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# **UCL project Documentation**

***Release 1***

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## 1.1 Calculating spectrum

`tools.chi(_omega, _omega_j, _Gamma)`

Calculates what is defined as chi in the paper

**Parameters**

- **\_omega** (*1D numpy array*) – The frequency range of which chi shall be calculated
- **\_omega\_j** (*float*) – respective mechanical frequency
- **\_Gamma** (*float*) – Damping (either  $\Gamma$  or  $\kappa$ )

**Returns** `chi(omega)`

**Return type** `np.array`

`tools.eta(_omega, _detuning, _phi, _kappa)`

Calculates optical susceptibility

**Parameters**

- **\_omega** (*numpy array*) – The frequency range of which chi shall be calculated
- **\_detuning** (*float*) – The detuning
- **\_phi** (*float*) – Phase ???
- **\_kappa** (*float*) – cavity linewidth

**Returns** `eta(omega)`

**Return type** `np.array`

`tools.mu(_omega, _omega_j, _Gamma)`

Calculates the mechanical susceptibilities

**Parameters**

- **\_omega** (*1D numpy array*) – The frequency range of which chi shall be calculated
- **\_omega\_j** (*numpy array of length 3*) – mechanical frequencies
- **\_Gamma** (*float*) – Damping (either  $\Gamma$  or  $\kappa$ )

**Returns** `mu(omega)`

**Return type** `np.array`

`tools.M(_omega, _omega_j, _detuning, _phi, _Gamma, _kappa, _g)`

Calculates the normalization factor

**Parameters**

- **\_omega** (*1D numpy array*) – The frequency range of which chi shall be calculated
- **\_omega\_j** (*numpy array of length 3*) – mechanical frequencies
- **\_detuning** (*float*) – Detuning
- **\_phi** (*np.array*) – [0,0,pi/2]
- **\_Gamma** (*float*) – Damping (either  $\Gamma$  or  $\kappa$ )
- **\_kappa** (*float*) – linewidth of cavity
- **\_g** (*np.array*) – Couplings ( $g_x, g_y, g_z, g_{xy}, g_{yz}, g_{zx}$ )

**Returns** M(omega, mode)**Return type** 2D np.array`tools.Q_opt(_omega, _detuning, _kappa, _phi)`

Calculates optical noise

**Parameters**

- **\_omega** (*1D numpy array*) – The frequency range of which chi shall be calculated
- **\_detuning** (*float*) – The detuning
- **\_kappa** (*float*) – cavity linewidth
- **\_phi** (*float*) – Phase ???

**Returns** Q\_opt(omega, mode)**Return type** 2D np.array`tools.Q_mech(_omega, _omega_j, _Gamma)`

Calculates the mechanical noises

**Parameters**

- **\_omega** (*1D numpy array*) – The frequency range of which chi shall be calculated
- **\_omega\_j** (*numpy array of length 3*) – mechanical frequencies
- **\_Gamma** (*float*) – Damping (either  $\Gamma$  or  $\kappa$ )

**Returns** Q\_mech(omega, mode)**Return type** 2D np.array`tools.q_1D(_omega, _omega_j, _detuning, _g, _Gamma, _kappa, _phi)`Calculates the operator  $q_j$   $\propto (b_j + b_j^\dagger)$  without taking into account the 3D contributions**Parameters**

- **\_omega** (*1D numpy array*) – The frequency range of which chi shall be calculated
- **\_omega\_j** (*numpy array of length 3*) – mechanical frequencies
- **\_detuning** (*float*) – Detuning
- **\_g** (*np.array*) – Couplings ( $g_x, g_y, g_z, g_{xy}, g_{yz}, g_{zx}$ )
- **\_Gamma** (*float*) – Damping (either  $\Gamma$  or  $\kappa$ )
- **\_kappa** (*float*) – linewidth of cavity
- **\_phi** (*np.array*) – [0,0,pi/2]

**Returns**  $q(\omega, \text{mode})$  1D

**Return type** 2D np.array

`tools.q_3D(_omega, _omega_j, _detuning, _g, _Gamma, _kappa, _phi)`

Calculates the operator  $q_j$   $\propto (b_j + b_j^\dagger)$  with taking into account the 3D contributions

**Parameters**

- **\_omega** (1D numpy array) – The frequency range of which chi shall be calculated
- **\_omega\_j** (numpy array of length 3) – mechanical frequencies
- **\_detuning** (float) – Detuning
- **\_g** (np.array) – Couplings ( $g_x, g_y, g_z, g_{xy}, g_{yz}, g_{zx}$ )
- **\_Gamma** (float) – Damping (either  $\Gamma$  or  $\kappa$ )
- **\_kappa** (float) – linewidth of cavity
- **\_phi** (np.array) –  $[0, 0, \pi/2]$

**Returns**  $q(\omega, \text{mode})$  3D

**Return type** 2D np.array

`tools.expectation_value(_operator, _n, _pair)`

Calculates the expectation value of an operator by analyzing the noises

**Parameters**

- **\_operator** (np.array) – operator as function of omega (containing all directions)
- **\_n** (float) – Expectation value of the respective noise
- **\_pair** (integer) – select pair (0=photon, 1=x, 2=y, 3=z)

**Returns**  $\langle \text{operator} \rangle(\omega)$

**Return type** np.array

`tools.spectrum(_operator, _n_opt, _n_mech)`

Calculates the PSD

**Parameters**

- **\_operator** (np.array) – operator as function of omega (containing all directions)
- **\_n\_opt** (float) – optical photon number ( $n_{\text{opt}}=0$ )
- **\_n\_mech** (np.array) – phonon numbers ( $n_x, n_y, n_z$ )

**Returns**  $\langle \text{operator} \rangle_{\text{total}}(\omega)$  (sum over all modes)

**Return type** np.array

`tools.spectrum_output(omega, _i, param, ThreeD)`

Calculates the PSD for a given omega regime and set of parameters

**Parameters**

- **omega** (np.array) – Frequency range in which the spectrum is to be computed
- **\_i** (integer) – selection of operator (0=photon, 1=x, 2=y, 3=z)
- **param** (class param) – set of parameters
- **ThreeD** (boolean) – Consider 3D contribution (True) or not (False)

**Returns** PSD( $\omega$ )

**Return type** np.array

## 1.2 Phonon numbers

`tools.n_from_area(_S_plus, _S_minus, _Delta_omega, _N=0, _name="", printing=True)`

Calculates phonon number from area and compares it to the one from the formula

### Parameters

- **\_S\_plus** (np.array) – Spectrum for positive  $\omega$
- **\_S\_minus** (np.array) – Spectrum for negative  $\omega$
- **\_Delta\_omega** (float) – Spacing of  $\omega$
- **\_N** (float) – Phonon number from formula
- **\_name** (str) – Name of respective operator (x, y or z)
- **printing** (boolean) – Print the result (True), default is True

**Returns** Phonon numbers (N\_plus, N\_minus, N\_total)

**Return type** list

`tools.photon_number(_n_j, _Gamma_opt, _Gamma, printing=True)`

Calculates the phonon number from the formula

### Parameters

- **\_n\_j** (np.array) – phonon numbers at room temperature
- **\_Gamma\_opt** (np.array) – optical damping rate (x,y,z)
- **\_Gamma** (float) – mechanical damping rate
- **printing** (boolean) – Print the result (True), default is True

**Returns** Phonon numbers (N\_plus, N\_minus, N\_total)

**Return type** np.array

## 1.3 Parameters

`class tools.parameters`

This class contains all relevant parameters

**DelFSR = 14000000000.0**

Free spectral range [Hz], not used if couplings are given

**EPSR = 2.1**

relative permittivity [F m<sup>-1</sup>]

**Finesse = 73000.0**

Finesse

**Pin1 = 0.4**

input power tweezer beam [W]



```

Press = 1e-06
    air pressure [mbar]

R0 = 7.15e-08
    sphere radius [m]

RHO = 2198
    sphere density [kg/m^3]

WX = 6.7e-07
    focus of tweezer in x-direction [m]

WY = 7.7e-07
    focus of tweezer in y-direction [m]

X0 = 2.4472000000000004e-07
    equilibrium position in x [m]

XL = 0.0107
    cavity length [m]

Y0 = 0
    y_0, equilibrium position in x-direction

Z0 = 0
    z_0, equilibrium position in x-direction

detuning = -300000.0
    detuning of trap beam (omega_cav - omega_tw) [2pi kHz]

lambda_tw = 1.064e-06
    wavelength of tweezer [m]

n_opt = 0
    Photon number at room temperature

opt_damp_rate (printing=False)
    Calculates the optical damping rate

    Parameters printing (boolean) – Result is printed (True) or not, default True

    Returns Optical damping rate for (x,y and z)

    Return type np.array

```

**Warning:** Detuning has to be given in 2pi Hz

```

prepare_calc()
    Calculates all the theoretical relevant parameters if only the experimental ones are given

```

**Warning:** Detuning has to be given in 2pi Hz

```

print_param()
    Prints all the parameters in a nice fashion

theta0 = 0.25
    angle between tweezer polarization and cavity axis [pi]

waist = 4.11e-05
    waist radius [m]

```

## 1.4 Helpers

`tools.area(_S, _Delta)`

Calculates area under curve by using the trapezoidal rule

**Parameters**

- `_S` (*np.array*) – spectrum
- `_Delta` (*float*) – spacing of omega

**Returns** Area under the spectrum

**Return type** float

`tools.loop_progress(L_inner, L_outer, inner, outer, start_time)`

Print nice progress control in terminal

**Parameters**

- `L_inner` (*integer*) – length of inner loop
- `L_outer` (*integer*) – length of outer loop
- `inner` (*integer*) – current value of loop parameter of inner loop
- `outer` (*integer*) – current value of loop parameter of outer loop
- `start_time` (*float*) – time when loops where started

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