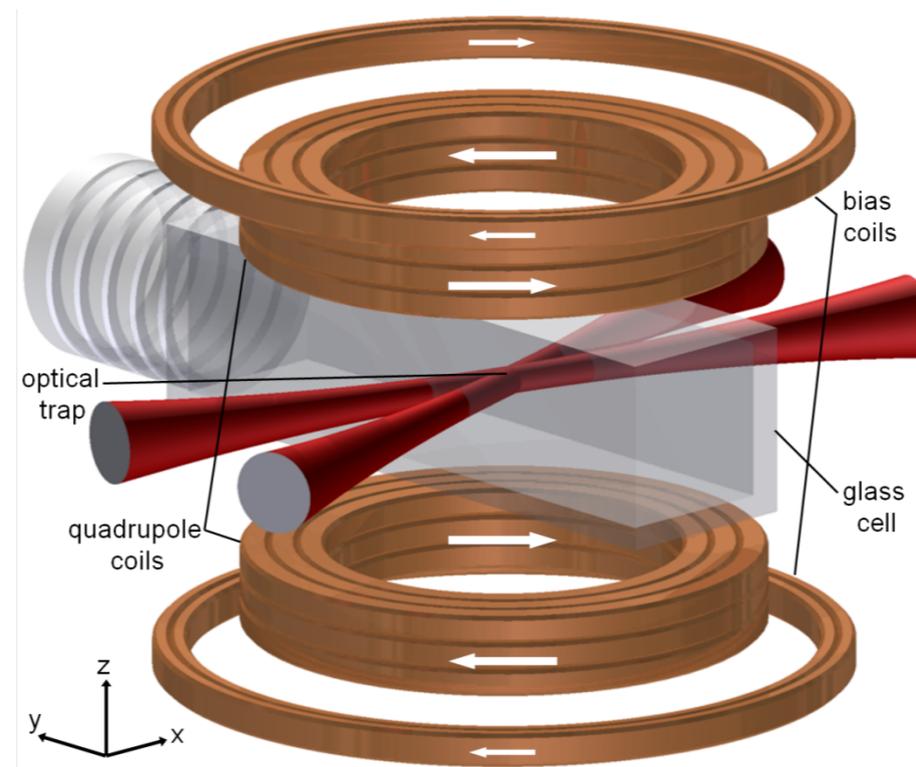
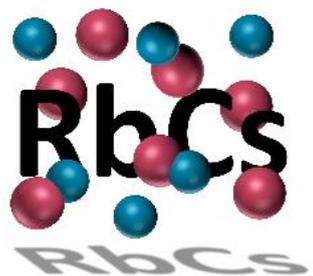
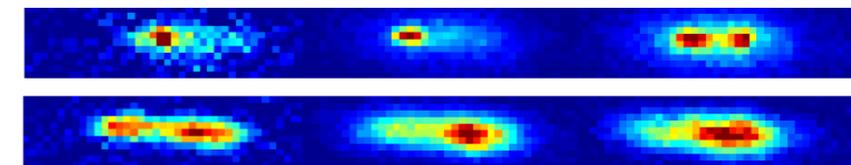
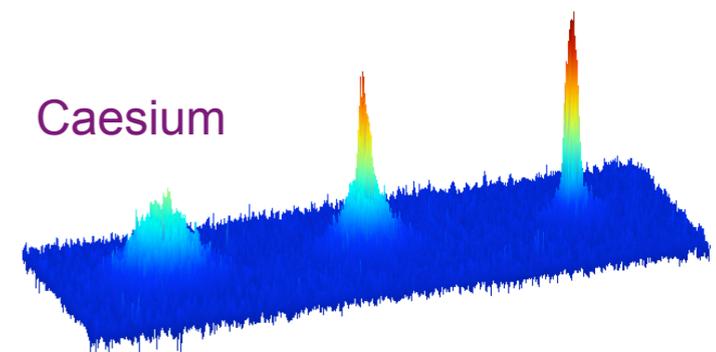
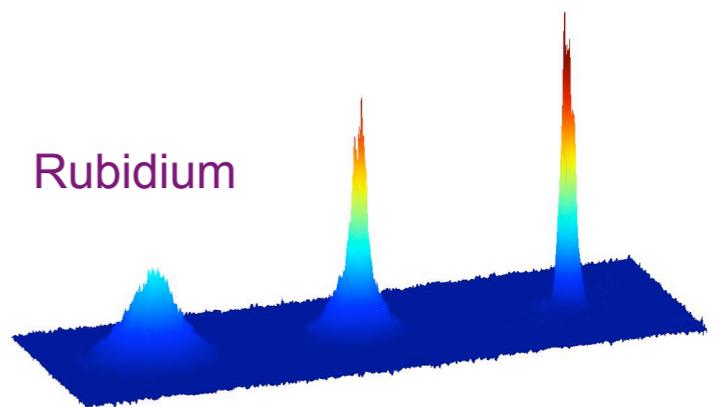


# Observation of Feshbach resonances in ultracold $^{87}\text{Rb}$ and $^{133}\text{Cs}$ mixtures at high magnetic field



Hung-Wen, Cho



- Alkali molecules in the ground state have a large permanent electric dipole moment  
ex. RbCs  $d=1.25$  Debye

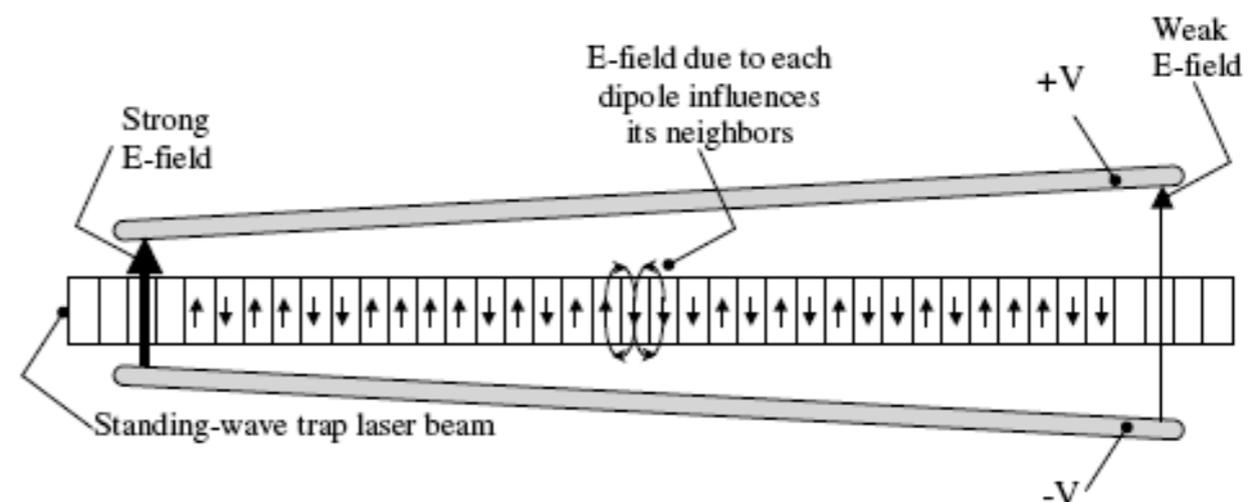
$$V_{int} = d^2 \frac{1 - 3\cos^2\theta}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} + \frac{4\pi\hbar^2 a}{M} \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$$

Dipole-dipole  
interaction

Contact  
interaction

<sup>52</sup>Cr BEC\_PRL, 101, 080401 (2008)

- Quantum computation with trapped polar molecules



PRL, 88, 067901 (2002)

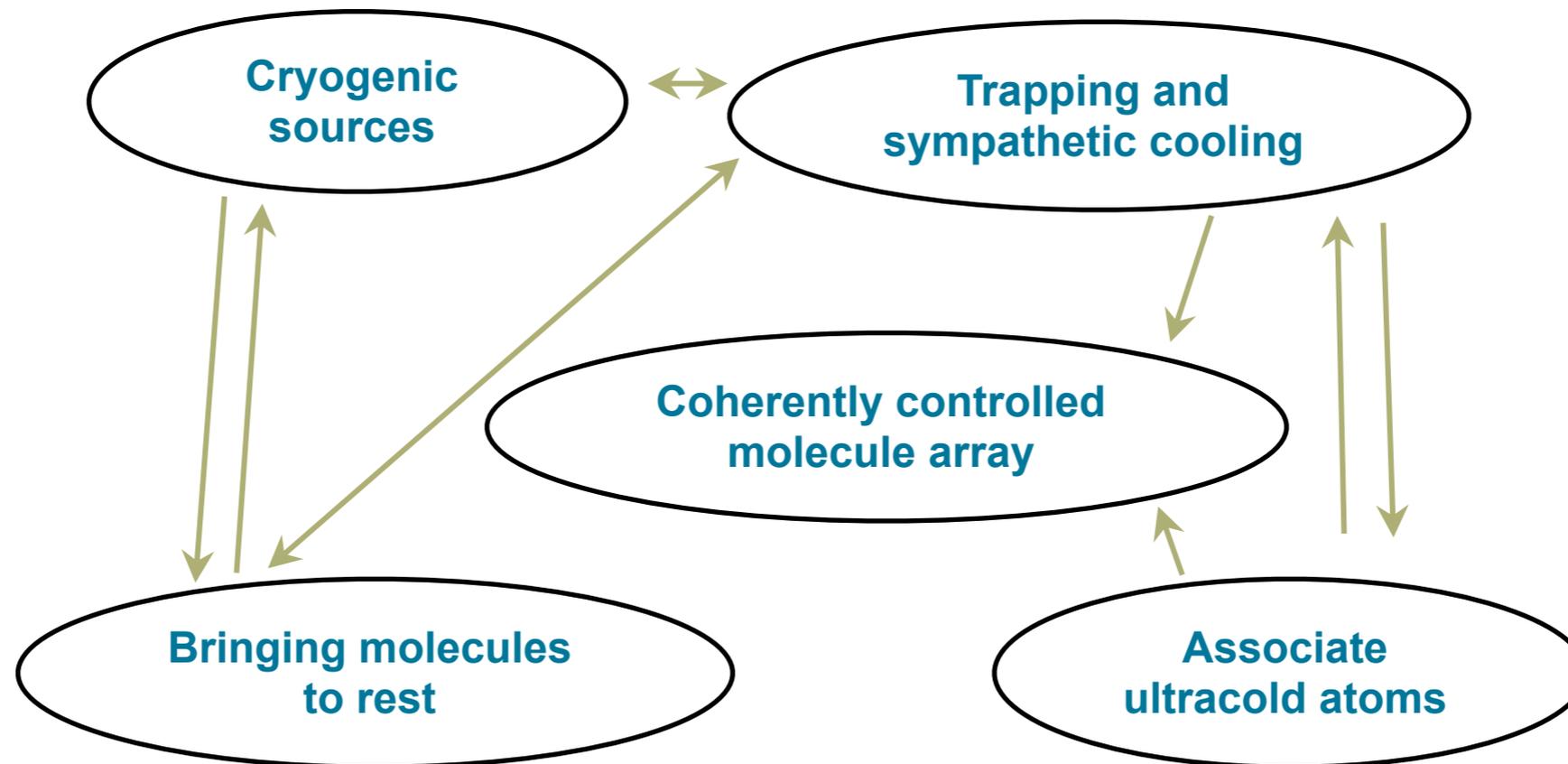
- Ultracold chemistry and precision measurement
- Molecules clocks
- Electric dipole moment (EDM) measurement

Nature 473, 493 (2011), Phys. Rev. A 84, 042504 (2011)

- Helium buffer-gas

- $^7\text{Li}$ , Rb

- Microwave cavity trap



- Photostop
- Magnetic decelerator
- Stark decelerator

- RbCs
- YbCs

Professor EA Hinds (Physics ICL)  
 Dr MR Tarbutt (Physics ICL)  
 Professor JM Hutson (Chemistry Durham)  
 Dr SL Cornish (Physics Durham)  
 Dr D Carty (Physics & Chemistry Durham)  
 Dr E Wrede (Chemistry Durham)

## Helium buffer-gas cooling

YbF, T:3K  $d=10^{17}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>

LiH, CaF, SO, OH

## Stark decelerator (Electric)

LiH brought to rest  
 removed 50% of  $E_{kin}$  of CaF

## Sympathetic cooling

<sup>7</sup>Li and <sup>87</sup>Rb

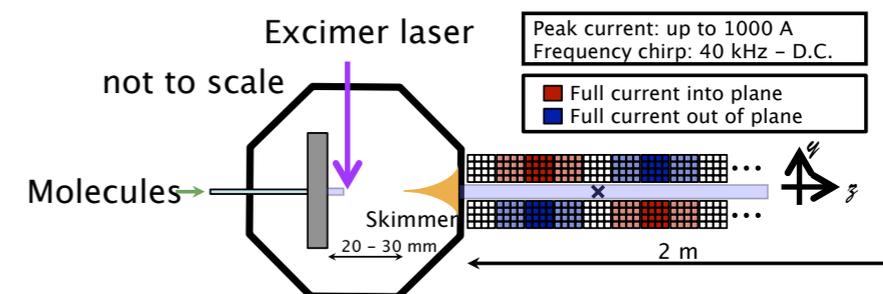
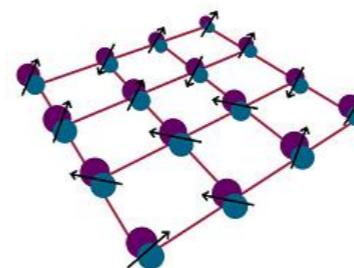
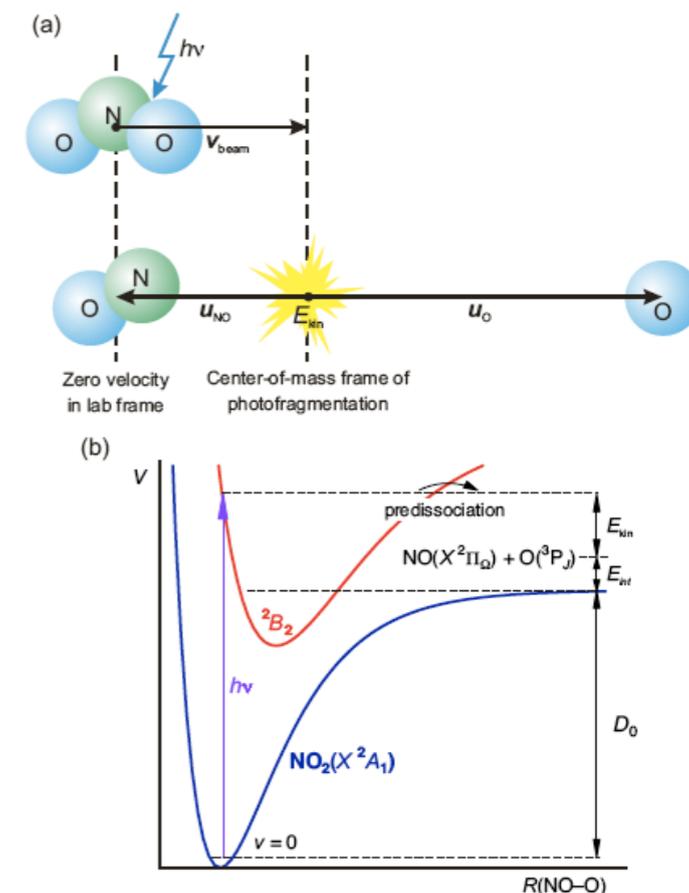
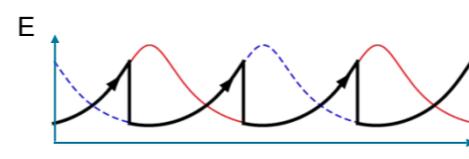
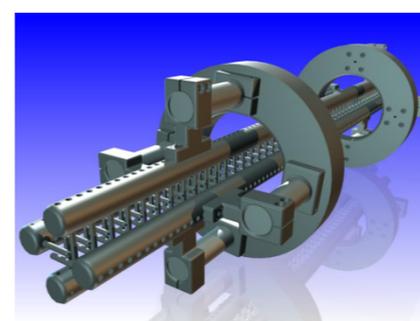
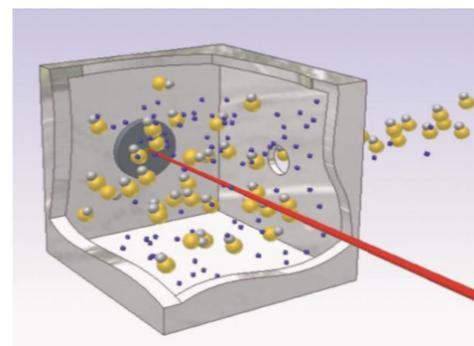
Li in magnetic trap (300μK), overlap with LiH from Stark decelerator (50mK) → 5mK after 0.6s  
 try cool Li using rf evaporation

RbCs, CsYb Mixture

Zeeman decelerator (Magnetic)

PhotoStop

Theory



- Bose-Einstein condensations (BECs)
  - $^{87}\text{Rb}$  BEC in a combined magnetic and optical trap
  - $^{133}\text{Cs}$  BEC in a crossed dipole trap
  - A quantum degenerate Bose mixture of  $^{87}\text{Rb}$  and  $^{133}\text{Cs}$
- Feshbach molecules
  - The formation background and method
  - $^{87}\text{Rb}^{133}\text{Cs}$  Feshbach resonance measurement
- Stimulate Raman adiabatic passage (STIRAP)
  - a two-photon scheme transfers the Feshbach molecules into the rovibronic ground state
- Summary

Atoms in which laser cooling has been demonstrated<sup>1</sup>:

Alkali metals	Alkaline earth metals	Noble Gases	Lanthanide	Others
Li	Mg	He	Dy	Cr
Na	Ca	Ne	Er	Ag
K	Sr	Ar	Tm	Cd
Rb	Ra	Kr	Yb	Hg
Cs	Ba	Xe		Al
Fr				

Feshbach molecules:

<sup>6</sup>Li (Innsbruck, Rice, Lab Kastler-Brassel, MIT 03-05), <sup>7</sup>Li (Rice 02, 09), <sup>23</sup>Na (MIT 98-99), <sup>39</sup>K (Florence 07), <sup>40</sup>K (JILA 03-04), <sup>85</sup>Rb (JILA 03), <sup>87</sup>Rb (MPI 02-04), <sup>133</sup>Cs (Stanford, Innsbruck 04, 09), <sup>52</sup>Cr (Stuttgart 05)

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<sup>41</sup>K<sup>87</sup>Rb (Florence 08)

<sup>85</sup>Rb<sup>87</sup>Rb (JILA 06)

<sup>87</sup>Rb<sup>133</sup>Cs (Innsbruck, Durham 09 11)

<sup>1</sup>(Steele, J. Vac. Sci. Technol. B 28, C6F1 (2010))

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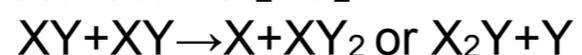
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RbCs is one of the stability of quantum gases of alkali-metal dimers

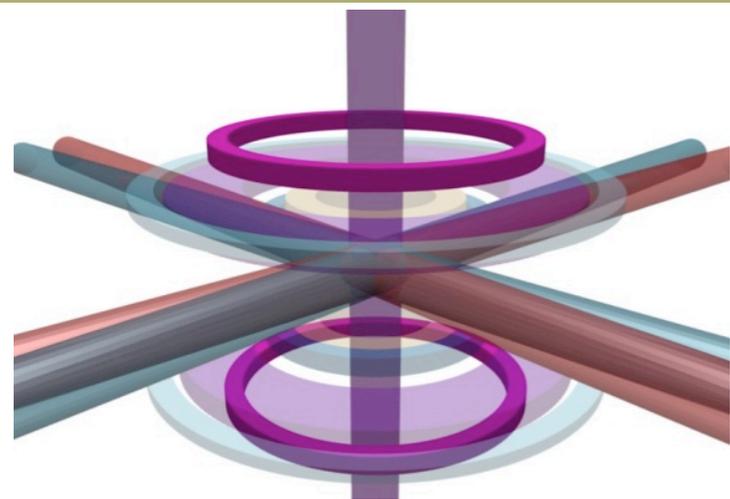
ex.



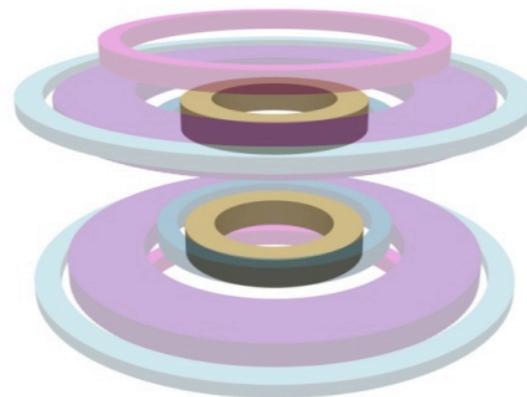
PRA, 81, 060703(R) (2010)

	Na	K	Rb	Cs
Li	-328(2)	-533.9(3)	-618(200)	-415.38(2)
Na		74.3(3)	45.5(5)	236.75(20)
K			-8.7(9)	37.81(13)
Rb				29.1(1.5)

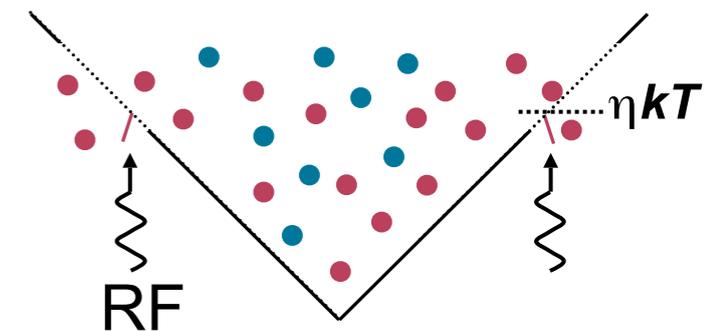
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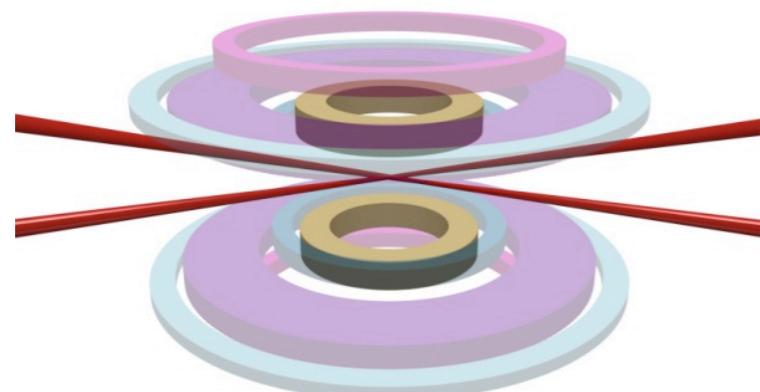
Atoms collected in MOT



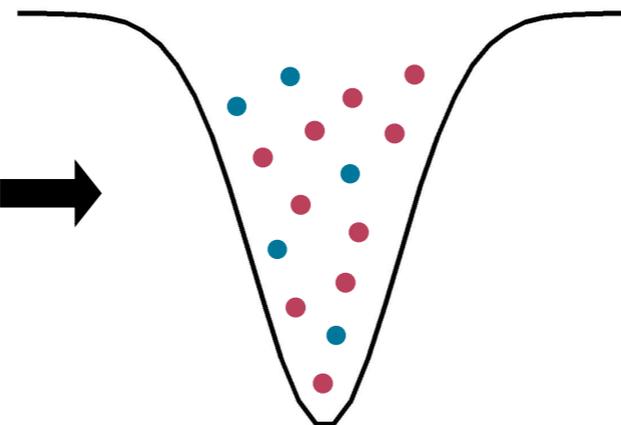
Load magnetic quadrupole trap



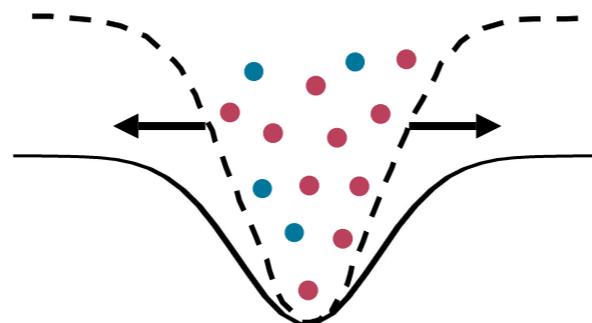
Evaporation in quadrupole trap



Optical dipole trap loaded by reducing field gradient



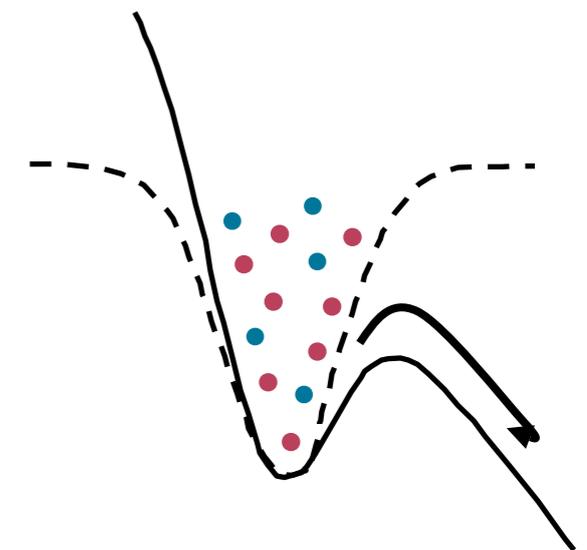
Levitated dipole trap



Final evaporation

Reduce the beam intensity to lower the trap depth

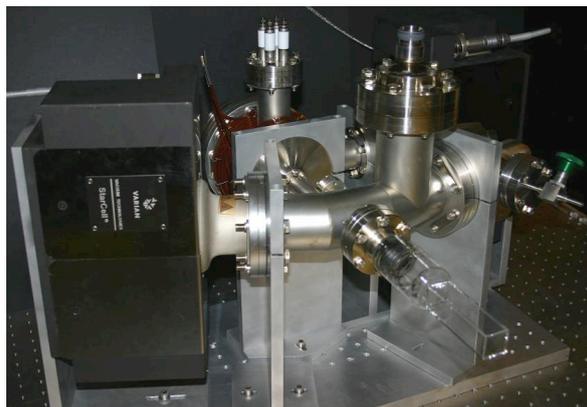
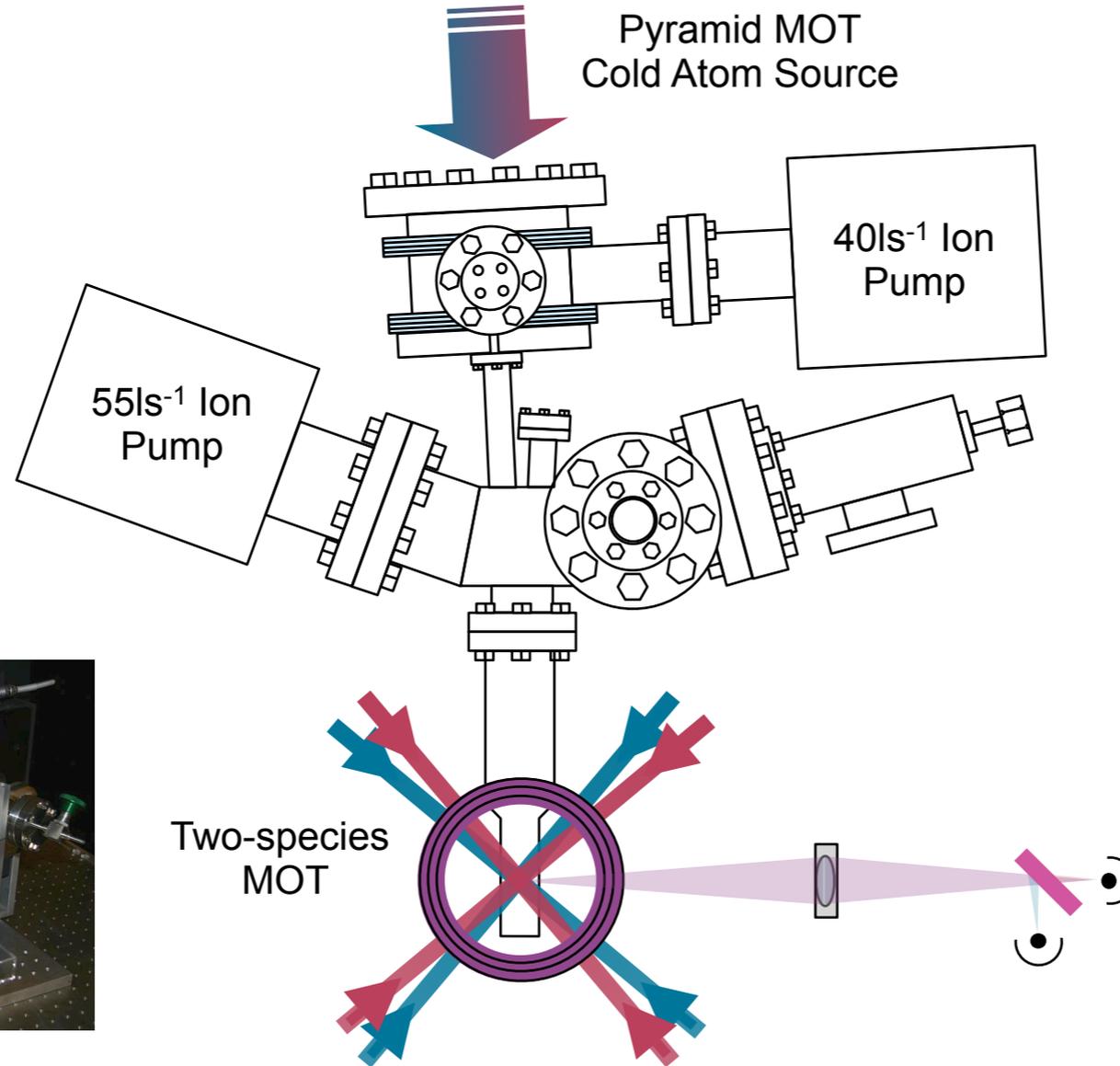
and



Apply a magnetic gradient to tilt the trap

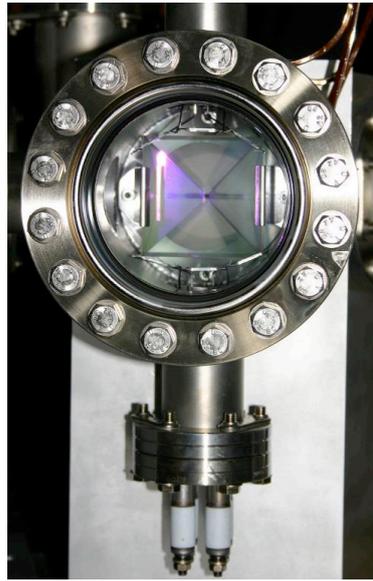


Pyramid Chamber

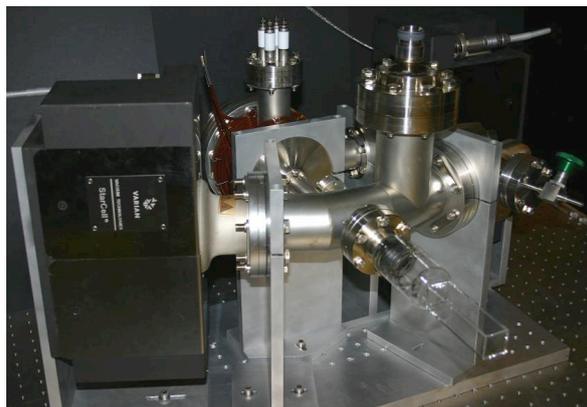
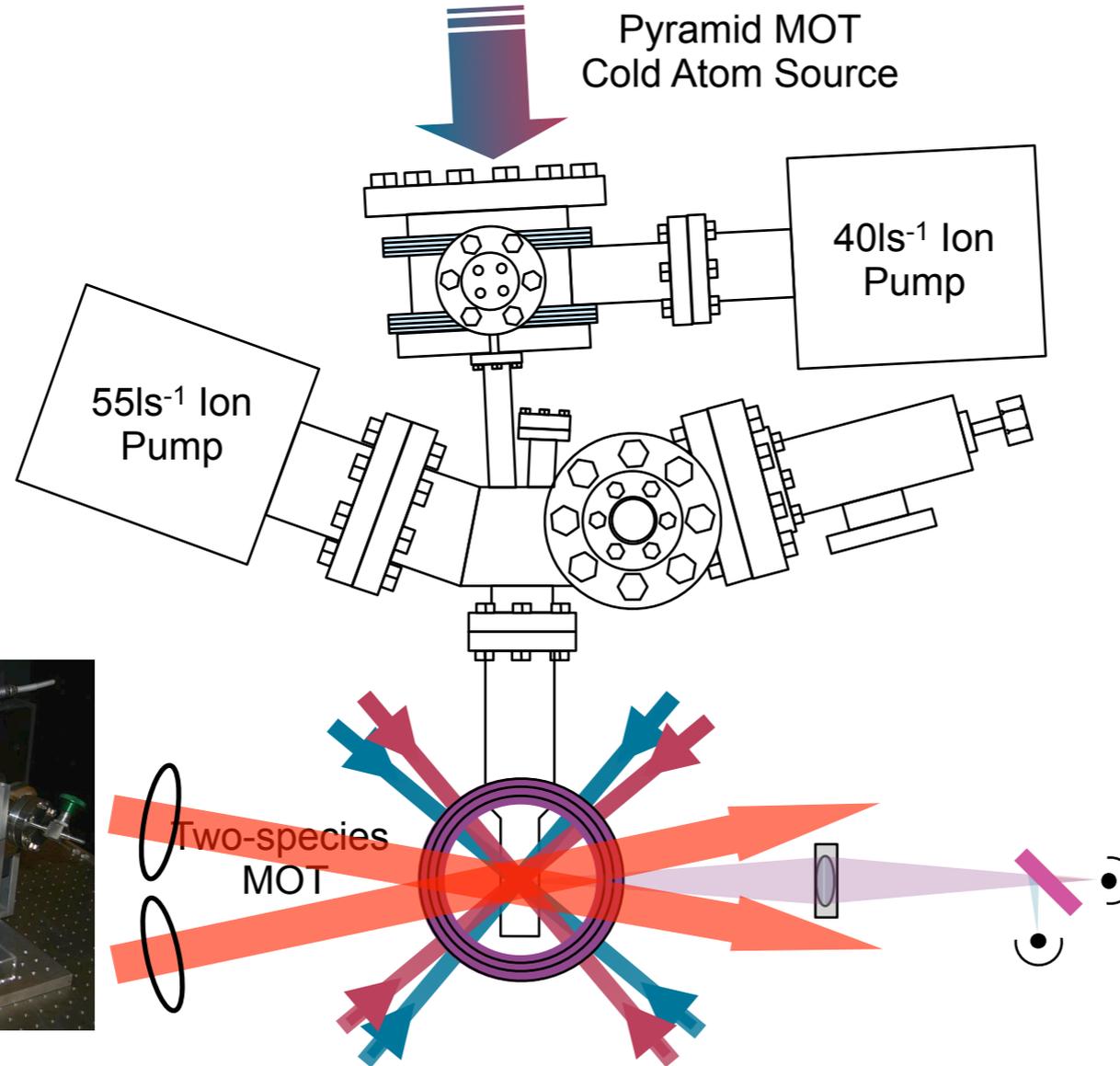


Vacuum System

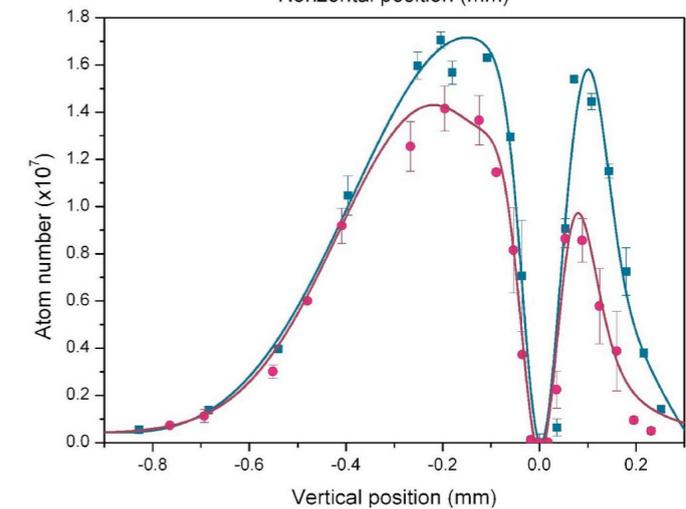
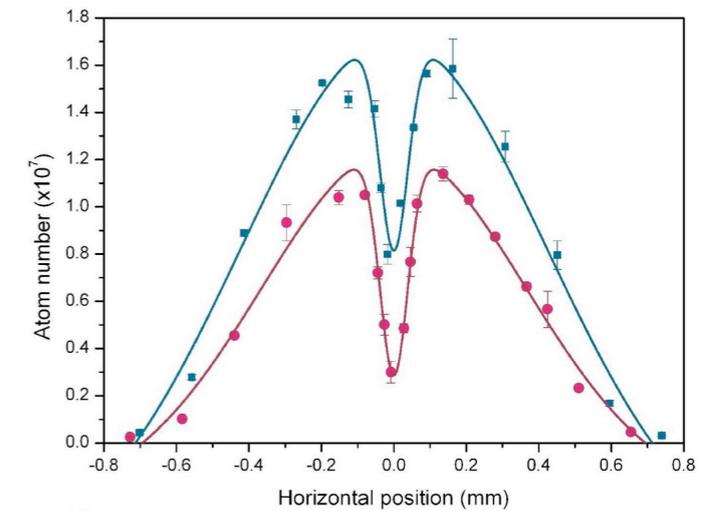
- Cold-atomic beams source is created by Pyramid MOT.
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- The optical potential is produced by two laser beams with waists of  $70 \mu\text{m}$  and wavelength  $1550\text{nm}$  from a 30 Watt IPG ELR-30-LP-SF



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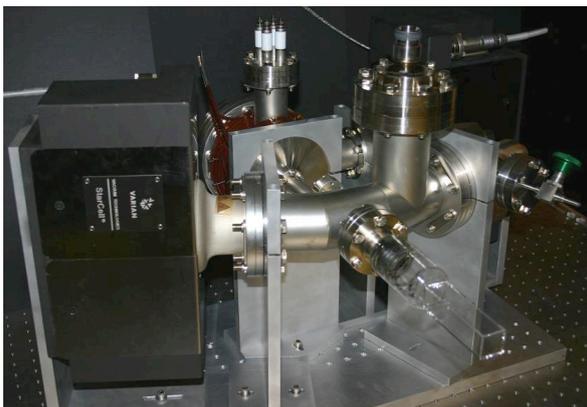
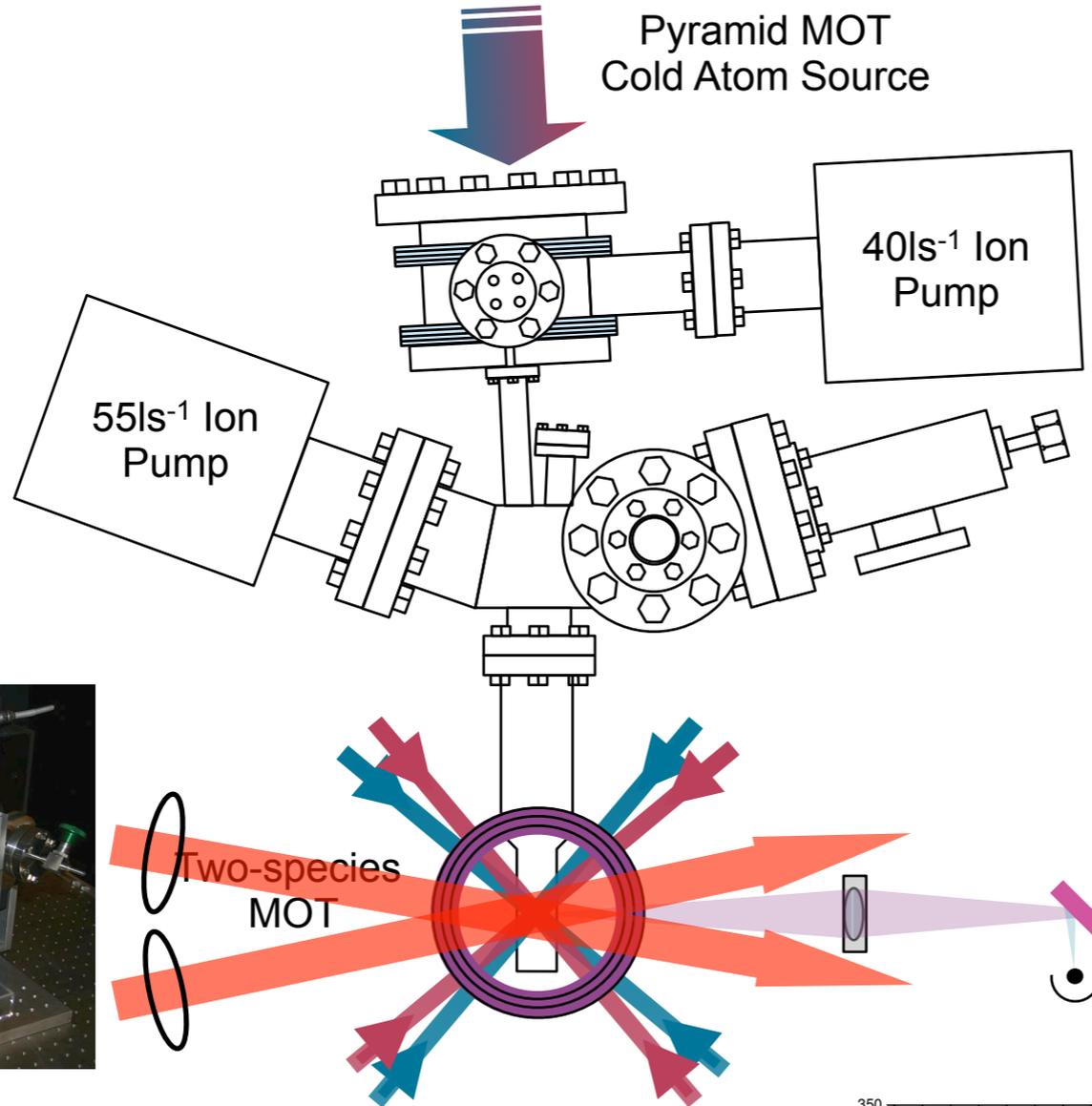
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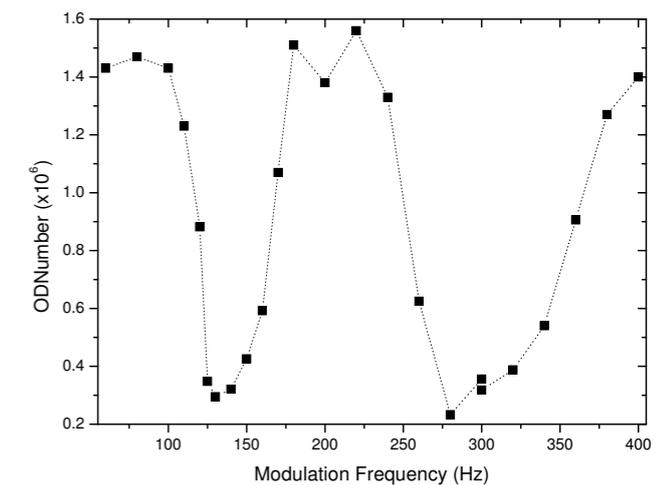
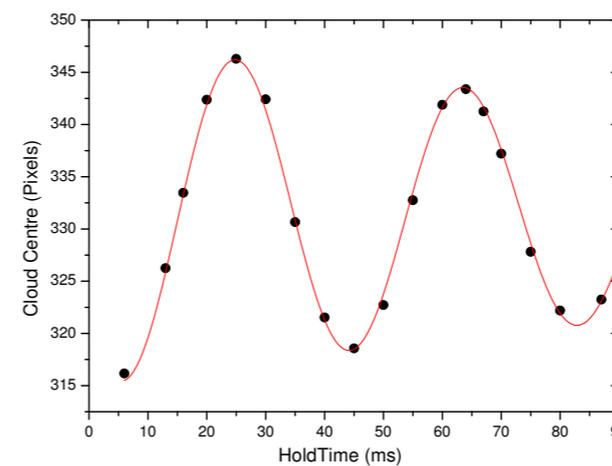
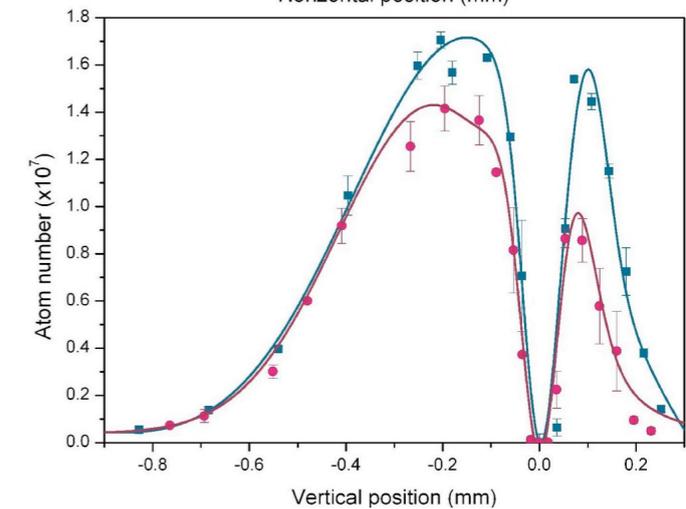
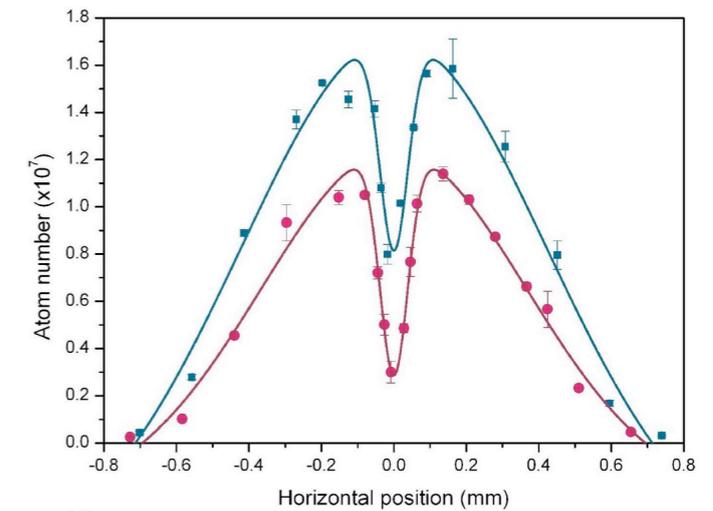


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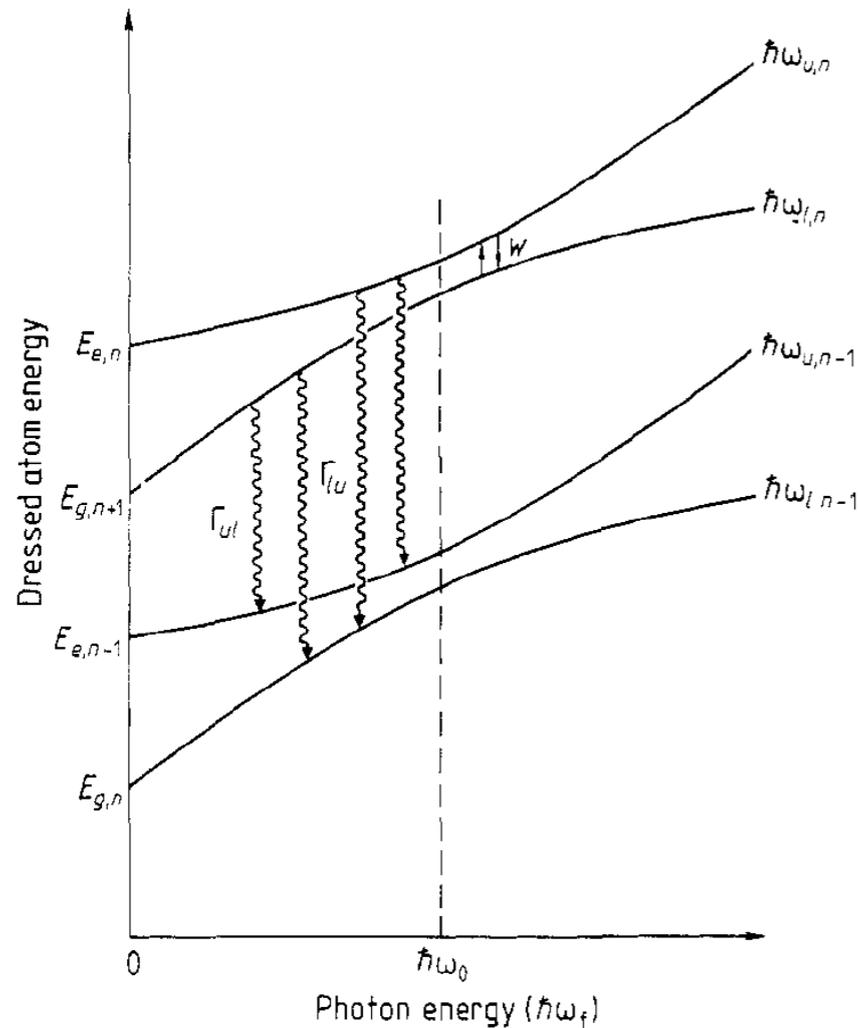


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- Atoms are transferred into  $|1,+1\rangle$  from  $|1,-1\rangle$  by adiabatic rapid passage.
- A 26 x 26 mm square coil of 3 turns are driven to create an RF Field at 1.5 MHz. A bias field of 22.4 G is then switched on to cross the RF Zeeman resonance at 2.1 G.

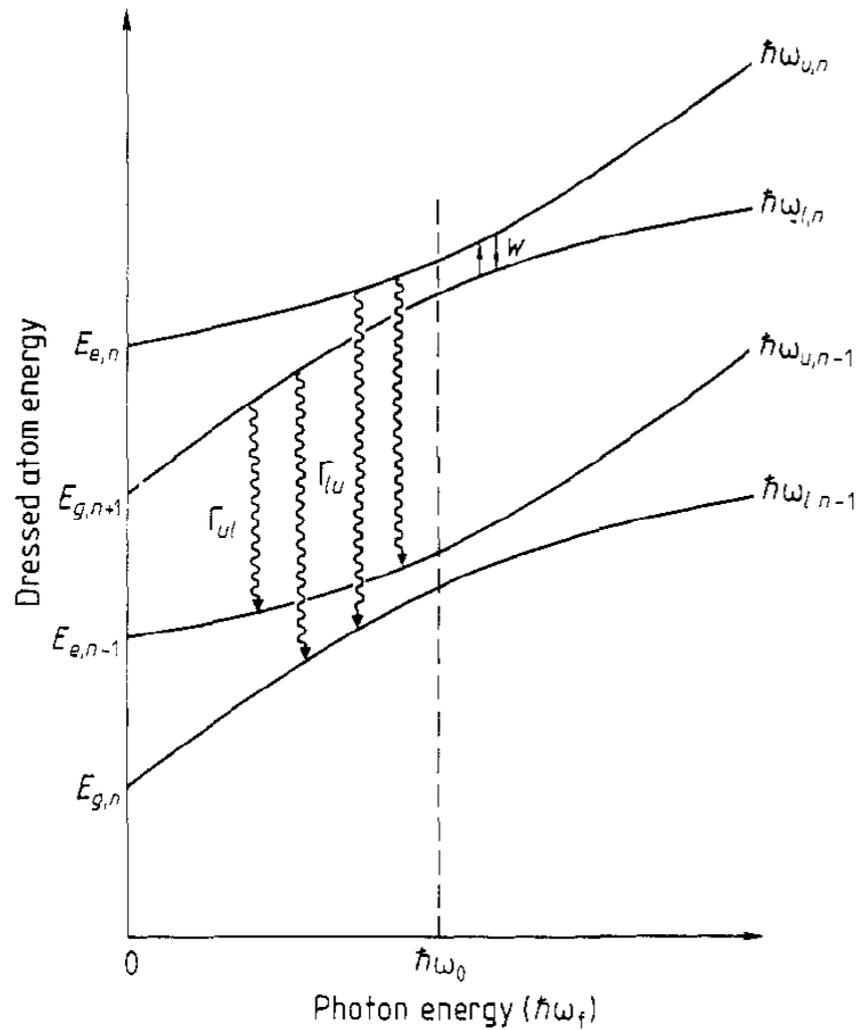


$$P_{\text{ad}} = 1 - \exp(-\pi\omega_1^2/2|\alpha|)$$

$$\omega_1^2 \gg |\alpha| = (d/dt)|\omega_0 - \omega_f|$$

J. Phys. B: At. Mol. Phys. 17 (1984) 4169-4178

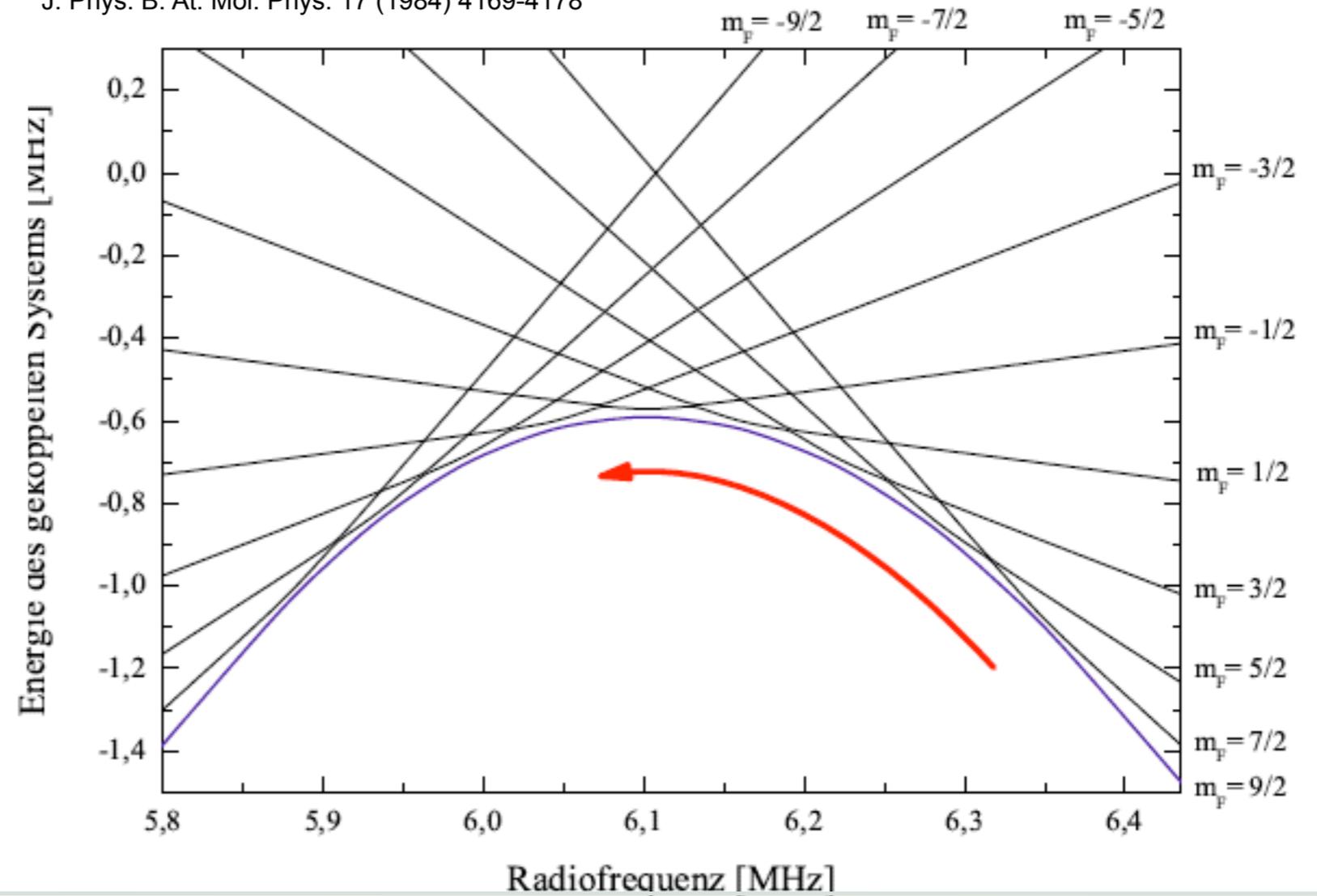
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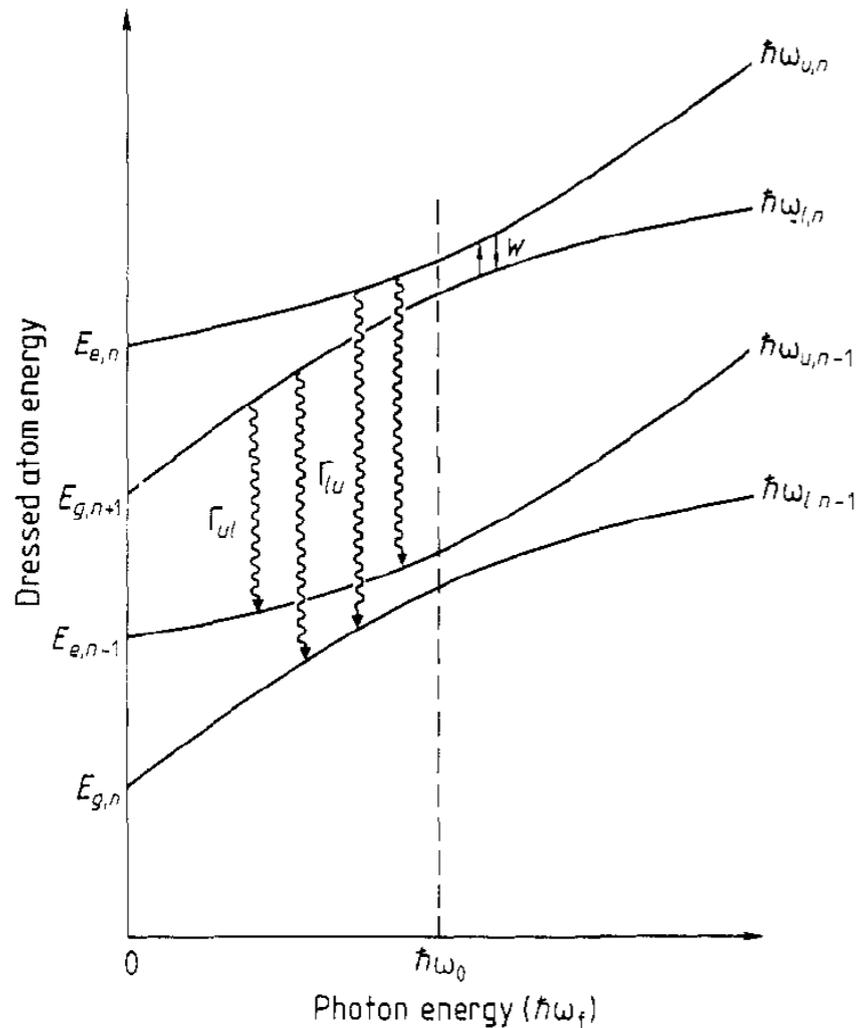
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Carsten Klempt Thesis

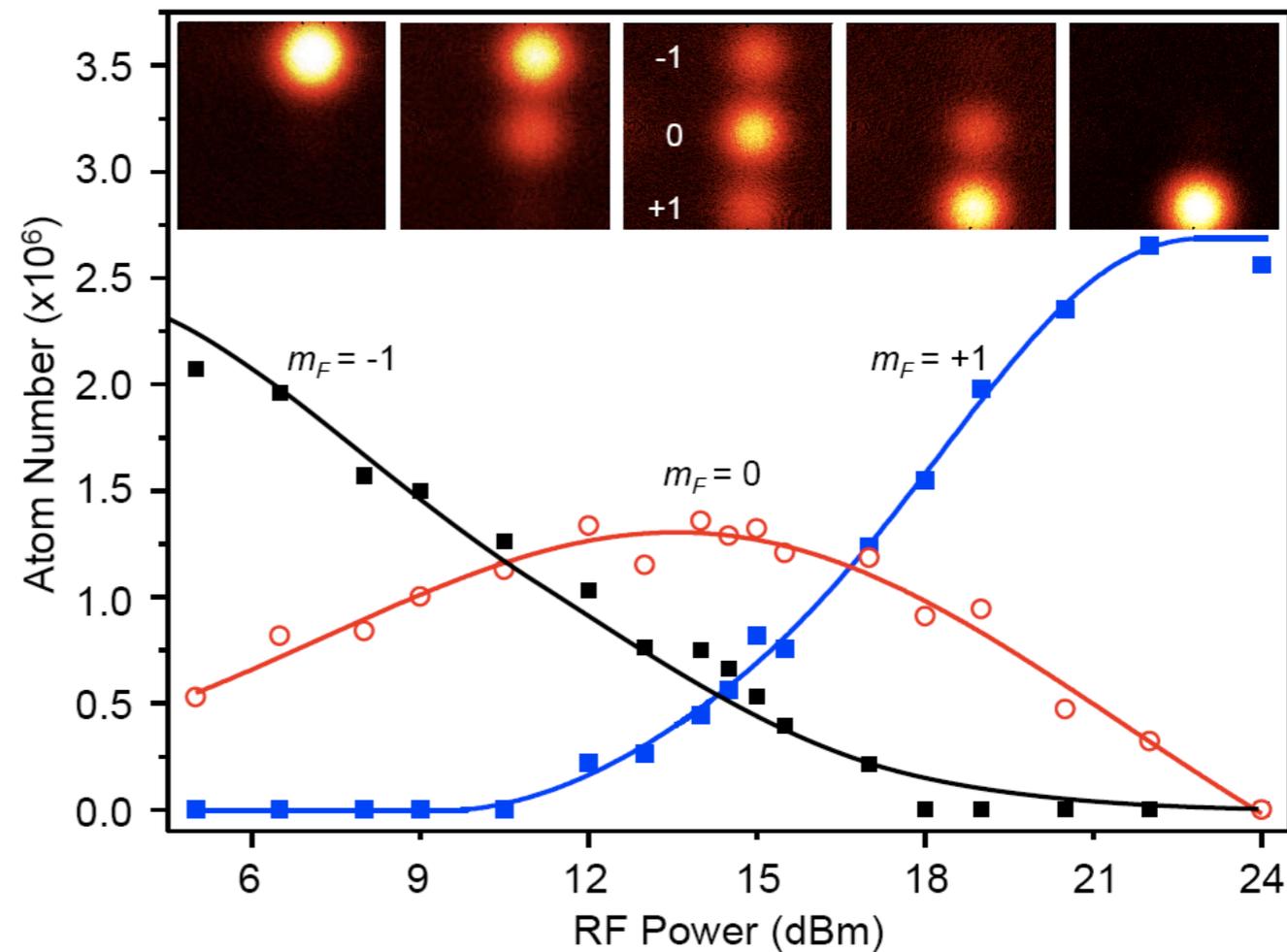
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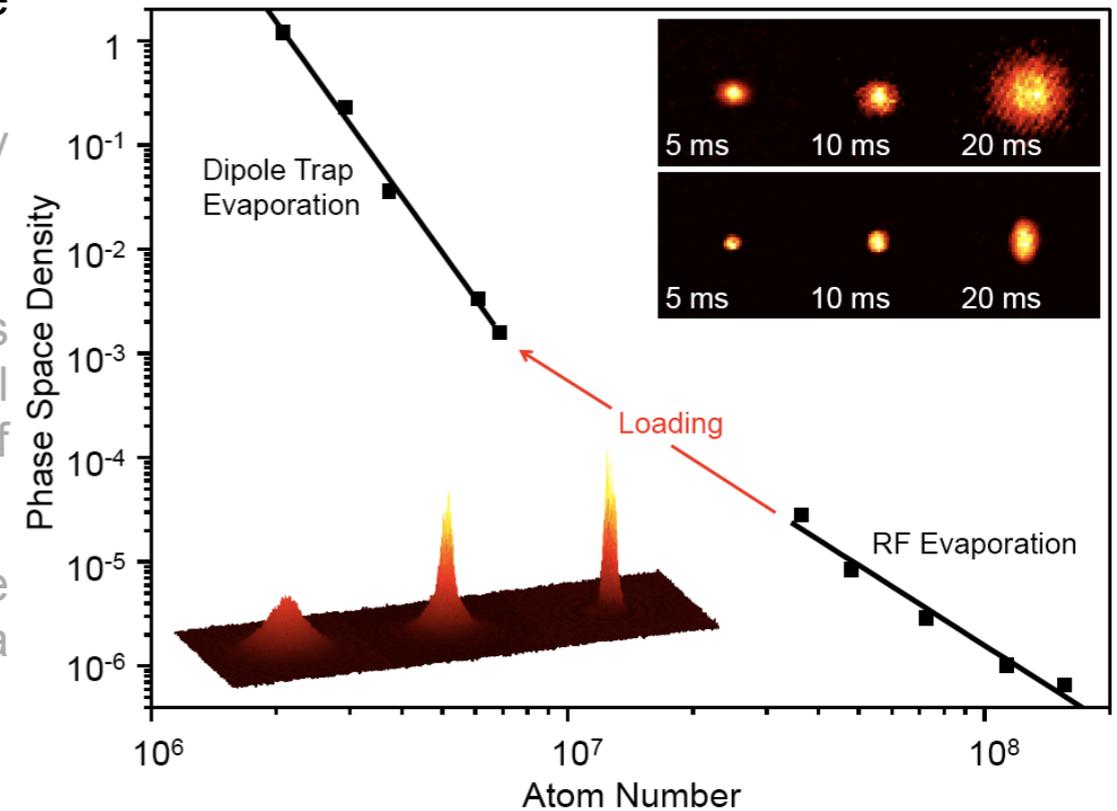
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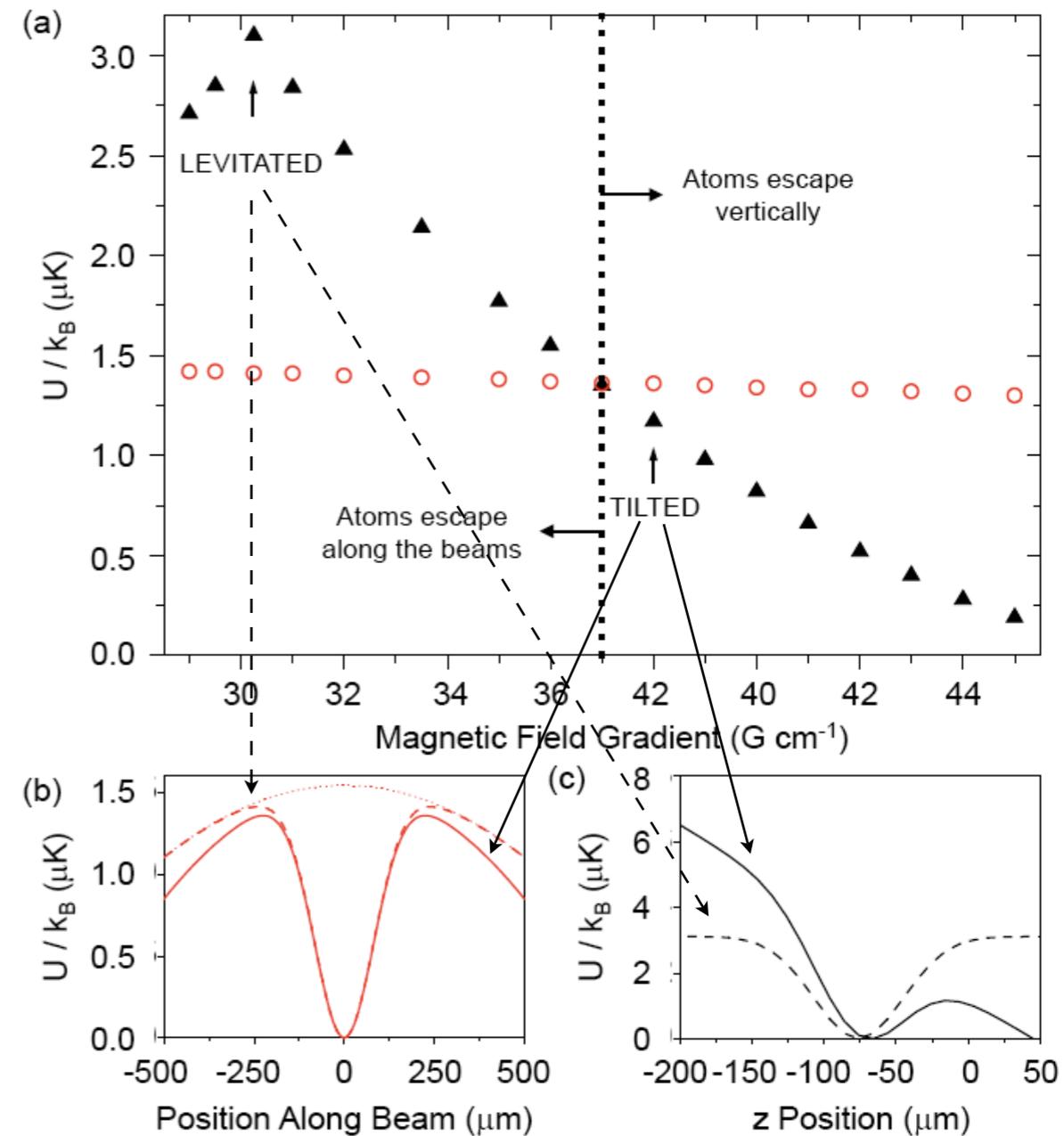
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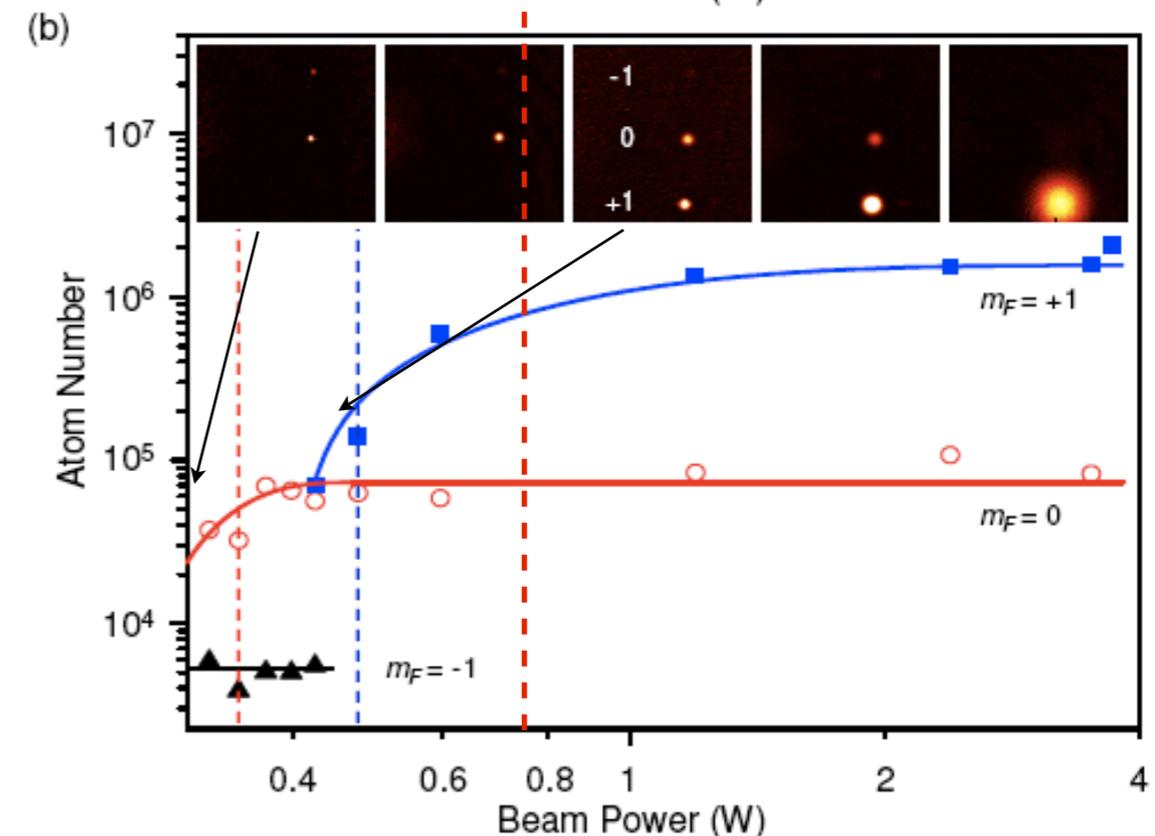
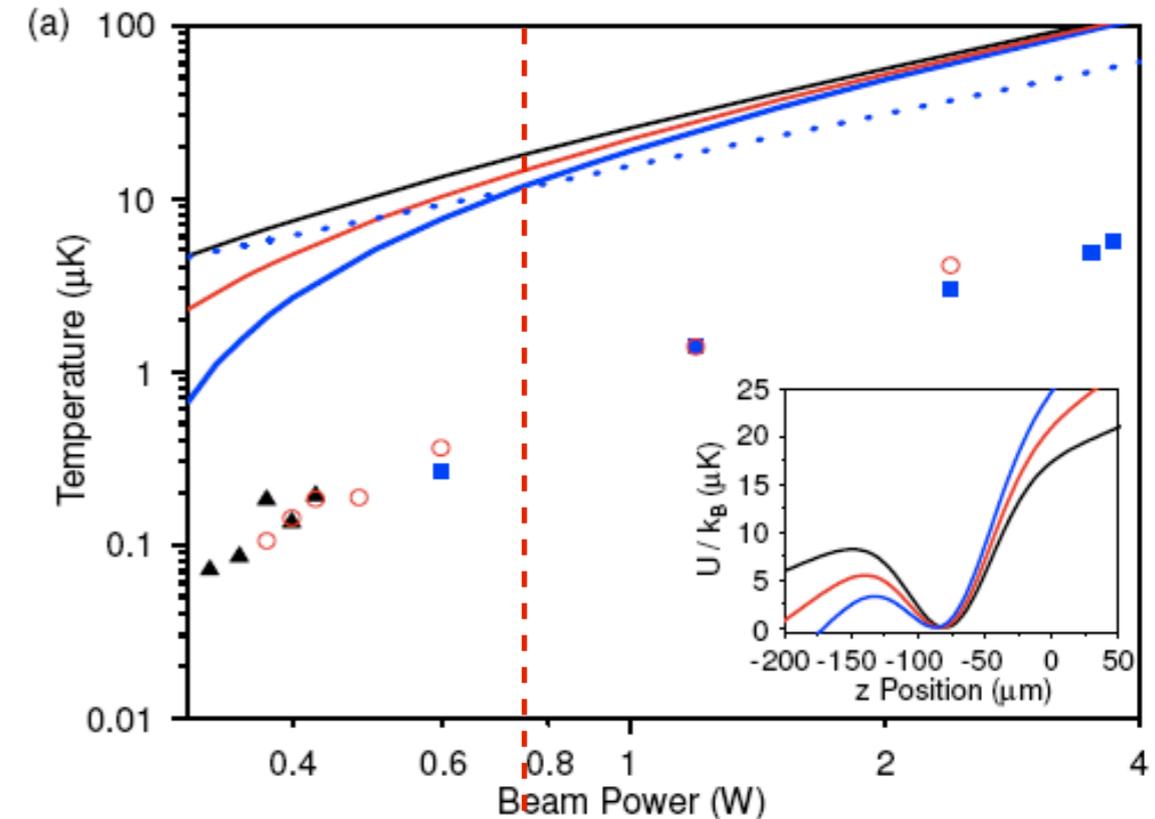
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C. Chin, Phys. Rev. A, 78, 011604(R), 2008
- Sympathetic cooling of different spin states in the levitated cross dipole trap by a tilting potential. The inset shows the vertical cross-section through the potential minimum for a beam power of 0.45 W and a magnetic field gradient of 13 G/cm.
- Application of the experiment to sympathetic cooling of  $^{133}\text{Cs}$ . The dipole trap potential corresponds to 100 mW in each beam, a magnetic field gradient of 38 G/cm and a bias field of 22.4 G.



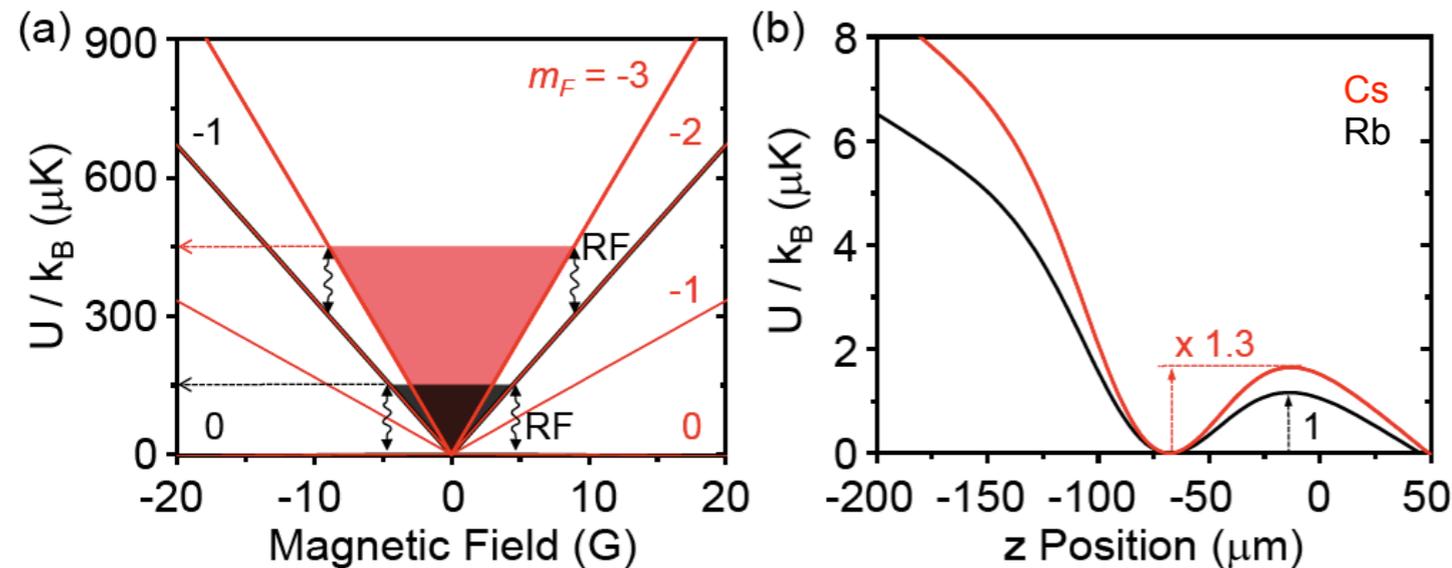
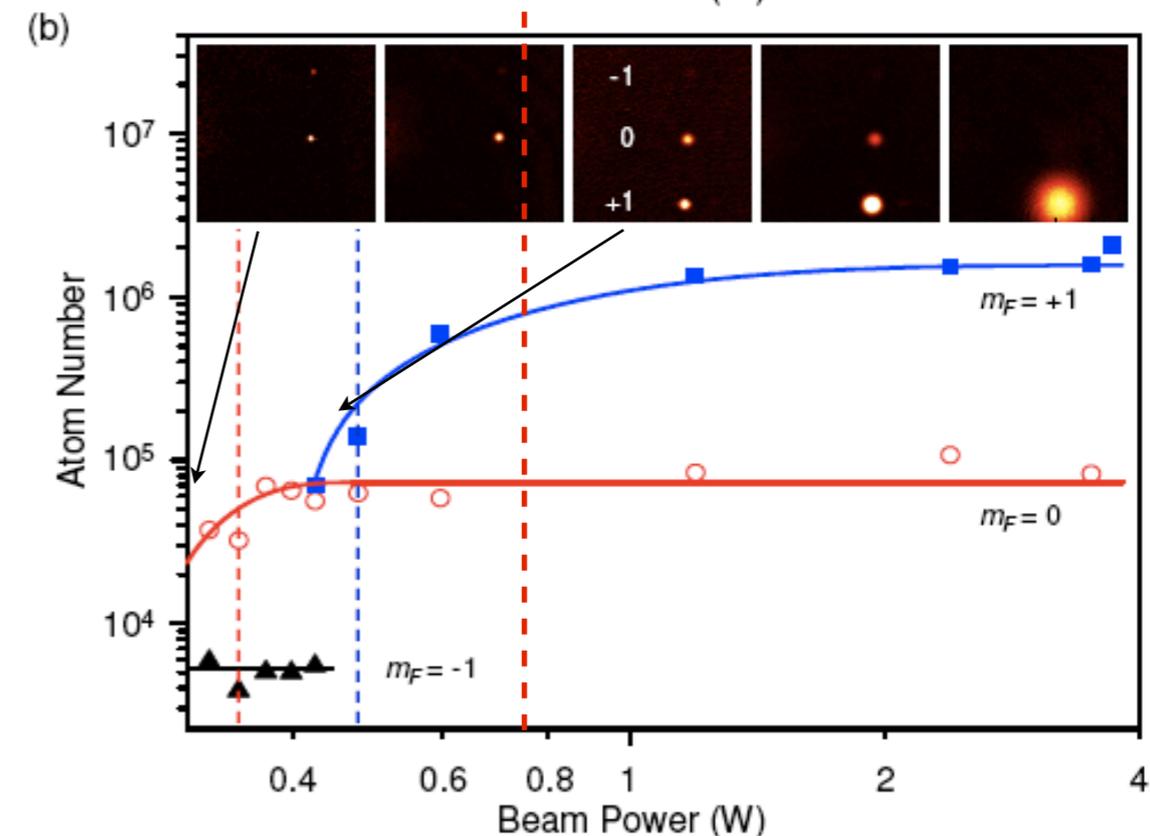
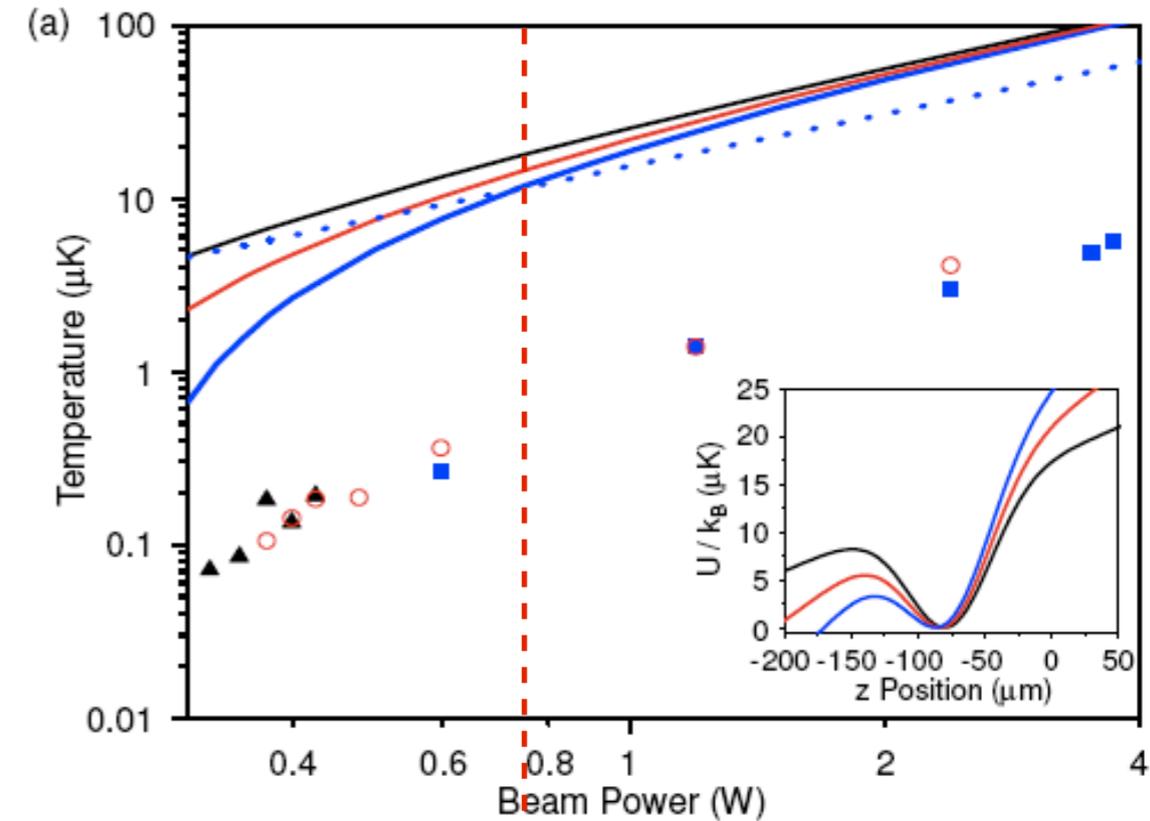
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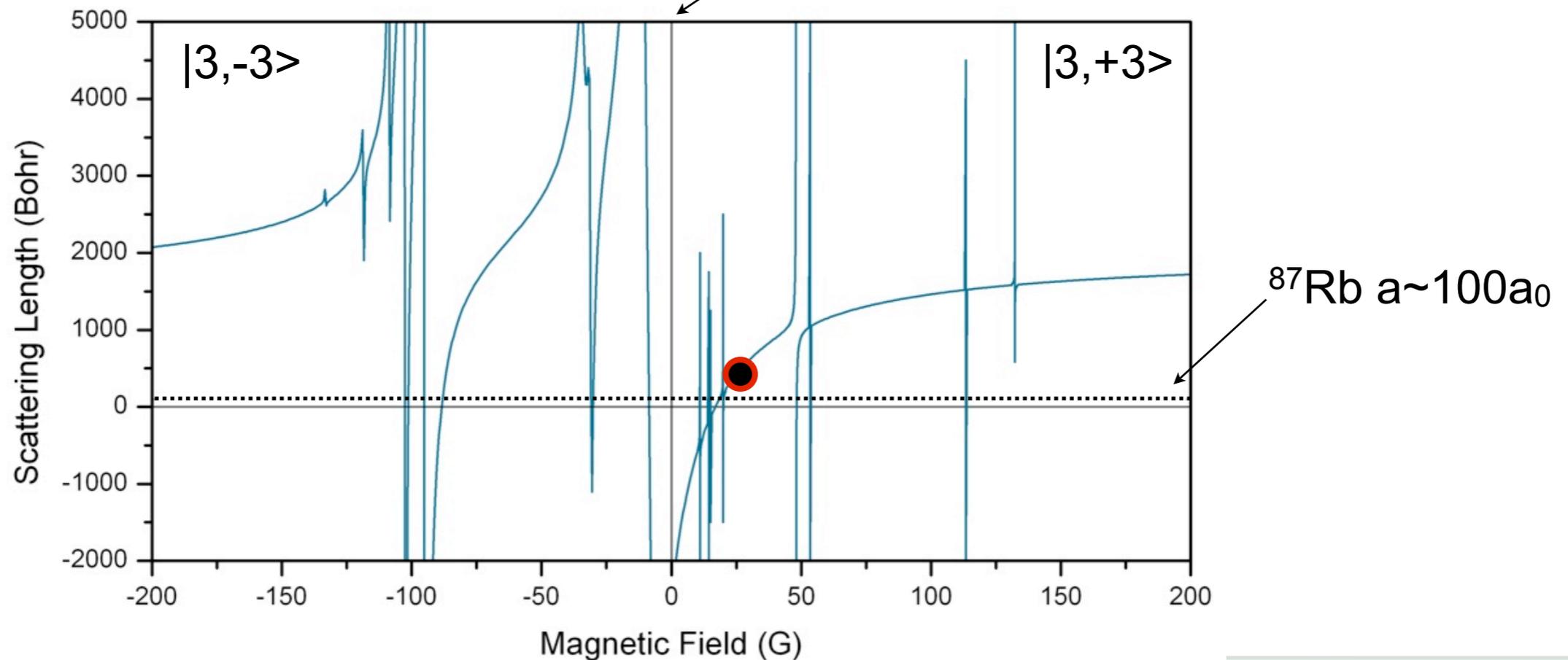
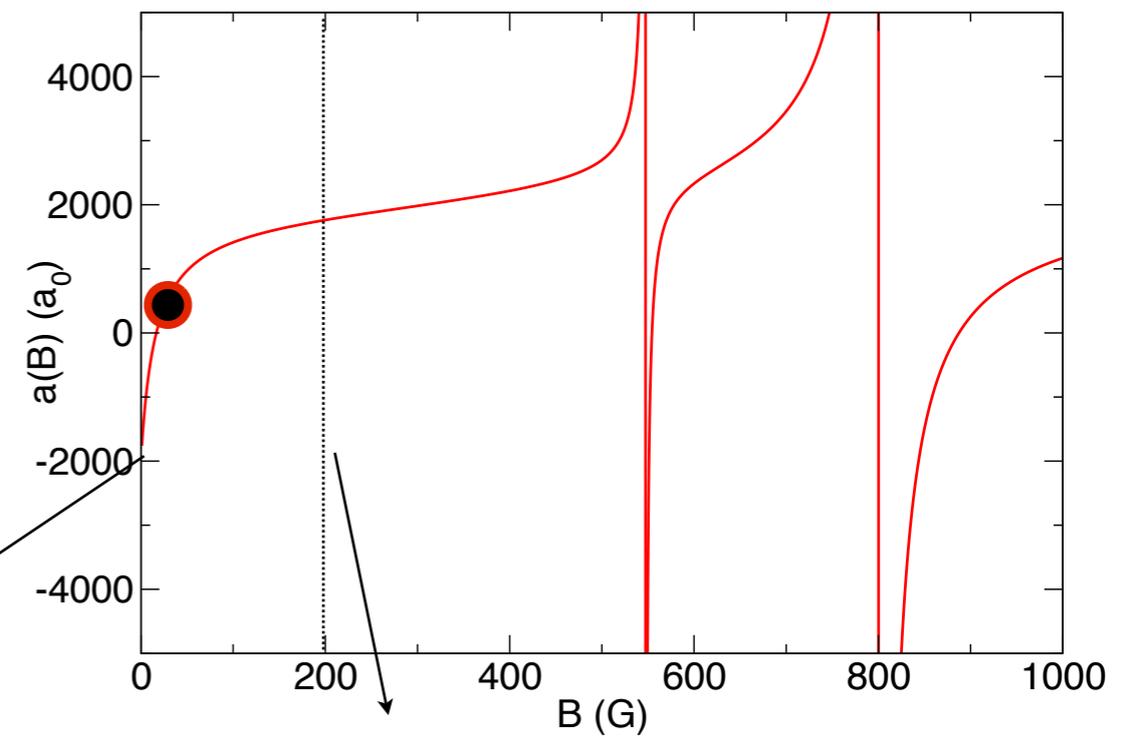


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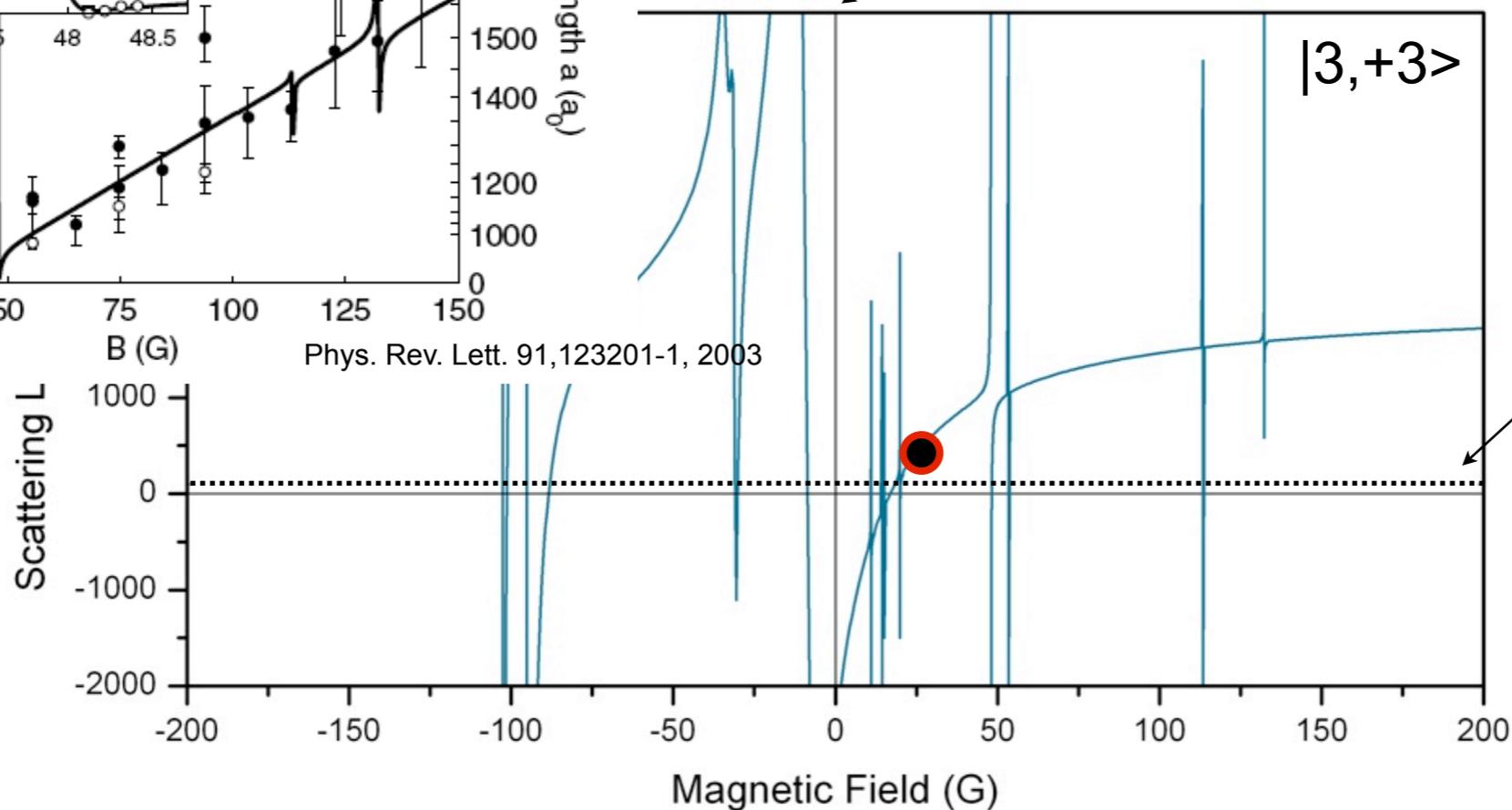
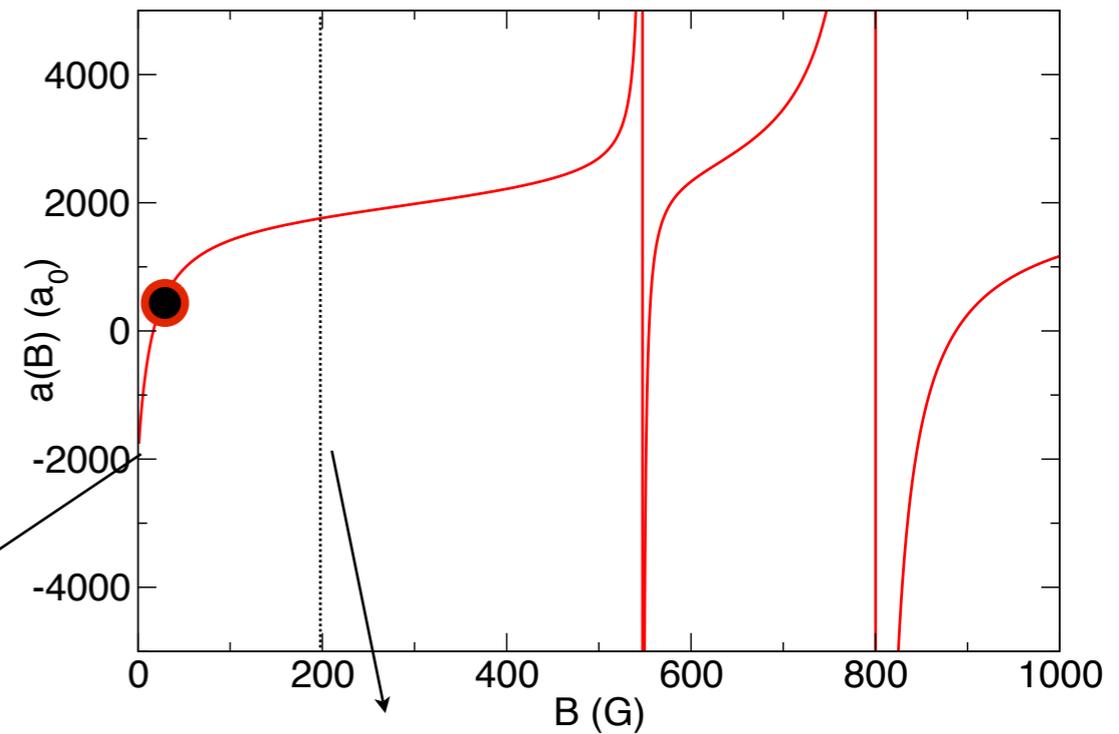
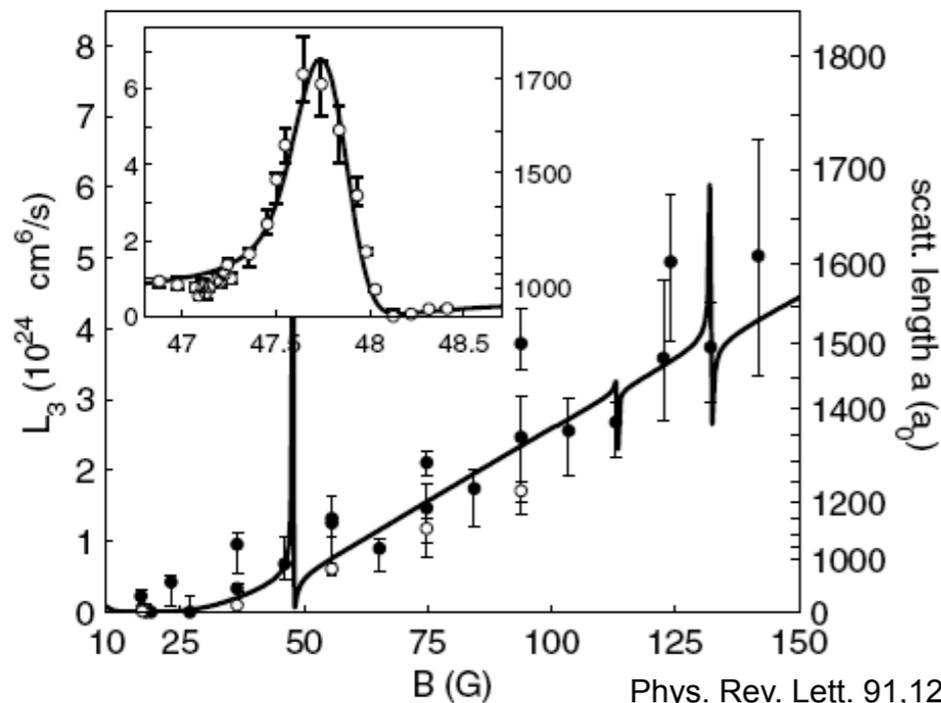
$$\Gamma_{El} = \langle n \rangle \sigma \langle v_R \rangle \propto \sigma = \frac{8\pi a^2}{1 + k^2 a^2}, \quad k = \frac{m \langle v_R \rangle}{\hbar}$$

$$\frac{\dot{N}}{N} = -\frac{1}{\tau} - L_2 \langle n \rangle - L_3 \langle n^2 \rangle, \quad L_3 = n_l C \frac{\hbar}{m} a^4$$



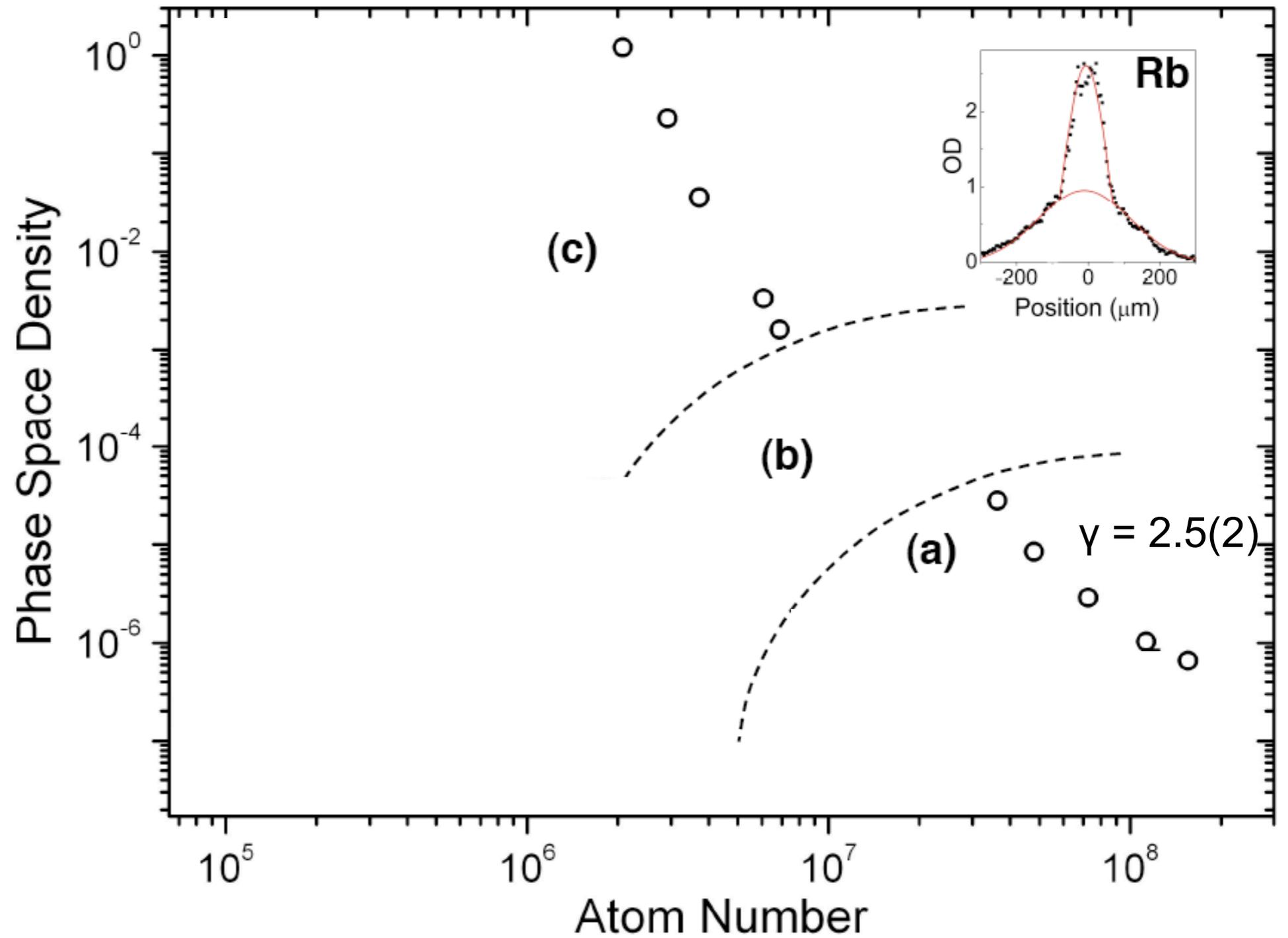
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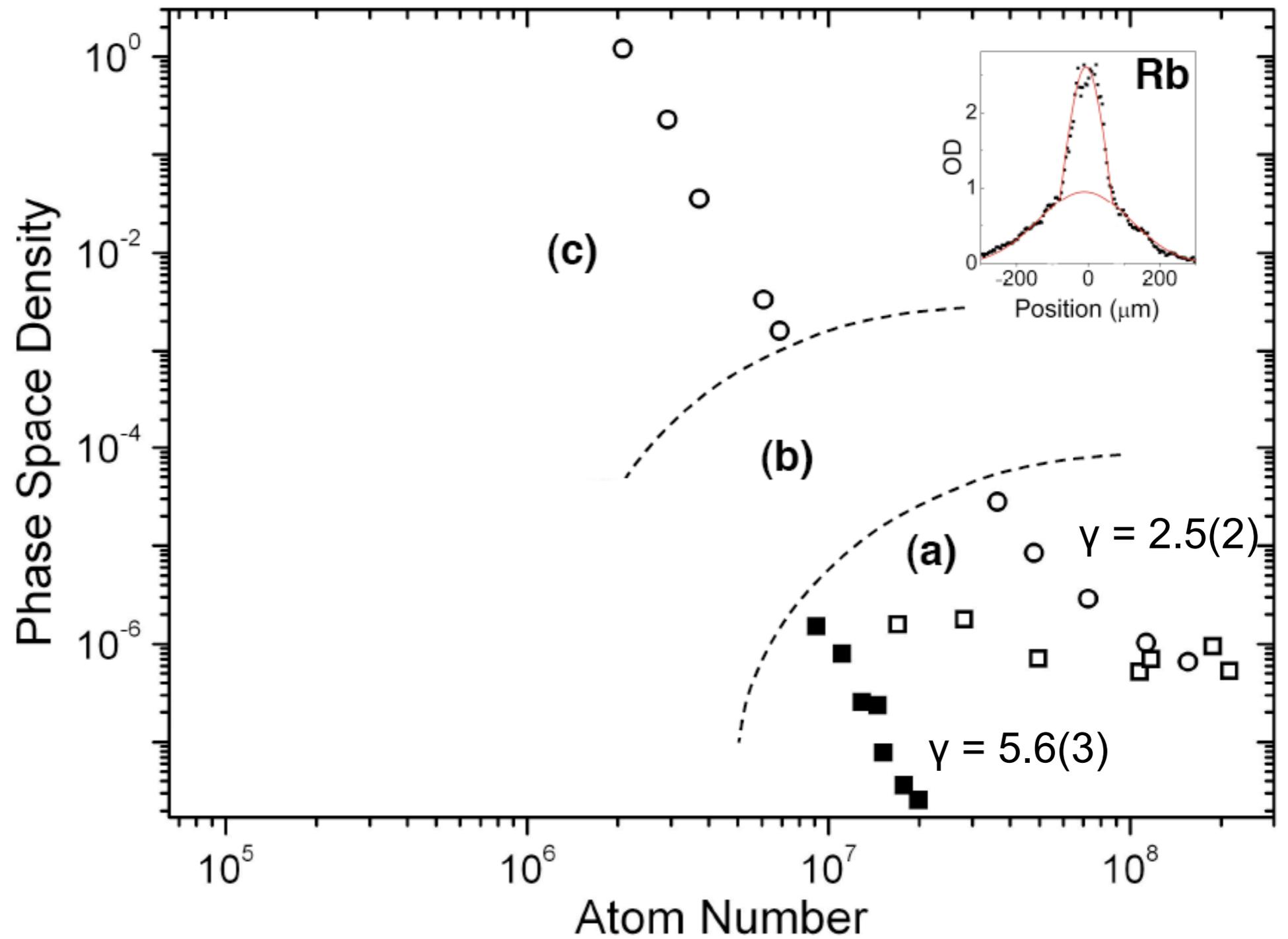
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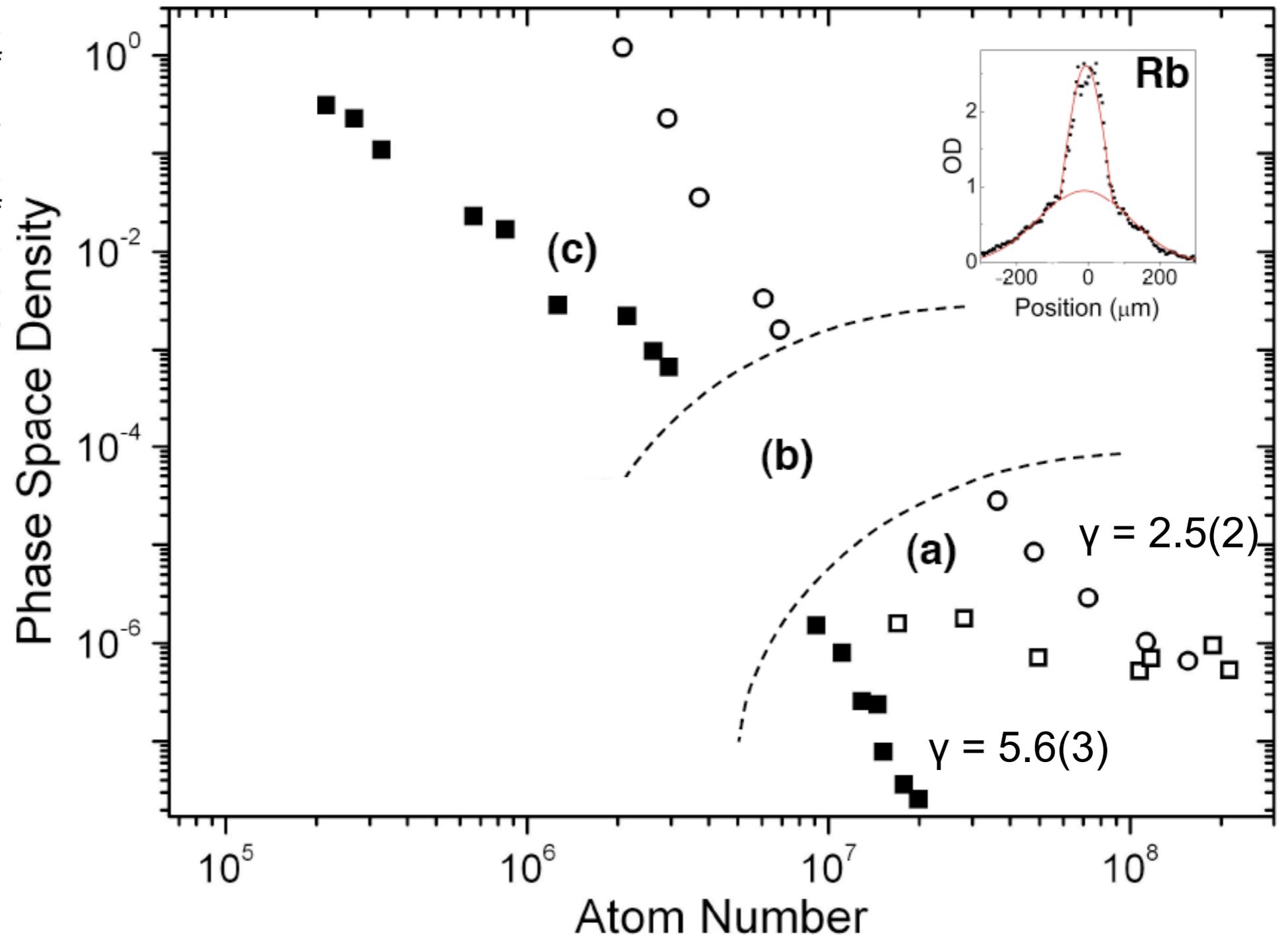
$^{87}\text{Rb}$   $a \sim 100a_0$

Phys. Rev. Lett. 91,123201-1, 2003



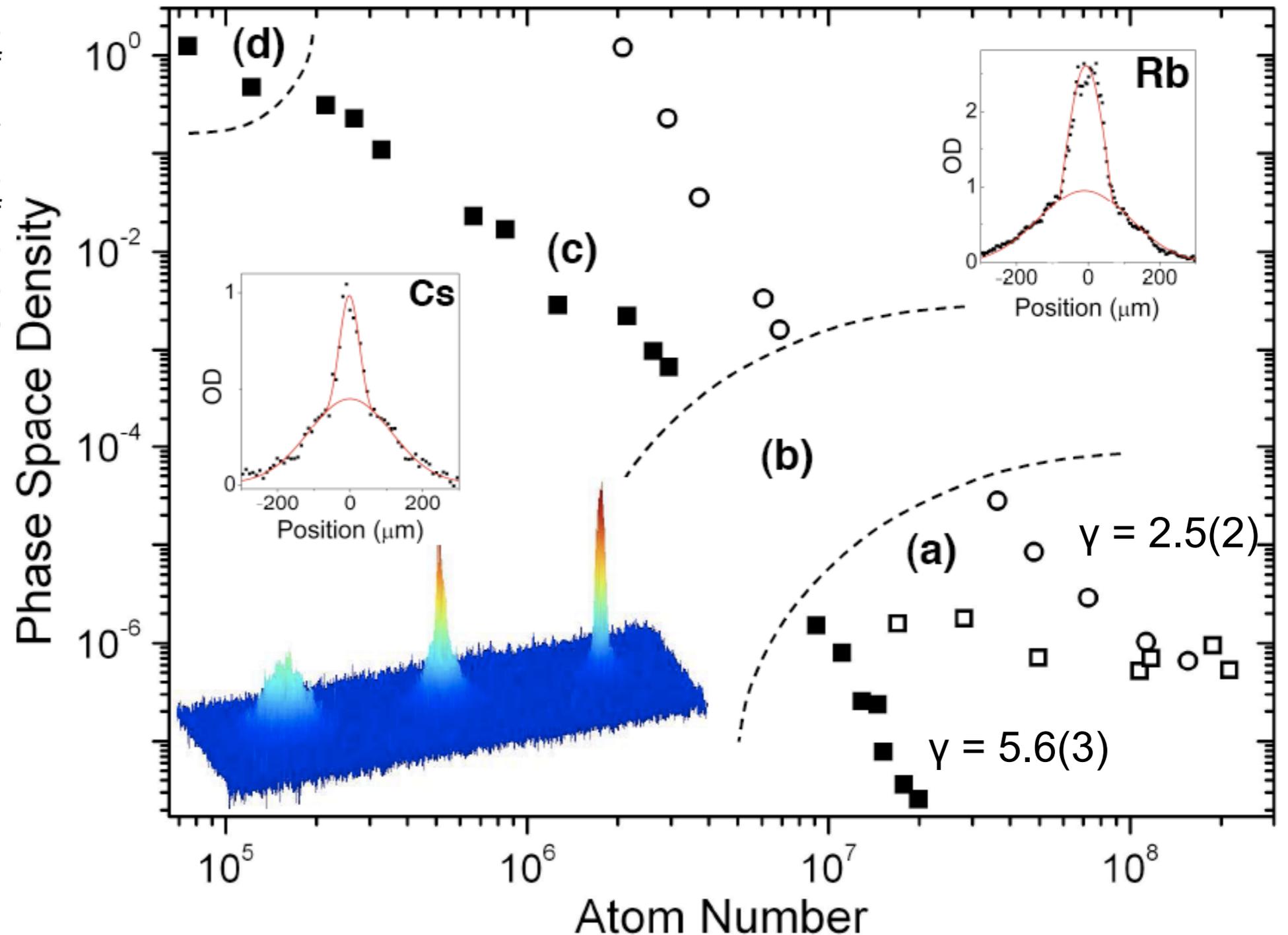


To avoid the interspecies loss and optimise the transfer of  $^{133}\text{Cs}$ , lower RF frequency or a resonant light to remove all  $^{87}\text{Rb}$ . The resulting loading is highly efficient with  $\sim 50\%$  of  $^{133}\text{Cs}$  transferred into dipole trap. This is double the atoms number loaded compared to  $^{87}\text{Rb}$  absence case.



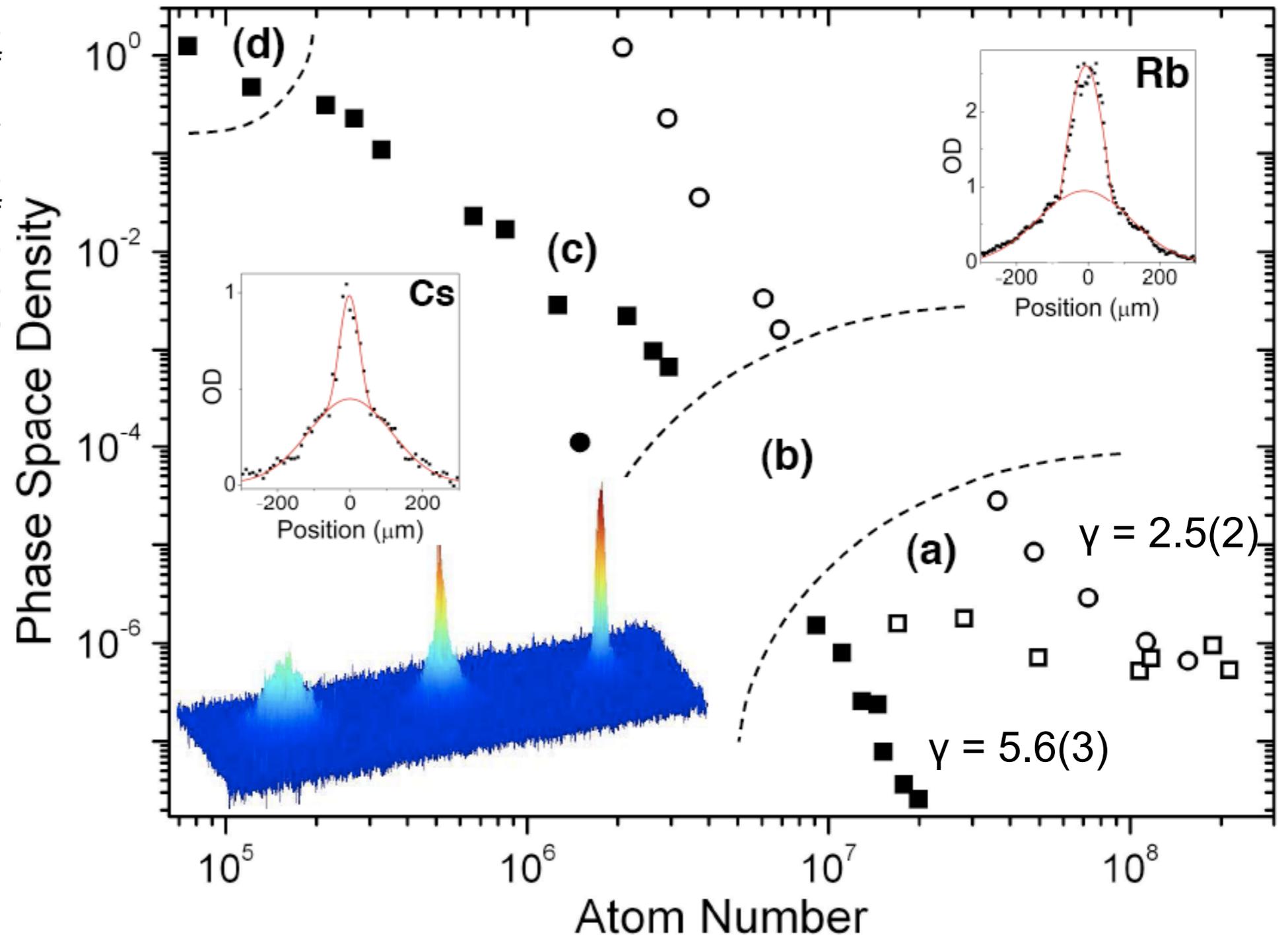
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$$N_{\text{BEC}} \text{ of } ^{133}\text{Cs} = 8 \times 10^4$$

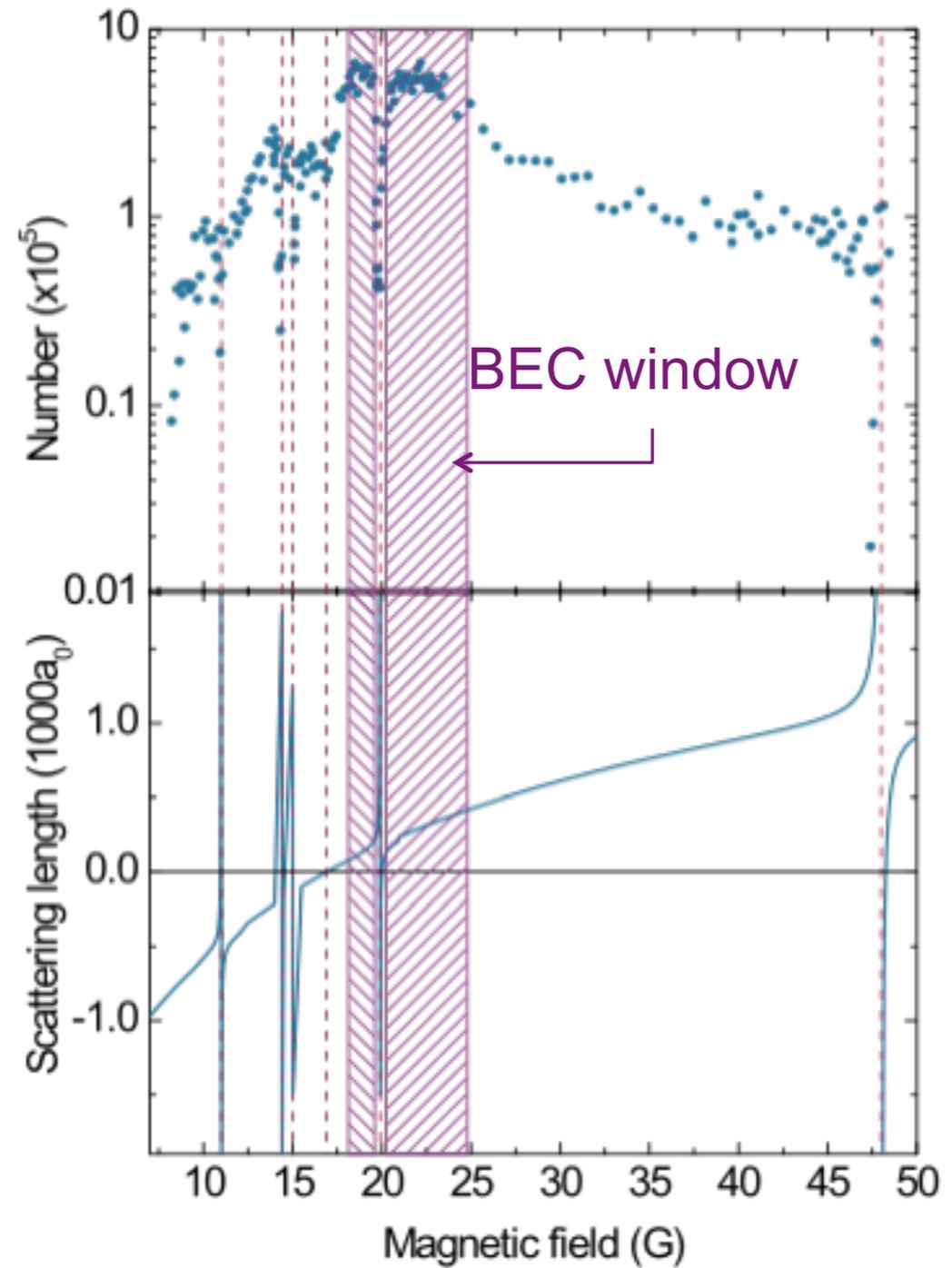
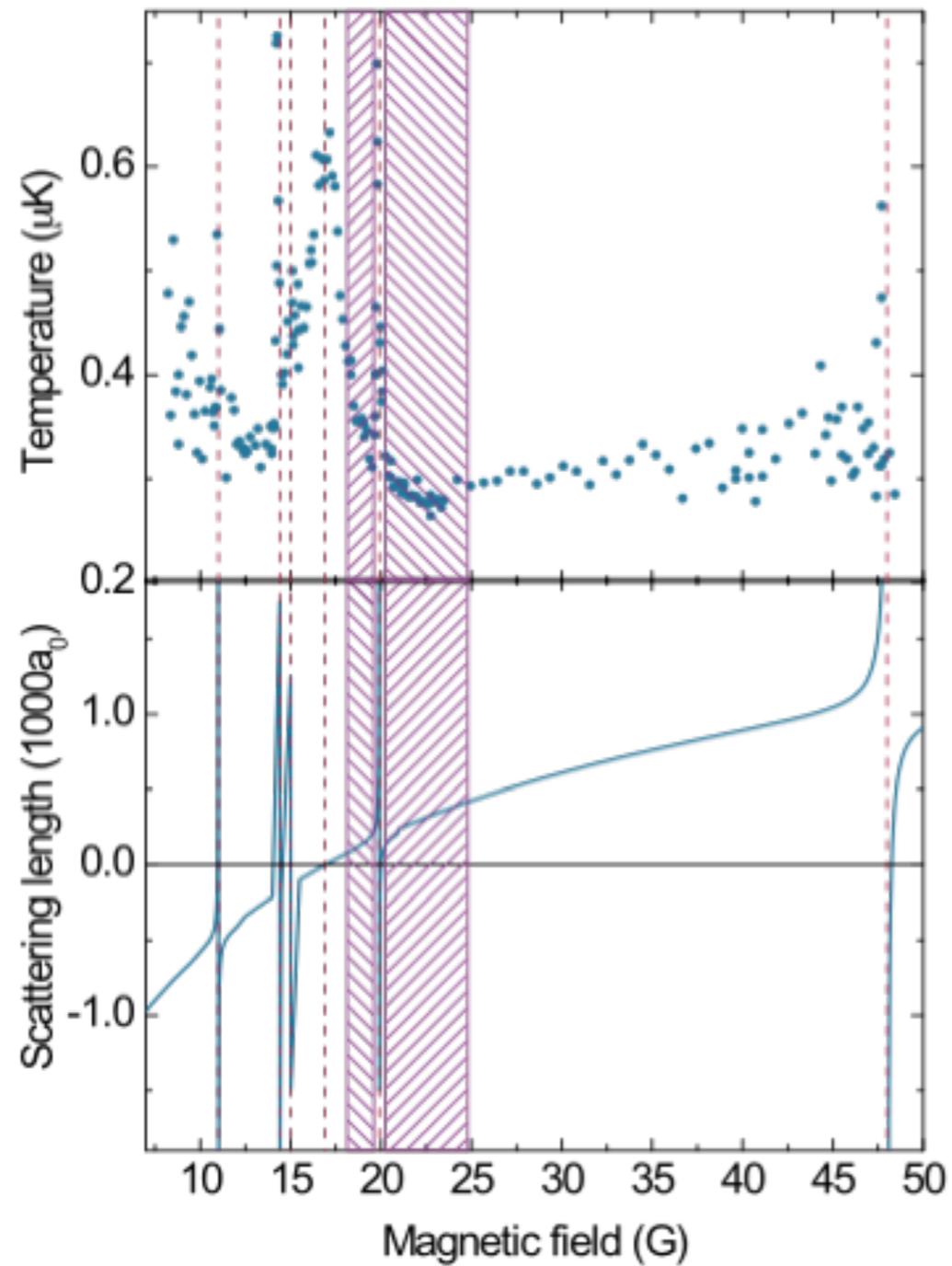


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Optimising the magnetic field:



1) The calculated polarisabilities in atomic unit are  $\sim 572 a_0^3$  for  $^{133}\text{Cs}$  and  $\sim 425 a_0^3$  for  $^{87}\text{Rb}$  at 1550 nm. Phys. Rev. A, 73, 022505, 2006.

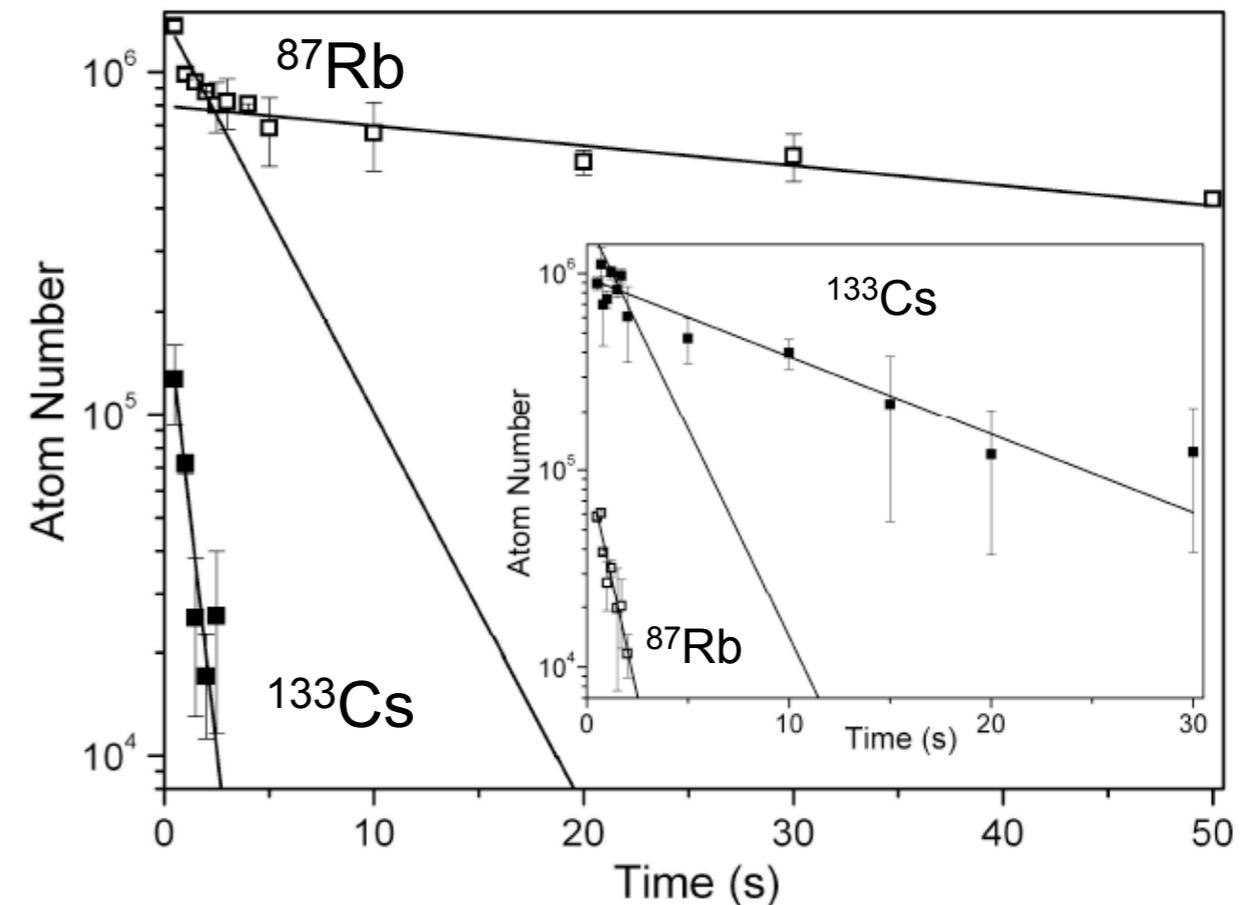
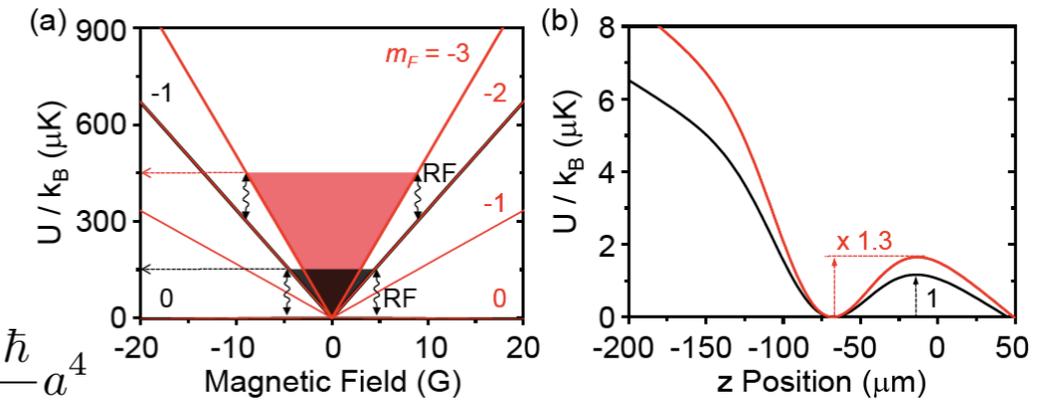
2) A strong interspecies loss after loading into the levitated dipole trap.

- $T_{\text{Cs}} = 0.8(1)$  s,  $T_{\text{Rb}} = 4(1)$  &  $70(10)$  s.

- $T_{\text{Rb}} = 0.9(2)$  s,  $T_{\text{Cs}} = 2(1)$  &  $10(3)$  s.

lower 3 body loss by reduce the peak density  
- change to a larger beam waist  
- decompress trap

$$\frac{\dot{N}}{N} = -L\langle n^2 \rangle, L_3 = n_l C \frac{\hbar}{m} a^4$$



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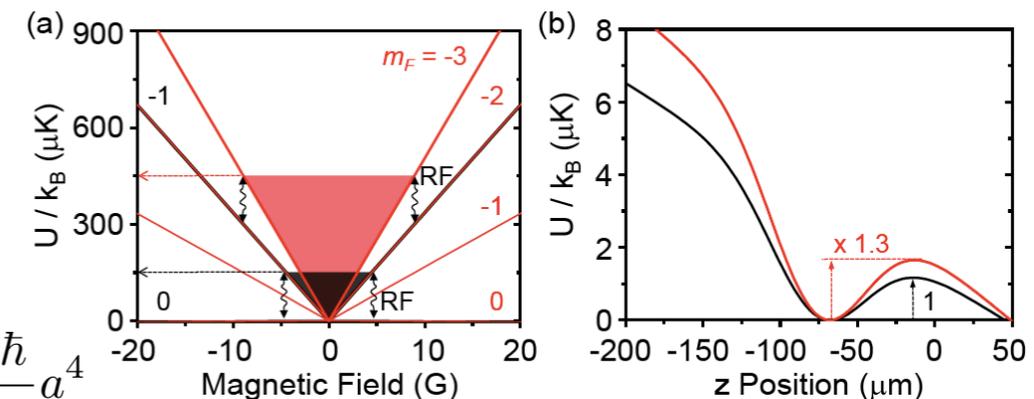
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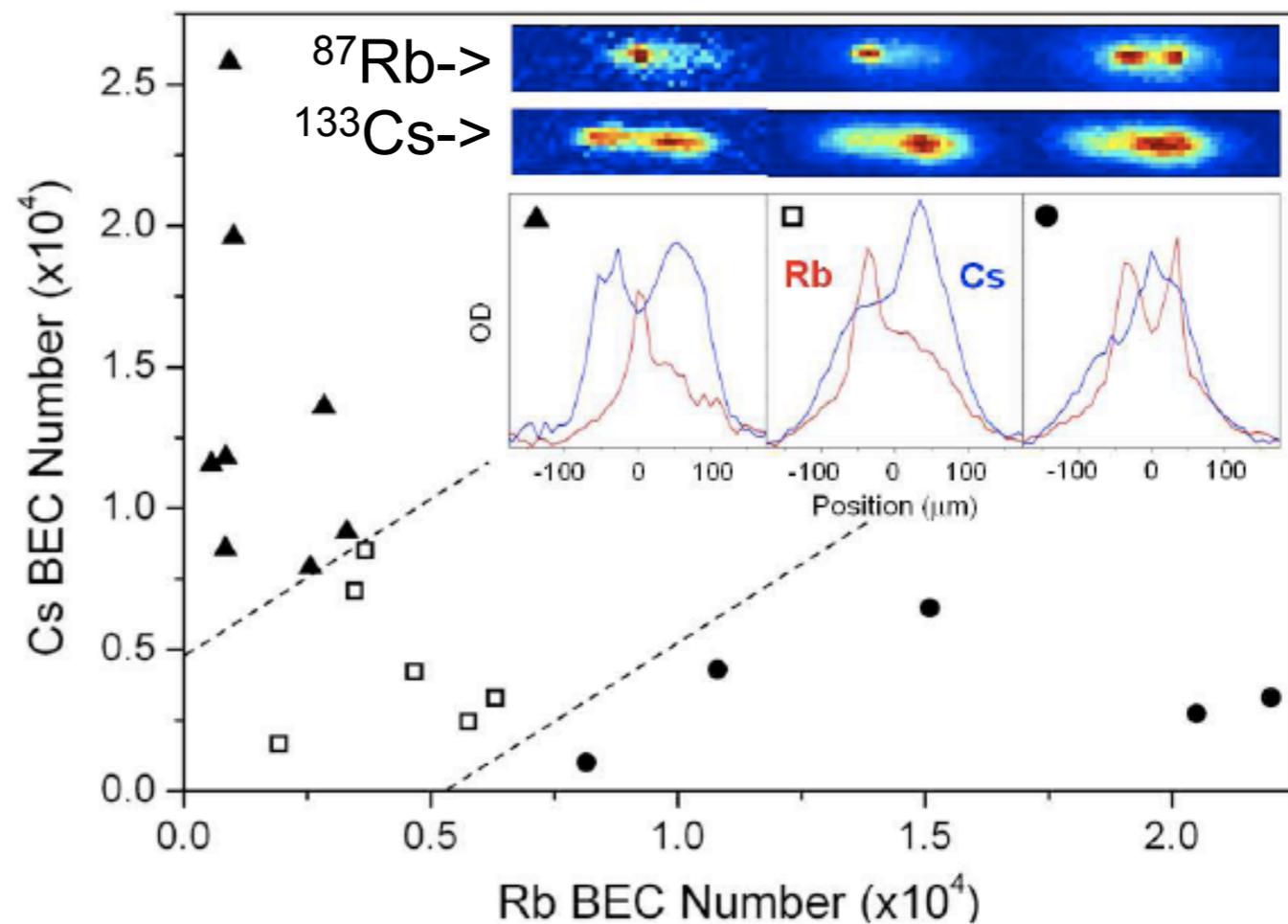
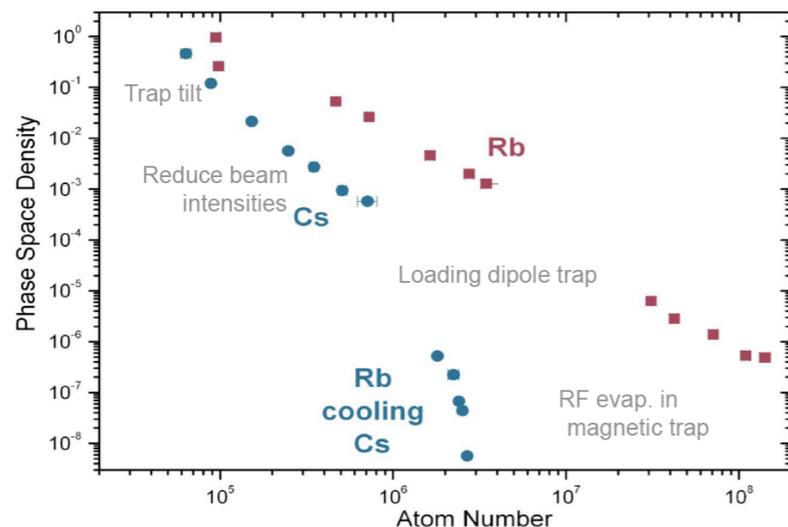


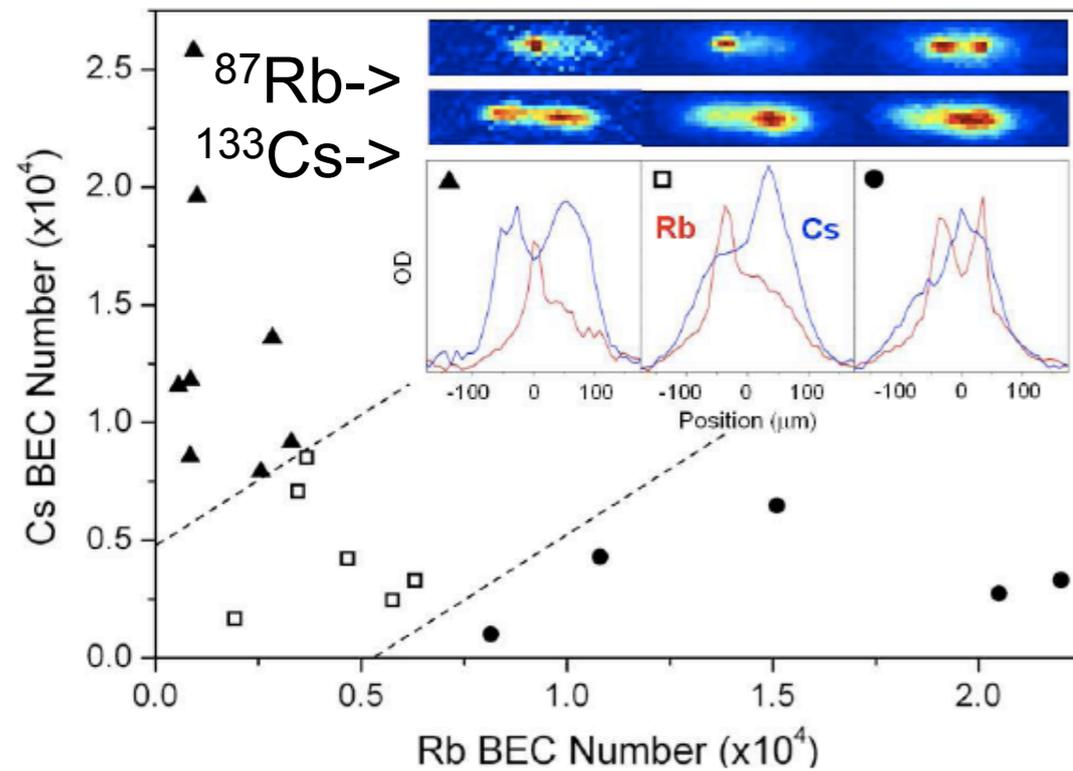
Immiscible quantum degenerate mixture:  
the relative strength of the atomic interactions

$$\Delta = \frac{g_{\text{RbCs}}}{g_{\text{Rb}}g_{\text{Cs}}} > 1, g_{ij} = 2\pi\hbar^2 a_{ij} \left( \frac{m_i + m_j}{m_i m_j} \right)$$

Phys.Rev. A, 65, 063614, 2002

In our case,  $B = 22.4$  G,  $a_{\text{Rb}} = 100a_0$  and  $a_{\text{Cs}} = 280a_0$ , the observation of immiscibility require  $a_{\text{RbCs}} > 165a_0$ .  $a_{\text{RbCs}} = 650a_0$  (J. Hustson, private communication 2011)

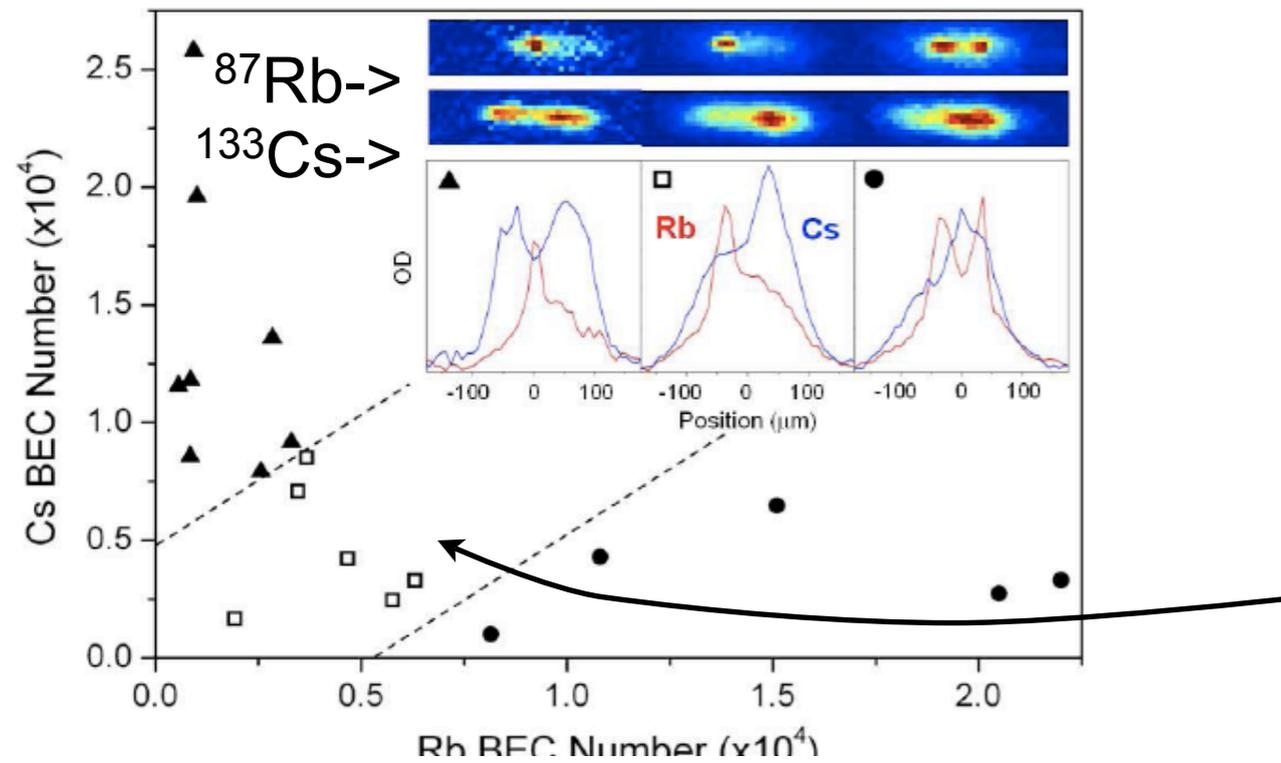




$$\frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial t} = \mathcal{P} \left\{ \frac{-i}{\hbar} \hat{H}_{GP}^i \psi_i + \frac{\gamma_i}{k_B T} (\mu_i - \hat{H}_{GP}^i) \psi_i + \frac{d\hat{W}_i}{dt} \right\}$$

$$\hat{H}_{GP}^i = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_i} \nabla^2 + V_i(\mathbf{r}) + g_{ii} |\psi_i|^2 + g_{12} |\psi_{3-i}|^2$$

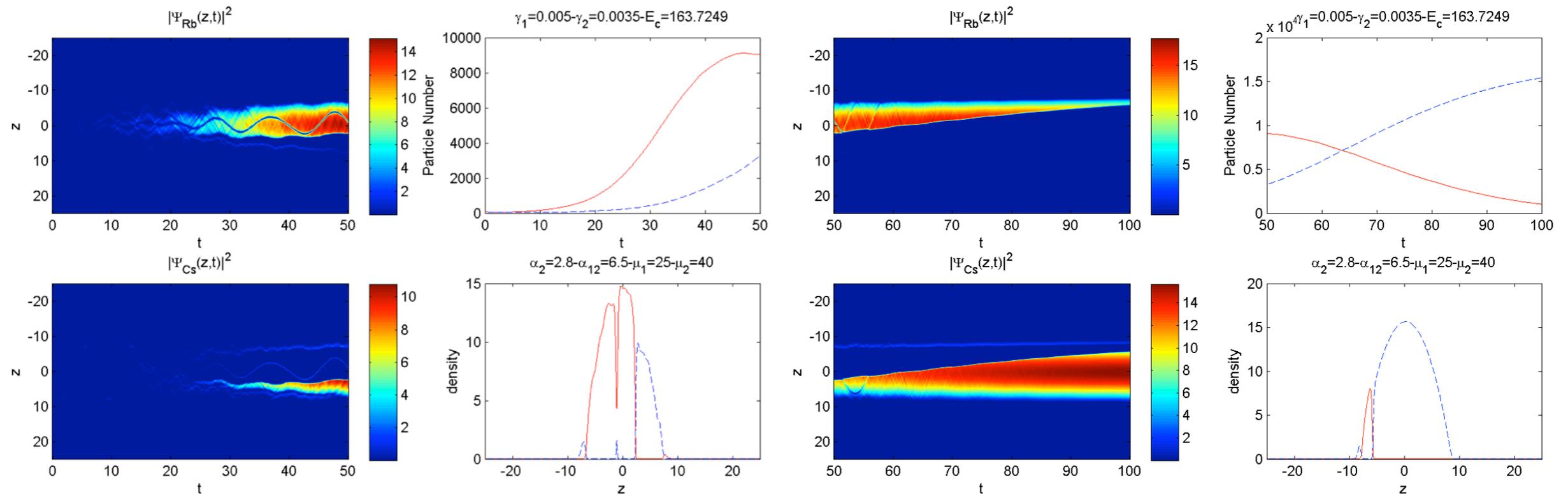
I. K. Liu, paper in preparation



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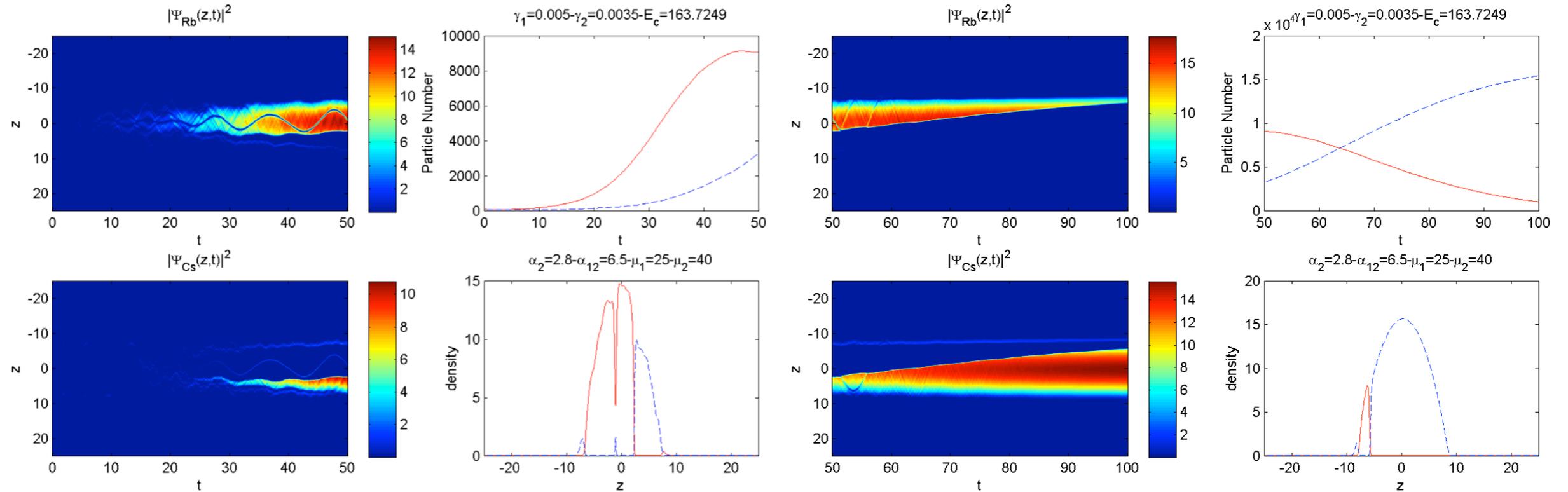
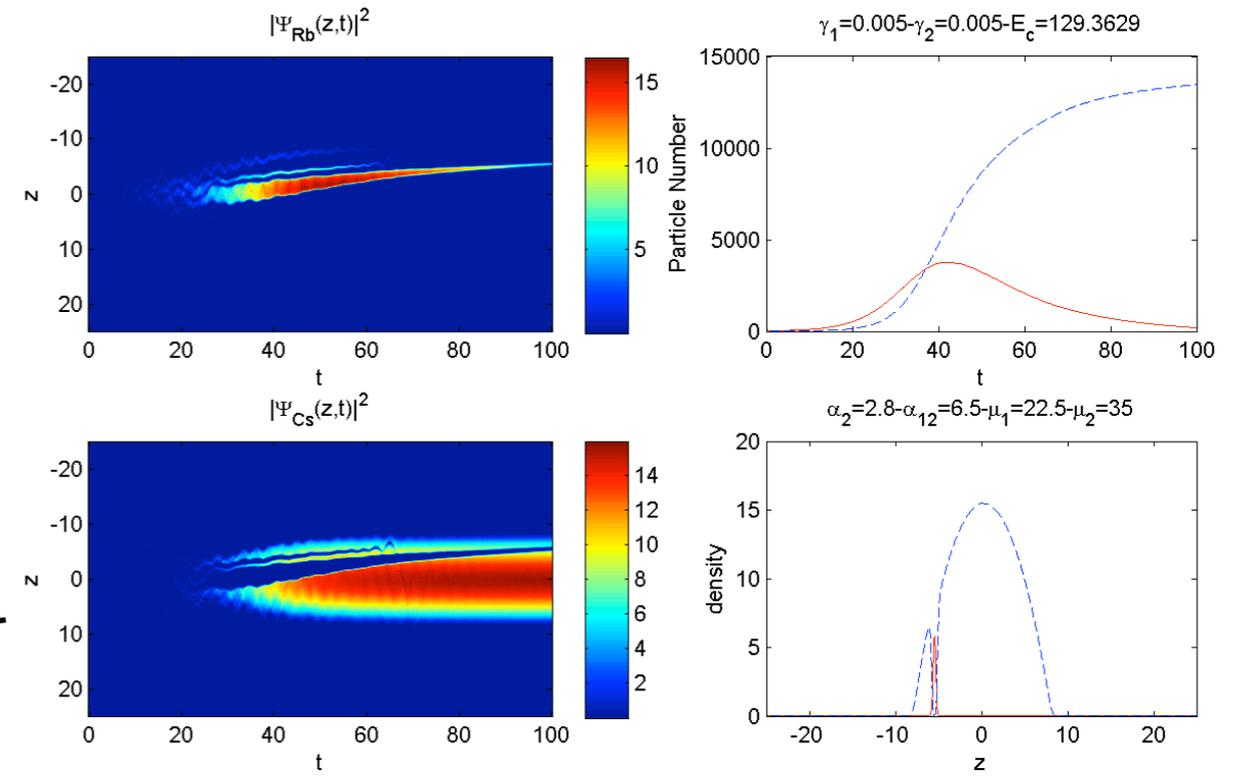
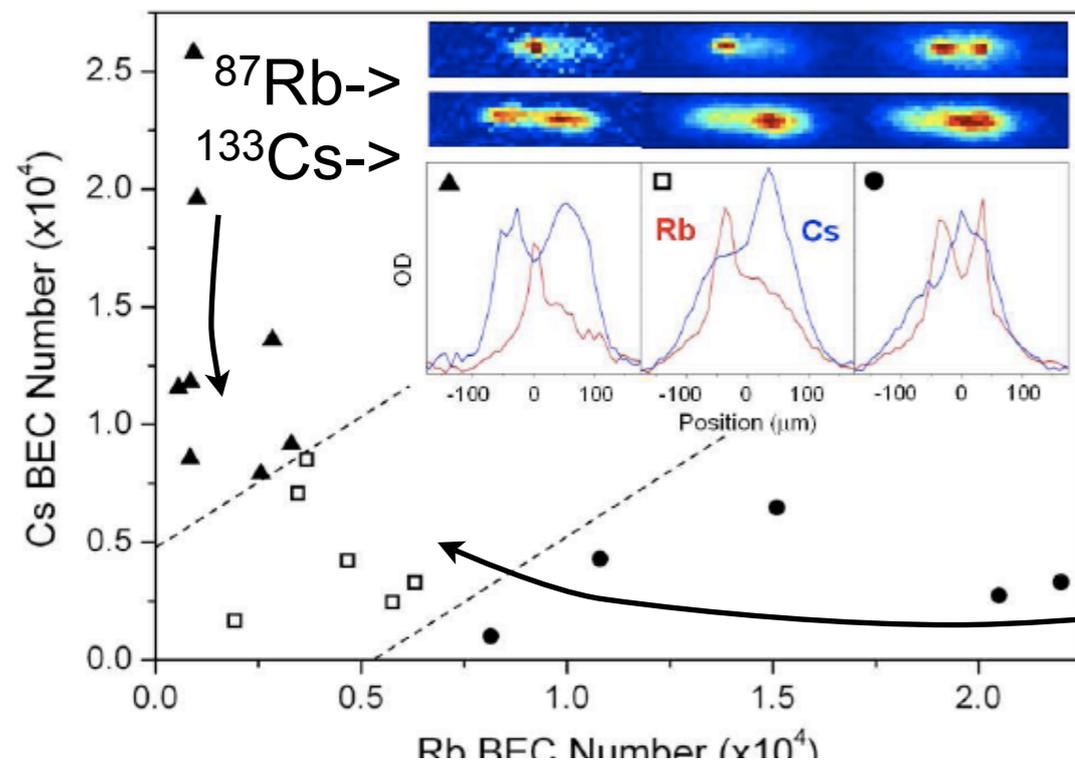
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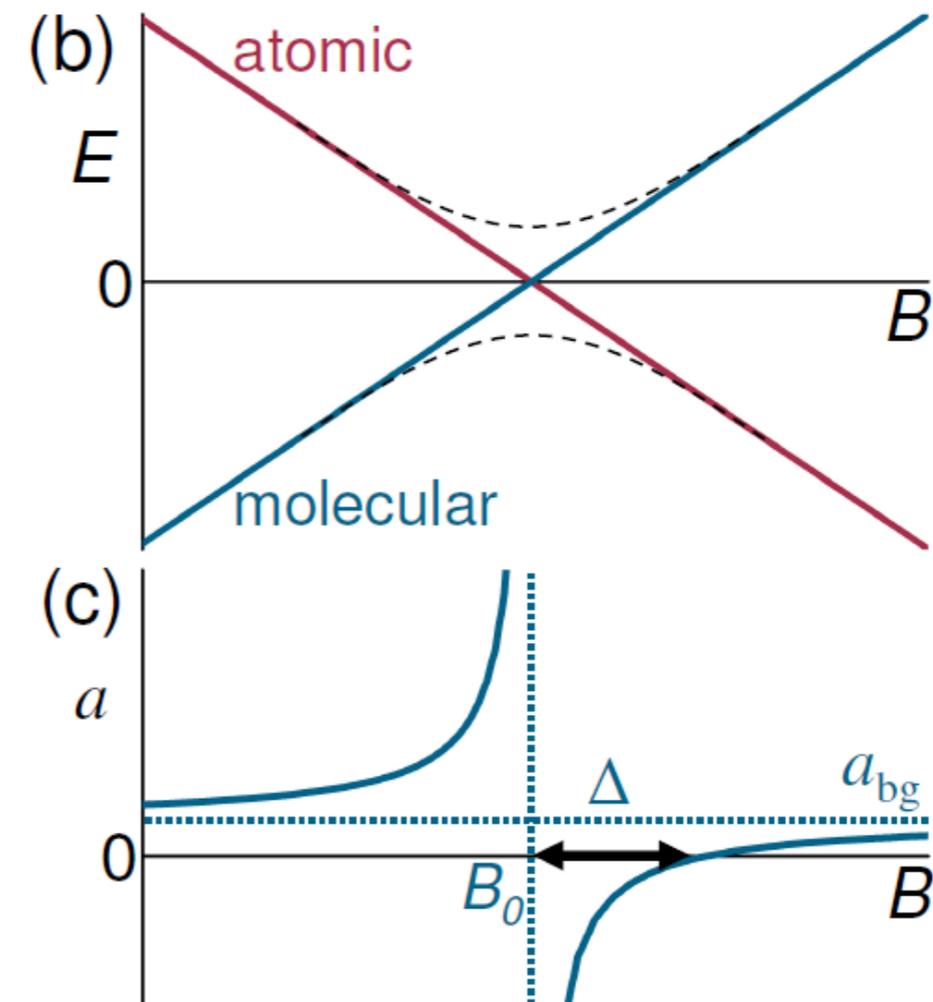
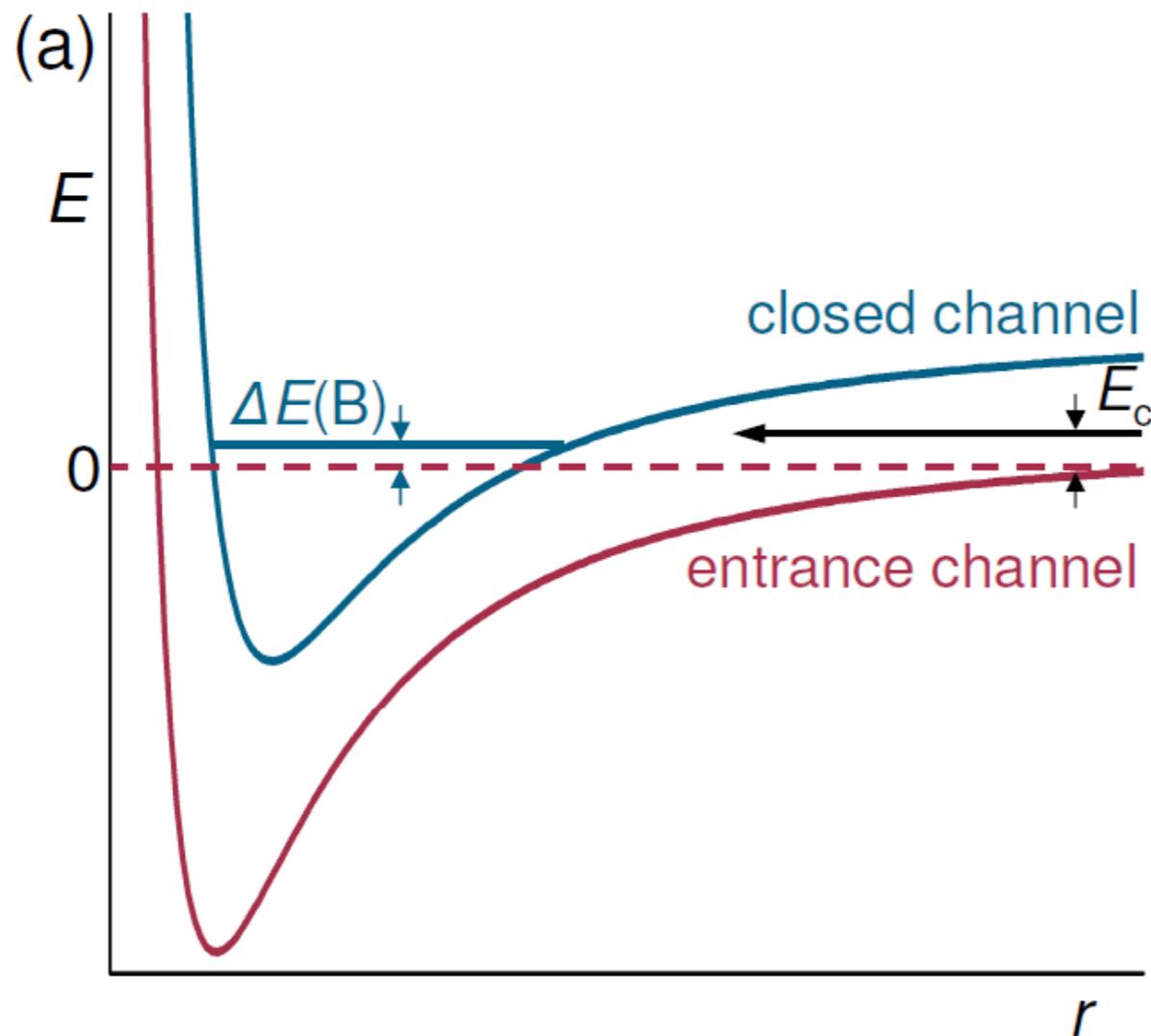
# stochastic projected Gross-Pitaevskii equation

NTUE L. K. Liu and Prof. S. C. Gou



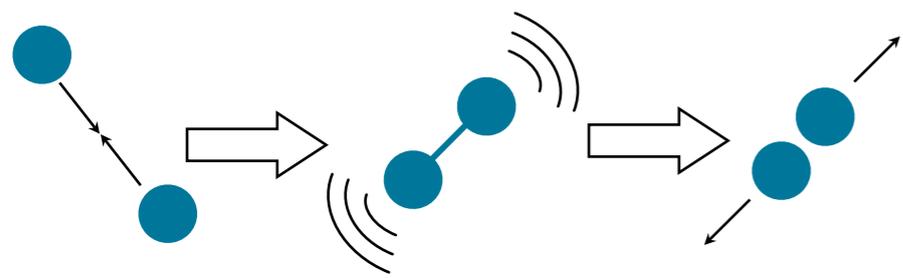
- Bose-Einstein condensations (BECs)
  - $^{87}\text{Rb}$  BEC in a combined magnetic and optical trap
  - $^{133}\text{Cs}$  BEC in a crossed dipole trap
  - A quantum degenerate Bose mixture of  $^{87}\text{Rb}$  and  $^{133}\text{Cs}$
- Feshbach molecules
  - The formation background and method
  - $^{87}\text{Rb}^{133}\text{Cs}$  Feshbach resonance measurement
- Stimulate Raman adiabatic passage (STIRAP)
  - a two-photon scheme transfers the Feshbach molecules into the rovibronic ground state
- Summary

## Feshbach resonances:

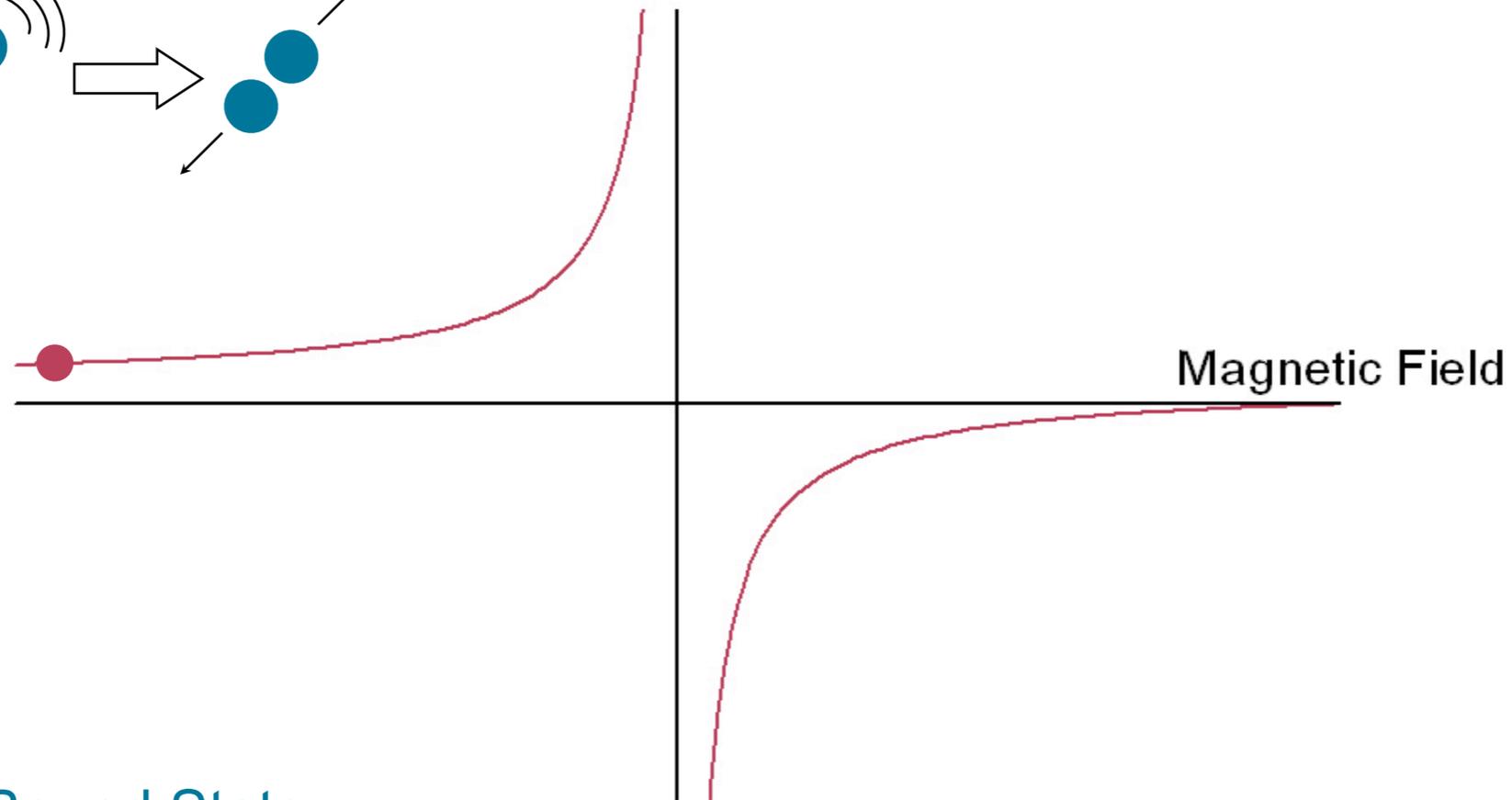


$$a(B) = a_{bg} \left( 1 - \frac{\Delta}{B - B_0} \right)$$

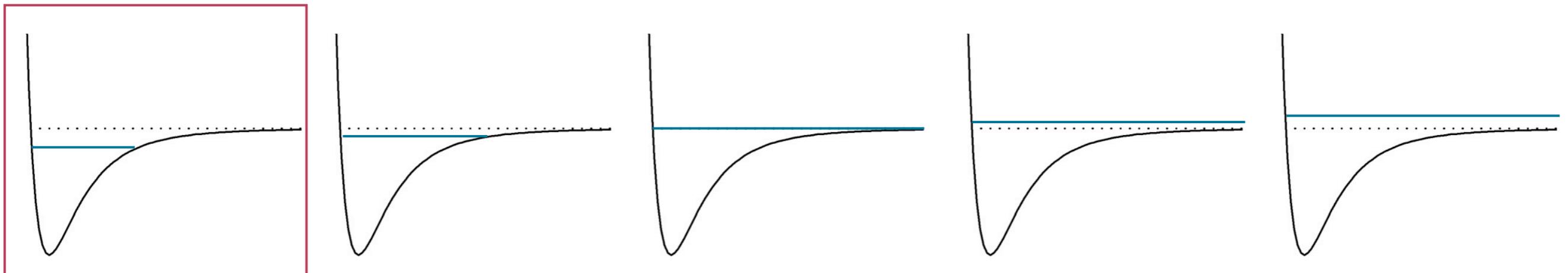
C. Chin, Rev. Mod. Phys. 82, 1225-1286 (2010)  
F. Ferlaino *et al.*, arXiv: 0809.3920 (2009)

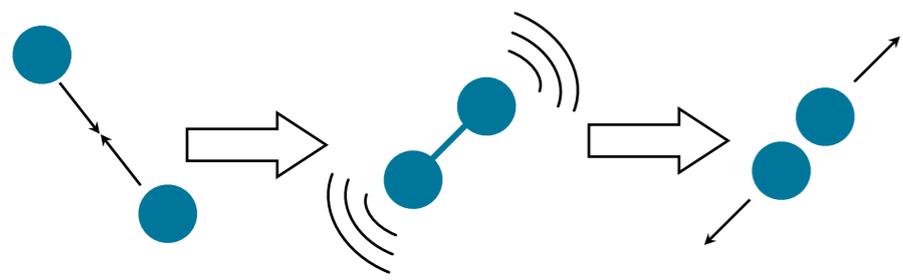


Scattering Length

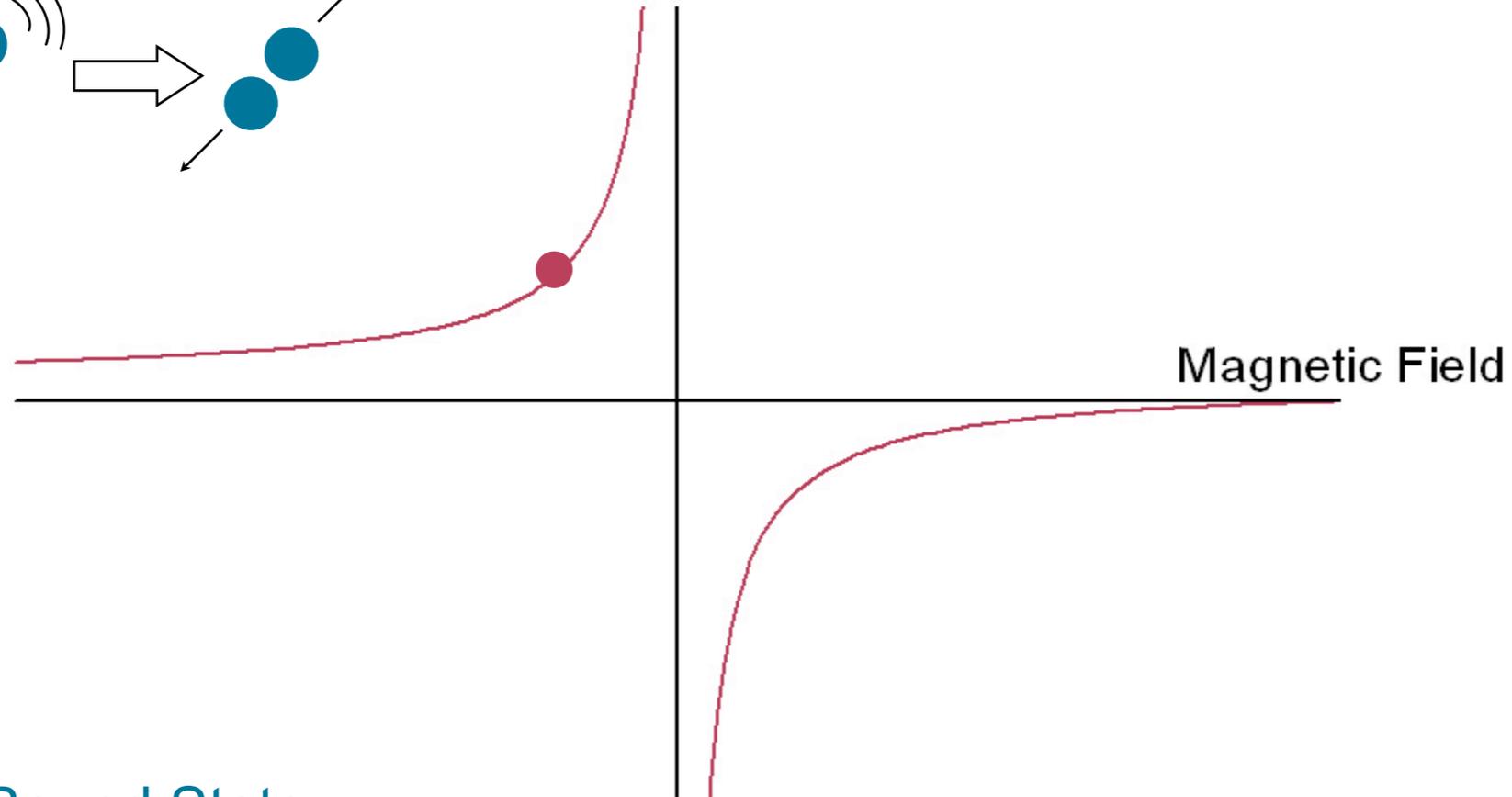


Position of Last Bound State:

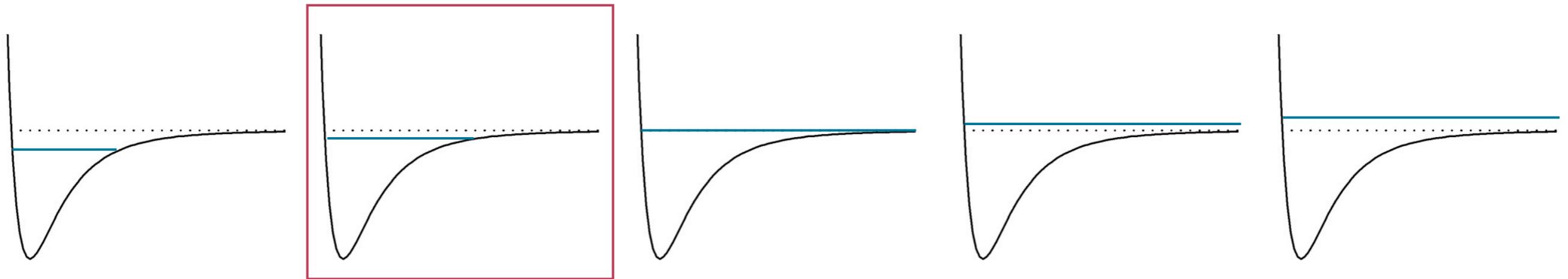


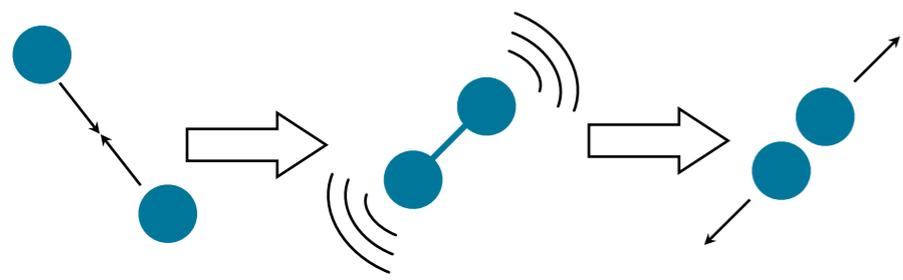


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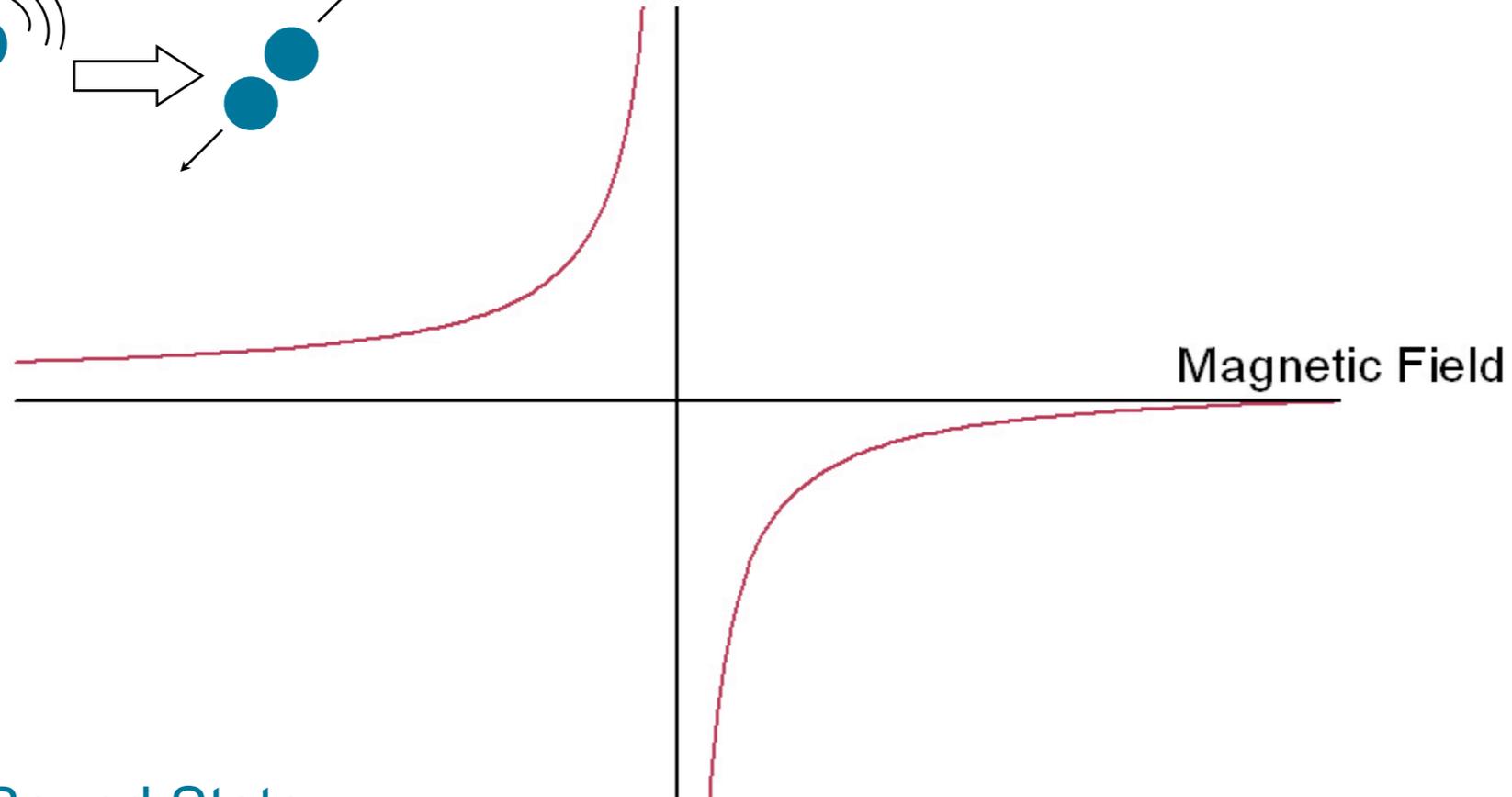


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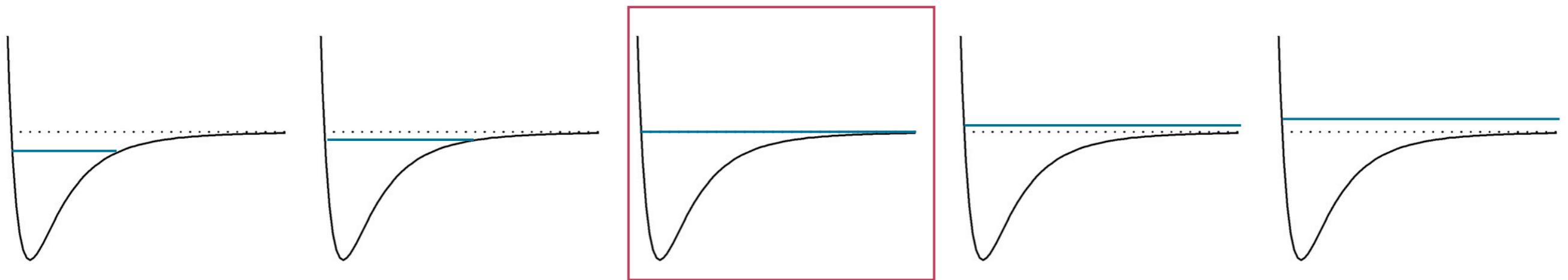


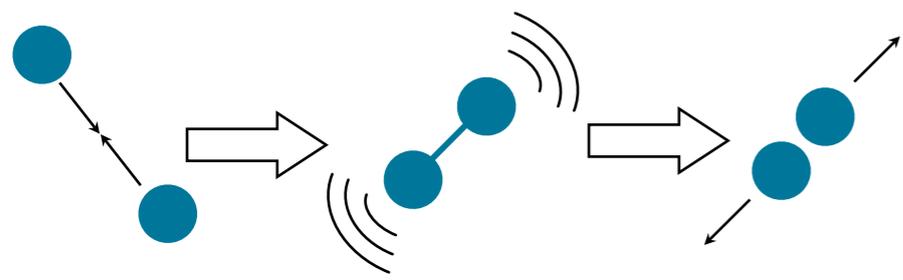


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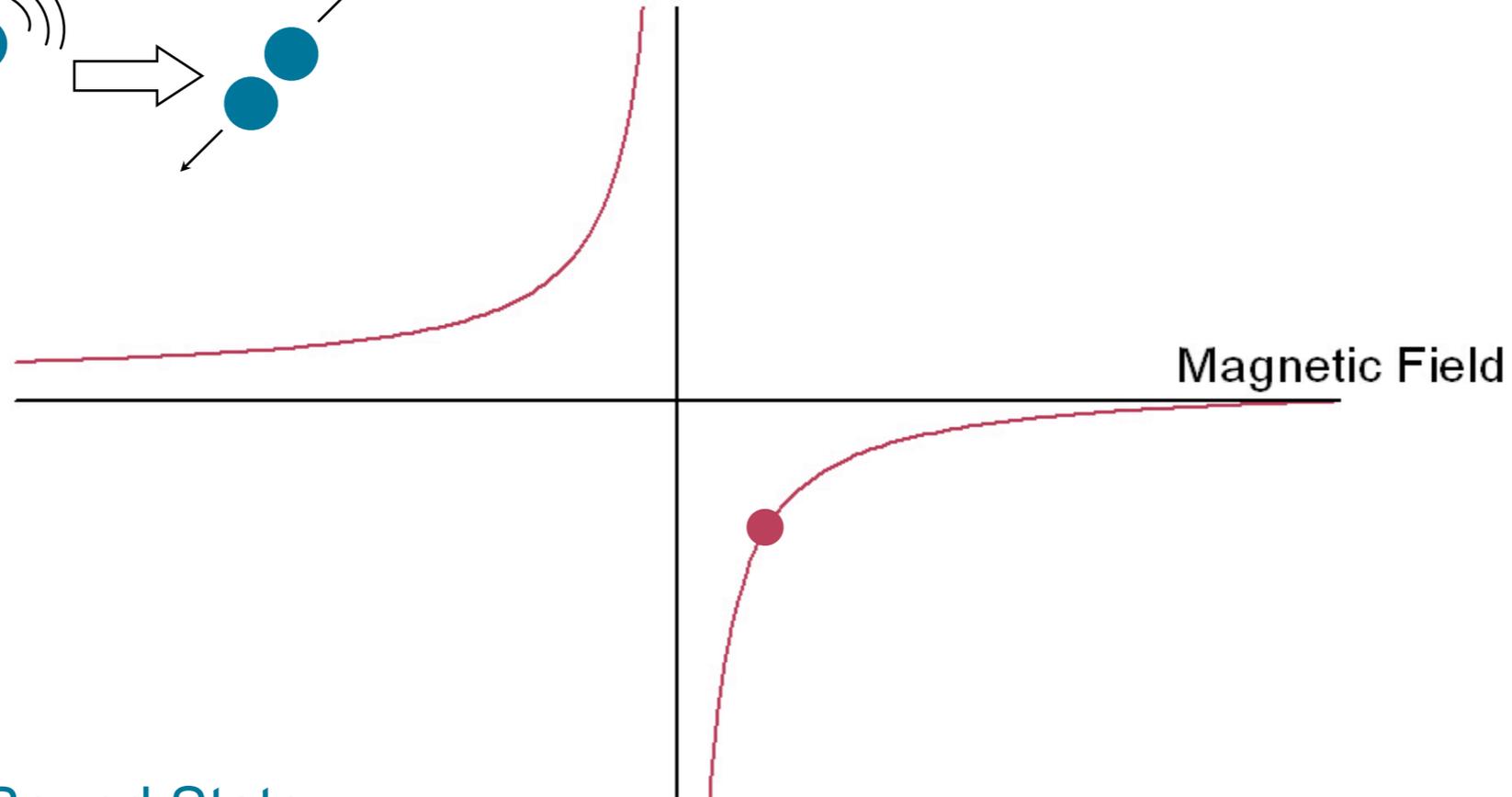


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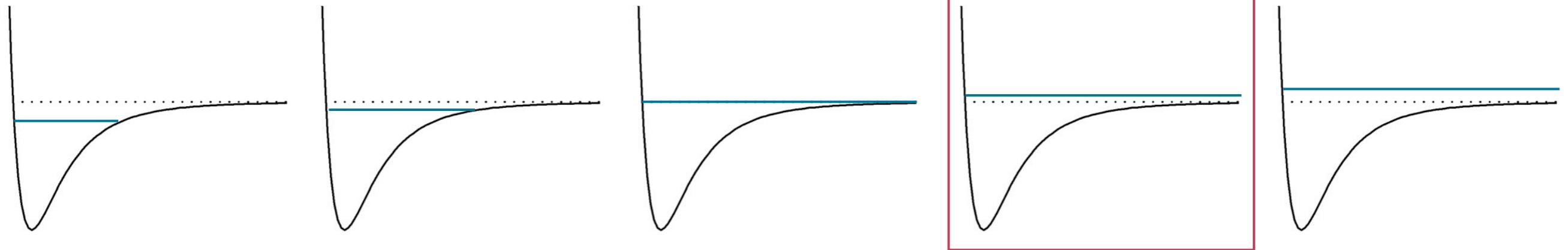


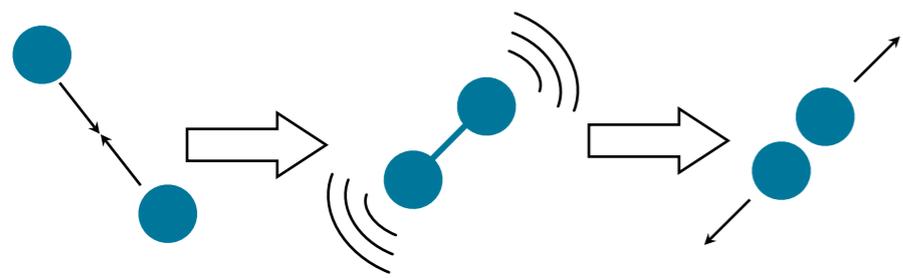


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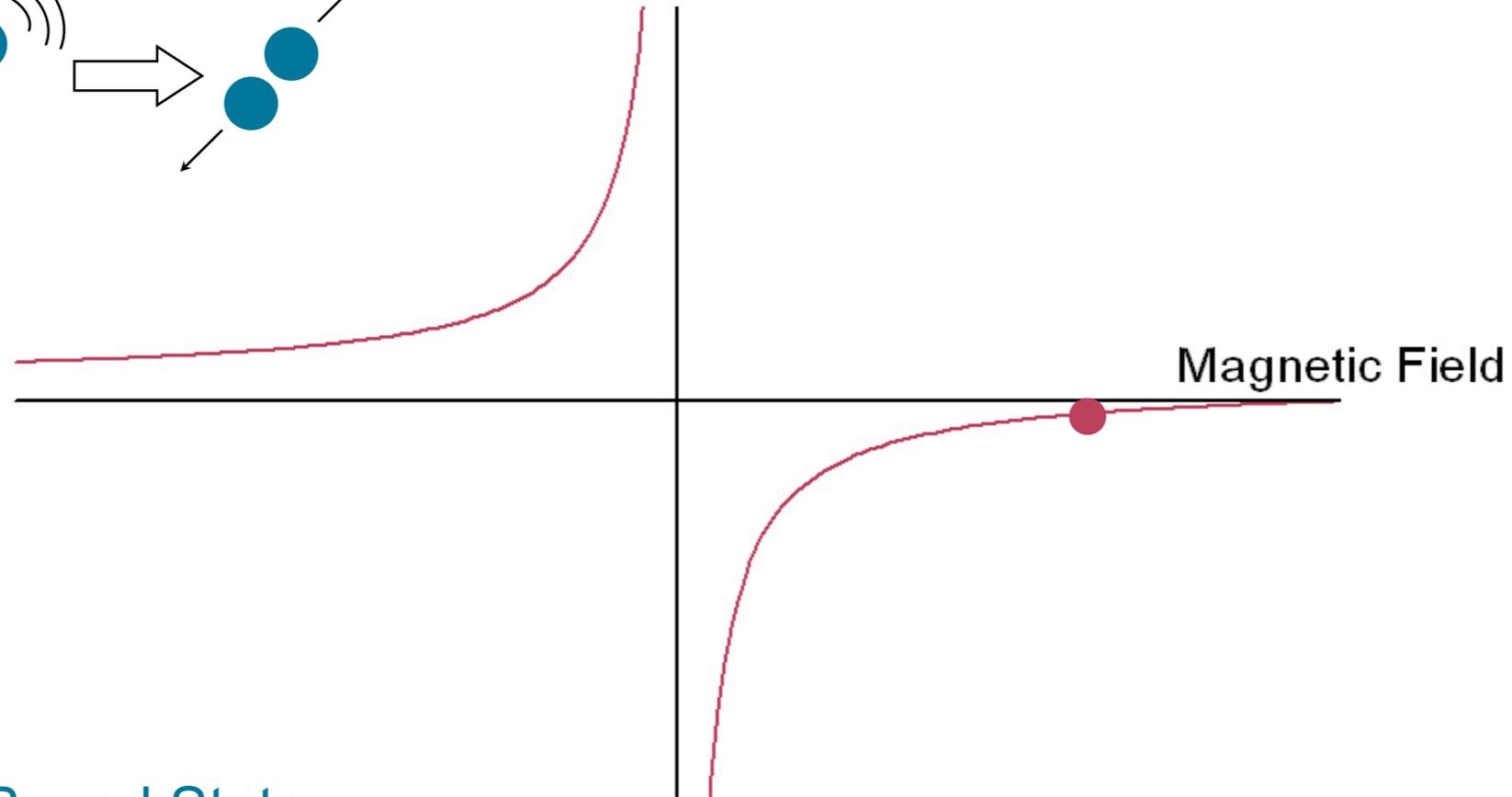


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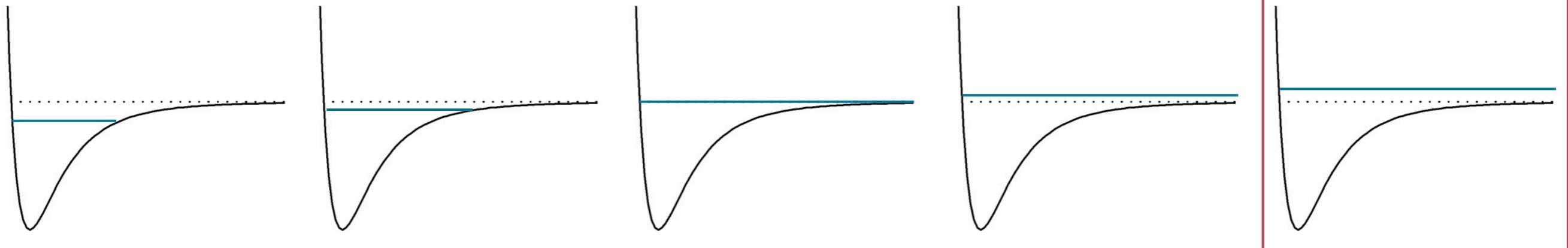




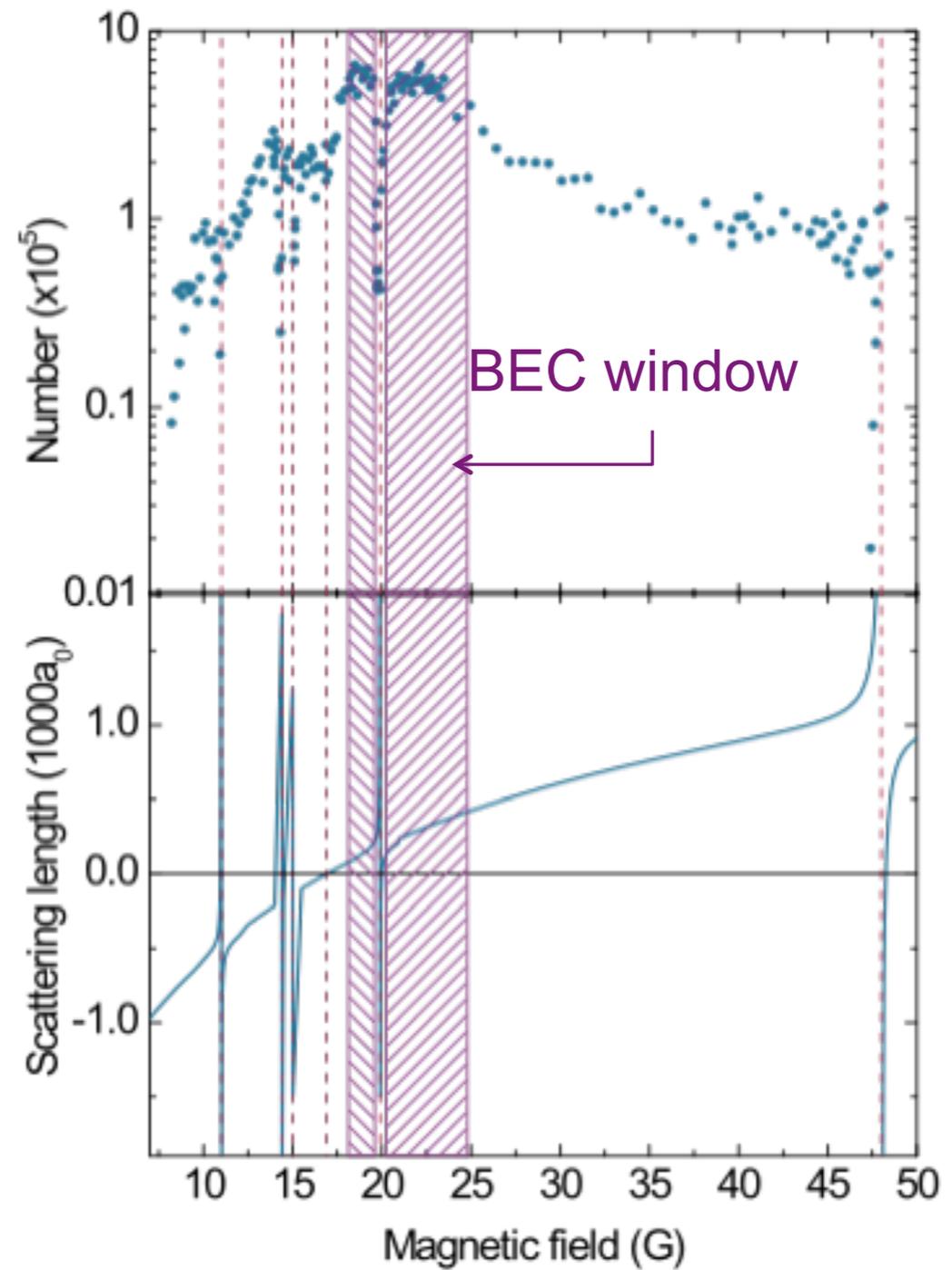
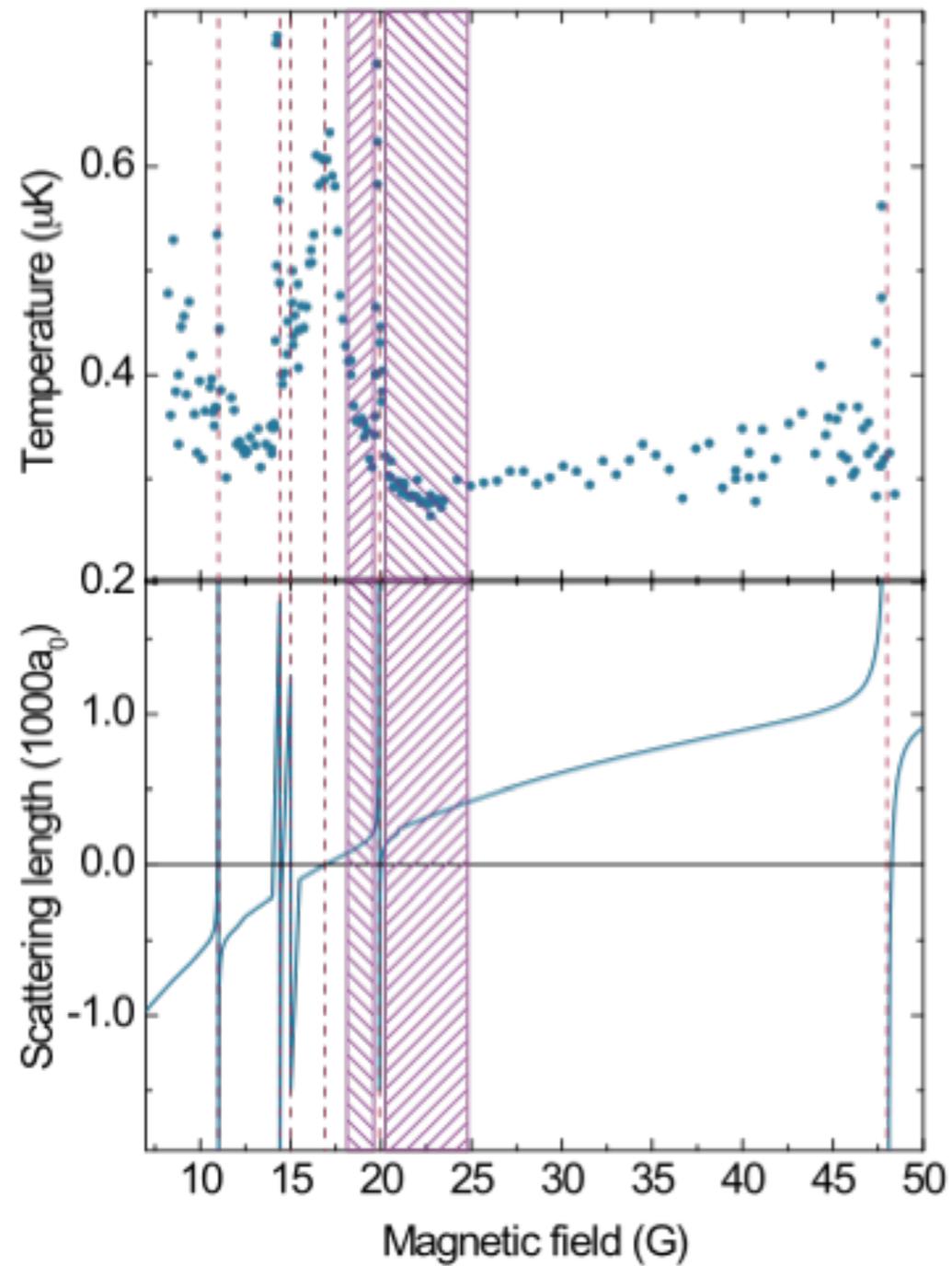
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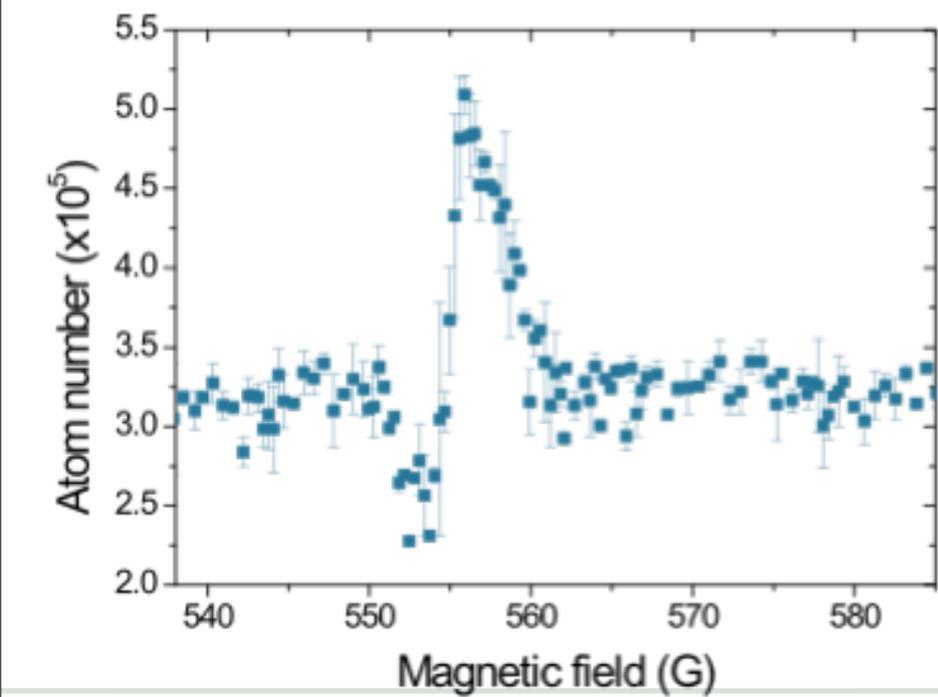
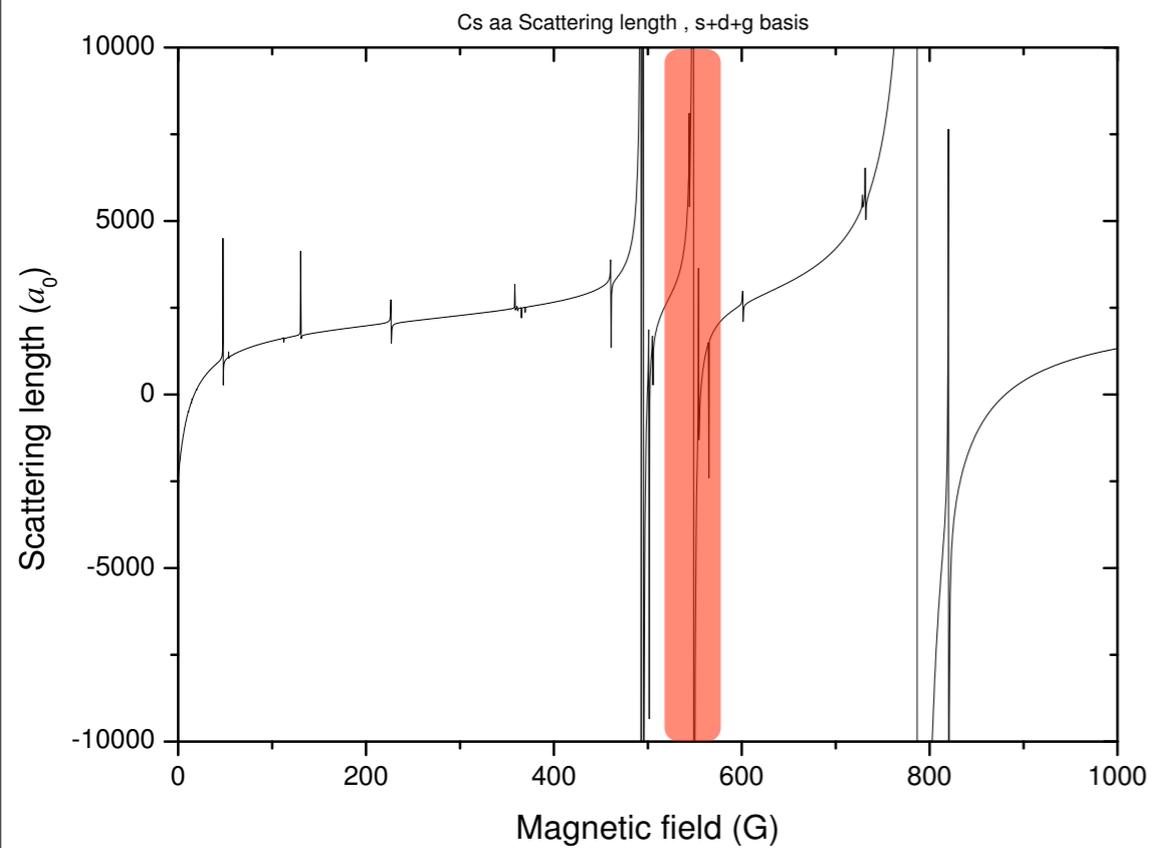
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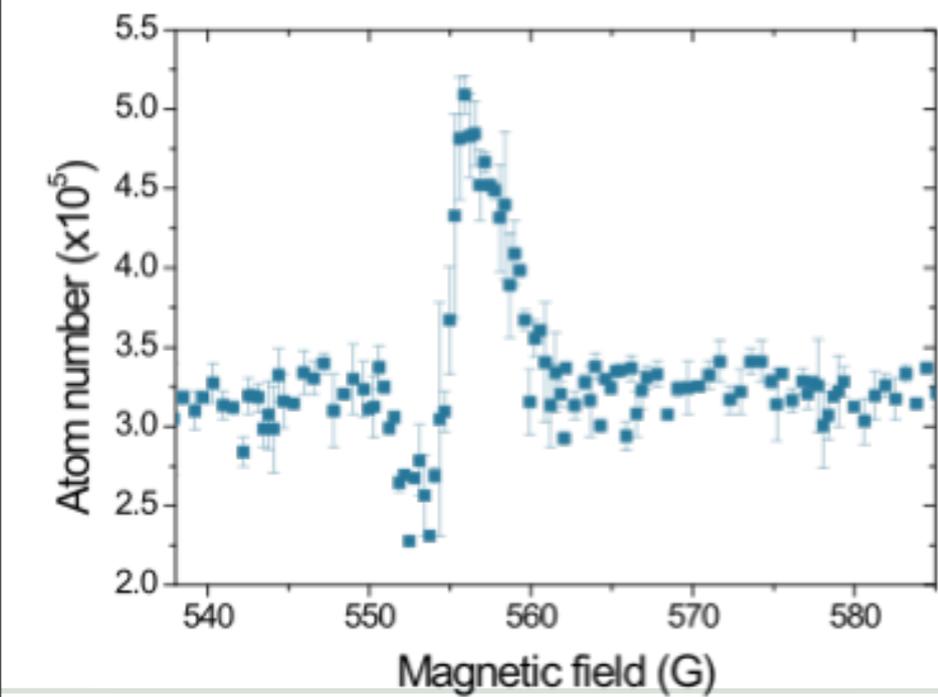
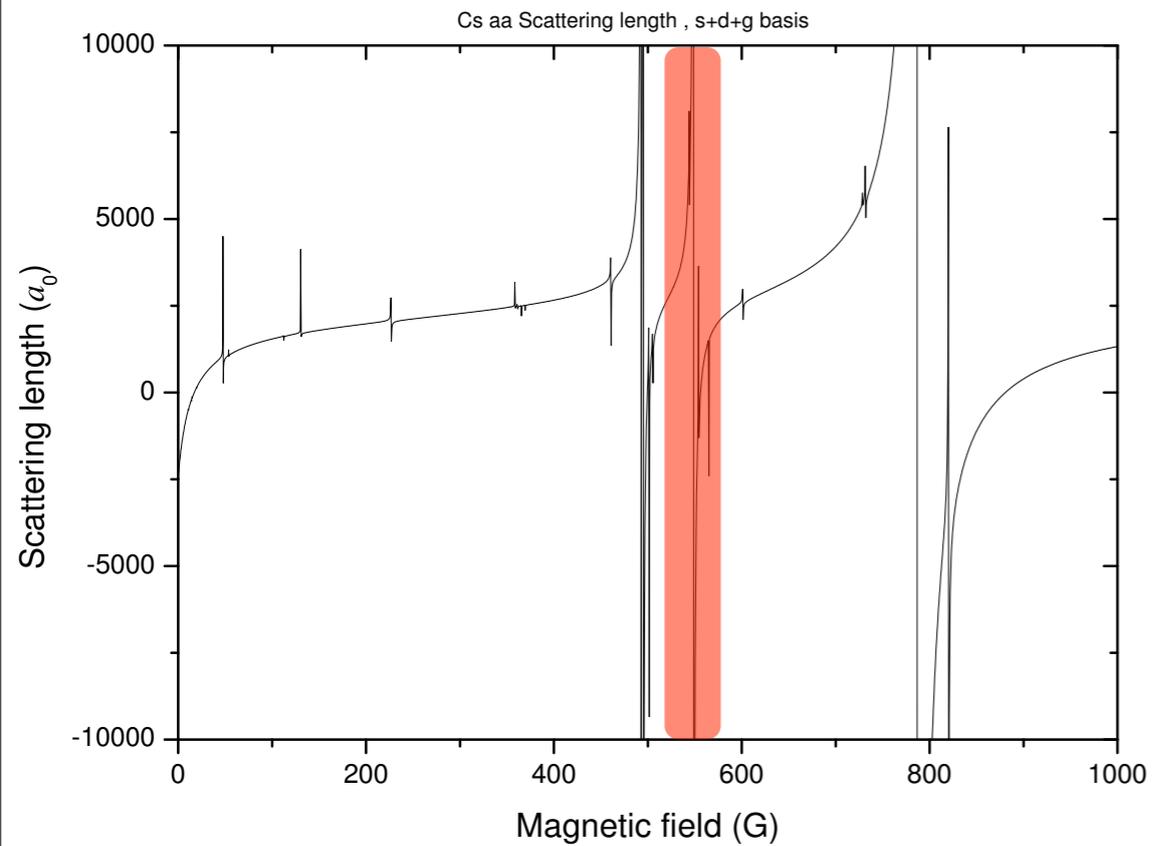
Optimising the magnetic field:



## Cs evaporation at high fields:

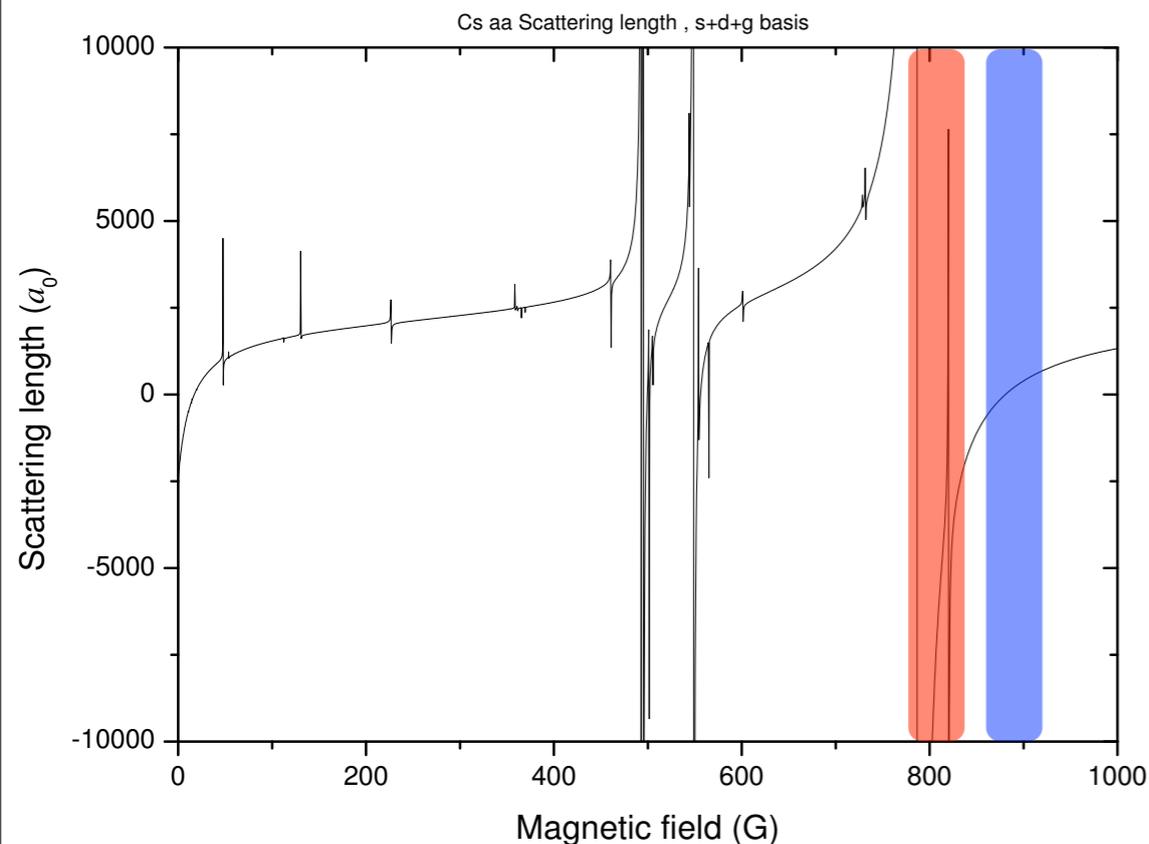


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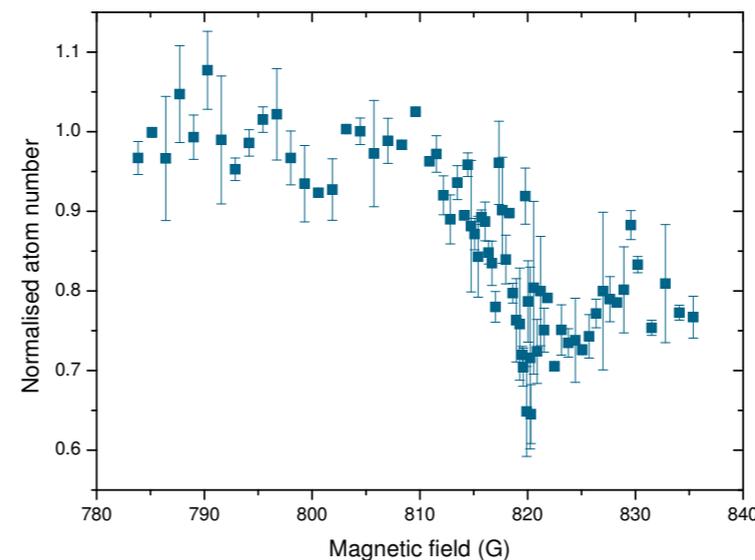


unitarity limit  
Few-Body Syst (2011 51: 113-133)

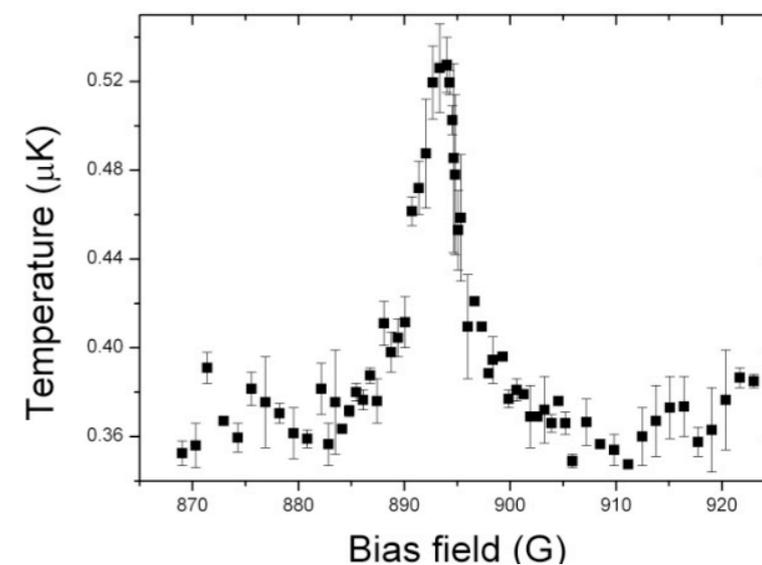
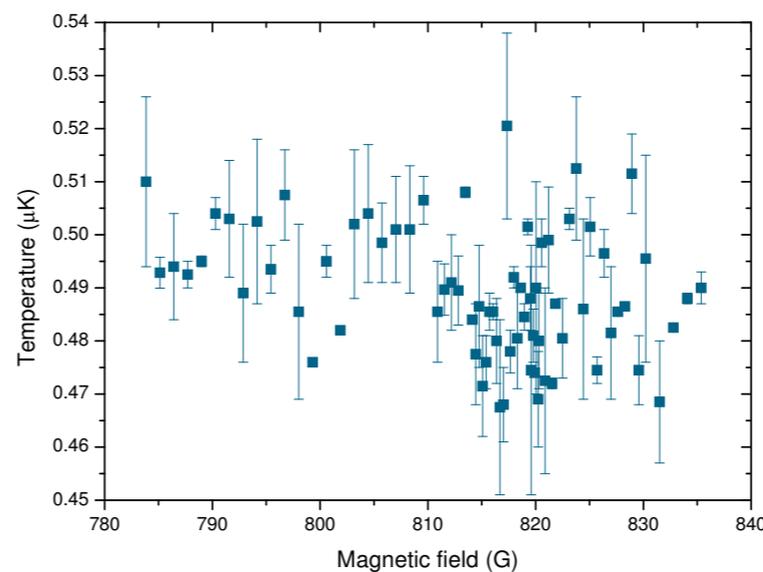
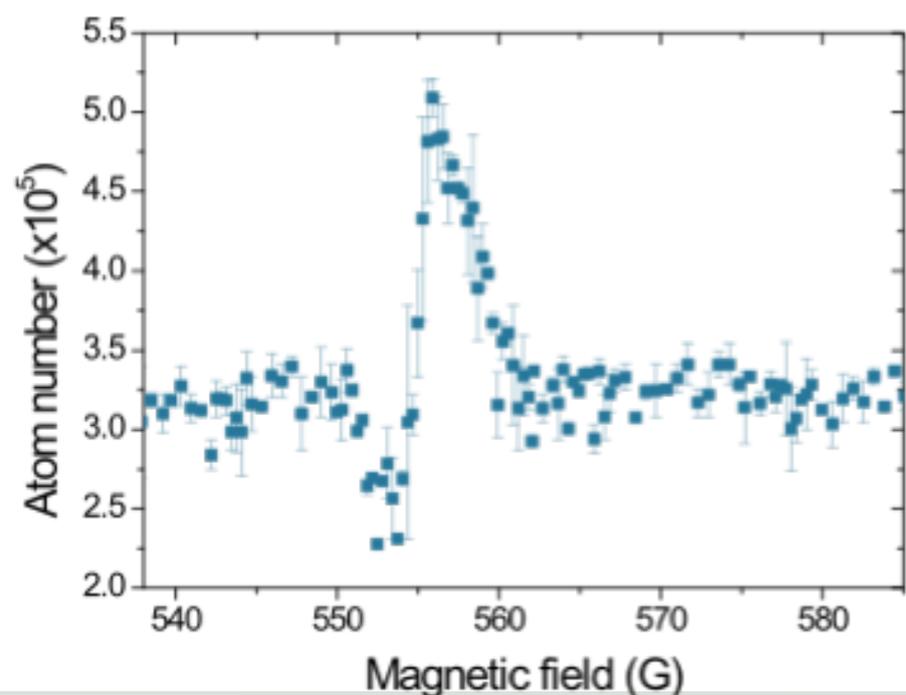
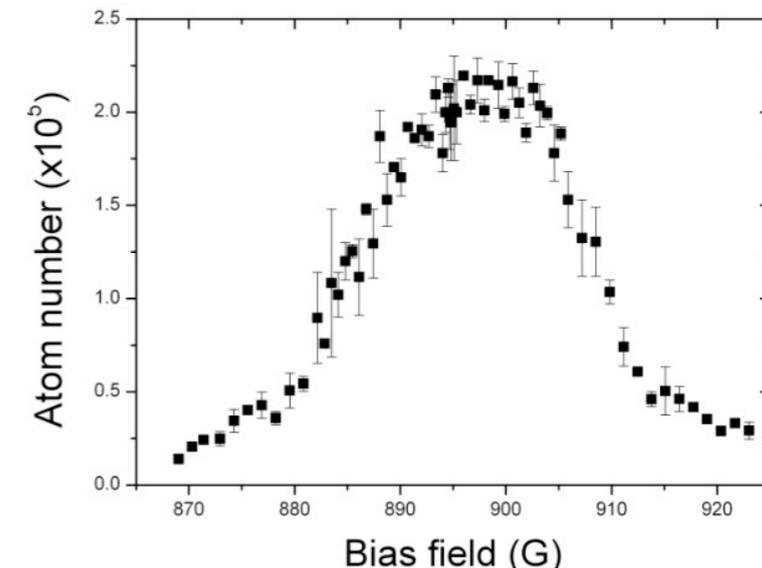
## Cs evaporation at high fields:



## Loss vs Field



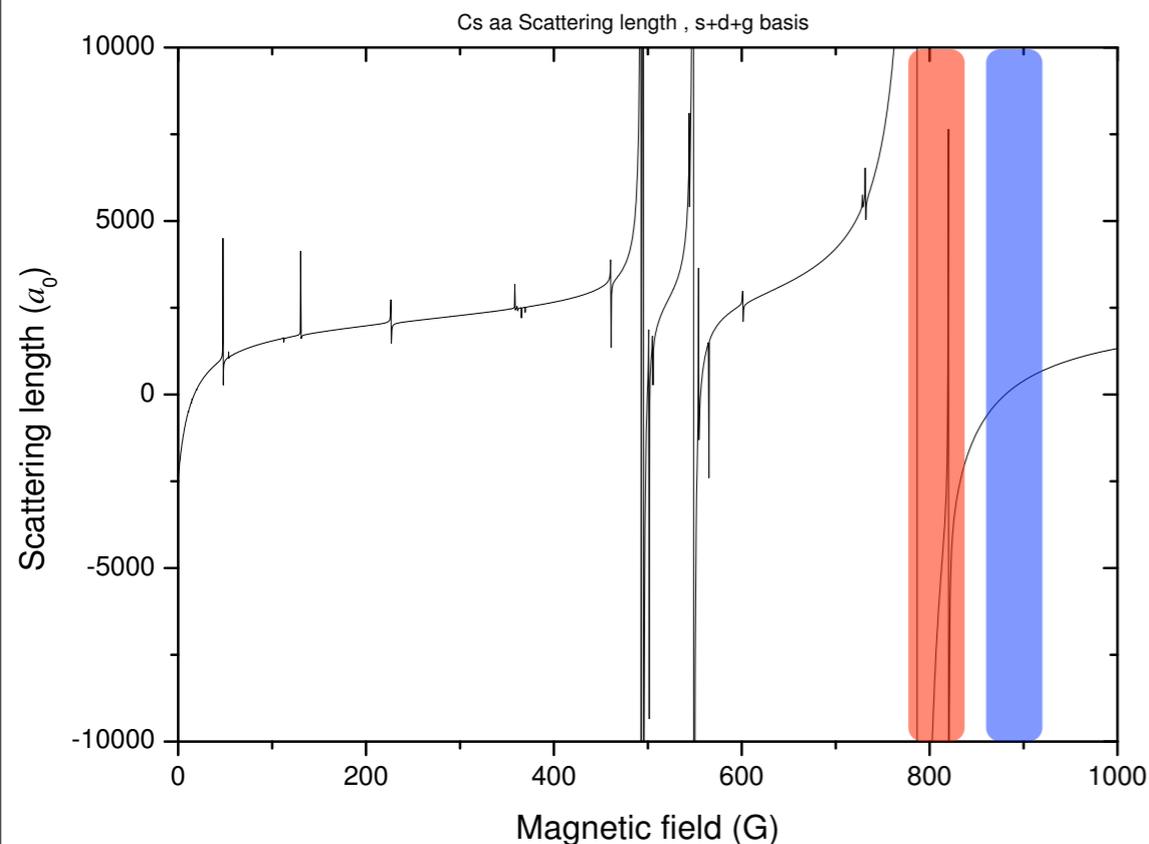
## Cooling efficiency vs Field



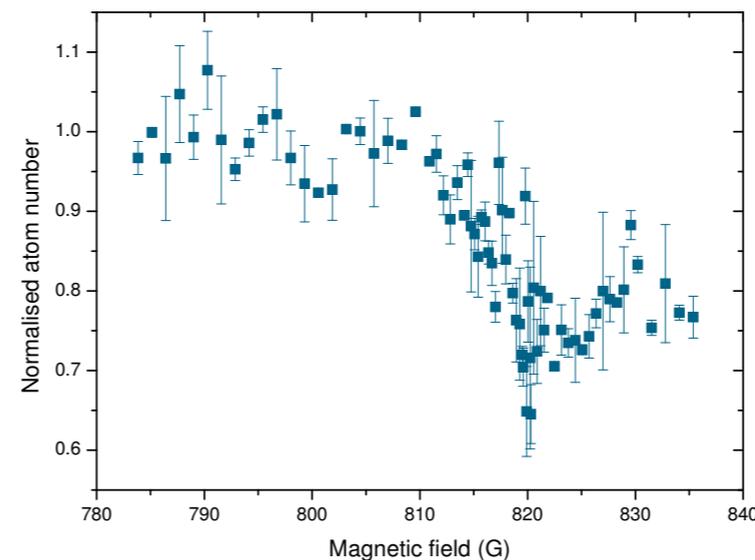
unitarity limit  
Few-Body Syst (2011 51: 113-133)



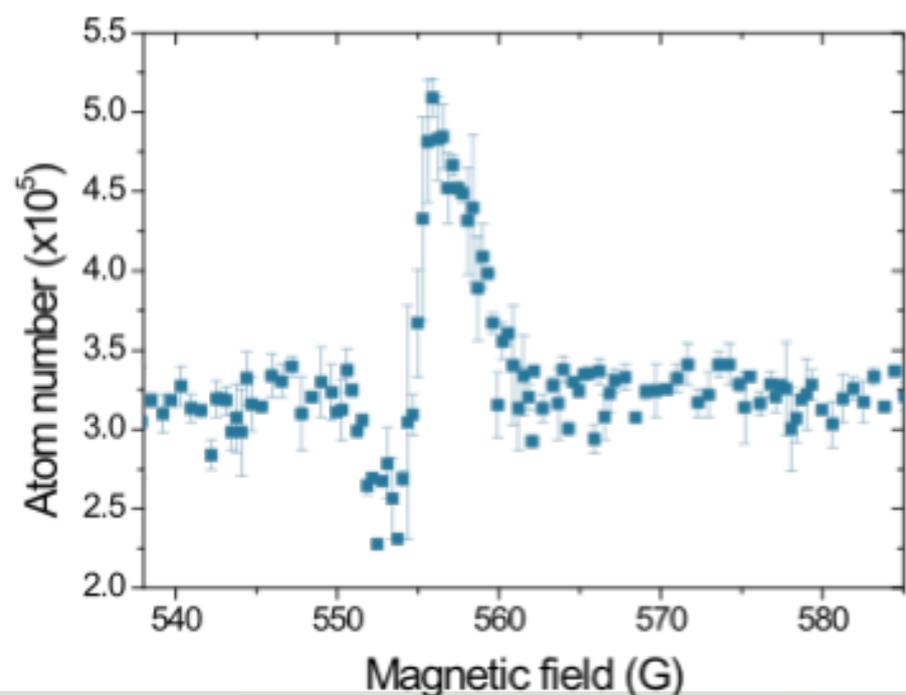
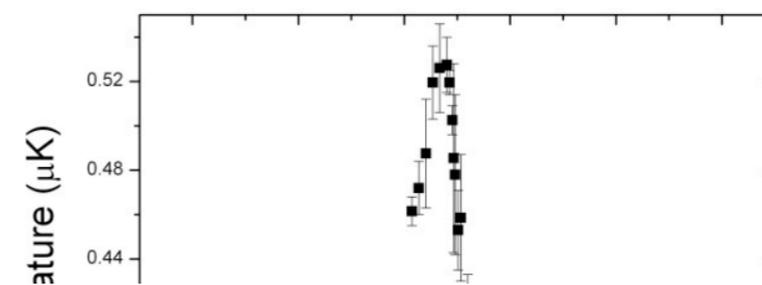
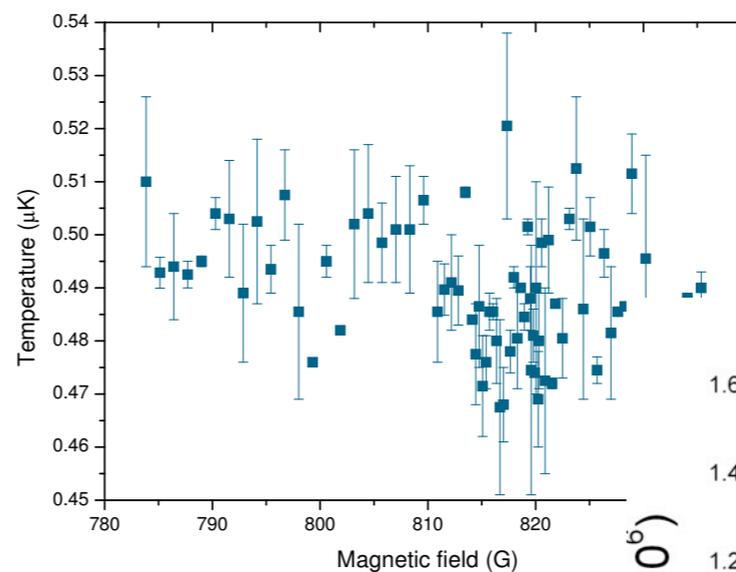
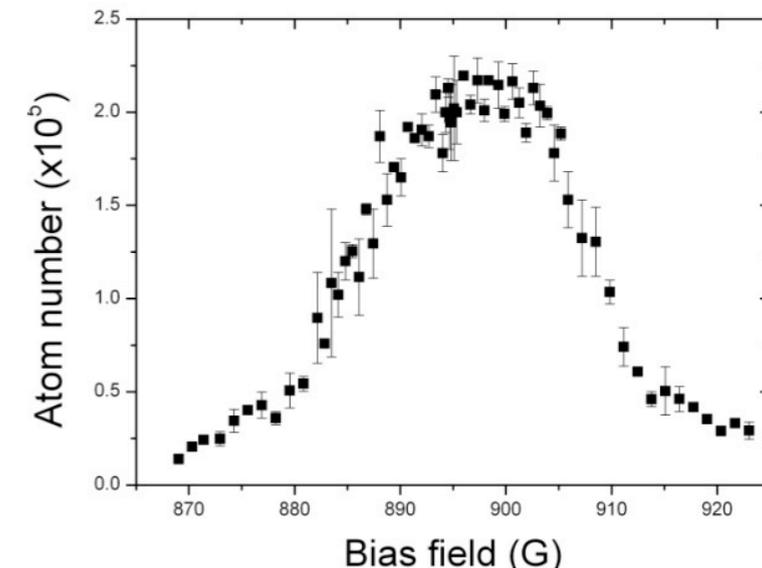
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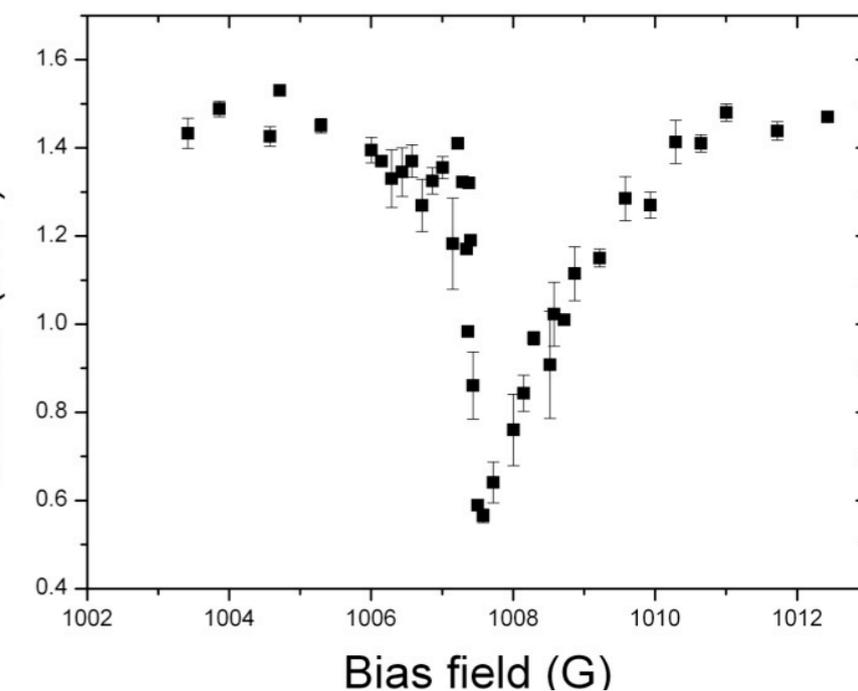
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## Cooling efficiency vs Field



unitarity limit  
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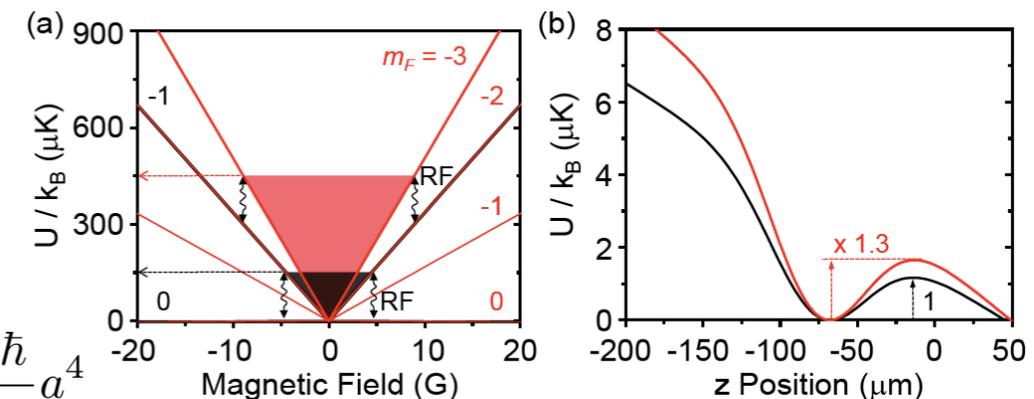
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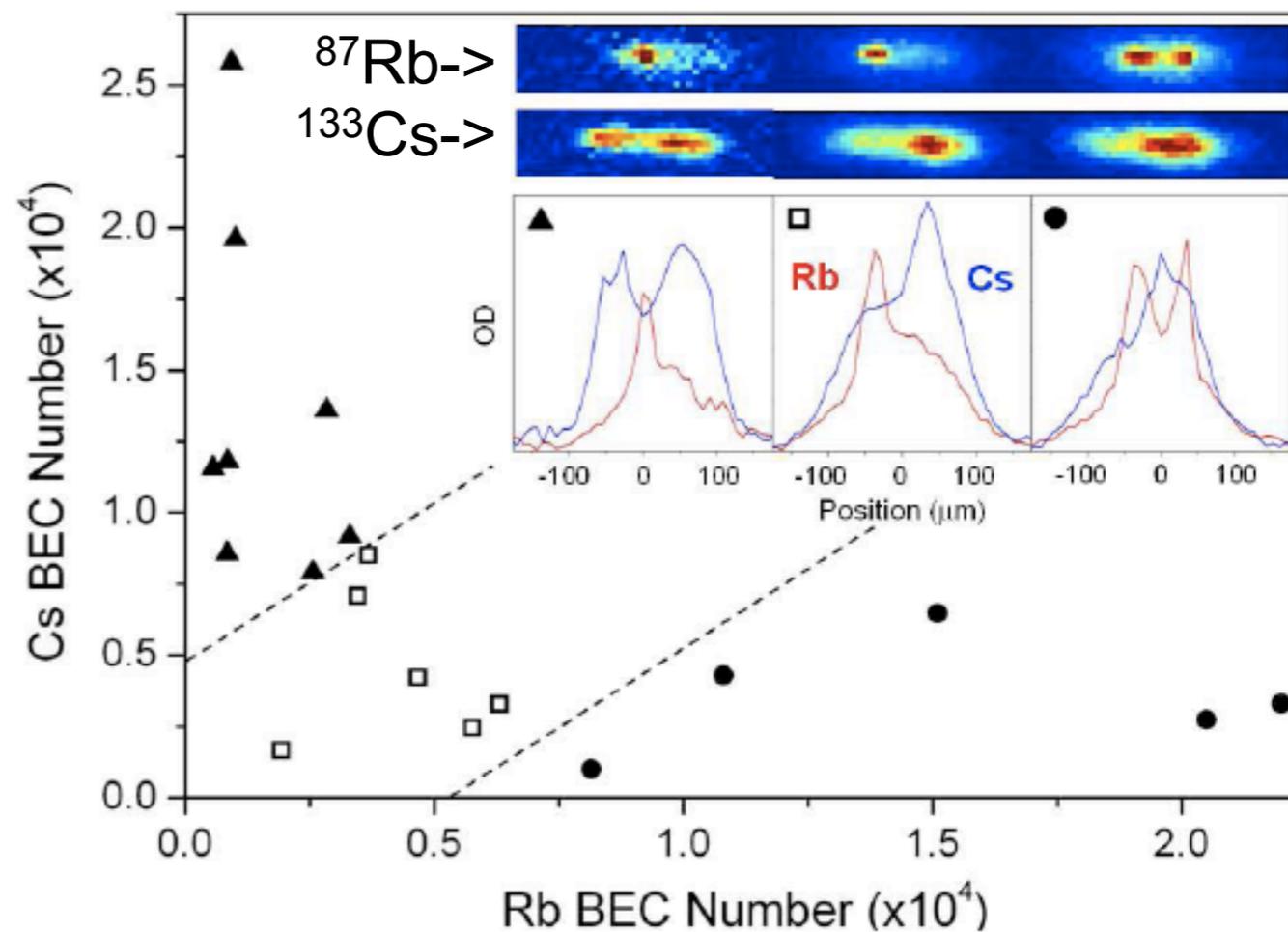
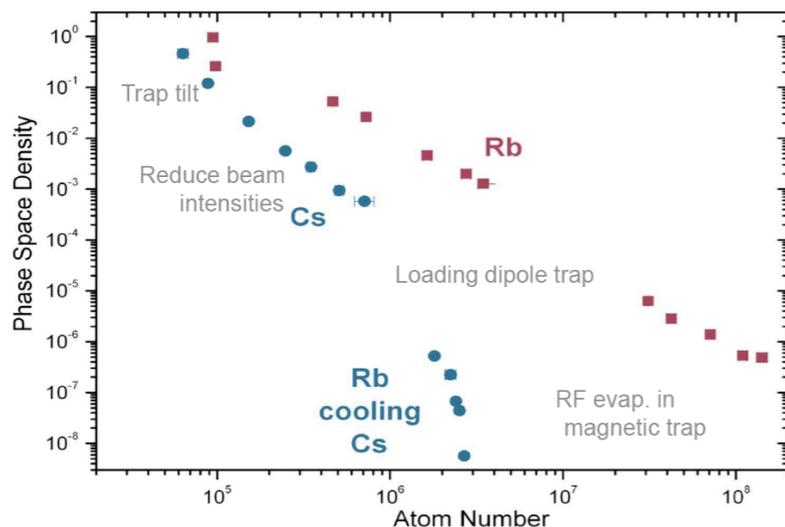


Immiscible quantum degenerate mixture:  
the relative strength of the atomic interactions

$$\Delta = \frac{g_{\text{RbCs}}}{g_{\text{Rb}}g_{\text{Cs}}} > 1, g_{ij} = 2\pi\hbar^2 a_{ij} \left( \frac{m_i + m_j}{m_i m_j} \right)$$

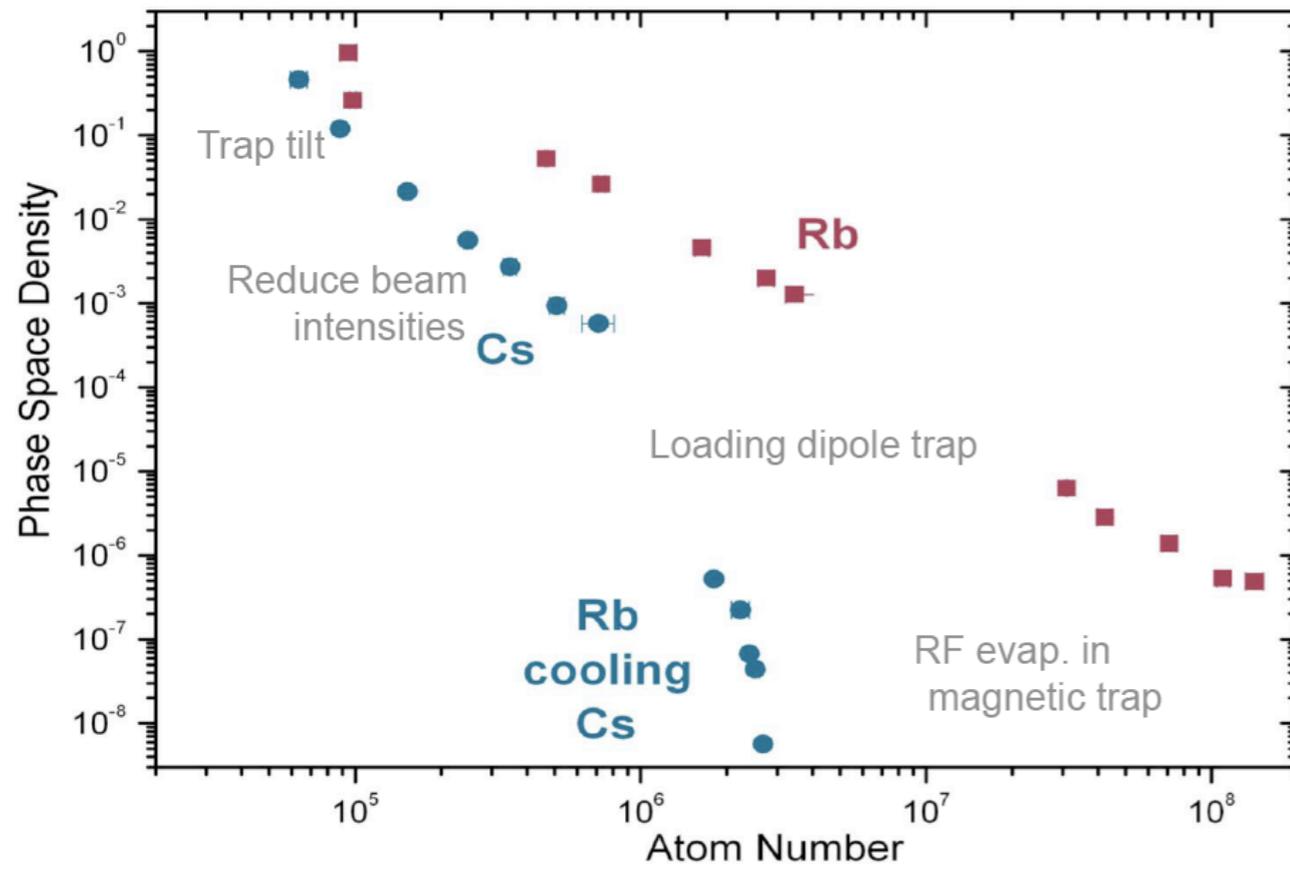
Phys.Rev. A, 65, 063614, 2002

In our case,  $B = 22.4$  G,  $a_{\text{Rb}} = 100a_0$  and  $a_{\text{Cs}} = 280a_0$ , the observation of immiscibility require  $a_{\text{RbCs}} > 165a_0$ .  $a_{\text{RbCs}} = 650a_0$  (J. Hutson, private communication 2011)

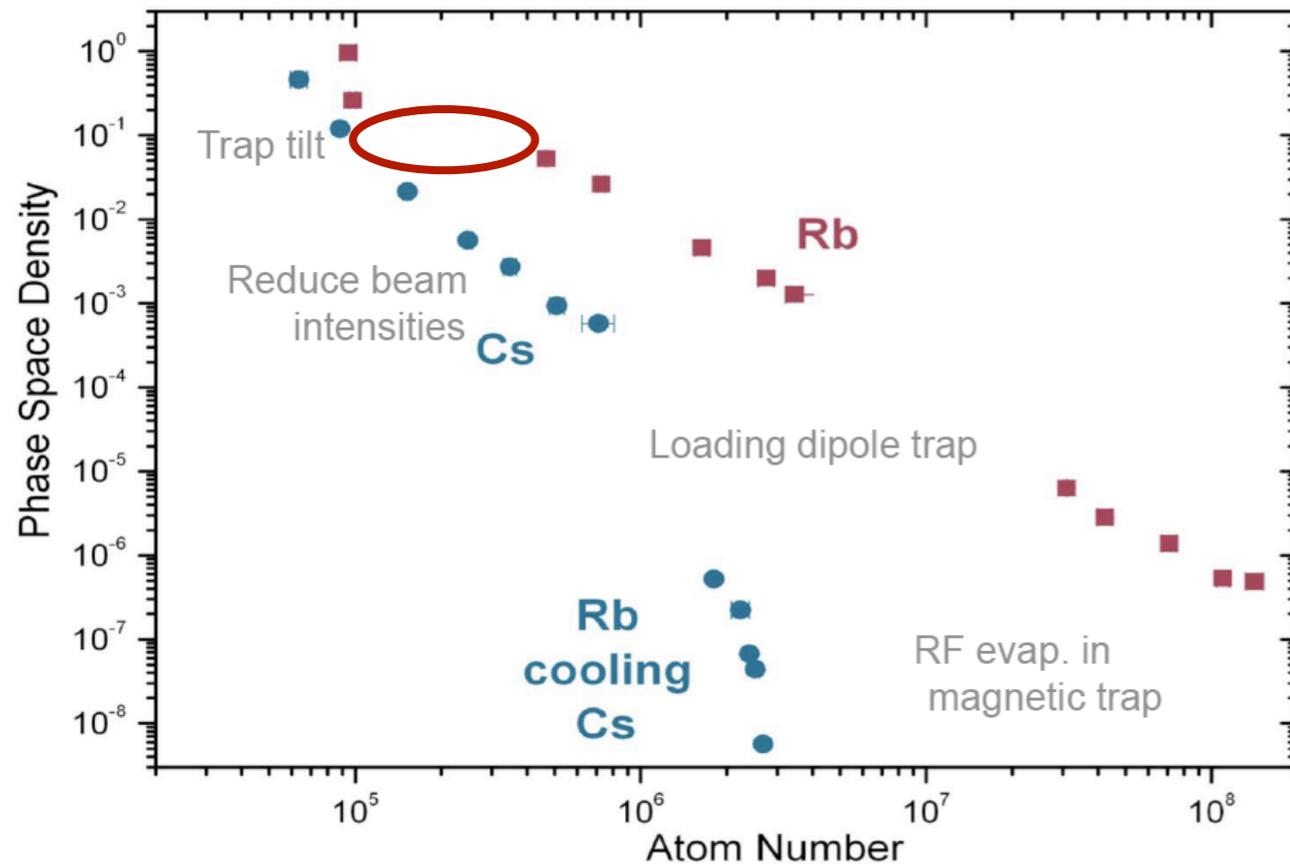


Phys. Rev. A **84** 011603(R) (2011)

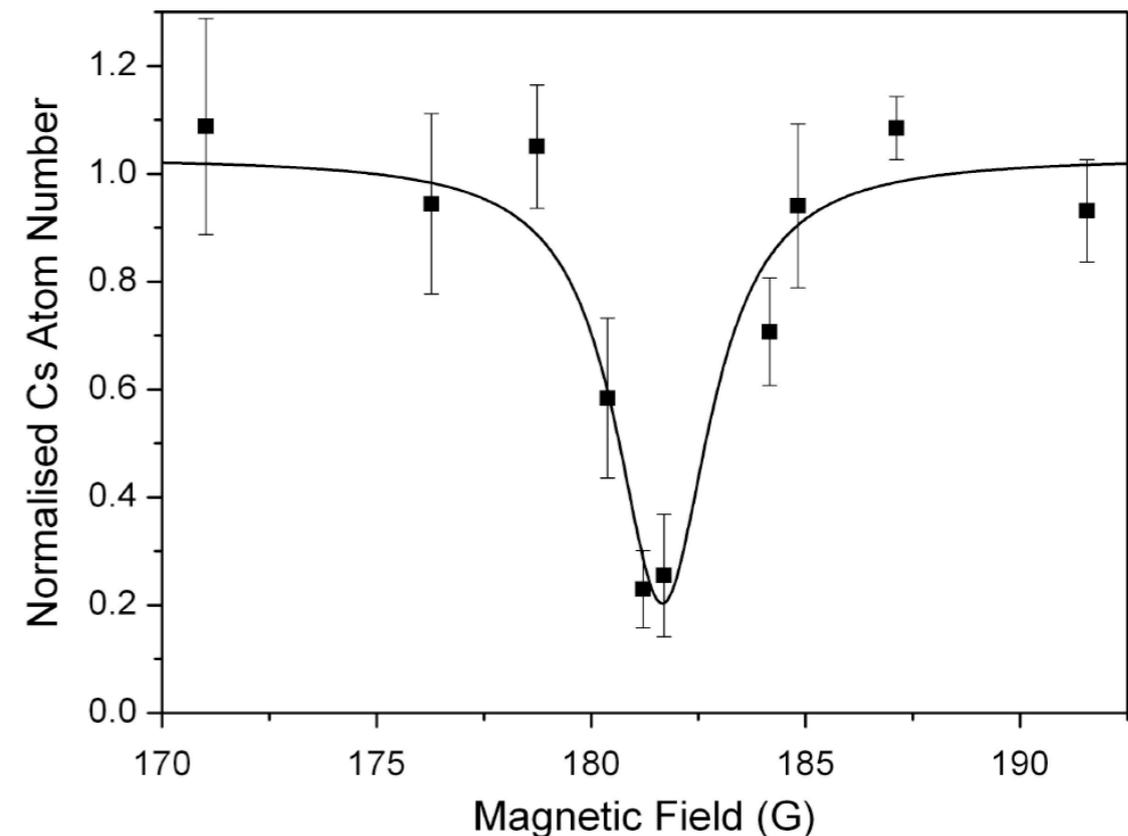
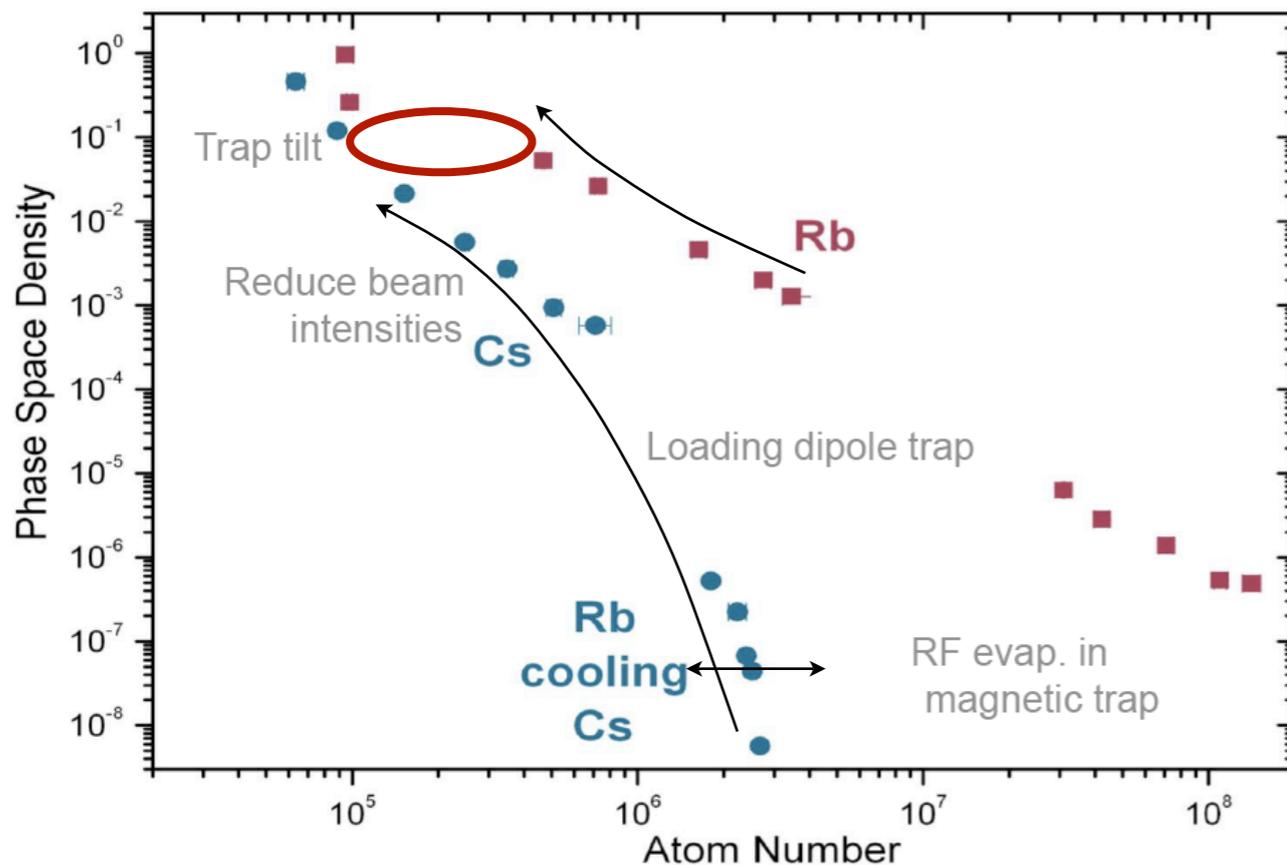
## <sup>87</sup>RbCs Feshbach resonances



## $^{87}\text{RbCs}$ Feshbach resonances



## <sup>87</sup>RbCs Feshbach resonances

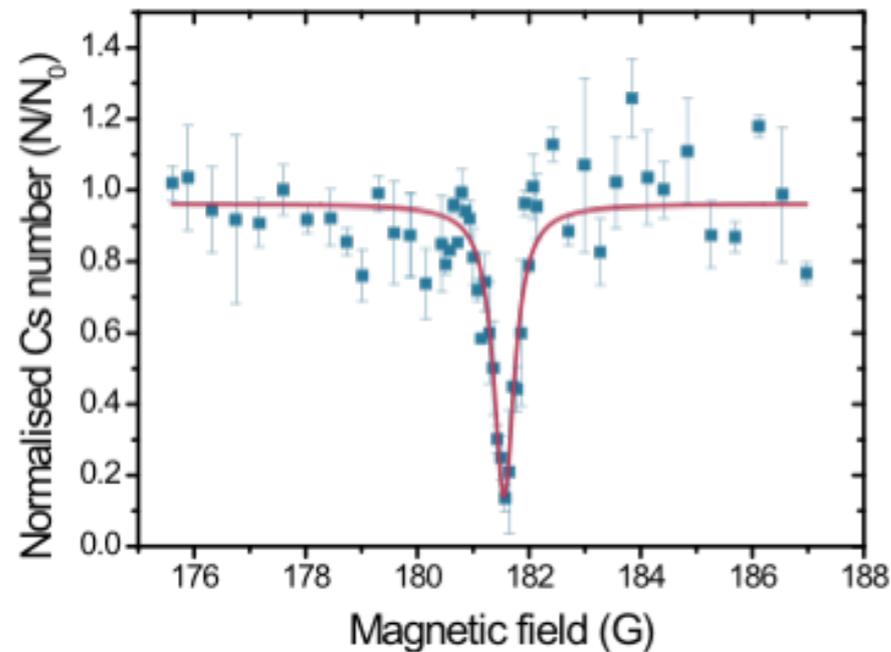


Peak densities of <sup>87</sup>Rb and <sup>133</sup>Cs are  $1.6(1) \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $3.1(4) \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ .

The mixture contains  $3.0(3) \times 10^5$  <sup>87</sup>Rb and  $2.6(4) \times 10^4$  <sup>133</sup>Cs at  $0.32(1) \mu\text{K}$

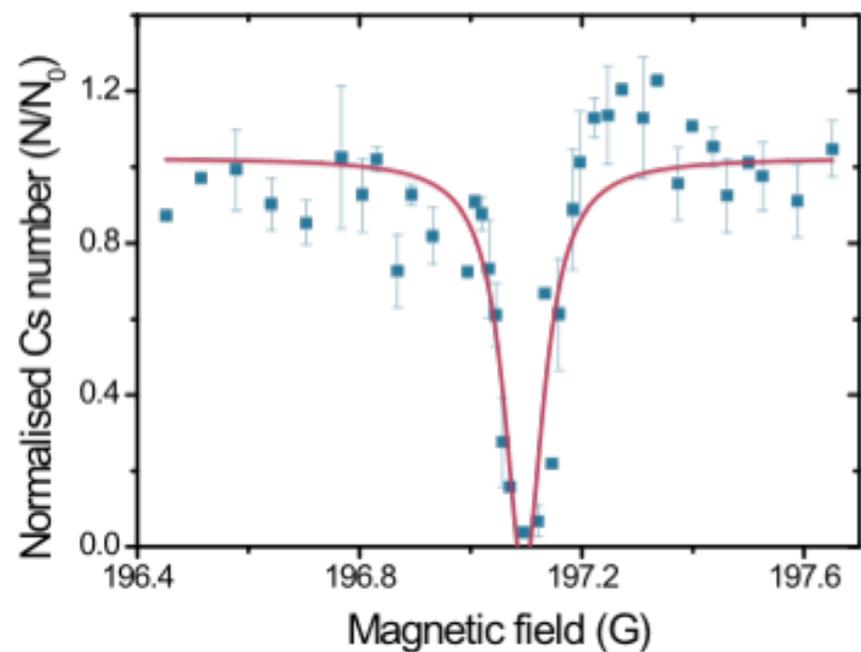
- the temperature is well below the p-wave threshold ( $k_B \times 56 \mu\text{K}$  based upon  $C_6$ , Phys. Revs A 59, 390, 1999)
- The presented Feshbach spectrum near 180 G is measured by evolving the mixture at a specific homogeneous magnetic field for 5 sec and each data point corresponds to an average of 3-5 measurements.

## <sup>87</sup>RbCs Feshbach resonances



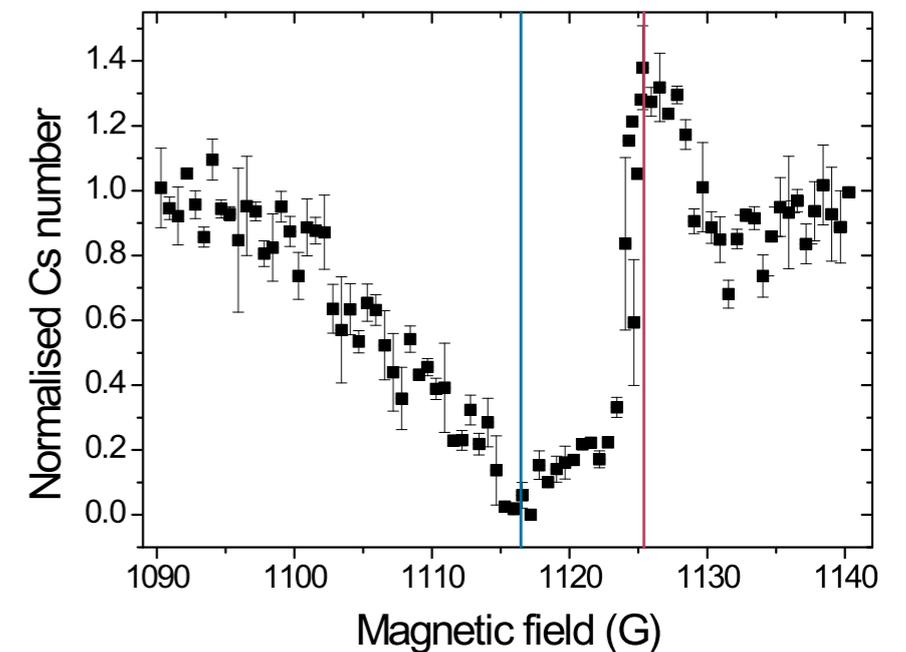
Position: 181.55(2) G  
Width: 0.45(7) G

Theor. pos.:  
181.65 G



Position: 197.095(4) G  
Width: 0.09(1) G

Theor. pos.:  
197.067 G

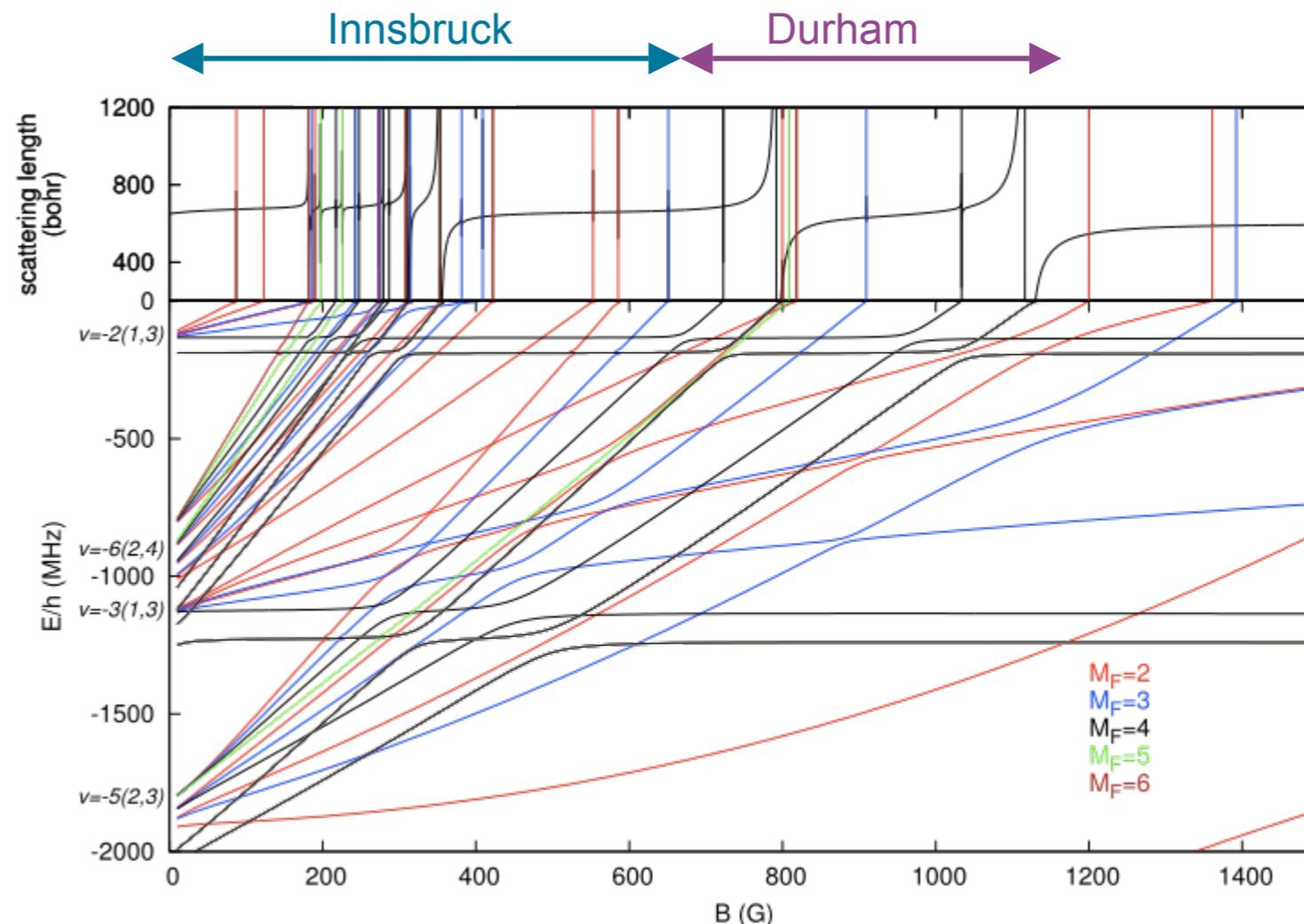
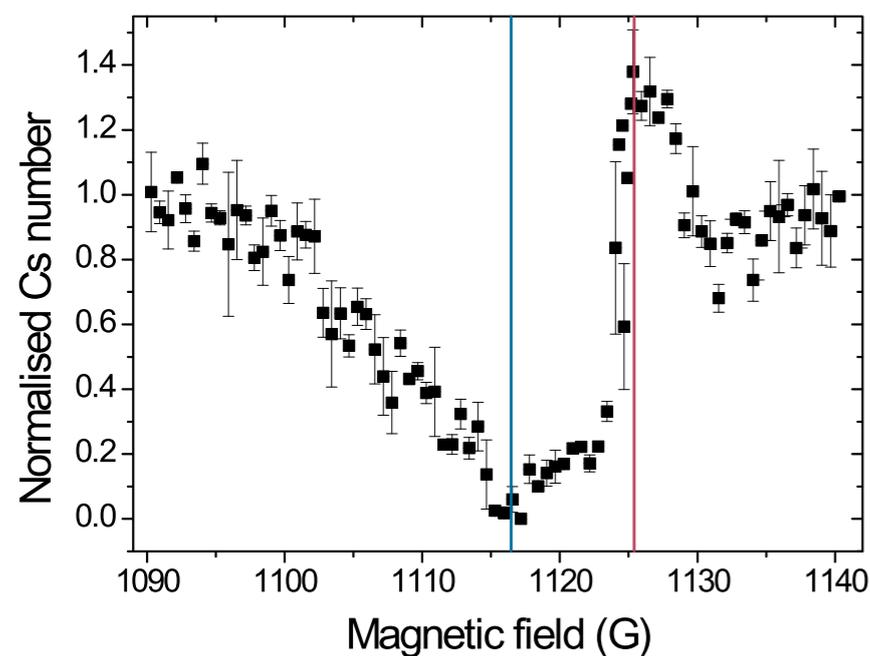


Theor. pos.:  
Zero crossing: 1125.4 G  
Pole: 1116.46 G

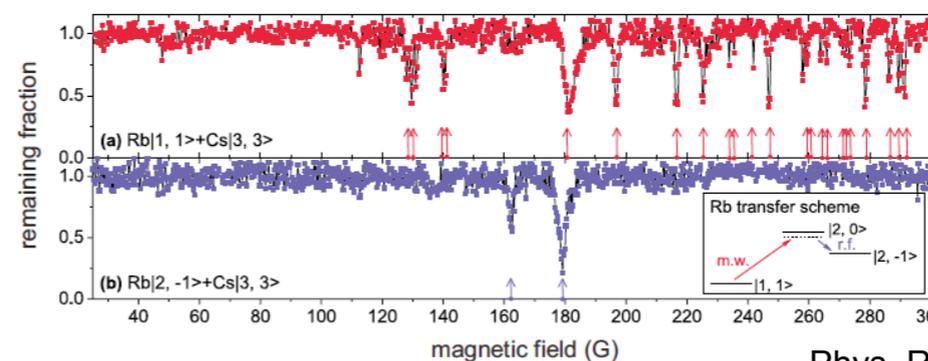
J. Hutson, private communication (2011)

## <sup>87</sup>RbCs Feshbach resonances

Theor. pos.:  
Zero crossing: 1125.4 G  
Pole: 1116.46 G



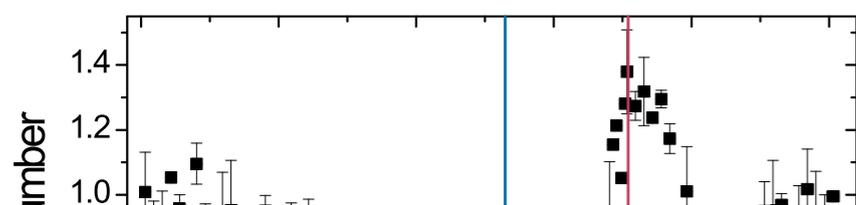
J. Hutson, private communication (2011)



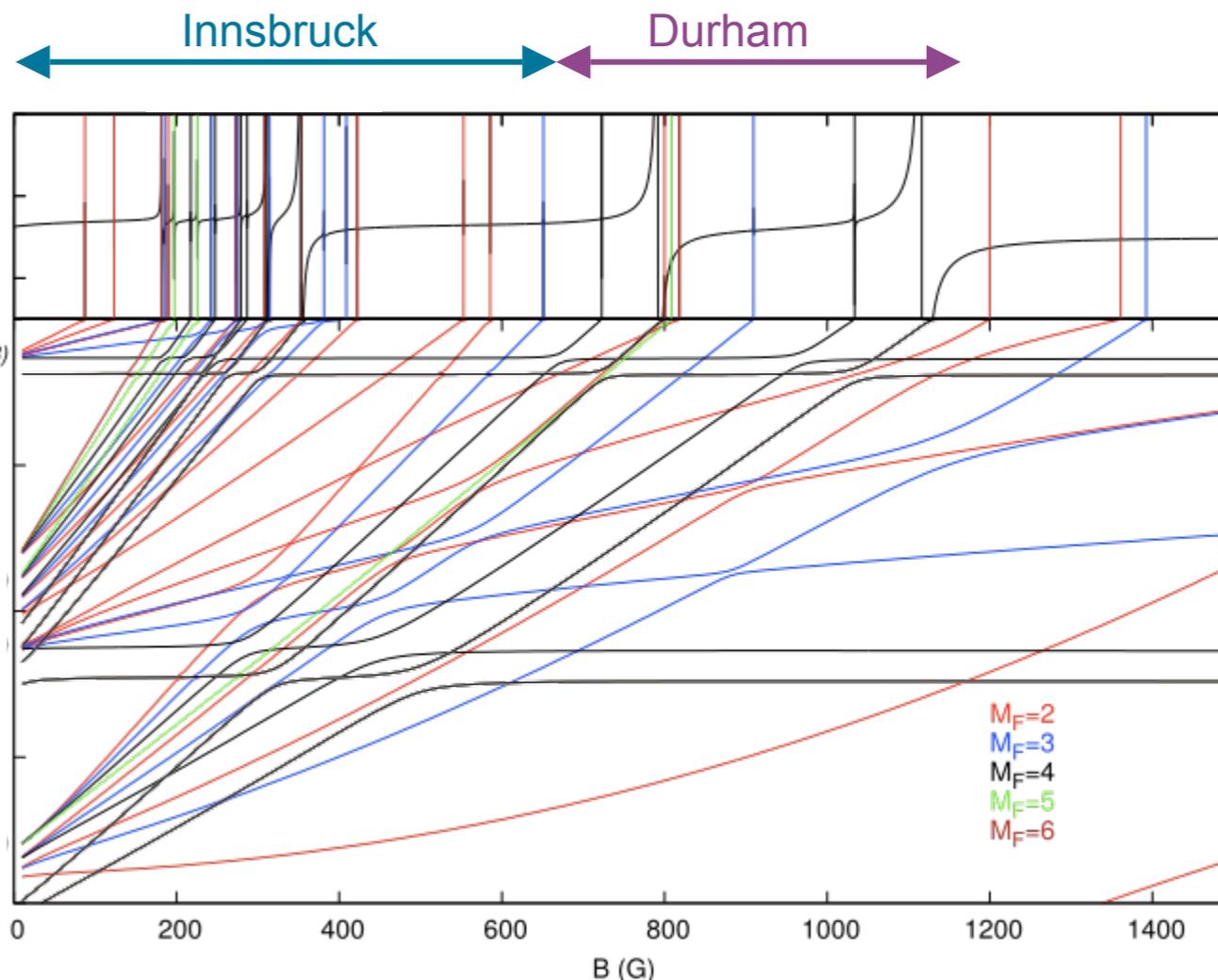
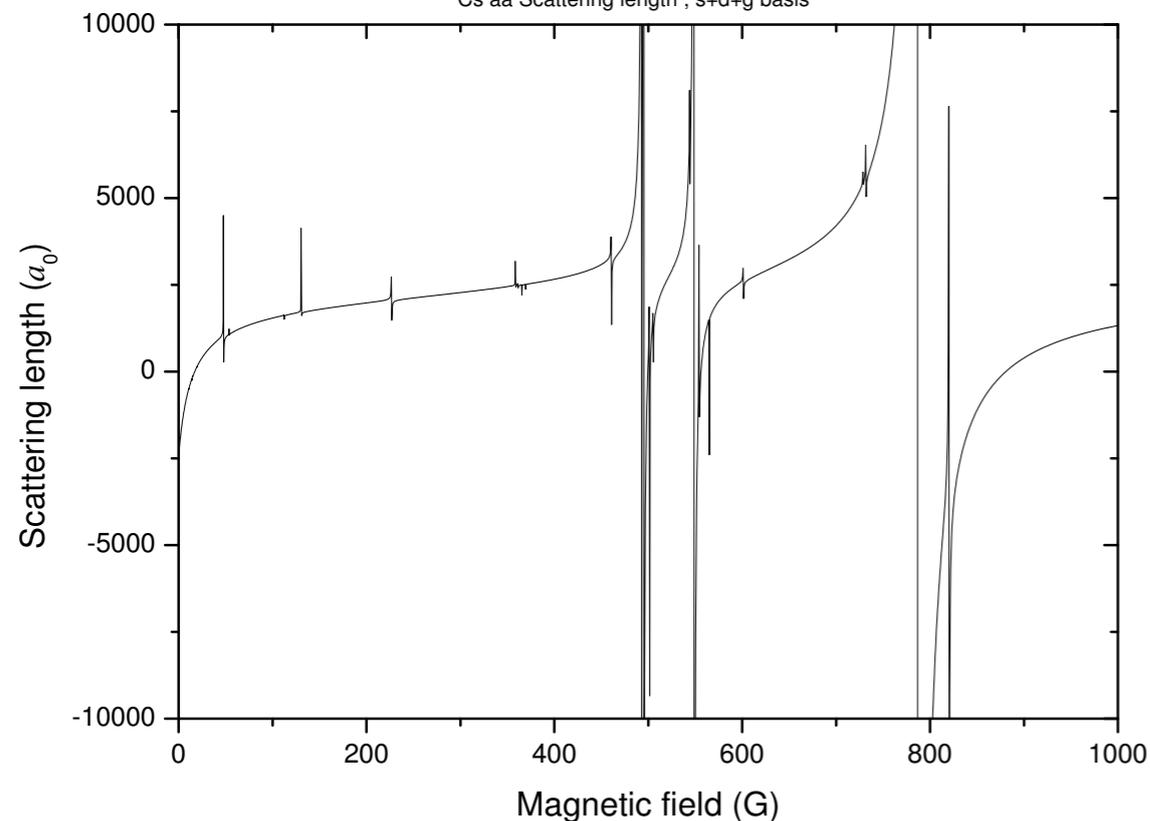
Phys. Rev. A 79 042718 (2009)

## <sup>87</sup>RbCs Feshbach resonances

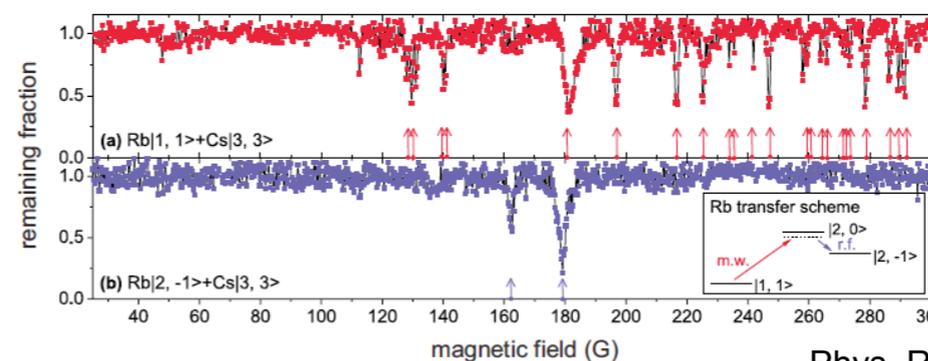
Theor. pos.:  
Zero crossing: 1125.4 G  
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Cs aa Scattering length, s+d+g basis



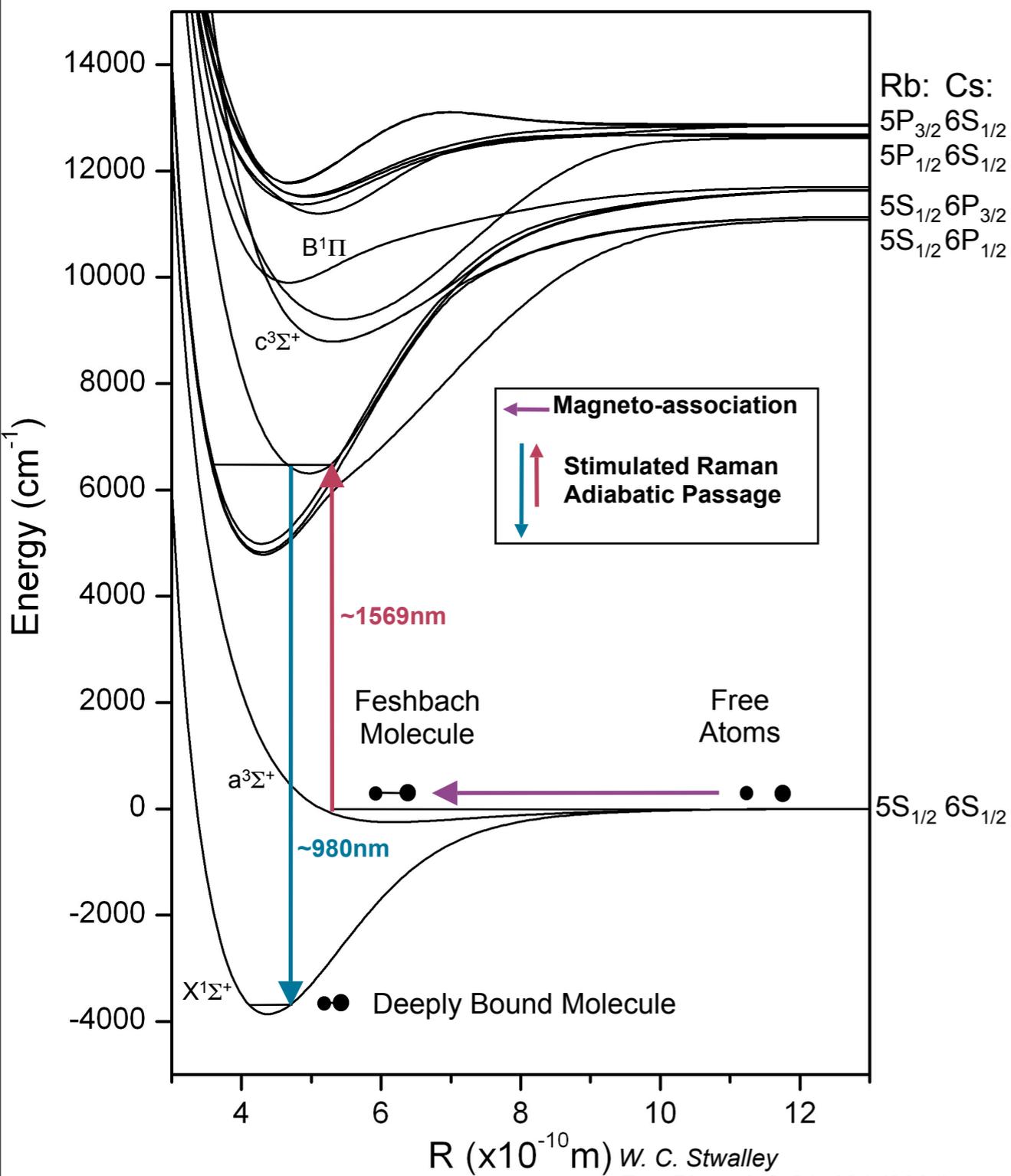
J. Hutson, private communication (2011)



Phys. Rev. A 79 042718 (2009)

- Bose-Einstein condensations (BECs)
  - $^{87}\text{Rb}$  BEC in a combined magnetic and optical trap
  - $^{133}\text{Cs}$  BEC in a crossed dipole trap
  - A quantum degenerate Bose mixture of  $^{87}\text{Rb}$  and  $^{133}\text{Cs}$
- Feshbach molecules
  - The formation background and method
  - $^{87}\text{Rb}^{133}\text{Cs}$  Feshbach resonance measurement
- Stimulate Raman adiabatic passage (STIRAP)
  - a two-photon scheme transfers the Feshbach molecules into the rovibronic ground state
- Summary

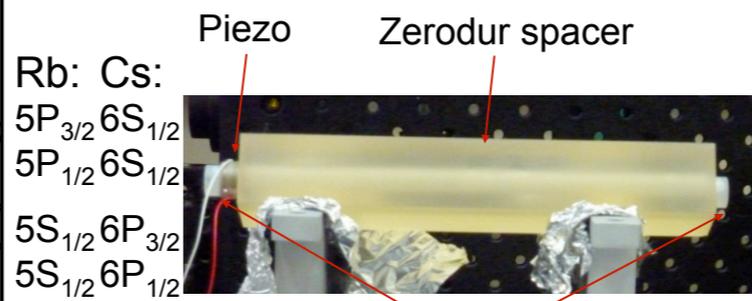
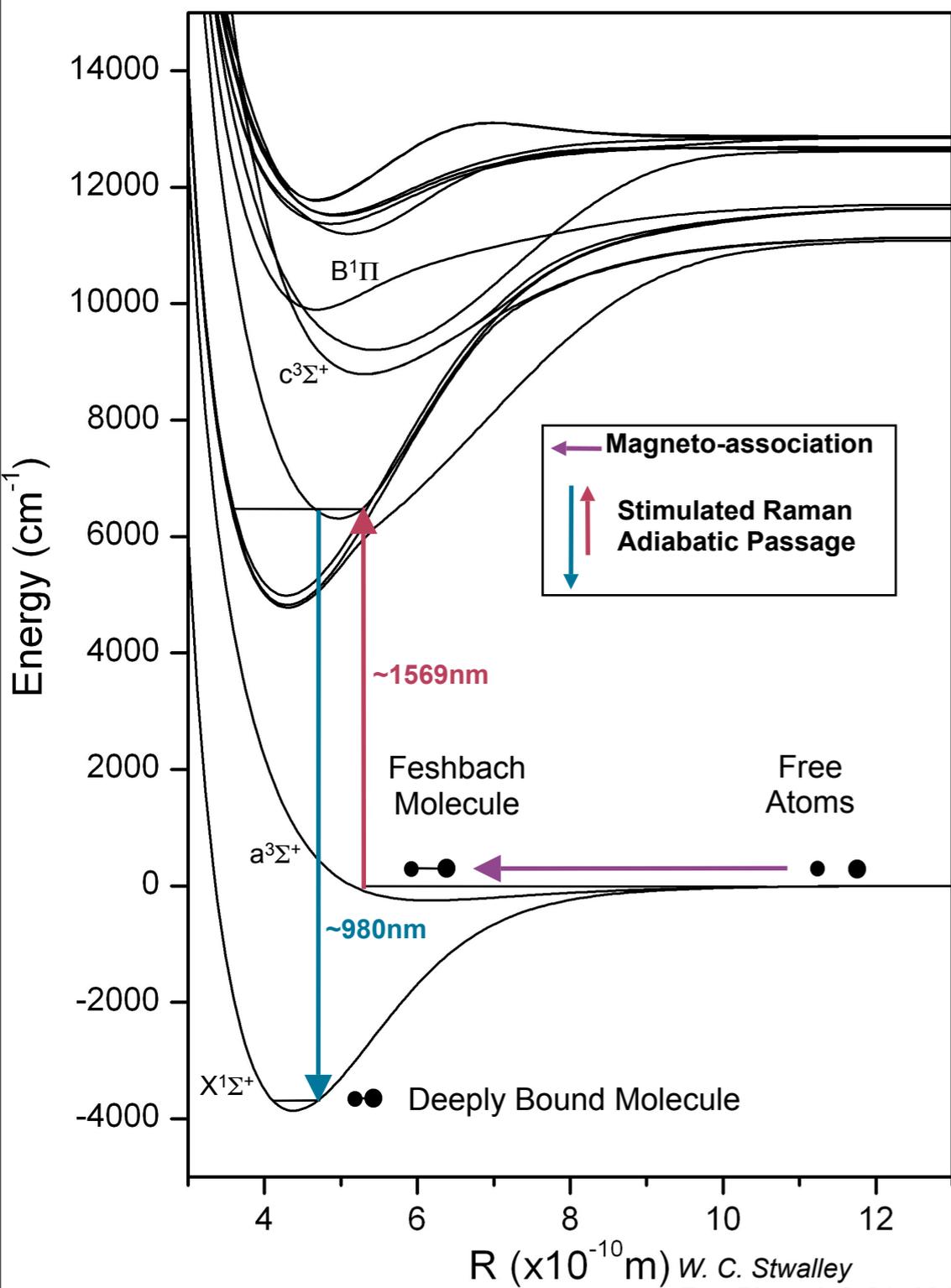
# Stimulate Raman adiabatic passage (STIRAP)



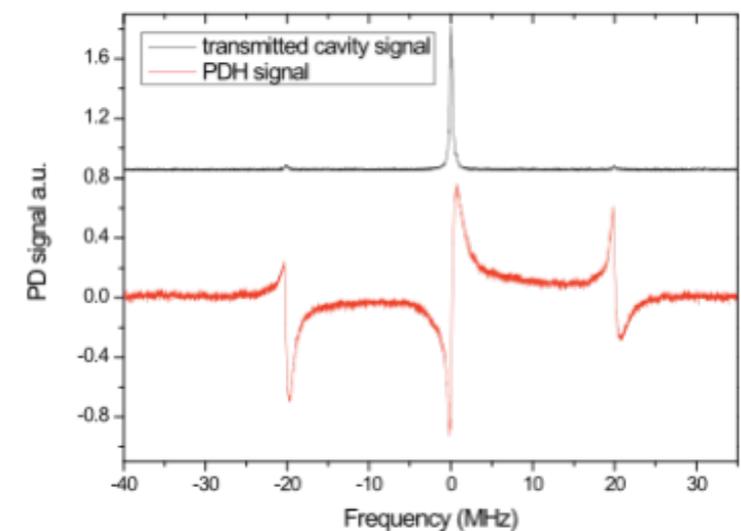
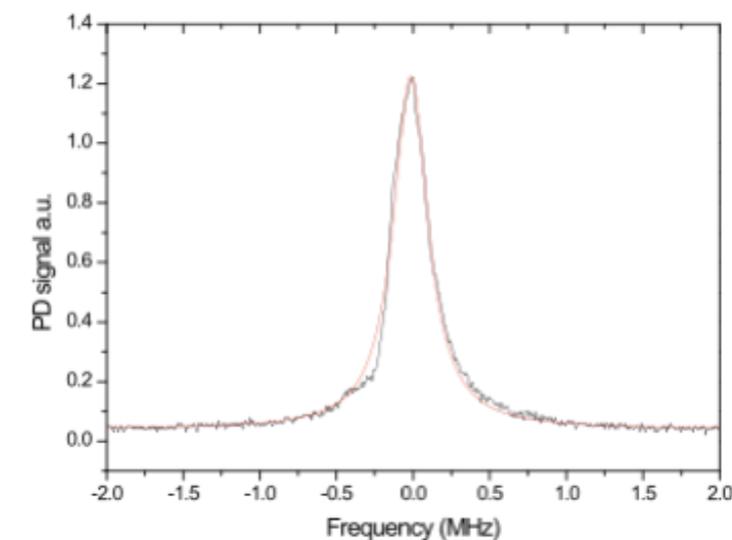
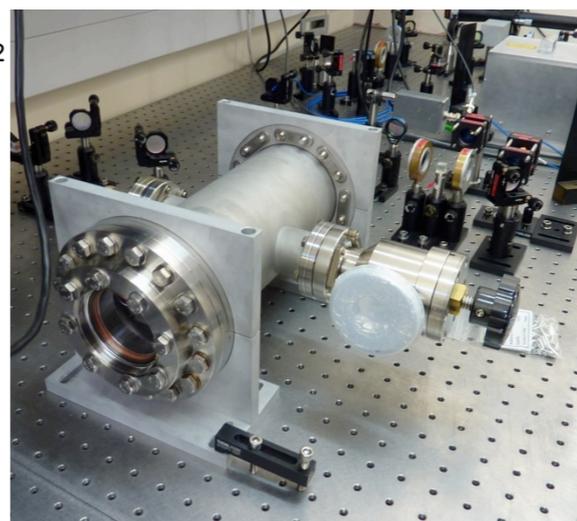
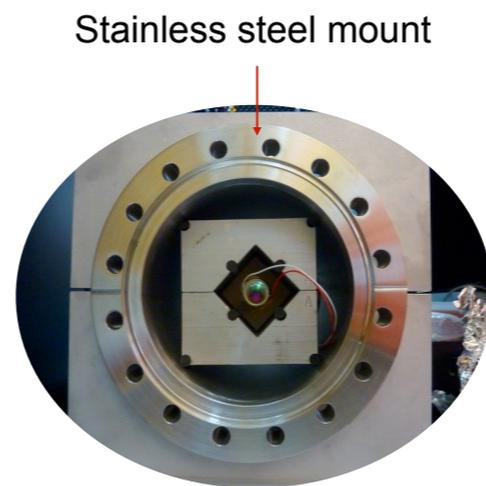
W. C. Stwalley  
*Eur. Phys. J. D* 31, 221 (2004)

Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 13 18926 (2011)

# Stimulate Raman adiabatic passage (STIRAP)



Mirrors (99.91 % reflectivity)



FWHM: 270 kHz  
FSR: 750 MHz  
Finesse: ~ 3000

*W. C. Stwalley*  
*Eur. Phys. J. D 31, 221 (2004)*

Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 13 18926 (2011)

5thDec, 2011 NTHUPHYS

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