

# 6<sup>th</sup> International School on Spintronics and Quantum Information Technology (SPINTECH6)

8/2 (2011) Matsue

## Quantum Control and Quantum Simulation with Ultracold Atoms with Spin

Kyoto University, JST

Y. Takahashi



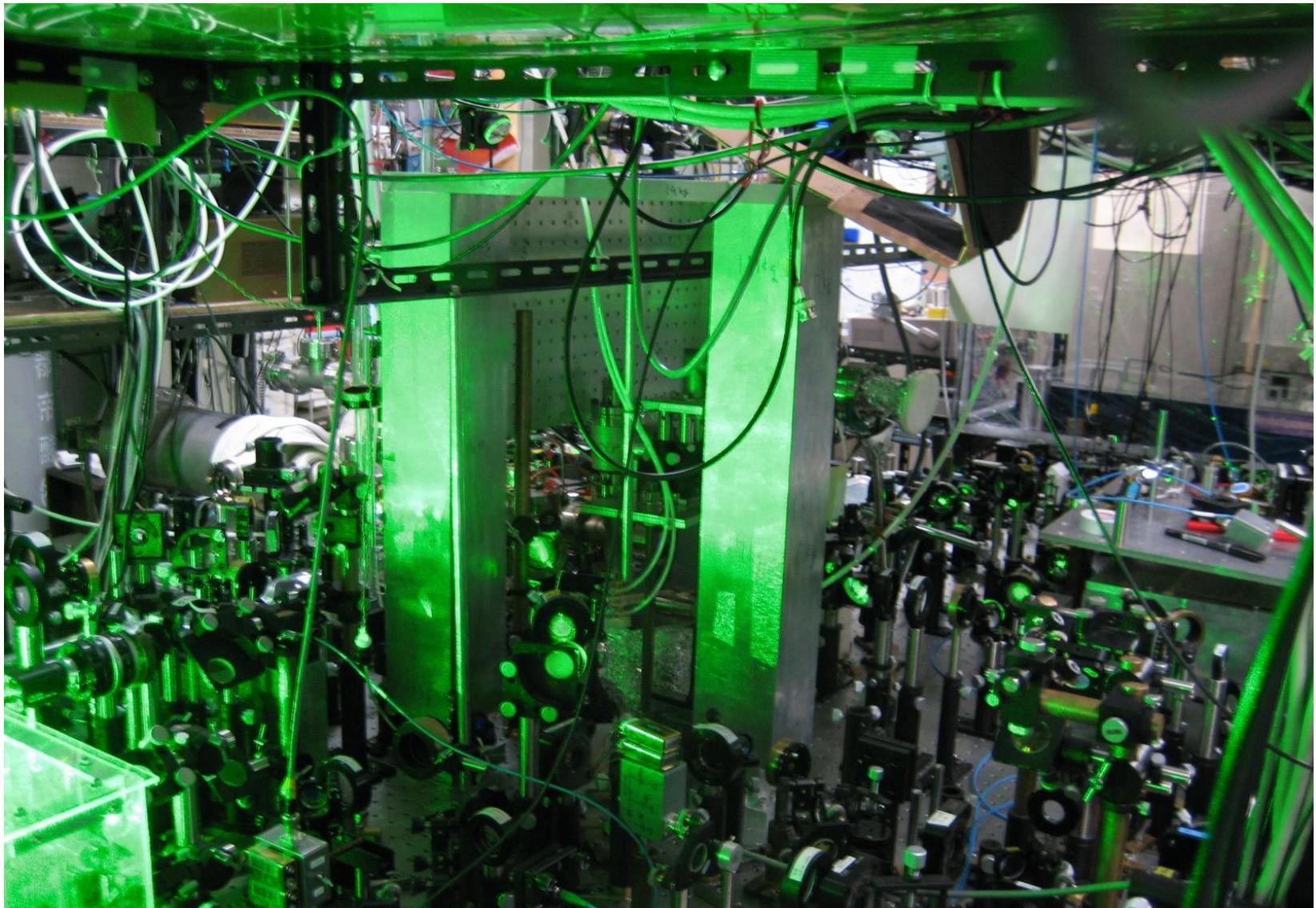
# Outline of Lecture

- I) State-of-the-art of ultracold atom technology
- II) Quantum simulation of Hubbard model with ultracold atoms in optical lattice
  - II-1) quantum magnetism and superfluidity
    - metal-Mott insulator transition, anti-ferromagnetic order
  - II-2) adiabatic cooling of atoms with spins
    - Pomeranchuk cooling
- III) Quantum control of atomic spin ensemble
  - III-1) quantum description of collective atomic spin
    - coherent spin state, squeezed spin state
  - III-2) quantum description of polarization of light
    - quantum Stokes operators
  - III-3) quantum interface and control
    - QND measurement of spin, quantum feedback control

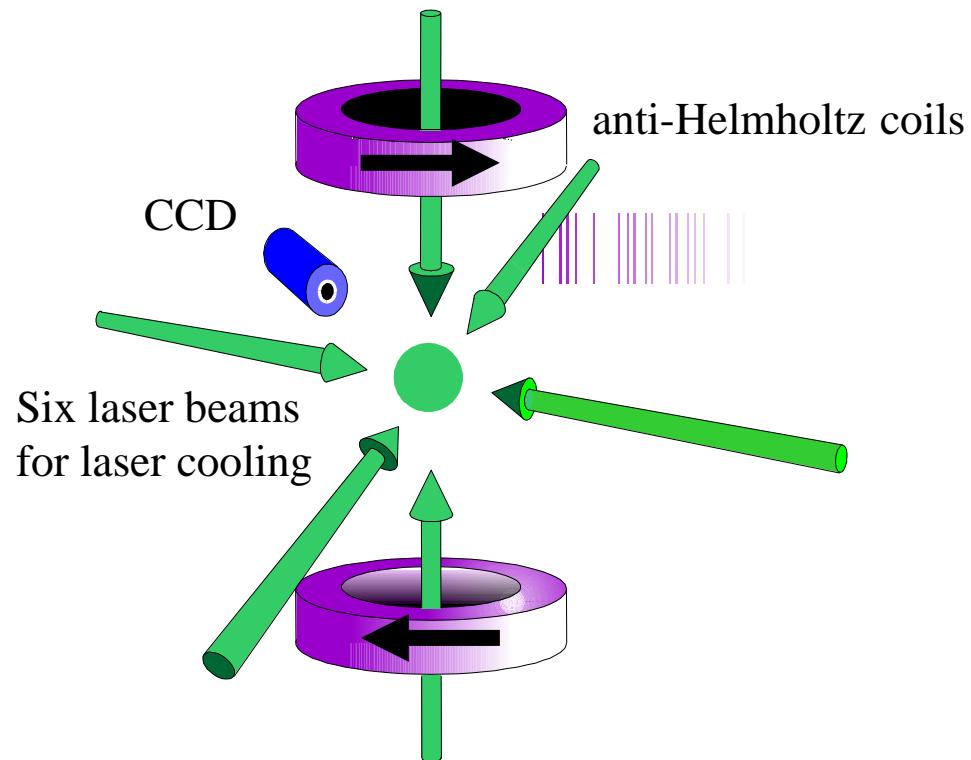
# Outline of Lecture

I) State-of-the-art of ultracold atom technology

# typical experimental setup



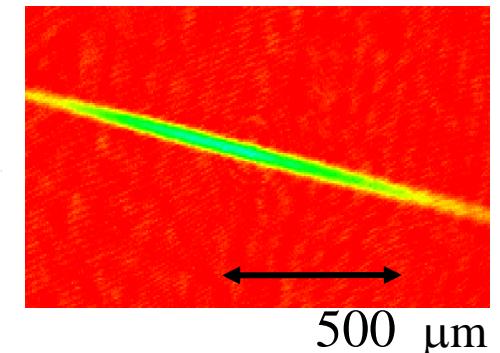
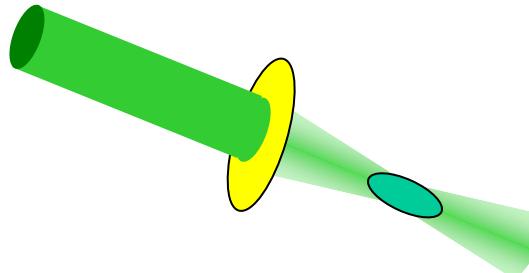
# Laser Cooling and Trapping



“optical trap”

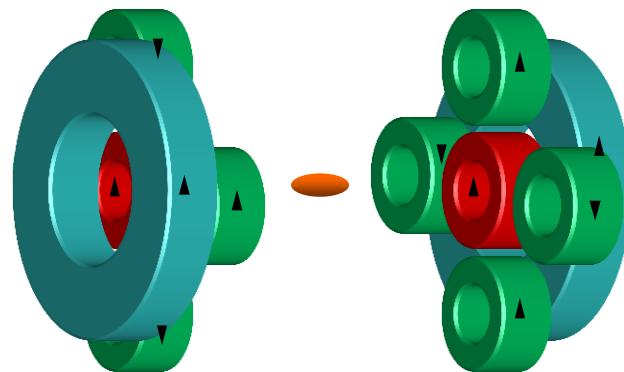
$$V_{\text{int}} = -\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

$$U_{\text{pot}}(r) = -\frac{\chi E(r)^2}{2}$$



“magnetic trap”

$$V_{\text{int}} = -\boldsymbol{\mu} \cdot \mathbf{B}$$



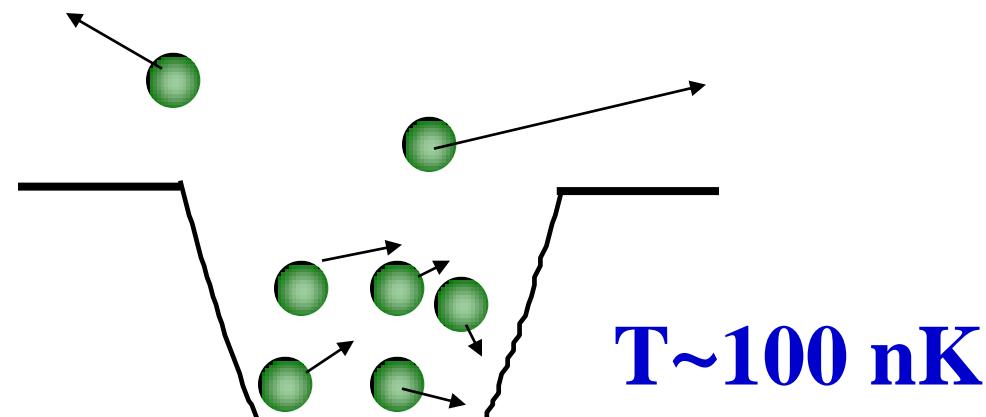
- Number:  $10^7$
- Density:  $10^{11}/\text{cm}^3$
- Temperature:  $10\mu\text{K}$

“Magneto-optical Trap”

# Evaporative Cooling

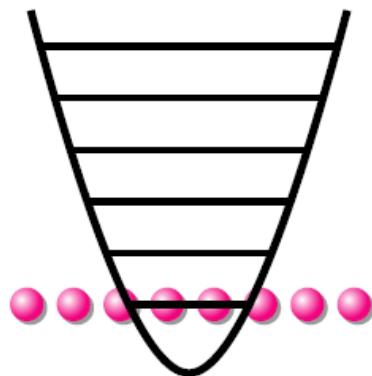
“remove (=evaporate) energetic atoms in a trap”

→ “atoms remained in a trap have lower average energy  
 (=lower temperature) “

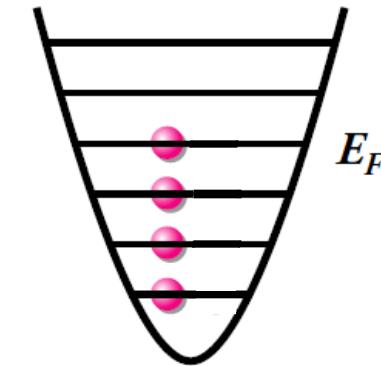
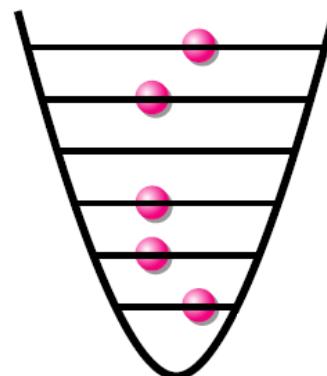


# Atomic Gases Reach the Quantum Regime !

*“Boson versus Fermion”*

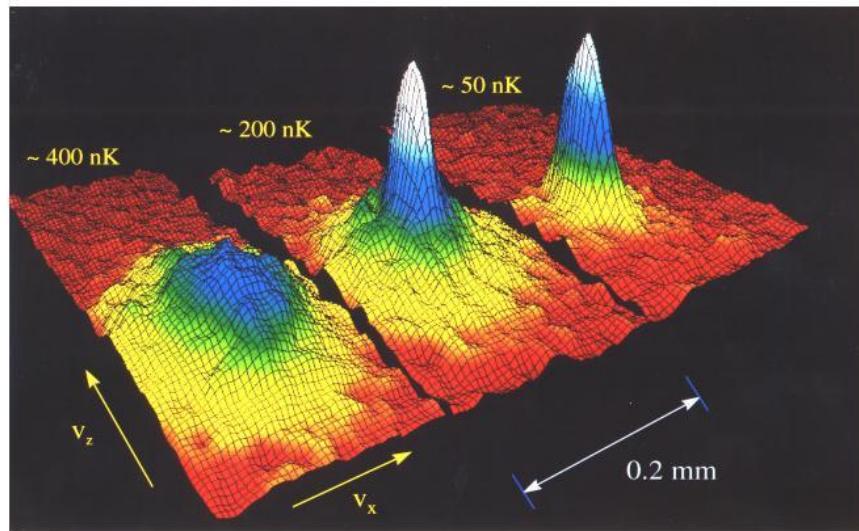


*“Bose-Einstein Condensation”*

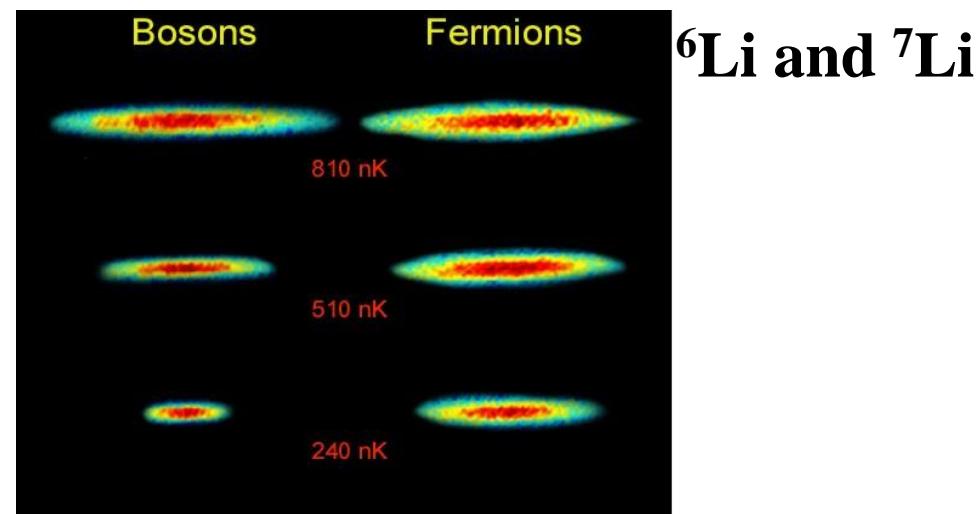


*“Fermi Degeneracy”*

$^{87}\text{Rb}$



**Momentum Distribution**  
[E. Cornell et al, (1995)]



**Spatial Distribution**  
[R. Hulet et al, (2000)]

# *Feshbach Resonance:*

## ability to tune an inter-atomic interaction

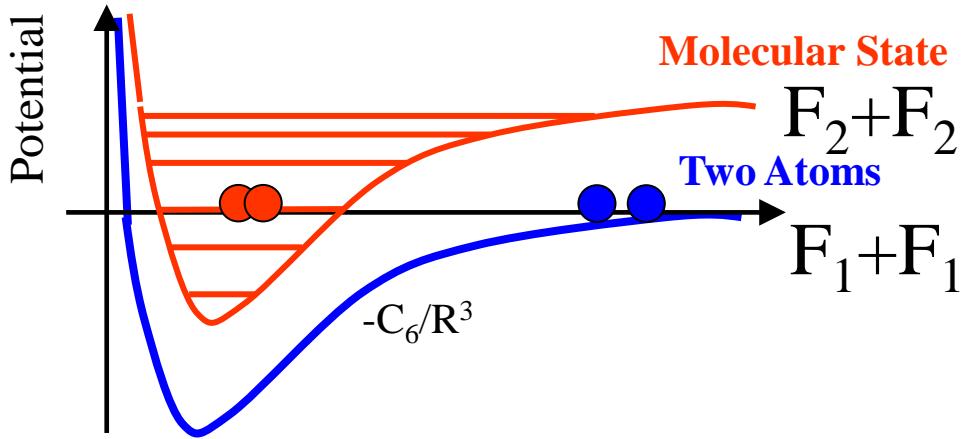
Collision is in Quantum Regime !

It is described by s-wave scattering length  $a_s$

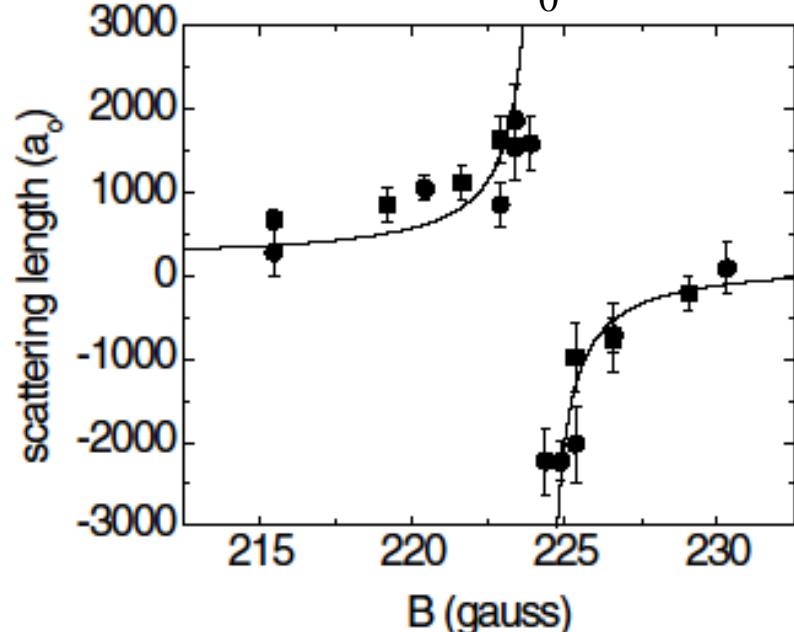
$$a_s = -\delta_l / k$$
$$\sigma_0 = 4\pi|f_0|^2 = 4\pi|a_s|^2$$

Coupling between “Open Channel” and “Closed Channel”

→ Control of Interaction( $a_s$ )



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

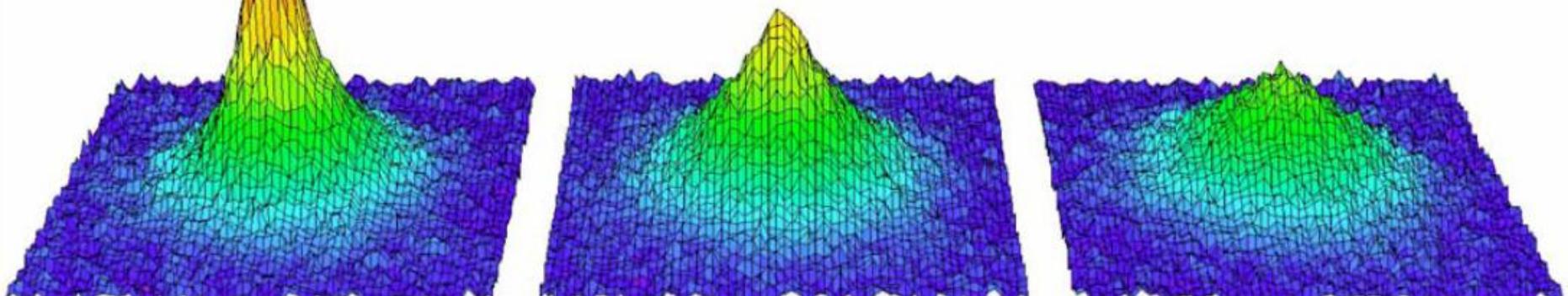


[C. Regal and D. Jin, PRL90, 230404(2003)]

# Realization of Atomic BCS

$$T_{BCS} \approx 0.3T_F \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{2k_F|a_s|}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_F &= k_B T_F = \frac{(\hbar k_F)^2}{2m} \\ &= (3N)^{1/3} \hbar \bar{\omega} \end{aligned}$$



$\mathbf{T} < \mathbf{T}_{BCS}$

$\mathbf{B} \sim \mathbf{B}_{res}$

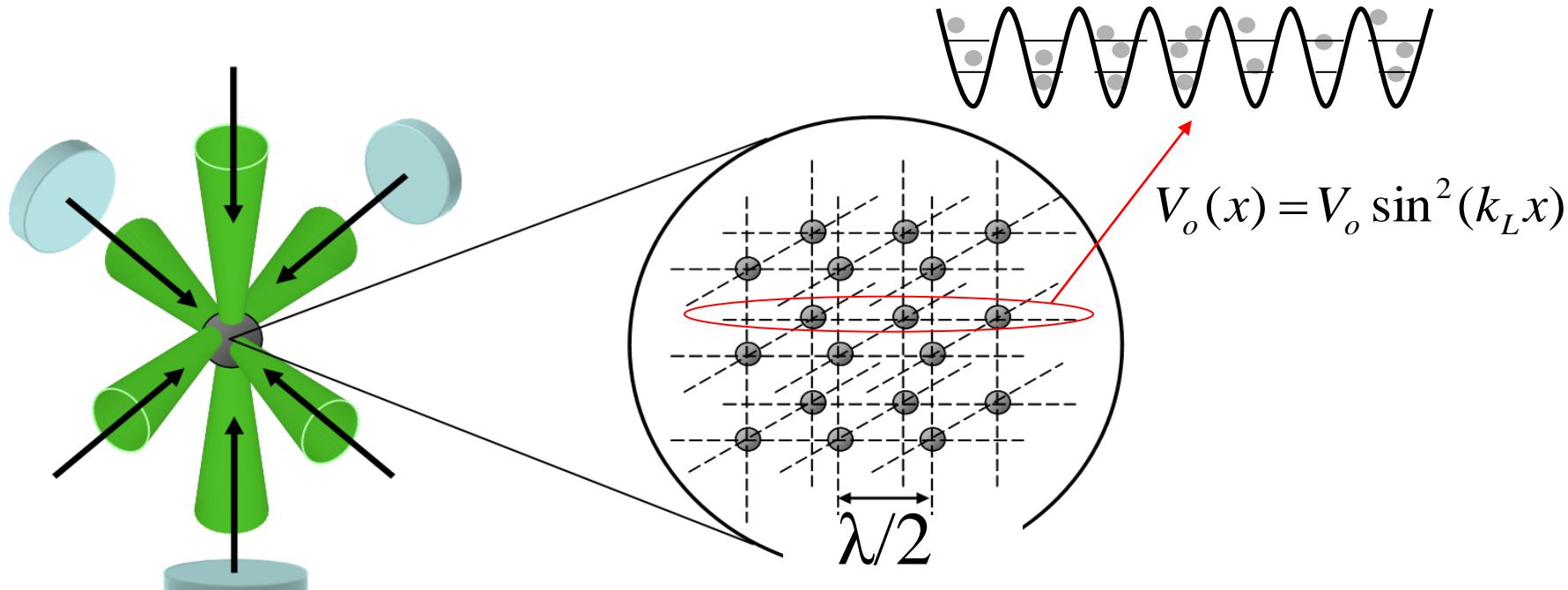
$\mathbf{T} \sim \mathbf{T}_{BCS}$

$\mathbf{B} \gtrsim \mathbf{B}_{res}$

$\mathbf{T} > \mathbf{T}_{BCS}$

$\mathbf{B} \gg \mathbf{B}_{res}$

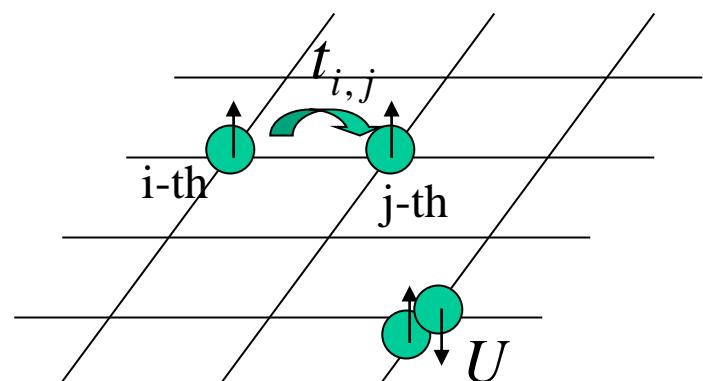
# Optical Lattice



Atoms in optical lattice  $\longleftrightarrow$  electrons in crystalline lattice

Hubbard Model:

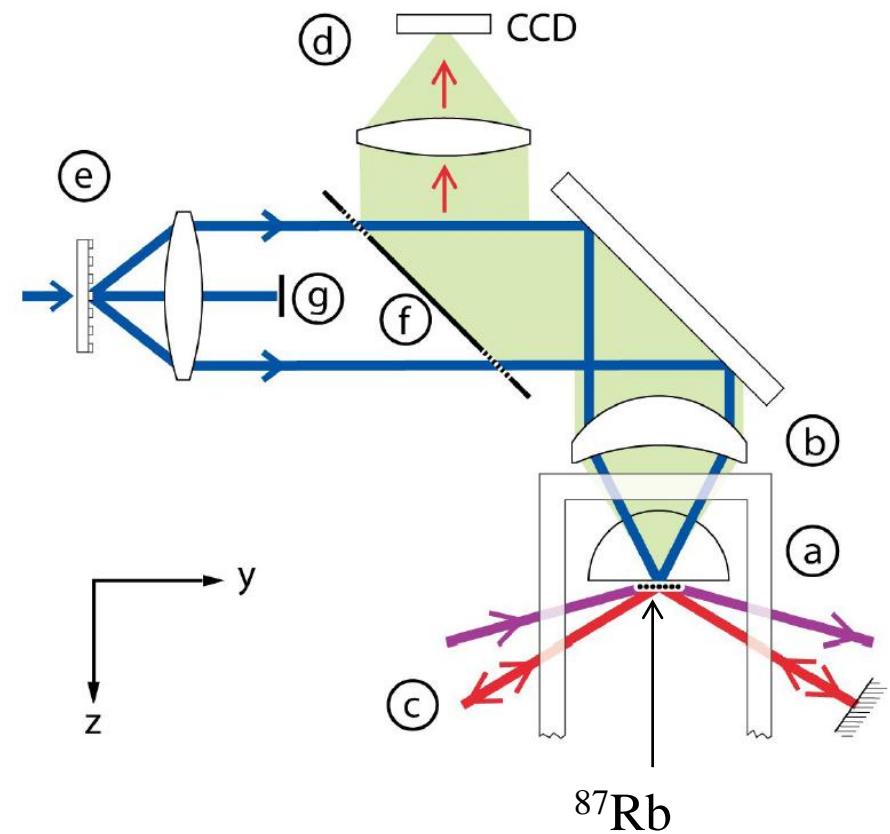
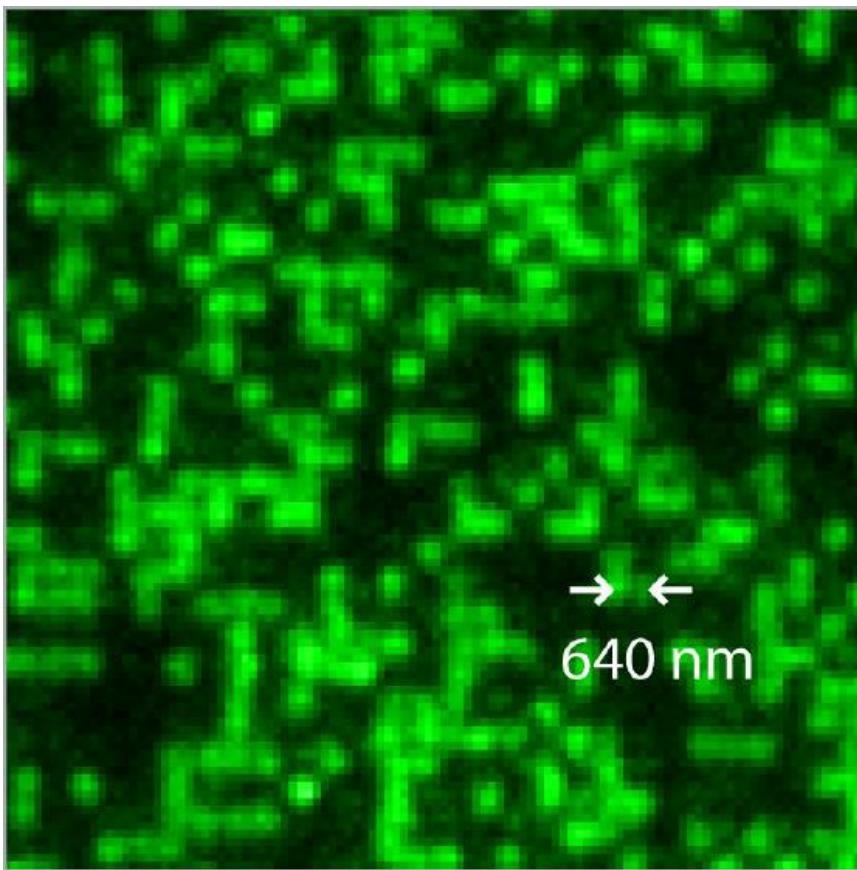
$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} c_i^\dagger c_j + U \sum_i n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow}$$



# New Technique: Single Site Observation

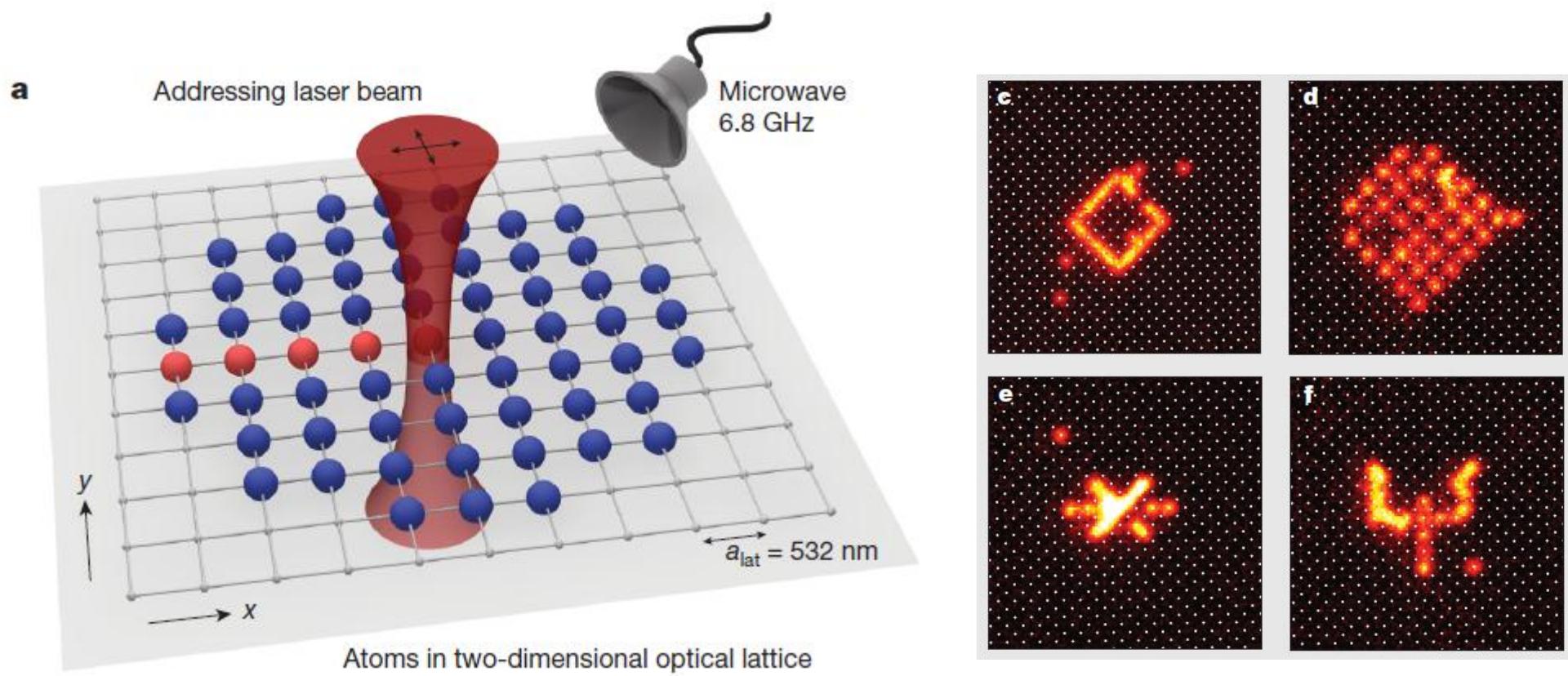
[WS. Bakr, I. Gillen, A. Peng, S. Folling, and M. Greiner, Nature 462(426), 74-77(2009)]

Fluorescence Imaging



# New Technique: Single Site Manipulation

[C. Ewitenberg *et al*, Nature 471, 319(2011)]



# Outline of Lecture

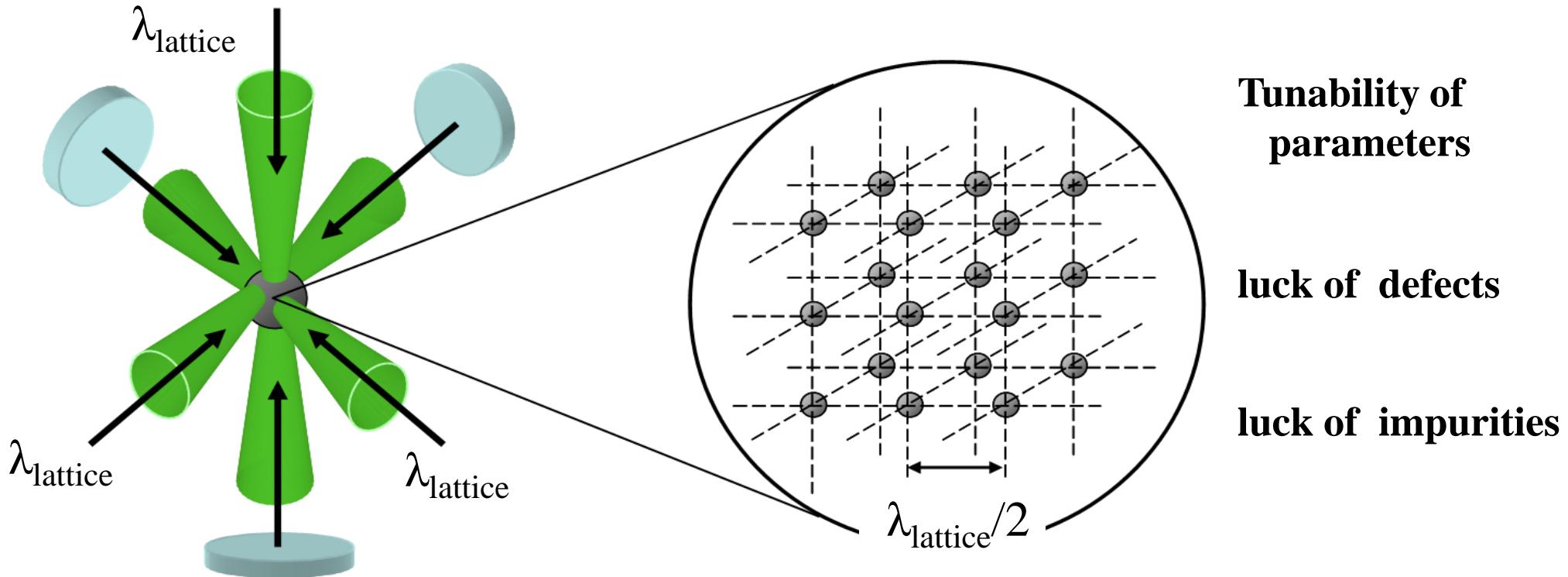
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in optical lattice

- II-1) quantum magnetism and superfluidity
  - metal-Mott insulator transition, anti-ferromagnetic order
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# Fermions in a 3D optical lattice

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} c_i^+ c_j + U \sum_i n_{i,\uparrow} n_{i,\downarrow} + \sum_i \epsilon_i n_i$$

“Fermi-Hubbard Model”



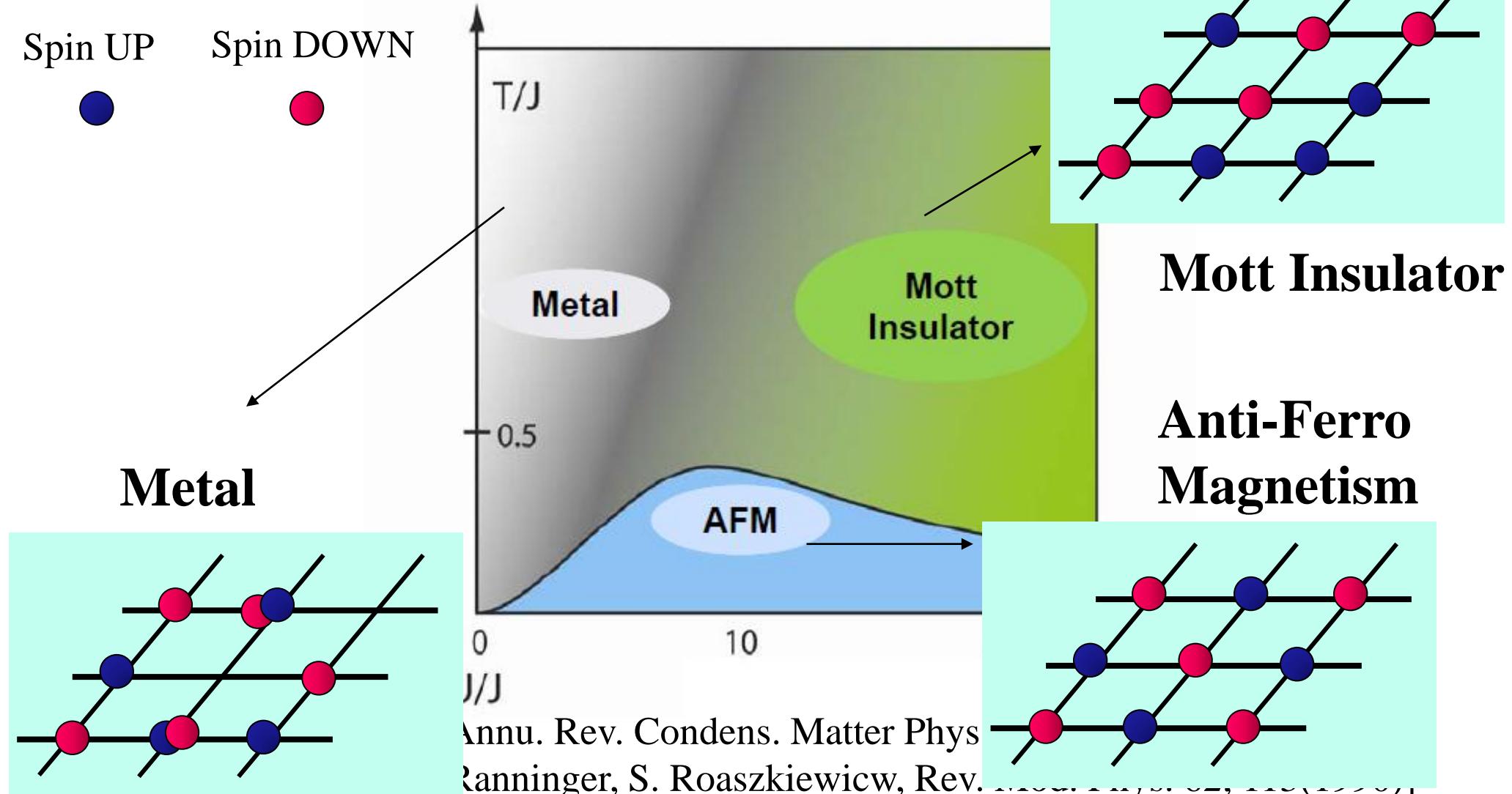
# Phase Diagram of Repulsive Fermi-Hubbard Model

Spin UP      Spin DOWN

Metal

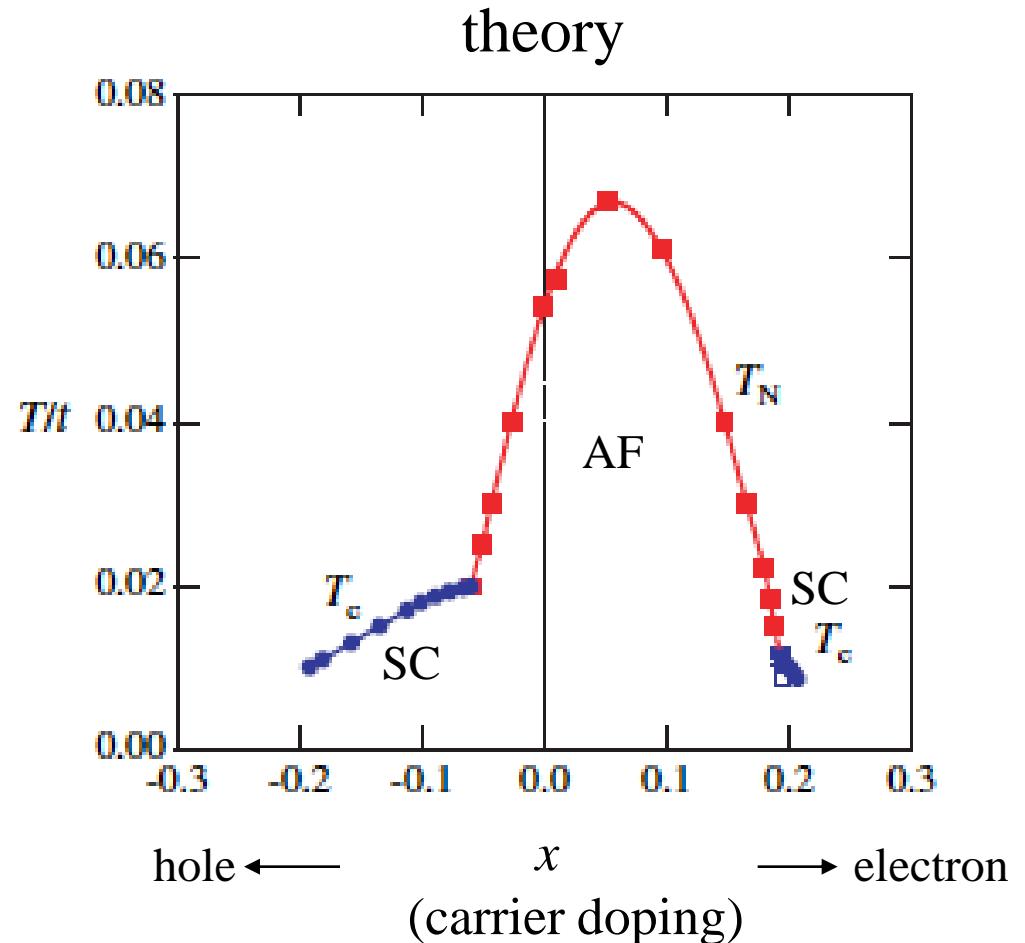
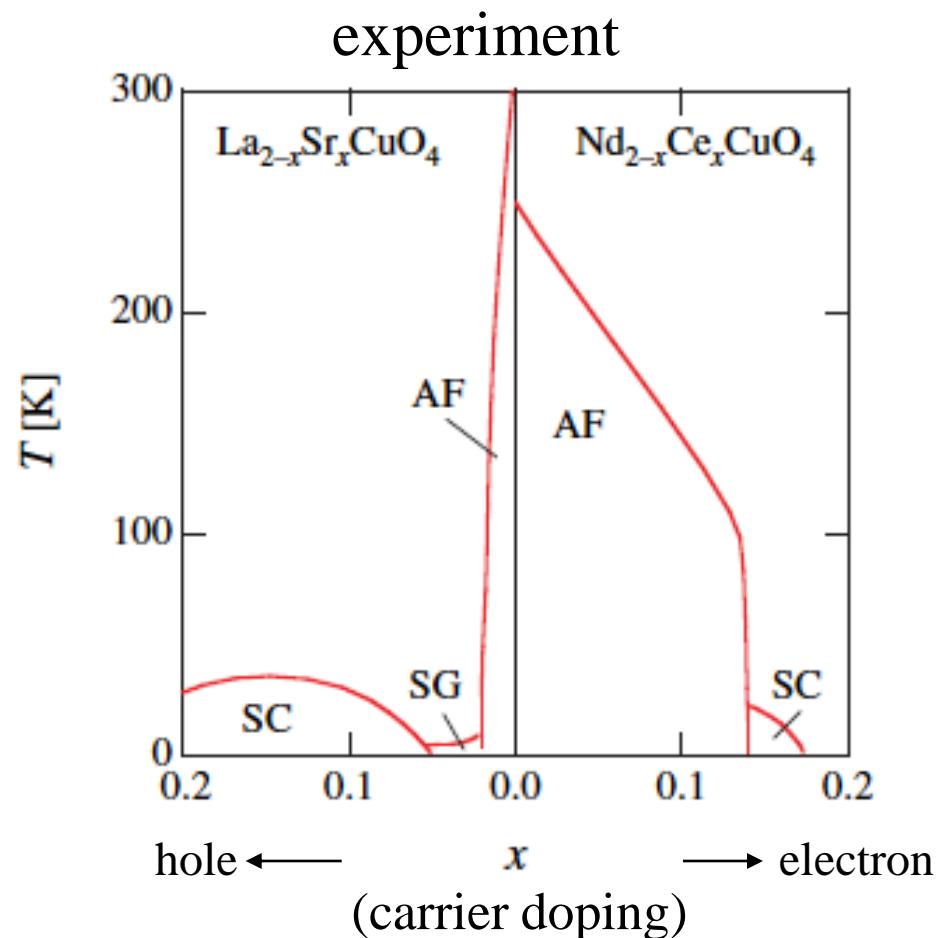
Phase Diagram of

Repulsive Fermi-Hubbard Model



Annu. Rev. Condens. Matter Phys.  
Ranninger, S. Roaszkiewicw, Rev.

# One of the Goals: quantum simulation of high- $T_c$ super-conductivity

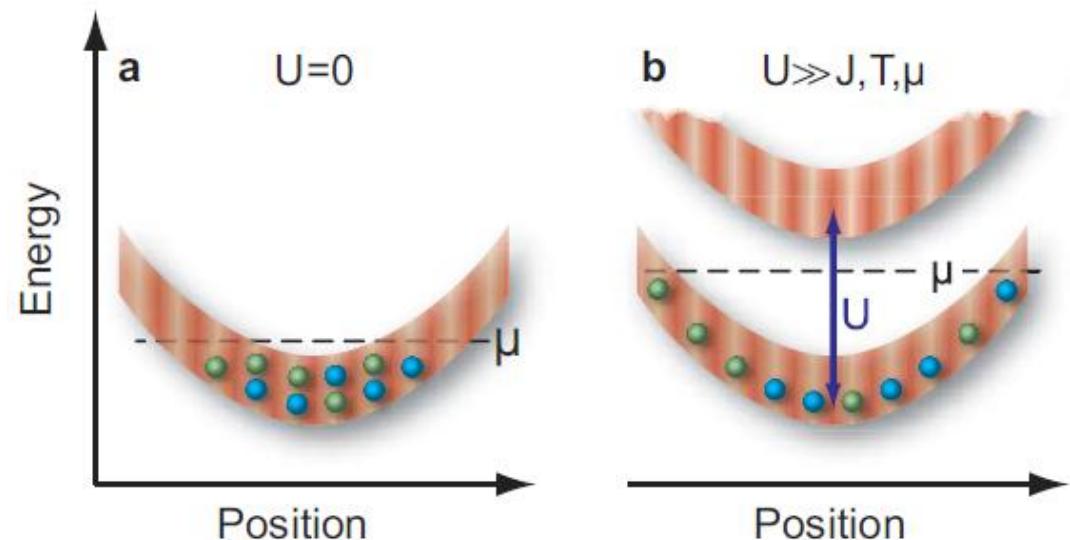
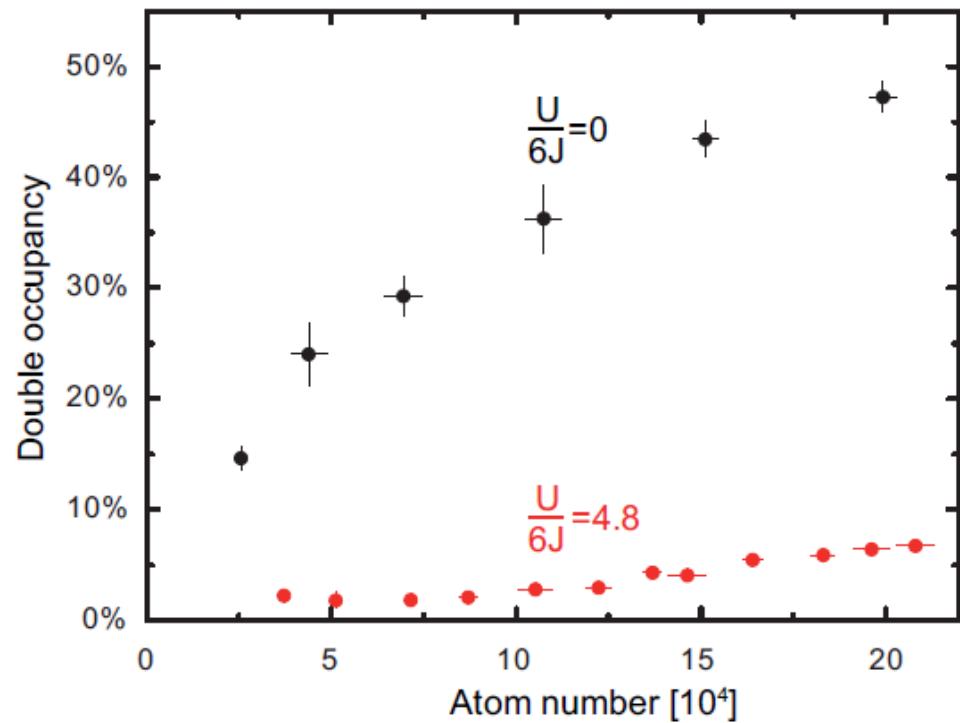


[in T. Moriya and K. Ueda, Rep. Prog. Phys. 66(2003)1299]

# Current Status of Quantum Simulation of Fermi Hubbard Model: “Formation of (paramagnetic) Mott insulator”

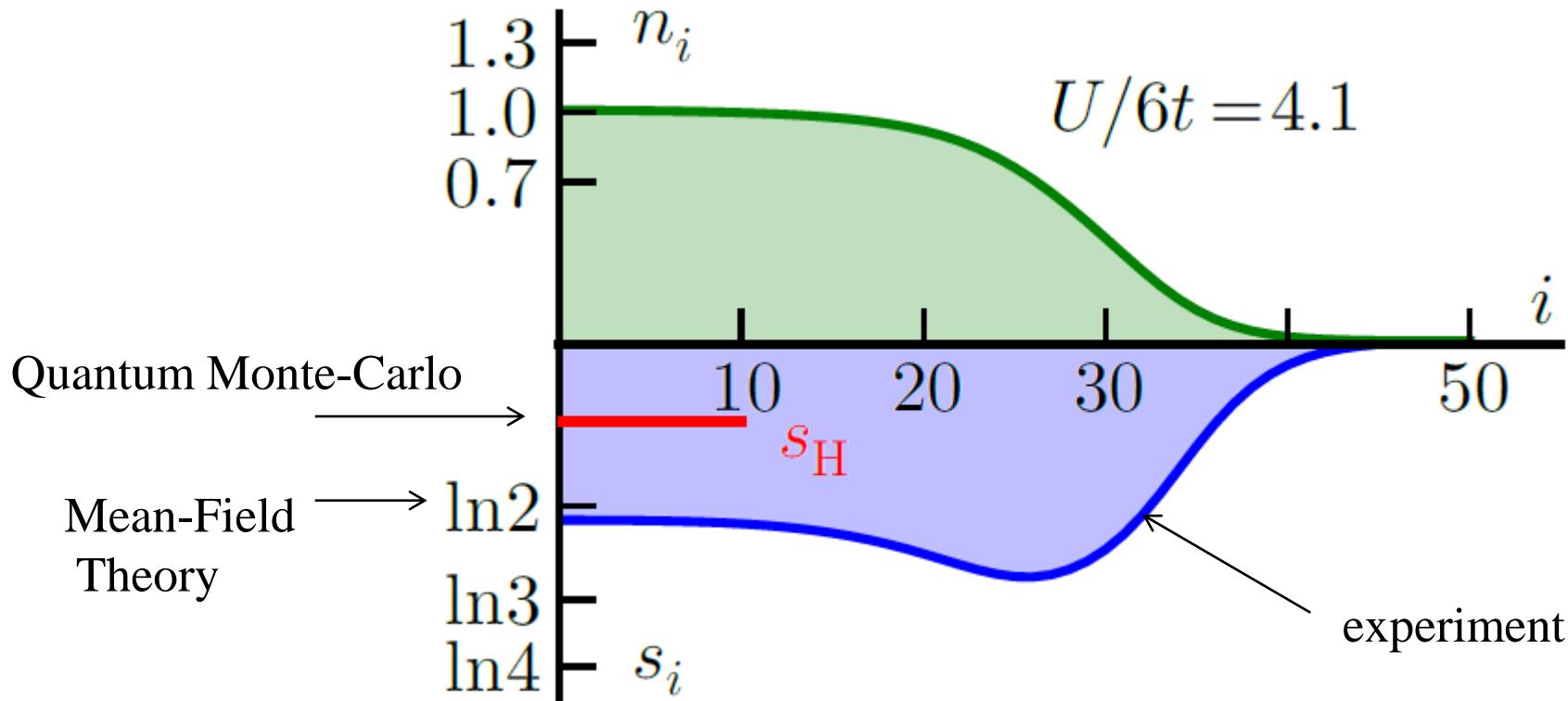
[R. Jördens *et al.*, Nature 455, 204 (2008)] [U. Schneider, *et al.*, Science 322, 1520(2008)]

“Suppression of Doubly Occupied Sites  
by Strong Repulsion”



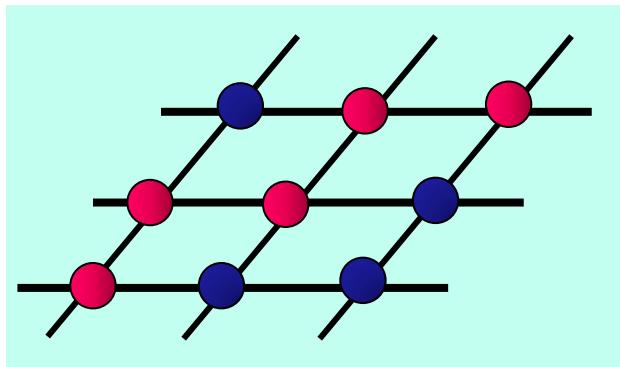
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[R. Jördens *et al.*, PRL 104, 180401 (2010)]



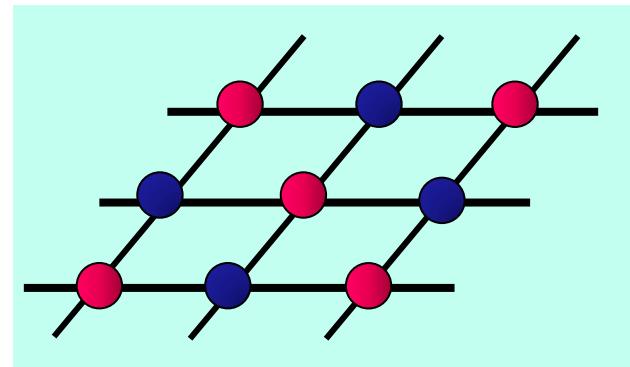
# You Need Cooling for Quantum Magnetism

**(paramagnetic)  
Mott Insulator**



Cooling  
 $s < k_B \ln(2)$

**Anti-Ferro Magnetic Order**



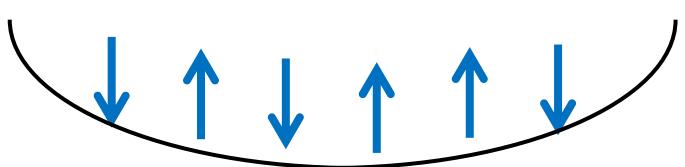
# Spin Degree of Freedom *is Cool*

## Pomeranchuk Cooling

[Pomeranchuk, (1950)]

→ Discovery of Superfluid  $^3\text{He}$  by Osheroff, Lee, Richardson

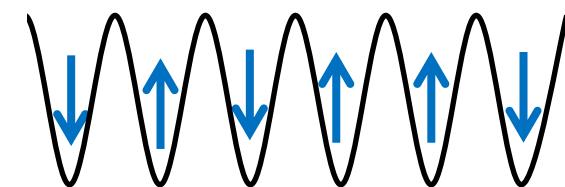
**Initial state:** Spin-*depolarized*  
and also with *degeneracy*:



$$s \sim k_B \pi^2 T / T_F$$

liquid  $^3\text{He}$       atoms in trap

Adiabatic change



$$s \sim k_B \ln(N)$$

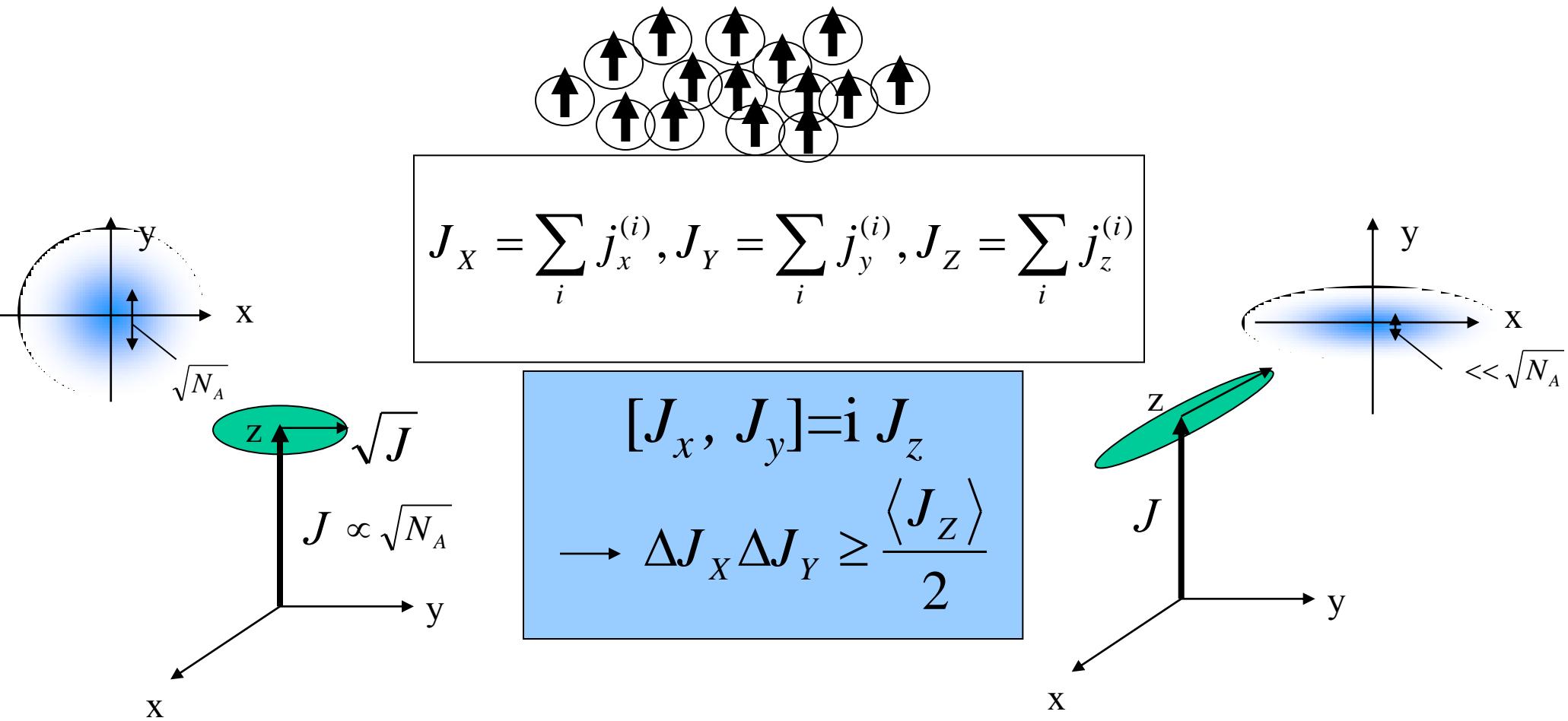
solid  $^3\text{He}$       atoms in Mott Insulator

“entropy flows from **motional** degrees of freedom to **spin**,  
which results in the cooling of the system”

# Outline of Lecture

- III) Quantum control of atomic spin ensemble
  - III-1) quantum description of collective atomic spin
    - coherent spin state, squeezed spin state
  - III-2) quantum description of polarization of light
    - quantum Stokes operators
  - III-3) quantum interface and control
    - QND measurement of spin, quantum feedback control

# collective atomic spin



**Coherent Spin State**

$$\Delta J_X = \Delta J_Y = \sqrt{J/2}$$

**Squeezed Spin State**

$$\Delta J_X > \sqrt{J/2}, \Delta J_Y < \sqrt{J/2}$$

# Quantum Interface

“Memory”

**Atomic Spins:**  
Collective Spin Operators

QND-interaction:

$$H_{int} = \alpha S_x J_x$$

“Communication”

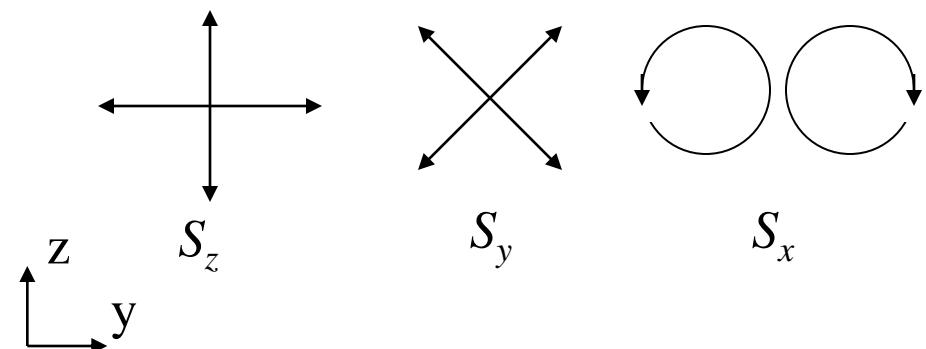
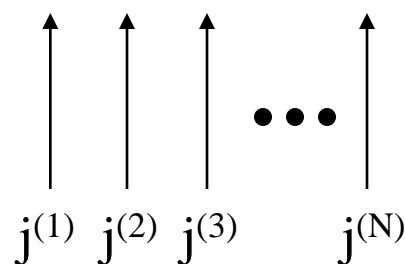
**Light Polarization:**  
Quantum Stokes Operators

$$J_X = \sum_i j_x^{(i)}, J_Y = \sum_i j_y^{(i)}, J_Z = \sum_i j_z^{(i)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_x &= (a_+^\dagger a_+ - a_-^\dagger a_-)/2, \\ S_y &= (a_+^\dagger a_- - a_-^\dagger a_+)/2i, \\ S_z &= (a_+^\dagger a_- + a_-^\dagger a_+)/2, \end{aligned}$$

$$[J_\lambda, J_\mu] = i \varepsilon_{\lambda\mu\nu} J_\nu$$

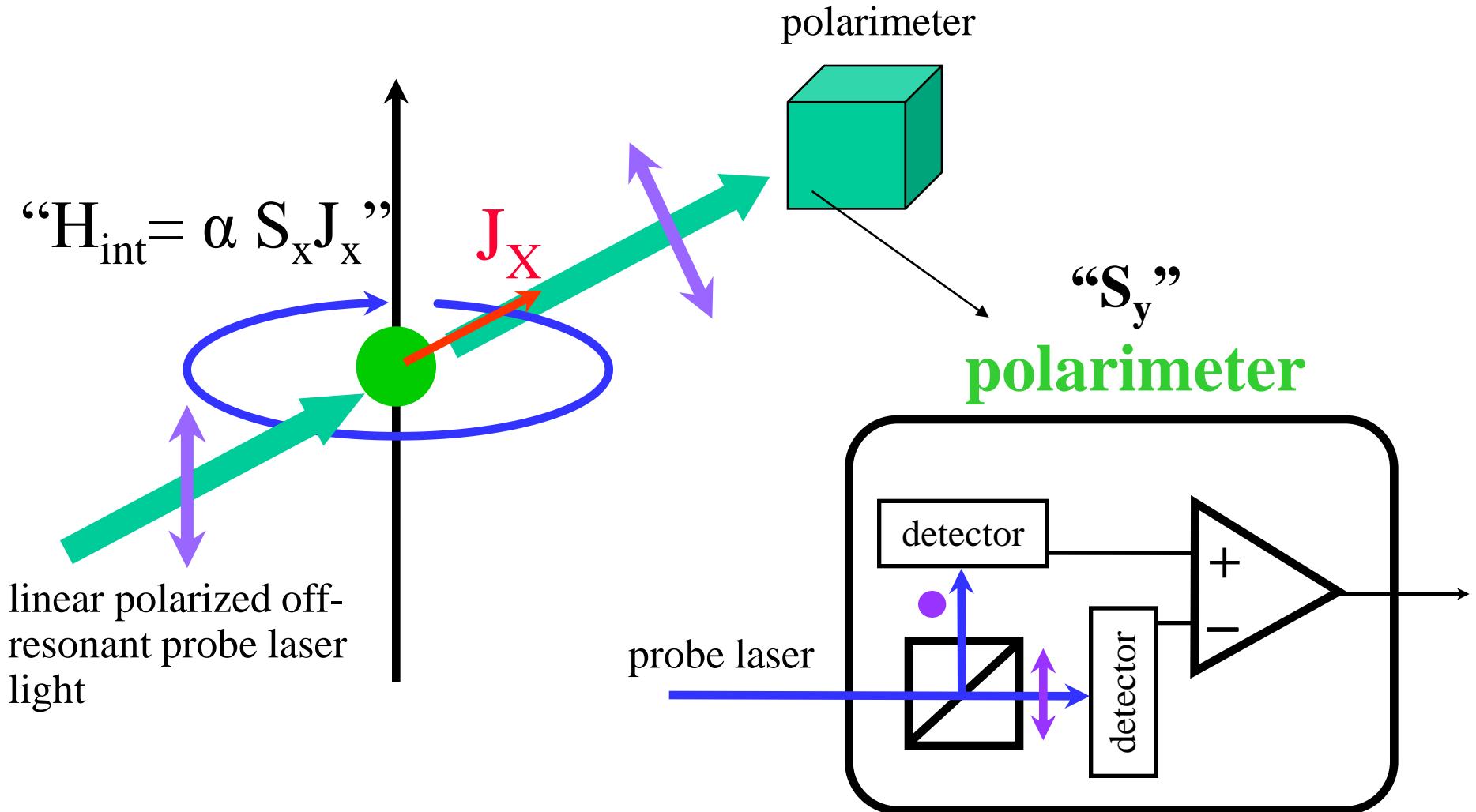
$\lambda, \mu, \nu = x, y, z$



# “Faraday Rotation” as QND interaction

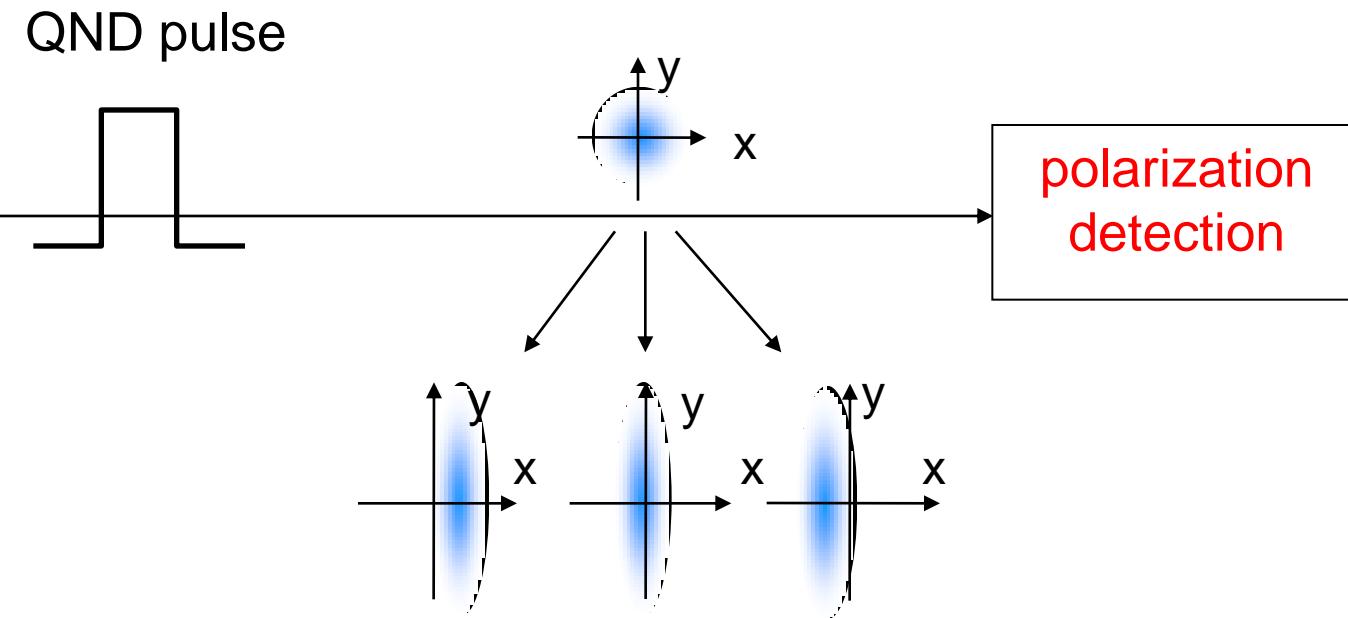
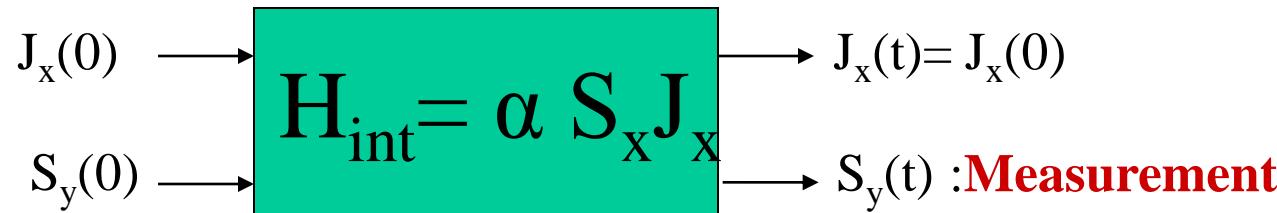
YT *et al.*, PRA 60, 4974, (1999);

A. Kuzmich *et al.*, Europhys. Lett. 42, 481(1998)



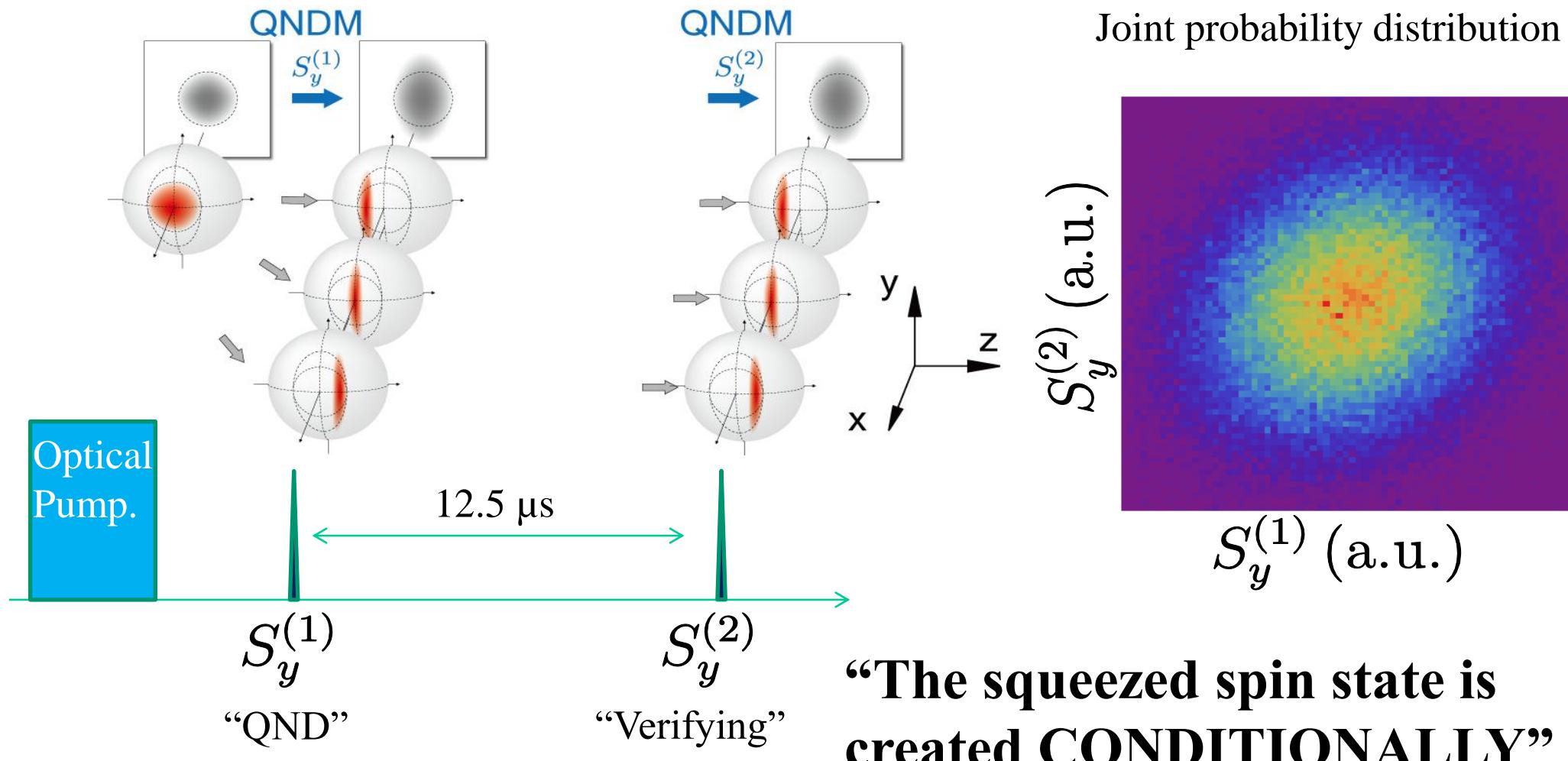
# “Quantum State Preparation”

## Projection of the Result of QND Measurement

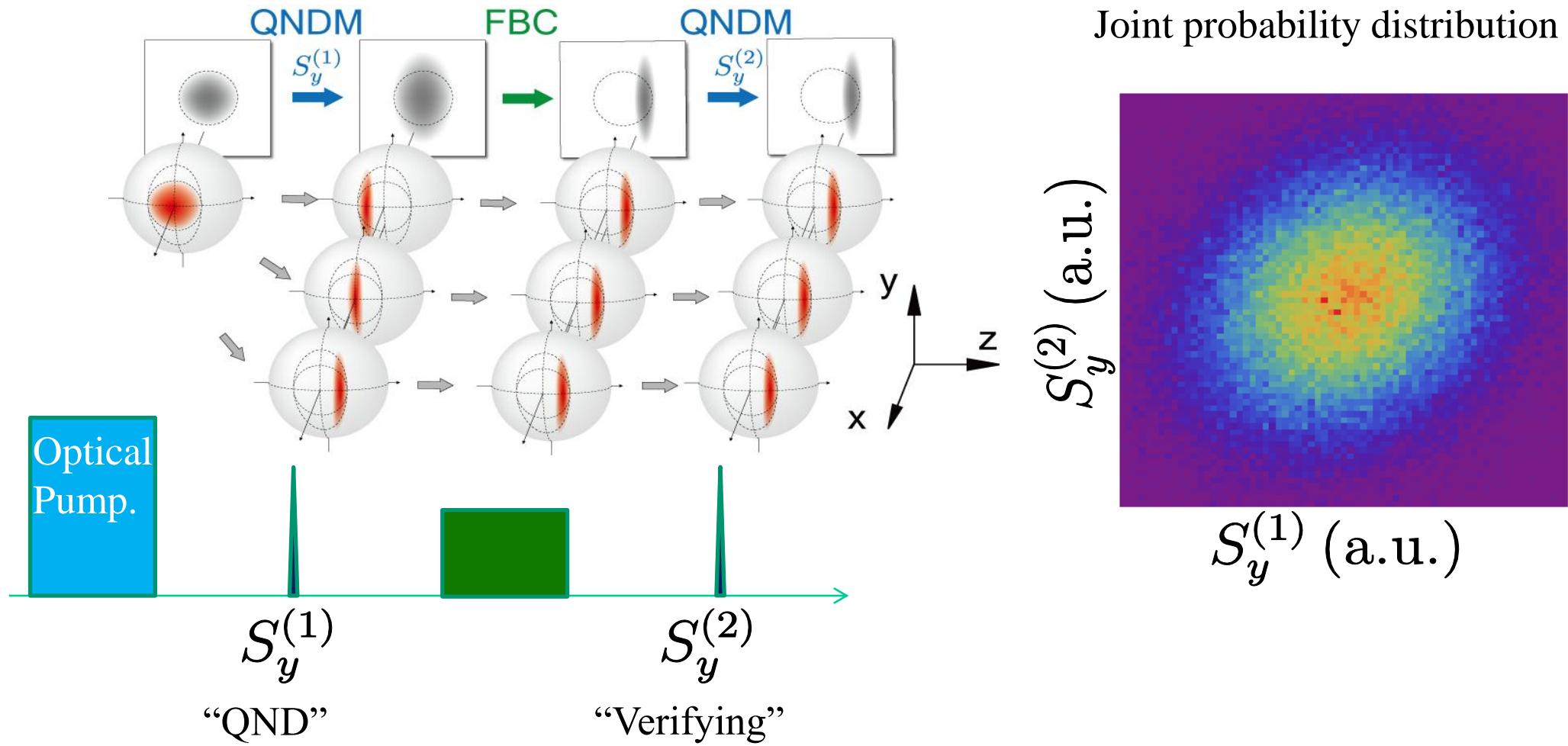


Now, 5 groups in the world have successfully created **Squeezed Spin States**

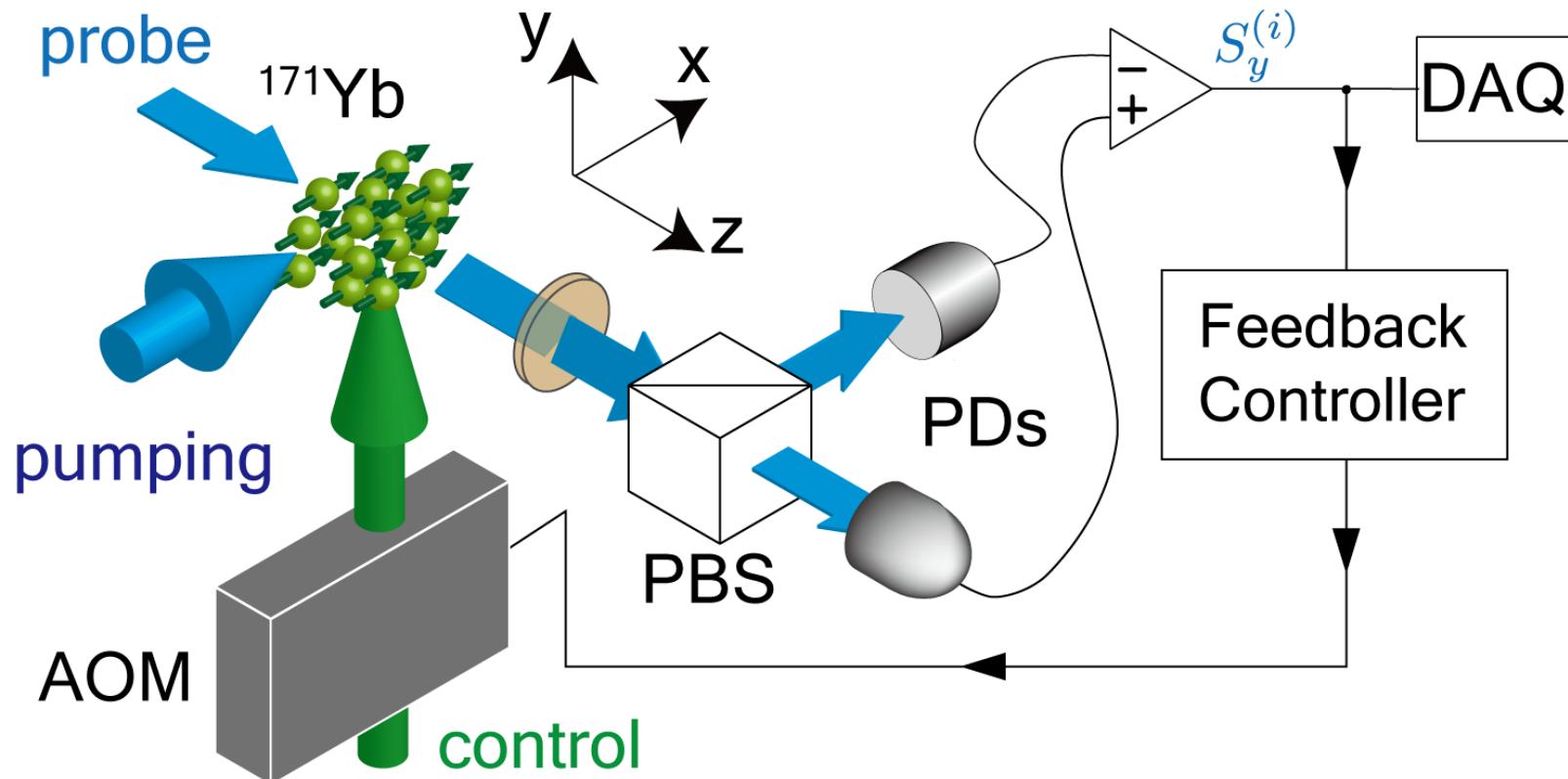
# Typical Spin-QND Measurement: Scheme and Result



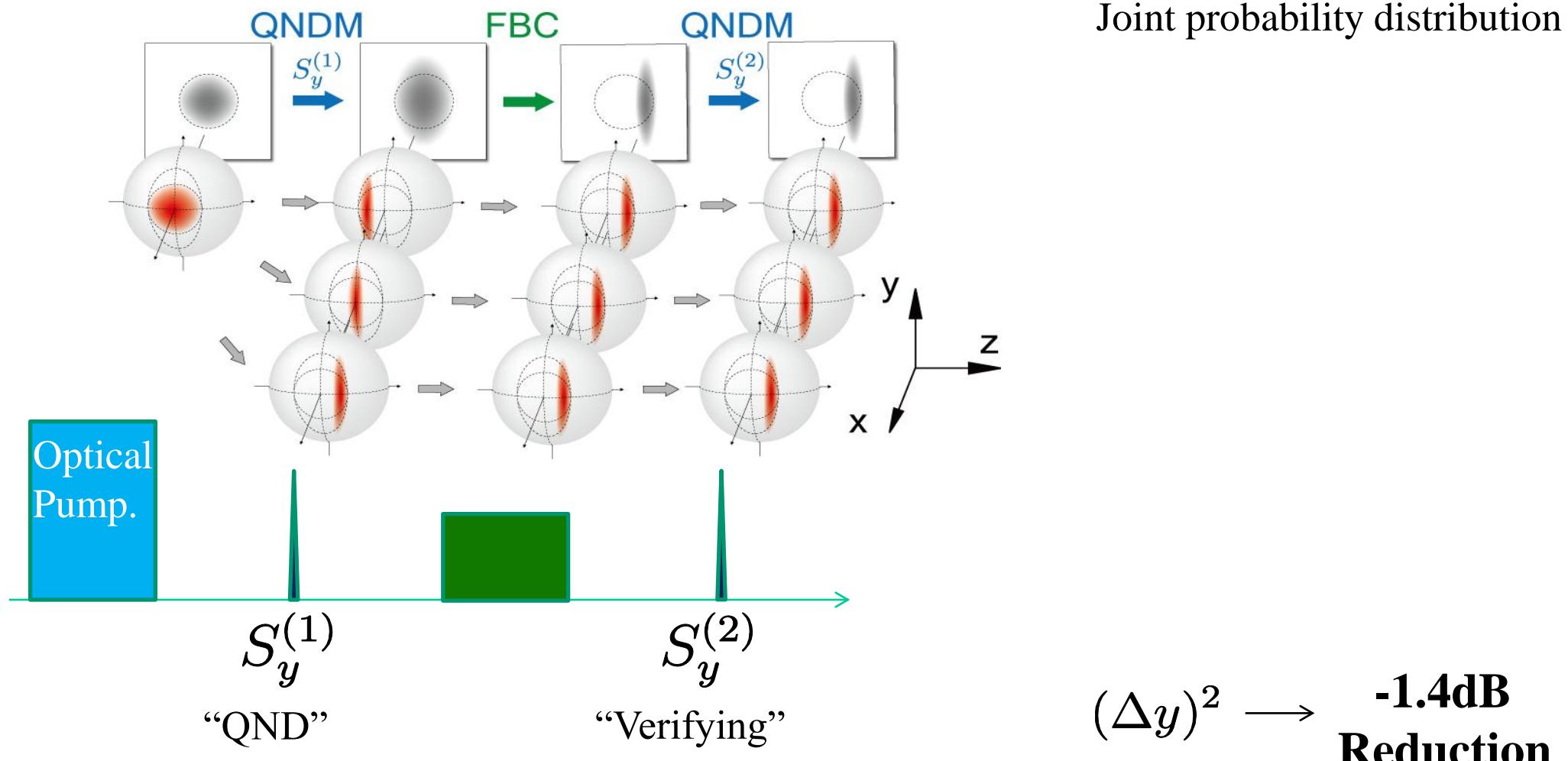
# Implementing Quantum Feedback Control



# Experimental Setup for Quantum Feedback Control

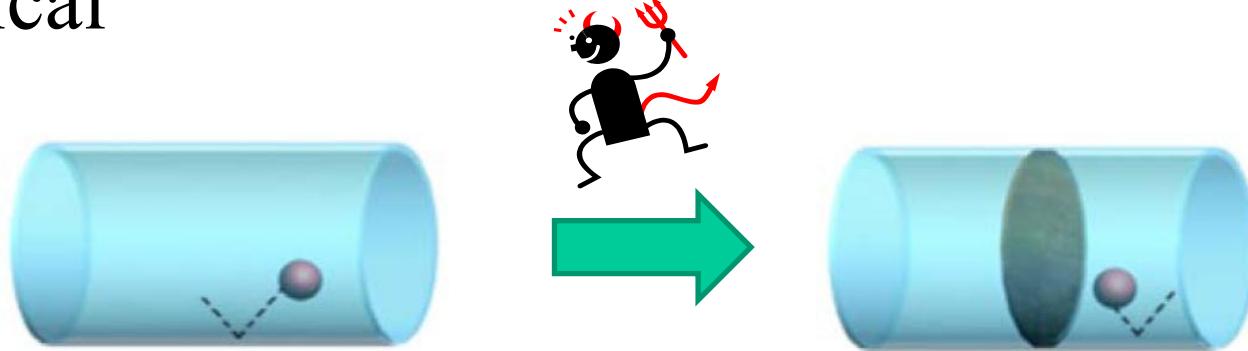


# Implementing Quantum Feedback Control



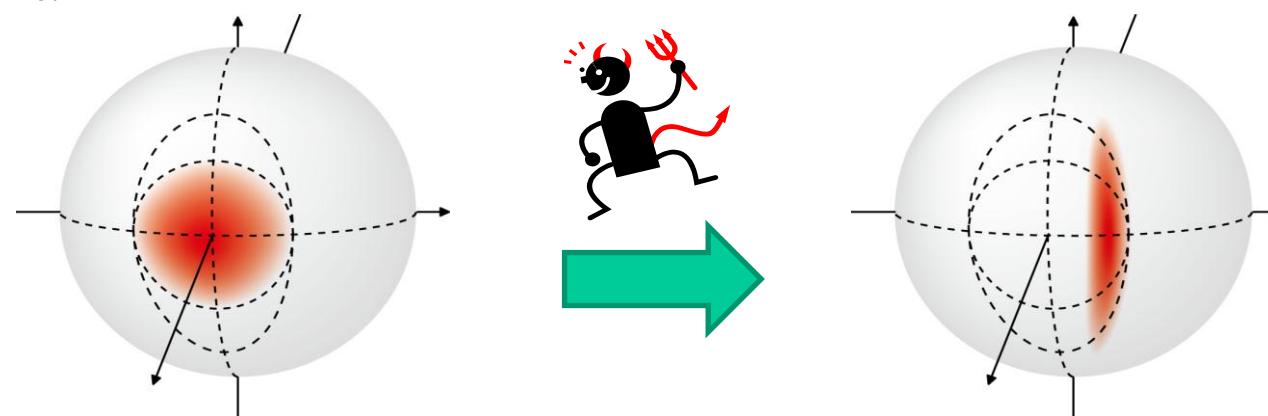
# Maxwell Demon

“Classical”



Reduction of (Thermodynamic) Entropy without Work

“Quantum”



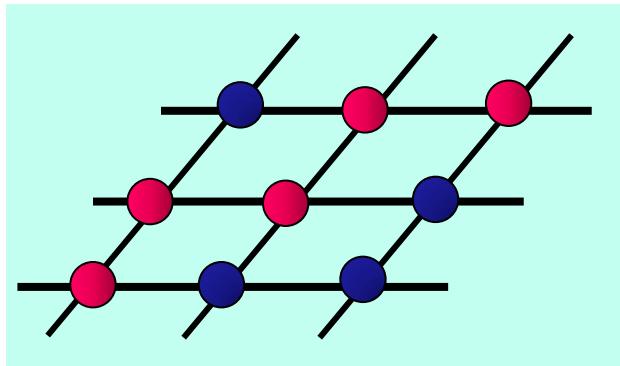
Reduction of Shannon Entropy without Work

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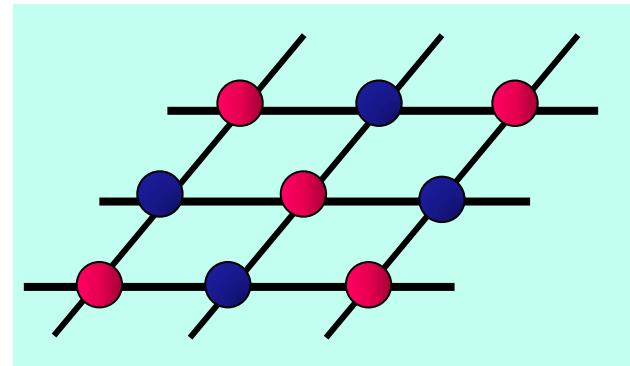
# Quantum Magnetism via Quantum Feedback ?

**(paramagnetic)  
Mott Insulator**



Cooling  
 $S < k_B \ln(2)$

**Anti-Ferro Magnetic Order**



Measurement & Feedback Control  
With Single Atom Level

*Thank you very much for attention*



16 August     Mount Daimonji at Kyoto