

Macroscopic Quantum Mechanics in Gravitational-Wave Detectors

Yanbei Chen

summarizing research done by

*Stefan Danilishin, Chao Li, Haixing Miao, Helge Müller-Ebhardt,
Henning Rehbein, Roman Schnabel and Kentaro Somiya*

Theme

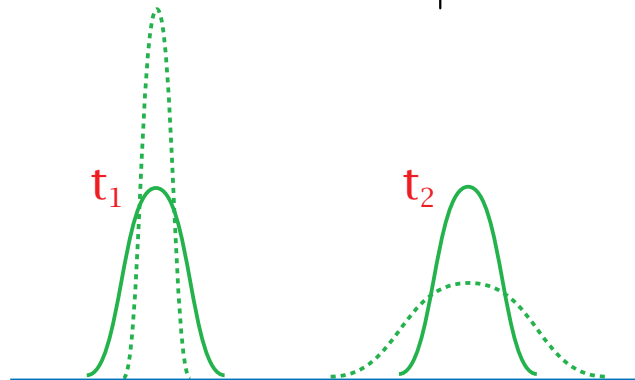
- Major R&D of **3rd generation detectors** directed toward surpassing the **Standard Quantum Limit**
- Having classical noise below the SQL makes it feasible to study **quantum mechanics** of **macroscopic test masses** (1g to 10 kg)
 - **Prepare** nearly Heisenberg Limited, **test-mass** quantum states
 - Allow them to **evolve** (survive) quantum mechanically
 - Allow **verification** of quantum state with sub-Heisenberg accuracy
- People (so far) involved in this collaboration
 - **AEI:** Yanbei Chen, Karsten Danzmann, Stefan Danilishin, Helge Müller-Ebhardt, Henning Rehbein, Roman Schnabel, Kentaro Somiya
 - **Caltech:** Chao Li, Yasushi Mino, Sam Waldman, Kip Thorne
 - **MIT:** Thomas Corbitt, Nergis Mavalvala, Chris Wipf
 - **UWA:** Haixing Miao
 - **Moscow ...**

The Standard Quantum Limit

A *Standard Quantum Limit* was formulated by Braginsky in the 1960s

Heisenberg Uncertainty Relation

$$[\Delta x(t_1)] [\Delta x(t_2)] \geq \left| \frac{\hbar(t_2 - t_1)}{M} \right|$$



wavefunction widths of test mass

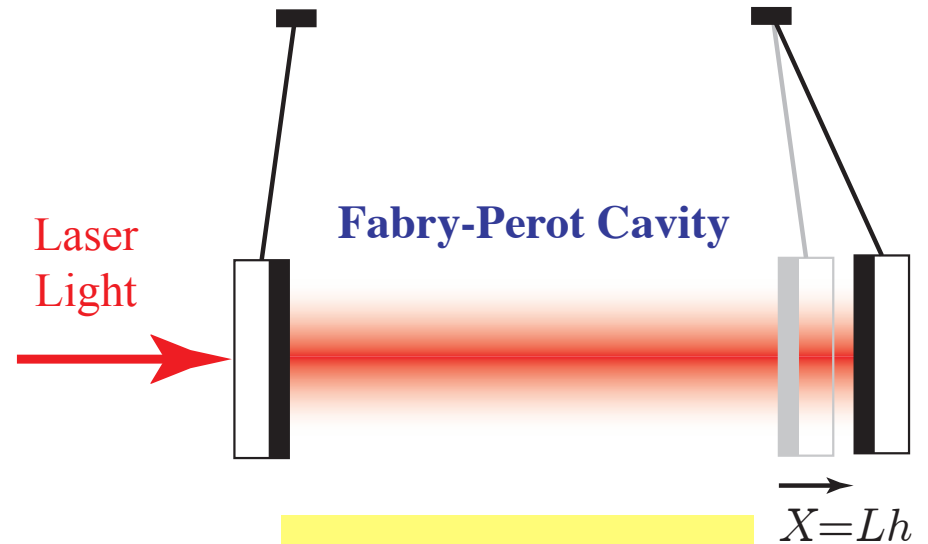
t_1 : right after 1st measurement

t_2 : right before 2nd measurement



Standard Quantum Limit

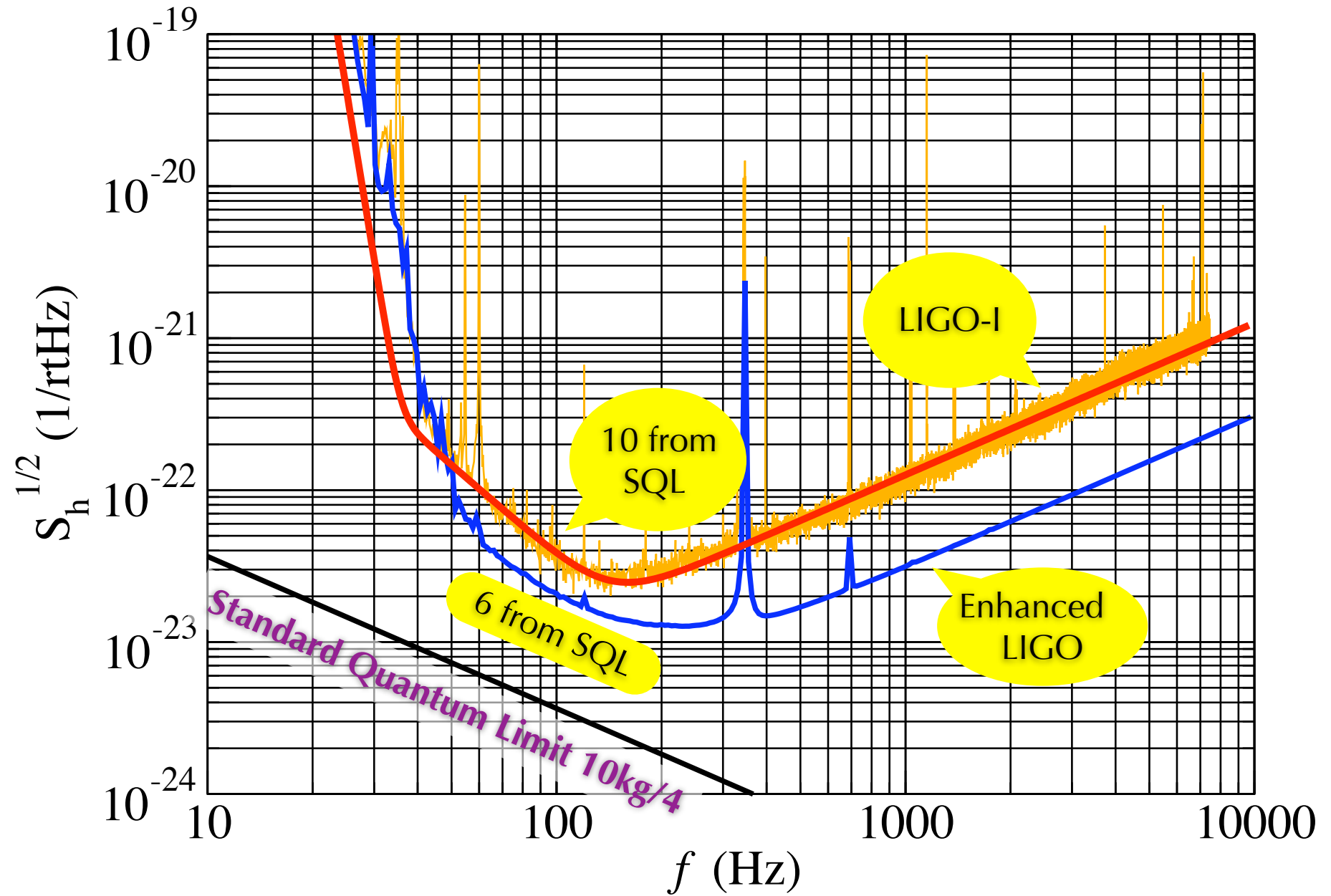
$$S_x(\Omega) = \frac{2\hbar}{M\Omega^2}$$



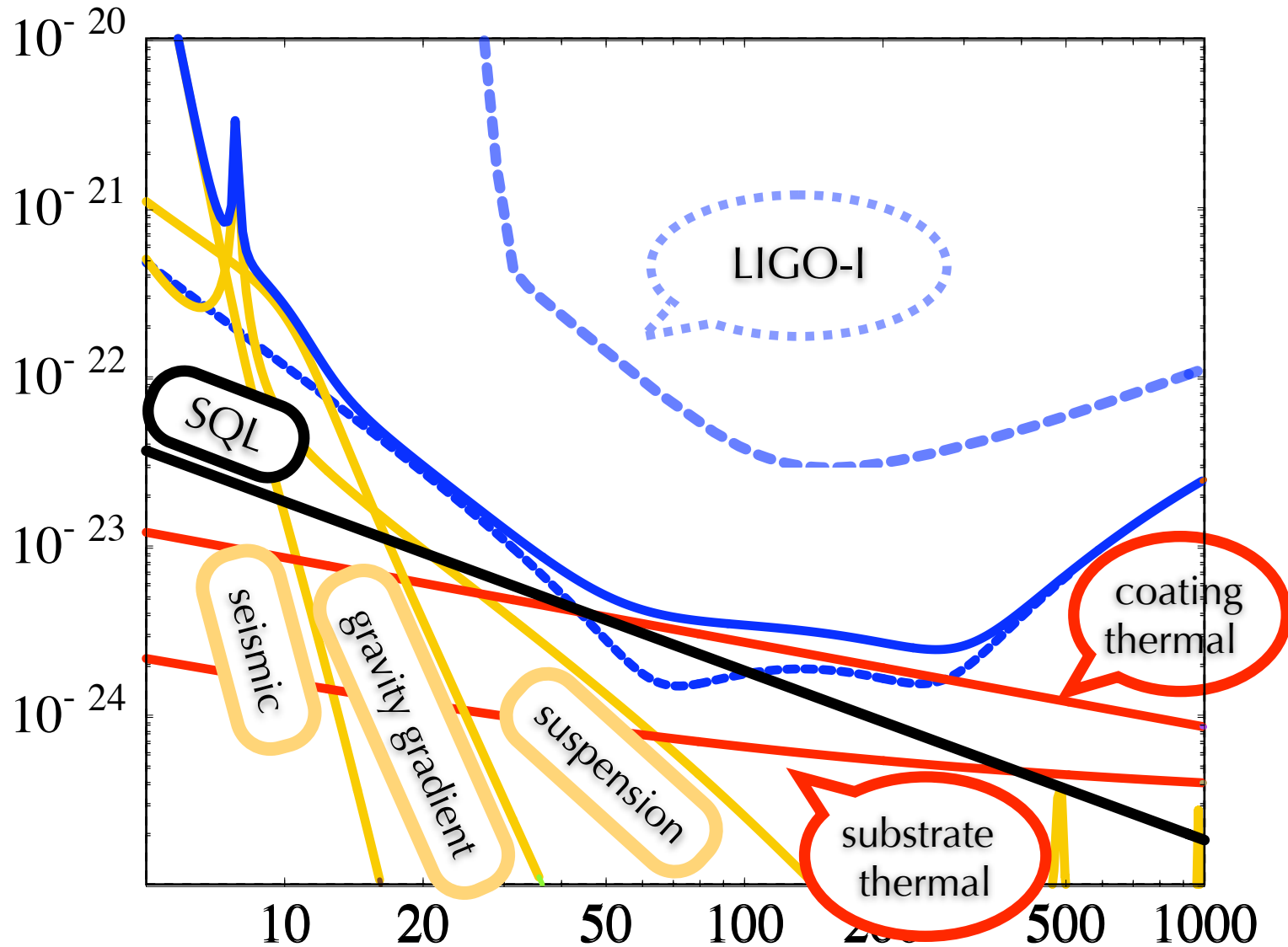
Photon number fluctuation also causing noisy force
Radiation-Pressure Noise

Increasing Photon Number ...
Lowers Shot Noise
Raises Rad. Pres. Noise

Current Situation



Noise Budget of Advanced LIGO (2014)



Sensitivity improvement by 10, yet mass increase by 4 to 40kg

unless keep increasing mass ($SQL \sim 1/M^{1/2}$), need to surpass SQL in 3rd generation detectors

Mechanical Harmonic Oscillator

- Steady-State **Schrödinger Equation**

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{M\Omega^2 x^2}{2} \right] \psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

- Ground state

$$E = \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2}$$

$$\delta x = \sqrt{V_{xx}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2M\Omega}} \equiv \delta x_q(\Omega)$$

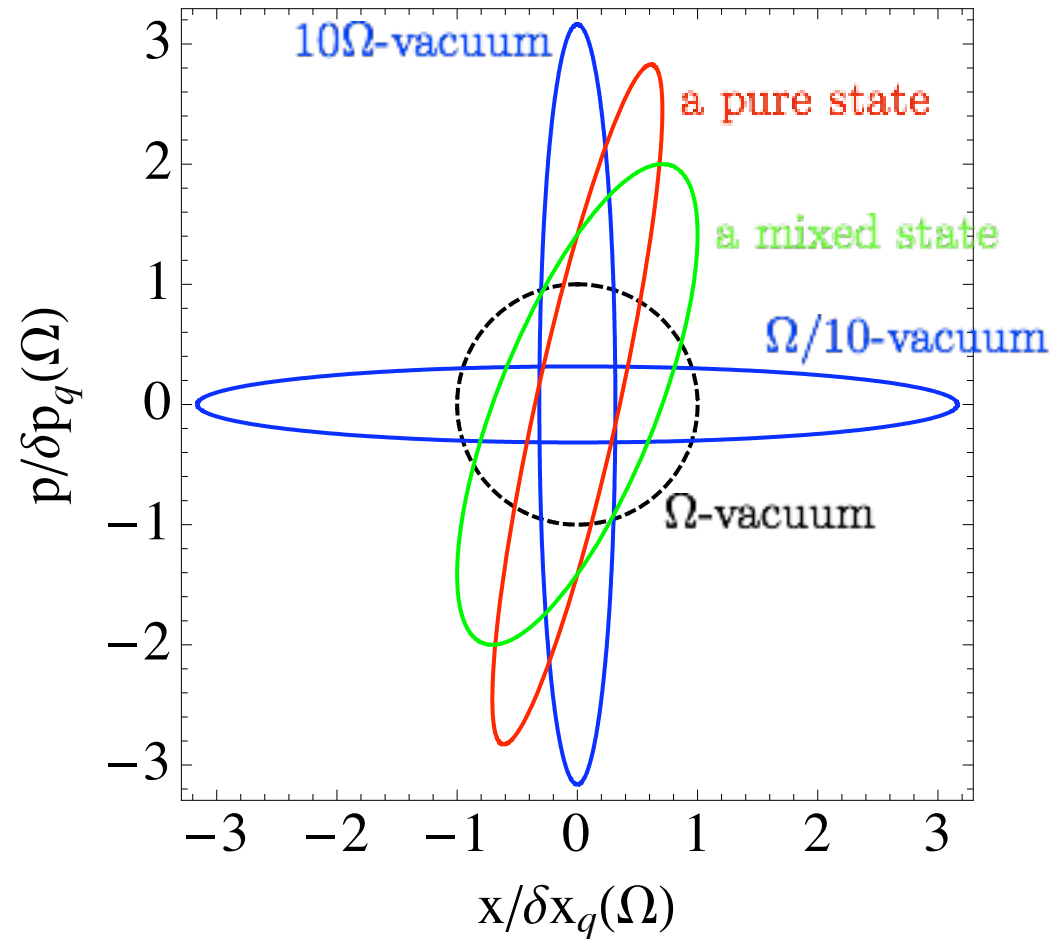
$$\delta p = \sqrt{V_{pp}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar M\Omega}{2}} = \delta p_q(\Omega)$$

$$V_{xp} = 0$$

- Other Gaussian pure states

$$V_{xx}V_{pp} - V_{xp}^2 = \hbar^2/4$$

- The notion of “squeezing” and “anti-squeezing” depends on the **eigenfrequency**, which depends on the **potential well**



Connection between SQL and Ground State

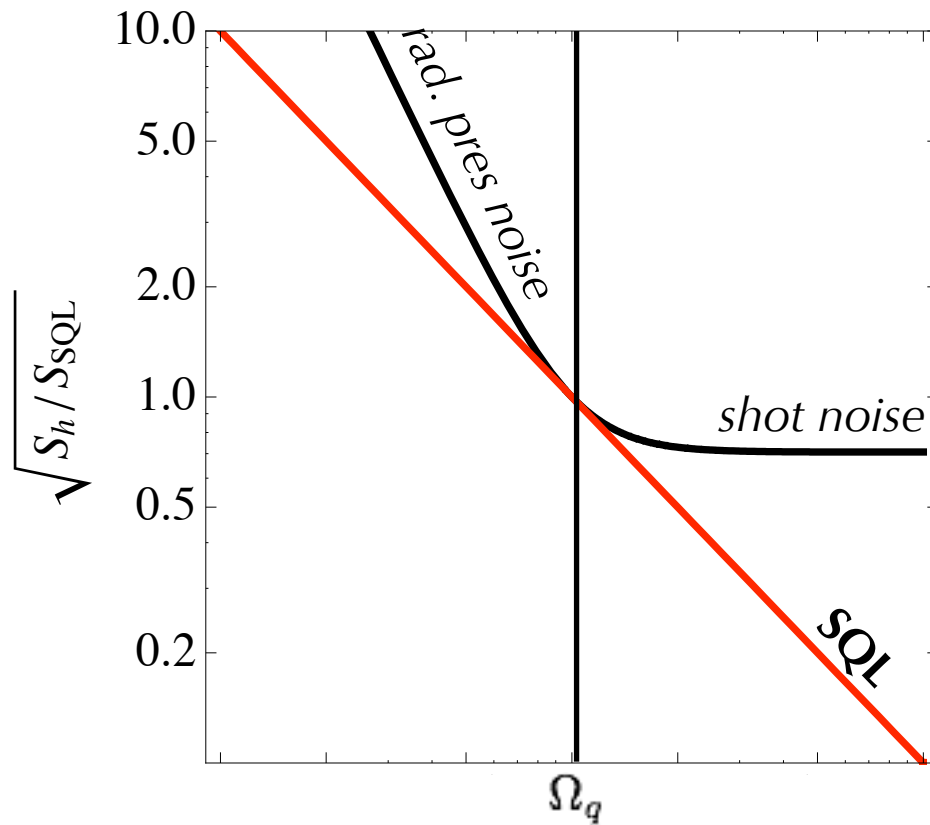
$$S_x(\Omega) = \frac{2\hbar}{M\Omega^2}$$

standard quantum limit



$$\delta x_q(\Omega) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2M\Omega}}, \quad \delta p_q(\Omega) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar M\Omega}{2}}$$

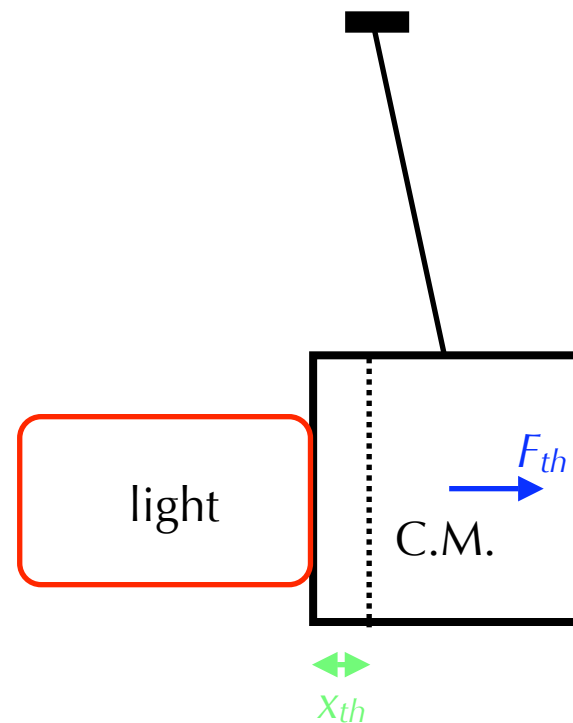
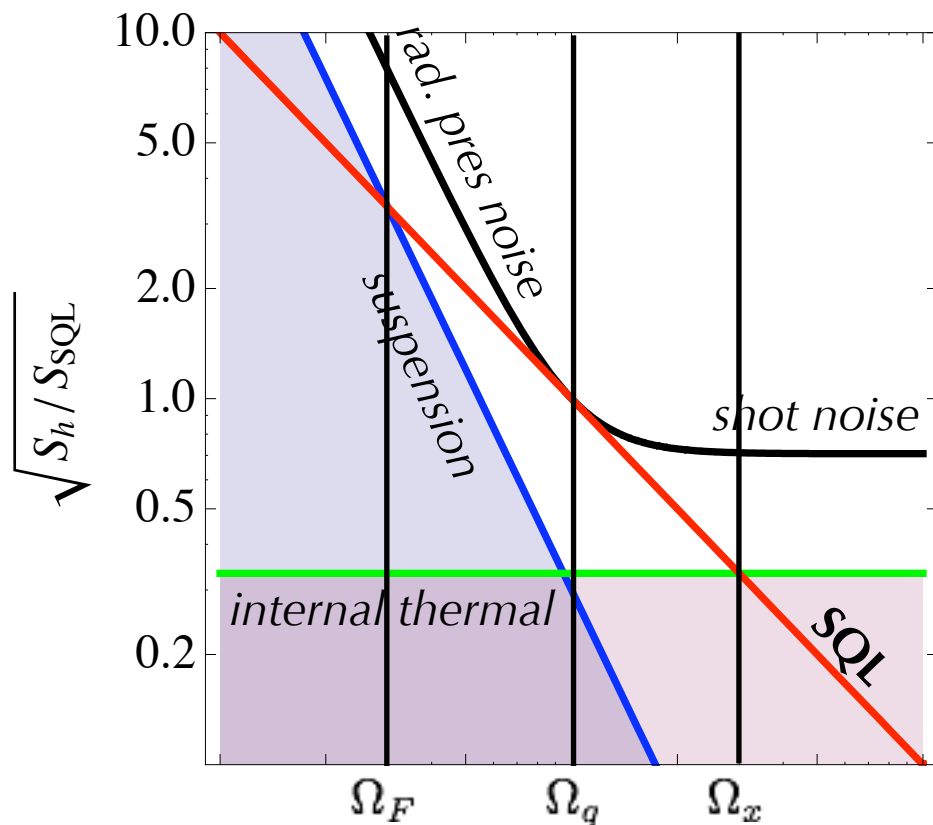
oscillator ground state



measurement induces
quantum state
with the scale of
 Ω_q -vacuum

time-scale of preparation
 $\tau_q \sim 1/\Omega_q$

Simplified Classical and Quantum Noise Budget



- Two types of classical noise, both white
 - **Force Noise:** force acting on mirror center of mass (e.g., suspension thermal noise)
 - **Sensing Noise:** difference between what is measured and the center of mass (e.g., laser noise, internal thermal noise)
- **Important time scales:**

$$\tau_F \equiv 1/\Omega_F, \quad \tau_q \equiv 1/\Omega_q, \quad \tau_x \equiv 1/\Omega_x$$

Experimental Scenarios

- **State preparation:**
 - Takes time of $\tau_q \sim 1/\Omega_q$ to reach nearly pure state, if $\Omega_F < \Omega_q < \Omega_x$
 - **Quantum entanglement between test masses** [*Talk by Helge Müller-Ebhardt*]
- **State survival under decoherence:**
 - Lifetime given by $\tau_F \sim 1/\Omega_F$
 - allows
 - **quantum evolution** [*Talk by Yanbei Chen*]
 - **state verification** [*Talks by Stefan Danilishin and Kentaro Somiya*]
 - demonstrates that quantum entanglement can exist for a finite amount of time [*Talk by Helge Müller-Ebhardt*]
- Alternatively, pure **quantum state via feedback control**
 - steady-state entanglement [*Talk by Helge Müller-Ebhardt*]
- **Before reaching sub-SQL classical noise**
 - quantum optics/optical entanglement through ponderomotive squeezing [*Talk by Henning Rehbein*]