

Dynamics of superfluid ${}^6\text{Li}$ gases through a thin barrier

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Area della ricerca CNR

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ISTITUTO
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OTTICA



European Research Council

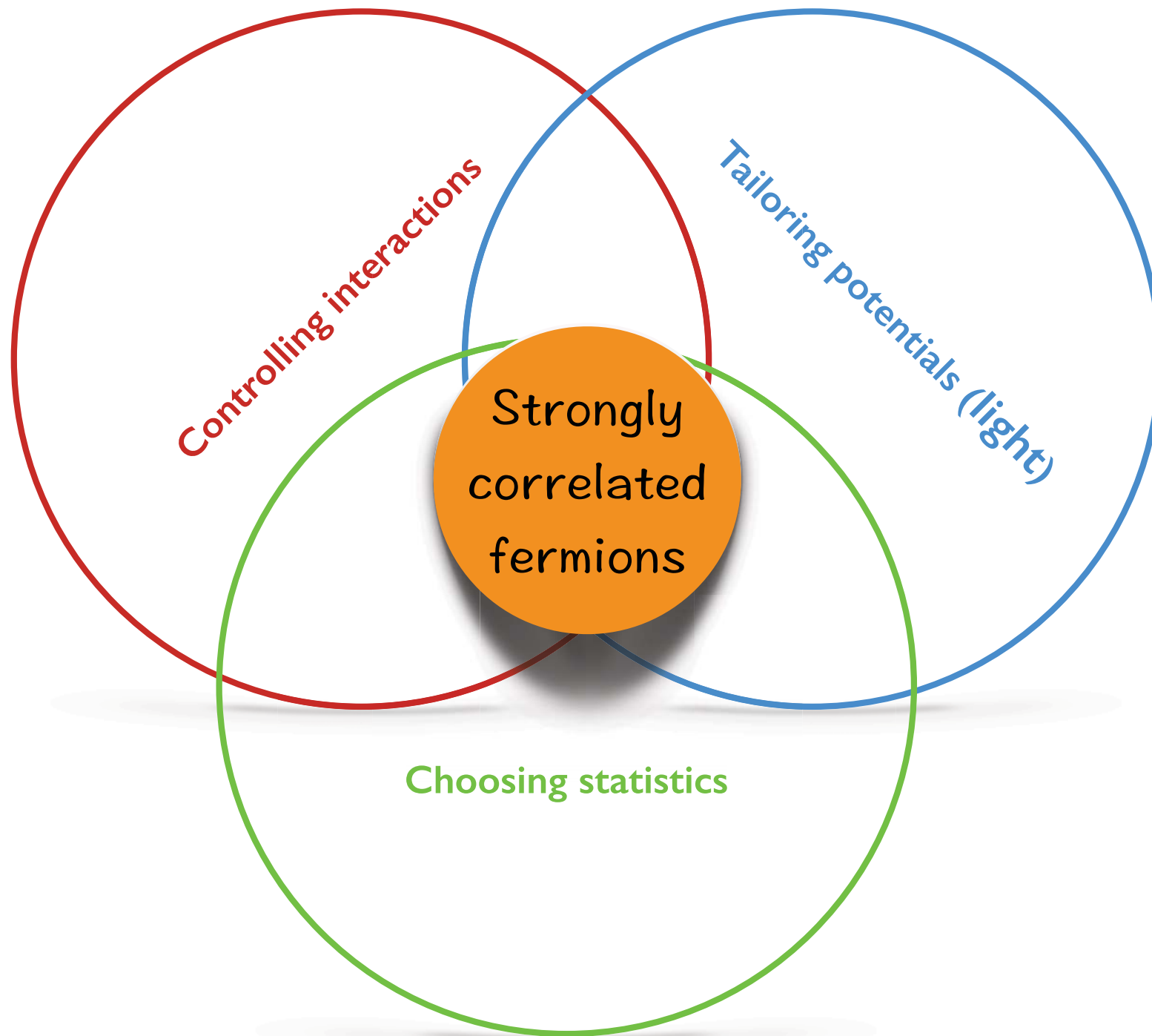


INTERNATIONAL
YEAR OF LIGHT
2015

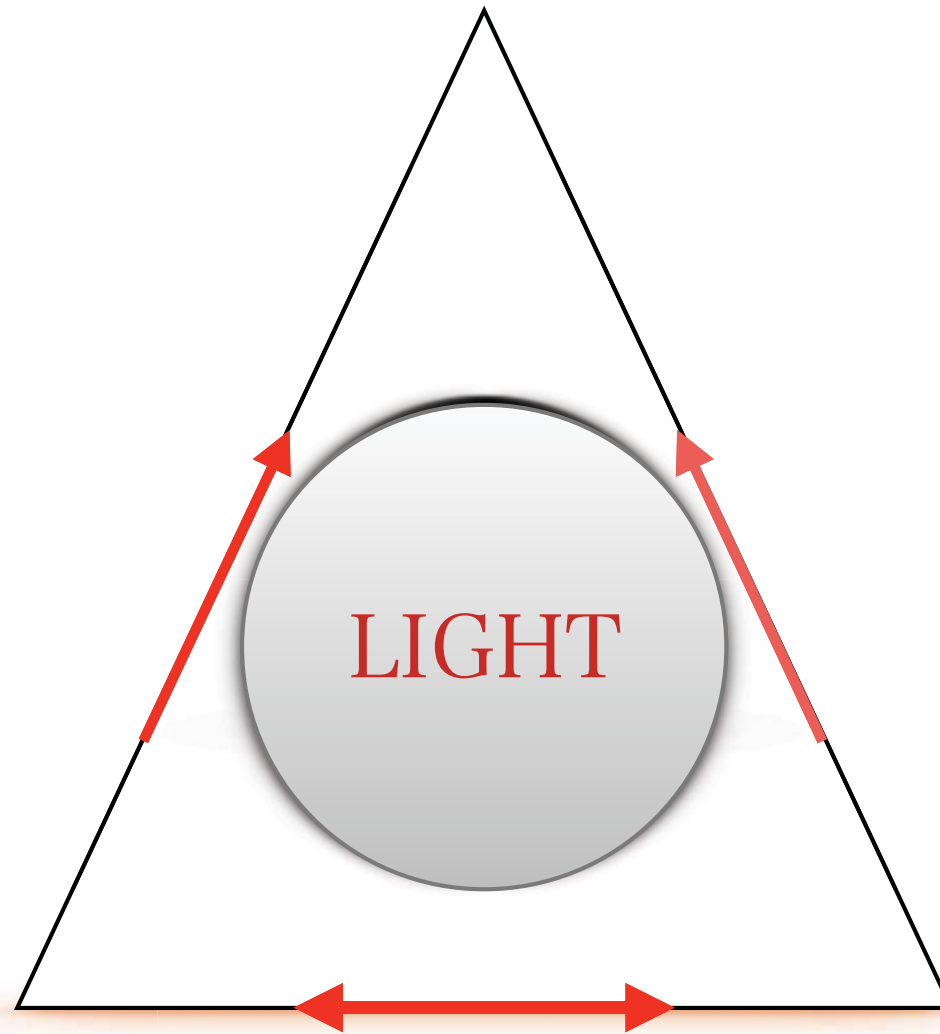


OUTLINE

1. General motivations.
2. BEC-BCS crossover: strongly-correlated Fermi gases
3. Our experiments: tunneling of (strongly-correlated) fermions
4. Dynamics of superfluid Fermi gases across the BEC-BCS crossover: from coherent to dissipative dynamics
5. Spin diffusion across the BEC-BCS crossover: **work in progress.**
6. Conclusions



Real and new materials: technological impact

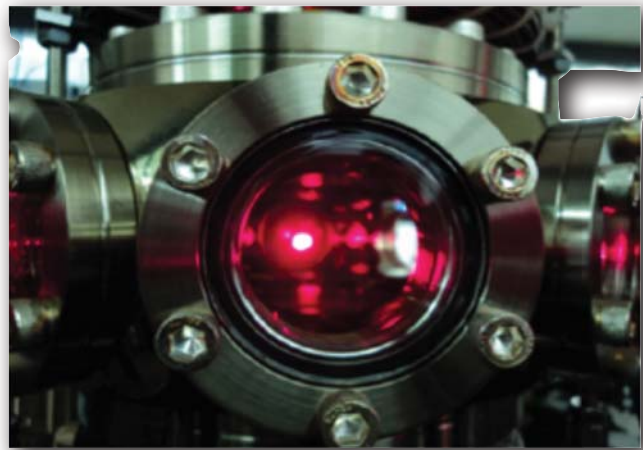


Quantum simulation: theory

Quantum simulation: experiments

Simulating the electronic properties of materials long before they can be physically realised

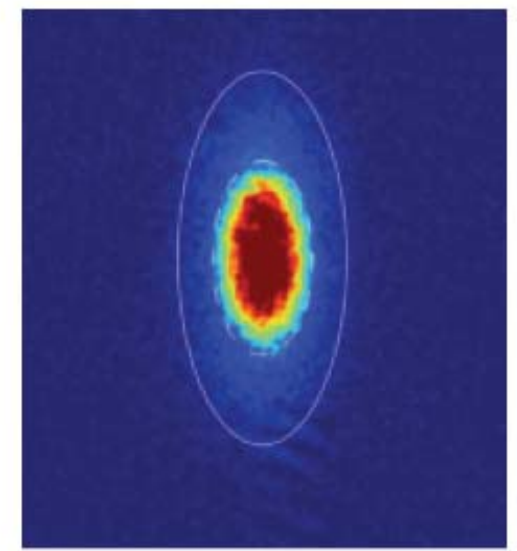
THE ESSENTIAL TOOL: light !!!



Cooling

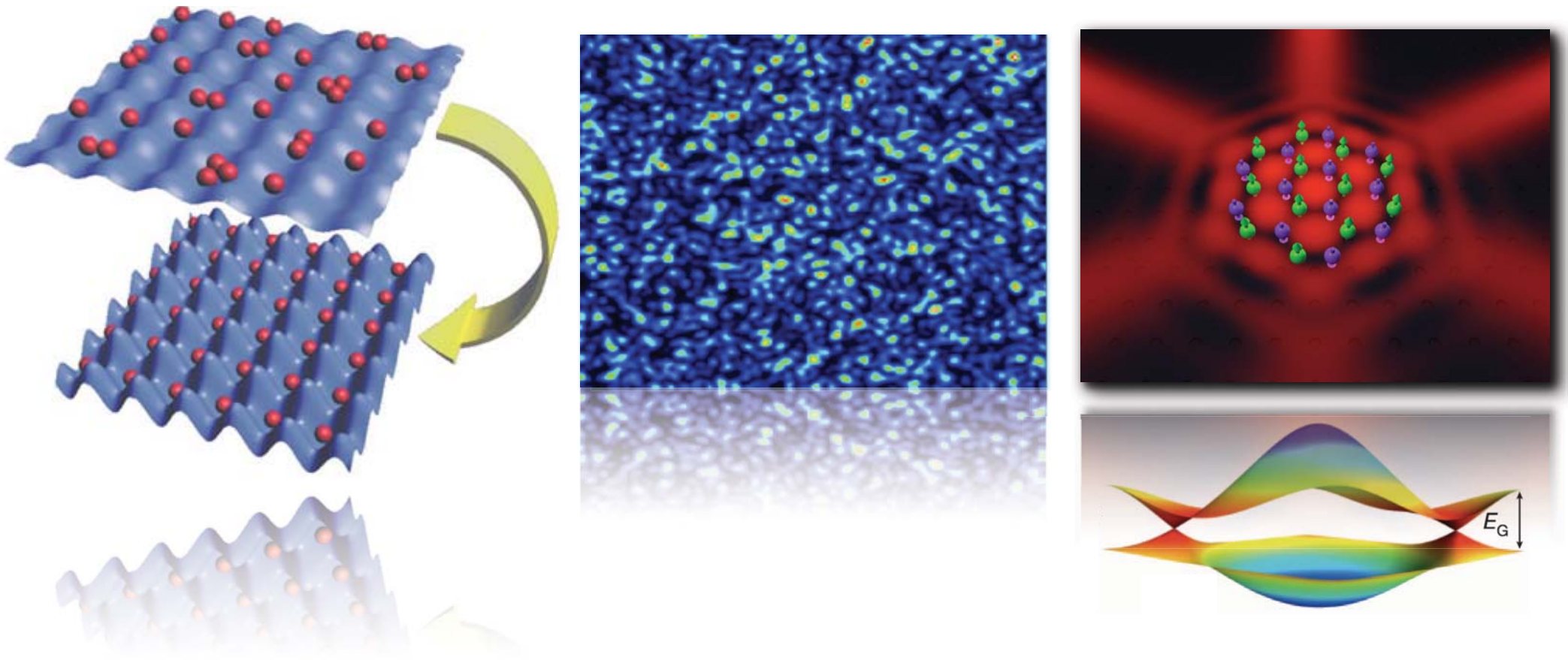


Trapping



Imaging

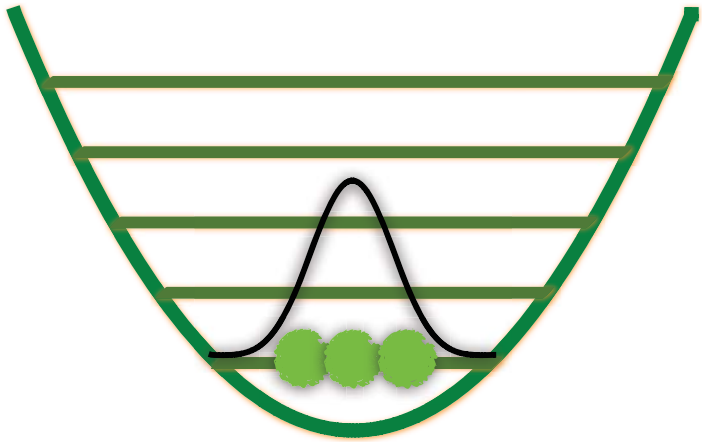
THE ESSENTIAL TOOL: light !!!



Engineering artificial “crystals” made by (laser) light

BEC-BCS crossover:
strongly-correlated (superfluid) fermions

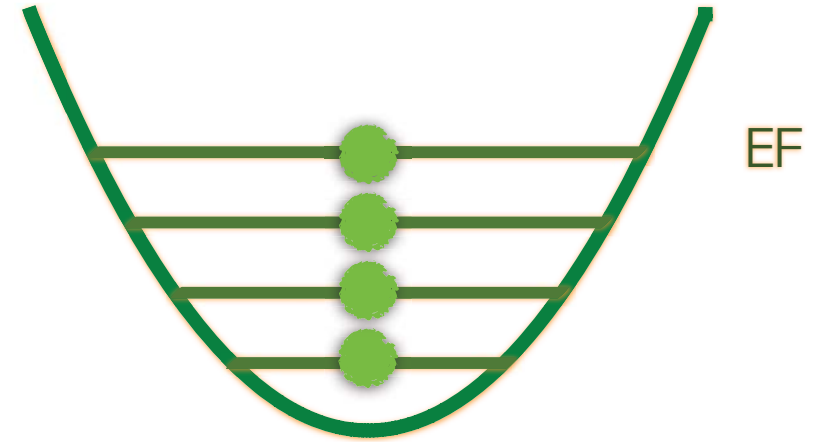
BOSONS (T=0)



Statistical “attraction” between the particles

- Atomic gases
- Photons
- Phonons in crystal
- ^4He

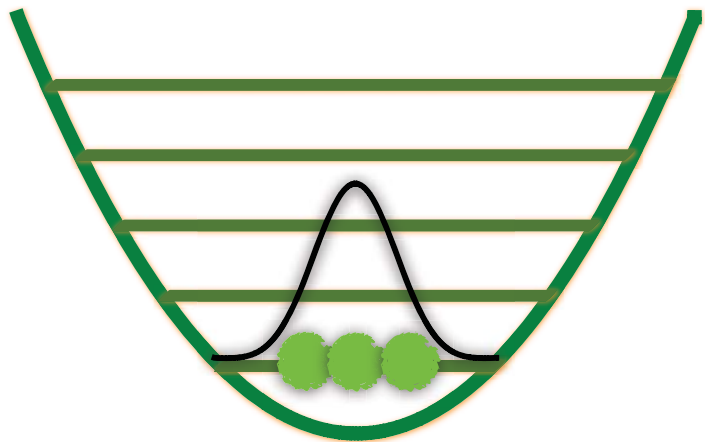
FERMIONS (T=0)



Statistical “repulsion” between the particles

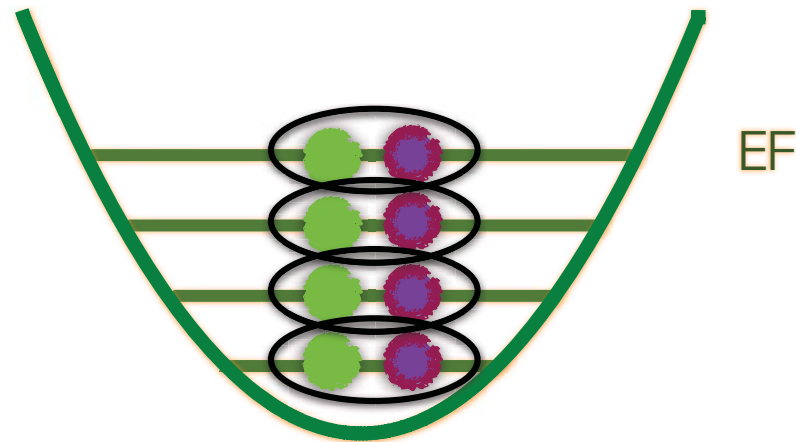
- Atomic gases
- Electrons and nuclei
- White Dwarf
- ^3He

Bose-Einstein condensate



SUPERFLUIDITY

Fermi gas



SUPERFLUIDITY

Superfluidity is one of the most intriguing phenomenon in physics.



$$\Delta = |\Delta| e^{i\varphi}$$

Two paradigmatic “in principle disconnected” limits...



(Bosons)

?

(Fermions)



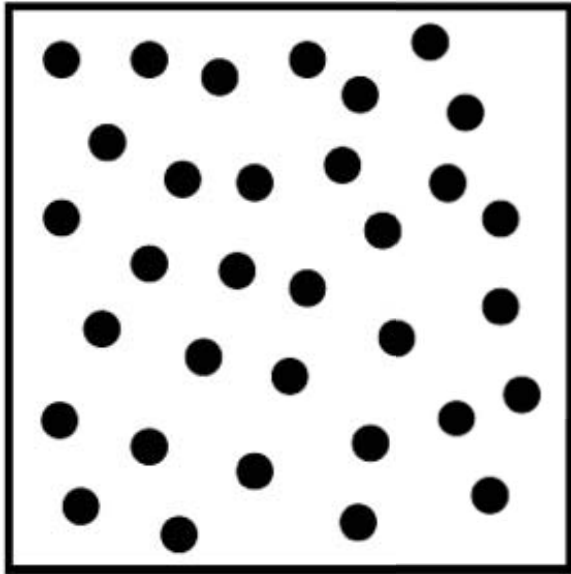
Bose-Einstein condensation

Bardeen-Schrieffer-Cooper pairing

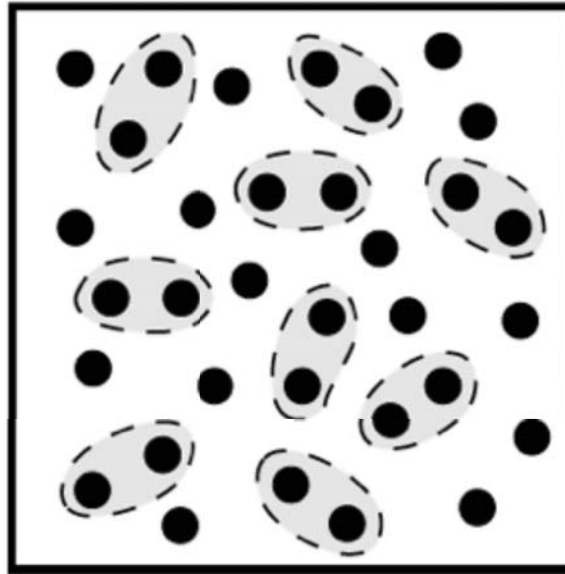
Helium 4
Atomic gases
Polaritons
Light

Helium 3
Atomic gases
Superconductors
Nuclear matter

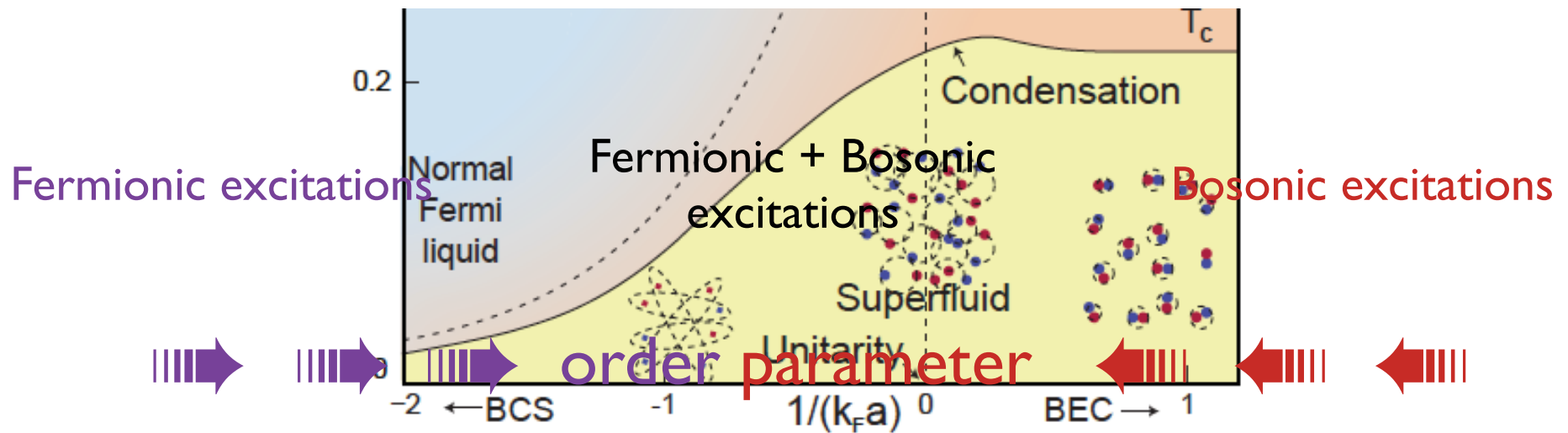
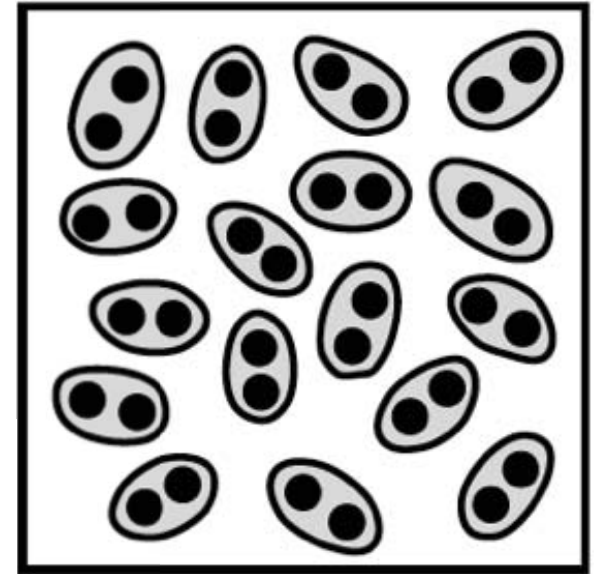
BCS



Unitary



BEC



(Bosons)

?

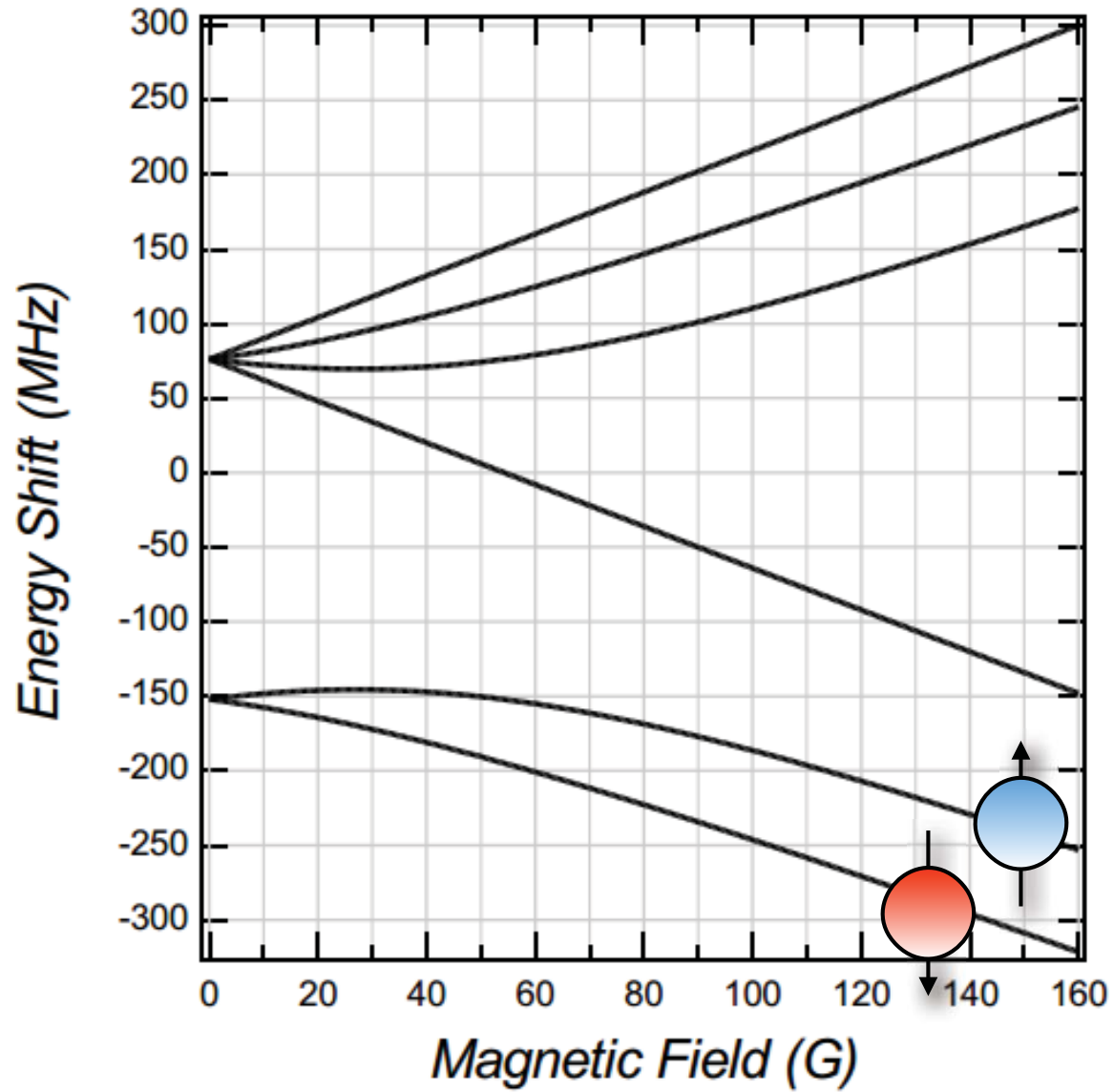
(Fermions)



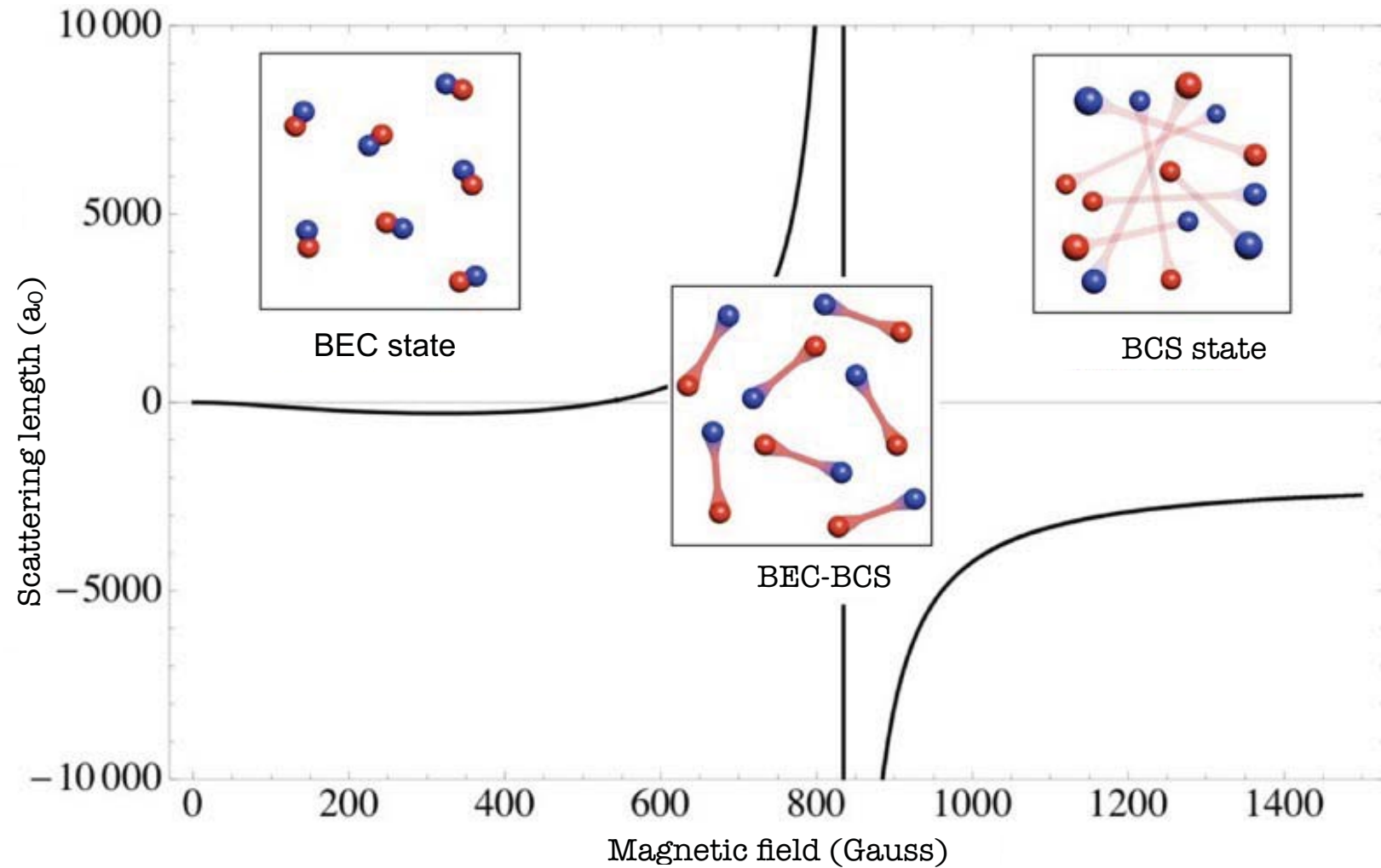
System	T_c	T_F	T_c/T_F
Metallic lithium at ambient pressure [110]	0.4 mK	55 000 K	10^{-8}
Metallic superconductors (typical)	10 K	100 000 K	10^{-4}
^3He	2.6 mK	5 K	5×10^{-4}
MgB ₂	39 K	6 000 K	10^{-2}
High- T_c superconductors	100 K	5000 K	2×10^{-2}
Neutron stars	10^{10} K	10^{11} K	10^{-1}
Strongly interacting atomic Fermi gases	170 nK	1 μ K	0.17

The **coldest** (nK) fermions in the universe but million times *thinner* (10^{13} cm^{-3}) than air

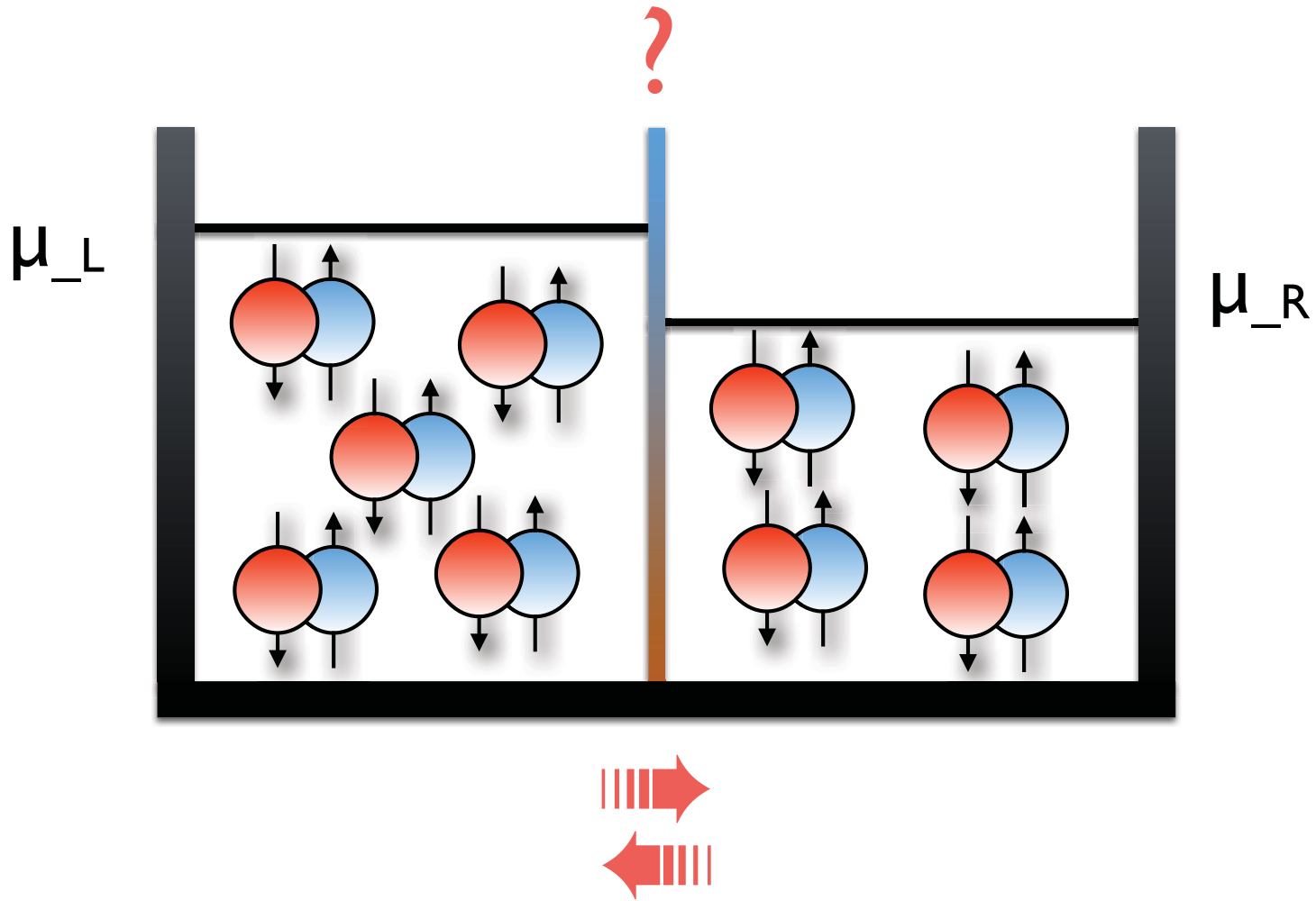
How ?



How ?



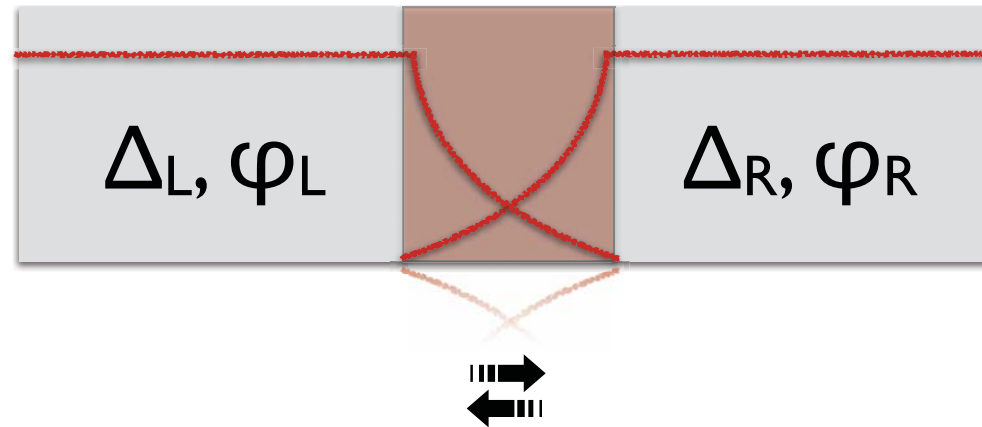
SCENARIO #1: fermionic pairs (*coherent*) tunneling



i.e. ...

The Josephson effect (I)

B. D. Josephson, Phys. Lett. **1**, 251 (1962)



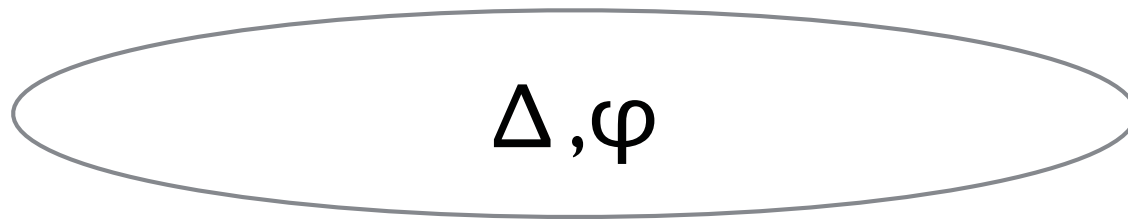
$$I_J = I_c \times \sin(\varphi_L - \varphi_R)$$

$$I_J = I_c \times \sin(\Delta\mu/\hbar \times t)$$

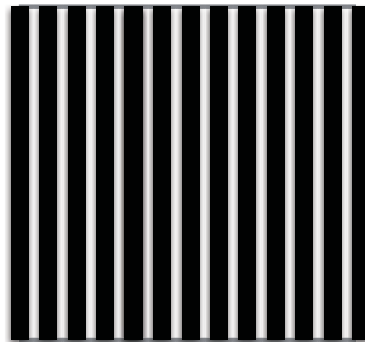
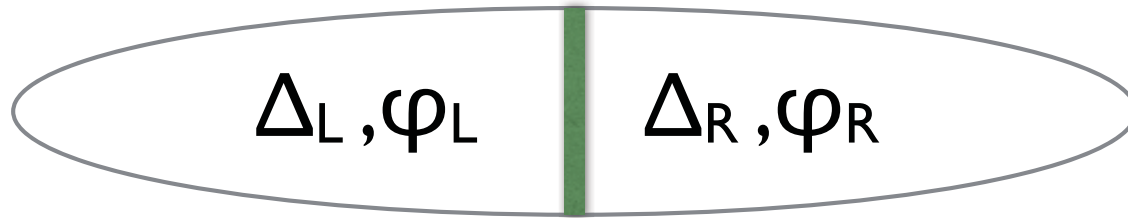
Pristine quantum phenomenon:

Pinning down superfluidity **and** phase-coherence in one measurement

He (Packard), BCS and High-Tc SC, Polariton (J.Bloch), atomic BECs (Inguscio, Oberthaler, Steinhauer,)..



$\varphi?$



$$\sim \Delta_L^* \Delta_R \times \cos(\varphi_L - \varphi_R)$$

The Josephson effect (II)

B. D. Josephson, Phys. Lett. **1**, 251 (1962)



I_J

$$\varphi = \varphi_L - \varphi_R$$

$$N = N_L - N_R$$

$$\Delta N \Delta \varphi \sim 1$$

φ, N : conjugate quantum variables:

Essential parameters

WHY Josephson dynamics in crossover SF?

Never studied...

Josephson effect: tunneling across the insulating barrier:

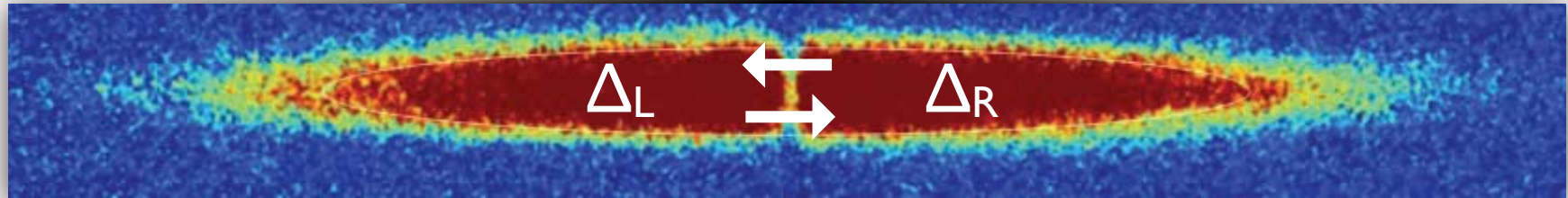
$$E_J \sim \Delta_L \Delta_R / (\Delta_L + \Delta_R) \times \cos(\varphi_L - \varphi_R)$$

- Distinguishing the composite fermionic nature of the **condensed** tunnelling particles
- Probing the excitation spectra of the superfluid/superconductor

Ideal probe of the peculiar-nature of crossover superfluid

An optical thin barrier (**light**) & superfluid **atomic** Fermi gases:

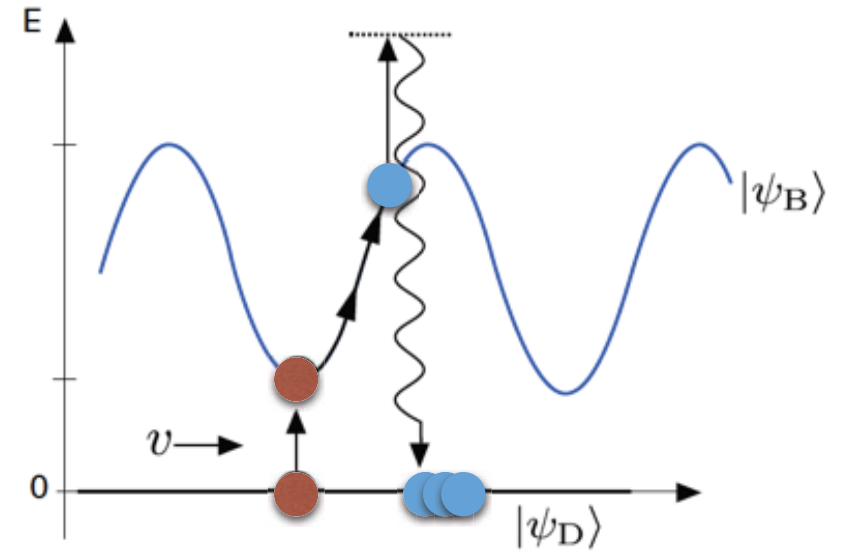
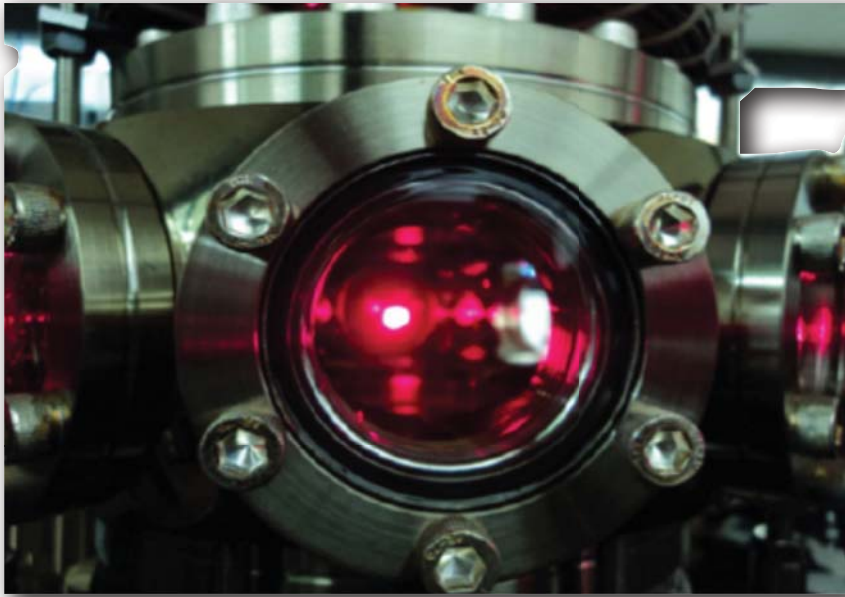
„Synthetic” Josephson junctions



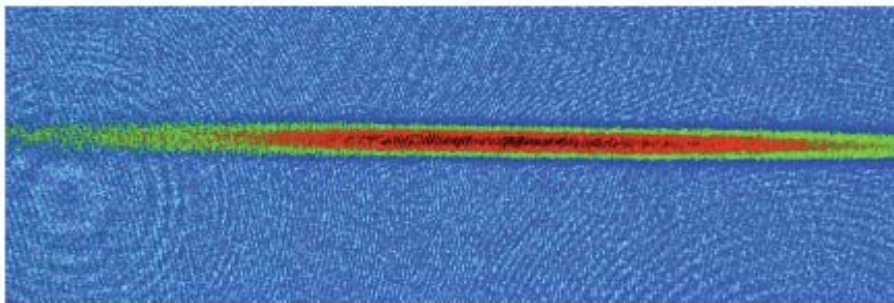
$$\Delta = |\Delta| e^{i\varphi}$$

phase coherence (φ) \Leftrightarrow order parameter (Δ)

Our all-optical scheme

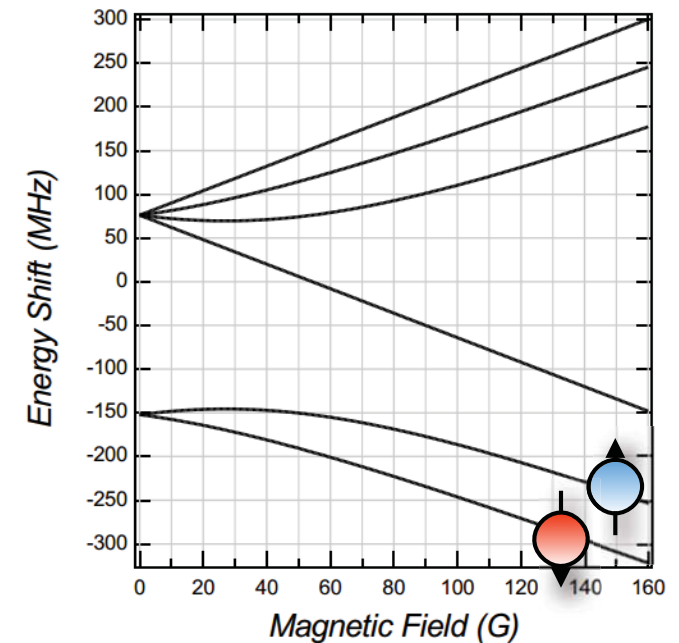


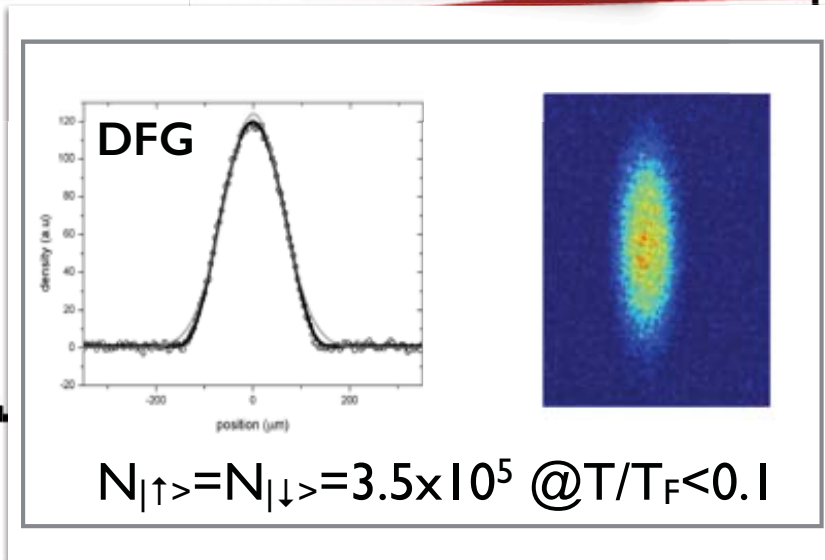
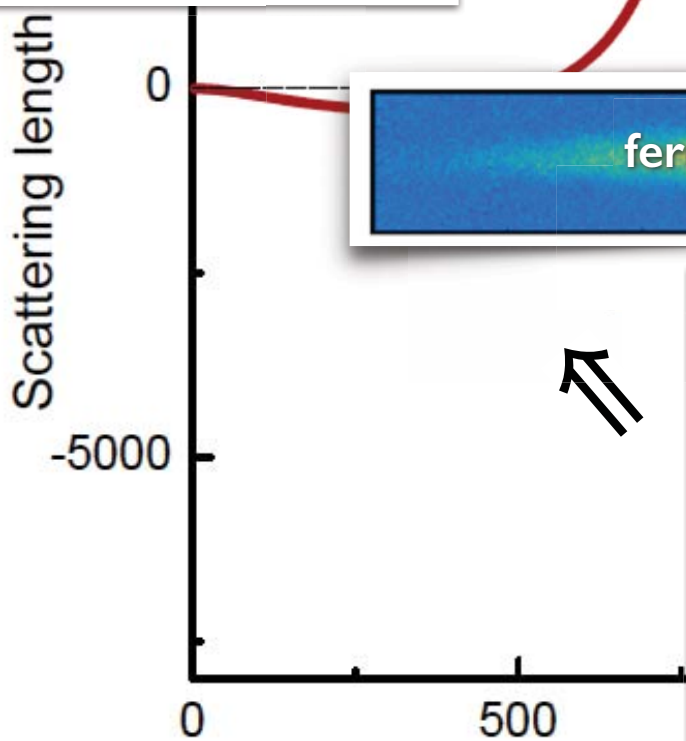
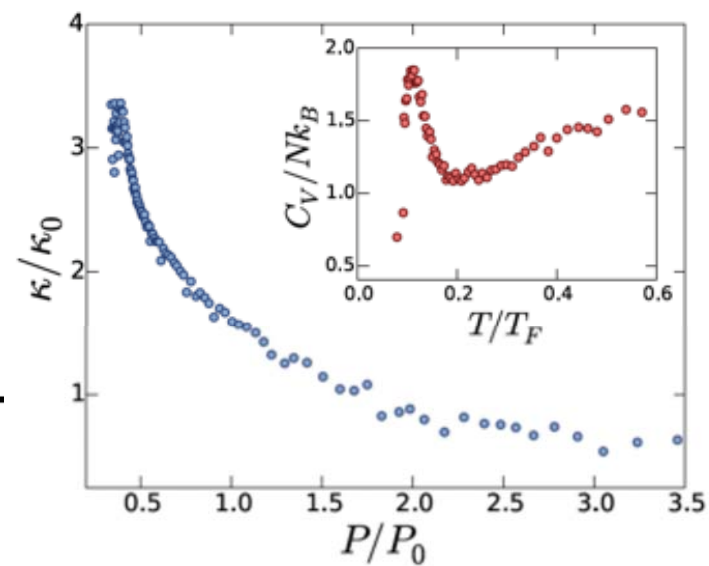
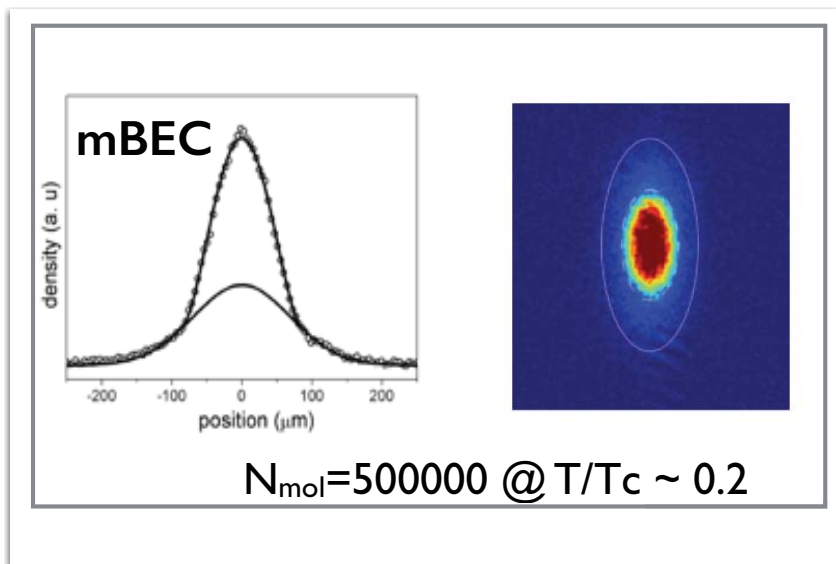
DI molasses: 10^8 @ $40\mu\text{K}$

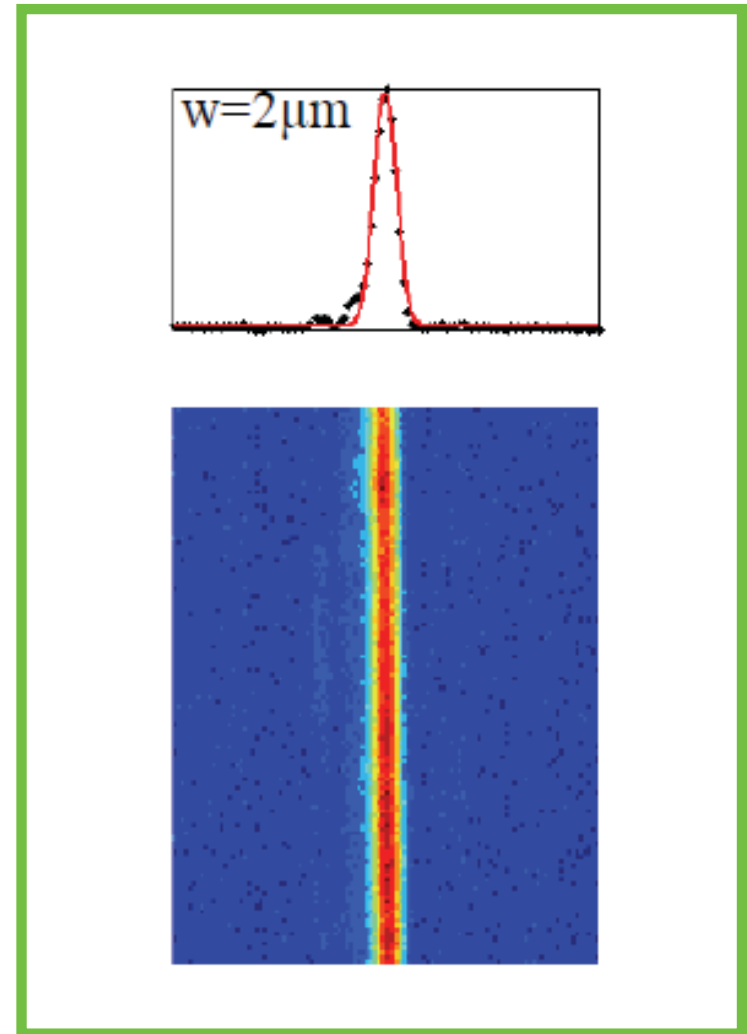
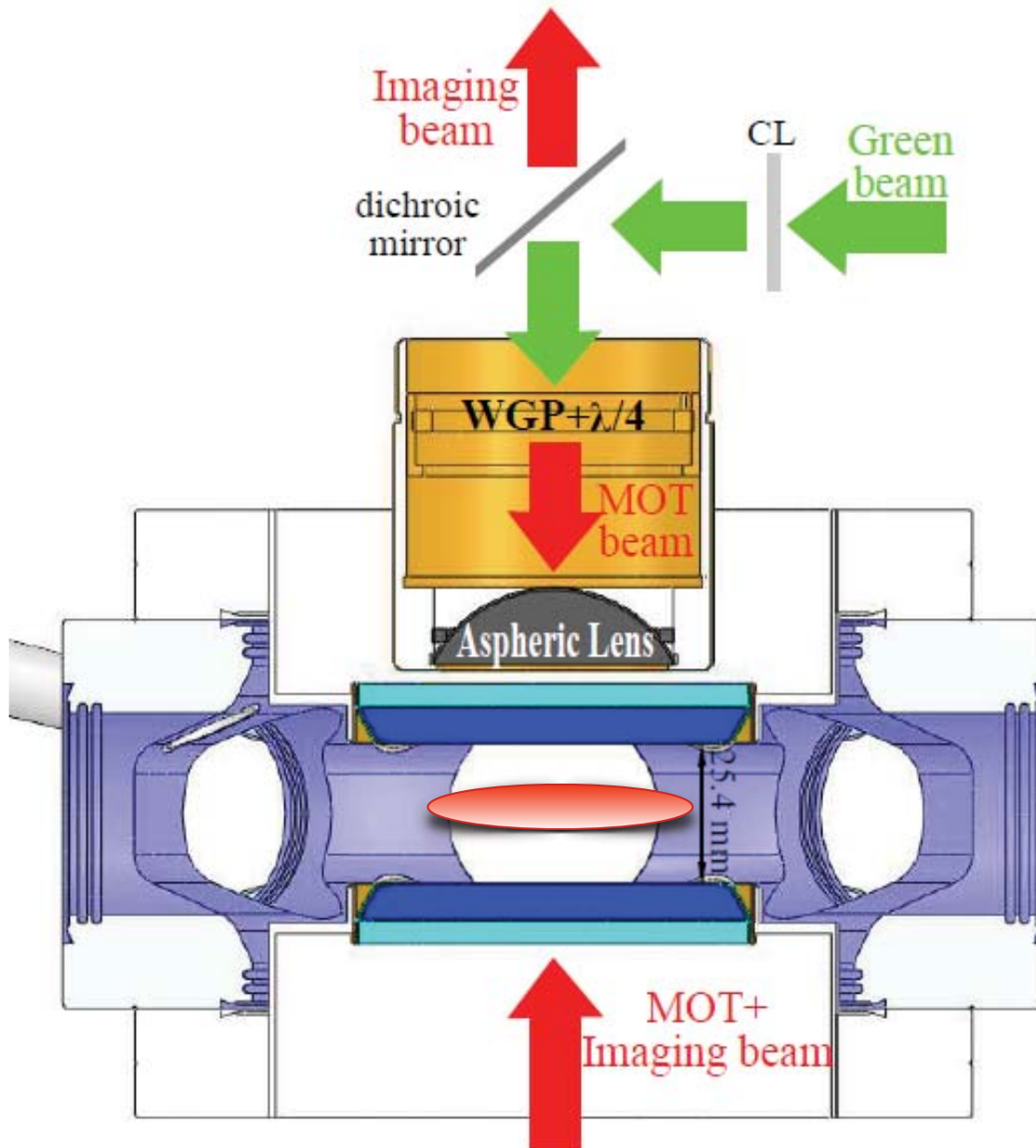
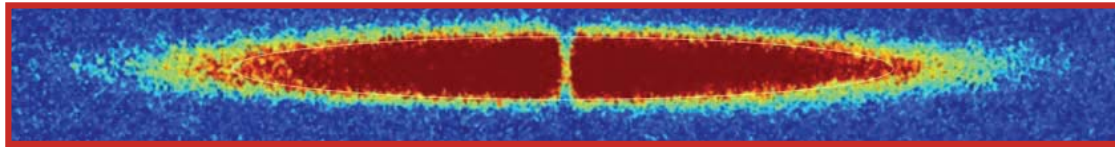


Single beam optical dipole trap

$N \sim 10^7$ atoms in $F = 1/2$ manifold

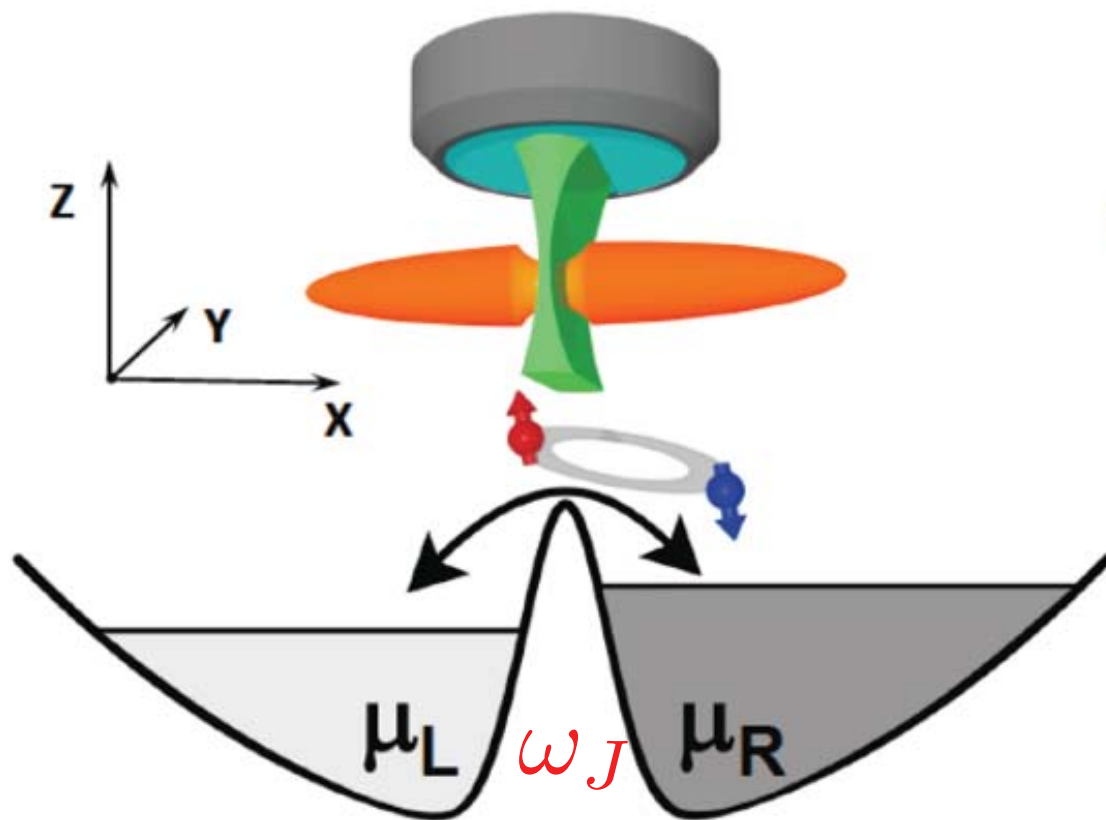






Imaging resolution
at 670 nm: 1.4 μm

The observables



The relevant energy scales

$$\omega_J = \frac{1}{\hbar} \sqrt{E_C E_J}$$

E_C = Charging energy: localization energy “against” tunneling

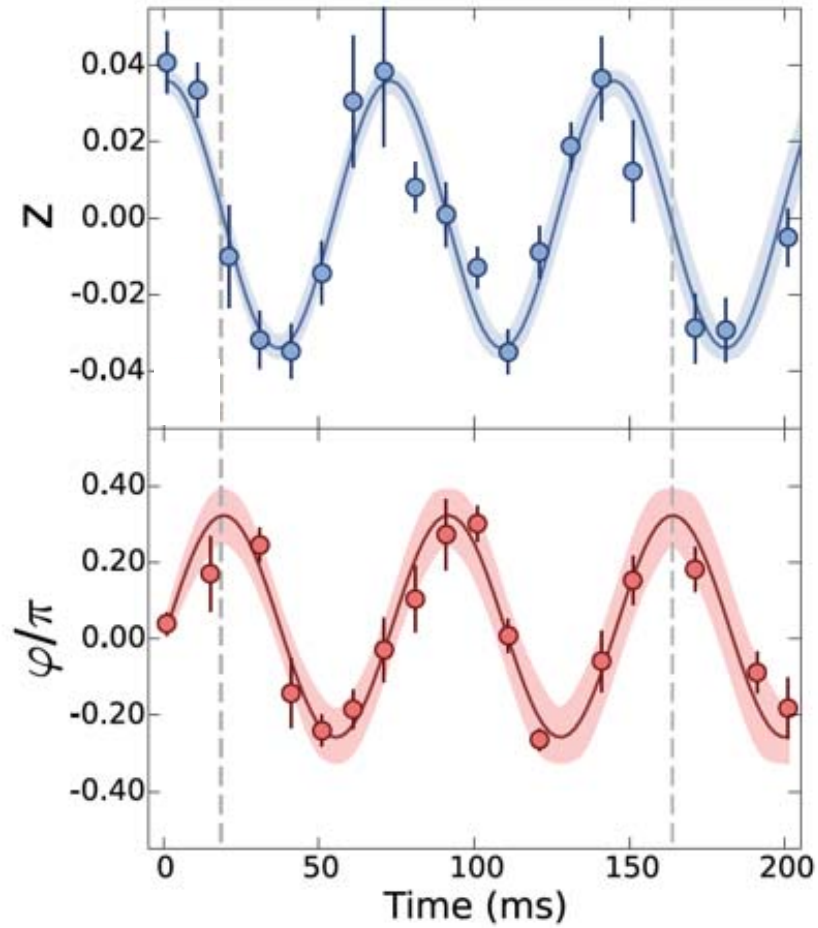
E_J = Josephson coupling energy: connection superfluids phases

$E_J > k_B T$ Phase coherence wins against thermal fluctuations

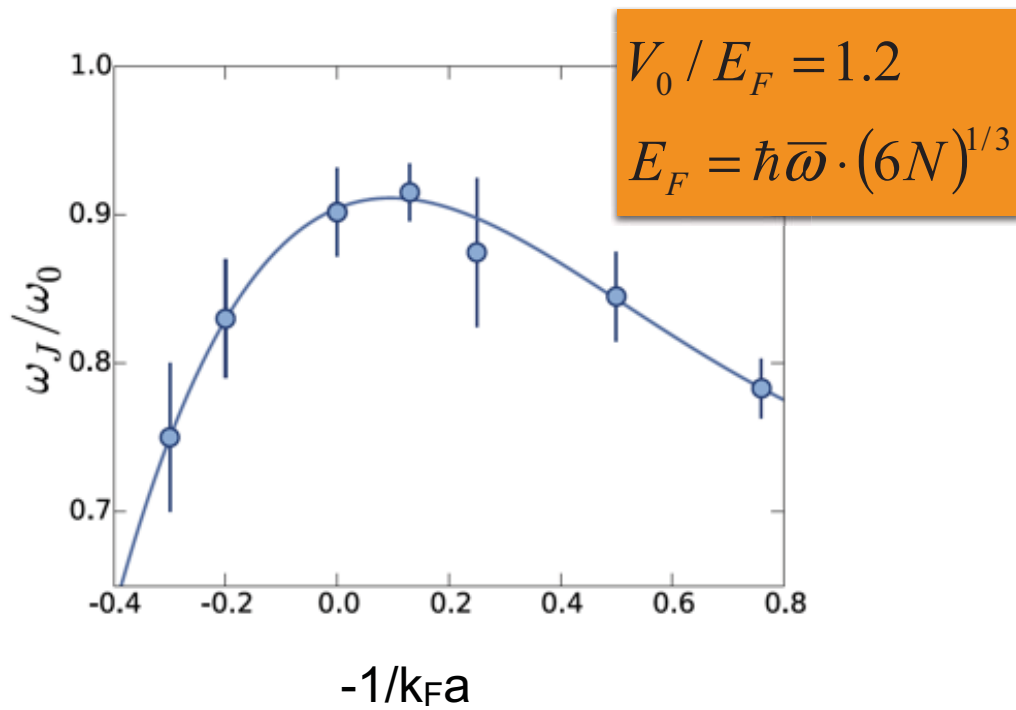
$E_J > E_C$ Phase coherence exists between the 2 superfluids

$z_0 = 3\% \text{ \& } V_0/E_F = 1.2$

mBEC: bosonic superfluid



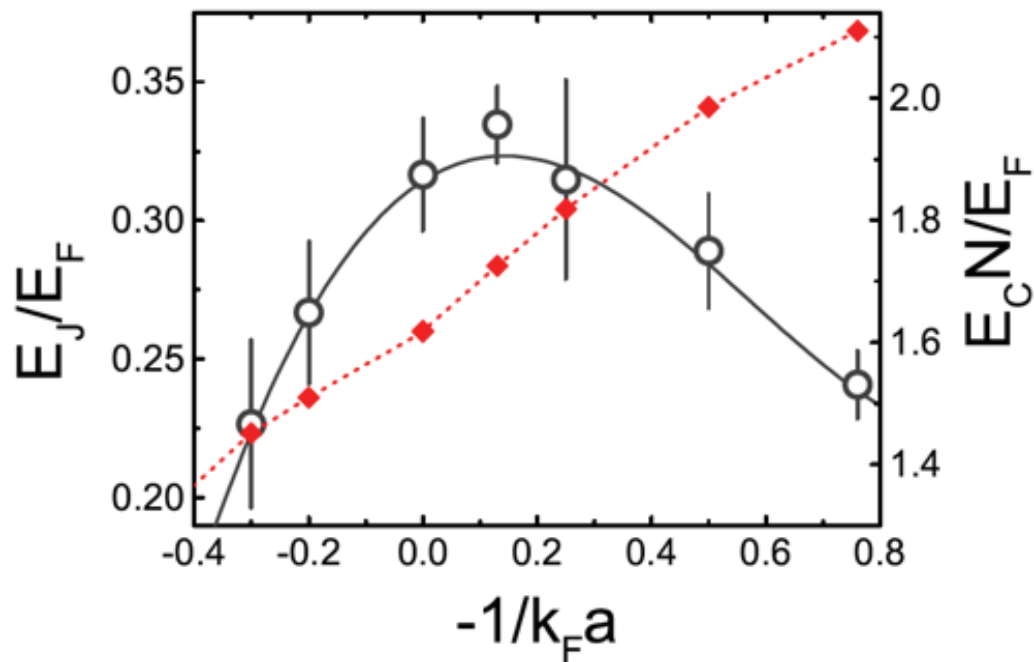
Conjugate dynamics (shift $\pi/2$) of $z \sim N_L - N_R$ and $\varphi = \varphi_L - \varphi_R$



$$\omega_J = \sqrt{E_C E_J}$$

$$E_C \approx \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial n}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_J = \frac{\omega_J^2}{E_C}$$



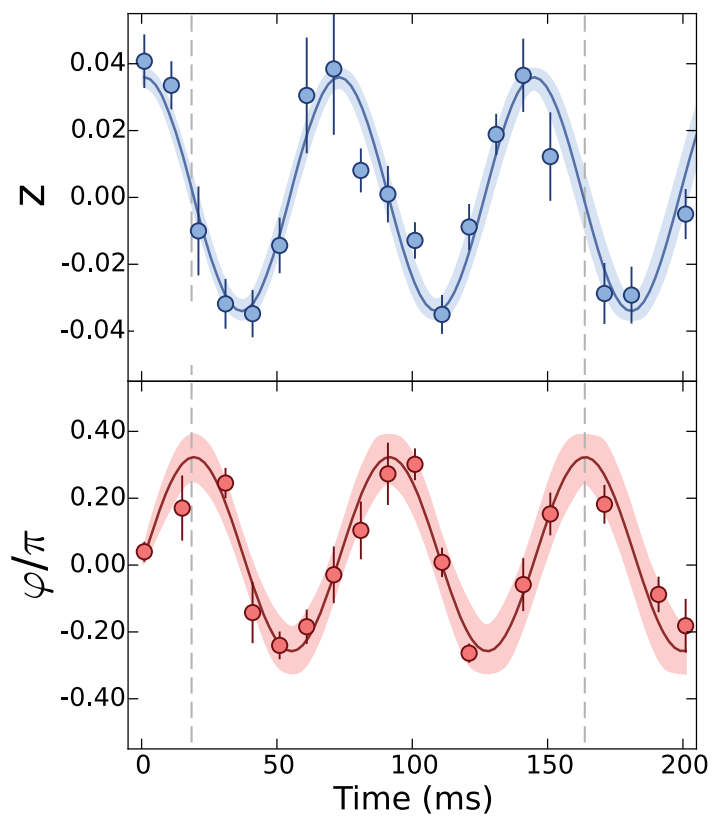
$$K = K(\mu, V_0, w)$$

$$E_J \approx K \cdot N_0$$

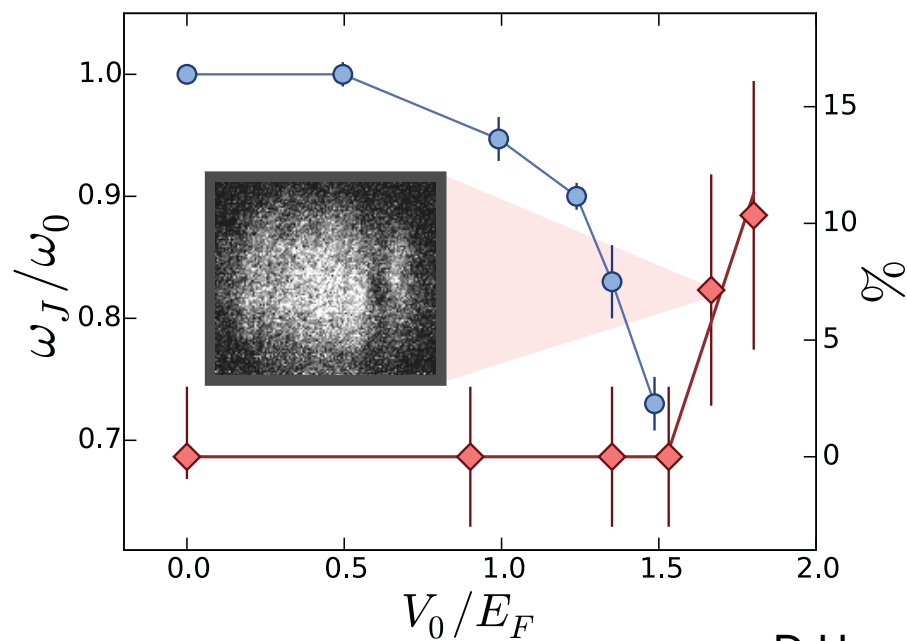
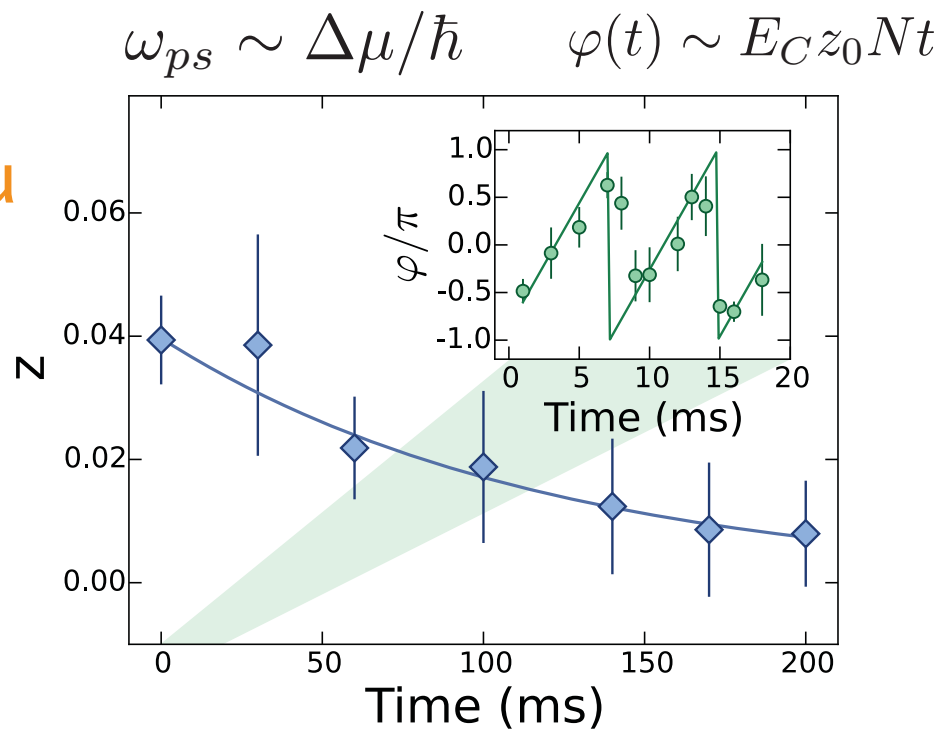
$$BEC : N_0 = N$$

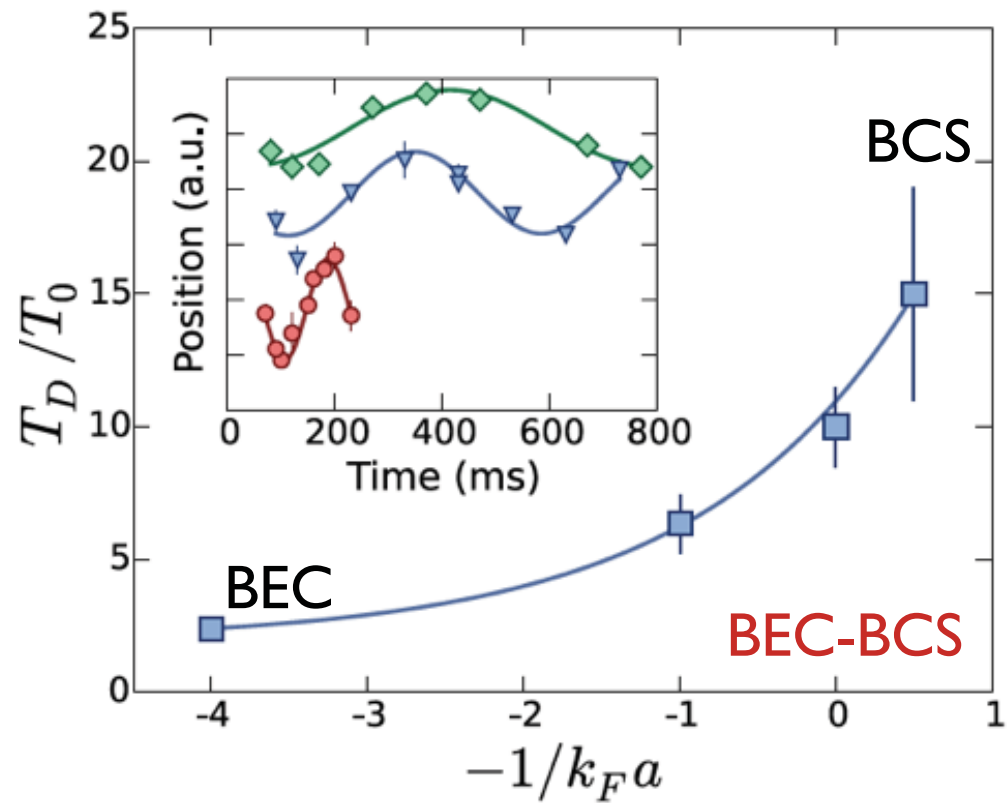
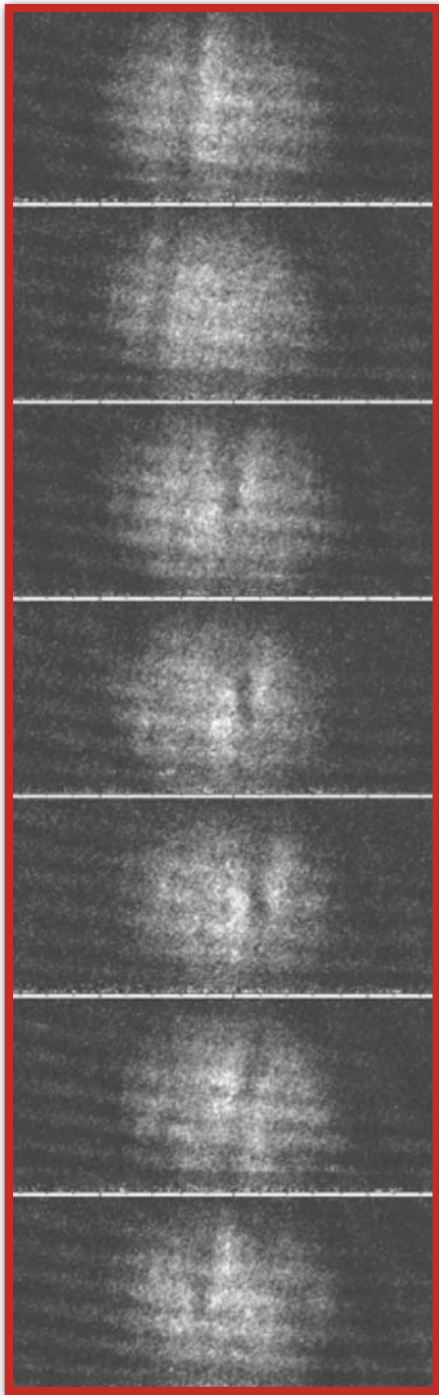
$$BCS : N_0 / N \propto \frac{\Delta}{E_F}$$

Ambegaokar-Baratoff @ T=0



Increasing $\Delta\mu$ or V_0/μ

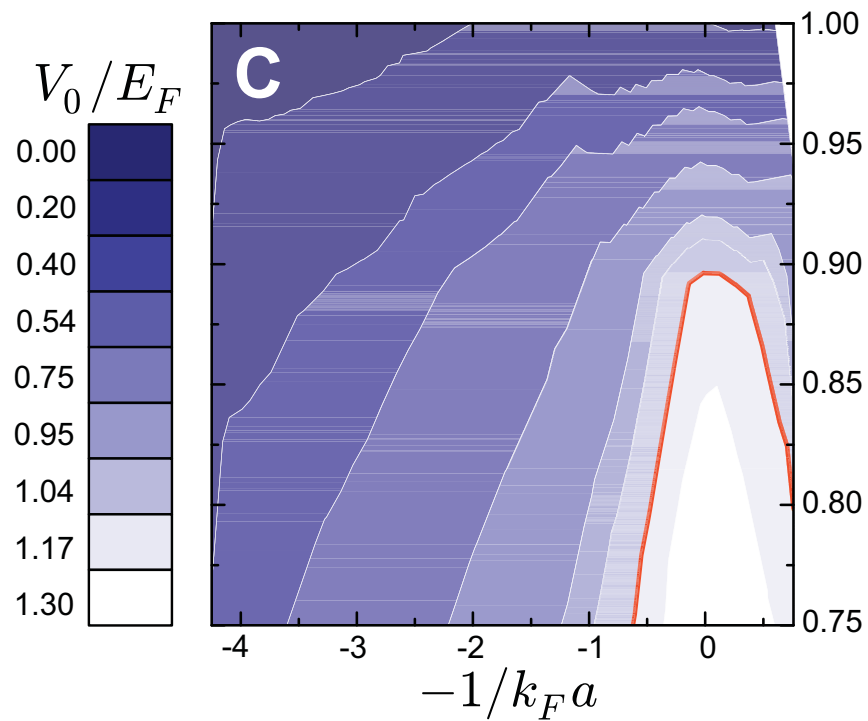




Similar to soliton vortices observed in fermionic superfluids via phase-imprinting and in BEC via KZ mechanism.

T. Yefsah, et al. Nature **499**, 426, (2013).

G. Lamporesi et al. Nature Physics **9**, 656, (2013) .

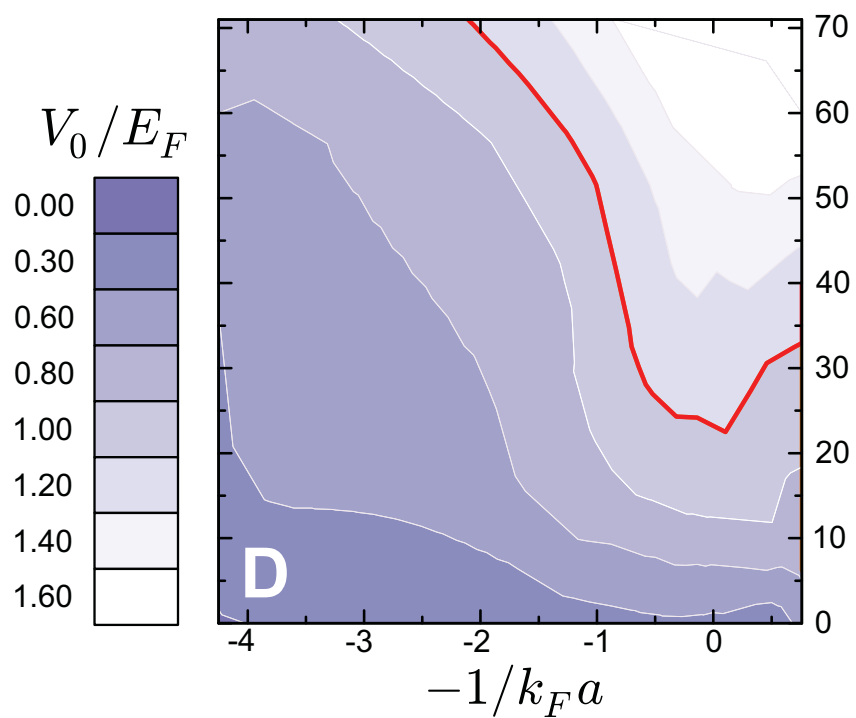


$z_0=3\%$

ω_J/ω_0

$V_0/E_F=1.2$

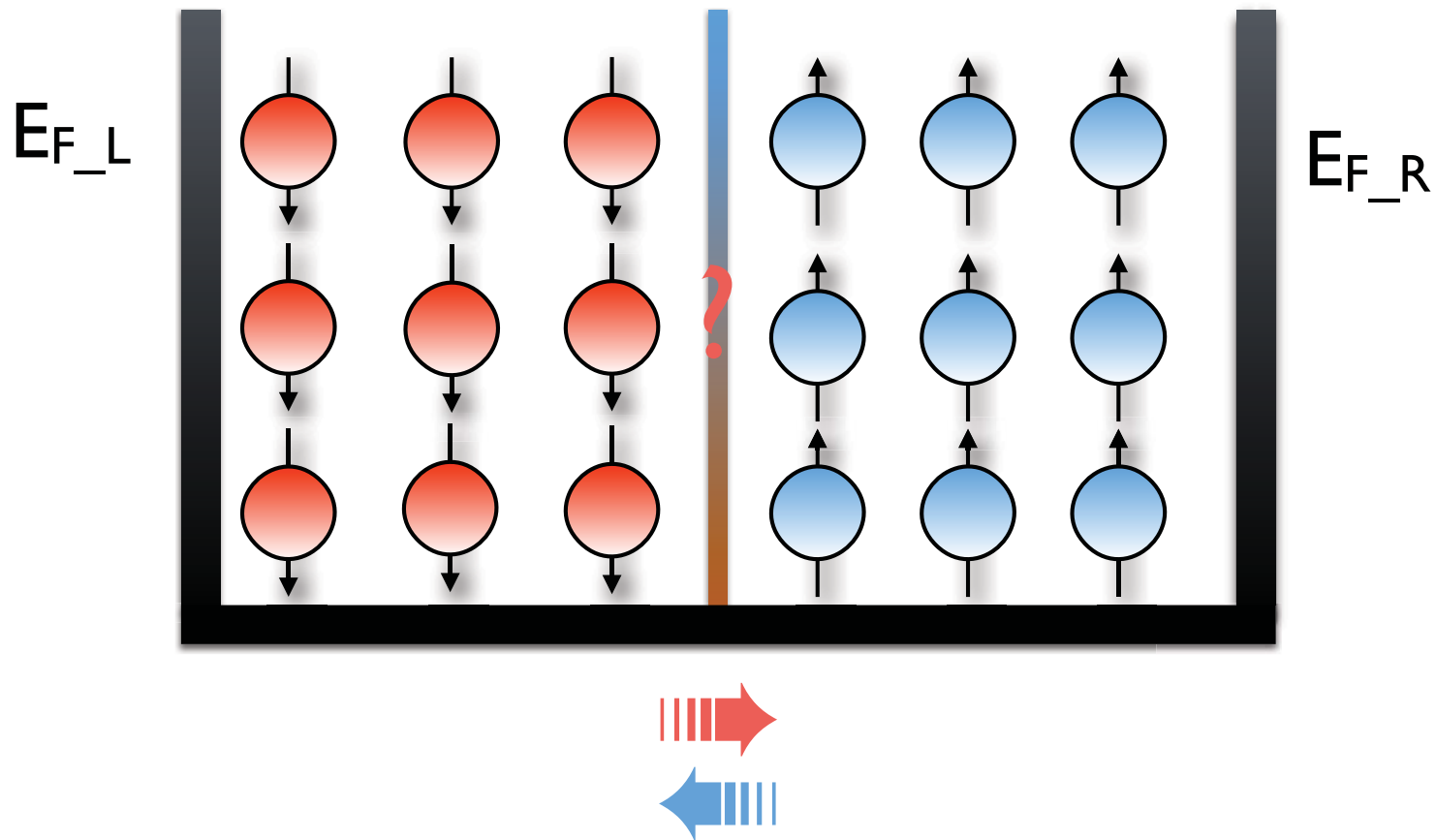
Reluctance of the
crossover SF to
vortices formation



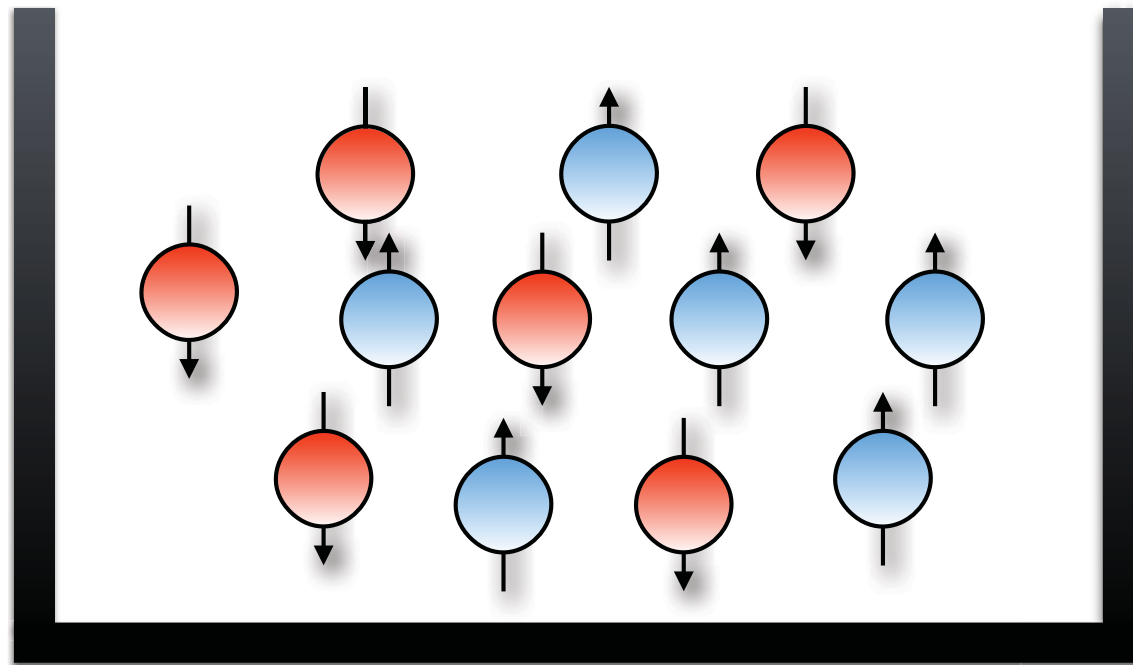
$z_0=12\%$

%

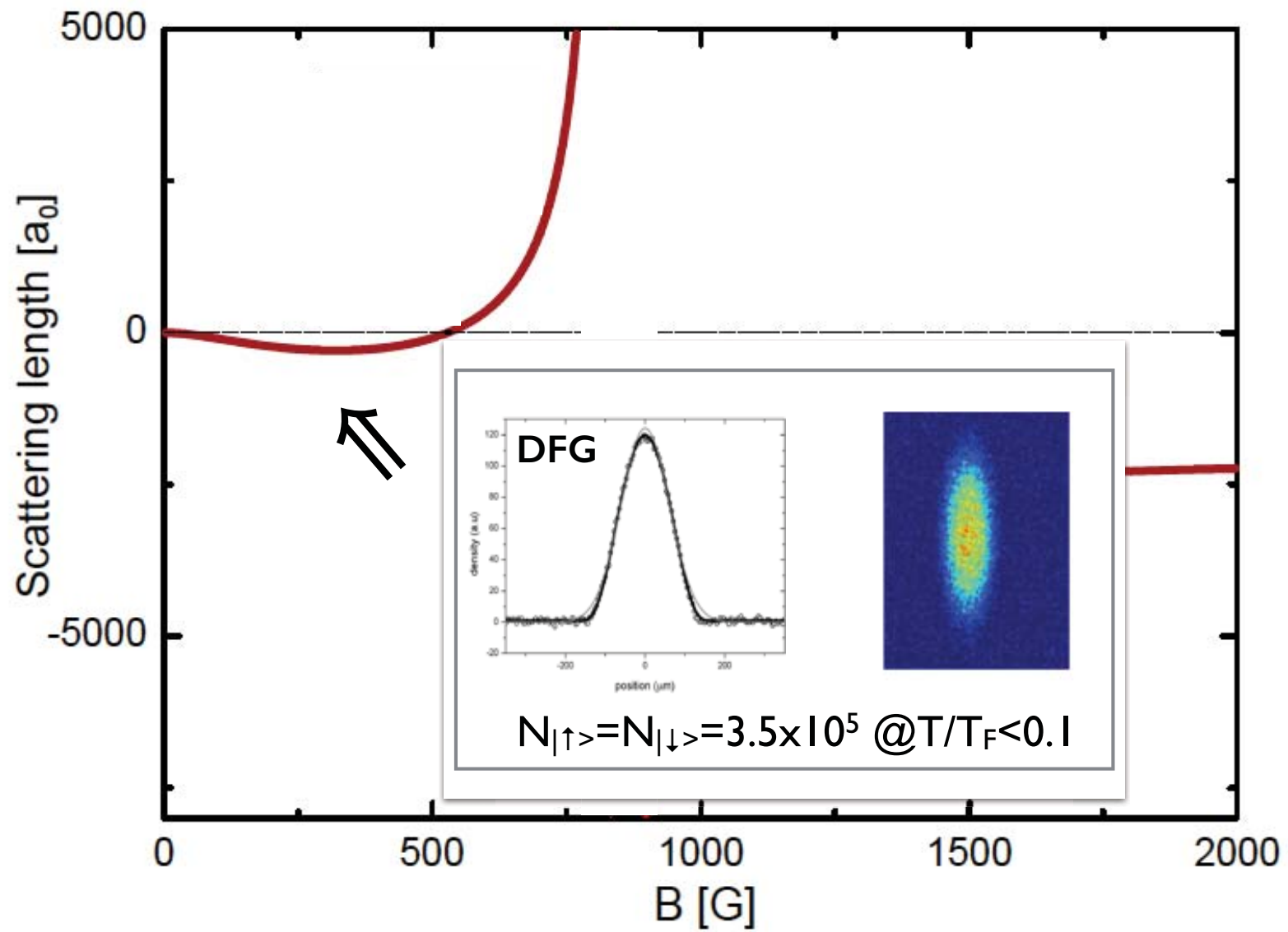
SCENARIO #2: spin diffusion with resonant interactions



SCENARIO #2: spin diffusion with resonant interactions

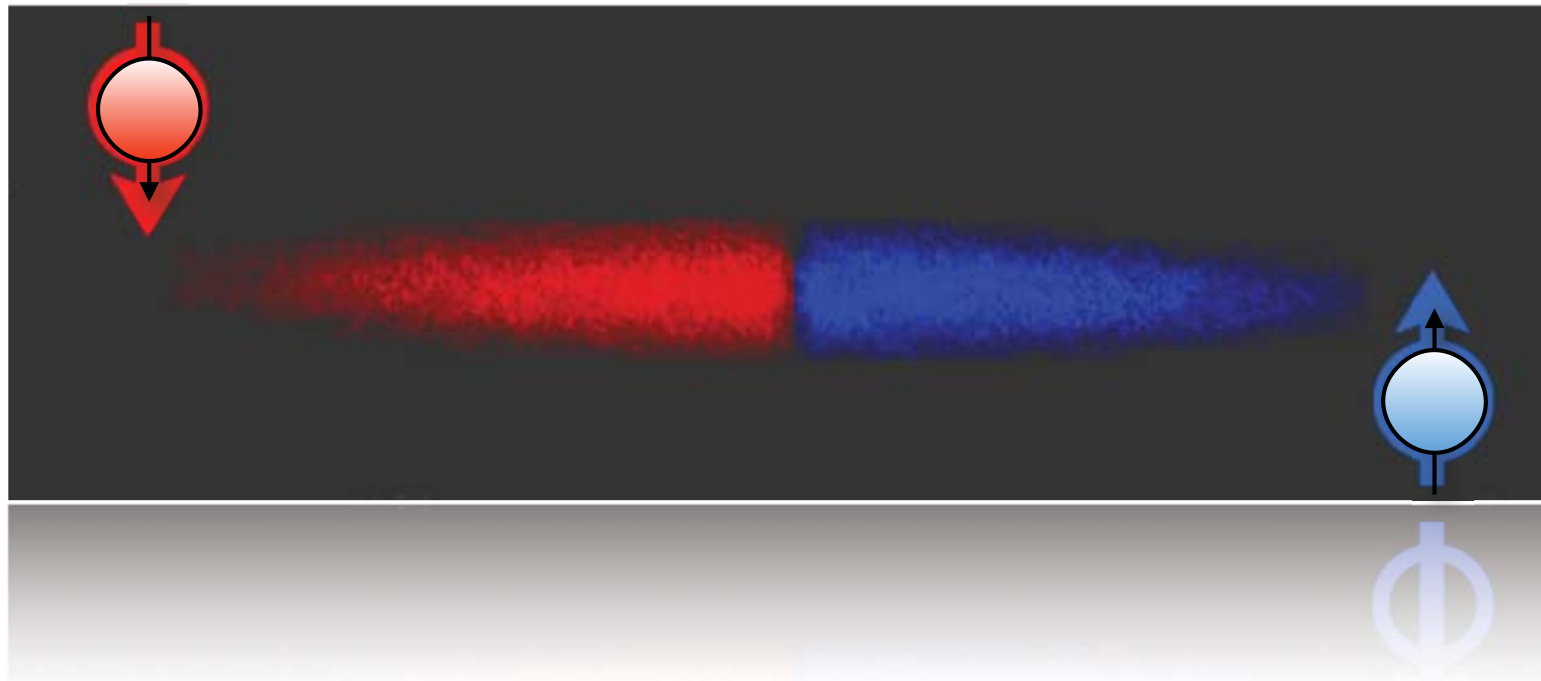


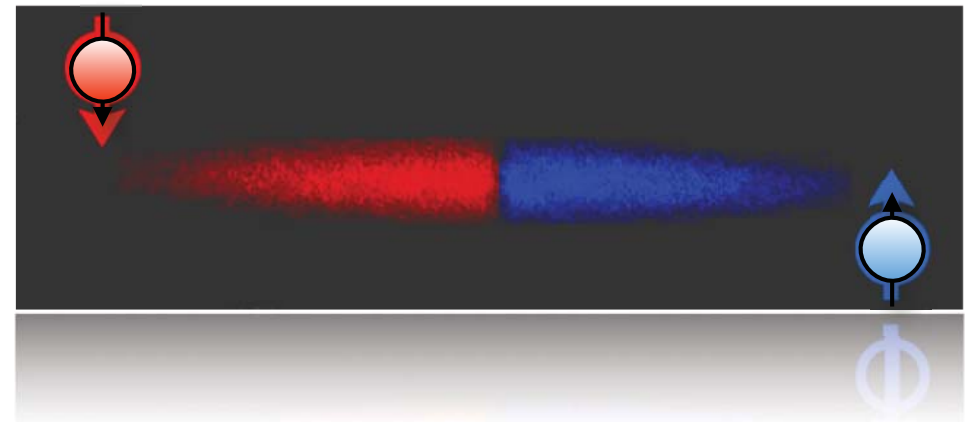
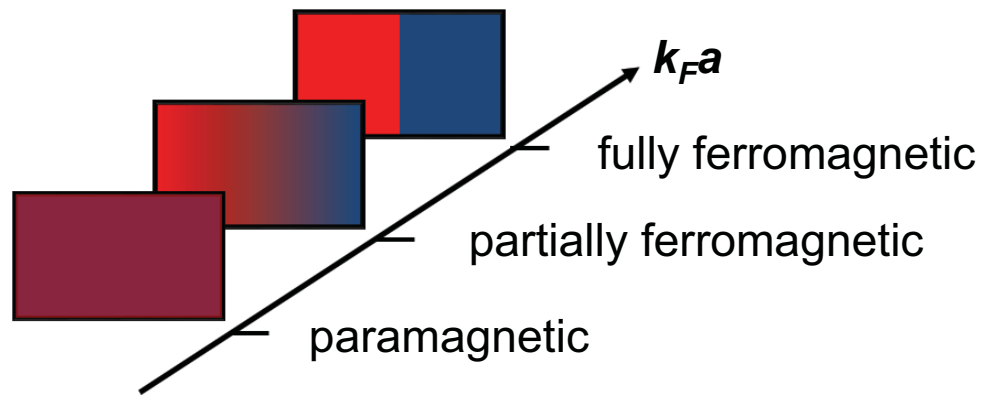
to a paramagnetic state?



WORK IN PROGRESS

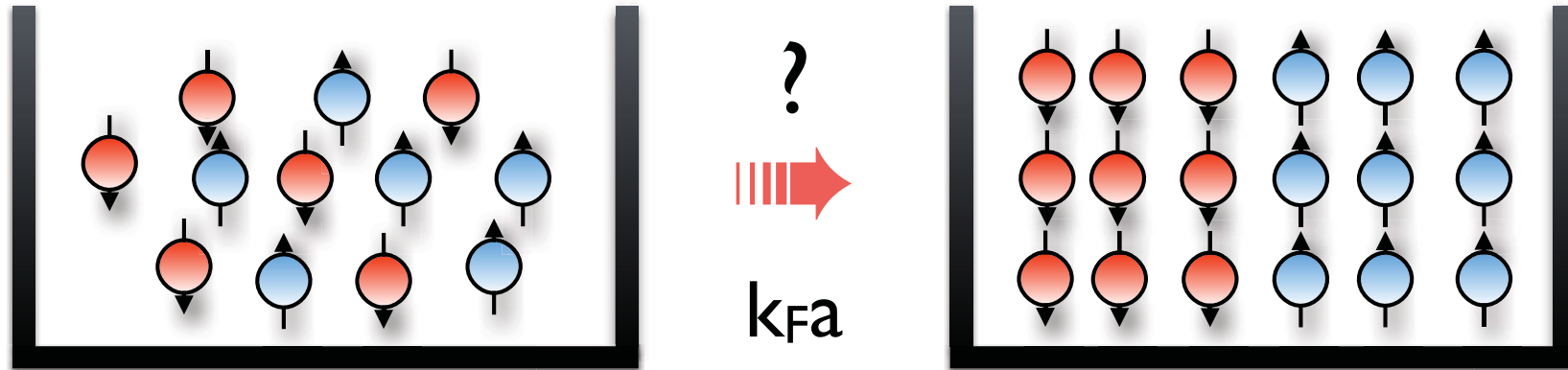
Our initial state:
an “artificial” ferromagnet





Short-range *repulsion*: kinetic vs interaction energies:

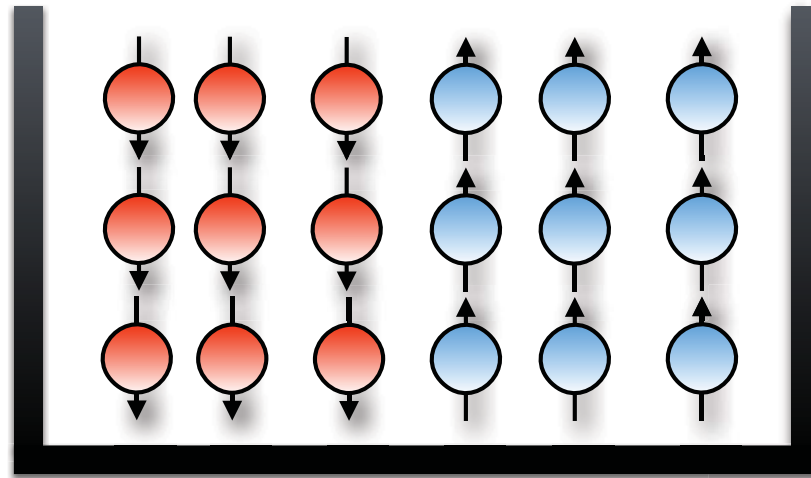
1. minimal model for magnetism of delocalised fermions (Stoner '33)



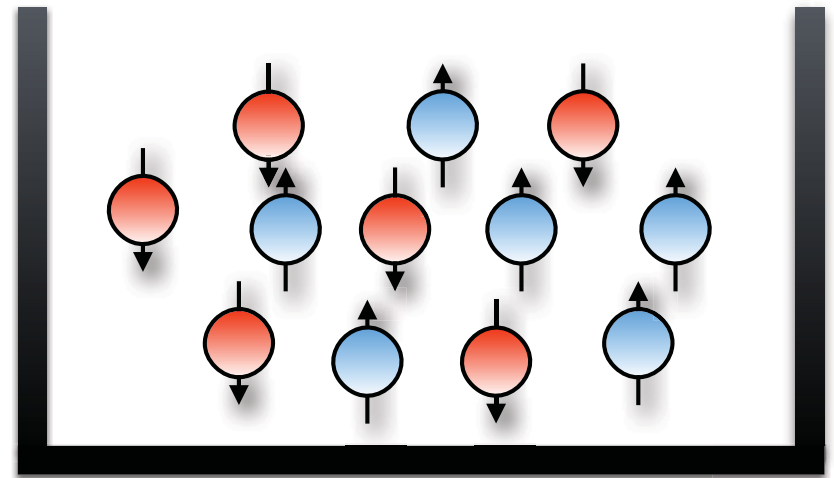
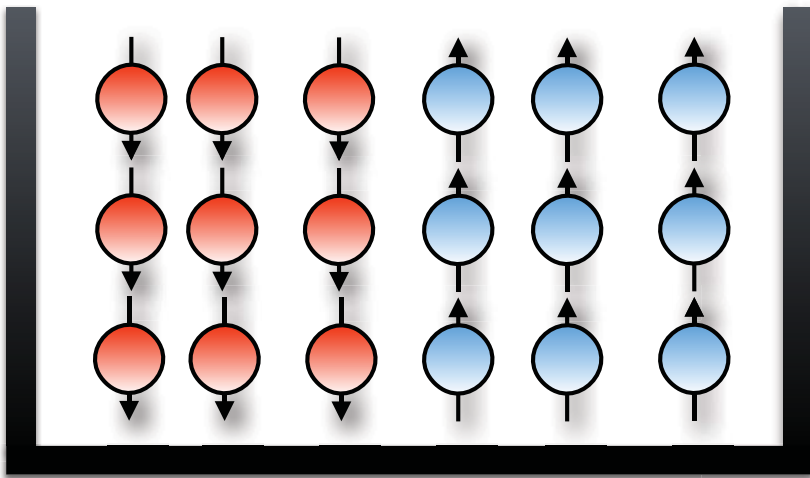
G.-B. Jo *et al*, Science, 325, 1521 (2009)

Short-range *interactions*: kinetic vs interaction energies:

2. textbook spintronic experiments with controllable spins

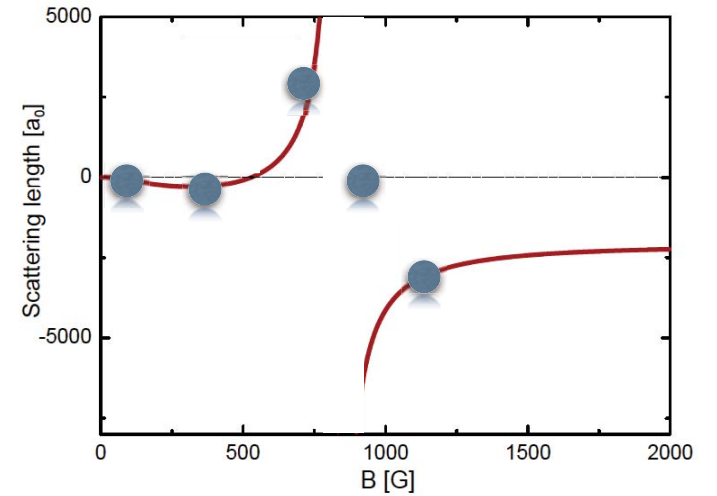
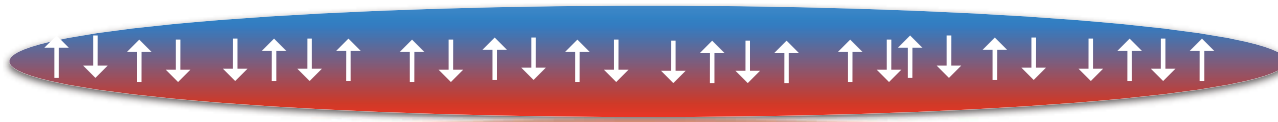


?

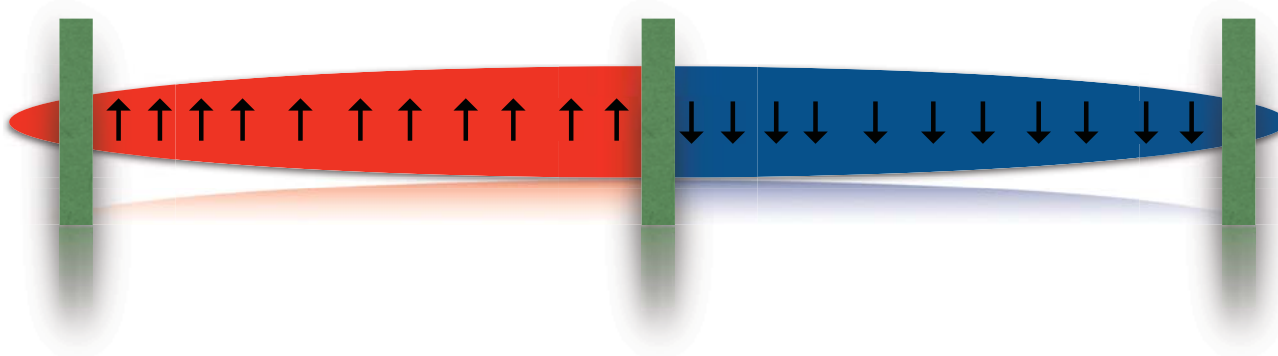


Sample preparation

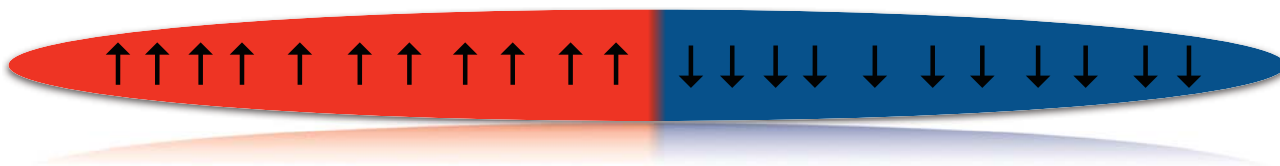
Starting point. Paramagnetic state: degenerate Fermi gases



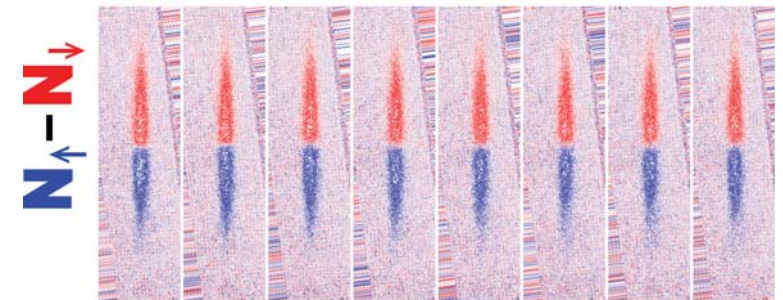
Magnetic field gradient at 2 G



Dynamics across the BEC-BCS crossover

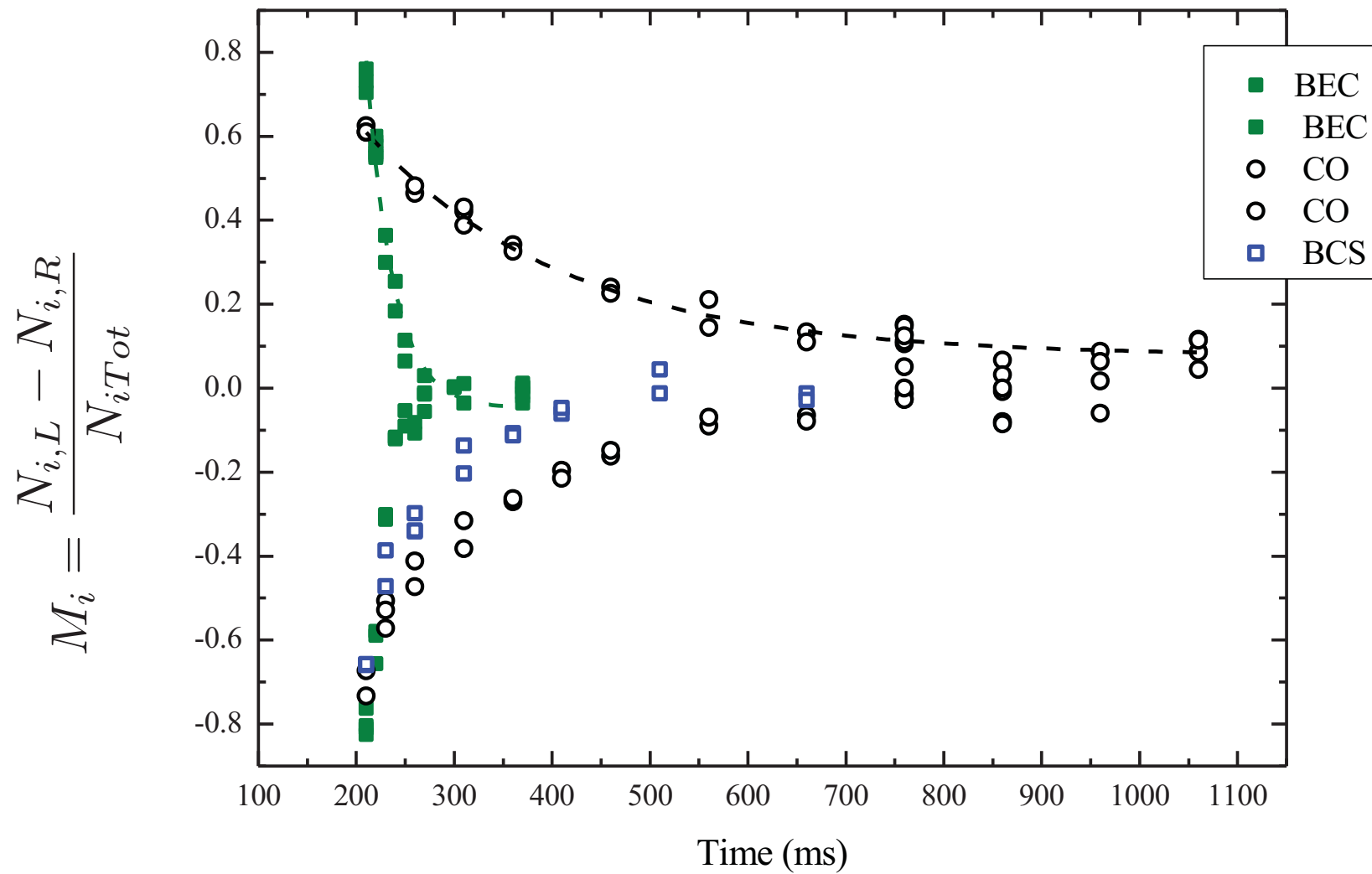


1 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



TIME (ms) \longrightarrow

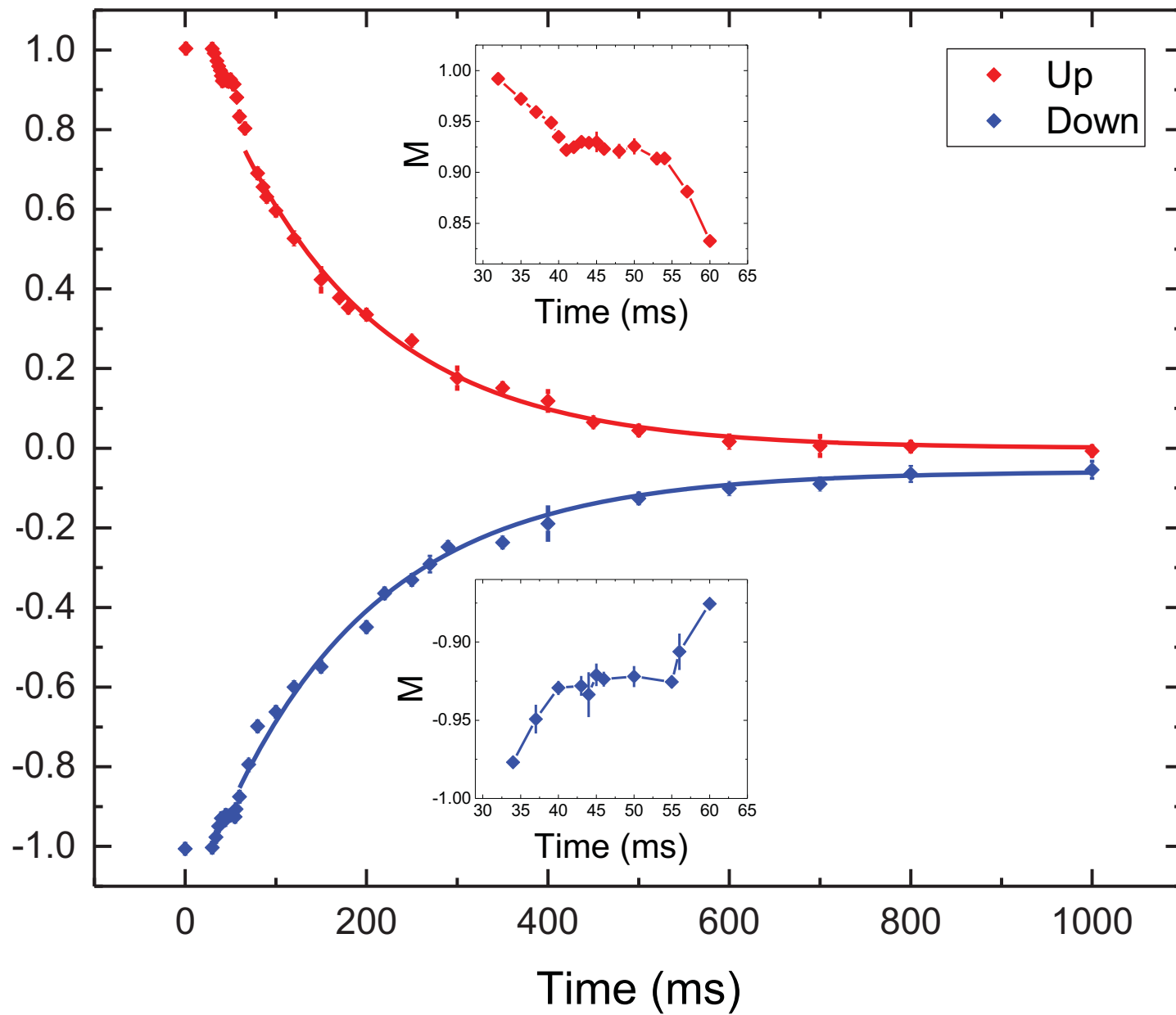
$$T/T_F < 0.1$$

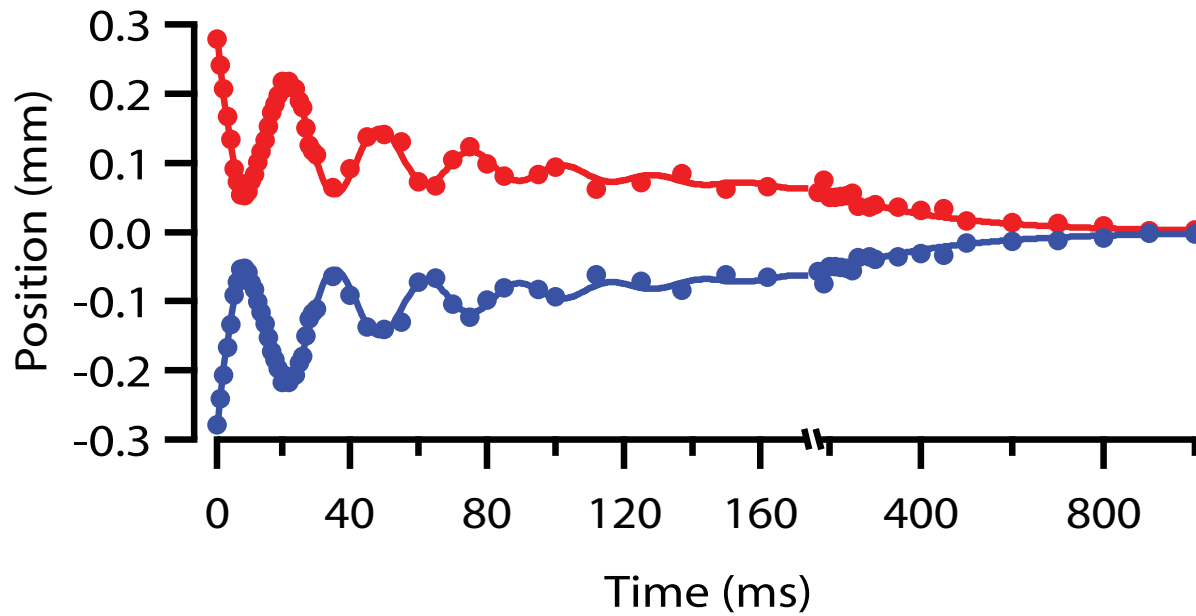
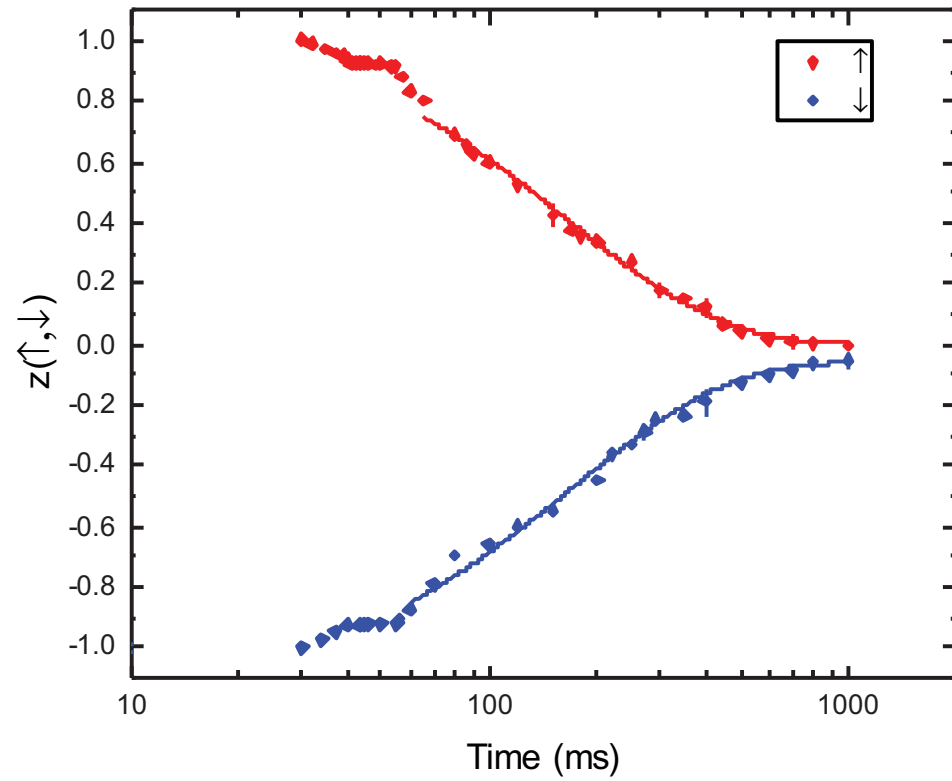


$$T/T_F < 0.1$$

$$1/k_F a \sim 0$$

$$M_i = \frac{N_{i,L} - N_{i,R}}{N_{i,Tot}} \quad i = \uparrow, \downarrow$$

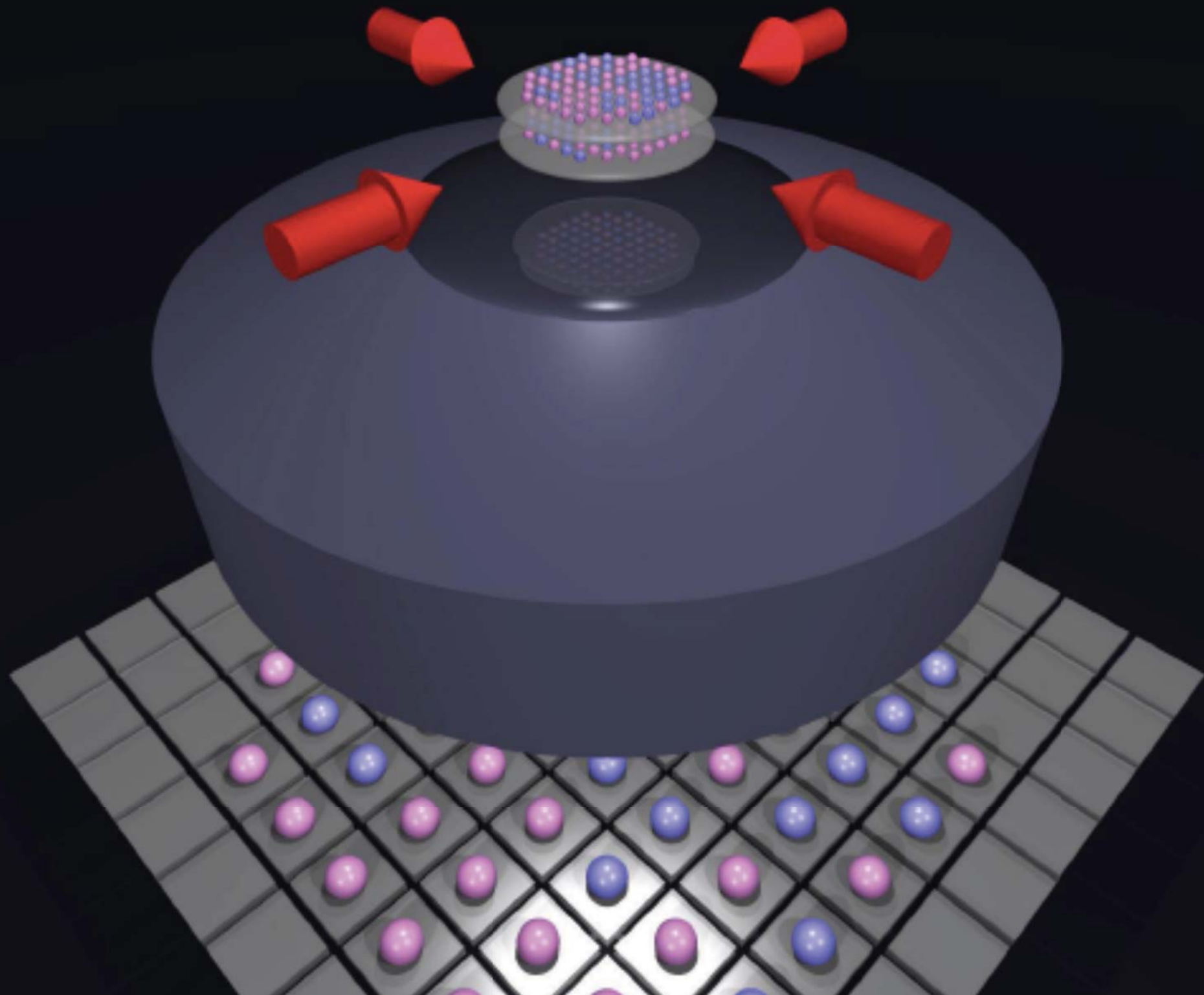




A. Sommer, M. Ku, G. Roati and M. Zwierlein,
Nature, 427, 201 (2011).

Conclusions and Perspectives (I)

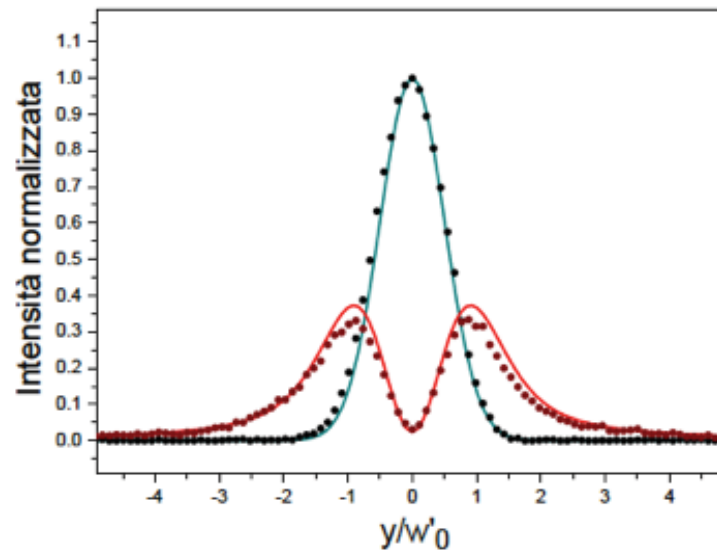
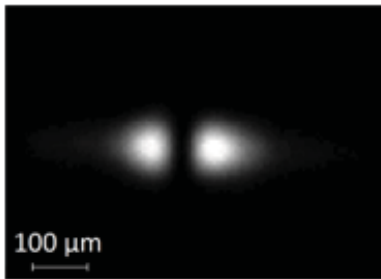
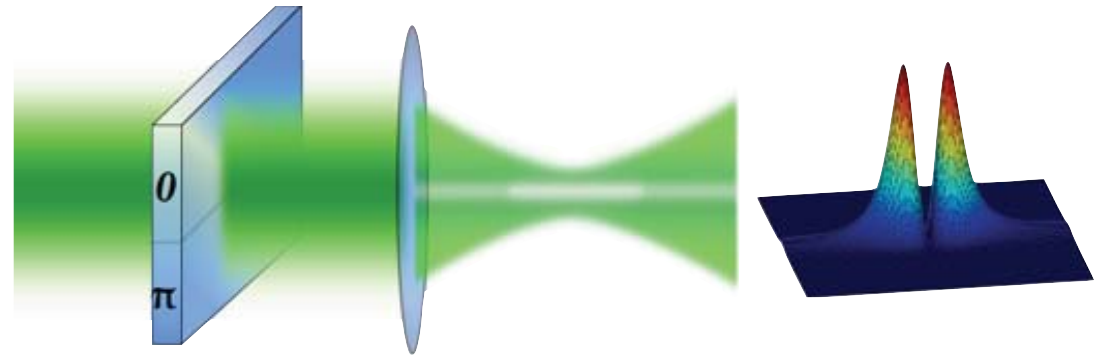
1. Thin optical barrier on superfluids (& degenerate Fermi gases) across the BEC-BCS crossover: interesting platform to study superfluidity and spin diffusion...
2. Coherent and dissipative dynamics: bosonic SF and fermionic SF
3. Spin-diffusion: anomalous (relevant) behavior?
4. Role of vortices in quenching coherent dynamics.
5. Tunneling of... vortices through the barrier: interesting or simply foolish ?
6. Ferromagnetic state (Stoner model): metastability (polaron physics) ??



How to reach the 2D regime (Florence approach)?

$$\hbar\omega_z \gg k_B T, E_F$$

Holographic phase-plate: TEM₀₁ laser mode: single layer.



A. Amico, Master Thesis (2012)

QuFerm2D (2012/2017)



Post Doc



A. Burchianti



F. Scazza



G. Roati (PI)

In collaboration with:



M. Inguscio



M. Zaccanti



A. Smerzi group theory

PhD



A. Amico

PhD



G. Valtolina

PhD



E. Neri

PhD. Proukakis



K. Xhani

IFUNAM



J. A. Seman

Esslinger group



A. Morales