

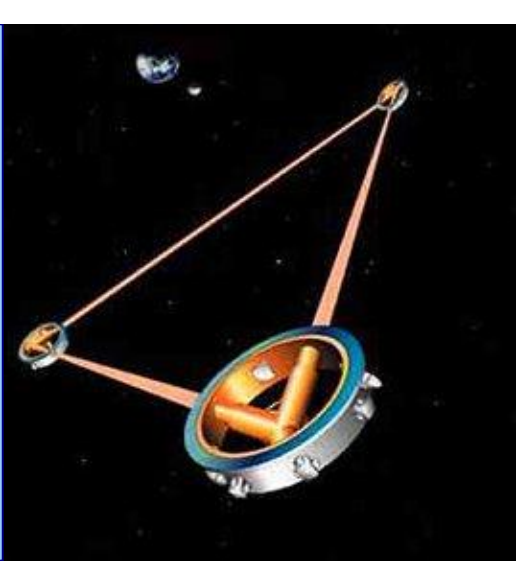


6th International LISA Symposium



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High Sensitivity Torsion Balance Tests for LISA Proof Mass Modeling

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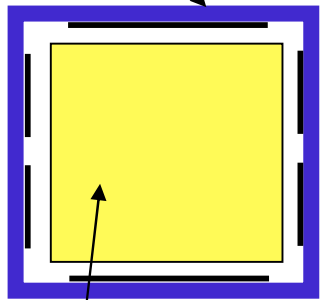
Motivation

Acceleration noise requirement
0.1 mHz - 1mHz

$$S_a^{1/2} < 3 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m/s}^2/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$$

gap: 2-4mm

housing with
electrodes



proof mass
(97cm³, 1.96kg)



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- patch effects

- outgassing

- charge accumulation

- magnetic impurities

- radiometer effect

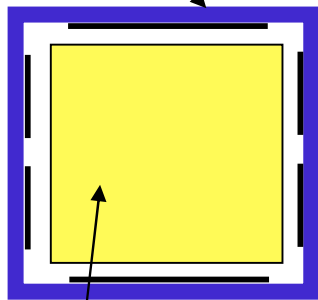
- gravitational forces

- actuation cross talk

-

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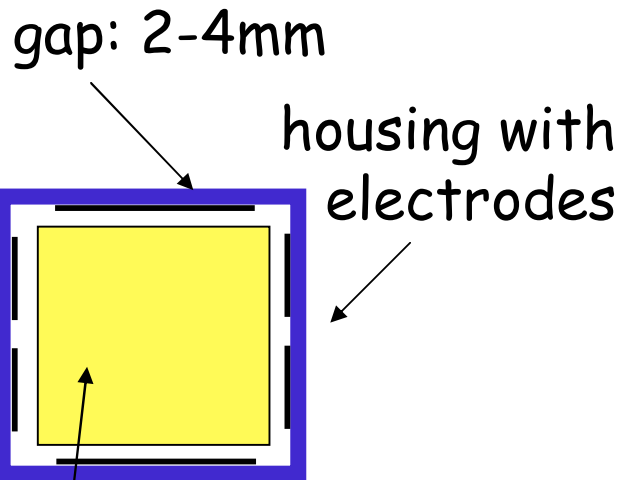
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-



"field mass" emulates proof mass

torsion fiber
 $\kappa = 667 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Nm/rad}$

"pendulum" emulates housing

laser beam for angle readout



Schematic Top View

Separation (0.05 mm - 8mm)
Uncertainty 0.05 mm

Field mass: gold coated OFHC copper

Pendulum: gold coated silicon

Fiber: tungsten 13 μm diam. 0.6 m

Field mass (split plate)
Each half can be at
different electric
potential.

FM can be
translated.
Dynamic range
 ~ 8 mm

Pendulum

Feedback
electrodes
0..10 Volts

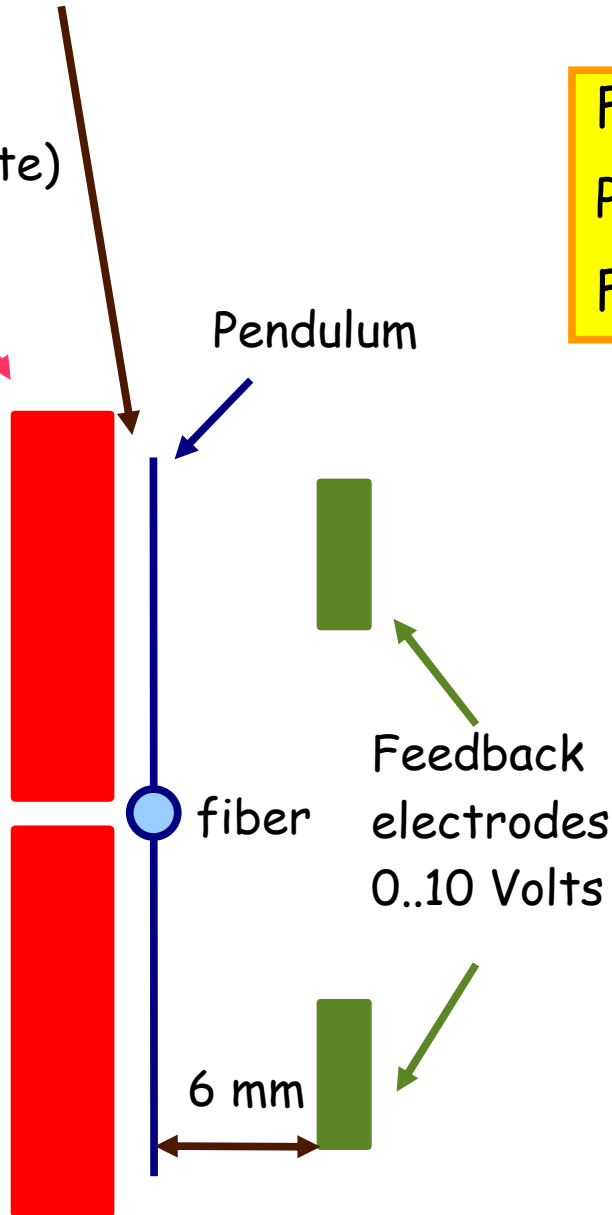
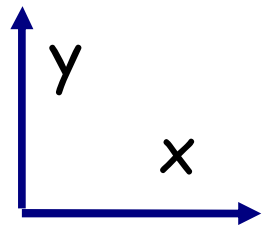
6 mm

Two types of measurement

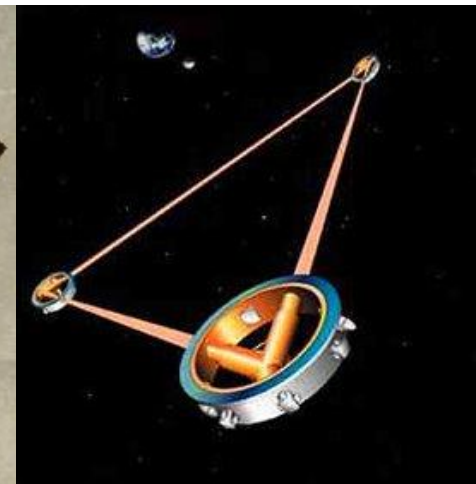
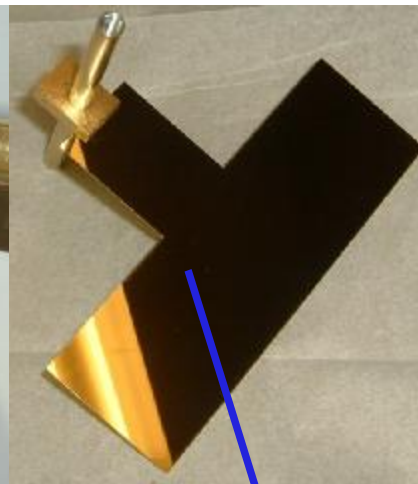
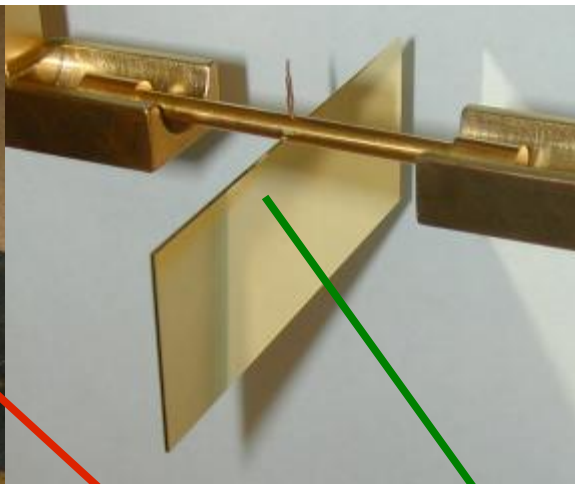
- (1) Noise mode
- (2) Torque mode

Two possible ways of readout

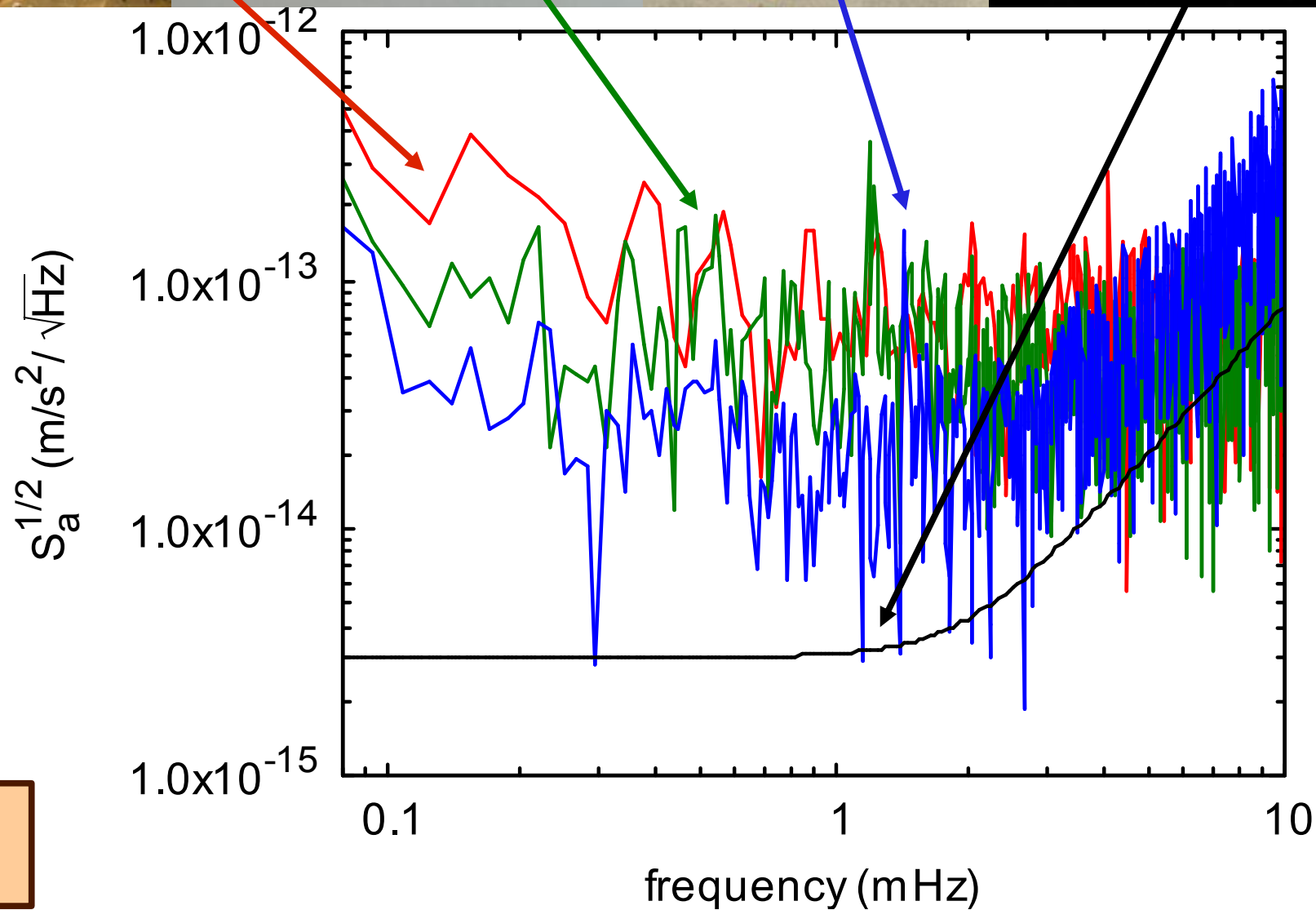
- (A) Free running
- (B) Electrostatic Feedback



$$S_a(t)$$



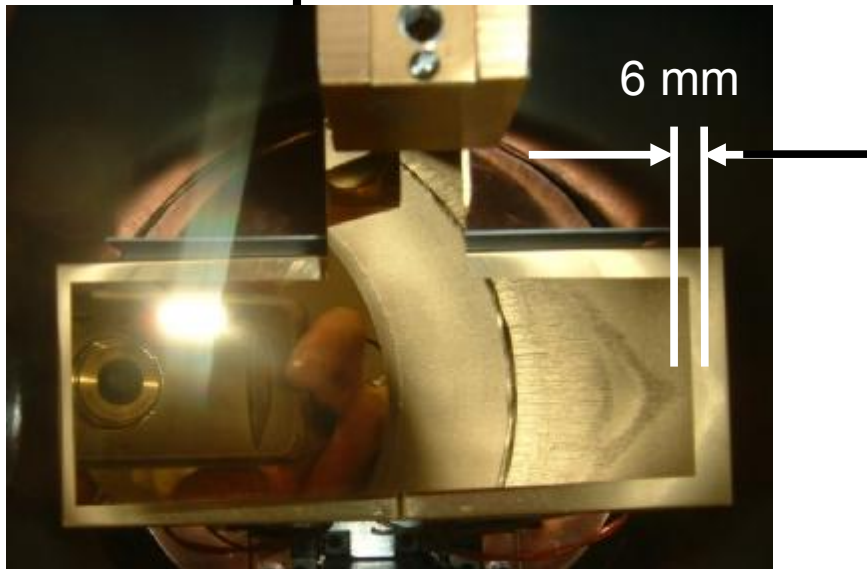
Compensator
Bars



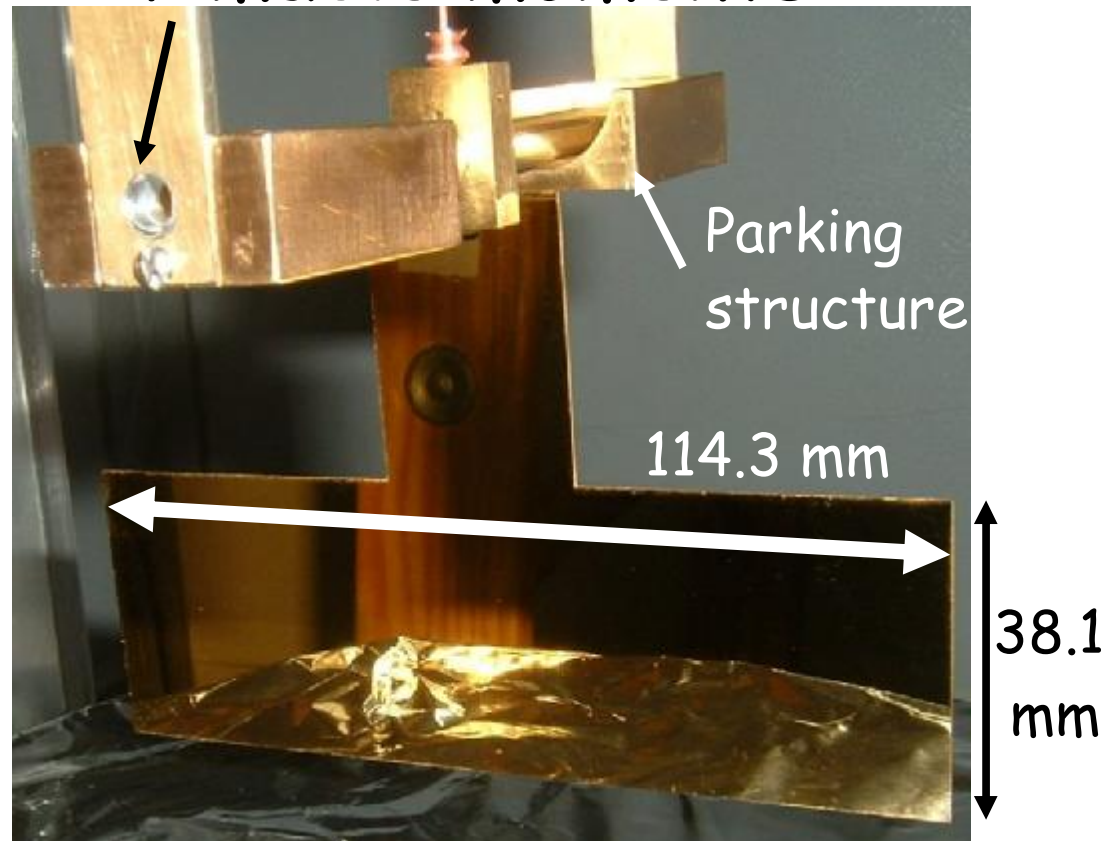
Noise mode,
free running

The new torsion pendulum

- Semi-conducting base material (Si)
- Shape allows full overlap with FM
- Sputter coated (21 nm TiW/230 nm Au)
- Better fiber suspension
- Trimable moments



- Thin (0.43 mm) and light (12 g), but large area



The Apparatus

Thermal insulation

Fiber positioner

Vacuum vessel
($p=10^{-5} \dots 10^{-1}$ Pa)

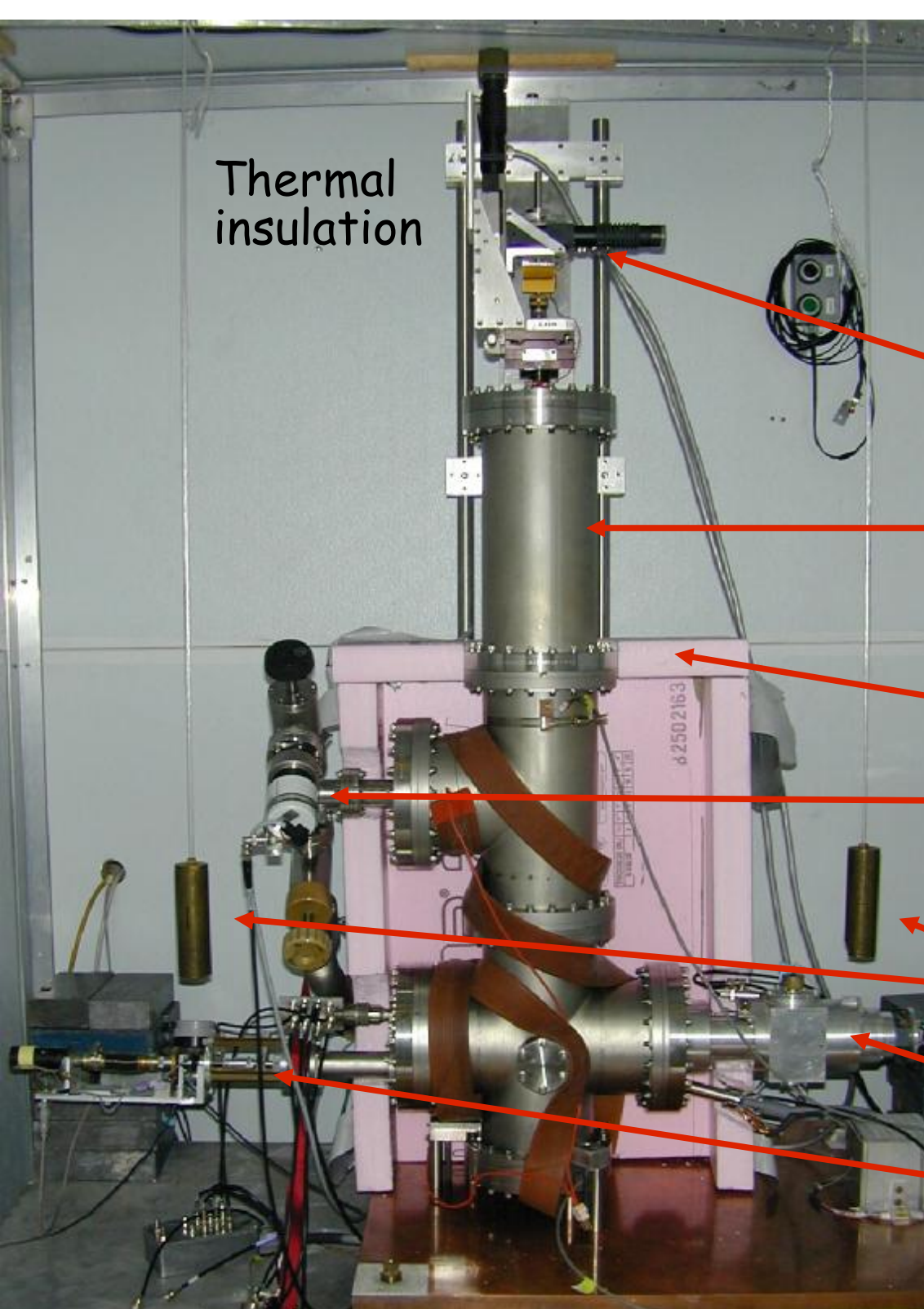
Inner thermal insulation

Pressure gauge (~60 cm
from pendulum)

Rotating masses for
torque calibration

Autocollimator

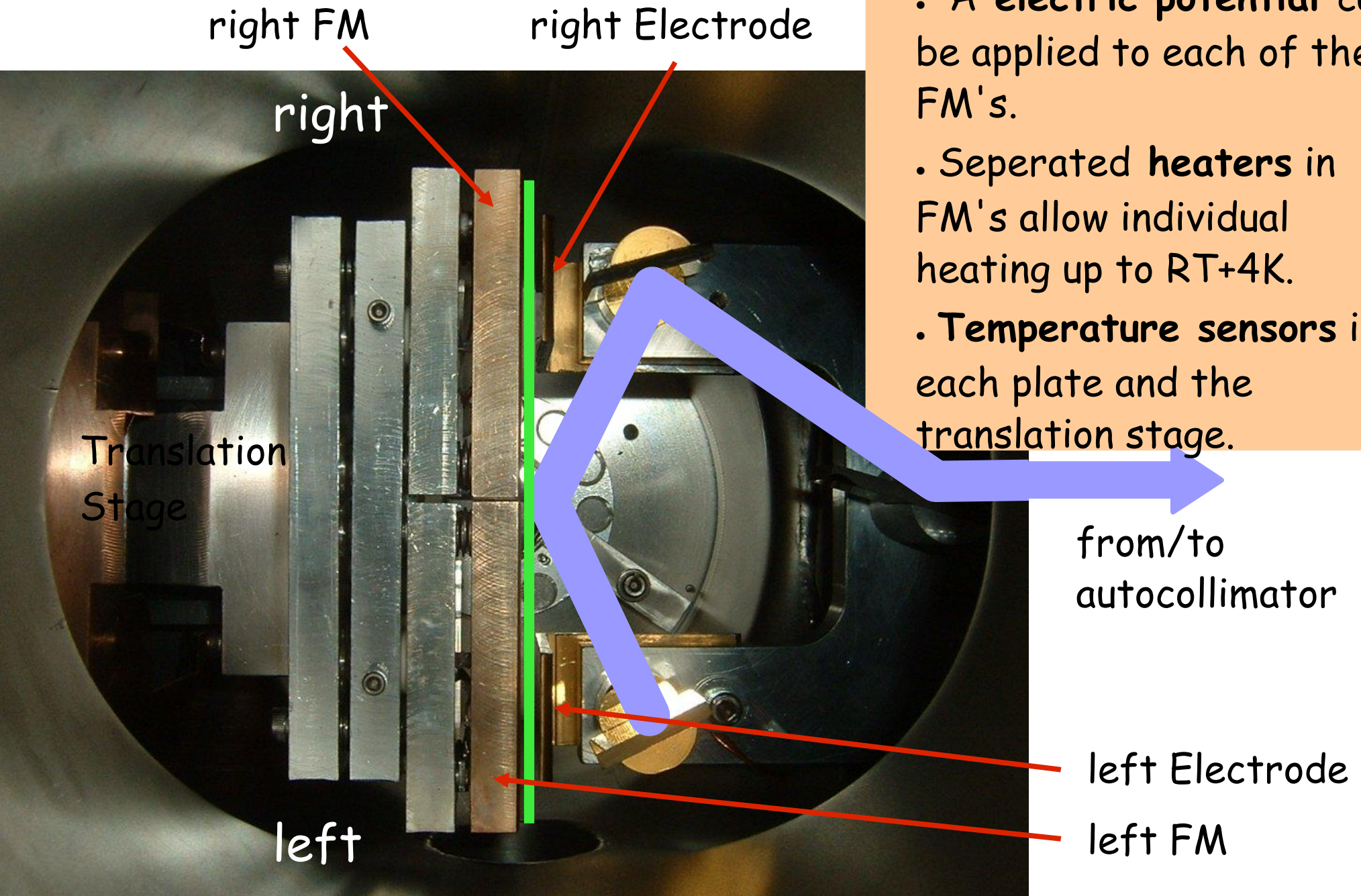
FM positioner



A Peek Inside

Features:

- A **electric potential** can be applied to each of the FM's.
- Separated **heaters** in FM's allow individual heating up to $RT+4K$.
- **Temperature sensors** in each plate and the translation stage.



from/to
autocollimator

left Electrode

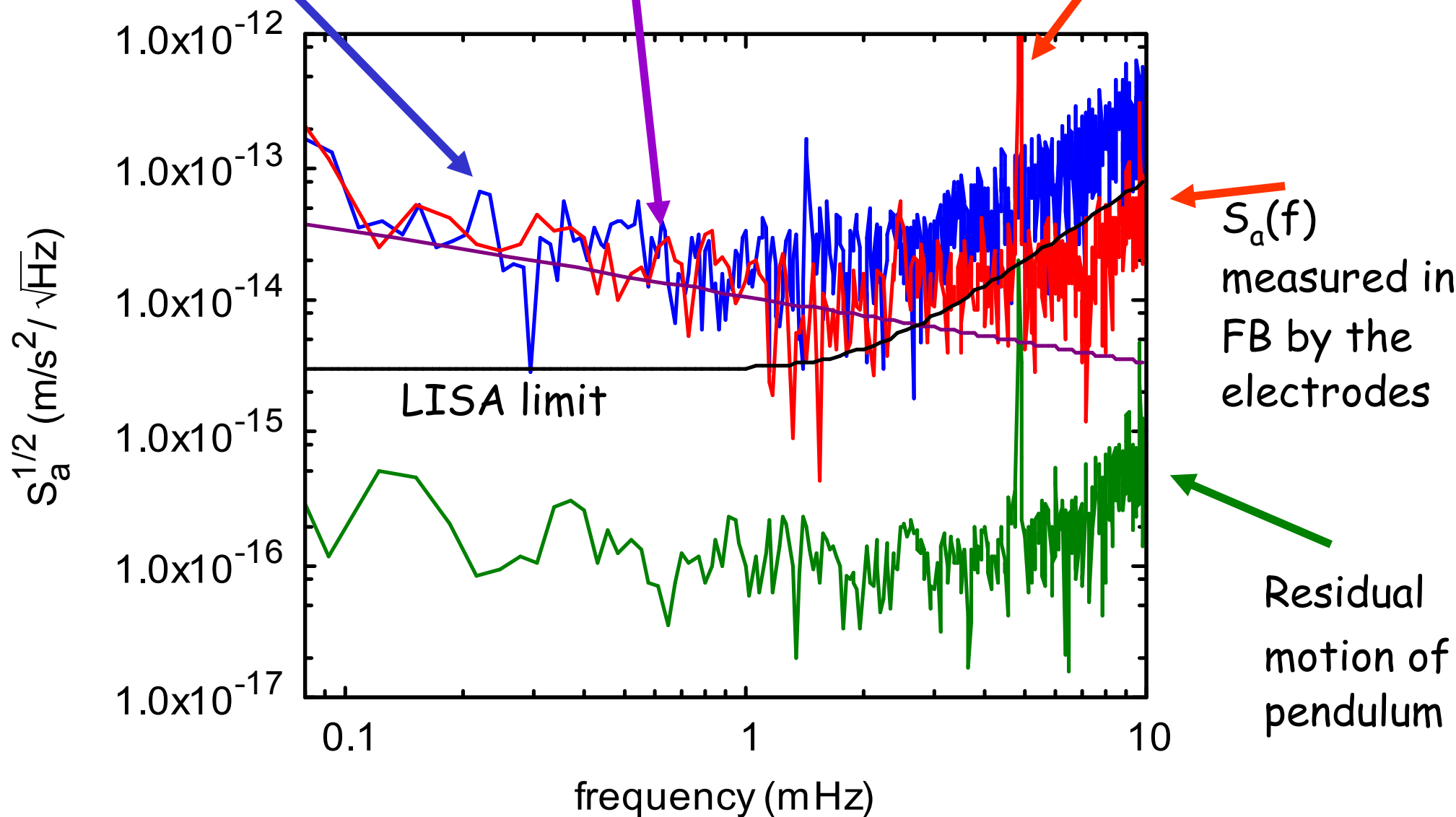
left FM

Pendulum in Feedback

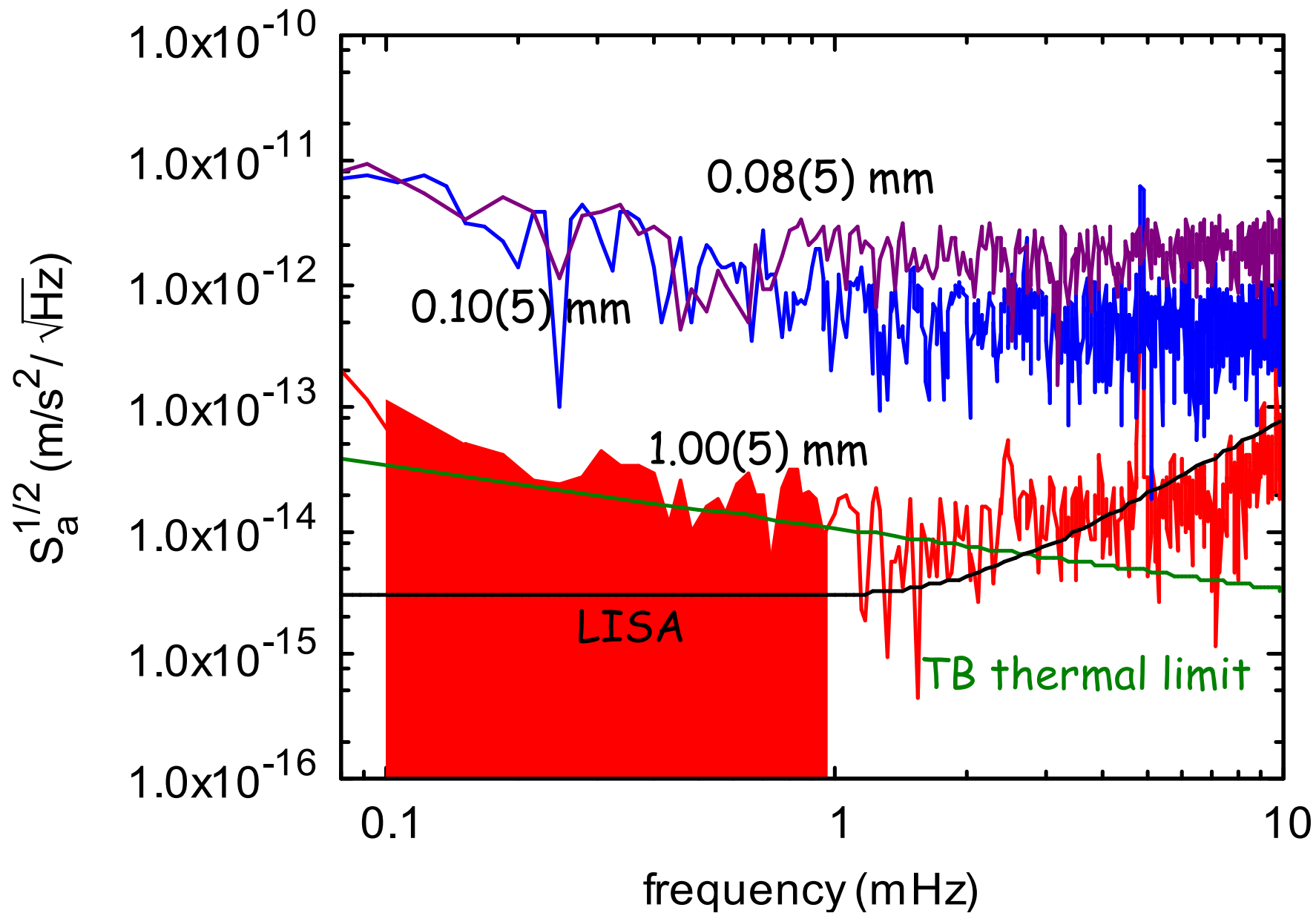
$S_a(f)$ measured with
free running pendulum

Thermal limit

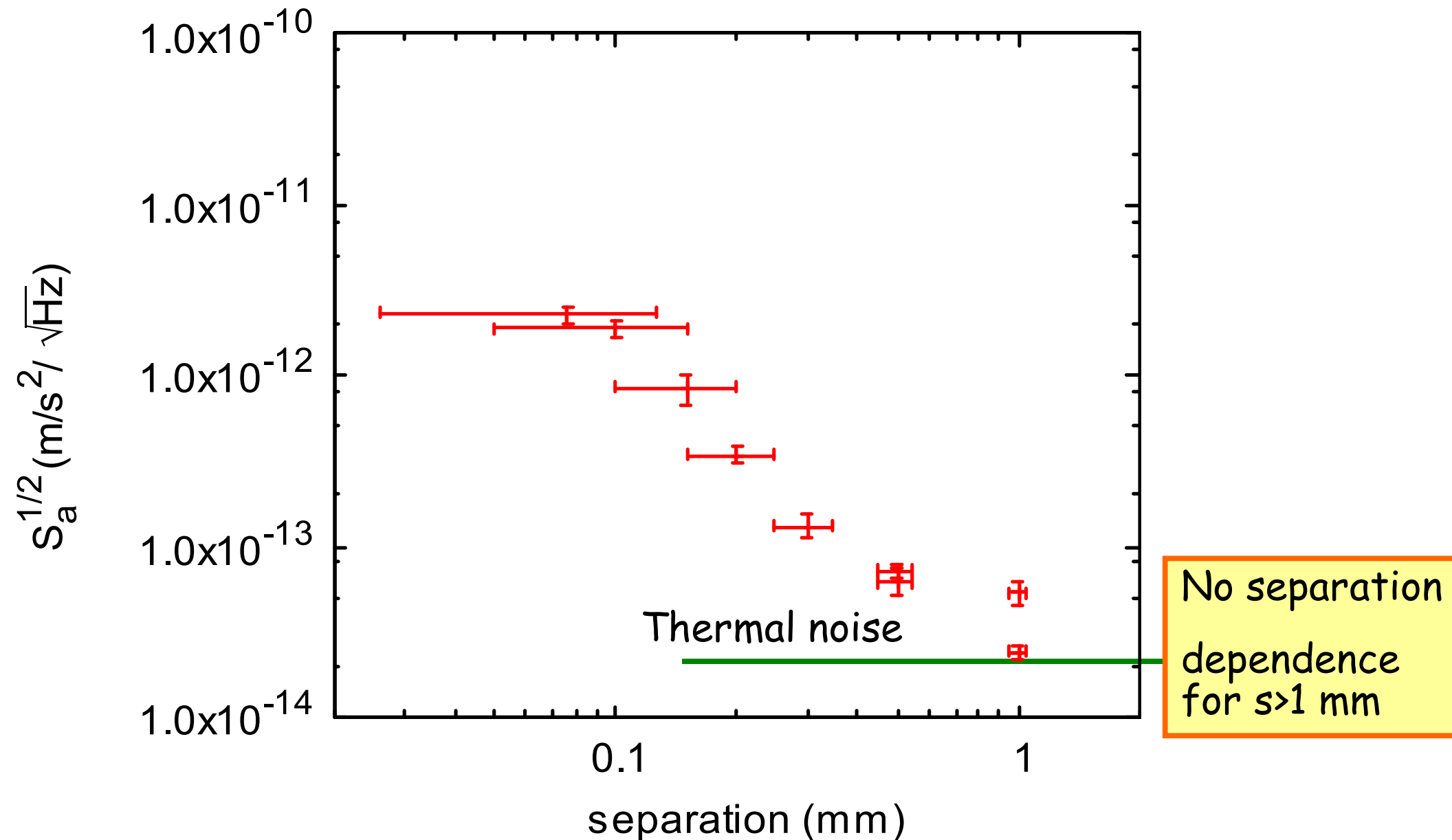
Calibration Tone



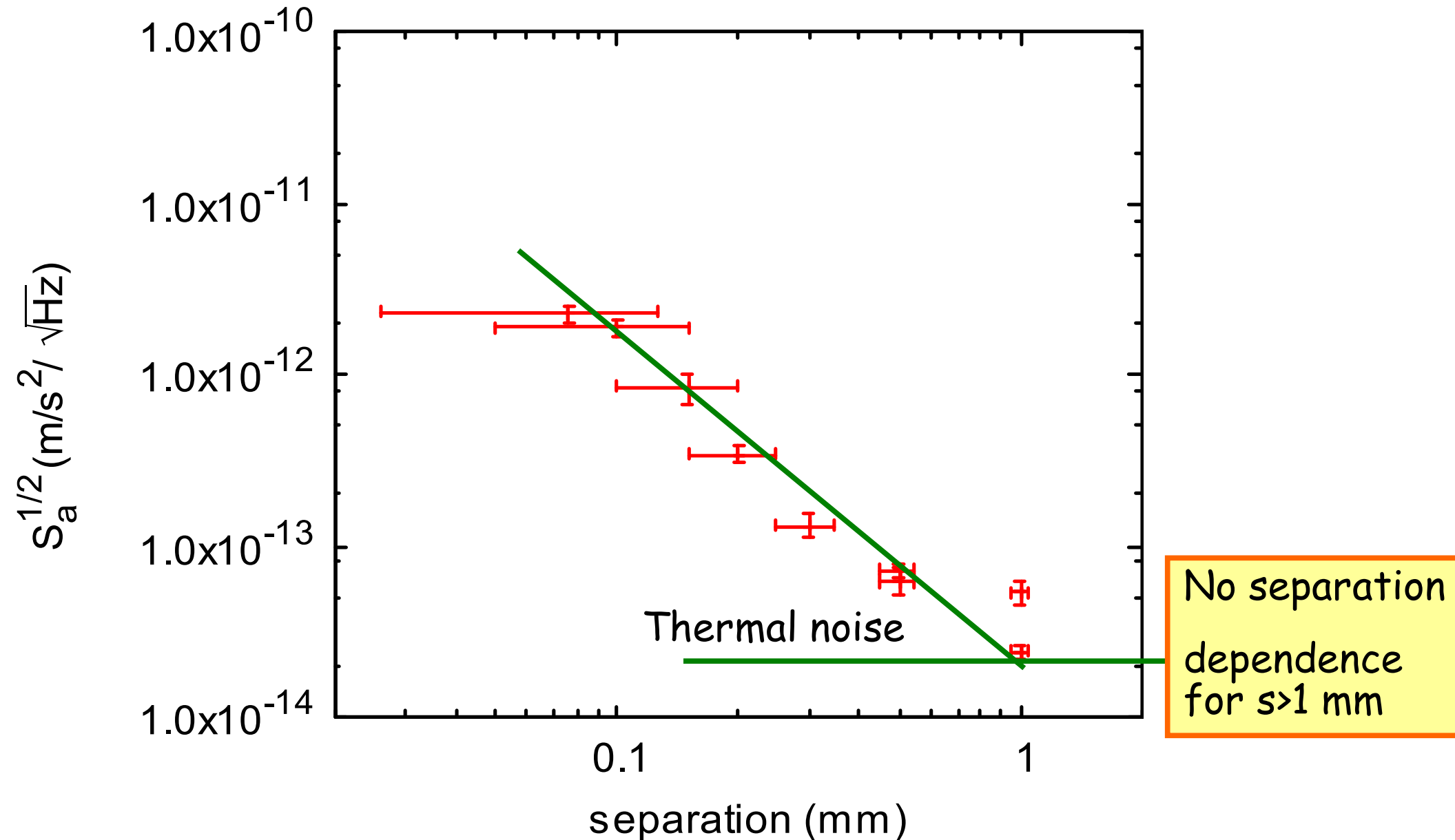
S_a (Separation)



Noise as a Function of Distance

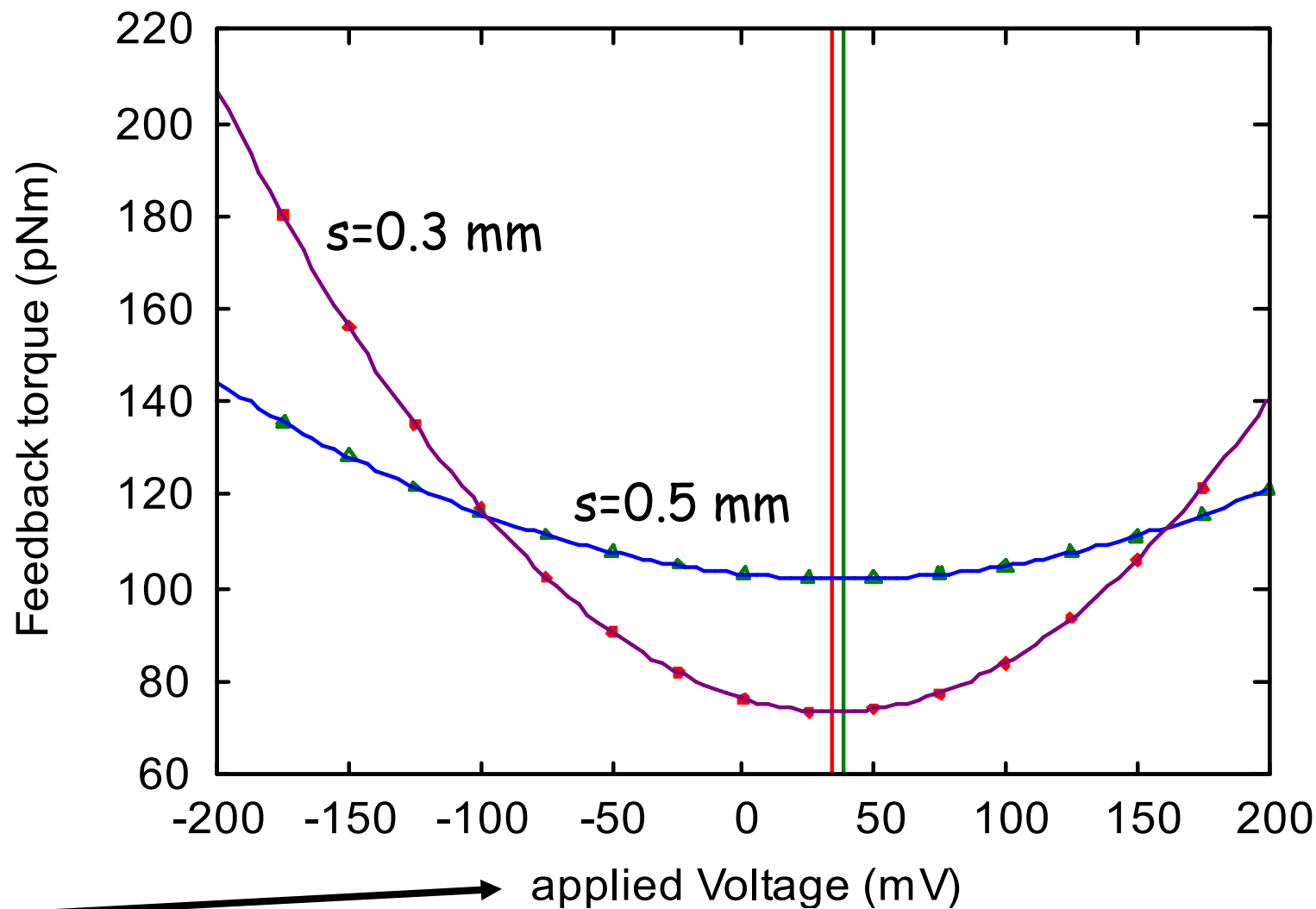
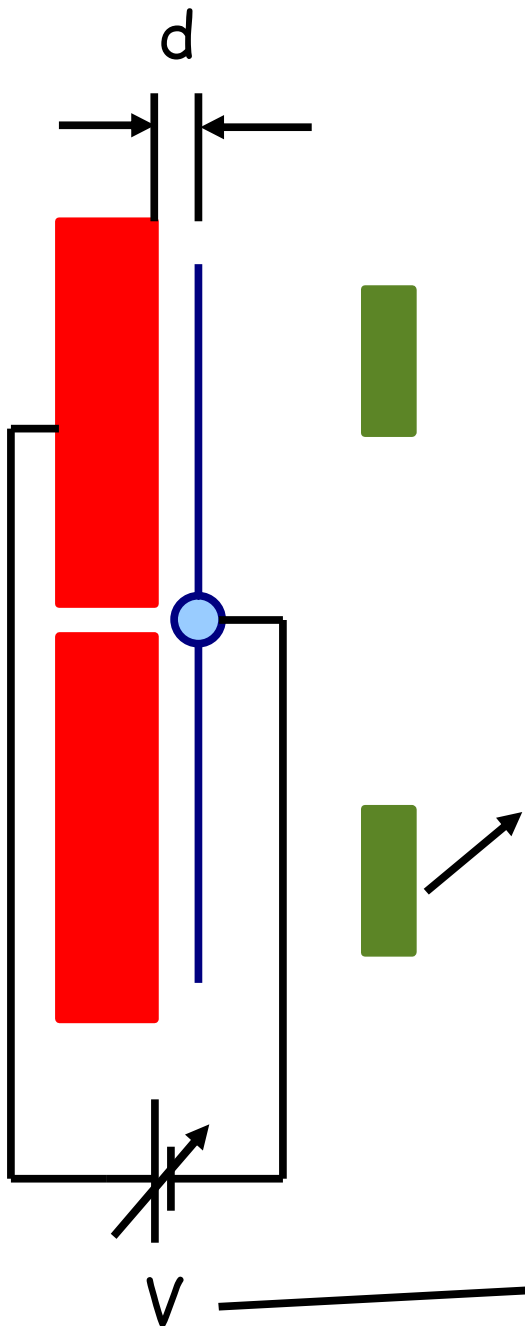


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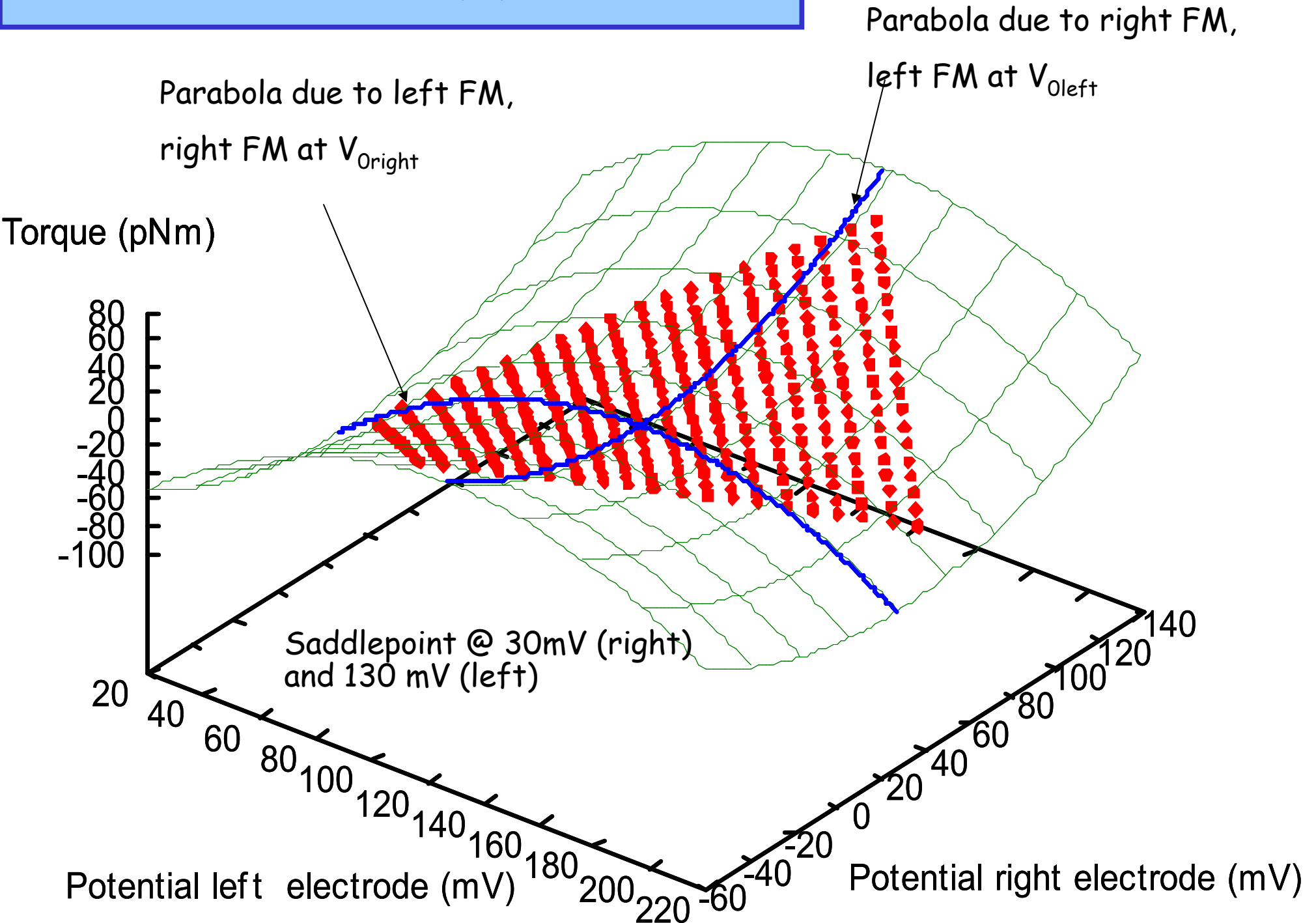


Potential Difference

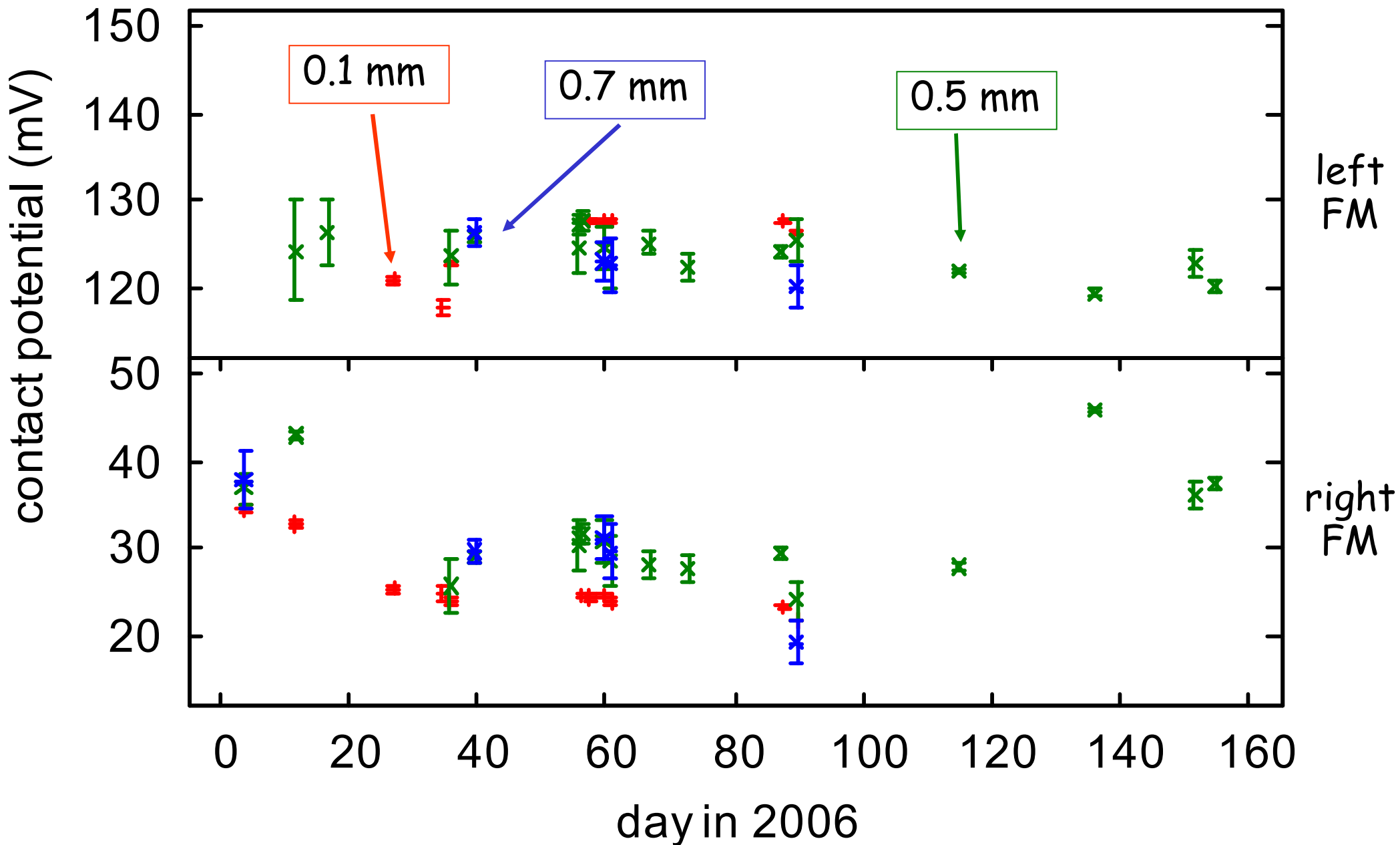
$$\tau = k_{geom} (V - V_0)^2$$



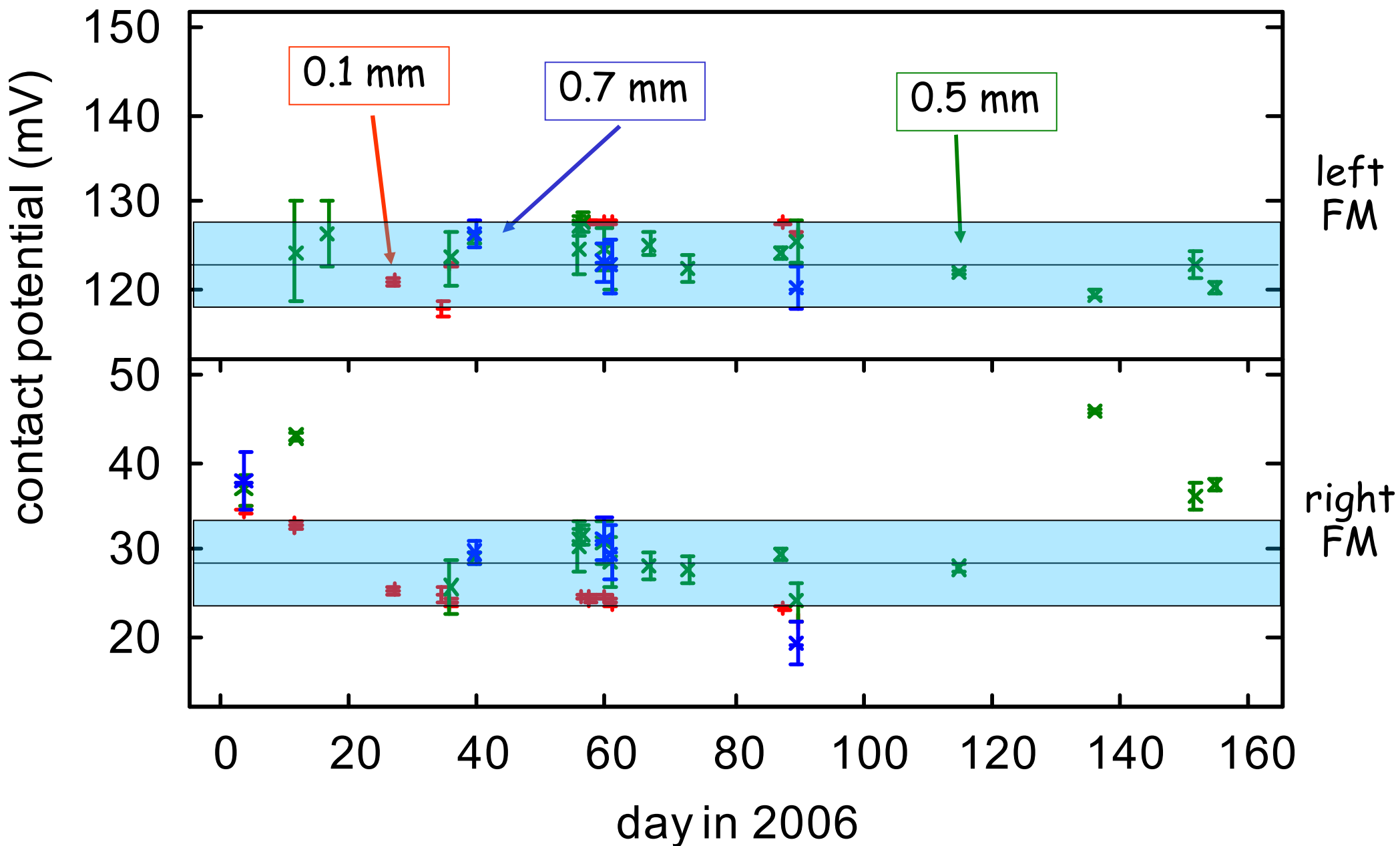
Potential Difference



Potential Difference (time)



Potential Difference (time)



Conclusion

- We have built a highly sensitive torsion balance.
- We reach the thermal noise level with or without electrostatic feedback.
- We see a rapid increase ($\sim d^{-5/3}$) in measured noise for distances smaller than ~ 1 mm.
- Potential difference is approx. 30/120 mV.
 - Slow Variation of approx. 10 mV.
 - Shows a slight distance dependence.

Outlook

- Measure potential as function of
 - bake out and vacuum history.
 - Position of pendulum (displacement)

- Provide powerspectrum of potential difference at high (1 mHz) resolution.