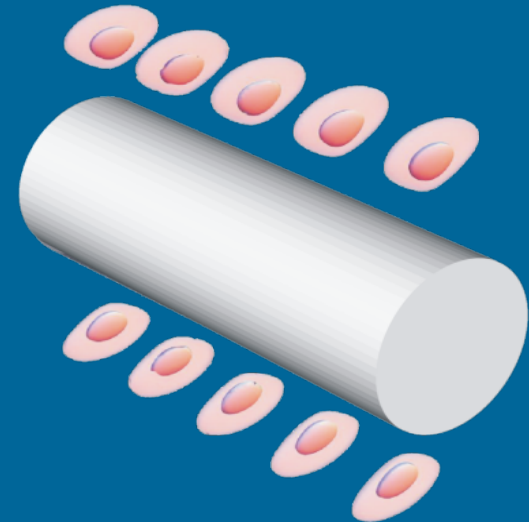


Quantum optics with nanofiber-trapped cold atoms: Coupling between internal and external degrees of freedom

A. Dureau, Y. Meng,
P. Schneeweiss & A. Rauschenbeutel

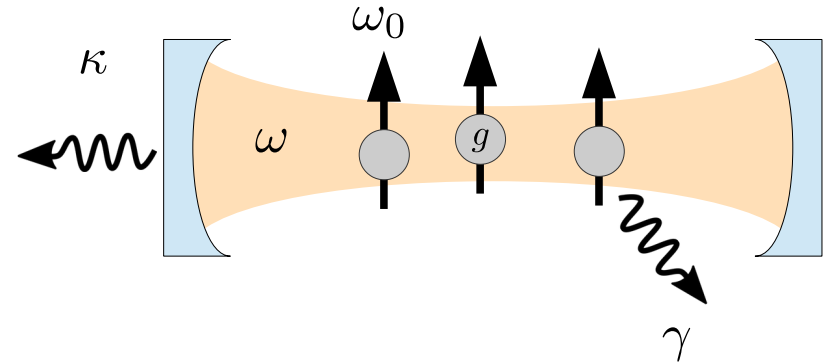
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany
TU Wien, Vienna, Austria



◆ Coupling regimes

◆ coherent *strong coupling*: $g > (\kappa, \gamma)$

◆ *ultra-strong coupling* and beyond:



strong coupling

ultra-strong coupling

deep-strong coupling

optical: $\lesssim 10^{-7}$

0.1

1

g/ω

Reviews:

Forn-Diaz et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. **91**, 025005 (2019)

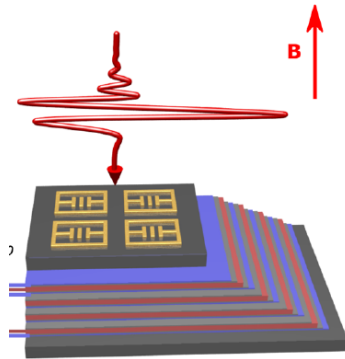
Kockum et al., Nature Reviews Physics **1**, 19 (2019)

◆ Microscopic description

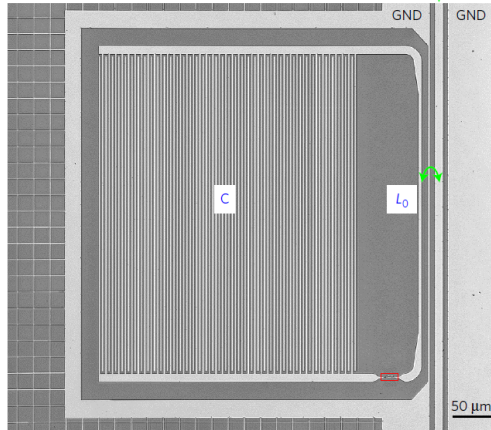
$$\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar} = \omega \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \omega_0 \hat{F}_z + \frac{g}{\sqrt{N}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) (\hat{F}_+ + \hat{F}_-)$$

- ◆ $F = 1/2$: Quantum Rabi model (1 atom)
- ◆ $F \geq 1$: Dicke model, describing $N = 2F$ atoms

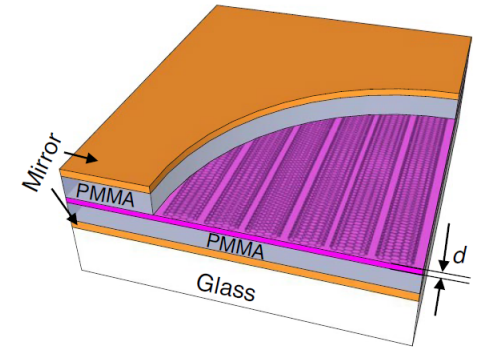
◆ Systems overview



Bayer *et al.*,
Nano Lett. **17**, 6340 (2017)

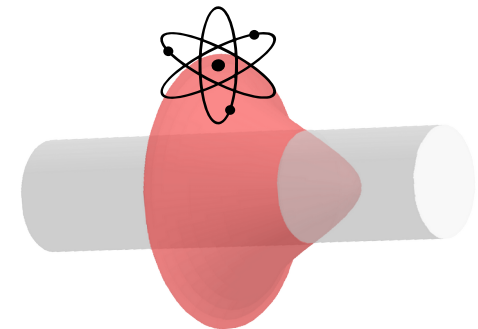
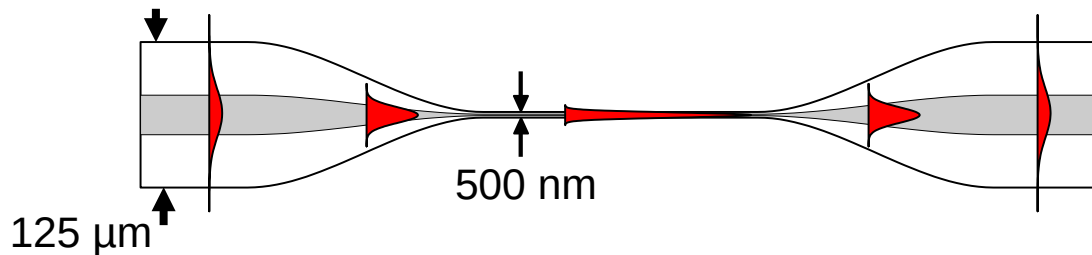


Yoshihara *et al.*,
Nat. Phys. **13**, 44 (2017)

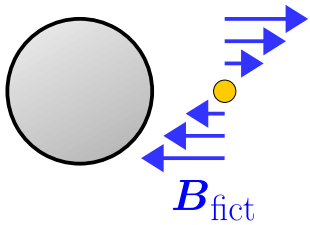


Gao *et al.*,
Nat. Phot. **12**, 362 (2018)

◆ Optical nanofibers

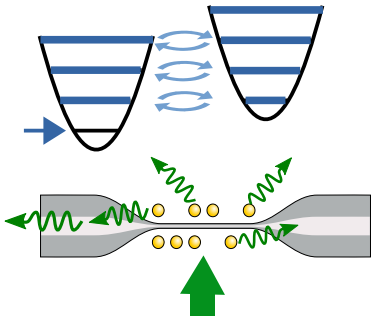


- ◆ atoms **trapped** in evanescent field
- ◆ (weak) atom-light interaction



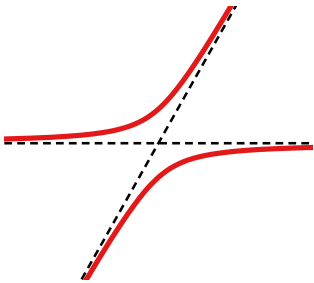
Trapping cold atoms around an optical nanofiber

- ▶ fictitious magnetic fields in optical micro-traps
- ▶ quantum Rabi model / Dicke model



Application: ground-state cooling

- ▶ Degenerate Raman Cooling
- ▶ Thermometry: fluorescence spectroscopy



Signatures of ultra-strong coupling

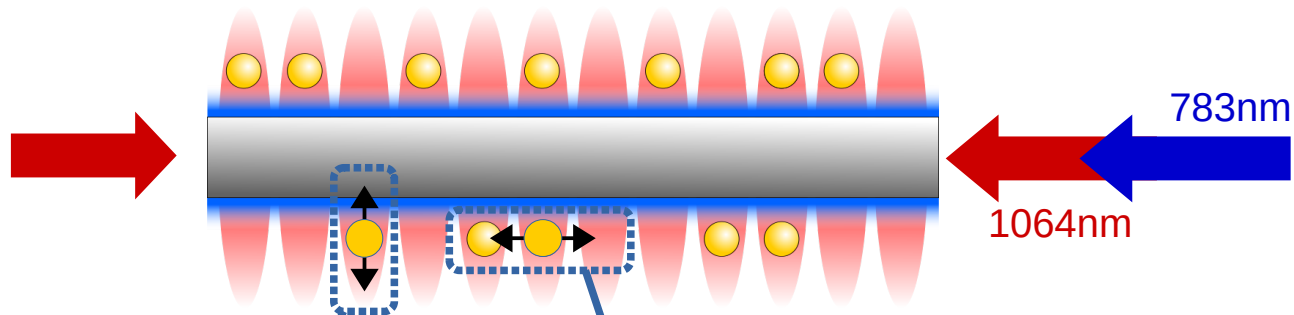
Nanofiber-based optical trap for cold atoms

◆ Optical dipole trap (tweezer)



optical tweezer:
Nobel Prize 2018

◆ Two-color optical trap

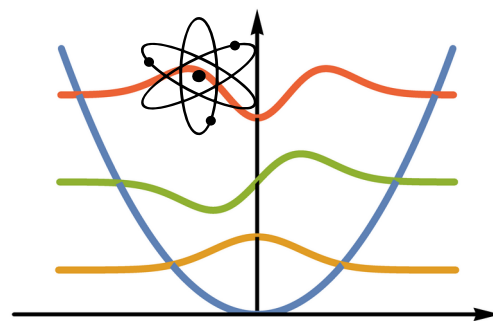
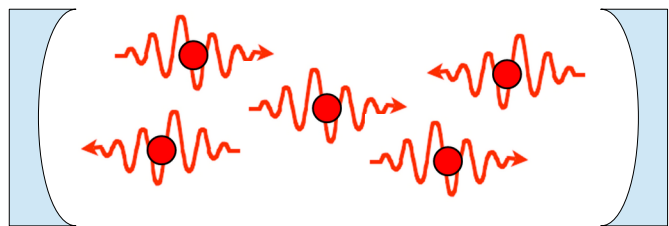


radial confinement
different decay length for
blue-detuned (repulsive) &
red-detuned (attractive)
light fields

axial confinement
red-detuned
standing wave

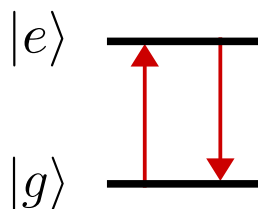
azimuthal confinement
linear polarization
breaks azimuthal
symmetry

◆ “phonons are the new photons”

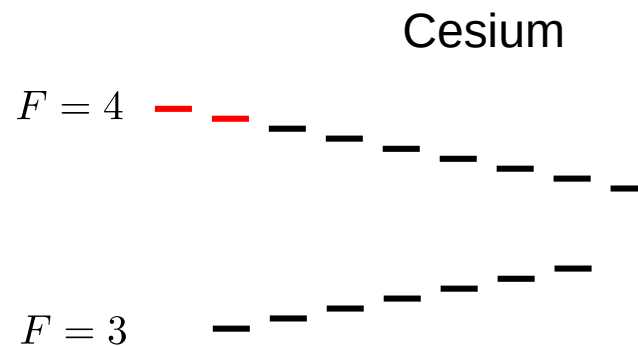


typical trap frequencies:
90 kHz to 250 kHz

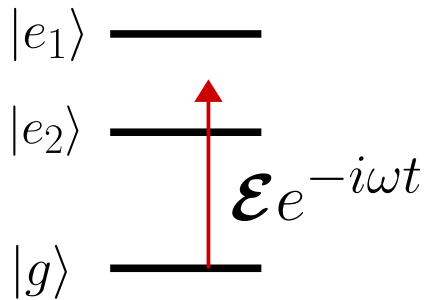
◆ Zeeman states correspond to electronic levels of the atoms



$6S_{1/2}$



◆ Atom-light interaction



Light-shift operator for an Alkali atom in the electronic ground state

$$\hat{V}_{A-L} = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{4}\alpha_s(\omega)|\mathcal{E}|^2}_{\text{scalar}} + \underbrace{i\frac{1}{8F}\alpha_v(\omega)(\mathcal{E}^* \times \mathcal{E}) \cdot \hat{F}}_{\text{vector}}$$

◆ Fictitious magnetic field

vector light-shift \longleftrightarrow (Zeeman) interaction with a fictitious magnetic field

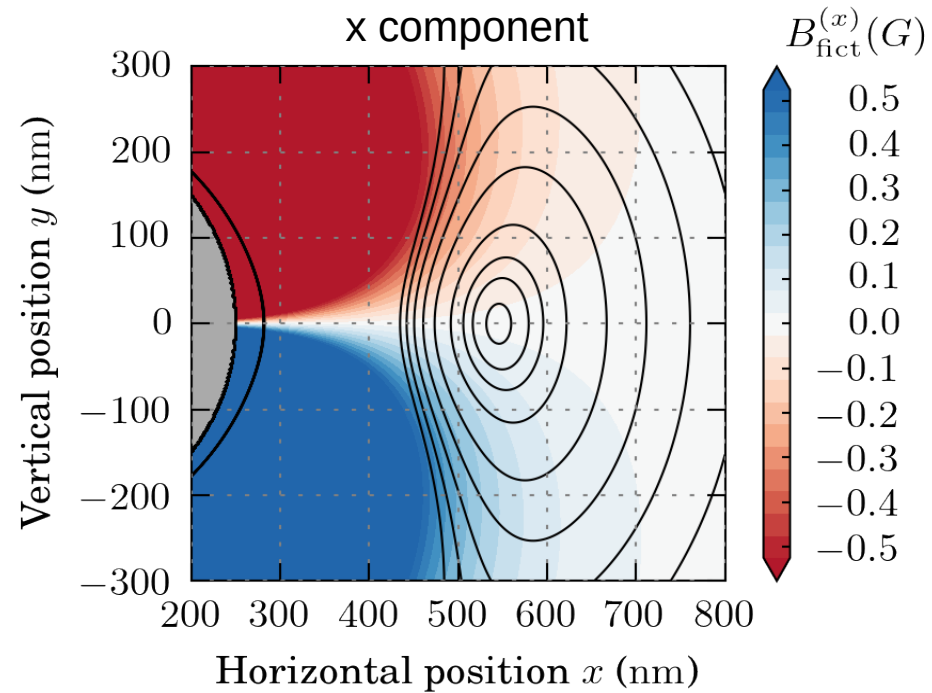
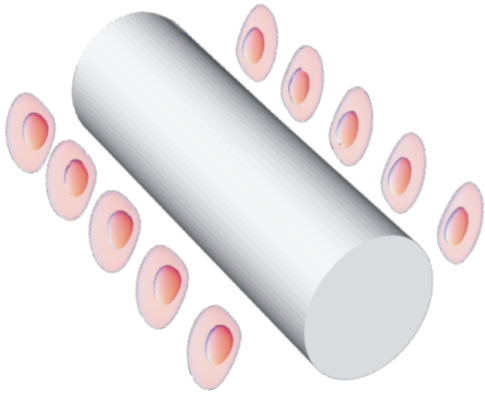
$$\hat{V}_{\text{vec}} = g_F \mu_B \mathbf{B}_{\text{fict}} \cdot \hat{F}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\text{fict}} = \frac{i\alpha_v}{8g_F \mu_B F} (\mathcal{E}^* \times \mathcal{E})$$

Depends on polarization :

- linear \rightarrow vanishes
- circular \rightarrow maximal

◆ Fictitious magnetic field profile



◆ Minimal model

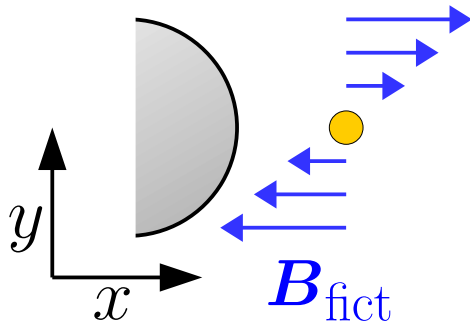
- ◆ points mainly along x
- ◆ near trap minimum:
amplitude \sim linear gradient along y



$$B_{\text{fict}} \approx b_y \times y \mathbf{e}_x$$

Typ. value: $b_y = 1.3 \text{ G} \cdot \mu\text{m}^{-1}$

◆ Hamiltonian of an atom in one trapping site



$$\mathbf{B}_0 \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{B}_0 = B_0 \mathbf{e}_y \\ \mathbf{B}_{\text{fict}} = b_y y \mathbf{e}_x \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{H} = \hbar\omega \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \vec{B}$$

$$\hat{H} = \hbar\omega \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + g_F \mu_B (B_0 \hat{F}_y + b_y \hat{y} \hat{F}_x)$$

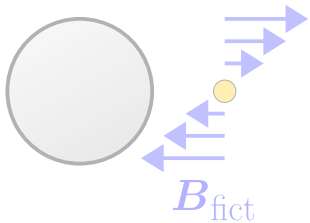
$$\hat{H} = \hbar\omega \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \underbrace{g_F \mu_B B_0}_{\hbar\omega_0} \hat{F}_y + \underbrace{g_F \mu_B b_y y_0}_{\hbar g'} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) (\hat{F}_+ + \hat{F}_-)$$

$$\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar} = \omega \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \omega_0 \hat{F}_y + \frac{g}{\sqrt{N}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) (\hat{F}_+ + \hat{F}_-)$$

|||
quantized
light field
(in cavity)

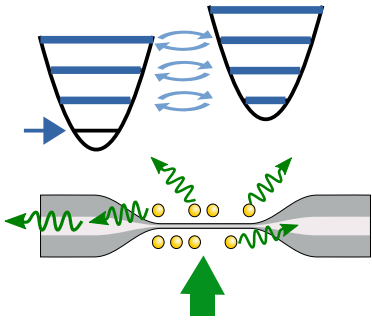
|||
N-level
system
(atom)

|||
Atom-light coupling



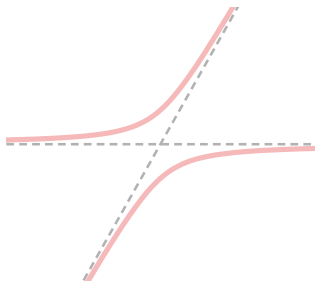
Trapping cold atoms around an optical nanofiber

- ▶ fictitious magnetic fields in optical micro-traps
- ▶ quantum Rabi model / Dicke model



Application: ground-state cooling

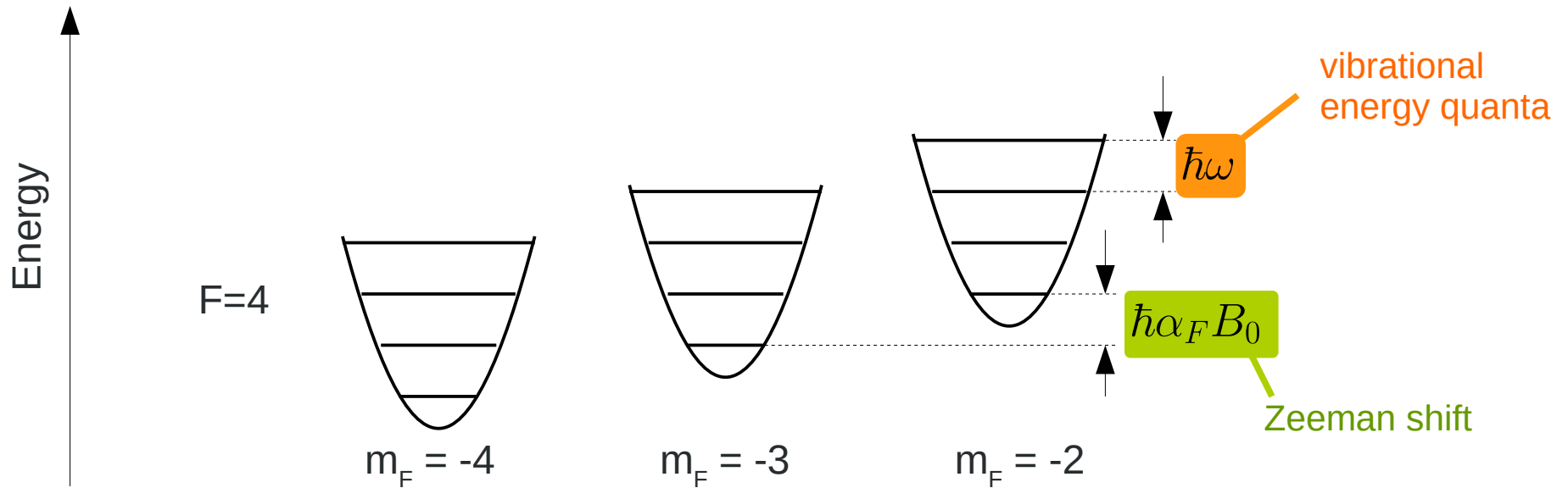
- ▶ Degenerate Raman Cooling
- ▶ Thermometry: fluorescence spectroscopy



Signatures of ultra-strong coupling

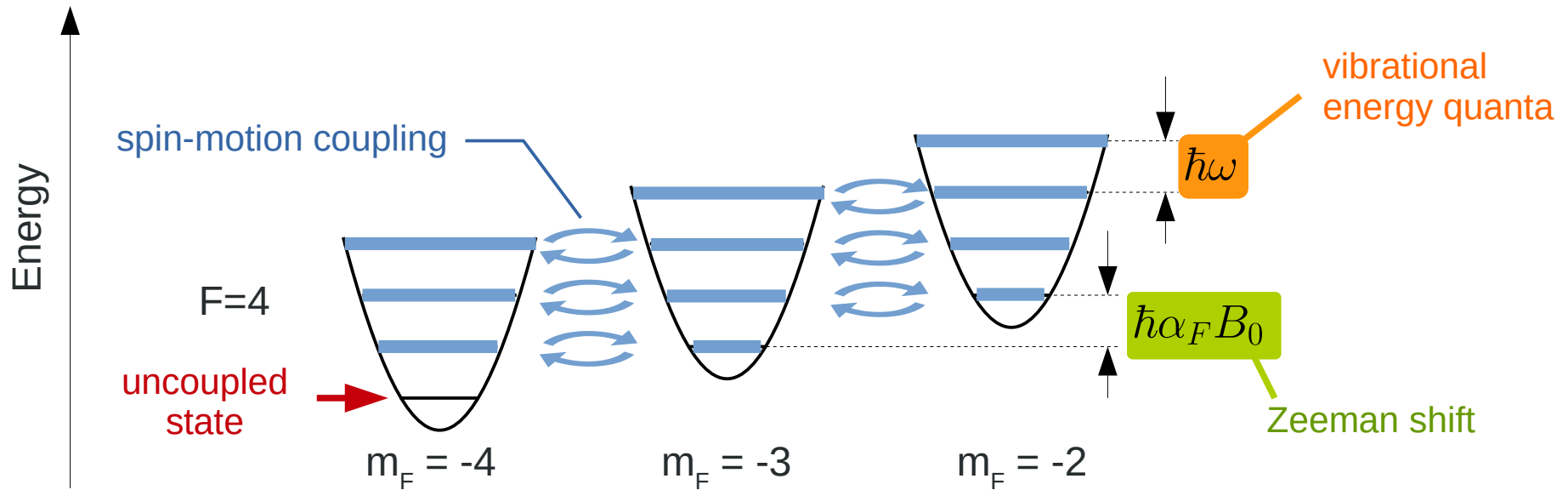
◆ Degenerate Raman cooling principle

$$\hbar\gamma (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) (\hat{F}_+ + \hat{F}_-)$$



◆ Degenerate Raman cooling principle

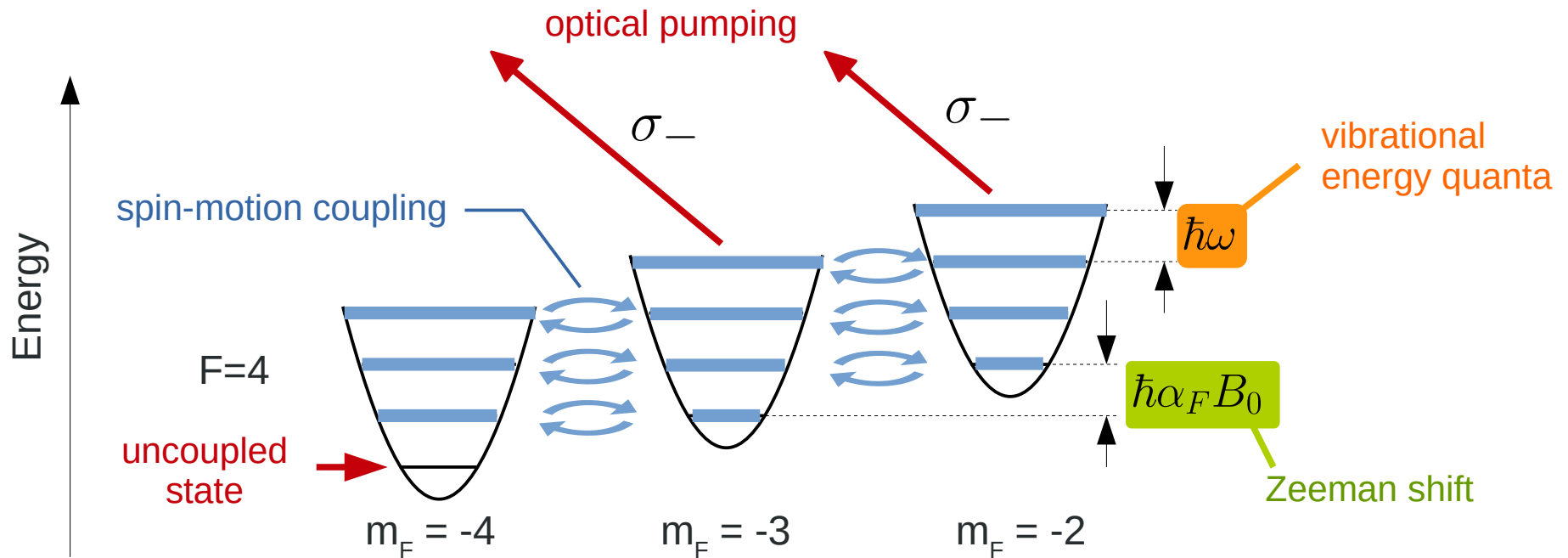
$$\hbar\gamma (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) (\hat{F}_+ + \hat{F}_-)$$



◆ uncoupled state: $|n = 0, m_F = -4\rangle$

◆ Degenerate Raman cooling principle

$$\hbar\gamma (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) (\hat{F}_+ + \hat{F}_-)$$



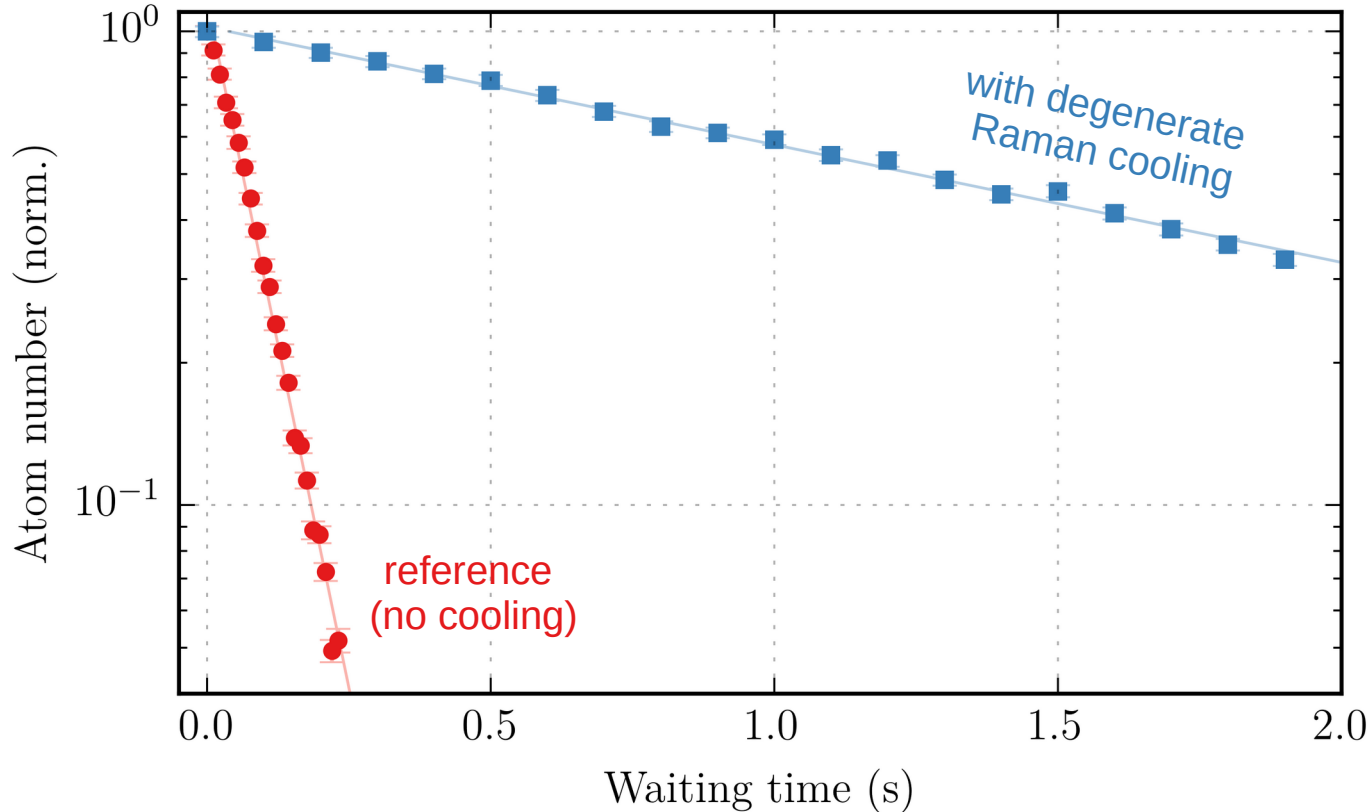
◆ uncoupled state: $|n = 0, m_F = -4\rangle$

◆ Lamb-Dicke regime: optical pumping preserves motional state

➔ atoms cooled to $n=0$

Cooling – experimental results

◆ Lifetime in presence of degenerate Raman cooling



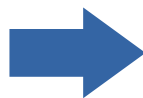
reference (no cooling)

$$\tau_{\text{ref}} = 75(1) \text{ ms}$$

with deg. Ram. cooling

$$\tau_{\text{cool}} = 1750(30) \text{ ms}$$

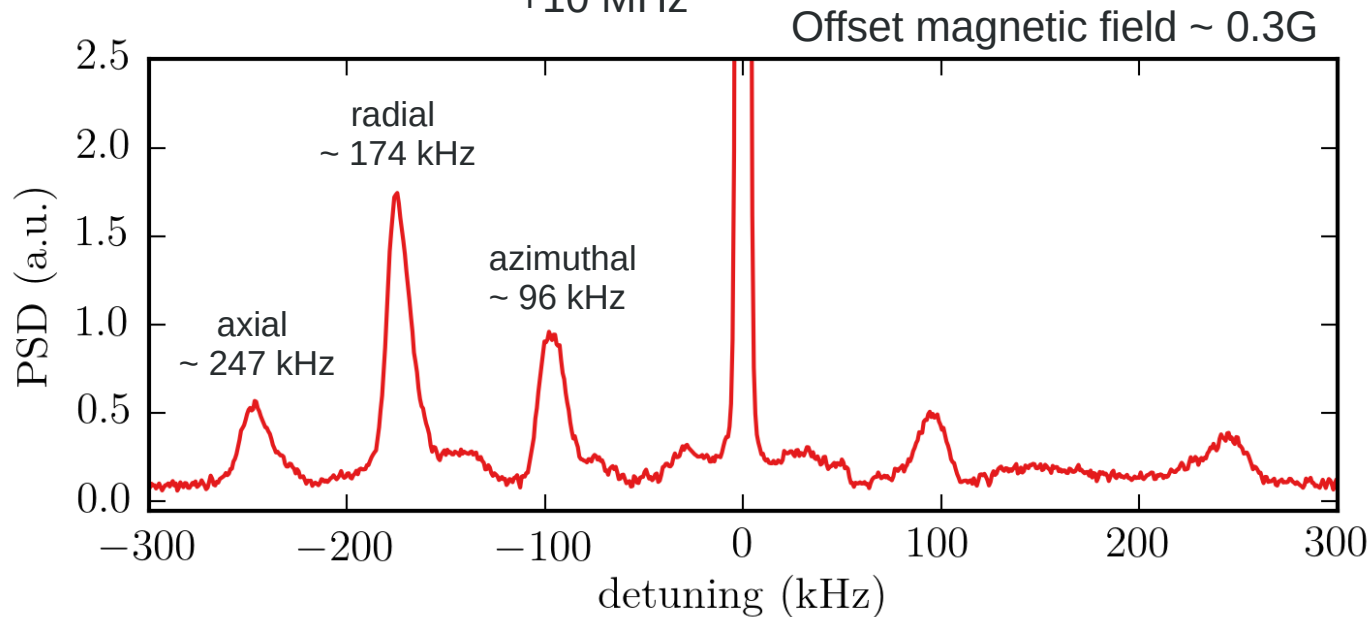
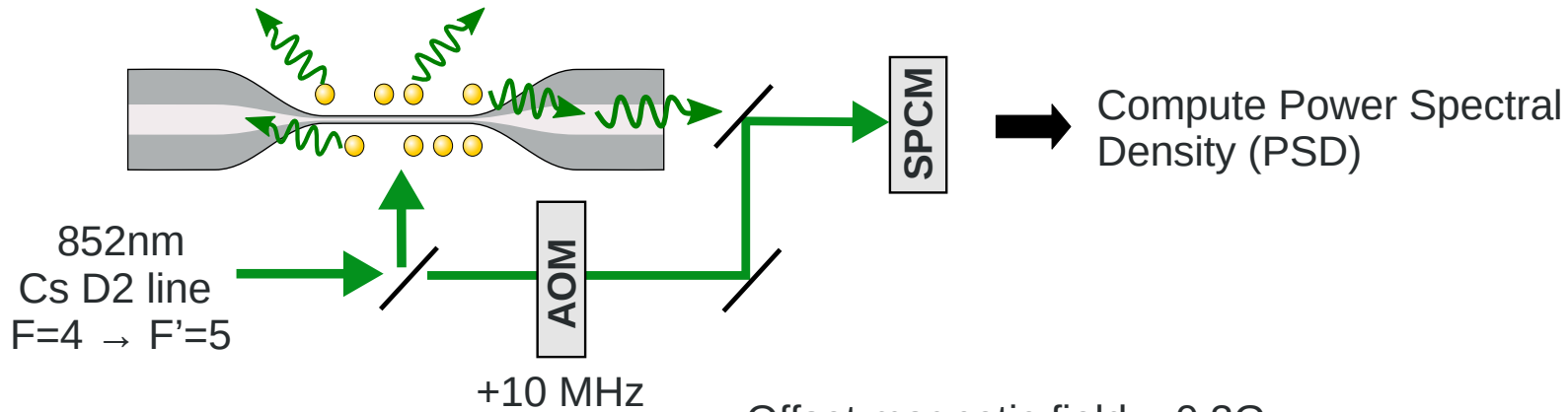
Background pressure
limited lifetime



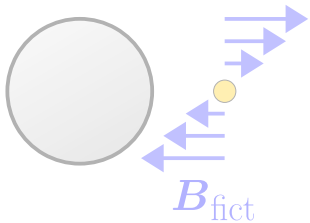
indication for cooling of all
spatial degrees of freedom

◆ Heterodyne fluorescence spectroscopy

P. S. Jessen *et al.*, *PRL* **69**, 49 (1992)

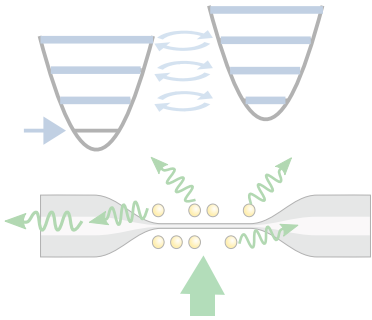


- ◆ Precise measurement of trap frequencies
- ◆ Sidebands amplitude ratio \rightarrow temperature
- ◆ Close to the motional ground state \Rightarrow few-phonon regime



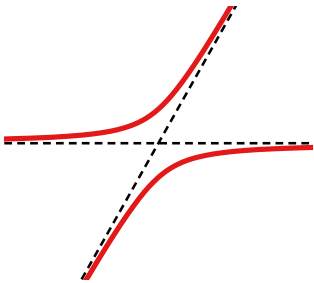
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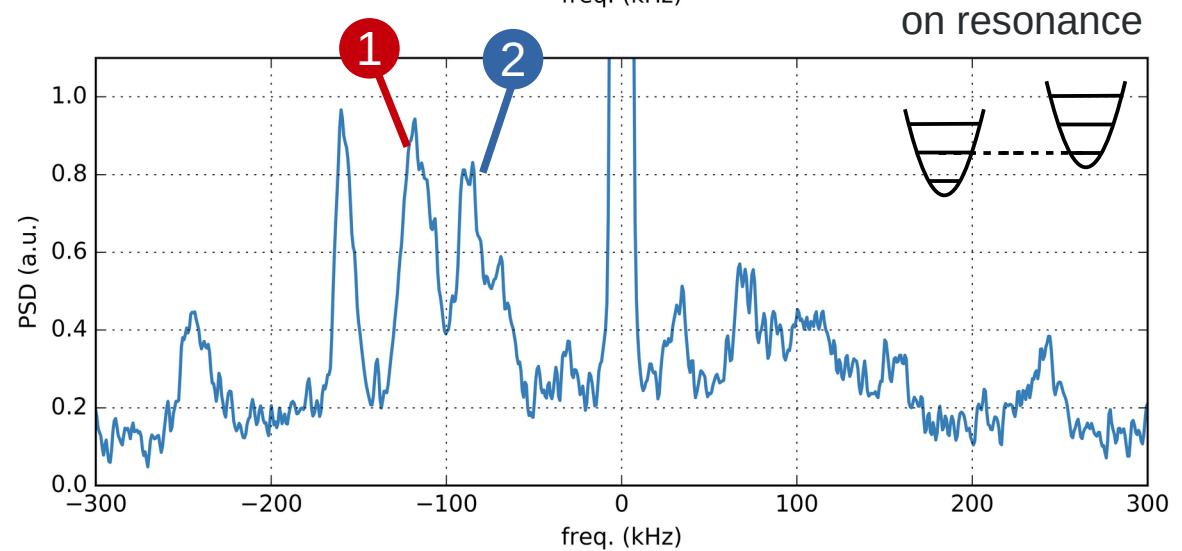
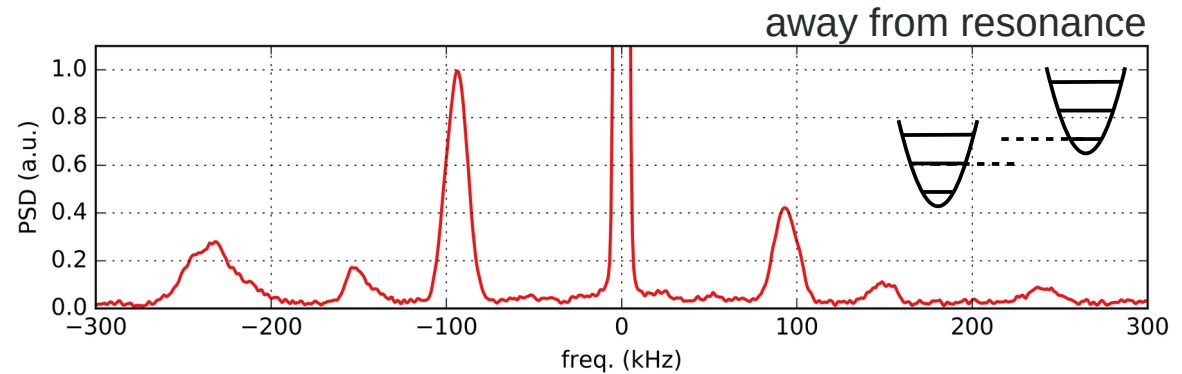
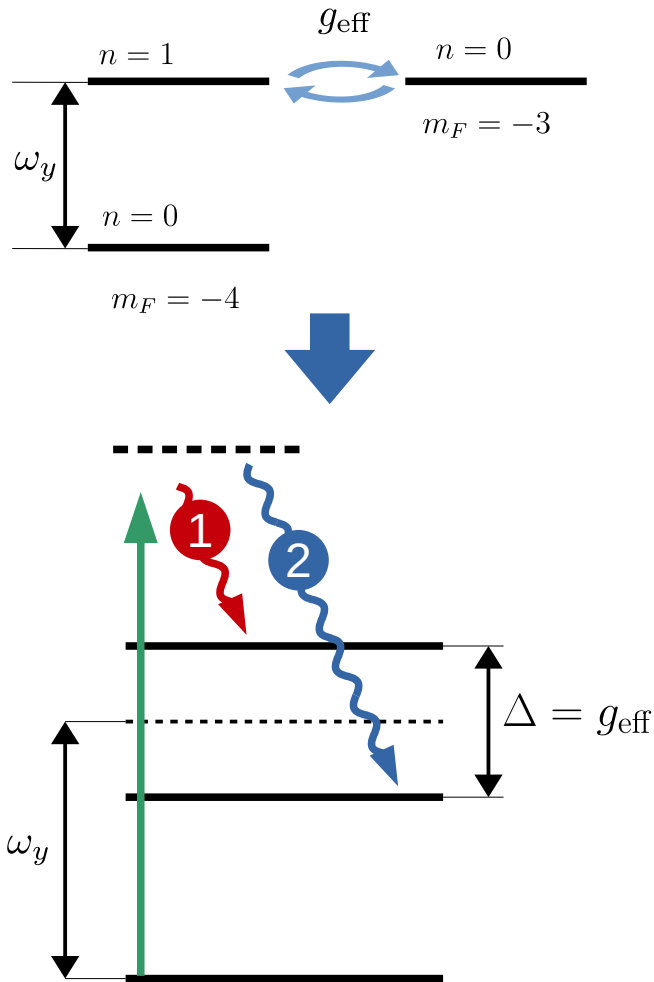
- ▶ Degenerate Raman Cooling
- ▶ Thermometry: fluorescence spectroscopy



Signatures of ultra-strong coupling

Ultra-Strong Coupling – exp. signatures

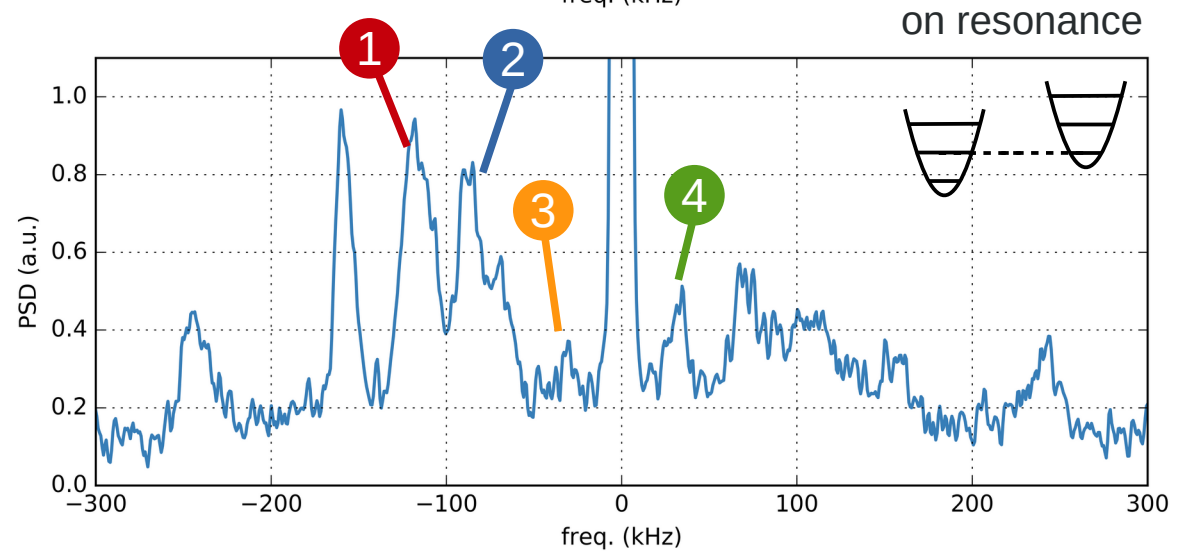
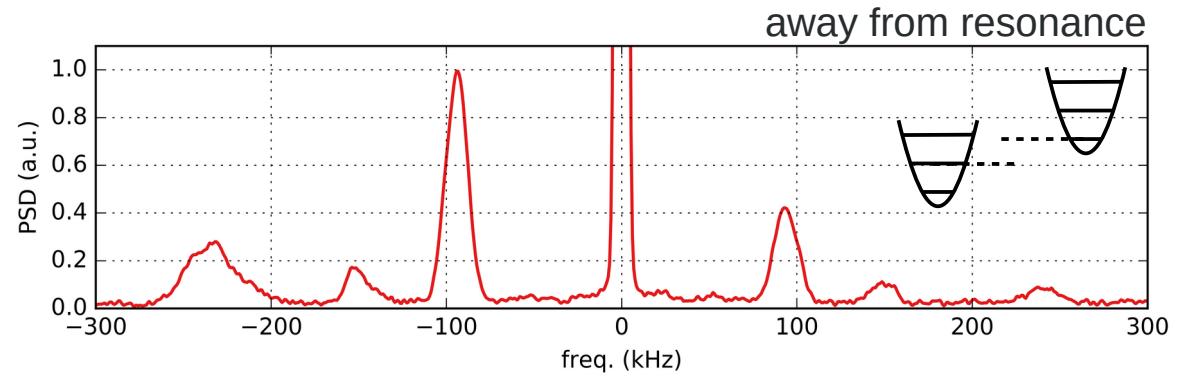
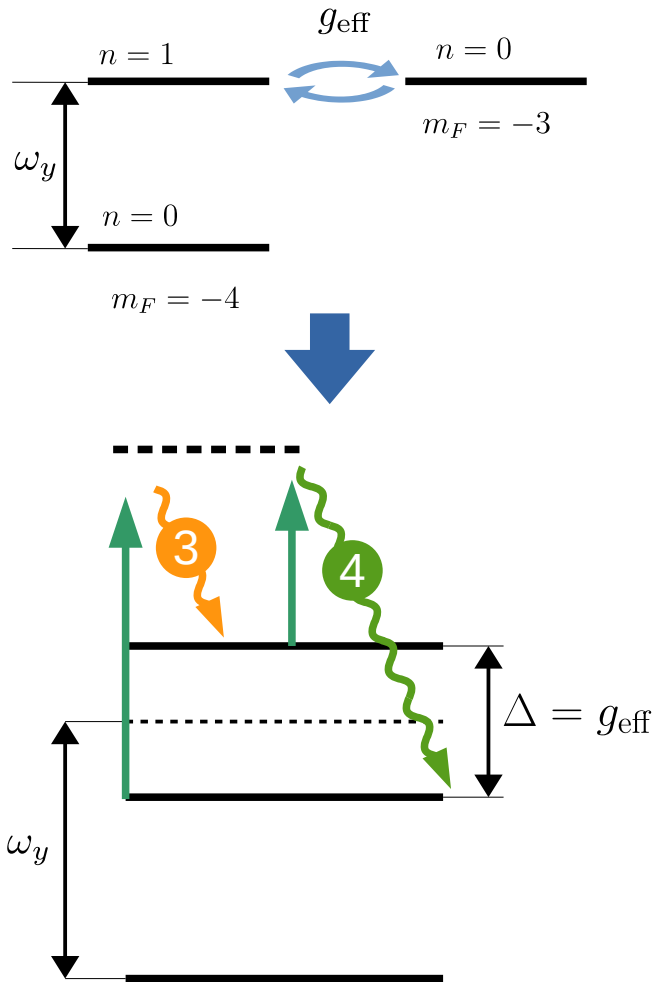
◆ On resonance: (vacuum Rabi) splitting



observed splitting: $\Delta \approx 2\pi \times 34 \text{ kHz} \approx 0.36 \omega_y$

Ultra-Strong Coupling – exp. signatures

◆ On resonance: (vacuum Rabi) splitting



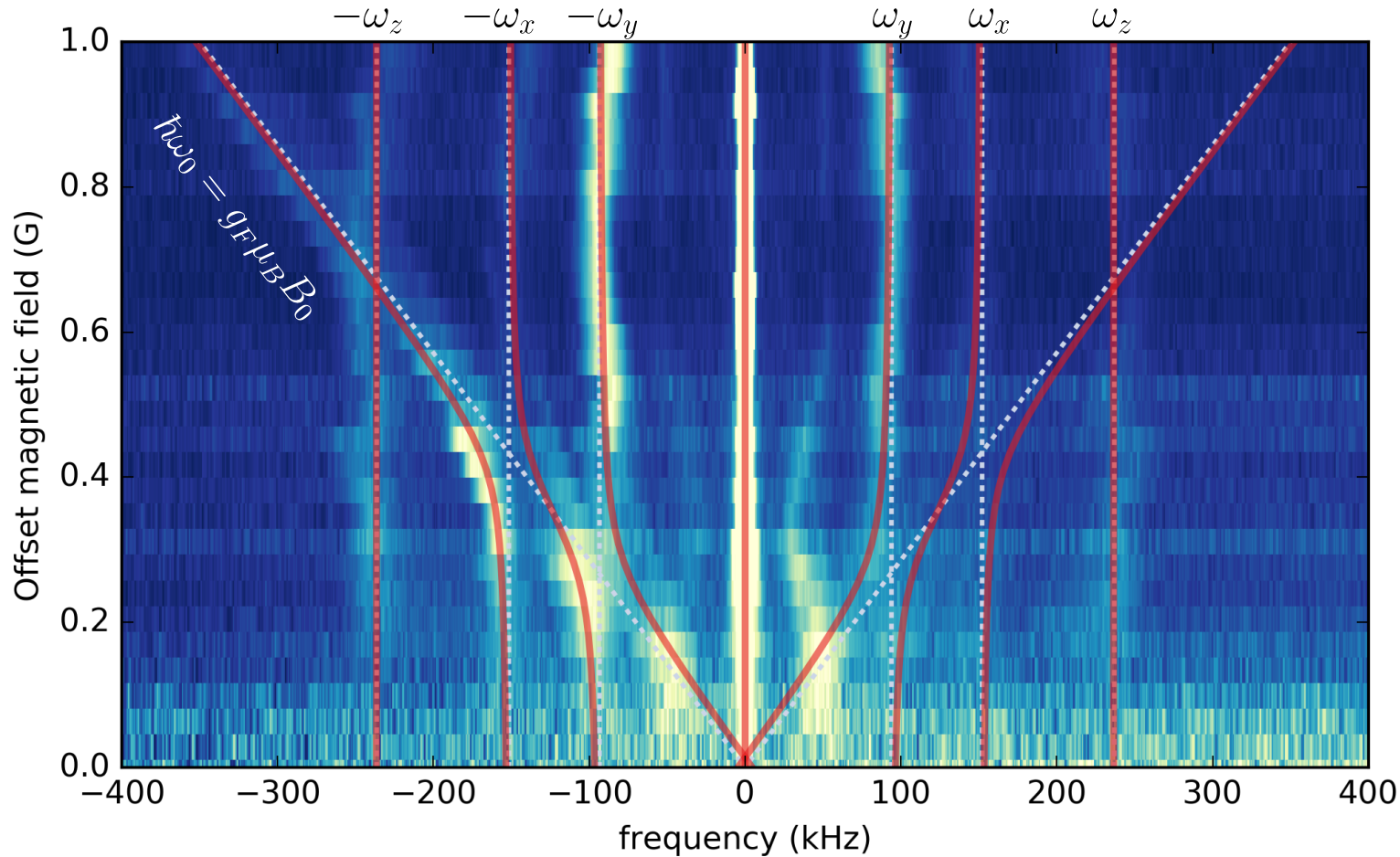
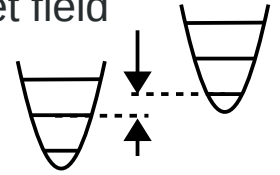
observed splitting: $\Delta \approx 2\pi \times 34 \text{ kHz} \approx 0.36 \omega_y$

Ultra-Strong Coupling – exp. signatures

Scanning the offset magnetic field

detuning depends on offset field

$$g_F \mu_B = h \times 350 \text{ kHz/G}$$

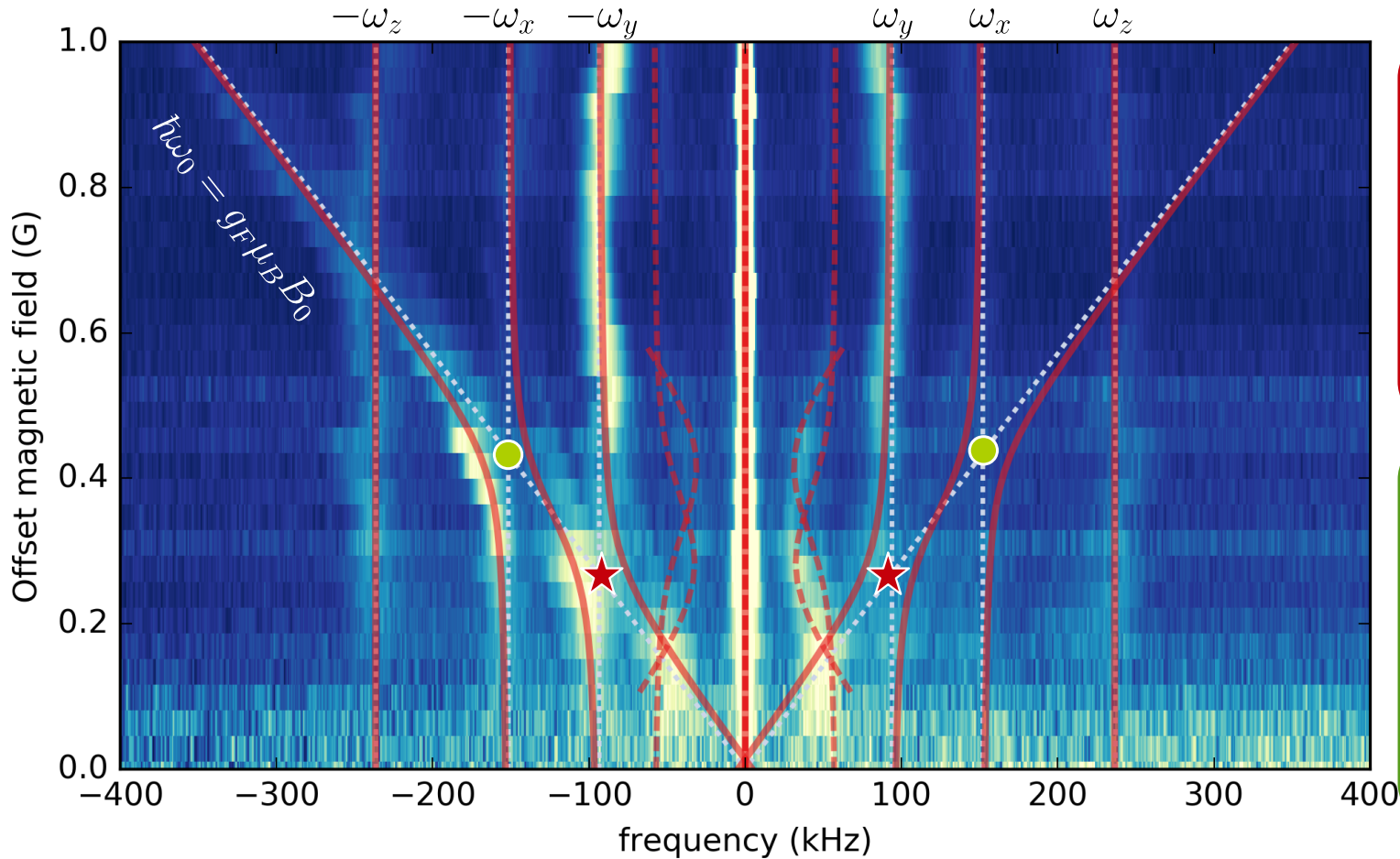
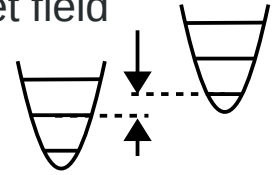


Ultra-Strong Coupling – exp. signatures

Scanning the offset magnetic field

detuning depends on offset field

$$g_F \mu_B = h \times 350 \text{ kHz/G}$$



★ **y-coupling**
(azimuthal)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_y \approx 94 \text{ kHz} \\ g_y \approx 12 \text{ kHz} \\ g_{y,\text{eff}} \approx 34 \text{ kHz} \end{array} \right.$$

$$g_{y,\text{eff}}/\omega_y \approx 0.36$$

● **x-coupling**
(radial)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_x \approx 152 \text{ kHz} \\ g_x \approx 11 \text{ kHz} \\ g_{x,\text{eff}} \approx 31 \text{ kHz} \end{array} \right.$$

$$g_{x,\text{eff}}/\omega_x \approx 0.20$$

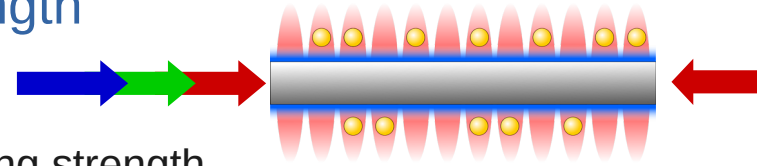
Ultra-strong Coupling – tuning g

◆ Additional laser field at “tune-out” wavelength

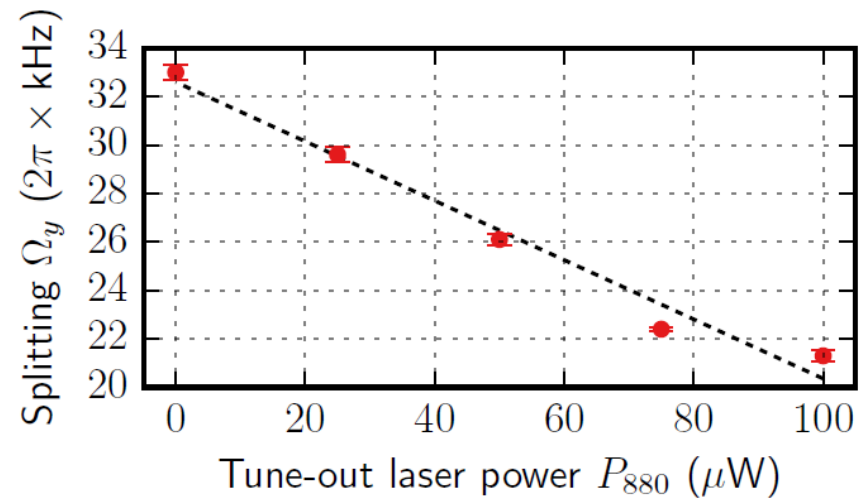
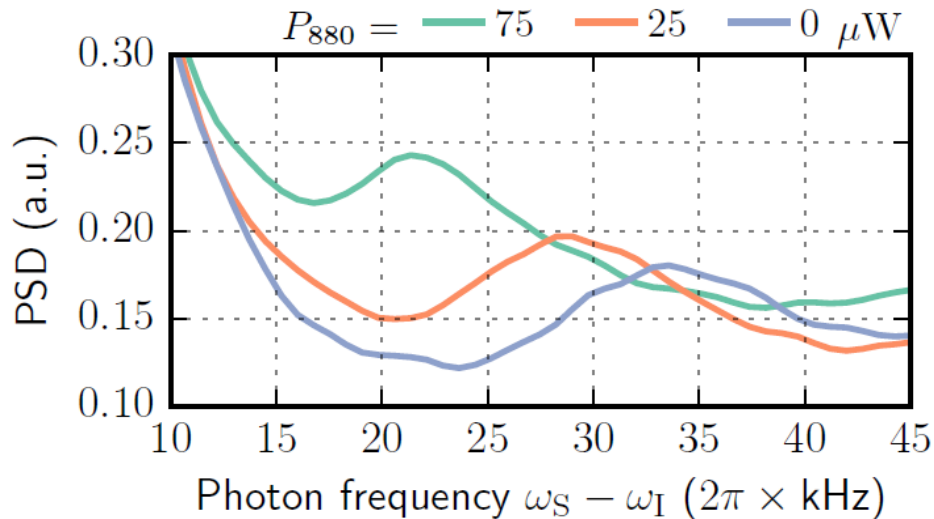
◆ gives rise to an additional vector light shift

➔ tune fictitious field gradient

➔ tune coupling strength



◆ Polariton spectra



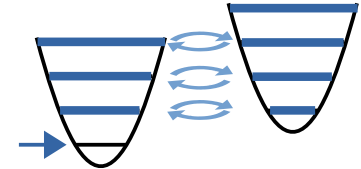
Tuning of coupling strength observed

◆ Summary

◆ Implementation of the Quantum Rabi model

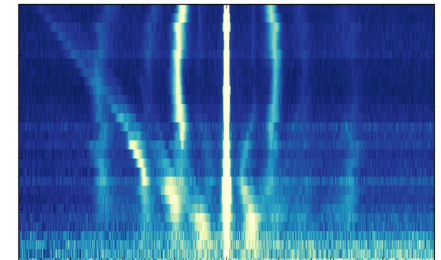
Principle is general:

- Shaping the fictitious field allows realizing various effective light-matter interactions
- e.g., two-photon Rabi model



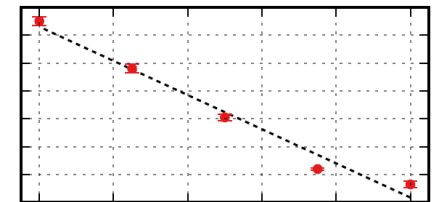
◆ Experimental evidence of ultra-strong coupling

Coupling strength gets comparable to the **trap frequencies**
Coupling observed for **two motional degrees of freedom**



◆ Tuning demonstrated

Works also on **sub-cycle time scale**



◆ Outlook

- ◆ Increase coupling strength (DSC regime?)

$$g/\omega \gtrsim 1$$

- ◆ Expand state preparation and read-out schemes

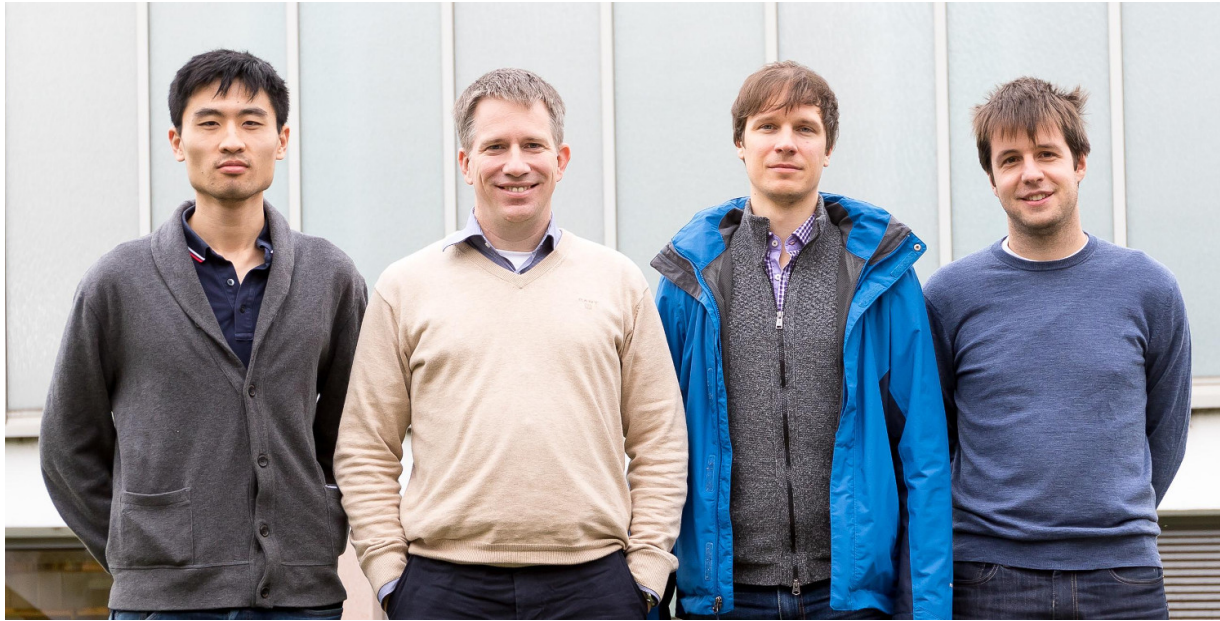
- Study Dicke Quantum phase transitions
 - ➔ e.g., phase transition to a nonstationary phase
F. Reiter et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 233602
- Engineer dissipation

- ◆ Time-variation of the system parameters

- dynamical Casimir effect, adiabatic ground-state preparation, ...

$$g \rightarrow g(t)$$

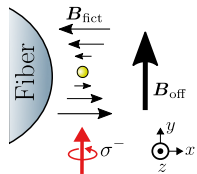
Arno Rauschenbeutel's group – « cold-atom » experiment



Y. Meng, A. Rauschenbeutel, P. Schneeweiss & A. Dareau

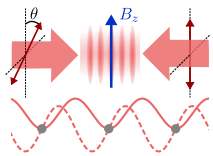


Thank you for your attention



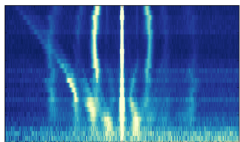
Near-ground-state cooling of nanofiber-trapped atoms

Y. Meng, A. Dureau, P. Schneeweiss, and A. Rauschenbeutel
[PRX **8**, 031054 (2018)]



Cold-atom based implementation of the quantum Rabi model (theory)

P. Schneeweiss, A. Dureau, and C. Sayrin
[PRA **98**, 021801(R) (2018)]



Observation of ultra-strong spin-motion coupling for cold atoms in optical microtraps (experiment)

A. Dureau, Y. Meng, P. Schneeweiss, and A. Rauschenbeutel
[PRL **121**, 253603 (2018)]



Imaging and localizing individual atoms interfaced with a nanophotonic waveguide (experiment)

Y. Meng, C. Liedl, S. Pucher, A. Rauschenbeutel, P. Schneeweiss
[PRL **125**, 053603 (2020)]