LPF Data Analysis based on my personal recollection

Daniele Vetrugno

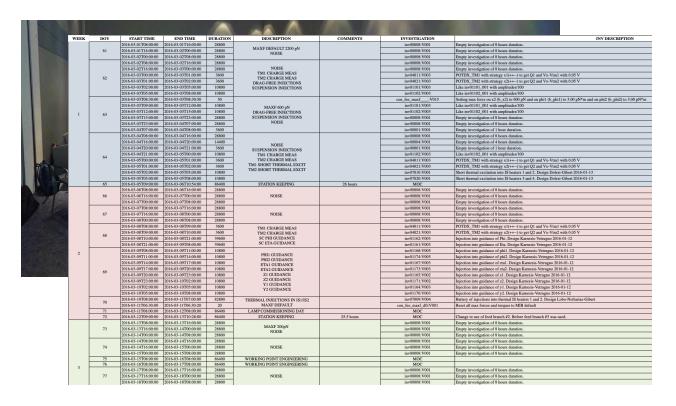
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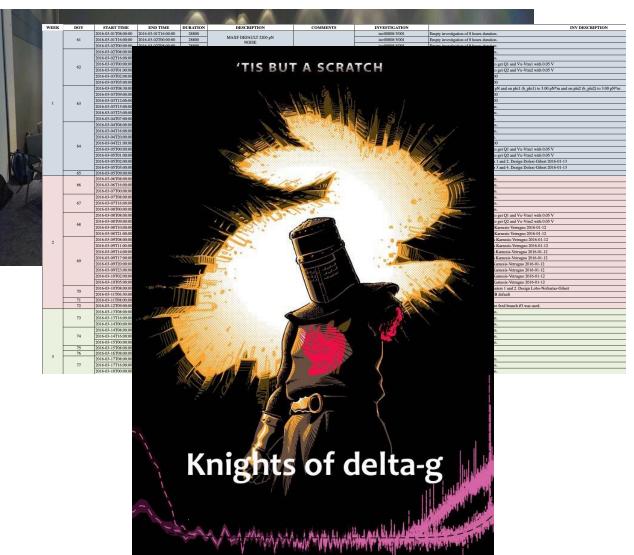
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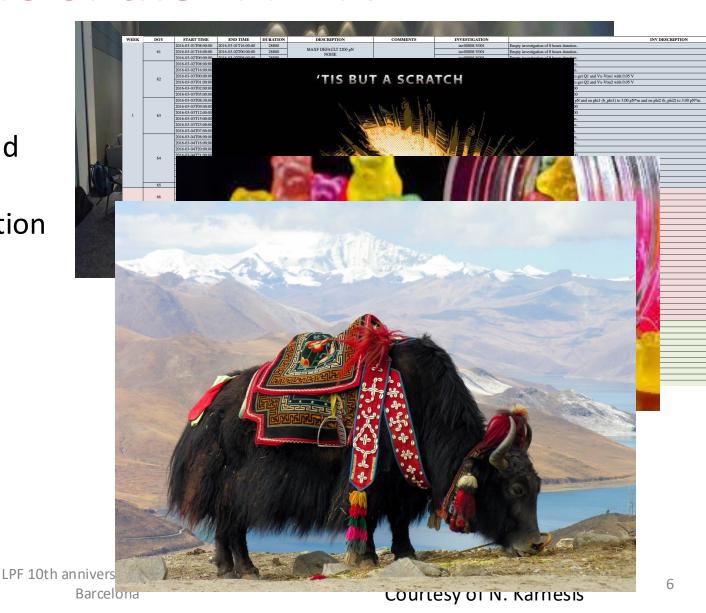
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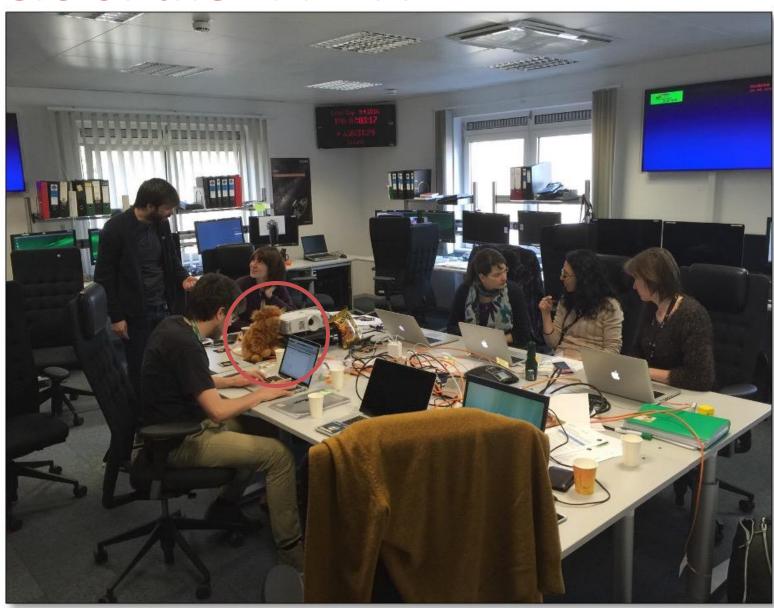
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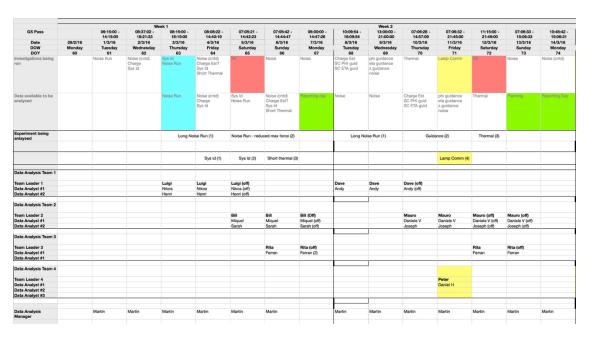


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 DA, partial overlapping



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You must have G.U.T.S.*!!!

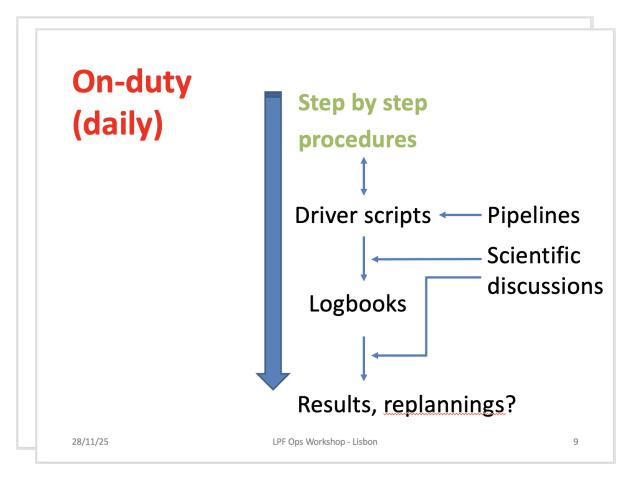
- Landing is two days before on-duty.
- *Get Up To Speed: starting from breakfast!
 - Set-up procedures
 - Discuss previous results
 - Read documents:
 - Previous analysis procedures
 - Logbooks
 - PI reports

28/11/25



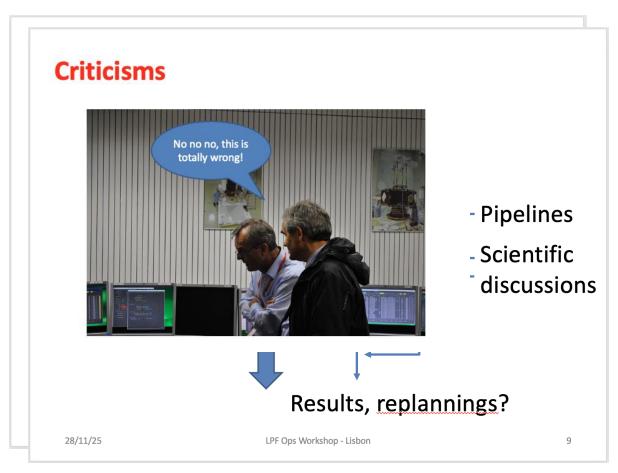
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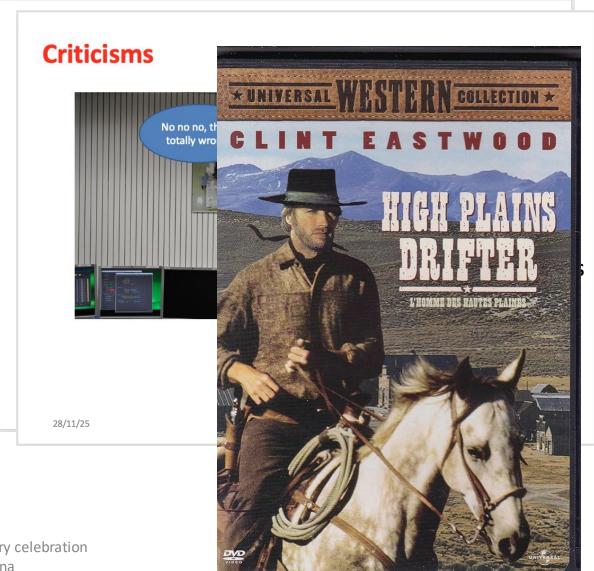
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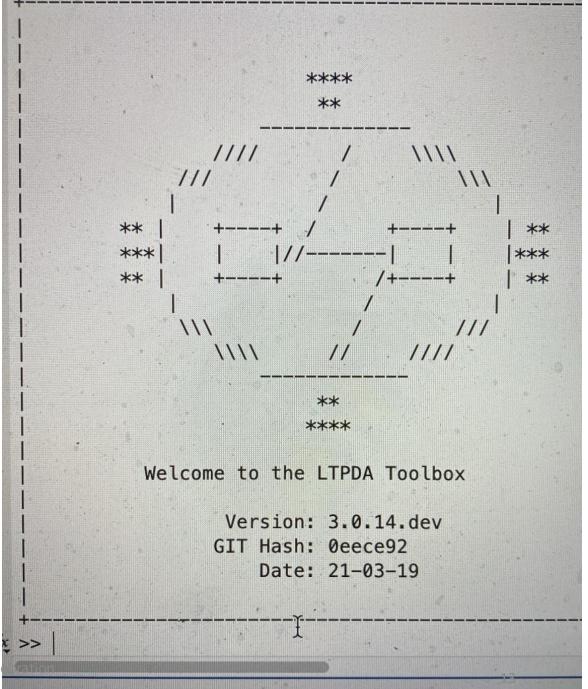
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The Itpda toolbox

Prior to in-flight operations the Itpda (lisa technology package data analyys) tool was developed for them

- a lot of work to develop a common framework for the data analysis. Comparison easier between AOs
- Physical unites were always checked
- Pipeline and investigation created and tracked
- AOs history was tracked



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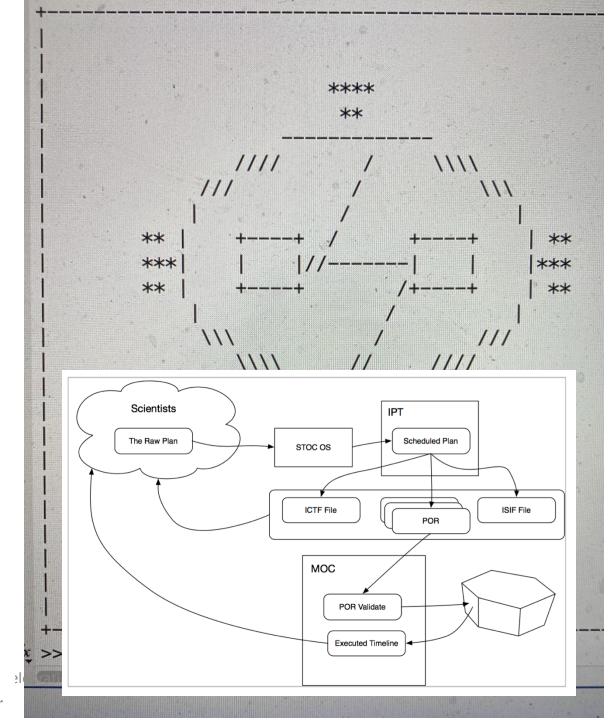
Prior to in-flight operations the ltpda (lisa technology package data analys) tool was developed for them

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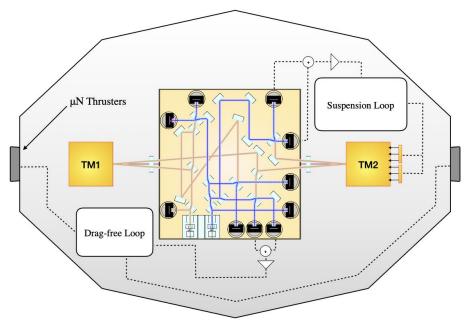
However

- "history" attached to AO made the data very heavy
- during operations, often needed quick estimation because of possible replanning
- we were forced to go "outside" the tool

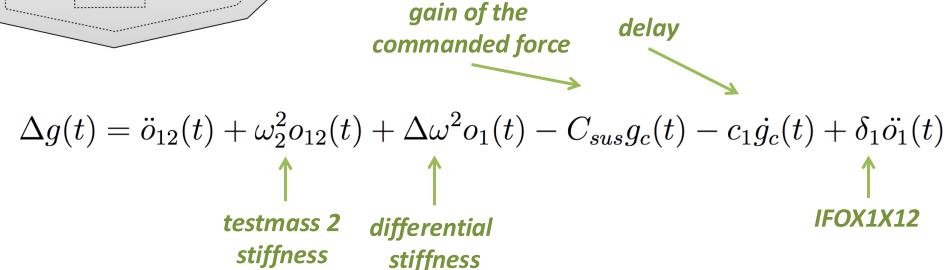
It is important to have such a tool but the usability should be improved for LISA



Δg : the main objective of LPF data analysis

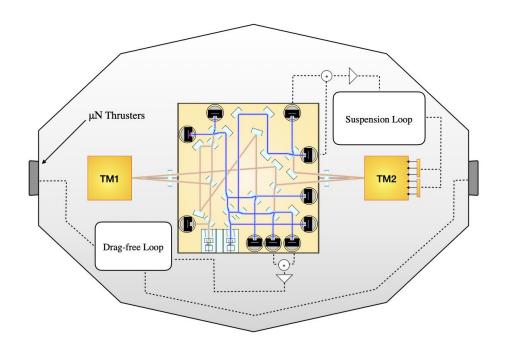


GOAL: to estimate the differential force per unit mass between the two test masses inside the SC



04/12/25

Δg can be calculated only after calibration...

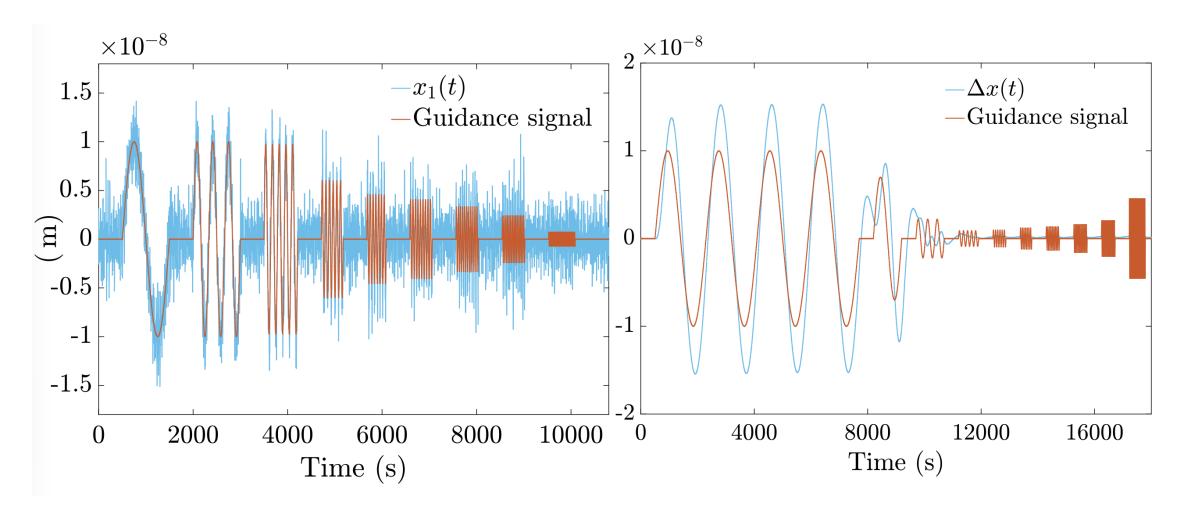


- We want to estimate the dynamical parameters of the three-body system.
- Produce the Δg differential residual force per unit mass between the two test masses.

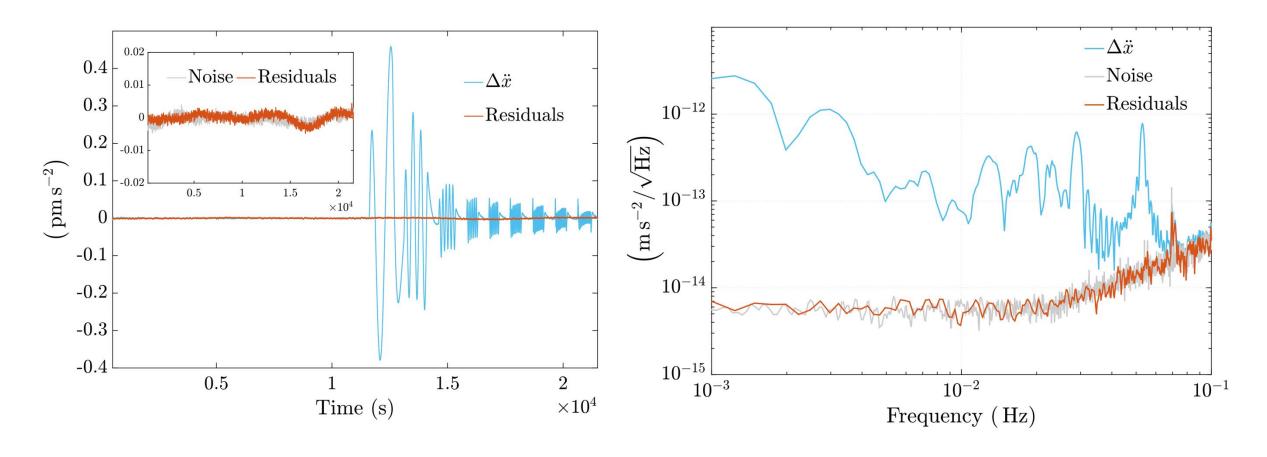
System identification experiments:

- Excite the system: Inject fake interferometric motion, let the system respond.
- Fit the system's response with our model and get the parameters' estimation.

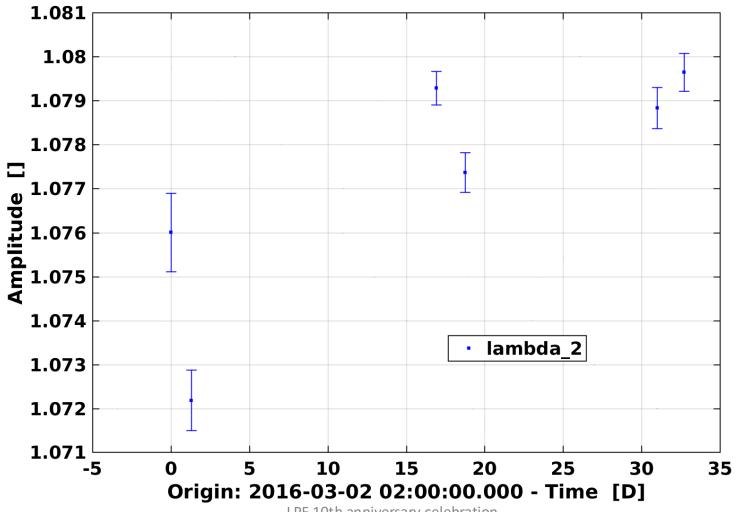
System response was as expected...



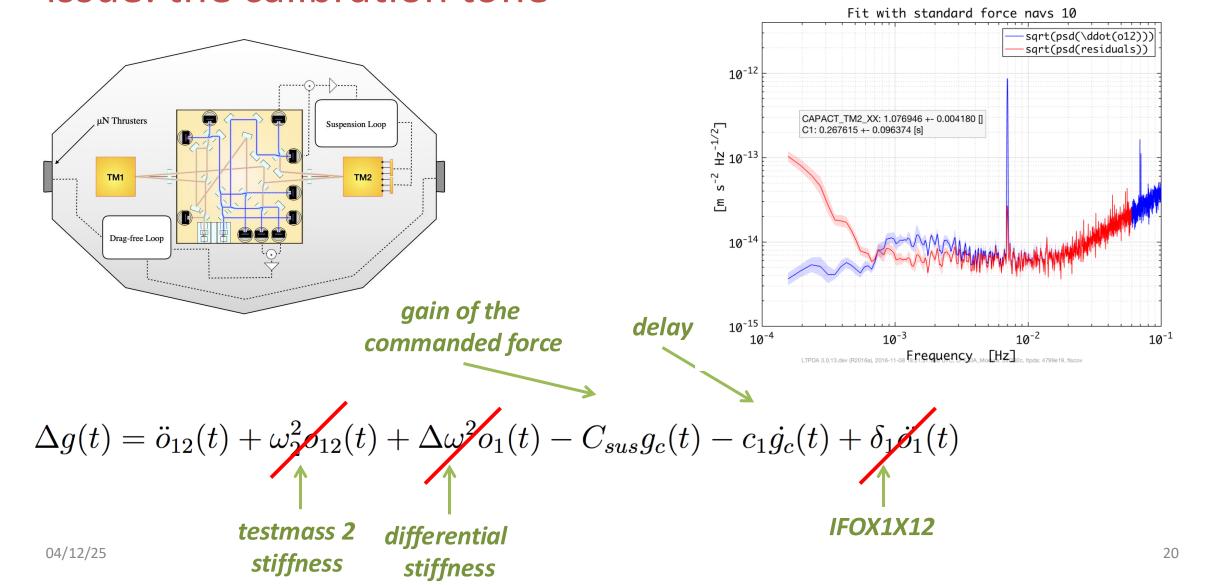
and signal was fully removed from the data



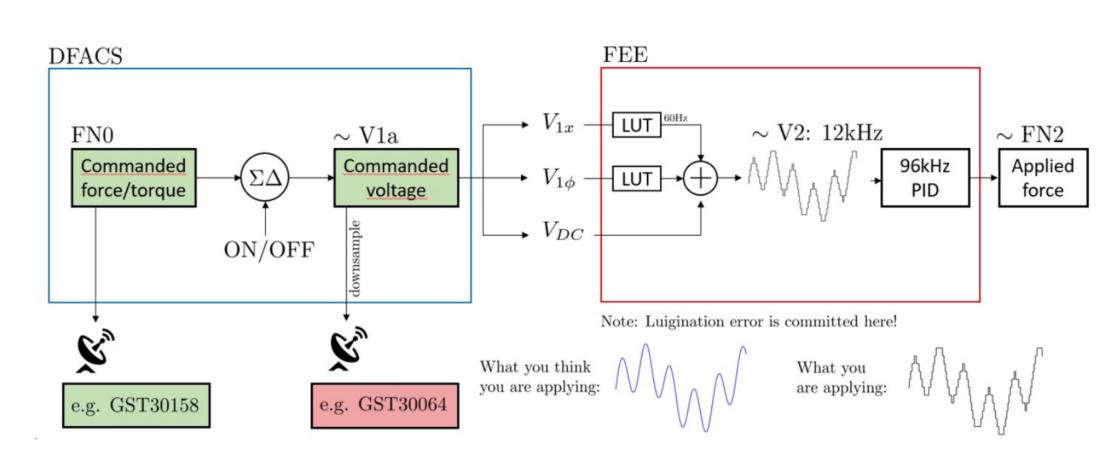
Wait a second? What? A variable actuation gain???



We need to design quickly an experiment to test this issue: the calibration tone

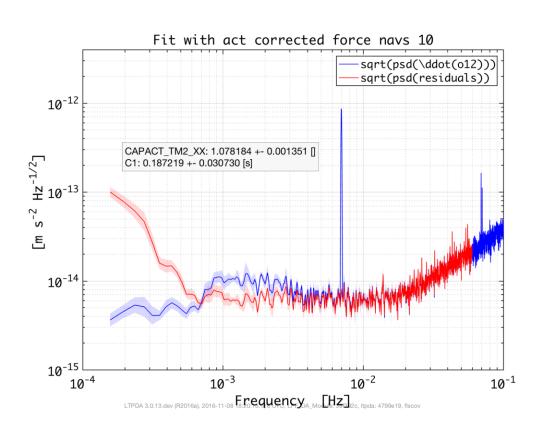


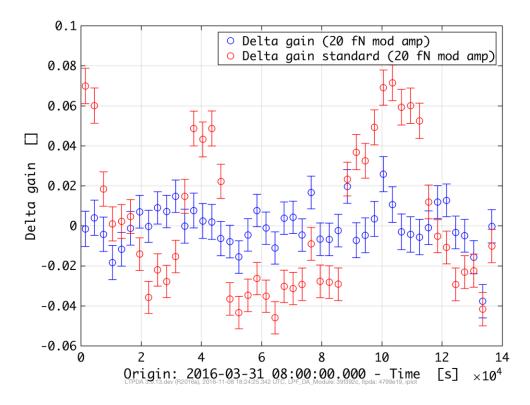
Commanded forces NOT EQUAL to Applied forces



Courtesy of V. Chiavegato PhD thesis

Demodulation of 20 fN @ 7 mHz with corrected forces





A few Lessons Learned

#1 Fast tools to see and work as soon as possible on possible issues was really important... e.g., IRLS vs MCMC

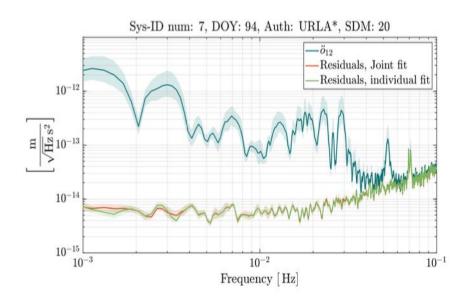
#2 Being able to replicate the subsystem behavior was also important (see also lowering authorities in Bill's presentation)

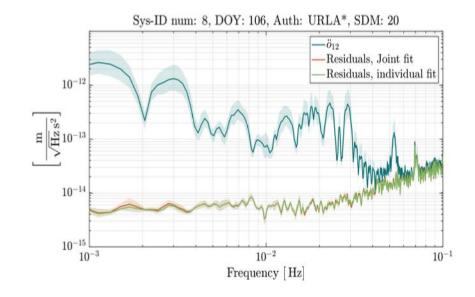
#3 flexibility in getting requested data from the SC: e.g., we needed to change telemetered sampling rate data from 1 Hz to 10 Hz

Name	Duration (hrs)	Туре	Features
3045 default	6	Guidance	[1 -50 mHz] Drag Free (DF) and Suspension Loop (SL)
3045 short	3	Guidance	[1 -50 mHz] DF and SL
3045 long	9	Guidance	[0.55 -50 mHz] DF and SL
Calibration Tone 1	39	Ool force	20 fN - 7 mHz
Calibration Tone 2	3	Ool force	100 fN - 7 mHz
Calibration Tone 3	65	Ool force	100 fN - 10 mHz
IFOX1X12	1	Guidance	400 mHz – 1 nm
Low frequency calibration	16	Voltage modulation on Z	[++++] 0.25 V – 1 mHz 5 mHz 0.25 mHz

A global fit to a unique model can also be performed

$$\begin{split} \Delta g[t] = &\ddot{o}_{1}[t] - \lambda_{2} F_{\text{x2}}^{\text{corr}}[t] + \lambda_{1} F_{\text{x1}}^{\text{corr}}[t] \\ &+ (\omega_{2,\,\text{bcgd}}^{2} + a_{x2} F_{\text{max},\,2} + a_{\phi 2} N_{\text{max},\,2}) o_{12}[t] \\ &+ \left((\omega_{2,\,\text{bcgd}}^{2} + a_{x2} F_{\text{max},\,2} + a_{\phi 2} N_{\text{max},\,2}) - (\omega_{1,\,\text{bcgd}}^{2} + a_{x1} F_{\text{max},\,1} + a_{\phi 1} N_{\text{max},\,1}) \right) o_{1}[t] \\ &- C_{1} \dot{F}_{\text{x1}}^{\text{corr}}[t] + C_{2} \dot{F}_{\text{x2}}^{\text{corr}}[t] - \delta_{\text{ifo},\,\mathbf{k}} \ddot{o}_{1}[t]. \end{split}$$





Estimated parameters compatible with expectations

Parameter	Estimated $\pm \sigma$		
joint fit			
λ_1	0.8 ± 0.1		
λ_2	$1.0776 \pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$		
$\omega_{1, \mathrm{bcgd}}^{2} (\mathrm{s}^{-2}) \ \omega_{2, \mathrm{bcgd}}^{2} (\mathrm{s}^{-2})$	$-(4.21 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-7}$		
$\omega_{2,\mathrm{bcgd}}^2(\mathrm{s}^{-2})$	$-(4.24 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-7}$		
C_1 (ms)	$-2~\pm~1.2$		
C_2 (ms)	$0.181~\pm~0.004$		
$a_{x1} (s^{-2} N^{-1} \times 10^3)$	$-0.327~\pm~0.006$		
$a_{\phi 1} (s^{-2} N^{-1} m^{-1} \times 10^3)$	$-26~\pm~1$		
$a_{x2} (s^{-2} N^{-1} \times 10^3)$	$-0.318~\pm~0.006$		
$a_{\phi 2} (s^{-2} N^{-1} m^{-1} \times 10^3)$	$-27~\pm~1$		
$\delta_{ m ifo,1}$	$(-2.4 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-5}$		
$\delta_{ m ifo,2}$	$(-1.56 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-5}$		
$\delta_{ m ifo,3}$	$(-1.97 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-5}$		
$\delta_{ m ifo,4}$	$(1.79 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-5}$		

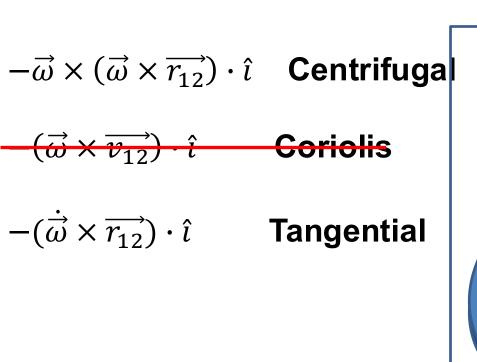
Expected values

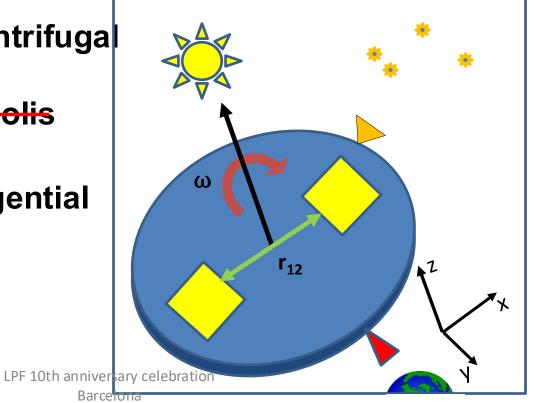
$$a_{x1} = a_{x2} = -319$$

$$a_{\omega 1} = a_{\omega 2} = -26400$$

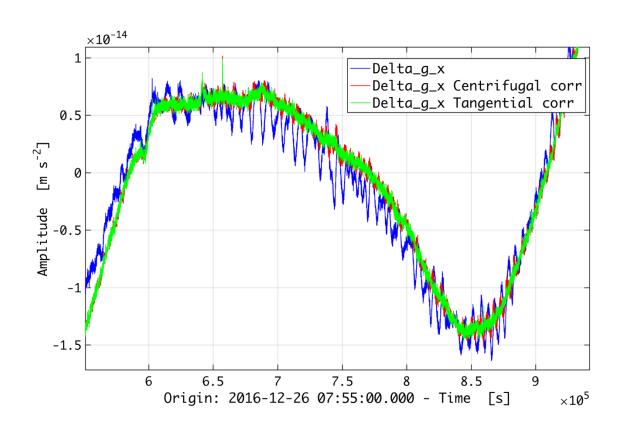
At very low frequency the spacecraft is a rotating reference frame

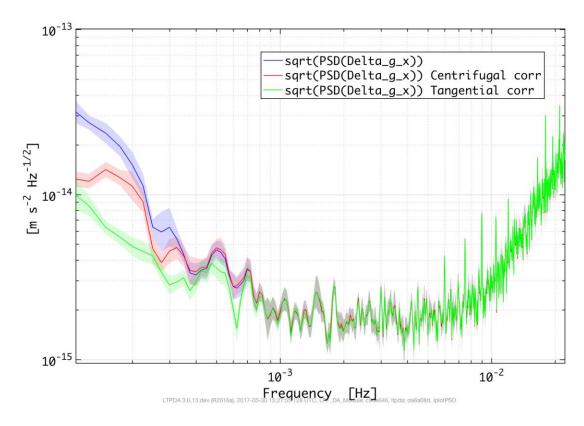
$$\Delta g(t) = a_{12} - \lambda f_{2,cmd} + \omega_2^2 o_{12} + \Delta \omega^2 o_1 +$$



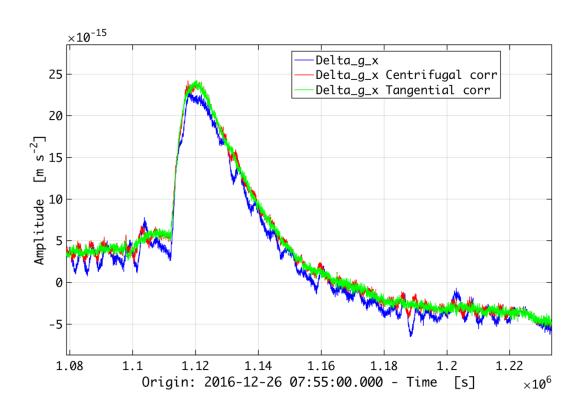


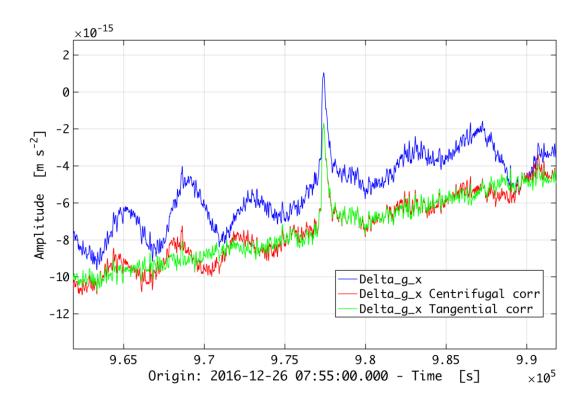
The centrifugal and tangential contributions smooth $\Delta g(t)$





$\Delta g(t)$ shows also glitches, which are considered unknown signals and fitted away





The final Δg is the results of a series of corrections...

Delta g – L0

$$\Delta g(t) = a_{12} - \lambda f_{2,cmd} + \omega_2^2 o_{12} + \Delta \omega^2 o_1$$

Centrifugal Corrected -

ւ1

Debumped –

$$-\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r_{12}}) \cdot \hat{\imath} + \alpha \bar{\phi} + \beta \bar{\eta} + \gamma \bar{y} + \delta \bar{z} + \delta_1 \ddot{o}_1$$

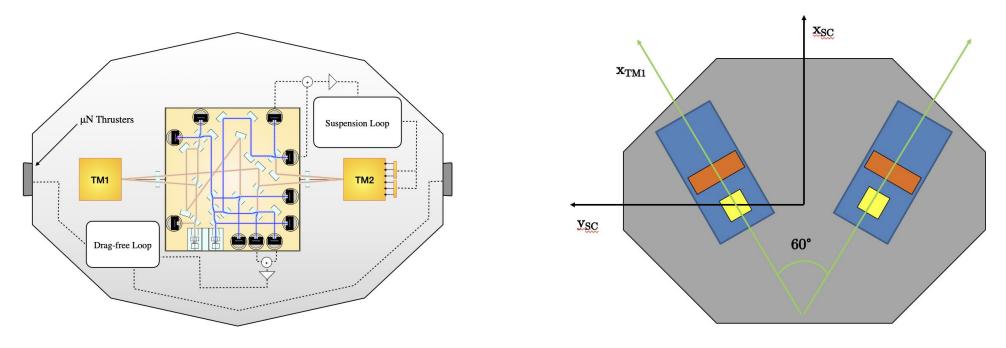
$$-(\dot{\vec{\omega}}\times \overrightarrow{r_{12}})\cdot \hat{\imath}$$

Tangential corrected -

L3 ...and, finally, we deglitch –



Measuring Δg : from LPF to LISA



- We learnt how to characterize system dynamics in flight, and we discovered that we are able to do it.
- Unfortunately, in LISA no local measurement will be possible at the level of accuracy needed, and any small force experiments should go through TDI... it complicates a bit the things but, I think, not dramatically.
- Local calibration and measurement could be done, in principle, if not for the capacitive sensing and actuation noise in y and z

Conclusions

- LPF was a great success. Part of this success was a very well-prepared data analysis, allowing for running and analyzing many complex experiments in flight in a limited amount of time.
- In my opinion, it was also invaluable to have several scientists plus STOC and MOC together in the same place for days during operations, fully concentrated on the tasks, discussing and trying to solve problems. Will be important for LISA, at least in the initial phase, likely in close interaction with science data analysts (global fit, etc.)
- We have lessons learned, and I believe most of them are already being taken into account in the LISA project. Perhaps some are not... but there is still time for them to be heard.
- On a personal account, being part of the data analysis team during LPF operations was an amazing and professional life worth experience. Thanks for that opportunity!
- Finally, as a *Knight of* Δg I can only conclude by saying...

May the force be with you...

but below $3 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m/s}^2/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

from LISA Pathfinder to LISA...

and beyond...