



Optical Metrology Applications at TAS-I in support of Gravity and Fundamental Physics

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Workshop “GG/GGG: state of the art and new possibilities”

Pisa, 12 Febbraio 2010

THALES

GG workshop

12/02/2010

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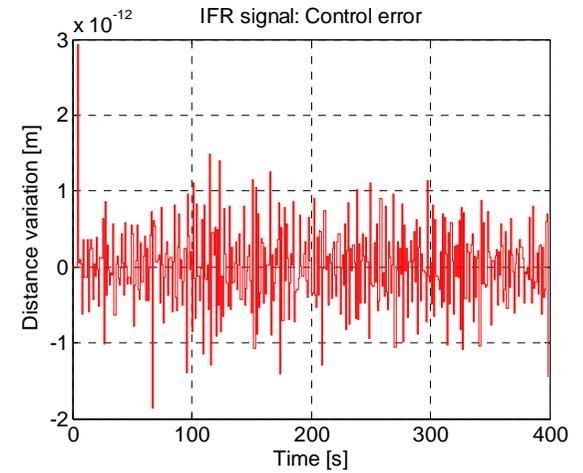
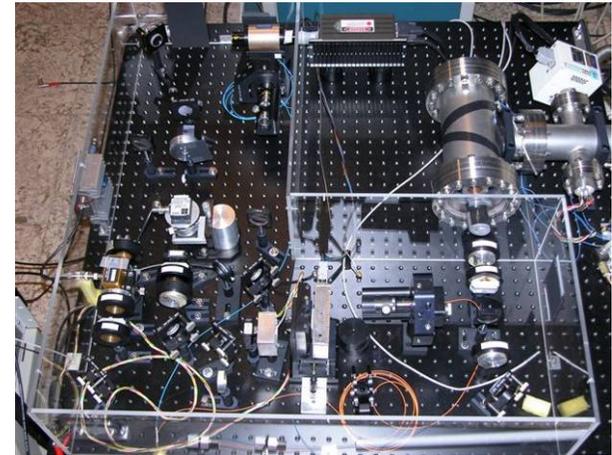
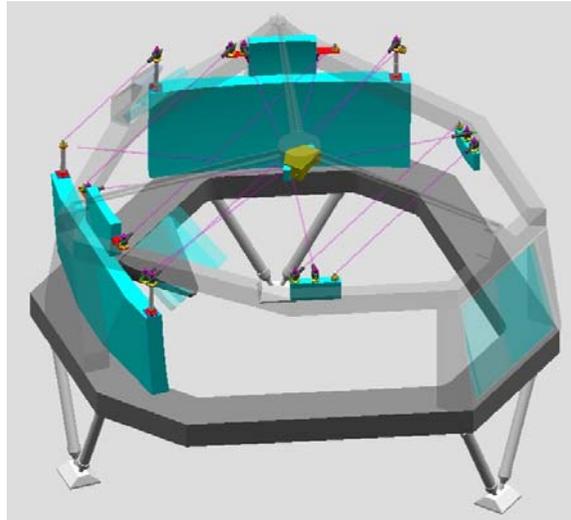
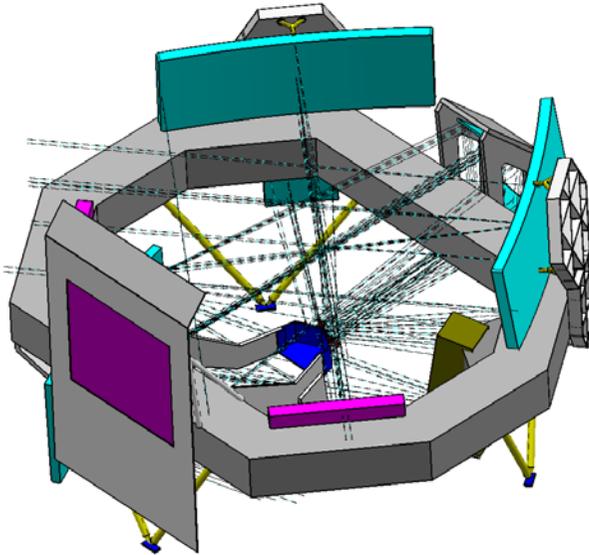
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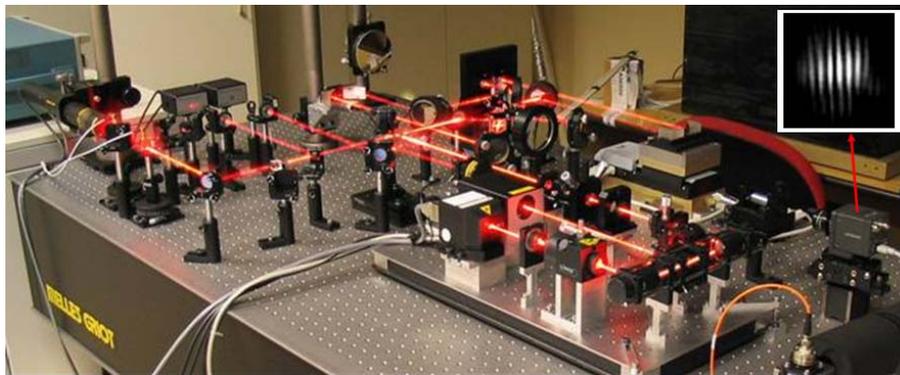
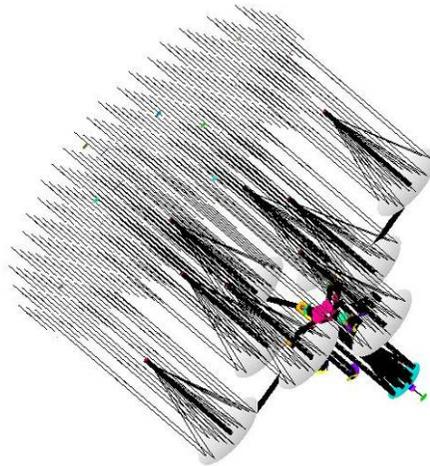
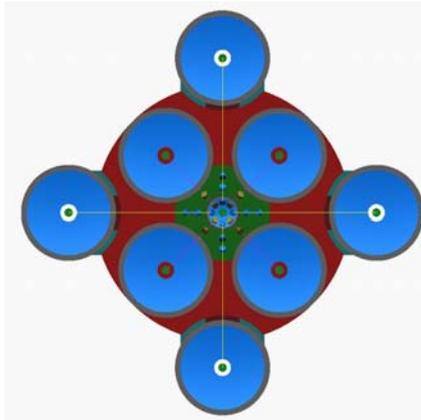
Main research projects and applications of optical metrology at TAS-I:

- ❑ Monitoring of the GAIA astrometric instrument stability (1997 – 2003).
- ❑ Co-phasing of optical interferometers (2002 – 2006).
- ❑ Satellite-to-satellite laser tracking for Next Generation Gravity Missions (2004 – present).
- ❑ Nanobalance facility for characterization of micro-Newton thrusters (2001 – present).

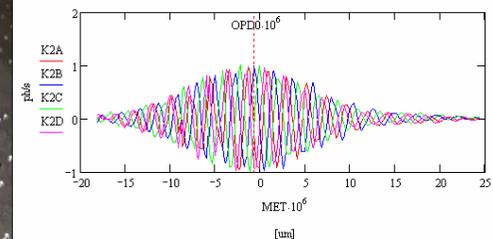
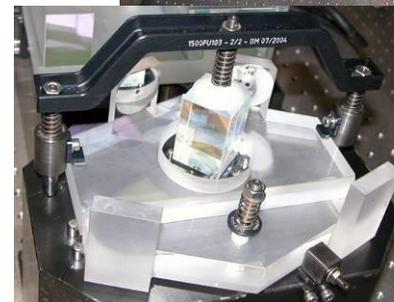
Collaborations:

- ❑ Istituto Nazionale di Ricerca Metrologica
- ❑ Politecnico di Torino
- ❑ INAF – Osservatorio Astronomico di Torino



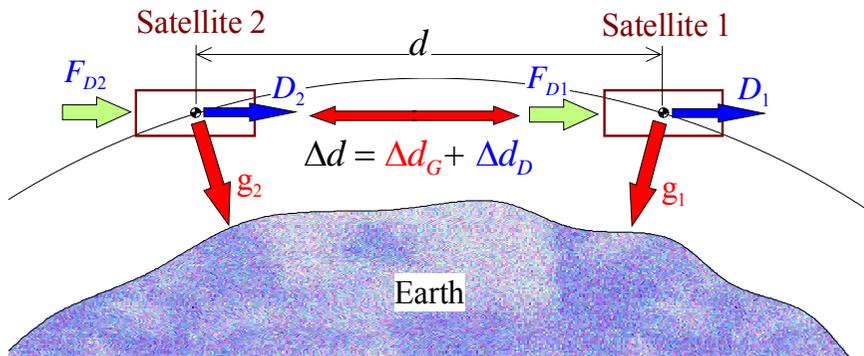


Breadboard of a two-aperture optical interferometer with its co-phasing system, for the development project of a synthetic-aperture optical telescope.



Fringe Sensor Unit realized for the co-phasing of the VLT Interferometer (ESO). Operative at Cerro Paranal, Chile.

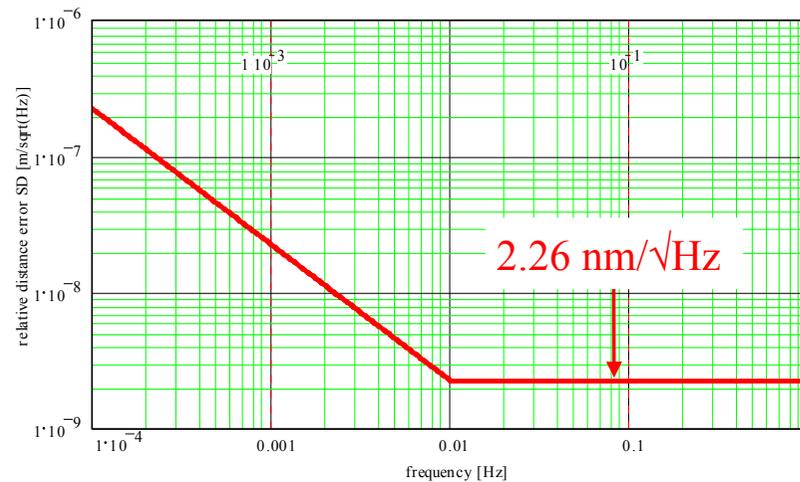
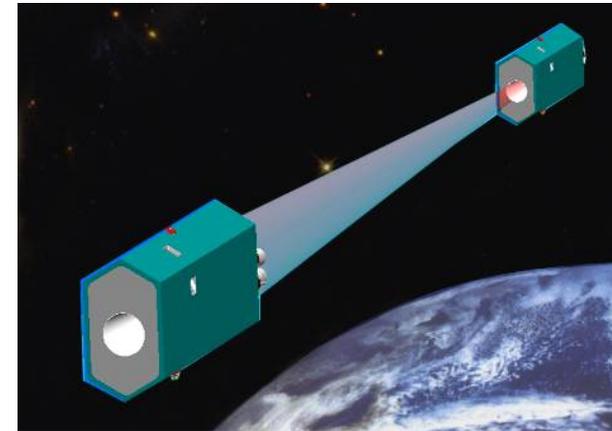
Gravimetry by satellite-to-satellite tracking



The distance variation between two satellites (Δd) is measured by a **laser metrology system**.

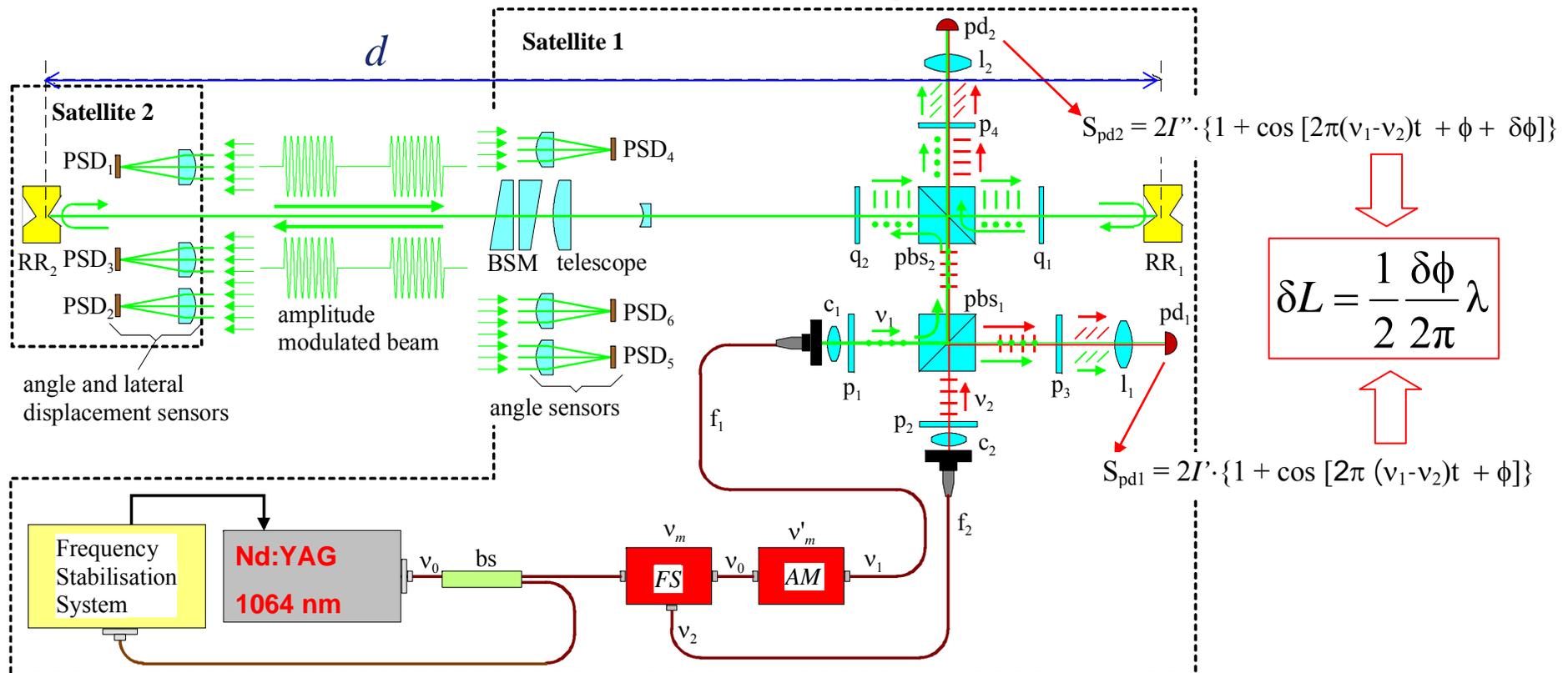
The distance variation between the satellites produced only by drag forces (Δd_D) is measured by **accelerometers**.

Subtracting (Δd_D) from (Δd) the distance variation produced by the gravity acceleration is obtained: $\Delta d_G = \Delta d - \Delta d_D$



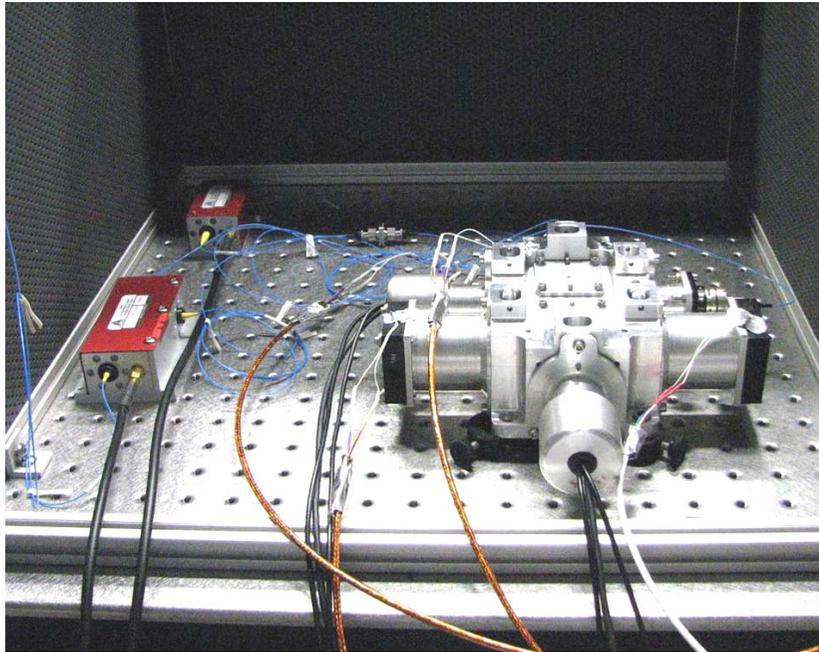
Requirement for the laser interferometer measurement noise (relative distance = 10 km)

Optical metrology concept for the NGGM

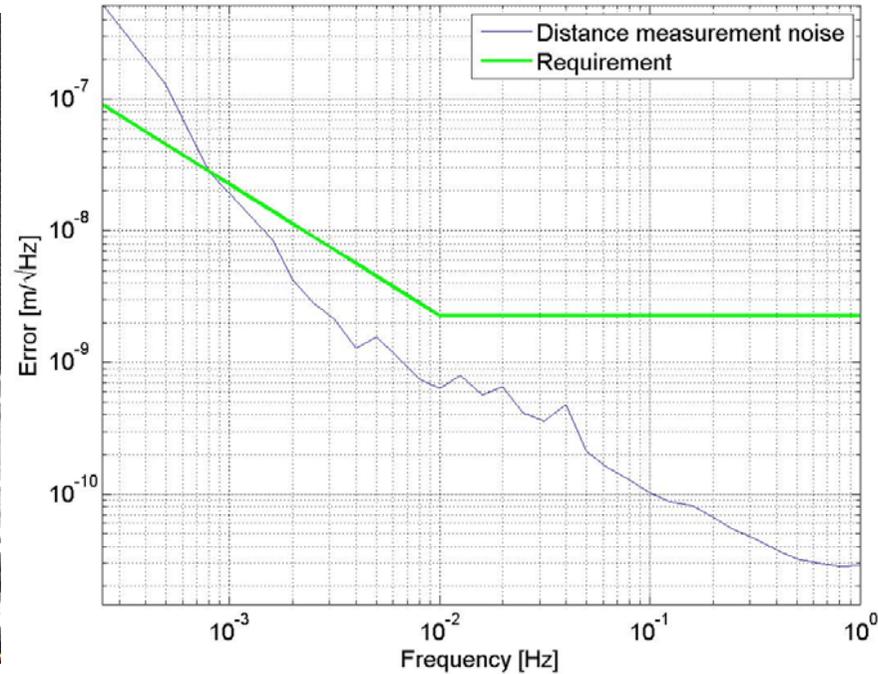


- ❑ Michelson-type heterodyne laser interferometer based on polarized beams, with **chopped measurement beam** to avoid spurious signals and non-linearity caused by the unbalance between the strong local beam and the weak return beam.
- ❑ Passive **retro-reflection** of the laser beam on S2: simple solution, suitable for d up to 100 km.

Interferometer BB test

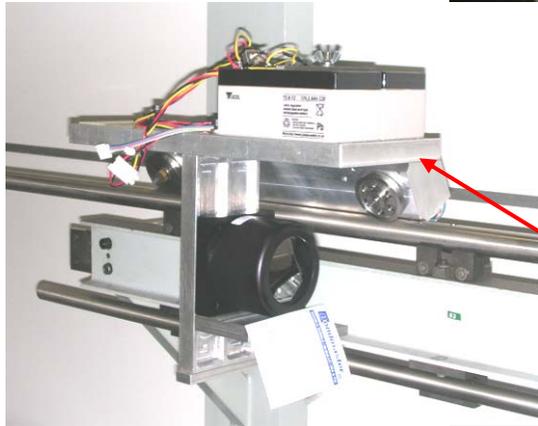


Laser interferometer breadboard prepared for the intrinsic noise test (measurement of a constant distance).

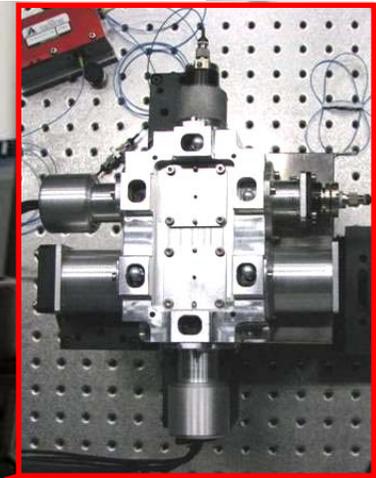
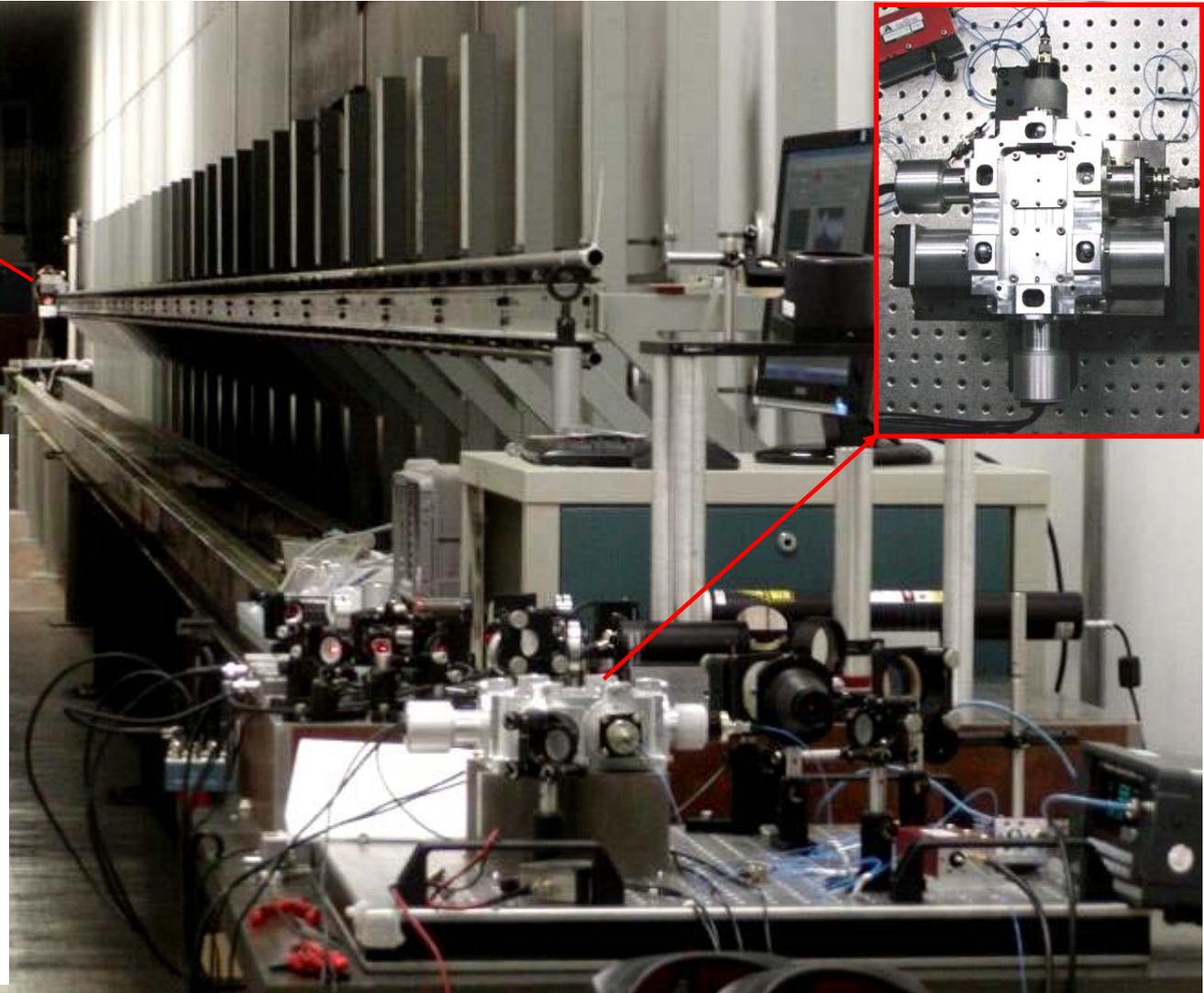


Spectral density of the distance variation measurement error obtained during the tests and compared to the requirement.

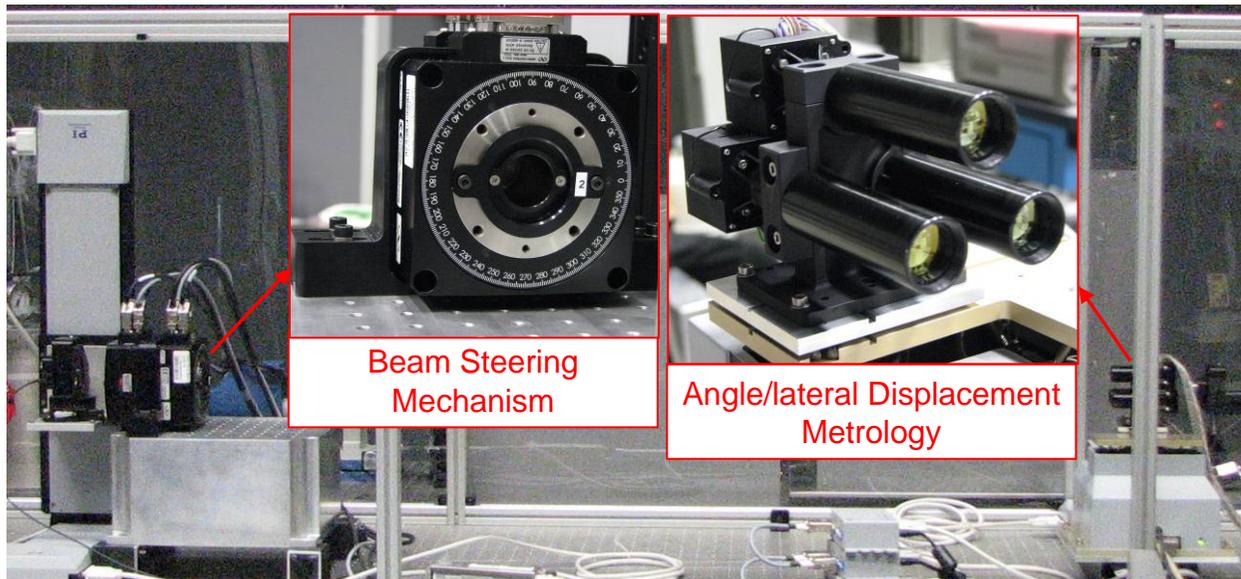
In order to achieve the specified measurement performance over a distance of 10 km, the laser frequency shall have a relative stability $\delta\nu/\nu \leq 1.4 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ Hz}^{-1/2}$.



Laser interferometer breadboard under the functional test over a long distance (~90 m) with a moving target. The effectiveness of the measurement beam chopping scheme was successfully verified in this test.



Test of the laser beam pointing control system BB.



Beam Steering Mechanism

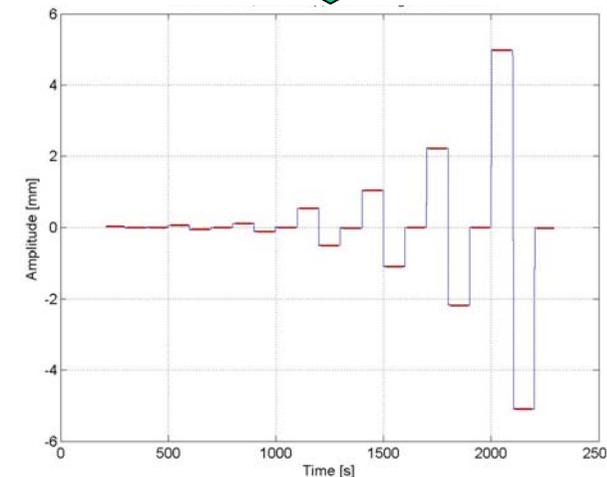
Angle/lateral Displacement Metrology

Open-loop test of the Lateral Displacement Metrology.

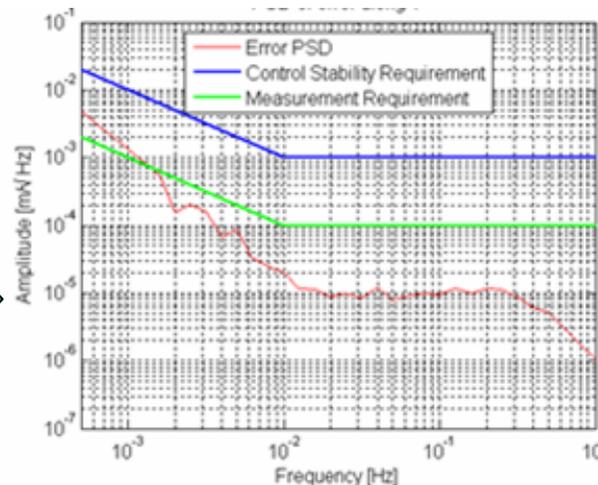
Lateral displacement steps (from $\pm 50 \mu\text{m}$ to $\pm 5 \text{mm}$) measured by the optical metrology at 10 Hz.

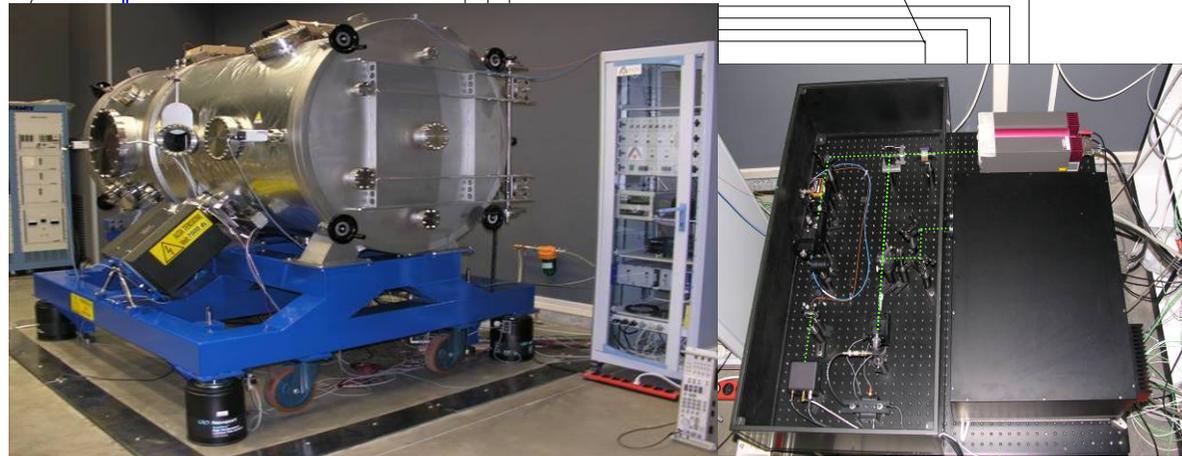
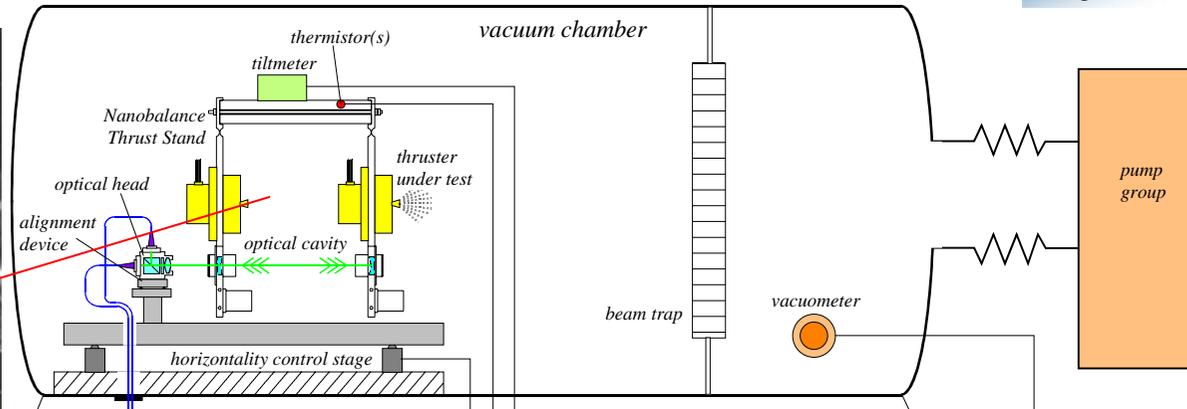
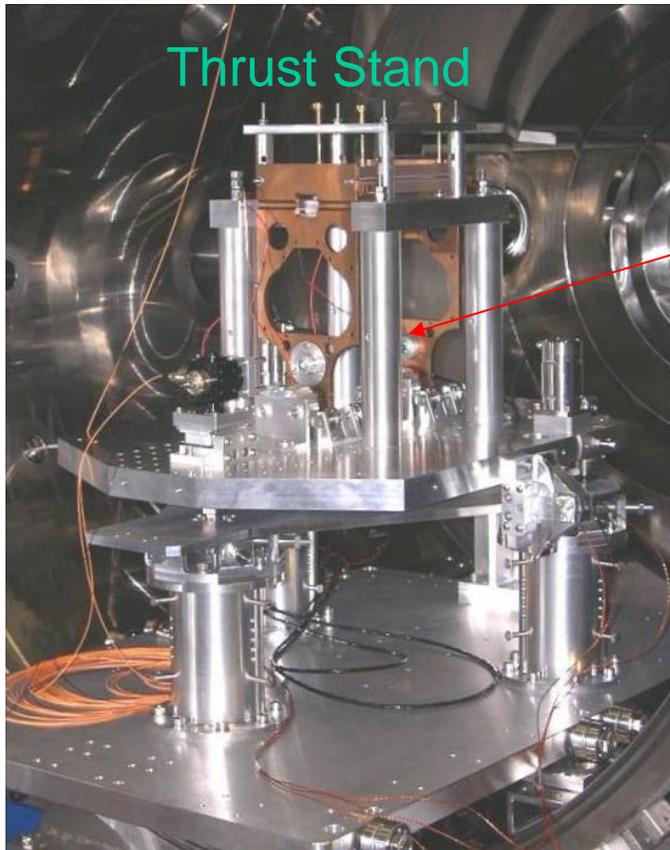
Max. measurement error: 0.25 mm (over the largest steps)

Max. measurement noise: $14 \mu\text{m}$ 1σ .

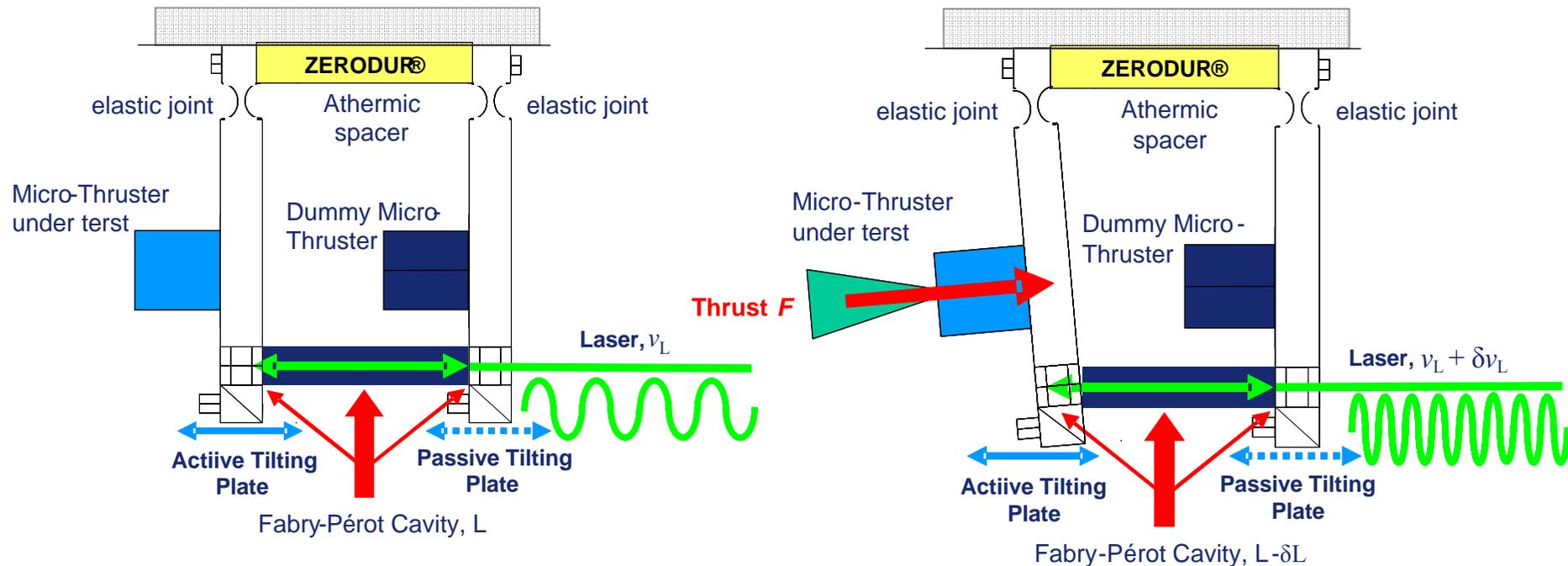


Closed-loop test of the laser beam pointing control system (BSM driven by the Lateral Displacement Metrology measurements). Laser beam pointing stability results.



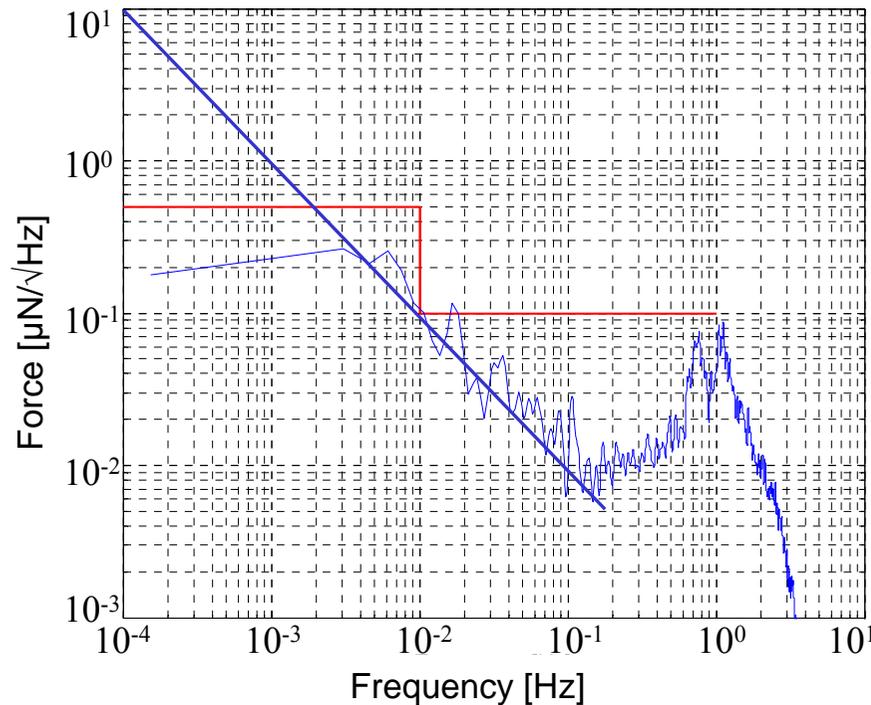


The Nanobalance is a complete test facility for the direct measurement of the force provided by a micro-thruster along its thrust axis, developed by TAS-I for ESA.



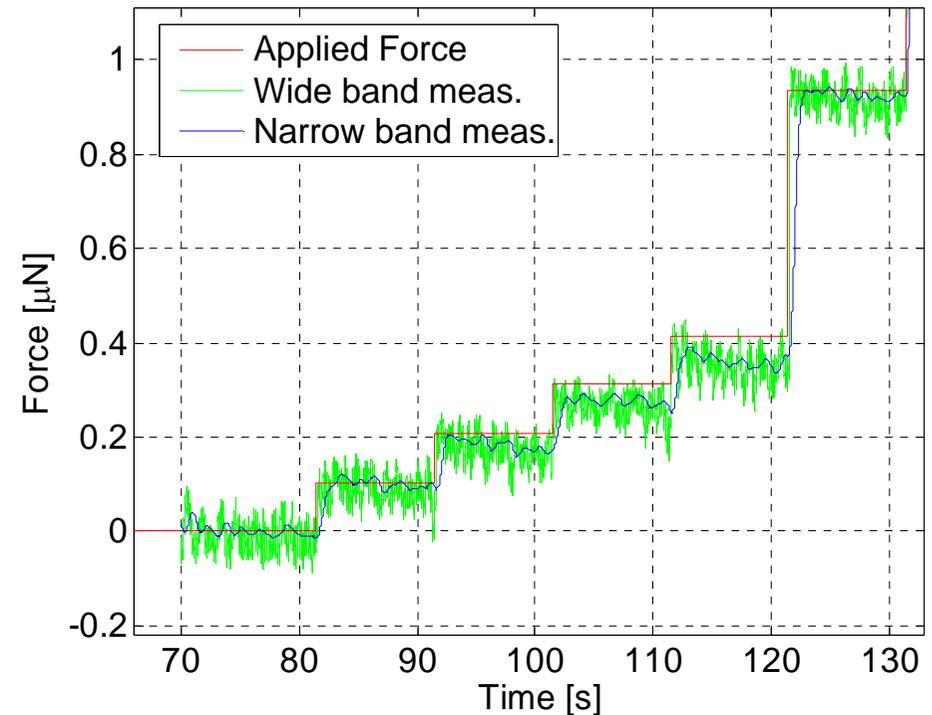
A micro-thruster force $F = 0.1 \mu\text{N}$ induces a distance variation between the tilting plates $\delta L \cong 14 \text{ pm}$, corresponding to frequency variation of the laser locked to the Fabry-Pérot cavity $\delta \nu_L \cong 40 \text{ kHz}$.

NB background noise - PSD

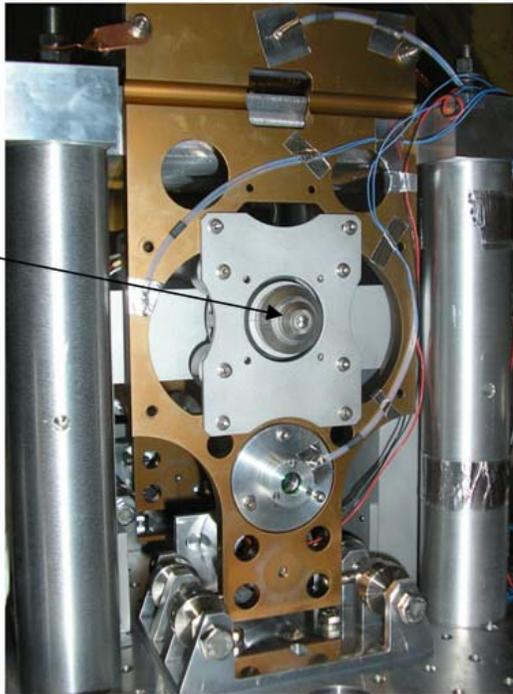


Power Spectral density of the measurement force noise after post-processing for removing the low-frequency drift effect.

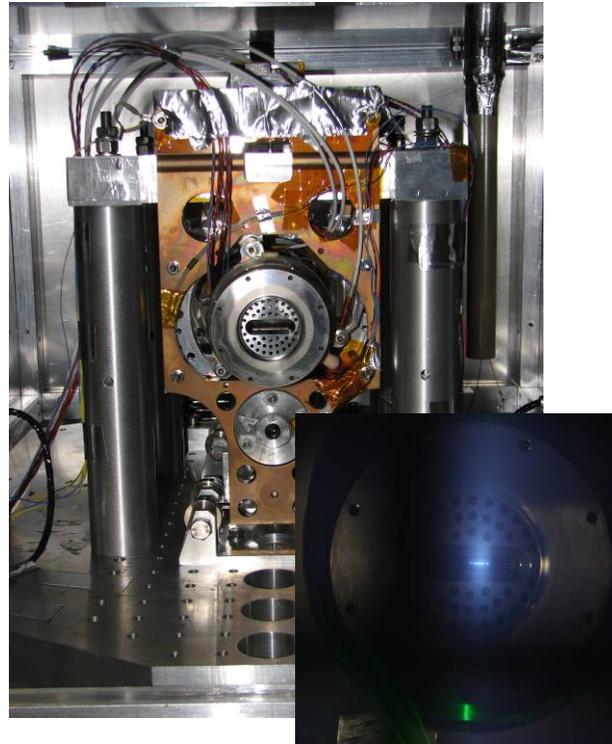
NB Resolution



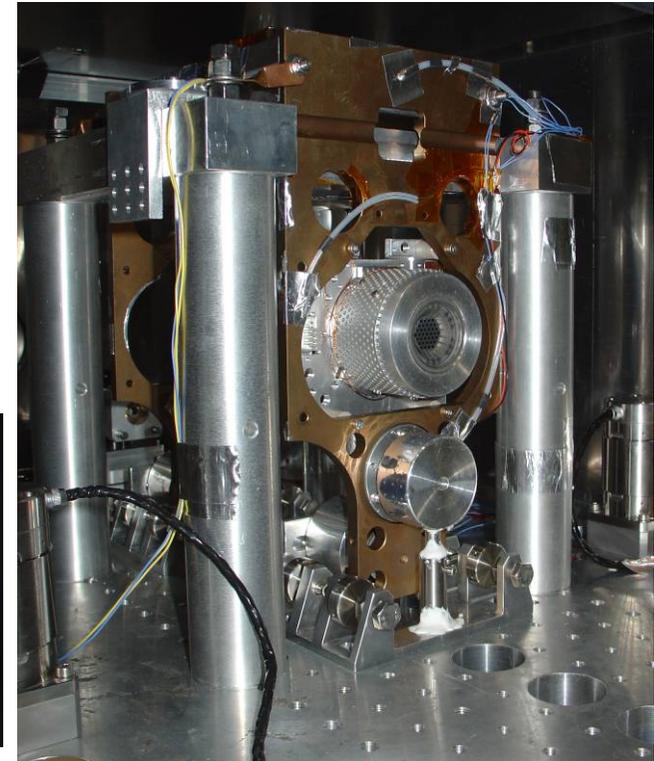
Measured thrust corresponding to the smallest applied force steps with a voice coil actuator.



Test of a cold-gas thruster

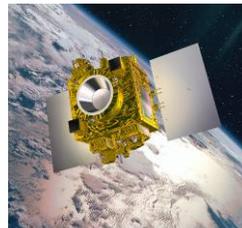
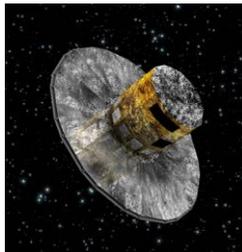


Test of a FEEP thruster

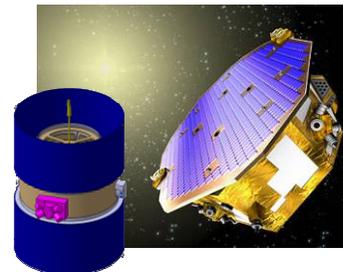


Test of a mini-RIT

Applications:
GAIA,
Microscope
(backup)



Applications:
LISA PF,
Microscope,
GG



Applications:
NGGM, GG
(backup)

