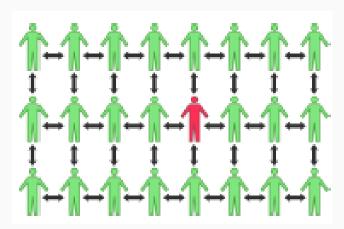


Verso i simulatori quantistici con atomi di Rybderg: Risultati ottenuti e prospettive per il futuro

Oliver Morsch

INO-CNR and Dipartimento di Fisica, Pisa, Italy

Ry-Dy meeting, Pisa, 25.09.2017



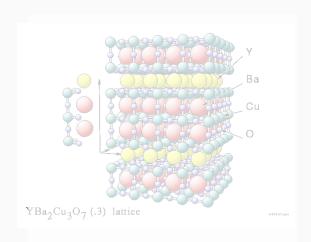
C. Simonelli, M. Archimi, G. Masella, L. Asteria, D. Capecchi, F. Castellucci, M. Martinez-Valado, E. Arimondo, D. Ciampini

Collaboration: R. Gutierrez, M. Marcuzzi, I. Lesanovsky, J. Garrahan

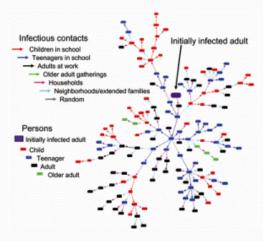
Funding: FET-RYSQ, PRIN



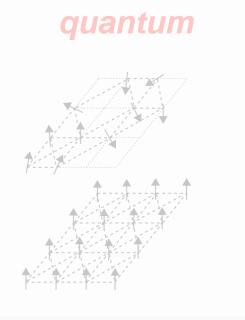
Our goal: simulating quantum percolation

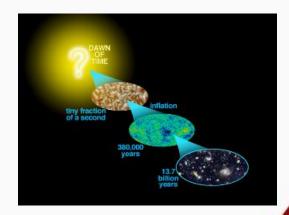






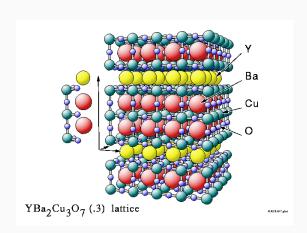
classical



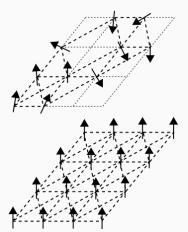


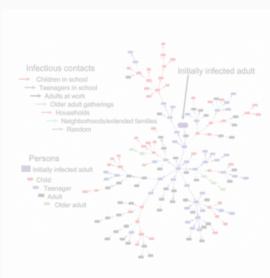


Our goal: simulating quantum percolation

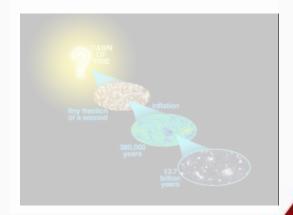


quantum





classical

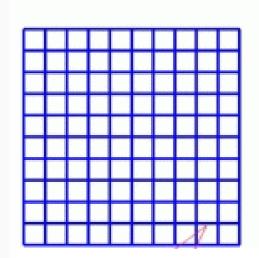




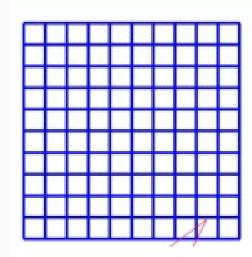
Overview

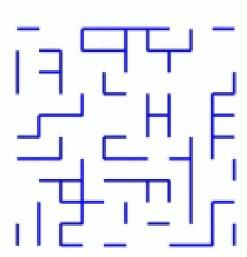
- Percolation and directed percolation
- Creating the basic processes with Rydberg atoms
- Experimental results on an absorbing state phase transition
- Towards quantum percolation



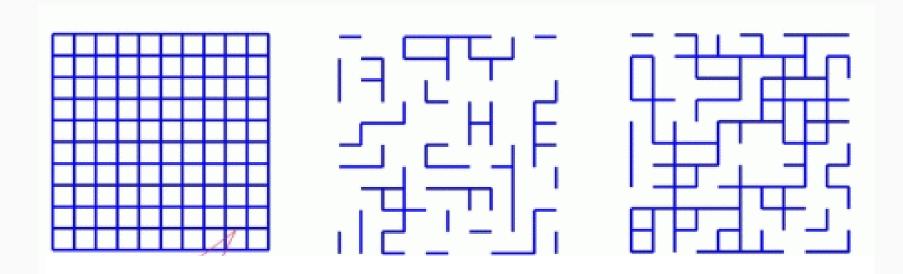




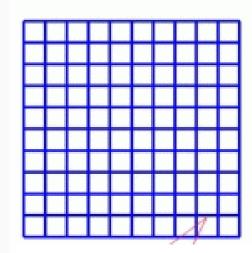


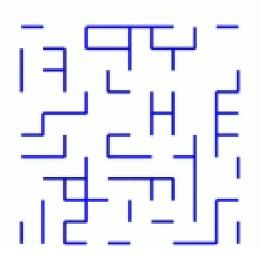


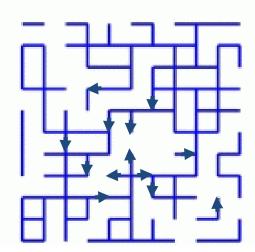




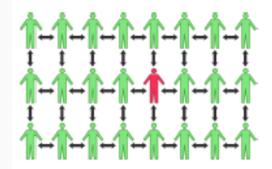








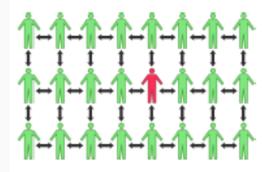




Directed percolation

examples: wildfires, turbulence, disease spreading...

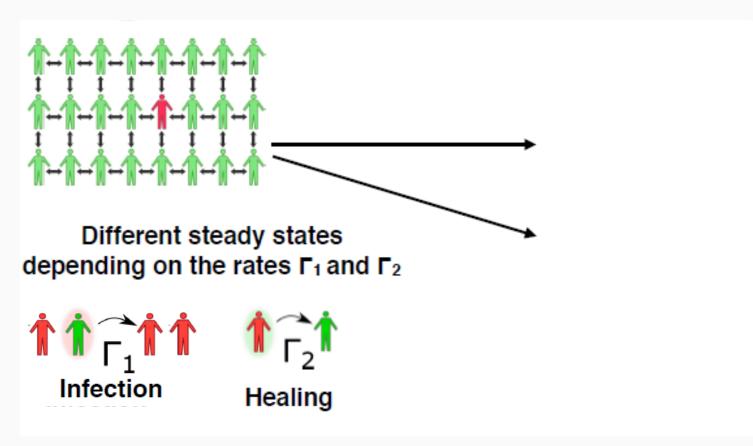




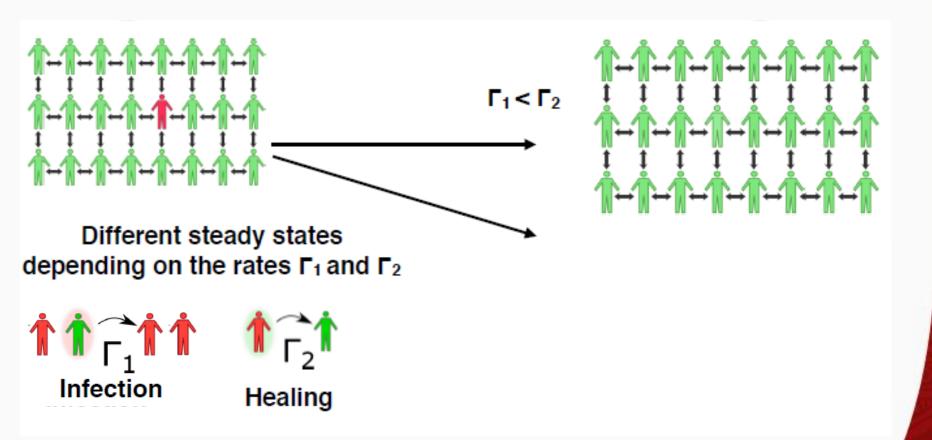




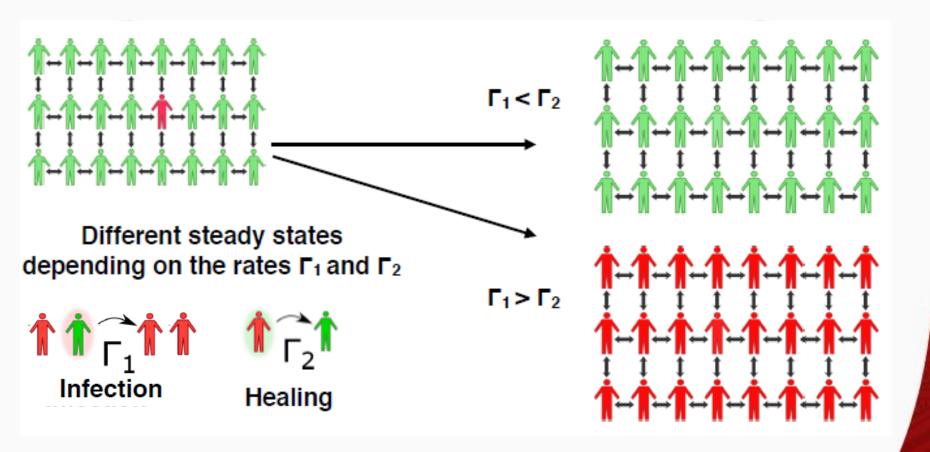




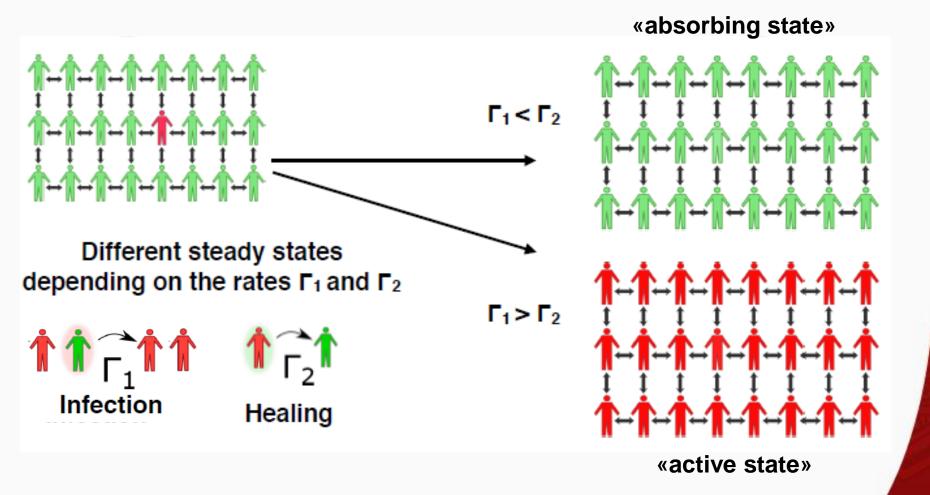








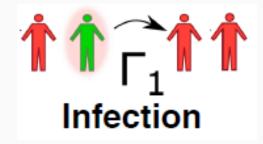






Directed Percolation: The basic processes

Basic processes:

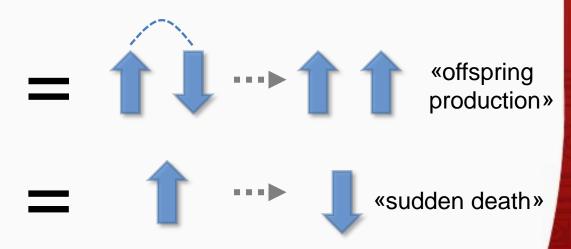






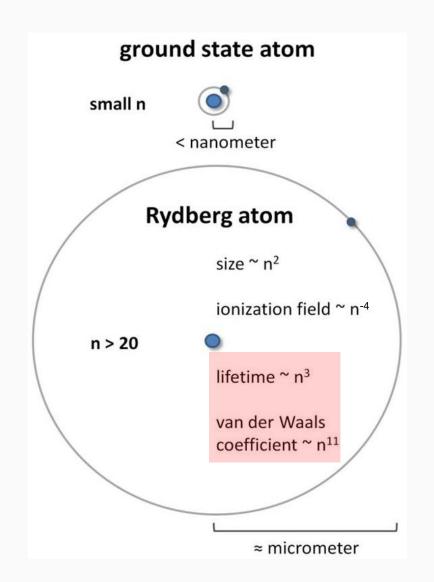
Directed Percolation: The basic processes

Basic processes:





Rydberg atoms





Ex.: Rb n=70, ~ MHz at 10 μ m lifetime around 150 μ s

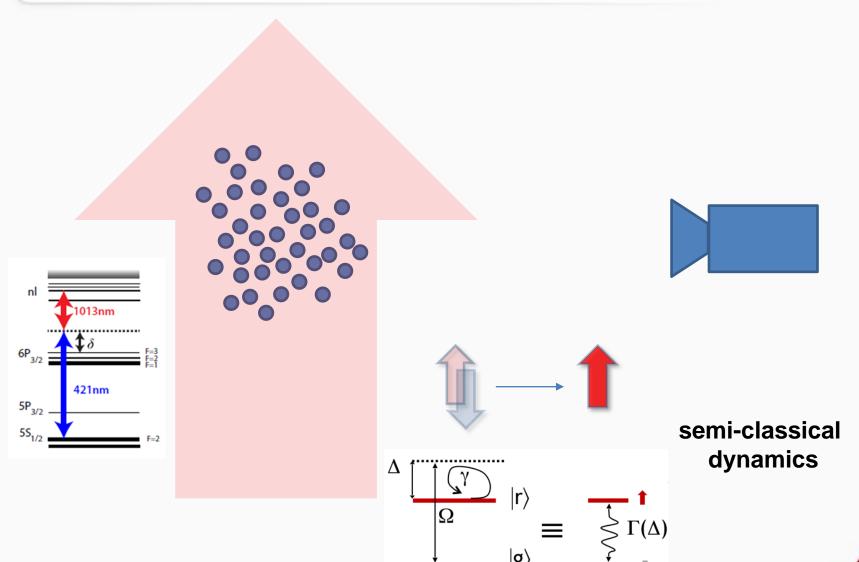




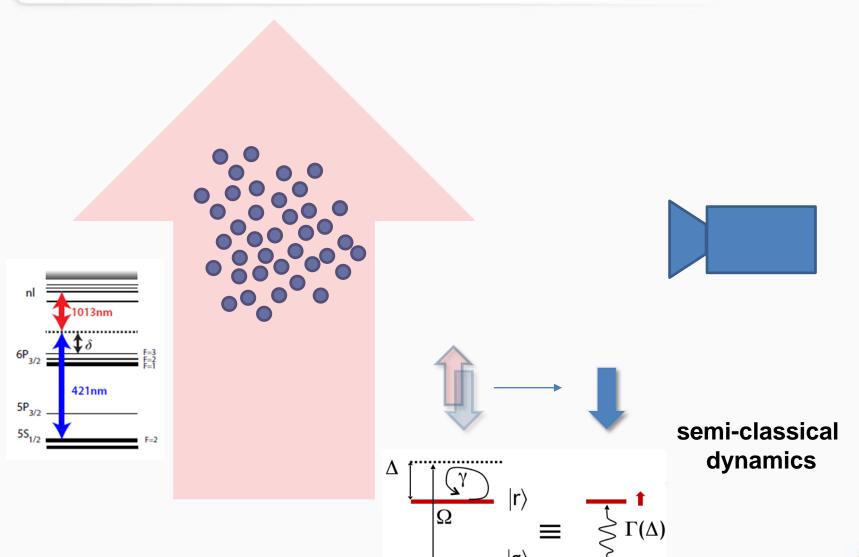


87Rb atoms in a MOT
T ~ 150 micro Kelvin
N ~ few 10⁵
size around 150 microns

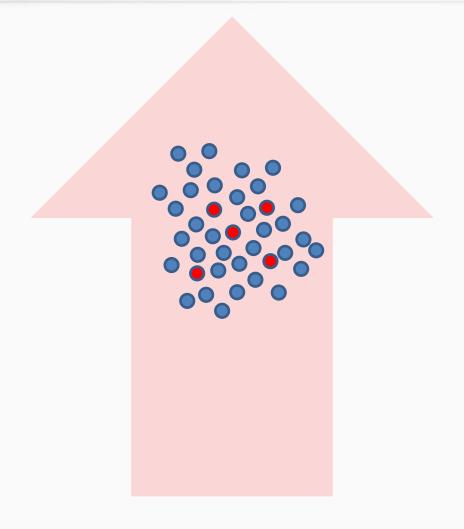






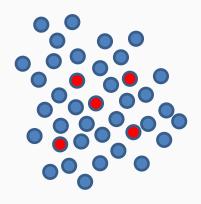
















electric field

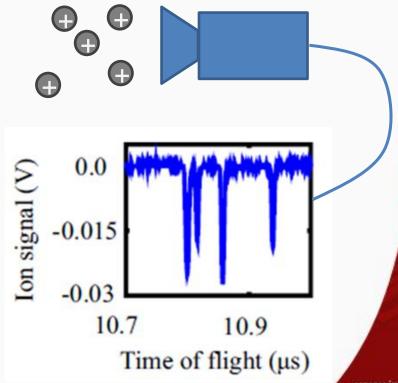






electric field







$$\begin{array}{c}
\Delta \downarrow \qquad |r\rangle \\
\Omega \qquad |g\rangle \qquad \stackrel{\uparrow}{\geqslant} \Gamma(\Delta)
\end{array}$$

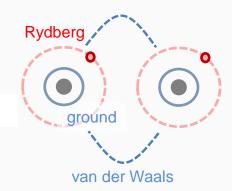
$$\equiv \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Gamma(\Delta) = \frac{\Omega^{2}}{2\gamma} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\Delta}{\gamma} \right)^{2} \right]^{-1}$$



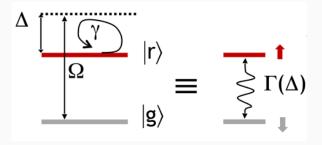


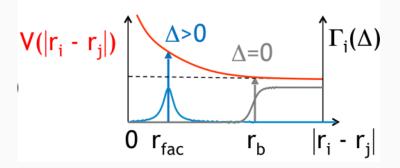
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\Delta & |r\rangle \\
\hline
\Omega & |g\rangle \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

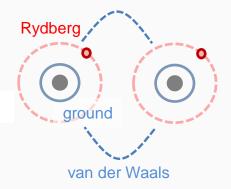
$$\equiv \begin{cases} \Gamma(\Delta) \end{cases} \Gamma_i(\Delta) = \frac{\Omega^2}{2\gamma} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\Delta - \frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_{i \neq j} V_{ij} n_j}{\gamma} \right)^2 \right]^{-1}$$



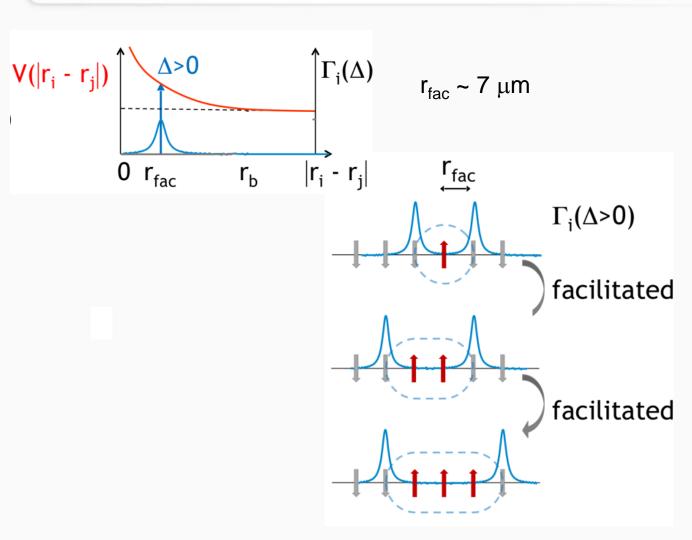






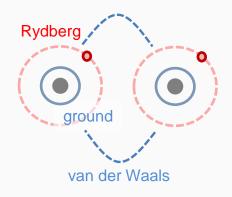








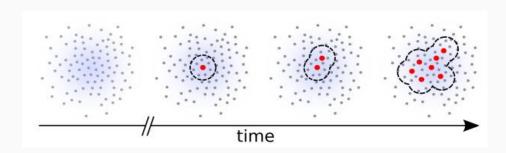
Directed percolation: basic processes



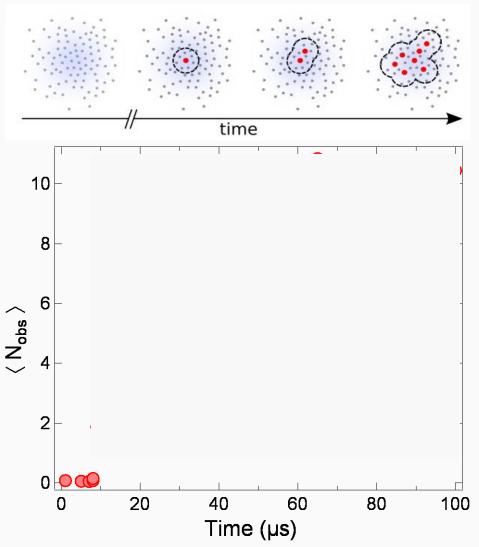
facilitated excitation

= offspring production



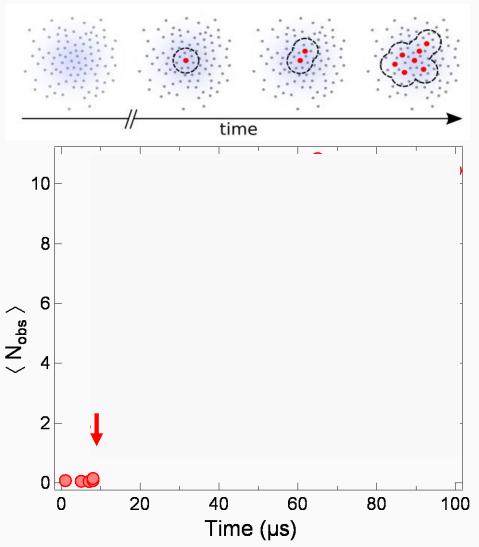






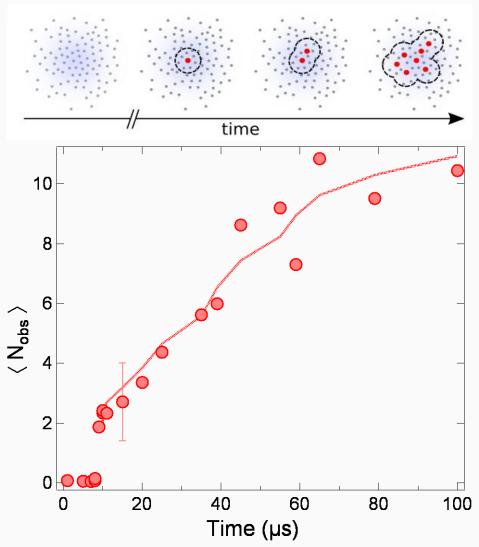
C. Simonelli et al., J. Phys. B 49, 154002 (2016)





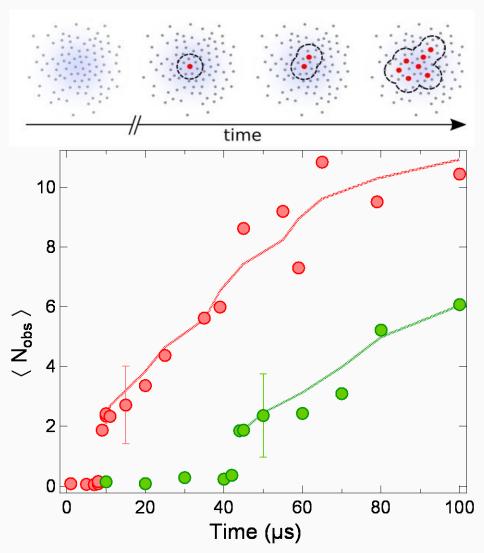
C. Simonelli et al., J. Phys. B 49, 154002 (2016)





C. Simonelli et al., J. Phys. B 49, 154002 (2016)

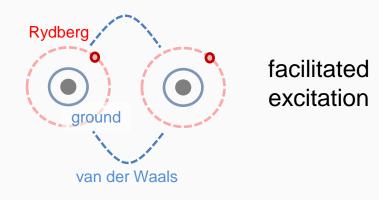




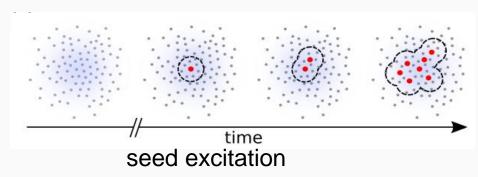
C. Simonelli et al., J. Phys. B 49, 154002 (2016)



Directed percolation: basic processes



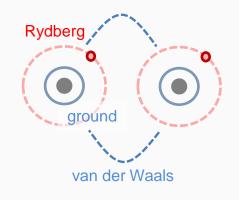
= offspring production



needed to prepare the system away from the absorbing state

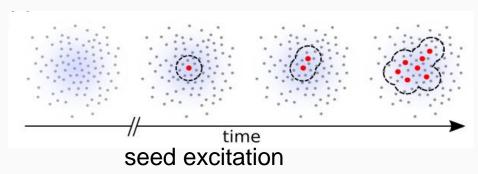


Directed percolation: basic processes

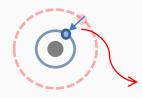


facilitated excitation

= offspring production



needed to prepare the system away from the absorbing state

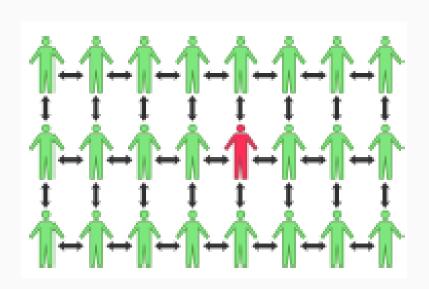


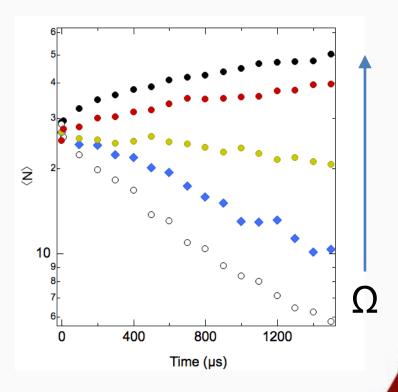
spontaneous decay

= sudden death

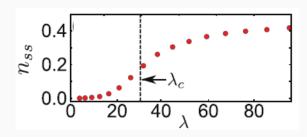


Experiment: Seed system with excitations; measure dynamics for varying driving strengths $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$

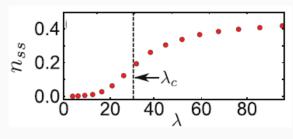


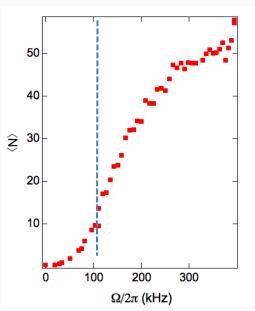






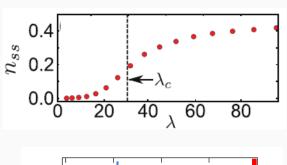


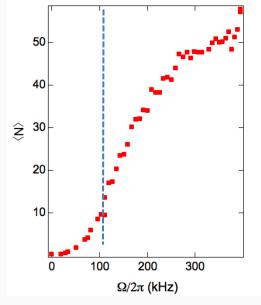




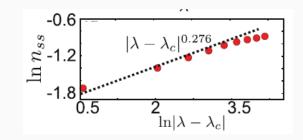
New J. Phys. 17 (2015) 072003

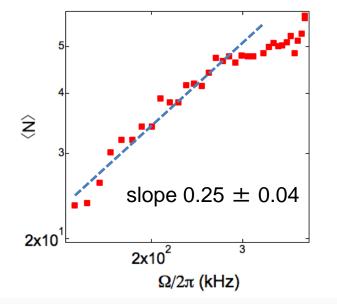






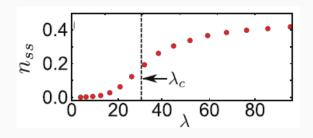
New J. Phys. 17 (2015) 072003

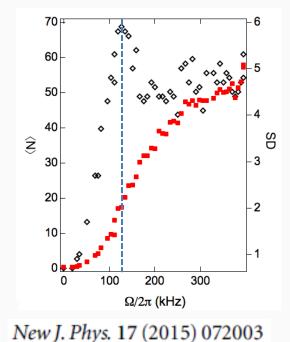




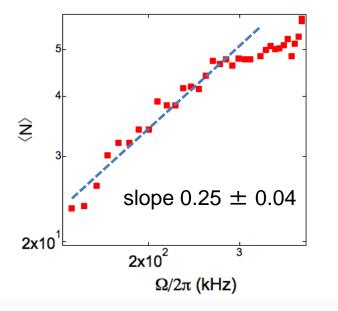
arXiv:1611.03288







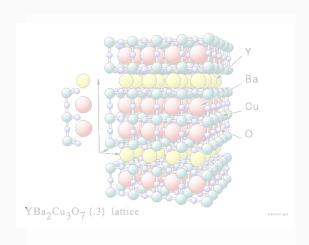
 $= \begin{array}{c|c}
-0.6 & |\lambda - \lambda_c|^{0.276} \\
= -1.8 & 2 & 3.5 \\
\ln|\lambda - \lambda_c| & 3.5
\end{array}$



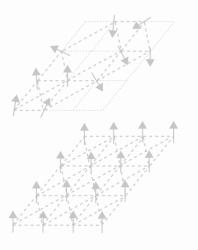
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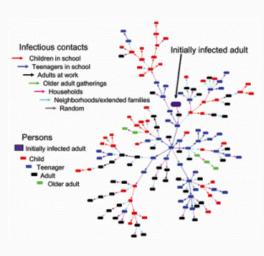


Towards quantum percolation

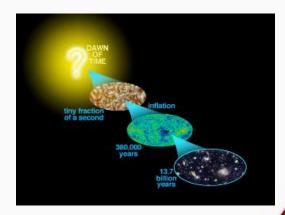


quantum



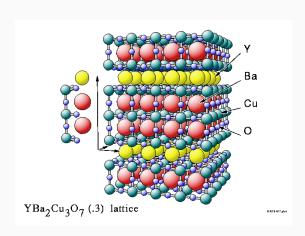


classical

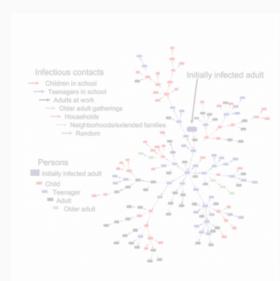




Towards quantum percolation



quantum



classical

