Issues and approaches for LCGT

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Motivation-features of LCGT



- LCGT is cryogenic, underground GW detector
- Unique feature comes with unique problems
 - Tunnel tilting
 - Thick suspension fiber
 - Smaller test mass
 - Limitation of laser power due to cryogenic.
- Parameters are carefully chosen not to let these problems ruin the sensitivity.

Risk management and future upgrade

 Parameters are carefully chosen not to let these problems ruin the sensitivity.

Risk management

- What if vertical motion increases?
- What if heat absorption is higher?

2. Future upgrade

How can we improve the sensitivity?

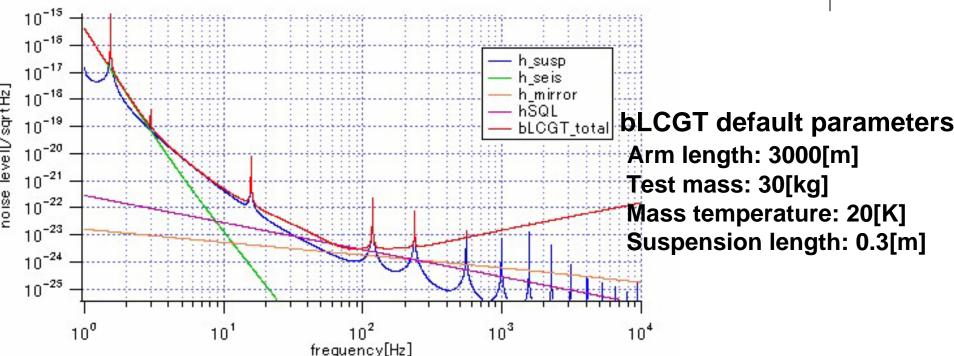
List of issues



- 1. There are some peaks above 100Hz
 - Those depends on the fiber being thick and tunnel tilting.
- 2. Radiation pressure noise
 - Sapphire test mass is small.
- Shot noise
 - Limitation of laser power required from input laser.







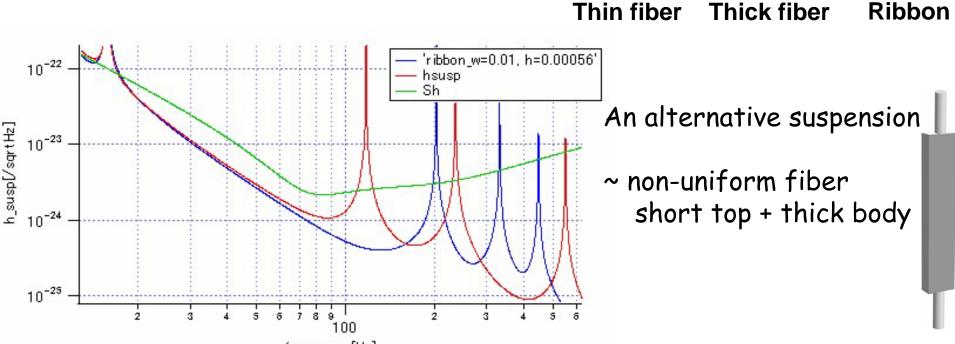
- •Vertical mode at 120Hz, violin mode above 230Hz.
- •Peak frequencies depend on suspension cross-section.

Moving 120Hz peak by changing the fiber shape

Peak freq ∞ 1/cross-section

TN floor level ∝ cross-section

Heat flow also depends on cross-section

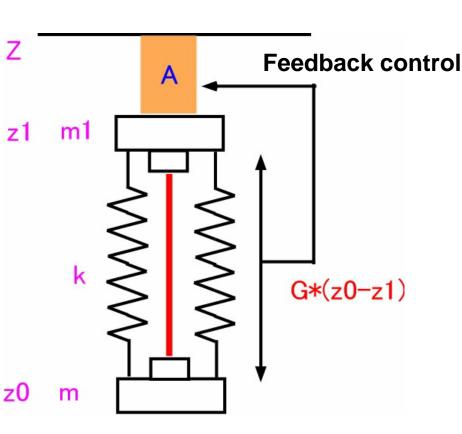


VSPI for vertical mode



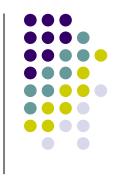
Vertical mode could be suppressed by VSPI.

[Vertical Suspension Point Interferometer]

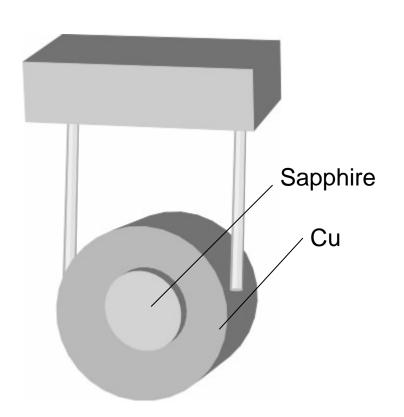


- Resonant frequency can be changed.
- Thermal noise can be reduced.

Composite mirror



Sapphire mirror + Cu external ring



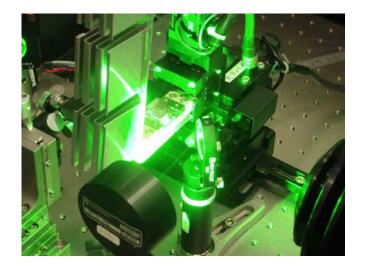
- FEM analysis showed almost no TN from the contact point [G040036-R]
- thermal expansion difference may be an issue

Apply squeezing for LCGT



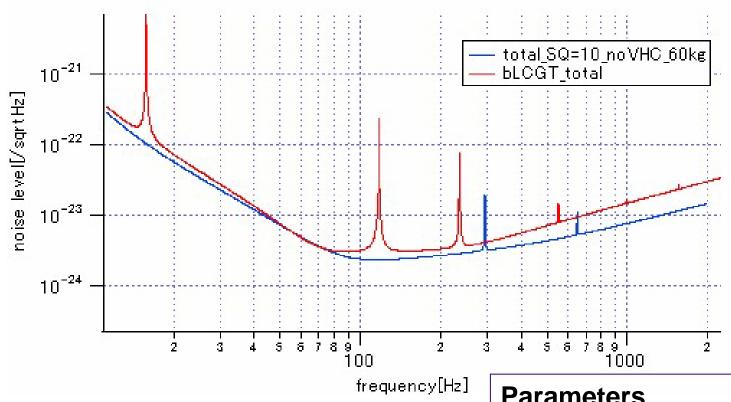


- Lower arm power in LCGT
- Low power operation to avoid the heat problem
- Squeezing is attractive





All are included....



There could have a room to be improved bLCGT sensitivity!!

Parameters

VHC: 0

Squeezing factor: 10[dB]

Mass: 60 [kg]