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Fine Freq Resolution TF Measurements of a Cavity System to Characterize High-Q Mechanical Resonances

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TF Measurements for High-Q Resonances

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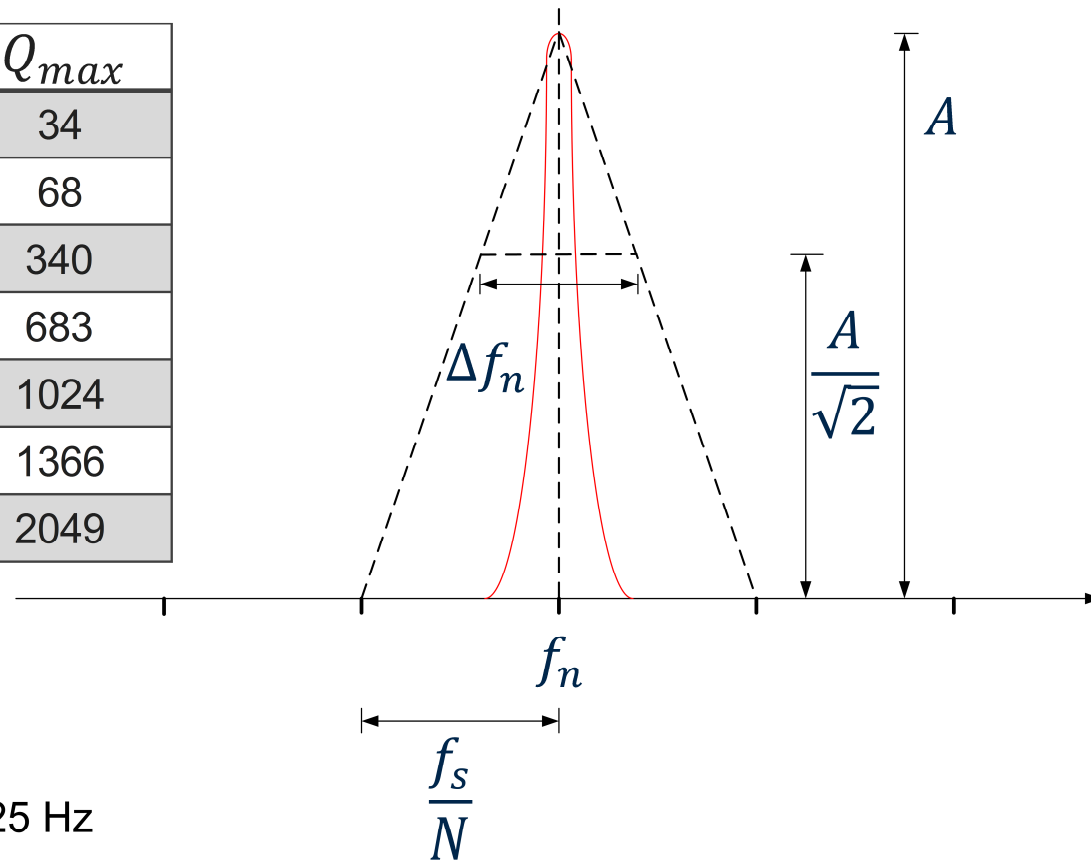
Measurement Goals

- Use higher resolution measurements to capture high Q resonances
- Obtain frequency response function based on input output time series data
- Use System Identification Tools to create a system model
- Apply controllability and observability tests to see if system is controllable

Frequency resolution vs Detectable Resonance Q

$$Q_{max} = \frac{f_n}{\Delta f_n} = \frac{N f_n}{2 f_s (1 - 1/\sqrt{2})}$$

f_n	Q_{max}
5	34
10	68
50	340
100	683
150	1024
200	1366
300	2049



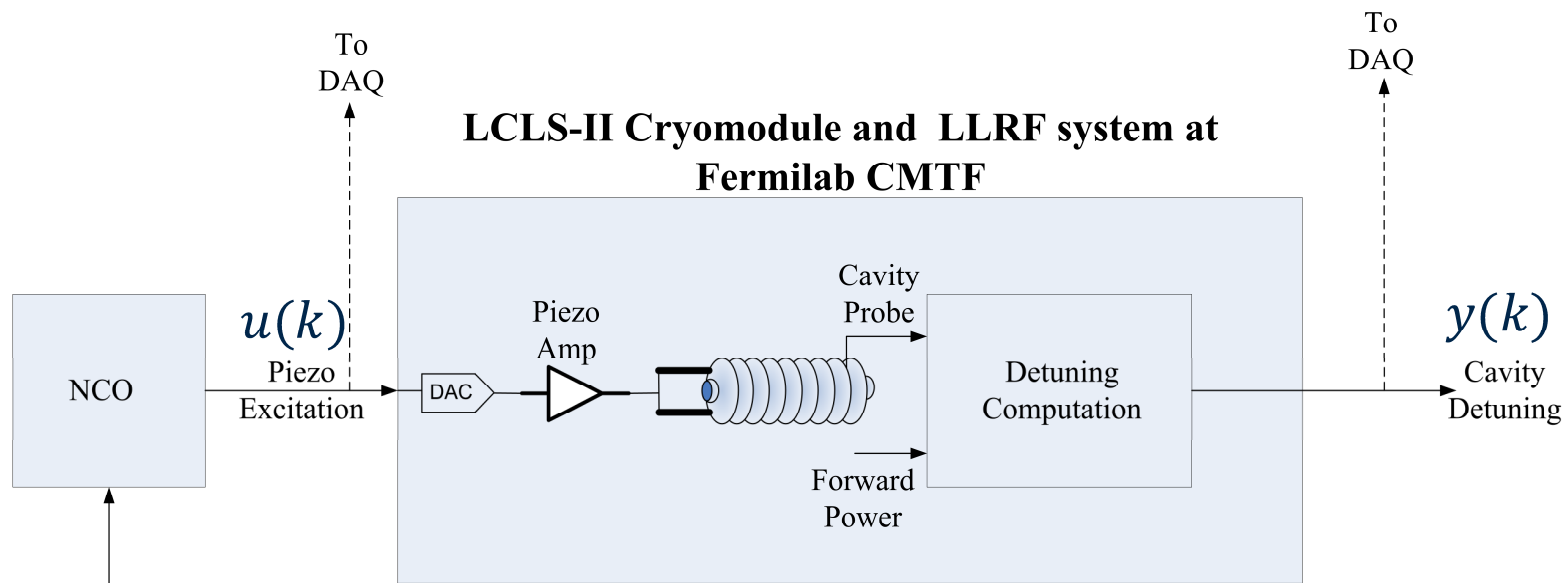
$f_s = 2 \text{ kHz}$

$N = 8000$

Freq Step = 0.25 Hz



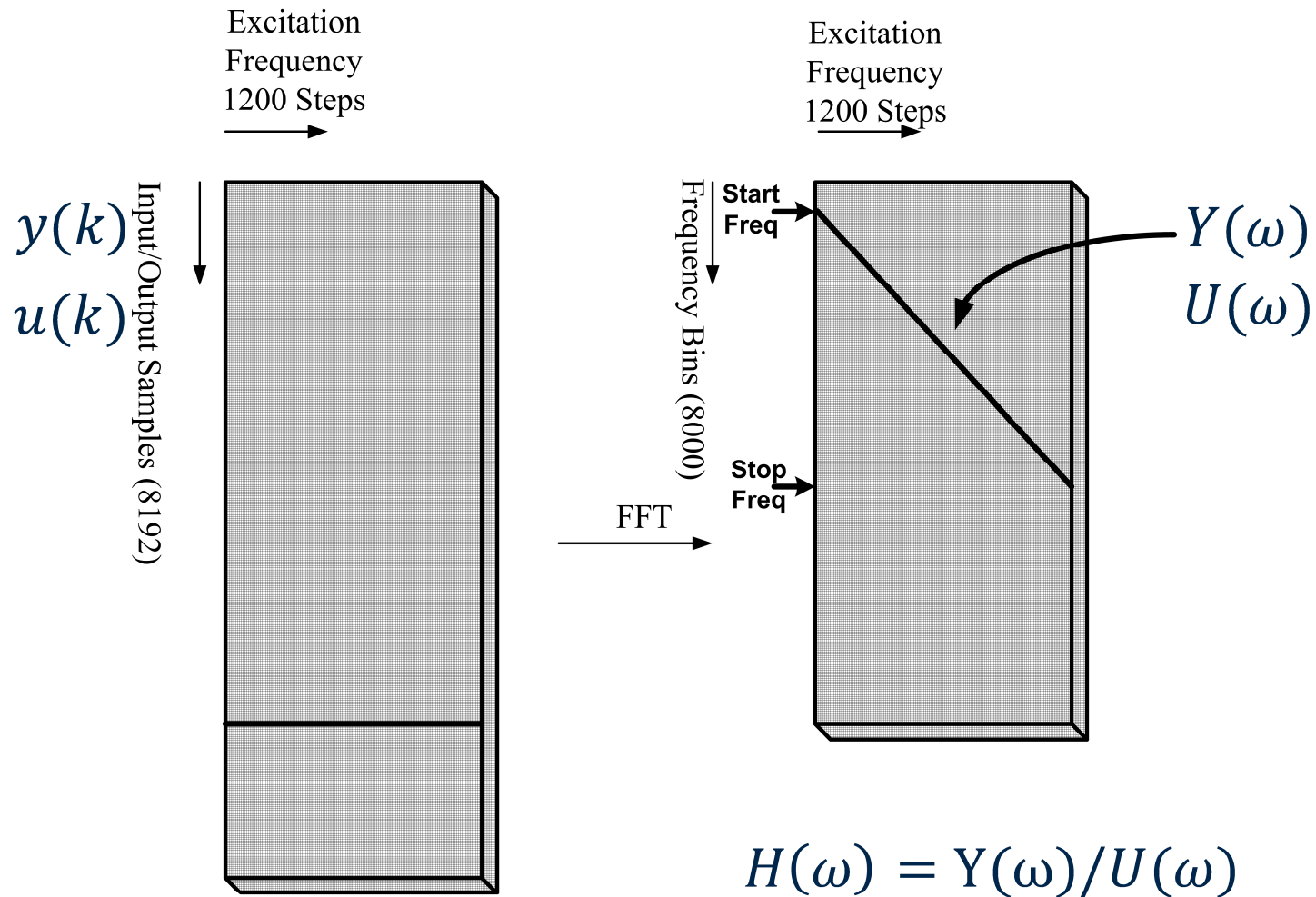
Test Setup



Python Script

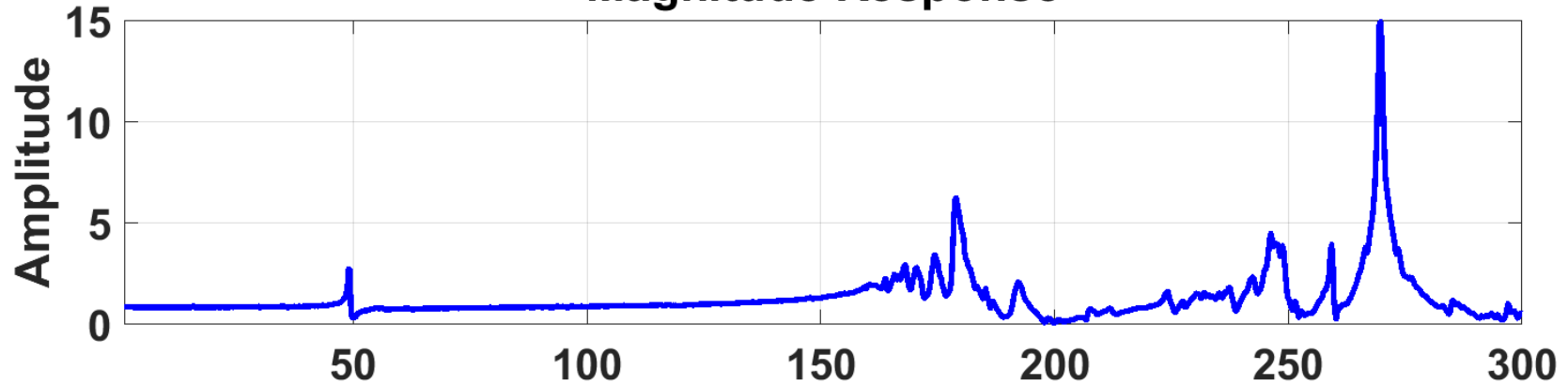
Start Frequency = 1 Hz
Stop Frequency = 300 Hz
Frequency Step Size = 0.25 Hz
Dwell Time ~ 6 sec

Transfer Function Computation

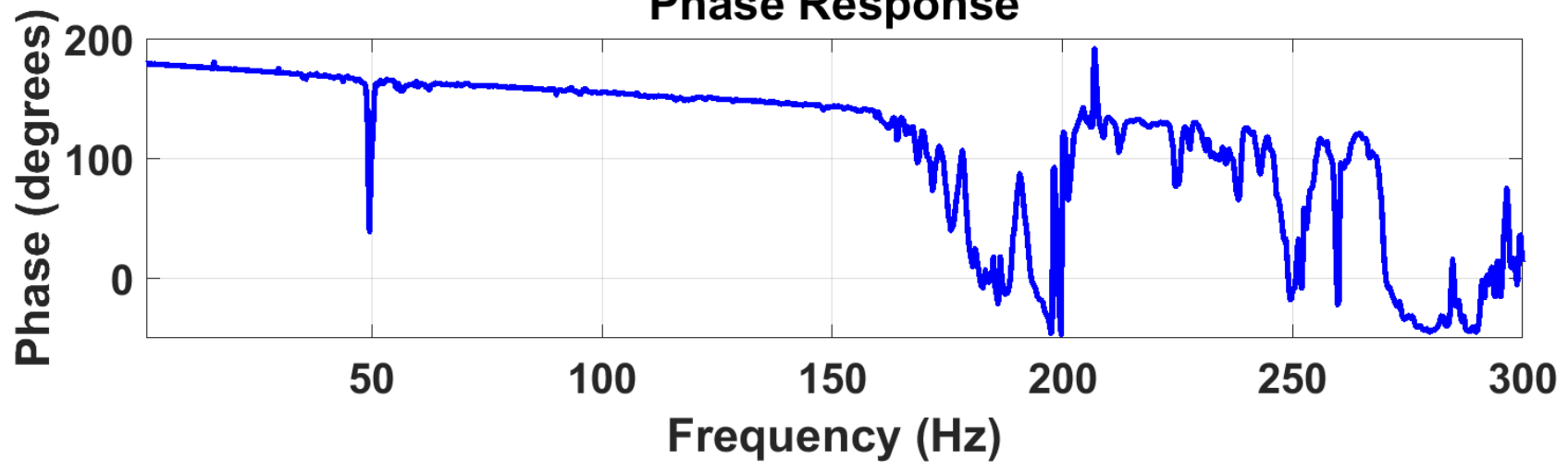


Measured Frequency Response

Magnitude Response

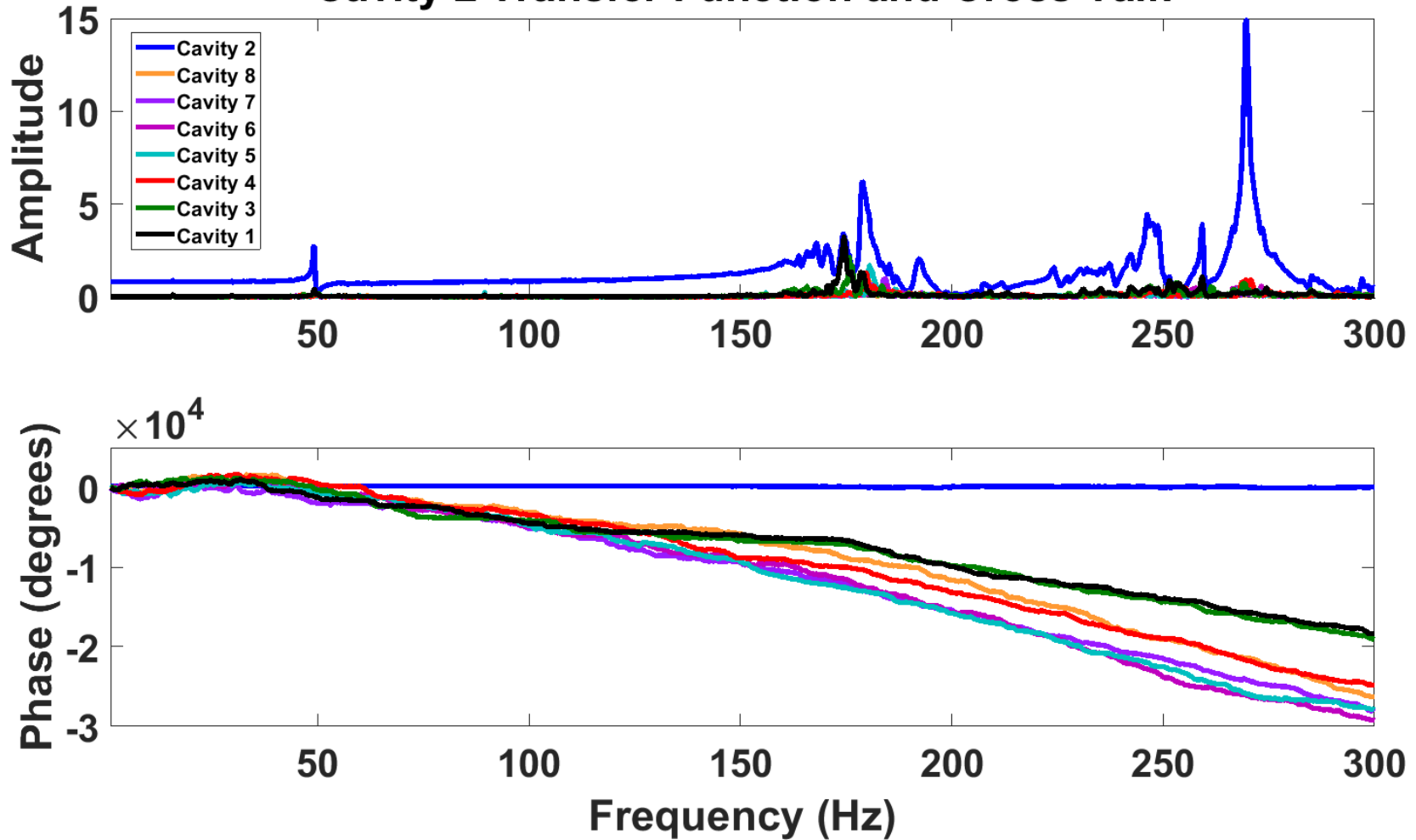


Phase Response



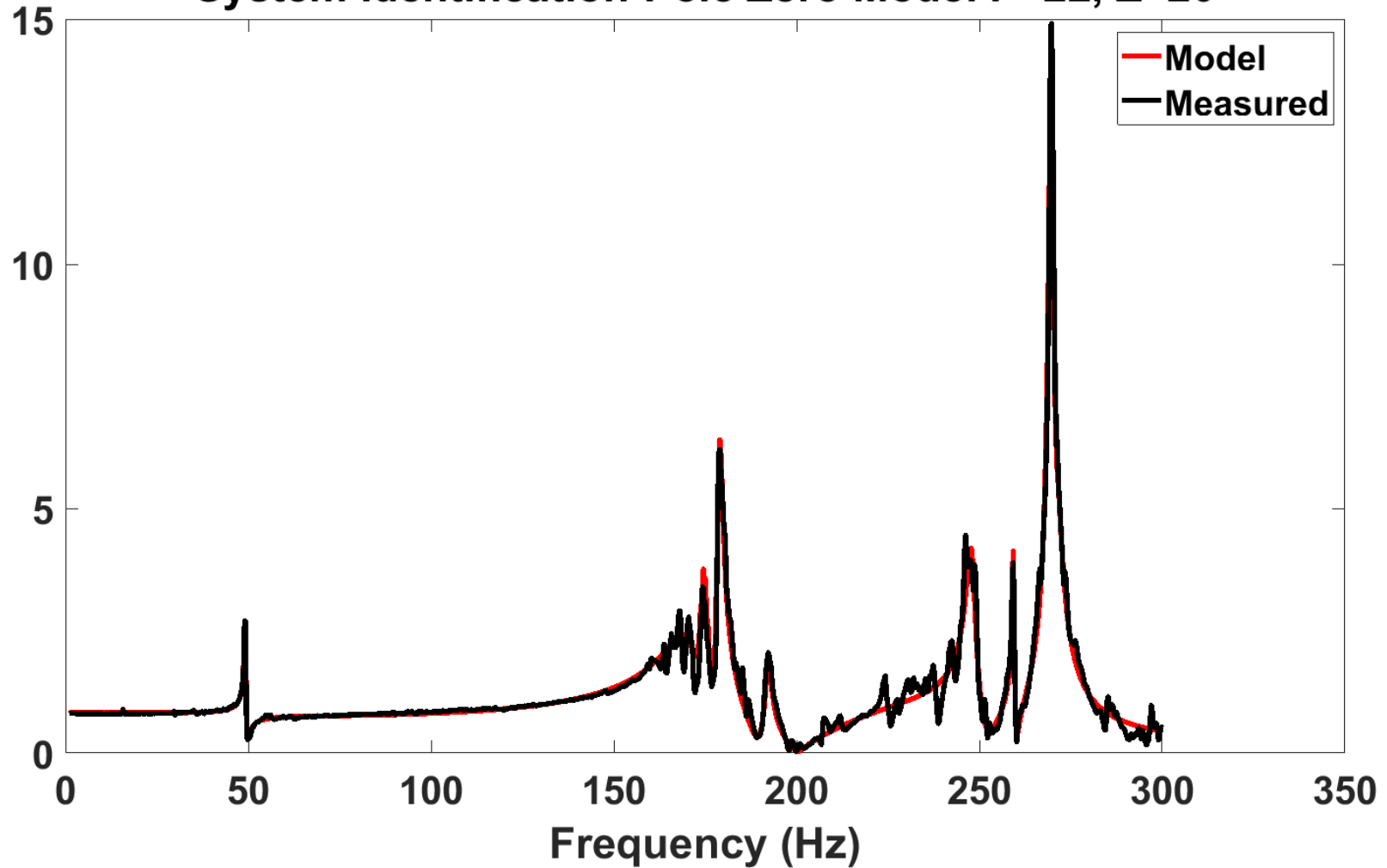
Cross Talk Frequency Response

Cavity 2 Transfer Function and Cross Talk



Model Fit using System Identification

System Identification-Pole Zero Model P=22, Z=20



State Space Model

$$\begin{aligned}x(k+1) &= Ax(k) + Bu(k), & A &\rightarrow n \times n, B \rightarrow n \times r \\y(k) &= Cx(k) + Du(k), & C &\rightarrow m \times n, D \rightarrow m \times r\end{aligned}$$

- A SISO system has $r, m = 1$
- Eigen values of A represent the poles of the system
- The imaginary part represents resonant frequencies f_n

0	49	172	174	180	192	223	248	259	270	271
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System Controllability/Observability

$$P = [B \ : \ AB \ : \ A^2B \ : \ \dots \ : \ A^{n-1}B] , \quad P \rightarrow n \times rn$$

$$Q = [C^T \ : \ A^T C^T \ : \ (A^T)^2 C^T \ : \ \dots \ : \ (A^T)^{n-1} C^T] , \quad Q \rightarrow n \times mn$$

- System is completely controllable if and only if the rank of P is n
- If a system is controllable, it can be driven from an initial state $x(0)$ to zero in a finite number of steps N.

- System is completely observable if and only if the rank of Q is n
- If a system is observable, its state $x(0)$ can be determined from the outputs $y[0,N]$ where N is finite

Example

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigen values of A are -1, -3 and -5, the state equations can be represented in the canonical form with a co-ordinate transformation $q = Mx$, the state equations can be written as

$$\dot{q} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} q + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} u, \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} q,$$

Mode 1 is not controllable and mode 3 is not observable

Controllability/Observability Test

15.39539	-7.21418	4.364227	-3.81035	2.542323	-2.67694	2.261203	-1.5379	1.66352	-1.36785	0.728496	-0.031	-0.96989	1.296271	-1.09175	0.68342	-0.66065	0.493051	-0.27727	0.22277	-0.11461	0.057019
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.25	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.25	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.125	0	0

$$P = [B : AB : A^2B : \dots : A^{21}B] , \quad P \rightarrow 22 \times 22$$

$$Q = [C^T : A^T C^T : (A^T)^2 C^T : \dots : (A^T)^{21} C^T] , \quad Q \rightarrow 22 \times 22$$

$$\text{Rank}(P) = 22, \quad \text{System Controllable}$$

$$\text{Rank}(Q) = 14, \quad \text{System not Observable}$$

Conclusions

- Piezo actuator in the longitudinal axis cannot directly cancel out vibrations excited in the transverse axis
- Even if transverse vibrational modes are uncontrollable, the detuning that they create may be counteracted by the longitudinal piezo actuator
- The controllability tests on the model extracted indicates that it should be possible to build a stable state feedback system for this model.
- Controller design and simulation needs to be done to validate the model and evaluate the performance