# Status of KAGRA: Instrument Updates for 04

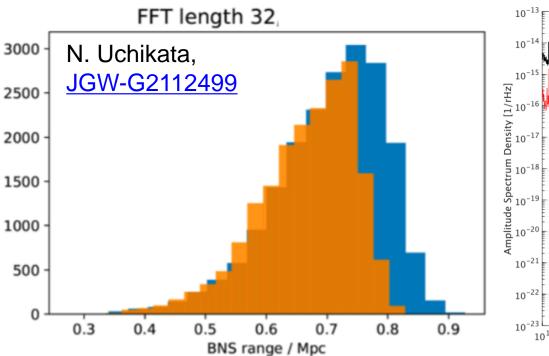
#### Yuta Michimura

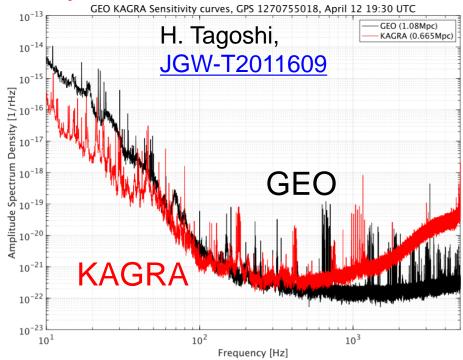
Department of Physics, University of Tokyo michimura@phys.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp

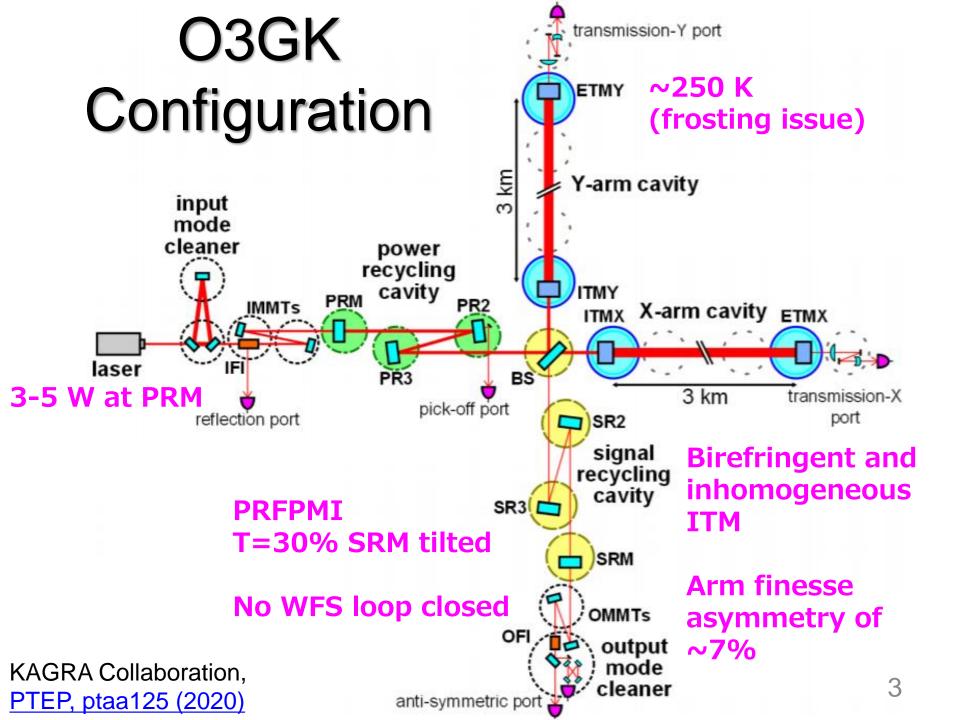
on behalf of the KAGRA Collaboration

#### Status of KAGRA

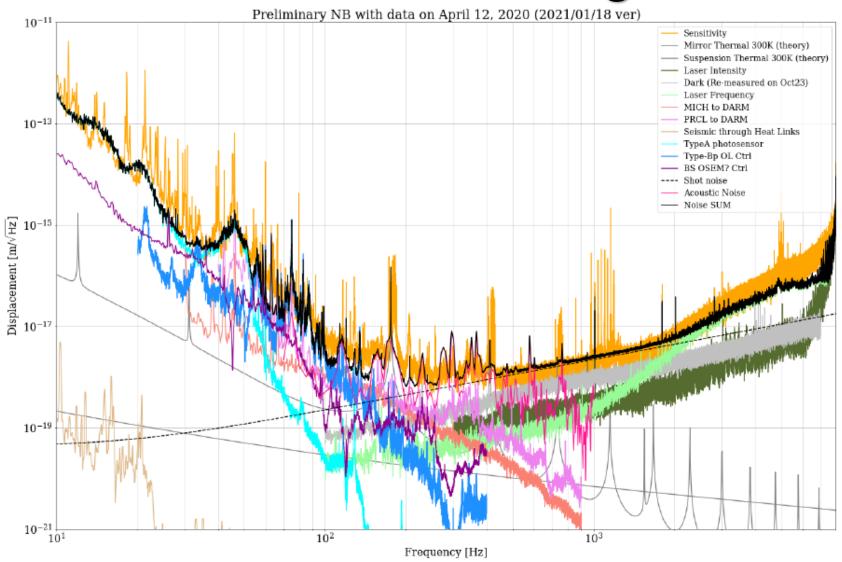
- O3GK observing run on April 7-21, 2020 with GEO
- Detector sensitivity was ~0.7 Mpc (~1 Mpc at best)
   We originally anticipated 8-25 Mpc for O3
- Detector configuration was power-recycled FPMI
   We originally anticipated dual recycling
- Focus of this talk: What do we expect for O4?



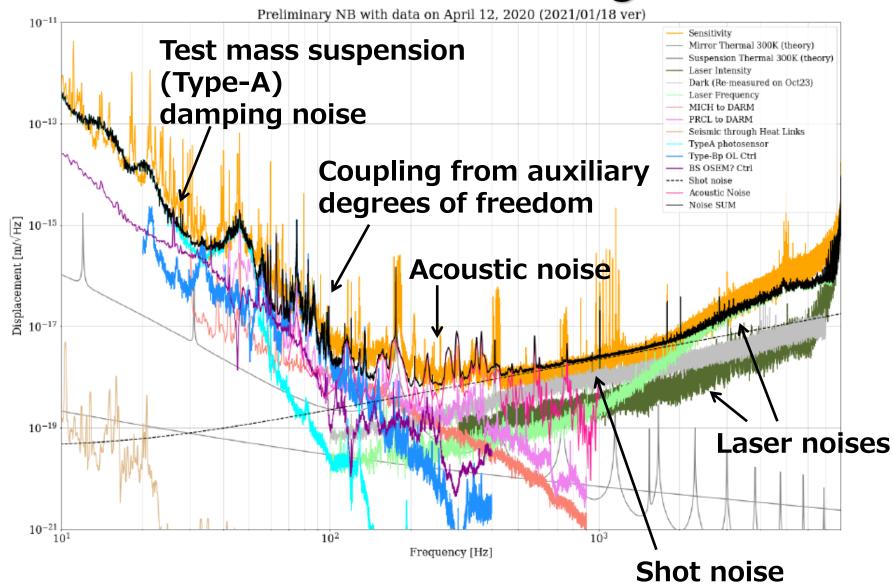




#### O3GK Noise Budget

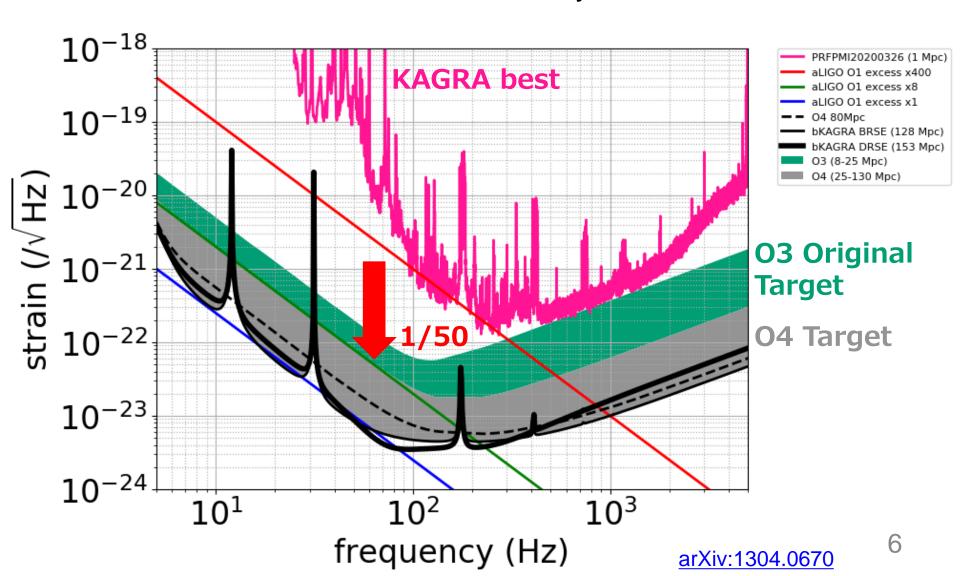


# O3GK Noise Budget

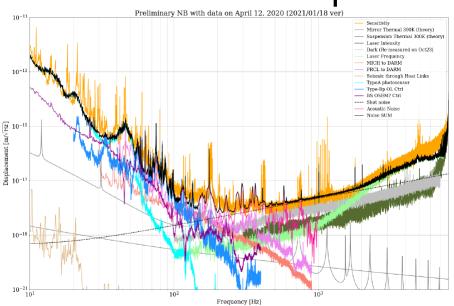


#### O4 Target: 25 Mpc at least

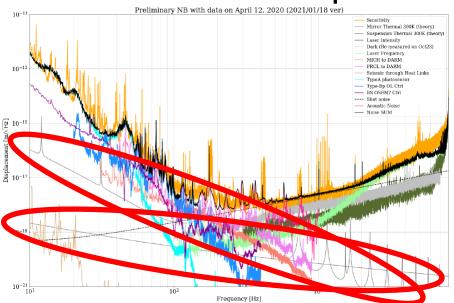
Excess noise has to be reduced by ~1/50 at the bucket



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



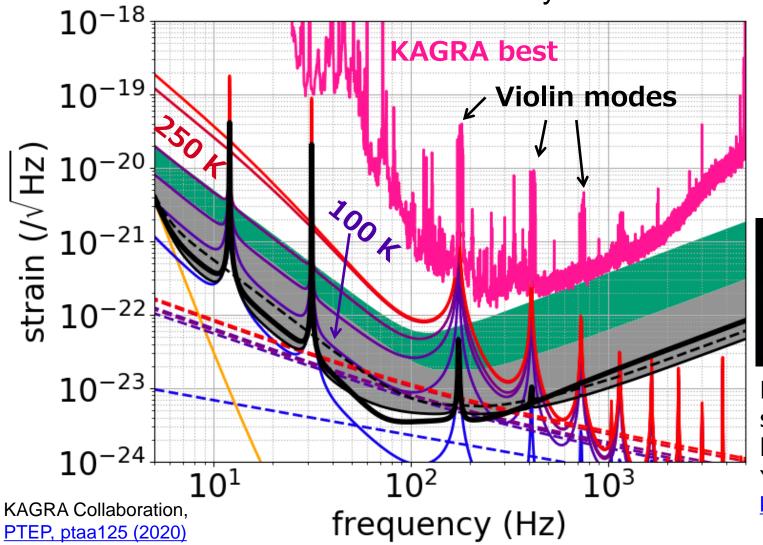
- Thermal noise
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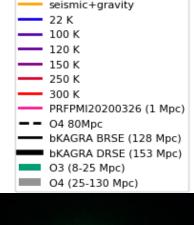


#### Thermal Noise vs Temperature

In O3GK, ~250 K due to test mass frosting

At least below ~100 K necessary for O4





Frosted mirror seen with green laser

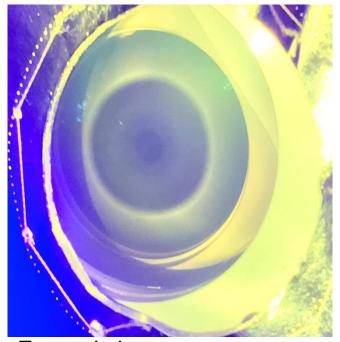
Y. Enomoto+, klog #9861

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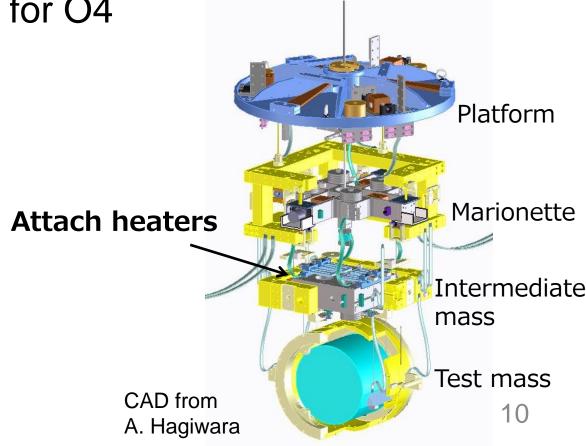
#### Defrosting

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

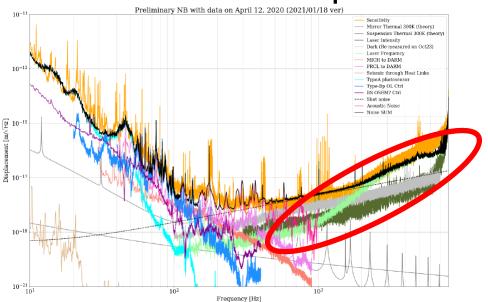
Aiming for ~20 K for O4



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

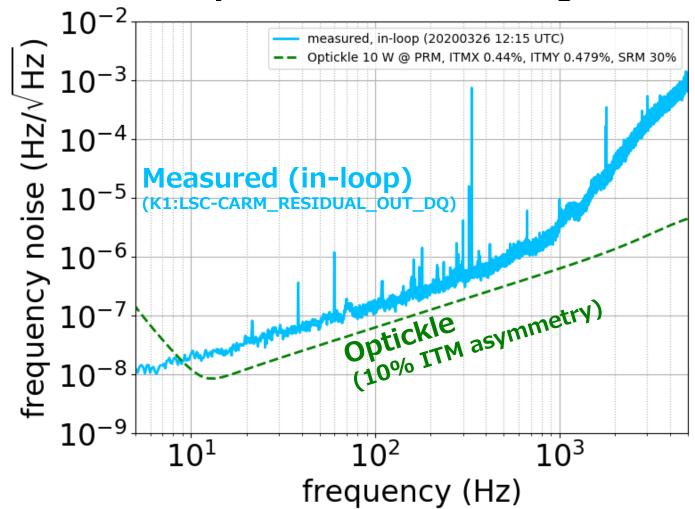
YM, K. Somiya, K. Yamamoto, <u>JGW-T2011662</u>

coupling (with WFS)

Intensity noise coupling Frequency noise coupling  $\frac{2}{8}$   $10^{-10}$   $10^{-11}$ coupling (1/Hz Optickle 10 W @ PRM, ITMX 0.44%, ITMY 0.479%, SRM 30%  $10^{-14}$ otickle 10 W @ PRM, ITMX 0.44%, ITMY 0.4445%, SRM 30%  $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{10^{-12}}{10^{-14}}$ Measured (klog #13442)  $10^{-15}$ Measured (klog #13028)  $10^{-16}$ o<sub>ptickle</sub> Measured (10% ITM asymmet (klog #13442) intensity noise  $10^{-15}$   $10^{-16}$   $10^{-17}$   $10^{-18}$  $10^{-17}$ FINESSE (HR+TWE maps) 10<sup>-18</sup> 10-19 (HR maps only)  $10^2$ 10<sup>3</sup> frequency (Hz) frequency (Hz)

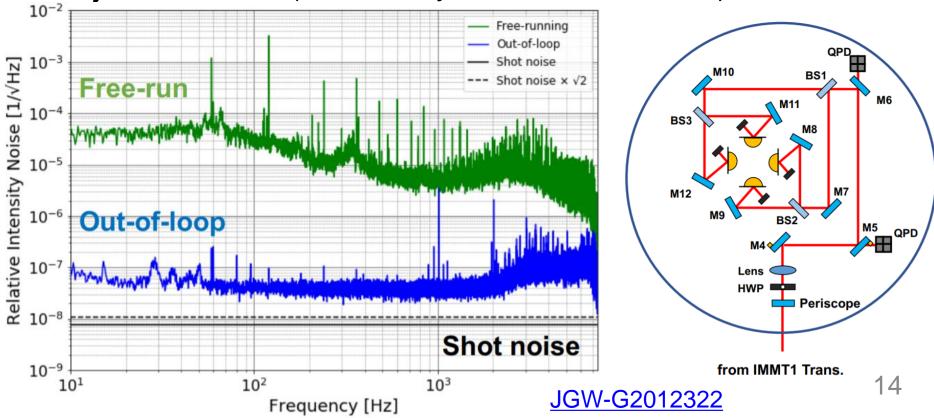
#### Laser Frequency Noise

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

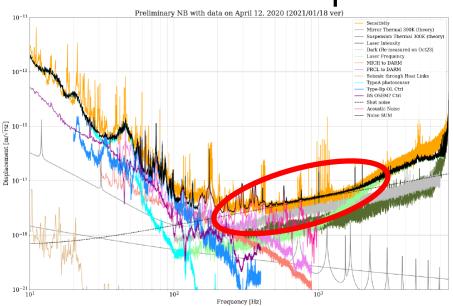


#### Laser Intensity Noise

- 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

 $10^{-23}$ 

 $10^{-24}$ 

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

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

10<sup>-18</sup>

10<sup>-19</sup>

10<sup>-19</sup>

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10<sup>-20</sup>

10<sup>-21</sup>

10<sup>-21</sup>

10<sup>-22</sup>

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10<sup>-22</sup>

10

 $10^{-23}$ 

 $10^{-24}$ 

103

 $10^{2}$ 

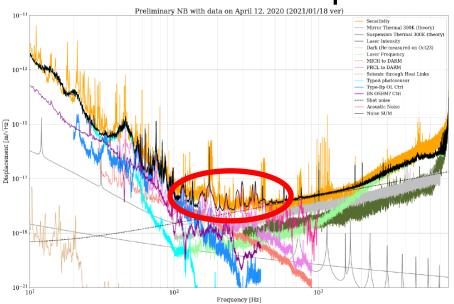
frequency (Hz)

103

 $10^{2}$ 

frequency (Hz)

- 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

Input mode cleaner recycling cavity

Input mode cleaner recycling production port

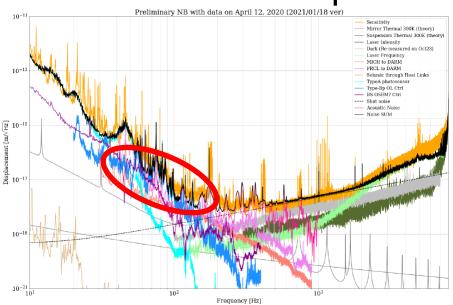
Input mode cleaner recycling production port

Input mode cleaner recycling production port

Input mode cleaner recycling cavity

Input mode cavity production recycling cavity production recycl

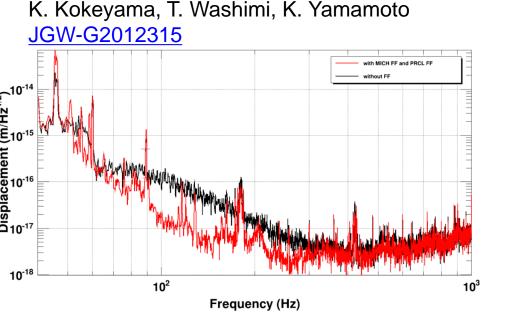
- Thermal noise
- Laser noises (frequency noise and intensity noise)
- Shot noise
- Acoustic noise
- Coupling from auxiliary degrees of freedom
- Test mass suspension damping noise

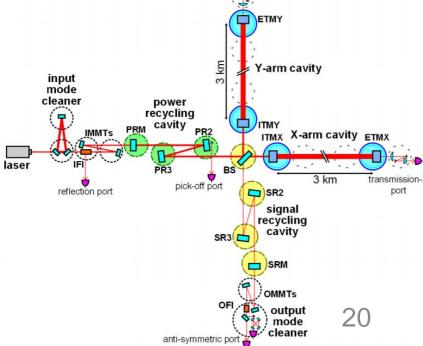


# Coupling from Auxiliary DOFs

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

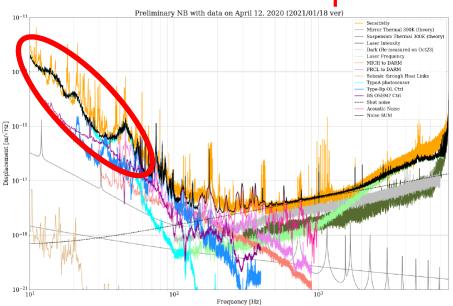
 Also, better diagonalization of sensing matrix can be done for O4





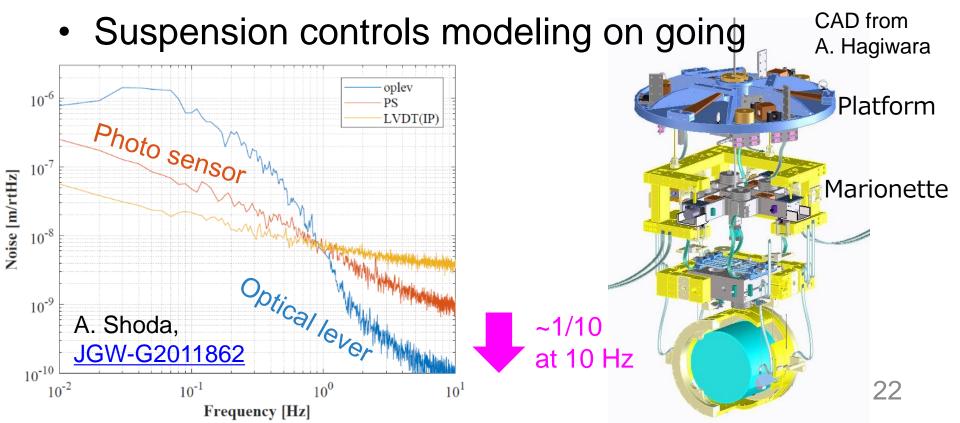
transmission-Y port

- 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

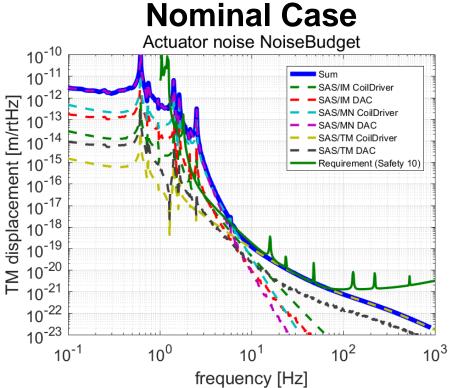
- Noises from marionette damping using photo sensors are limiting
- Plan to install optical levers also for marionette and platform stages



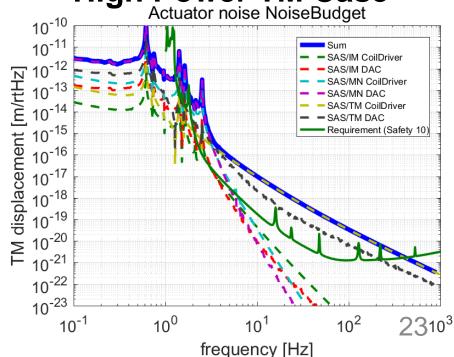
#### **Actuator Noise**

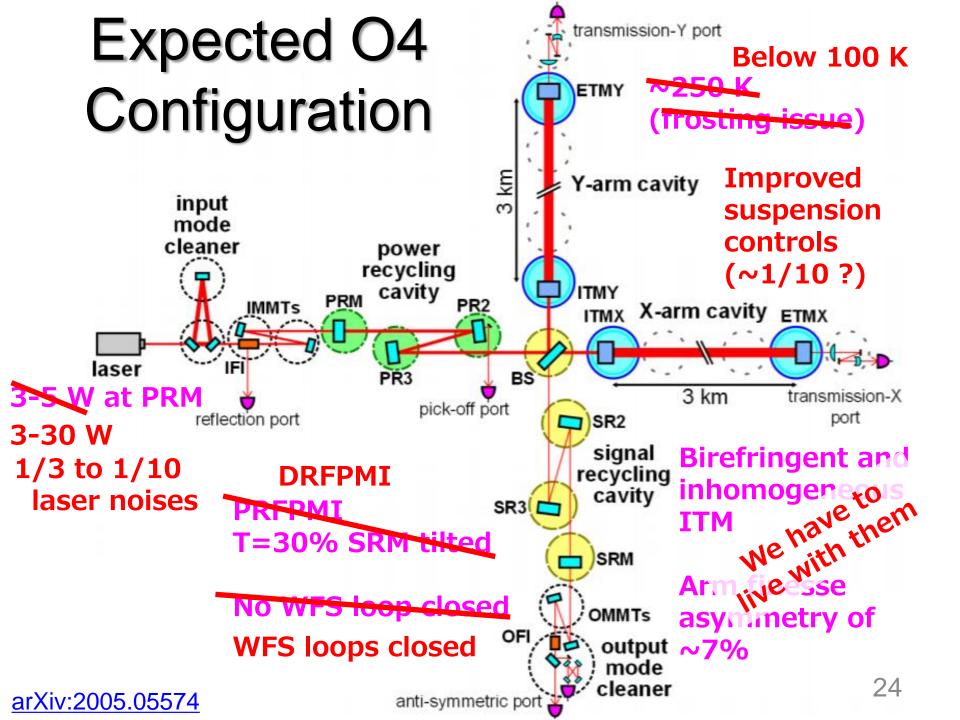
- High power coil drivers for lock acquisition was used during the O3GK
- Coil driver switch to switch between high power and low power will be installed for O4 YM, <u>JGW-T1910142</u>

~ 1/100 actuator noise









#### 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, (=)

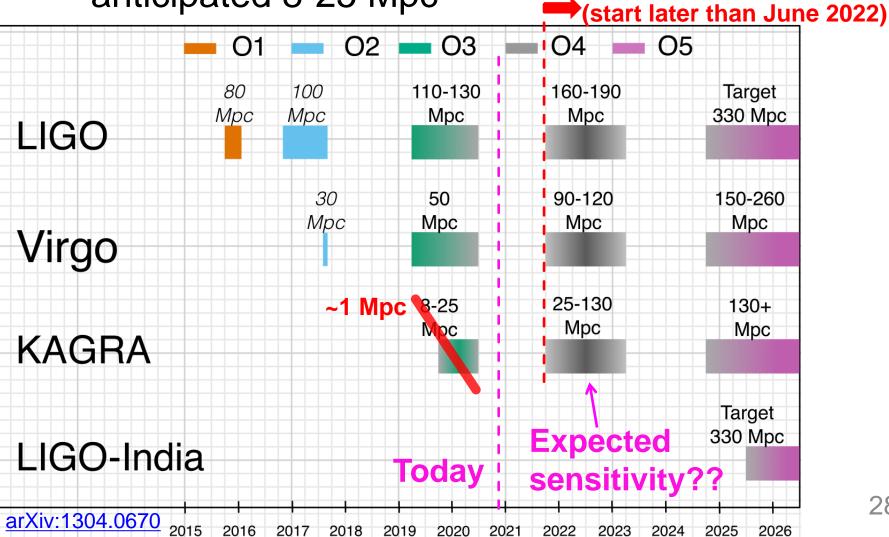
Noise modeling and planning on going (3)



#### **Bonus Slides**

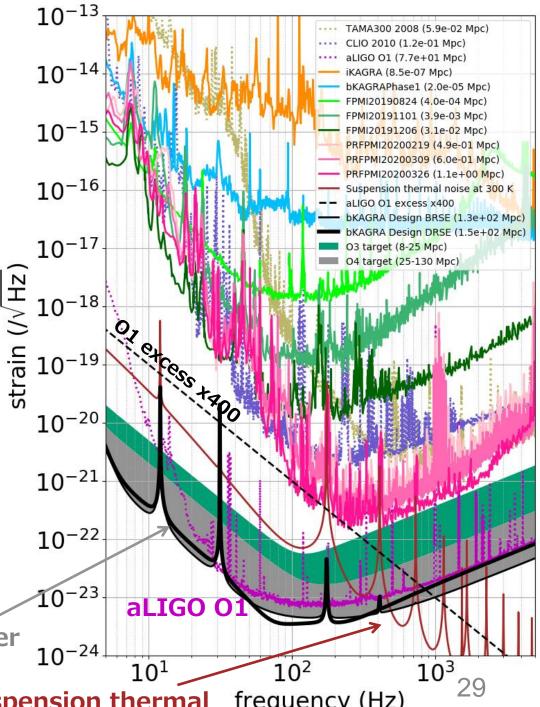
# Observing Scenario of LVK

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



# O4 Target

 We need to reduce excess noise at ~100 Hz at least by a factor of ~50



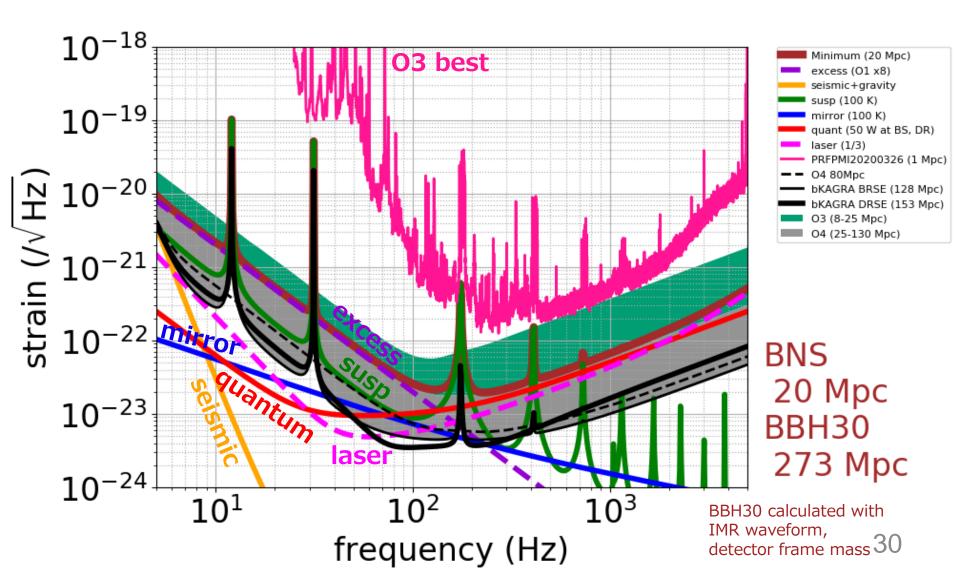
**O4** target on Obs. Scenario Paper 25-130 Mpc

**300** K suspension thermal

frequency (Hz)

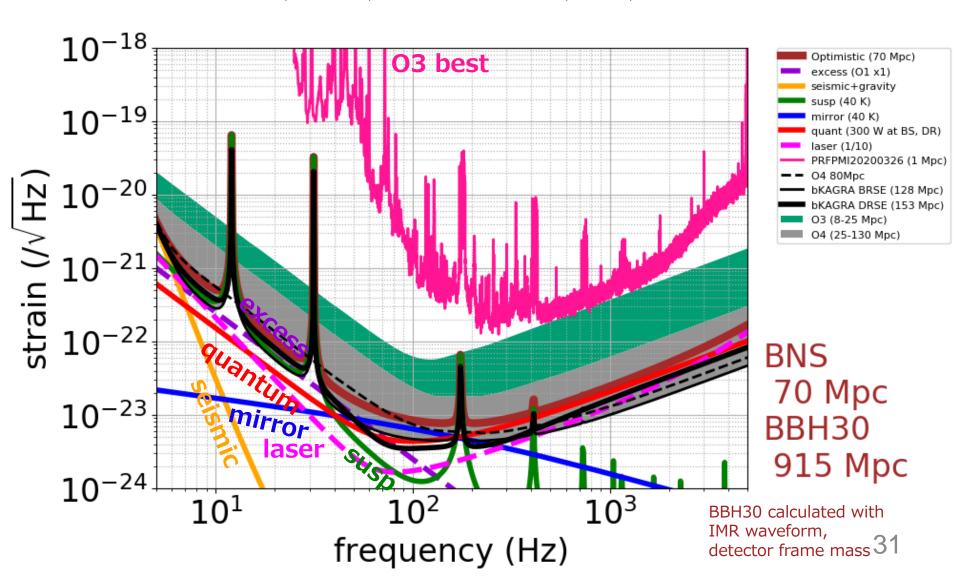
#### O4 "Minimum" Example

1/40 excess, 100 K, 50 W at BS, DR, 1/3 laser noise



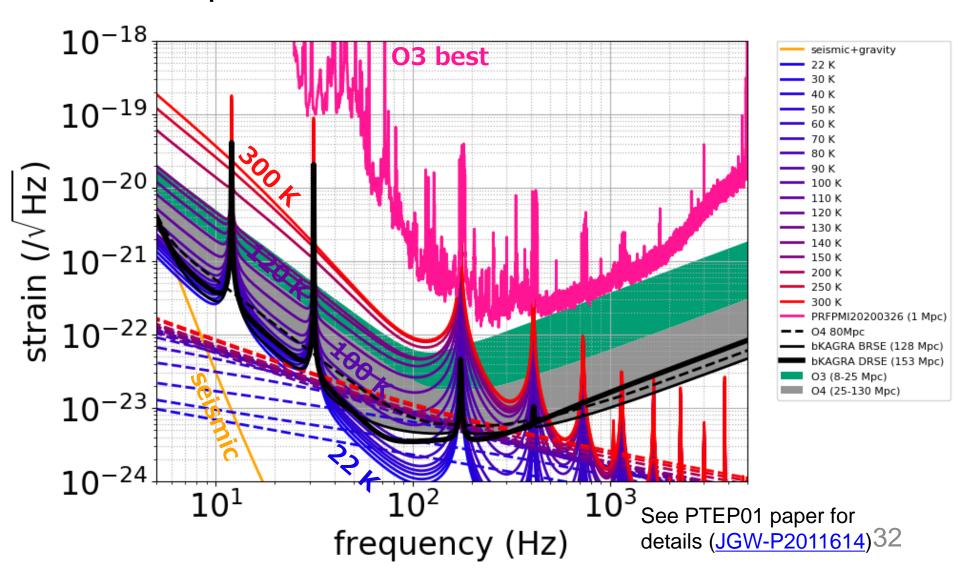
#### O4 "Optimistic" Example

1/400 excess, 40 K, 300 W at BS, DR, 1/10 laser noise



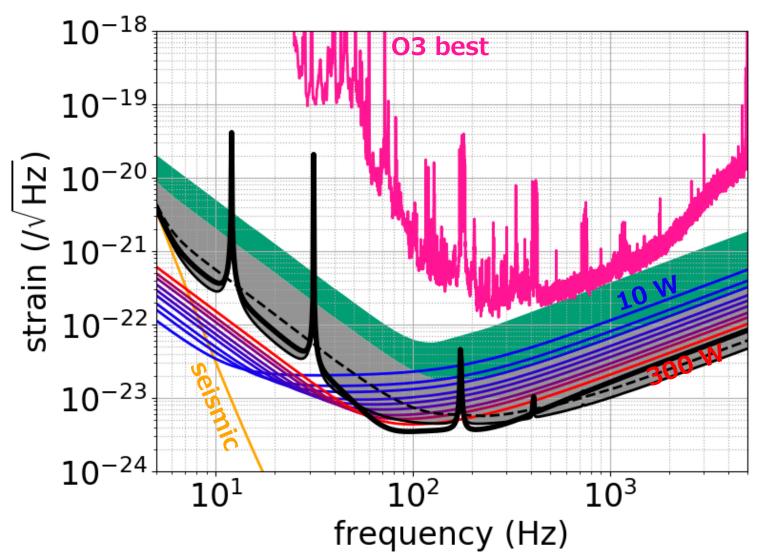
#### Various Thermal Noise

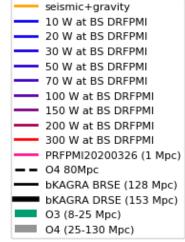
All temperatures



#### Various Quantum Noise (DR)

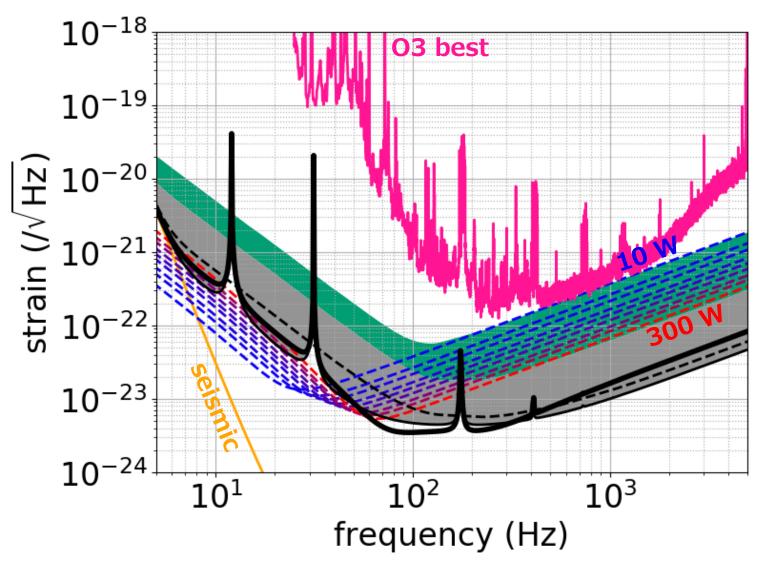
All powers

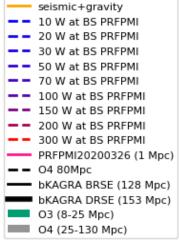




#### Various Quantum Noise (PR)

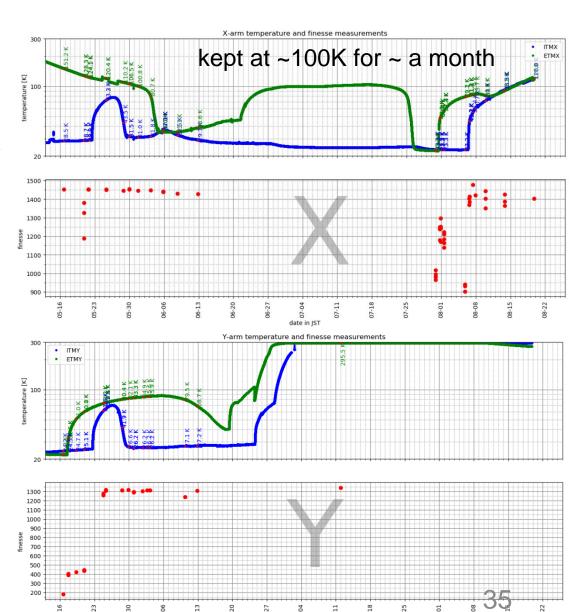
All powers





#### Frosting of the Test Mass

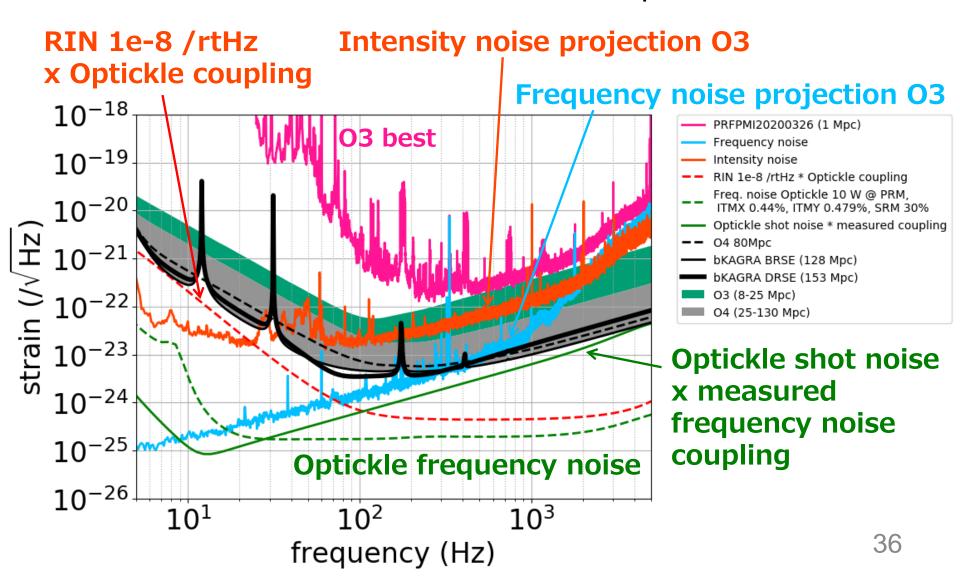
Finesse drop
 observed when one
 of the test mass
 temperature is below
 ~30 K



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

