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Advanced LIGO

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Suspension Blade Spring Internal Modes
(Advanced LIGO)

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1 Introduction

The advanced LIGO suspension design¹ achieves vertical isolation through the use of passive damping with multiple stages of cantilevered blade springs. The frequencies of the rigid body modes of the coupled mass-spring system are designed to be set below the desired band of isolation, at about one to a few Hz. In addition to the rigid body modes, one must insure that the internal mode frequencies of the blade springs are high enough (and damped enough) that they do not compromise isolation performance and so that thermal excitation does not exceed the displacement noise requirements²; The minimum internal mode frequency, calculated from one-dimensional considerations³ is about 40 Hz; As a design goal the internal modes should be greater than 100 Hz, otherwise detailed modeling and/or measurement would be required to confirm acceptability.

Experimental results for the internal mode frequencies of blade springs with and without added tip mass (representing wire clamps) are shown to be in good agreement with theoretical (numerical) results for the frequencies of linearly tapered, cantilevered springs with discrete tip mass.

2 Boundary condition at the blade tip

The first vertical-bounce mode of the suspension stages are set at about 10 Hz. Consider for example the transmissibility of the top wire to vertical excitation at the blade tip, shown in Figure 1. The transmissibility is calculated from the formulation in Snowdon's text⁴ with the ETM/ITM parameters in N. Robertson's paper⁵, where the parameter definitions are given in M. Perreur-Lloyd's paper⁶. The first internal, longitudinal (axial) mode of the top wire is at about 5800 Hz. Note that at the lowest intended frequency of the internal modes of the blade springs (about 100 Hz), the value of the transmissibility is only about 1%. The mass that the blade spring supports is essentially decoupled from the dynamics of the blade spring internal modes. In addition, the thin wire provides very little rotational restraint to the blade spring, so a free (unconstrained) tip is a good boundary condition for calculating the internal modes of the blade spring.⁷

¹ N. Robertson, et. al., Advanced LIGO Suspension System Conceptual Design, 21 Oct 2003, LIGO-T010103-03

² N. Robertson, Seismic and Thermal Noise Peaks from Blade Internal Modes in an ETM/ITM Quadruple Pendulum, 24 Mar 2005, LIGO-T050046-01.

³ K. Strain, Estimate of the minimum frequency for resonances associated with blade-spring stages in quadruple pendulums for Advanced LIGO, 16 July 2003, ALUKGLA0007aJUL03

⁴ J.C. Snowdon, Vibration and Shock in Damped Mechanical Systems, John Wiley & Sons, cr 1968, section 6.5

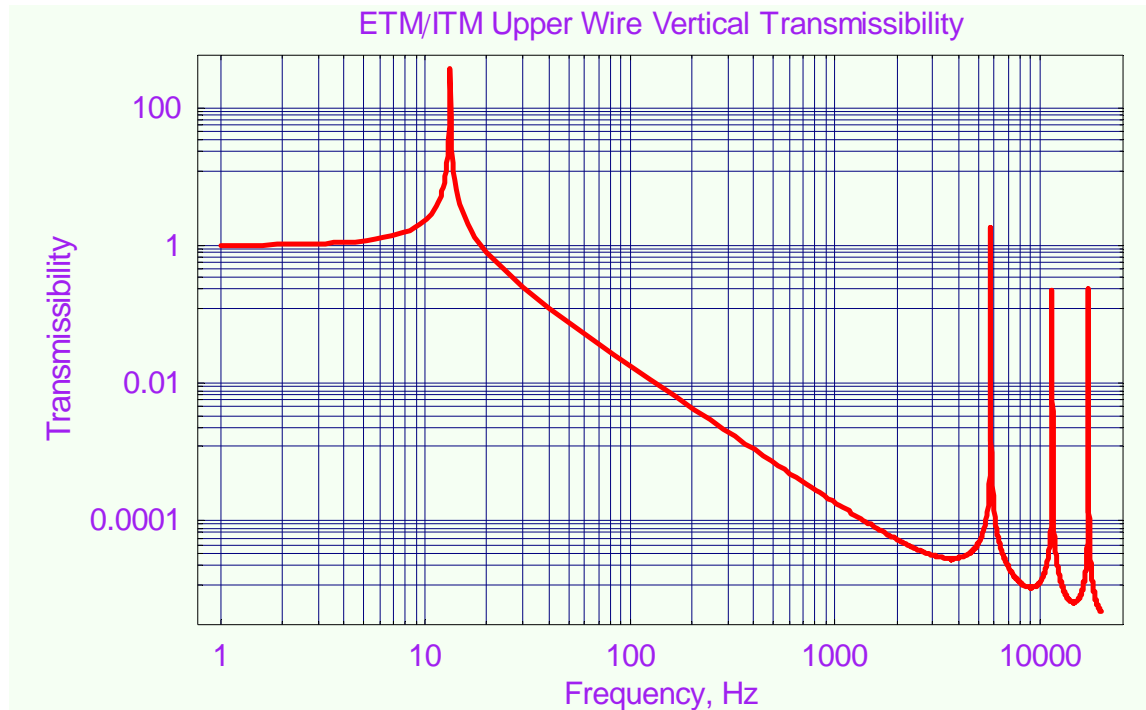
⁵ N. Robertson, Investigation of Wire Lengths in Advanced LIGO Quadruple Pendulum Design for ETM/ITM, 26 Jan 2005, LIGO-T040028-00.

⁶ M. Perreur-Lloyd, Pendulum Parameter Descriptions and Naming Convention, 20 Jul 2004, LIGO-T040072-01

⁷ The boundary conditions assumed in the suspension design reports to date are clamped (or approaching a clamp, or fixed support at the root) and a simple support at the tip, e.g. see:

J. Greenhalgh, Initial Exploration of Transmissibility by FEA of Blades, LIGO-T040024-00

R. Jones, C. Torrie, Case Study: Using ANSYS to predict the Lowest Flexural Internal Mode Frequency of the MC and RM Upper Blades, 3 Nov 2003, LIGO-T030273-04

Figure 1: Vertical displacement transmissibility of the ETM/ITM top wire

3 Theoretical modal frequencies

The blade spring designs used in GEO and adv. LIGO have constant thickness and a linearly tapered width. The geometry also generally includes a tip region with a deviation in the geometry, as shown in Figure 2.

In the literature there are solutions for the elastic modal frequencies for a cantilevered beam with linearly tapered width, with⁸ and without⁹ a discrete of point tip mass (i.e. a mass with no rotary inertia). In either case the frequency, f_i , for the i^{th} mode is calculated as follows:

$$f_i = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right) \left(\frac{h}{l^2} \right) (lk_i)^2 \sqrt{\frac{Eg}{12\rho}}$$

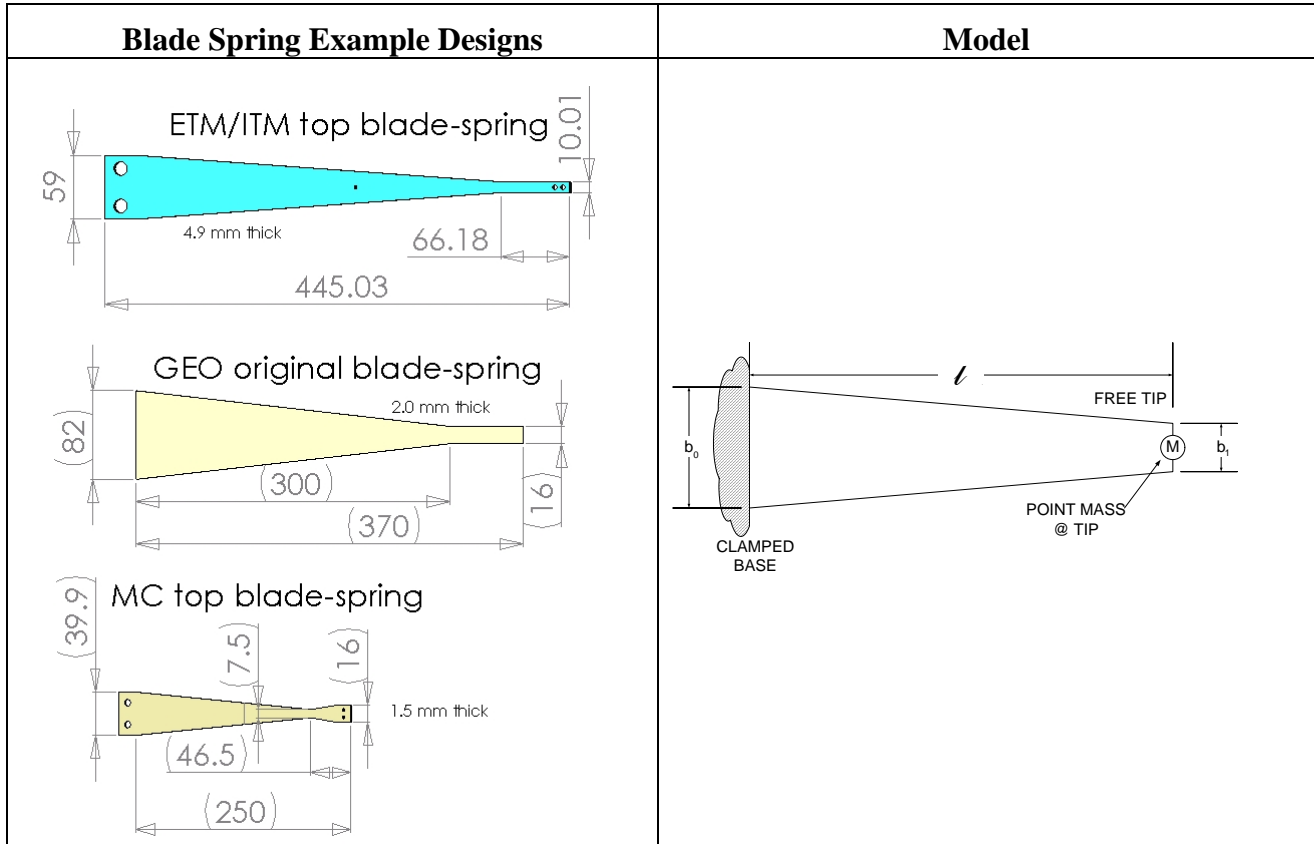
where

⁸ H. Mabie, C. Rogers, Transverse Vibrations of Tapered Cantilever Beams with End Loads, J. Acoustical Soc. Am., v36, n3, Mar 1964, p 463-469.

⁹ H. Mabie, C. Rogers, Transverse Vibrations of Double-Tapered Cantilever Beams, J. Acoustical Soc. Am., v51, n5, 1972.

$(lk_i)^2$ is the numerical solution to the eigenvalue problem for the i^{th} mode and is listed in tabular form as a function of the aspect ratio, $\beta = b_0/b_1$, and the mass ratio, $R = M/m$, in the appendices.

Figure 2: Blade Spring Geometry (drawings have a common scale)



M = mass of the tip point mass

m = mass of the blade spring

h = constant thickness of the blade-spring

l = length of the blade-spring (taken as the distance from the clamp at the base to the tip of the blade)

E = elastic modulus of the blade spring material

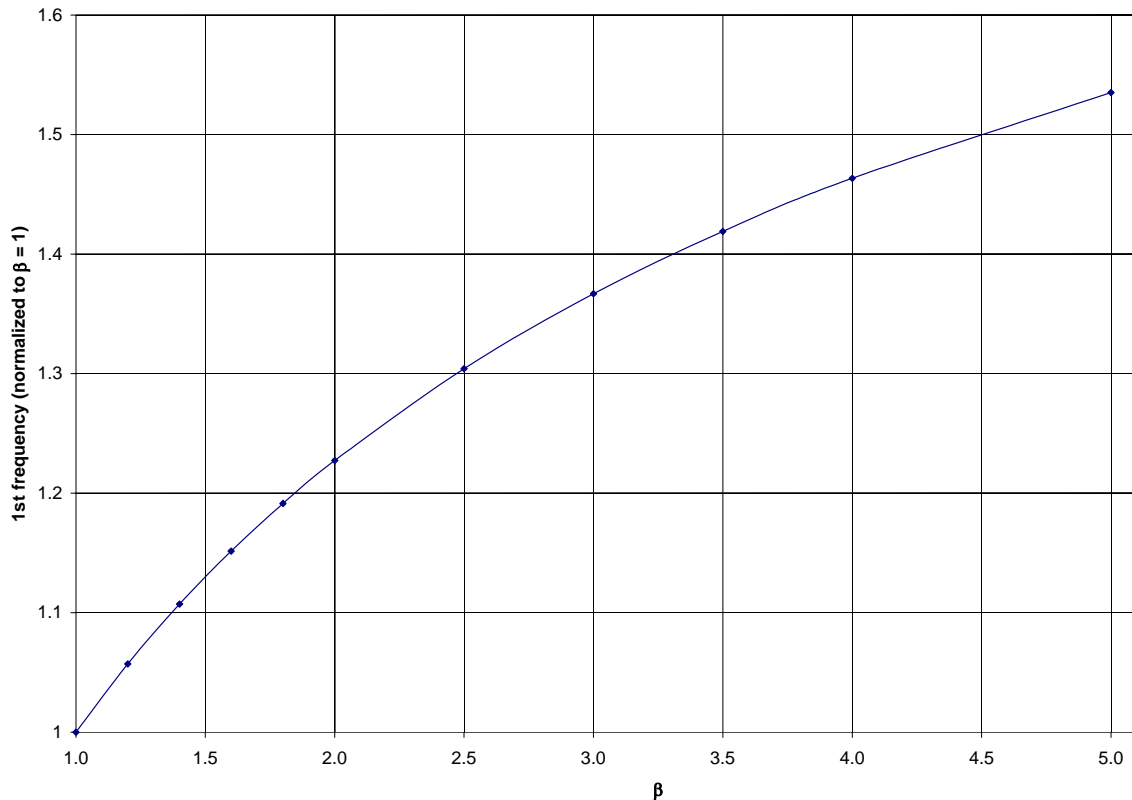
g = the gravitational acceleration constant (9.81 m/s^2)

ρ = density of the blade spring material

To date the suspension design has stuck to aspect ratios of the blade designs that are close to the ratio used in GEO ($\beta = 5.125$) and have scaled the first internal mode frequency¹⁰ from the GEO blade by ℓ^2/h .

The effect on the first frequency of changing the aspect ratio of the blade spring is indicated in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Variation of 1st frequency with aspect ratio, β



4 Comparison with experimental results

The formulation above compares well with six available experimental results¹¹ as indicated in Table 1. In each case the beam length used in the calculation is the length from the base clamp to the tip and the tip width is taken as the minimum width of the blade. Moreover the mode shapes associated with these modes are appropriate due to the proper (i.e. free) boundary condition* at the tip so that the formulation should work well for other blade springs.

¹⁰ For example, this is the formulation used in the current Matlab code for calculation of the suspension dynamics.

¹¹ R. Jones, C. Torrie, Case Study: Using ANSYS to predict the Lowest Flexural Internal Mode Frequency of the MC and RM Upper Blades, 3 Nov 2003, LIGO-T030273-04

* Whereas the use of a pinned condition at the blade tip and artificial rotational compliance at the base clamp interface, as used in T030273-04, results in incorrect mode shapes and may not scale well in application to other blade geometries.

Table 1: Comparison of theory to experiment (maximum error = 2.6%)

Blade Spring	Tip Mass (g)	Experiment (Hz)	Theory (Hz)
GEO Original design	0 [⊗]	55	55.8
Mode Cleaner triple suspension upper blade (D020205)	0	90	92.3
	12	84	84.4
	17	82	82.9
	22	80	81.4
	32	77	78.6

Unfortunately the eigenvalues listed in the literature (and the appendices) are limited to $\beta < 5$ and have rather coarse sampling for $R < 0.3$. To compare with these experimental results, the values in the literature were extrapolated and interpolated. A refined set of numerical solutions to extend the solution set to parameter ranges of interest to LIGO and to provide a more accurate estimation would be of use. In the interim, the tabular results in the appendix or the following eigenvalue coefficient fits can be used:

$$\text{for } R = 0 \text{ and } 1 < \beta < \sim 6: (lk_1)^2 = 2.7215 \log(\beta) + 3.5014$$

$$\text{for } \beta = 5 \text{ and } 0 < R < \sim 4: (lk_1)^2 = \frac{1}{-0.0055R^4 + 0.0552R^3 - 0.2076R^2 + 0.5151R + 0.1907}$$

[⊗] The tip mass for the "original" GEO blade spring was not identified in the T030273-04 and is assumed here to be negligible.

Appendix A: Eigenvalues for Varying Tip Mass and Beam Aspect Ratio

TABLE II. Factor $[1/K]^2$.

β	R	Fundamental frequency	Second harmonic	Third harmonic
1.0	0	3.5160	22.035	61.70
	0.2	2.6127	18.208	53.55
	0.4	2.1680	17.176	52.06
	0.6	1.8926	16.701	51.44
	0.8	1.7007	16.428	51.11
	1.0	1.5573	16.250	50.89
	2.0	1.1582	15.861	50.45
	3.0	0.9628	15.720	50.30
	4.0	0.8416	15.647	50.21
1.2	0	3.7168	22.415	62.06
	0.2	2.7202	18.348	53.58
	0.4	2.2440	17.312	52.13
	0.6	1.9527	16.844	51.54
	0.8	1.7517	16.576	51.21
	1.0	1.6017	16.403	51.02
	2.0	1.1879	16.026	50.59
	3.0	0.9862	15.891	50.45
	4.0	0.8616	15.822	50.37
1.4	0	3.8923	22.743	62.39
	0.2	2.8100	18.451	53.58
	0.4	2.3061	17.414	52.17
	0.6	2.0017	16.951	51.60
	0.8	1.7924	16.690	51.29
	1.0	1.6374	16.522	51.11
	2.0	1.2113	16.157	50.71
	3.0	1.0048	16.026	50.57
	4.0	0.8772	15.961	50.50
1.6	0	4.0485	23.030	62.68
	0.2	2.8863	18.530	53.57
	0.4	2.3581	17.492	52.20
	0.6	2.0418	17.035	51.64
	0.8	1.8260	16.779	51.35
	1.0	1.6664	16.614	51.17
	2.0	1.2301	16.259	50.79
	3.0	1.0197	16.134	50.67
	4.0	0.8900	16.070	50.59
1.8	0	4.1873	23.286	62.95
	0.2	2.9519	18.590	53.55
	0.4	2.4019	17.552	52.22
	0.6	2.0756	17.102	51.68
	0.8	1.8540	16.849	51.41
	1.0	1.6908	16.693	51.22
	2.0	1.2457	16.344	50.87
	3.0	1.0318	16.222	50.74
	4.0	0.9002	16.159	50.68
2.0	0	4.3152	23.520	63.20
	0.2	3.0088	18.636	53.54
	0.4	2.4395	17.601	52.23
	0.6	2.1045	17.155	51.71
	0.8	1.8777	16.908	51.44
	1.0	1.7111	16.750	51.28
	2.0	1.2589	16.414	50.92
	3.0	1.0422	16.294	50.81
	4.0	0.9090	16.233	50.74
2.5	0	4.5852	24.021	63.74
	0.2	3.1244	18.715	53.48
	0.4	2.5141	17.685	52.24
	0.6	2.1609	17.252	51.77
	0.8	1.9238	17.012	51.52
	1.0	1.7506	16.862	51.35
	2.0	1.2837	16.542	51.04
	3.0	1.0615	16.429	50.92
	4.0	0.9252	16.372	50.87
3.0	0	4.8057	24.441	64.24
	0.2	3.2120	18.760	53.44
	0.4	2.5690	17.735	52.24
	0.6	2.2020	17.312	51.80
	0.8	1.9569	17.082	51.57
	1.0	1.7790	16.937	51.42
	2.0	1.3014	16.630	51.12
	3.0	1.0752	16.522	51.02
	4.0	0.9367	16.467	50.97

β	R	Fundamental frequency	Second harmonic	Third harmonic	
3.5	0	4.9894	24.802	64.66	
	0.2	3.2808	18.786	53.38	
	0.4	2.6115	17.768	52.24	
	0.6	2.2329	17.354	51.81	
	0.8	1.9822	17.128	51.60	
	1.0	1.8002	16.988	51.45	
4.0	2.0	1.3145	16.691	51.18	
	3.0	1.0787	16.589	51.08	
	4.0	0.9452	16.536	51.04	
	4.0	0	5.1456	25.119	65.06
		0.2	3.3365	18.800	53.33
		0.4	2.6452	17.788	52.23
0.6		2.2575	17.381	51.83	
0.8		2.0017	17.162	51.62	
1.0		1.8168	17.025	51.48	
5.0	2.0	1.3243	16.737	51.22	
	3.0	1.0929	16.637	51.12	
	4.0	0.9516	16.586	51.08	
	0	5.3977	25.655	65.74	
	0.2	3.4210	18.810	53.25	
	0.4	2.6948	17.810	52.22	
5.0	0.6	2.2934	17.415	51.84	
	0.8	2.0301	17.203	51.64	
	1.0	1.8406	17.072	51.52	
	2.0	1.3386	16.798	51.28	
	3.0	1.1038	16.703	51.19	
	4.0	0.9606	16.655	51.15	

Table from *H. Mabie, C. Rogers, Transverse Vibrations of Tapered Cantilever Beams with End Loads, J. Acoustical Soc. Am., v36, n3, Mar 1964, p 463-469.*

