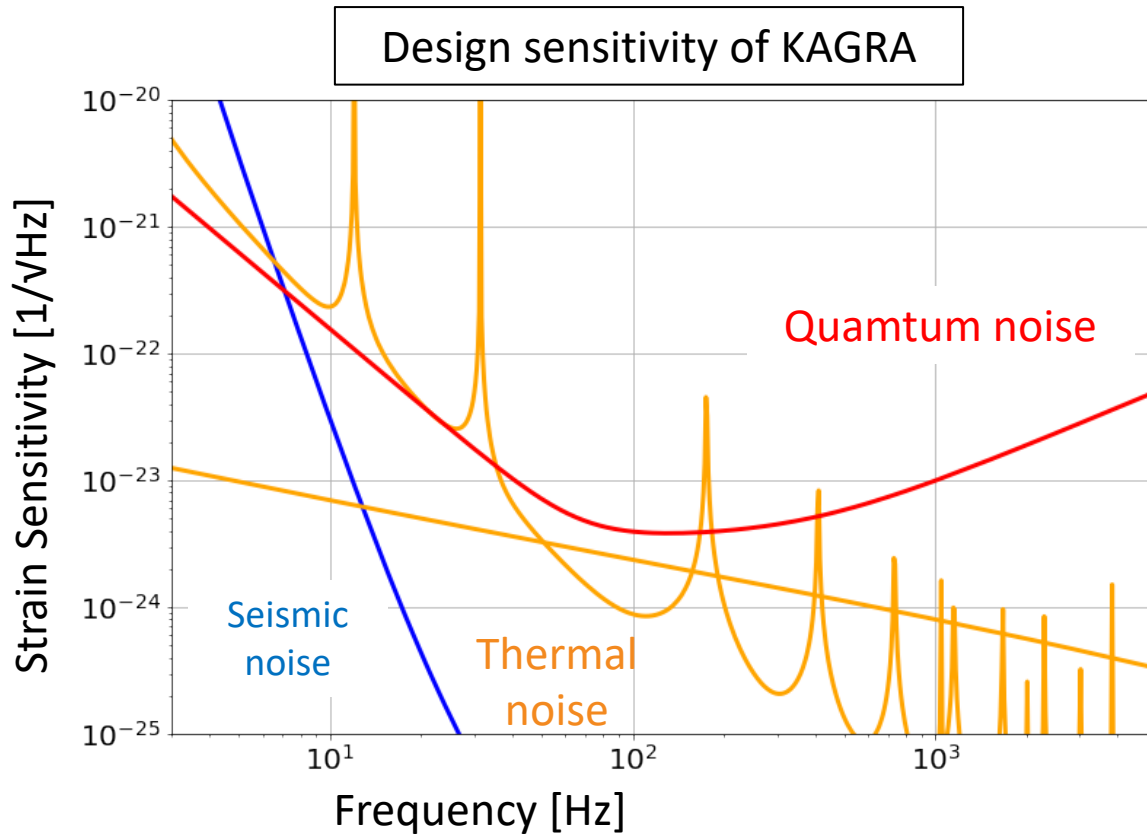


# Works in Laser (LAS) group

2021/5/14 and 28(Fri.)

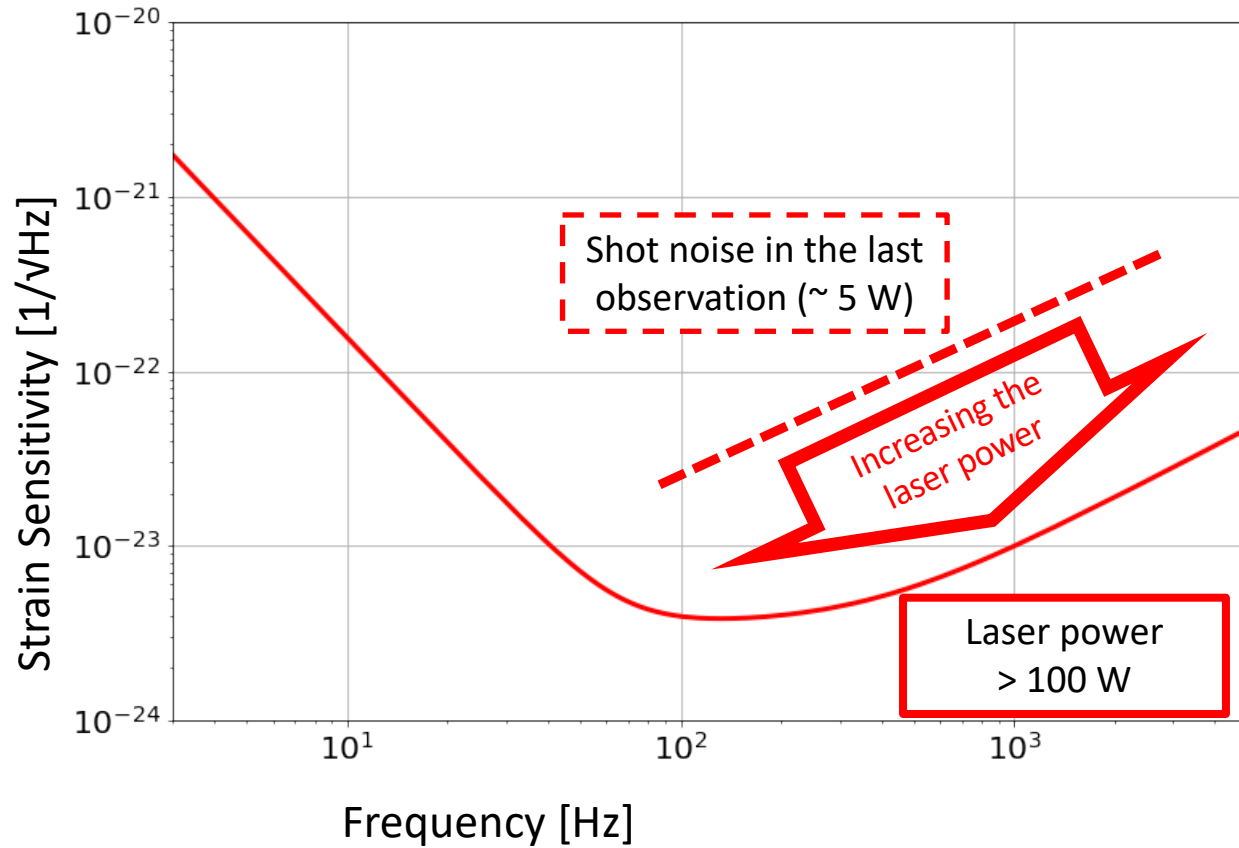
Osamu Miyakawa

The sensitivity of the detector is basically limited by three principle noises



- Quantum noise:
  - Radiation pressure noise: Noise due to mirror fluctuations caused by laser photons randomly hitting the mirrors at low frequency.
  - Shot noise: Noise due to fluctuations in the number of photons in the laser at high frequency .

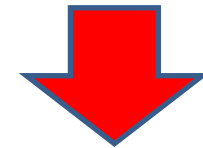
Reduction of quantum noise is necessary to increase the sensitivity.



Shot noise is inversely proportional to the square root of laser power

$$(\text{shotnoise}) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{P_{\text{laser}}}}$$

Increasing the laser power reduces shot noise.



For better sensitivity, a high-power laser is needed.

- To provide a stable and high power laser to KAGRA.
  - Development of laser light sources
  - Laser stabilization
  - Laser maintenance

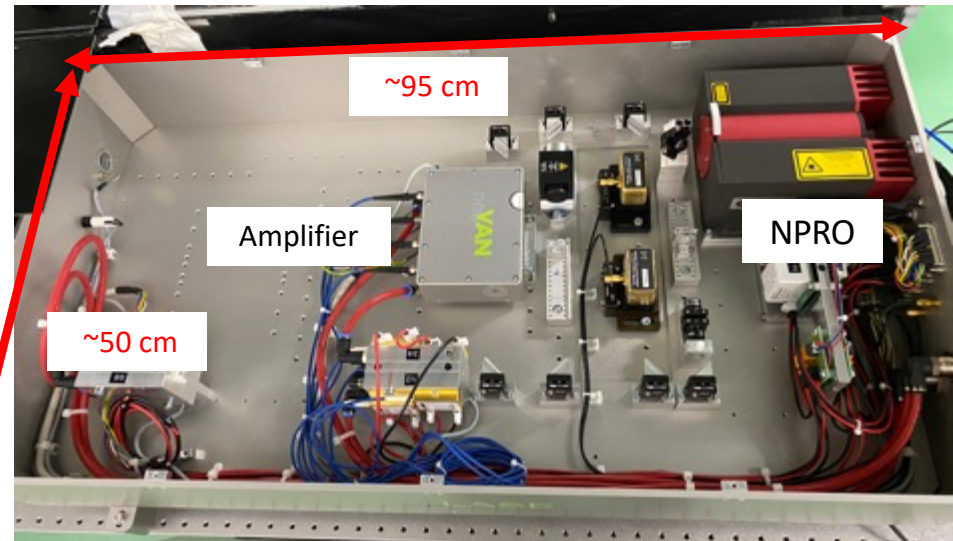
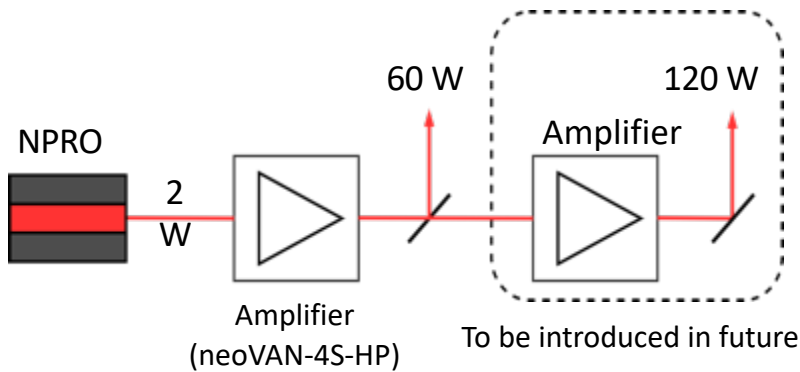
- Moriwaki-Lab. at Toyama Univ.
  - Intensity Stabilization Servo (ISS)
  - Next high-power laser test (60W -> 120W)
- KAGRA site
  - High power laser installation and maintenance
  - Noise hunting (intensity noise, frequency noise)
- Main members:  
Mio (chief), Moriwaki(sub-chief), Haino (sub-chief), Miyakawa, Yamashita (Toyama M2) Kato, Sako (Toyama B4), Tanaka (Kajita group D2), Hirose (Niigata M2)

- Measuring laser modes using a ring cavity (by summer)
- Master laser replacement for the next high power laser and the characterizations (around summer)
  - Evaluation for free run intensity noise
  - Evaluation for free run frequency noise
  - Evaluation for beam profile
- Installation to KAGRA (Fall)
  - Movement from Toyama Univ. to KAGRA site
  - Switching from current laser to the new laser
- At KAGRA site (by O4)
  - Development of remote control (EPICS etc. )
  - Intensity stabilization
  - Frequency stabilization
- After O4, we will add an amplifier to increase the power to 120W.

- Consists of an NPRO and two amplifiers (made by neoLASE)
- Same design as LIGO and Virgo
- Currently, one amplifier is installed.
- Output power can be controlled by changing the current going to the amplifier.
- Wavelength: 1064 nm, maximum power: 60 W (120 W in the future)

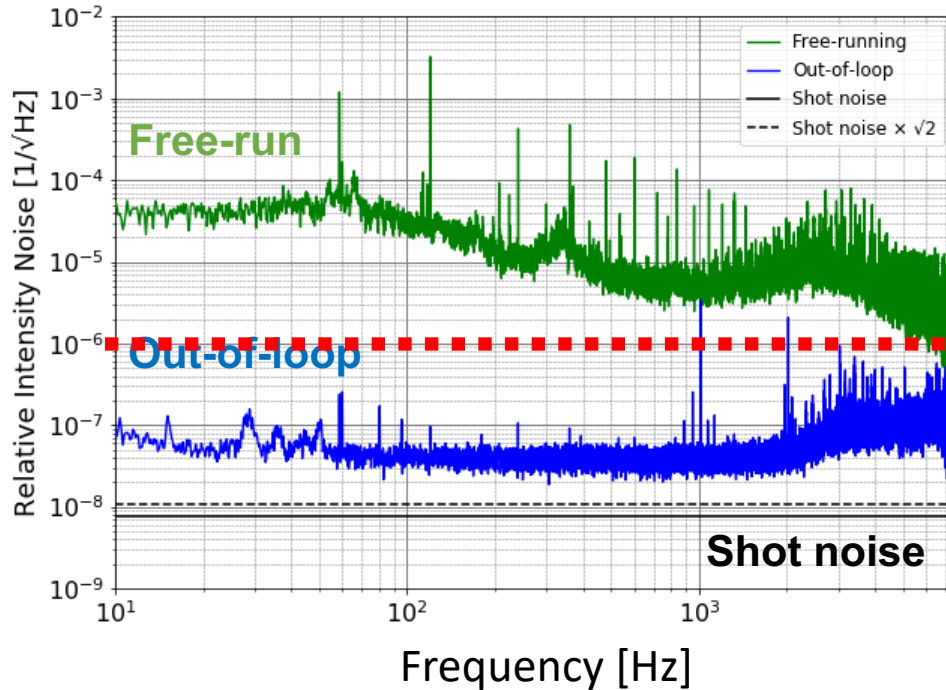


Laser controller ( upper ) and power supply ( lower )

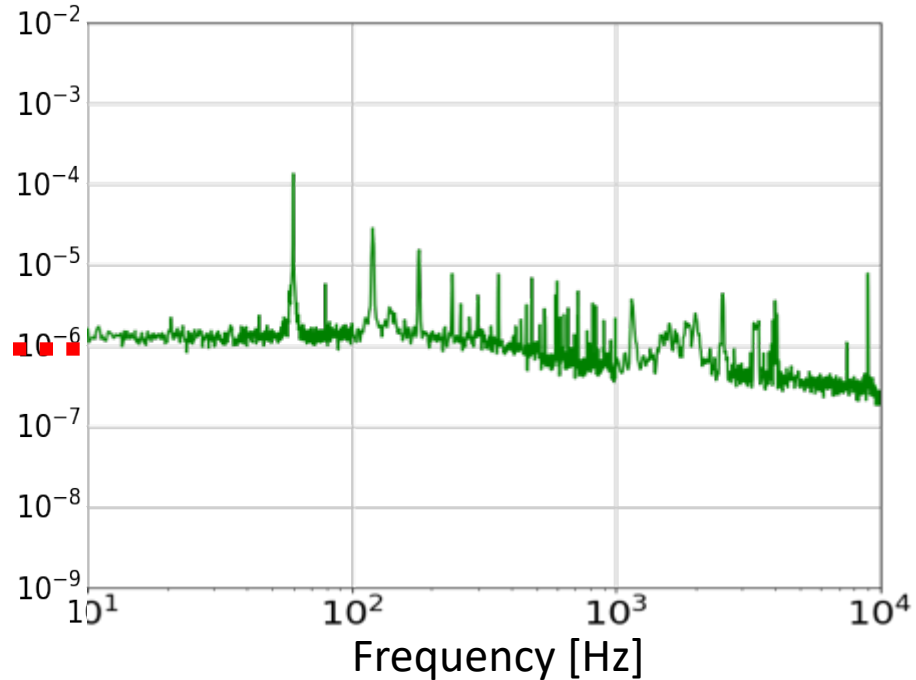


Laser box

Current laser intensity noise in KAGAR



Intensity noise of the next high-power laser

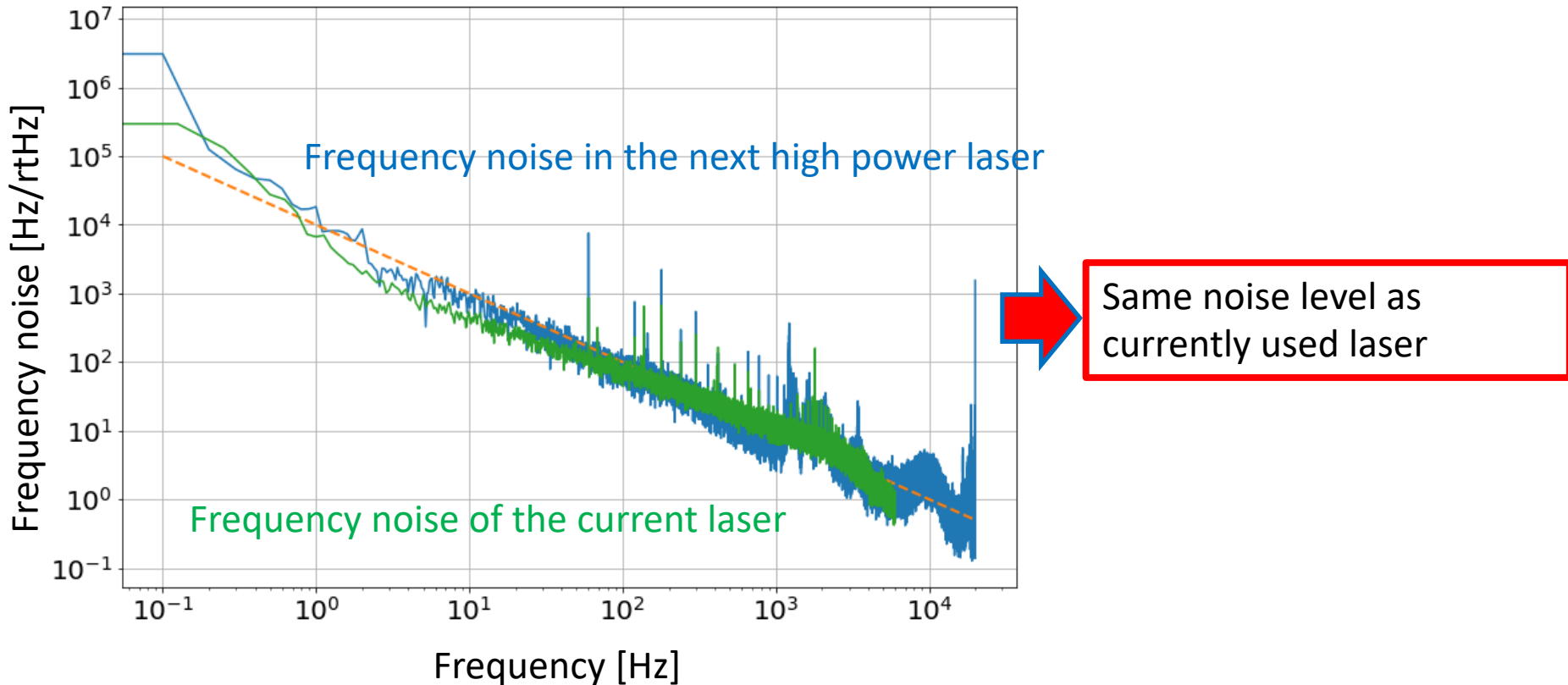


Slide from Kyromiya  
(JGW-G2012322)

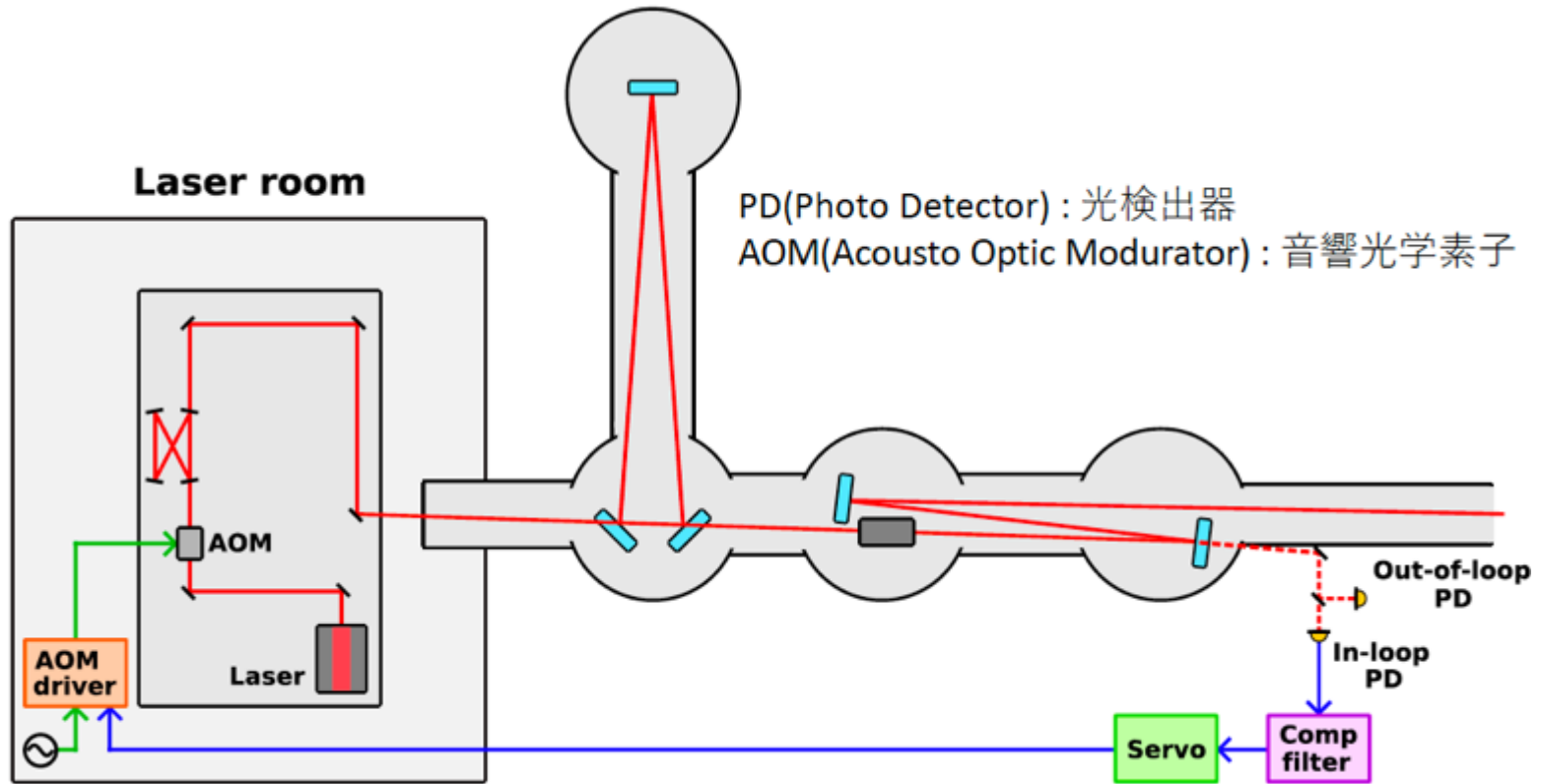


Next laser has 1-1.5 orders of magnitude lower intensity noise.

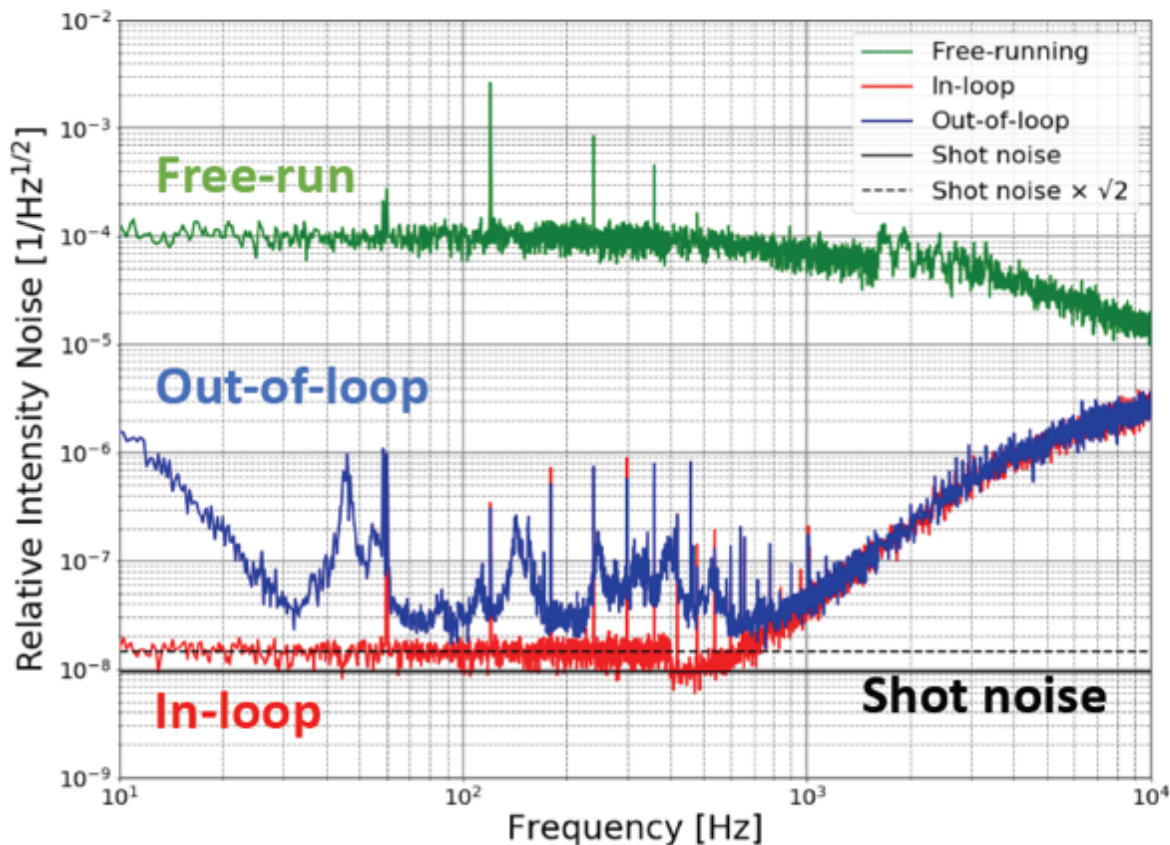




- At Toyama Univ. (by summer of 2021)
  - PD design and fabrication
  - Servo design
  - Circuit fabrication
  - Installation of digital control system
    - Development of control models, etc.
- At KAGRA site (~end of 2021)
  - Installation to KAGRA site (in air, by O4)
    - Development of control models, etc.
    - Intensity noise hunting downstream of IMC
  - Installation to KAGRA site (in vacuum, after O4)



## Relative Intensity Noise (RIN)



**Requirement for O3**  
 $1 \times 10^{-7} / \sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

RIN is suppressed about three orders of magnitude from 25 Hz to 5 kHz.

**[Main Laser Power]**

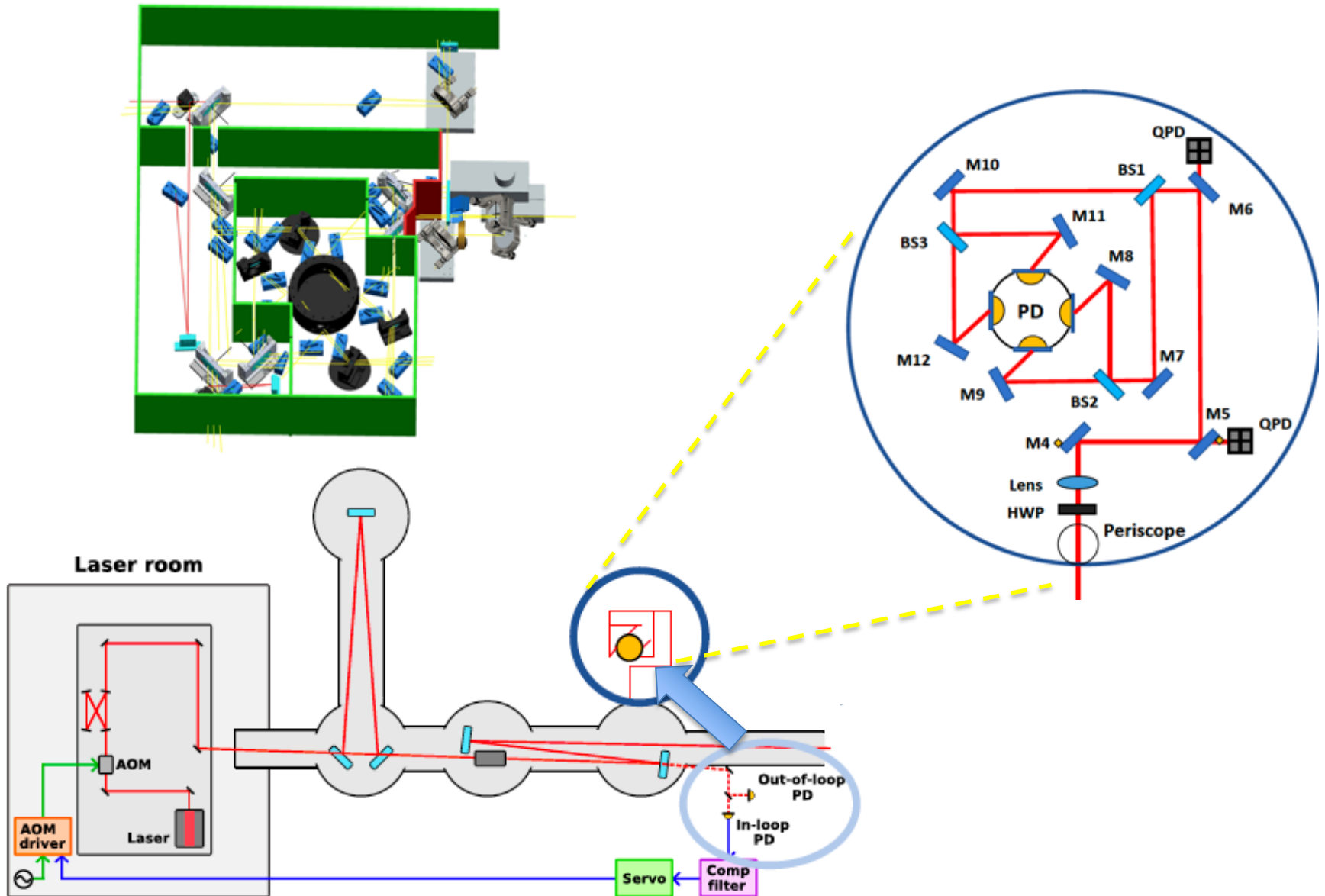
5.4 W

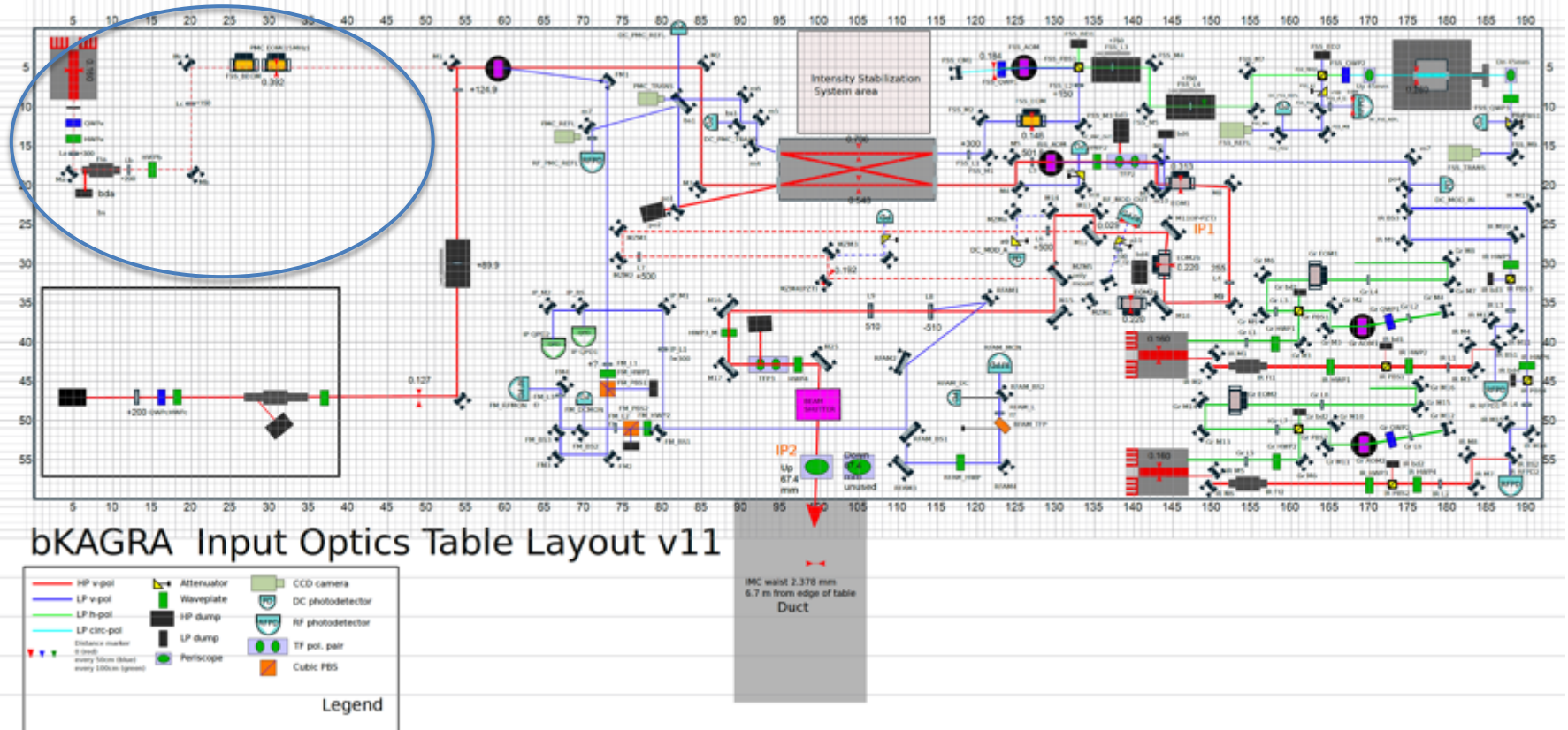
**[Input Power]**

In-loop PD : 5.7 mW

Out-of-loop PD : 4.8 mW

# The next generation intensity strength stabilization @KAGRA site





- IOO group
  - PSL table
  - PMC, IMC
  - Synchronization to green lasers
- ISS detectors are placed in the transmitted light of IMMT1
  - PMC, IMC will be inside the intensity stabilization loop
- Commissioning
  - Intensity stabilization, frequency stabilization

- Toyama Univ.
  - Development of ISS, ~October
  - Measurement of high power laser, within this FY
  - High power laser master replacement, summer.
- KAGRA site
  - Installation of ISS, October~
  - Installation of high power laser end of this year~