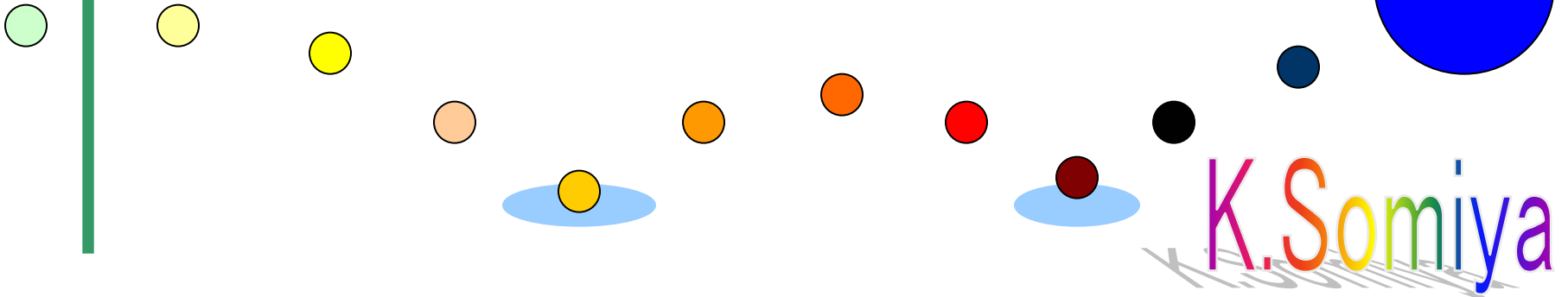


# LCGT Detector Configuration

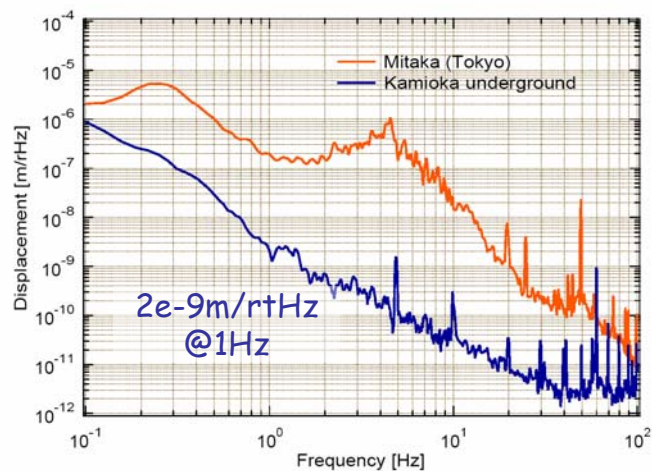
Elba  
May 23, 2011

*Tokyo Institute of Technology*

**Kentaro Somiya**



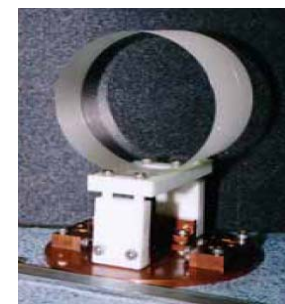
# LCGT



Ground motion at Kamioka underground (blue)



SAS

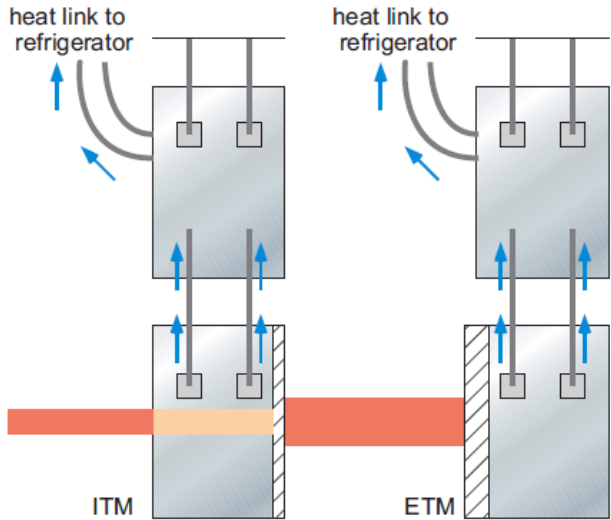


Sapphire mirror

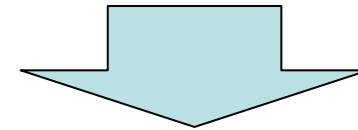
Funded in 2010.6 ☺

- 3km IFO in underground
- 20K Sapphire test masses
- Sub-SQL sensitivity
- Several GW events per year

# Cryogenic system

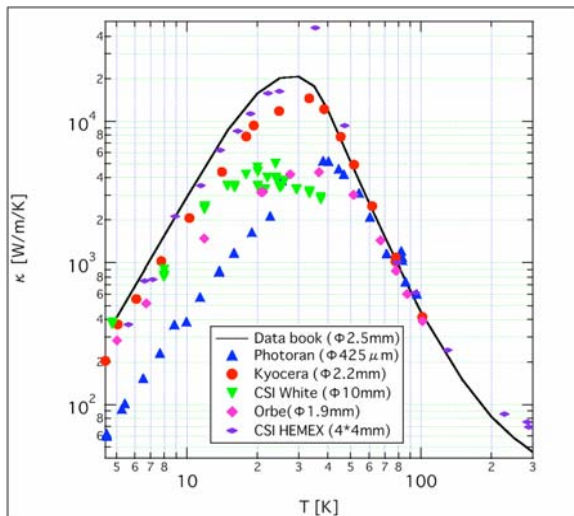


- (1) Sapphire is good with 1064nm laser, and has high thermal conductivity
- (2) 20K fiber can transfer  $\sim 1W$  heat
- (3) Absorption of Sapphire substrate is not small



High-finesse RSE

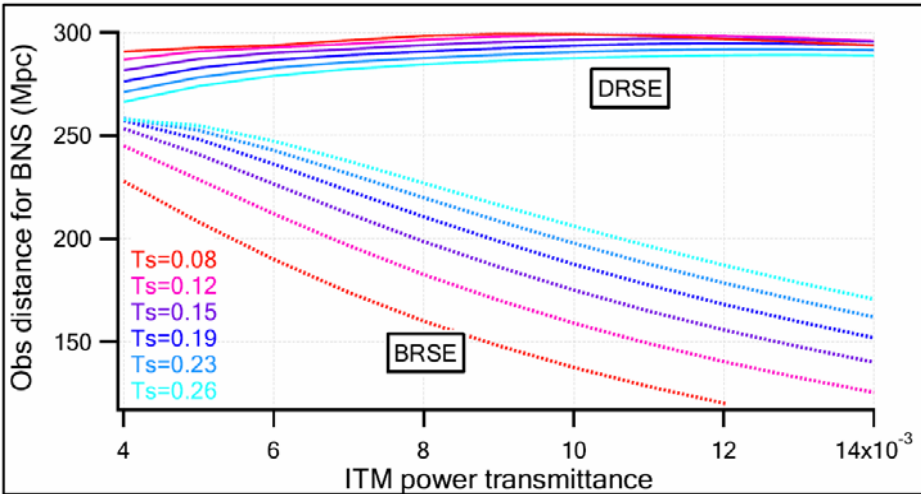
- decent power in PRC
- high power in the arm
- less absorption in ITM substrate



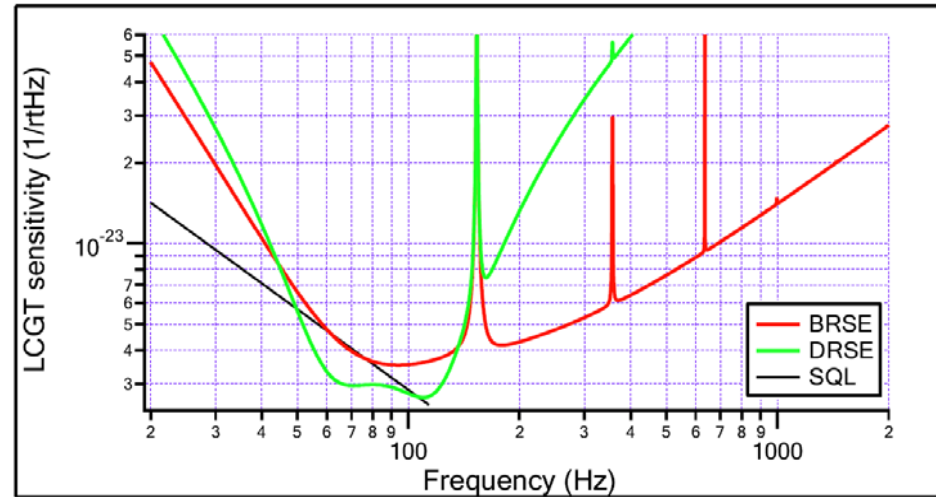
Thermal conductivity of Sapphire fiber

( $P_{prc}=825W$ ,  $F=1550$ ,  $W_{sub}=0.24W$ ,  $W_{coa}=0.20W$ )

# BRSE or DRSE

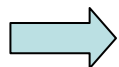


\* GW from the optimal direction



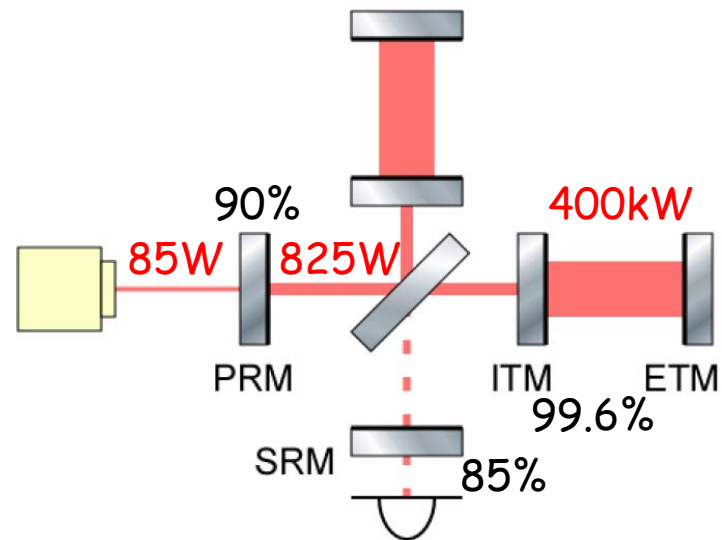
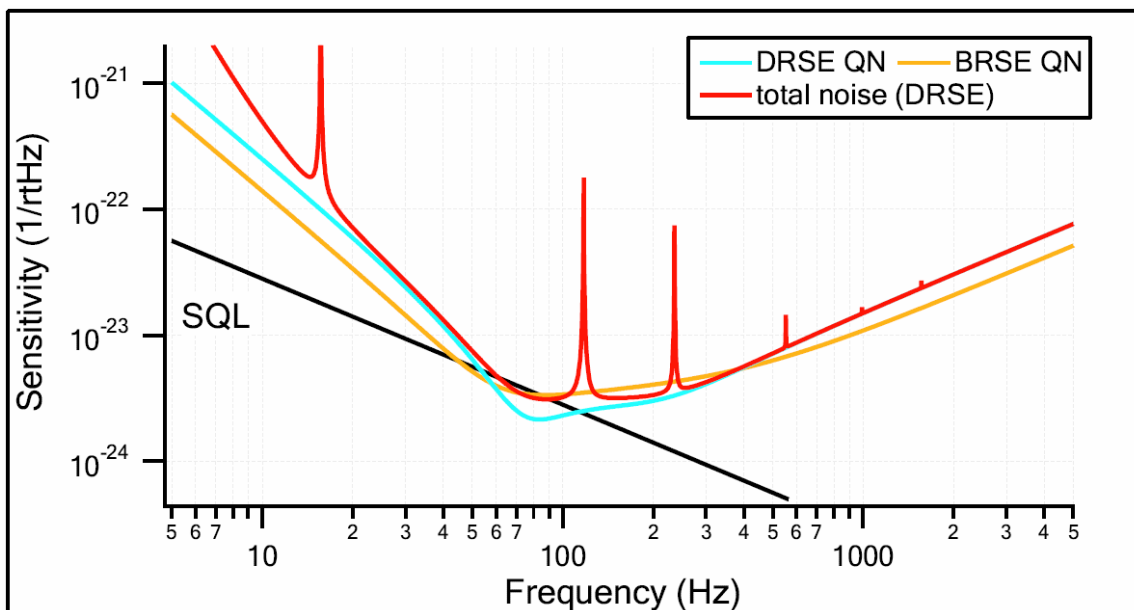
\* These curves are old ones.

- Detuned RSE = narrow band, high inspiral range ( $\sim 300\text{Mpc}$ )  
low-finesse  $\times$  high SR is the best
- Broadband RSE = broad band, low inspiral range ( $\sim 250\text{Mpc}$ )  
high-finesse  $\times$  low SR is the best



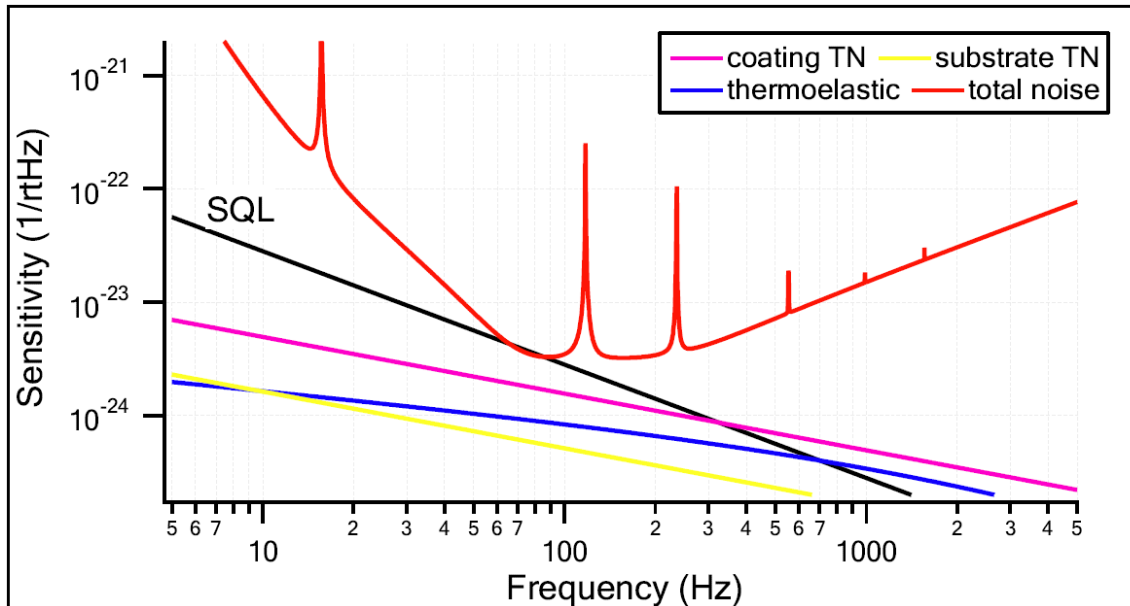
We decided to choose an intermediate one  
(273Mpc and quite broad)

# Quantum noise



- For DRSE,  $\phi=86.5$  deg,  $\zeta=134.2$  deg
- For BRSE,  $\zeta=119.3$  deg
- The best sensitivity is better with DRSE
- Bandwidth is broader with BRSE
- QN exceeds the SQL at around a certain frequency

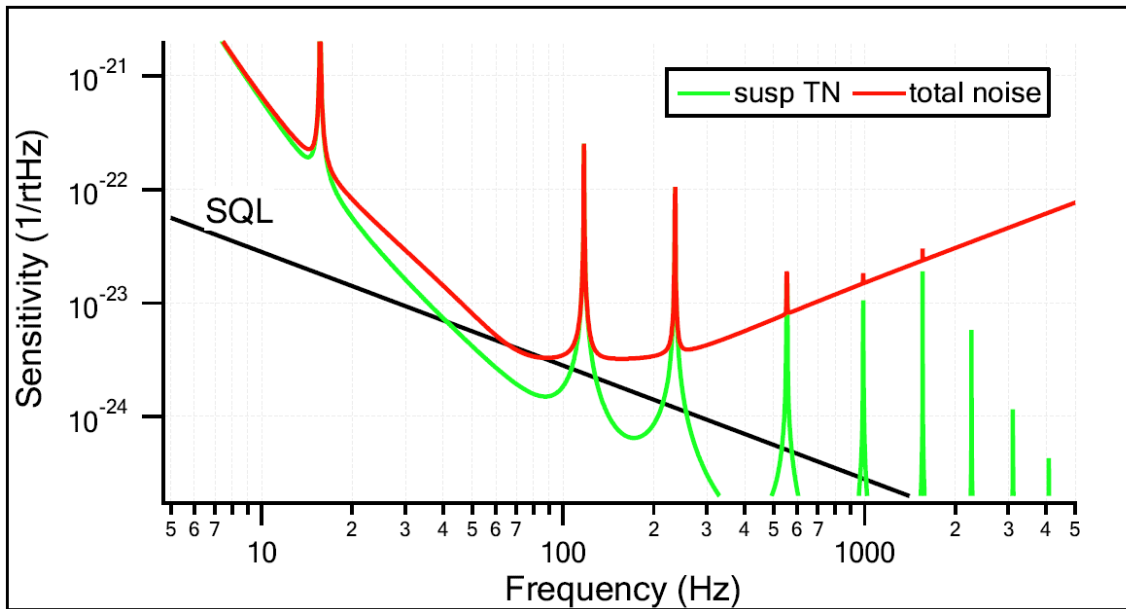
# Mirror thermal noise



Mirror temperature 20K  
Substrate  $Q=1e8$   
Tantala coating  $\phi=5e-4$   
Silica coating  $\phi=3e-4$   
ITM:9 layer, ETM:18 layer  
Beam radii are 3.4/4.5cm  
(flat-concave)

- Averaged coating loss requirement =  $3.9e-4$
- Measured value in Glasgow =  $6.7e-4$  ( $8e-4/5e-4$ )
- Measured value in U of Tokyo =  $5.0e-4$
- A new coating experiment at NAO

# Suspension thermal noise



Values are for TM/IM/RM fiber  
(test mass/intermediate mass/recoil mass)  
Material=Sapphire/Tungsten/BeCu  
Structure loss= $5e-8/1e-4/5e-6$   
Fiber length= $30\text{cm}/50\text{cm}/30\text{cm}$   
Fiber  $d=1.6\text{mm}/0.6\text{mm}/0.4\text{mm}$   
Clamp loss= $0/1e-3/0$   
Ave Temperature= $16\text{K}/10\text{K}/16\text{K}$   
Mini GAS freq= $0.4\text{Hz}$   
HV coupling= $1/200$   
IM/RM mass= $60\text{kg}/30\text{kg}$

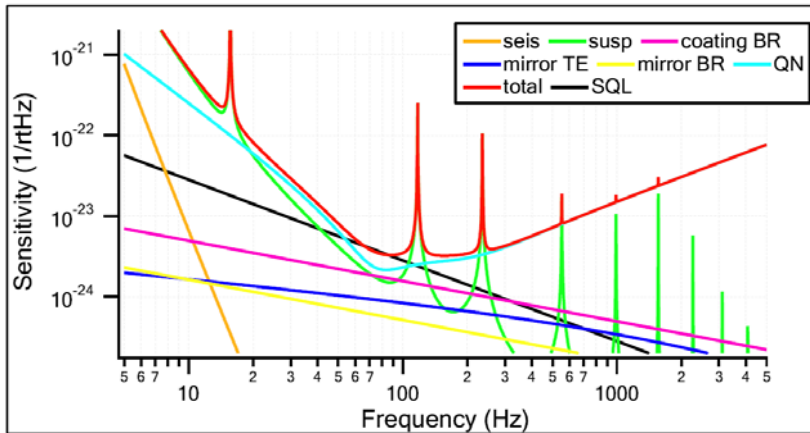
- The peak at 117Hz: vertical resonance
- The peak at 235Hz: first violin
- HV coupling is bad due to the tilted floor ( $1/300$ ) for water drainage





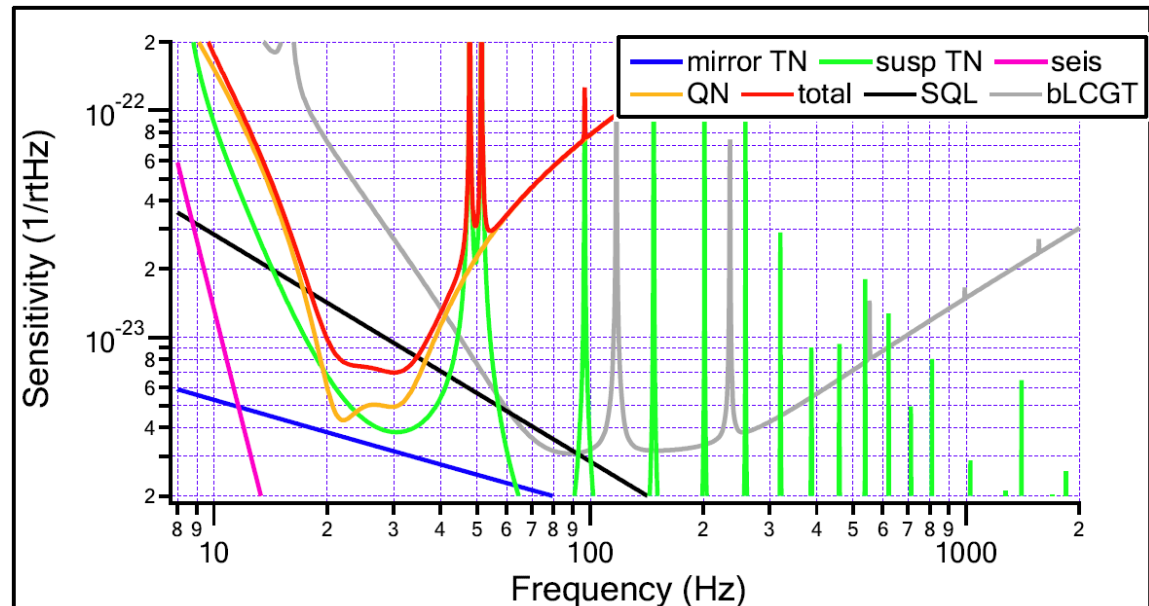


# LCGT-LF discussion



- Seismic noise in underground is low
- Low-power operation may shift the curve to a lower frequency band
- Xylophone with aLIGO/AdVirgo

- Input power 1.5W
- PRG=11, Rsr=88%
- Finesse 1050
- Fiber length 120cm
- Fiber thickness 1.4mm
- Safety factor in cooling



# Summary

- LCGT is now under construction
- 290K obs (2014), 20K obs (2017~)
- Low seismic noise [DeSalvo's talk]
- Cryogenic operation [Kimura & Sakakibara]
- Sub-SQL
- LCGT-LF discussions

- 
- Risk management
  - Possible future extension
- } Nishida's talk



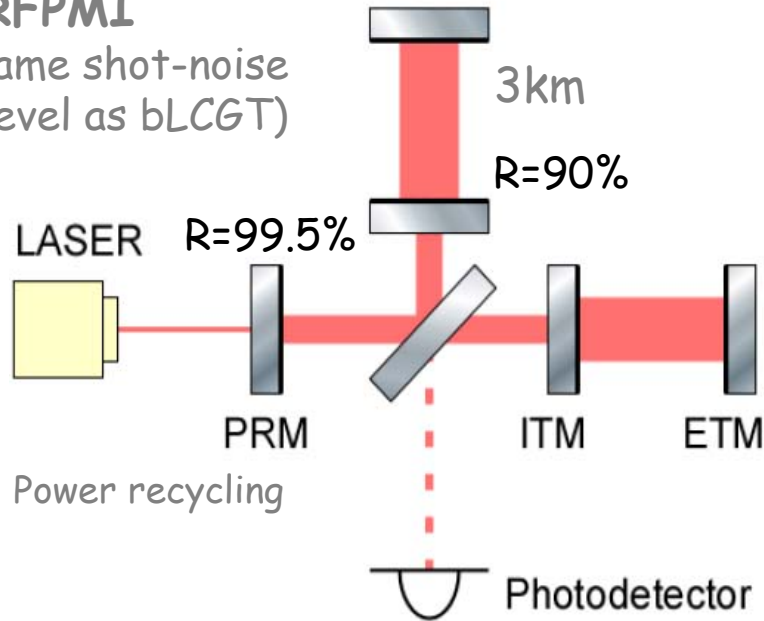
Supplementary slides

# RSE

RSE=Resonant Sideband Extraction

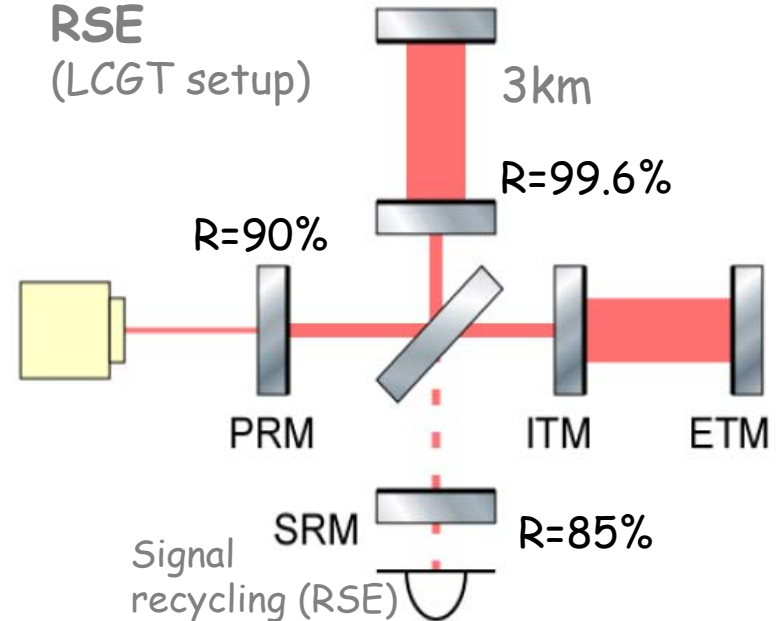
PRFPMI

(same shot-noise level as bLCGT)



RSE

(LCGT setup)



Laser power transmitting ITM would be 25 times higher w/o RSE



RSE is good for LCGT

825W in PRC, Arm power=400kW  
Absorption in ITM substrate=0.24W  
Absorption in coatings=0.20W