

## Separation of chains in quad suspensions

Justin Greenhalgh, Caroline Cantley, Dennis Coyne, Tim Hayler, Norna Robertson, Janeen Romie, Ken Strain, Calum Torrie, Ian Wilmot

Version 01 – with comments from Calum and Norna.

Version 02 – corrected density of silica, added input and conclusions from discussion at SUS weekly meeting 17 May 2005.

### 1 Purpose of this note

This note aims to set out the issues surrounding the choice of chain separation for the noise prototypes and subsequent quadruple suspensions following the change from sapphire to silica for the test masses.

Key reference papers include

T010103-03	conceptual design document
T040214-01	update to T010103. References T040013 for precise sapphire dimensions; T040013 is not on the DCC.
T050010-00	Minutes and actions from monolithic suspensions workshop at which this issue was discussed.

### 2 Background

Silica has been selected as the material of choice for the test masses. It was not the previous baseline, and the controls prototype has been built sized to suit sapphire. When the change was made, we undertook in designing the suspensions to avoid making any arbitrary decisions that would later make it hard to change back to sapphire should new results warrant it.

Silica masses will be approximately 34cm diameter by 20cm thick (T010103-03)  
The sapphire test masses would be approximately 31.4cm diameter by 13cm thick (T010103-03)

(Confirmed by <http://ligo.caltech.edu/%7Egari/LIGOII/spectable.html>)

At the monolithic suspensions workshop in Glasgow we discussed the issue, an extract from T050010 follows:

***“ Additional Question from Justin (Notes by Caroline)***

- *Question: In light of silica downselect is the reaction chain going to remain as sized for sapphire? Answer: yes but depends on feasibility of electrostatic drive; commercial/economic issues surrounding purchase of SF4.*
- *Sapphire reaction chain was the easiest option in the first place from footprint considerations and it makes the masses up the top closer together*
- *But the penultimate mass in main chain will be resized and will be made of silica as a result of the silica downselect.”*

But note that we are currently leaning towards SF2 rather than SF4.

Densities are:

SF2	3860 (email Norna and T040013-06)
SF4	4790 (email Norna and T040013-06)
Silica	2200 (email Norna)
Sapphire	3980 (T040013-06)

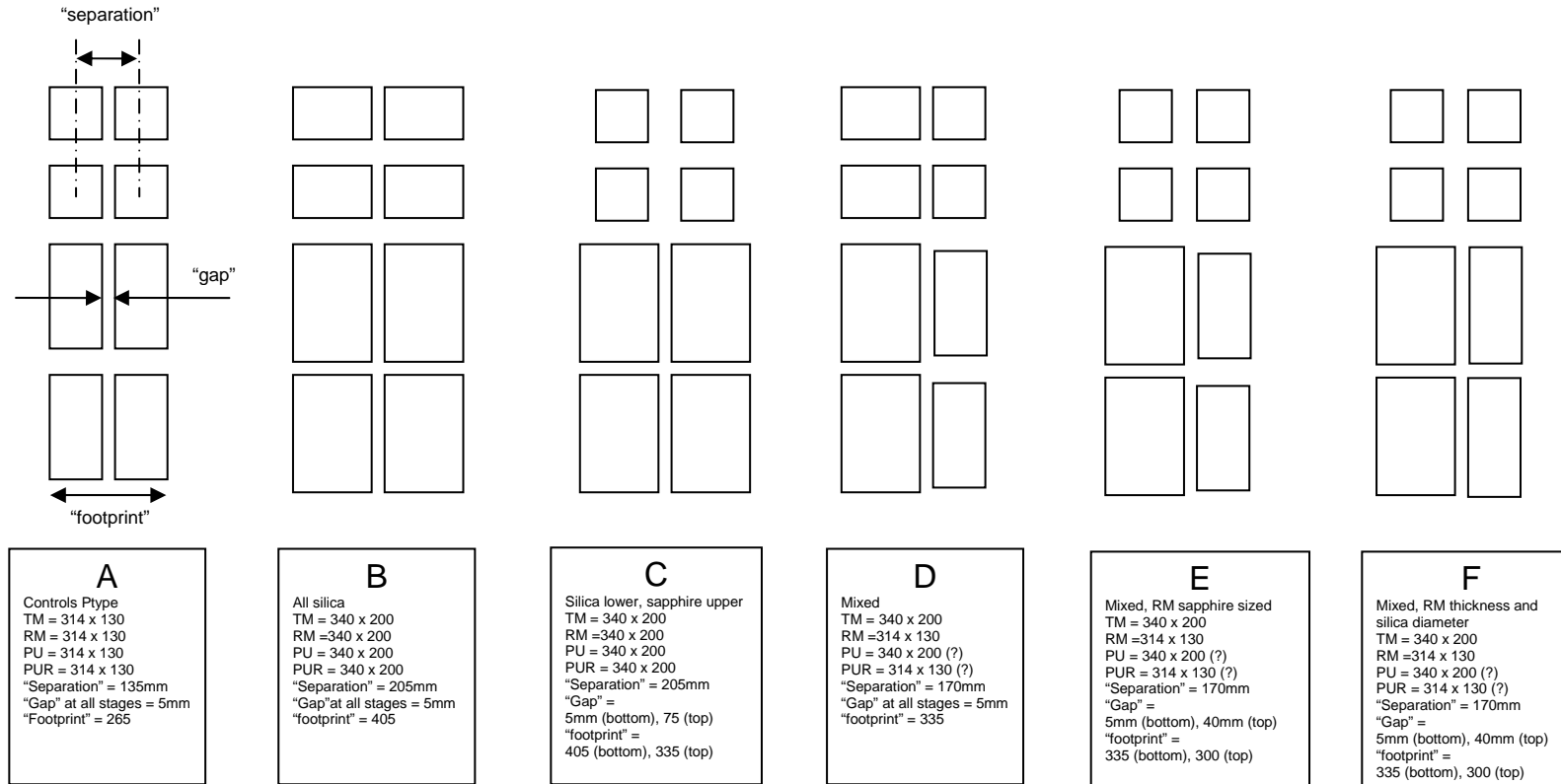
### 3 Prior discussions

Key points from email and telecon exchanges have been:

- ideally, it would be nice for the reaction mass (RM) to have the mass as the test mass (Test M). However, we know this will not be so in the ITM because the RM will be the lightweight compensator plate.
- However, as a bare minimum we must ensure that the combination of (Test M + main penultimate mass) is the same as (RM + reaction penultimate mass) so that the springs and so on in the masses higher up can be the same in both chains, saving design cost.
- The narrower masses (Top mass, upper intermediate (UI) mass) associated with a sapphire suspension will have lower moments of inertia than those sized for a silica suspension. This means that the design of the pendulum parameters is compromised, though not fatally.
- The top mass and UI mass, being smaller for sapphire than for silica, will present greater design challenges in fitting in all the parts – however given that we have a controls prototype design these problems have been solved, perhaps at some cost in ease of assembly and/or manufacture.
- The greater the separation between the upper intermediate mass and the upper intermediate reaction mass, the greater will be the need to put the OSEMs or magnets on “stalks” thus increasing their vulnerability to damage. But note that
  - it is the chain separation – NOT the size of the masses, that governs the extent to which a tilt of the masses gives a lateral misalignment of the OSEMs.
  - Note also that there will be no LED/detector pairs in these locations.
  - Finally, note that the separation of the penultimate mass and its reaction mass will be same (nominally 5mm) for sapphire, silica, or a mix – provided that in all designs the penultimate mass in each chain is the same thickness as the mass below it.
- Because sapphire is smaller in diameter than silica, the size of face available for ESD is smaller in a silica/sapphire mixed suspension than in a “pure silica” sized suspension. There would also be an issue of how to design the stops that go between the two if they were different diameters. One could make the reaction mass silica diameter and sapphire thickness given a suitable density material.

## 4 Diagrams

With apologies to those who can draw:



## 5 Table of masses

A few examples, many more could be done, of course:

material	density	diameter	thickness	mass	Application
silica	2.20	340	200	39.9	Silica TM, RM, etc
sapphire	3.98	314	130	40.1	Sapphire TM
SF2	3.86	314	130	38.9	RM for sapphire?
SF4	4.79	314	130	48.2	
SF2	3.86	340	130	45.6	RM for silica?
unknown	3.97	314	130	40.0	RM for silica
unknown	3.39	340	130	40.0	RM for silica

## 6 Table of pros and cons

Item	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F
Suspension parameters	Better optimised		Worst possible (asymmetric)?		As E
Footprint		OK at the top, large at the bottom.	Smaller (better)	As C, but footprint at top is smaller yet which might help with upper structure.	As E
Design flexibility		Would need new RM etc for sapphire	Easier to switch to sapphire (better)	Easiest to switch to sapphire (best)	As C
ESD	Can use full size of silica mirror (better)	As B	Can only use 31.4 diameter unless we make a hybrid-type RM.	As D	As B
Design ease	Easier – except that we intend to re-use the C Ptype design as far as possible	Harder for top masses (but already done for C Ptype, so actually easier)	Worst of both worlds.	As C	As C
OSEM lever arm (gap at UIM)	best	Worst	best	intermediate	intermediate

## **7 Conclusions**

The provisional conclusion is that we should use option E or F on the basis of minimising the “footprint” and keeping design flexibility. Option F gives the advantage of a single mass diameter in the lower structure and so is likely to save design costs.