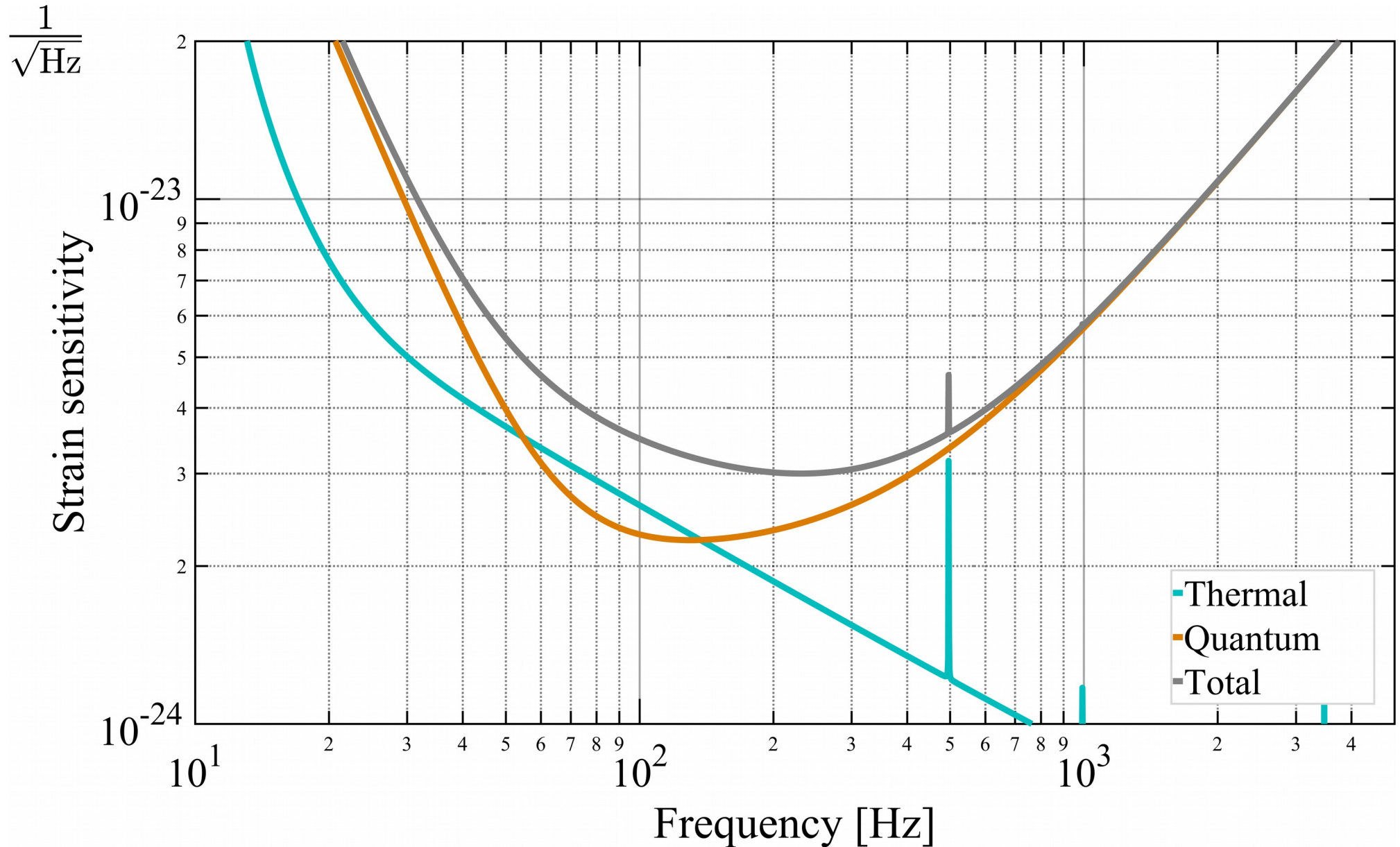


# Squeezed states of light for Advanced LIGO and beyond

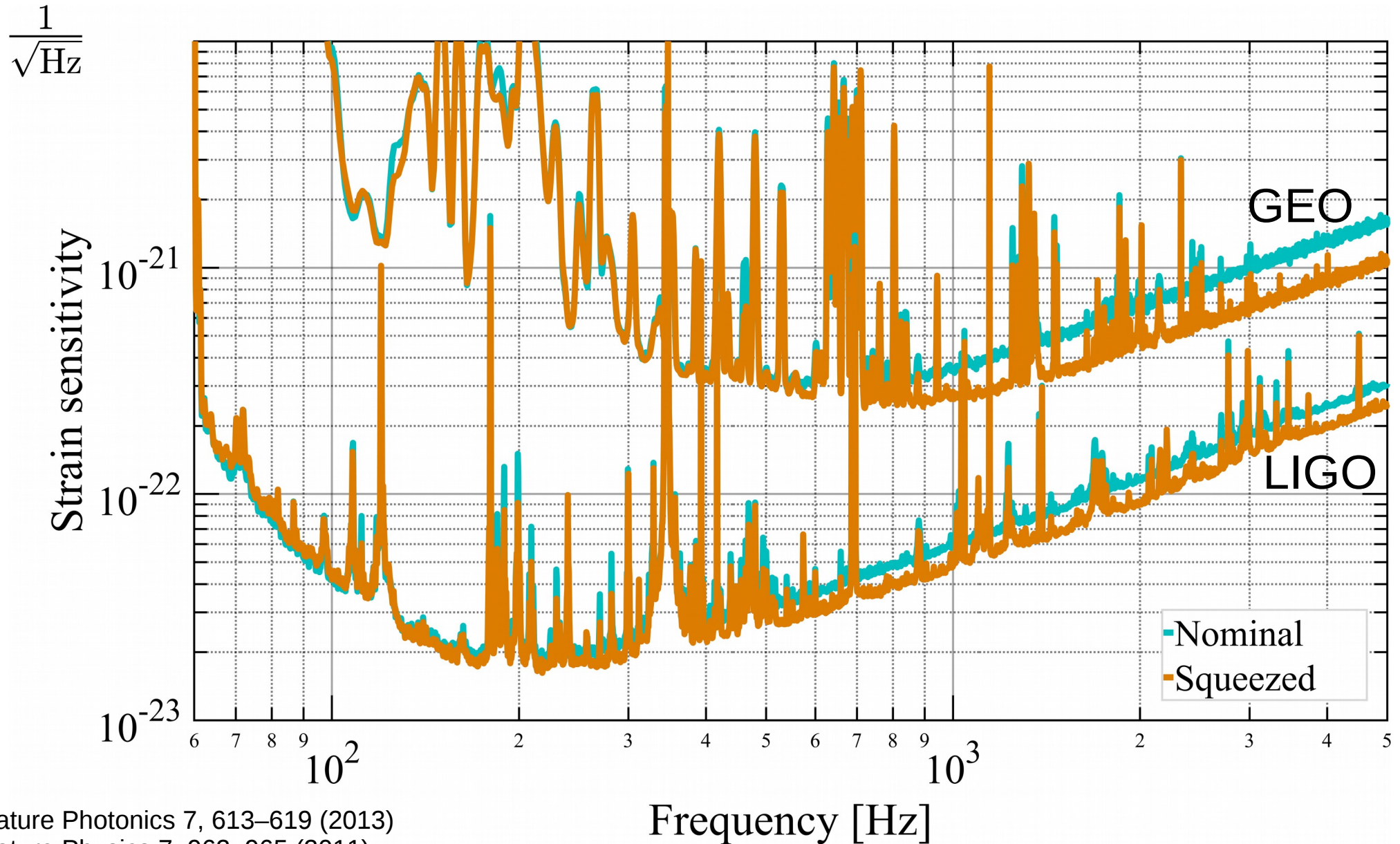
John Miller et al.  
LIGO Laboratory, MIT

GR21, 14 July 2016

# Quantum noise dominates

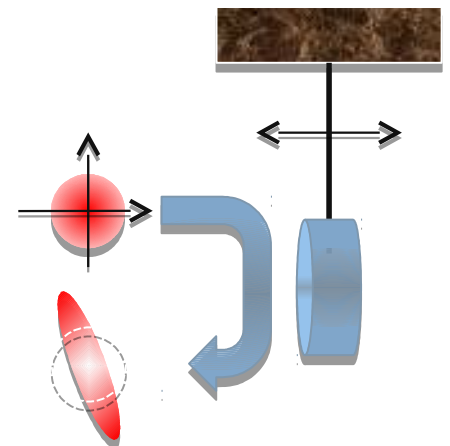
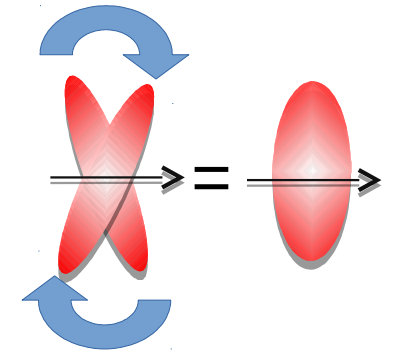
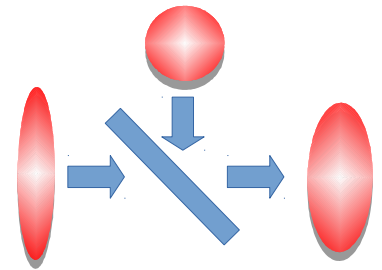


# Squeezing works...



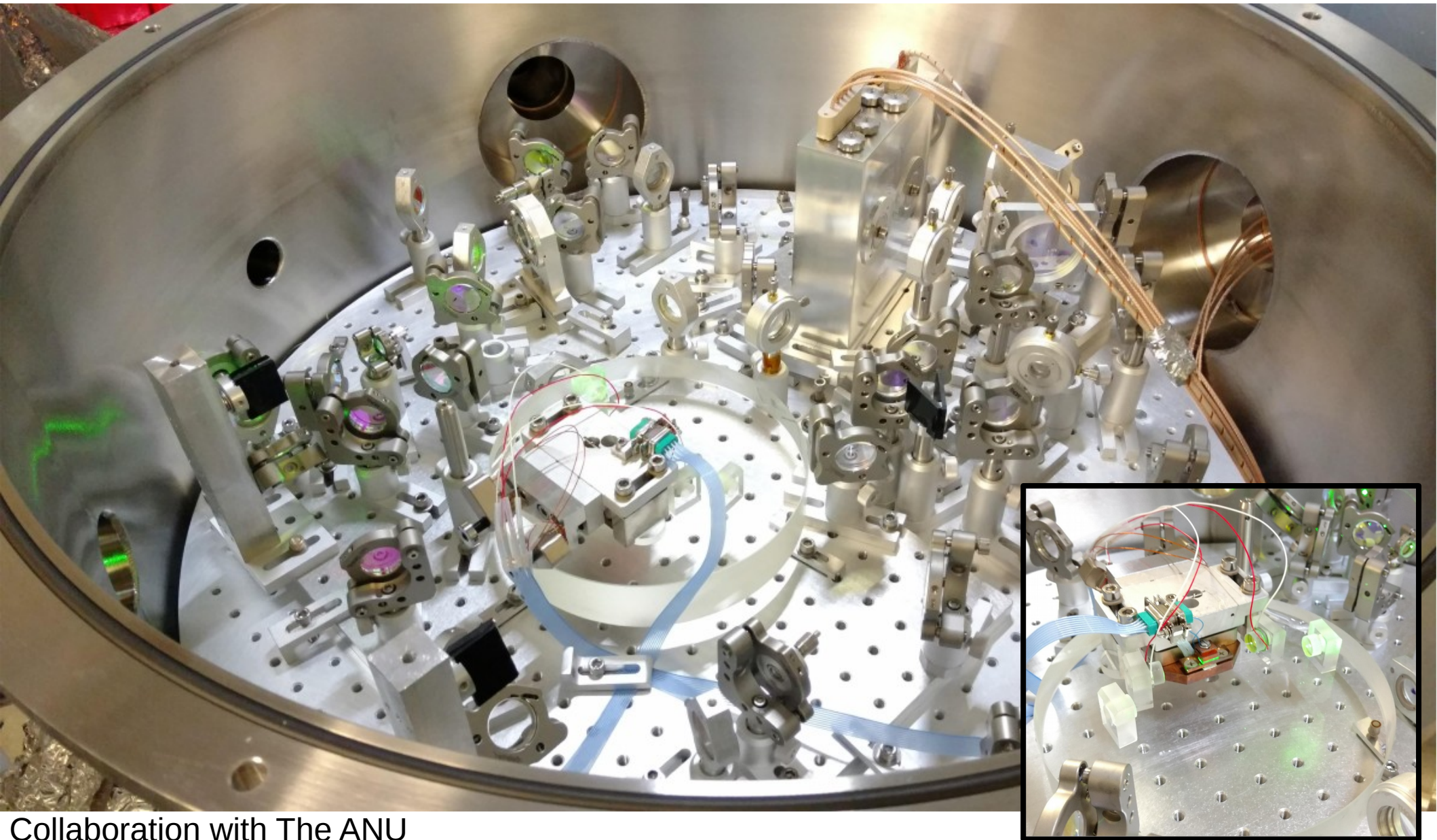
# ...but

- Losses
  - OPO, Faraday isolators (backscatter), alignment, mode matching, OMC, photodiodes
- Phase noise
  - Unwanted/residual motion of optics, PLL, CLF offset in frequency, finite bandwidth
- Control issues
  - Long term drifts, alignment,...
- Radiation pressure noise
  - Squeezed quadrature must rotate with frequency



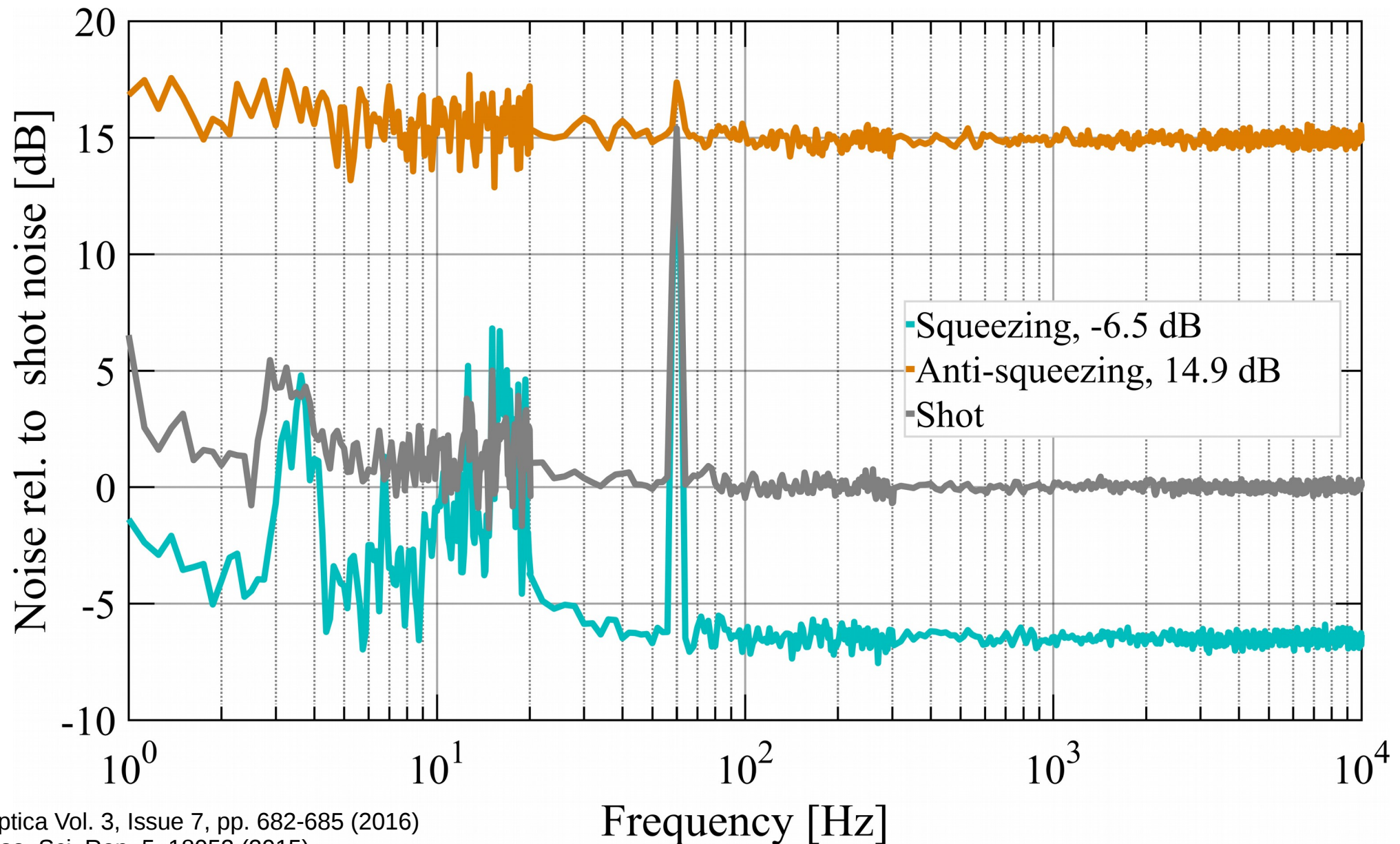


# Current status



Collaboration with The ANU

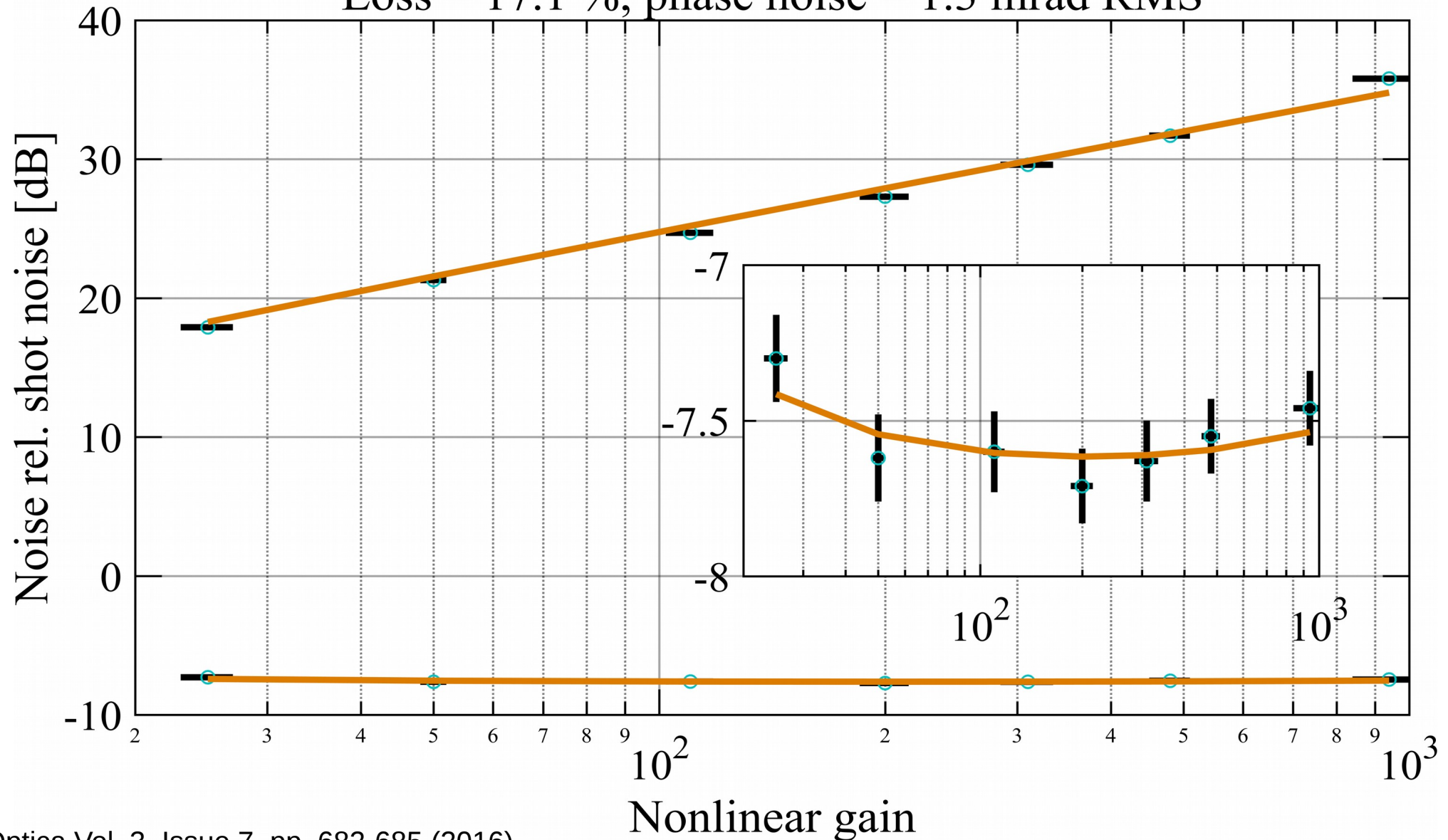
# In-vacuum squeezing



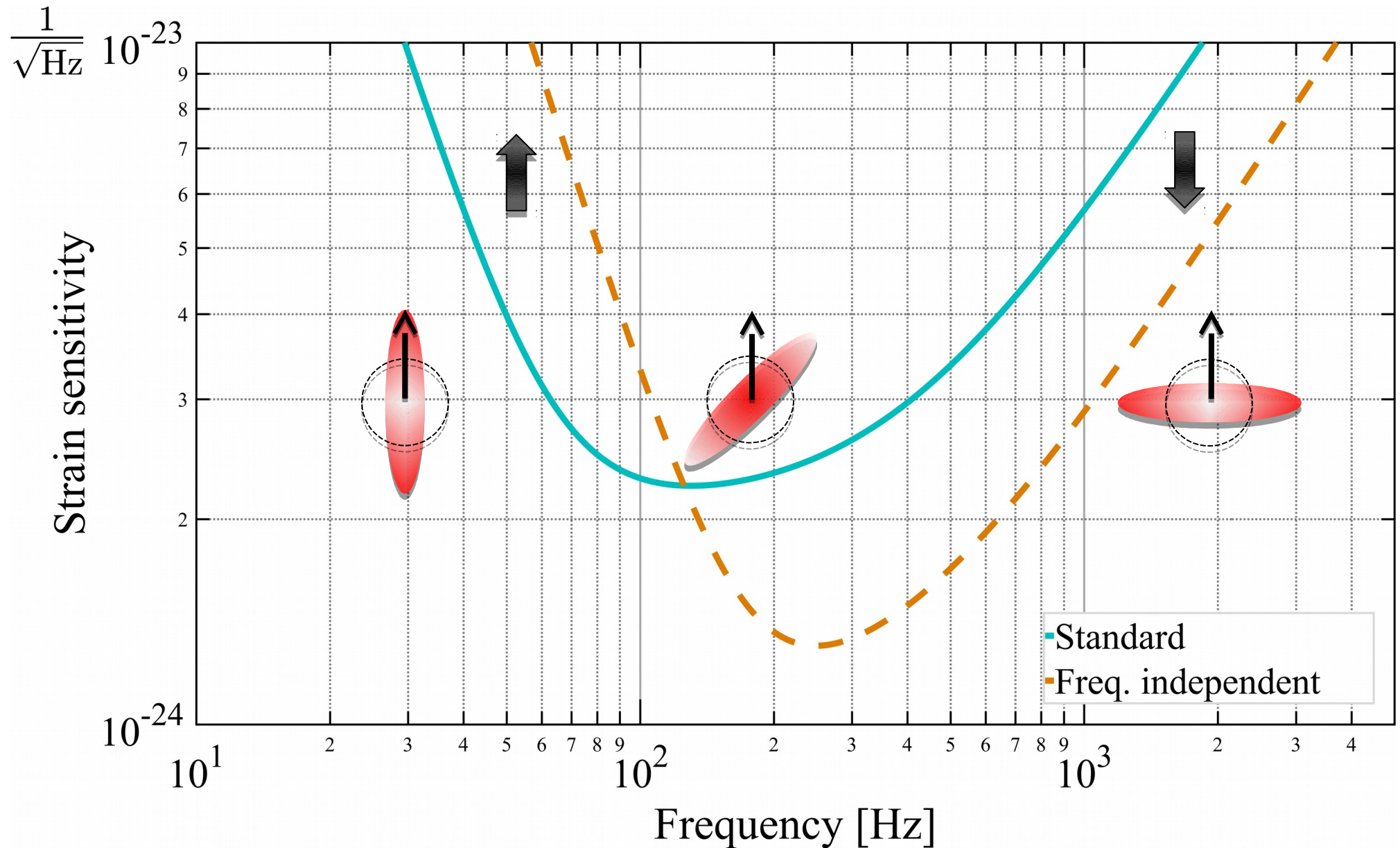


# Ultra-low phase noise (in air)

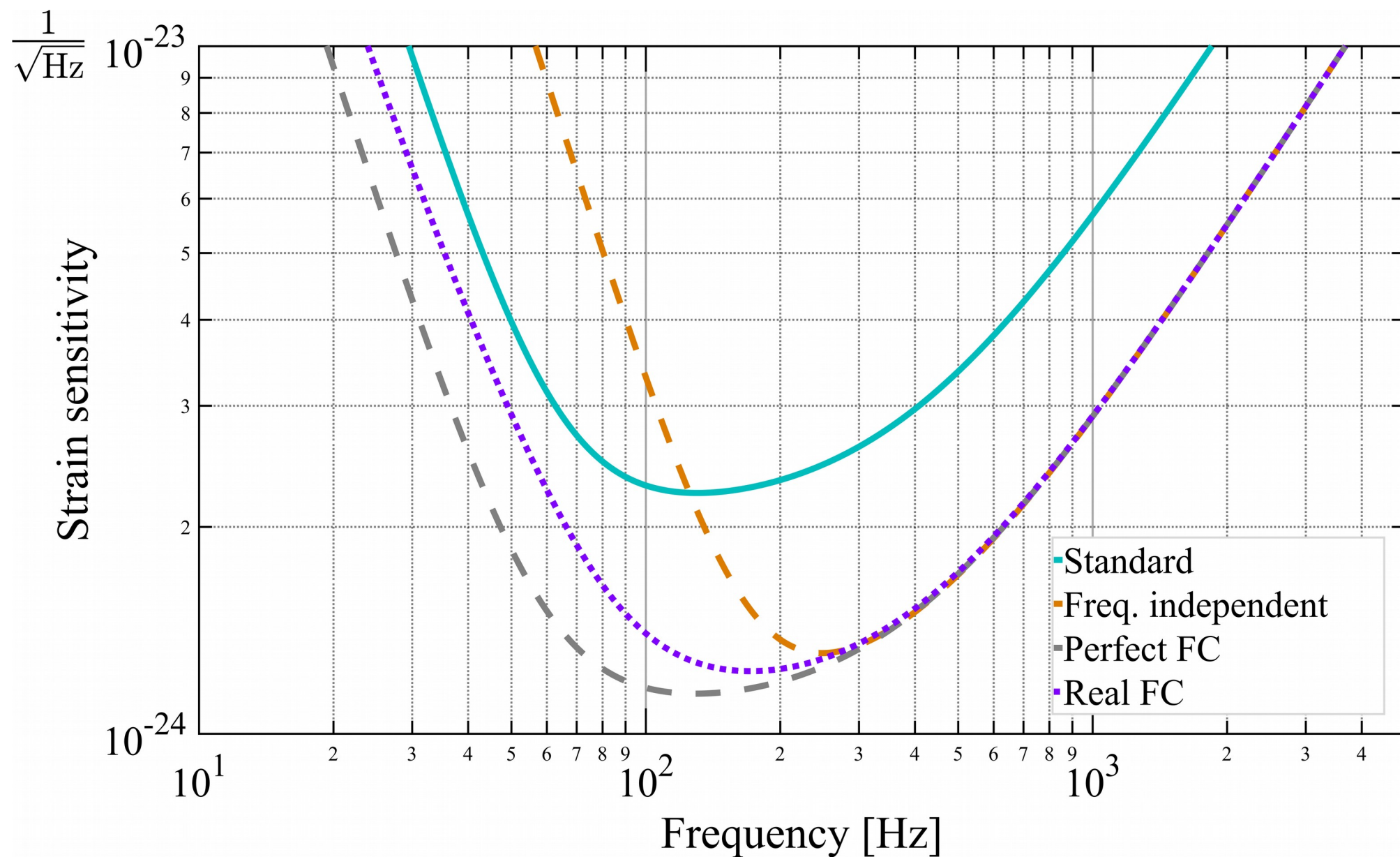
Loss = 17.1 %, phase noise = 1.3 mrad RMS



# The anti-squeezing problem



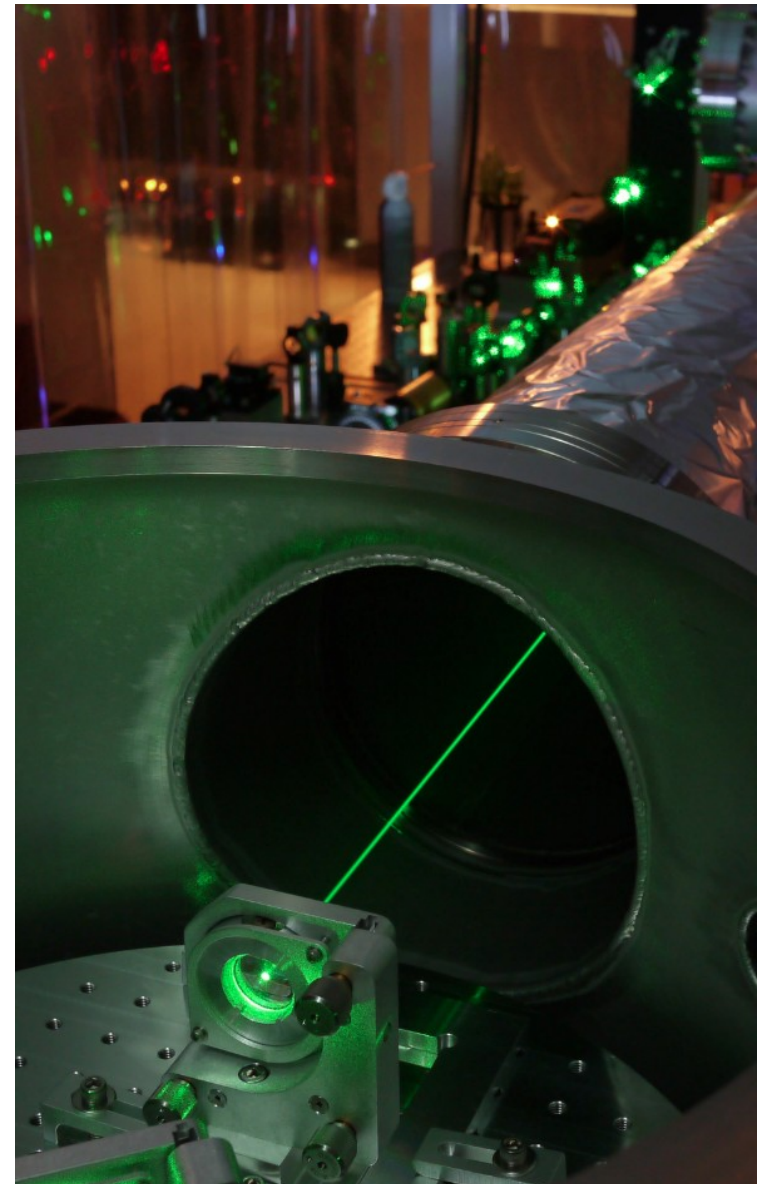
# The anti-squeezing problem

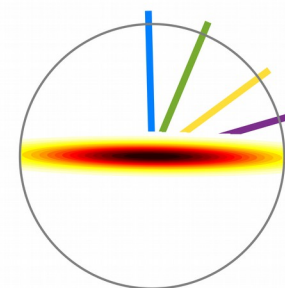
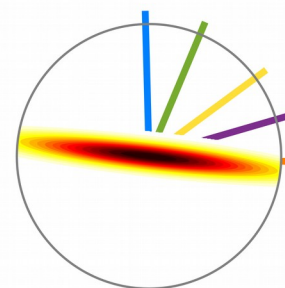
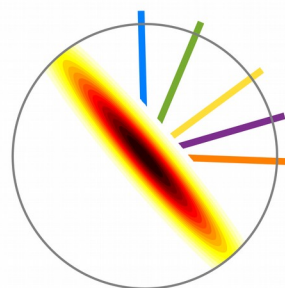
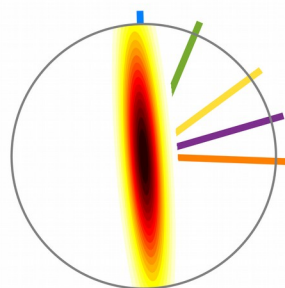
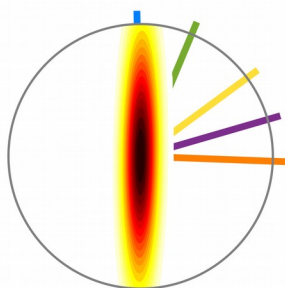
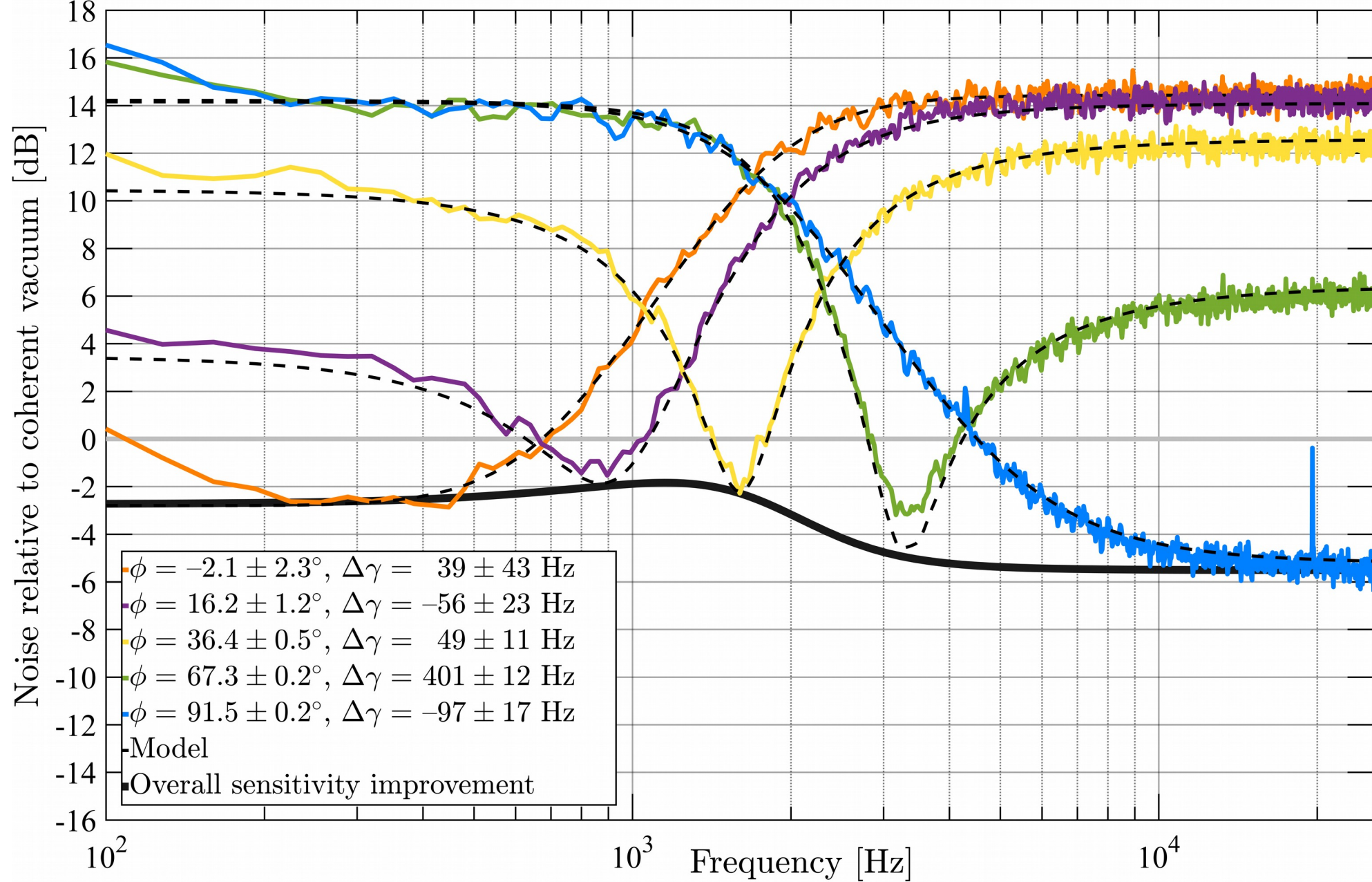




# Filter cavity

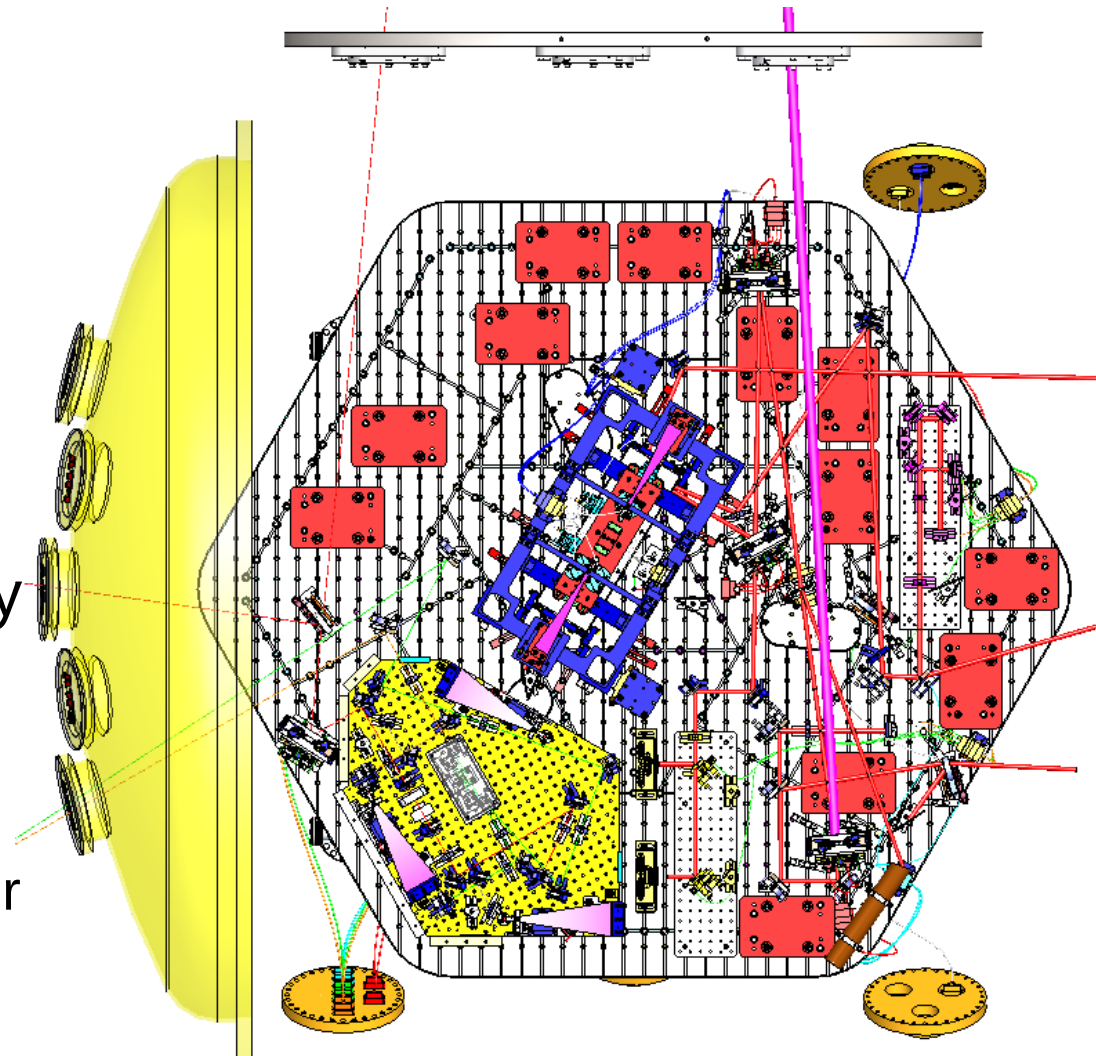
- Quantify and extrapolate losses
  - Isogai et al., Opt. Exp. Vol. 21, Issue 24, pp. 30114 (2013)
- Modelled noise sources
  - Kwee et al. Phys. Rev. D 90, 062006 (2014)
- Audio-band rotation with 2m cavity
  - Oelker et al. PRL 116, 041102 (2016)





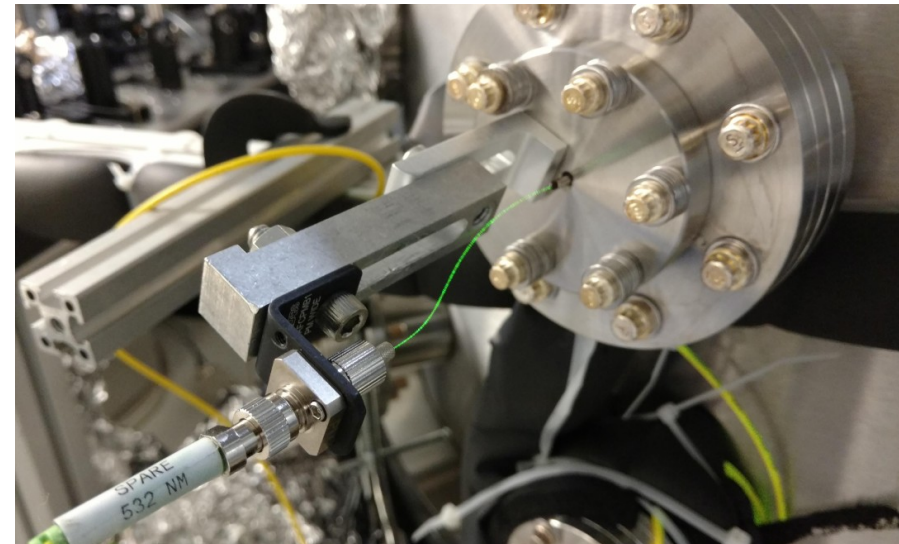
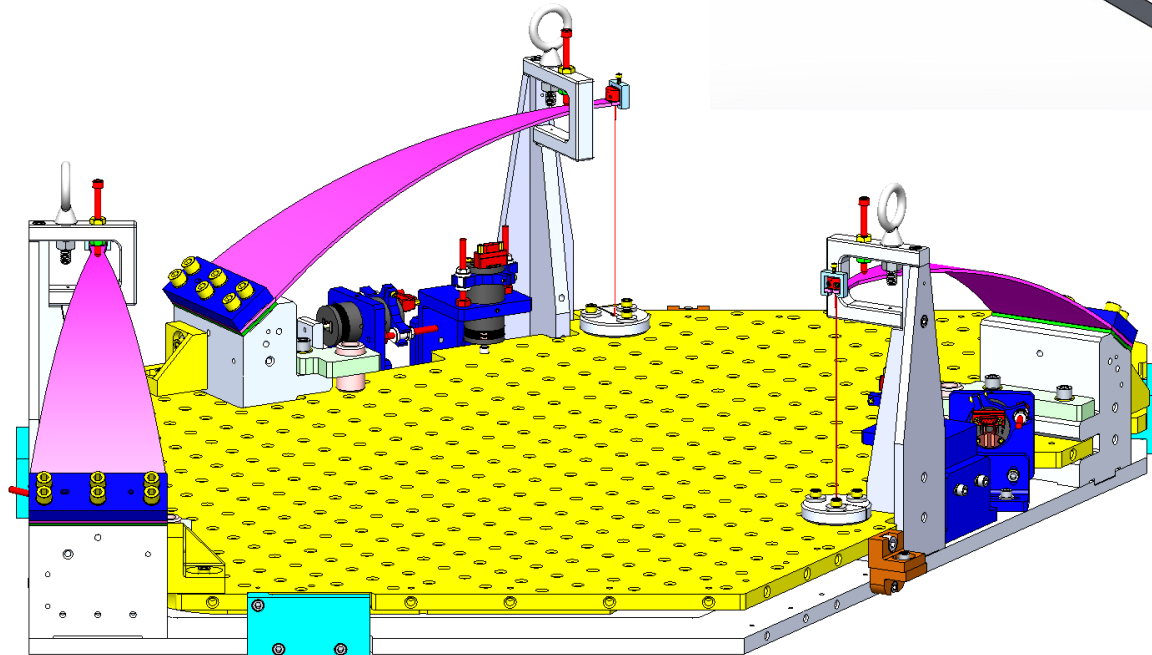
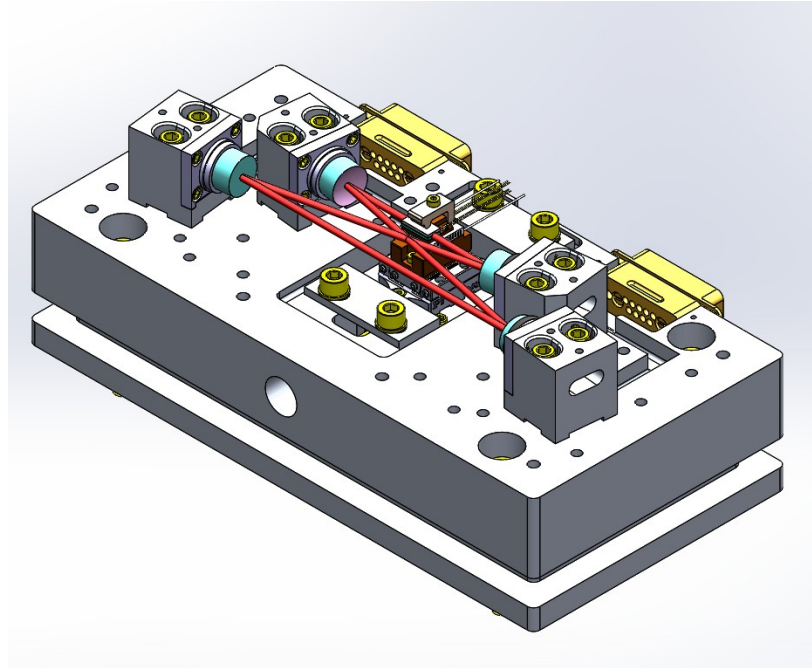
# Toward squeezing in aLIGO

- Three activities
  - A new squeezed light source
    - In vacuum
    - Suspended
    - Fibre coupled
  - Investigating 16 m filter cavity
    - Accommodated within existing vacuum system
    - No low-f improvement but research is applicable to longer cavities
    - Integrate with squeezer
  - Active wavefront control

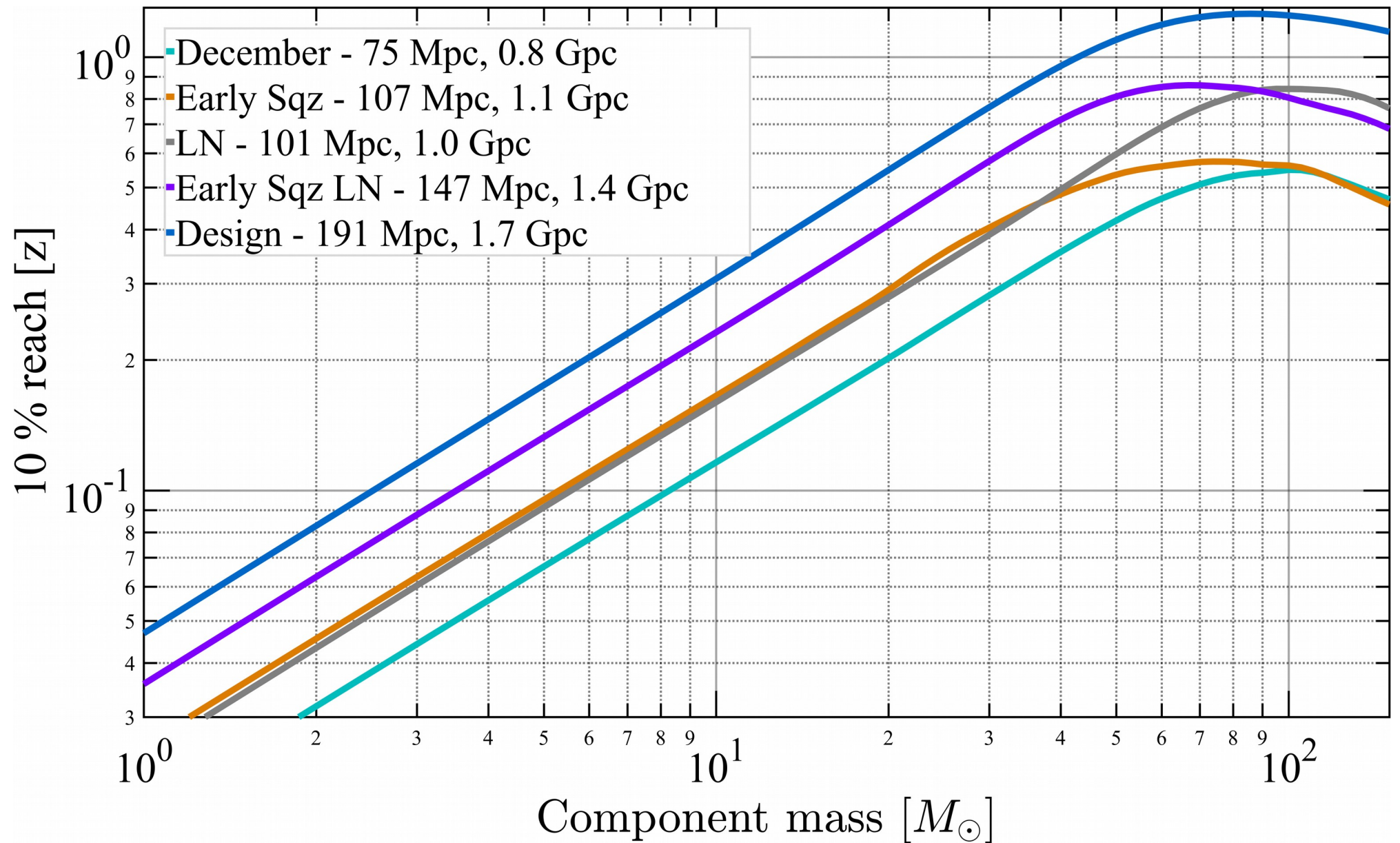




# Suspension, OPO & Fibres

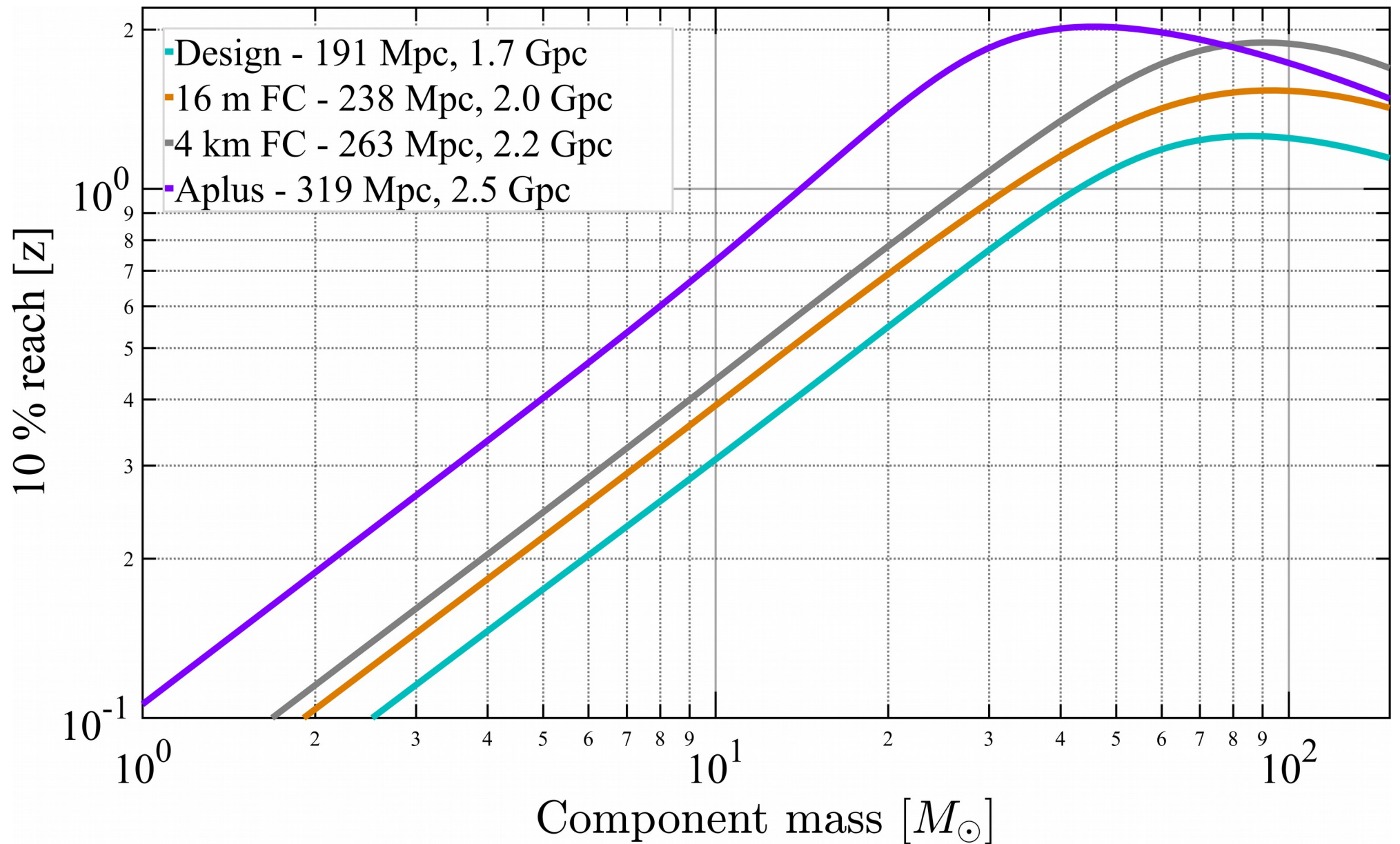


# Binary coalescence reach



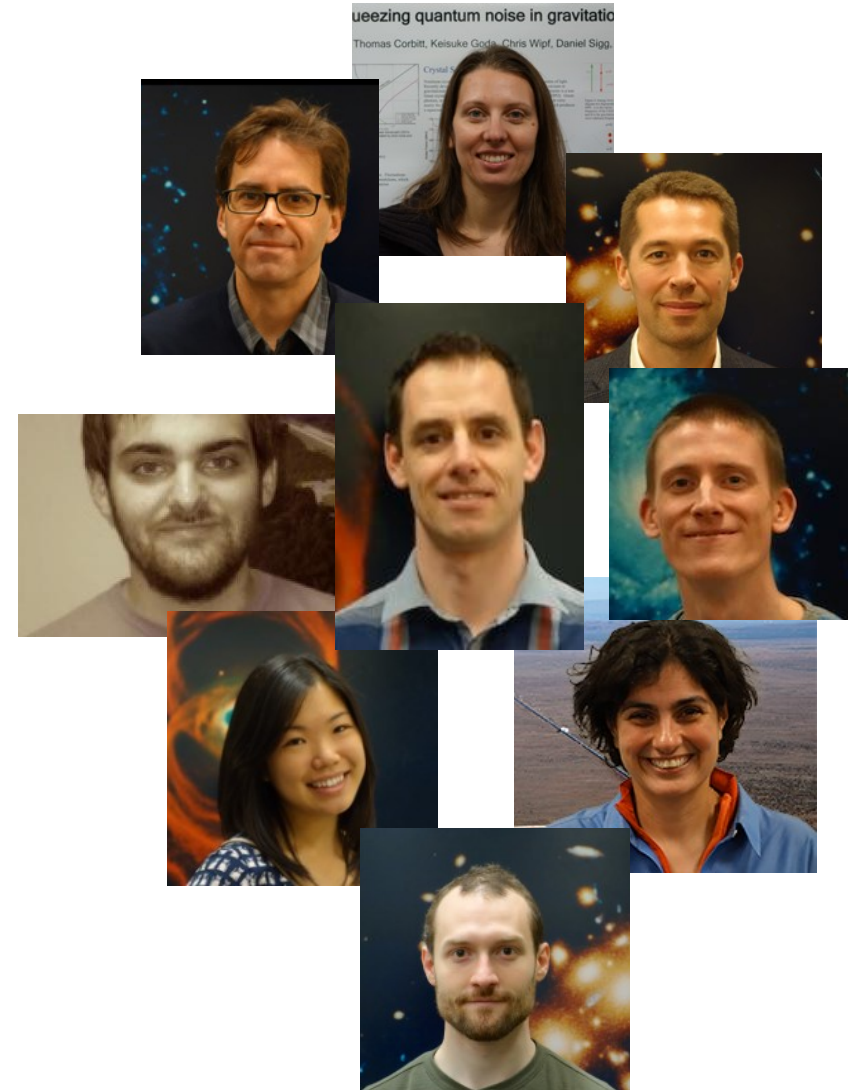


# Binary coalescence reach



# Summary

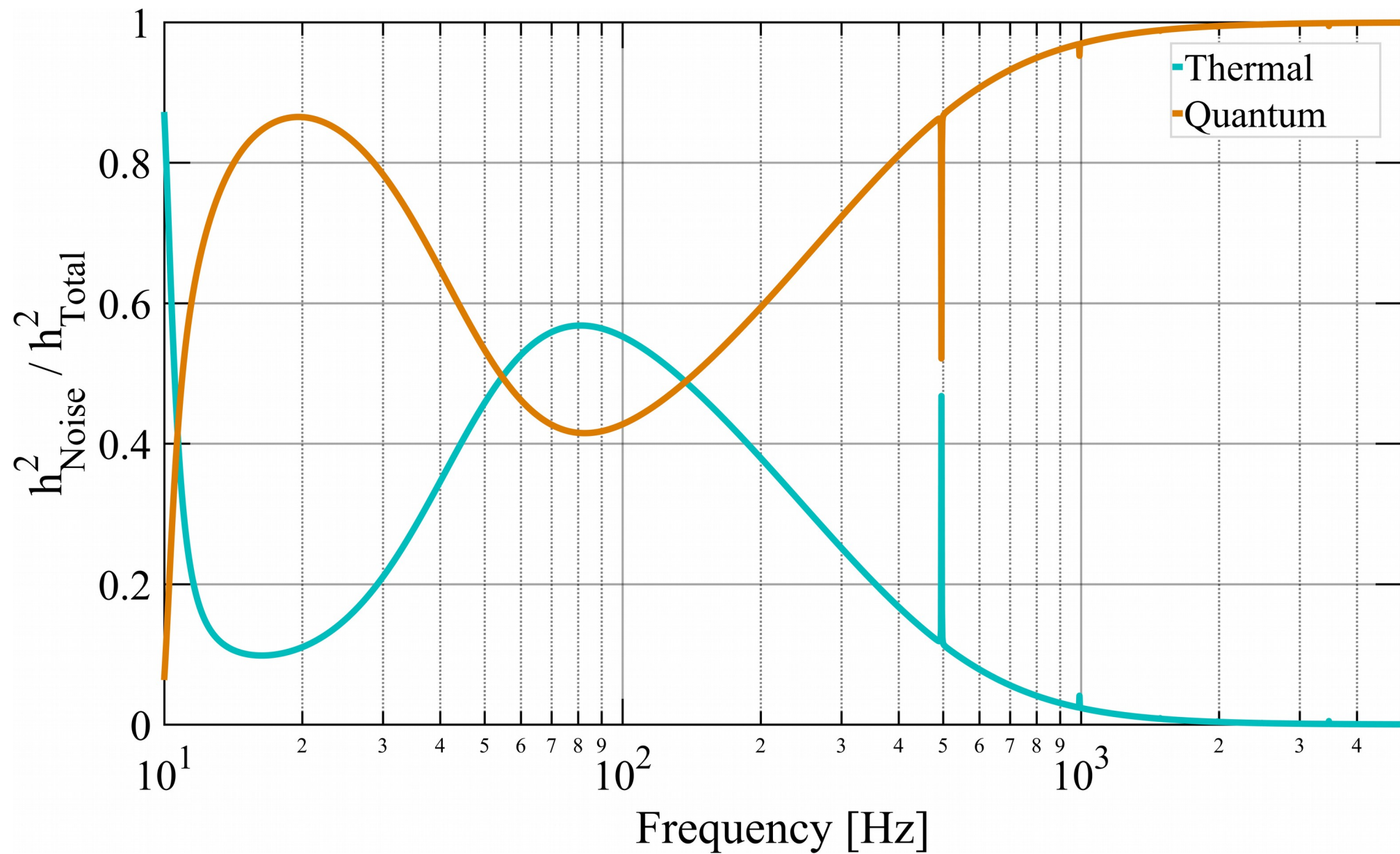
- Squeezing mature
- Enables all other upgrades
- Clear path forward
- Working to make squeezing available during/after O2



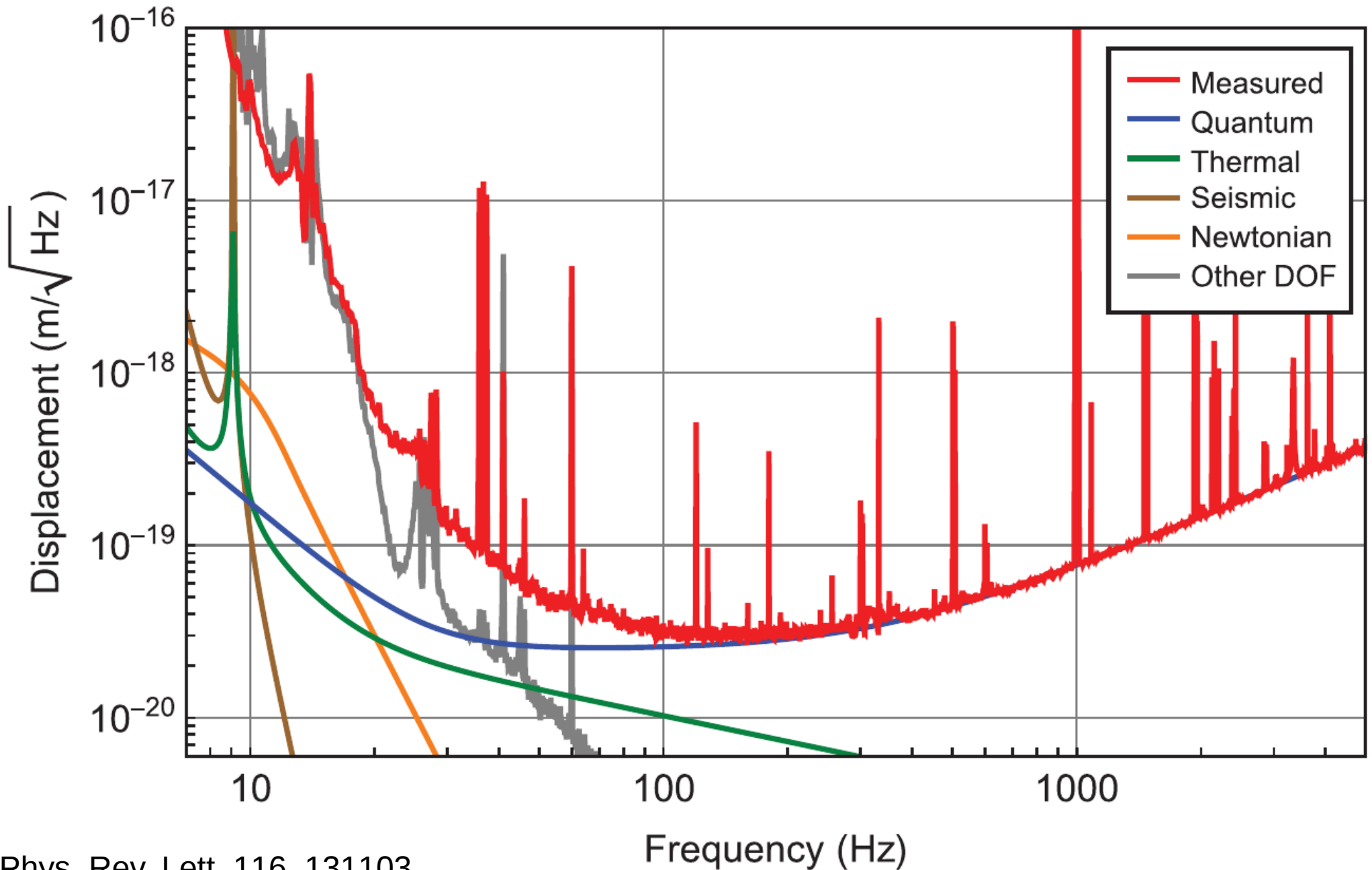
John Miller, Peter Fritschel, Eric Oelker, Lisa Barsotti, Fabrice Matichard, Alvaro Fernandez, Romain Fetick, Nergis Mavalvala, Matthew Evans, Maggie Tse, Lee McCuller

Extra slides

# Fraction of noise power



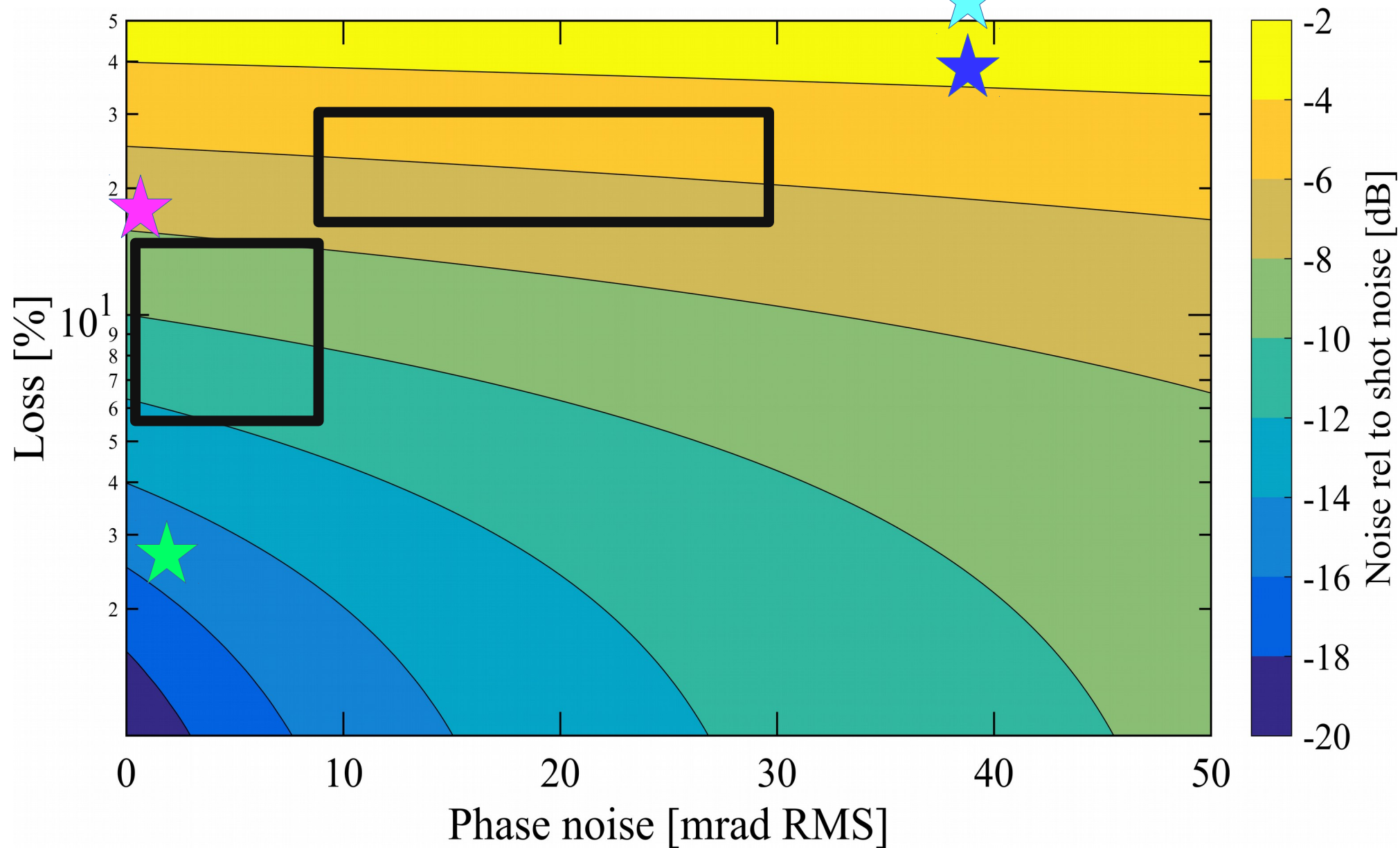
# Noise budget



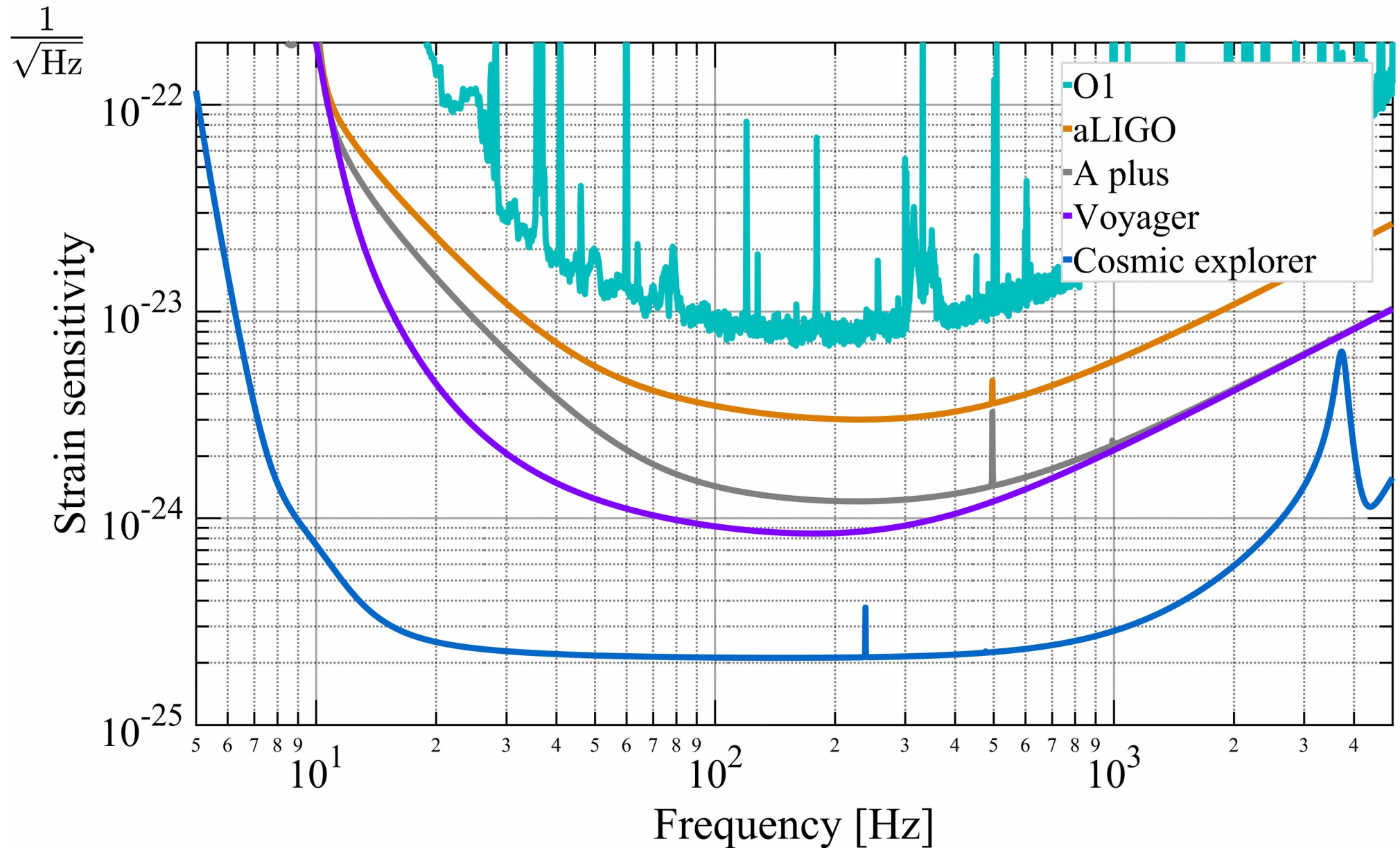


- ★ Oelker 2016
- ★ Vahlbruch 2016
- ★ H1
- ★ GEO600

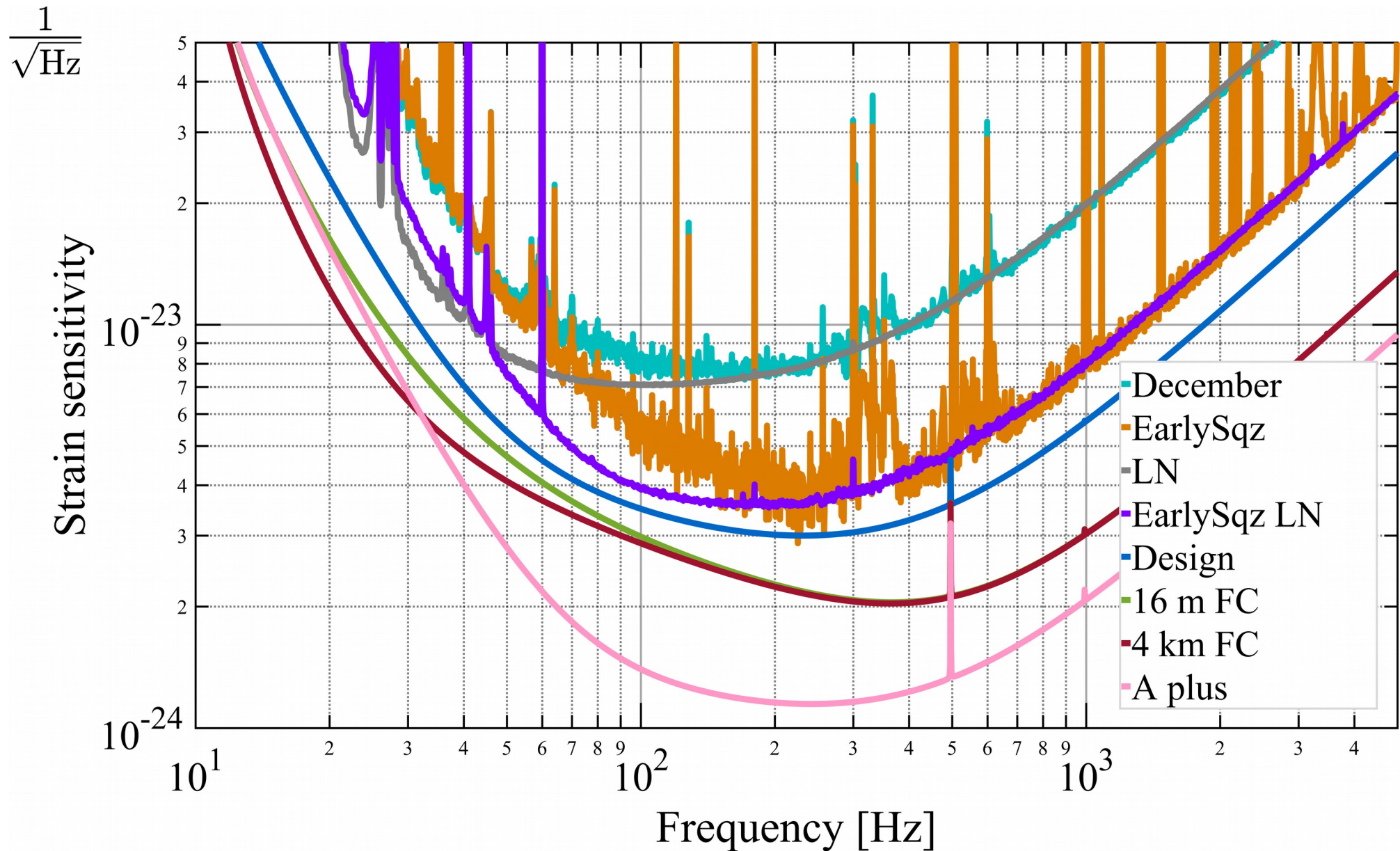
# Context



# Beyond aLIGO

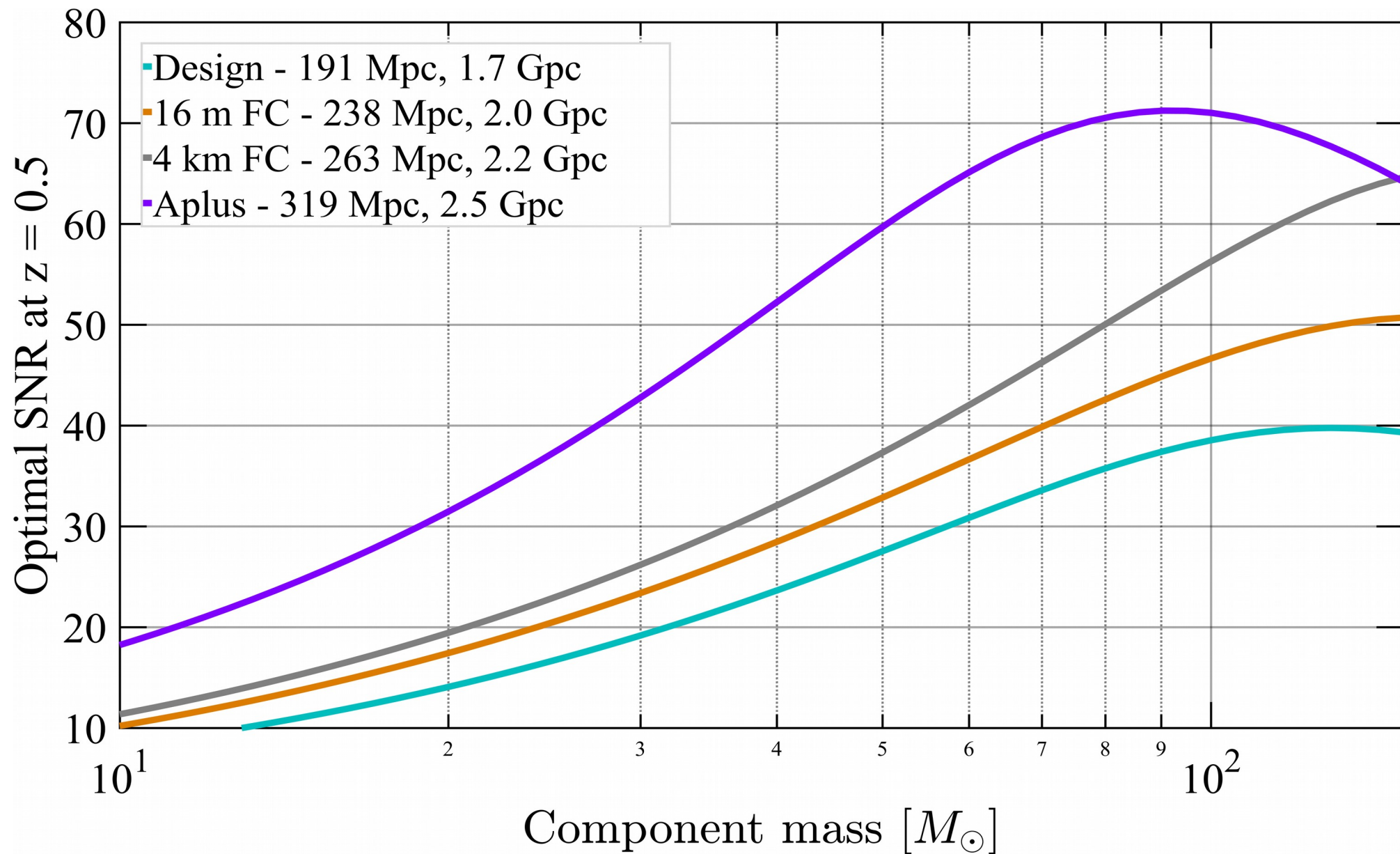


# Equivalent strain noise





# Maximum SNR

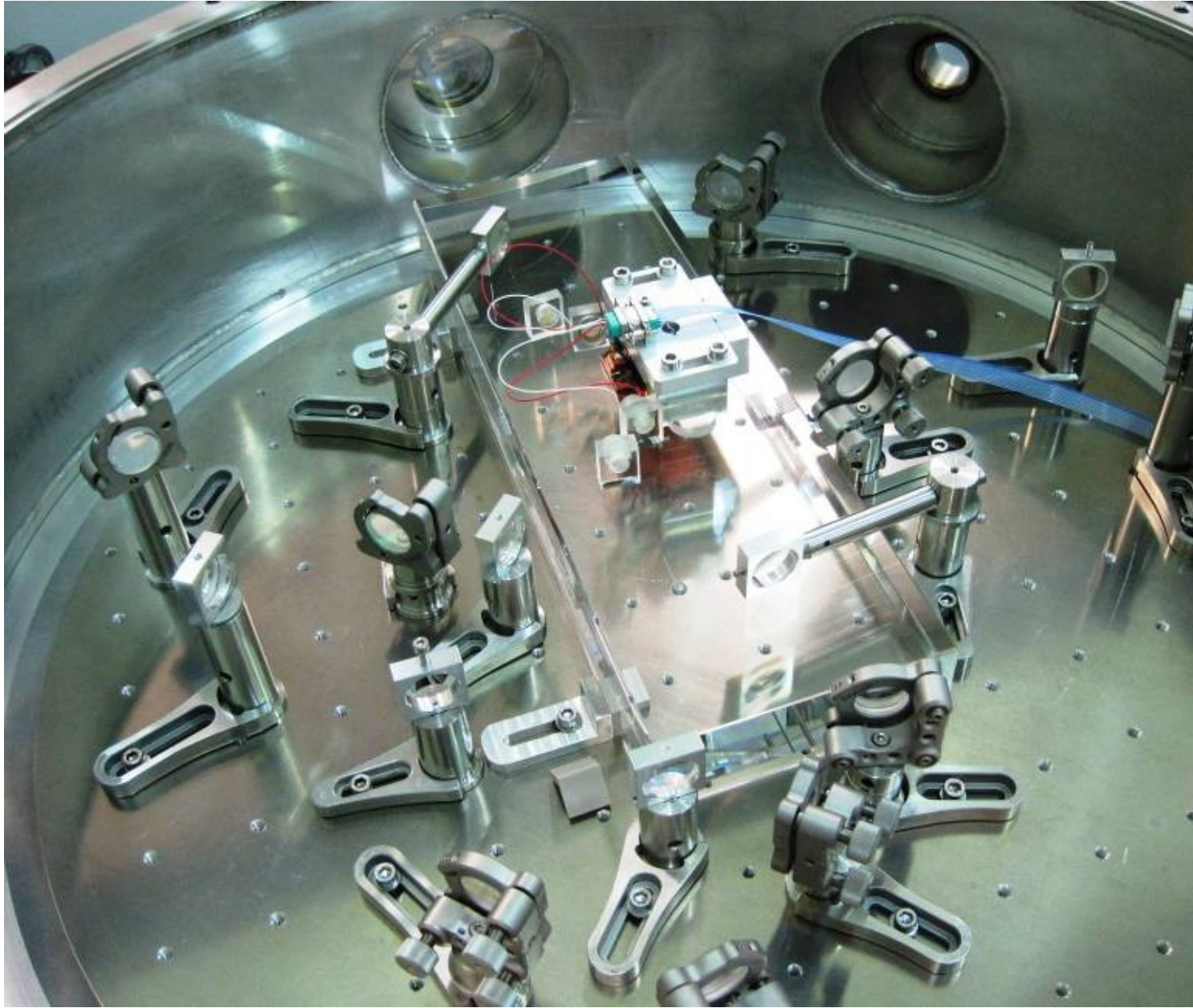


Parameter	Symbol	Value
Filter cavity length	$L_{\text{fc}}$	16 m
Filter cavity half-bandwidth	$\gamma_{\text{fc}}$	$2\pi \times 61.4$ Hz
Filter cavity detuning	$\Delta\omega_{\text{fc}}$	$2\pi \times 48$ Hz
Filter cavity input mirror transmissivity	$t_{\text{in}}^2$	66.3 ppm
Filter cavity losses	$\Lambda_{\text{rt}}^2$	16 ppm
Injection losses	$\Lambda_{\text{inj}}^2$	5%
Readout losses	$\Lambda_{\text{ro}}^2$	5%
Mode-mismatch losses (squeezer-filter cavity)	$\Lambda_{\text{mmFC}}^2$	2%
Mode-mismatch losses (squeezer-local oscillator)	$\Lambda_{\text{mmLO}}^2$	5%
Frequency-independent phase noise (RMS)	$\delta\zeta$	30 mrad
Filter cavity length noise (RMS)	$\delta L_{\text{fc}}$	0.3 pm
Injected squeezing	$\sigma_{\text{dB}}$	9.1 dB

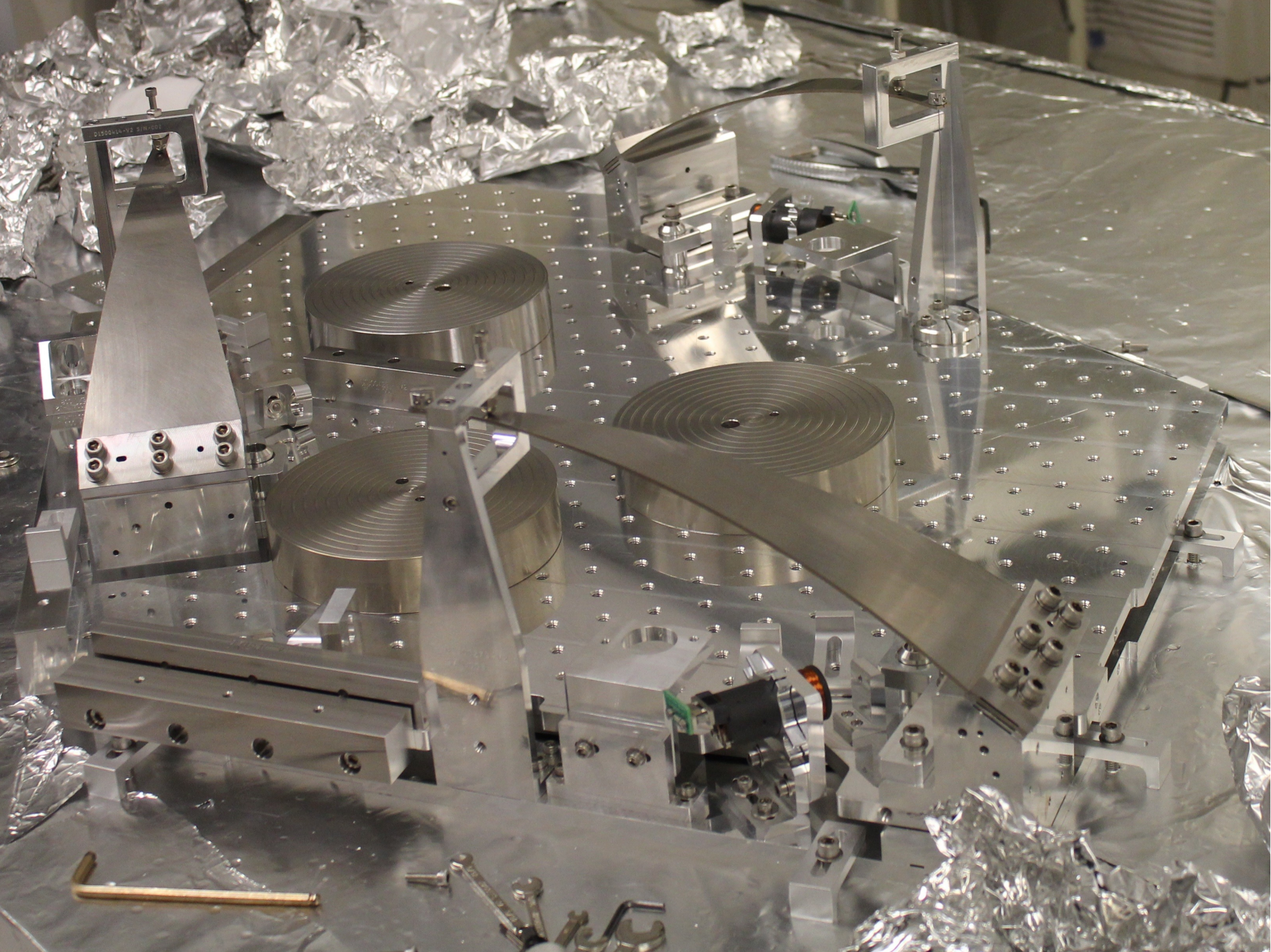
- Phys. Rev. D 90, 062006 (2014)



# In-vacuum squeezing









# Loss/phase noise budget

Source of Loss	Value (%)
----------------	-----------

OPO escape efficiency	$2 \pm 1$
Propagation losses	$1 \pm 0.2$
95% homodyne visibility	$10 \pm 0.5$
Photodiode quantum efficiency	$5 \pm 3$

<b>Total efficiency</b>	$\eta = 0.83 \pm 0.03$
-------------------------	------------------------

Source of Phase Noise	Value (mrad)
-----------------------	--------------

OPO detuning noise	$0.35 \pm 0.1$
OPO control sidebands	$0.35 \pm 0.1$
SHG length noise	$1 \pm 0.3$
CLF shot noise	$0.9 \pm 0.3$

<b>Total phase noise</b>	$\theta_{\text{rms}} = 1.4 \pm 0.5$
--------------------------	-------------------------------------

# Loss

Loss Source	Estimated	Projected
OPO	2%	2%
Squeezing injection optics	1%	1%
Squeezing injection Faraday	3% - 5%	0% - 2%
Output Faraday in Reverse	3% - 5%	1% - 2%
Mode matching (squeezed beam to interferometer)	4% - 6%	1% - 2%
Alignment fluctuations (squeezed beam to interferometer)	0% - 1%	0% - 1%
Total injection losses	10% - 18%	5 % - 9%
Output Faraday	3% - 5%	1% - 2%
OMC transmission	3% - 6%	1% - 2%
Mode matching (interferometer to OMC)	4% - 6%	2% - 3%
Photo-detector	1%	1%
Total readout losses	10% to 17%	5% - 9%
<b>Total losses</b>	<b>20% - 32%</b>	<b>9% - 17%</b>