Linear Motion Control and Positioning Process

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The PANDA Luminosity Detector

- Movement of Sensors necessary for maintenance and to prevent radiation damage to sensors
- Linear motion via stepper motors
 - Resolution: 100 nm/halfstep
 - Range: 275 mm
 - Control via EPICS



Position and Distance Measurement

Mitutoyo digital gauges

- Accuracy: $1 \mu m$
- Range: 12,7 mm
- Readout with microcontroller using Digimatic interface

Measurement of sensor position and hull deformation under vacuum





Position Measurement Inside Vacuum

Capacitiec 208-ACU capacitive sensors

- ±5 V differential analog output
- Resolution: ca. 40nm (0.2 mV noise at 2mm range)
- Range: ca. 2 mm
- Readout via differential ADC

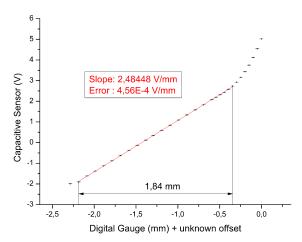
Measurement oft several positions of sensors inside vacuum box





Testing Capacitive Sensors

- Parallel measurement of fixed distances with digital gauge and capacitive sensors
- → Verification of linearity for capacitive sensors

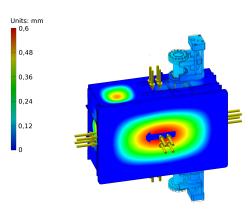


Influence of Vacuum

Autodesk Inventor Simulation

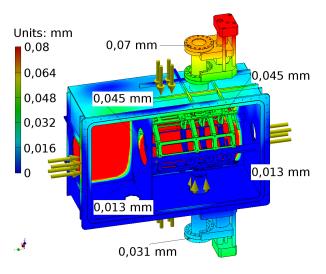
- Deformation of vacuum box influences positioning of sensors
- (Attention! Local coordinate system different to PANDA c.s.)

Deformation of vacuum box



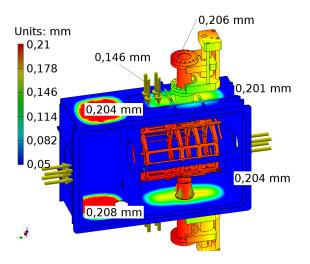
Simulation x-Axis

Shift of sensors in x-direction caused by vacuum $\approx 1/2$ Pixel



Simulation z-Axis

Shift of sensors in z-direction caused by vacuum $\approx 2,5$ Pixel



Simulation Results

- Largest shift in motor axis direction ca $200 \, \mu m$
- → not critical, sensors position fixed in axis direction
 - Small shifts perpendicular to motor axis ca 45 μm
 - Shifts could add to inaccuracies of sensor alignment
- → Need to be known precisely
 - Position measurement of sensor position with capacitive sensors needed
- → verification of simulations



Outlook

- Prototype hull of luminosity monitor ready for vacuum testing
- \rightarrow Measurements of fixed sensor position with capacitive sensors during evacuation process
- → Measurements for different directions according to simulations
- → Measurement of hull deformation under vacuum
 - Further long-time measurements of capacitive sensors and motor positions
 - Calibration of readout ADC using direct measurements of motor movement