# Retrospective view of my path in this half a year

KAGRA observatory,
Institute for Cosmic Ray Research,
University of Tokyo
NAGANO Koji





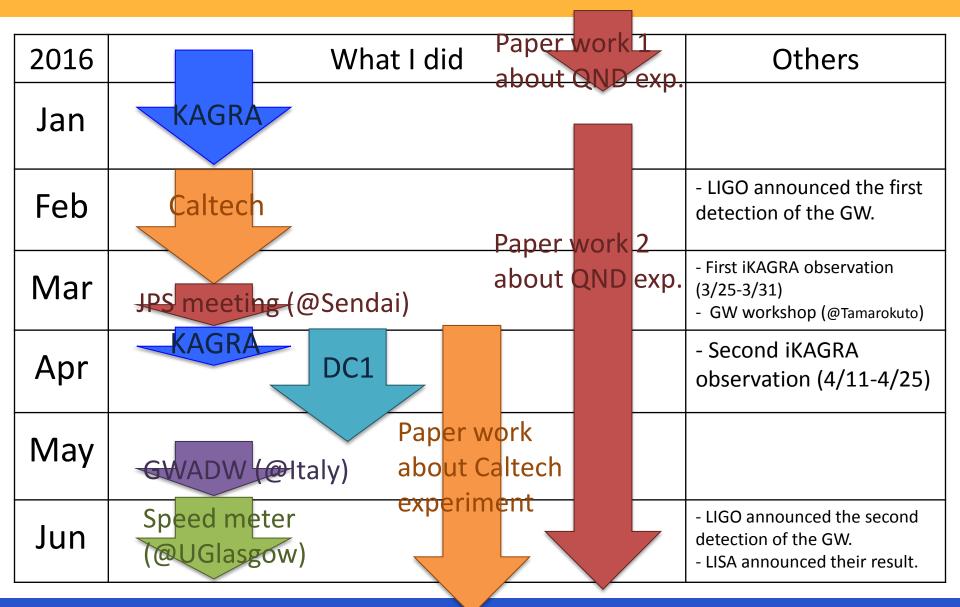
Core-to-Core Program



#### **Abstract**

- My main work is "QND experiment".
- But, in this half a year, I did a lot of other things.
   (Some works has not yet been done...)
- This year, I worked in
  - Kamioka (January),
  - Caltech (February March 1<sup>st</sup> half),
  - Sendai, Miyagi (March 2<sup>nd</sup> half),
  - Kamioka (April 1<sup>st</sup> half)
  - Kashiwa (April 2<sup>nd</sup> half May 1<sup>st</sup> half),
  - Elba, Italy (May 2<sup>nd</sup> half),
  - Glasgow, Scotland (June).
- I will talk on what I did in this half a year.

#### Outline



#### Introduction

- In KAGRA, thanks to reduction of the "seismic" noise and thermal noise by underground and cryogenic technique, the design sensitivity is mainly limited by quantum noise as shown in Fig. 1.
- Quantum noise is composed of radiation pressure noise and shot noise.

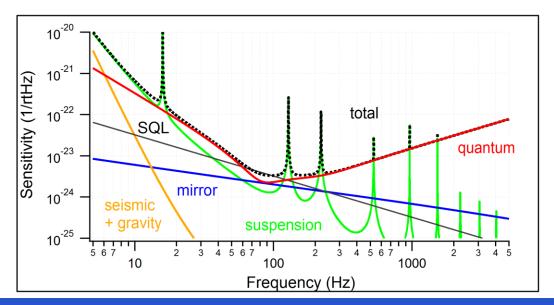


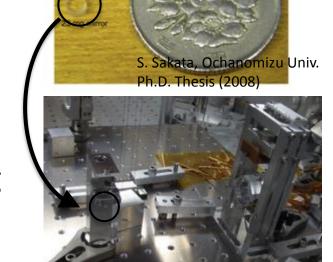
Fig. 1: Estimated noise budget of bKAGRA. (K. Somiya, CQG)

#### Introduction

 In order to reduce quantum noise, KAGRA is going to use the resonant sideband extraction, optical spring (detuning), ponderomotive squeezing technique and homodyne detection (DC readout).

• We (Yutaro and I) have the experiment in ICRR (Kashiwa) to demonstrate ponderomotive squeezing technique, which reduce radiation pressure noise.

 In our experiment, the cavity consisting of suspended tiny 23-mg mirror as shown in Fig. 2 is used to enhance and observe, first of all, radiation pressure noise.



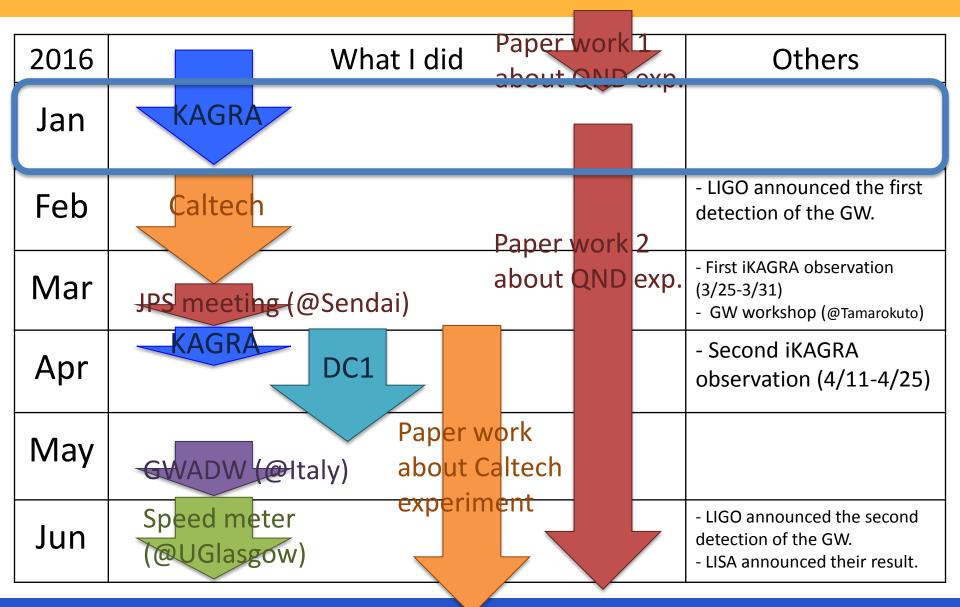
23-mg

mirror

Fig 2. Tiny 23-mg mirror and Our cavity.

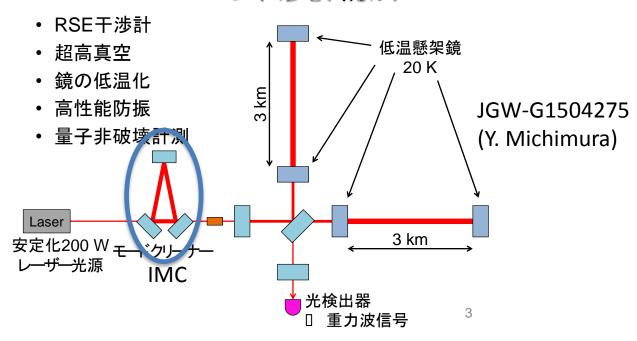
#### Introduction

- My main work is this experiment, which is called "Quantum Non-Demolition (QND) experiment".
- Usually, my talk's subject is this "QND experiment".
- However, in this half a year, I did many things other than "QND experiment".
- Today, instead of "QND experiment", I will talk mainly on what I did in this half a year.

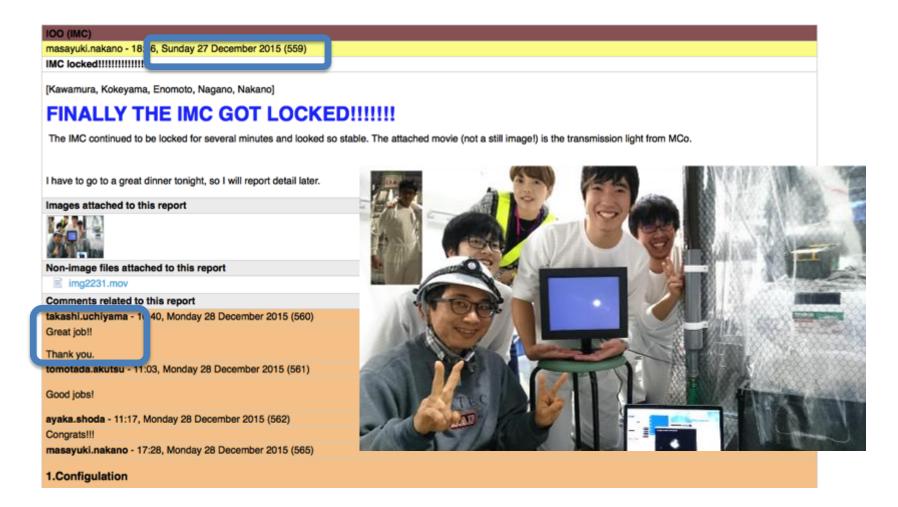


- In January, I was mainly in KAGRA site.
- My main work was Input Mode Cleaner (IMC) commissioning.

#### KAGRAの干渉計構成



IMC had been locked in the end of Dec. 2016.

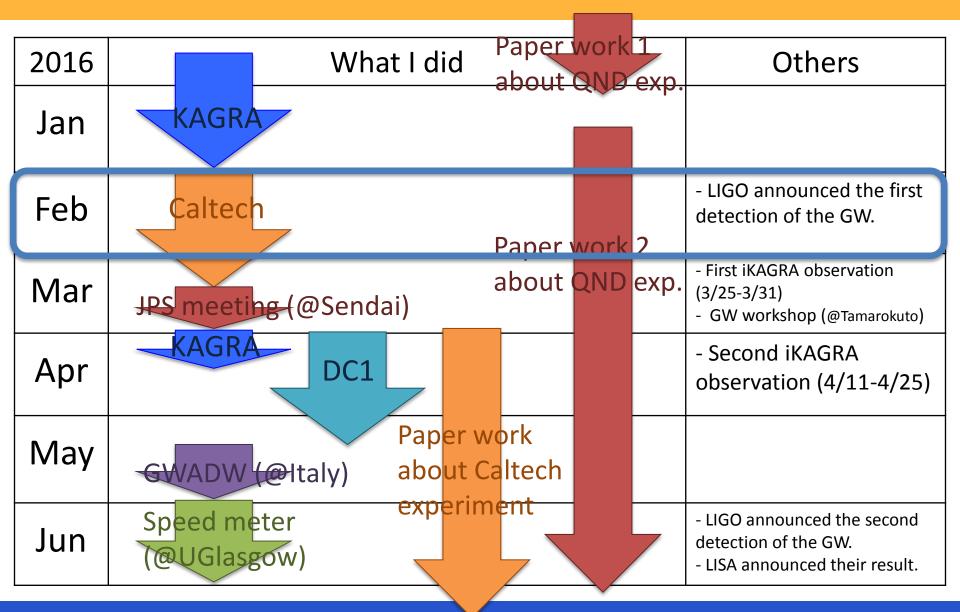


- For stable operation of iKAGRA, it is necessary to make IMC more stable.
- To realize this, following things were done,
  - alignment tuning,
  - control loop optimization,
  - mirror angle control installation,
  - and more.

(These IMC works were kept doing till April mainly by Nakano-san and Enomoto-kun.)

#### As a result,

- In the end of Dec. 2015
  - Although IMC was locked in low finesse mode for 5 minutes, we could not lock IMC in high finesse mode.
- In Apr. 2016
  - IMC was kept locked in high finesse mode for longer than 4 hours typically.



- From Feb. 1<sup>st</sup> to Mar. 9<sup>th</sup>, I was in California Institute of Technology (Caltech).
- Caltech is at Pasadena, Los Angels, US.



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- Thanks to LIGO visitor program, I could stay in Caltech.
  - https://www.ligo.caltech.edu/page/visitor-program
- My mentor was Rana X. Adhikari.
- My vice-mentor was Koij Arai.
- My co-worker was Antonio Perreca.



Rana



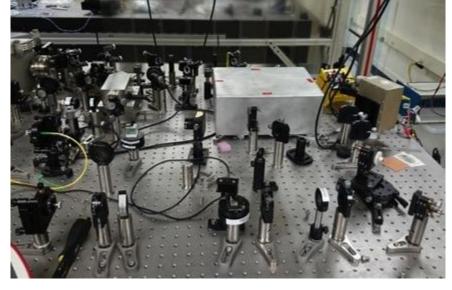
Arai-san



**Antonio** 

- If you visit Caltech, you will work for,
- 40-m prototype (40 m) or table-top experiments





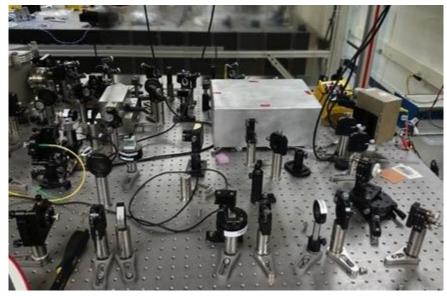
Enomoto-kun worked for 40 m in his stay.

I worked for a table-top experiment.

- If you visit Caltech, you will work for,
- 40-m prototype (40 m) dr table-top experiments



**Enomoto-kun worked** for 40 m in his stay.



I worked for a table-top experiment.

- Table-top experiment's purposes are R&D of the technique for Advanced LIGO (aLIGO) or next-generation gravitational wave detectors.
- For example, output mode cleaner, crackling noise, direct measurement of thermal noise, cryogenic technique, <u>photodiode quantum</u> <u>efficiency (PD QE) enhancement</u> and so on are studied.
- Among these experiment, I worked for the <u>PD</u>
   <u>QE enhancement experiment</u>.

#### **PD QE experiment**

- Introduction
  - In order to improve gravitational wave detectors,
     squeezed light is or is going to be used.
  - The squeezing level of the squeezed light is decreased by optical loss, which is explained as the injection of the vacuum fluctuation.
  - Thus optical loss should be reduced.
  - One of the essential losses is the imperfect PD QE.

#### **PD QE experiment**

- Introduction
  - In aLIGO, special custom PDs, which have very high QE (~0.99), are used.
  - However, special custom PDs are not off-the-shell.
  - If, we can enhance the PD QE with a technique which does not require special products, the technique is useful.

#### **PD QE experiment**

#### Method

- For reducing the the light reflected by the PD, i.e. the light is not absorbed by the PD and lost, we recycle the light with reflectors as shown in the following figure.
- We call this technique photon recycling.

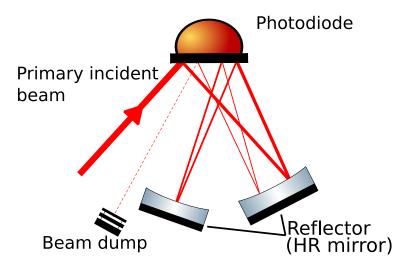


Fig. Principle of the photon recycling.

#### **PD QE experiment**

- Experimental setup
  - This experiment started with my visit.
  - So, I set up the whole experiment shown as follows.

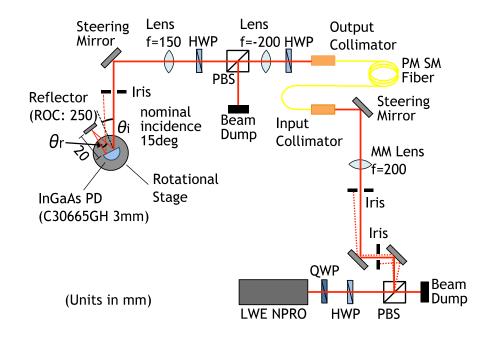
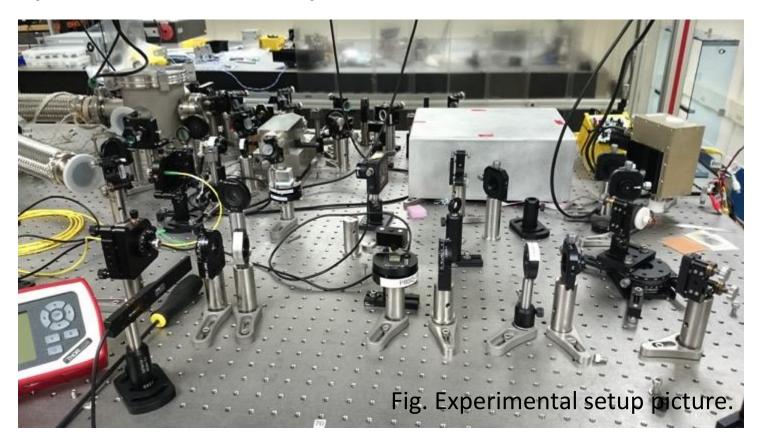


Fig. Experimental setup. We used InGaAs PD.

### **PD QE experiment**

Experimental setup



#### **PD QE experiment**

- Result
  - The measured QE is shown as follows.
- The original QE of the InGaAs PD is measured to be about 0.90.
- The QE is enhanced up to 0.94.

(Please note that these measurements have systematic error of 3%)

- The enhancement is about 4%.
- We also confirmed that the photon recycling does not induce significant back scattering to upstream.

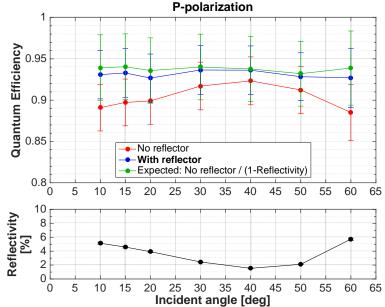


Fig. Measured QE and reflectivity of the InGaAs PD. LIGO-G1600514

### **PD QE experiment**

- Conclusion
  - We demonstrated that the photon recycling enhanced the InGaAs PD QE about 4% without inducing significant back scattering.
  - We presented this result in the LVC meeting as a poster (<u>LIGO-G1600514</u>) and we are writing a paper about this work.



## Enhancing the quantum efficiency of an InGaAs photodiode by photon recycling



Koji Nagano<sup>1</sup>, Antonio Perreca<sup>2</sup>, Koji Arai<sup>2</sup>, and Rana X. Adhikari<sup>2</sup>
Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo<sup>1</sup>, LIGO Project, California Institute of Technology<sup>2</sup>

#### Abstract

One of the performance indicators of a photodiode is the quantum efficiency. Since higher quantum efficiency produces larger signals, this becomes important when the signal-to-noise ratio is a crucial requirement, like in gravitational wave detectors. Also, the resulting lower optical loss is a critical requirement in some applications, like squeezed vacuum injection in advanced LIGO and other quantum optics experiments. One of the loss mechanisms of a photodiode is light reflected at the front surface. We have increased the quantum efficiency of an InGaAs photodiode at all angle of incidence by recycling the reflected light from the photodiode surface and have tested possible side effects due to

#### Other things

 During my stay in Caltech, the first detection of the gravitational wave is reported.

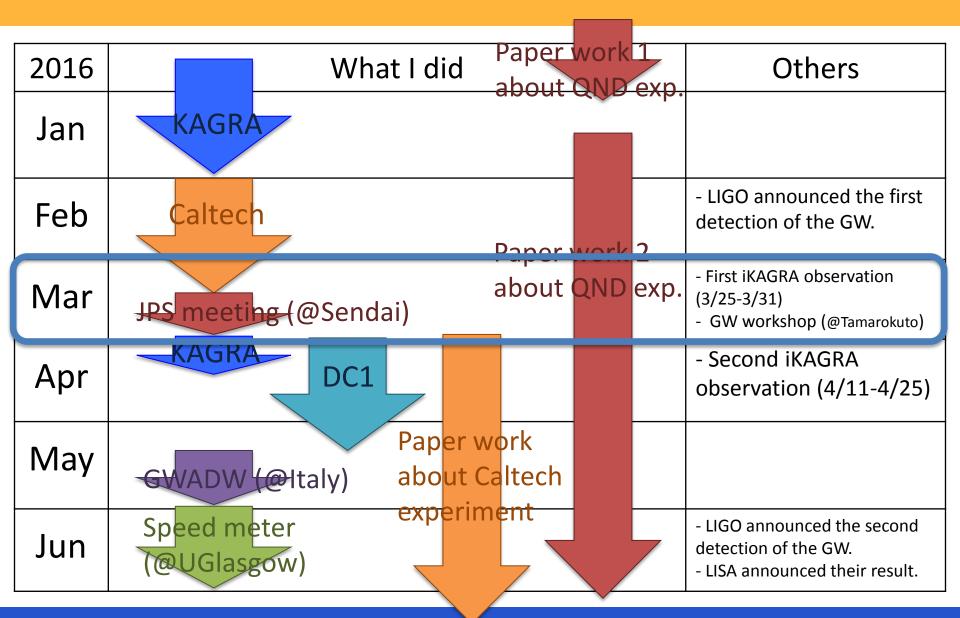
There are a few events related to the first

detection.









- On Mar. 10<sup>th</sup>, I returned home from Caltech.
- After that, I went JPS annual meeting, which is held in Sendai, Miyagi.
- In JPS annual meeting, I had a presentation about "QND experiment", especially the angular control of the cavity.
- For detail, please see
  - our presentations on JGD doc
    - "重力波検出器KAGRAのための量子雑音低減法の開発(4)" JGW-G1504506, etc.
  - papers
    - K. Nagano et al., *Physics Letters A*, **380**, 983, 2016
    - Y. Enomoto et al., Class. Quantum Grav., 33, 145002, 2016
    - K. Nagano et al., <u>JGW-P1605264</u> (submitted to Physics Letters A)

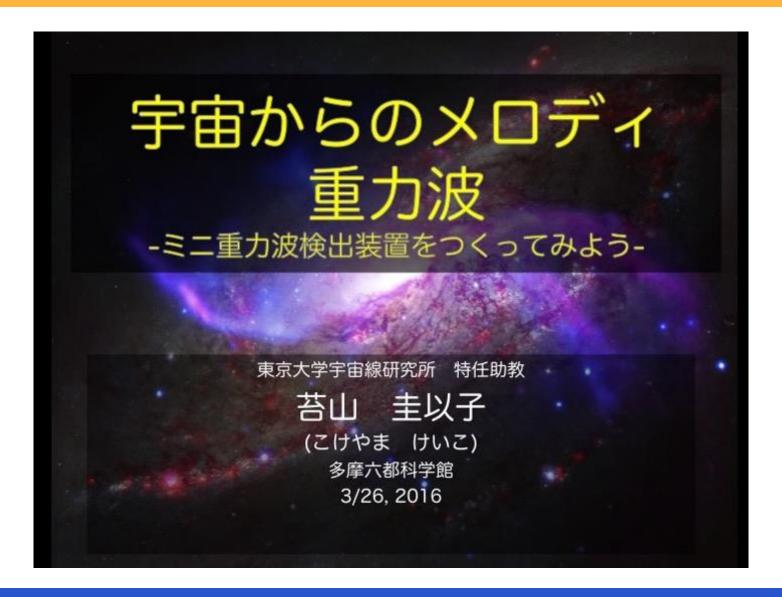
- Another topic in March is the first observation of iKAGRA.
- iKAGRA test run in Mar. and Apr. is summarized by Michimura-san.
  - JGW-G1605155, JGW-T1605101, JGW-T1605177
- During test run of iKAGRA, members of ICRR,
   NAOJ, and KEK worked as "expert shift workers".
- Expert shit workers' tasks are, for example, monitoring the status of pre mode cleaner, IMC, and main interferometer (simple Michelson), digital system, taking logbook, and so on.

#### Other things

- Gravitational-wave workshop was held in Tama-Rokuto Kagaku-kan (多摩六都科学館).
- The speaker of this workshop was Kokeyama-san.
- I was a TA.

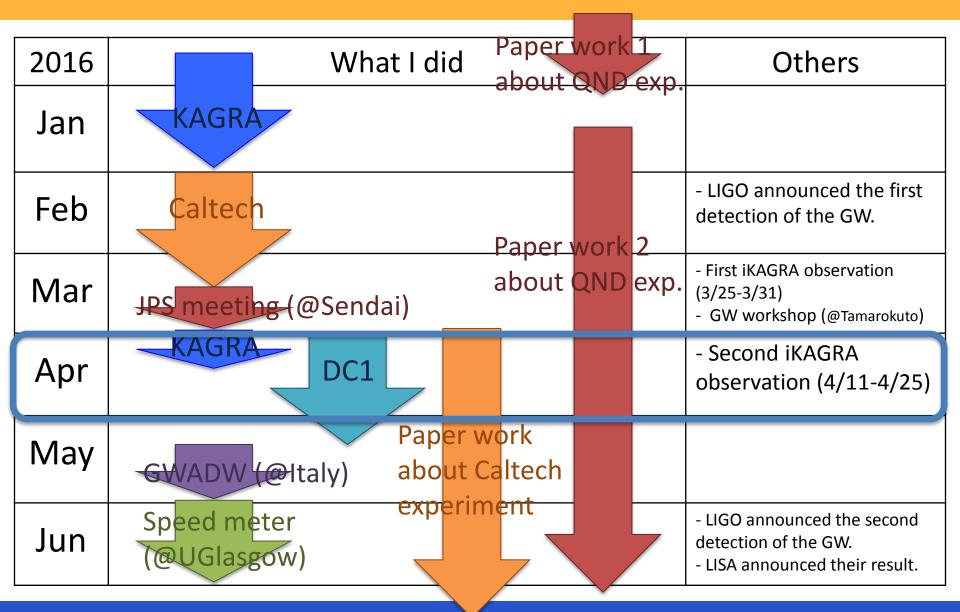
#### Other things

- Gravitational-wave workshop was held in Tama-Rokuto Kagaku-kan (多摩六都科学館).
- The speaker of this workshop was Kokeyama-san.
- I was a TA.
- In this workshop, one problem occurred.
- The plane which Kokeyama-san had been going to take was delayed and she could not arrive in time.
- As a result...





### **April**



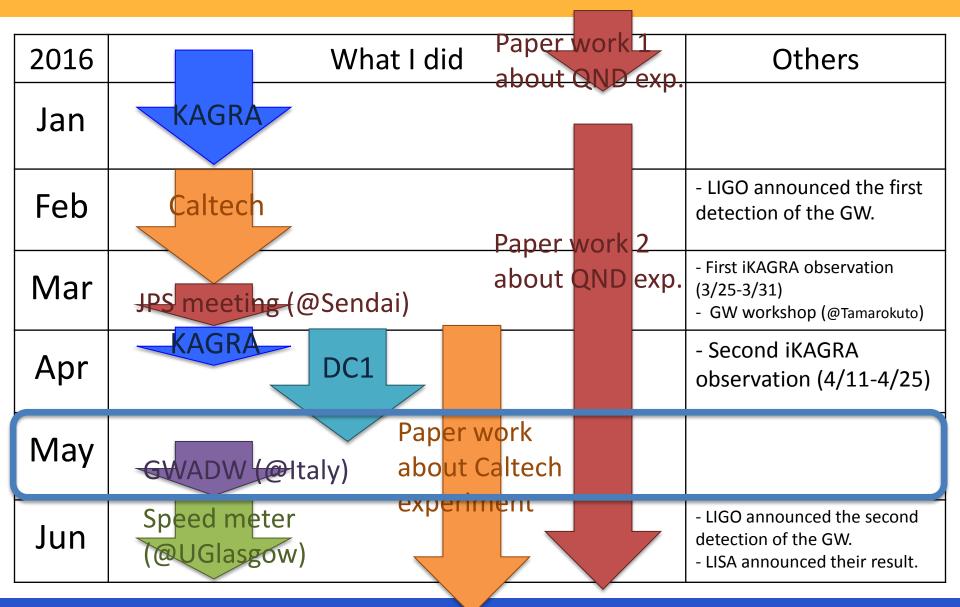
### **April**

- In the beginning of April, I worked in KAGRA site again.
- That time, we had a small commissioning between Mar. run and Apr. run.
- In this small commissioning, the main interferometer configuration was changed to dark fringe locking from mid fringe locking.
- Moreover, many things was also done.
- As a result, the sensitivity got 5 times better.

### **April**

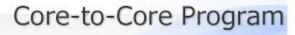
- Other things
  - From April, I started to write the application for DC1.
  - My research project title is "重力波検出器KAGRA および次世代重力波検出器のための量子雑音 低減法の開発".

# May



## May

- In May, GWADW was held in Elba, Italy.
  - My trip was supported by JPS Core-to-Core Program.





- In GWADW, I felt that LIGO people were full of confidence because "they had done it" and laid out a future plan seriously.
  - For example, Si substrate for cryogenic operation (120 K), longer arm length (40 km) and so on.

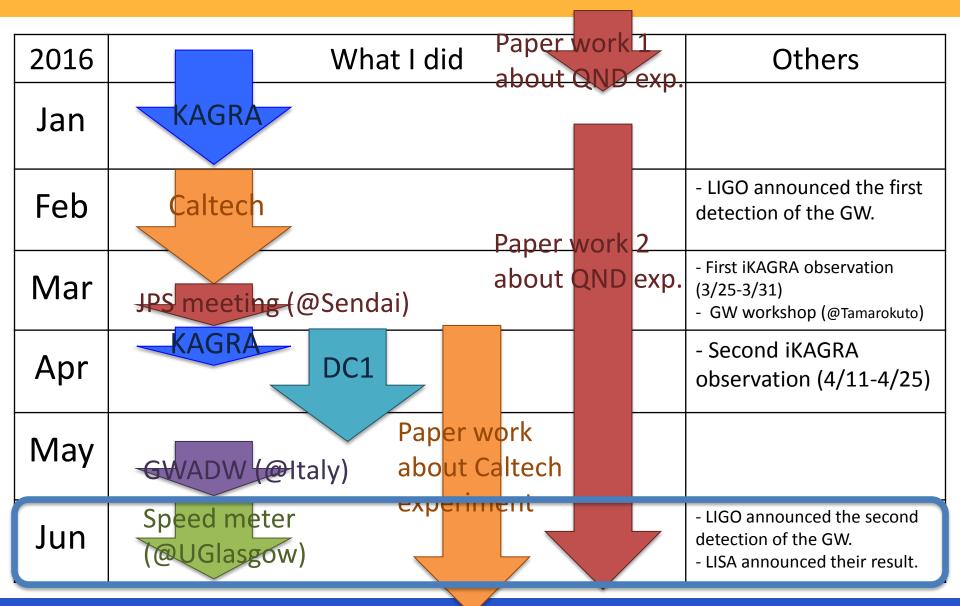
# May

- For detail, please see our report on KAGRA mailing list (kagraj) or presentation files uploaded on the GWADW webpage.
  - https://agenda.infn.it/conferenceDisplay.py?confl d=10512

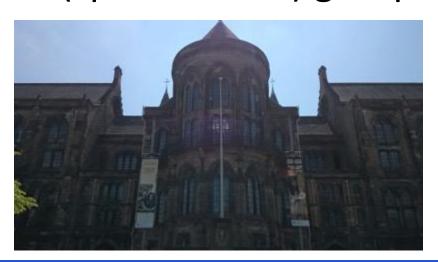
(On "Timetable" page, some presentations were uploaded.)

- I had a poster presentation in GWADW.
  - JGW-G1605215

(Related Enomoto-kun's poster is <u>JGW-G1605222</u>.)



- From the end of May to the end of June, I was in Glasgow, Scotland with Enomoto-kun.
  - This trip was also supported by JPS Core-to-Core Program.
- We visited the speed meter interferometer (speed meter) group in University of Glasgow.







- Our mentor was Stefan Hild.
- Our main co-worker was Sebastian Steinlechner.



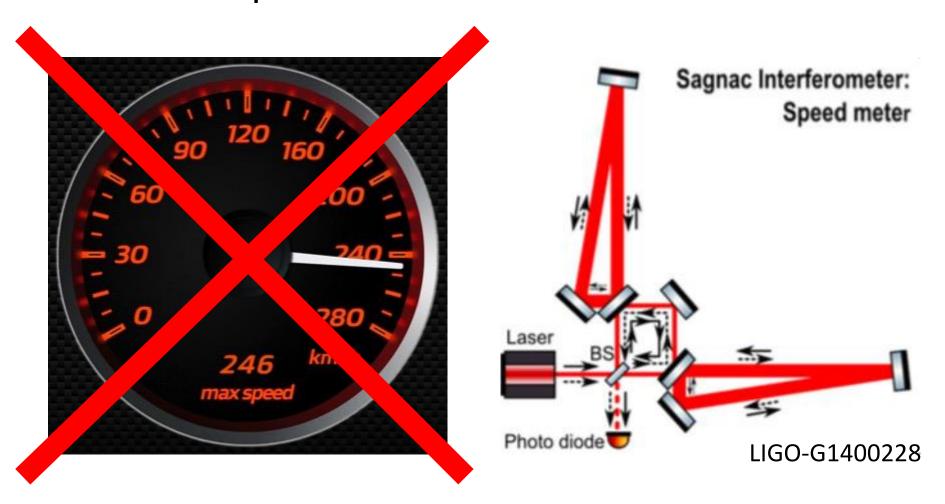
(Left) Stefan (Right) Sebastian



• What is speed-meter interferometer?

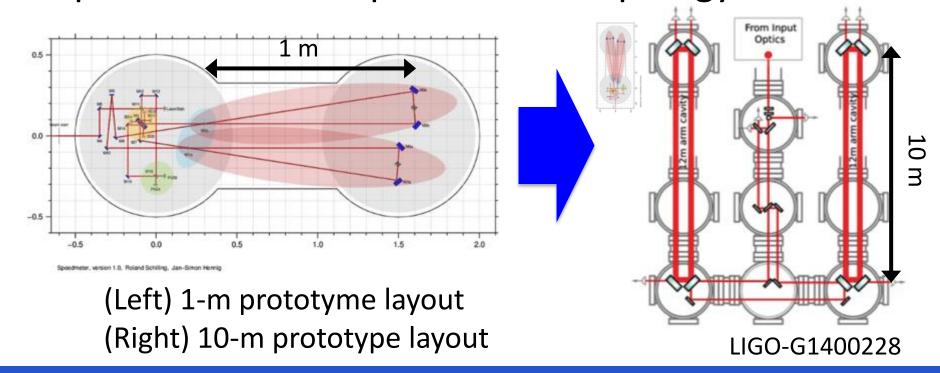


What is speed-meter interferometer?

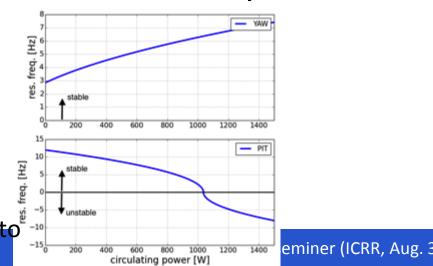


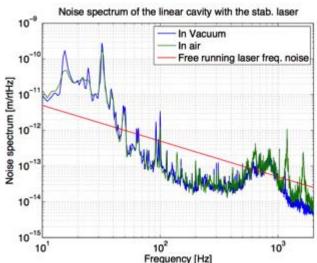
- Speed meter measures the momentum of the test mass instead of the position of that, which is measured by the ordinary interferometer.
- Speed meter has the QND potential. In other words, speed meter can reduce quantum noise.
   In especially, radiation pressure noise is cancelled and reduced in speed meter.
- Einstein Telescope (ET) may adopt speed meter topology, "possibly".
- However, the experimental demonstration of speed meter has not yet been done.

 In UGlasgow, the 1-m speed meter prototype of the 10-m speed meter prototype is under construction to demonstrate the QND potential of the speed meter topology.



- In UGlasgow we did mainly two things:
  - 1. Estimated how seriously the optical angular antispring in 1-m speed meter prototype.
    - Moreover, we proposed a way to circumvent the angular instability.
  - 2. Evaluated the effect of the frequency stabilization system.







## Conclusion

- In this half a year, I did many things.
- I worked hard.

### Conclusion

- In this half a year, I did many things.
- I worked hard.



# Future plan

# Future plan

| 2016 | What I will do                        | Others                               |
|------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Jul  | Paper work 2 Paper work about QND exp | - GW workshop<br>(@Ocha-dai)         |
| Aug  | about Caltech experiment              | - Face-to-face meeting<br>(@UToyoma) |
| Sep  | (Till when?)                          | - JPS autumn meeting<br>(@Miyazaki)  |
| Oct  | (Till when?)                          | - LIGO O2 (around here?)             |
| Nov  | MAST                                  |                                      |
| Dec  | Σ                                     |                                      |

# End

