

# DECIGO実験計画(仮)

KAGRA observatory,  
Institute for cosmic ray research,  
University of Tokyo

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# Overture

Q. Who am I?

A. I'm NAGANO Koji, 2<sup>nd</sup> year of Ph.D. course, belonging to KAGRA observatory, ICRR, University of Tokyo.

Q. What did I do last fiscal year?

A. I studied on the optical levitation experiment in Hongo, and for KAGRA I worked for physics environmental monitor.

Q. Will I talk about them in this presentation?

A. No. I will talk about my future work for DECIGO!

# Outline

1. What is DECIGO?
2. What is B-DECIGO?
3. What are challenges for DECIGO and B-DECIGO operation?
4. What can be done in the lab experiment for DECIGO and B-DECIGO?

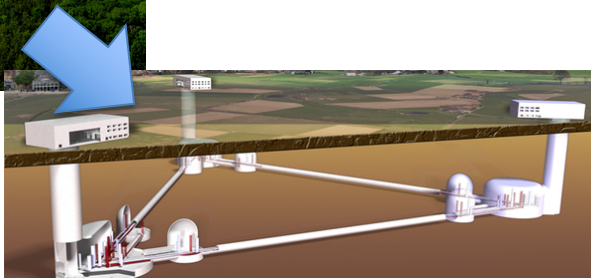
# Introduction

- So far, 6 gravitational wave (GW) events have been detected by ground-based detectors.
- For further expansion of the GW physics and astronomy, we have two choices.

Improve ground-based detectors' sensitivity (10 Hz-1 kHz)

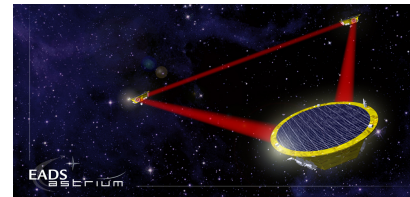


LIGO Livingston (Credit: Caltech/MIT/LIGO Lab)

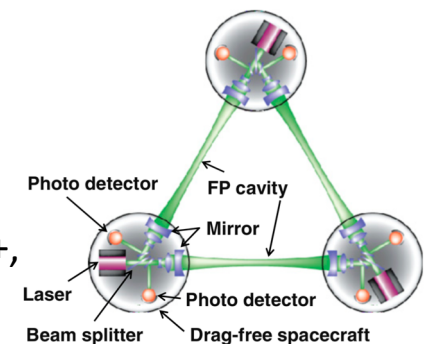


Einstein telescope  
(<http://www.et-gw.eu>)

Develop space detectors (0.1 mHz-10 Hz)



LISA (Credit: EADS Astrium)



DECIGO (S. Kawamura+, CQG, 2011)



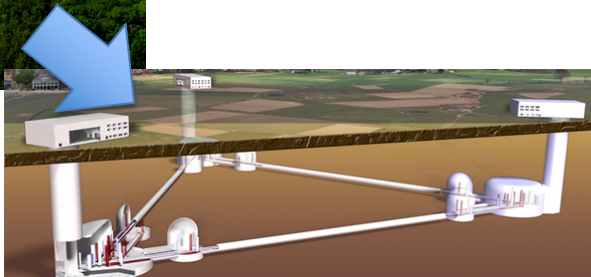
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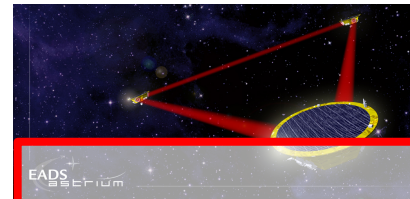


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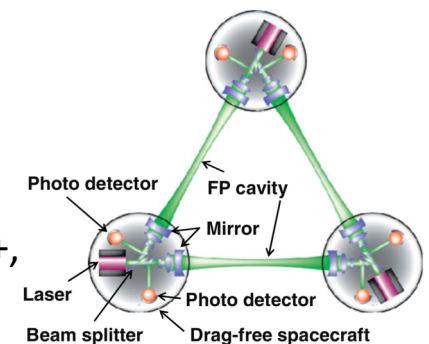
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Develop space detectors (0.1 mHz-10 Hz)



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# DECIGO

Decihertz interferometer  
gravitational wave observatory

## Arm (Cavity)

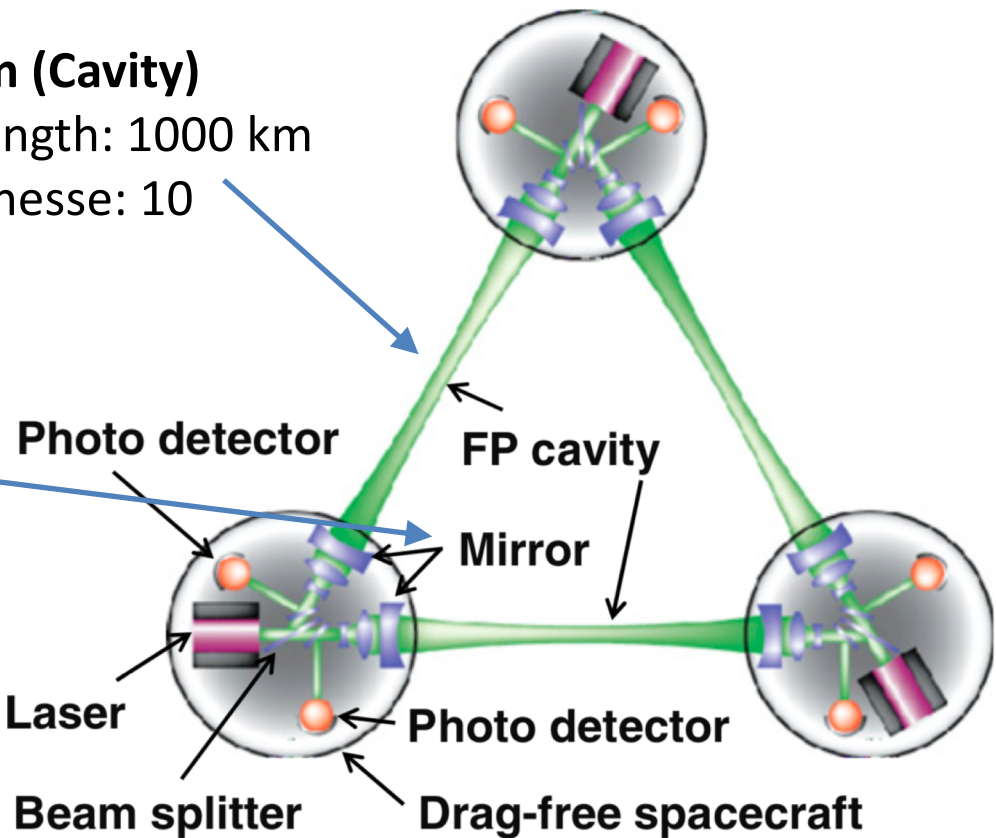
- Length: 1000 km
- Finesse: 10

## Mirror

- Mass: 100 kg
- RoC: ????

## Laser

- Wave length: 532 nm
- Input power: 10 W
- Freq. fluc.:  $<1 \text{ Hz/rtHz @ } 1 \text{ Hz}$
- Power. fluc.:  $<1\text{e-}8 \text{ 1/rtHz @ } 1 \text{ Hz}$

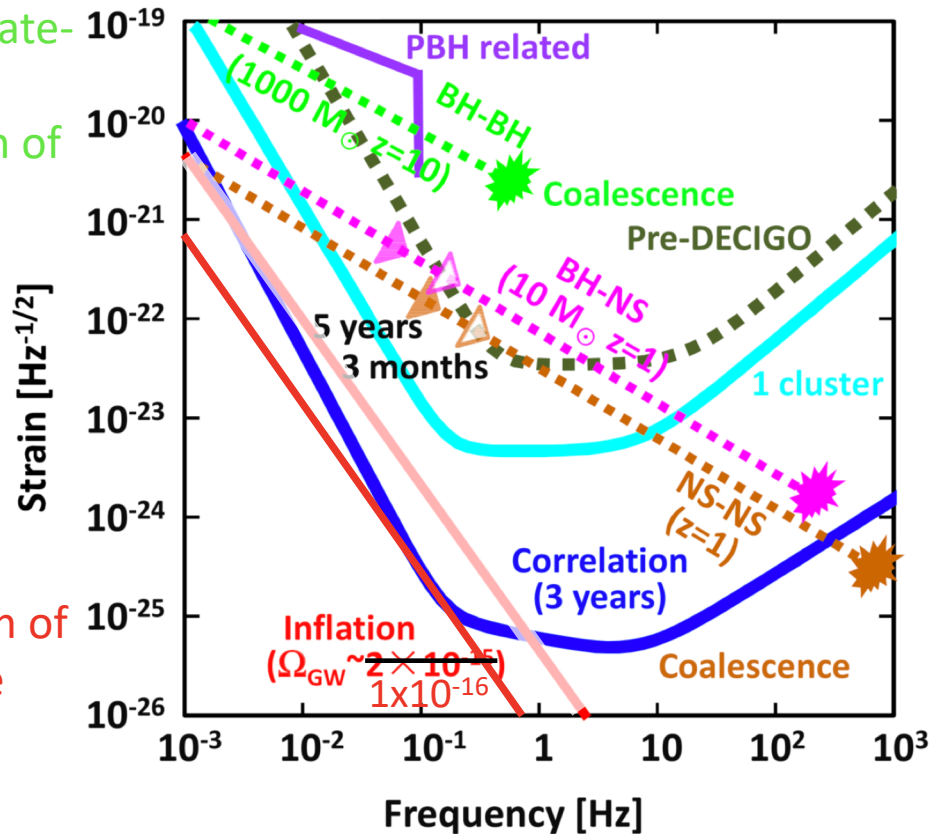


DECIGO schematics (S. Kawamura+, CQG, 2011)

# DECIGO

- Observe intermediate-mass black holes  
->Reveal mechanism of formation of supermassive black holes

- Verify inflation  
-> Direct observation of the beginning of the universe

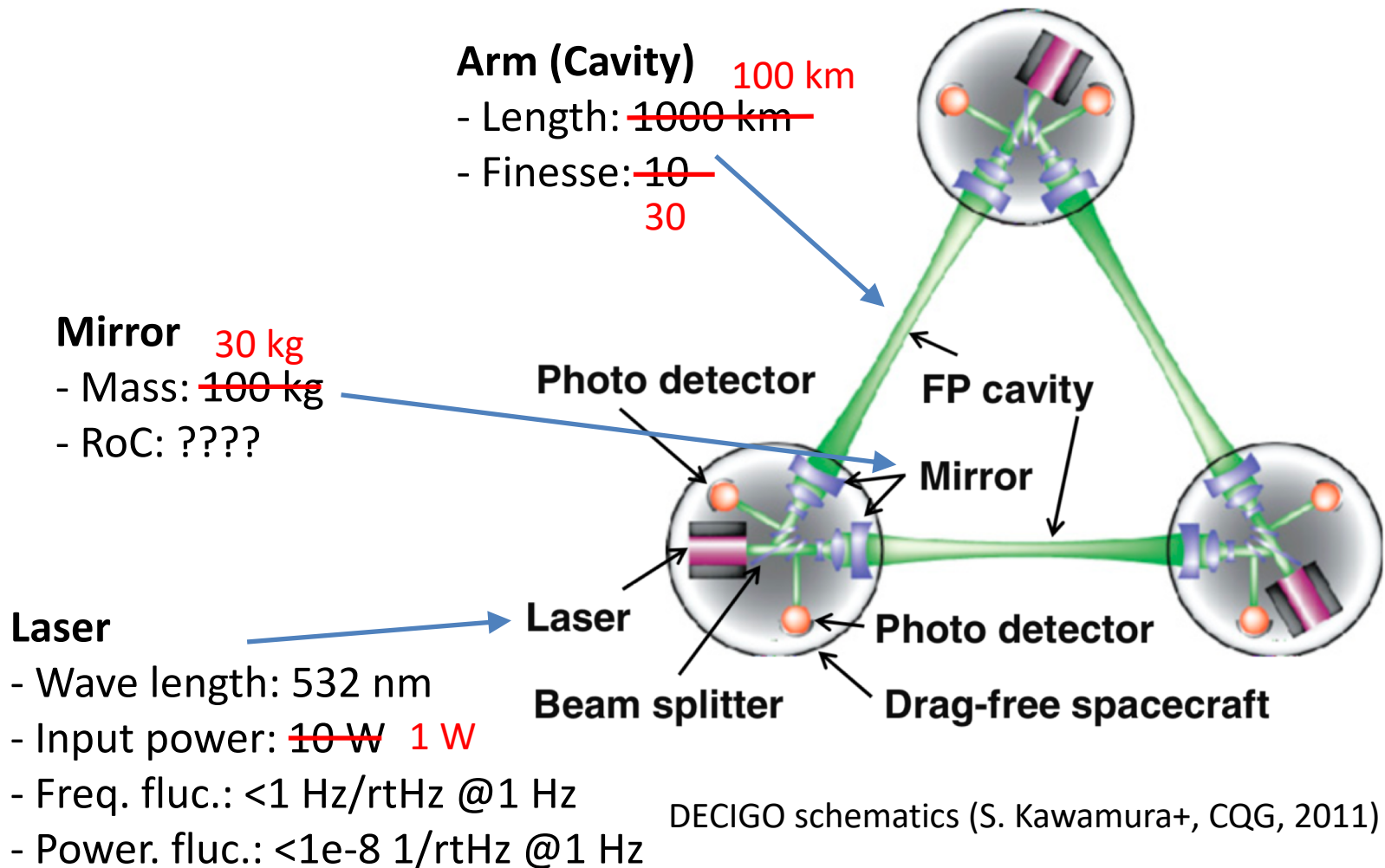


- Dark-matter (candidate) search

- Test gravity theories

- Study neutron physics  
- Measure accelerated universe directly  
-> Dark-energy search

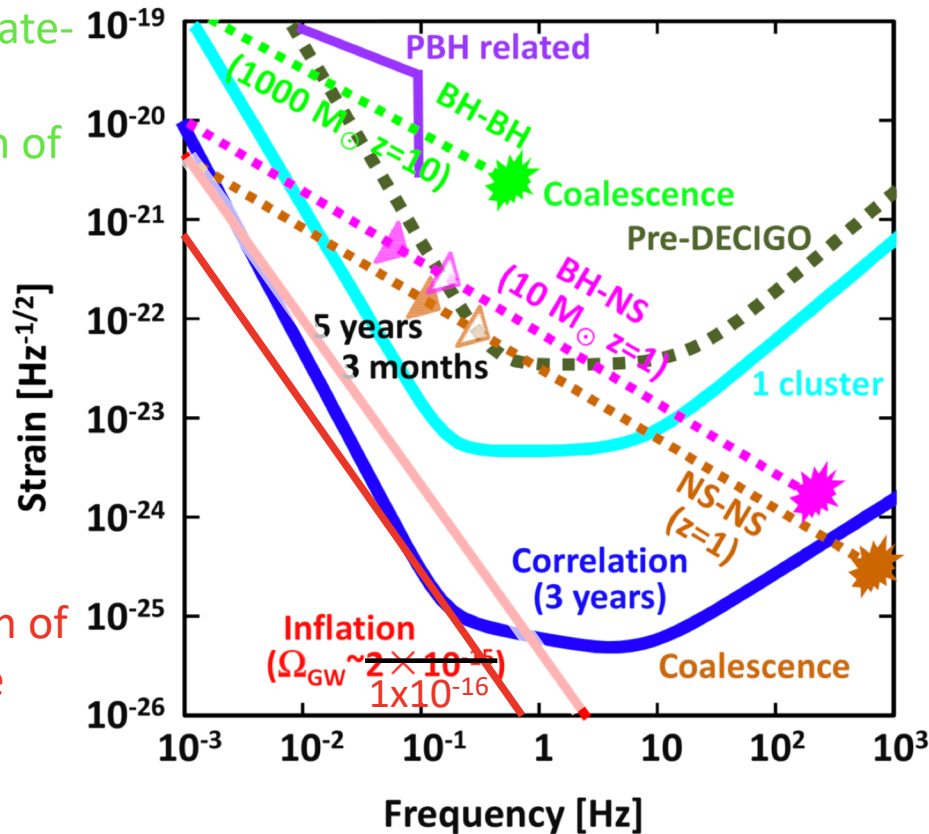
# B-DECIGO



# B-DECIGO

- Observe intermediate-mass black holes
- > Reveal mechanism of formation of supermassive black holes ○

- Verify inflation
- > Direct observation of the beginning of the universe



- Dark-matter (candidate) search ○

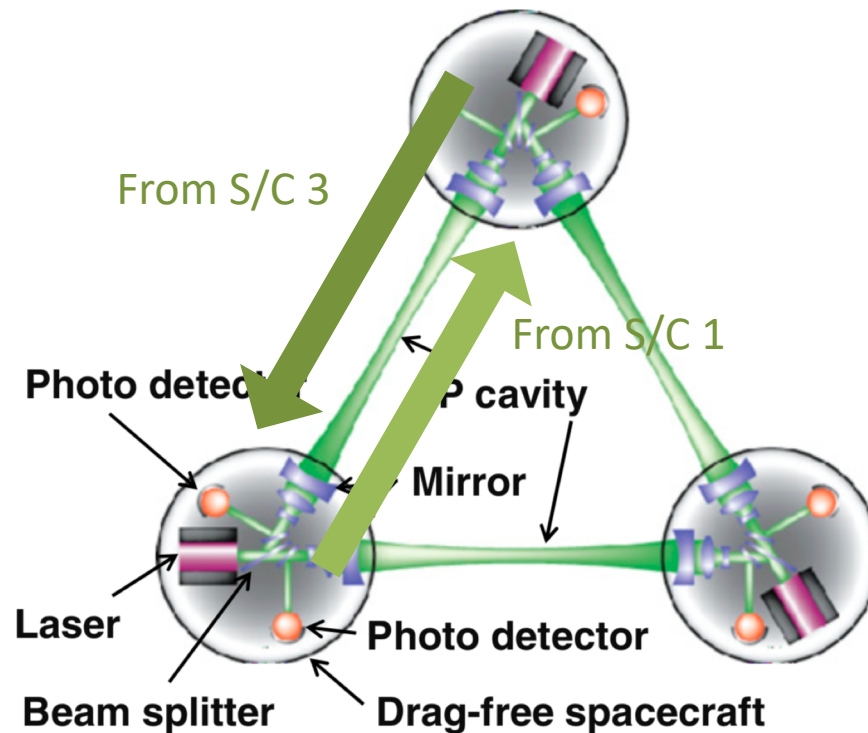
- Test gravity theories ○

- Study neutron physics
- Measure accelerated universe directly
- > Dark-energy search



# DECIGO/B-DECIGO

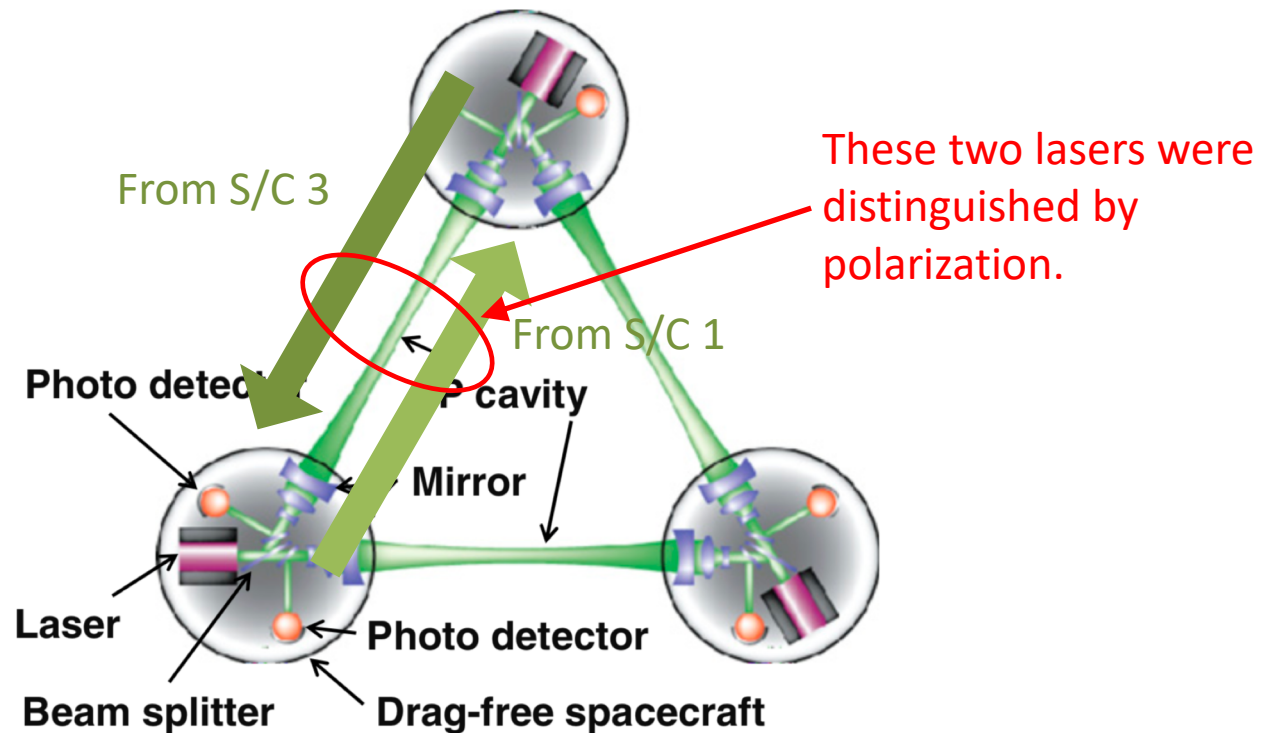
- Interferometer configuration
  - Dual-path Fabry-Perot cavity (not fixed)



DECIGO schematics (S. Kawamura+, CQG, 2011)

# DECIGO/B-DECIGO

- Interferometer configuration
  - Dual-path Fabry-Perot cavity (not fixed)



DECIGO schematics (S. Kawamura+, CQG, 2011)



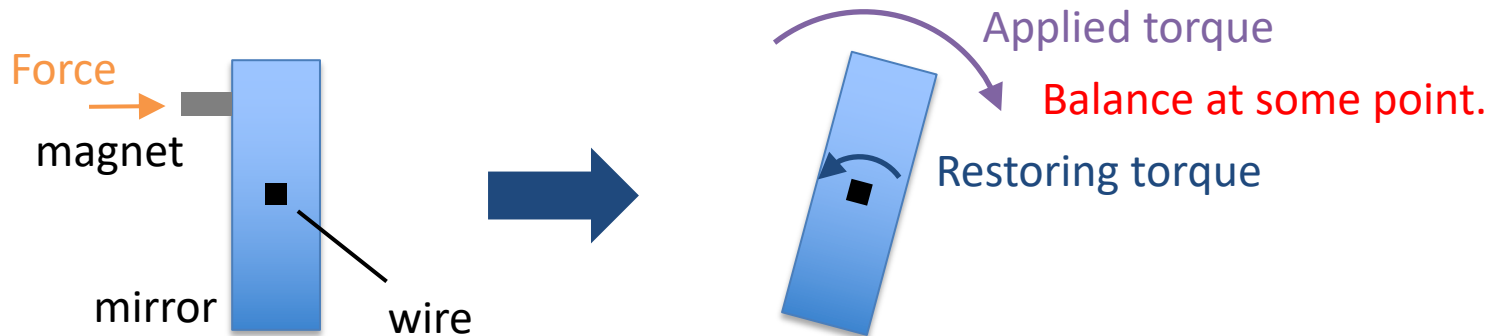
# Challenges for DECIGO/B-DECIGO

- Acceleration noise (Force noise)  $< 5 \times 10^{-18} \text{ m/s}^2/\text{rtHz}$ 
  - LPF result @0.01 Hz:  $2 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m/s}^2/\text{rtHz}$  (Armano+, PRL, 2018)
- How to do initial alignment of the cavity after S/C search.
  - Method.
  - All DoF of the mirror should be controlled.
    - However, during operation, the mirror should be followed by S/C, i.e. control topology should be switched at some point.
  - If we align the mirrors from the Earth, signals are delayed.
    - If we choose geostationary orbit, the signal arrives at 0.1 s later.
- How to compensate radiation pressure applied to test masses.

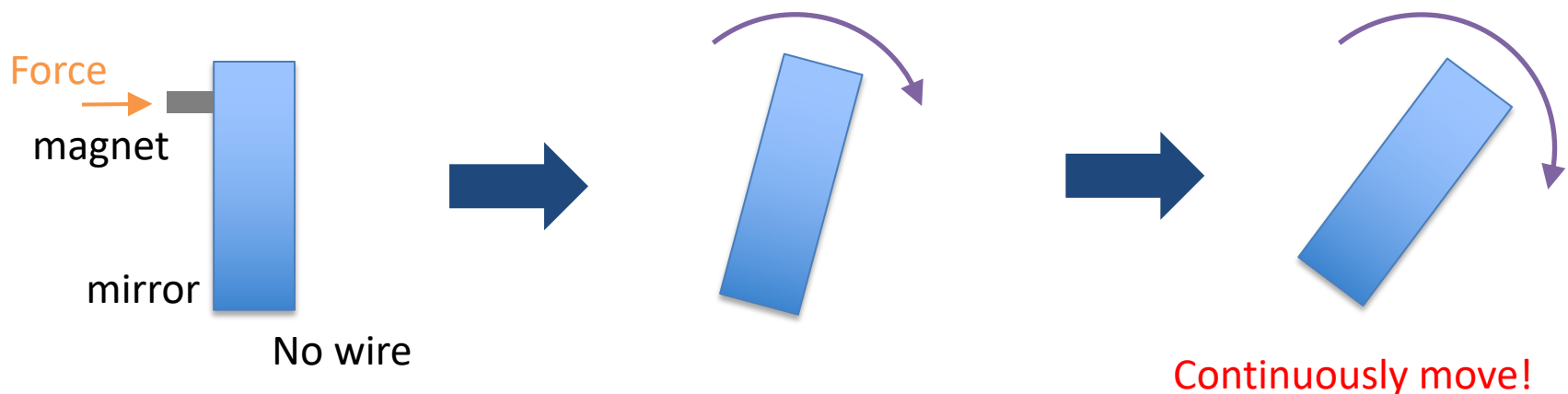


# Challenges for DECIGO/B-DECIGO

- Pendulum (which can be treated as free mass in observation frequency.)

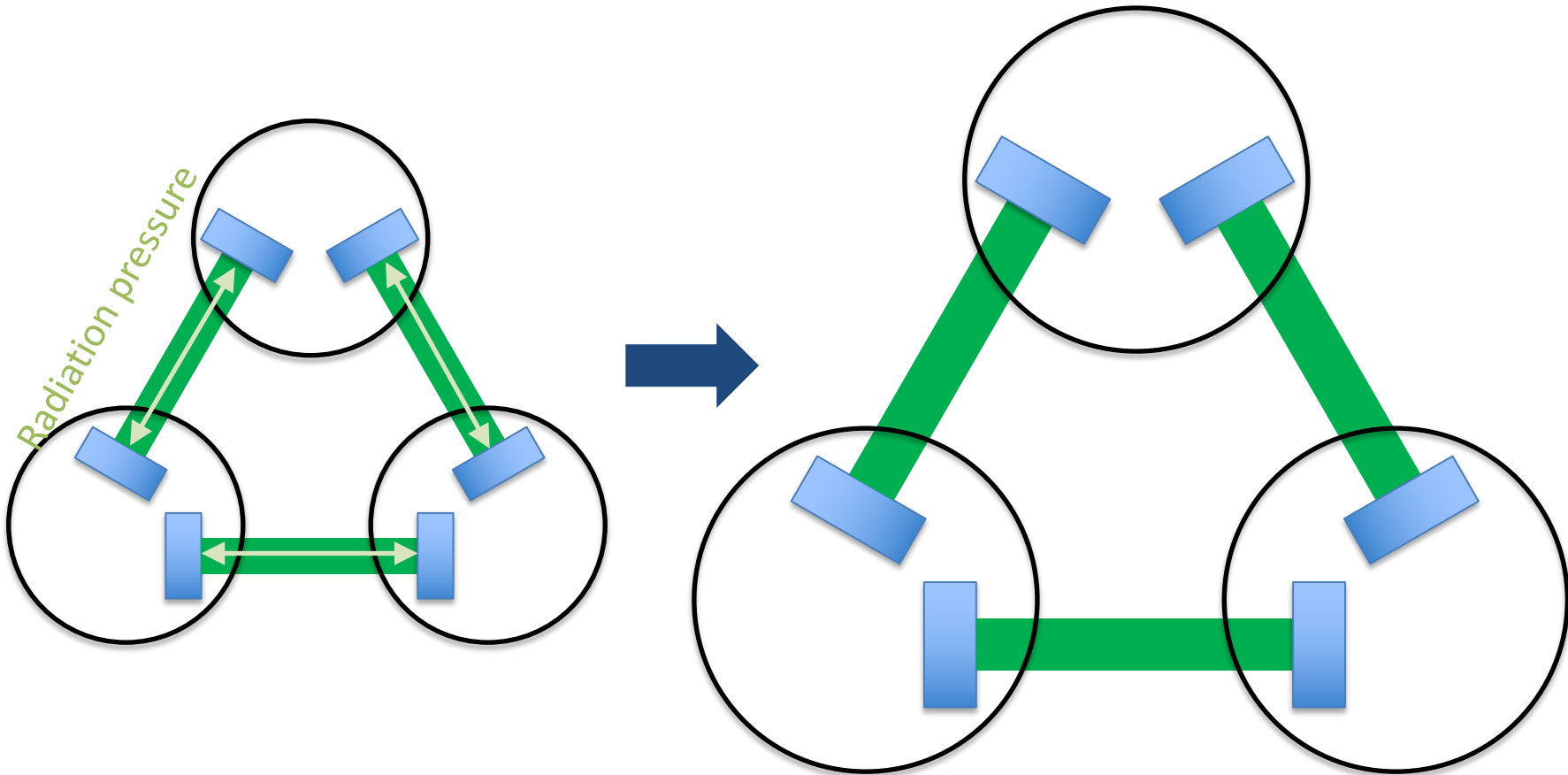


- Real free mass in space



# Challenges for DECIGO/B-DECIGO

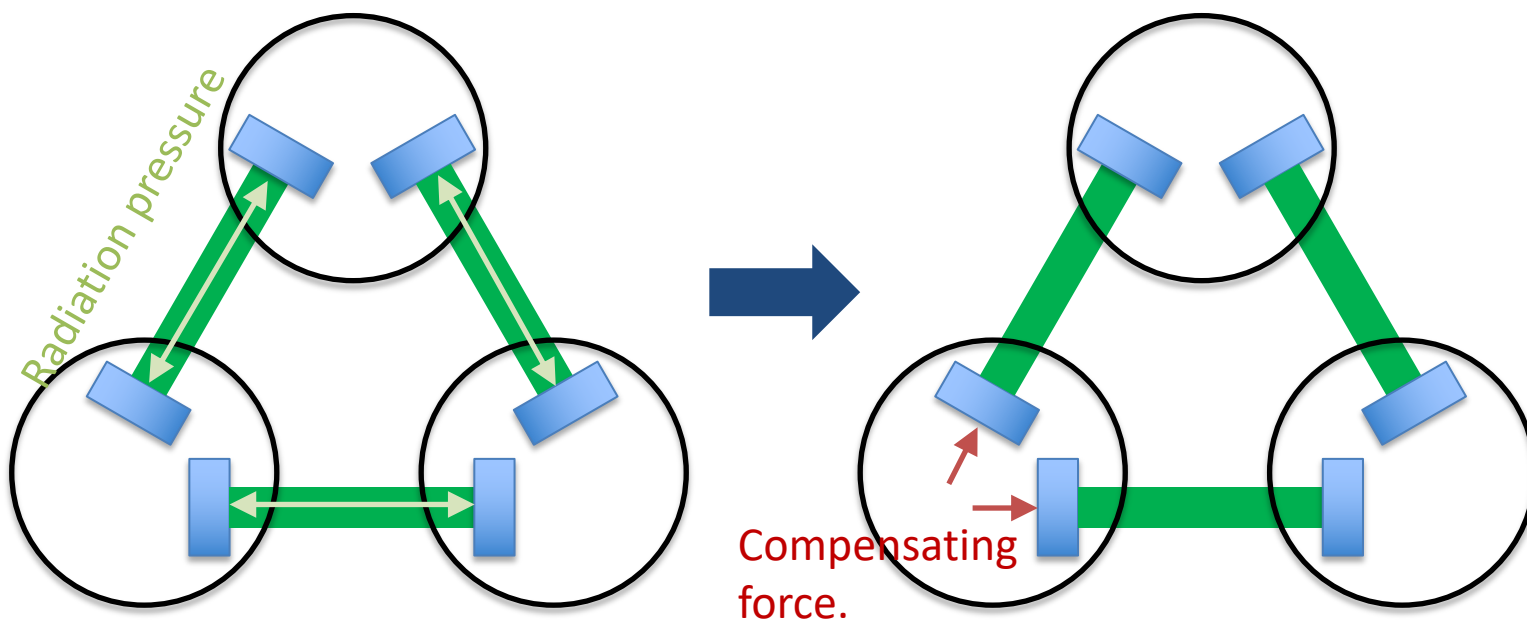
- Radiation pressure compensation



(If we use pendulums, radiation pressure and restoring force are balanced at some point.)

# Challenges for DECIGO/B-DECIGO

- Radiation pressure compensation  
(All forces applied to free mass should be compensated.)



Challenges

- Mirrors should be free,
- How to sense the force.

# What will I do?

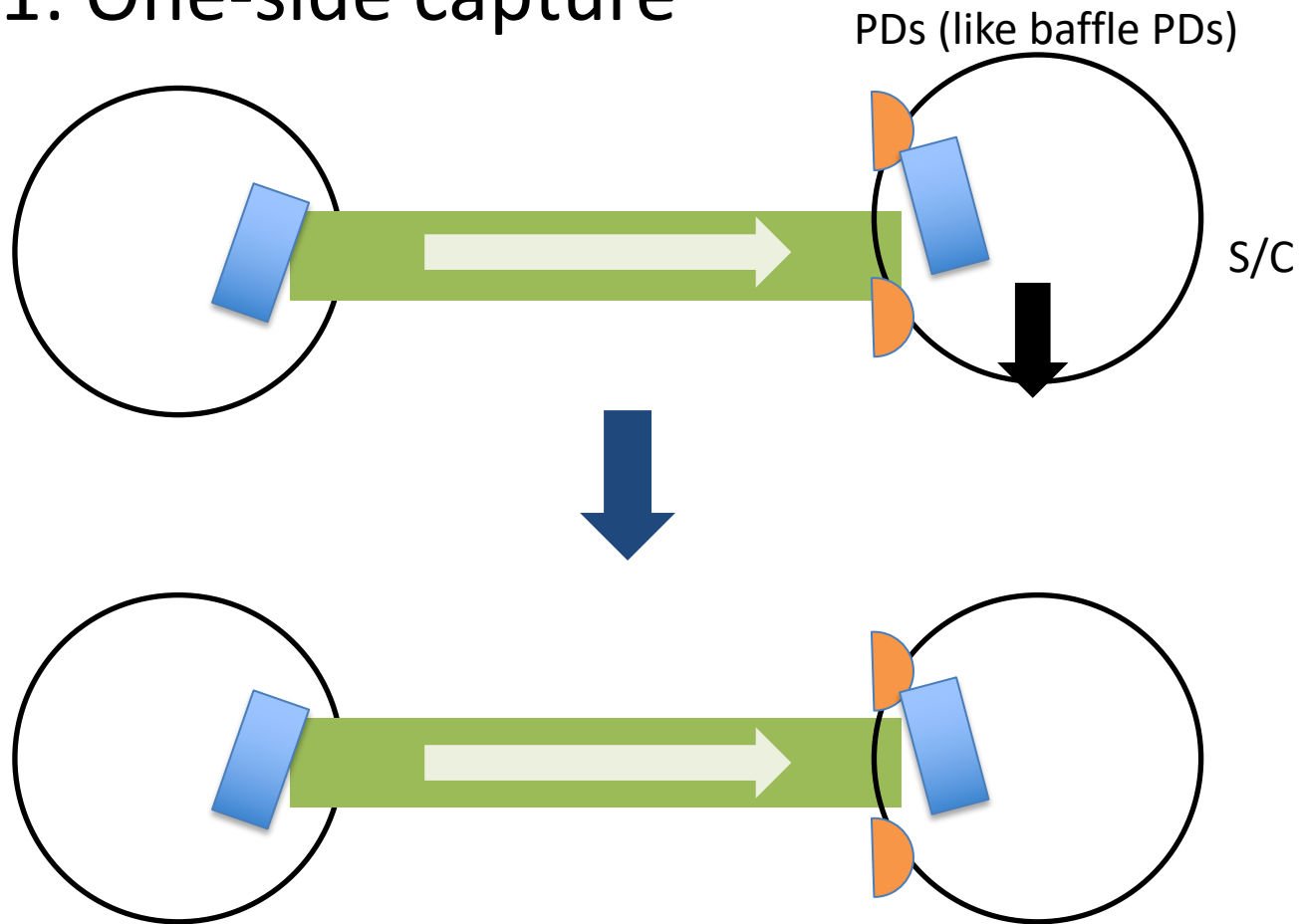
- Demonstration in lab of DECIGO/B-DECIGO observation operation after initial S/C searching.
  - I personally call this work “Mini-DECIGO.”
- Including,
  - Initial alignment of cavities in space,
  - Demonstration of dual-path FP cavity,
  - Demonstration of cavity operation with real free test mass (with pendulum)

# Initial alignment

- Assumed initial status
  - All S/Cs founded each other roughly,
  - Distances between S/C were not locked.
  - All test masses were controlled to S/Cs.
- Requirement
  - Align all cavities (angle and distance)
  - (If possible) no communication between S/Cs.

# Idea for initial alignment

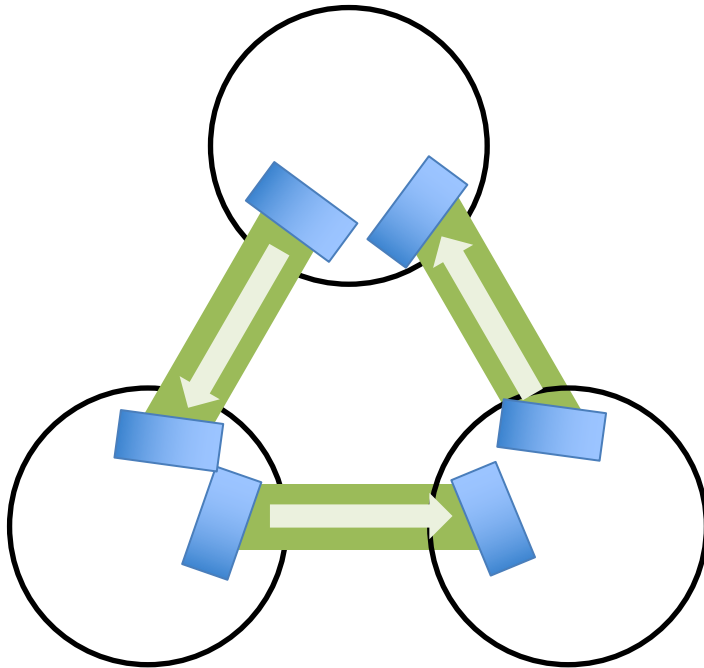
## STEP1: One-side capture



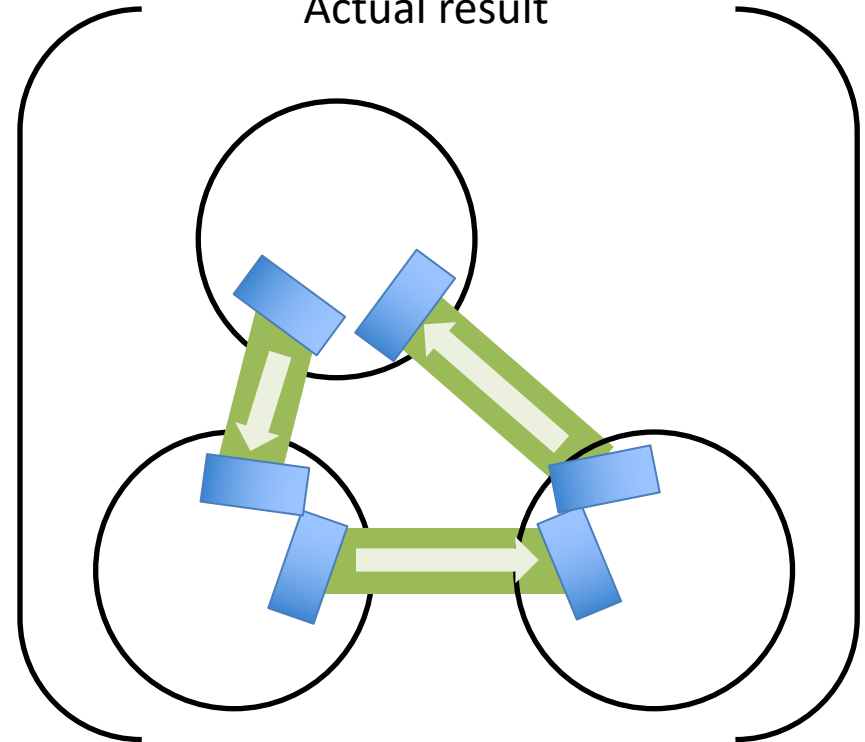
# Idea for initial alignment

## STEP1: One-side capture

Result



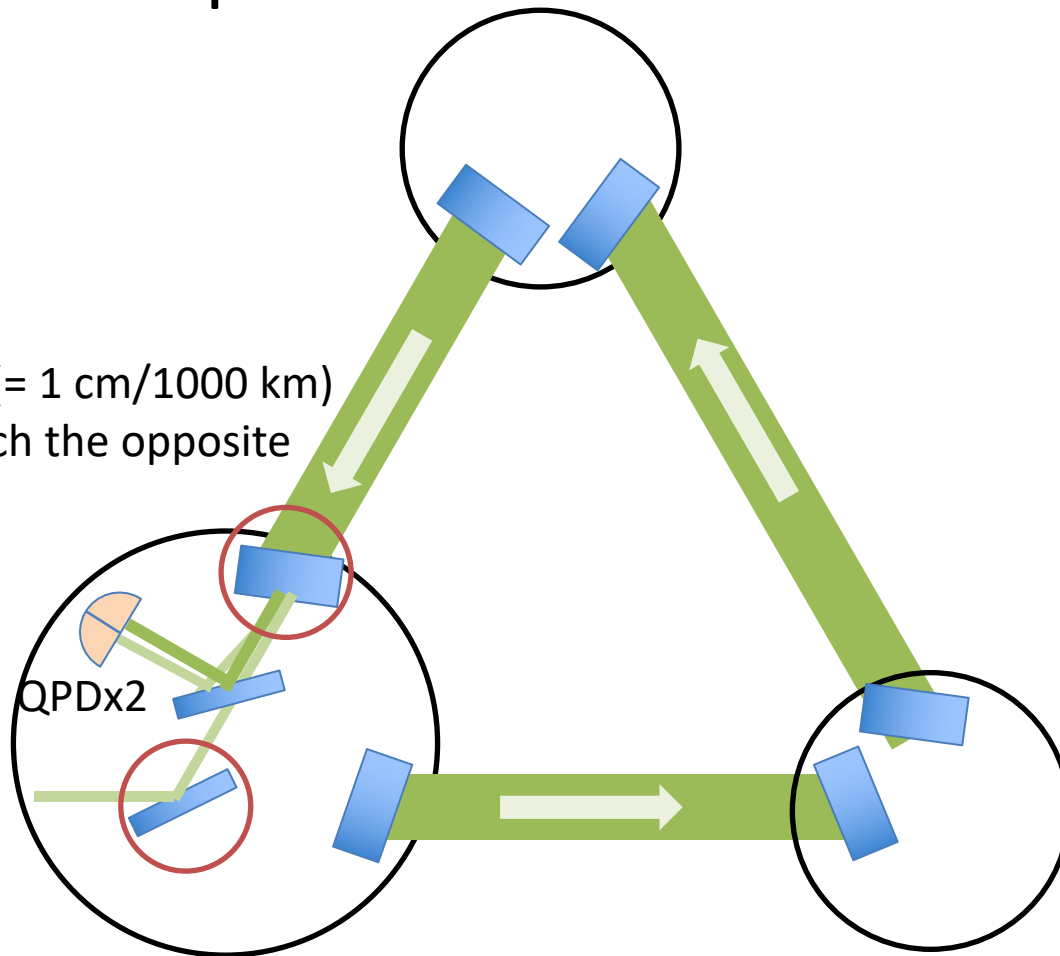
Actual result



# Idea for initial alignment

## STEP2: Dual capture

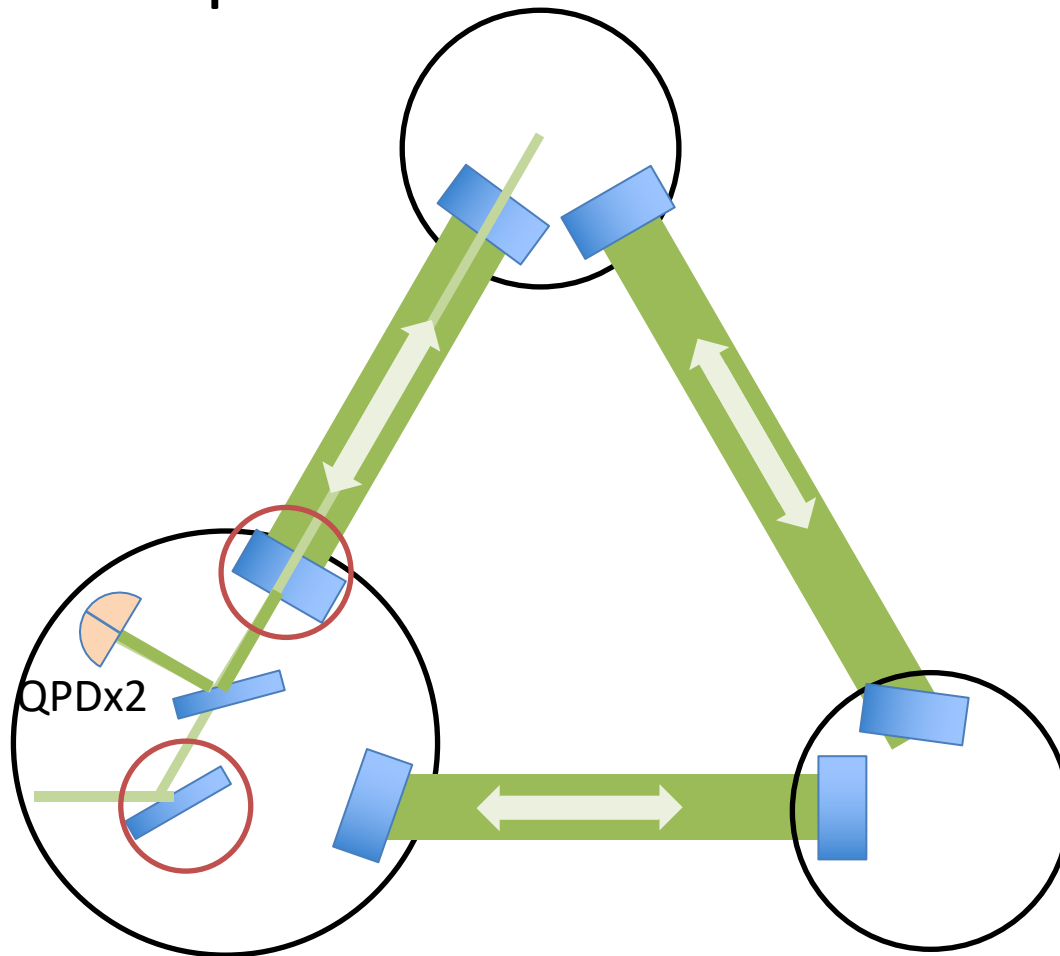
Accuracy:  $10^{-8}$  rad (= 1 cm/1000 km)  
(Beam roughly reach the opposite  
S/C (~cm))





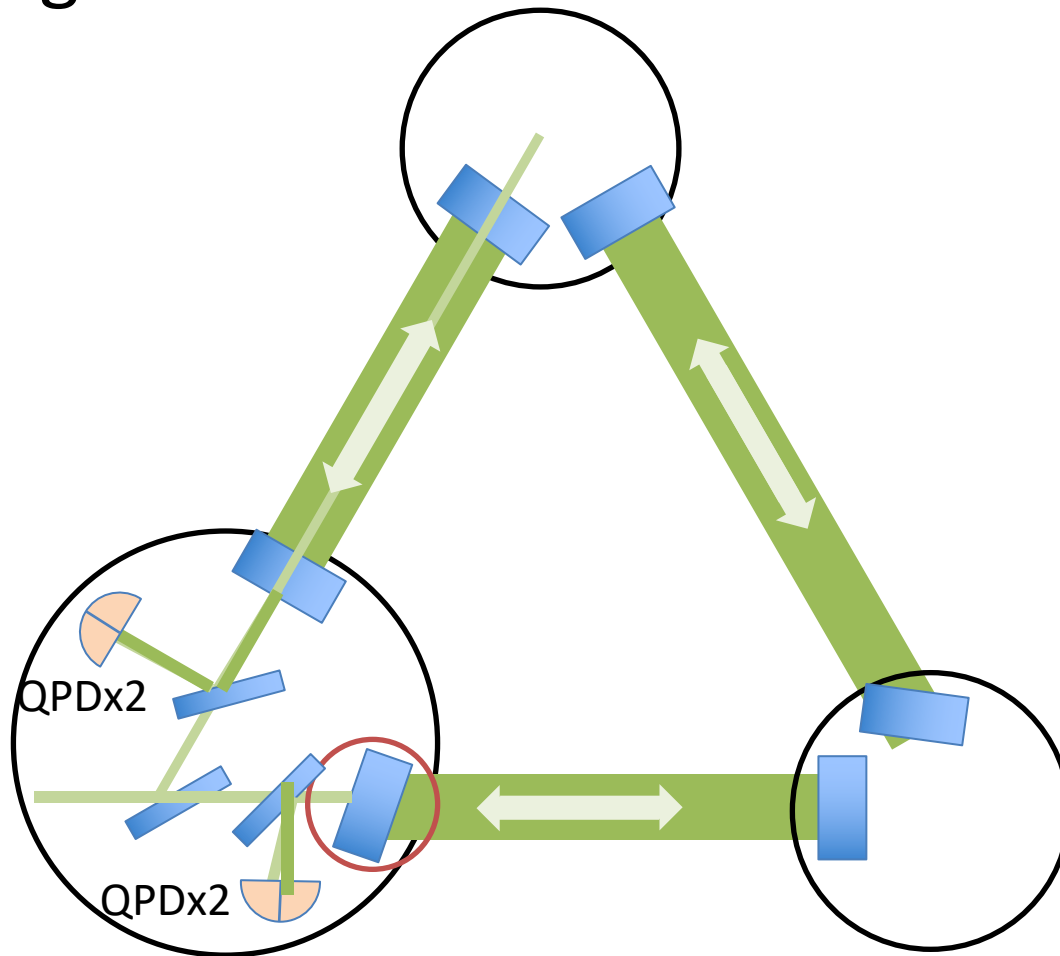
# Idea for initial alignment

## STEP2: Dual capture



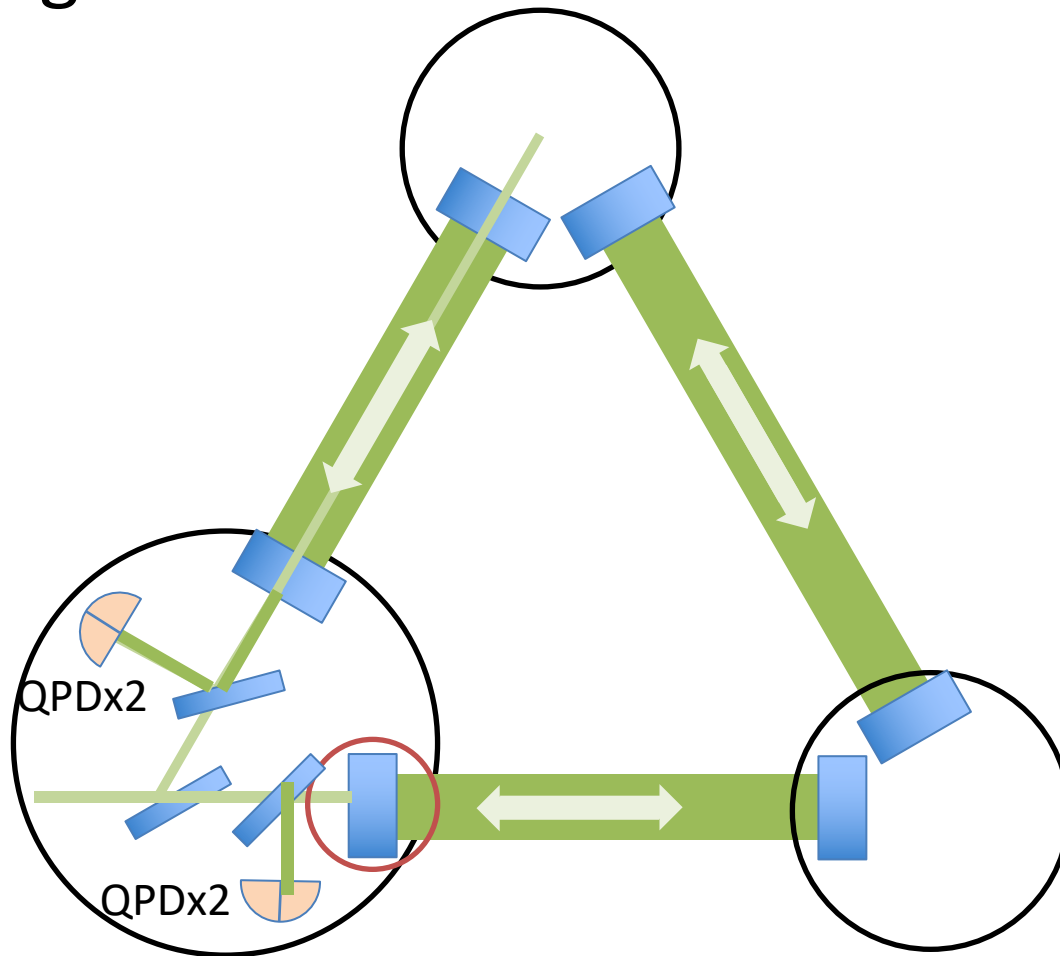
# Idea for initial alignment

## STEP3: Align another mirror



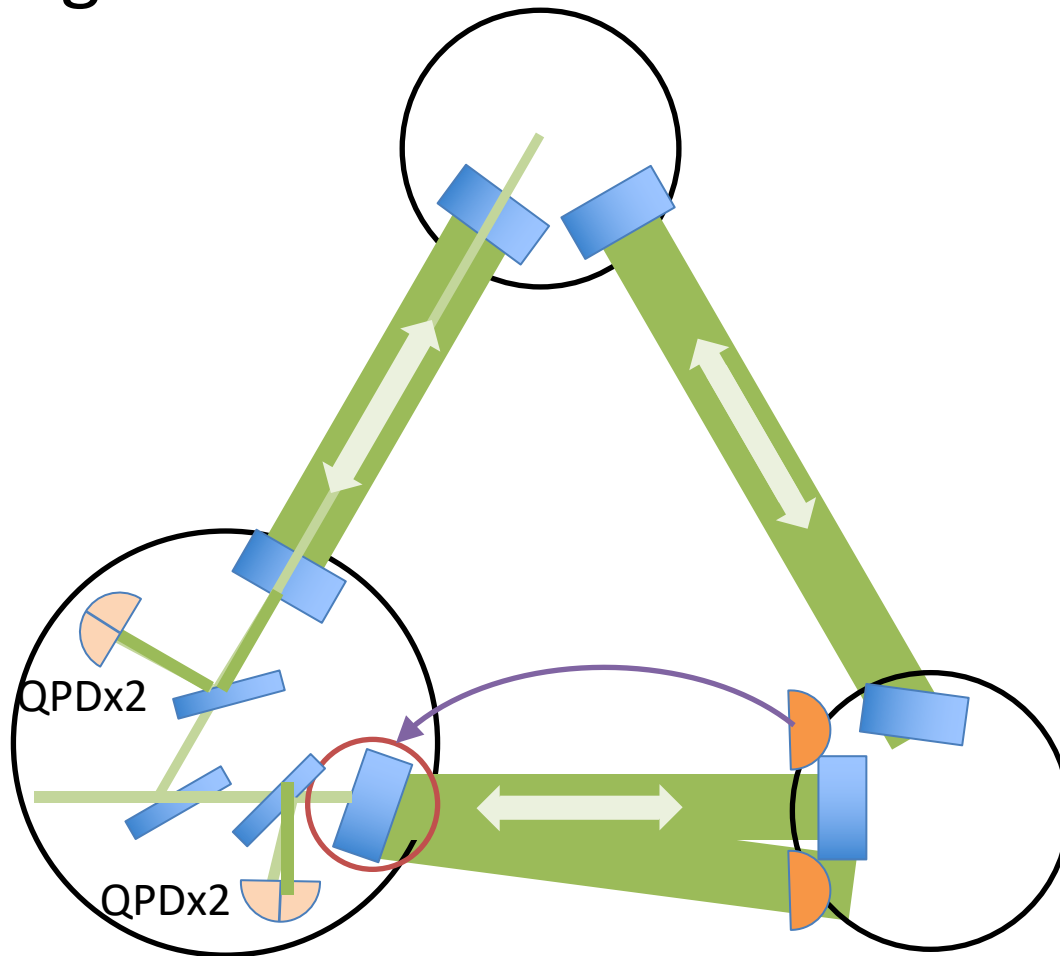
# Idea for initial alignment

## STEP3: Align another mirror



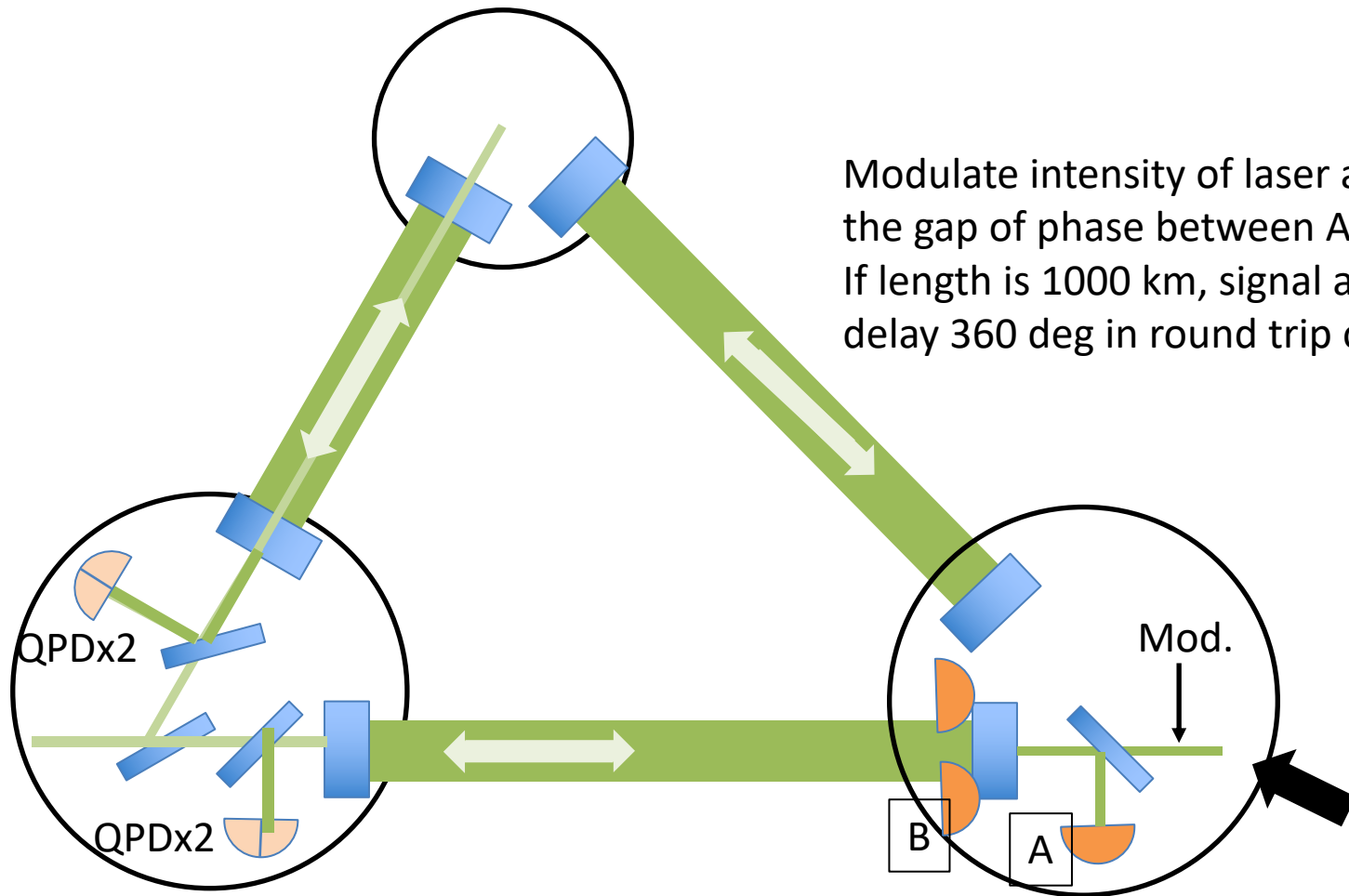
# Idea for initial alignment

STEP3': Align another mirror



# Idea for initial alignment

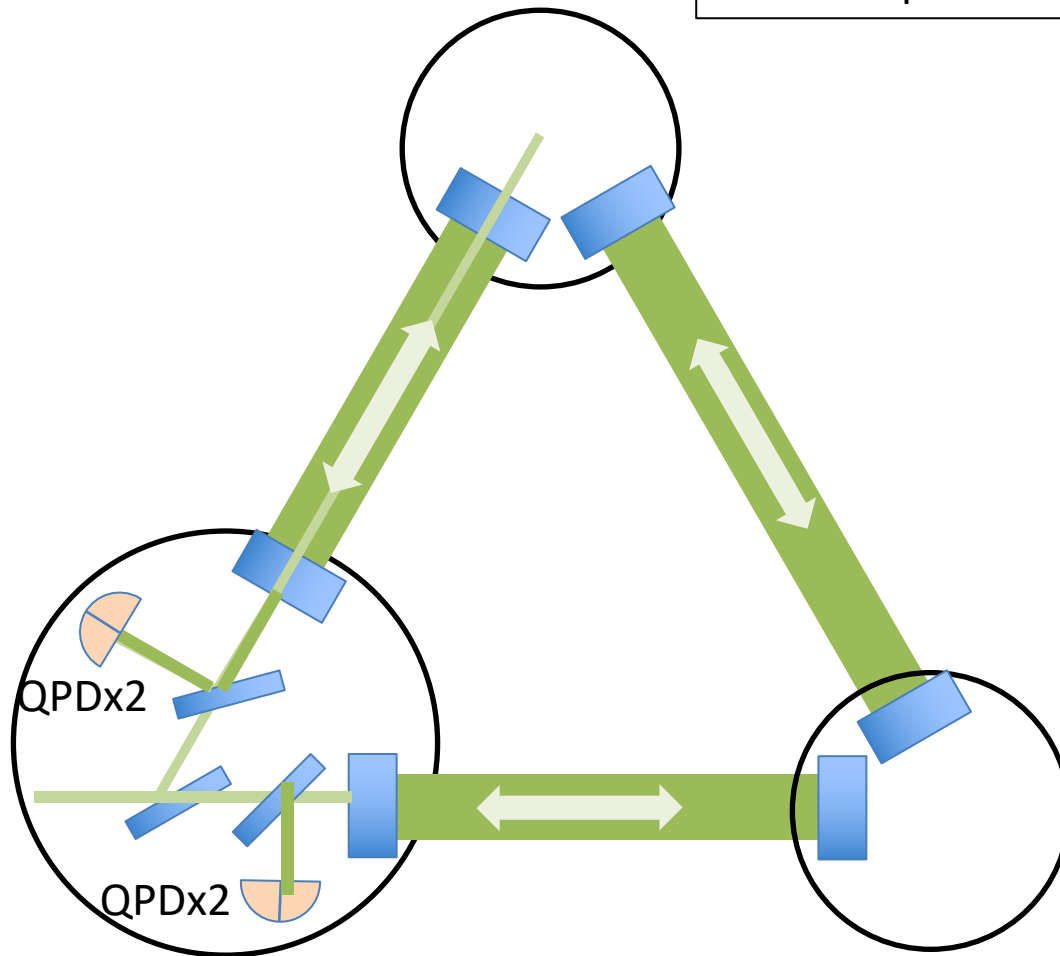
## STEP4: Adjust length



# Idea for initial alignment

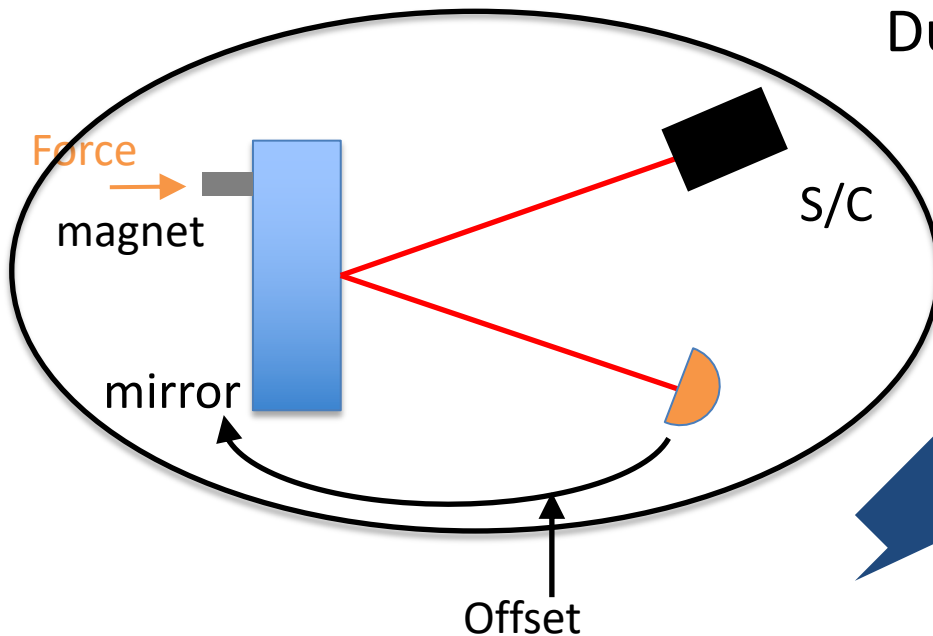
Result

I'd like to perform this automatically.



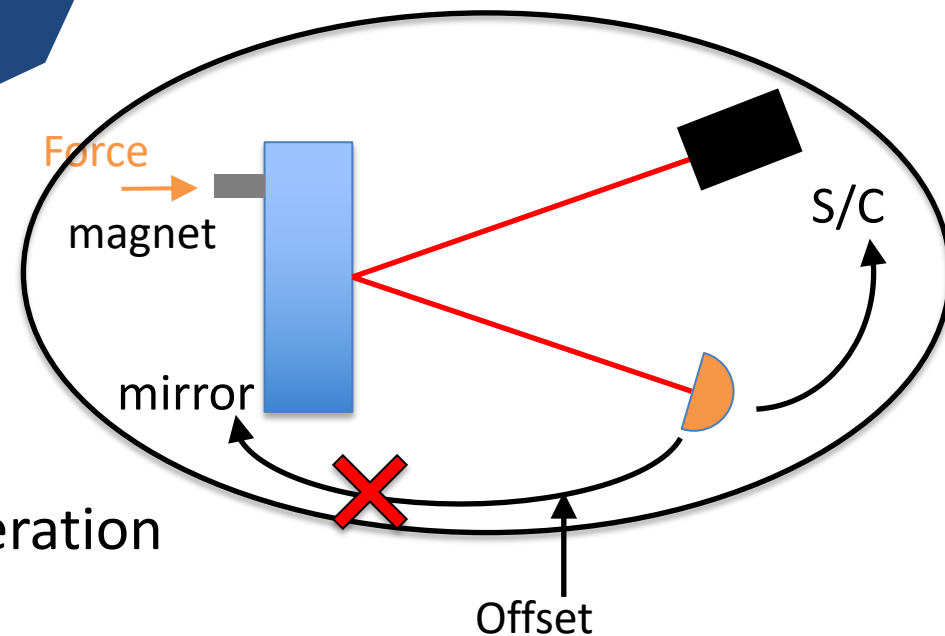
# How to move free mirrors

During alignment



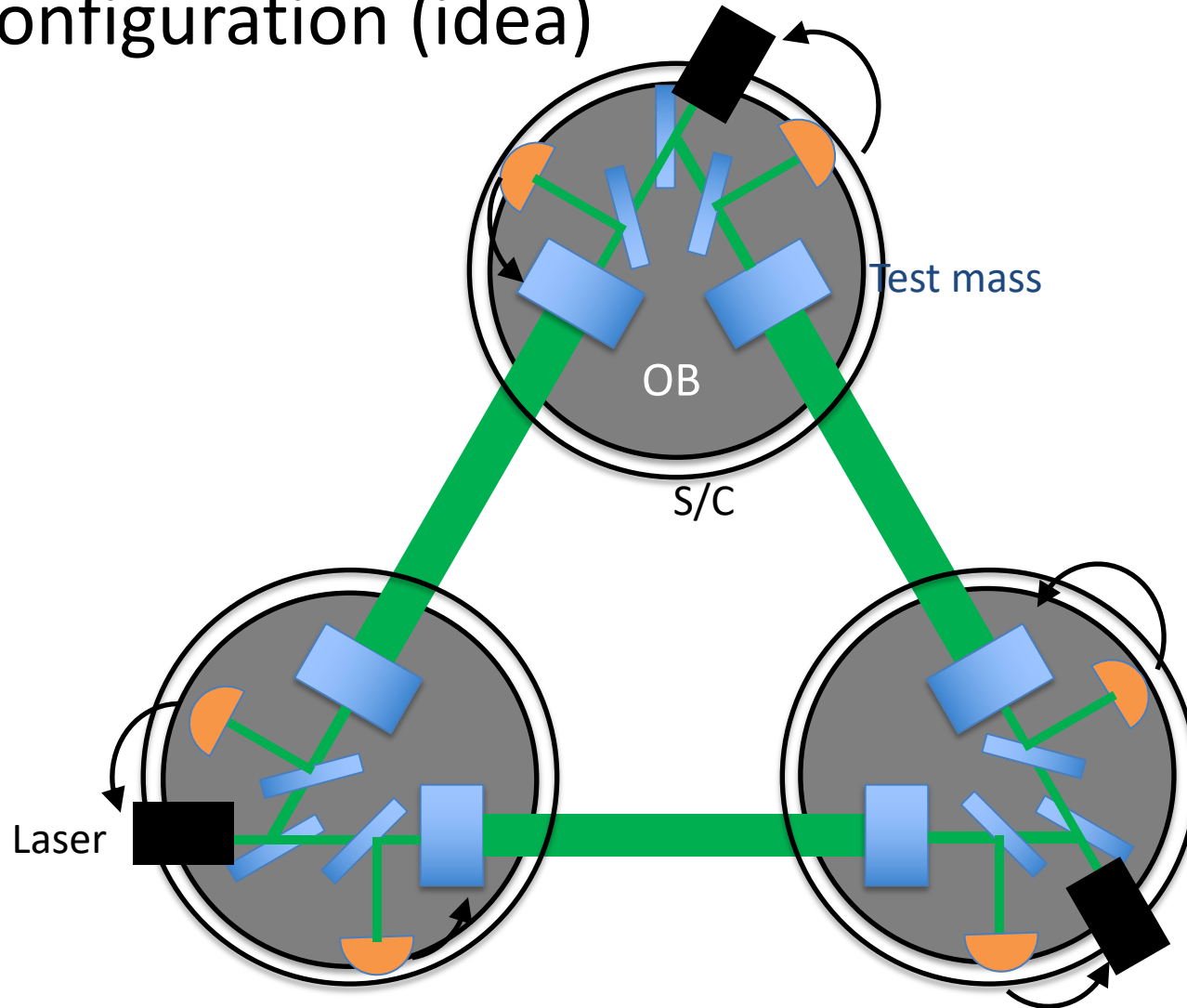
Control topology should be changed at some point.

During operation



# Operation of dual-path FP cavity

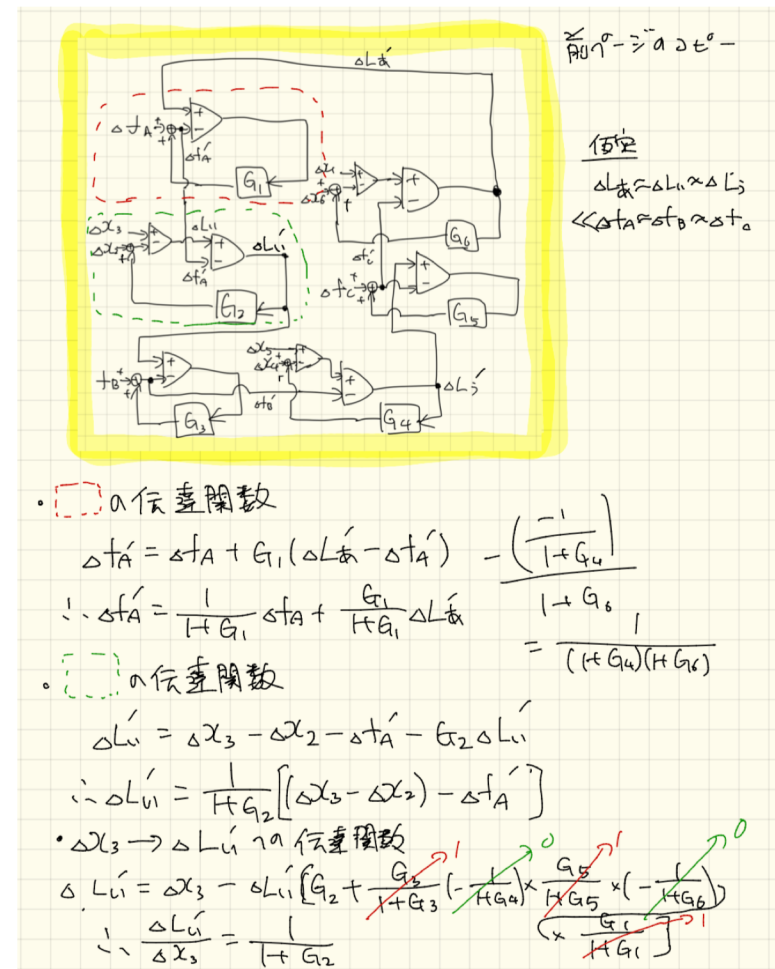
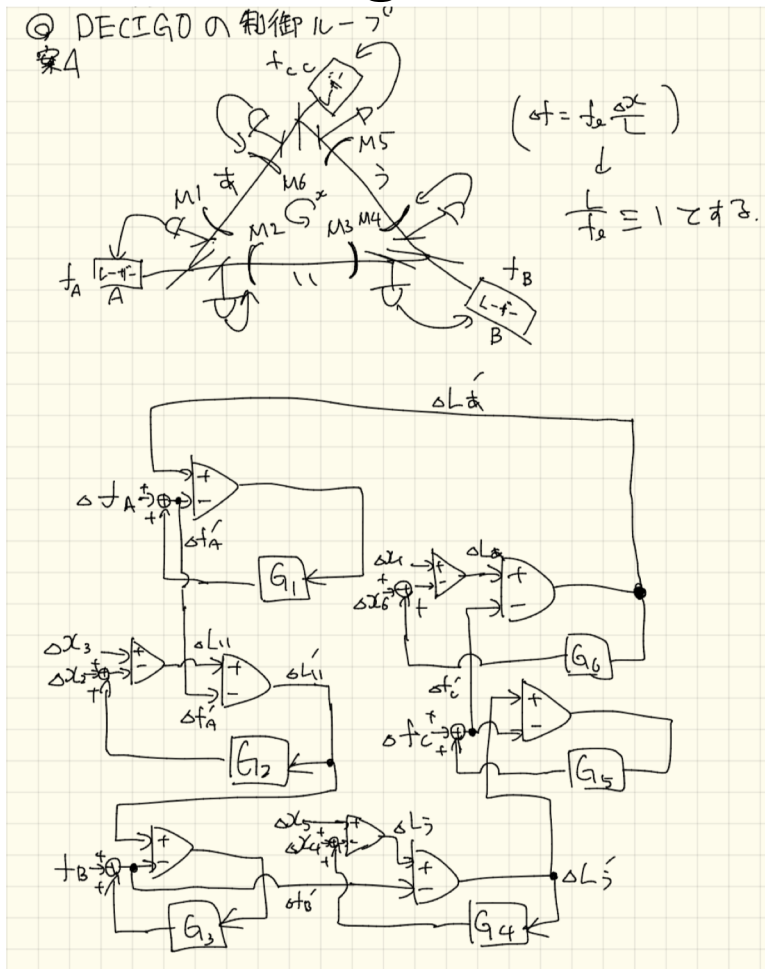
- Configuration (idea)





# Operation of dual-path FP cavity

## • Block diagram

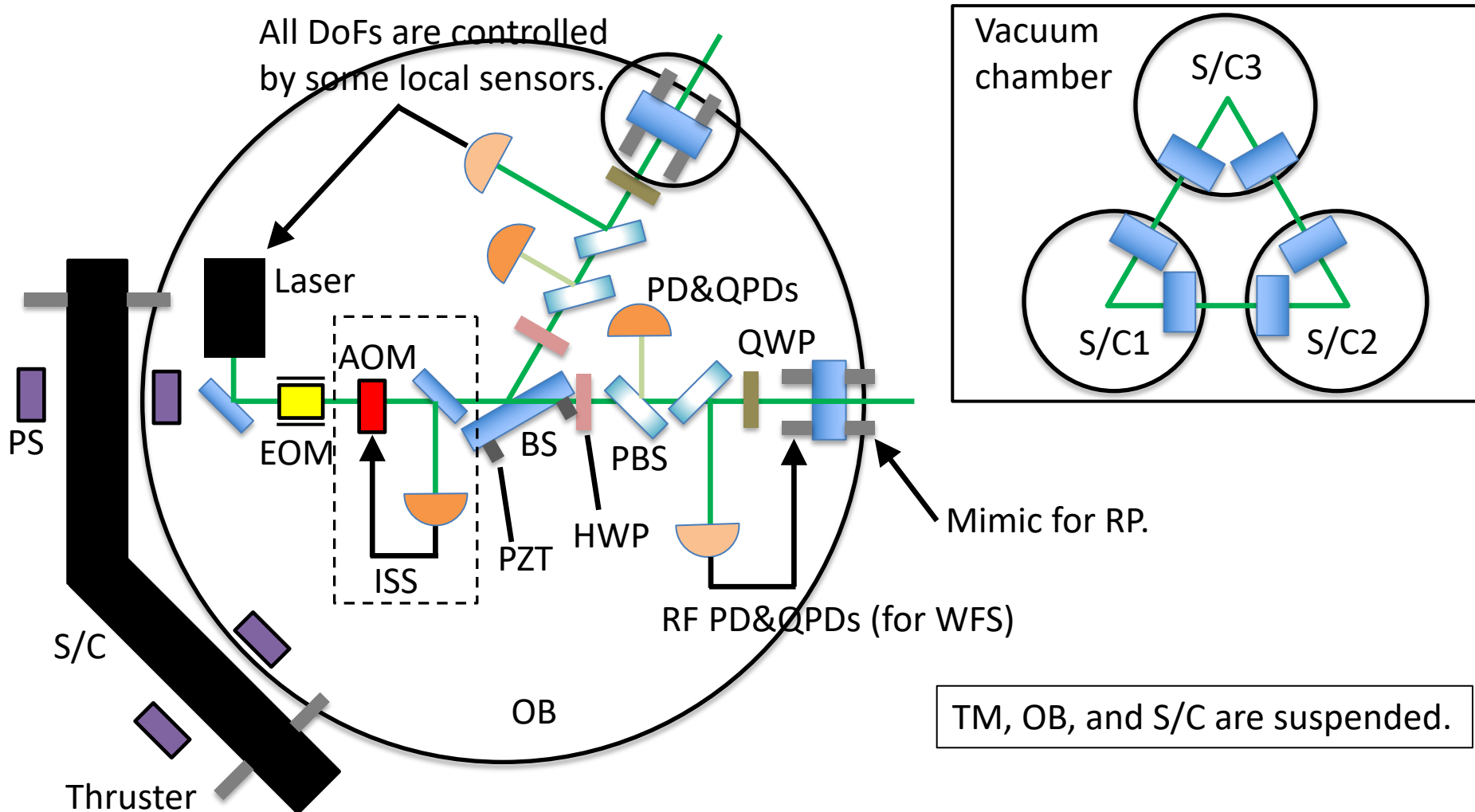


# How to compensate RP

- There are several ideas
  - Monitor the laser power and apply force corresponding to it.
  - In DC, laser control path signal is fed back to the mirror.
  - Measure the distance between S/Cs and control it.
  - Change control topology to feed all signal back to mirrors.
  - Use additional free mass for reference of DC position.

# Experimental plan

- My goal is operation of mini-DECIGO in lab.



# Road to goal

- Phase 0.5 (half a year)
  - 1 OB, 1 cavity, 1 laser, in air (2 susps.)
  - Aim: Test switchable control method (and auto alignment).
- Phase 1 (in this fiscal year)
  - 1(->2) OBs, 2 cavities, 2 lasers, in vac (4->6 susps.)
  - Aim: Test alignment method and dual-path FP cavity.
- Phase 2 (a few months)
  - 3 OBs, 3 cavities, 3 lasers, in vac (12 susps.)
  - Aim: Demonstrate full operation.
    - Full alignment, RP compensation.
- Phase 3
  - Extra stage

# Extra success

- Integrate other components
  - AOD alignment method (Musha-lab)
  - Freq. stabilization (Musha-lab)
  - Thruster (Sato-lab)
- Quantum things
  - Optical spring to reduce actuator noise.
- Obtain common mode signal.
- Data analysis
  - Making data analysis method.

# Remaining problems

- How to make this work be worth as Ph.D. thesis.
  - Although DECIGO is space detector, Mini-DECIGO is in lab.
  - Although DECIGO is large (1000 km), Mini-DECIGO is short ( $\sim 10$  cm).
  - Although DECIGO's one of the main problems is acceleration noise, Mini-DECIGO does not provide any information about it.
  - How to defend from the statement like “This is classical dynamics and must be able.”
- Join DECIGO WG.

# Alternative ideas

- Contribute the other project for DECIGO.
  - Free flyer
  - ...

# Summary

- I made a brief introduction of DECIGO.
- Some challenges which I conceived were listed.
- I showed my plan about Mini-DECIGO
- However, there are many things to be considered/done.
- Anyway, I should decide and go.



# Mini-DECIGO sensitivity

