

<u>SPI</u> <u>~ Suspension-Point Interferometer ~</u>



• Original idea is by R.Drever [shown in a book, 1991]

- Experiment by Y.Aso [PLA 2004]
- Extended interpretation as "Suspension Platform Interferometer" [Caltech 40m, Hannover 10m, etc.]

Number of benefits:

- ease the lock acquisition
- isolate heat-link vibration
- reduce the rms motion
- reduce seismic noise



Isolation of the heat-link vibration

[Aso 06]



Main reason to accommodate SPI in LCGT (there are alternative plans, though)

Rigidity of SPI



- In principle, no seismic noise in MIF
- In practice, 1-10% common mode will remain
- Sensing noise may limit the rigidity of SPI

Common-mode rejection



Mostly due to the length difference

Shot noise of SPI



SPI shot noise won't limit the sensitivity (even with 1/100 of the MIF power)

Experimental demonstration



Improvement of the sensitivity with SPI

[Aso 06]

Issues on SPI

- Vertical coupling and VSPI
- Alignment of SPI and MIF
- Improvement of CMRR
- Xylophone with SPI

Vertical-motion coupling



- SPI doesn't help reducing vertical-horizontal couplings
- There is an idea of VSPI (Vertical SPI)



Co-alignment problem

If we do not want to use a strong actuator in MIF, we cannot align the MIF mirrors independently from SPI.



These options may degrade the CMRR

Improvement of CMRR



Fiber + Magnetic (Hybrid suspension system)

Imbalance ∆I is cancelled by adding acceleration ∆g

Residual common-mode motion may be suppressed to 1e-3~1e-5



Xylophone with SPI

- Top stage: MF 10-100Hz
 - Low mirror thermal noise High power
- Mid stage: HF 100-10kHz
 - Extremely high power Low optical loss + squeezing
- Bottom stage: LF 1-10Hz

Low power + very low temperature Low suspension thermal noise

Discussions about SPI in LCGT

- Comparing with <u>alternative plans</u>
 - thinner heat links (heat-link noise)
 - green laser (lock acquisition)
 - better isolation (seismic noise)
- Co-alignment problem
- Limited budget
- Still undecided to use SPI or not