

Three stage actuation "kappas" (v0.02)
(lines are canceled with Pcal)

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First attempt

κ_U , κ_P and κ_T are calculated in sequence.

$$d_{\text{err}}(f) = \frac{C(f)}{1 + G(f)} (A_U(f)x_U + \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f)) \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow d_{\text{err}}(f) = \frac{C(f)}{1 + \underbrace{(A_U(f) + A_P(f) + A_T(f))D(f)C(f)}_{G(f)}} (A_U(f)x_U + \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f)) \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(1 + (A_U(f) + A_P(f) + A_T(f))D(f)C(f)\right) \frac{d_{\text{err}}(f)}{C(f)} = A_U(f)x_U + \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f) \quad (3)$$

$$\rightarrow A_U(f)D(f)d_{\text{err}}(f) + [C^{-1}(f) + (A_P(f) + A_T(f))D(f)]d_{\text{err}}(f) = A_U(f)x_U + \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f) \quad (4)$$

$$\rightarrow A_U(f)(x_U - D(f)d_{\text{err}}(f)) = [C^{-1}(f) + (A_P(f) + A_T(f))D(f)]d_{\text{err}}(f) - \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f) \quad (5)$$

$$A_U(f) = \kappa_U A_{U,0}(f) \quad (6)$$

$$\kappa_U = \frac{1}{A_{U,0}(f)} \frac{[C^{-1}(f) + (A_P(f) + A_T(f))D(f)]d_{\text{err}}(f) - \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f)}{x_U - d_{\text{err}}(f)D(f)} \quad (7)$$

Similarly κ_P and κ_T are calculated as:

$$\kappa_P = \frac{1}{A_{P,0}(f)} \frac{[C^{-1}(f) + (\kappa_U A_{U,0}(f) + A_T(f))D(f)]d_{\text{err}}(f) - \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f)}{x_P - d_{\text{err}}(f)D(f)} \quad (8)$$

$$\kappa_T = \frac{1}{A_{T,0}(f)} \frac{[C^{-1}(f) + (\kappa_U A_{U,0}(f) + \kappa_P A_{P,0}(f))D(f)]d_{\text{err}}(f) - \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f)}{x_T - d_{\text{err}}(f)D(f)} \quad (9)$$

where $A_{U,0}$, $A_{P,0}$ and $A_{T,0}$ are the reference time actuation functions.

Second attempt

κ_U , κ_P and κ_T are calculated simultaneously. Starting the same way as in the first attempt.

$$d_{\text{err}}(f_U) = \frac{C(f_U)}{1 + \underbrace{C(f_U)D(f_U)[A_U(f_U) + A_P(f_U) + A_T(f_U)]}_{G(f_U)}} (A_U(f_U)x_U + \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f_U)) \quad (10)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(1 + C(f_U)D(f_U)[A_U(f_U) + A_P(f_U) + A_T(f_U)]\right) \frac{d_{\text{err}}(f_U)}{C(f_U)} = A_U(f_U)x_U + \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f_U) \quad (11)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d_{\text{err}}(f_U)}{C(f_U)} + [A_U(f_U) + A_P(f_U) + A_T(f_U)]D(f_U)d_{\text{err}}(f_U) = A_U(f_U)x_U + \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f_U) \quad (12)$$

$$\rightarrow (D(f_U)d_{\text{err}}(f_U) - x_U)A_U(f_U) + D(f_U)A_P(f_U)d_{\text{err}}(f_U) + D(f_U)A_T(f_U)d_{\text{err}}(f_U) = \Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f_U) - \frac{d_{\text{err}}(f_U)}{C(f_U)} \quad (13)$$

Now introduce time-dependences: $A_U(f) = \kappa_U A_{U,0}(f)$ and write equations for all 3 lines:

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{(D(f_U)d_{\text{err}}(f_U) - x_U)A_{U,0}(f_U) \kappa_U}_{a_{11}} + \underbrace{D(f_U)A_{P,0}(f_U)d_{\text{err}}(f_U) \kappa_P}_{a_{12}} + \underbrace{D(f_U)A_{T,0}(f_U)d_{\text{err}}(f_U) \kappa_T}_{a_{13}} &= \underbrace{\Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f_U) - \frac{d_{\text{err}}(f_U)}{C(f_U)}}_{b_1} \\ \underbrace{D(f_P)A_{U,0}(f_P)d_{\text{err}}(f_P) \kappa_U}_{a_{21}} + \underbrace{(D(f_P)d_{\text{err}}(f_P) - x_P)A_{P,0}(f_P) \kappa_P}_{a_{22}} + \underbrace{D(f_P)A_{T,0}(f_P)d_{\text{err}}(f_P) \kappa_T}_{a_{13}} &= \underbrace{\Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f_P) - \frac{d_{\text{err}}(f_P)}{C(f_P)}}_{b_2} \\ \underbrace{D(f_T)A_{U,0}(f_T)d_{\text{err}}(f_T) \kappa_U}_{a_{31}} + \underbrace{D(f_T)A_{P,0}(f_T)d_{\text{err}}(f_T) \kappa_P}_{a_{32}} + \underbrace{(D(f_T)d_{\text{err}}(f_T) - x_T)A_{T,0}(f_T) \kappa_T}_{a_{33}} &= \underbrace{\Delta L_{\text{pcal}}(f_T) - \frac{d_{\text{err}}(f_T)}{C(f_T)}}_{b_3}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Which we can write it in matrix form and solve it for κ 's:

$$\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\kappa} = \mathbf{b} \quad (15)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\kappa} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b} \quad (16)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{b} calculated from 3 calibration lines and the reference time sensing and actuation models.

During nominal operation d_{err} at all 3 frequencies averages to 0, and $x_i > 0$ at $f = f_i$ for $i \in \{U, P, T\}$. thus \mathbf{A} is mostly diagonal (\mathbf{A}^{-1} exists).