

22-06-2016



" Recent activity on the GINGERino ring laser gyroscope

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for the GINGER collaboration



4th IWGoRS Meeting in Tutzing, Germany, 20-23 June, 2016



GINGERino apparatus

- Description of the installation
- Optical properties
- The first data

Recent upgrades

- Mechanics, mirrors
- Backscattering subtraction performances

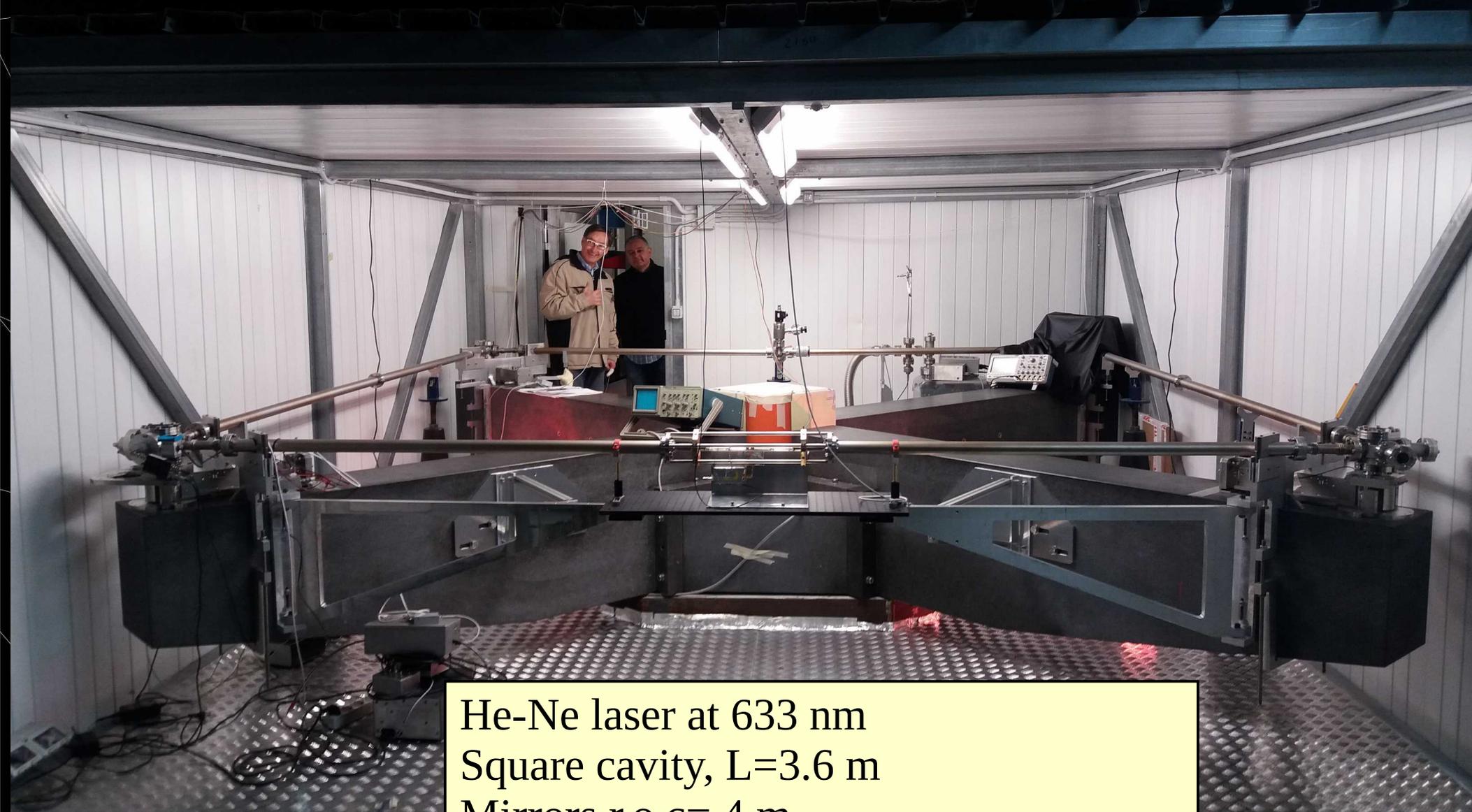
Perspectives

- Stability improvements
- Towards geodesy

GINGERino: deep underground ring laser

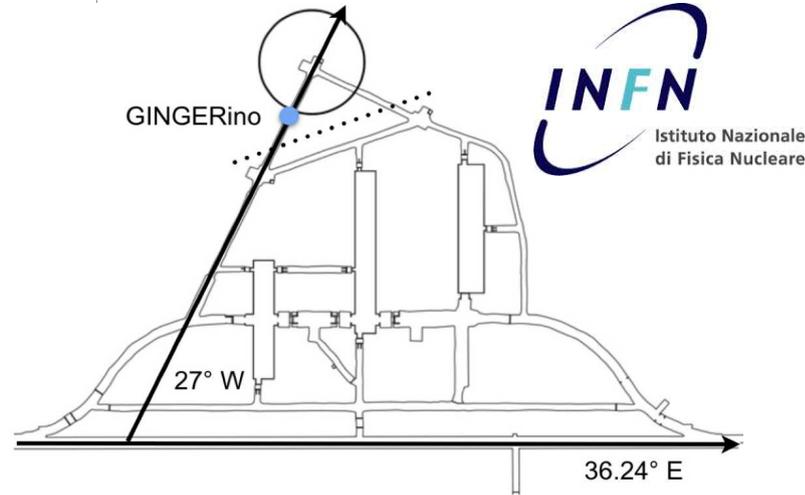


GINGER-ino (INFN-LNGS)+ Seismometers (INGV)

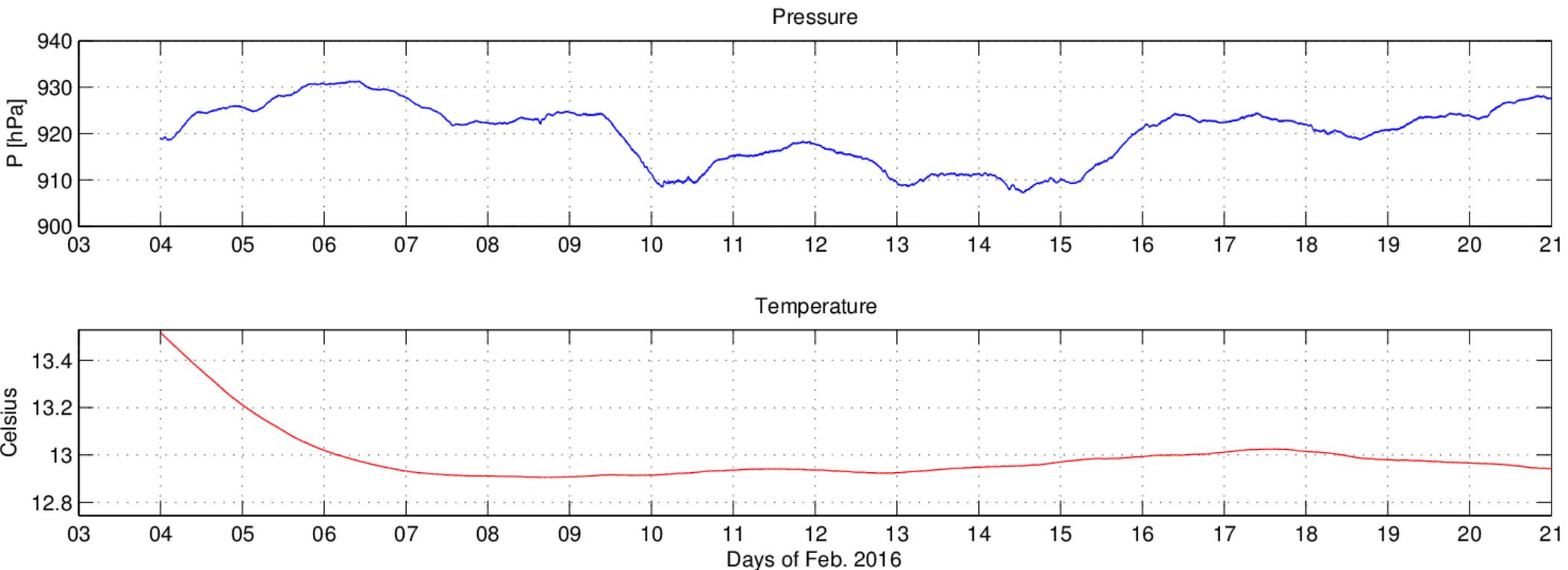


He-Ne laser at 633 nm
Square cavity, $L=3.6$ m
Mirrors r.o.c= 4 m
Earth rotation Sagnac bias: $f_s=280.4$ Hz

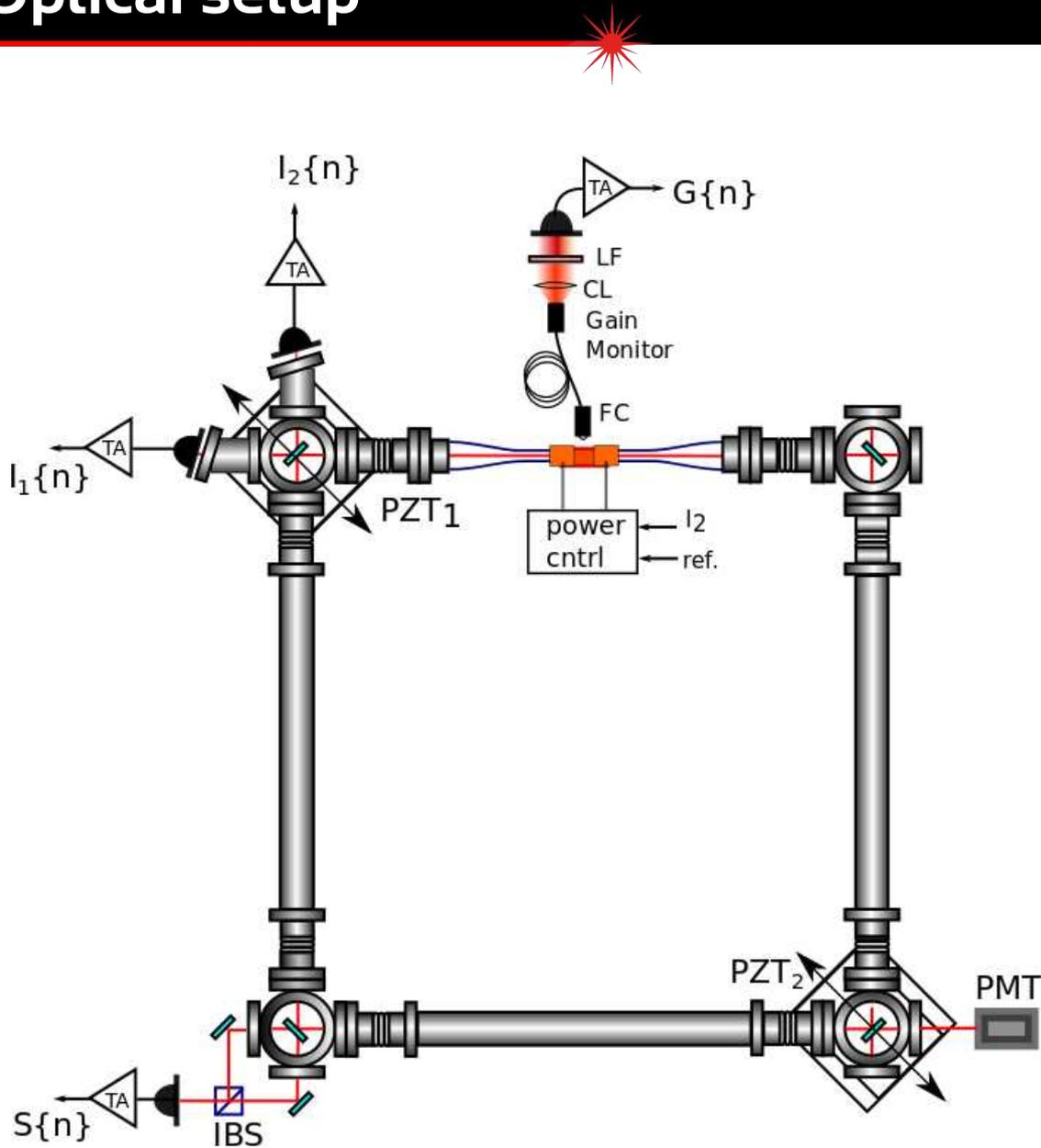
Installation site



Internal temperature is controlled by IR-lamps T: 8°C--> 13°C, relative humidity--> 60%



Optical setup



Acquired optical signals (5 kS/s)

$S(n)$	=	Sagnac interferogram
$I_1(n)$	=	CCW monobeam
$I_2(n)$	=	CW monobeam
$G(n)$	=	Excitation level

Power Control

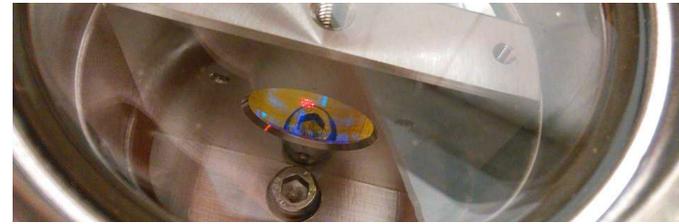
Analog PI circuit stabilizing the I_2 drifts ($t > 1$ s)

Fast detector (BW > 300 MHz) for:

Ring-down-time measurement
Multimode beat detection

GINGERino first challenges

March 2015 first laser ignition in LNGS!



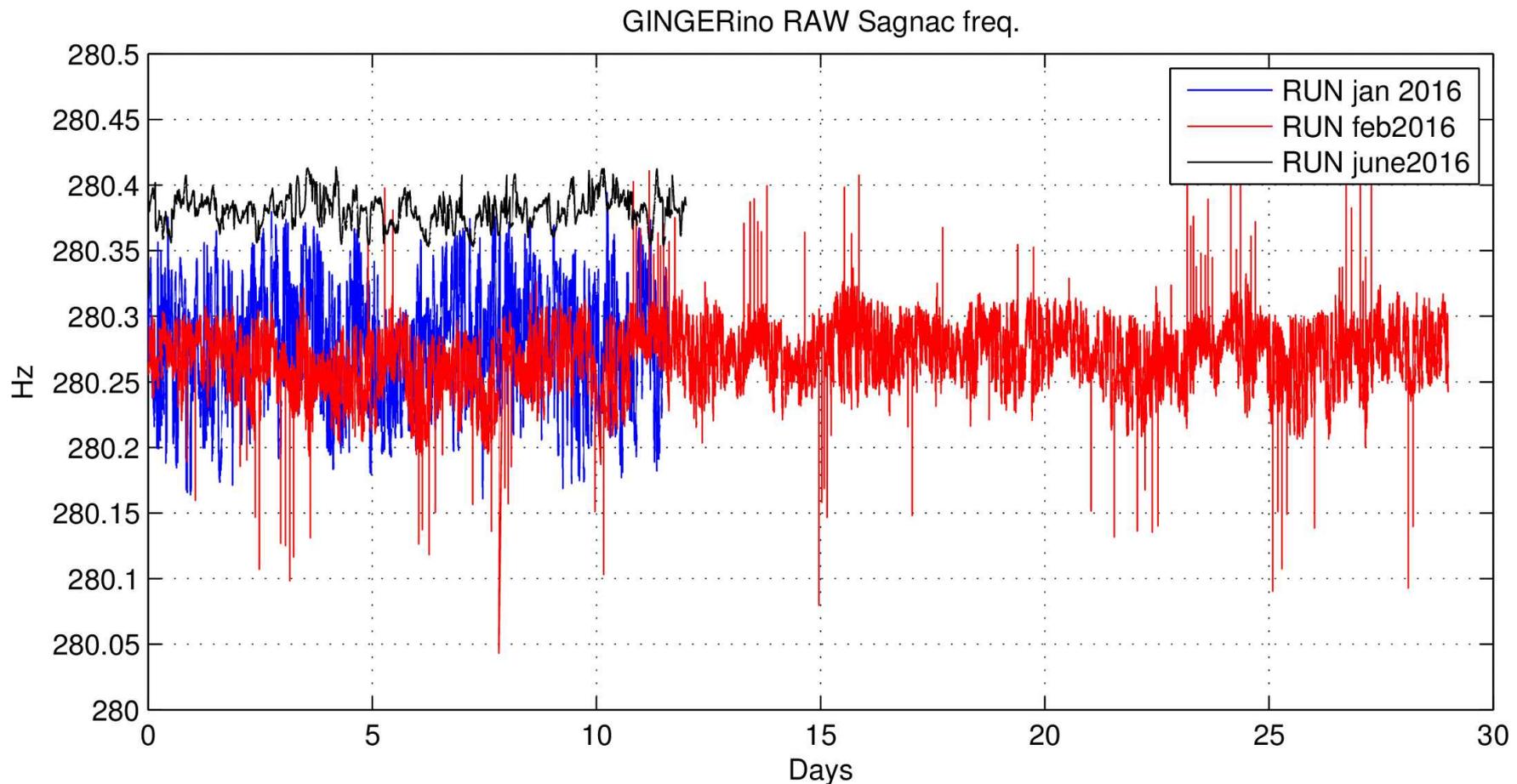
..then **problems** with:

**Mirrors transmission,
capillary positioning,**

**DAQ system, Timing,
network and power supply continuity**

Getter pumps,

Discharge



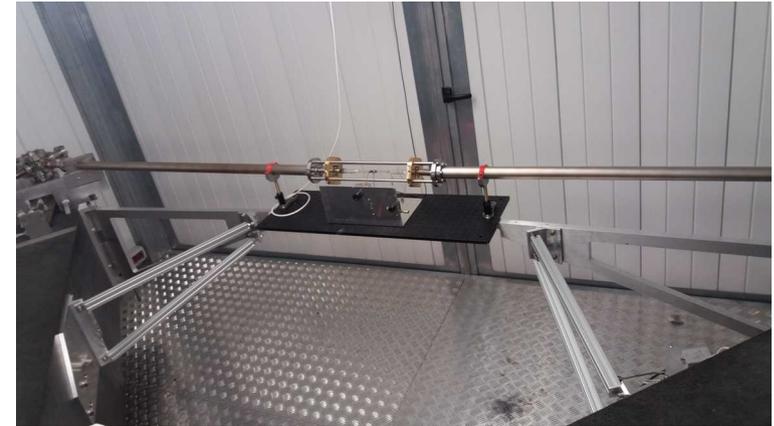
Large amount of Intracavity scattered light

System upragdes

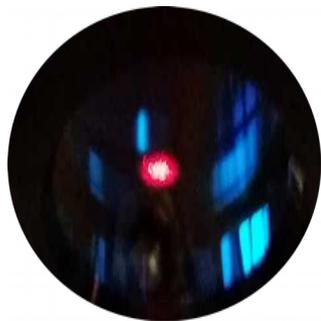


Febr. 2016: **New** getter-chamber installation (allows for long acquisition runs)

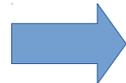
April 2016: **New** support for discharge:
better capillary alignment and
complete decoupling from the floor



May 2016: **1 new** supermirror (from LMA) in place of the worst one
+ checked transmissivity



REO mirror (coated
on 2010) (presently
damaged)
 $T < 0.25$ ppm



New LMA
mirror
 $T = 0.75$ ppm

Expected Ring Down Time
with 4 new mirrors from LMA

$$RDT \sim 600 \mu s \div 1200 \mu s$$

Cavity Ring down time = **140 us**

Cavity Ring down time = **360 us**

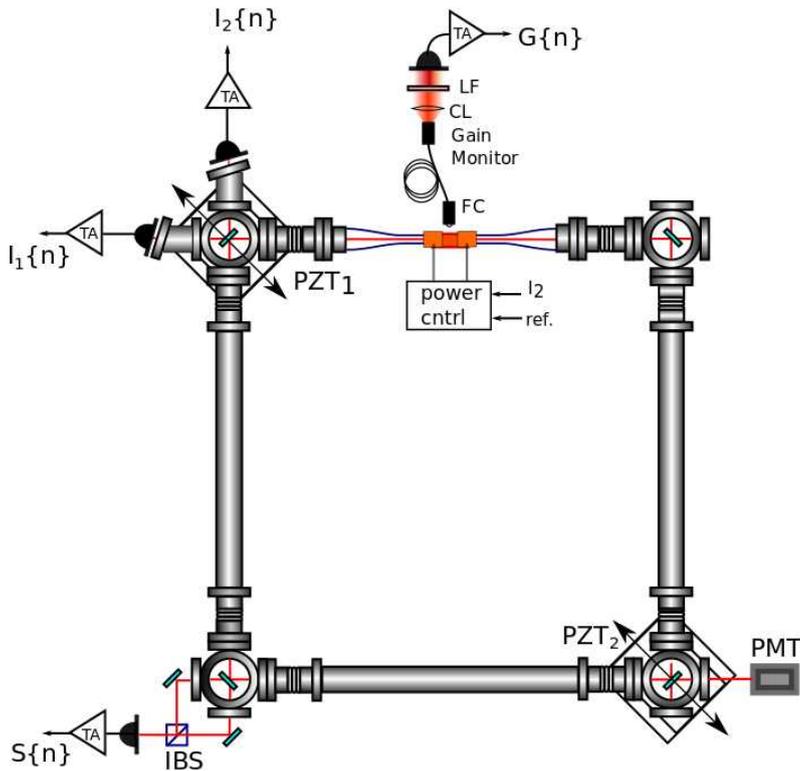
Present Shot-noise limit:

$$\Omega_{SN} = 4 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ rad} / (s \sqrt{\text{Hz}})$$

Backscattering subtraction

Perturbative solutions of semiclassical ring laser equations

D. Cuccato et al. Metrologia 51, 97, (2014)
A. Beghi et al. Applied Optics 51, 31 (2012)



Identified parameters

$$\hat{\varepsilon} = \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_2}{2}$$

$$\hat{r}_1 = \frac{i_2 \omega}{2(c/L)\sqrt{I_1 I_2}}$$

$$\hat{r}_2 = \frac{i_1 \omega}{2(c/L)\sqrt{I_1 I_2}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} I_1(t) &\simeq \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta} + 2r_2 \sqrt{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \frac{\alpha_1 \cos(\varepsilon + \omega_s t) + (\frac{\omega_s}{c/L}) \sin(\varepsilon + \omega_s t)}{\beta (\alpha_1^2 + (\frac{\omega_s}{c/L})^2)} - 2 \frac{r_1 r_2 (c/L)}{\beta \omega_s} \sin(2\varepsilon) \\ I_2(t) &\simeq \frac{\alpha_2}{\beta} + 2r_1 \sqrt{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \frac{\alpha_2 \cos(\varepsilon - \omega_s t) - (\frac{\omega_s}{c/L}) \sin(\varepsilon - \omega_s t)}{\beta (\alpha_1^2 + (\frac{\omega_s}{c/L})^2)} + 2 \frac{r_1 r_2 (c/L)}{\beta \omega_s} \sin(2\varepsilon) \\ \Psi(t) &\simeq (\omega_s - \frac{2r_1 r_2 (c/L)^2 \cos(2\varepsilon)}{\omega_s})t + (c/L) \frac{r_1 \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}} \cos(\varepsilon - \omega_s t) + r_2 \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1}} \cos(\varepsilon + \omega_s t)}{\omega_s} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Example: 24 h backscattering correction

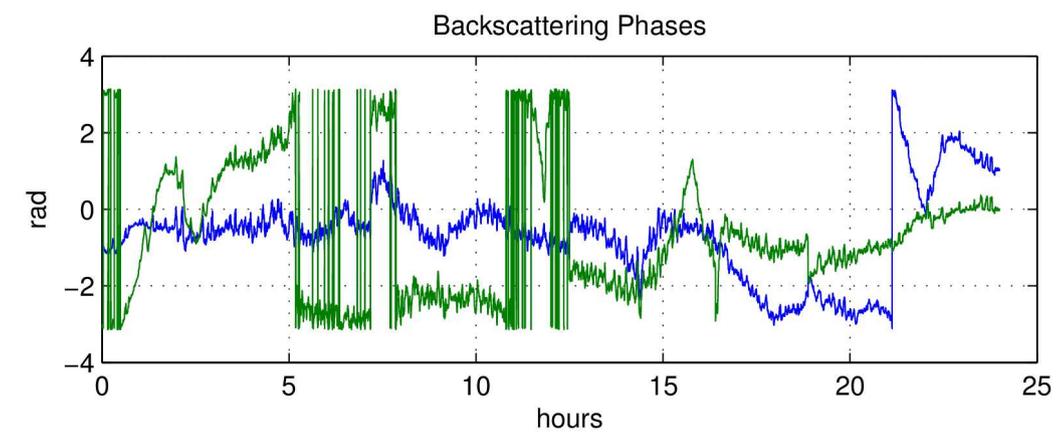
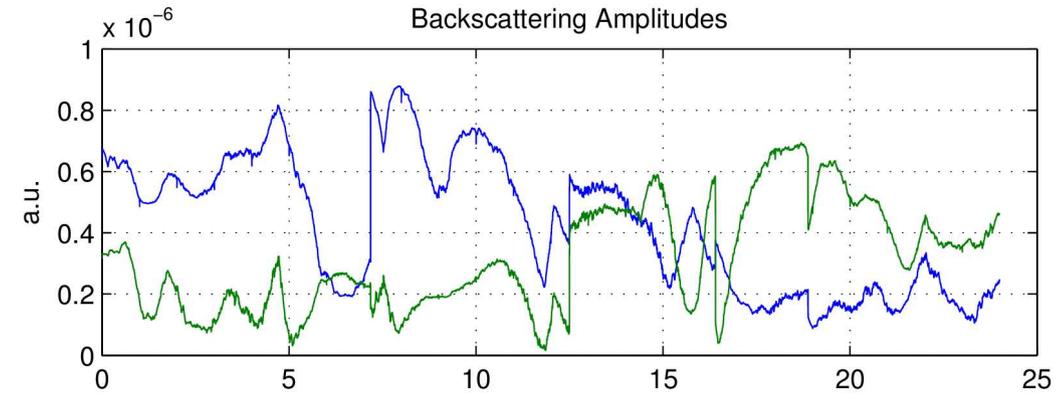
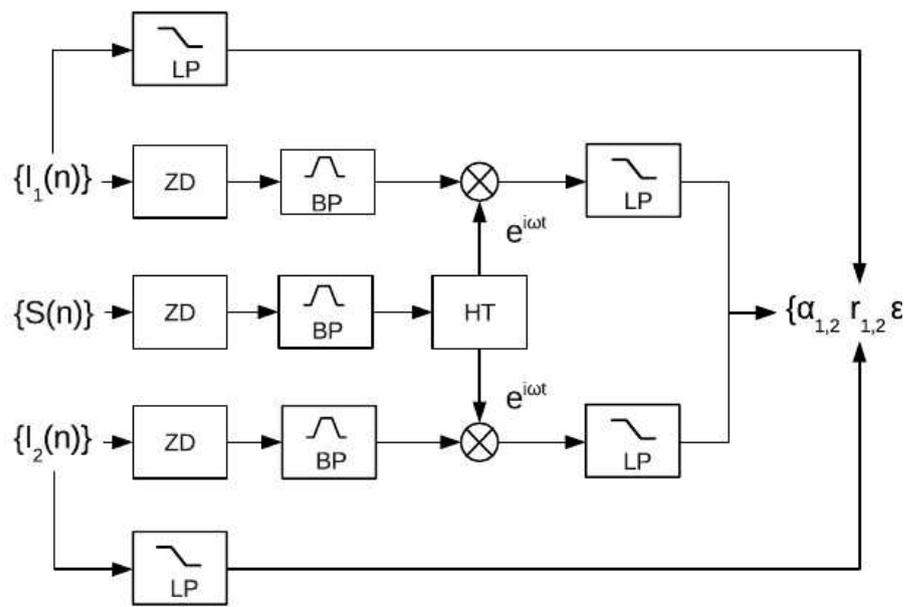
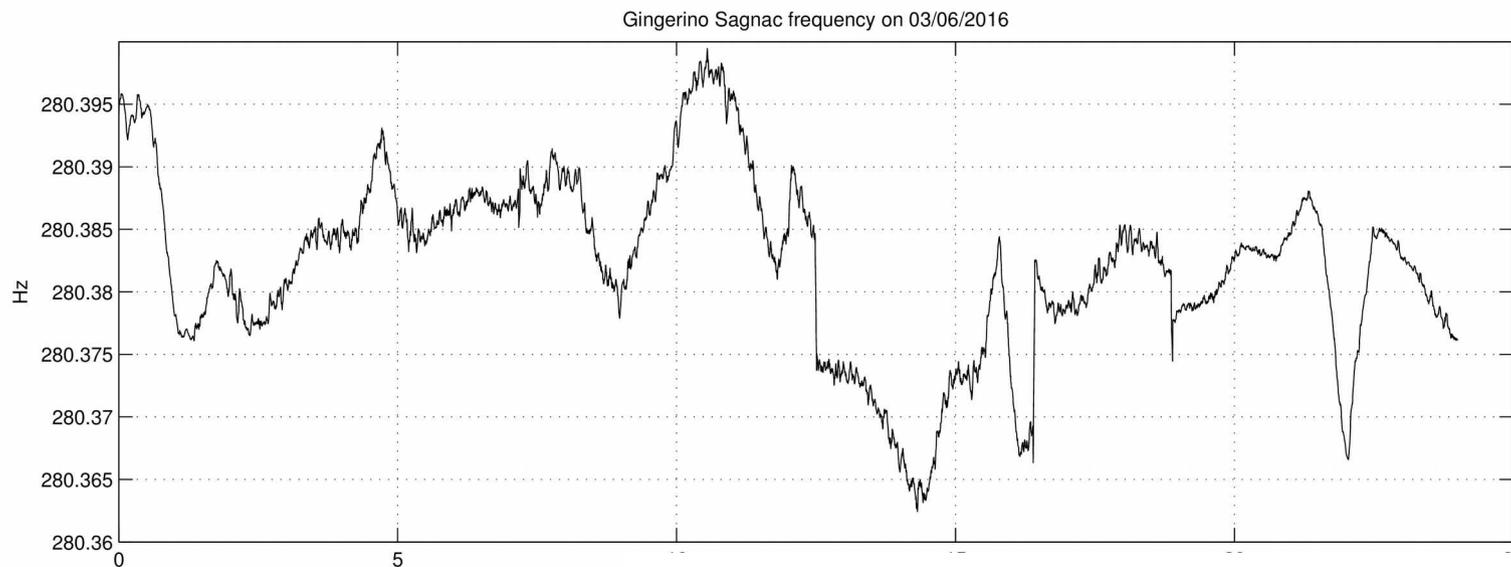
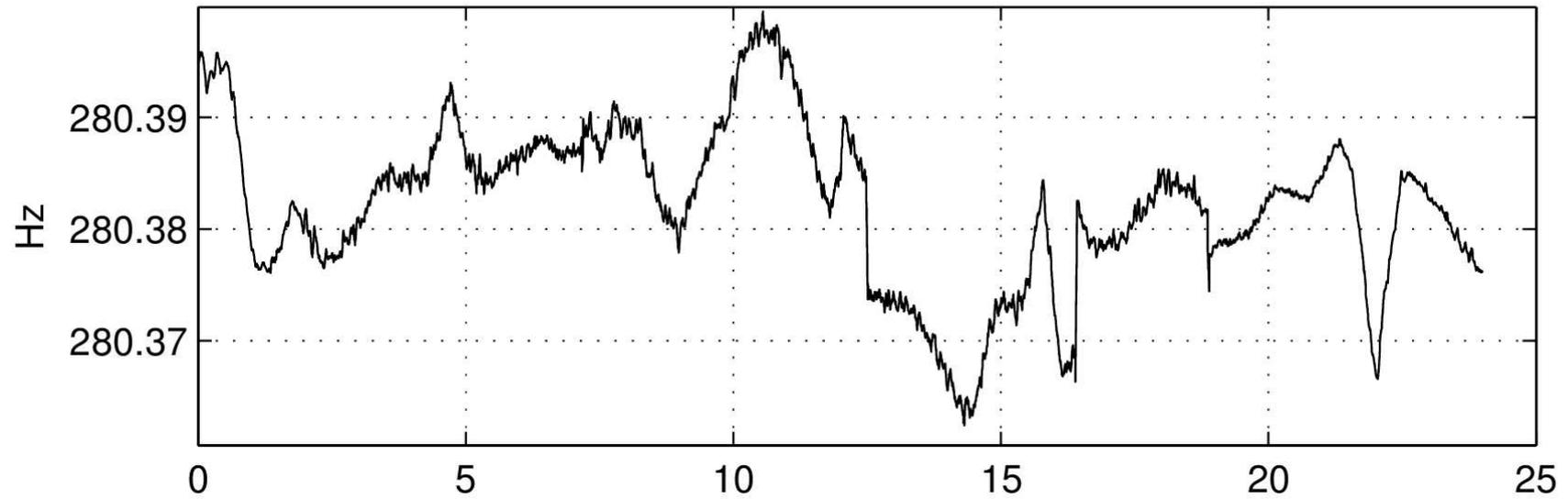


Fig. 3. Schematic of the parameter estimation procedure. LP, lowpass Butterworth filter; BP, bandpass Butterworth filter; ZD, zoom and decimation routine; HT, Hilbert transform (see text)

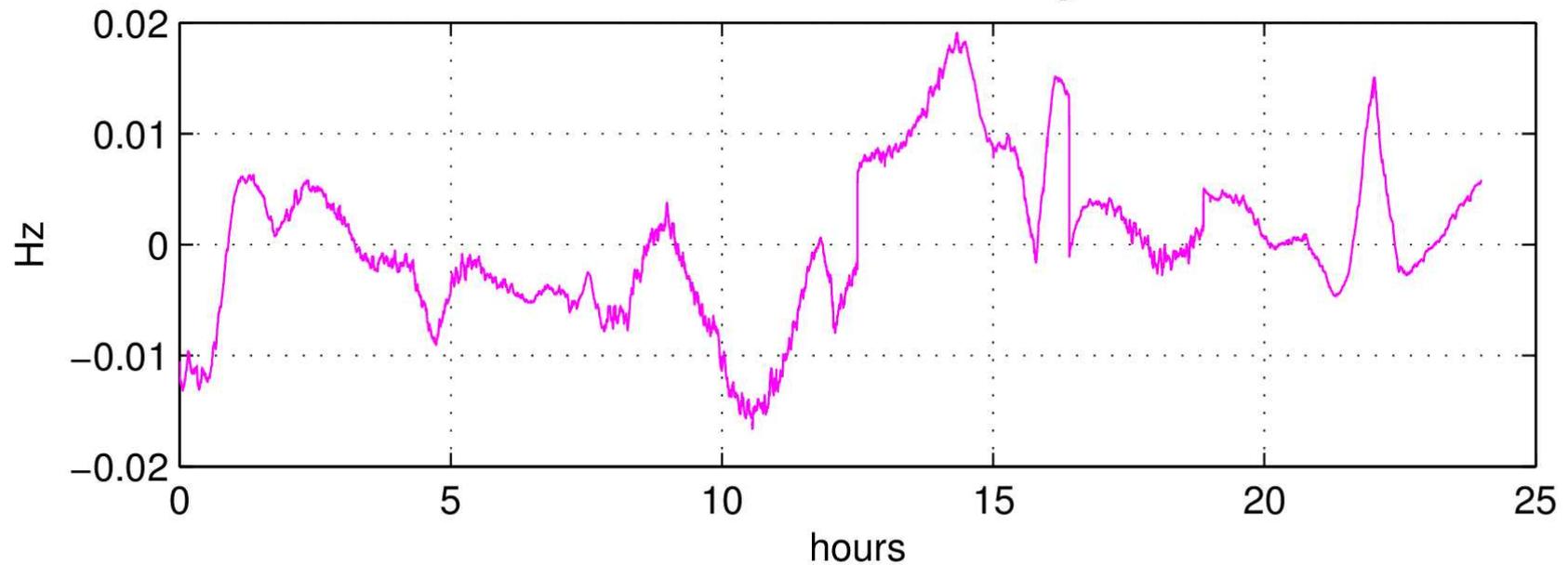
Example: 24 h backscattering correction



Gingerino Sagnac frequency on 03/06/2016



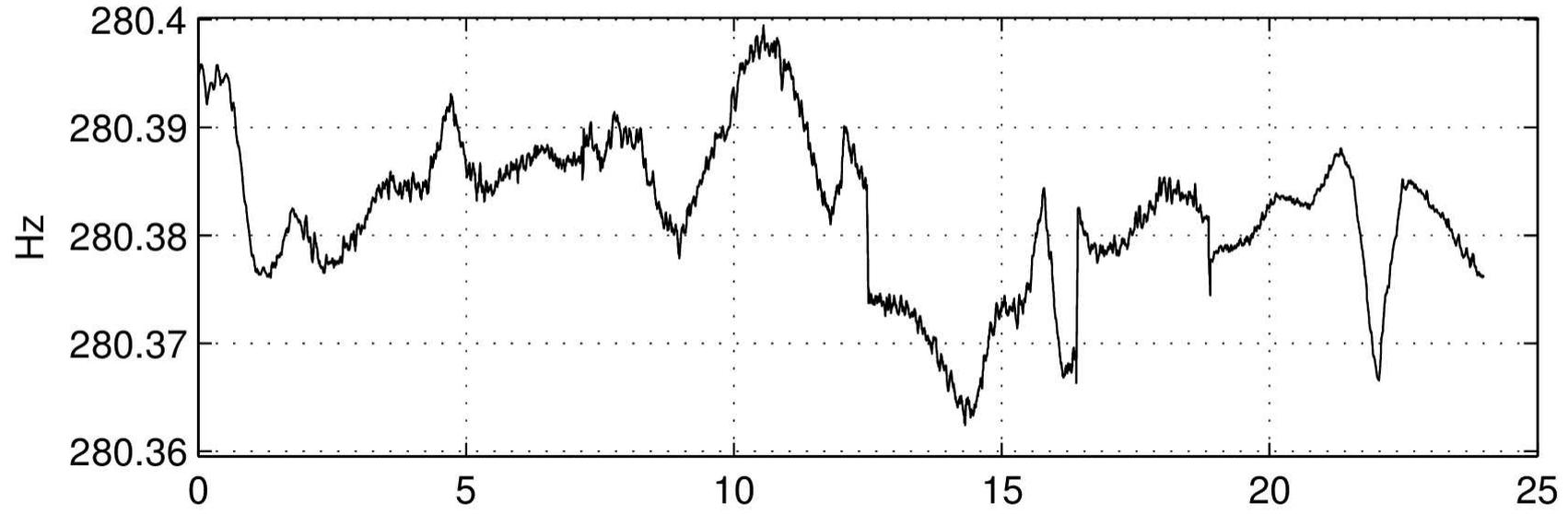
Estimated backscattering



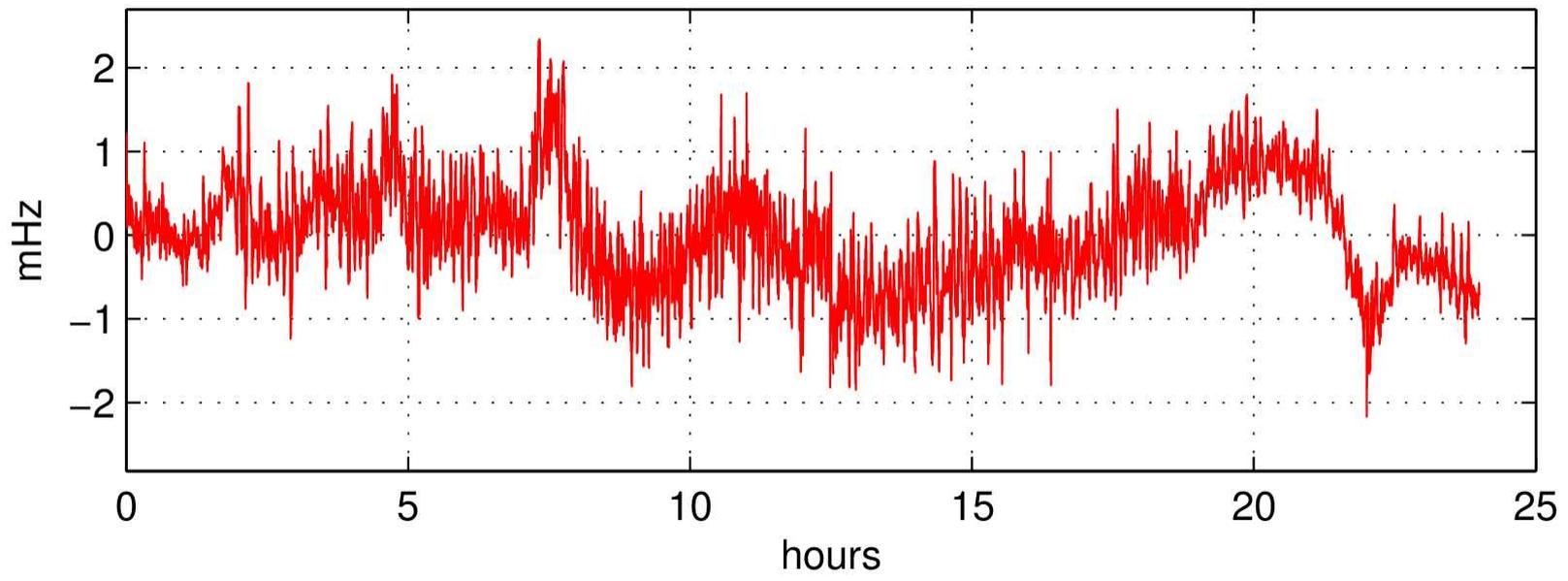
Example: 24 h backscattering correction



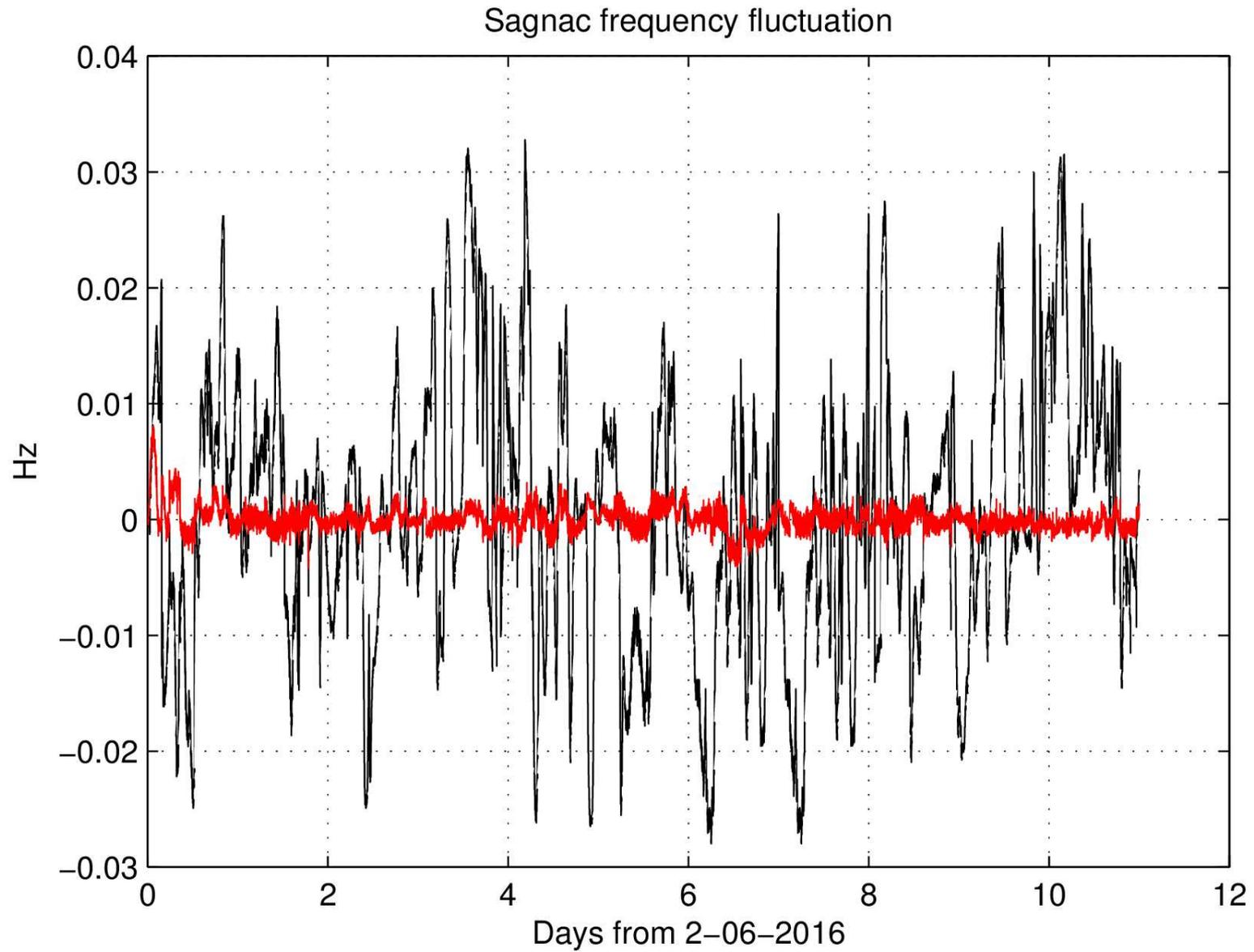
Sagnac frequency AR2 estimation



Residuals after correction (mHz)



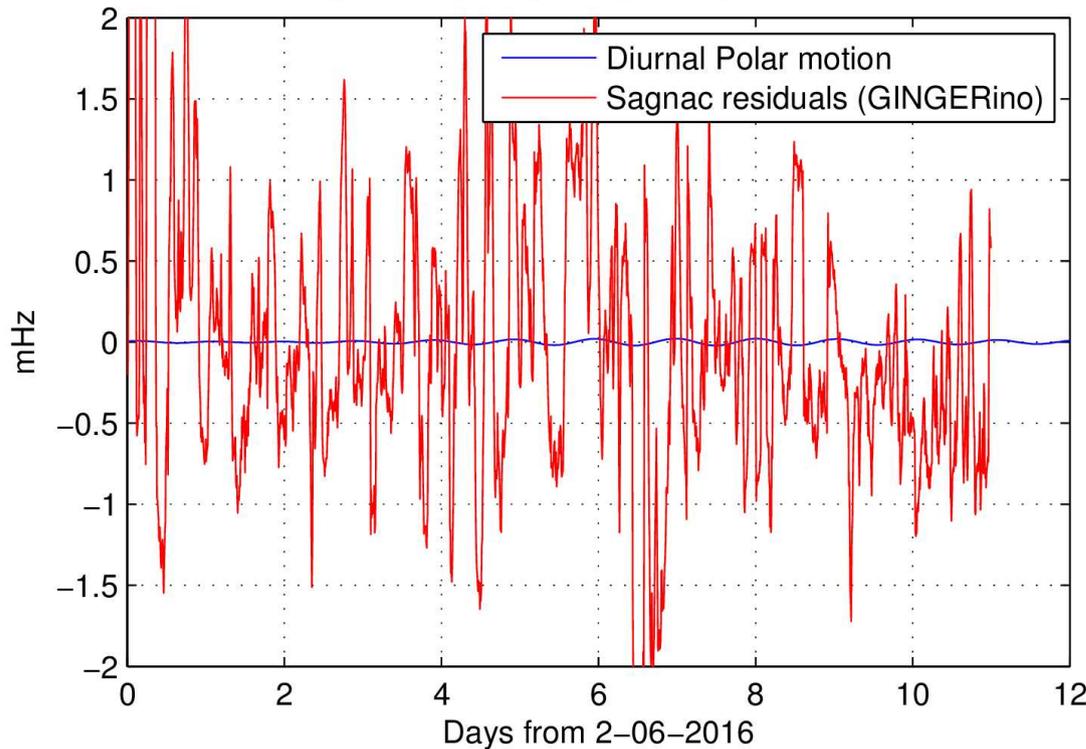
Long period observations 2-13 june 2016



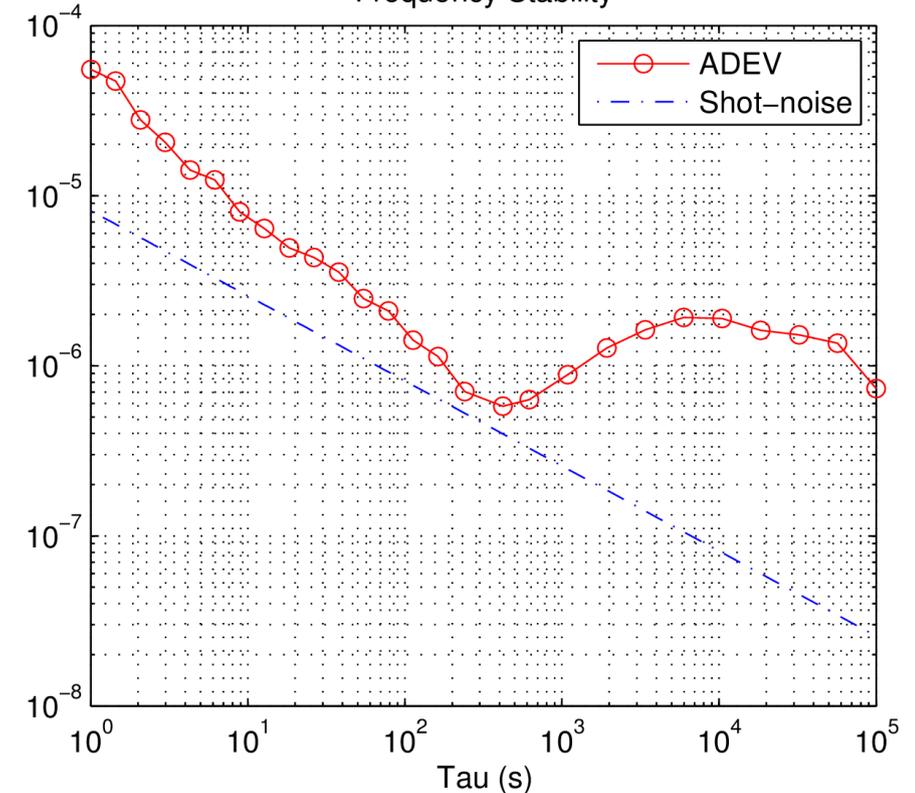
Long period observations 2-13 june 2016



Sagnac frequency & Expected polar motion



Frequency Stability



Maximum resolution: 0.6 ppm at 500 s of integration time
→ 30 p rad/s

Noise limits:

- Laser optical frequency fluctuations
- Residual fluctuation in the ambient temperature and pressure
- Local Tilts (to be investigated)

Conclusion



GINGERino deep underground ring laser gyro is delivering **high-sensitivity** rotation measurements suitable for **seismological applications**
(Beverini and Simonelli's talk tomorrow)

Recent upgrades

Replacement of one mirror over four

Discharge mechanical support modification

→ **unattended continuous rotation rate measurements** with good sensitivity

Achieved Resolution on the Earth rotation

30 prad/s at 500 s of integration time

→ progress toward **GEODESY**

Next

Perimeter stabilization (two piezos)

Study **tilt** noise, Replacement of the other three **mirrors**

Improve isolation from **environmental disturbances** (P,T)

