

# Optimal pulse schemes for high-precision atom interferometry

Michael Goerz<sup>1</sup>, Paul Kunz<sup>1</sup>, Mark Kasevich<sup>2</sup>, Vladimir Malinovsky<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Army Research Lab, <sup>2</sup>Stanford University







### 10 m atomic fountain at Stanford: ultracold <sup>87</sup>Rb atomic cloud



laser couples between electronic states: absorbs photon momentum

 $\Delta \phi = -2k_{\rm max}gT^2$ 



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Michael Goerz (goerz@stanford.edu)

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Army applications: ultra-precise measurement of acceleration / gravity

- inertial navigation: submarines, autonomous vehicles —not jammable!
  - gyroscopes
  - gravity gradient sensors
- weapons system control
- geospatial mapping
- drone or satellite based detection of underground structures





### 10 m atomic fountain: sensitivity $10^{-13}\ g/\sqrt{Hz}$

factors:

- signal to noise ratio
- large momentum transfer





AOSense (2010)  $10^{-6} \text{ g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ 

state of the art  $10^{-9} \text{ g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ 

Optimal pulse schemes for atom interferometry



## Apply optimal control to atom optics pulses

 $\Rightarrow \mathsf{increase} \ \mathsf{fidelity}$ 

 $\Rightarrow$  robustness against fluctuations





#### train of pulses $\Rightarrow$ rapid adiabatic passage: tune through laser frequency at constant amplitude















t = T

t = 0



relative phase difference:

 $\Delta \phi = -2k_{\rm max}gT^2$ 

g

t = 2T



- optimal control can compress pulses by order of magnitude while guaranteeing robustness
- Army applications: ultra-precise measurement of acceleration / gravity
  ⇒ inertial navigation, satellite based gravitational sensing