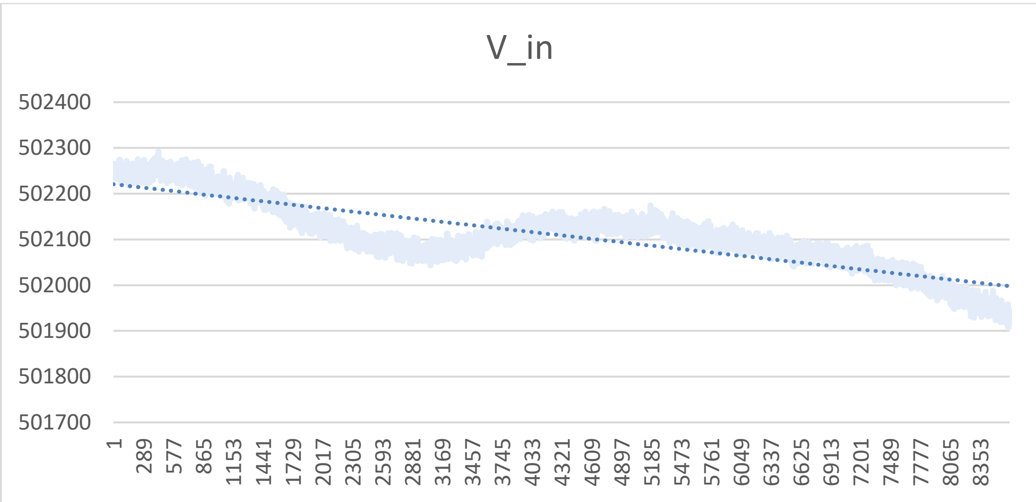
From the data available we extracted: March 19, April 16, June 15, July 14 and August 12. These are the dates of a new moon, the dates the effect of matter without the property of gravity should be on its maximum.

We have a lot of noise in the data. The nominal resolution of 24 bit gave a real resolution of about 20 bits.

As the changes in the supply voltage have a non-negligible effect on the Wheatstone bridges used for measurements we corrected the results. 2026 March 19 may be an example.

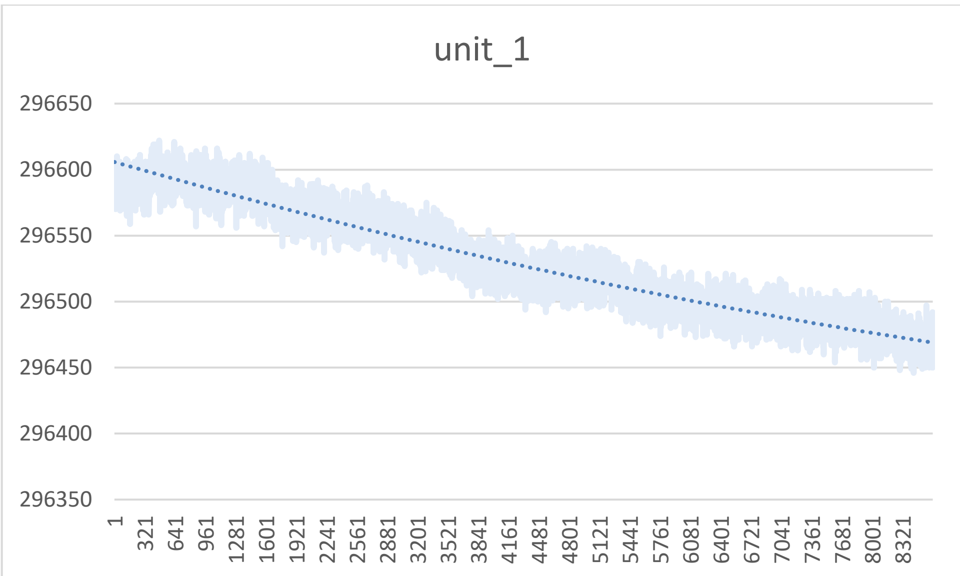
The input voltage into the Wheatstone bridge:



The noise is in the range of $1/10000$. The voltage changed during the whole day by about $1/1000$.

The horizontal axis is labeled by the 10-second intervals the measurement takes place. This gives an amount of 8640 measurements per day. Noon takes place at measurement number 4320 and is in the middle of the graph.

We have three weighing units. We will concentrate on weighing unit 1:

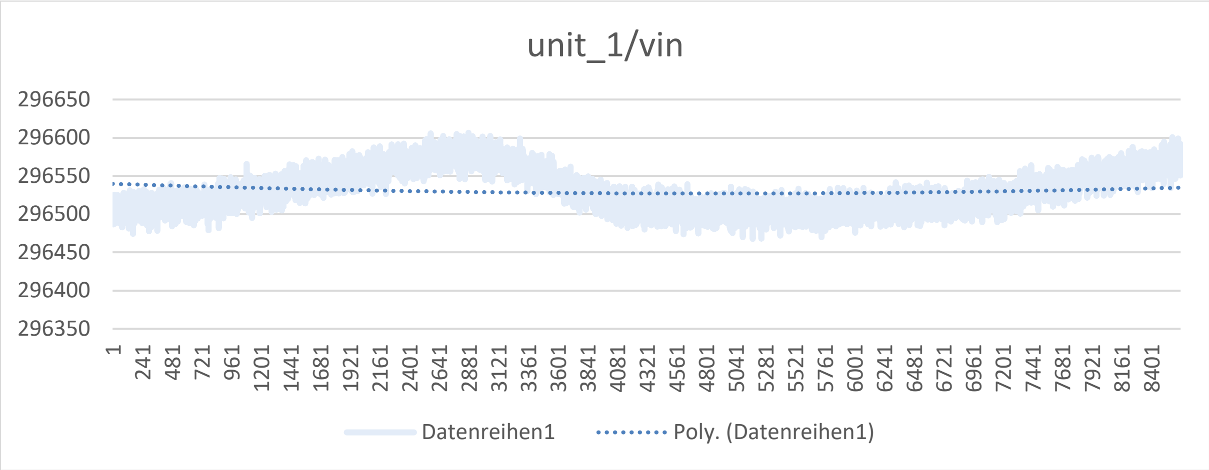


The noise is in the range of $2/10000$. Throughout the day the results decline by $5/10000$.

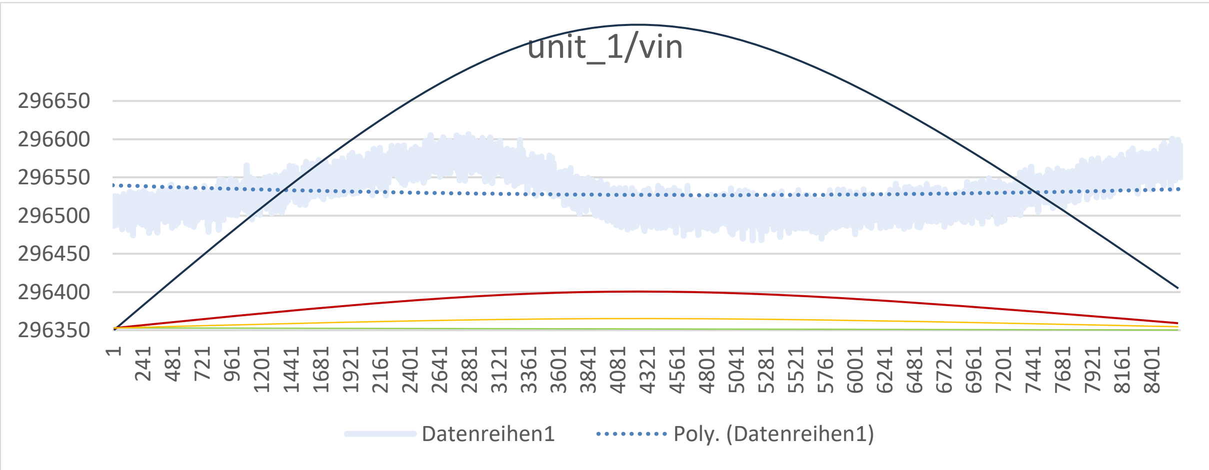
Weighing units two and three gives similar results.

Dividing the results of the measuring units by the correction factor of the changing input voltage gives a corrected value.

The dotted line is the polynomial approximation of the second degree (parabola)



According to our scenario an inertial mass of 1 / 0.1 / 0.01 / 0.001 kg would have the following effect:

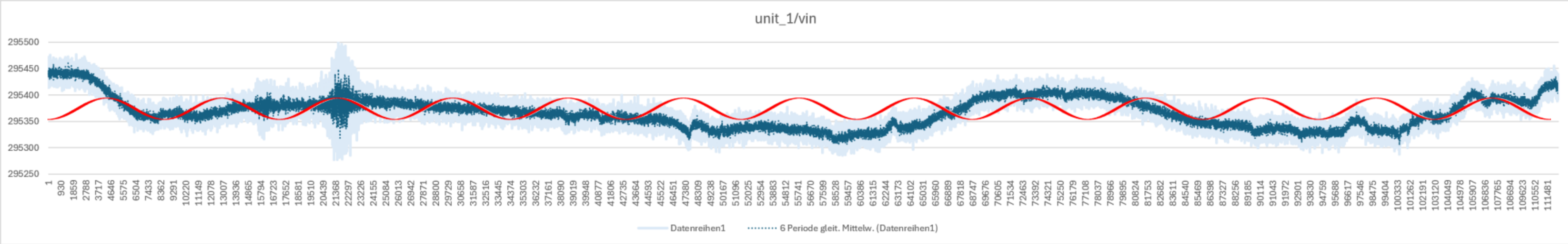


$1\ kg$ of inertial mass results in a swing of ± 200 digits,
$0.1\ kg$ in a swing of ± 20 digits,
$0.01\ kg$ in a swing of ± 2 digits,
$0.001\ kg$ in a swing of ± 0.2 digits.

Comparing this qualitatively with the graph we can say that the amount of inertial mass within our probe is below $0.01\ kg$.

An amount of $0.001\ kg$ would not show up due to the noise of our measurements.

The span of 13 days



The red line shows the expected effect of $0.1\ kg$ inertial mass on the measurement.