

# Review of Dicke's WEP Measurements

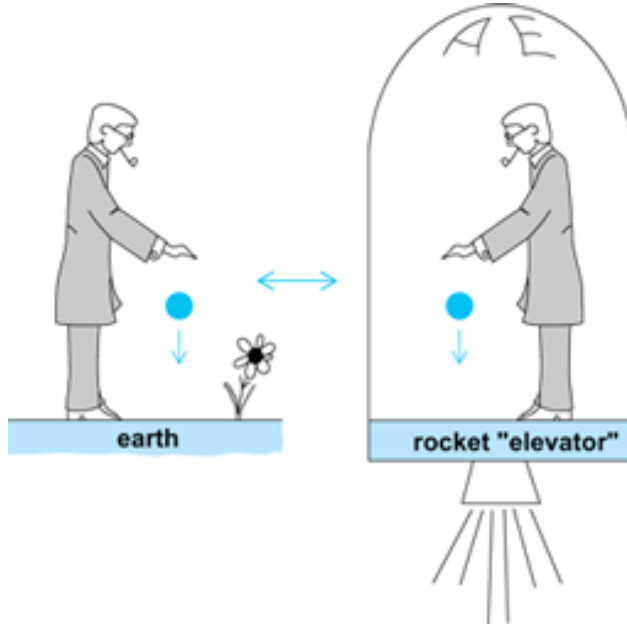
Szondy György

ETTE – Gravitációs Teadépután

2017. Április 4., BME

# WEP measurements

## „test the universality of free fall”

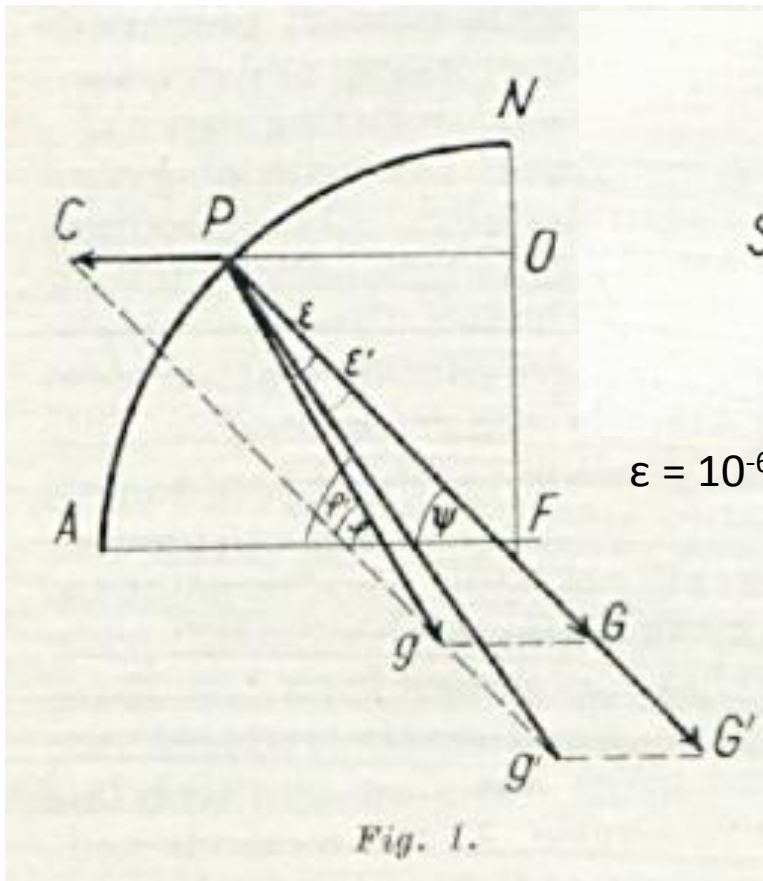


Torsion balance

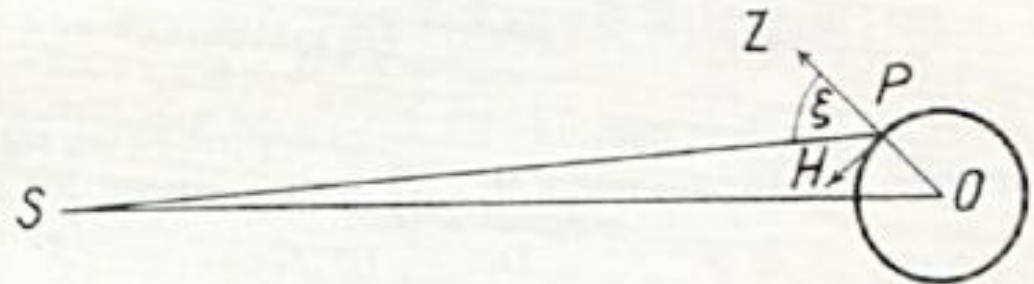
- |                   |                     |                                  |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| ➤ 1590            | Galilei             | $10^{-2}$                        |
| ➤ 1686            | Newton              | $10^{-3}$                        |
| ➤ 1832            | Bessel              | $10^{-5}$                        |
| ➤ 1889            | Eötvös              | $5 \times 10^{-8}$               |
| ➤ 1909            | Eötvös (EPF)        | $2 \times 10^{-9}$               |
| ➤ 1964            | Dicke et al.        | $10^{-11}$                       |
| ➤ 1971            | Braginski et al.    | $10^{-12}$                       |
| ➤ 1976            | Lunar Laser Ranging | $10^{-12}$                       |
| ➤ 1990            | Eöt-Wash group      | $10^{-13}$                       |
| ➤ <del>2014</del> | <del>STEP</del>     | <del><math>10^{-18}</math></del> |

# Basics of WEP measurements

Earth



Sun

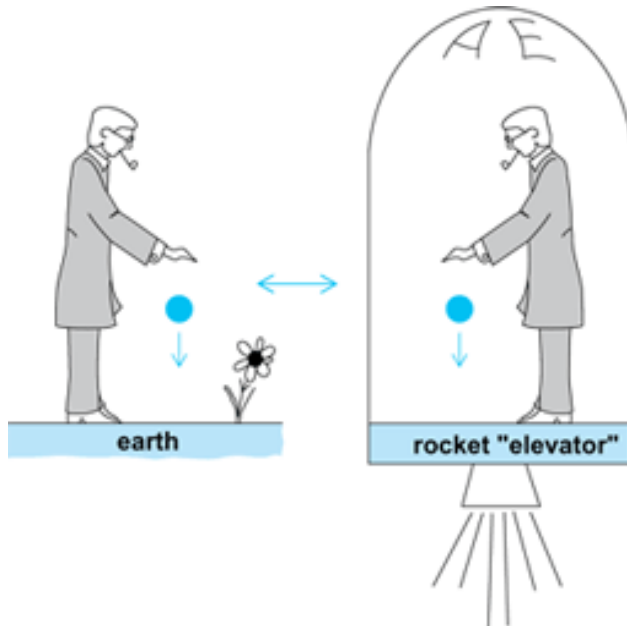


$$\epsilon = 10^{-6} \rightarrow 10.2$$

$$\epsilon = 10^{-6} \rightarrow 3.5$$

# WEP measurements

## „test the universality of free fall”

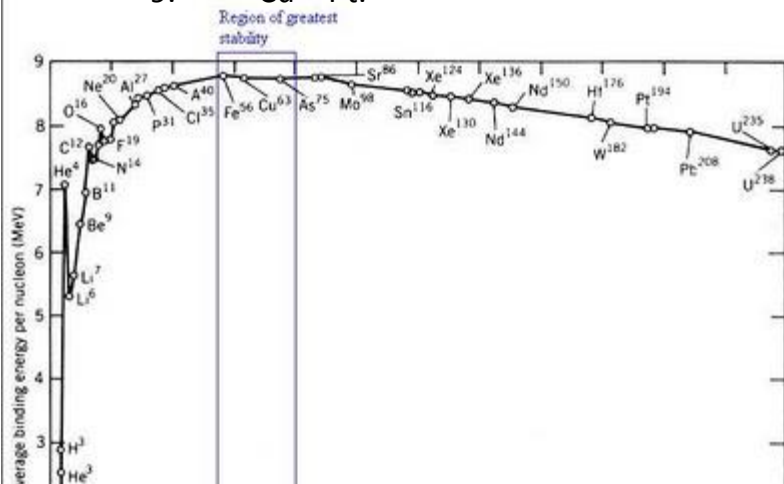


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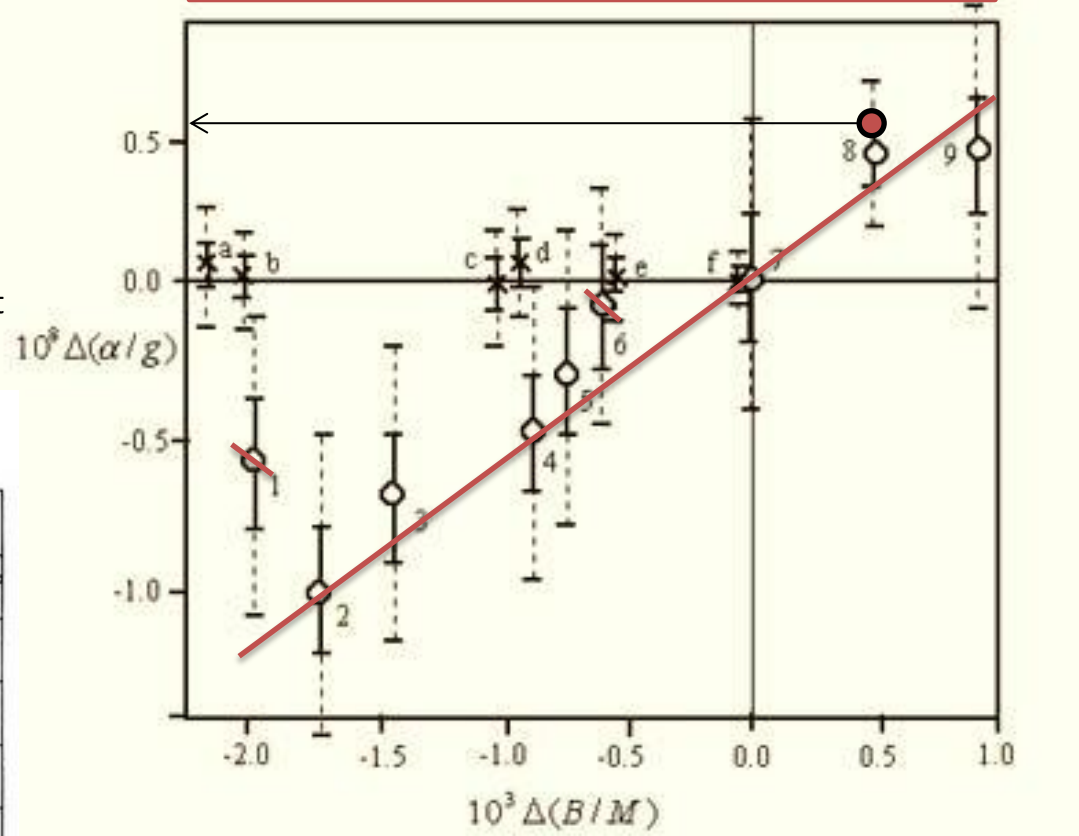
Everything seems to be OK

# Fischbach 1986.01.06

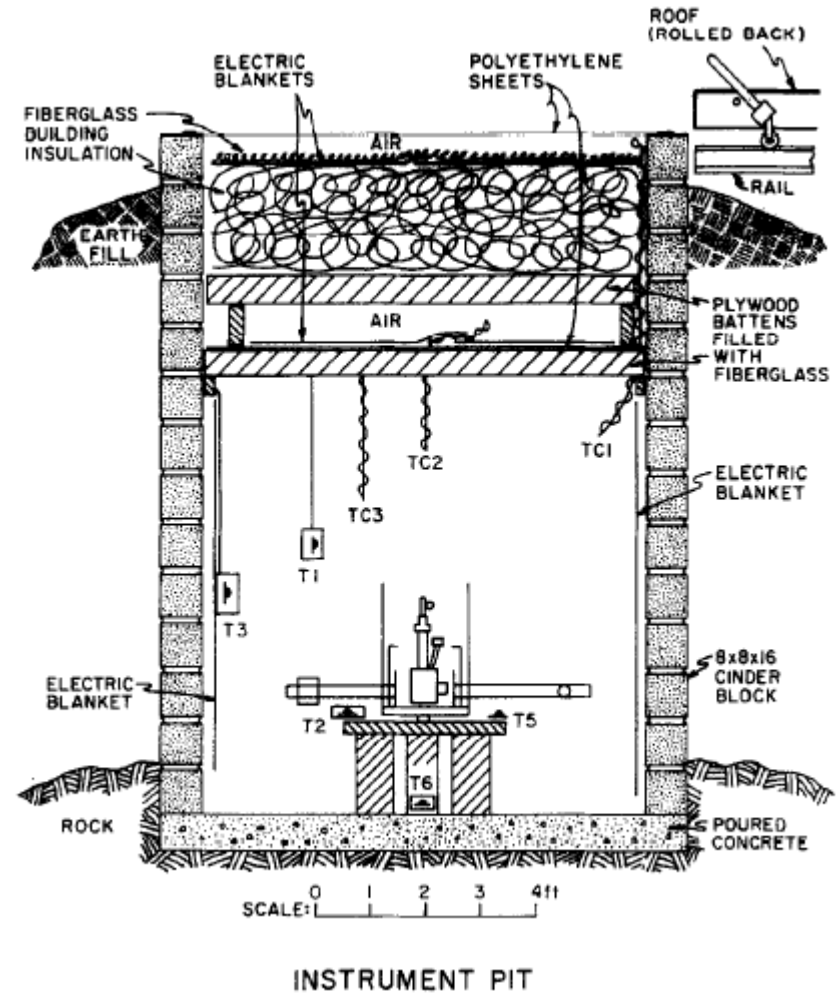
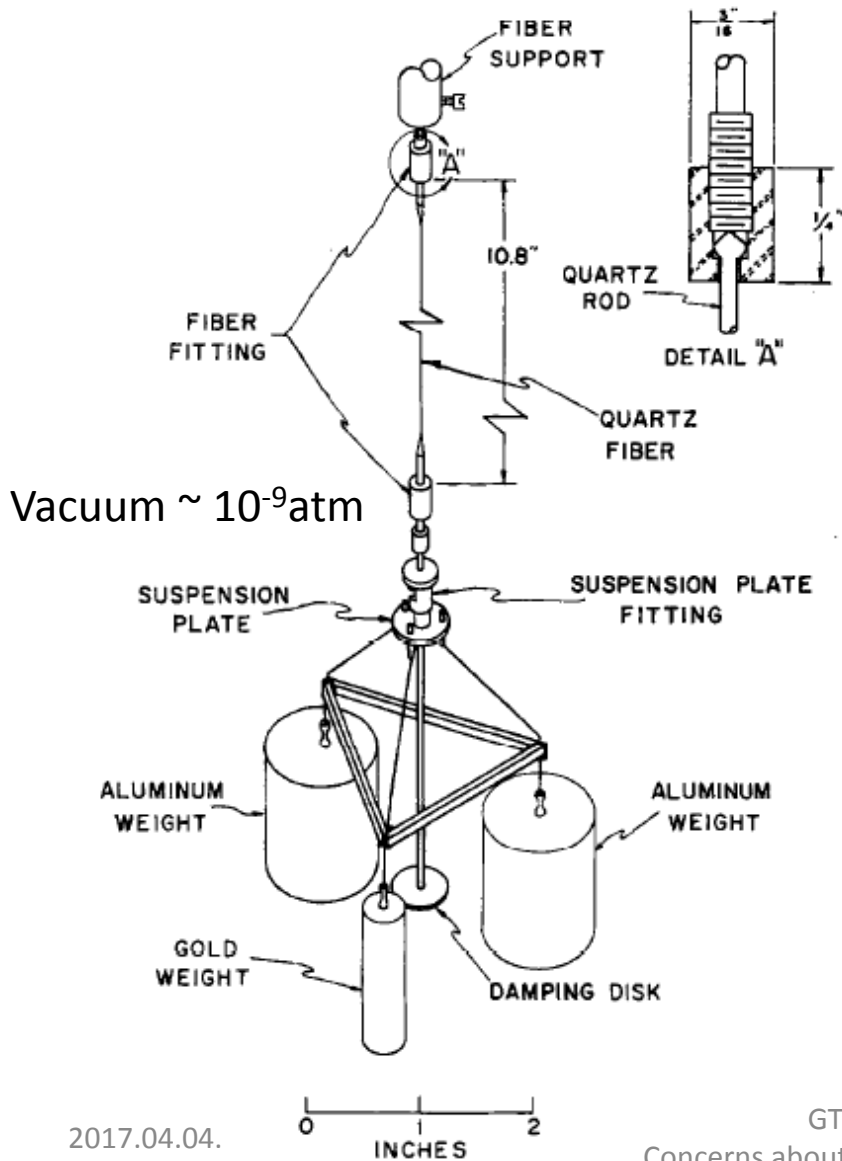
- EPF: „acceleration [...] sensitive to the composition of the materials used.”
- Eötvösék (1-9) által mért  $\alpha/g$  értékek  $d(B/M)$  függvényében.
  1. ~~faggyú - Cu;~~
  2. víz - Cu;
  3. CuSO4 oldat - Cu;
  4. CuSO<sub>4</sub> kristályok - Cu;
  5. azbeszt - Cu;
  6. ~~fa - Pt;~~
  7. ezüstsulfát + vassulfát (reakció előtt és után);
  8. magnalium - Pt;
  9. Cu - Pt.



EPF - Sun: Magnalium - Pt



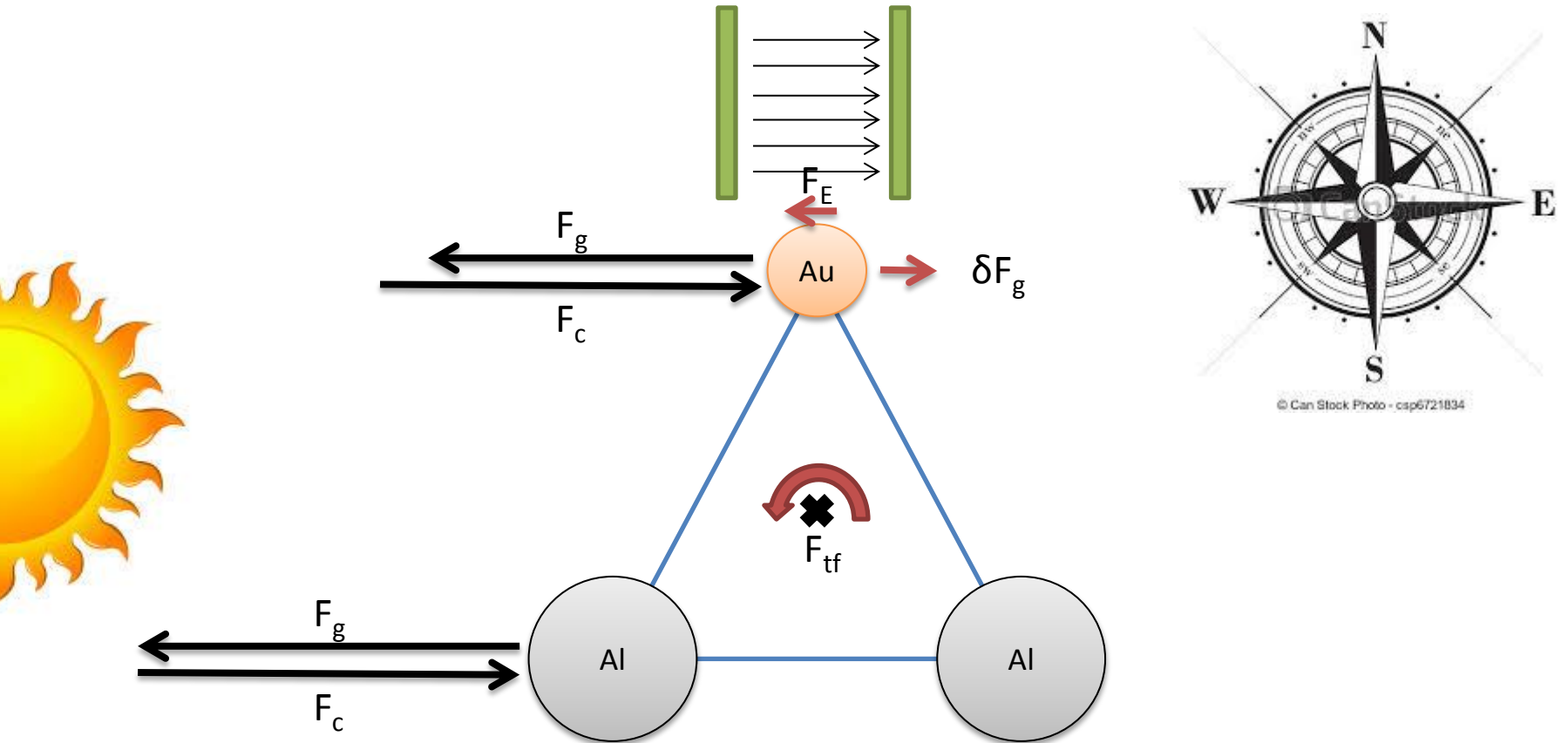
# Dicke measurements



# Gravitaional effect

Aspect	Eötvös	Dicke	Difference
Source	Earth	Sun	
Effect (d=10 <sup>-6</sup> )	10.2 E	3.5 E	~0.34x
Materials:	H <sub>2</sub> O-Cu	Au-Al	
Expected diff:	10x10 <sup>-9</sup>	2.6x10 <sup>-9</sup>	~0.26x
Mass	25g	30g	~1.2x
Moment arms	21.2 cm	3.3 cm	~0.16x
Overall effect (M) [dyn cm]	10 <sup>-7</sup>	1.6x10 <sup>-9</sup>	~0.016x
Precision:	2x10 <sup>-9</sup>	10 <sup>-11</sup>	~0.5x10 <sup>-2</sup> x
→ 1,8x10 <sup>-10</sup> dyn			
→ 3x10 <sup>-9</sup> rad			

# Basic forces





# Dicke measurements for $10^{-11}$

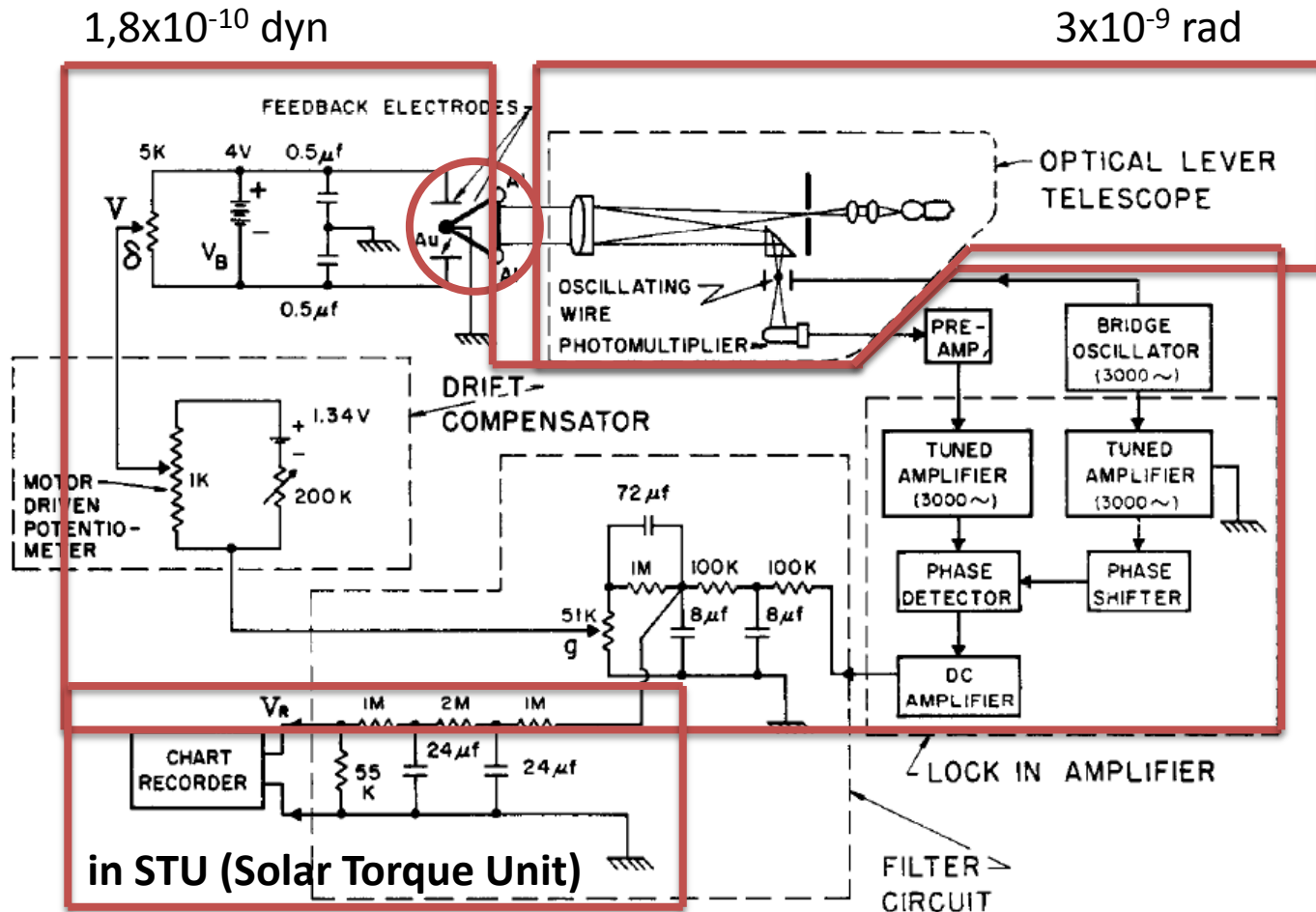
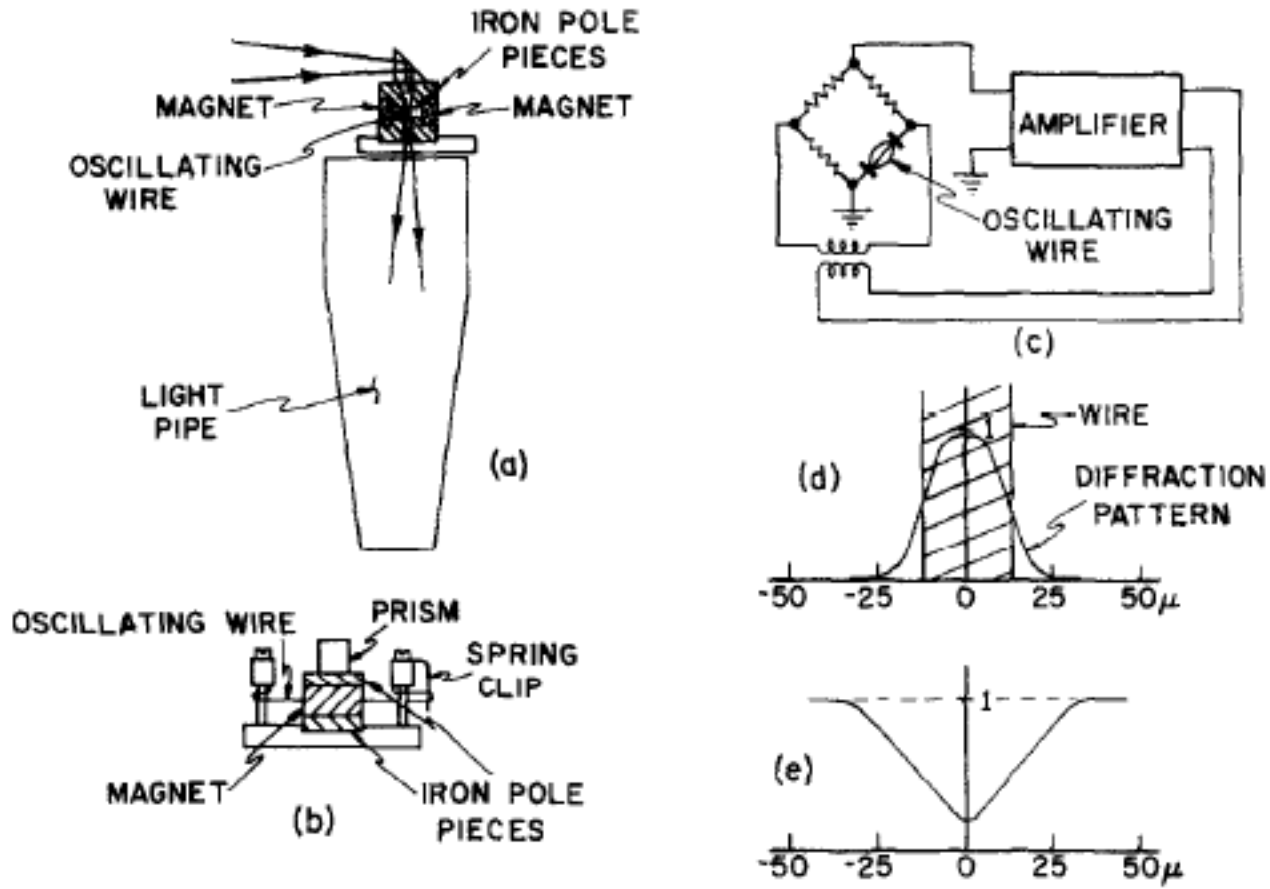


FIG. 6. Block diagram of the optical lever detection system

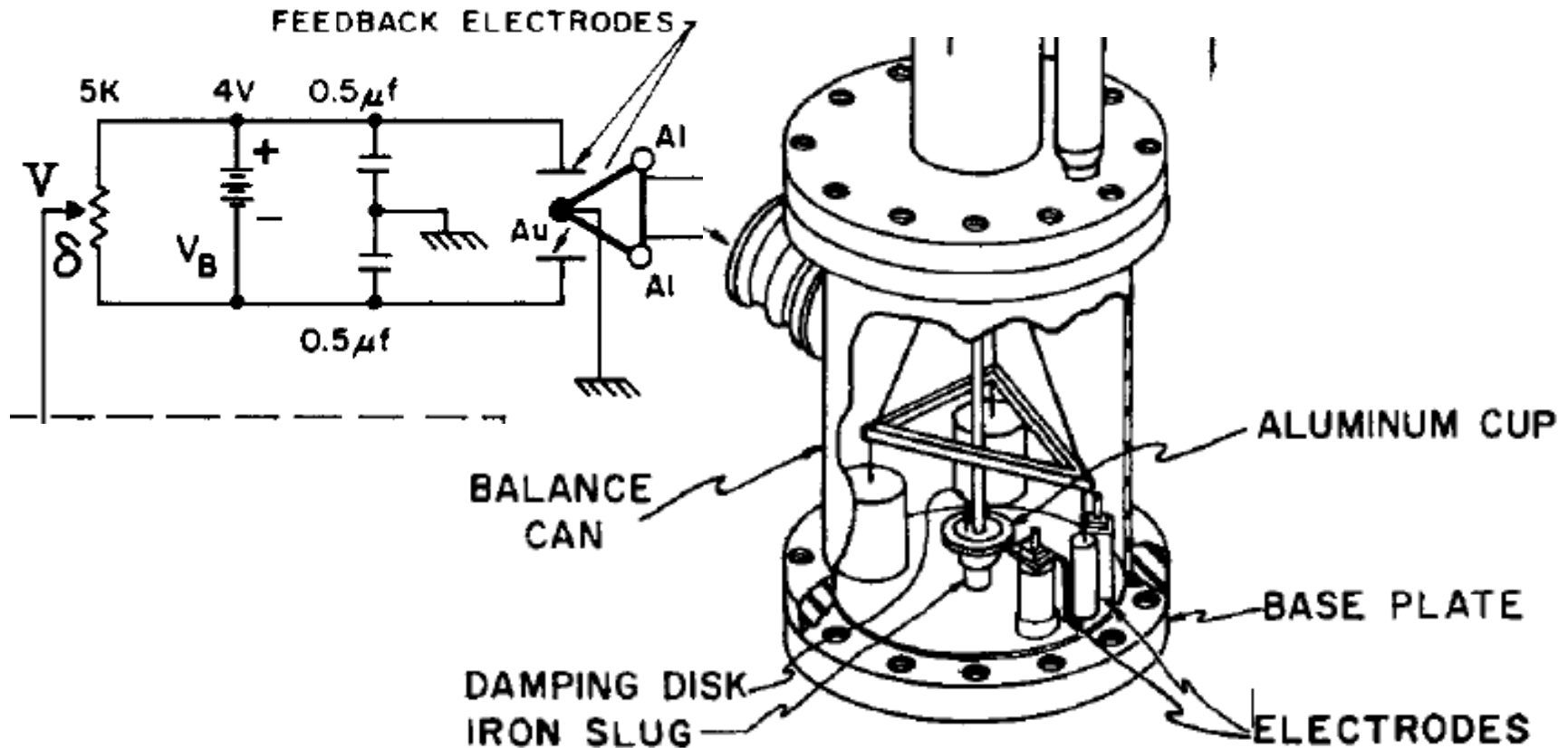
# Torque turn detector - $3 \times 10^{-9}$ rad

Oscillating wire light modulator:  $10^{-5}$  rad  $\rightarrow$   $3 \times 10^{-9}$  rad



# Feedback electrodes - $10^{-15}\text{N}$

$$10^{-11}\text{N} \rightarrow \underline{10^{-15}\text{N}} \rightarrow \delta < 10^{-4}$$

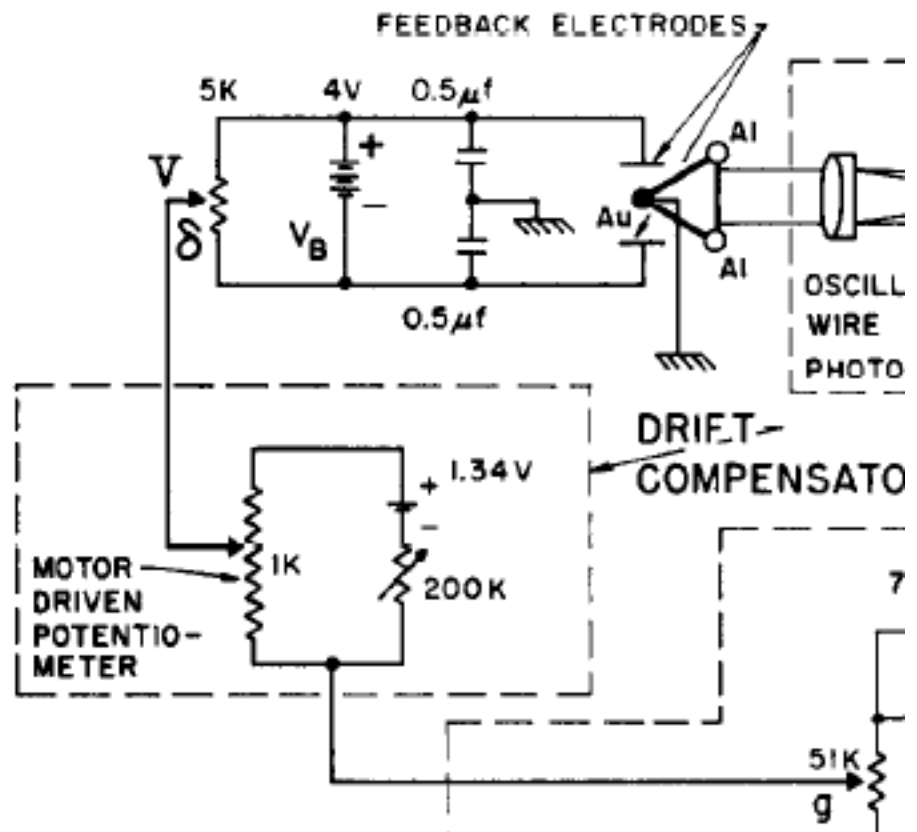


# Torziós szál

- Platina-Iridium szál (Eötvös)
  - Stabil egyensúlyi helyzet
  - Mechanikai behatásokra nem érzékeny
- Wolfram szál (Dicke, Braginski, Eöt-Wash)
  - Dicke: lecserélte (mágnesség, érzékenység növelés)
- Kvarc szál (Dicke)
  - Eötvös: egyáltalán nem rendelkezik a kívánatos tulajdonságokkal

# Steady drift

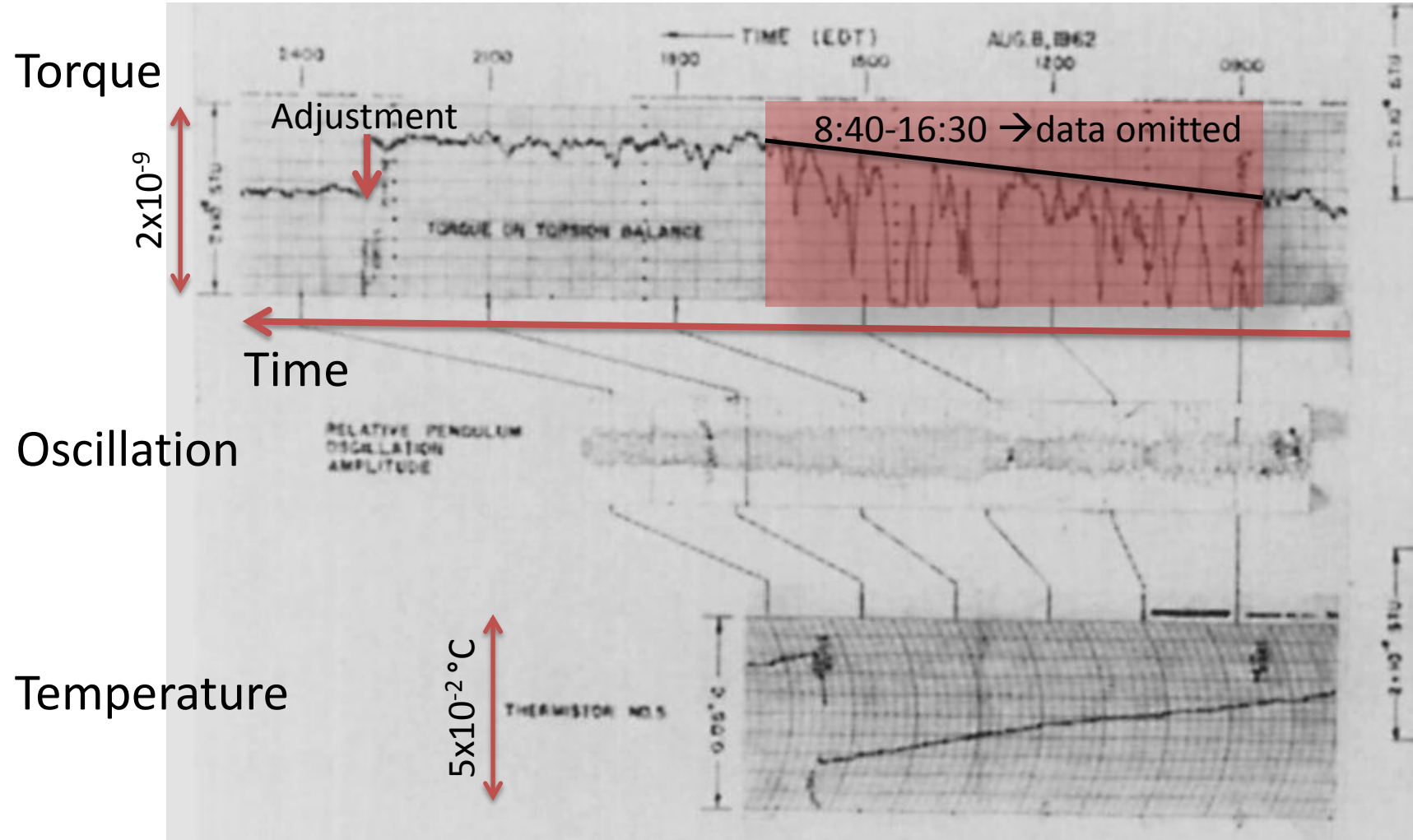
- Relaxation of strains in the torsion fiber?
- linear drift
- Drift compensator
- 2.5 to 7.5 mV per day
  - (5mV  $\rightarrow$   $10 \times 10^{-9}$  STU)
  - 4x expected diff



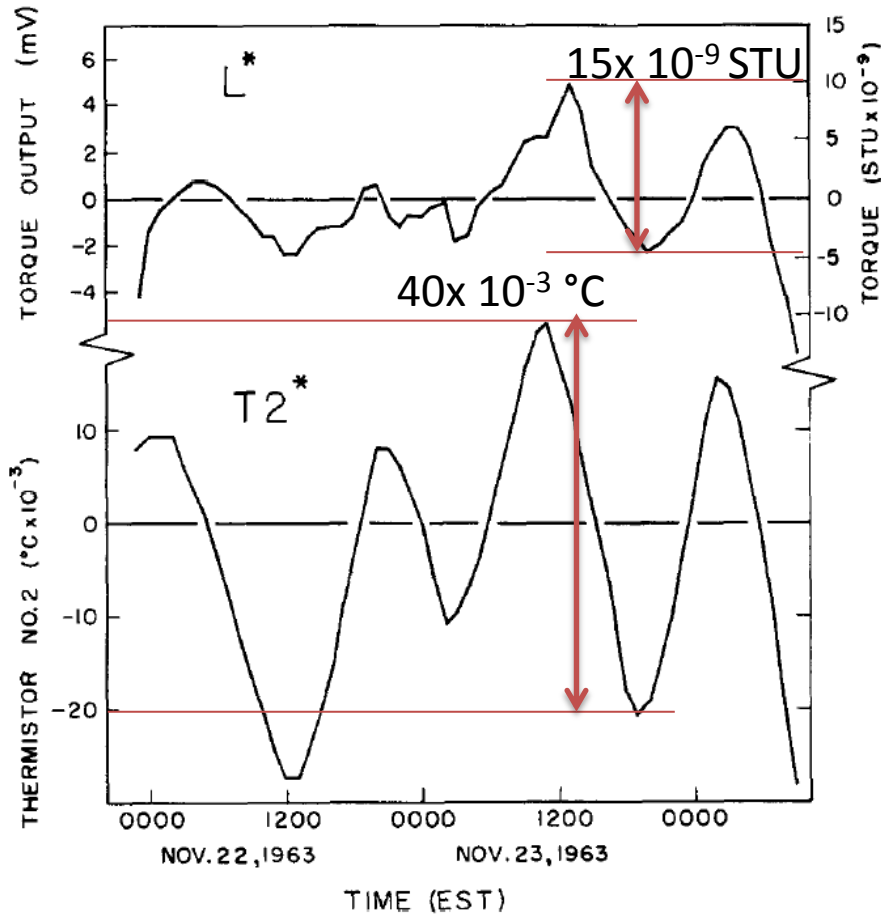
# Comments of Eöt-Wash group: Problems with Dicke & Braginski

- The 24 hour signal period
- Most noise sources increase as the frequency decreases
  - $1/f$  for fibre damping
  - $1/f^2$  for several other sources
- Furthermore many possible systematic effects have a 24 h period
  - Temperature
  - Vibration
  - power fluctuations
  - etc.

# Vibration - „typical run on a week day.”



# Torsion balance and teperature



Temperature coefficient

$$B(T2) 3,7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ [STU/} 10^{-3} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C]}$$

$$B(T2) \text{ (stu/} 10^{-3} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C)}^a$$

$$7.1 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$5.6 \times 10^{-11}$$

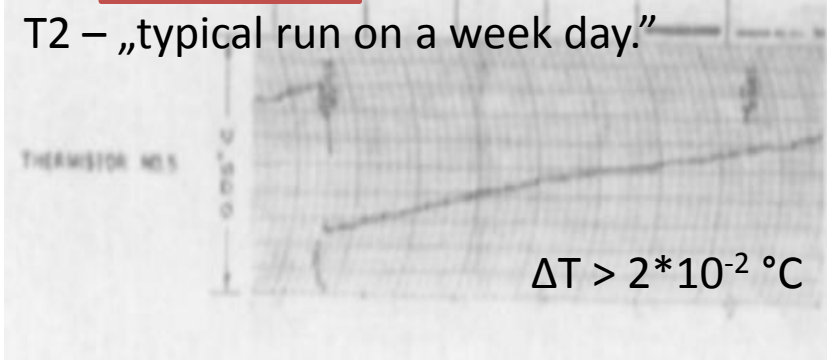
$$6.3 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$4.5 \times 10^{-11}$$

→ Reference runs

→ Mean from normal runs

$$\delta \sim 29\text{-}37\%$$

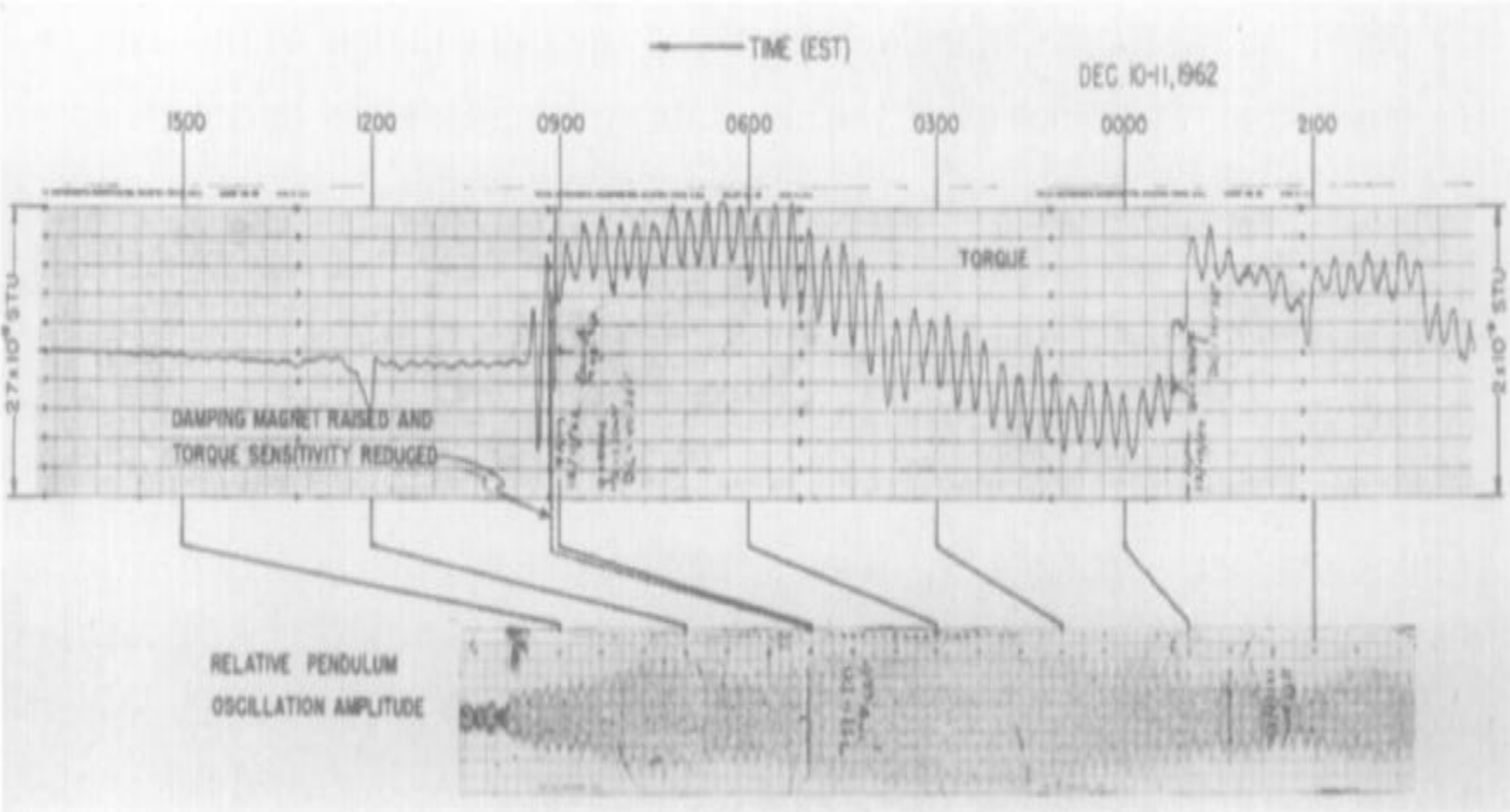


$$B(T2) * \Delta T \sim 7 \times 10^{-9} \text{ STU}$$

$$\epsilon \approx \delta * B(T2) * \Delta T \sim 2.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ STU}$$



# Measurement example



# Summary

- Expected difference  $2.6 \times 10^{-9}$
- Measured signal 1.6%, error  $0.5 \times 10^{-2} \rightarrow s/n 10^{-4}$
- Turn detection:  $10^{-5}$  rad  $\rightarrow 3 \times 10^{-9}$  rad
- Needed feedback linearity:  $10^{-4}$
- Continuous  $10^{-8}$  STU/day drift and manual jumps + omitted data between 8:40-16:30
- Temperature coefficient error  $\sim 2.5 \times 10^{-9}$  (?)
  
- Other measurements? (Braginski, Eöt-Wash, LLR)
- New measurements?



## Questions & Comments

# Eöt-



# Wash

**Figure 3.** [Colour online] Torsion pendulum used in the recent Eöt-Wash WEP test. An Al frame holds 4 mirrors and supports 8 barrel-shaped test bodies, 4 of which are Be and 4 are Ti or Al. The structure underneath the pendulum allows the pendulum to be parked to prevent damage when the apparatus is serviced and catches the pendulum if a small earthquake should break the suspension fibre. The tungsten fibre is just visible at the top.