

Development of a Retro-Reflection Platform for the MAGIS and AION Experiments Towards Kilometre-scale Atom Interferometry

University of Liverpool

IOP Joint APP and HEPP Annual Conference 2025

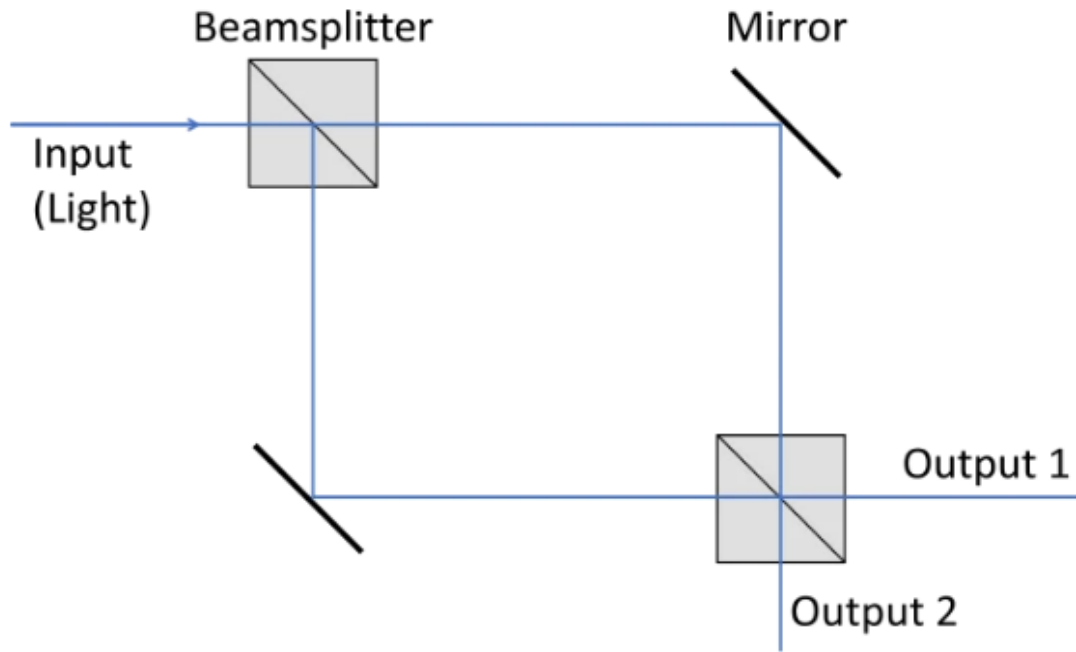
Andrew Carroll

on behalf of the AION and MAGIS collaborations

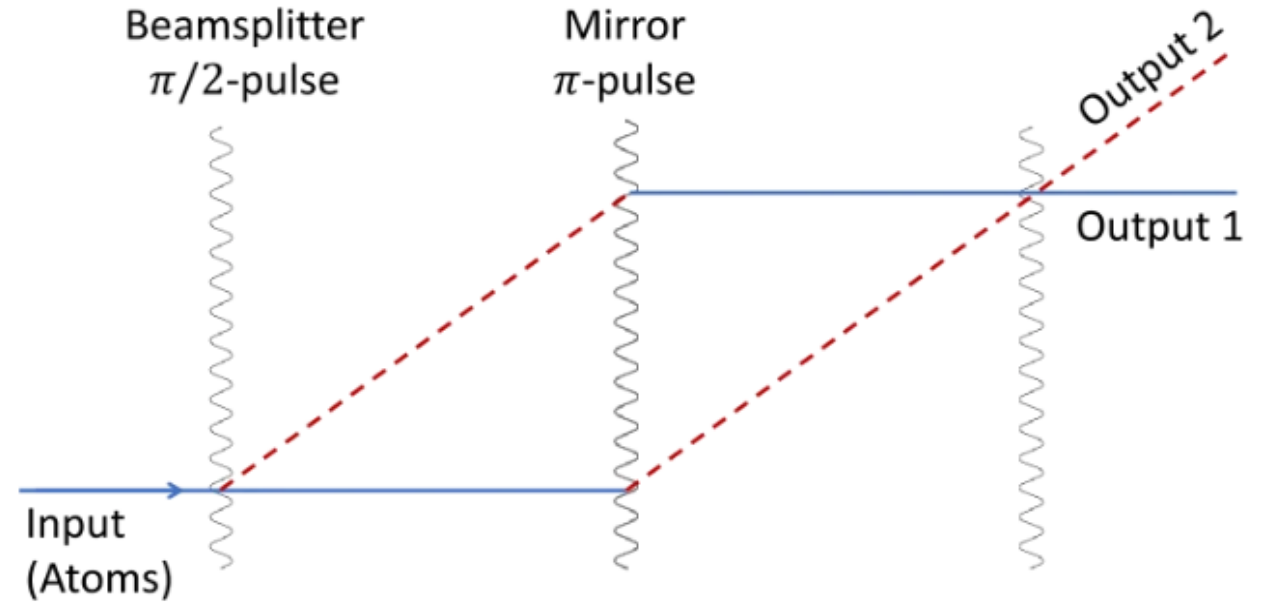


Atom Interferometry

Laser Interferometer



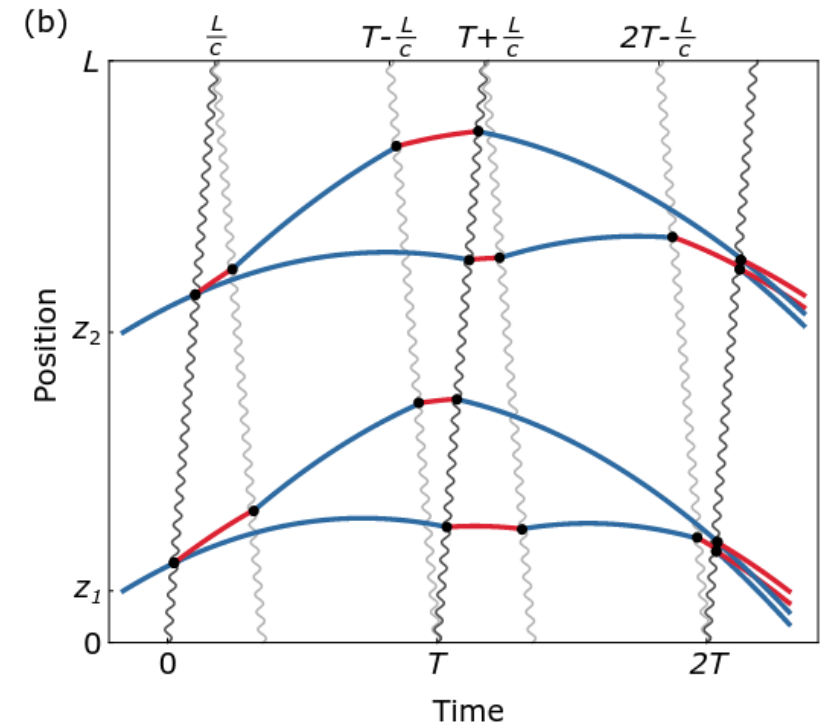
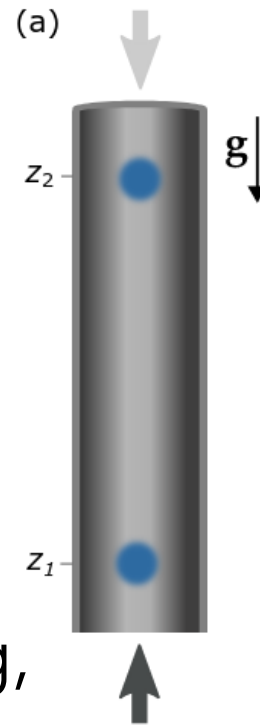
Atom Interferometer



Abdalla, A., et al., *EPJ Quantum Technol.* **12**, 42 (2025)

Atom Interferometry

- Sensitivity scales with spacetime area
- Gradiometry suppresses common mode noise
- Longer flight times, larger spatial separation
- Larger baselines, launching, multiple laser interactions (LMT)



M. Abe et al., Quantum Sci. Technol. 6, 044003 (2021)

MAGIS-100

- 100-meter strontium gradiometer located at MINOS shaft in Fermilab
- Multiple atom sources to create gradiometric configuration
- 10-m prototype under construction in Stanford

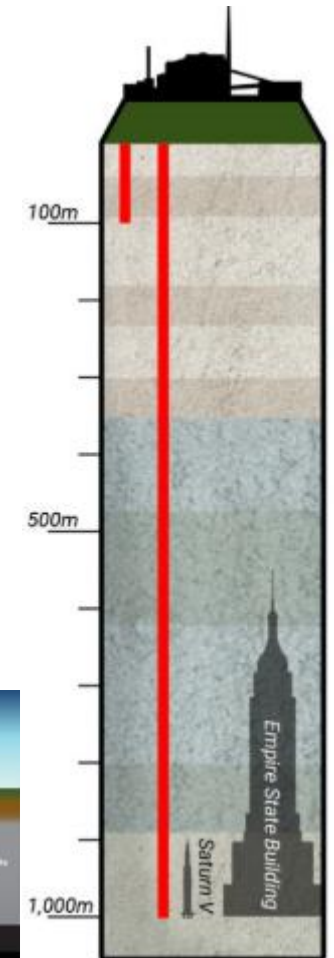
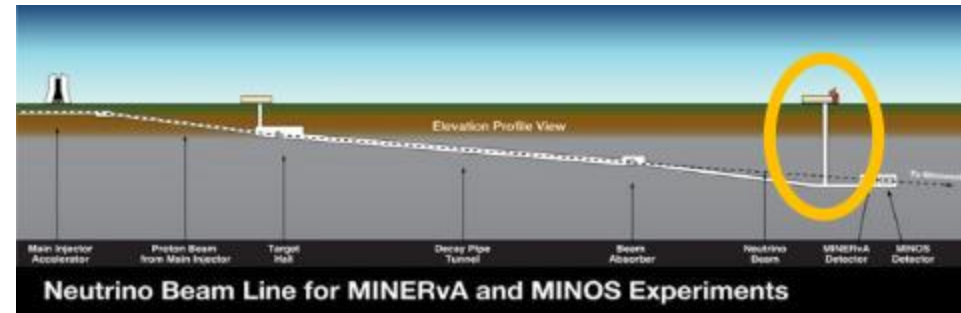
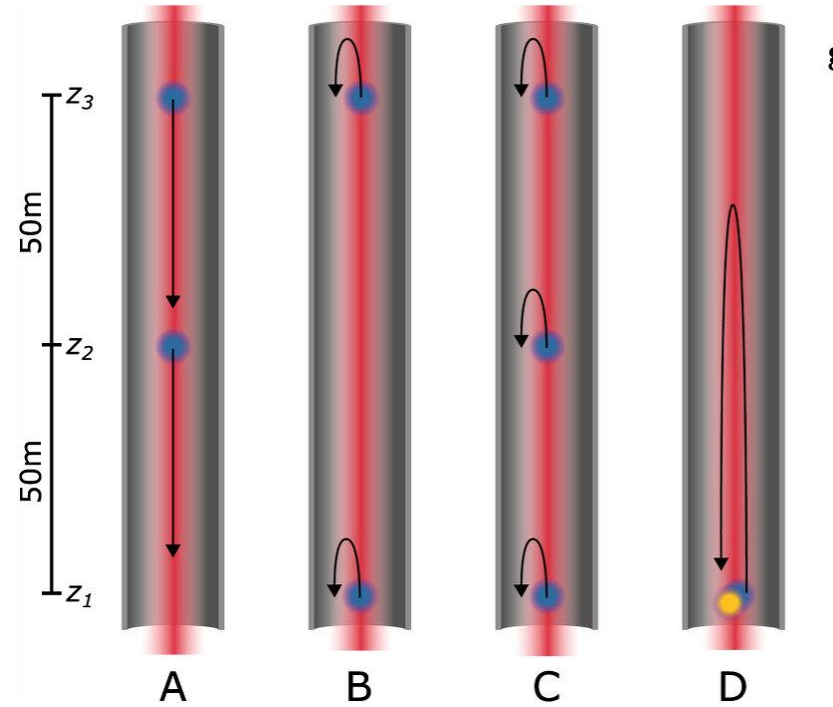
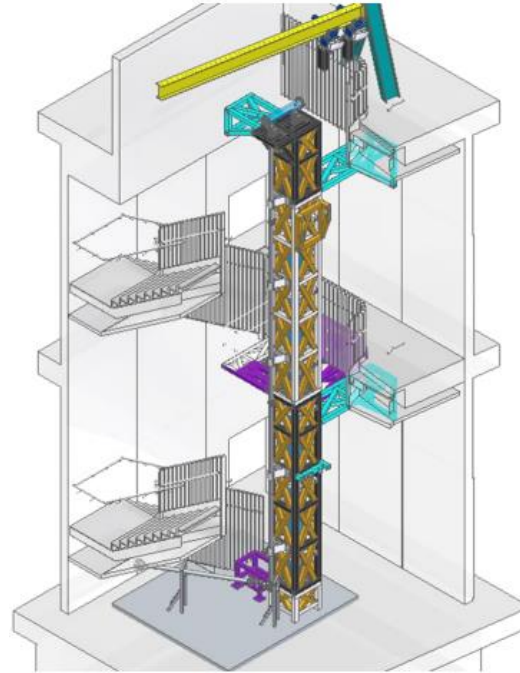


Image courtesy of Ben Gilliland, STFC

M. Abe et al., Quantum Sci. Technol. 6, 044003 (2021)

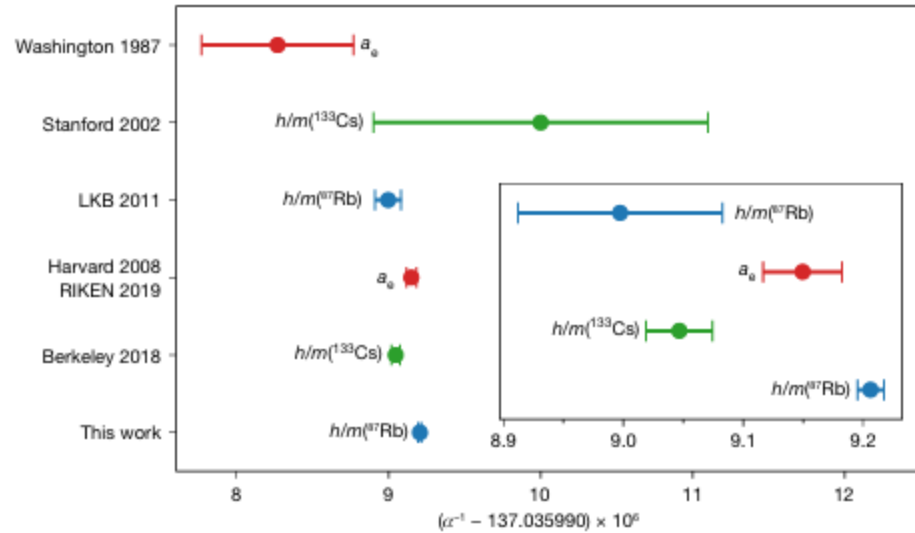
AION

- Multi-institute collaboration
- 10-metre tower located at the Beecroft building in Oxford
- Future stages to include 100-m and 1-km baselines



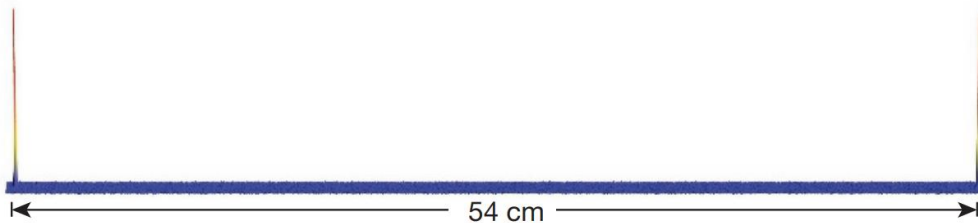
Applications for Fundamental Physics

Fine-Structure Constant



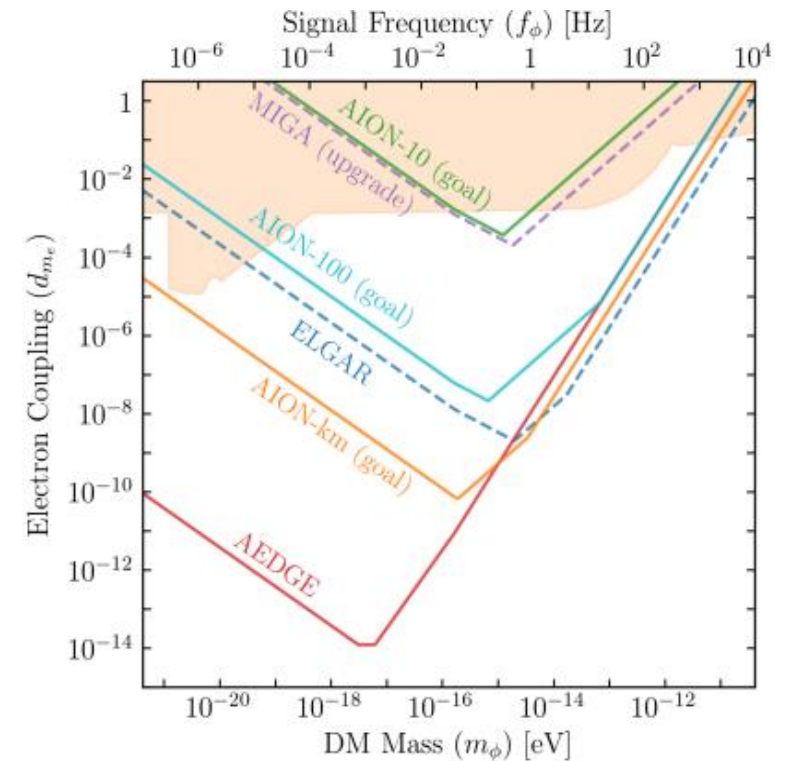
Morel, L., Yao, Z., Cladé, P. *et al.* *Nature* **588**, 61–65 (2020)

Macroscopic Superposition



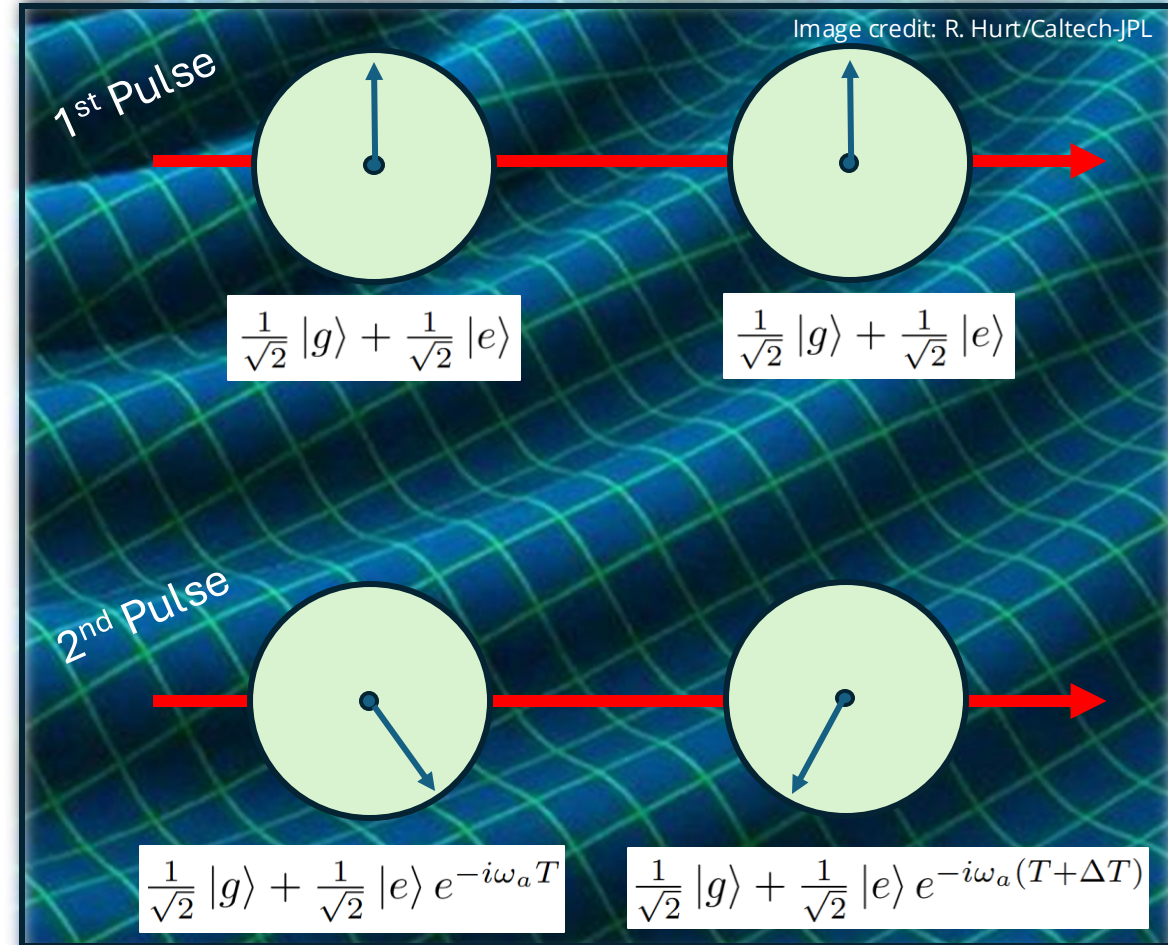
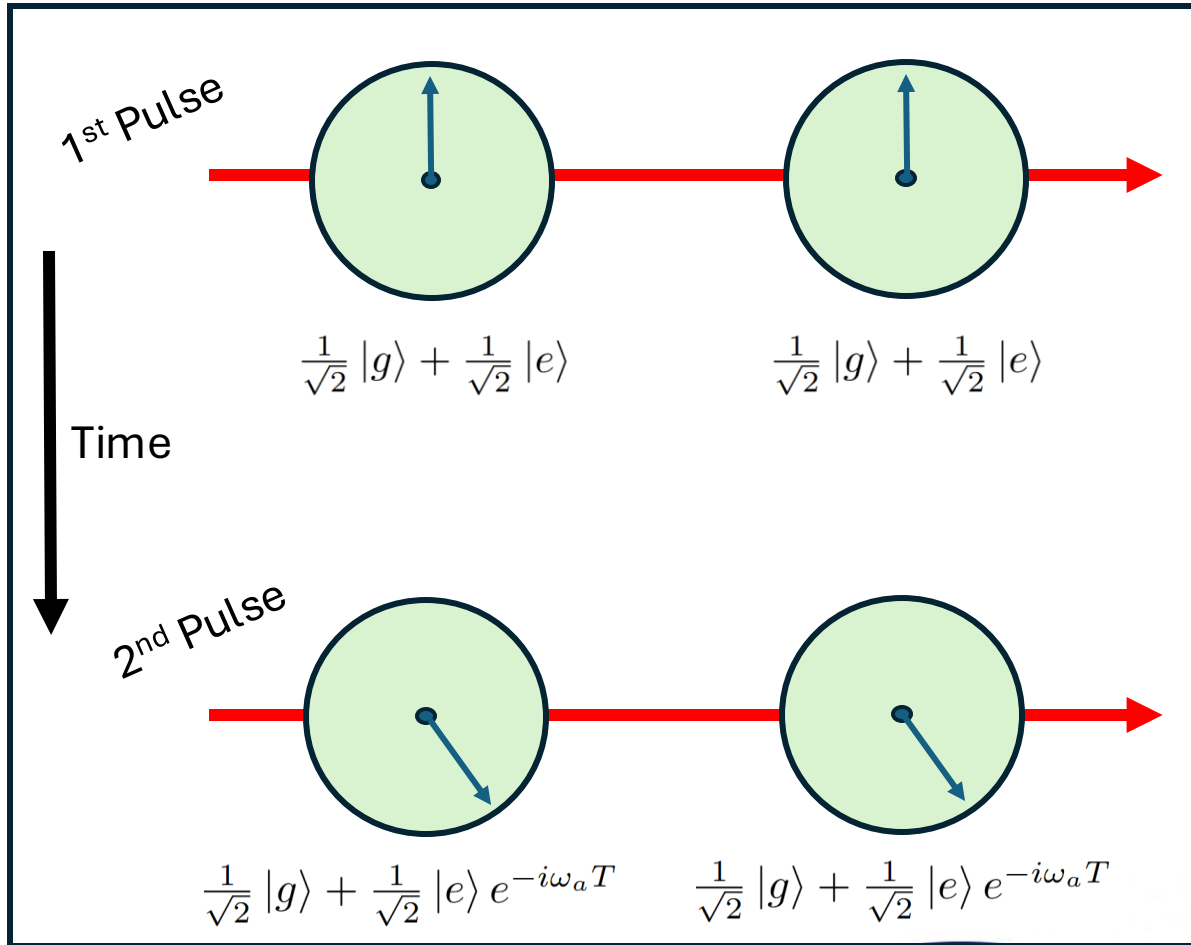
Kovachy *et al.*, *Nature* **528**, 530–533 (2015)

Ultralight Dark Matter Searches



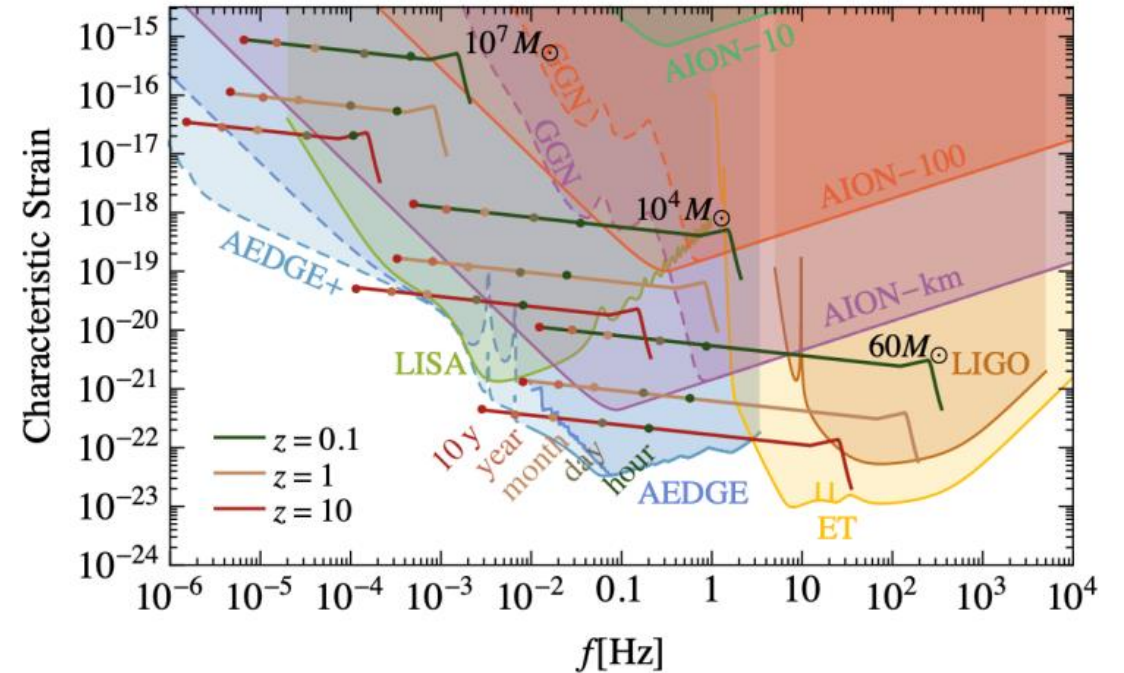
I. Alonso *et al.*, *EPJ Quantum Technology* **9**, 30 (2022)

Gravitational Wave Detection



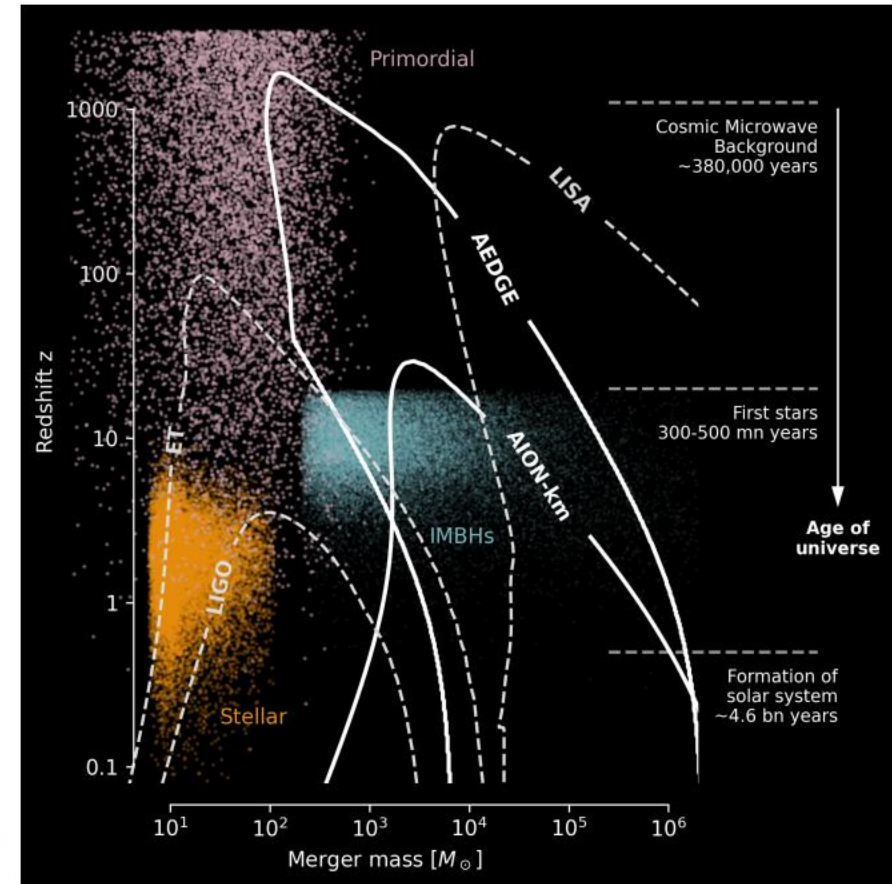
Gravitational Waves Sensitivity

- Mid-band gravitational waves exist between LIGO/VIRGO (10^2) and LISA (10^{-2})
- Allows measurement of intermediate mass black hole mergers



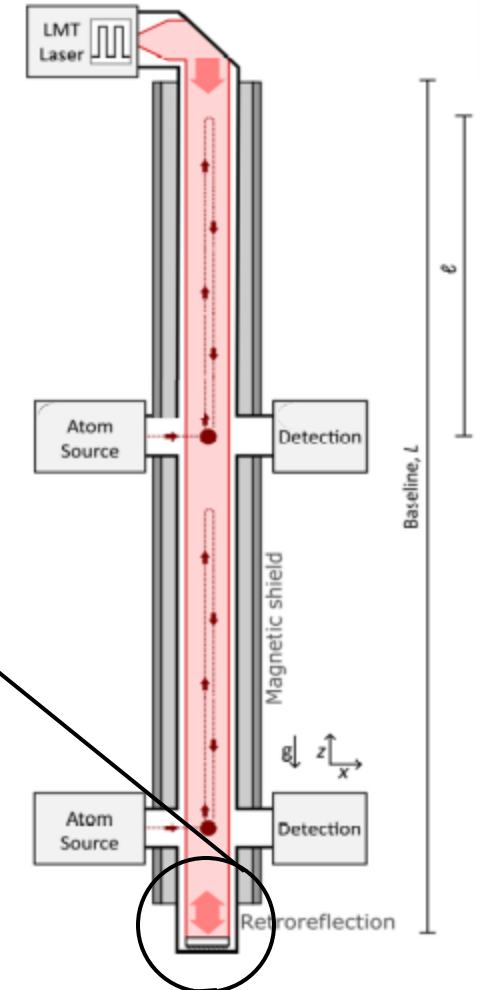
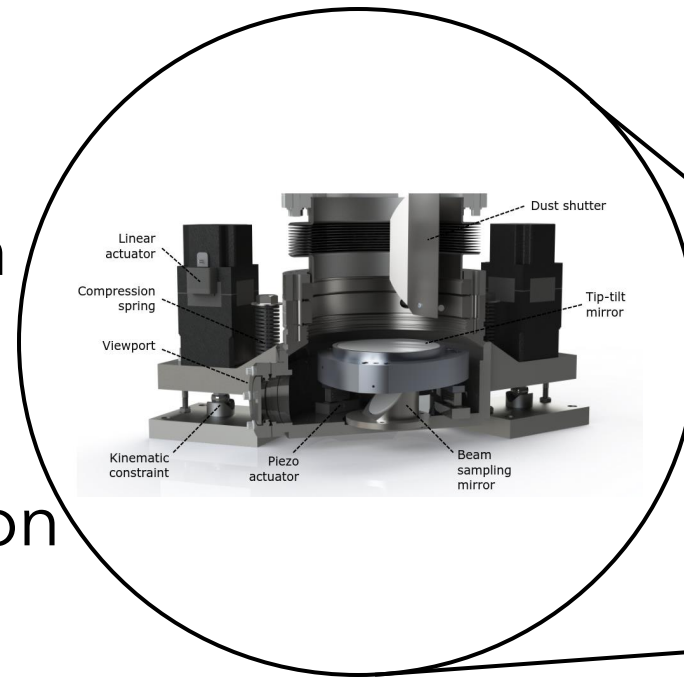
Mid-band Gravitational Waves

- Measuring black hole mergers in this region will provide clues about the formation of SMBHs
- Measurement of lower frequency inspirals allows early sky localisation for multi-messenger detection



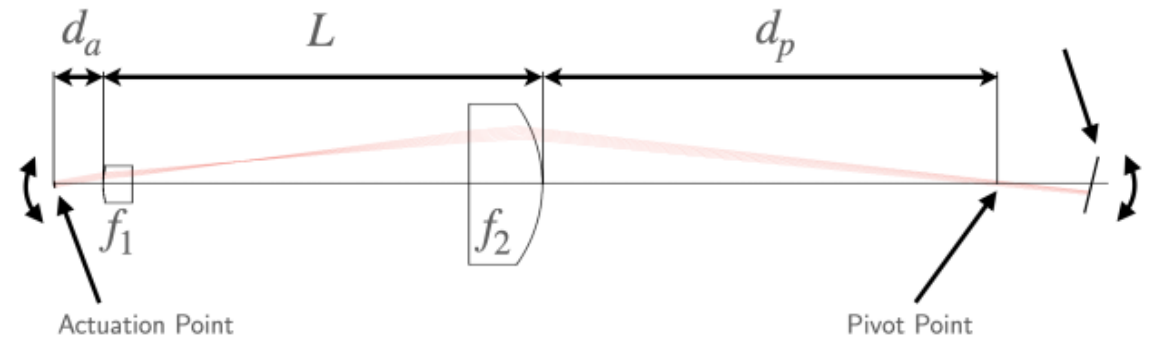
Retro-chamber Overview

- Retro-reflection mirror controlled by three Piezoelectric Transducers
- Angular feedback via strain gauges and optical lever
- Designed to have 50 nrad angular resolution resolution



Coriolis Compensation

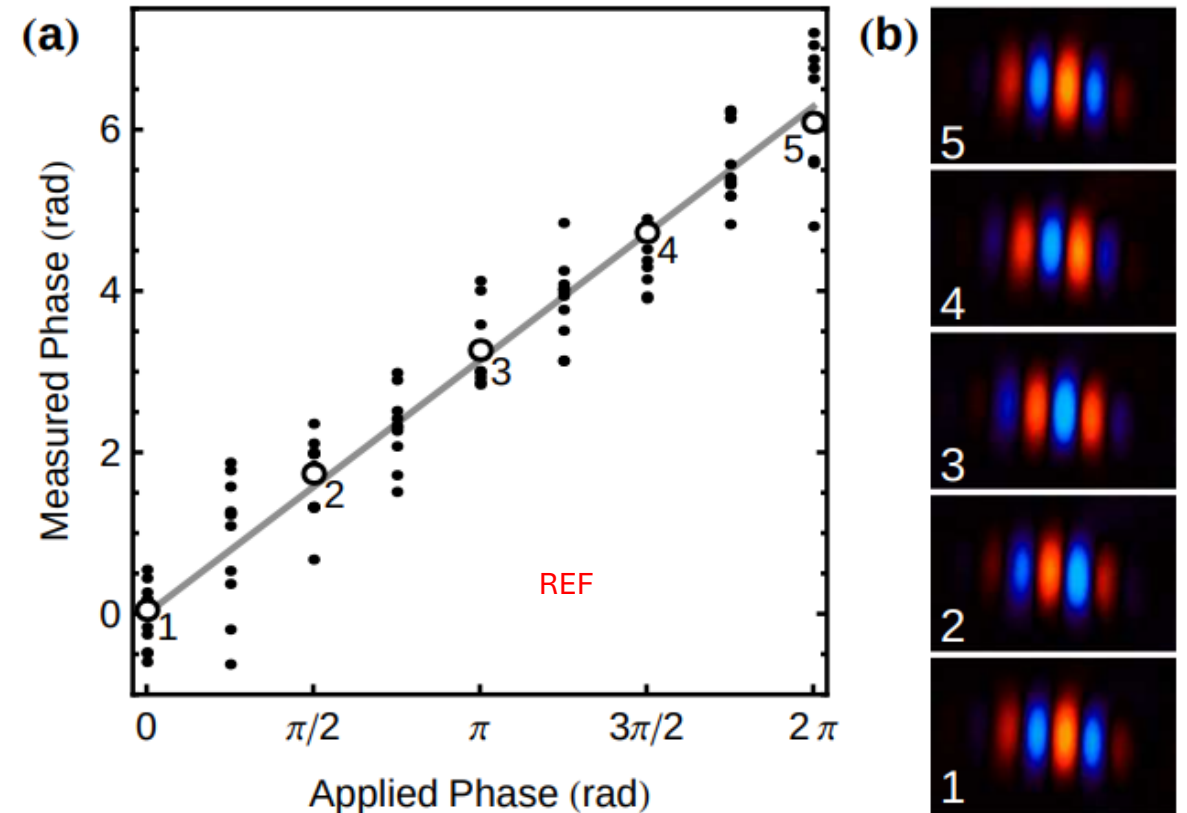
- Accurate enough that Coriolis force of earth becomes major systematic
- Scales with baseline length
- For very long baseline experiments, added Coriolis effects cause dephasing and loss of contrast



J. Glick et al., *AVS Quantum Sci.* 6, 014402 (2024)

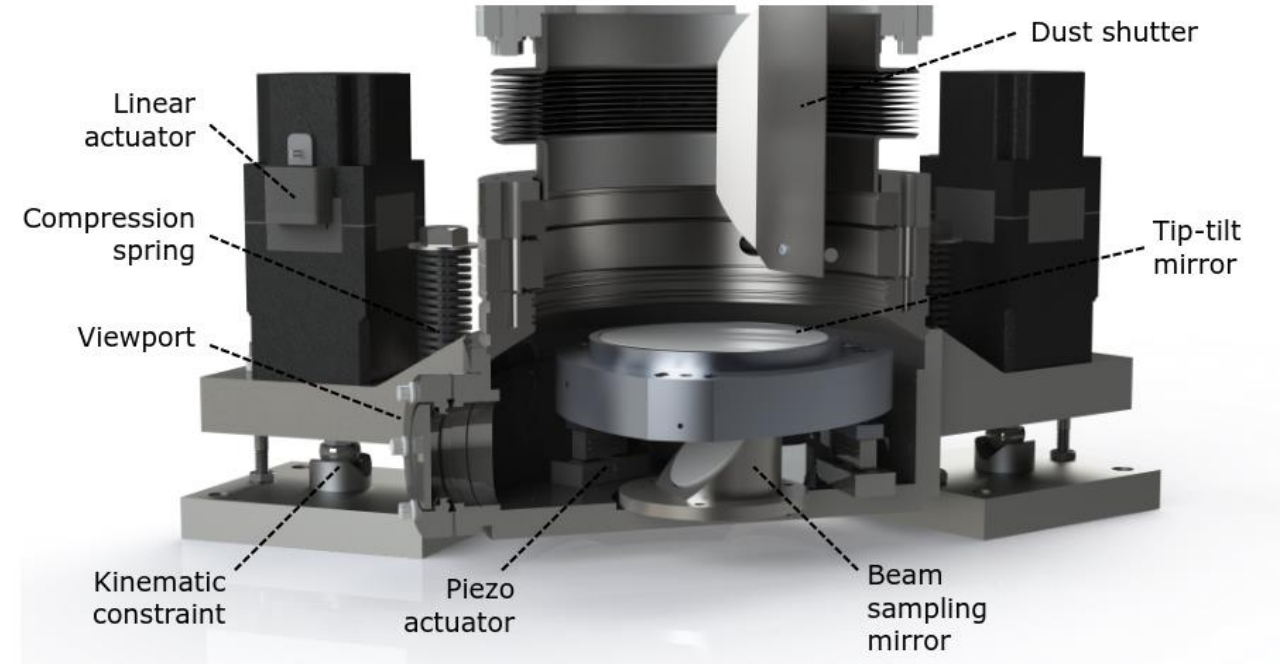
Phase Shear

- Conventional detection methods require multiple shots to infer contrast
- Tilting the retroreflection mirror for the final pulse imprints laser phase on to the atom cloud
- This phase transfers to state population which is then imaged



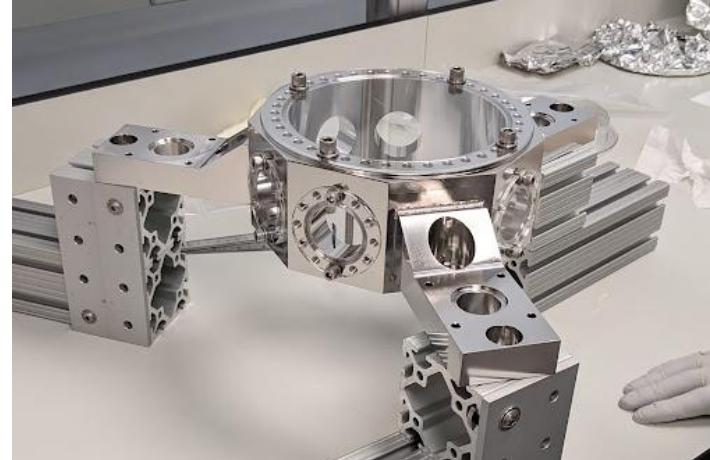
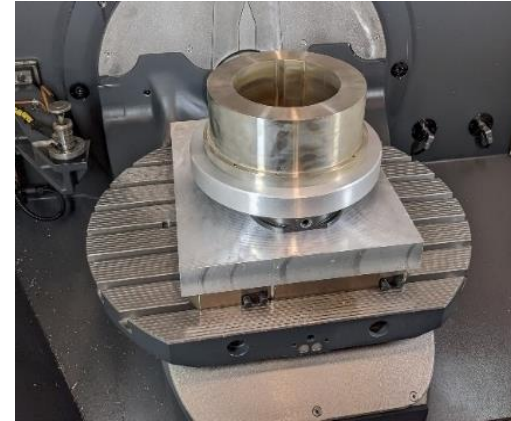
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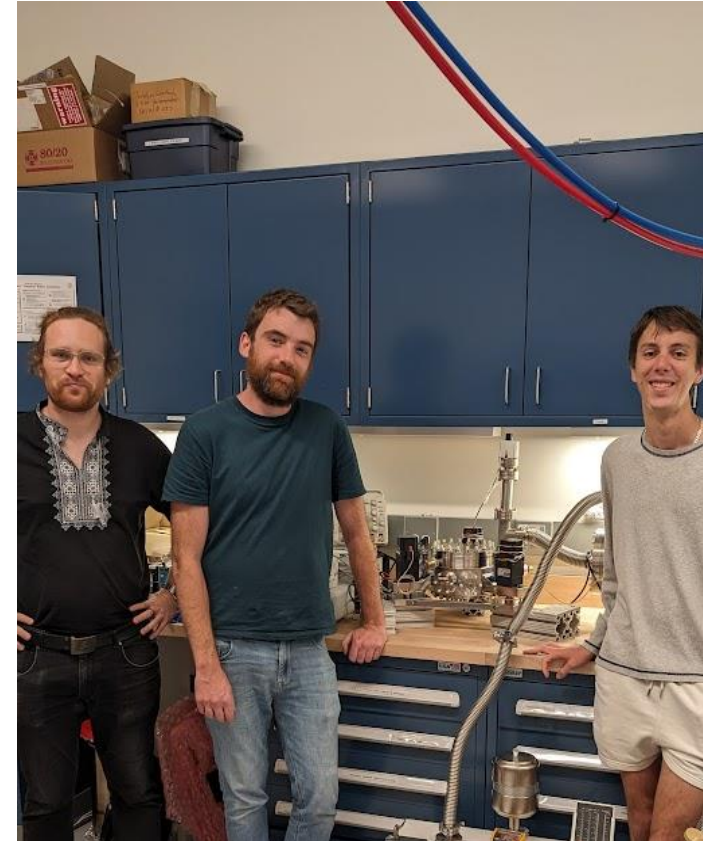
Retro-chamber Design and Installation

- University of Liverpool involved in design, manufacturing, prototyping, assembly and commissioning
- MAGIS prototype commissioned at Stanford
- In process of constructing chamber design with optical lever feedback



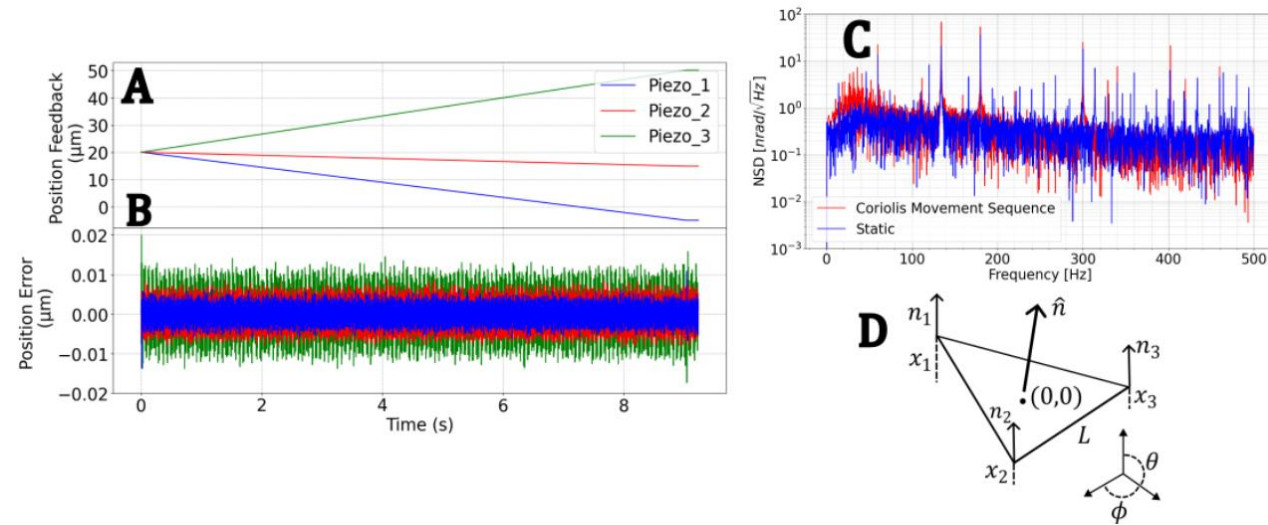
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Retro-chamber Results

- Investigated the noise sources inherent in the PZTs, servo-loops
- Characterisation of these and how the imprint on to the mirror angle
- See Henry Throssell's presentation for more details



University of Liverpool Team



Kieran Bridges



Jonathon Coleman



Gedminas Elertas



Kamran Hussain



Carl Metelko



Henry Throssell



Jonathan Tinsley

Optical Lever

- Retro-reflection mirror is coated on both sides to allow reflection of lever laser
- Lever laser is then measured on Position Sensing Module to infer mirror angle
- Lever scales with length, requiring ~ 1 m length to get down to the 50 nrad level
- Setup must be stabilised against air currents, vibrations, thermal expansion
- PSM output can be used for optical feedback of PZTs

