



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

**Magnetism, Rotons, and Beyond:
Engineering atomic systems with lattice shaking.**

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James Franck Institute and Dept. of Physics
University of Chicago



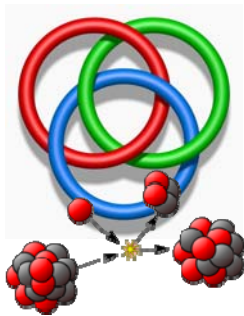
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
MIRSEC



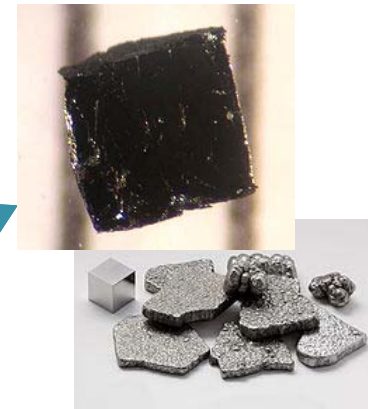
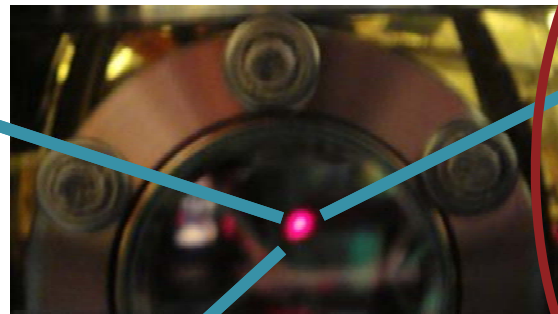
Quantum simulation with cold atoms



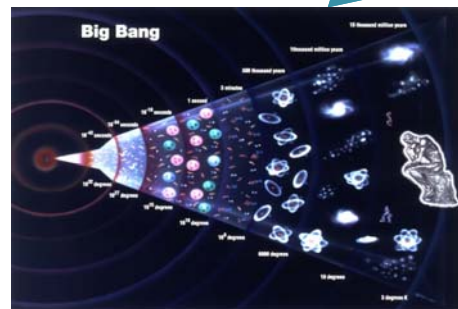
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Nuclear Physics:
Efimov Trimers
(see *PRL* **113** 240402)

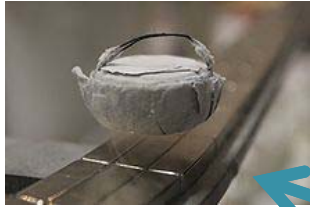


Condensed Matter:
Superfluids, Magnets and more
(current topic)

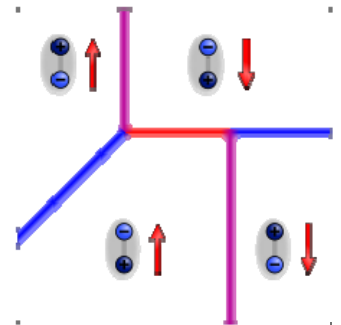
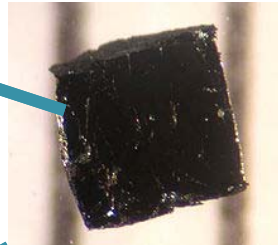


Cosmology:
Sakharov Oscillations
(see *Science* **341** 1213)

Variety in condensed matter systems



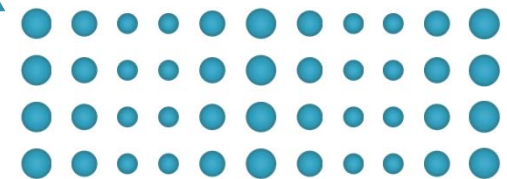
Superconductivity



Multiferroics



Topological Insulation

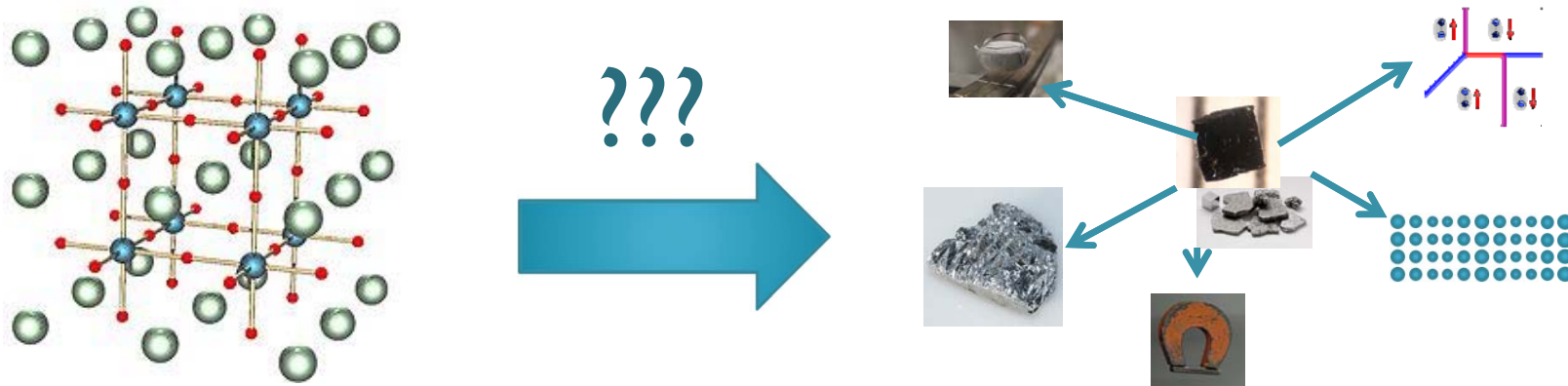


Density wave
(charge/spin)

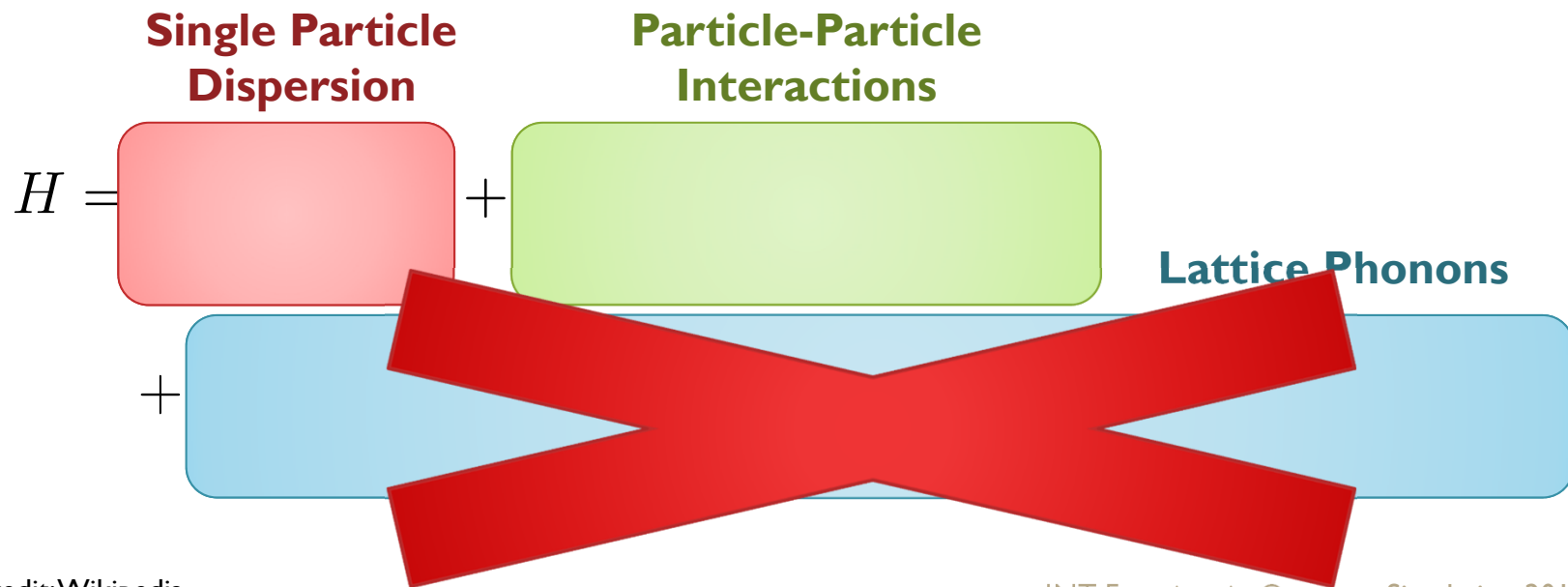


Magnetism
(ferro-/anti-ferro)

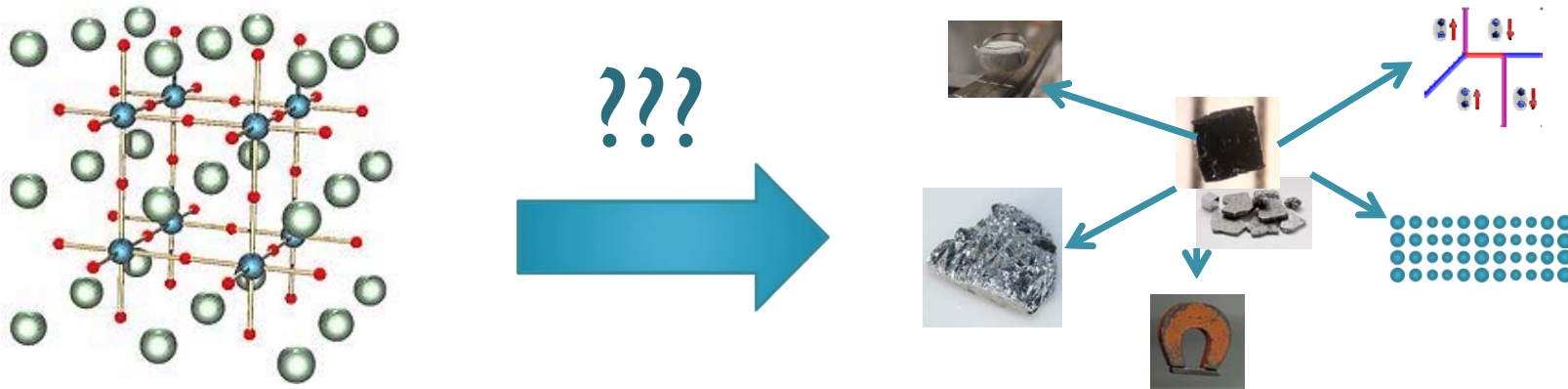
Where does the variety come from?



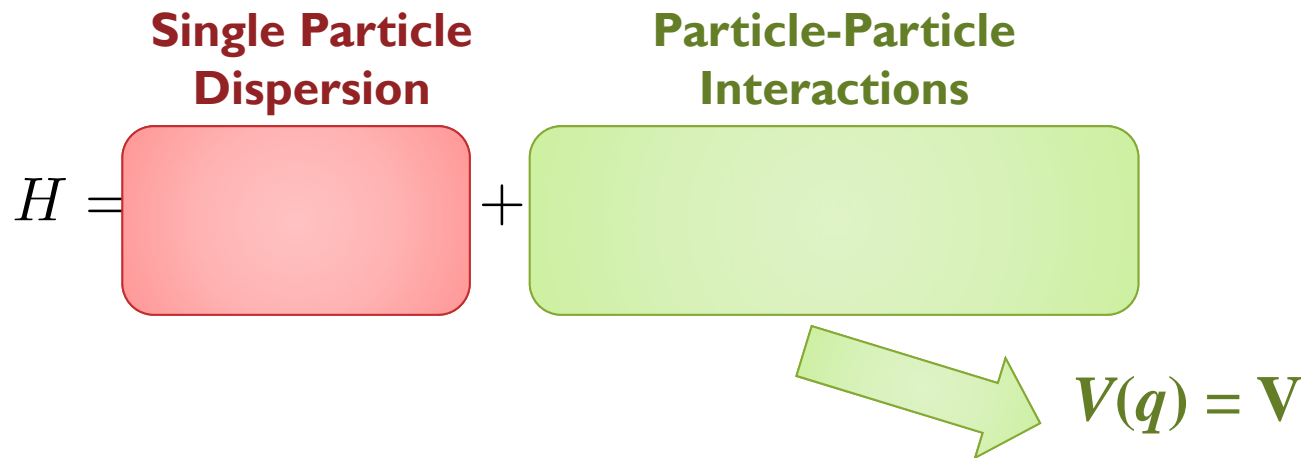
4



Where does the variety come from?



5

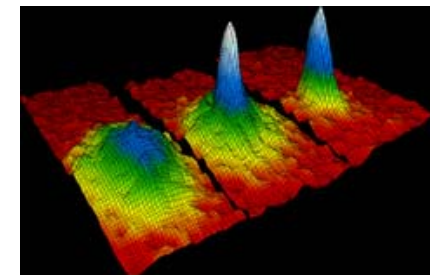


Dispersion – Simple Cases

$$H = \text{[Red Box]} + \text{[Green Box]} \longrightarrow V(q) = V$$

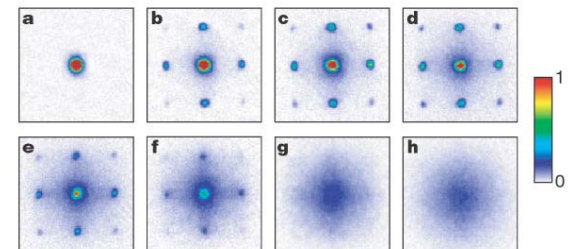


**Free Particle: Normal Gas, Superfluid,
BEC-BCS crossover**



Anderson et al *Science* **269** 198 (1995)
Davis et al *PRL* **75** 3969 (1995)

Square/Cubic Lattice: Mott Insulator

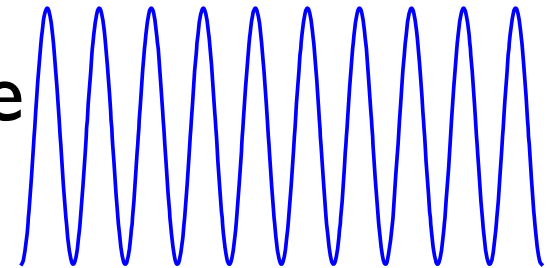


Greiner et al *Nature* **415** 39 (2002)

How to create a “designer” dispersion

- Simple optical lattices have only one parameter (depth of potential)

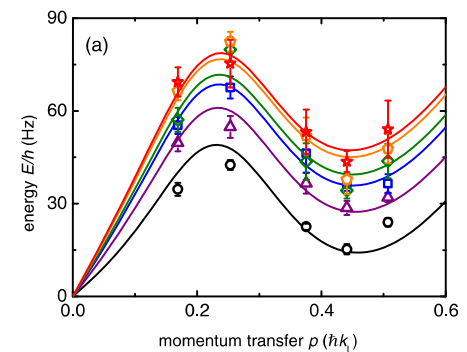
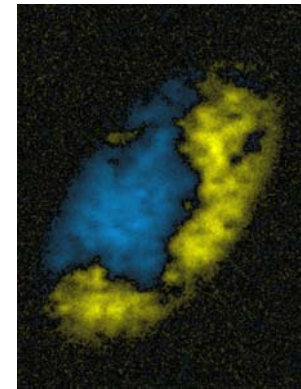
- More complicated lattices require higher spatial frequencies



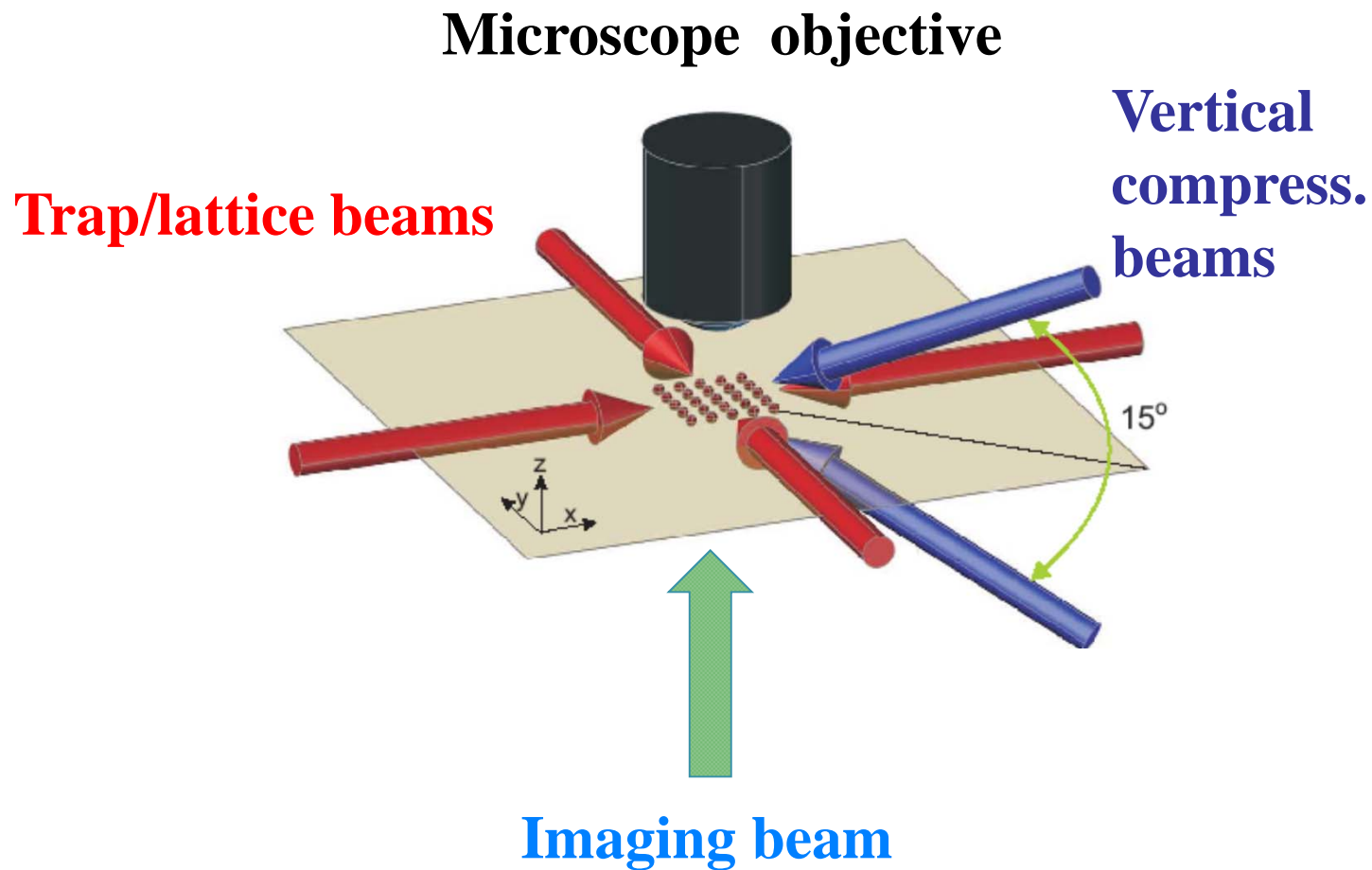
- Accessing the time domain of the lattice is a convenient alternative

Outline

- Intro
- Ferromagnetism in a single component Bose gas
- Excitations in the ferromagnetic state (roton/maxon)
- **NEW!** Optical control of scattering length



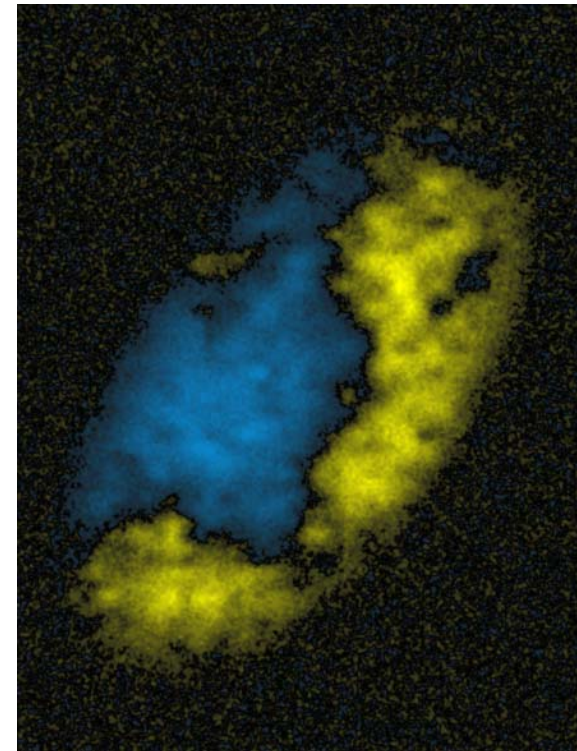
In situ Imaging



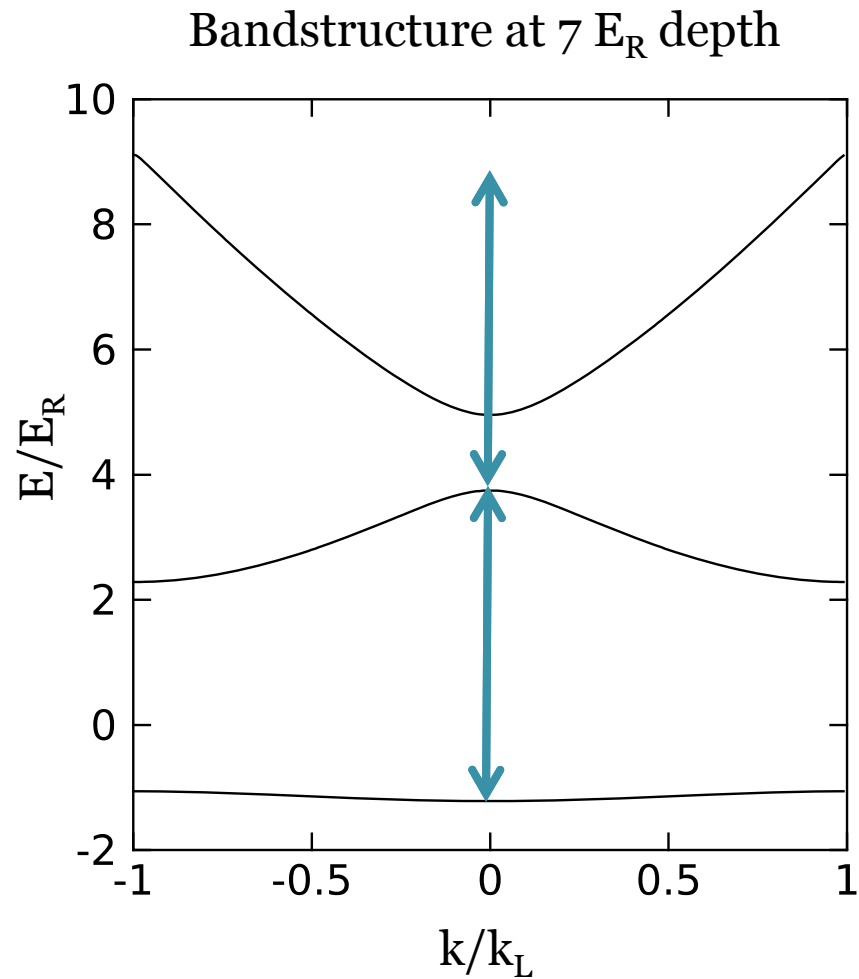
Gemmelke et al., Nature (2009)

Single site resolution: M. Greiner Nature (2009), I. Bloch Nature (2010)

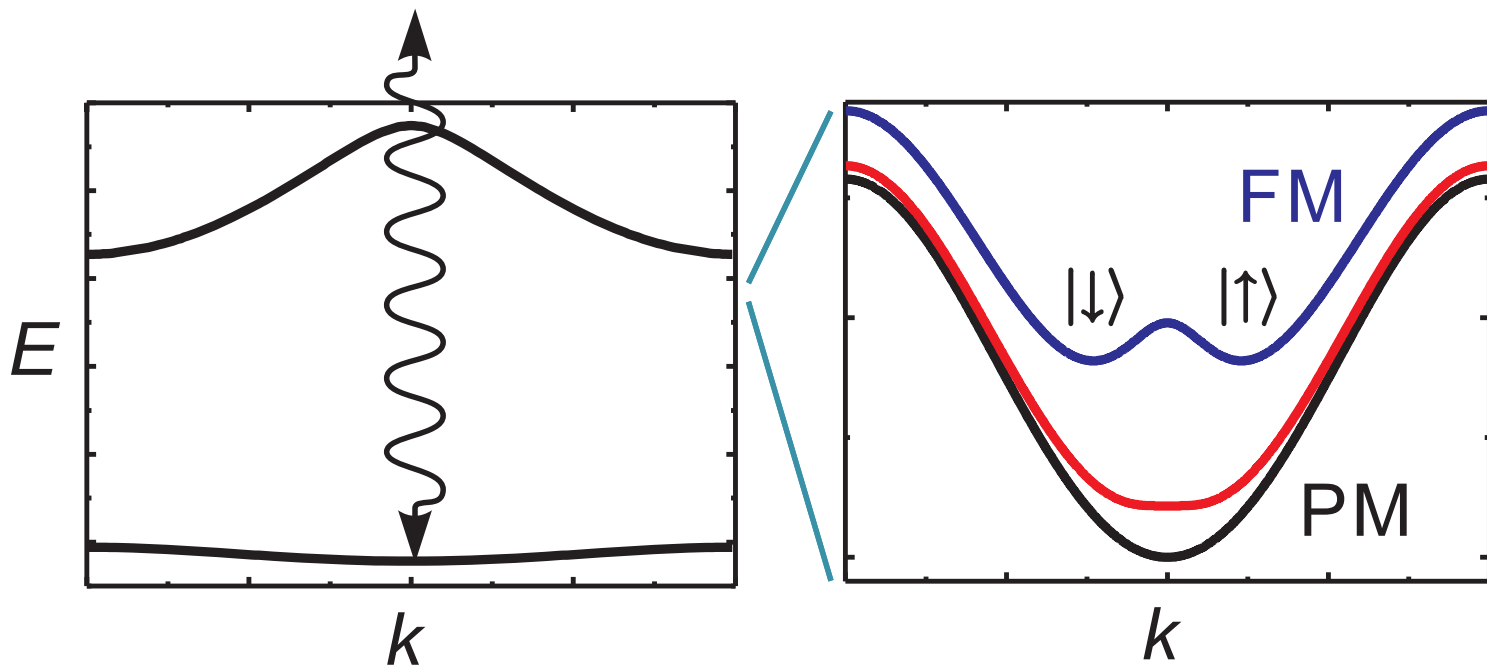
Shaking Lattice Ferromagnetism



Near resonant shaking with low heating



Near resonant shaking with low heating

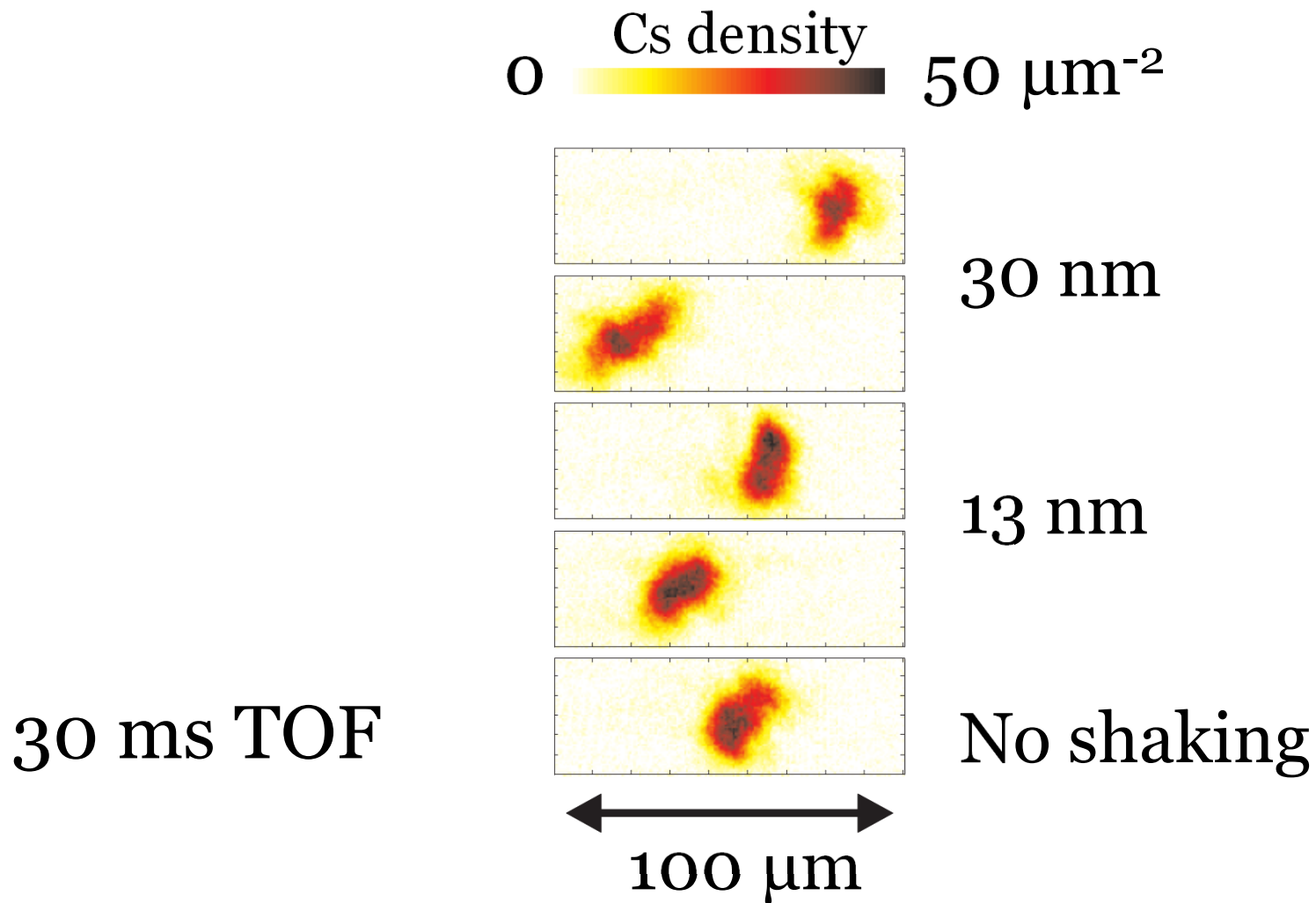


Parker, Ha, Chin - Nat. Phys. (2013)

c.f. Gemelke (PRL 170404 2005), Lignier (PRL 220403 2007), Struck (Science 2011)

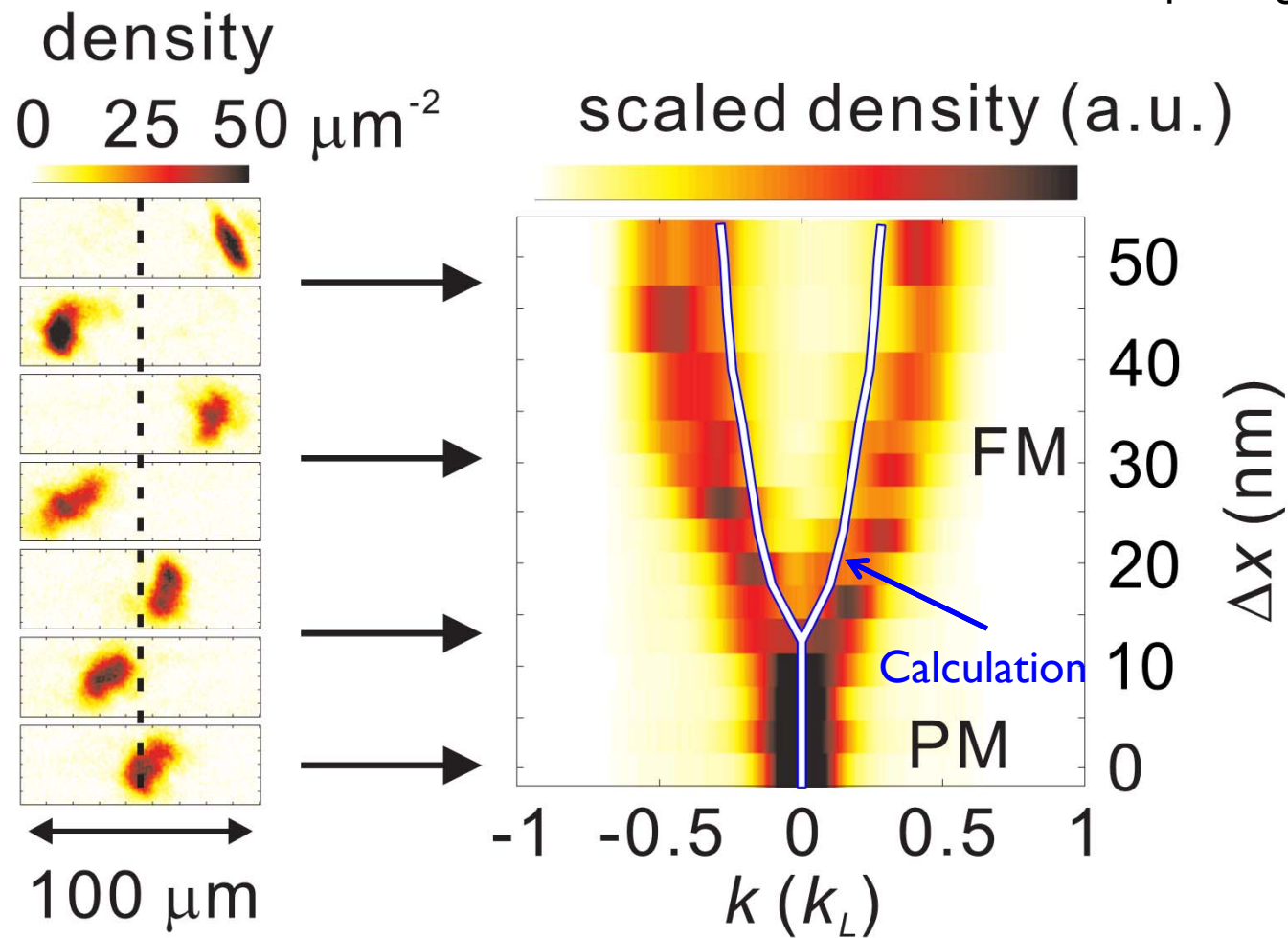
Other driven lattices: ETH, MPQ, MIT

Observation of two minima



Observation of two minima

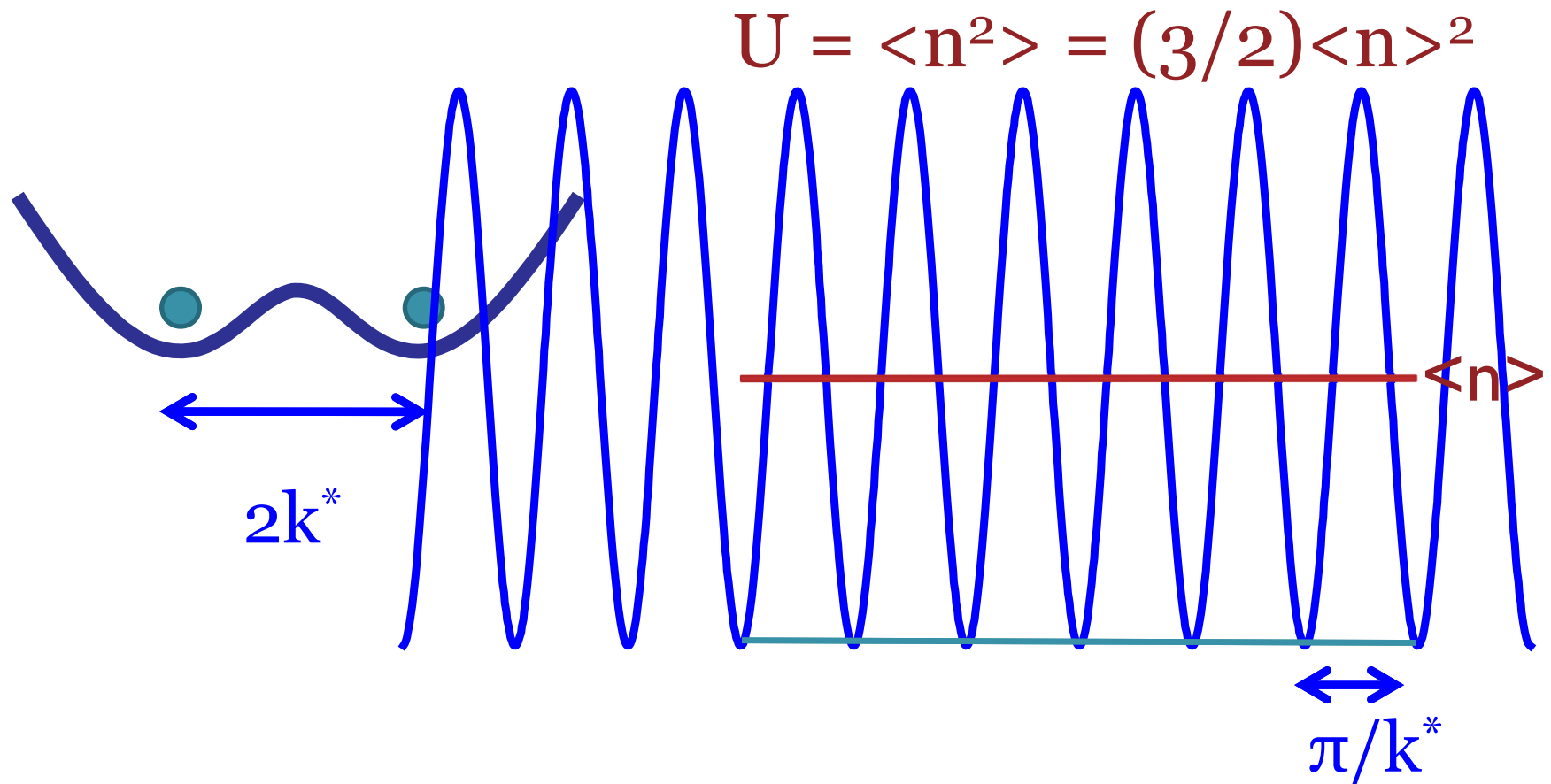
Lattice Spacing: 532 nm



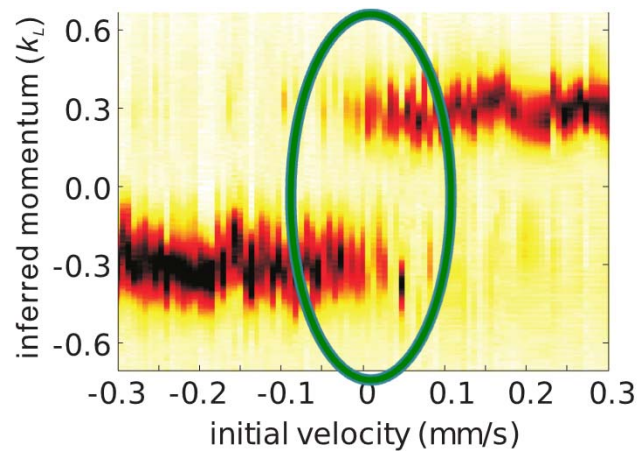
Why does the system avoid pseudo-spin mixtures?

Momentum Space

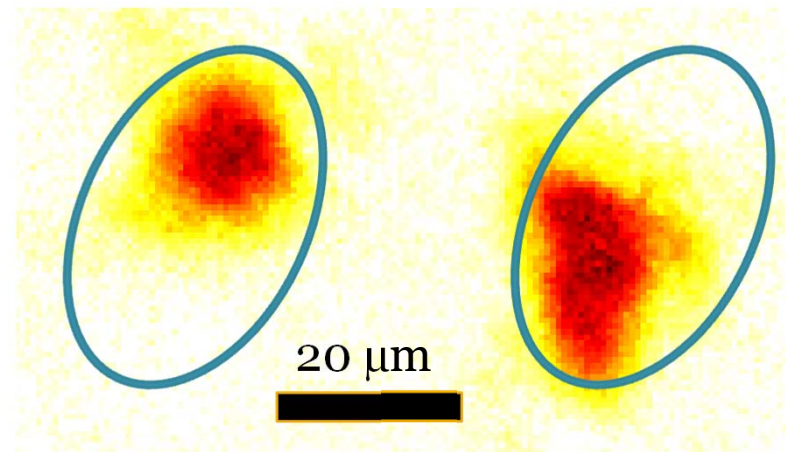
Real Space



Can we still prepare a multi-state mixture?

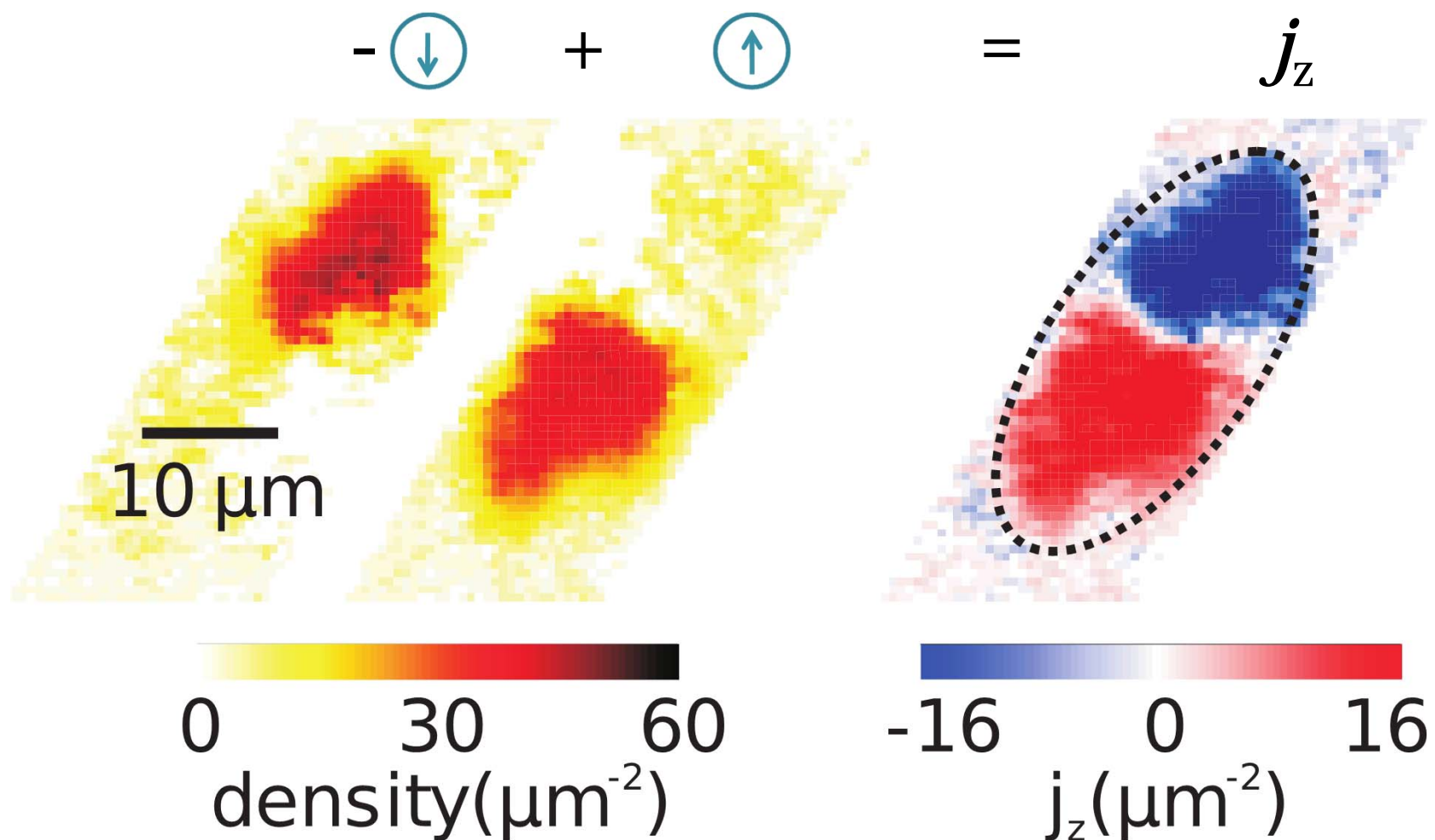


30 ms TOF

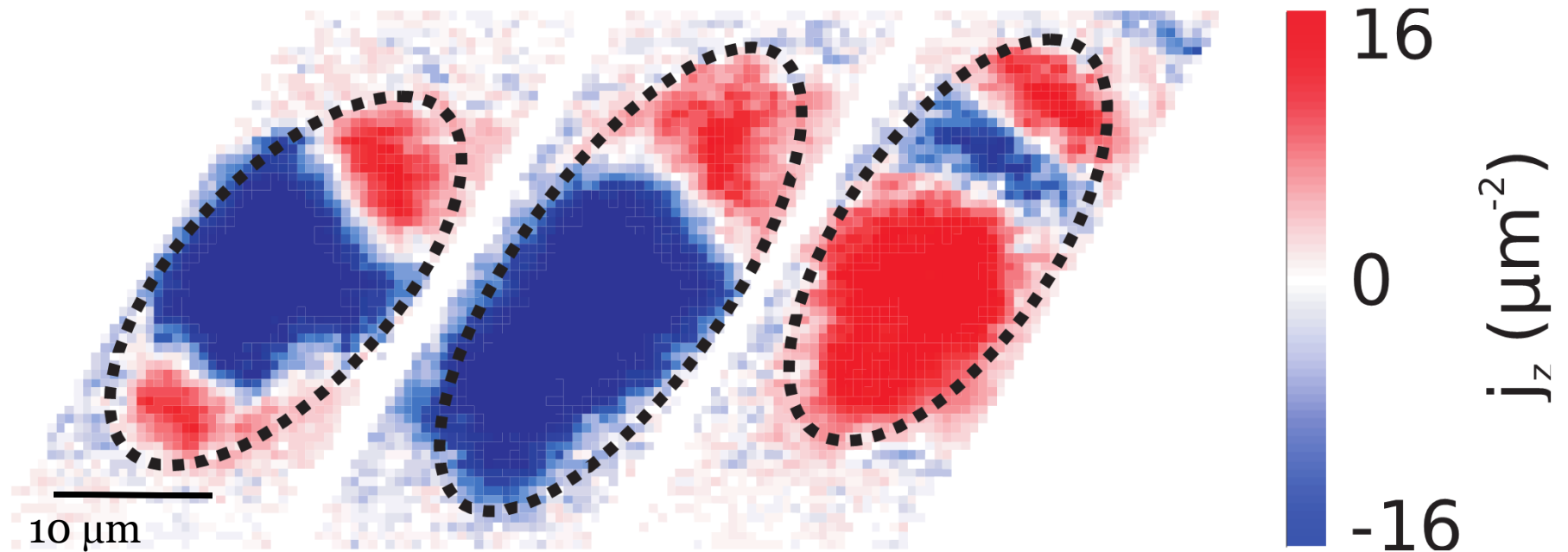
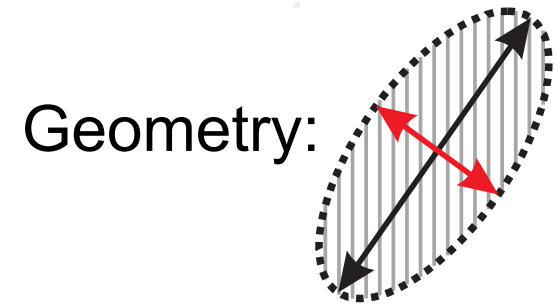


Parker, Ha, Chin - Nature Physics (2013)

Domain reconstruction



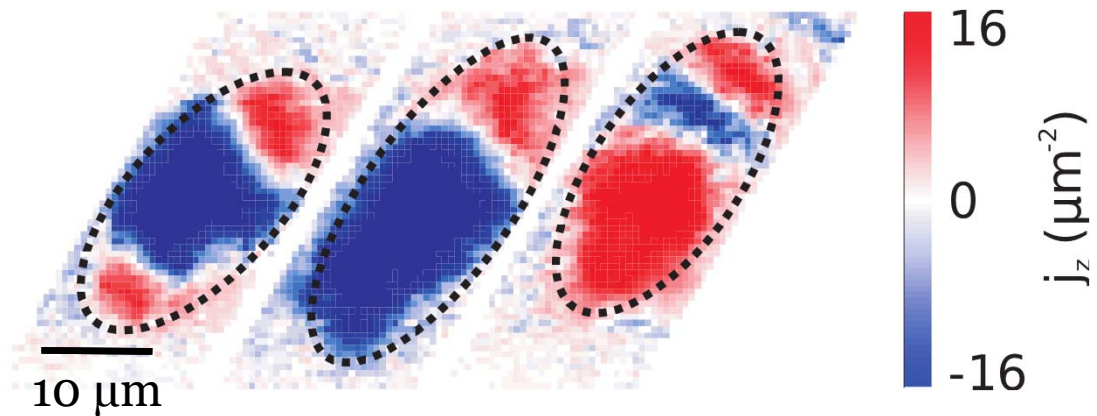
Domain gallery



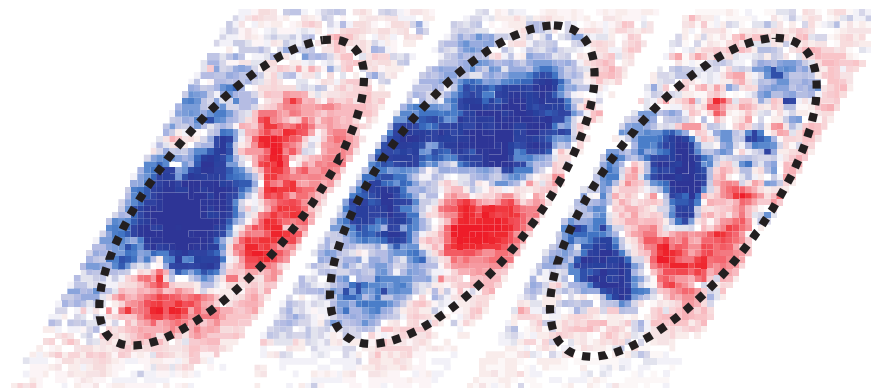
Parker, Ha, Chin - Nature Physics (2013)

Domain size and ramping speed

100 ms
ramping



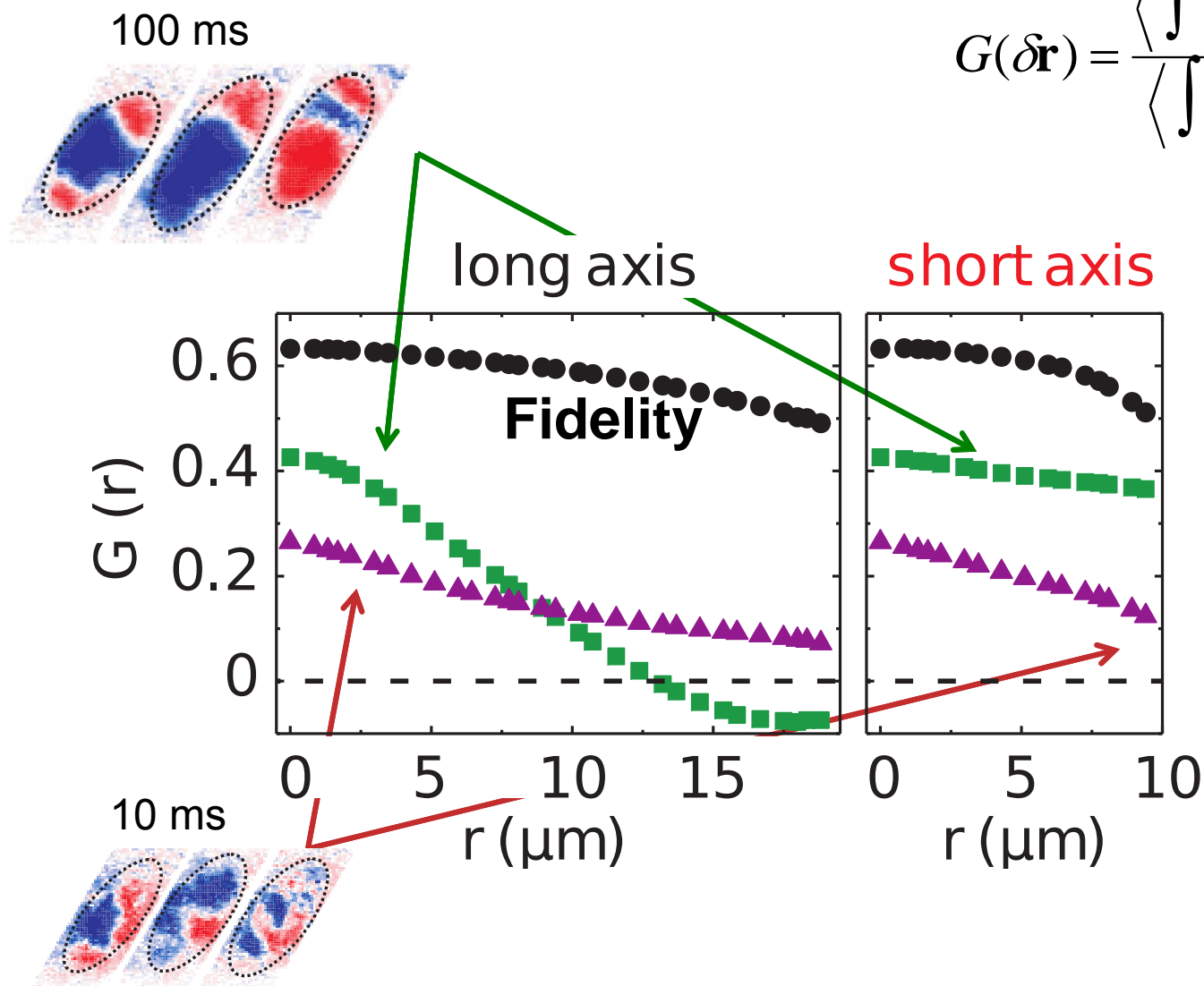
10 ms
ramping



Parker, Ha, Chin - Nature Physics (2013)

Correlation length

$$G(\delta\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\langle \int j_z(\mathbf{r}) j_z(\mathbf{r} + \delta\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} \rangle}{\langle \int n(\mathbf{r}) n(\mathbf{r} + \delta\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} \rangle}$$



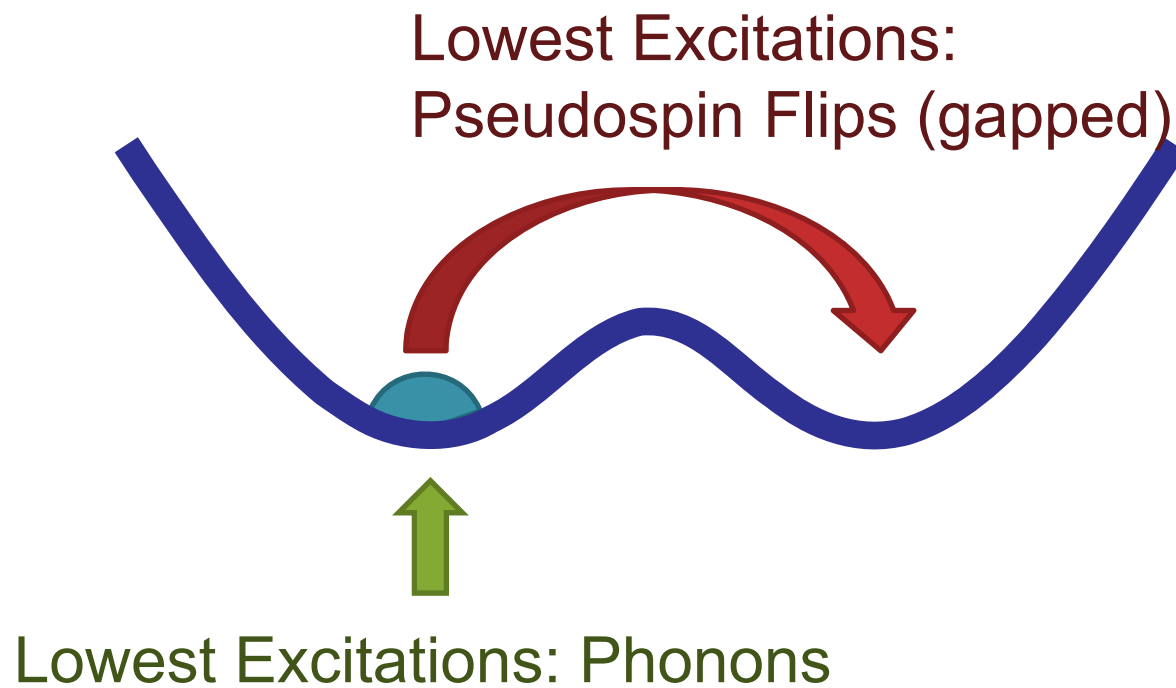
Summary - Ferromagnetism

- Modifying only the dispersion we create an effective ferromagnet in a single-component gas.
- Domain formation at long length scales (of order the system size)
- Dynamics considerably faster than heating timescales

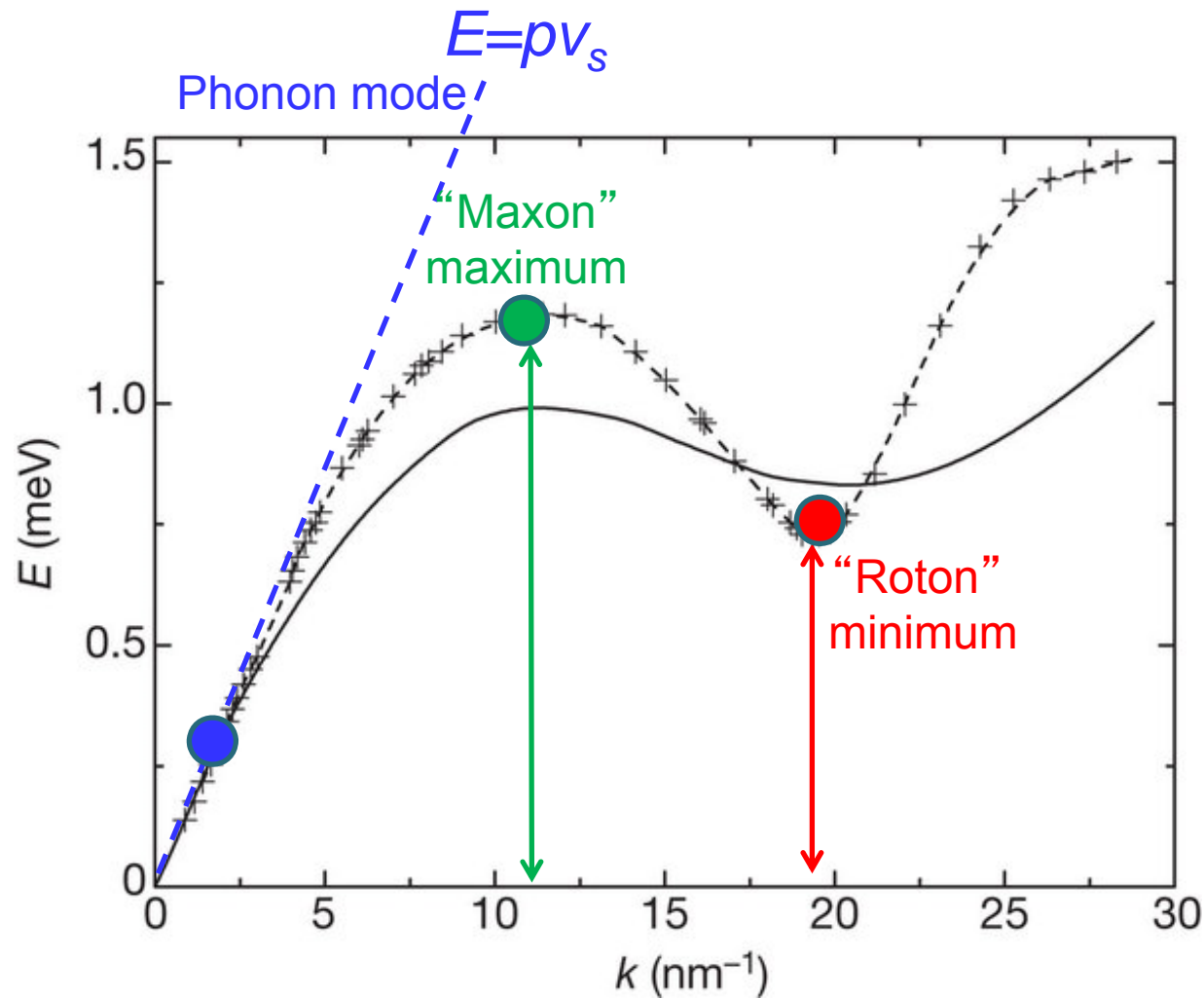


Excitations: Roton/Maxon

Excitations of the double-well dispersion



Roton-maxon excitations (He II)



Landau (1941, 47)

Neutron Scattering:
Henshaw and Woods
(1961)

Reference: Glyde, H. R. *Excitations in Liquid and Solid Helium* (Clarendon, 1994)

Similar Proposals/Experiments

Theory proposals:

•Resonantly-interacting gases:

Yunomae, Yamamoto, Danshita, Yokoshi, Tsuchiya, PRA (09); Cormack, Schumayer, Hutchinson, PRL (11); Rota, Tramonto, Galli, Giorgini, PRB (13).

•Dipolar gases:

Santos, Shlyapnikov, Lewenstein, PRL (03); O'Dell, Giovanazzi, Kurizki, PRL (03); Wilson, Ronen, Bohn, Pu, PRL (08).

•Rydberg-excited condensates:

Henkel, Nath, Pohl, PRL (10).

•Dilute 2D Bose gases:

Fischer PRA(06), Nogueira, Kleinert, PRB (06).

•Spinor condensates:

Cherng, Demler, PRL (09); M. Matuszewski, PRL (10).

•Spin-orbit coupled condensates:

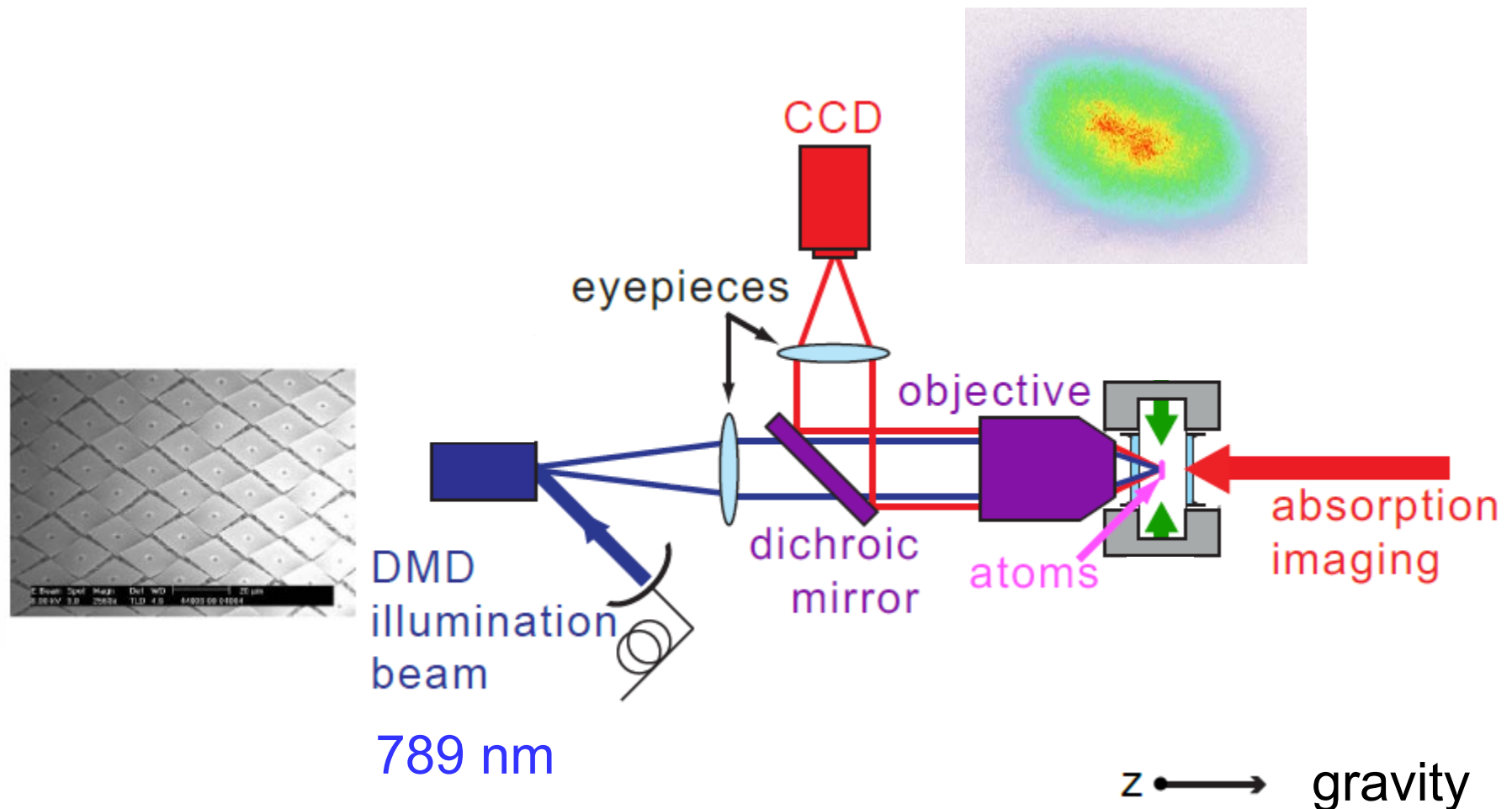
Higbie, Stamper-Kurn, PRL (02); Zheng, Li, PRA (12); Martone, Li, Pitaevskii, Stringari, PRA (12); Zheng, Yu, Cui, Zhai, J. Phys. B (13).

Experimental observation:

•Cavity mediated systems (Roton-type mode softening):

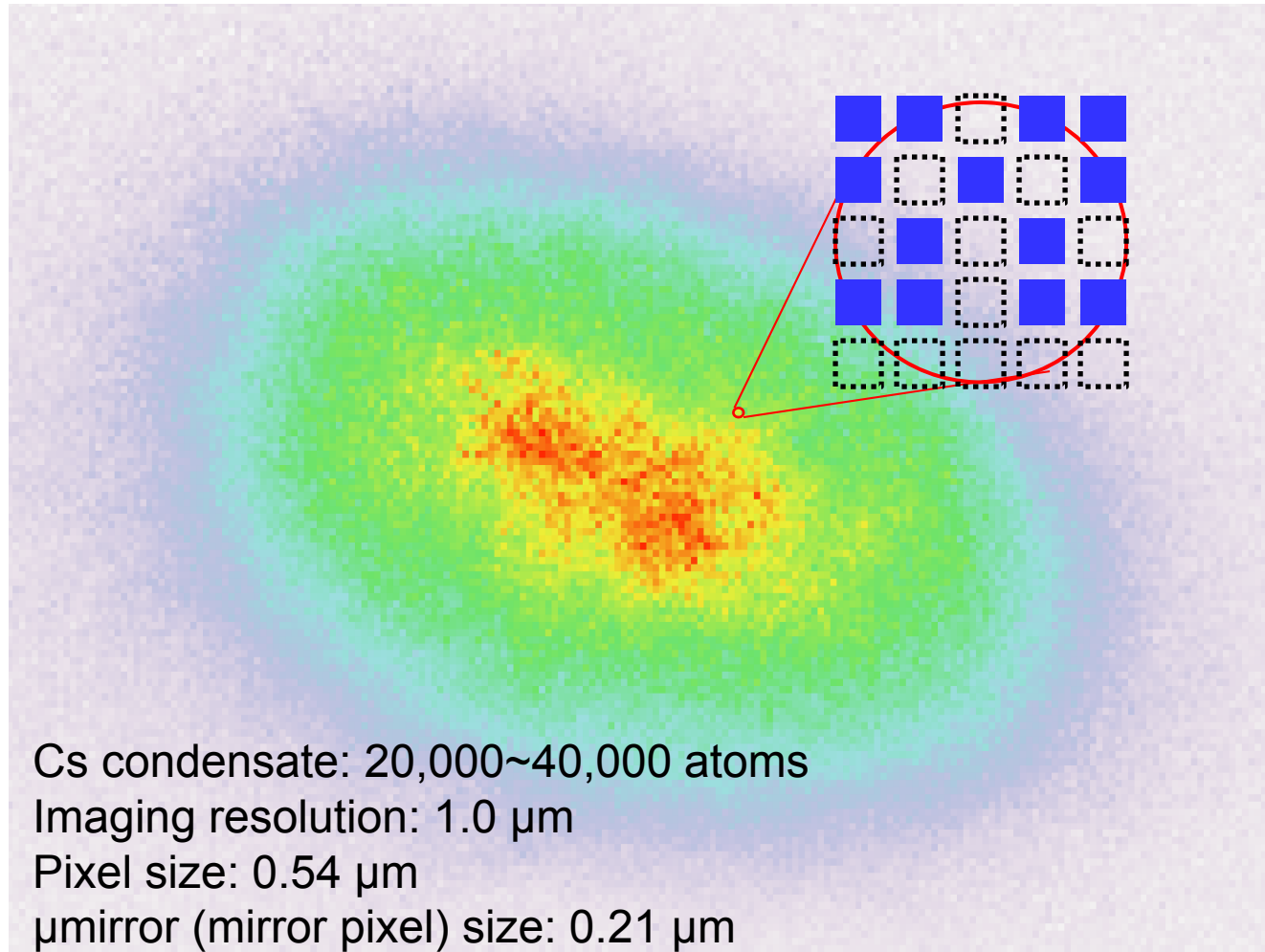
Mottl et. al., Science (12)

Digital Micromirror Device Projection

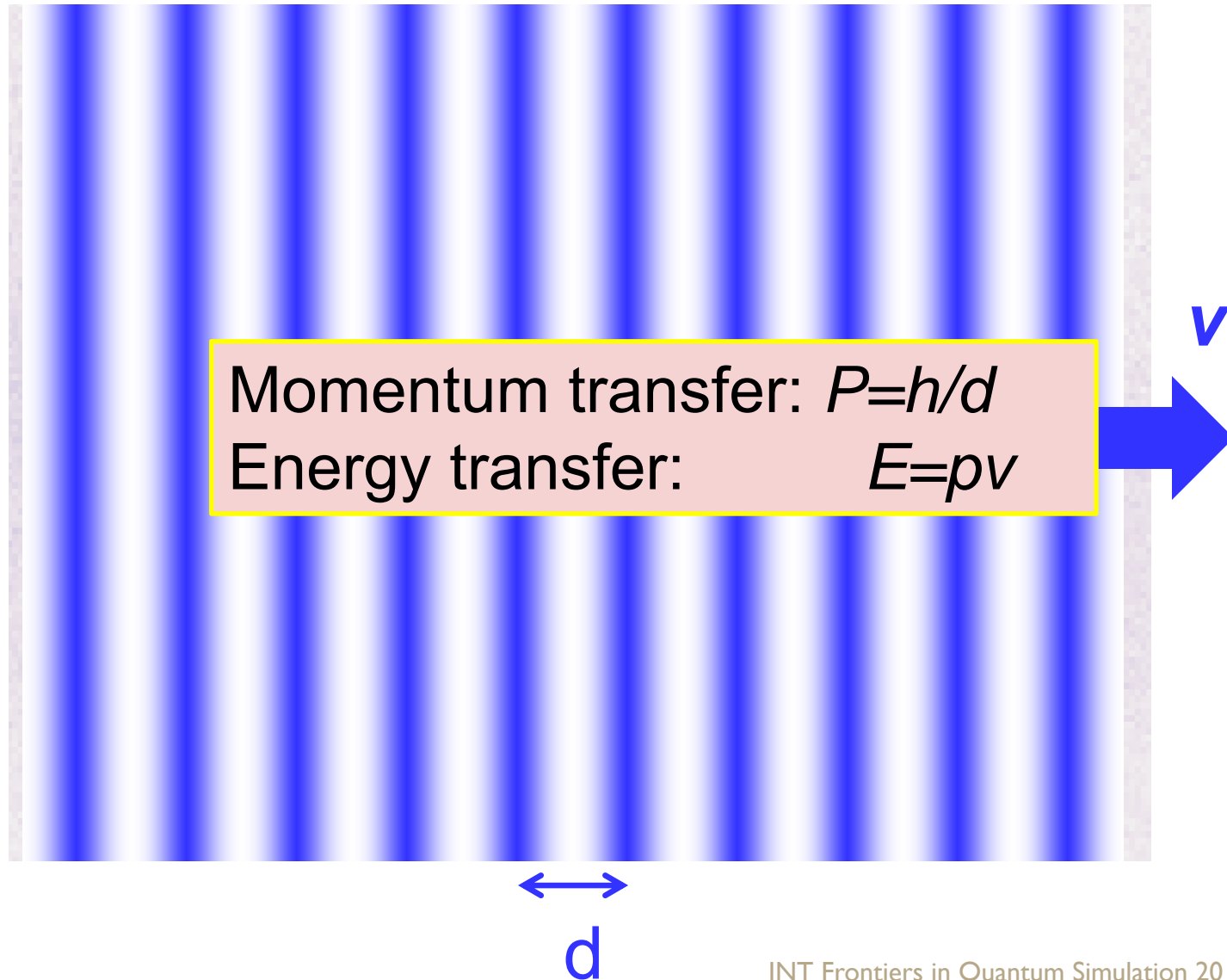


Projection optics: Heinzen group (UTexas), Greiner group (Harvard), Bloch group (Munich), Esslinger group (ETH), Hadzibabic group (Cambridge), Dalibard group (ENS)...

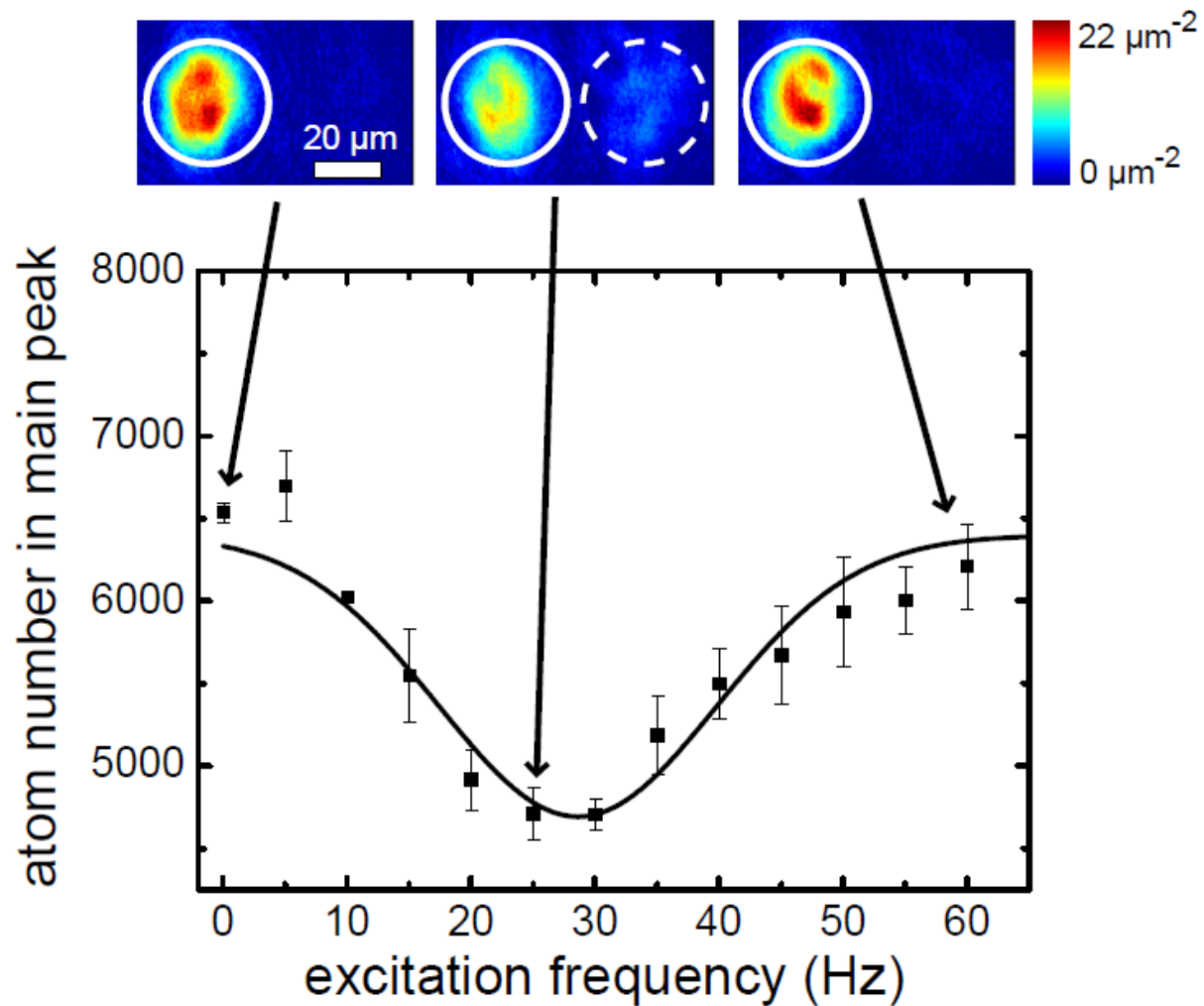
DMD/Imaging



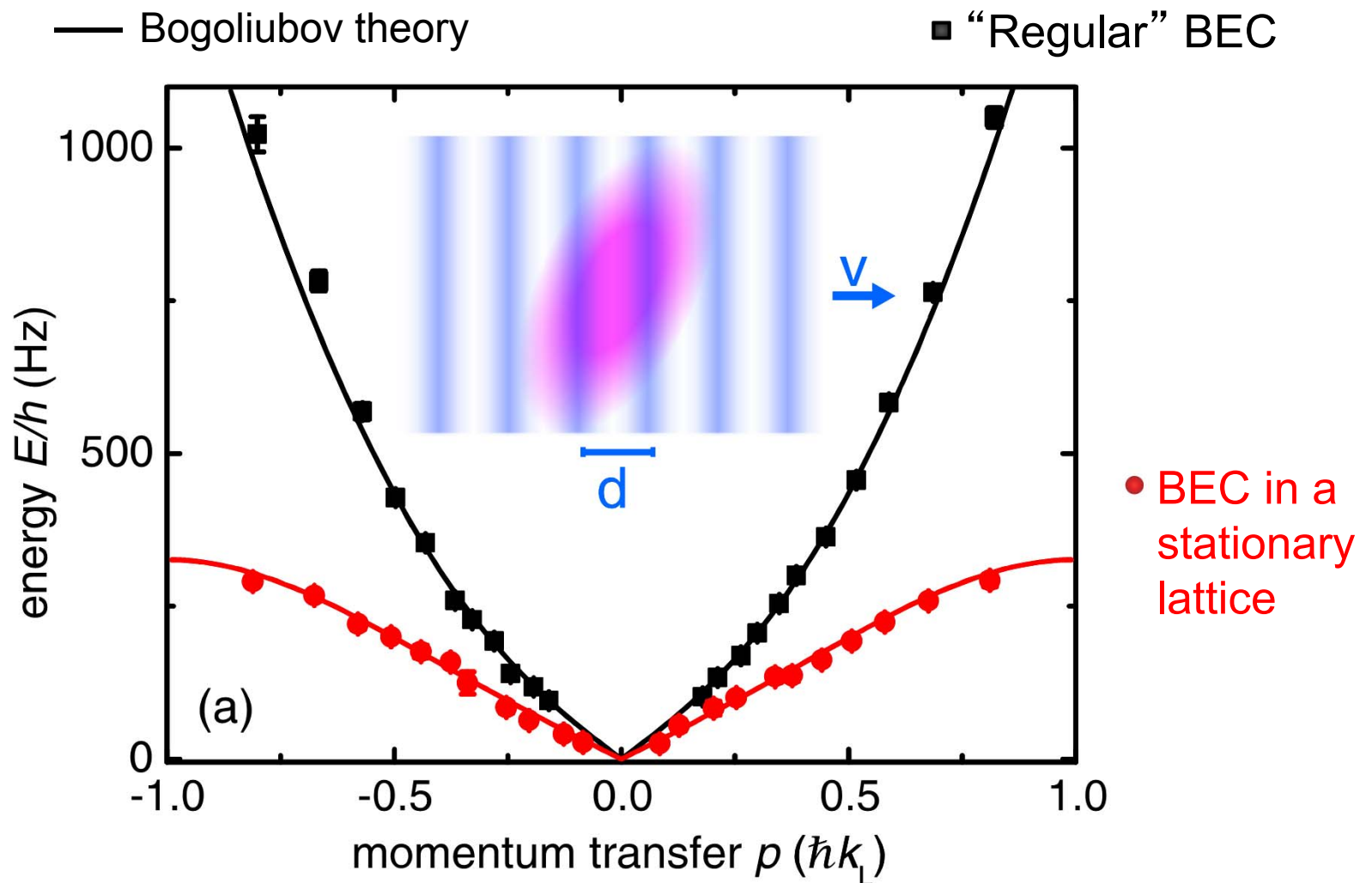
(Raman) Bragg Spectroscopy



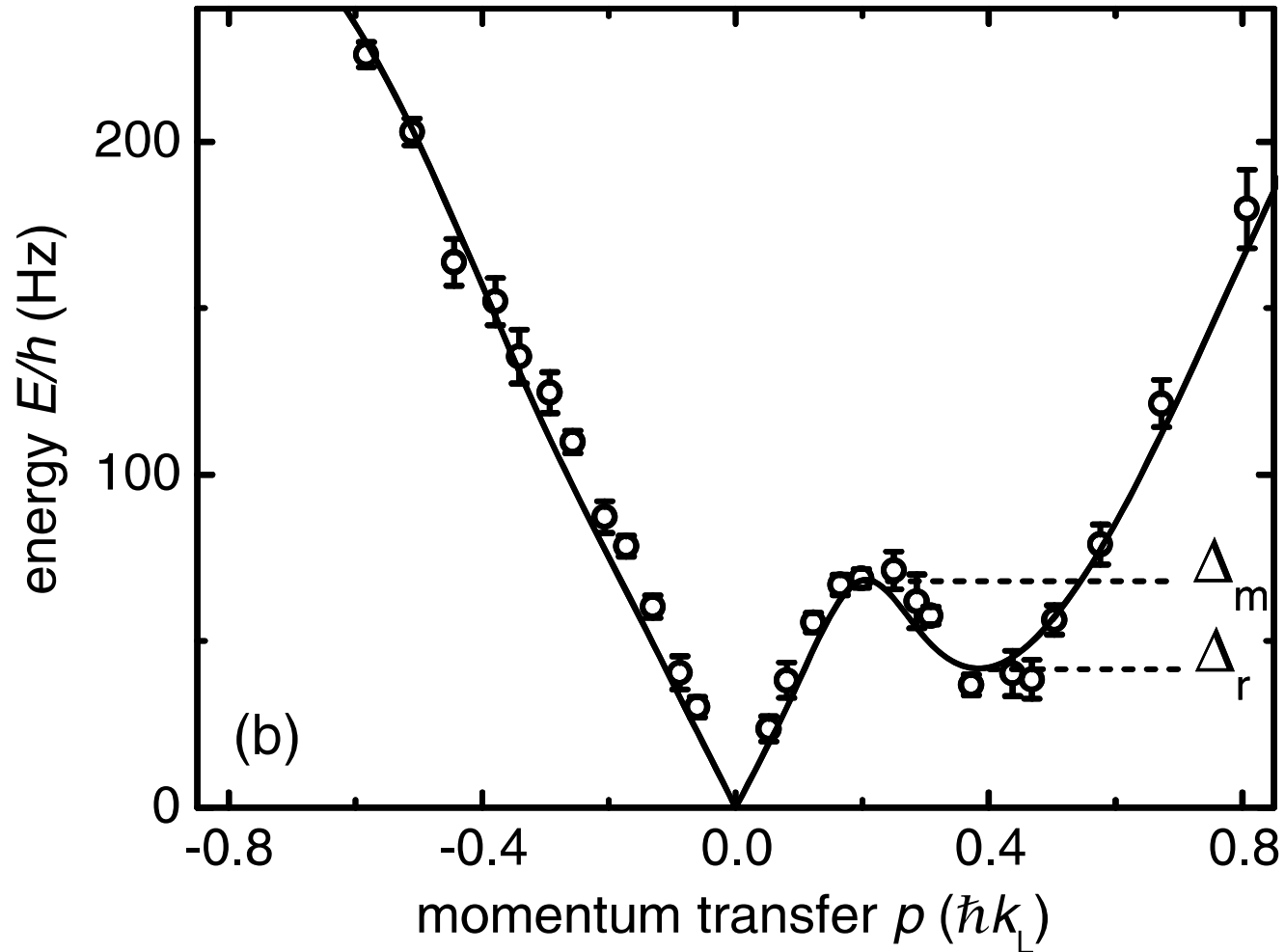
Typical frequency (energy) spectrum



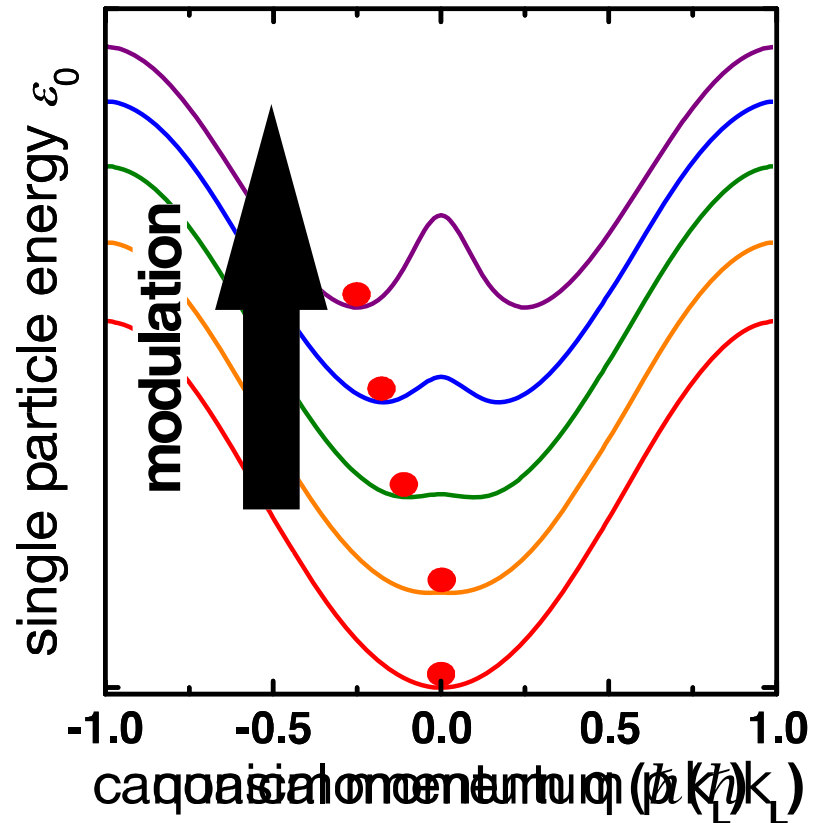
Warm-up exercise (w/o shaking)



Roton dispersion measurement



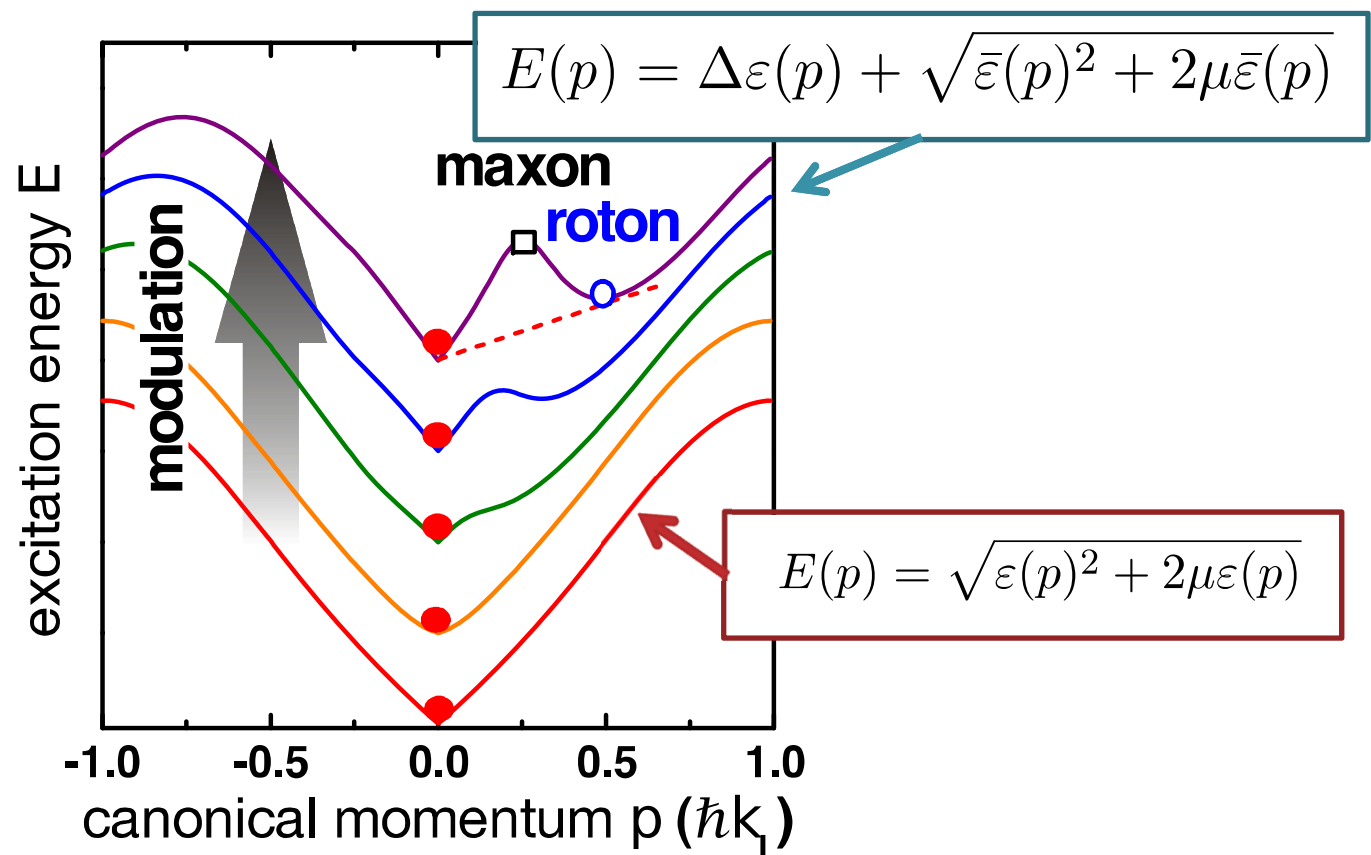
Dispersion – Calculations



Parker, Ha, Chin - Nature Physics (2013)

Ha, Clark, Parker, Anderson, Chin – PRL 114 055301 (2015)

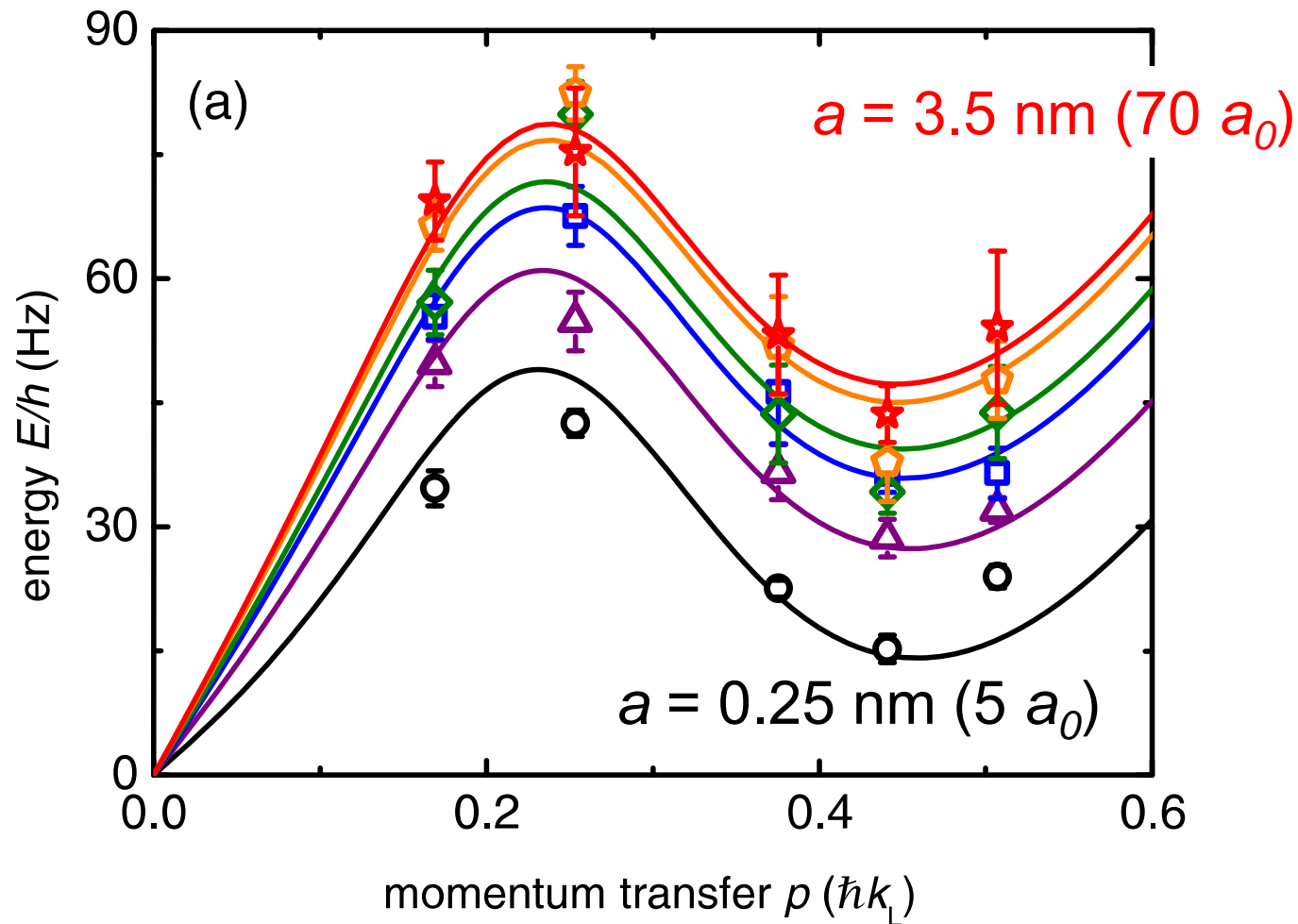
Dispersion – Calculations



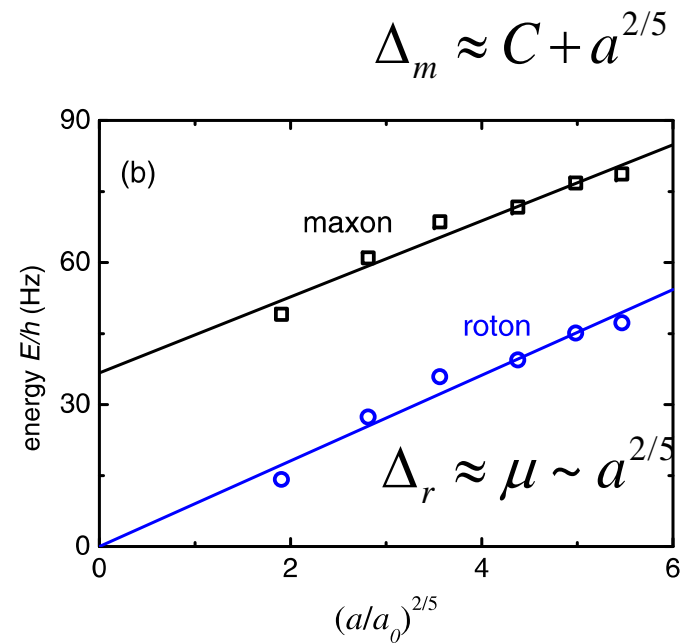
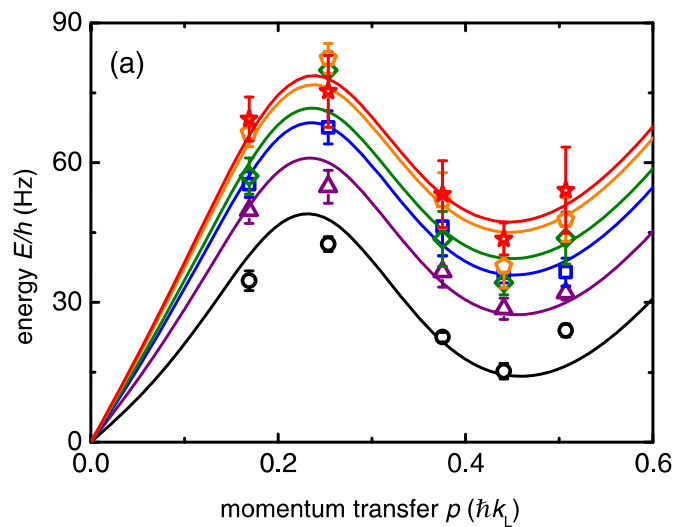
Parker, Ha, Chin - Nature Physics (2013)

Ha, Clark, Parker, Anderson, Chin – PRL 114 055301 (2015)

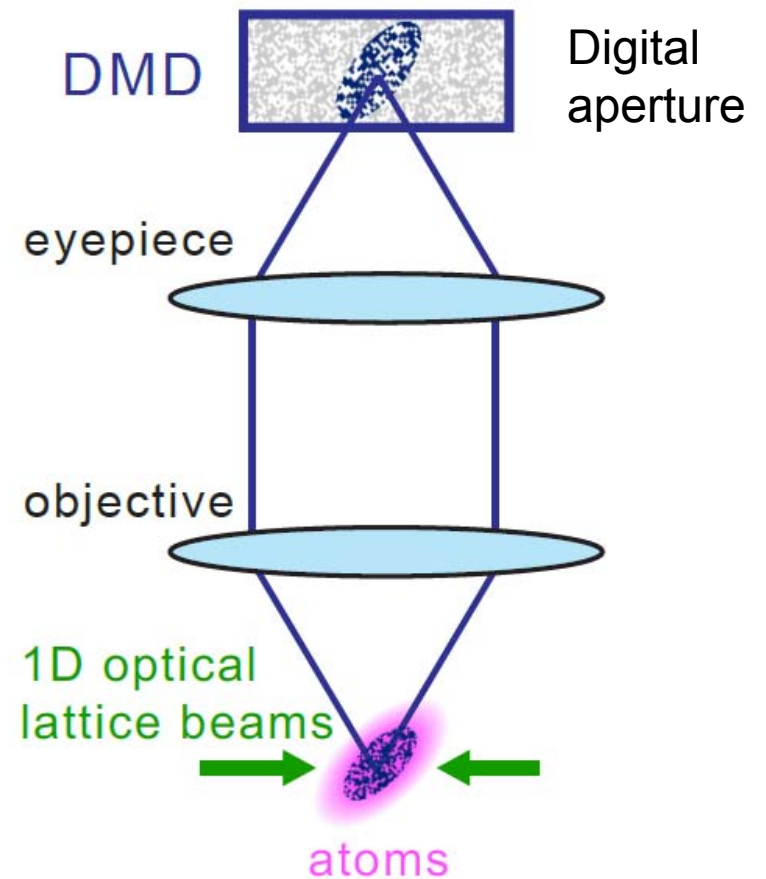
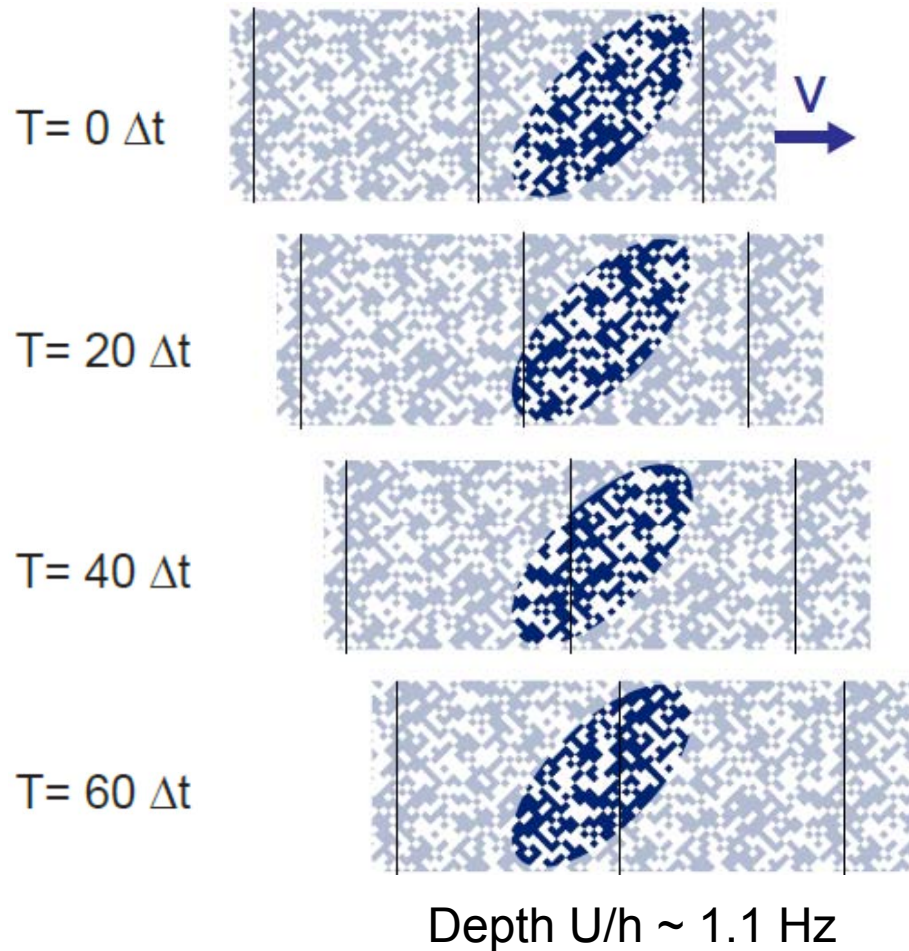
Roton depends on interactions



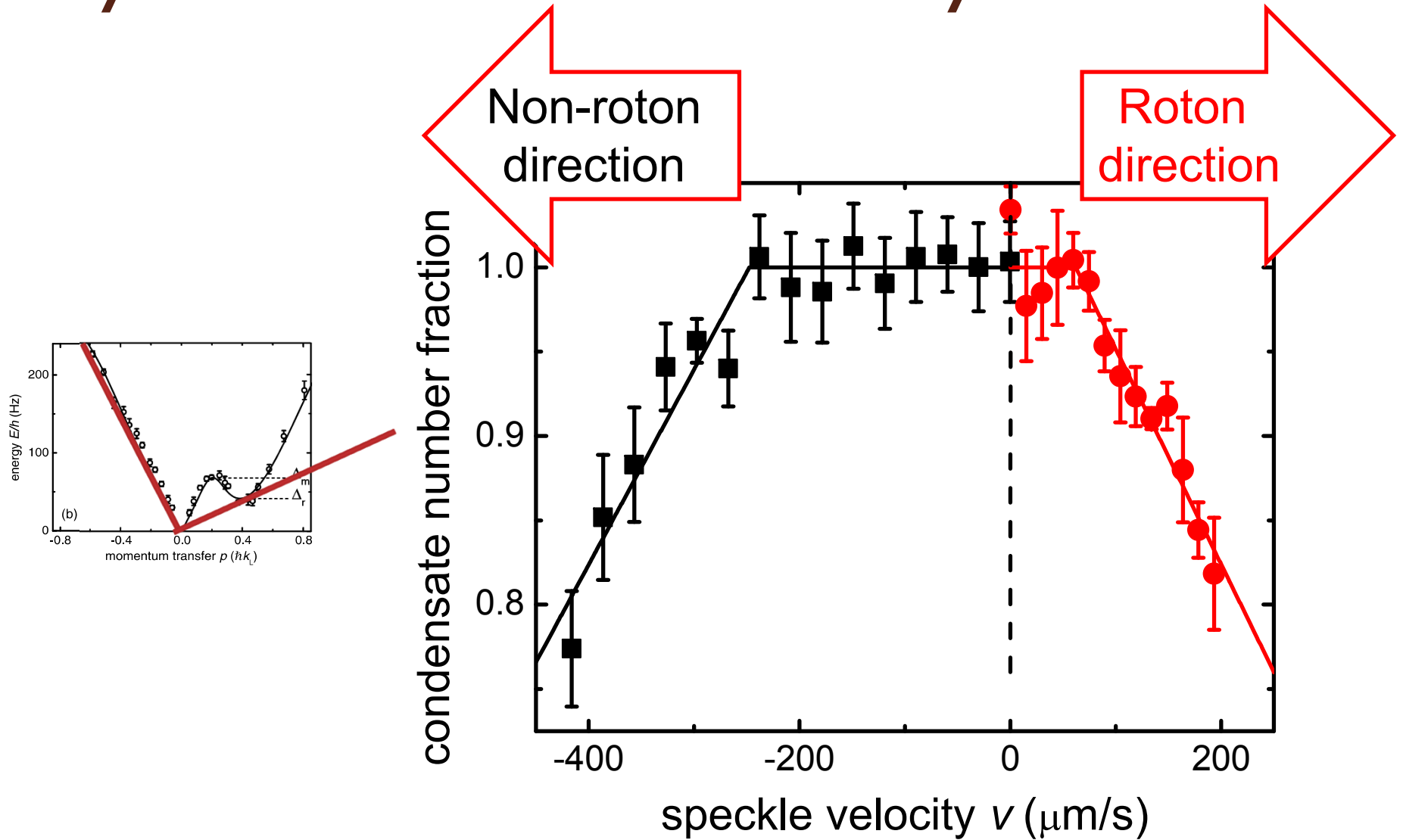
Interaction scales as expected



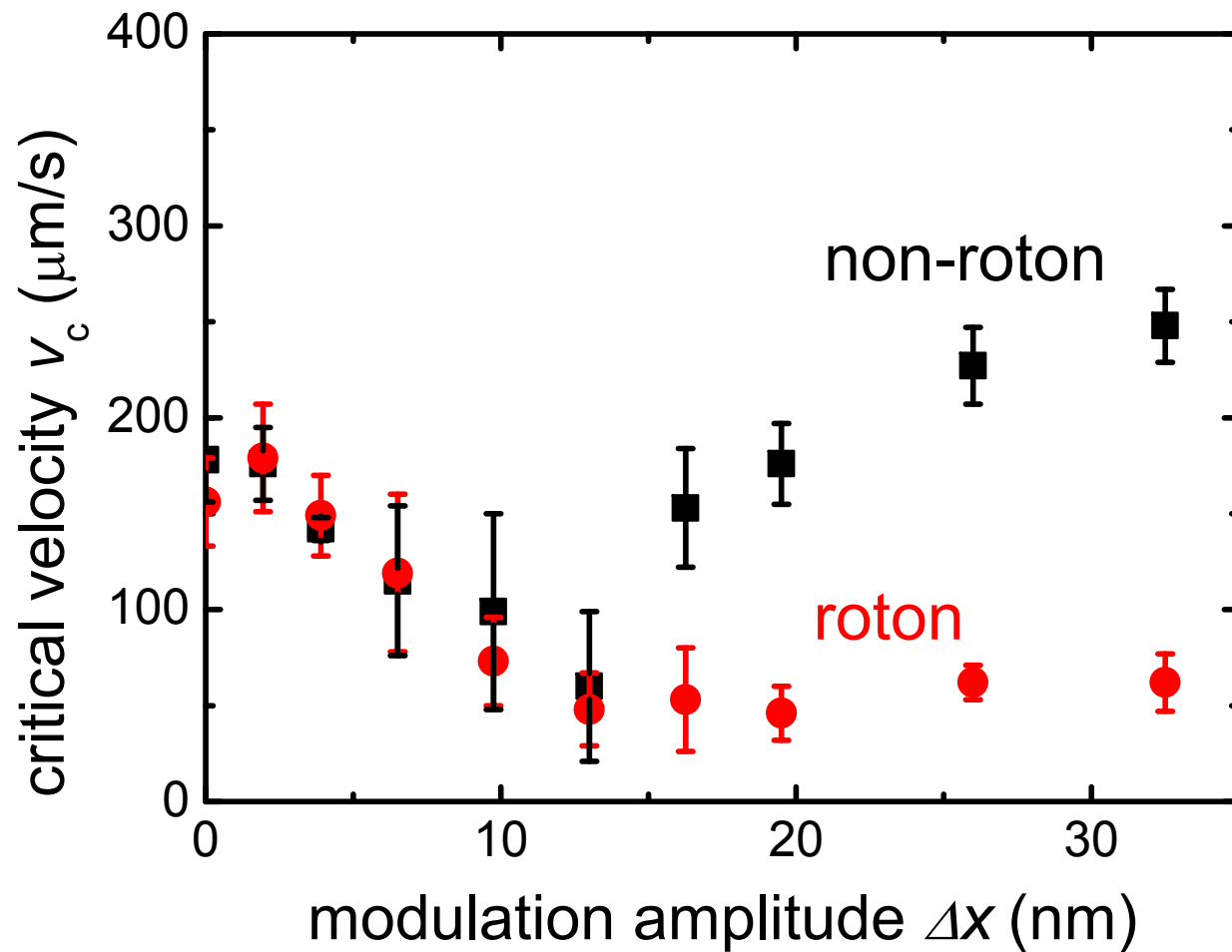
Critical Velocity Measurement



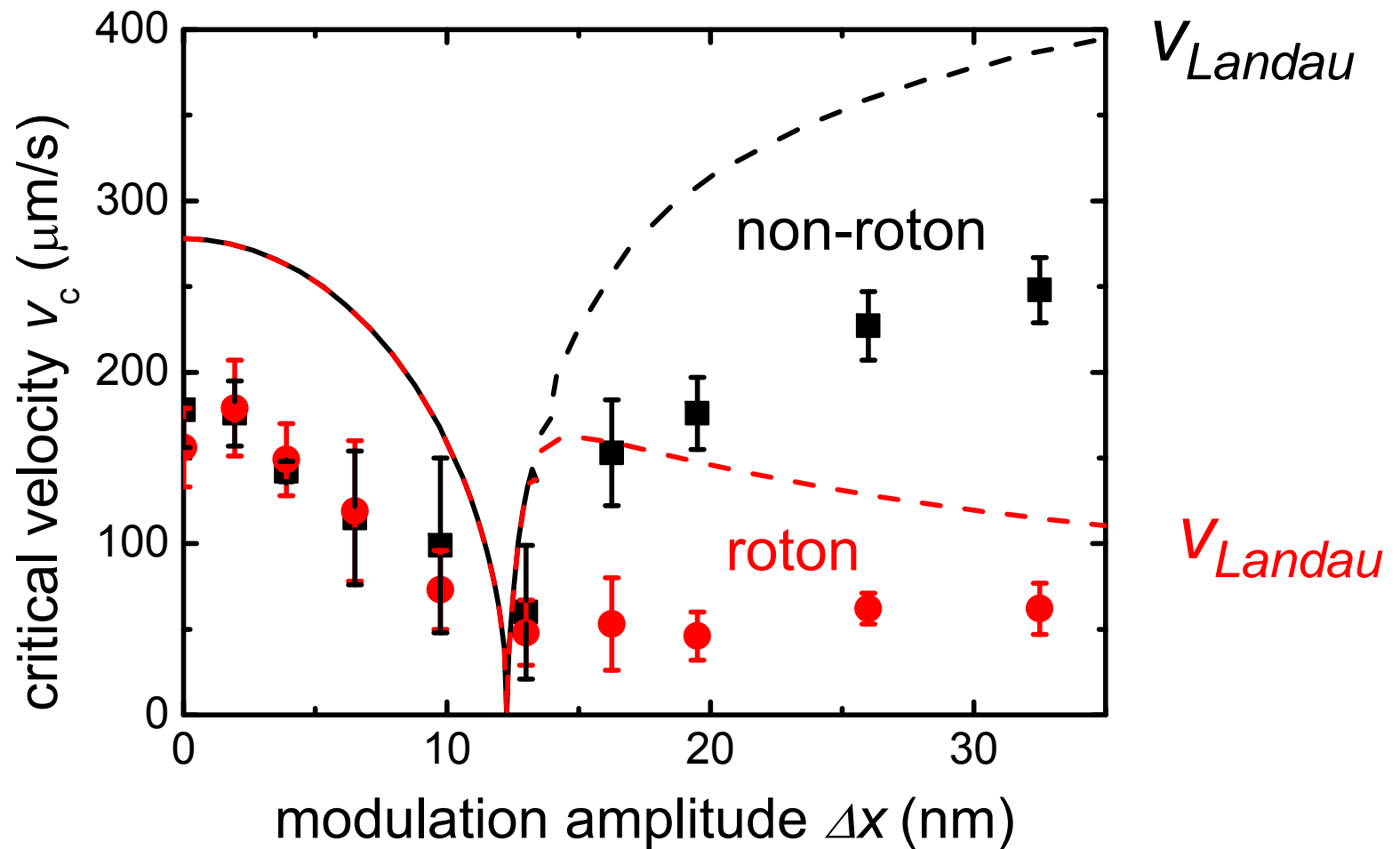
Asymmetric critical velocity!



Superfluid critical velocity



Superfluid critical velocity



Summary - Roton

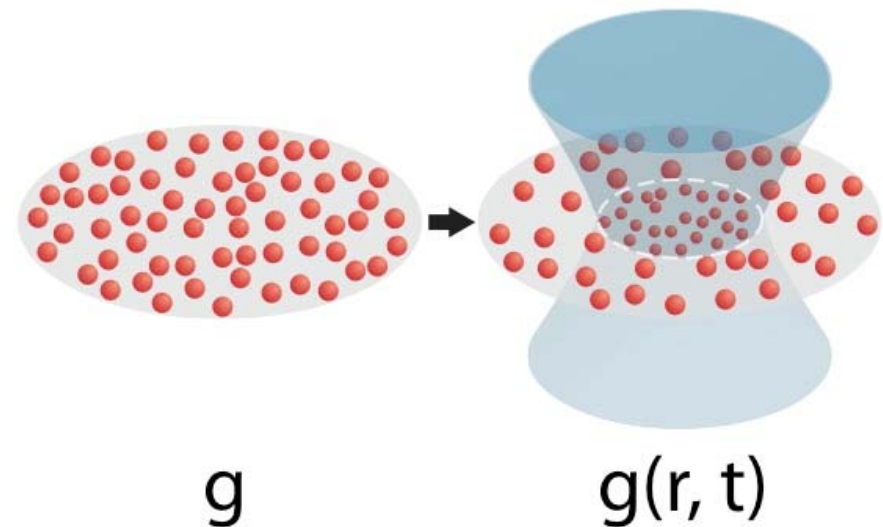
- Excitations of the effective ferromagnetism turn out to be phonon-maxon-roton
- Roton properties driven by interaction
- Landau criterion qualitatively explains critical velocity (strong suppression with roton)
- Exotic behavior, but still a single component gas with simple interactions



Optical Control of Scattering Length

Motivation

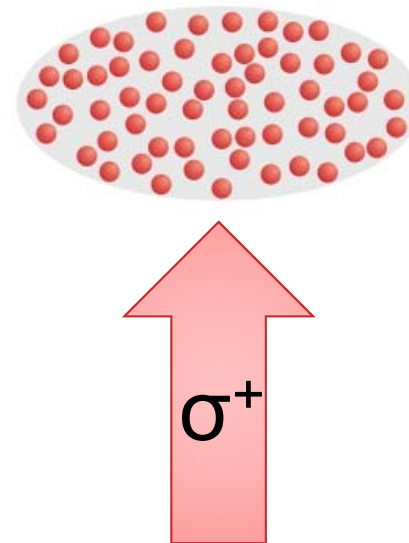
- For Cs, already good control of scattering length
- Want optical control for:
 - Spatially varying interactions
 - Fast modulation of interactions



New Approach: Vector Light Shift

- Cs ideal:
 - Large $6p^{1/2}$ - $6p^{3/2}$ fine structure splitting
 - Allows vector light shift at large detuning
 - Many Feshbach resonances available
 - Can choose sensitivity in terms of $a(B)$

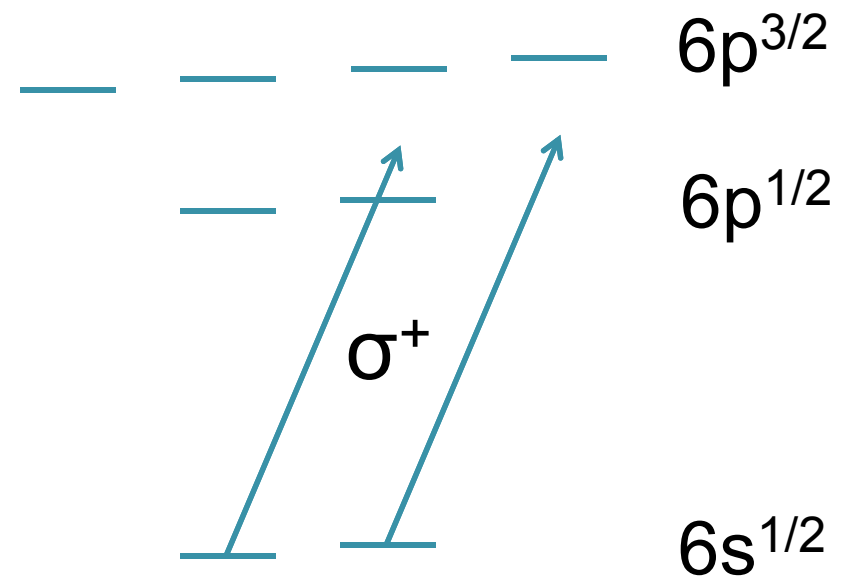
$$B = B_{\text{physical}} + B_{\text{eff}}$$



New Approach: Vector Light Shift

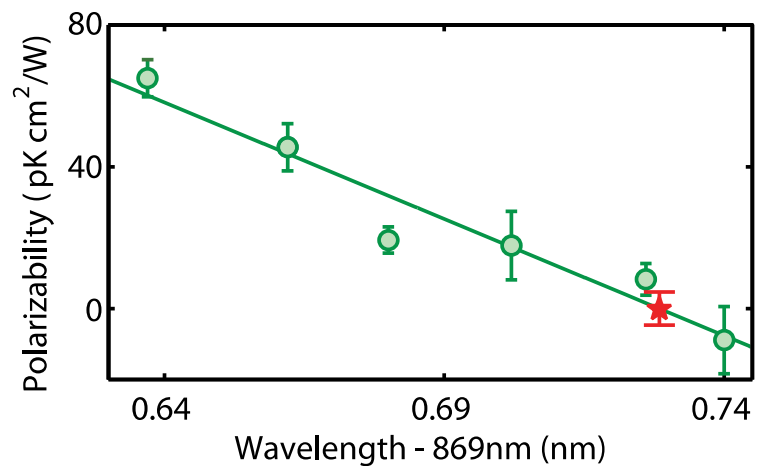
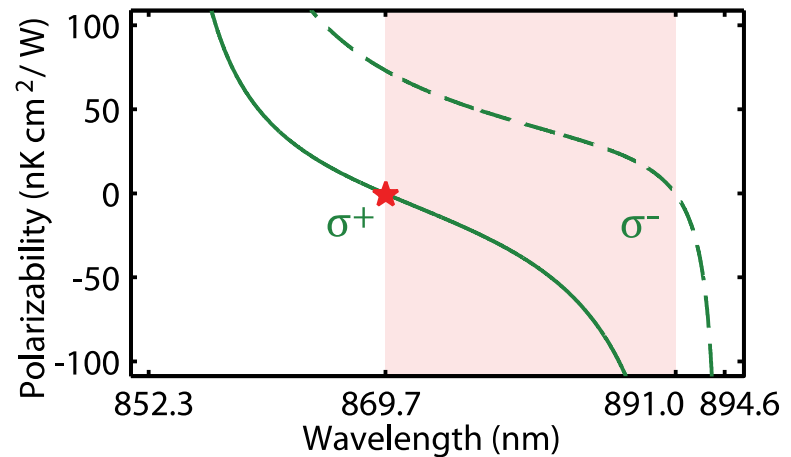
- Cs ideal:
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$$B = B_{\text{physical}} + B_{\text{eff}}$$

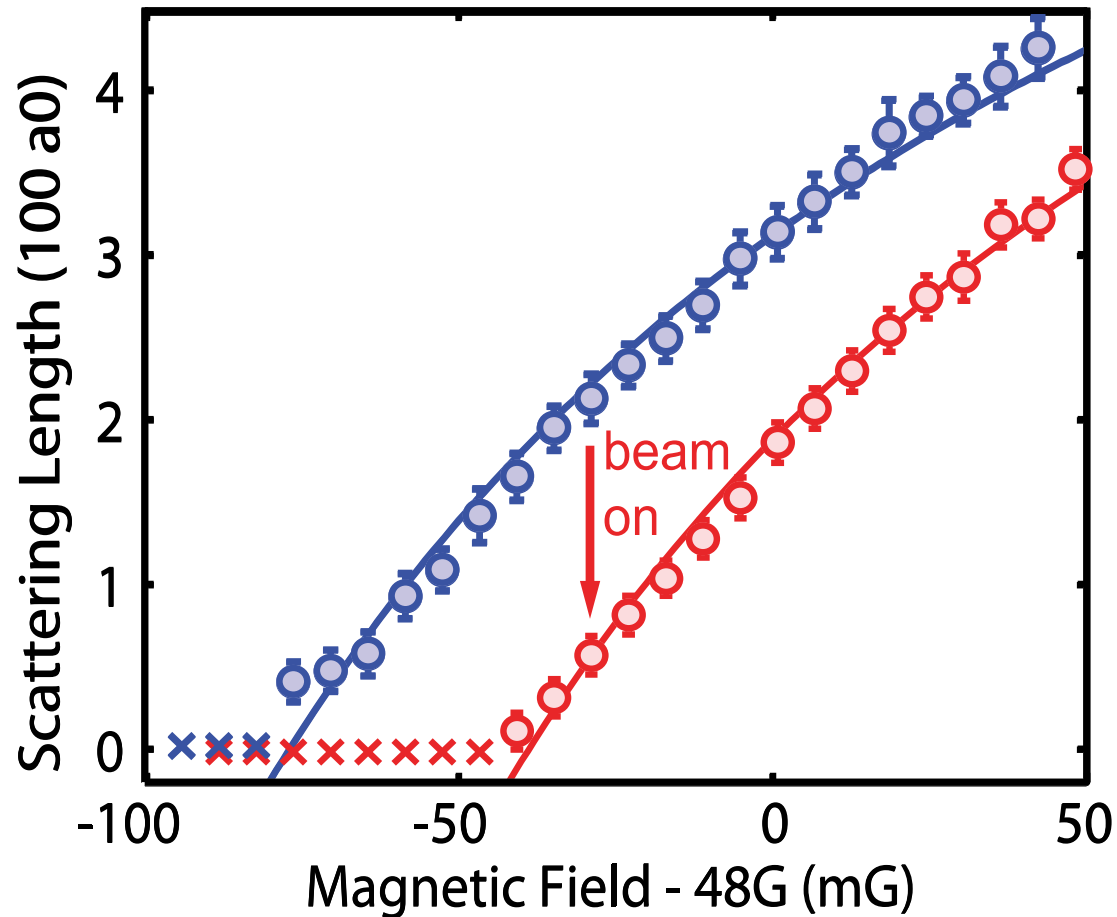


Caveat: We want minimal scalar shift

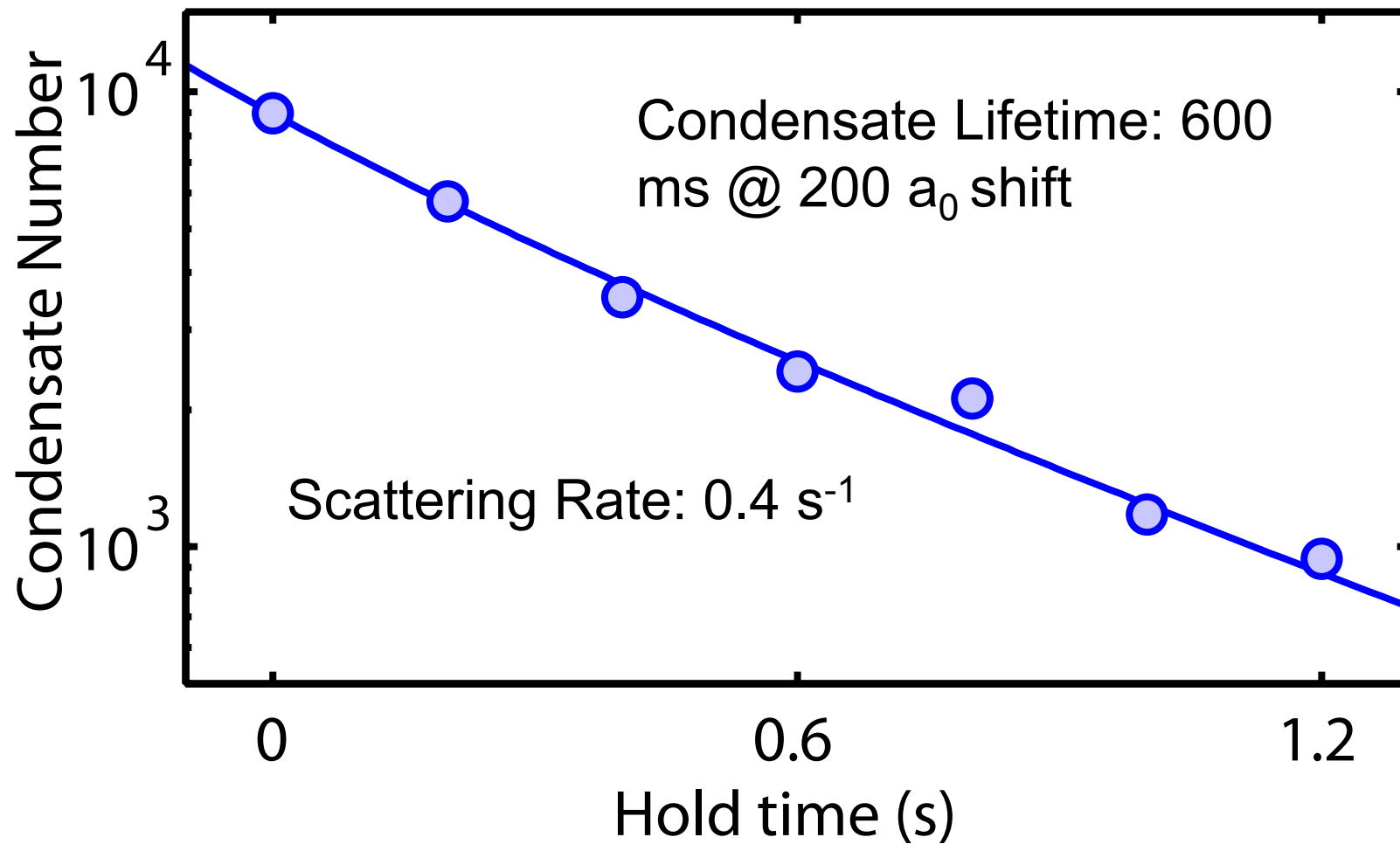
- Adjust detuning so that polarizability is zero for the entrance channel $|3,3\rangle$ state
- Molecular state still experiences a light shift, which changes scattering length
- Polarization is very sensitive



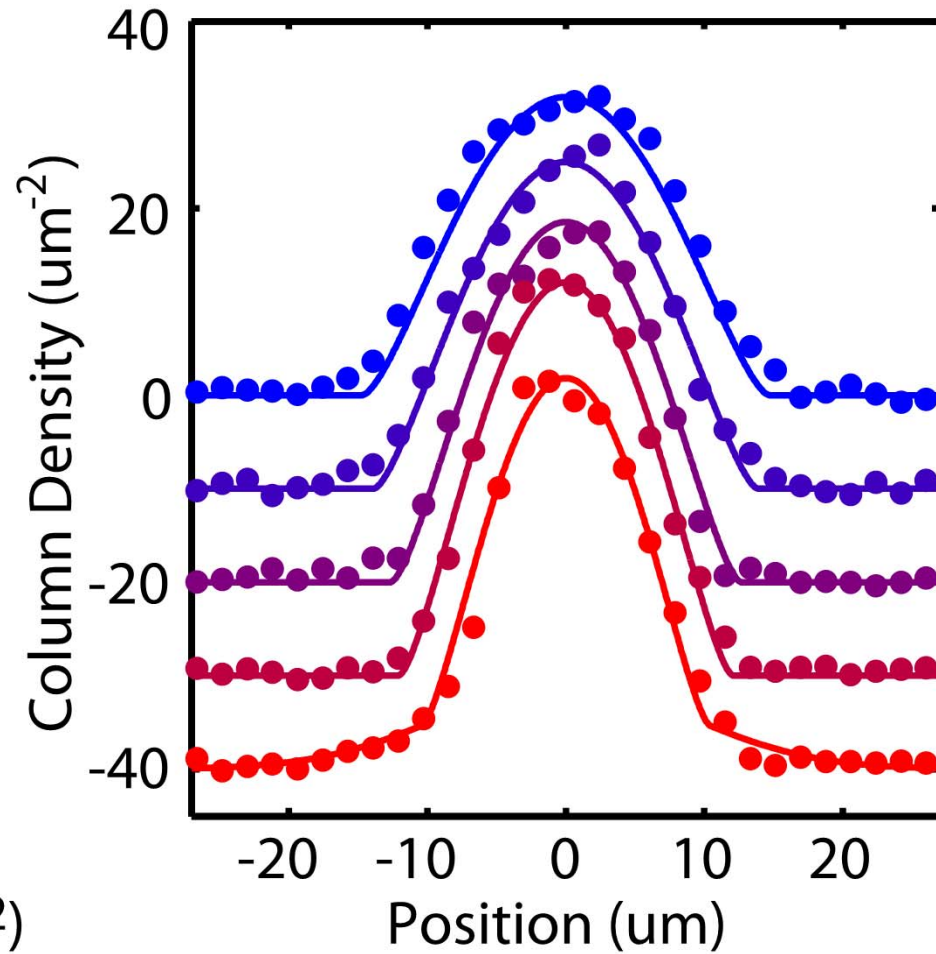
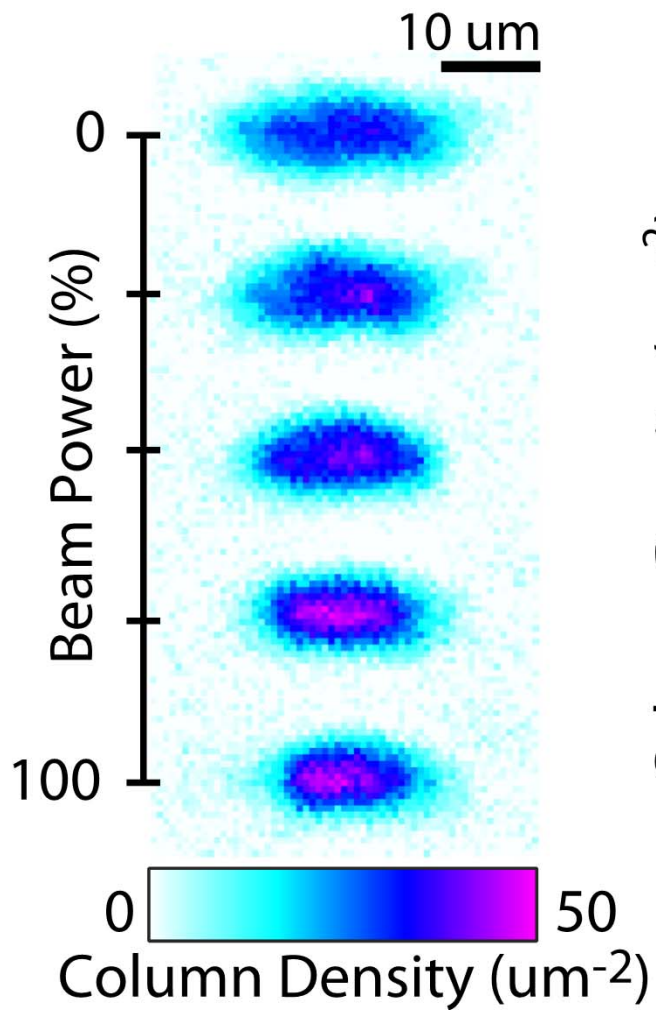
Scattering Length Change Near 48 G



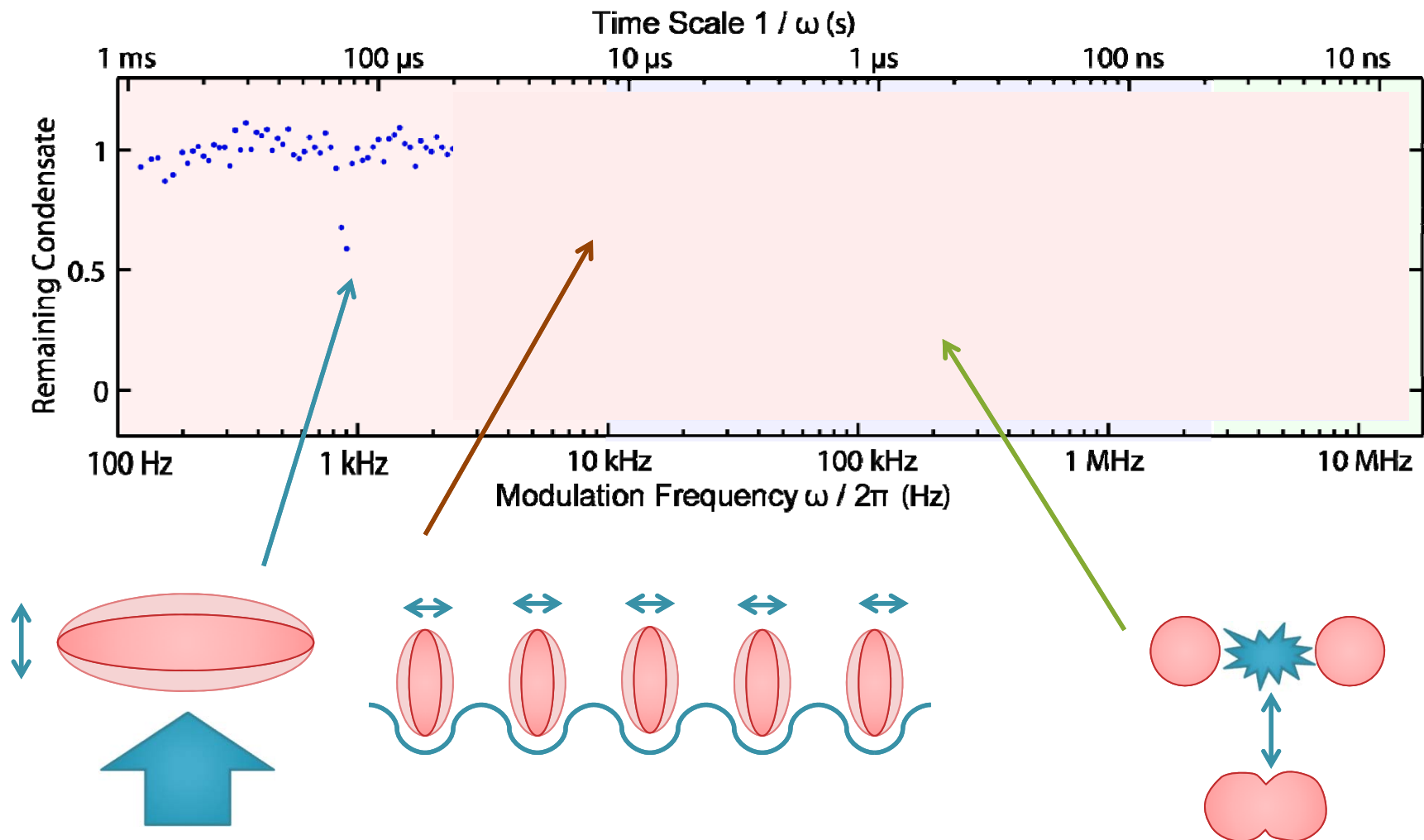
Heating Rate: Low



Cloud Size Change



Rich Dynamics



Chicago cold atom group:

PI



Cheng
Chin

Postdoc



CVP

Undergrad



Paloma
Ocola

Collaborators:

Brandon Anderson

Jason Ho (Ohio State)

Sayan Choudhury, Erich
Mueller (Cornell Univ.)

Hui Zhai (Tsinghua Univ.)

Graduate Students



Li-Chung
Ha



Logan
Clark



Jacob
Johansen



Gustaf
Downs



Lei Feng