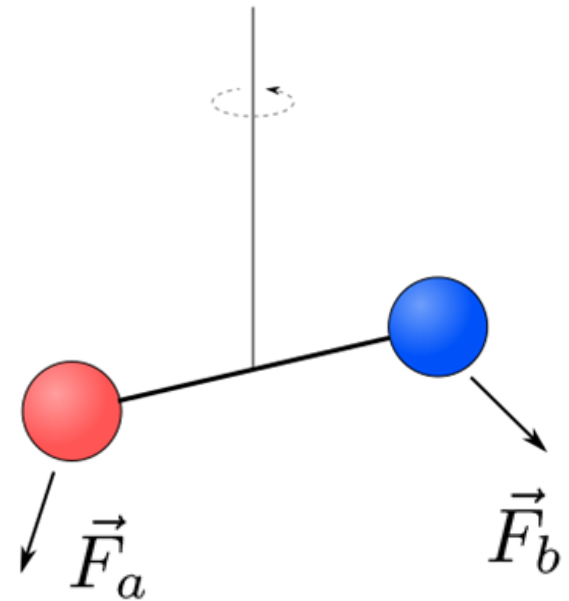


# Precision Tilt Measurement for Torsion Balance Experiments

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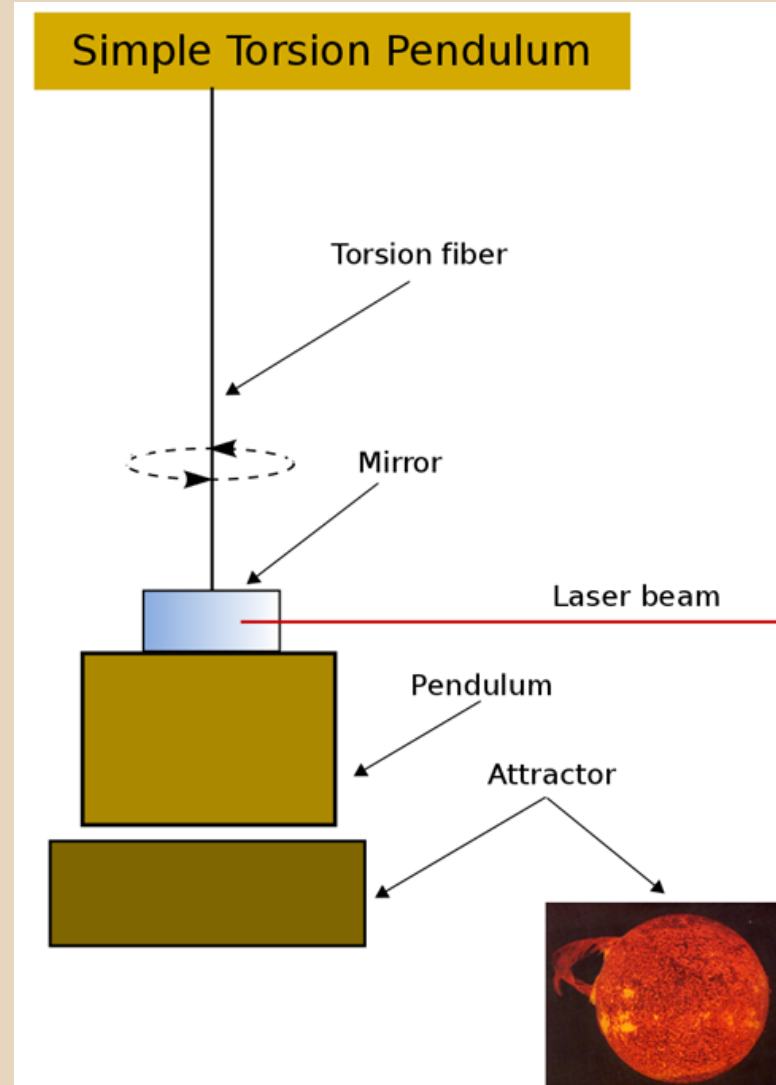
# Torsion Balances: An Introduction

- Mass suspended from fiber
- Measures torque due to an attractor
- Can detect force equal to one trillionth the weight of a stamp
- Either the attractor or the test mass is rotated to make the torque oscillate, so it is detectable over constant torques



# Torsion Balances: An Introduction

- Test fundamental physics at macroscopic scale
- We get much better sensitivity using Avogadro's number of particles rather than just one, if we shield from forces we don't want
- The trick is to design a pendulum/attractor pair that is sensitive to interesting physics



# Experimental Motivation

- Some theoretical models predict equivalence principle violations or deviations from the gravitational inverse square law
- Both of these can be tested to high precision using a torsion balance
- Composition dipole test mass for equivalence principle (to test universality of freefall)
- Test mass and attractor with patterns of holes to test inverse square law violation at small separation (down to cm so far)

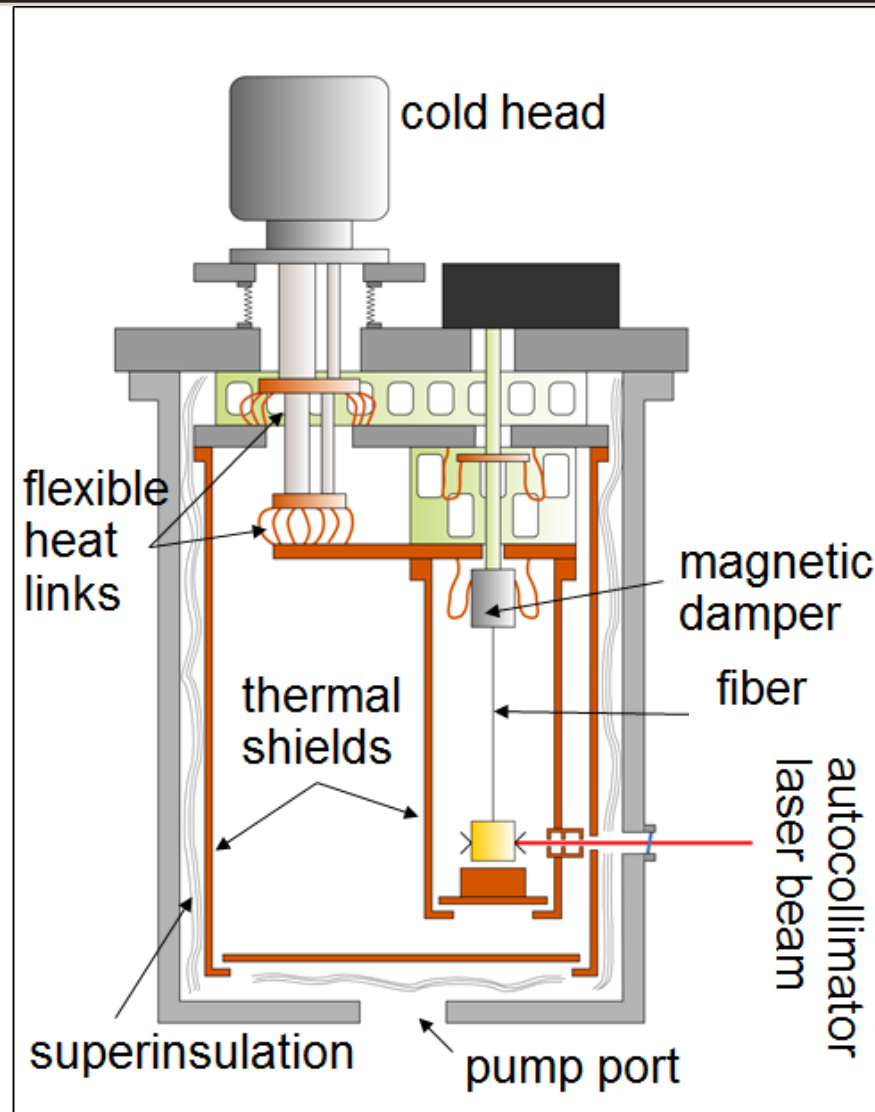
# Advantages of Low Temperatures

- Noise scales as:

$$\tau^2(\omega) \propto 4 \frac{kT}{\kappa Q \omega}$$

- We are interested in temperature (T) and quality factor (Q)
- Other parameters are Boltzmann's constant, spring constant, and frequency
- Lowering temperature also gives higher Q, so you get a 2-for-1 deal

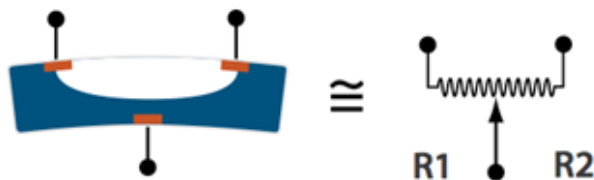
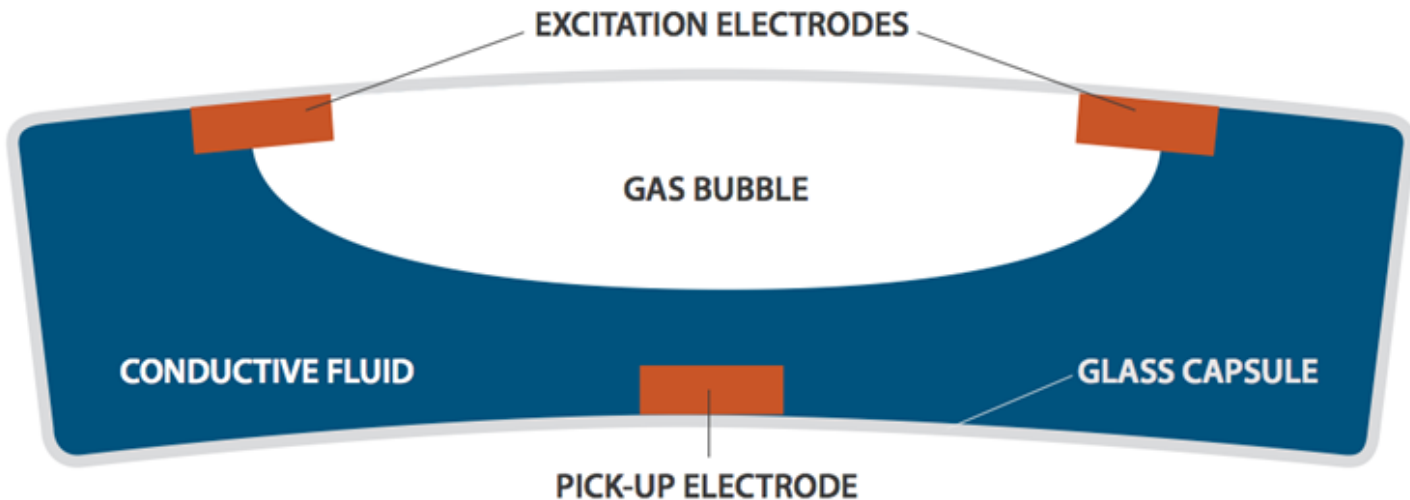
# The Cryogenic Torsion Balance



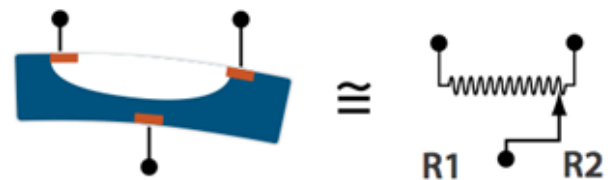
# Why Tilt Matters

- Tilt is the biggest source of systematic error for a nonrotating torsion pendulum
- The increased sensitivity at lower temperatures makes the effects of tilt even more significant
- Small changes in tilt near the fiber attachment can cause small rotations in the torsion balance
- If tilt changes periodically, it can mimic the signals we're looking for

# Measuring Tilt: A Commercial Tiltmeter



$R1 = R2$  WHEN LEVEL



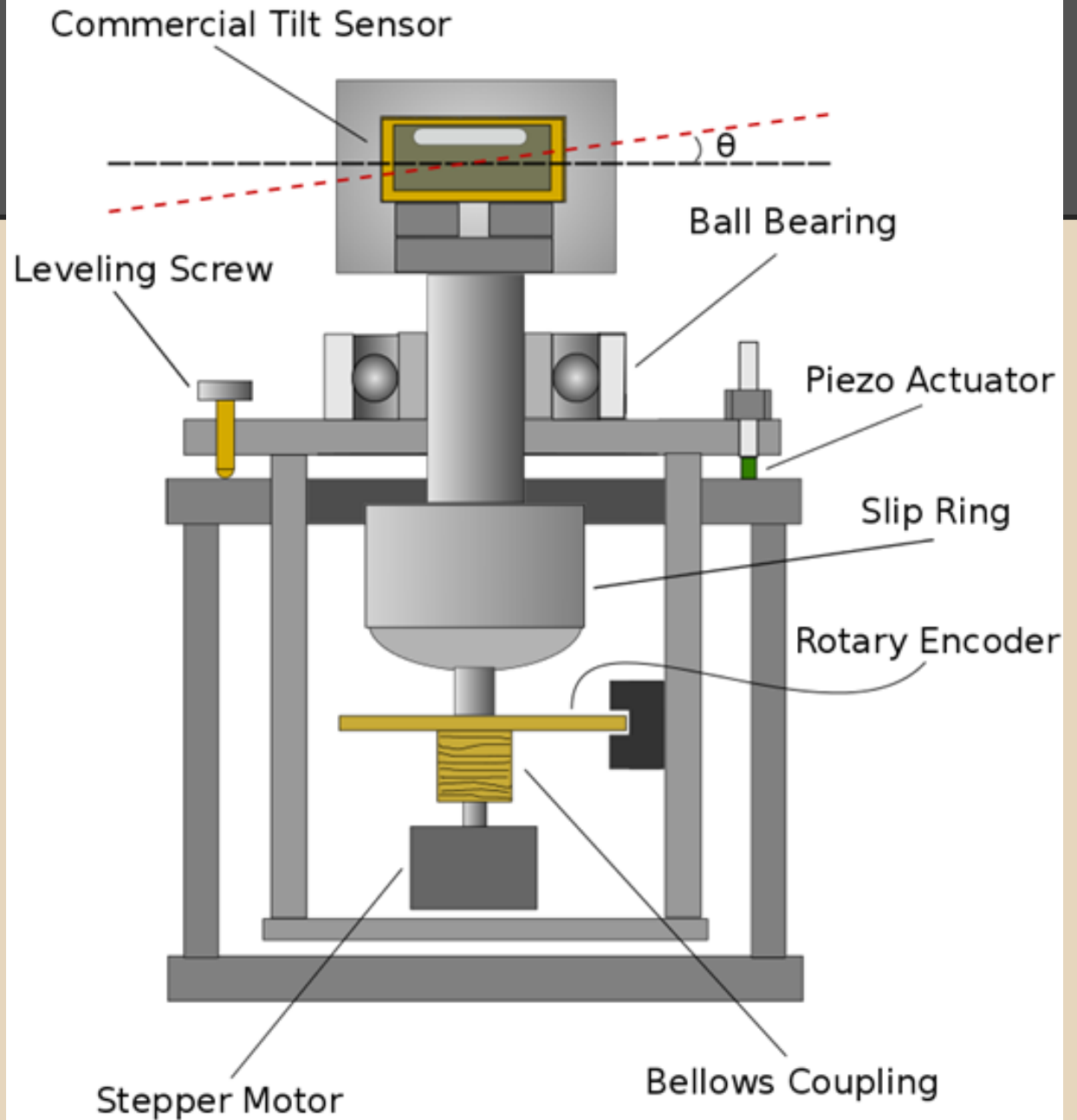
$R1 \neq R2$  WHEN TILTED



# Measuring Tilt: Difficulties

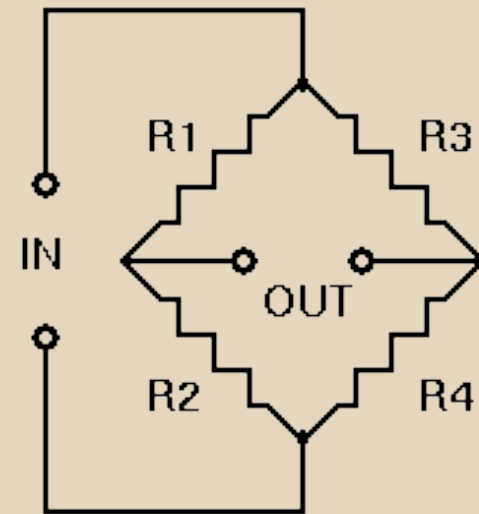
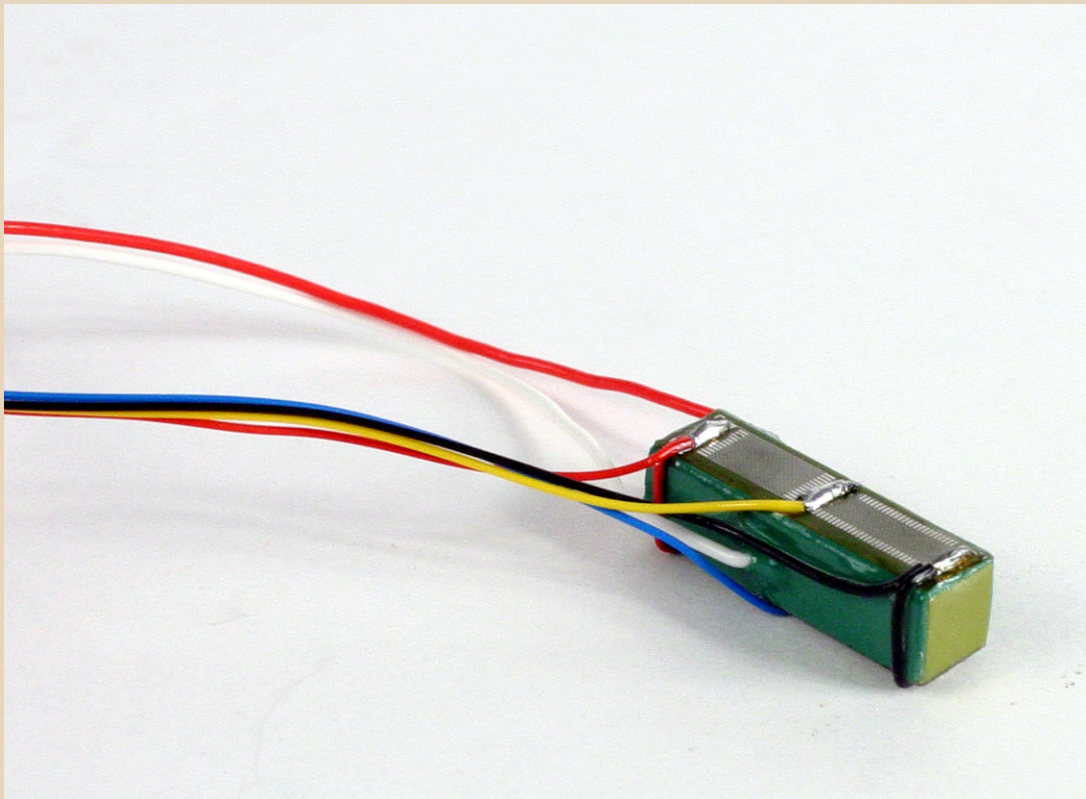
- The AGI tiltmeter is sensitive to better than a microradian but suffers from two problems that must be accounted for
  - Zero point drift: the readings slide up and down over time
  - Gain drift: the sensitivity changes over long timescales
- We rotate the tiltmeter to remove zero point error and periodically tilt it by a known amount using a piezo actuator to remove gain drift

# The Setup



# The Piezo Actuator

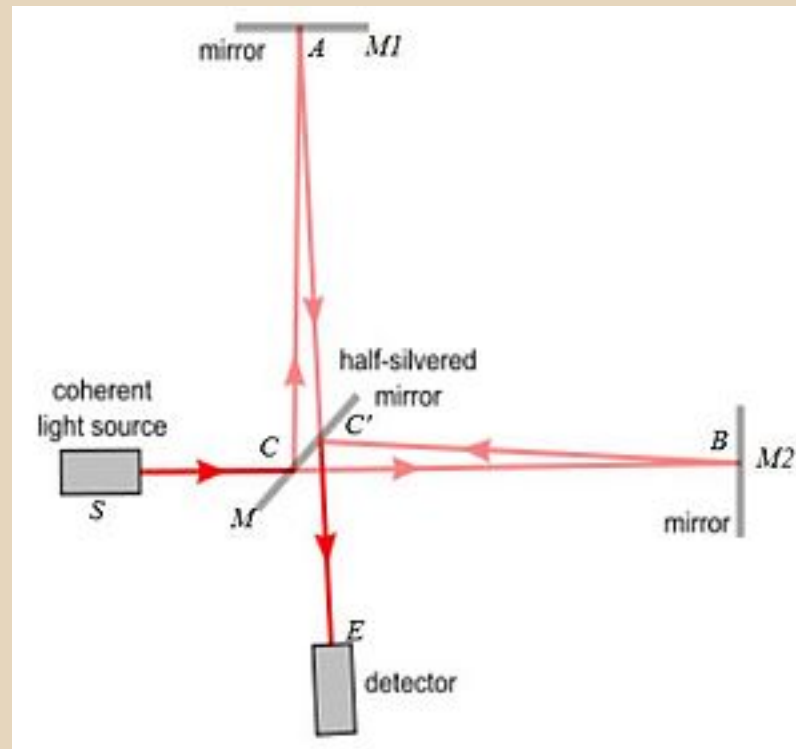
Thorlabs PZS001



Wheatstone Bridge

# The Piezo Actuator

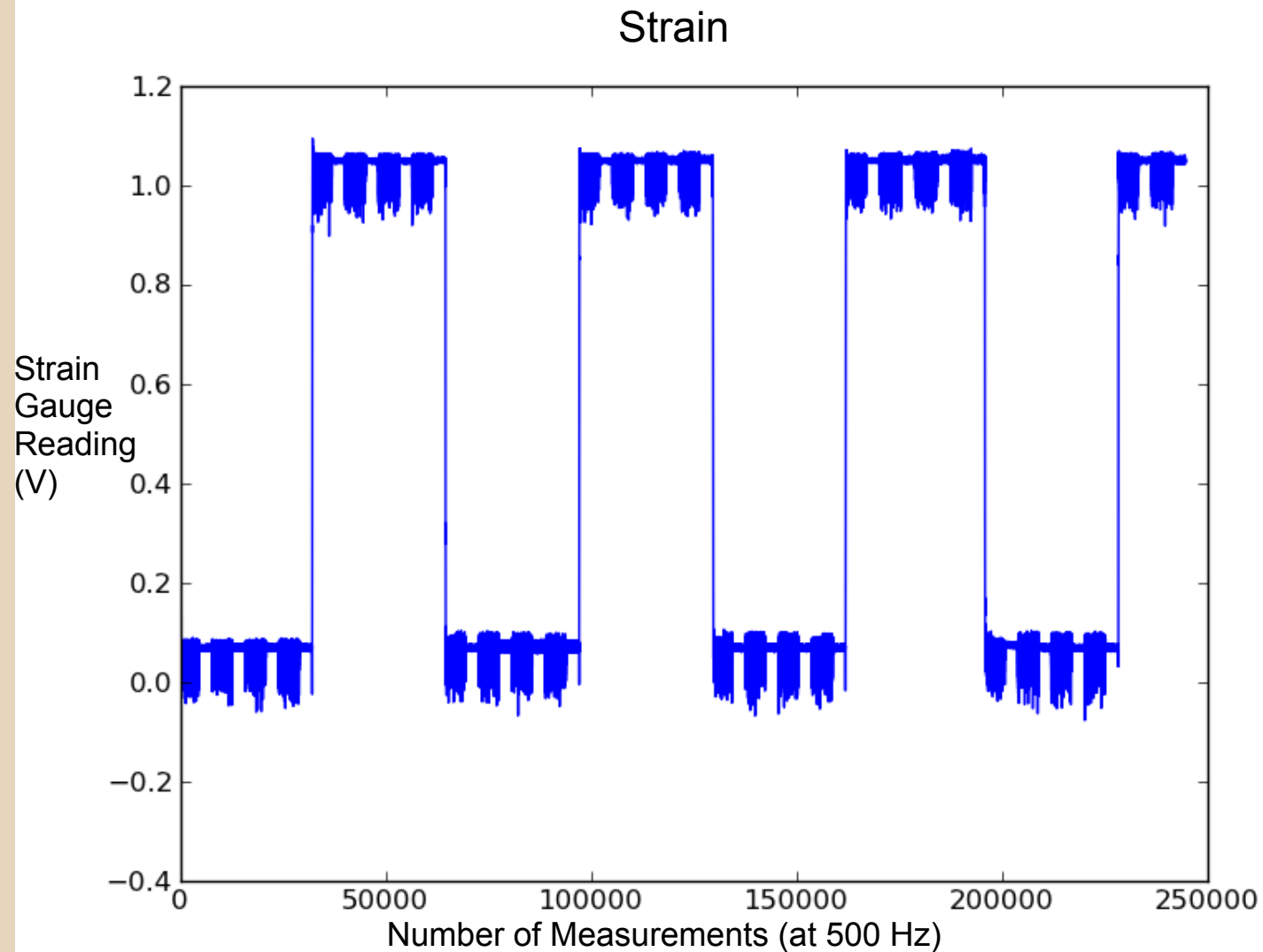
- Change in length was calibrated using a Michelson Interferometer



# Controlling the Device

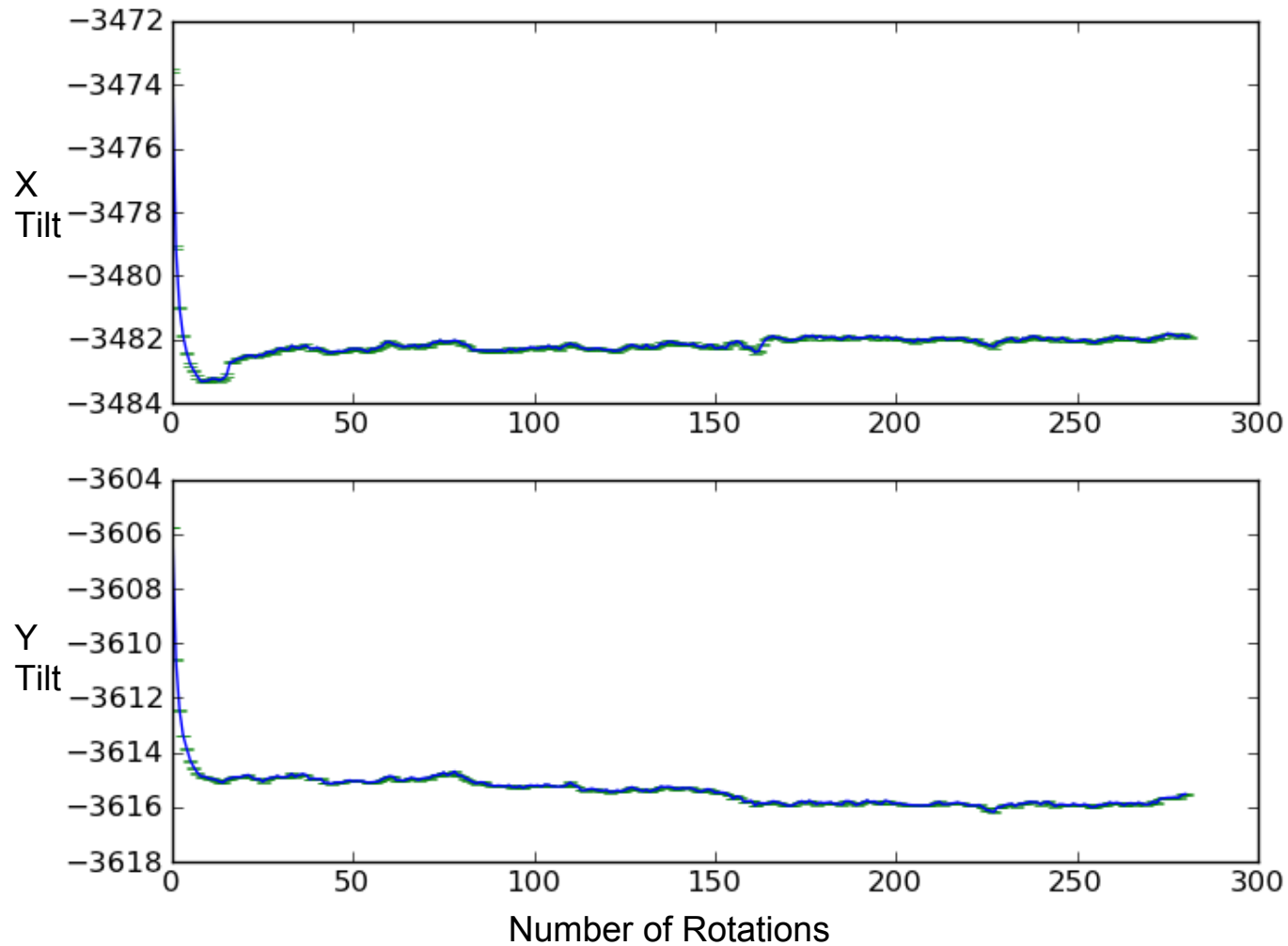
- Atmel microcontroller drives the stepper motor
- Data acquisition and piezo feedback loop are run by National Instruments DAQmx software written in C#
- Piezo switches between two lengths in order to calibrate the tiltmeter and avoid errors due to drift in the gain of the tiltmeter

# Piezo Repeatability

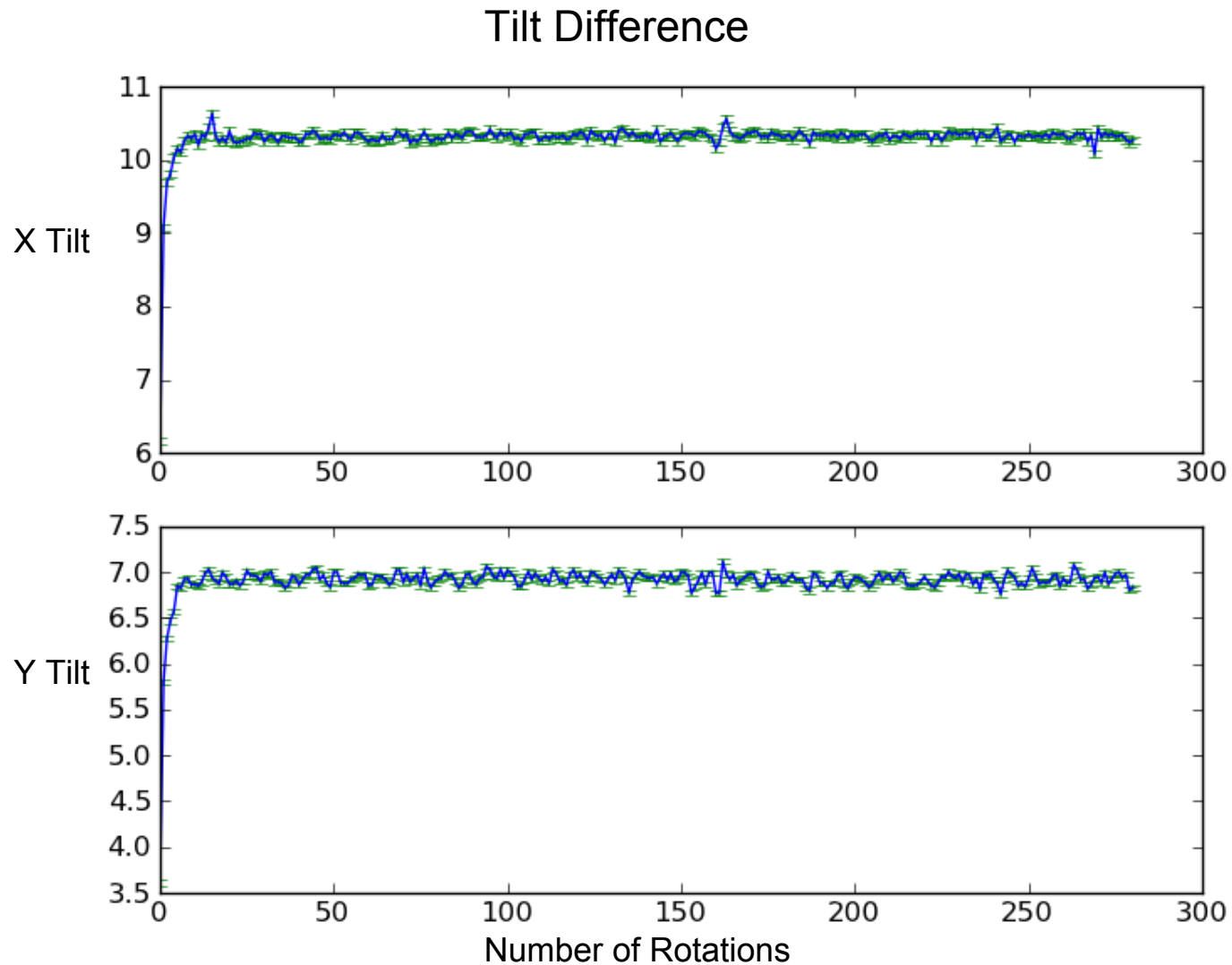


# Preliminary Tilt Results

Tilt With Piezo Off



# Preliminary Tilt Results

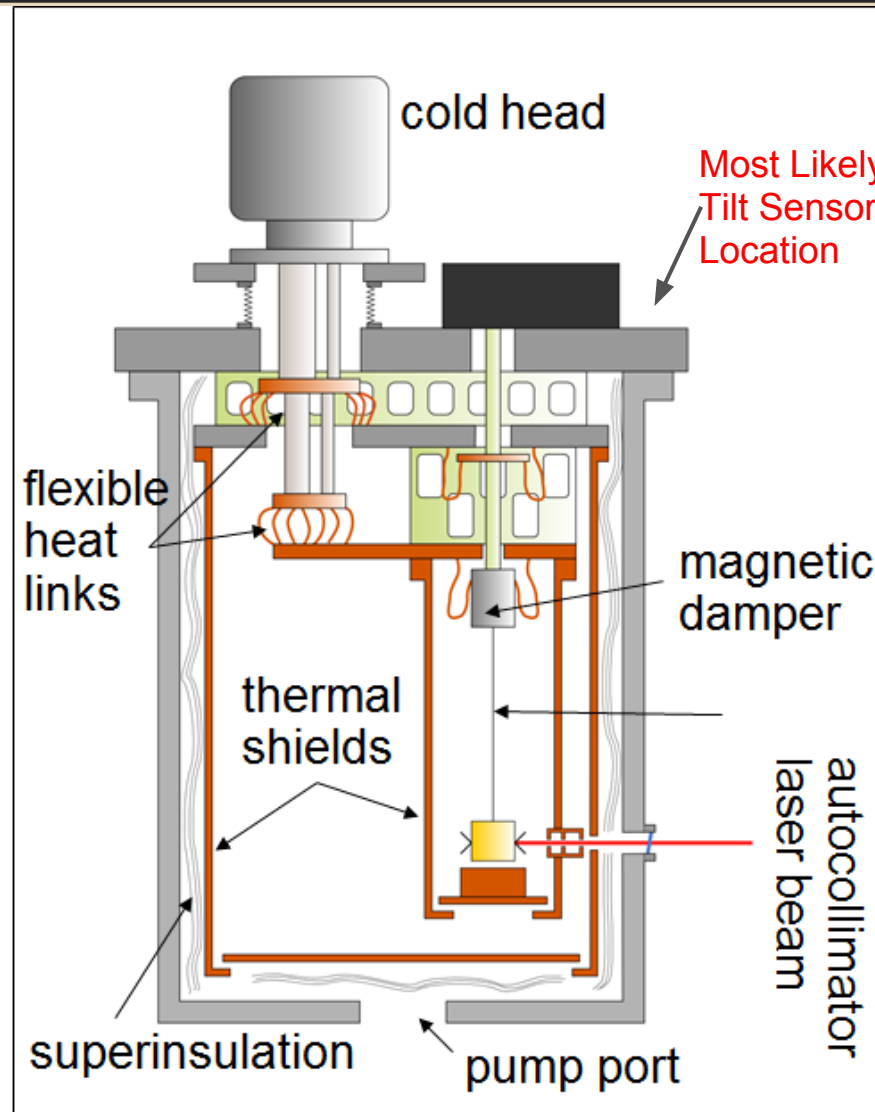




# Future Work

- Design a more compact version of the rotating tiltmeter setup
- Integrate the data acquisition and feedback software into the existing software for the cryogenic torsion balance
- Mount the rotating tiltmeter setup on the cryostat, as close as possible to the upper fiber attachment

# Future Work



# Acknowledgements

Frank Fleischer, for teaching me everything relevant to this project

Deep, Alejandro, Janine, and Linda for running the REU program

Micah Koller, for doing the work that led up to what I did this summer