

Building a feedback-controlled positioning system for the Eöt-Wash LISA small force measurement

My NSF summer: your tax dollars at work

Colin Connolly advisor: Jens Gundlach 2003 UW Summer REU in Physics

Gravitational Waves



- Predicted by Einstein's theory of general relativity
- Produced by a changing gravitational field
- Theorized to travel at the speed of light

Possible sources include:

- Binary pulsars
- Stars falling into black holes
- Black hole mergers
- Residual background from the Big Bang



Indirect evidence for gravitational radiation

Observation of PSR 1913 + 16, the first discovered binary pulsar, by Joseph Taylor and Russell Hulse (1993 Nobel Prize) shows a shift in the rotational period over time, suggesting energy is being lost through gravitational waves.

The data agree with the general relativity prediction to within better than 0.5%.



Gravitational waves stretch and shrink spacetime

(graphic not quite to scale)



Laser Interferometer Space Array (LISA)





 Joint collaboration between the European Space Agency and NASA.



- Three very large Michelson-Morely interferometers
- Arm length of 5 million km
- Sensitive to 20-pm variations at frequencies down to 0.1 mHz
- Maximum acceleration noise ~ $1 \times 10^{-16} g$ / Hz^{1/2}

What kinds of small forces?

Patch effect:

- A voltage can appear across two metals if the work functions of the two surfaces differ
- Arises from differences in the electrochemical potentials
- Can be caused by the metal surfaces being mosaics of patches exposing differing crystal planes or differences in alloy concentration
- Effect depends on the cleanliness and purity of the metals, alloy distribution, and surface structure

Others include:

• Outgassing, gravitational coupling, etc.

$$V_2 - V_1 = \frac{W_2 - W_1}{e}$$



The Eöt-Wash group small force measurement for LISA

Experimental setup



Infrared laser position sensor





The real deal







Attractor plate feedback-controlled positioning system

apparatus schematic





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The whole 9 x 10⁻⁴ yards



The PID feedback loop

$$V_{output} = C_P e(t) + C_I \int e(t) + C_D \frac{d}{dt} e(t)$$

- P term is **proportional** to the error (difference between the current and target outputs)
 - Pushes the output to the target with exponentially decreasing power
- I term is the **integral** of the error over time
 - Builds up over time to force output to the target
- D term is the **derivative** of the error
 - Inhibits rapid change

My PI(D) feedback loop

$$V_{output} = C_P (1 - g(e(t)))e(t) + C_I \int g(e(t))e(t)$$
$$g(x) = e^{-ax^2}$$

- P term acts as a restoring force pushing against deviations from the target
- I term follows target closely for small errors
- D term doesn't work due to phase delays
- Gaussian and notch functions limit range of P and I terms
- Additional software tricks attempt to limit noise and systematic errors
 - e.g. voltage bursts, acceleration limits



Feedback-controlled attractor plate motion, 8/18/03





Fourier transform of attractor plate motion



Summary

- Attractor plate follows oscillatory path with micron precision
- Position sensor is sensitive to at least 100 nm
 - Deviations in the plate's motion can be measured and accounted for in analysis
- For the future:
 - Use a peristaltic pump to eliminate hysteresis and nonlinearities

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