

Mirrors for Gravitational Physics at Two Infinities



Yuta Michimura

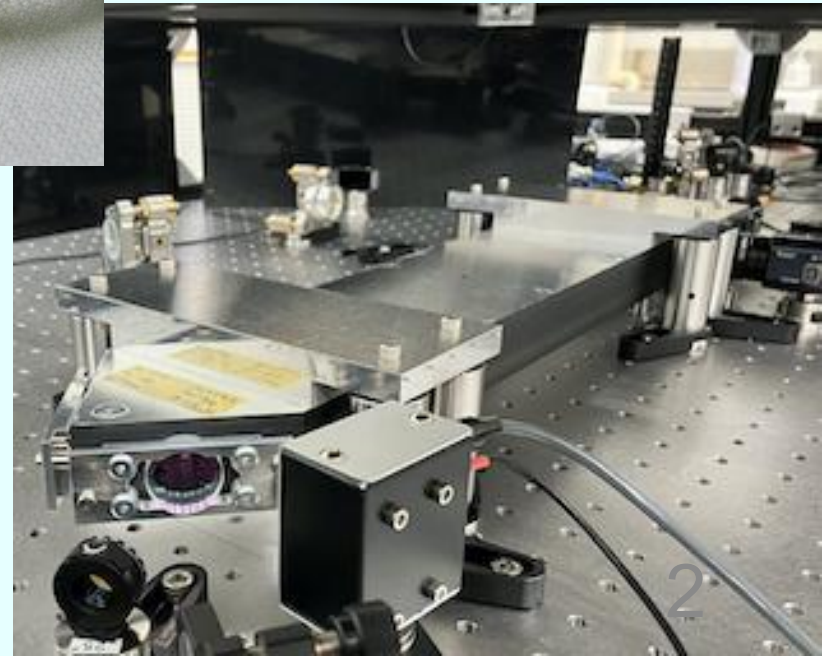
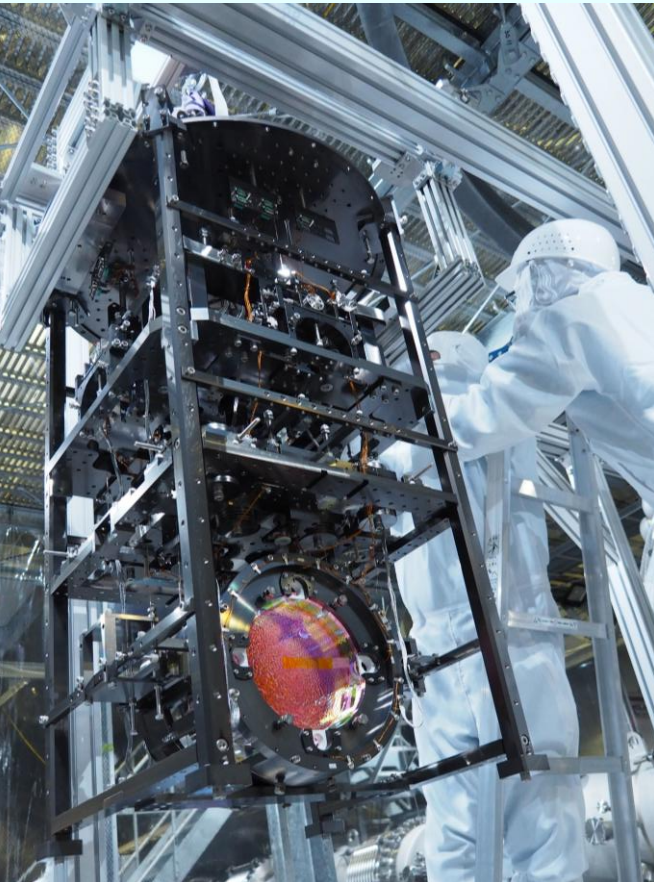
RESCEU, University of Tokyo

Kavli IPMU, WPI, UTIAS, University of Tokyo

michimura@resceu.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp

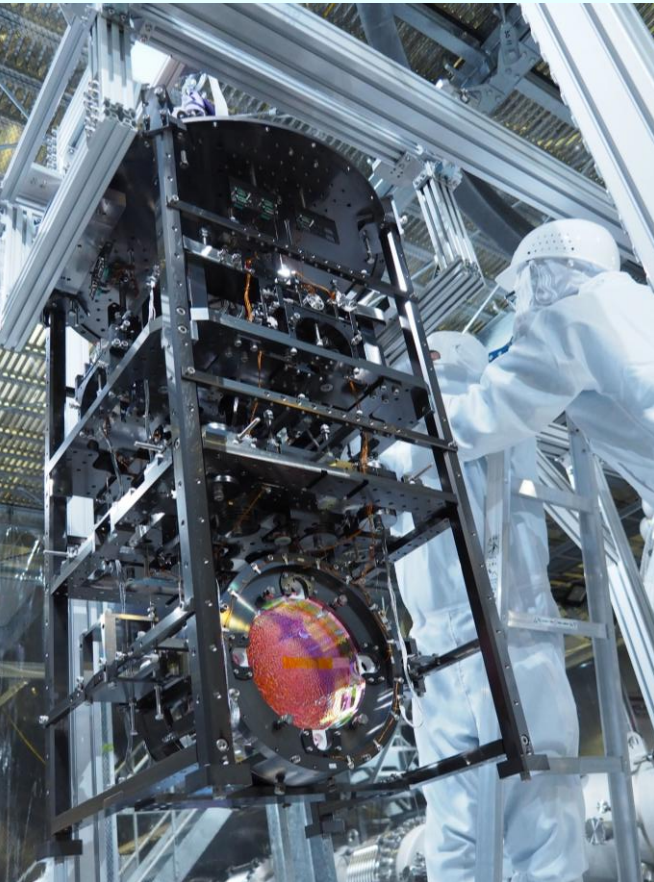
Menu

- Update on KAGRA sapphire suspension
- Tiny mirrors for optical levitation
- Zero phase shift mirrors for axion searches



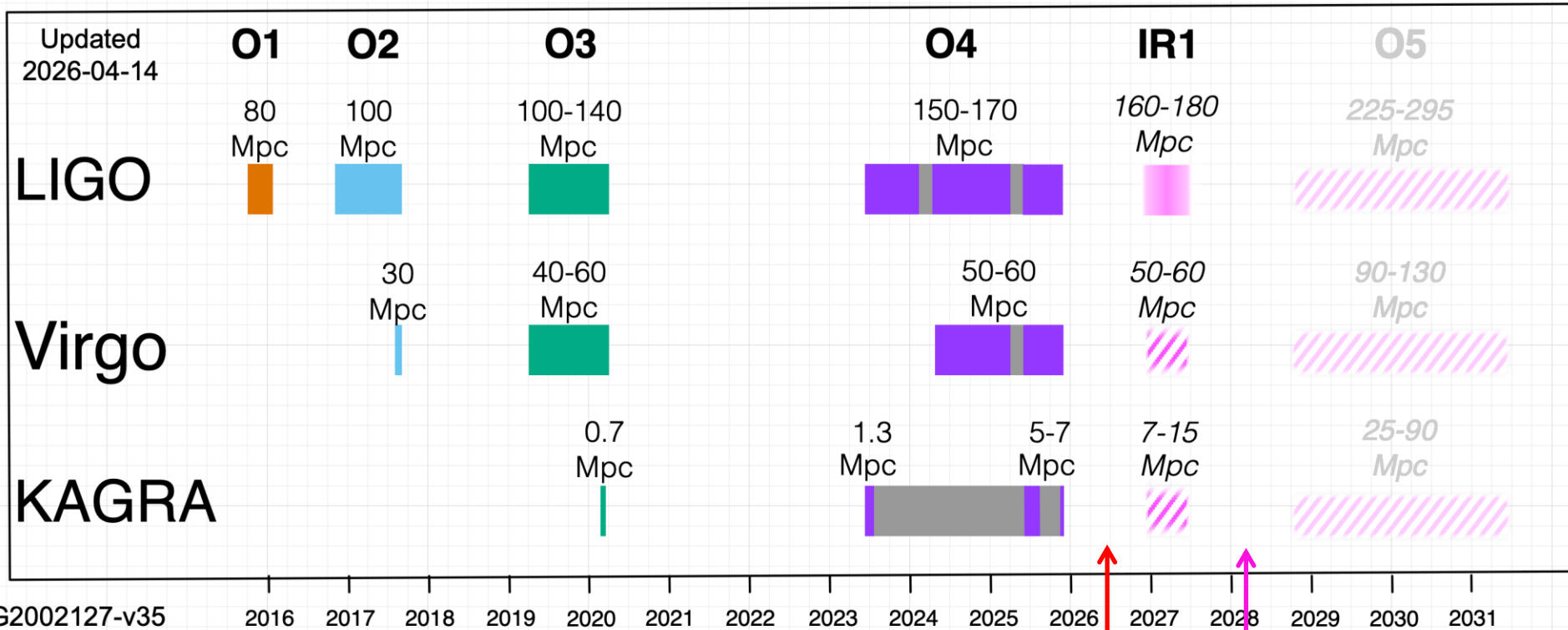
Menu

- **Update on KAGRA sapphire suspension**
- Tiny mirrors for optical levitation
- Zero phase shift mirrors for axion searches



KAGRA Schedule

- ~7 Mpc at maximum with PRFPMI configuration
- Now trying RSE for IR1



<https://observing.docs.ligo.org/plan/>

**Today: T=15% SRM installed
RSE commissioning**

**ITMs to be replaced
before O5**

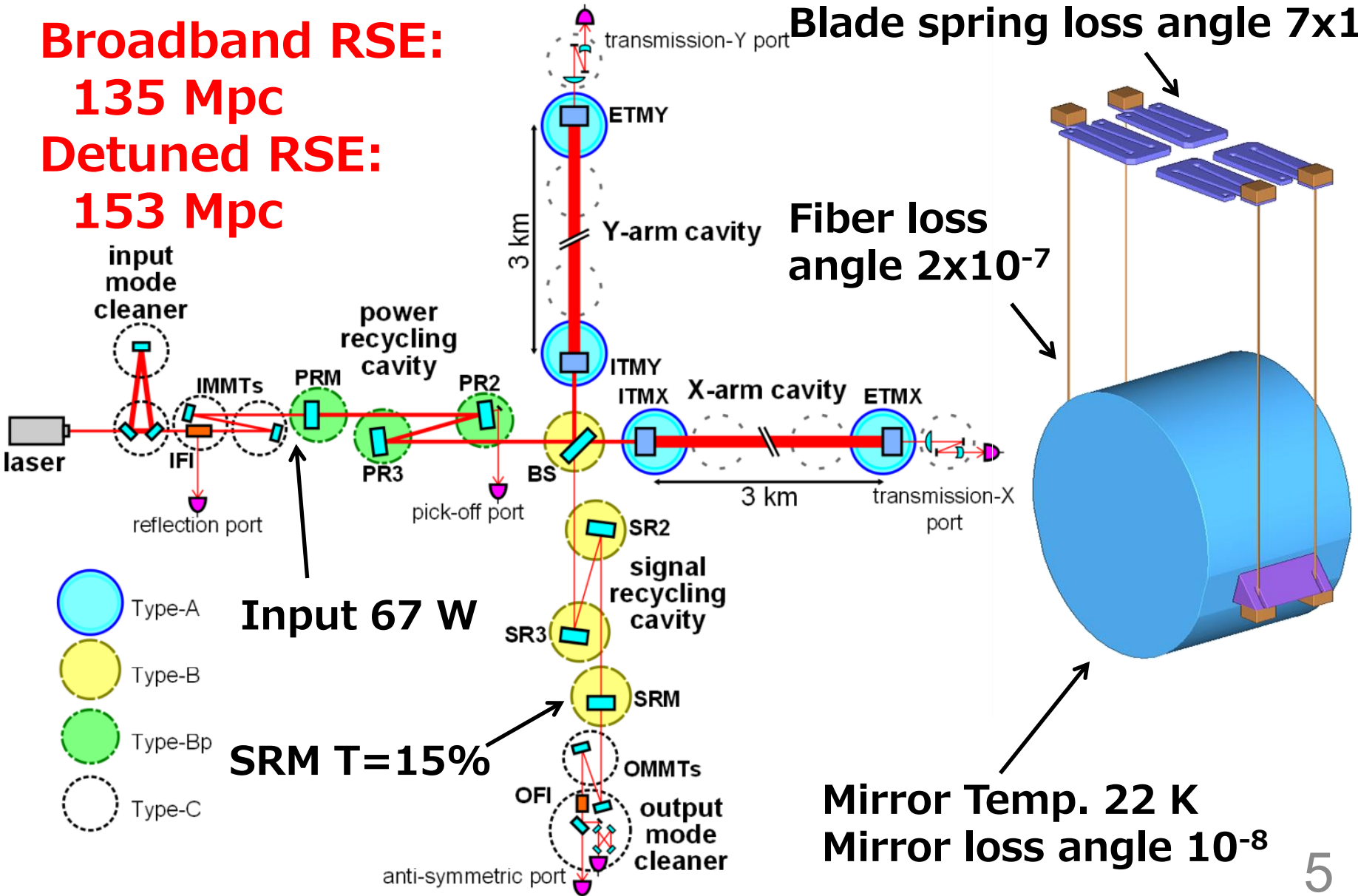


KAGRA Designed Configuration

Broadband RSE:
135 Mpc
Detuned RSE:
153 Mpc

Blade spring loss angle 7×10^{-7}

Fiber loss angle 2×10^{-7}

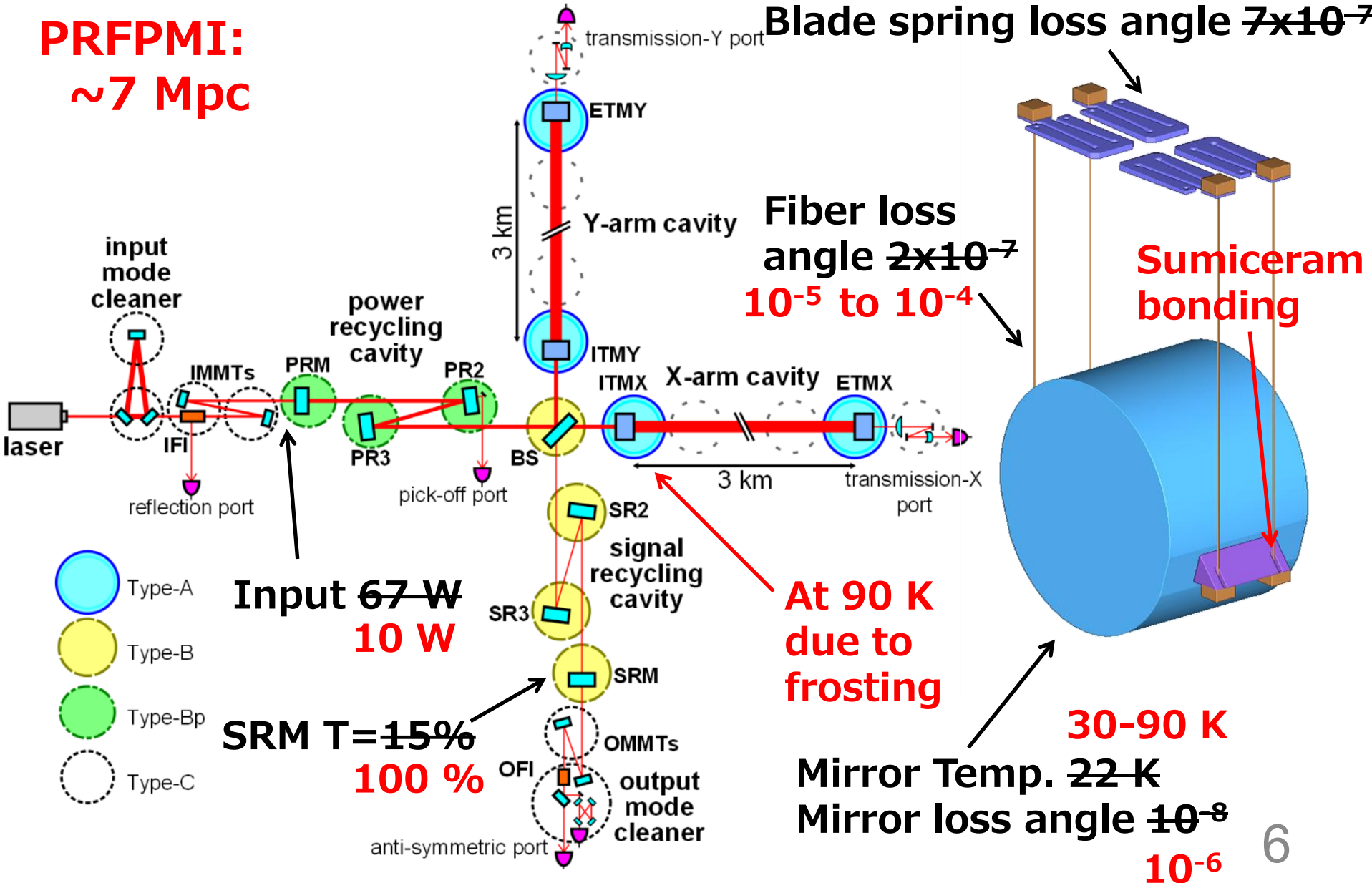


KAGRA O4c Result

PRFPMI:
~7 Mpc

1×10^{-4}

Blade spring loss angle 7×10^{-7}

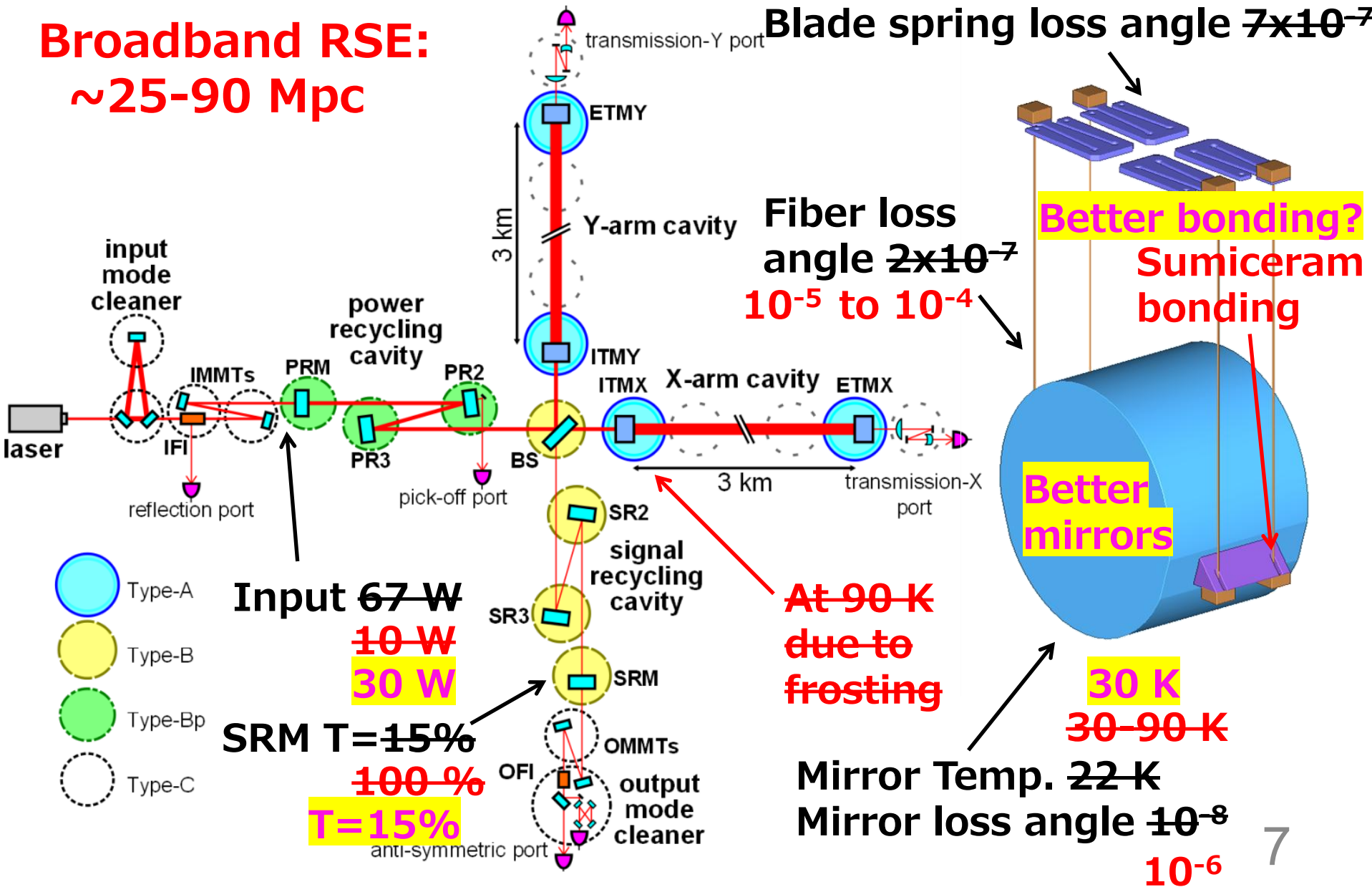


KAGRA O5 Target

Broadband RSE:
~25-90 Mpc

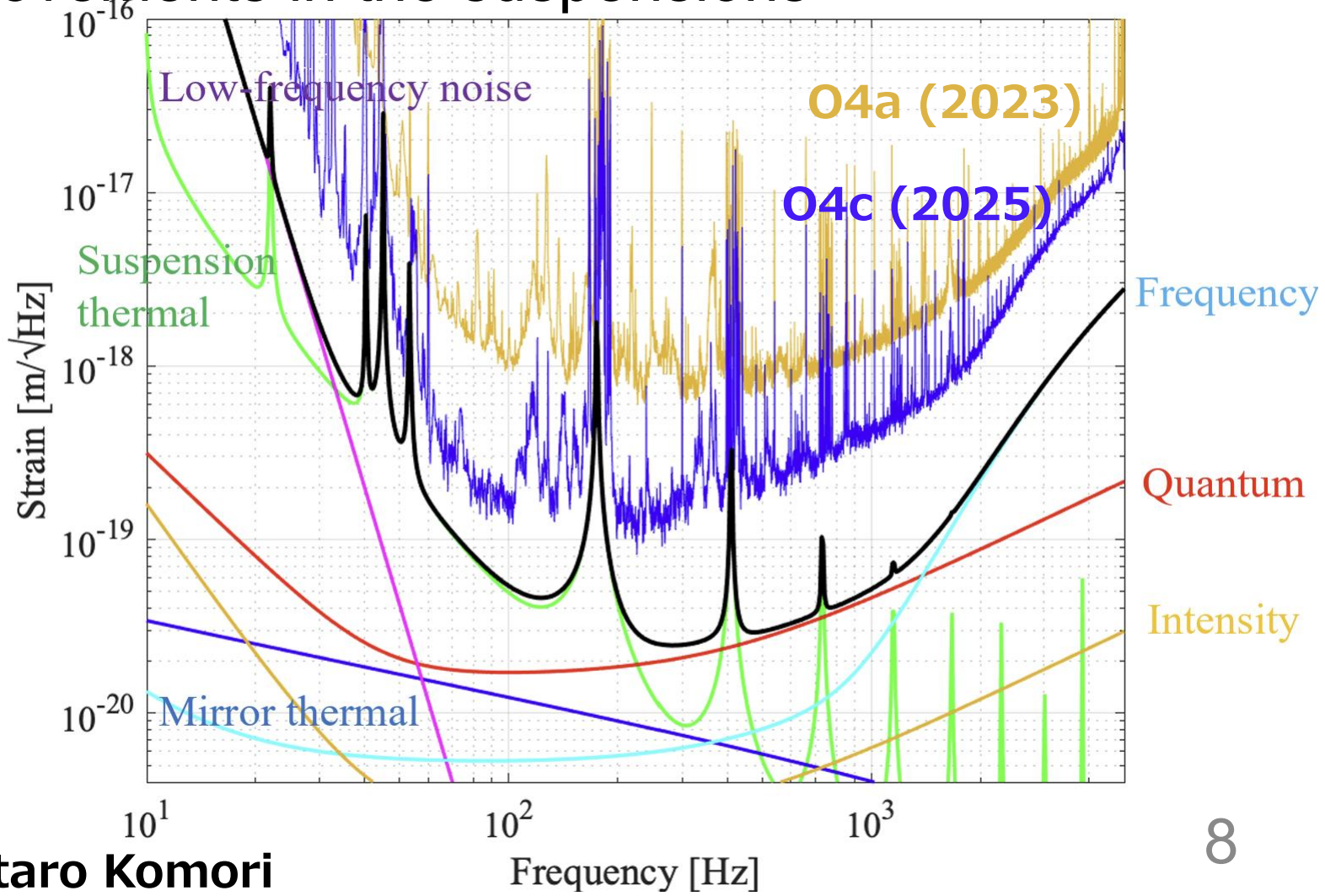
1×10^{-4}

Blade spring loss angle 7×10^{-7}



KAGRA O5a Range

- **33 Mpc** with RSE, all mirrors 30 K, no improvements in the suspensions

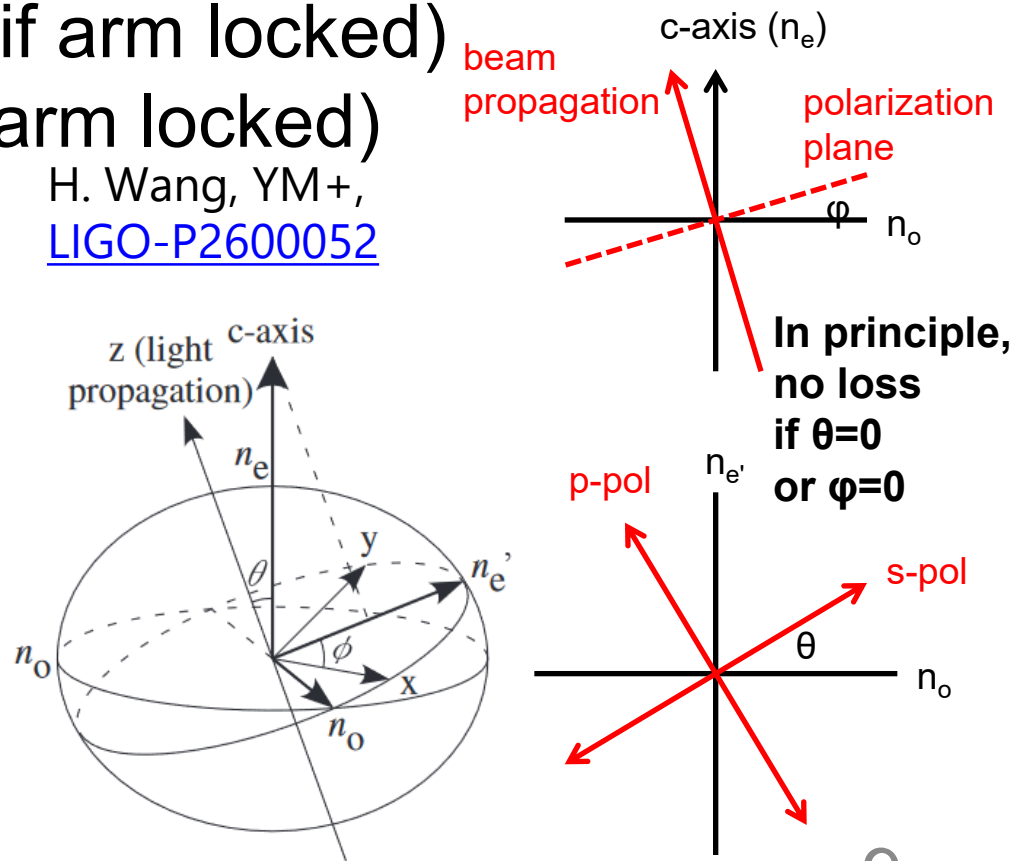
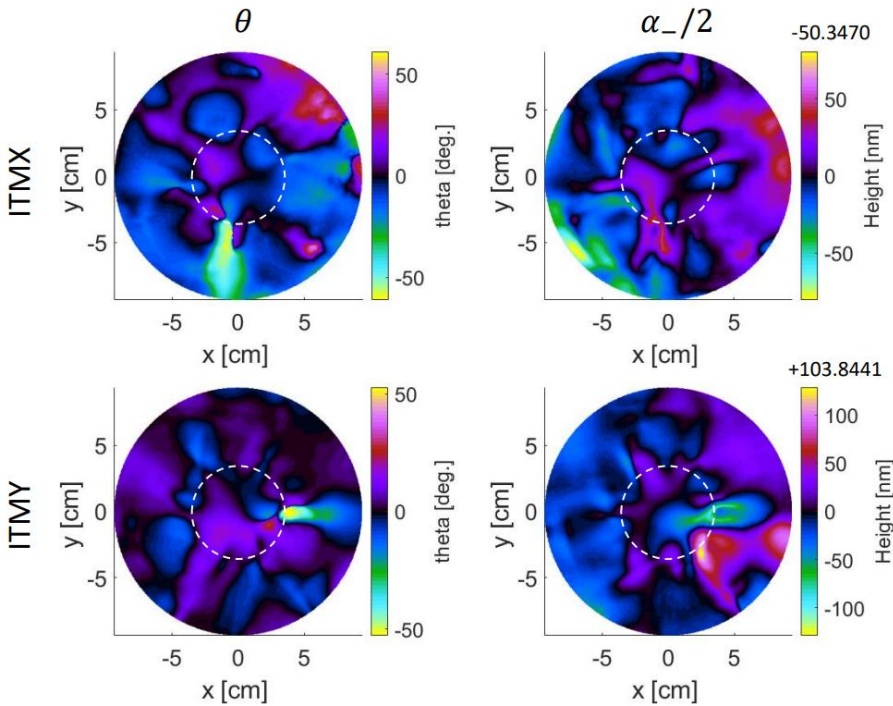


Current Sapphire Mirrors

- Current ones have **inhomogeneous** mirror thickness differences between polarizations in the order of $O(10)$ nm, resulting in the power loss of
 ITMX: $\sim 4\%$ ($\sim 0.3\%$ if arm locked)
 ITMY: $\sim 8\%$ ($\sim 4\%$ if arm locked)

H. Wang+, [PRD 110, 082007 \(2024\)](#)

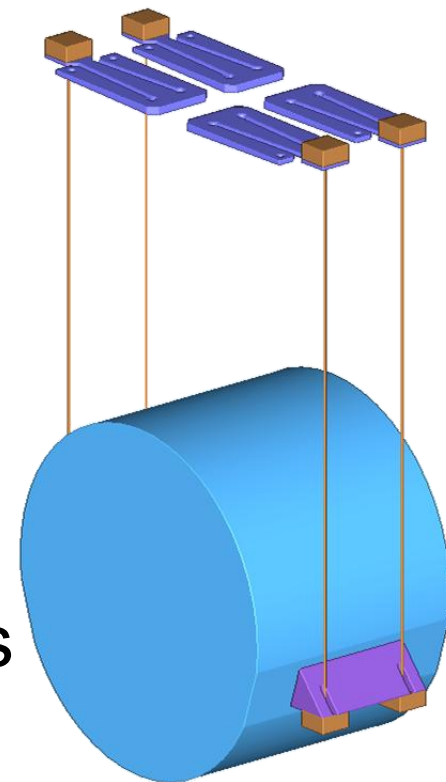
H. Wang, YM+, [LIGO-P2600052](#)



Tokunari+, [JPCS 32, 432 \(2006\)](#)


New Sapphire Mirrors for O5

- Side-cut substrate currently at NAOJ under characterization before coating
- **Less and more uniform** birefringence (α_+ in the order of $O(1)$ nm) but θ could be ~ 40 deg
- To be confirmed ...
- Possible countermeasures
 - Birefringence compensation plates
 - Rotate and cut again
 - Rotate input polarization



(BS needs to be replaced to have 50:50 for both polarizations with a zero phase shift)

Sapphire Suspension Plans

- Currently Sumiceram bonding is used since welding didn't have enough strength
- Work in progress in collaboration with  University of Glasgow

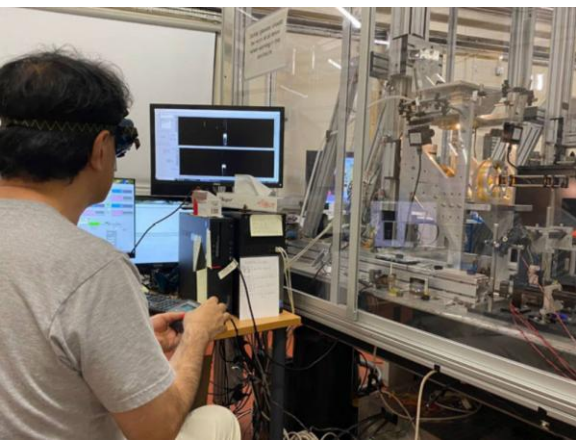
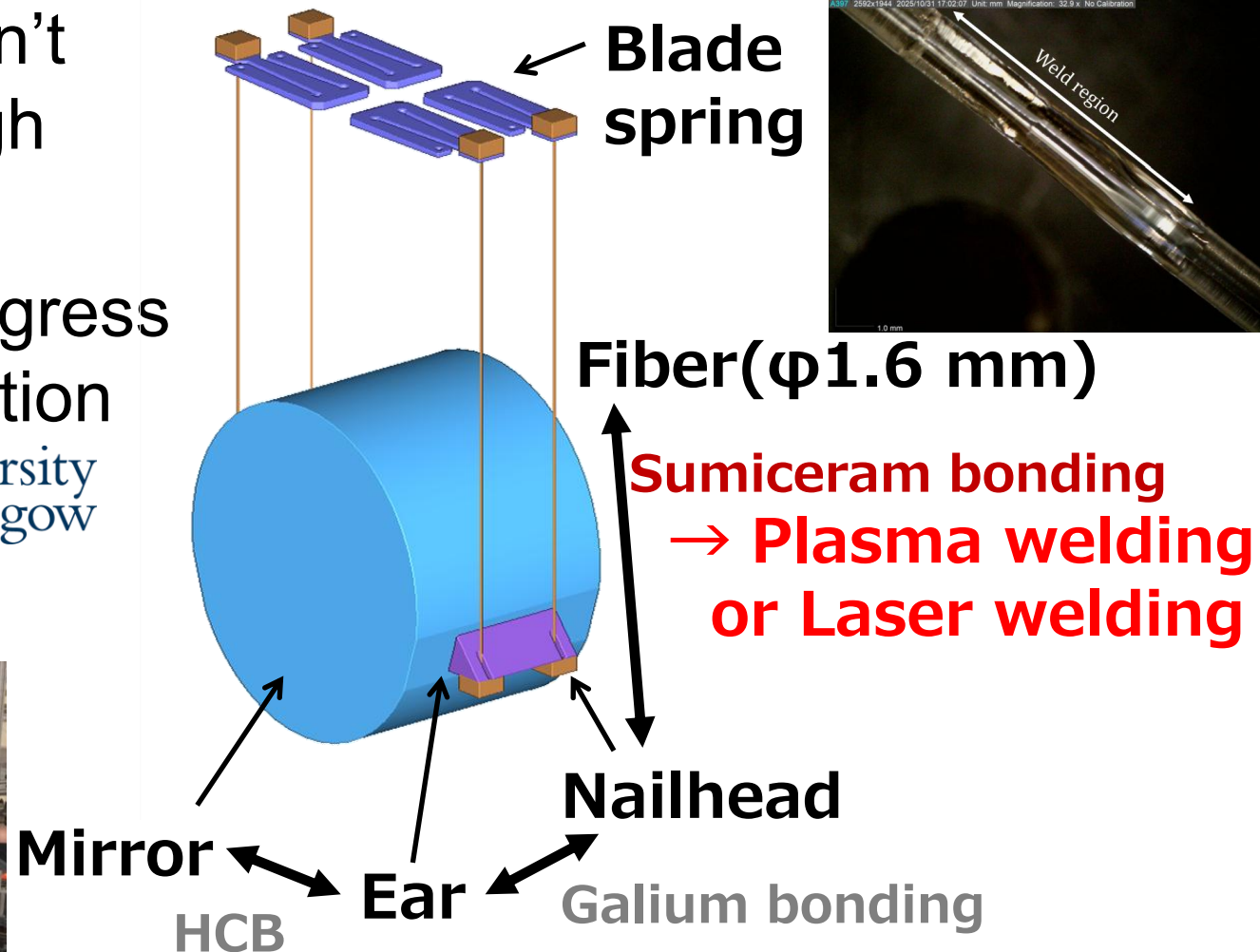


Photo: Munetake Ohtsuka

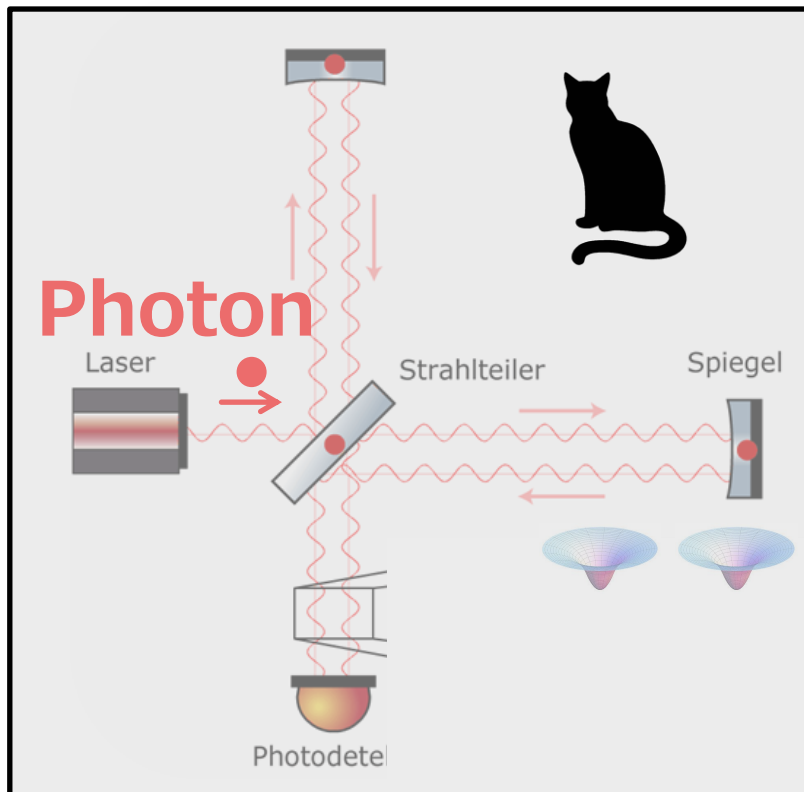
Menu

- Update on KAGRA sapphire suspension
- **Tiny mirrors for optical levitation**
- Zero phase shift mirrors for axion searches



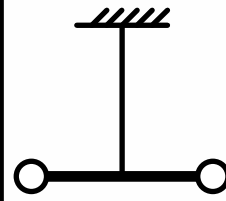
Schrödinger's KAGRA

- If you put **KAGRA in a box** and bring a torsion pendulum close to one of its mirrors, will the torsion pendulum oscillate due to the mirror's gravity, not oscillate at all, or **oscillate half???**



$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 4\pi G \langle \text{Mass distribution} \rangle$$

Expectation value



Semiclassical Gravity
(e.g. Schrödinger-Newton model)

Very strange model, but not experimentally falsified completely.

Realization with Levitated Mirrors

- By levitating the mirrors, thermal decoherence from mechanical support can be avoided

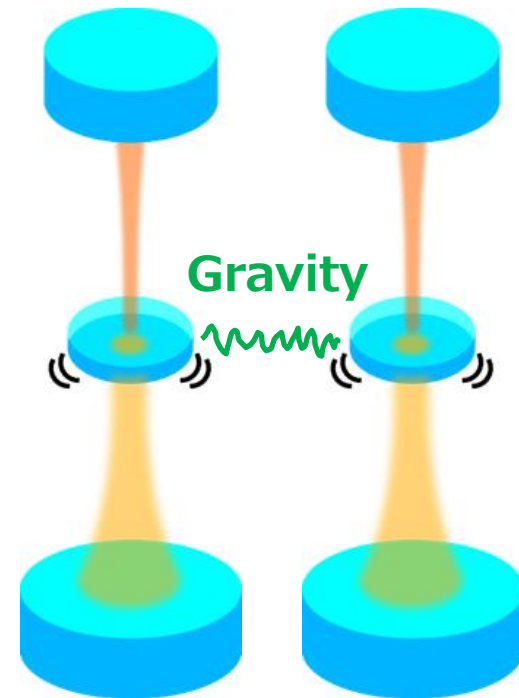
YM, Y. Kuwahara+,
[Optics Express 25, 13799 \(2017\)](#)

- Gravity induced entanglement generation can be accelerated with **unstable trap**, and this can be done with optically levitated mirrors

T. Fujita, Y. Kaku, A. Matsumura, YM,
[CQG 42, 165003 \(2025\)](#)

(Should also be possible with diamagnetic levitation)

- Scattering-free optical levitation has not been realized yet



Fabricating Mirrors for Levitation

- To support the mass:

$$mg = \frac{2P_{\text{circ}}}{c}$$

Roughly 1.5 kW of power is required to levitate 1 mg mirror

- Mirror needs to be **curved**, **high reflectivity** and **low absorption**. Our target now is:

φ 3 mm, 0.1 mm thick (~1.6 mg for fused silica)

Curvature RoC = **~30 mm convex**

Reflectivity $R > 99.95 \%$

Absorption $A < \sim 0.5 \text{ ppm}$

- Experiment in ANU suggest higher absorption makes the system unstable (**photothermal effects**)

C. Gu+, [New J. Phys. 25, 123051 \(2023\)](#)

Making Tiny Mirrors

2014 Approach (Company in Japan)

(1) Make 3 mm dia. lens



(2) Coat



2020- Approach

(2018-2024 ANR-JST CREST,
2025-2027 France- Japan JSPS Bilateral program)

(1) Make 1 inch dia.
0.1 mm thick disk



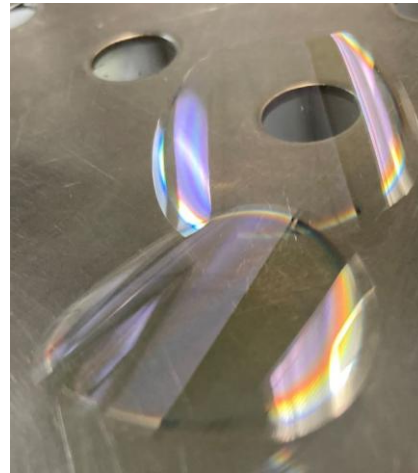
(2) Coat (bend due to stress)



(3) Cut into 3 mm dia.

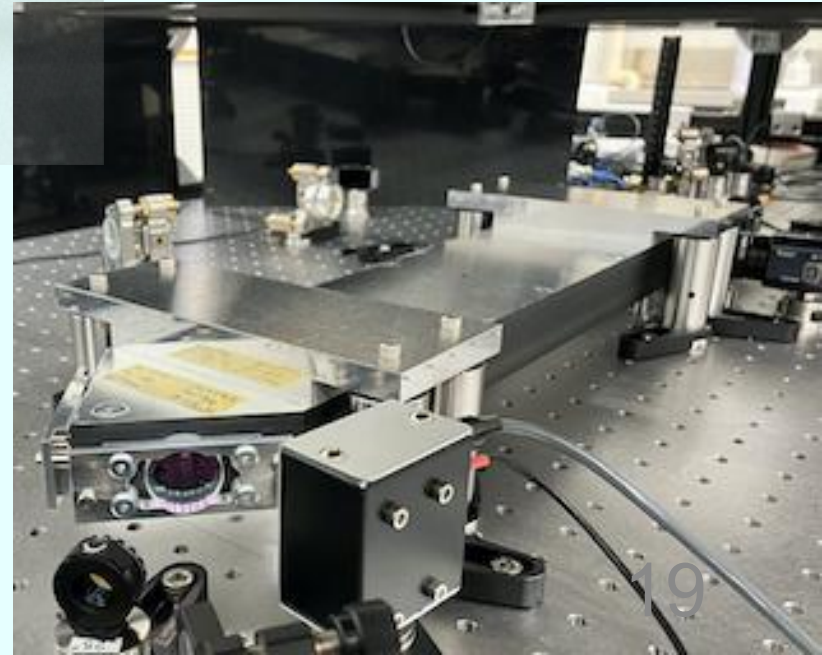
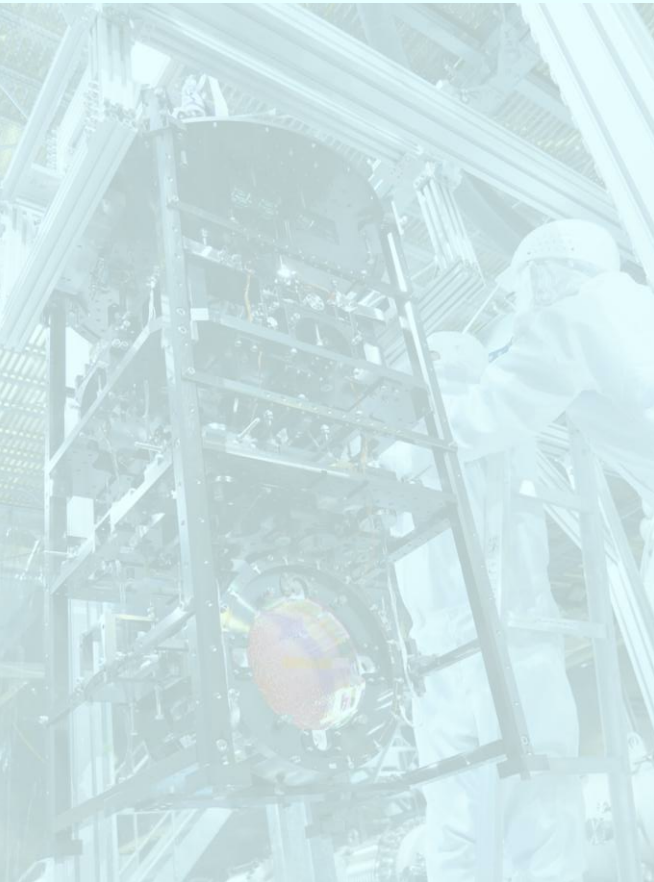


Now trying thinner substrate (25 um)
with laser cutting
to have more curvature



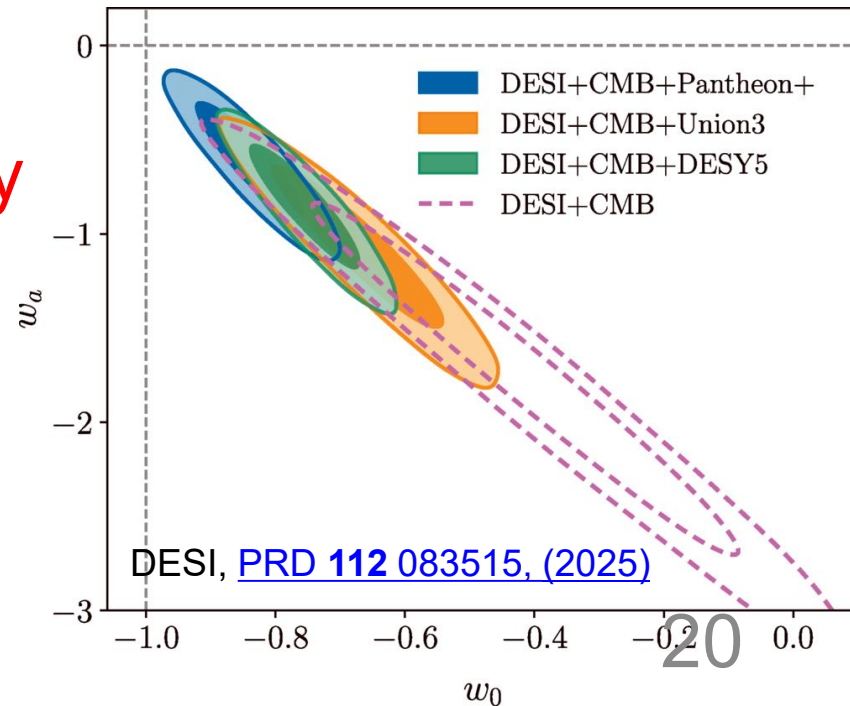
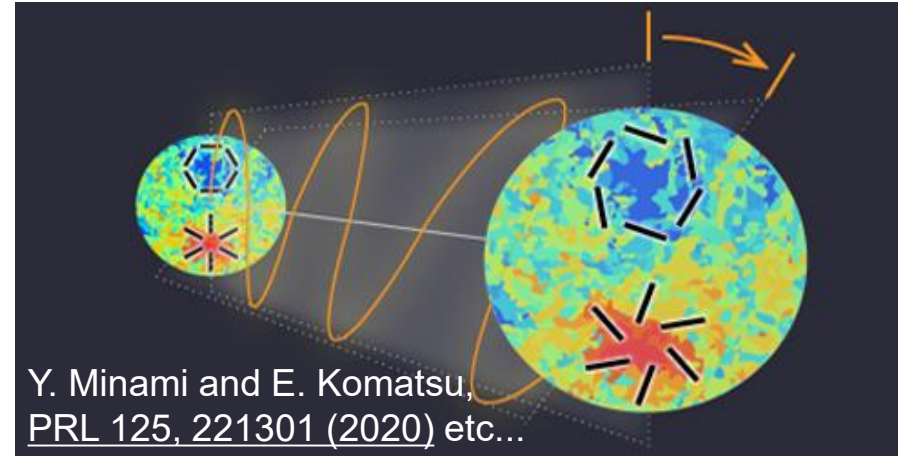
Menu

- Update on KAGRA sapphire suspension
- Tiny mirrors for optical levitation
- **Zero phase shift mirrors for axion searches**



Axion (ALP) Dark Matter

- Various axion-like particles predicted by string theory and supergravity
- Possible explanation to recent measurements of **cosmic birefringence** and **dynamical dark energy**
- Many experiments to search for ALPs through **axion-photon coupling**, using magnetic fields



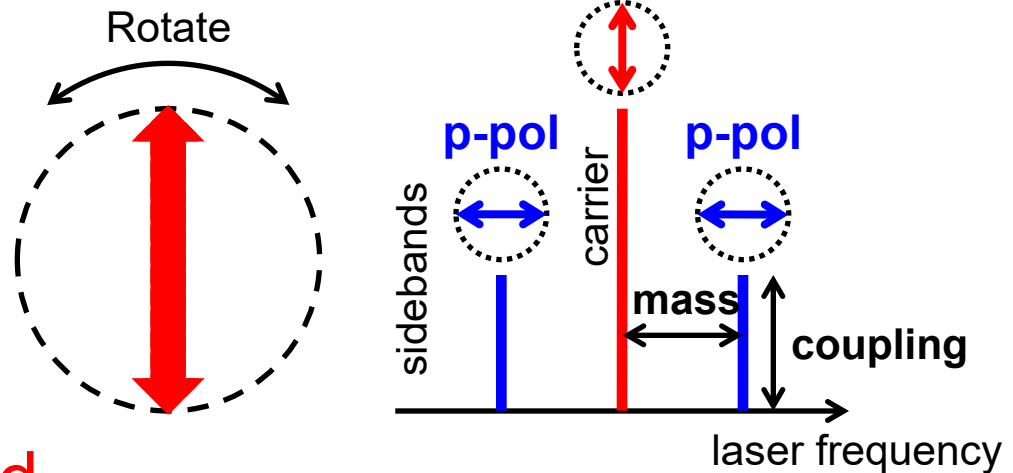
Polarization Modulation from Axions

- Axion-photon coupling ($\frac{g_{a\gamma}}{4} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$) gives **different phase velocity** between left-handed and right-handed circular polarizations

$$c_{L/R} = \sqrt{1 \pm \frac{g_{a\gamma} a_0 m_a}{k} \sin(m_a t + \delta_\tau)}$$

↖ coupling constant ↖ axion field ↖ axion mass

- Linear polarization will be **modulated**
p-pol sidebands will be generated from s-pol
- Search can be done **without magnetic field**

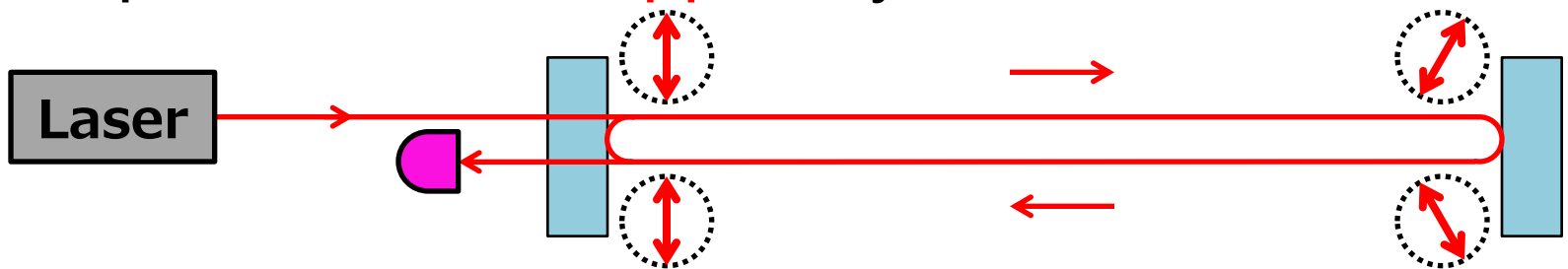


Bow-tie Cavity for Broadband

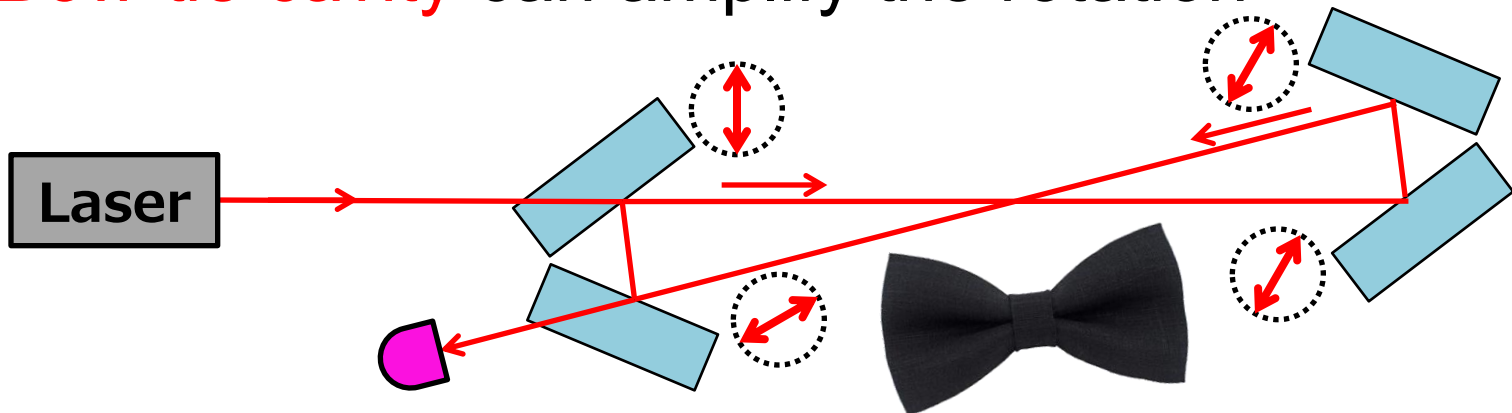
- Polarization rotation is small for short optical path



- Optical cavities can increase the optical path, but the polarization is **flipped** by mirror reflections



- **Bow-tie cavity** can amplify the rotation



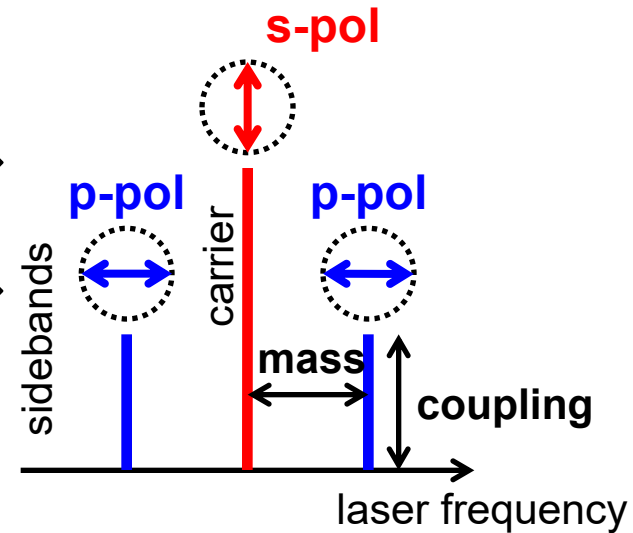
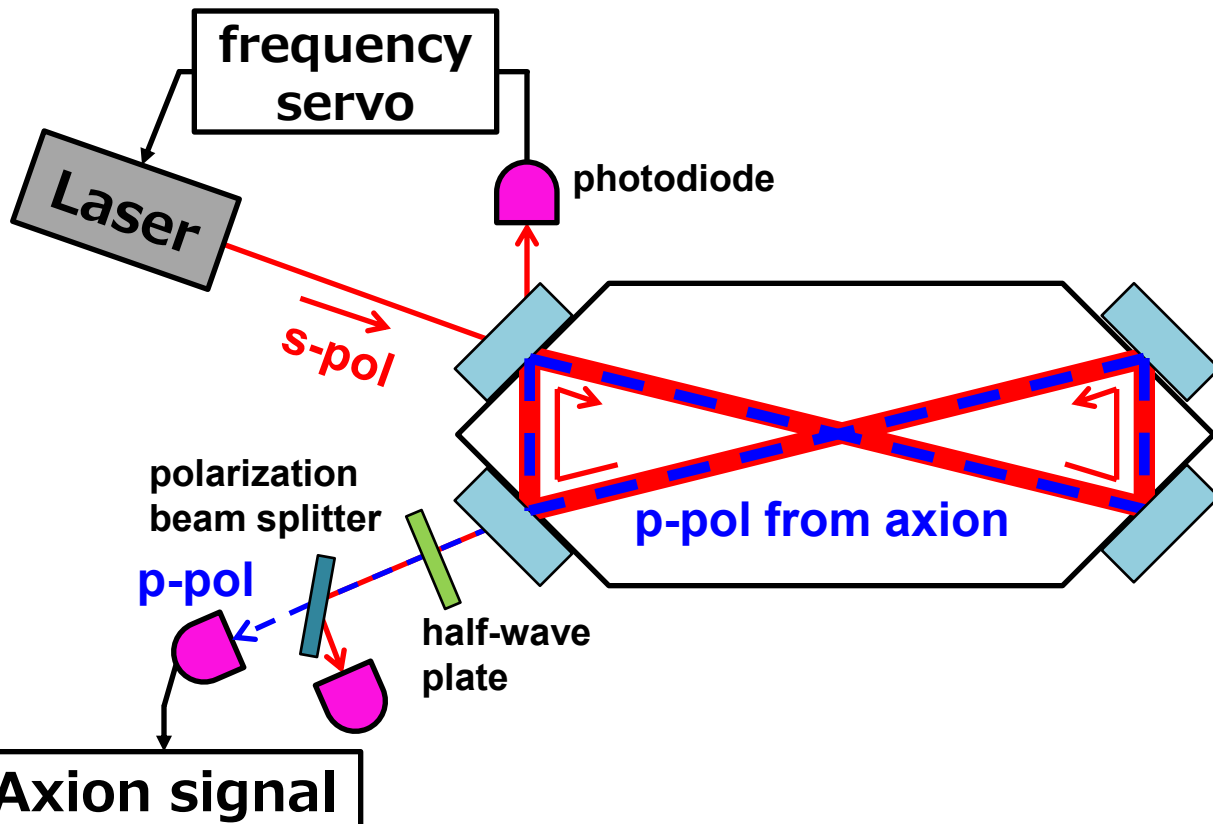
DANCE Setup

Dark matter Axion search with riNg Cavity Experiment

- Look for amount of **modulated** p-pol generation in each frequency



I. Obata, T. Fujita, YM,
[PRL 121, 161301 \(2018\)](#)

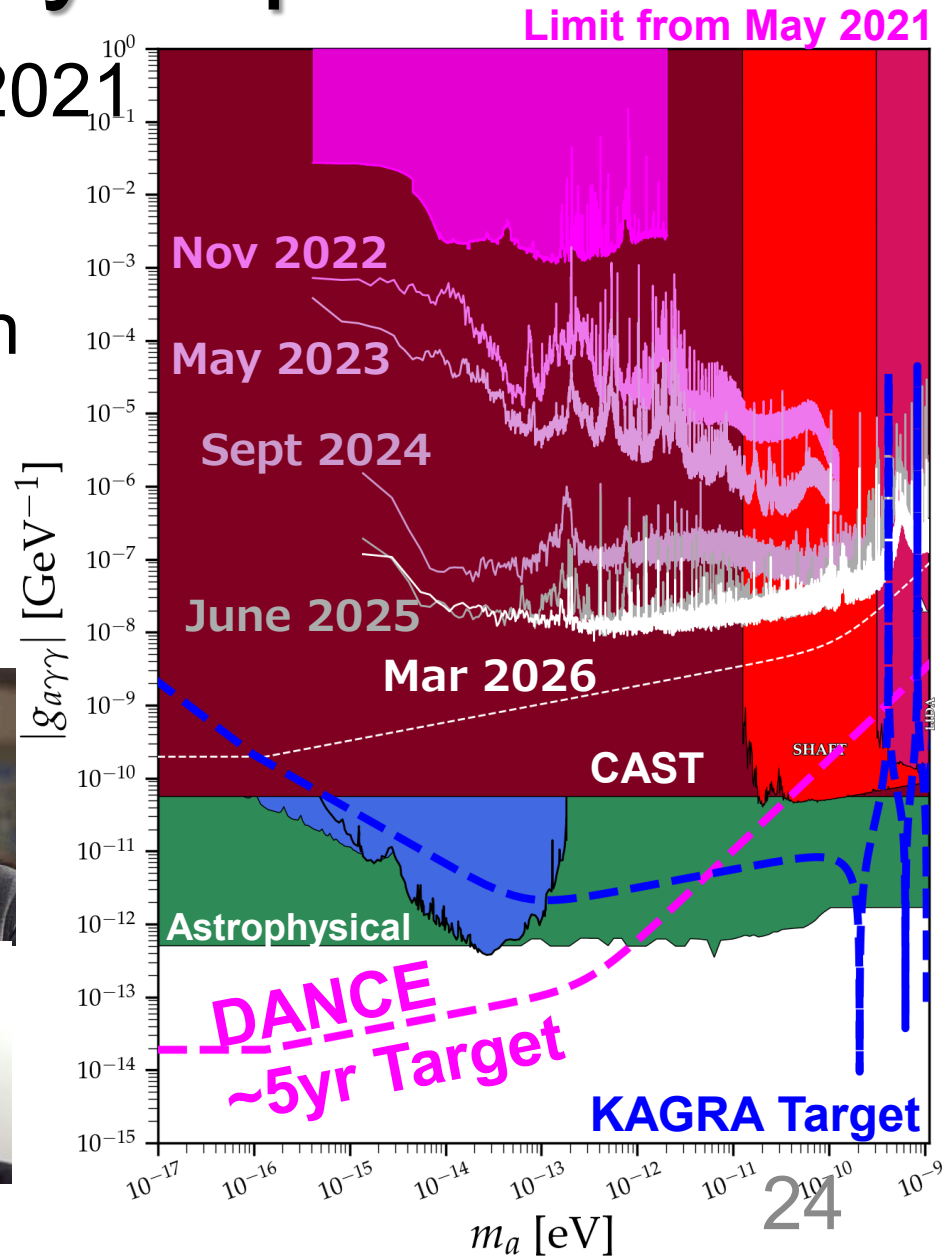
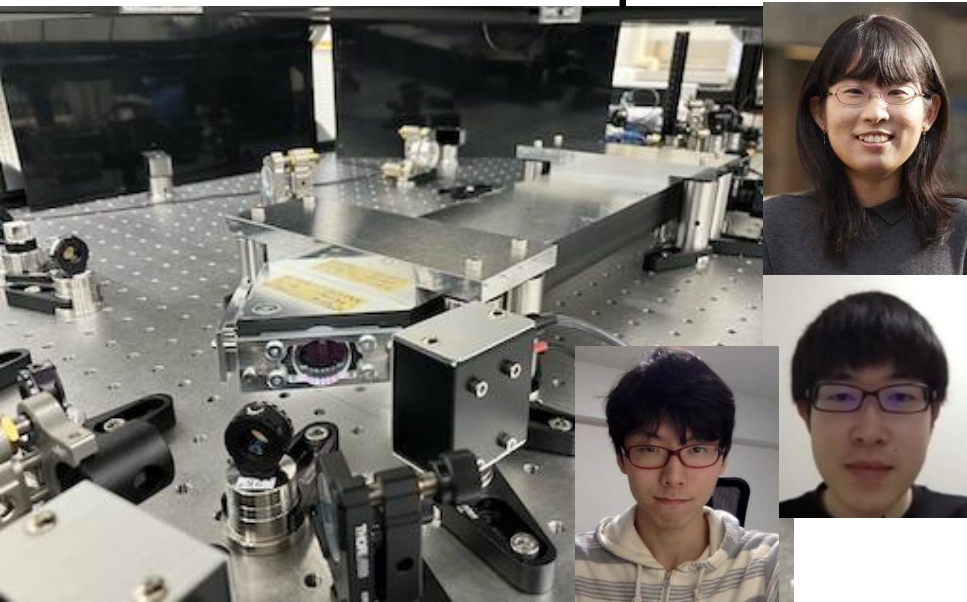


DANCE Sensitivity Improvements

- **First demonstration** in 2021
Y. Oshima+, [PRD 108, 072005 \(2023\)](#)
- **~5 orders of magnitude** improvement since then

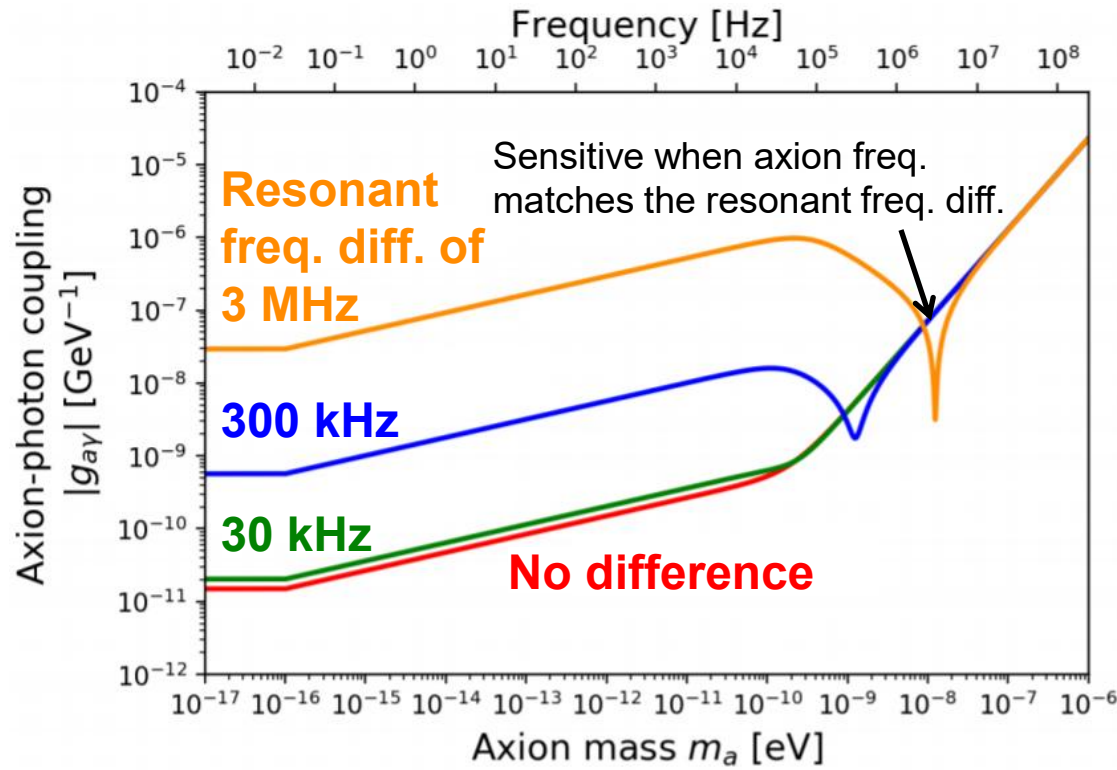
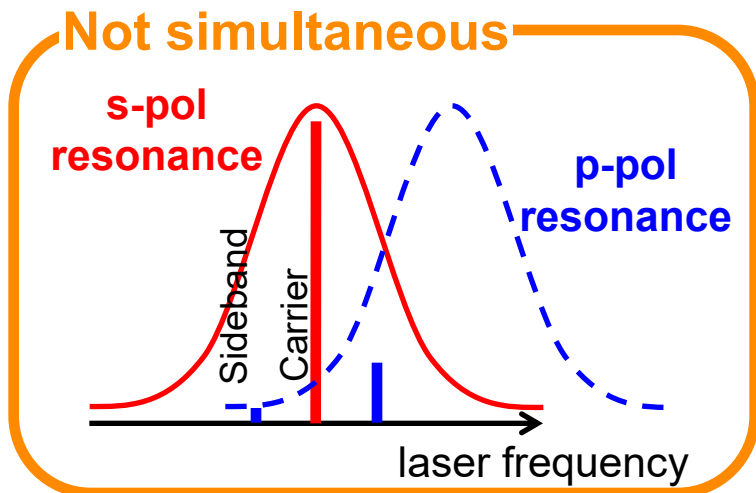
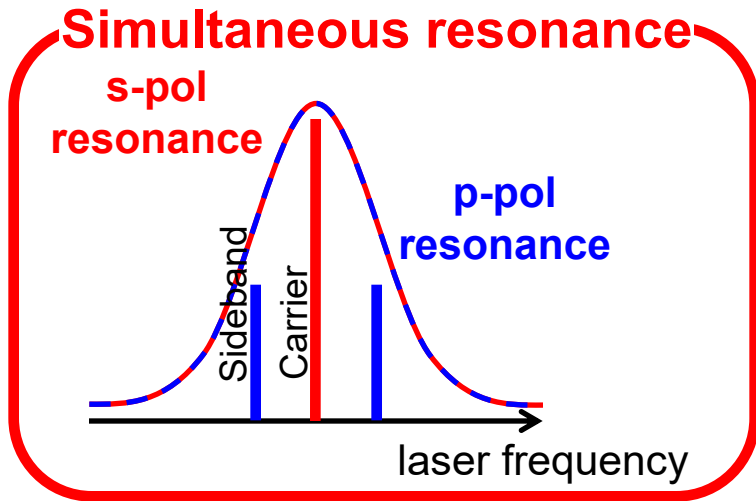
H. Takidera+, [PRD 112, 063048 \(2025\)](#)
H. Fujimoto, [PhD thesis \(UTokyo 2025\)](#)

- 6 mW \rightarrow 1 W,
1 m \rightarrow 10 m planned



Simultaneous Resonance

- Carrier pol and sideband pol **needs to be enhanced simultaneously** for improving the sensitivity

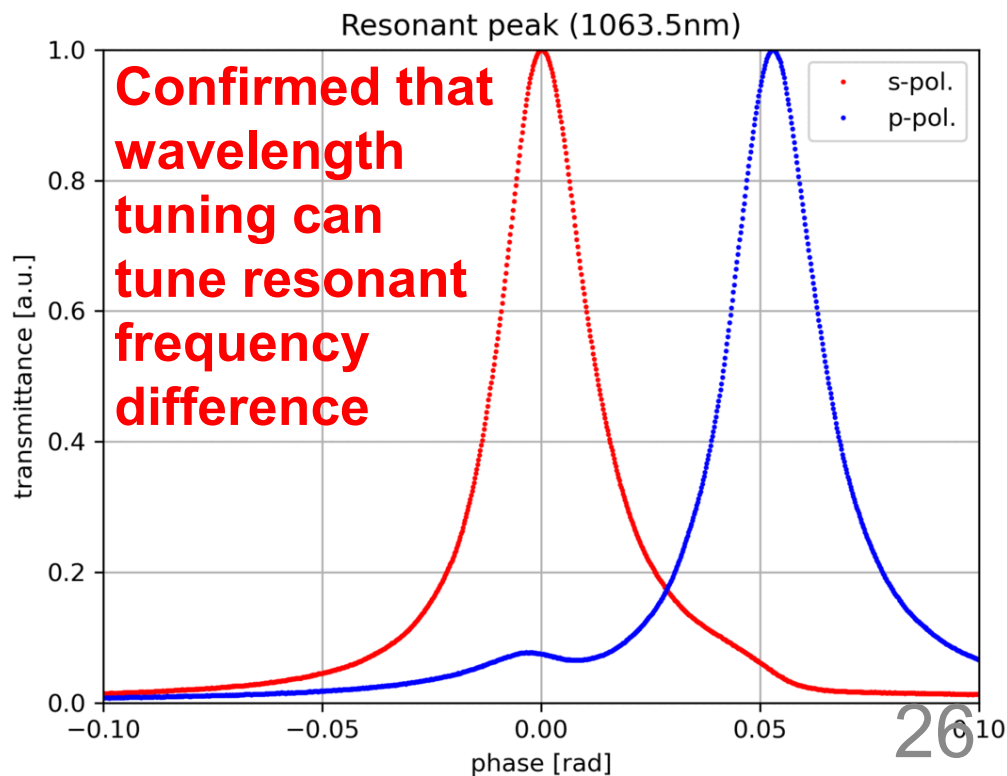
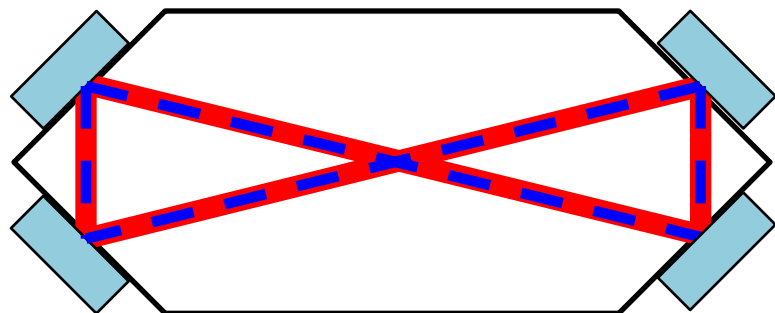
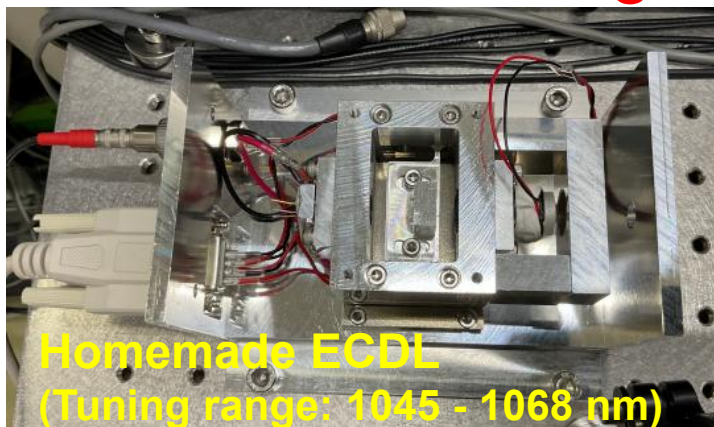
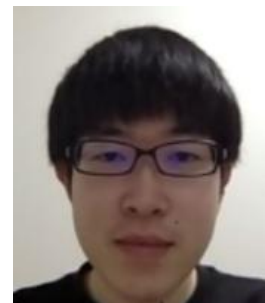


Plot by Y. Oshima & H. Fujimoto

Cavity Birefringence Tuning

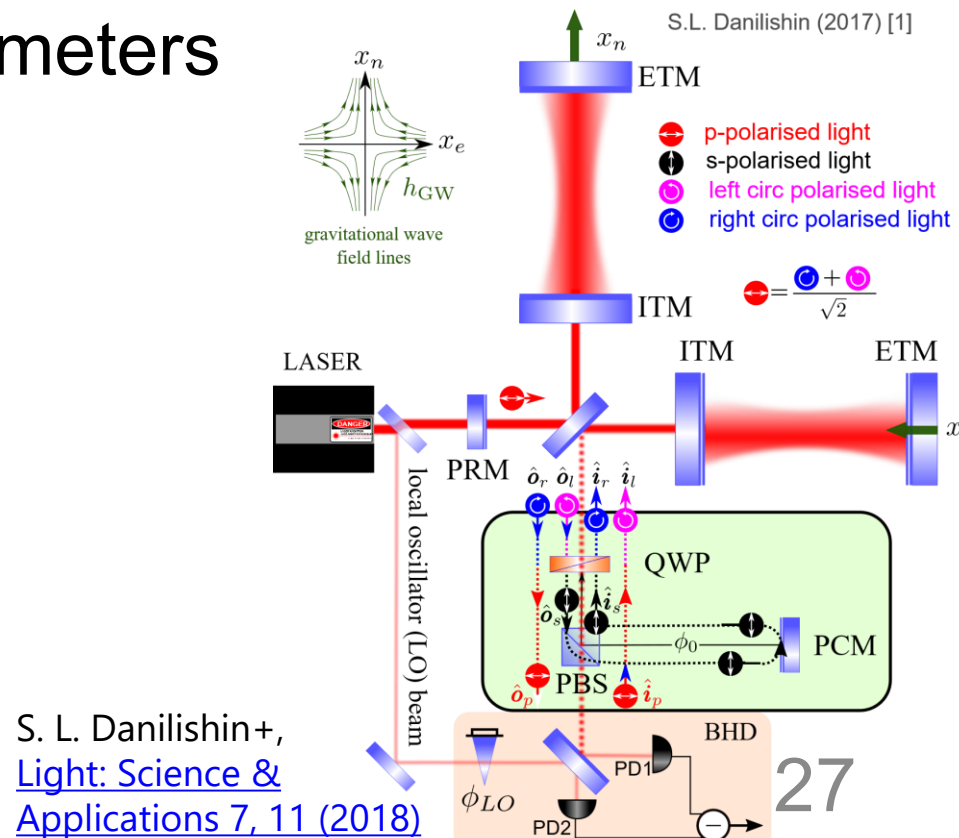
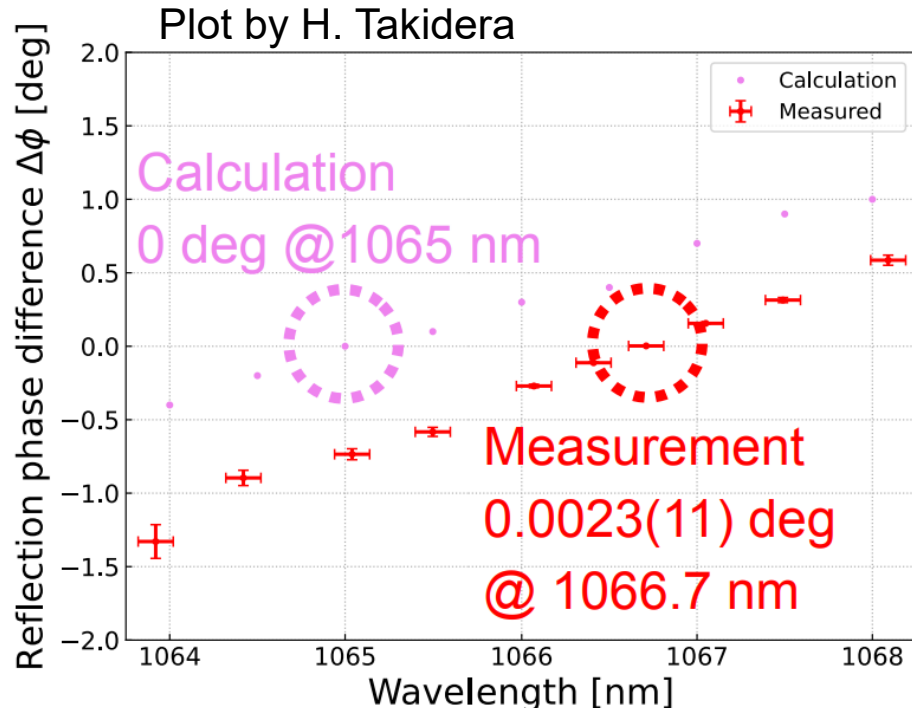
- Near 45 deg incidence on cavity mirrors create **reflection phase difference**, which leads to non-simultaneous resonance
- Reflection phase can be tuned by **tuning laser wavelength**

H. Takidera+, [PRD 112, 063048 \(2025\)](#)



Zero Phase Shift Mirrors

- Phase difference between polarizations should be zero at some wavelength (within tunable range: 1034-1067 nm)
- Should also be useful for polarization balanced BS and polarization speedmeters



S. L. Danilishin+,
[Light: Science & Applications 7, 11 \(2018\)](#)

Summary

We welcome

- Good sapphire mirrors and suspensions
- Tiny mirrors for levitation
- Zero phase shift mirrors for axion searches

