

分子科学研究会「分子科学のフロンティア領域へ」 2006年6月2日

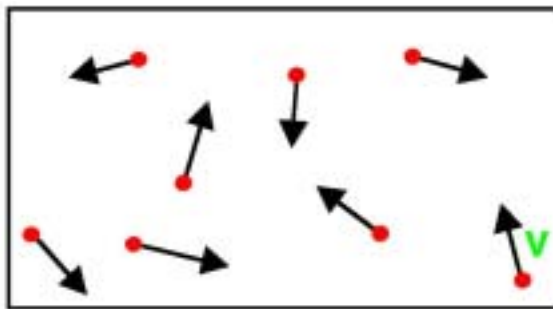
コヒーレント原子波の不思議

東京大学大学院総合文化研究科



鳥井 寿夫

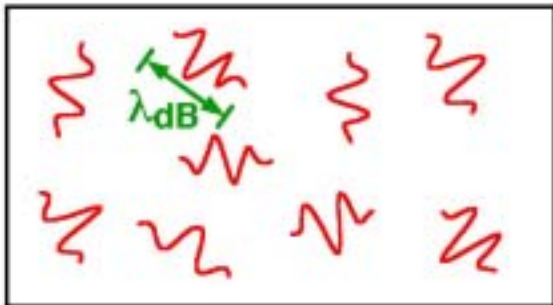
$T \sim 300\text{K}$
 $dB \sim 0.1\text{\AA}$
 $\sim 10^{-12}$



原子は粒子のように振舞う

レーザー冷却

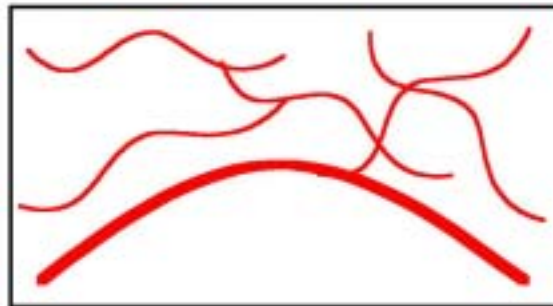
$T \sim 10\ \mu\text{K}$
 $dB \sim 10\text{nm}$
 $\sim 10^{-6}$



粒子の波動性が顕著になる

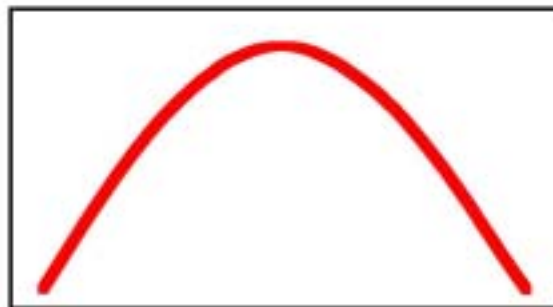
蒸発冷却

$T \sim 1\ \mu\text{K}$
 $dB \sim 100\text{nm}$
 ~ 1



波が重なり始める
(ボース統計性が顕著になる)

$T \sim 100\text{nK}$
 $dB \sim 1\ \mu\text{m}$
 $\sim 10^6$



一つの巨大な波
(ボース・アインシュタイン凝縮)

ボース・アインシュタイン凝縮の仲間達

凝縮系物理

量子光学

BCS転移

原子回路

原子レーザー

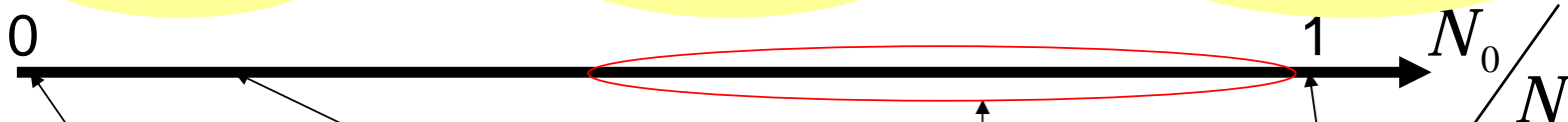
Mott転移

原子波干渉計

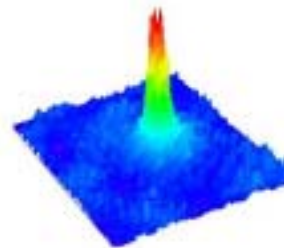
量子渦

分子のBEC

原子波増幅



相互作用可変
(Feshbach共鳴)



電子対(クーパー対)の
BEC(超伝導)

液体ヘリウム原子
のBEC(超流動)

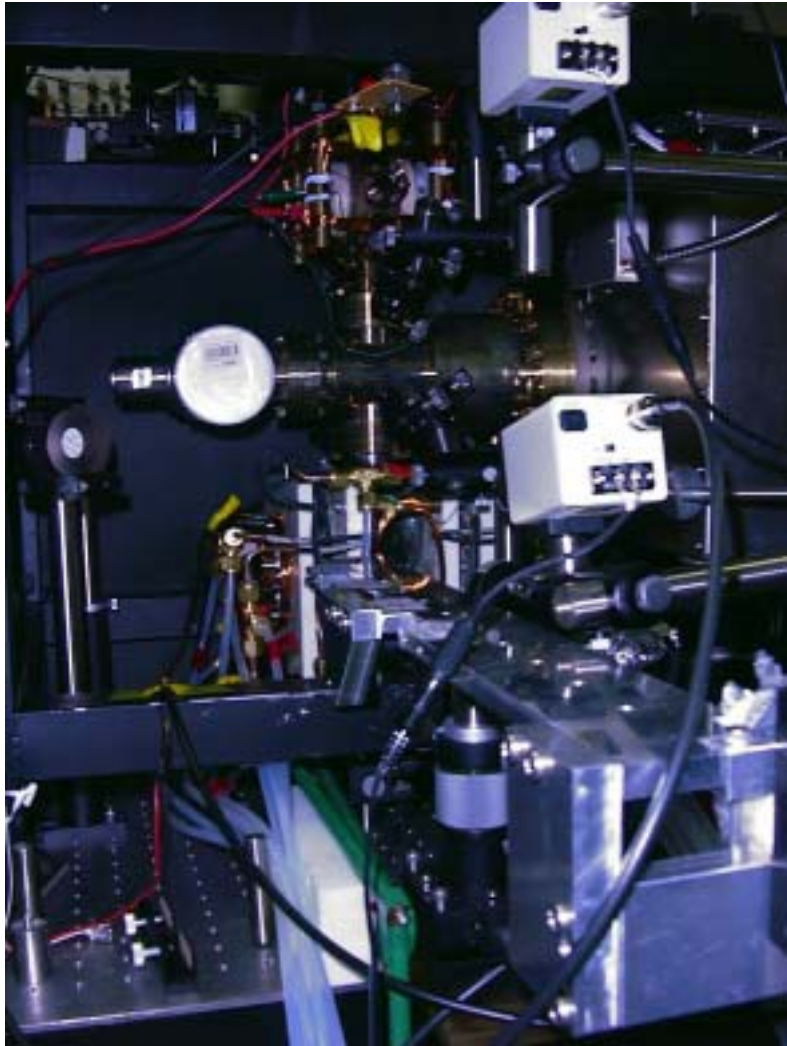
気体原子のBEC

光子のBEC
(レーザー)

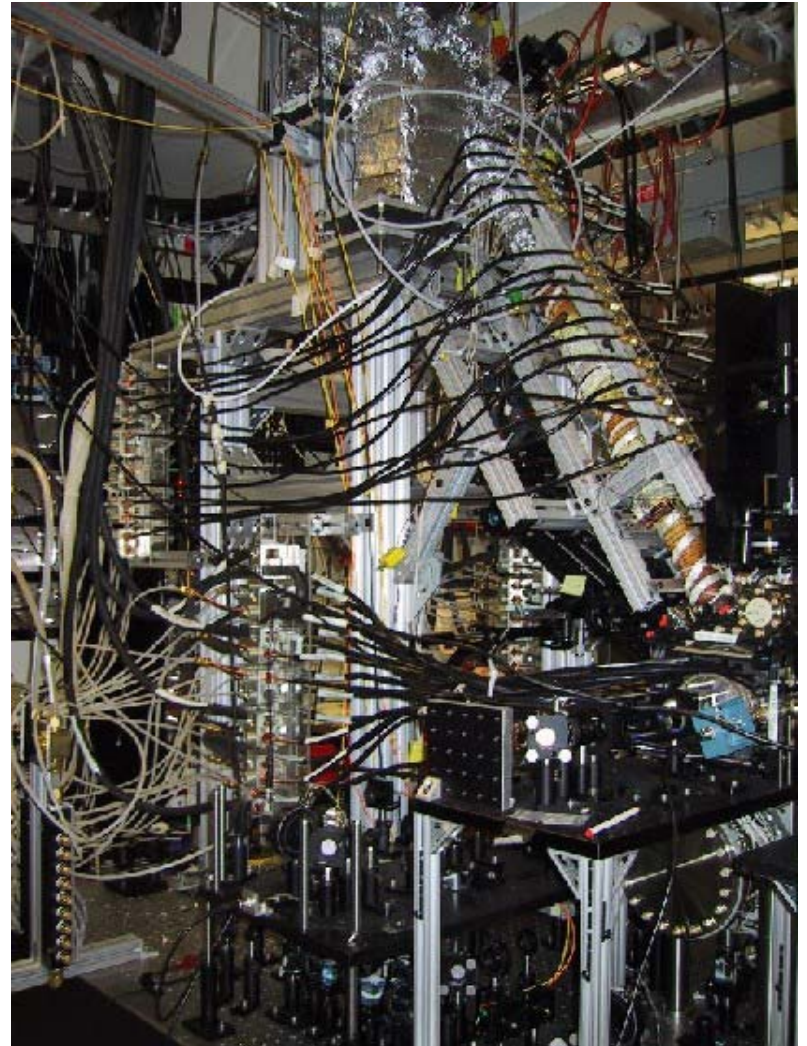
今日のお話

- どうやってBECをつくるのか？
レーザー冷却と蒸発冷却
- 量子光学(原子レーザー)としてのBEC
原子波干渉計、超放射(物質波増幅)
- 凝縮系物理学としてのBEC
Mott転移、分子のBEC(Feshbach共鳴)

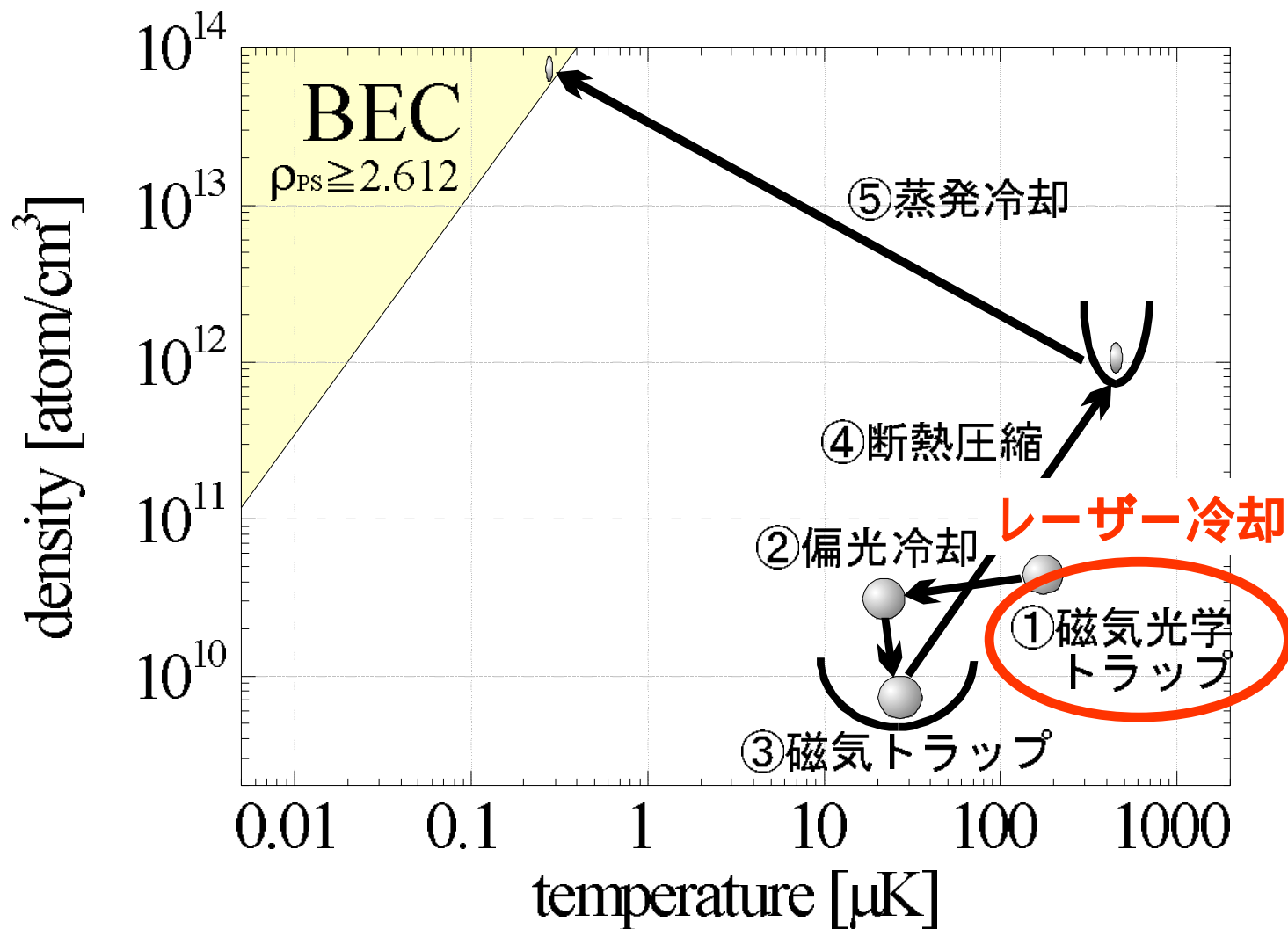
Tokyo (1998)



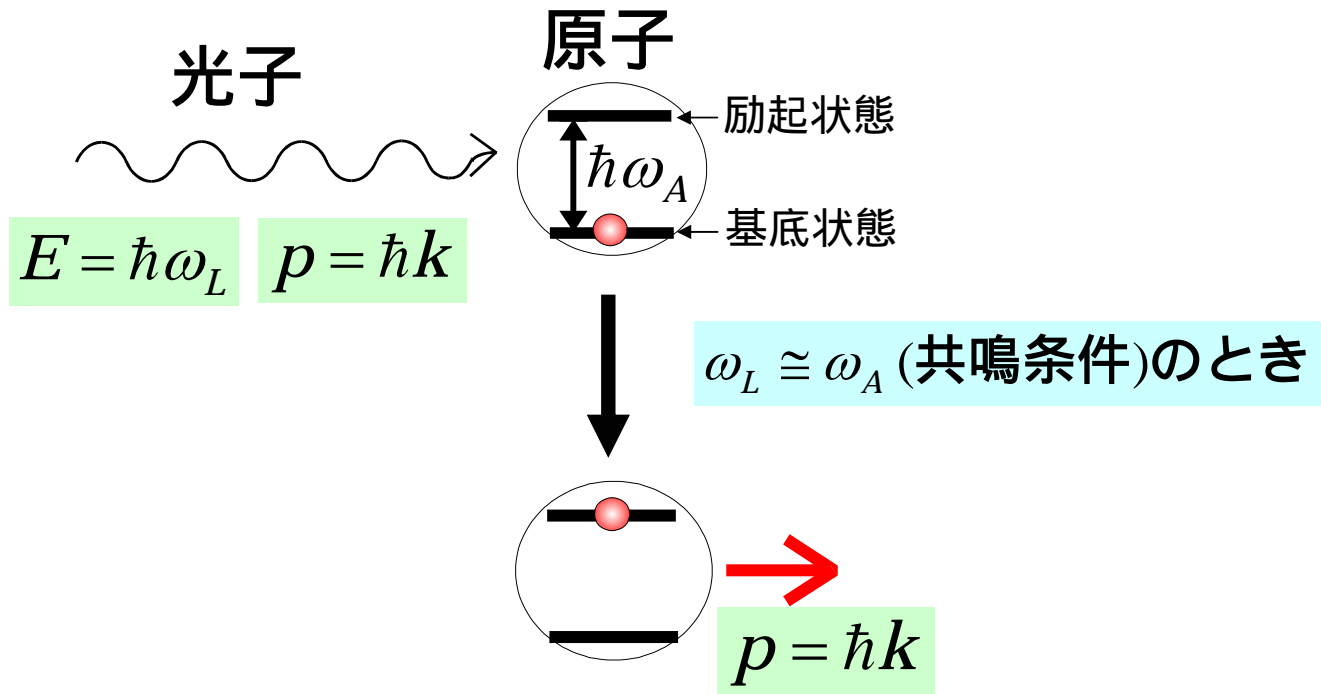
MIT (2001)



アルカリ原子BECへの道のり

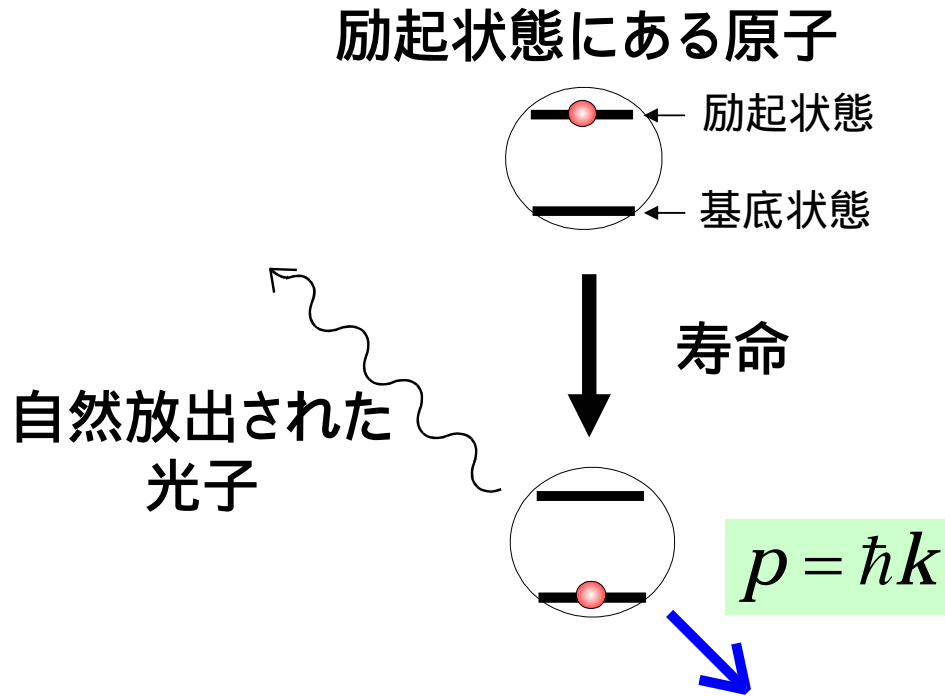


原子による光子の吸収



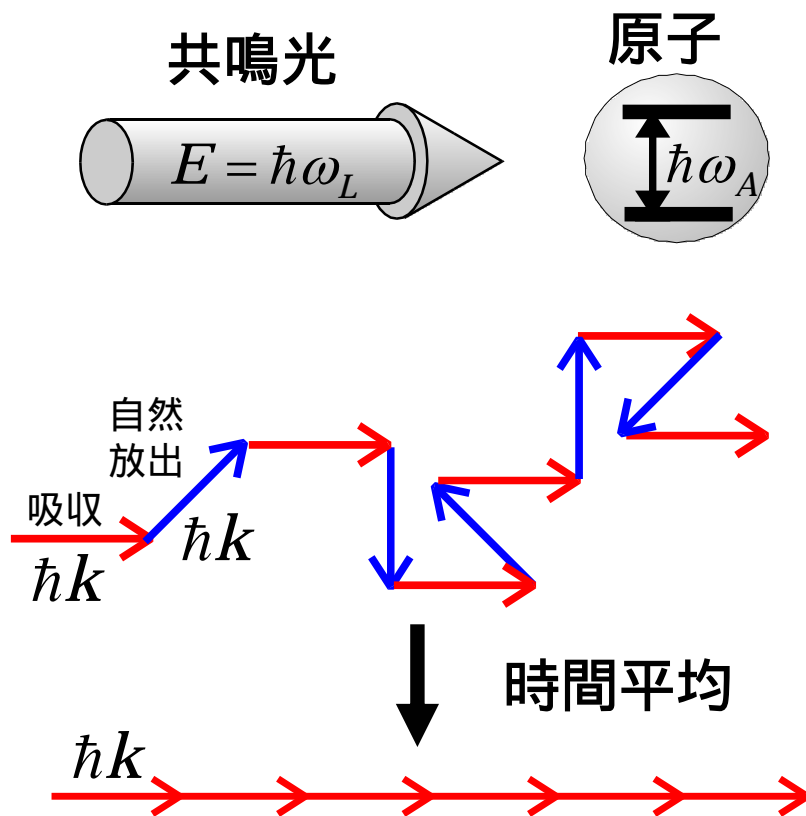
原子は励起状態になり、反跳運動量 $p = \hbar k$ を受ける

原子による光子の自然放出



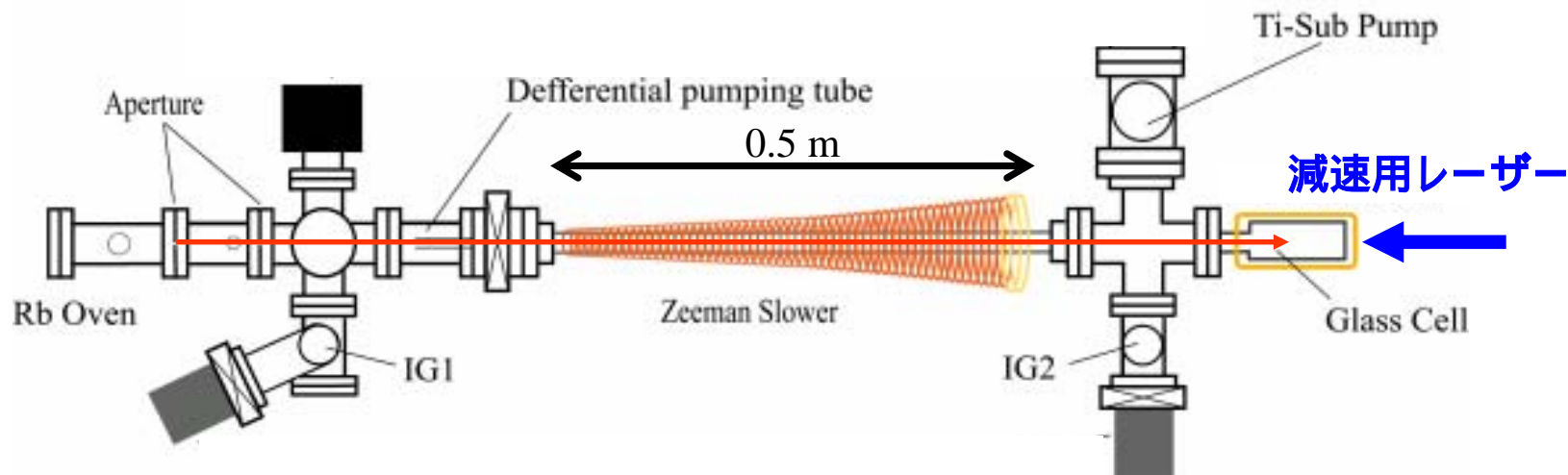
励起状態にある原子は、寿命 の後に光子を自由な方向に自然放出し、反跳運動量 $p = \hbar k$ を受ける

吸収と自然放出を繰り返すと



共鳴光の進行方向へ力を受ける(輻射圧)

ゼーマン減速器による熱的Rb原子線の減速

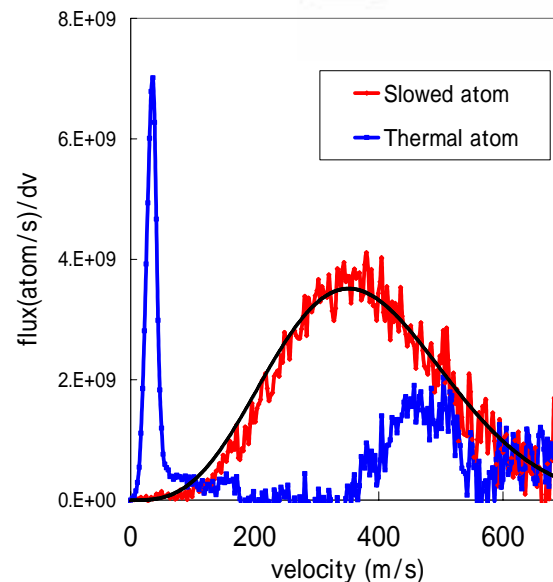


1光子反跳速度: 6 mm/s

自然放出レート: $2\pi \times 6$ MHz

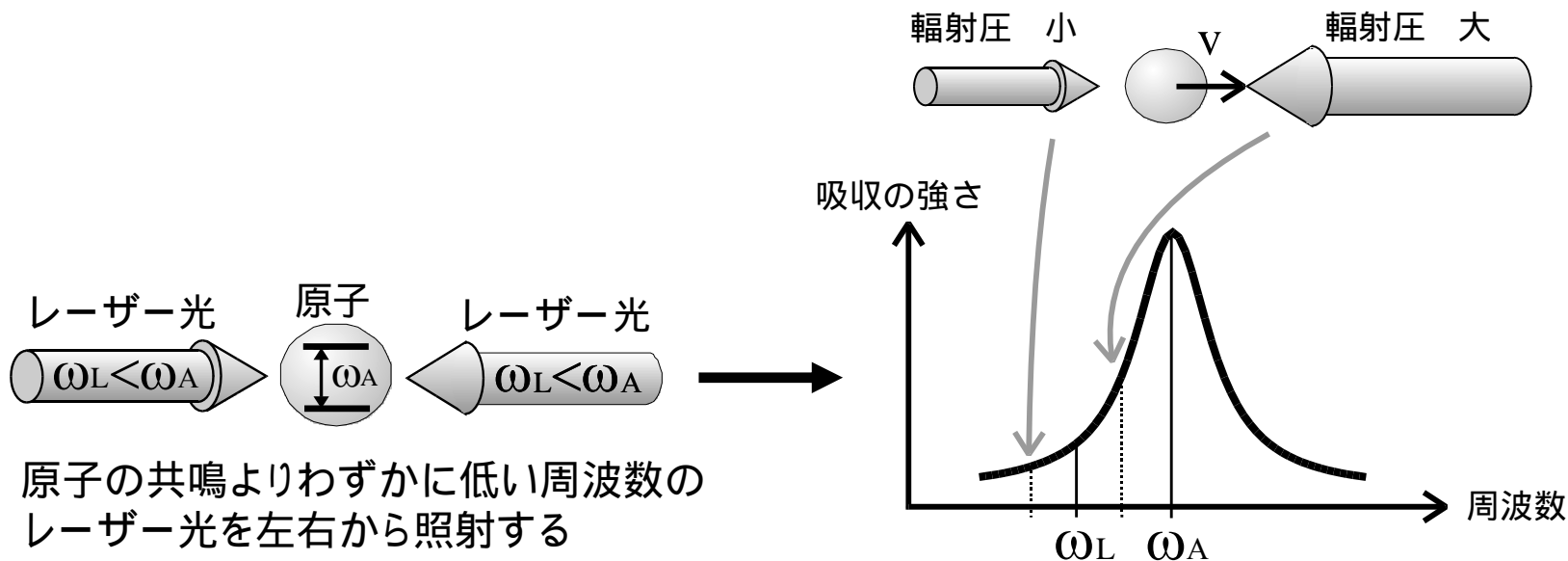
減速の加速度: 1.1×10^5 m/s²

自然放出の回数: 5×10^4



ドップラー冷却の原理

(Hänsch and Schawlow, 1975)

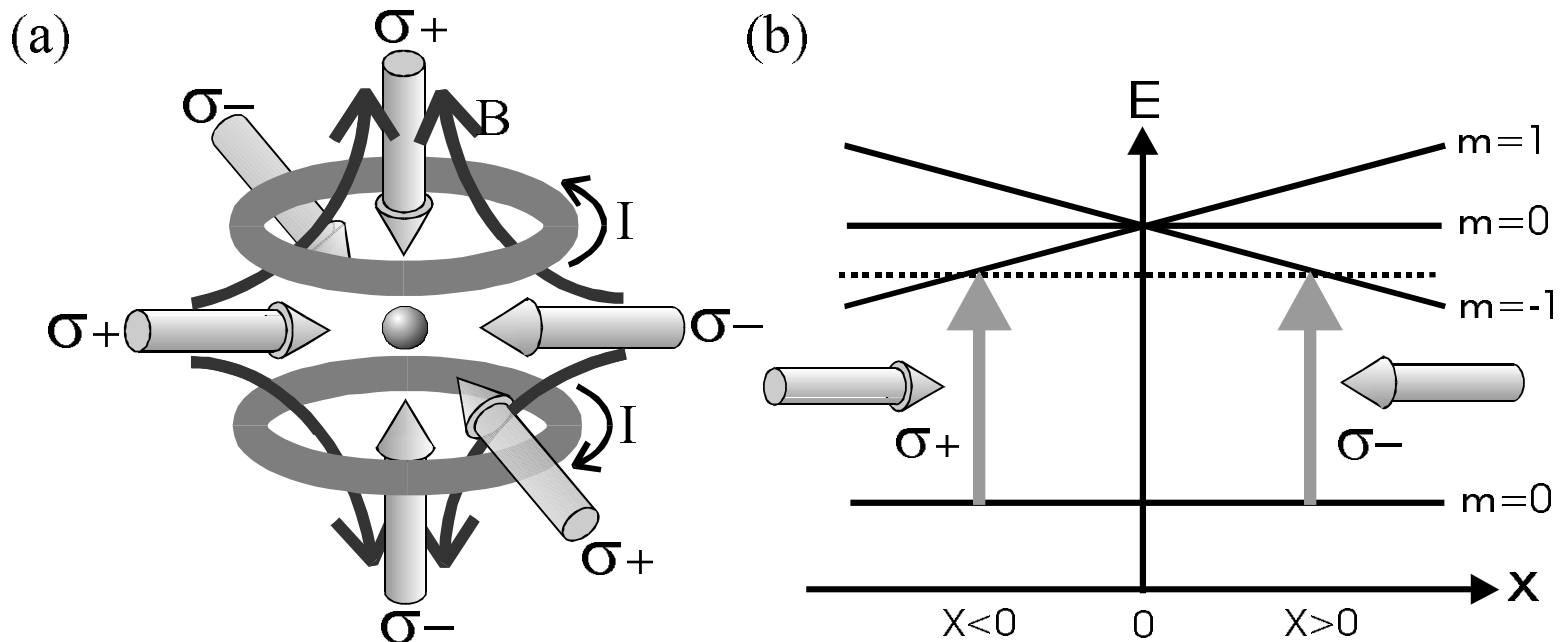


ドップラー効果によって、対向するレーザー光からの輻射圧をより強く受ける

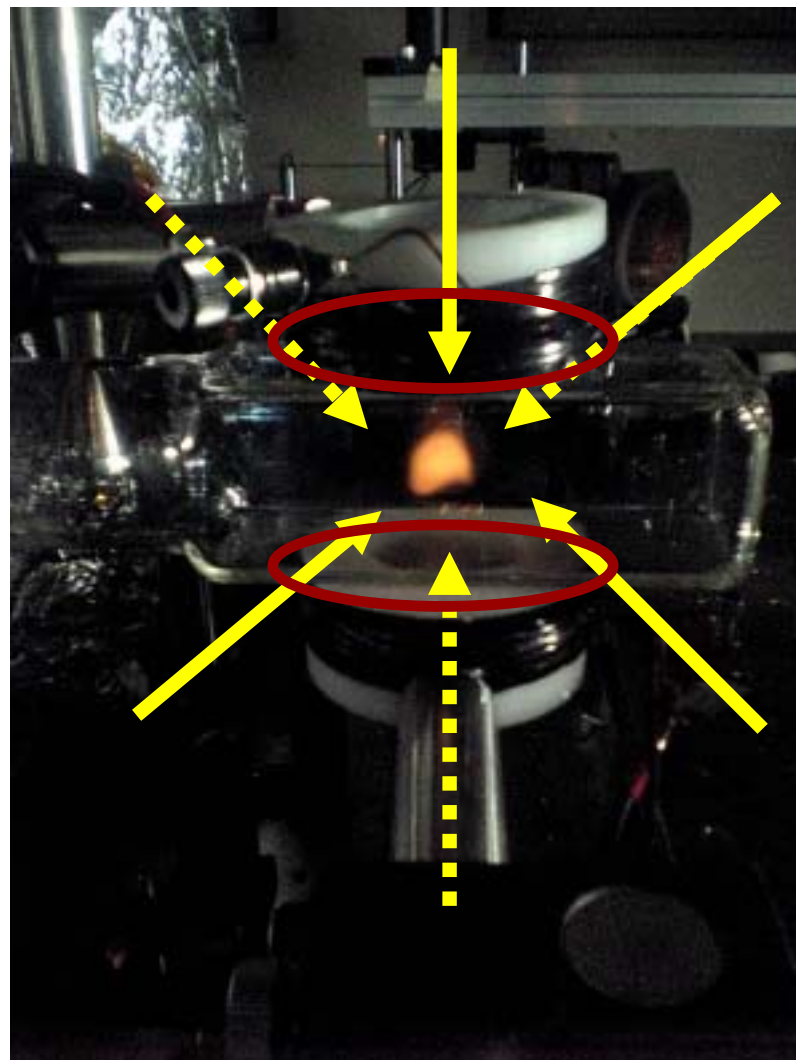
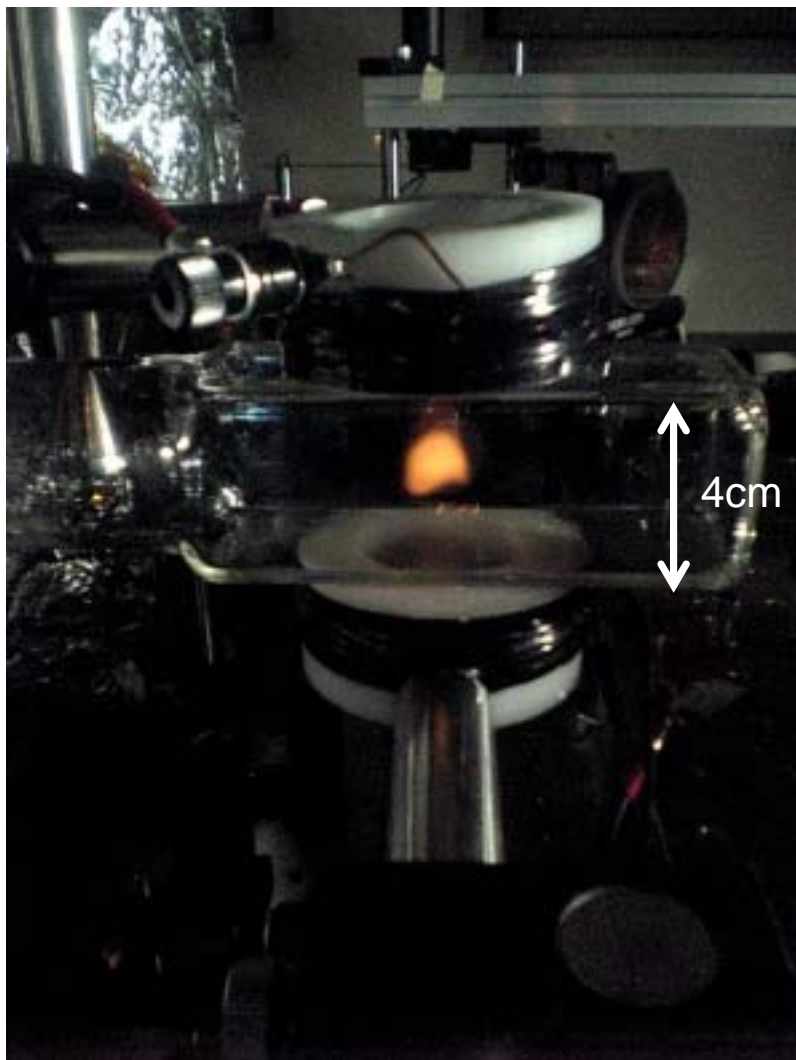
↓

原子は減速される(ドップラー冷却)

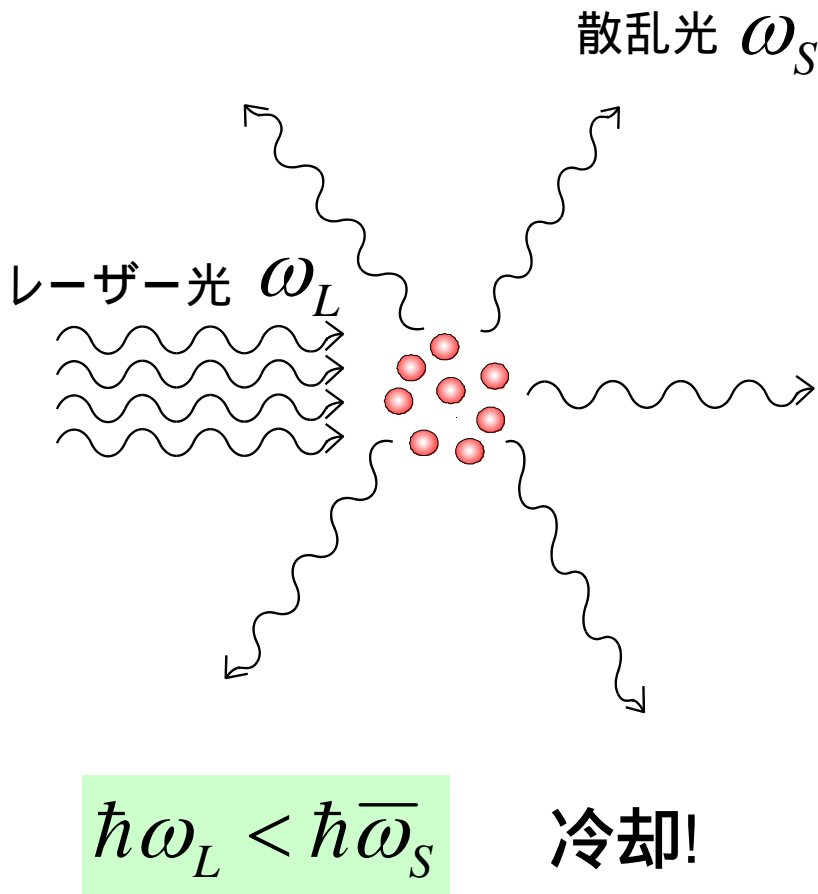
磁気光学トラップ (Magneto-optical Trap: MOT)



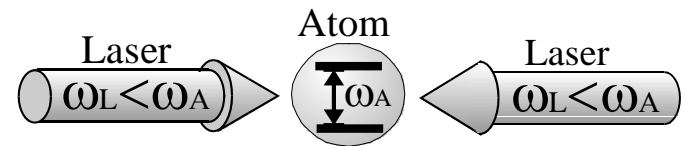
MOT of Rb atoms in a glass cell



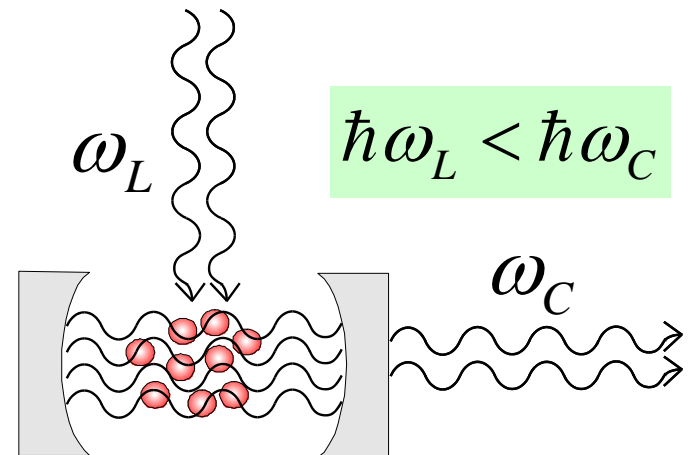
なぜレーザー冷却が働くのか？



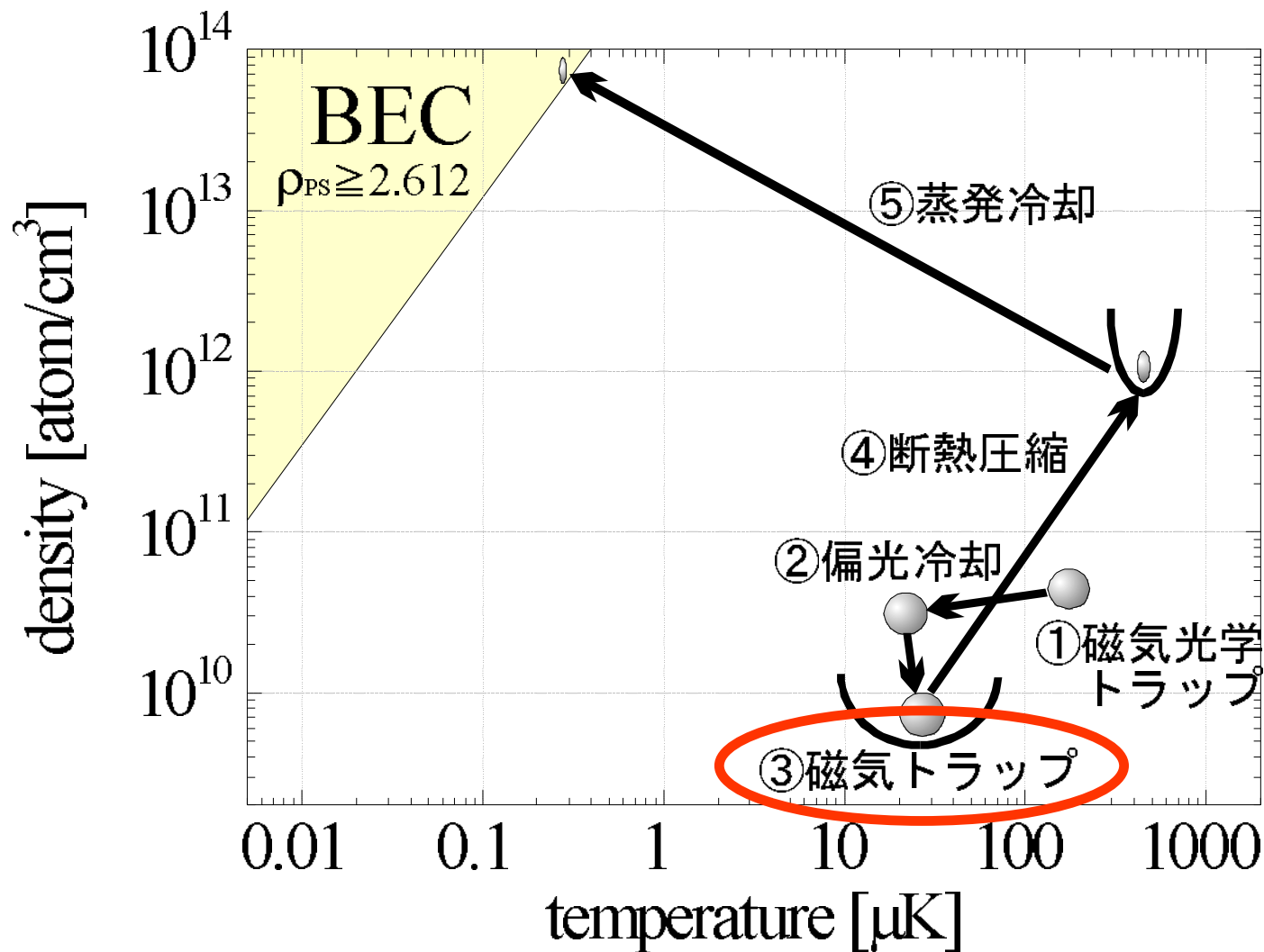
Example 1 : ドップラー冷却



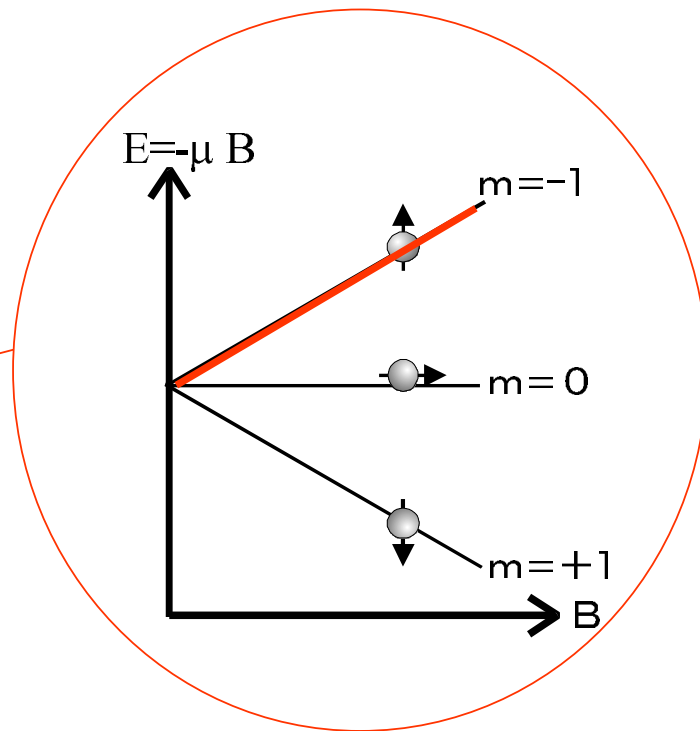
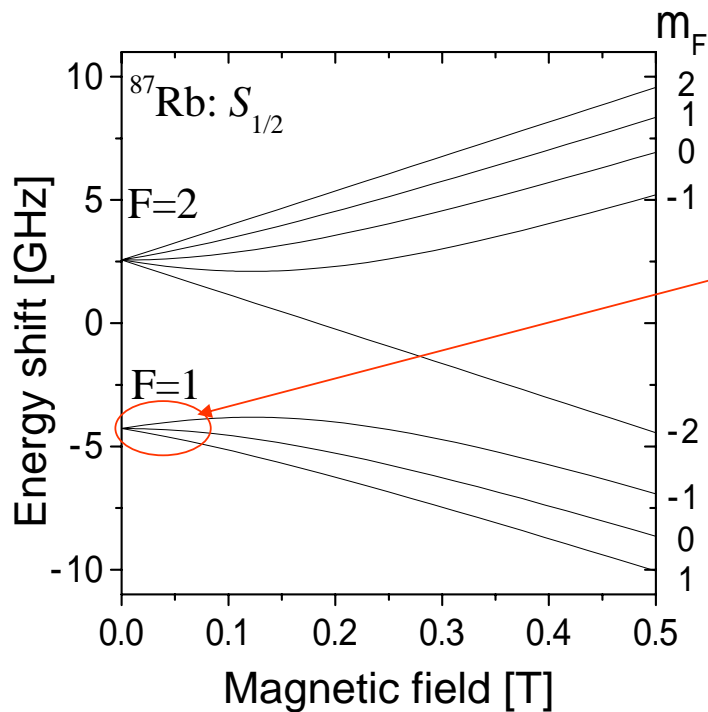
Example 2: キャビティー冷却



アルカリ原子BECへの道のり

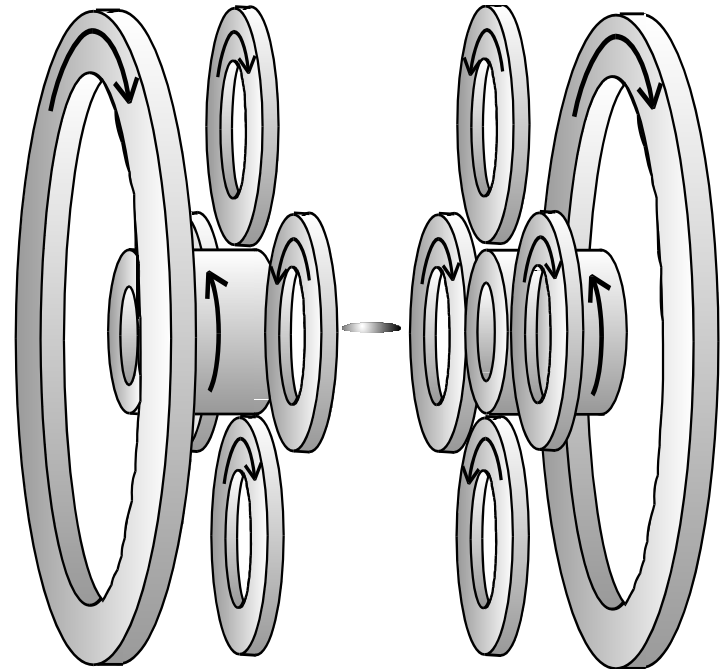
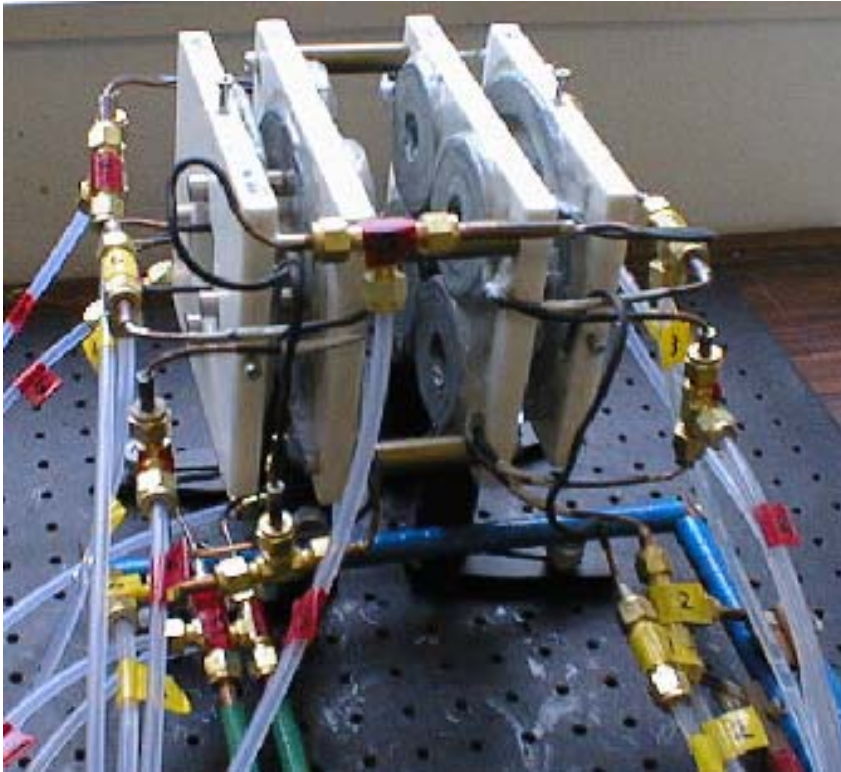


原子の閉じ込め：磁気トラップ

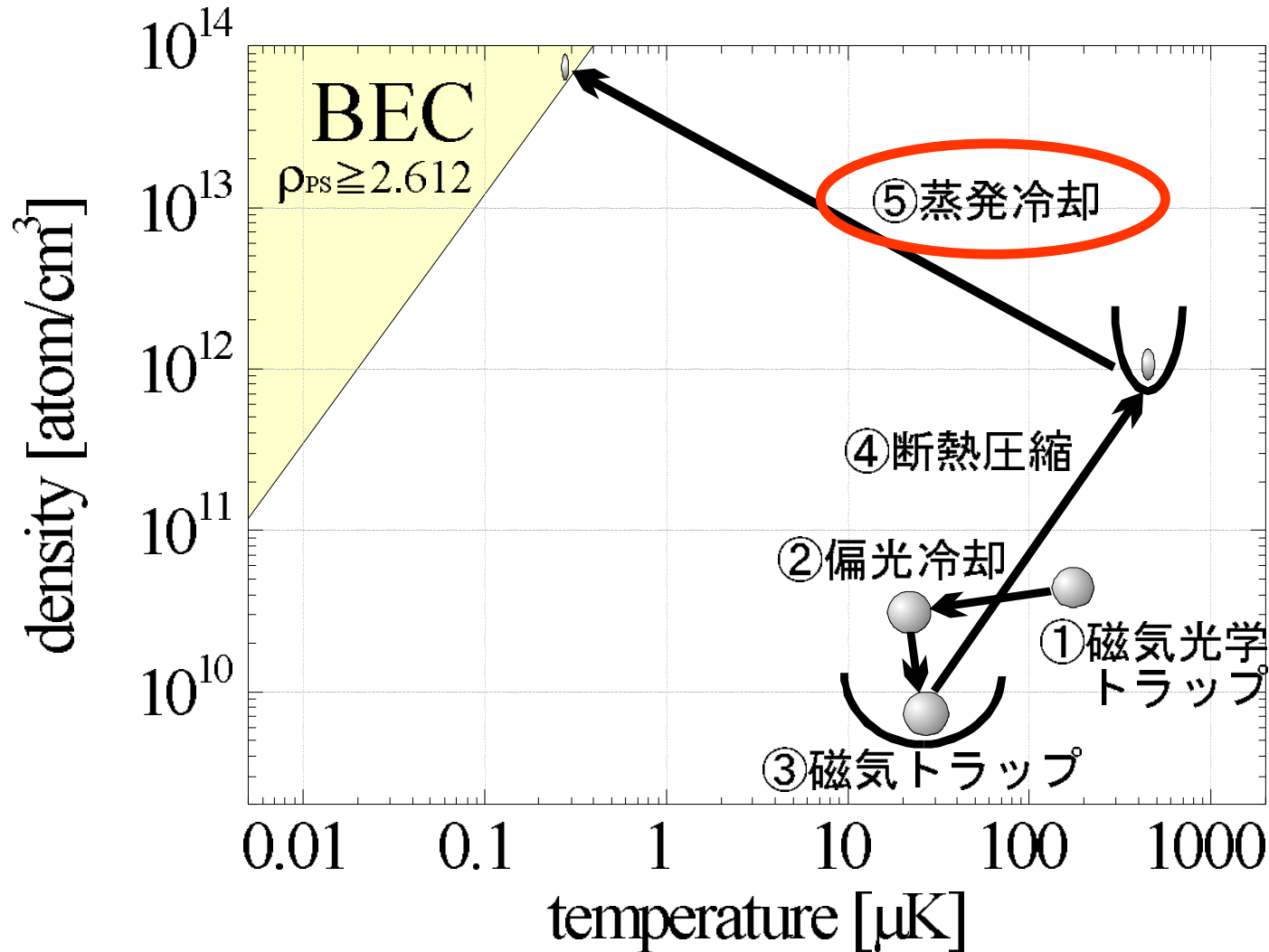


特定のスピン状態の原子は、磁場の極小点にトラップされる

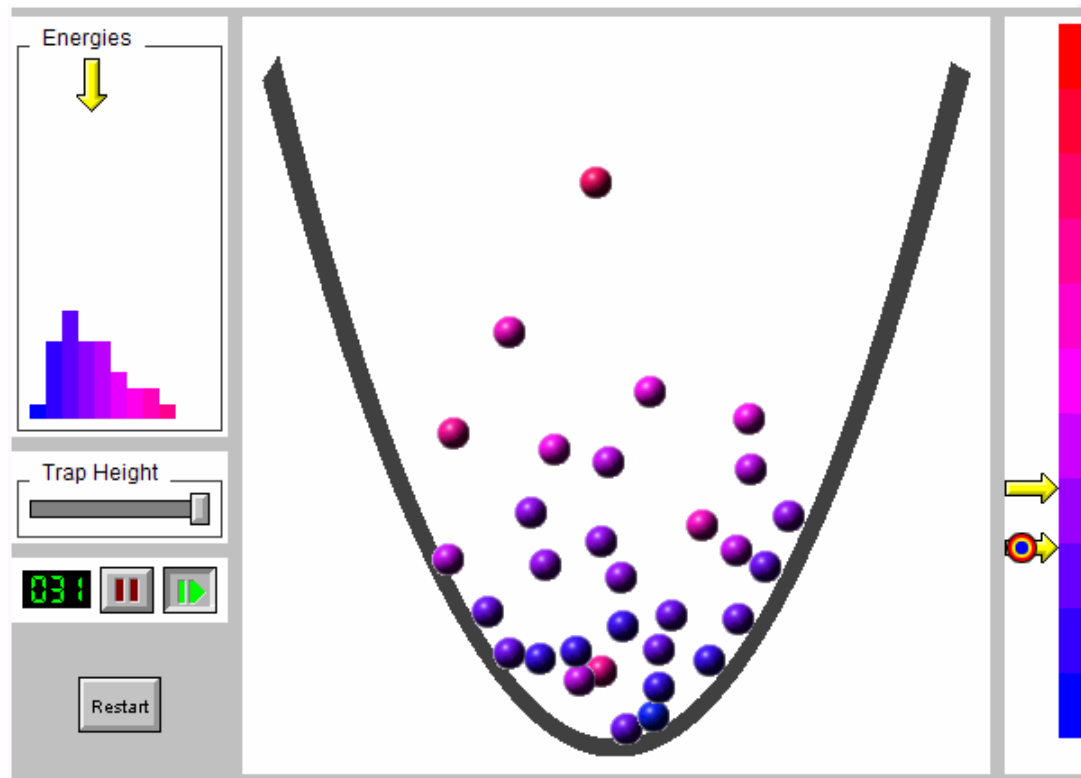
極小点を持つ磁場を作るには？ クローバーリーフコイル



アルカリ原子BECへの道のり

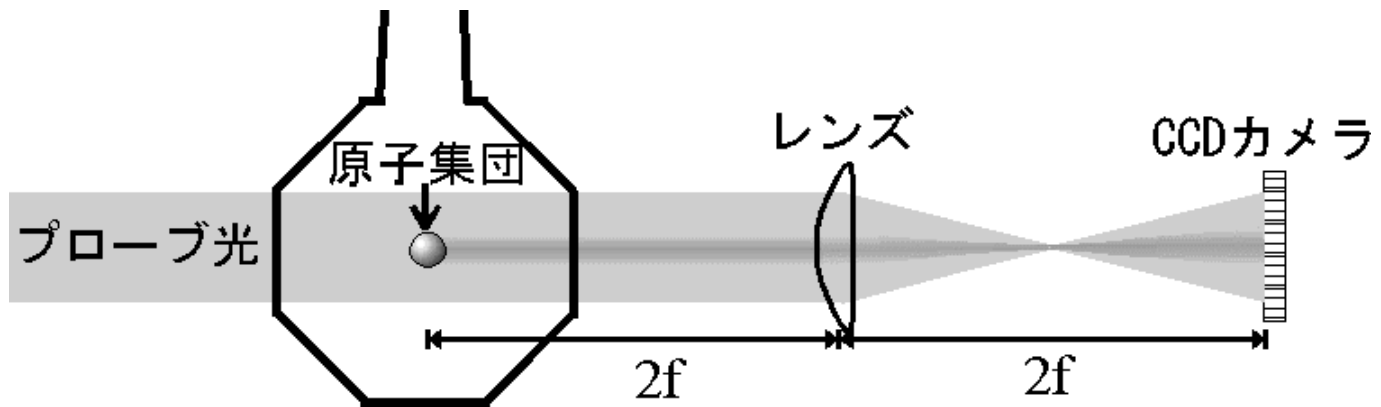


蒸発冷却の原理

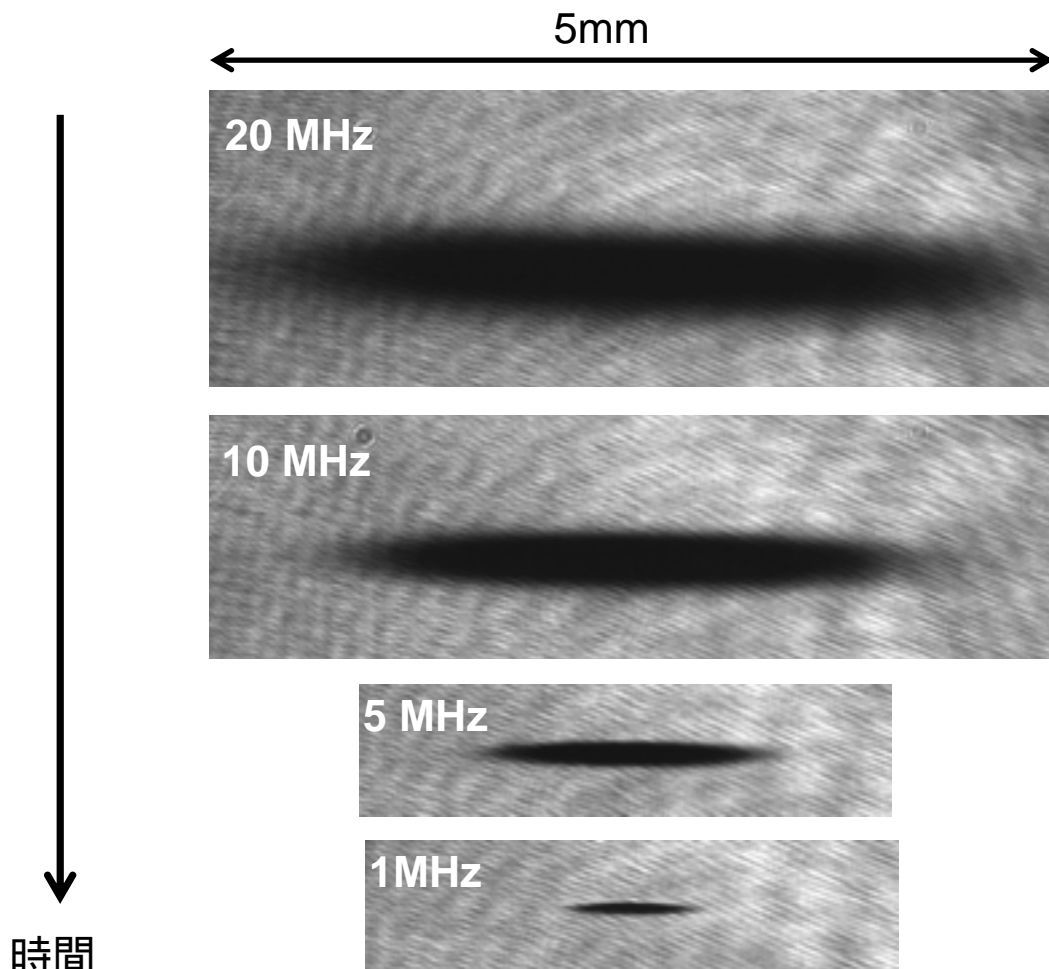


<http://www.colorado.edu/physics/2000/applets/bec.html>

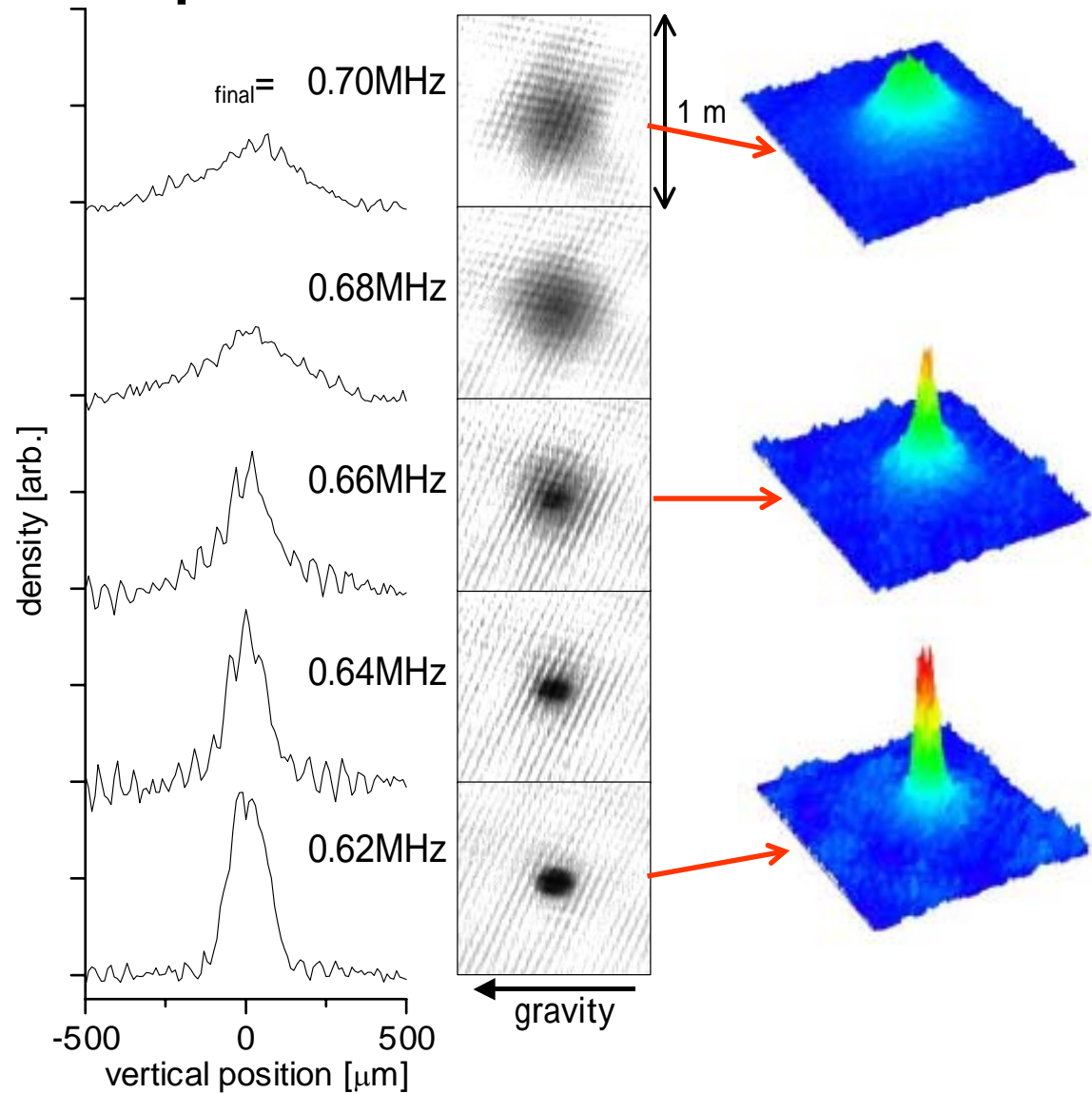
吸収イメージング法



磁気トラップされた原子の蒸発冷却



BEC phase transition

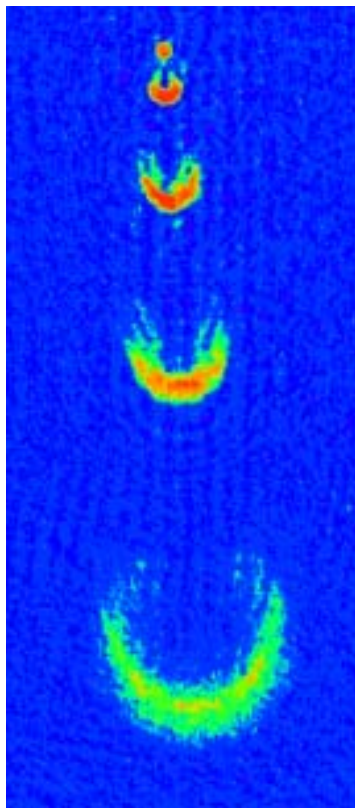


言葉の定義

- ・ コヒーレント原子波
 - ・ ボース凝縮体 (BEC)
 - ・ 原子レーザー
- 本講演では
すべて同じ意味

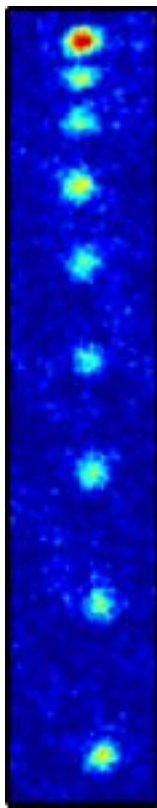
色々な原子レーザー (output coupler)

MIT '97



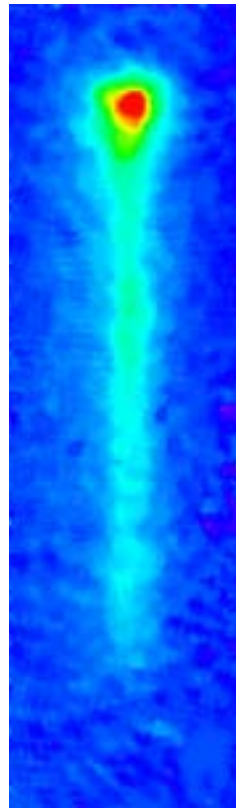
Rf sweep

Yale '98



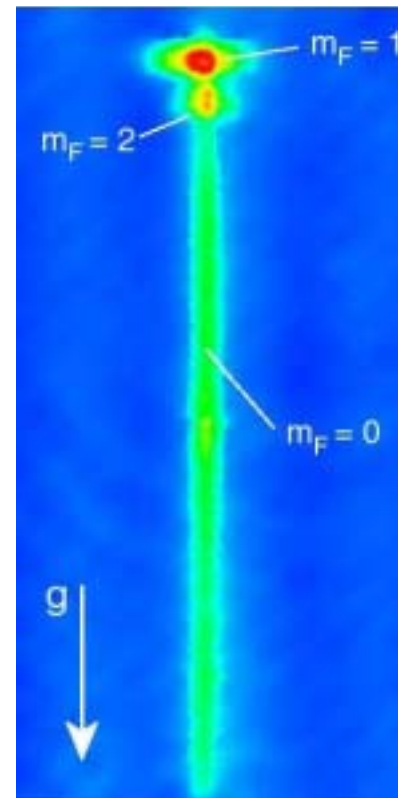
gravity

NIST '99



Bragg pulses

Munich '99



Rf knife

原子気体BEC(原子レーザー)の特徴

・すべての方向の運動量幅が1光子反跳運動量以下

・原子集団が空間的に局在
($10\ \mu\text{m} \sim 100\ \mu\text{m}$)

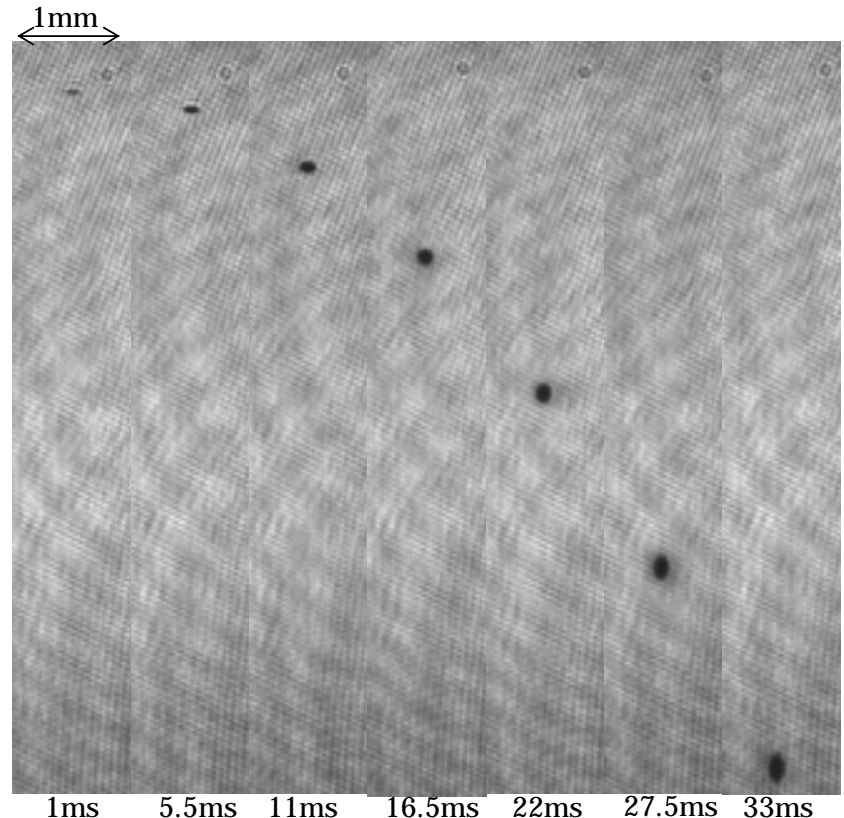
・空間密度が高い($\sim 10^{14}\ \text{atoms}/\text{cm}^3$)

・単一の量子状態にすべての原子が存在
非対角長距離秩序が存在

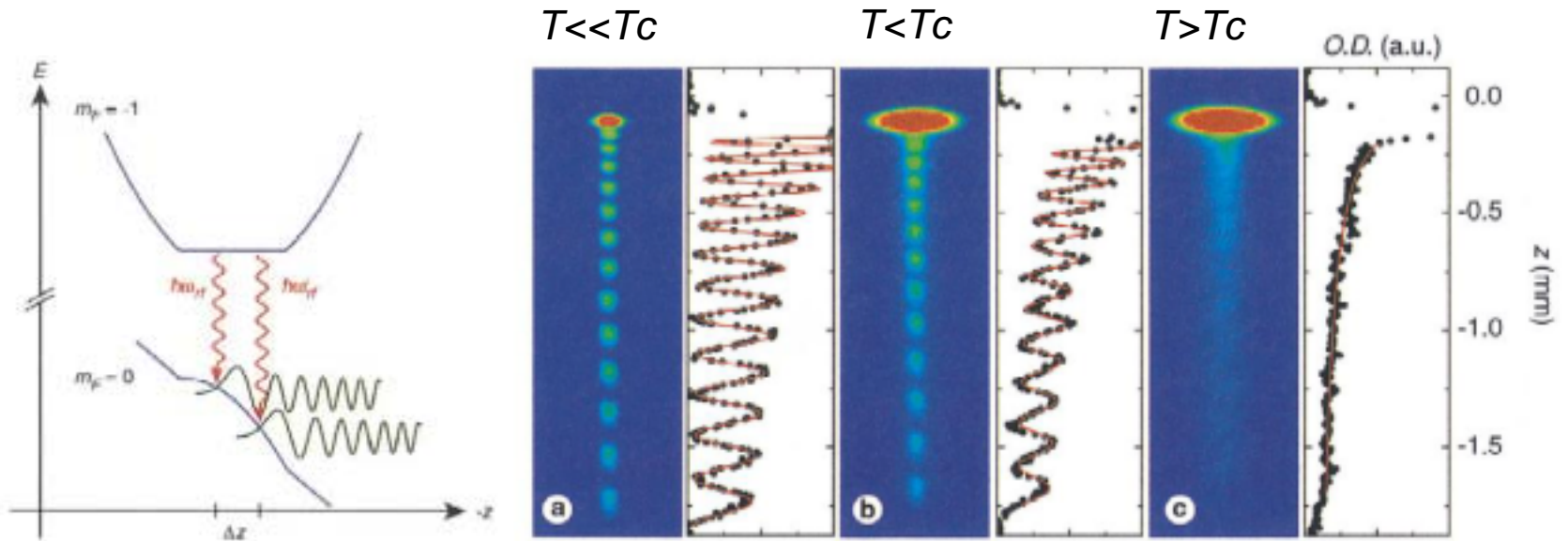
$$\langle \hat{\Psi}^+(\mathbf{r})\hat{\Psi}(\mathbf{r}') \rangle = \Psi^*(\mathbf{r})\Psi(\mathbf{r}')$$

$\Psi(\mathbf{r})$: 凝縮体の波動関数
(秩序パラメータ)

磁気トラップから開放されたBECの時間発展



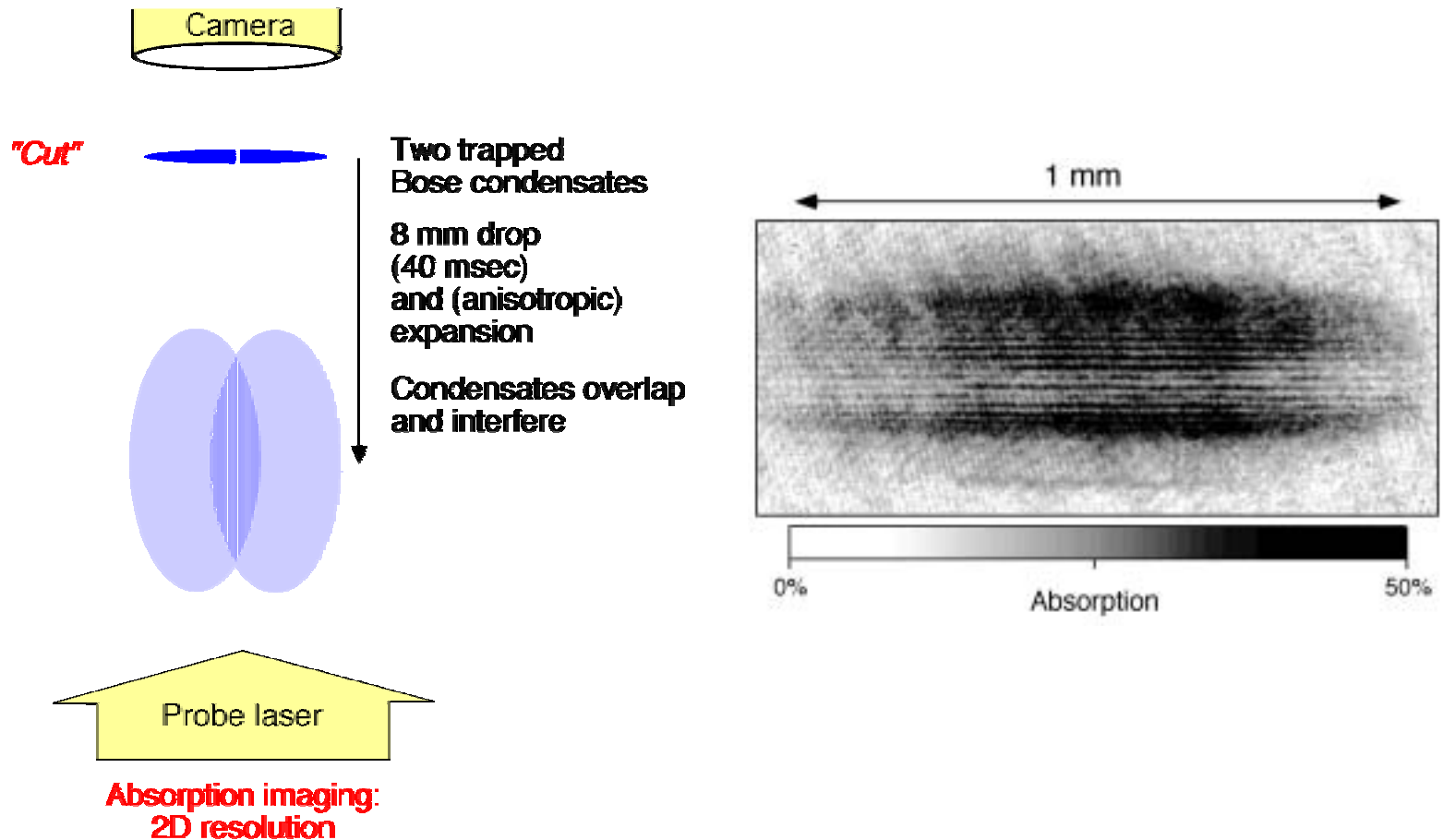
非対角長距離秩序の確認



I. Bloch, T. W. Hänsch, and T. Esslinger: Nature **403**, 166 (2000).

独立なBEC間の干渉

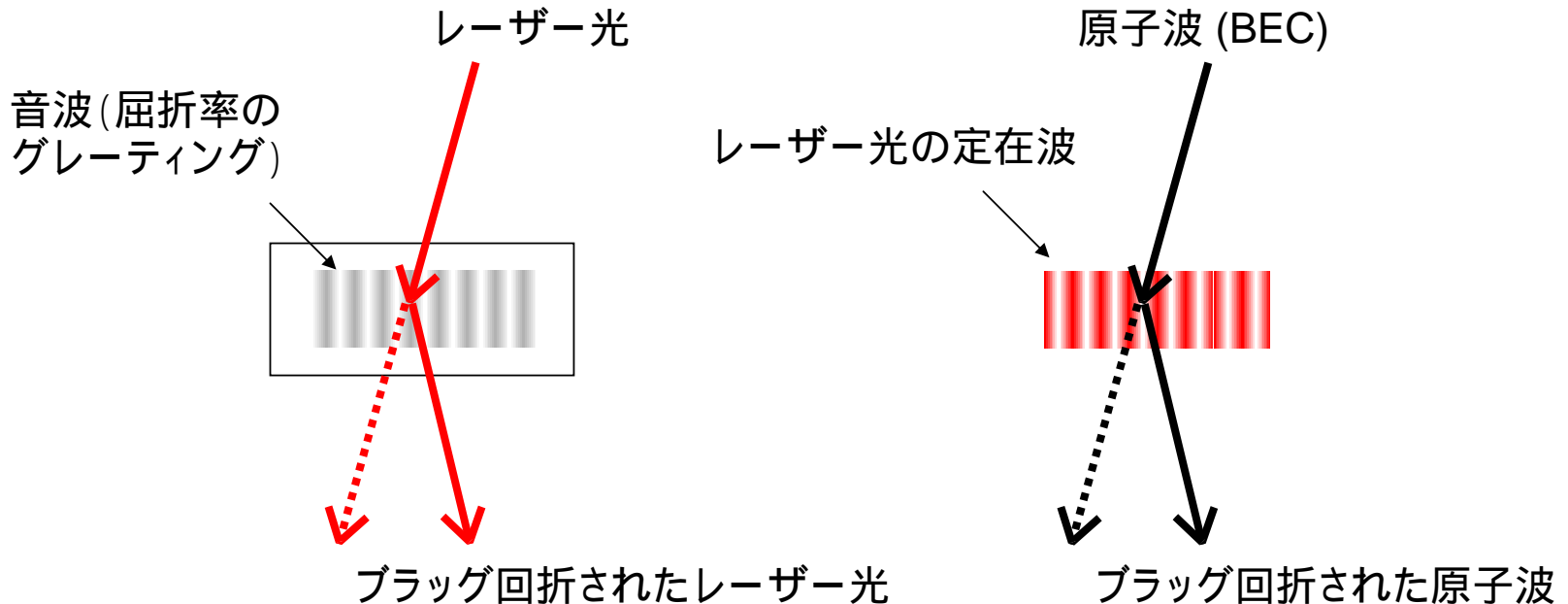
Interference of two condensates



原子レーザーを用いた原子波光学

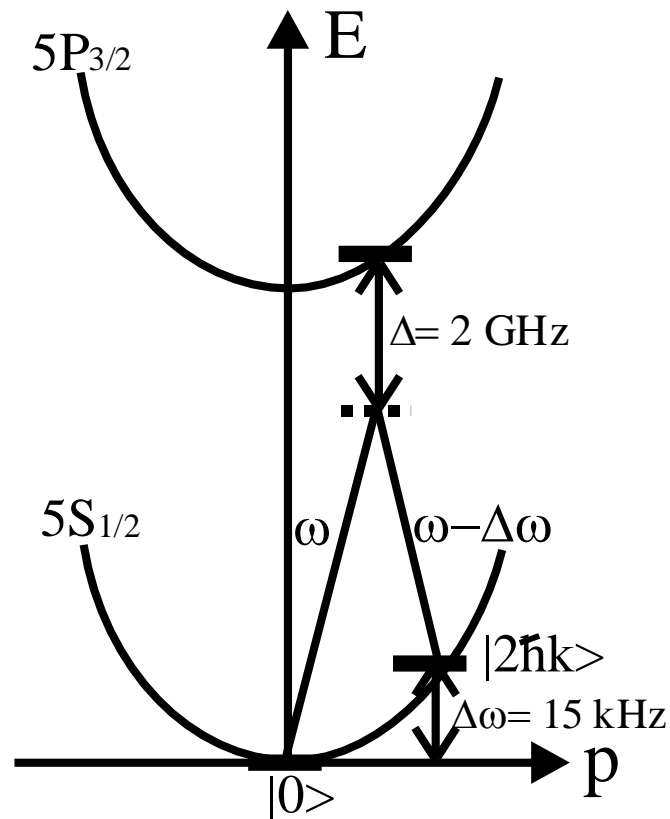
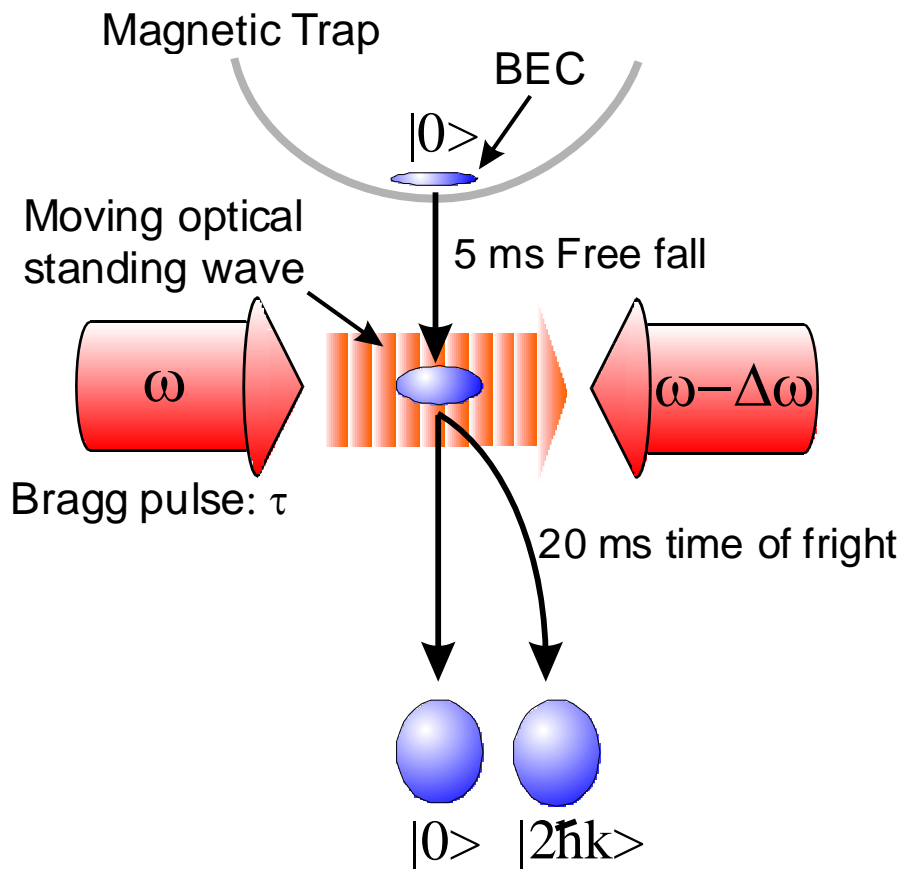
Key technique: 原子波の Bragg 回折

音響光学素子 (AOM)

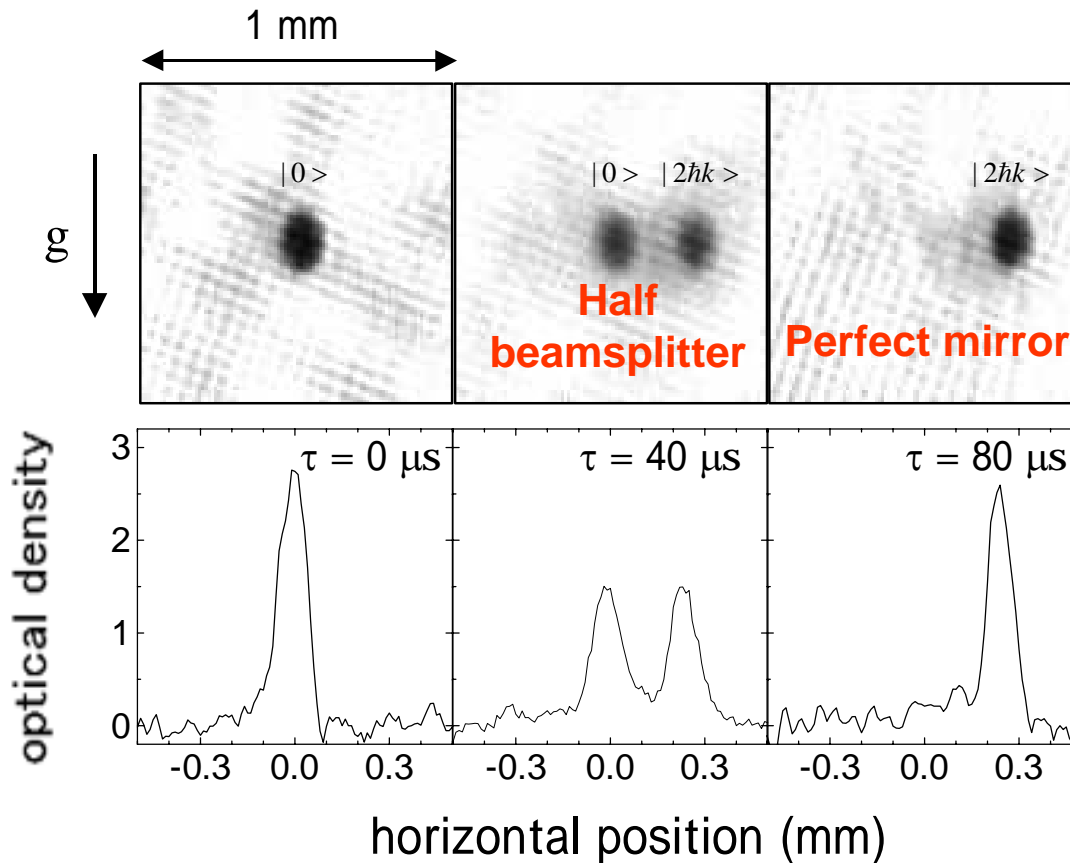


光定在波によるBECのBragg散乱

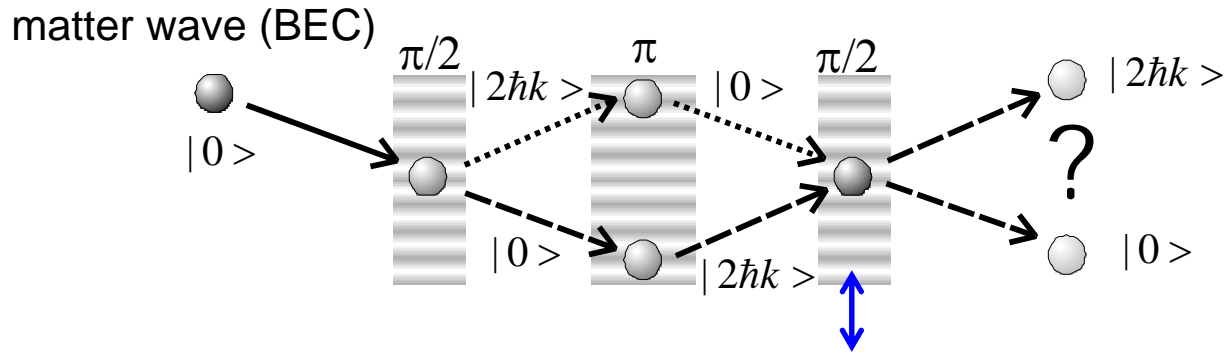
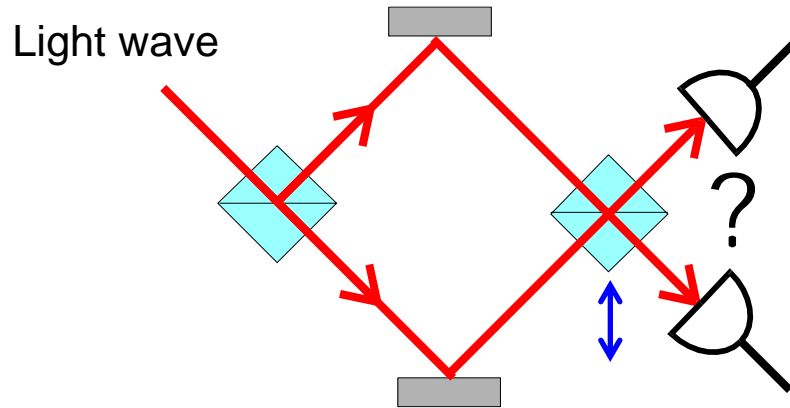
[M. Kozuma et. al. Phys. Rev. Lett. **82**, 871 (1999)]



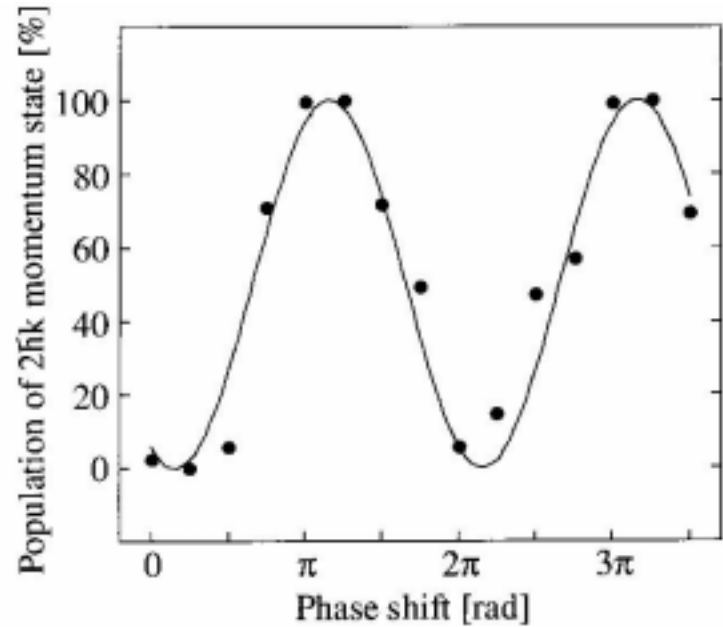
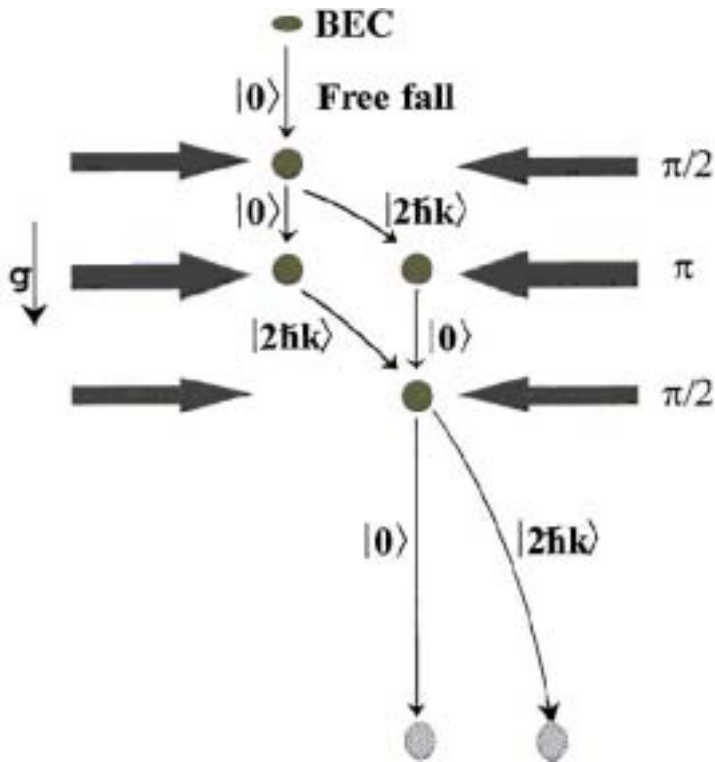
Bragg回折された BECの吸収画像 (20 ms TOF)



光波および原子波の Mach-Zehnder干渉計

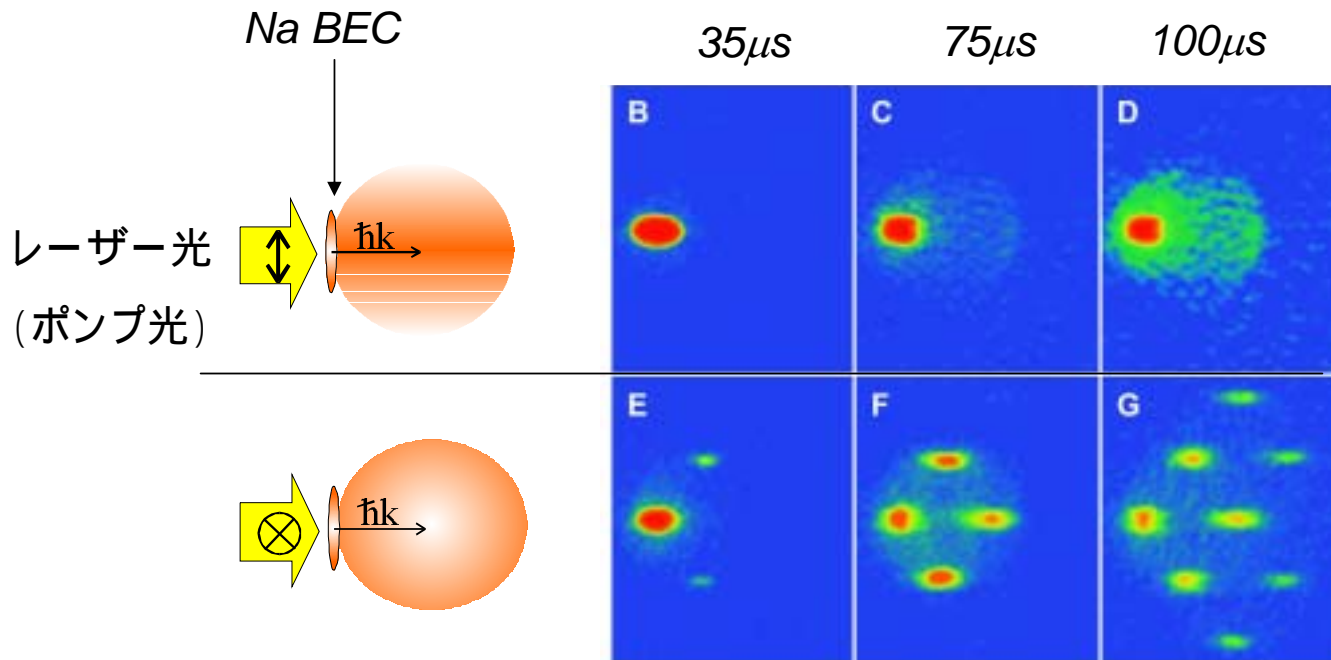


BECのMach-Zehnder干渉計

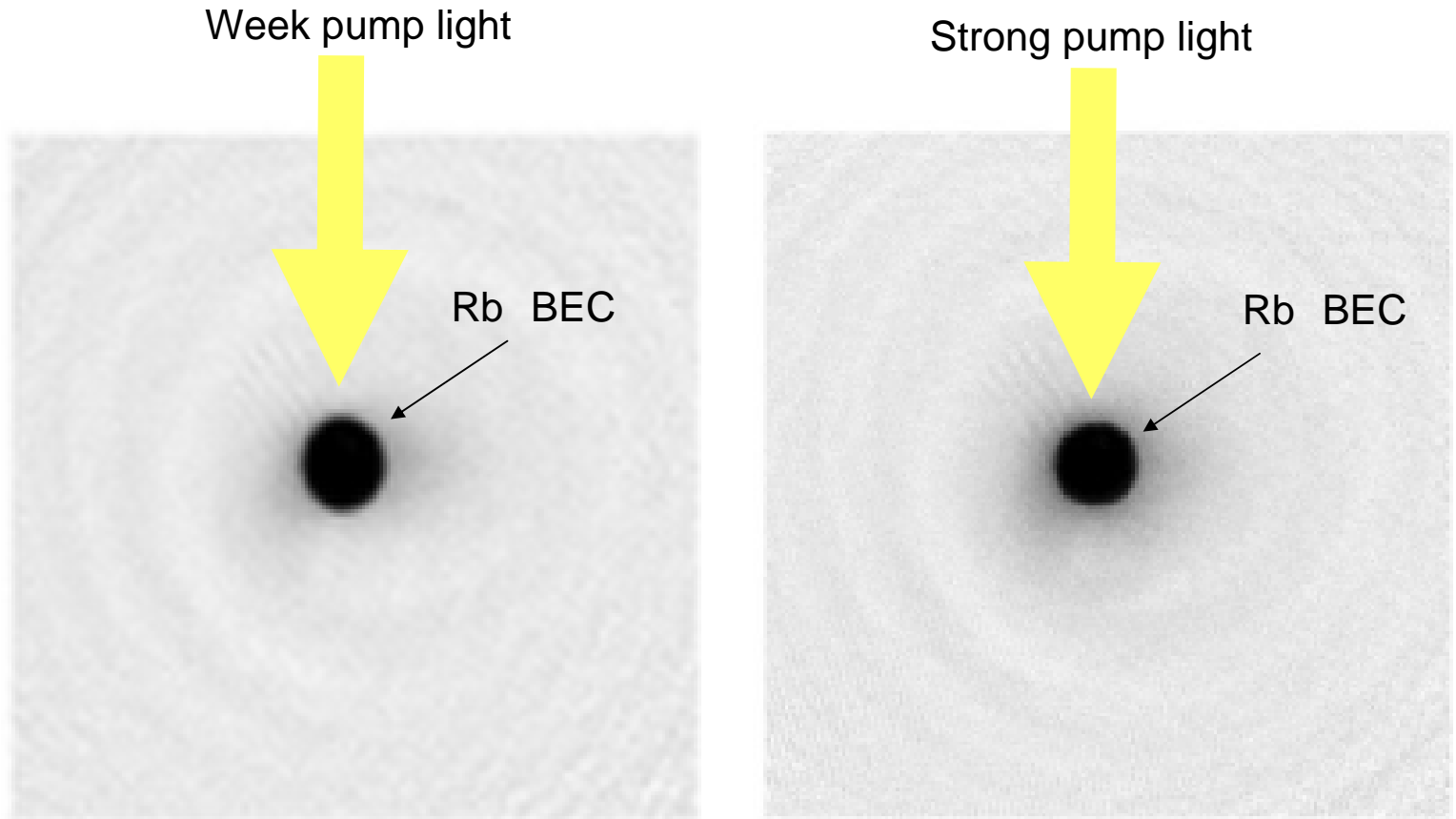


ボース凝縮体の超放射

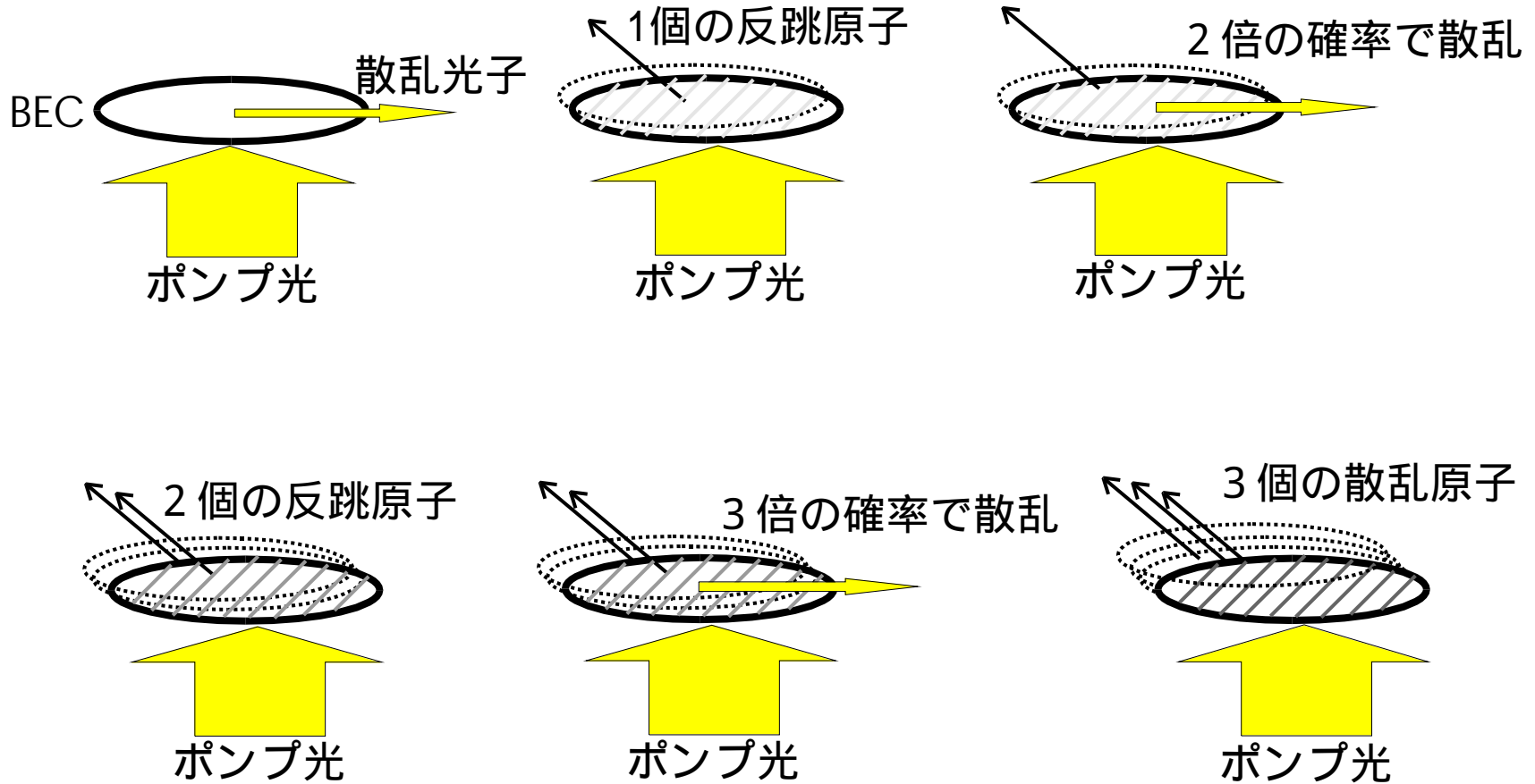
S. Inouye, et. al., Science 285, 571 (1999)



Superradiant Rayleigh scattering in a Rb BEC



超放射散乱の起源

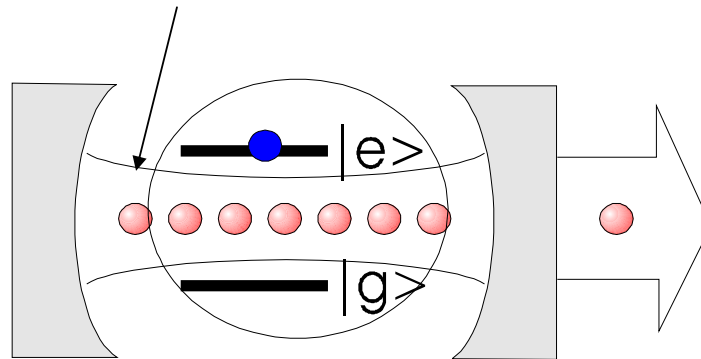


光子が散乱される確率は、それまでに散乱された原子数に比例する

Laser

Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

N photons already in the cavity



Emission rate from
an excited atoms

$$R = \Gamma(N + 1)$$

Stimulated
emission

Spontaneous
emission

物質波增幅

M. Kozuma, *et. al.*, Science 286, 2309 (1999)

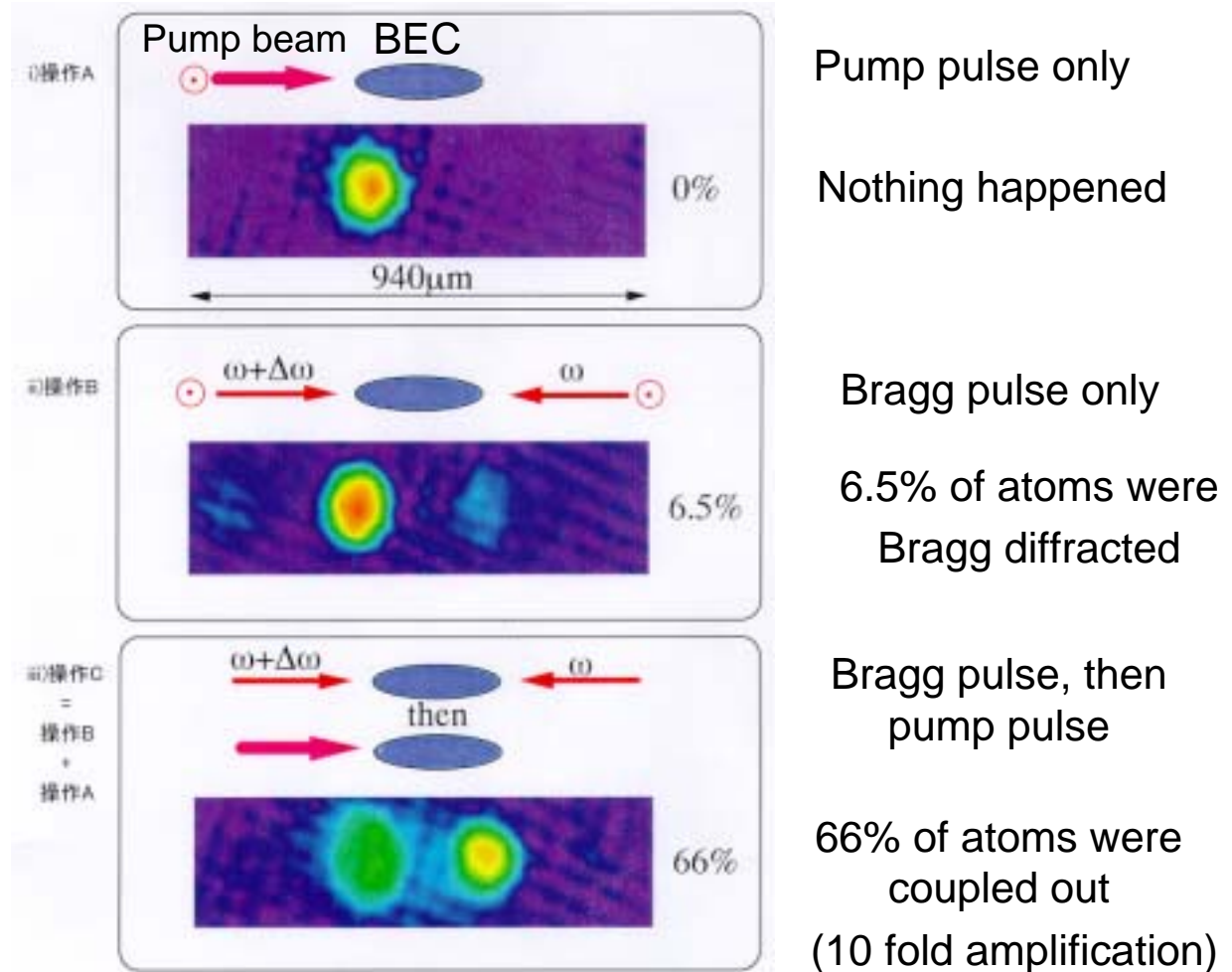


图1 原子波增幅过程

BECのMott転移

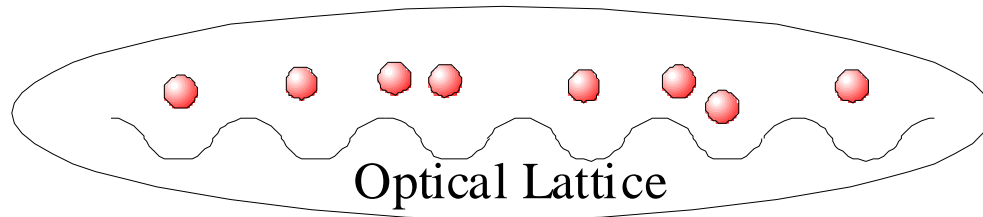
BECのMott 転移

各格子の生成演算子

$$|\Psi_{SF}\rangle = \left(\sum_{i=1}^M \hat{a}_i^+ \right)^N |0\rangle$$

M : latticeの数
 N : 原子の数

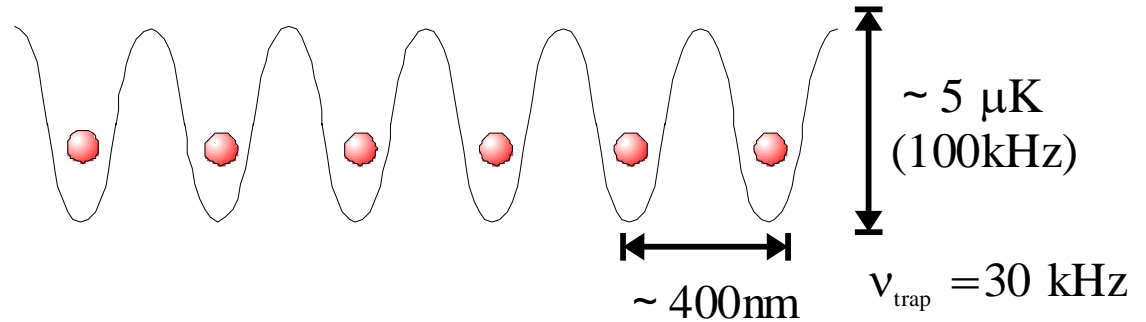
BEC (Superfluid)



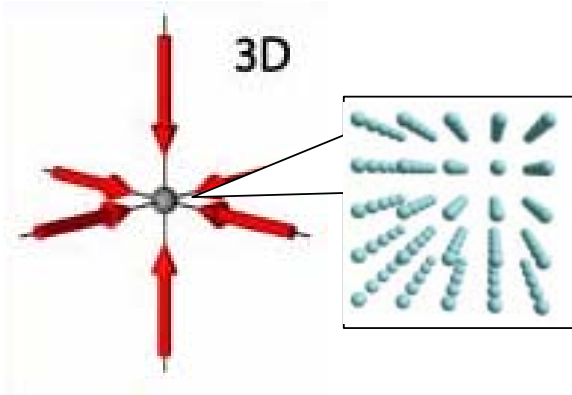
Adiabatic ramp up
($\tau = 20$ ms)

Mott Insulator (Fock State)

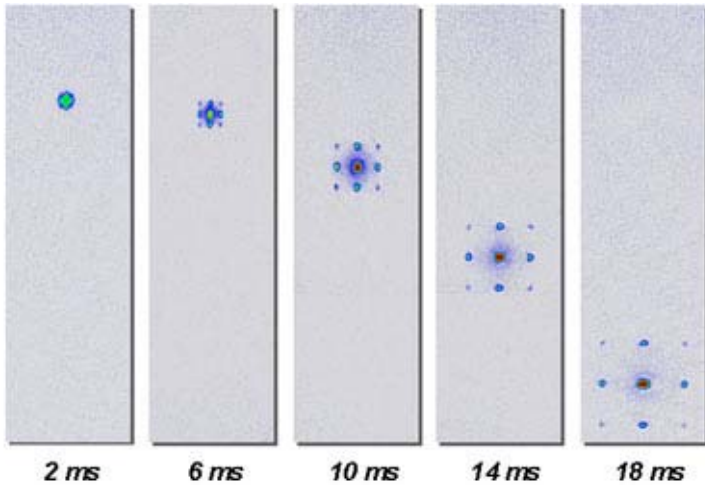
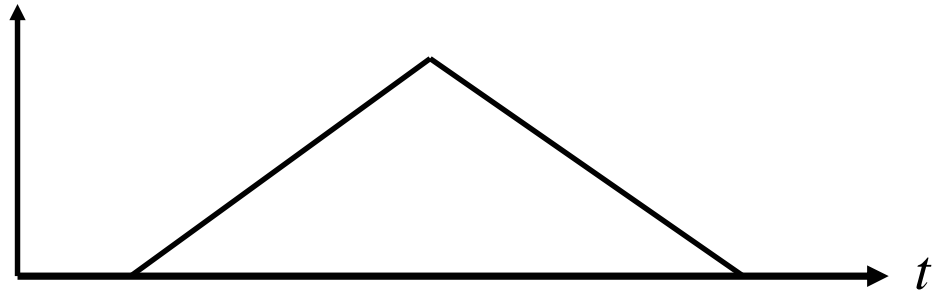
$$|\Psi_{Mott}\rangle = \left(\prod_{i=1}^M a_i^+ \right) |0\rangle$$



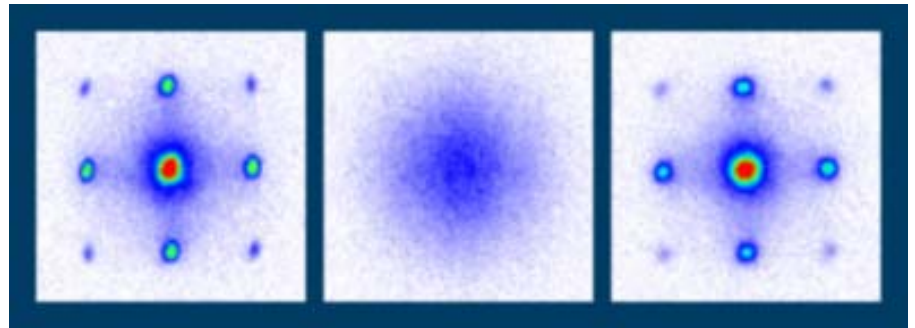
Mott転移の確認



ポテンシャルの高さ



Time of flight 画像



Coherent state

Fock state

Coherent state

$$\Delta N = \sqrt{N}$$

$$\Delta N = 0$$

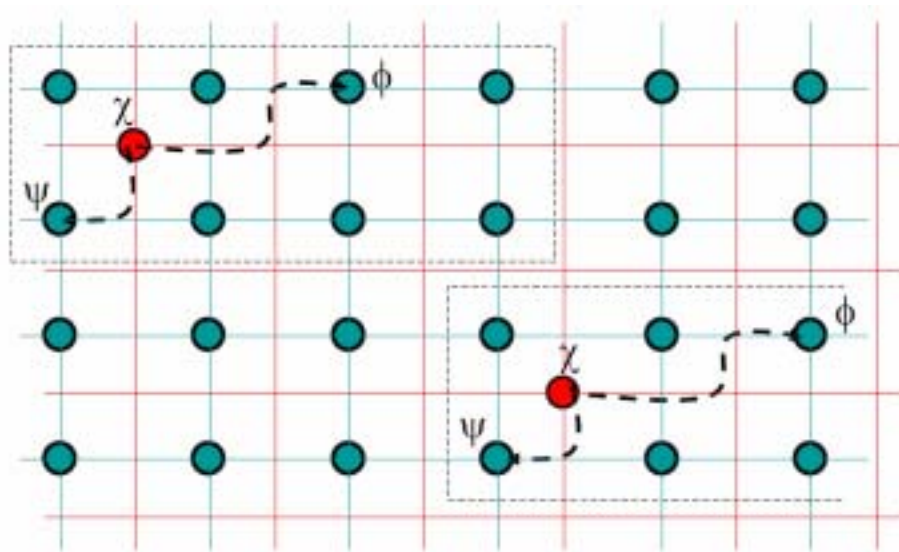
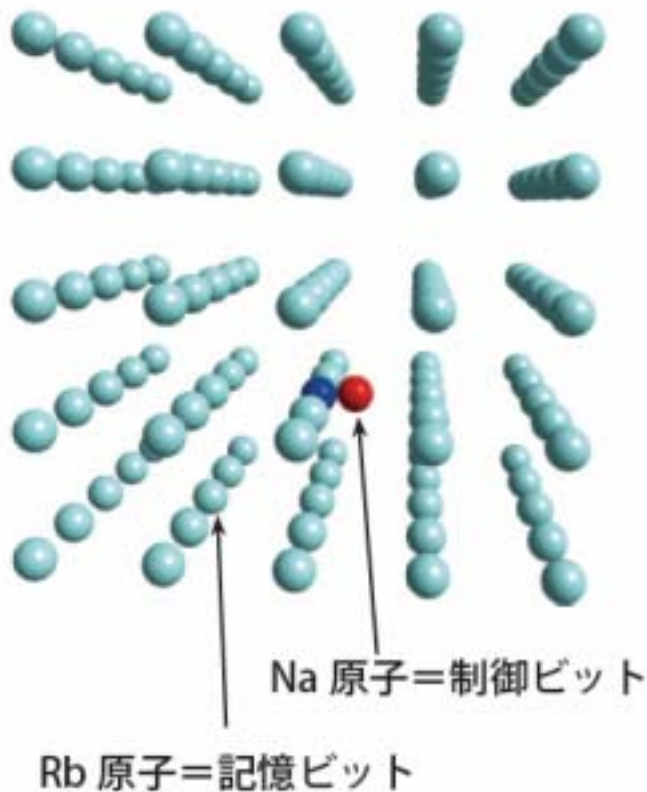
$$\Delta N = \sqrt{N}$$

$$\Delta \phi = 1/\sqrt{N}$$

$$\Delta \phi = \infty$$

$$\Delta \phi = 1/\sqrt{N}$$

Mott転移(光格子)の一つの応用 量子コンピューター



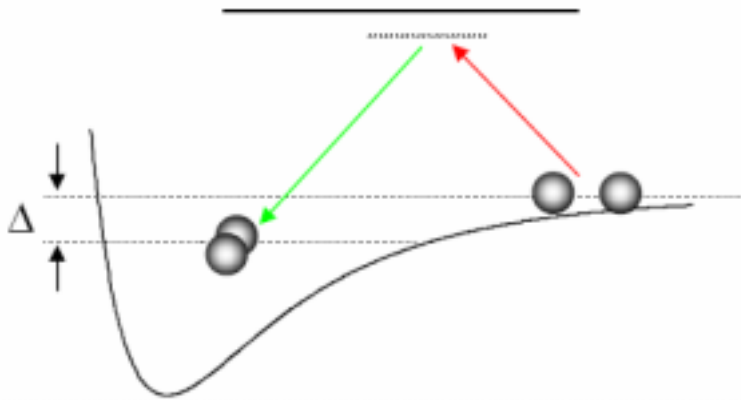
F. Shimizu, JJAP **43** (2004) 8376.

分子のBEC

BECから分子を生成する手法

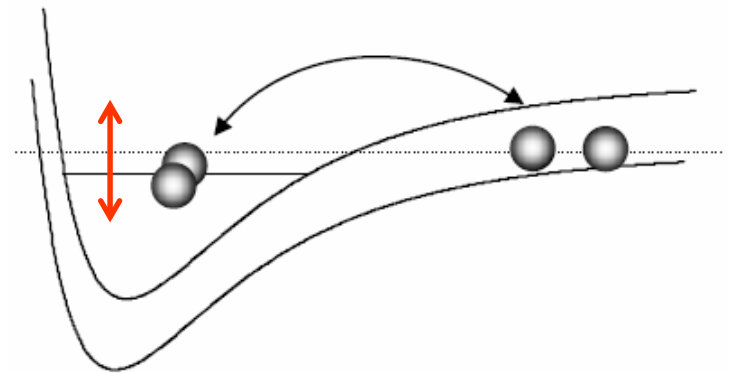
光会合

(photo association)



2本のレーザー光で分子状へ
ラマン遷移させる

Feshbach共鳴



分子状態のエネルギーを磁場
により、相対的にシフトさせる

光会合による分子の生成

Science 287, 1016 (2000)

Molecules in a Bose-Einstein Condensate

Roahn Wynar, R. S. Freeland, D. J. Han, C. Ryu, D. J. Heinzen*

State-selected rubidium-87 molecules were created at rest in a dilute Bose-Einstein condensate of rubidium-87 atoms with coherent free-bound stimulated Raman transitions. The transition rate exhibited a resonance line shape with an extremely narrow width as small as 1.5 kilohertz. The precise shape and position of the resonance are sensitive to the mean-field interactions between the molecules and the atomic condensate. As a result, we were able to measure the molecule-condensate interactions. This method allows molecular binding energies to be determined with unprecedented accuracy and is of interest as a mechanism for the generation of a molecular Bose-Einstein condensate.

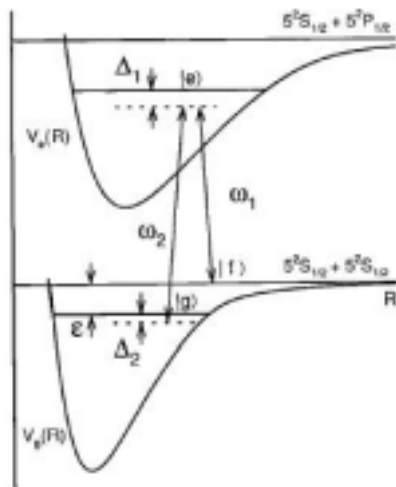


Fig. 1. Stimulated Raman coupling between free and bound states of atoms in a Bose-Einstein condensate.

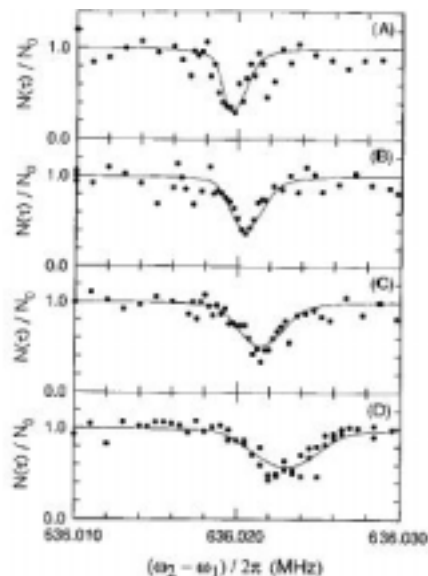


Fig. 2. Stimulated Raman free-bound transition line shapes in a Bose-Einstein condensate for four different peak condensate densities: (A) $n_0 = 0.77 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$; (B) $n_0 = 1.22 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$; (C) $n_0 = 1.75 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$; and (D) $n_0 = 2.60 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Each spectrum shows the fraction of atoms remaining in the condensate after illumination by the two coherent laser fields, as a function of the laser frequency difference. The resonant decrease in atom number arises from the formation of molecules by stimulated Raman free-bound transitions, followed by their subsequent loss from the trap. The increase in width and center frequency of the resonance with density arise from the atom-condensate and molecule-condensate mean-field interactions.

Feshbach共鳴

- S波散乱長の制御(1999)
- 原子から分子の生成(2003)

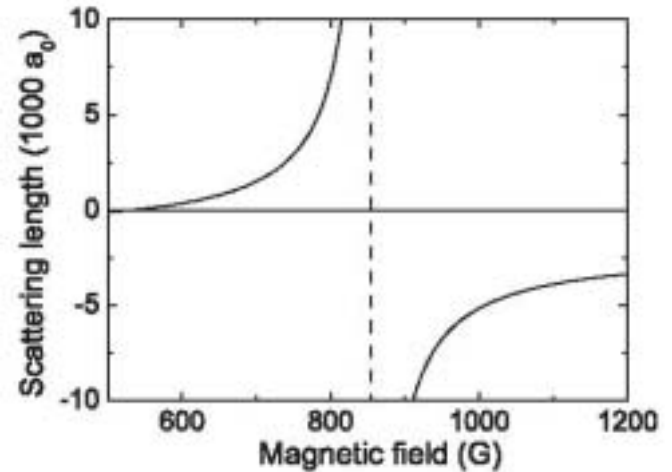
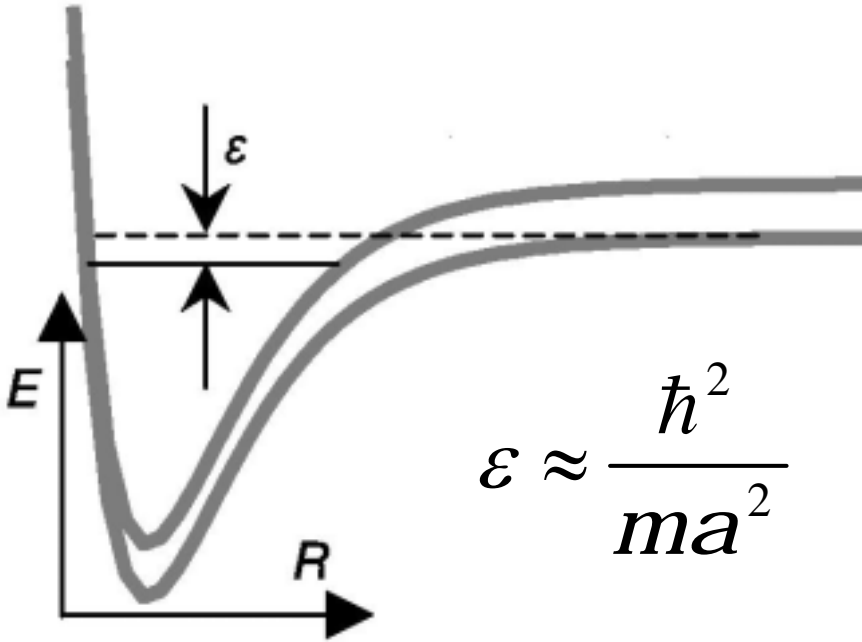
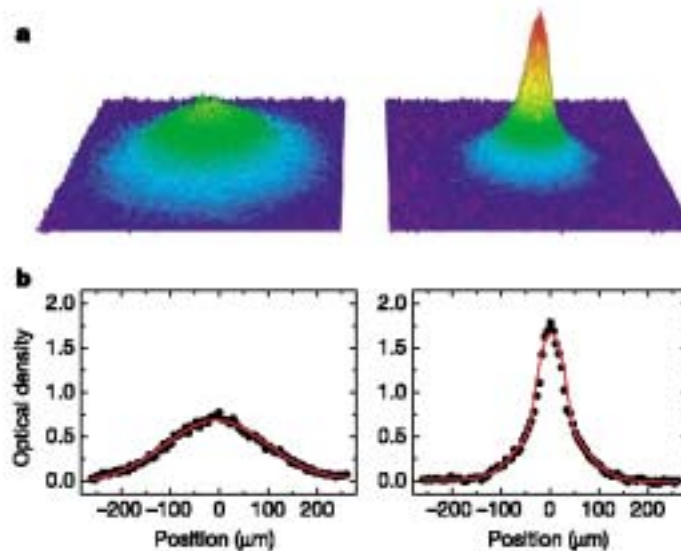


Fig. 1. Feshbach resonance at ~ 850 G in a mixture of the two lowest spin states of ${}^6\text{Li}$ (18). The s-wave scattering length a is plotted as a function of the magnetic field B .

分子のBEC(1) $^{40}\text{K}_2$

Emergence of a molecular Bose–Einstein condensate from a Fermi gas

Markus Greiner¹, Cindy A. Regal¹ & Deborah S. Jin²



分子のBEC(2) ${}^6\text{Li}_2$

Bose-Einstein Condensation of Molecules

S. Jochim,¹ M. Bartenstein,¹ A. Altmeyer,¹ G. Hendl,¹ S. Riedl,¹
C. Chin,¹ J. Hecker Denschlag,¹ R. Grimm^{1,2*}

We report on the Bose-Einstein condensation of more than 10^5 Li_2 molecules in an optical trap starting from a spin mixture of fermionic lithium atoms. During forced evaporative cooling, the molecules are formed by **three-body recombination near a Feshbach resonance** and finally condense in a long-lived thermal equilibrium state. We measured the characteristic frequency of a collective excitation mode and demonstrated the magnetic field-dependent mean field by controlled condensate spilling.

分子のBEC (3) ${}^6\text{Li}_2$

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19 DECEMBER 2003

Observation of Bose-Einstein Condensation of Molecules

M. W. Zwierlein, C. A. Stan, C. H. Schunck, S. M. F. Raupach, S. Gupta, Z. Hadzibabic, and W. Ketterle
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(Received 27 November 2003; published 15 December 2003)

We have observed Bose-Einstein condensation of molecules. When a spin mixture of fermionic ${}^6\text{Li}$ atoms was evaporatively cooled in an optical dipole trap near a Feshbach resonance, the atomic gas was converted into ${}^6\text{Li}_2$ molecules. Below 600 nK, a Bose-Einstein condensate of up to 900 000 molecules was identified by the sudden onset of a bimodal density distribution. This condensate realizes the limit of tightly bound fermion pairs in the crossover between BCS superfluidity and Bose-Einstein condensation.

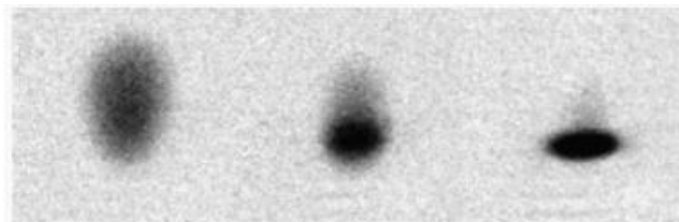
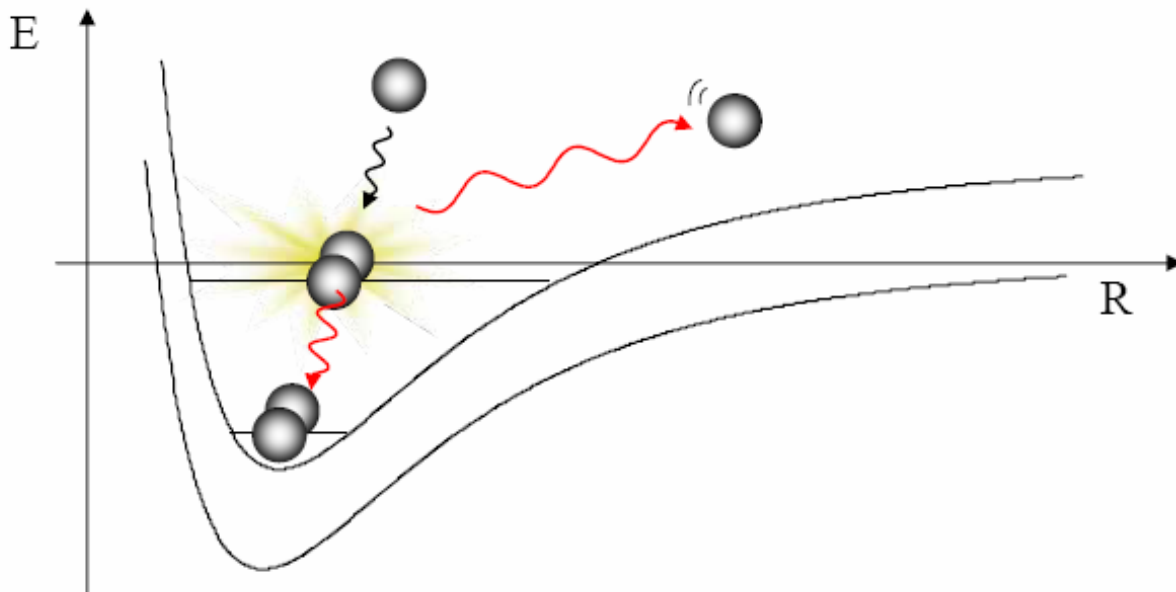


FIG. 1. Observation of Bose-Einstein condensation in a molecular gas. Shown are three single-shot absorption images after 6 ms of ballistic expansion for progressively lower temperatures (left to right). The appearance of a dark spot marks the onset of BEC. The field of view for each image is $1.4 \times 1.4 \text{ mm}^2$. The long axis of the optical dipole trap was vertical in the image.

問題点：生成された分子は不安定

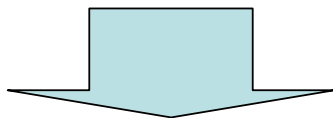


非常に高い振動・回転準位の分子

他の原子、分子と衝突して、エネルギーを散逸

究極的な目標： 基底状態にある分子のBEC

Feshbach共鳴だけでは無理



Feshbach共鳴

光会合

Mott転移

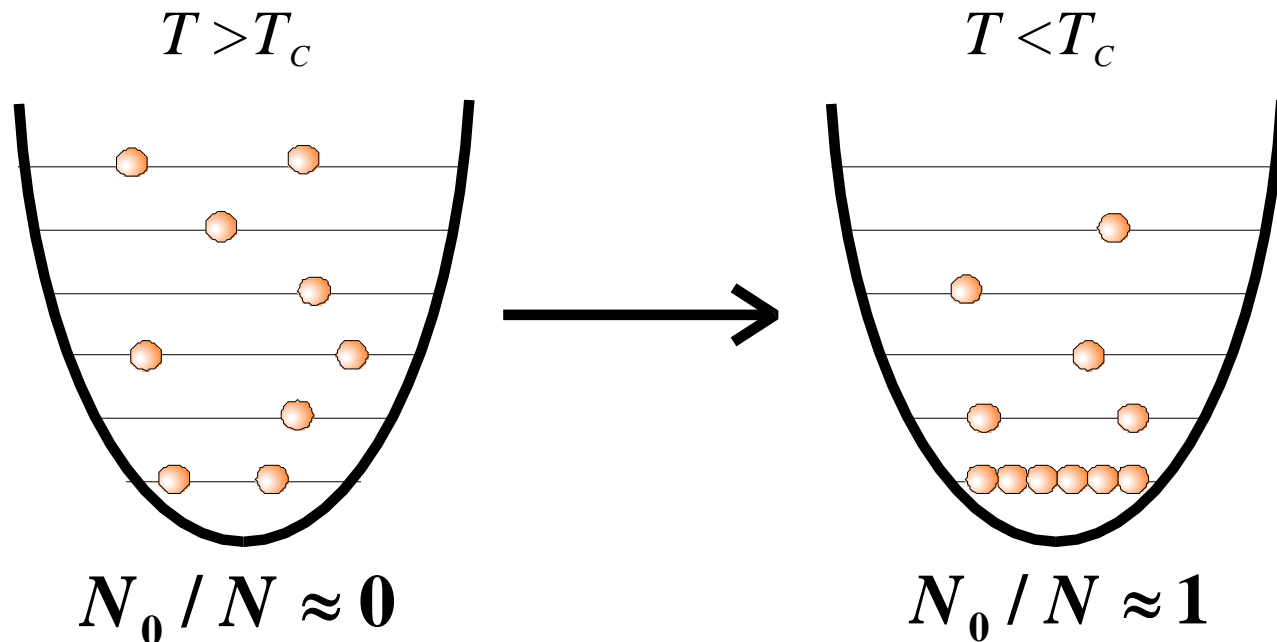
これらの合わせ技
で可能か？

更なる技術革新が必要？

BECイントロダクション

ボース・アインシュタイン凝縮 (BEC) とは?

低温で、最低エネルギー準位を占める粒子数が巨視的な数になる現象 (物理学辞典より)



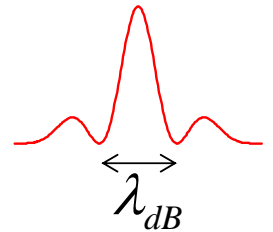
原子気体のBECの条件

$$\rho_{ps} > 2.612$$

アインシュタインの予言(1925)

$\rho_{ps} \equiv n\lambda_{dB}^3$ 位相空間密度 (最低エネルギー準位を占める粒子数)

$\lambda_{dB} \equiv \frac{h}{\sqrt{2\pi mk_B T}}$ 熱的ドブロイ波長
(波束の幅)



波束が互いに重なり始めたときに、BECが起こる!

ボース・アインシュタイン凝縮の歴史

- 1911 水銀で超伝導 (Onnes) ~ 4.2K
 - 1923 物質波の概念 (de-Broglie)
 - 1924** **ボース統計、ボース凝縮の理論** (Bose, Einstein)
 - 1925 行列力学 (Heisenberg)
 - 1926 波動力学 (Schrödinger)
 - 1927 He の発見 ~ 2.17K
 - 1933 マイスナー効果

 - 1938** **超流動、ボース凝縮による説明** 3.13K (London)

 - 1957** **BCS理論による超伝導の説明**
 - 1960** **レーザーの発明** (Maiman)

 - 1975 レーザー冷却のアイデア (Hänsch, Shallow)

 - 1980 ~ レーザーによる原子線の減速 (Phillips他) ~ mK
 - 1985 レーザーによる3次元冷却 (Chu) ~ 240 μ K
 - 1988 偏向冷却 (Phillips, Cohen-Tannoudji) ~ 3 μ K

 - 1995** **蒸発冷却、ボース凝縮実現** (Cornel, Wieman, Ketterle) ~ 100nk
- 1997年ノーベル物理学賞
- 2001年ノーベル物理学賞

Feshbach共鳴

- S波散乱長の制御
- 原子から分子の生成

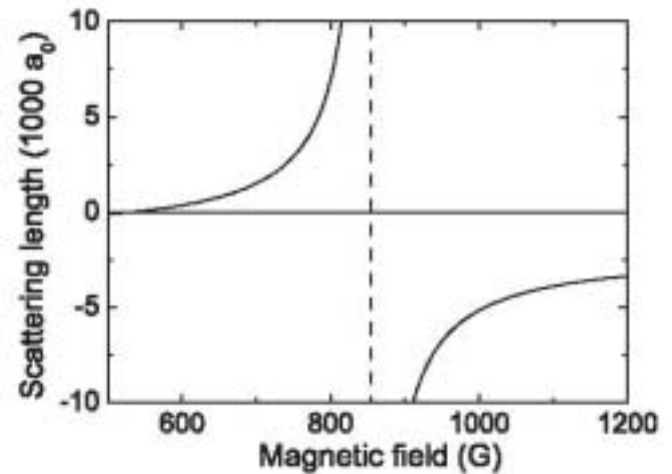
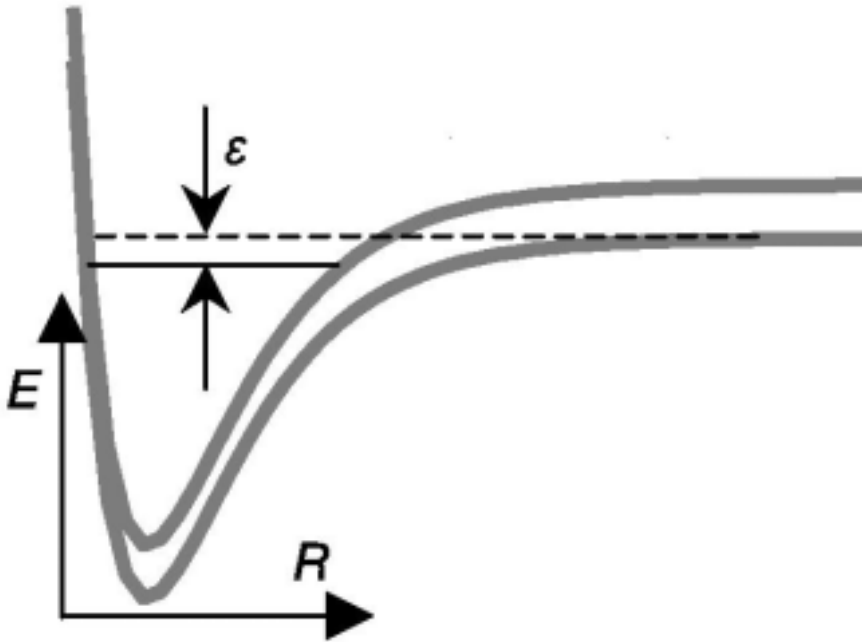
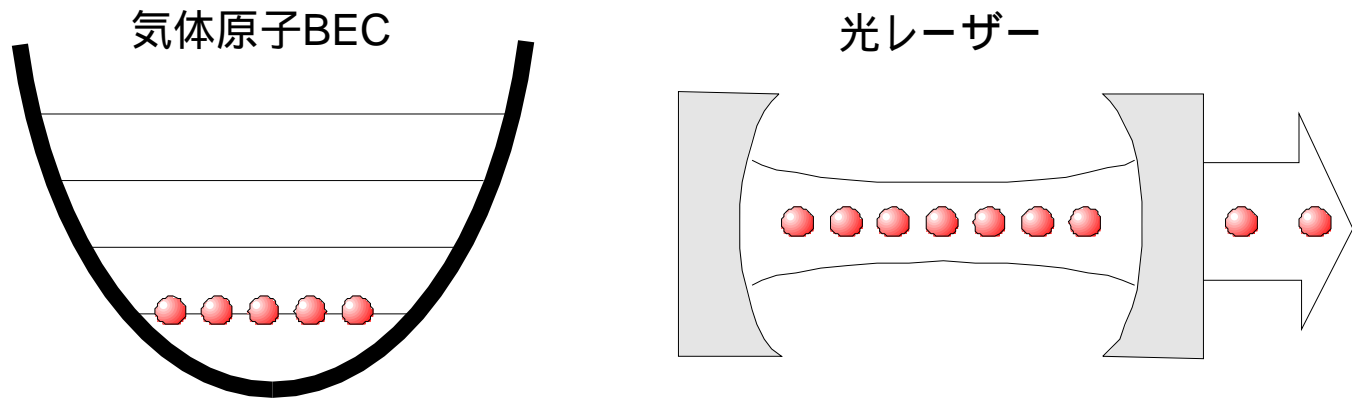


Fig. 1. Feshbach resonance at ~ 850 G in a mixture of the two lowest spin states of ${}^6\text{Li}$ (18). The s-wave scattering length a is plotted as a function of the magnetic field B .

気体原子BECと光レーザー



共通する性質

- 単一の量子状態にマクロな数の粒子 ($N_0/N \sim 100\%$)
- 粒子間相互作用が比較的小さい(もしくは無視できる)
- コヒーレンス(1次、2次、3次、...)

気体原子BECは原子レーザー(コヒーレント原子波)