ELITES Thermal Noise Workshop @ Jena University

BS Thermal Lensing in KAGRA

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# What's Thermal Lensing?

- high power beam + absorption in a mirror
- heats a mirror and
  - the mirror deformation by thermal expansion
    → mirror curvature changes
  - non-uniform refractive index change

 $\rightarrow$  mirror act like a lens

cause wavefront distortion
 → reduce sensitivity



# Why BS?

- mirrors that transmits light matters ITMs and BS
- ITMs are cooled down in KAGRA and sappire has high thermal conductivity
- BS introduces asymmetry between X / Y arm BS room temperature fused-silica intra-cavity 800 W

cryogenic mirrors

intra-cavity 400 kW

20 K, sappire

## How to Estimate the Effect?

- Simulate temperature distribution and thermal expansion using COMSOL Multiphysics (finite element analysis)
- 2. Calculate wavefront distortion of the BS reflected/transmitted light
- Calculate the sensitivity decrease using FINESSE (IFO simulation software)

## **Estimation Procedure**

- Simulate temperature distribution and thermal expansion using COMSOL Multiphysics (finite element analysis)
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#### **Parameters Used**



#### **Temperature Distribution**



y Z x

#### **Thermal Expansion**

![](_page_7_Figure_1.jpeg)

y z x

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![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_0.jpeg)

# **Breaking Down to Some Numbers**

- fit HR surface by simple curvature
- fit AR surface by simple curvature integrated optical path length from HR surface considering refractive index distribution
- calculate TEM00' simply by using ABCD matrix
- loss = 1 (distorted beam) x (TEM00')
  = 1 (TEM00' + HOMs) x (TEM00')
  = (HOMs) x (TEM00')

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# **Calculating Sensitivity Decrease**

- numbers we've got so far
  - HR surface curvature
  - AR surface curvature
  - HR reflection loss
  - transmission loss
- put them all into the FINESSE model  $\rightarrow$  IFO sensitivity