



The LIGO End-to-End Simulation Program

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- ◆ End to End simulation

- » Overview
- » Physics
- » Simple example

- ◆ Past

- » Lock acquisition

- ◆ Present

- » Noise simulation

- ◆ Future

- » Advanced LIGO

For the E2E team:

- ◆ Scientists

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- » Matt Evans
- » Virginio Sannibale 1/3

- ◆ Programmers

- » Bruce Sears
- » Melody Araya

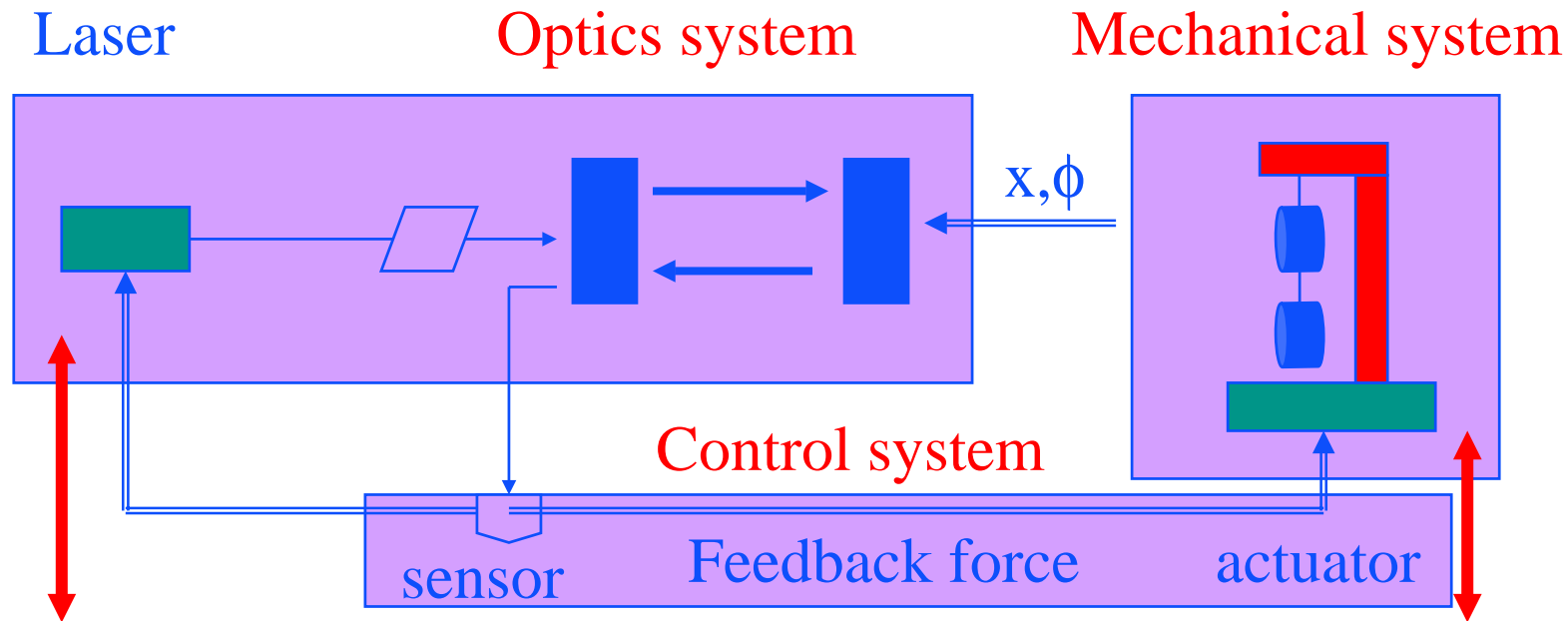


End-to-End Model Overview

- ◆ A general simulation framework for time-domain simulation studies of optical, mechanical and electronic components and their interaction in interferometer-based GW detectors
 - ◆ General tool-box like Matlab or Mathematica
 - ◆ Precedence: SIESTA (VIRGO)
 - ◆ LIGO I simulation package:
 - ◆ Han2k: used for the lock-acquisition design
 - ◆ SimLIGO: To assist LIGO I commissioning
- ◆ **Modularity & Flexibility**
 - ◆ You can study any configuration
 - ◆ You can look at field at any port and analyze
 - ◆ You, as user, donot need to know C++ or even programming or to touch the original code
 - ◆ You, as developer, can introduce new physics modules easily without touching the rest of the code but utilizing full advantage of that.

End to End Simulation

coarse view



- Time domain modal model
- Objects : laser, mirror, photo diode, ...
- Any planar interferometer
 - Fabry-Perot, Mode cleaner, LIGO I,
 - Advanced LIGO, ...

- Transfer function using Digital filter
- Single Suspended mirror
- Mechanical Simulation Engine (object-oriented)



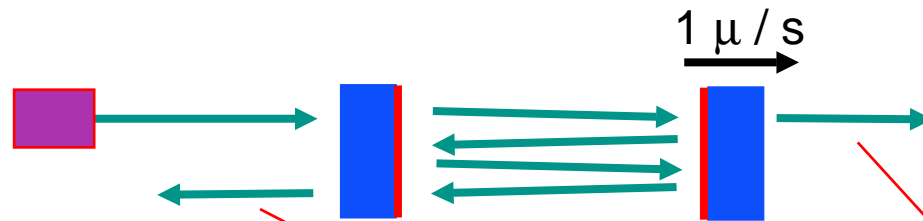
LIGO End to End Simulation

the motivation

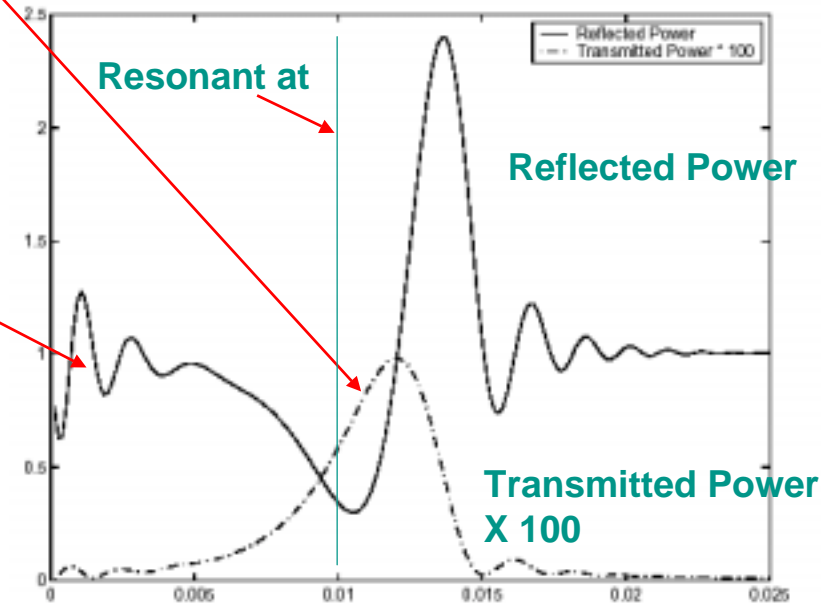
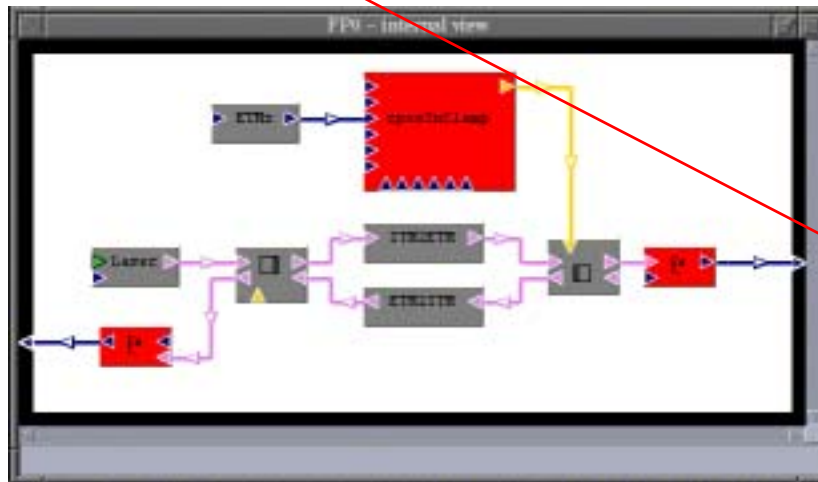
- ◆ Assist detector design, commissioning, and data analysis
- ◆ To understand a complex system
 - » **complex hardware** : pre-stabilized laser, input optics, core optics, seismic isolation system on moving ground, suspension, sensors and actuators
 - » **field** : non-Gaussian field propagation through non perfect mirrors and lenses, misalignment and modal mismatch ..
 - » **feedback loops** : length and alignment controls, feedback to laser
 - » **non-linearity** : cavity dynamics to actuators
 - » **coupling** : alignment and longitudinal, frequency and motion, between arms
 - » **noise** : mechanical, thermal, sensor, field-induced, laser, etc : amplitude and frequency : creation, coupling and propagation
 - » **wide dynamic range** : $10^{-6} \sim 10^{-20}$ m

e2e example - 1

Fabry-Perot cavity dynamics



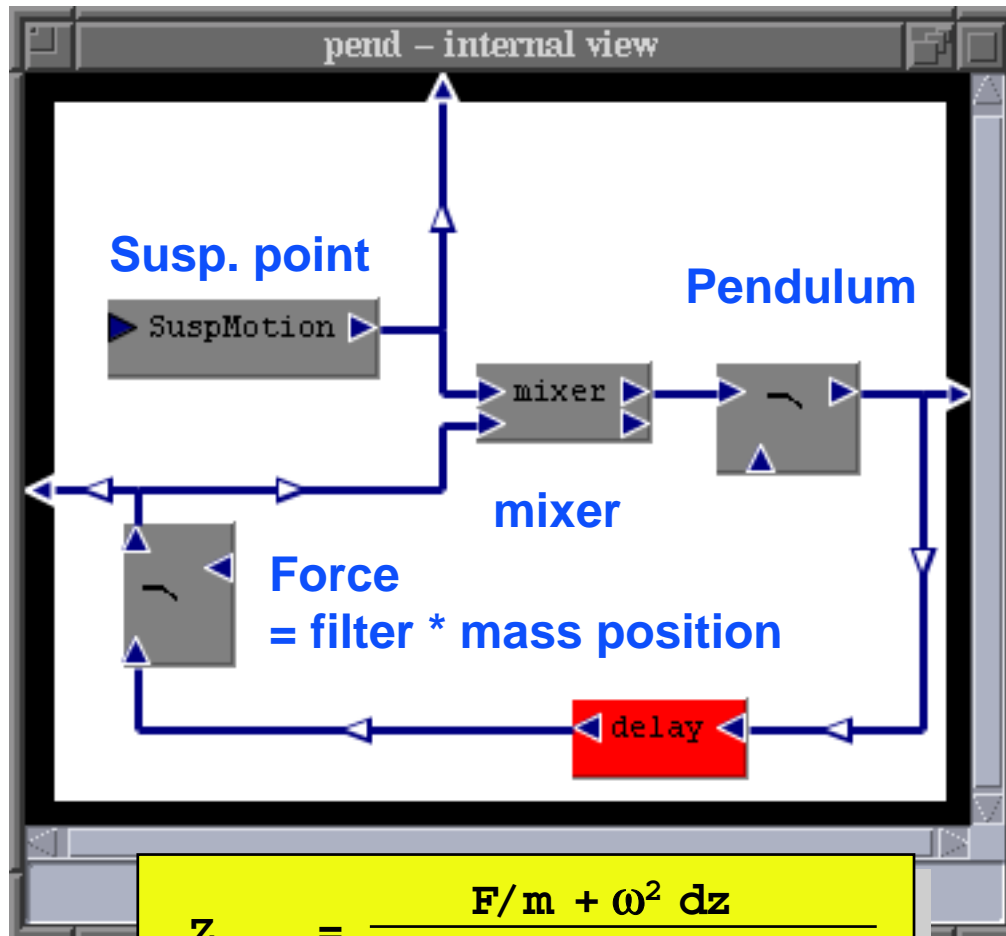
$$ETMz = -10^{-8} + 10^{-6} t$$



Power = 1 W, $T_{ITM}=0.03$, $T_{ETM}=100\text{ppm}$,
 $L_{\text{cavity}} = 4000\text{m}$

e2e example - 2

Suspended mass with control



$$Z_{\text{mass}} = \frac{F/m + \omega^2 dz}{s^2 + a s + \omega^2}$$

Suspension point

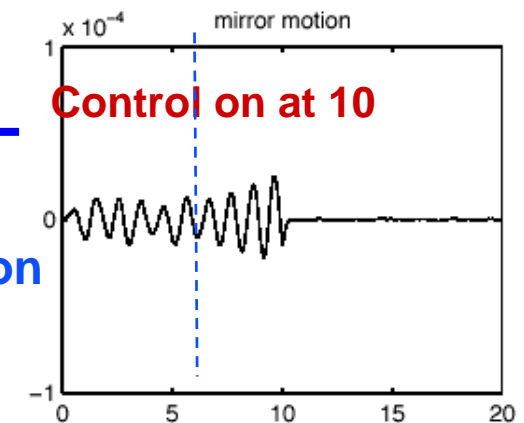
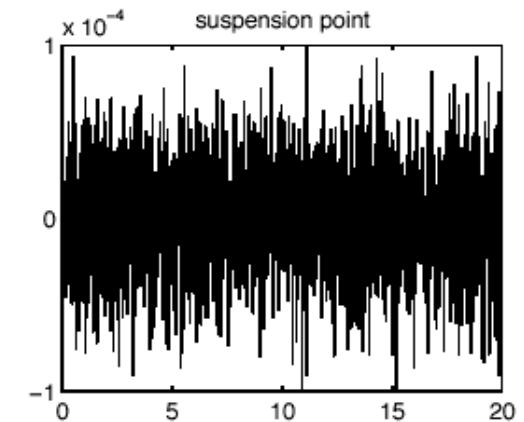


Pendulum res. at 1Hz

Force

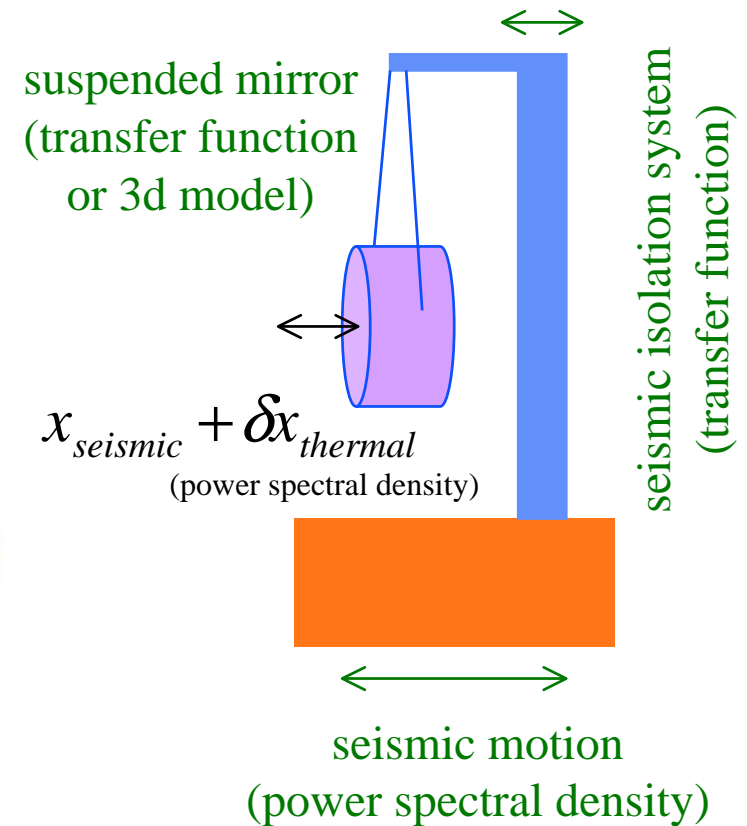
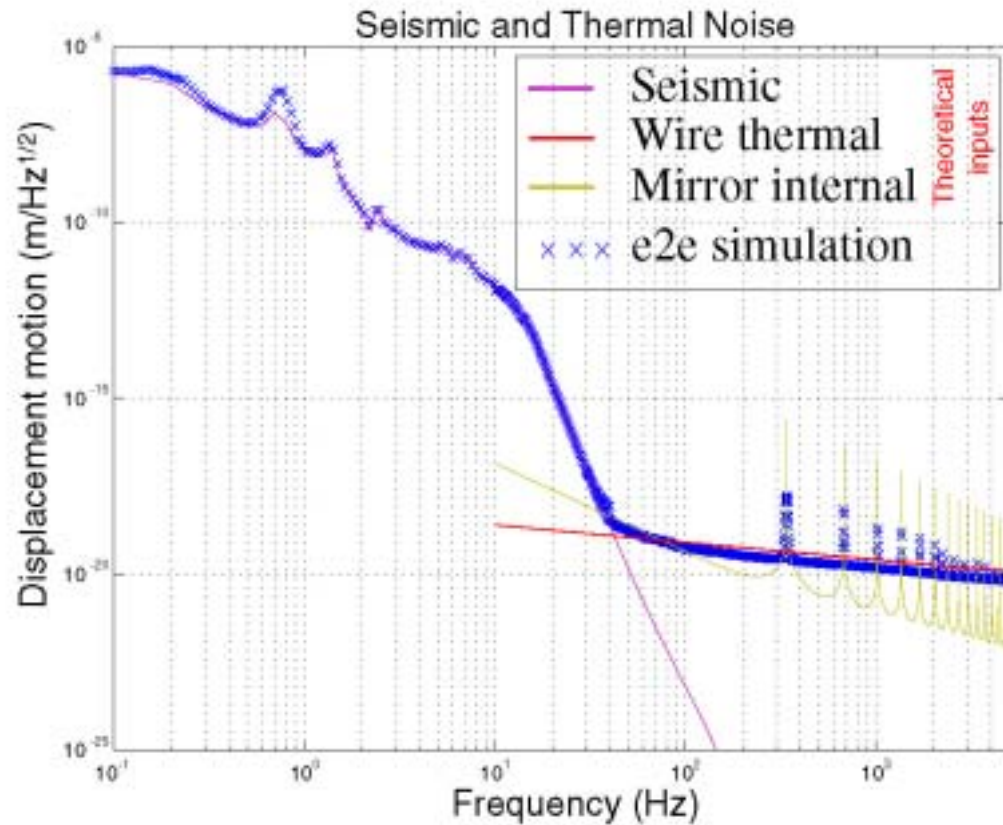


Mass position



Mechanical noise of one mirror

seismic & thermal noises

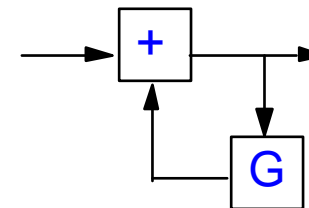
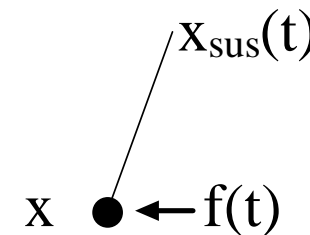


e2e physics

Time domain simulation

- ◆ Analog process is simulated by a discretized process with a very small time step ($10^{-7} \sim 10^{-3}$ s)
- ◆ Linear system response is handled using digital filter
 - » Transfer function -> digital filter
 - » Pendulum motion
 - » Analog electronics
- ◆ Easy to include non linear effect
 - » Saturation, e.g.
- ◆ A loop should have a delay
 - » Need to put explicit delay when needed
 - » Need to choose small enough time step

$$x = \frac{1}{s^2 + \gamma s + \omega_0^2} \left(\frac{f}{m} + \omega_0^2 x_{sus} \right)$$





Sensing noise

Shot noise for an arbitrary input

Average number of photons

$$n_0(t) = \frac{\eta \cdot P(t) \cdot \Delta t}{h \cdot \nu}$$

Actual integer number of photons

$$n(t) = \text{Poisson}(n_0(t))$$

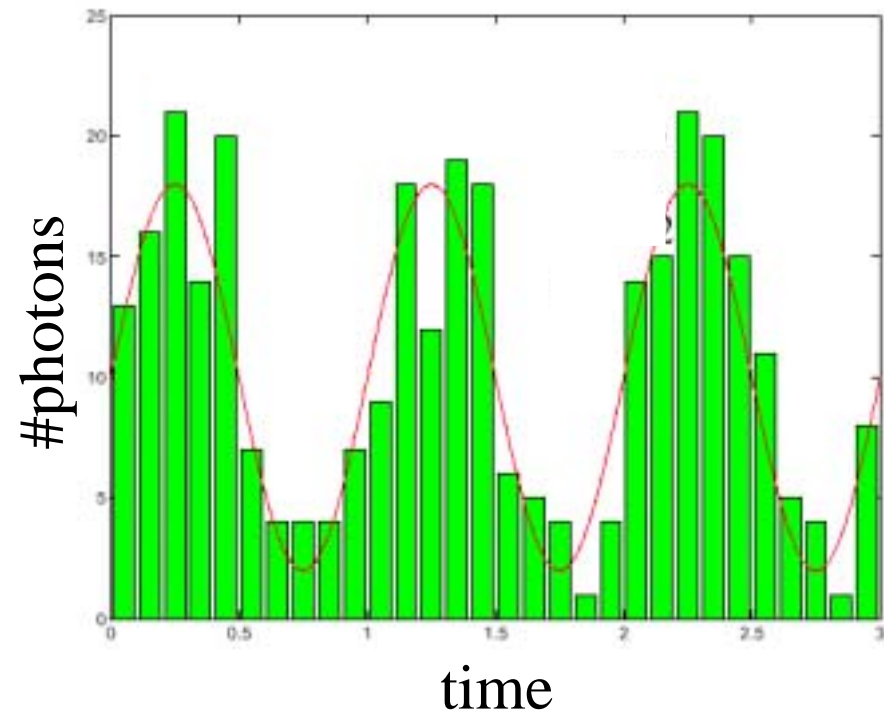
Simulation option

Shot noise can be turned on or off for each photo diode separately.

— Average number of photons by the input power of arbitrary time dependence



Actual number of photons which the detector senses.





First LIGO simulation

Han2k

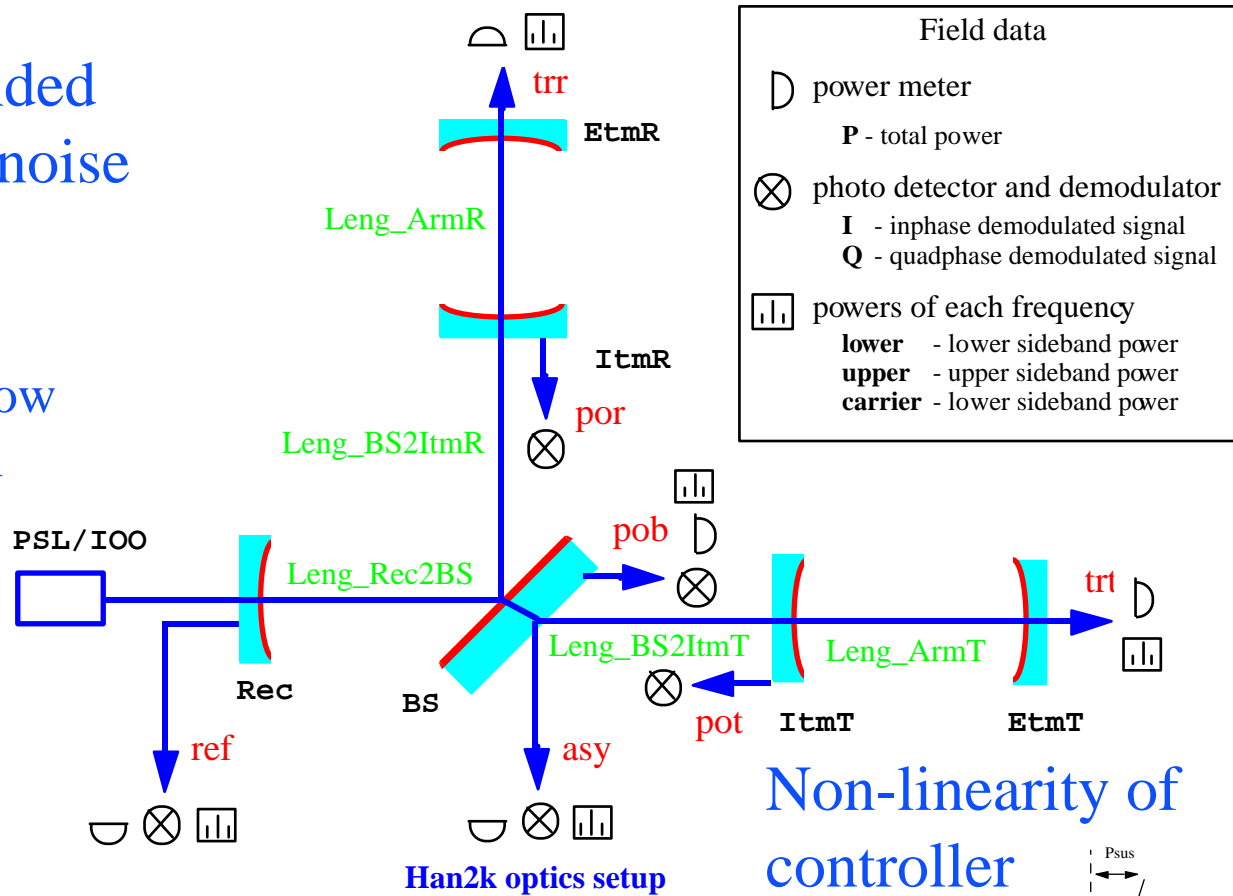
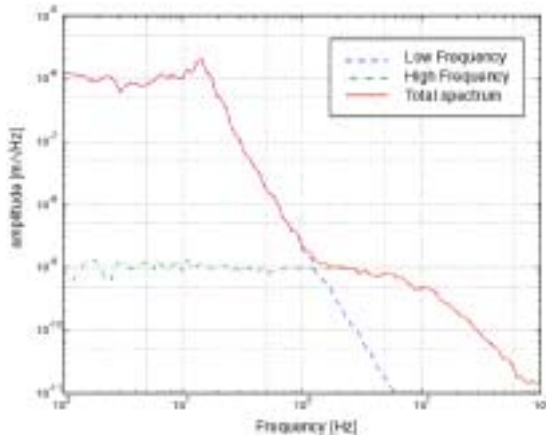
- ◆ Matt Evans Thesis
- ◆ Purpose
 - » design and develop the LHO 2k IFO locking servo
 - » simulate the major characteristics of length degree of freedom under 20 Hz.
- ◆ Simulation includes
 - » Scalar field approximation
 - » Only longitudinal DOF in each mirror
 - » saturation of actuators
 - » Simplified seismic motion and correlation
 - » Analog LSC (Length Sensing Control), no Alignment SC
 - » no frequency noise, no shot noise, no sensor/actuator/electronic noise



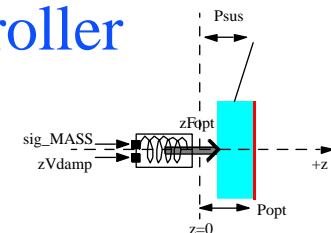
Hanford 2k simulation setup

6 independent suspended mirrors with seismic noise

corner station :
strong correlation in the low frequency seismic motion



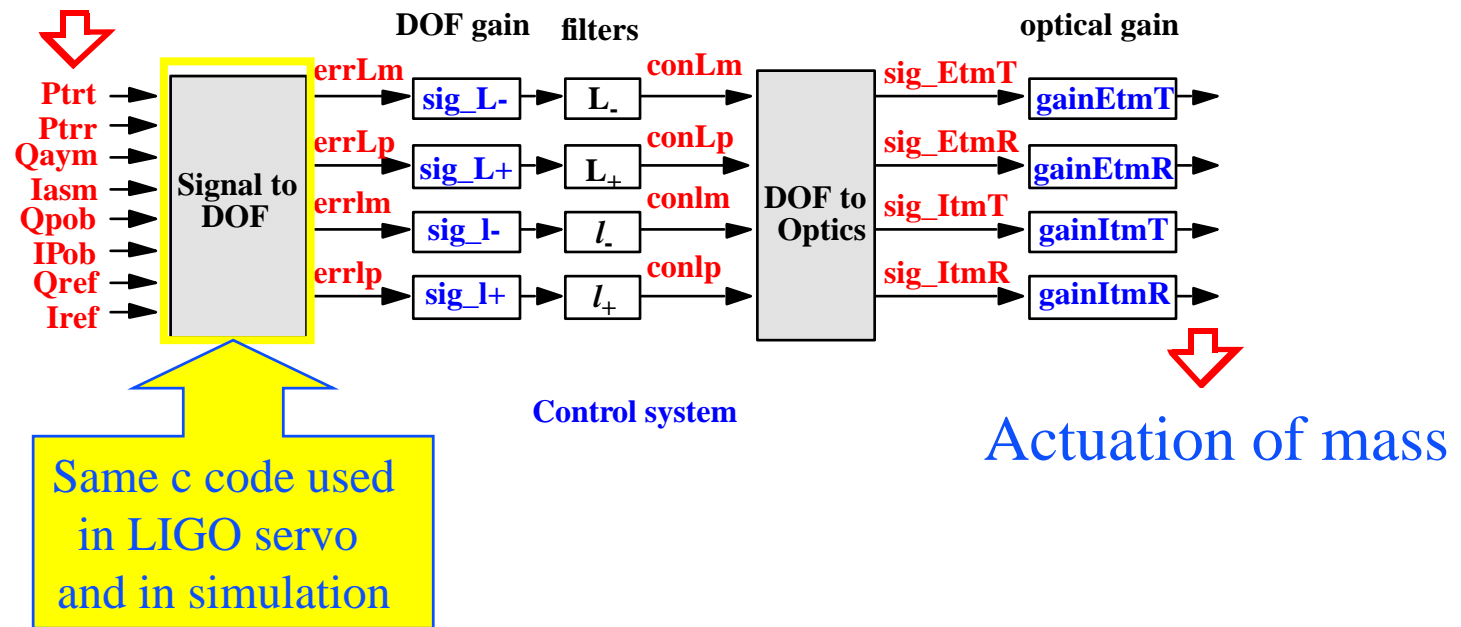
Non-linearity of controller





Automated Control Matrix System

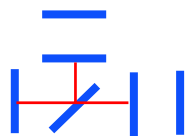
Field signal



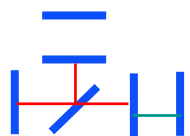
Multi step locking



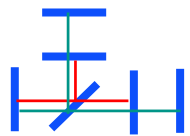
State 1 : Nothing is controlled. This is the starting point for lock acquisition.



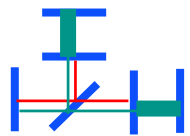
State 2 : The power recycling cavity is held on a carrier anti-resonance. In this state the sidebands resonate in the recycling cavity.



State 3 : One of the ETMs is controlled and the carrier resonates in the controlled arm.



State 4 : The remaining ETM is controlled and the carrier resonates in both arms and the recycling cavity.



State 5 : The power in the IFO has stabilized at its operating level. This is the ending point for lock acquisition.



Lock acquisition

real and simulated



Not experimentally
observable



Second generation LIGO simulation

SimLIGO

- ◆ Assist noise hunting, noise reduction and lock stability study in the commissioning phase
- ◆ Performance of as-built LIGO
 - » effect of the difference of two arms, etc
- ◆ Noise study
 - » Non-linearity
 - cavity dynamics, electronic saturations, digitization, etc
 - » Bilinear coupling
- ◆ Lock instability
- ◆ Sophisticated lock acquisition
- ◆ Upgrade trade study



SimLIGO

A Detailed Model of LIGO IFO

- ◆ Modal beam representation
 - » alignment, mode matching, thermal lensing
- ◆ Alignment Control
 - » Optical lever, Wave Front Sensor
- ◆ 3D mechanics
 - » Correlation of seismic motions in corner station
 - » 6x6 stack transfer function
 - » 3D optics with 4/5 local sensor/actuator pairs
- ◆ Complete analog and digital electronics chains with noise
 - » Common mode feedback
 - » “Noise characterization of the LHO 4km IFO LSC/DSC electronics” by PF and RA, 12-19 March 2002 included



SimLIGO

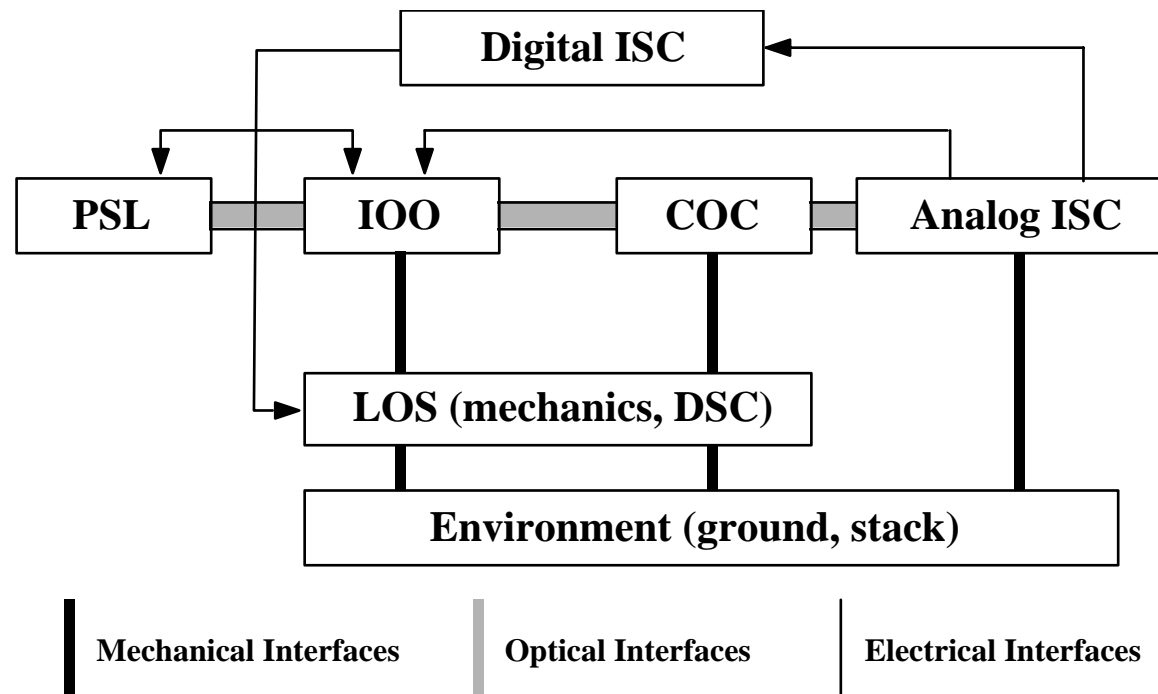
Noise sources

- ◆ All major noise sources
 - » seismic, thermal, sensing, laser frequency and intensity, electronics, mechanical
- ◆ IFO
 - » optical asymmetries (R, T, L, ROC)
 - » non-horizontal geometry (wedge angles, earth's curvature)
 - » phase maps
 - » scattered light
- ◆ Mechanics
 - » wire resonances, test mass internal modes
- ◆ Sensor
 - » photo-detector, whitening filters, anti-aliasing
- ◆ Digital system
 - » ADC, digital TF, DAC
- ◆ Actuation
 - » anti-imaging, dewhitening, coil drivers



SimLIGO

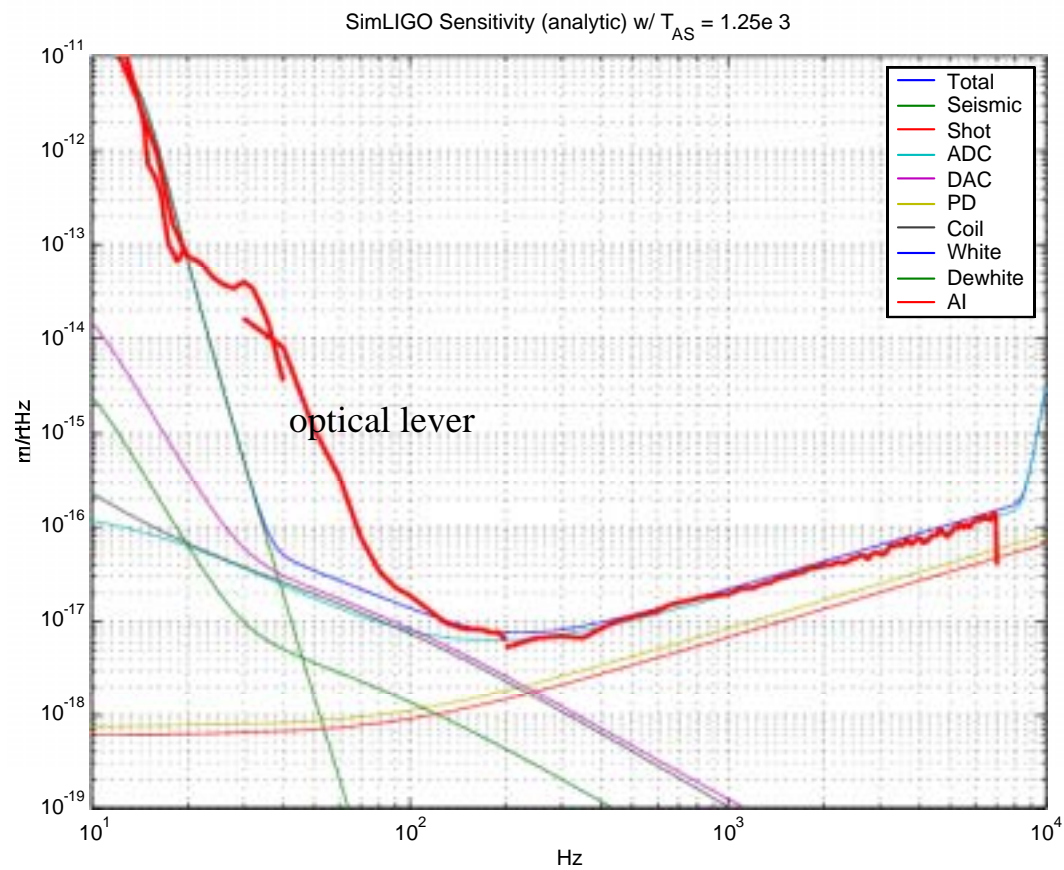
System structure





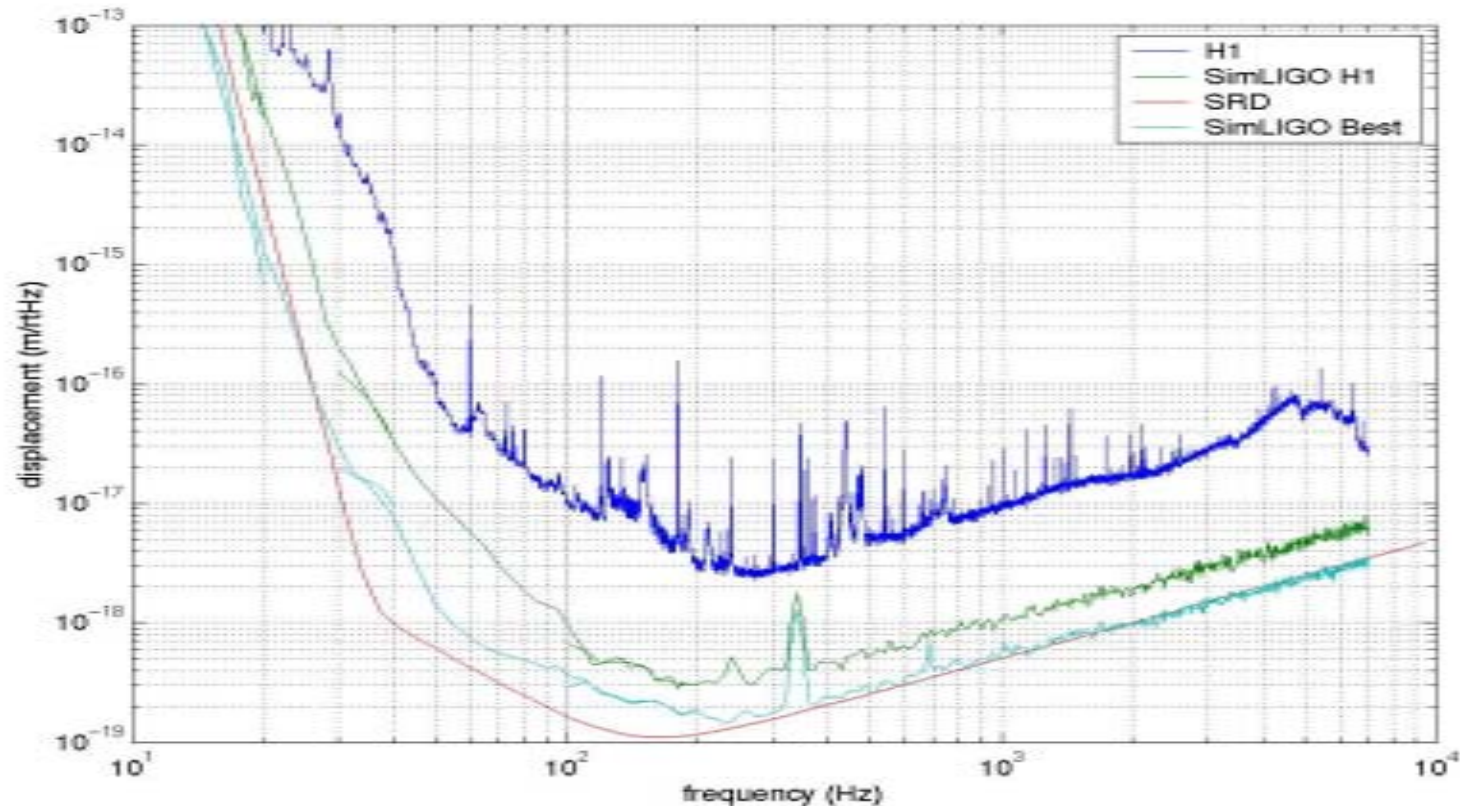
SimLIGO

Noise components





SimLIGO Sensitivity Curve vs S2 representative curve





Future work Advanced LIGO

- ◆ Optics and Field
 - » Fast simulation of dual recycling configuration
 - » Thermal lensing effects
 - » Method handling complex profile field - more sophisticated modal model or FFT?
- ◆ Mechanics
 - » Simulation of quad pendulum
 - » Interfacing with stack models by other group
- ◆ Noises
 - » thermo elastic
 - » radiation pressure, ...
- ◆ Others
 - » “seismic noise whitening”, otherwise, 64 bit real is not enough
 - » speedup



Information about End to End simulation package

- ◆ Homepage
 - » www.ligo.caltech.edu/~e2e/
- ◆ Platform supported
 - » JAVA 1.4, gcc 2.95.2
 - » Sun Solaris, Intel Linux, MacOSX (tbd)
- ◆ e2e tarbal downloadable from e2e homepage
 - » [e2e-version.tar.gz](#), [SimLIGO.tar.gz](#), [Han2k.tar.gz](#)
- ◆ Documentations
 - » all downloadable from e2e homepage
 - » Han2k users manual
 - » SimLIGO
 - 1) System structure, 2) How to guide, 3) Physics (to be completed)
- ◆ Maillist
 - » [ligo-e2e-announce](#), [physics](#), [GUI](#), [programming](#)