

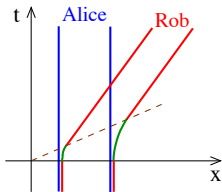
# Quantum fields in accelerated cavities: from relativistic velocities to a desktop experiment

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With D. E. Bruschi, D. Faccio and I. Fuentes, arXiv:1210.6772



# Plan

1. Particle creation by spacetime kinematics
2. **Relativistic** field in a **relativistic rigid** cavity
  - ▶ **Resonances** in periodic motion
3. Experimental mode mixing scenario
  - ▶ **At threshold of current technology!**
4. Summary

# Particle creation by spacetime kinematics

## Kinematics in/of spacetime mixes and creates particles!

Moore (1970) (Dynamical Casimir Effect)

Hawking (1974); Unruh (1976)

- ▶ **Relativity viewpoint: focus on local quantities**

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle, \langle T_{\mu\nu} \rangle, \dots$$

- ▶ **Quantum information viewpoint: nonlocal entanglement**

Alsing and Milburn (2003); Fuentes-Schuller and Mann (2005); ...

→ Quantum information protocols; quantum gates

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**Caveat:** no relativistic quantum measurement theory!

Sorkin (1993); Benincasa et al (2012)

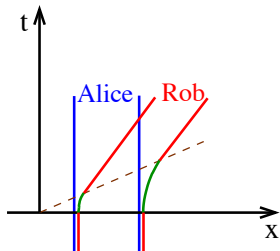
# Field in a moving rigid cavity

## Con (The Bad)

- ▶ Field shielded from Unruh thermality

## Pros (The Good)

- ▶ **Spatial** localisation explicit
- ▶ Choose inertial at  $t \rightarrow \pm\infty$ 
  - ▶ Usual notion of 'particle' at early and late times
- ▶ Spectrum discrete
  - ▶ Entanglement quantifiers available



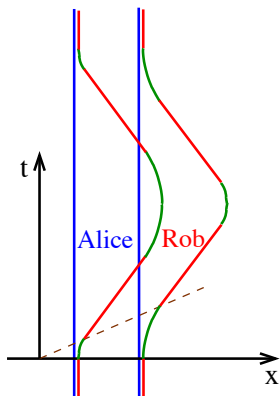
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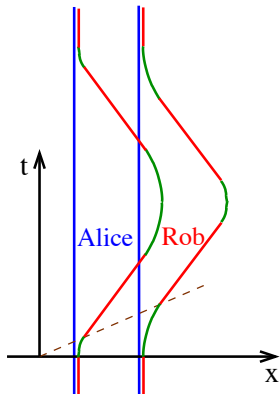
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## Analysable! (The Ugly)

- ▶ Systematic perturbative treatment in  $La/c^2$ 
  - $L$ : cavity proper length (rigid)
  - $a(\tau)$ : proper acceleration (time-dependent)
- ▶ Adjustable travel scenarios
- ▶ **Relativistic**: velocities and travel times unrestricted
- ▶  $(3 + 1)$ : cavities rigid to first order in (**vector**) acceleration



# Linear order in acceleration

**Effects come from changes in acceleration,  
not from acceleration!**

cf. moving mirror  $\langle T_{\mu\nu} \rangle$  Davies and Fulling (1976)



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## Periodic motion

- ▶ Particle **creation** resonance at  $\omega_{cr} = \omega_k + \omega_{k'}$
- ▶ Mode **mixing** resonance at  $\omega_{mix} = |\omega_k - \omega_{k'}|$

## (3 + 1) cavity

- ▶ Can arrange  $\omega_{mix} \ll \omega_{cr}$
- ▶  $\omega_{mix}$  at threshold of current technology!

# Experimental scenario

## Cavity

- ▶ Rectangular, scale  $\sim 1$  cm

## Quanta

- ▶ Massless,  $\lambda = 600$  nm
- ▶ **highly vertical**:  $|k_x|, |k_y| \ll |k_z|$

## Motion

- ▶ **Horizontal** shake (linear or circular)

# Experimental scenario

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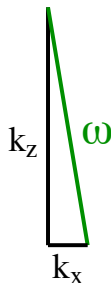
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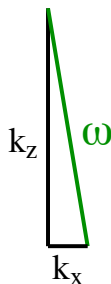
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## Motion

- ▶ **Horizontal** shake (linear or circular)
- Mode mixing threshold **0.7 MHz** (circular:  $4 \times 10^7$  rpm)
- Amplitude **1  $\mu$ m**  $\Rightarrow$  mixing timescale **1 ms**
  - ▶ Horizontal **momentum mixing**: observable?
  - ▶ Interference between the mixed modes  $\Rightarrow$  **beam splitter gate!**



**Pythagoras!**

# Summary

- ▶ **Relativistic** quantum field in a **relativistic** rigid cavity
  - ▶ Systematic perturbative treatment at small acceleration
- ▶  $(3 + 1)$  cavity: new mode mixing resonance identified
  - ▶ **At threshold of current technology!**
- ▶ **Laboratory experiment?**
  - ▶ Mechanical?
  - ▶ SQUID simulation? [Friis et al, PRL \(2013\)](#)