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Physique quantique et applications











Quantum sensing

Quantum sensing is typically used to describe one of the following:

- Use of a quantum object to measure a physical quantity (classical or quantum)
- Use of quantum coherence to measure a physical quantity
- Use of **quantum entanglement** to improve the sensitivity or precision of a measurement

Degen et al., RMP 2017

atomic magnetometers

NMR

(not quantum yet!)

NV centers

SQUIDs

SETs...

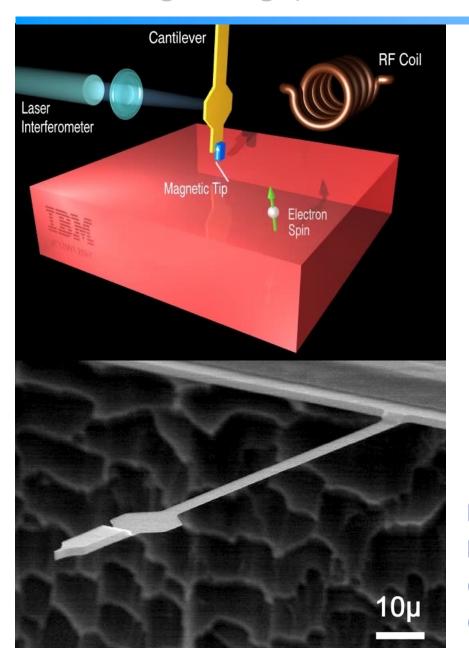
Mechanical systems

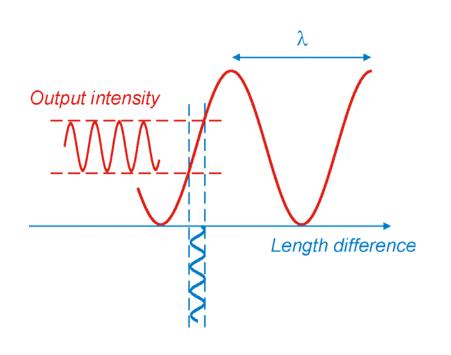
(not quantum yet!)

probed by (quantum)

laser light

The beginning (or the end?) of the story

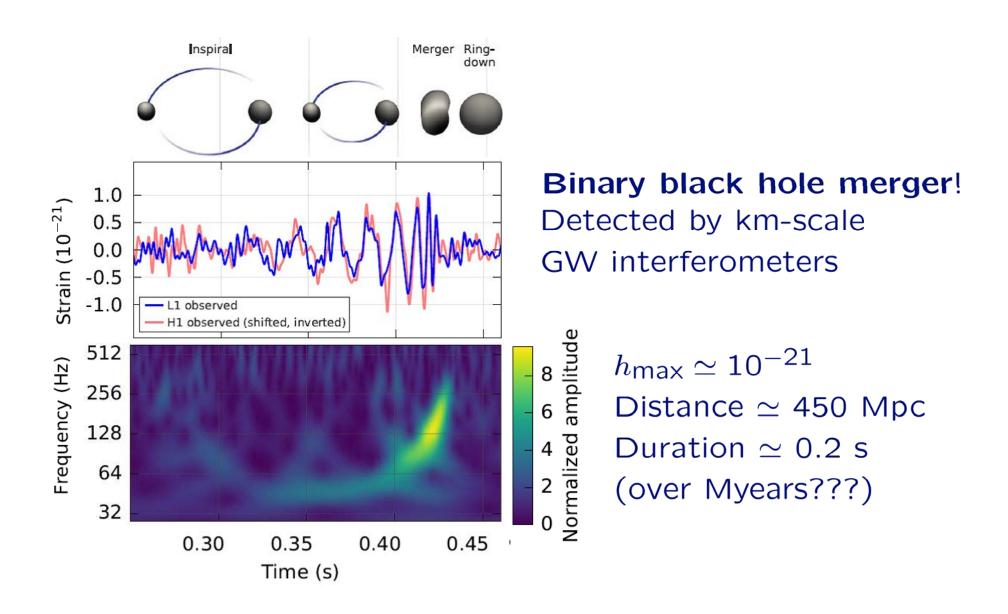




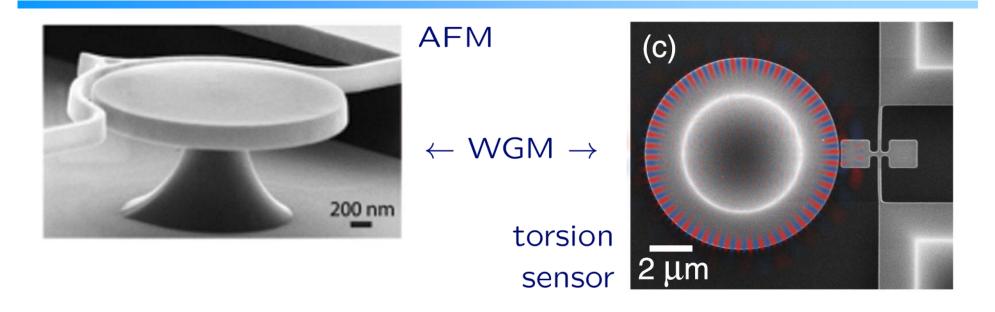
Displ. sensitivity better than 10^{-10} m Force sensitivity better than 1 aN $(1 \text{ aN} = 10^{-18} \text{ N})$

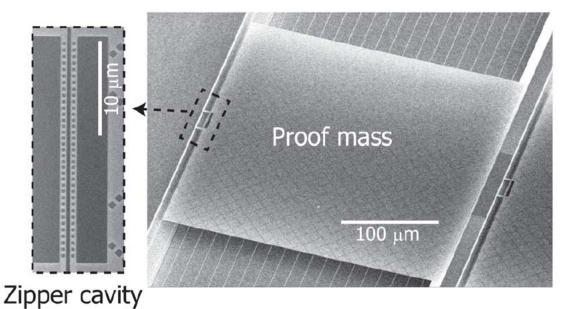
(D. Rugar, IBM San Jose, 2004)

September 14th, 2015, around 9h50 UTC

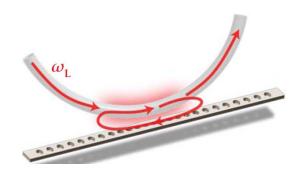


Optomechanical sensing

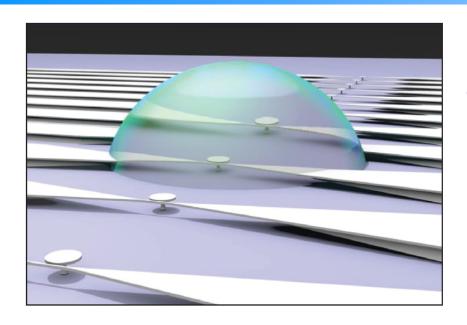




accelerometer with photonic-crystal cavity

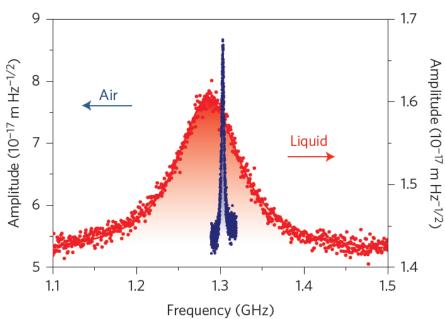


Optomechanical sensing in liquids



Optical and mechanical properties depend on the environment (T, pressure...)

Environmental sensor by monitoring frequency and damping shifts



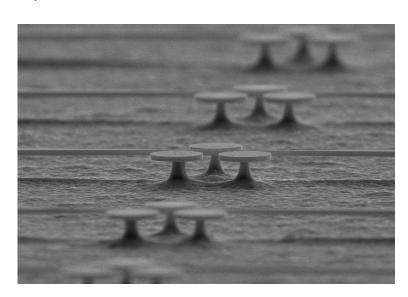
I. Favero, MPQ

A few assets of optomechanical sensing

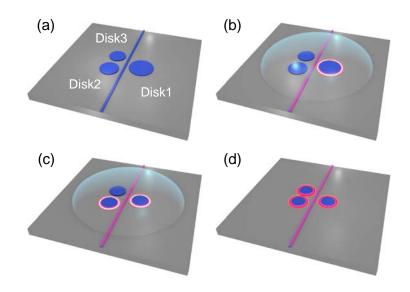
Sensitivity can be increased by optomechanical auto-oscillation (\$\psi\$ linewidth)

I. Favero, MPQ

Network of sensors: flow or force field imaging, spatial correlations...



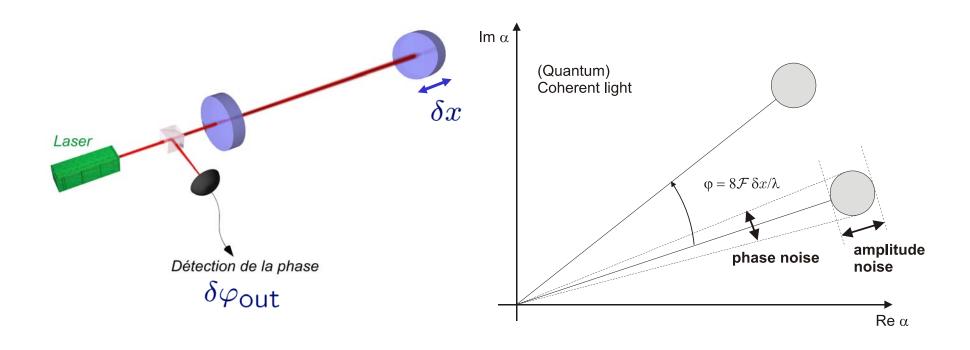
Sub-picometer nanophotonic wavelength tuning (scalable technique)



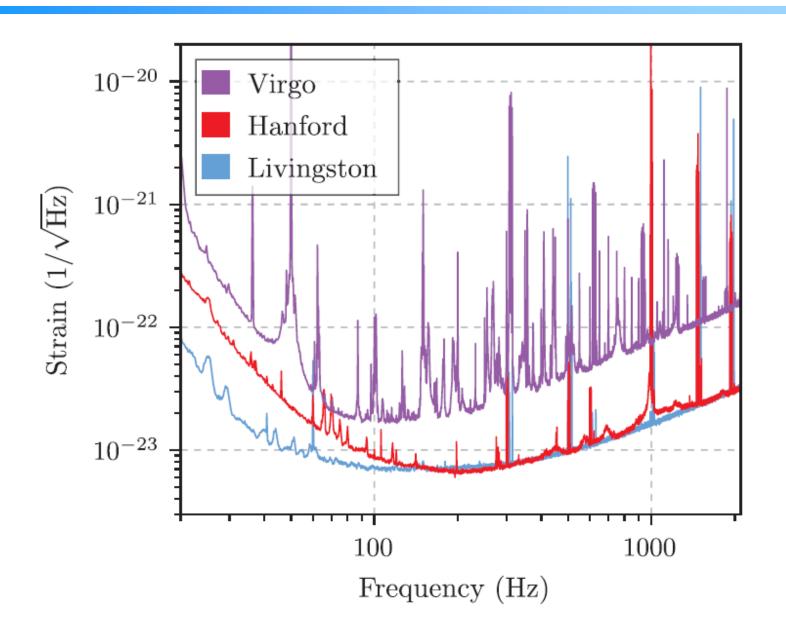
Interferometric measurements and quantum limits

thermal noise

$$\delta\varphi_{\rm out} = \delta\varphi_{\rm in} + \frac{8\,\mathcal{F}}{\lambda}(\delta x + \delta x_{\rm cl})$$
 phase signal noise

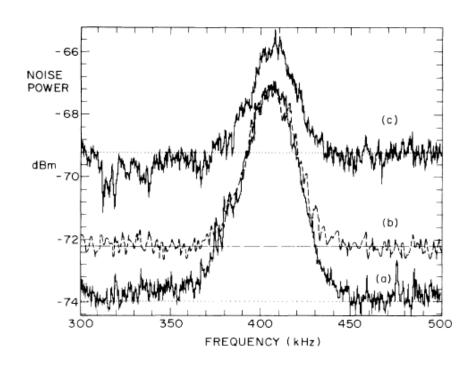


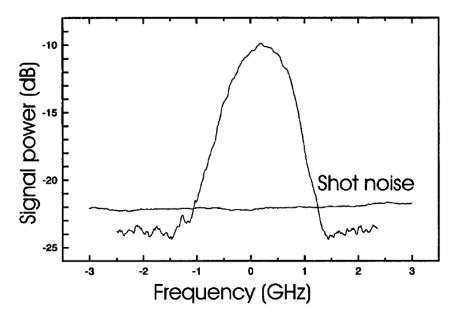
Advanced GWI sensitivity (as of Aug. 14th, 2017)



Early sub-shot-noise measurements

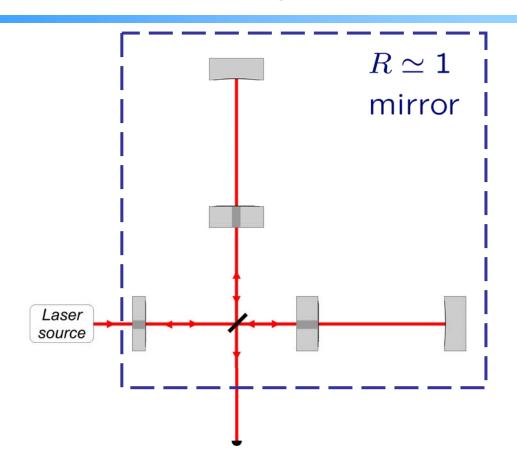
Squeezed-light-enhanced polarization interferometer Grangier et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 1987





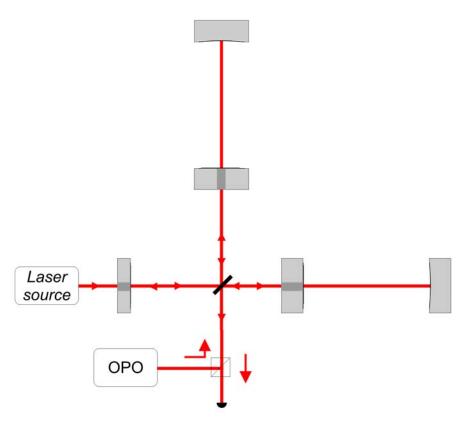
Two-photon absorption with twin beams Fabre *et al.*, Opt. Lett. 1998

Measurements below the Q phase noise limit



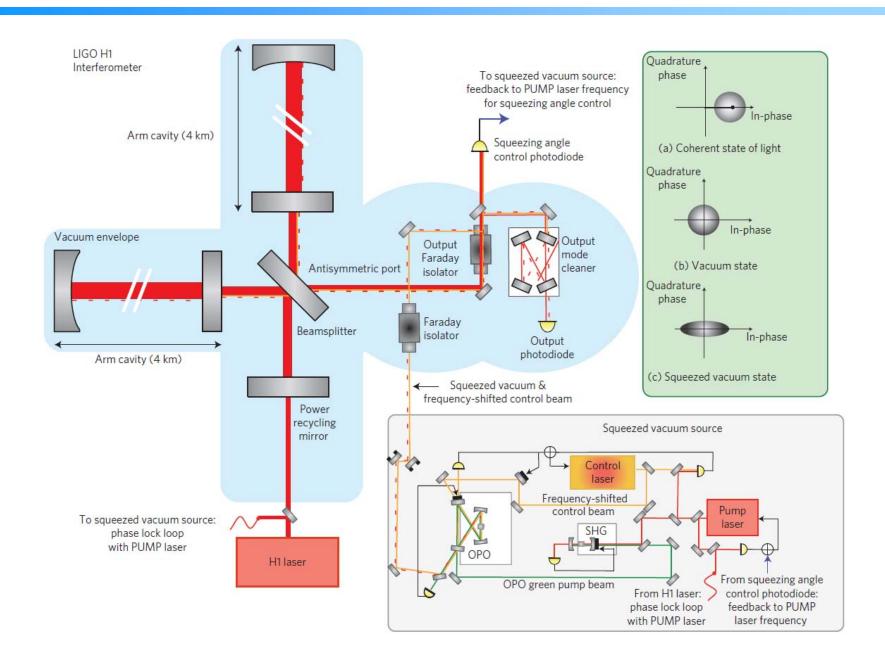
GWI on a dark fringe ⇒ sensitive to vacuum noise

Measurements below the Q phase noise limit

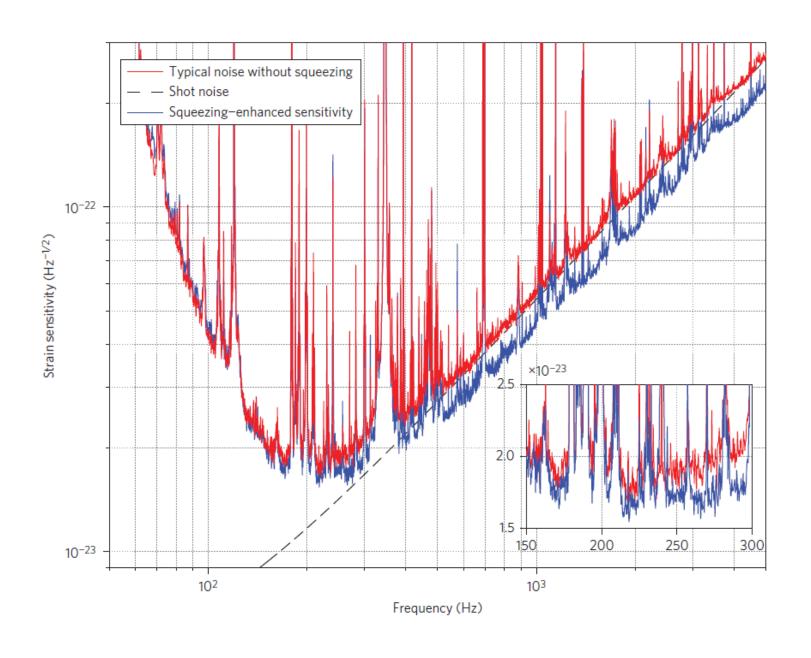


Squeezed vacuum injection to increase the sensitivity

Experiment at LIGO Hanford (2011)



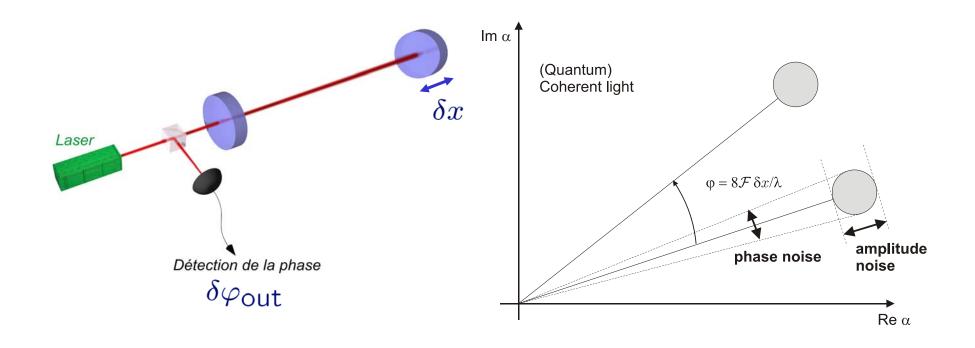
Experimental results at LIGO (2011)



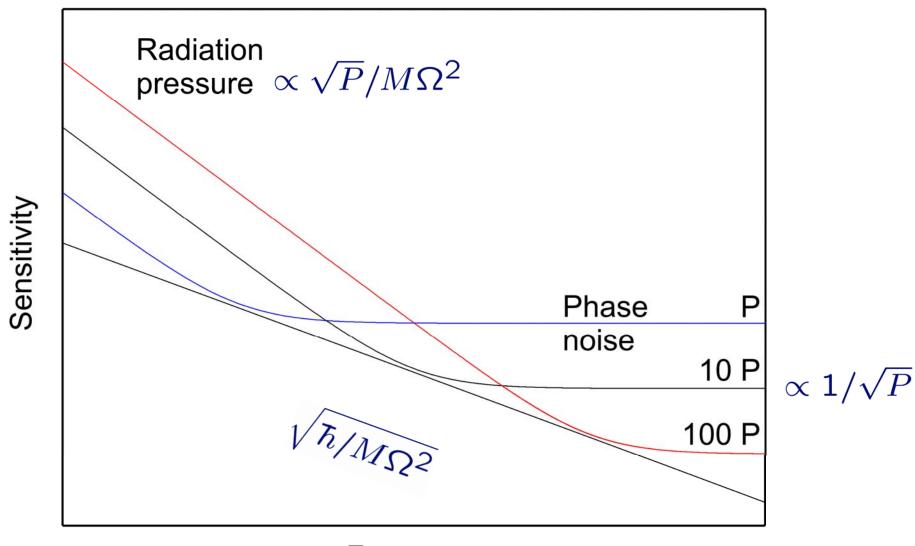
Measurement back-action

thermal noise

$$\delta\varphi_{\rm out} = \delta\varphi_{\rm in} + \frac{8\,\mathcal{F}}{\lambda}(\delta x + \delta x_{\rm cl} + \delta x_{\rm rad})$$
 phase signal radiation noise pressure noise

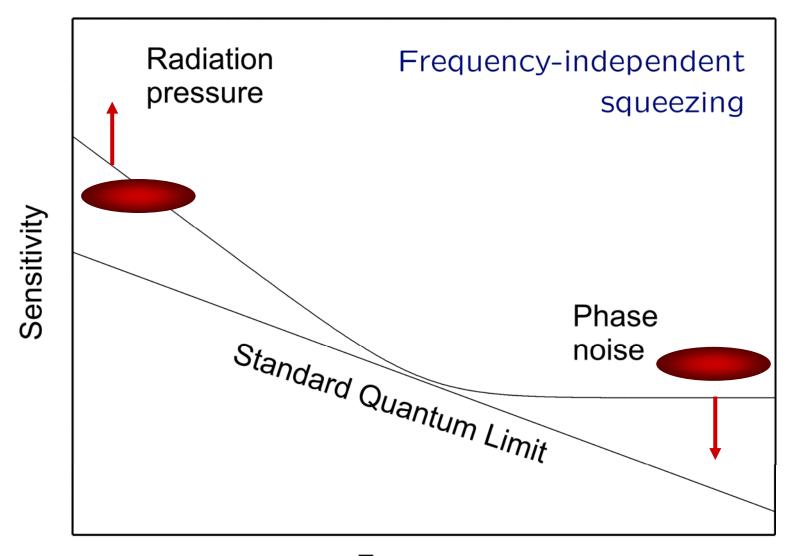


The Standard Quantum Limit (for a free mass)



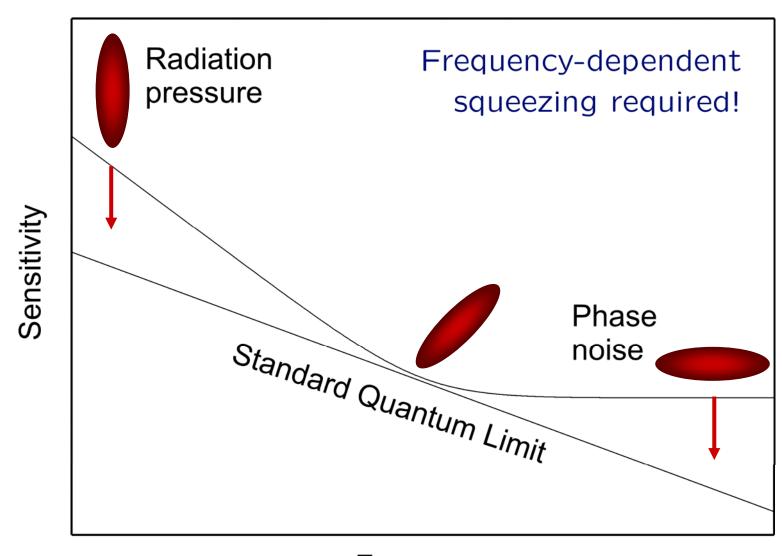
Frequency

Beating the Standard Quantum Limit?



Frequency

Beating the Standard Quantum Limit!

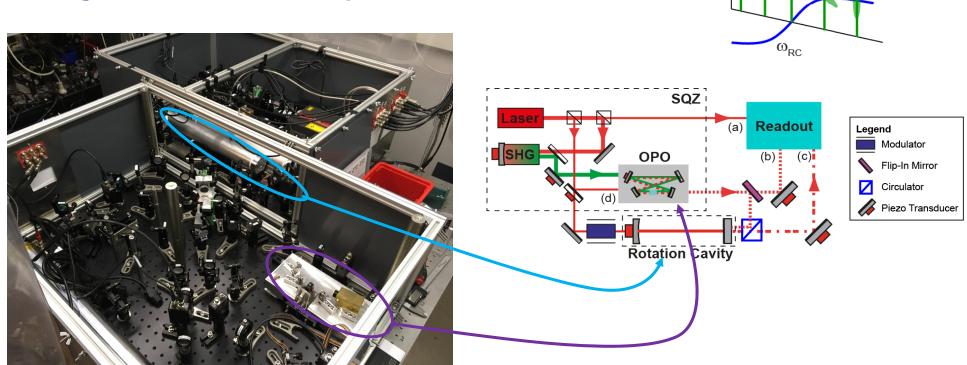


Frequency

ExSqueez project (with ONERA and LMA)

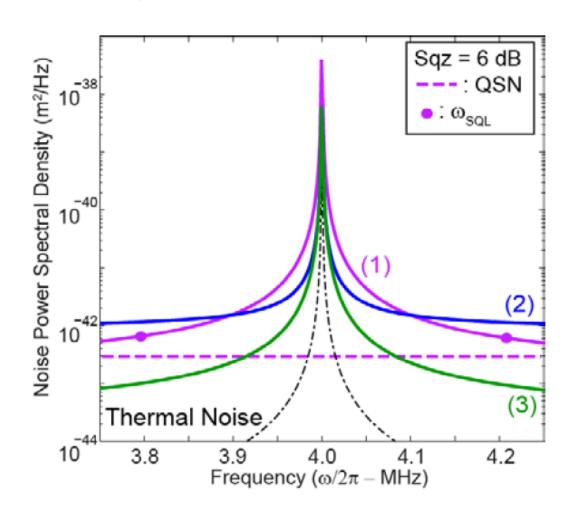
High-frequency experiment: Create a HF squeezed-light source with technologies compatible with the injection inside a GWI

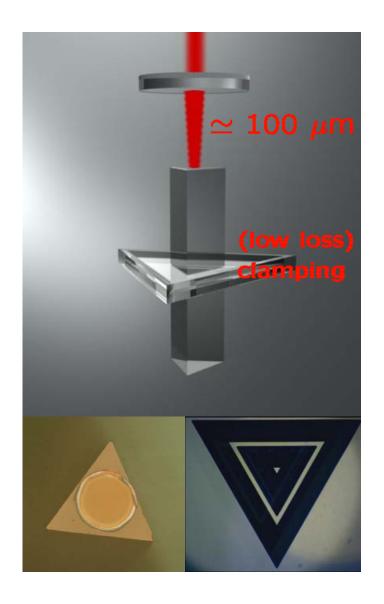
Demonstrate frequency-dependent squeezing using a detuned filter cavity



ExSqueez project (with ONERA and LMA)

1 mm, 40 μ g, $Q\simeq 7\times 10^7$, $T\simeq 1$ K $\mathcal{F}=10^5$, P=1 mW

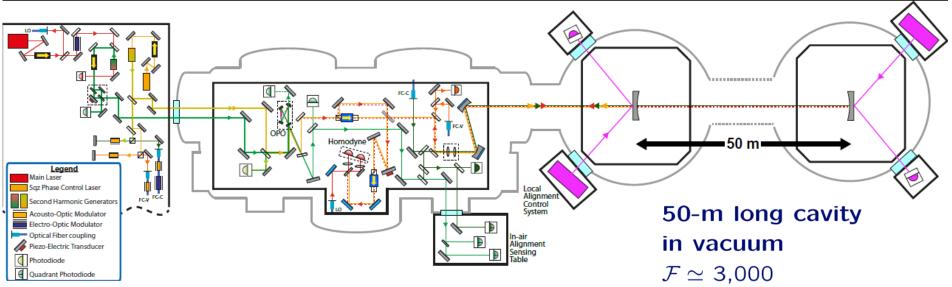




ExSqueez project (with LAL Orsay and LMA)

Low-frequency experiment: Create a LF FD squeezed-light source with a corner frequency $\simeq 1$ kHz (as a first step toward 50 Hz required for AdV)





Optomechanical sensing

Mechanical systems can be coupled to any physical system (atoms, spins, qbits, fields...)

Very fast progress on the squeezing front

- Adv LIGO and Adv Virgo will use
 a (vacuum) squeezed light source
 for their next scientifc run (03, end of 2018)
- Frequency-dependent squeezing envisioned for 2020-21

Quantum behavior of macroscopic systems can also be take advantage of

— genuine quantum sensing