



Scattering of the ITM and ETM mirrors and constraints for the Wide-Angle Baffles in bKAGRA

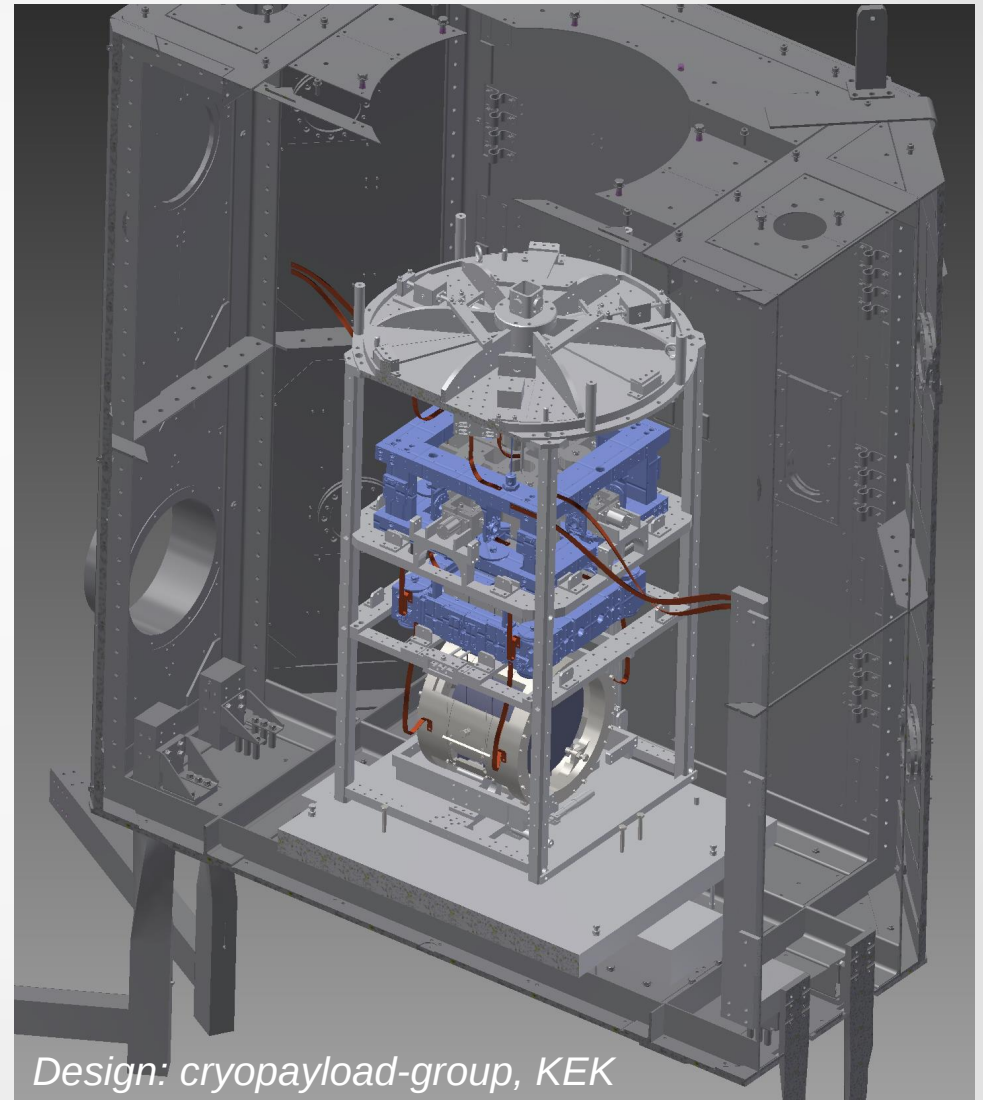
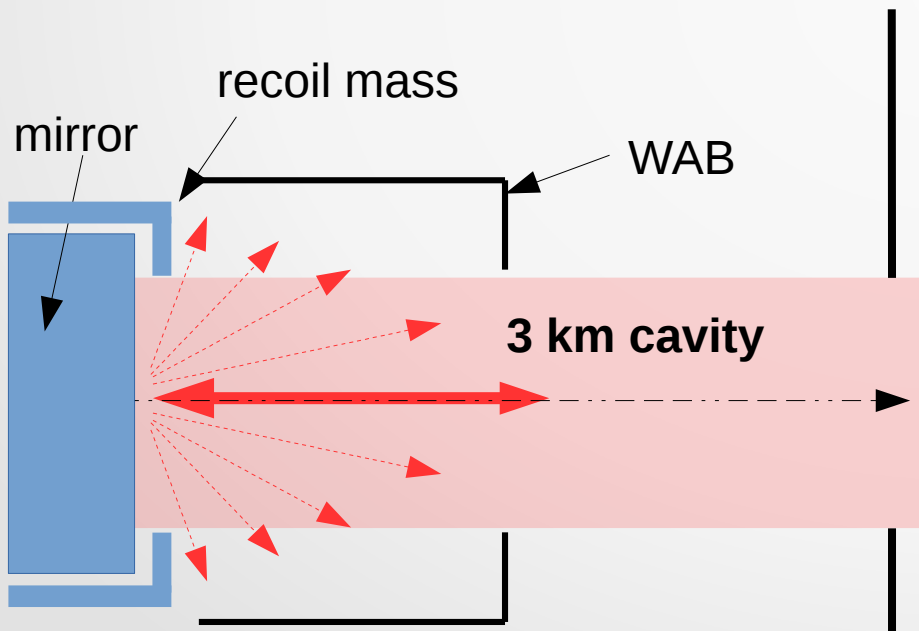
Simon ZEIDLER*, Tomotada AKUTSU

NAOJ, AOS

f2f KAGRA meeting at the University of Niigata, March 2017

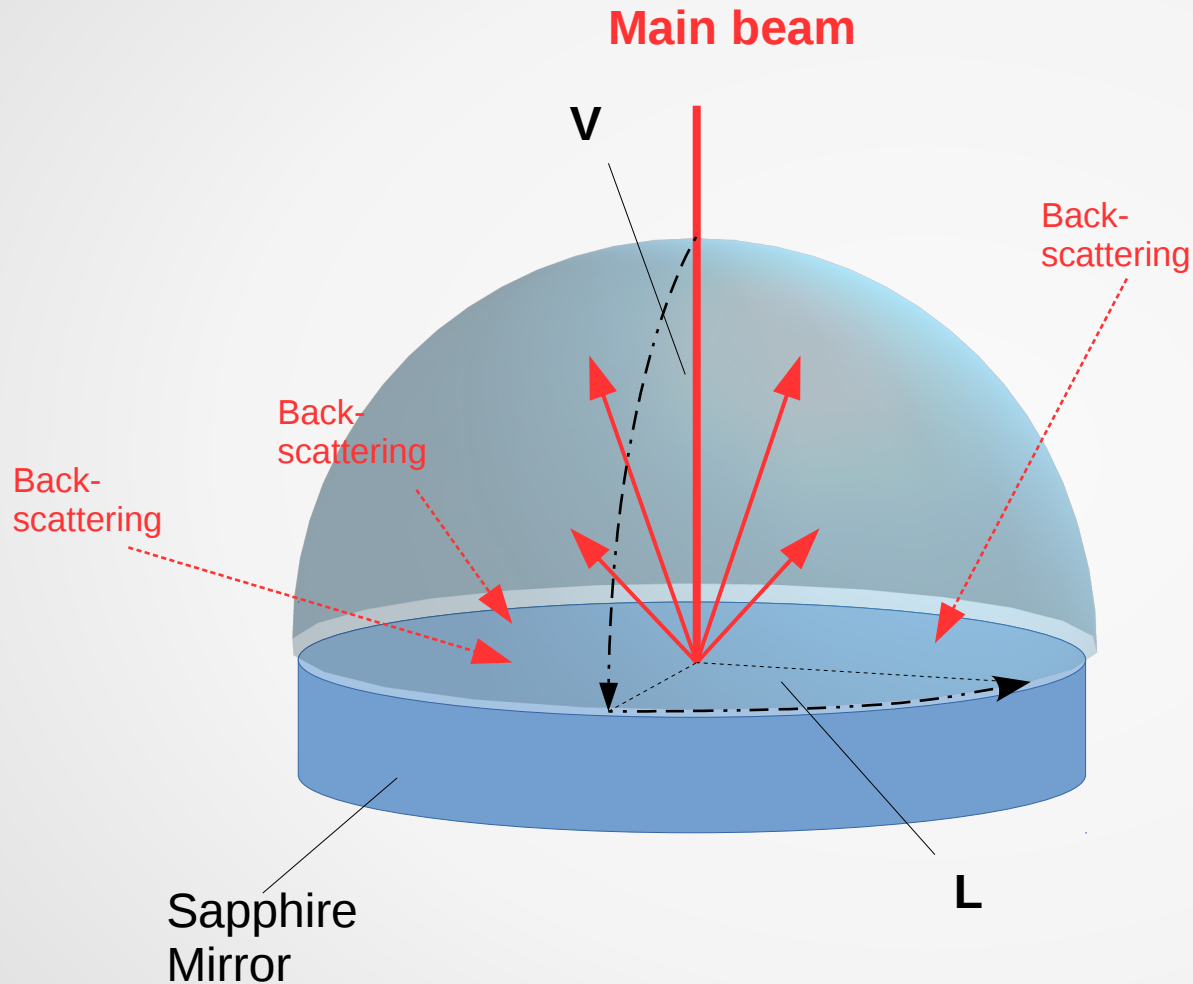
Wide-Angle Baffles (WAB)

- Baffles to be installed close to the ITM and ETM mirrors
- Inside the cryostats
- To block scattering at wide angles ($\sim 30^\circ - 85^\circ$)
- Simulations to find most effective design



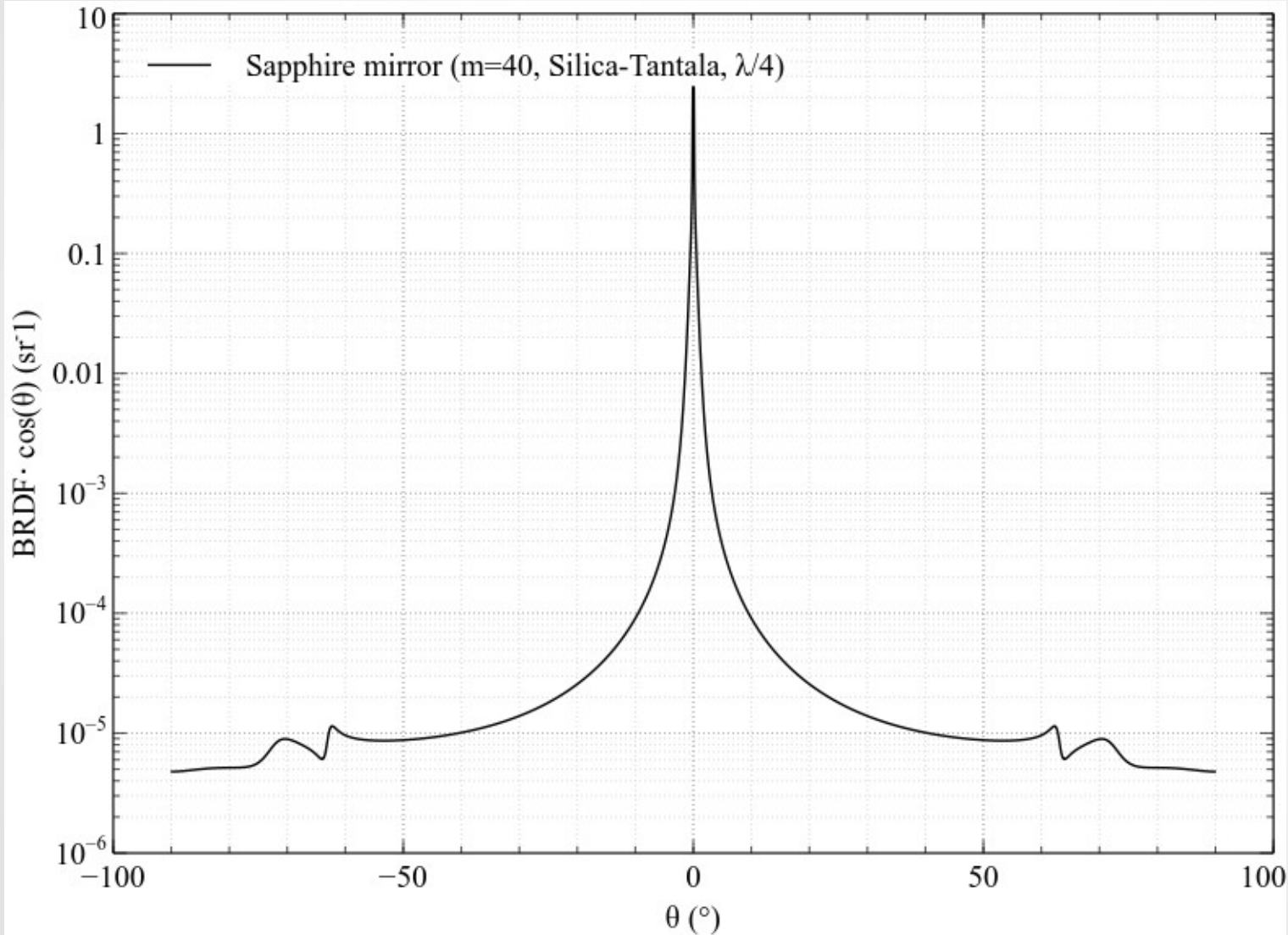
Design: cryopayload-group, KEK

Simulating back-scattering from the interior of the cryostat



- Simulation tool: "LightTools"
- 10^8 rays per simulation run
- Mirror's scattering distribution calculated with multi-layer scattering theories
- Specular reflection not included
- Result: scattering map as a function of **L** (longitude) and **V** (latitude)

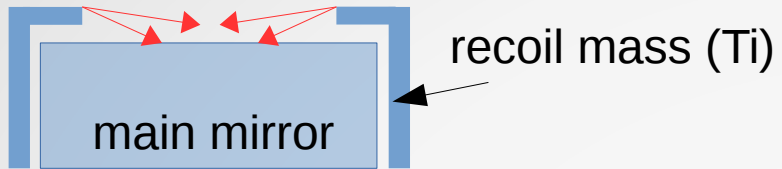
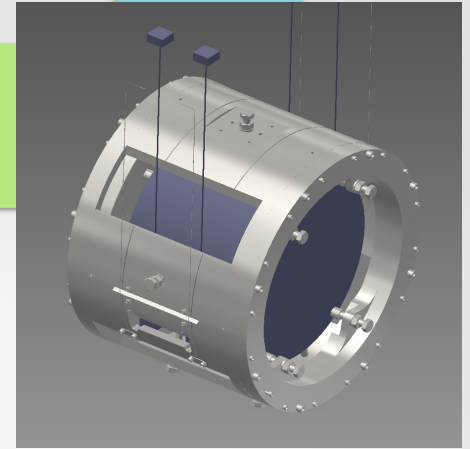
Scattering distribution on coated sapphire mirror



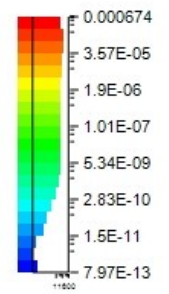
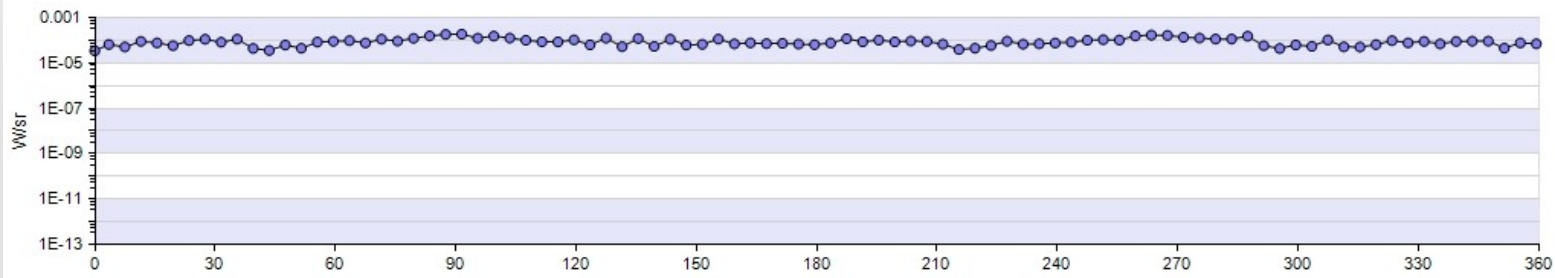
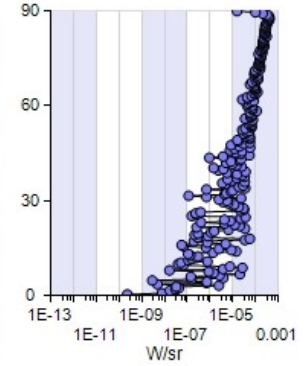
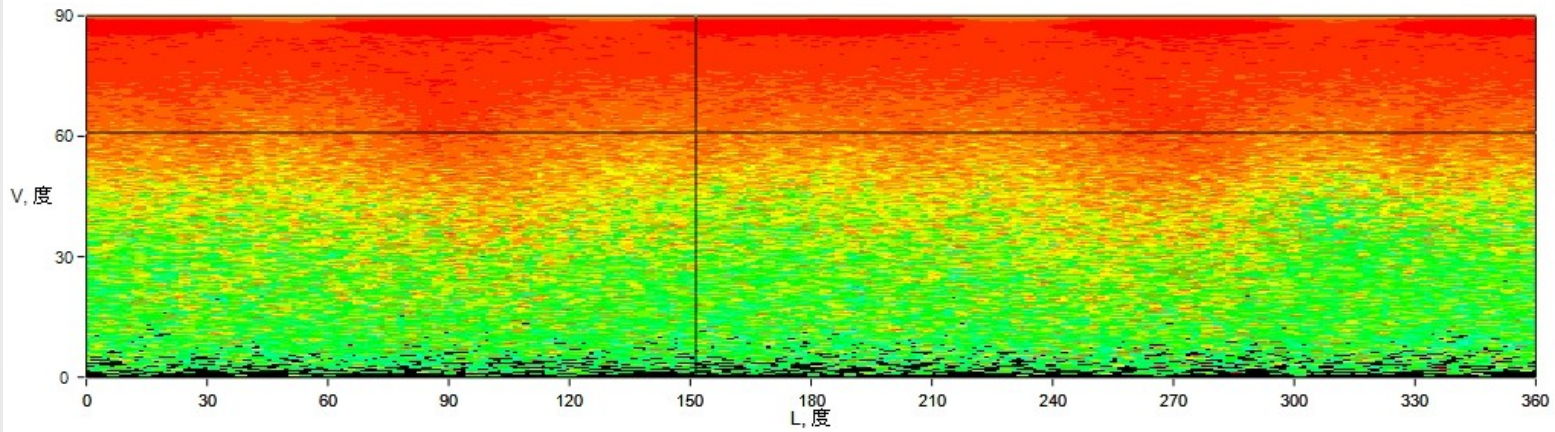
→ surface roughness (100ppm) + point defects (30ppm)

coating design:
Hirose-san

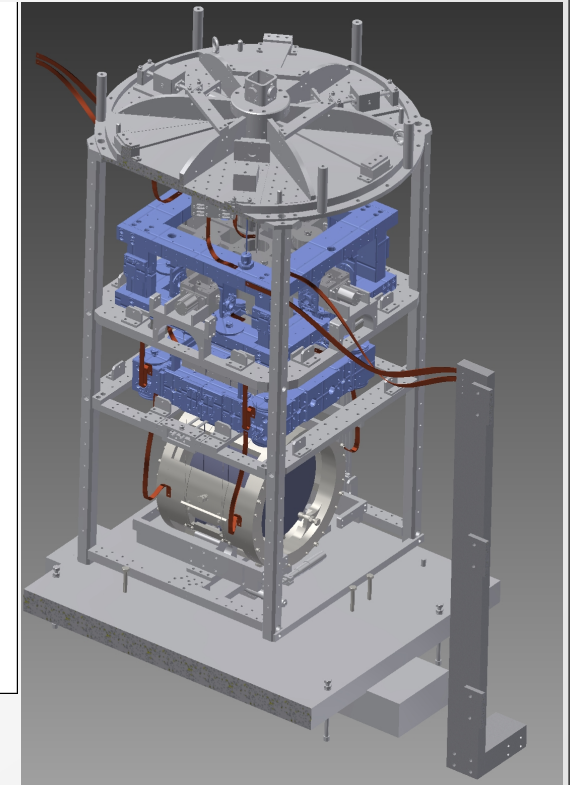
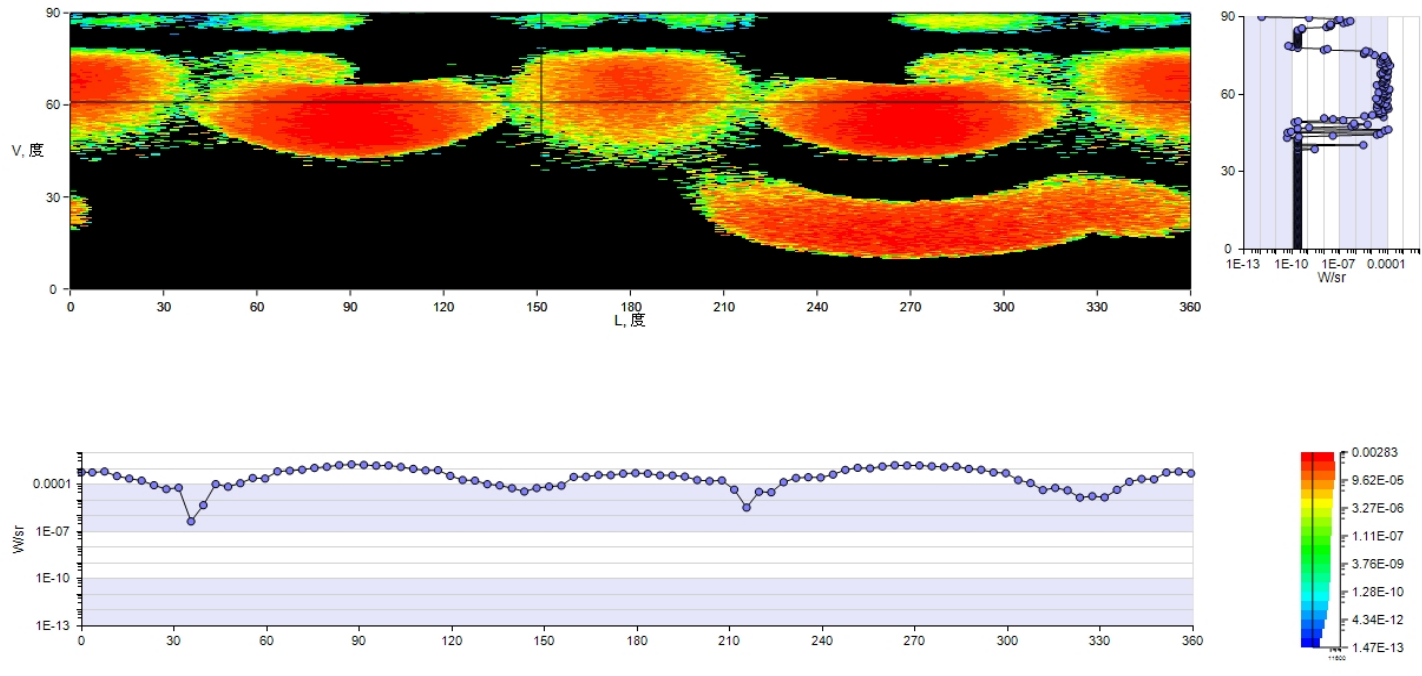
Simulation results of recoil-mass scattering



$$P_{\text{bsc}} / P_{\text{scat}} \sim 0.027 \%$$

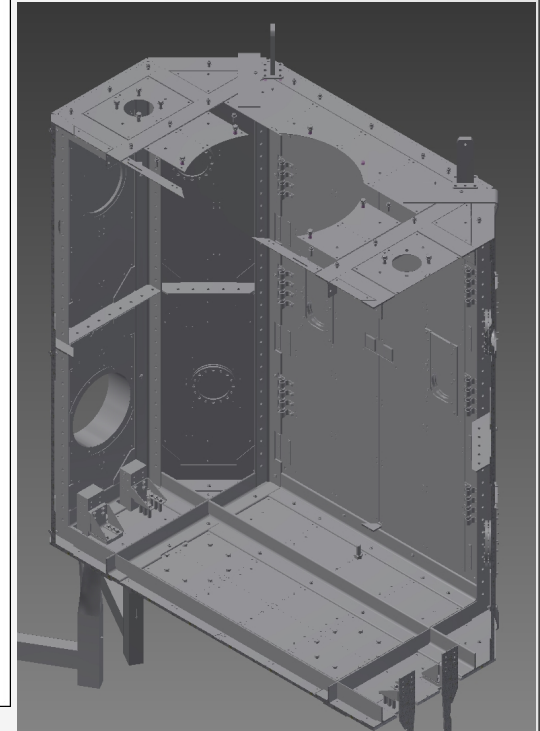
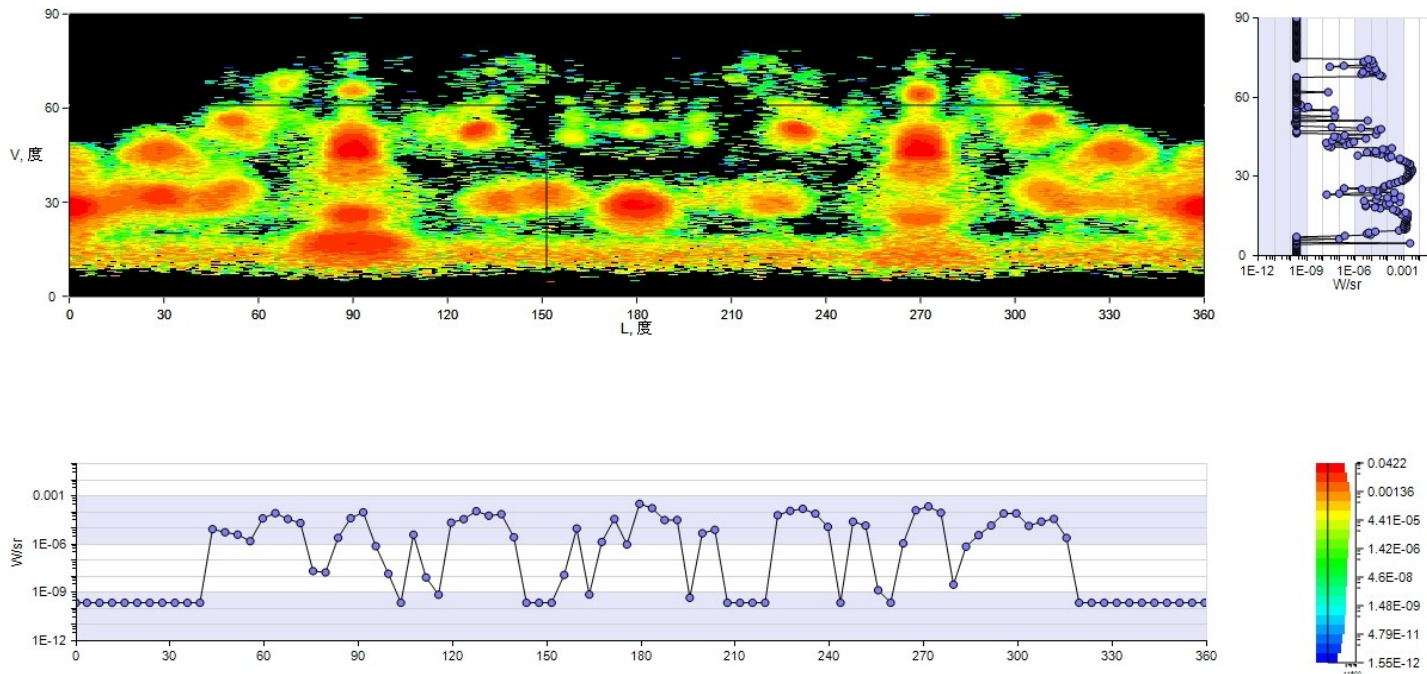


Simulation results of assembly-frame scattering



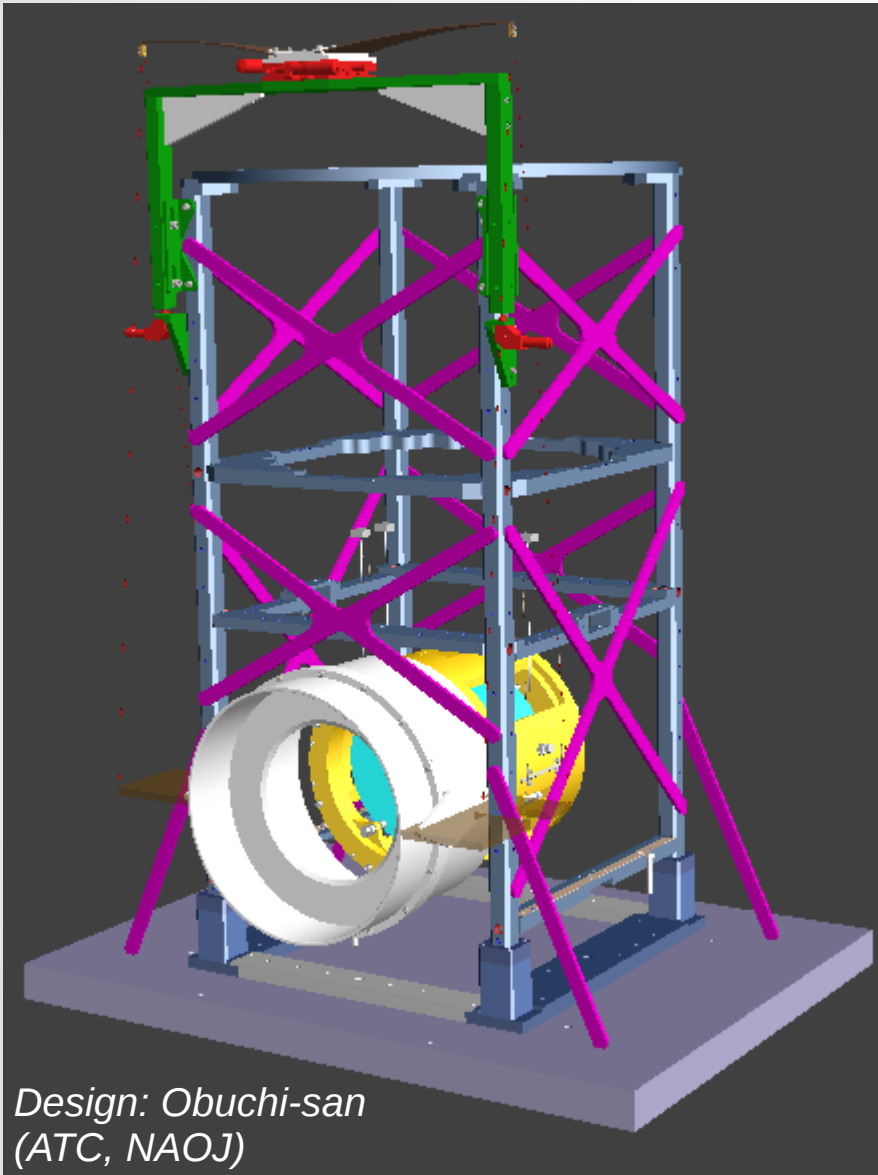
$$P_{\text{bsc}} / P_{\text{scat}} \sim 0.043 \%$$

Simulation results of inner-shield scattering



$$P_{\text{bsc}} / P_{\text{scat}} \sim 0.1 \%$$

Change of back-scattered power with WAB



Design: Obuchi-san
(ATC, NAOJ)

$$P_{\text{bsc}}/P_{\text{scat}} \sim 0.1 \%$$

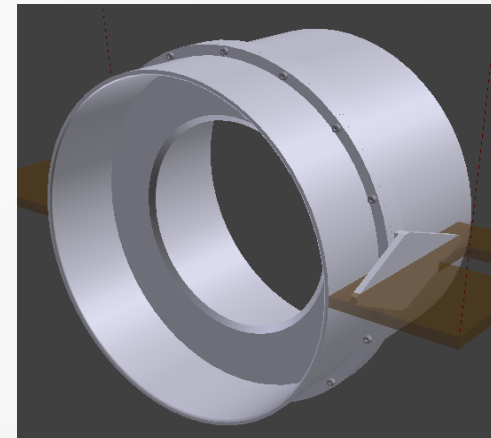
→

$$\sim 0.013 \%$$

$$P_{\text{bsc}}/P_{\text{scat}} \sim 0.043 \%$$

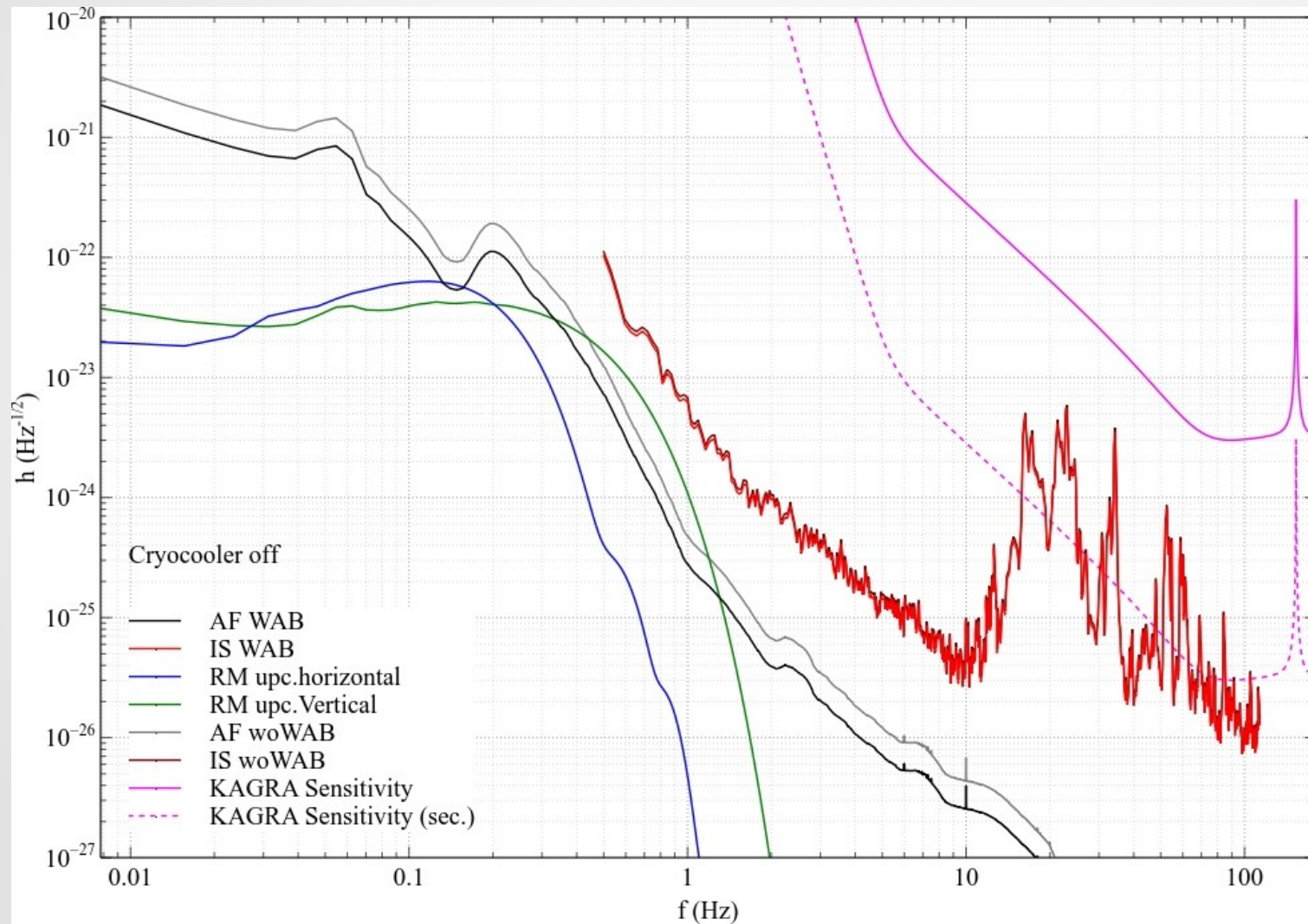
→

$$\sim 0.003 \%$$

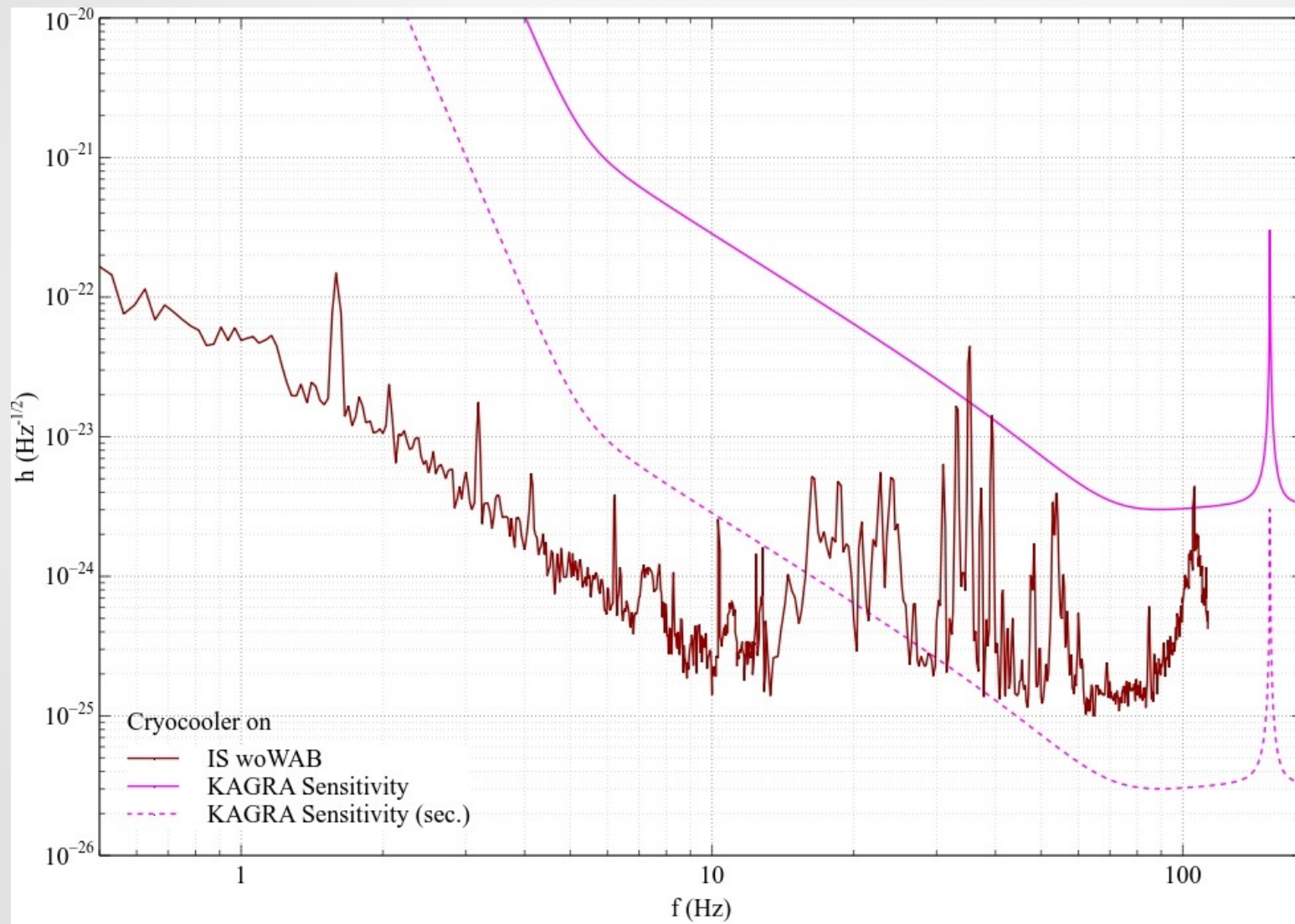


WAB: length – 300 mm
diameter – 280 mm
radiation disk – 210 mm from
mirror

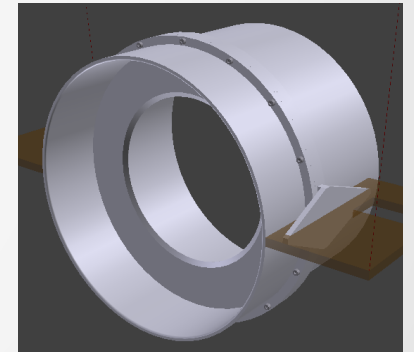
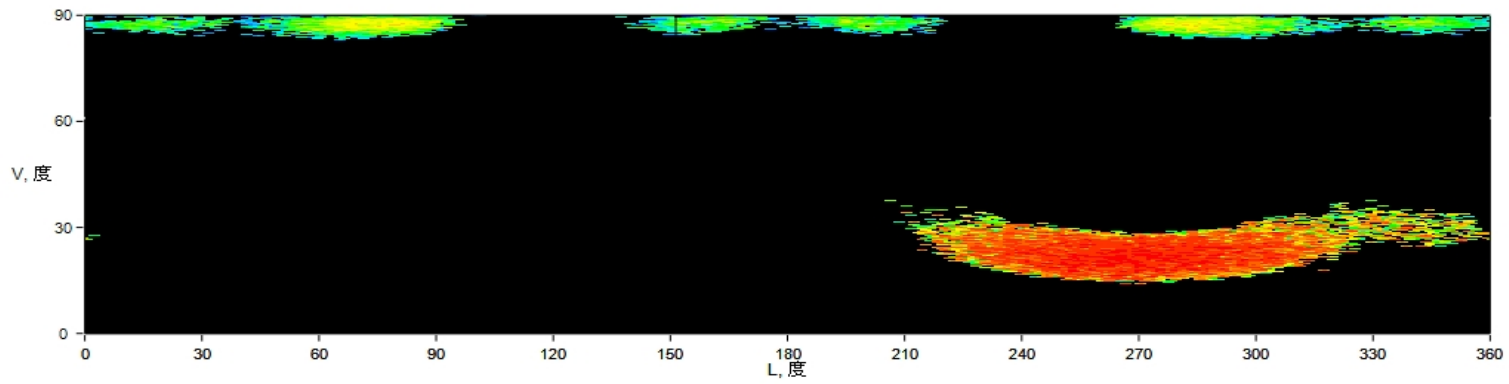
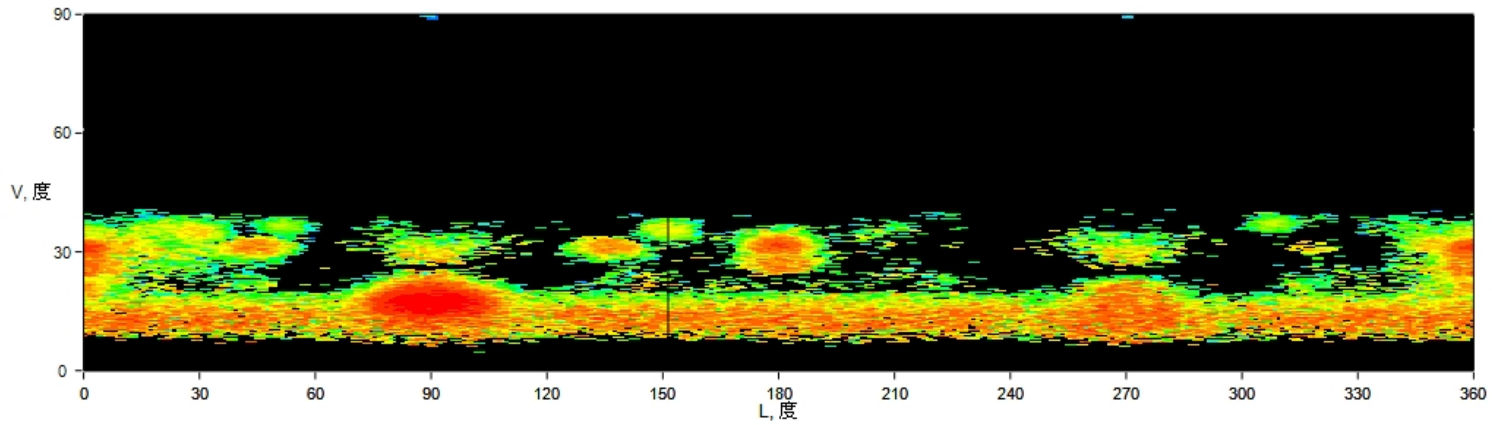
Impact on strain-noise of KAGRA



Impact on strain-noise of KAGRA

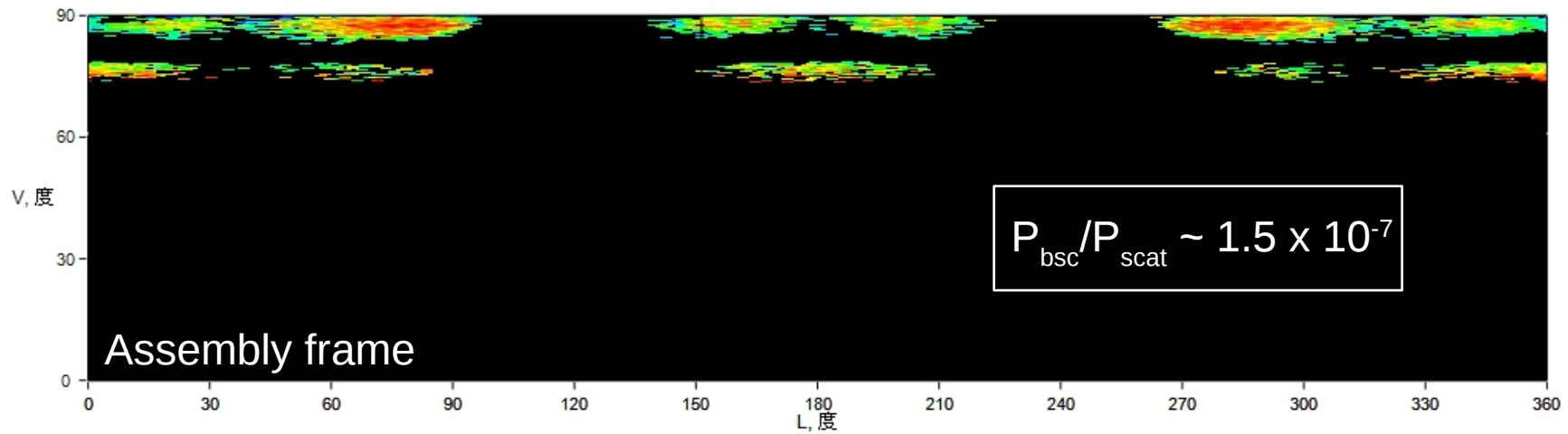
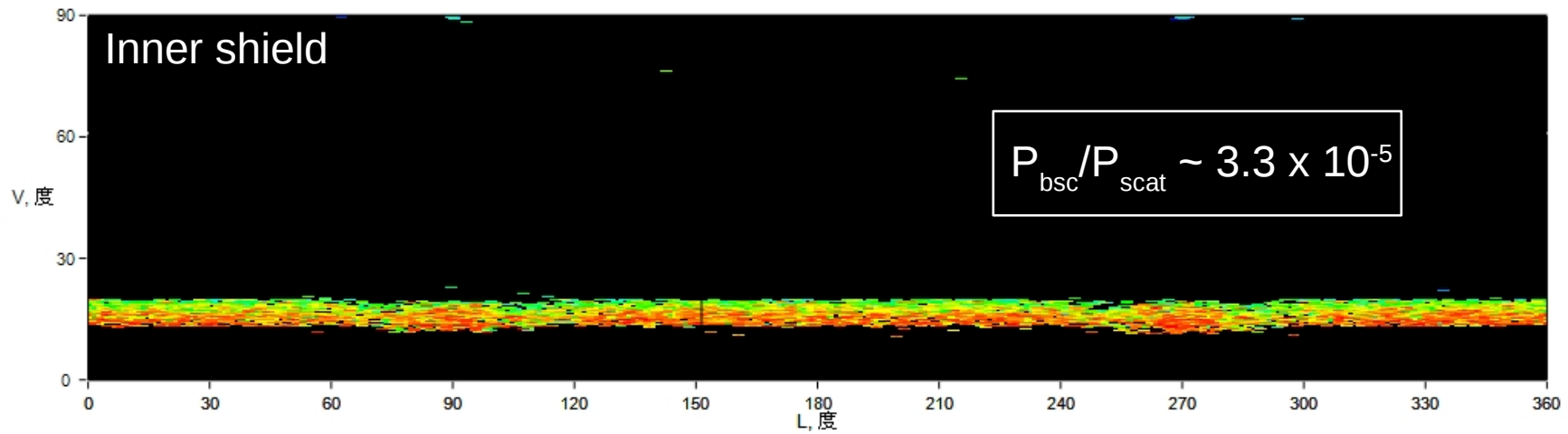


Simulation results with WAB



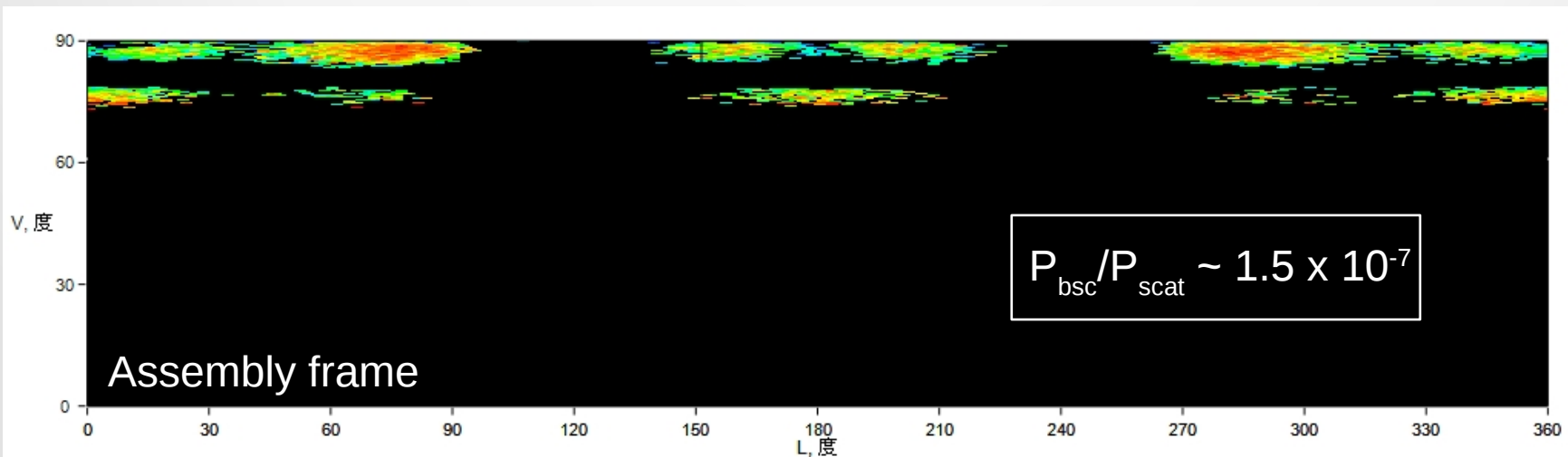
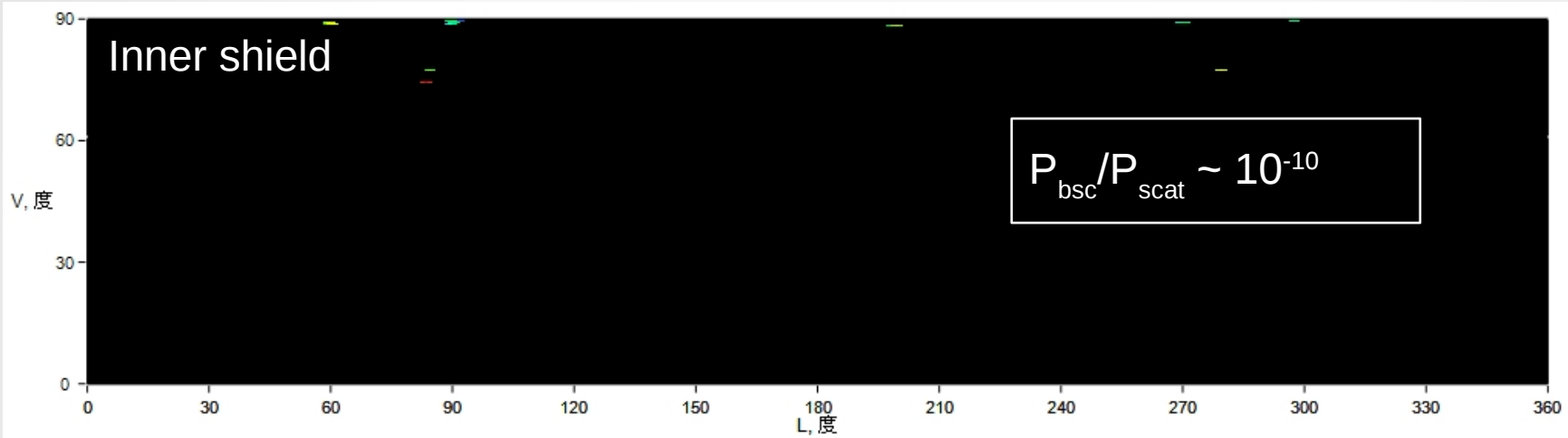
Elongation of WAB brings better results

300 mm → 400 mm

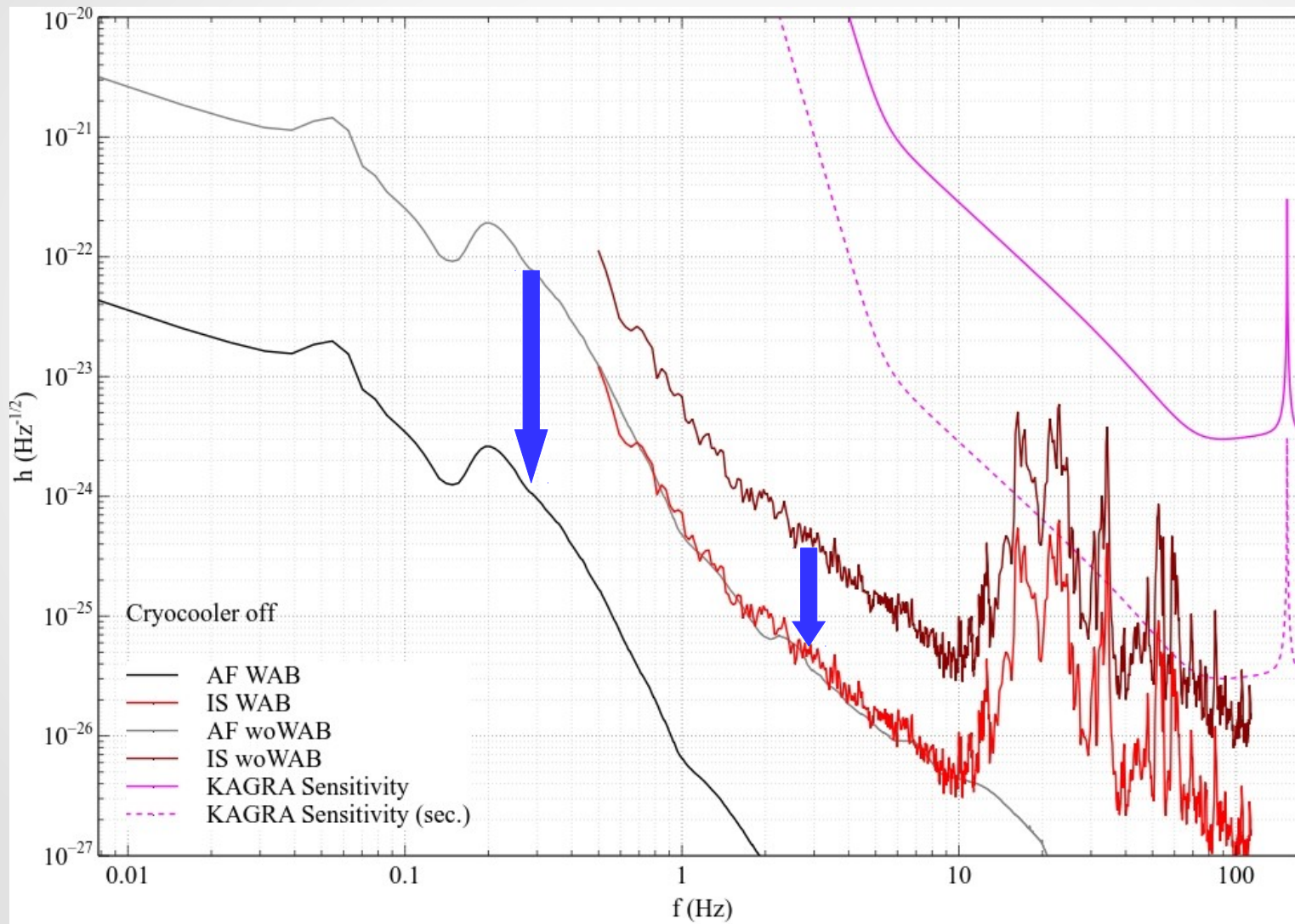


Elongation of WAB brings better results

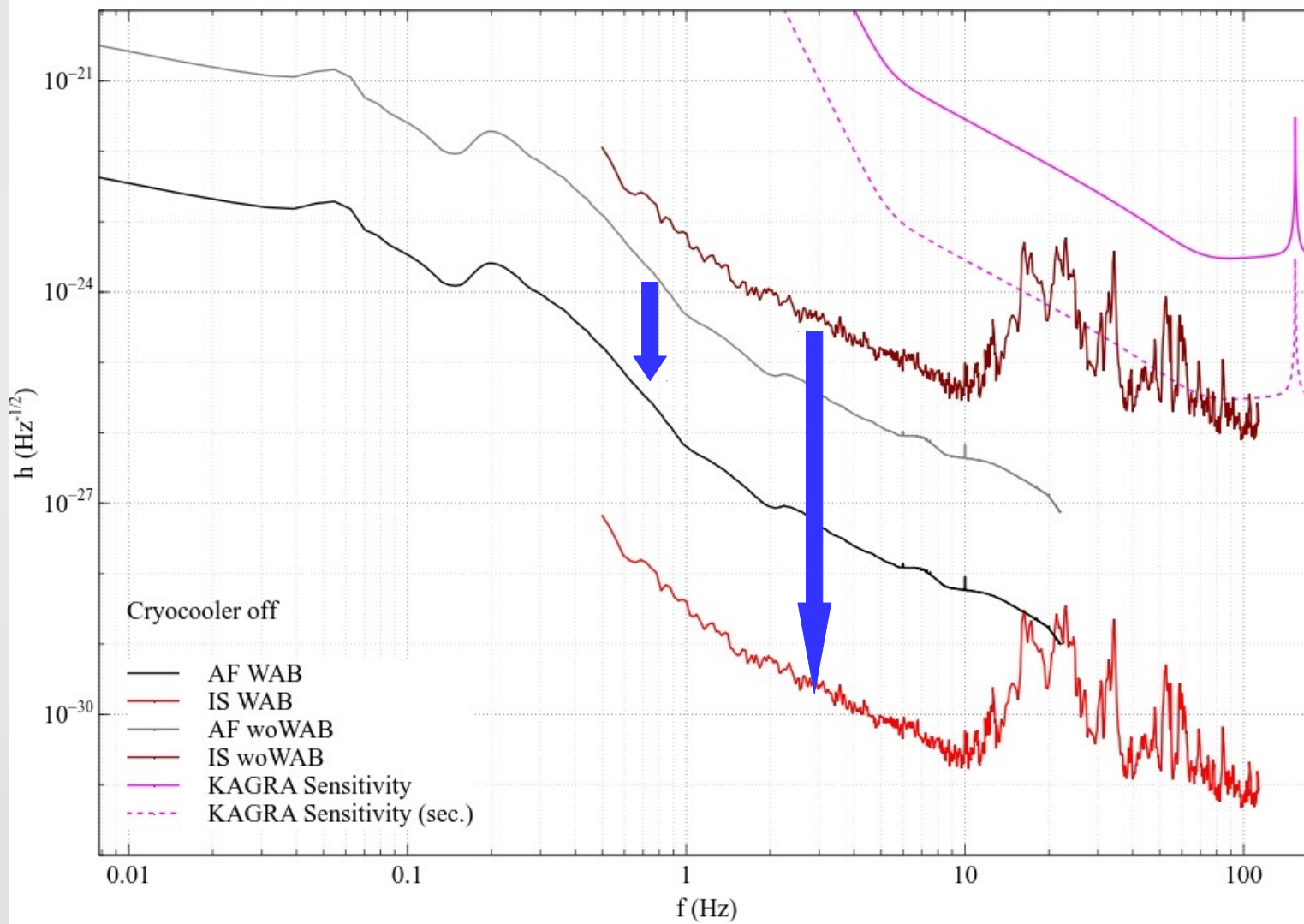
400 mm → 546 mm (maximum elongation)



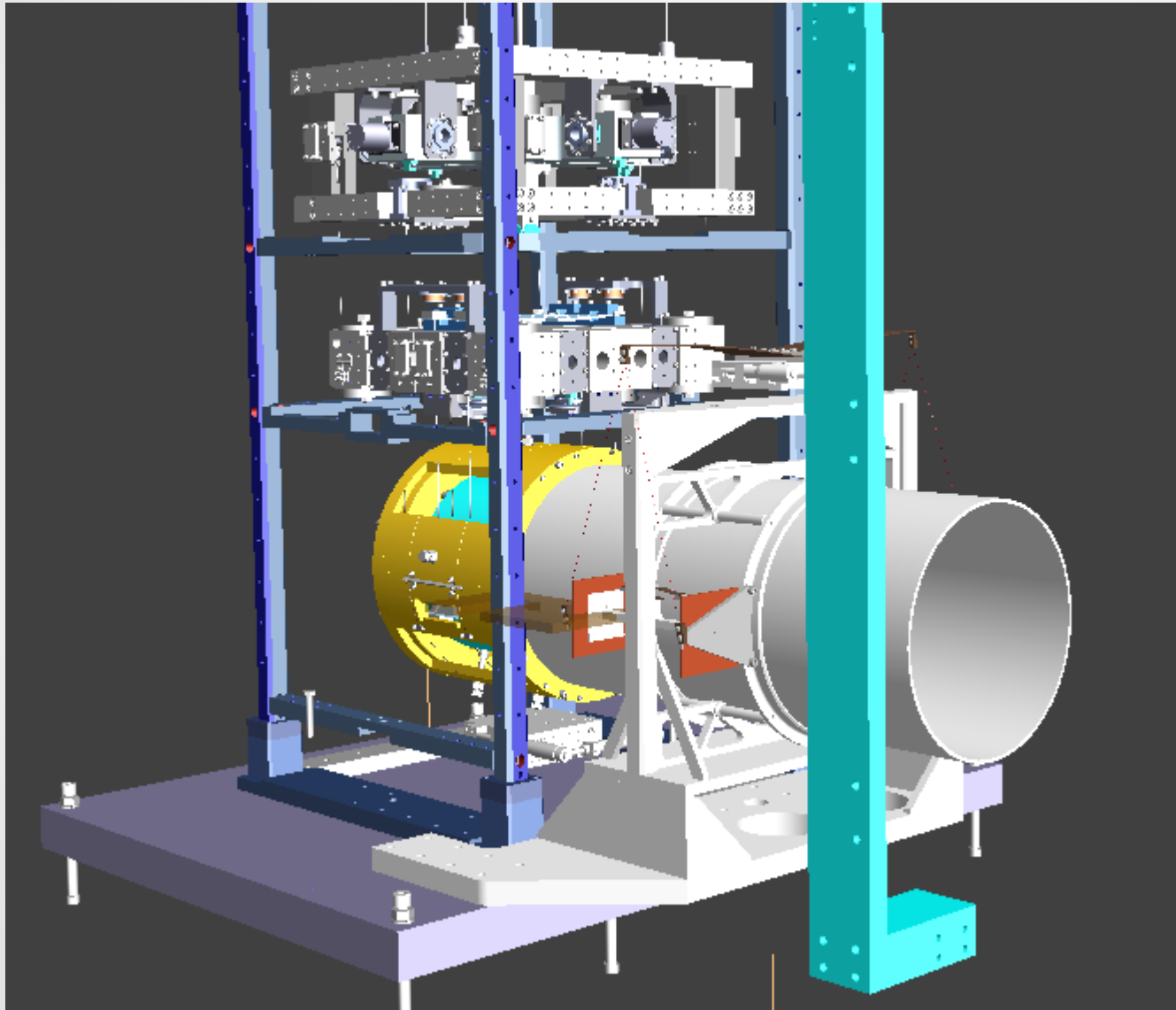
Strain-noise change for 400 mm WAB



Strain-noise change for 546 mm WAB



Elongated WAB in the cryostat



- Separated assembly frame for baffle suspension
- Issue: installation alongside the payload installation

*Design: Obuchi-san
(ATC, NAOJ)*

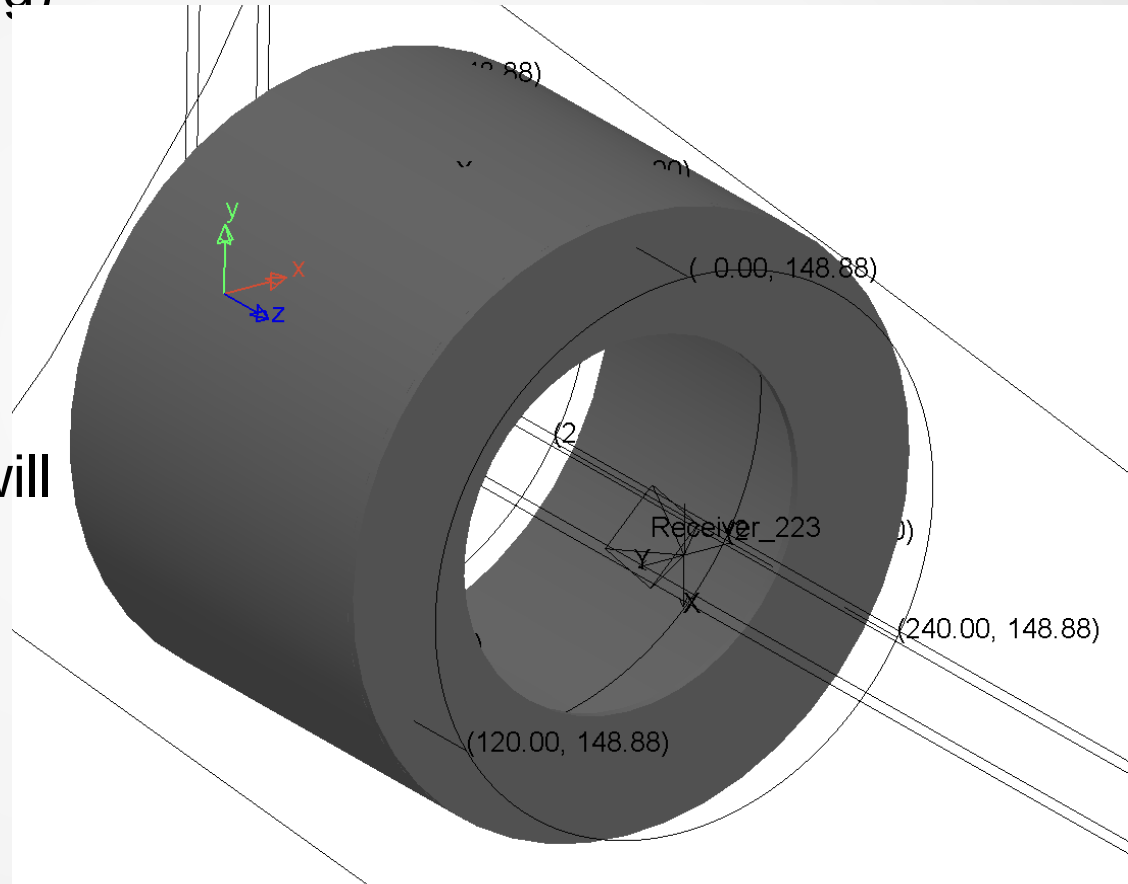
Summary

- Simulations on scattering inside the cryostats done under real conditions (scattering distribution, interior, etc.)
- Influence of back-scattering on the strain noise highest for “inner shield” and lowest for recoil mass
- Need motion-noise data for assembly frame (ongoing)
- Decreasing of strain noise possible but WAB needs to be longer than initial design
- Coating of baffle (Solblack) not included in simulations
- Influence from Solblack-coating: $P_{\text{bsc}}/P_{\text{scat}} \sim 1.7 \times 10^{-9}$

Installation

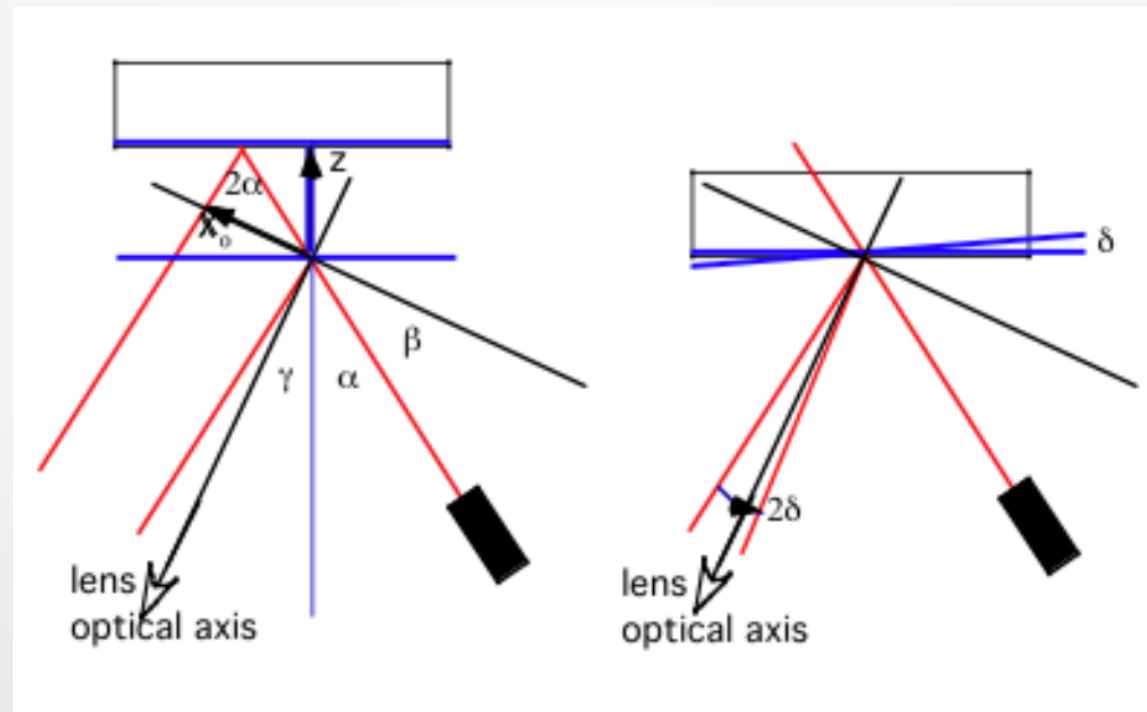
Solblack; ECB
(electro-chemical buffing)

- Installation alongside cryo-payload (AOS + CRY)
- Separated suspension will be installed
 - *Several issues to be solved (wires, blade springs, heat-link,...)*
 - *Ongoing discussion in "WAB meeting" (AOS + CRY)*



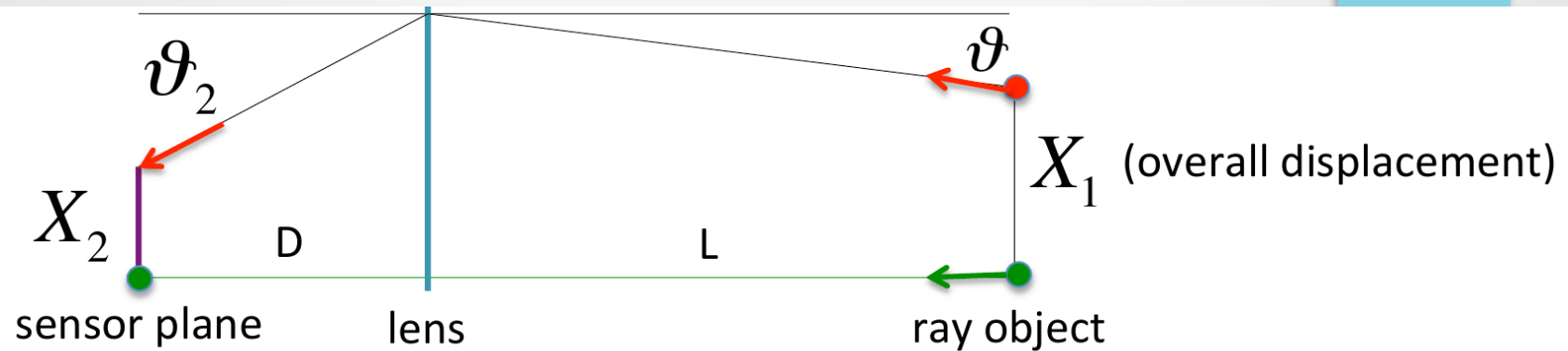
Length-Sensing OpLevs (AOS – VIS Joint Venture)

- Right now OpLevs are used to measure the tilt of the mirrors
- For a measure of the shift along the mirror's normal, we will use an “upgraded OpLev” system



(E. Majorana, 2015)

Basic Setup



$$\frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X_1} = 1 - \frac{D}{f}$$

$$\frac{\partial X_2}{\partial \vartheta} = L \left(1 - \frac{D}{f} \right) + D$$

If $D = D_f = f$ (focal plane) \rightarrow the spot on the sensor moves only upon rotations

If $D = D_0 = \frac{Lf}{L-f}$ (image plane)

$$\frac{\partial X_2}{\partial X_1} = -\frac{D}{L} \quad \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial \vartheta} = 0$$

\rightarrow the spot moves only upon translations

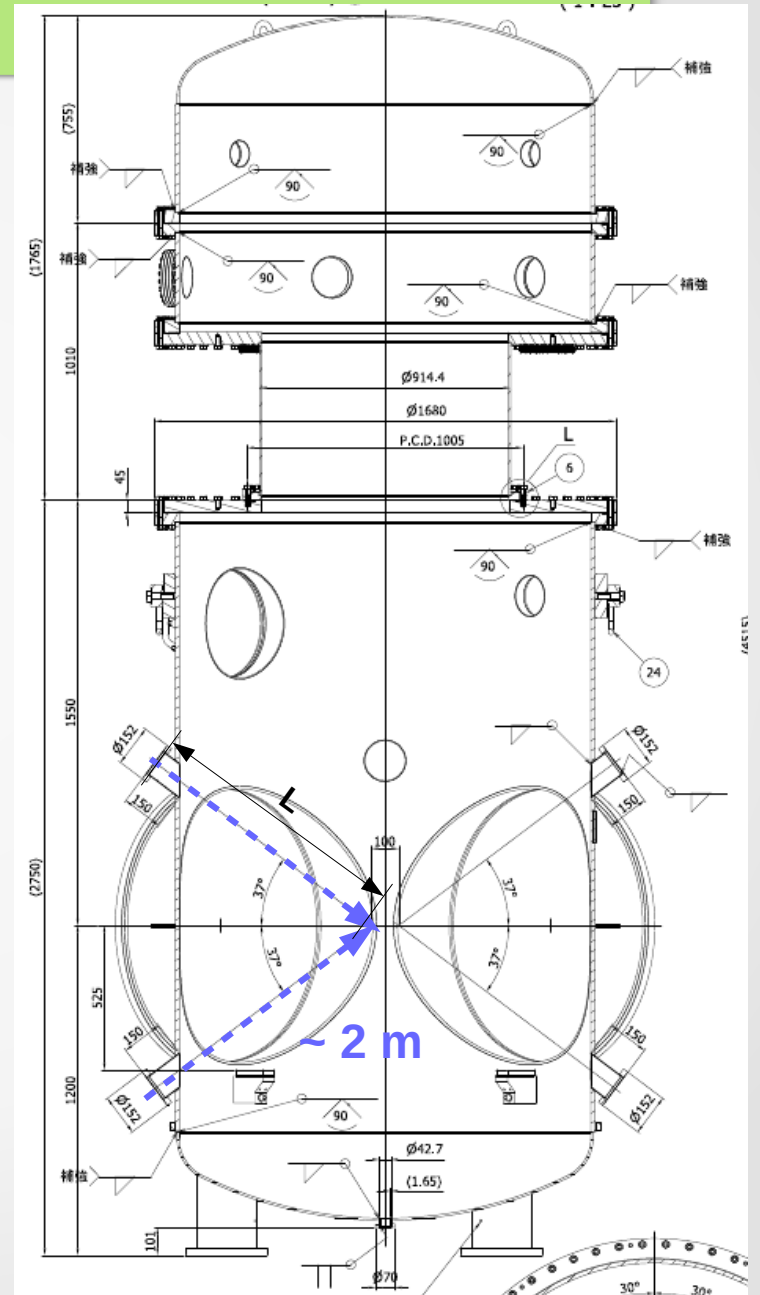
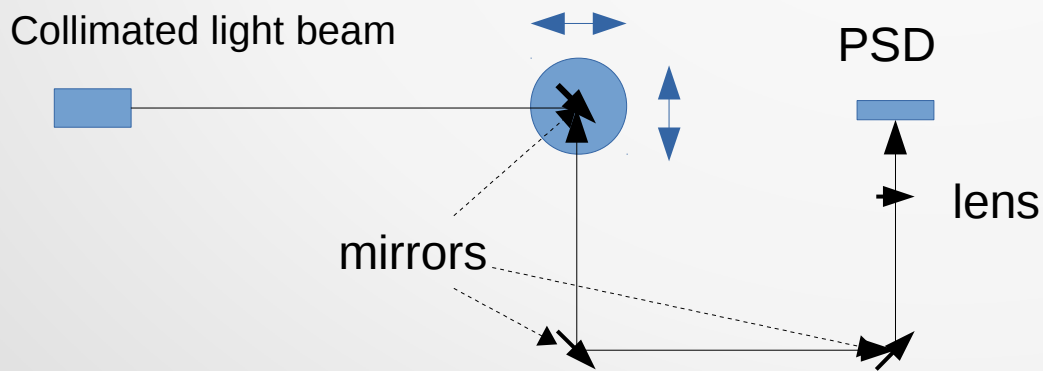
Testing for BS

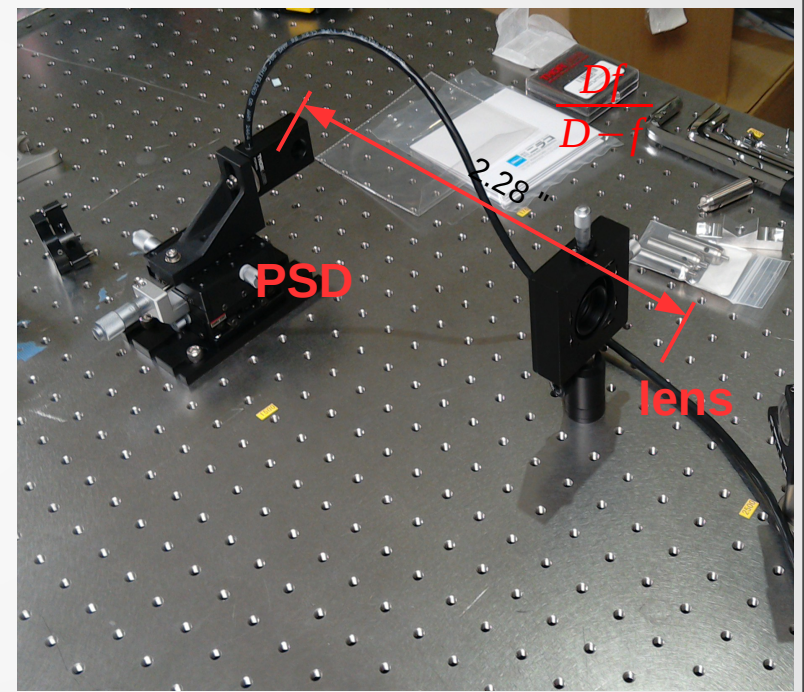
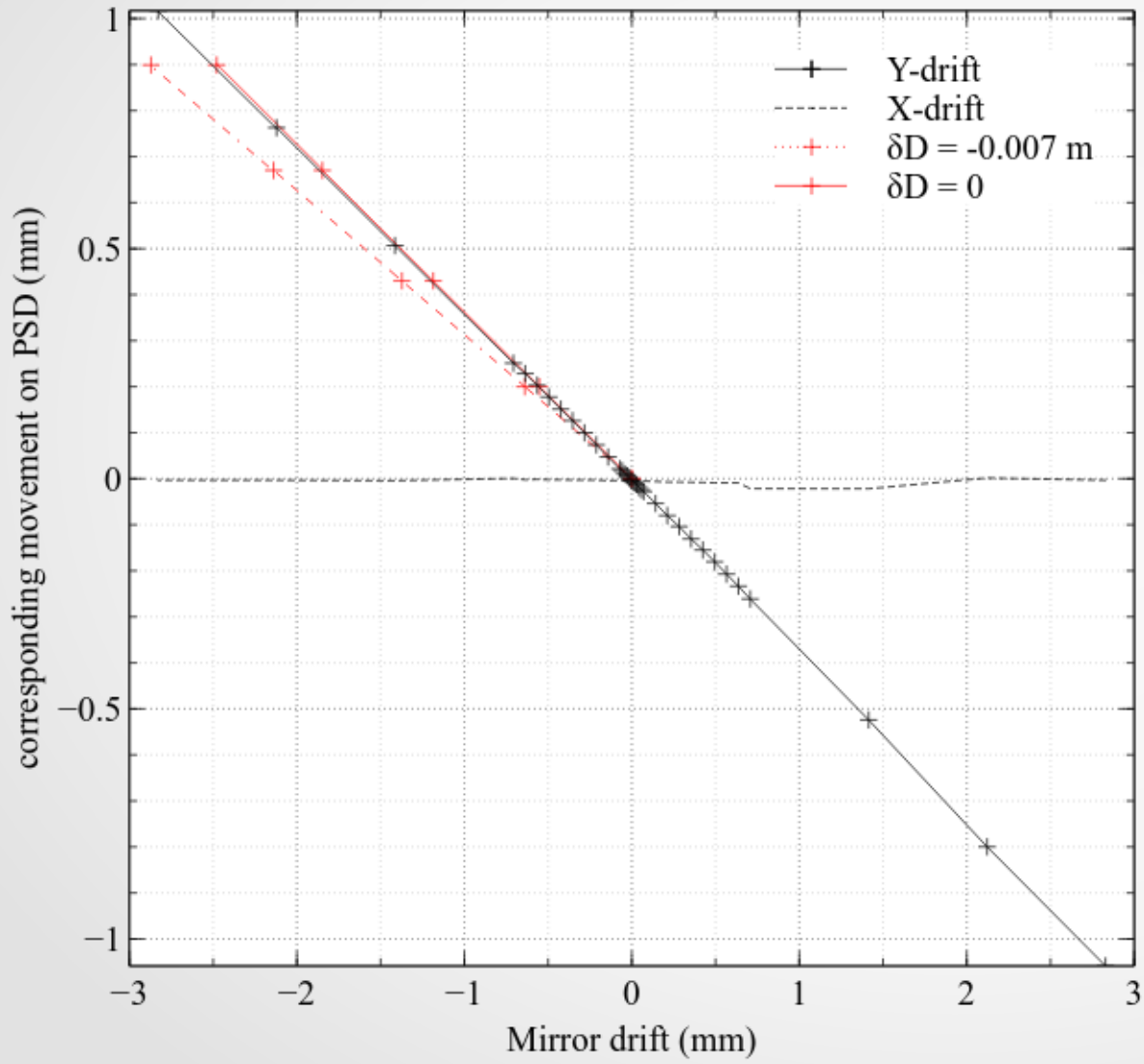
$$X_2 = 2d \cdot \sin(\alpha) \left[1 - \frac{L}{L-f} - \frac{\delta D}{f} \right] + 2\beta \cdot \delta D \left(1 - \frac{L}{f} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} f=0.2m \\ \delta D=0 \end{array} \right) \quad X_2 \approx -0.31 \cdot d$$

δD is the misalignment from the theoretical, perfect position of the **position sensing detector (PSD)**

Setup for testing devices and calibration

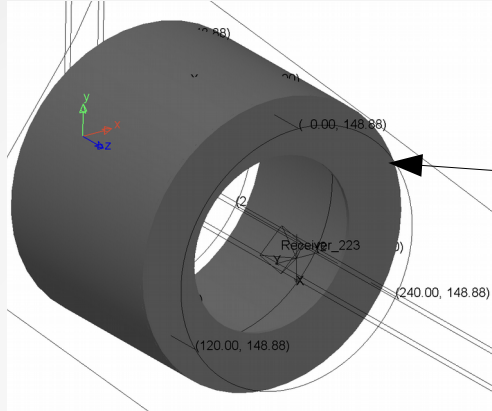
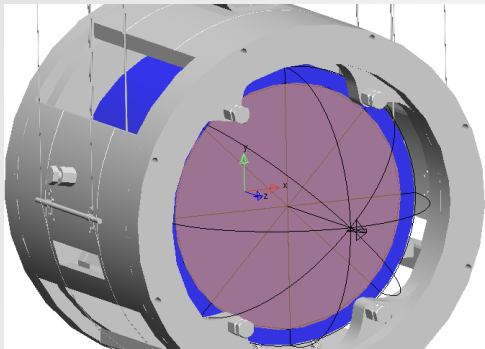




Outlook

- Starting production of WAB after discussing the design with ATC at NAOJ (September)
- Blade springs, wire, and how-to-install are still points of discussion
- Scheduled installation: summer 2017
- Length-sensing OpLev for BS is basically designed
- For other mirrors, we need more information on the requirements
- Most tricky part will be the actual installation due to limited space

Simulations using "LightTools"



Solblack coating
ECB
(electro-chemical buffing)

WAB.2 LasersurfaceWAB Vorwärtssimulation
Bestrahlungsstärke, W/mm²

