Building up a modular Na-K quantum gas experiment

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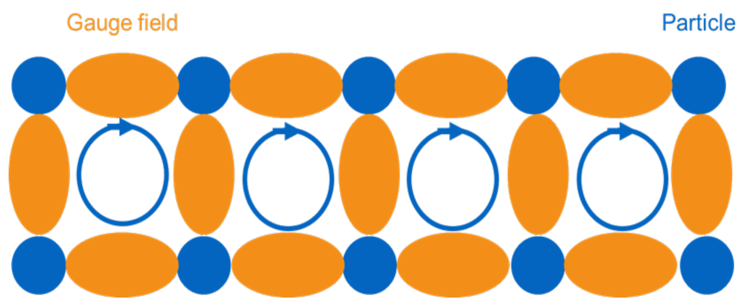
SynQS

Why quantum mixtures?

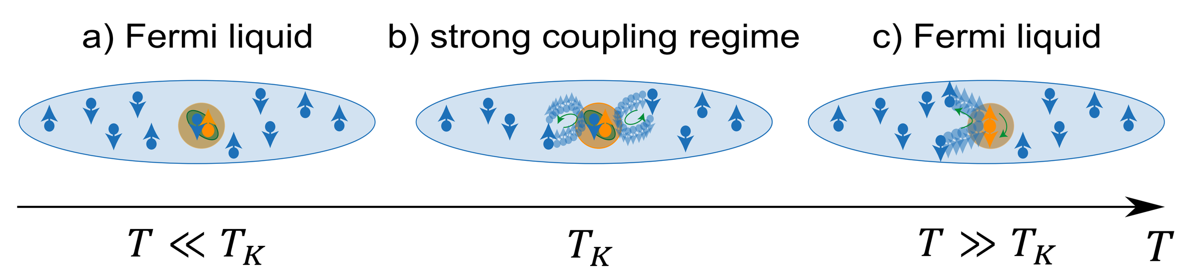
Dynamical Gauge Fields[1]

- Interaction between fundamental particles is described by gauge theories
- Implementation: Fermionic species reside on lattice sites, bosonic species (gauge field) on the links



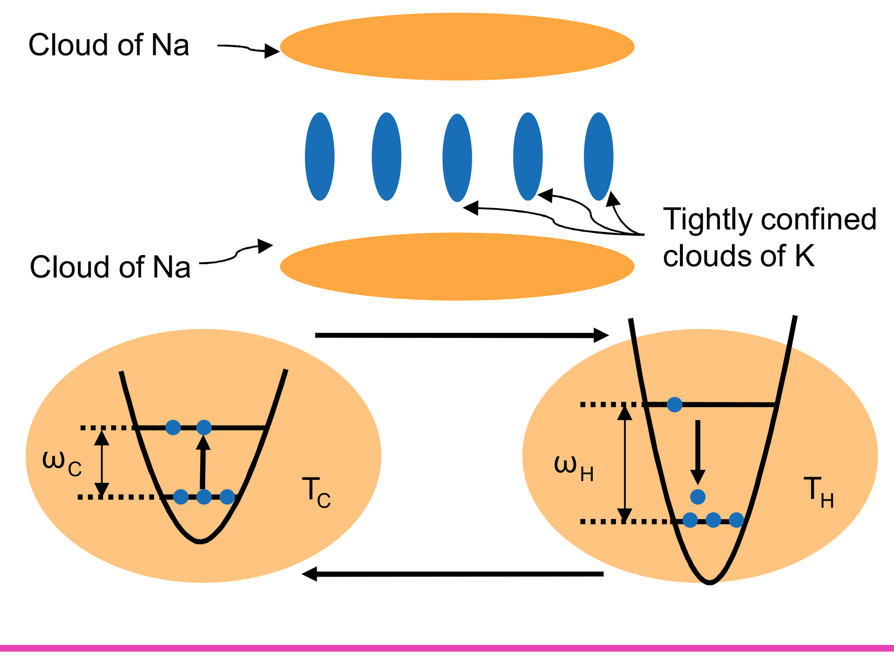
Kondo effect[2]

- Magnetic atoms (impurities) in a normal metal lead to a resistive minimum
- Implementation: Fermi sea of ^{40}K is coupled to localized ^{23}Na spin impurity



Quantum Refrigerator[3]

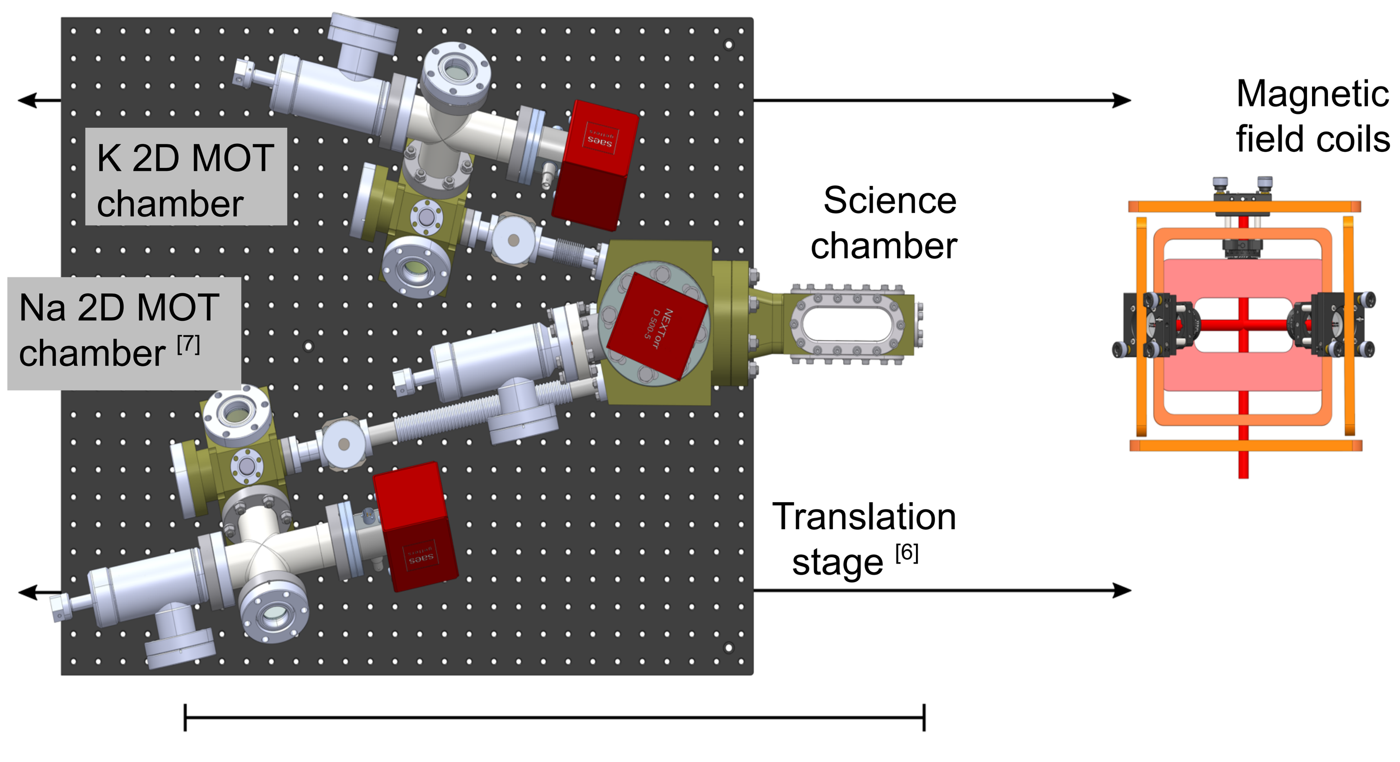
- Goal: Cool thermal cloud below degeneracy threshold
- Implementation: Single K atoms transferred between two baths of Na Atoms



Why Na-K?

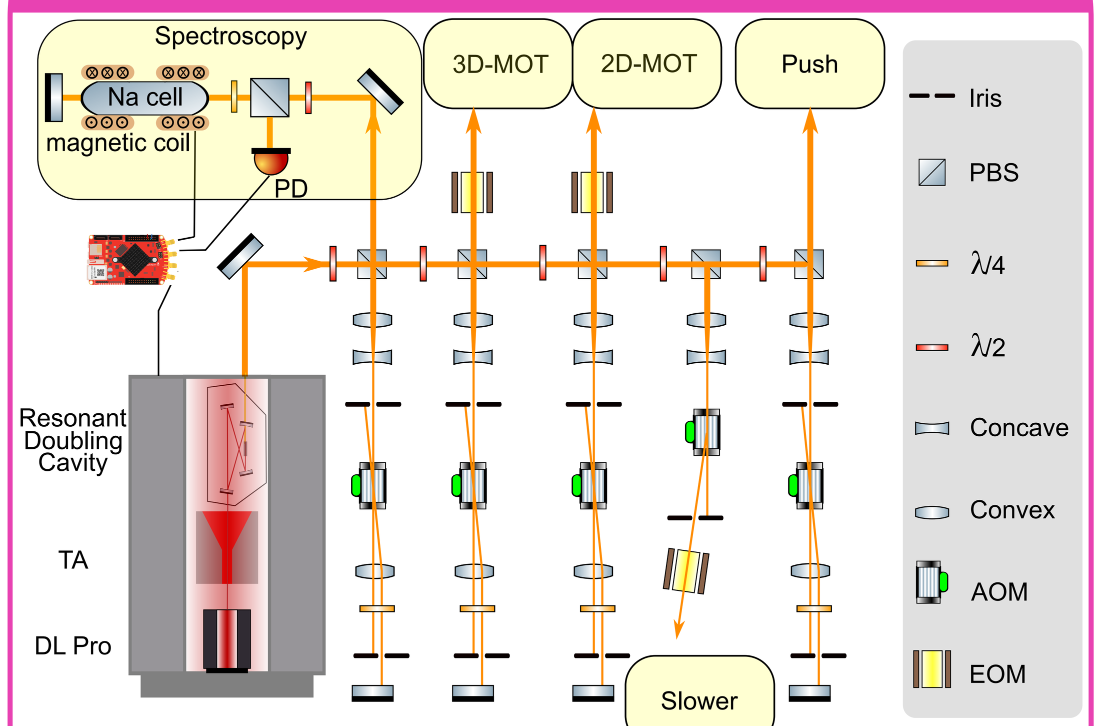
- Possibility to work with both K-39 and K-40 (Bosonic and Fermionic) in our design.
- Tuning knob of Feshbach resonances at moderate magnetic fields of less than 300 G[4,5].
- Predicted to have fast Spin Changing Collisions.

Mobile and modular vacuum system

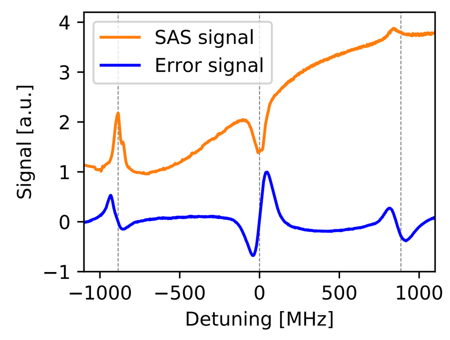


- Modularity, to work on and optimize Na and K setups separately.
- Vacuum system on a translation stage.
- Science chamber designed to give more optical access and facilitate higher numerical aperture.

Na laser system

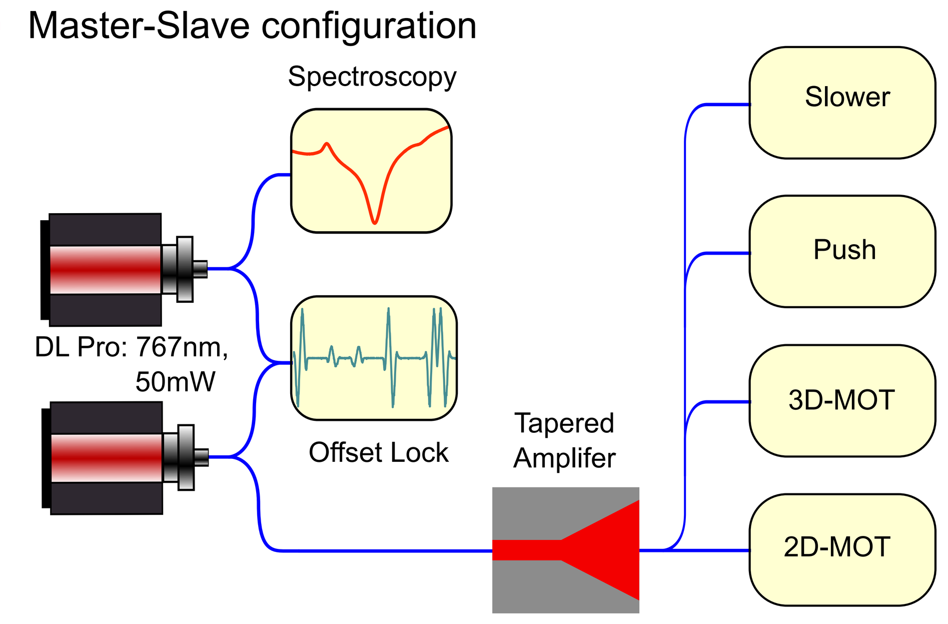


- Laser locking using Zeeman modulation

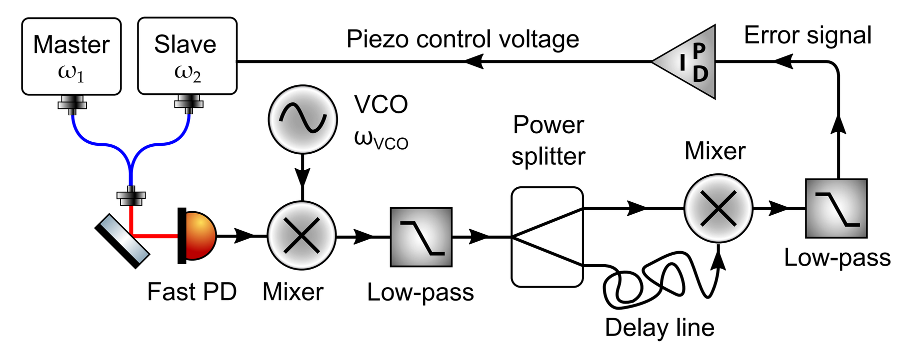


K laser system

- Master-Slave configuration



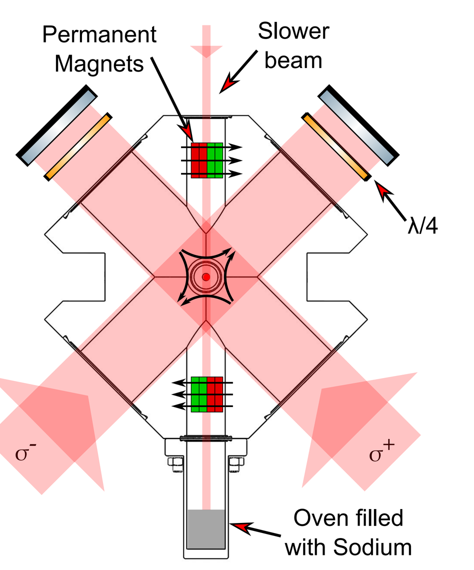
- Offset Lock



Experimental steps

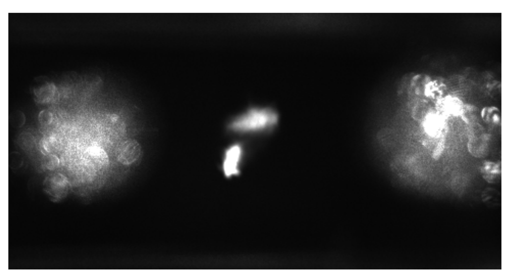
1 Seperated 2D magneto-optical traps

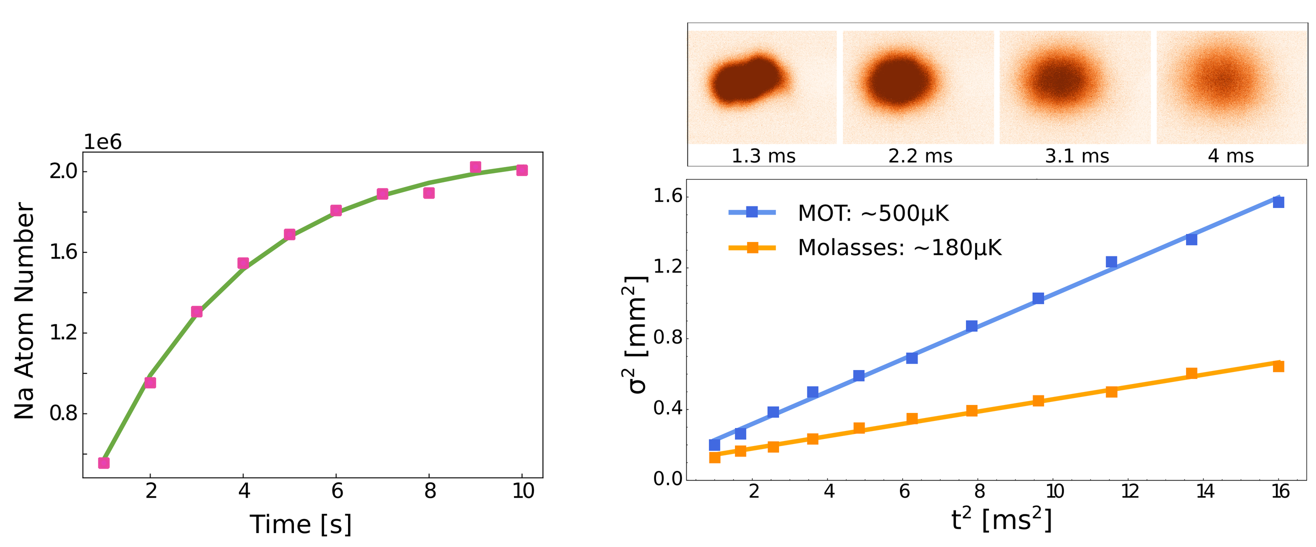
- Quadrupole magnetic field produced by four stacks of permanent magnets.
- Two red-detuned circularly polarized laser beams in retro-reflected configuration.



2 Dual-species 3D magneto-optical trap

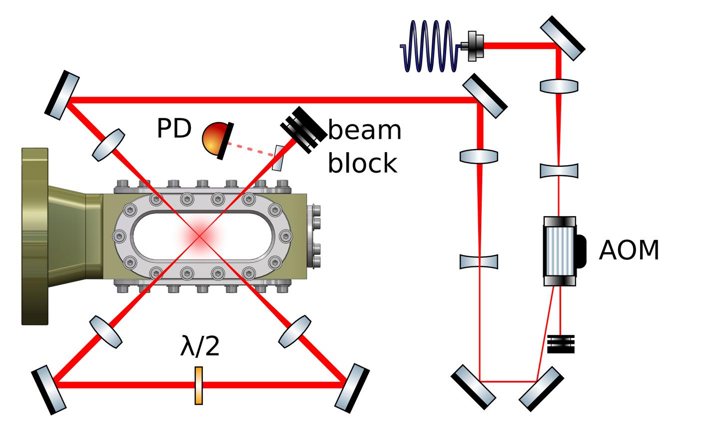
- Near-resonant push beam transports pre-cooled atoms into science chamber.
- Three laser beams in retro-reflected configuration and magnetic quadrupole field.
- Characterize cold atoms using fluorescence imaging.



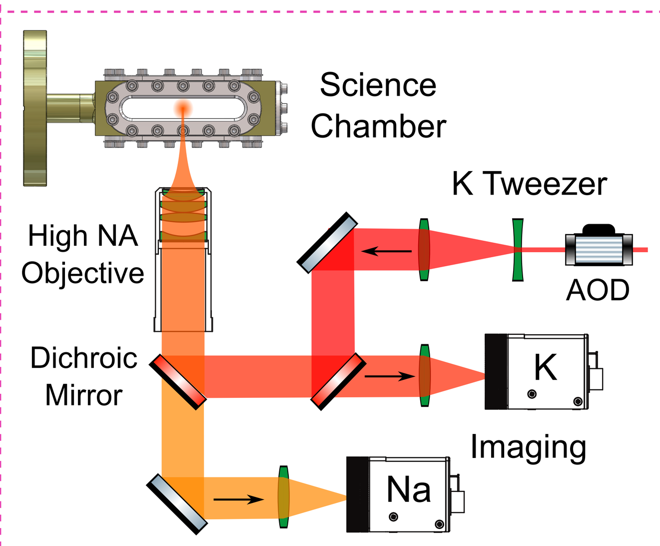


3 Na Crossed Optical Dipole Trap

- Trapping potential: $V(r) \propto \frac{I(r)}{\Delta}$
- IPG Fiber Laser: 100W at 1070nm.
- Focused beam waist of 50μm
- ➡ Trap depth: ~2mK.



3 K Optical Tweezers



- TiSa Laser: 2W at 780nm.
- Focusing through Imaging Objective
- Mobile tweezer arrrays generated by an AOD[8]

Outlook

- With the achievement of Na and K 3D MOT, we are actively working towards achieving the Na BEC in optical dipole trap and K tweezers.
- We are also implementing an optimized high resolution imaging scheme for the experiment.
- An innovative thermometric technique[9] will be used for non-demolition measurements.
- Techniques for active magnetic field stabilisation (based on NV centres in diamond) are also being developed for tight control over Feshbach fields.
- The experiment control system should facilitate remote access to potentially run the machine 24 X 7.

References

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