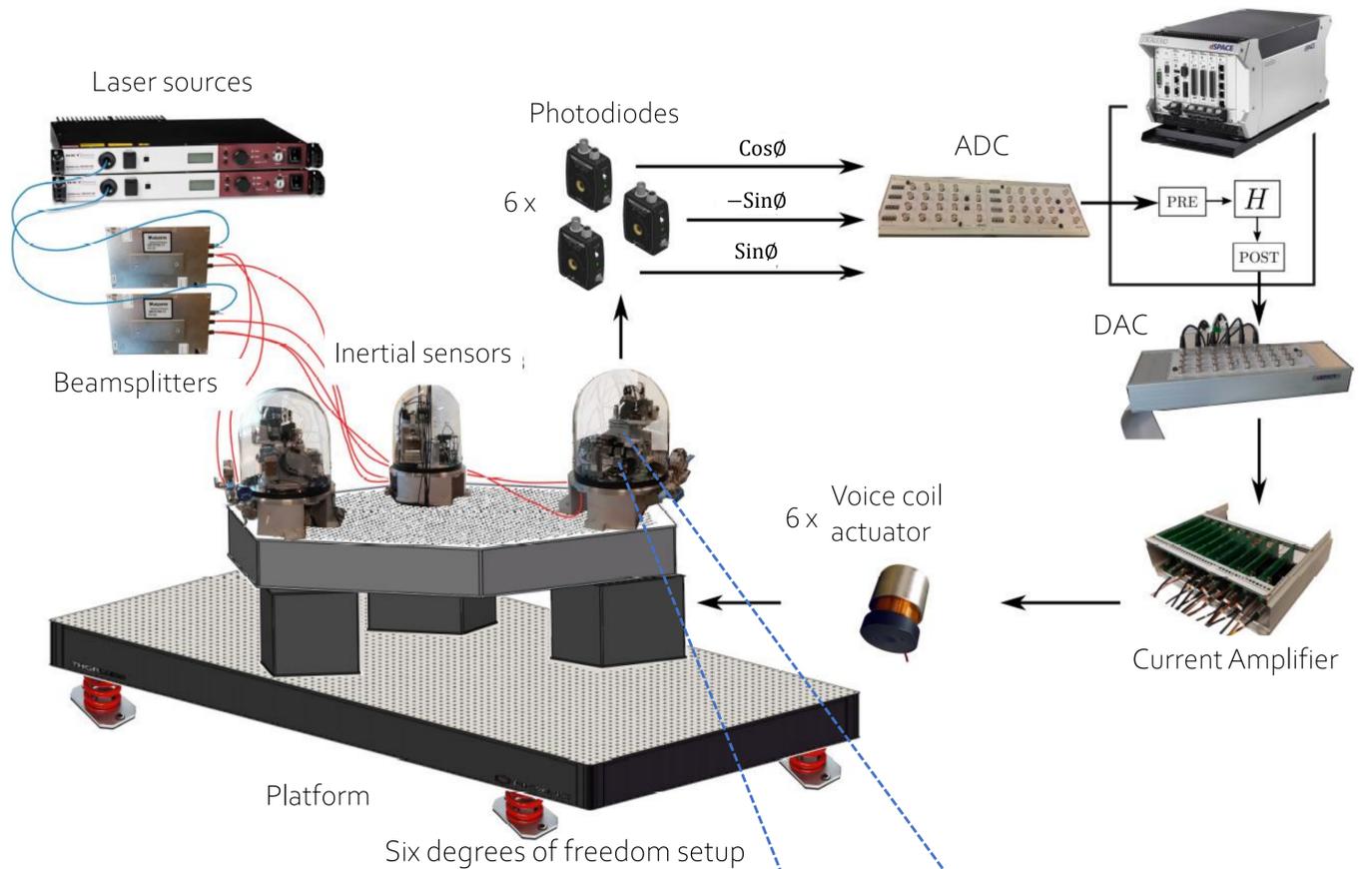
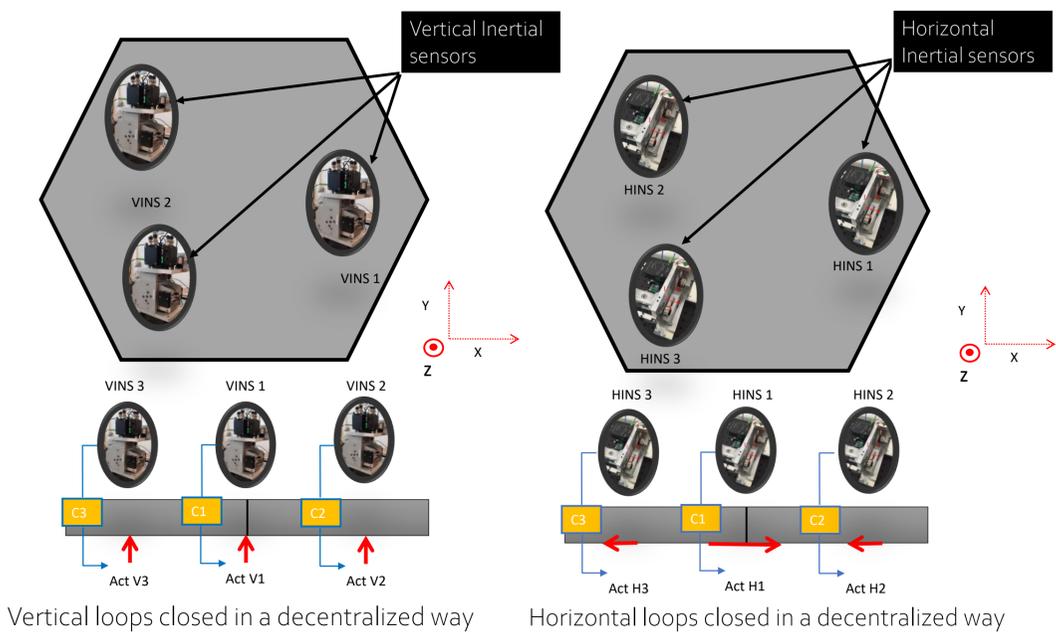


Abstract

Gravitational wave detectors are required to operate in an ultra-stable environment that can be obtained only by isolating them from external disturbances. Moreover, active isolation is a major approach in this context and it was successfully implemented in LIGO's positioning platform [1][2]. This study addresses theoretical approaches and corresponding experimental validations for low-frequency active damping and isolation of a six degrees of freedom platform between 0,1 Hz and 10 Hz [3].



Decentralized control

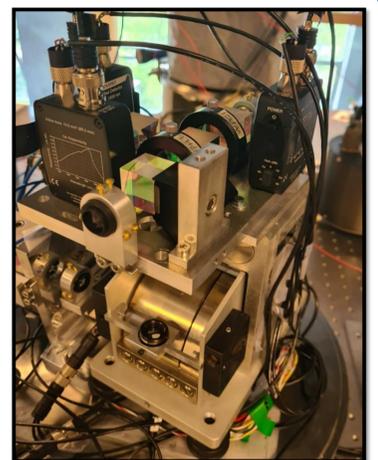


Horizontal sensors



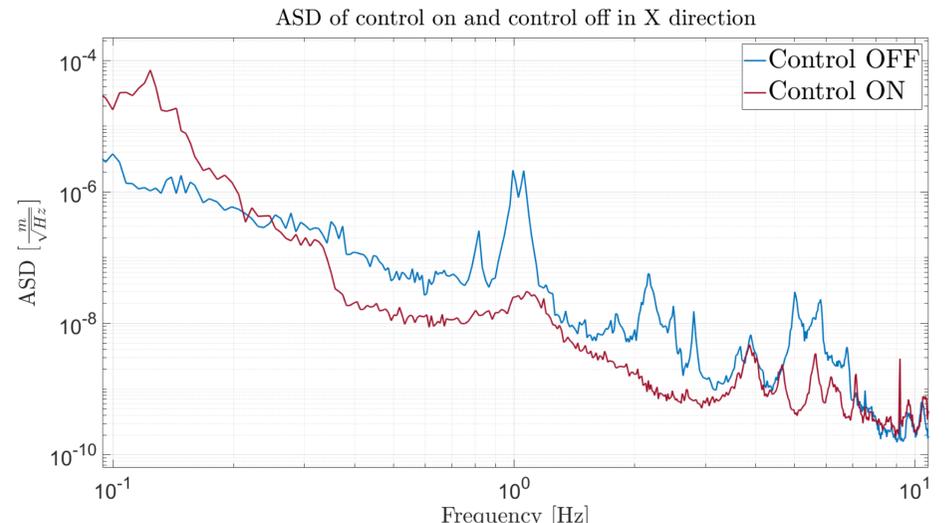
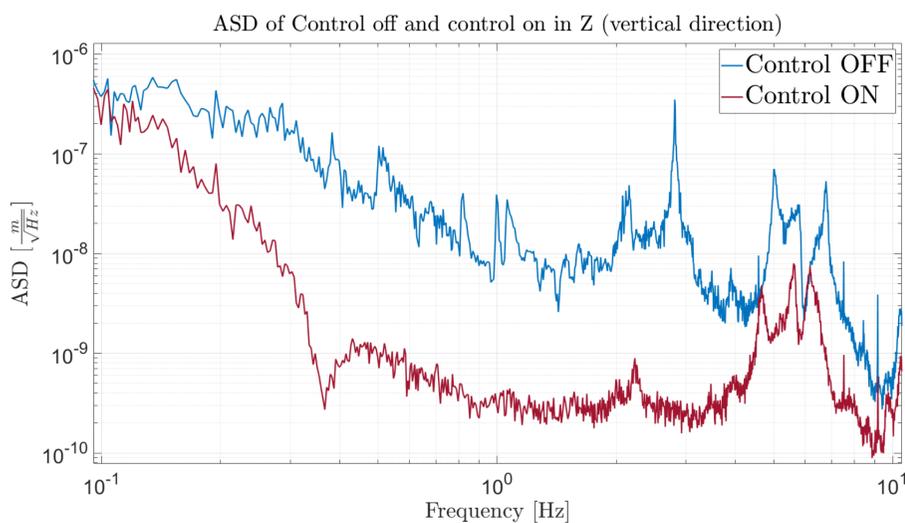
Horizontal Inertial sensor [4]

Vertical sensors



Vertical Inertial sensor [4]

Results



Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge the European Research Council, Consolidator grant SILENT (grant agreement number 866259) for funding this research. The authors also acknowledge the LIGO scientific community for reviewing this research. This paper has been assigned the LIGO DCC number P2200218.

References:

1. F. Matichard, B. Abbott, S. Abbott, D. Coyne, and M. MacInnis, "Advanced ligo two-stage twelve axis vibration isolation and positioning platform. part 1: Design and production overview," Precision Engineering, vol. 40, 04 2015.
2. F. Matichard, B. Abbott, S. Abbott, and D. Coyne, "Advanced ligo two-stage twelve-axis vibration isolation and positioning platform. part 2: Experimental investigation and tests results," Precision Engineering, vol. 40, 04 2015.
3. W. Jennifer, "Active seismic isolation using interferometric inertial sensors," Ph.D. dissertation, Université libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, 2022.
4. B. Ding, "Development of high resolution interferometric inertial sensors," Ph.D. dissertation, Université libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, 2021.

Contact:

Mouhamad Haidar Lakkis
Precision Mechatronics Laboratory
mhlakkis@uliege.be
<http://www.pmlab.be/>
+32485927086