Measurements of gravitational acceleration from an echo atom interferometer\textsuperscript{1} C. MOK, A. CAREW, B. BARRETT, R. BERTHIAUME, A. KUMARAKRISHNAN, Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University — We have developed two techniques involving a ground-state, time-domain echo atom interferometer (AI) to measure gravitational acceleration, $g$, from a sample of laser-cooled atoms. We compare and contrast measurements from a two-pulse and a three-pulse stimulated-echo AI described in PRA \textbf{84}, 063623 (2011). The two-pulse AI involves excitation by standing wave pulses separated in time by $T_{21}$, and detection at $2T_{21}$. In this case, the accumulation of the matter-wave fringes as a function of $T_{21}$ is described by a frequency chirped signal analogous to the interference fringes recorded by a falling corner-cube Mach-Zehnder optical interferometer. In contrast, the three-pulse stimulated echo AI requires excitation by standing wave pulses separated by $T_{21}, T_{32}$ and detection at $2T_{21} + T_{32}$. In this case, the signal from the AI as a function of $T_{32}$ is modulated at a single frequency determined by $T_{21}$. Since the three-pulse AI is less sensitive to mirror vibrations and magnetic gradients, the measurement timescale is appreciably increased. We also consider the implementation of a RF-optical feedback loop to actively stabilize both AIs from the effects of mirror vibrations.

\textsuperscript{1}Work supported by CFI, OIT, NSERC, and York University