

Gravity Probe B and other Fundamental Physics Experiments In Space

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8 Ways Space Leads to New Physics

Above the Atmosphere Transparency	Optical reference, γ-rays, particle physics (AMS)	
Remote Benchmarks	Lunar ranging, radar transponder on Mars	
Large Distances	LISA, ASTROD, LATOR	
Reduced Gravity [including drag-free]	GP-B, LISA, laser cooling, condensed matter	
Small vibration and disturbances	especially LISA & STEP	
Varying φ	GP-A, SUMO	
Varying g	STEP, MICROSCOPE	
Separation of effects	as in GP-B choice of orbit	



Curved Space vs. Scaling: 2 Views of Einstein's Achievement

Newton's success -- annoying.

GR effects are small

The scaling length GM/c²

Einstein's 2 ½ tests

- perihelion precession ——
- light deflection
- redshift (the ½ test) (1976)

Leverrier's puzzle (1857)

the eclipse expeditions (1919)

Pound, Rebka (1959), Gravity Probe A

Weak-field vs strong-field tests

- No strong field tests of GR
- The binary pulsar −4 y per year is still small!

A conundrum: why is it important that the Moon is much farther from the Earth than Mercury is from the Sun?

– and how much farther away is it?



Technologies & Einstein

1919 The long desert after light deflection (but don't forget Hubble)

1957-62 Hints of new paths

➢Pound-Rebka

➢Roll-Krotkov-Dicke

>the Weber bar

1960 on New technologies in earnest
>radar, radioastronomy
>Mossbauer effect
>cryogenics
>space

1960 on New discoveries vs new quantitative tests

 ><u>discoveries</u>: pulsars, black hole in Cygnus X1, dark matter & energy

 ><u>tests</u>: radar time delay, PPN null tests, Taylor-Hulse, GP-A & GP-B



Some NASA Achievements

Laser Ranging to reflectors on Moon (1968+)

Gravity Probe B gyroscope experiment (2004+)

Gravity Probe A clock experiment (1976)







Radar Time Delay

to Viking Lander on Mars (1976) to Cassini spacecraft around Saturn (1999+)



Observations vs Controlled Experiments

Cavendish (1798) vs Maskelyne (1774) on G & Earth's density

- Maskelyne: the Schiehallion mountain in Scotland
- Cavendish/Michell: the torsion balance test

Observational tests of GR

- radar ranging, LLR, Taylor-Hulse binary pulsar, LAGEOS frame-dragging

Controlled physics experiments

- Gravity Probe A, Gravity Probe B, ground-based EP, STEP/MICROSCOPE

3 kinds of knowledge required, all quantitative & exact

- theory
- source & range parameters
- detector characteristics

Judging models & understanding systematics

- ranging to Viking lander on Mars, a 2000 parameter fit
- Cavendish's genius: making an unknown systematic larger in known increments



Gravity Probe B: Testing Einstein



Frame-dragging Effect

Rotating matter drags space-time ("space-time as a viscous fluid")



Gyroscope & LM Readout

- Electrical Suspension
- Gas Spin-up
- Magnetic Readout
- Cryogenic Operation



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Space & Cryogenics

Space

- reduced support force, "drag-free"
- separation of effects
- S/C roll about line of sight to star





Cryogenics

- magnetic readout & shielding
- thermal & mechanical stability
- ultra-high vacuum technology



On-Orbit Gremlins



Polhode-rate variation & C_g calibration

100× larger-than-expected misalignment torques

Roll-polhode resonance displacements

- All due to electrical out-of-roundness of housings & rotors
- Calibrated by the magnetic out-of-roundness from trapped flux
- 3 stages of correction & cross-checks



Gravity Probe B Result



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Heritage of Gravity Probe B











Precision ATC











GP-B: 7 Interfolded Stories

- ✓ Testing Einstein
- ✓ Unexpected Technologies
- ✓ Two SU Departments: Physics & Aero-Astro
- ✓ Students: 100 PhDs, 353 U/G, 56 high school
- ✓ Spin-Offs: drag-free, porous plug, autofarm, + + + +
- ✓ NASA-Stanford-Industry Symbiosis
- "A very interesting management experiment" J. Beggs, 1984

"What we are doing here is a cross between an academic program and a Silicon Valley start-up" – Bradford Parkinson, 1985





LISA: Laser Interferometer Space Antenna



GW detection in space opens richest band: mHz Space greatly reduces low frequency seismic noise

3 spacecraft in heliocentric drift-away orbit 2-arm laser interferometer: 12 pm/Hz^{1/2} Drag-free: 3×10^{-15} m/sec²Hz^{1/2} Science band: 0.1 mHz – 1 Hz





LISA Technology







LISA Pathfinder will test

- GRS
- μN thrusters
- Local laser interferometry
- Drag-free control



Satellite Test of the Equivalence Principle



Orbiting drop tower experiment { * More time for separation to build * Periodic signal

Newton in <u>Principia</u>: Gravity vs Magnetism



Space > 5 Orders of Magnitude Leap





Service Service Modul Module Electronics Pavload Electronics Thrusters Probe Dewar Ouartz Block Differential Accelerometers Aerogel Tide Control Launch Adapter Star Tracker

STEP Mission

8 Month Lifetime

- ➢ Sun synchronous orbit, I=97°
- ➢ 550 km altitude
- Drag-free control w/ He thrusters

Cryogenic Experiment

- Superfluid He flight dewar
- Aerogel He confinement
- Superconducting magnetic shielding

4 Differential Accelerometers

- Test mass pairs of different materials
- ➢ µm tolerances
- Superconducting bearings
- DC SQUID acceleration sensors
- Electrostatic positioning system
- UV fiber-optic charge control
- Goal: EP Measurement to 1 part in 10¹⁸



Four Different Drag-Free Worlds: Challenges for Fundamental Physics

Note:

gravitational attraction between two human bodies 0.25 m apart ~ 10⁻⁸ g

	purpose	contributing techniques	achieved
DISCOS (1973)	gravitational orbit @ sub-m level	 bang-bang thrusters w/ derived-rate control shaped compensating mass balances s/c attraction to high order 	5×10 ⁻¹² g continuous
GP-B (2004)	< 10 ⁻¹¹ g narrow-band (~ 10 ⁻⁸ Hz) cross-track acceleration noise	 proportional thrusters rolling spacecraft 	4×10 ⁻¹² g long-term
LISA	10⁻¹⁶ g broadband (10⁻⁴ Hz – 1 Hz) differential acceleration noise	 FEEP µN thrusters rigorous thermal, magnetic, charge control 	TBD from Pathfinder
STEP	10 ⁻¹⁴ g narrow-band (~ 10 ⁻⁶ Hz) acceleration noise w/ 10pm co-centered mass-pairs	 mass-moments balanced to 6th order Aerogel He tide control 	TBD



Atomic Clock Ensemble in Space (ACES)



ACES payload



PHARAO Cesium Tube



Space Hydrogen Maser

CNES mission w/ NASA & ESA/OSS support

- Two clocks: PHARAO & SHM
- ISS w/ Columbus launch 2014
- PHARAO laser-cooled Cs clock
- Long term stable ~ 10³ < ground-based Cs clocks
- □ SHM Space Hydrogen Maser clock
- Outstanding short term stability in space
- Physics goals
- Einstein redshift to 2 parts in 10⁻⁶
- α time variation to 3×10⁻¹⁷
- Lorentz invariance to ~ 10⁻¹⁰
- Other goals
- 25 ps time transfer to ground-based clocks at 10 days



Condensed Matter Physics



Figure 11. Heat Capacity Data from CHeX near the ⁴He Lambda Point. Dots, CHeX data; Solid line, predicted; Dashed line, on-orbit results from the LPE.

Figure 12. The Critical Velocity Xenon viscosity measurements.



Elementary Particle Physics



AMS-01 (1998)



AMS-02 (2011)



Search for primordial antimatter

Fermi (2008)



Search for annihilation/decay of dark matter particles



Einstein's Misbelief

"...these effects, which are to be expected in accordance with Mach's ideas, are actually present according to our theory, although their magnitude is so small that confirmation of them by laboratory experiments is not to be thought of."

-- Einstein The Meaning of Relativity (1953, pp. 100-107)