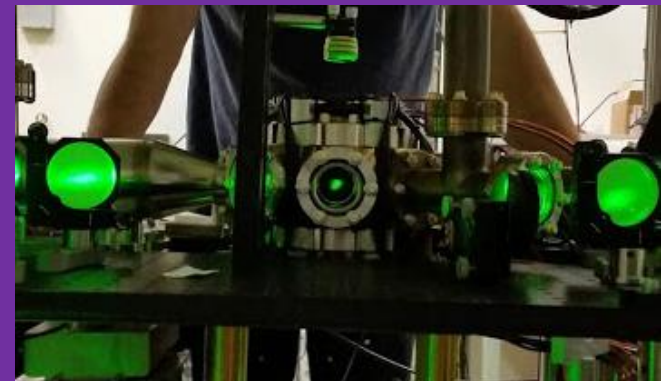
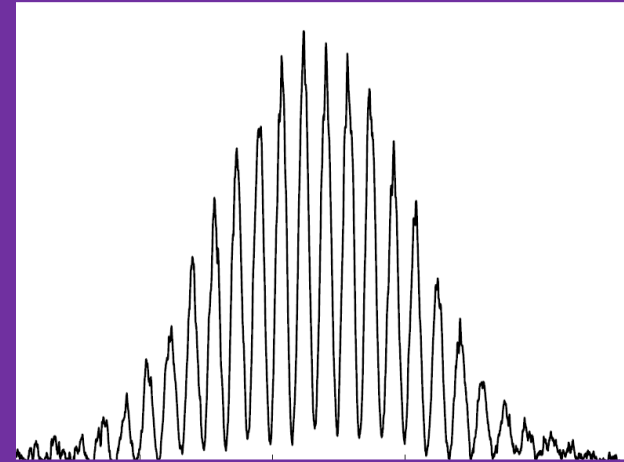
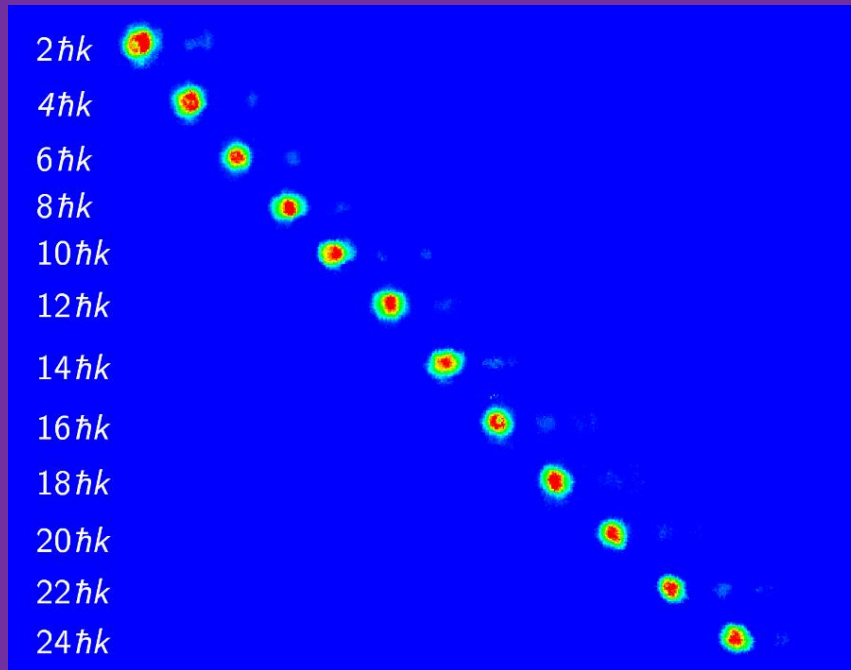


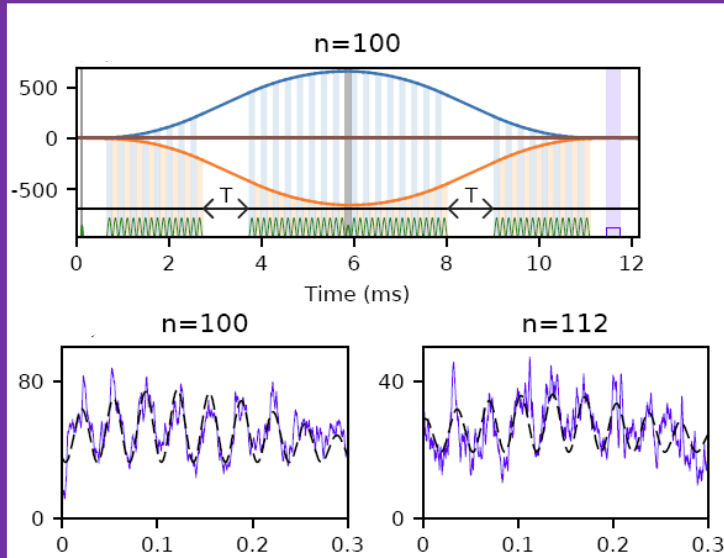
Managing Bloch Oscillation Phases for Large-Momentum-Transfer Atom Interferometry



Subhadeep Gupta, University of Washington, Seattle
Terrestrial VLBAI Workshop, Imperial College, 3rd April 2024

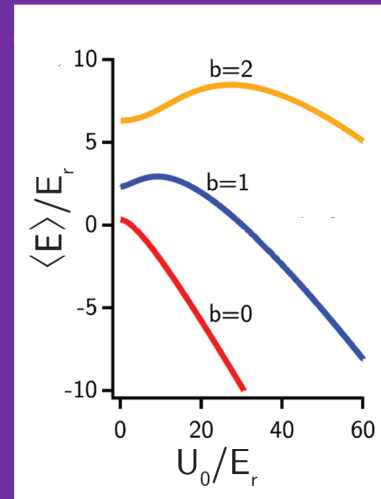
Atom Interferometry @UW with Yb

(alkaline earth-like
1 or 2-photon, isotopes)

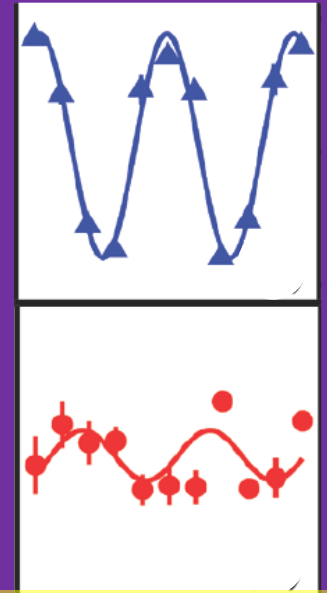


Three-path LMT-AI for photon recoil

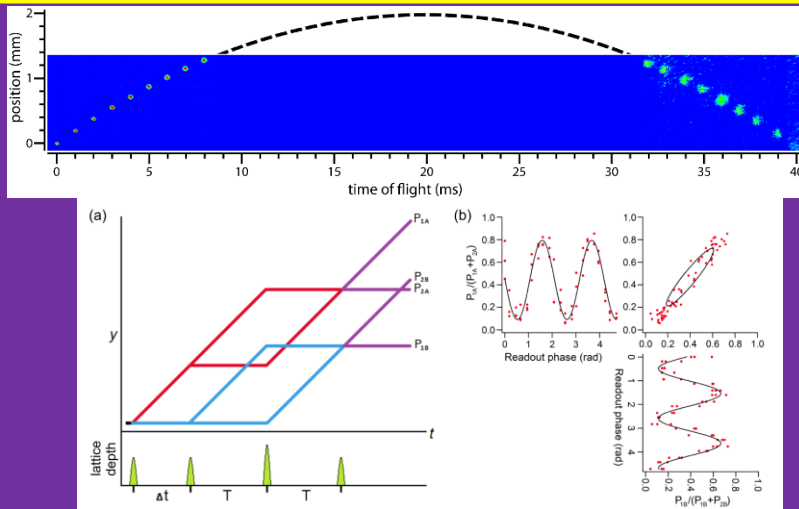
Ben Plotkin-Swing et al. PRL **121**, 133201 (2018)



Magic Depth
Atom Interferometry

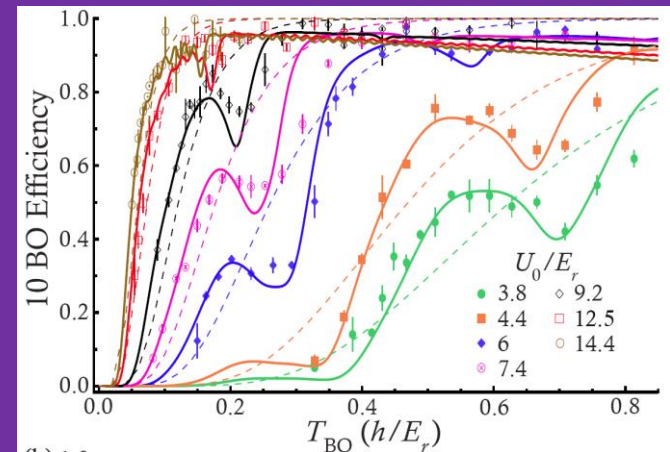


McAlpine et al, PRA **101**, 023614 (2020)



Vertical Yb AI, double Mach-Zehnder

Gochnauer et al, Atoms **9**, 58 (2021)



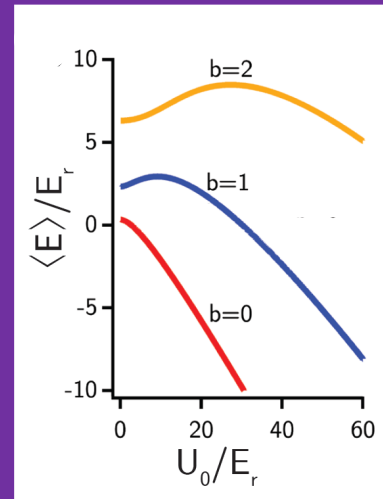
BO Phases with multi-path Stuckelberg AI

Rahman et al, arXiv:2308.04134 (2023)
To appear in Phys Rev Research

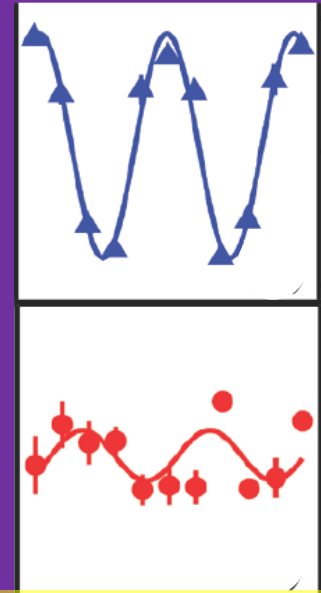
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Bloch Oscillations highly efficient LMT tool

Intensity noise turns into phase noise.
Challenge for scaling to 1000 recoil for next generation BO-enhanced AI.



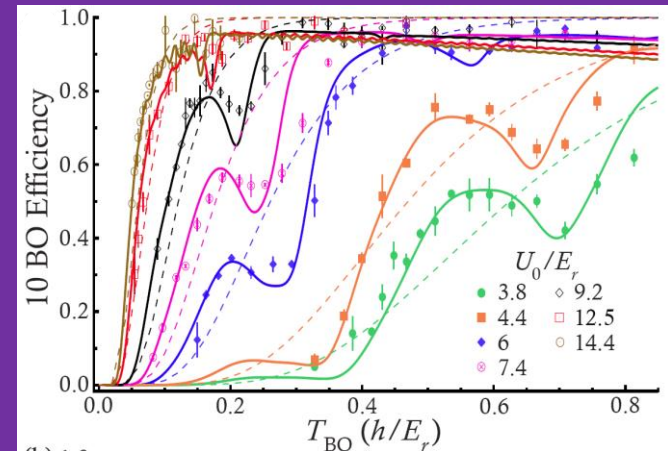
Magic Depth
Atom Interferometry



McAlpine et al, PRA **101**, 023614 (2020)

Excited-band BO as an alternate possibility for LMT.

Observation of ground band BO phases upto 100 recoils, compare with theory.

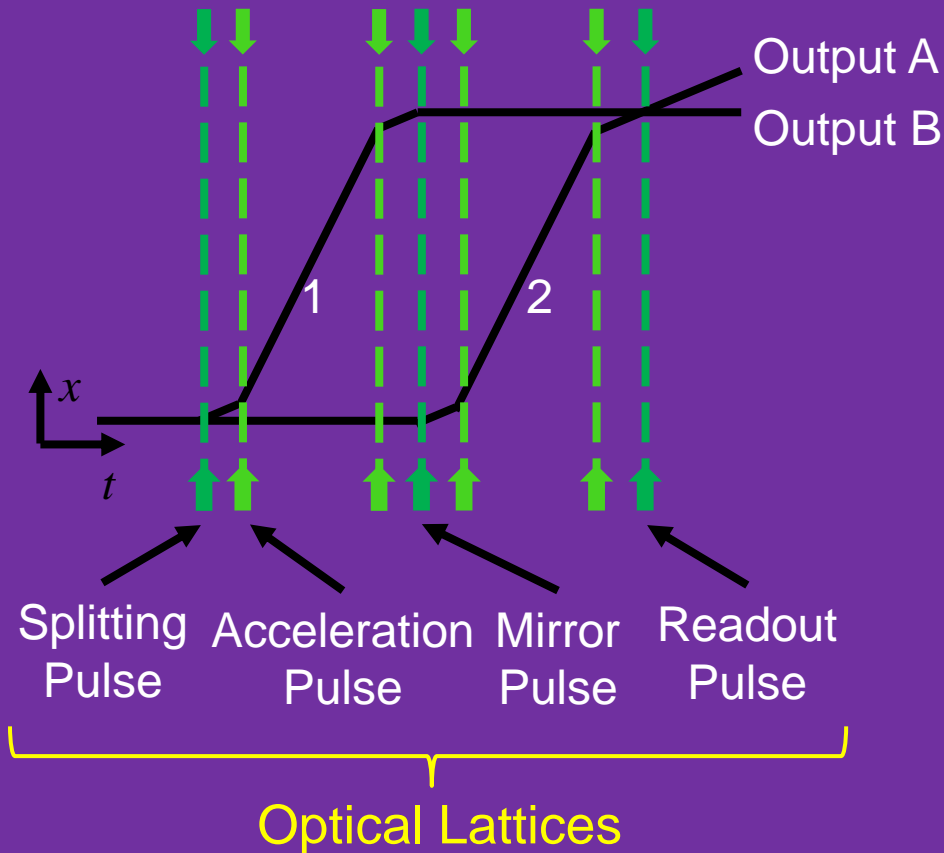


BO Phases with multi-path Stuckelberg AI

Rahman et al, arXiv:2308.04134 (2023)
To appear in Phys Rev Research

Large Momentum Transfer for precision AI

Measurement Precision scales as $\delta\Phi / \Phi \sim \delta\Phi / (\text{space-time area})$



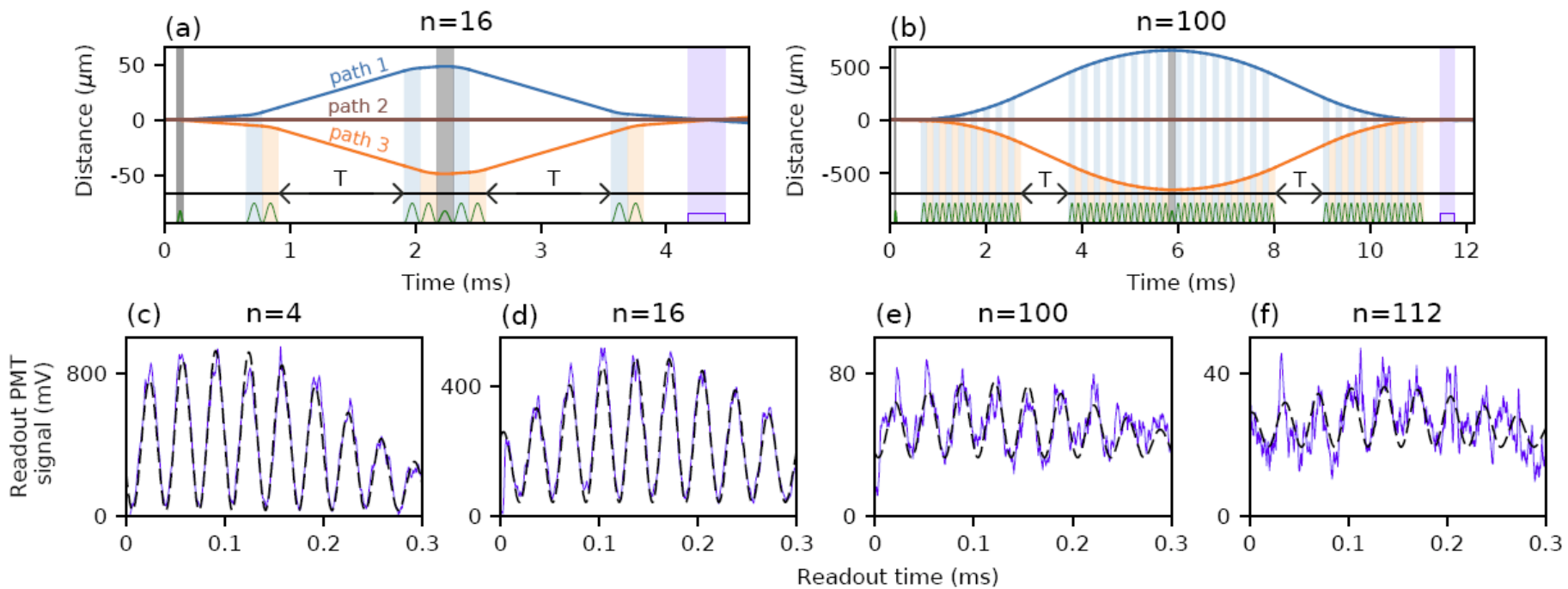
eg.
 $\Phi_1 - \Phi_2 \sim mgX \cdot T \sim g(n)k \cdot T^2$
 $\sim \text{space-time area}$

Can increase T with fountain, drop tower, terrestrial VLBAI, rockets, in space

**Can increase n with Bragg Pulses
Bloch oscillations
Other techniques (eg Floquet)**

Three-Path Atom Interferometry with Large Momentum Separation

Phase Stability, High Visibility for > 100 photon recoils

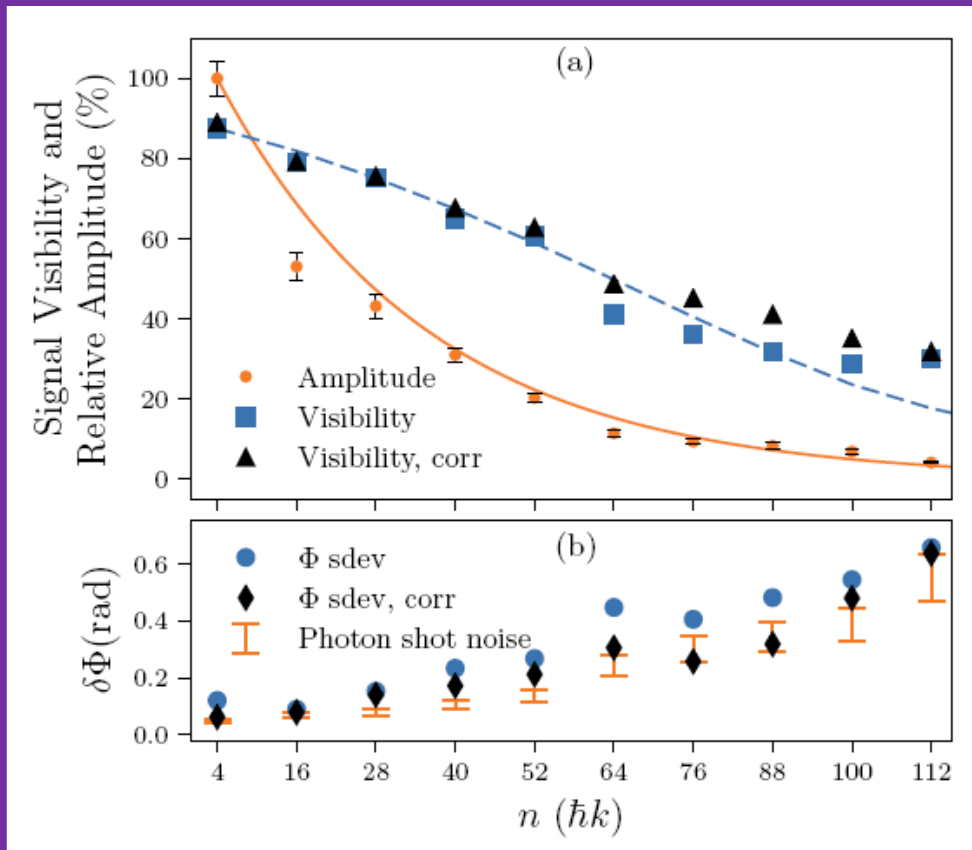


$n = \#$ recoils betw 1 and 3 increased by sequences of 3rd order Bragg pulses

- Stability acquired from:
- Interferometer symmetry
 - Atom-optics pulse control

Related large LMT works:
Hannover, Stanford, Berkeley, Toulouse, others

High n performance limited by efficiency and photon shot noise

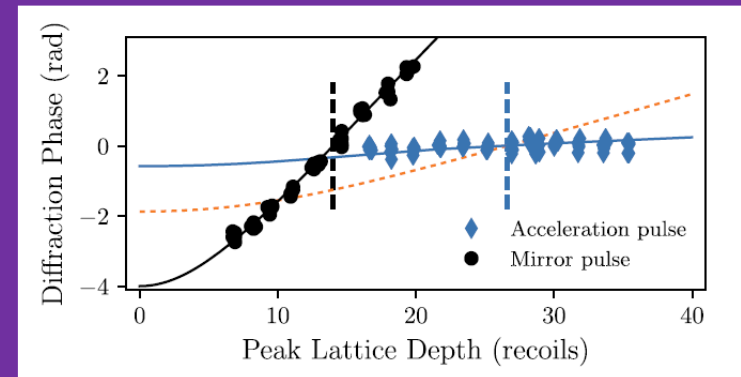


$$\text{Visibility} = 100\% \times \frac{(\text{Max}-\text{Min})}{(\text{Max}+\text{Min})}$$

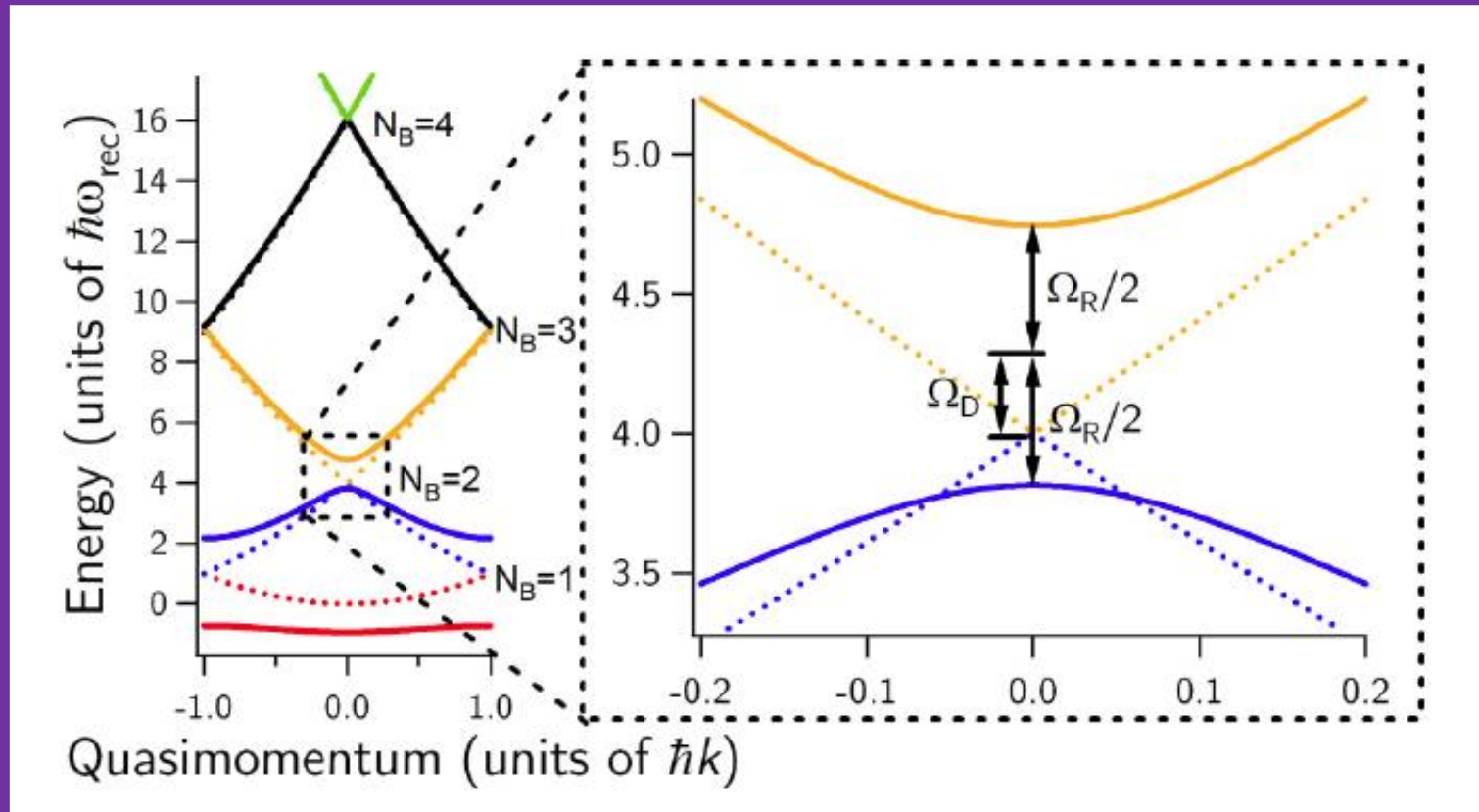
$$\text{Amp} \sim (\text{Eff})^{\text{recoils}}$$

$$\text{Eff} \sim 98.4\%/\text{recoil}$$

Suppressing Diffraction
(lattice-induced) Phases

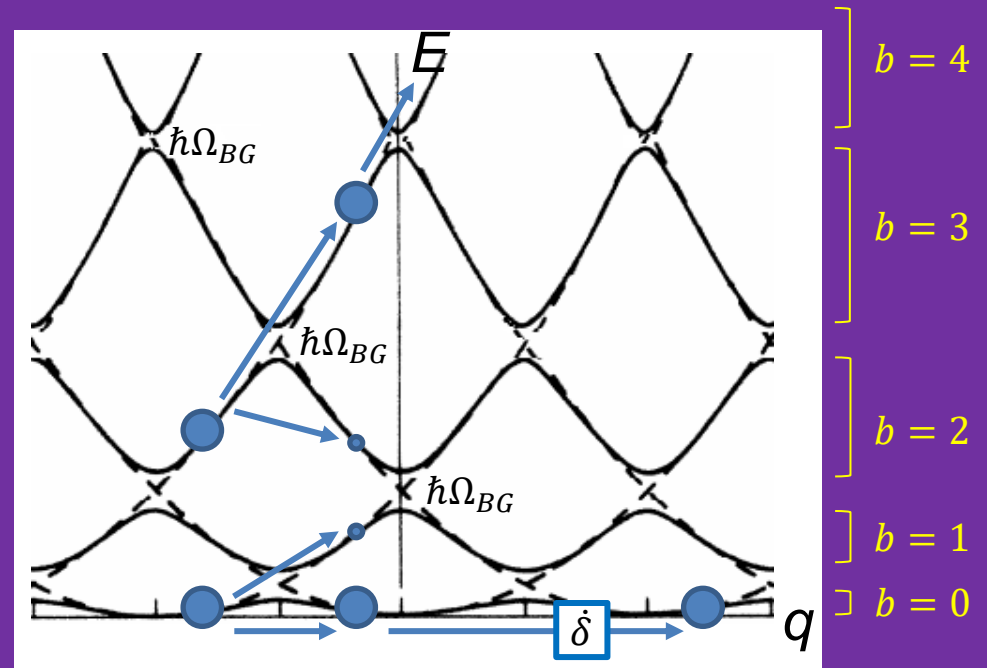
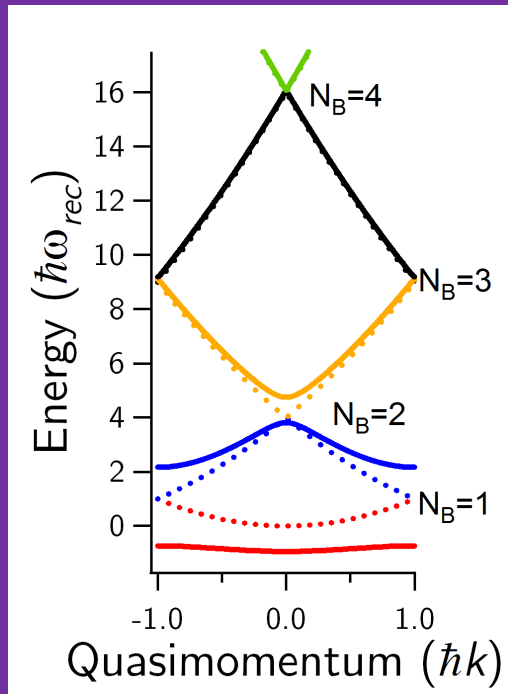


Bloch-band picture of Bragg Diffraction



Identify Ω_R as Rabi frequency and Ω_D with an average energy shift during diffraction

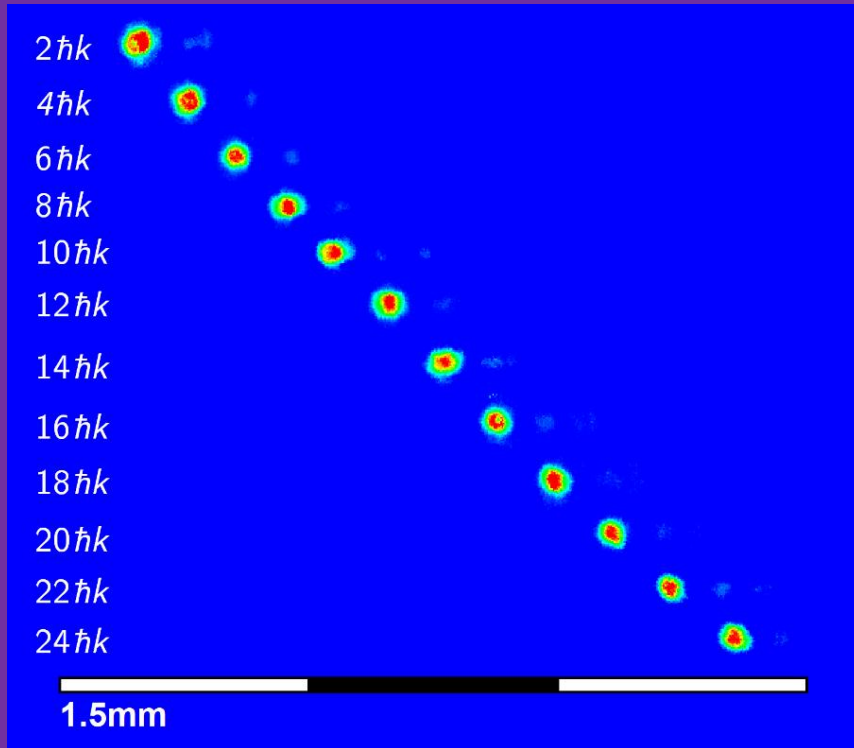
Bragg Diffraction and Bloch Oscillations



$$P_{LZ} = \exp\left(-\pi \frac{\Omega_{BG}^2}{4bka}\right) \quad \text{where} \quad a = \delta/2k$$

Highly efficient large momentum transfer: $\sim 99.9\%$ /recoil in $b=0$

Bloch Oscillation Atom Optics Tool



With Yb BECs:

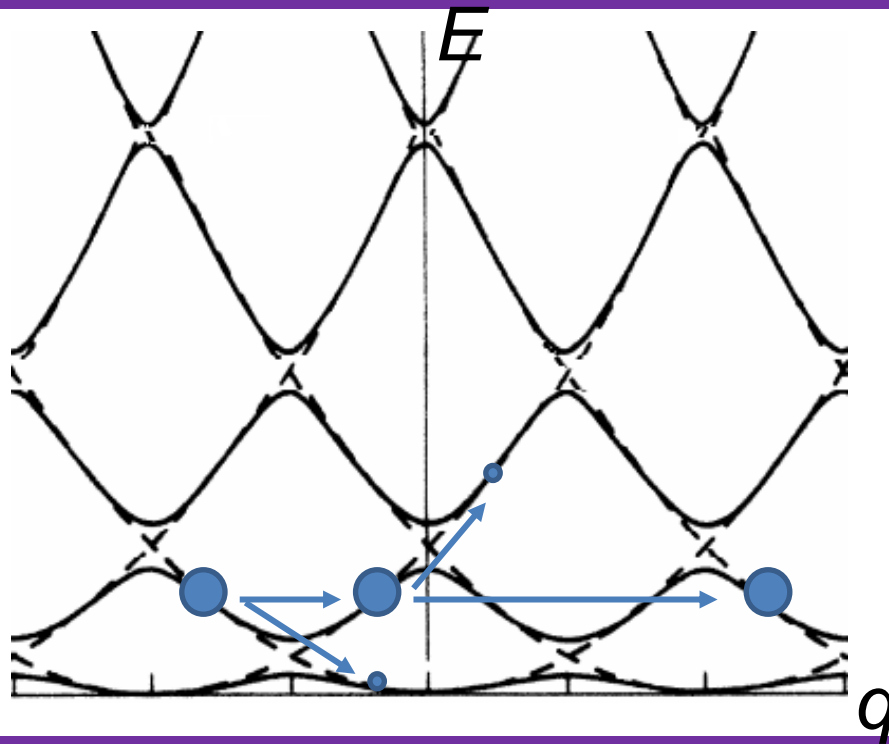
- Bragg ($N_B=3$) efficiency: 98.5% per $\hbar k$
- Band 0 BO efficiency: 99.9% per $\hbar k$
- Band 2 BO efficiency: >99.4% per $\hbar k$

L. Morel et al. (LKB), Determination of the fine-structure constant with an accuracy of 81 parts per trillion, [Nature 588, \(2020\)](#).

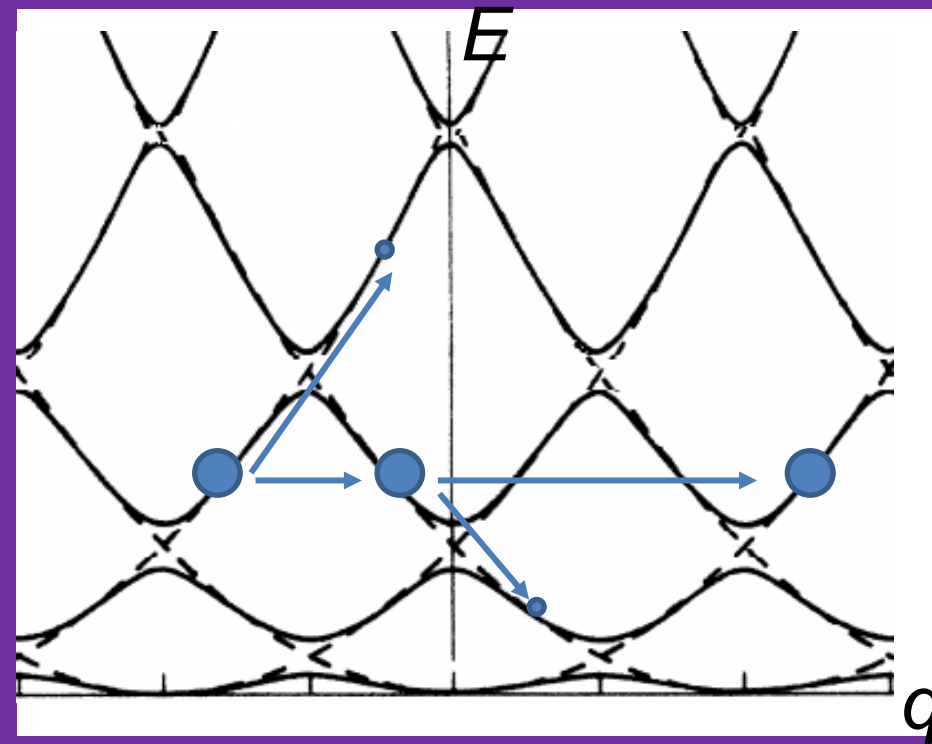
M. Gebbe et al. (Hannover), Twin-lattice atom interferometry, [Nature Communications 12, 2544 \(2021\)](#).

Z. Pagel, et al. (Berkeley), Symmetric Bloch oscillations of matter waves, [Physical Review A 102, 053312 \(2020\)](#).

Ground- and Excited-Band BO

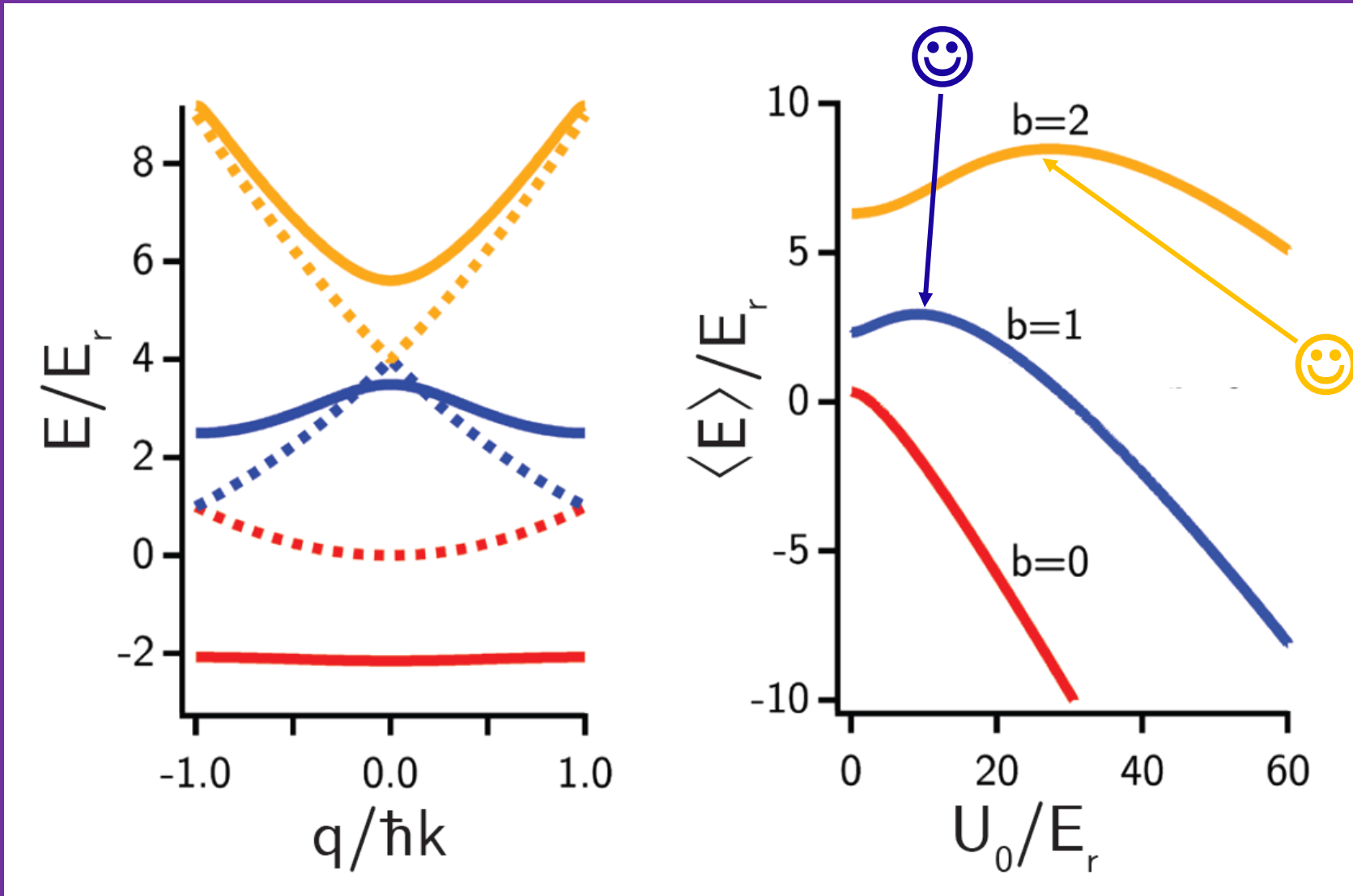


Ground-band BO



Band 2 BO

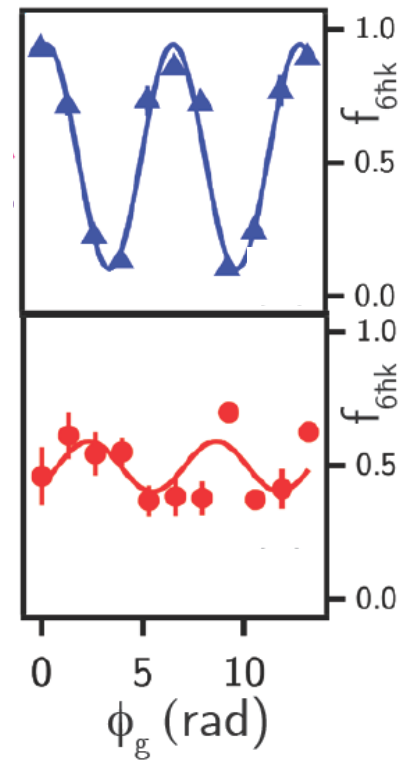
“Magic” Depths in Excited-Band BOs



Phase and phase noise during transport process as intensity (U_0) inevitably fluctuates

Excited-Band Atom Optics in a Mach-Zender AI

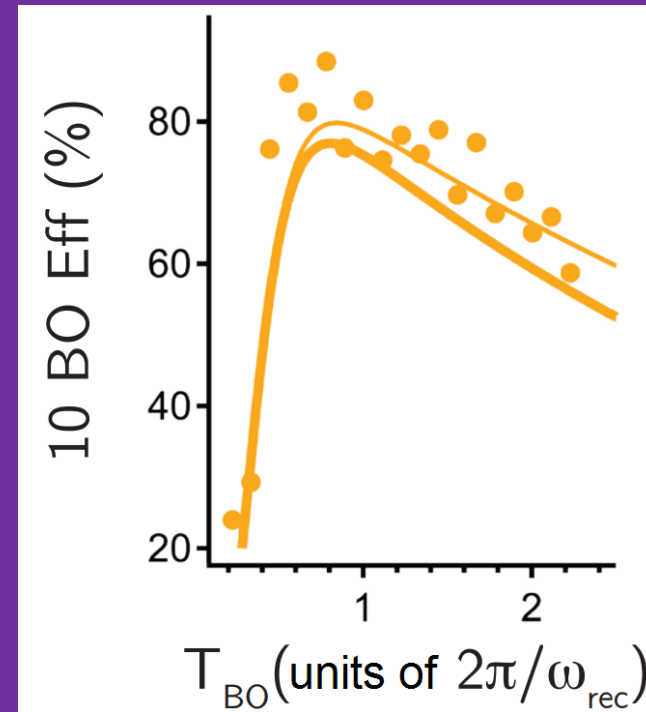
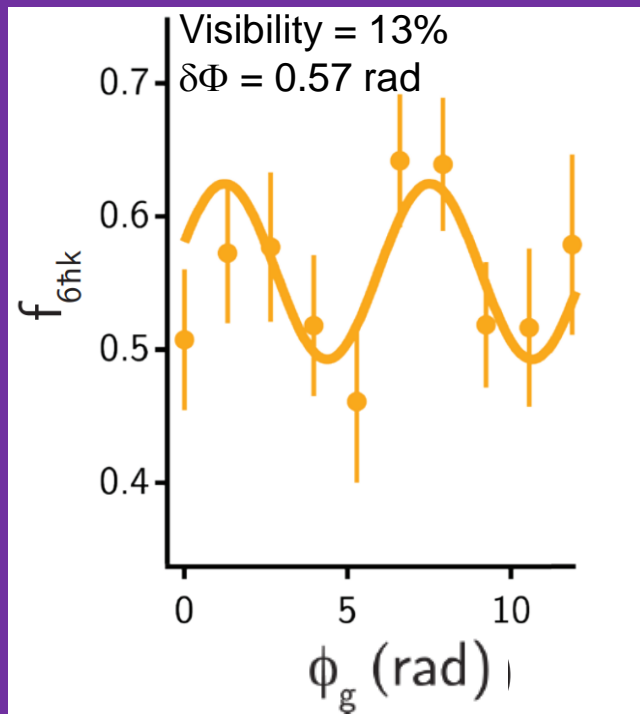
- ▲ Use Excited-Band
- Use Ground-Band



Large Momentum Transfer with excited-band BOs

Peak eff.
99.4% /recoil

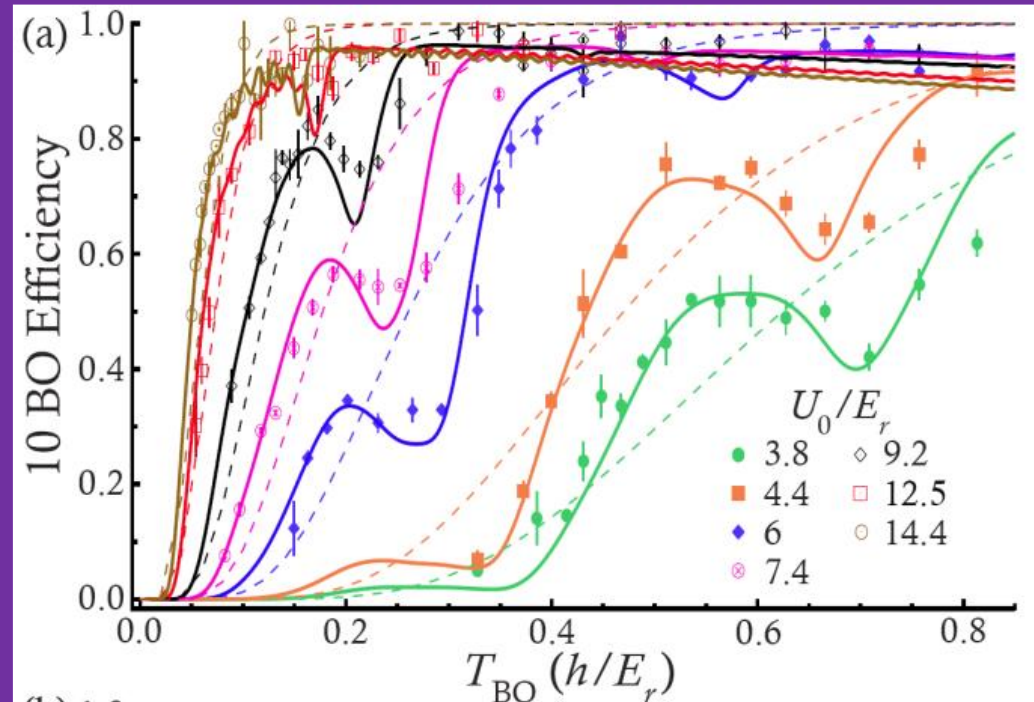
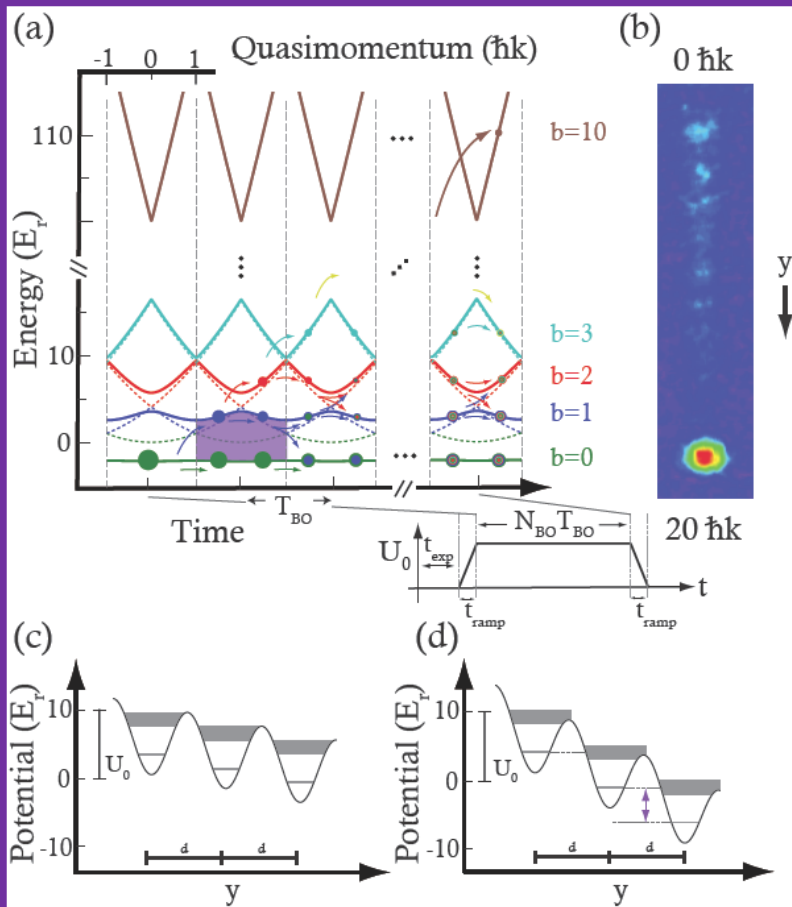
40 $\hbar k$ with BOs in $b = 2$



$$Eff = (1 - P_{int})^2 \times [(1 - P_{LZ}) \times \exp(-R_s T_{BO})]^N$$

where $R_s \simeq \frac{U_0 \Gamma}{8\hbar \Delta}$

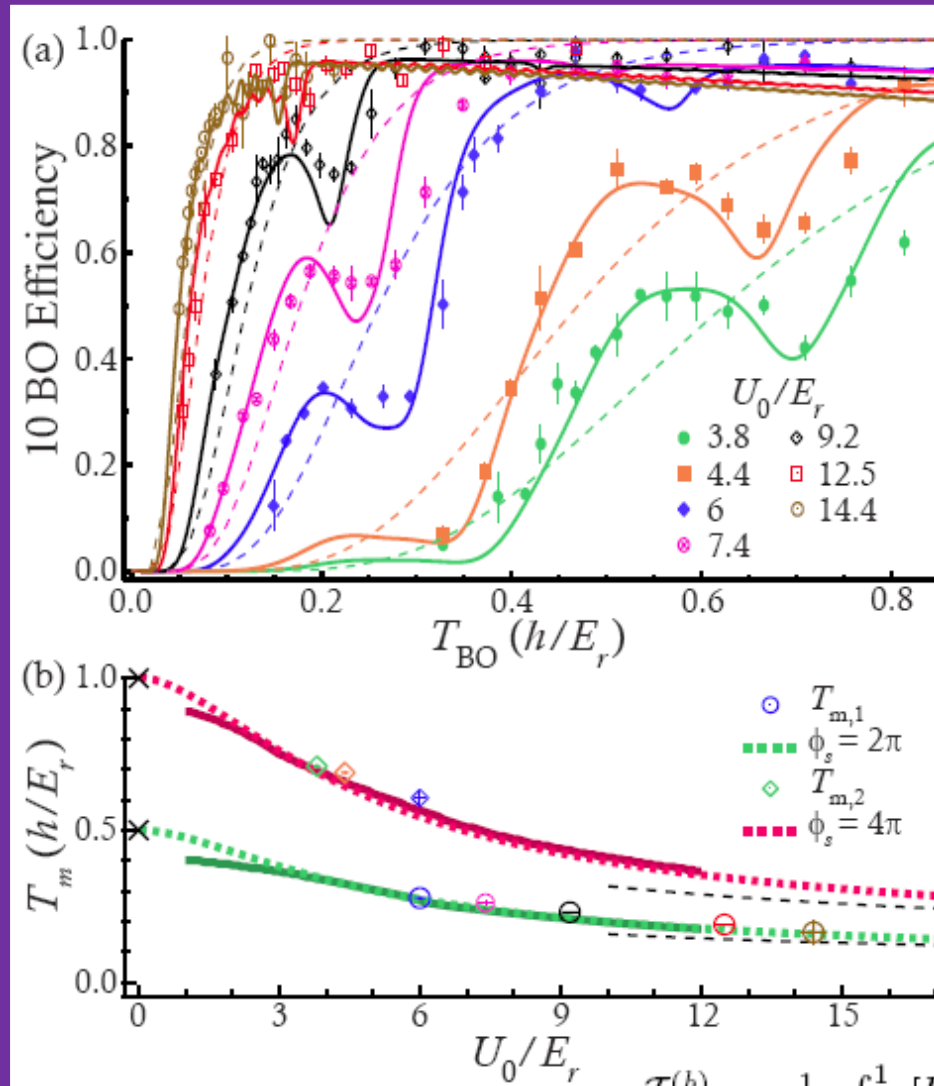
Bloch Oscillation Phases investigated by Multi-path Stuckelberg Interferometry (MPSI)



Interference Pattern from phase accumulation during BOs

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + U_0 \cos^2\left(\pi \frac{\hat{y}}{d}\right) - \frac{\hbar}{T_{BO}} \frac{\hat{y}}{d}$$

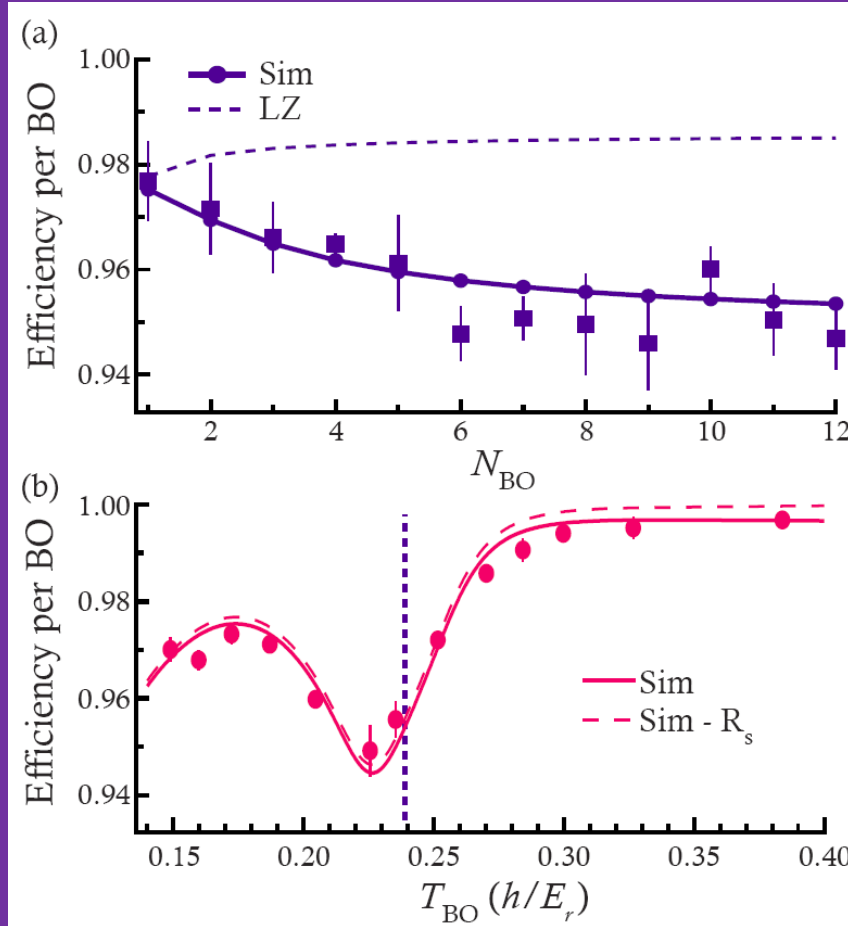
Bloch Oscillation Phases investigated by Multi-path Stuckelberg Interferometry (MPSI)



$$\phi_S^{(b)}(U_0) = \frac{E_r T_{BO} \mathcal{I}^{(b)}}{\hbar}$$

$$\mathcal{I}^{(b)} = \frac{1}{2E_r} \int_{-1}^1 [E^{(b+1)}(q, U_0) - E^{(b)}(q, U_0)] dq$$

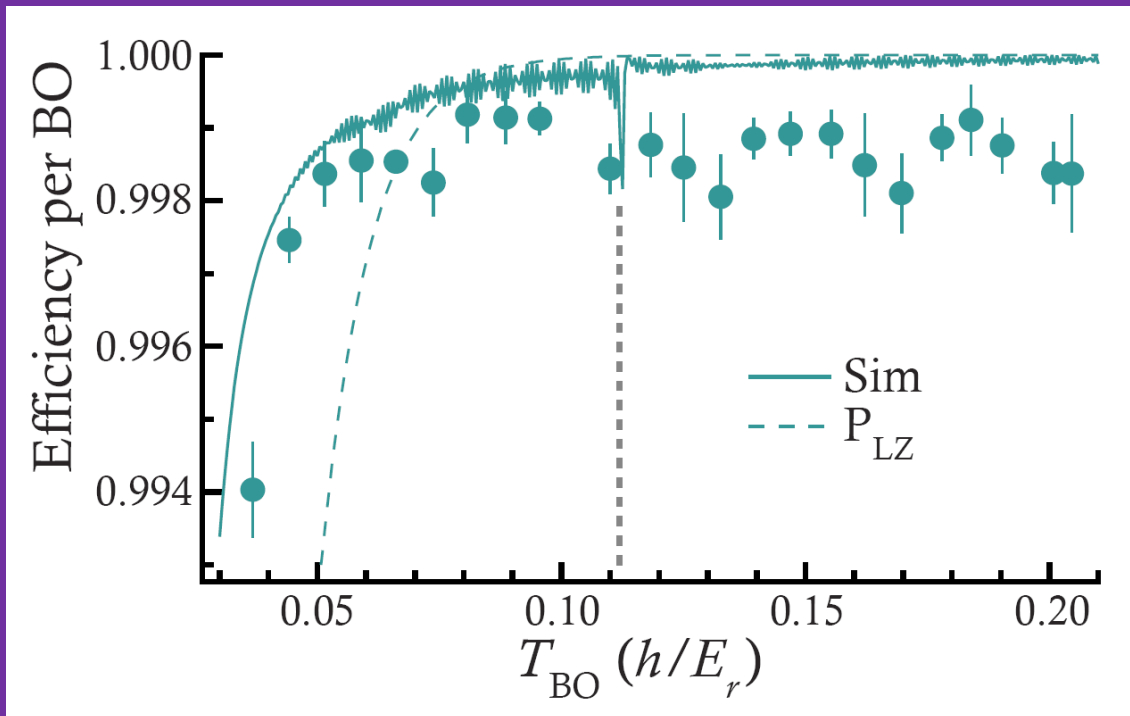
Bloch Oscillation Phases investigated by Multi-path Stuckelberg Interferometry (MPSI)



$$U_0/E_r = 8$$

$$\text{LMT of } 100 \hbar k$$

Bloch Oscillation Phases investigated by Multi-path Stuckelberg Interferometry (MPSI)



$$U_0/E_r = 25.5$$

LMT of $200 \hbar k$

For $1000 \hbar k$, 100mrad requires
intensity stability of $< 3 \times 10^{-5}$

Also see:

Managing Bloch Oscillation Phases for Large-Momentum-Transfer Atom Interferometry

Bloch Oscillations highly efficient LMT tool

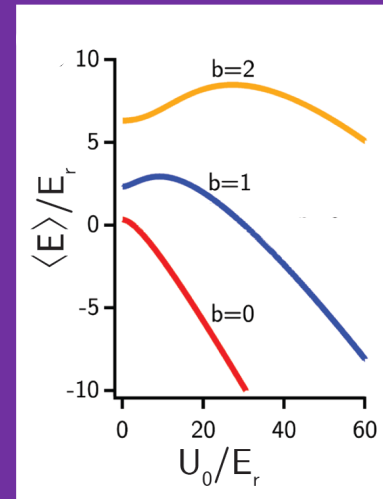
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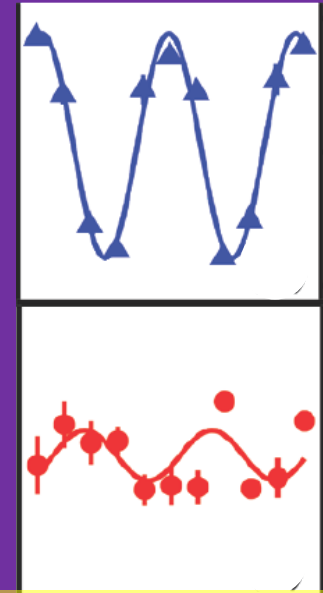
Observation of ground band BO phases upto 100 recoils, compare with theory.

Potential applications of ground and excited-band BOs in VLBAI

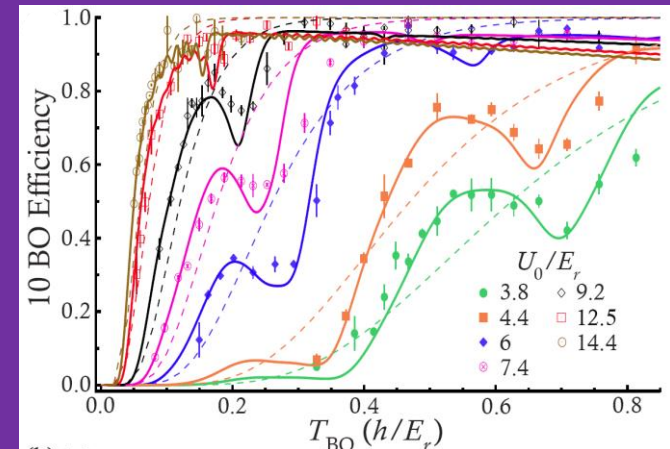
Magic Trapped AI: Gravimetry and equivalence principle test



Magic Depth Atom Interferometry



McAlpine et al, PRA **101**, 023614 (2020)



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Rahman et al, arXiv:2308.04134 (2023)
To appear in Phys Rev Research

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Katie McAlpine (PhD 19)

Ben Plotkin-Swing (PhD 18)

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**Quantum Dynamics and
Simulation**

Nicolas Williams

Lynn

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