

Initial LIGO Seismic Isolation System Upgrade

Dennis Coyne LIGO Seminar March 29, 2002

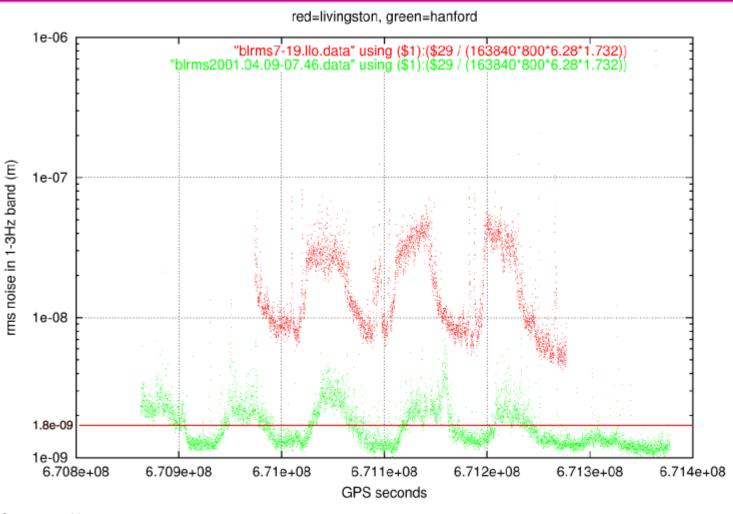


Problem

- Ground motion at LLO with the initial LIGO seismic isolation system makes it impossible to hold the interferometers locked reliably during the day
 - » Steady-state ambient noise is higher due to anthropomorphic sources
 - » Transients, particularly from logging
- Wind induced seismic noise at LHO:
 - » exceeds locking threshold at ~25 mph, or 4% of the time
 - » Expect up-conversion is a problem at significantly lower wind speeds & a large fraction of the time
- Upgrade is required to allow both reliable locking and to allow better noise performance while locked
 - » Need 90% duty cycle & lock durations > 40 hours
 - » Need to reduce noise in the control band (< 40 Hz) to permit a smaller suspension actuator authority & lower noise
 - » Suppression in the 1-3 Hz band is most important due to excitation of the lower stack modes (Q ~ 30)



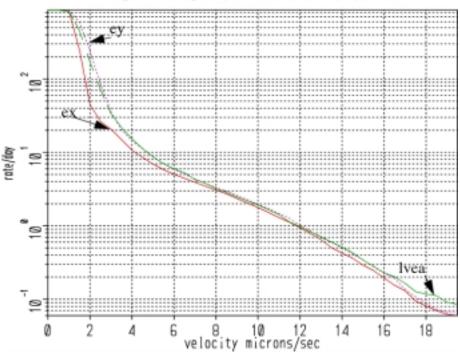
Typical Day/Night Seismic Noise Levels in the 1-3 Hz Band





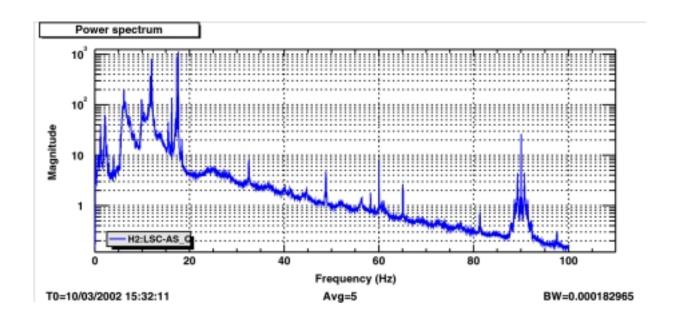
Integral Histogram of the Peak Ground Velocity







Up-conversion Example



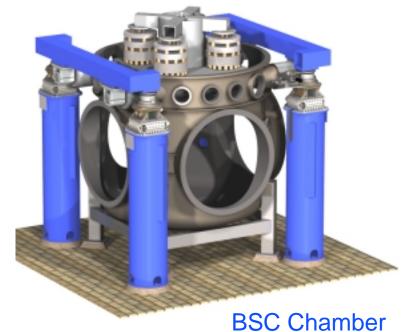


Initial Vibration Isolation Systems

- » Reduce in-band seismic motion by 4 6 orders of magnitude
- » Little or no attenuation below 10Hz; amplification at stack mode resonances
- » Large range actuation for initial alignment and drift compensation
- » Quiet actuation to correct for Earth tides and microseism at 0.15 Hz during observation









Seismic Isolation – Springs and Masses







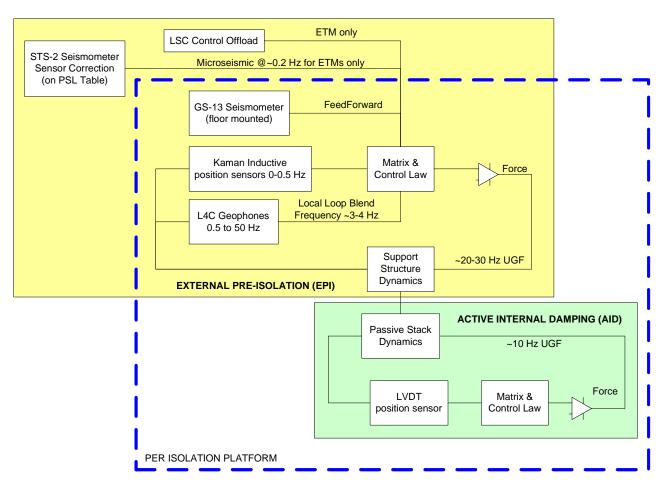


Seismic System Performance





LIGO Active External Pre-Isolation (EPI) & Active Internal Damping (AID)





Alternate Approaches

Approach	Description/comments	Options	Isolation	Stack Damping
External pre-isolation	6 DOF isolation with co-located sensing & actuation at the base of the passive stack; feedback & feedforward control to be explored including use of OSEM sensing	Hydraulic actuator	Y	?
		EM actuator	Y	?
Internal active damping	Co-located sensing and actuation on the internal optics table (e.g. LVDT and voice coil) to sense & damp from support structure to optics table. The addition of inertial sensing on the optics table may permit isolation.	Voice Coil or EM linear motor	?	Y
		LVDT or geophone		
Existing fine actuators	Longitudinal & yaw velocity feedback with co-located geophones. Being pursued as an interim measure.		Y	N
COTS isolation systems	Piezo isolation systems like Stacis; minus-k compact low frequency spring, etc. which can perform the external preisolation task.	Various	Y	unlikely
SAS-like Implementation	A hybrid passive/active "soft" alternative approach to the stiff external pre-isolation approach.		Y	N
Tuned Mass Dampers	With existing payload mass limits the optimum reduction in stack mode resonance is ~4. This does not meet requirements and requires in-vacuum hardware	Viscous fluid, eletro- restrictive or eddy current	N	Y
Multiple pendulum or longer period suspensions	Too invasive, too large a schedule & cost impact; not clearly a solution either		Y	N
Cooled suspension coil drive electronics with larger dynamic range	Does not preclude increased noise due to bi-linear coupling mechanisms & large amplitude of real motion; might be a last ditch effort after other measures are taken		Y	N
Short across 1 layer of the HAM Stack	Compromise the better-than-needed high freq. HAM isolation performance; shift stack modes; not clear this works; seems wrong to compromise performance		N	Y
Replace some or all springs with lower Q springs	Too invasive & marginal improvement in Q without complete replacement		N	Y
Add eddy current damping between stages	Too invasive & marginal improvement in Q without the addition of many components			



EPI Requirements

- Net Noise at the base of the stack:
 - » Maintain present drift stability: 1 month, 10 microns pk-pk
 - » Alignment precision for lock: 100 seconds, 1 micron pk-pk
 - » Microseismic peak: 0.16 Hz, 4e-7 m/√Hz
 - » Integrated rms level similar to Hanford at night & consistent with the technology:
 - 1 Hz
 1e-9 m/√Hz
 10 Hz
 4e-10 m/√Hz
 - » Suspension vertical bounce mode: 15 Hz, 2e-10 m/√Hz
 - » No degradation in current in-band isolation:
 - 30 Hz
 6e-11 m/√Hz
 > 50 Hz
 2e-11 m/√Hz
- Dynamic Range: 10mm p-p static alignment, 300 microns p-p

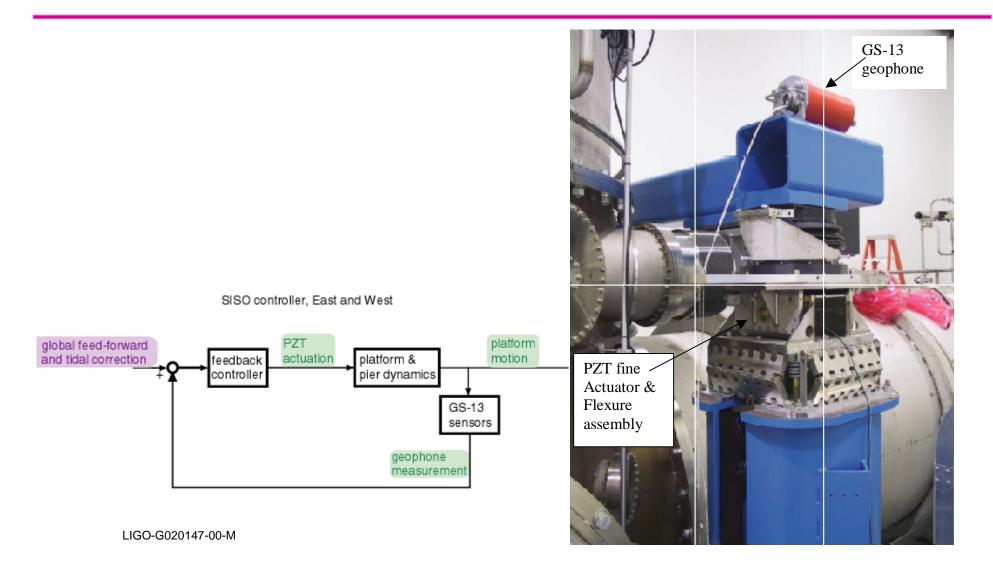


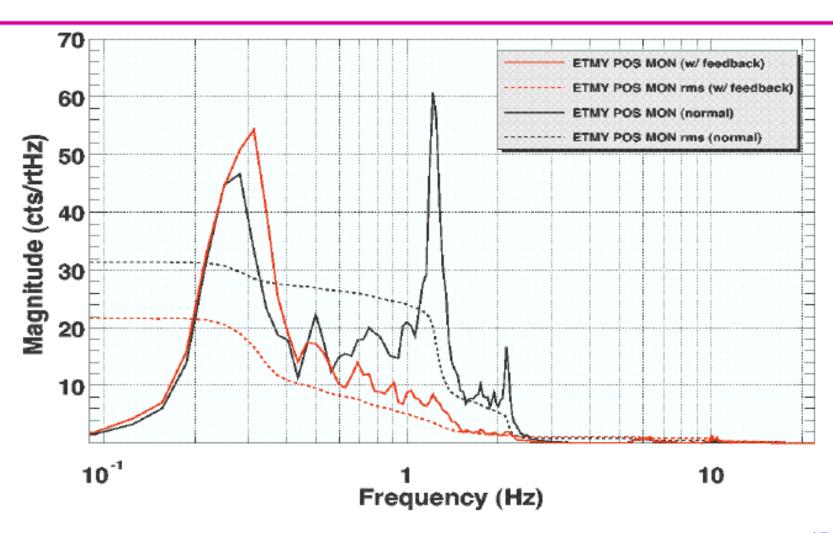
AID Requirements

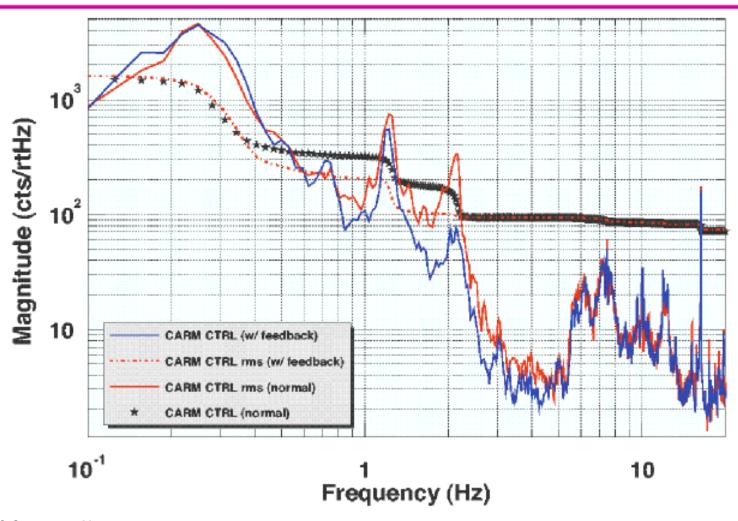
- Noise contribution in the GW band must be < 1/10 of the Science Requirements Document (SRD), or at the optics table:
 - » BSC:
- Horizontal: 1.2e-13 m/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 20 Hz, 2.5e-17 m/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at > 50 Hz
- Vertical: 5e-13 m/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 20 Hz, 1e-16 m/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at > 50 Hz
- » HAM:
 - Horizontal: 4e-12 m/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 20 Hz, 2.5e-16 m/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at > 50 Hz
 - Vertical: 2e-11 m/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 20 Hz, 1e-15 m/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at > 50 Hz
- Damping to Q~3 on at least the 1.2 and 2.1 Hz BSC modes, with no 'spillover' in excess of 1.5 x total rms

- Proof-of-principle test for external seismic isolation layer.
- Existing fine actuators in end (and mid)station, driven in pairs, can move stack base in beam direction and in yaw.
- GS-13 seismometers placed on crossbeams above FAS
- Provide inertial error signals for 2,1-DOF SISO servos.
- dSpace signal processing board and software in PC allows rapid controller/compensation development and provides GUI control panel
- Resonant gain added at two troublesome stack modes (1.2 and 2.1 Hz), allowing factor of a few more gain there without destabilizing overall servo.
- This resulted in about a factor of 7 decrease in motion seen by the test mass at the stack modes.

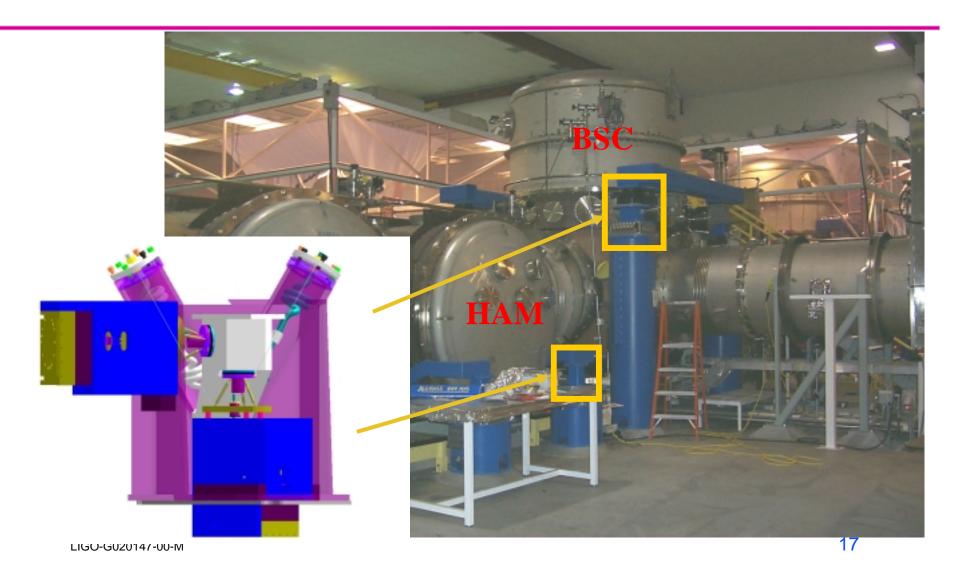
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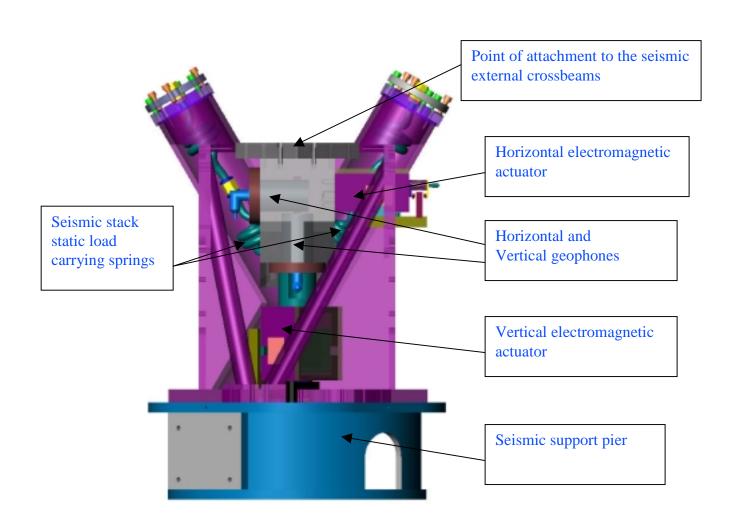


LIGO Planned Initial Detector Modifications



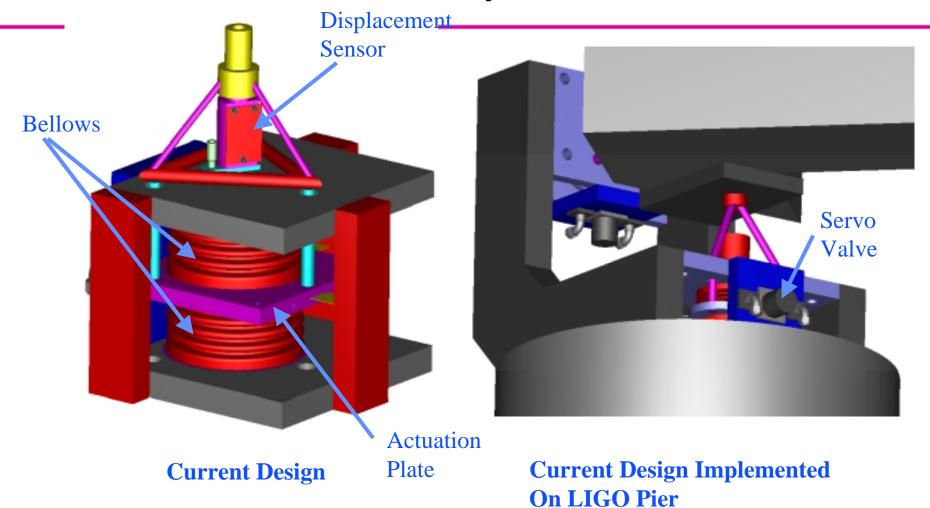


Spring/Actuator Assembly with the Electro-Magnetic Actuator





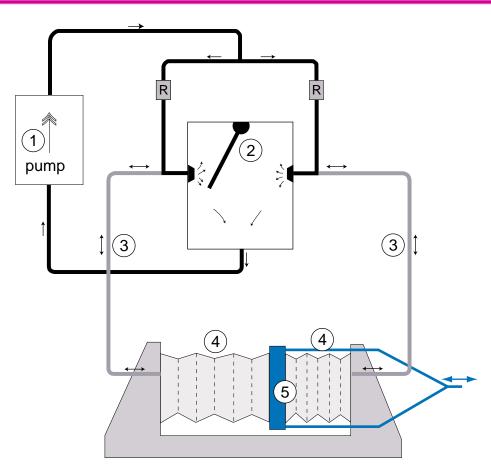
The Quiet Hydraulic Actuator





Differential Bellows for Quiet Actuator

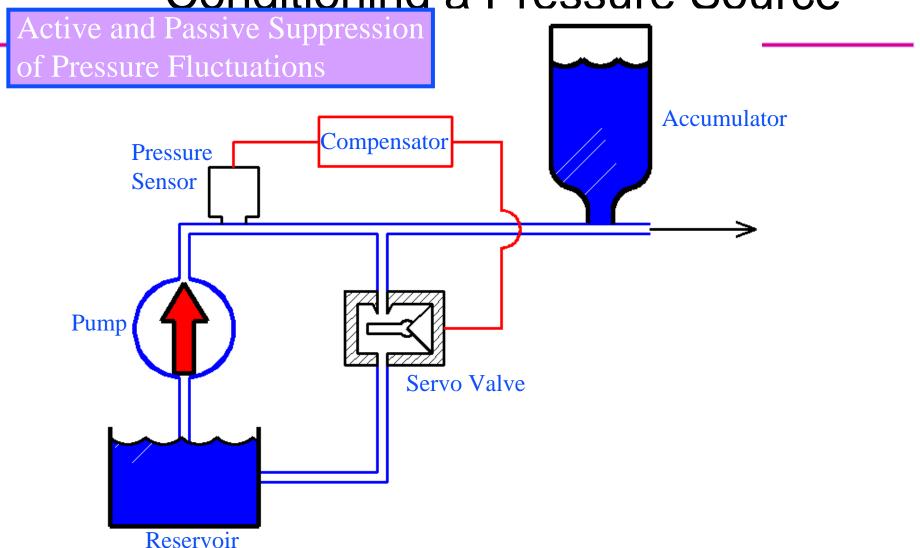
- 1) Pump
- 2) Differential Flapper Valve
- 3) Bellows Supply
- 4) Differential Bellows
- 5) Actuation Plate





LIGO-G020147-00-M

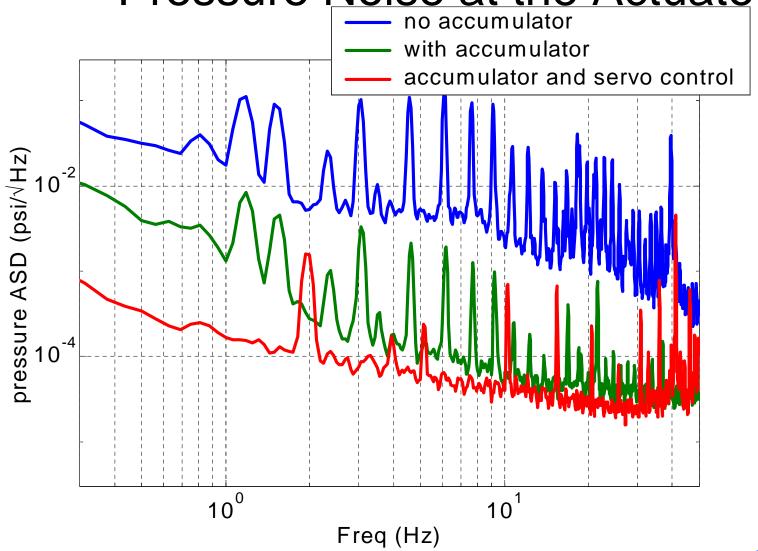
Conditioning a Pressure Source



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Pressure Noise at the Actuator

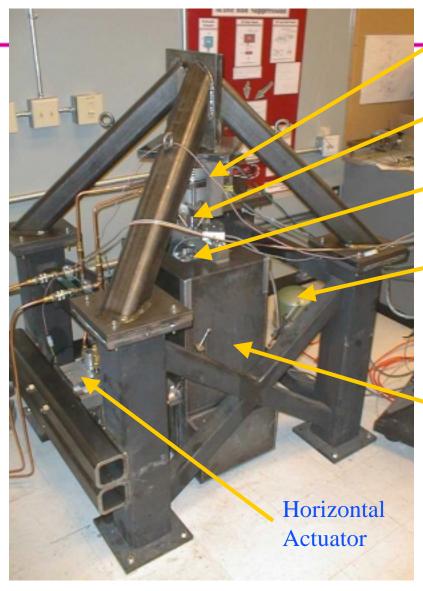




The Test Platform at Stanford



Vertical Actuator



Vertical Actuator

Displacement Sensor

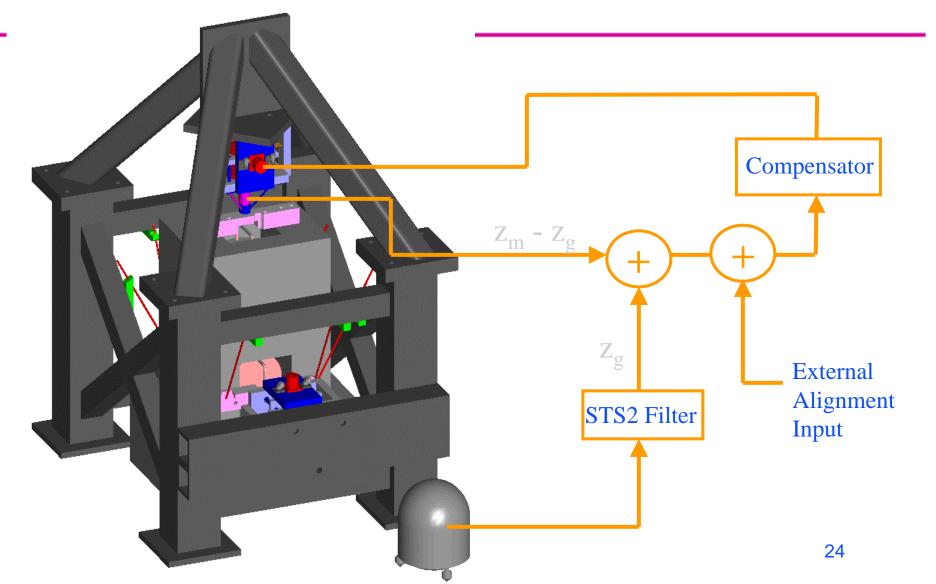
Seismometer (Geotech S-13)

Seismometer (Streckeisen STS-2)

800 lb Test Mass



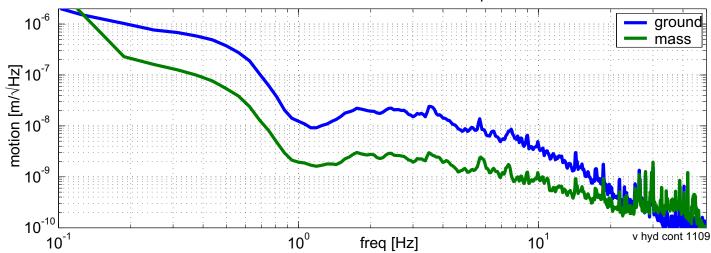
Sensor Correction

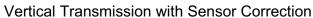


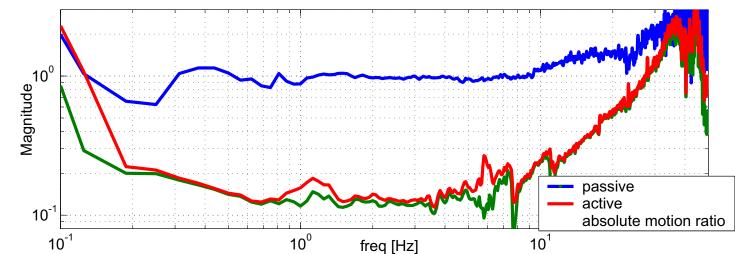


Vertical Isolation





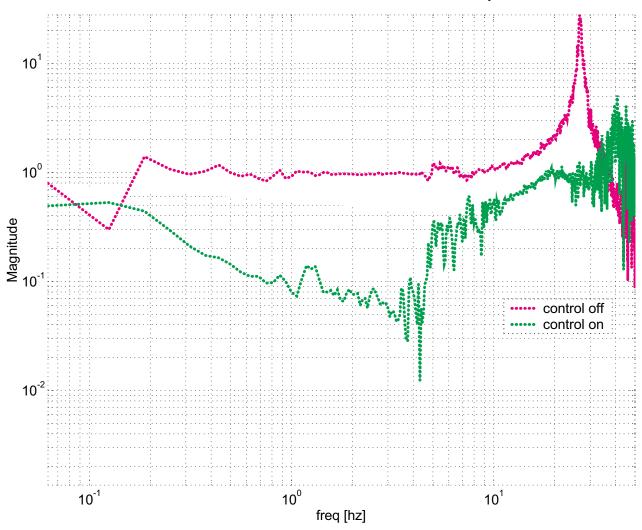






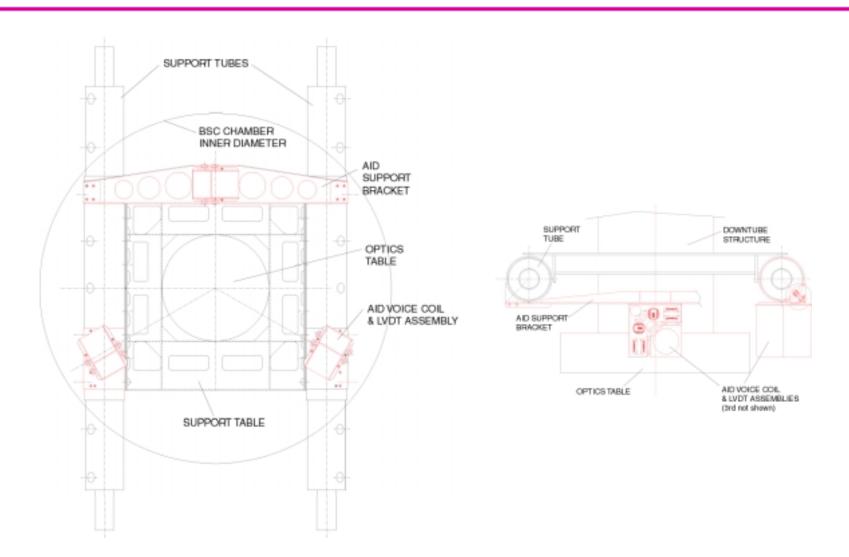
Horizontal Isolation

Transmission Between S13 horz and sts-2 on 14-May-2001





Active Internal Damping System Layout





Active Internal Damping (AID) Prototyping

LVDT (left) & Constant force Actuator horizontal doublet



HAM Prototype





LASTI Full Scale Prototype Testing

- Stand-alone subsystem testing is underway for each subsystem
- The AID & HEPI subsystems will be tested on a BSC isolation stack/chamber at the LASTI facility (MIT) starting in June/July
- The MEPI subsystem will be tested at the same time on a LASTI HAM stack/chamber
- Initially all controls will be performed with D-Space controllers before integrating the systems into the LIGO Epics Supervisory Control & DAQ systems



Summary

- Testing and analyses to date all look promising
- An interim solution which should enable LLO to lock reliably between the Science 1 and Science 2 runs is being installed (2 DOF pre-isolation with the fine actuation system)
- Seismic retrofit with an active pre-isolation system and an active internal damping system is planned for after the Science 2 run, in Jan 2003
- A Design Review will be held in 2 weeks
 - » April 12, 9:00 am PT
 - » Documentation is nearly ready for release