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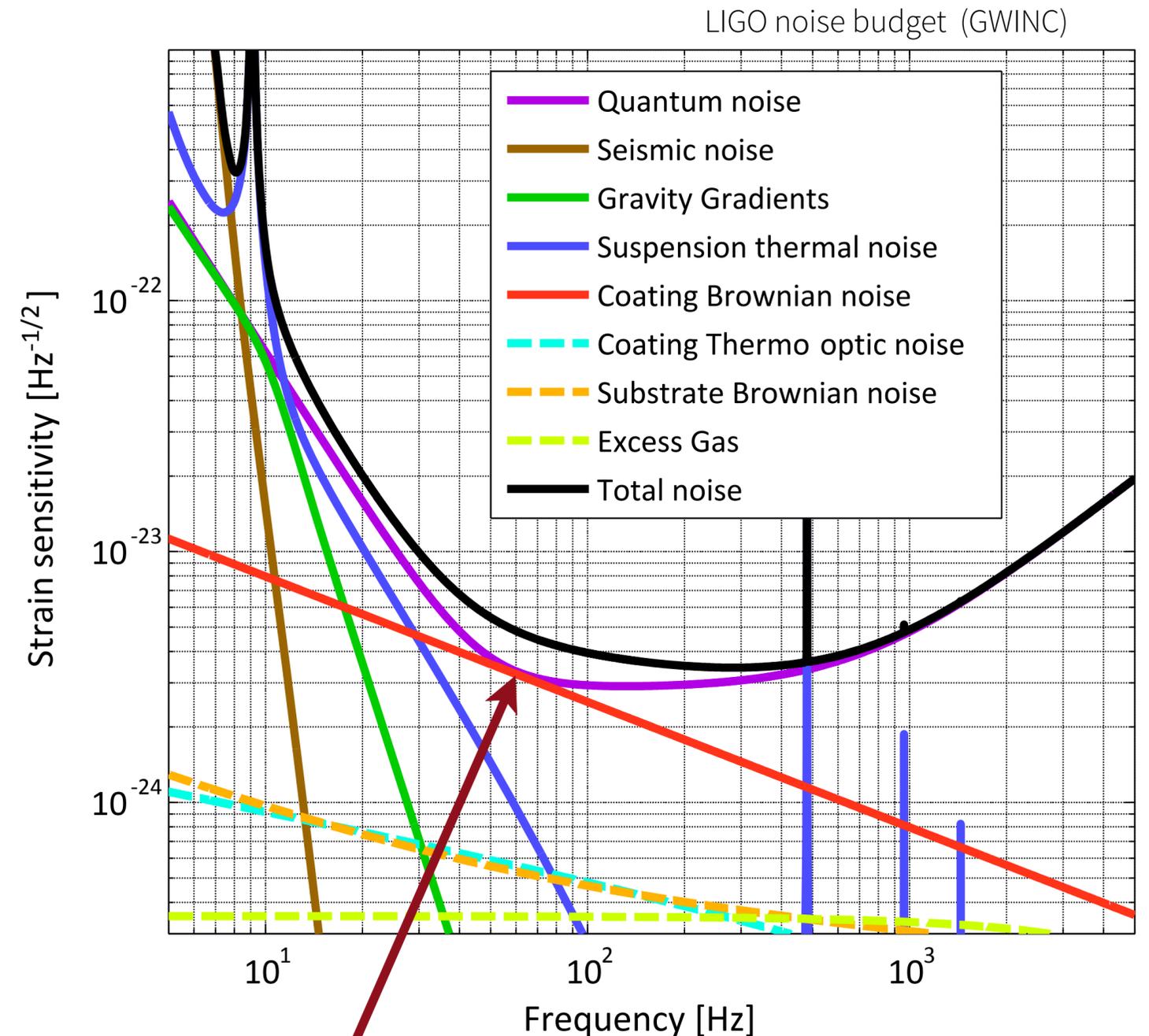


# Reducing coating thermal noise through atomic structure investigations

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# Introduction

- Enable gravitational wave astronomy
  - Mitigate noise sources that limit sensitivity
- Ensure and enhance the success of Advanced LIGO (aLIGO)
- Develop technologies for future generation detectors



Reduce coating Brownian thermal noise

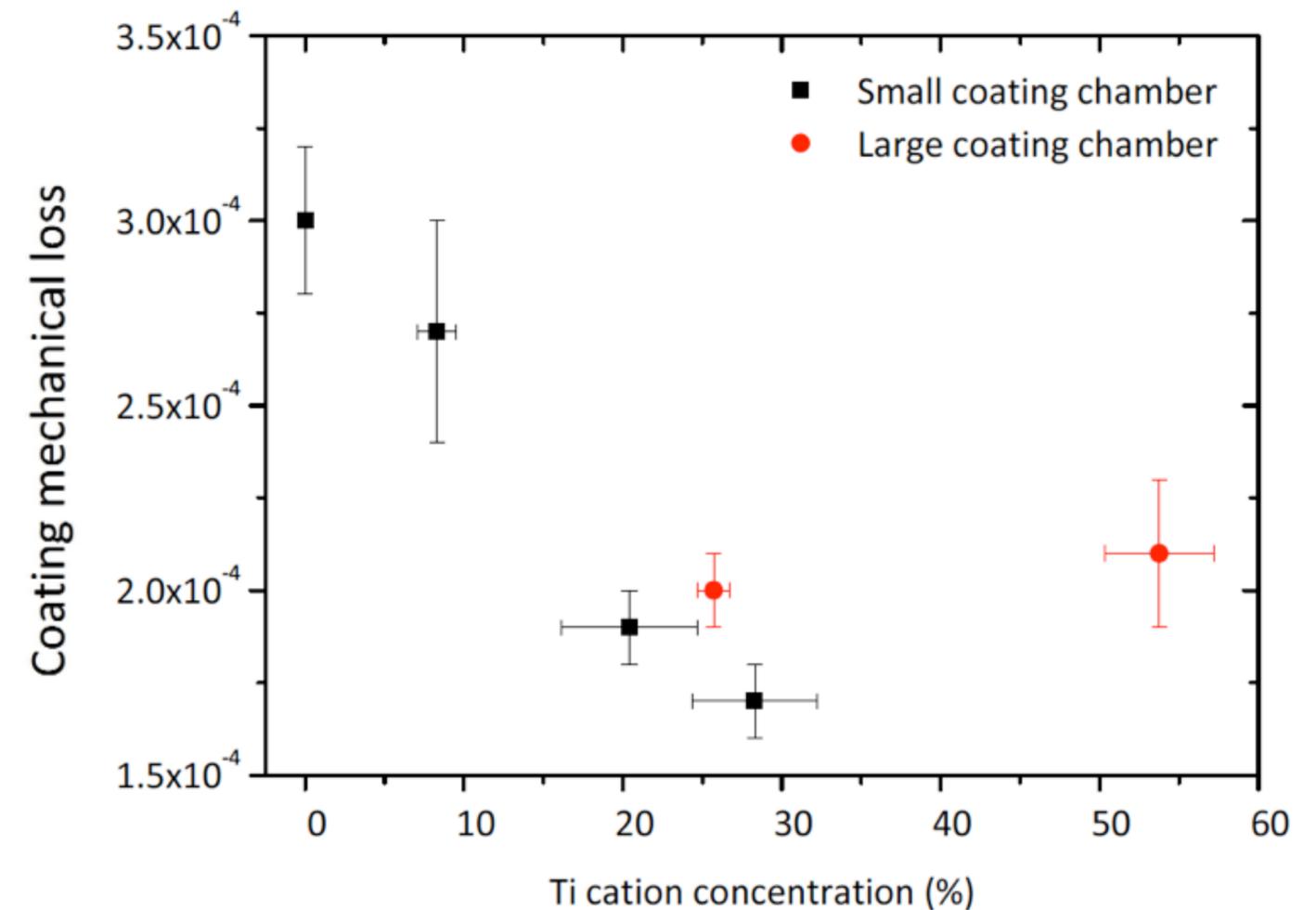
# Introduction

- aLIGO mirrors are dielectric stacks of ion beam sputtered (IBS) silica and titania doped tantala
- Thermal noise related to mechanical loss through:

$$S_x(f, T) \approx \frac{2k_B T}{\pi^2 f} \frac{d}{w^2 Y} \phi \left( \frac{Y'}{Y} + \frac{Y}{Y'} \right)$$

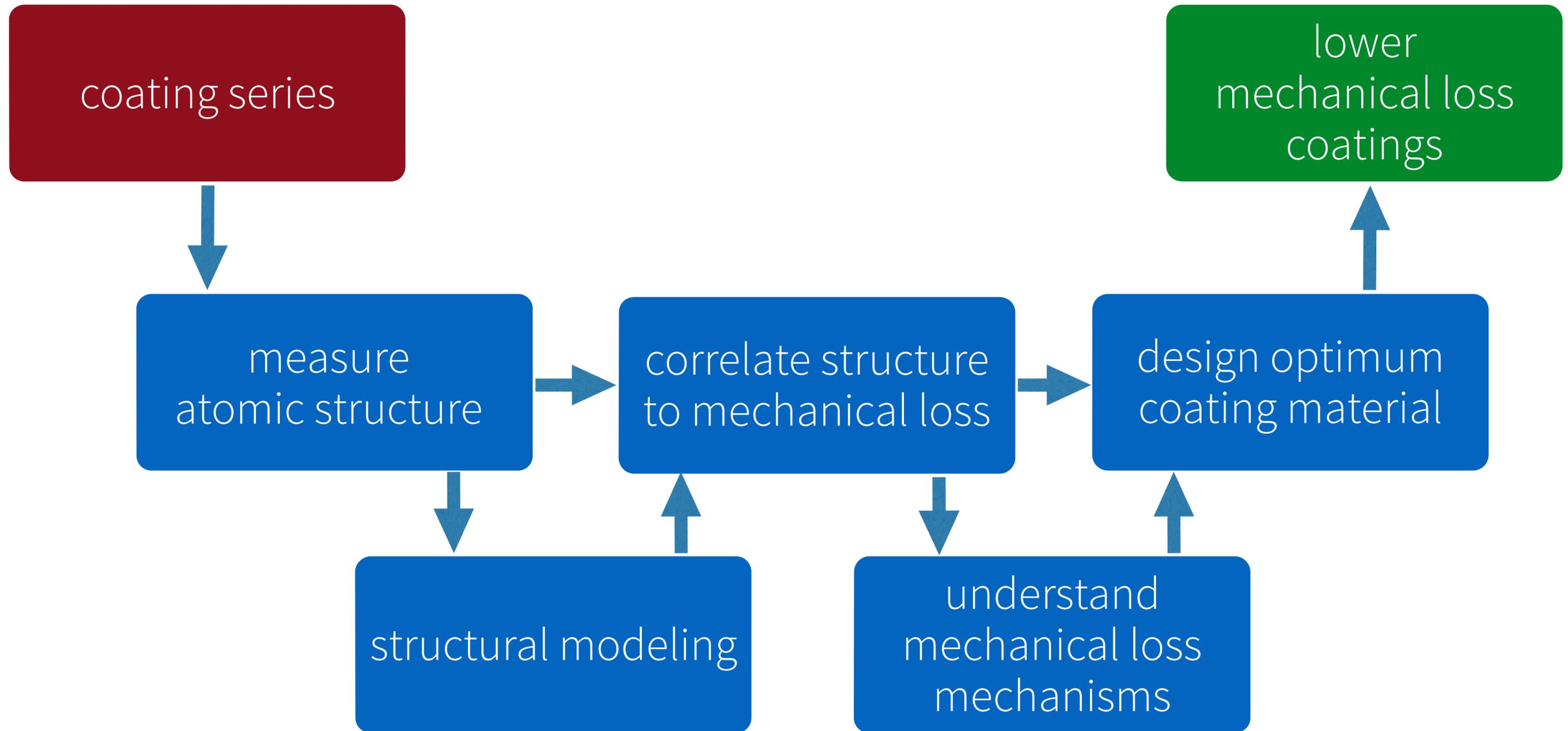
temperature →  $2k_B T$   
coating thickness →  $d$   
laser beam radius →  $w$   
coating mechanical loss →  $\phi$

- Tantala is the highest source of mechanical loss
  - Reduced by 40% through titania doping
- Changes in mechanical loss are the result of changes in atomic structure



[G M Harry et al, Class. Quant. Grav. 24 405, 2007]

# Research Approach

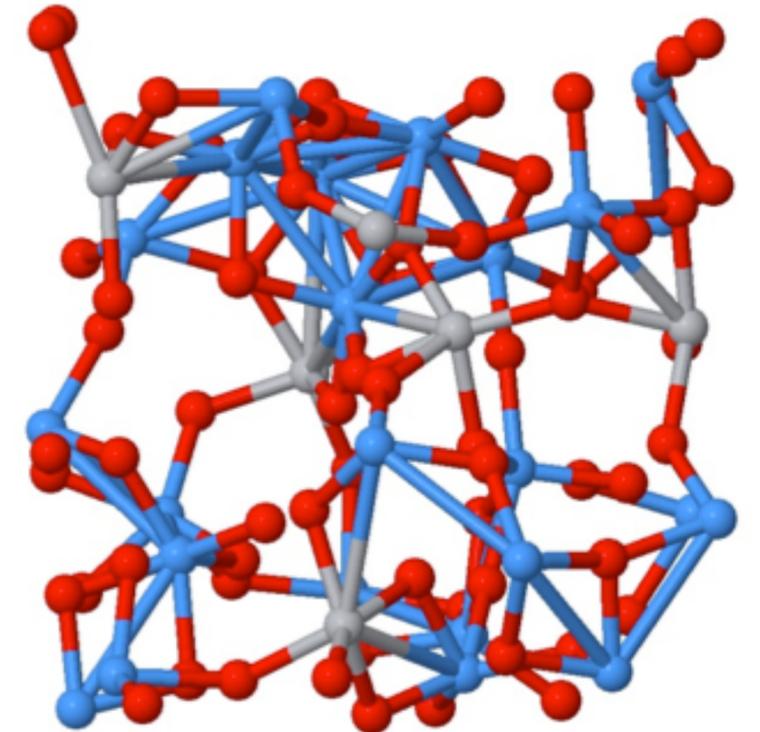
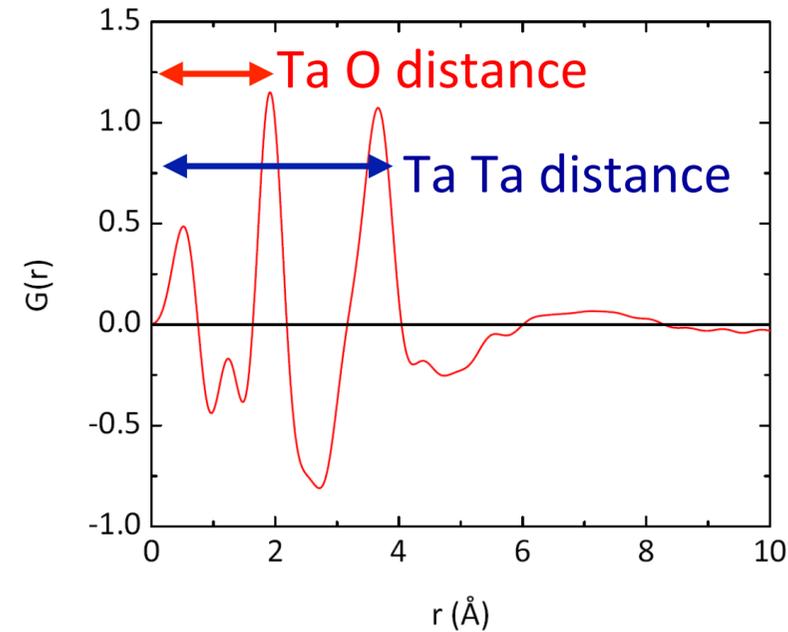
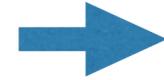
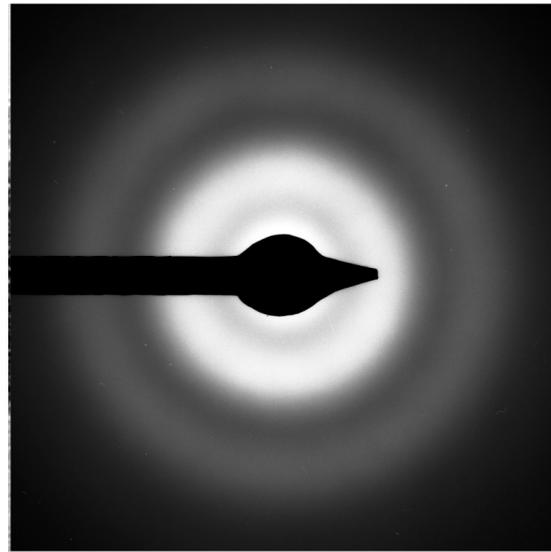


R. Bassiri et.al, Appl. Phys. Lett. **98**, 031904 (2011)

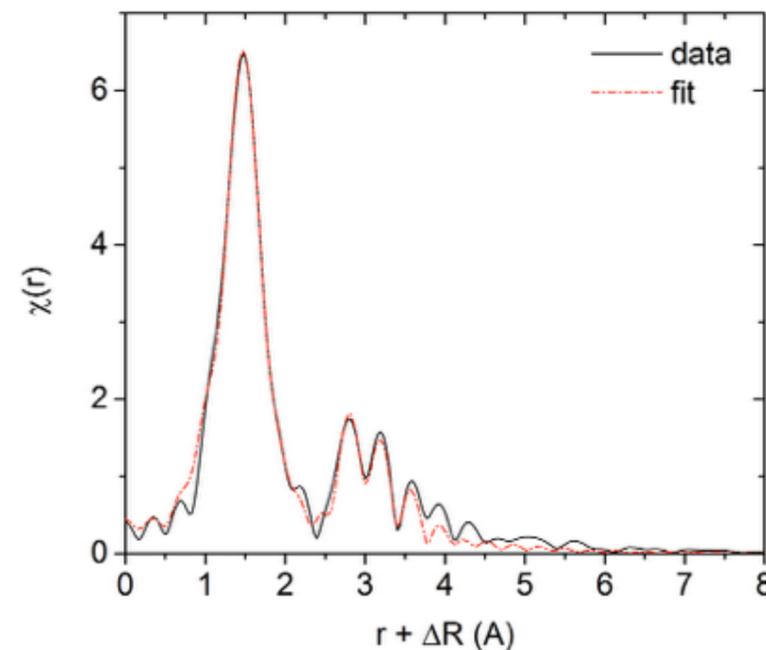
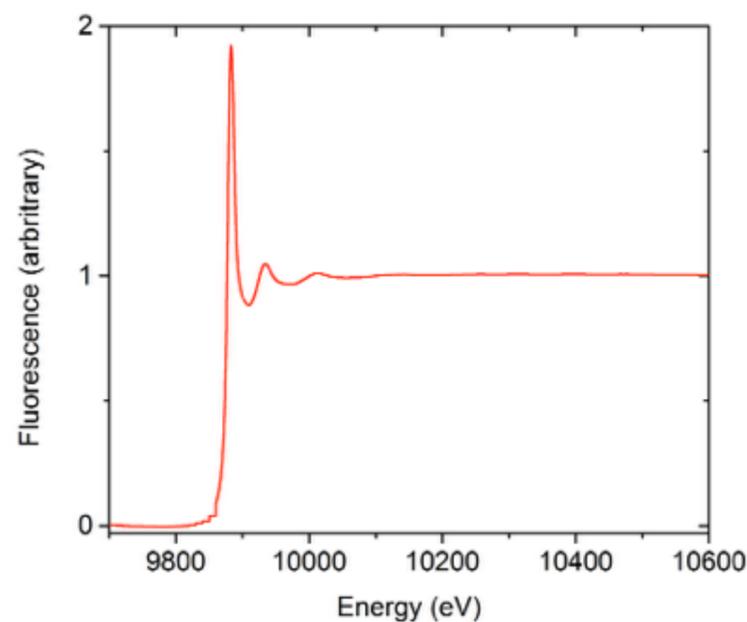
R Bassiri et al, Acta Mat. **61**, 1070–1077 (2013)

# Atomic structure

- Main experimental tools for measuring the atomic structure:
  - Pair Distribution Function (PDF),  $G(r)$ , electron or X-ray diffraction

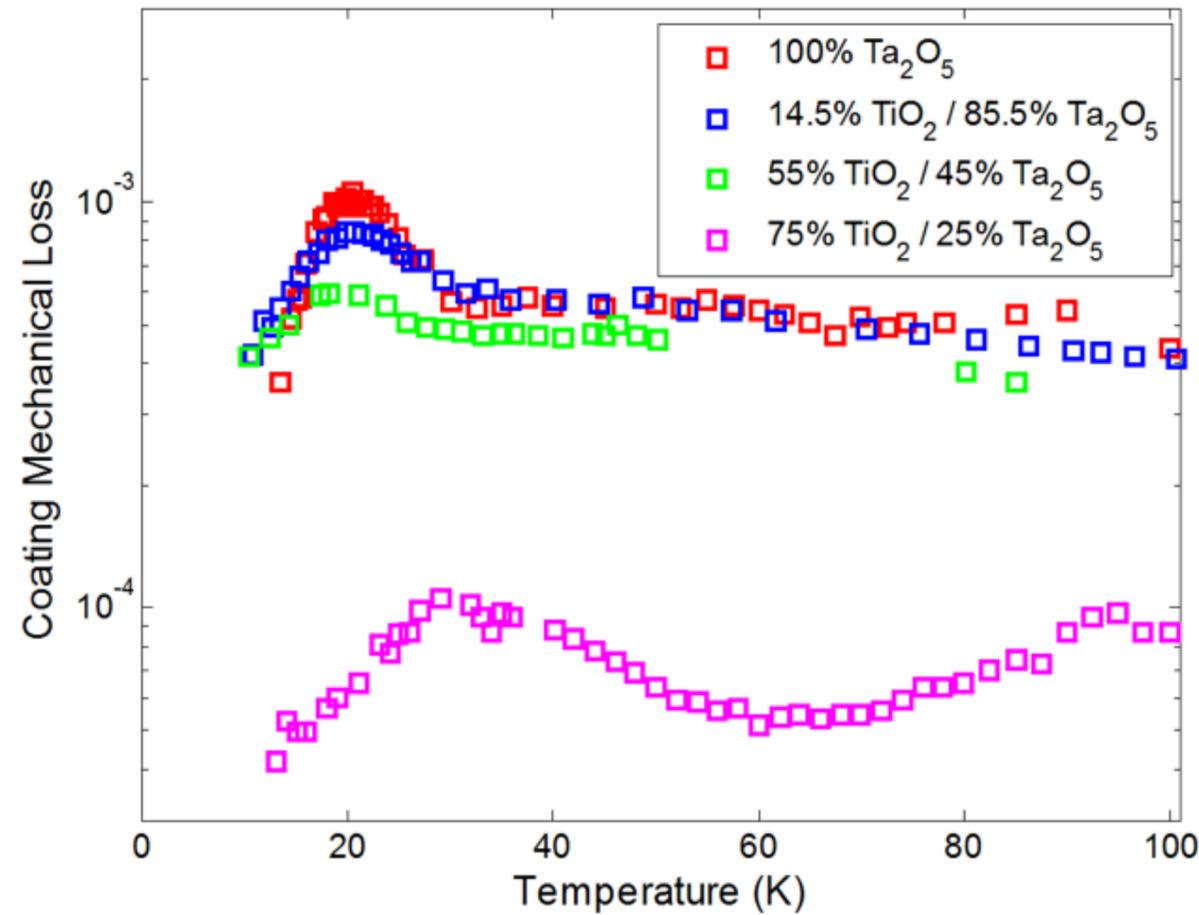


- Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (EXAFS), Ta  $L_{III}$  edge

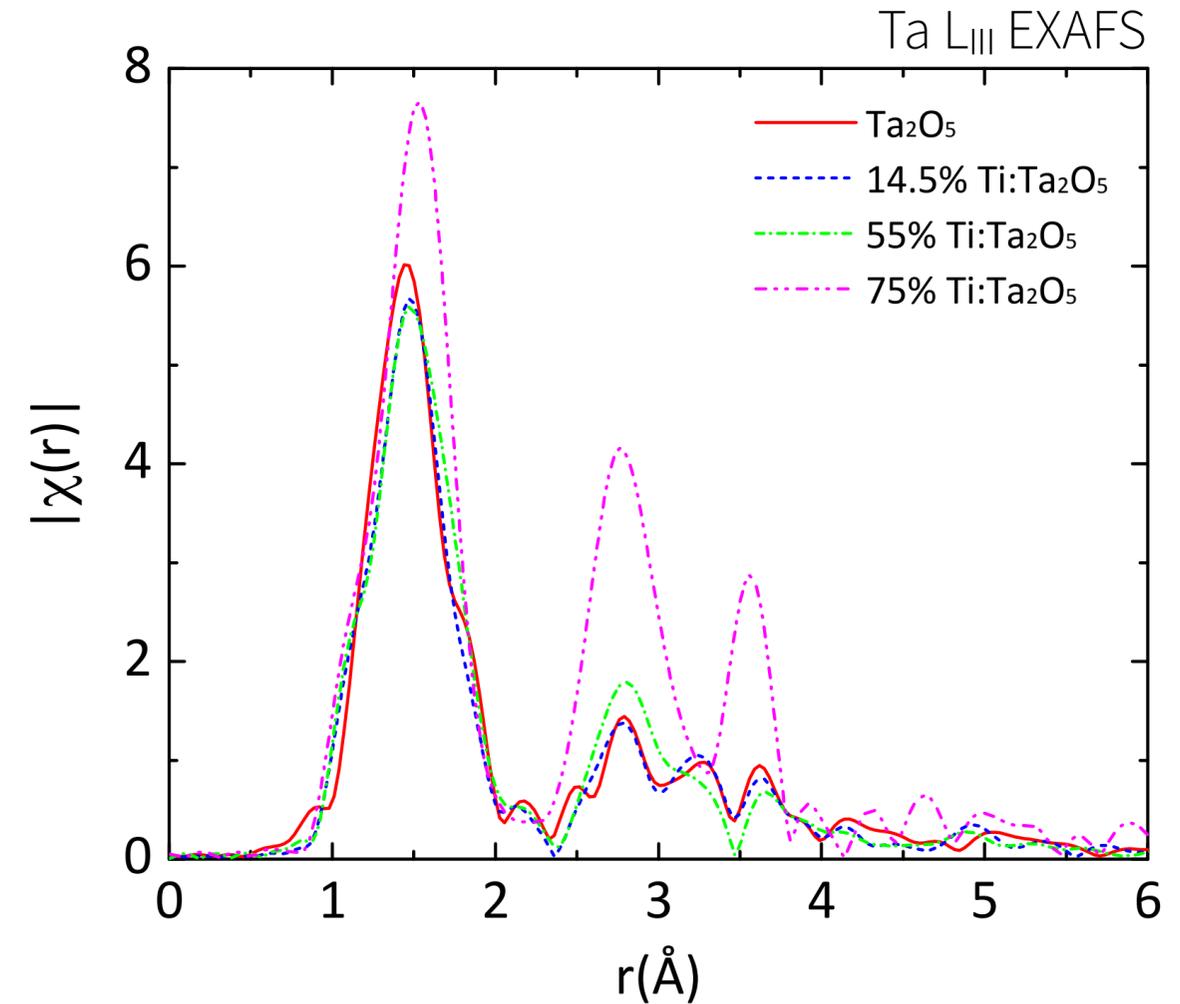


# Atomic structure

- Titania doped tantalum



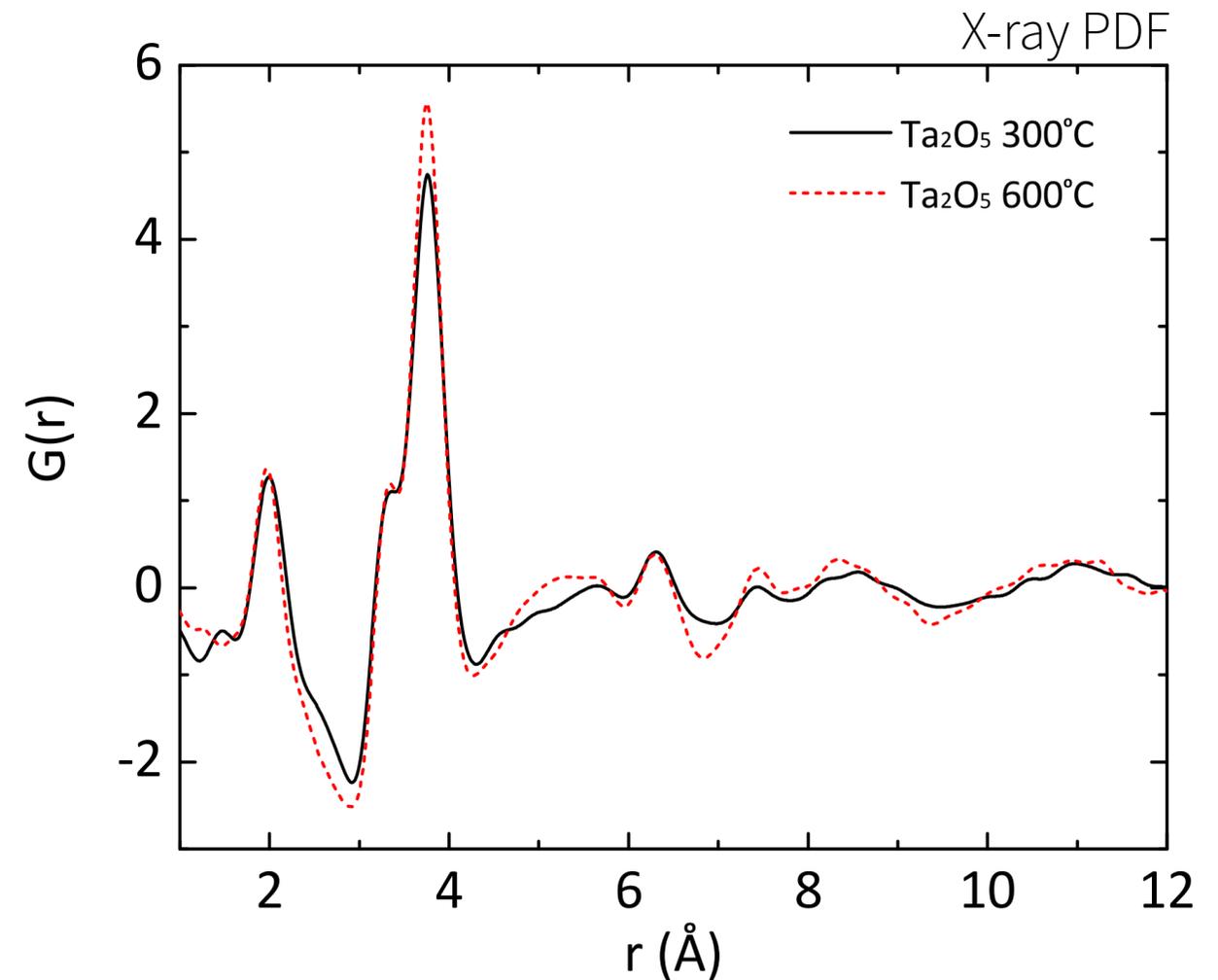
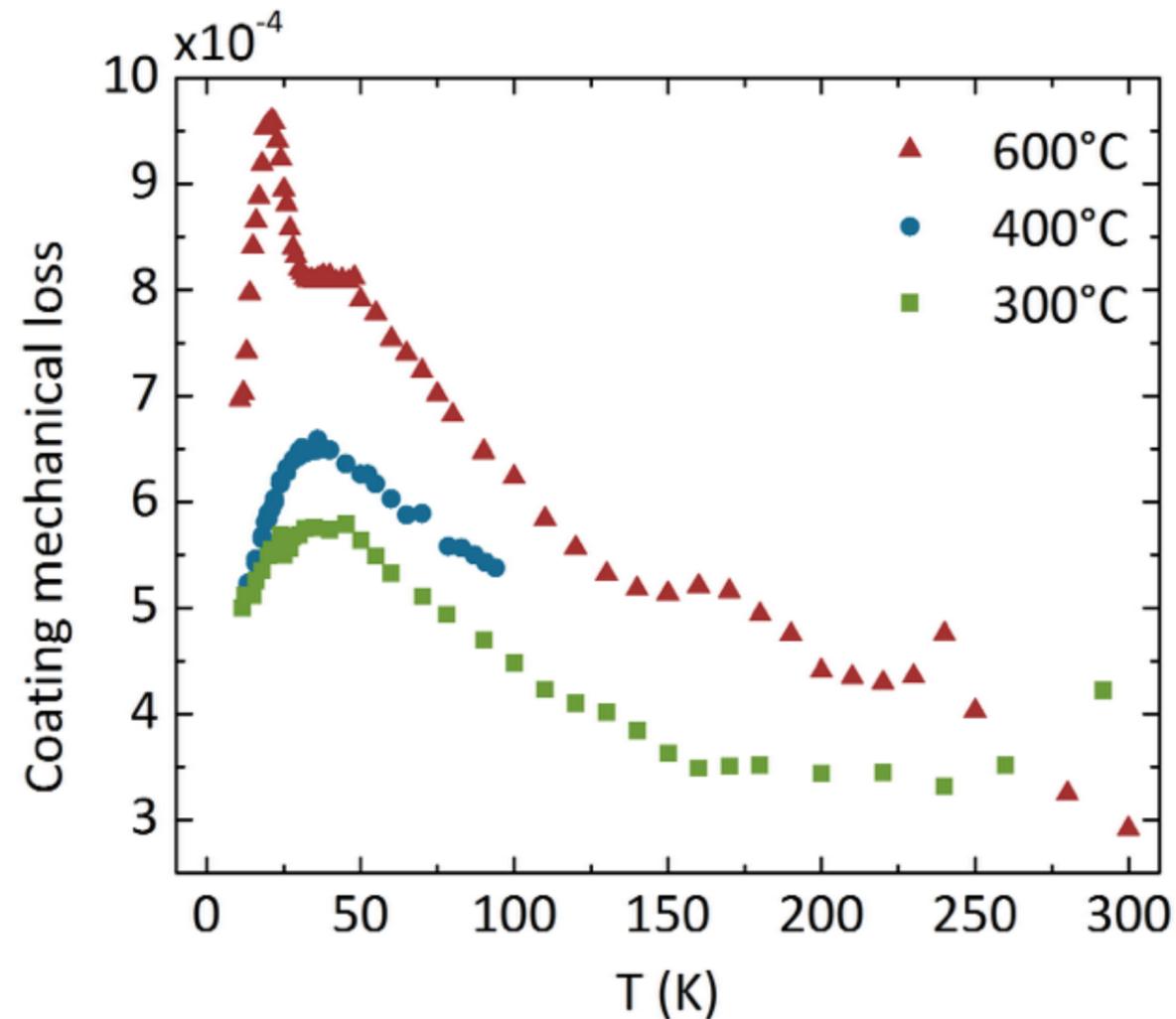
[P. Murray et al, Glasgow]



- Increasing Ti-doping suppresses the low temperature loss peak
  - 75% Ti-doping shows large reduction of loss
- Large differences in structure occur above  $2 \text{\AA}$ 
  - Metal-metal and metal-oxygen distance suppression with higher doping

# Atomic structure

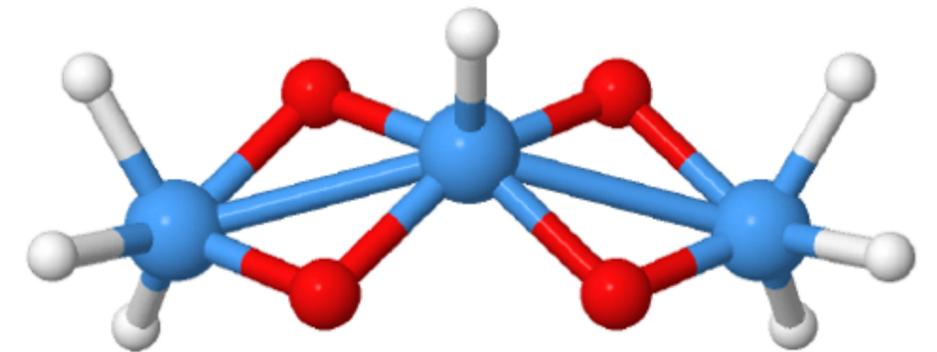
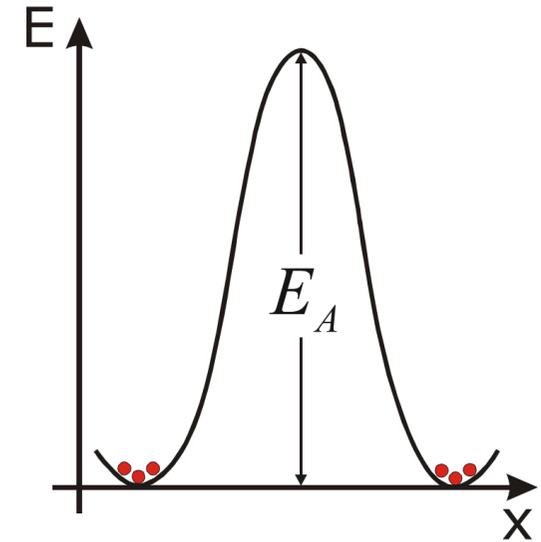
- Heat-treated tantala



- Heat-treatment results in low temperature loss peaks [I W Martin et al, Class. Quant. Grav. 27 225020, 2010]
- Main differences in structure occur above 2 Å
  - First X-ray PDF measurements show changes in structure in short and medium range

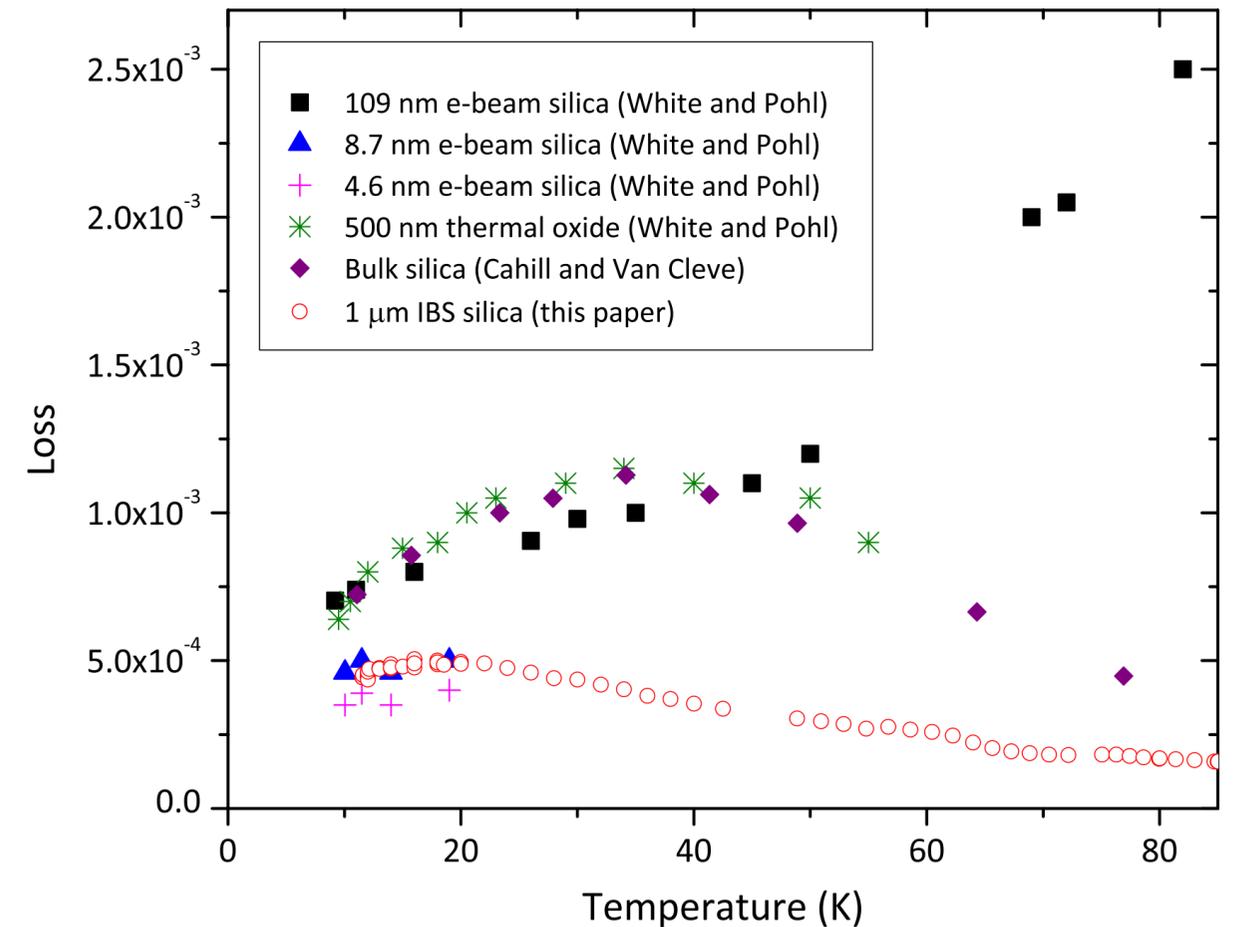
# Atomic structure

- Mechanical loss mechanism
  - Double-well potential
    - Activation energy gives a range of possible movements
    - Changes with heat-treatment and doping
  - Bad actors acting as loss centers
    - Nano-crystalline structures in the medium range
    - Defects over a longer range
  - Ordering of metal-metal and  $> 2 \text{ \AA}$  metal-oxygen distances may be key to identifying further correlations with loss
- What can change/improve IBS coatings?
  - Heat-treatment, doping
  - Oxygen partial pressure
  - Heat-treatment environments
  - Multi component systems



# Future work

- Continuing atomic structure investigations
  - Atomic modeling based on X-ray, TEM data
  - Focus on mechanical loss correlations
- Depth dependent measurements
  - Depth dependent structure on coatings
  - Include studies of silica - understand silica coating vs. surface vs. bulk
- Development of materials-by-design approach
  - Model effect of different dopants on structure, correlate with loss based on Ti-doping model



[I W Martin et al, Class. Quant. Grav. **31** 035019, 2014]

# Conclusions

- Targeted approach: coating atomic structure vs. mechanical loss
- Tantalum coating atomic structure
  - Both heat-treatment and Ti-doping show larger differences in the atomic structure beyond the first nearest neighbor
  - Possible further correlation to mechanical loss
- Results will target studies to probe mechanical loss mechanisms
- Atomic structure investigations provide:
  - Capability for materials-by-design approach
  - **Key route to understanding and mitigating mechanical loss, to lower coating thermal noise**

# Collaborators and funding



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HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH  
COLLEGES

S. D. Penn



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A wide-angle photograph of the Stanford University campus. The central focus is the redwood building, a large stone structure with a prominent gable and a mural. The building is surrounded by lush green lawns, palm trees, and other campus buildings. In the background, rolling hills and a large radio telescope are visible under a clear blue sky. A semi-transparent white box is overlaid on the top half of the image, containing text.

# LVC Meeting Stanford

August 25 - 29

A semi-transparent white box is overlaid on the bottom half of the image, containing text. The background shows a green lawn with palm trees in the foreground.

## Coatings Workshop

Friday, August 29