

A dipolar supersolid and a novel microscope to probe quantum gases

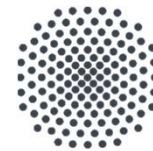
Tilman Pfau, Universität Stuttgart



Photo: Julian Herzog, CC-BY 4.0

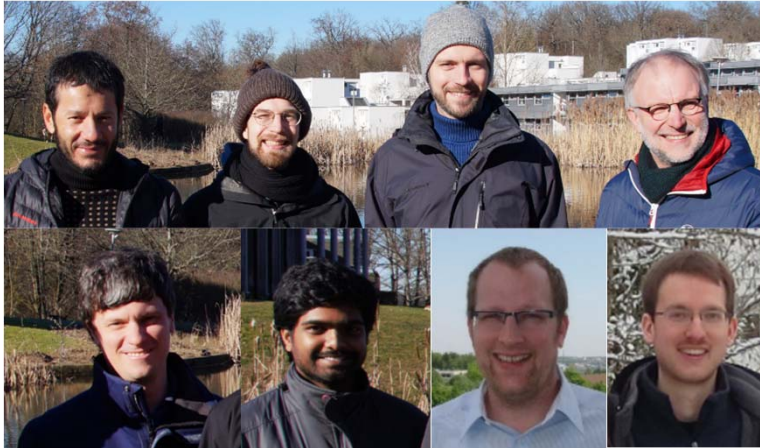


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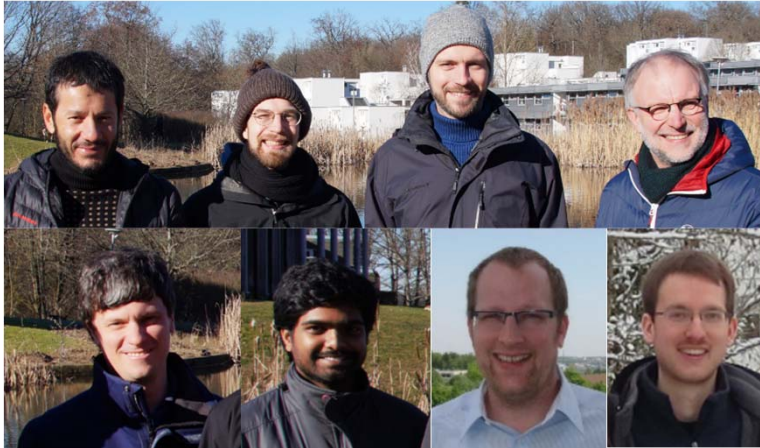
Universität Stuttgart
5. Physikalisches Institut

A pulsed ion microscope to probe quantum gases

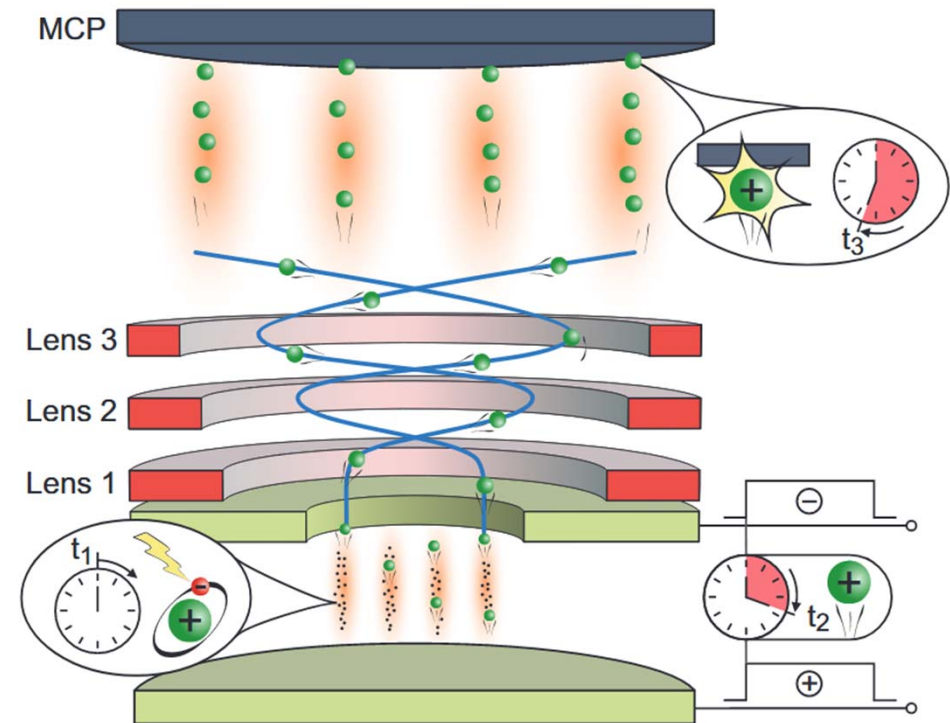


Christian Veit, Nicolas Zuber, Óscar A. Herrera-Sancho,
Viraatt S. V. Anasuri, Thomas Schmid, Florian Meinert, Robert Löw

A pulsed ion microscope to probe quantum gases



Christian Veit, Nicolas Zuber, Óscar A. Herrera-Sancho,
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arxiv:2008.08512

A pulsed ion microscope to probe quantum gases

Benefits

- imaging of ground state atoms, Rydbergs & (ultracold) ionic impurities
- high resolution
- probing of dynamic processes
- 3D-imaging
- ...

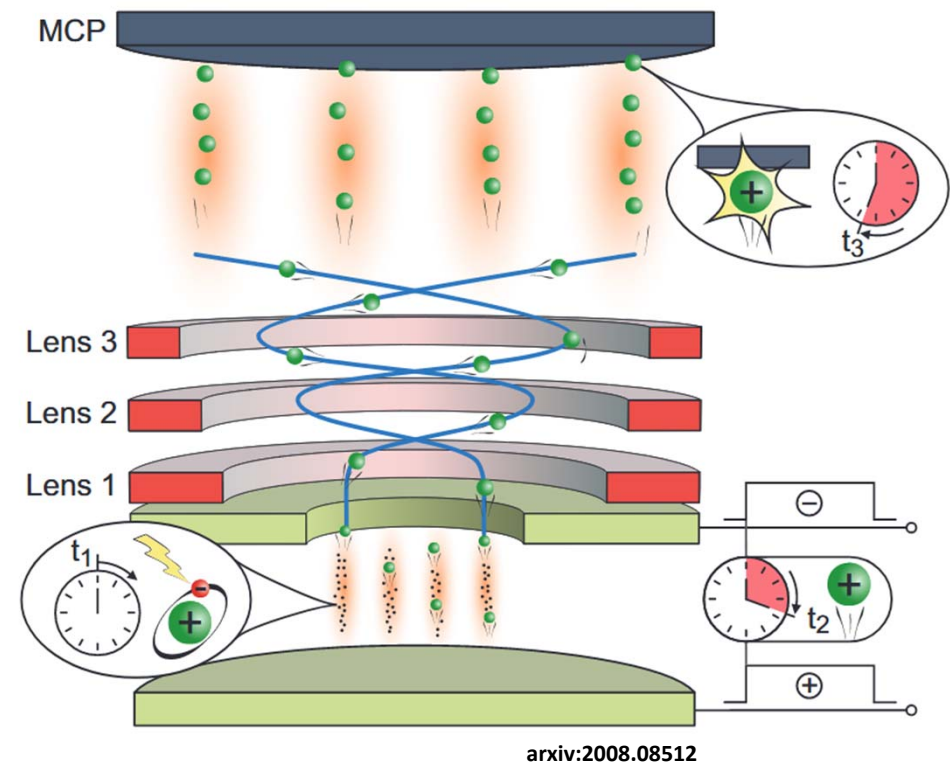
See also

Nat. Phys. **4**, 949 (2008, Ott)

Phys. Rev. Lett. **107**, 103001 (2011, Raithel)

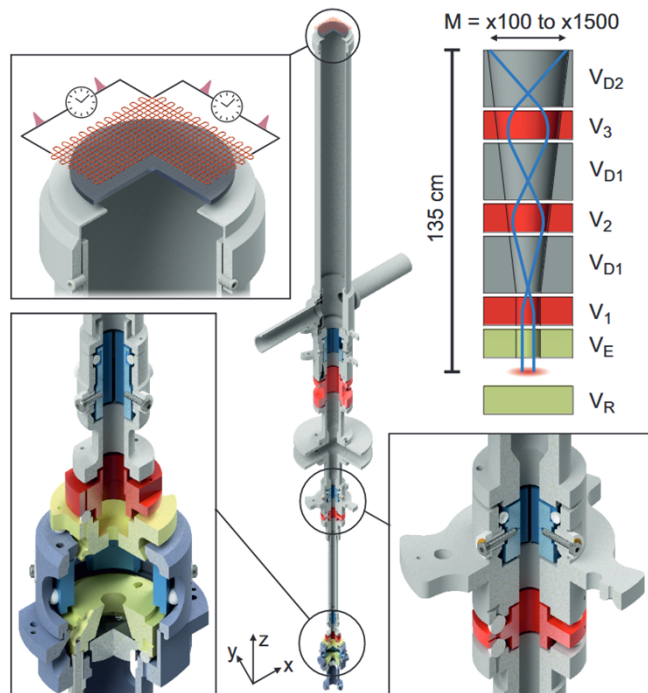
New J. Phys. **19**, 043020 (2017, Fortágh/Günther)

arxiv:2008.08512 (2020)



Ion optics

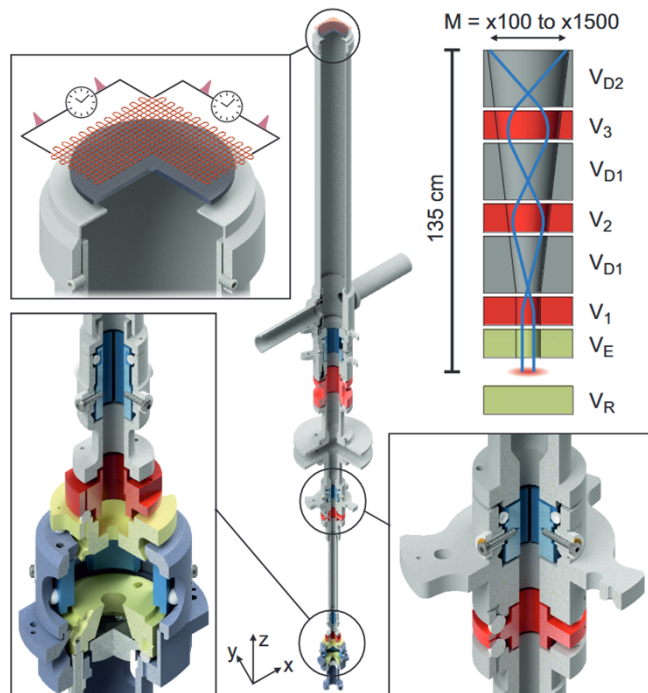
- E-field control + 3 electro-static lenses
- delay-line detector



arxiv:2008.08512

Ion optics

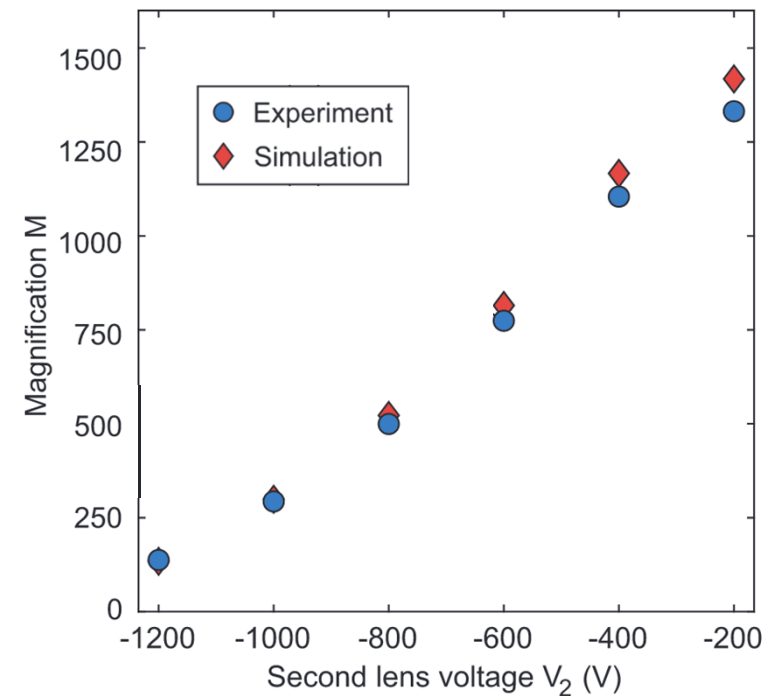
- E-field control + 3 electro-static lenses
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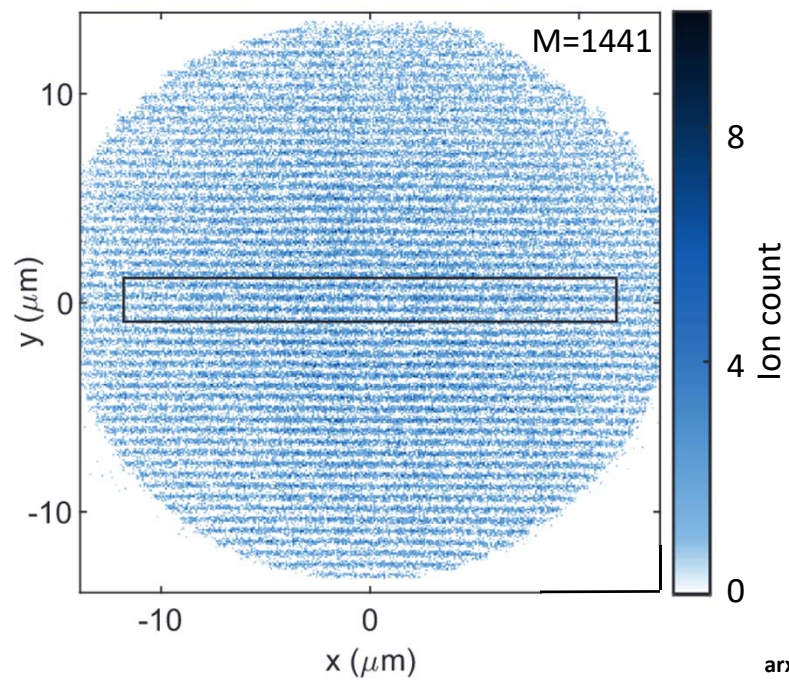
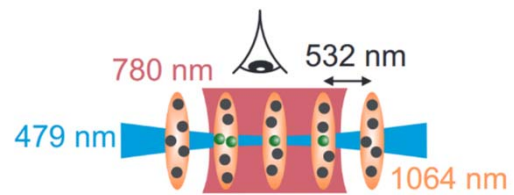
arxiv:2008.08512

Magnification

- tuning of M via lens voltages
- both lower & higher M achievable

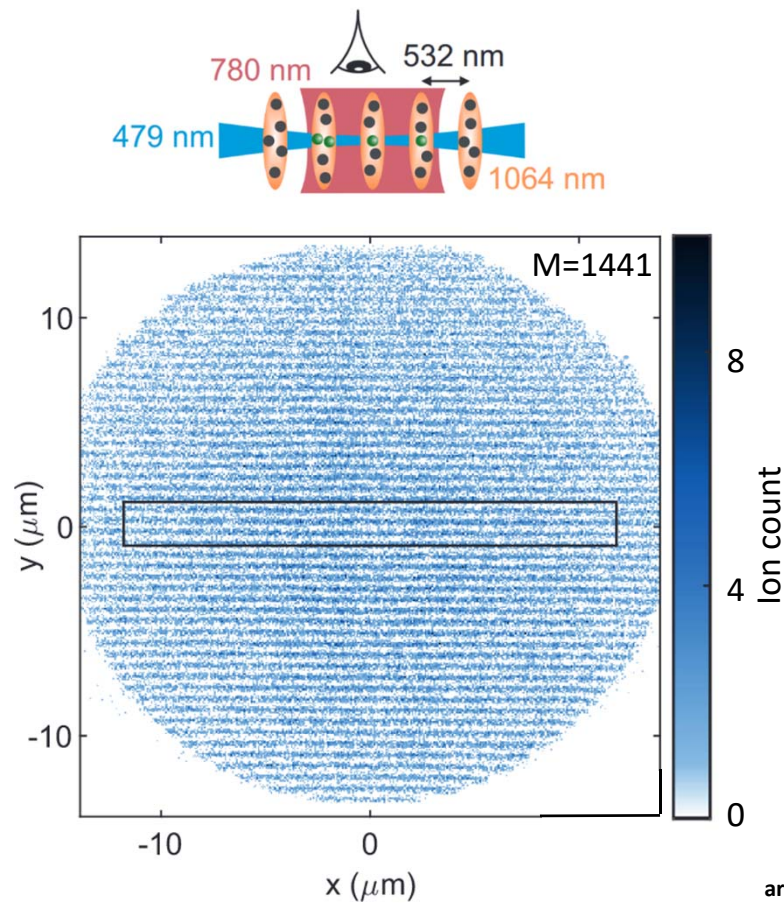


Field of view

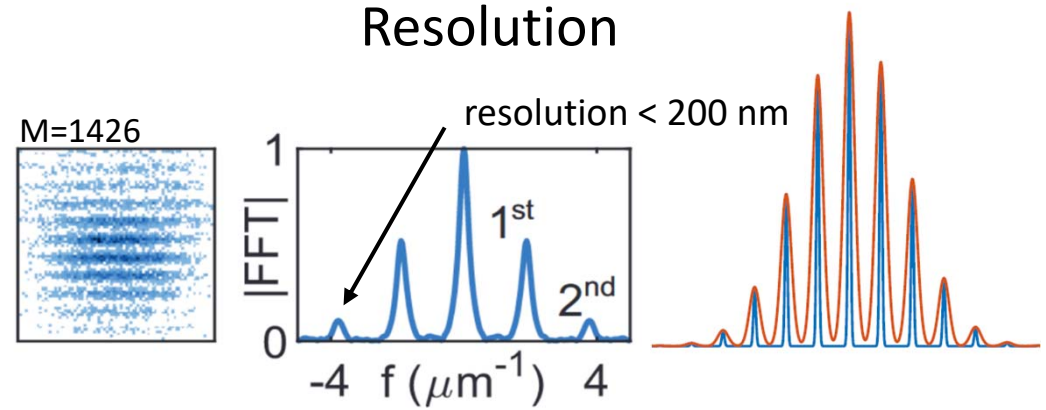


arxiv:2008.08512

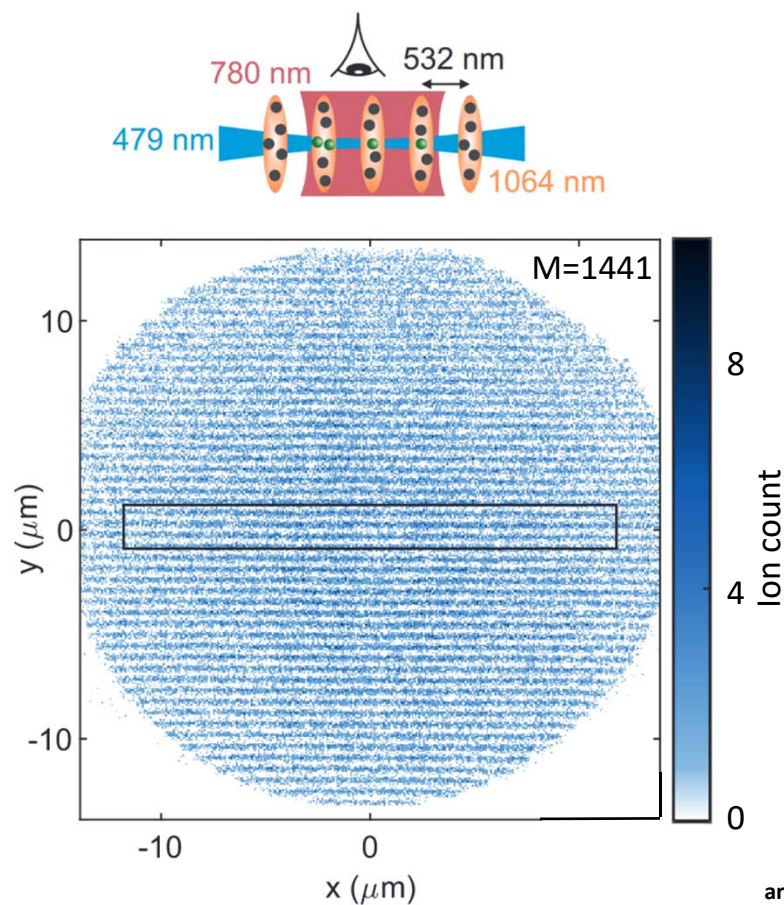
Field of view



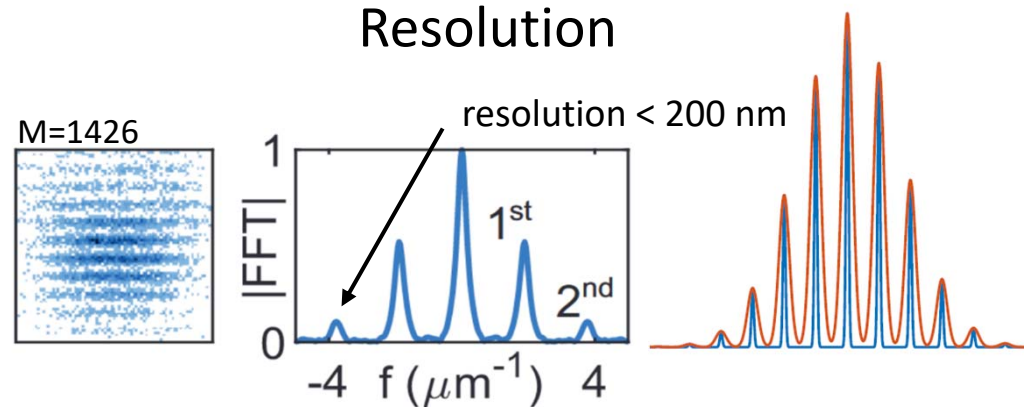
Resolution



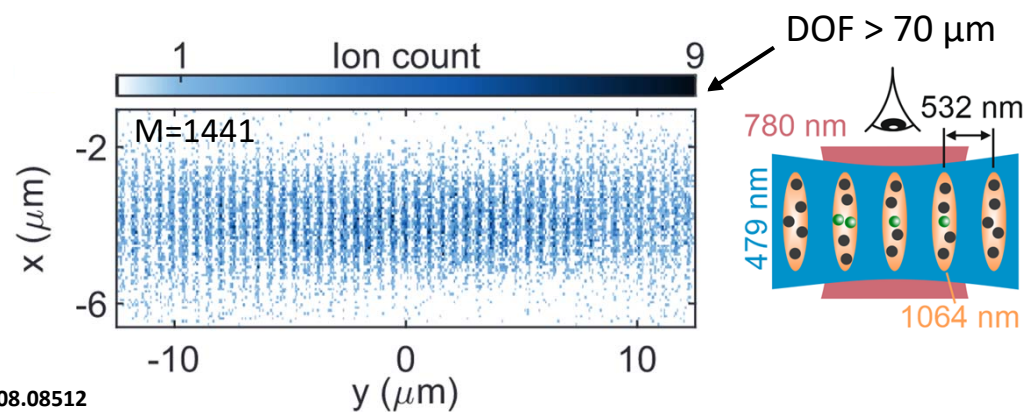
Field of view



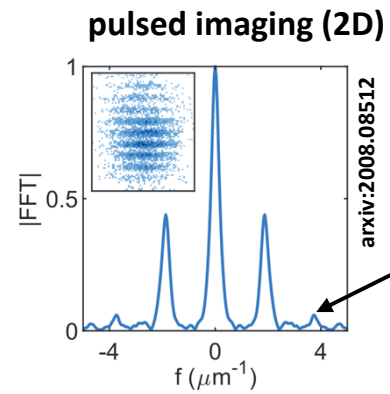
Resolution



Depth of field



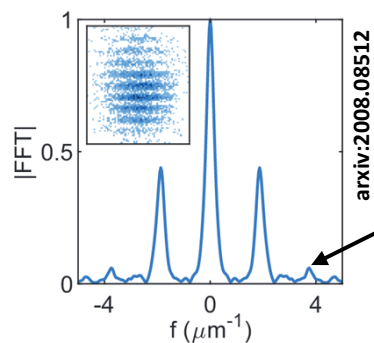
Pulsed operation



- enables Rydberg & ion imaging
- resolution ~ 250 nm
- enables 3D imaging

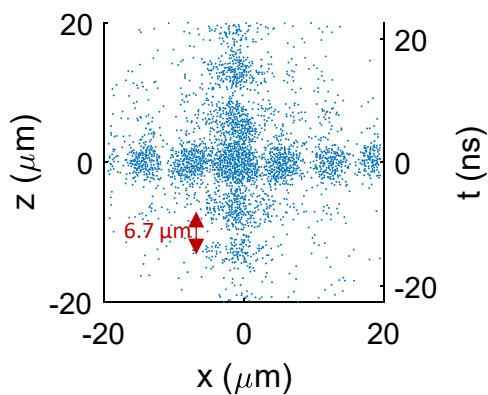
Pulsed operation

pulsed imaging (2D)

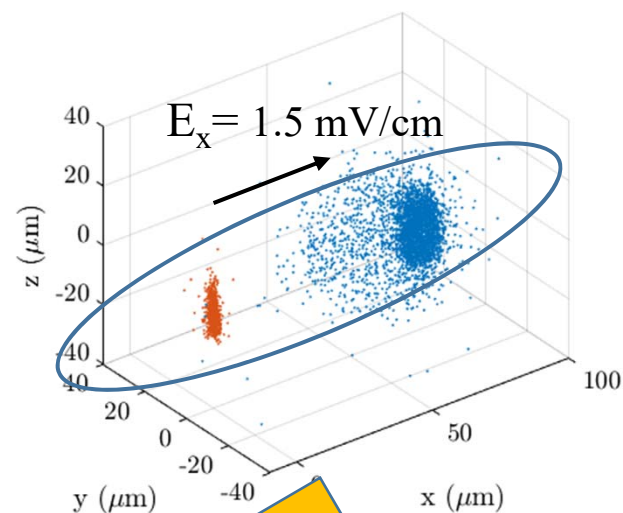


- enables Rydberg & ion imaging
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- enables 3D imaging

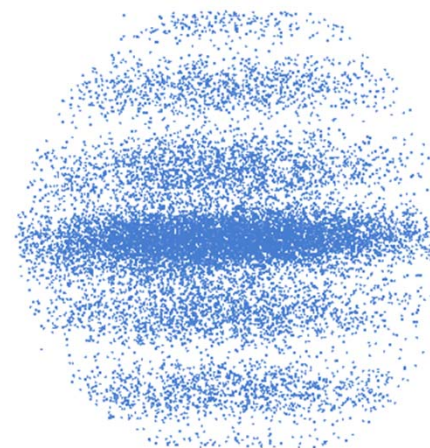
first 3D imaging result



- 2D-diffraction pattern 
- expected achievable resolution $< 1\mu\text{m}$

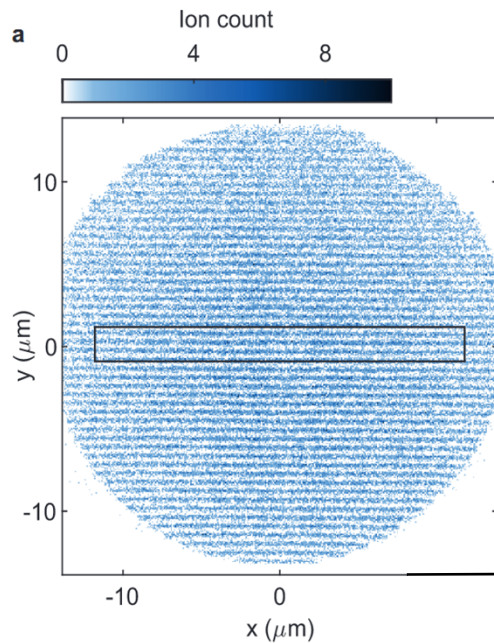


Work in progress

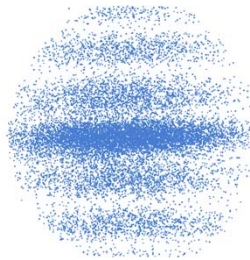


Short summary

pulsed ion microscope (3D)

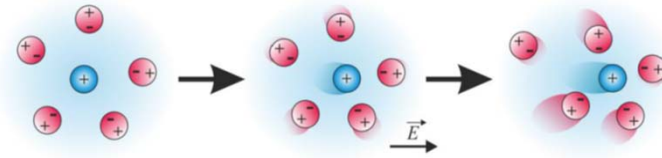


arxiv:2008.08512



Outlook

- ultracold ionic impurities in a degenerate quantum gas, polarons, transport etc.



- Friedel oscillations in e.g. ${}^6\text{Li}$
- observation of ion-atom collisions in the quantum regime PRL120, 153401 (2018)
- Rydberg-Rydberg correlations in 3D
-

Questions, suggestions?

Interested?

We have open positions!

A dipolar supersolid and a novel microscope to probe quantum gases

Tilman Pfau, Universität Stuttgart

PhysiCS

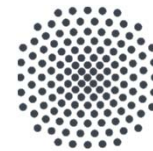
Highlights of the Year 2019:

Signs of Supersolidity in Dipolar Gases

Photo: Julian Herzog, CC-BY 4.0



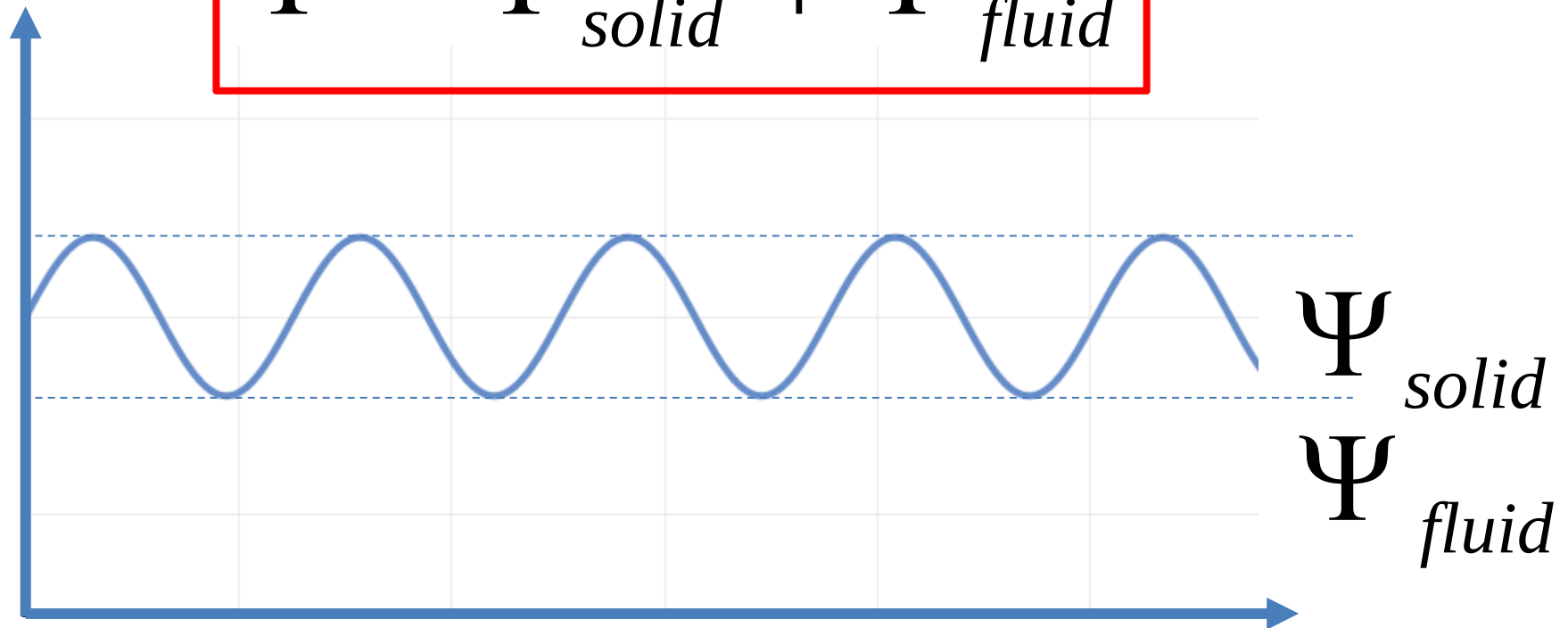
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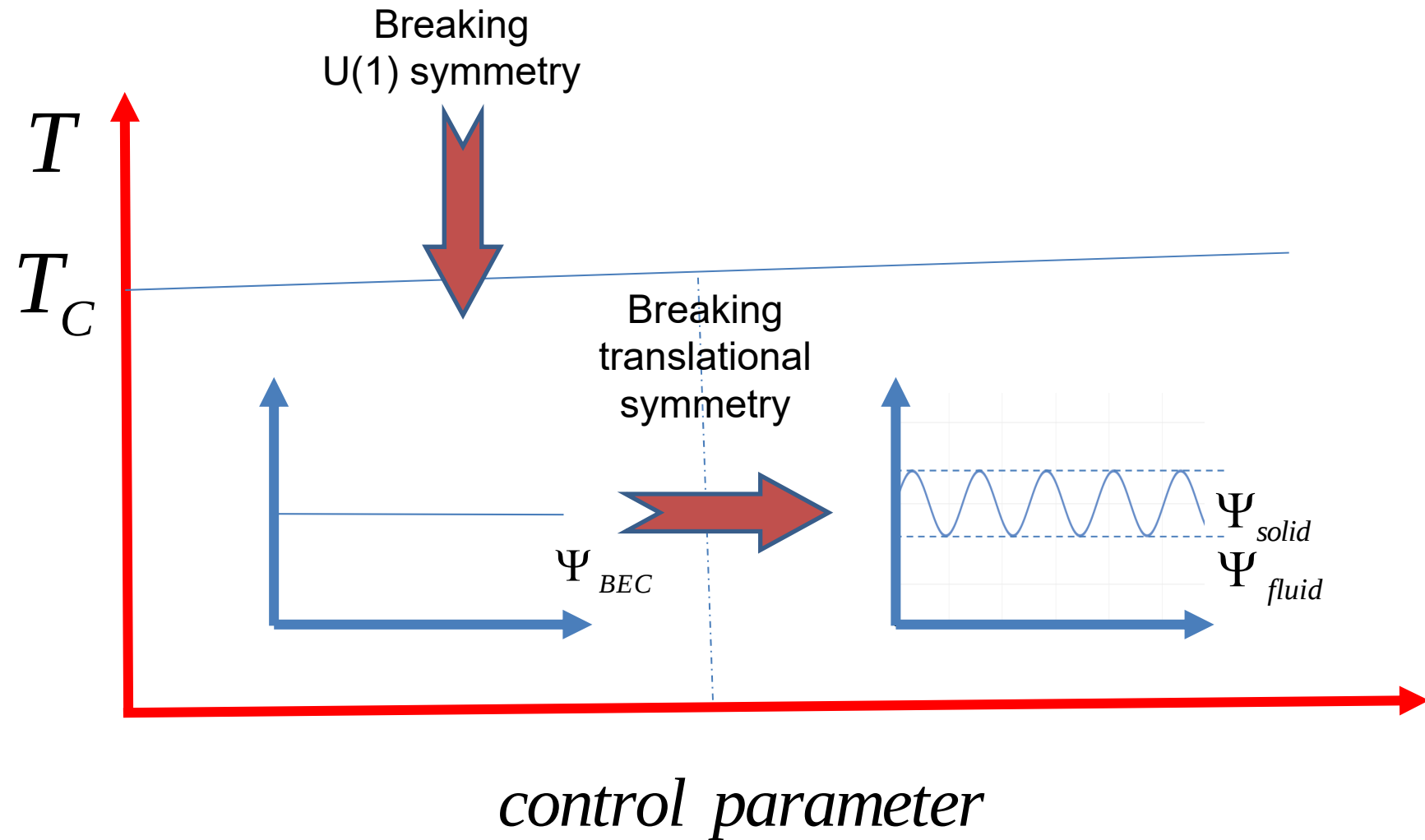
Imagine a Manybody ground state like this:

$$\Psi = \Psi_{solid} + \Psi_{fluid}$$



Supersolid state of matter!

Imagine a phase diagram like this:



Classical magnetic liquids

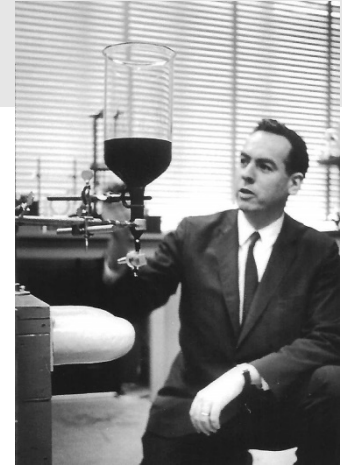
Rosensweig instability of a classical ferrofluid

- Dipolar interaction (magnetization)
- Surface tension
- Gravity

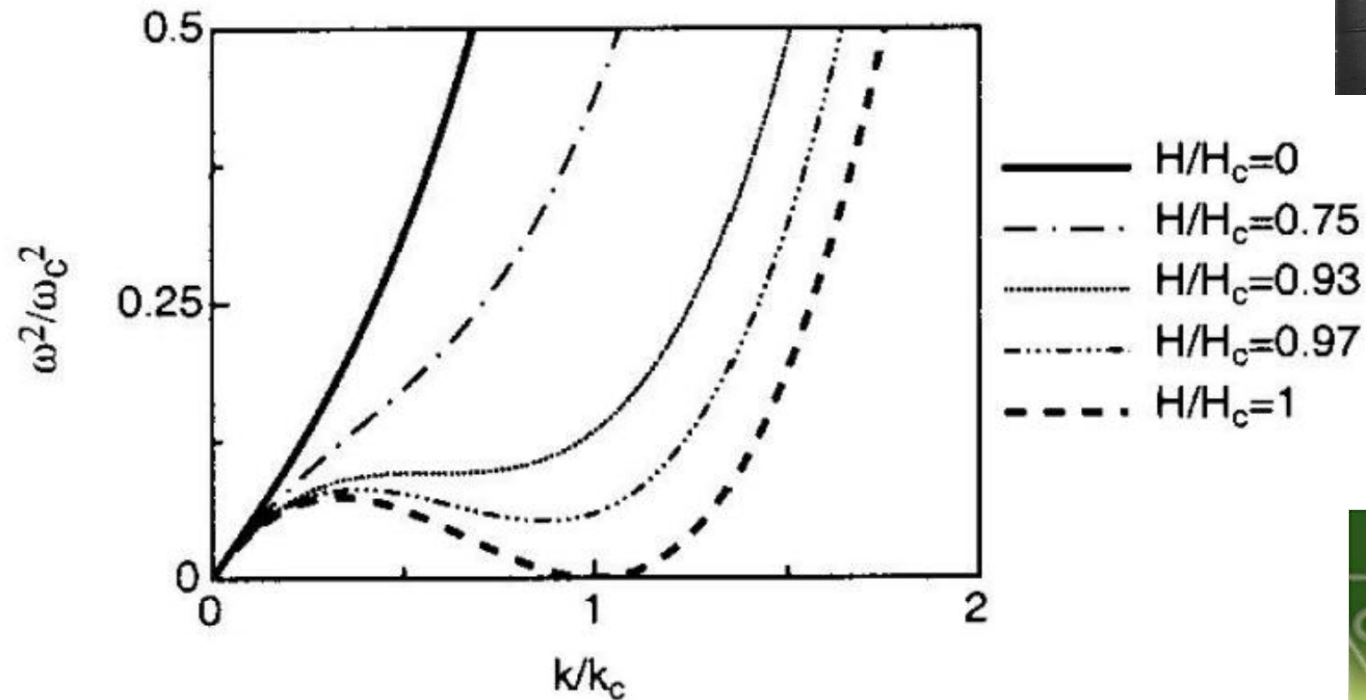
Breaks the translational symmetry of the system!



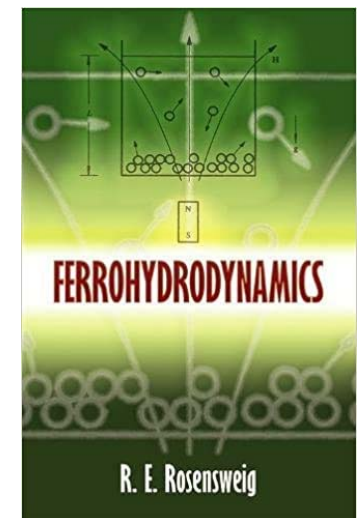
Roton-like excitation spectrum in a ferrofluid



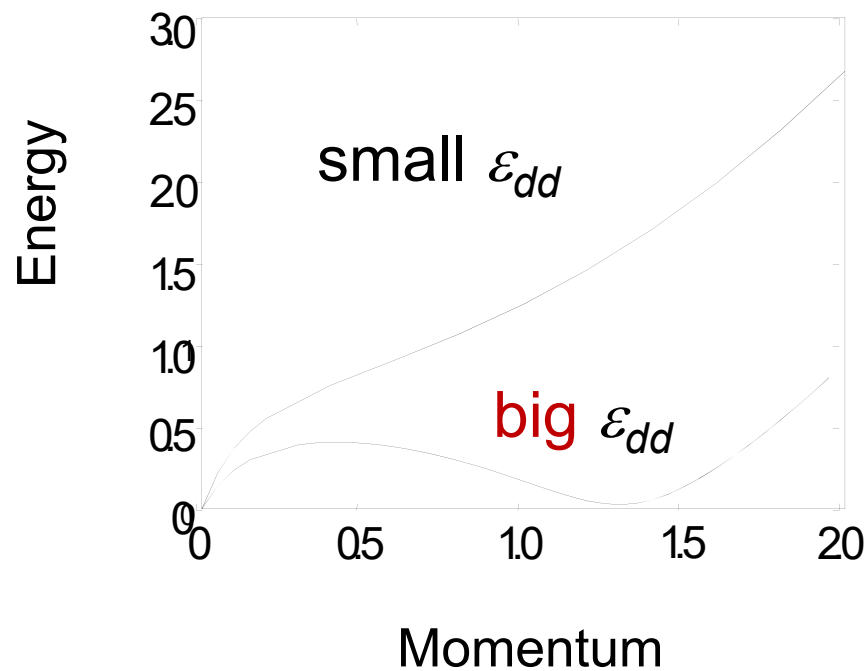
Dispersion relation of surface wave in ferrofluid



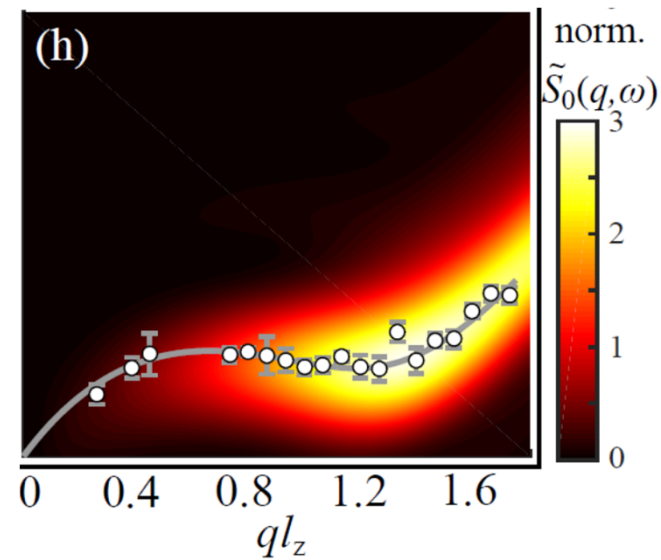
J. Browaeys et al., Braz. J. Phys. **31**, 447 (2001)
R. E. Rosensweig, Ferrohydrodynamics,
Dover Publications, Inc (1997), page 191



Selforganized structures in a dipolar BEC



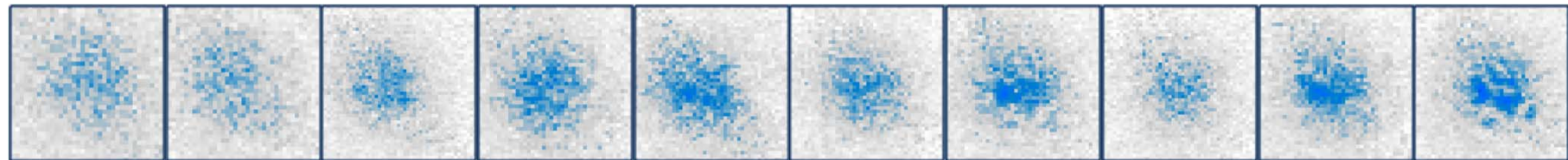
Santos, Shlyapnikov, and Lewenstein
PRL **90**, 250403 (2003)



D. Petter, et al. L. Chomaz, F. Ferlaino,
PRL **122**, 183401, (2019)

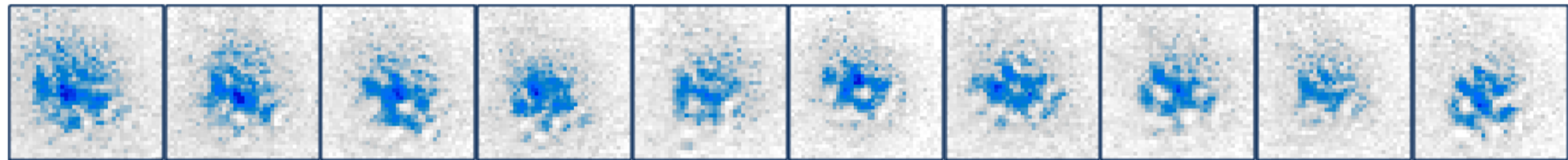
2015 surprise: no collapse....

direct evaporative cooling into droplet array



$t = 0$ ms

90 ms



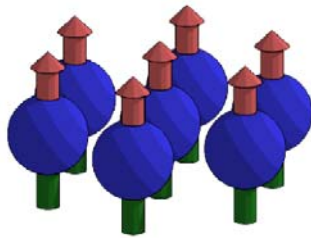
100 ms

190 ms

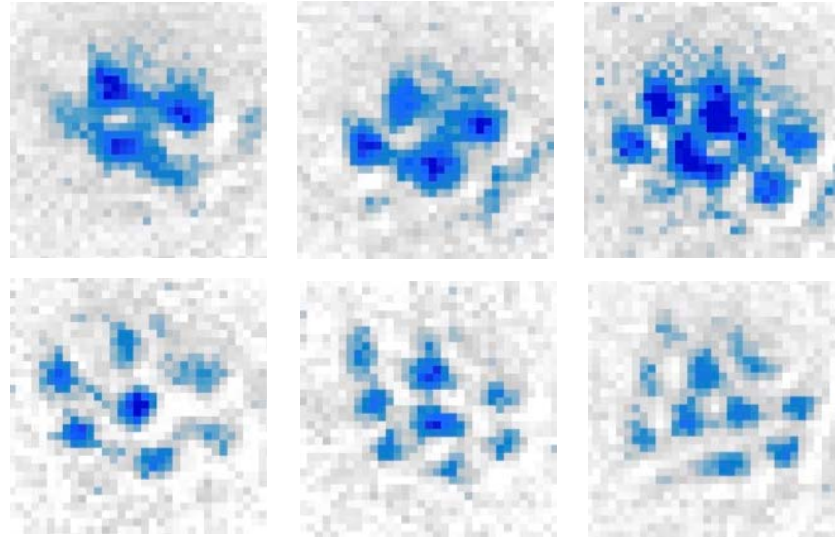
Wait time at constant trap depth away from Feshbach resonances.

Selforganized structure formation

- Rosensweig instability :



just like classical magnetic liquid !



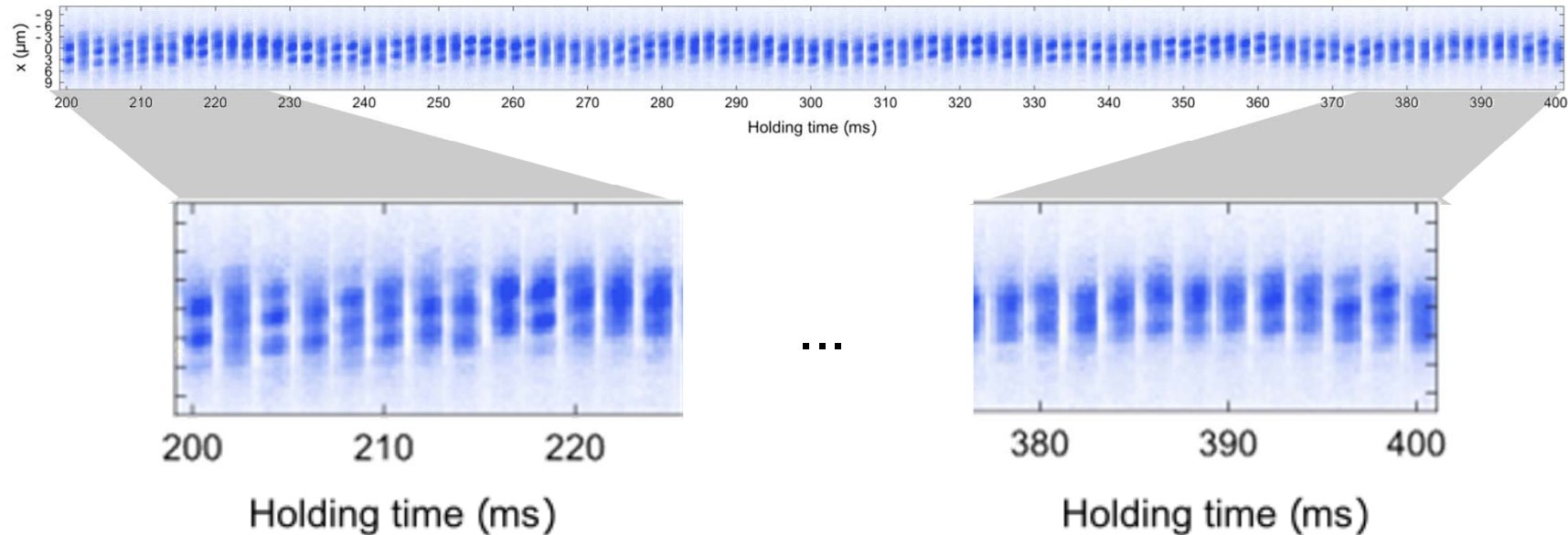
- Surprise: no collapse, but stable arrays of droplets in the trap.



But why is this state stable?

A long-lived ^{162}Dy supersolid

- long lifetimes:



- $1/e$ lifetime $\sim 170\text{ms}$, highly reproducible droplet arrays

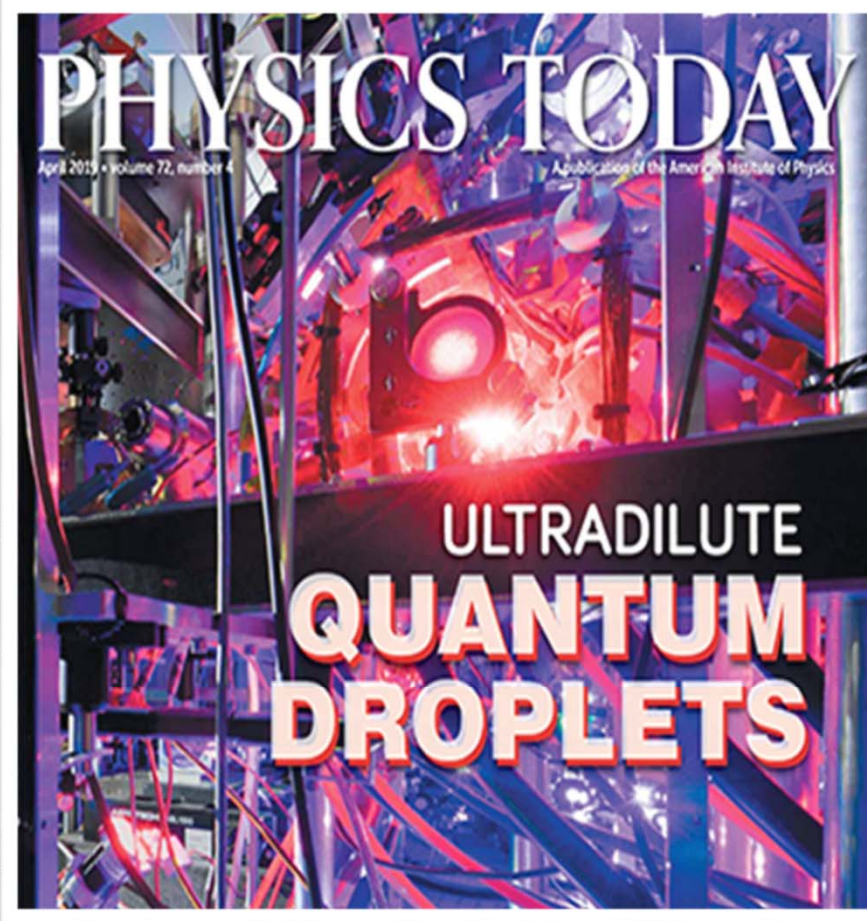
Quantum droplets

- Repulsive
correction
arrays in c
I.Ferrier-Barbut, et

- Can be in
Gross-Pita

*Theory by Petrov
Rzążewski ...*

- Ground st
self-bound



I. Ferrier-Barbut, April 2019

Now a research topic in its own right!

Connection to helium droplets, Bose-Bose mixtures, excitations ...

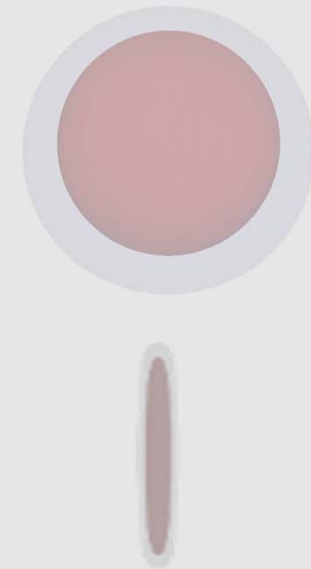
Review: F. Böttcher *et al.*, arxiv:2007.06391 (2020)



Kadau et al., Nature **530**, 194 (2016)

LHY

C-MF



Schmitt et al., Nature **539**, 259 (2016)

Related work: Chomaz et al., PRX (2016)

Petrov, *PRL* **115**, 155302 (2015)

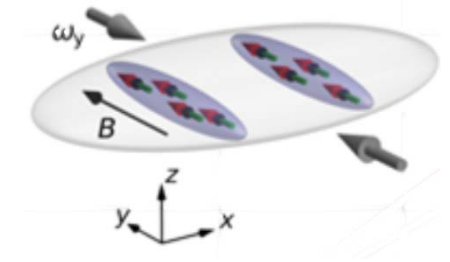
L. Tarruell (ICFO)

M. Fattori group (Florence)

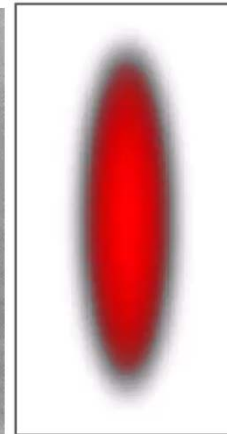
D.Wang group (CUHK)

Arrays of dipolar quantum droplets

Confinement induced arrays of quantum droplets

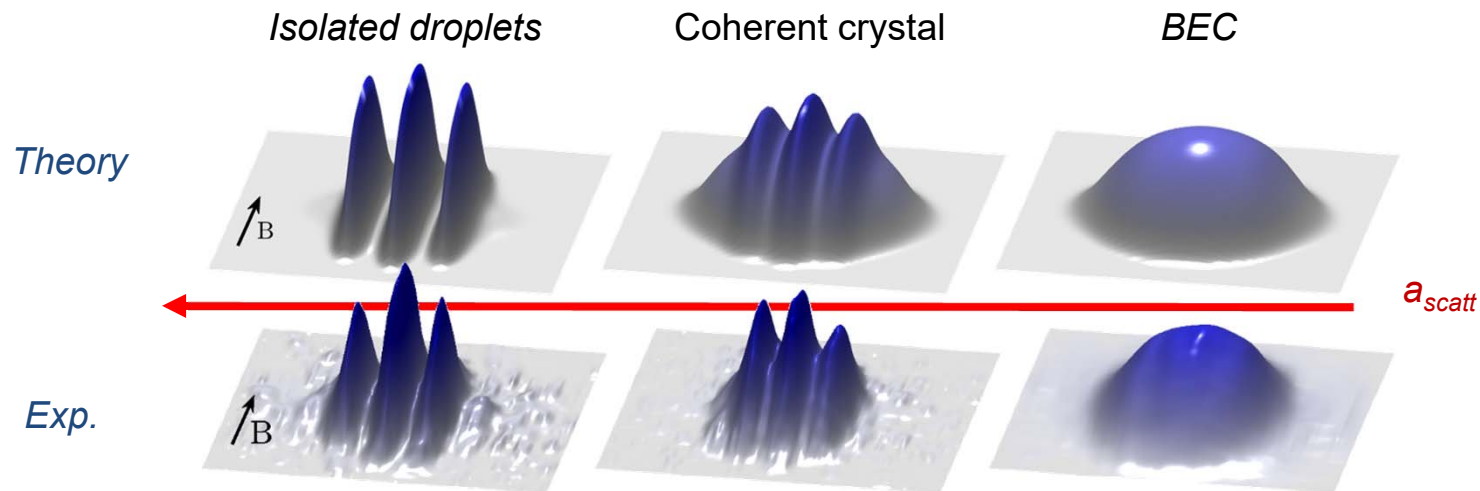


$t = 0.00$ ms

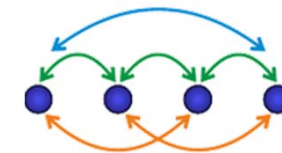
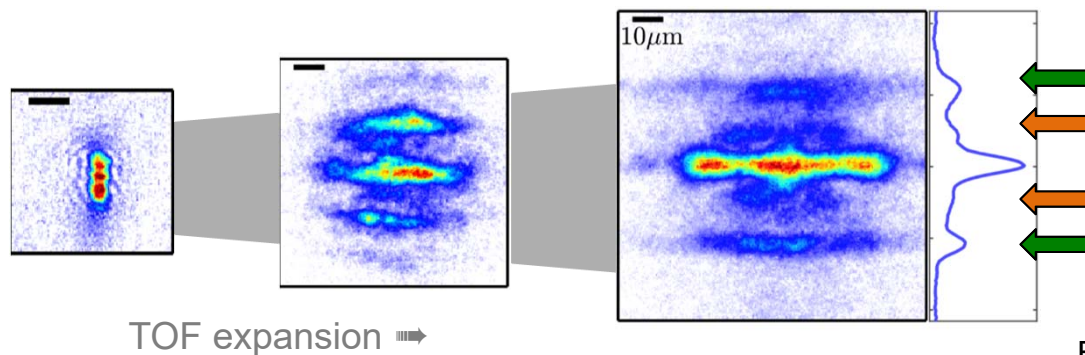


BEC-to-droplet-crystal transition

- Experimental observation of density modulation



- Probing coherence via time-of-flight interference

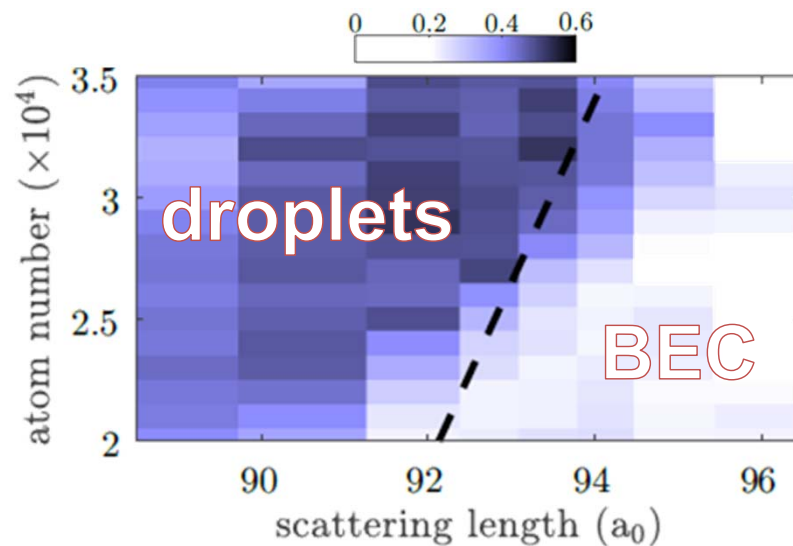


*Individually resolve
nearest- and next-nearest
neighbor coherence*

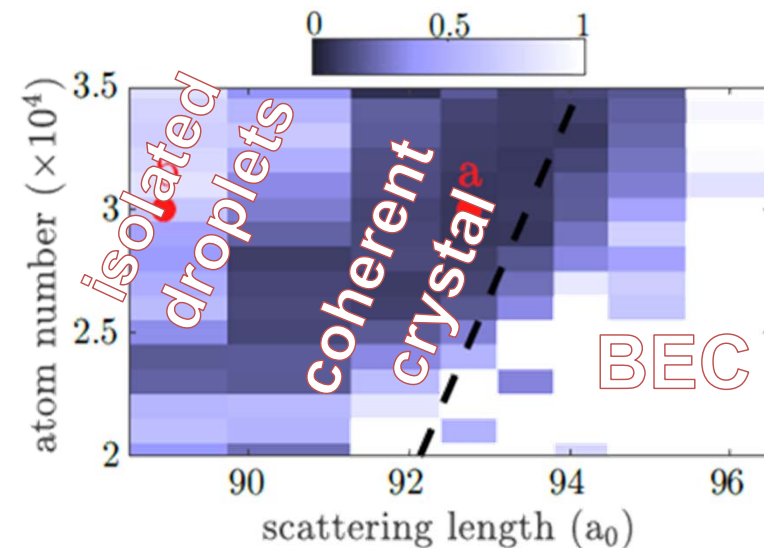
Böttcher et al., PRX **9**, 011051 (2019)
related work by Pisa and Innsbruck group

Experimental phase diagram

In-situ density modulation



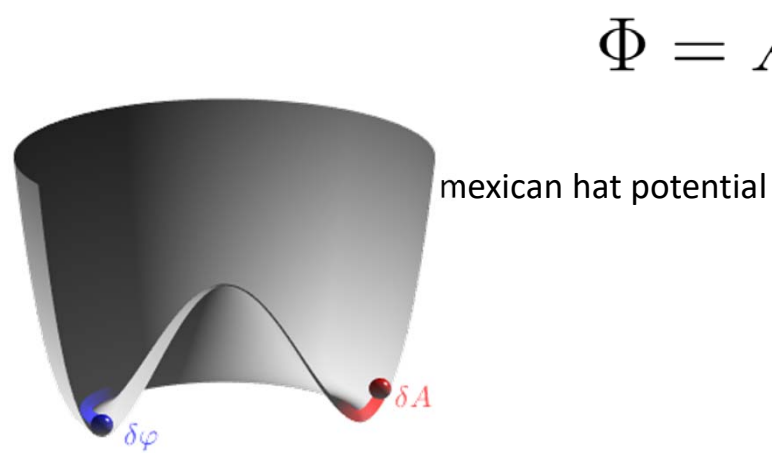
Nearest-neighbor coherence



- Agrees very well with theory - strong evidence for supersolidity in dipolar quantum gases
- But is the state also superfluid? (In other words: Is there *phase rigidity* or *superfluid stiffness*?)

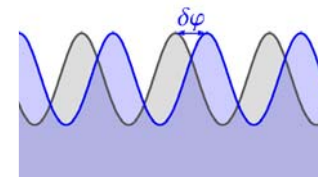
Goldstone and Higgs excitations

complex order parameter

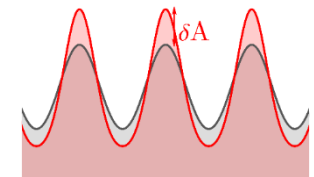


$$\Phi = A e^{i\varphi}$$

Goldstone
(phase-) mode

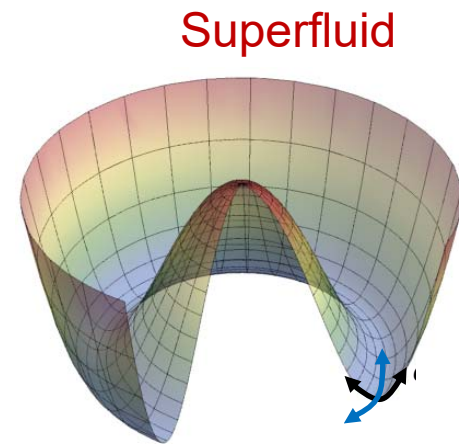


Higgs
(amplitude-) mode

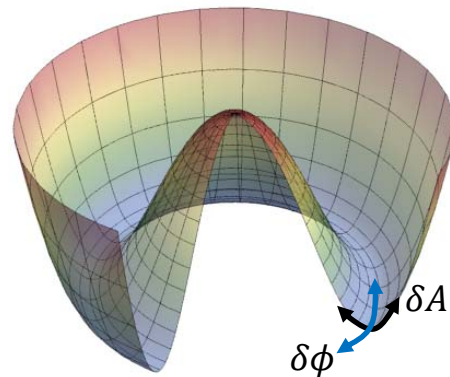


for a broken translational symmetry

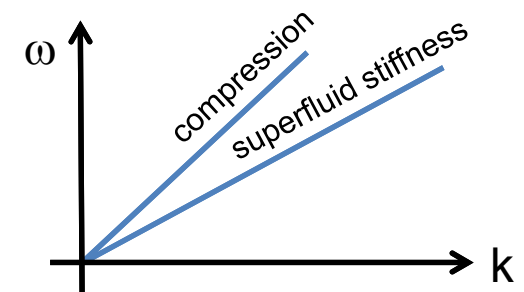
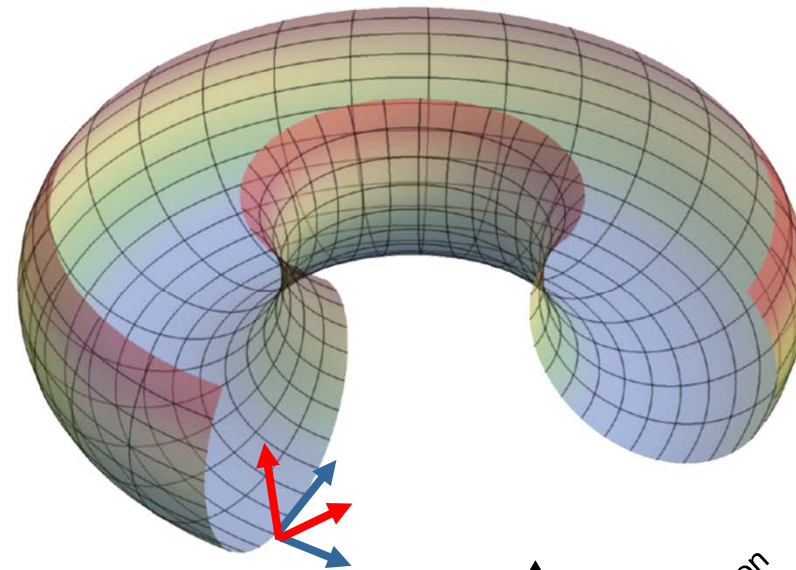
Supersolid: the thermodynamic limit



&
Crystal



Two new Goldstone modes



Compression phonons
(in phase BEC & crystal phonons)

Superfluid stiffness phonons
(out of phase BEC & crystal phonons)

See e.g. C. Josseland, Y. Pomeau, S. Rica
Eur. Phys. J. **146**, 47 (2007)

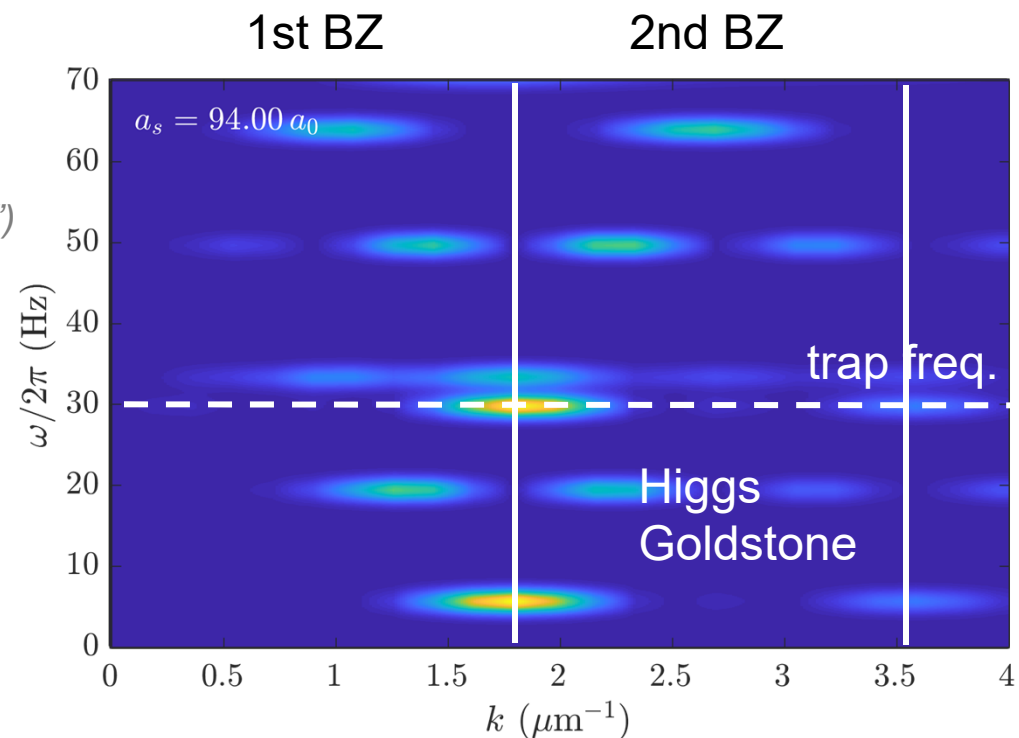


Spectrum of collective excitations

Calculate dispersion relation with Bogoliubov-de Gennes equations for our **finite, trapped system**:

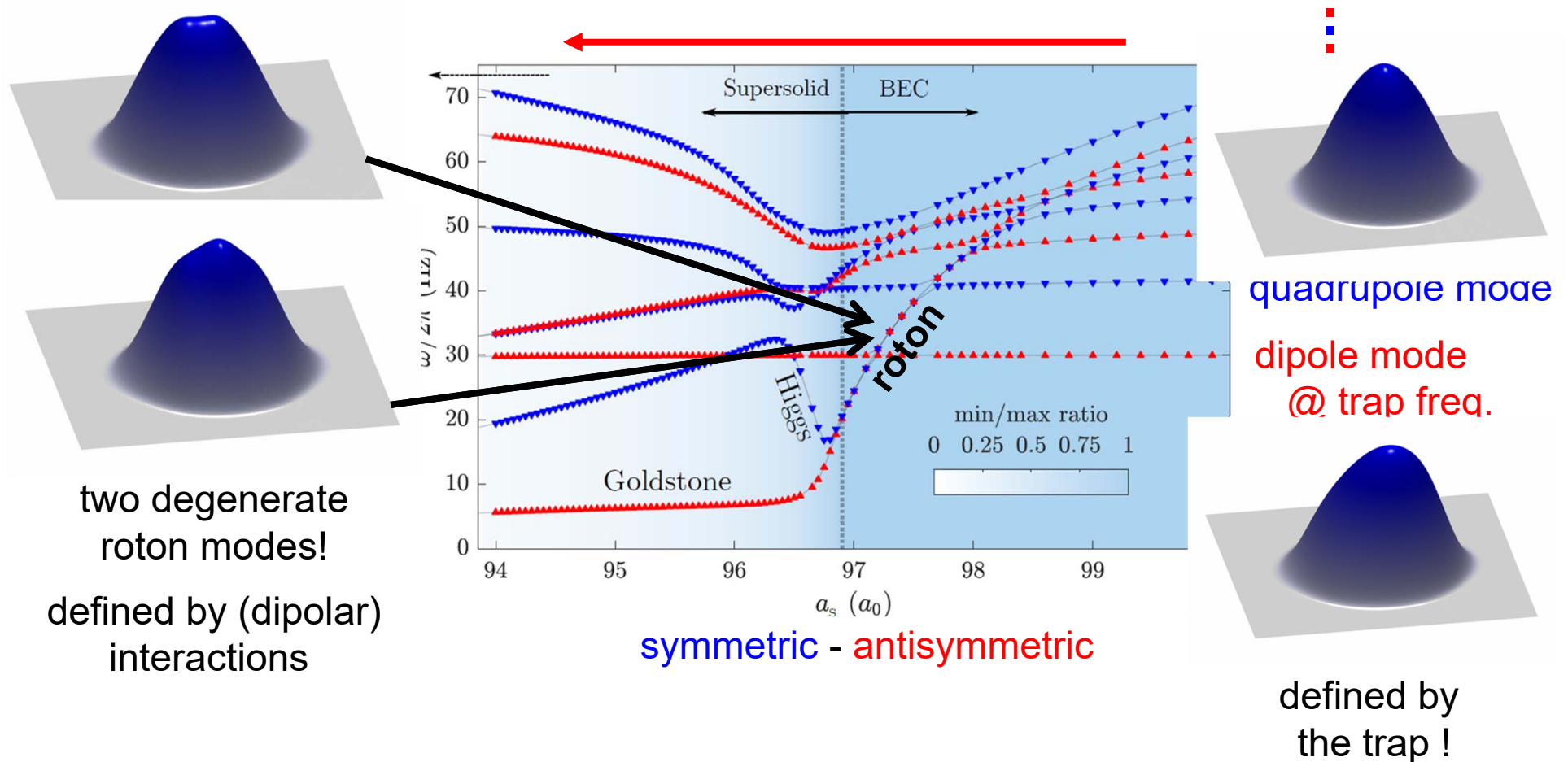
- Discrete modes, shifted up to trap frequency
Lowest excitation: dipole mode (“sloshing”)
- Roton softening
- Higgs & Goldstone modes emerge at phase transition point
- Finally: periodicity of a crystal emerges

Converges to infinite system result for large systems!



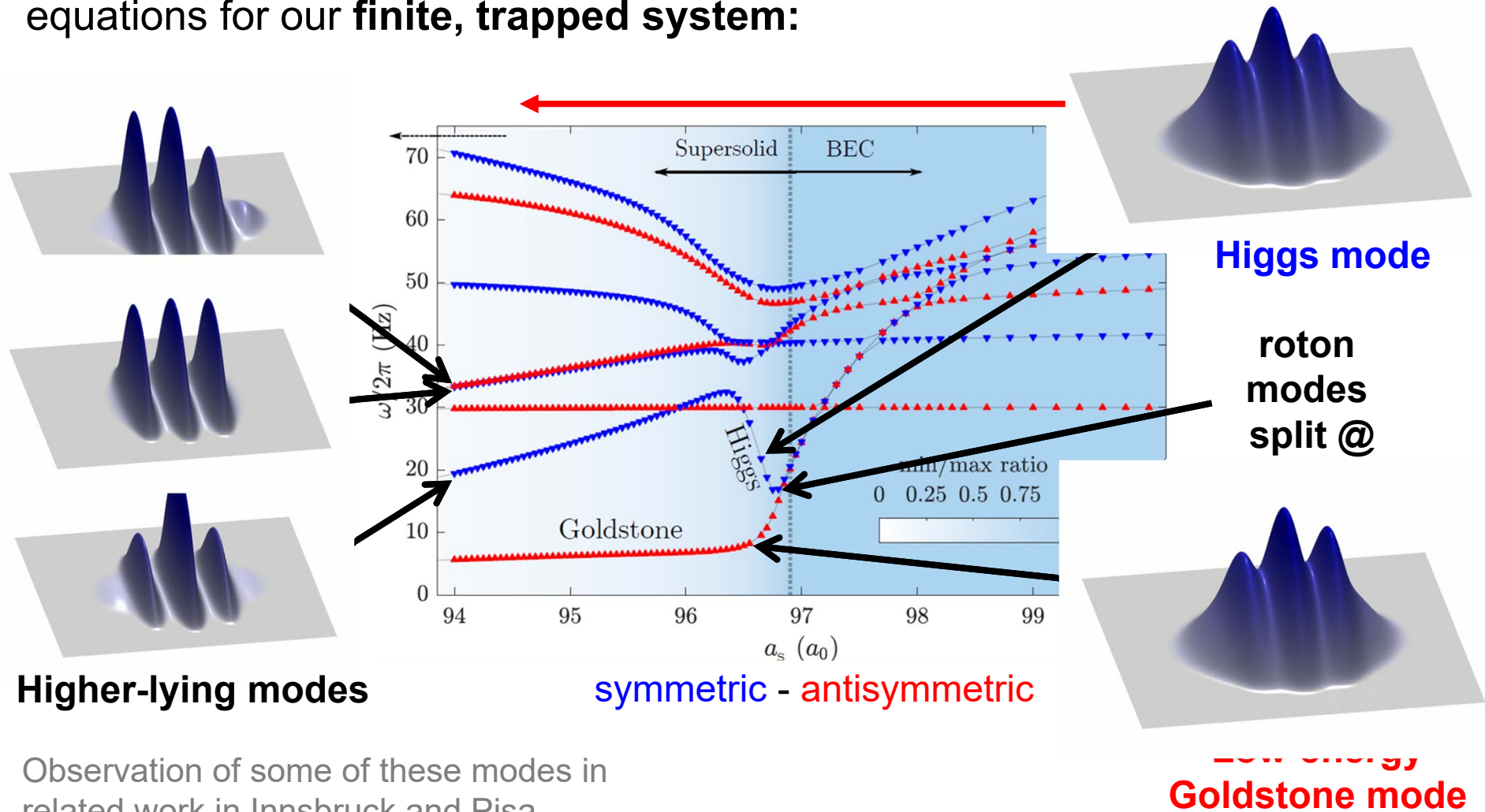
Spectrum of collective excitations

Dispersion relation calculated using Bogoliubov-de Gennes equations for our **finite, trapped system**:



Spectrum of collective excitations

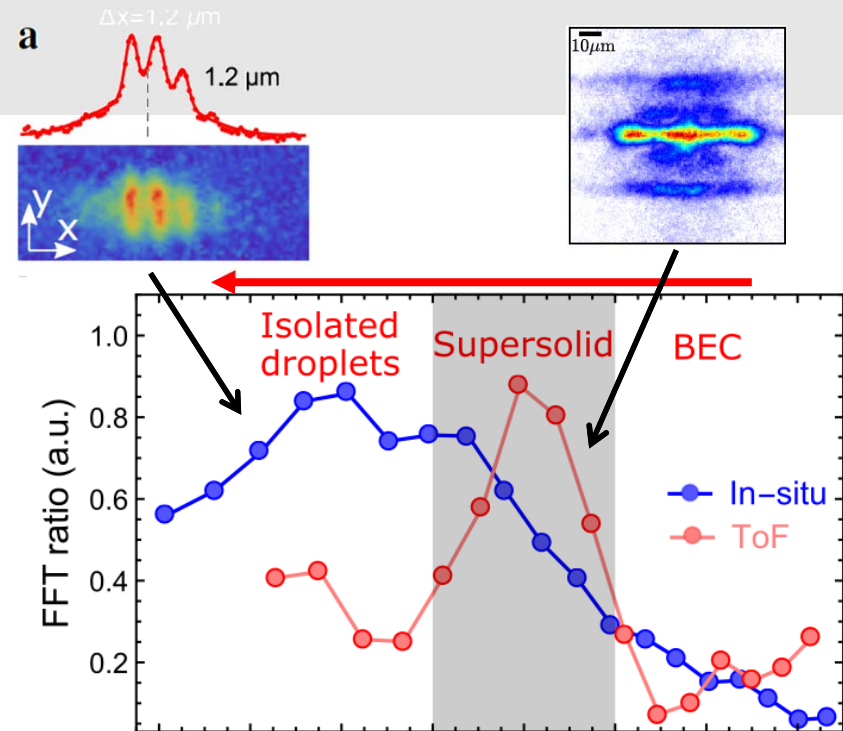
Dispersion relation calculated using Bogoliubov-de Gennes equations for our **finite, trapped system**:



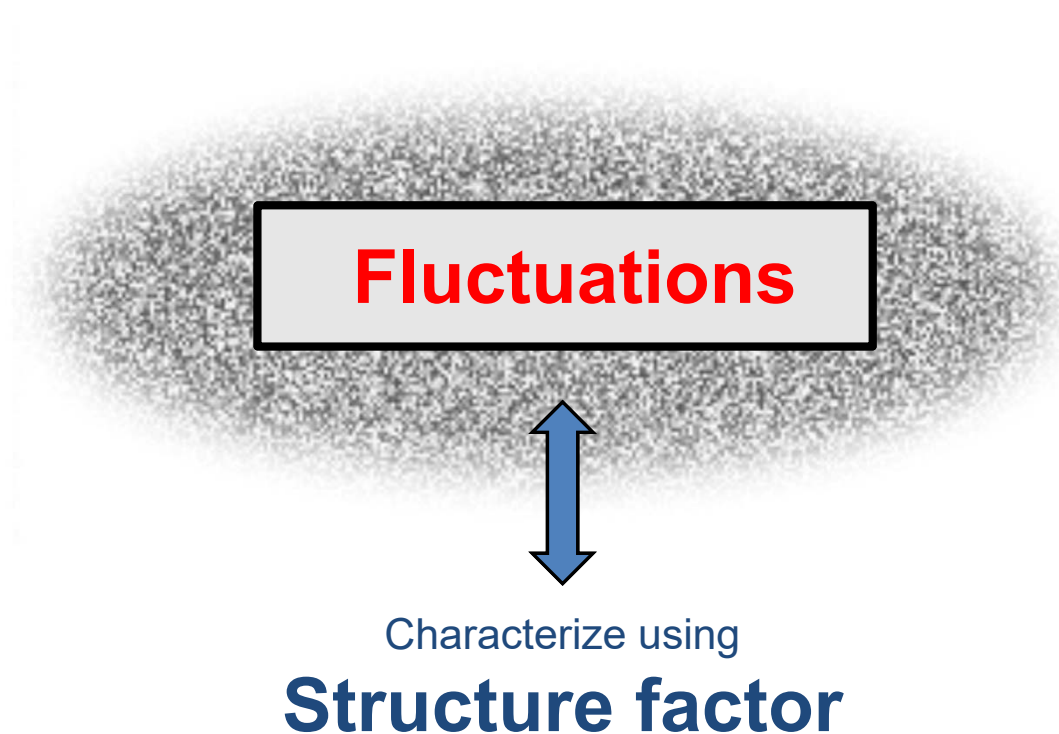
Observation of some of these modes in related work in Innsbruck and Pisa

Experiment

- Bringing together all hallmark features of a supersolid ...
- in situ observation of modulation
- Phase coherence
- Low energy phonon mode



Density Fluctuations across the Superfluid-Supersolid Phase Transition



- Fourier transform of the density-density correlation function
- Historically important for superfluid He: neutron or X-ray scattering
- Well known in BECs, Fermi gases & dipolar BECs: Bragg spectroscopy

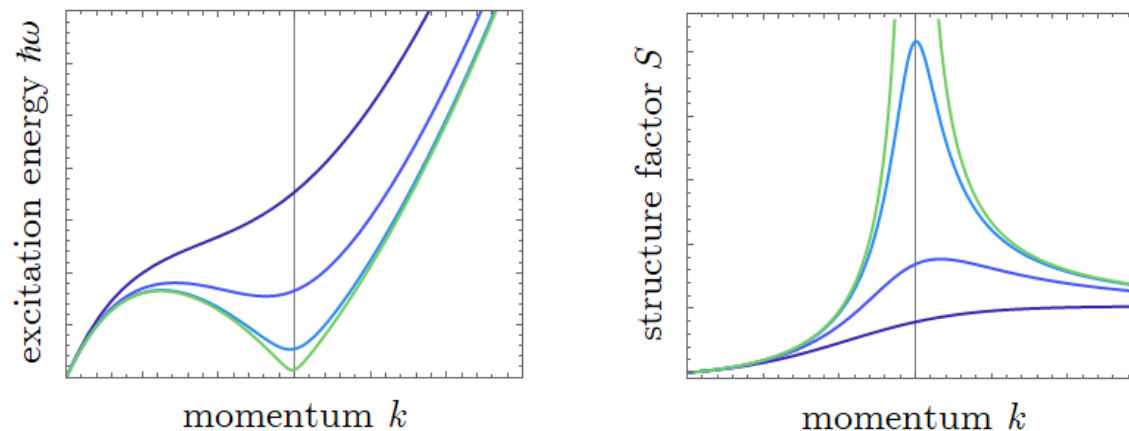
Static structure factor

- Here: Extract directly from in situ density fluctuations / power spectrum

$$S(\mathbf{k}) = \langle |\delta n(\mathbf{k})|^2 \rangle / N \quad \text{e.g. Pitaevskii \& Stringari (2003)}$$

- Simultaneous access to all momenta @ finite temperature
- Linked to excitation spectrum!

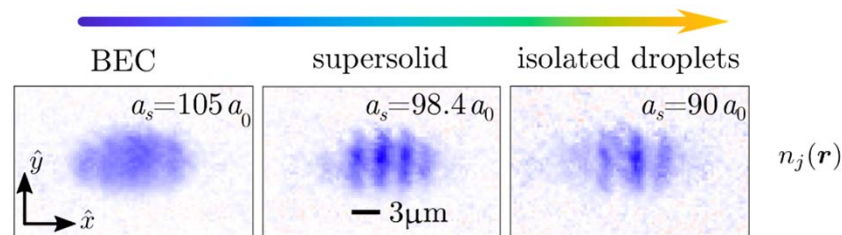
Famous *approximation*: Feynman-Bijl $S(\mathbf{k}) = \hbar^2 \mathbf{k}^2 / 2m\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})$
e.g. Klawunn, Recati, Stringari, Pitaevskii, PRA (2011)



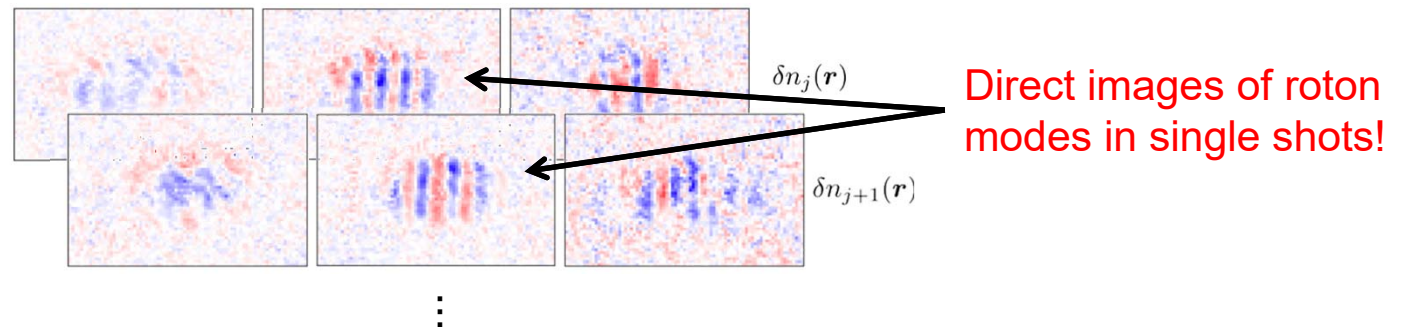
- As roton softens: fluctuations & structure factor dramatically enhanced
- Roton instability is the precursor to supersolid phase transition

Experiment

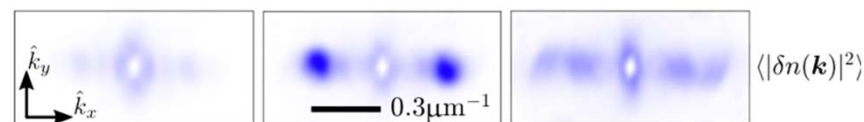
- Extract hundreds of images across the transition



- Calculate mean image and fluctuations around the mean: $\delta n_j(\mathbf{r}) = n_j(\mathbf{r}) - \langle n(\mathbf{r}) \rangle$



- Obtain mean power spectrum via Fourier transform and, hence, $S(\mathbf{k})$



Static structure factor

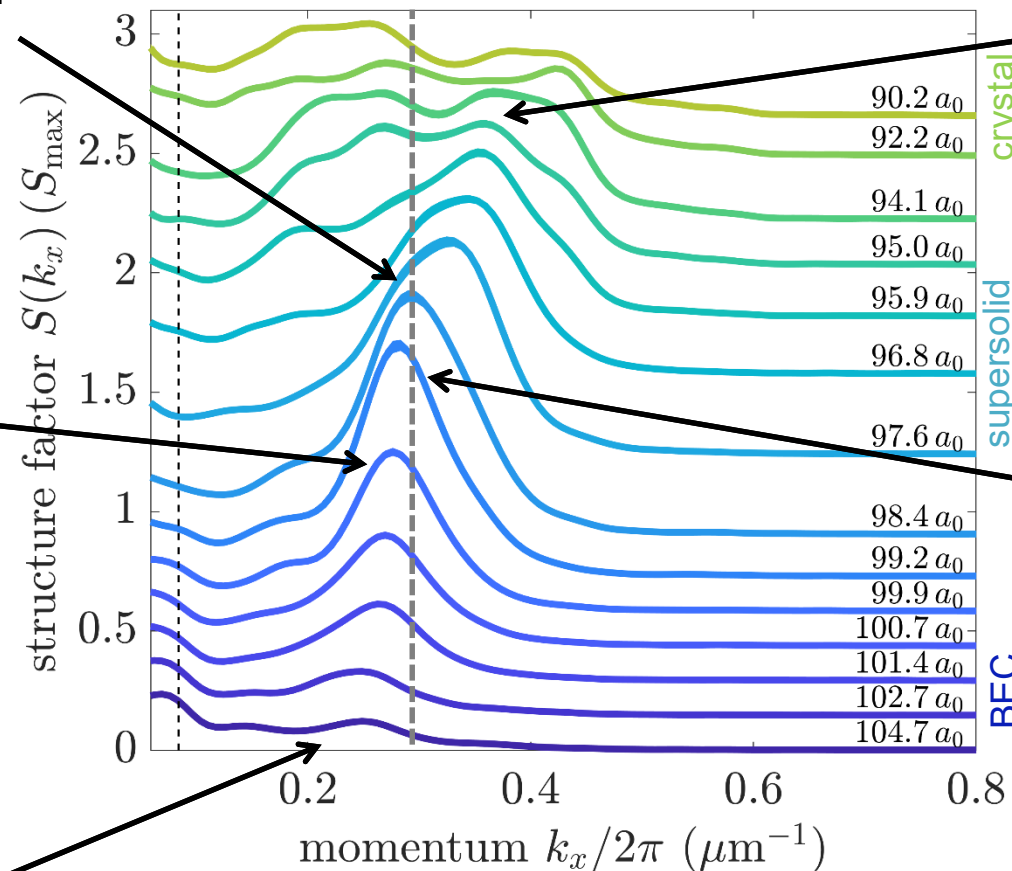
Phase transition:
inverse spacing and
roton momentum match

Roton momentum shift
(in agreement with
variational approach)

Blakie et al., (2020)

Small roton population
already deep in BEC

droplet spacing $\sim 3 \mu\text{m}$



Splitting:
emerging phonon
modes of the crystal

Increasing amplitude
signals enhanced
fluctuations at transition:

$$S_{\text{max}} \sim T/\Delta_{\text{rot}}^2 \sim 260$$

*Klawunn, Recati, Stringari,
Pitaevskii, PRA (2011)*

Temperature is
important ! ($k_B T \gg \Delta_{\text{rot}}$)

Direct experimental data

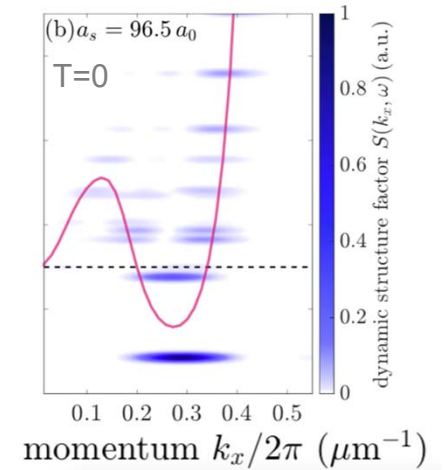
Hertkorn et al., arxiv: 2009.08910 (2020)

Estimating the excitation spectrum

- Feynman-Bijl formula at finite temperature (weakly interacting gas, $na_s^3 \sim 10^{-5}$, $k_{\text{rot}} \xi < 1$!)

$$S(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{\hbar^2 \mathbf{k}^2}{2m\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})} \coth\left(\frac{\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})}{2k_B T}\right)$$

Klawunn *et al*, PRA (2011)
Hung *et al.*, NJP (2011)



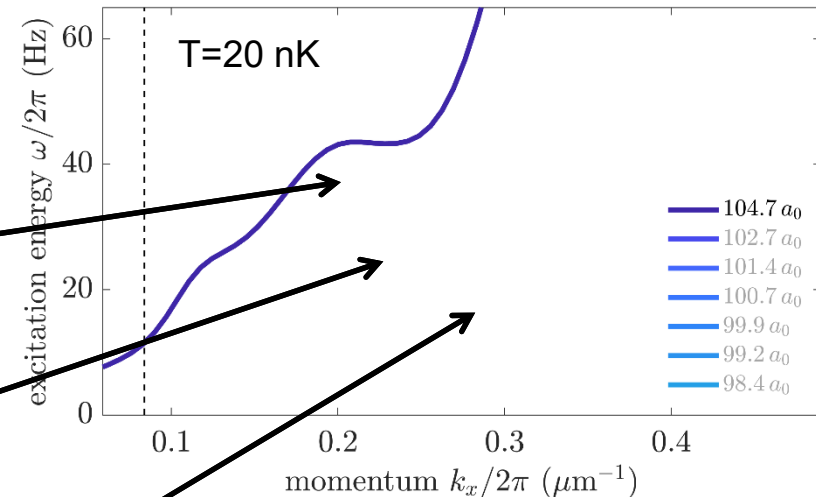
- Invert to *estimate* the BEC excitation spectrum

Note: in crystal regime, band structure emerges, no longer single-mode, FB no longer applicable

Emergence of roton minimum

Closing of roton gap and shift of roton momentum

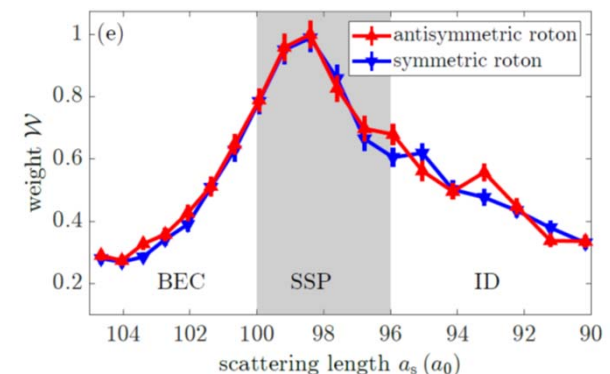
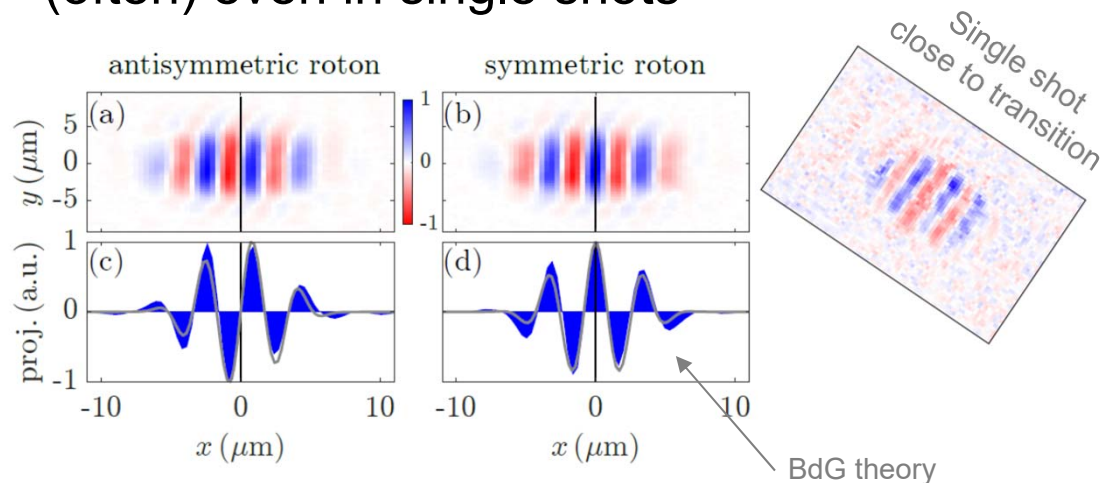
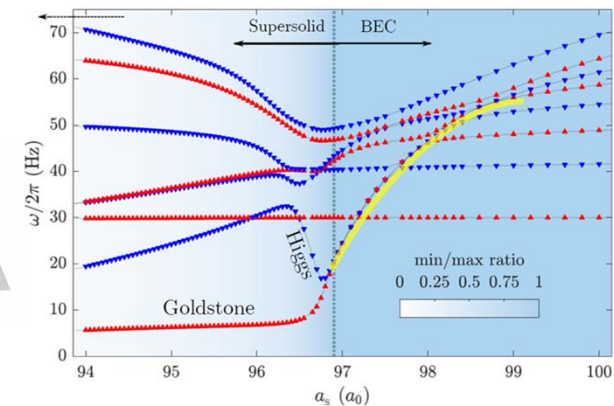
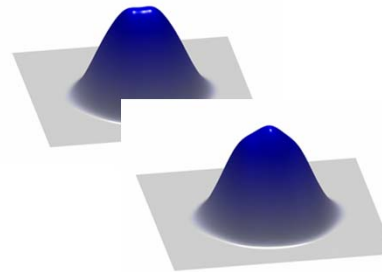
Lowest roton momentum at phase transition



Everything here is model free

Principal component analysis: Rotons

- Statistical analysis to find dominant fluctuation patterns over full dataset
- Results can be identified with BdG modes on BEC side Debussy *et al.*, NJP (2014)
- Dominant modes are two degenerate roton modes
- Strong enhancement around the transition !
- See modes individually :
(often) even in single shots



Hertkorn *et al.*, arxiv: 2009.08910 (2020)

Higher-order modes

Next-strongest modes:

- BEC quadrupole mode
- (anti-)symmetric crystal phonons

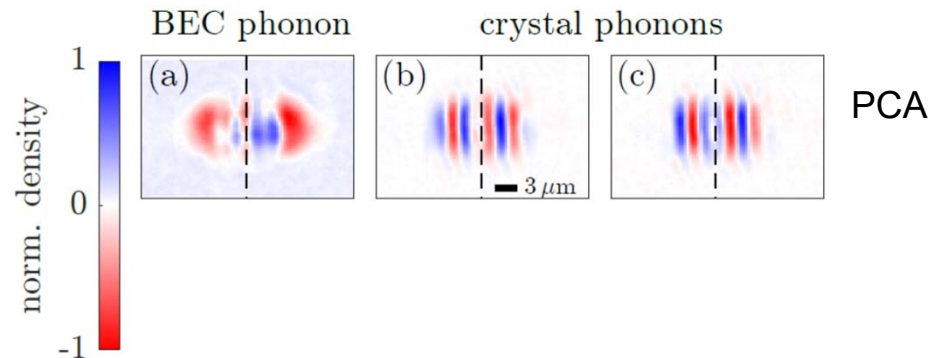
Fourier transform explains double peak structure in $S(k)$

- Splitting of excitations at the edge of the emerging Brillouin zone

Weights across the transition:

- BEC mode dominant in BEC
- Crystal phonons dominate from the transition

Supersolid region supports both BEC and crystal modes!



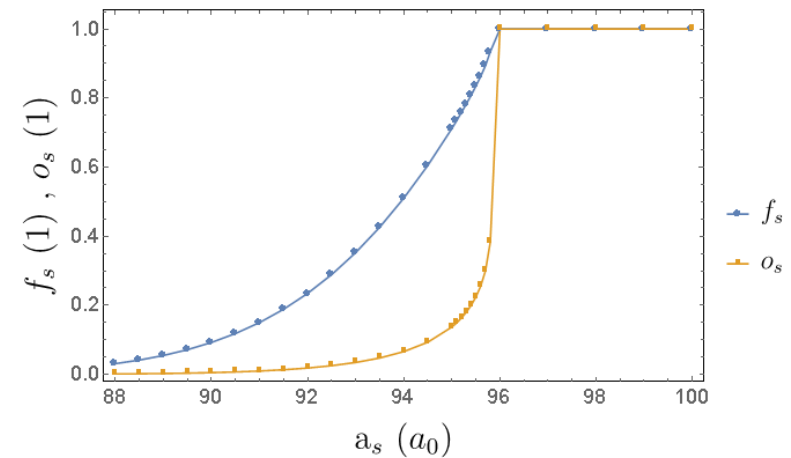
Outlook: 2D dipolar supersolid

Phase transition characterized by the superfluid fraction,⁽¹⁾

$$f_s = \min_{\theta} \left[\int \frac{(\int dx)^2}{\int |\psi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, z)|^2 dx} dy dz \right]$$

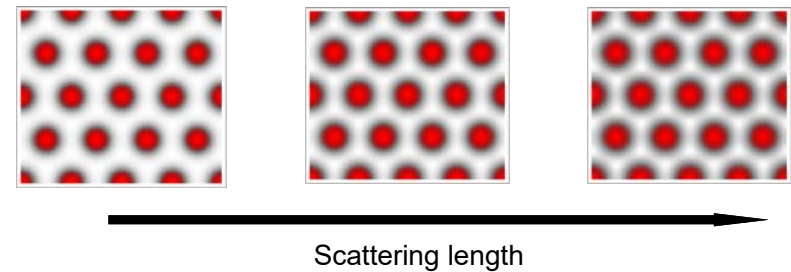
Where $\bar{x} = x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta$ $\bar{y} = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$

alternatively: overlap
$$o_s = \frac{\min_x n(x)}{\max_x n(x)}$$



(1) T. Pohl et al., PRL **123**, 2019

Questions, suggestions?



Interested?
We have open positions!



Thank you!

<http://www.pi5.uni-stuttgart.de>



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