Stabilizing the power of a laser beam via feedback/forward



Loop-shaping: put gain where you need it & close carefully



- Higher gain at acoustic, seismic frequencies
- Try not to close in a noise bump with inadequate phase margin

Filter sensor noise and limit gain to SNR bandwidth



Signal diagram for "general" scenario



Conclusions

- It's as important to characterize your noise as to characterize your plant
- Plenty of room for theory to help with optimizing and compromising

Measuring optical phase



Adaptive homodyne measurement



Adaptive homodyne feedback algorithms

(D. W. Berry and H. M. Wiseman, PRA 63, 013813 (2000))

Local oscillator phase:
$$\Phi(v) = \hat{\varphi}(v) + \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 $\hat{\varphi}(v) = \arg(A_v)$

Mark I: estimate = arg(A); Mark II: estimate = arg(C)

$$A_{v} = \int_{0}^{v} I(u)e^{i\Phi(u)}du \qquad B_{v} = -\int_{0}^{v} e^{2i\Phi(u)}du \qquad C_{v} = A_{v}v + B_{v}A_{v}^{*}$$

technical effects?

Technical challenges - laser noise



Technical challenges - loop delay



Experimental implementation



Closing the loop...



M. Armen, J. Au, J. Stockton, ... PRL 89, 133602 (2002)

The power of quantum feedback



Feedback control of quantum dynamics



optical coupling to internal and/or center-of-mass atomic dynamics

Cavity QED with cold atoms





Single-atom spatial trajectories (with J. Ye and H. J. Kimble)



Intra-cavity atom traps



Real-time 'quantum feedback' control



- quantum-limited broadband measurement + low latency signal processing (HW)
- synthesis (bilinear/stochastic/Hamiltonian) & identification methodology (SW)
- explore "applications" with demonstrable, unique benefits of real-time QFB



Loading cold atoms into a surface-MOT, MST (B. Lev)













http://minty.caltech.edu/MabuchiLab/