# Status of KAGRA: Instrument Updates for O4

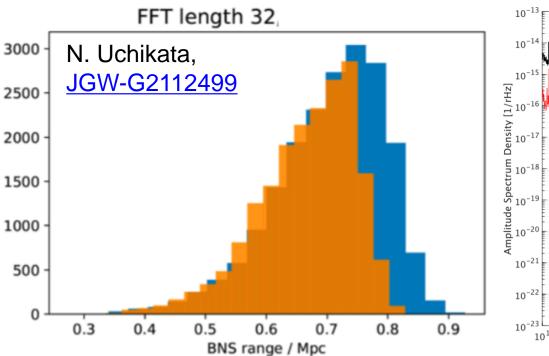
#### Yuta Michimura

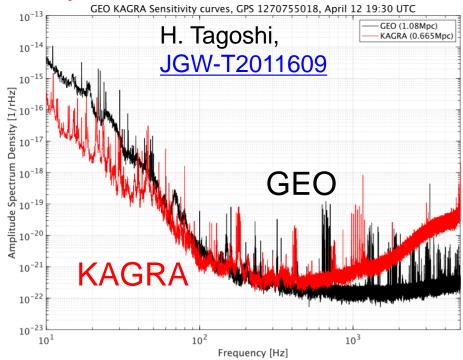
Department of Physics, University of Tokyo <a href="michimura@phys.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp">michimura@phys.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp</a>

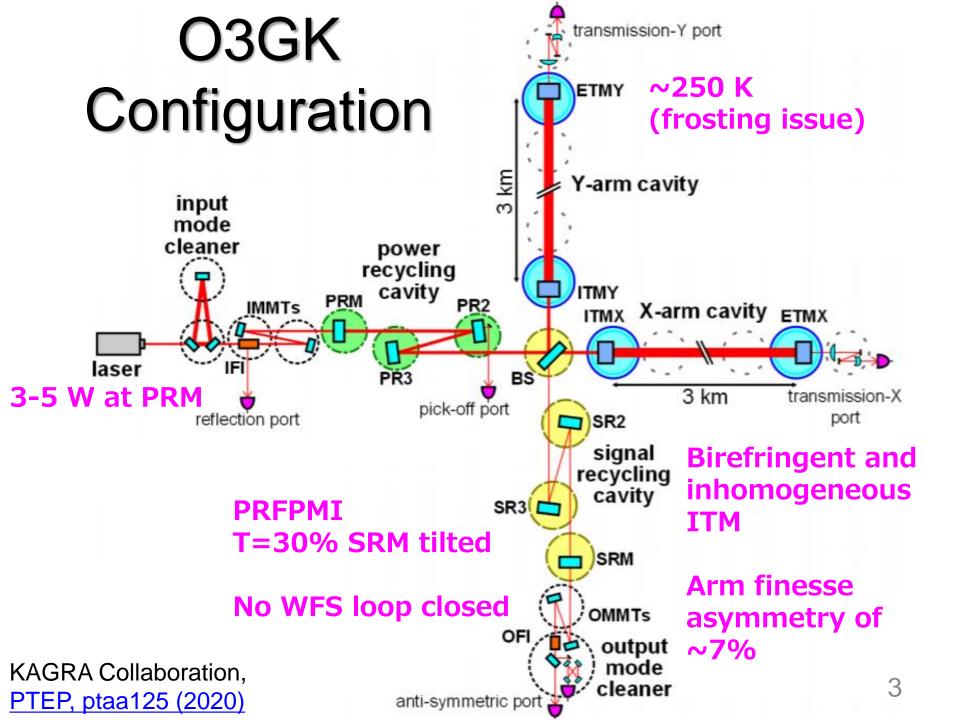
on behalf of the KAGRA Collaboration

#### Status of KAGRA

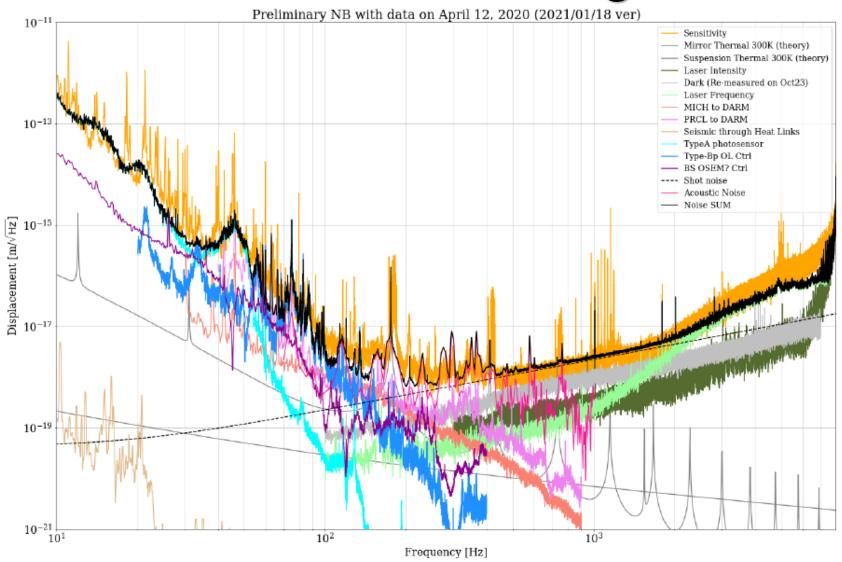
- O3GK observing run on April 7-21, 2020 with GEO
- Detector sensitivity was ~0.7 Mpc (~1 Mpc at best)
   We originally anticipated 8-25 Mpc for O3
- Detector configuration was power-recycled FPMI
   We originally anticipated dual recycling
- Focus of this talk: What do we expect for O4?



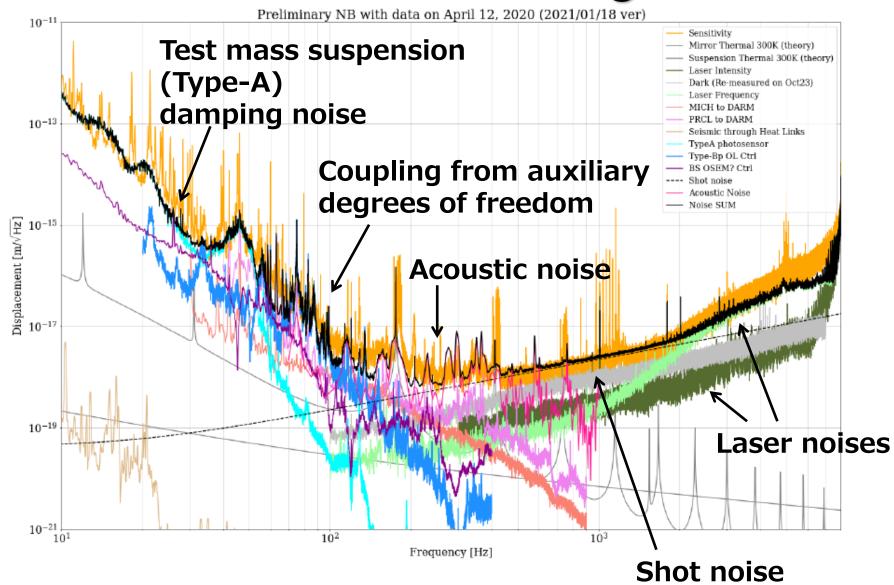




## O3GK Noise Budget

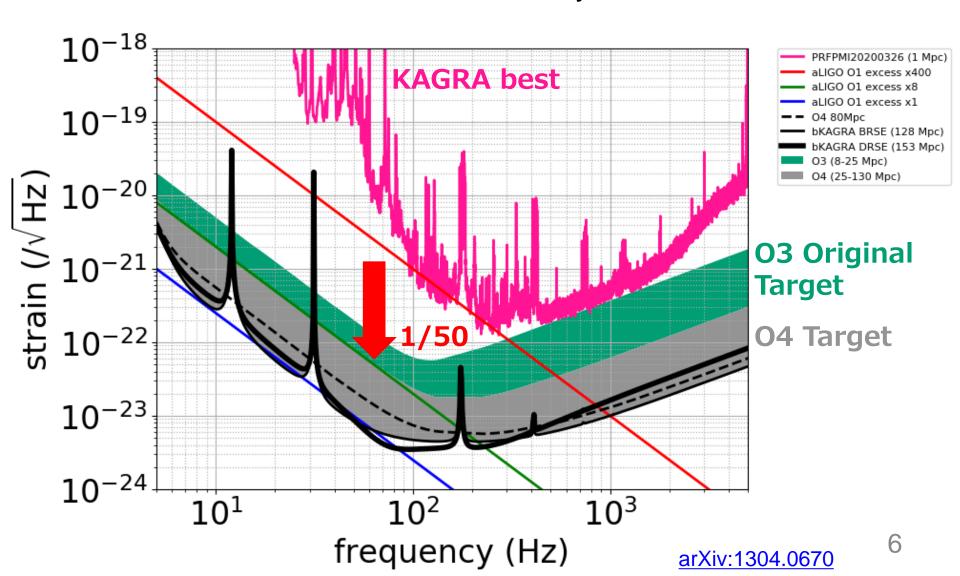


# O3GK Noise Budget

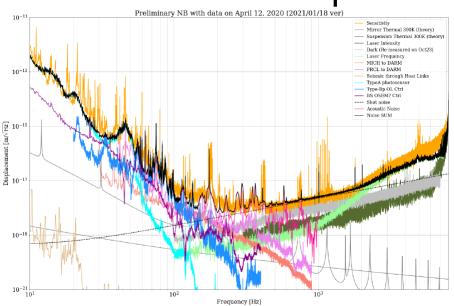


## O4 Target: 25 Mpc at least

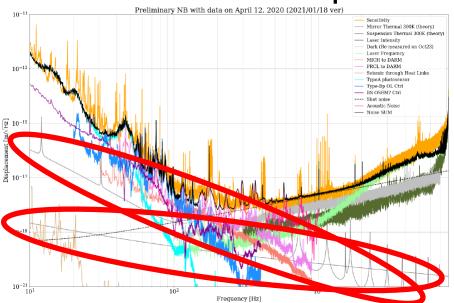
Excess noise has to be reduced by ~1/50 at the bucket



- Thermal noise
- Laser noises (frequency noise and intensity noise)
- Shot noise
- Acoustic noise
- Coupling from auxiliary degrees of freedom
- Test mass suspension damping noise



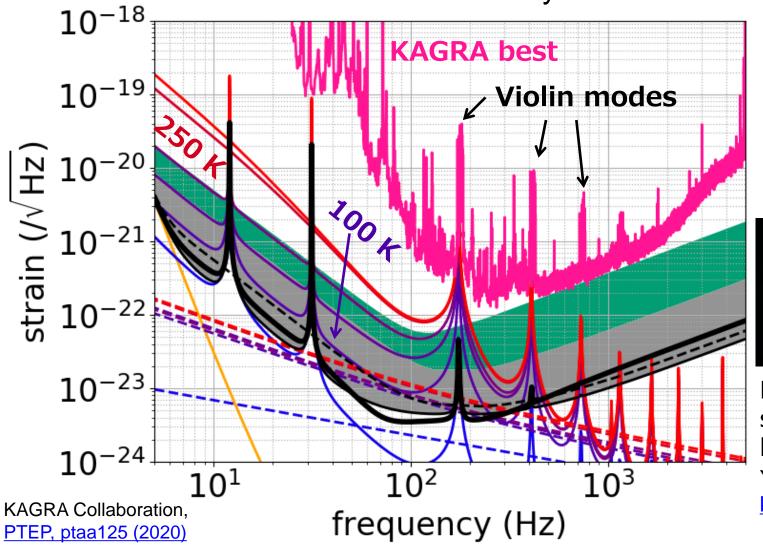
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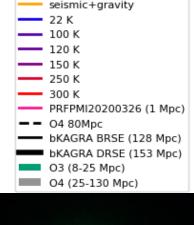


#### Thermal Noise vs Temperature

In O3GK, ~250 K due to test mass frosting

At least below ~100 K necessary for O4





Frosted mirror seen with green laser

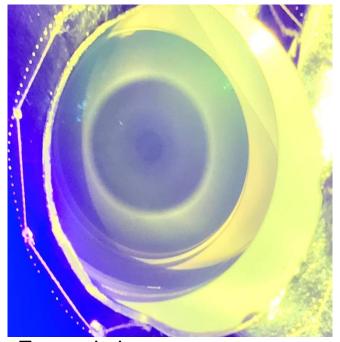
Y. Enomoto+, klog #9861

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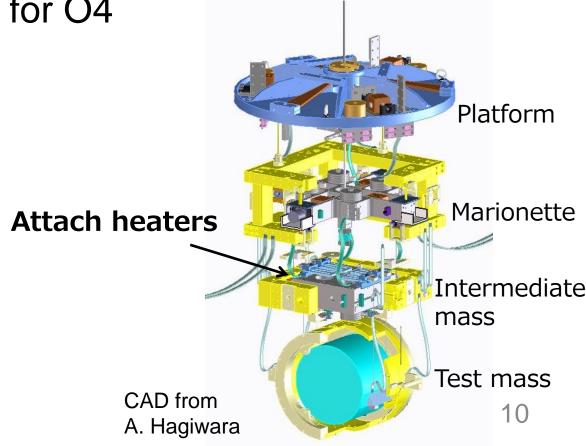
## Defrosting

- Heaters are attached to the intermediate mass stages and viewports for defrosting
- Test with ITMY completed with promising results

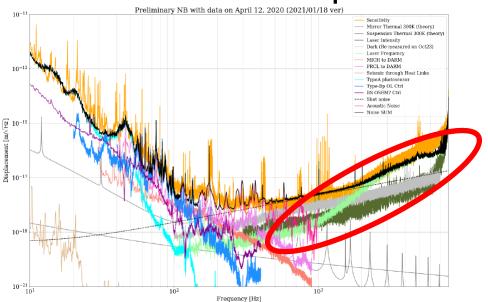
Aiming for ~20 K for O4



Frosted viewport (Photo from N. Kimura)



- Thermal noise
- Laser noises (frequency noise and intensity noise)
- Shot noise
- Acoustic noise
- Coupling from auxiliary degrees of freedom
- Test mass suspension damping noise

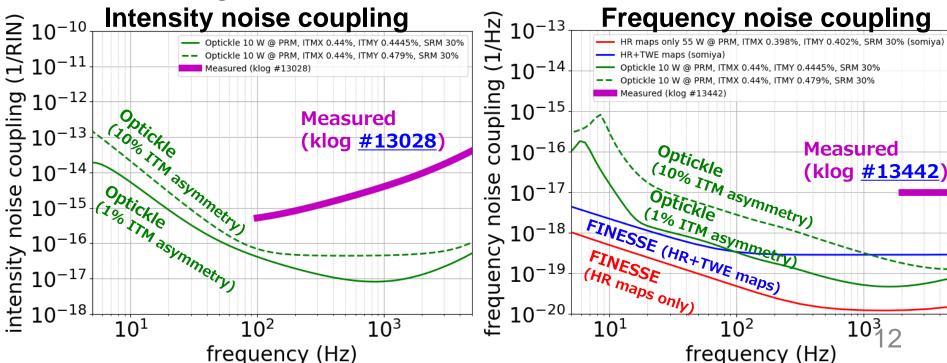


# Laser Noises: Coupling

- Coupling was larger than expected by 1-2 orders of magnitude (probably due to birefringence)
- New ITMs are not available by O4
- Better interferometer alignment would reduce the

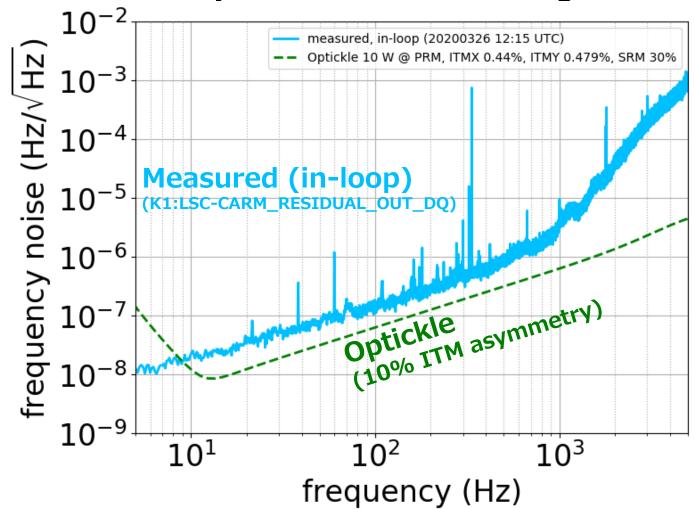
YM, K. Somiya, K. Yamamoto, <u>JGW-T2011662</u>

coupling (with WFS)



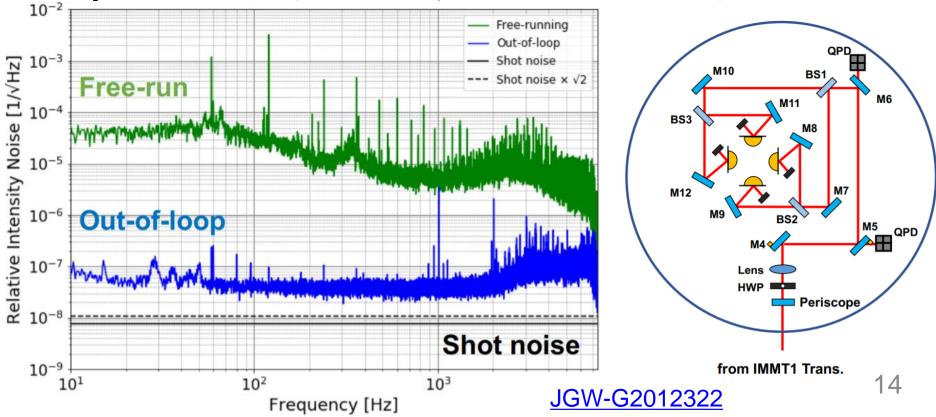
## Laser Frequency Noise

- Almost shot noise limited (~10 mW at PD) at 100 Hz
- Not very critical for BNS range

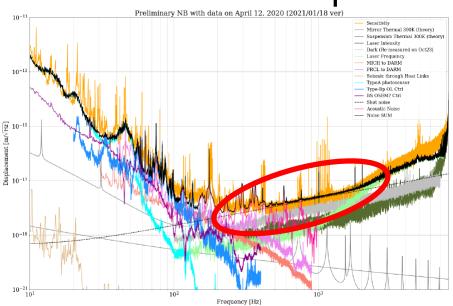


## Laser Intensity Noise

- A factor of ~3 to shot noise limit
- Some noise from beam jitter?
- Planning to increase power and to reduce beam jitter for O4 (Y. Kuromiya, <u>JGW-G2012322</u>)



- Thermal noise
- Laser noises (frequency noise and intensity noise)
- Shot noise
- Acoustic noise
- Coupling from auxiliary degrees of freedom
- Test mass suspension damping noise



#### **Shot Noise**

- In O3GK it was not good due to tilted SRM (T=30%)
- When DRFPMI, at least 30 W at BS is necessary
- When PRFPMI, at least 300 W as BS is necessary
- DR seems to be almost necessary for O4
   For this, suspensions needs to be settled down

(M. Nakano, <u>JGW-G2012213</u>)

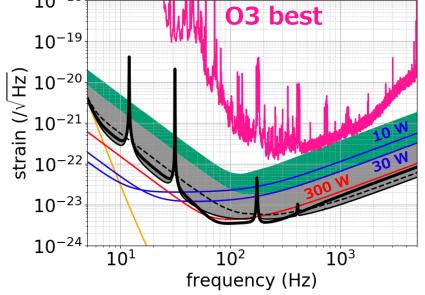
ORFPMI

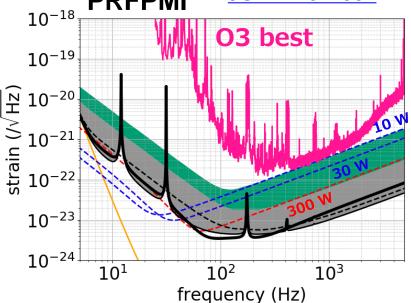
10<sup>-18</sup>

O3 best

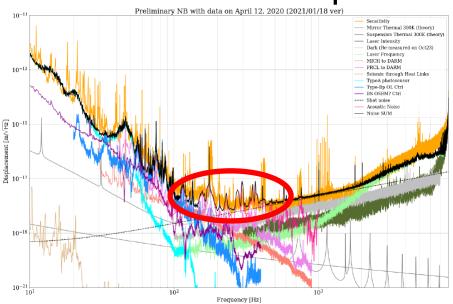
10<sup>-19</sup>

O3 best





- Thermal noise
- Laser noises (frequency noise and intensity noise)
- Shot noise
- Acoustic noise
- Coupling from auxiliary degrees of freedom
- Test mass suspension damping noise



#### Acoustic Noise

- Most contribution is somehow from bellows between IMC and IFI chambers (Input Mode Cleaner) (Input Faraday Isolator)
- Could be reduced by scattered light mitigation Install baffles and beam damps for O4

• Uncertain at this point

Bellows between tubes

Input Optics

IMMT2

PRM

PR3

PR3

PR3

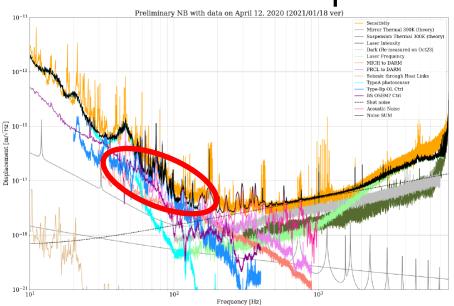
R2

K. Kokeyama, T. Washimi, K. Yamamoto

JGW-G2012315

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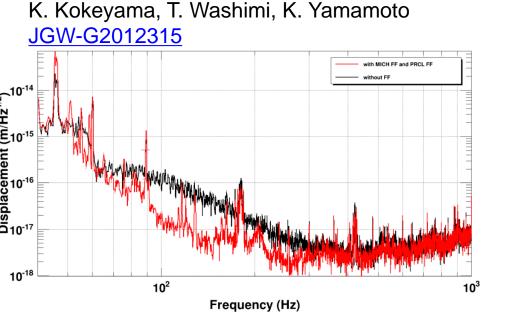
- Thermal noise
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- Test mass suspension damping noise

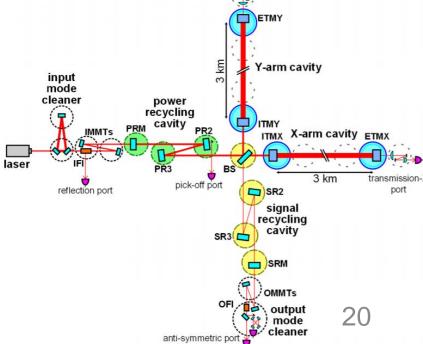


# Coupling from Auxiliary DOFs

- Coupling MICH (Michelson) and PRCL (power recycling cavity length)
- Feedforward reduces the coupling by ~1/10 at max Aiming for ~1/100 for O4

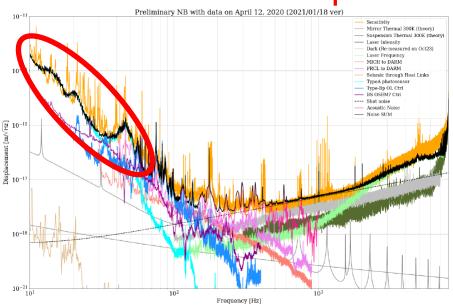
 Also, better diagonalization of sensing matrix can be done for O4





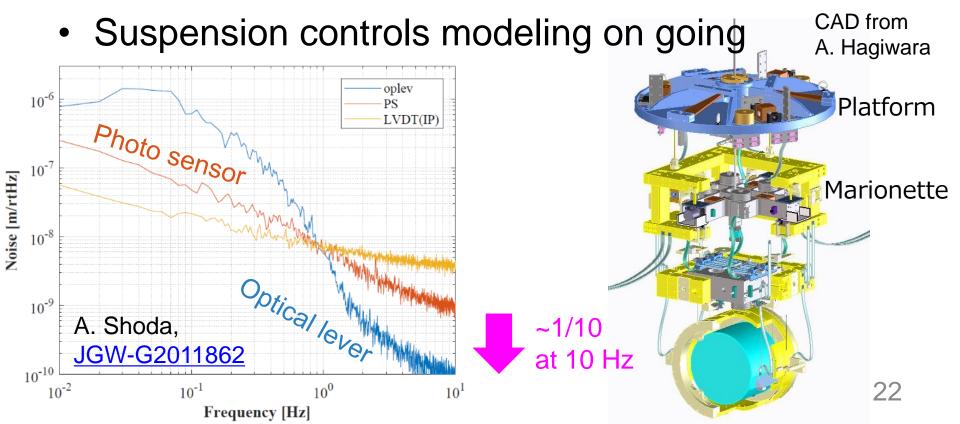
transmission-Y port

- Thermal noise
- Laser noises (frequency noise and intensity noise)
- Shot noise
- Acoustic noise
- Coupling from auxiliary degrees of freedom
- Test mass suspension damping noise



# Test Mass Suspension Damping

- Noises from marionette damping using photo sensors are limiting
- Plan to install optical levers also for marionette and platform stages



#### **Actuator Noise**

- High power coil drivers for lock acquisition was used during the O3GK
- Coil driver switch to switch between high power and low power will be installed for O4

  1/100 actuator poiso

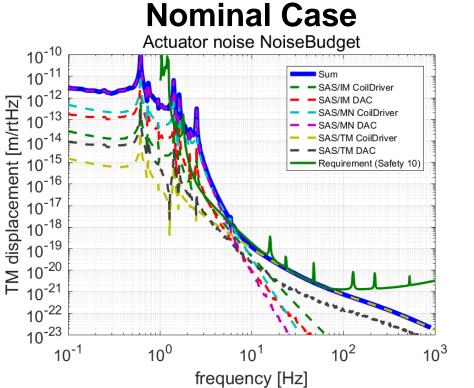
  YM, JGW-T1910142

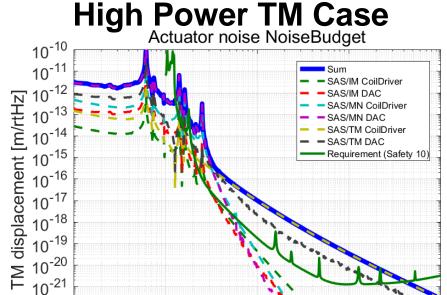
10<sup>-22</sup>

10<sup>-23</sup>

 $10^{-1}$ 

~ 1/100 actuator noise



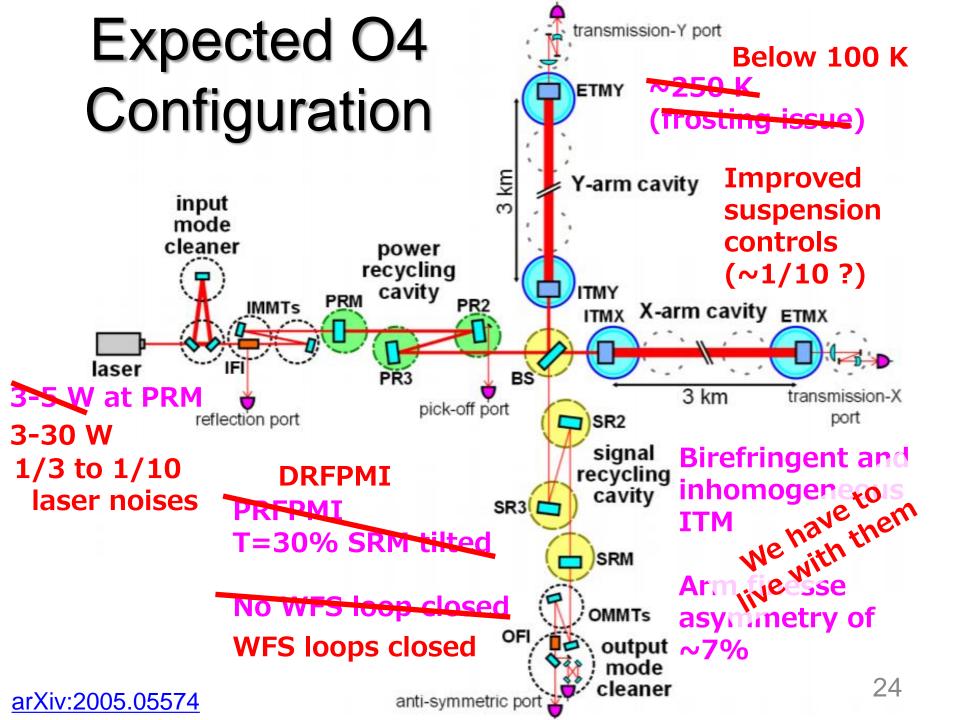


10<sup>1</sup>

frequency [Hz]

 $10^{2}$ 

10<sup>0</sup>



#### Summary 1/2

- We aim for at least 25 Mpc for O4 (~70 Mpc even if very optimistic)
- Thermal noise

O3GK: ~250 K due to test mass frosting

O4 target: At least below 100 K

**Method**: Attach heaters to defrost the test masses

Laser noises (frequency noise and intensity noise)

**O3GK**: Larger than expected by 1-2 orders of magnitude (probably due to ITM birefringence)

O4 Target: At least 1/3 necessary

Method: Better alignment with WFS, 😑

Improvements in laser intensity stabilization

#### Shot noise

O3GK: 3-5 W input at PRM, T=30% SRM tilted, PRFPMI

O4 Target: At least 50W at BS, T=30% SRM, DRFPMI

Method: Better suspension controls (2)

# Summary 2/2

Acoustic noise

O3GK: Somehow mostly from IMC-IFI bellows

**O4 target**: Reduction by ~1/50 necessary

Method: Baffles and beam dumps for scattered light (iii)



Coupling from auxiliary degrees of freedom

O3GK: Larger than expected

O4 target: At least reduction by ~1/50 necessary

**Method**: Better diagonalization,

x~10 more feedforward gain (-)

Test mass suspension damping noise

O3GK: No WFS, controls with local sensors

**O4 target**: At least reduction by ~1/10<sup>3</sup> at 50 Hz necessary

Method: Coil driver switch, (2)

Additional optical levers, (=)

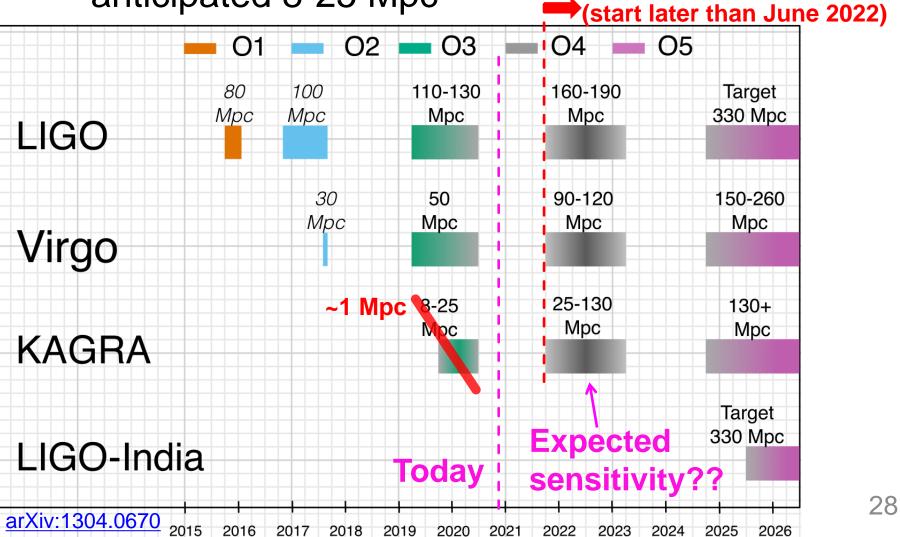
Noise modeling and planning on going (3)



#### **Bonus Slides**

# Observing Scenario of LVK

Best sensitivity was ~1 Mpc although we anticipated 8-25 Mpc



#### **O4** Considerations

#### Temperature ?

- At least below 100 K required to achieve 25 Mpc (<u>JGW-T2011662</u>)
- ~40 K seems to be optimum considering the balance between the absorption from the input power and thermal noise (<u>JGW-G2011756</u>)
- Mirror frosting observed below ~30 K (arXiv:2005.05574)

#### PRFPMI or DRFPMI?

lock of DRFPMI not achieved yet, but close (<u>JGW-G2012213</u>)

#### Input power ?

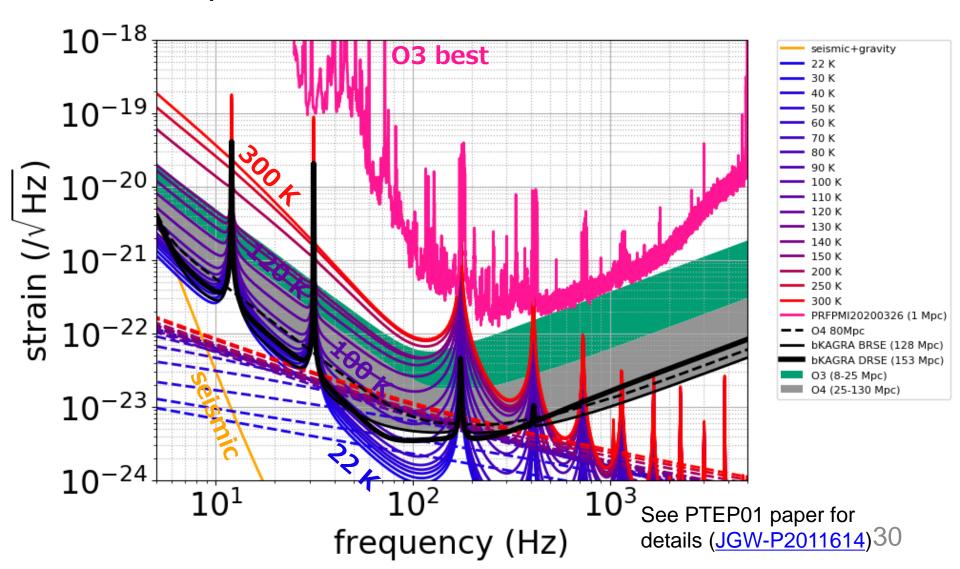
- not very critical at this stage (<u>JGW-T2011662</u>)
- 300 W at BS feasible from laser preparations and TM cooling

#### Laser frequency and intensity noise?

- coupling larger than expected due to ITM inhomogeneity (<u>JGW-T2011662</u>)

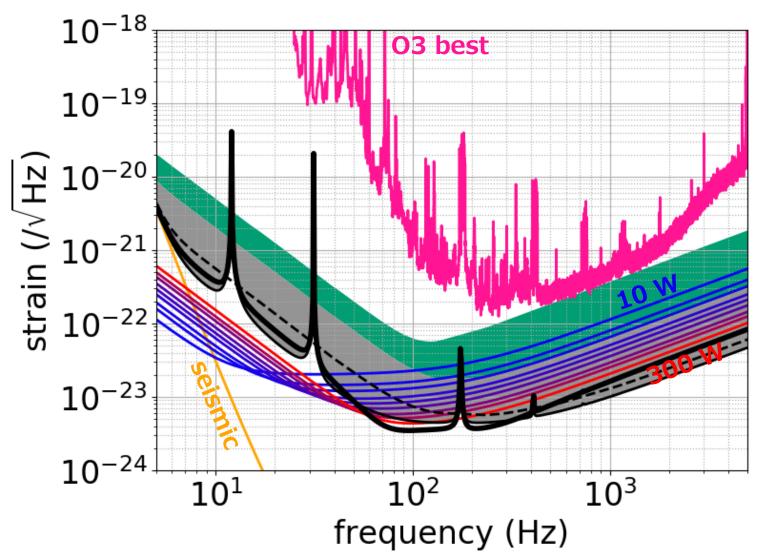
#### Various Thermal Noise

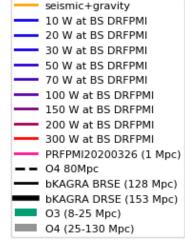
All temperatures



### Various Quantum Noise (DR)

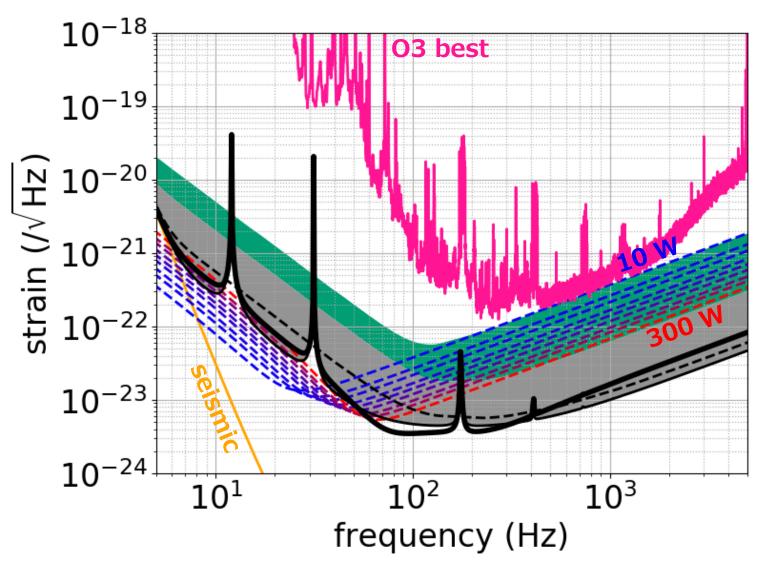
All powers

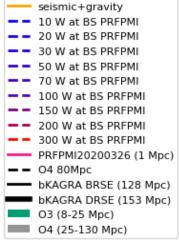




#### Various Quantum Noise (PR)

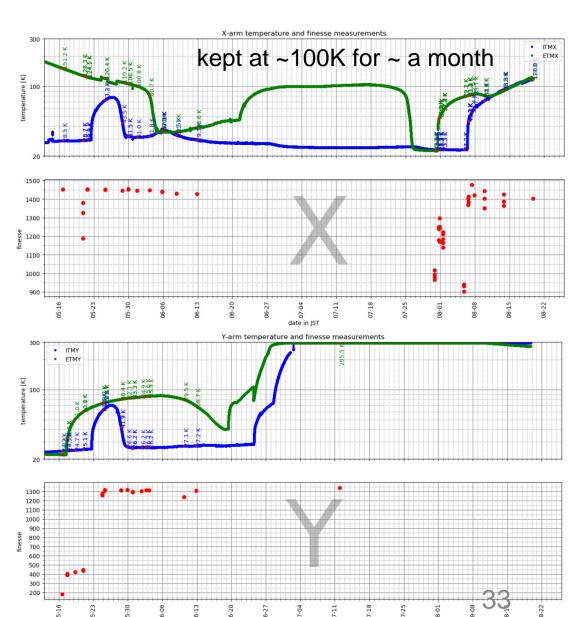
All powers





#### Frosting of the Test Mass

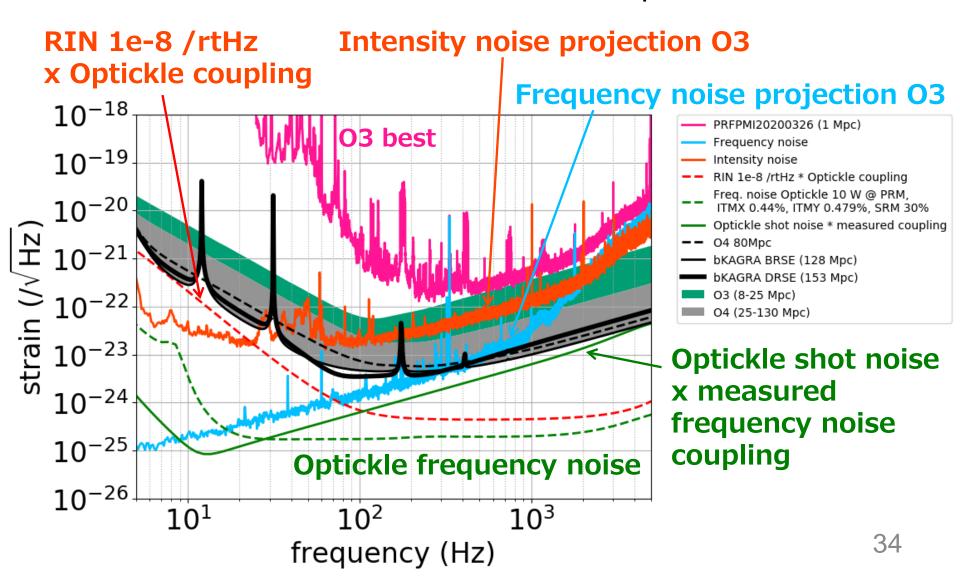
Finesse drop
 observed when one
 of the test mass
 temperature is below
 ~30 K



klog <u>#10033</u>

#### Laser Noise Projections

Close to CARM shot noise limit from Optickle



## Guessing Laser Noise in O4

- Pessimistic case: same as current level
- Optimistic case: RIN of 1e-8 /rtHz x Optickle coupling and CARM shot noise limited x measured coupling

