



# UW LISA Torsion Balance Experiment

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with

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*&*

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University of Washington**

**Workshop on Charging Issues  
in Experimental Gravity**

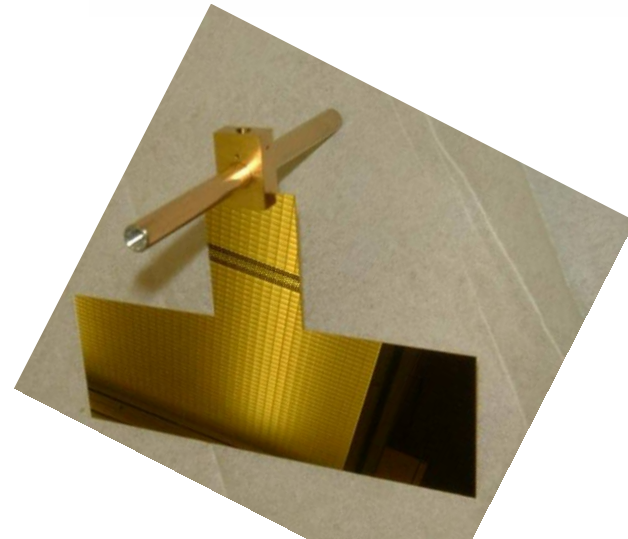
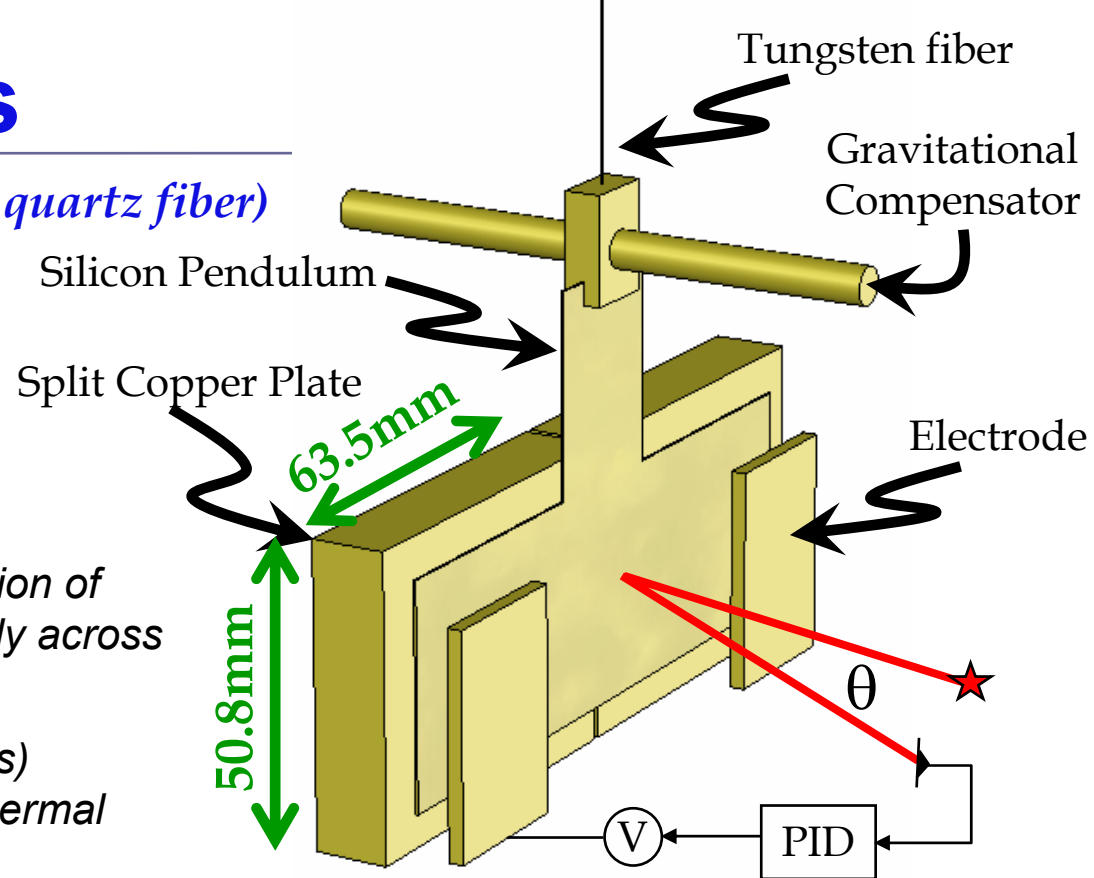
**July 27, 2007**

**LIGO #G070478-00-R**

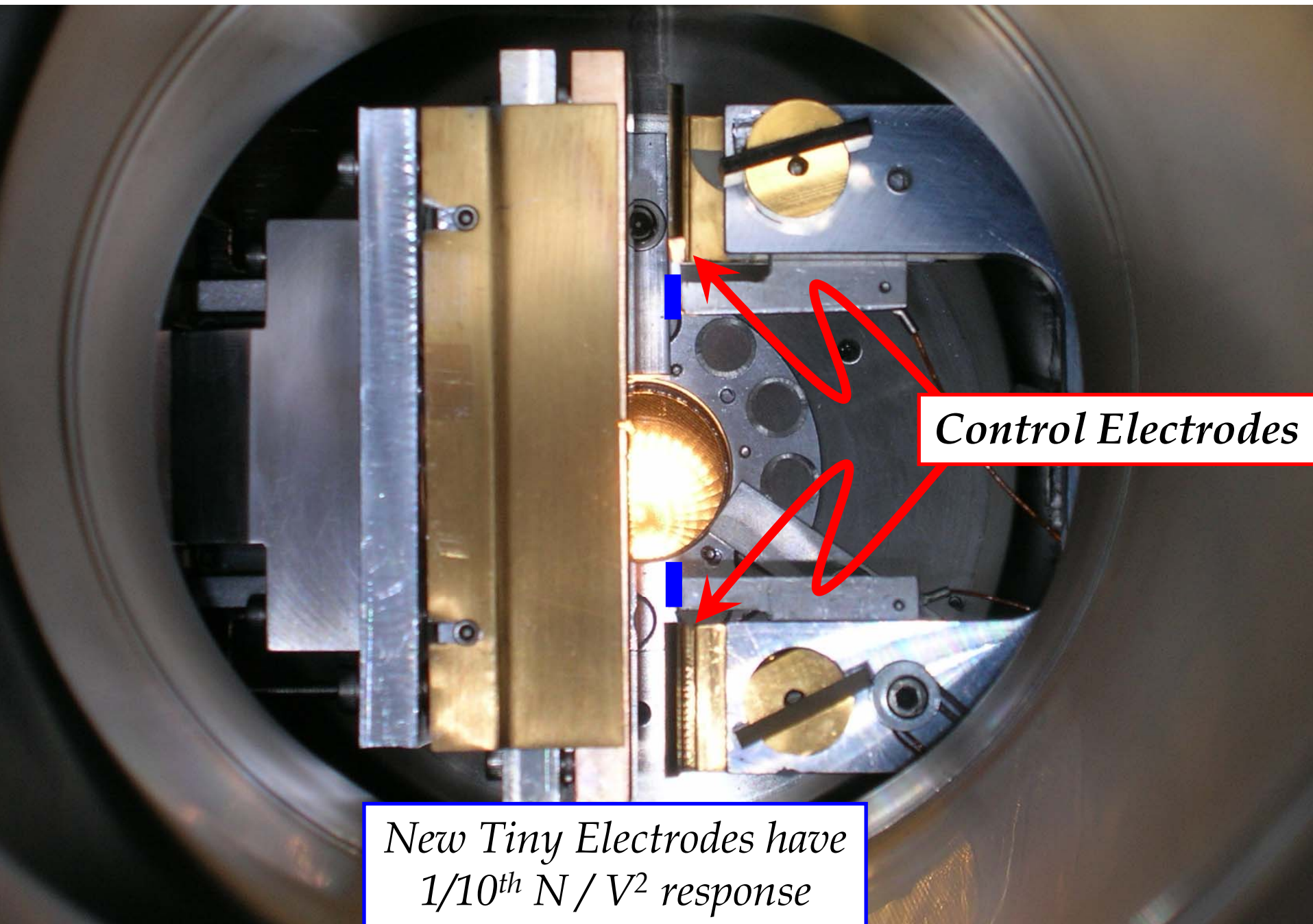


# UW Apparatus

- **0.5m 13  $\mu\text{m}$  W fiber** (*now quartz fiber*)
- **Au-coated Si-pendulum**
  - 0.6 mm thick
  - Low mass
- **Split Au-coated Cu-plate**
  - Split-plate allows investigation of potential differences laterally across pendulum
  - Heater elements (light bulbs) imbedded in plates allow thermal control
  - Movable up to 10 mm from pendulum
- **Control Electrodes**
  - Used to feedback pendulum to fixed position, i.e., cold damping
  - Residual pendulum motion at level of  $\sim 2 \text{ nrad}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}} \approx 1.5 \text{ aNm}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$   
 $\approx 0.02 \text{ fm}/\text{s}^2/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

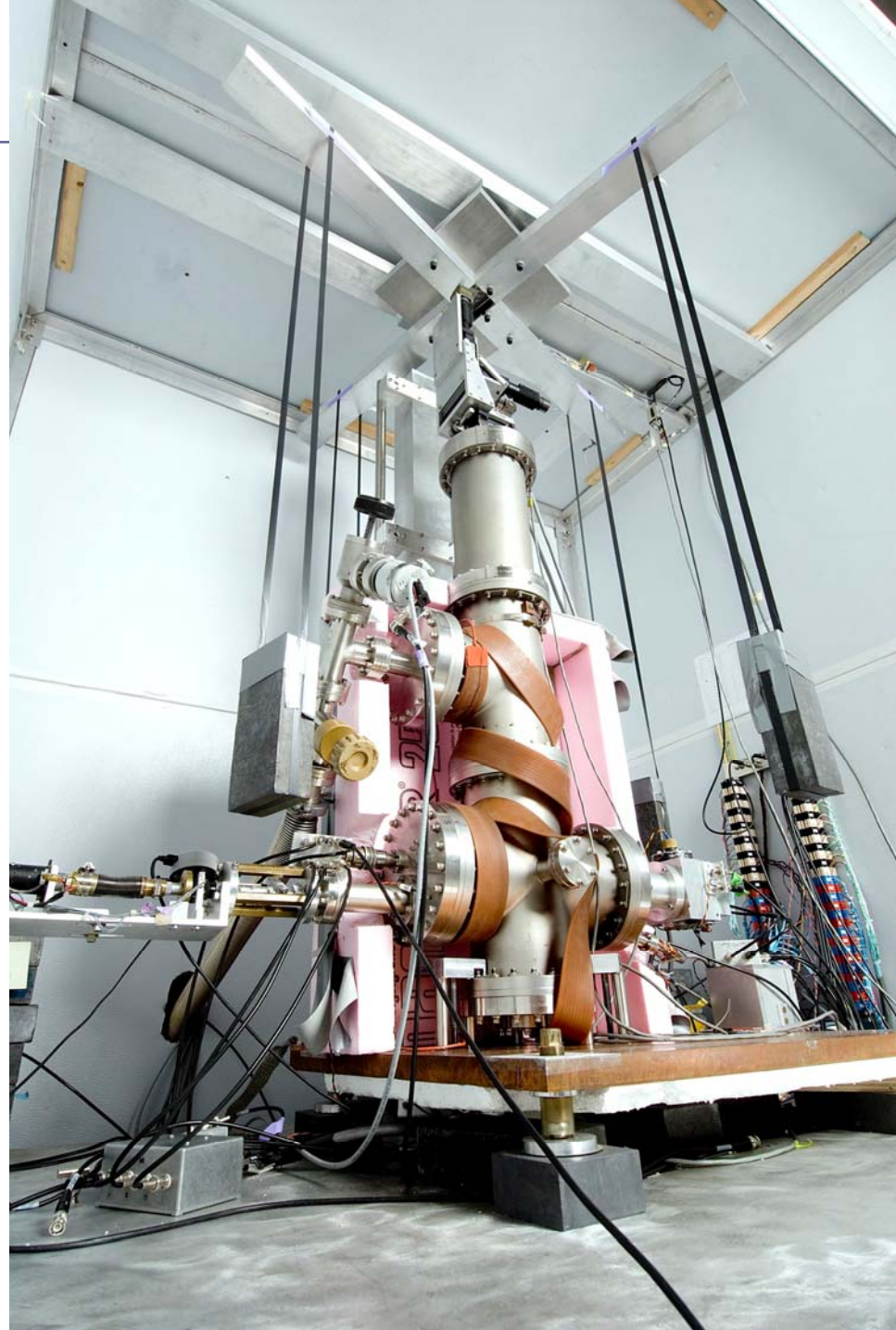


*Top down view with pendulum removed*



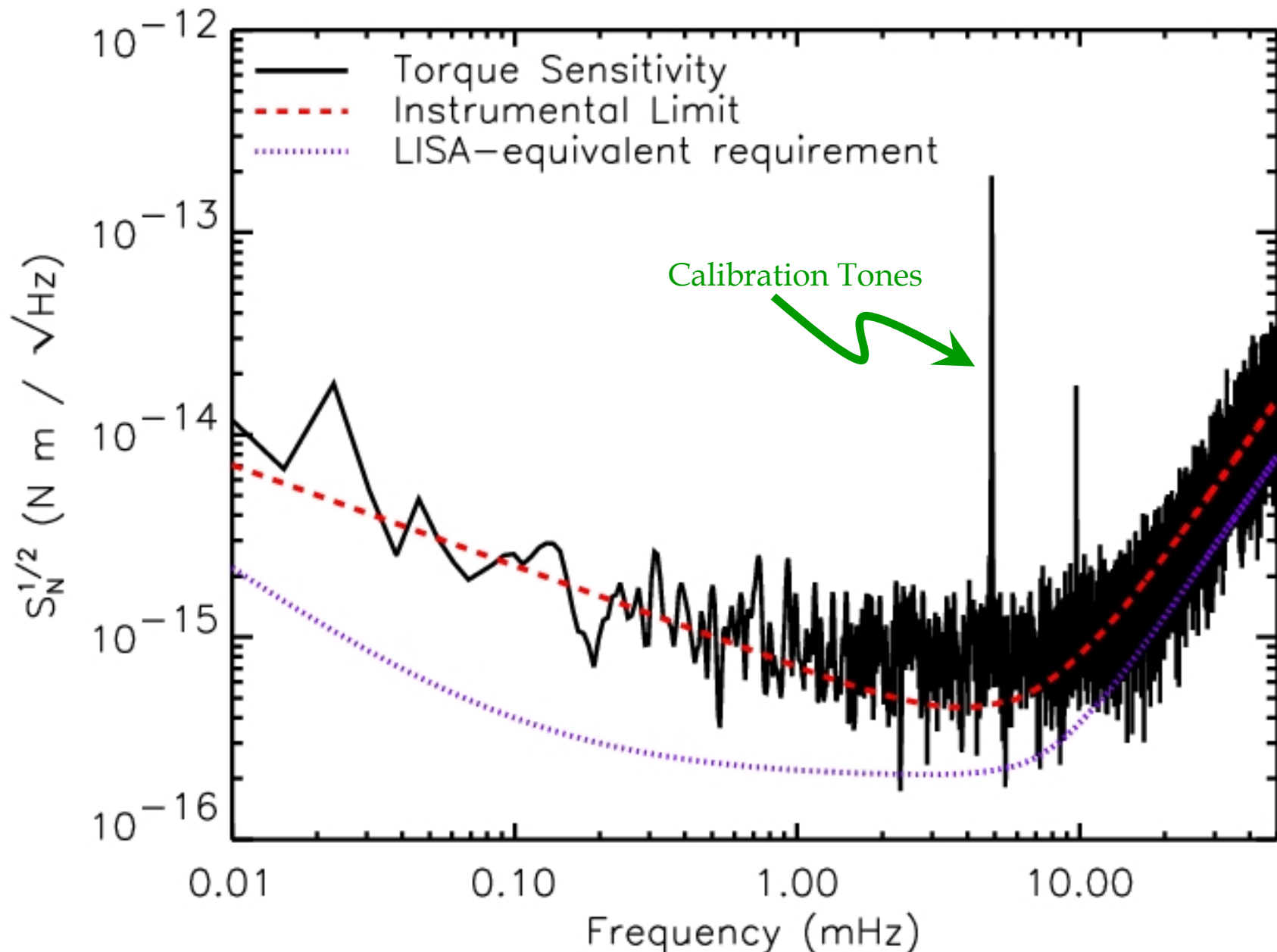
*Control Electrodes*

*New Tiny Electrodes have  
 $1/10^{\text{th}}$  N / V<sup>2</sup> response*



*Photo courtesy Mary Levin*

# Torque Noise Performance

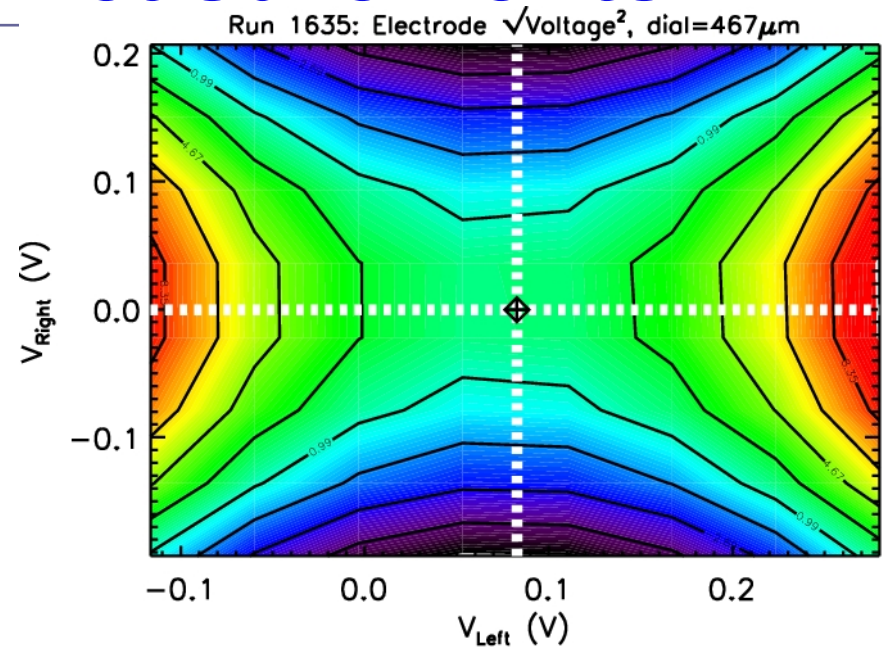
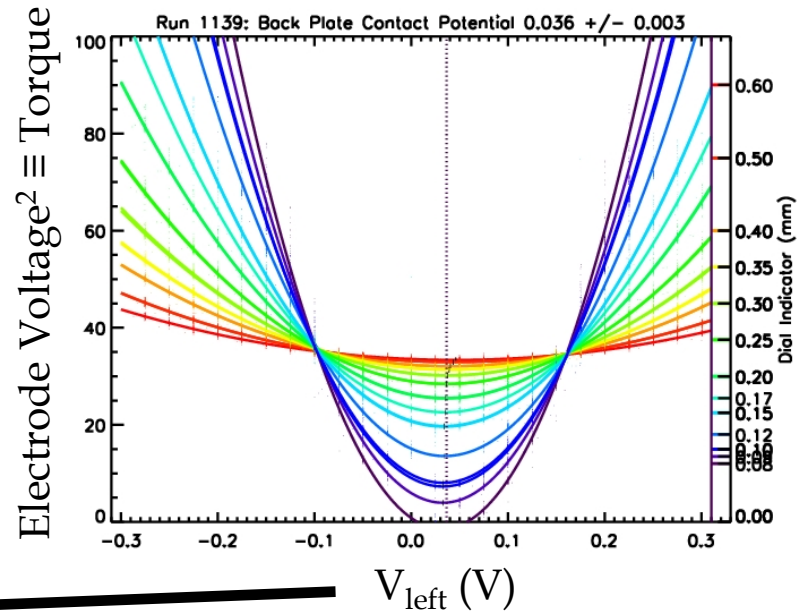
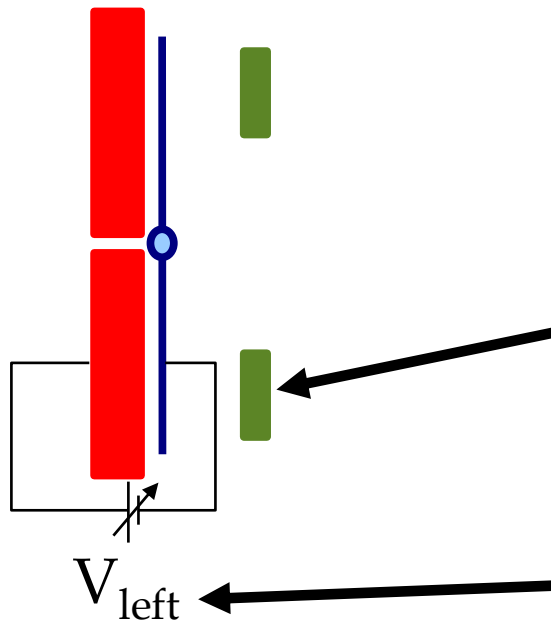


# Surface Potential Measurements

- Electrostatic surface potential defined by potential energy of plate-pendulum capacitor:

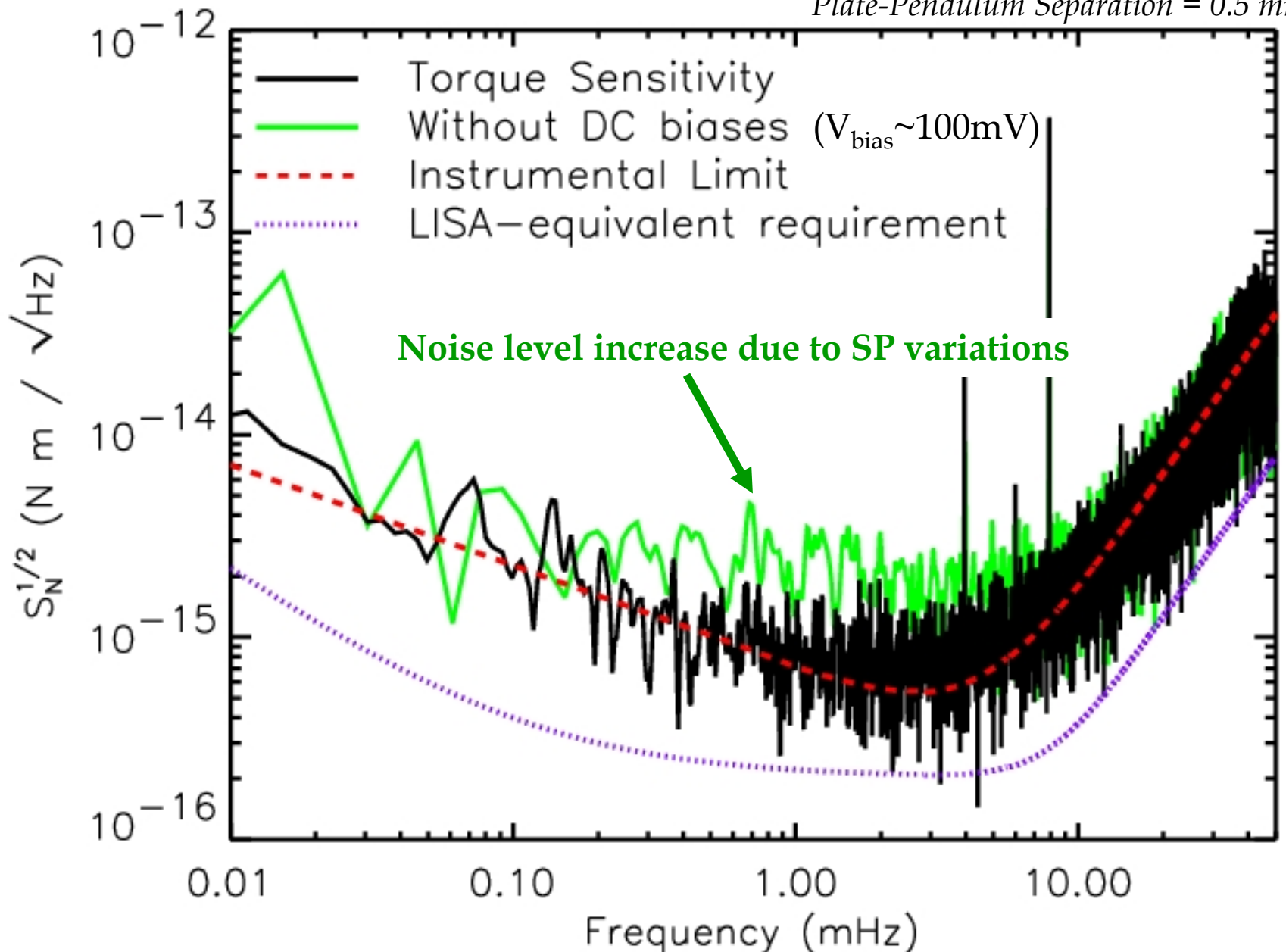
$$N = \frac{d}{d\theta} \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{2s} (V - V_{SP})^2$$

- Determine SP of each half of split Cu-plate by measuring torque vs. applied voltage

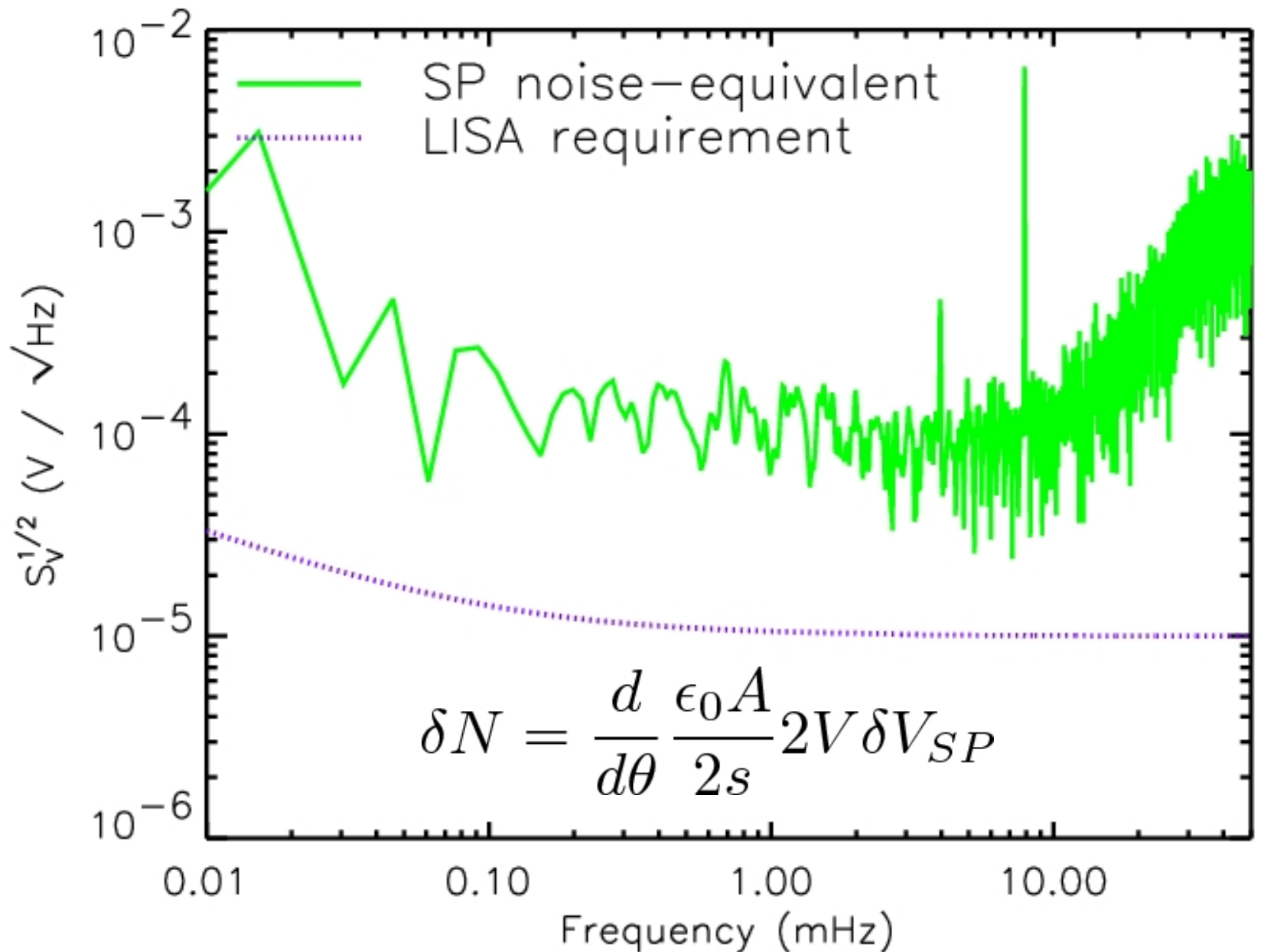


# Surface Potential Noise Impacts

Plate-Pendulum Separation = 0.5 mm



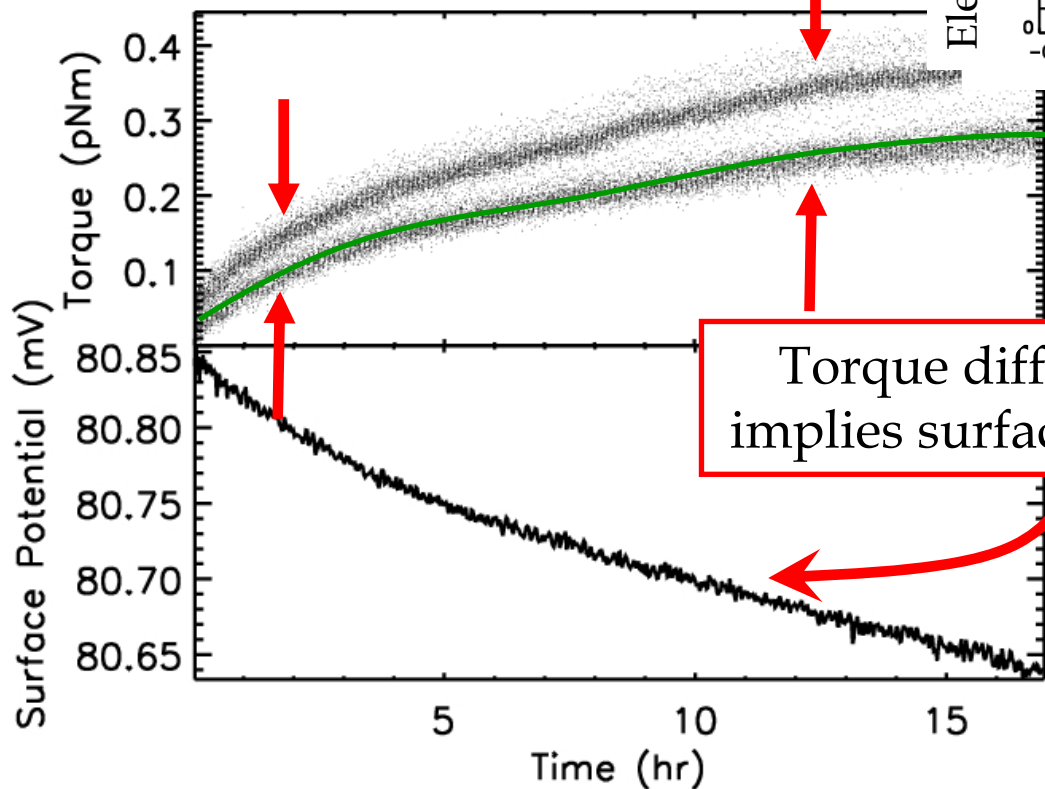
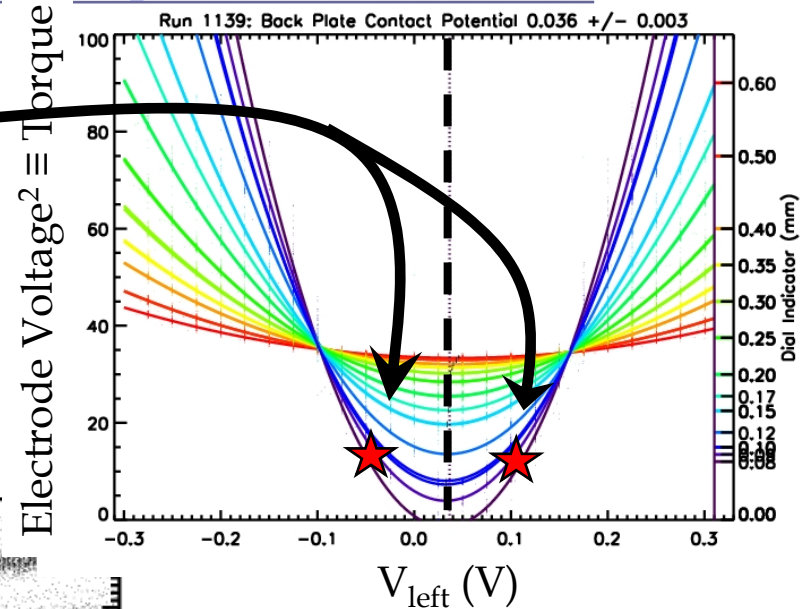
# Surface Potential Noise Impacts





# Measurement Technique

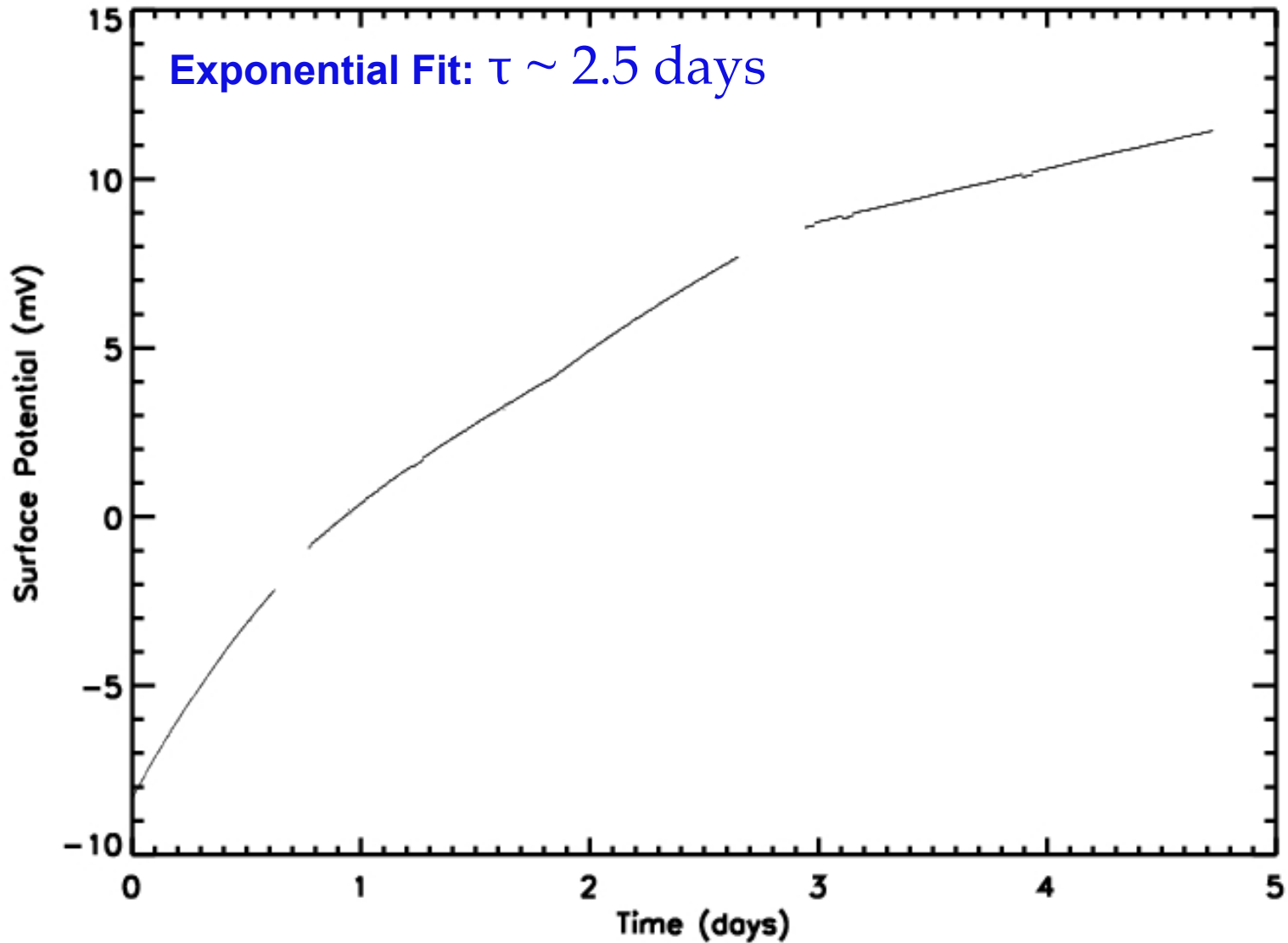
- Switch between two voltages with relatively equal torques on pendulum (minimize transients)
- Monitor difference in torque as function of time, convert this into a surface potential



Overall change in torque due to fiber relaxation

Torque difference change implies surface potential drift

# Initial Drift after Pumping Down

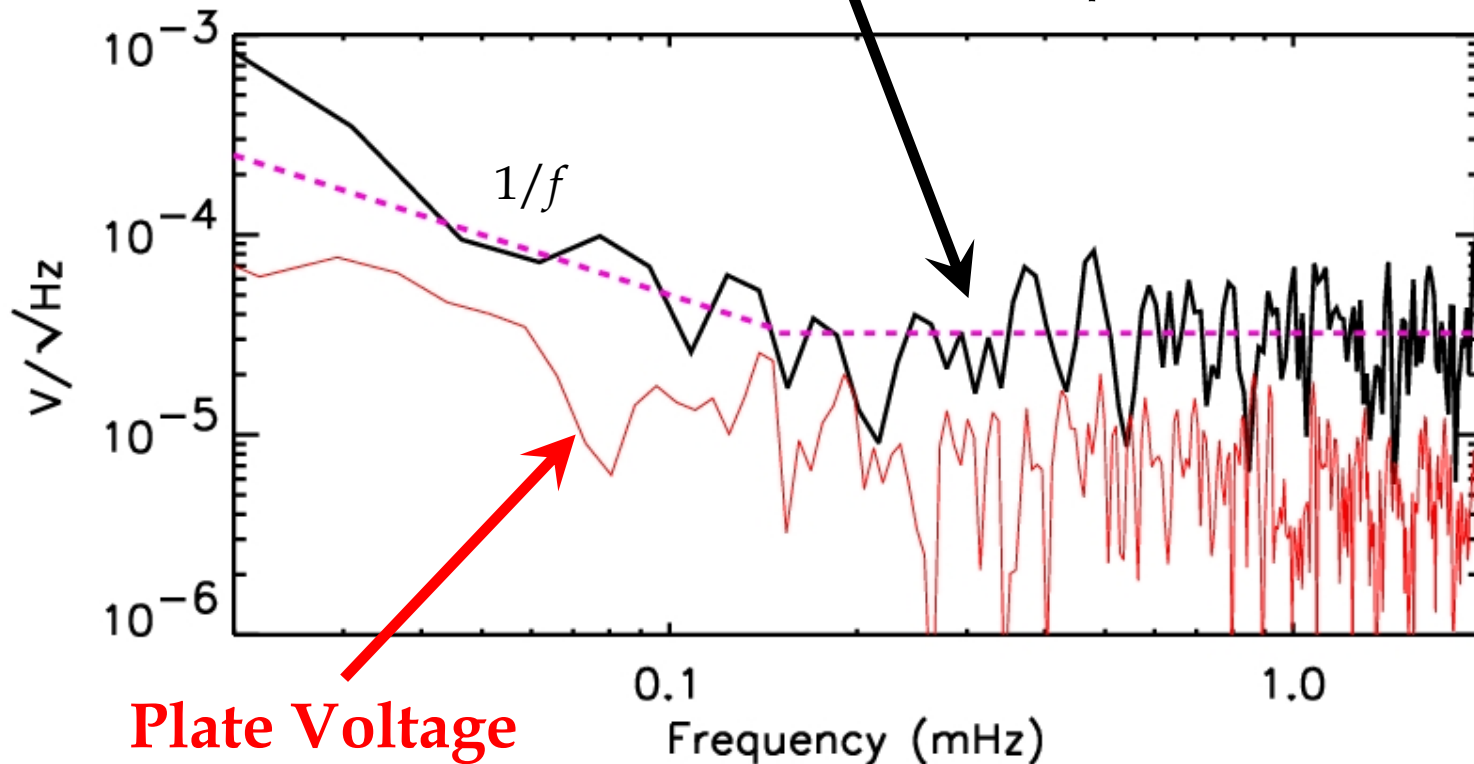


**Drift after 30 days  $\sim 0.30$  mV/day**

**Drift after 50 days  $\sim 0.15$  mV/day**

# Surface Potential Spectrum

Surface Potential Level  $\approx 30 \mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$



- **SP level determined by**

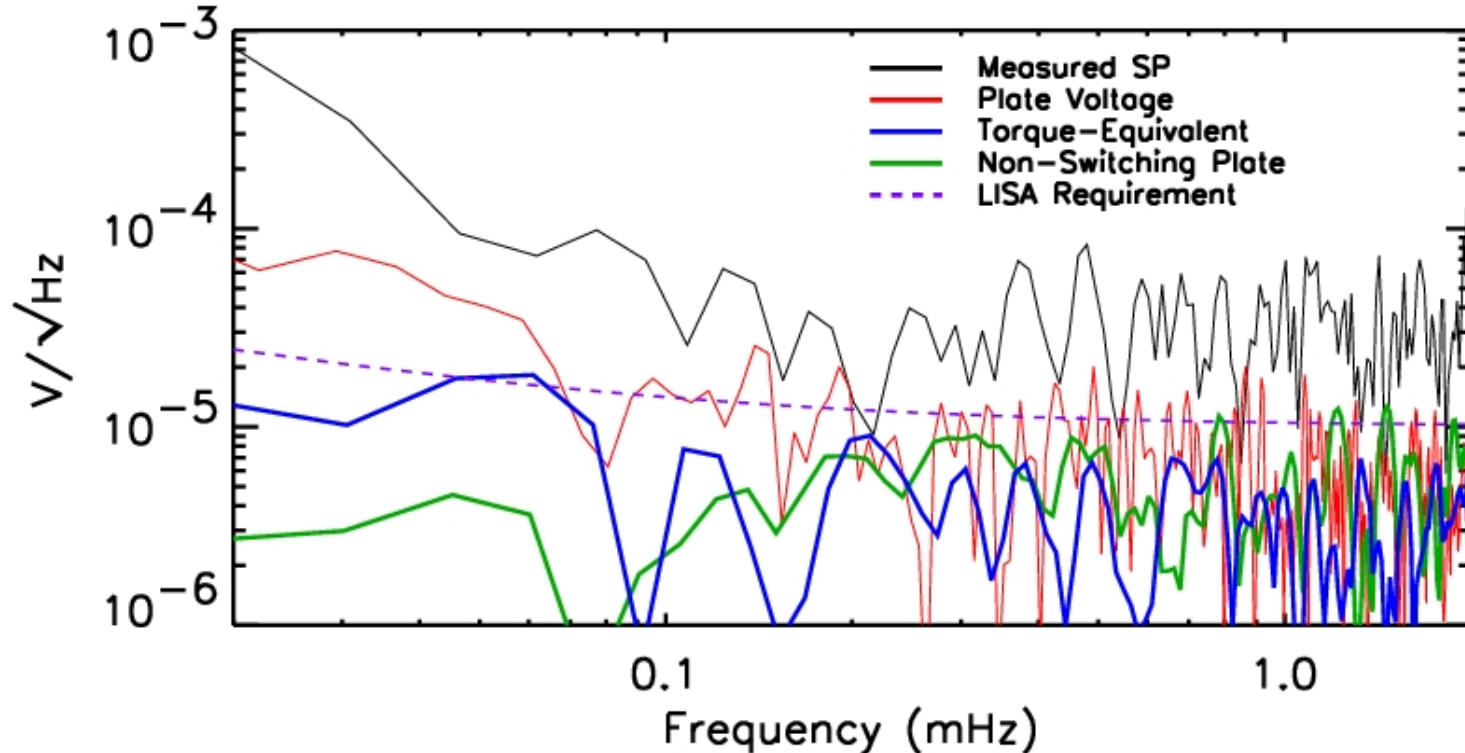
1. *Voltage noise on plate*
2. *Voltage noise on electrode*
3. *Surface potential fluctuation*

- **Improved by**

1. *Better plate voltage reference*
2. *Smaller area electrodes*
3. *Better contamination prevention*

# Surface Potential Spectrum

Thermal Torque Noise Contribution  $\approx 6 \mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$



- **SP level determined by**

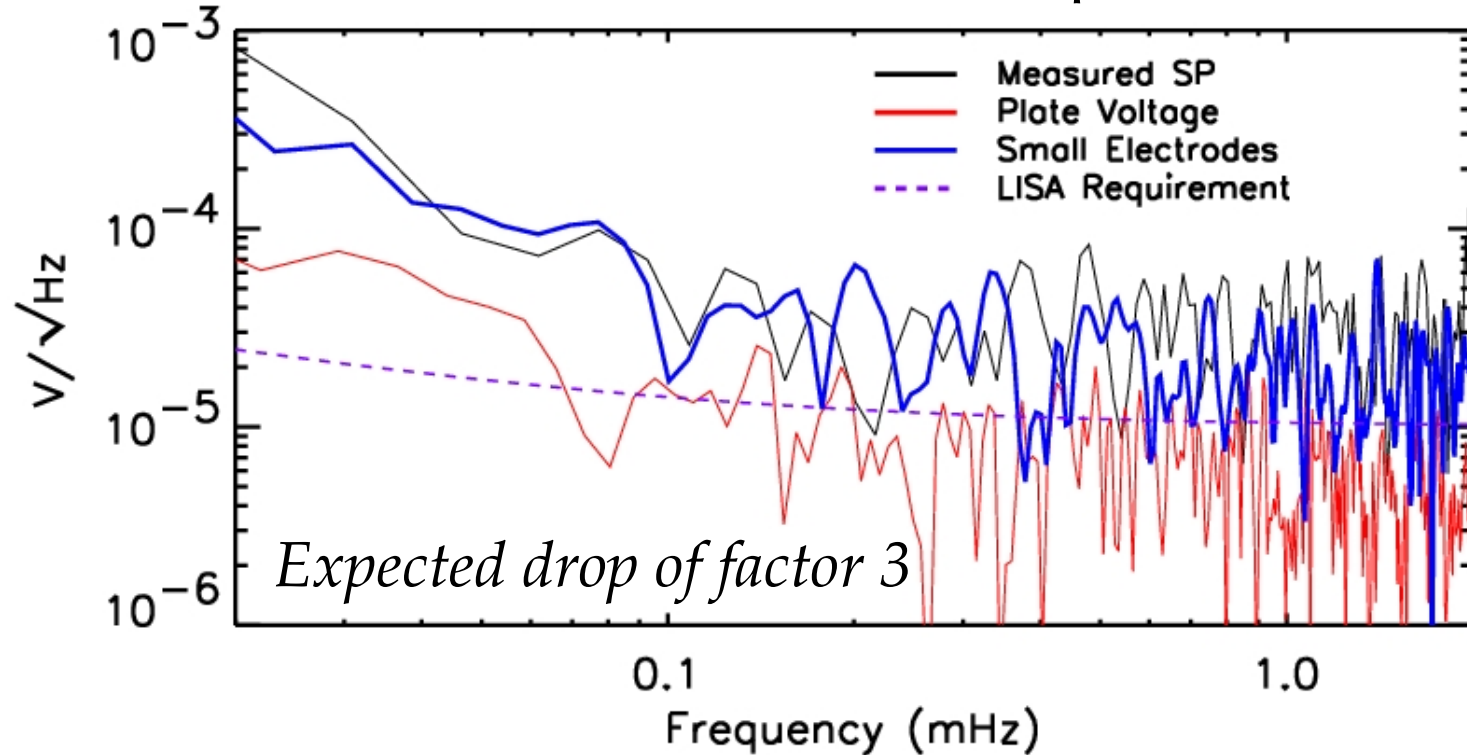
1. *Voltage noise on plate*
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# Surface Potential Spectrum

Surface Potential Level  $\approx 30 \mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$



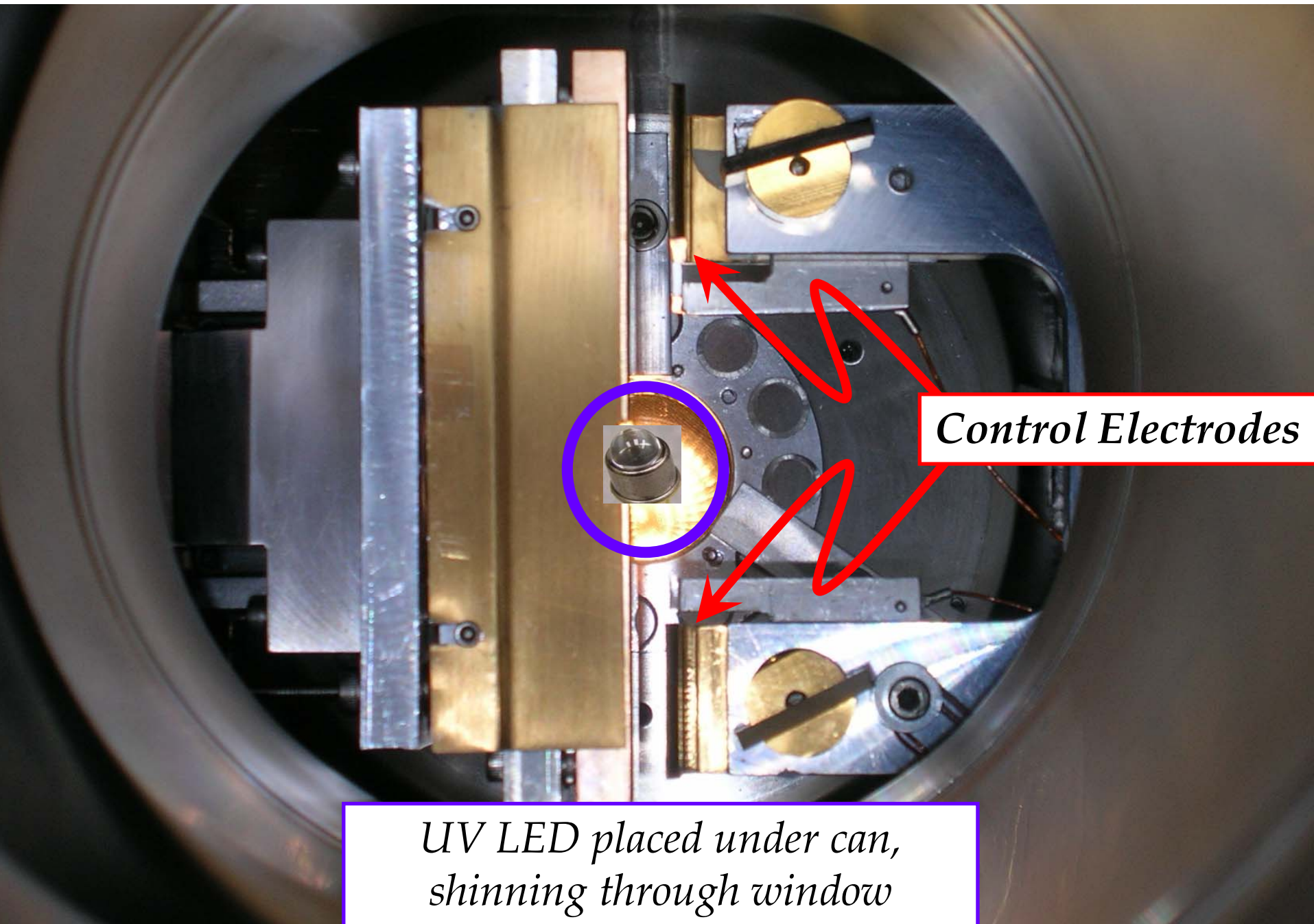
- **SP level determined by**

1. Voltage noise on plate
- ✓ 2. Voltage noise on electrode
3. Surface potential fluctuation

- **Improved by**

- Better plate voltage reference
- ✓ Smaller area electrodes
- Better contamination prevention

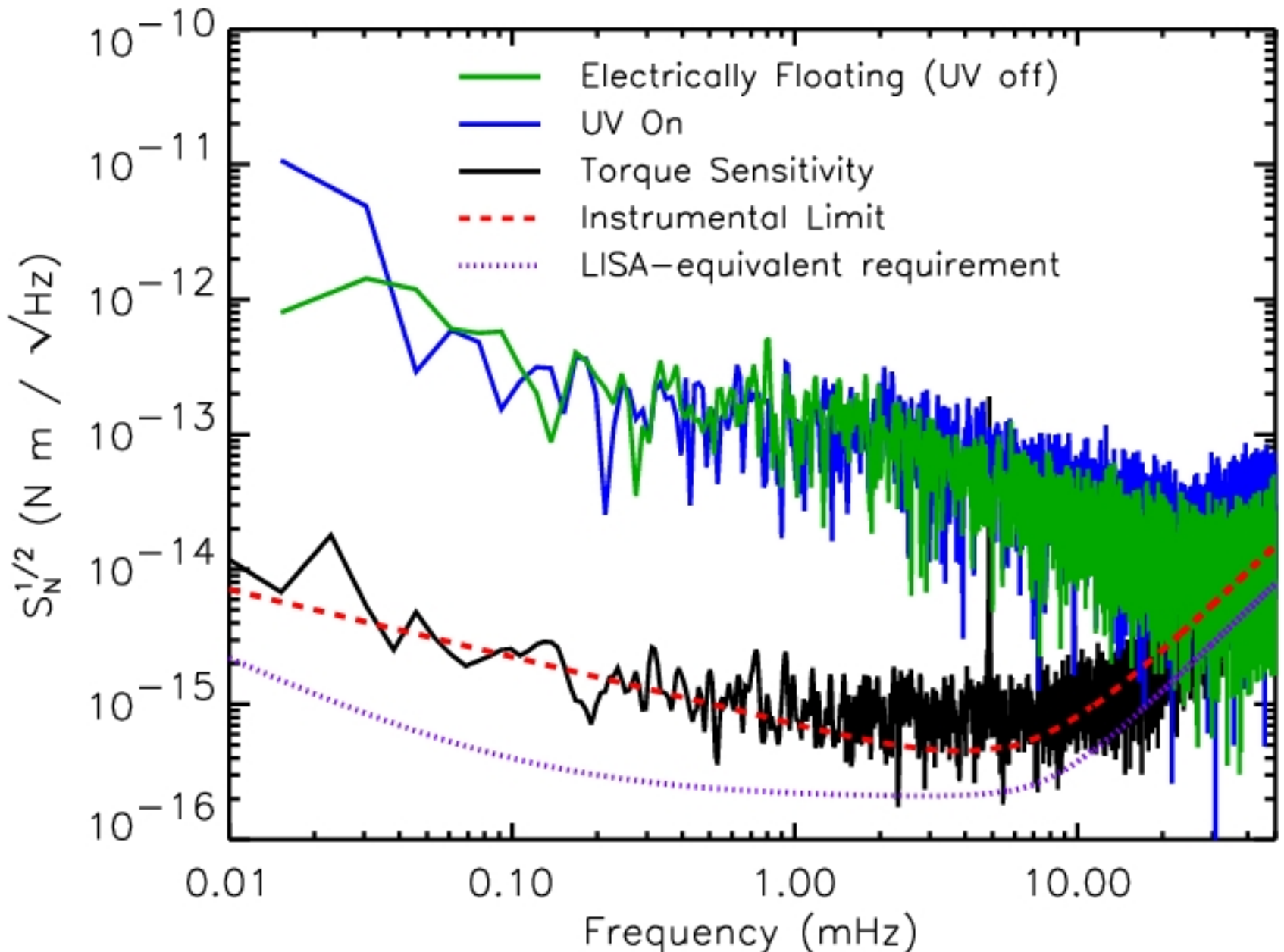
*Top down view with pendulum removed*



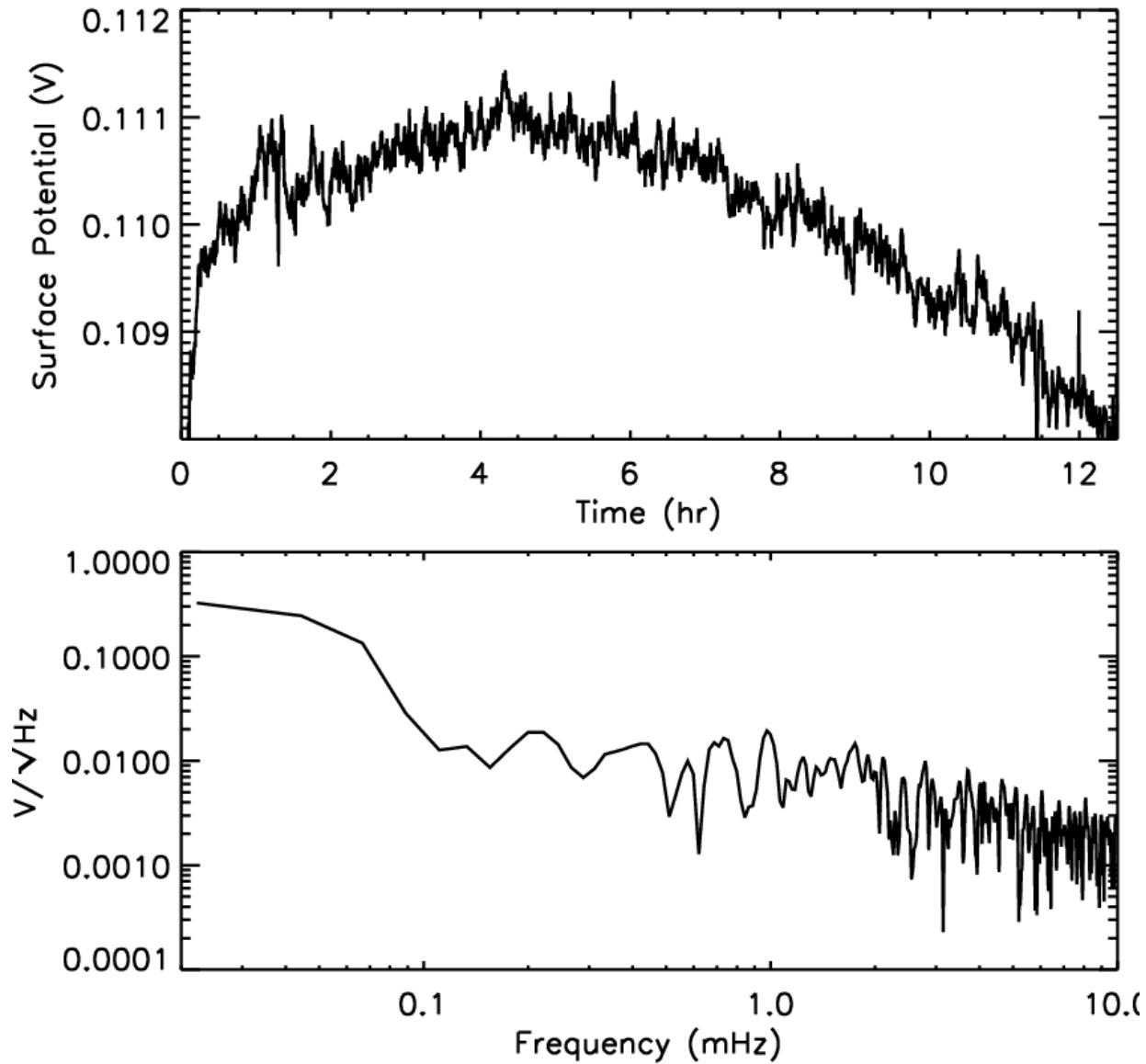
*Control Electrodes*

*UV LED placed under can,  
shinning through window*

# UV has little effect on torque noise

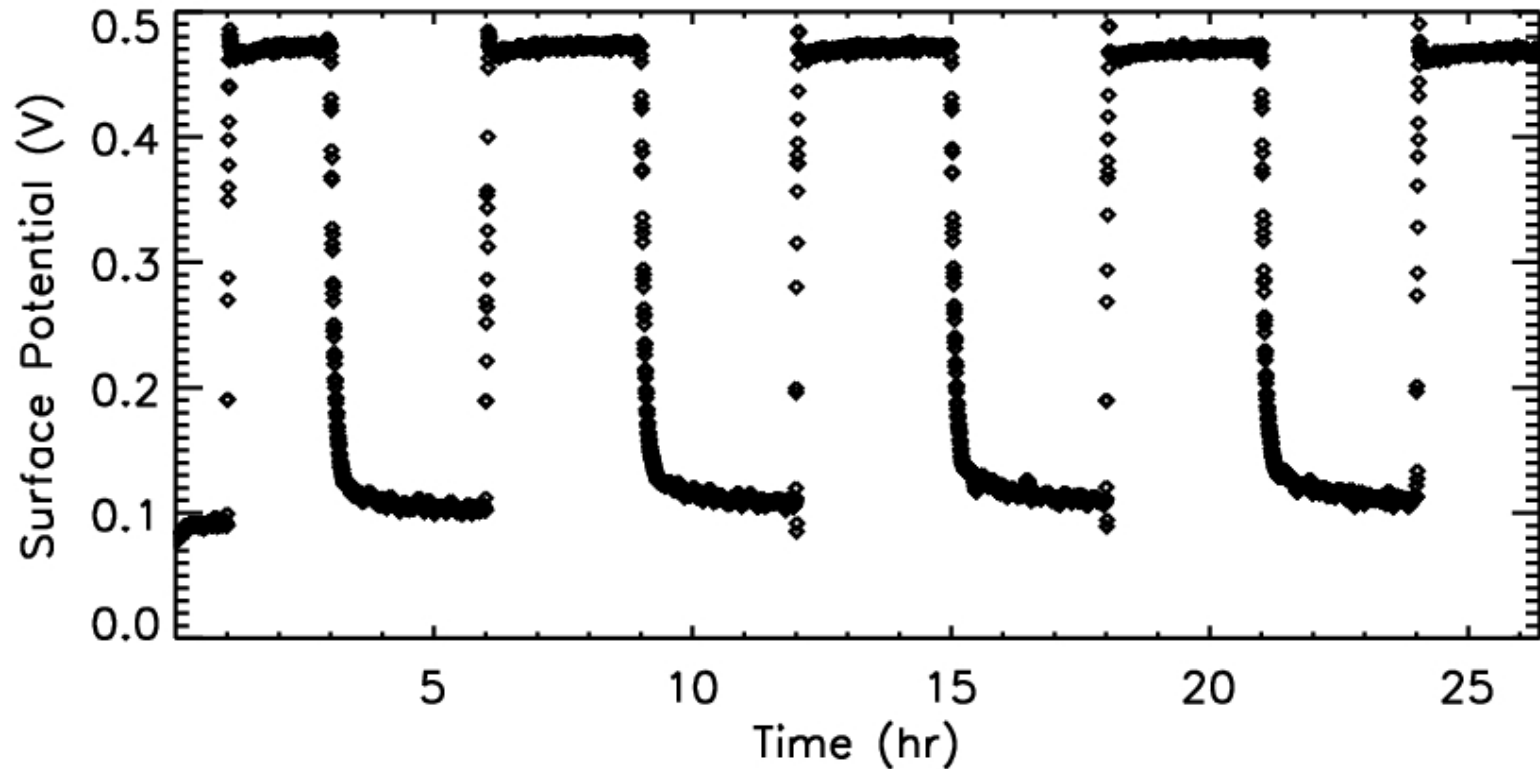


# SP fluctuations of floating pendulum



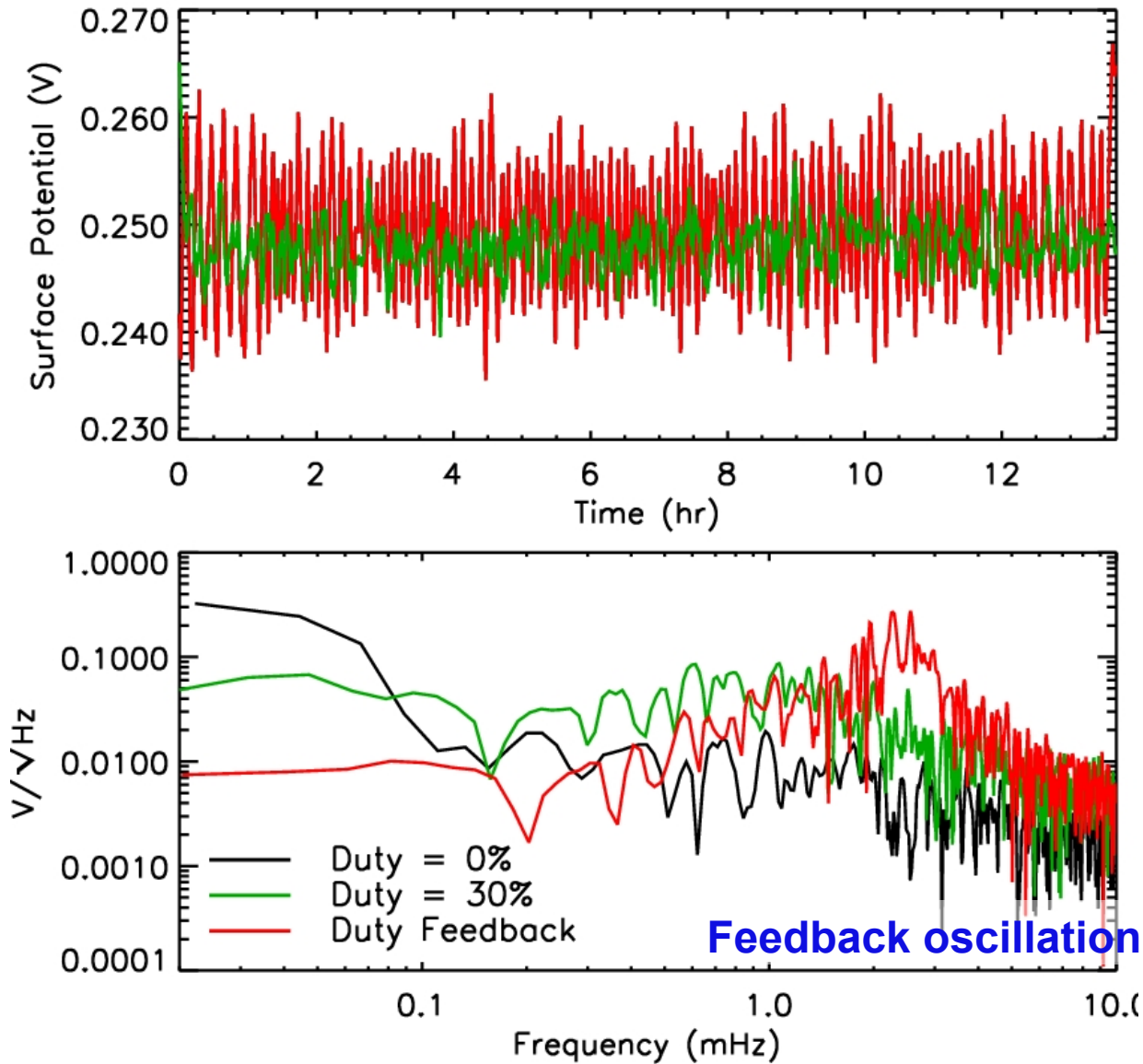


# UV Charging of Floating Pendulum



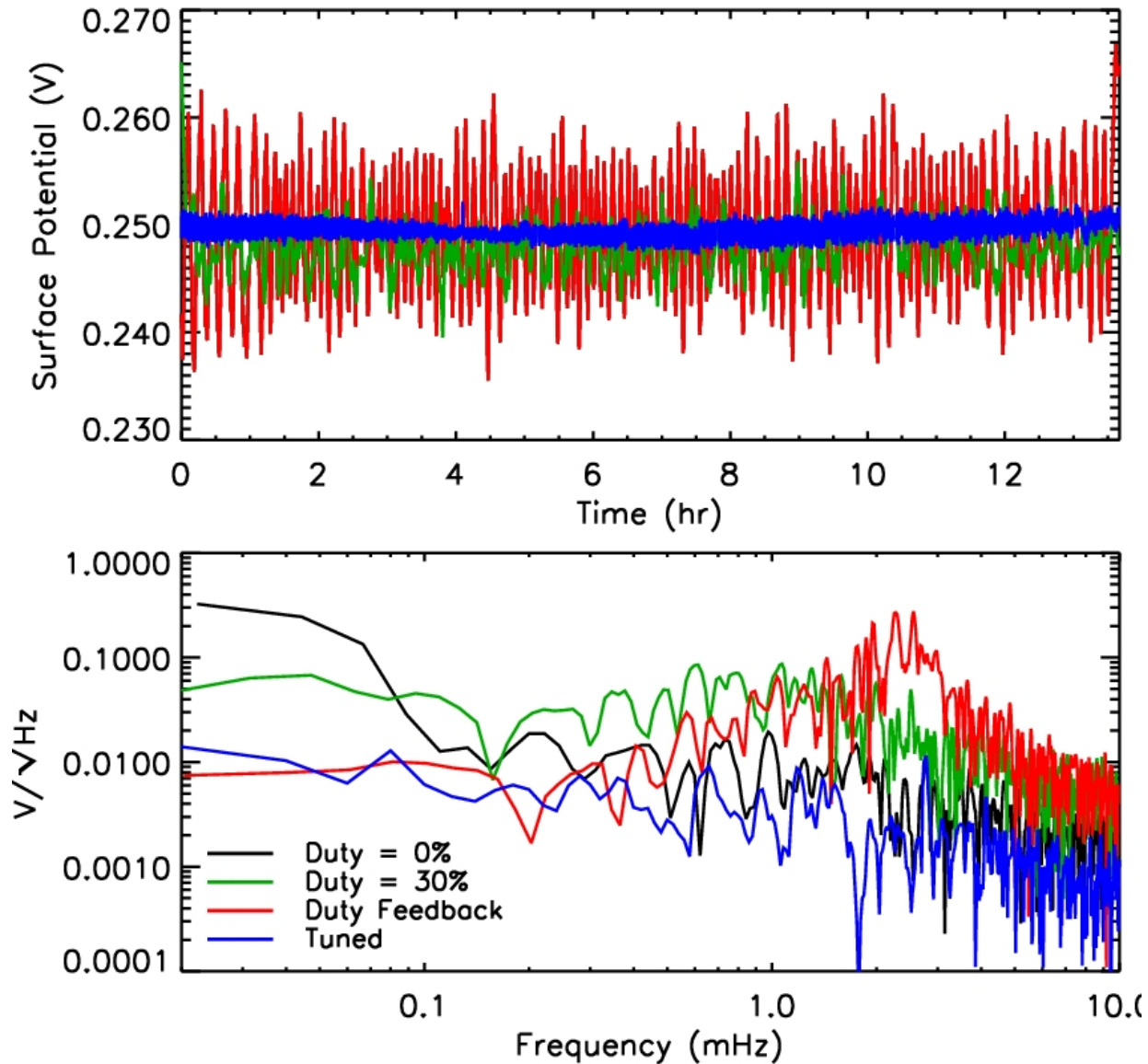
- Charge rate  $\sim 2\text{--}3$  mV/s, running LED at  $\sim 20$  mA
- Couldn't get electrons onto pendulum for discharge
  - Discharging through o-ring of support shaft for fiber.
  - Time constant  $\sim 230$  s  $\rightarrow 1$  T $\Omega$  from pendulum to ground

# UV in Duty Feedback at 0.1 Hz



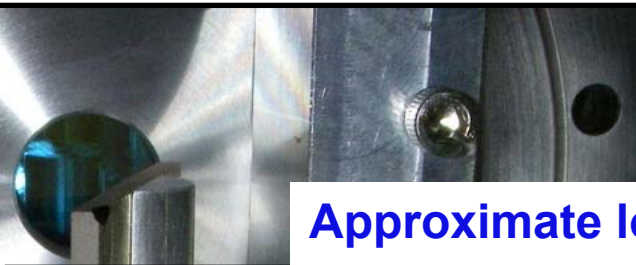
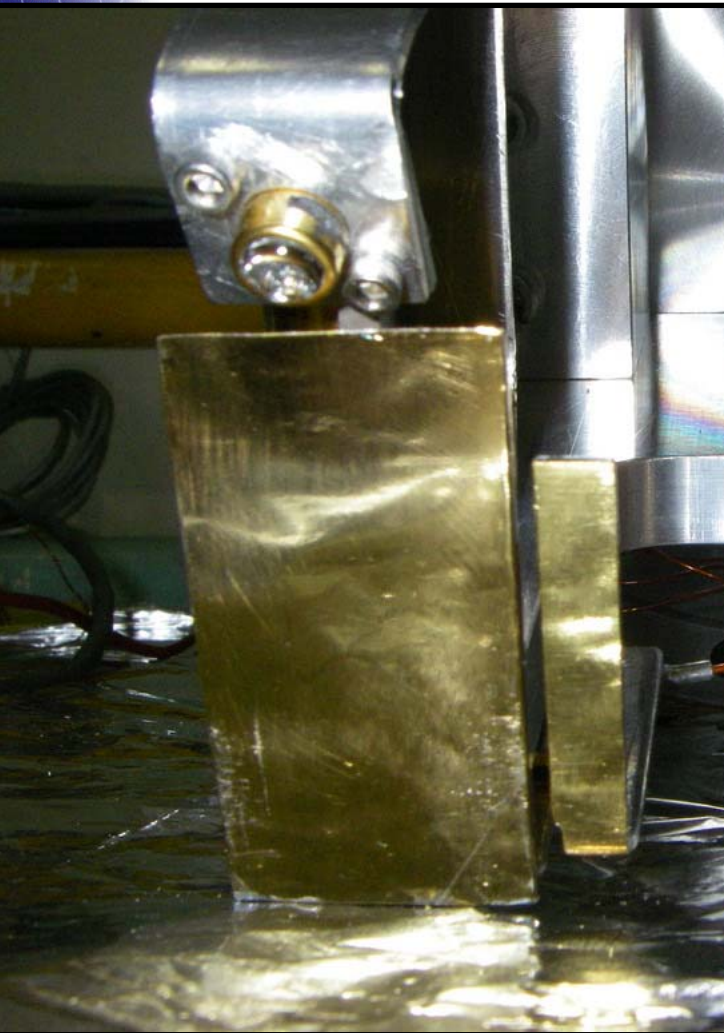
**Reduction of noise at low frequencies**

# UV in Duty Feedback at 0.1 Hz

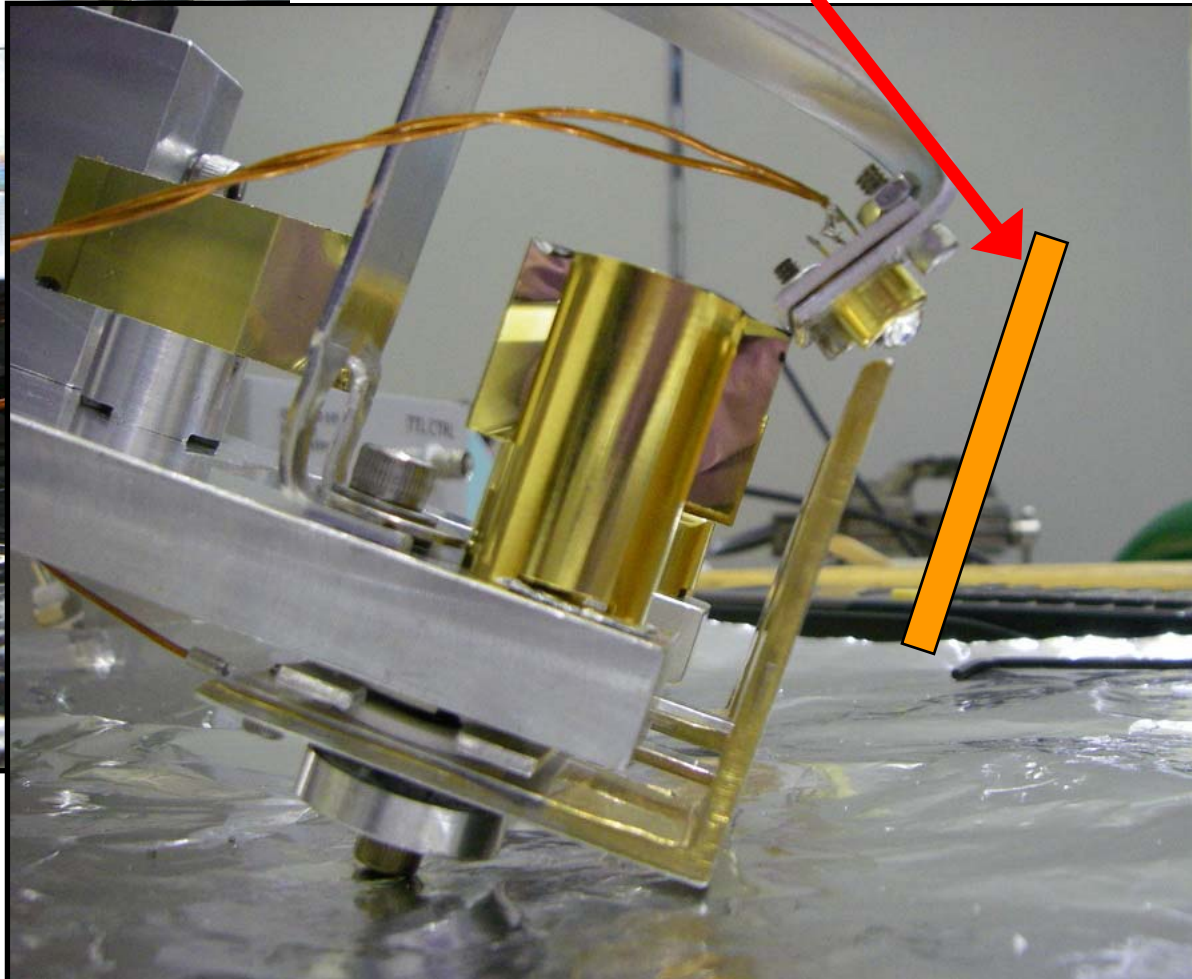


Surface Potential Noise level  $\sim 10 \text{ mV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

# UV LED in vacuum (with quartz fiber)

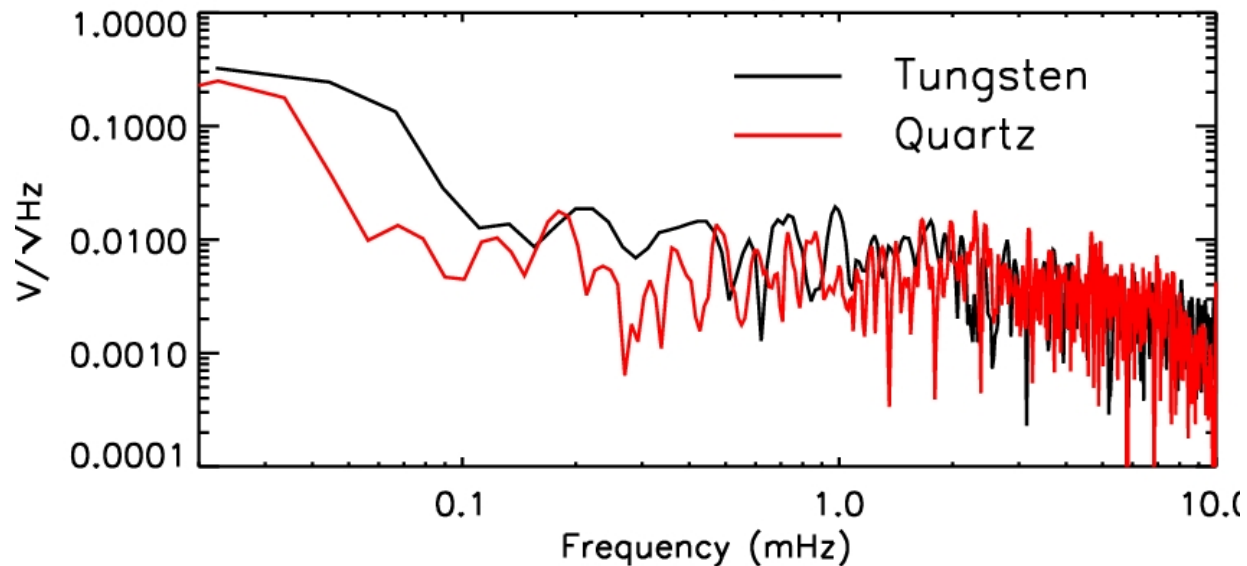
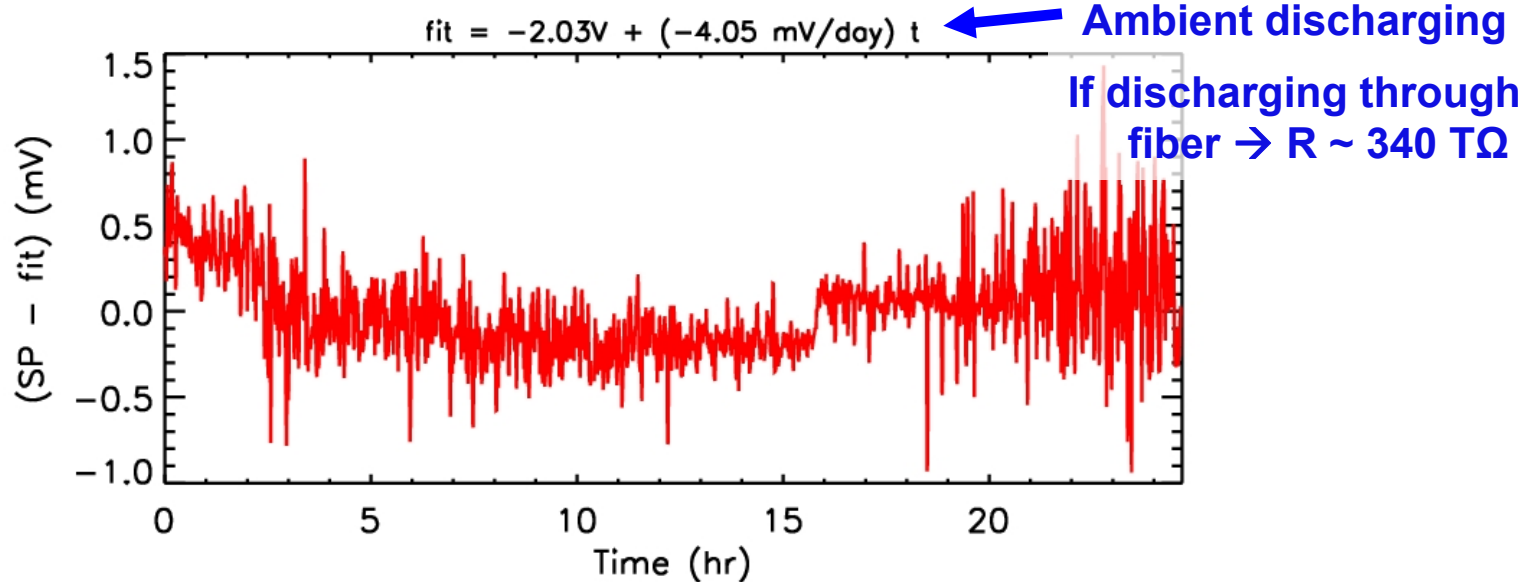


Approximate location of Si pendulum



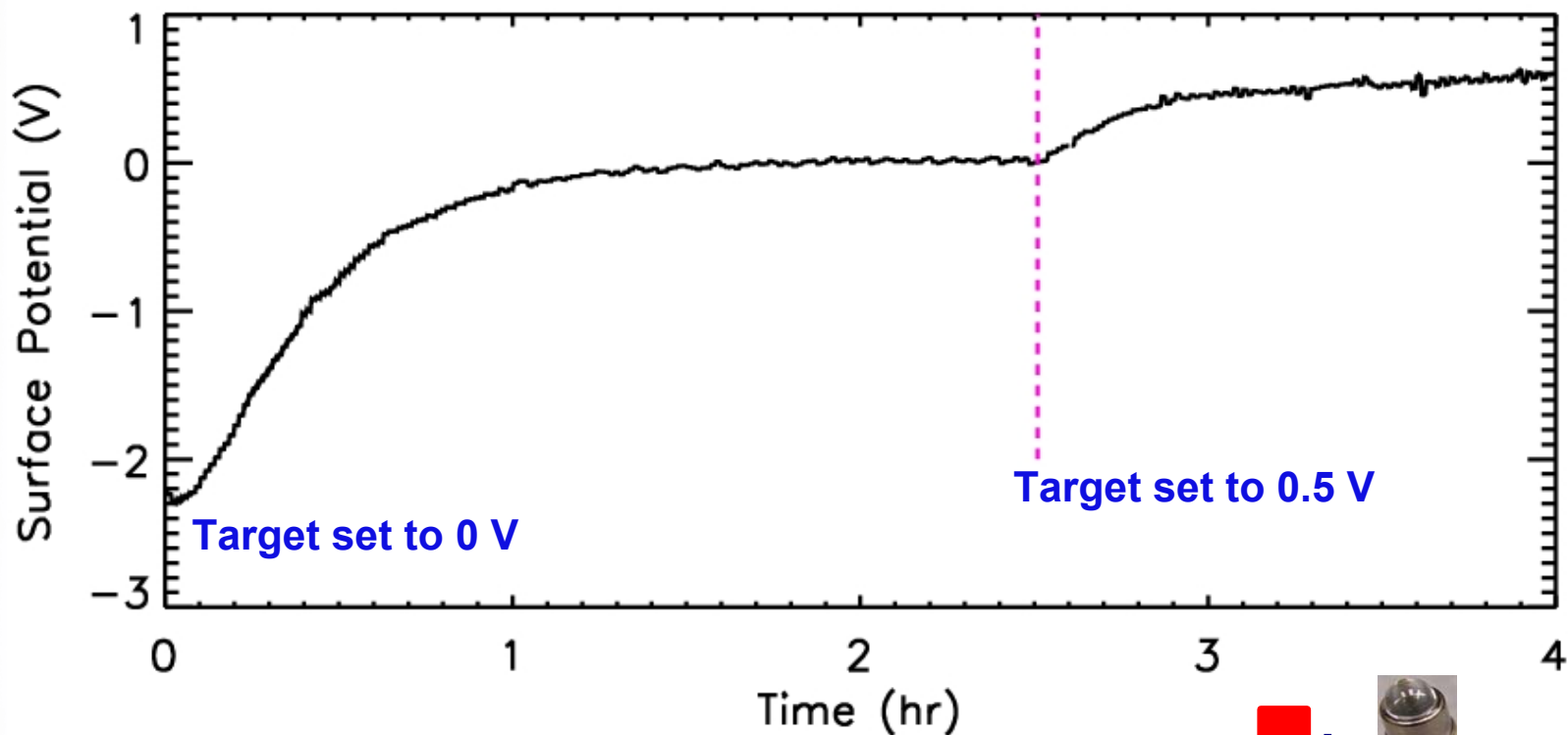
Pictures taken July 13  
Pumping began the following day  
July 27, 2007

# Quartz Fiber Surface Potential Noise

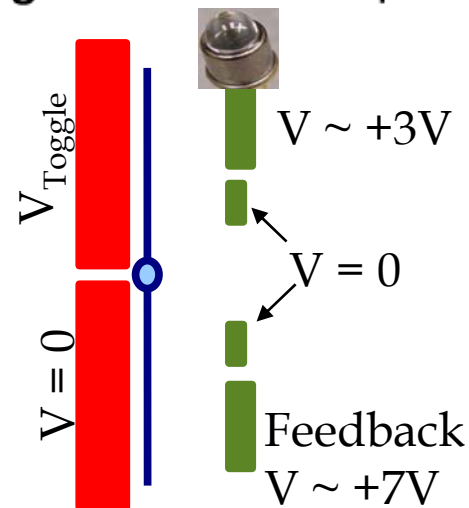


Surface Potential Noise level  $\sim 10 \text{ mV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}} \equiv \sim 2 \times 10^6 \text{ photoelectrons}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

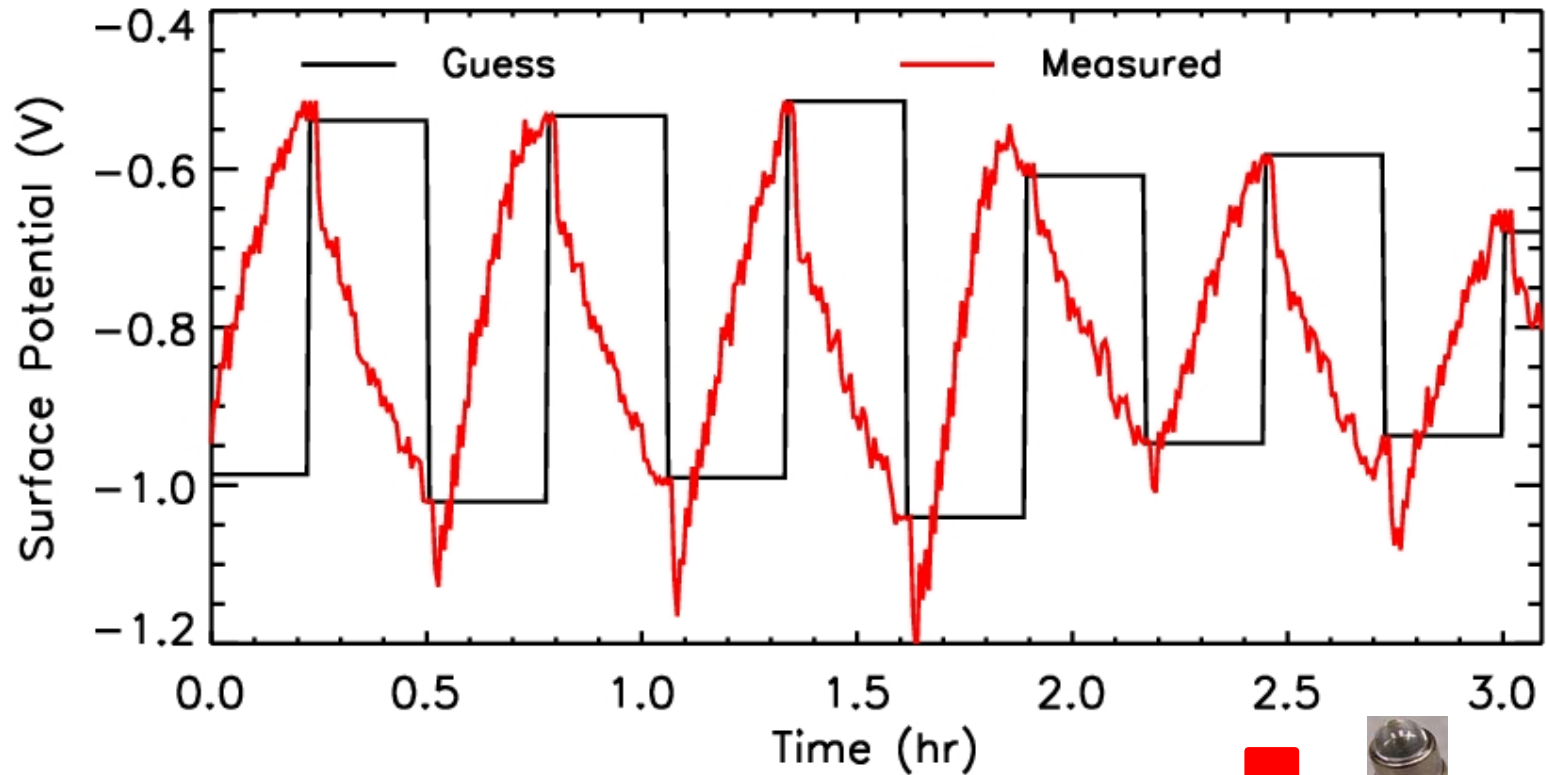
# UV Output in Feedback (Going +)



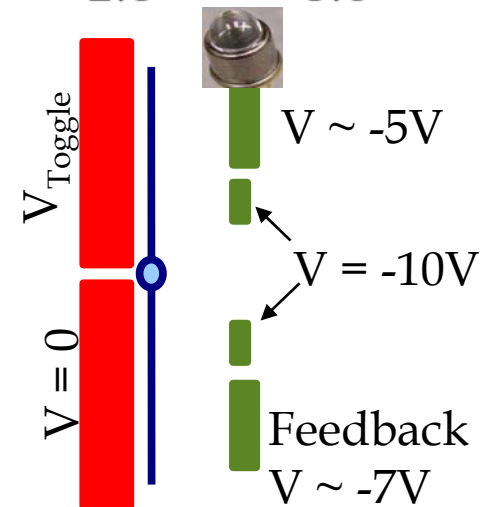
- **Initial charge rate  $\sim 1$  mV/s**
  - running LED at 0.1mA 5Hz (initially 50%)
  - Charging rate scales linearly with current and duty
- **No tuning of PI loop taken place at this point**
  - i.e., could get a much tighter response



# Issues Charging Negatively...



- Sometimes I “find” the pendulum at further negative values, but I have a hard time getting it there myself
- Issues like one illustrated probably account for that
  - Still investigating (this data was taken this past Monday)



# Summary of Charge work at UW

- **Surface Potential Measurements with Grounded Pendulum**
  - Both large and small electrodes show level  **$\sim 30 \mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  @ 1mHz**
  - Reference voltage is at  $\sim 10 \mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
  - It's possible that contamination is to blame
    - i.e., large drifts after pumping system
- **UV LED used for charge measurements outside vacuum can**
  - No appreciable change in torque noise level with UV light on  $\sim 20\text{mA}$
  - Spectral amplitude in feedback:  **$\sim 2 \times 10^6 \text{ electrons/Hz}^{1/2}$  @ 1mHz**
  - Charge pendulum positively, but not negatively...
- **In situ UV LED**
  - With close proximity, run LED at low power  $\sim 1 \text{ mA}$
  - Can charge negatively now as well.
  - Will be getting feedback noise level soon!
- **Quartz Fiber “removes” discharge through o-ring ( $R > 300 \text{ T}\Omega$ )**
  - No change from tungsten in spectral amplitude:  $\sim 10 \text{ mV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  @ 1mHz