

Geophysics interferometer installation and operation

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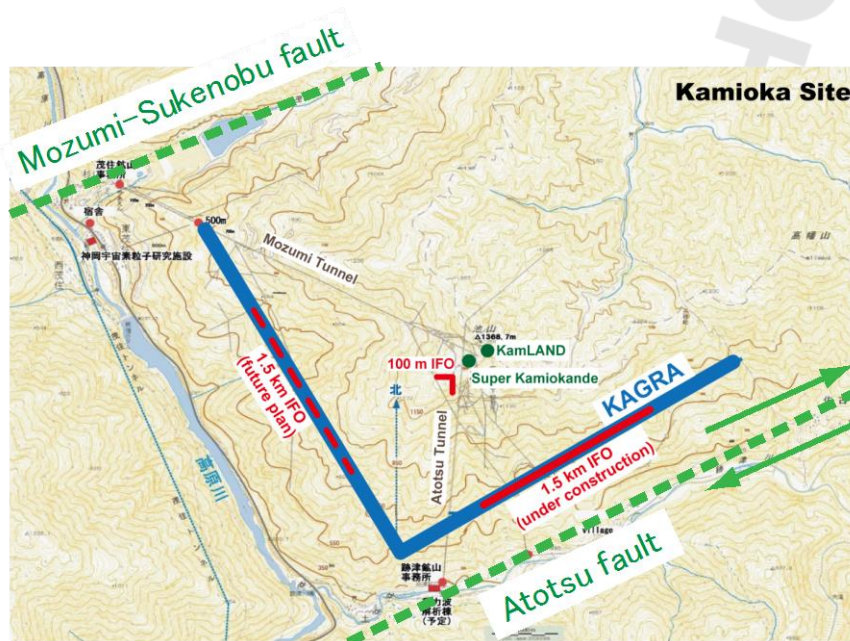
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Introduction

□ Scope of project

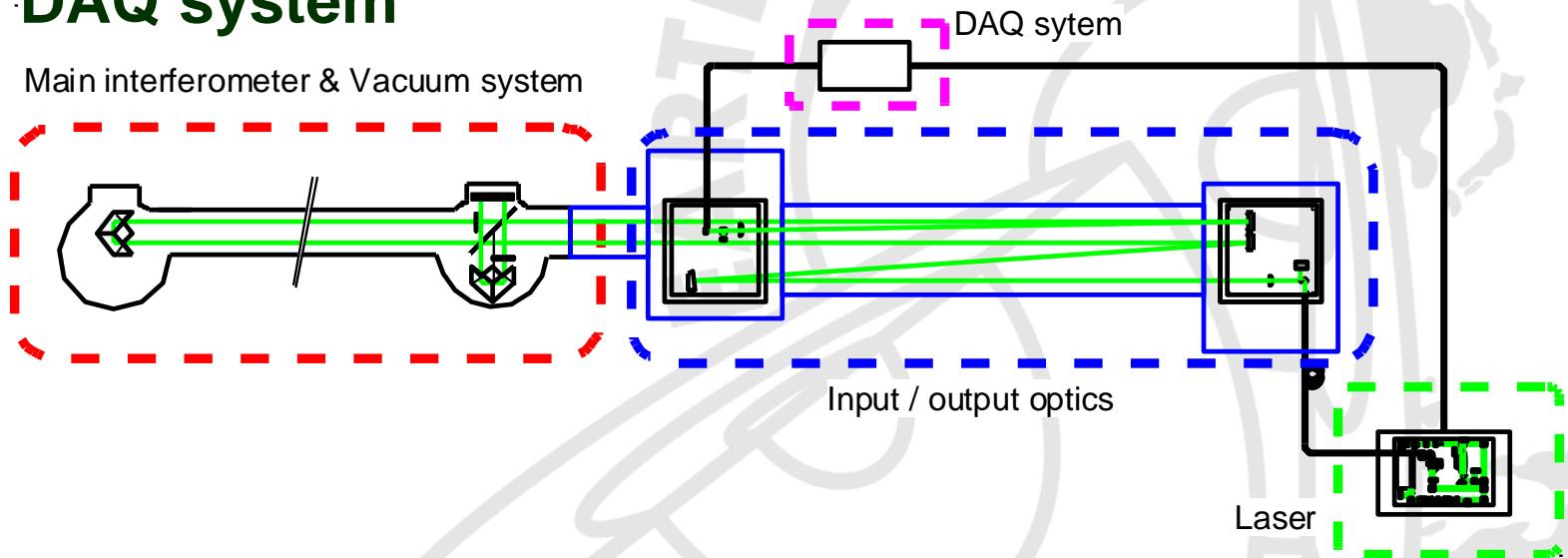
- Construction of Geophysics Interferometers (GIF) next to KAGRA
- GIF is used for **geophysical observations** and to provide **baseline monitor** for KAGRA



Geophysics interferometer (GIF)

□ Subsystems

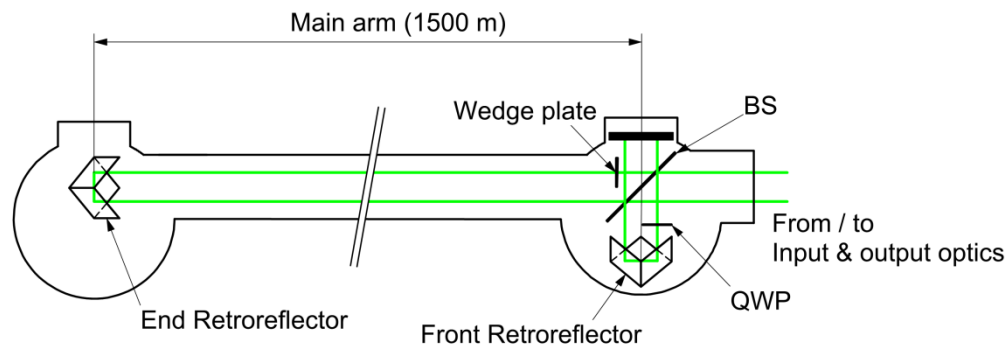
- Main interferometer
- Input & output optics
- Laser
- Vacuum system
- DAQ system



Main interferometer

□ Asymmetric Michelson interferometer

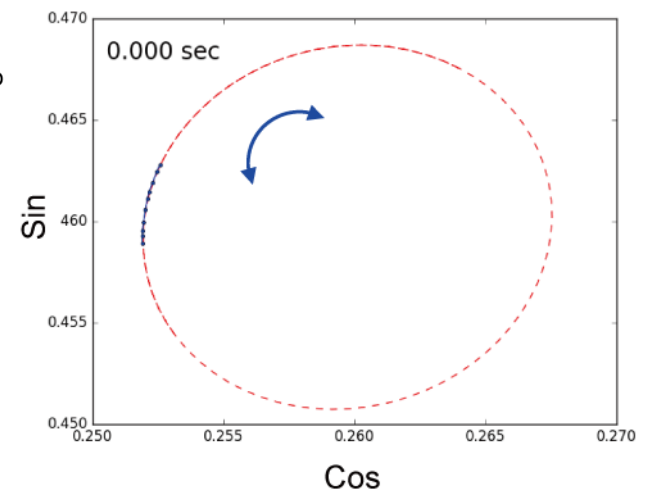
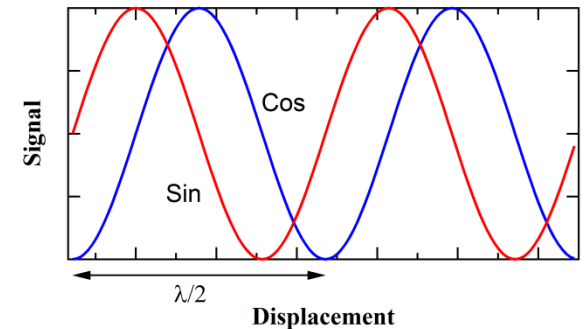
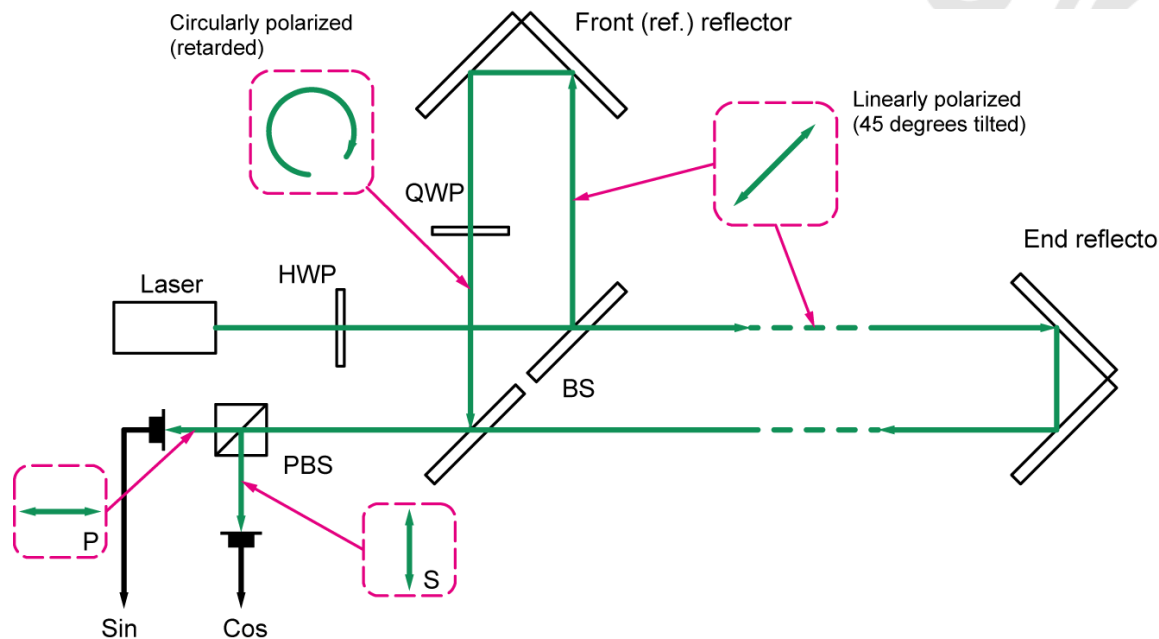
- 1500 m (main arm) vs. 0.5 m (reference arm)
 - ◆ 15" large retroreflectors for both ends
 - ◆ Reference arm built on a super-invar platform
- Quadrature phase detection
 - ◆ Phase tracking without range limit
 - ◆ QWP inserted in reference arm
- Wavefront correction
 - ◆ Wedge plate inserted in main arm



Main interferometer

□ Quadrature phase detection

- Using polarized beam
- No feedback to mirrors
- ◆ No range limit for phase tracking



Input and output optics

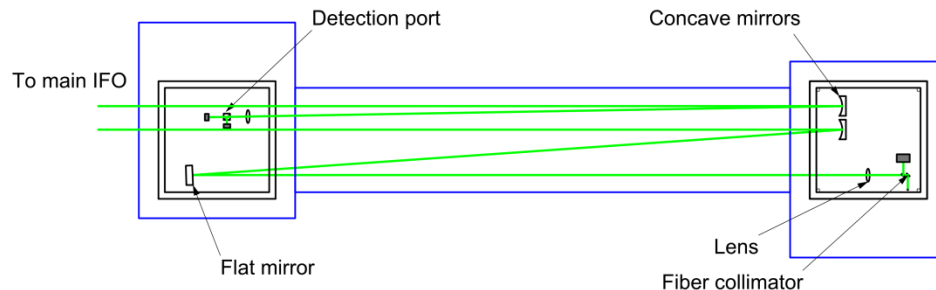
□ Mode matching telescope

■ Reflecting telescope (10 m, folded)

- ◆ Flat and concave mirrors (RC 10 m) and a lens
- ◆ Installed in air (out of vacuum)
 - Fully covered to eliminate air disturbances

■ Mode matching

- ◆ Waist diameter at end reflector ~ 35 mm
- ◆ Designed to minimize beam diameter at BS (~ 40 mm)



Laser

□ Iodine stabilized laser

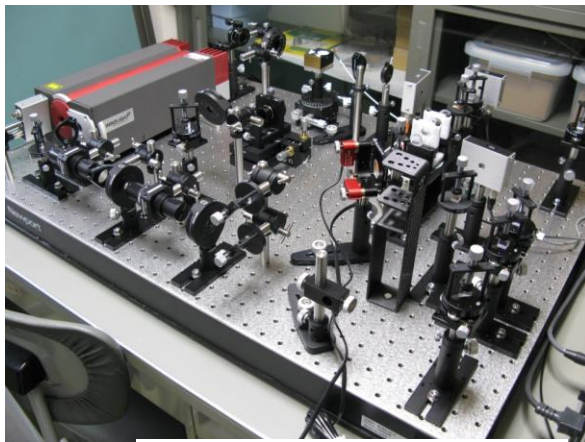
■ Frequency doubled Nd:YAG laser (532 nm)

◆ Locked to I_2 absorption line

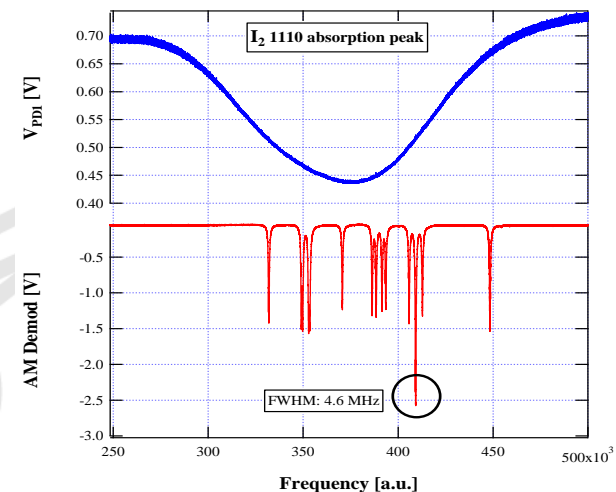
- Extremely stable quantum standard
- Modulation transfer technique

■ Expected stability (strain resolution): 10^{-13}

■ Delivered via optical fiber



Laser optical system

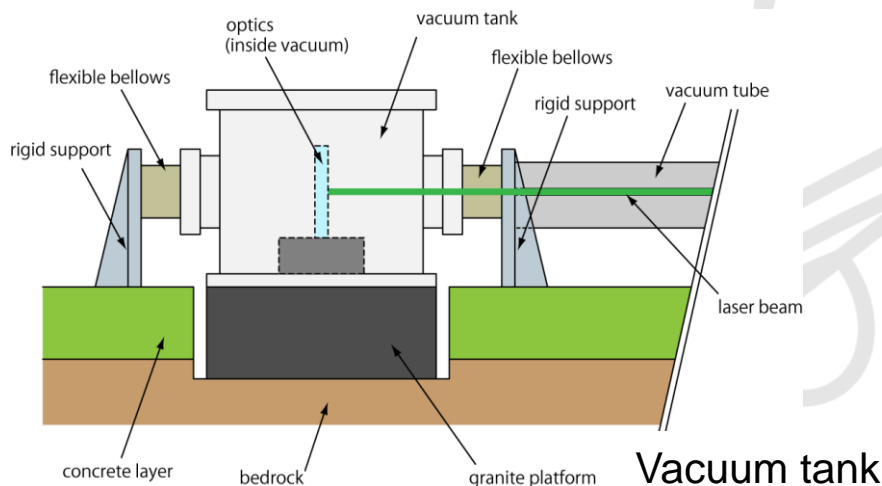


I_2 absorption line

Vacuum system

□ Contains main interferometer

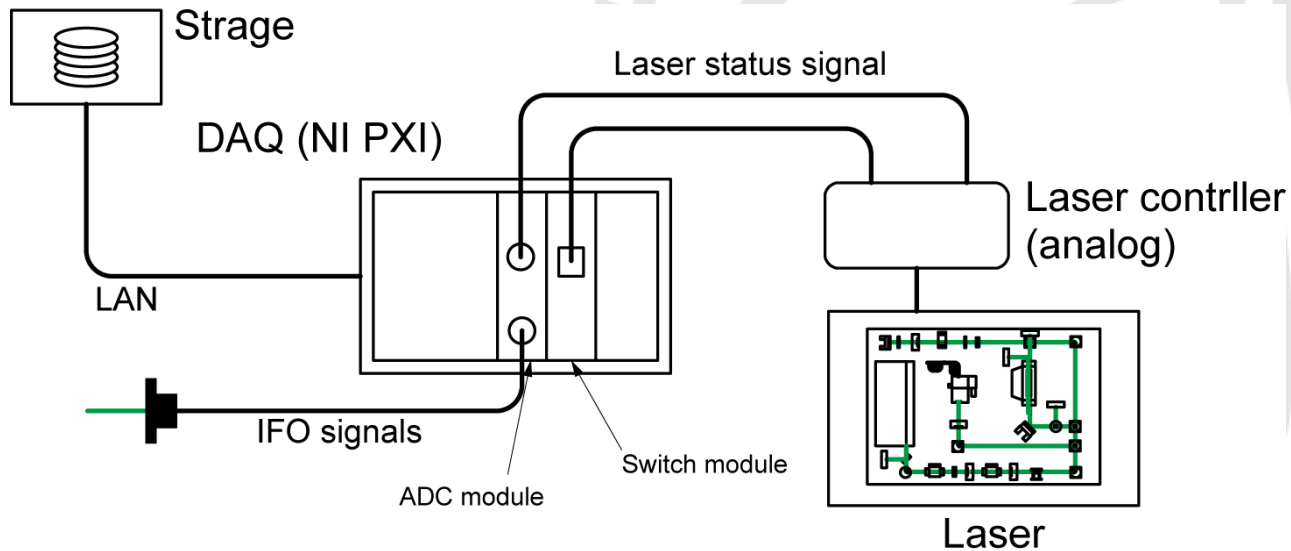
- Vacuum tanks for main optics at both ends
 - ◆ Granite platforms directly attached to bedrock
 - ◆ Double-balanced bellows to eliminate stress
- 1500 m vacuum tube
- Target vacuum pressure: 10^{-4} Pa
 - ◆ Maintained by TMPs



DAQ system

□ DAQ and system controller

- Based on NI LabVIEW and PXI
- Sampling at 50 kHz for fast phase tracking
- Monitors laser status and maintains locking
- Independent of KAGRA DAQ system

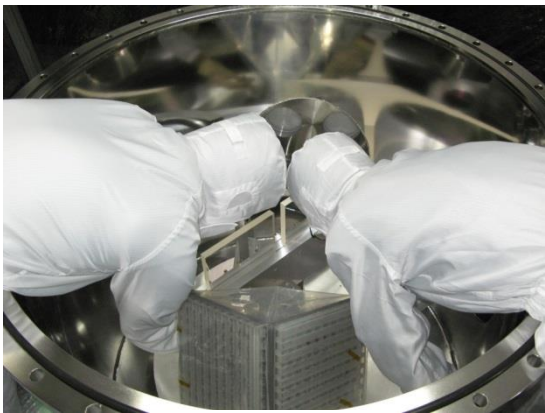


Development

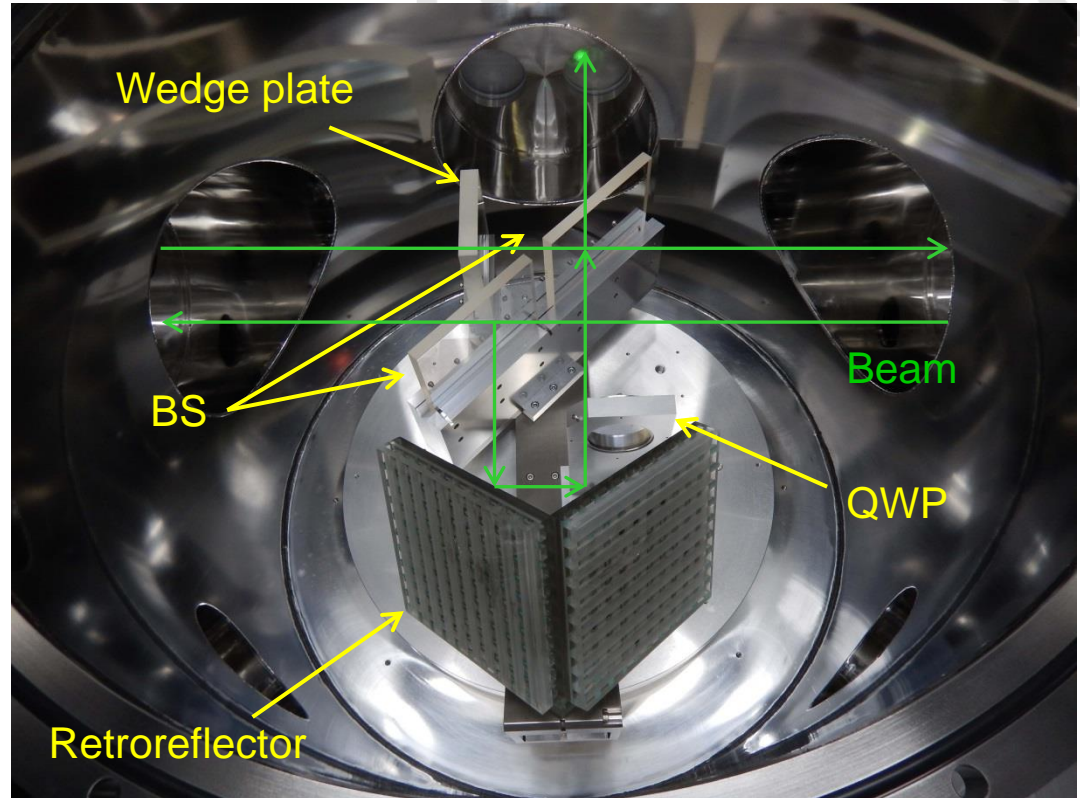
Year	Item / activity
2012	Vacuum pipes delivery Optics final design
2013	Vacuum chambers delivery Retro reflectors and other core optics delivery
2014	Valves and evacuation ducts delivery KAGRA tunnel completed Vacuum & granite platform installation
2015	Clean booths construction Optics installation Commissioning started First alignment achieved (Oct.)
2016	Beam cover upgrade First fringe obtained DAQ installed Test observation
2017	Wave plate installation Vacuum upgrade (in preparation) Laser stability evaluation (in preparation) Long term observation

Installation

□ Main interferometer optics



Installation



Main optics in front tank

Commissioning

□ Adjusting optics

■ Mode matching

- ◆ Re-designed mode matching telescope to adapt to actual focal length of concave mirror (3 % shorter)
 - Beam waist located near end reflector

■ Beam alignment

- ◆ Adjusting concave mirror angle in mode matching telescope (Picomotor driven)
- ◆ Very unstable at the beginning due to beam jitter
- ◆ Tightly covered input & output beam path to obtain stable beam alignment (**very crucial**)

Commissioning

□ Wavefront optimization 1

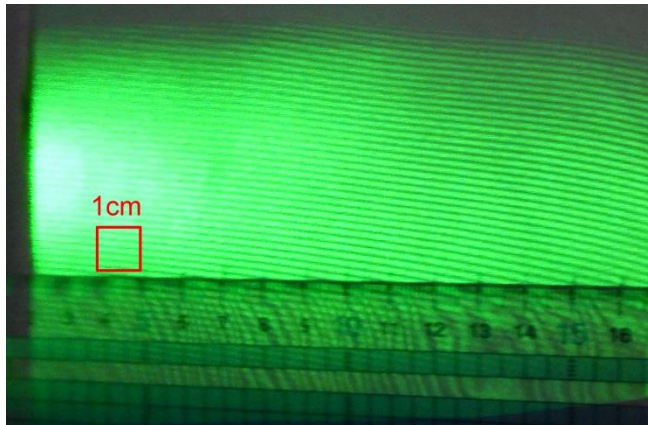
■ First fringe

◆ Fine stripes in fringe pattern was observed

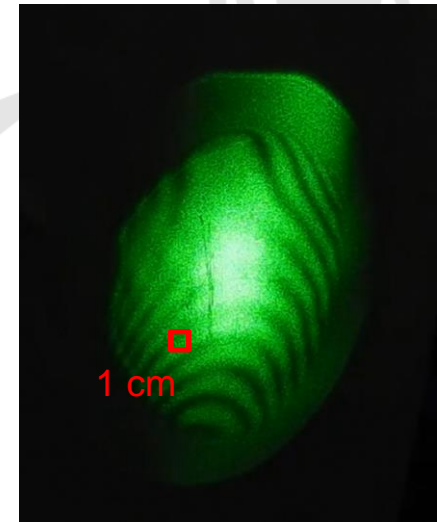
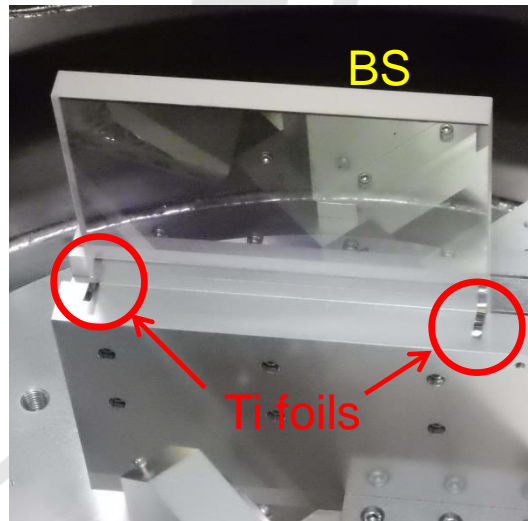
- Caused by Non-parallel (wedged) surfaces of BS
specification: $< 3'$ (best effort in manufacturing)

◆ Coarsely corrected by tilting one BS

- Inserted Ti foils (1~3 μm thick) in BS clamp



First fringe
observed at Symmetric port



After correction

Commissioning

□ Wavefront optimization 2

■ After coarse correction

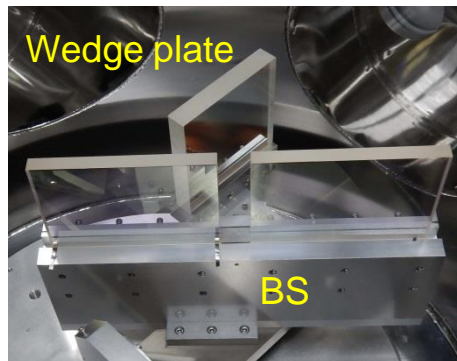
◆ Very low visibility (almost useless)

- Tentative solution: masking output beam: visibility $\sim 10\%$
- **Strain observation enabled**
- Downside: alignment sensitivity, power loss

■ Fine adjustment

◆ Inserted wedged glass plate in main arm

- Corrected in vertical direction



visibility $\sim 9\%$ with no masking

Front tank

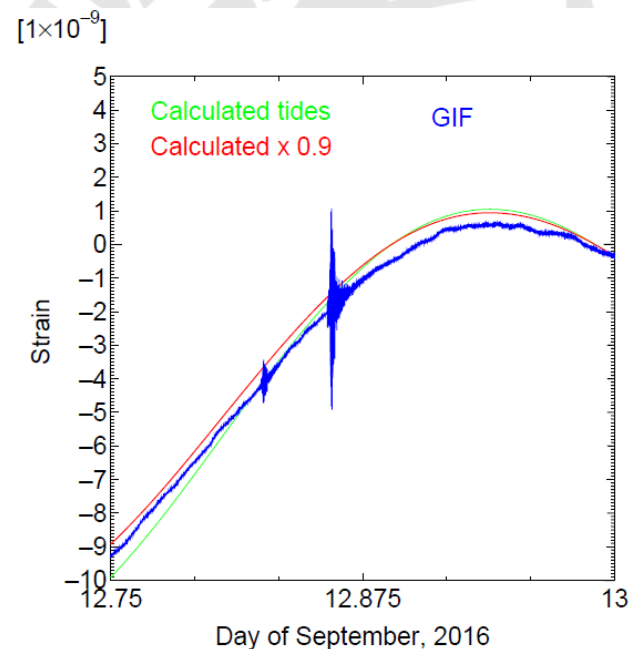
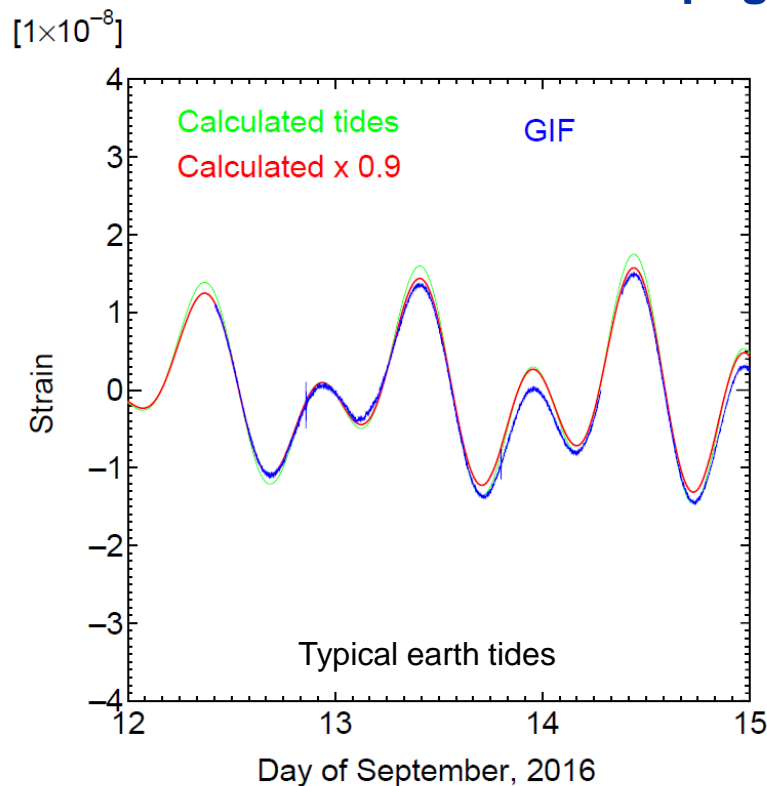


After fine adjustment

Observation

□ Earth tides and earthquakes

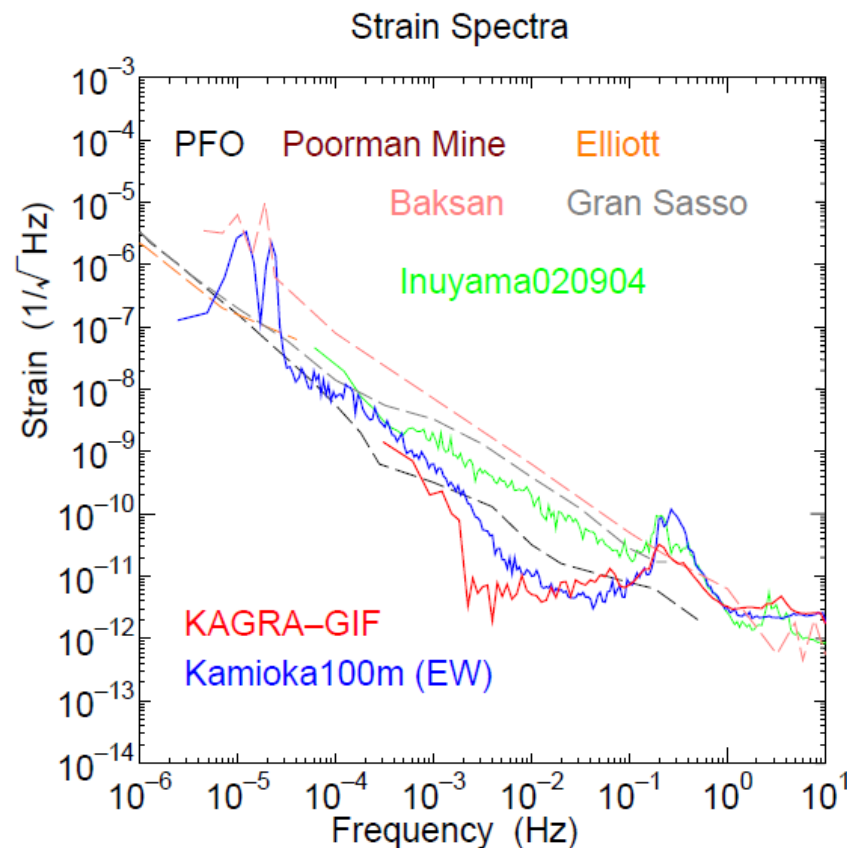
- ~ 10 % smaller amplitude than GOTIC2 theoretical model prediction
- ◆ Considered as topographic effect



Observation

□ Back ground strain spectra

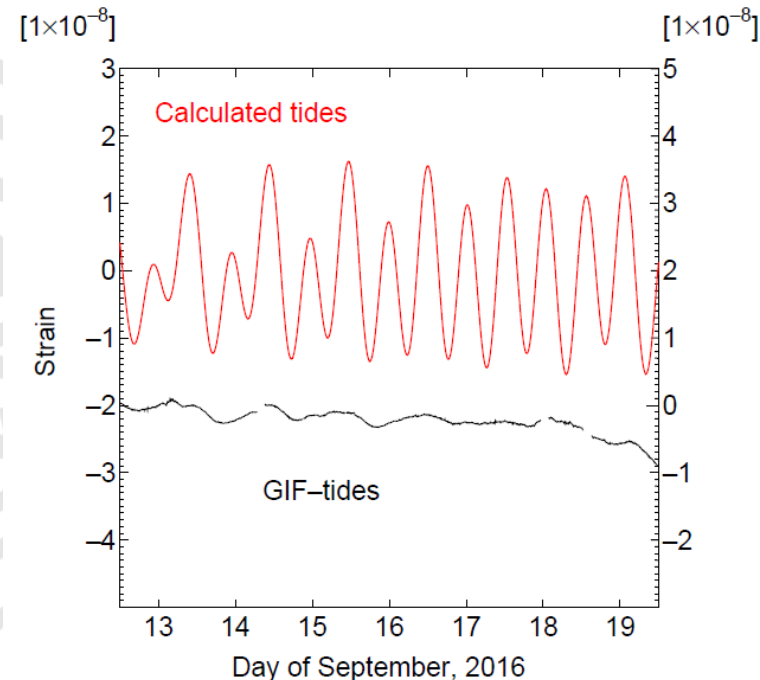
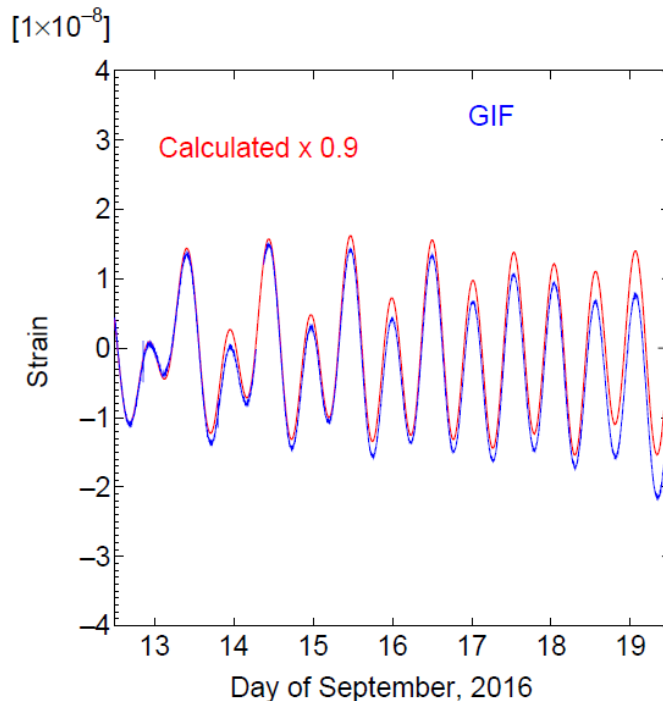
- Lowest back ground, especially around 1-10 mHz



Observation

□ Trend (preliminary)

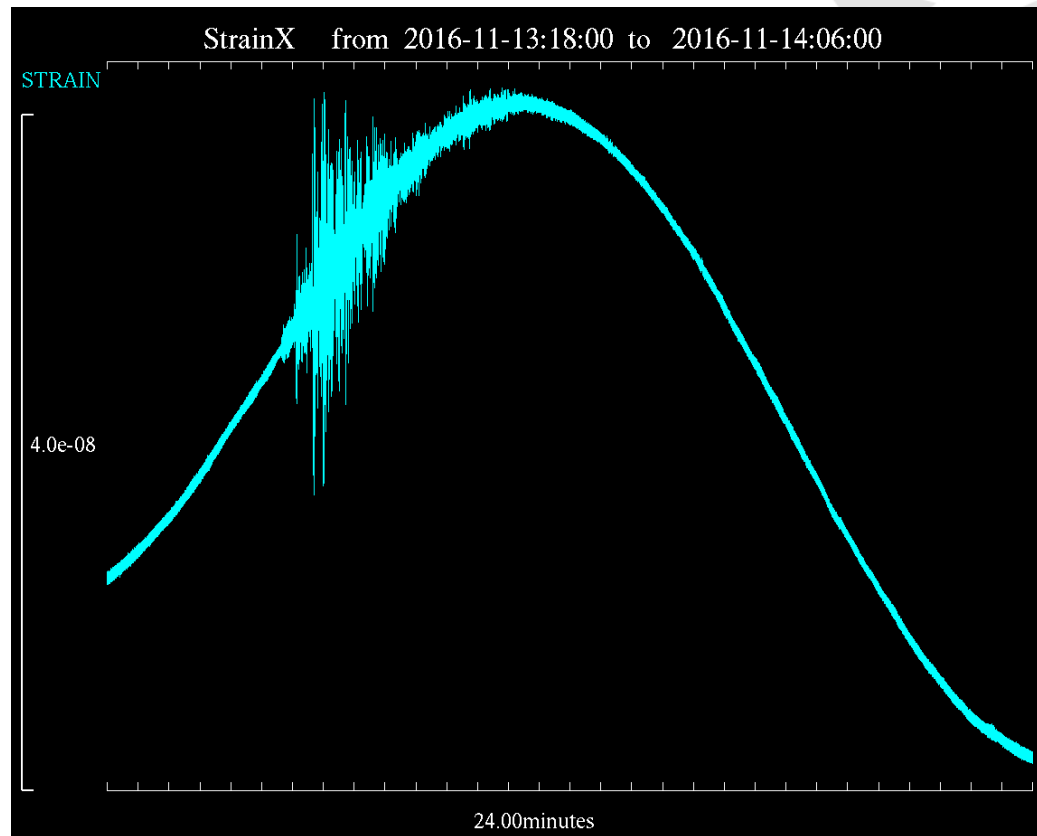
- $\sim 6 \times 10^{-9}$ / week ($\sim 3 \times 10^{-7}$ /year)
- Trend rate slightly changes
- Laser stability is much smaller ($\sim 10^{-12}$)



Observation

□ Large & far earthquake

- New Zealand earthquake (strain amplitude $\sim 10^{-8}$)



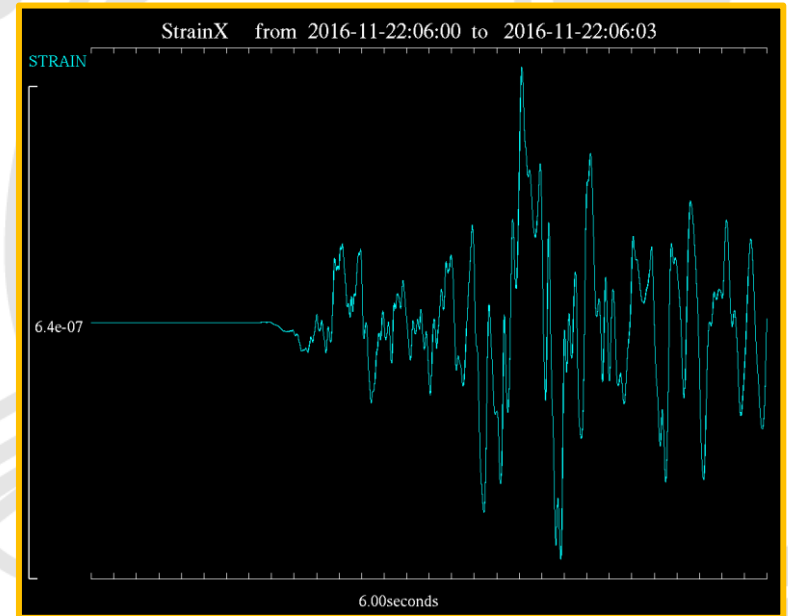
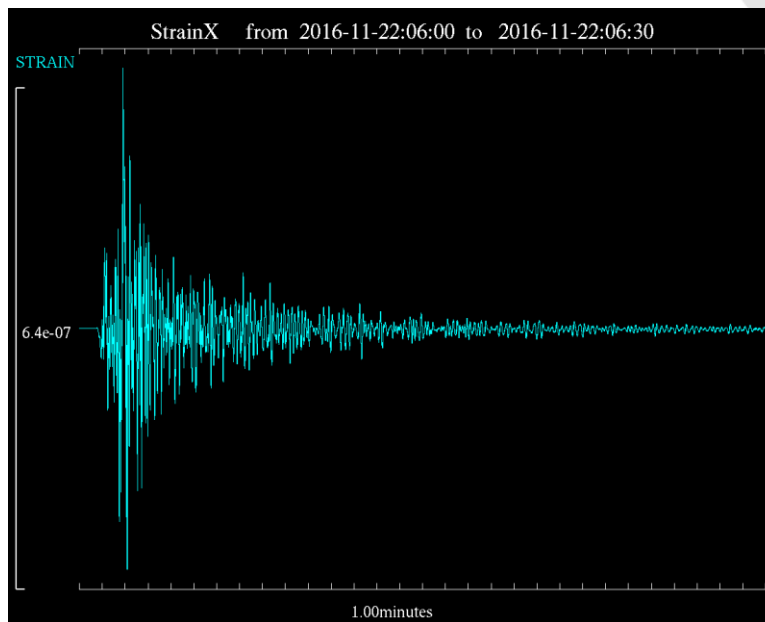
13-NOV-2016 11:02:56 M7.8 New Zealand

Observation

□ Large & close earthquake

■ Fukushima

- ◆ Intensity 1 ~ 2 at Kamioka
- ◆ Strain amplitude $\sim 3 \times 10^{-7}$
- ◆ No saturation, no phase step



22-NOV-2016 6:59:49 Mw6.9 Fukushima

Summary

□ GIF development

- GIF is a laser interferometer with 1500 m baseline length located in KAGRA underground tunnel.
- GIF will be used for geophysical observations and as a baseline monitor for KAGRA.

□ Installation & commissioning

- GIF has been installed and commissioned since 2015.
- Some technical issues have been encountered and resolved.
 - ◆ Air flow (beam jitter)
 - ◆ Wavefront distortion etc.

Summary

□ Observation results

- Ground strain has been successfully recorded.
 - ◆ Earth tides
 - ◆ Various types of earthquakes
 - ◆ Trend (preliminary, require further study)
- Achieved best strain sensitivity at low frequencies
 - ◆ $\sim 10^{-12}$ in 1-10 mHz

□ Planned works

- Evaluation of laser stability
 - ◆ Beat measurement with identical laser system
- Data sharing with KAGRA
 - ◆ Real-time strain computation
 - ◆ Integration into KAGRA control system

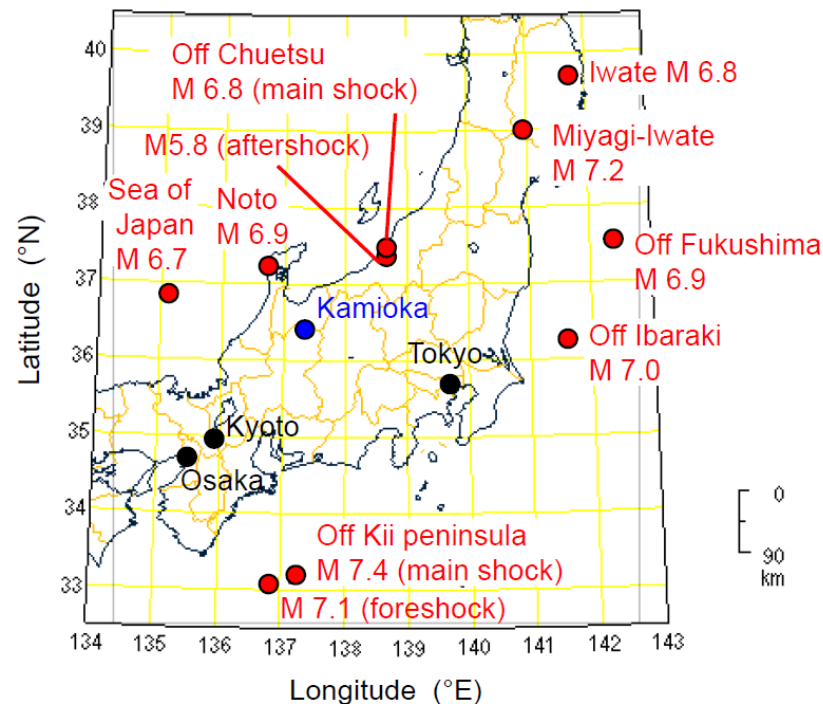


KAGRA site

□ Seismic activities

■ Seismic events and associated strain steps

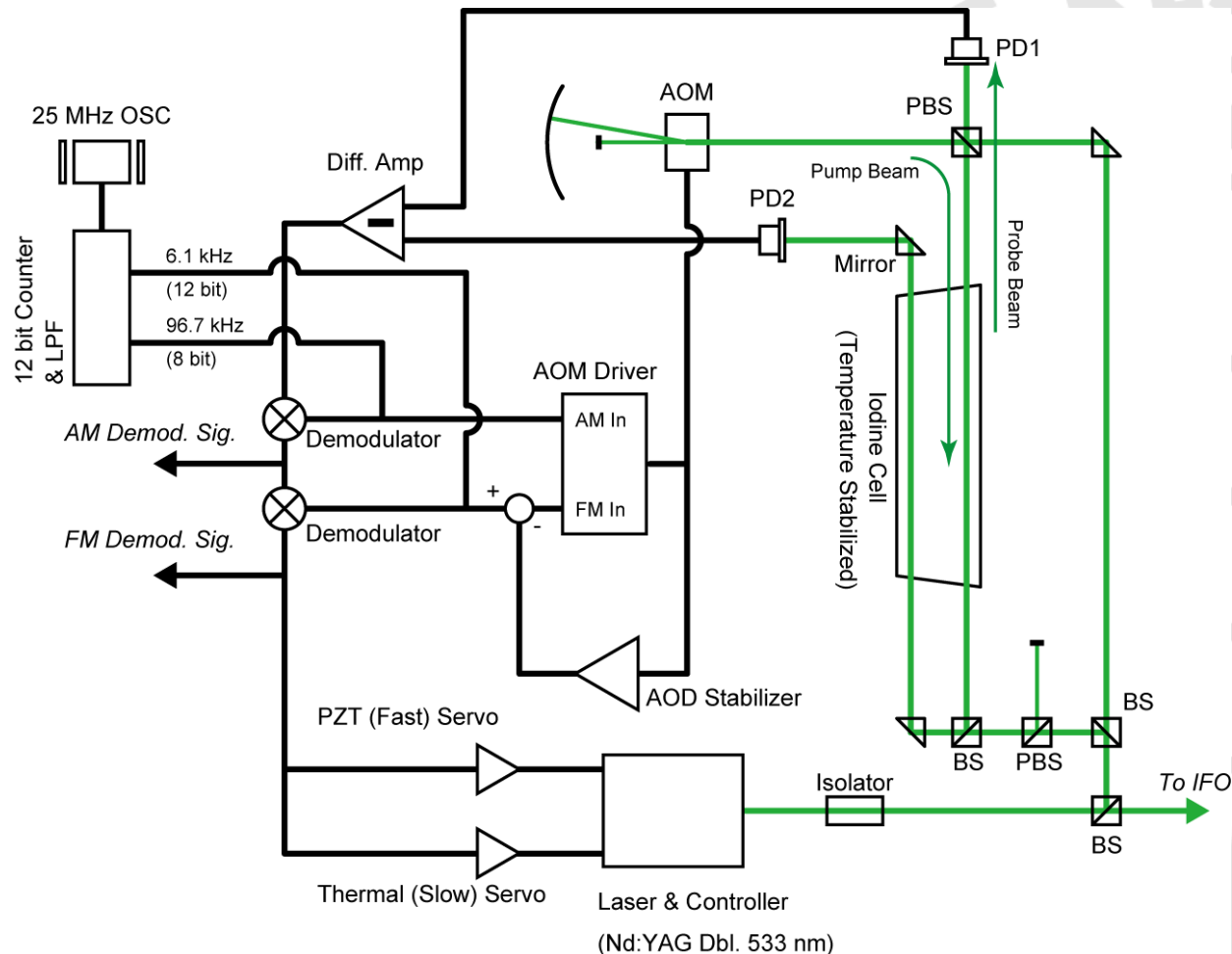
◆ Observed with existing 100 m IFO, repeatedly



Seismic events observed by 100 m IFO, 2004-2009

Laser stabilization system

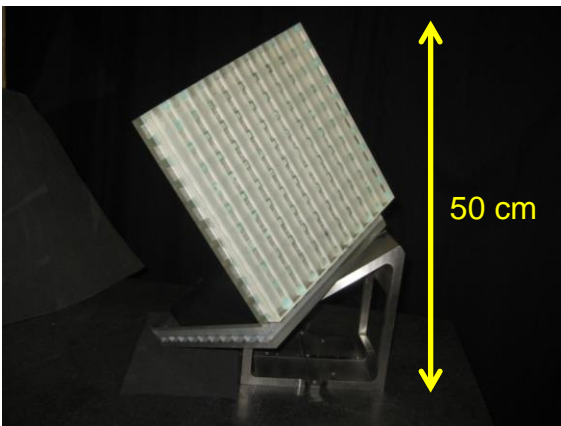
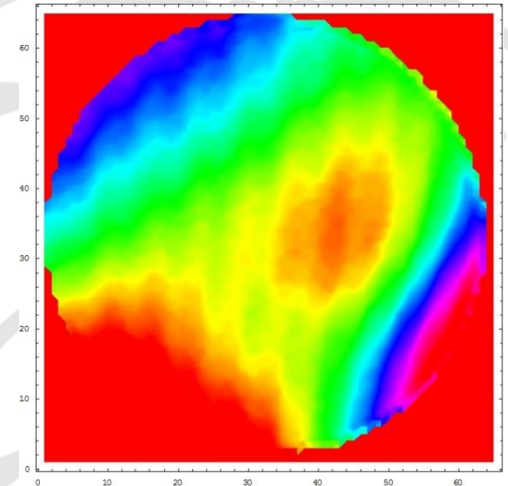
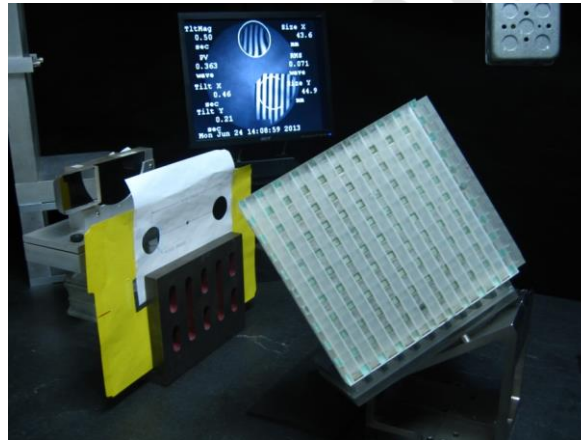
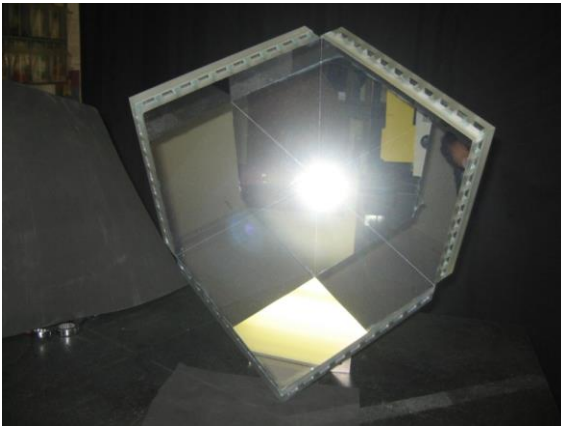
❑ System diagram



Core optics

❑ Retroreflector

■ Quality evaluation



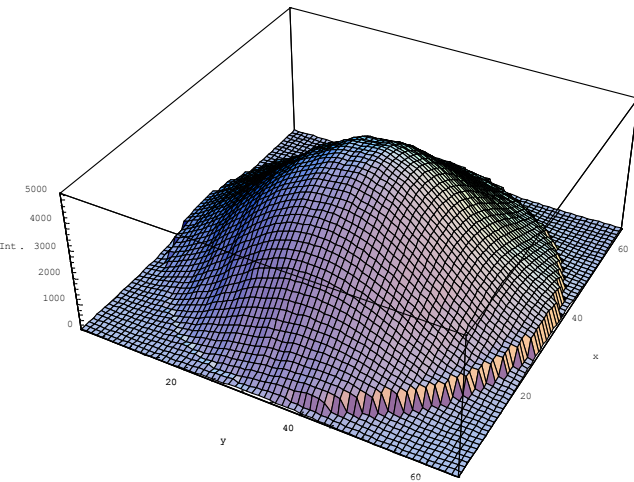
◆ 15" Retroreflector

- Surface distortion measured with Zygo interferometer: p.v. 0.353λ / 0.070λ rms
- Interferometer visibility estimated:
0.53 (25% degradation) **cf. actual visibility ~ 0.1**

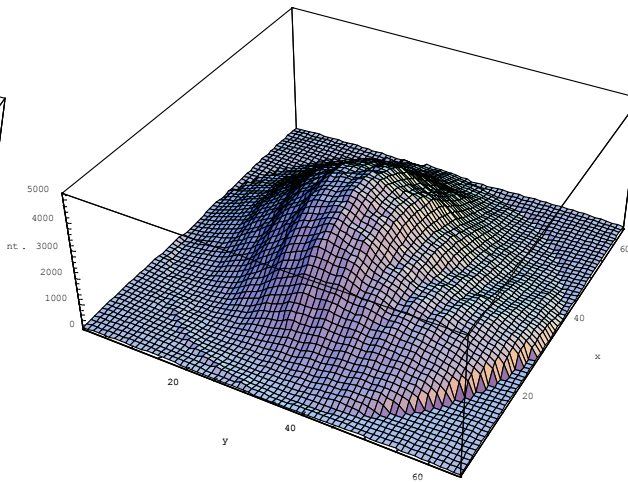
Visibility estimation

□ Finite element modeling

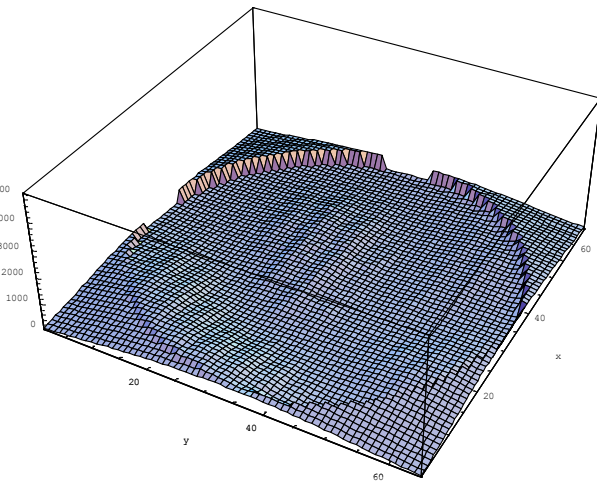
- Using measured mirror surface information
- Meshing mirror surface
 - ◆ 100 x 100 (2 mm x 2 mm / element)
- Compute spatial distribution of interfered beam intensity
- Integration to calculate interferometer visibility



Bright fringe



Intermediate fringe



Dark fringe