



Instituto de Física

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE SAN LUIS POTOSI

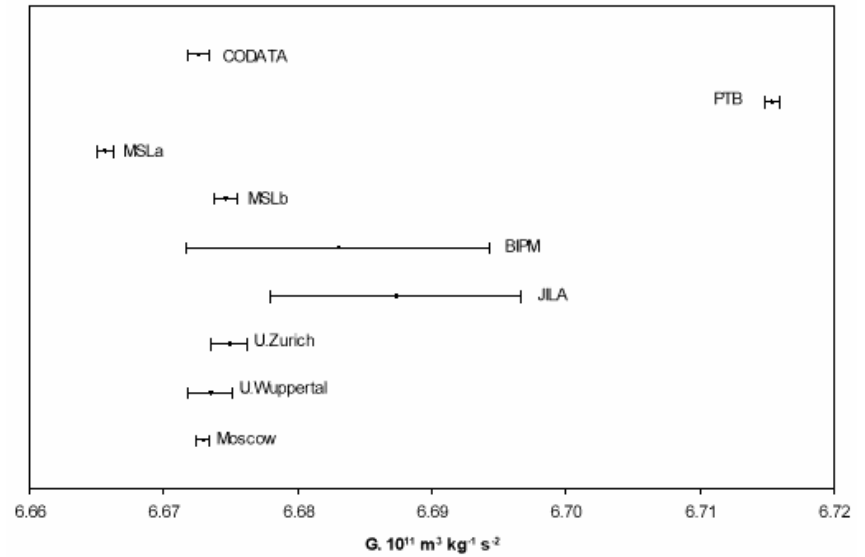
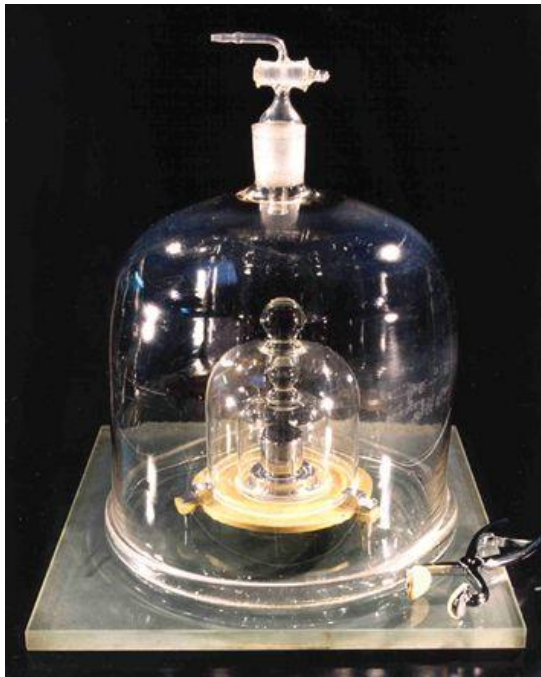
LANMAC

# Sensores gravitacionales atómicos

**Eduardo Gómez**

Financiamiento: CONACYT, UASLP, Fundación Marcos Moshinsky,  
Laboratorio Nacional de Materia Cuántica (LANMAC)

## Medición de masa y G



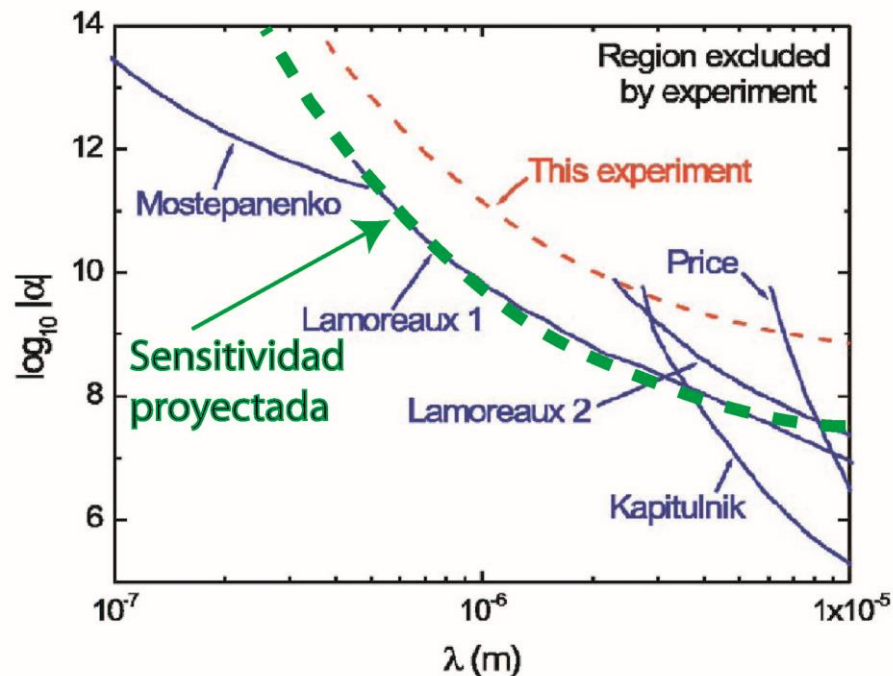
$$G = 6.67428 (67) \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg s}$$

$$R_{\infty} = 10973731.568508 (65) \text{ m}^{-1}$$

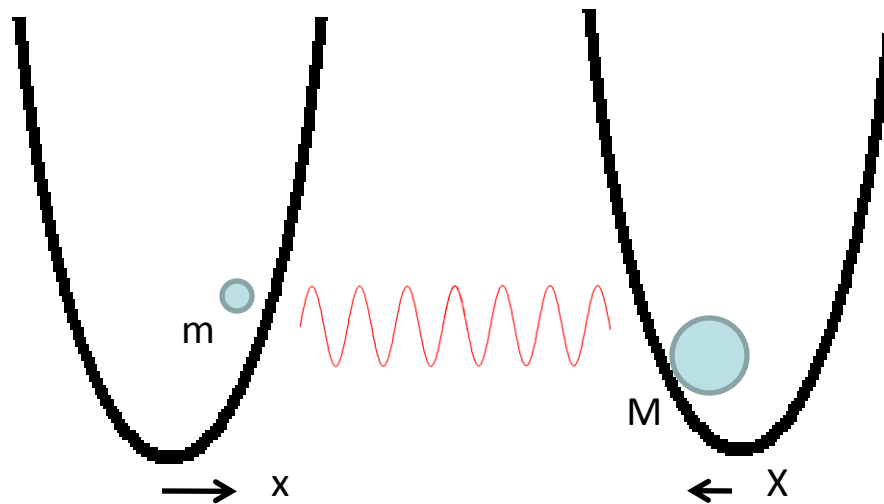
# Límites a fuerzas de corto alcance tipo Yukawa

Corrección a la fuerza gravitacional debido a nuevas interacciones

$$F_G \rightarrow F_G (1 + \alpha e^{-r/\lambda})$$

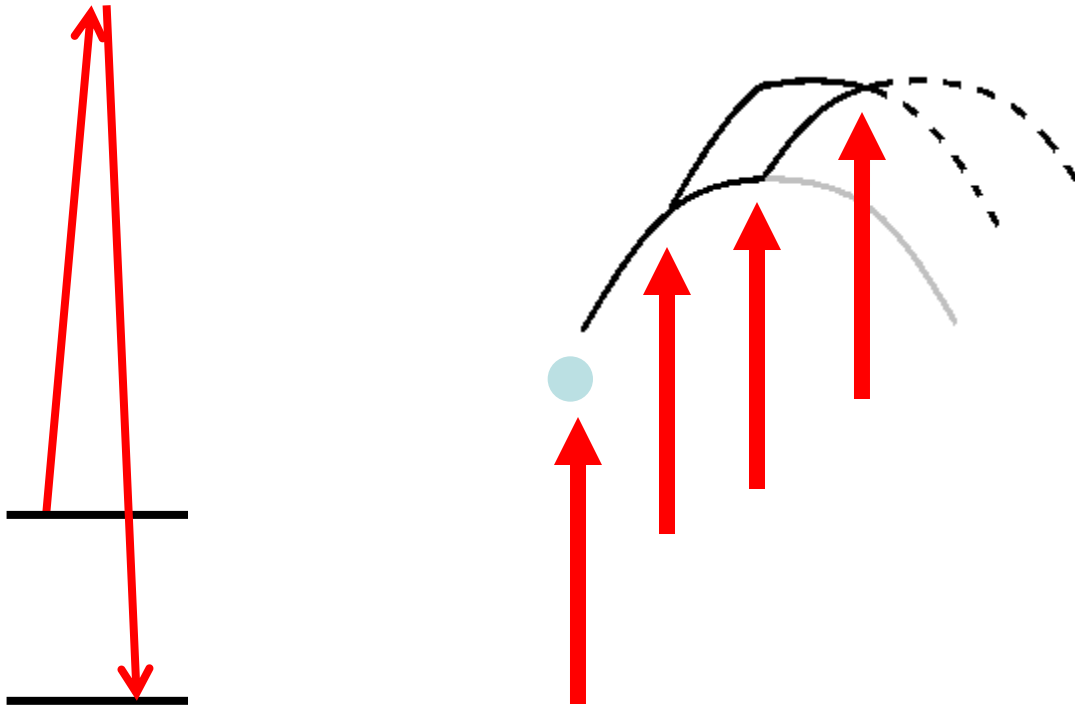


## Osciladores acoplados



$$E = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x_{\max}^2 = \frac{1}{2}M\omega^2 X_{\max}^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad M = m \left( \frac{x_{\max}}{X_{\max}} \right)^2$$

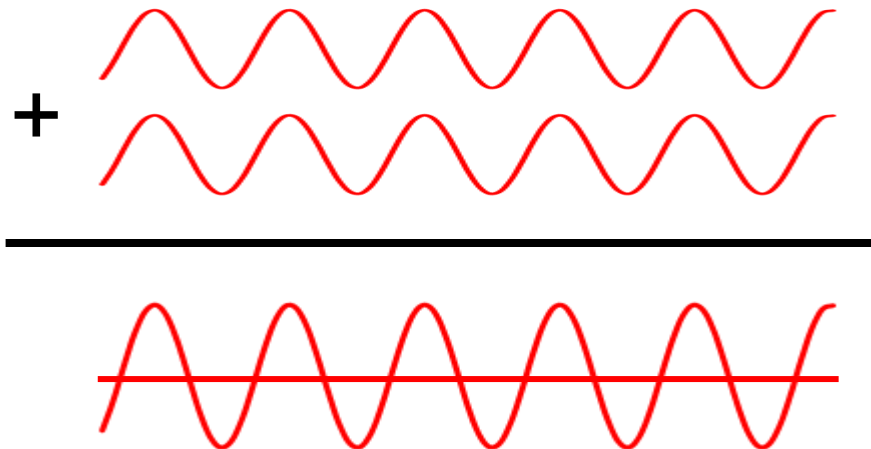
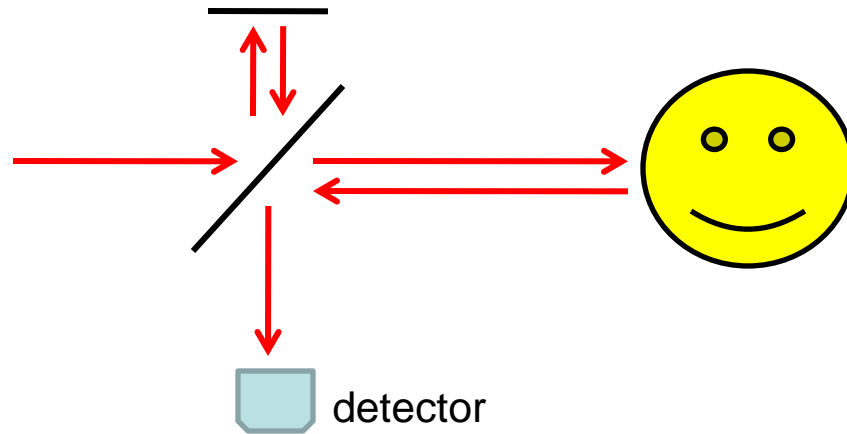
## Medición cuántica de g



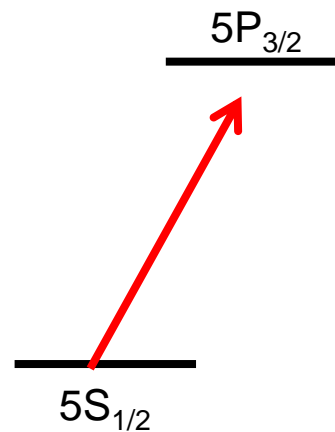
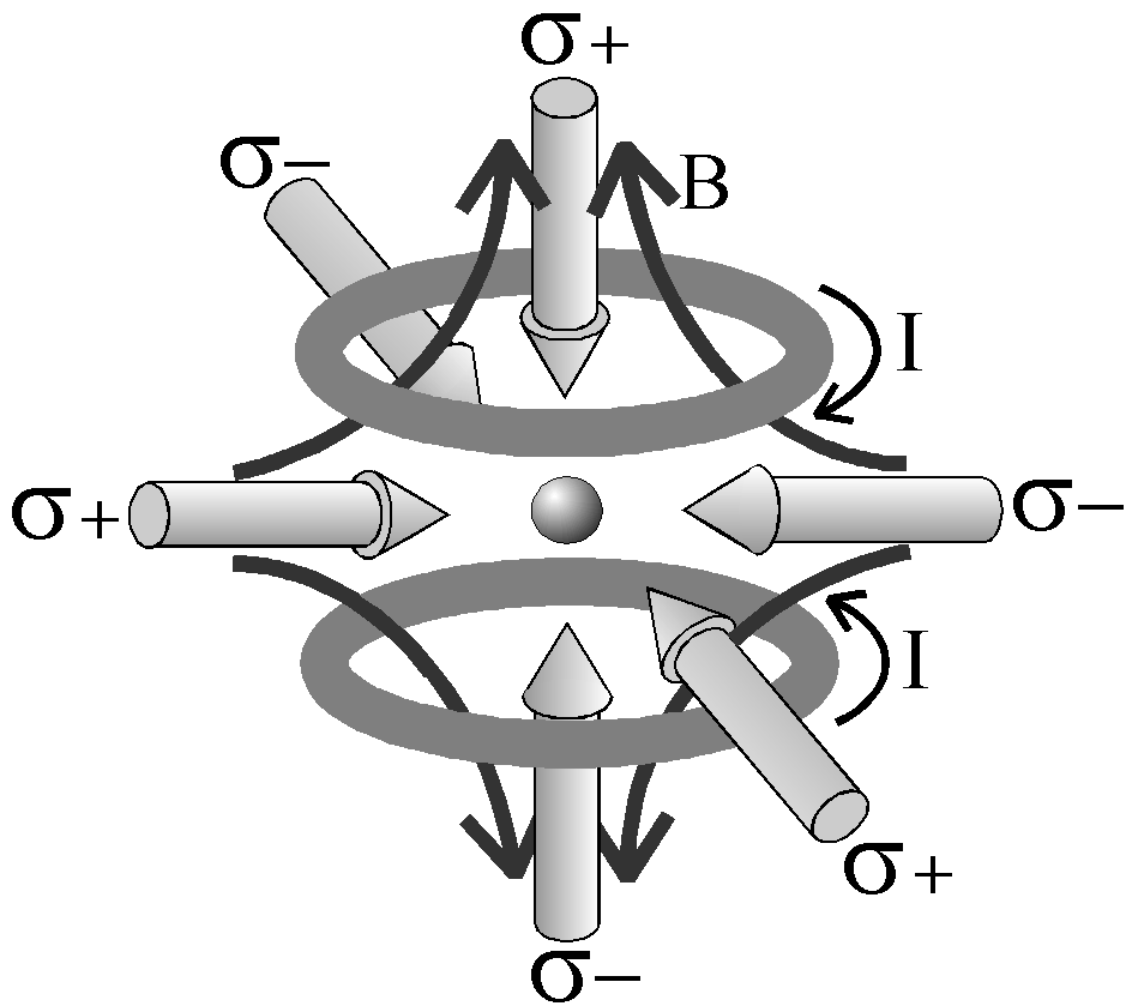
$$F = mg$$

$$V = mgz$$

# Medición interferométrica



## Enfriamiento láser (MOT)



## Fase gravitacional

$$|\Psi\rangle = [ |b, p\rangle + \exp(-i\Omega t) |e, p+2\hbar k\rangle ] / \sqrt{2}$$

$$\hbar\Omega = \hbar\omega_e - \hbar\omega_b = E_e - E_b$$

La energía está dada por

$$E_e = E_{0e} + mgz_e$$

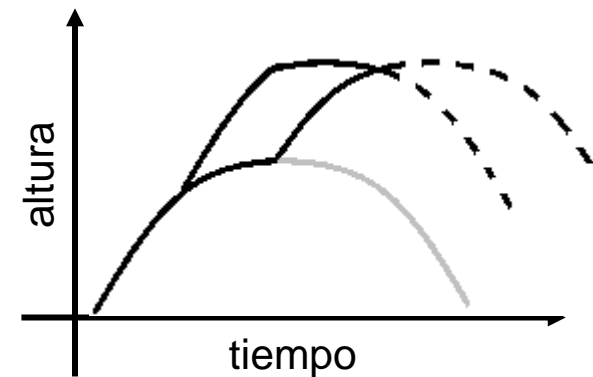
La trayectoria es

$$z_e = z_0 + v_0 t - gt^2/2$$

$$z_b = z_0 + (v_0 + 2\hbar k/m)t - gt^2/2$$

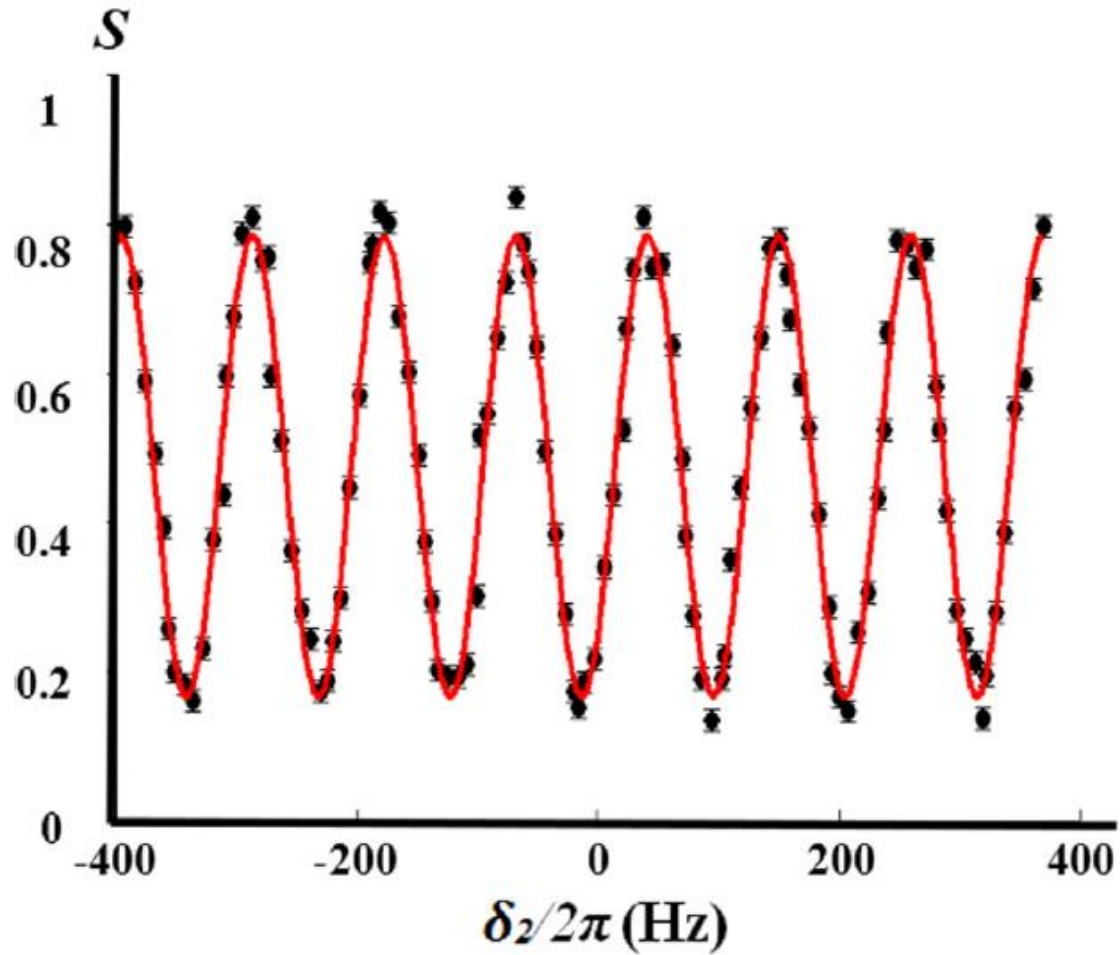
La fase acumulada es

$$\phi = \int_0^{2\tau} \Omega dt = 2gk\tau^2 = (1.6 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^{-2}) \tau^2$$

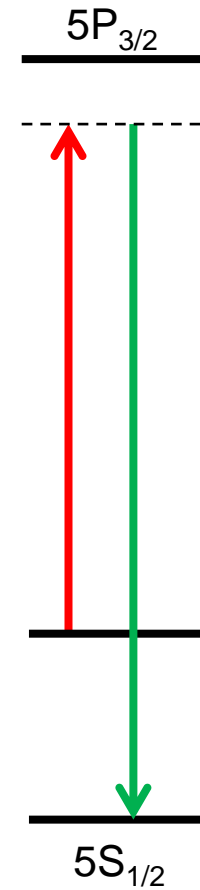
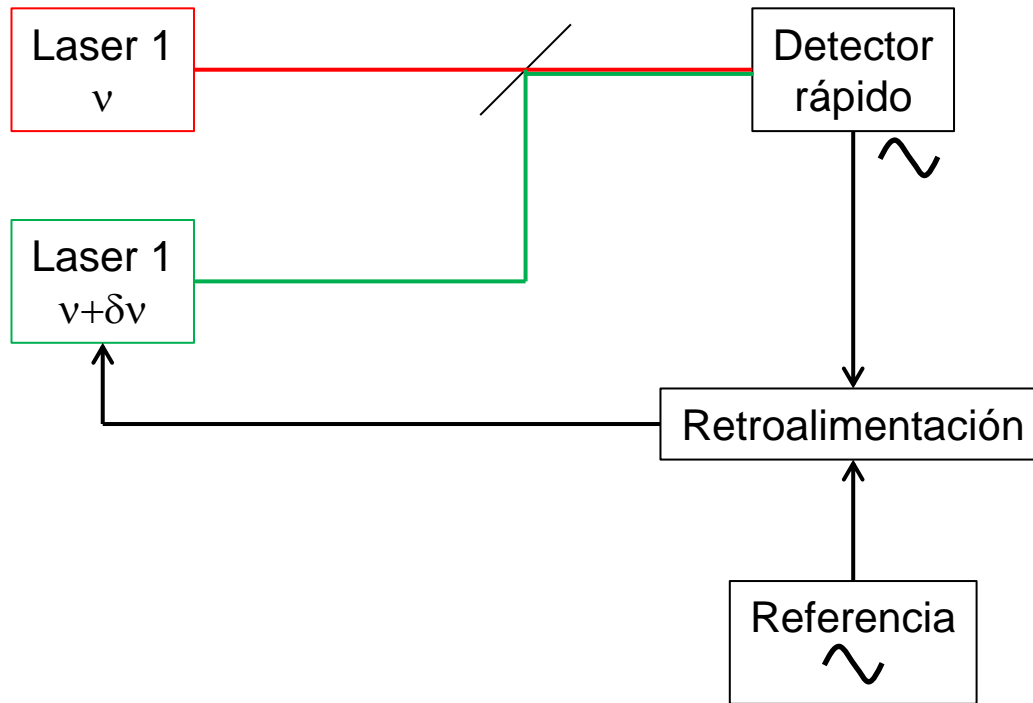




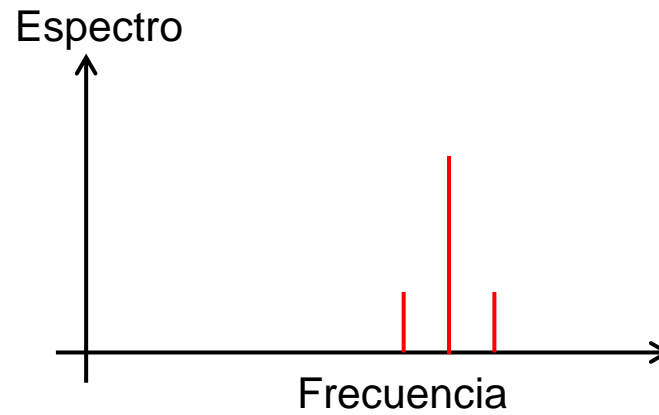
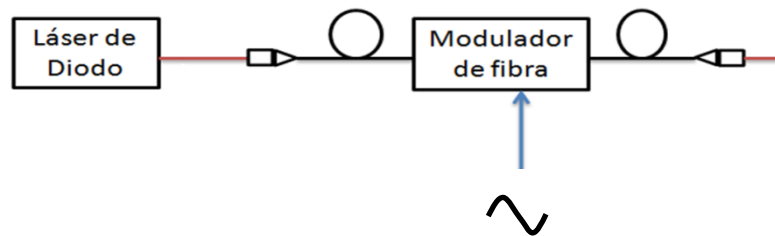
# Interferometría atómica



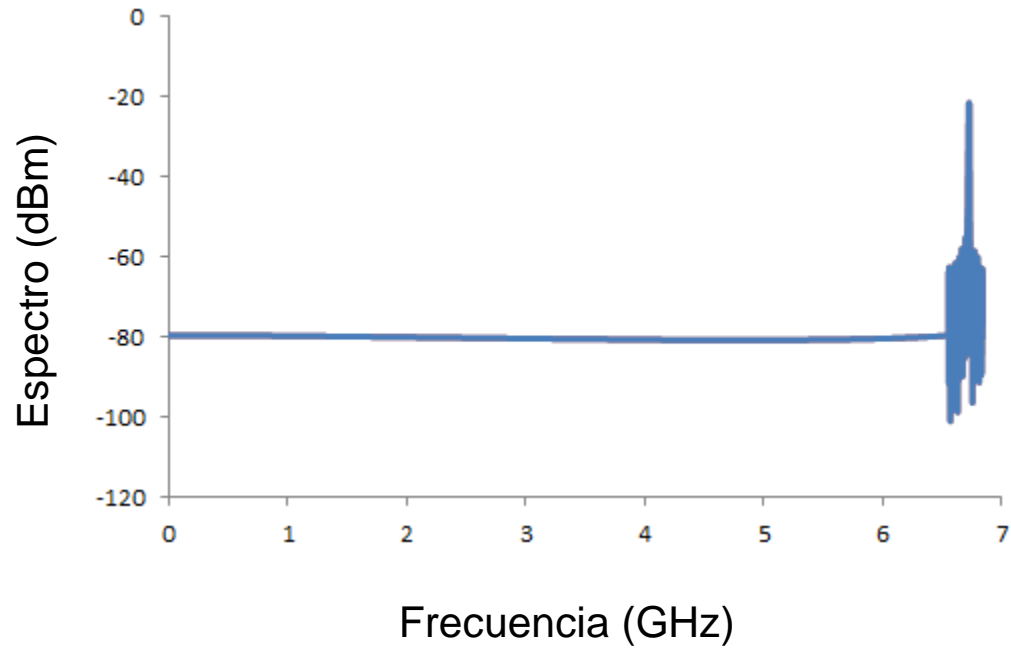
# Transiciones Raman



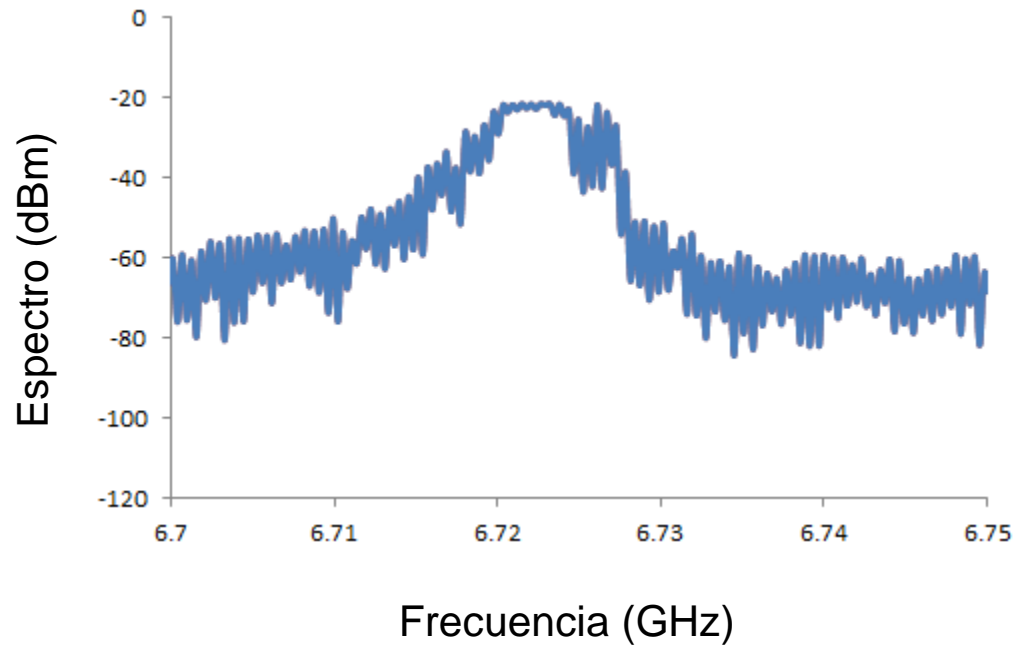
# Modulador Electro-óptico de fibra



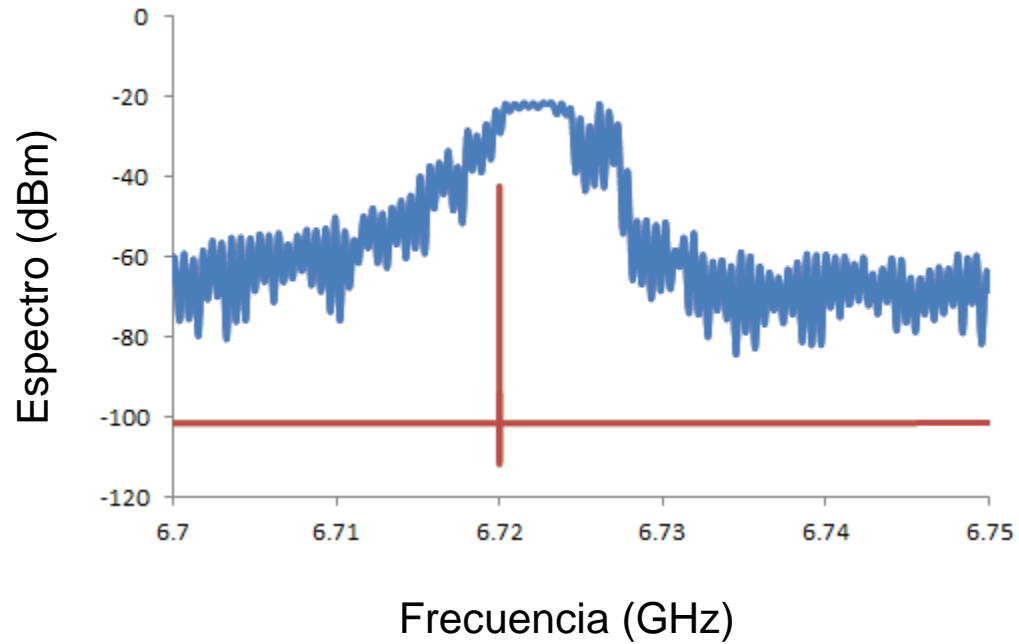
# Modulador vs método tradicional



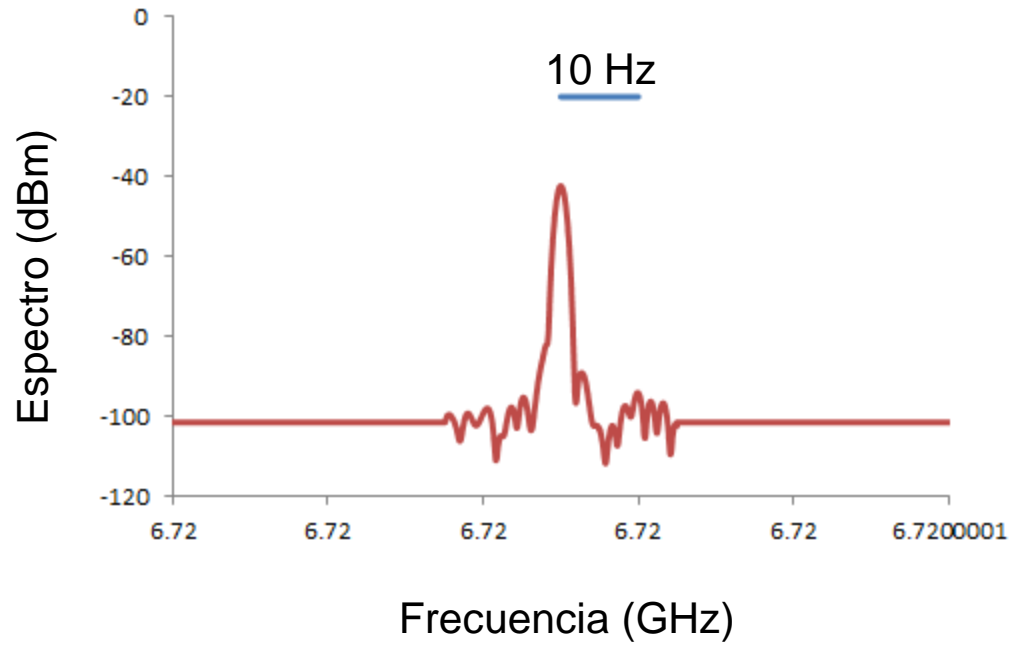
# Modulador vs método tradicional



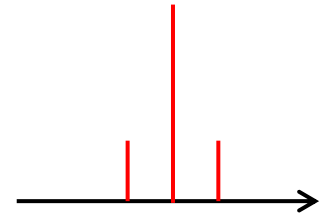
# Modulador vs método tradicional



# Modulador vs método tradicional



# Transición Raman



Transición Raman

$$\Omega_R = \frac{e^2}{2\hbar^2} \sum_n \frac{[(\varepsilon_\mu r_\mu)(E_\nu R_\nu)^*]}{\delta_n}$$

Componente vectorial

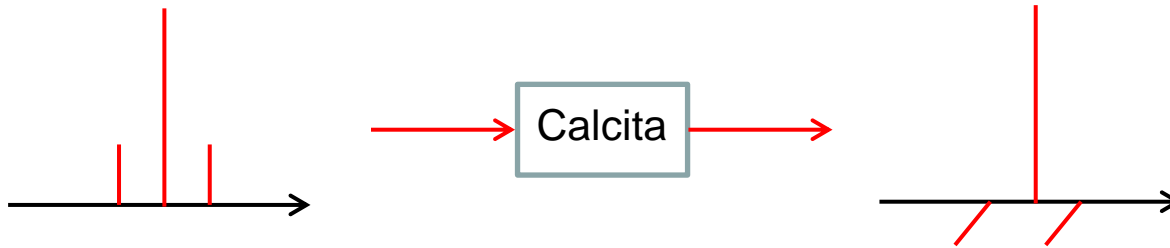
$$\Omega_R = [E_1 \times E_2^*] \cdot M$$

$$M = \frac{e^2}{4\hbar^2 \delta} \sum r_\mu \times R_\nu^*$$



## Cristal de calcita

$$\varphi = \frac{2\pi BL}{\lambda}$$



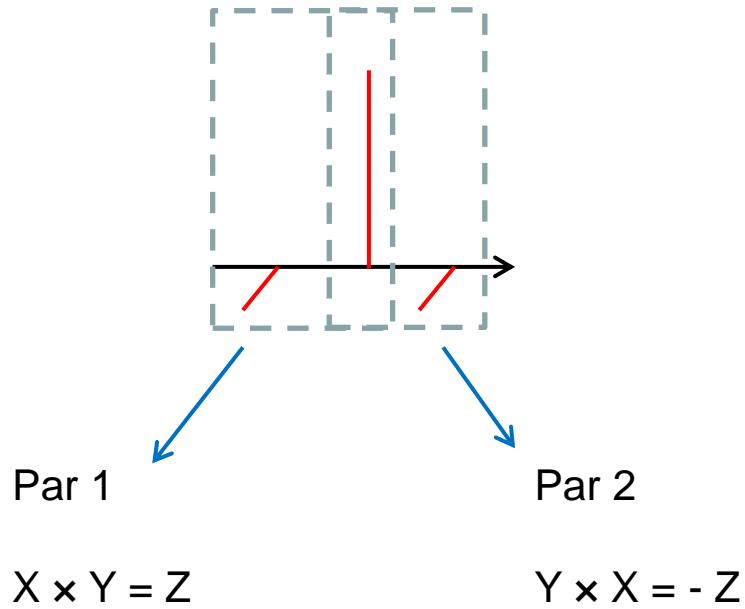
Haz de entrada

$$\bar{E} = E \cos(\omega t + kz) \hat{x}$$

Haz de salida

$$\bar{E} = E_0 \left[ \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \hat{x} + \cos(\omega t + \varphi - \pi/2) \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \hat{y} \right]$$

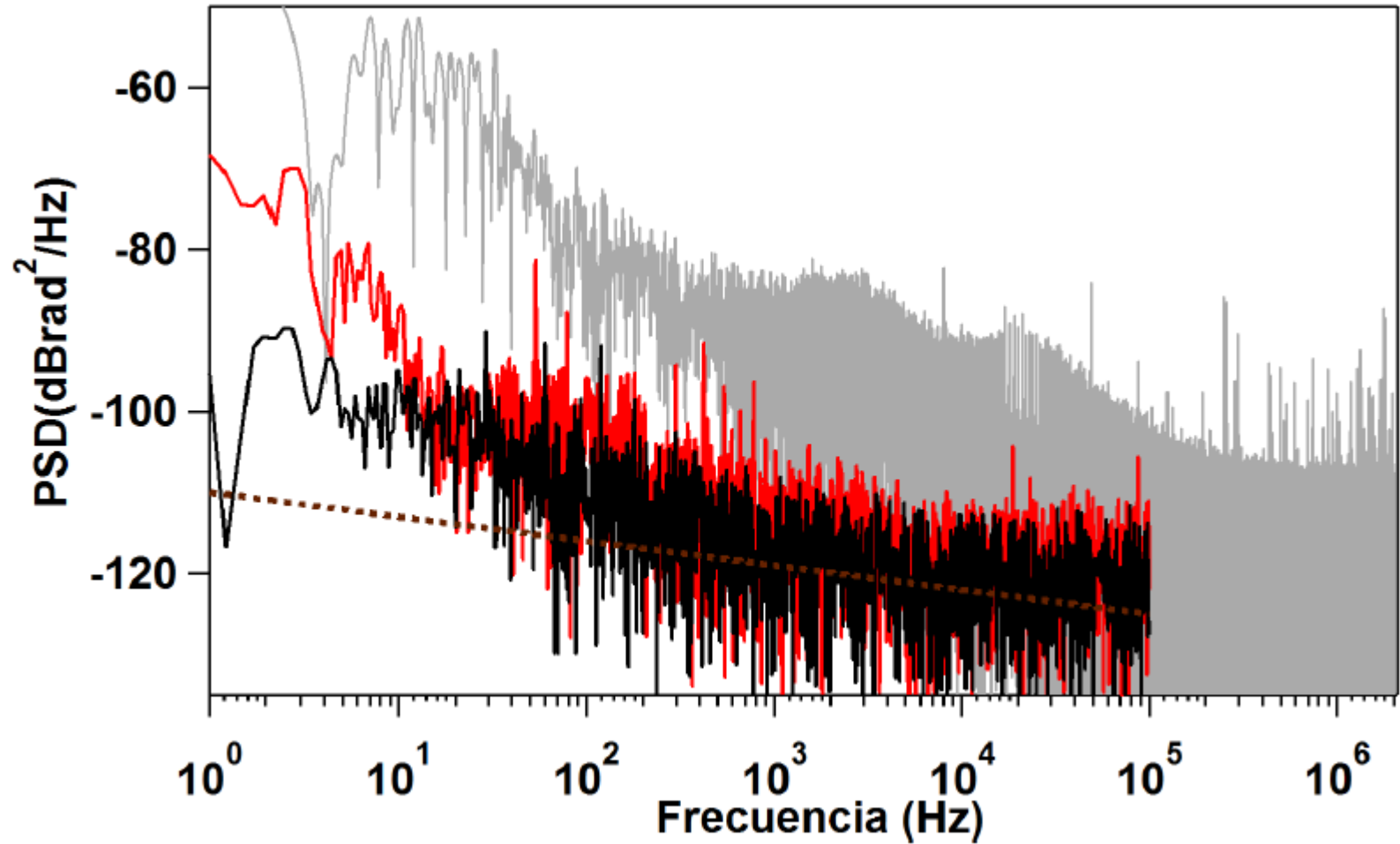
# Interferencia constructiva



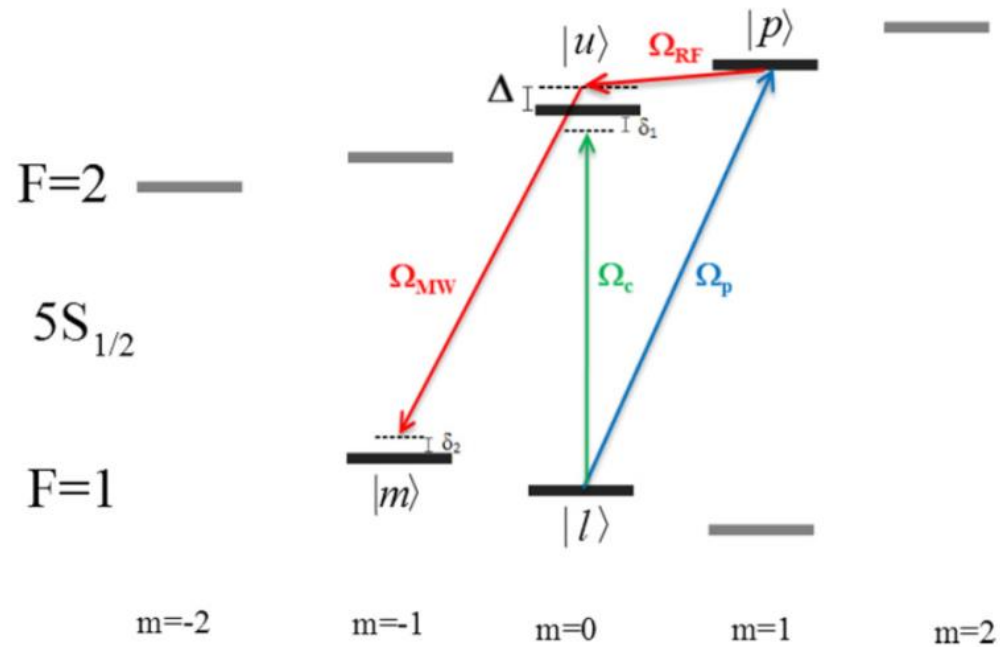
# Sistema Raman de bajo ruido de fase



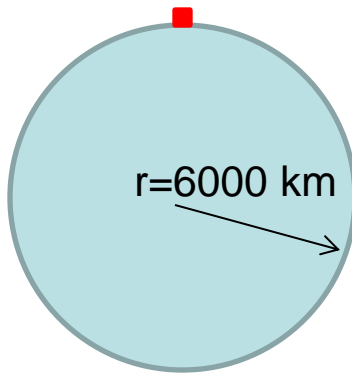
## Ruido de fase



# Insensibilidad magnética



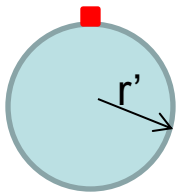
## Escalamiento de la fuerza gravitacional



$$F = \frac{GMm}{r^2} = \frac{4}{3}\pi\rho Grm = mg$$

$$g = \frac{4}{3}\pi\rho Gr$$

Para  $r'=6 \text{ cm}$  da  $g'=10^{-8}g$





## Empujando la sensibilidad de $g$

Tomando  $\tau = 1$  s, una medición de la fase a 1 mrad, y una separación de  $100 \hbar k$  da una precisión relativa de  $1 \times 10^{-13}$

Lo mejor actual es  $10^{-9}$       mucho espacio para mejorar!

Con esto se puede detectar una esfera de  $r=1 \mu\text{m}$

O a un humano gravitacionalmente a una distancia de **30 m**

## Empujando la sensibilidad de $g$

$$\phi = 2kgT^2$$





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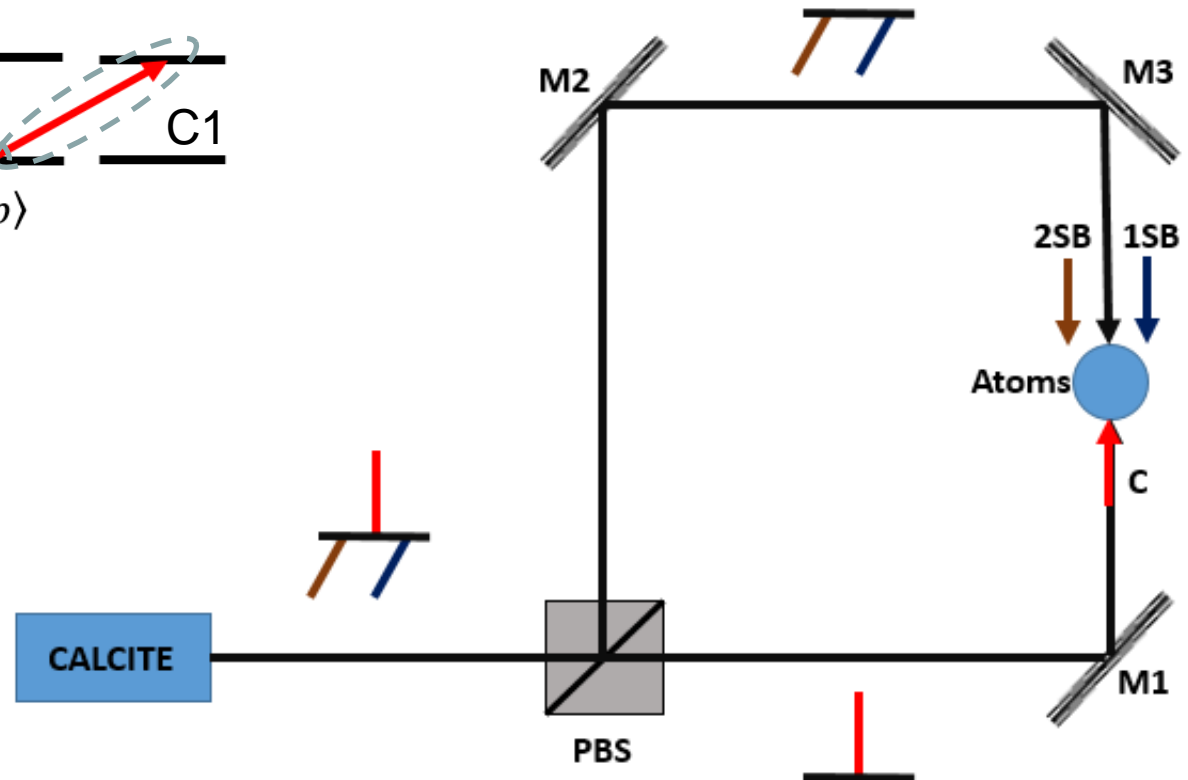
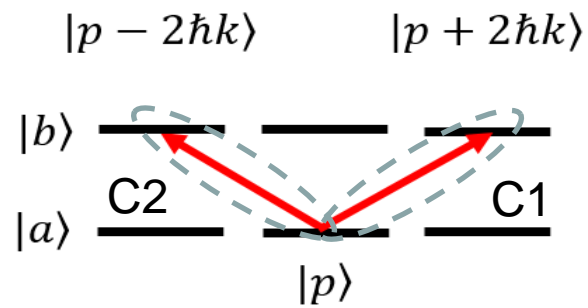


## Empujando la sensibilidad de g

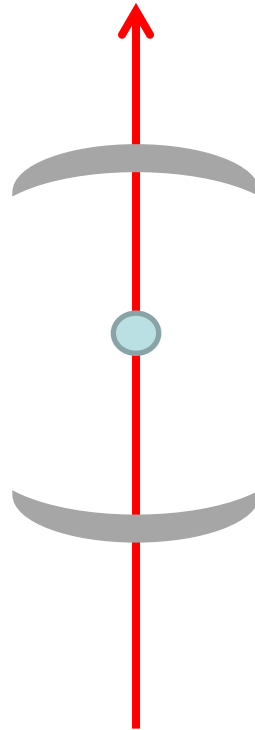
$$\phi = 2kgT^2$$

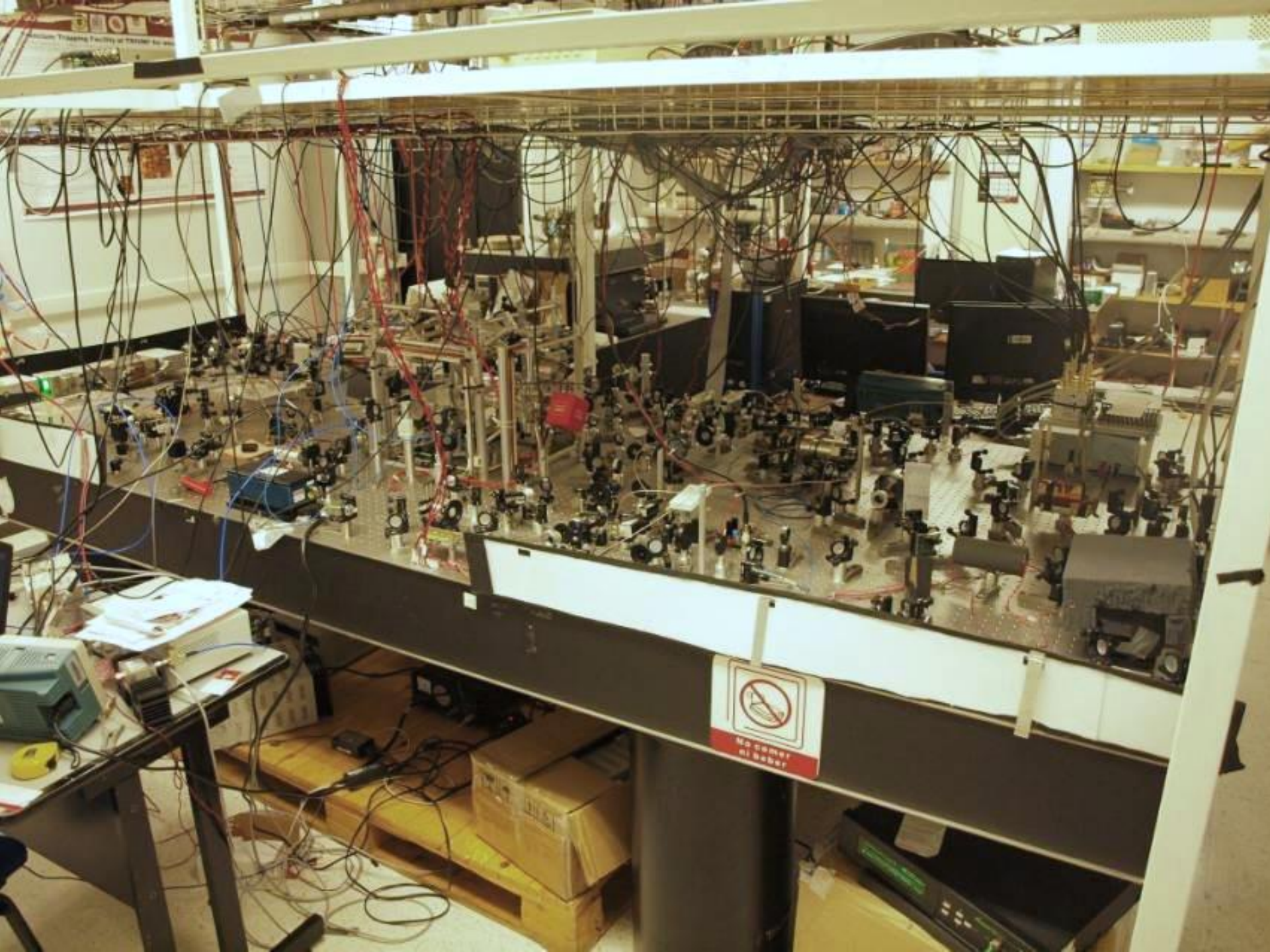


# Interferometría en clases de velocidades



# Interferometría atómica con cavidades ópticas





No open flames

# Sistemas portátiles

## Gravímetro de Aosense







# Trampa doble

