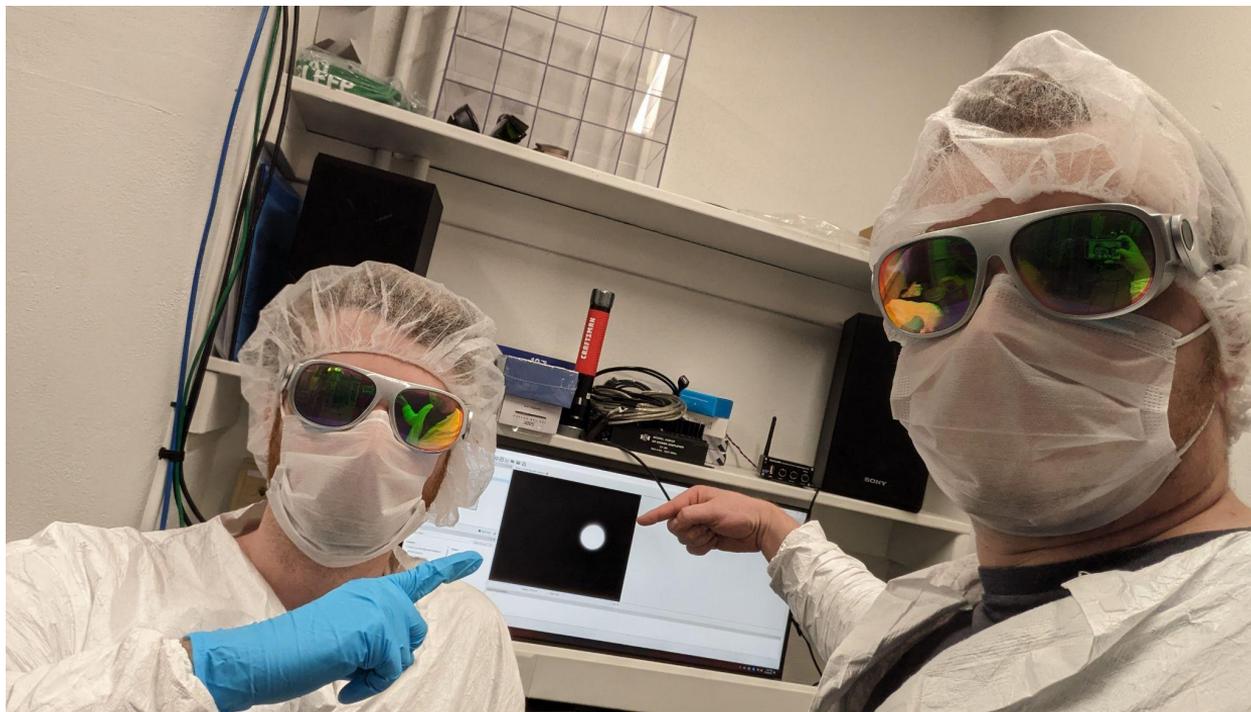


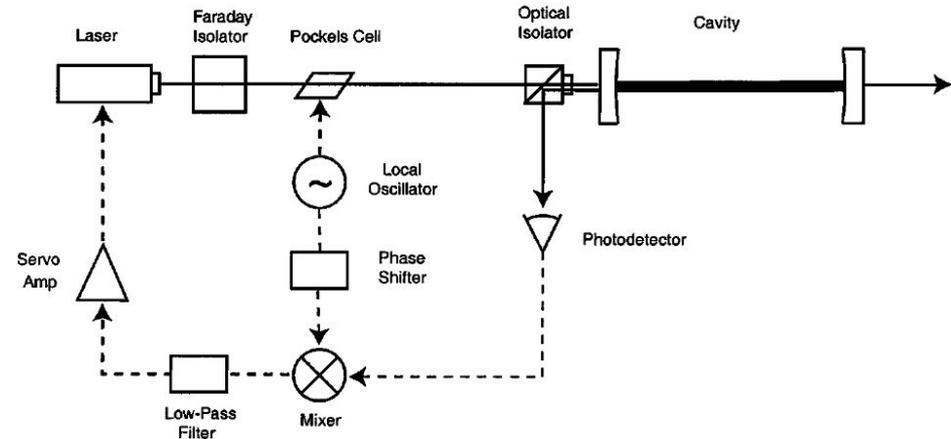
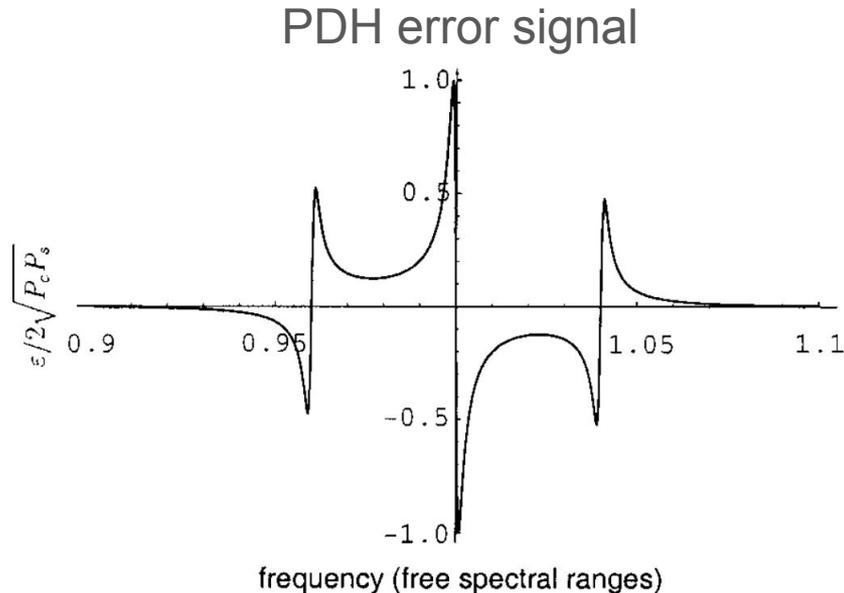
Transition slide

# Cavity control



# Review of PDH sensing

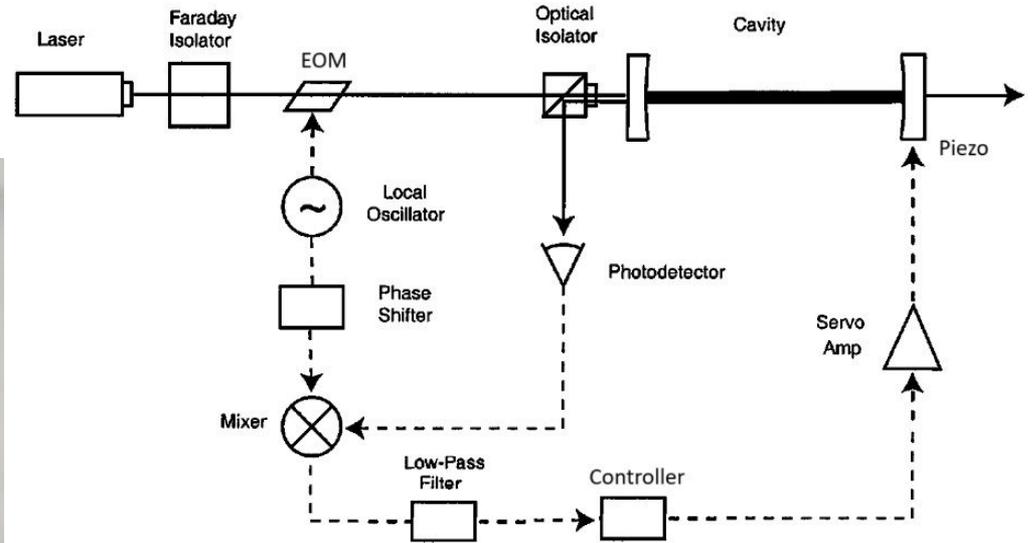
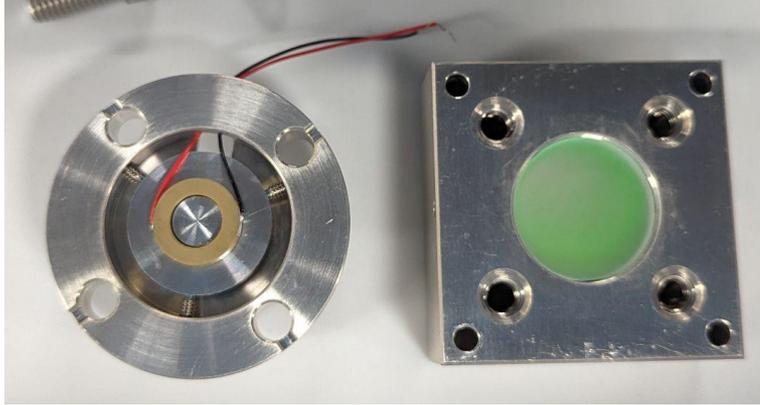
The Pound-Drever-Hall technique adds sidebands to the laser to measure the frequency offset between a laser and a cavity



Eric D. Black - An introduction to Pound-Drever-Hall laser frequency stabilization

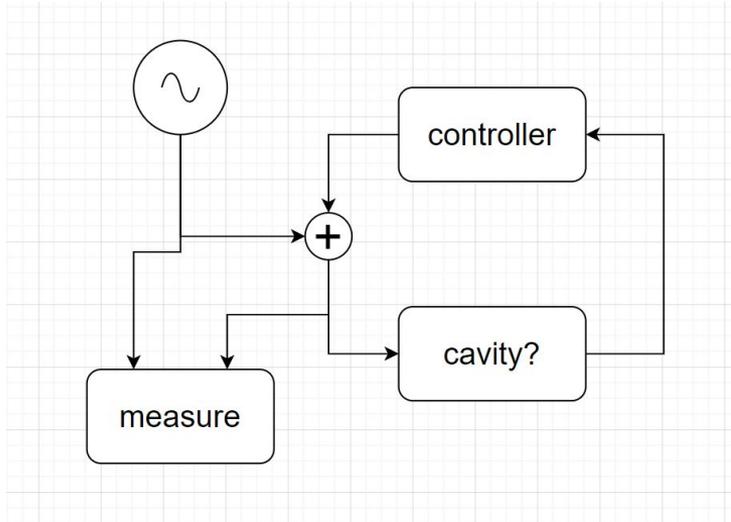
# Piezo actuation

-To match the frequency of 4 cavities to 1 laser, we must control the cavity lengths rather than the laser frequency

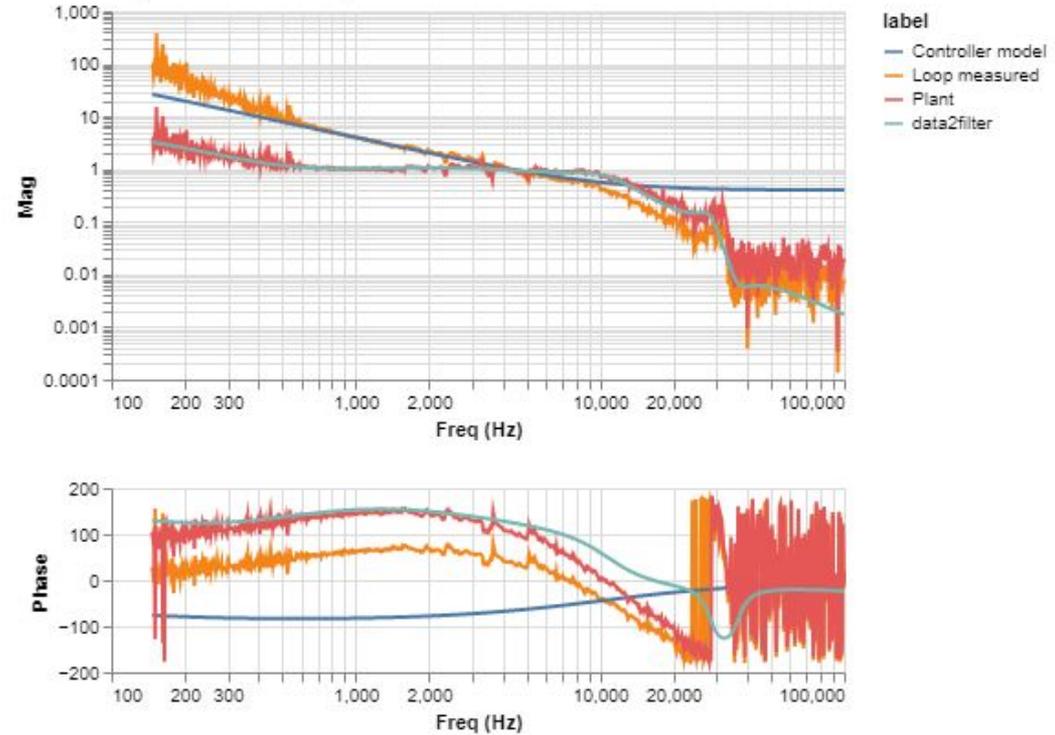


# System identification of a Cavity

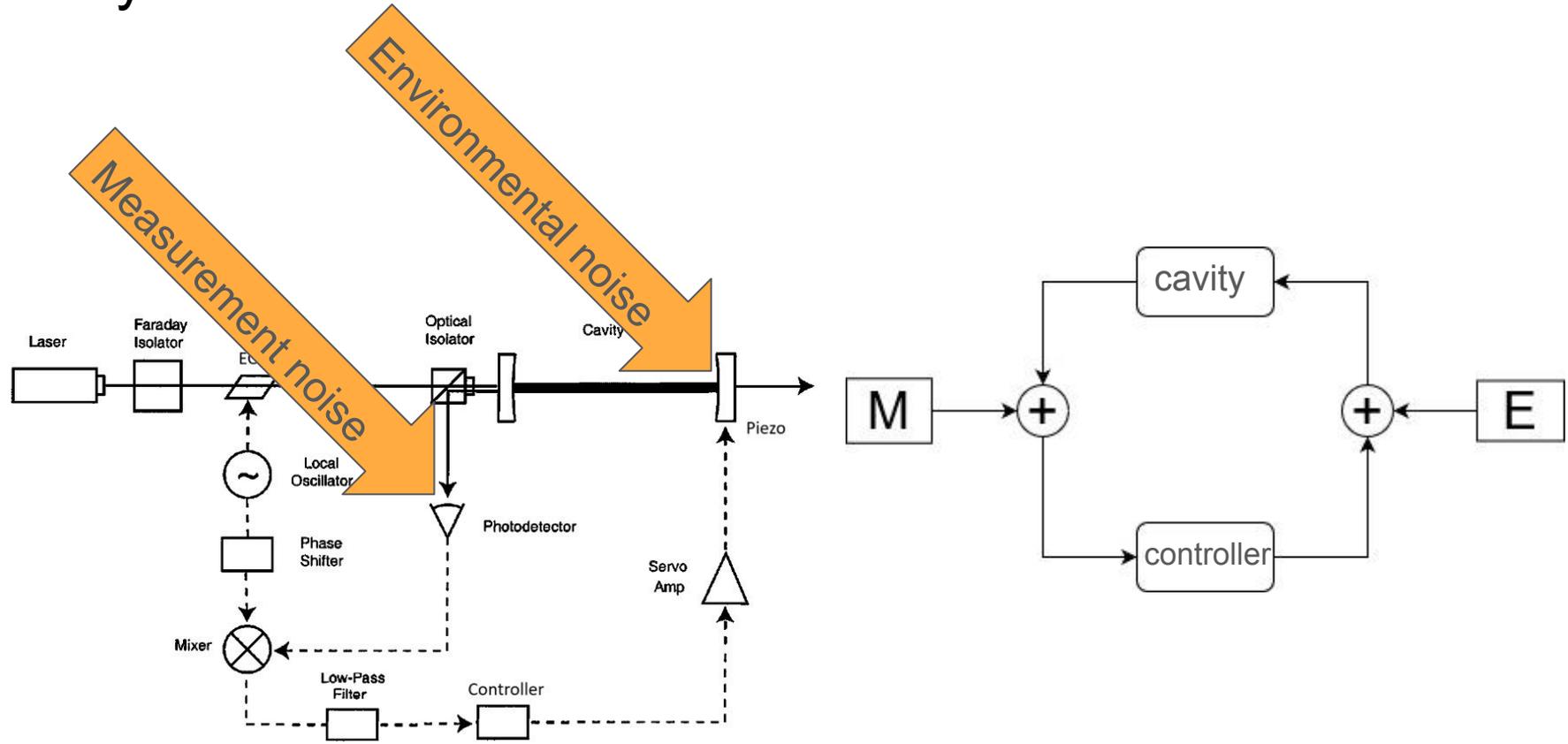
A swept sin is injected to drive the piezo and the response of the error signal is measured.



Filter Cavity Transfer Function, ThorLabs Piezo



# Full system model and noise sources

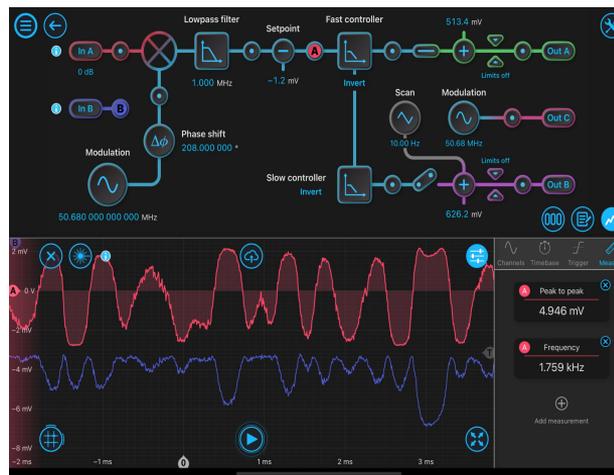


# Controller synthesis

## Analog PID

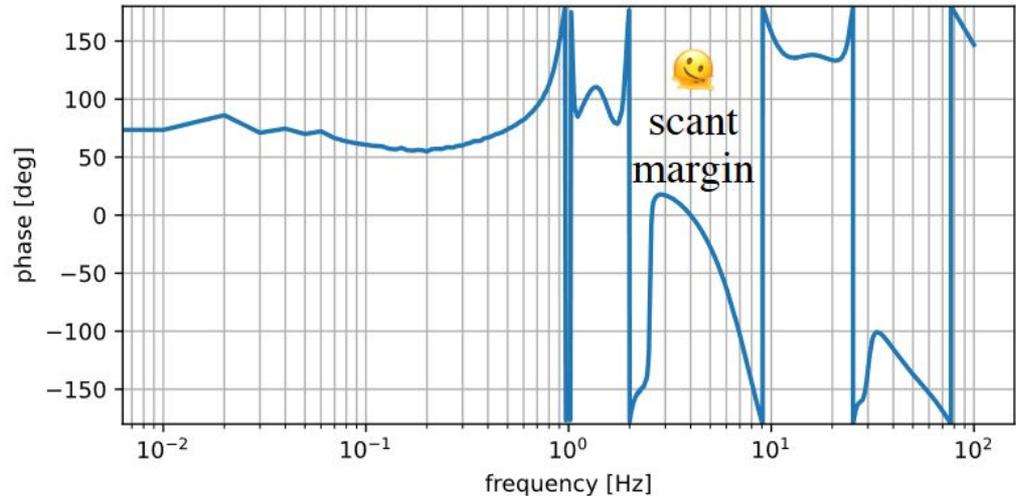
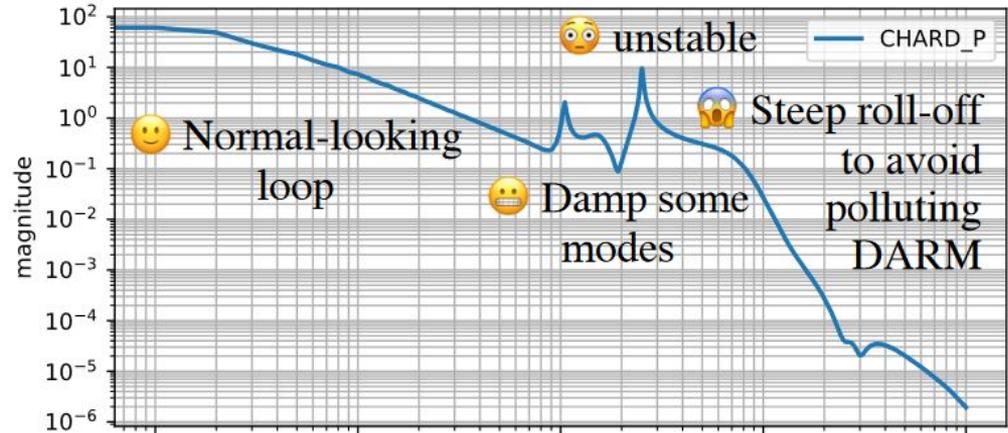
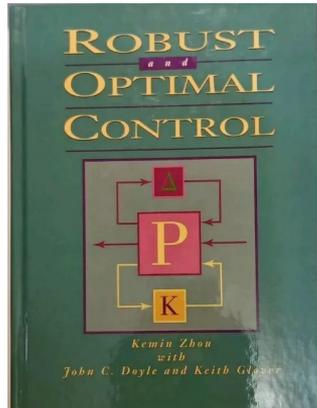


## Digital PID - Moku laser lock box



# Controller Synthesis

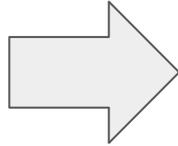
- increased performance from high order controllers designed with love
- robust and optimal control theory can automate this design



# Controller design: GQuEST specifications

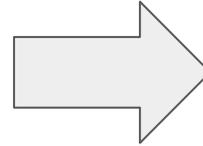
## GQuEST

- alignment of all 4 cavities to within a fraction of their bandwidth
- seismic noise, acoustic noise
- laser frequency noise



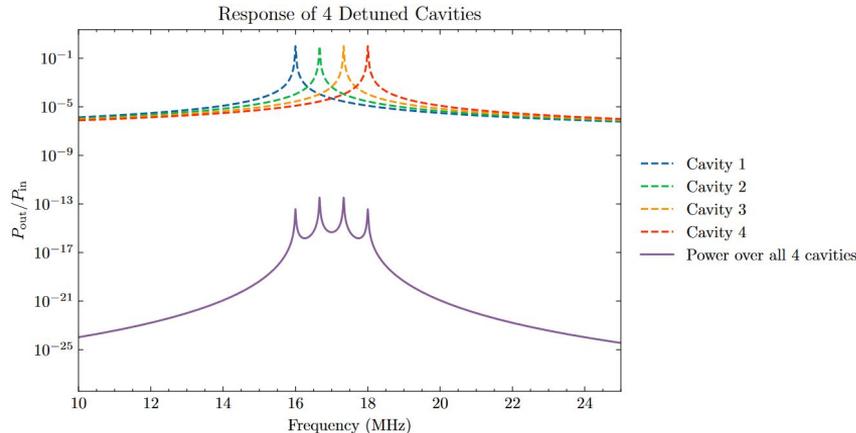
## Controller

- noise rejection
- open loop unity gain frequency



## Hardware

- sample rate
- input to output delay
- digital quantization noise
- filter complexity



# Controller implementation - FPGA

Digital implementation is flexible

FPGAs are fast (high sample rate, low delay)

Developed by Chris Stoughton and Javier Contreras



AMD/Xilinx Artix 7 FPGA with  
Logic-X ADC/DAC board

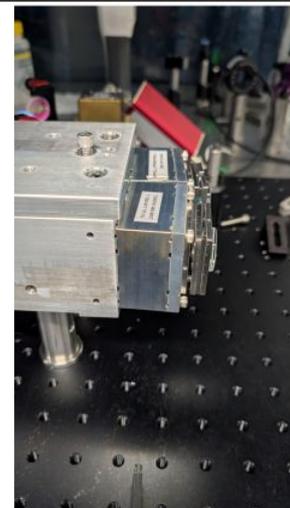
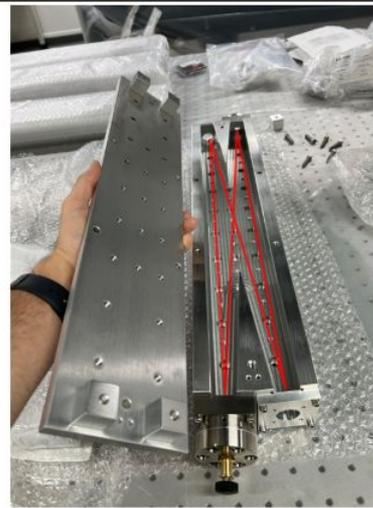
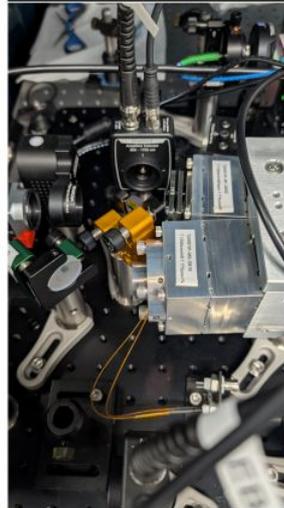
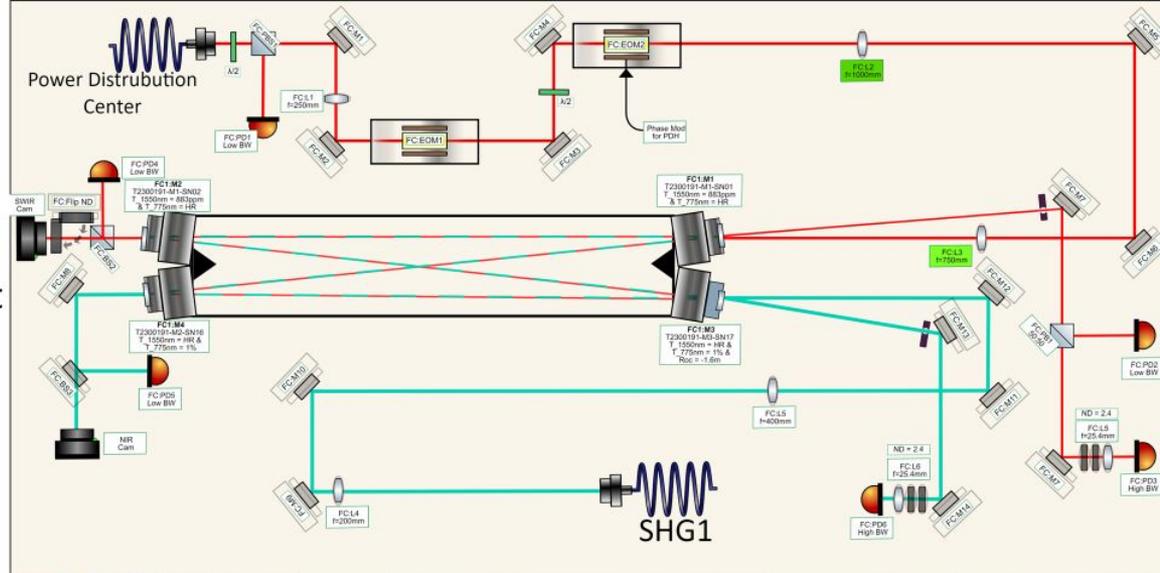
TRANSITION SLIDE

# What do we need to make this happen?

- What we need:
  - 4 cavities in series, >3000 F, 20 kHz BW.
  - Needs to pass the signal photons (on a common resonance).
  - Would like to avoid cavities in vacuum if possible.
  - >20 orders of carrier suppression.
- Challenges:
  - Control while in air.
  - Signal has almost no power (so how do we control the cavities).
  - High throughput (need low loss)/mechanical resonances/other experimental challenges.
- How do we prove this scheme will work?

# Current Layout in the Lab

- Bowtie cavity configuration. Cavity itself is a solid machined piece of metal.
- Cavity optics are mounted on Newport Flexture mounts.
- 6 orders of magnitude carrier suppression each – 4 cavities total
- 2.4m optical path length
- 42 kHz pass bandwidth
- Design finesse 3300
- Locking scheme is to use 775 nm light detuned at  $\epsilon_r = 17.6$  MHz using AOMs to shift and EOMs for PDH.
- PDH actuation on piezo mirrors. Mirrors are not glued but compressed in place with viton and SM1 rings.
- Begun diagnostics and characterizations of the cavities.

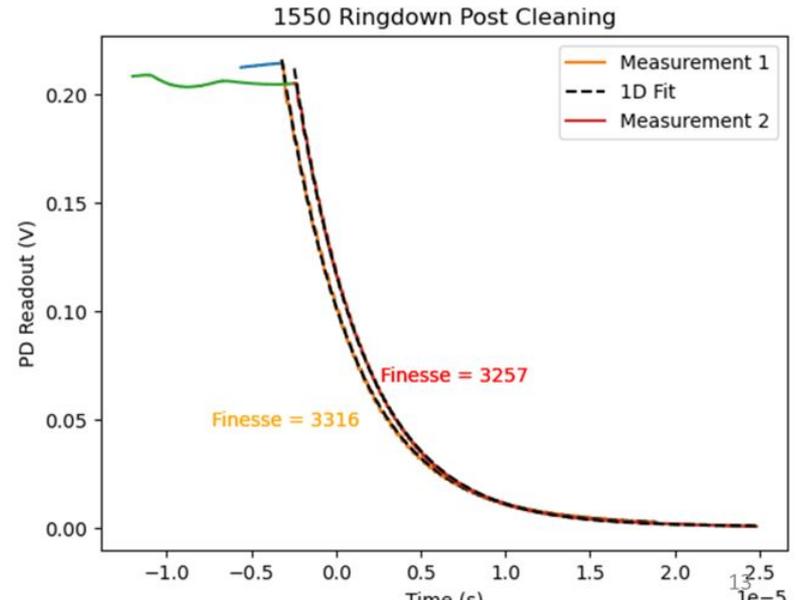
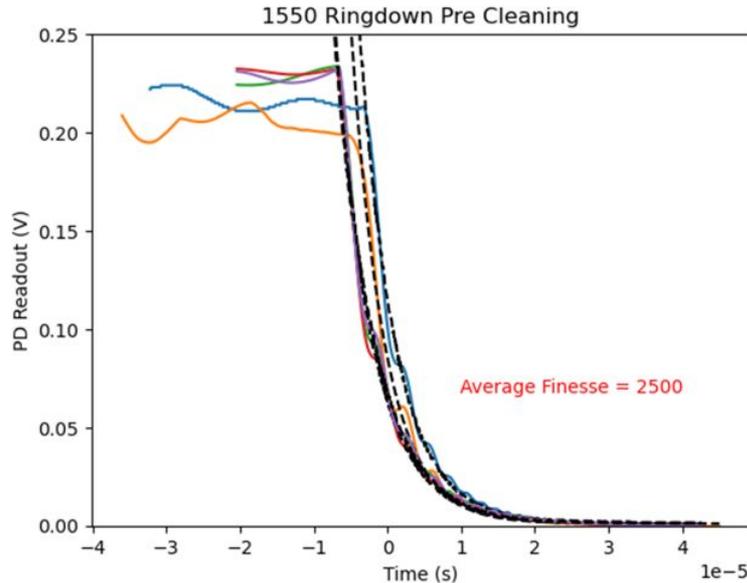




# Initial Measurements - Finesse

Initial measurement of  $F = 2500$ . Suspicion of optics just being dirty (Company: FiveNine Optics). Applied first contact to cavity mirrors and recovered alignment. Finesse now close to spec.

$$\tau_{\text{storage}} = \frac{2L_{\text{cavity}}\mathcal{F}}{\pi c} = \frac{\mathcal{F}}{\pi f_{\text{FSR}}}$$



# Initial Measurements – Power Suppression Single Cavity

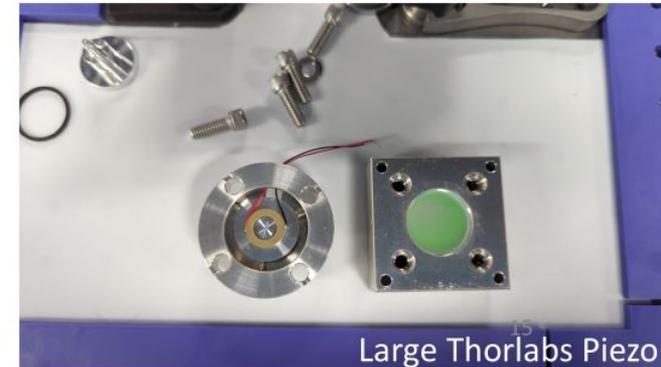
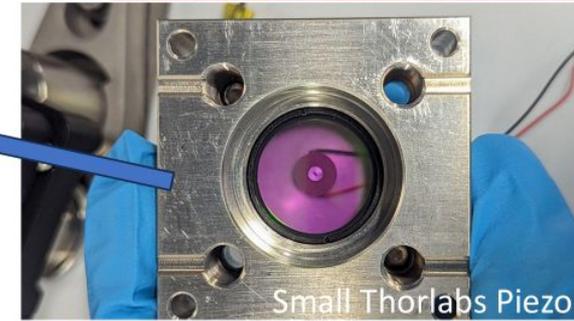
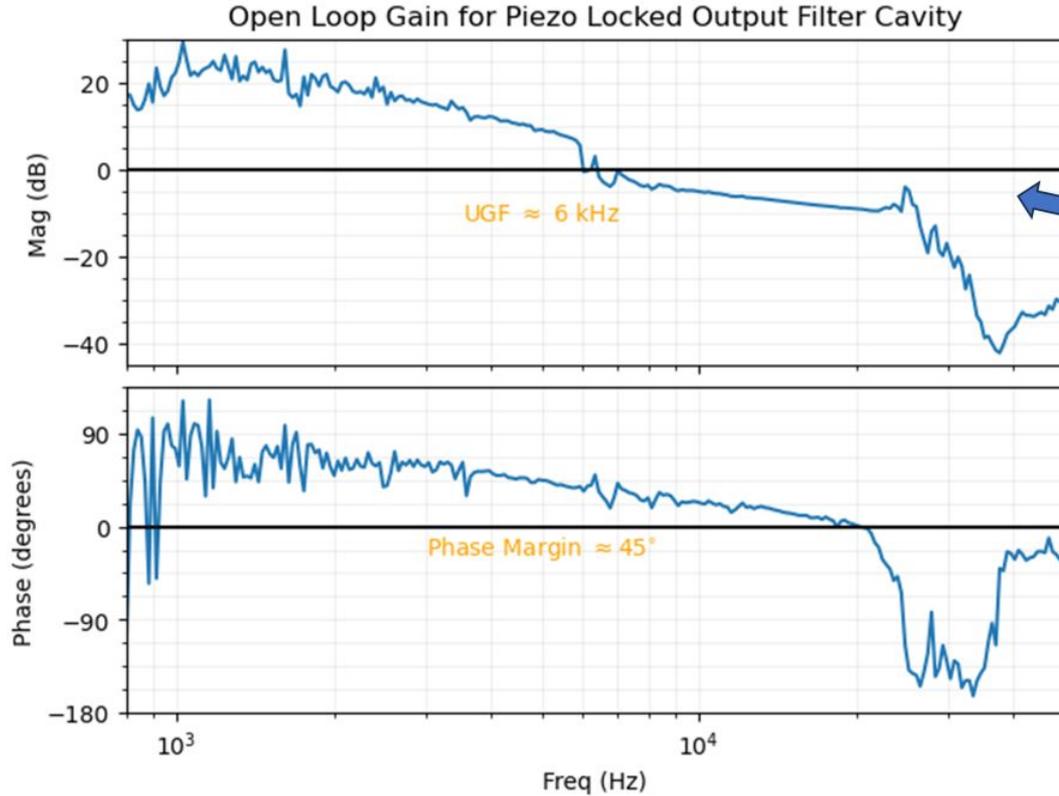
- Process:

- 1) Lock Cavity on 775 nm light.
- 2) Shift AOM frequency so that 1550 nm and 775 nm light are coresonant.
- 3) Measure 1550 nm power when coresonant and minimally coresonant.
- 4)  $> 3 * 10^5$  suppression of 0,0 (performed before cleaning the optics)



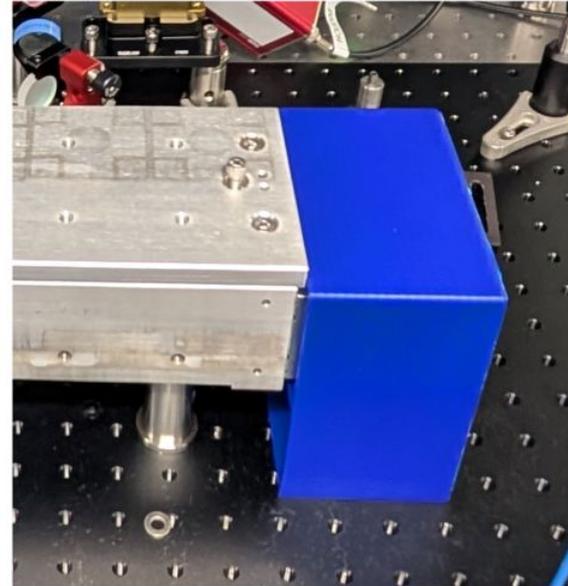
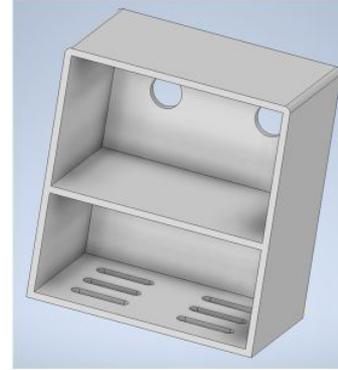
Scan using laser over full a FSR

# Initial Measurements - Cavity Control with Piezo

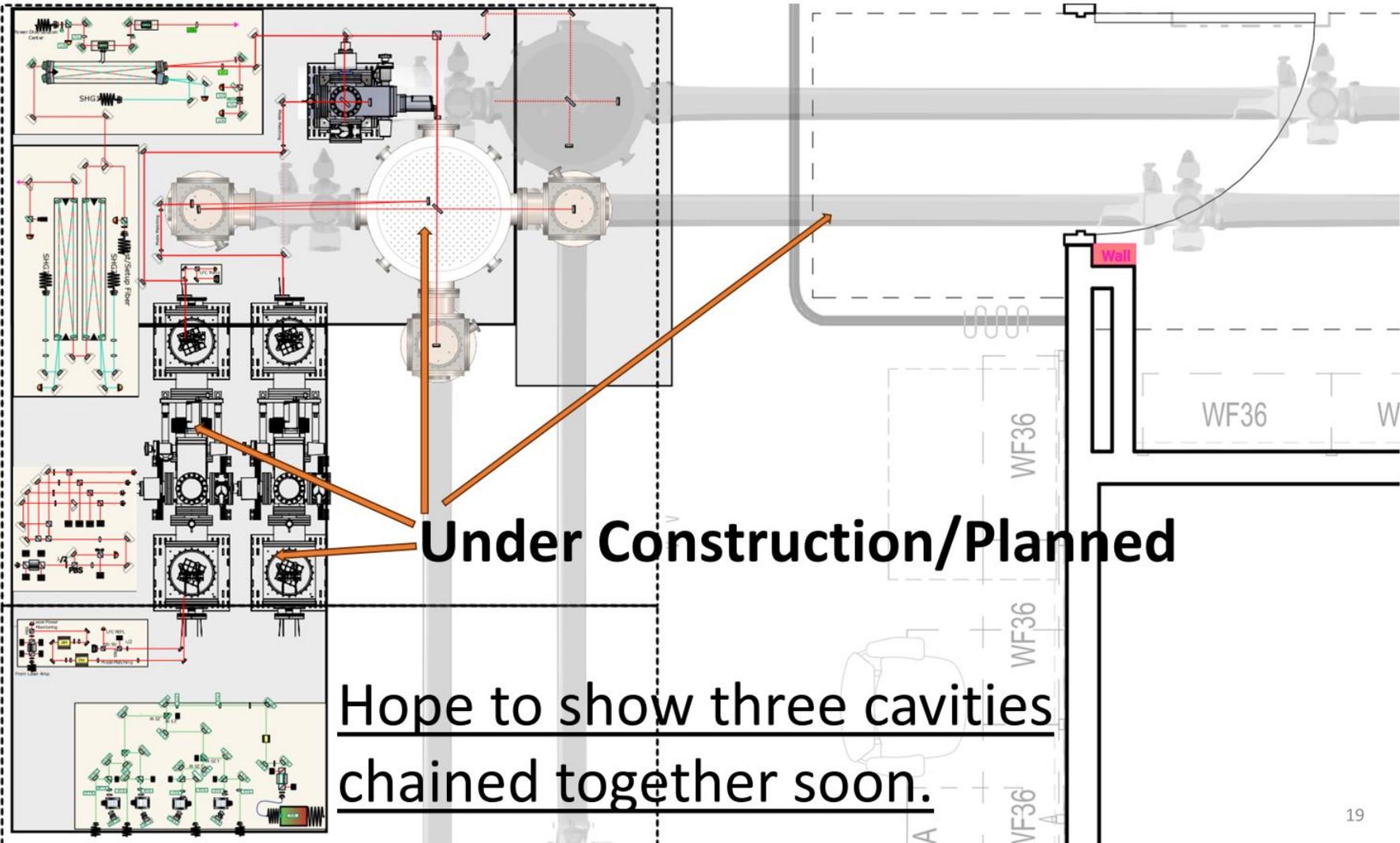


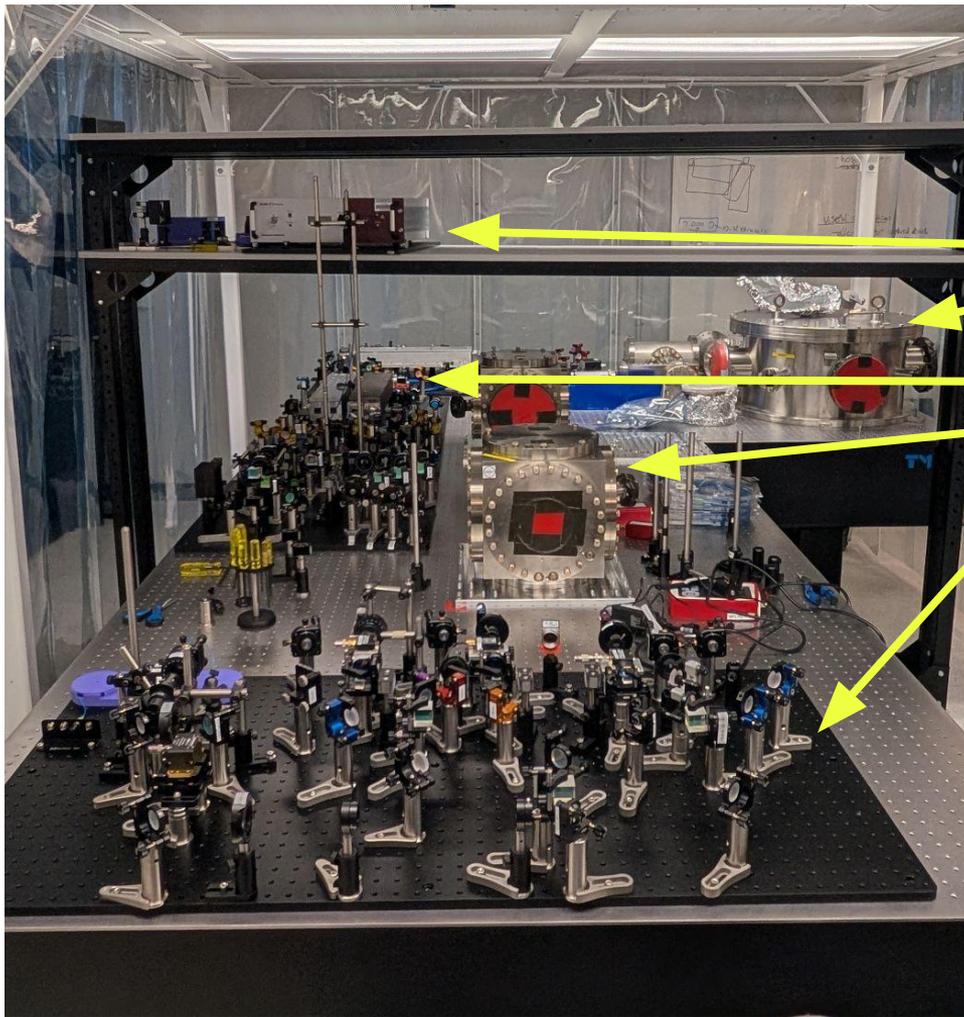
# Addressing in-air Cavities

- Initial design for cavity “ earmuffs”. Sound coupling at the ends.
- Prototype of the shell, plans to add metal exterior/some kind of damper inside.
- Also have plans with the LIGO Lab at Caltech to test an in-vacuum cavity.









- Seed Laser and Amplifier
- Central Vessel - Holds main beamsplitter for IFO
- Output Filter Cavities
- Laser Filter Cavity
- SHG and AOM sled