

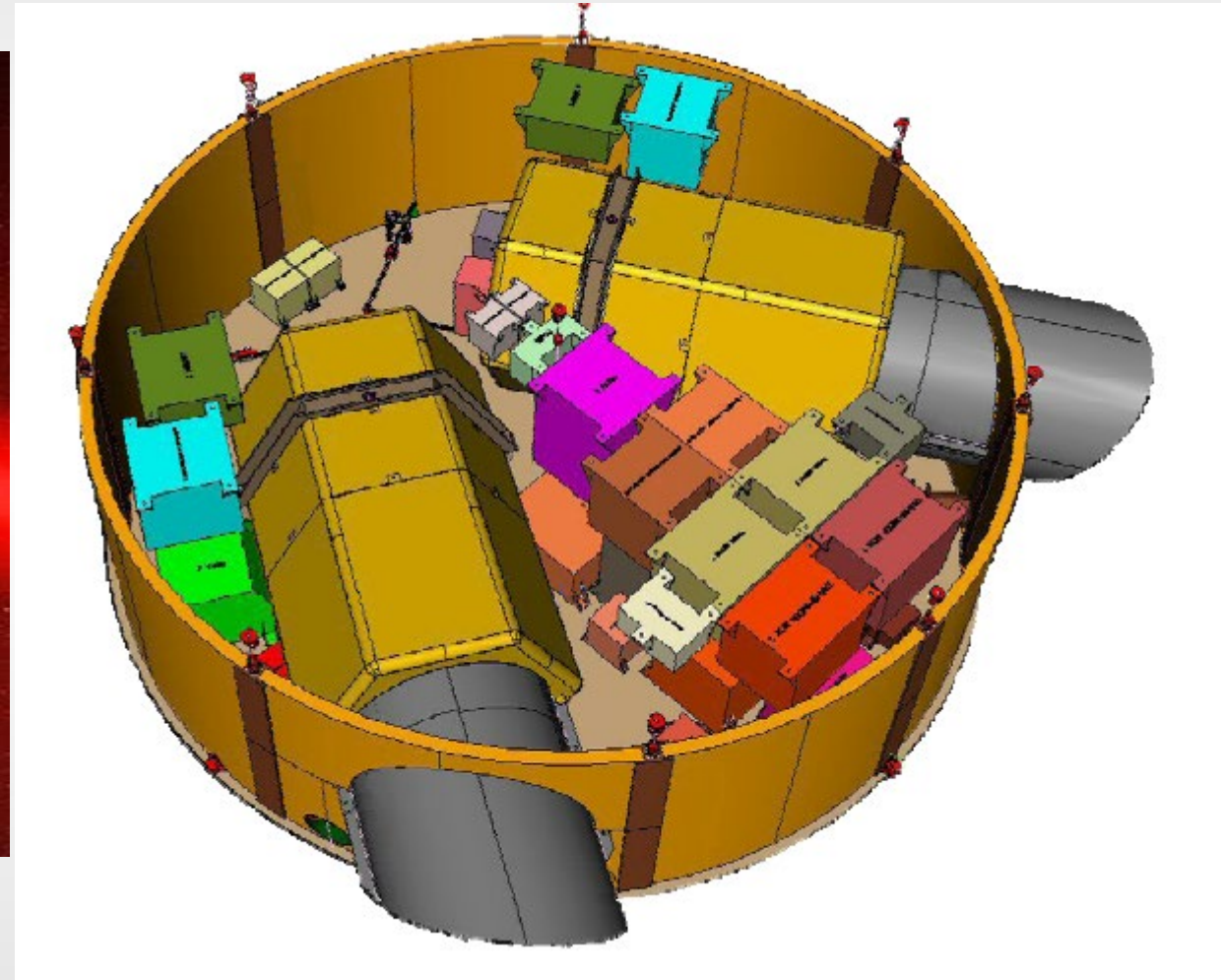
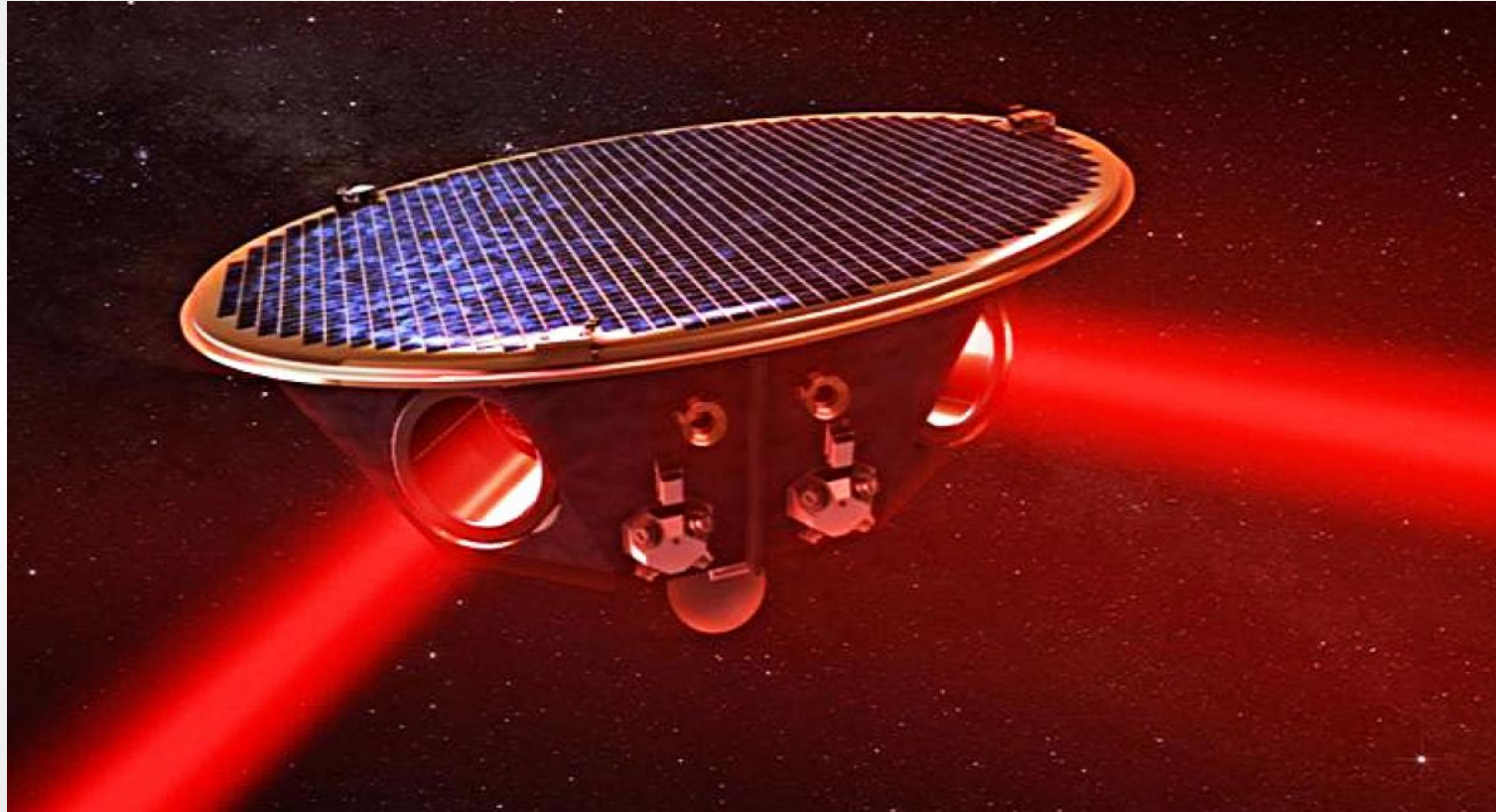
LISA Mission and the Czech involvement

Asen Christov

(on behalf of the teams from FZU, UFA, IT, ASU)

29.9.2021

Laser Interferometer Space Antenna

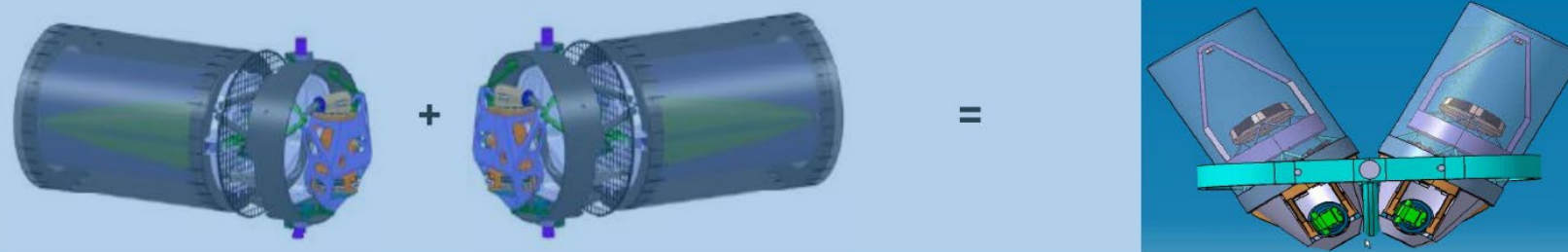


Telescope + Optical Bench + Grav.Ref. Sensor = Moving Optical SubAssembly
 (T) (OB) (GRS) (MOSA)



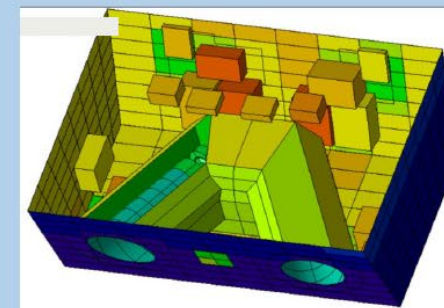
2x MOSA

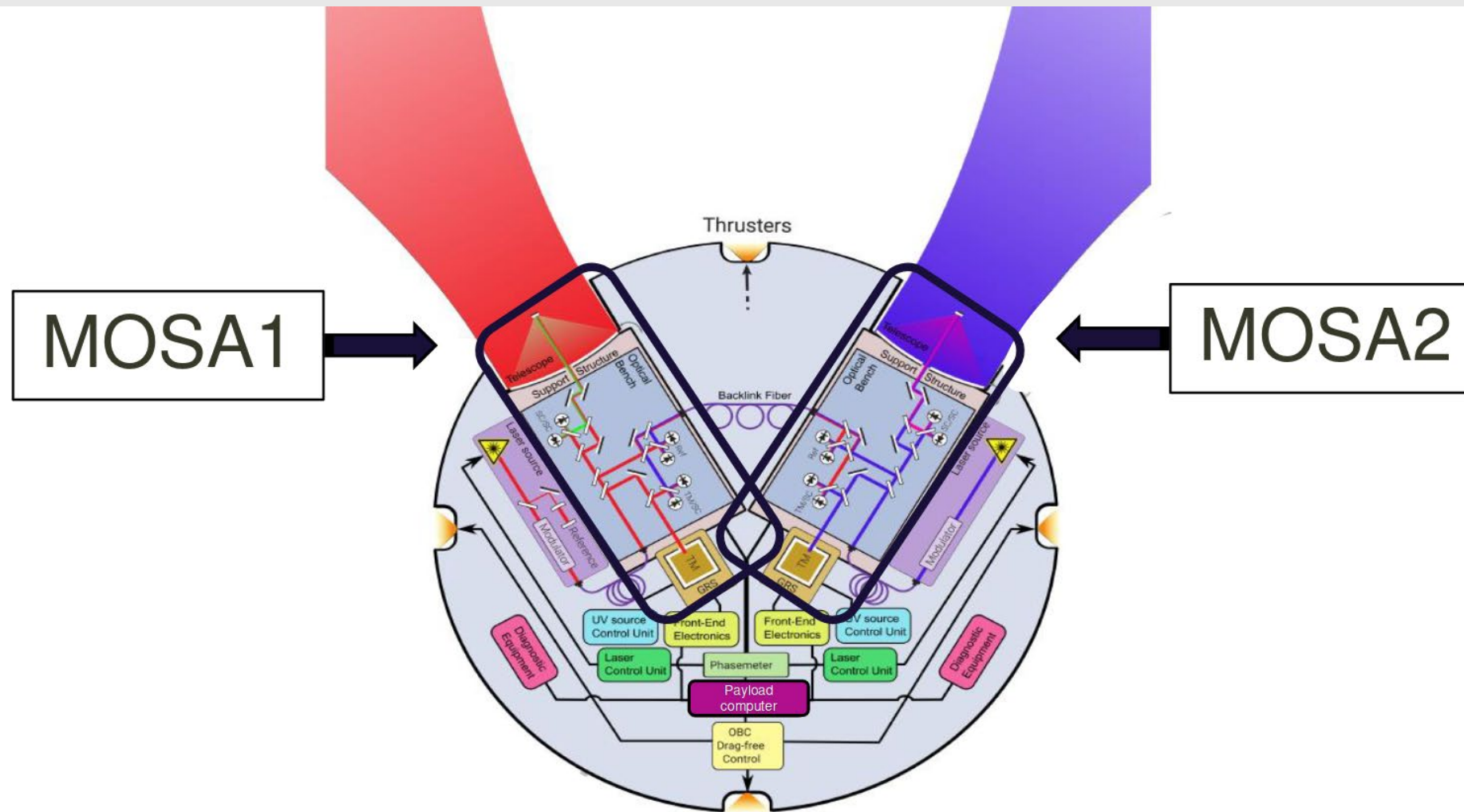
= LISA Core Assembly (LCA)



LCA + Electronics boxes = Payload

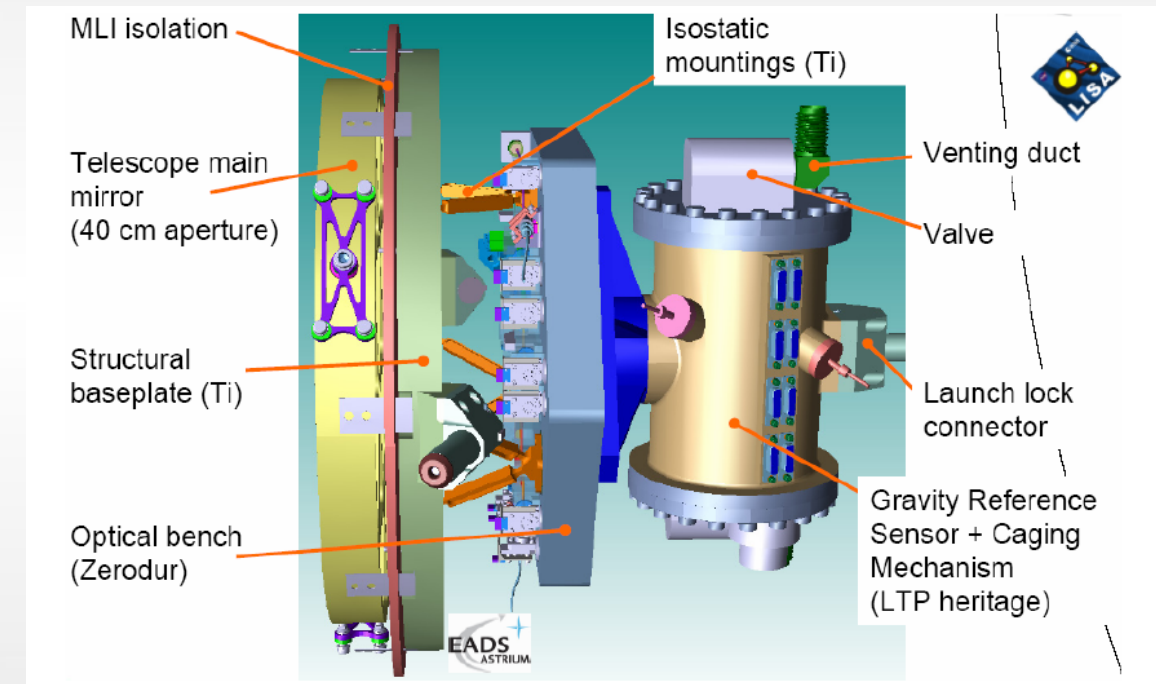
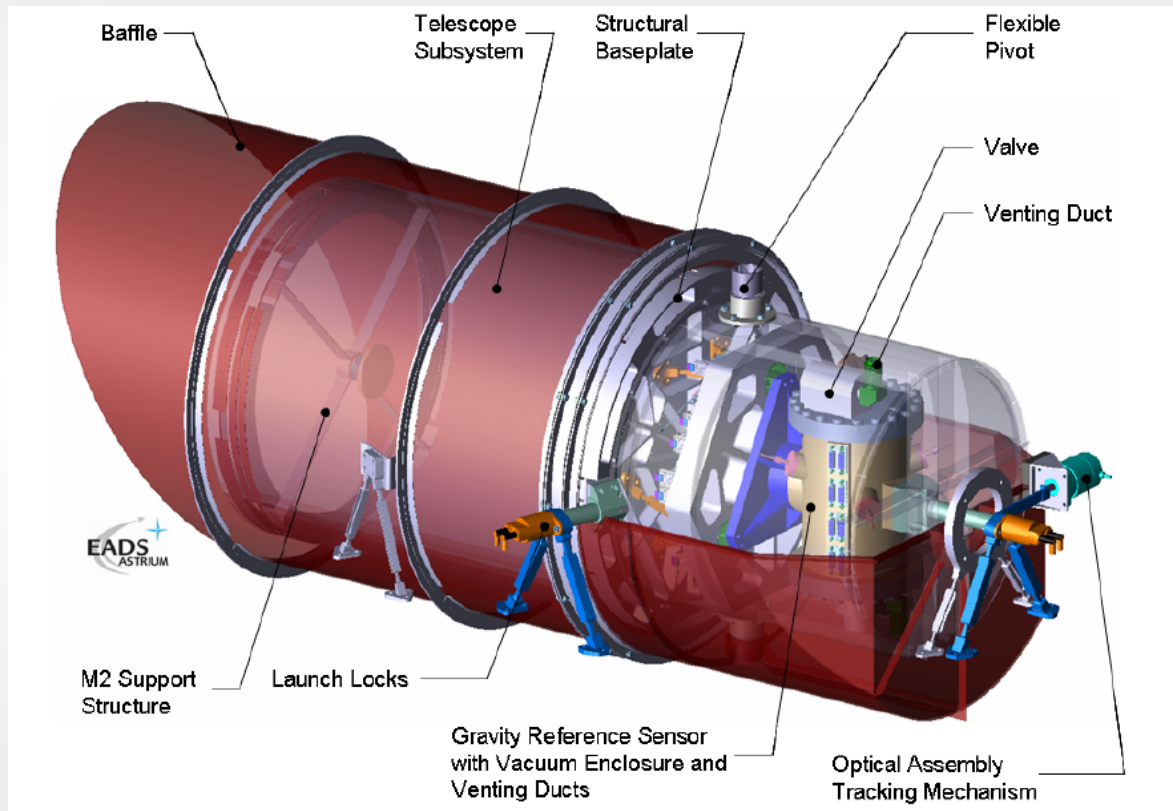
(Phasemeter, Laser Assembly, GRS FEE,
 Computers (on-board+payload), etc.)

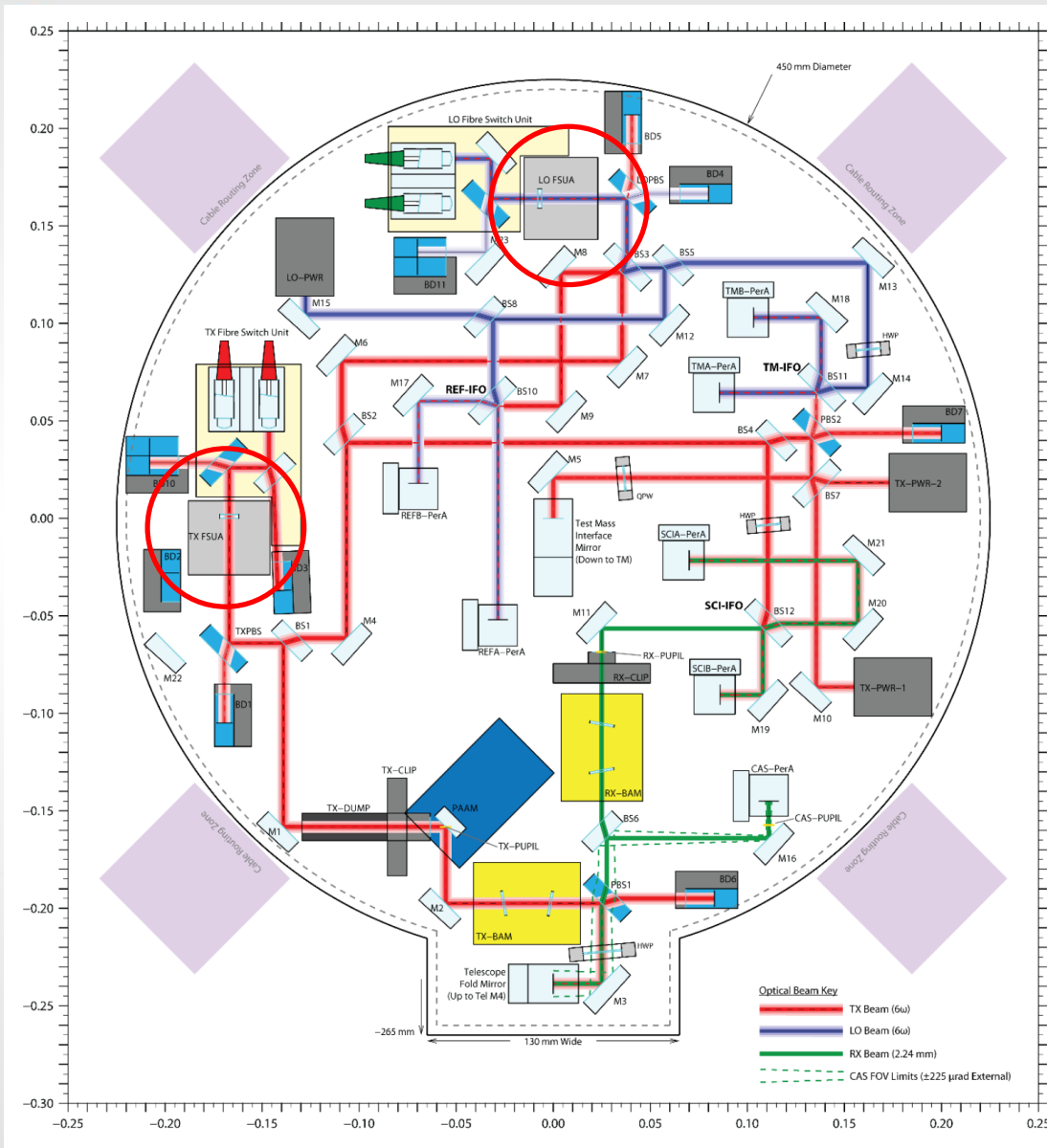




MOSA = Moving Optical Sub-Assembly

- Telescope (T) + Optical Bench (OB) + Gravitational Reference Sensor (GRS) mounted on a mechanical structure
- Additional subsystems (i.e. laser, phasemeter, diagnostics) are required for performance validation

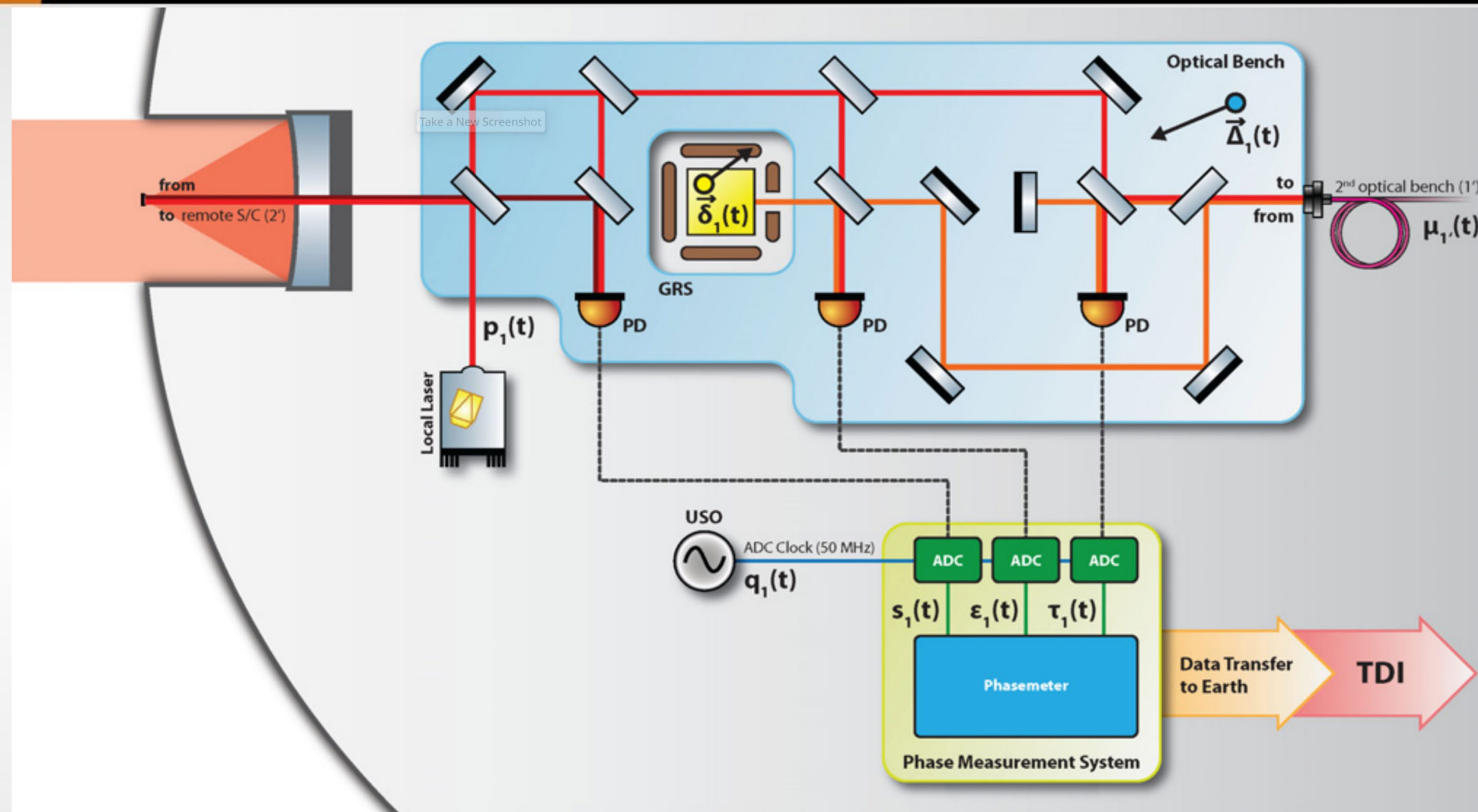




Each optical bench:

- TX FSUA:
 - Laser light 1.2 W,
 - small fraction is used for local interferometry
 - most over the Point-Ahead Angle Mechanism to the remote spacecraft.
- LO FSUA:
 - obtained from the TX laser on the second OB of the spacecraft via the Backlink Fiber.
 - allows to establish a phase reference between the two independent TX lasers on board each spacecraft
- (RX beam): received from the distant spacecraft

Distance measurement

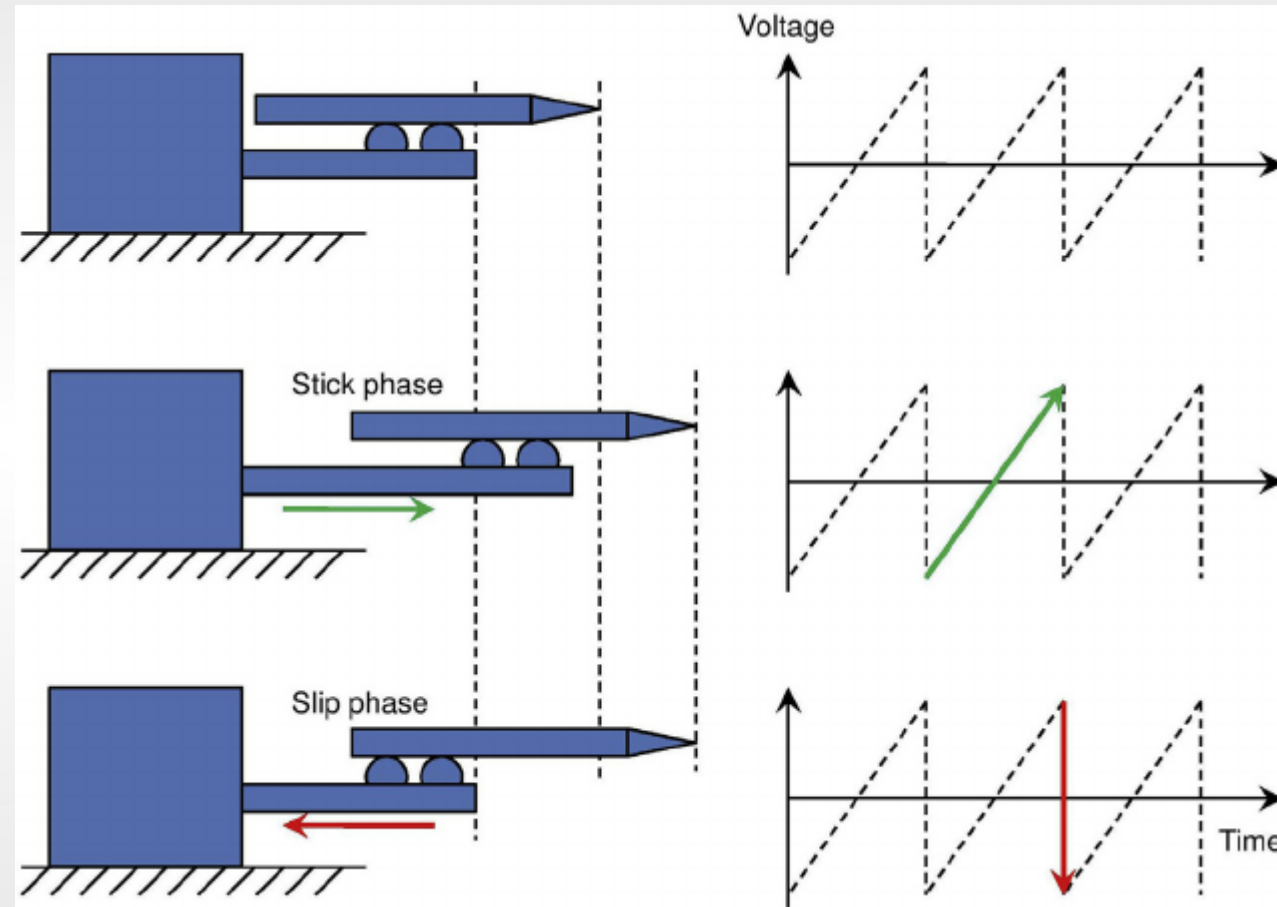


s_1 - distant spacecraft signal
 ϵ_1 - test mass signal
 τ_1 - reference signal

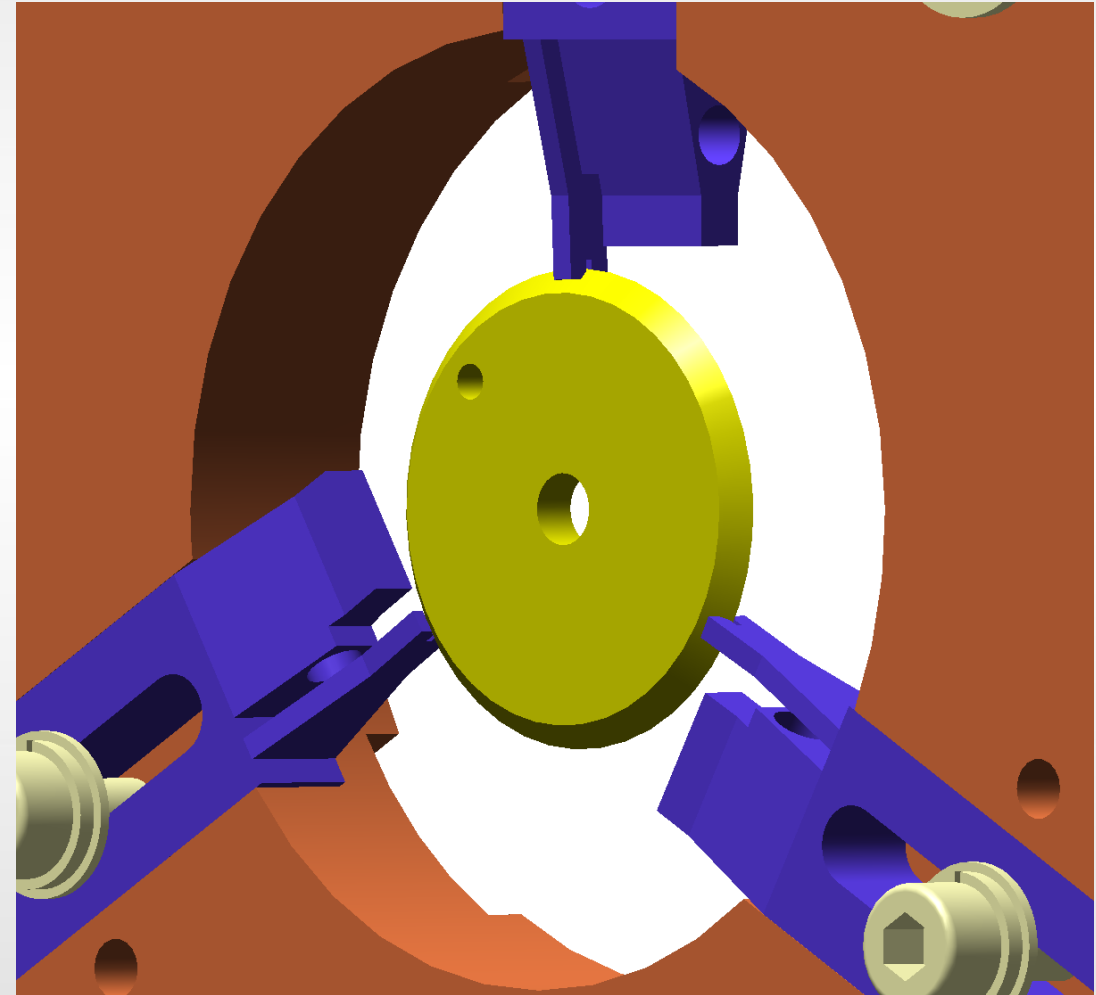
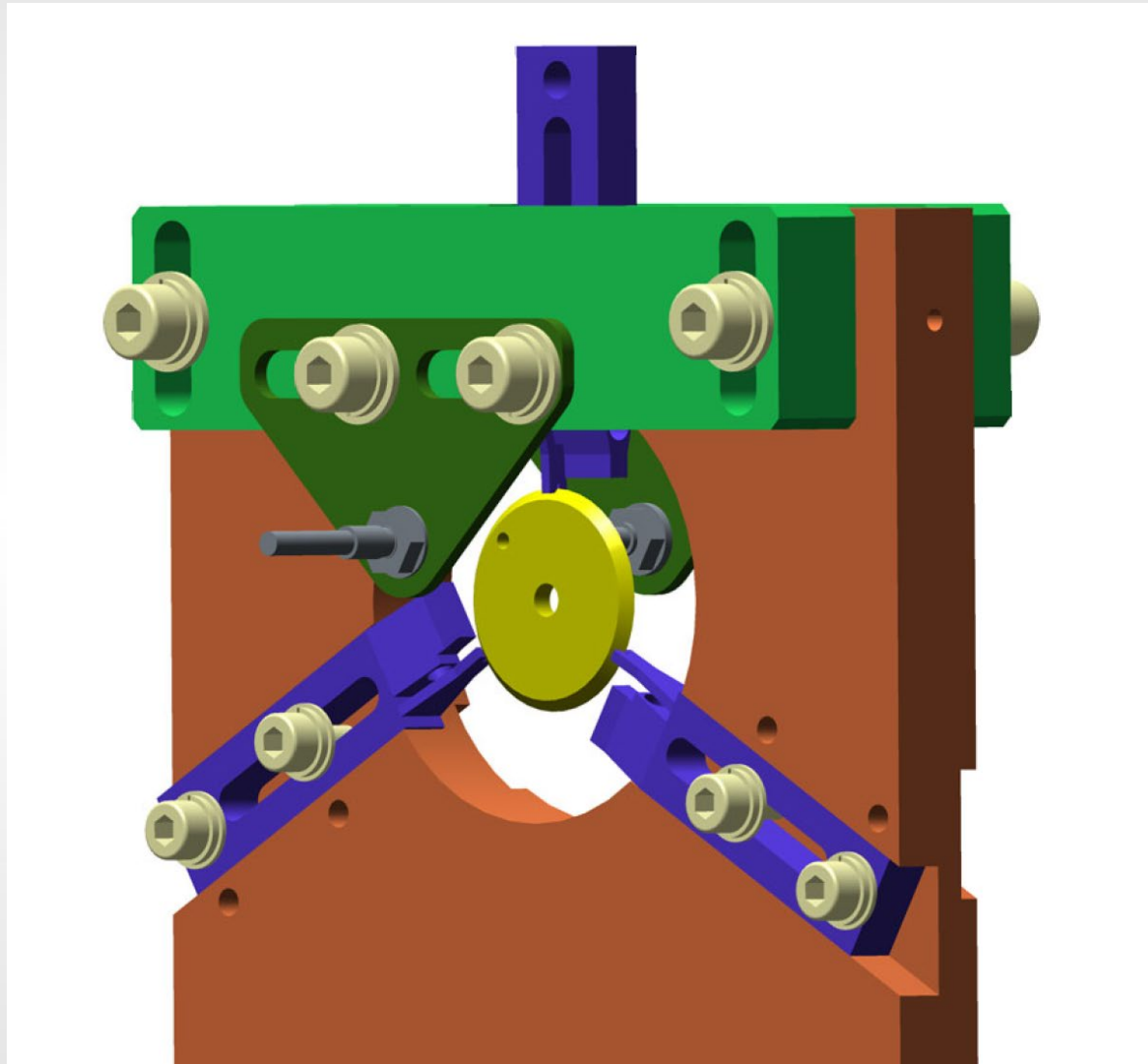
Czech contribution

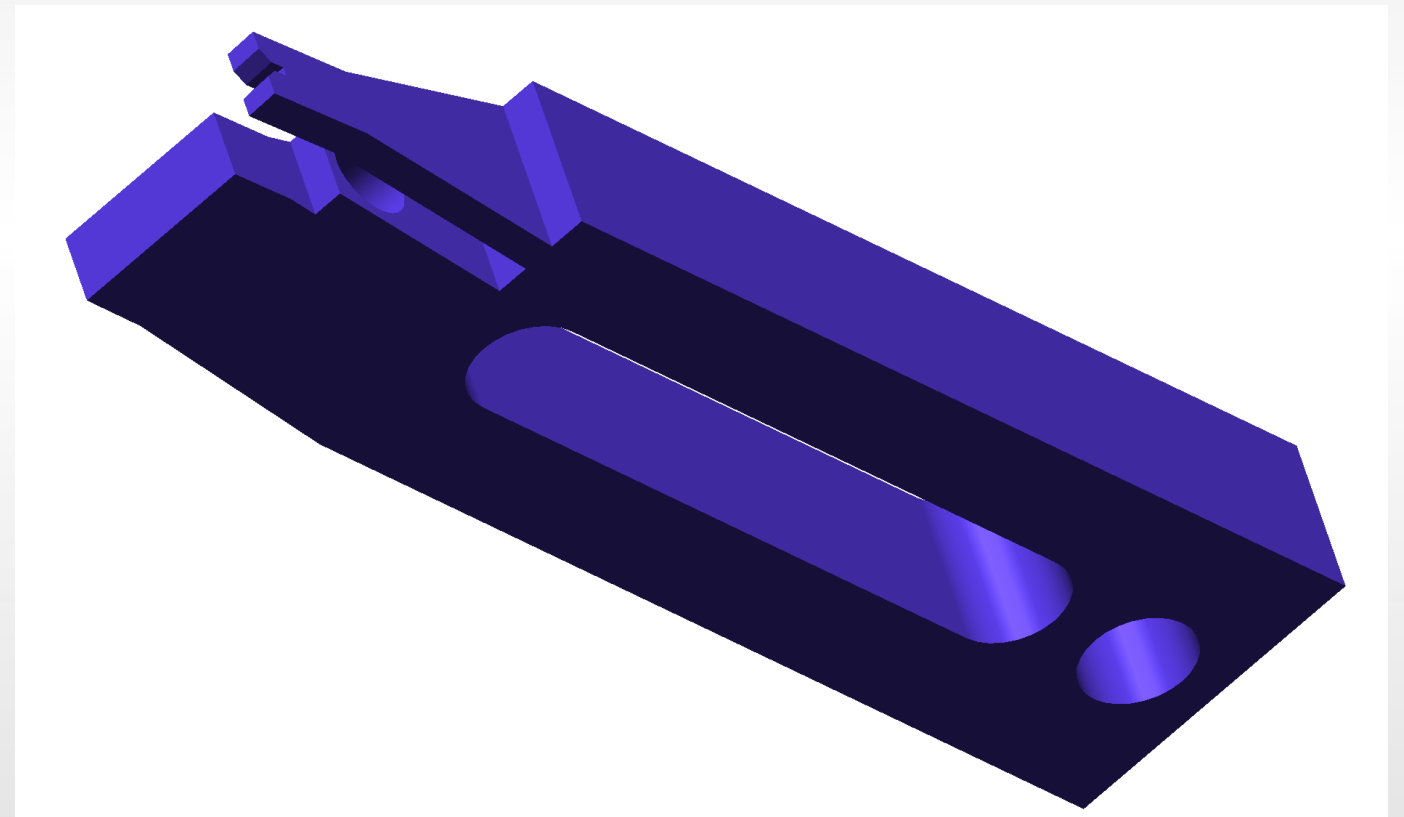
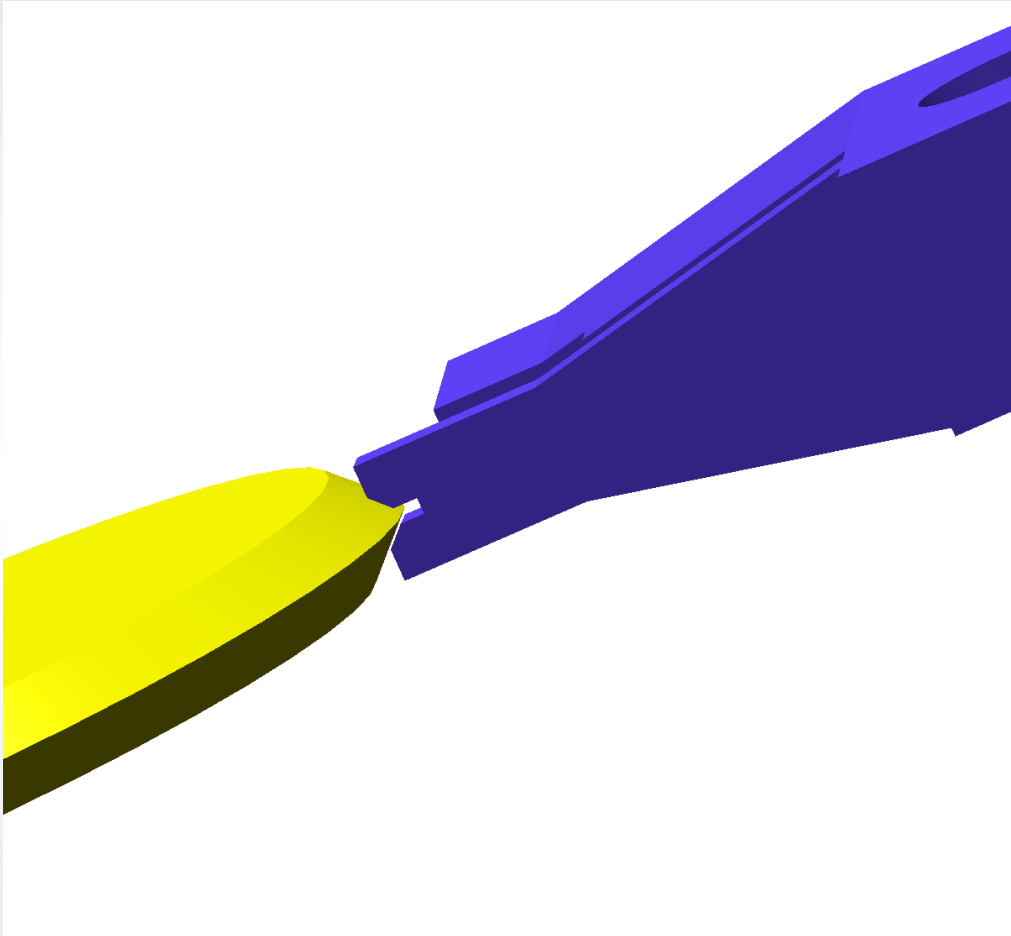
- Responsible for developing, testing and manufacturing a mechanism for switching between the two laser beams on each spacecraft, the “Fibre Switch Unit Actuator” FSUA.
- The physics Institute, CAS
- The Institute of Atmospheric Physics, CAS
- The Institute of Thermomechanics, CAS
- The Astronomical Institute, CAS
- number of Czech companies
- 400 000 EUR from the contribution of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports to the ESA PRODEX programme.
- The total cost of the Czech participation is expected to reach 5.3 million EUR.

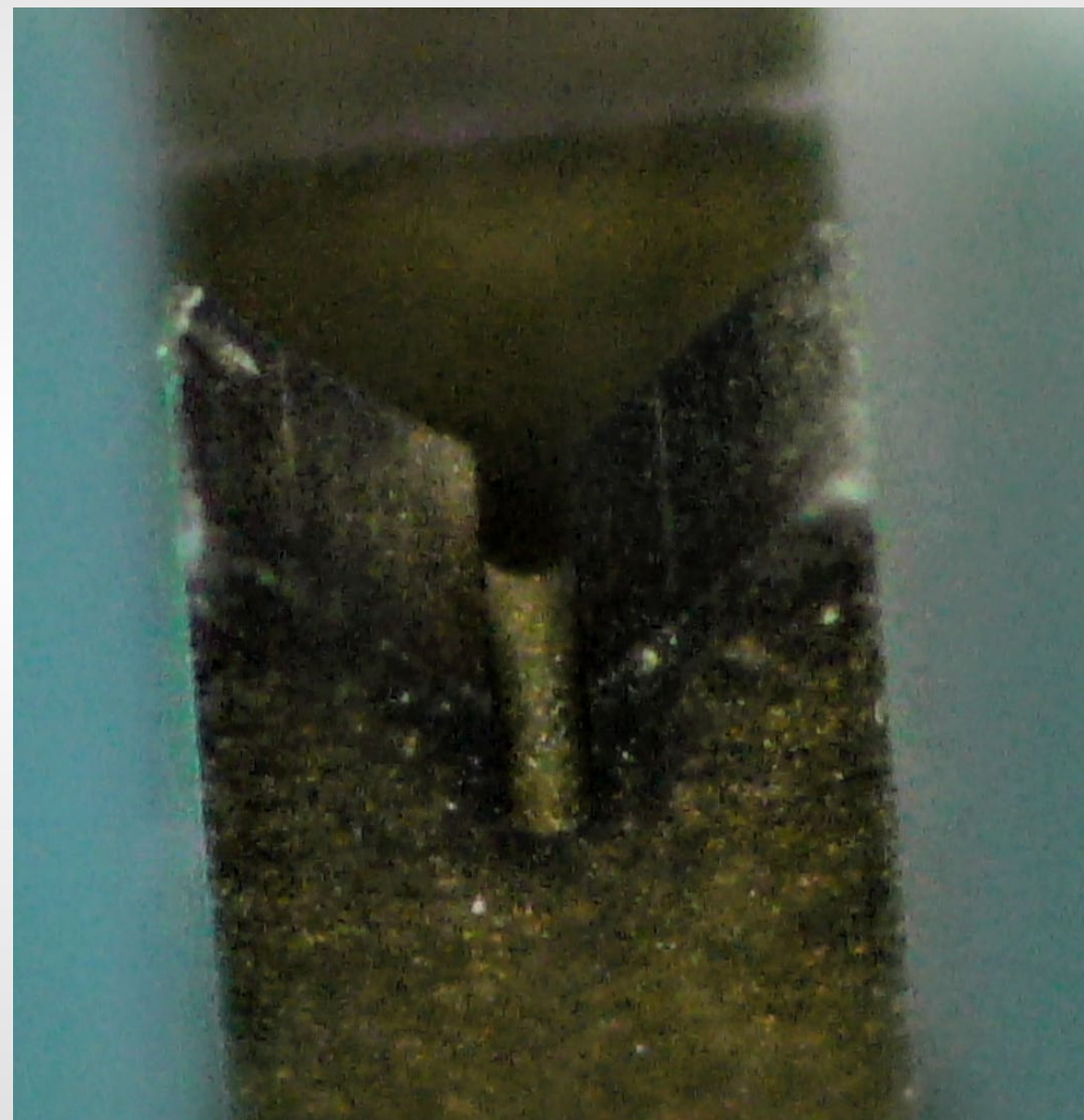
Slip-Stick piezo drive

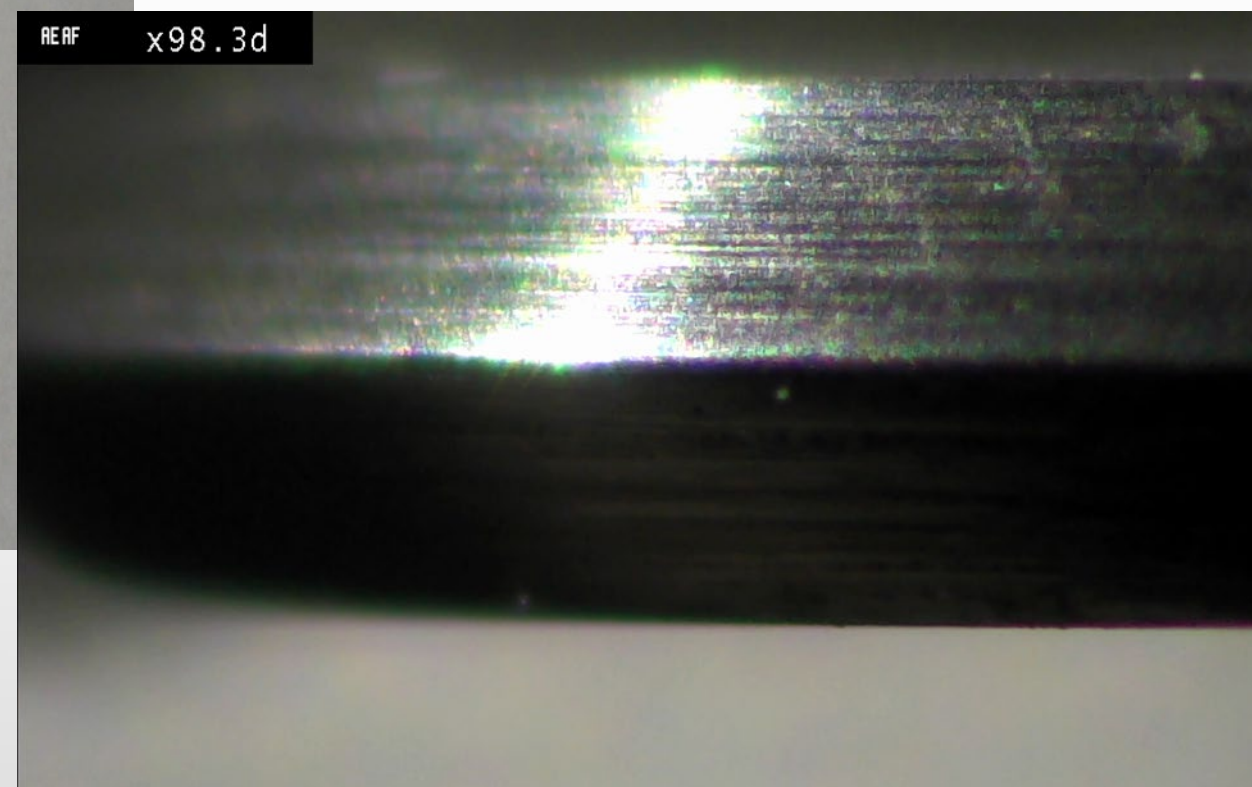


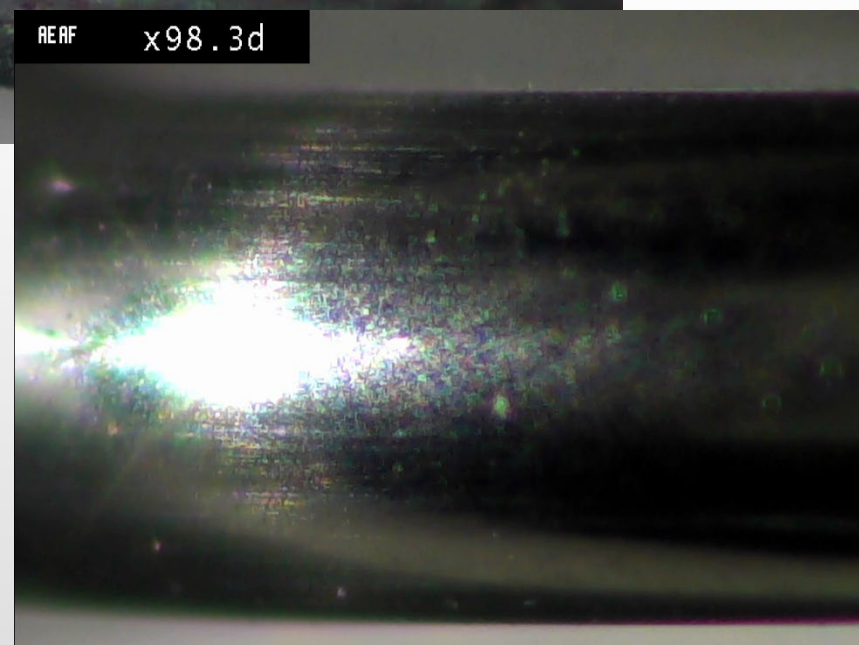
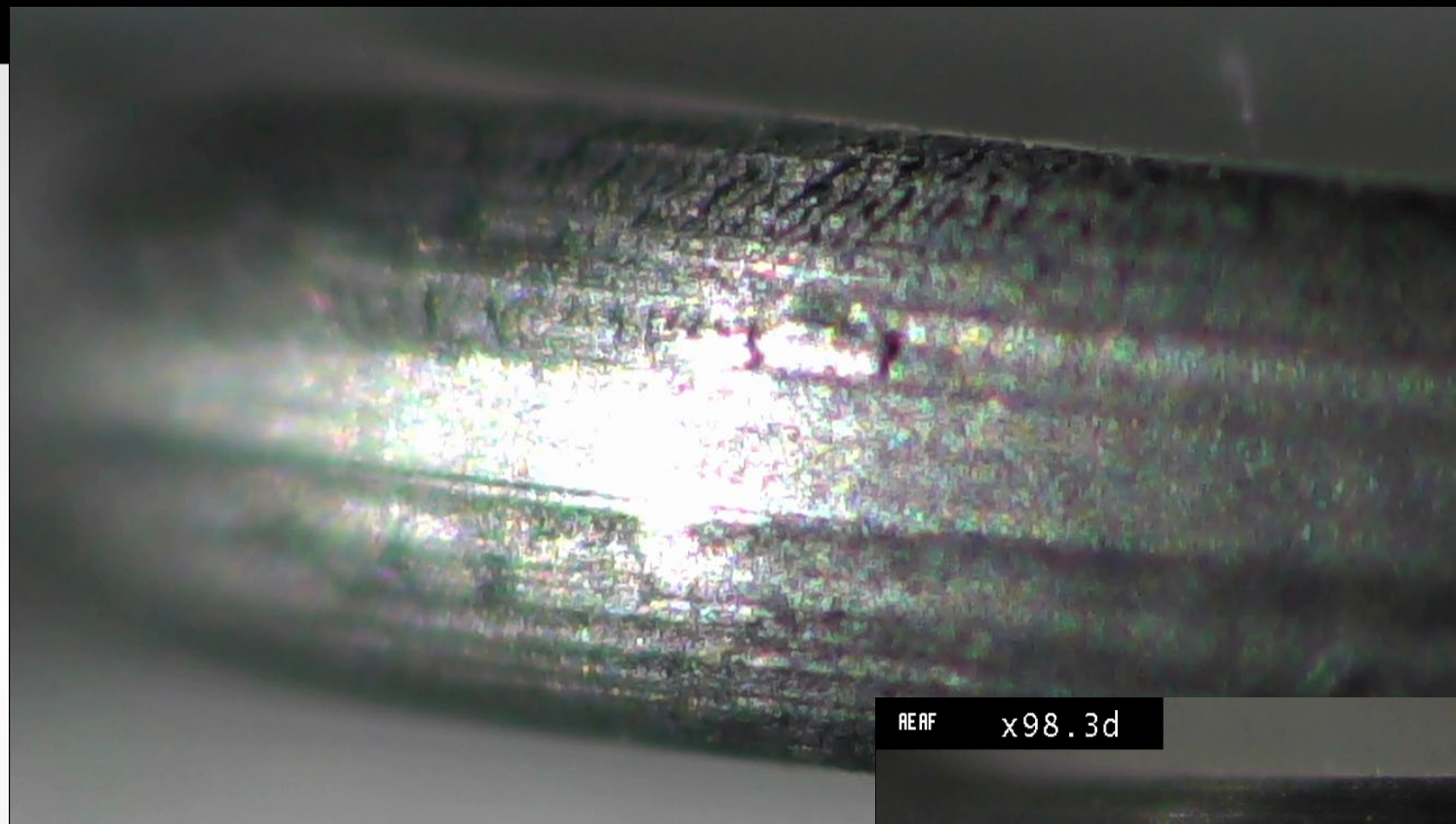
Test Stand





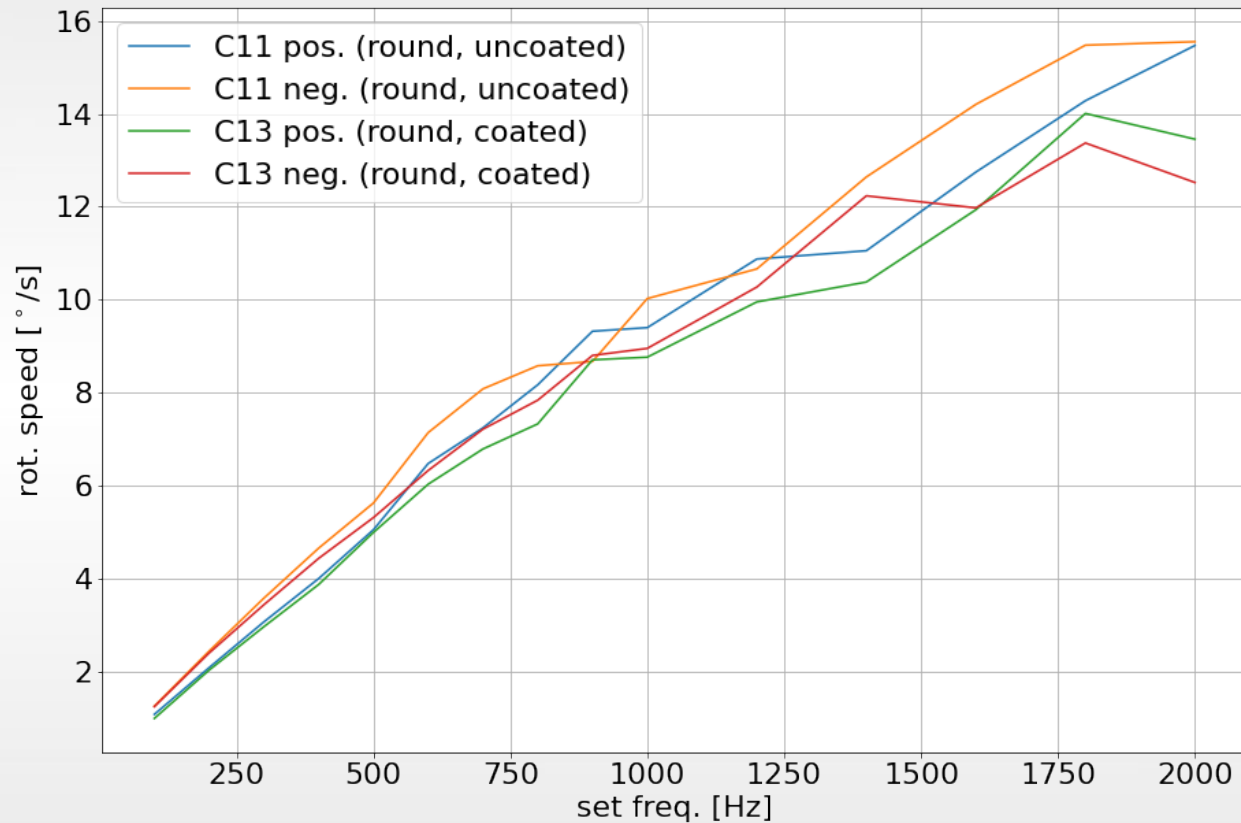






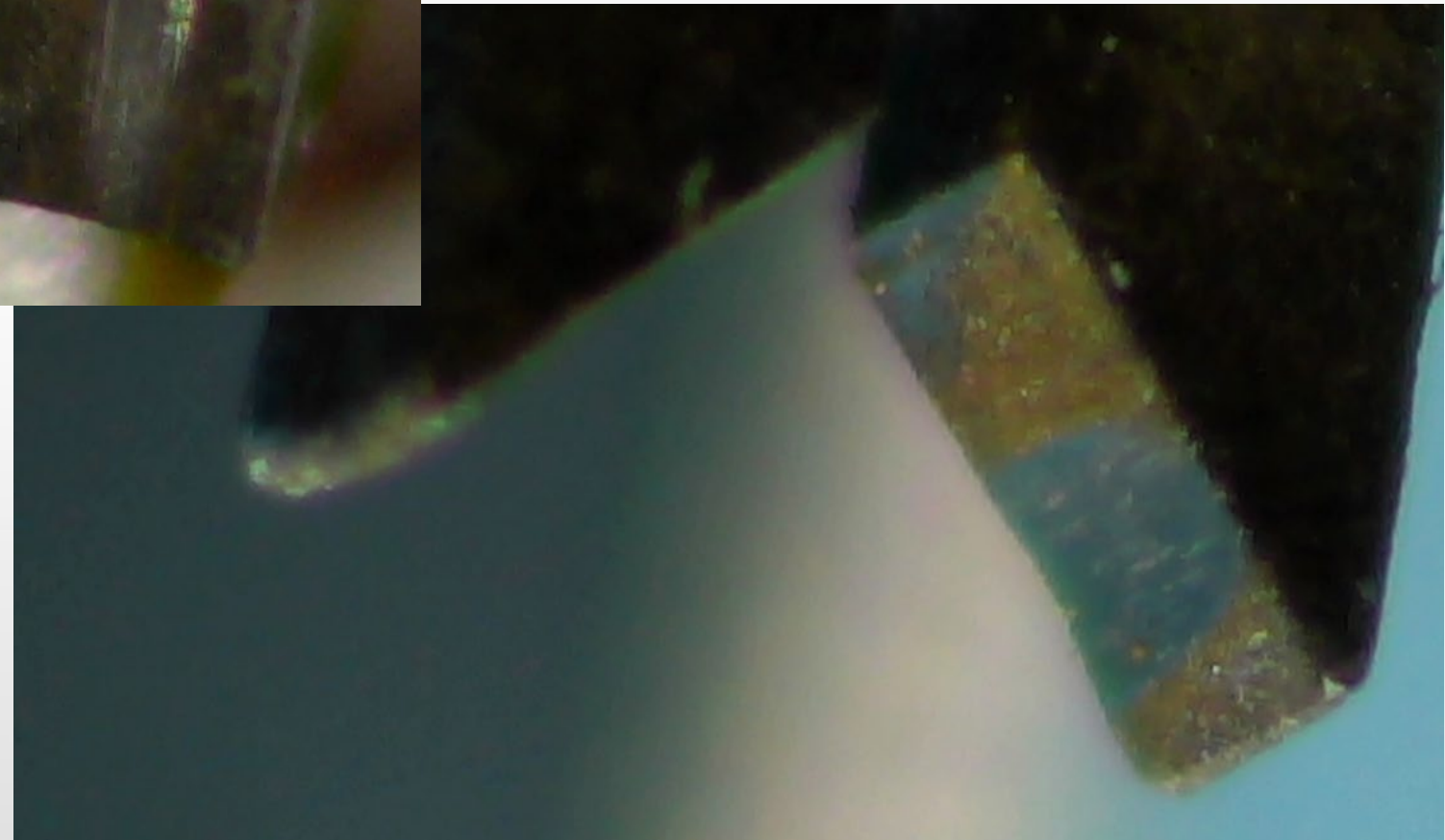
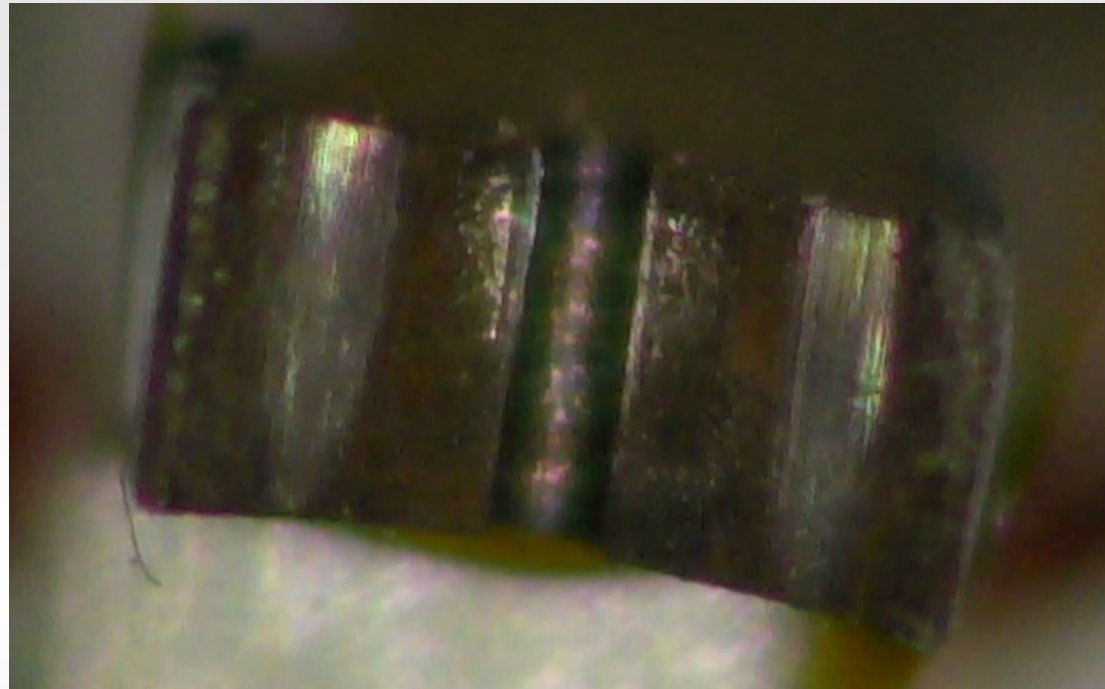


Rotation speed in air



- Consistent results in both directions
- Coatings do not have significant impact

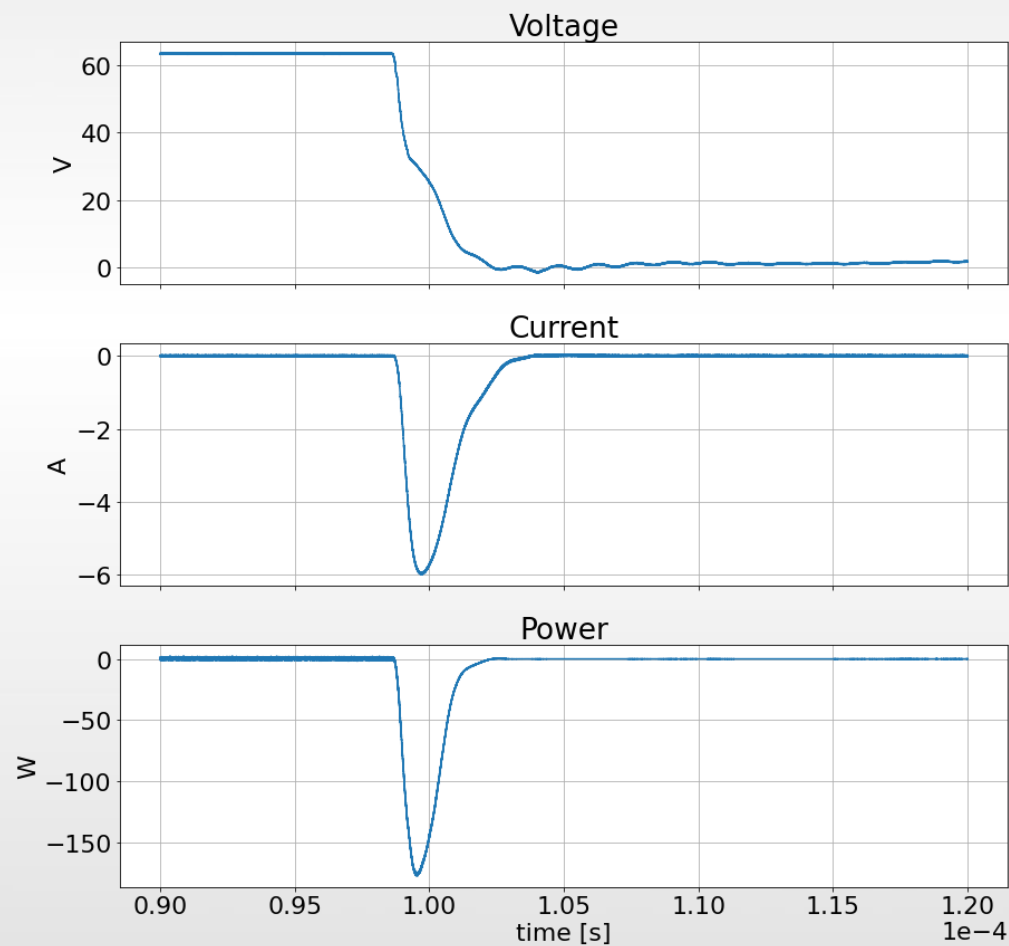
Damage after 6700 rotations



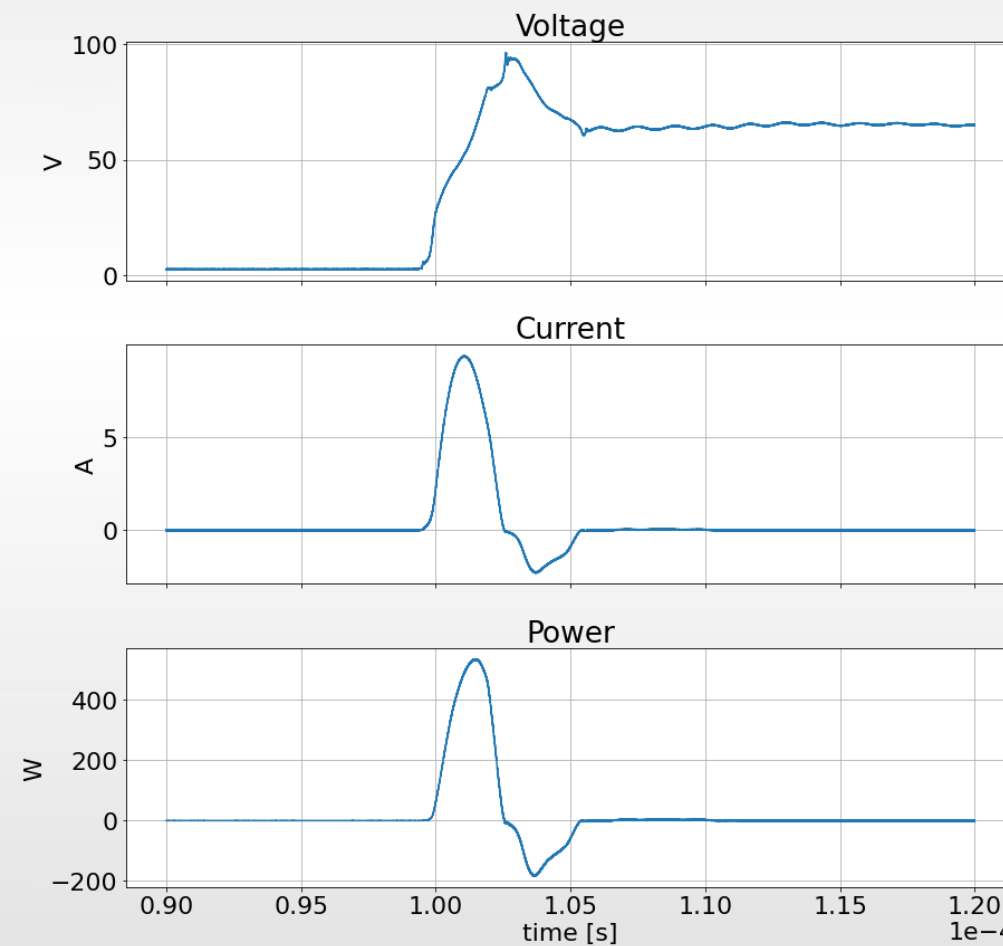
- Too high contact stress for the materials
- Too low force holding the rotor
- → We need to change the design concept

Power consumption measurements

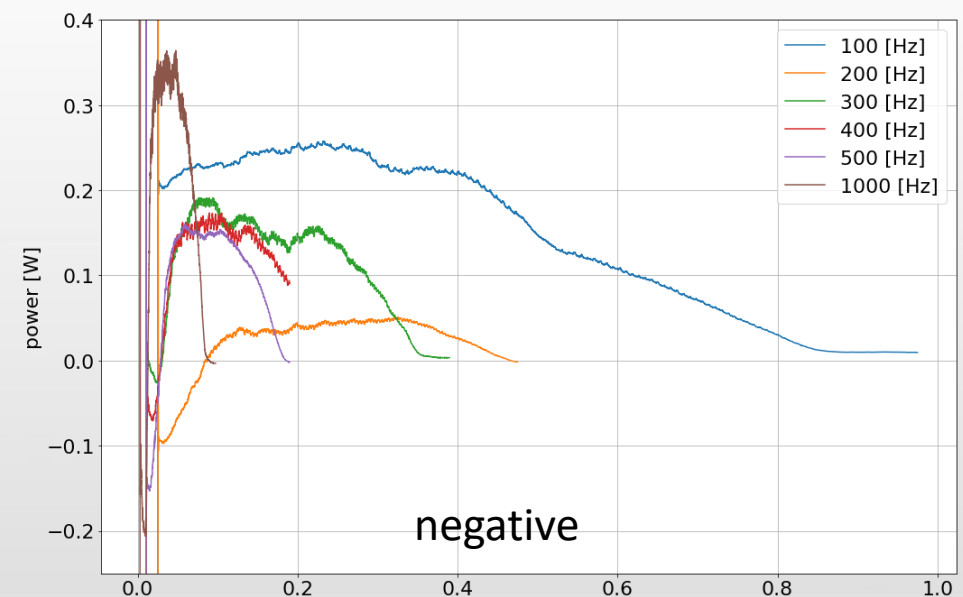
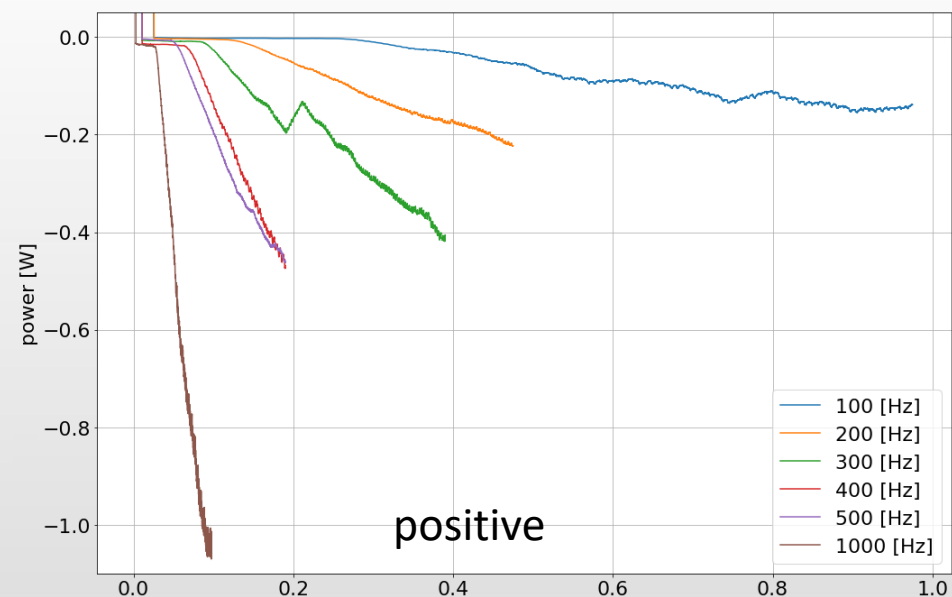
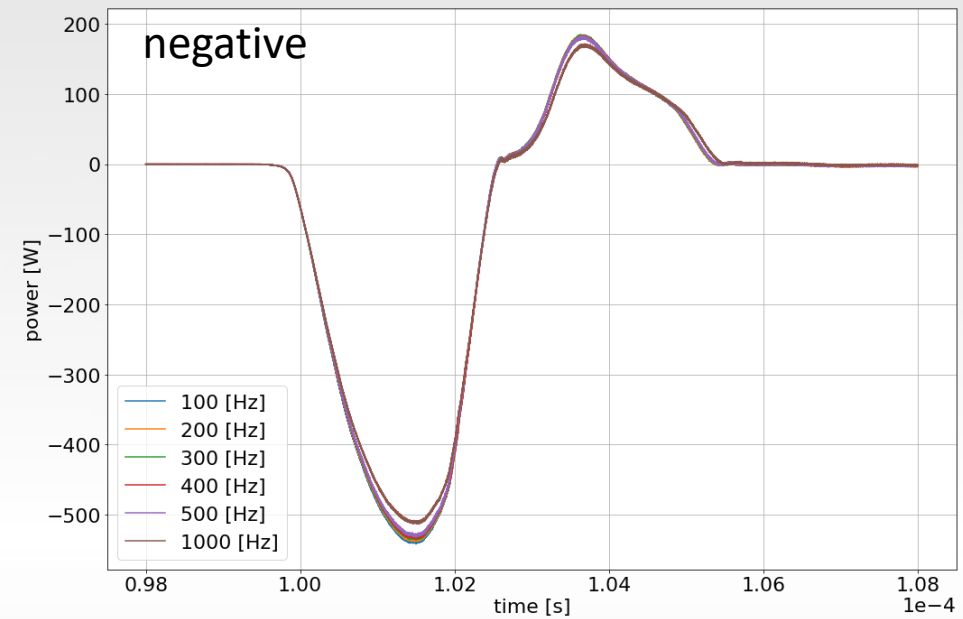
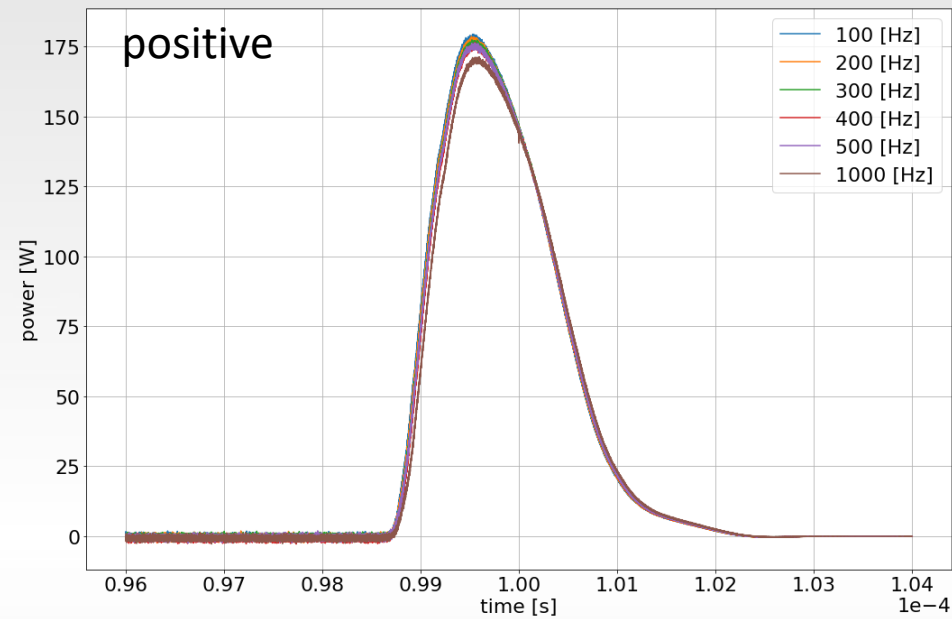
Freq set(meas) [Hz] = 300(282.00), Ampl set(meas) [V] = 54(61.57)

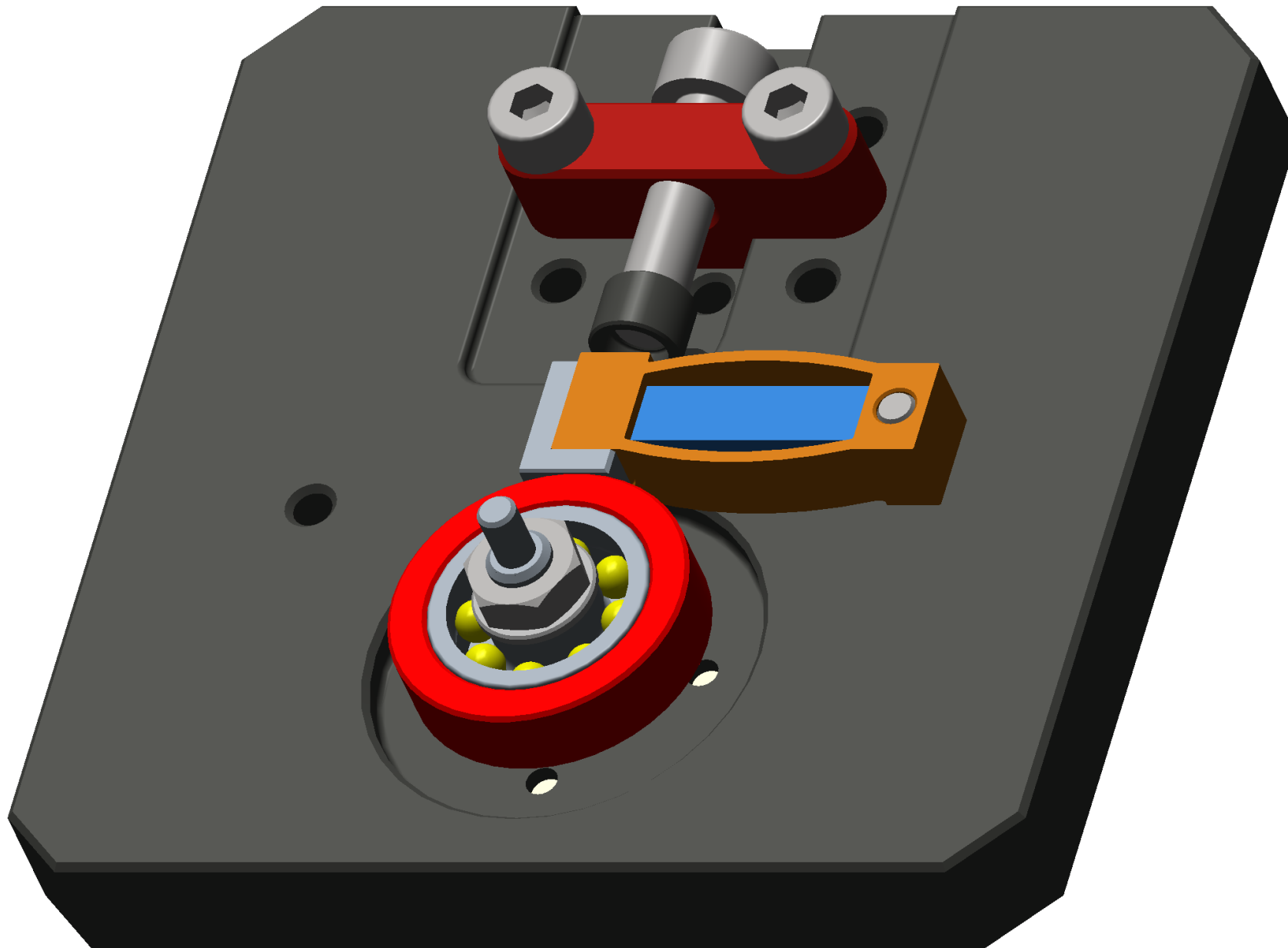


Freq set(meas) [Hz] = 300(282.71), Ampl set(meas) [V] = 54(62.24)

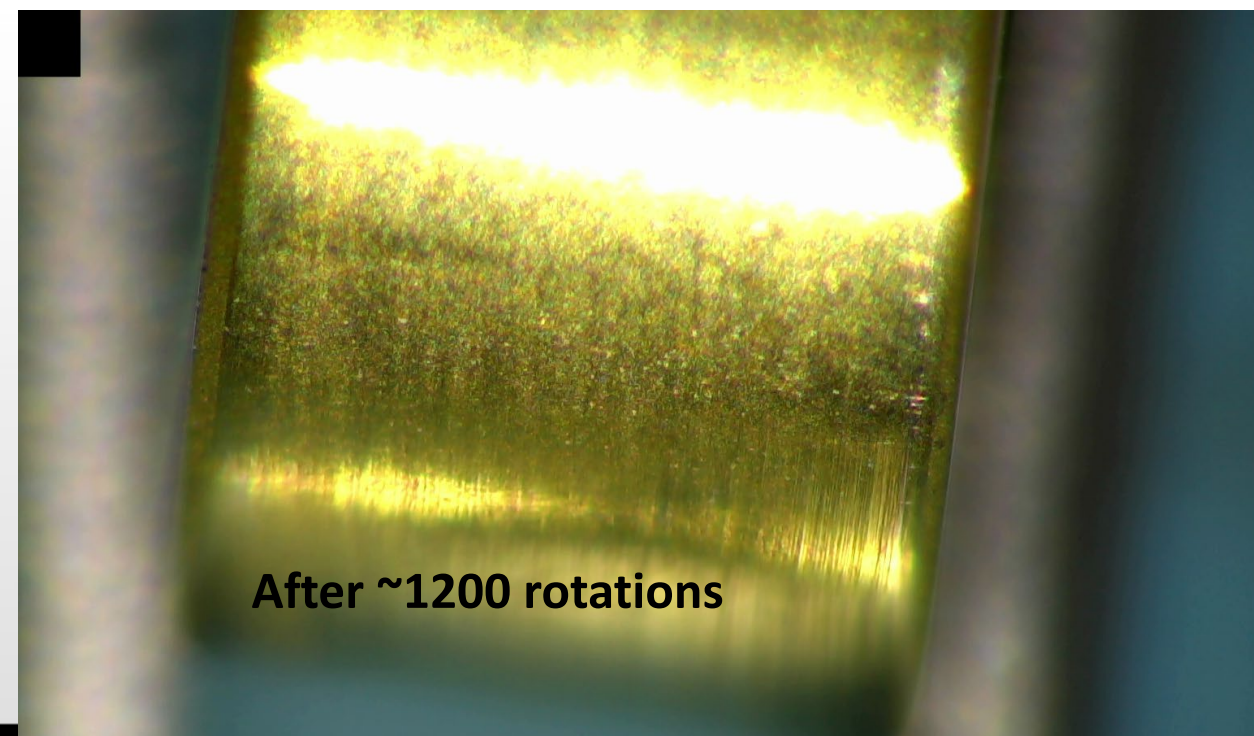
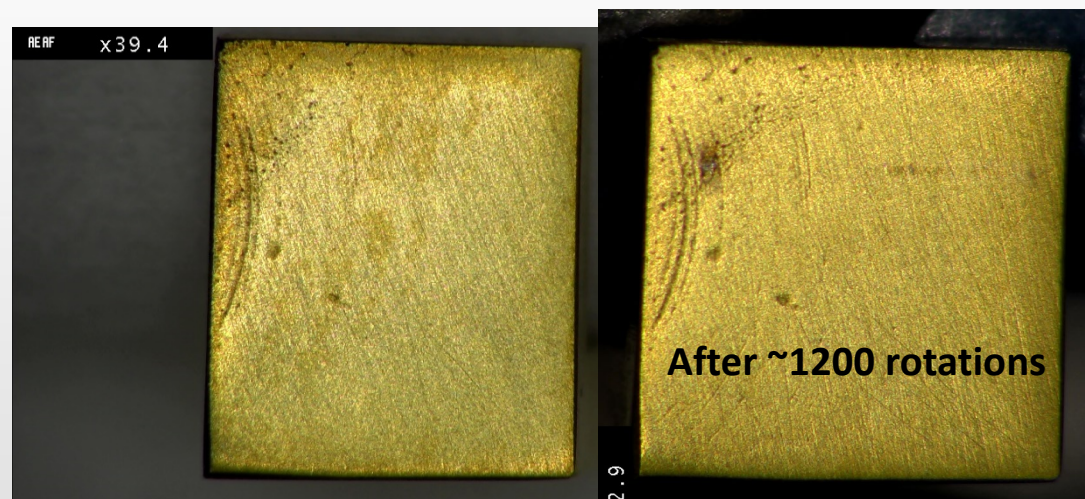
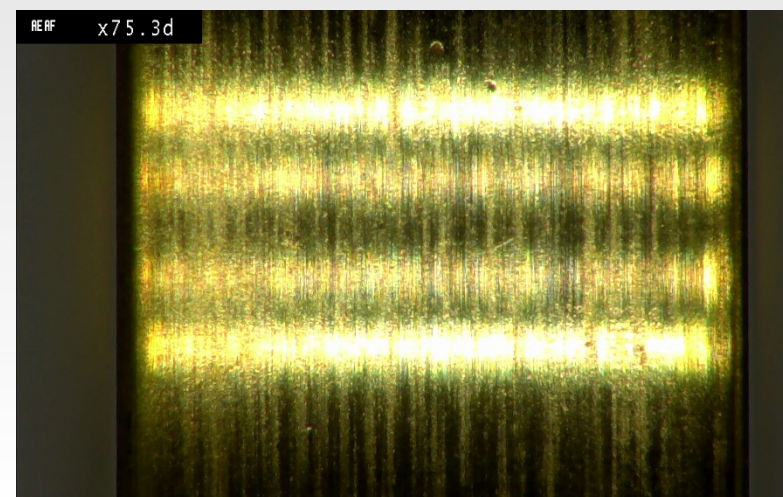


Frequency dependence





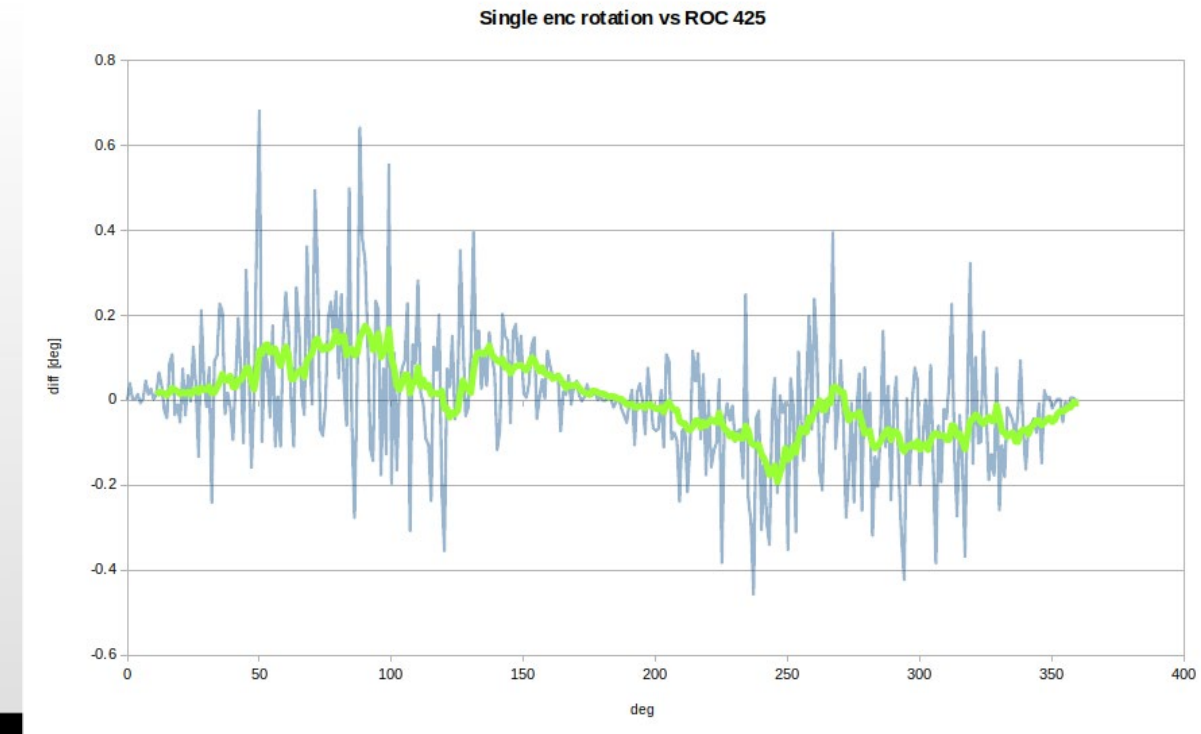
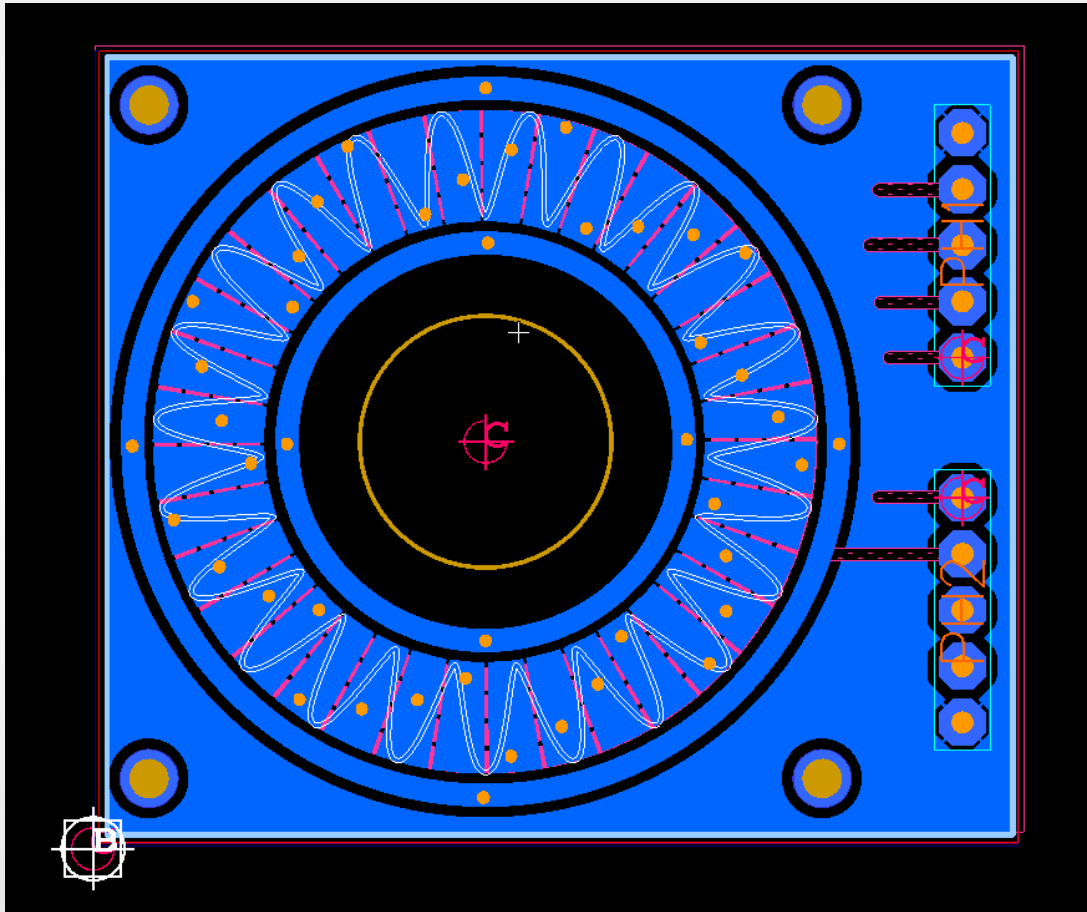
- Different configuration
- Lower contact stress
- Testing different combinations of surfaces



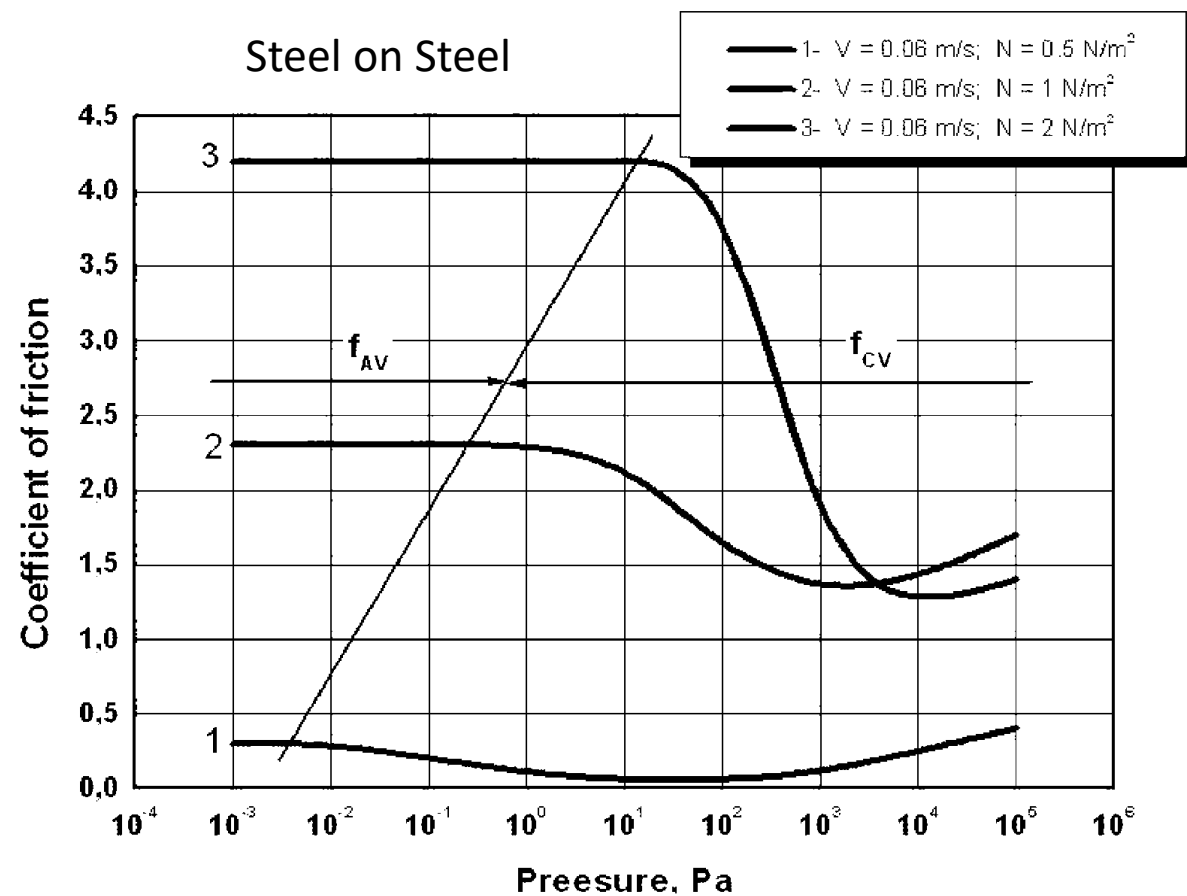


- Parts made of the same metal
- Very flat
- Vacuum
- No movement for a long time
- Prevention: coating with different materials
- Advantage: Tribology layer

- High precision
- Absolute position
- Strict spatial limitations
- Capacitive sensing



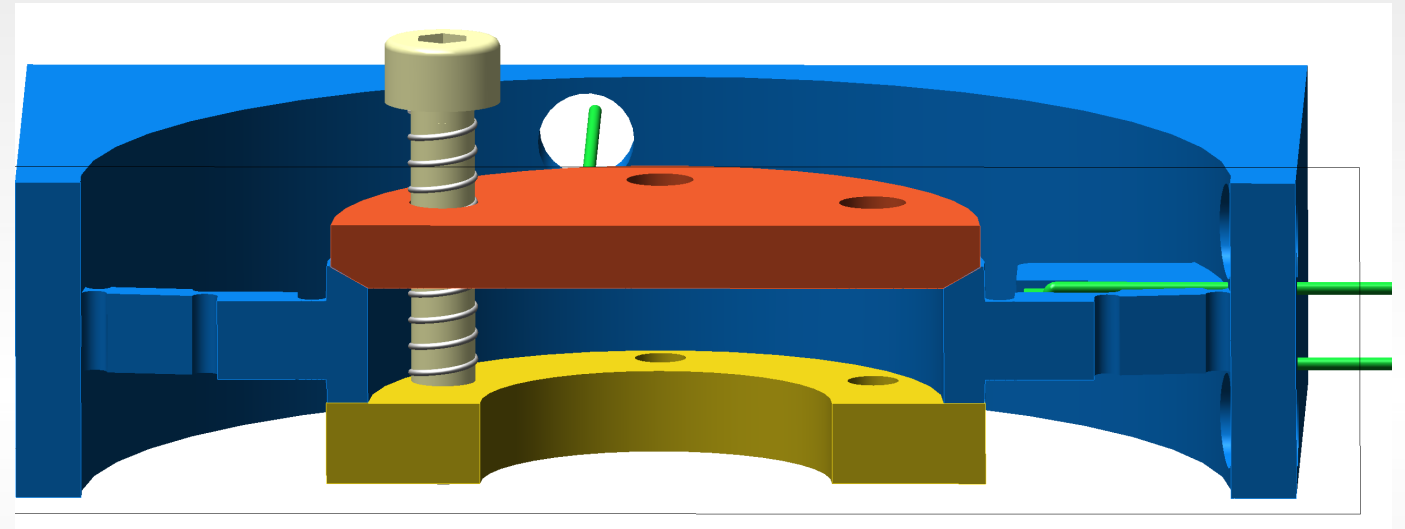
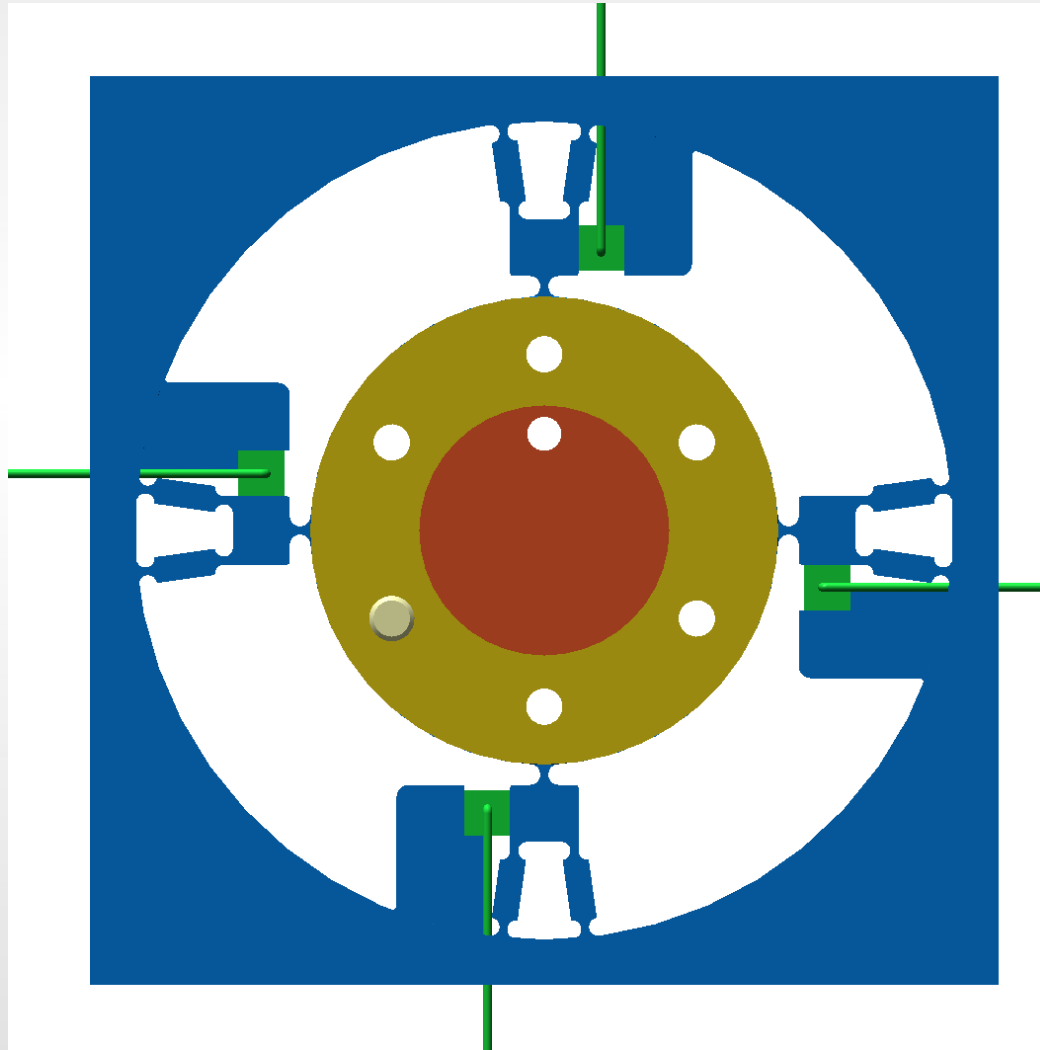
Testing in vacuum



- Moving our test stands to vacuum
- Friction changes
- Heat dissipation changes
- Crucial set of tests

Outlook - instead of conclusions ;-)

Very preliminary – next design iteration



- + Larger contact surfaces
- Heavier
- +--? Cold welding