

Progress Towards Quantum Enhanced Atomic Gravimetry

Simon Haine

Australian National University
Canberra, Ngunnawal country



**Australian
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Atomic Gravimetry

de-Broglie wavelength:

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{p}$$



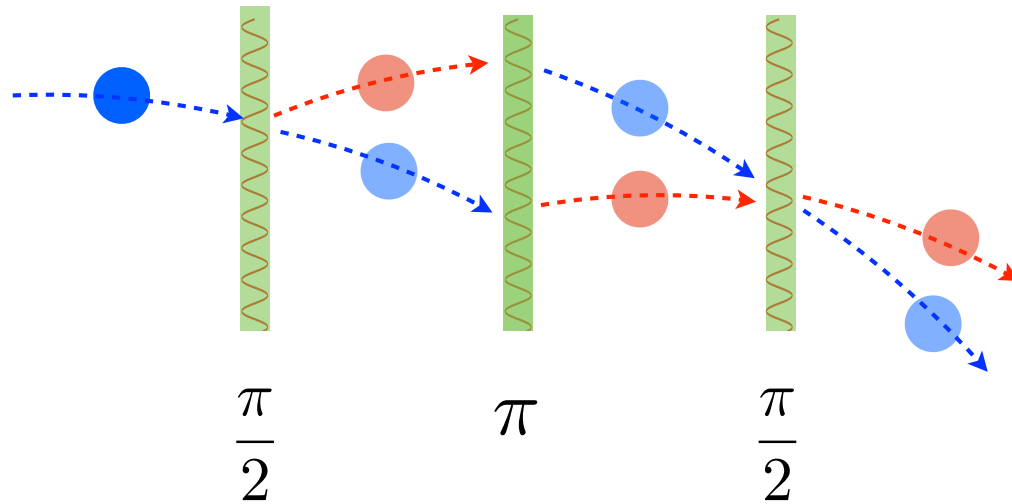
Atomic Gravimetry

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Interferometry with atoms



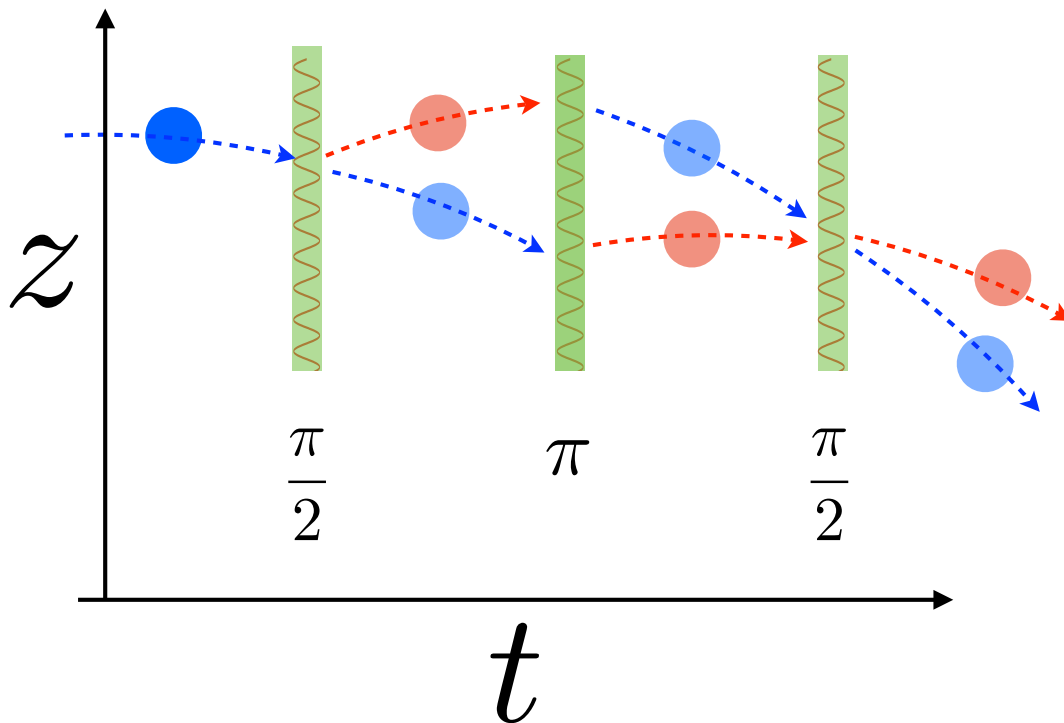
Atomic Gravimetry

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Interferometry with atoms



Allows for very precise measurements of gravity

$$\Delta g = \frac{1}{kT^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$$

Question:

What is g (in SI units)?

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$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

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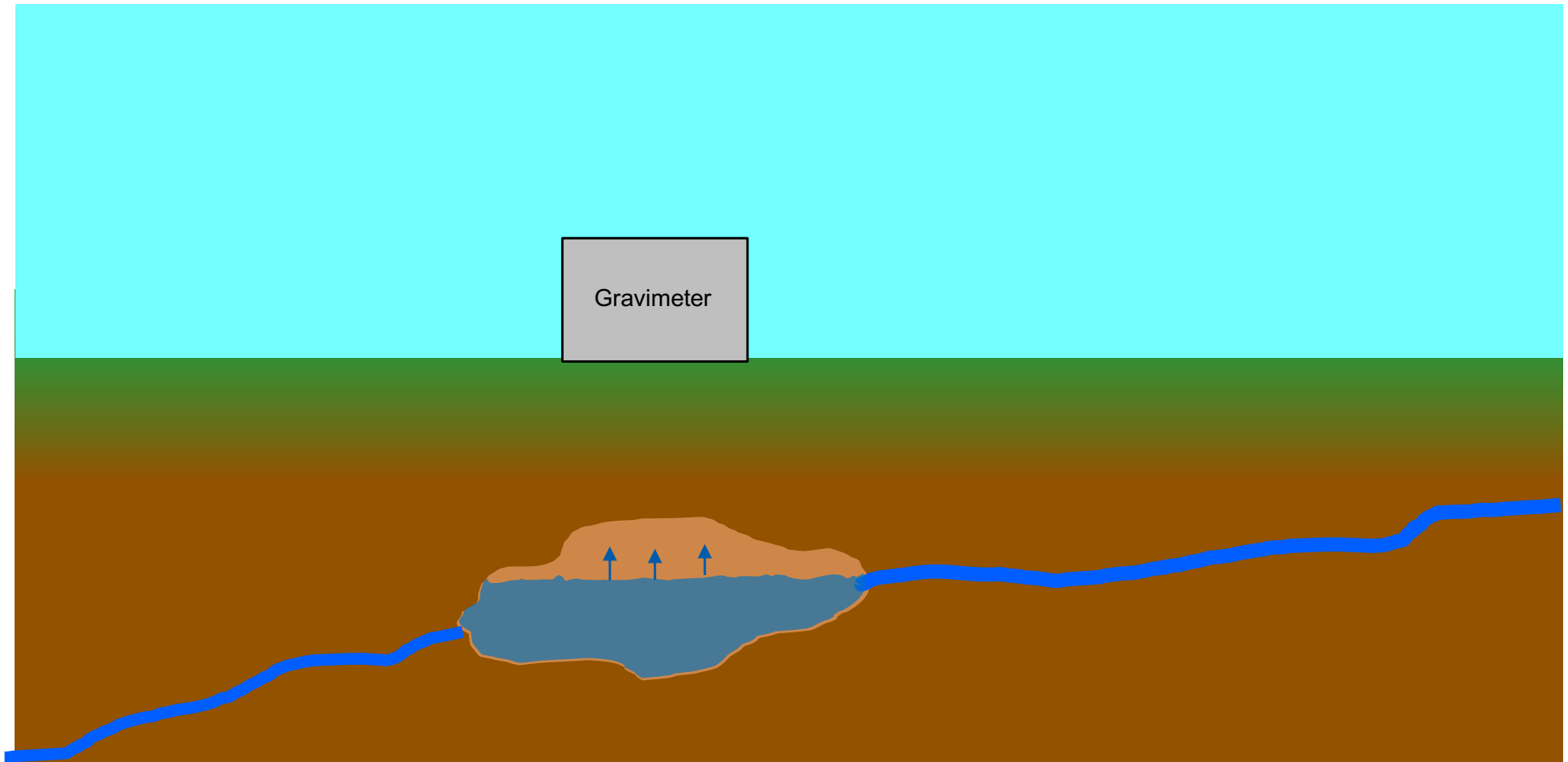
$$g = 9.7959938810(19) \text{ m/s}^2$$

Annotations for the value 9.7959938810(19) m/s²:

- Latitude (green arrow pointing down to the 5th digit)
- Density (Rocks) (red arrow pointing down to the 6th digit)
- Moon (grey arrow pointing down to the 7th digit)
- Hydrology (blue arrow pointing down to the 8th digit)
- Altitude (blue arrow pointing up to the 5th digit)
- People, Chairs (purple arrow pointing up to the 9th digit)

Applications:

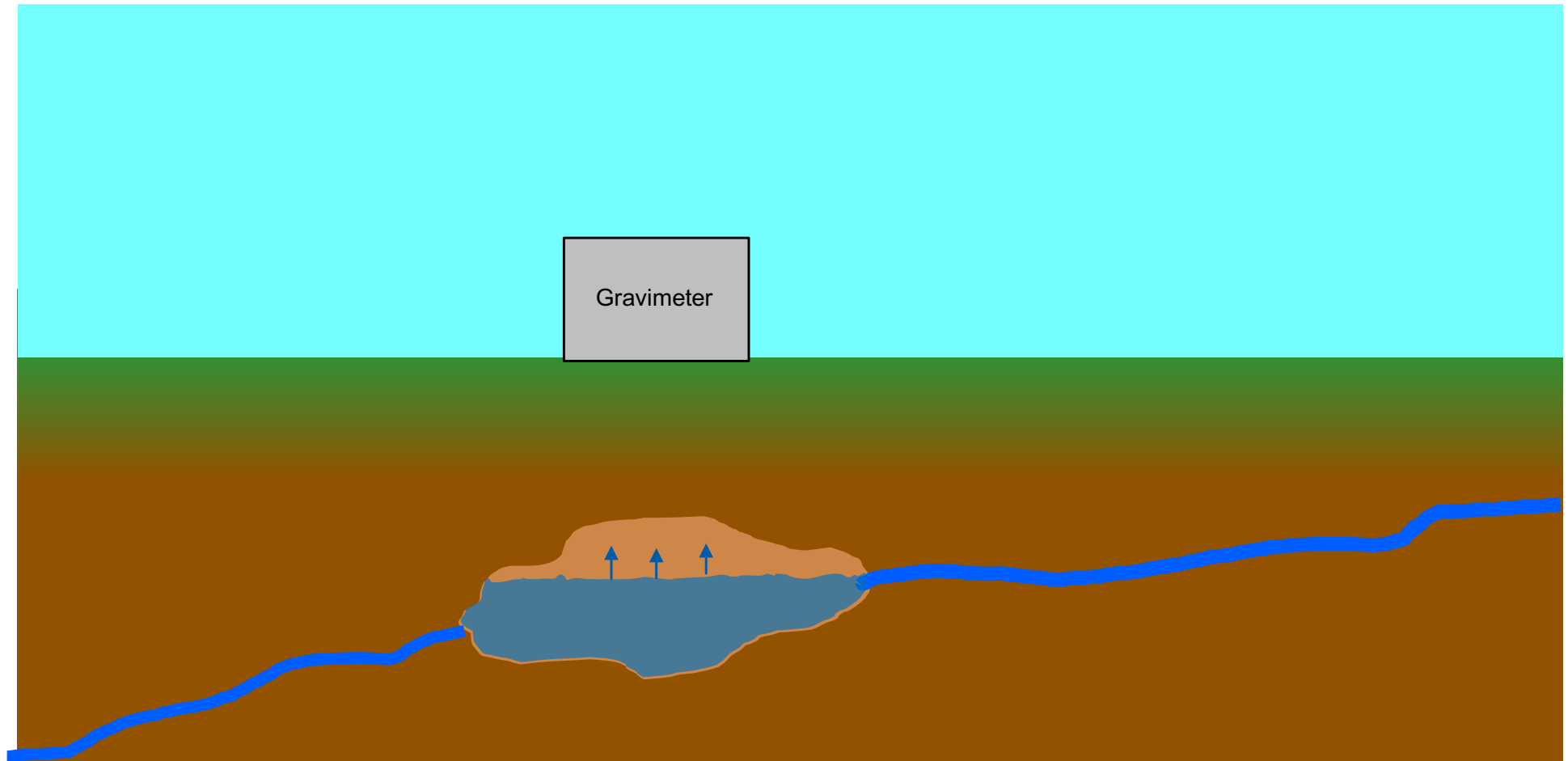
Gravimetry



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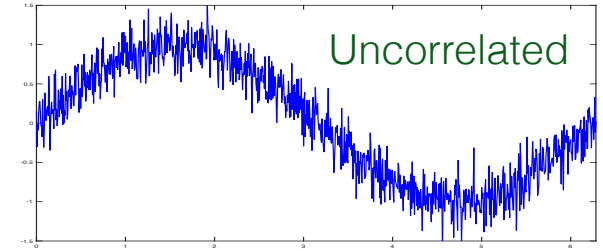
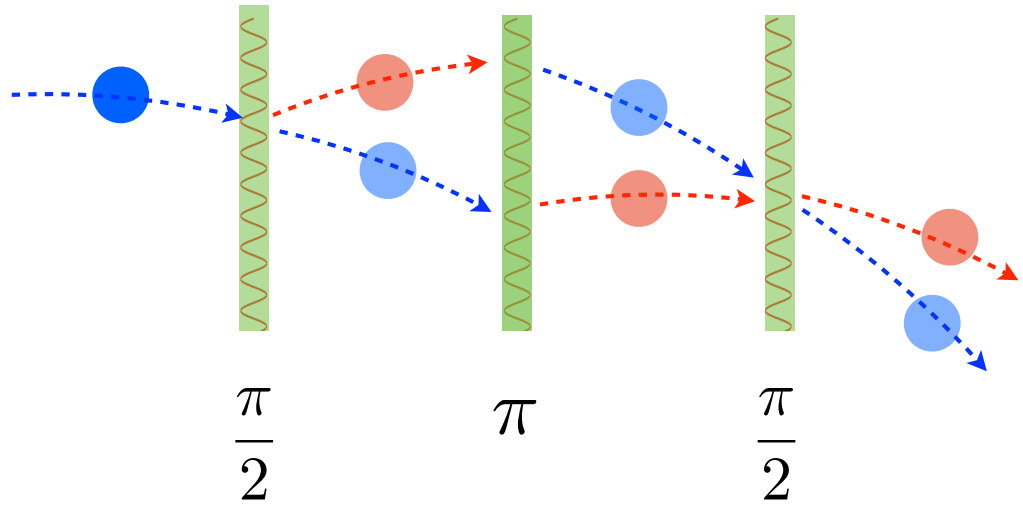
Gravimetry

30% of water in NSW is missing!



Quantum Entanglement

Increased precision and bandwidth through quantum entanglement



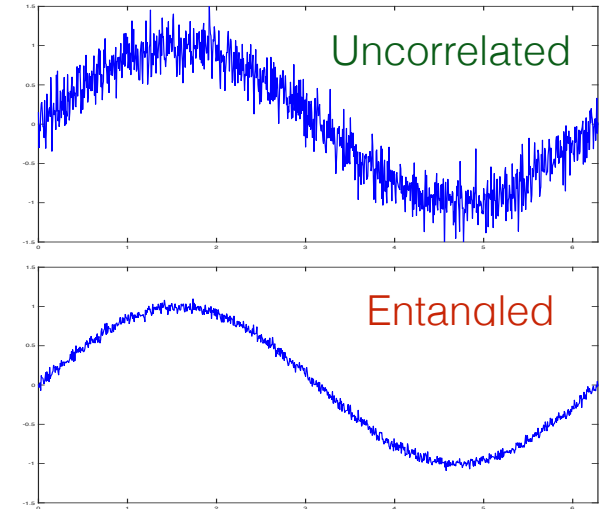
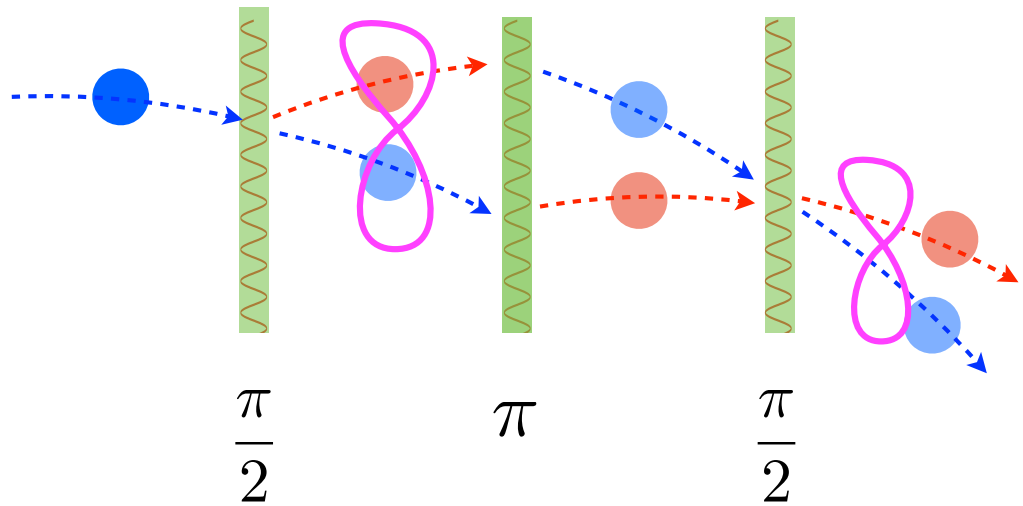
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Uncorrelated atoms

(Shot-noise limit)

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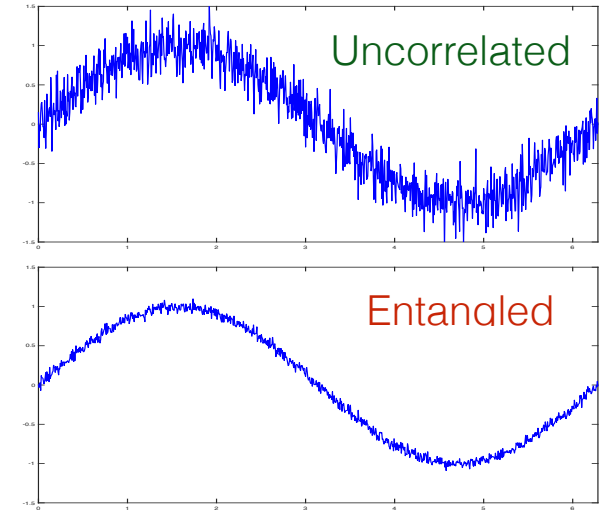
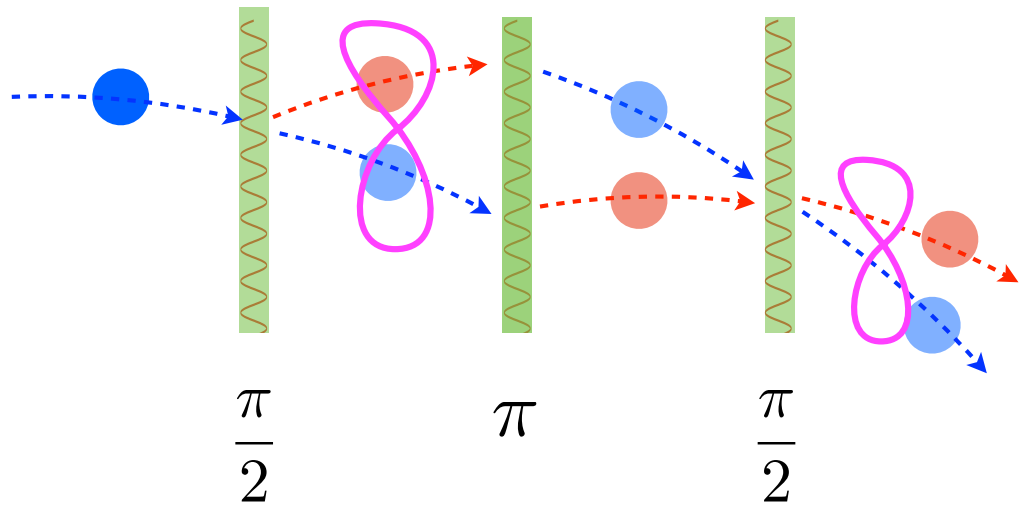
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Entangled atoms

(Heisenberg limit)

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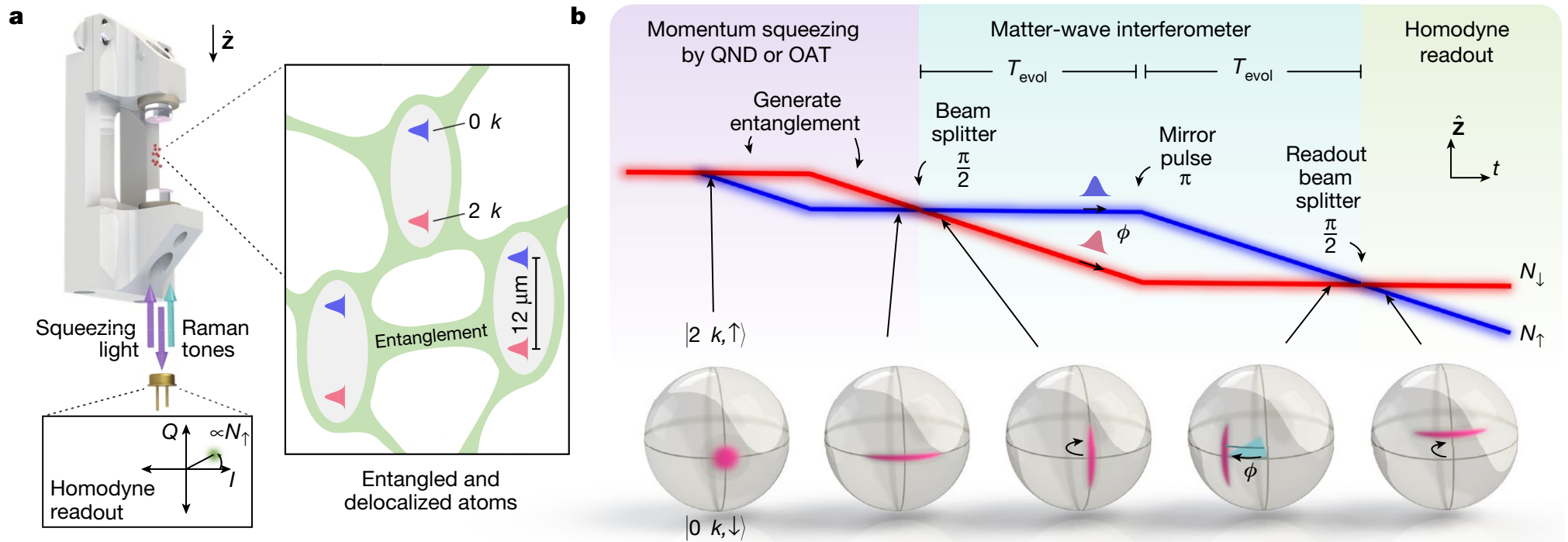
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Entangled atoms

(Heisenberg limit)

$N = 10^6$ 1000 times more sensitive!



Graham P. Greve, Chengyi Luo, Baochen Wu & James K. Thompson, Nature 610, 472 (2022)

$T = 0.7 \text{ ms}$ (short)

Requires optical cavity

One-Axis Twisting in BEC

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{i,j=a,b} \frac{U_{ij}}{2} \int \hat{\psi}_i^\dagger(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}_j^\dagger(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}_i(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}_j(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r} \rightarrow \hbar\chi \hat{J}_z^2$$

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- Causes entanglement between relative number and relative-phase degrees of freedom

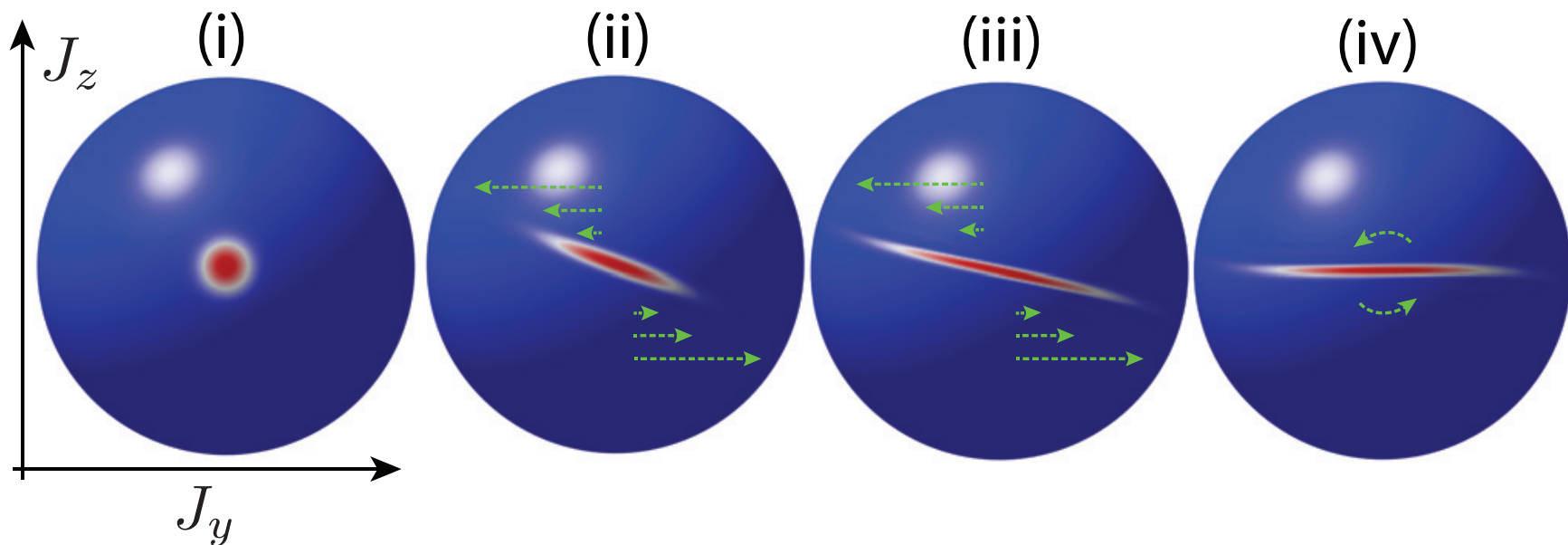
$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_n C_{n_a, n_b} |n_a, n_b\rangle \rightarrow \sum_n C_{n_a, n_b} |n_a, n_b\rangle e^{-it\chi(n_a - n_b)^2}$$

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Problems:

$$\chi = \frac{U_{aa}}{\hbar} \int |\phi_a(\mathbf{r})|^4 d^3\mathbf{r} + \frac{U_{bb}}{\hbar} \int |\phi_b(\mathbf{r})|^4 d^3\mathbf{r} - 2\frac{U_{ab}}{\hbar} \int |\phi_a(\mathbf{r})|^2 |\phi_b(\mathbf{r})|^2 d^3\mathbf{r} \approx 0$$

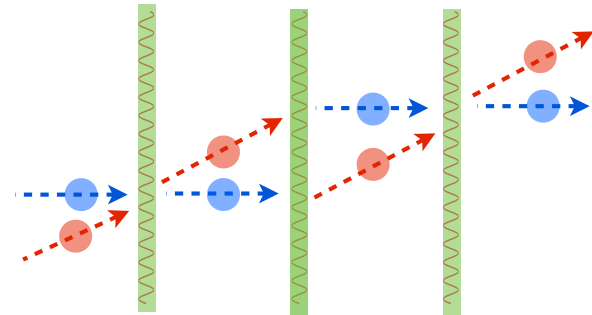
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- Methods demonstrated so far don't results in two well-defined momentum modes



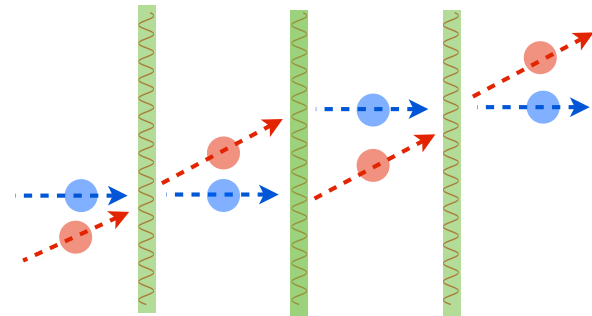
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- Atomic interactions lead to phase-diffusion -> severely limits interaction time

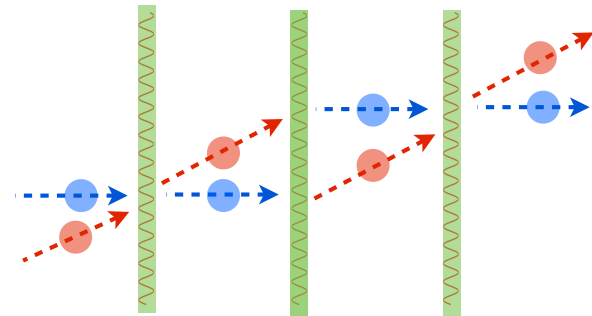
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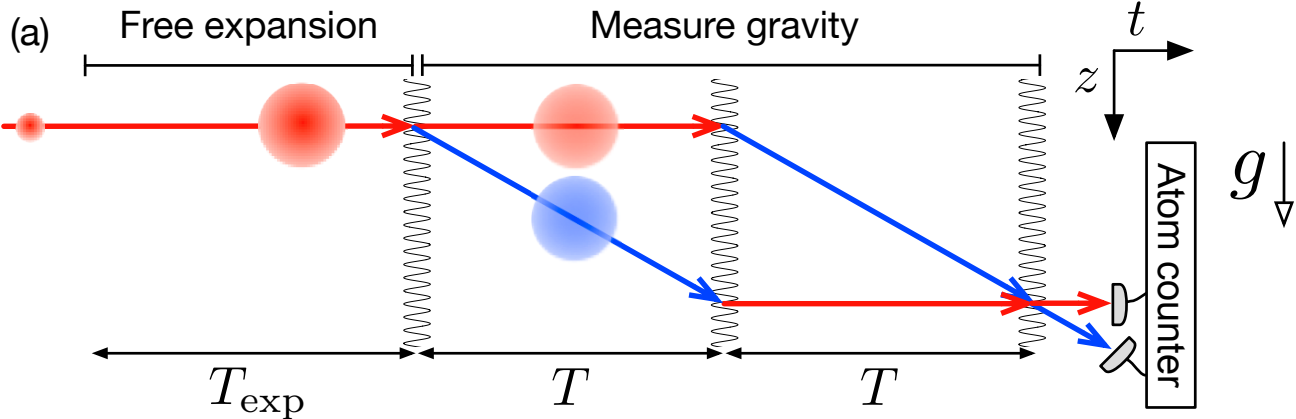


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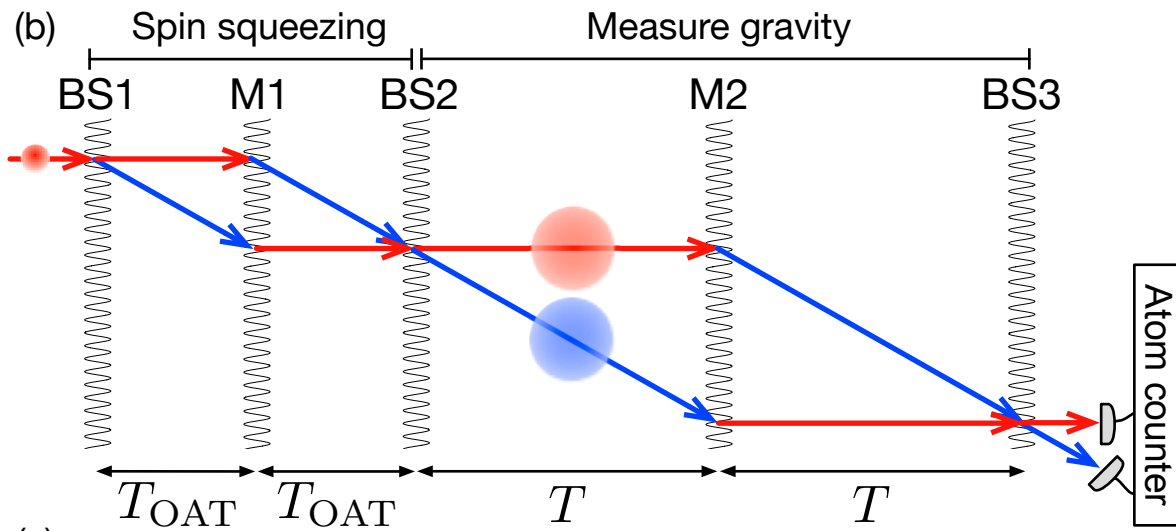
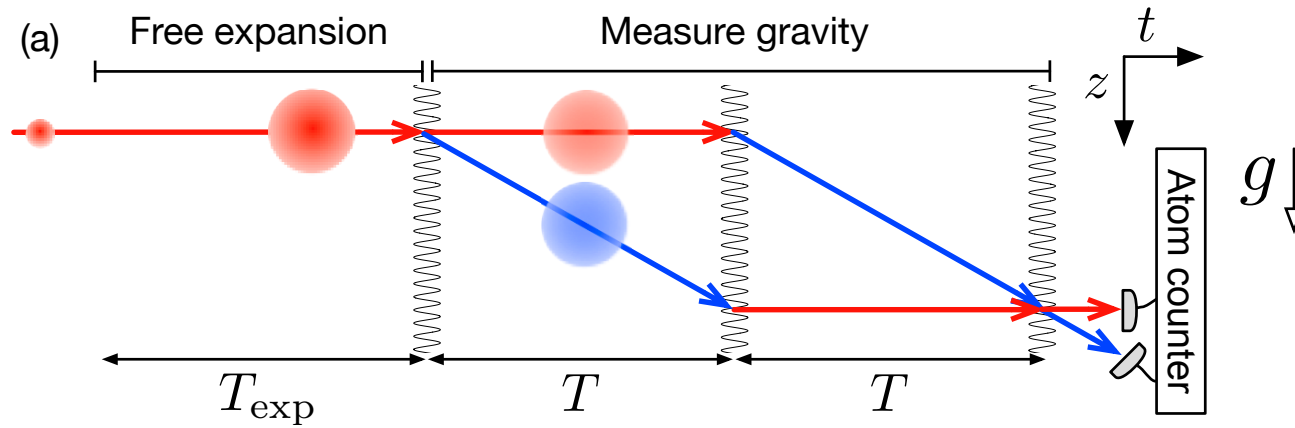
Not compatible with atomic gravimetry

How can we squeeze in a way that is compatible with gravimetry?

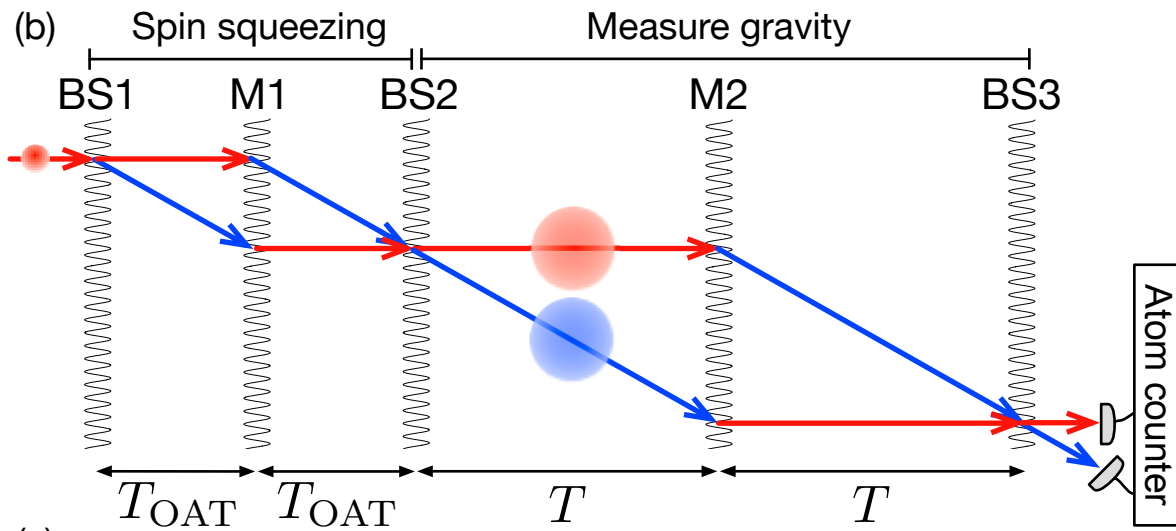
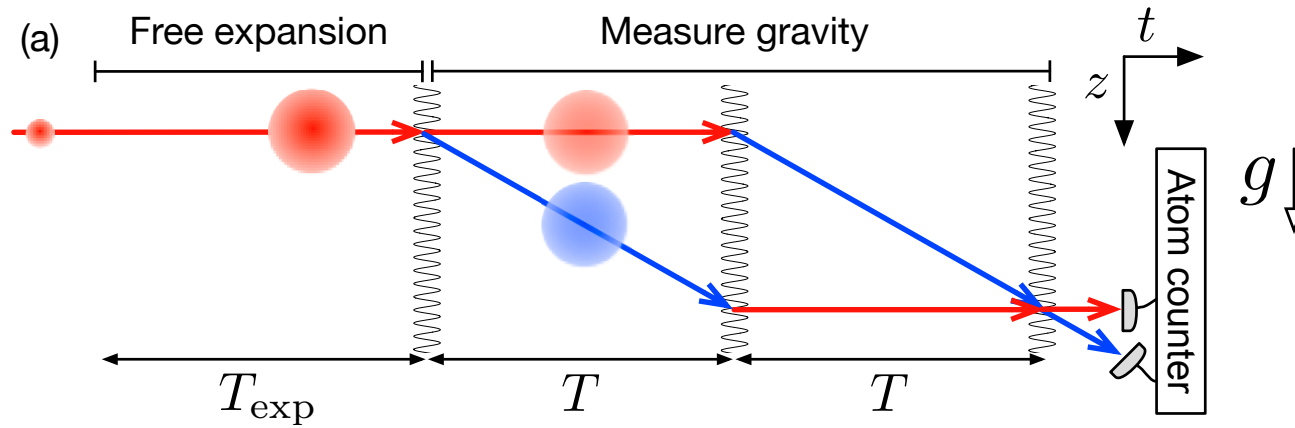
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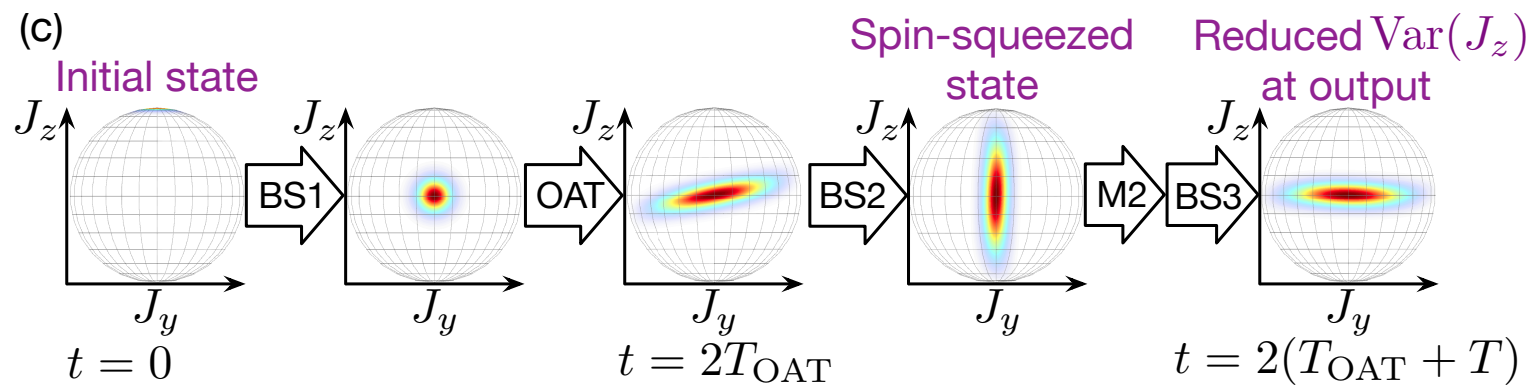
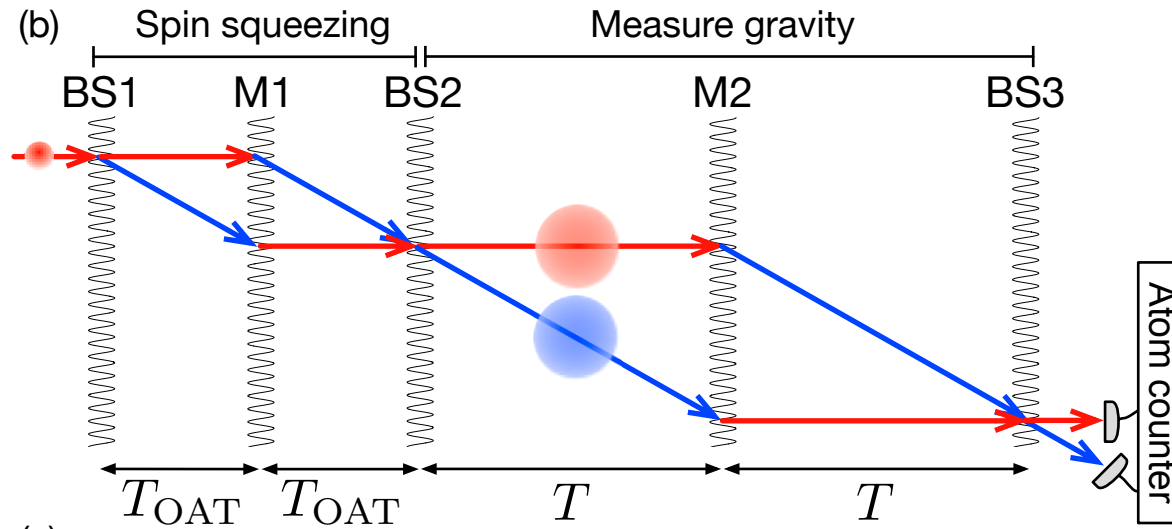


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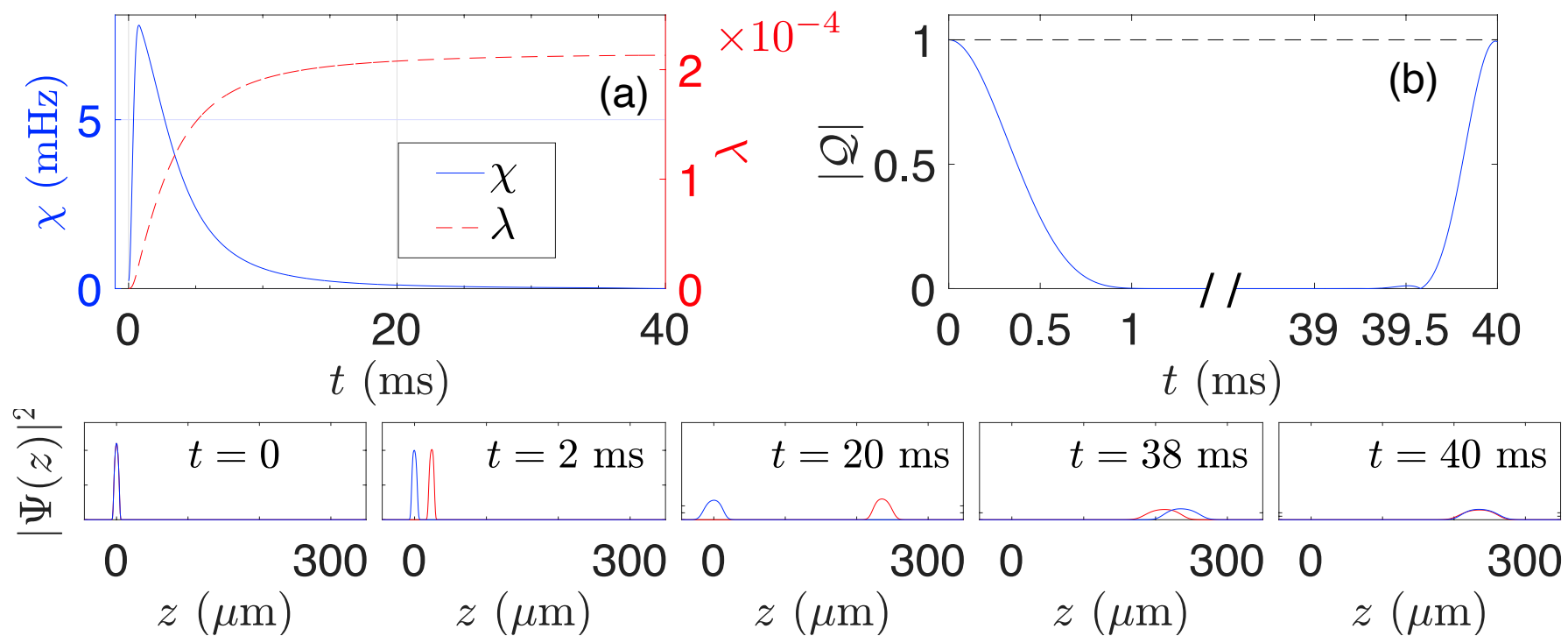


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GPE simulation:

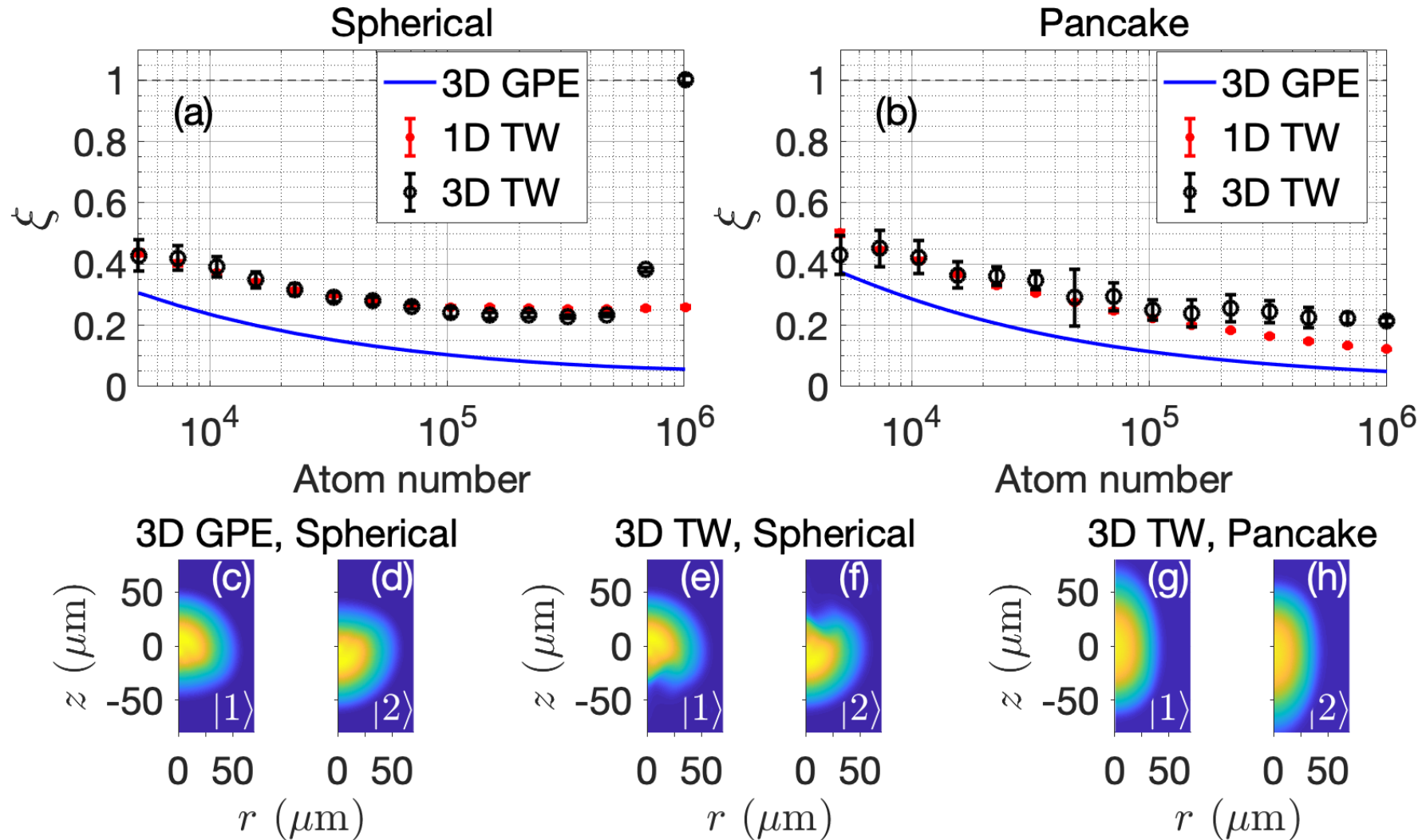


Quantum Field Simulation:

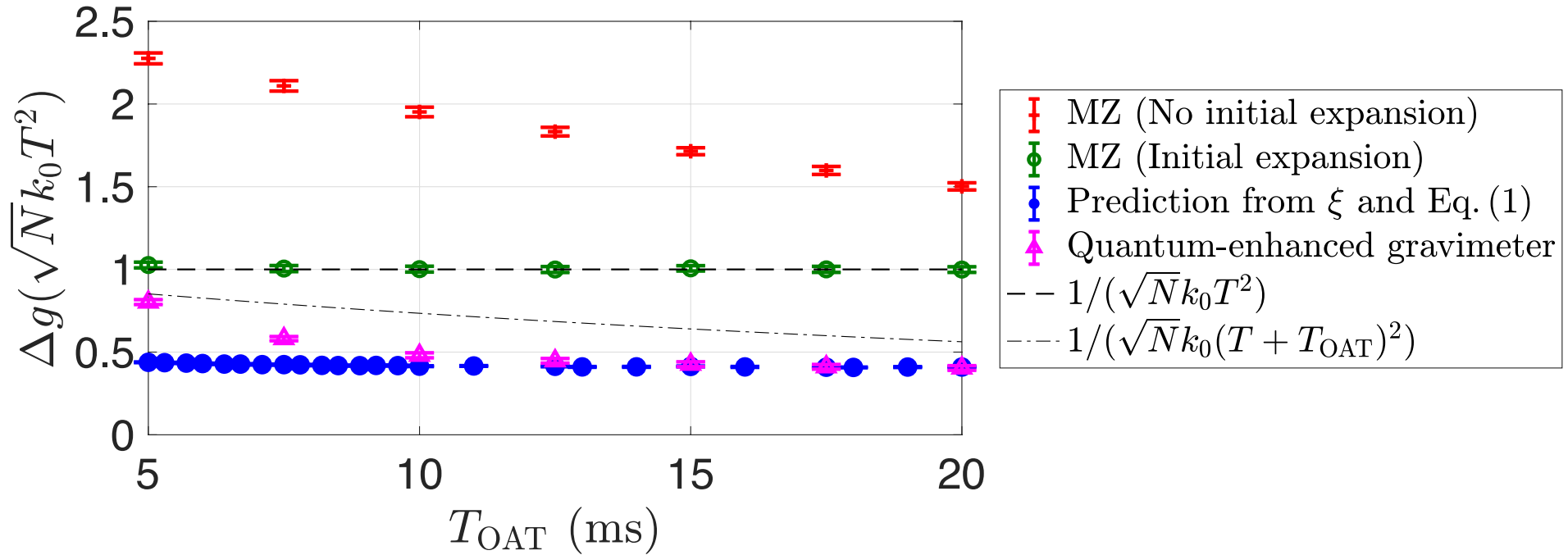
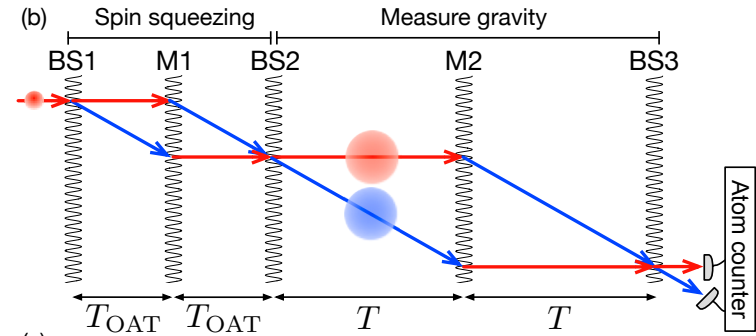
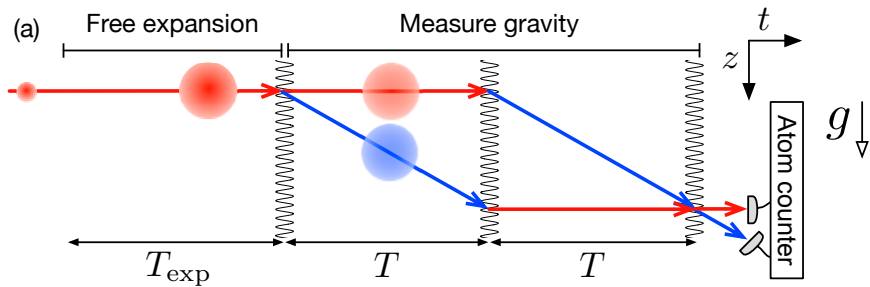
- Truncated Wigner method
- Looks like GPE + noise. Includes quantum correlations

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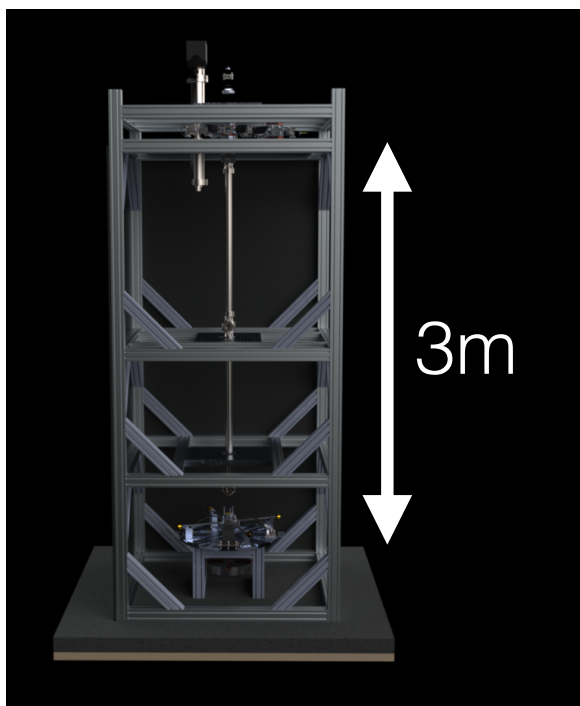
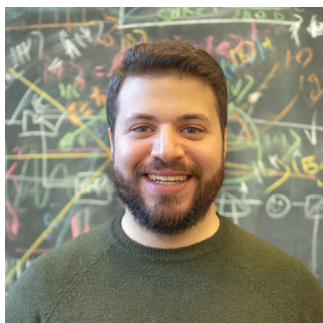
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Is this actually better than not squeezing?

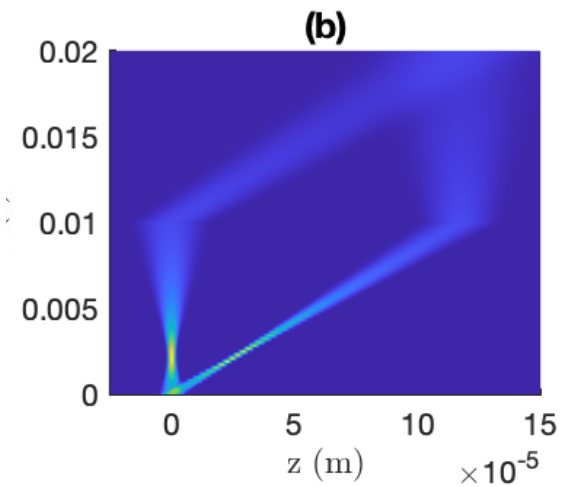
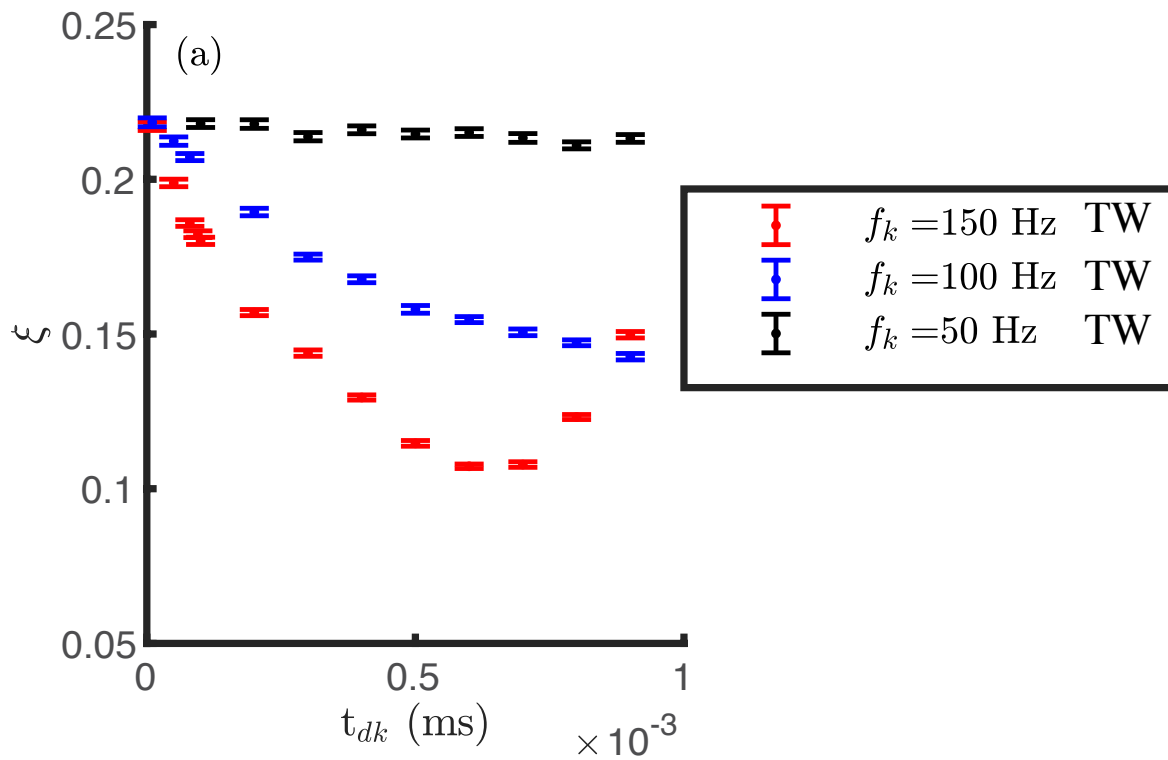
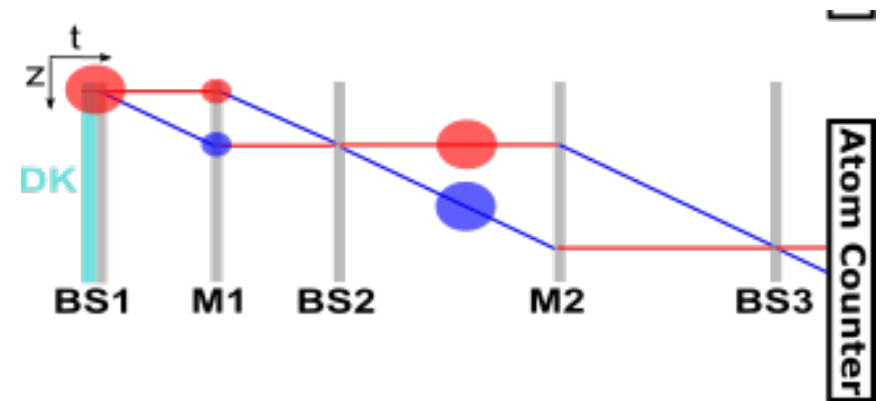
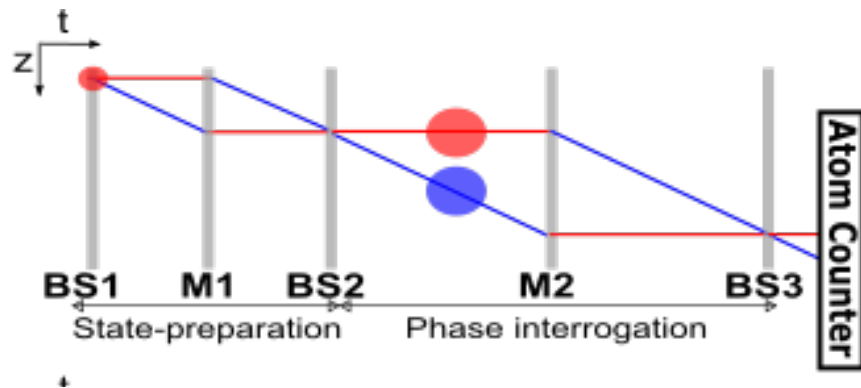


Time to start building



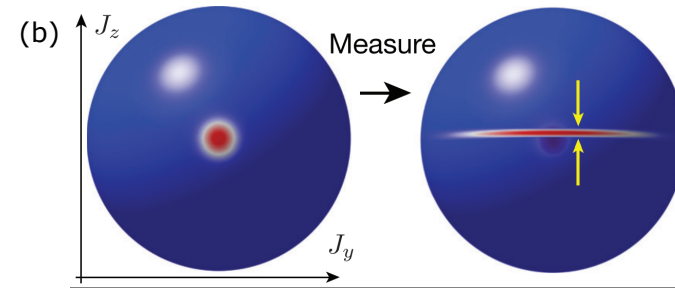
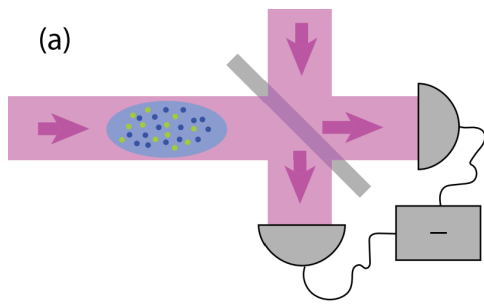
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Delta-Kick scheme

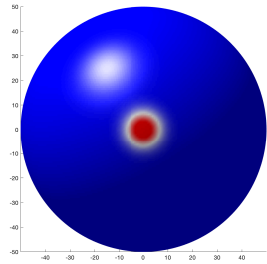
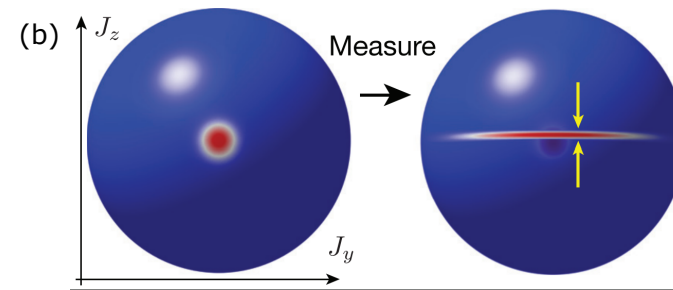
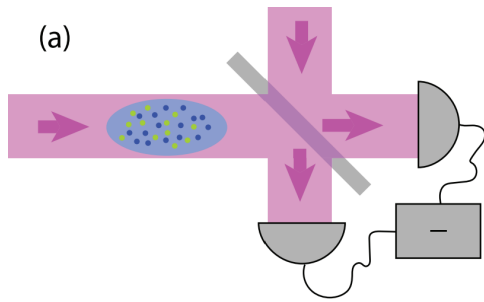


(credit: Karandeep Gill)

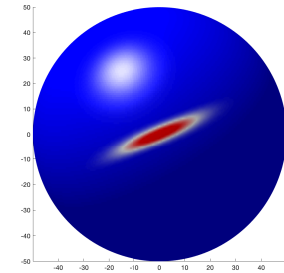
QND + OAT:



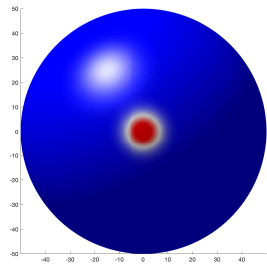
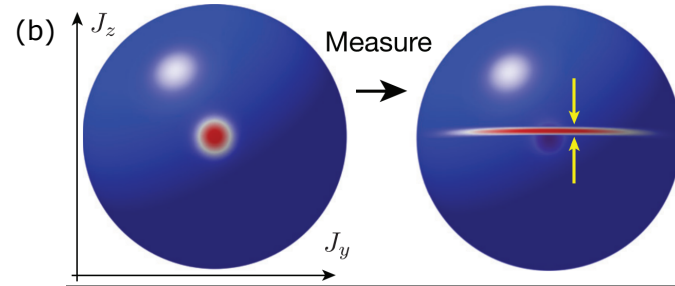
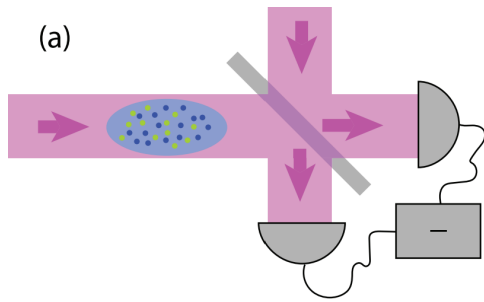
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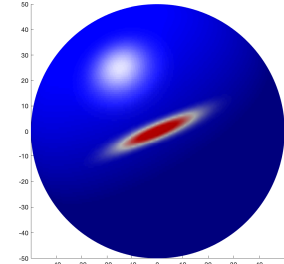
OAT



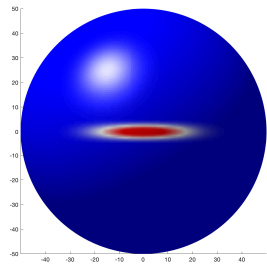
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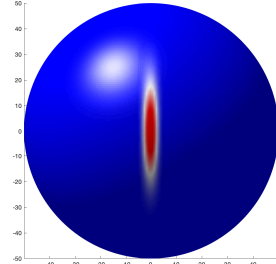
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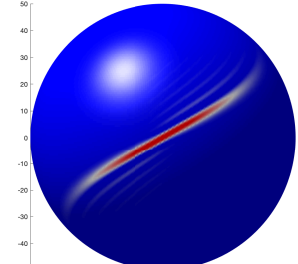
QND



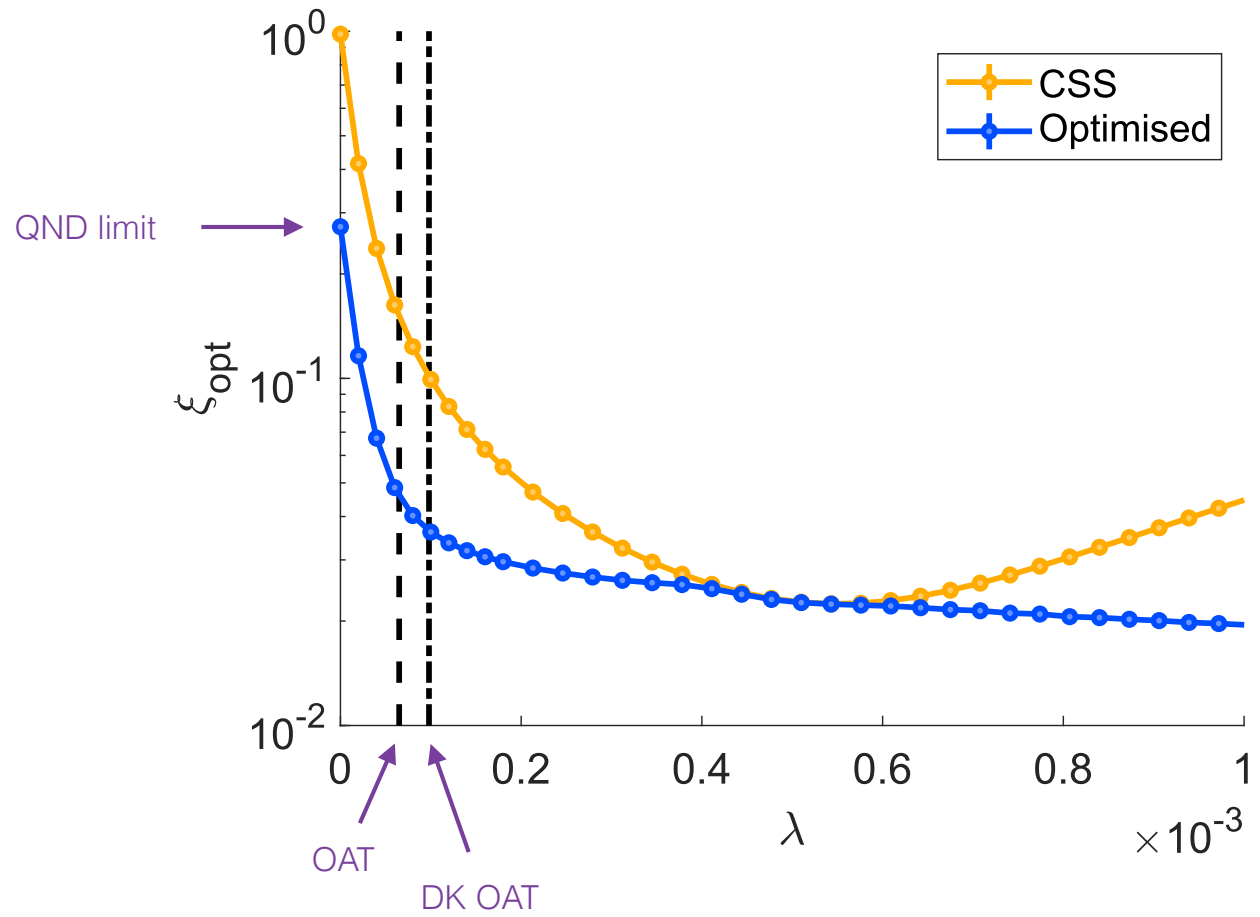
Rotate



OAT



QND + OAT:



(credit: Liam Fuderer)

Acknowledgements:



Karandeep Gill



Liam Fuderer



Reuben Symon



Stuart Szigeti



John Close



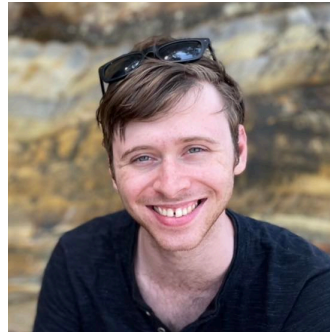
Joe Hope

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