



# Cavity optomechanics: from gravitational wave detection to quantum computing

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# Quantum Optomechanics: from gravitational wave detection to quantum computing

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# A long long time ago, far far away

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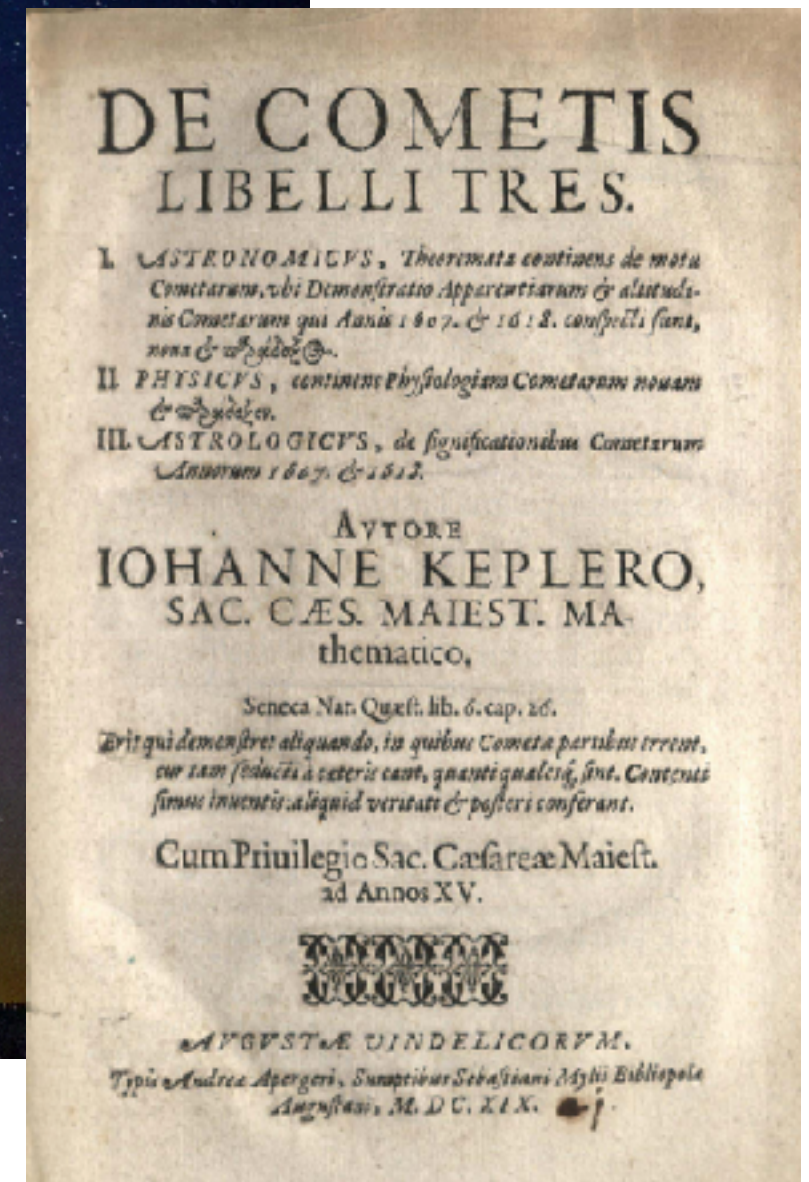
**NEOWISE Comet (2020)**



# A long long time ago, far far away



**NEOWISE Comet (2020)**



**Johannes Kepler,  
De comets 1619**



# Trying hard and making mistakes

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**Crookes radiometer**



# Trying hard and making mistakes

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**Crookes radiometer**



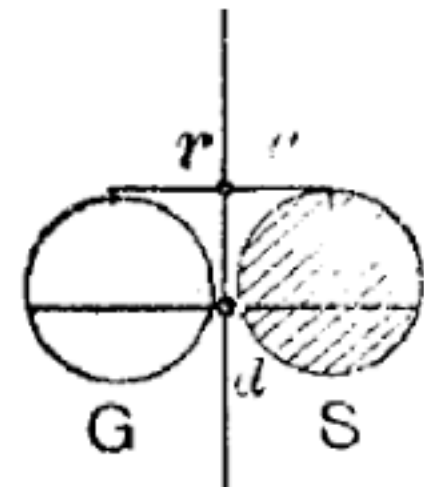
# Light radiation demonstrated \_ \_ \_

Nichols and Hull, Phys. Rev. **13**, 307 (1901)

## A PRELIMINARY COMMUNICATION ON THE PRESSURE OF HEAT AND LIGHT RADIATION.

BY E. F. NICHOLS AND G. F. HULL.

MAXWELL,<sup>1</sup> dealing mathematically with the stresses in an electro-magnetic field, reached the conclusion that "in a medium in which waves are propagated there is a pressure normal to the waves and numerically equal to the energy in unit volume."



$$F = \frac{2I}{c}$$



# Going BIG

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**Laser Interferometer for Gravitational Wave Detection  
LIGO Livingston**



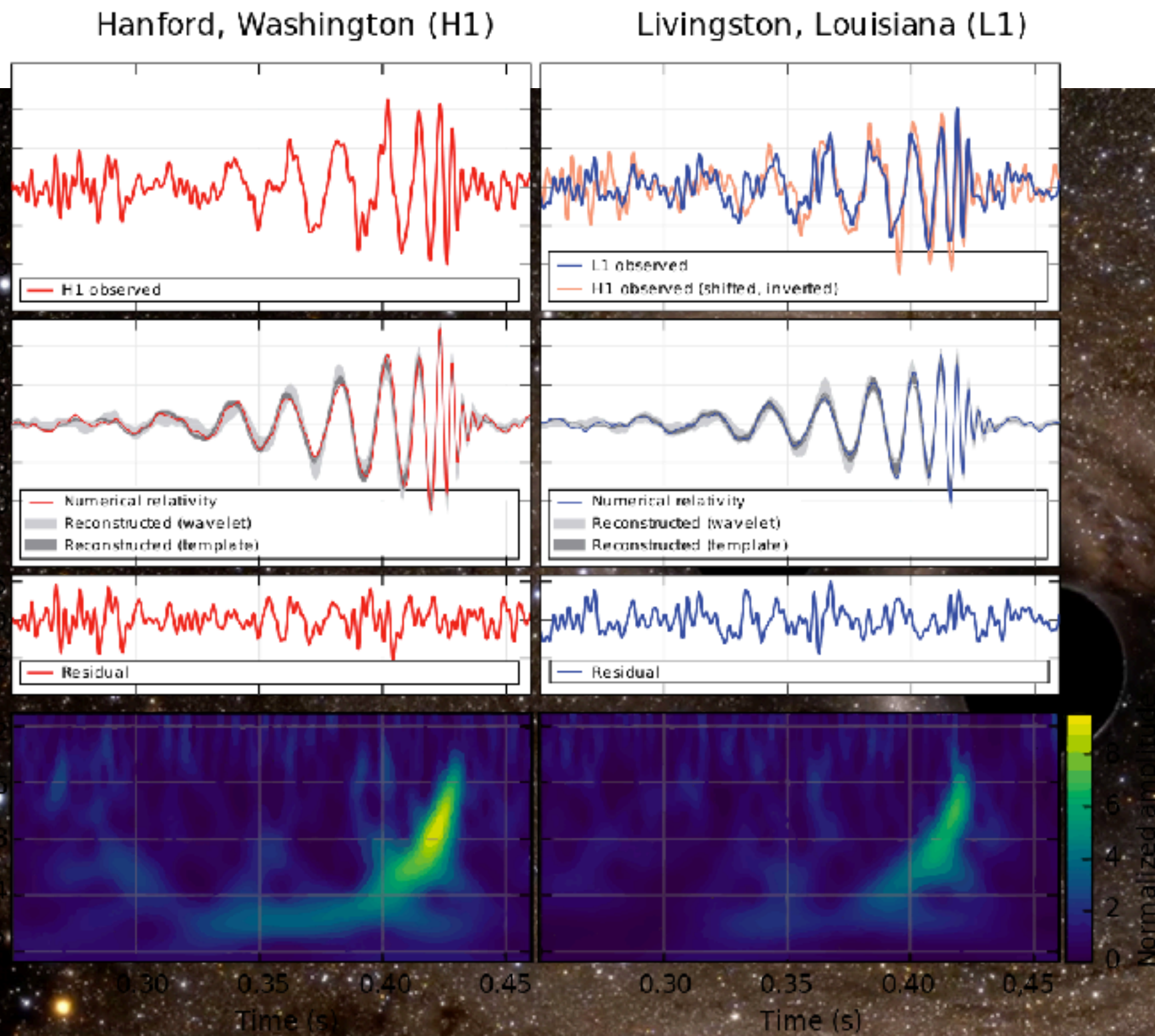
# First contact...

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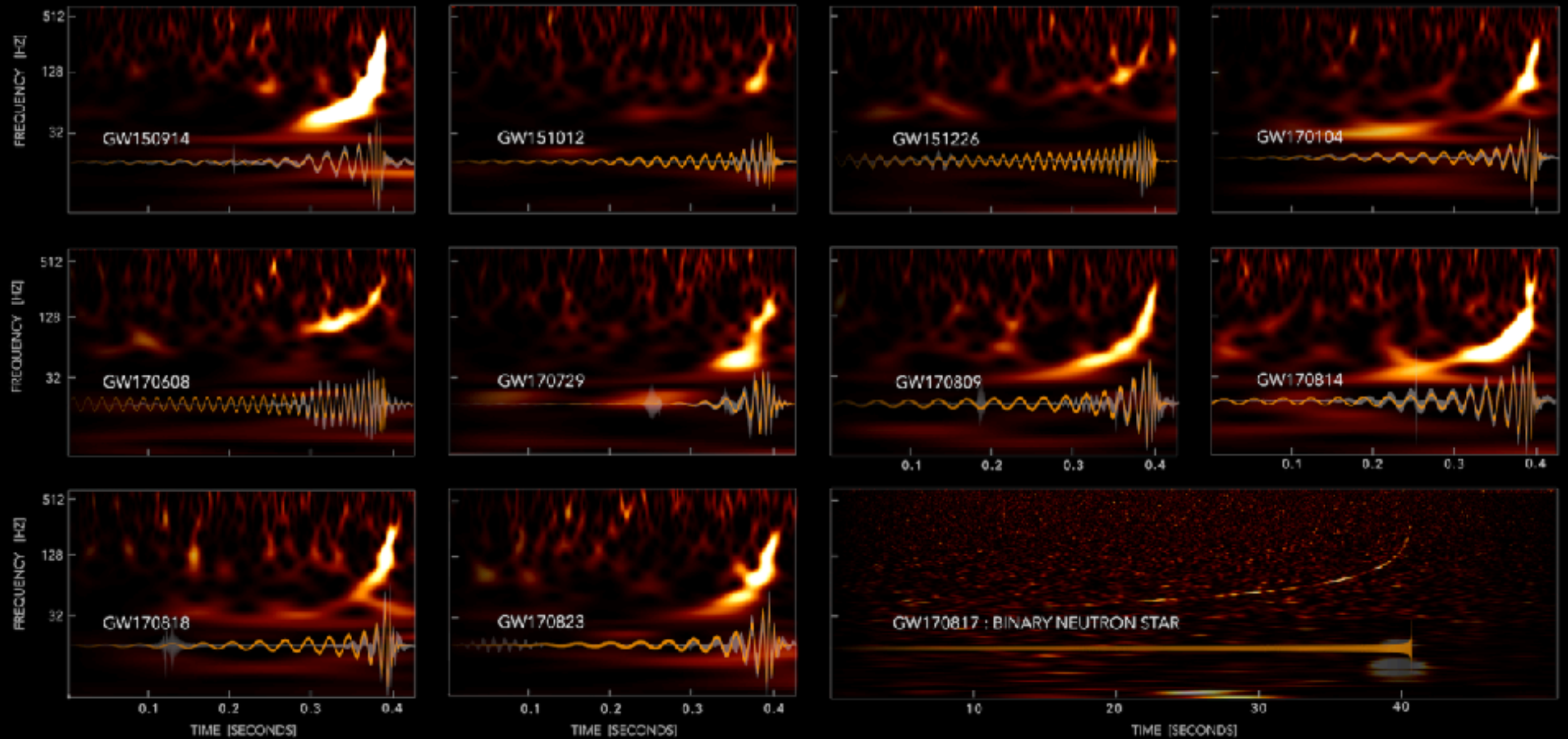
# First contact...





... and many more

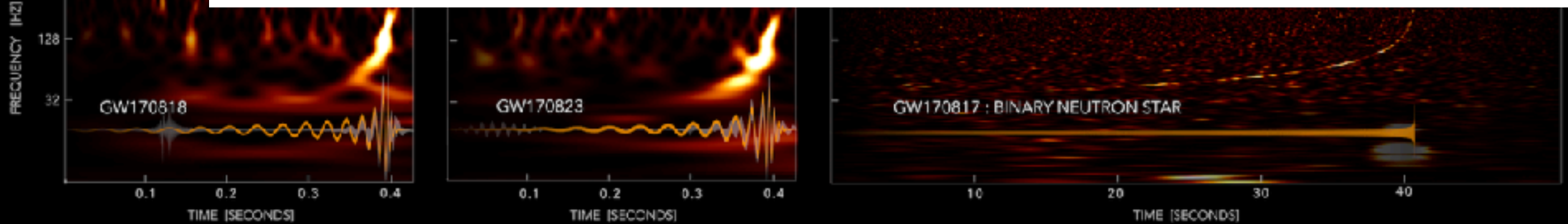
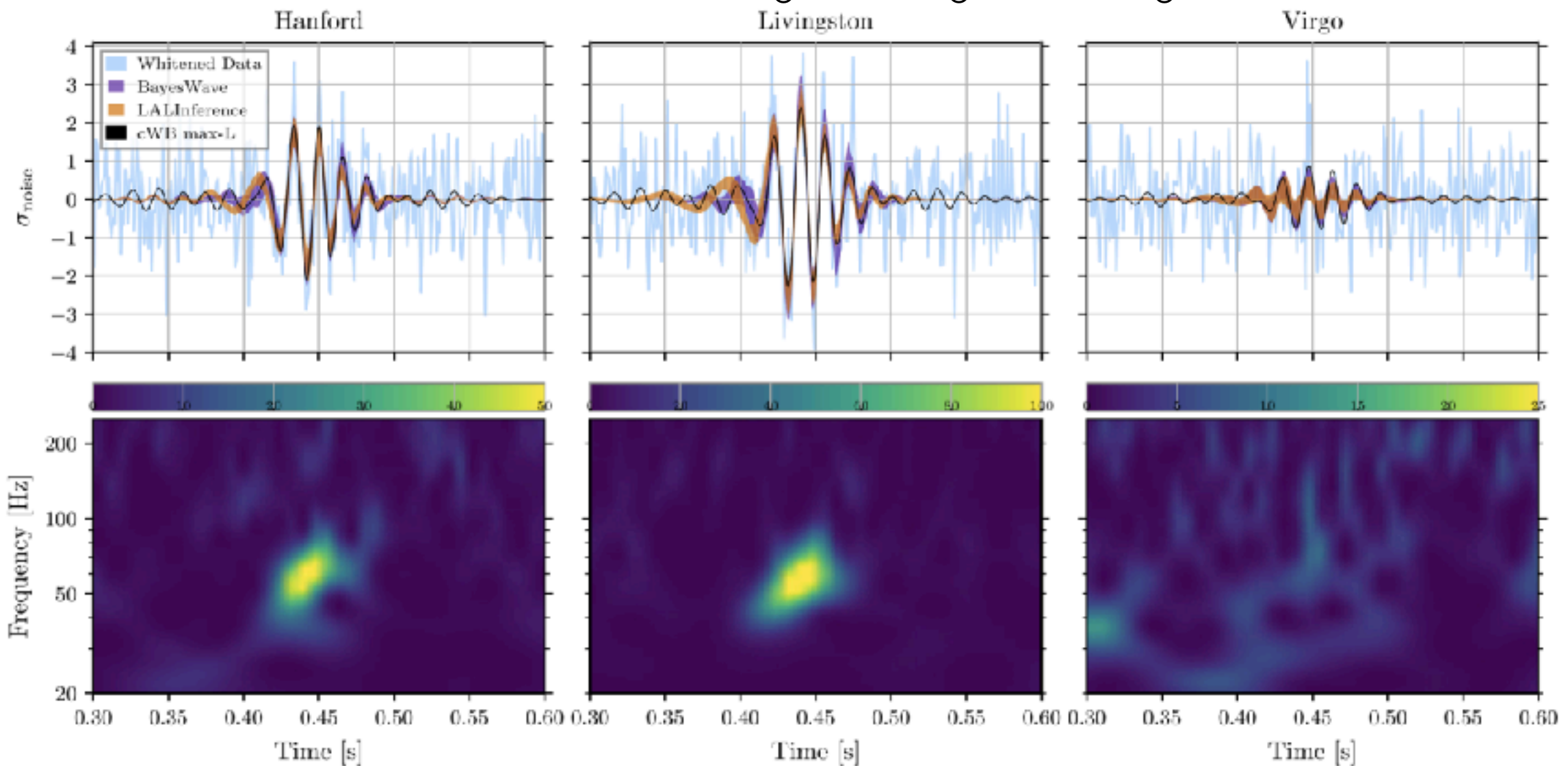
## GRAVITATIONAL-WAVE TRANSIENT CATALOG-1



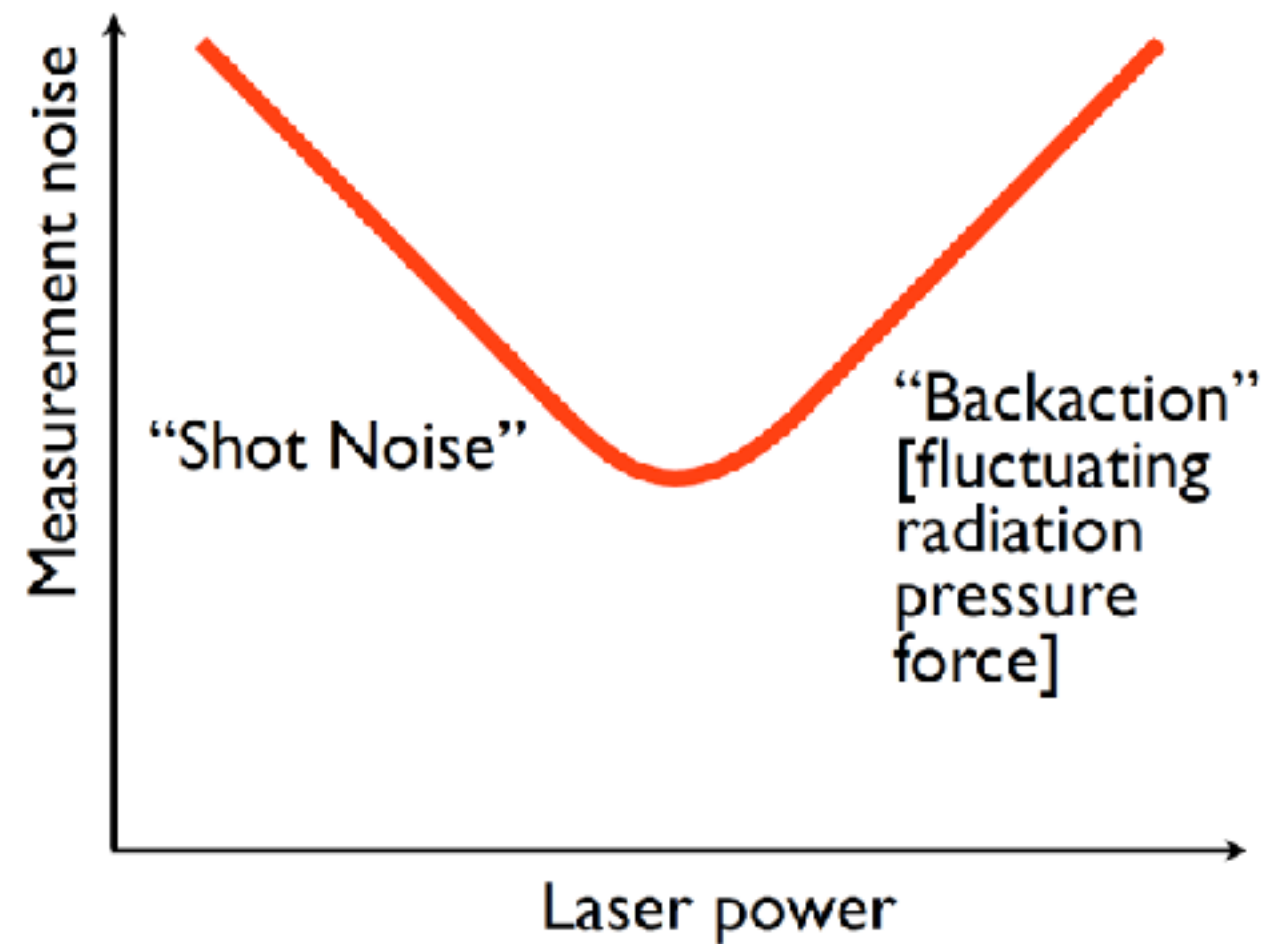
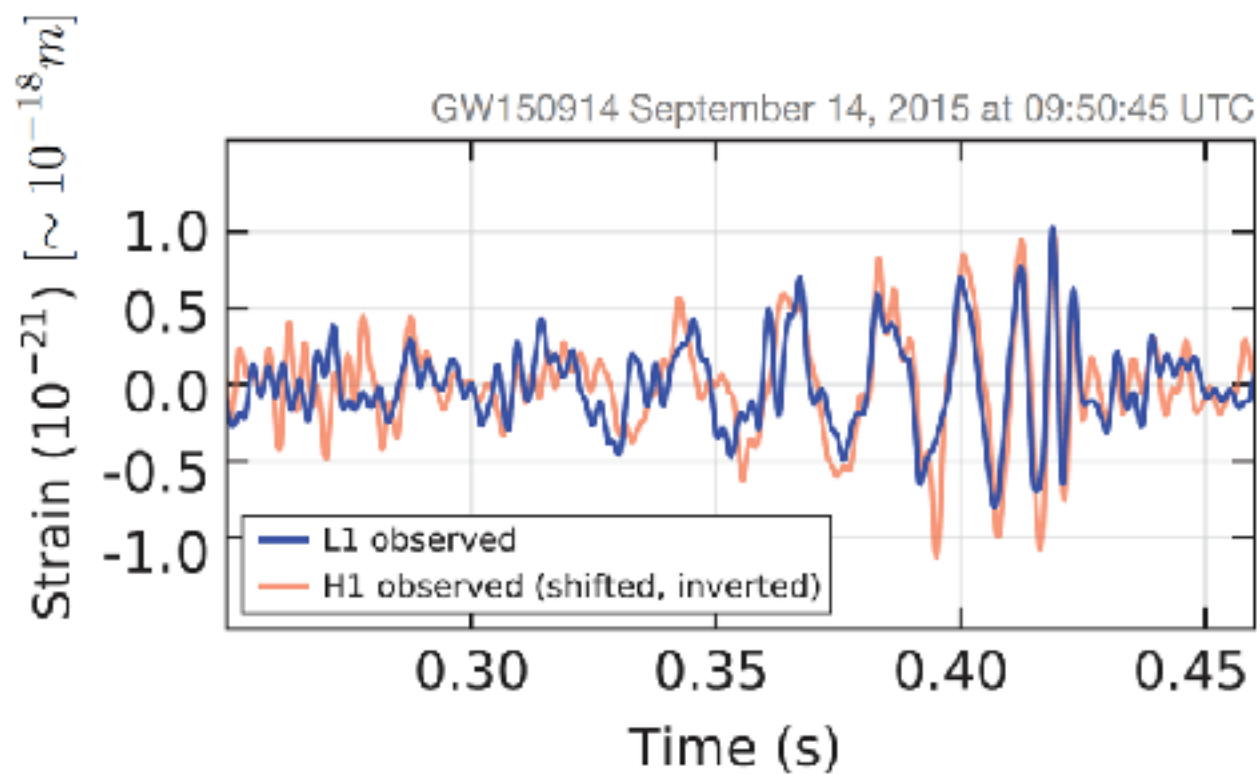
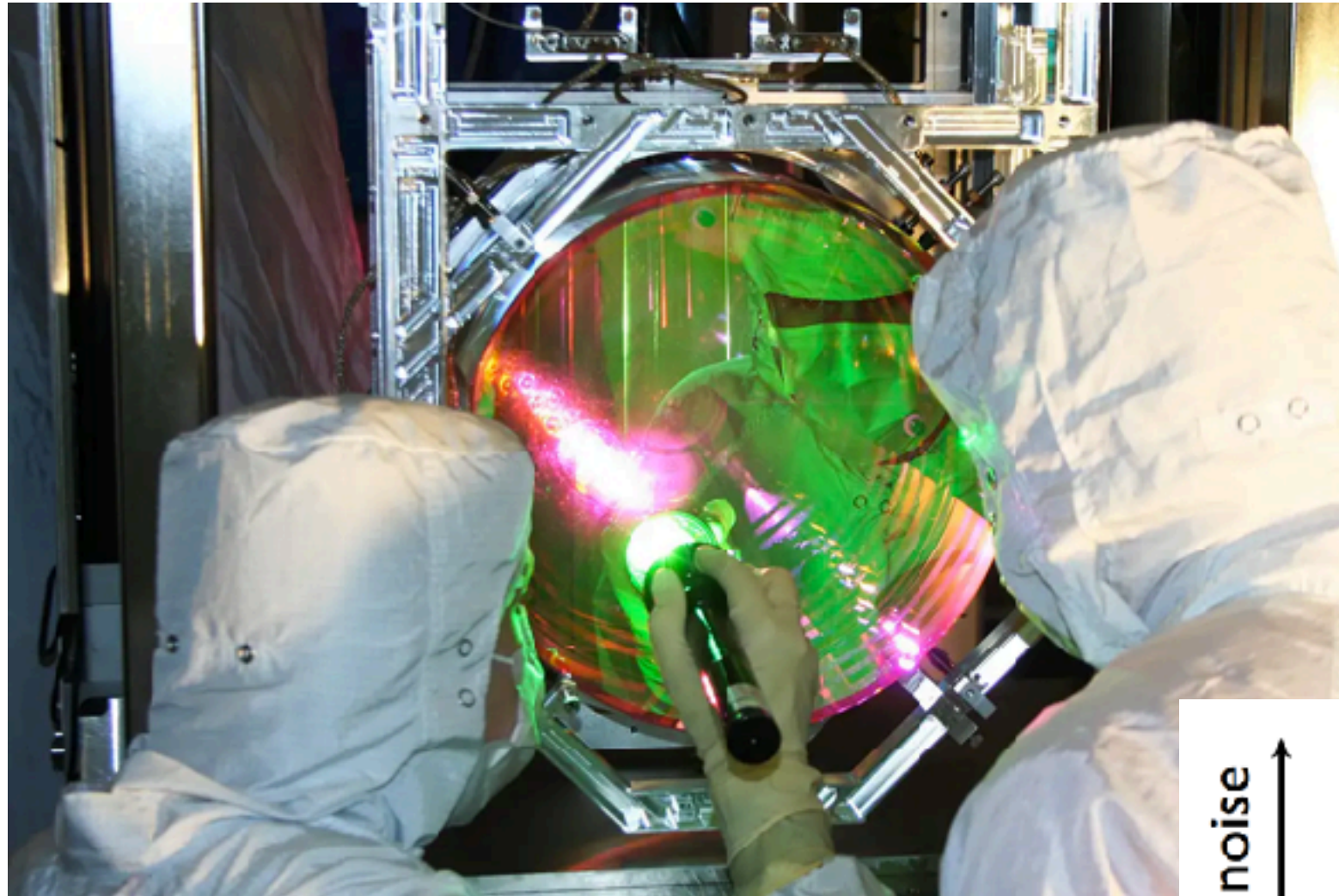


... and many more

GW190521:  $85 M_{\odot} + 66 M_{\odot} \rightarrow 142 M_{\odot}$



# How is it possible?!

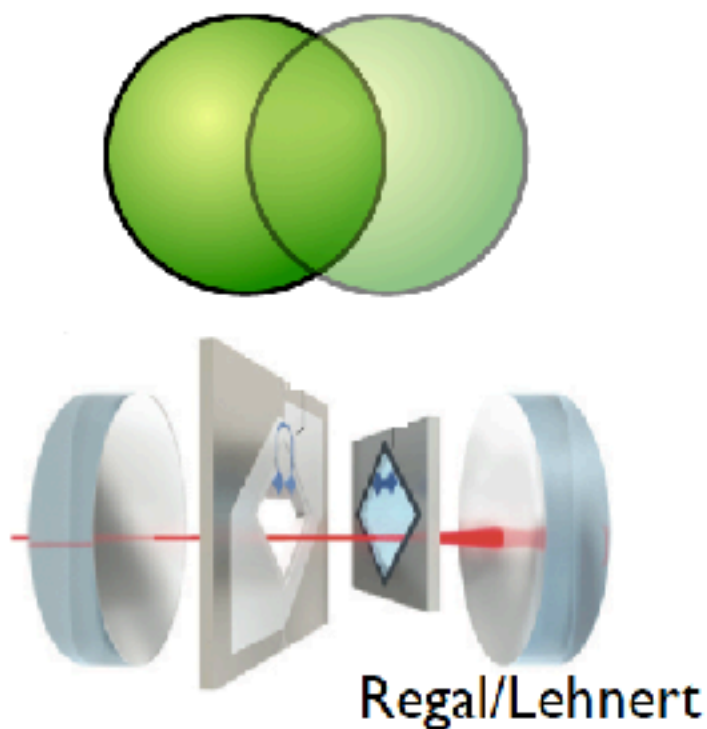




# **Optomechanics beyond Astrophysics**



# General outlook

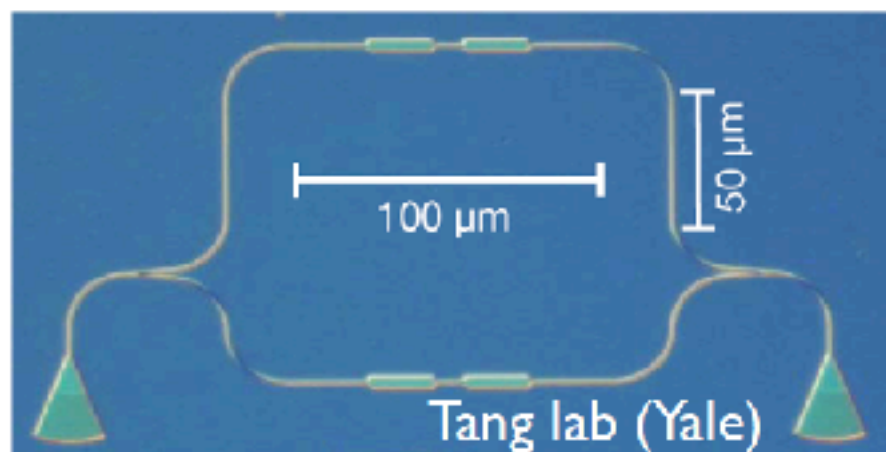


**Fundamental tests of quantum mechanics in a new regime:** entanglement with 'macroscopic' objects, unconventional decoherence? [e.g.: gravitationally induced?]

**Mechanics as a 'bus' for connecting hybrid components:** superconducting qubits, spins, photons, cold atoms, ....

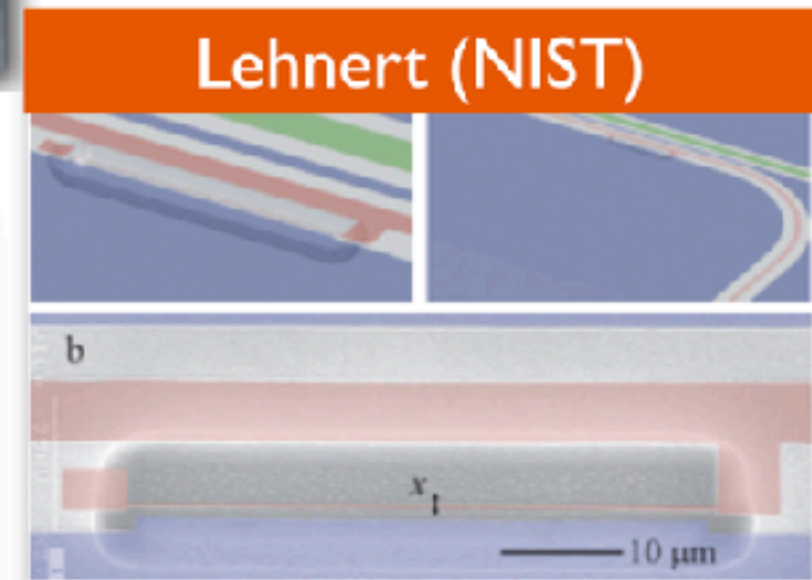
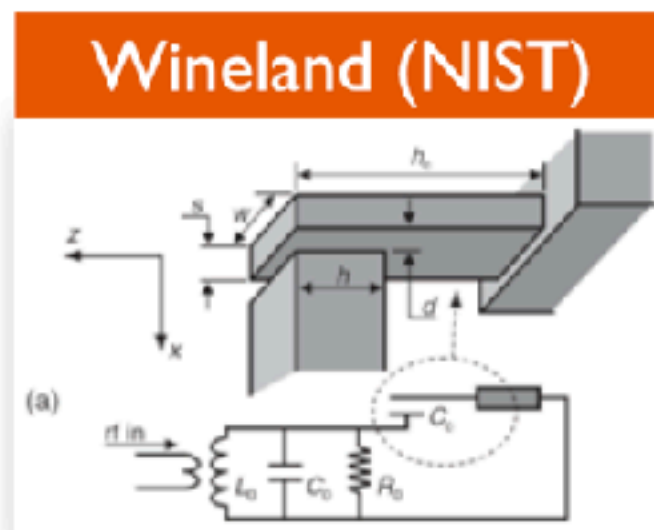
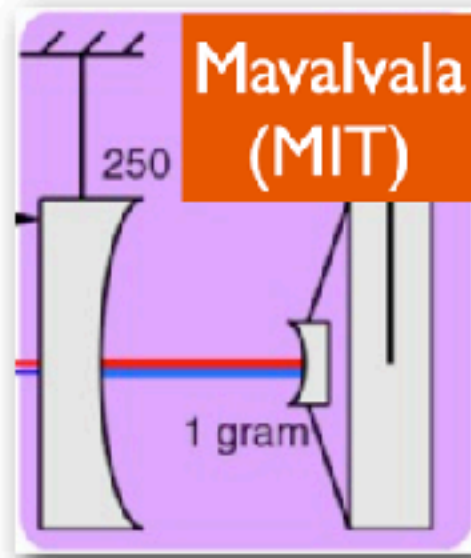
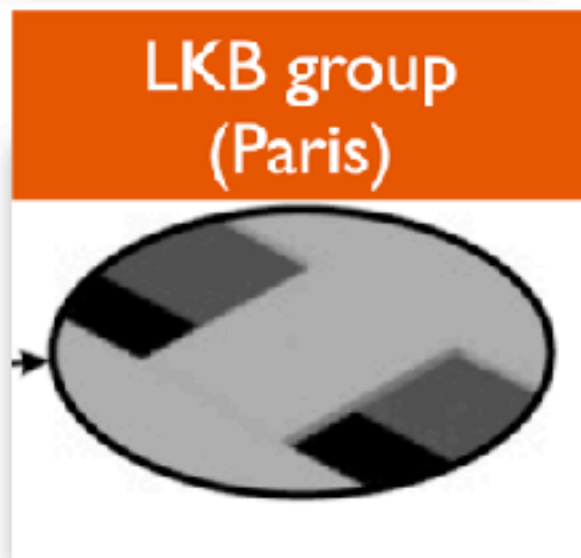
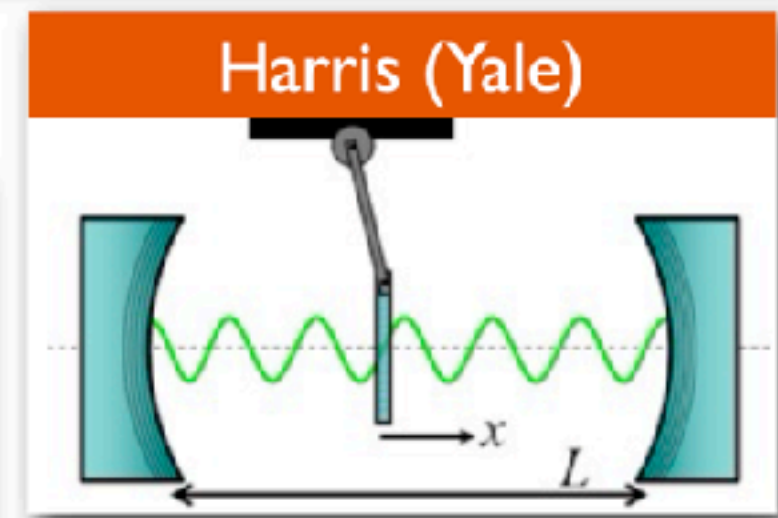
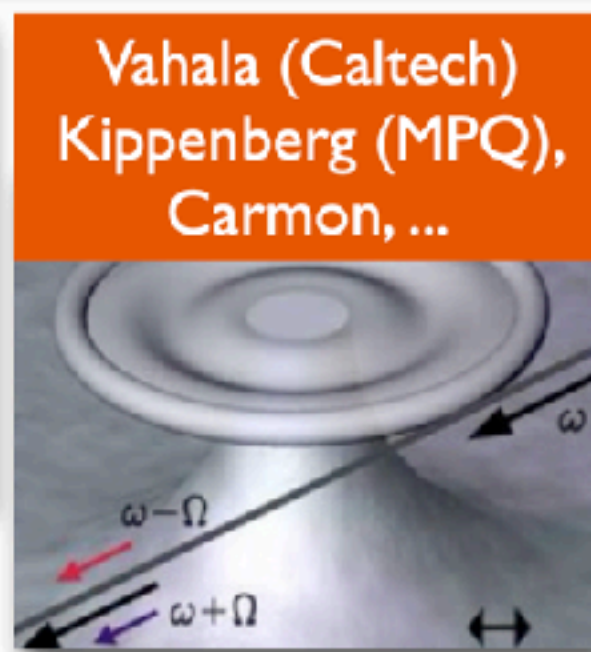
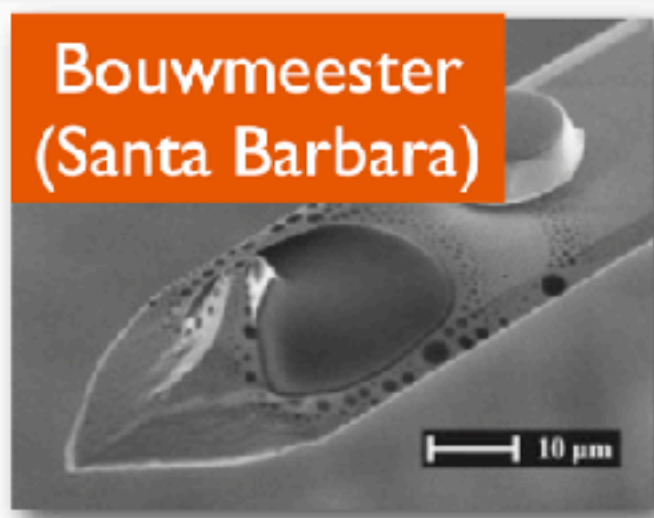
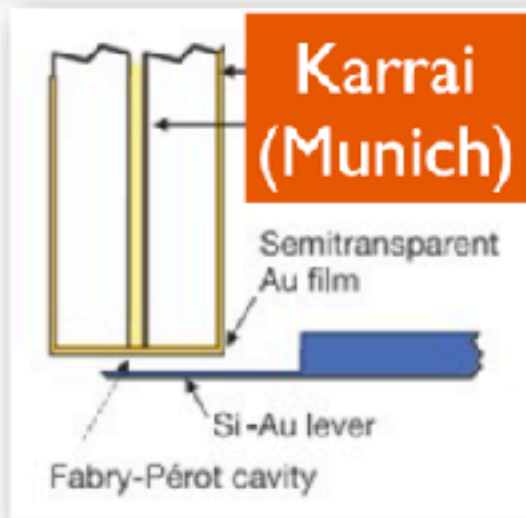
**Precision measurements** small displacements, masses, forces, and accelerations

**Optomechanical circuits & arrays** Exploit nonlinearities for classical and quantum information processing, storage, and amplification; study collective dynamics in arrays

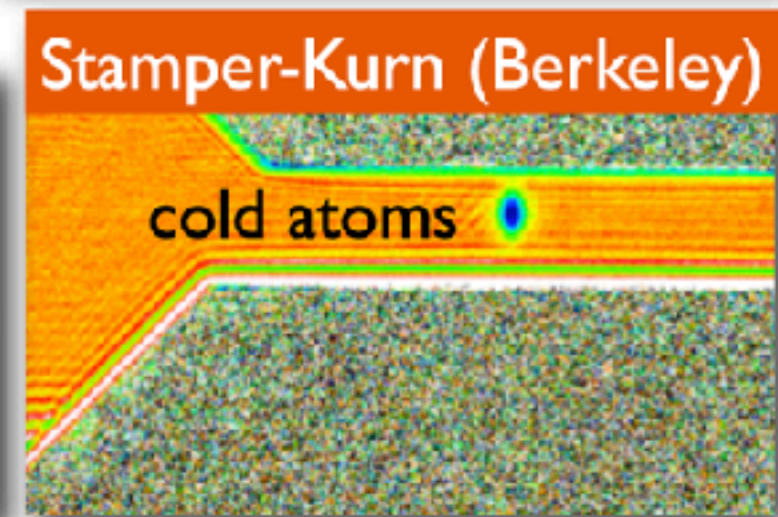




# A Zoo of devices

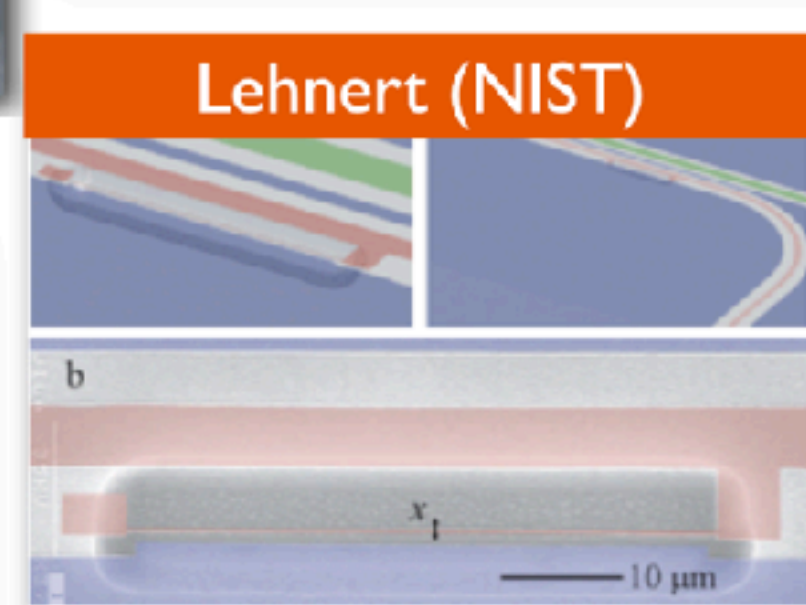
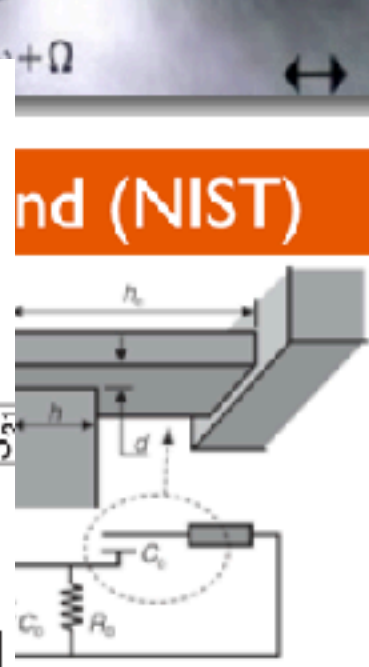
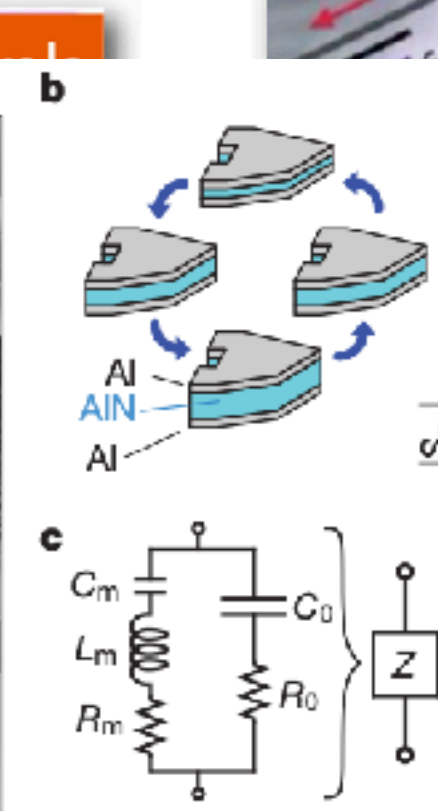
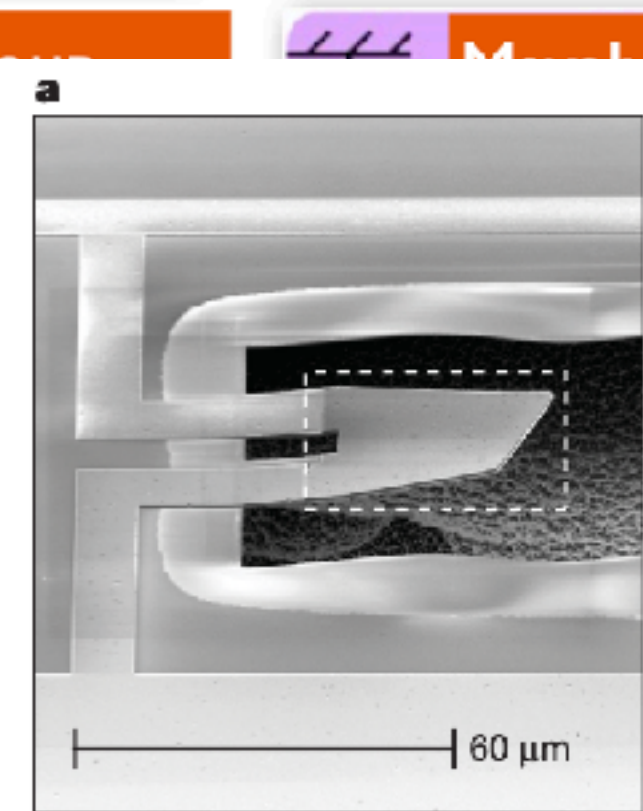
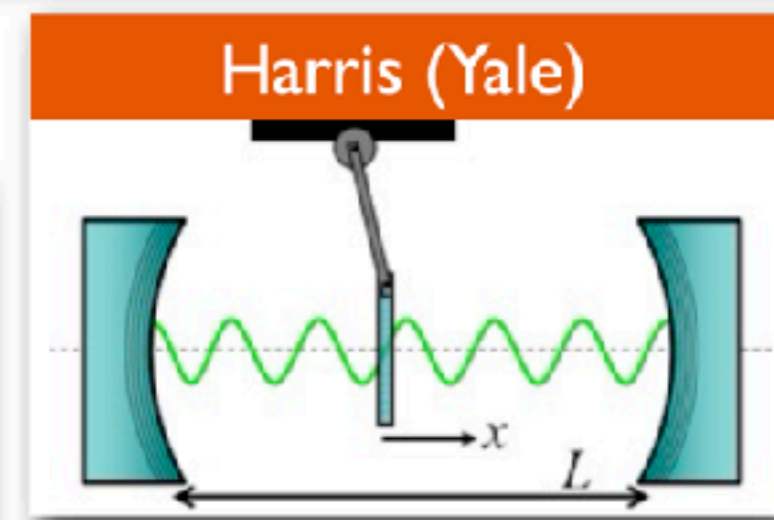
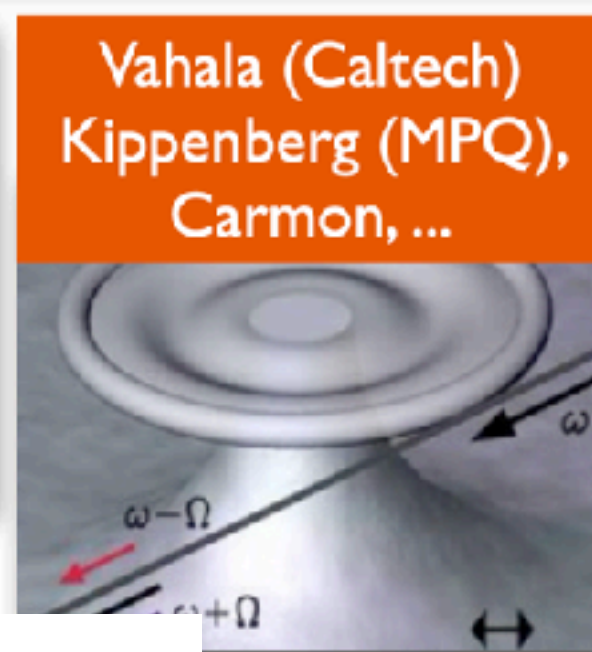
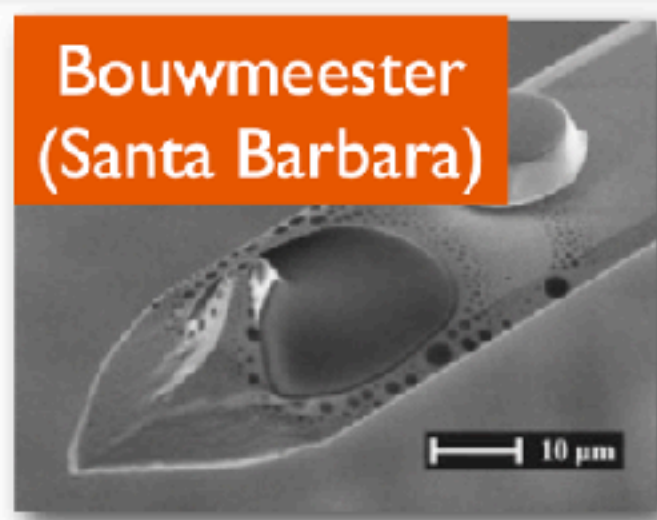
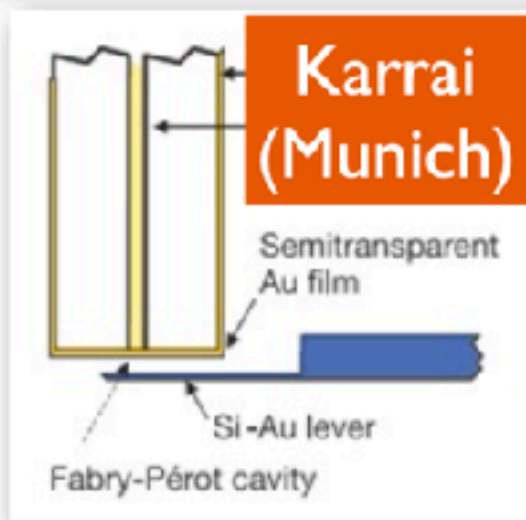


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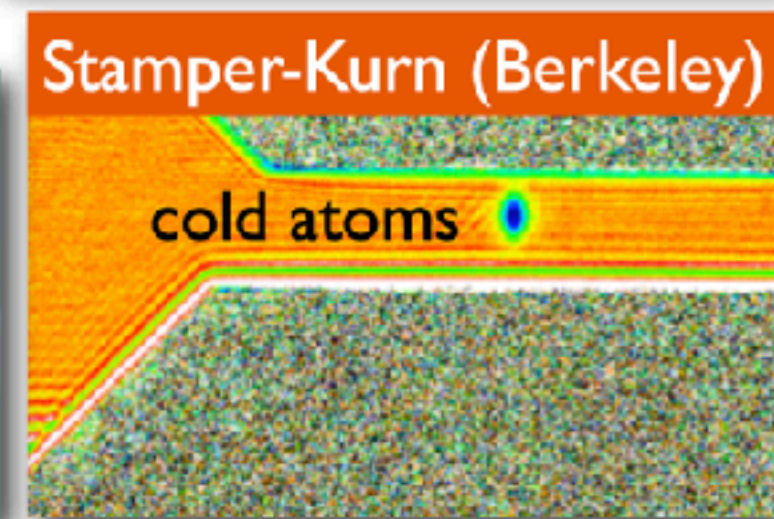
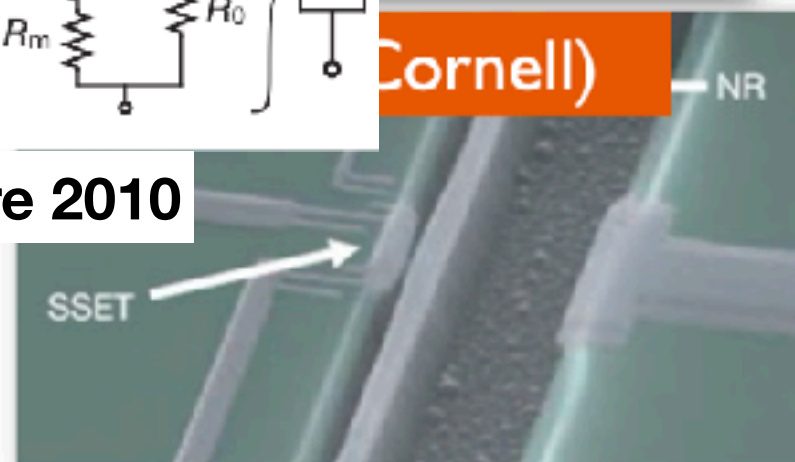


# A Zoo of devices



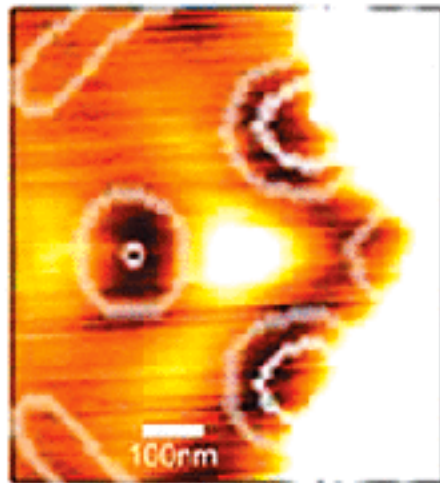
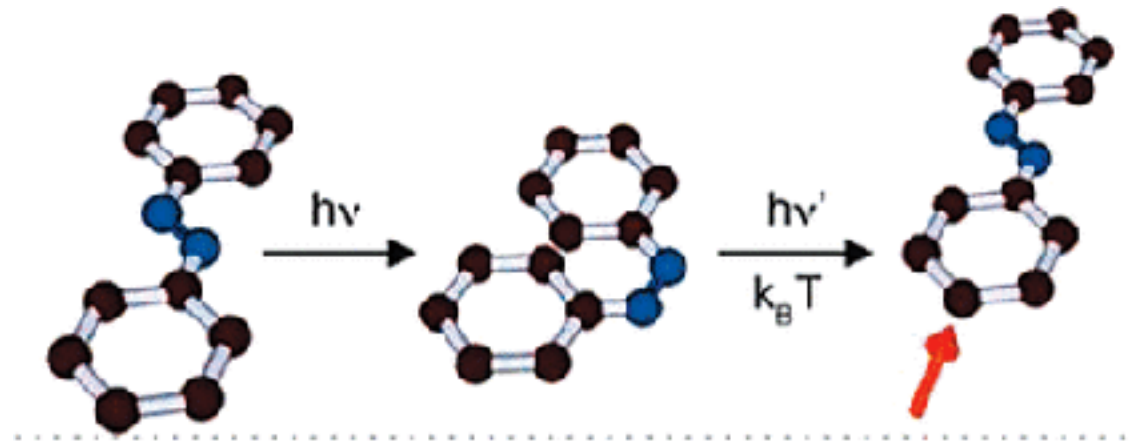
M. Hofheinz, Nature 2010

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# Different types of optomechanics

- Photo-induced molecular motion:



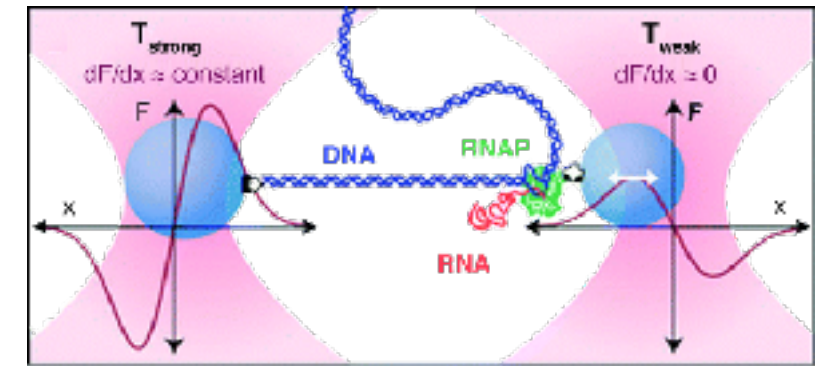
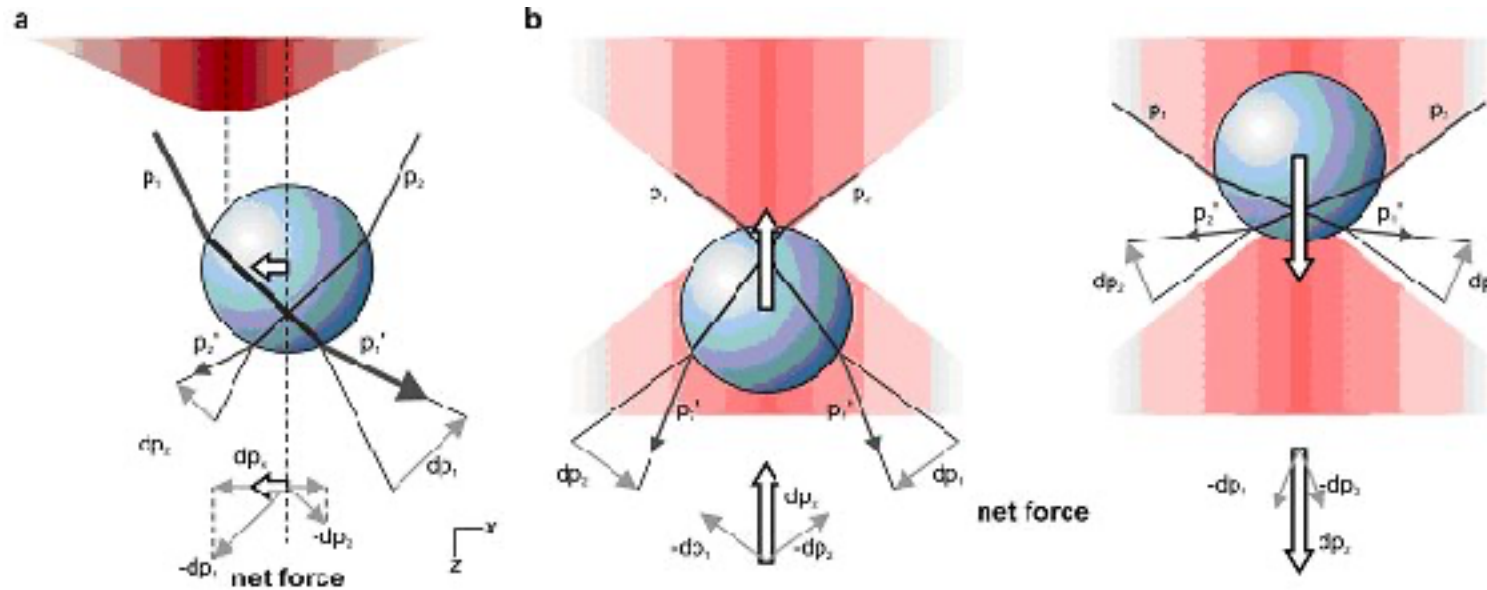
AFM



Calculated topography

# Different types of optomechanics

- Optical tweezers:

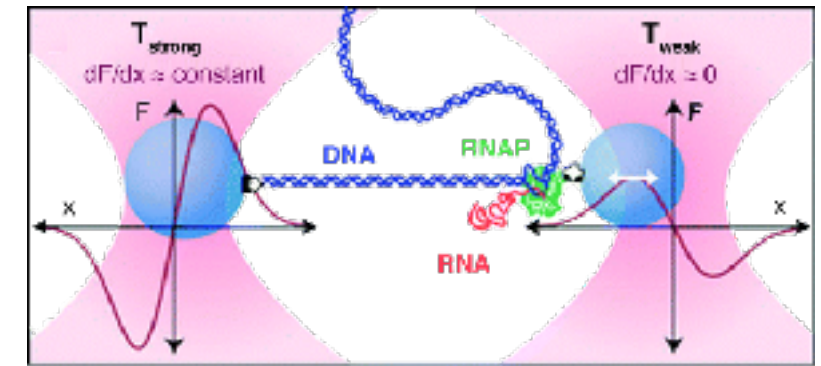
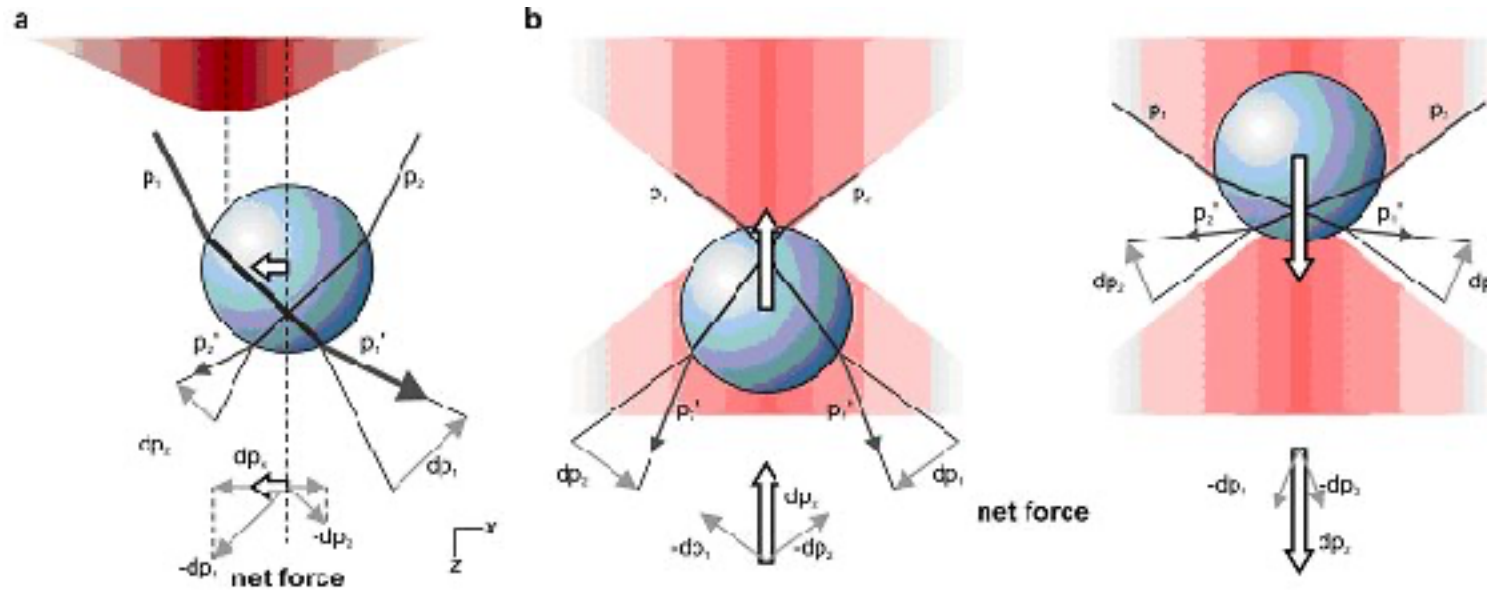


Abbondanzieri et al., Nature **438**, 460 (2005)



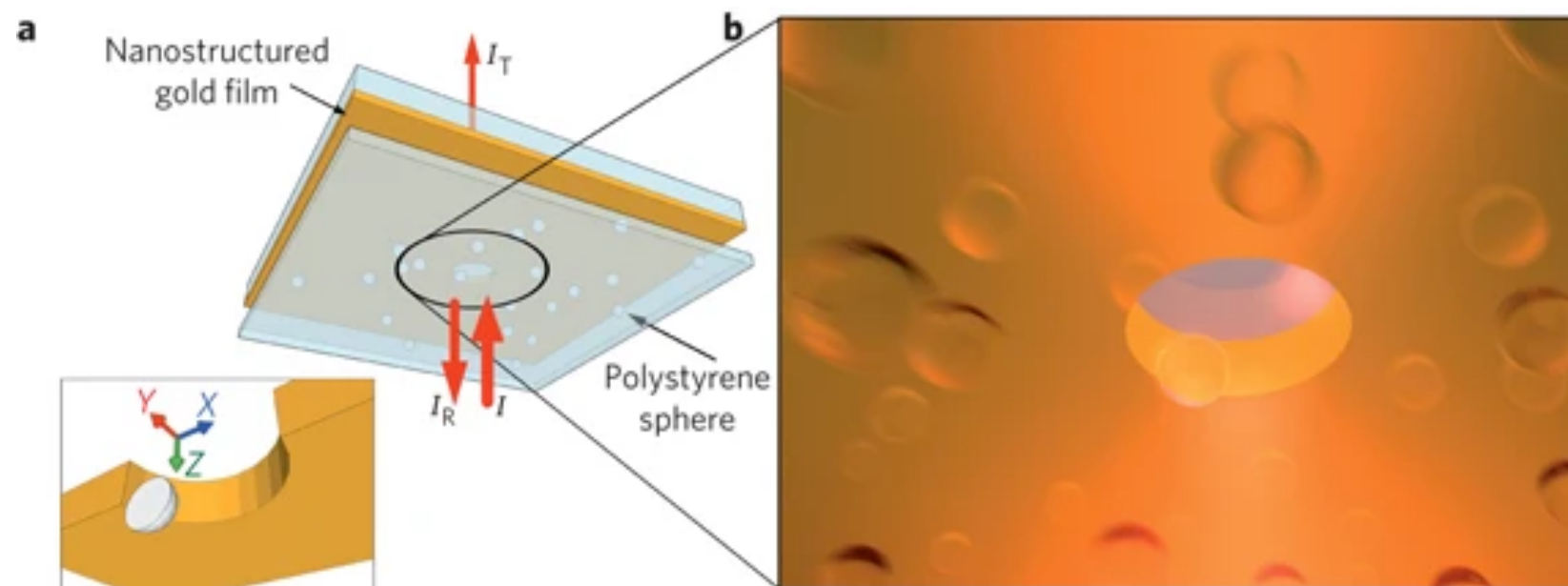
# Different types of optomechanics

## ■ Optical tweezers:



Abbondanzieri et al., Nature **438**, 460 (2005)

## Using near-field produced from metallic structures:



# Different types of optomechanics

- Levitated optomechanics (levitodynamics):



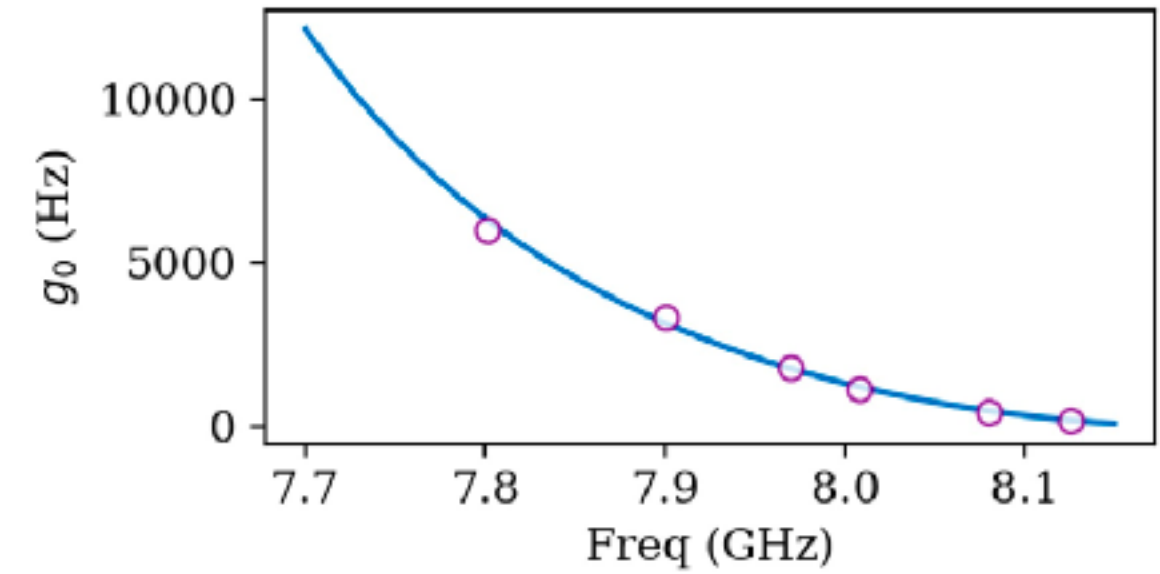
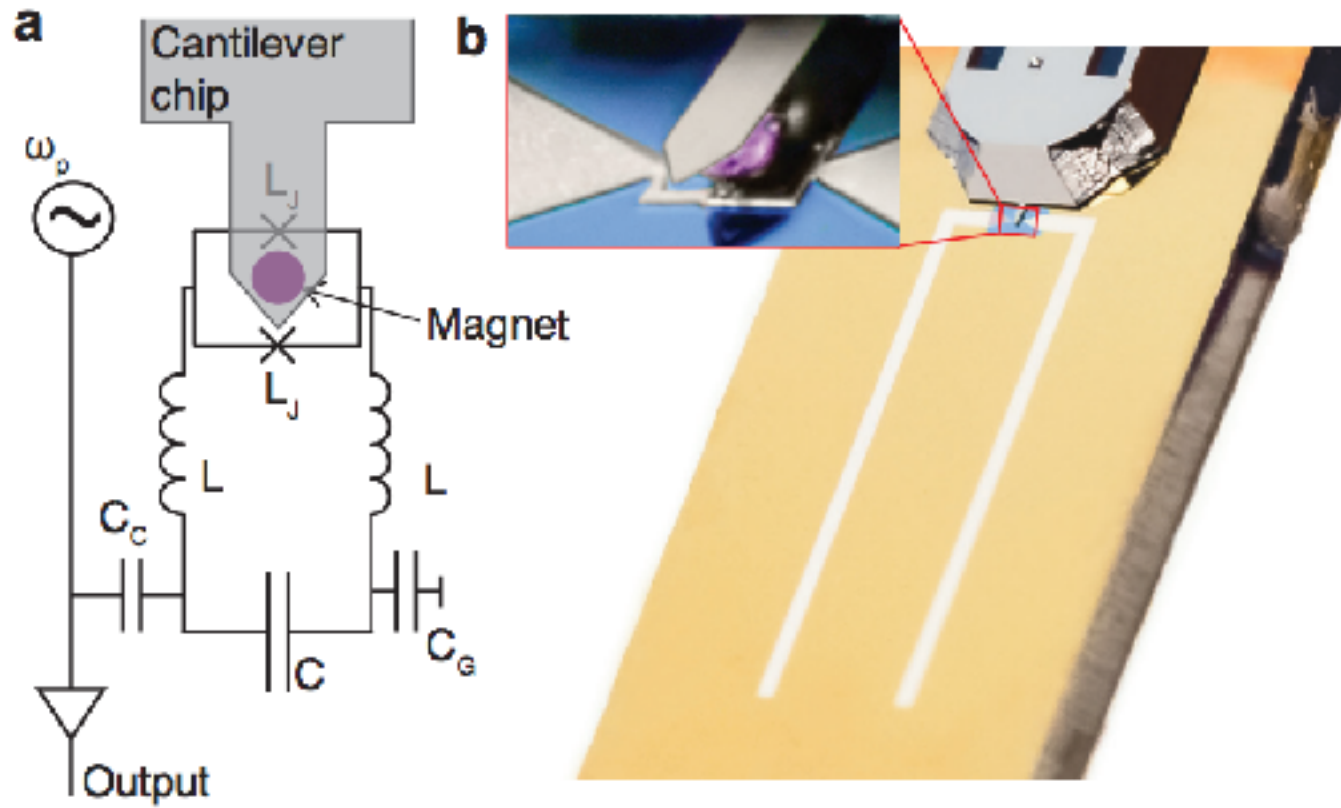
**No mechanical link**  
**Possibility to control the potential shape**



*@ N. Vamivakas, U. Rochester*

# Different types of optomechanics

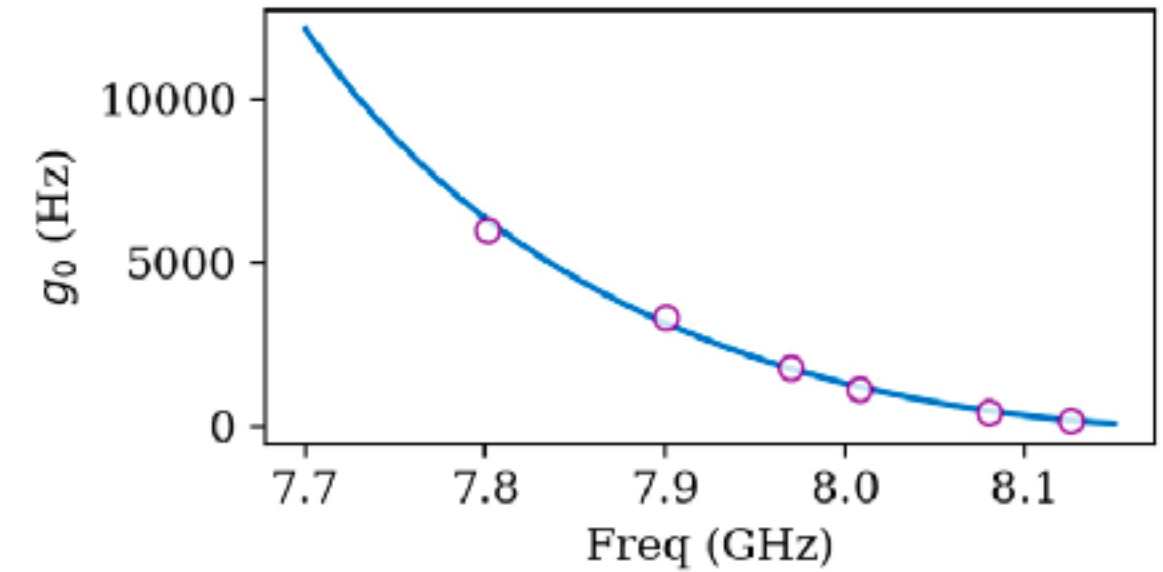
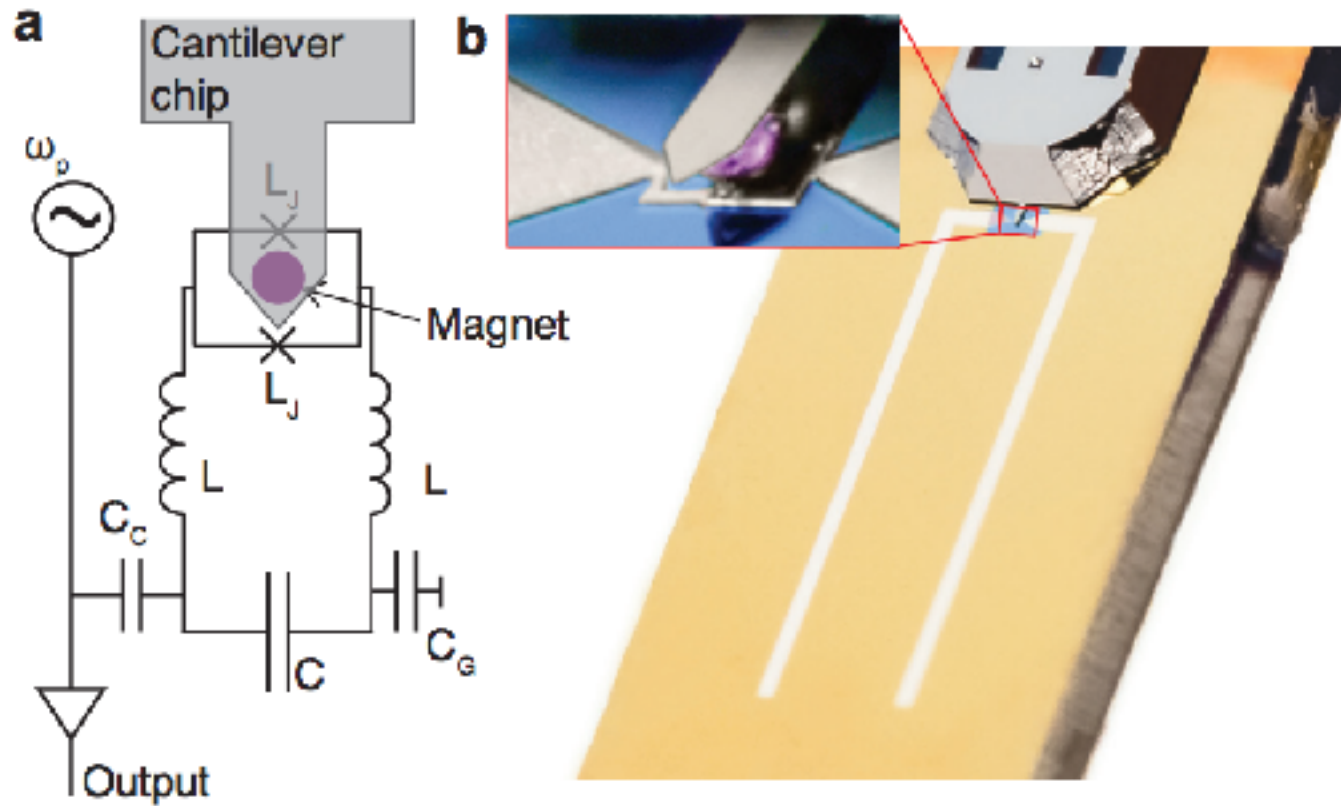
- Electromechanics:



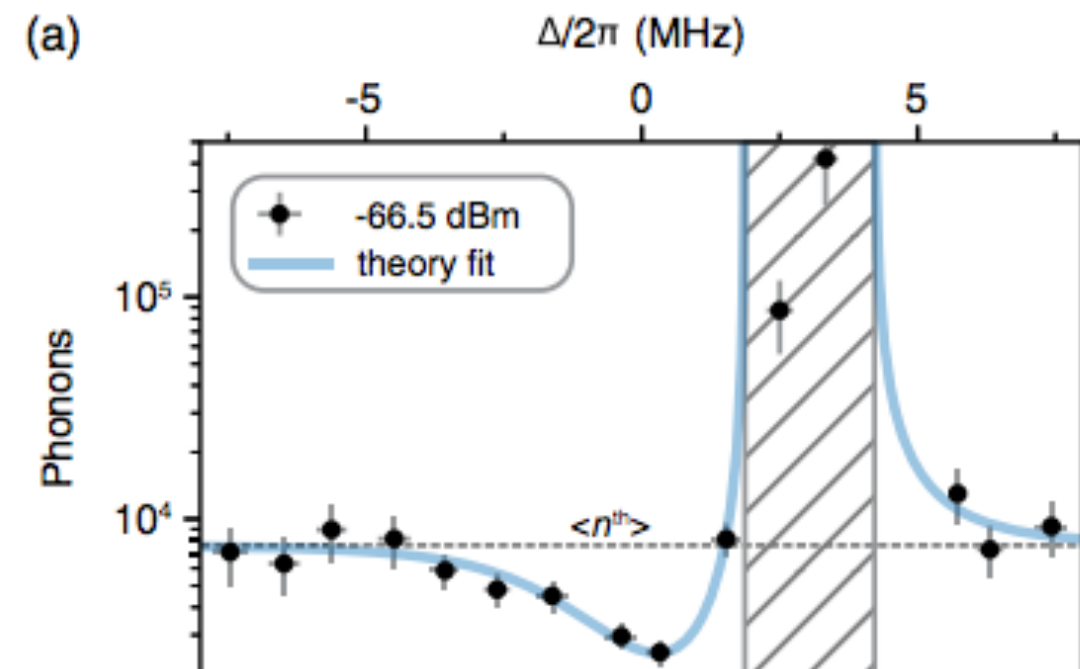


# Different types of optomechanics

## ■ Electromechanics:

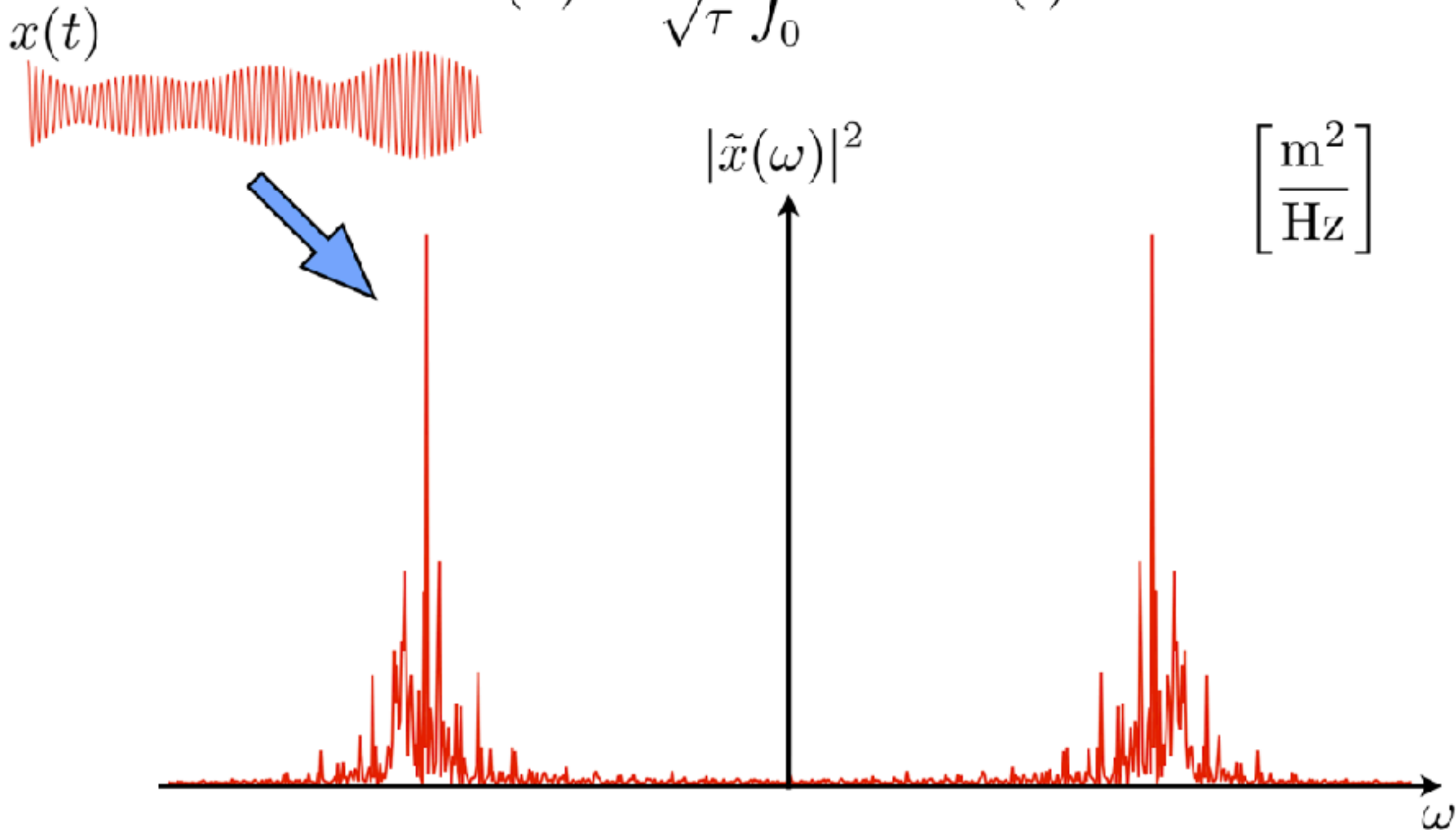


Large coupling enables cooling  
with only one *photon*



# Classical fluctuation spectrum

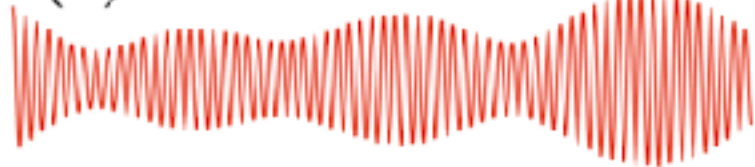
$$\tilde{x}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}} \int_0^\tau dt e^{i\omega t} x(t)$$



# Classical fluctuation spectrum

$$\tilde{x}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}} \int_0^\tau dt e^{i\omega t} x(t)$$

$x(t)$

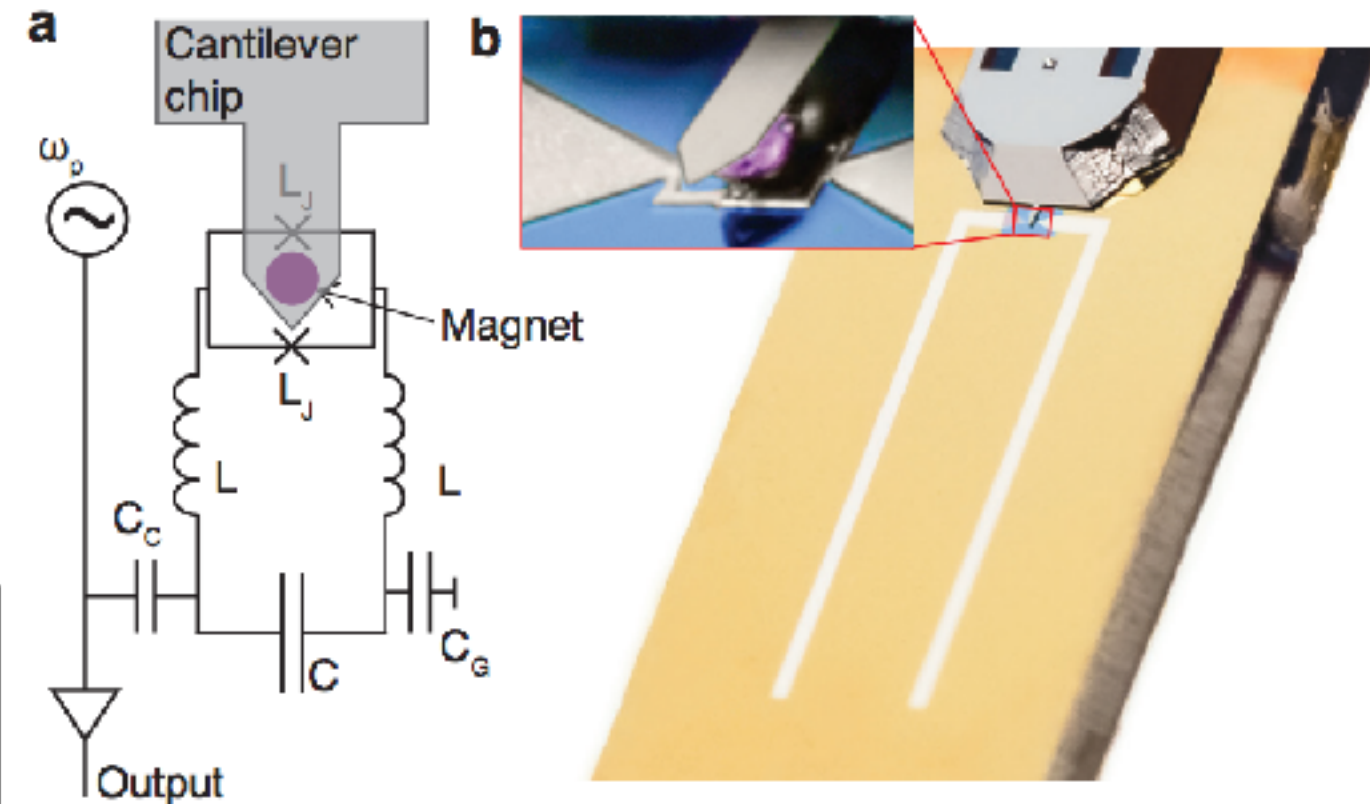
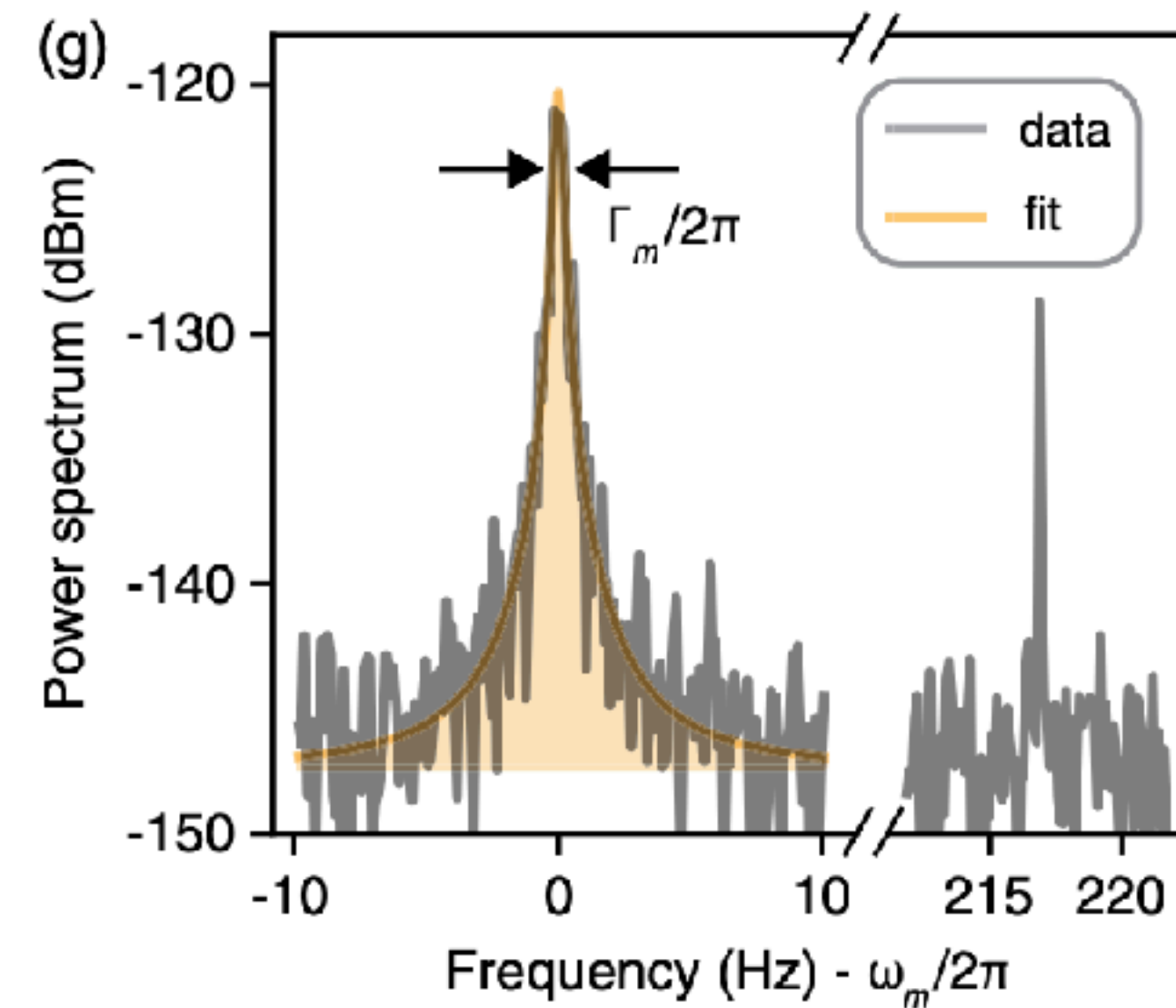


$$\langle |\tilde{x}(\omega)|^2 \rangle \equiv S_{xx}(\omega) \quad \left[ \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{Hz}} \right]$$





# Classical fluctuation spectrum



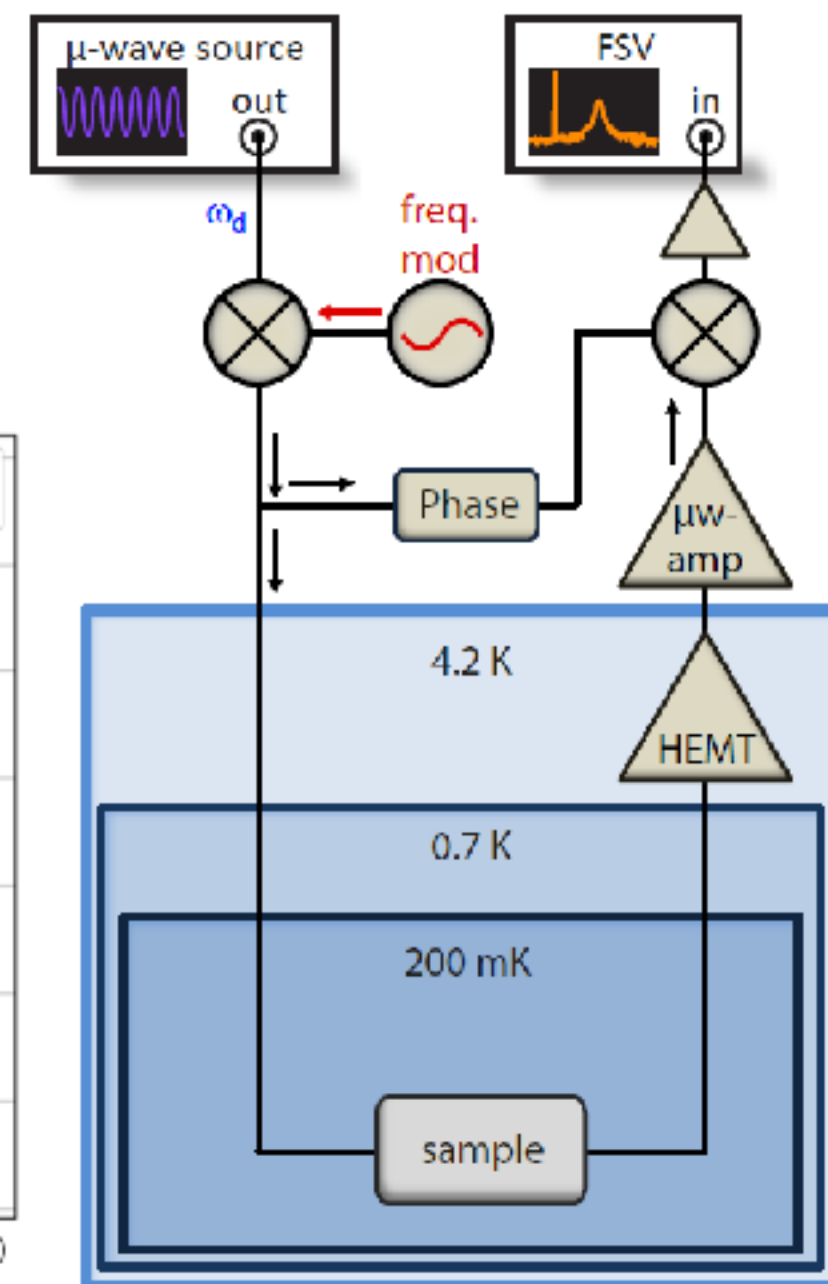
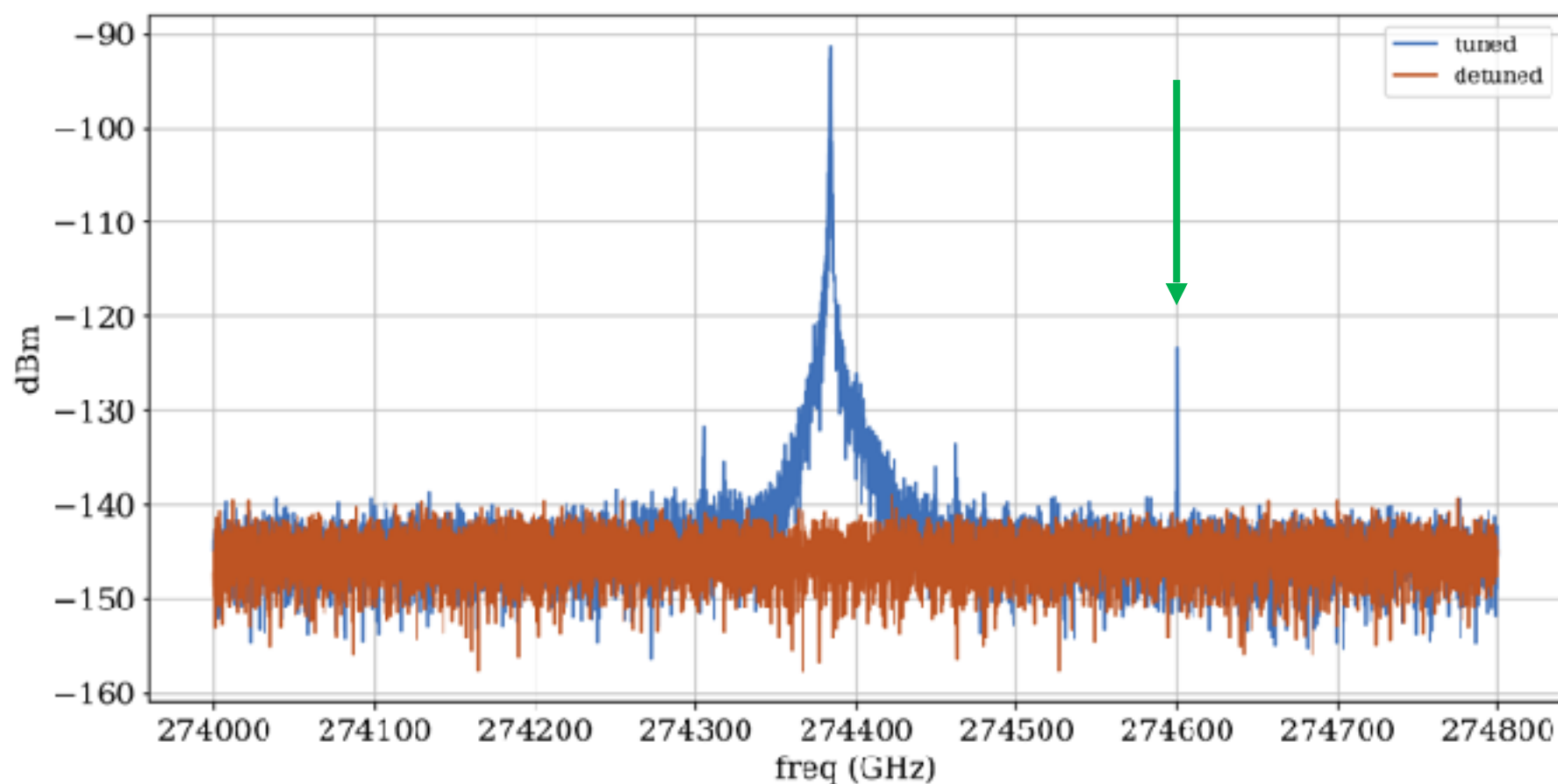
$$S_{\omega\omega}(\omega) \approx g_0^2 \langle n \rangle \frac{2\omega_m}{\hbar} \frac{2\Gamma_m}{(\omega^2 - \omega_m^2)^2 + \Gamma_m^2 \omega^2},$$

# Experimental realization

The problem:

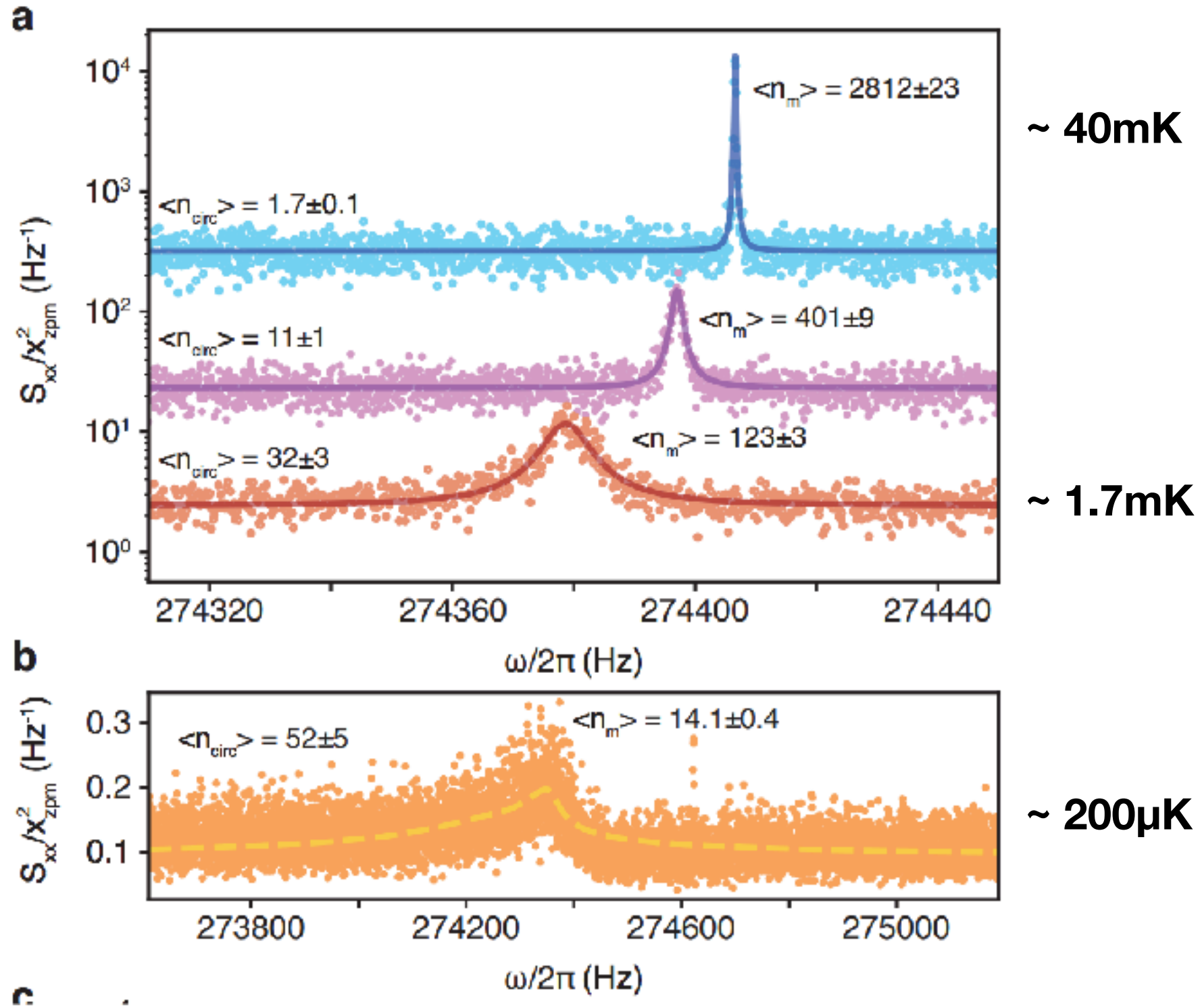
$$S_{\omega\omega}(\Omega) = G^2 S_{xx}(\Omega) \approx g_0^2 \cdot \frac{2\Omega_m}{\hbar} \frac{2\Gamma_m k_B T}{(\Omega^2 - \Omega_m^2)^2 + \Gamma_m^2 \Omega^2}.$$

$$S_{II}(\Omega) = K(\Omega) S_{\psi\psi}(\Omega) = \frac{K(\Omega)}{\Omega^2} S_{\omega\omega}(\Omega)$$



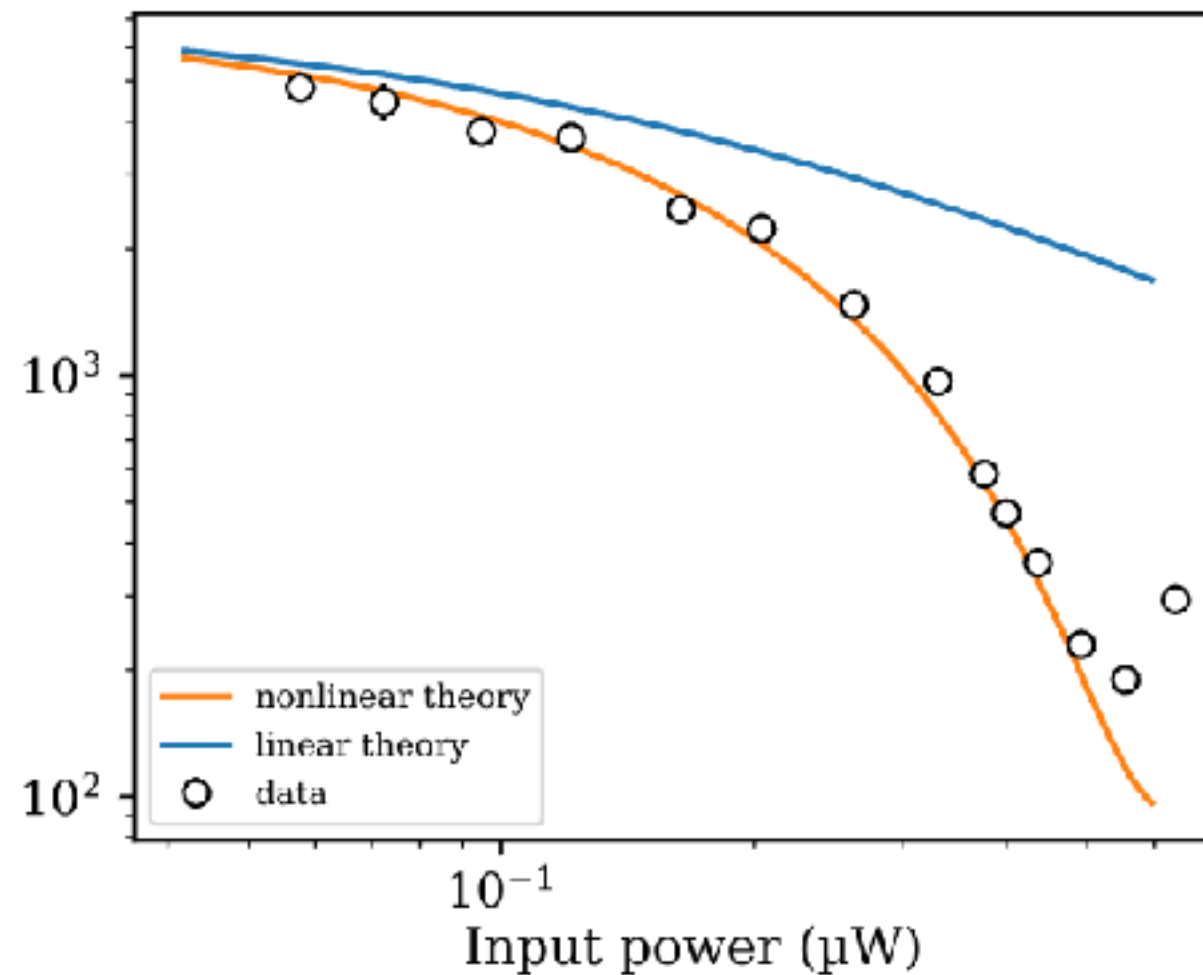
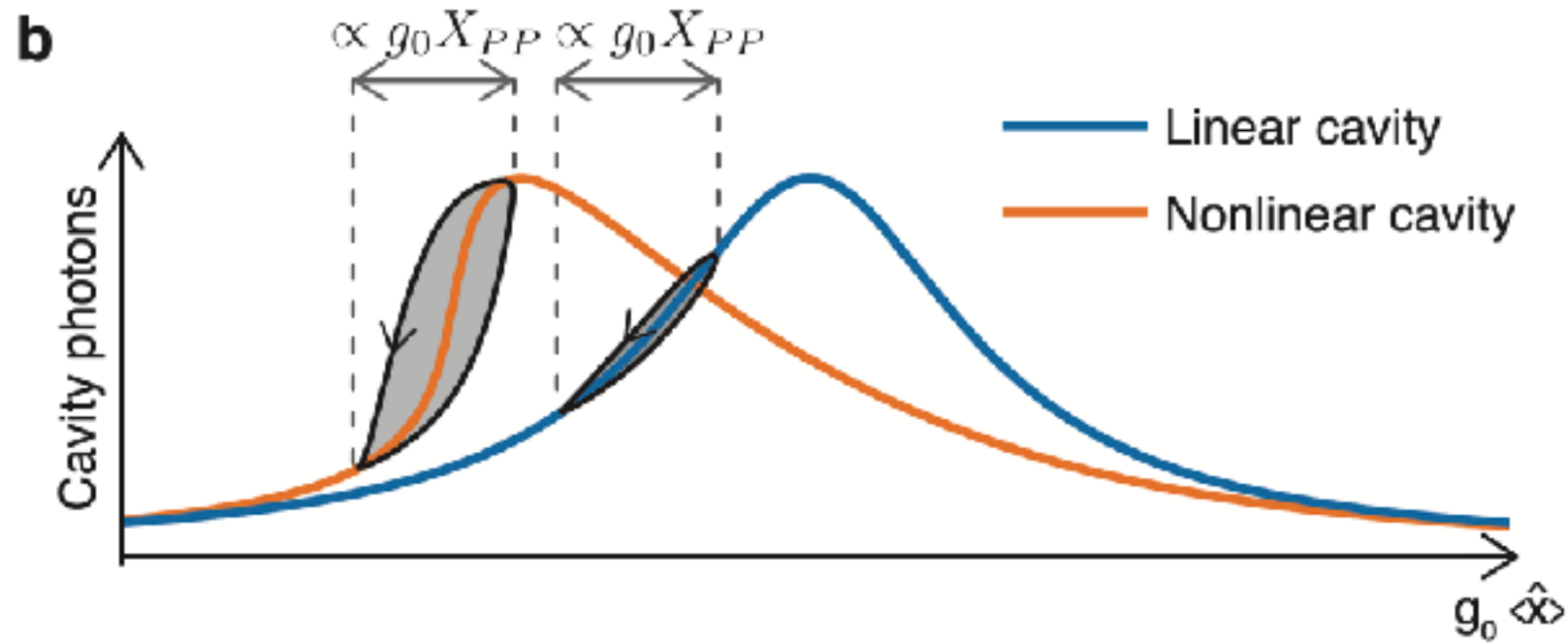
$$g_0^2 \approx \frac{1}{2\langle n_m \rangle} \frac{\phi_0^2 \Omega_{\text{mod}}^2}{2} \frac{S_{II}^{\text{meas}}(\Omega_m) \cdot \Gamma_m / 4}{S_{II}^{\text{meas}}(\Omega_{\text{mod}}) \cdot \text{ENBW}}$$

# Cavity cooling

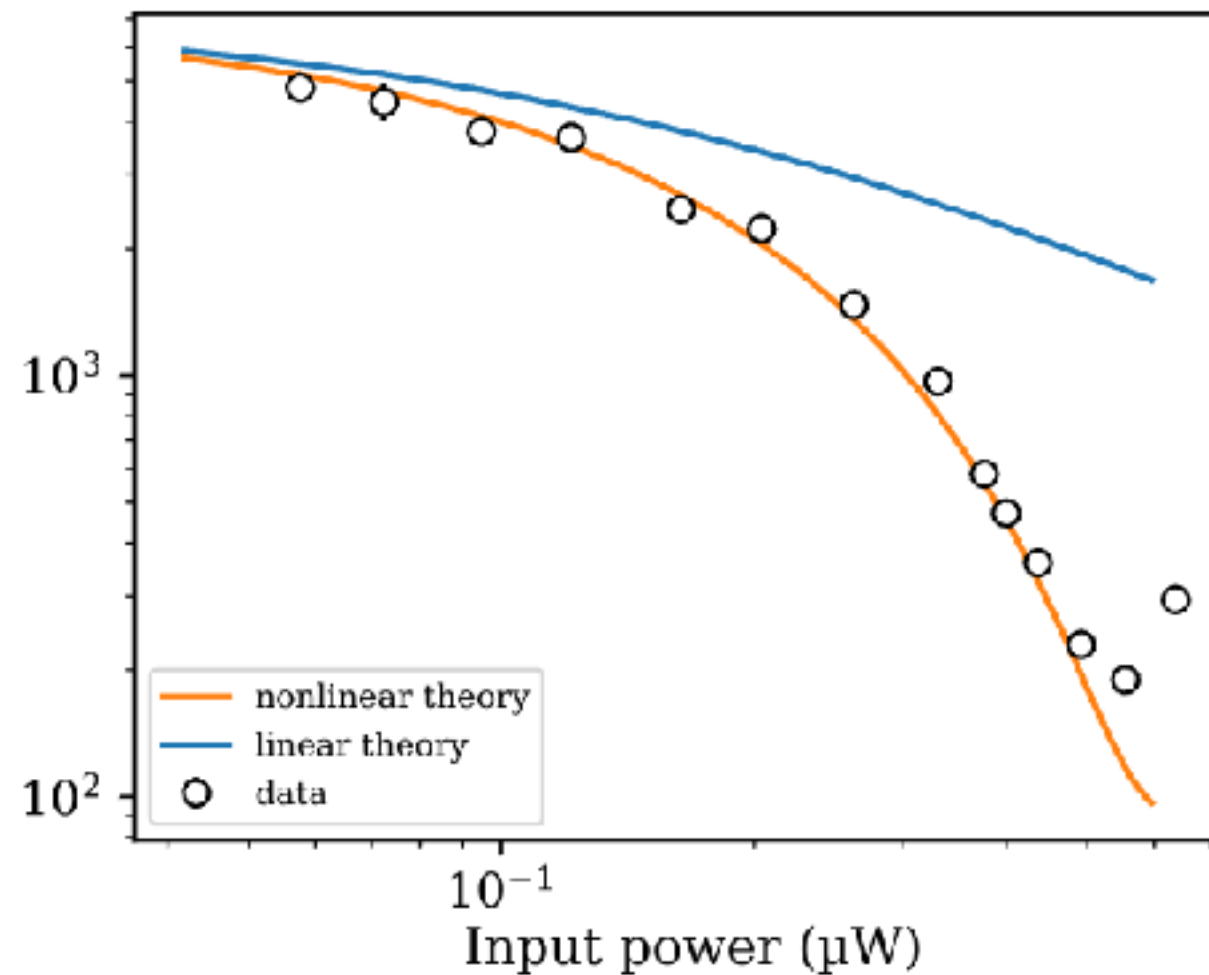
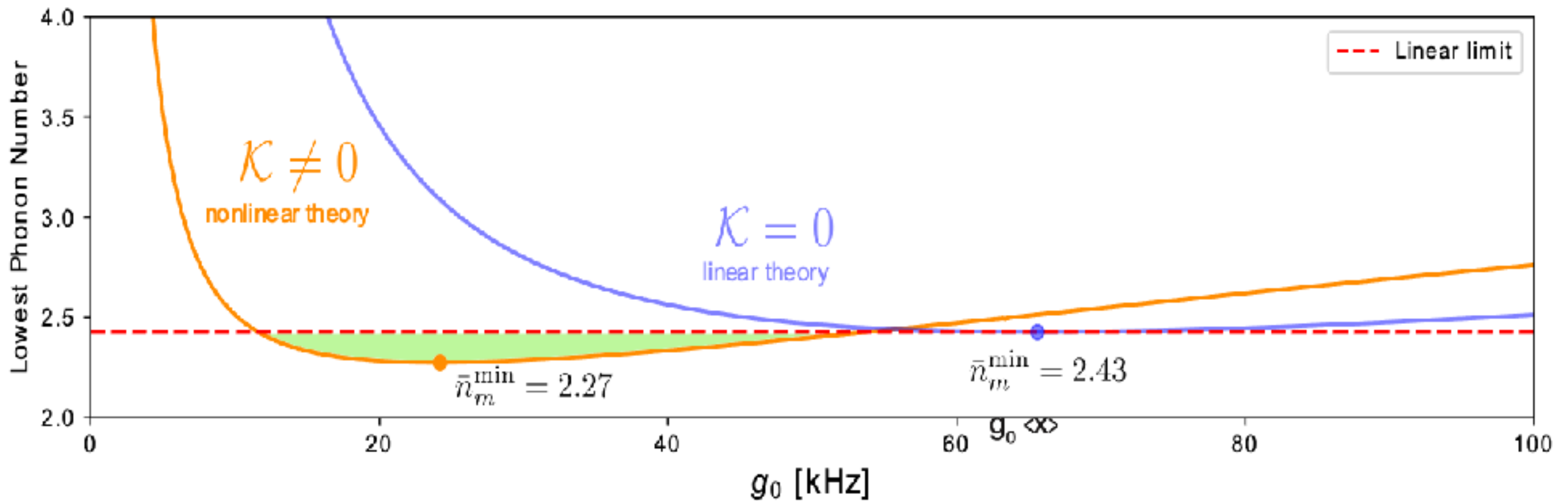




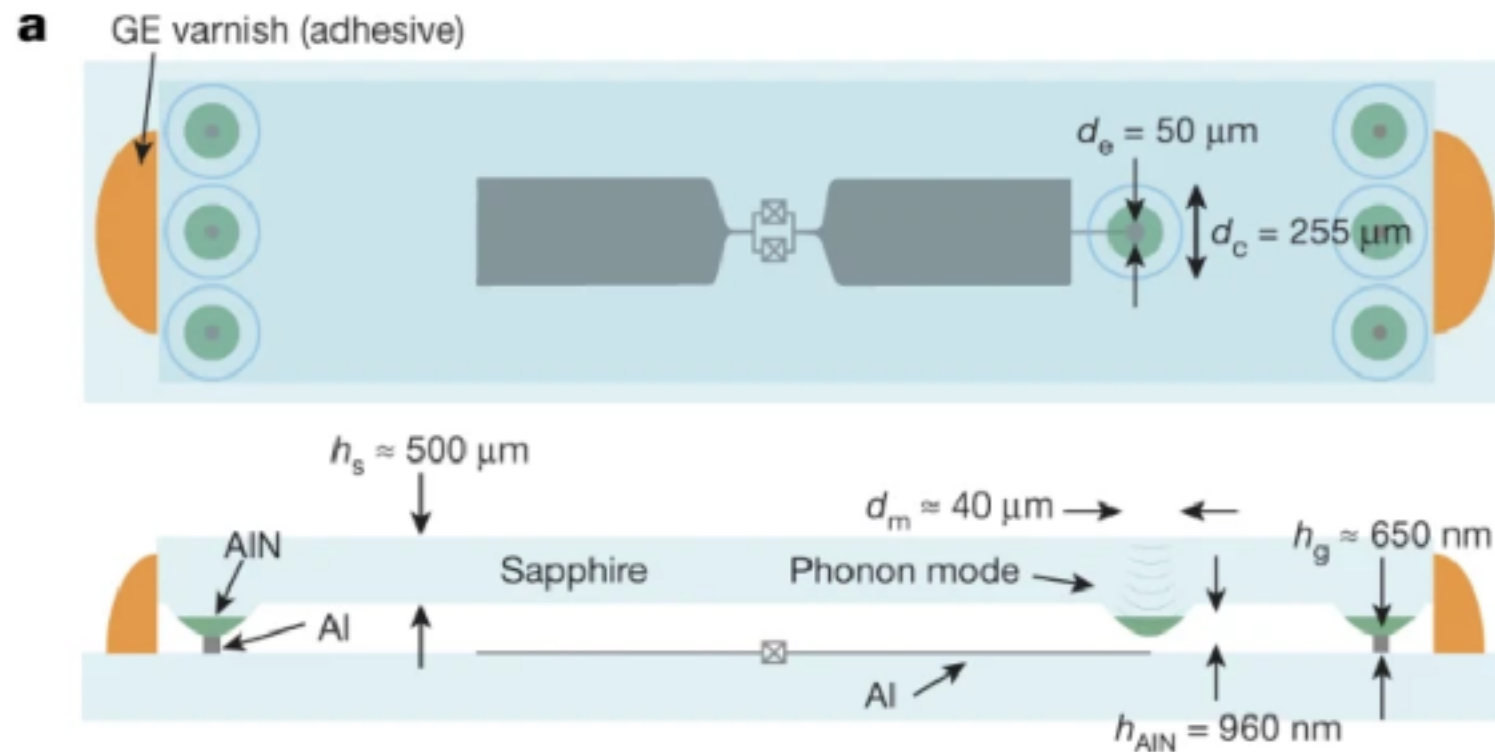
# Cavity cooling with non-linearity



# Cavity cooling with non-linearity

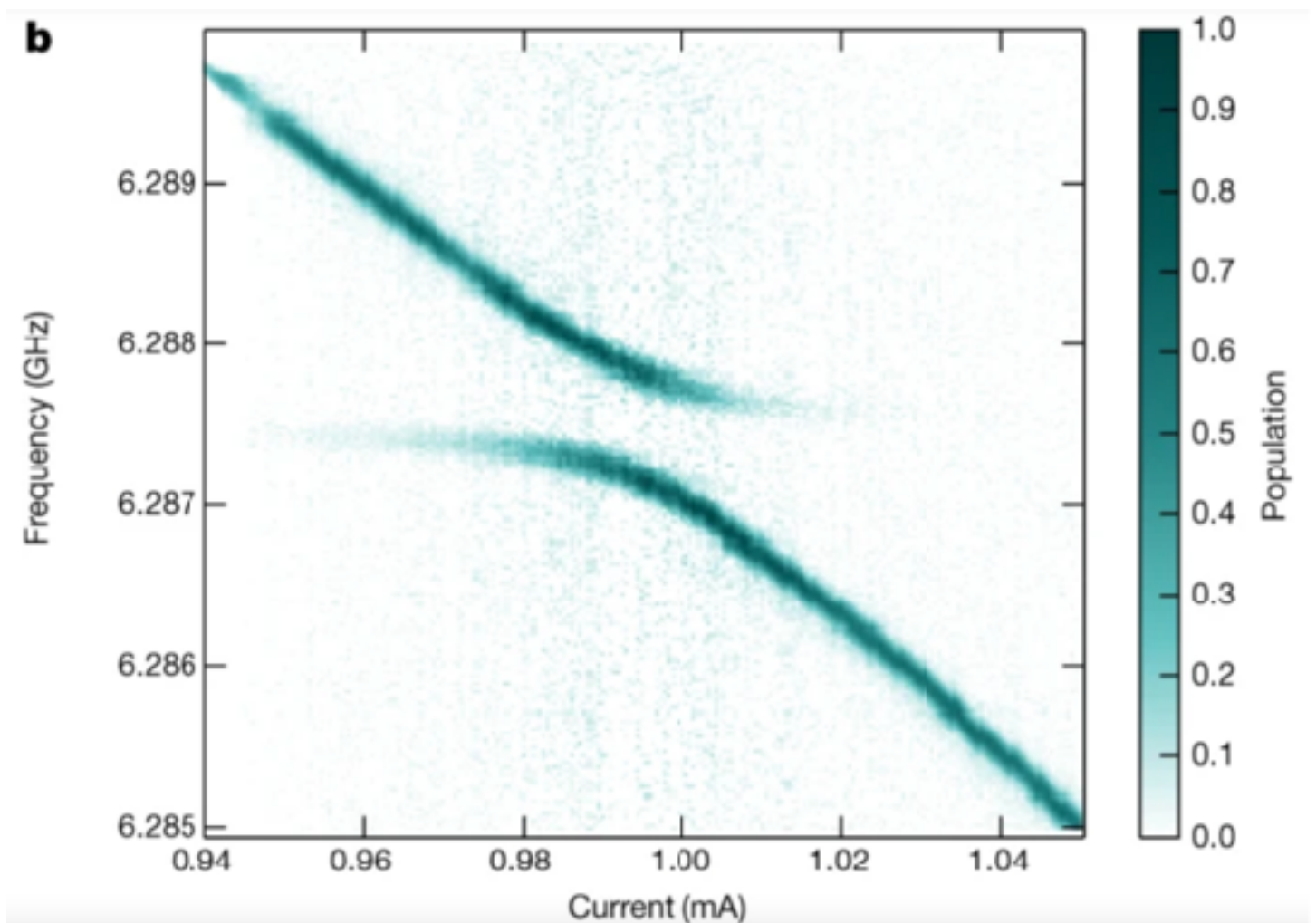




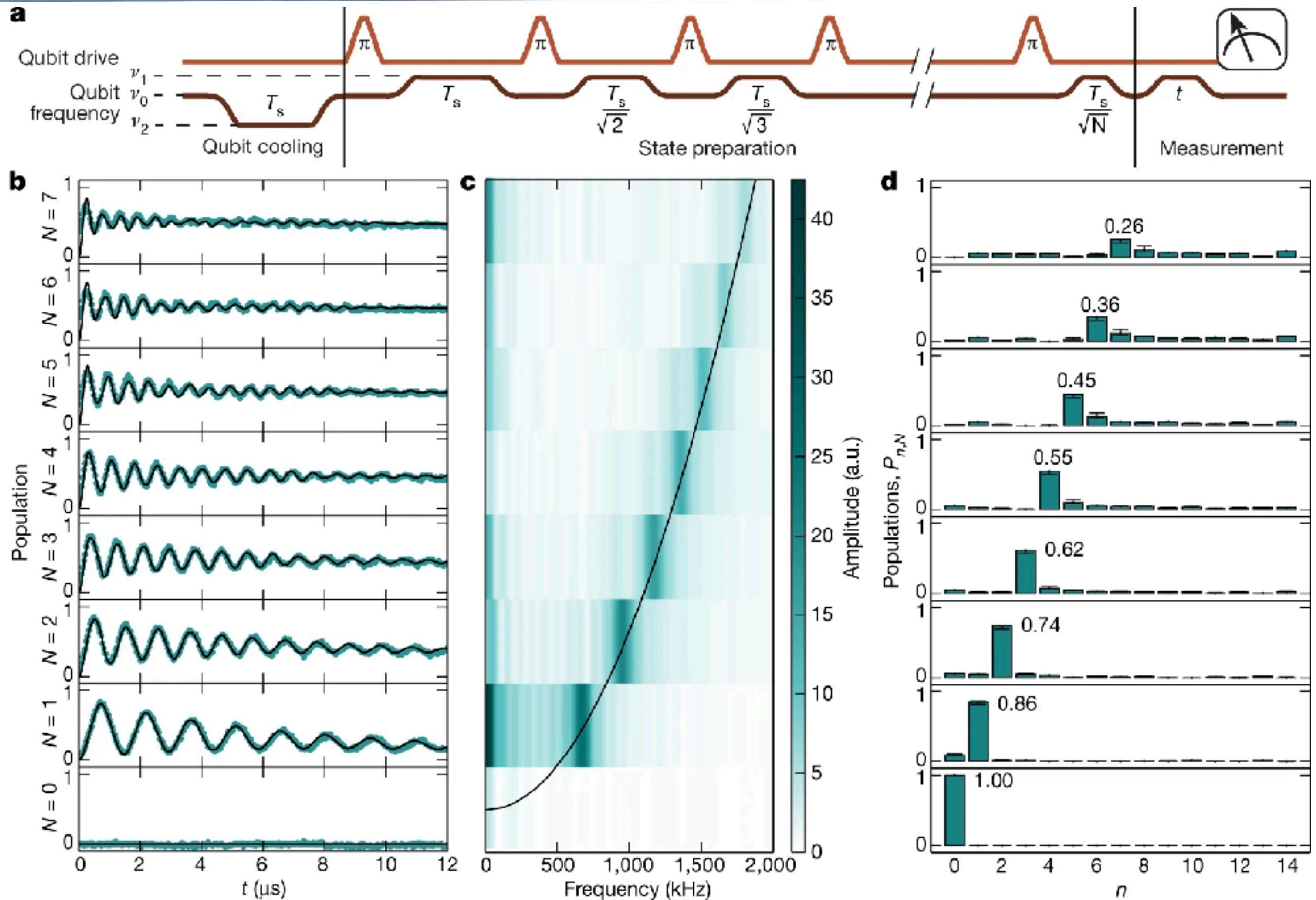


$\hbar$ BAR device (high-overtone bulk acoustic wave resonator)

Y. Chu, *et al.* Nature **563**, 666 (2018)

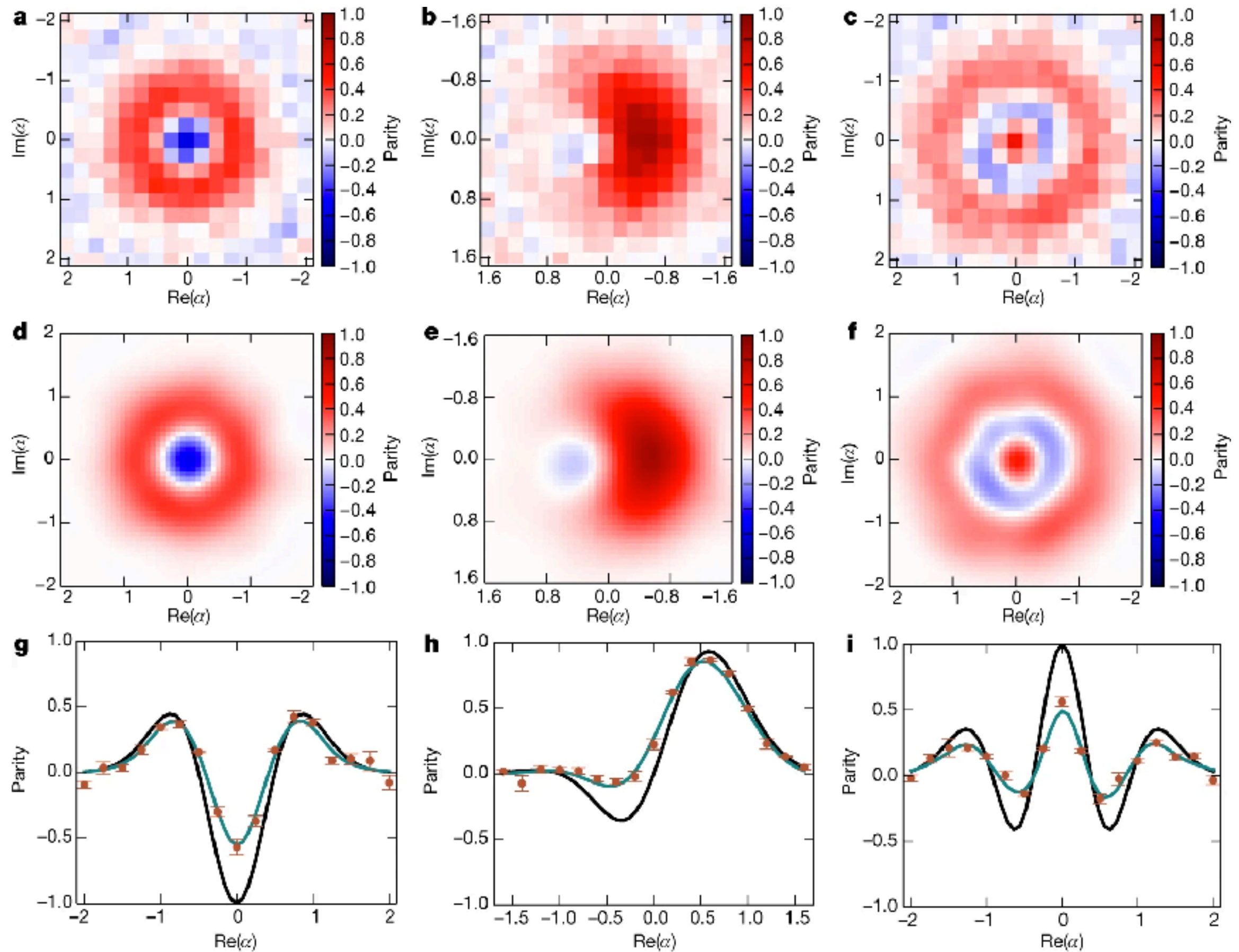


# Climbing the Fock ladder

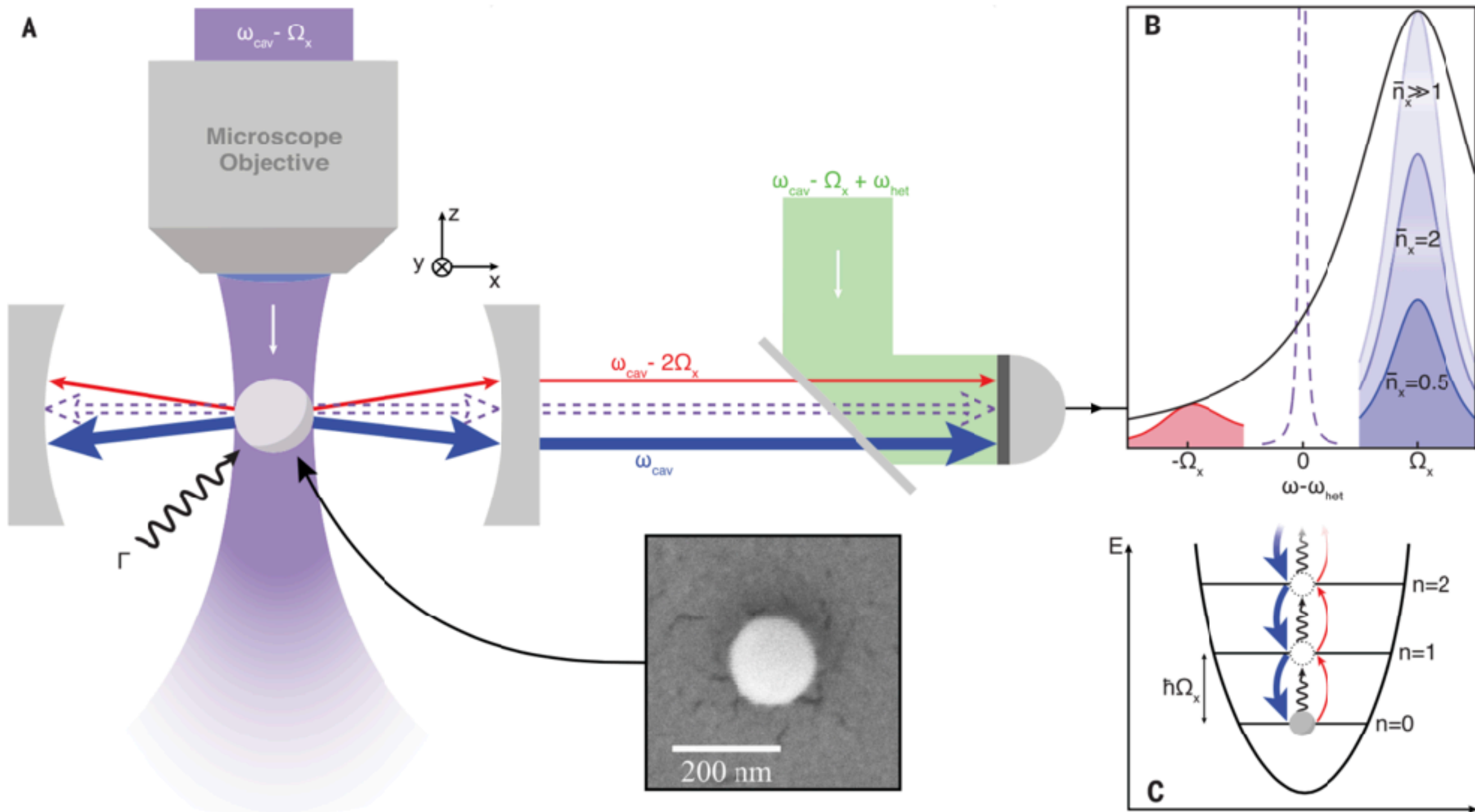




# Non-Gaussian states



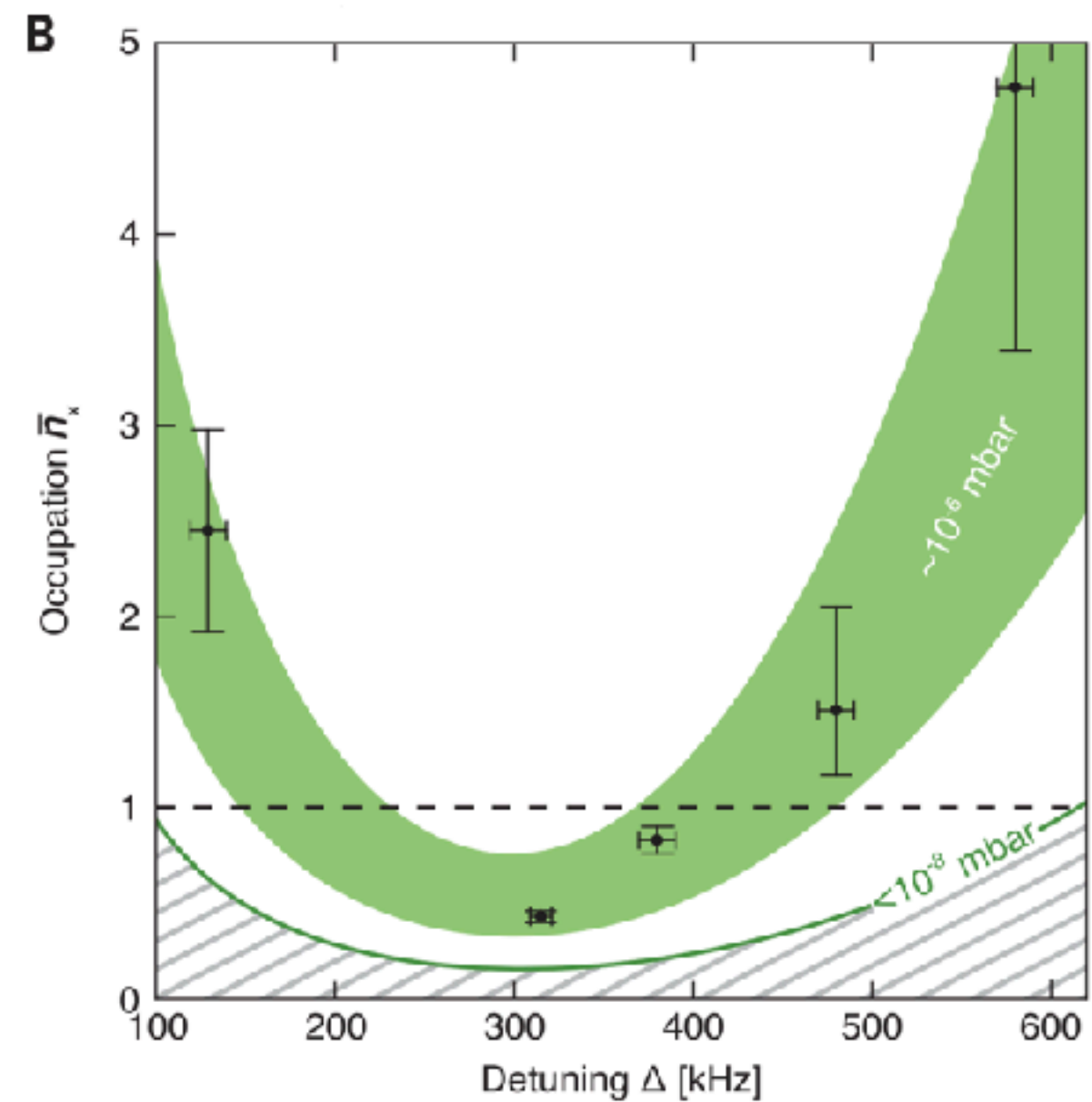
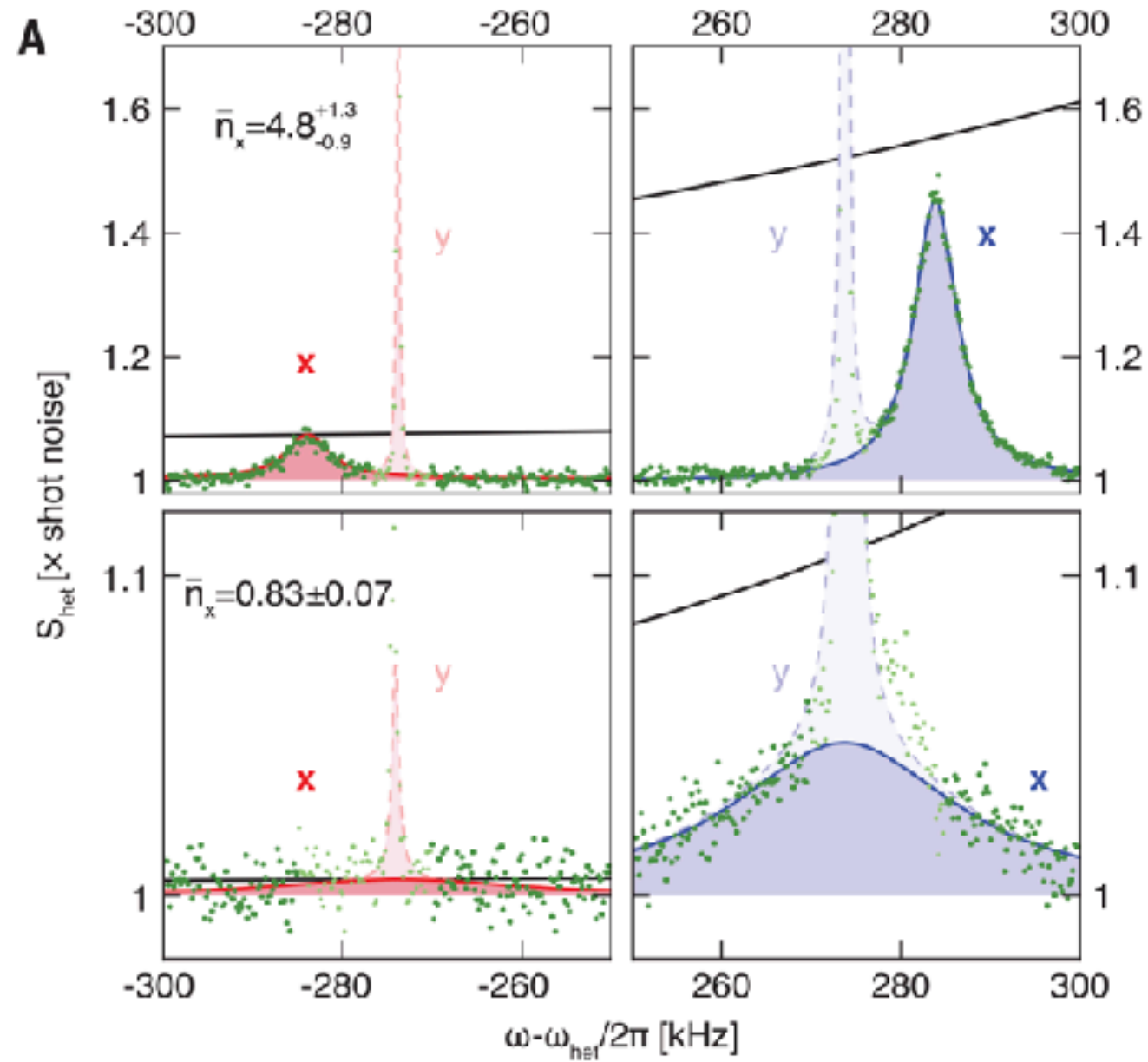
# Levitation and ground state cooling



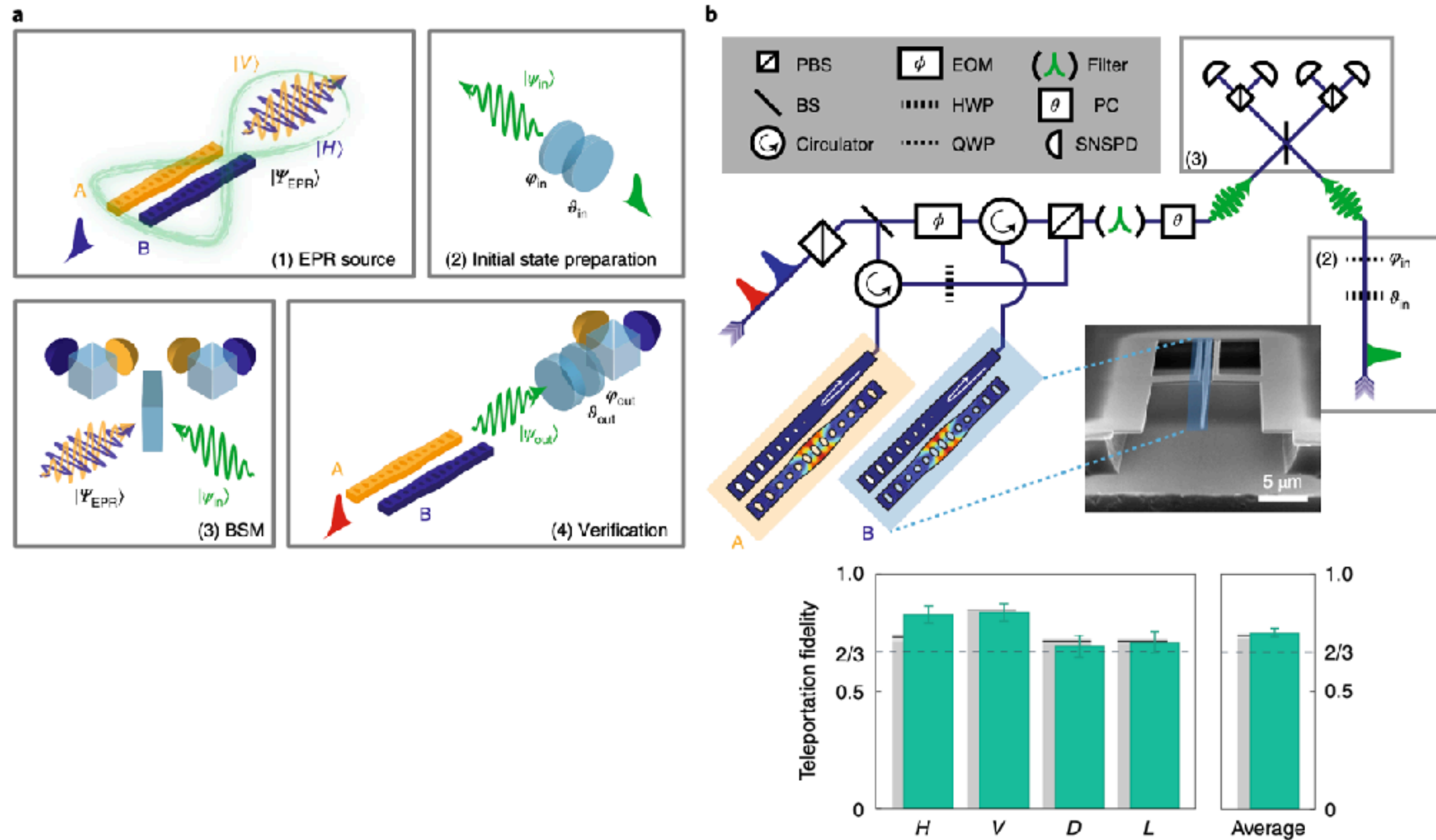
U. Delic, *et al.* Science **367**, 892 (2020)



# Levitation and ground state cooling



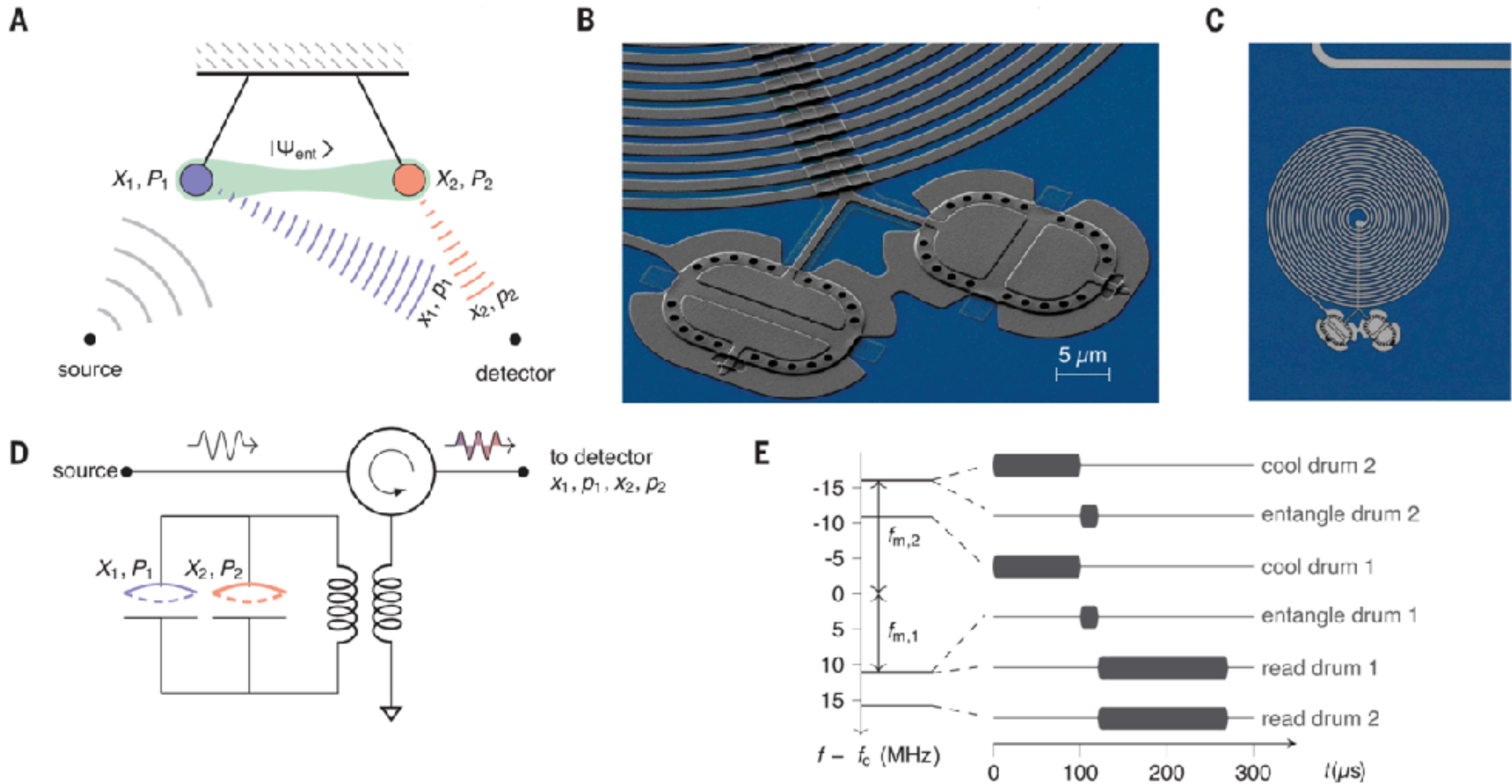
# Teleportation and mechanics



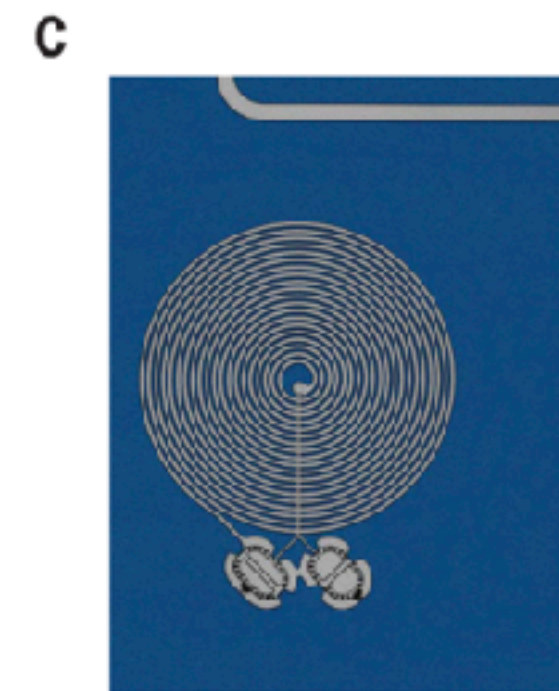
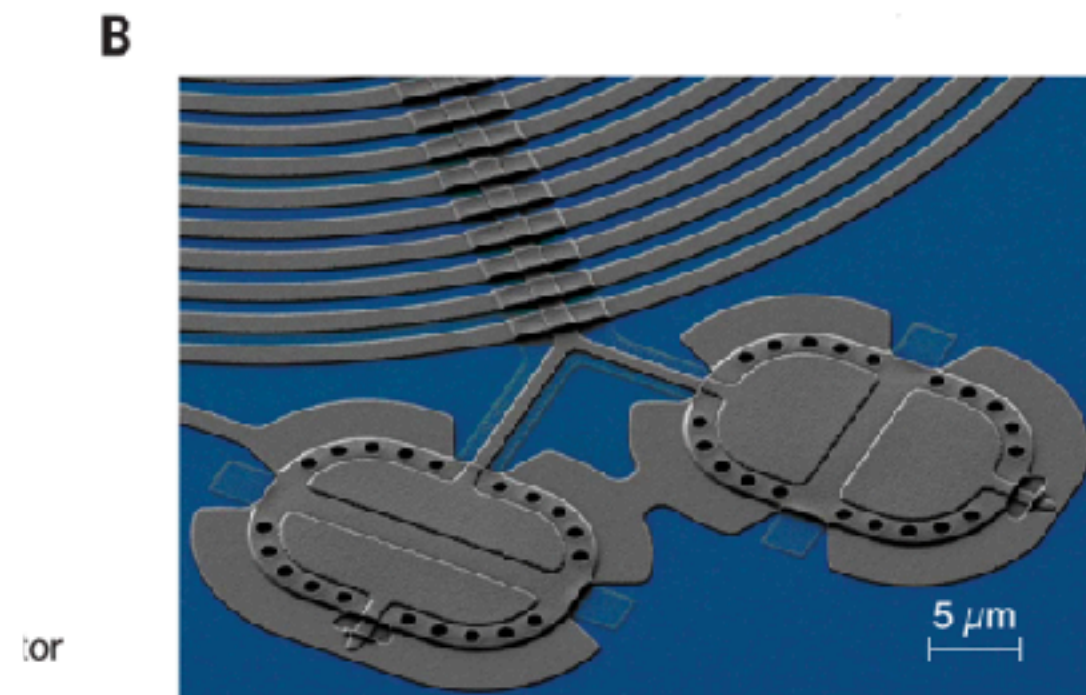
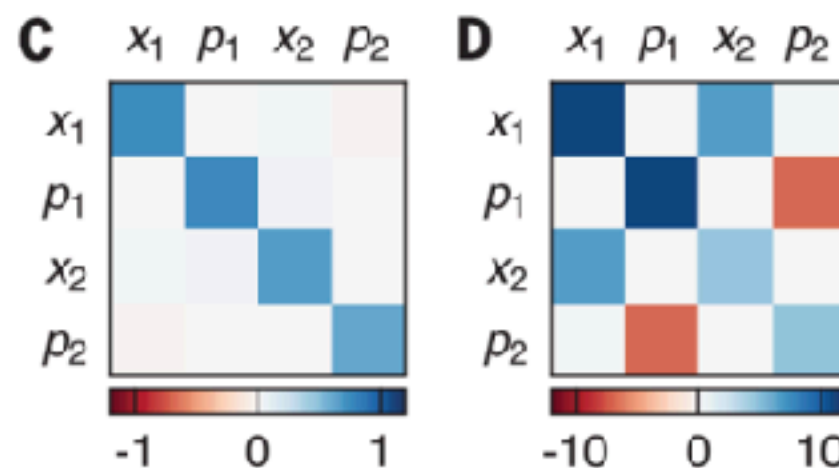
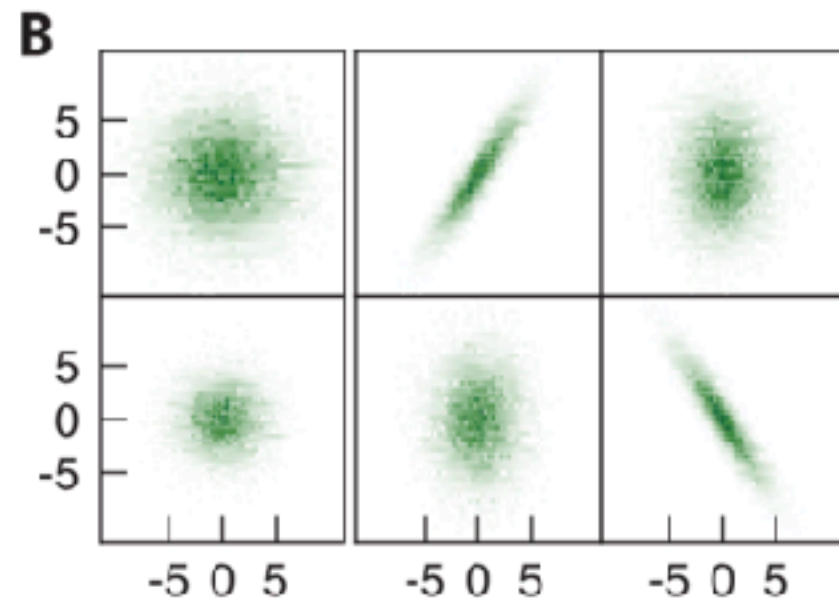
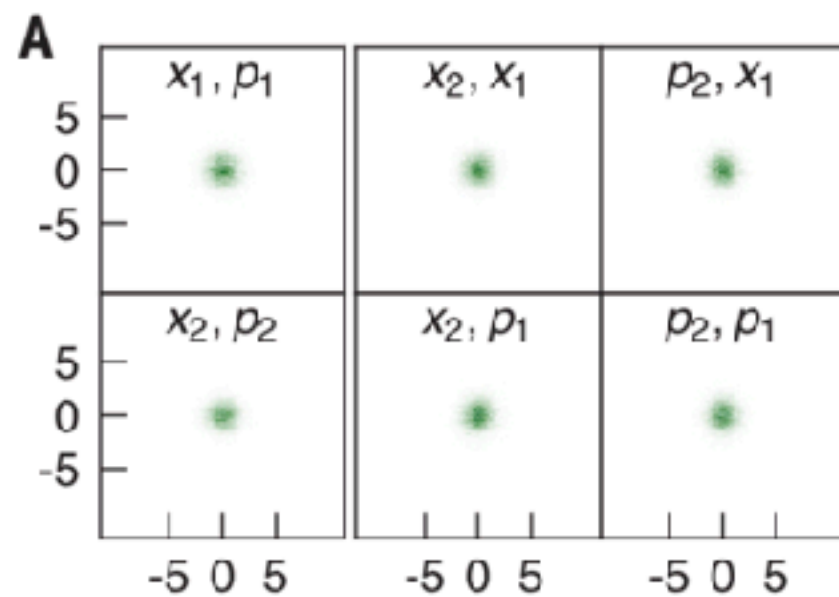
N. Fiaschi, *et al.* Nat. Phys. **15**, 817 (2021)



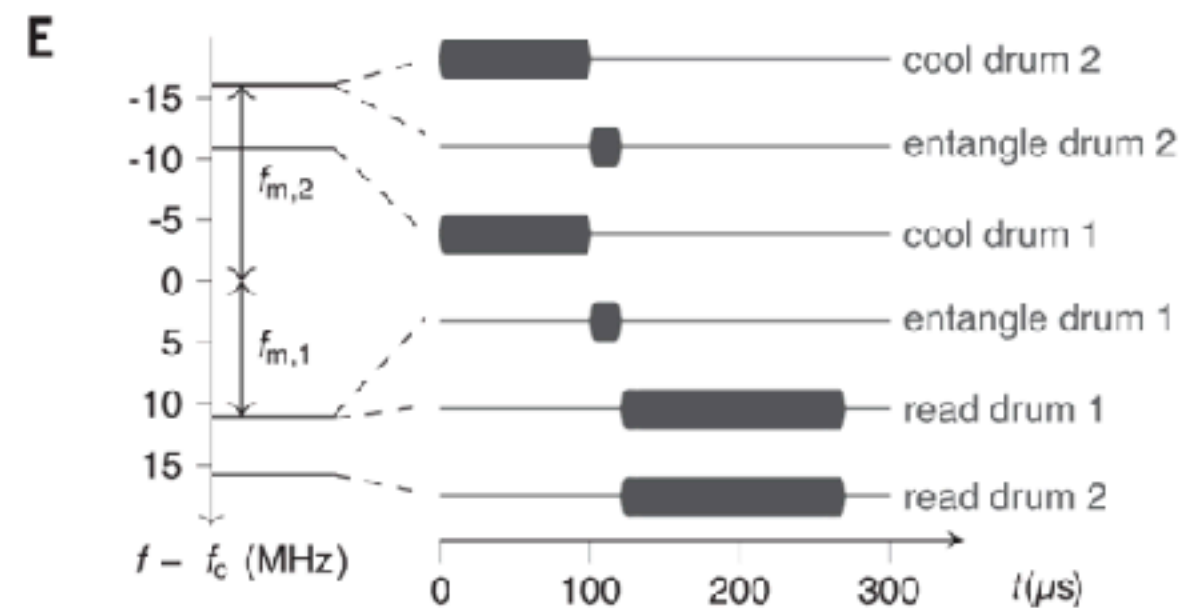
# Teleportation and mechanics



# Teleportation and mechanics



to detector  
 $x_1, p_1, x_2, p_2$



S. Kotler, *et al.* Science **372**, 622 (2021)