

Active isolation of an extended structure with fused sensors

Christophe Collette

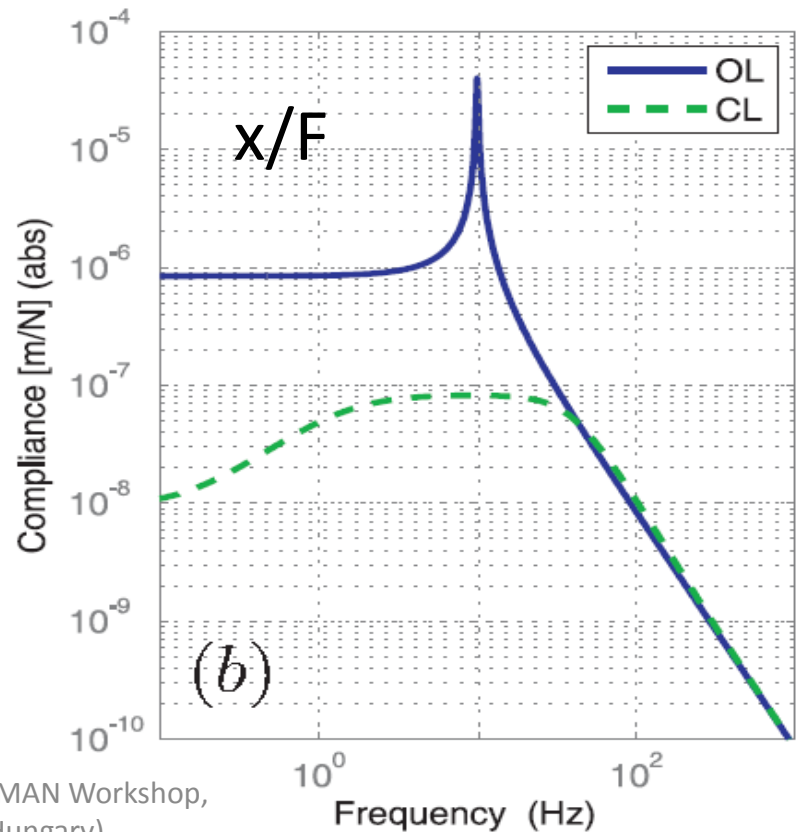
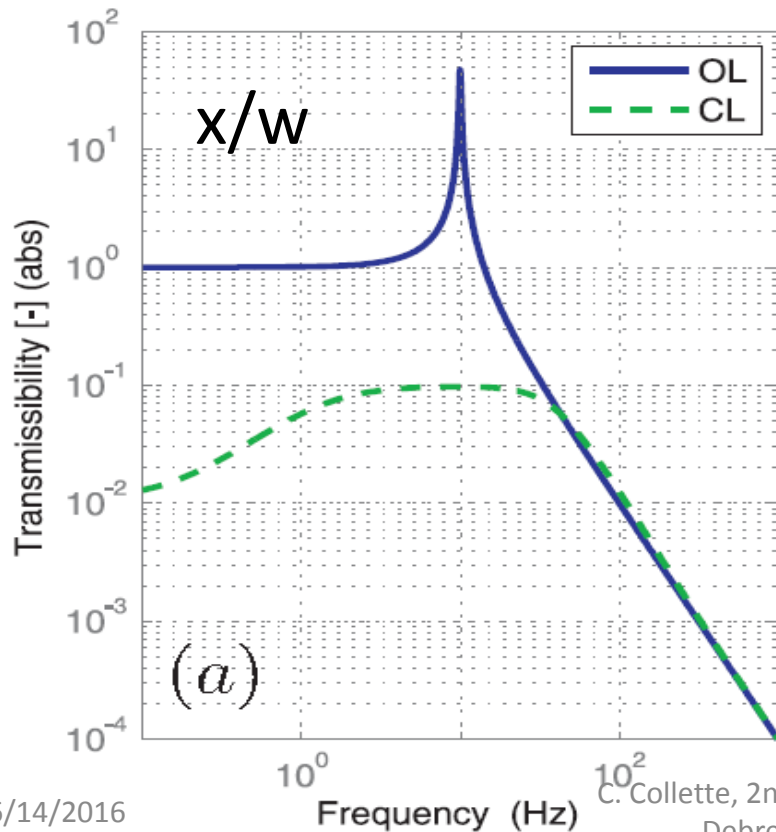
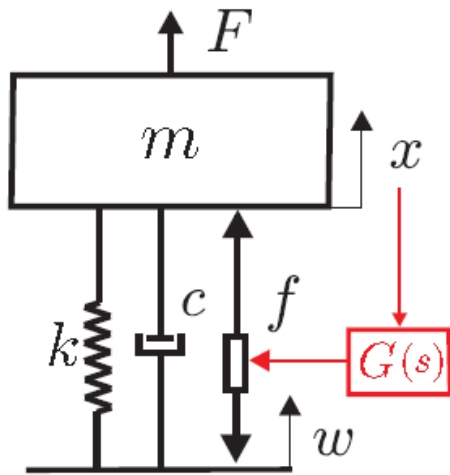
Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium)



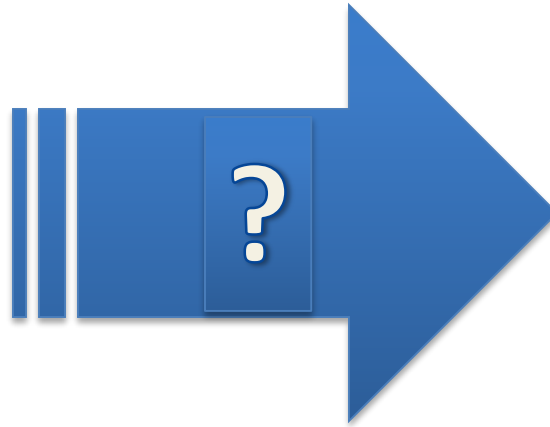
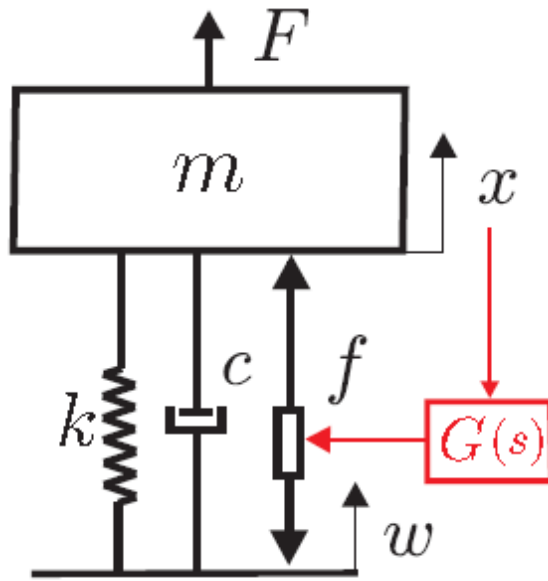
LIGO
Scientific
Collaboration



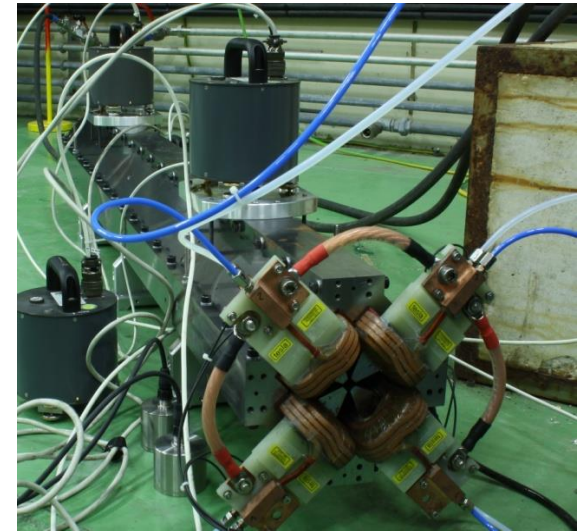
Active isolation : Inertial control



Dream

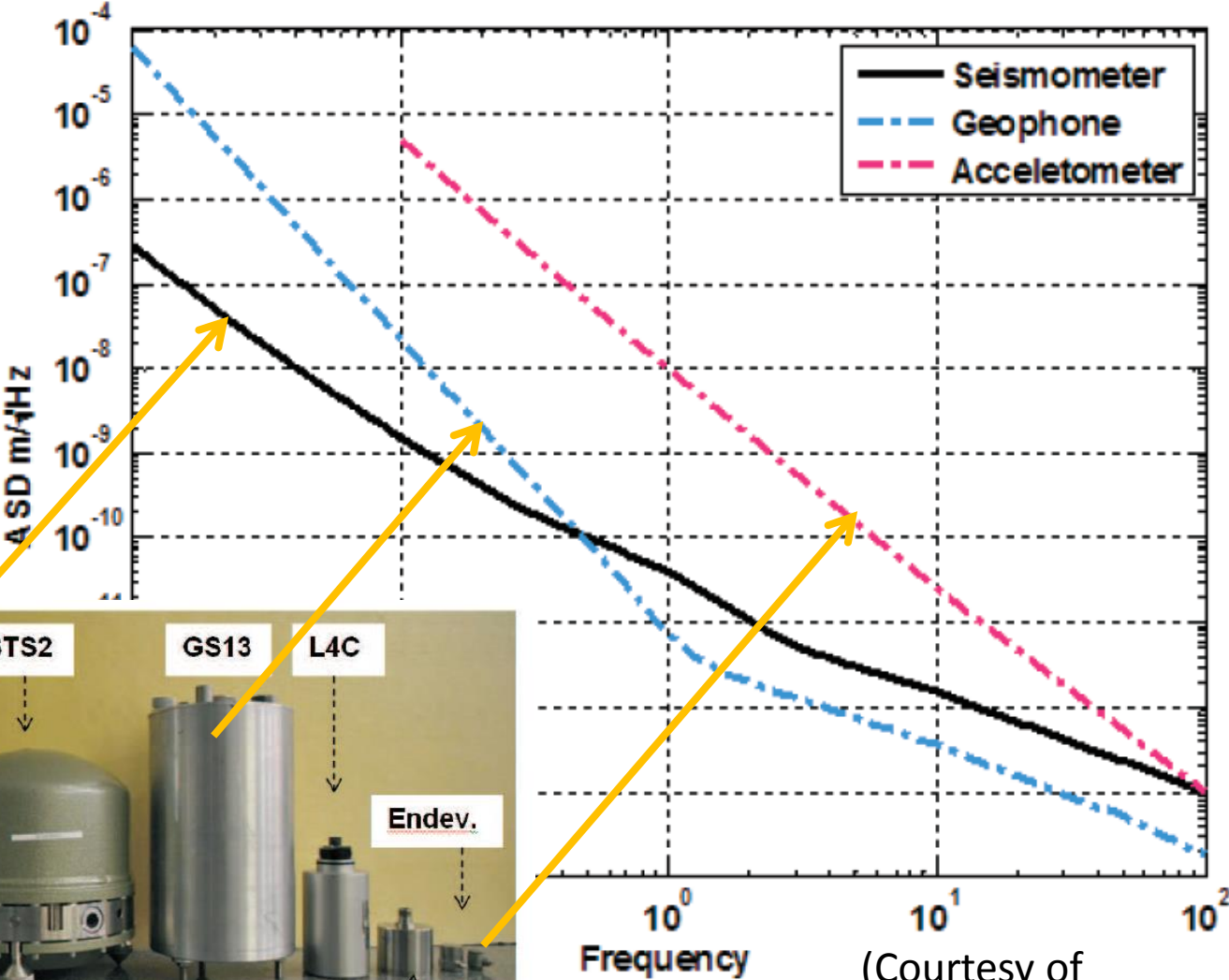


Reality

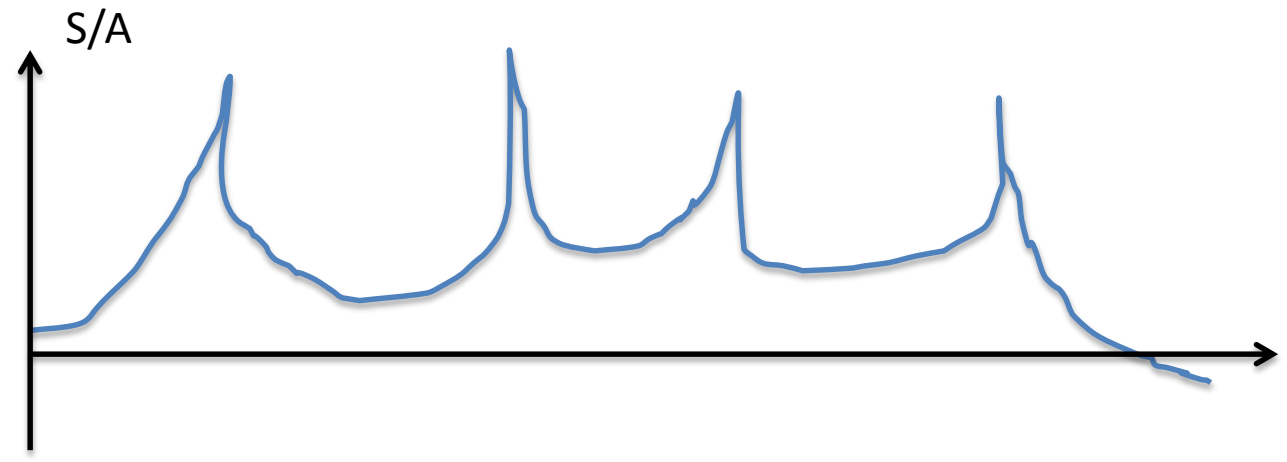
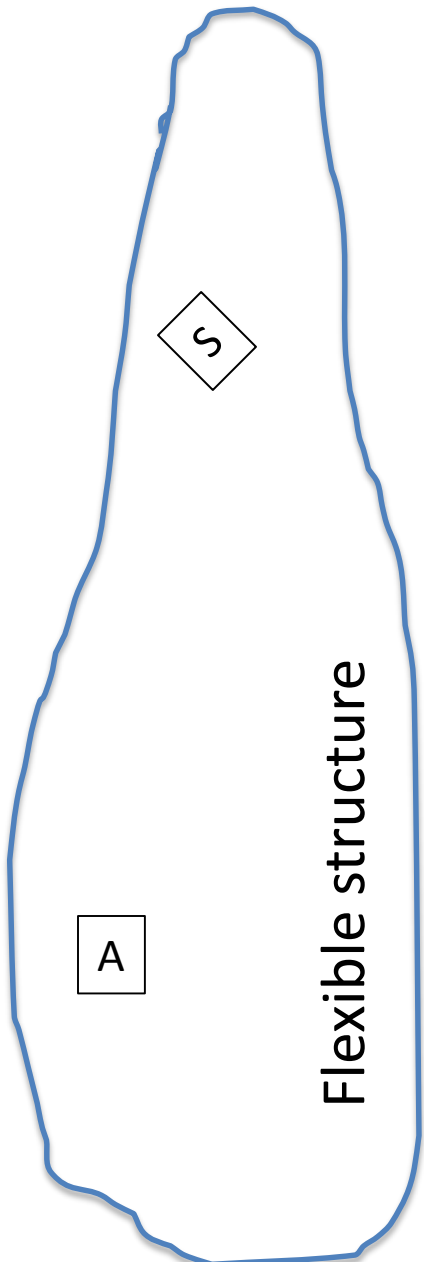


- How to measure x ? (Peter & Jennifer's talk)
- Architecture: where are the sensors/actuators ?
- How to control ?

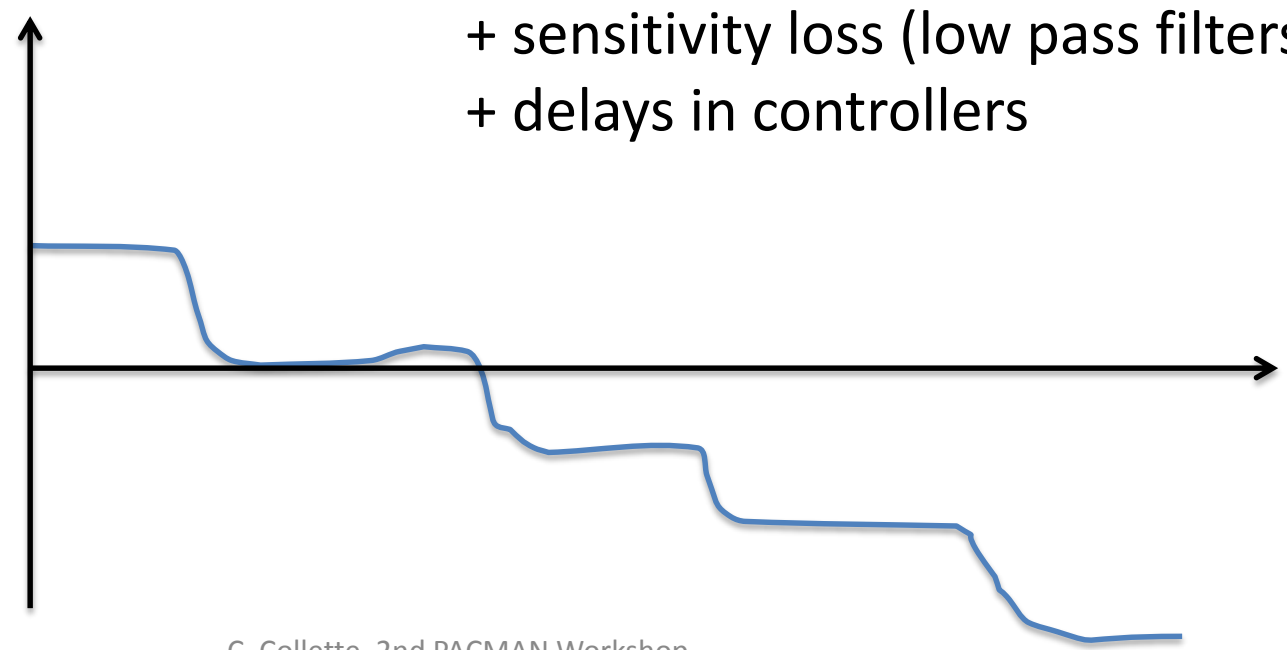
Sensor size and noise

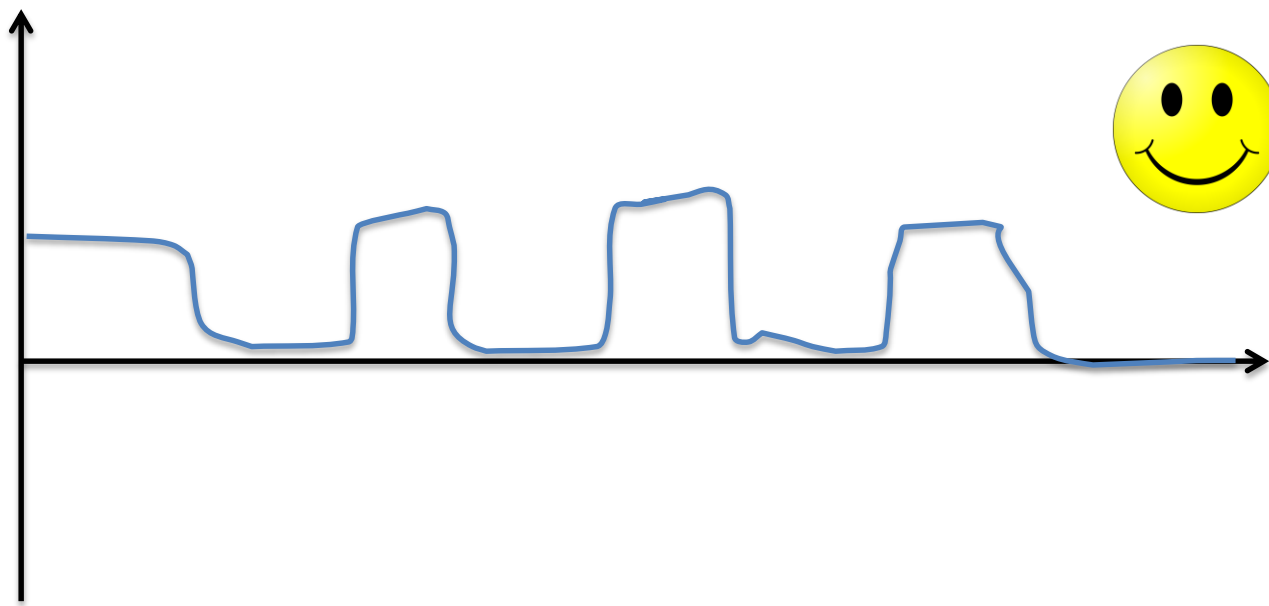
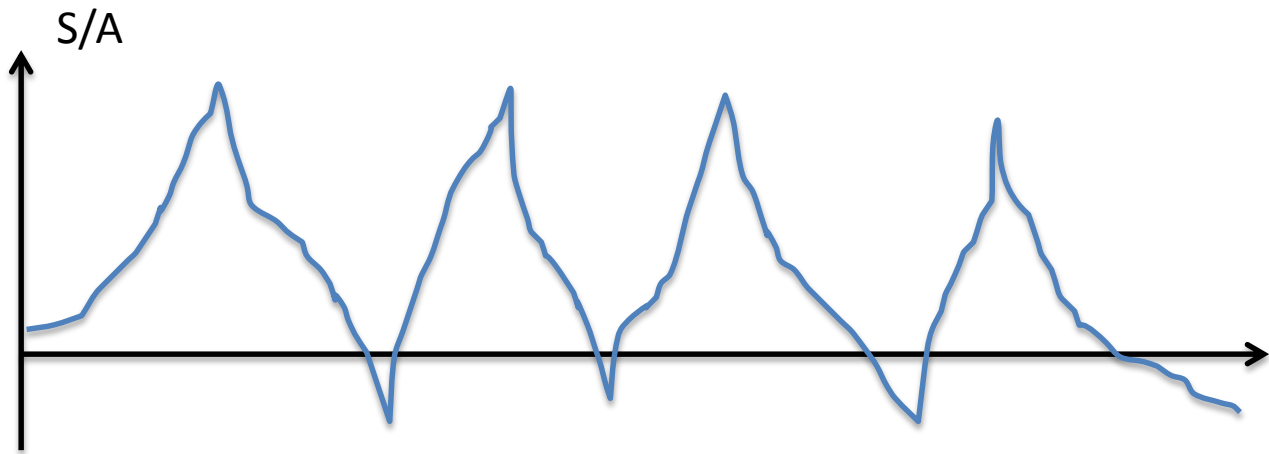
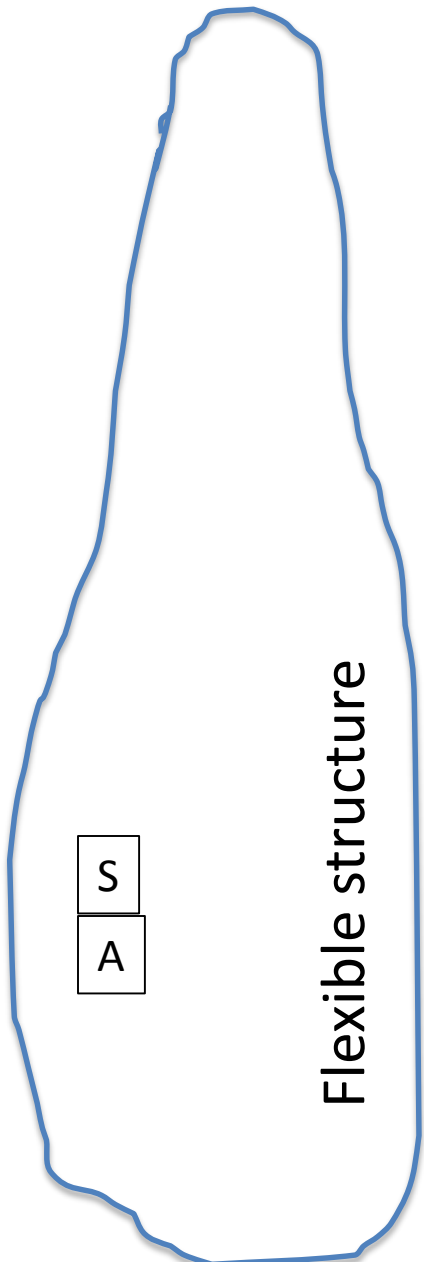


(Courtesy of Brian Lantz)



+ sensitivity loss (low pass filters)
+ delays in controllers





Design constraints and control bandwidth

Low frequency isolation → Large seismometer

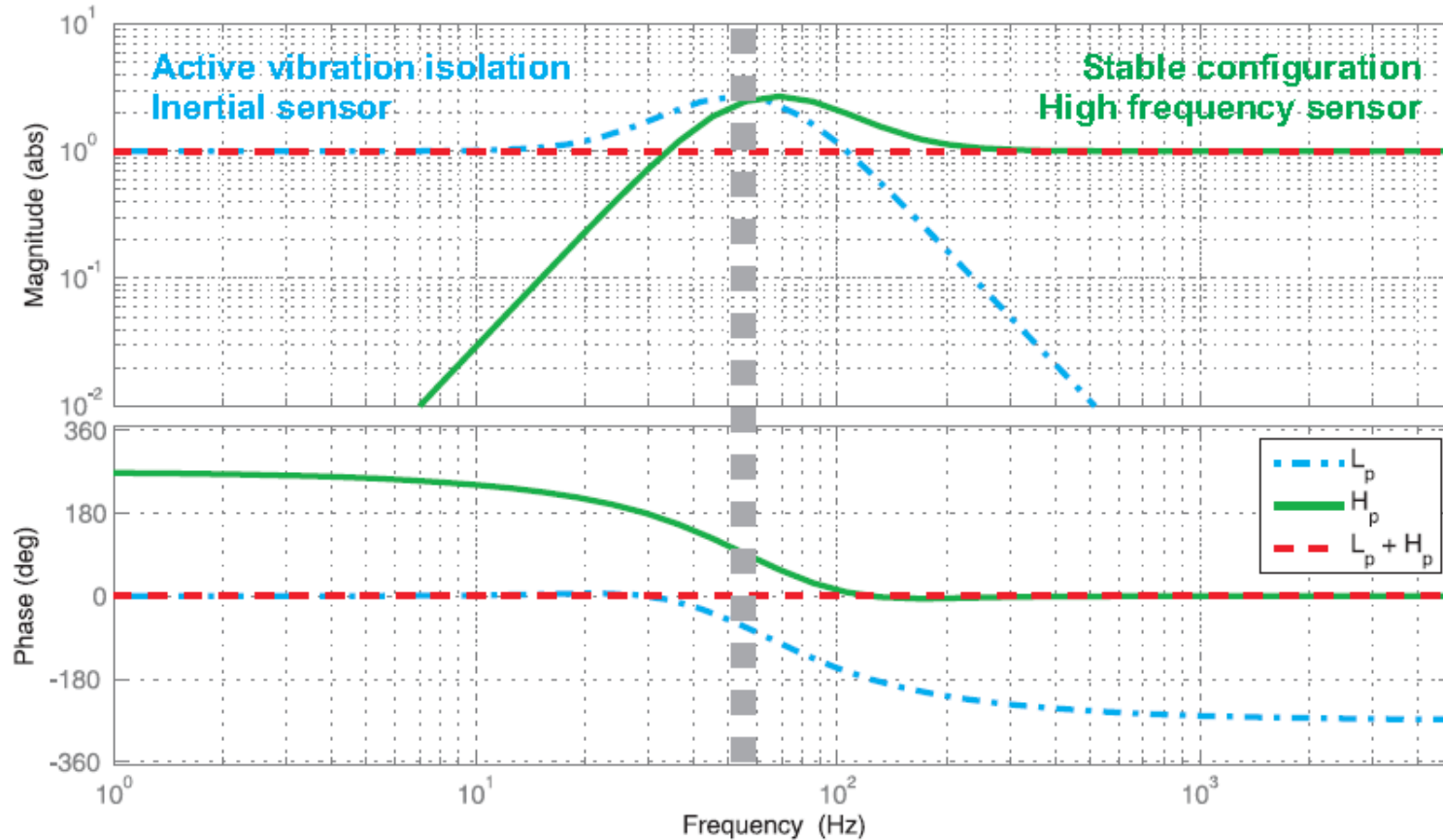
Disadvantages: difficult to collocate, flexible modes in the control bandwidth, phase lag...

System design
and control
bandwidth

=

Subtle compromise
between sensor noise
and sensor size

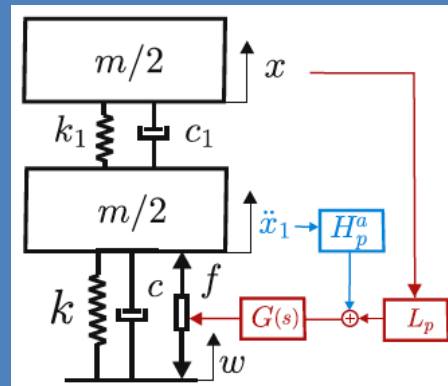
Sensor fusion



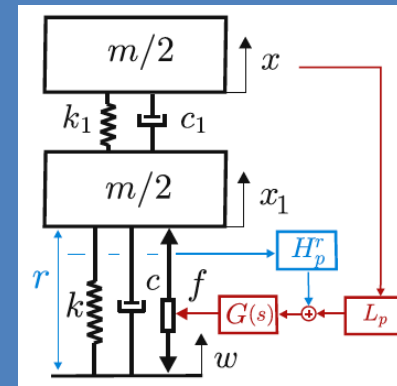
COLLETTE C. and MATICHARD F., Sensor fusion methods for high performance active vibration isolation systems, *Journal of sound and vibration*, 2015, vol.342, 1-21.

Inertial sensor merged with:

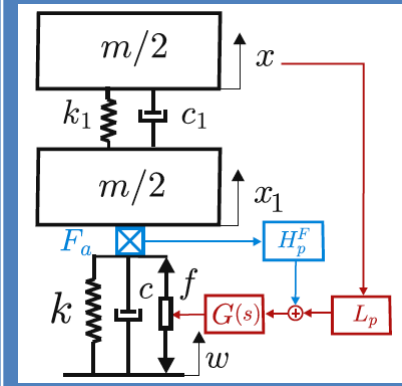
Accelerometer



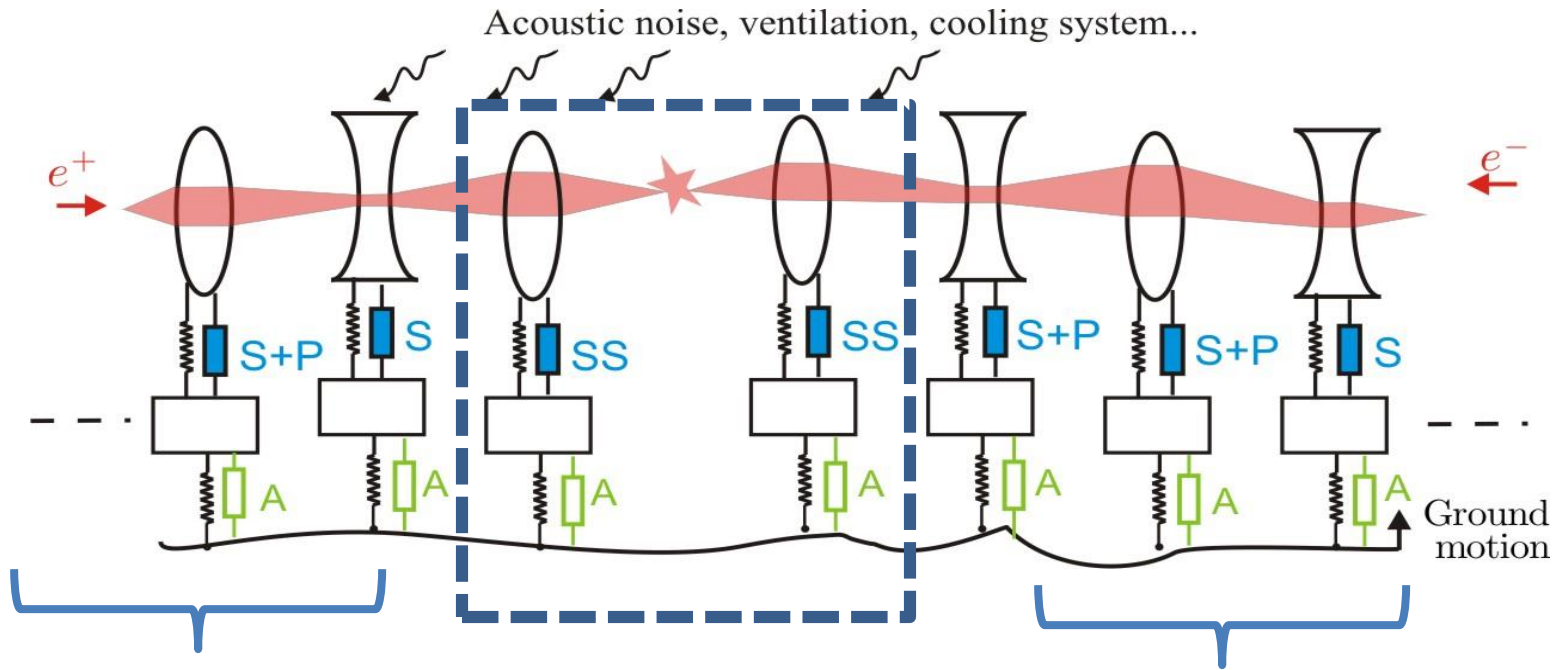
Relative



Force



CLIC sketch



Main beam
2000 quadrupoles

1 nm > 1 Hz

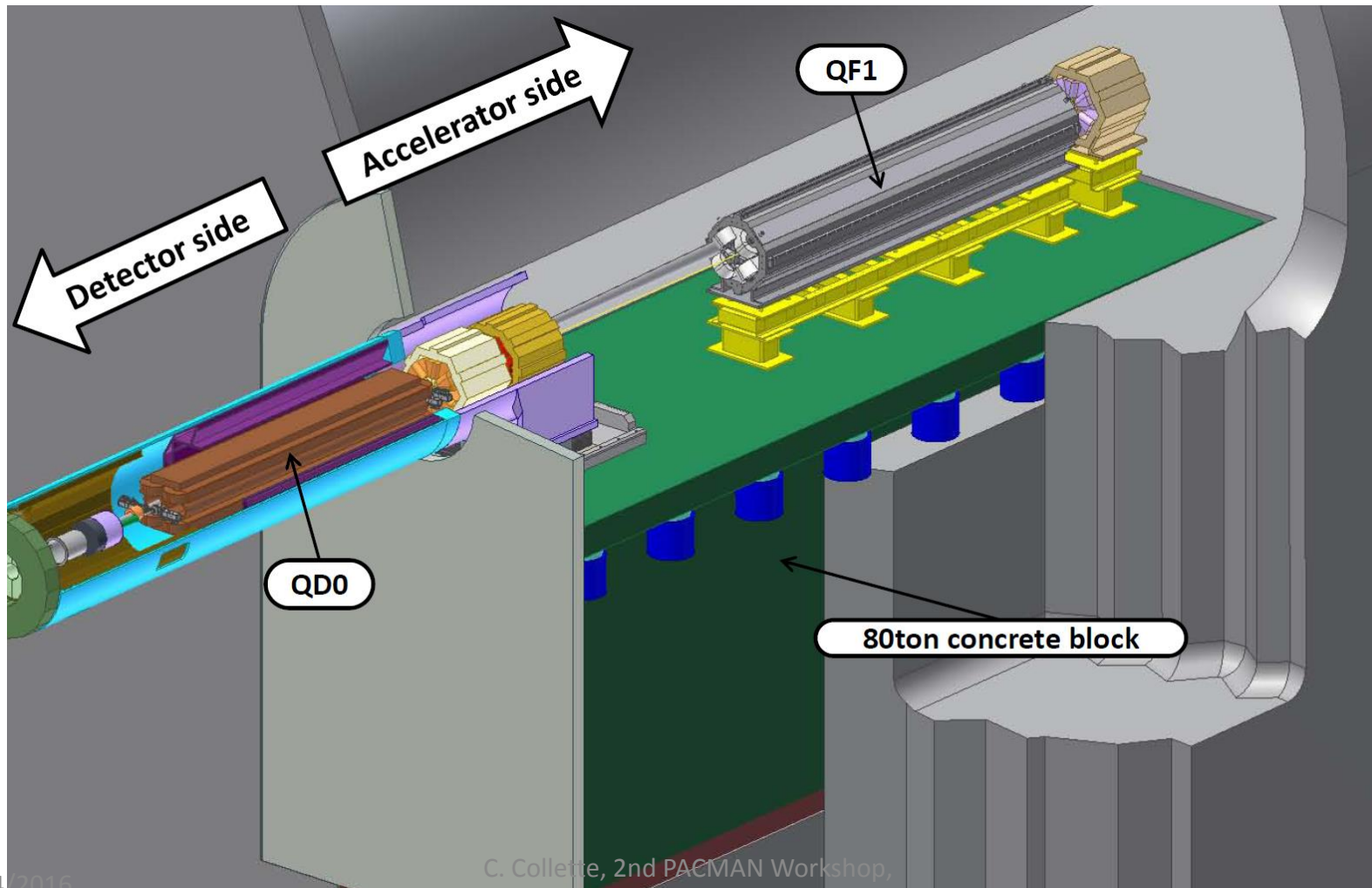
Final focus
4 quadrupoles

0.15 nm > 4 Hz

Main beam
2000 quadrupoles

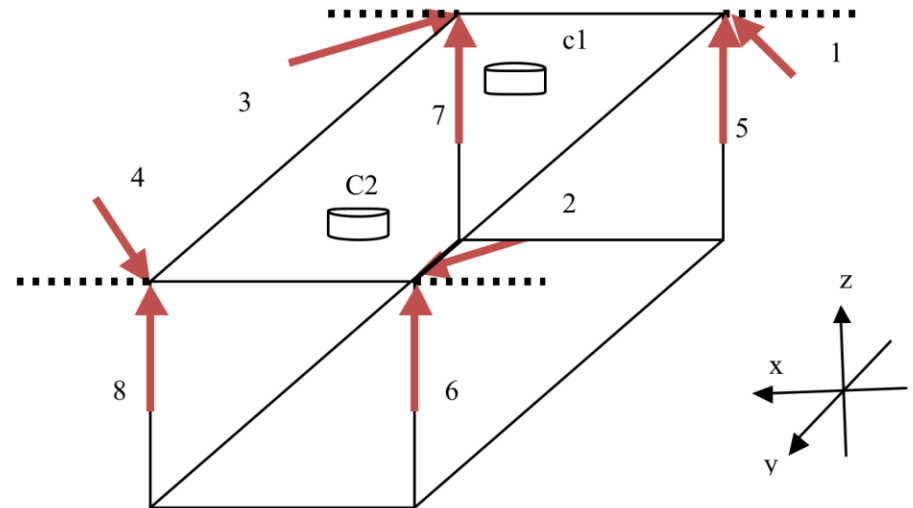
1 nm > 1 Hz

CLIC final focus

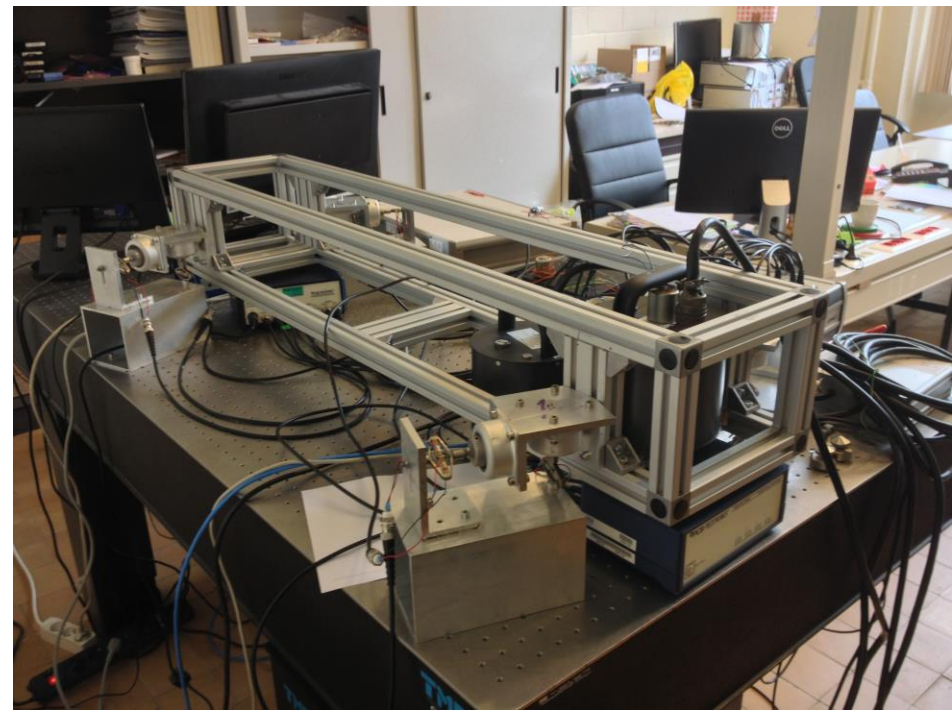


Supporting an extended object

- Rigid extended frame
- High authority along z
- Low authority along x
- Some stiffness along y
- Redundancy: 8 mounts
- Tunable vertical/horizontal decoupling

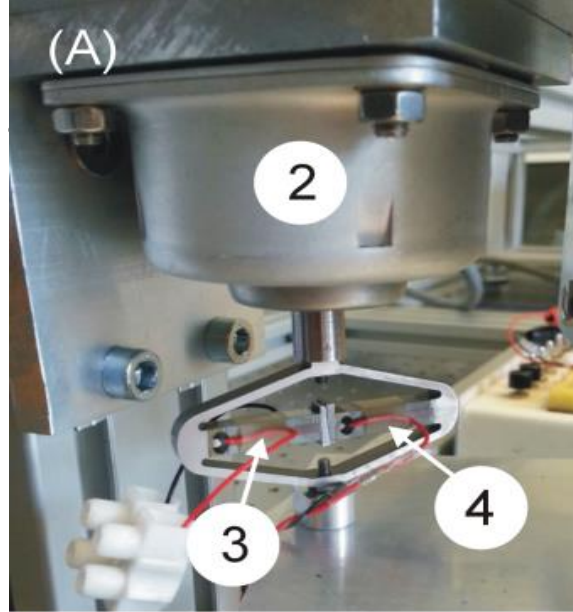


Test bench



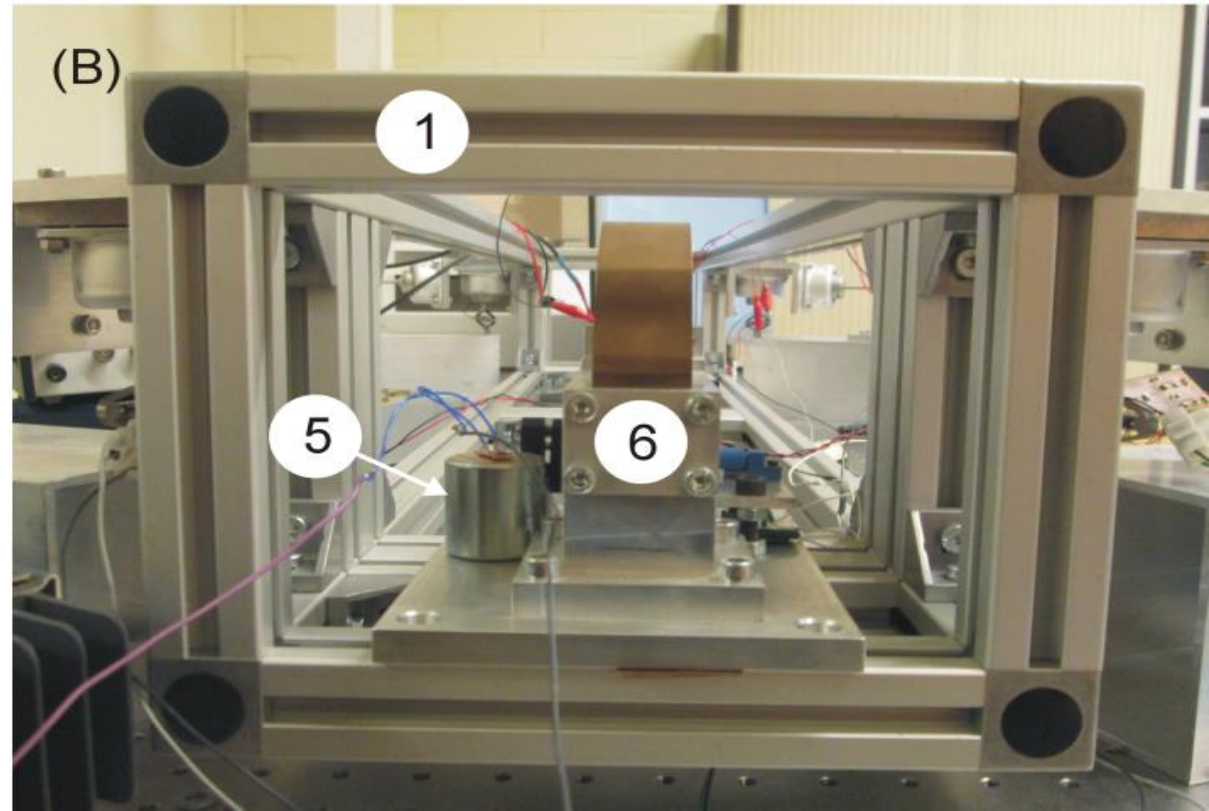
COLLETTE C., TSHILUMBA D., NASSIF F., FURNEMONT R., JANSSENS S., ARTOOS K., Vibration isolation of an extended object, Euspen's 15th conference, June 2015 (Leuven, Belgium).

(A) COIL-FREE ACTUATOR
(piezoelectric in series with a metallic suspension).



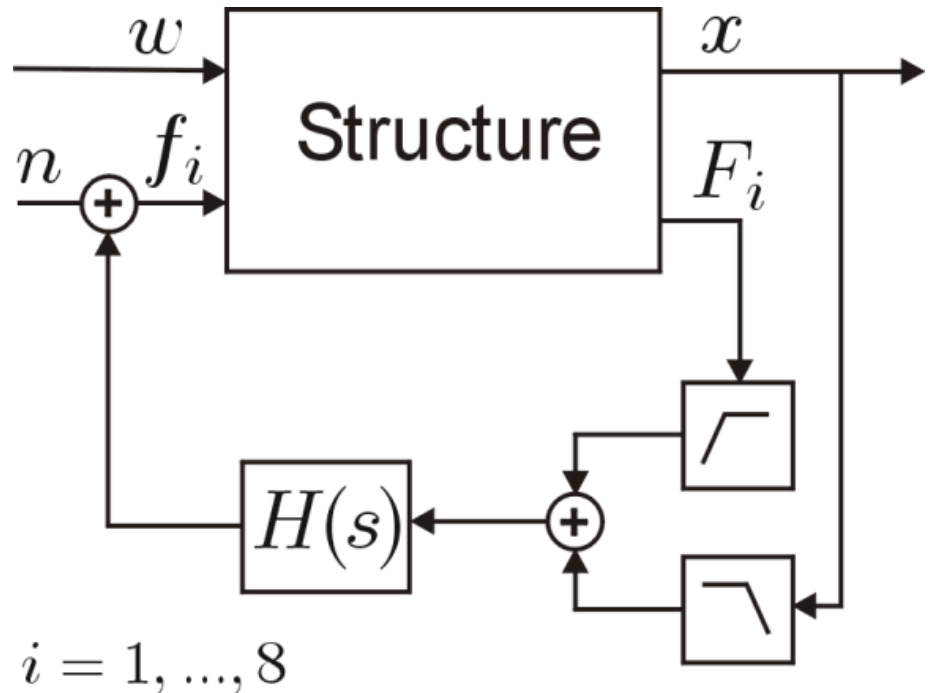
1. Extended frame
2. Metallic suspension Paulstra (7002-JA)
3. Piezoelectric stack actuator (APA-100M)
4. Piezoelectric force transducer (APA-100M)
5. Independent geophone (GS-11D)
6. Interferometric inertial sensor (NOSE)

(A) COIL-FREE SENSOR
(optical inertial sensor used in the feedback loop).

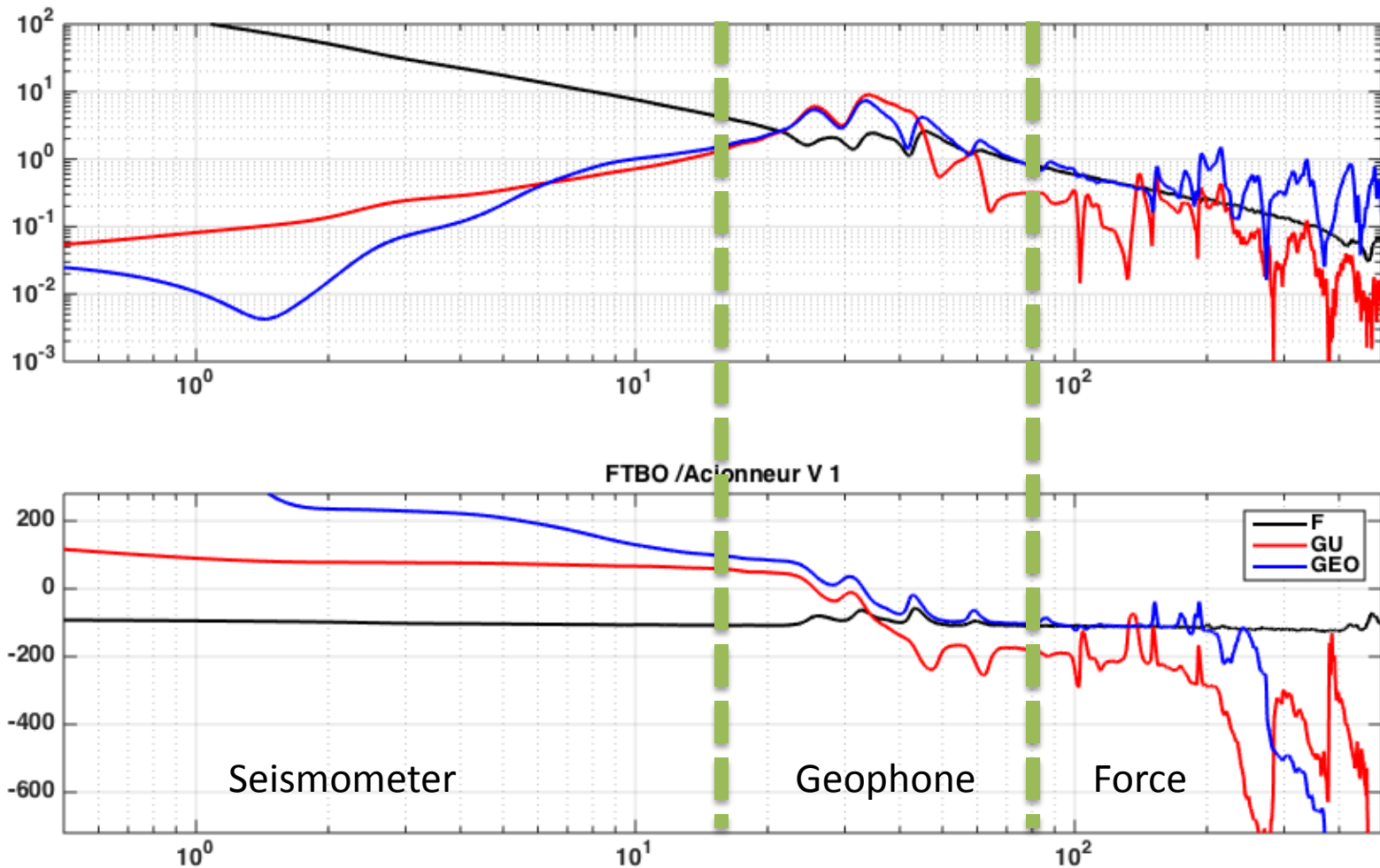


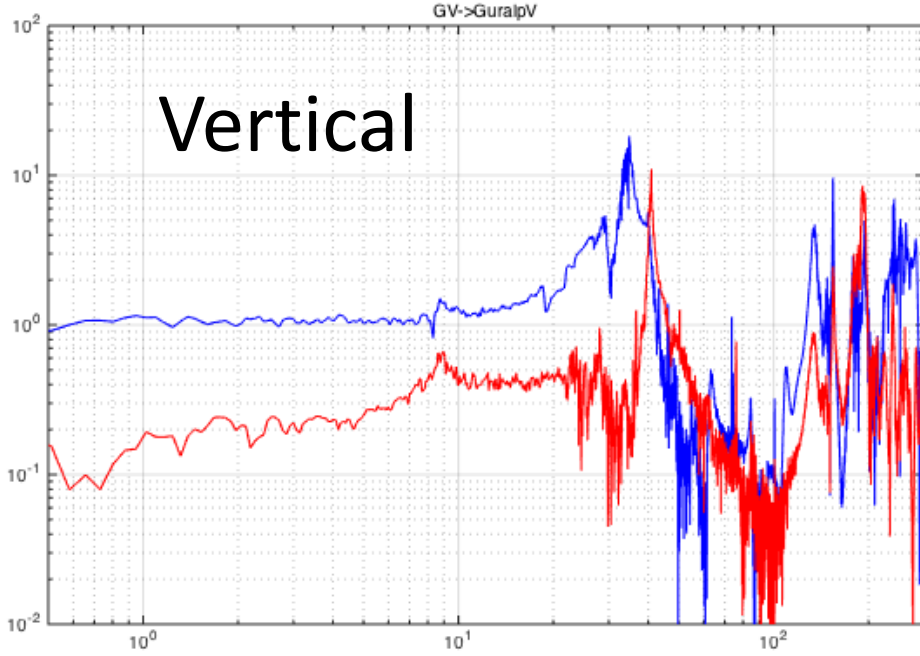
Active control strategy

- Low frequency:
 - Centralized
 - Inertial control
- High frequency:
 - Decentralized
 - Force control



Open loop transfer function

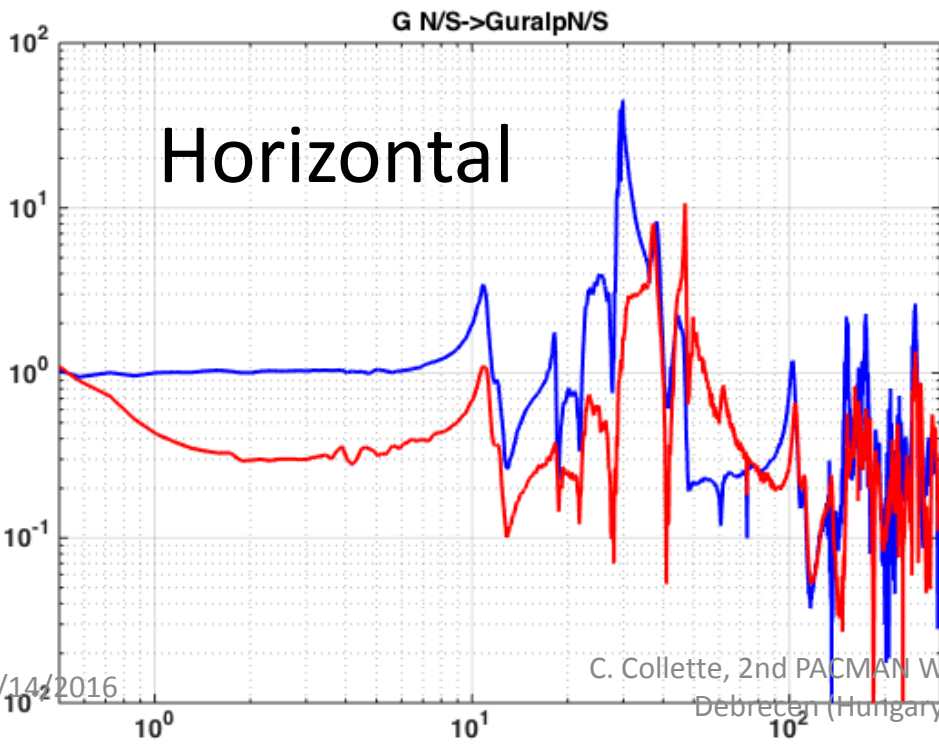




— Control OFF

— Control ON

- 5/50 Reduction
- No spillover



Conclusions

- Support concept proposed
- Fusion of inertial sensor (LF) and force sensor (HF)
- Isolation in both vertical and lateral direction

Control does not rely on the knowledge of the plant

Future work

- Use the optical inertial sensor
- Improve voltage amplifier
- Improve decoupling of axes