



100th anniversary of Roland Eötvös (1848-1919), physicist, geophysicist, and innovator of higher education Commemorated in association with UNESCO



Remeasurement of the Eötvös equivalence experiment

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Loránd Eötvös with his colleagues D. Pekár and J. Fekete made a revolutionary precision measurement (Eötvös experiment) checking the equivalence of gravitational and inertial mass. In 1986, Fischbach and his colleagues discovered a systematic matter dependence in the EPF measurement results, which they were finally unable to conform experimentally. Analysis of the Eötvös experiment revealed a possible bias that confirm repeating the measurements under better conditions and using modern technology. Preparations for the measurements started at July of 2017 by the Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Department of Geodesy and Surveying, Department of Control Engineering and Technology Information of Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME), and the Society for the Unity of Science and Technology in cooperation with other organizations, departments and experts. In December 2018, after more than one year of careful preparation preliminary tests have been started at 30 m below ground level in a controlled and undisturbed environment of the Jánossy Underground Laboratory at KFKI. The Eötvös year in 2019 is the 100th anniversary of Eötvös's death, which provides another good reason for repeating the Eötvös experiment.







First (preliminary) results: Eötvös: 10⁻⁹ **Present state: 10⁻¹⁰** Eötvös parameter: $\eta = 2 \frac{\left(\frac{m_g}{m_i} - \frac{m'_g}{m_i}\right) - \left(\frac{m'_g}{m_i} - \frac{m'_g}{m_i}\right)}{\left(\frac{m_g}{m_i} - \frac{m'_g}{m_i}\right) + \left(\frac{m'_g}{m_i} - \frac{m'_g}{m_i}\right)}$



The preparatory work of the measurements took place for two years. The Eötvös-Pekár torsion balance has been prepared for Eötvös experiment, remotecontrolled rotation mechanics and the automatic reading by CCD sensors are working well, required software have been written and tested. Calibration and test measurements have been made, the accuracy of our measurements exceeds the original by nearly two orders of magnitude. *Up to now we did not detect any deviation from the WEP (weak equivalence principle) with accuracy of* **10**⁻¹⁰ *considering the estimated measurement error.*