

① RIN

$$RIN = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{2F}{\lambda} \frac{x_0 + \delta x}{\lambda} \right]^2}$$

CORRECTED
EXPRESSION

$$= 1 - \left[\frac{2F}{\lambda} \right]^2 x^2$$

$$= 1 - \left[\frac{2F}{\lambda} \right]^2 (x_0 + \delta x)^2$$

$$= 1 - \left[\frac{2F}{\lambda} \right]^2 x_0 \delta x \quad (*)$$

x_0 = displacement from resonance

δx = difference A sin cut

$$RIN = \dots - \left(\frac{2F}{\lambda} \right)^2 A \sin \text{cut} \cdot x_0$$

demonstrate $RIN \cdot \sin \text{cut}$

$$\text{error signal} = - \left(\frac{2F}{\lambda} \right)^2 \frac{A}{2} \cdot x_0$$

$$\left(\sin^2 \text{cut} = \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2} \right)$$

② PZT drive 0.23 V amplitude (peak)

$$\rightarrow 2.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

using calibration of $11.3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/V}$

error signal calibration

$$\frac{RIN_{desired}}{m} = 7.3 \times 10^8 \frac{RIN}{m}$$

error signal RNS = 4.7×10^{-5} RIN

$$\rightarrow 6.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m RNS}$$

Residual RNS motion of ORC in Cook

$$6.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

③ noise in DARM $7 \times 10^{-21} \text{ m}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 100 Hz

optical gain $3.4 \times 10^6 \text{ cts/m}$
of LSC-DARM-IN

$$\frac{DARM-IN}{ORC DCPD-NOISE} = 1.6 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{cts}}{RIN}$$

$$\text{opt. gain} = \frac{3.4 \times 10^6 \text{ cts/m}}{1.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cts/RIN}} =$$

$$= 2.13 \times 10^{11} \frac{RIN}{m}$$

noise in DARM $\rightarrow RIN = 1.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ RIN}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

④ From equation above *

$$R_{IN} = \left(\frac{2F}{\lambda} \right)^2 \langle x_0 \rangle_{RMS} \cdot Sx$$

$$3.6 \times 10^4 \frac{R_{IN}}{m}$$

$$Sx = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-9} R_{IN}/\sqrt{Hz}}{3.6 \times 10^4 \frac{R_{IN}}{m}} = 4 \times 10^{-14} m/\sqrt{Hz}$$

OML length noise equivalent to DABR
excess noise

$$4 \times 10^{-14} m/\sqrt{Hz}$$