

Collective dynamics of Bose–Einstein condensates in optical cavities

J. Keeling, M. J. Bhaseen, B. D. Simons

CEWQO St Andrews, June 2010



Acknowledgements

People:

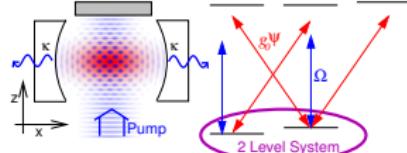


Funding:

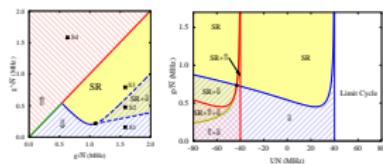
EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council

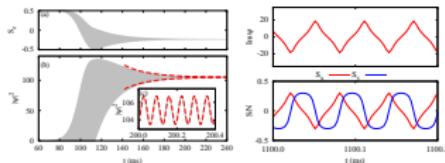
- Experimental realisation of superradiance transition



- “Feedback” induces extra phases

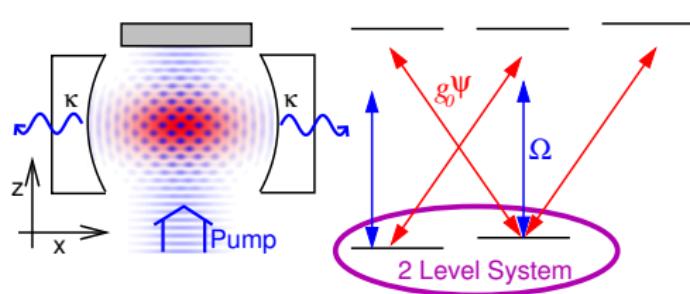


- Slowly decaying oscillations despite fast cavity loss — persistent oscillations possible.



Extended Dicke model

[Baumann *et al.* Nature 2010]



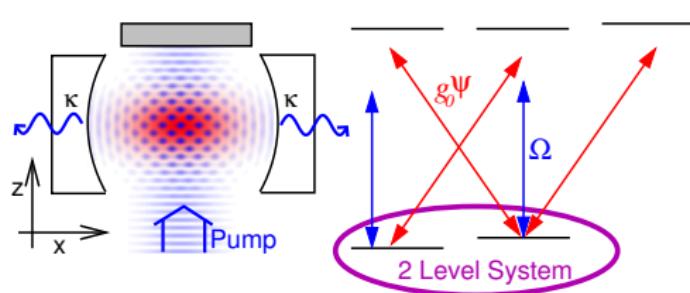
2 Level system, $|\Downarrow\rangle, |\Uparrow\rangle$:
 $\Downarrow: |k_x, k_z\rangle = |0, 0\rangle,$
 $\Uparrow: |k_x, k_z\rangle = |\pm k, \pm k\rangle,$
 $\omega_0 = 2\omega_{\text{recoil}}$

$$H = \omega\psi^\dagger\psi + \omega_0 S^z$$

N atoms: $|\mathbf{S}| = N/2$

Extended Dicke model

[Baumann *et al.* Nature 2010]



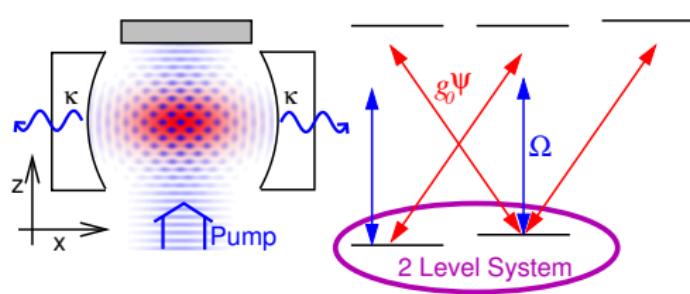
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$$H = \omega\psi^\dagger\psi + \omega_0 S^z + g(\psi^\dagger S^- + \psi S^+) + g'(\psi^\dagger S^+ + \psi S^-)$$

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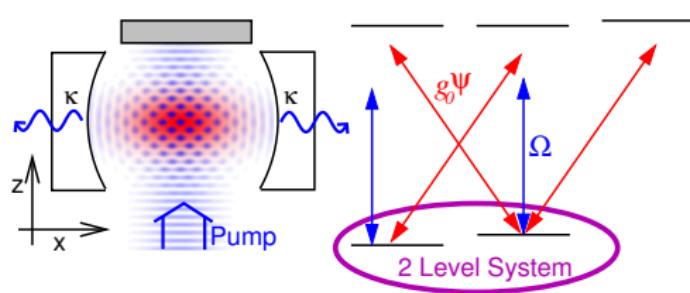
$$\text{Feedback: } U \propto \frac{g_0^2}{\omega_c - \omega_a}$$

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N atoms: $|\mathbf{S}| = N/2$

Add decay:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{S}^- &= -i(\omega_0 + U\psi^\dagger\psi)S^- + 2i(g\psi + g'\psi^\dagger)S^z \\ \dot{S}^z &= -ig(\psi S^+ - \psi^\dagger S^-) + ig'(\psi S^- - \psi^\dagger S^+) \\ \dot{\psi} &= -[\kappa + i(\omega + US^z)]\psi - igS^- - ig'S^+\end{aligned}$$

Fixed points at $U = 0$

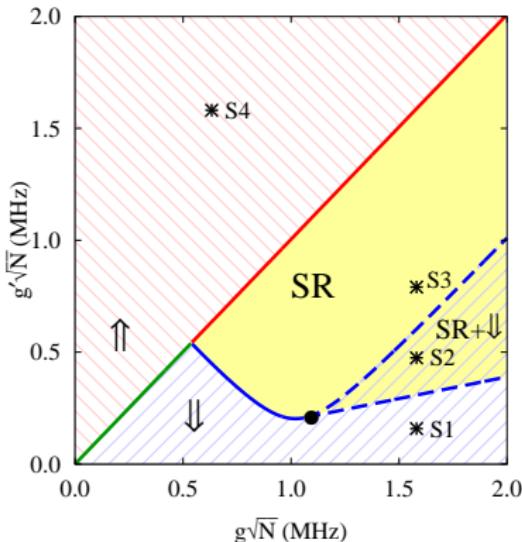
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- SR: $\psi \neq 0$ if g, g' large.

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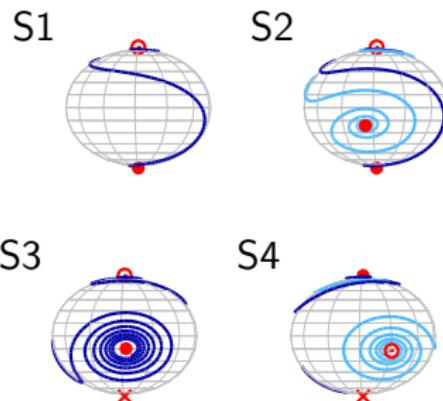
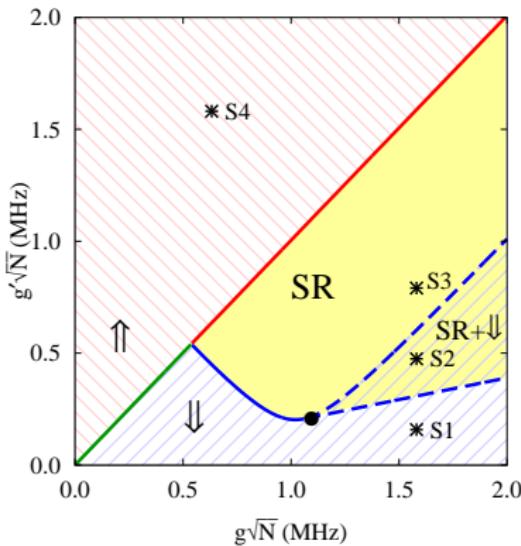
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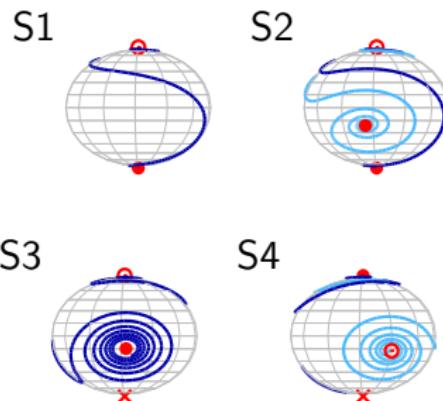
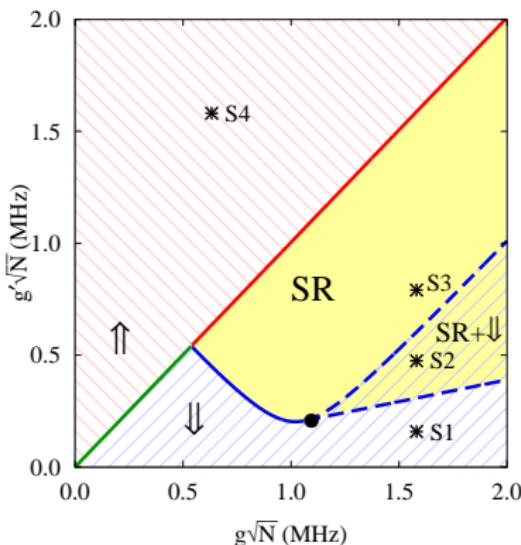
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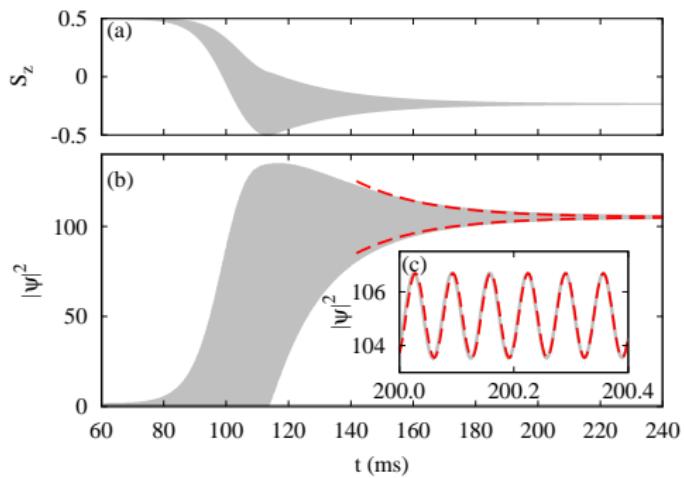
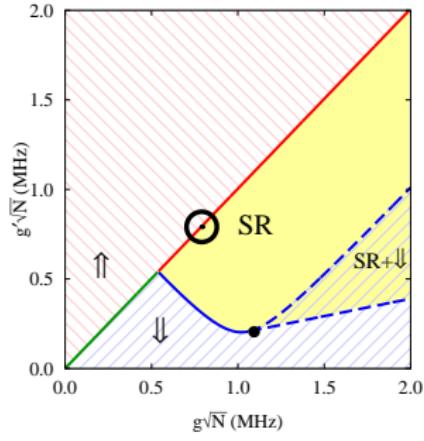
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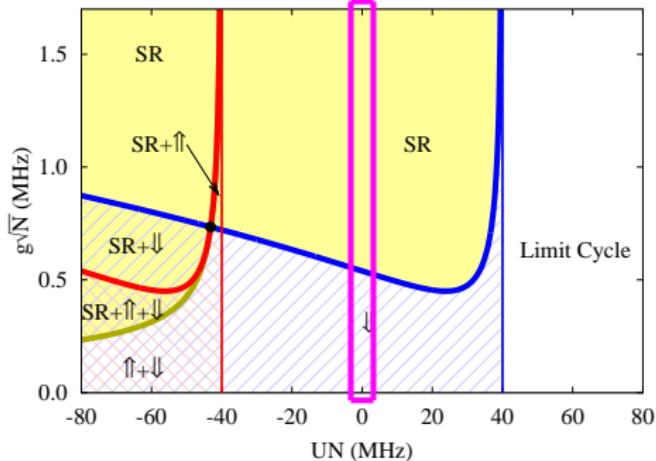
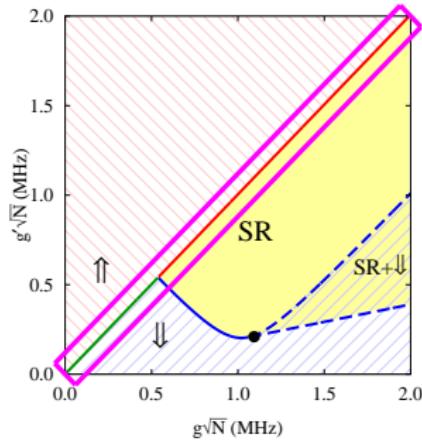


$$-\quad, \quad \frac{g'}{g} = \sqrt{\frac{(\omega + \omega_0)^2 + \kappa^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + \kappa^2}}$$

Slow dynamics near critical g'/g

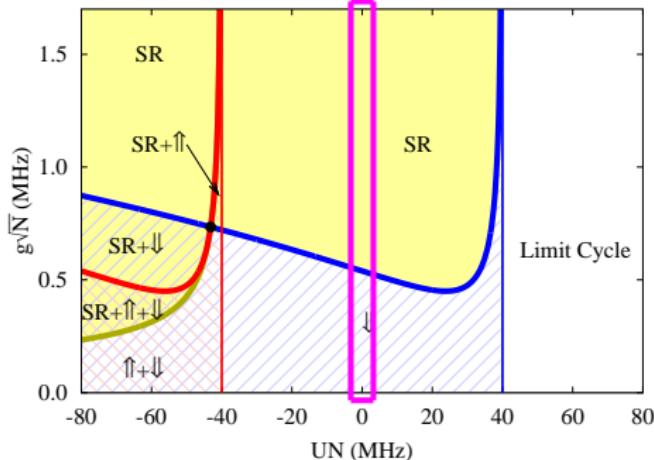
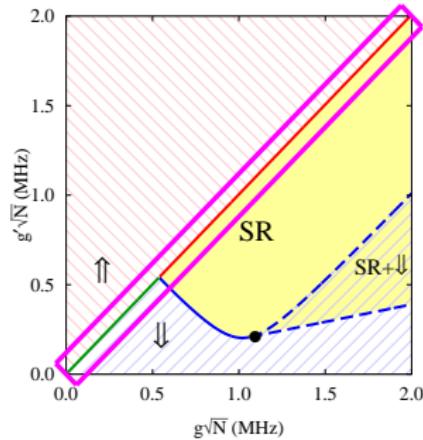


$H \rightarrow H + US^z\psi^\dagger\psi$ phase diagram, $g = g'$



- $|UN| < \omega/2$, Regular SR, $S^+ = S^-$
- $UN < -\omega/2$, 2nd SR soln $\psi = -\psi^\dagger$
- $UN > \omega/2$ No SR, Fixed point

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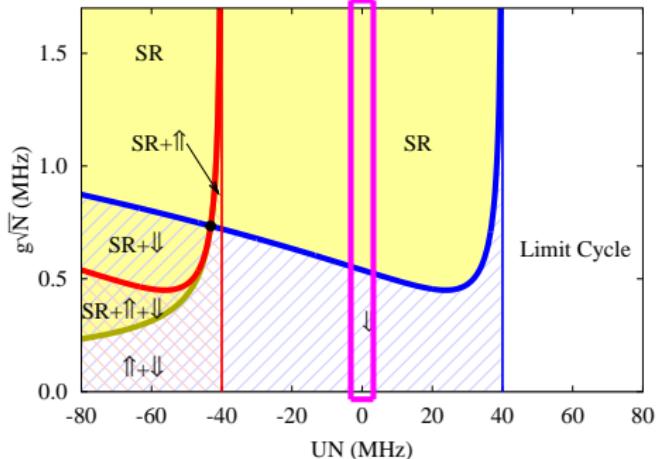
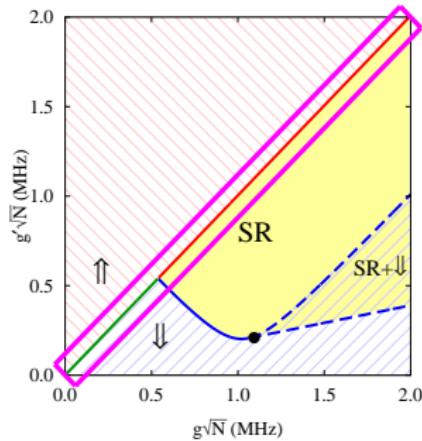
$g = g'$ SR: Need $\partial_t S^z = ig(\psi + \psi^\dagger)(S^- - S^+) = 0$

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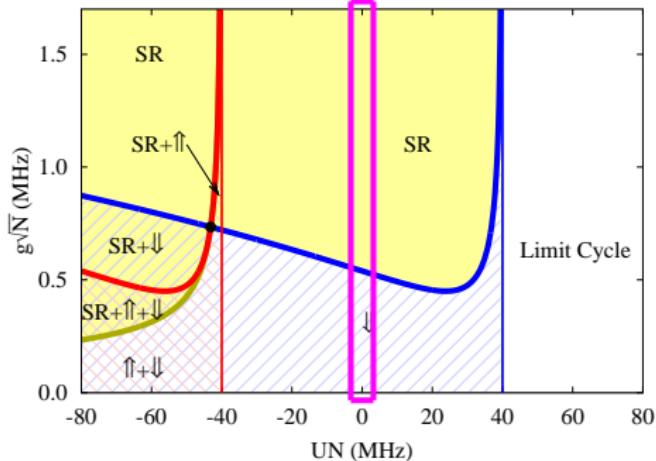
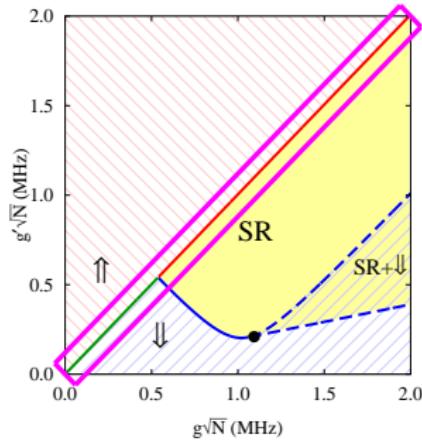
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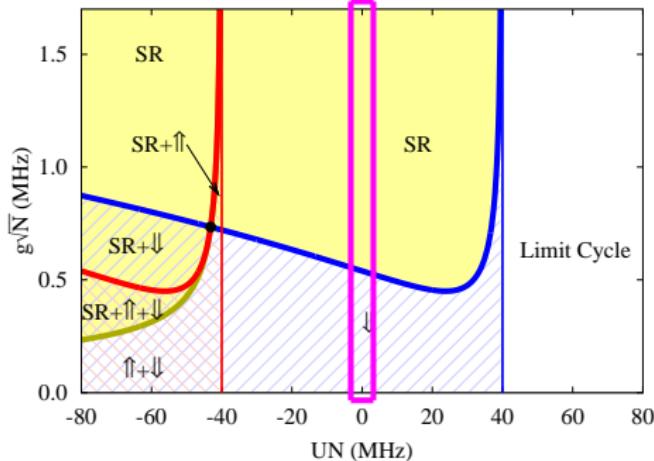
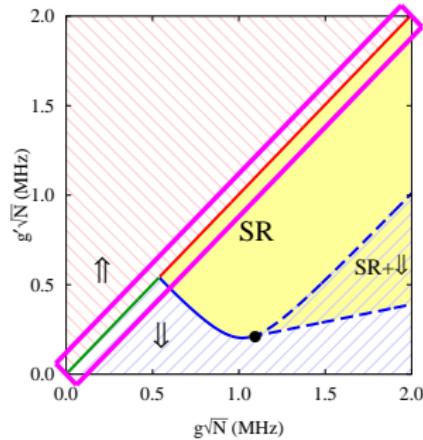
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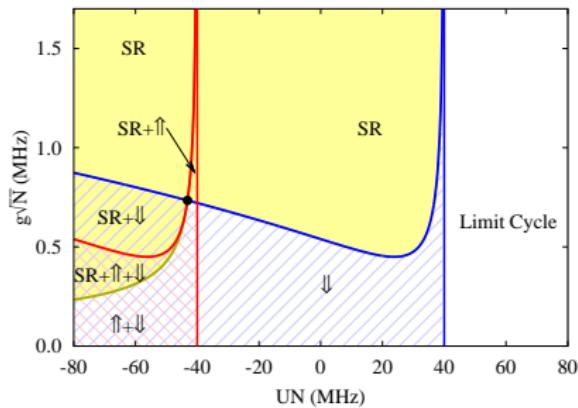
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Large U and persistent oscillations

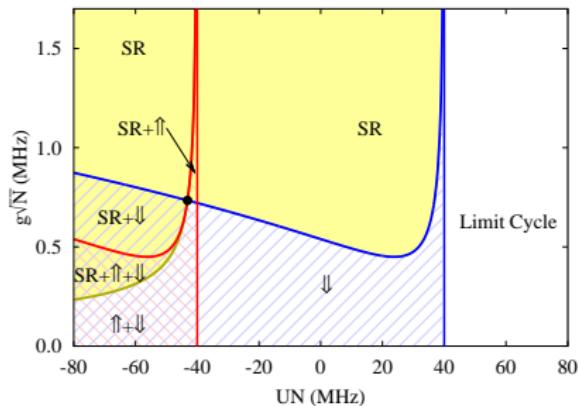


$$\partial_t S^- = -i(\omega_0 + U|\psi|^2)S^- + 2ig(\psi + \psi^\dagger)S^z$$

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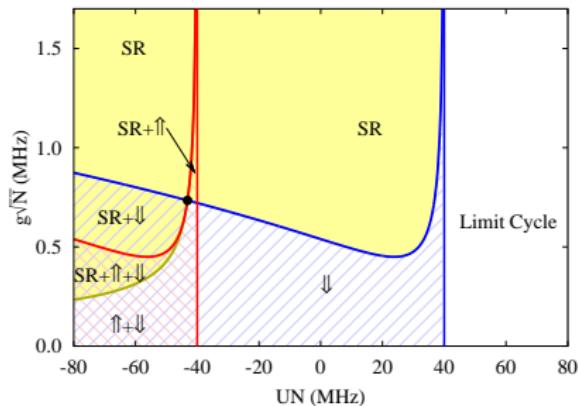
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Fix $S^z = -\omega/U$ if $\text{Re}(\psi) = 0$.

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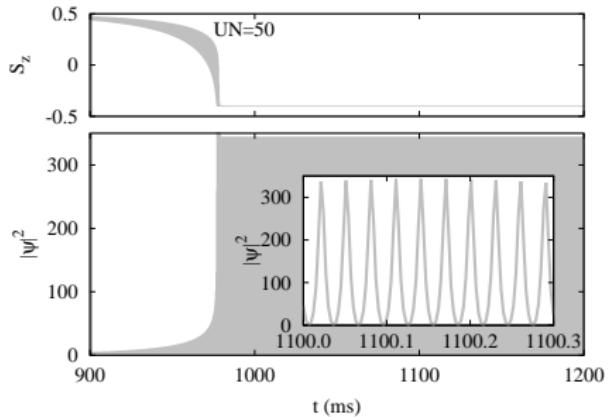
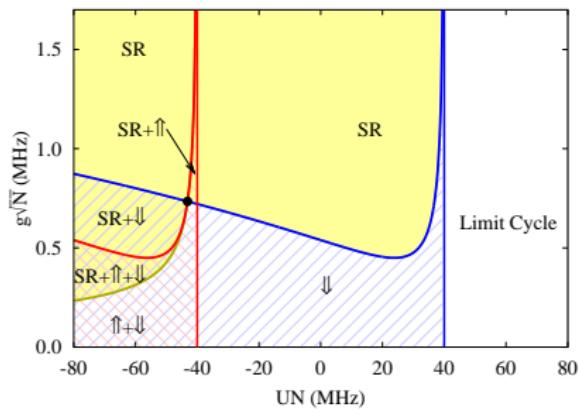
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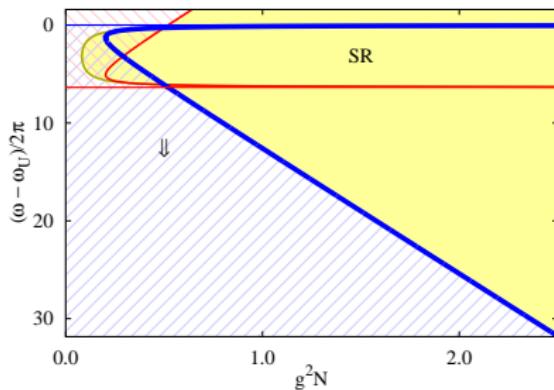
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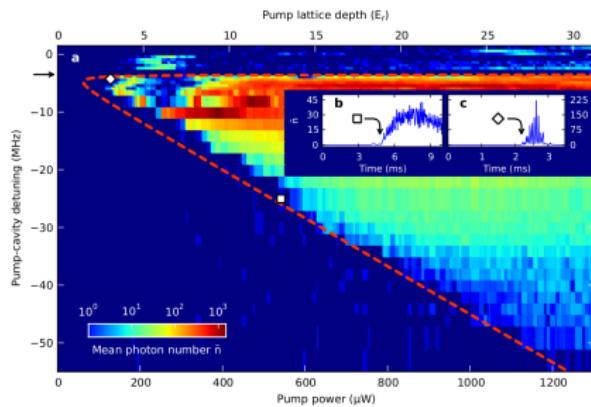
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Comparison to experiment $UN = -40\text{MHz}$

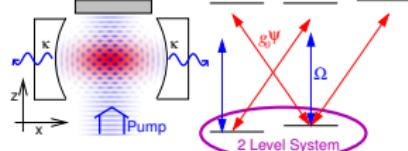


[JK et al arXiv:1002.3108]

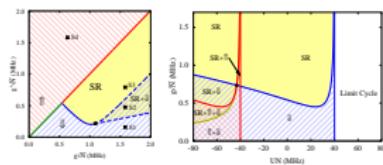


[Baumann et al Nature 2010]

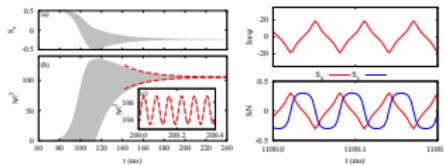
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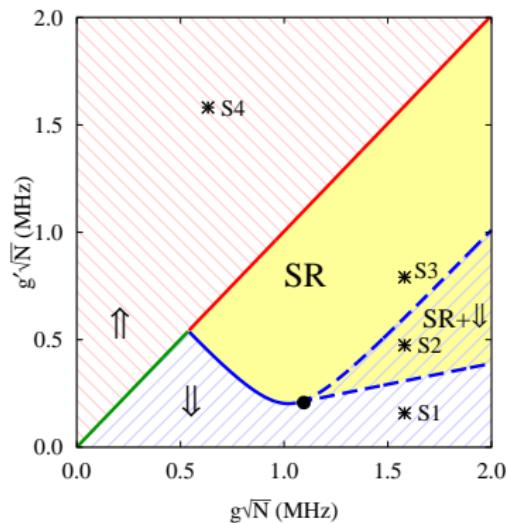


Extra slides

- 2 Zero U boundaries
- 3 Fixed points vs U .

Boundaries $U = 0$

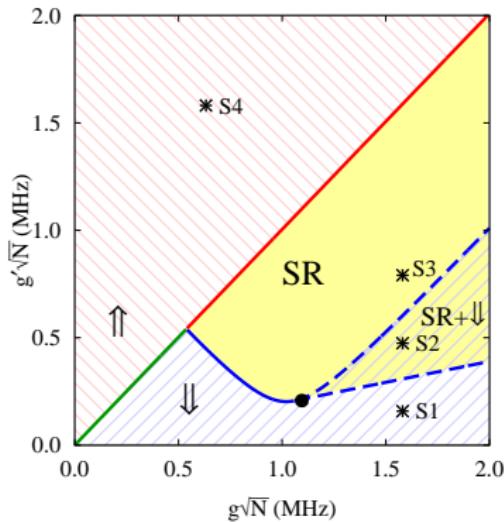
$\kappa \neq 0$



Boundaries $U = 0$

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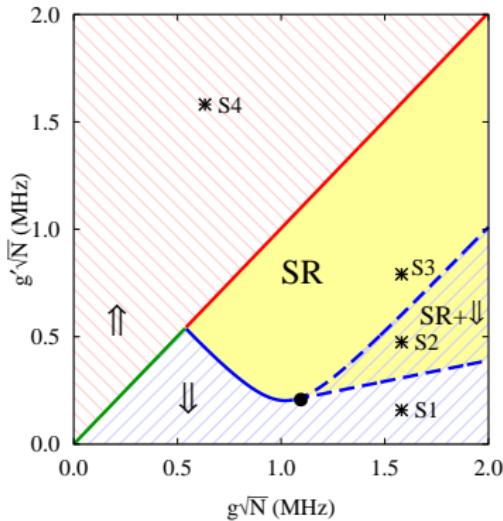
$$\text{---, } \frac{g'}{g} = \sqrt{\frac{(\omega + \omega_0)^2 + \kappa^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + \kappa^2}}$$



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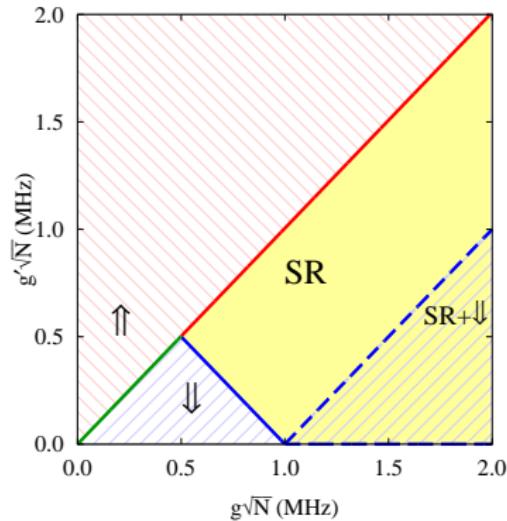
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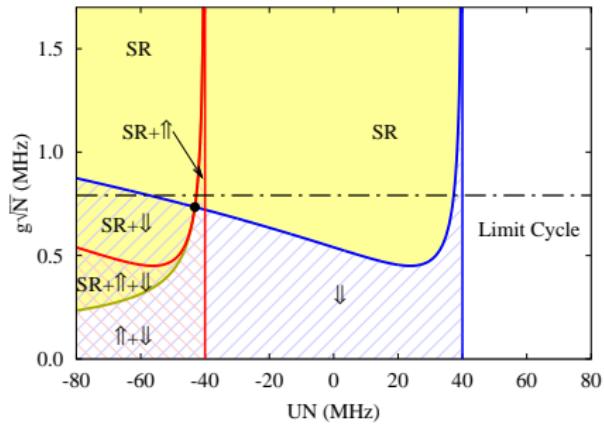


$\kappa = 0$:

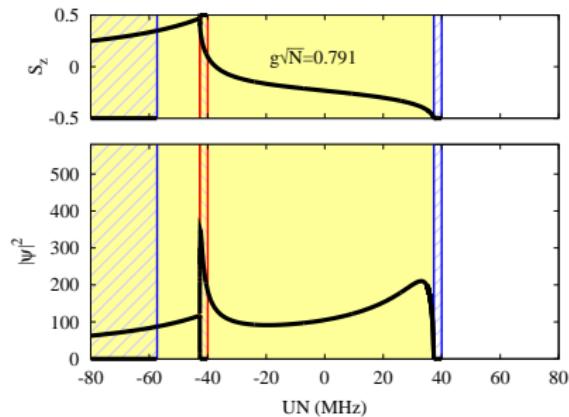
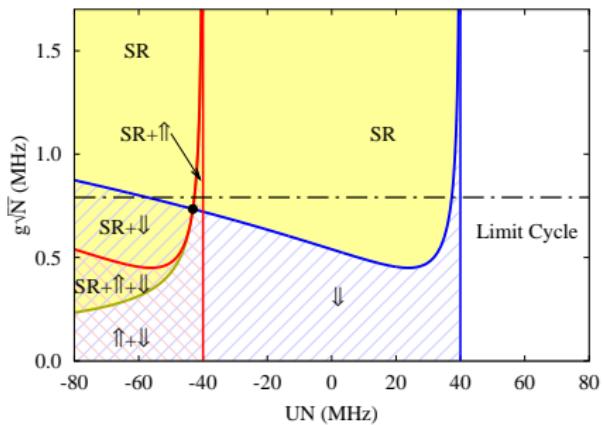
$$\text{---} N(g + g')^2 = \omega\omega_0$$



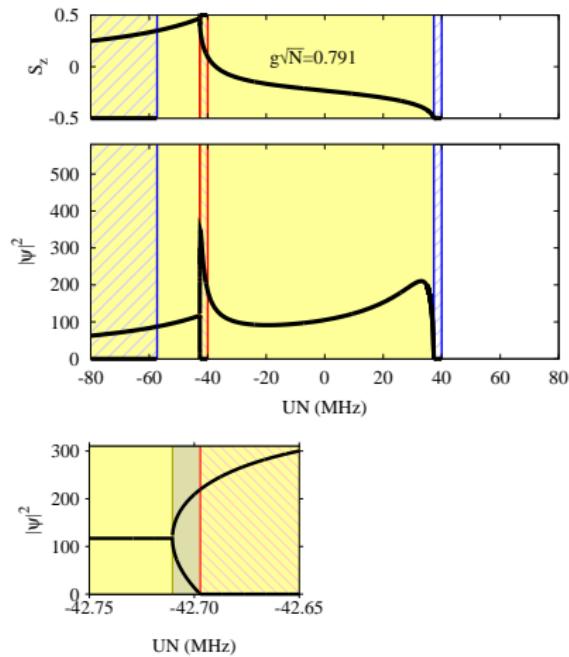
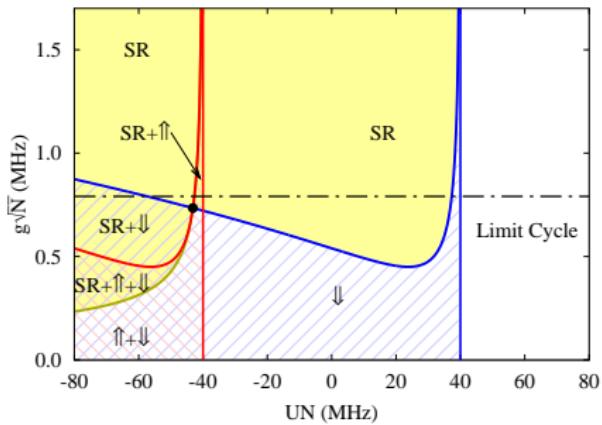
Numerical confirmation of fixed points



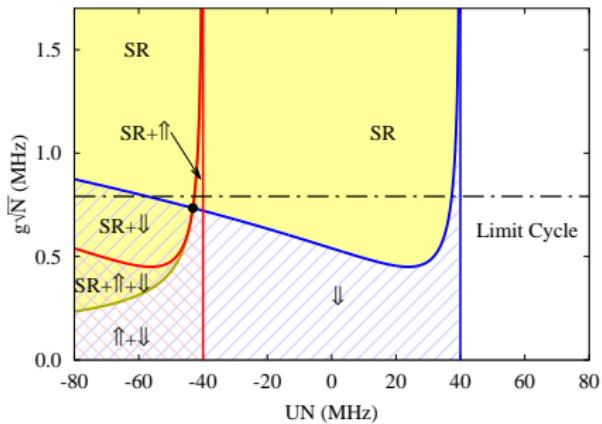
Numerical confirmation of fixed points



Numerical confirmation of fixed points



Numerical confirmation of fixed points



$T = 360\text{ms}$

