

Development and test of an absorption bench to characterize the KAGRA mirrors R&D status report

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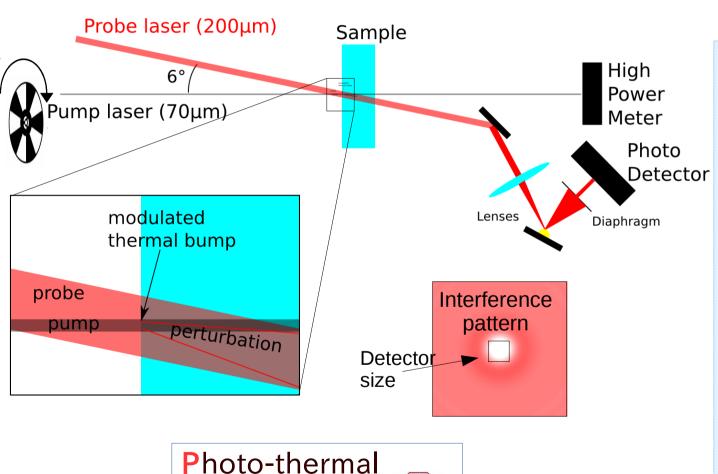
Motivation

- The gravitational wave detector KAGRA will operate at cryogenic temperature (20K) to reduce thermal noise.
- Sapphire mirrors will be used for its good thermal properties.
- We need to minimize mirror's optical absorption to make cryogenic operation as easy as possible.

HIGH REFLECTIVE COATING

- Amorphous materials have low absorption (<1ppm) but higher mechanical losses ~10⁻⁴
- In order to reduce Brownian noise, **Crystalline coatings** are proposed for their low mechanical losses.
- Absorption and scattering need to be investigated

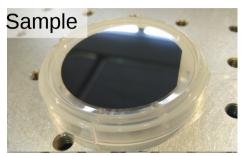
Absorption measurement method at NAOJ



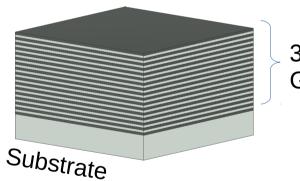
- The pump periodically changes the temperature of the sample
- The thermal lens effect changes the probe wavefront
- After some propagation, the perturbation makes interference with the main mode
- The detector sense the intesity variation of the central part of the spot.
- This variation is proportional to the pump absorption rate

Common-path Interferometer

High reflective crystalline coatings



2 inches diameter



35.5 doublets of GaAs / $Al_{0.92}Ga_{0.08}As$



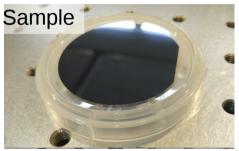
- As a KAGRA R&D activity we are doing investigation on AlGaAs crystalline coatings
- We have two samples from the company:



- High reflective Bragg mirror at 1064nm
- Grown with Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE) on a GaAs substrate
- Then transferred onto silica or sapphire substrate

Transmission measurements

We have two samples



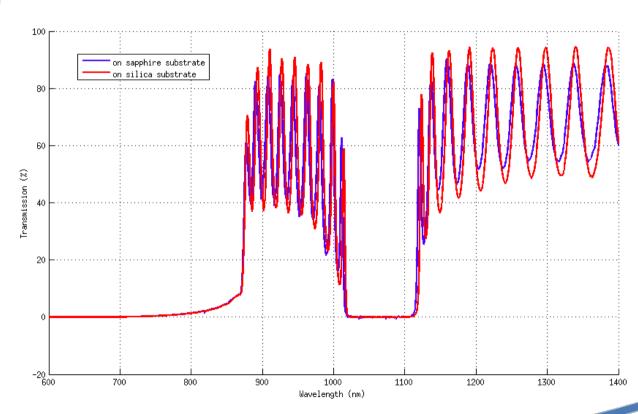
2 inches diameter

GaAs / Al_{0.92}Ga_{0.08}As transferred on **silica** substrate

6ppm @1064nm

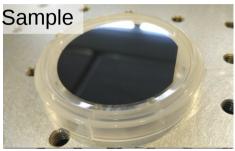
GaAs / Al_{0.92}Ga_{0.08}As transferred on **sapphire** substrate

6ppm @1064nm



Scattering measurements

We have two samples

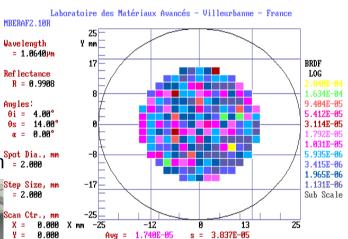


2 inches diameter

GaAs / Al_{0.92}Ga_{0.08}As transferred on **silica** substrate

substrate substrate

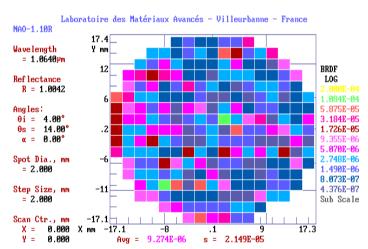
9.5 ppm

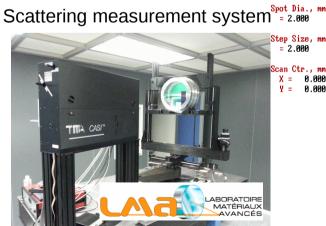


6ppm

GaAs / Al_{0.92}Ga_{0.08}As

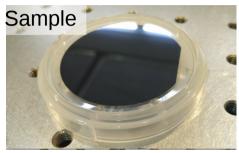
transferred on





Roughness measurements

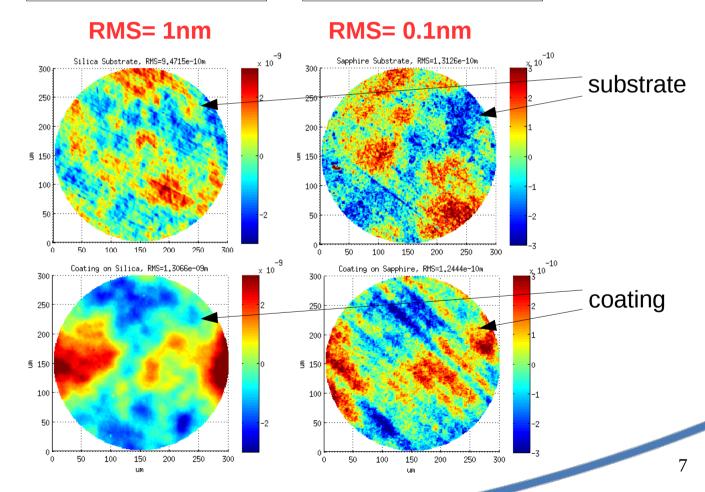
We have two samples

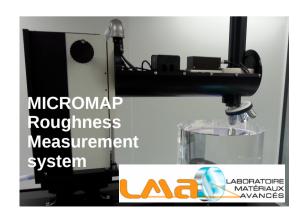


2 inches diameter

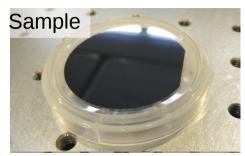
GaAs / Al_{0.92}Ga_{0.08}As transferred on **silica** substrate

GaAs / Al_{0.92}Ga_{0.08}As transferred on **sapphire** substrate

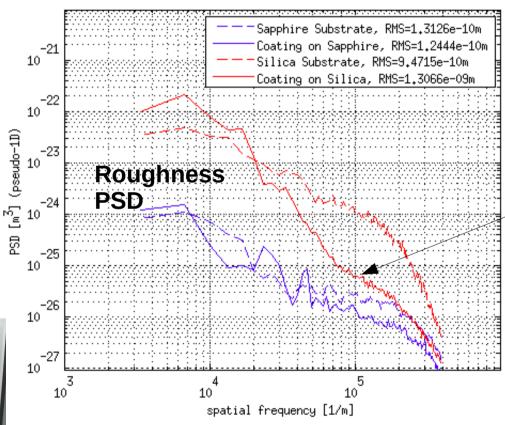




Roughness measurements



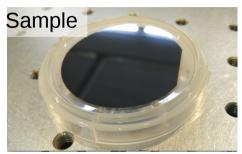
2 inches diameter



- Roughness is limited by the substrate
- Coating roughness (on silica) is lower at higher spatial frequencies



Absorption measurements at LMA



2 inches diameter

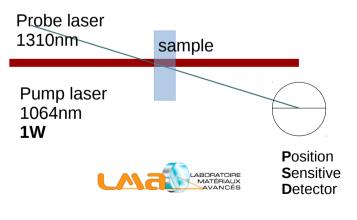
GaAs / Al_{0.92}Ga_{0.08}As transferred on **silica** substrate

 $0.4 \pm 0.4 \text{ ppm/cm}$

GaAs / Al_{0.92}Ga_{0.08}As transferred on **sapphire** substrate

<below noise level>

PHOTOTHERMAL DEFLECTION METHOD



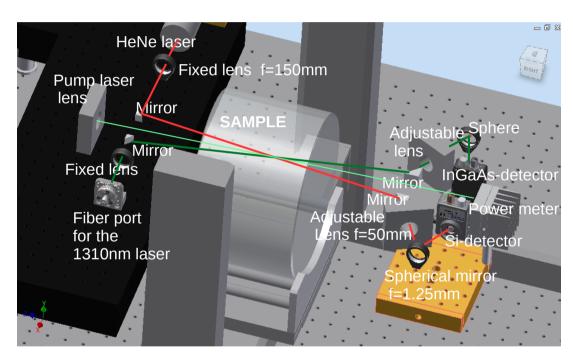
- At LMA we have a different method: instead of the focusing of the probe we measure the beam deflection
- We did single point absorption measurement
- Pump power is only 1W
- Higher thermal diffusivity of sapphire makes the signal too small (below the noise level)
- Low SNR → more pump power is needed

Absorption measurements at NAOJ

 Currently installing a 1310nm probe laser



- We will be able to measure GaAs samples, which are not transparent to 633nm
- We have a 25W power pump laser, so the measurement will be more precise
- We have a translation stage to make maps of the surface absorption



Design of two probe lasers (633nm and 1310nm)

Summary

- We have GaAs / $Al_{0.92}Ga_{0.08}As$ coatings made by CMS company
- We did performance tests at LMA:

Transmission: 6ppm

Scattering: 6ppm and 9.5 ppm

Roughness: 0.1nm and 1nm (limited by the substrate)

Absorption: <1ppm

- We are working at NAOJ to make absorption maps with higher sensitivity
- We are installing a 1310nm probe laser

Thank you for your attention ありがとうございました