





INSTITUTE OF GRAVITATIONAL WAVE ASTRONOMY



# Quantum Techniques in Laser Interferometric Gravitational-wave Detectors

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#### Gravitational-wave discoveries



# Why Quantum?





Strain sensitivity of km size detector:

$$h = \frac{\Delta L}{L} \sim 10^{-22} \qquad \qquad \sum \qquad \Delta L \sim 10^{-19} \mathrm{m}$$

de Broglie wavelength of kg size test mass:

 $\lambda_{\rm d} \sim \sqrt{\hbar/(2\pi \, m \, f)}|_{100 {\rm Hz}} \sim 10^{-19} {\,\rm m}$ 

**Quantum effects are indeed important!** 

# Why Quantum?

Advanced LIGO design sensitivity curve [1]:



# Origin of quantum noise



Ponderomotive (anti-)squeezing [2,3] (manifestation of quantum back action) 5

### Standard Quantum Limit (SQL)



### Surpassing the SQL by detuning the SRC



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# Input-filtering: Frequency-dependent squeezing



### Intra-cavity filtering: Speed meter



# Intra-cavity filtering: White-light cavity ("fast light")



Can be realised also with active atomic system [12, 13]

Enhancing the bandwidth without reducing the peak sensitivity

# **Output filtering:** Frequency-dependent readout



#### **General case**



Each filtering module can be a cascade of passive/active filter cavities. Infinite combinations!

#### **Question:**

How do we combine techniques in a **systematic** way?

What is the **optimal** scheme?

### A unified framework



#### Fundamental Quantum Limit (FQL) [6, 14 - 16]

$$S_{hh}^{\rm FQL}(\Omega) = \frac{\hbar^2 c^2}{2L_{\rm arm}^2 S_{PP}(\Omega)} = \frac{2\hbar^2}{S_{EE}(\Omega)}$$

**Intuition: time-energy uncertainty relation** 

 $\Delta t \geq \hbar / \Delta E$ 

#### Heisenberg Limit (all photons entangled)

 $S_{EE} \propto N_{\rm photon}^2$  rather than  $N_{\rm photon}$ 

 $N_{\rm photon}^{\rm LIGO} \sim 10^{20}$ 

**Optical loss limit [17, 18]** 

 $S_{EE} \propto N_{\rm photon}/\epsilon \qquad \epsilon_{\rm LIGO} \sim 10^{-4}$ 

This framework applies to other linear quantum measurements.

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