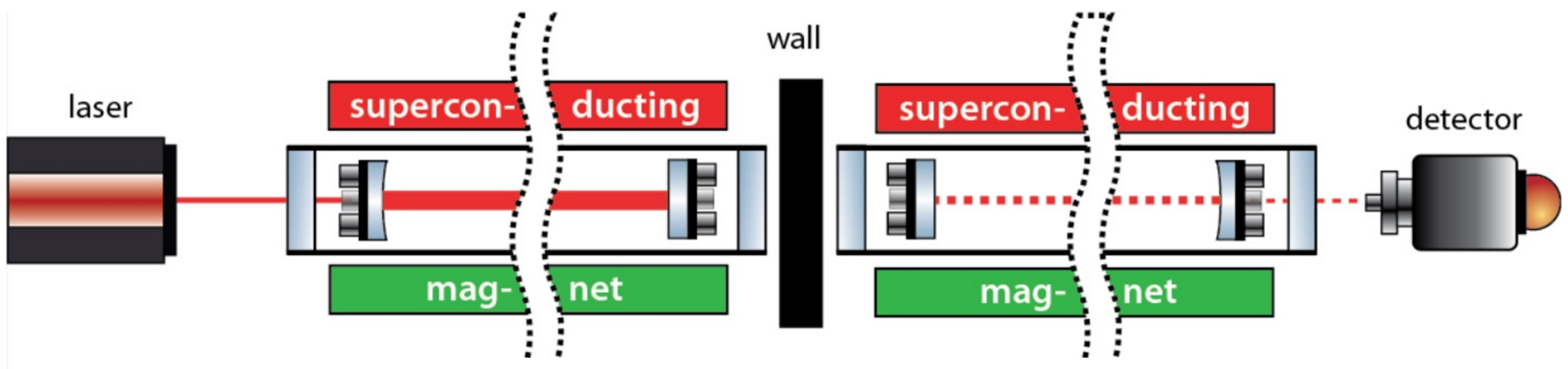
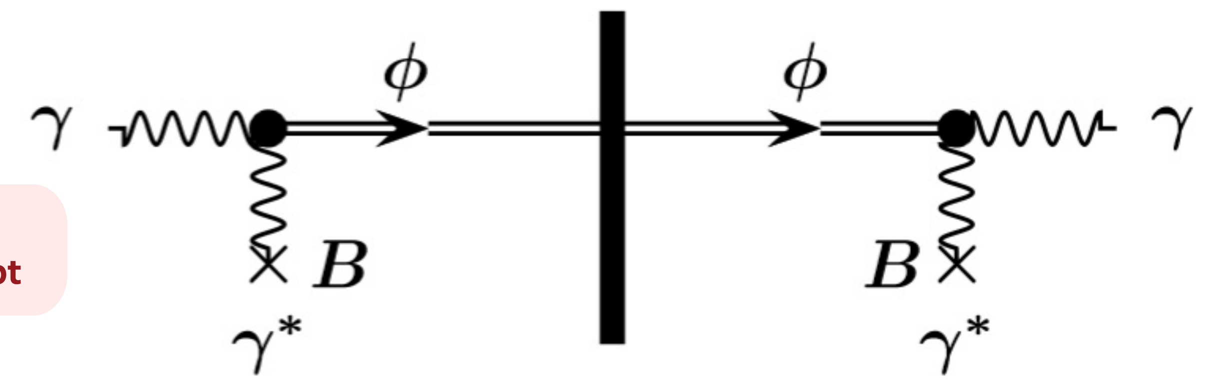
Changes in effective points of reflection in the ALPS II regeneration cavity

Dennis Schmelzer, Kanioar Karan, Li-Wei Wei and Benno Willke

Light-Shining-Through-a-Wall (LSW)





Feynman diagram of the LSW concept

- Photons oscillating into ALPs in the PC
- ALPs can pass through the wall
- ALPs oscillating back into photons in the RC
- Detection with a single-photon detector

Any Light Particle Search (ALPS) II

Collaboration Partners

DESY. UHH Universität Hamburg UF University of Florida JGU Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz

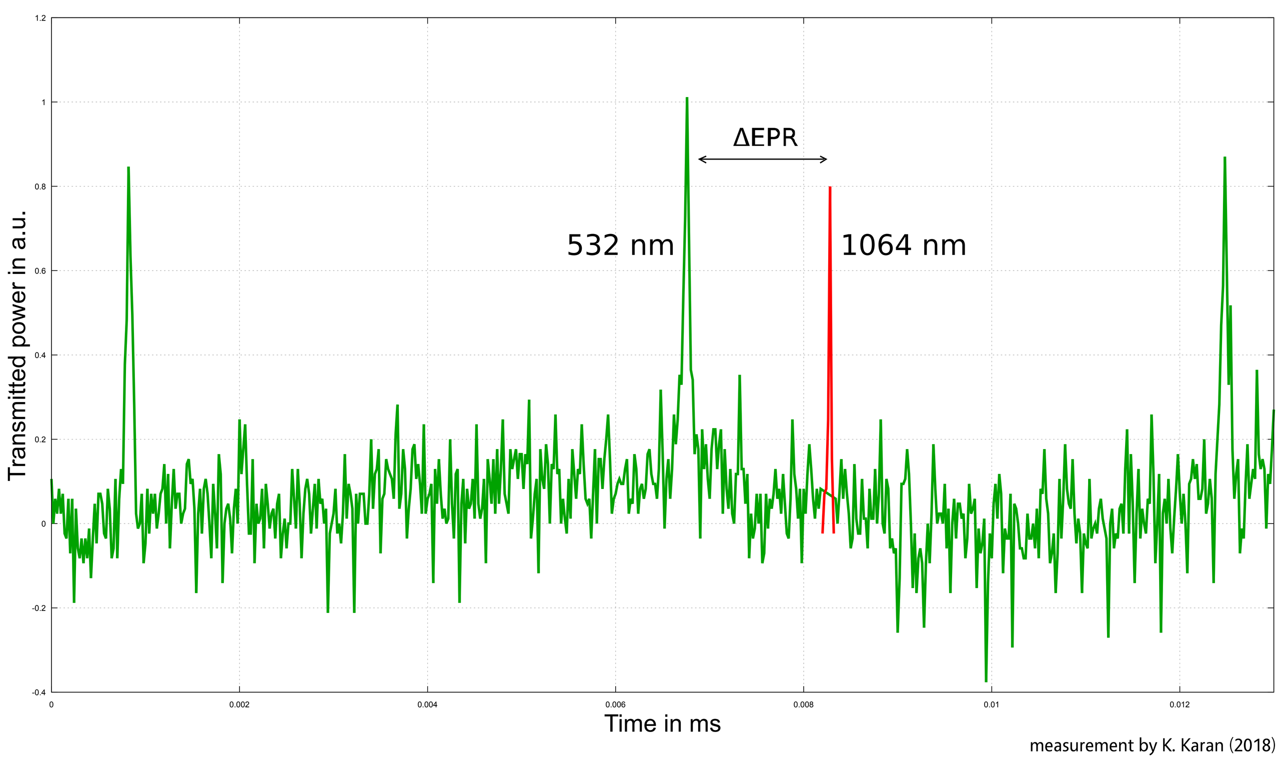
- Placed in the HERA North tunnel at DESY
- Two 100 meter long cavities
- Both cavities resonate with identical modes
- 30 W laser input power @1064 nm
- Power buildup: 5,000 in PC
  40,000 in RC
- 10 HERA dipole magnets per cavity: 468 Tm

Parameter	Scaling	ALPS I	ALPS IIc	Sens. gain
Effective laser power P_{laser}	$g_{a\gamma} \propto P_{\text{laser}}^{-1/4}$	1 kW	150 kW	3.5
Rel. photon number flux n_γ	$g_{a\gamma} \propto n_\gamma^{-1/4}$	1 (532 nm)	2 (1064 nm)	1.2
Power built up in RC P_{RC}	$g_{a\gamma} \propto P_{reg}^{-1/4}$	1	40,000	14
BL (before& after the wall)	$g_{a\gamma} \propto (BL)^{-1}$	22 Tm	468 Tm	21
Detector efficiency QE	$g_{a\gamma} \propto QE^{-1/4}$	0.9	0.75	0.96
Detector noise DC	$g_{a\gamma} \propto DC^{1/8}$	0.0018 s^{-1}	0.000001 s^{-1}	2.6
Combined improvements				3082

adapted from Any light particle search II - Technical Design Report (2013)

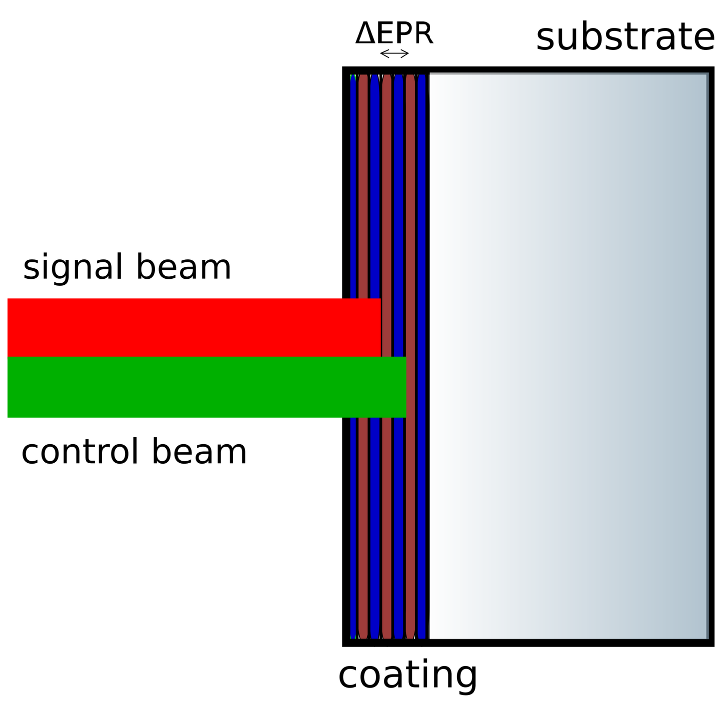
Effective point of reflection (EPR)

- LSW experiment with infrared light (1064 nm)
- RC is length controlled with a 532 nm beam
- Mirrors of RC are specified for IR and green
- EPR depends on wavelength
- Control beam probes a different cavity length than the regenerated ALP signal beam
- ΔEPR is compensated with an offset in the control loop



RC scan of 1 m prototype at AEI (ΔEPR = 170 nm)

Temperature induced changes in EPR



- ΔEPR depends on temperature
- Requirement for ALPS IIc: Change of ΔEPR < 1 pm over days for 0.2 K temperature stability

- Phase stability per mirror:

$$\frac{d\Delta\Phi}{dT}\cdot\Delta T_{max} = \left|\frac{d\Phi_{532}}{dT} - 2\cdot\frac{d\Phi_{1064}}{dT}\right|\cdot\Delta T_{max} < 2.88\,\mu\text{rad}\ (0.5\,\text{pm})$$

coating design — environment control

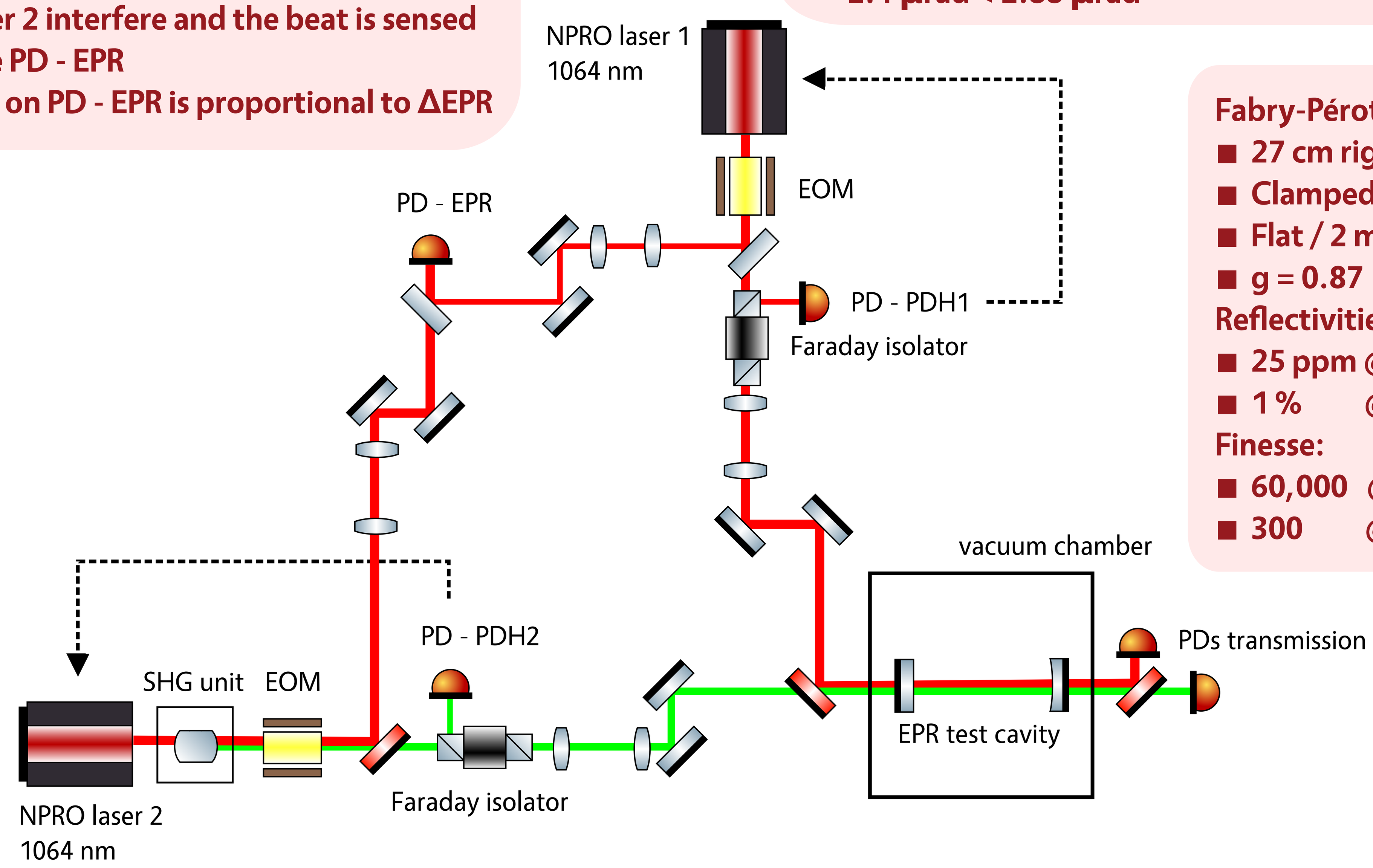
Experimental setup to probe EPR changes for designed coatings

Measurement scheme:

- Laser 1 is frequency locked to the EPR test cavity
- The second harmonic of laser 2 is frequency locked to the EPR test cavity
- Laser 1 and laser 2 interfere and the beat is sensed by photo diode PD - EPR
- The beat signal on PD - EPR is proportional to ΔEPR

Coatings:

- Coating design by the University of Florida, USA: Simulated ΔΦ with 0.2 K temperature stability 2.4 μrad < 2.88 μrad



Fabry-Pérot cavity:

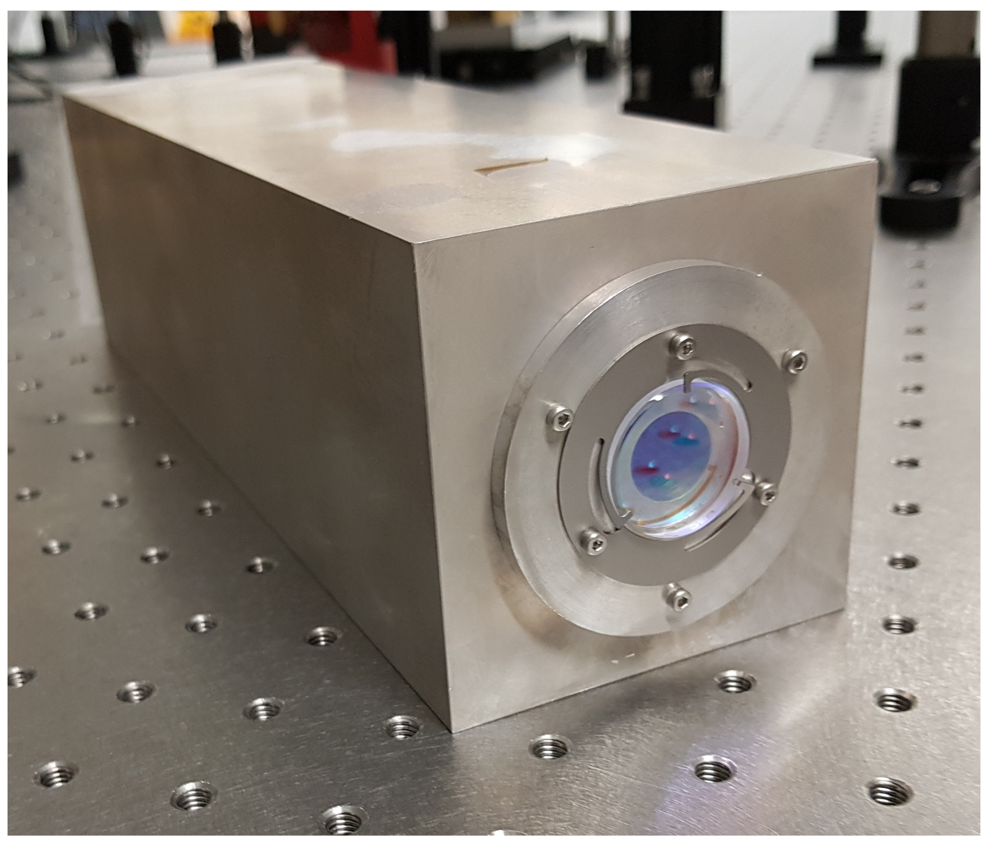
- 27 cm rigid spacer
- Clamped mirrors
- Flat / 2 m RoC
- g = 0.87

Reflectivities:

- 25 ppm @ 1064 nm
- 1 % @ 532 nm

Finesse:

- 60,000 @ 1064 nm
- 300 @ 532 nm



Goal:

- Find mirror coatings with small enough temperature dependence of the EPR not to limit the ALPS IIc sensitivity

Laser Group AEI Hannover
www.aei.mpg.de

ALPS

ALBERT EINSTEIN INSTITUTE HANNOVER
Max Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics and Leibniz Universität Hannover

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