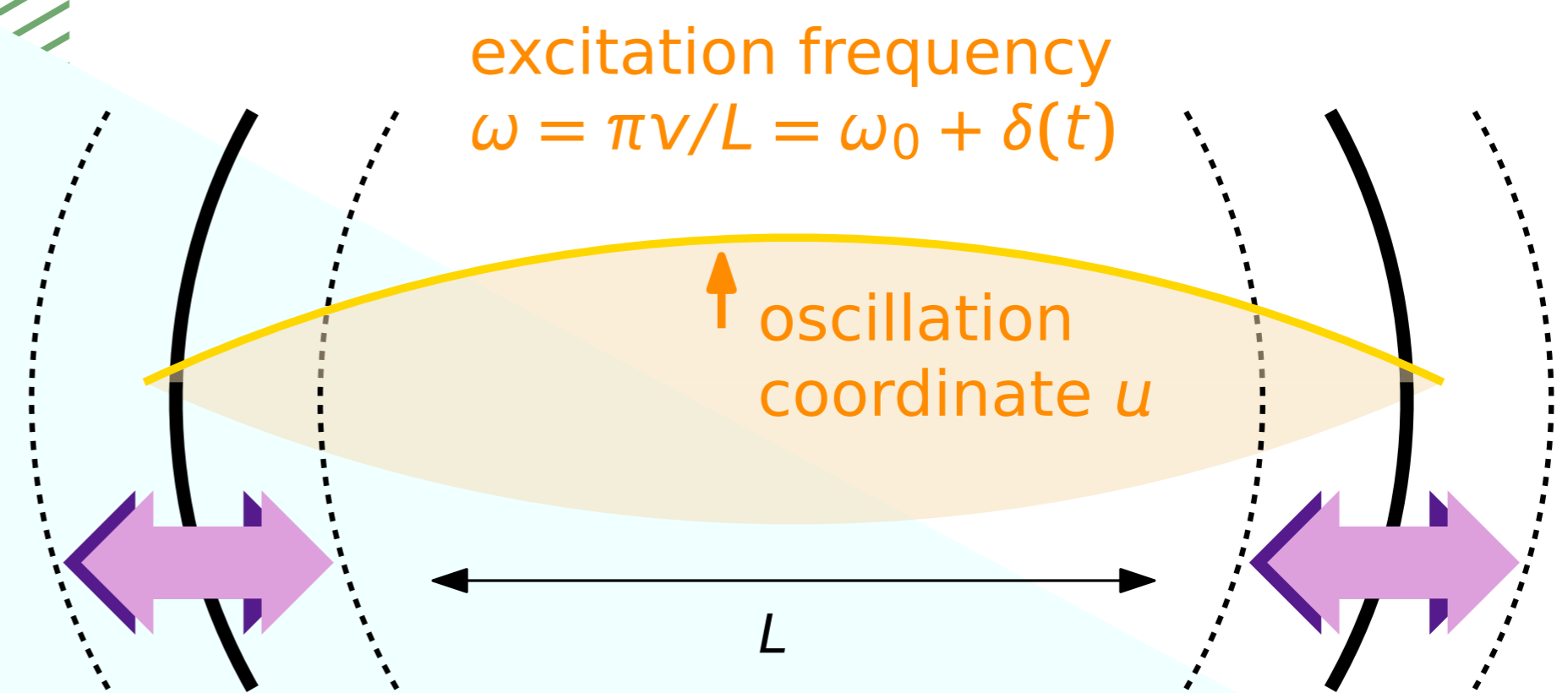
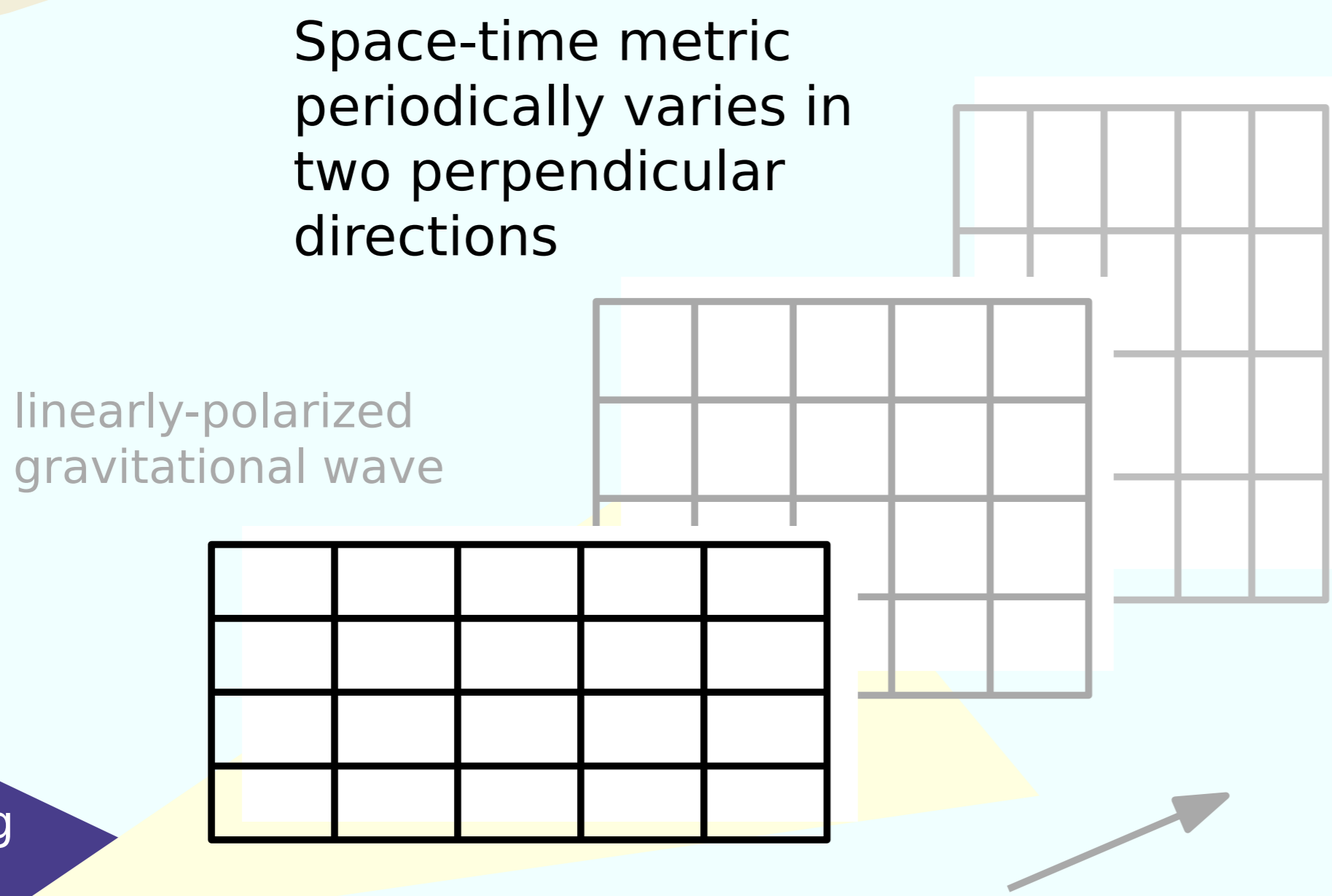


# Time limits for measurement of gravitational waves with dynamical Casimir effect in solid-state detectors

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A distributed **on-chip** resonator: a planar microwave resonator or a surface-acoustic wave resonator

## Can a gravitational wave change a resonator state?



## Dynamical Casimir effect

At  $\Omega = \omega_0/2$ , fluctuations are parametrically amplified—if the resonator length varies vigorously

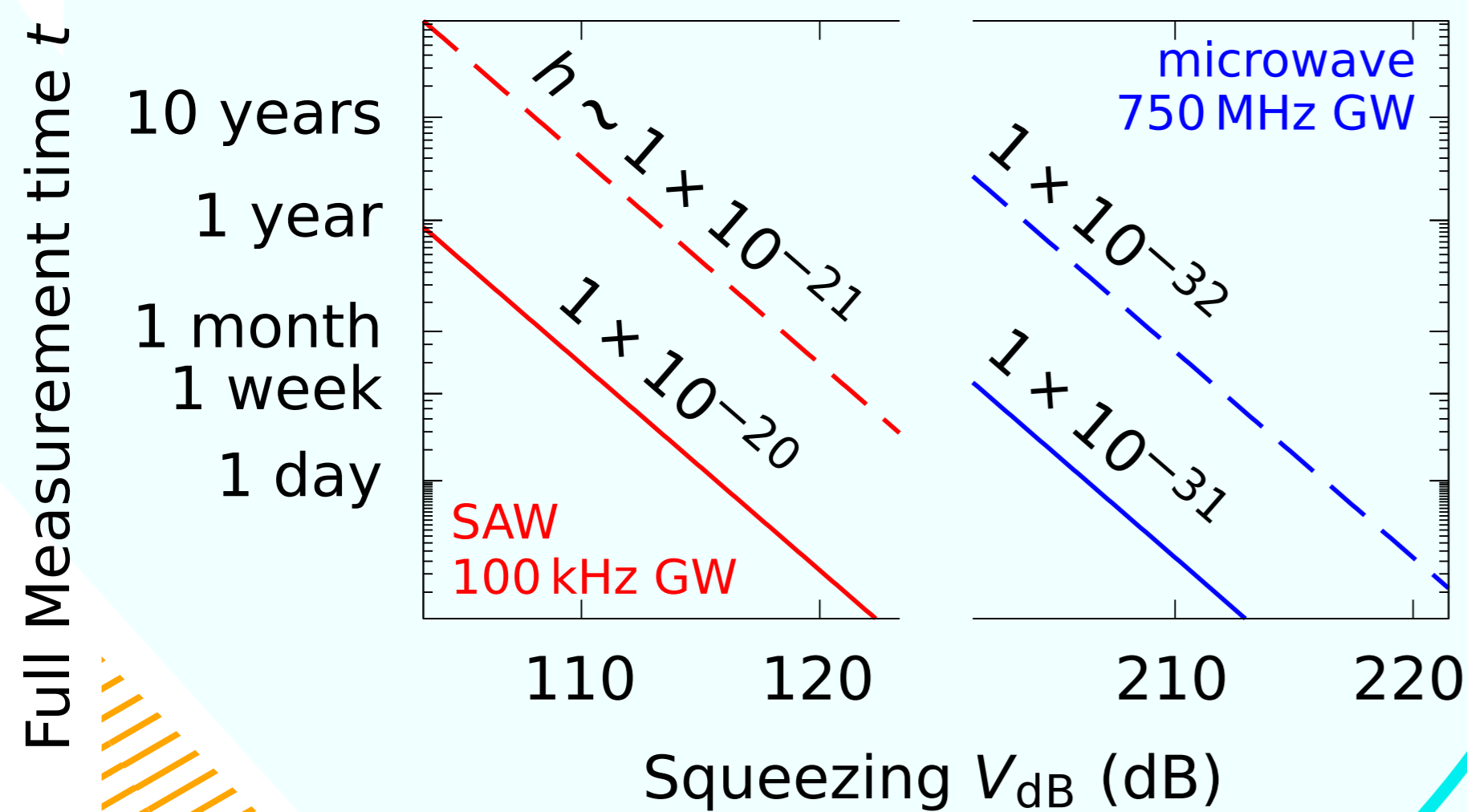
Gravitational waves are far too weak near Earth to excite photons or phonons

Still, they can alter a quantum state. Can that be measured?

## Many mutually-incoherent measurements

$$t \sim \left( \frac{\omega_0/2\pi}{\text{MHz}} \right)^{-1} 10^{-13 - \lg(\Delta\epsilon^2) - \lg QD - \frac{1}{5} V_{\text{dB}}} \text{ years}$$

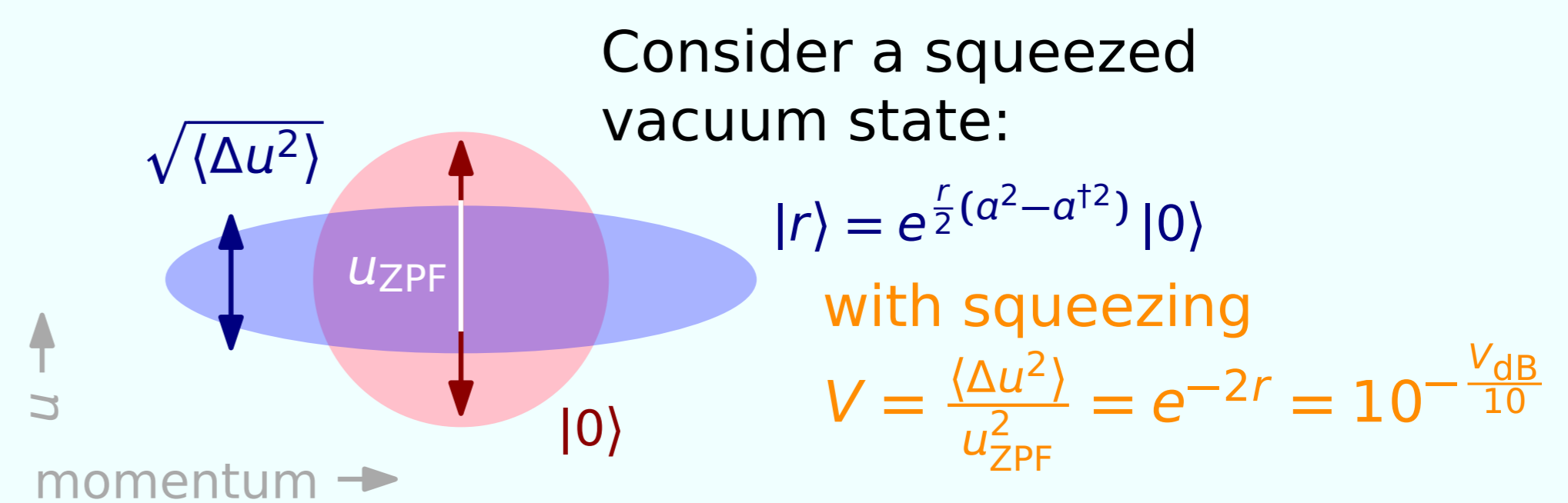
$D = 100$  devices operate simultaneously. Each measurement bin ten is times shorter than the coherence time  $Q/\omega$ , where  $Q = 10^6$ .



Such squeezing may be gained already this millenium. Currently,  $V_{\text{dB}} \lesssim 10$  dB.

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This can be done even sooner—if a robust quantum error-correction is ever reached.



$H_\epsilon(t) = 2\omega_0^2 t^2 (1 + \sinh^4 r)$  information encoded by a wave  
 $N = \frac{1}{\langle \Delta\epsilon^2 \rangle H_\epsilon(t_{\text{bin}})}$  measurements—each  $t_{\text{bin}}$  long—  
 yield at least  $\sqrt{\langle \Delta\epsilon^2 \rangle}$  error in the metric magnitude  $\epsilon$

## Infinite coherence limit

$N = 1$  measurement with  $D = 1$  device

