

# Cavity Quantum Optomechanics: Testing the foundations of physics on a table top

**Michael R. Vanner**  
*Quantum Measurement Lab*

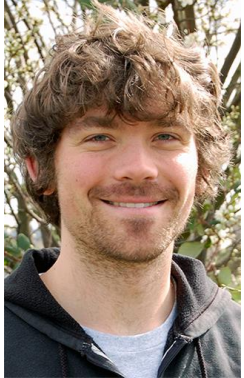
**Imperial College  
London**

Quantum Sensors for Fundamental Physics  
Oxford, October 2018

# Quantum Measurement Lab



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M. Szczykulska

**Experimental + Theoretical  
Quantum Optics:**

*Quantum Sensing*

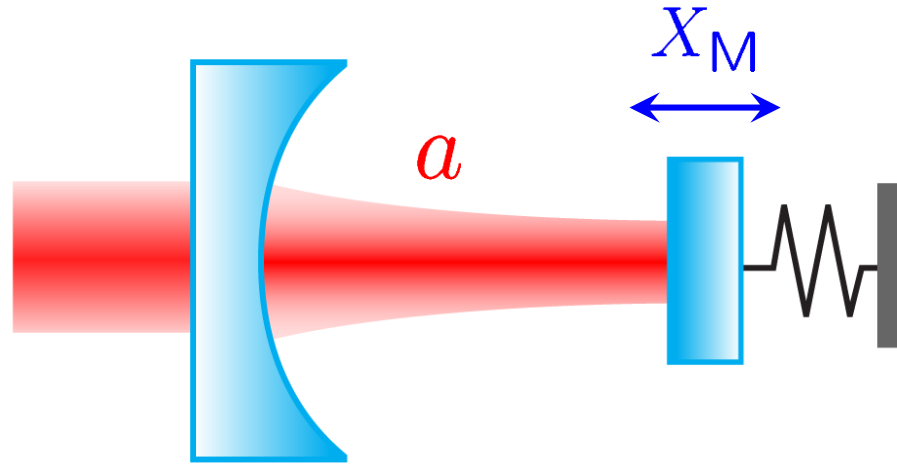
*Quantum Information*

*Table-top Fundamentals*



- *Many thanks Ian and the organizers!*
- *I'm enjoying engaging with our broader fundamental physics community.*
- *I'd like to now share some of our current research on the interface between QM + G using optomechanics.*

# What is quantum optomechanics?



$$H/\hbar = g_0 a^\dagger a X_M$$

*Control of the motion of mechanical oscillators using light.*

## Applications

- Quantum memory
- Quantum transducers
- Force sensors

## Fundamentals

- QM at macroscopic scale
- Decoherence, Collapse, ...
- GUP, ...

- 1. How can we prepare macroscopic superposition states?**
- 2. A scheme to measure GUP. How to constrain  $\beta \sim 1$  ?**
- 3. How else can quantum optomechanics contribute?**  
(Objective collapse, GW, Surface forces,...)

Diosi-Penrose type  
collapse

GUP

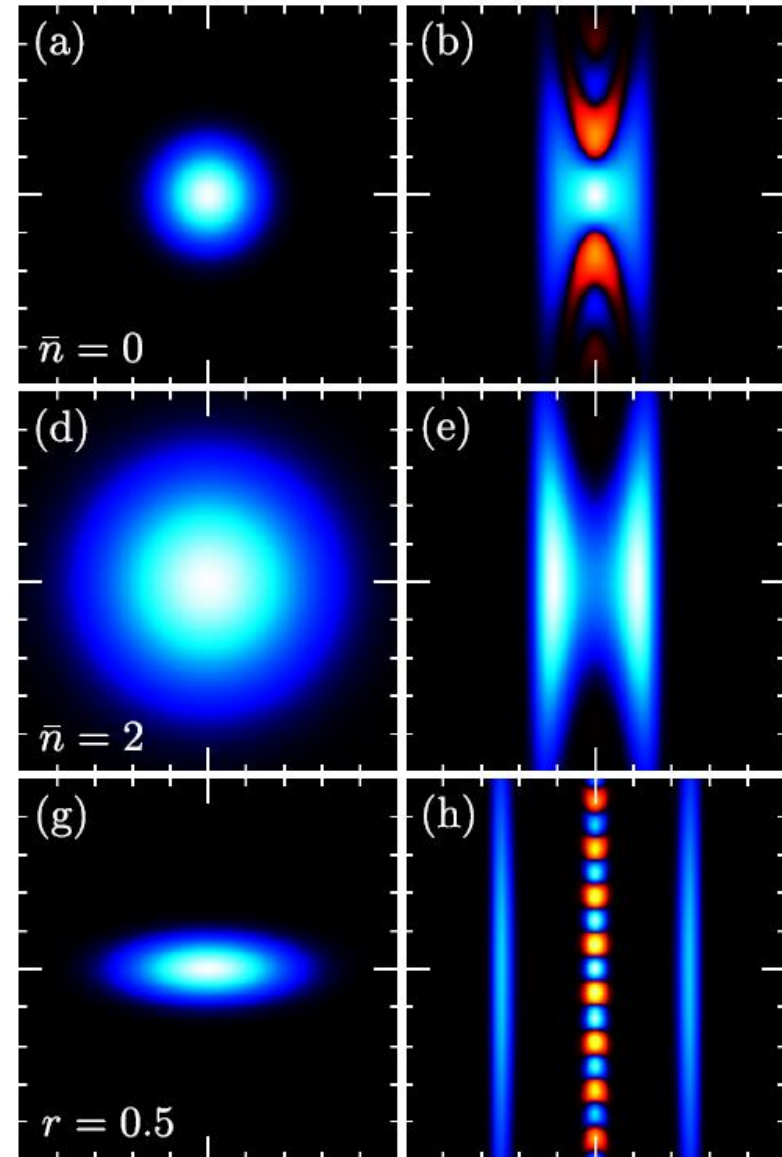
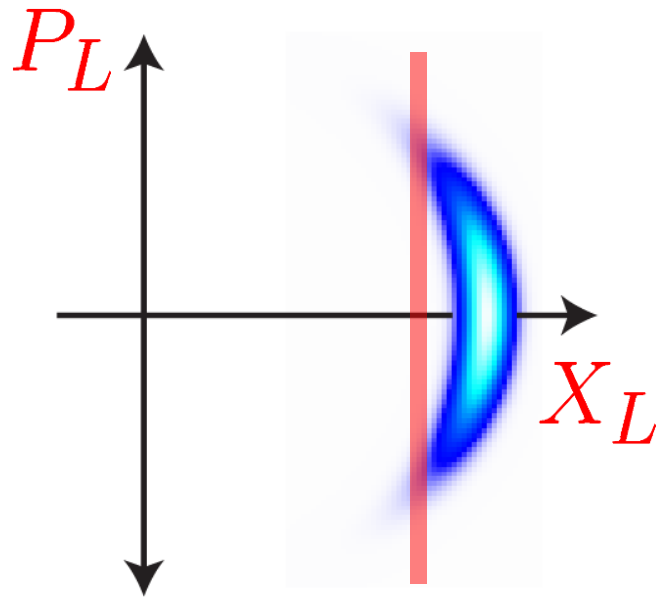
CSL



- 1. How can we prepare macroscopic superposition states?**
2. A scheme to measure GUP. How to constrain  $\beta \sim 1$  ?
3. How else can quantum optomechanics contribute?

# Towards Quantum Superposition States

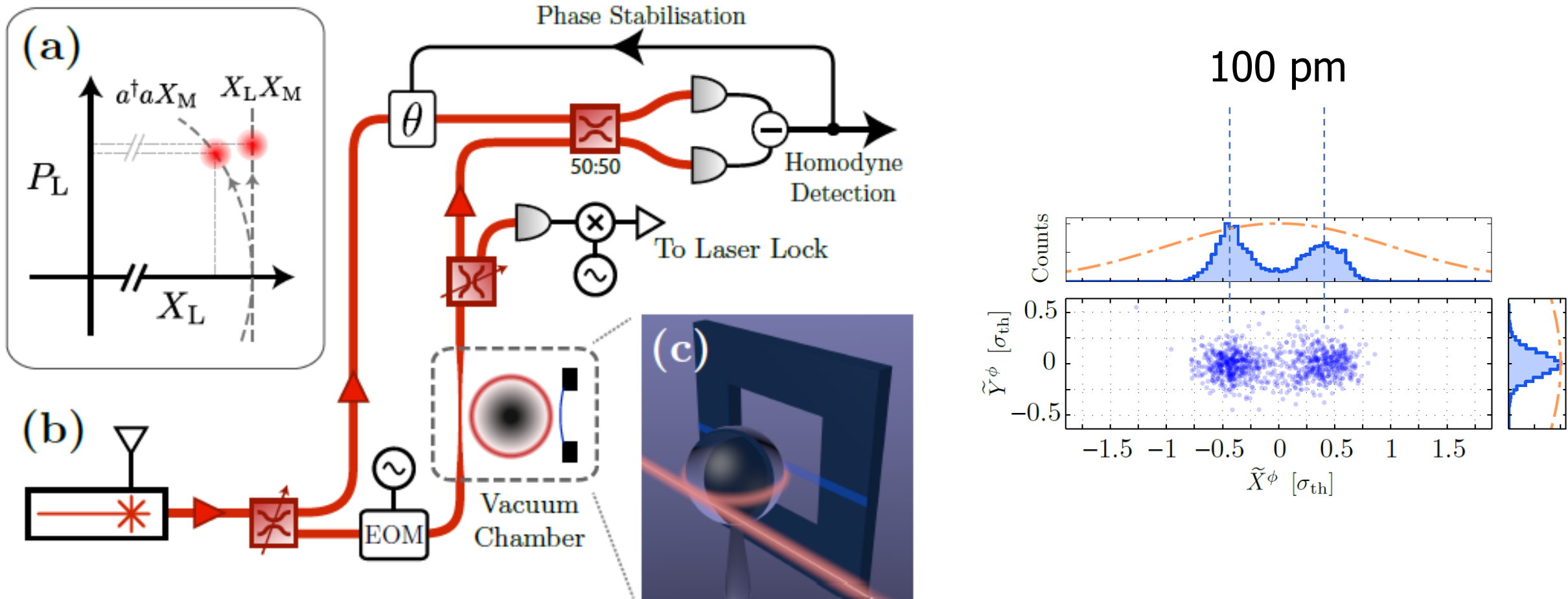
Non-linear  
interaction  
 $H/\hbar = g_0 a^\dagger a X_M$



MRV, Phys. Rev. X **1**, 021011 (2011).

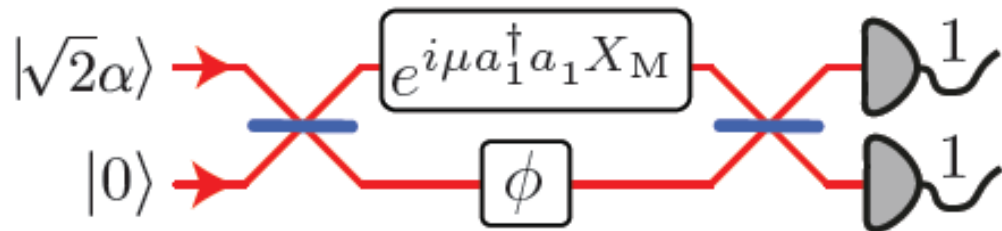


# Towards Quantum Superposition States

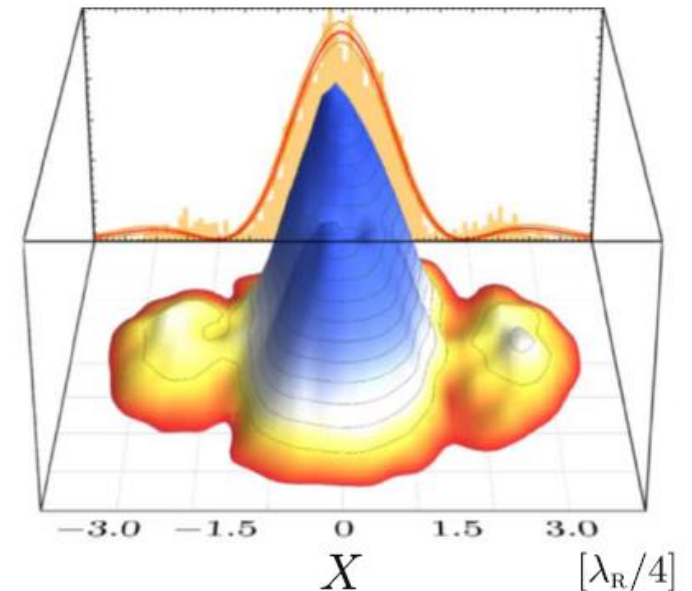
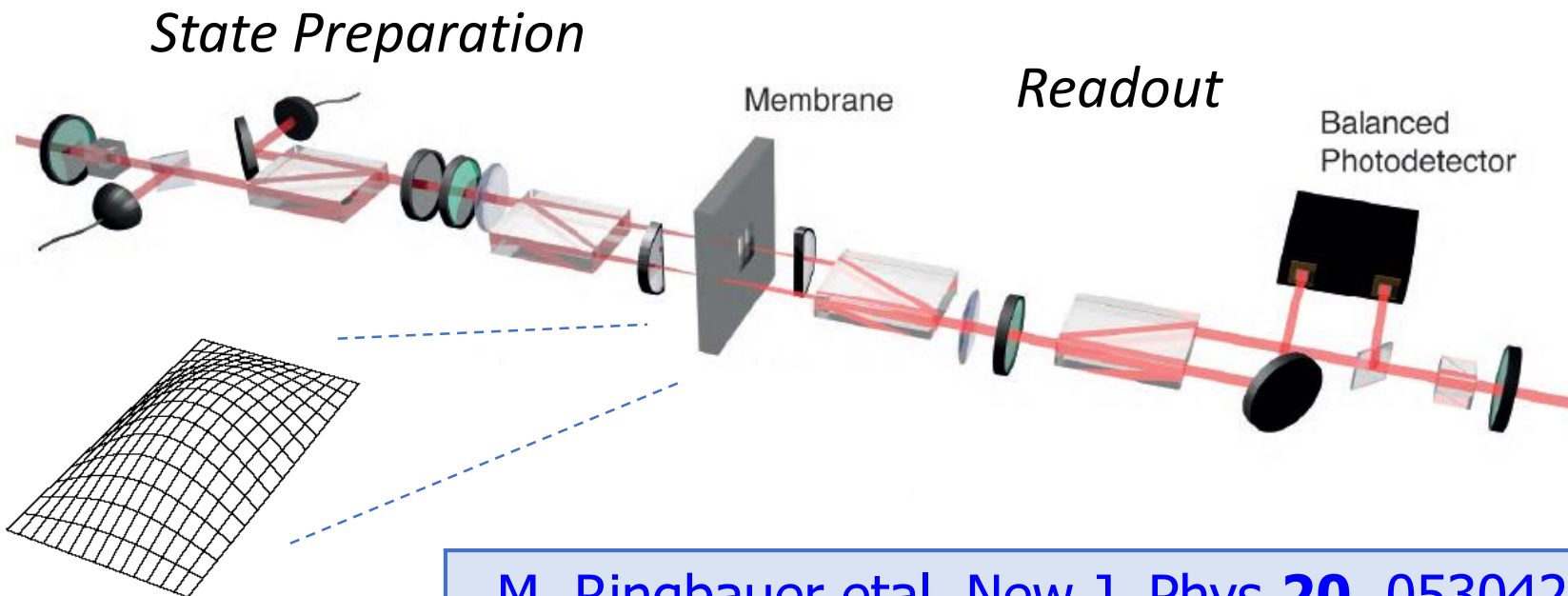


G. A. Brawley et al, Nature Communications **7**, 10988 (2016).

# Mechanical interference fringes

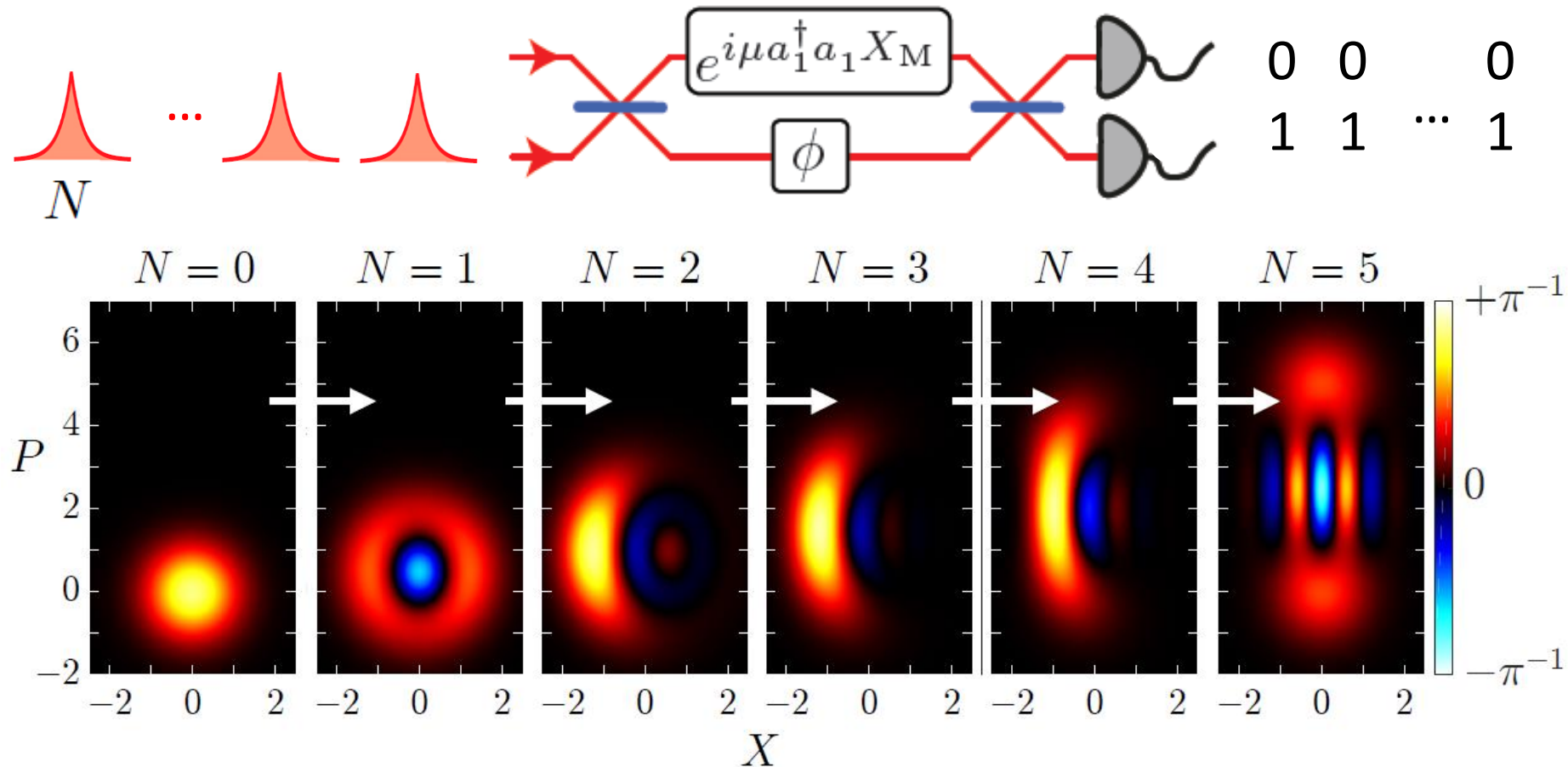


- Room Temperature + Atmospheric Pressure
- Piezo drive
- Dimensions: 1.7 \* 1.7 mm \* 50 nm
- Effective mass:  $\sim 100$  ng ( $10^{16}$  atoms)
- Fundamental drum mode: 106 kHz



M. Ringbauer et al, New J. Phys **20**, 053042 (2018).

# Growing Mechanical Superposition States

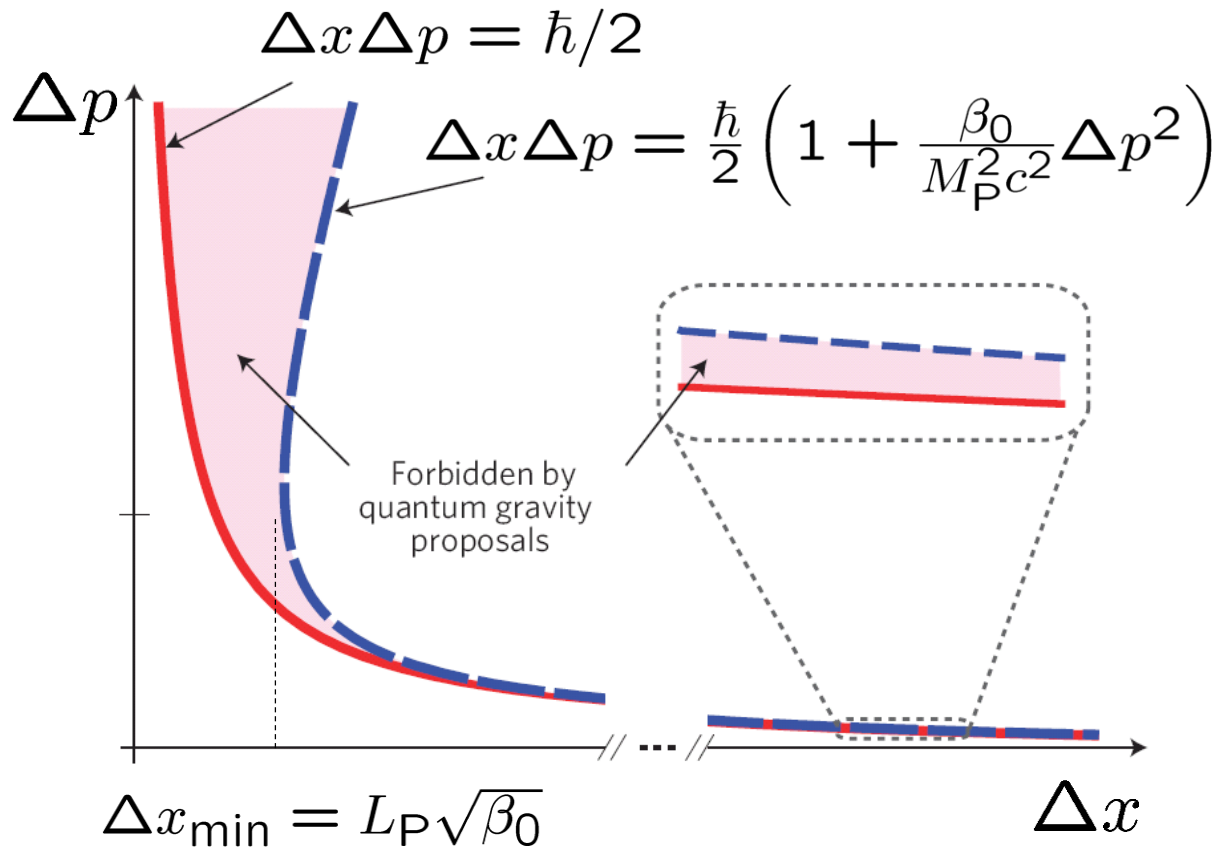


Here  $\mu = 1$   $\bar{n} = 0.1$  Phase sequence:  $\phi_j = 2\pi j/N + \pi$

J. Clarke and MRV, Quantum Science & Technology **4**, 014003 (2018).

1. How can we prepare macroscopic superposition states?
- 2. A scheme to measure GUP. How to constrain  $\beta \sim 1$  ?**
3. How else can quantum optomechanics contribute?

# Generalized Uncertainty Principle (GUP)



## Current Bounds on $\beta_0$ :

Position measurement in LIGO:  $< 10^{34}$

Hydrogen Lamb Shift:  $< 10^{36}$

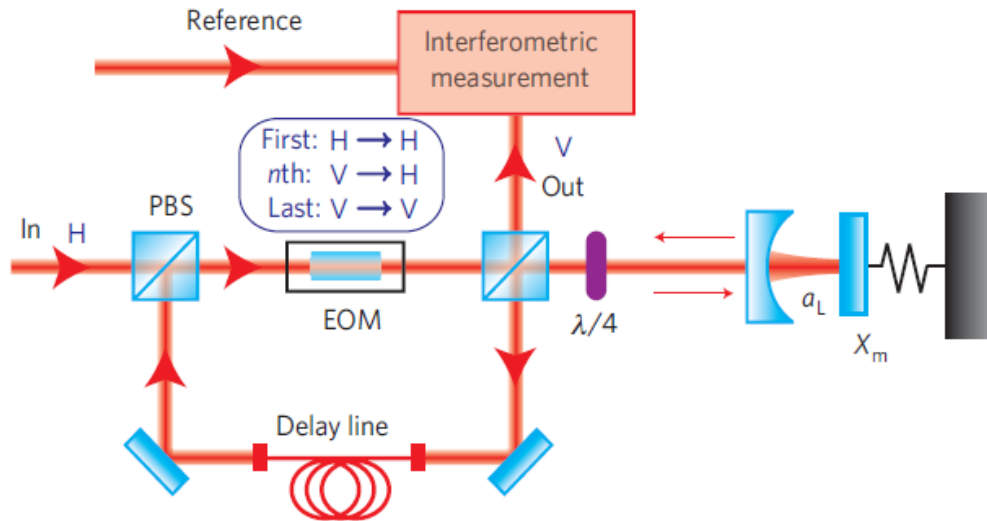
Electron tunnelling:  $< 10^{33}$

Weber bar measurements:  $< 10^{33}$

Kempf et al, Phys. Rev. D **52**, 1108 (1995).

How to experimentally constrain  $\beta_0$ ?

# Probing Planck-scale physics with OM



Suggested parameter set:

$ \Theta $	$\beta_0 \frac{1024 \hbar^3 \mathcal{F}^4 N_p^3}{3M_p^2 c^2 \lambda_L^4 m \omega_m}$
$\mathcal{F}$	$4 \times 10^5$
$m$	$10^{-7}$ kg
$\omega_m / 2\pi$	$10^5$ Hz
$\lambda_L$	532 nm
$N_p$	$10^{14}$
$N_r$	$10^6$
$\delta\langle\Phi\rangle$	$10^{-10}$

$$\beta_0 < 1$$

$$\xi = e^{i\lambda a^\dagger a P_M} e^{-i\lambda a^\dagger a X_M} e^{-i\lambda a^\dagger a P_M} e^{i\lambda a^\dagger a X_M}$$

$$\langle \xi^\dagger a \xi \rangle = \langle \xi^\dagger a \xi \rangle_{\text{qm}} e^{-i\Phi}$$

where  $\Phi = f([X_M, P_M])$

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## Related Talks

- Sougato Bose (UCL)
- Konrad Lehnert (JILA)
- Mike Tobar (UWA)
- Haixing Miao (Birm.)
- Peter Barker (UCL)
- Gavin Morley (Warwick)
- Peter Leek (Oxford)
- *Also, Lucas, Steane and Godun, & others*

## Objective collapse

Diosi-Penrose, Ghirardi-Rimini-Weber, Pearle, Adler, others

## Gravitational Wave Detection

e.g. Arvanitaki & Gerarci, PRL **110**, 071105 (2013).

## Near-surface forces

e.g. Chiaverini et al, PRL **90**, 151101 (2003).



# *Thank you!*

## **Position-Squared Measurements:**

Phys. Rev. X **1**, 021011 (2011).

Nature Comm. **7**, 10988 (2016).

## **Toward Testing GUP:**

Nature Physics **8**, 393 (2012).

Phys. Rev. A **96**, 023849 (2017).

## **Growing Superposition States:**

New J. Phys **20**, 053042 (2018).

Q. Sci. & Tech. **4**, 014003 (2018).

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