

Precise absolute gravimeter for inertial control

Mayana Teloi

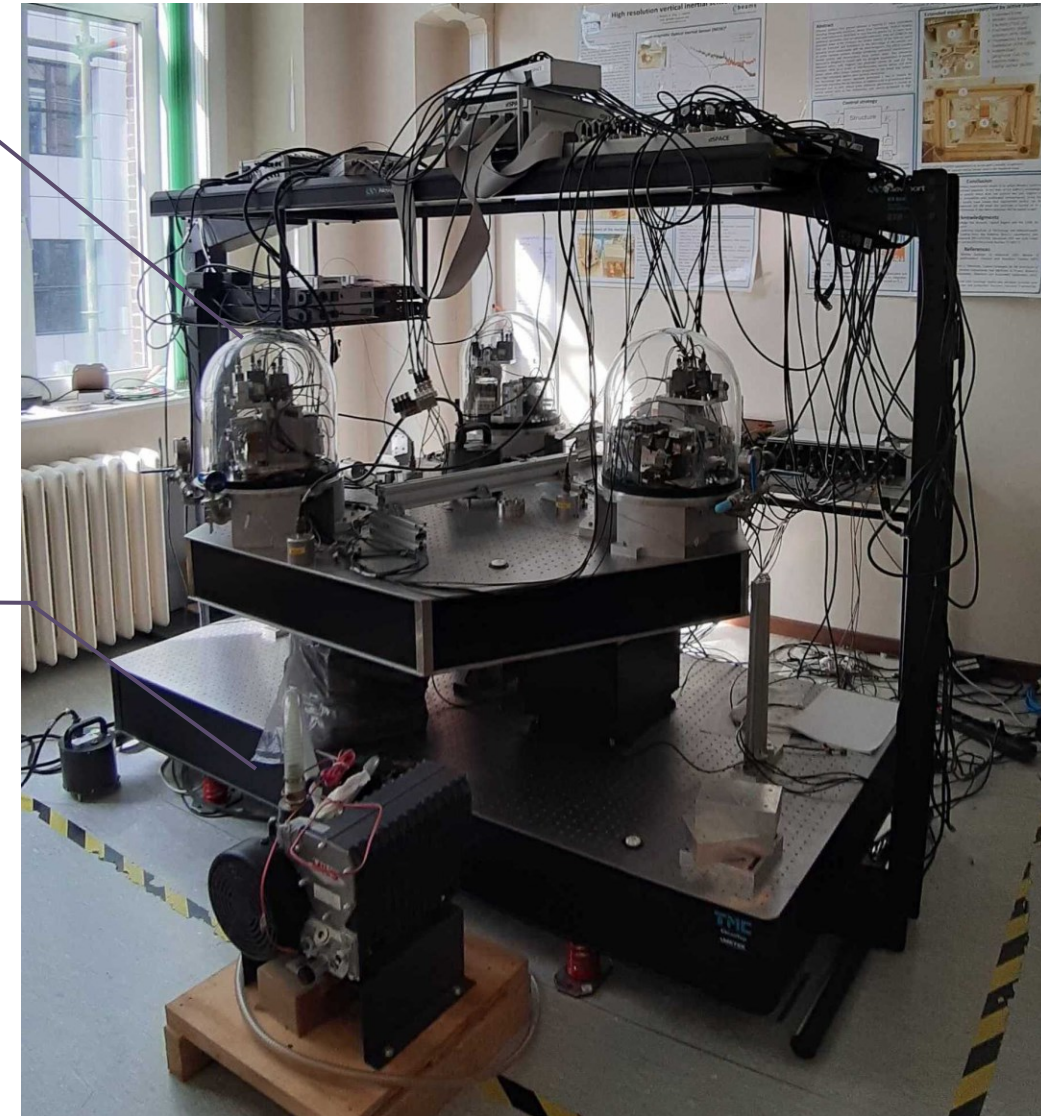
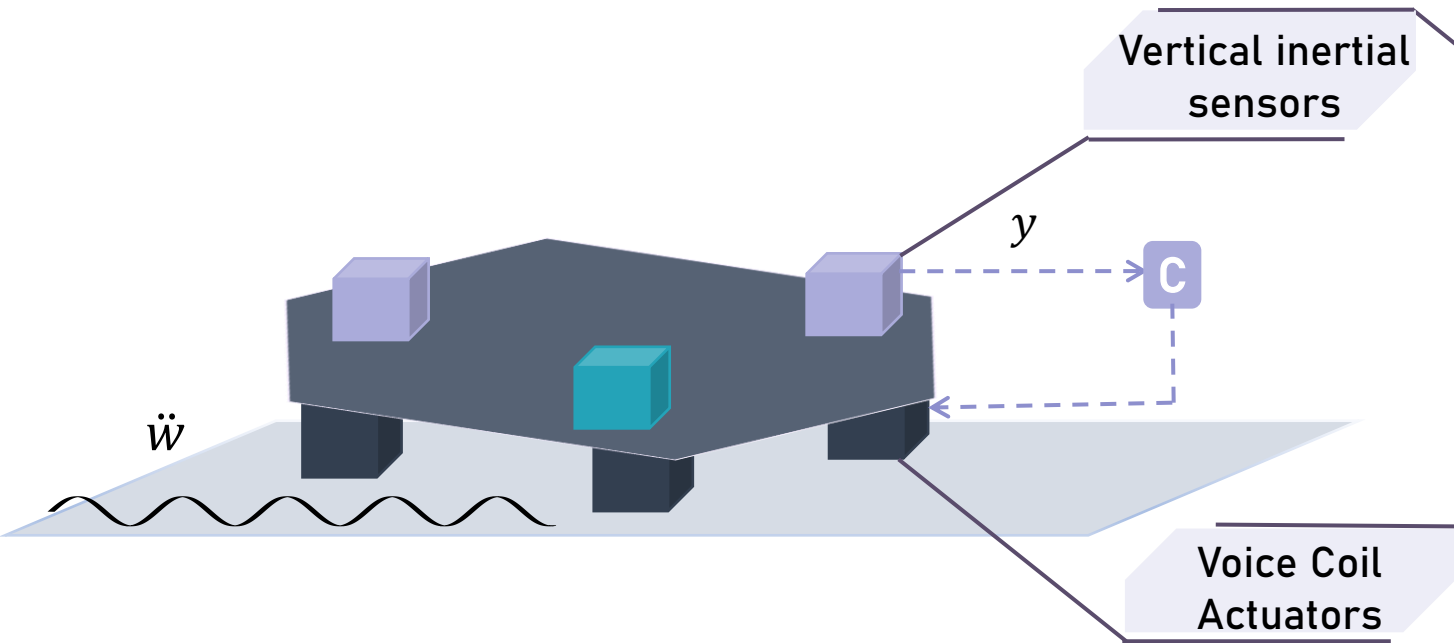
3rd year of PhD in Université Libre de Bruxelles

Supervisor: Pr. Christophe Collette

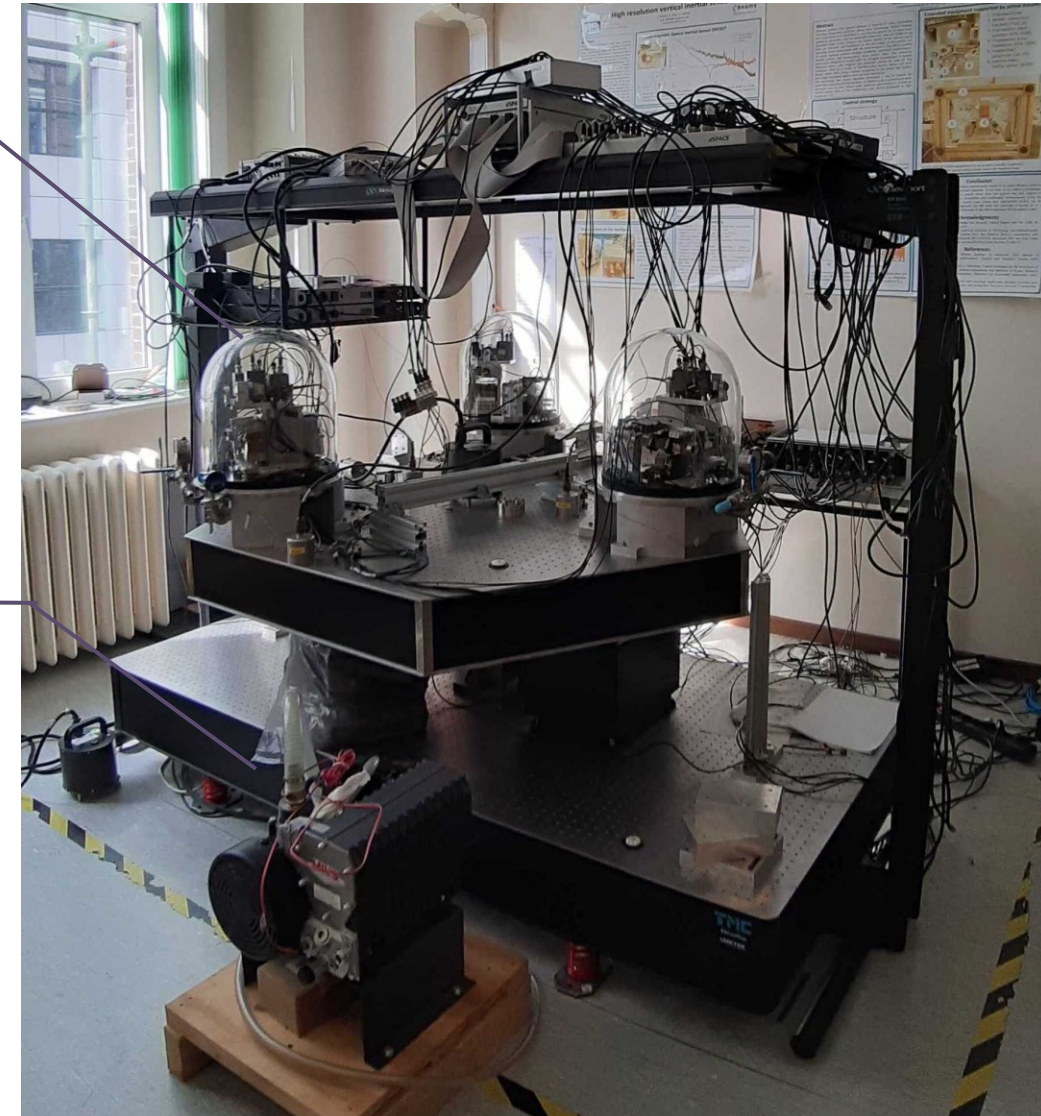
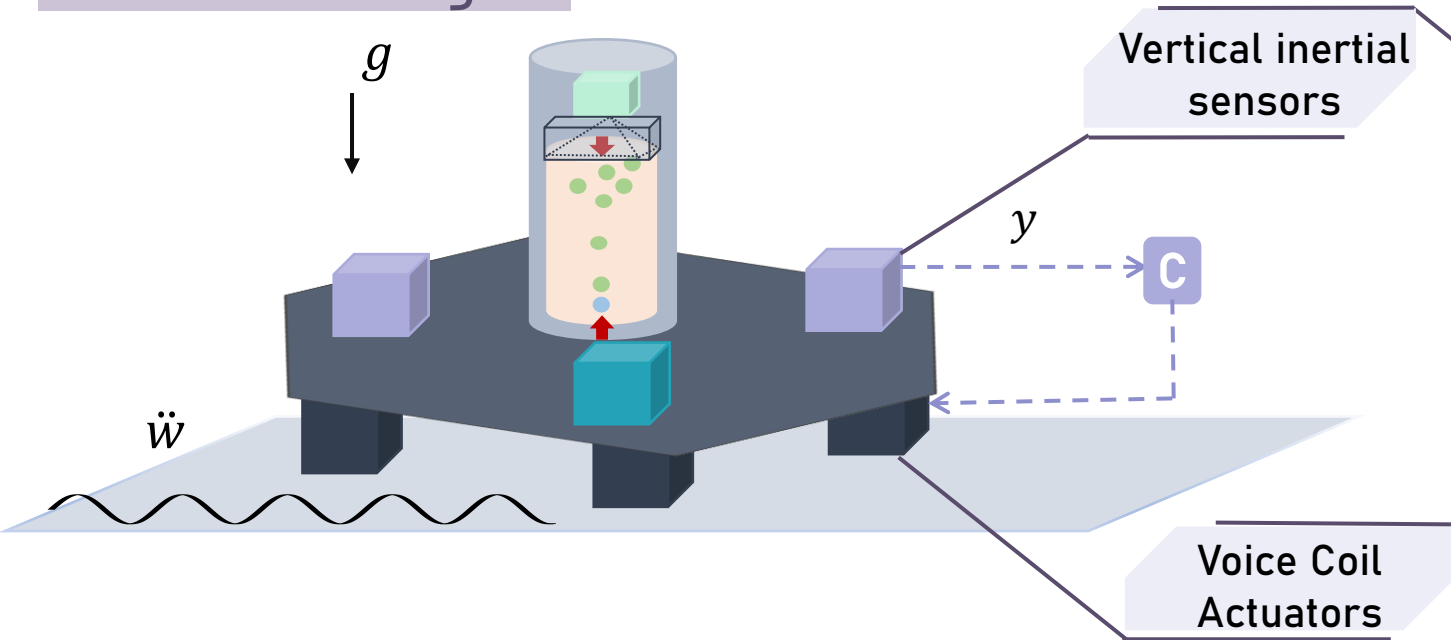
Ligo-Virgo-Kagra Collaboration meeting - Barcelona

23 - 26 September 2024





How is gravity impacting an active stage ?

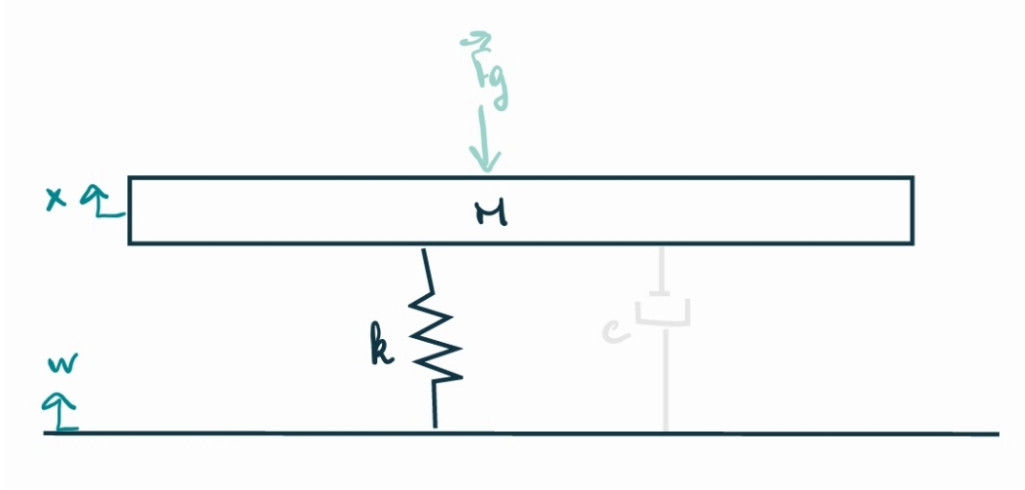
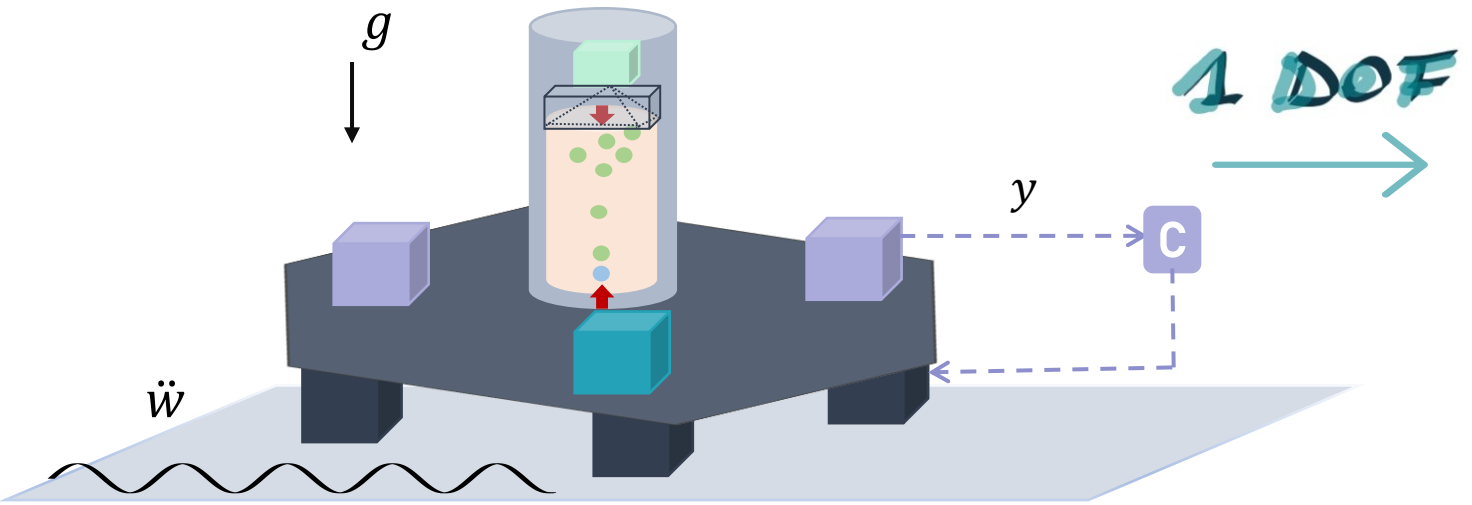


- ① Effect of gravity on an active isolation stage ?
- ② Test-bench for experimental validation
- ③ Control the gravity ?

1. Gravity in active isolation

Effect of gravity on passive stage

1



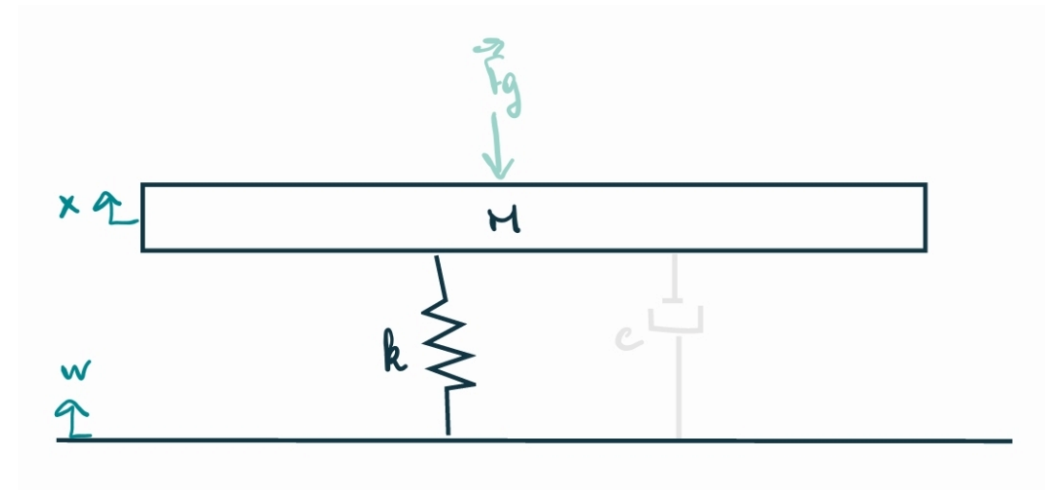
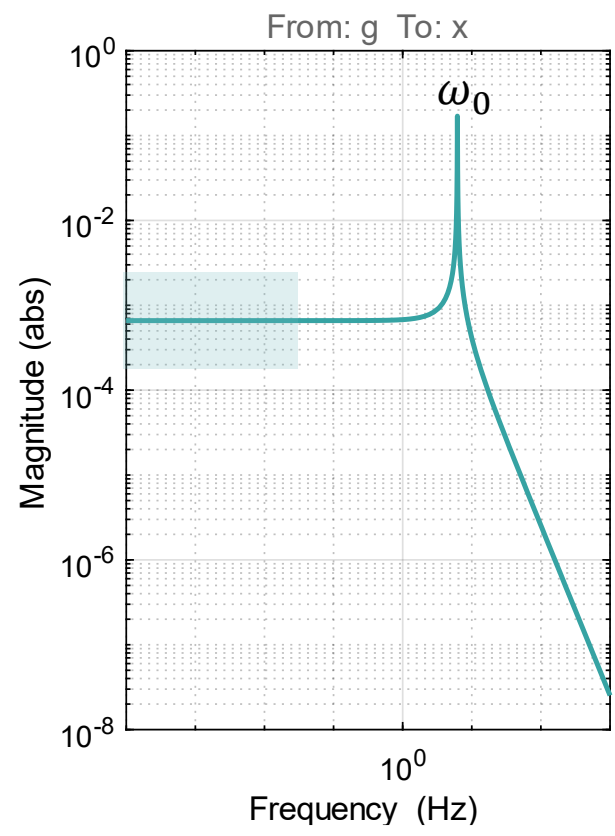
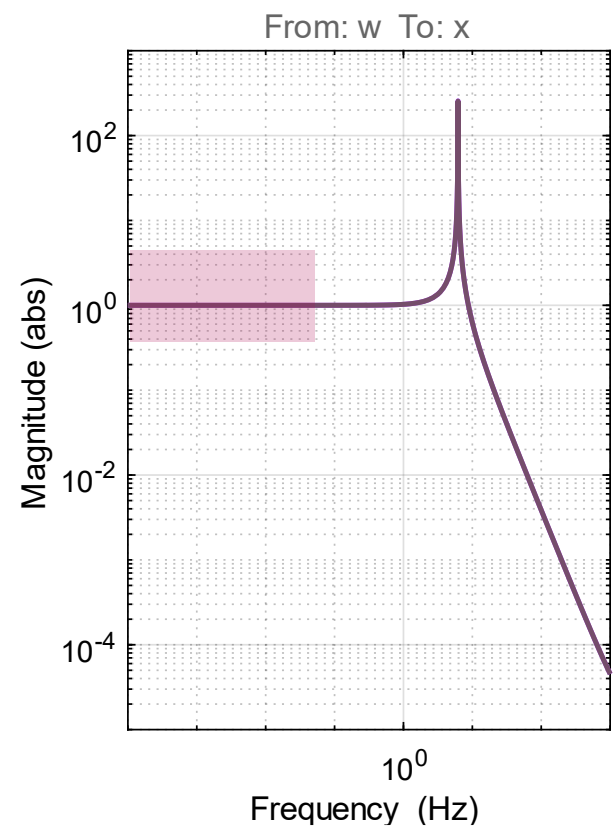
1. Gravity in active isolation



$$M \ddot{x} + k(x - w) = -Mg$$

$$\rightarrow X = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + \omega_0^2} w - \frac{1}{s^2 + \omega_0^2} g$$

Effect of gravity on passive stage
1



The platform sensitivity to gravity is dependent on its resonance ω_0

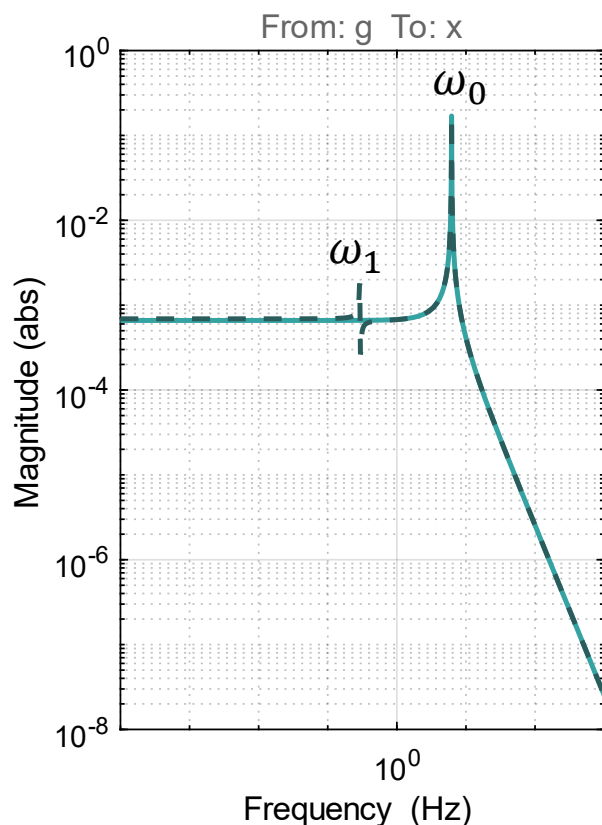
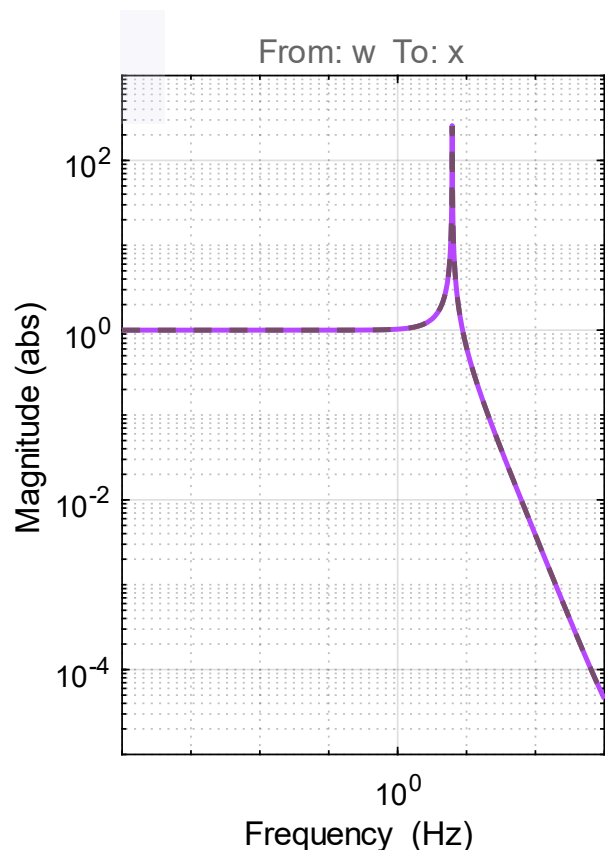
1. Gravity in active isolation



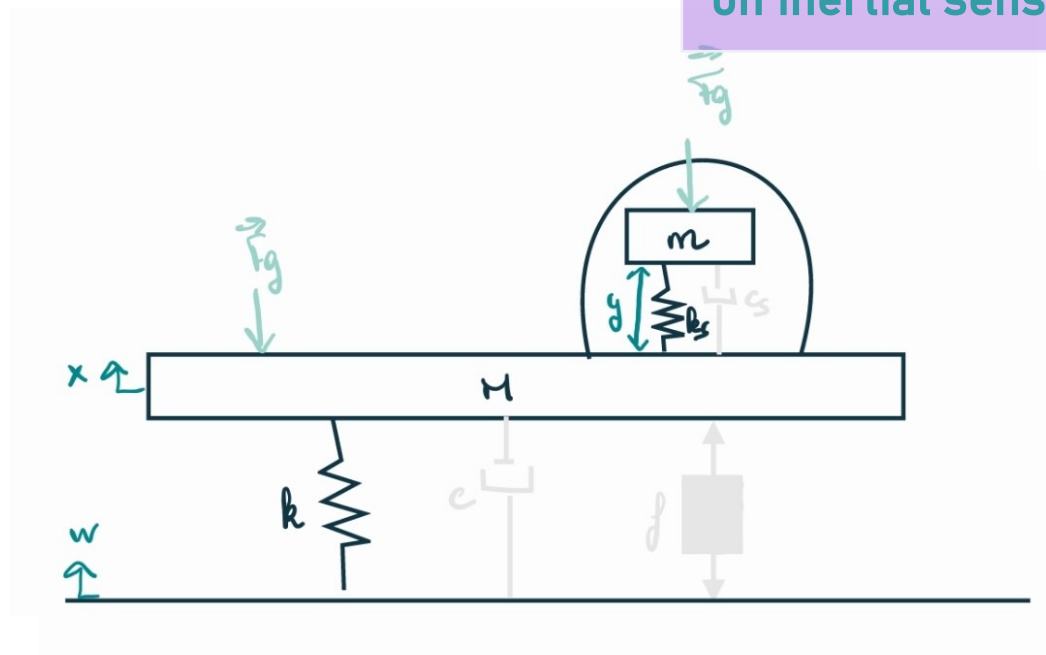
$$(1): M \ddot{x} + k(x - w) - k_s y = -Mg$$

$$(2): m(\ddot{y} + \ddot{x}) + k_s y = -mg$$

$$\rightarrow X = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + \omega_0^2} w - \frac{1}{s^2 + \omega_0^2} g$$



2 Effect of gravity on inertial sensor

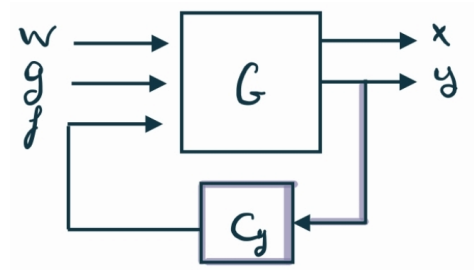


The platform sensitivity to gravity is dependent on its resonance ω_0

1. Gravity in active isolation



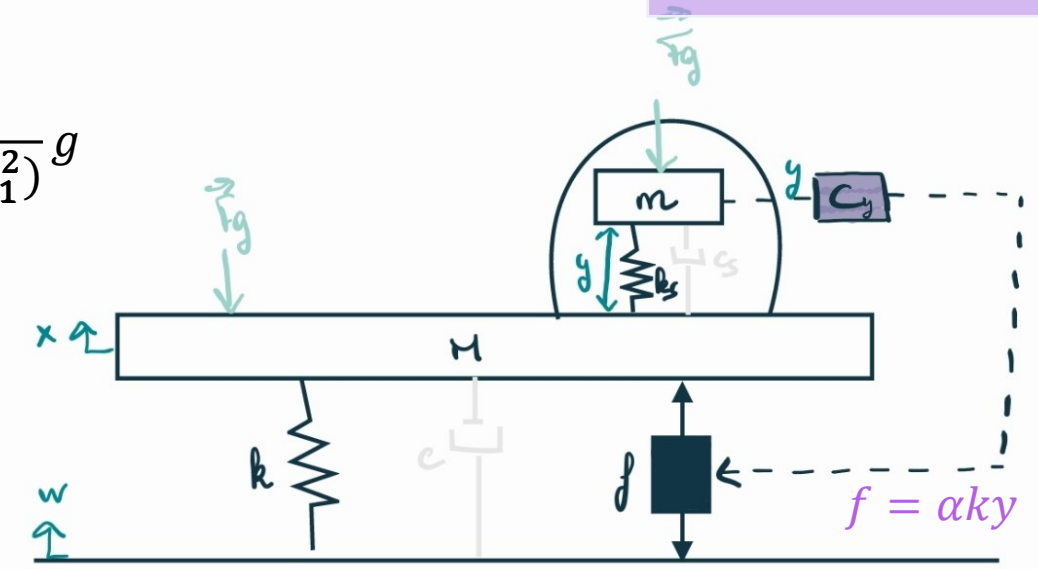
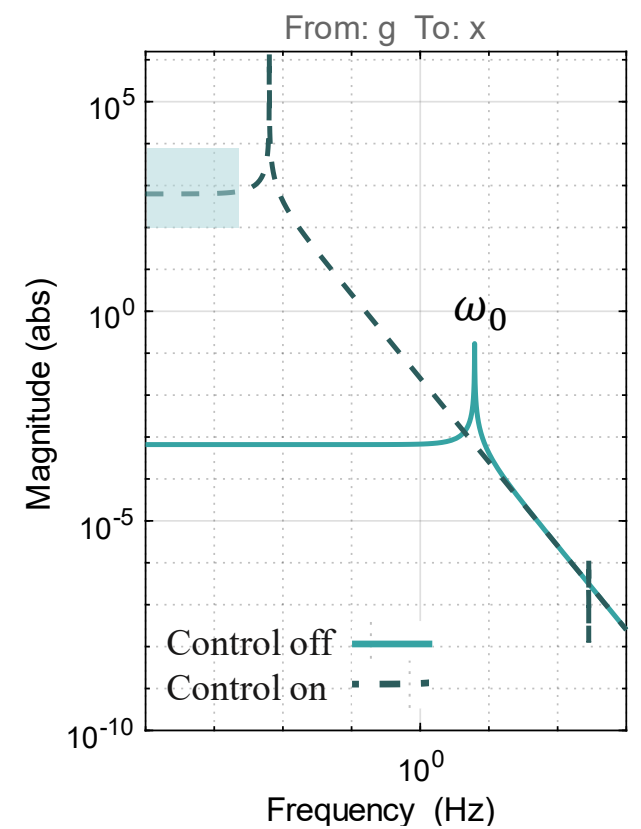
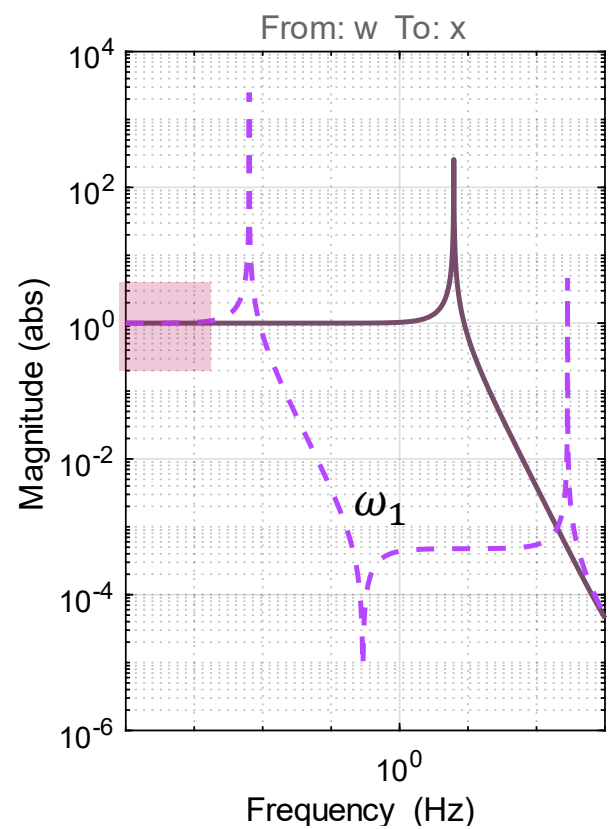
3 Effect of gravity in active control



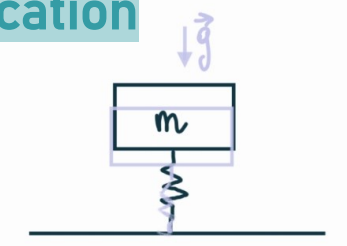
$$(1): M \ddot{x} + k(x - w) - k_s y = -Mg + f$$

$$(2): m(\ddot{y} + \ddot{x}) + k_s y = -mg$$

$$\rightarrow X = \frac{s^2 + \omega_1^2}{s^2(1 + \alpha) + \omega_1^2} w - \frac{s^2 + \omega_1^2 + \alpha\omega_0^2}{\omega_0^2(s^2(1 + \alpha) + \omega_1^2)} g$$

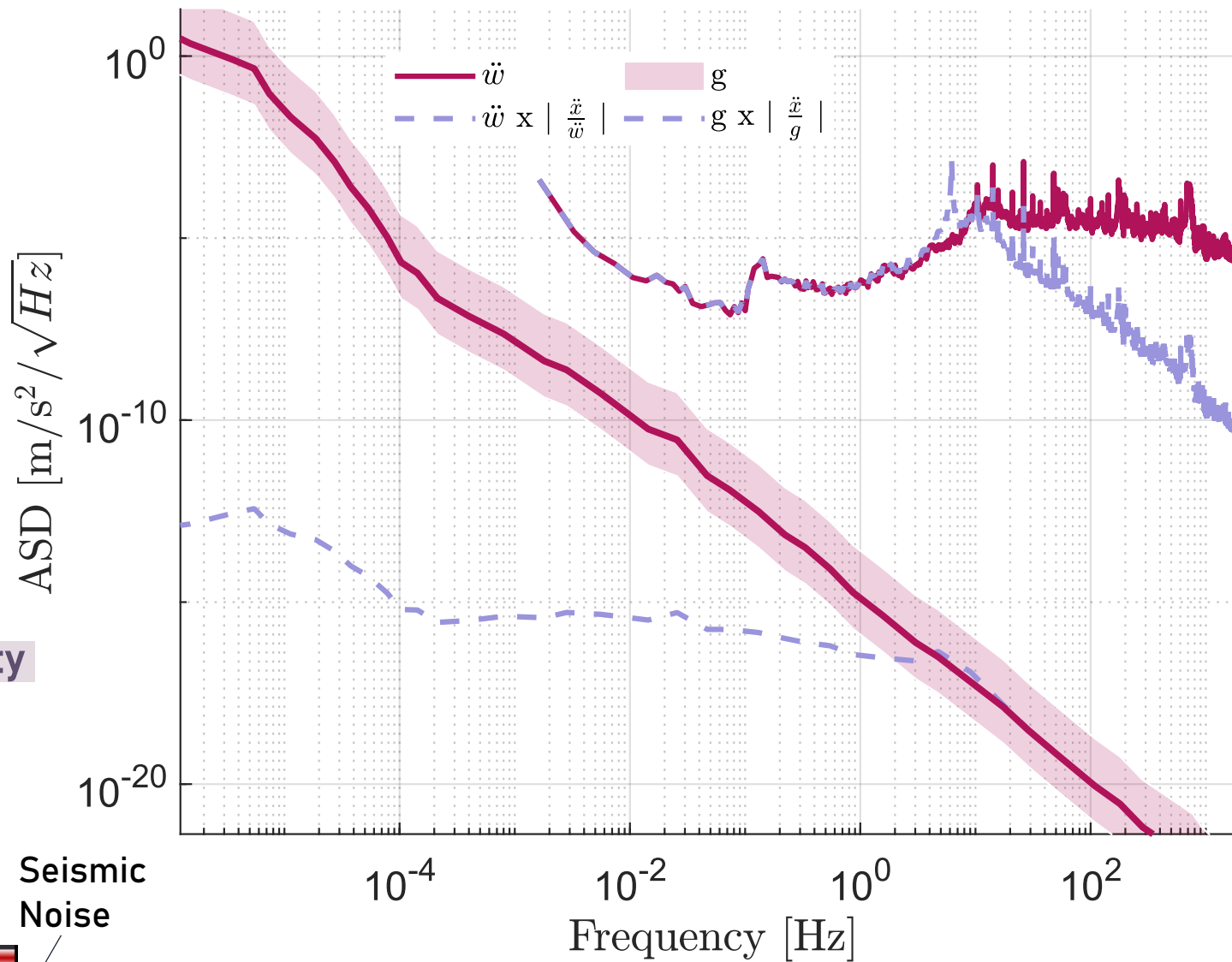


→ Low frequency magnification



Seismic isolation using inertial sensor magnifies the payload sensitivity to gravity

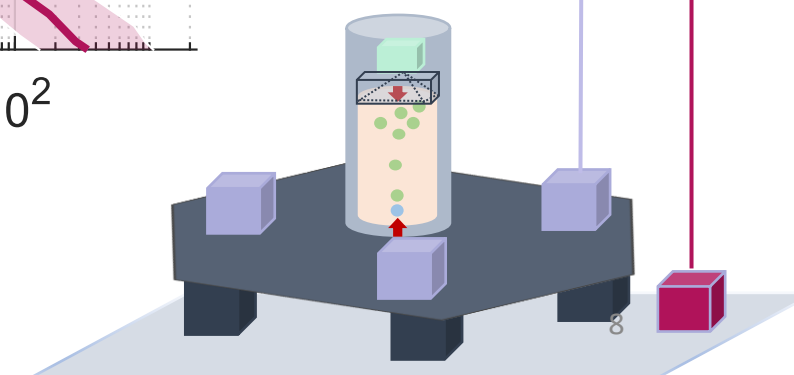
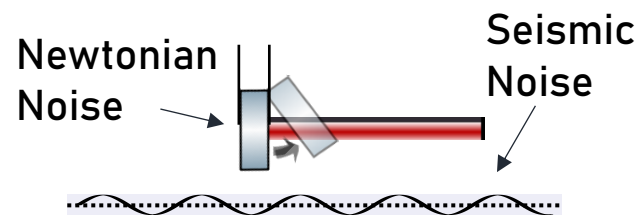
1. Gravity in active isolation



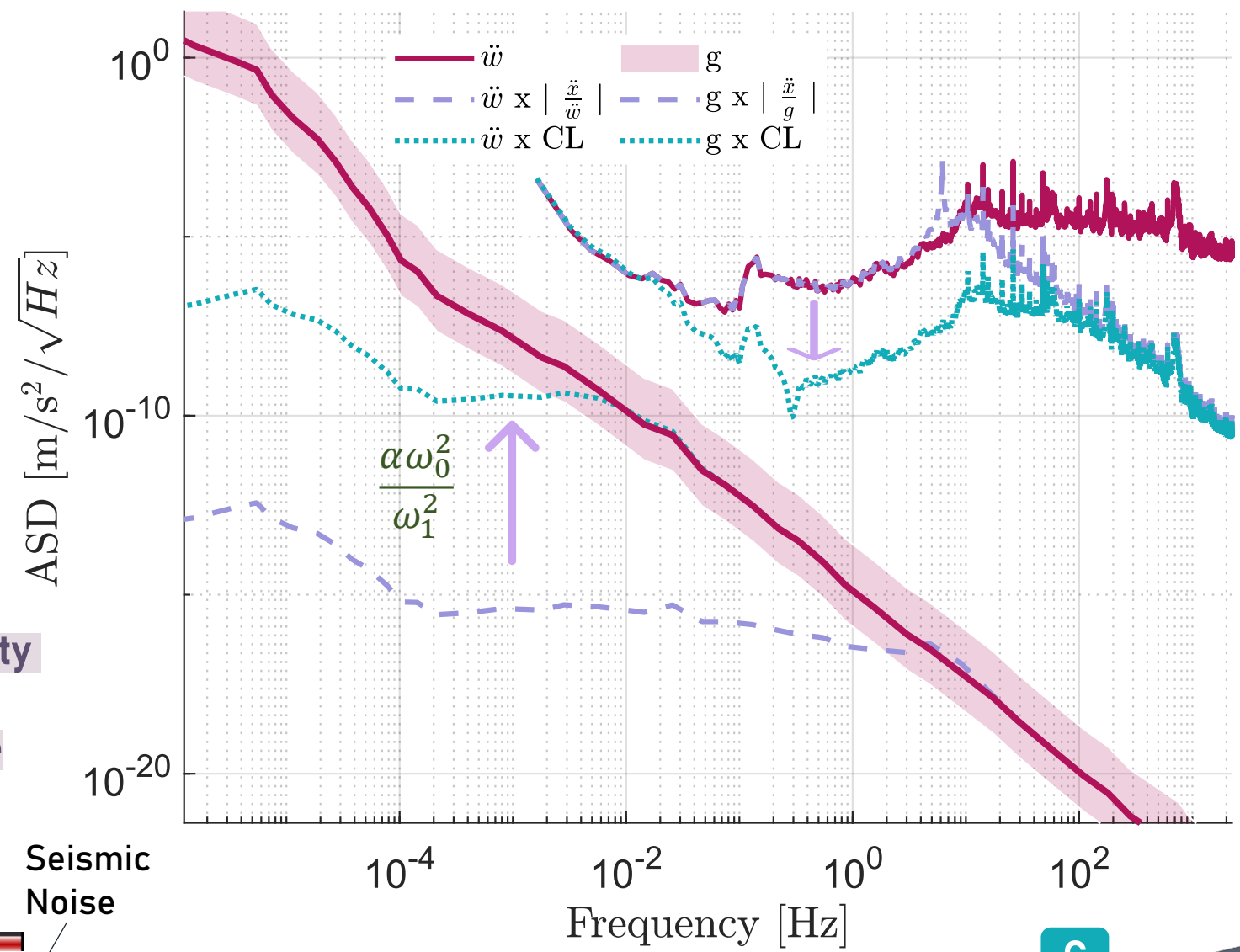
→ Theoretical gravity spectrum ~ Newtonian Noise

No isolation

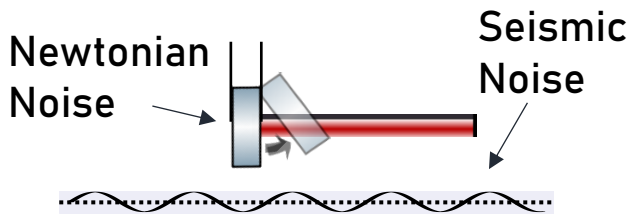
Passif isolation



1. Gravity in active isolation



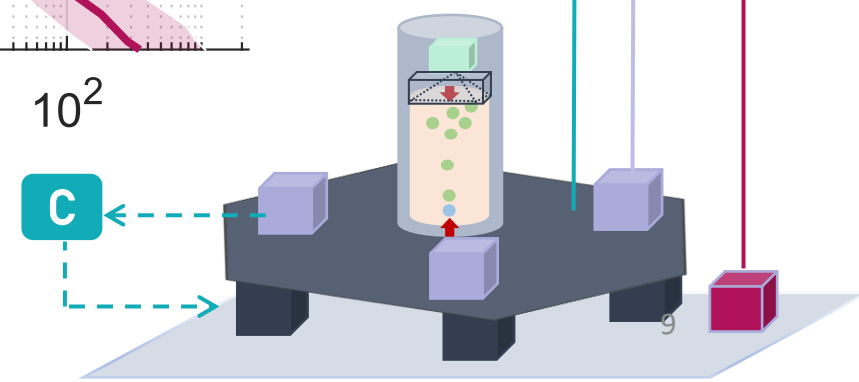
→ Theoretical gravity spectrum ~ Newtonian Noise



No isolation

Passif isolation

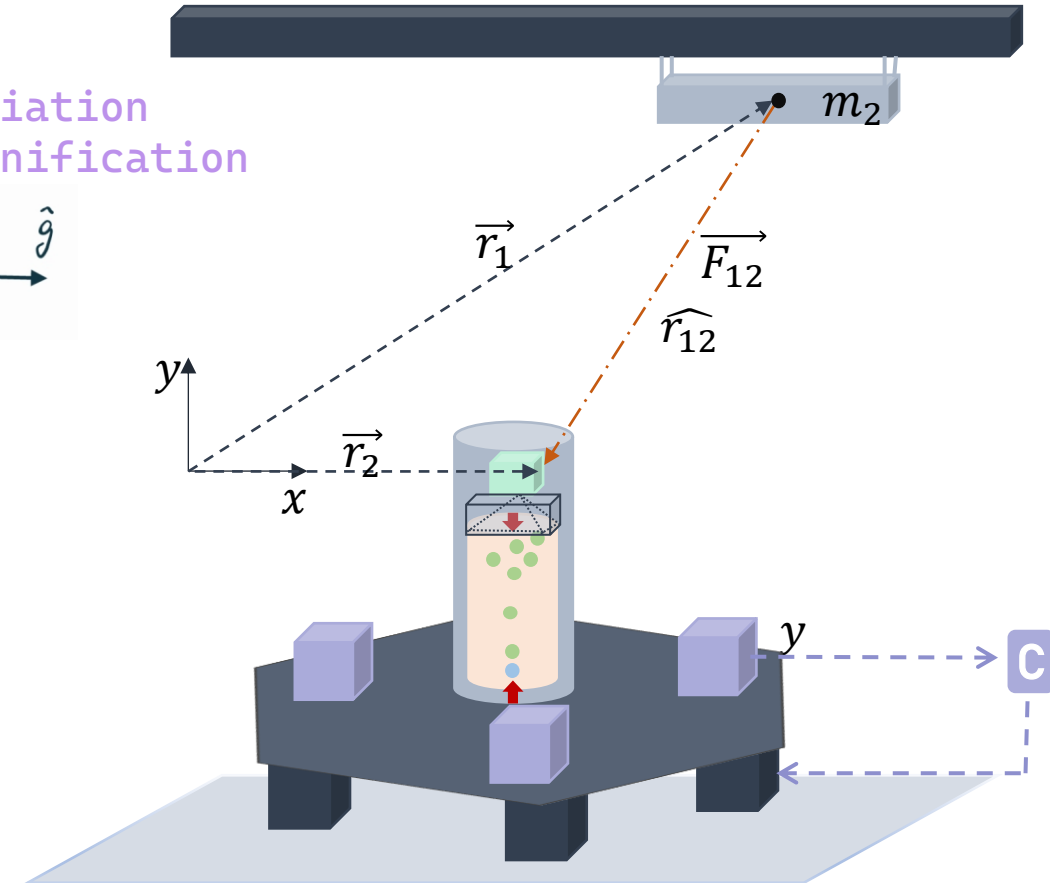
Actif isolation



2. Experimental set-up



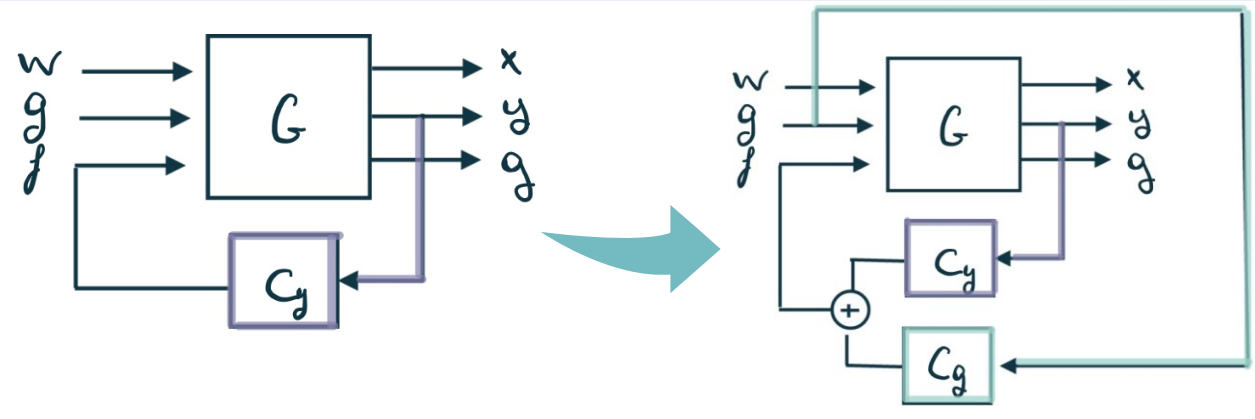
Induce known gravity variation
Verify low-frequency magnification



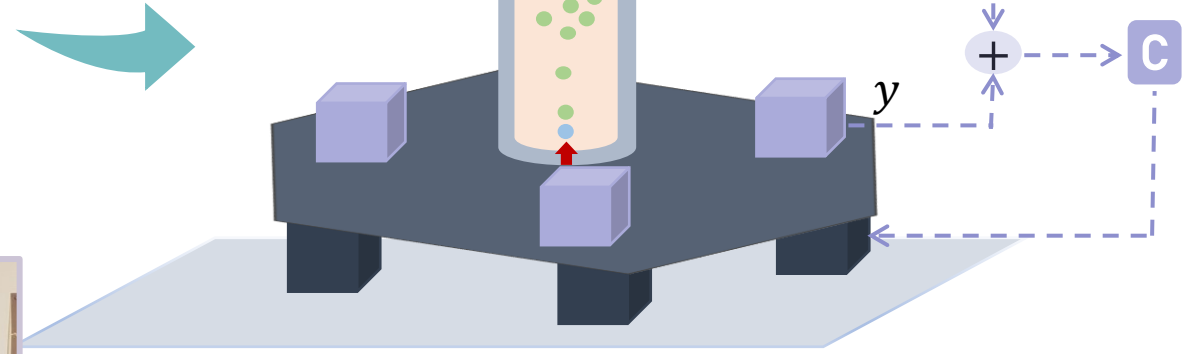
$$\vec{F}_{12} = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{|\vec{r}_{12}|^2} \hat{r}_{12}$$



3. Gravity Feed-Forward



$$FF = -k \frac{T_{gx}}{T_{fx}}$$



2 Post-Doc positions



Seismic Newtonian Noise estimation
based on sensor arrays
In the scope of the Etest prototype

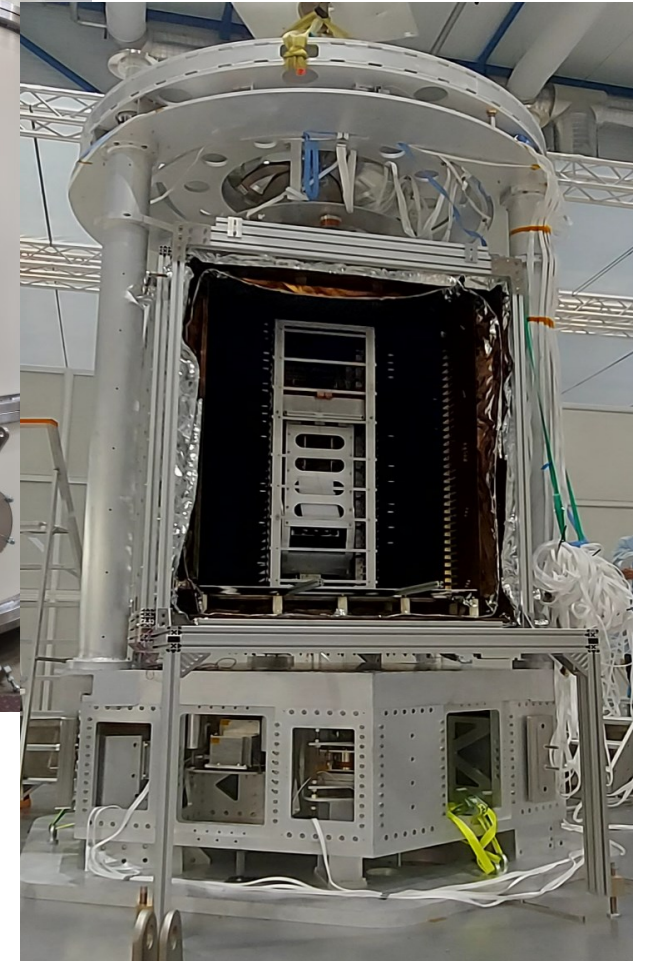
Fully funded for 18 months

more information:

<http://www.pmlab.be/team>

<https://www.etest-emr.eu/prototype-2/>

christophe.collette@uliege.be



Thank you for the attention

Contact:

Mayana Teloi: mayane.teloi@ulb.be

Anthony Amorosi: Anthony.Amorosi@doct.uliege.be

Mouhamad Haidar Lakkis: Mouhamad.Haidar.Lakkis@ulb.be

Morgane Zeoli: Morgane.Zeoli@uliege.be

Brieux Thibaut: Brieux.thibaut@uliege.be

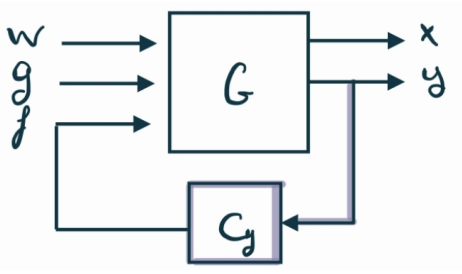
Ameer Sider: asider@uliege.be

Christophe Collette: christophe.collette@uliege.be

<http://www.pmlab.be/team>



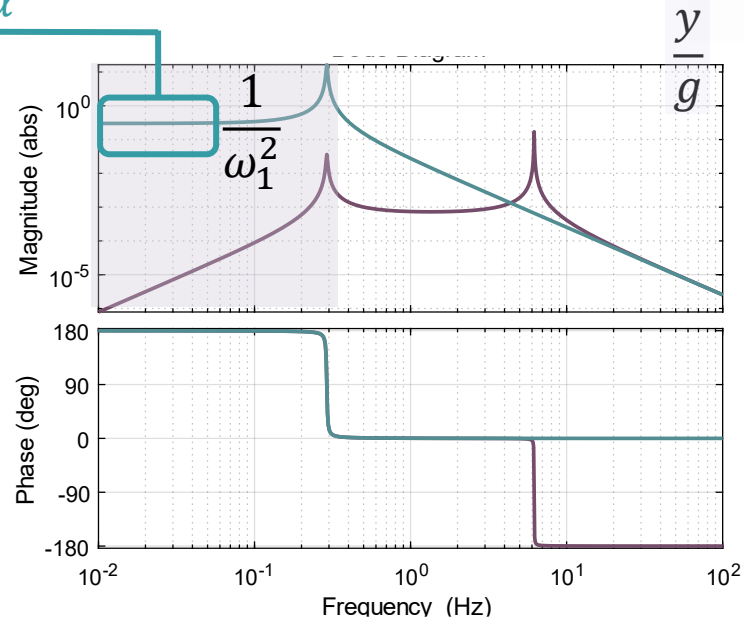
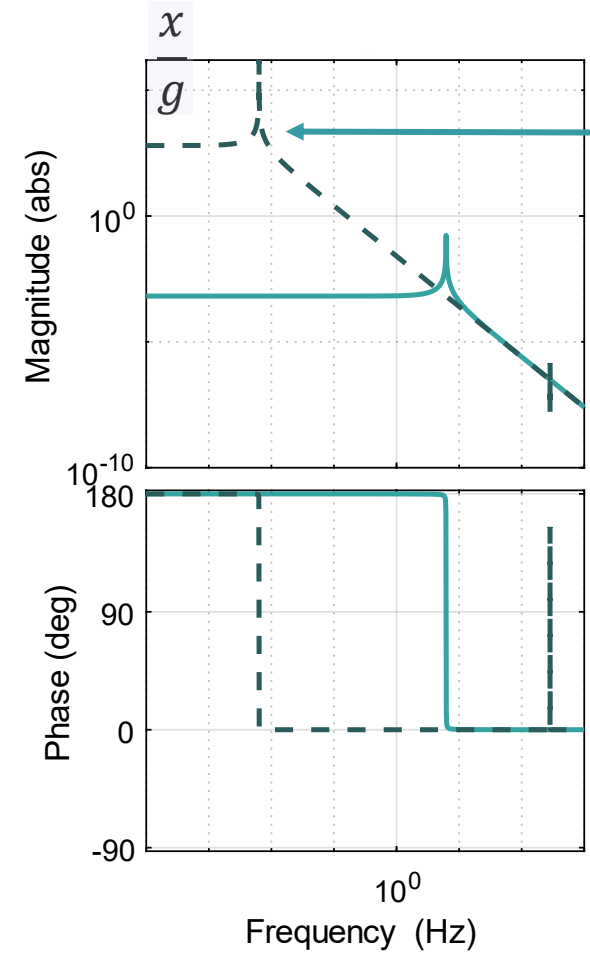
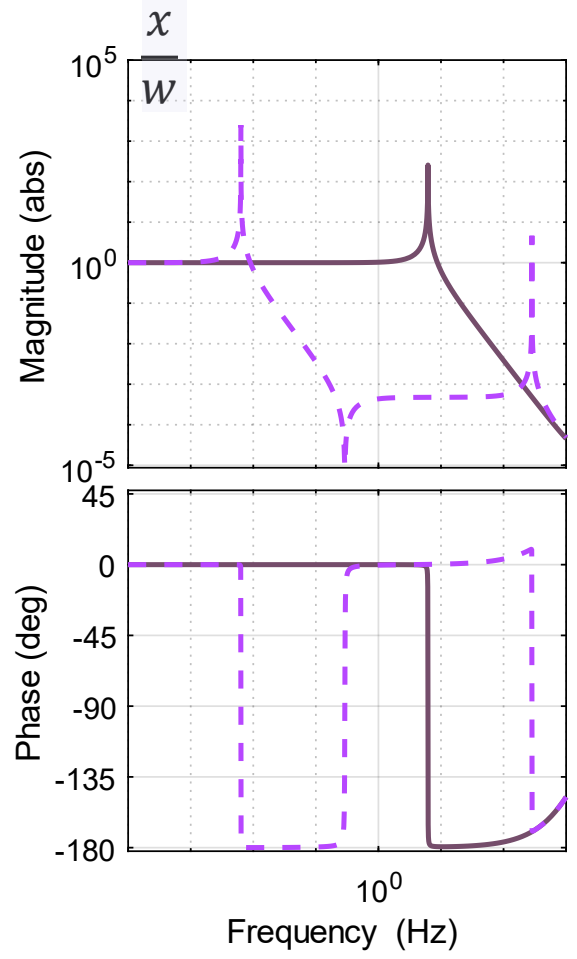
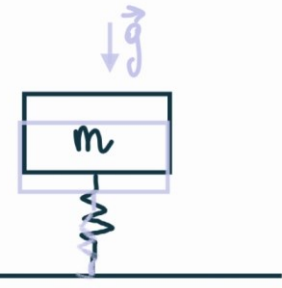
3 Effect of gravity in active control



(1): $M \ddot{x} + k(x - w) - k_s y = -Mg + f$
 (2): $m(\ddot{y} + \ddot{x}) + k_s y = -mg$

$$\rightarrow X = \frac{s^2 + \omega_1^2}{s^2(1 + \alpha) + \omega_1^2} w - \frac{s^2 + \omega_1^2 + \alpha\omega_0^2}{\omega_0^2(s^2(1 + \alpha) + \omega_1^2)} g$$

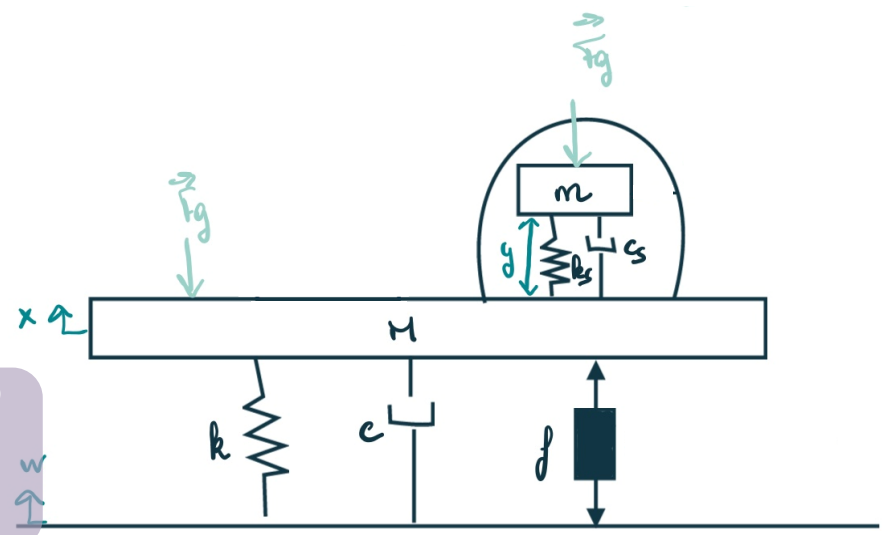
Gravity-to vertical coupling



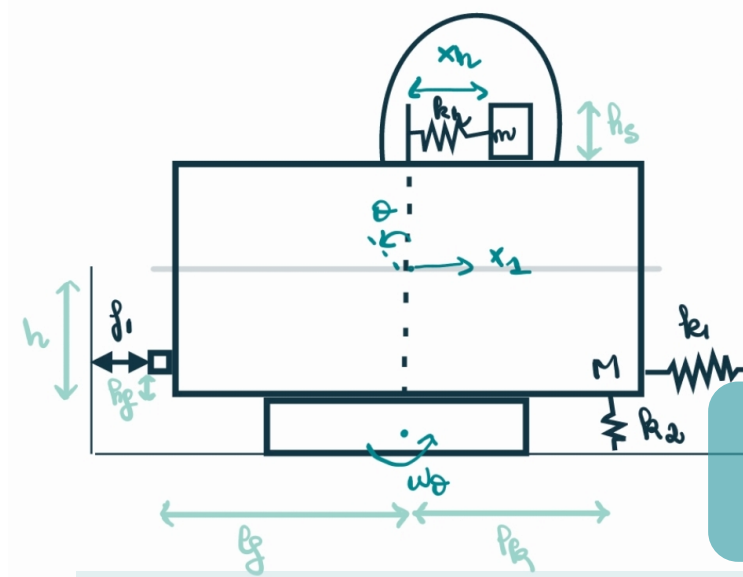
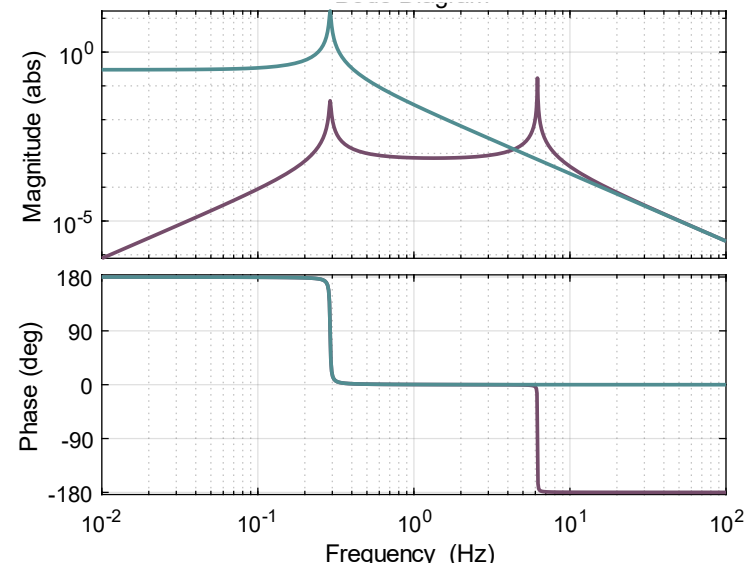
Additional Slides

Effect of gravity in active control
2

Gravity-to vertical coupling

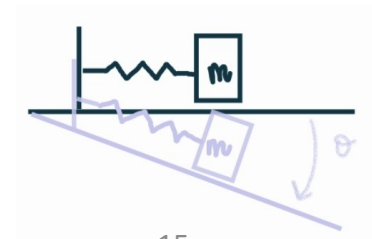
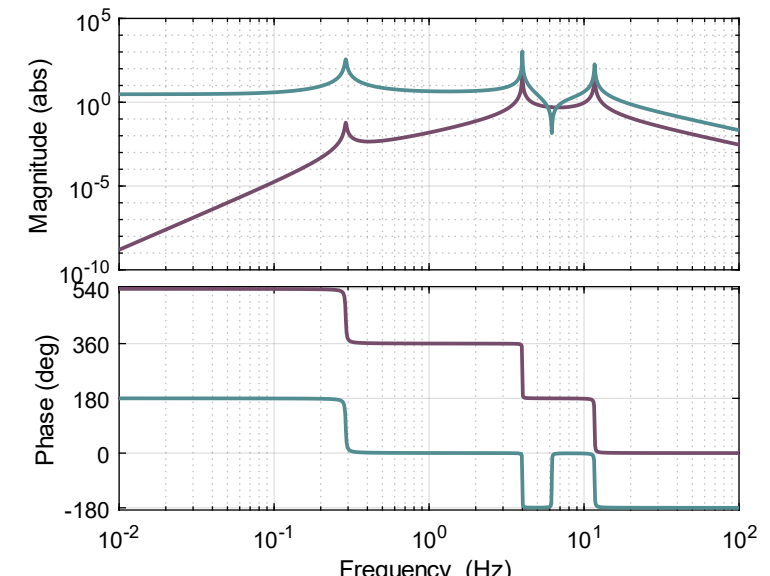


$$y = \frac{-s^2}{s^2 + \omega_1^2} x - \frac{1}{s^2 + \omega_1^2} g$$

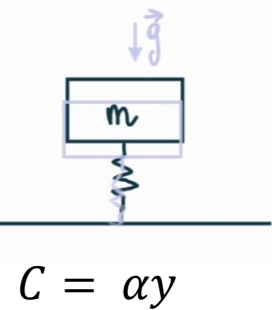
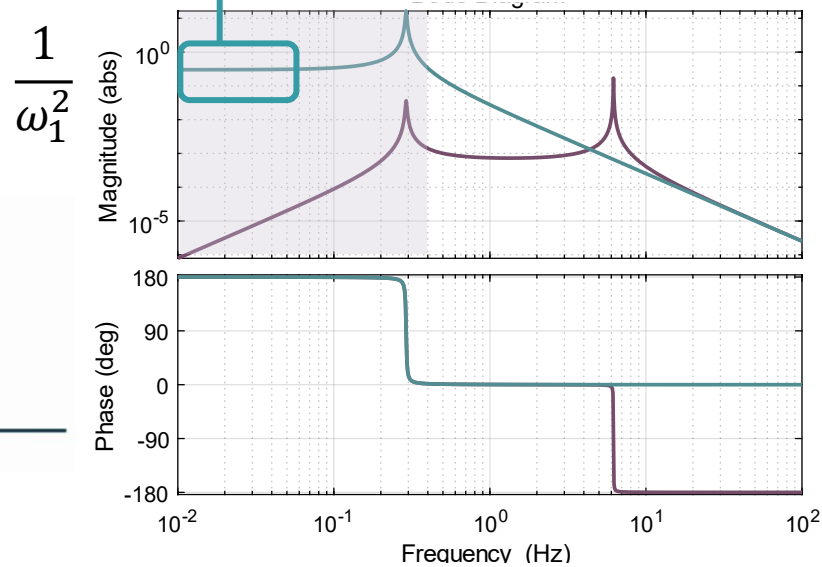
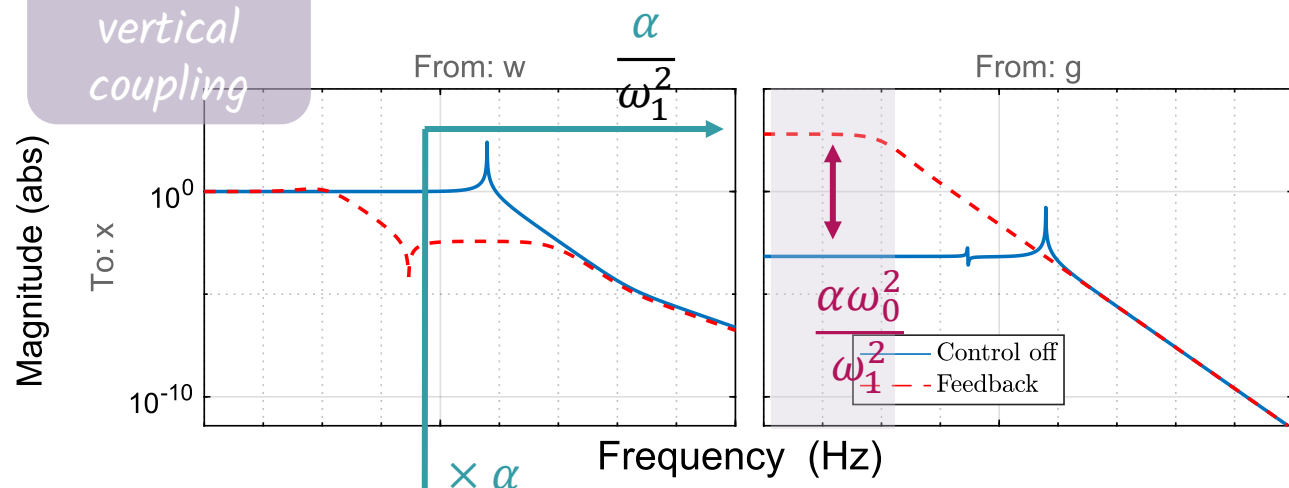


Tilt-to horizontal coupling

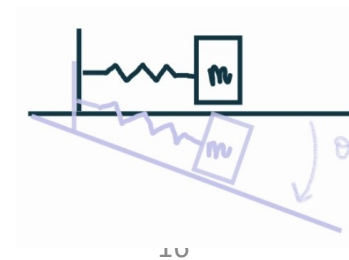
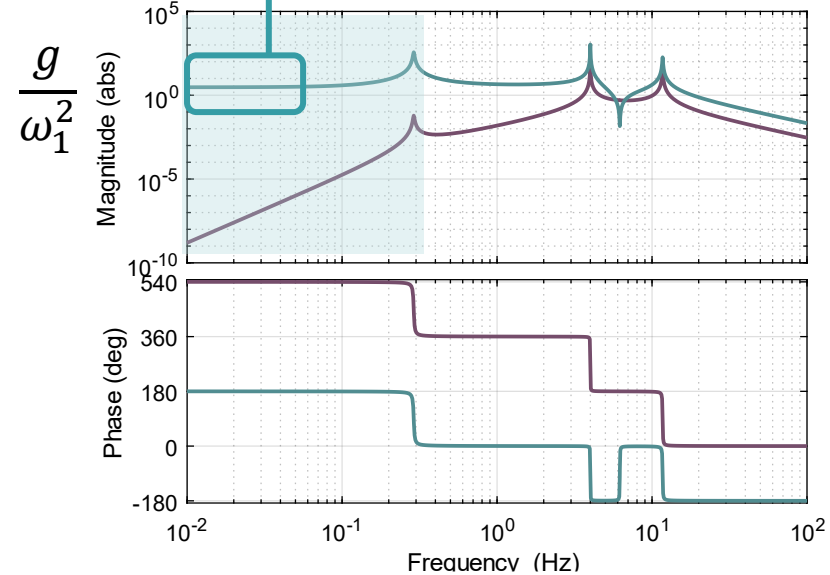
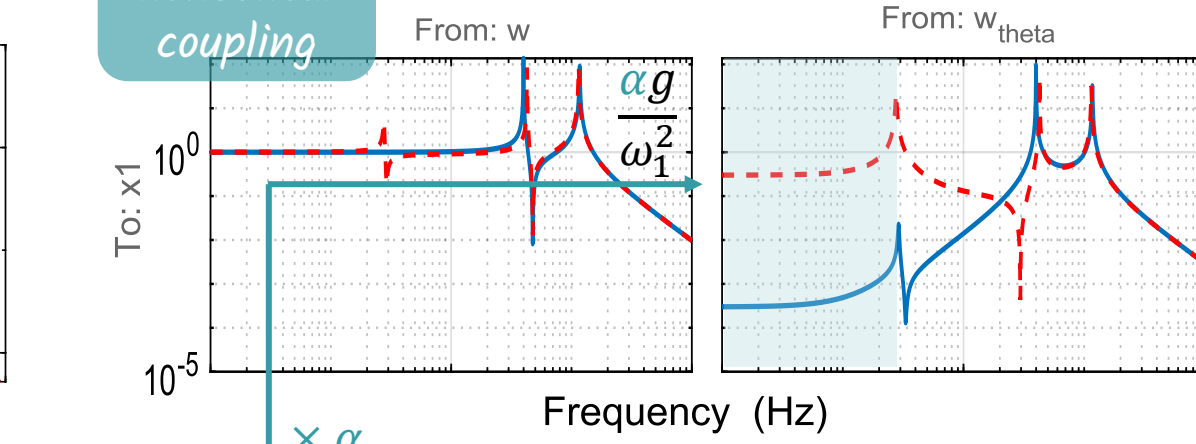
$$x_h = -\frac{s^2}{s^2 + \omega_1^2} x_1 + \frac{s^2(2h + h_s) - g}{s^2 + \omega_1^2} \theta$$



Gravity-to vertical coupling

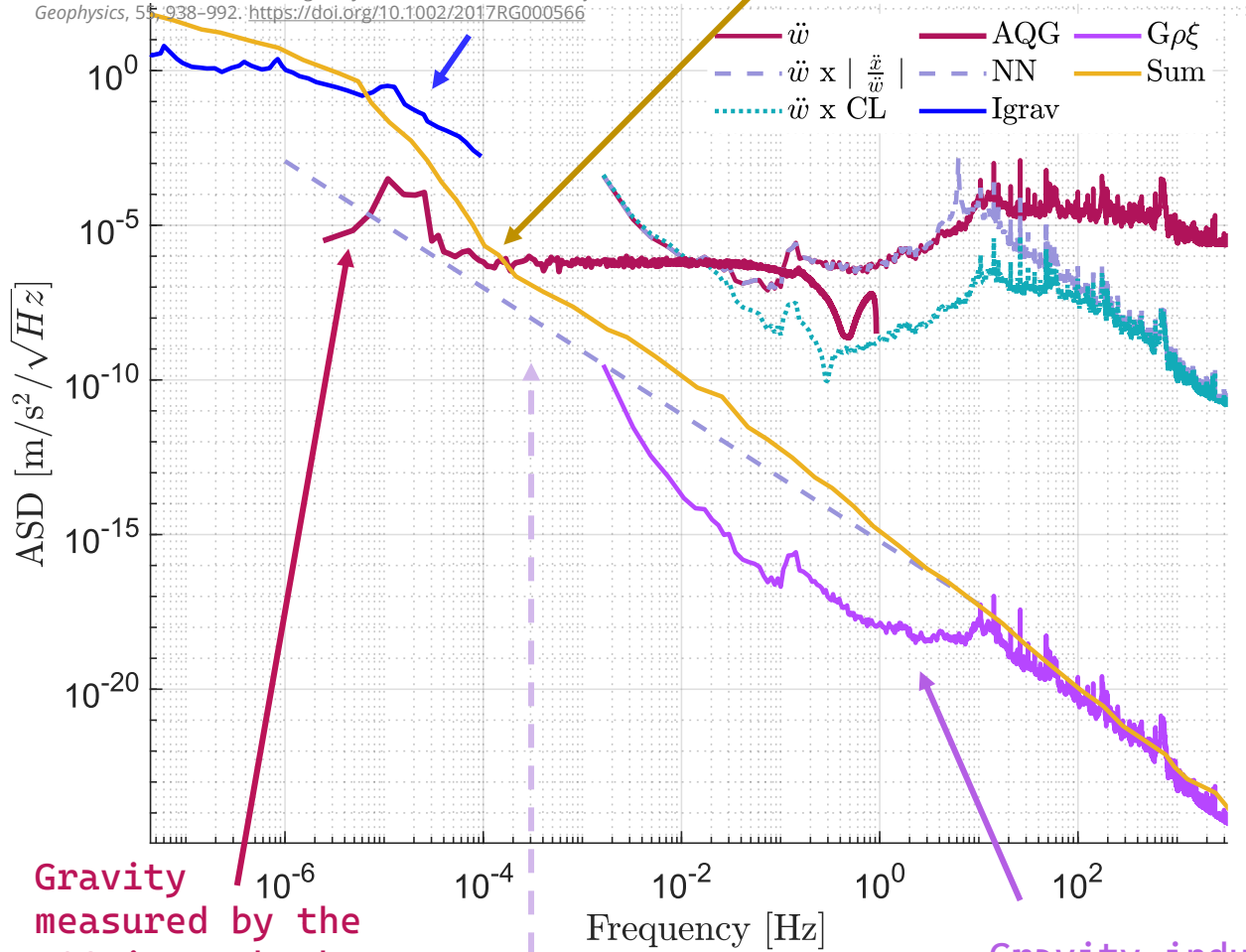


Tilt-to horizontal coupling



Data from superconducting gravimeter in Membach 1996-2016

Van Camp, M., de Viron, O., Watlet, A., Meurers, B., Francis, O. & Caudron, C. (2017). Geophysical signals from terrestrial time-variable gravity measurements. *Reviews of Geophysics*, 55, 938-992. <https://doi.org/10.1002/2017RG000566>



Gravity measured by the AQG in Membach

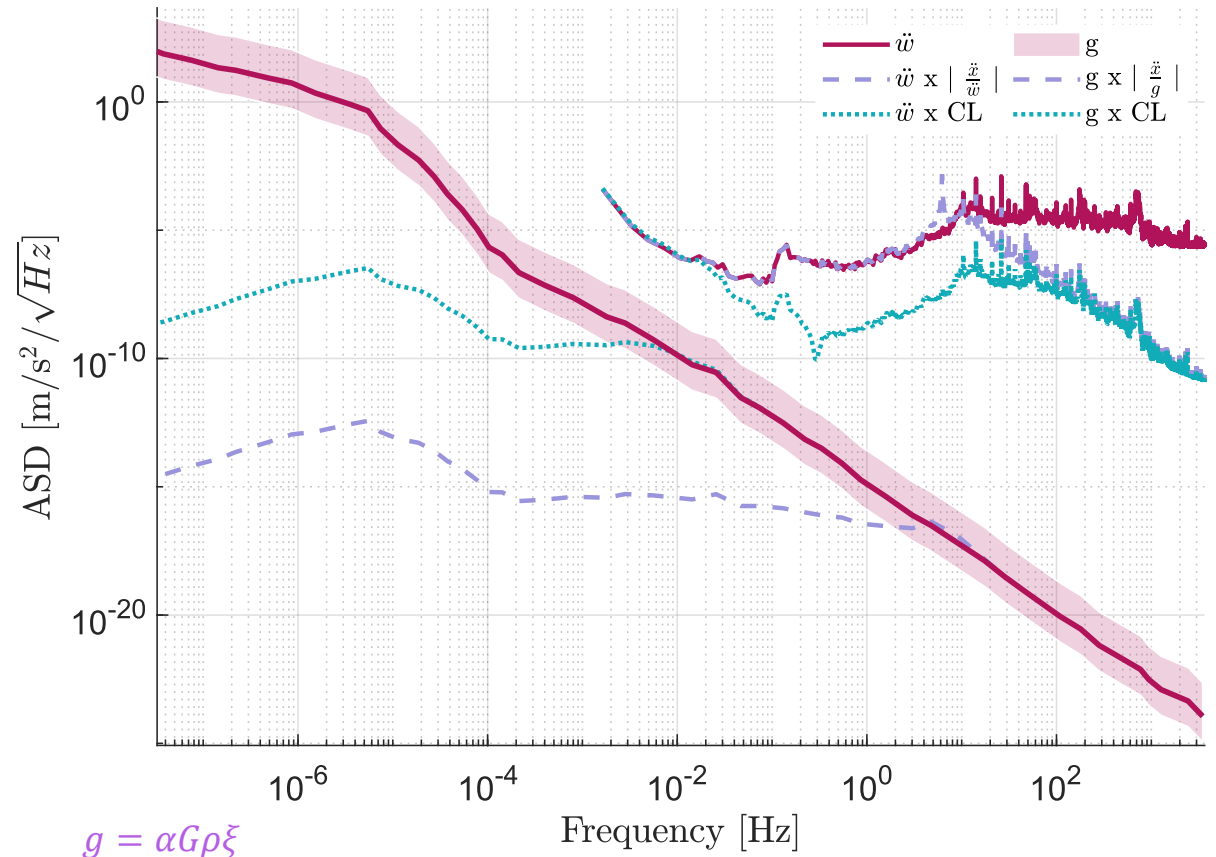
Newtonian Noise from ET sensitivity curve

Newtonian Noise in the low frequency limit. Markus Bachlechner, David Bertram, Achim Stahl, Aarodd Ujjayini Ramachandran 3. Physikalisches Institut RWTH Aachen University, June 9, 2023

Approximation ~ sum of all gravity signals



Additional Slides



$$g = \alpha G\rho\xi$$

Gravity induced by ground displacement

Harms, J. Terrestrial gravity fluctuations. *Living Rev Relativ* 22, 6 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41114-019-0022-2>