



AAS 02-042

**Credibility of GP-B's Gyroscopic Test
of General Relativity
(0.2 milliarcseconds per year)**

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25th ANNUAL AAS GUIDANCE AND CONTROL CONFERENCE

February 6-10, 2002
Breckenridge, Colorado

Sponsored by
Rocky Mountain Section



AAS Publications Office, P.O. Box 28130 - San Diego, California 92198

Electrostatically suspended quartz gyroscopes with He gas spin-up (< 0.3 marcsec/yr drift)

- Telescope with cryogenic photo detector readout pointed at guide star HR 8703 (IM PEG) (<0.1 marcsec measurement, < 10 marcsec/Hz pointing)
- Drag free satellite in 642 km polar orbit, rolling about line of sight by star (<10⁻¹² g, 6 mHz roll-rate)
- Cryogenic experiment 2 K superfluid helium (>18 month lifetime)
- London moment based readout with dc SQUID amplifiers (resolve 1 milliarosecond in 10 hours)
- Superconducting magnetic shielding (< 5x10⁻⁷ G, >10¹² total ac attenuation)

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Spacecraft Complete

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Current status: Integration & Testing with Payload

What is the dominant error source?

- Error Analysis – dominant terms
- Simulation/verification
- Calibration of the guide star
- Calibration of telescope with aberration of starlight
- Measurement of “known quantities”
 - Bending of starlight
 - Parallax of guide star
- Deliberate, on-orbit stimulation of errors

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Conceptual Approach

Minimize Newtonian Drift on Conventional Spherical Gyroscopes

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Gyroscopes

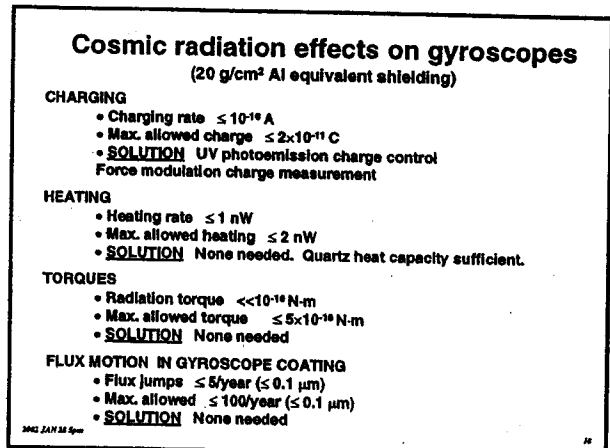
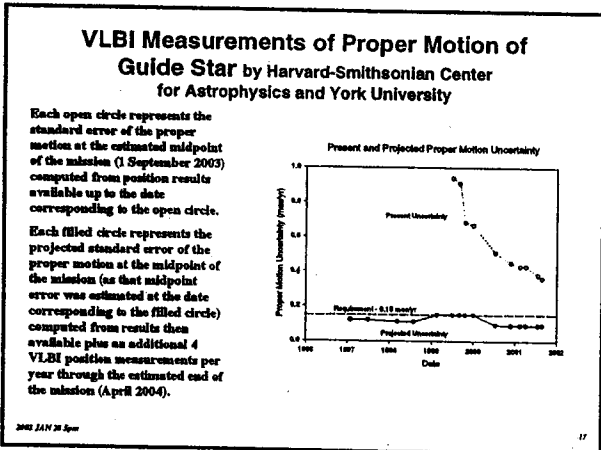
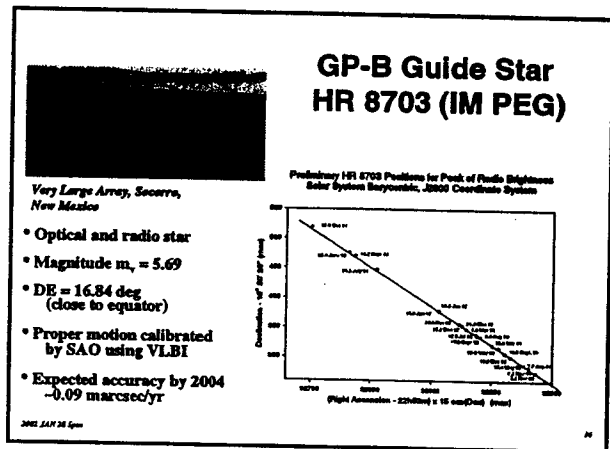
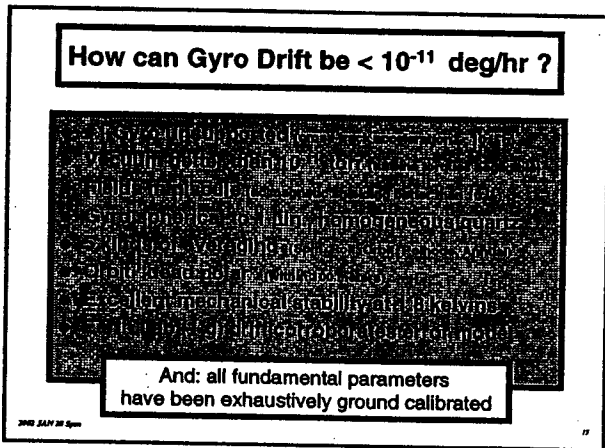
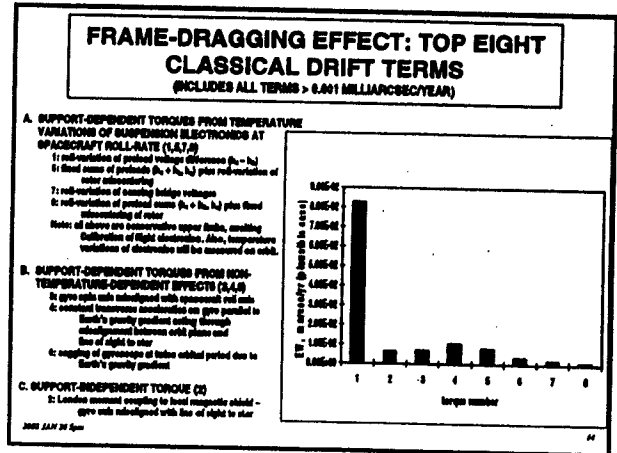
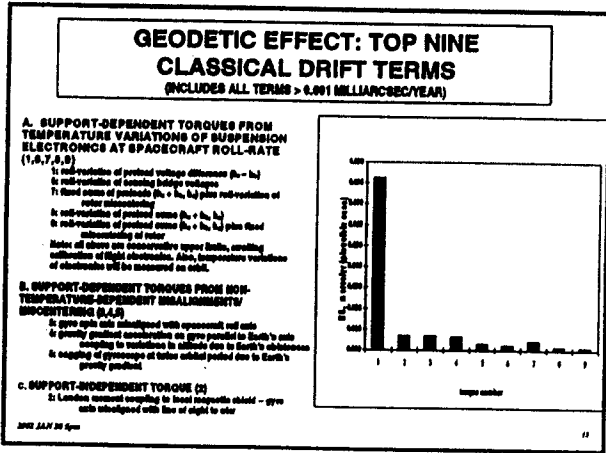
Gyro-only drift: < 0.02 marcsec/yr (non-supported gyro)
< 0.09 marcsec/yr (supported gyro)

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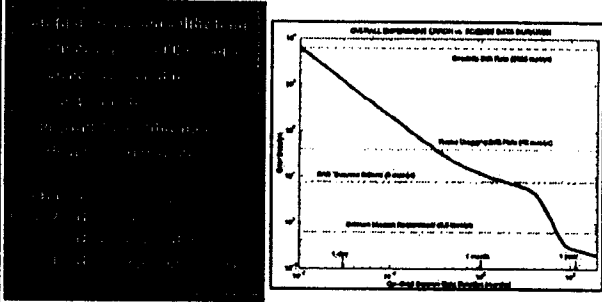
CP/B Error Budget (Analysis: 10/01/02)

Twelve Fundamental Requirements, T002 - Single Gyroscope

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GP-B Mission Timeline



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GP-B Gyro Data is Credible If:

Three independent measurements of orbit position are used to determine the gyro data. Known quantities are used to calculate the gyro data.

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Comparison with GR is credible if:

- Orbit positioning accuracy is consistent with calculation of GR effects (use three techniques)
- GI is known to 10^{-3} (believed to be 10^{-2})
- GM is known to 10^{-6} (believed to be 10^{-5})

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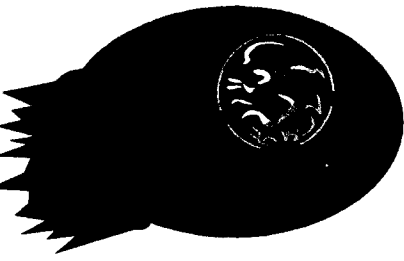
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In Summary

Three independent measurements of orbit position are used to determine the gyro data. Known quantities are used to calculate the gyro data.

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**Analytical
Engineering**

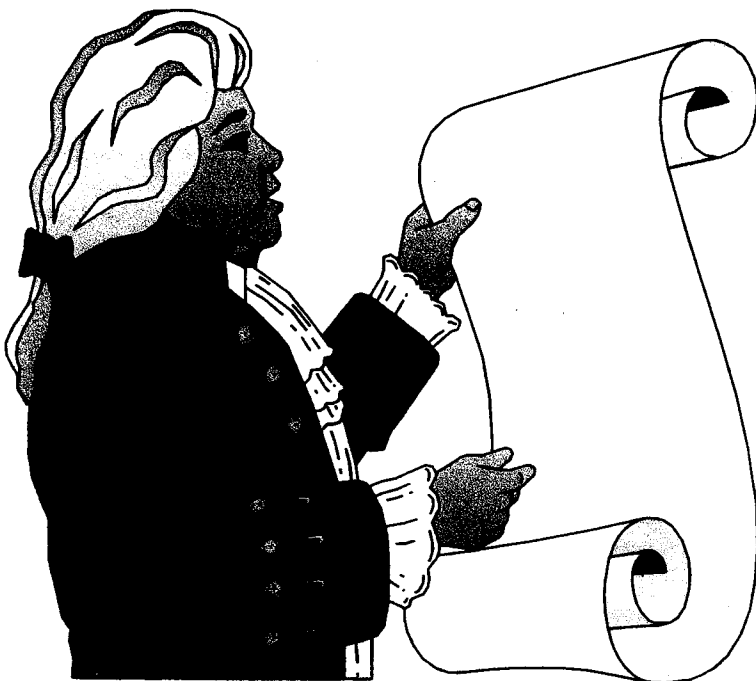


Presents the 5th Annual
Procrustian Prize

2002 Winner:

Profs. Daniel B. DeBra & Bradford W. Parkinson

“Gravity Probe B”



**“There’s no rule
requiring you to
squeeze all your
results into your
title”**

Date: Fri, 15 Feb 2002 11:56:08 -0800
To: Noriko Low <lowno@relgyro.stanford.edu>
From: Ken Bower <bower@relgyro.stanford.edu>
Subject: Re: 2002 Procrustian Prize to Prof DeBra & Parkinson

Noriko,

Could it be the Proc_r_ustian Prize they received? (Procrustes was character in Greek mythology who invited travellers to stay in his bed and then modified their legs to fit it.)

Ken

> Dave Sonnabend of Analytical Engineering presented the 5th Annual **PROCUSTIAN PRIZE** to Profs DeBra and Parkinson for their storyboard presentation at the AAS Breckenridge 25th G&C Conference (which Dr. Debra co-founded). "There's no rule requiring you to squeeze all your results into your title" Their title: Credibility of GP-B's Gyroscopic Test of General Relativity (0.2 milliarcseconds per year) *Daniel DeBra, Bradford Parkinson, George Keiser, Francis Everitt, Sasha Buchman Gravity Probe-B, Stanford University* Certificate is on display in my cubicle. I understand the presentation went very well. They did not come back with any copies. Thanks Noriko Noriko Low Executive Assistant GPB/HEPL Stanford University Stanford, CA 94305-4085 lowno@relgyro.stanford.edu 650-725-7429 650-725-9167 fax *****

