

# Design study of the KAGRA output mode-cleaner (OMC)

KAGRA F2F meeting

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# Roles & Requirements of KAGRA OMC

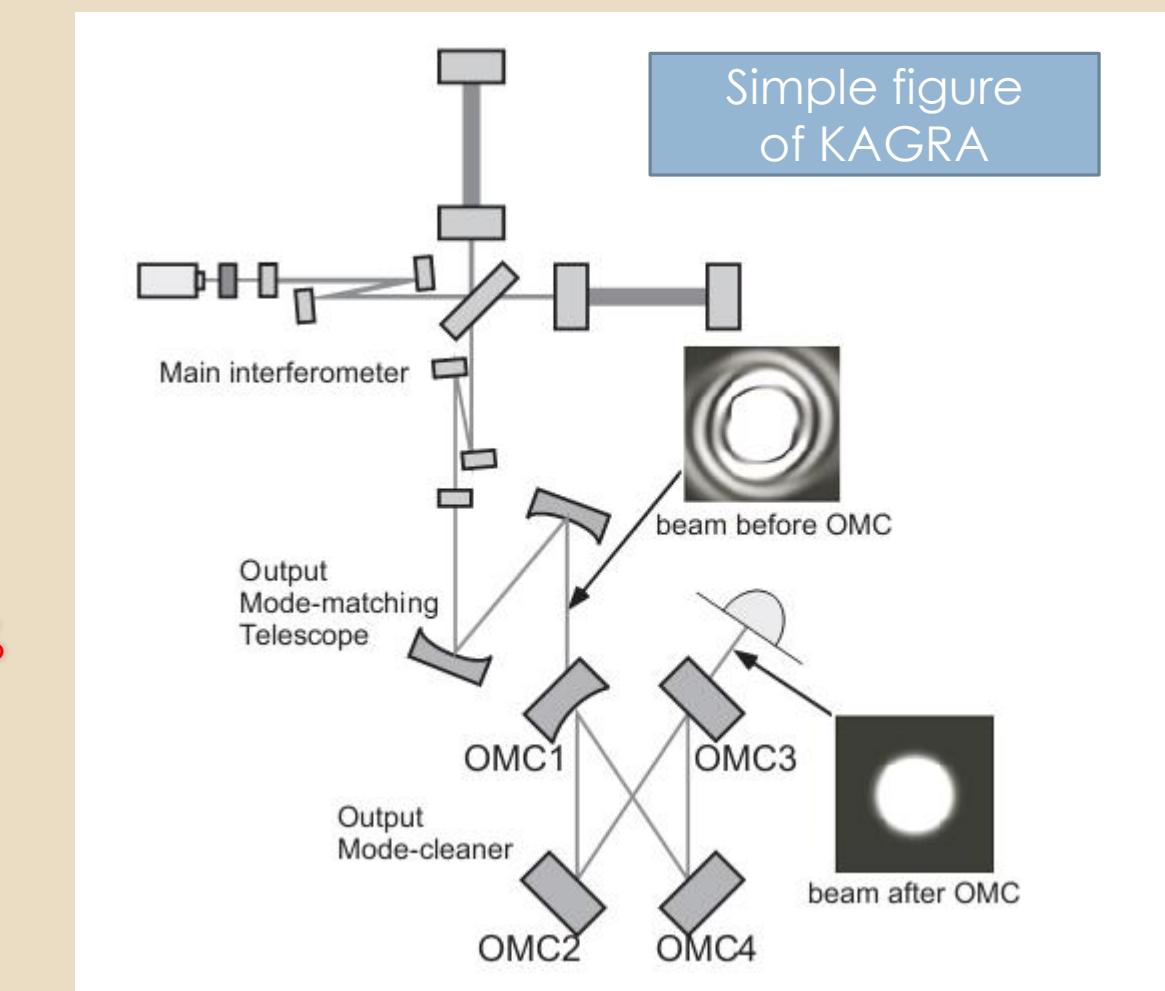
## <Roles>

- Filter out  
the higher order spatial modes (HOMs)  
RF sidebands (16.88 MHz)

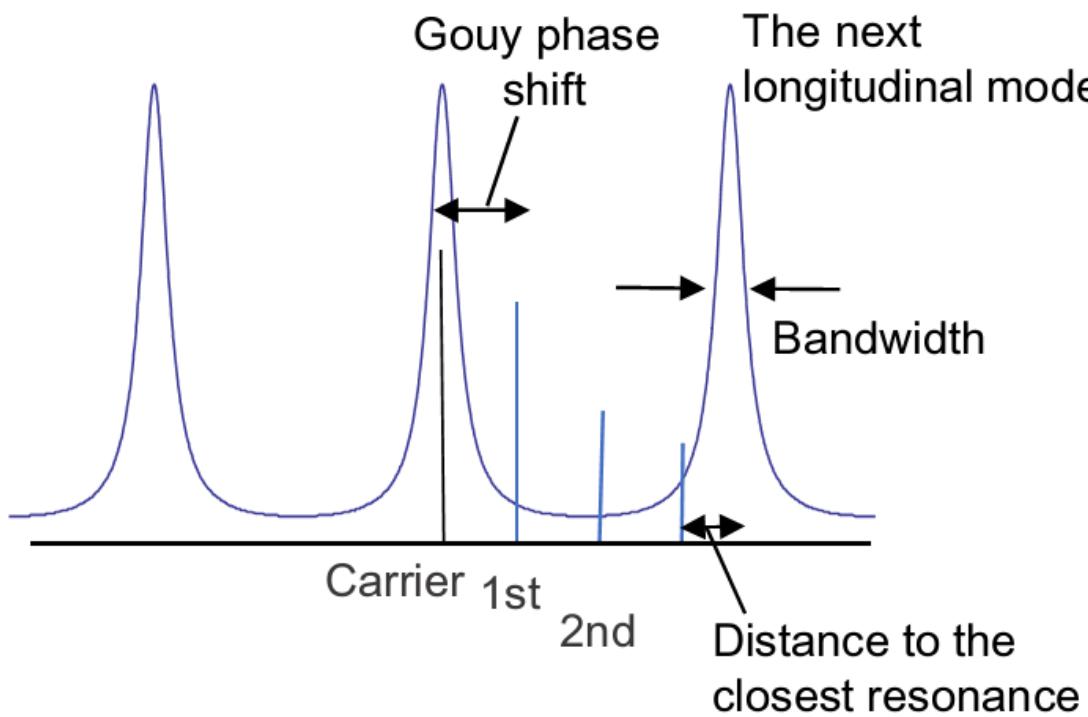
## <Requirements>

Not to degrade the shot-noise level by more than **5 %**

- Signal loss < 2 %
- HOMs <  $10 \mu\text{W}$  (1 %)
- RF sidebands <  $20 \mu\text{W}$  (2 %)



# OMC parameter selection



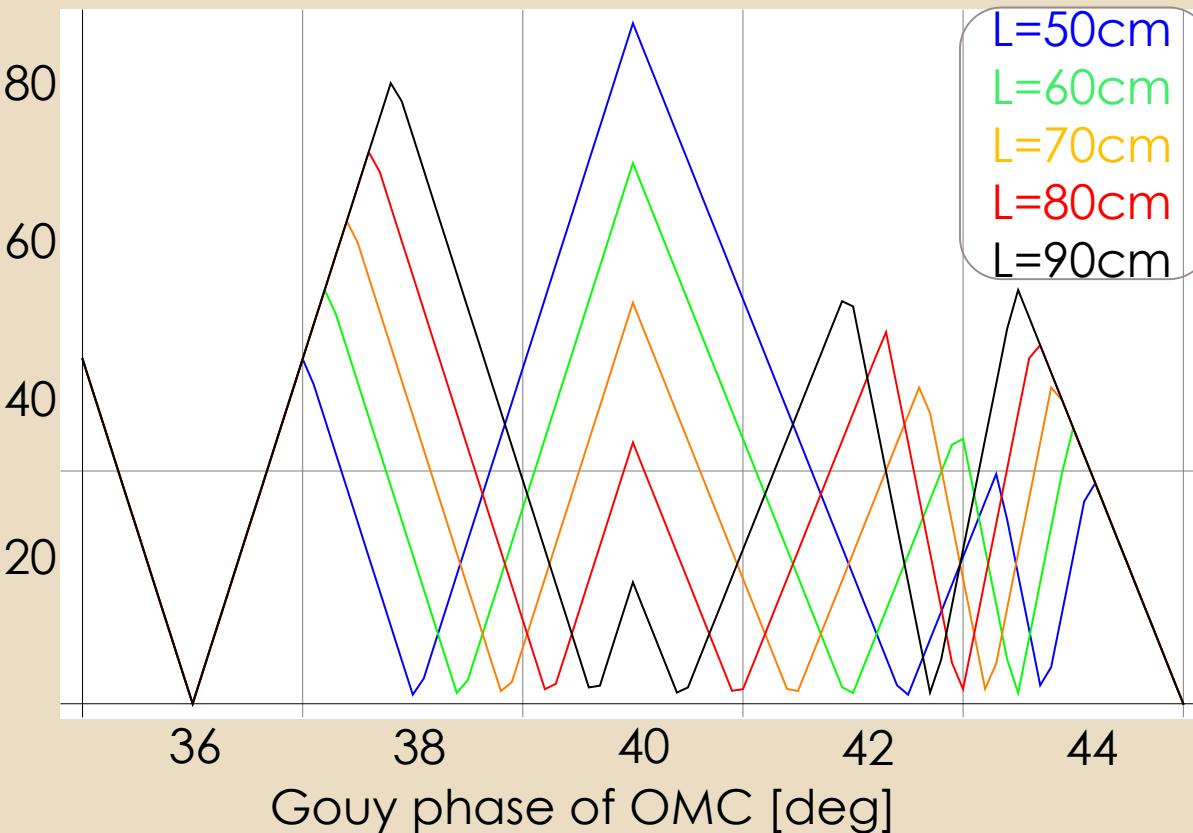
Choose these parameters...

- Cavity length ( $L$ )
- Gouy phase ( $\eta$ )
- Finesse ( $F$ )

...to satisfy our requirements

# OMC parameter selection – old ver.

Length to the resonance  
/Band width

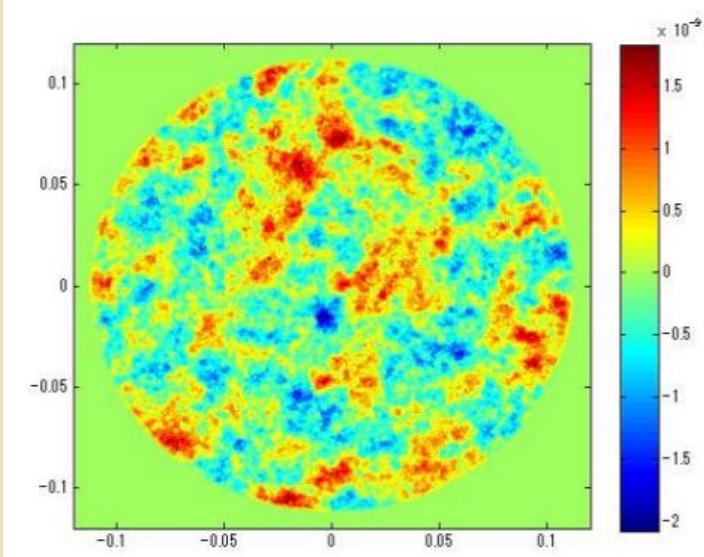


- Calculation up to the 8<sup>th</sup> higher order modes
- Selection the parameters  
“L = 87 cm,  $\eta = 38$  degree”

## Some Problems

- Is 8 enough?
- Can we treat each mode equally?

# OMC parameter selection – new ver.



Mirror map for KAGRA  
computed by H.Yamamoto

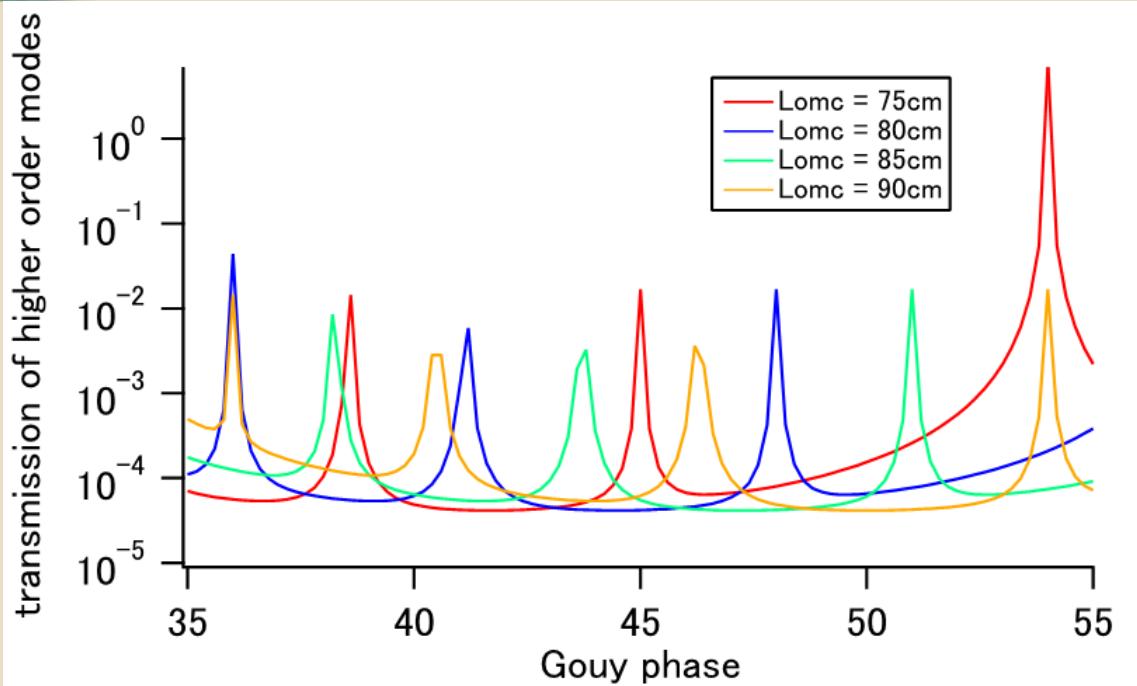
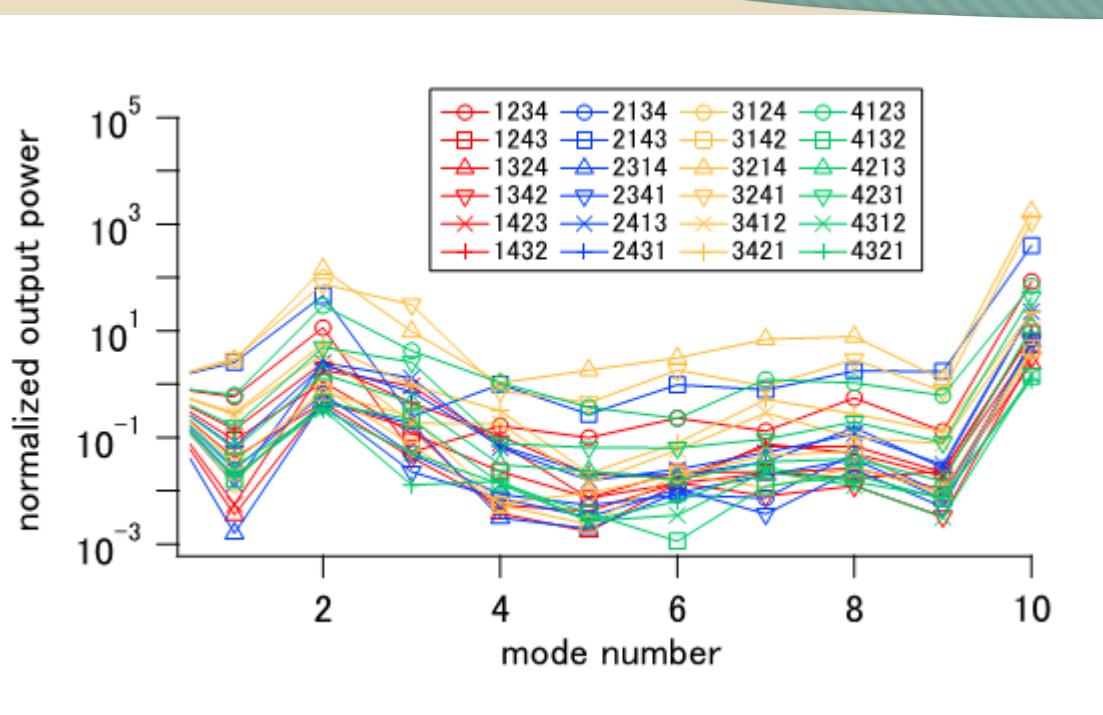
Mirror diameter : 220 mm  
RMS surface error : 0.5 nm

- Use different mirror maps for 4 test masses
- Use **4 mirror maps** in KAGRA arm cavities for realistic simulation
- Find a proper **weighting factor** using FINESSE with **24 combinations** of these maps

Select the proper parameters with  
this weighting factors

# OMC parameter selection – new ver.

4 mirror maps, 24 combinations

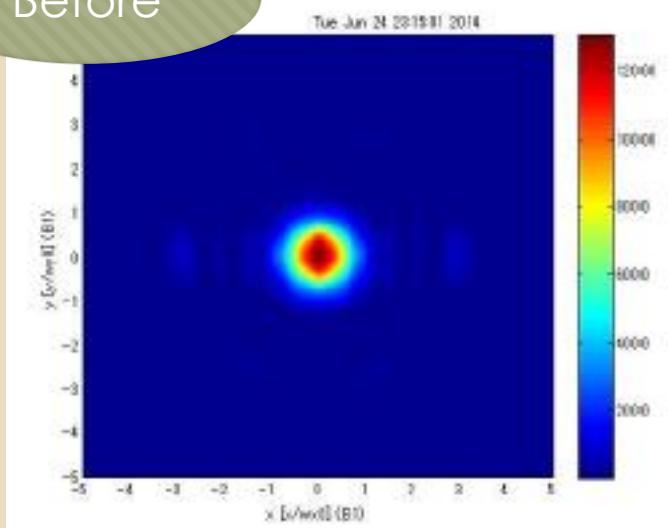


- We found “ $L = 80 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\eta = 45 \text{ degree}$ ” are the proper parameter for KAGRA OMC

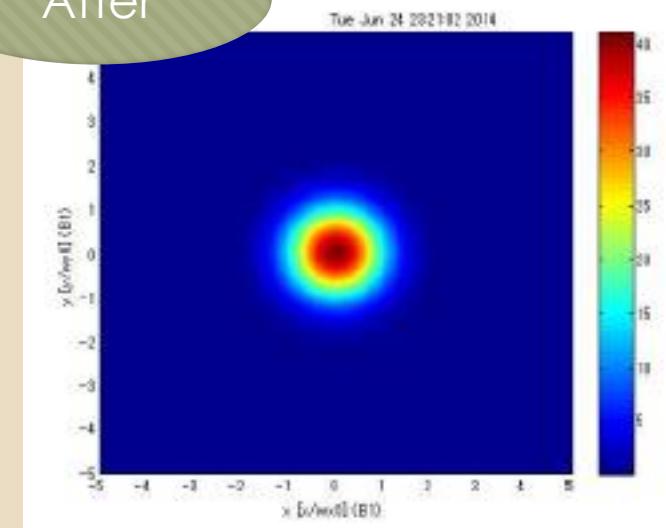
New parameters!!

# Current status

Before



After



The power in higher order modes  
and RF sidebands

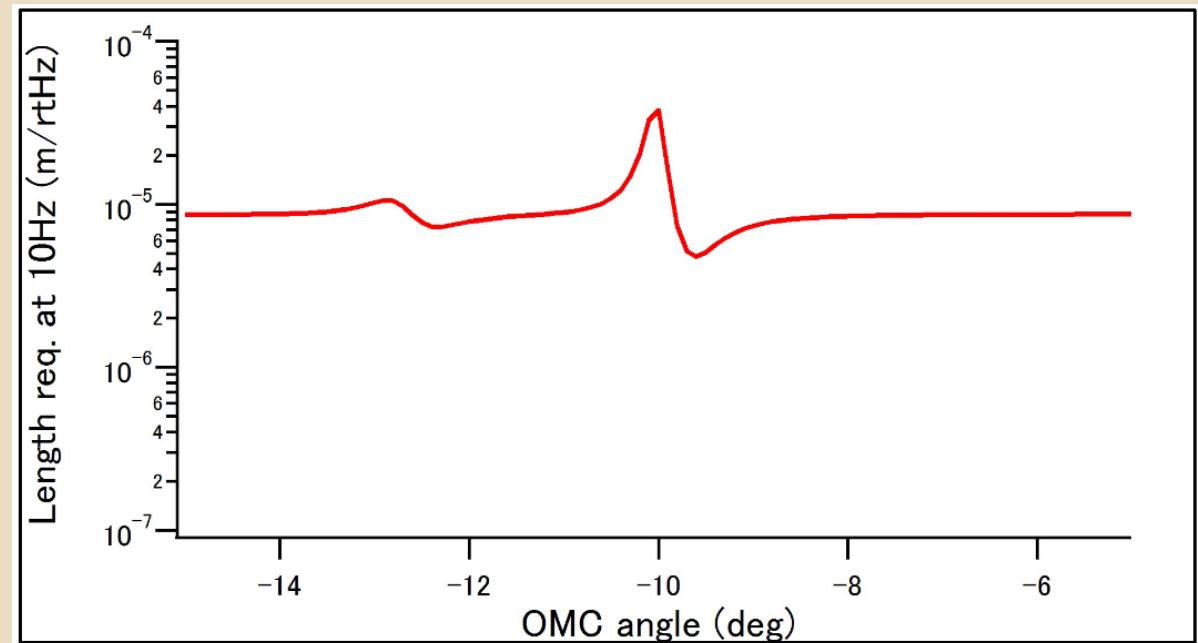
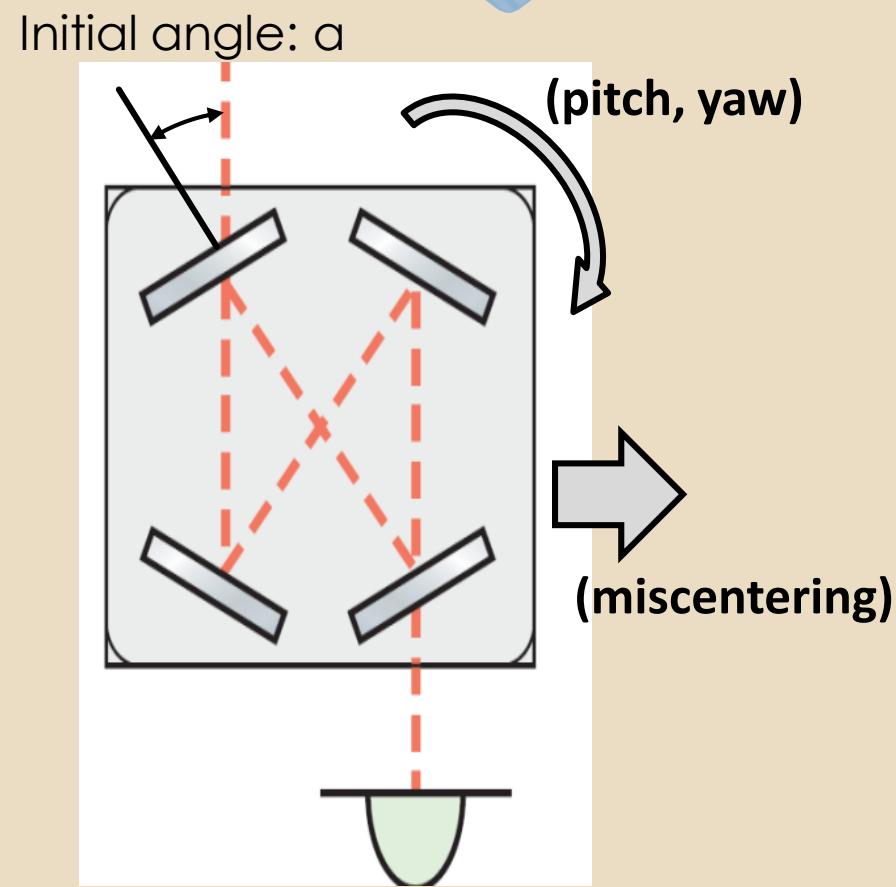
	0 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	RF
Before OMC	877 $\mu\text{W}$	504 $\mu\text{W}$	10.1 $\text{mW}$	46.5 $\mu\text{W}$	74.2 $\text{mW}$	409 $\text{mW}$
After OMC	853 $\mu\text{W}$	4.34 $n\text{W}$	39.8 $n\text{W}$	298 $p\text{W}$	340 $n\text{W}$	20.6 $\mu\text{W}$

## Result & Future

- If there are over 1 mw laser power before OMC, the sensitivity will be attained the aggravation within 5%.
- Next, we have to select the control method of length and alignment of OMC.

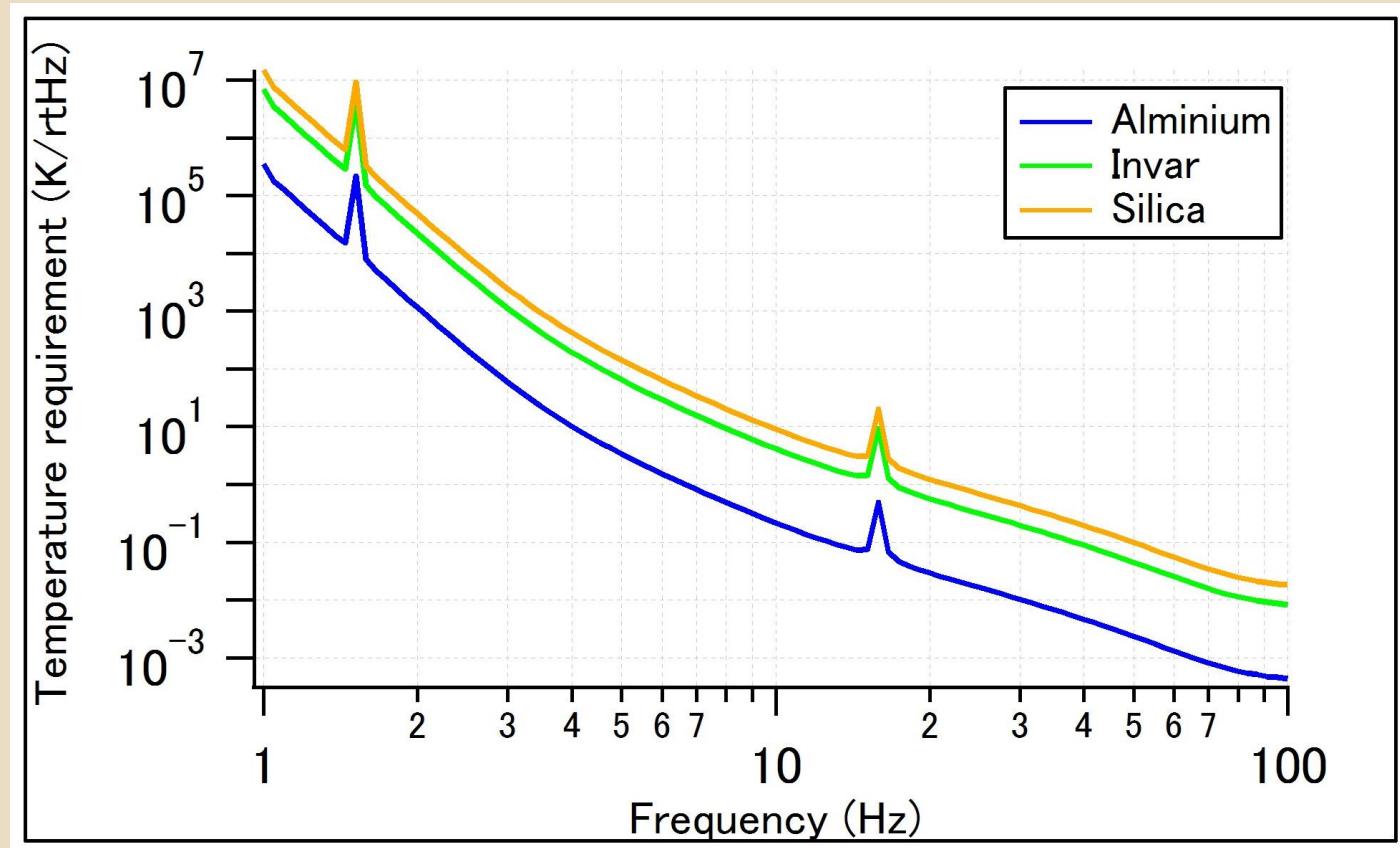
# Other slides

# Dependency of initial angle

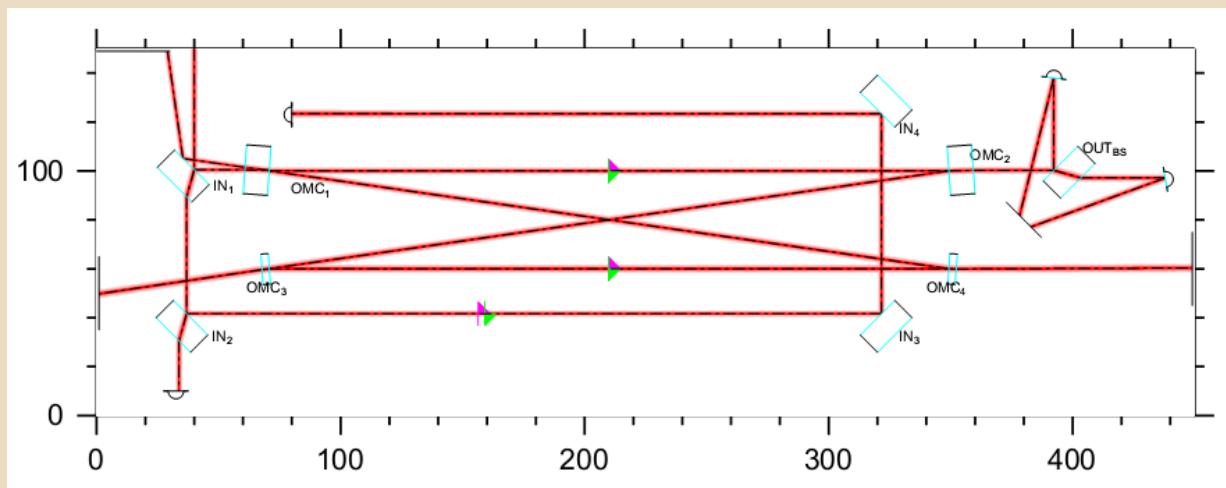
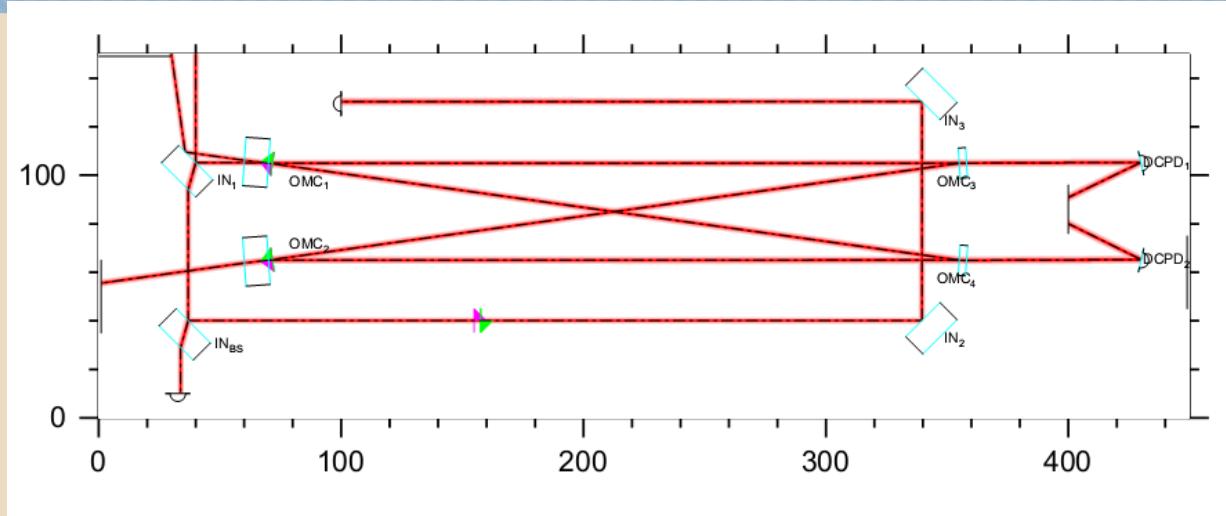


- KAGRA design : Initial angle is  $67^\circ$
- Only temperature stability depends on initial angle:  
 $\alpha \sim 10$  deg

# Selection of material



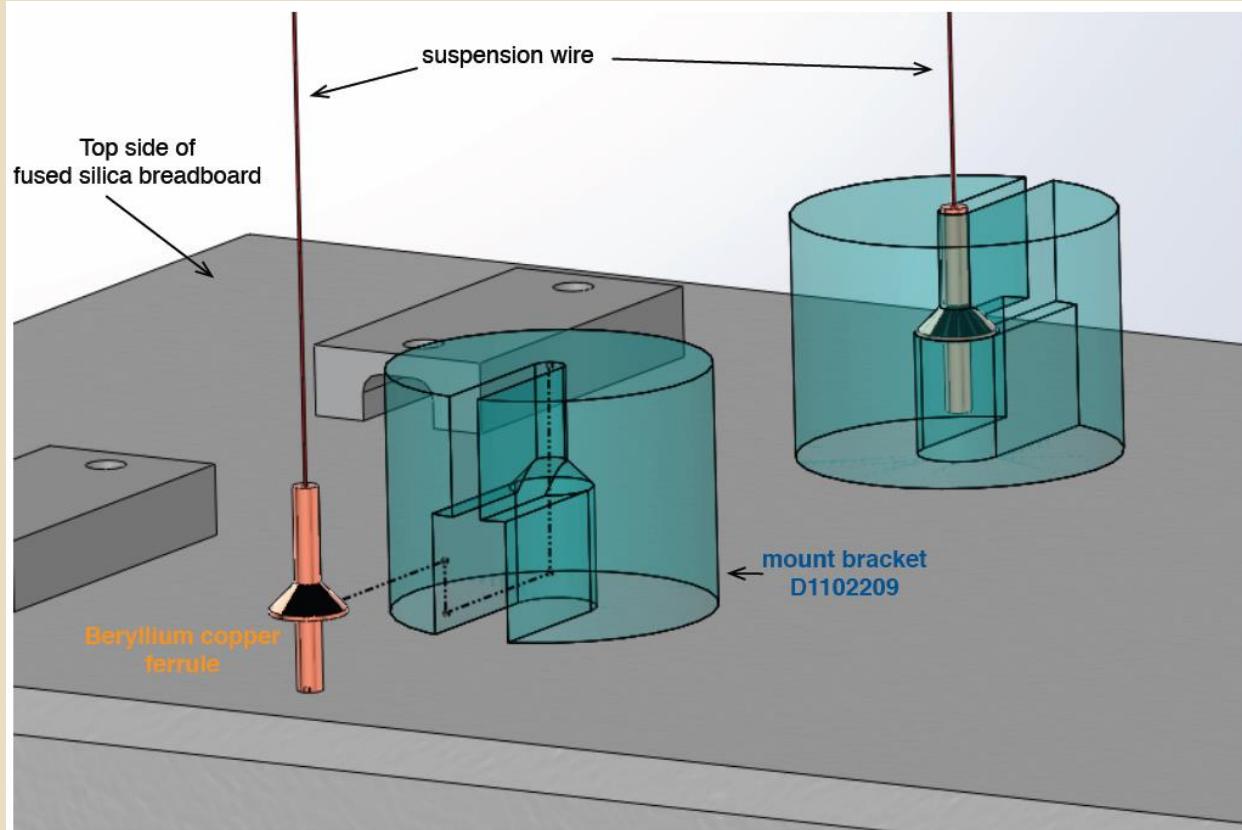
# Control method - aLIGO ver.



- Optical parameter  
 $R = 2.5 \text{ m}$ ,  $L = 0.57 \text{ m}$
- Use quadratic photo detector (QPD) to the control method of angle and length of OMC

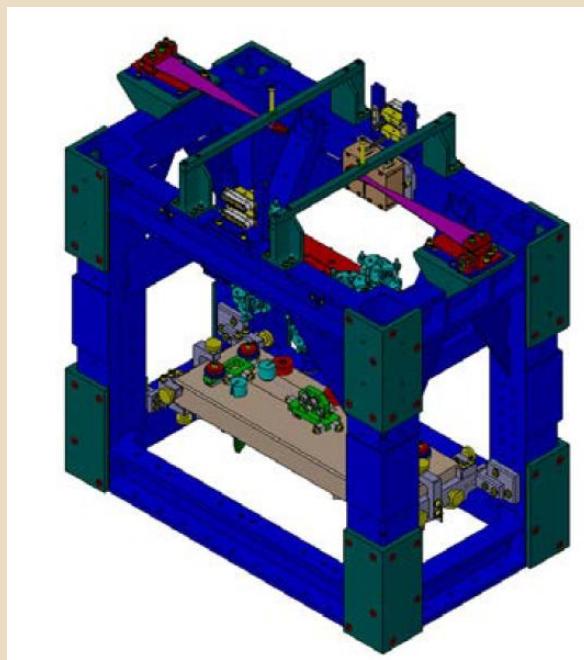
# Suspension- aLIGO ver.

3 mm		5 cm	
Freq. [Hz]	ID	Freq. [Hz]	ID
0.48	yaw2,yaw1	0.48	yaw2,yaw1
0.71	pitch2,pitch1	0.70	pitch2,pitch1
0.72	roll2,roll1	0.70	roll2,roll1
0.75	roll2,roll1	1.09	roll2,roll1
0.80	pitch2,pitch1	1.12	z2,z1
1.12	z2,z1	2.12	pitch1,pitch2
2.55	y1	2.56	y1,roll1
2.55	x1	2.78	pitch1
3.60	yaw1	3.60	yaw1
3.92	pitch1	4.03	pitch1
4.48	z1	4.48	z1

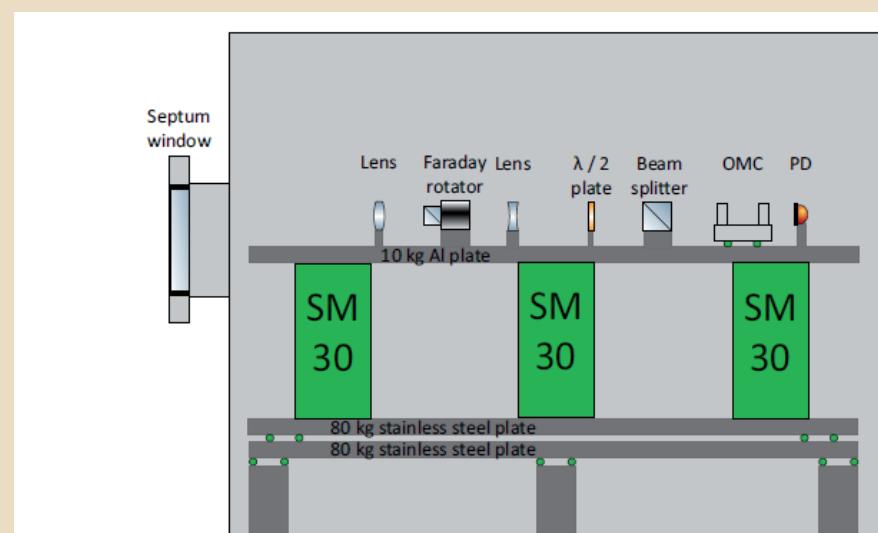


# Vibration isolation

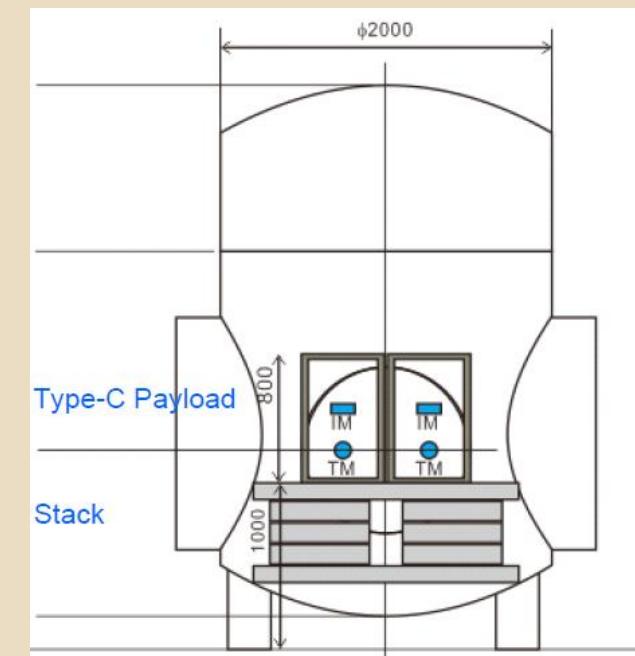
aLIGO OMC



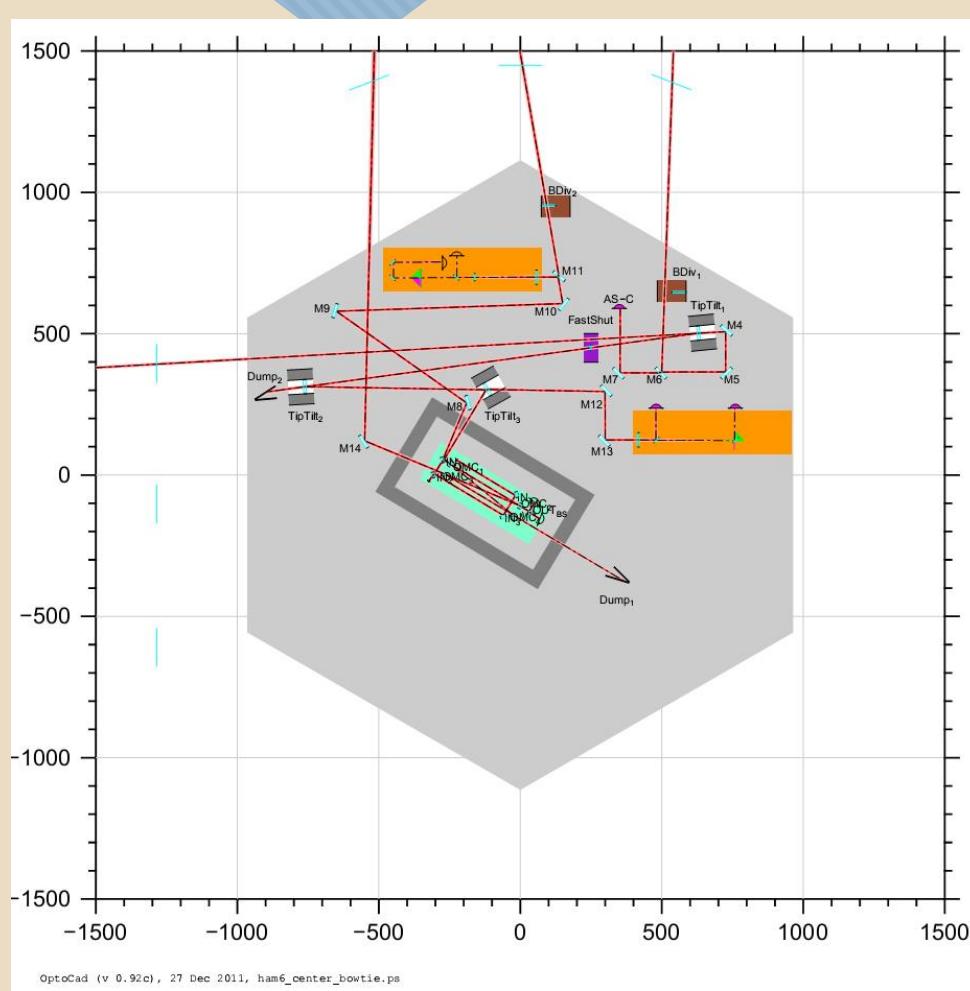
GEO OMC



KAGRA type-C



# HAM6 layout - aLIGO ver.



# Actuators - aLIGO ver.

Vendor	Noliac
Model	NAC2124
Size	Ring shape: 15 mm OD, 9 mm ID, 2 mm thick
Stroke	2.8 microns at 200 V
Sensitivity	14 nm/V
Capacitance	470 nF

The bottom bonded to  
the fused silica  
Breadboard

