

Lower dimensional and spin-orbit coupled Fermi gases

Towards simulating topological matter with ultracold atoms

Waseem Bakr, MIT

Topological phases of matter

A little bit of History

- Last century : classification of quantum states in terms of spontaneous symmetry breaking [Anderson 1997]
- In 1980 : Quantum Hall state. First topological state characterized by a topological invariant [von Klitzing *et al.* 1980]
- 2008-2010 : a new topological class predicted and discovered, where time-reversal symmetry is preserved. Spin-Orbit coupling plays a crucial role [M.Z. Hasan and C.L. Kane, RMP , 2010]

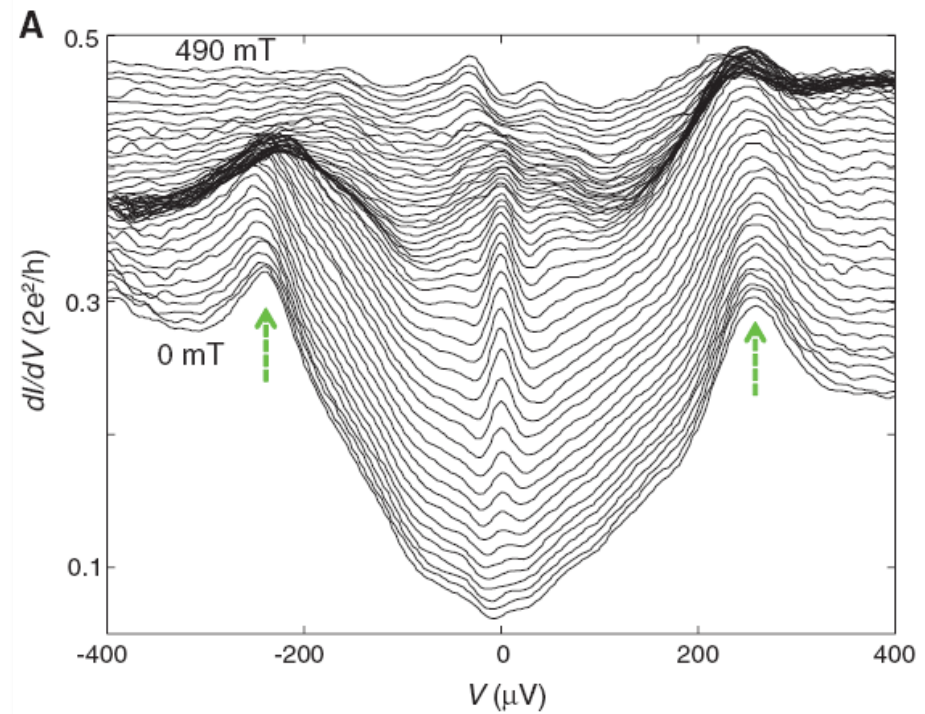
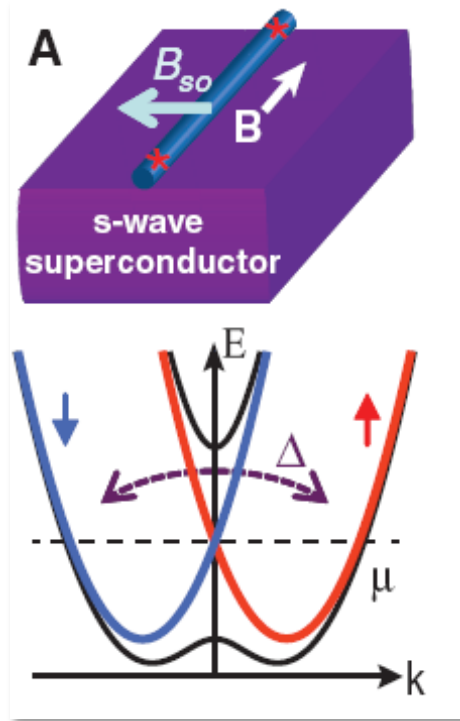
Also : Modified interactions, unconventional pairing, Majorana fermions



Topological phases of matter

Signatures of Majorana Fermions in Hybrid Superconductor-Semiconductor Nanowire Devices

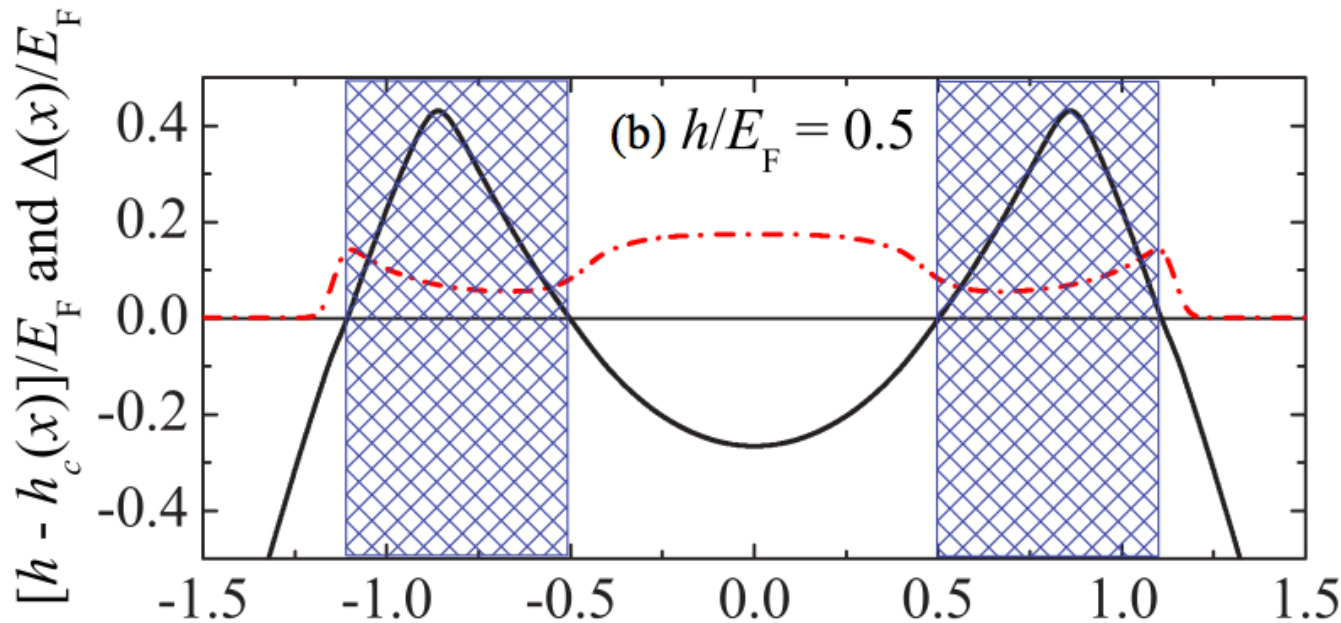
V. Mourik,^{1*} K. Zuo,^{1*} S. M. Frolov,¹ S. R. Plissard,² E. P. A. M. Bakkers,^{1,2} L. P. Kouwenhoven^{1†}



Topological superfluids

Required Hamiltonian (Liu et al, PRA 85, 033622)

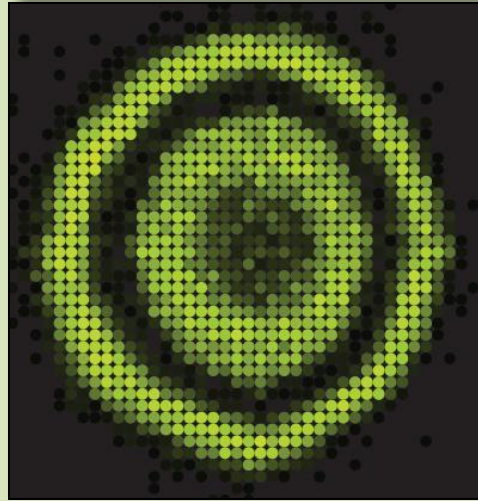
$$\mathcal{H} = \int dx \psi^\dagger(x) [\mathcal{H}_0^S(x) - h\sigma_z + \lambda k\sigma_y] \psi(x) + g_{1D} \int dx \psi_\uparrow^\dagger(x) \psi_\downarrow^\dagger(x) \psi_\downarrow(x) \psi_\uparrow(x)$$



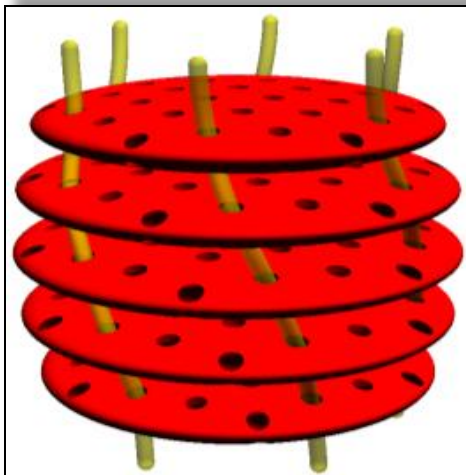
In harmonic trap:
Topological and
conventional
superfluids regions

Majorana fermions
at interface

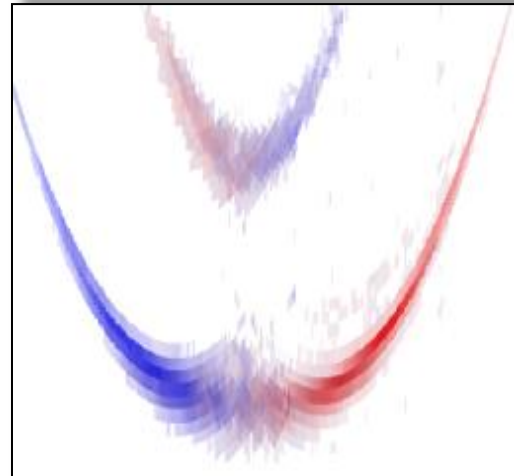
Outline of this talk



Quantum
gas
microscopy

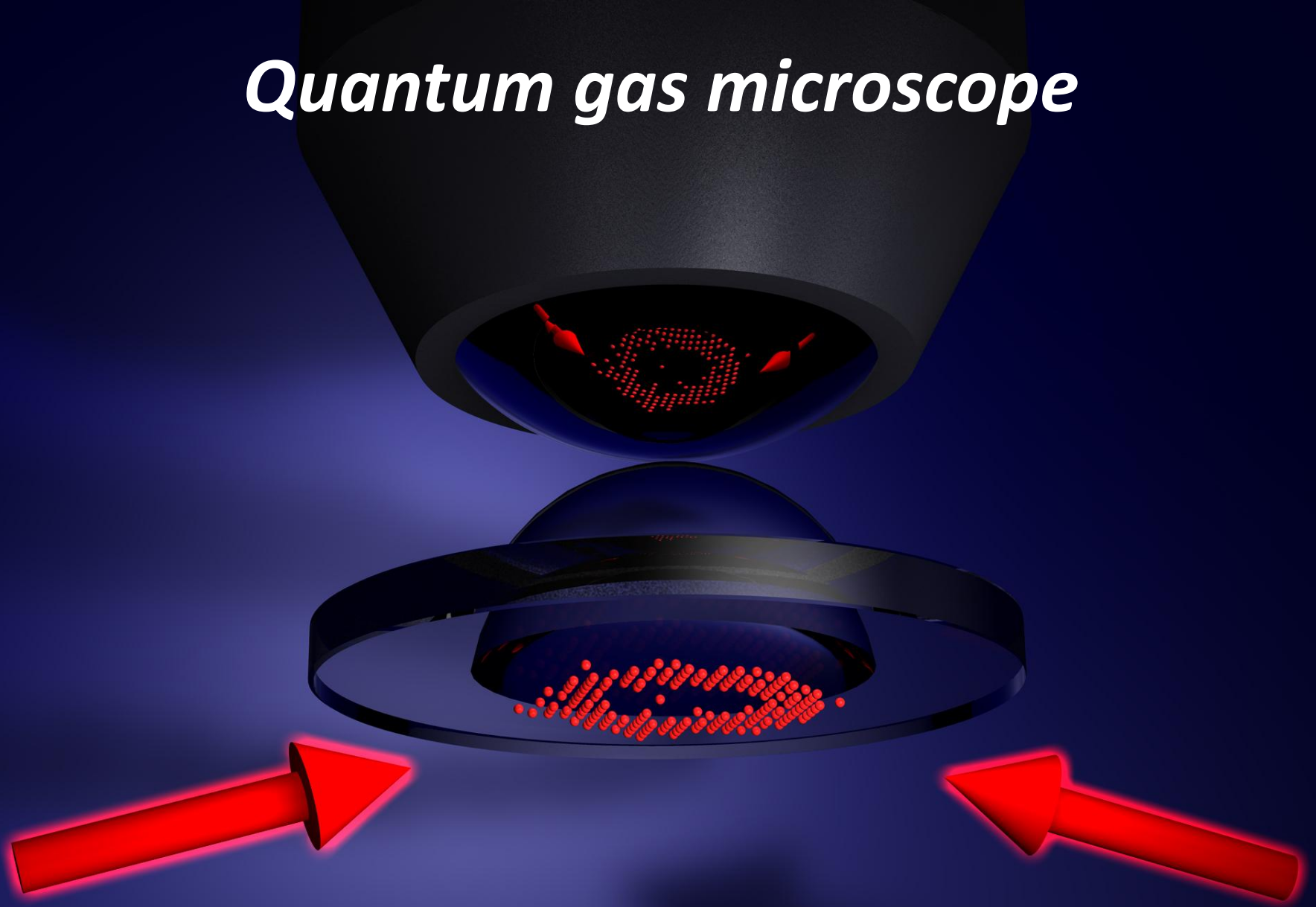


Pairing in
2D Fermi
gases



Spin-orbit
coupling in
Fermi gases

Quantum gas microscope



Previous work:

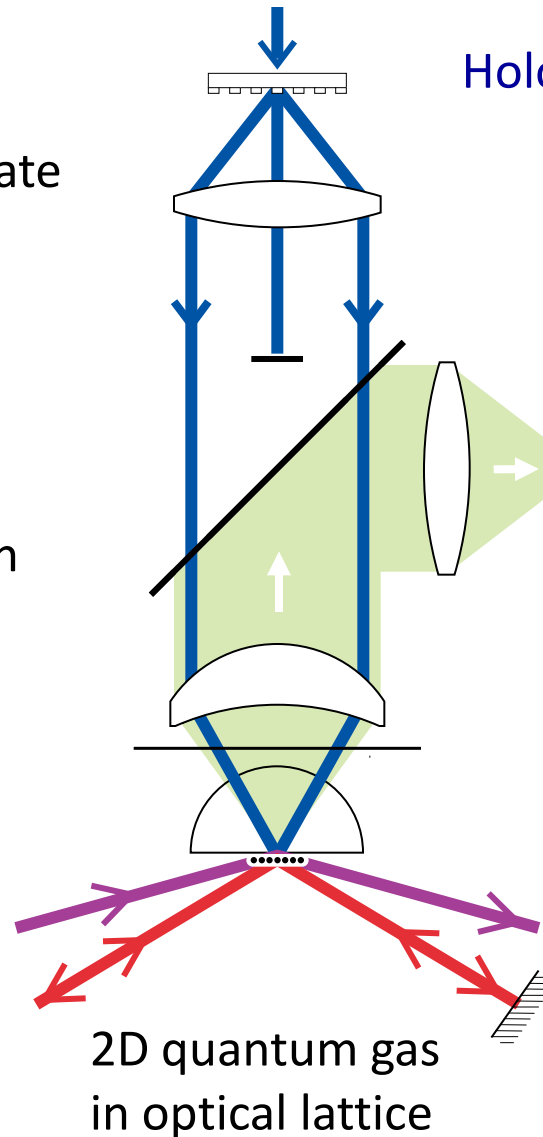
Large spacing lattices (D. Weiss) , 1D standing waves (D. Meschede),
electron microscope (H. Ott), few site resolution (C. Chin)

Quantum gas microscope

Experimental sequence:

1. Preparation of condensate in magnetic trap
2. Creation of single 2D pancake cloud
3. Projection of lattice potential in plane
4. Increase potential depth several hundred fold by reducing laser detuning
5. Imaging with molasses

Optical Molasses
(fluorescence and cooling),
→ D. Weiss



Holographic lattice mask

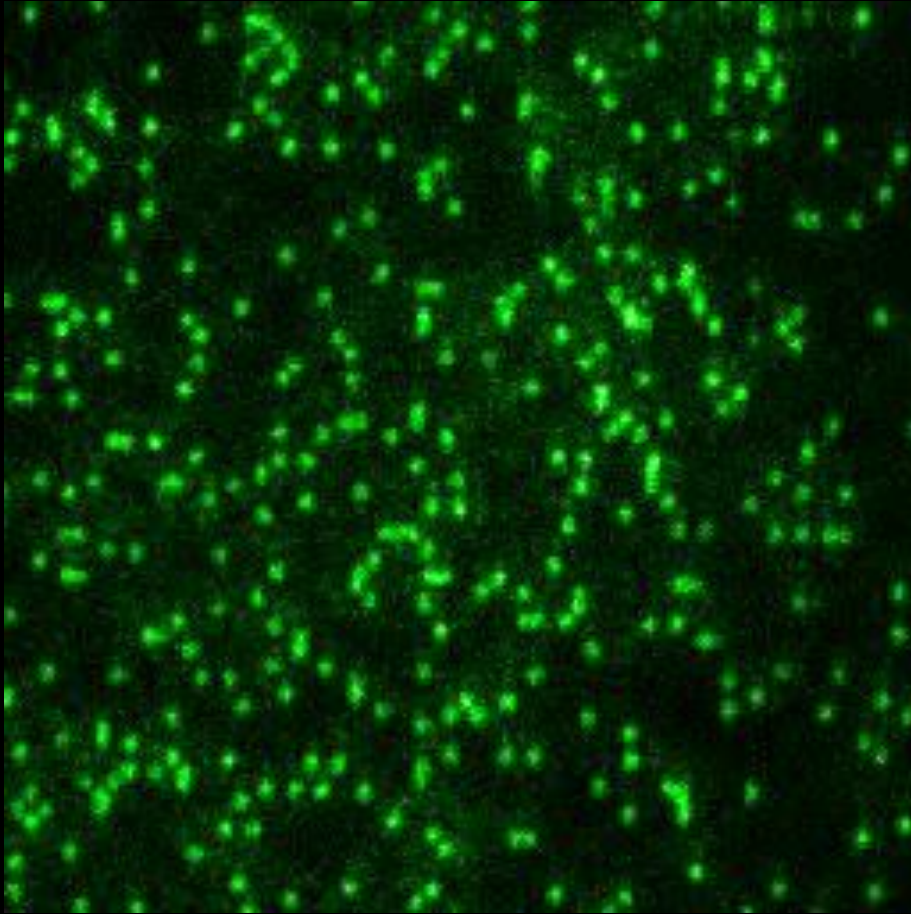
High resolution
imaging

High aperture objective,
Imaging system NA = 0.8
(600nm resolution)

Last lens in vacuum

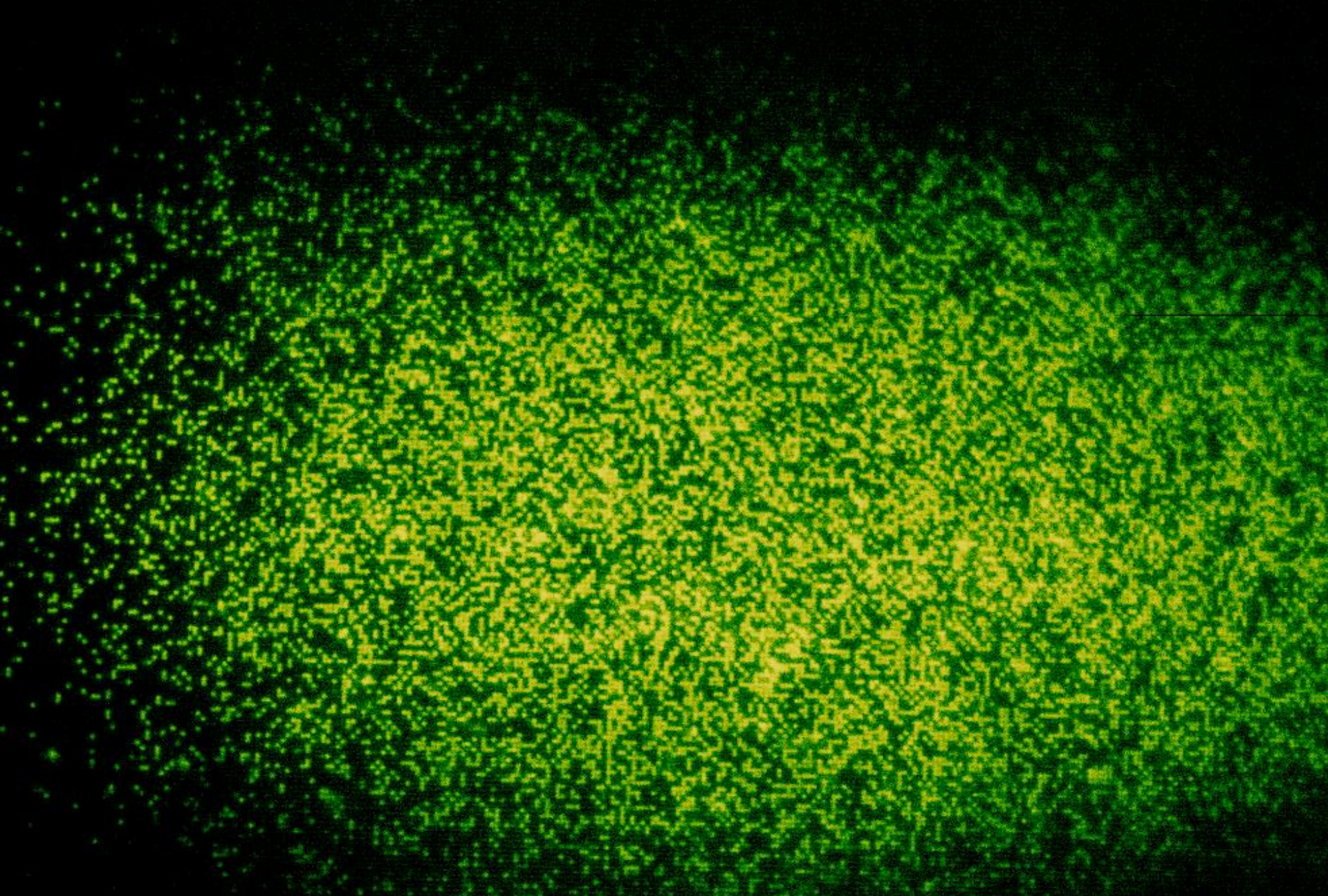
2D quantum gas
in optical lattice

Atoms hopping in the lattice



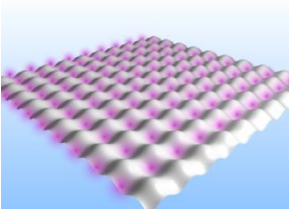
*Real time movie of single
atoms in lattice*

*Here vertical lattice reduced
to observe thermal
hopping of atoms*



W. Bakr *et al.*, Nature 462, 74 (2009)

Bose-Hubbard Hamiltonian

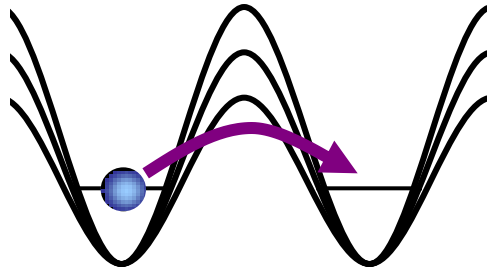


$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_j + \frac{1}{2} U \sum_i \hat{n}_i (\hat{n}_i - 1)$$

Tunneling term:

J : tunneling matrix element

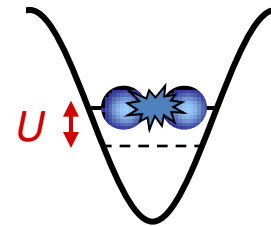
$\hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_j$: tunneling from site j to site i



Interaction term:

U : on-site interaction matrix element

$\hat{n}_i (\hat{n}_i - 1)$: n atoms collide with $n-1$ atoms on same site

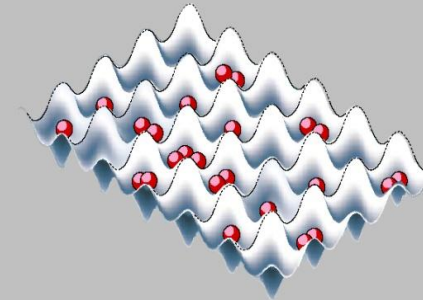
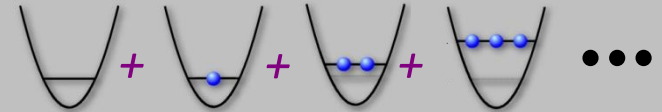
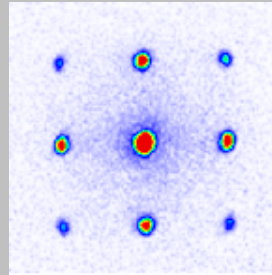


Ratio between *tunneling* J and *interaction* U can be widely varied by changing depth of 3D lattice potential!

Superfluid – Mott insulator phase transition

Superfluid:

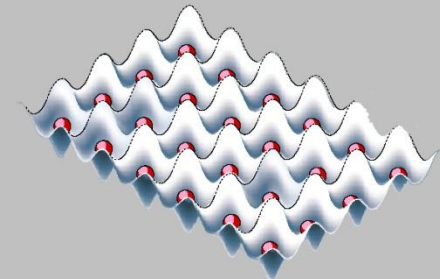
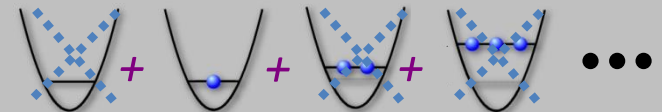
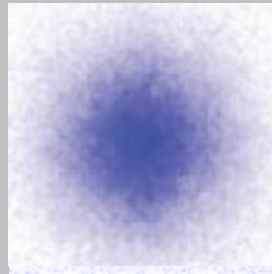
$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_j + \frac{1}{2} U \sum_i \hat{n}_i (\hat{n}_i - 1)$$



Atoms are delocalized over the entire lattice !

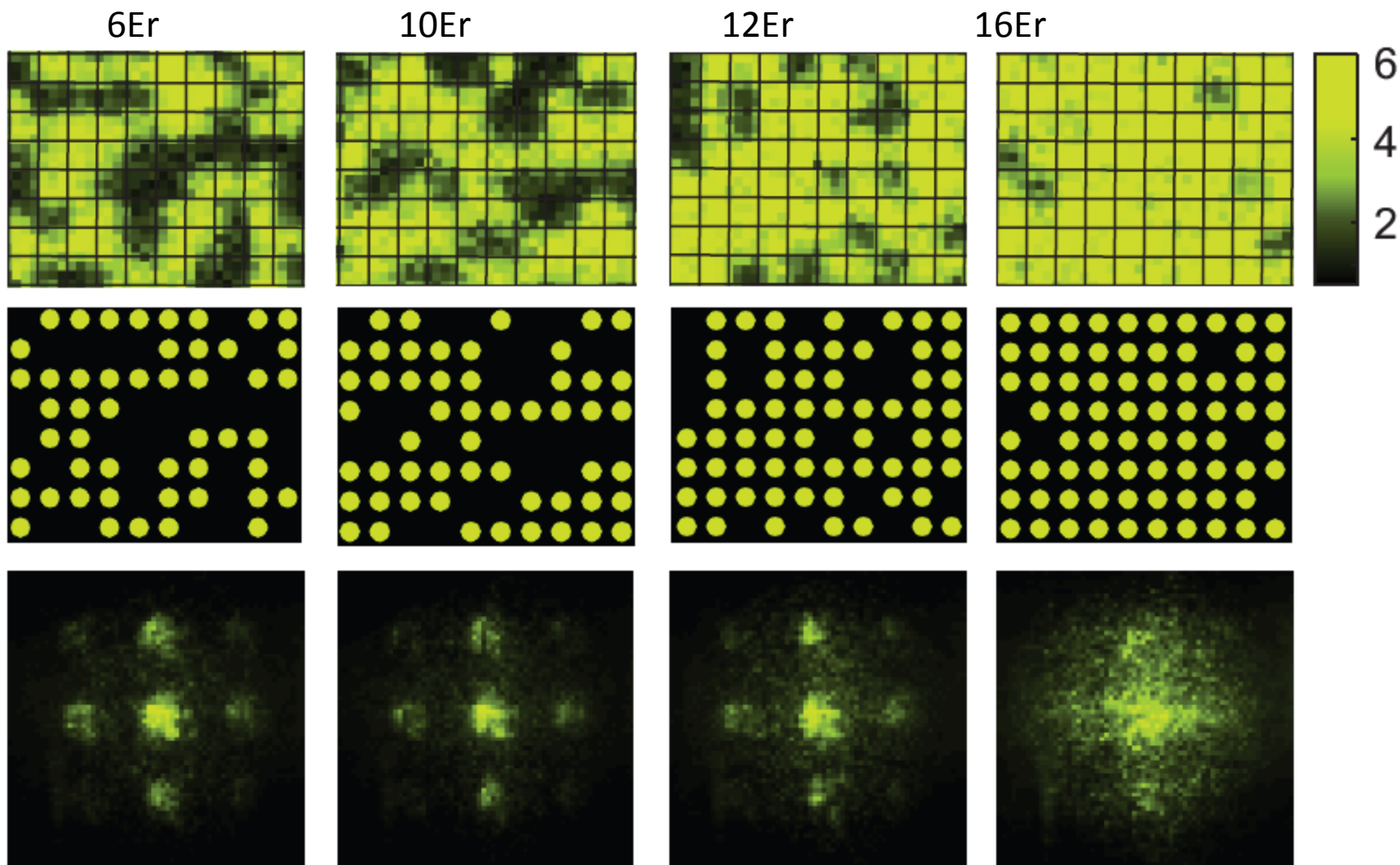
Mott Insulator:

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_j + \frac{1}{2} U \sum_i \hat{n}_i (\hat{n}_i - 1)$$



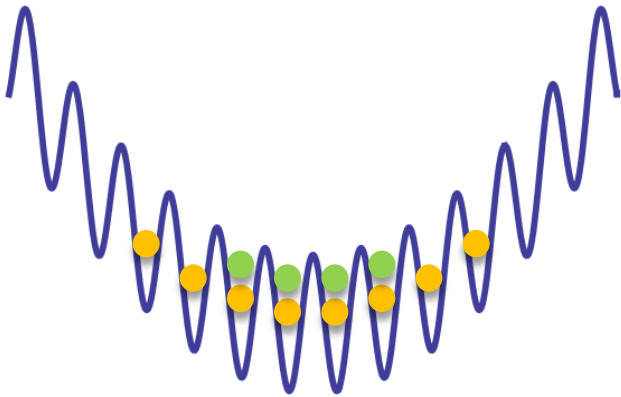
Atoms are localized to lattice sites !

Atom number squeezing across the transition



Shell structure in a harmonic trap

Shell structure with MI
of 3 – 2 – 1 atoms/site



Detection as
1 – 0 – 1 atoms/site



Expected population
on lattice sites



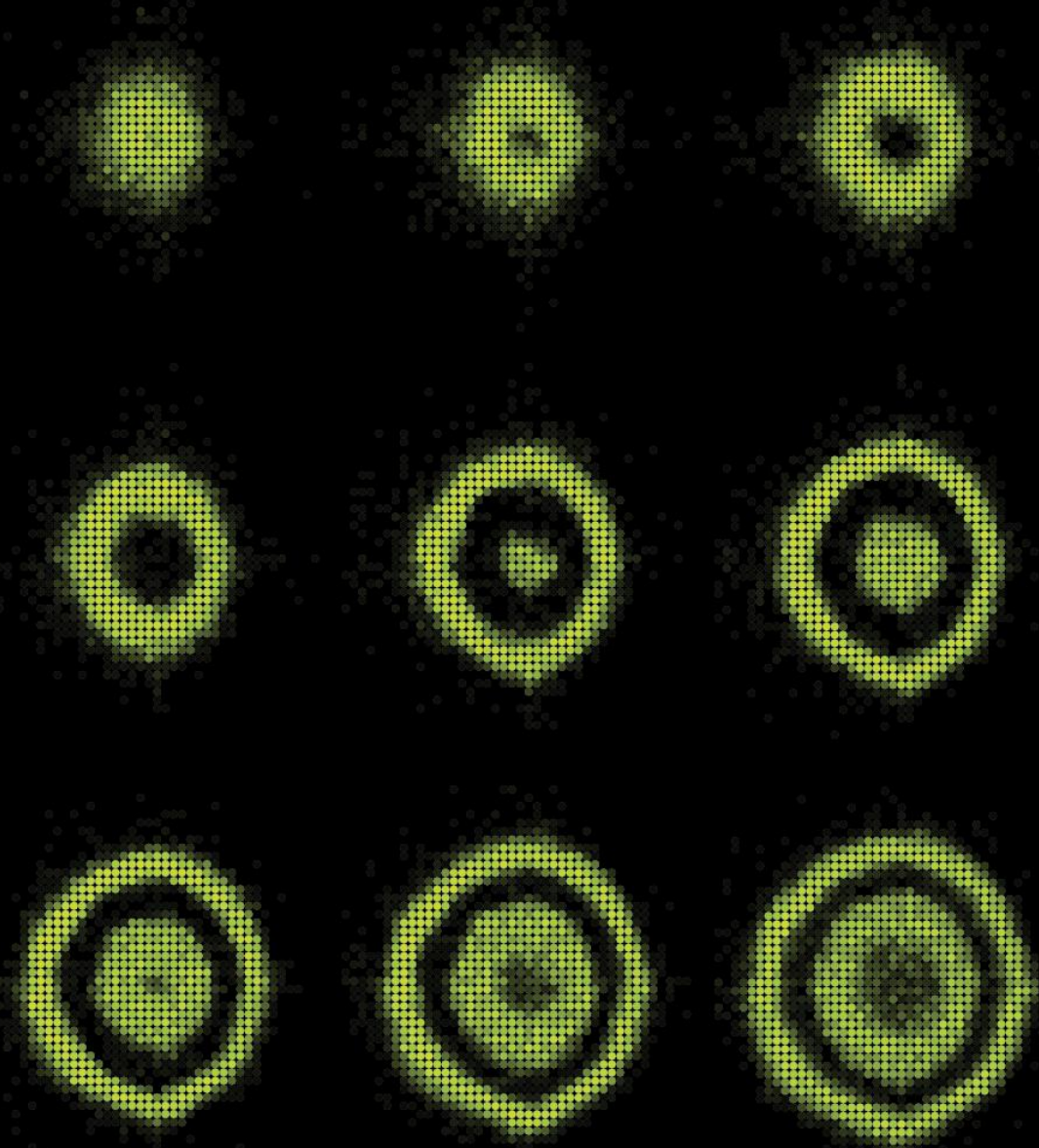
Odd/Even detection
($N \bmod 2$)

Shells detected in density (Bloch, Ketterle, Chin)

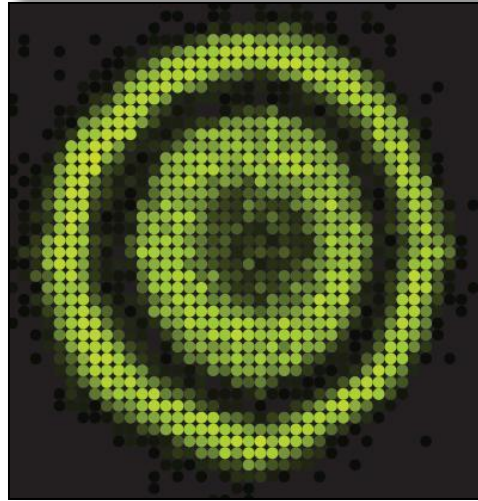
Single site imaging of shell structure

W. Bakr *et al.*,
Science 329, 547 (2010)

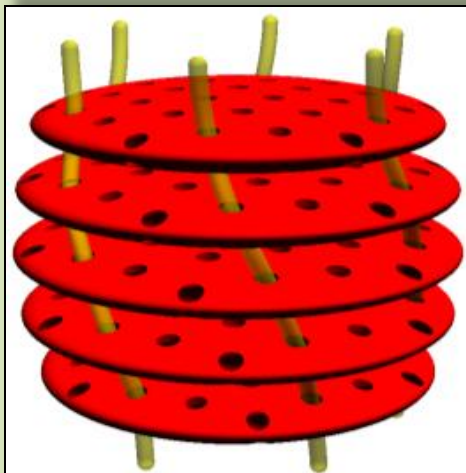
See also: Sherson *et al.*,
Nature 467, 68 (2010)



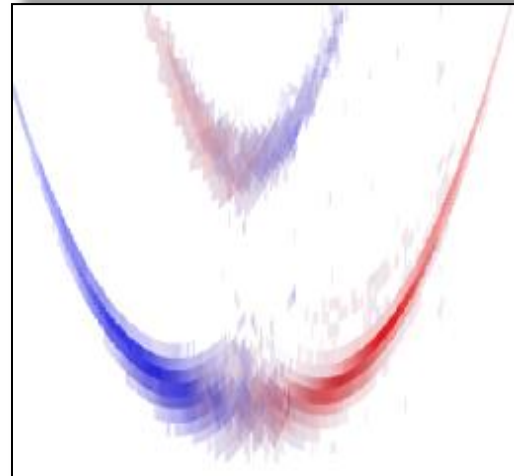
Outline of this talk



Quantum
gas
microscopy

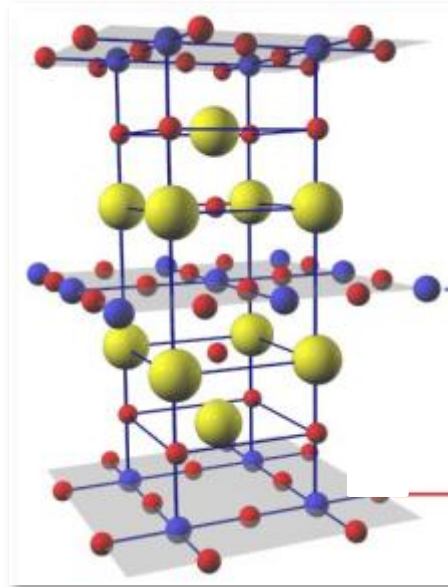


Pairing in
2D Fermi
gases

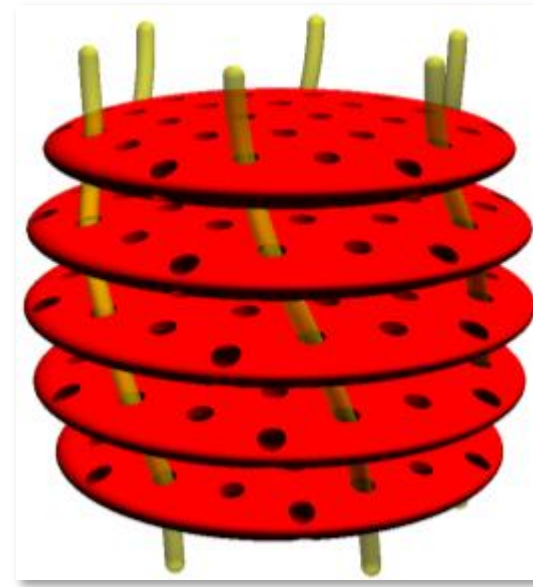


Spin-orbit
coupling in
Fermi gases

Fermions entering Flatland



**High- T_c Superconductor
with stacks of CuO planes**



**Stacks of 2D coupled
fermionic superfluids**

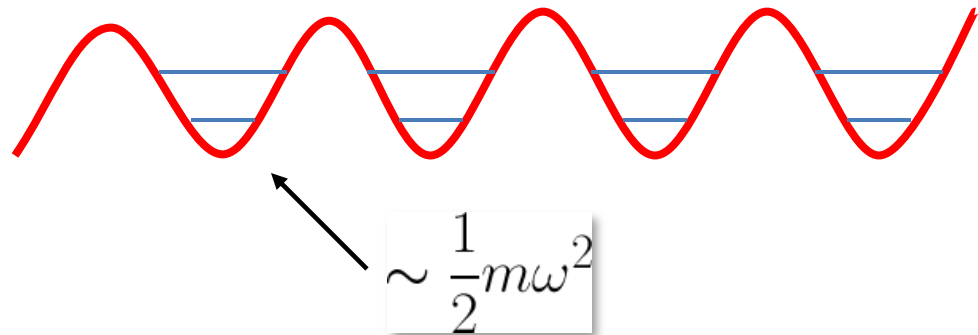
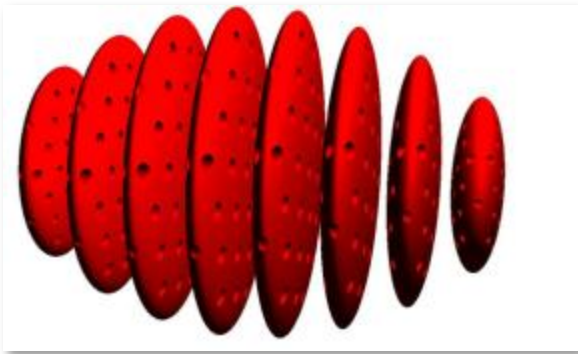
- 2D Fermi Gases: A paradigm of condensed matter physics
- Access physics of layered superconductors
- Evolution of Fermion Pairing from 3D to 2D
- Study superfluidity in lower dimensions

Expts on 2D Bose gases: Ketterle, Dalibard, Cornell, Phillipps, Chin

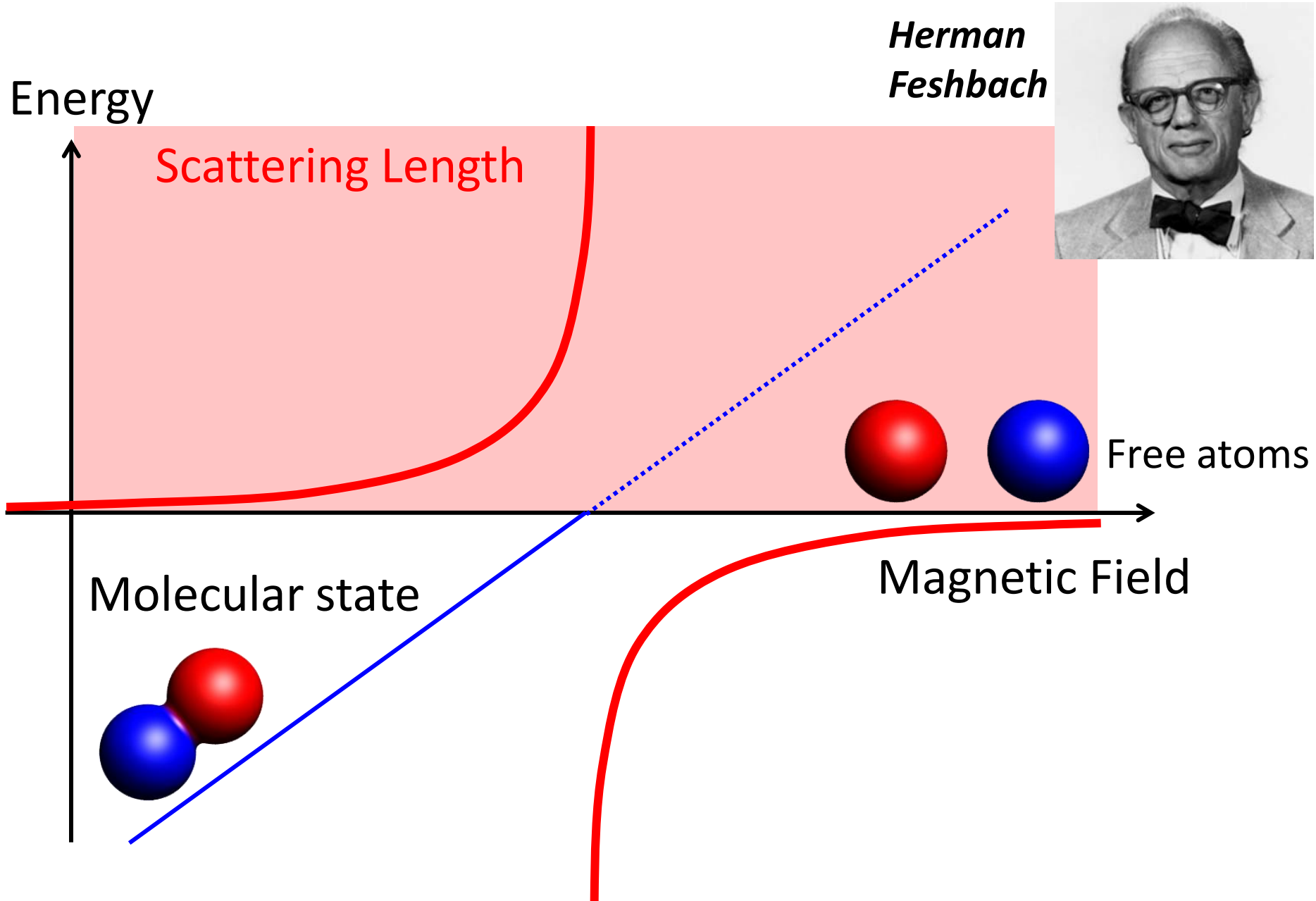
Other expts on 2D Fermi gases: Turlapov, Koehl, Thomas, Vale

Making quasi-2D Fermi gases

- Confine atoms tightly in one direction until only the ground state is occupied
- Our setup: 1D lattice (retro-reflected laser beam)
- 2D-ness tuned by lattice depth
- Deep lattice: $\frac{\varepsilon_F}{\hbar\omega} \sim 0.1$, aspect ratio of $\sim 1:1000$



Feshbach resonances: Tuning the interactions



Pairing in 1D, 2D, 3D

- In 1D



Two particles bind for the slightest attraction

- In 2D



Two particles bind for the slightest attraction
... but binding is exponentially weak

- In 3D

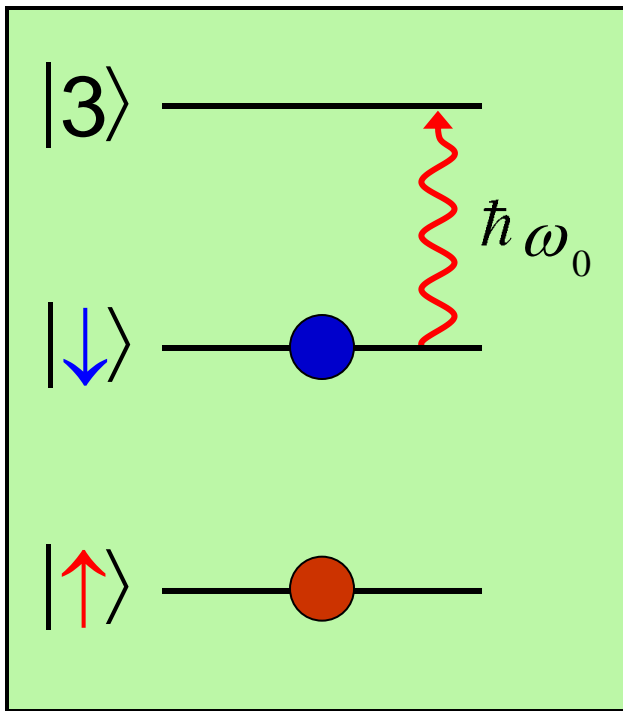


Pairing requires strong attraction, or many-body physics:
The presence of a Fermi sea (Cooper pairing)

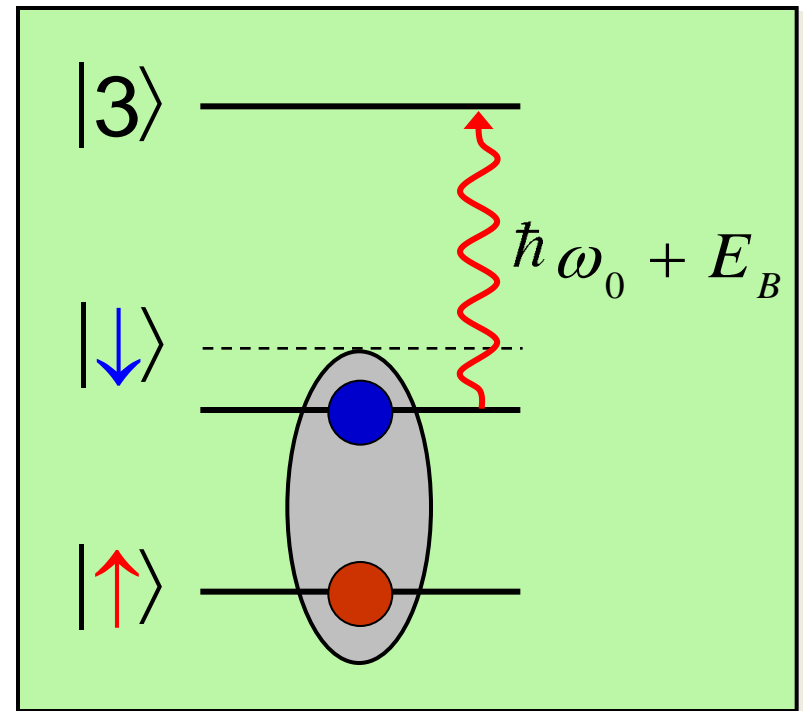
How to measure the binding energy?

Radiofrequency spectroscopy
= “Tunneling” to another internal state

No interactions



Some form of binding

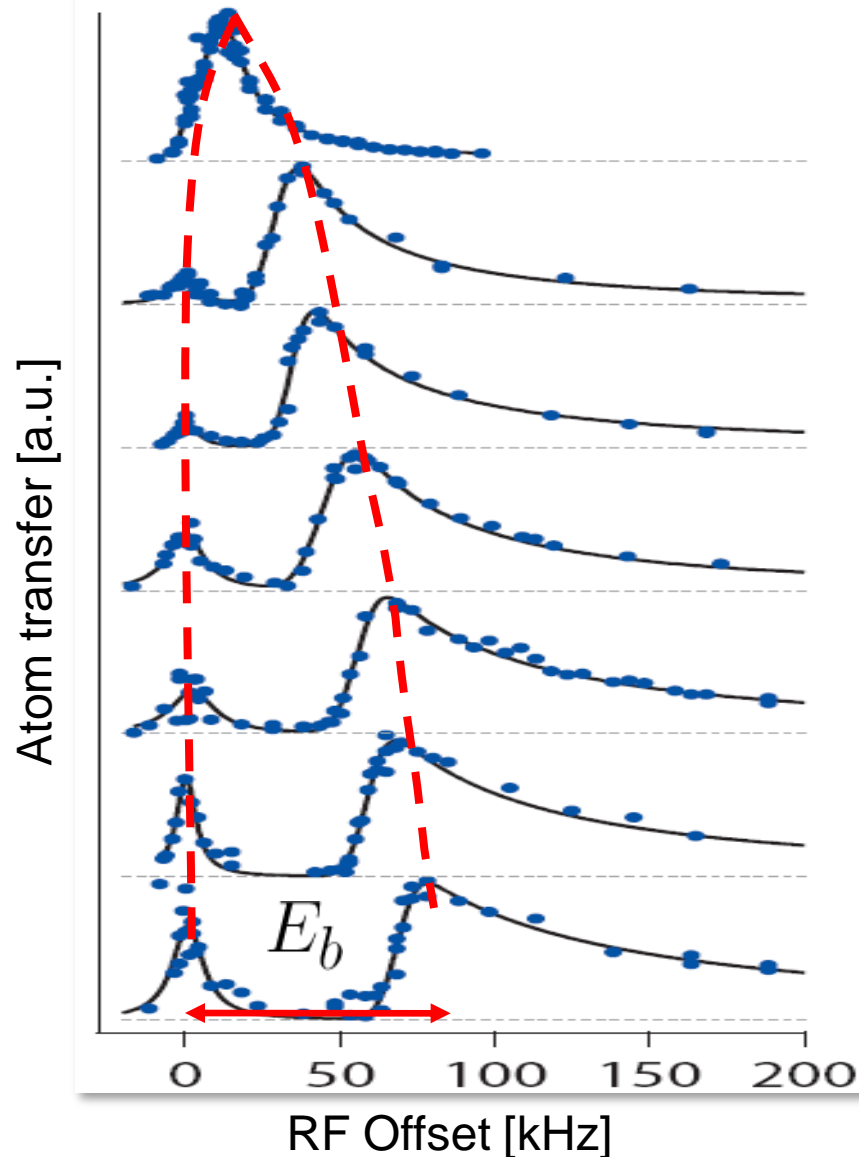


Photon energy = Zeeman + Binding + Kinetic energy

$$\hbar\omega = \hbar\omega_0 + E_B + 2\varepsilon_k$$

Evolution of Fermion Pairing from 3D to 2D

3D



Lattice Depth

$$V_0 = 2 E_R$$

$$V_0 = 5 E_R$$

$$V_0 = 6 E_R$$

$$V_0 = 10 E_R$$

$$V_0 = 12 E_R$$

$$V_0 = 19 E_R$$

$$V_0 = 20 E_R$$

2D

A. T. Sommer, L. W. Cheuk, M. J.-H. Ku, W. S. Bakr, M. W. Zwierlein

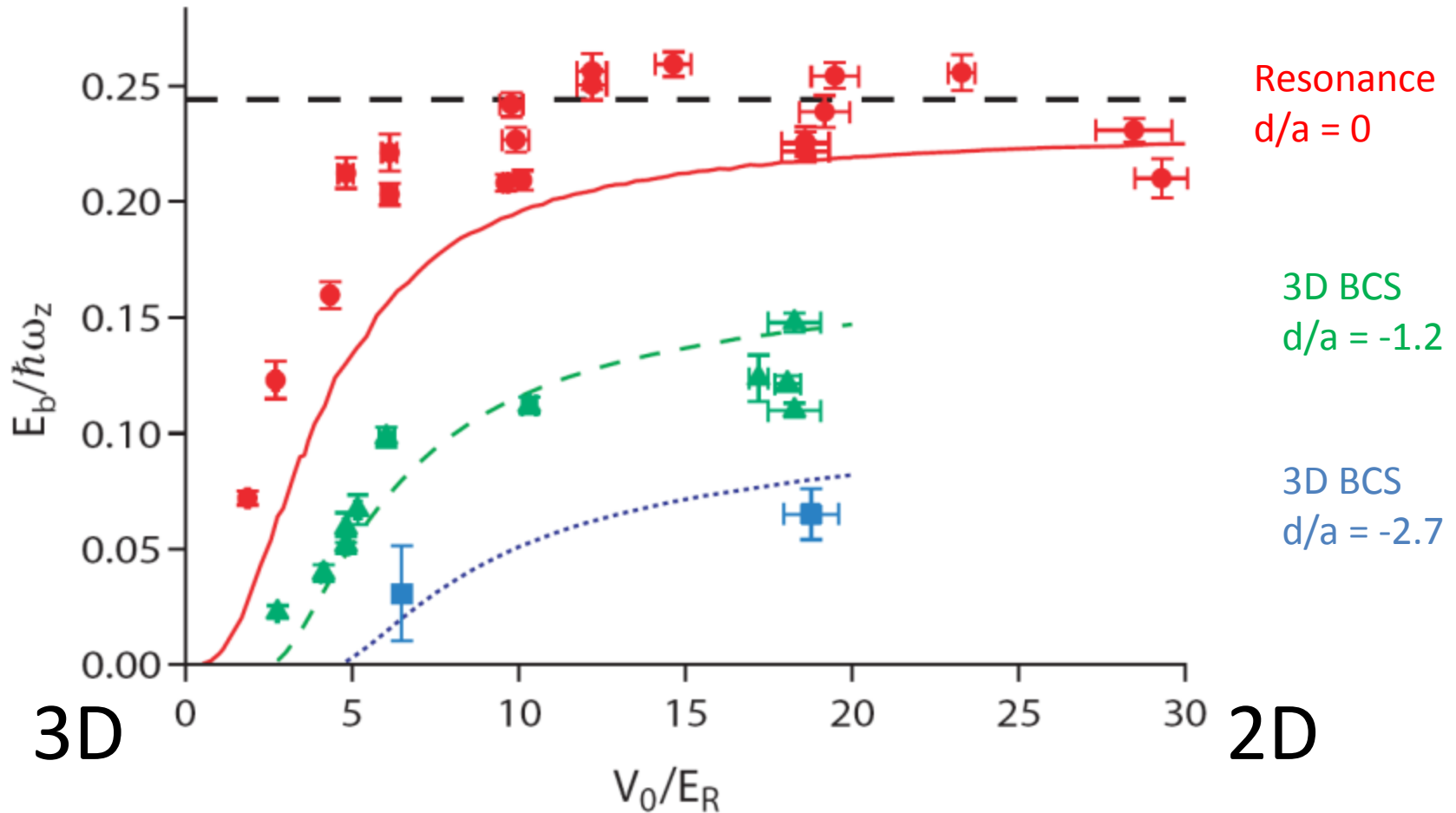
PRL **108**, 045302 (2012)



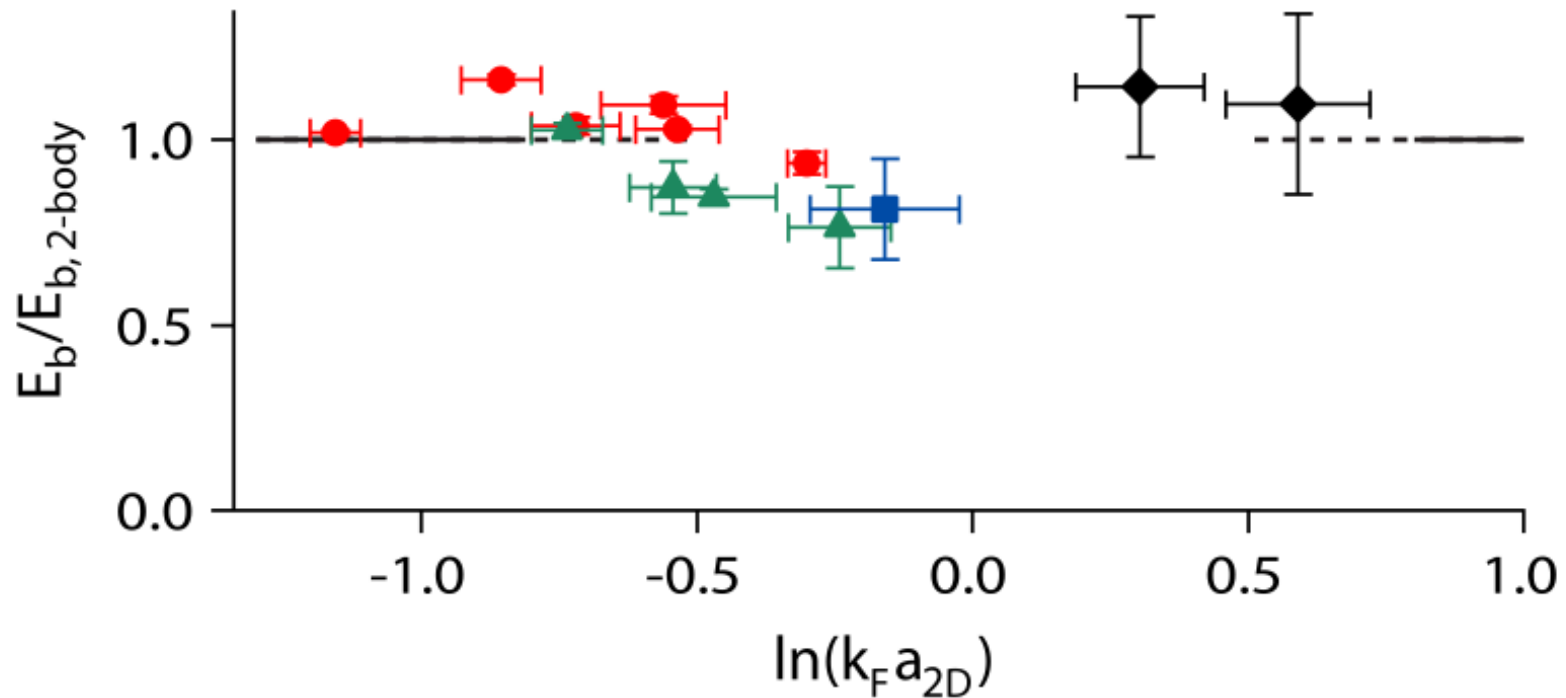
Selected for Viewpoint in Physics, Jan '12

Evolution of Fermion Pairing from 3D to 2D

On resonance in 2D: $E_{B,th} = 0.244 \hbar \omega_z$



Evolution of Fermion Pairing from 3D to 2D

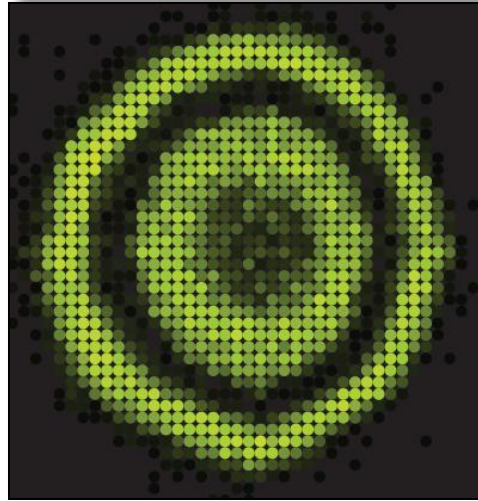


Binding energy increases from 3D to 2D

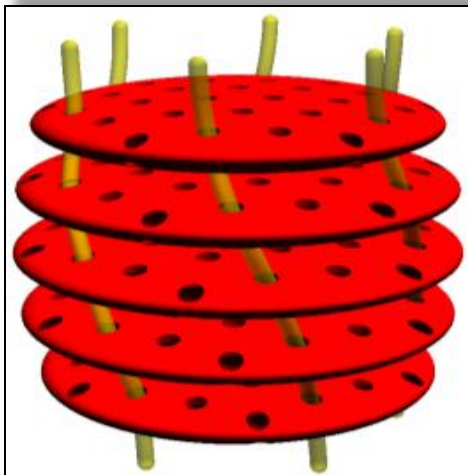
How about superfluidity? More fragile (phase fluctuations)

BKT physics on BCS side?

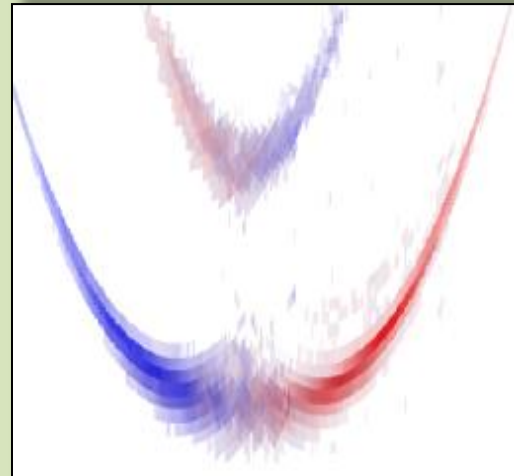
Outline of this talk



Quantum
gas
microscopy



Pairing in
2D Fermi
gases



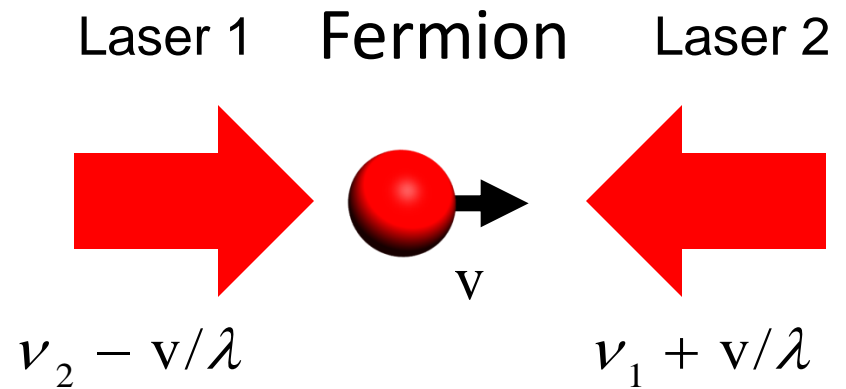
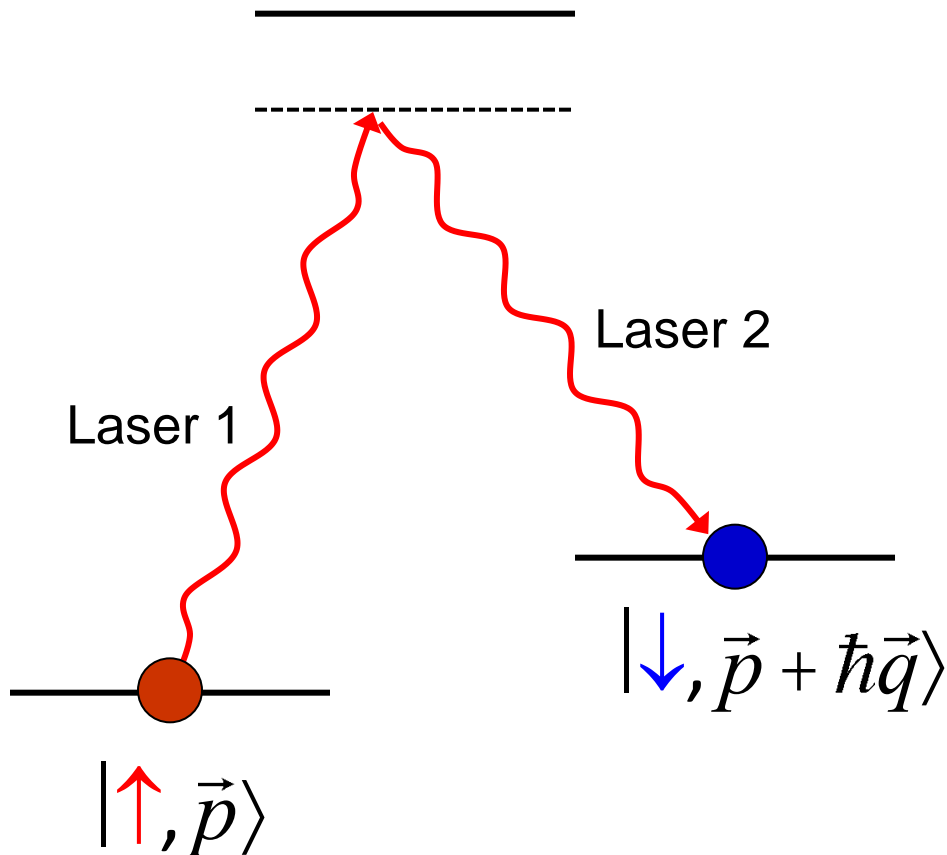
Spin-orbit
coupling in
Fermi gases

Spin-Orbit Coupling

Raman transition:

Couple different spin (hyperfine) states

Doppler effect causes momentum-dependent coupling



Pioneering work with bosons:

Ian Spielman, NIST

Y. J. Lin et al. Nature 471, 83 (2011)

R. A. Williams et al. Science 335, 314 (2011)

Y. J. Lin et al Nature 462, 628 (2009)

Spin-Orbit Coupling of Fermions:

P. Wang et al. PRL 109, 095301 (2012)

The spin-orbit Hamiltonian

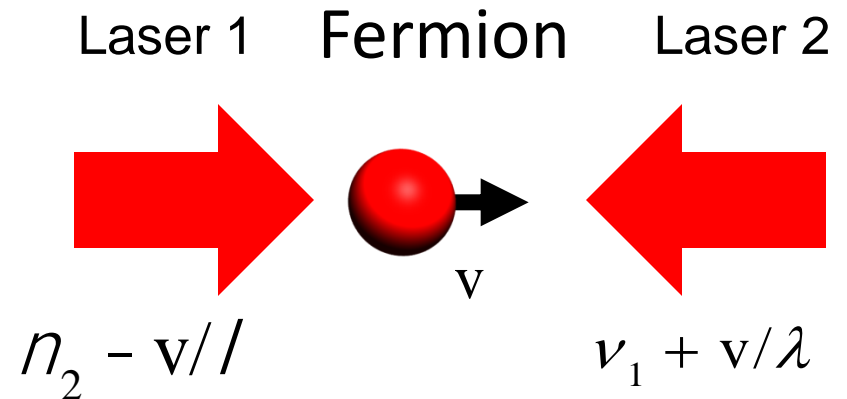
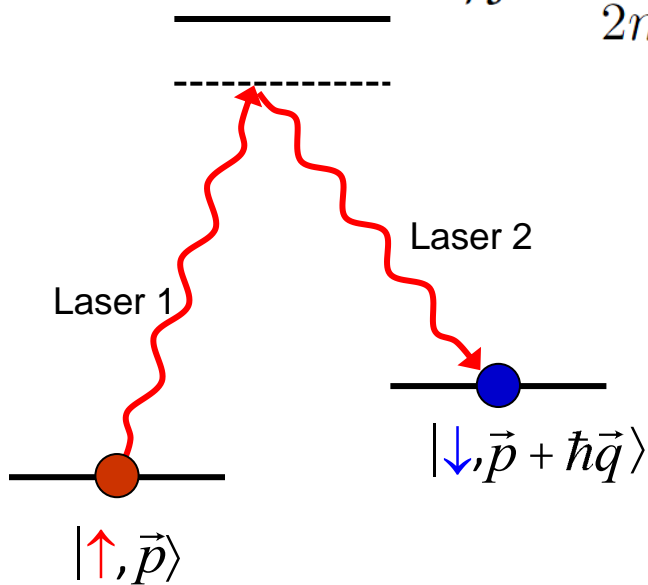
- The SO Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} - \frac{g\mu_B}{\hbar} \mathbf{S} \cdot (\mathbf{B}^{(D)} + \mathbf{B}^{(R)} + \mathbf{B}^{(Z)})$$

$$\mathbf{B}^{(R)} = \alpha(k_y, -k_x, 0) \quad \mathbf{B}^{(D)} = \beta(k_y, k_x, 0)$$

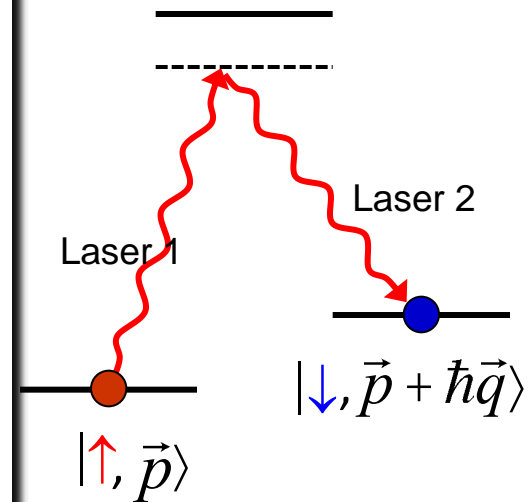
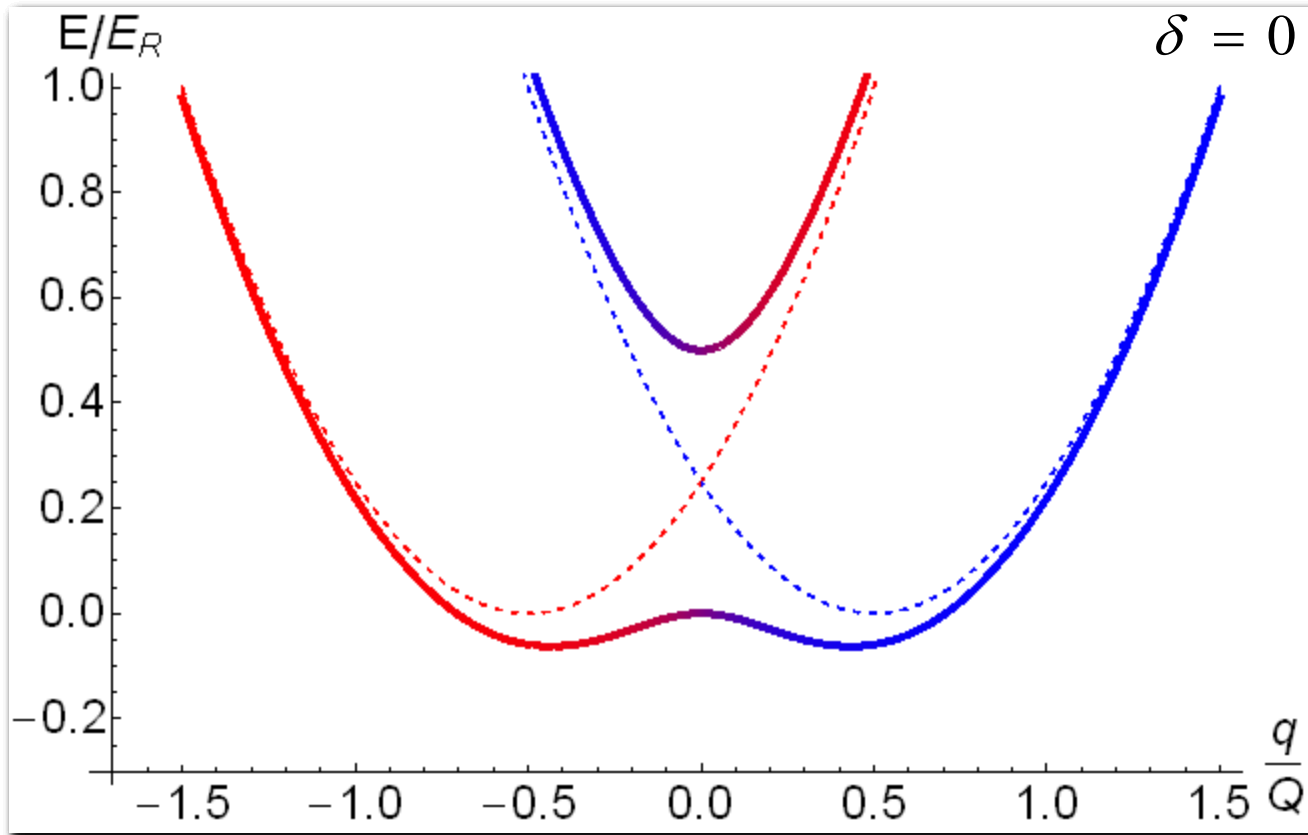
- 1D SO Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} + 2\alpha k \sigma_z + \frac{\delta}{2} \sigma_z + \frac{\hbar \Omega_R}{2} \sigma_x$$

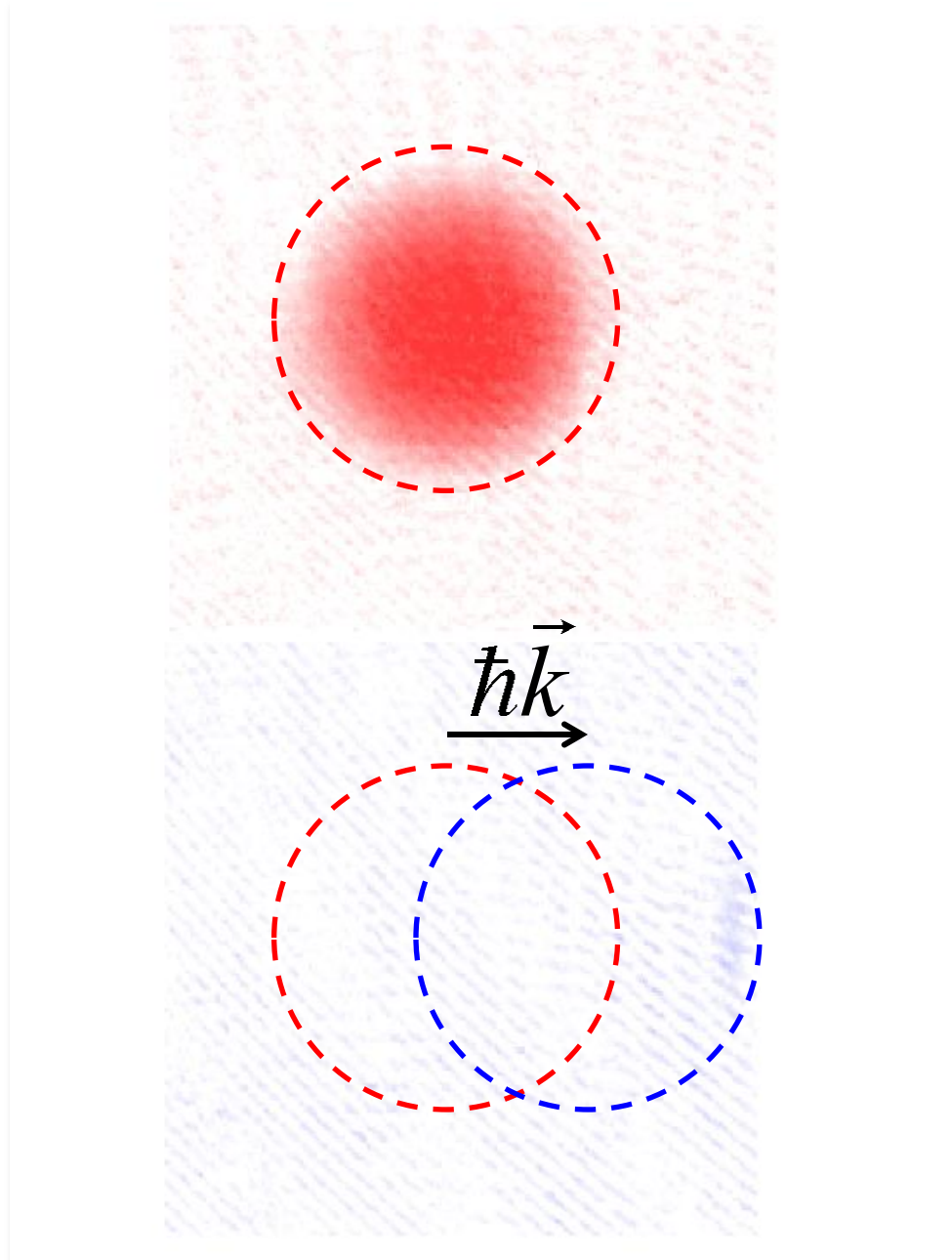
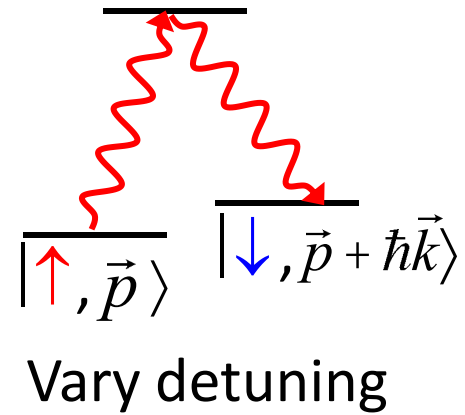


The spin-orbit gap

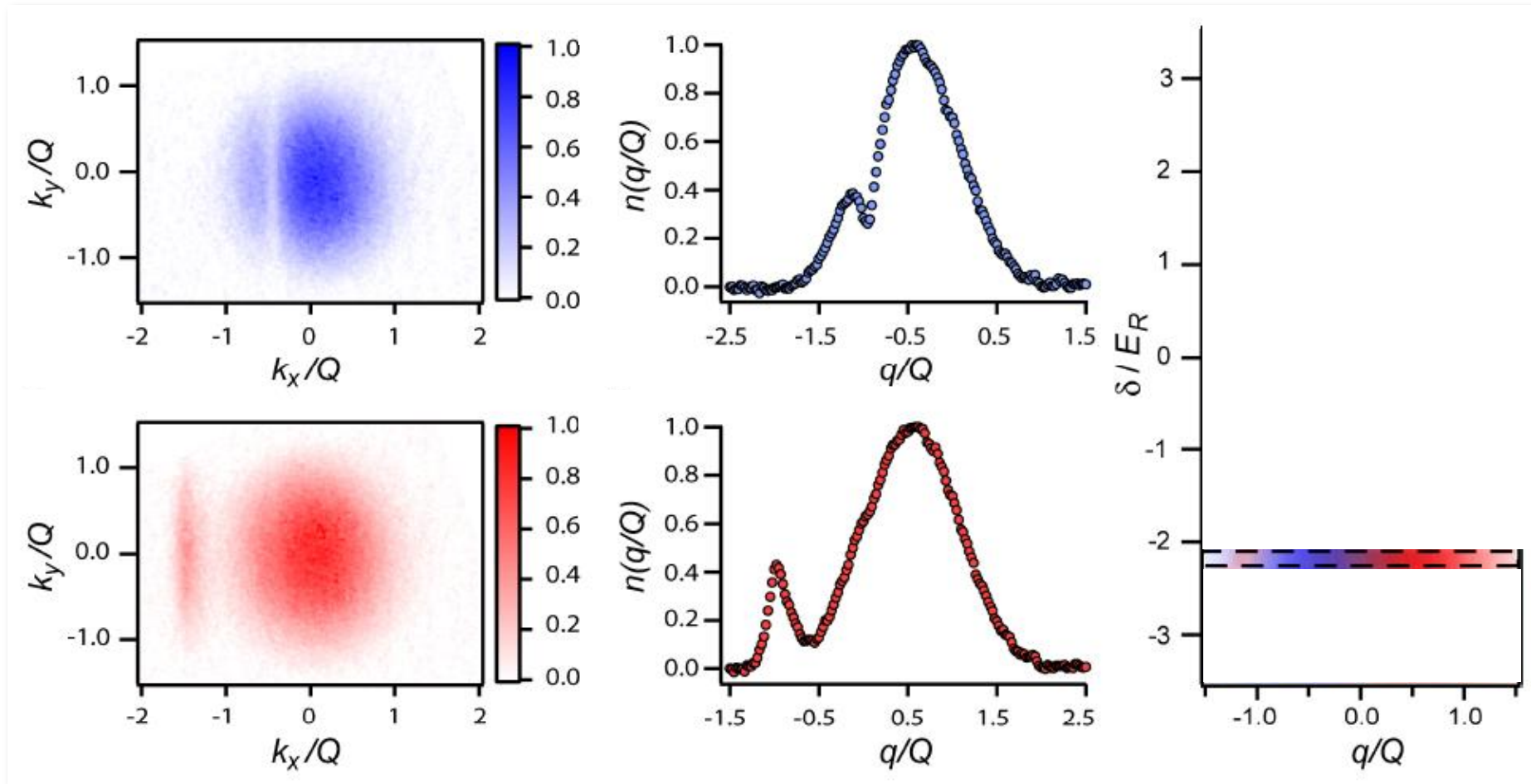
$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} + 2\alpha k \sigma_z + \frac{\delta}{2} \sigma_z + \frac{\hbar \Omega_R}{2} \sigma_x$$



Spin-orbit Coupling of a Fermi sea

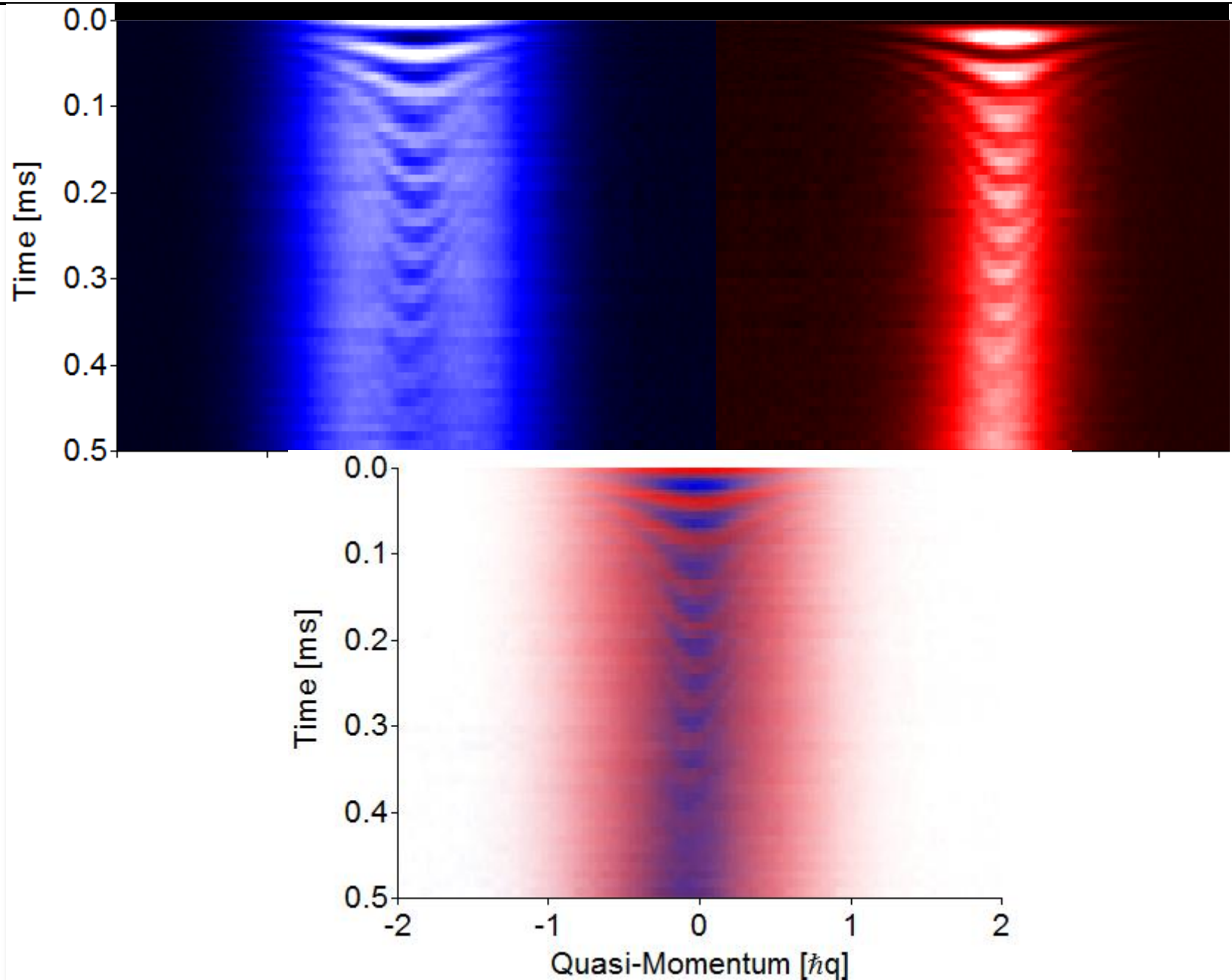


Coupling Spin and Momentum via Raman



$$|\tilde{k}\rangle = a_k |k, -\rangle + b_k |k+q, -\rangle$$

Rabi Oscillations of Spin-Momentum Coupled States



Spin-injection spectroscopy

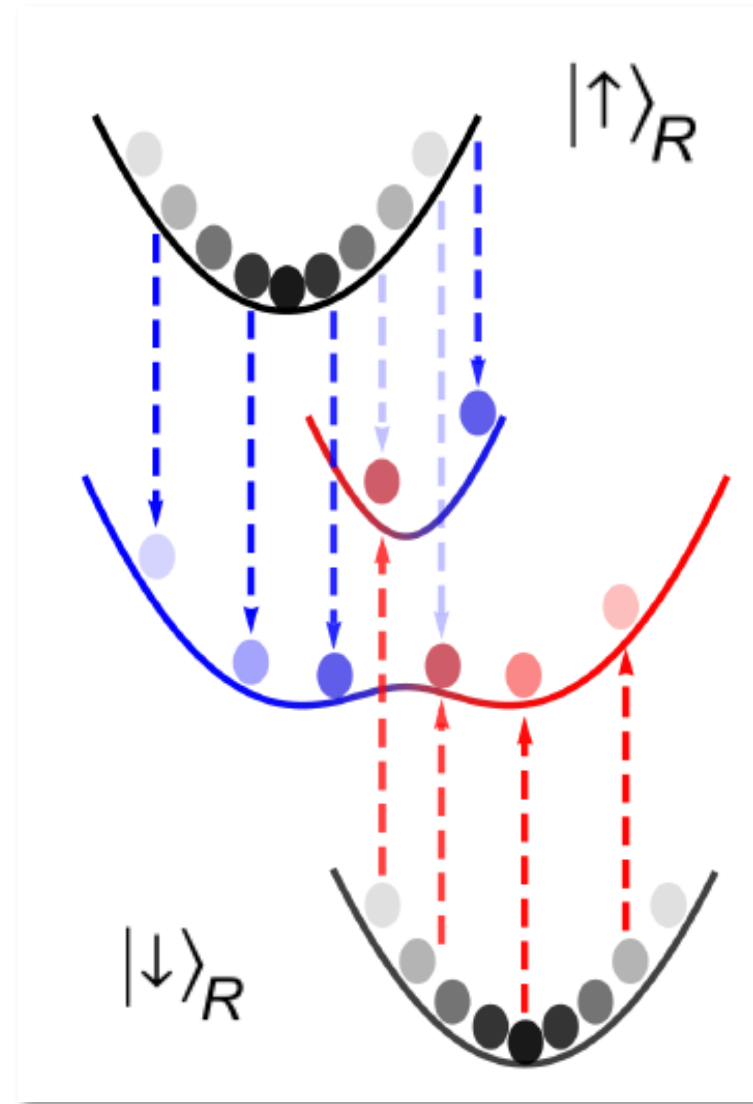
Can Topology be measured?

Spin-injection spectroscopy:

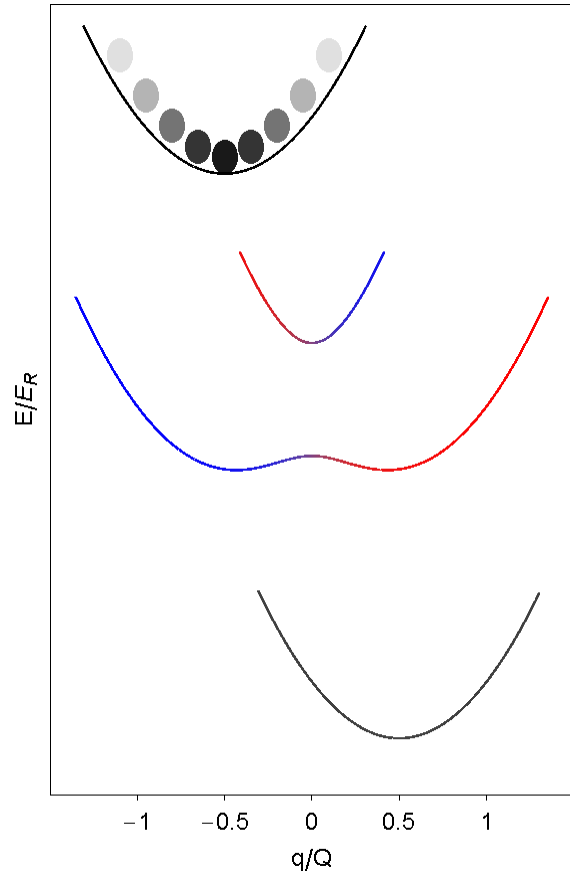
Measures spin, energy, momentum

1. Inject atoms from “reservoir”
2. Project into free space
3. Spin-selective imaging

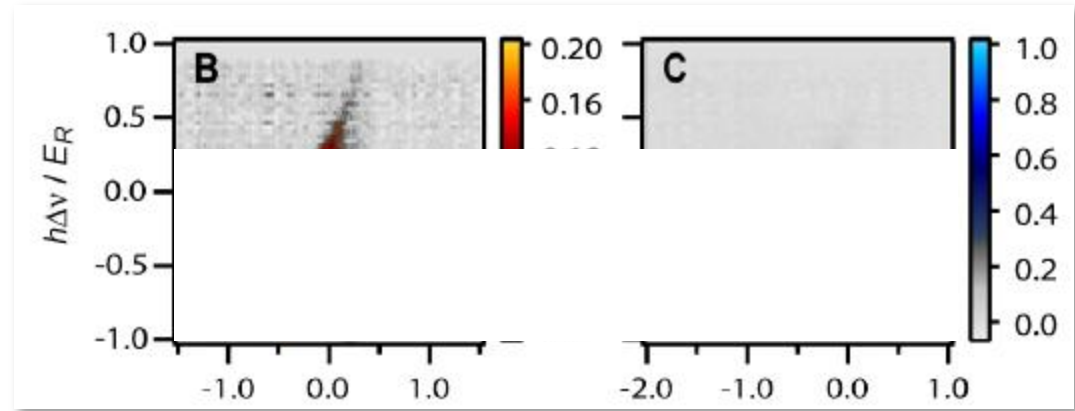
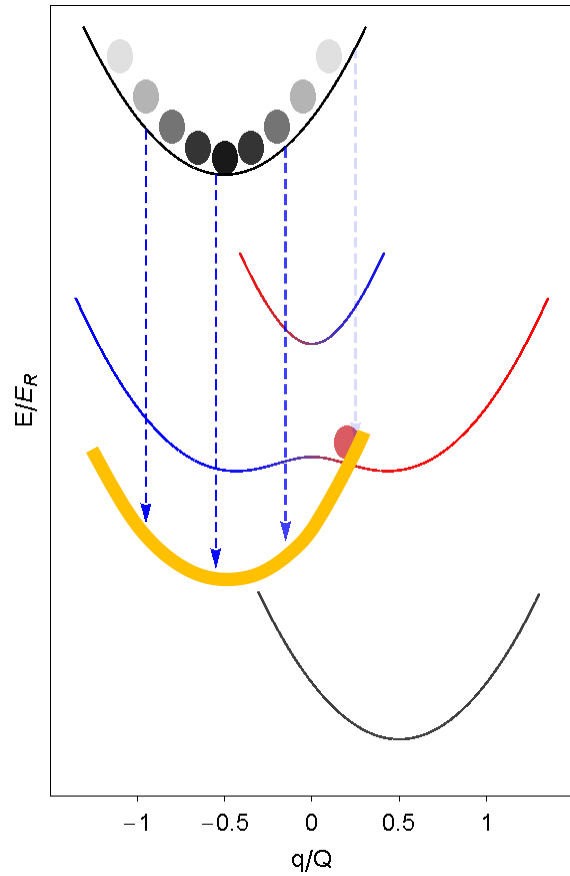
→ Reconstruct $E(k)$ along with “color” of band



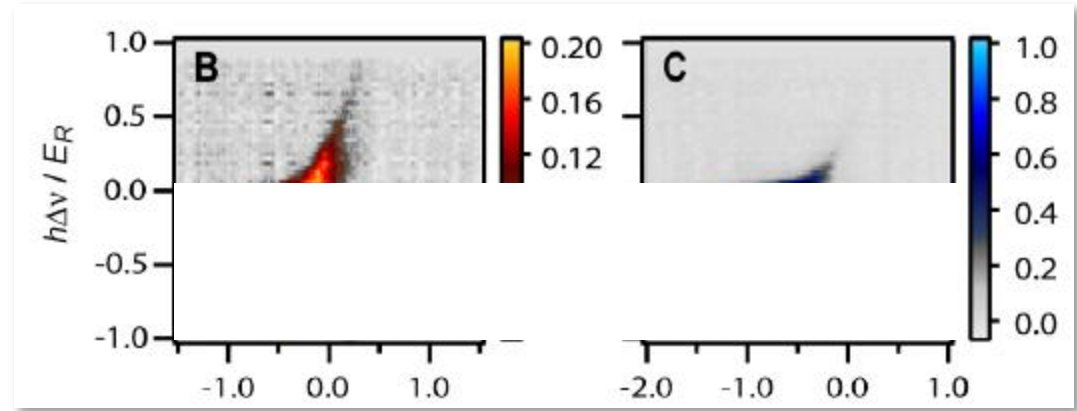
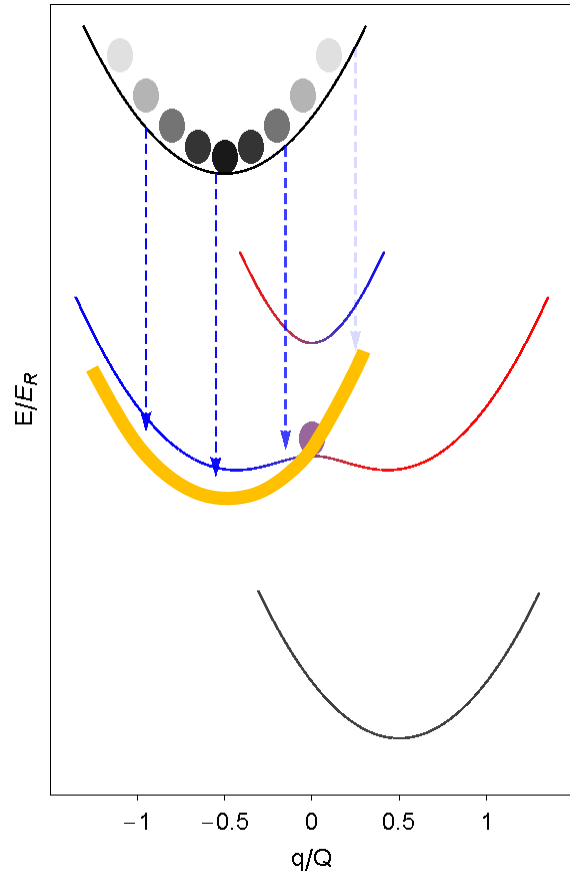
Spin-injection spectroscopy



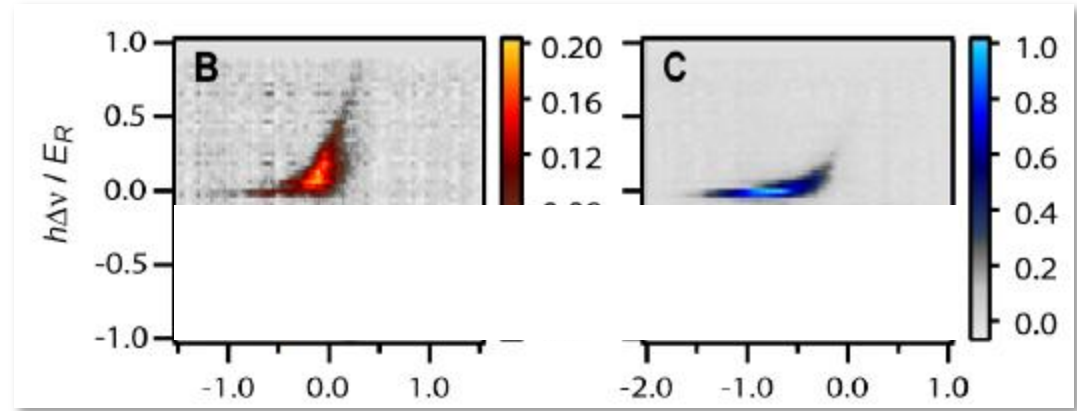
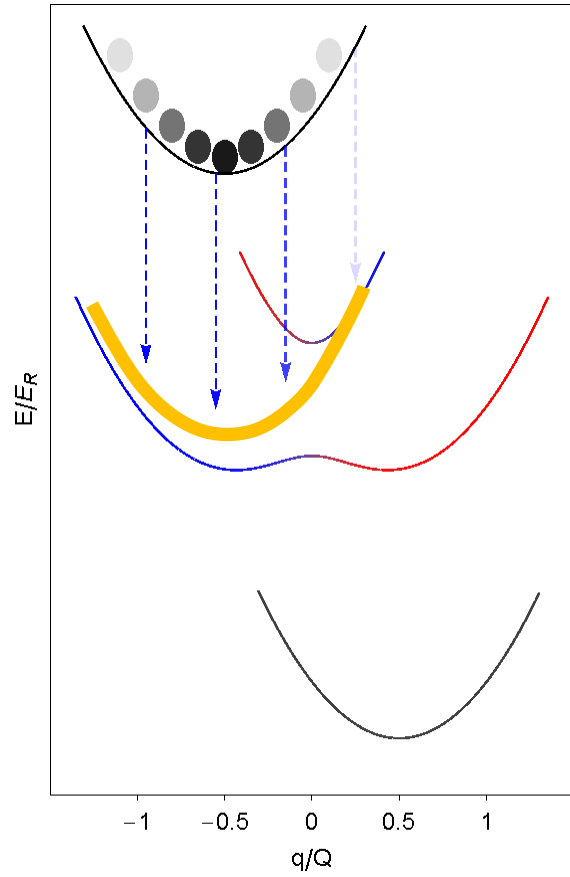
Spin-injection spectroscopy



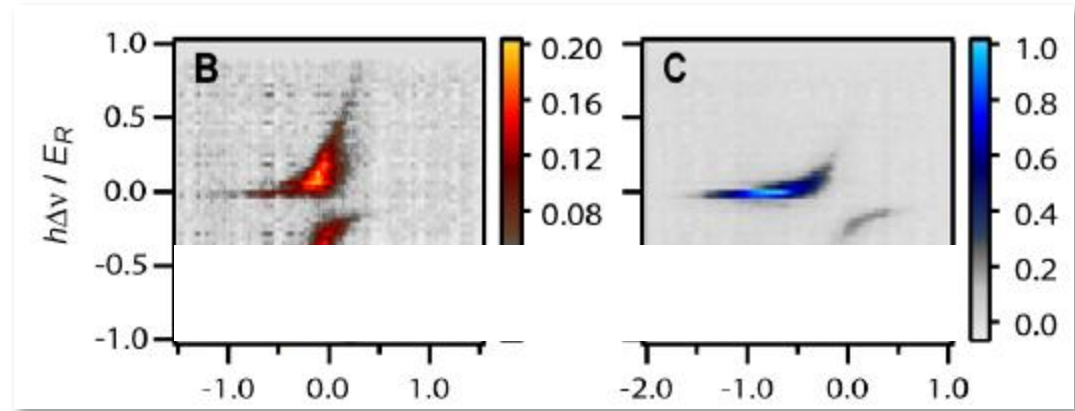
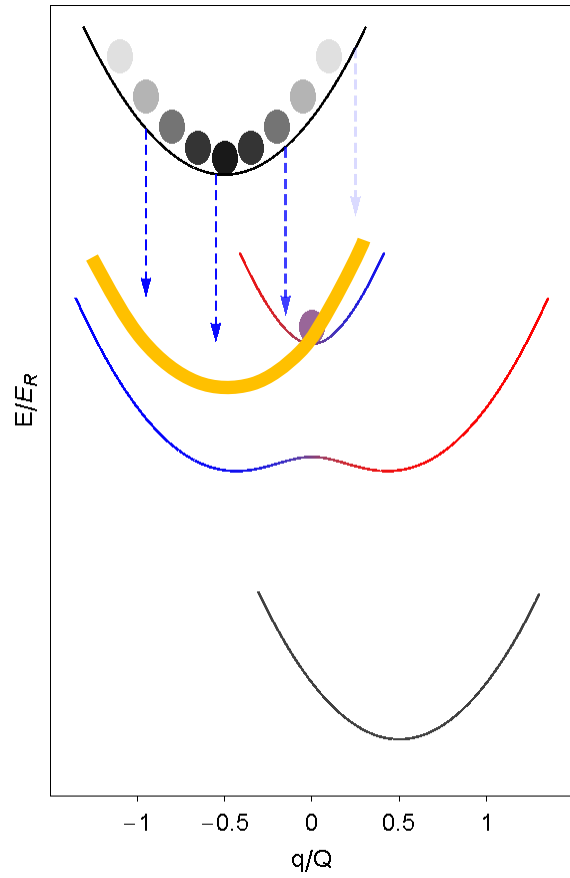
Spin-injection spectroscopy



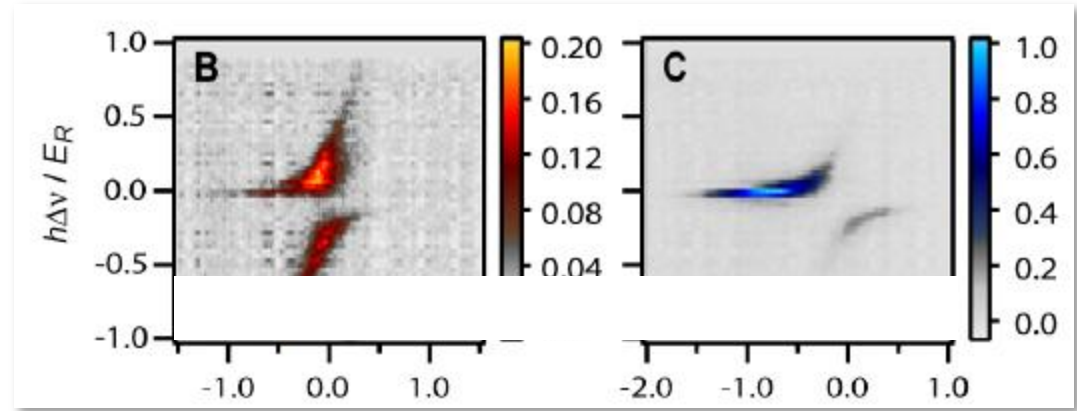
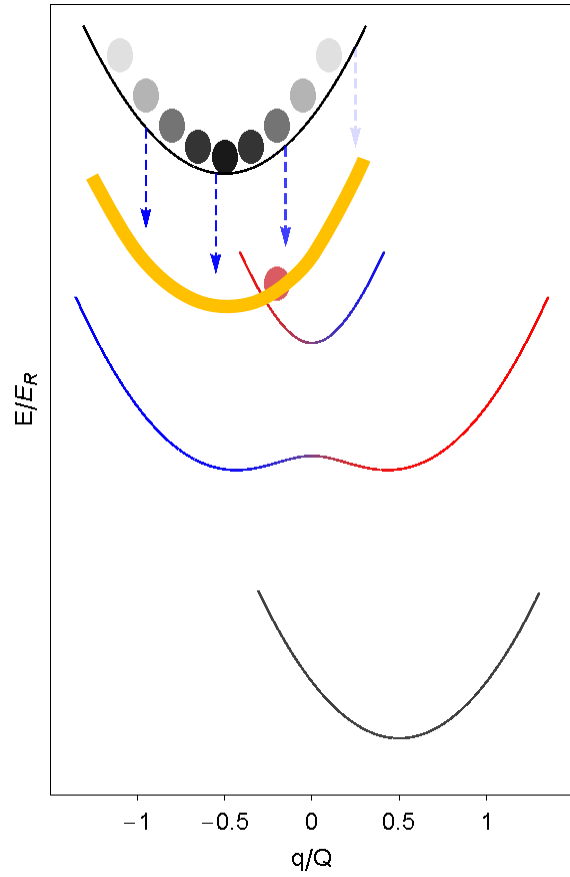
Spin-injection spectroscopy



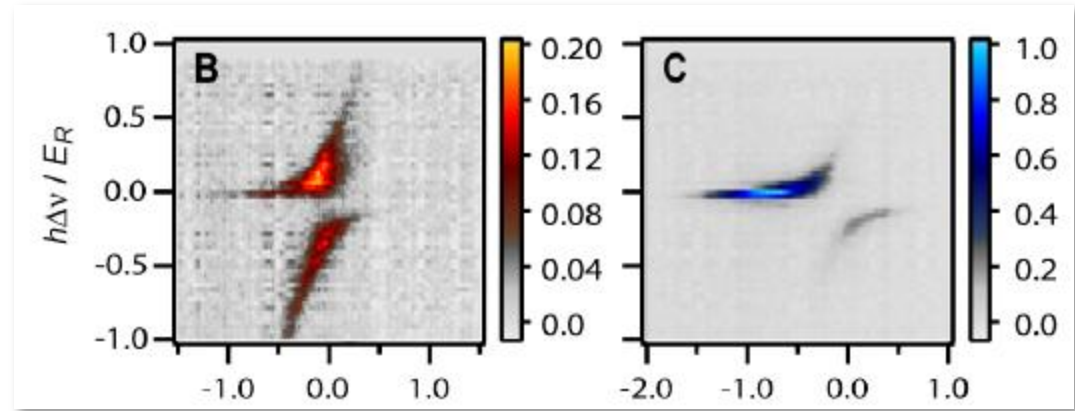
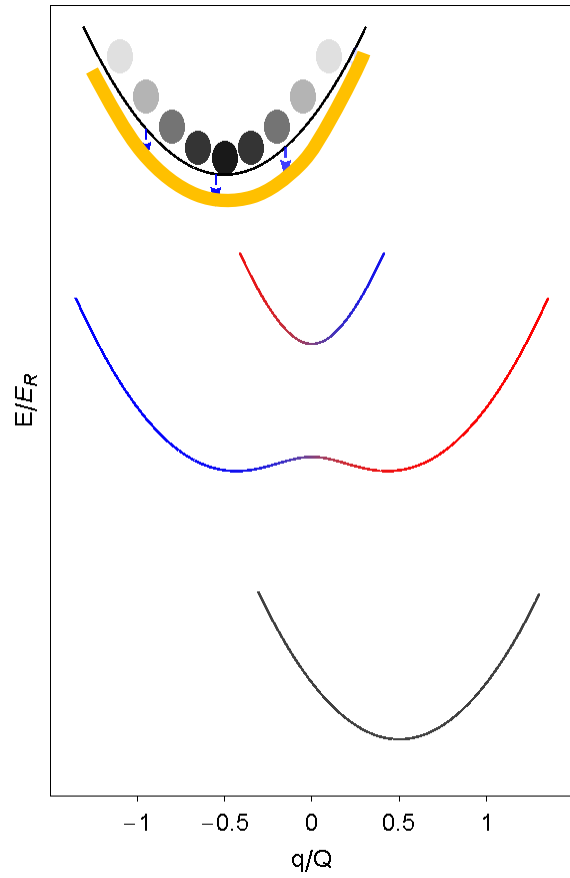
Spin-injection spectroscopy



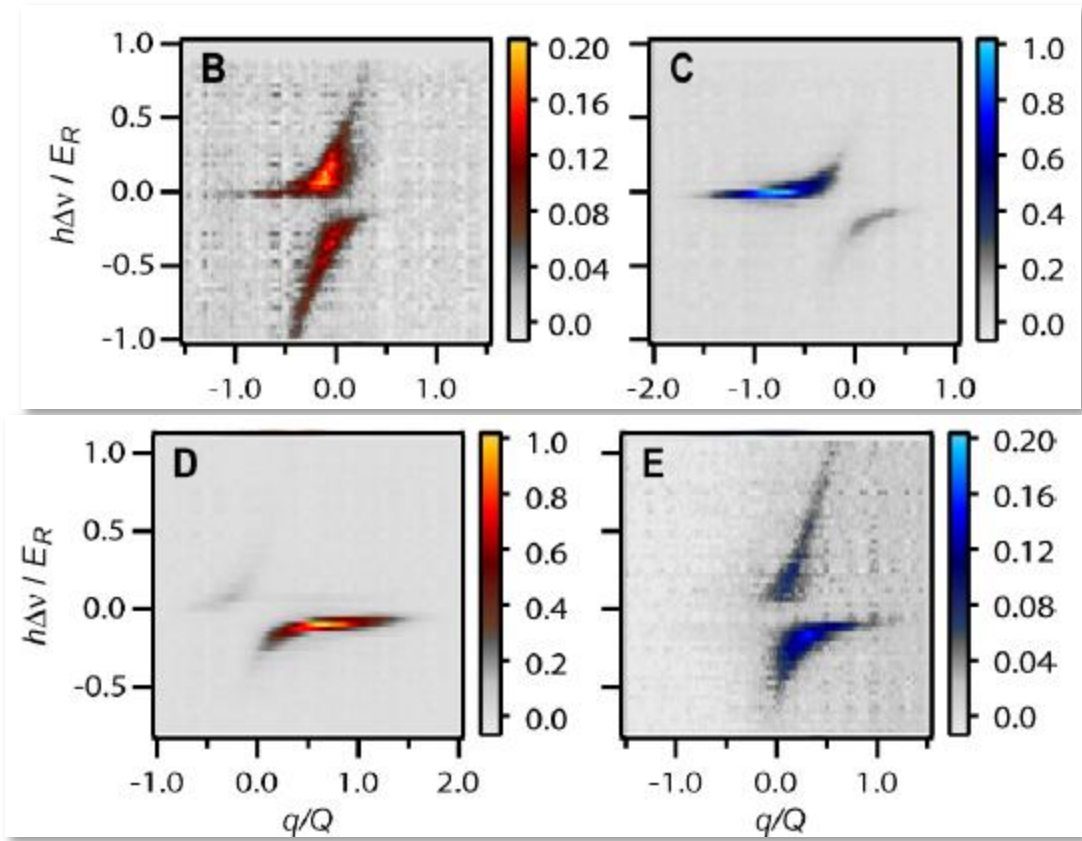
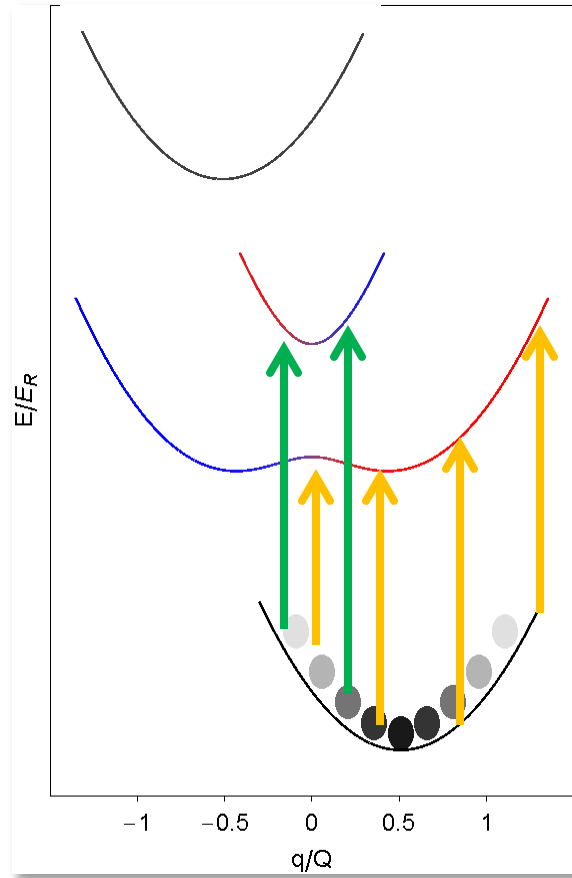
Spin-injection spectroscopy



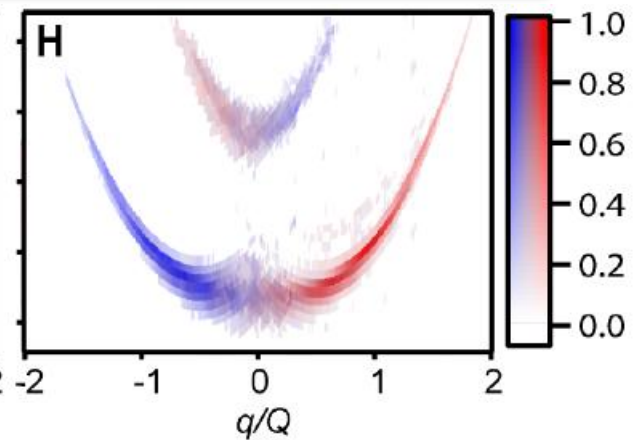
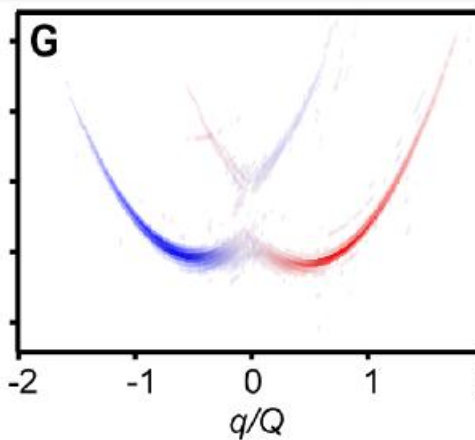
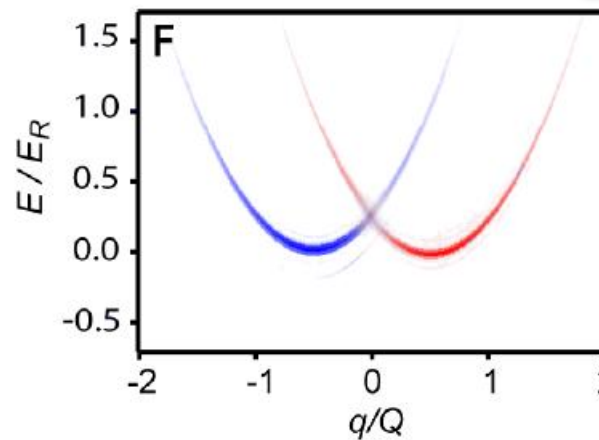
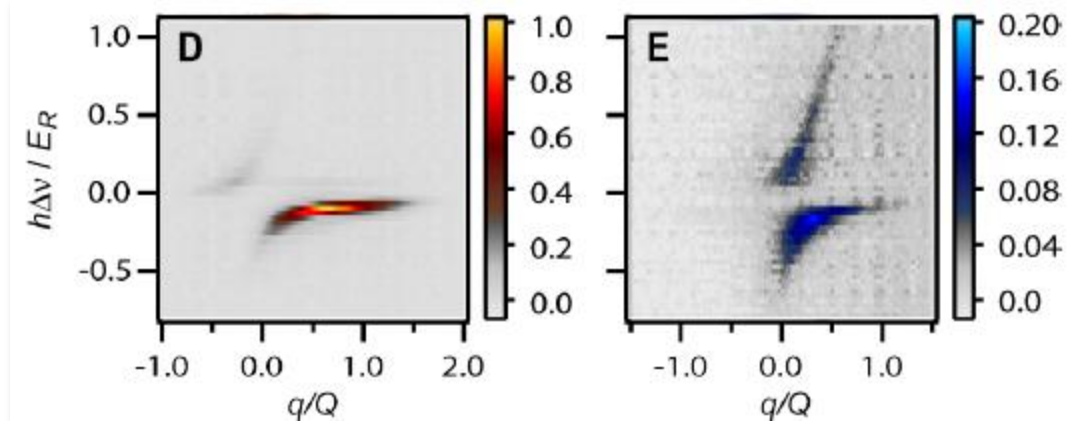
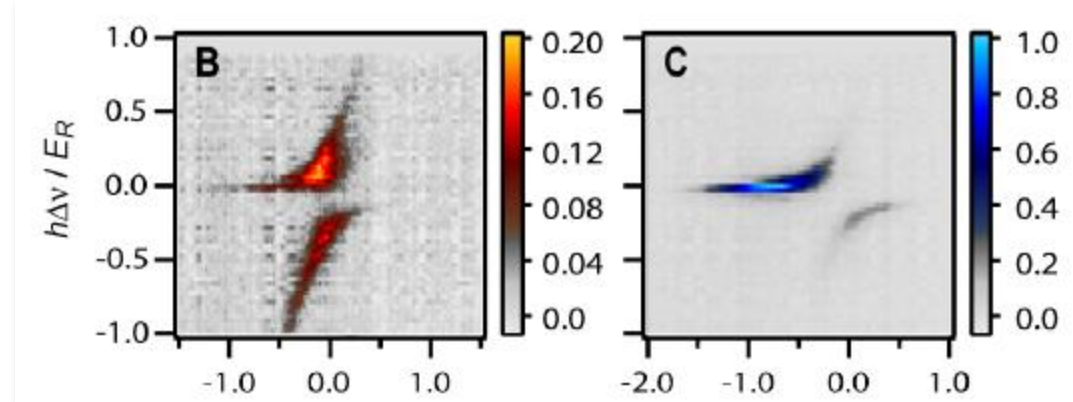
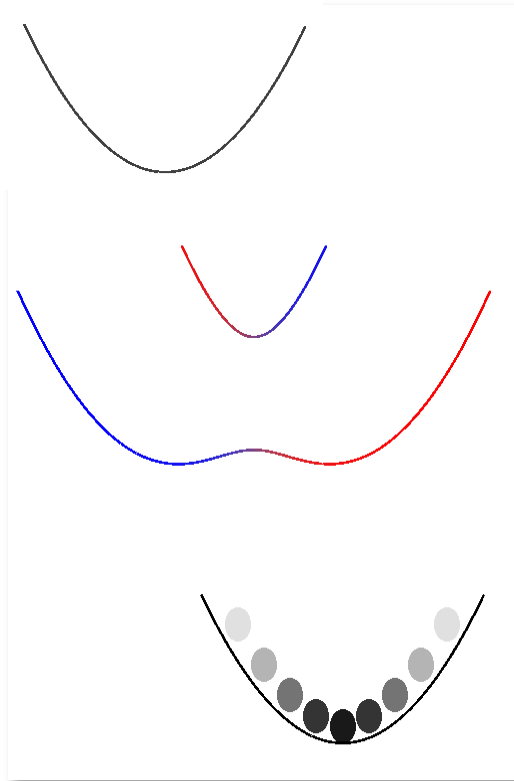
Spin-injection spectroscopy



Spin-injection spectroscopy



Direct Observation of the Spin-Orbit Gap



Outlook: Topological insulators

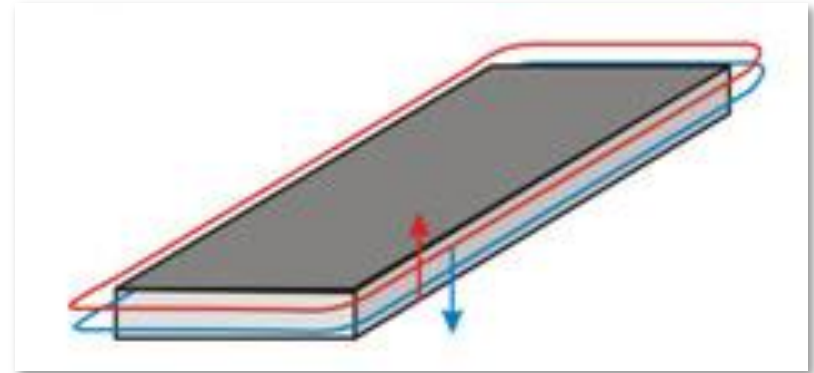
Without interactions

With Rashba type coupling
(two pairs of Raman beams)

Reach quantum spin hall regime
in 2D system

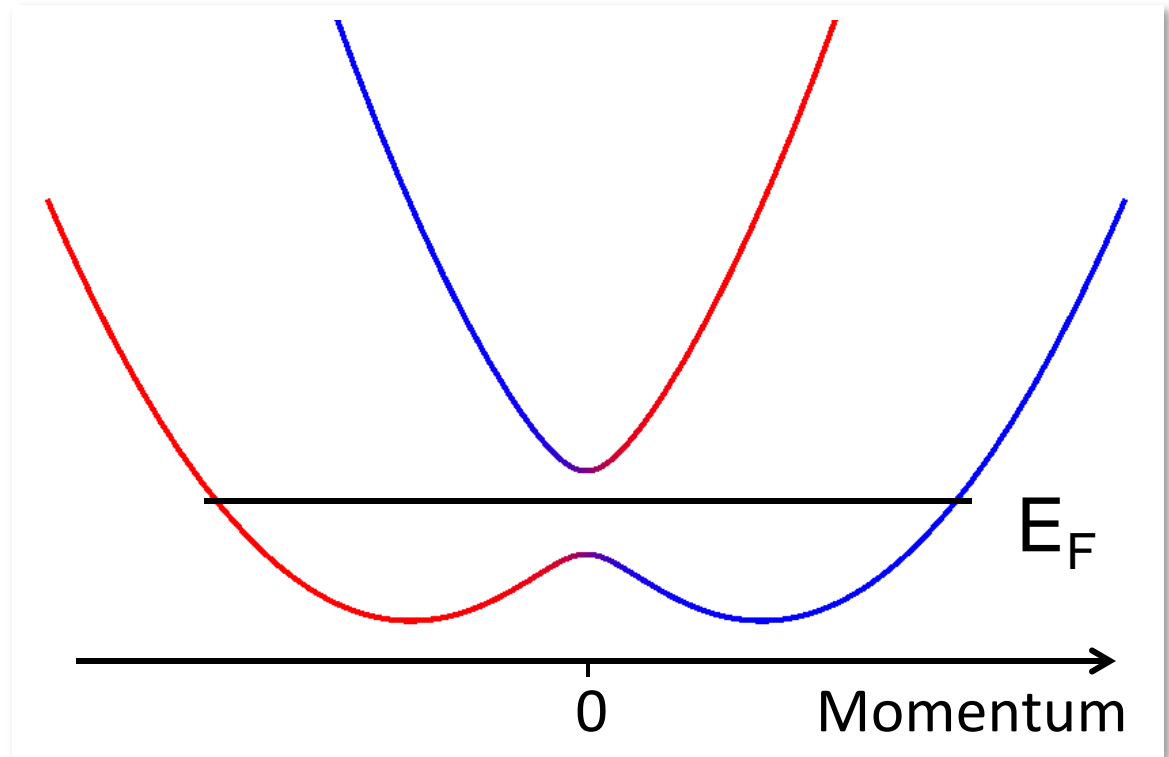
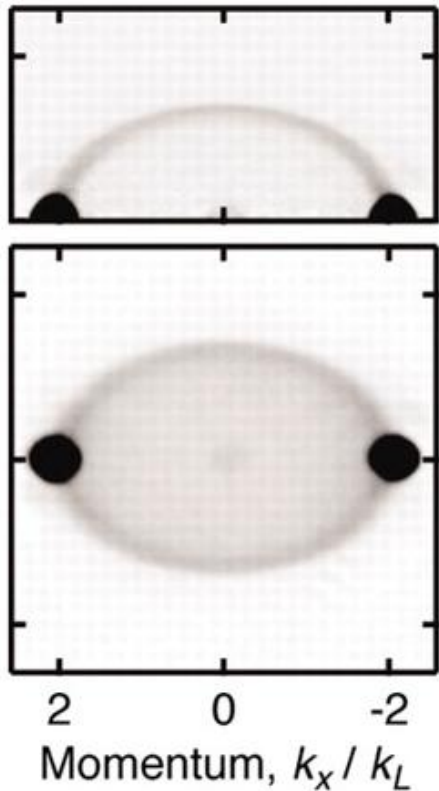
Proposal by Zhu et al, PRL 97, 240401 (2006)

Topological insulators, edge states



Outlook: Topological superfluids

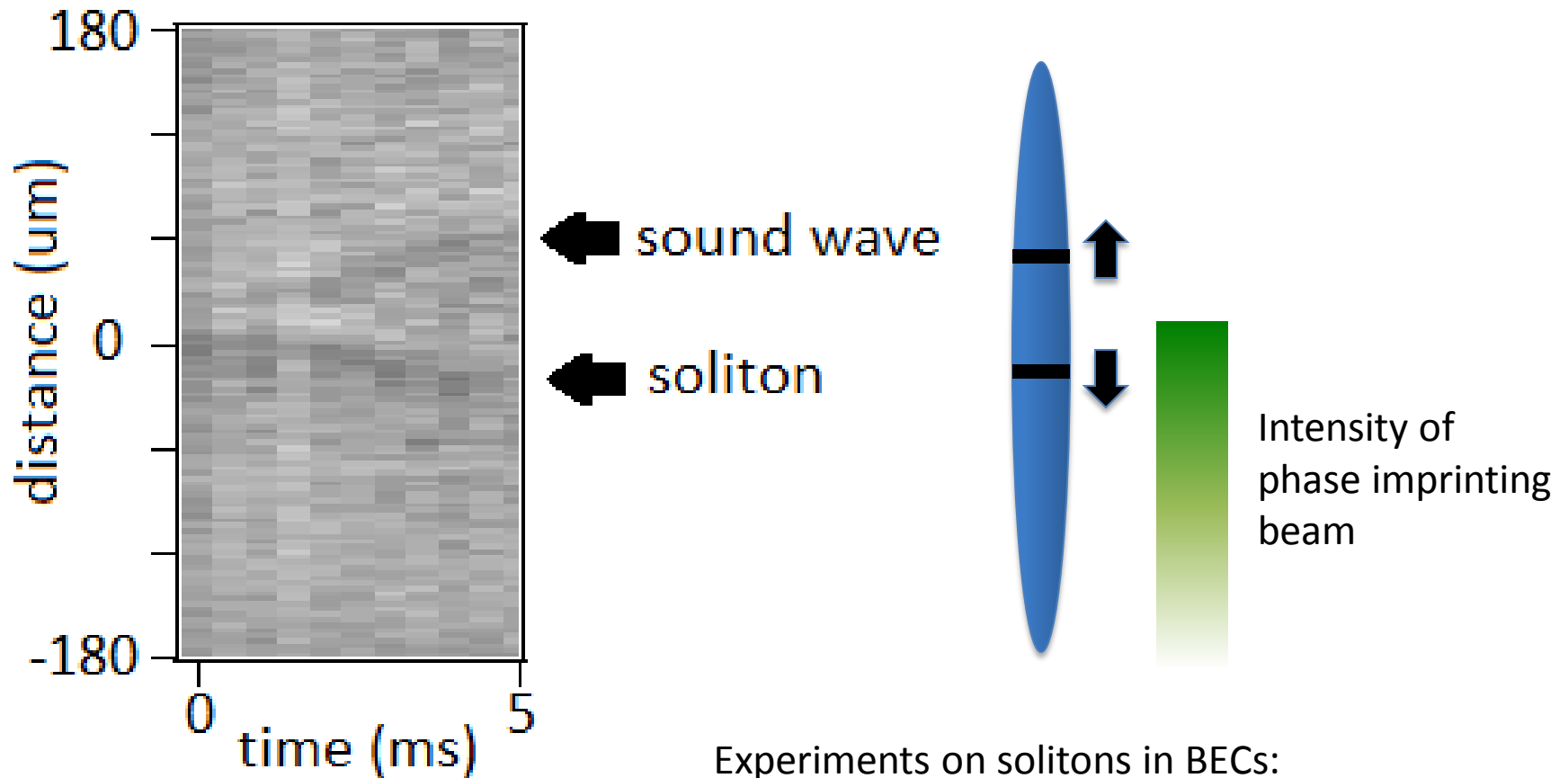
With interactions



Higher partial wave
Interactions in SOC bosons
Williams et al, Science 335, 314 (2011)

With fermions: Expect p-wave pairing

Soliton dynamics in fermionic superfluids



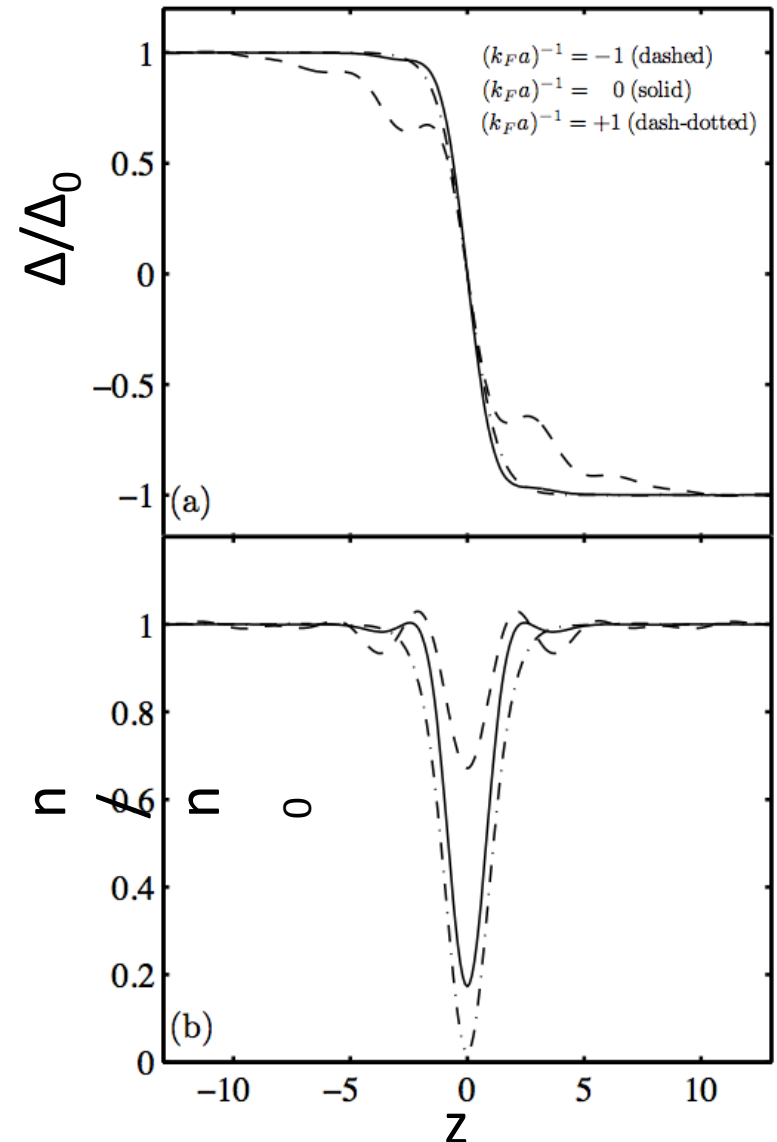
Experiments on solitons in BECs:
Burger et al, PRL 83, 5198 (1999)
Denschlag et al, Science 287, 97 (2000)

Andreev bound states in a soliton

What's different in a fermionic superfluid?

- Density dip at nodal plane decreases across BEC-BCS crossover.
- Soliton gets “heavier”, increased oscillation period.
- Andreev bound states localized at the nodal plane, could be spectroscopically resolvable.

Theory on solitons in fermionic superfluids:
Antezza et al, PRA 76, 043610 (2007)
Scott et al, PRL 106, 185301 (2011)



Thanks

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Boson microscope
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