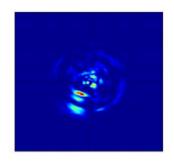








Simulation of sensitivity curves for dual recycled interferometers using DarkF



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***** Introduction

Shot noise limited sensitivity curves

- \Rightarrow SR mirror transmission
- \Rightarrow SR phase detuning
- ✤ Influence of the mirror maps
- \Rightarrow "Realistic" mirror maps

***** Summary

More about DarkF





•DarkF: simulation \rightarrow diffraction of an arbitrary optical beam.

(Fortran90 by J.-Y. Vinet, M. Laval, M. Pichot in ARTEMIS)

(former code developed by JYV and P. Hello in the 90's)

- •Uses Fourier Transform to treat paraxial diffraction, and extensively exploits FFT's.
- •Beams and mirrors are sampled on a grid (x,y) .
- •DarkF resolution depends on the grid size and on the number of points (typically a size of 0.6m (larger than a mirror) with 128*128 points).
- •Includes: mirror surface maps, thermal effects (thermal lens and coating deformation) and thermal compensation (TCS).
- •Simulates: Fabry Perot cavities to Adv Virgo or aLIGO (for the carrier and for the sidebands).

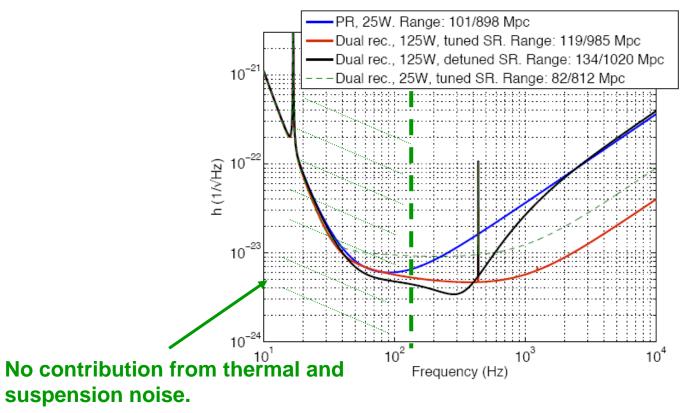




- Last upgrade => Implementation of the Audio Sidebands for the simulation of the interferometer with dual recycling.

=> plot the sensitivity curve

- Sensitivity curve limited by the Shot Noise.

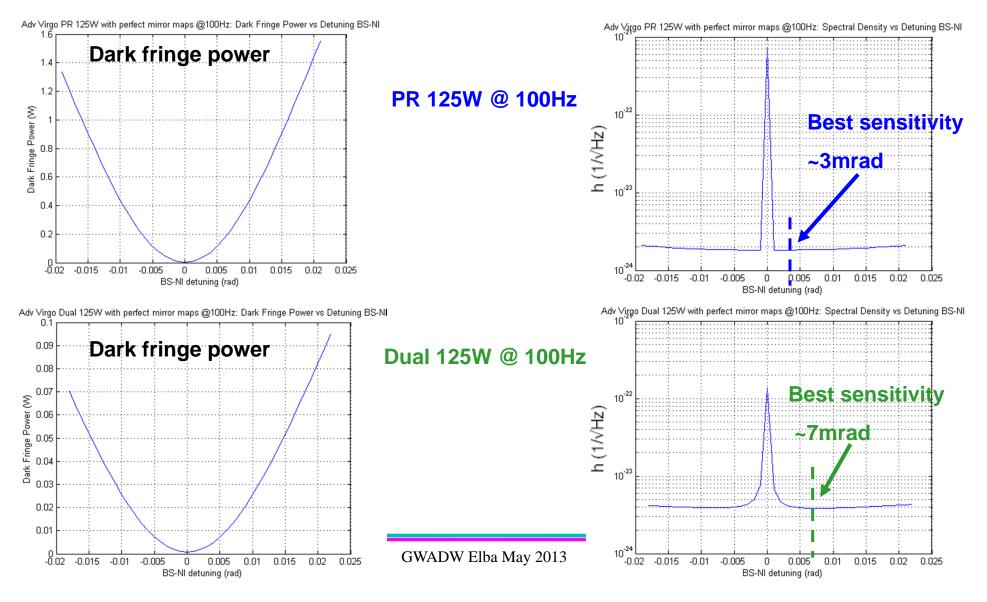




Simulation condition



- To calculate the optimal sensitivity -> detuning ITF arms (long or short).

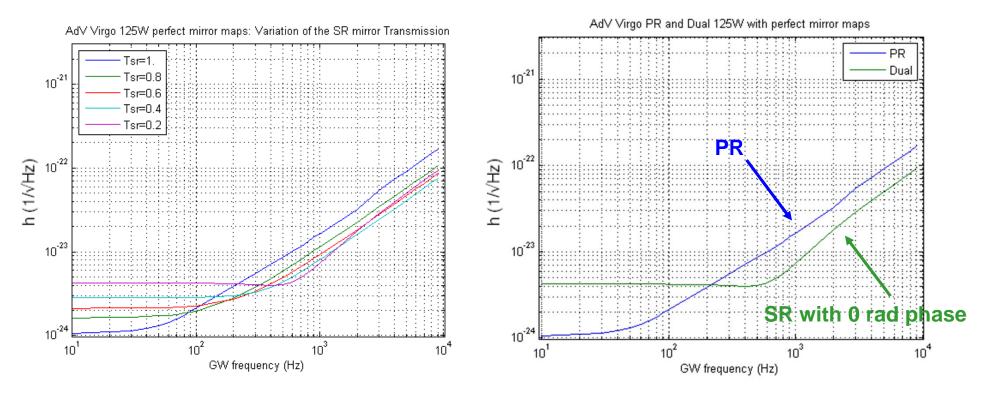






- From a PR configuration with the SR mirror transmission (Tsr) = 1

=> To a dual configuration, with Tsr from 0.8 to 0.2



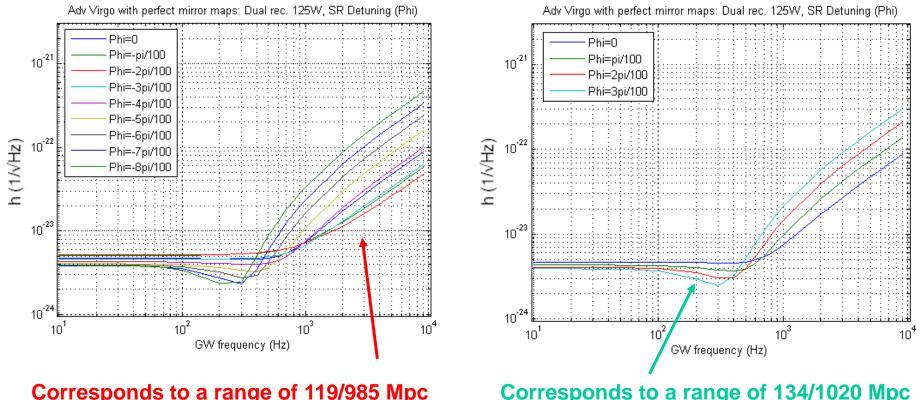
Ex: Sensitivity Curve vs SR mirror Transmission (125W input power)

Ex: Adv Virgo Sensitivity Curve (PR 125W, Dual rec. 125W)





- The researched source range depends on the detuning phase.
- Various possibilities for sensitivity curves.



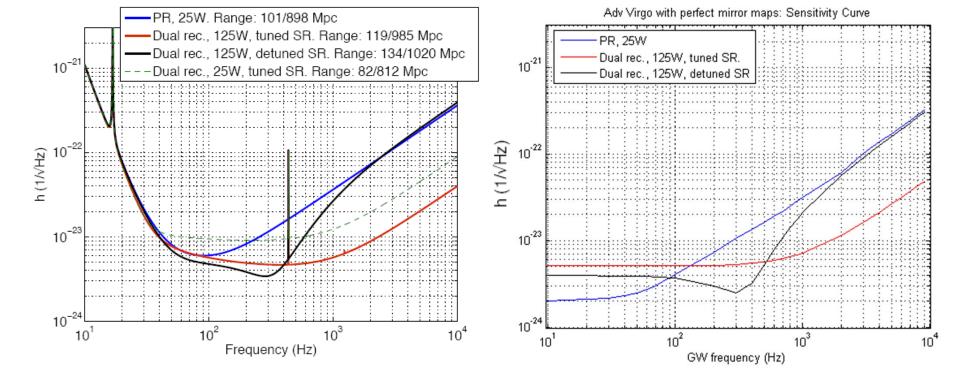
Corresponds to a range of 119/985 Mpc (BNS and BBH).

Corresponds to a range of 134/1020 Mpc (BNS and BBH).



Theory vs Simulation





=> Perfect mirror maps: each mirror has a perfect flatness and a real diameter.





The response of the ITF will be different taking into account the real mirrors characteristics => sensitivity curve as well.

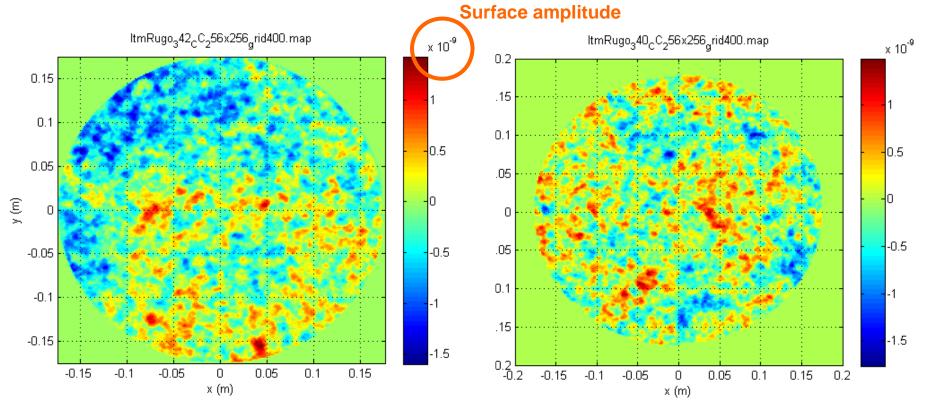
=> Simulations with « realistic » mirror maps.





- Mirror maps given by the LMA and based on the spectral density of the Virgo+ mirrors, after polishing (see R. Bonnand PhD thesis).

- RMS flatness around 0.5 nm.





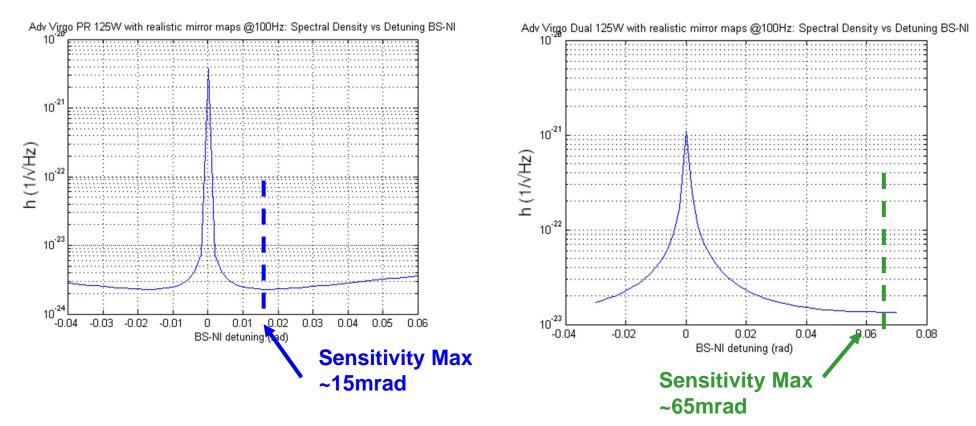
Simulation condition



- Same thing as before: calculation of the optimal sensitivity -> detuning the ITF.

PR 125W @ 100Hz

Dual 125W @ 100Hz

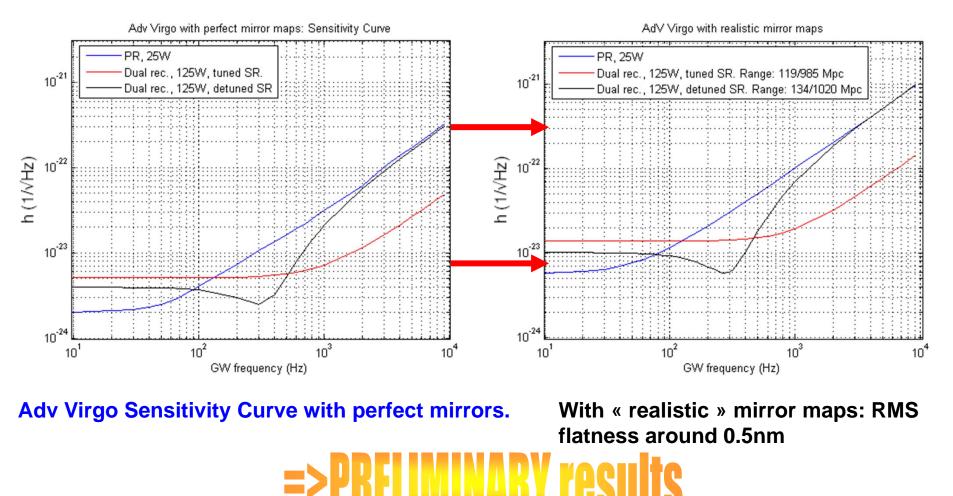


=> Quite different from the perfect mirror case.





- Use of 4 mirror maps on the ITMs and ETMs.

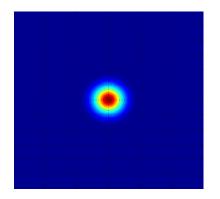




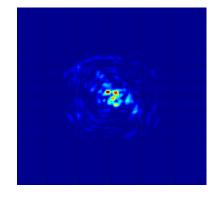




 \Rightarrow Simulations without OMC (PR: after BS, Dual: after SRM).



(ex: Dark fringe with perfect mirrors)



(ex: Dark fringe with "realistic" mirror maps)

 \Rightarrow Study of the SNR: S or N

 \Rightarrow Check with the aLIGO configuration (NDRC).





- The implementation of the Audio Sidebands has been completed, for a dual recycled interferometer.
- \Rightarrow Sensitivity curve in agreement with the theory (with perfect mirrors).
- Influence of the mirrors characteristics:
- The realistic mirror maps have some impact on the sensitivity.
- \Rightarrow Investigation around this effect (OMC, signal, noise, ...).
- \Rightarrow Look forward to test the real mirror maps with their own characteristics.





•Simulation time for AdvITF (128x128 for the carrier): < 30s.

•Even faster with "1D" simulation (128x1):



•DarkF is available for different OS:

- Unix
- Mac
- Windows

Share code => Have comparison and get feedback.



Extra slide



- Try with different set of maps.

