

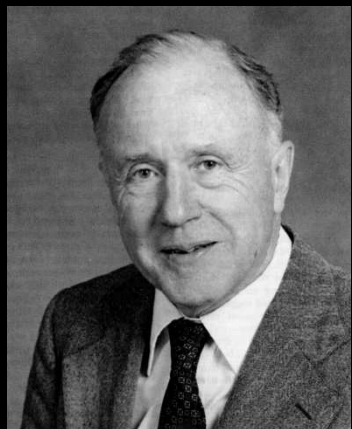
A
micromechanical
proof of principle
experiment

gravitational
force
of milligram
masses

...on beha
Markus Aspelm

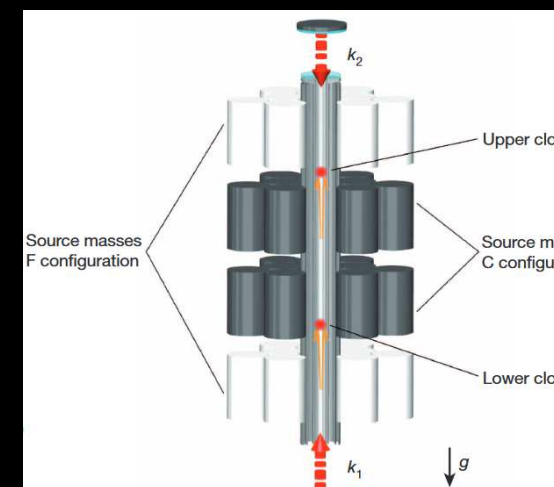
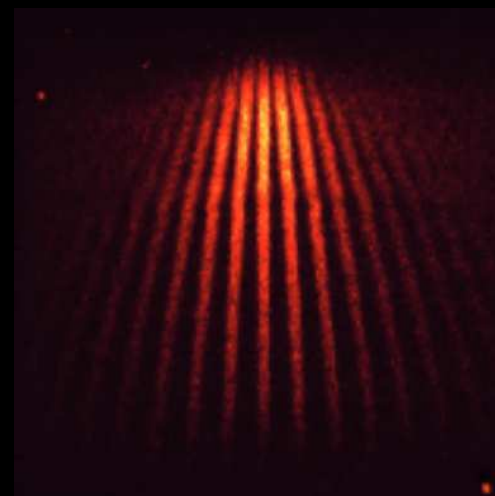
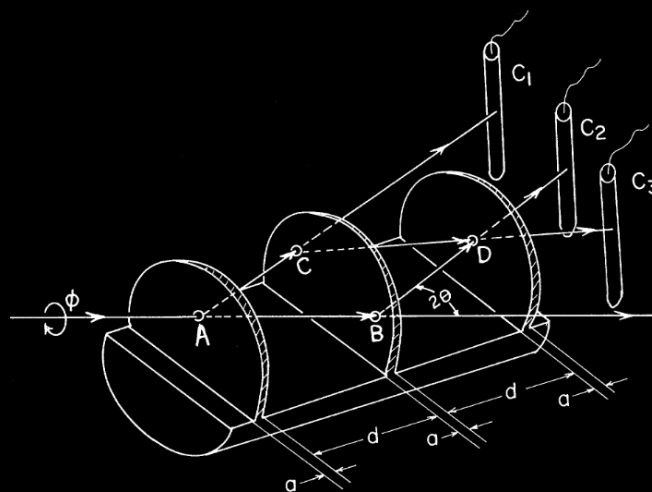


How do quanta gravitate



John Archibald Wheeler:

- Spacetime tells matter how to move → COW experiment
- Matter tells spacetime how to curve → Matter wave interferometry
- Atom fountains





A quantum source mass?

coherence
time (sec)

10^0
 10^{-3}
 10^{-6}
 10^{-9}
 10^{-12}

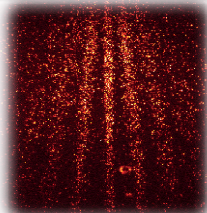
matter
wave

quantum

mechanical
quantum dev.

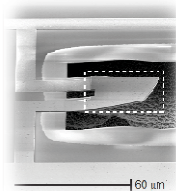
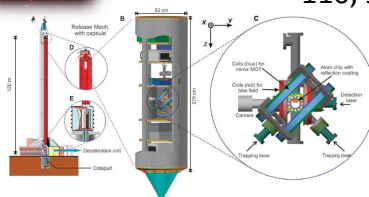
10^{-20} 10^{-15} 10^{-10} 10^{-5} 10^0

mass (kg)



Juffmann et al., Nature
Nanotech. 7, 297 (2012)

Müntiga et al., PRL
110, 93602 (2013)



O'Connell et al., Nature
464, 697 (2010)

Palomaki et al., Science
342, 710 (2014)

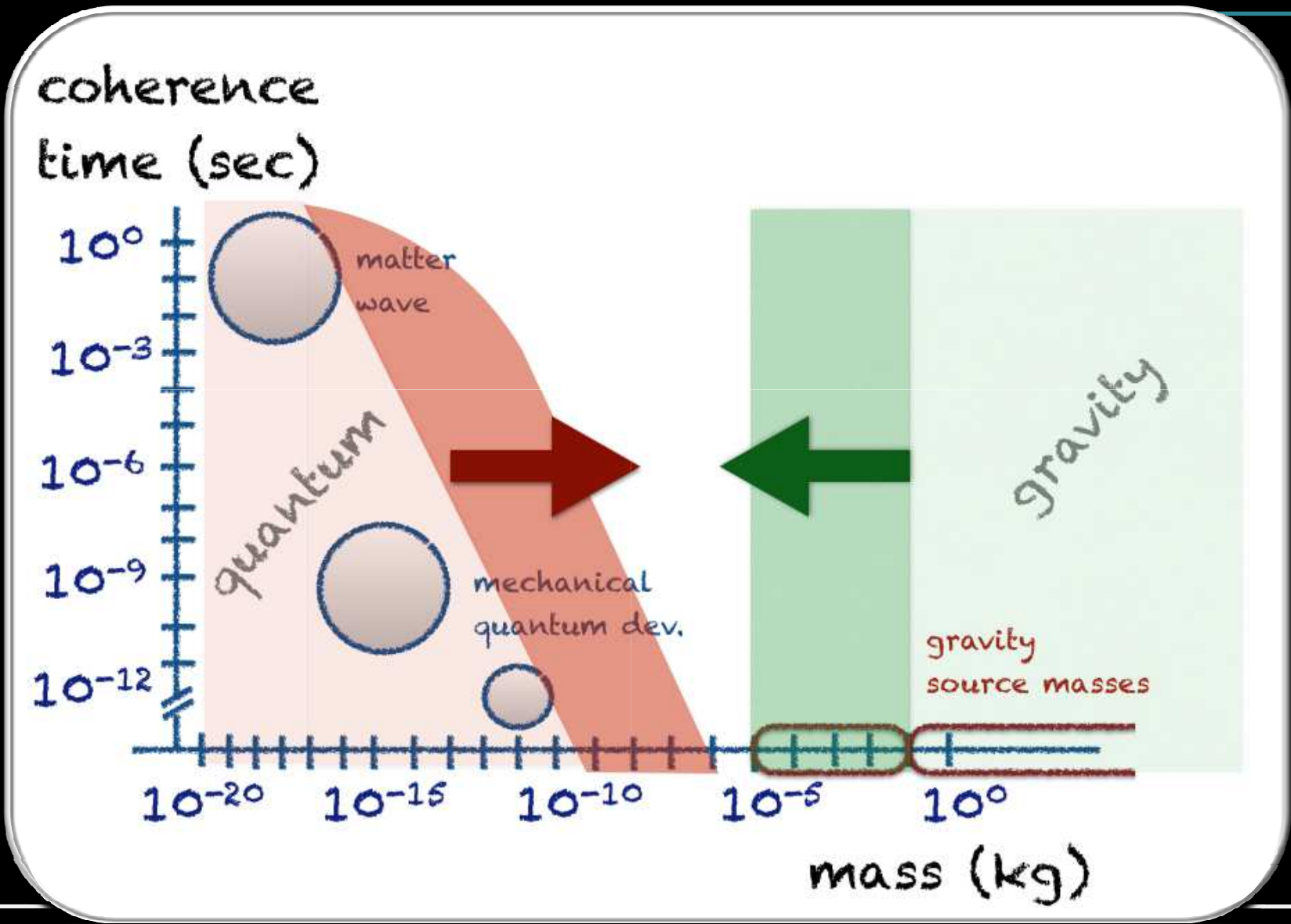


Lee et al.,
Science 334,
1253 (2011)



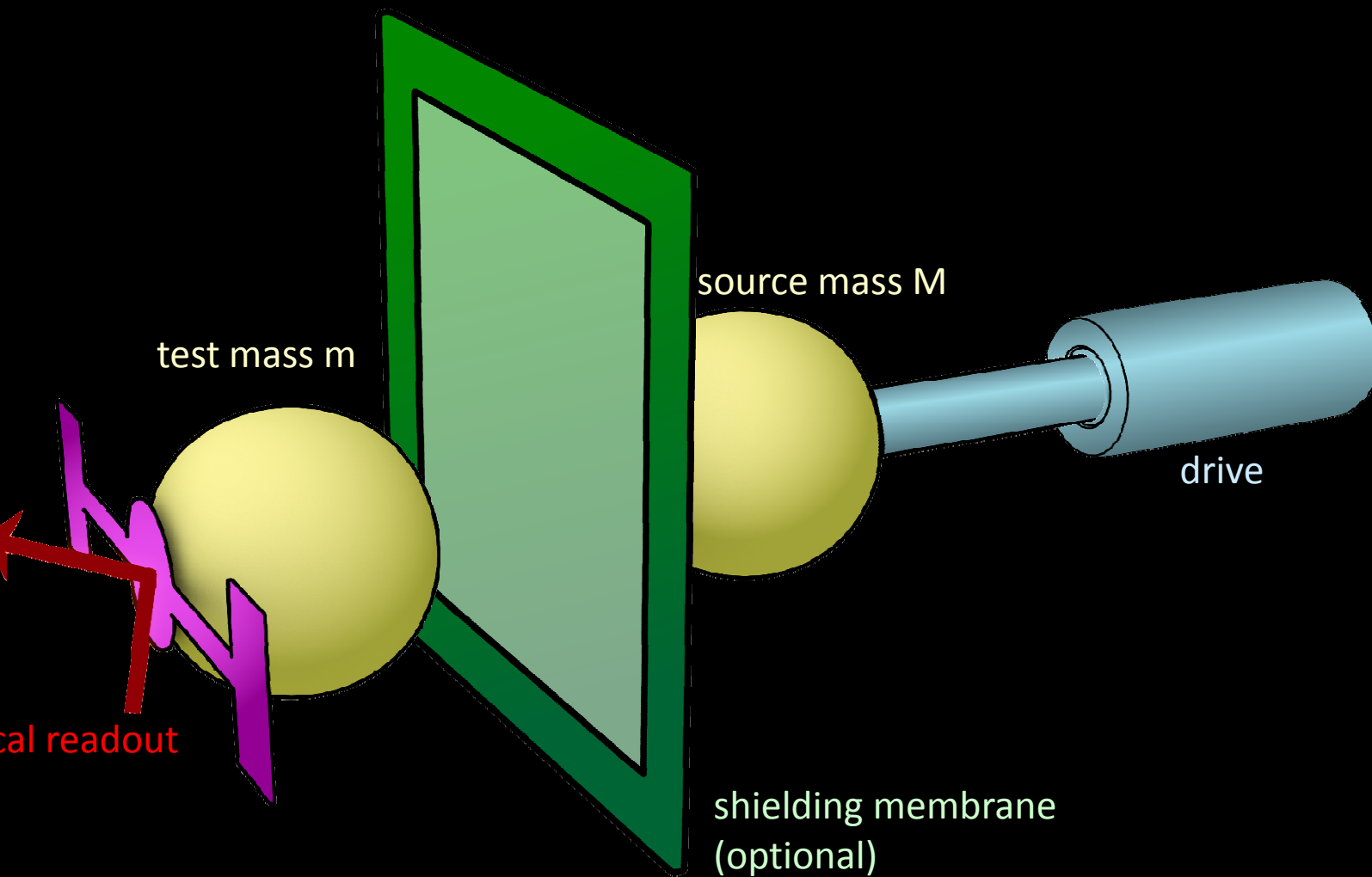


How massive/small can we go?





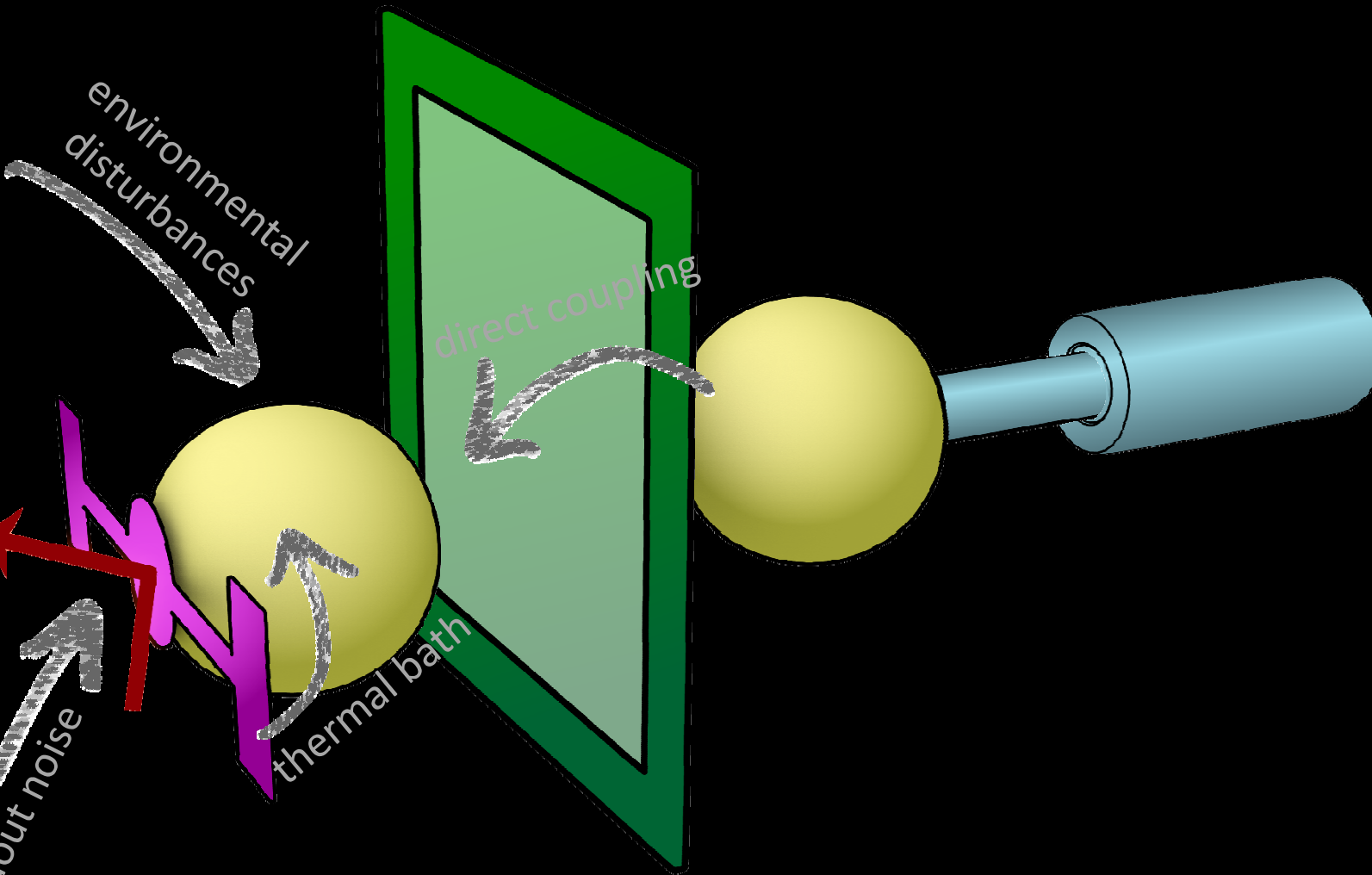
Experimental setup



- 100 mg masses
- Modulate gravity
- Sense micromechanics
- Read out optically
- Demodulate digitally



Noise couplings



- Direct coupling
 - Recoil
 - Gas momentum
 - Electrostatic
- Environmental disturbances:
 - Seismic
 - Acoustic
 - Thermal drifts
- Readout noise
 - Shotnoise
 - Interferometer
 - Detector
- Thermal bath
 - Due to support

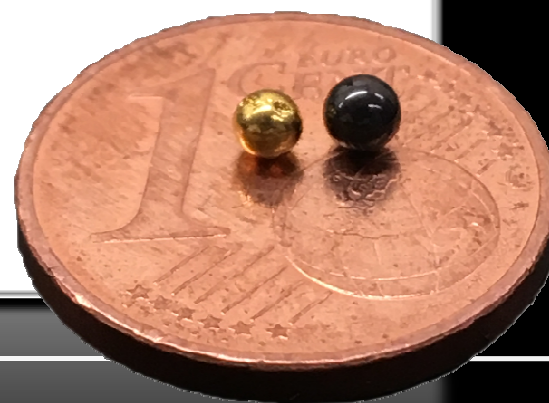
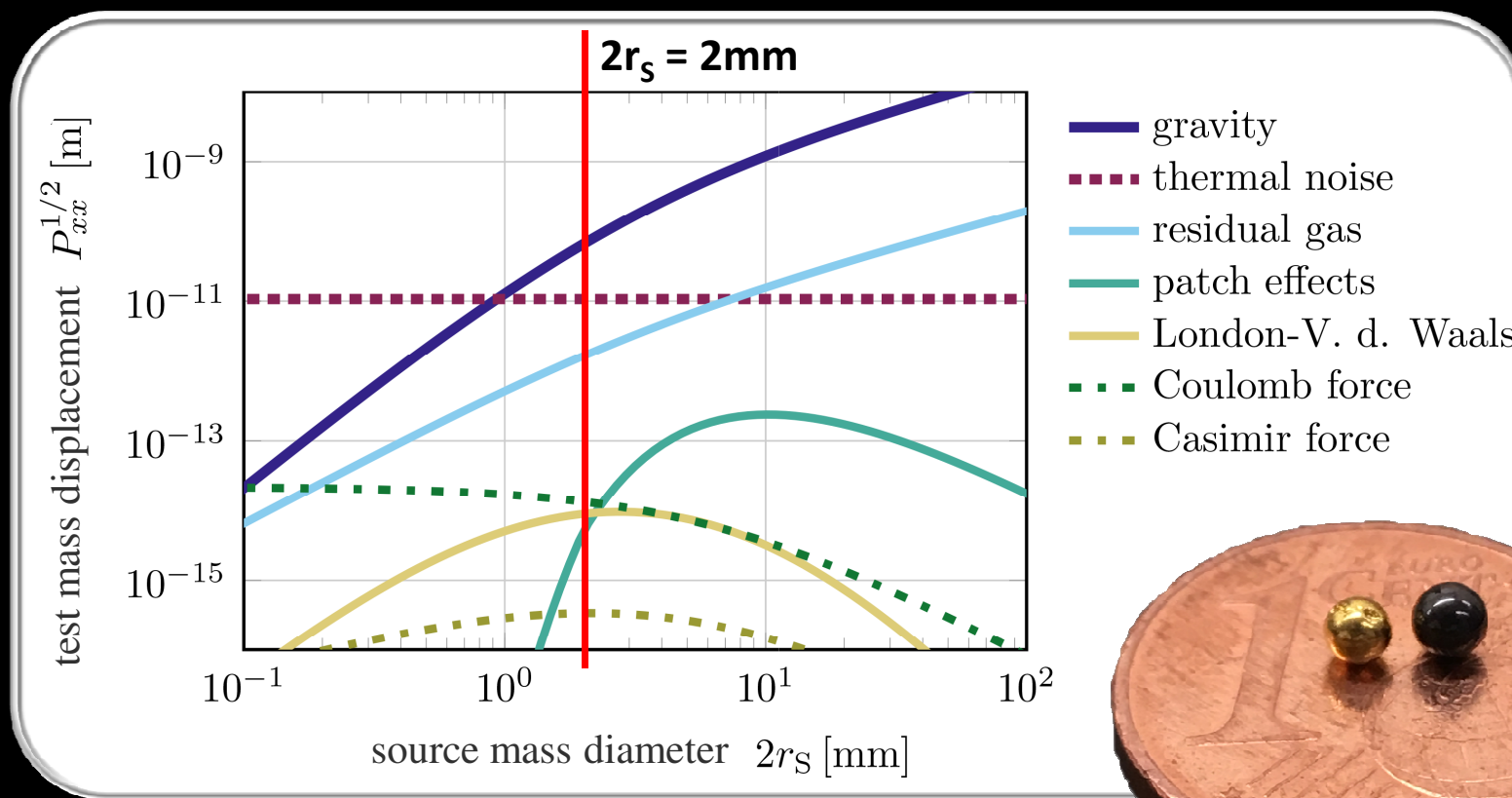


Force contributions \approx sensitivity curve

- Effect vs source mass size
- Fixed test mass assembly
- w/o shielding membrane!



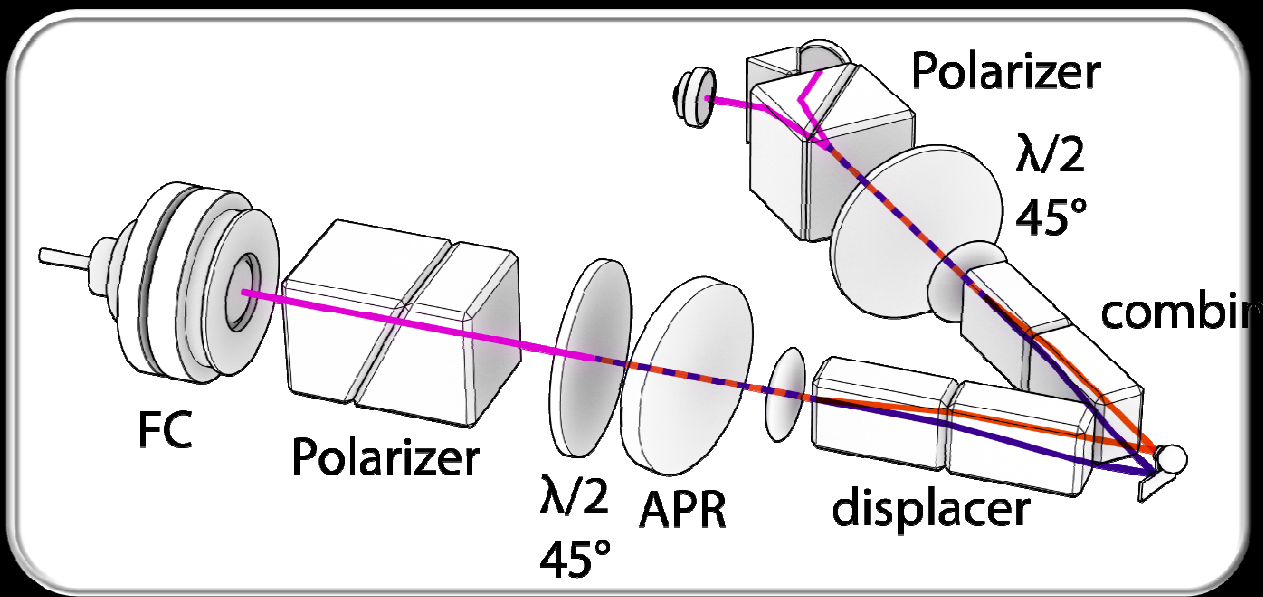
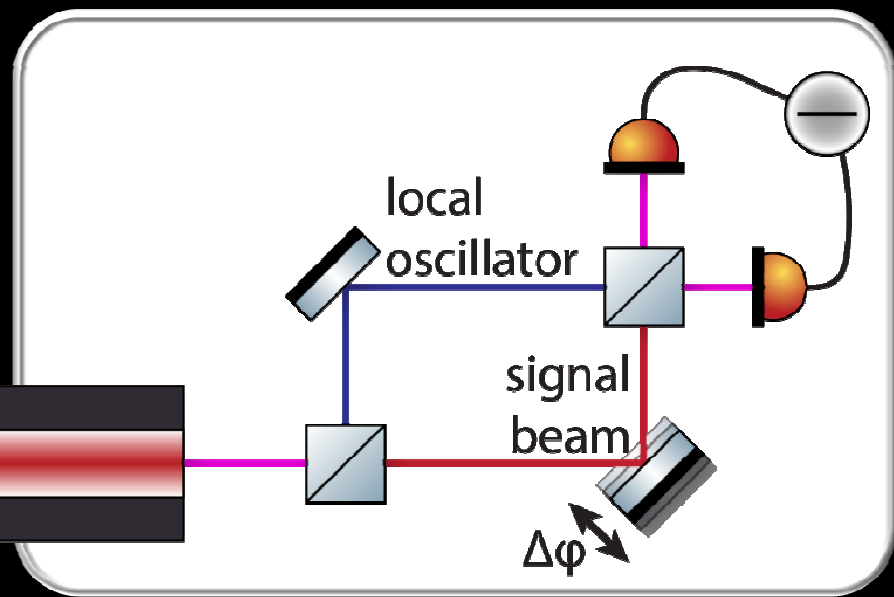
2 mm sphere, gold
50 Hz mode, $Q=20,000$
Integration time: 60 min





Position readout: interferometer layout

- Polarization based Mach Zehnder
 - small and short beam separation (common path ifo)
 - high common mode rejection (test mass support as reference)
 - equally long arms
- Balanced homodyne detection
 - in-vacuum & suspended
- Short coherence length laser?
 - minimize scattering effects





Interferometer: first results

Fringe scan

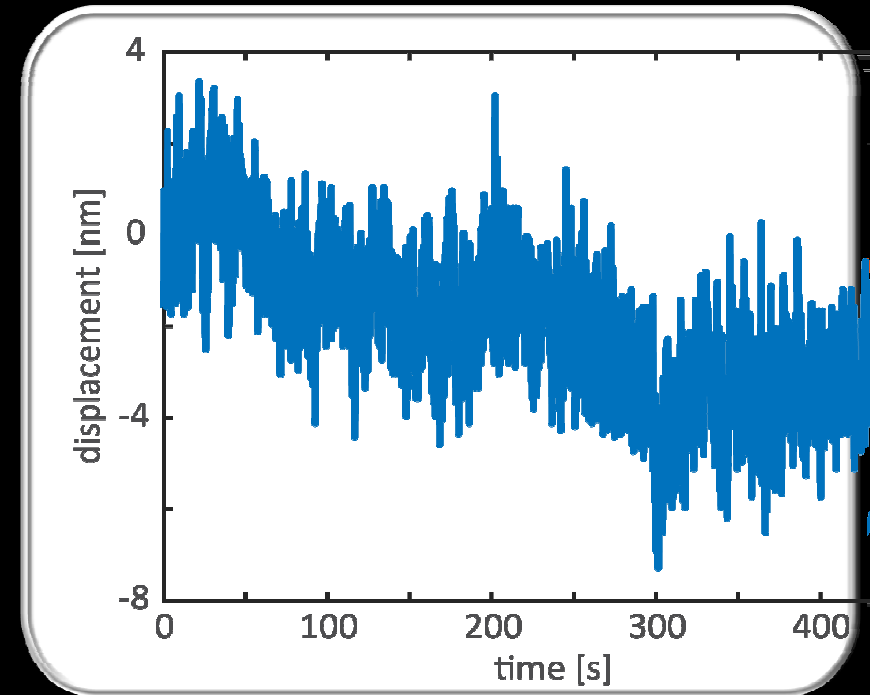
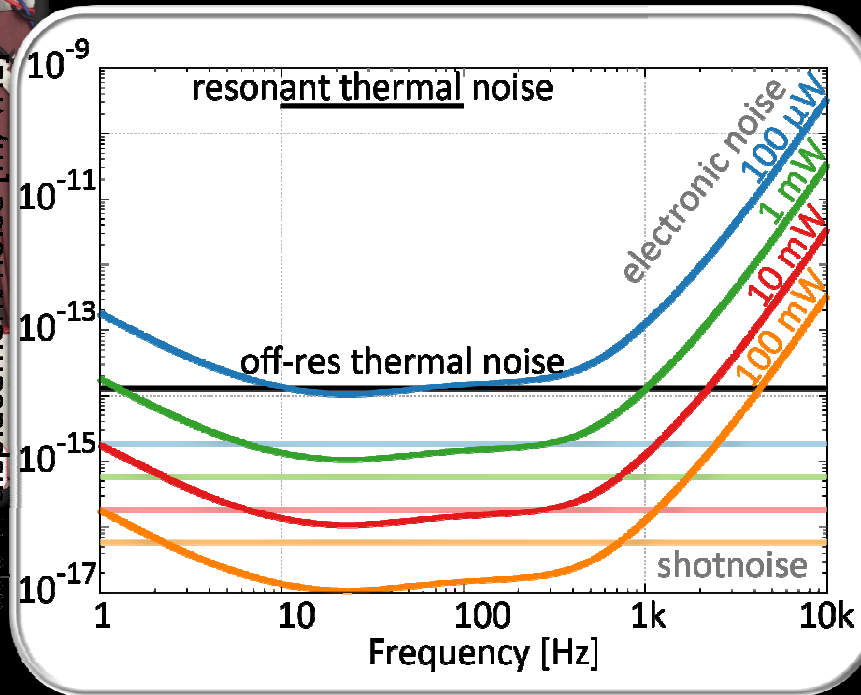
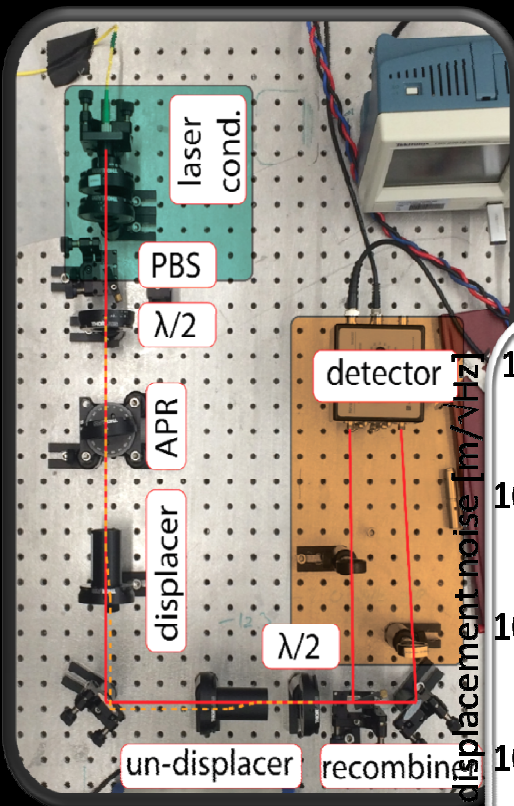
- Rotate birefringent element
- Geometric effect
- Choose set point of the ifo

Ifo drift

- On air, tabletop (ground!), no isolation

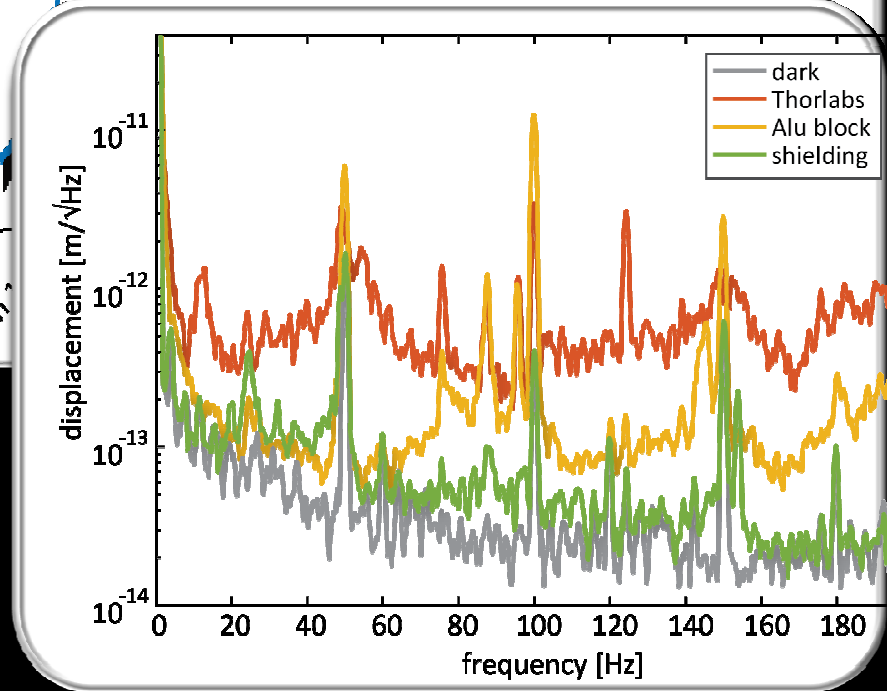
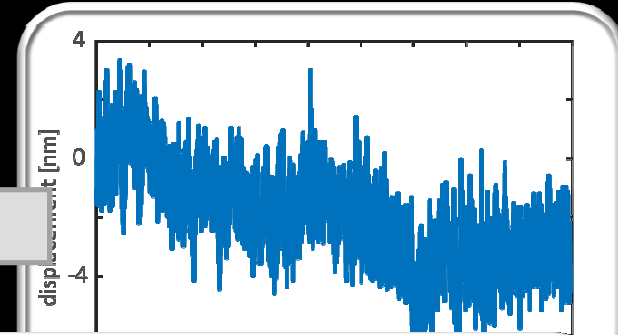
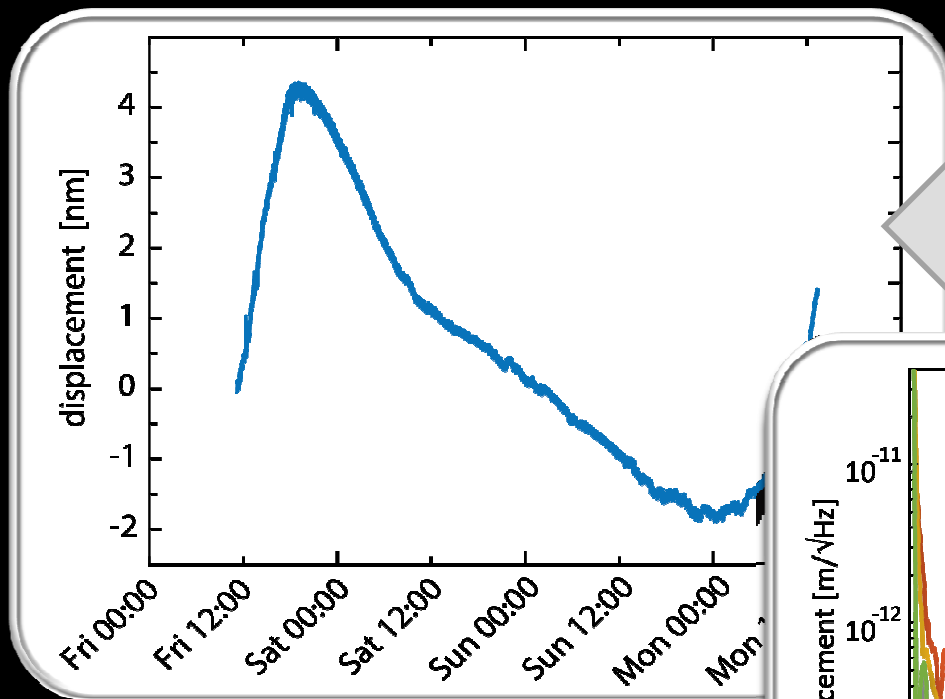
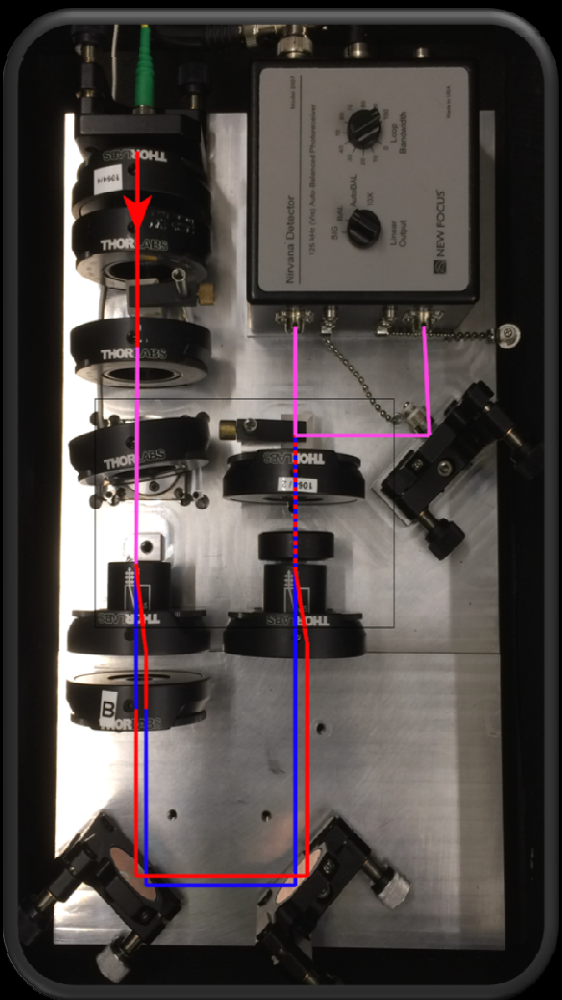
Spectrum

- 10-100 above off-res. thermal noise





Interferometer: current status



Limit:

- Almost @ detector dark noise
- Power & other lines
- Improved detector under way



Detector development

Original: didn't work

- Don't know why

Next one (2): didn't work

- Lets say, design flaws...

Then (3): didn't work

- Too integrated (complicated)

After (4): didn't work

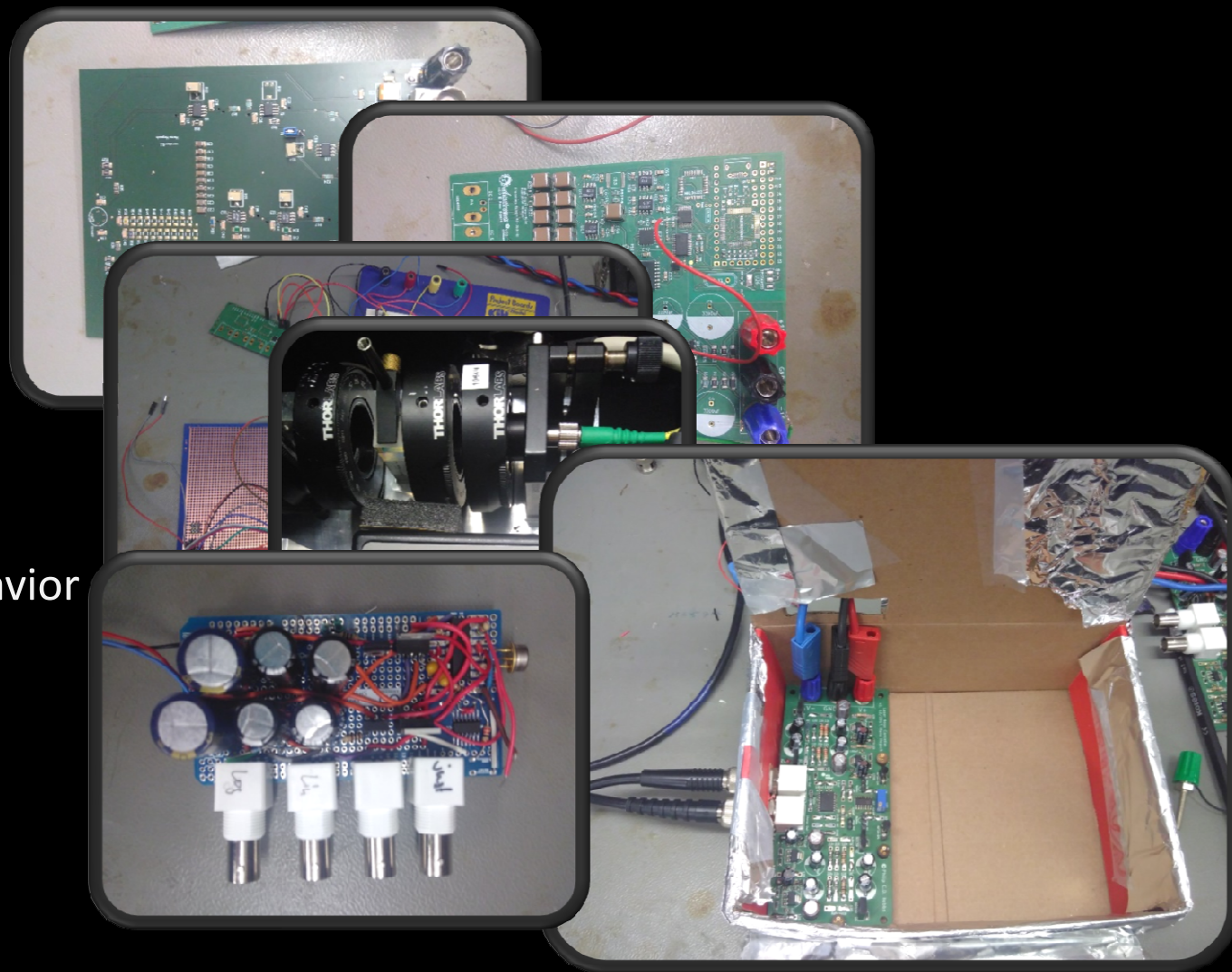
- Less integrated, more odd behavior

Workaround:

- Bad noise but works :o)

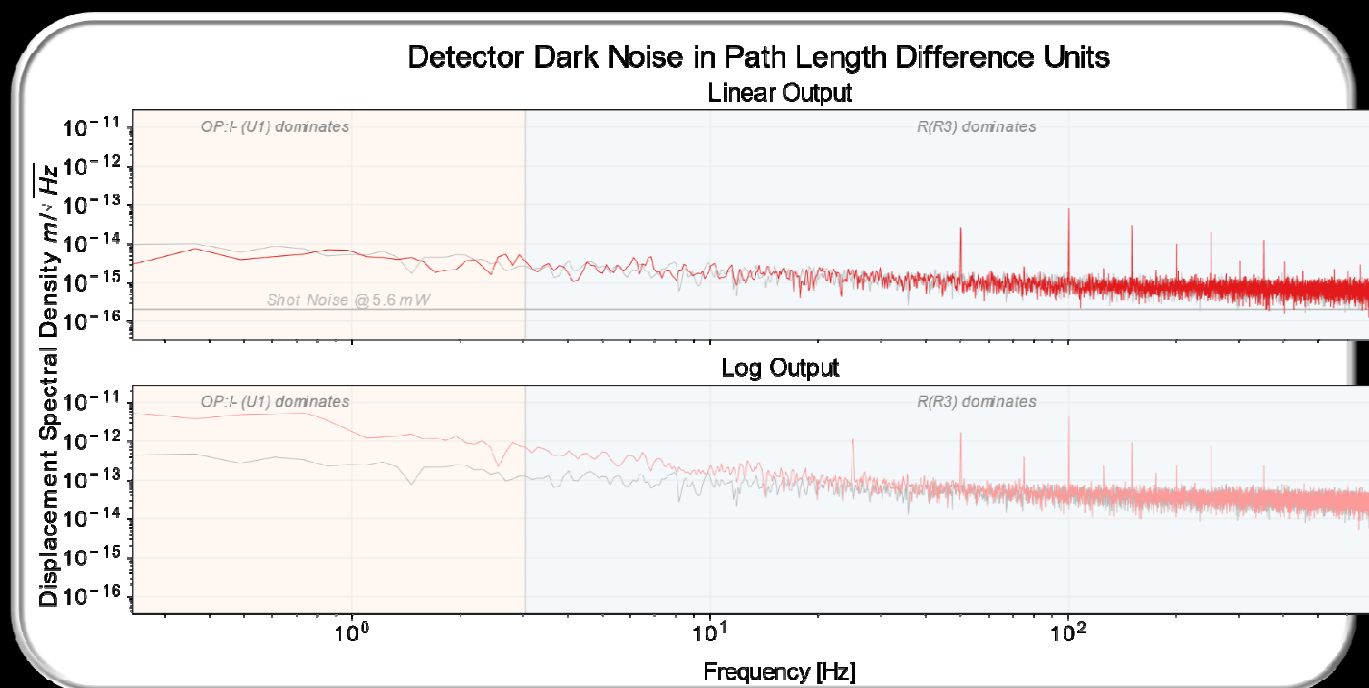
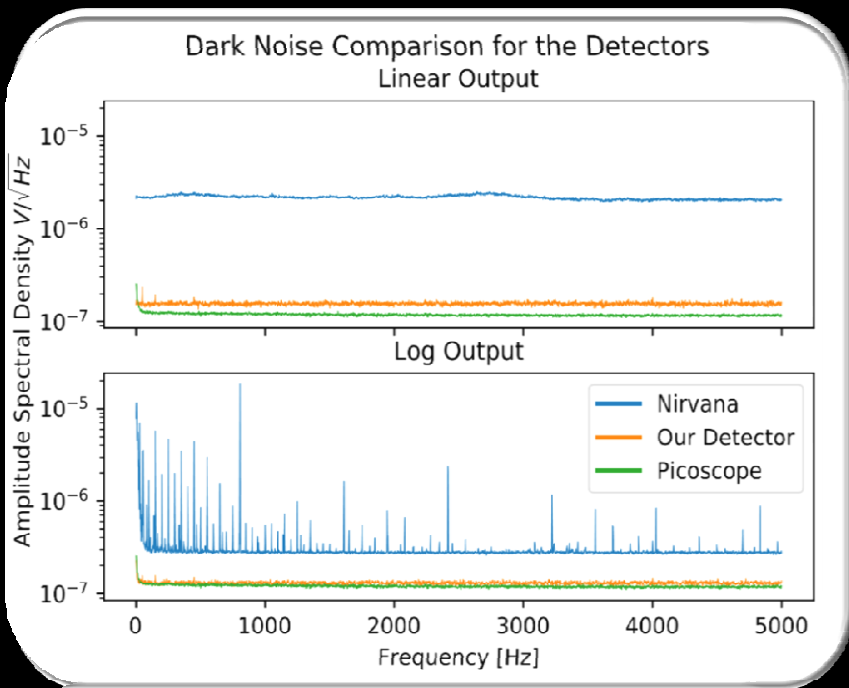
Now (5): work in progress

- Stolen design, blame others!





Detector improvements (dark century)



Filtered power supply

Minimizes DC noise

Reduces power lines

Integrated design

- quad layer board
→ (Almost) uninterrupted ground layer
- Onboard 24bit ADC



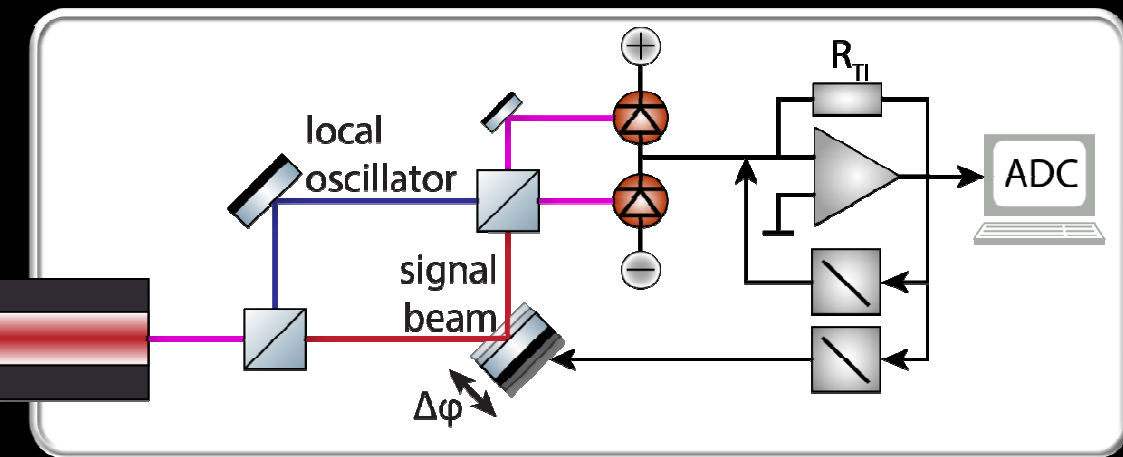
Detector balancing

Calibration

Typically DC fringe scan

Measurement

AC (tens of Hz), shot noise limited

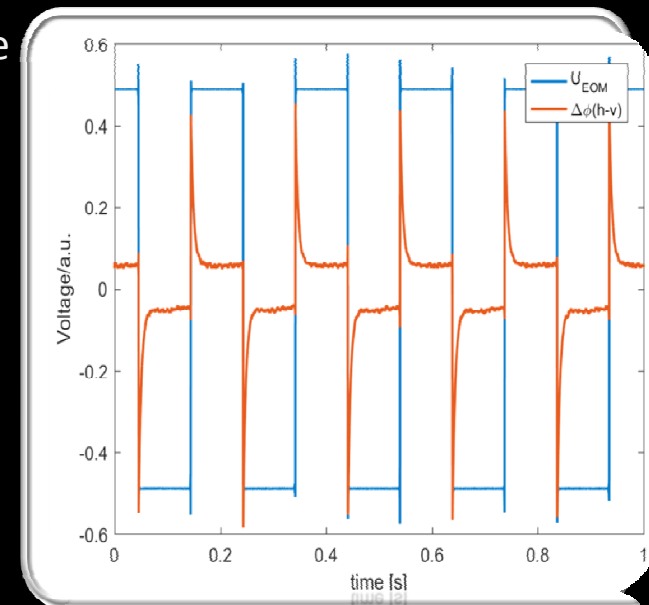


Challenge:

- Big dynamic range required
- Know your frequency response!

Feedback:

- Electronic: many unknowns
 - Temperature
 - EOM
- Optical: more native





Test mass oscillator evolution

• M simulation

• 2 mm diameter (gold)

• $f_{res} = 50\text{ Hz}$

• $Q = 24,000$ (AlGaAs)

• 1st DIY steps:

– bruteforce

– 1 mm sphere (lead)
on SiN membrane

• ‘Advanced’:

– clean microfab

– 0.8 mm sphere (lead)
on SiC/SiO² trampoline

• Going crazy:

– a ~~pendulum~~ pendulum

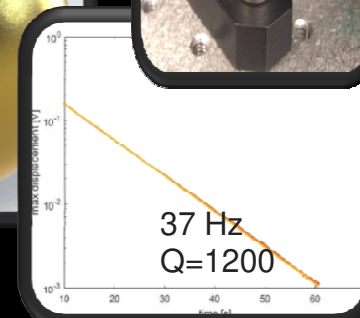
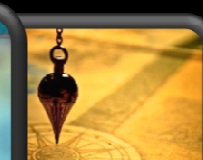
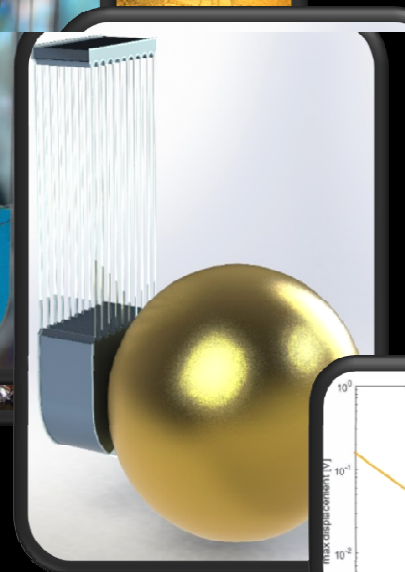
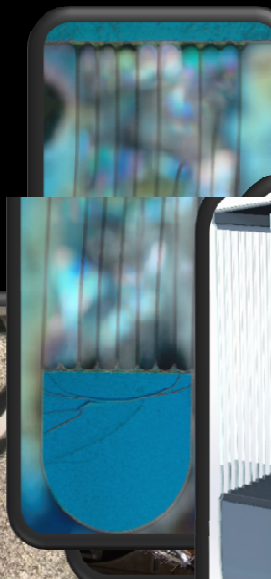
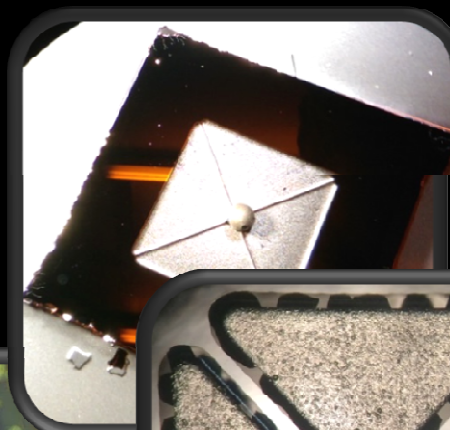
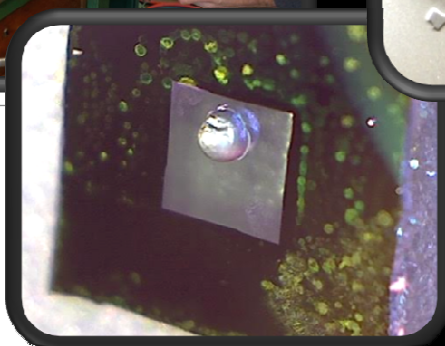
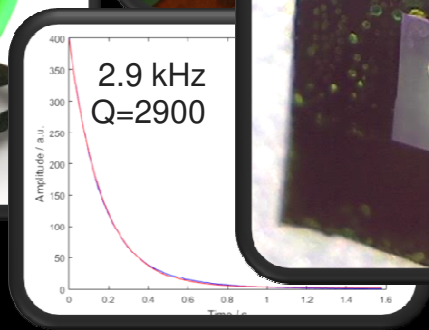
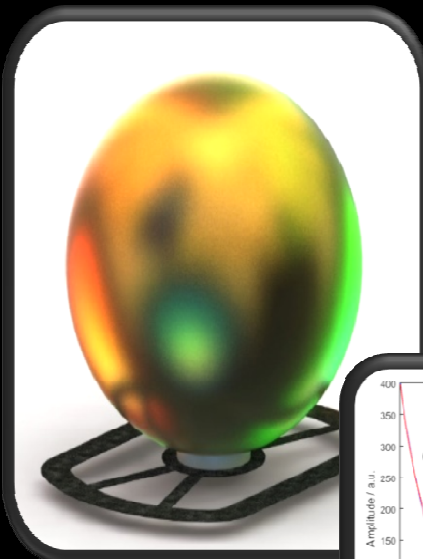
– 300nm x 20um SiN
tethers

• Workaround

– Optical re

– Steel wire

– $f_0 = 37\text{ Hz}$
 $m = 100\text{ m}$





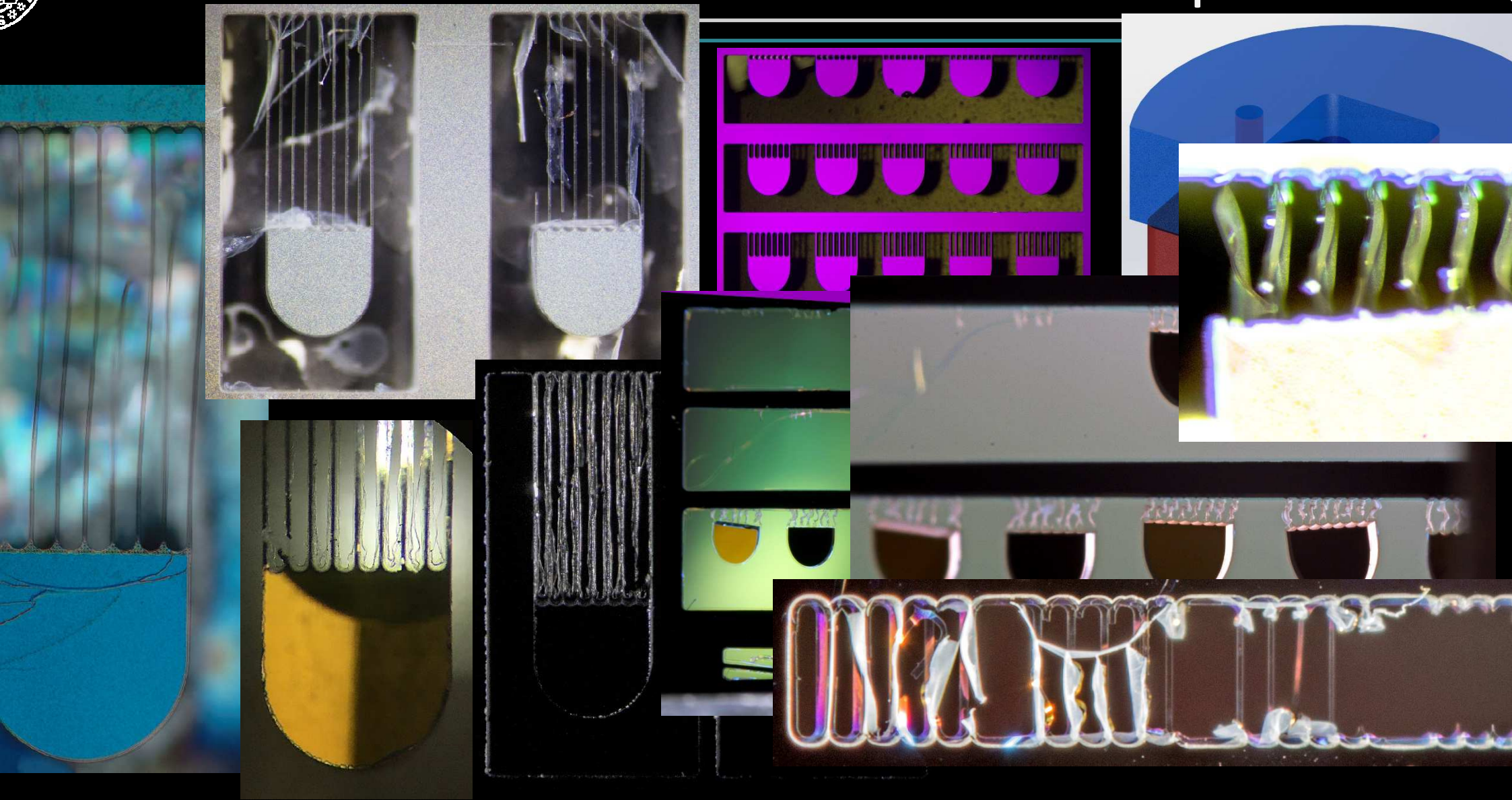
Recipe for low-f micro-mech. oscillators

- Waver coated with high-Q material
 - SiN, SiC, SiO² on Si; AlGaAs on GaAs
- Write 2D-structure in mask
 - e-beam
- 1D-etch
 - deep reactive ion etch (DRIE)
- Mass-loading
- 3D-etch waver selectively - release
 - XeF² dry etch



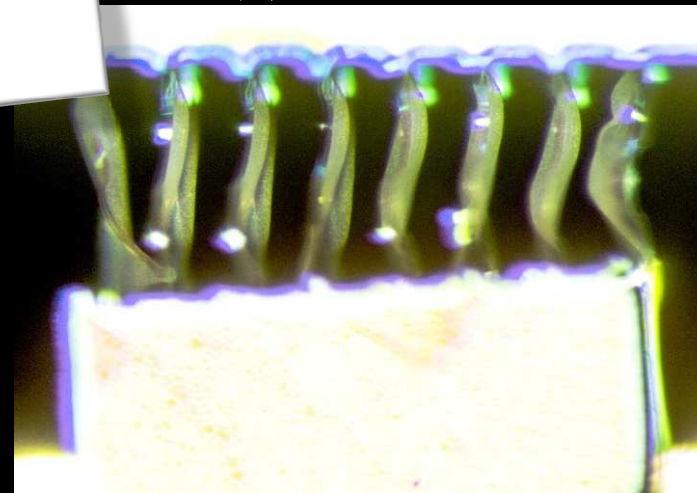
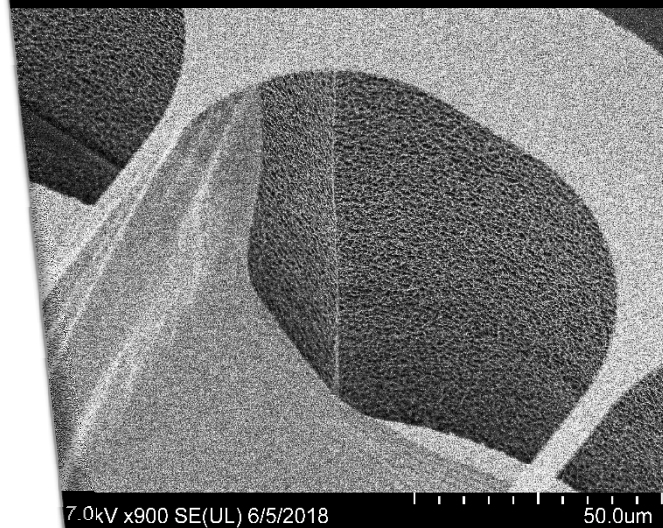
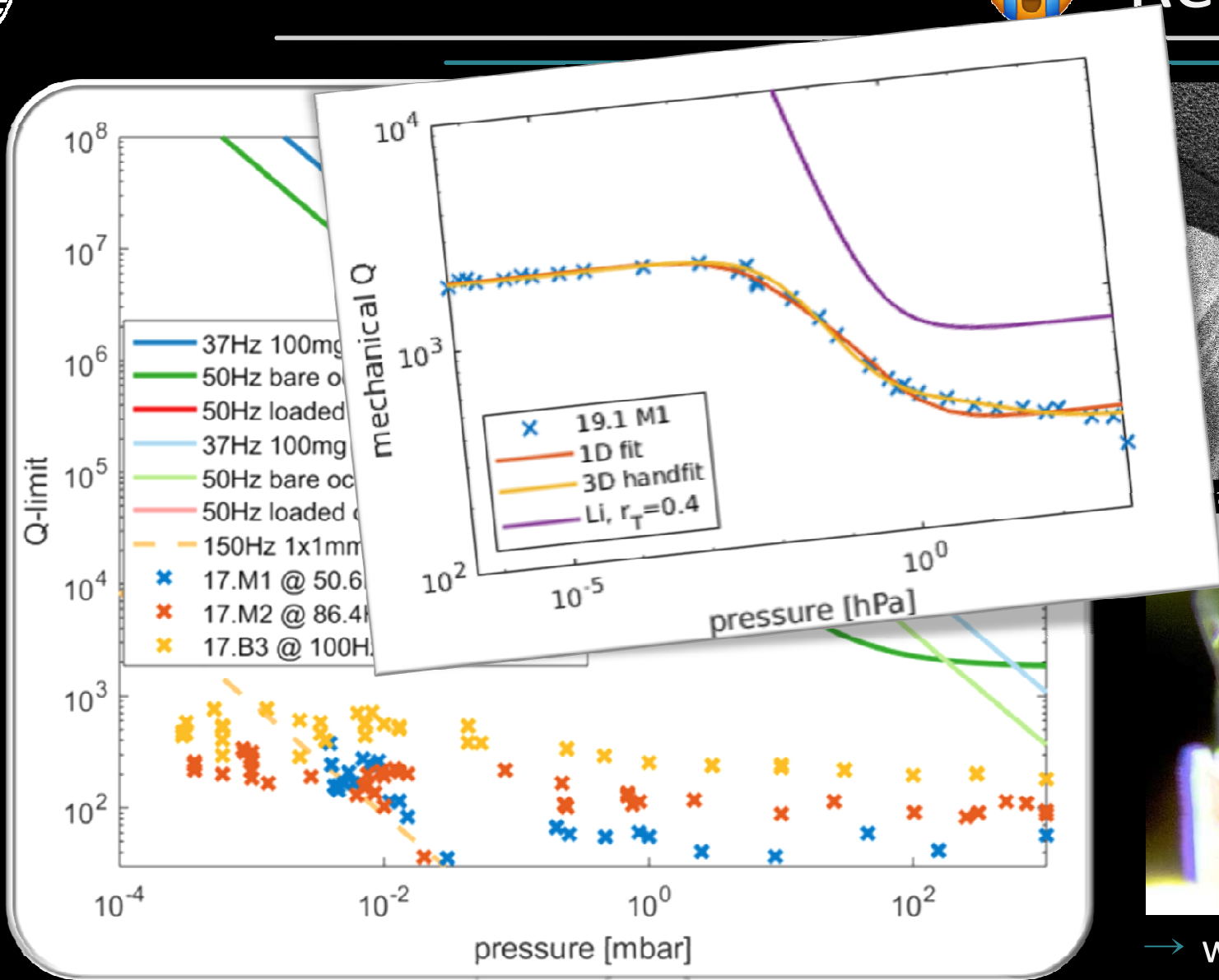


Test mass oscillator pictures





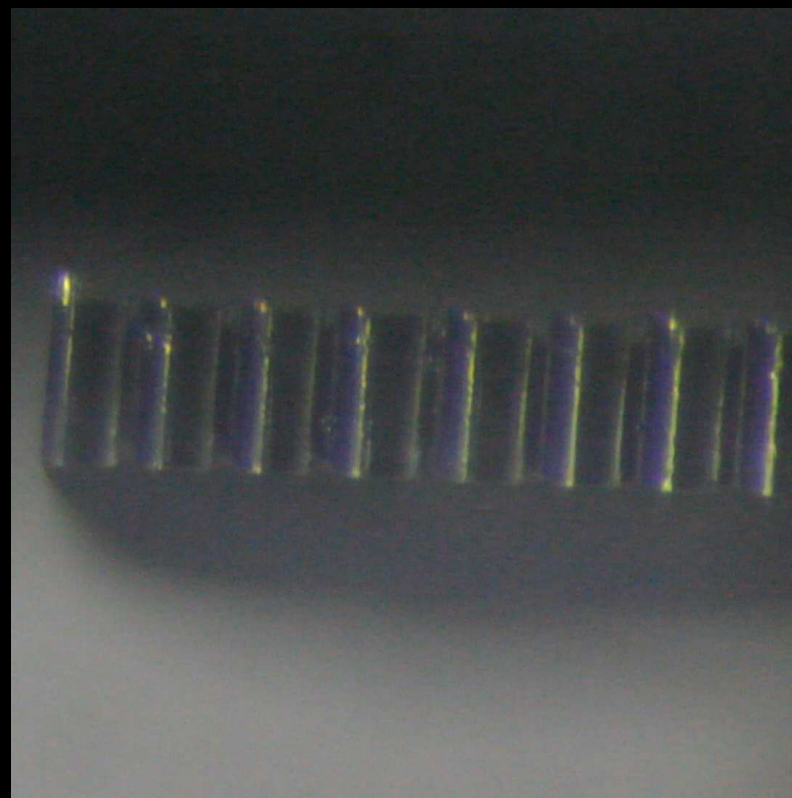
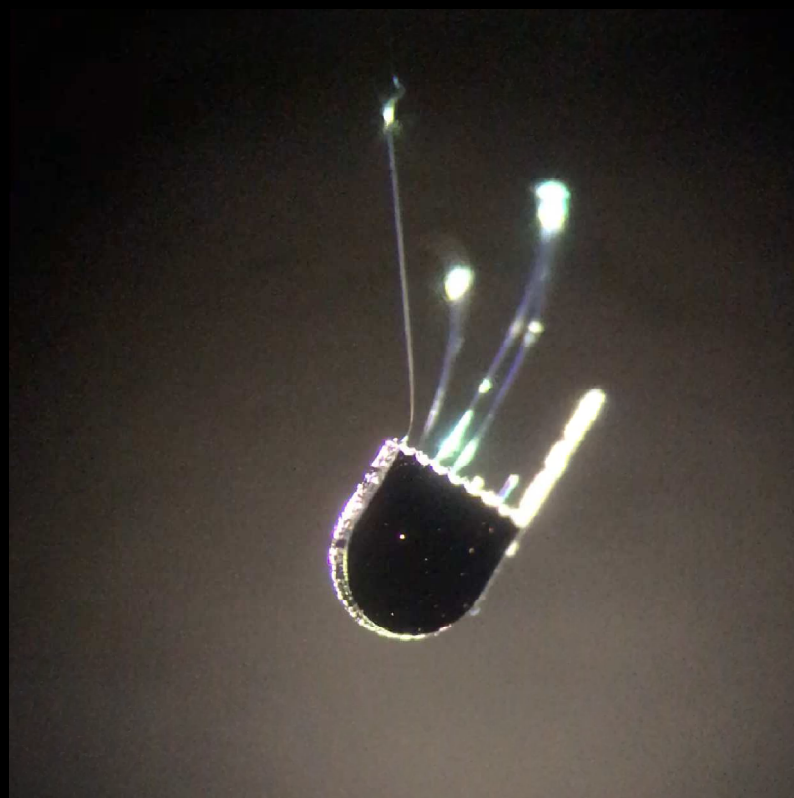
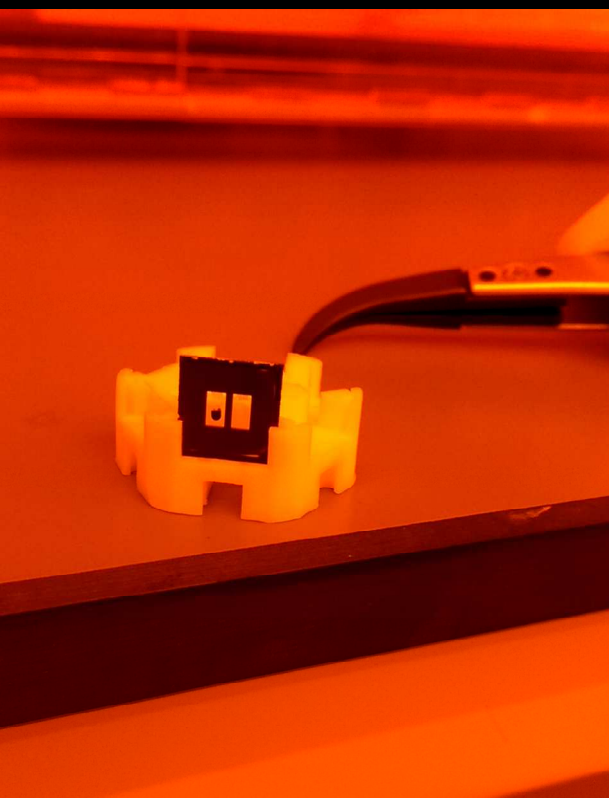
Recent Q-values



→ waste (SiO_2) between tethers



Test mass oscillator videos





Source mass motor

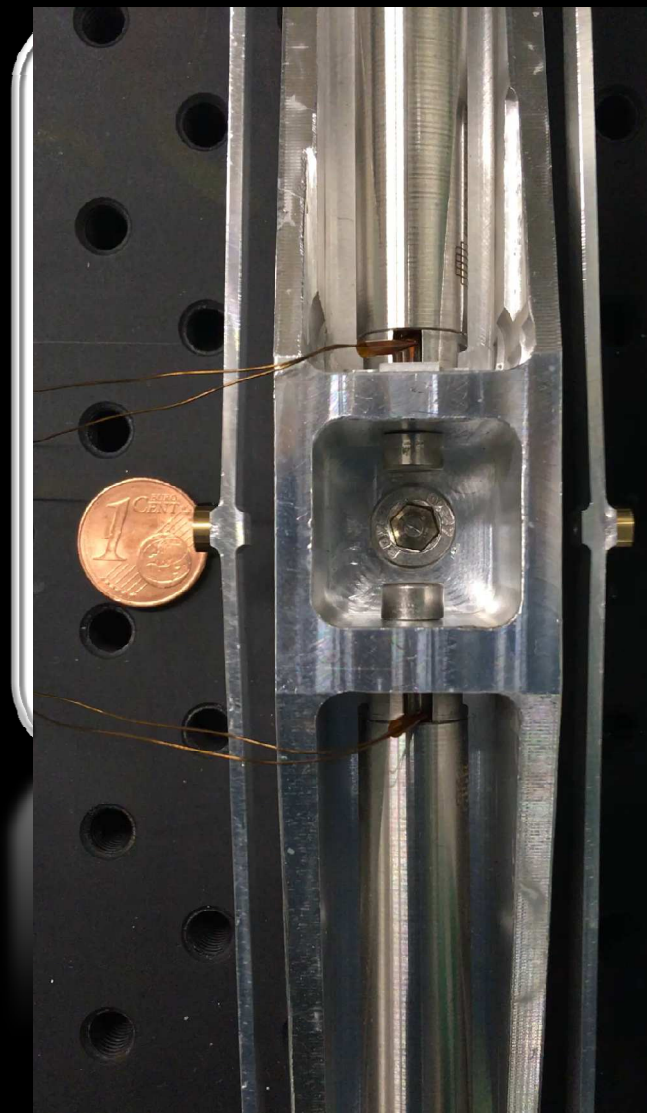
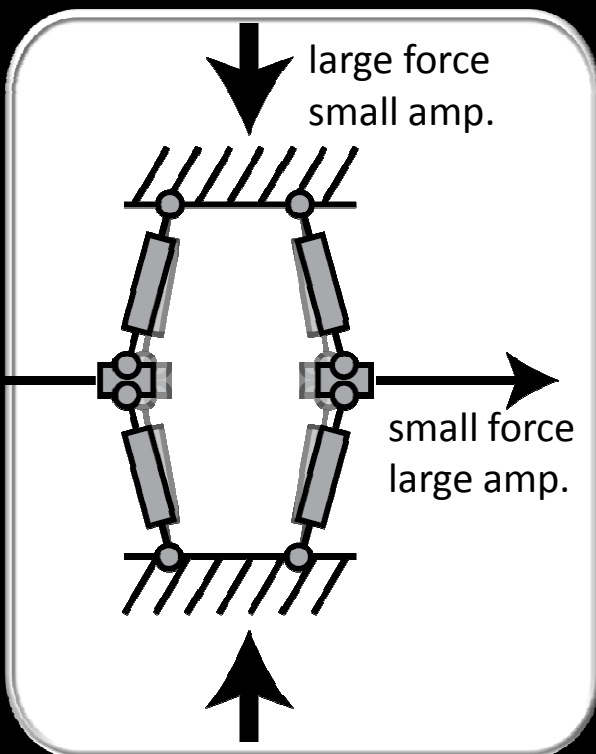


Ideal drive amplitude

- 1.25mm at 50Hz
(acceleration =25g)

Minimize COM motion (recoil)

Plunger reduces motor coupling



Design

- Long range piezo (100um)
- Mechanical amplifier (x10)
- Multiple frequencies
 - an-harmonic Disp.
 - harmonic Force

Tests

- DC range: passed
- Fatigue test: passed
- Thermal test: passed
- Frequency response: promising
- 2nd generation (UHV): TBD

Mechanical AWG

- 0-100/200Hz



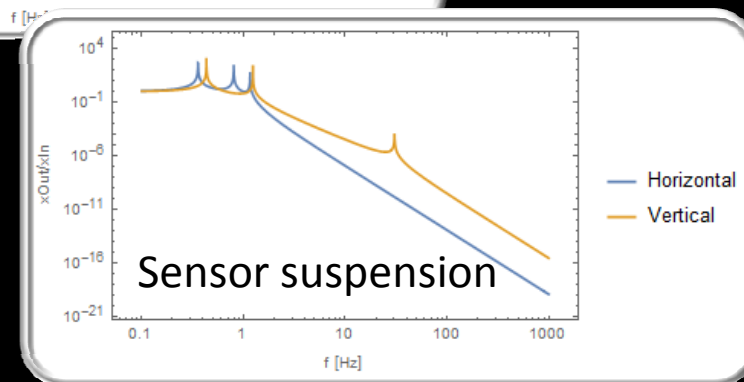
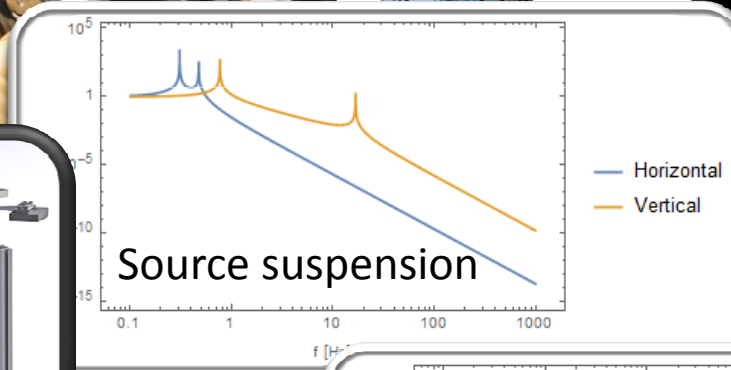
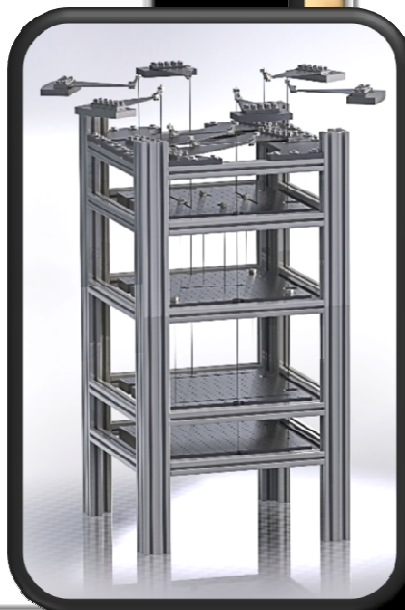
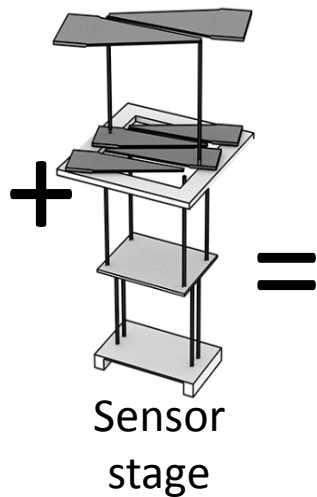
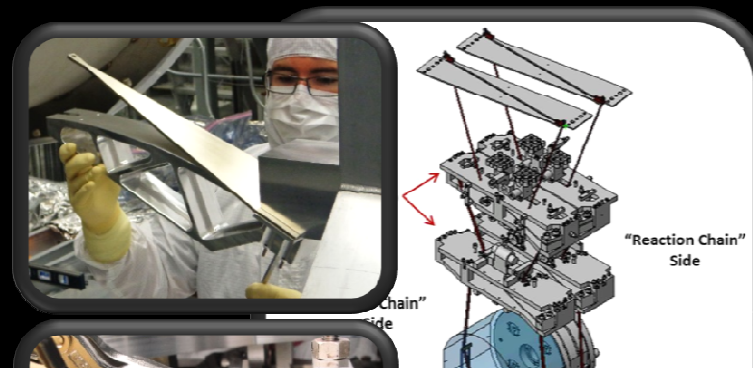
Vibration isolation

- Minimal environmental isolation

$$T_E(\omega) < \left(\frac{2k_B T}{Qm\omega_0^3} \right)^{1/2} S_{x_E x_E}^{-1/2} \approx 10^{-7},$$

- Minimal isolation from source

$$T_S(\omega_S) < 2 \left(\frac{k_B T \Gamma}{\pi Qm\omega_0^3} \right)^{1/2} d_S^{-1} \approx 10^{-13}.$$





New lab → milli-G 2.0



Vacuum system

- 0.7x1.5m, Viton, diff. pumping
- 1E-8mbar
- No baking → test UV-desorption
- Testing at manufacturer



It will suit the needs perfectly!



Summary & outlook

- Gravitational field of 2 mm gold sphere is detectable

- With current technology
- At room temperature
- Beating current source mass record by 10^3

- Two paths for the future:

- Increase mass
 - perform actual precision measurements of gravity
 - G
 - non-Newtonian forces
- Decrease mass and/or go cryogenic
 - Investigate gravitational interaction of *massive quantum things* (long term)
 - Levitated nanospheres?

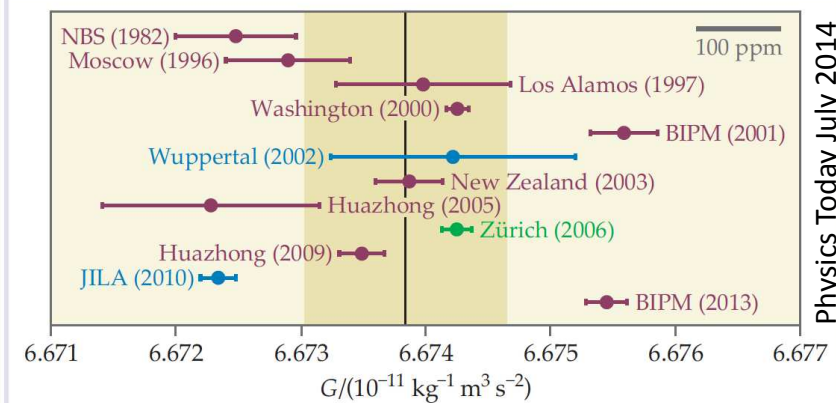


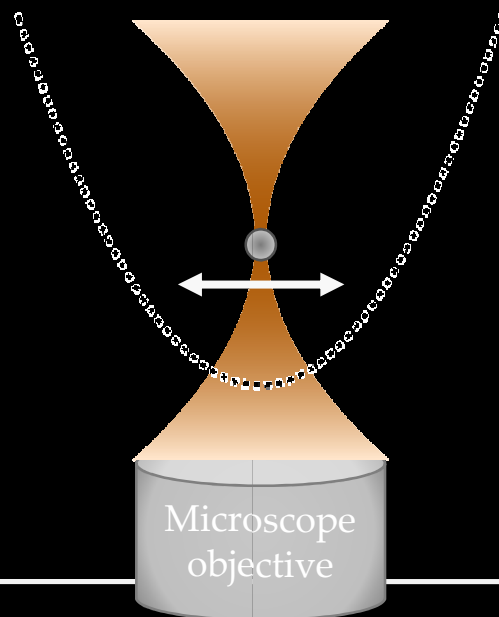
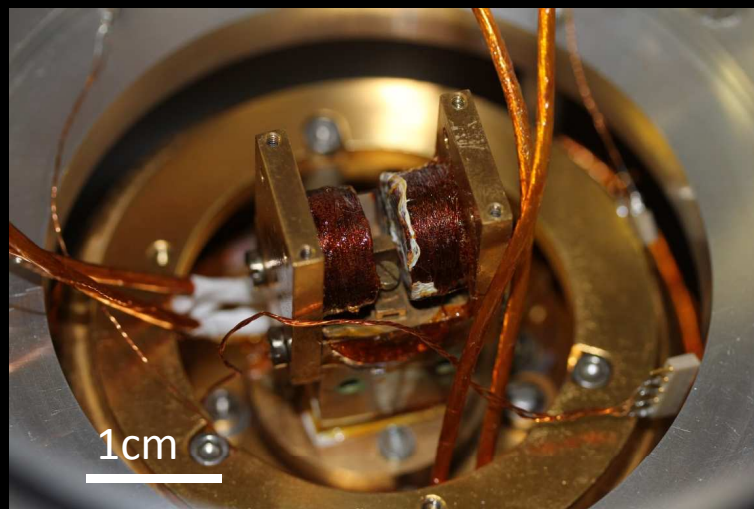
Figure 1. Measurements of Newton's gravitational constant G have yielded conflicting results. Here, the results of torsion-balance (maroon), pendulum (blue), and beam-balance (green) experiments discussed in the text are shown, along with the location and year in which they were measured. Error bars correspond to one standard deviation; the shaded region indicates the assigned uncertainty of the value recommended by the Committee on Data for Science and Technology in 2010. (Adapted from T. J. Quinn et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **111**, 101102, 2013.)



Levitated stuff @ Aspelmeyer labs



- Source mass and or test mass
- Eliminate dissipation arising from soft support
- Magnetically
 - + High density
 - + High mass
 - Induced fields
- Optically
 - + High Q
 - Low density
 - Low mass





Team, support & funding



Mathias
Dragosits



Jeremias
Pfaff



Hans
Hepach



Tobias
Westphal



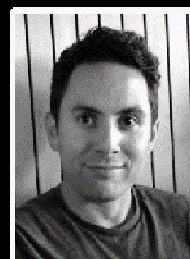
Markus
Aspelmeyer



Jonas
Schmale



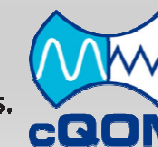
Claus
Gärtner



Richard
Norte



Simon
Gröblacher



Schmole PhD thesis (2017)

Schmole *et al.*, *Class. Quant. Grav.* **33** (2016)

component library version three
by alexander franzen 2k+6



Interferometer isolation



Thermal isolation

- Styrodur
- Huge improvement in drift

Acoustic isolation

- Computer silencing
- No obvious spectral improvement
- But you can talk now :-)

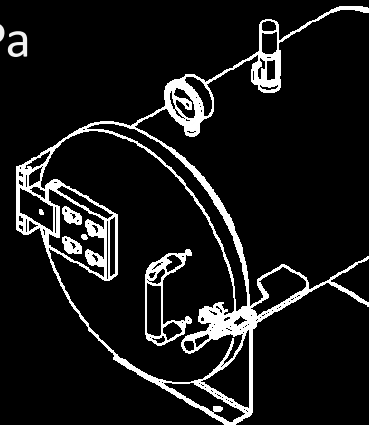
Seismic isolation

- Minus-k
- No significant improvement (yet)



Vacuum

- Compatible with minus-k
- Approx. 10^{-4} hPa



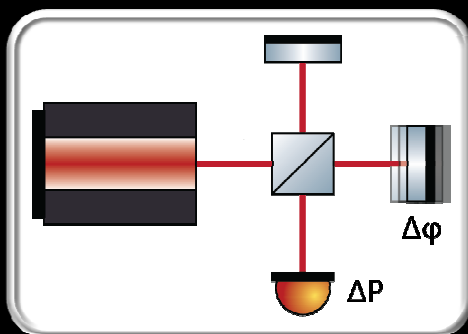


Measuring ring-downs

Optical lever

- Easy/fast
- Low sensitivity
- High amplitudes → nonlinear damping?
- Relies on long. → pitch coupling
- Or have to use multiple optical levers

- Interferometrically
 - High sensitivity
 - Requires quiet conditions
 - Limited range



Ifo in/out relation:
highly nonlinear!

