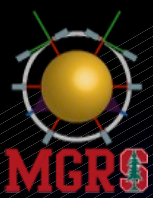


Stanford Modular Gravitational Reference Sensor (MGRS) Technology Development

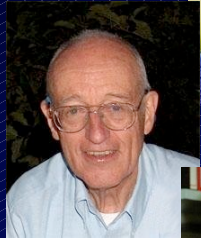
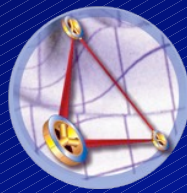
**A. J. Swank, B. Allard, G. Allen,
S. Buchman, R. L. Byer, J. W. Conklin,
D. DeBra, D. Gill, A. Goh, S. Higuchi,
P. Lu, N. A. Robertson, K-X. Sun**

**Stanford University
Hansen Experimental Physics Laboratory**

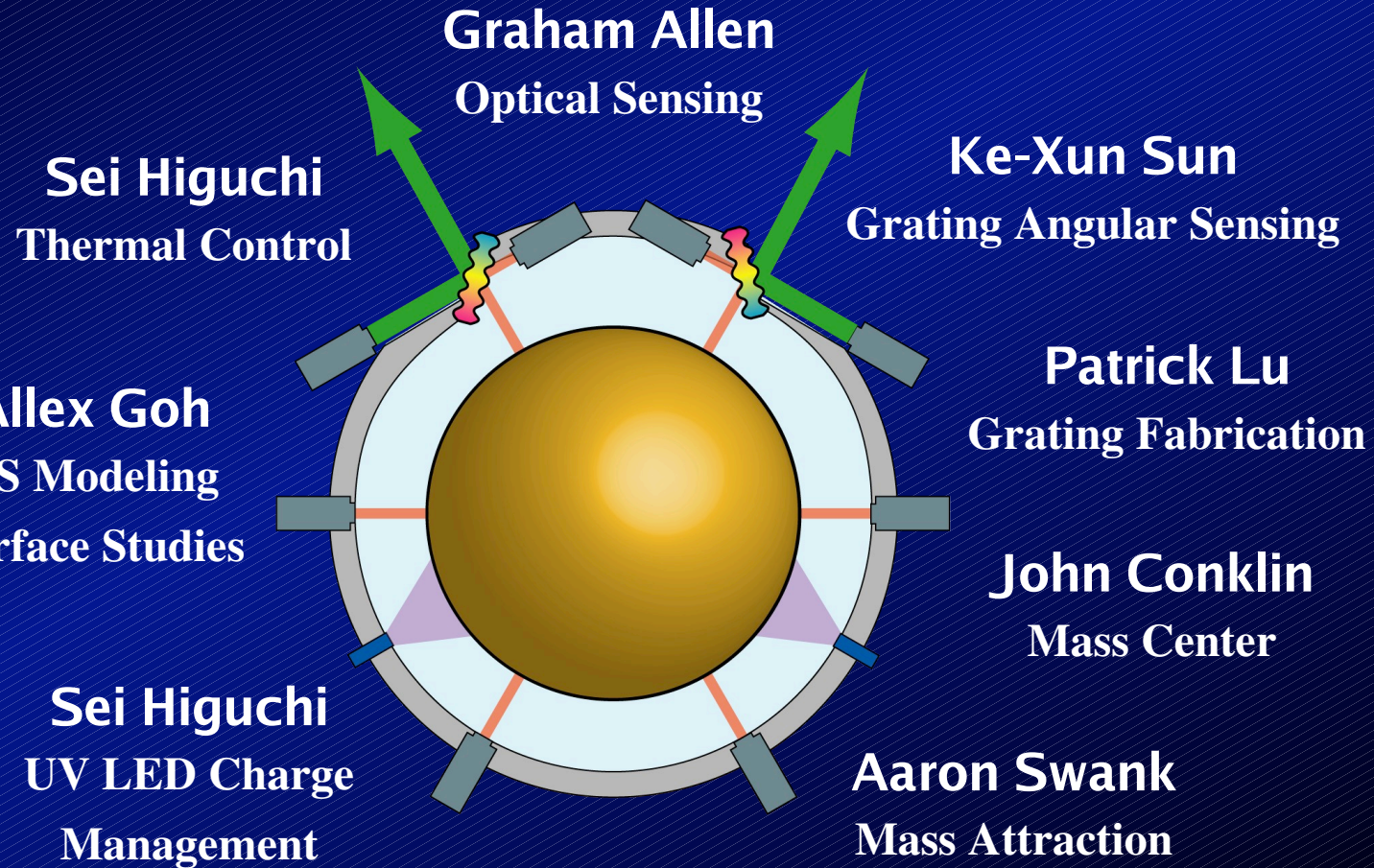
June 22, 2006



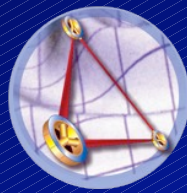
Stanford LISA Team



Robert L. Byer
Sasha Buchman
Dan DeBra
Norna A. Robertson
Ke-Xun Sun



Drag-Free Satellite History

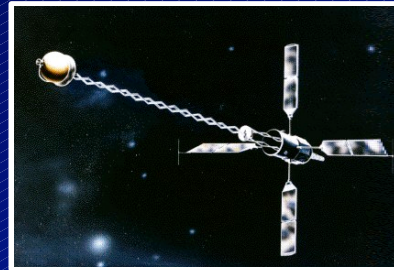


1972
Triad/DISCOS

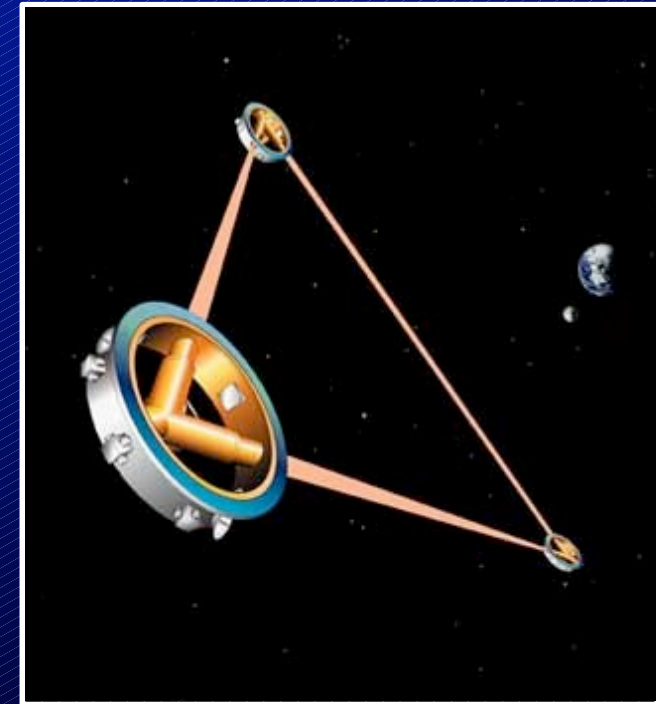


Future: STEP
LISA
BBO

1975-1988
Triad 2 TIP 3
NOVA I-III

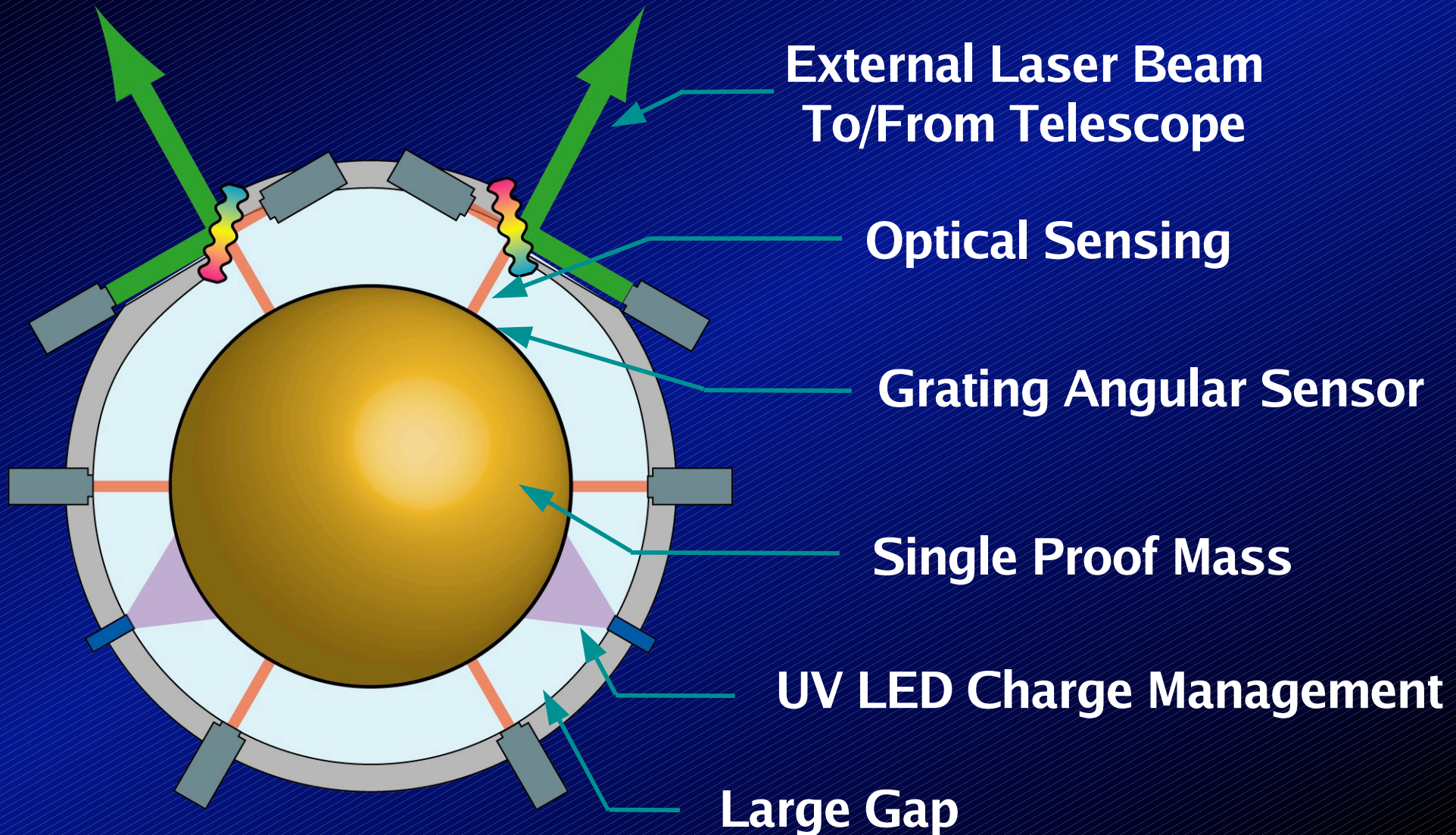


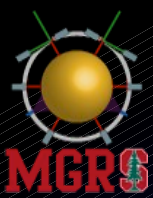
2004
Gravity Probe B



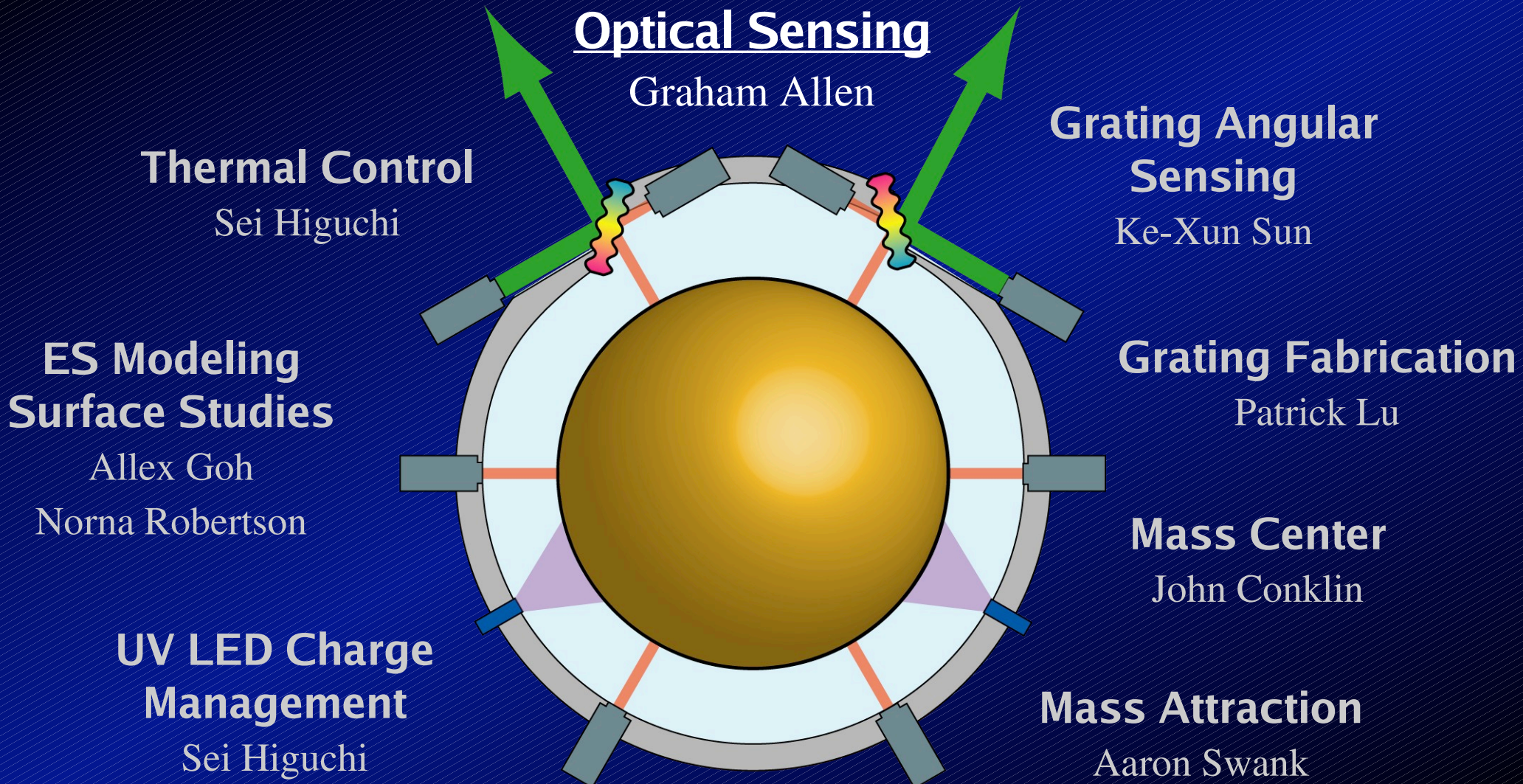


MGRS Design





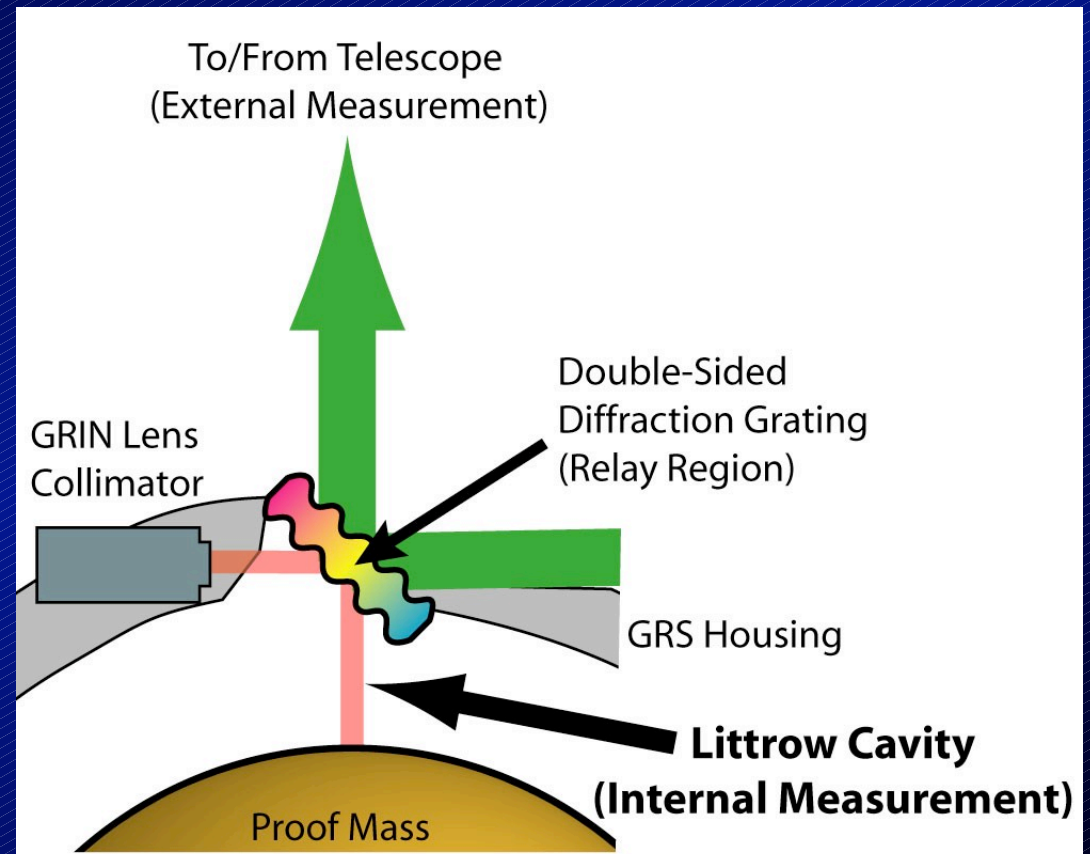
Optical Sensing



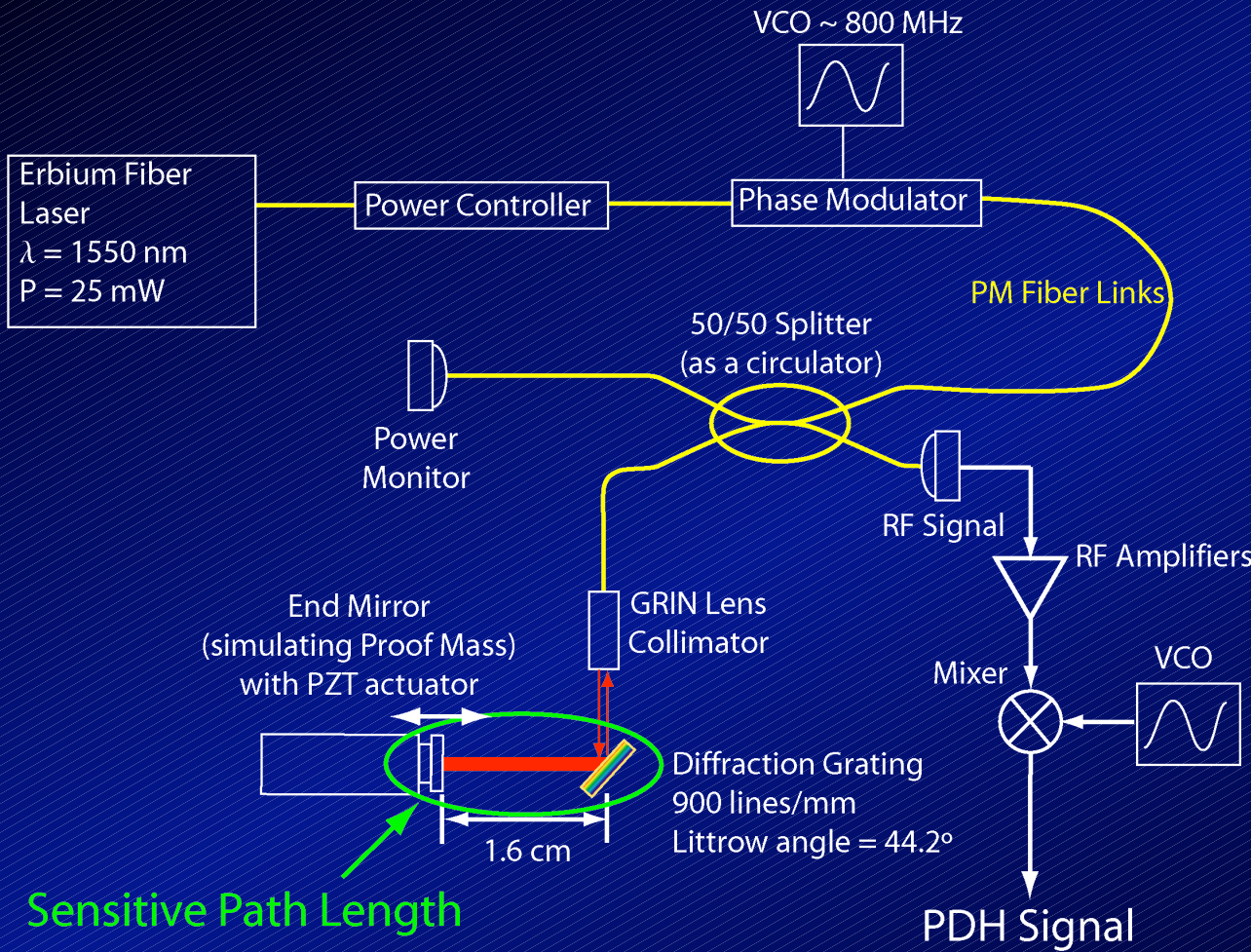


Sensor Goals

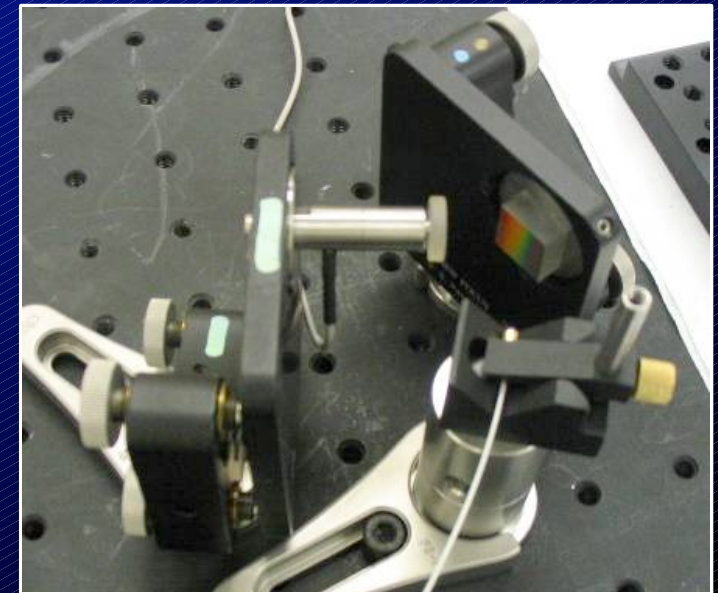
- High Precision
 - 1 pm/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ in LISA band
- Low Disturbance
 - $< 10 \mu\text{W}$ optical power
- Compact
 - Fiber optics



Optical Sensor



- Fabry-Perot Cavity
 - Littrow mount
- Pound-Drever-Hall (PDH) RF Locking

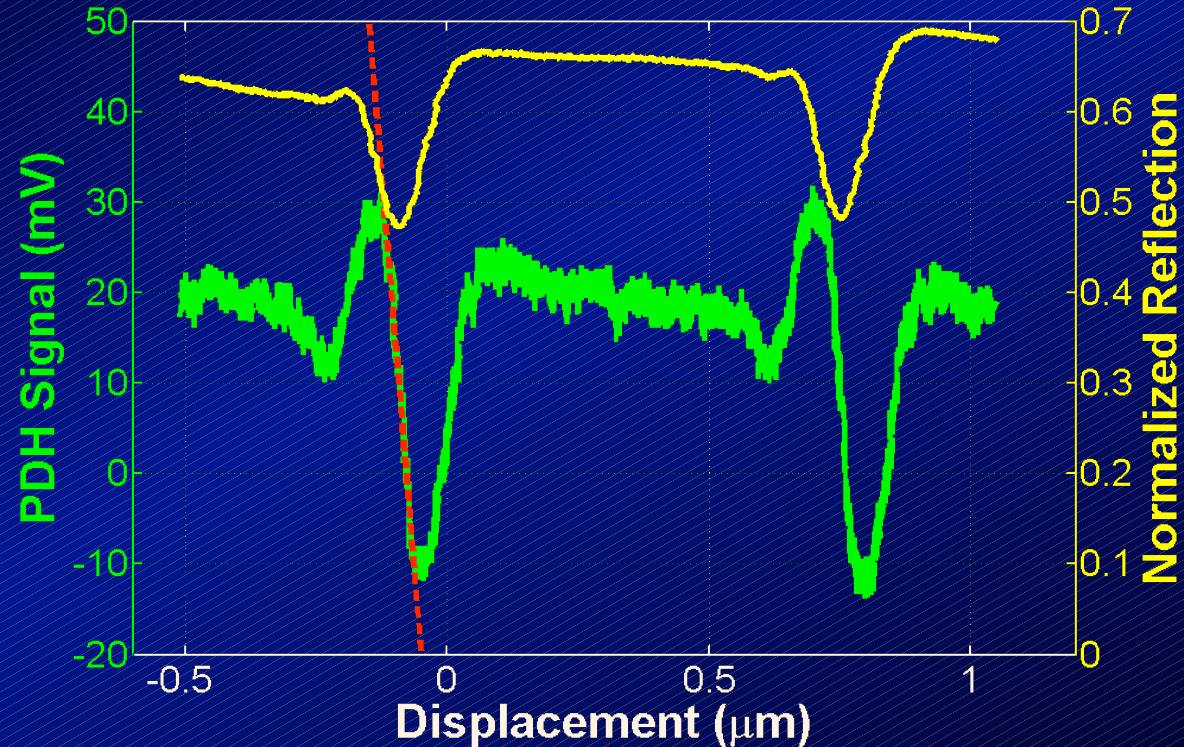


Optical Sensor



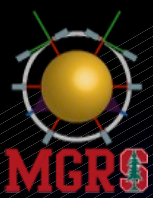
Sensitivity $10 \text{ pm}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
 $100 \mu\text{W}$ incident power

- New photodetector will improve performance

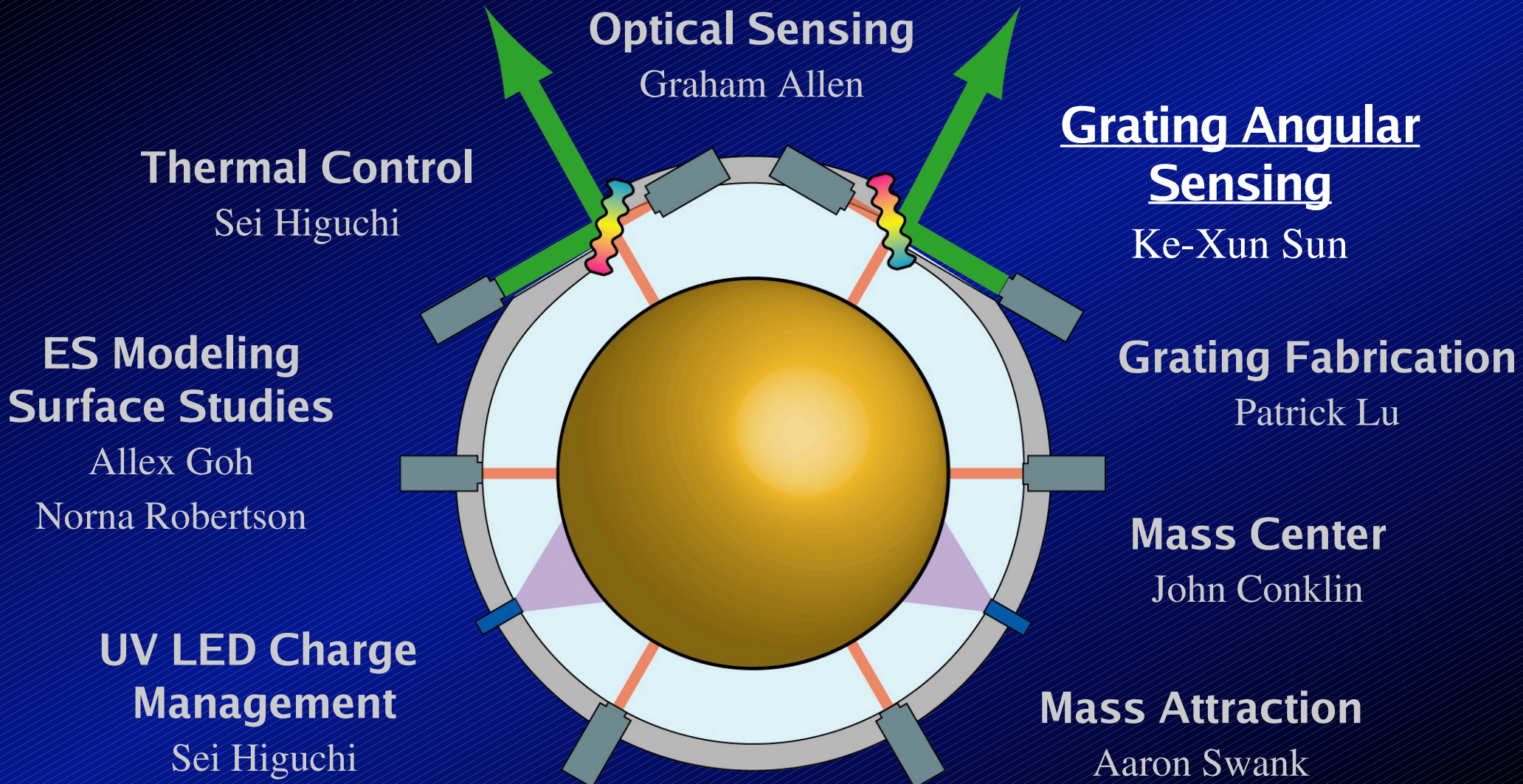
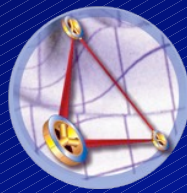


Finesse ~ 5 , PDH linear range $\sim 100 \text{ nm}$

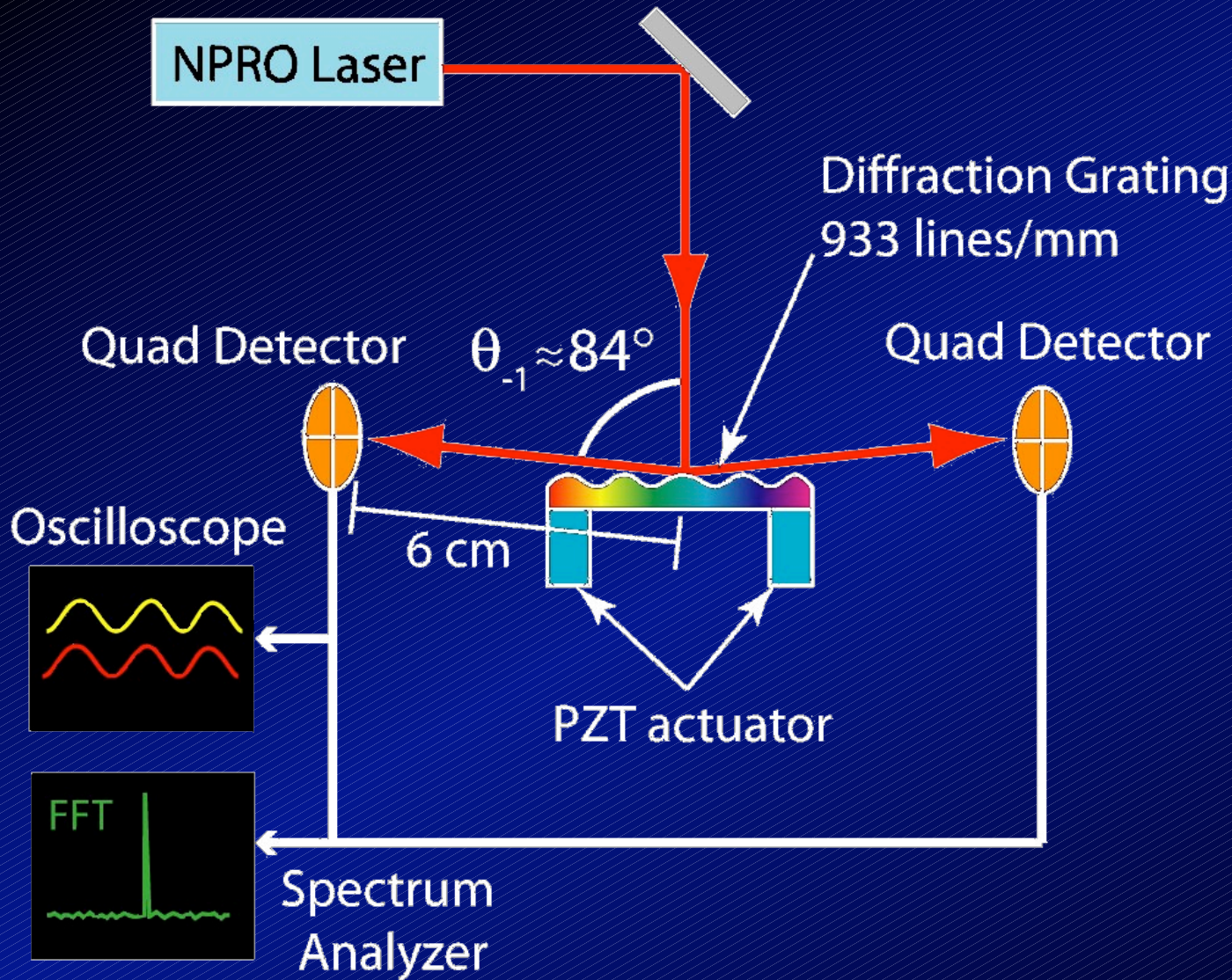
Optical measurement at 3 kHz, Low frequency performance limited by environmental noise.



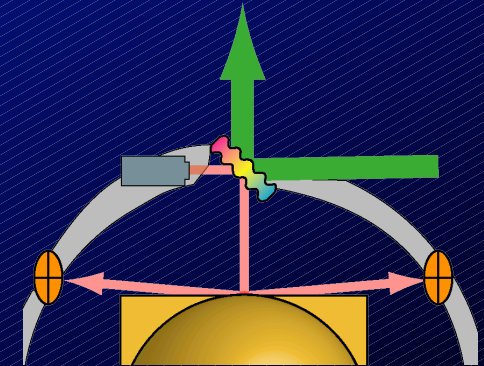
Grating Angular Sensor



Grating Angular Sensor



- Amplification
- Simple construction
- No extra optics
- No other uncertainty or noise



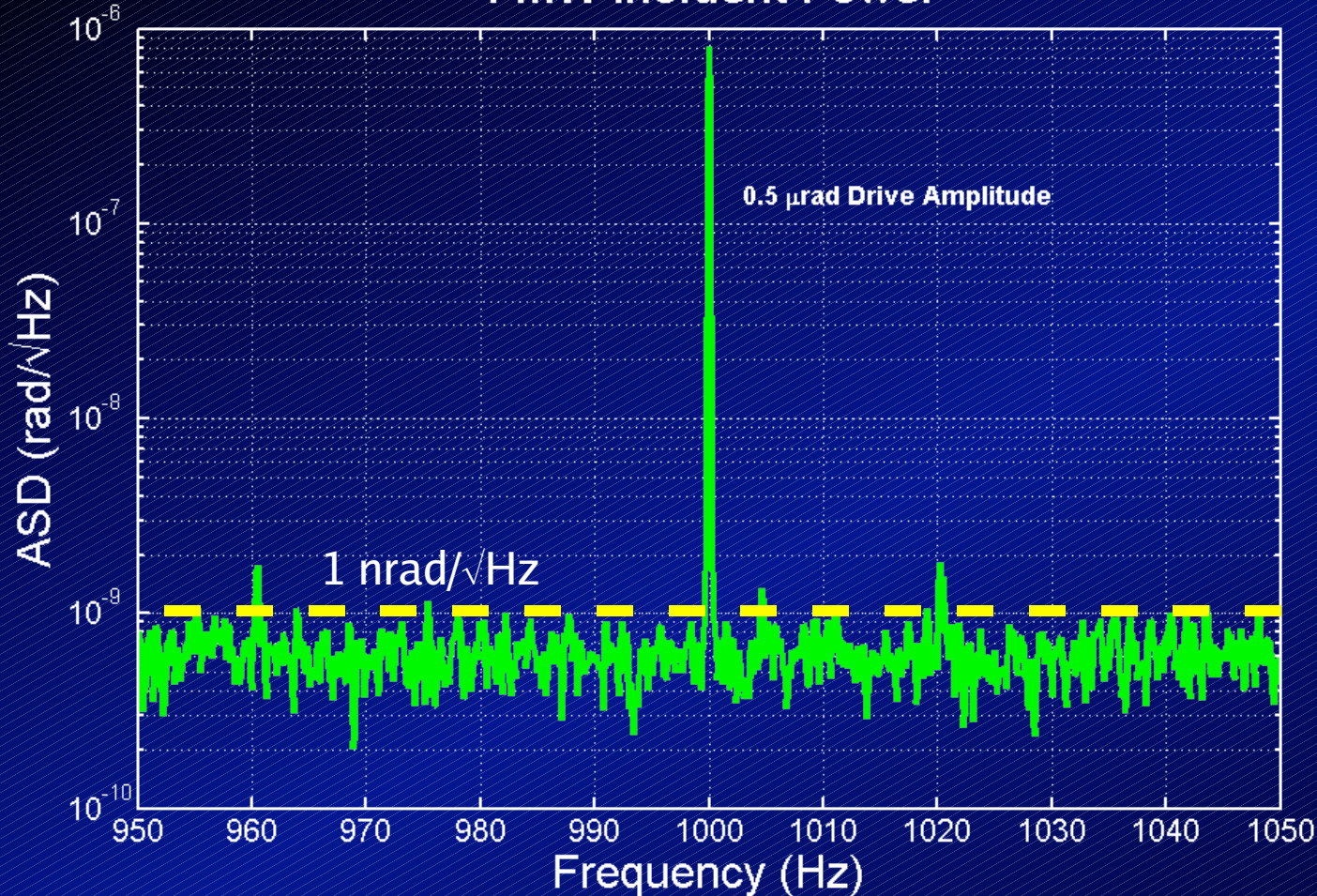
Special Thanks to Dr. Robert Spero at JPL [DRDF Program]



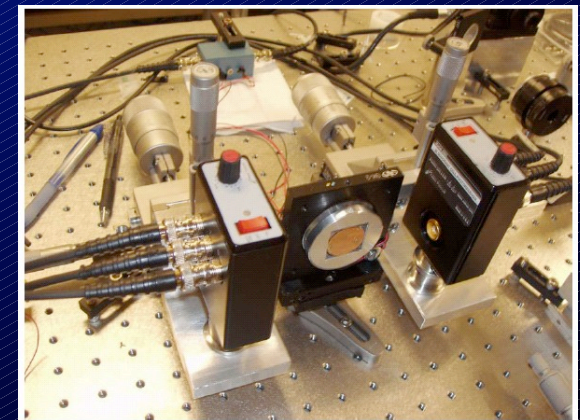
Grating Angular Sensor



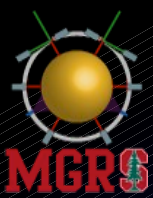
4 mW Incident Power



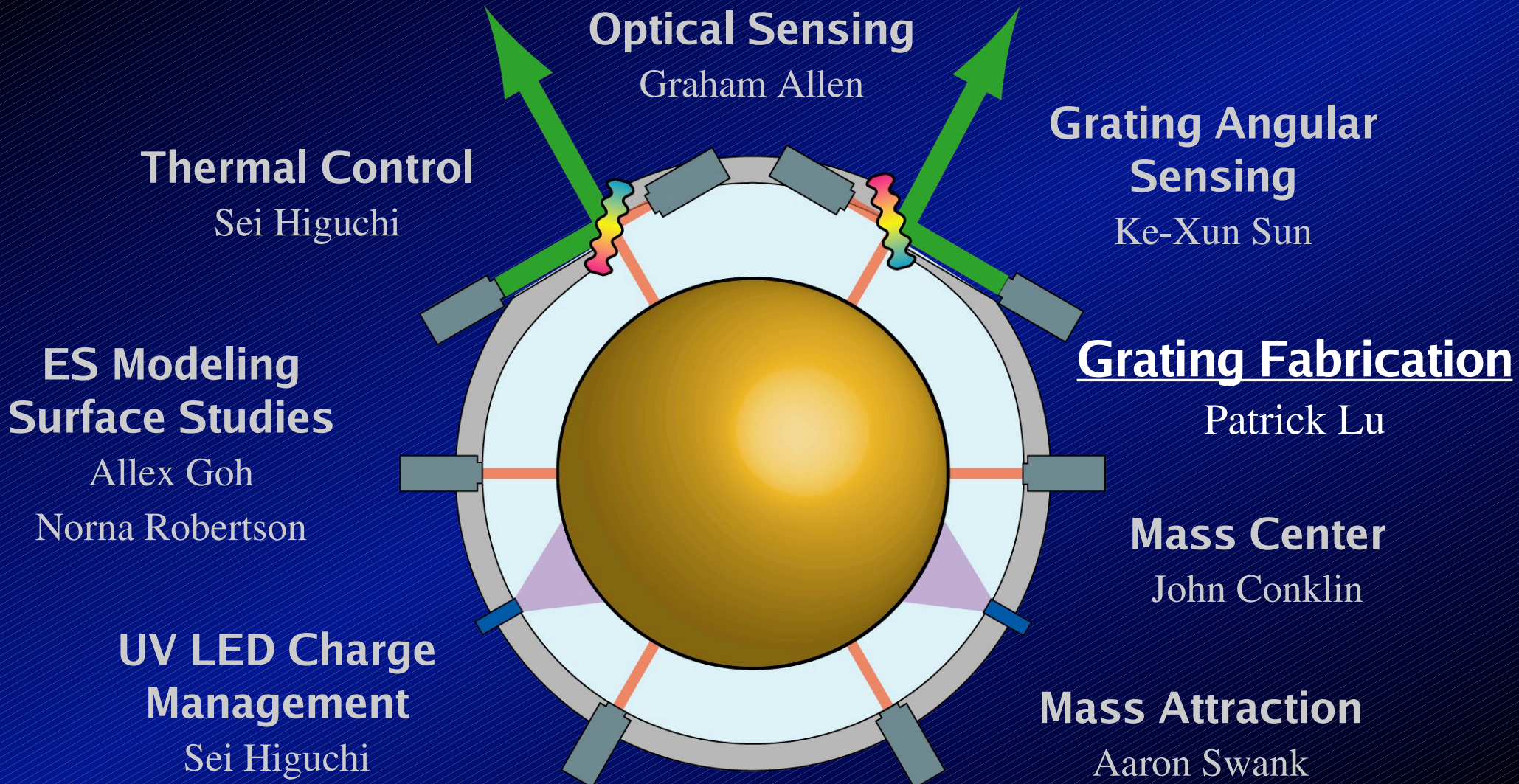
**Angular
Sensitivity
1 nrad/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$**

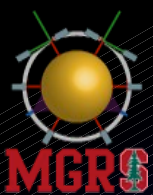


Special Thanks to Dr. Robert Spero at JPL [DRDF Program]

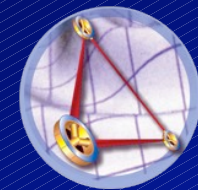


Grating Fabrication





Patrick Lu

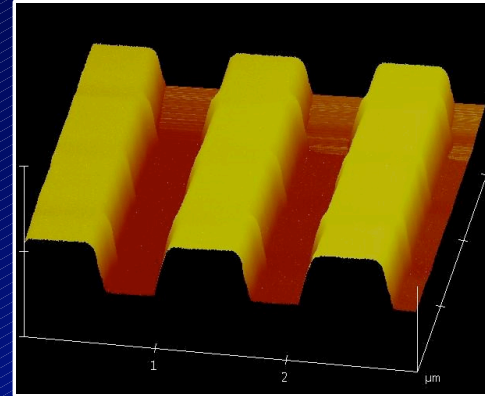


2006-06-22

Grating Fabrication



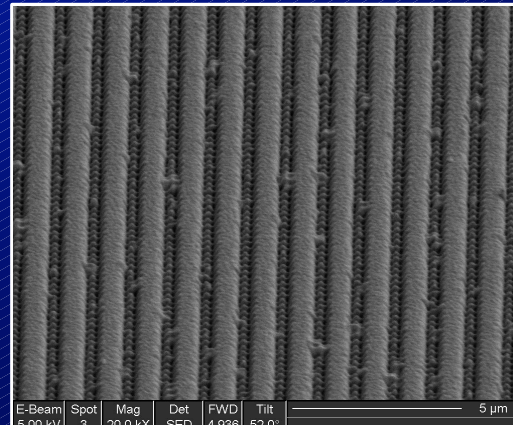
- Dielectric grating
 - e-beam lithography
- Gold grating
 - Transfer-imprinting of dielectric gratings
 - Focused ion beam milling
- Precise control over grating duty cycle



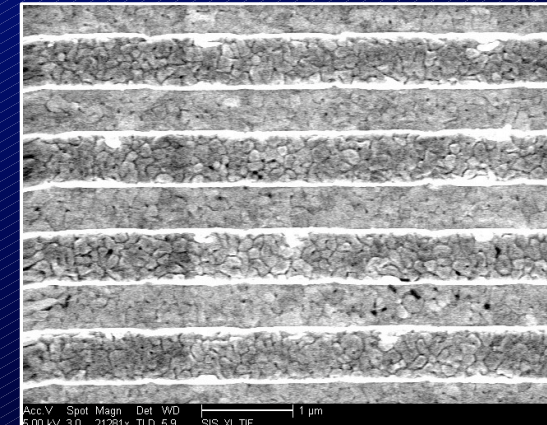
Dielectric grating

(AFM Image)

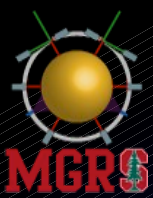
Gold Gratings, (SEM Images)



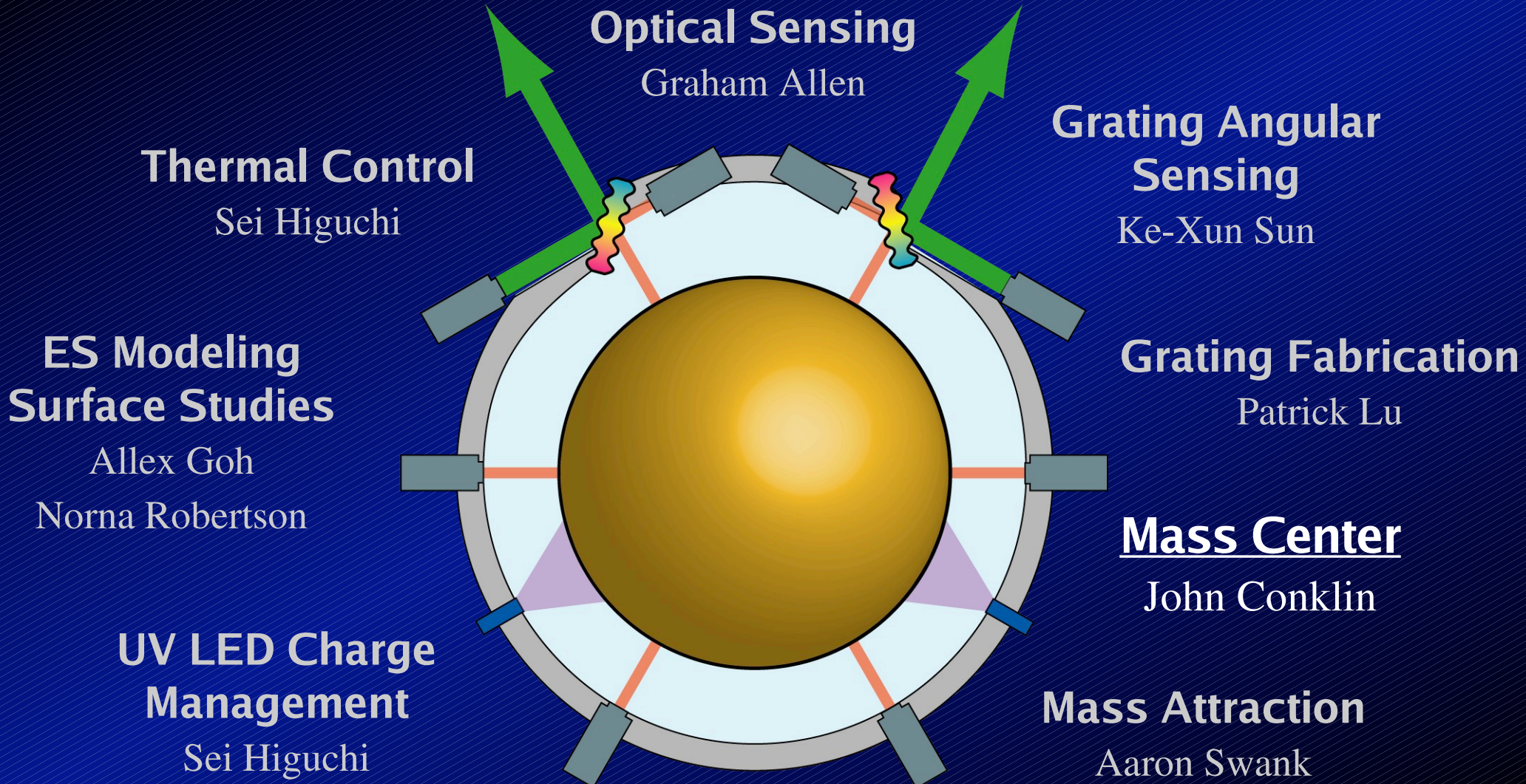
Focused ion beam milled



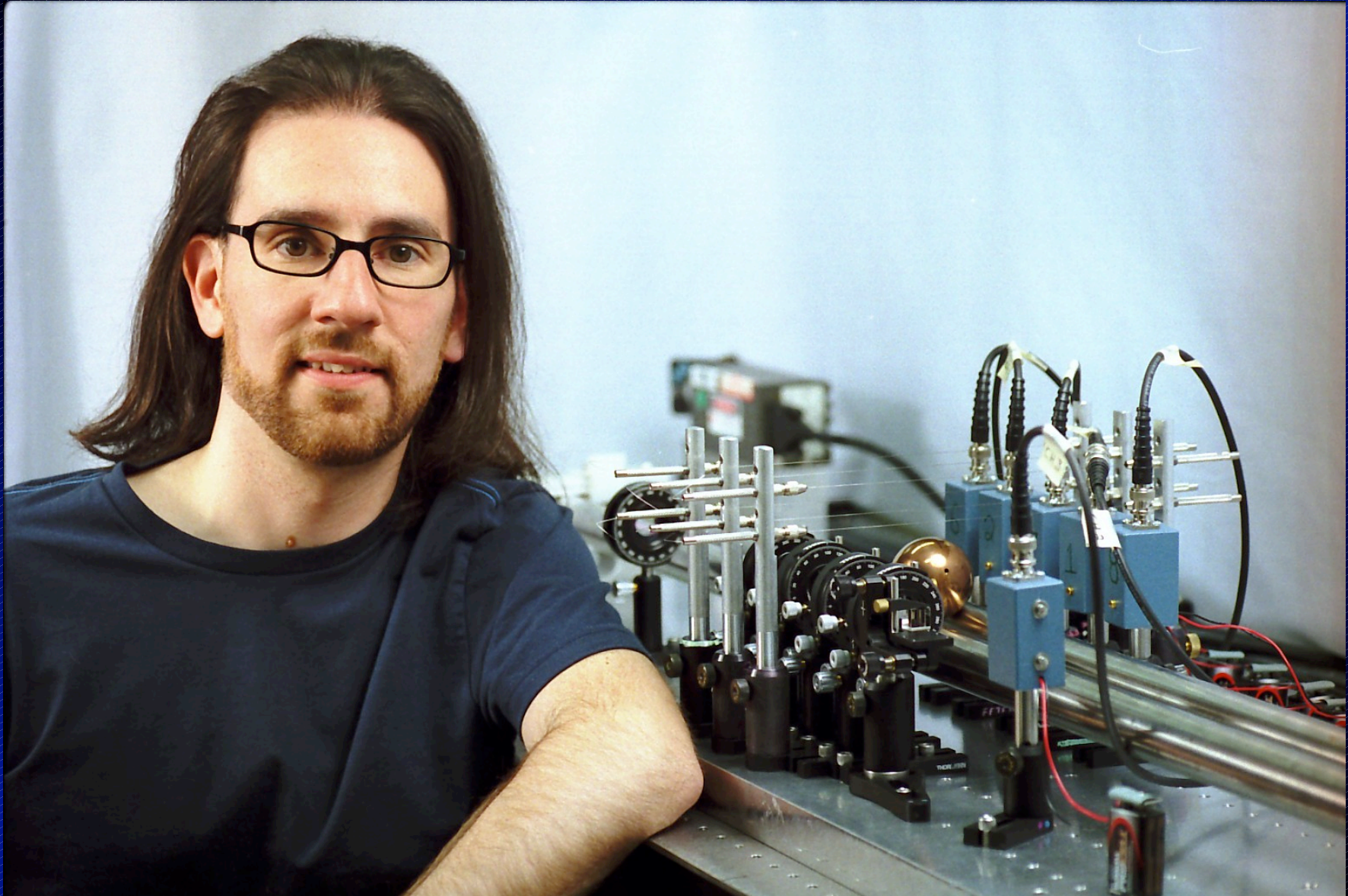
Imprinted



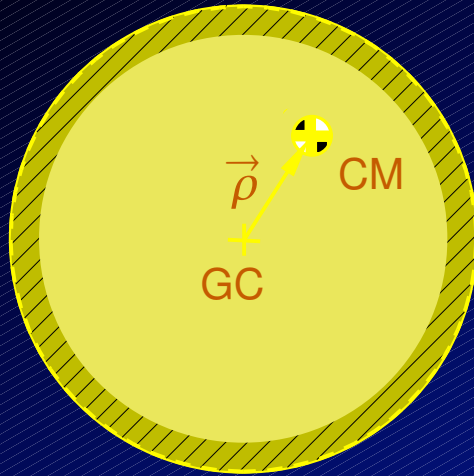
Mass Center Determination



John Conklin



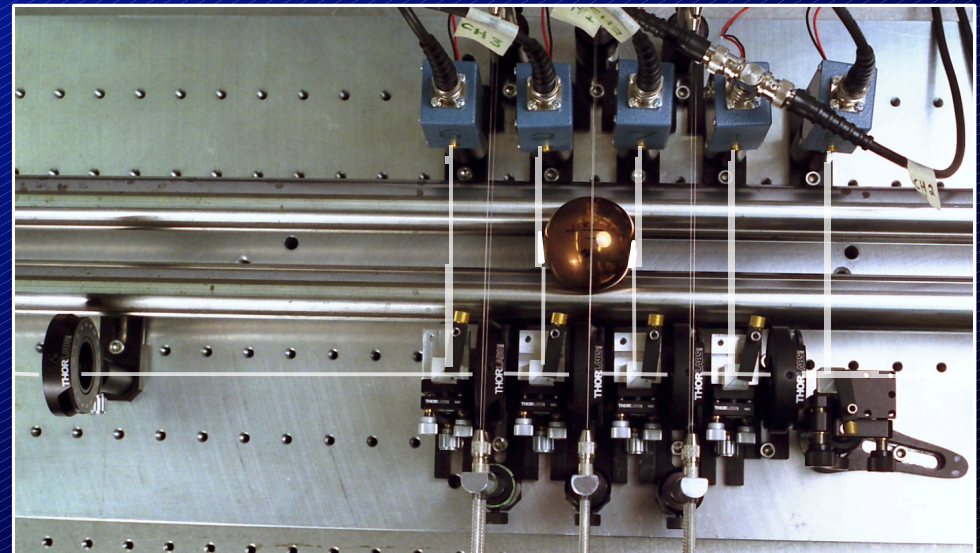
Mass Center Determination



Spherical Test Mass

- Optical sensing (100 ns accuracy)
- Different initial phases average out rail irregularities

Determine center of mass
(CM) location to 100 nm

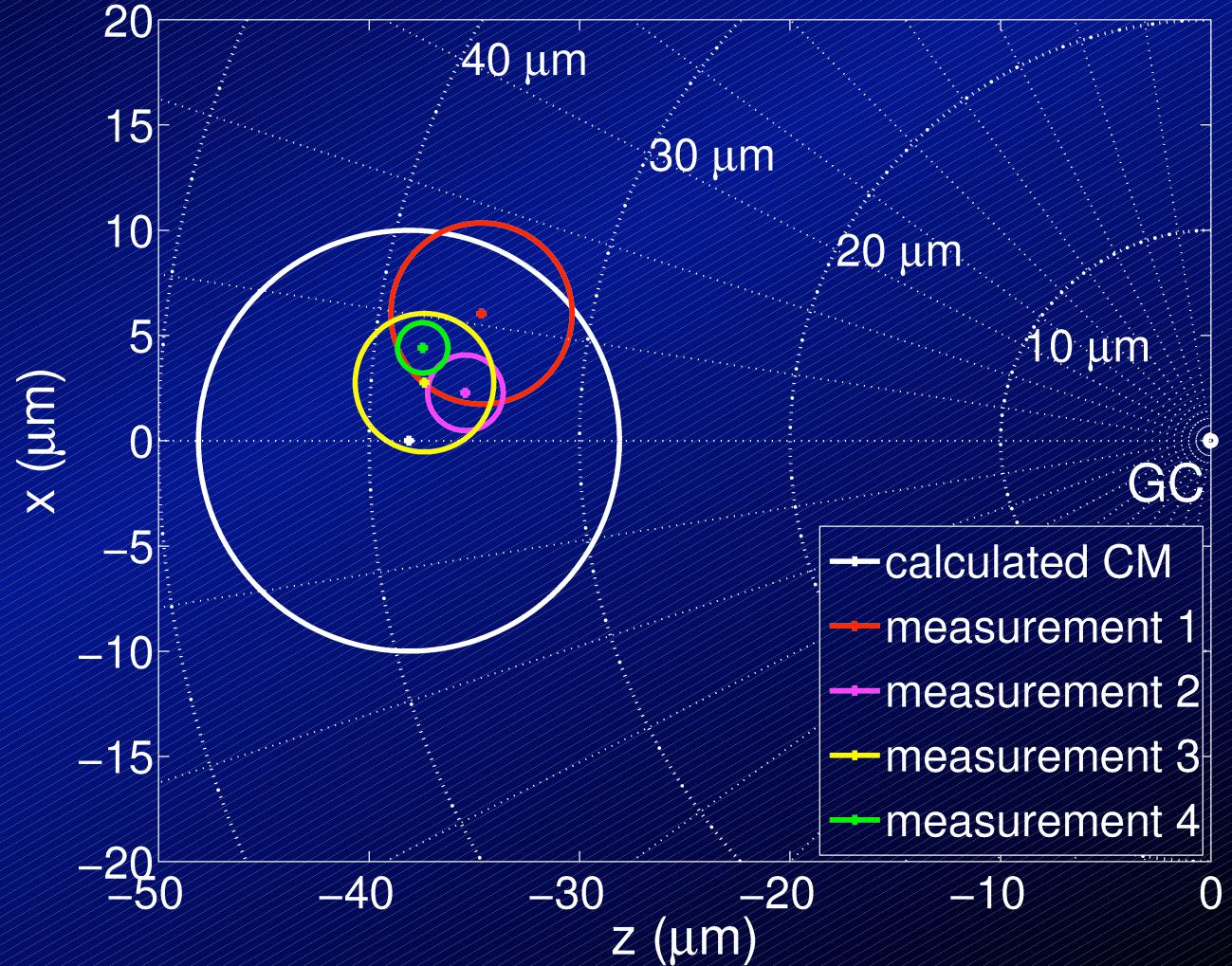




Mass Center Determination



Center of Mass Measurement Results (z-x plane)



Initial accuracy

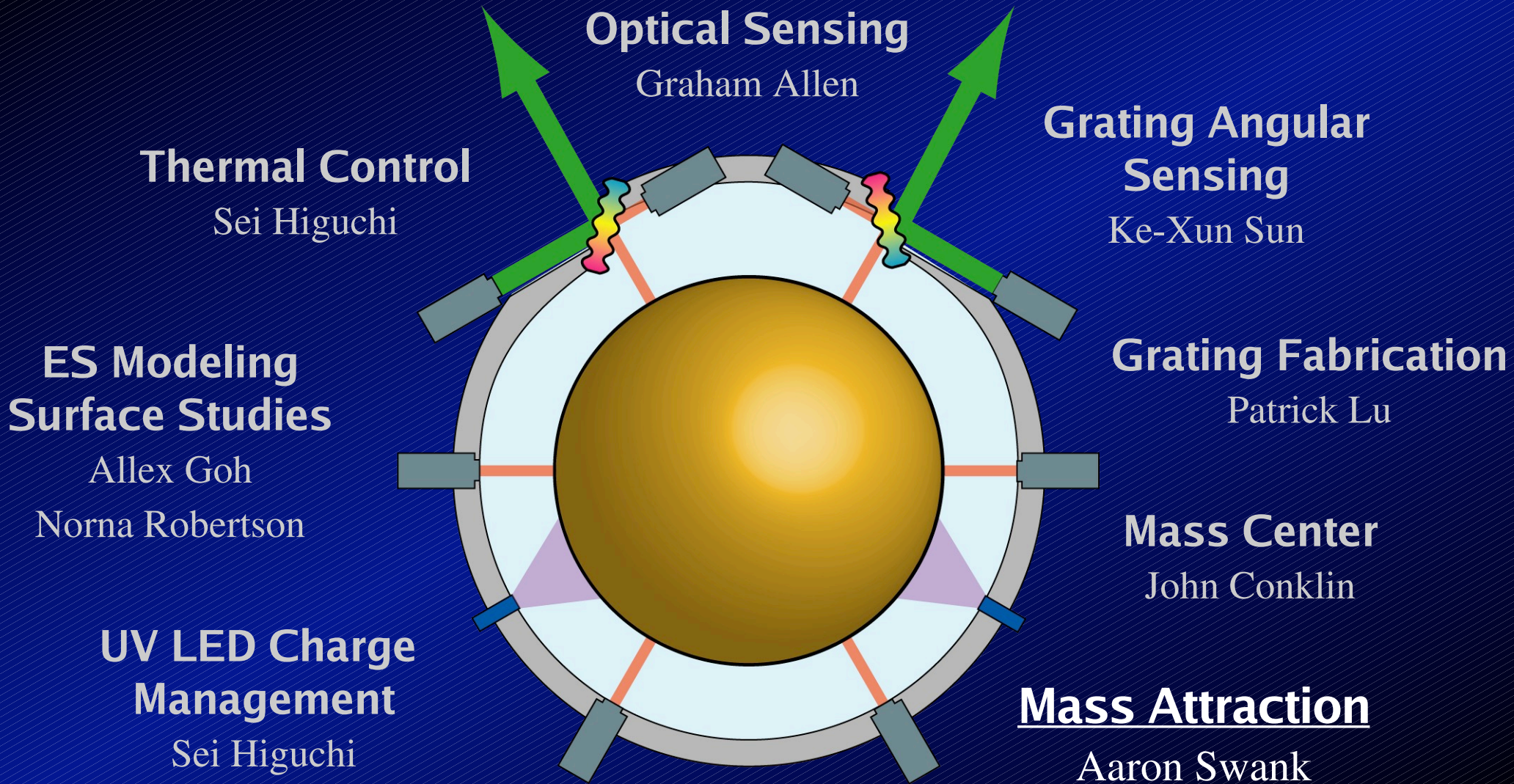
2-3 μm

Future: < 1 μm

Tests with Calibration sphere

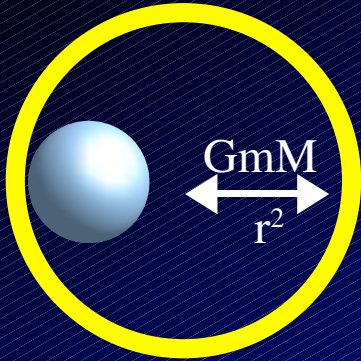


Mass Attraction



Aaron Swank

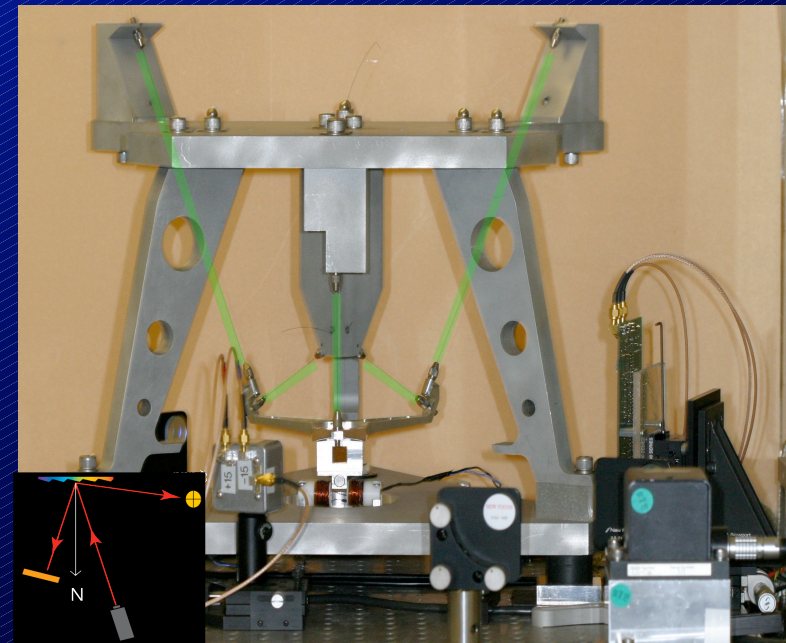


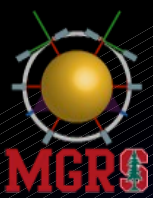


- Density inhomogeneities and geometrical variations lead to uncertainty

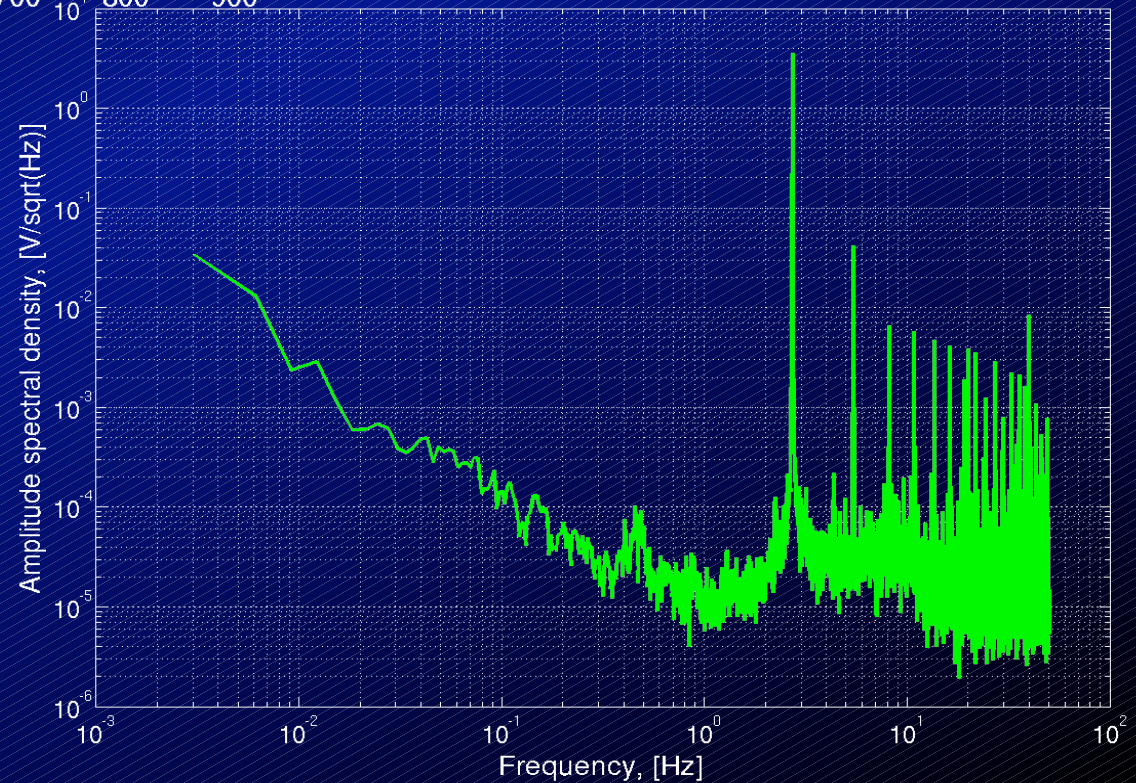
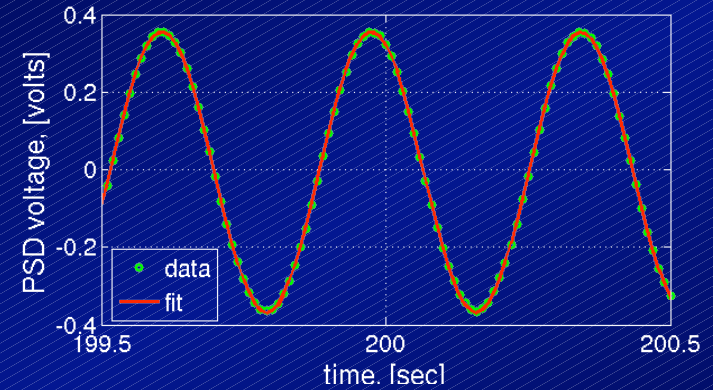
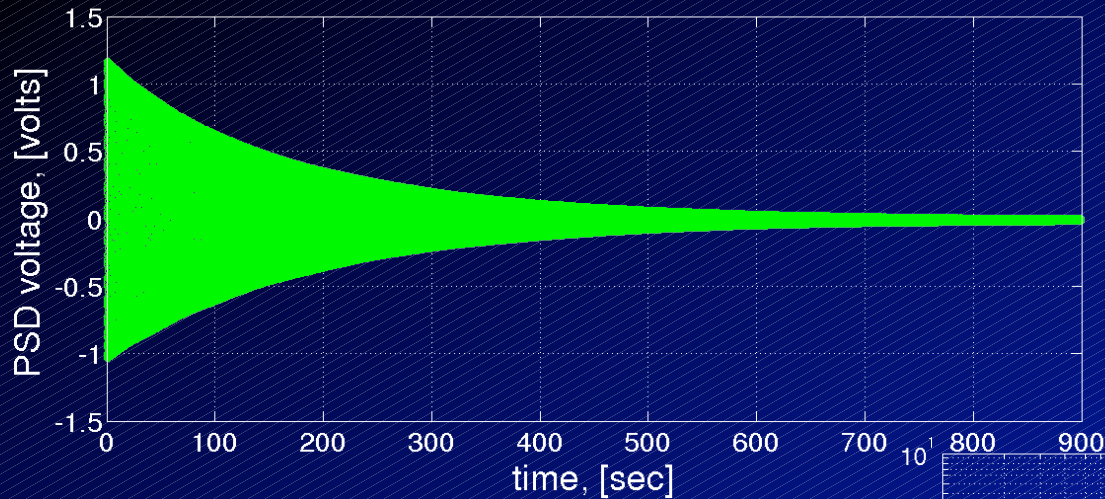
$$\nabla F_{\text{Grav}}, F_{\text{Grav}} = f(\text{Mass, Mass Center, Inertia, ...})$$

- Goal: Measure inertia to below 1 part in 10^4
 - Includes mass property uncertainties





Gravitational Self-Attraction



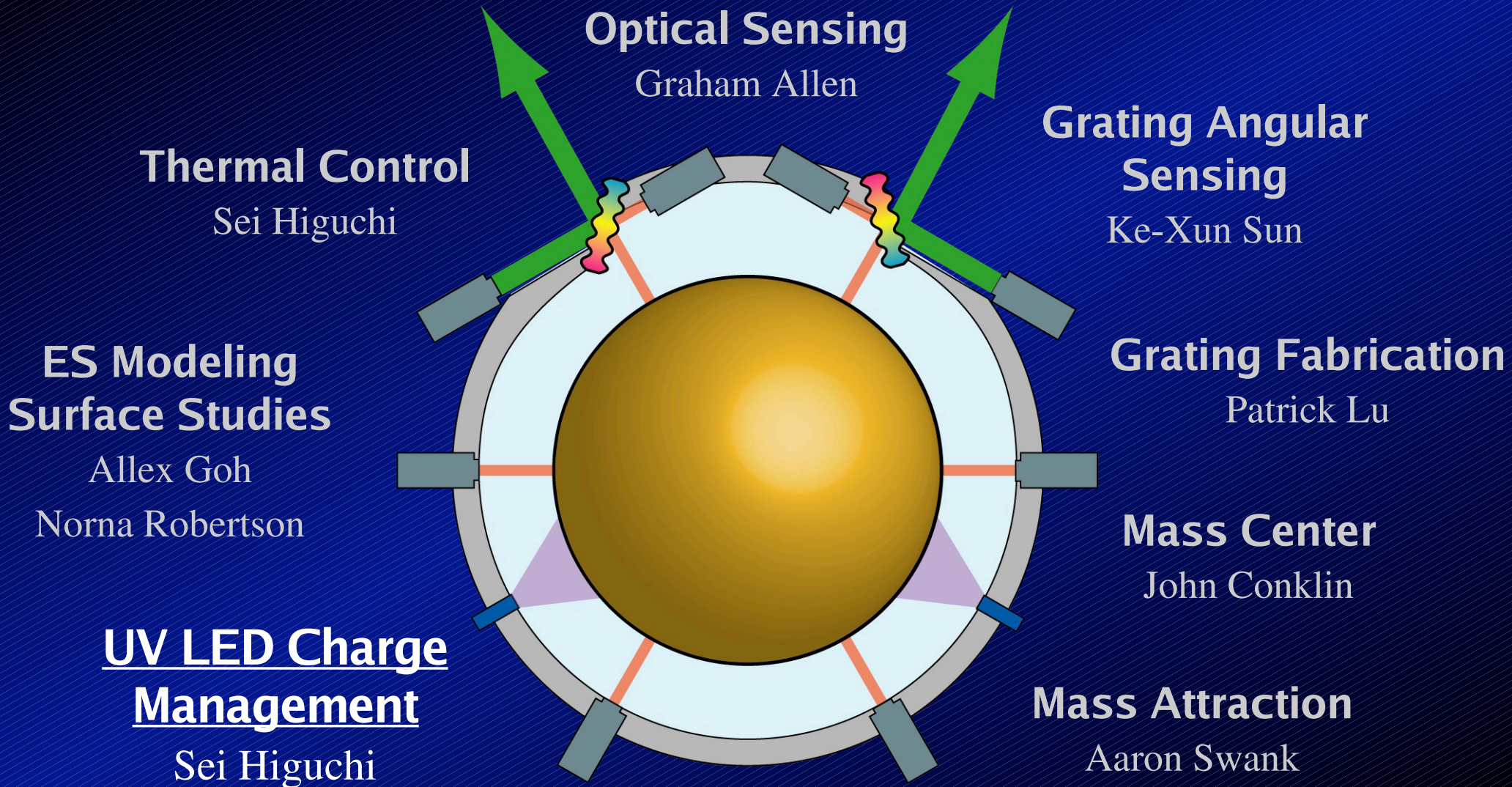
Spectral resolution
< 1 mHz

$$Q = 1500$$

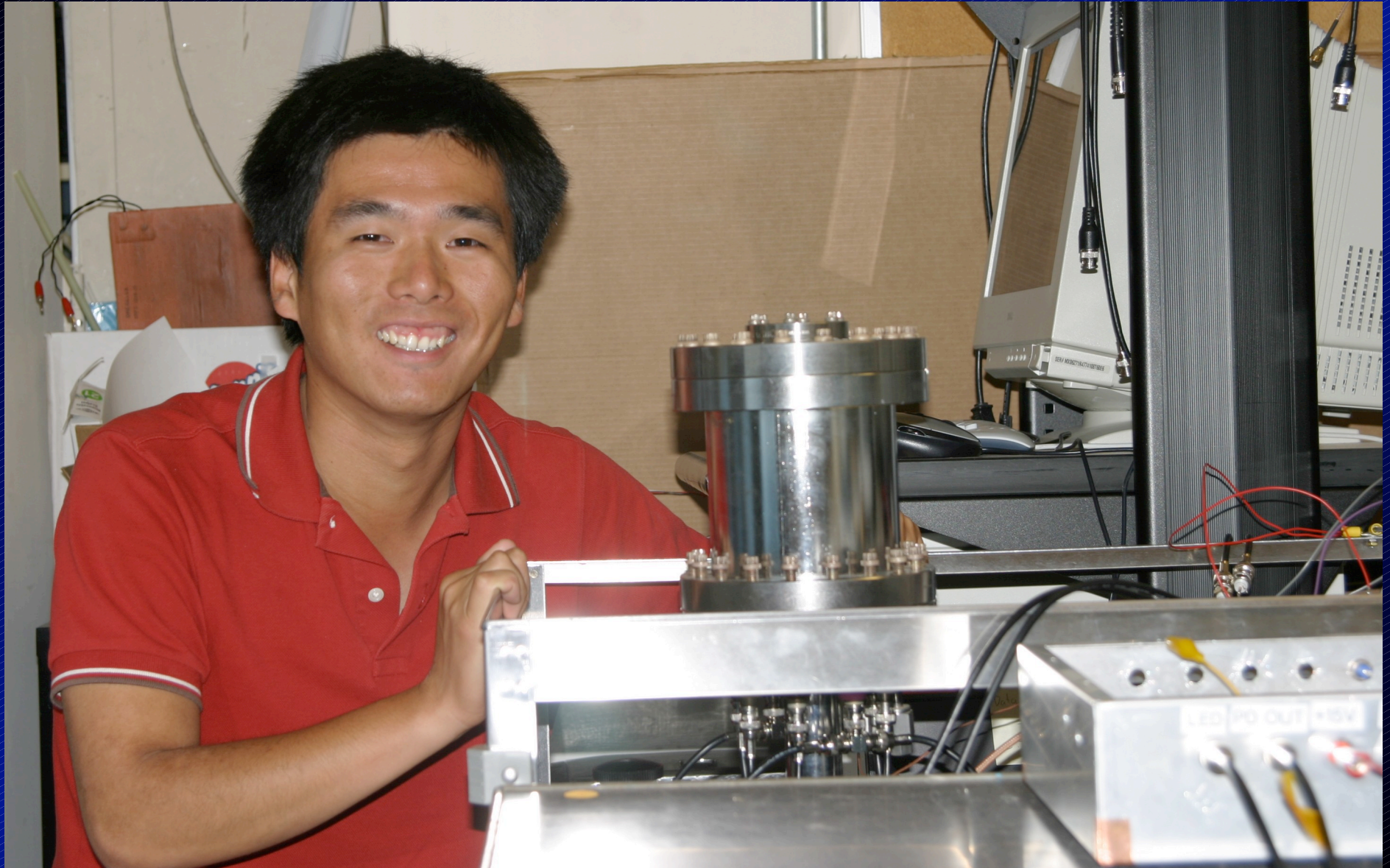
$$f = 2.715 \text{ Hz}$$



LED UV Charge Management

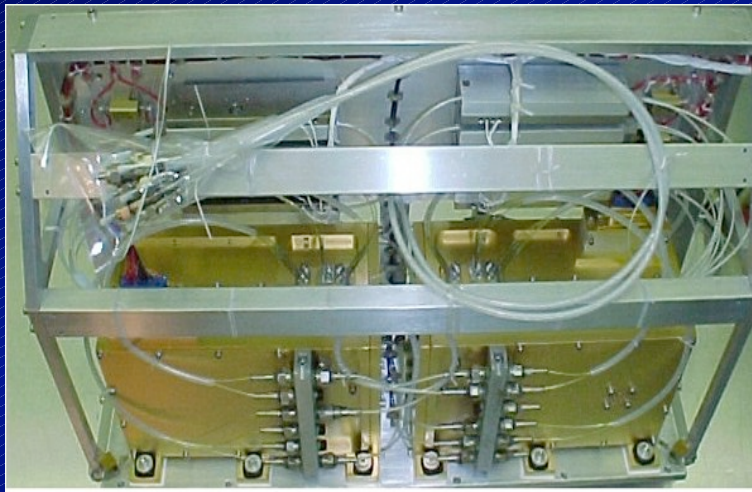


Sei Higuchi

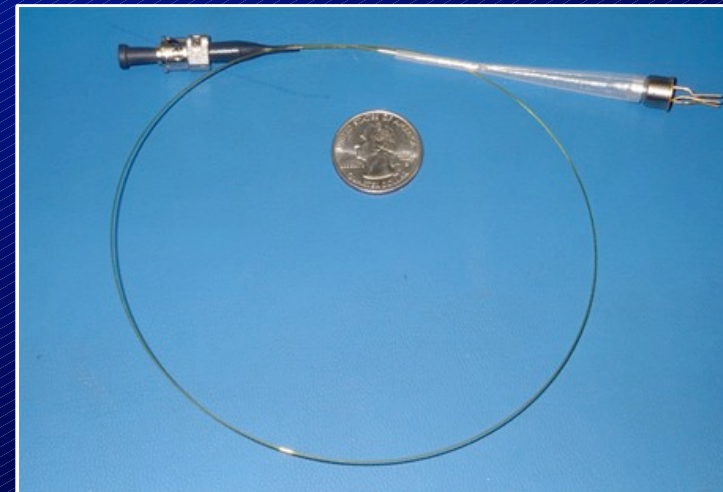




- Charge management essential for drag-free satellites
- UV LEDs are compact, efficient devices
 - Fast modulation \rightarrow AC charge management
- Deep UV LEDs are new technology



GP-B Mercury Lamp

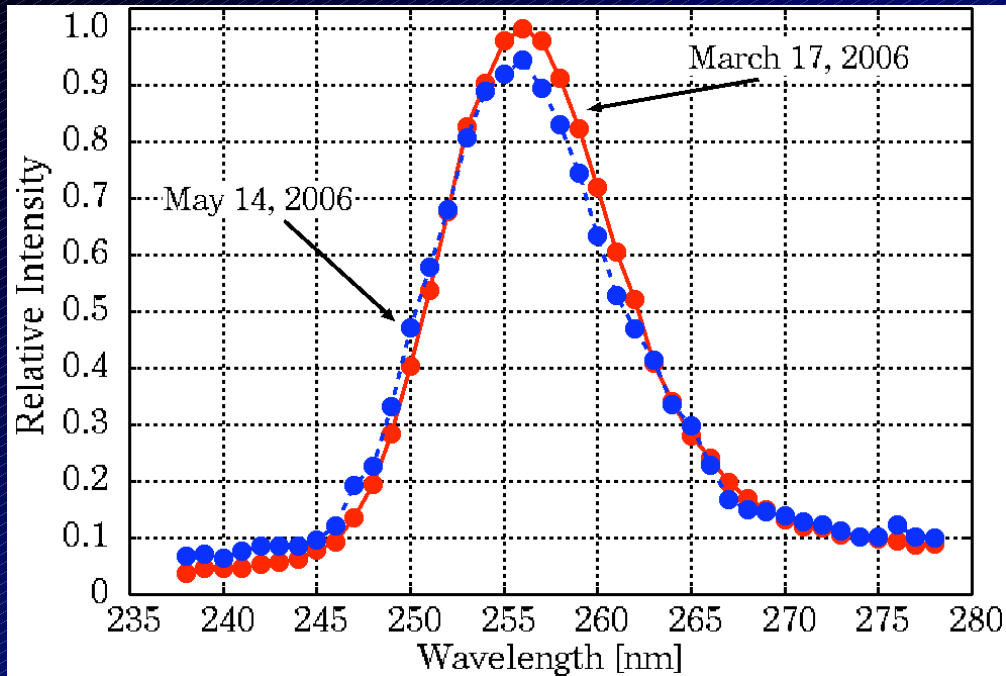


UV LED

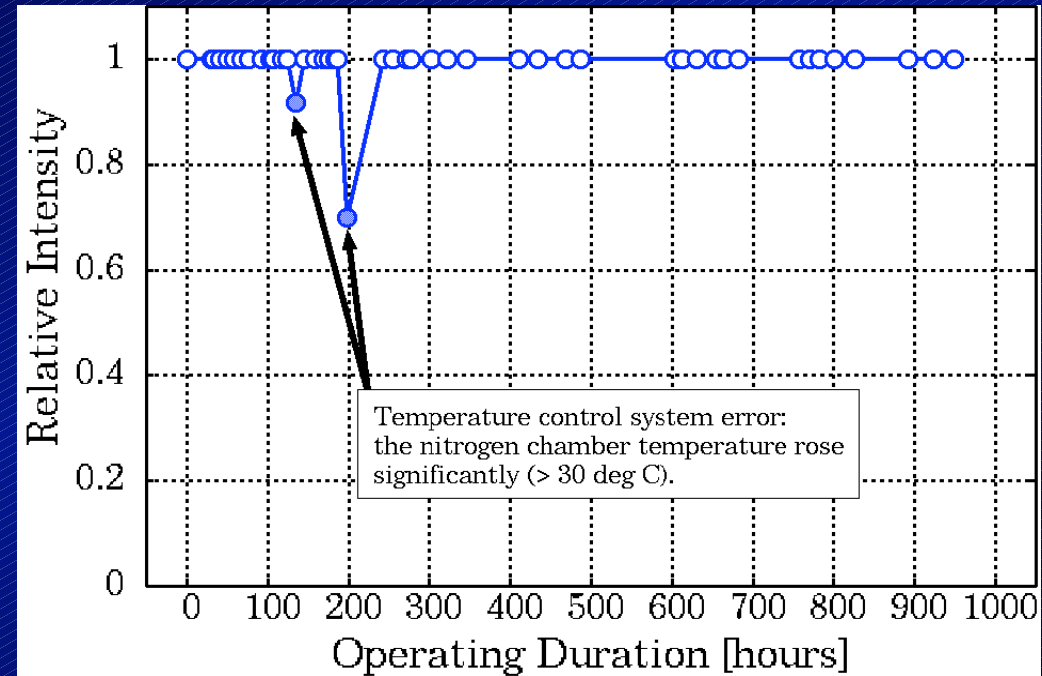
UV LED Lifetime Tests



Spectral Intensity Measurement



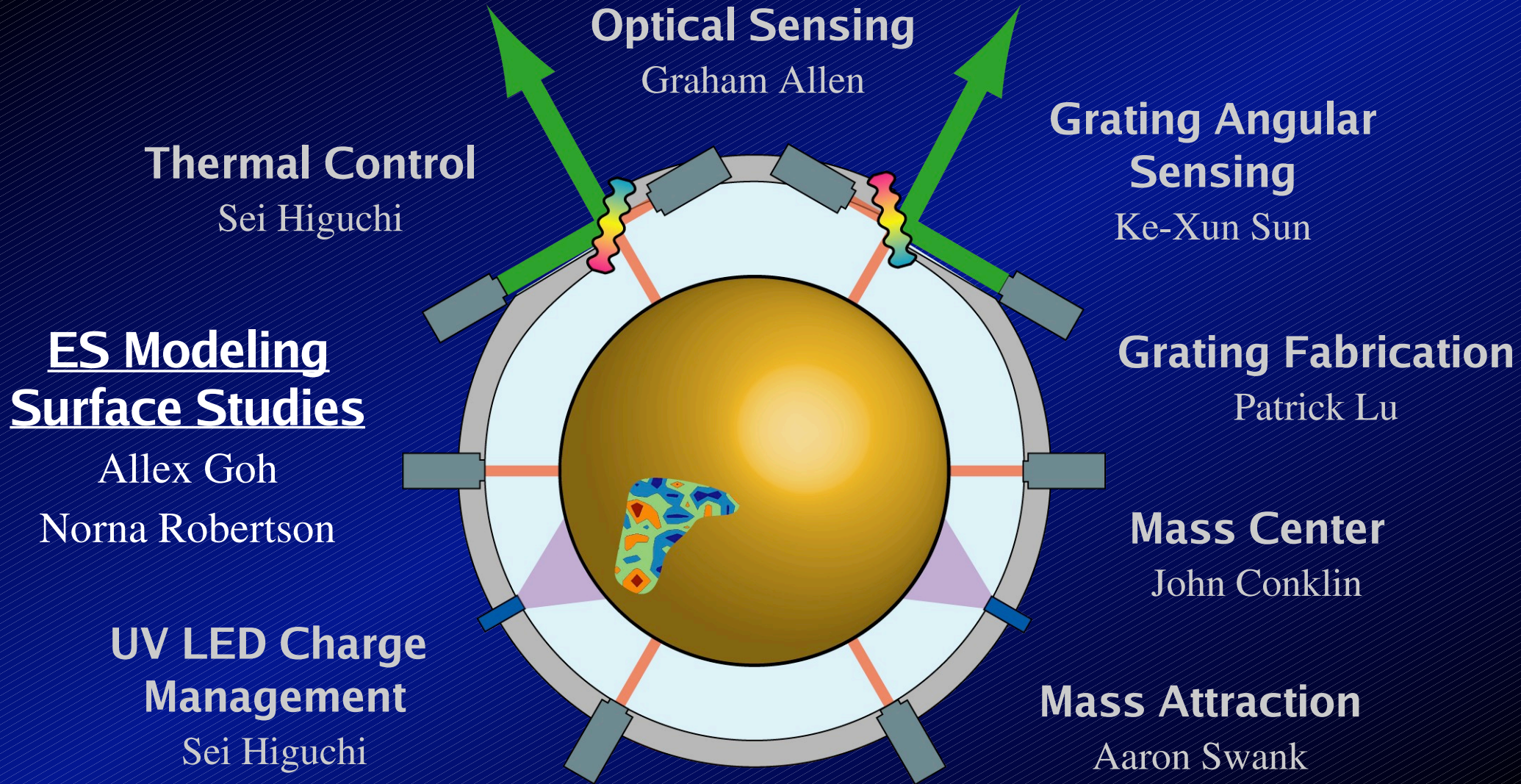
Power Stability Measurement



More than 1000 hours of operation demonstrated

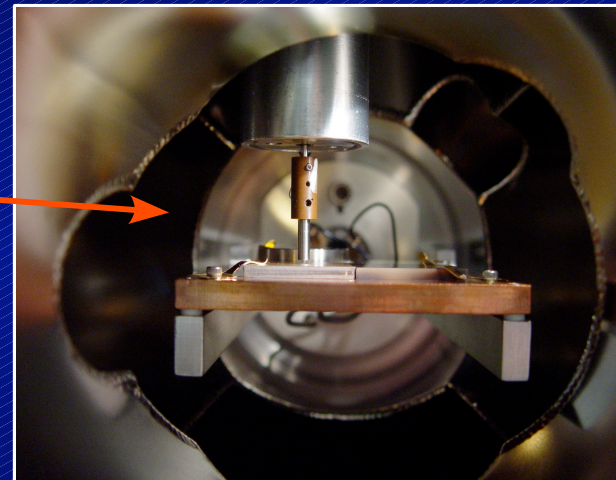
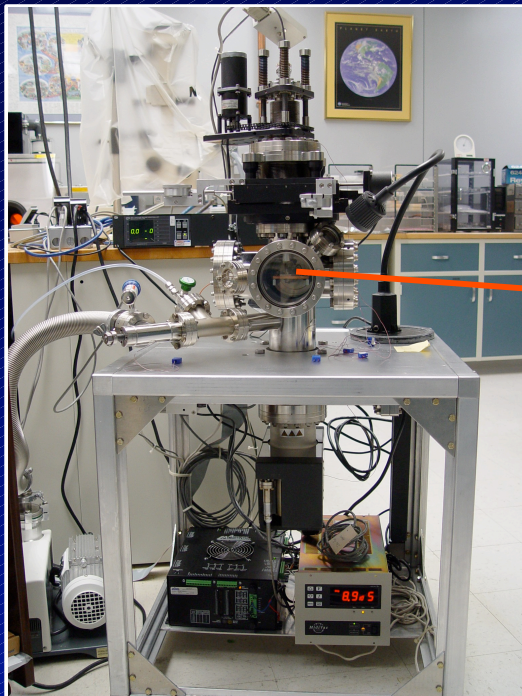


Surface Studies



Patch Effects

- Surface potential variations produce acceleration noise
- Forces due to patch effects observed by Gravity Probe B
- Strong function of gap size: bigger gap \Rightarrow smaller force



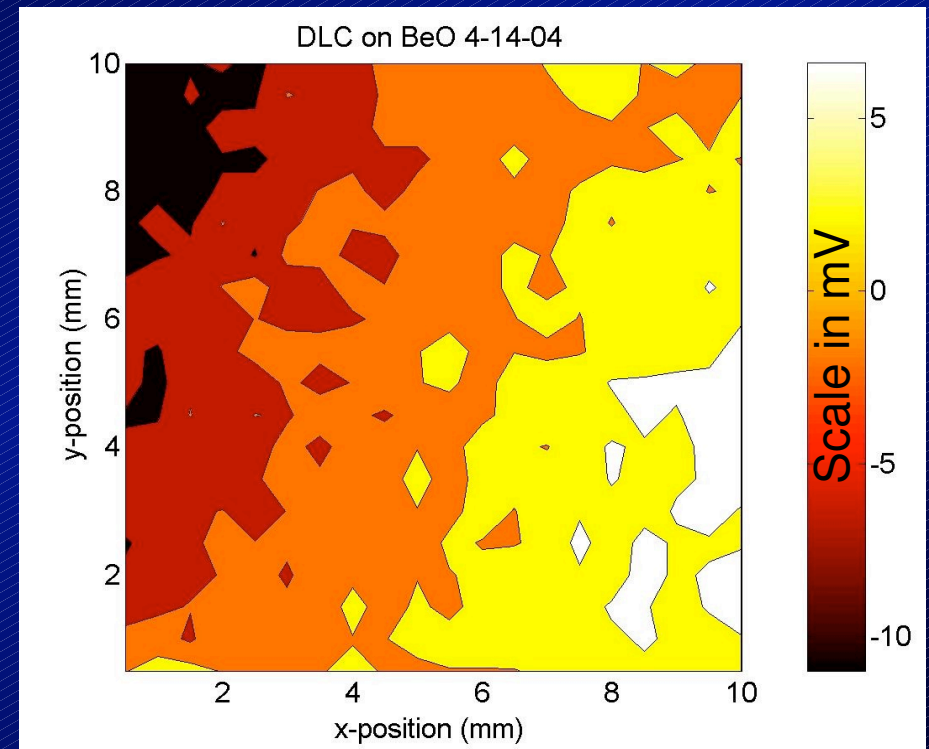
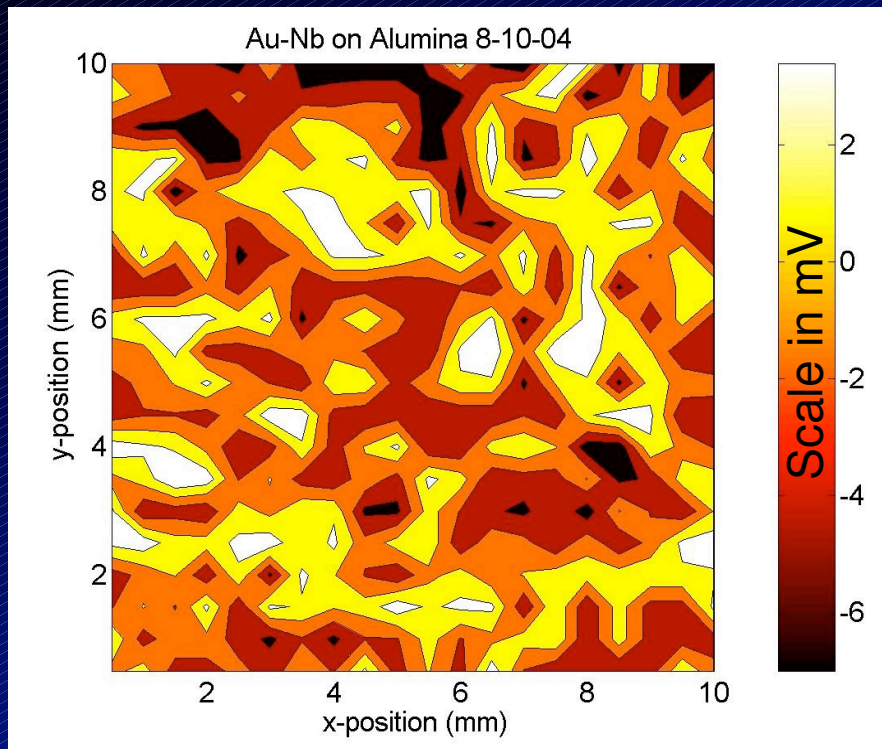
Kelvin probe at GSFC

- Patch effects have been studied with a Kelvin probe at GSFC
- Many samples precision coated in-house at Stanford

Special Thanks to Dr. Jordan Camp at GSFC



Spatial variations over 1 cm square

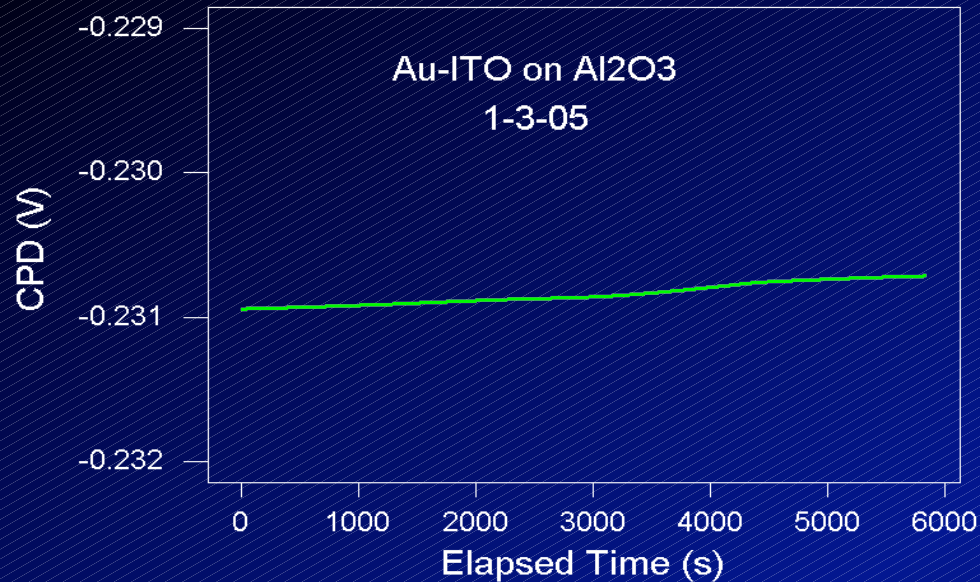
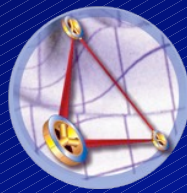


- Typical standard deviations 1-10 mV with 3 mm probe
- Random and non-random structure seen: evidence for contamination

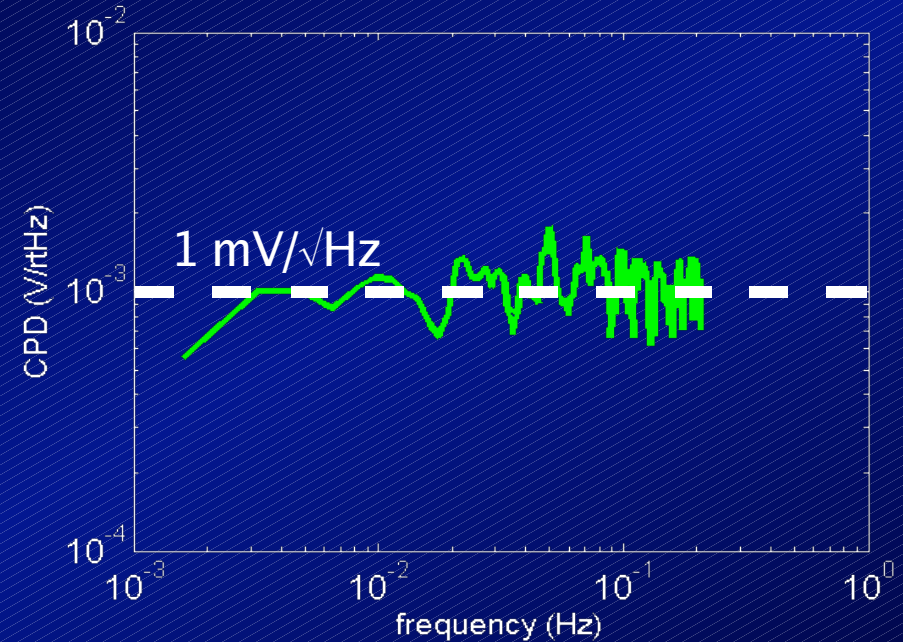
Special Thanks to Dr. Jordan Camp at GSFC



Surface Potential



Variation of surface potential with time

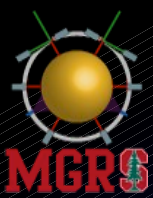


Amplitude spectral density of variations

Larger gap size
mitigates patch
effects

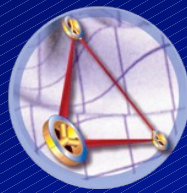
- Further investigations required
 - UV scanning system

Special Thanks to Dr. Jordan Camp at GSFC

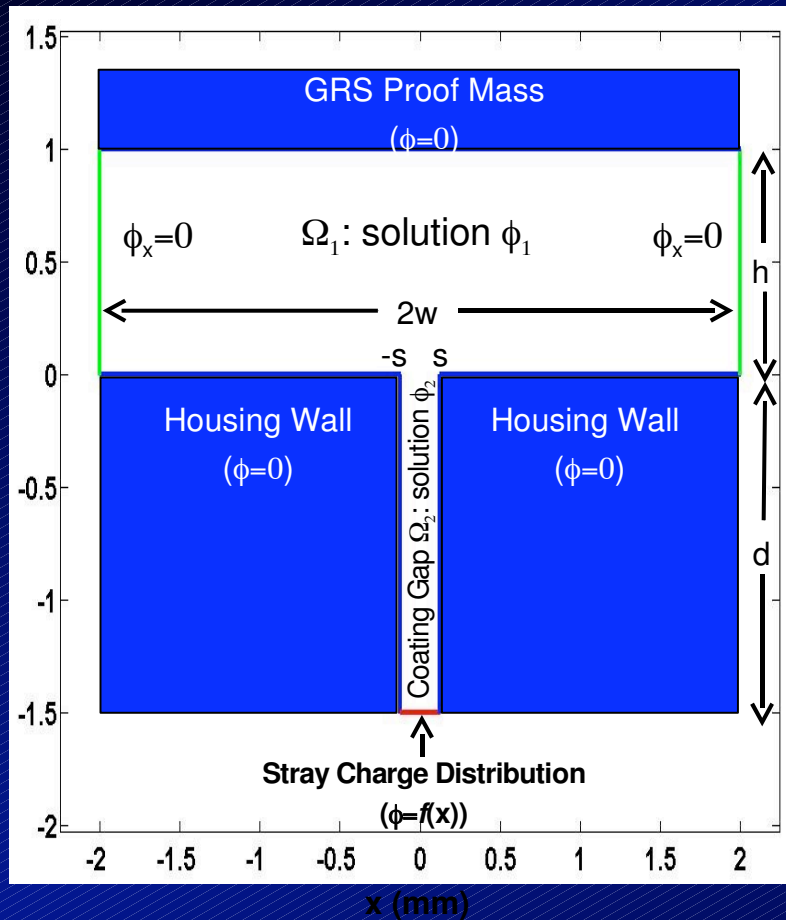


Alex Goh

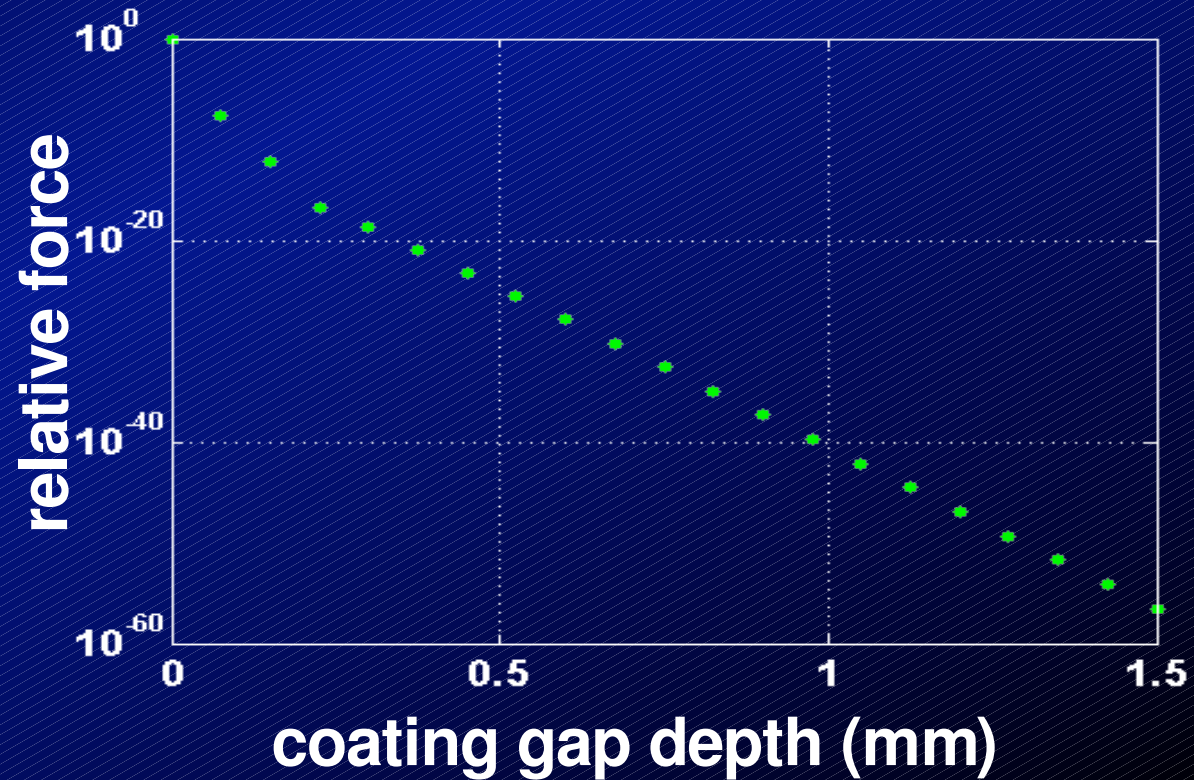


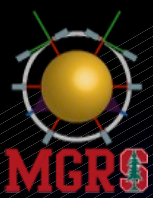


Numerical techniques inaccurate for extreme aspect ratio cases

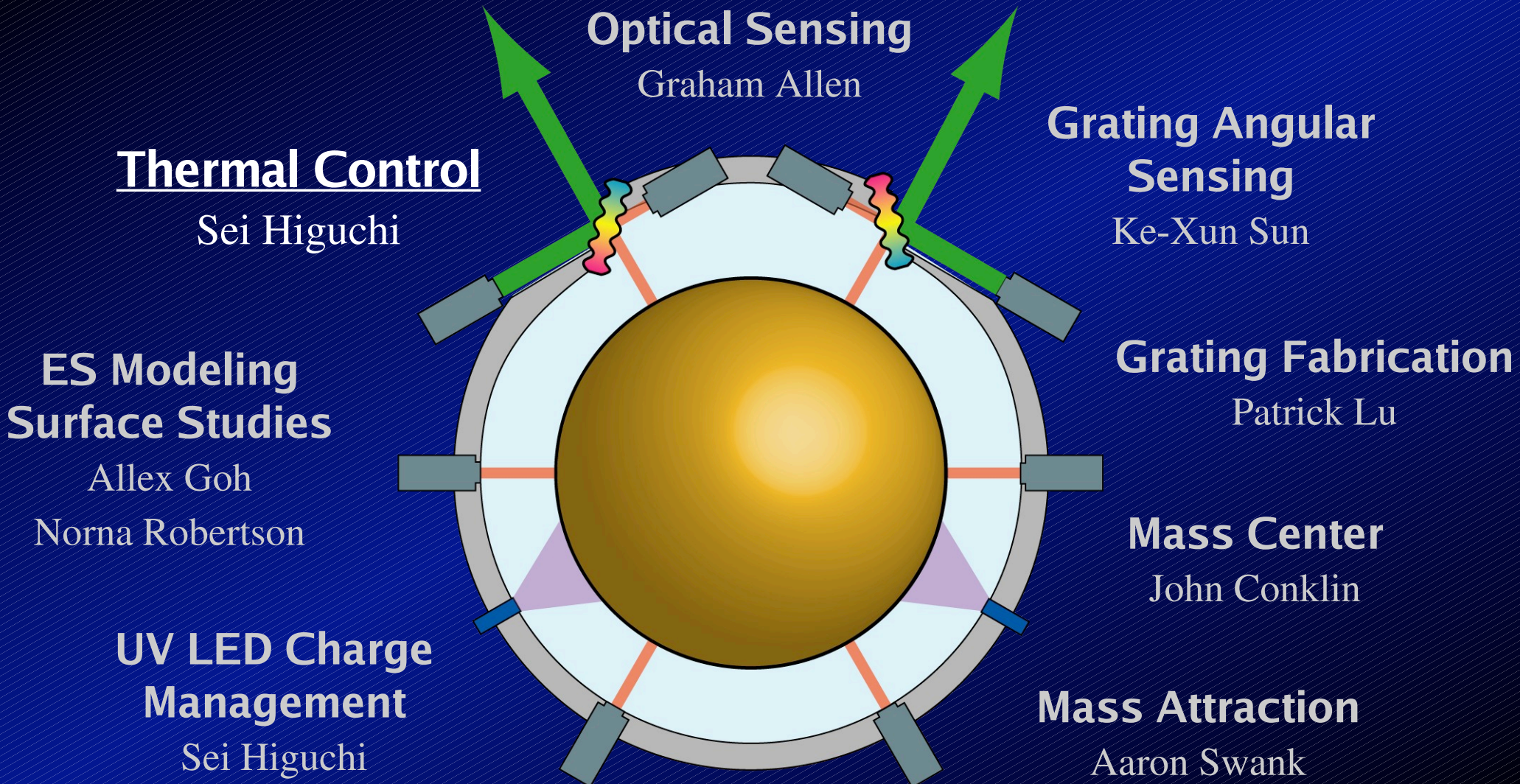


Analytical solution exists!

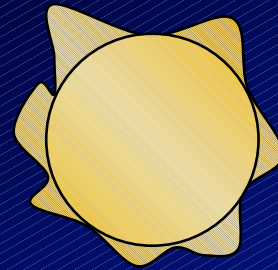
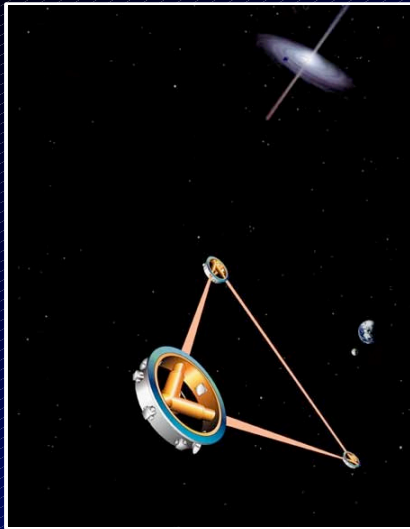
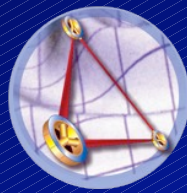




Thermal Control



Thermal Control



Solar Radiation →

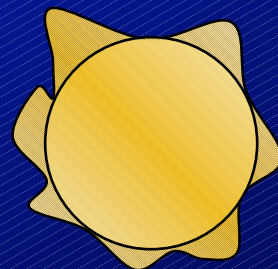


LISA Spacecraft

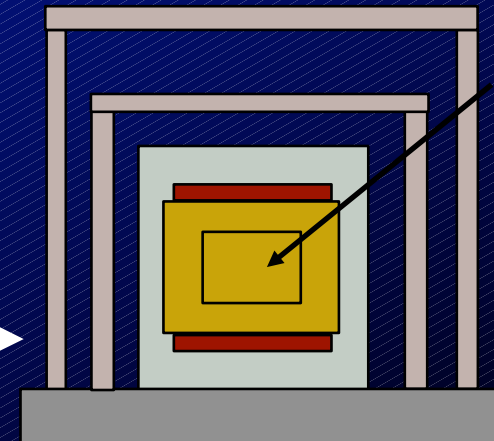
GRS

LISA Thermal Stability: 3×10^{-5} K/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ for $f > 0.01$ mHz

- Low frequency disturbance input
- Time-delays



Daily Ambient Temperature Variation →

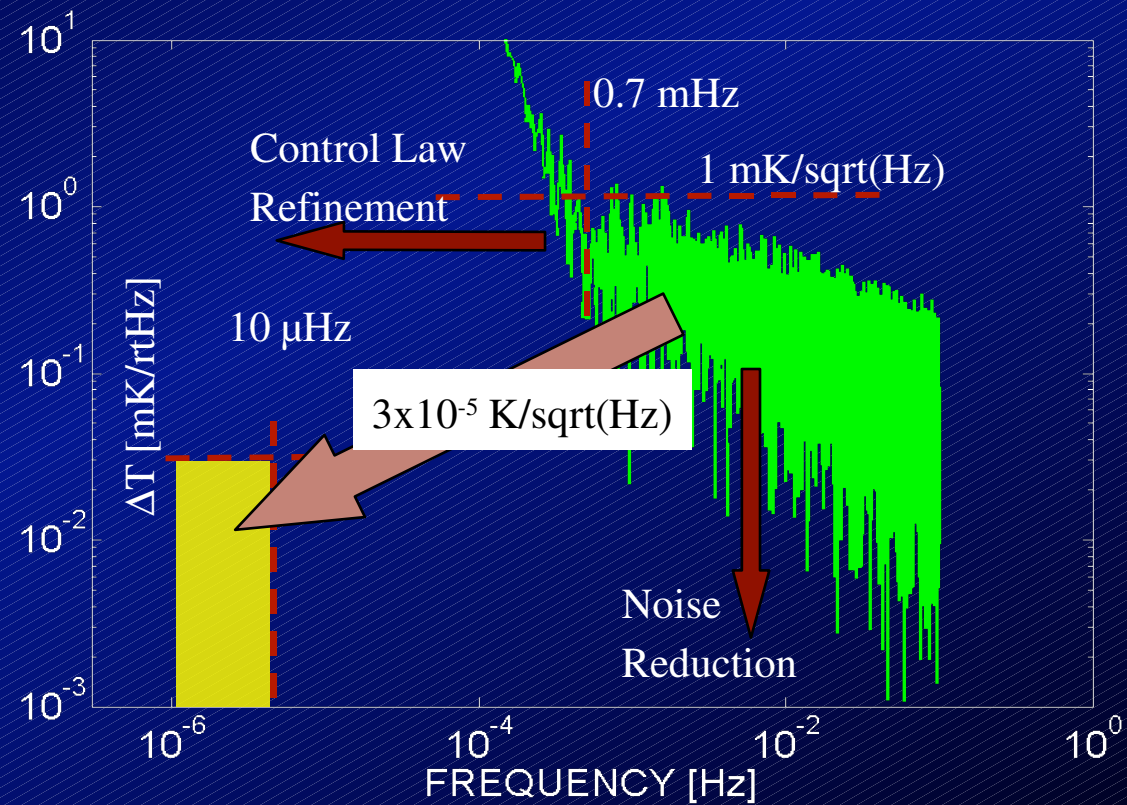
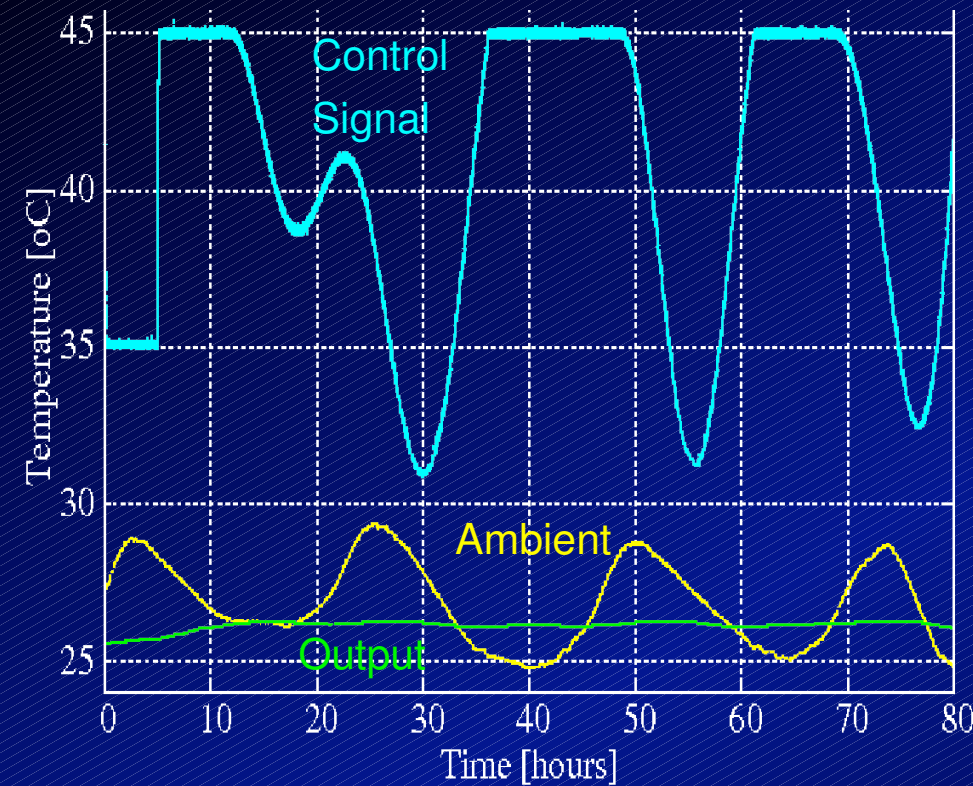


GRS

Ground Verification System



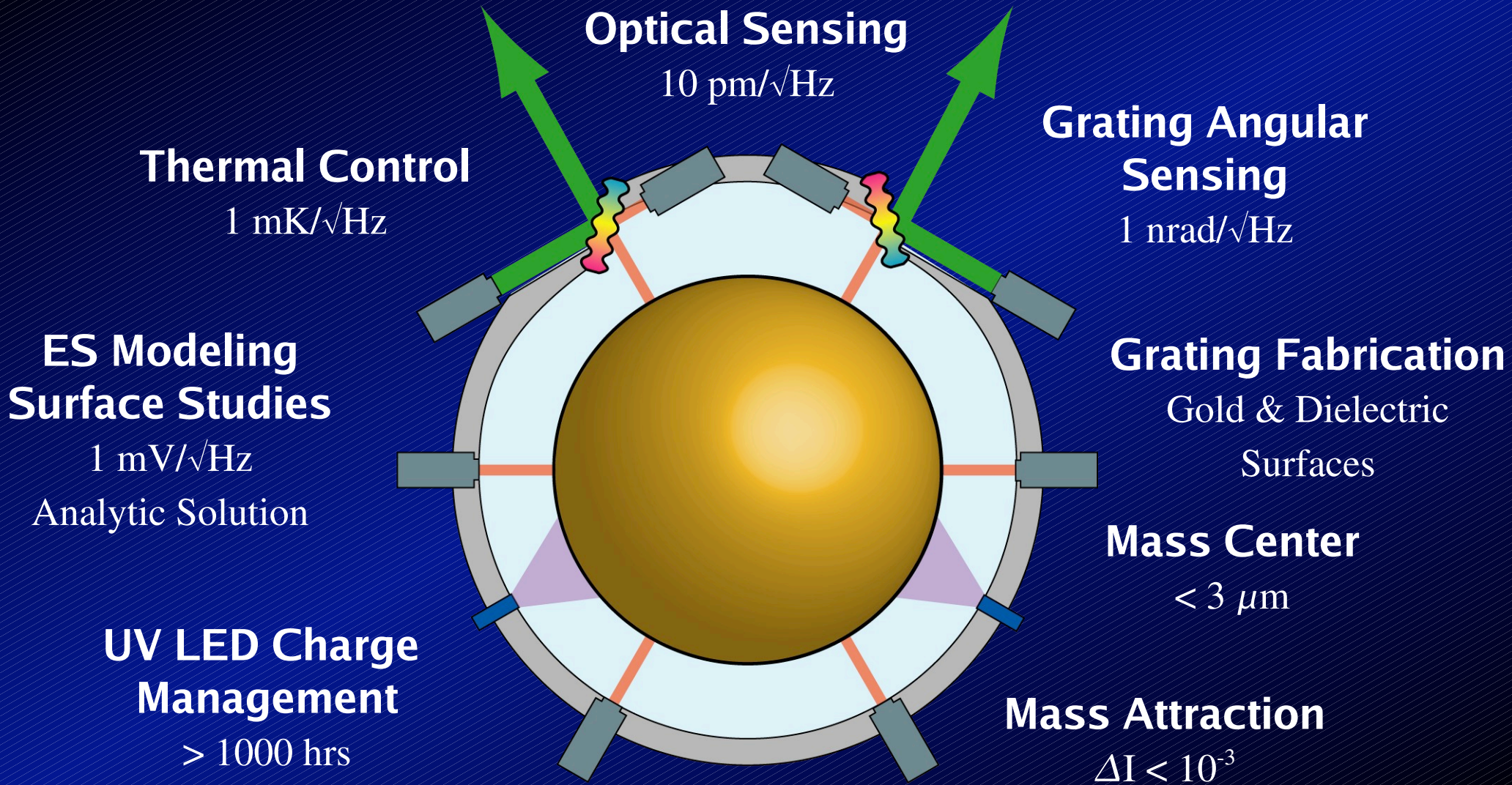
Experimental Results



Smith Regulator Control

Stability = $1 \text{ mK}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
for $f > 0.7 \text{ mHz}$

Summary



Graduate Students Supported by Stanford Deans Office of Research