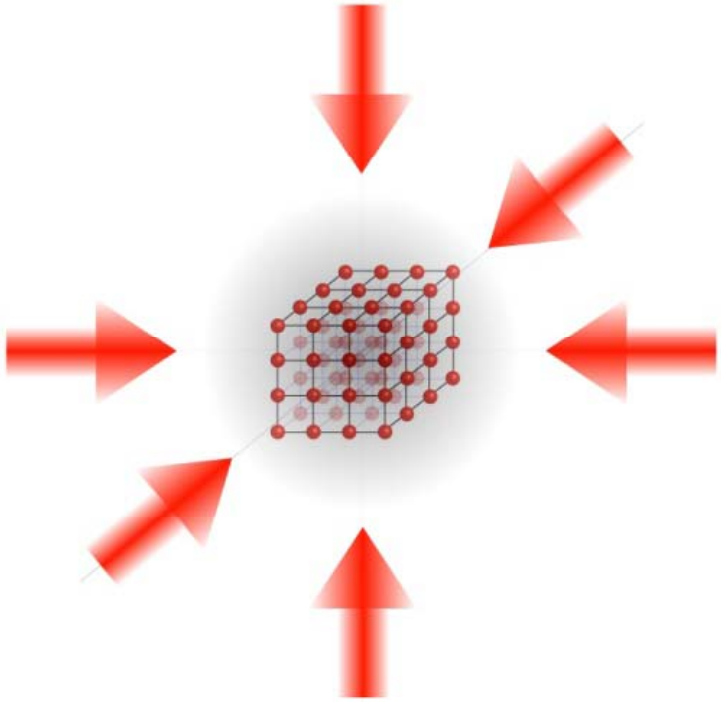
The Dicke Quantum Phase-Transition and Supersolidity

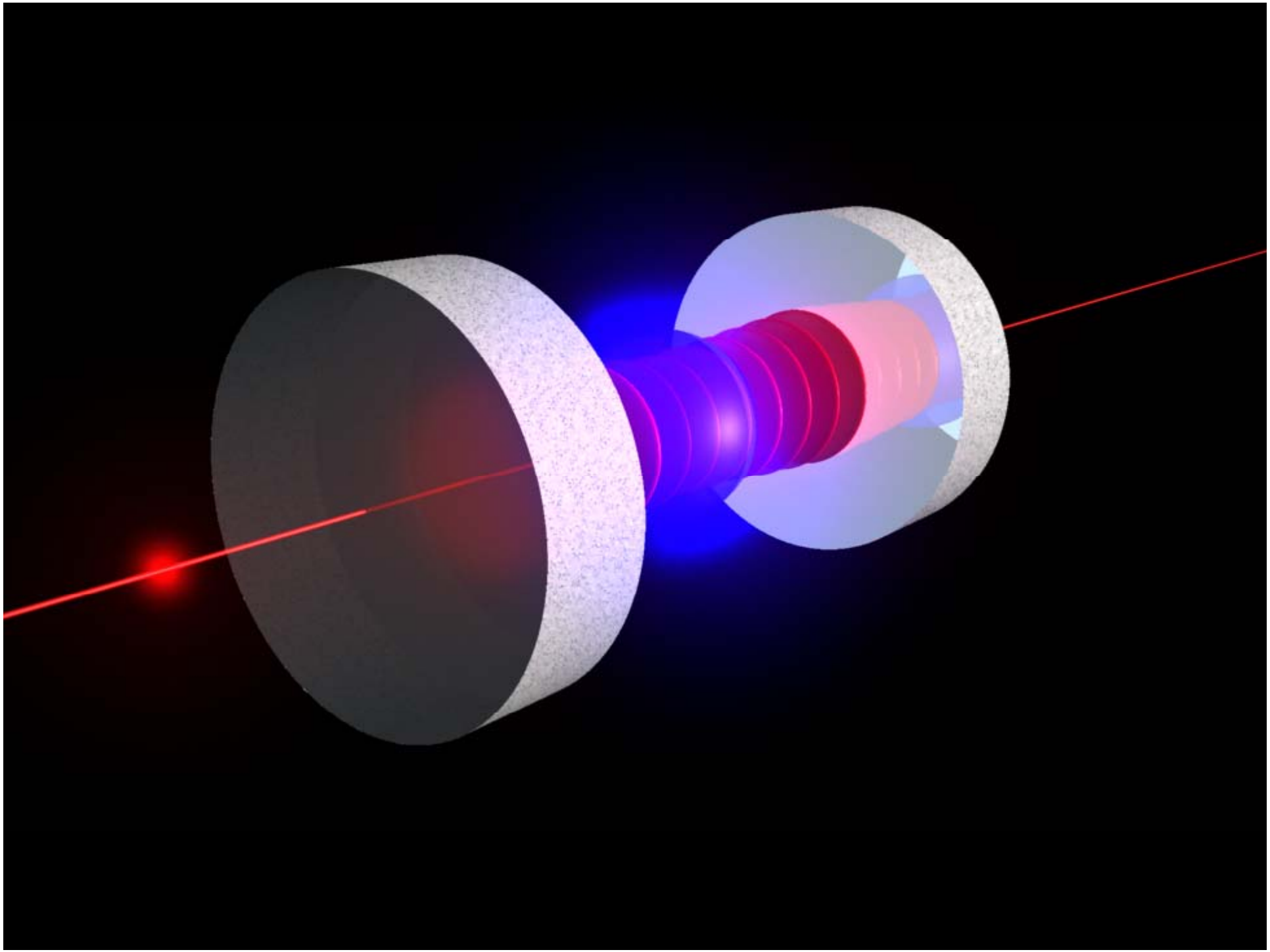
Tilman Esslinger ETH Zürich

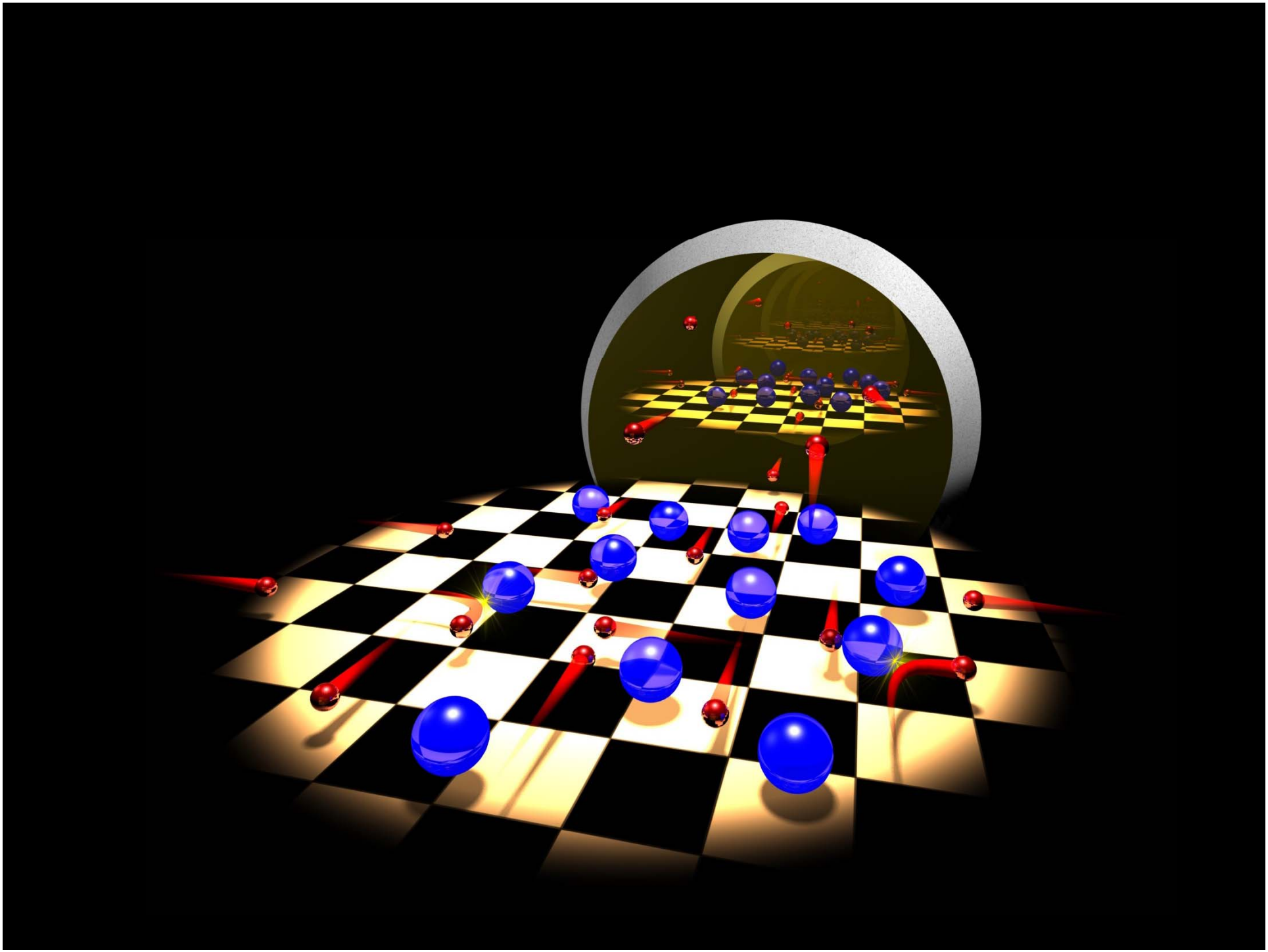
Funding: ETH, EU (ERC, NameQuam, Scala), QSIT, SNF

www.quantumoptics.ethz.ch



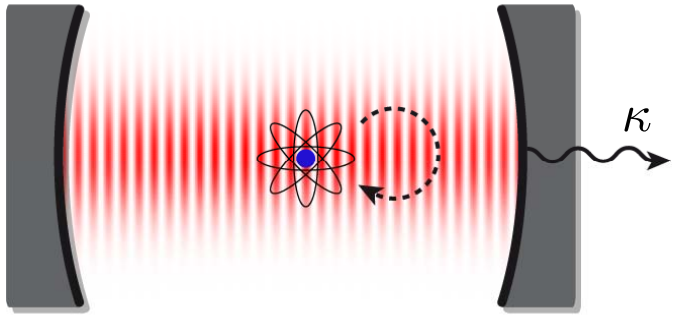
Standard Optical Lattices

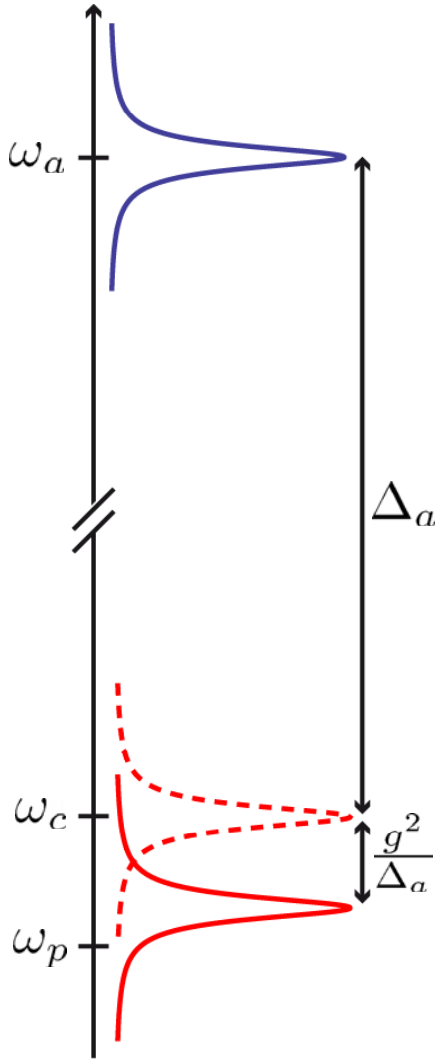




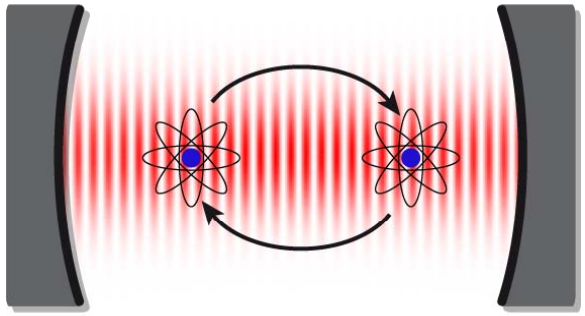
Atom-light interaction in optical resonators

dispersive



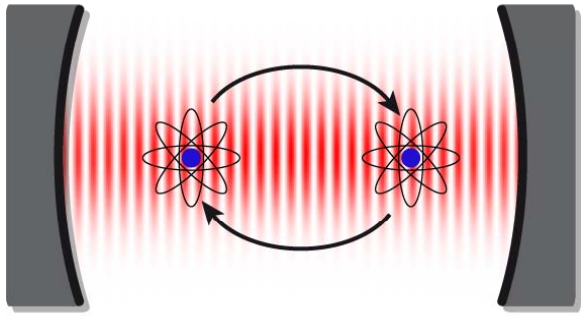


Cavity-mediated atom-atom interaction

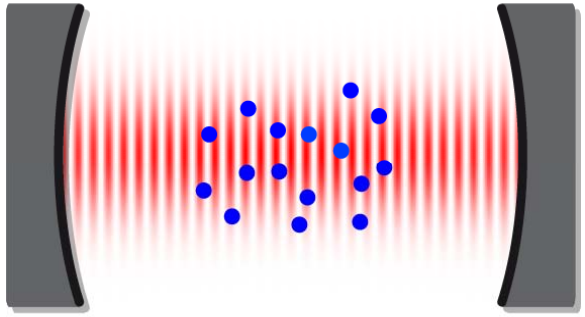


„infinitely-ranged“ interaction

Cavity-mediated atom-atom interaction

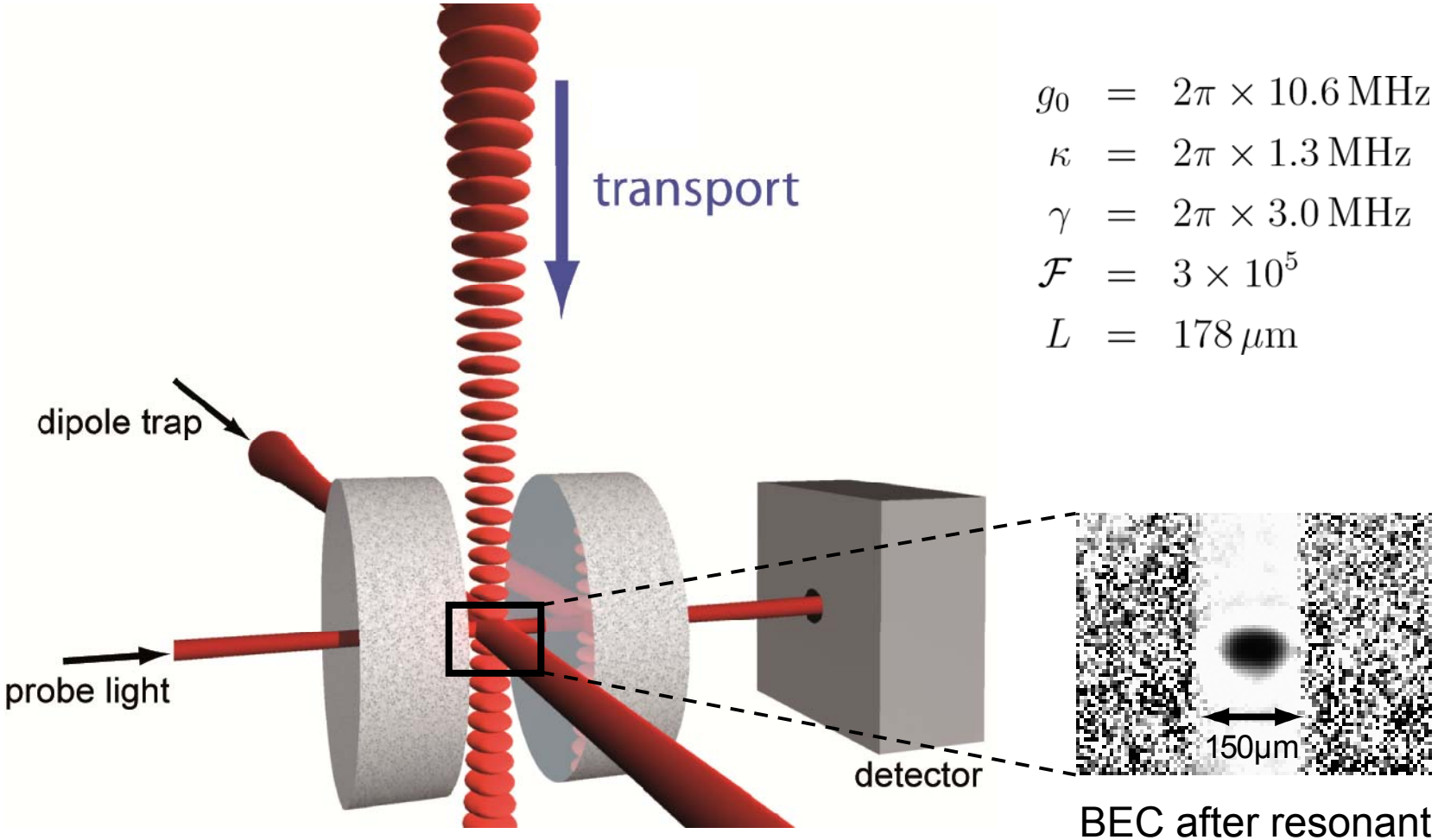


„infinitely-ranged“ interaction



„infinitely coordinated“ many-body system

Experimental setup

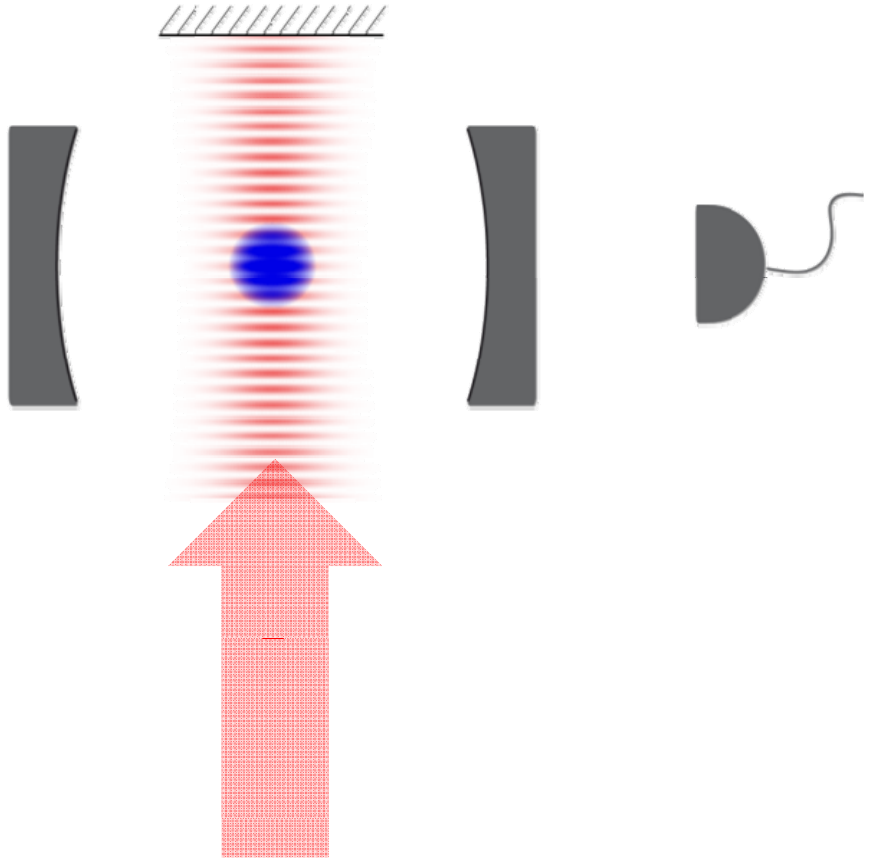


$$
\begin{aligned}
g_0 &= 2\pi \times 10.6\,\mathrm{MHz} \\
\kappa &= 2\pi \times 1.3\,\mathrm{MHz} \\
\gamma &= 2\pi \times 3.0\,\mathrm{MHz} \\
\mathcal{F} &= 3 \times 10^5 \\
L &= 178\,\mu\mathrm{m}
\end{aligned}
$$

BEC after resonant probing and free expansion

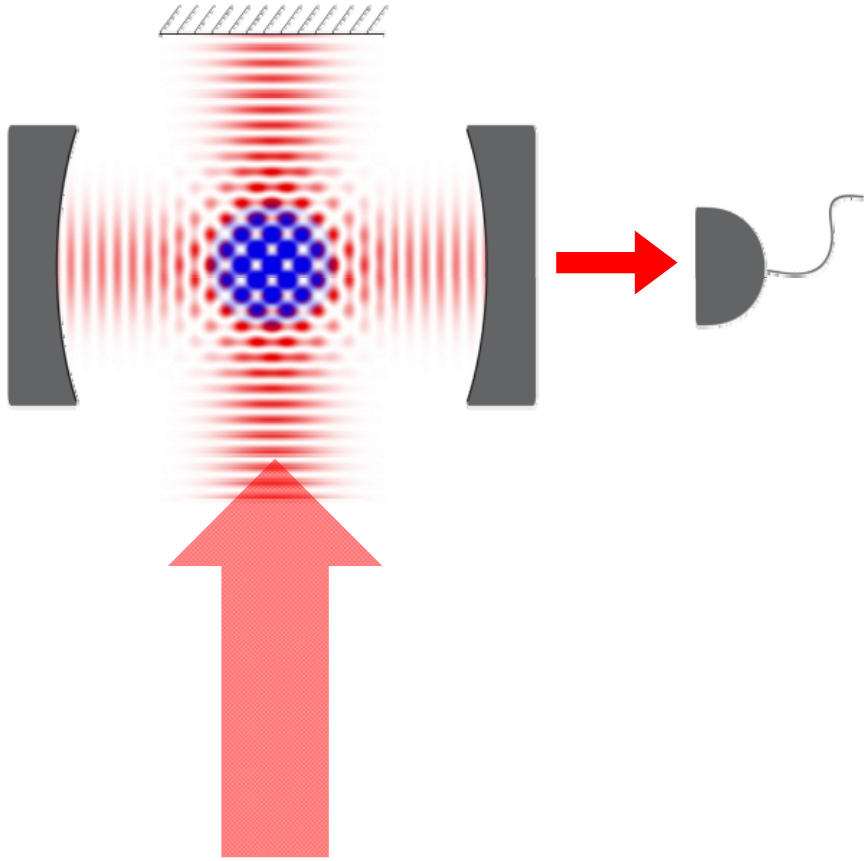
See also: Zimmermann, Hemmerich, Stamper-Kurn, Reichel

Transverse Pumping



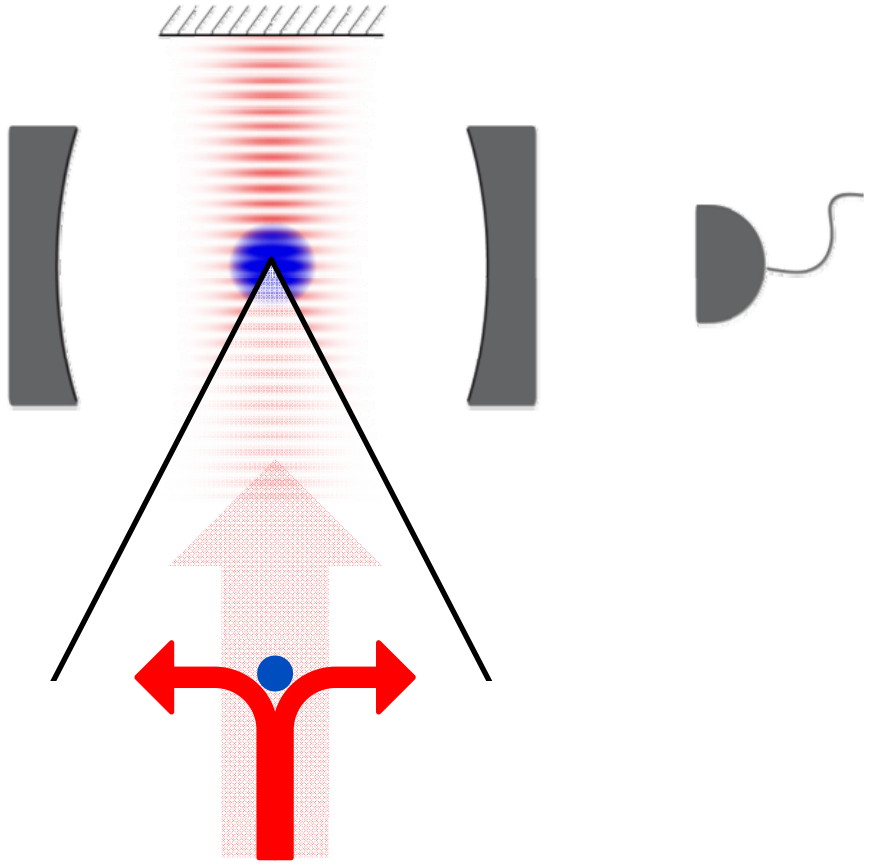
Theory: H. Ritsch, P. Domokos, Exp. with thermal atoms: V. Vuletic

Phase Transition

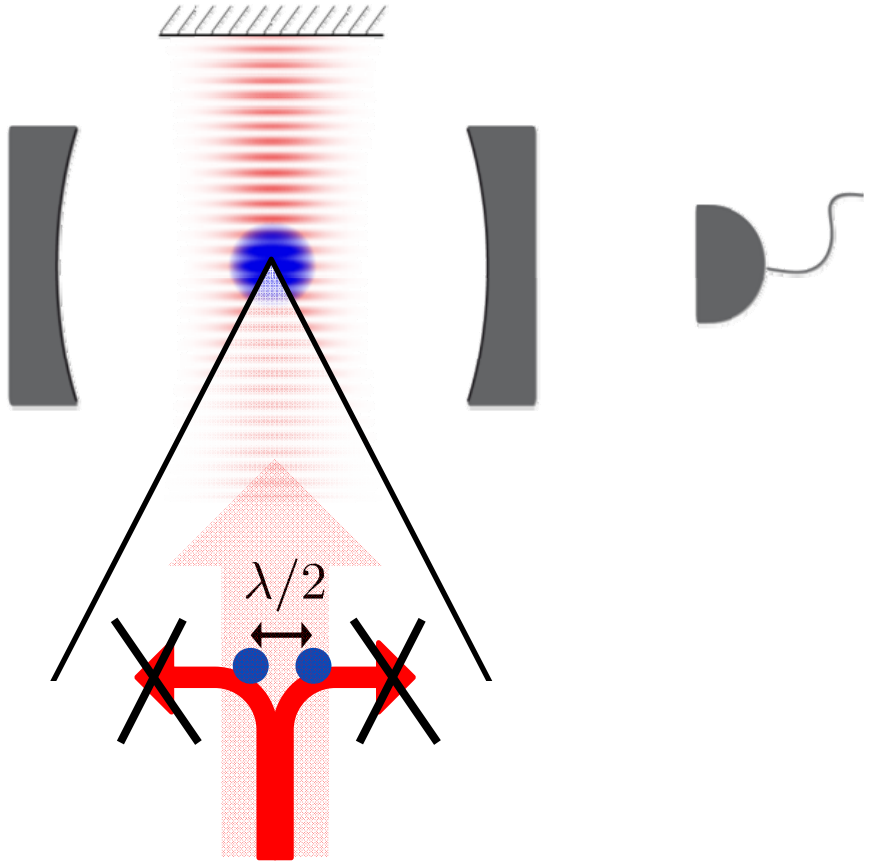


Theory: H. Ritsch, P. Domokos, Exp. with thermal atoms: V. Vuletic

Scattering from a single atom



Scattering from two atoms: Interference



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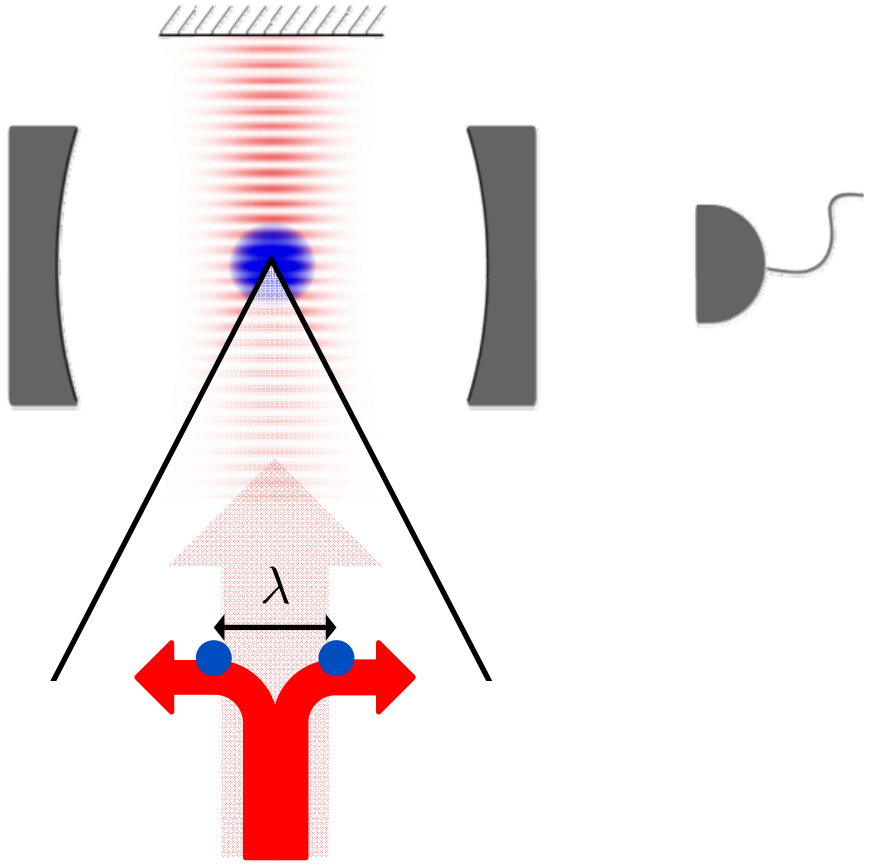
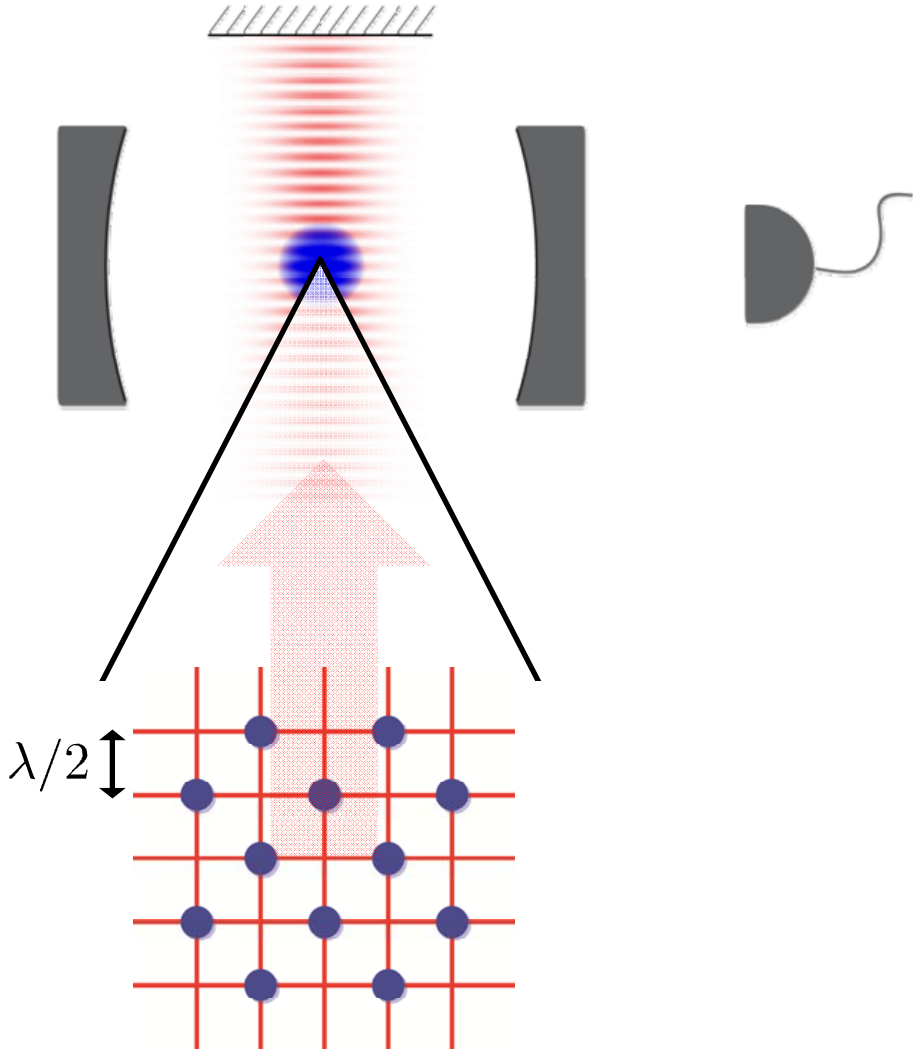
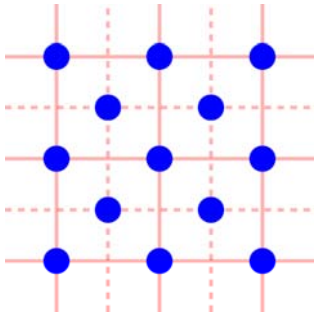


Self-organization

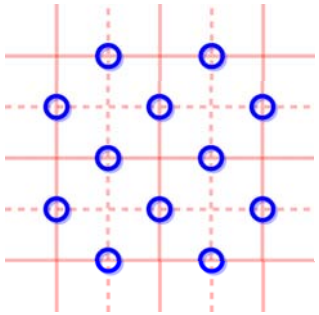


Symmetry-breaking



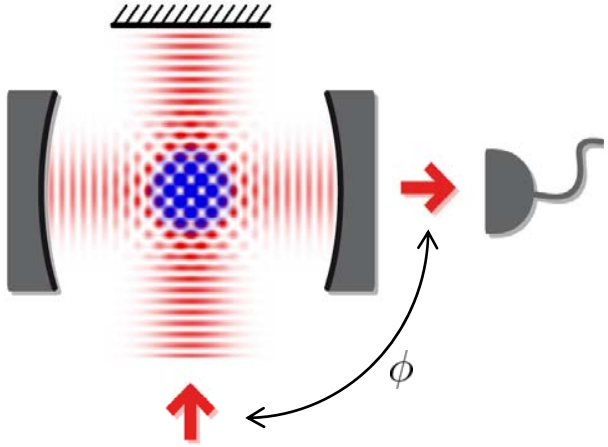
even

$\phi = 0$

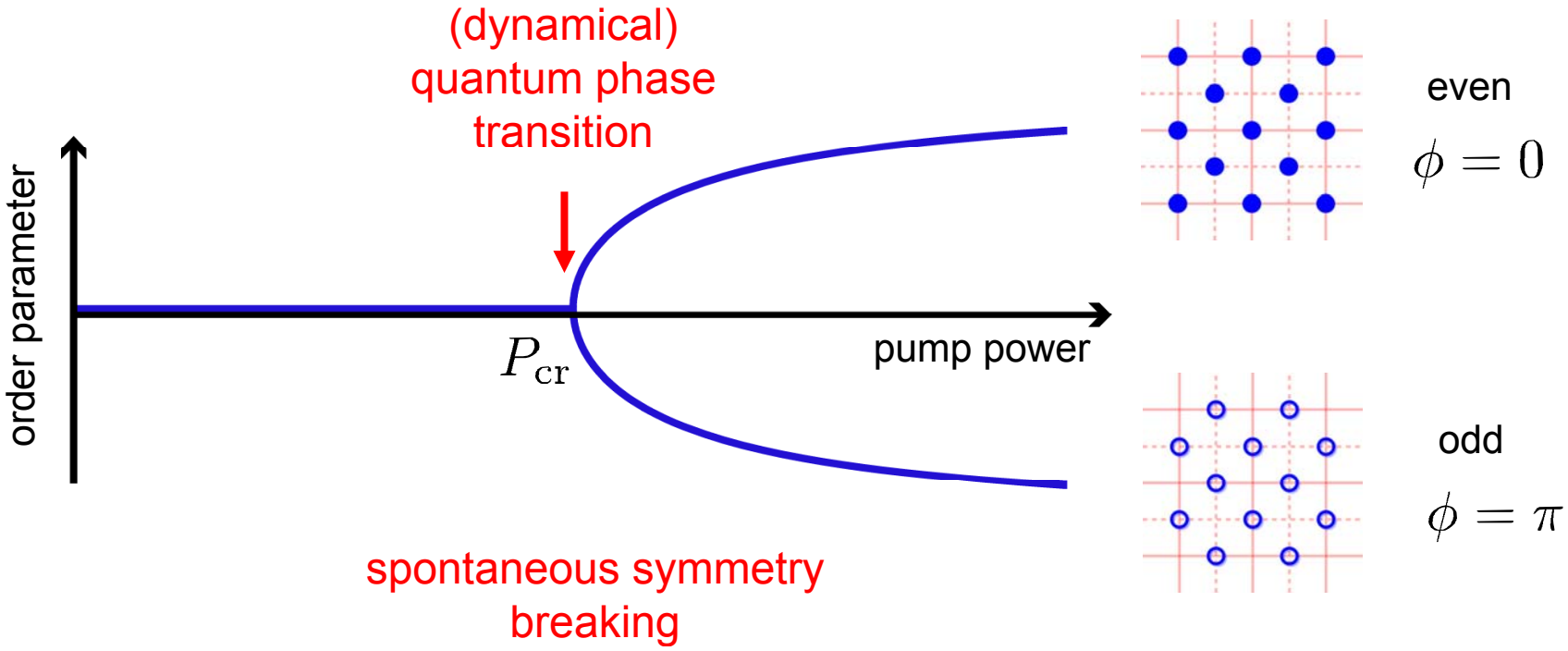


odd

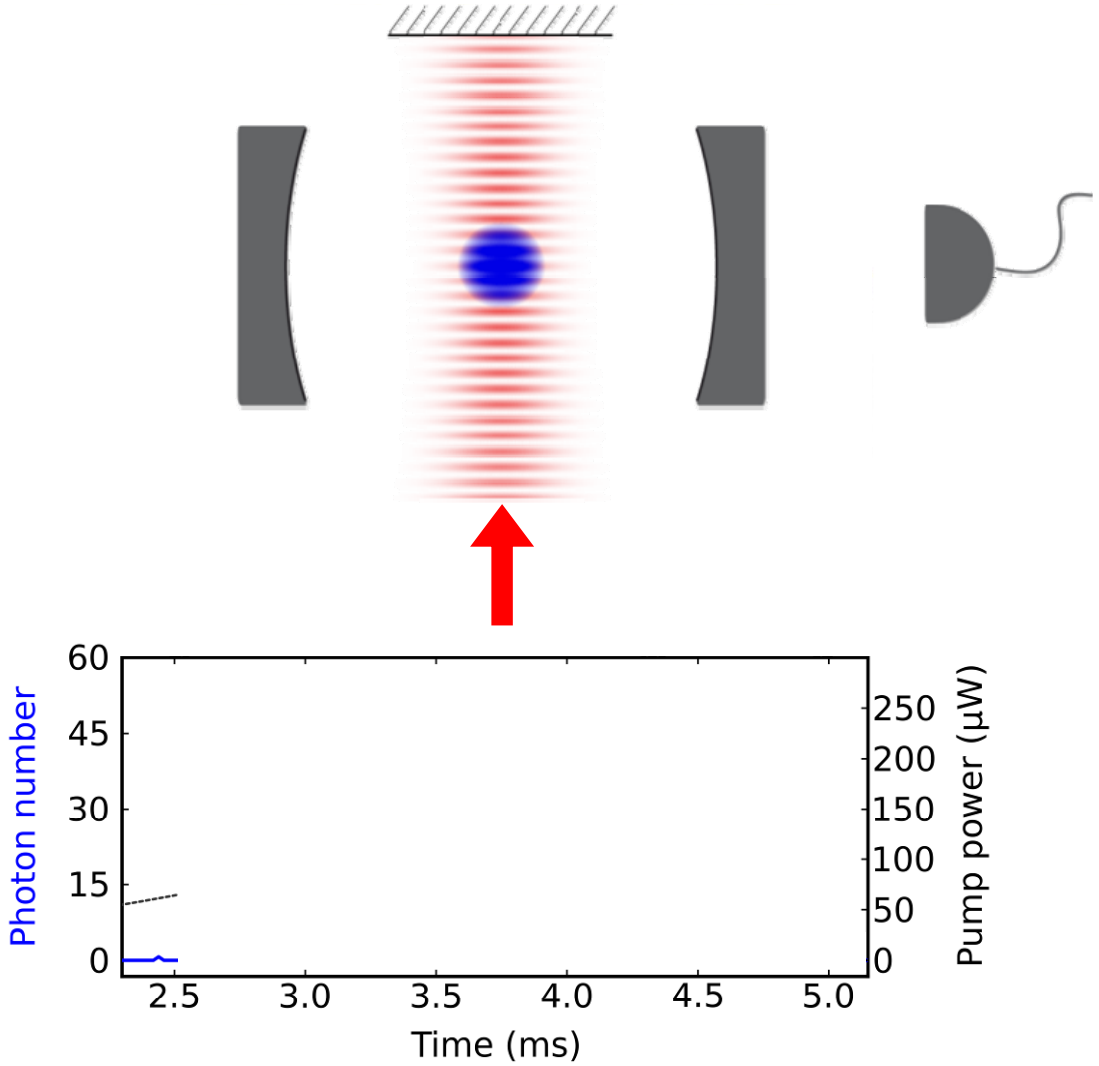
$\phi = \pi$



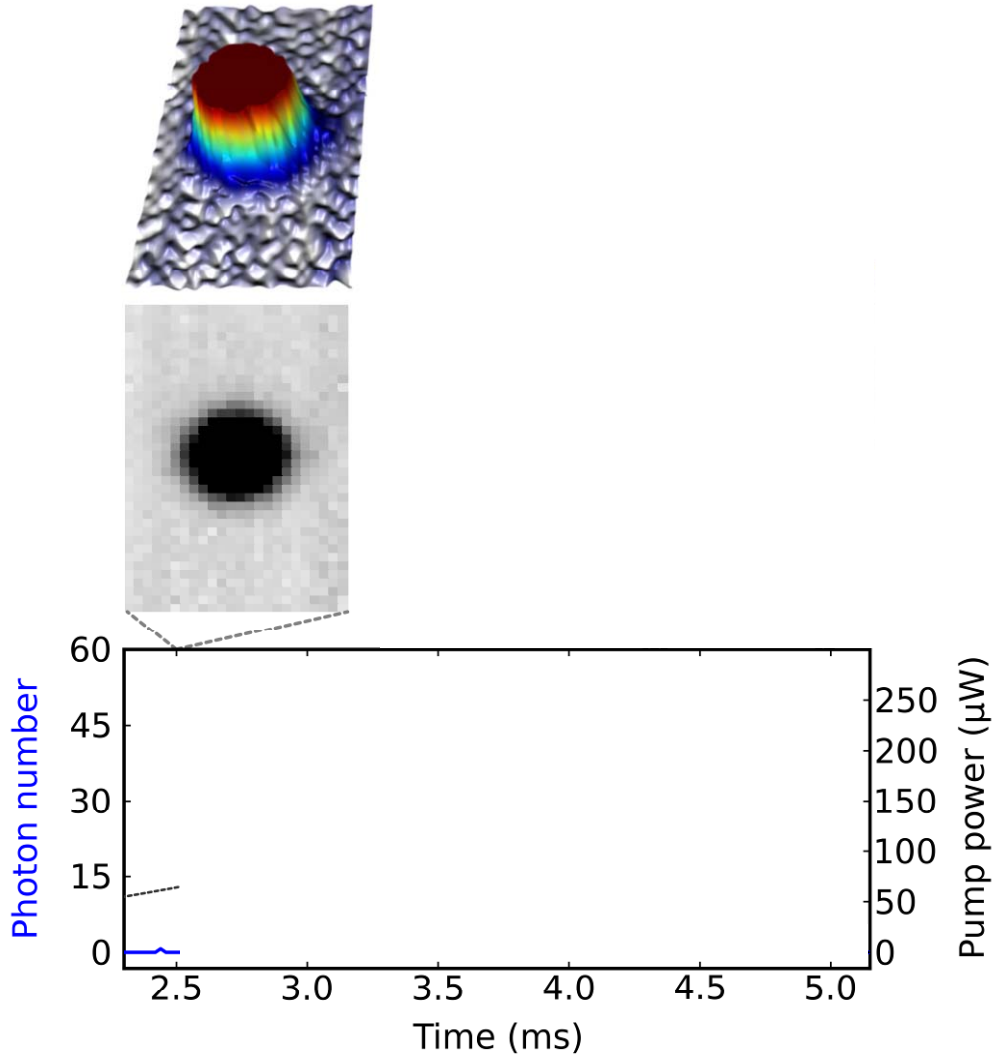
Self-organization



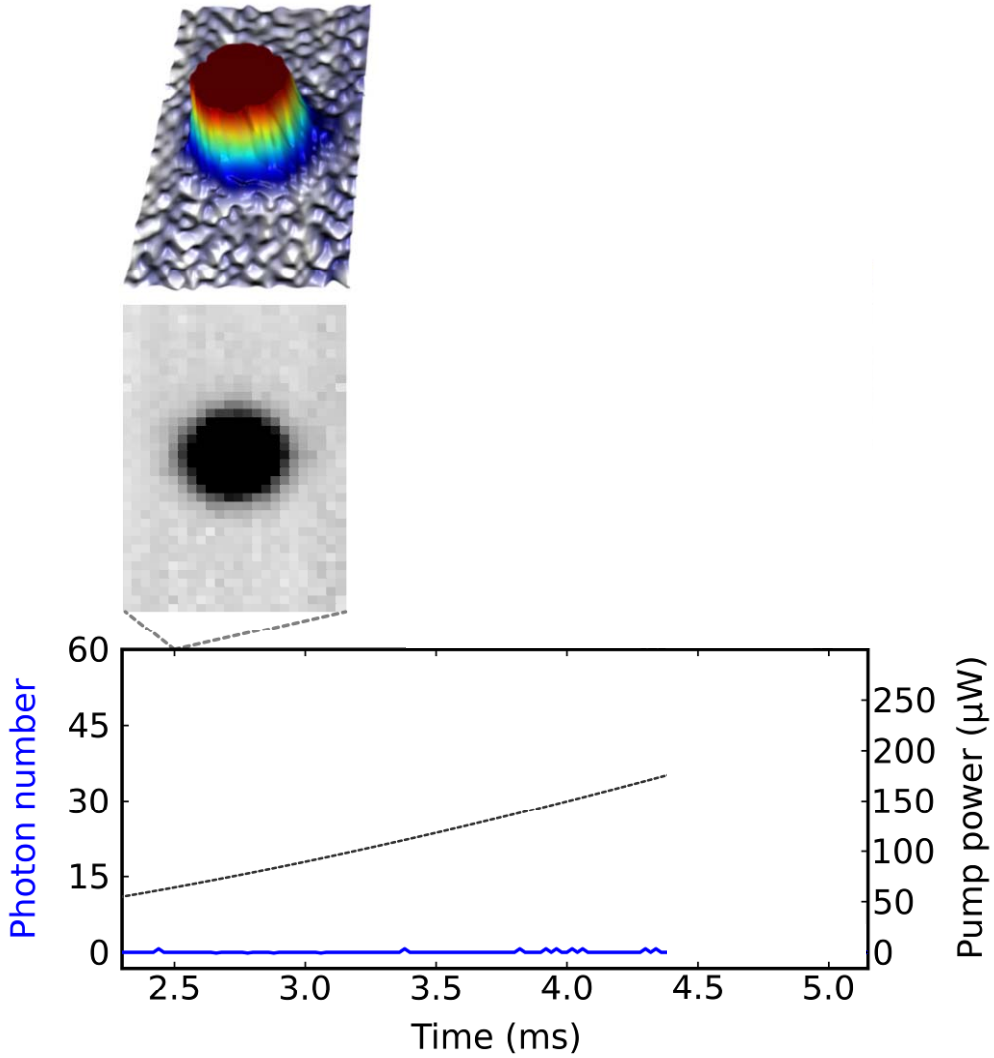
Observing Self-Organization



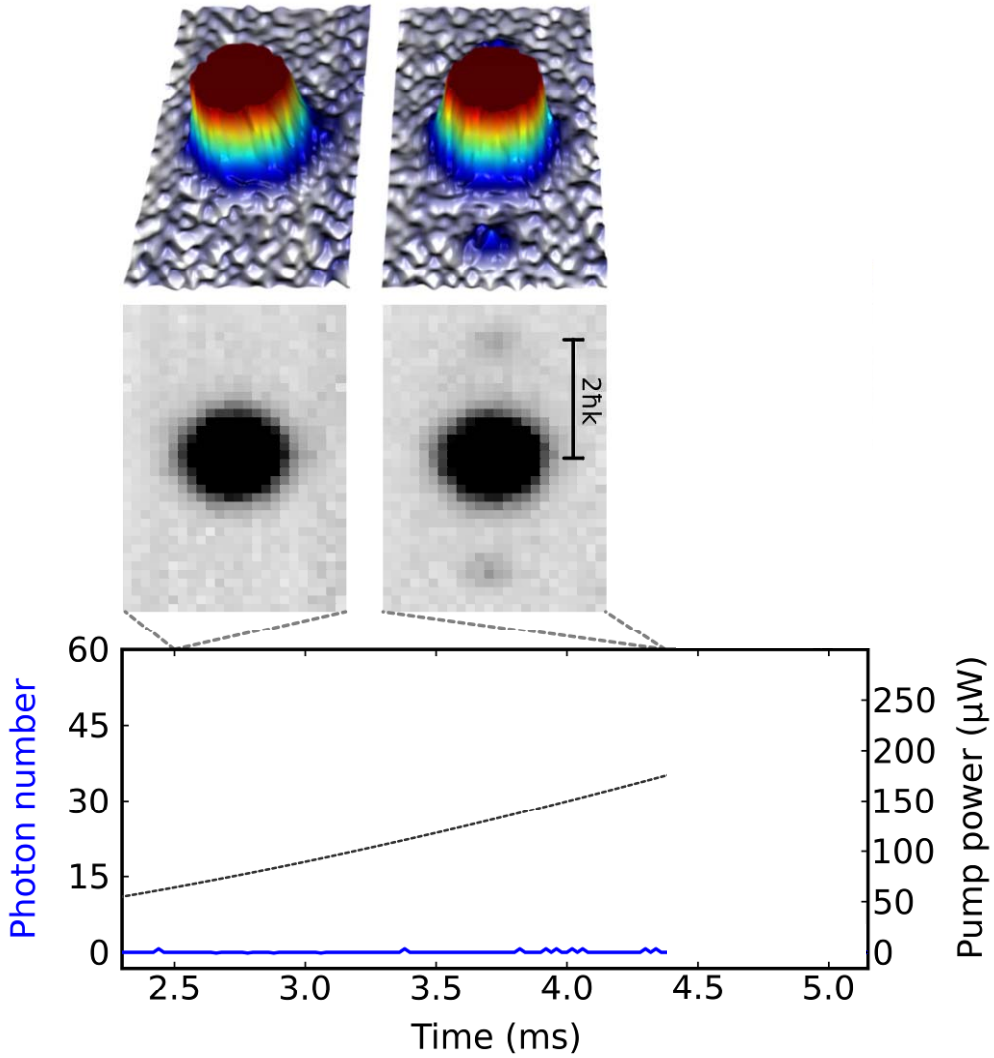
Observing Self-Organization



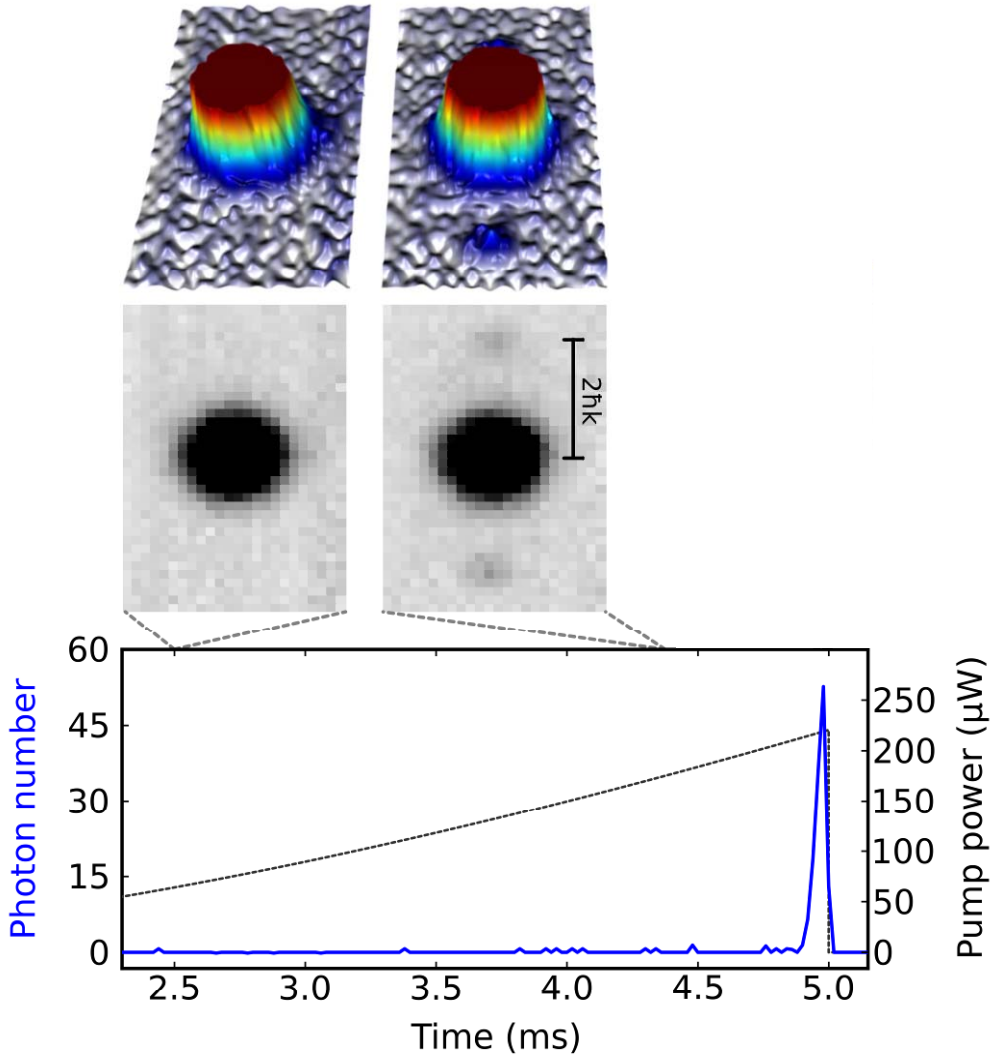
Observing Self-Organization



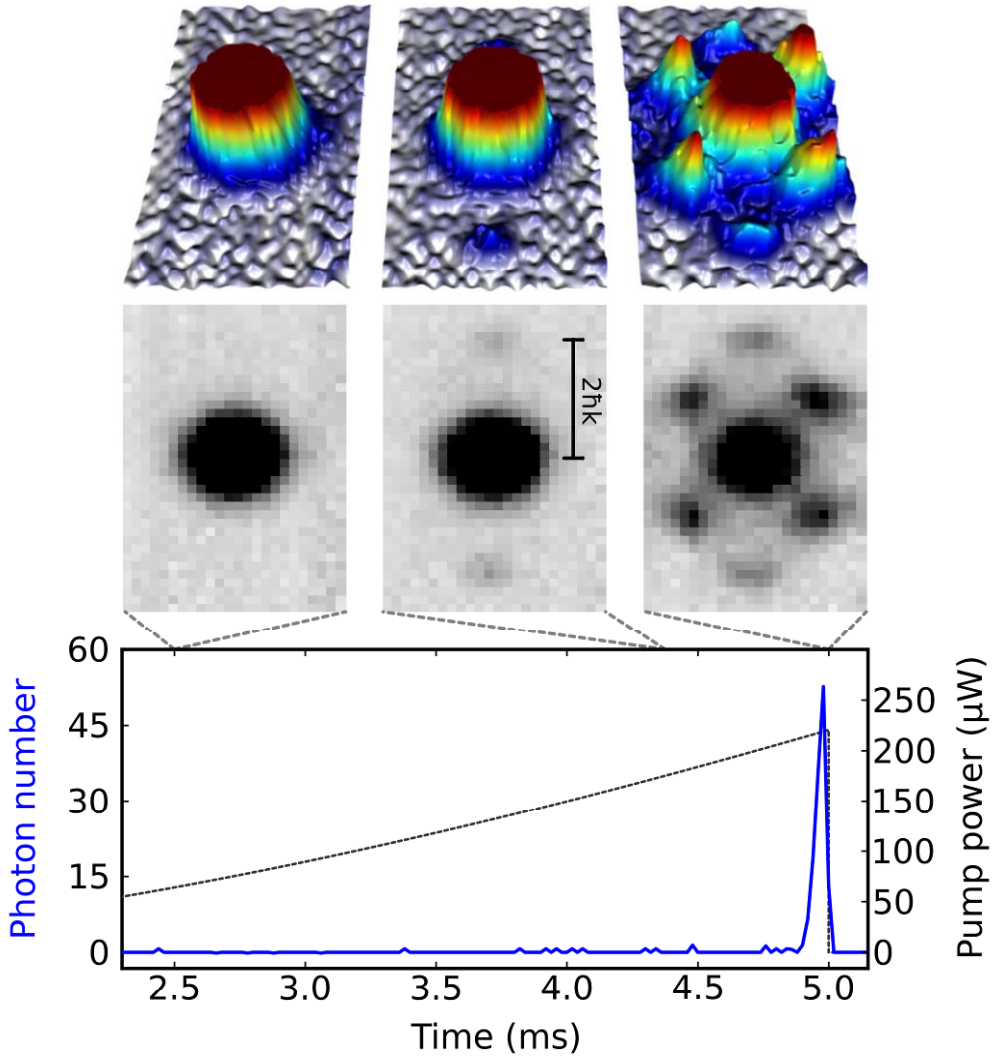
Observing Self-Organization



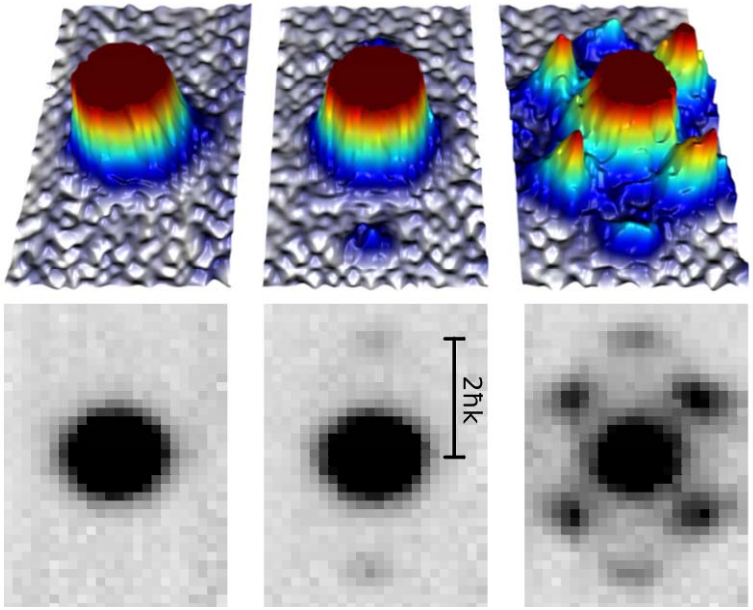
Observing Self-Organization



Observing Self-Organization



Observing Self-Organization

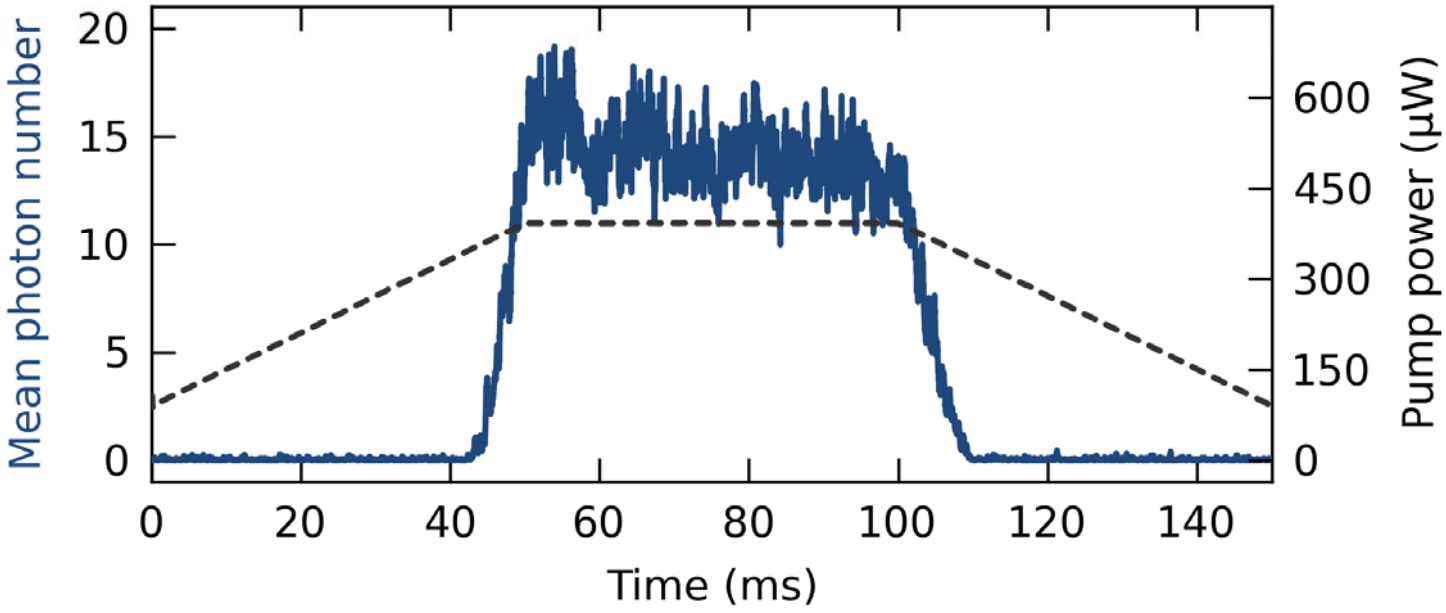


Coexistence of:
- non-trivial diagonal long-range order
- off-diagonal long-range order

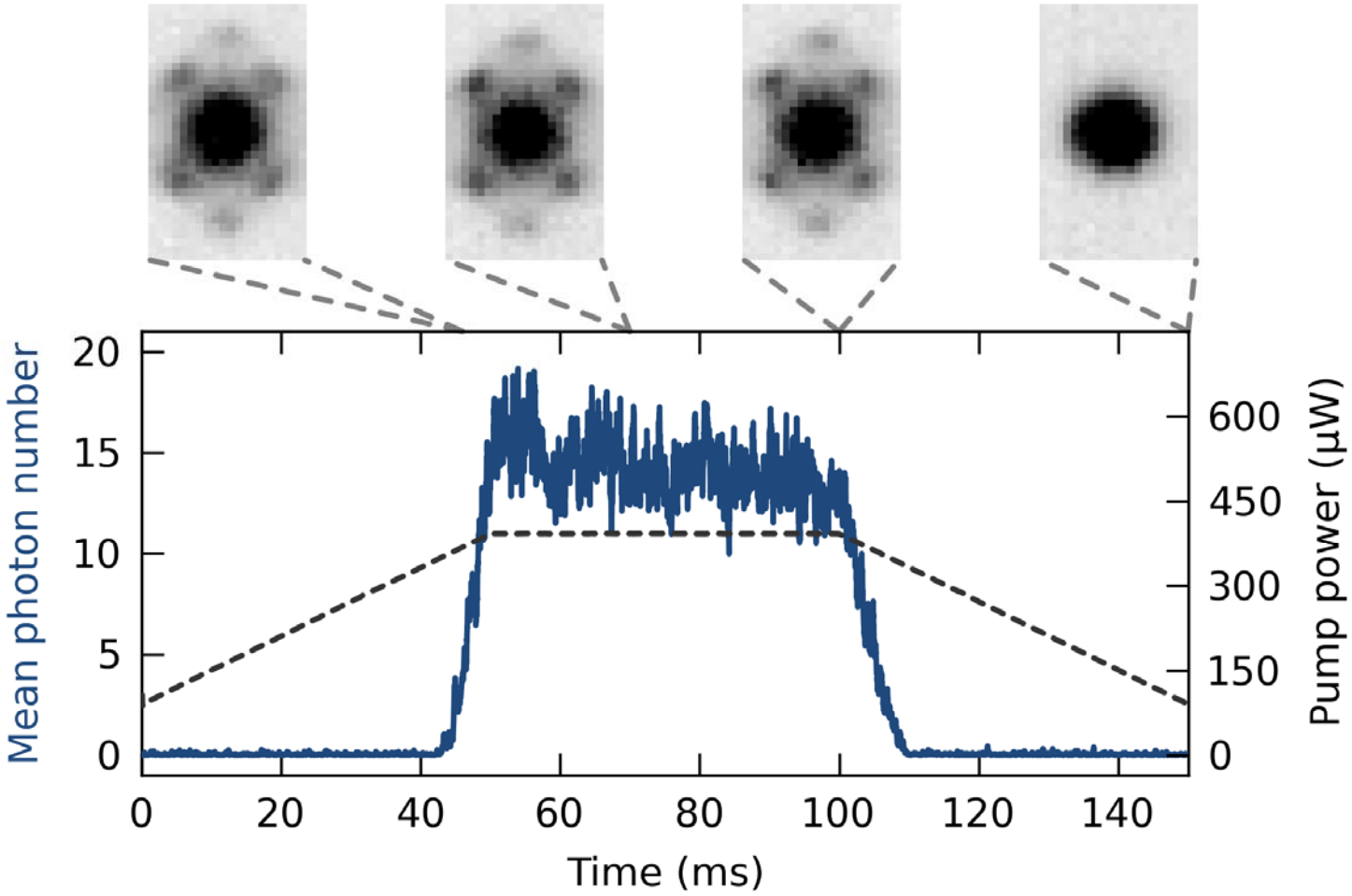
⬇

The atoms can be regarded as a Supersolid

Stability


Mean photon number
20
15
10
5
0
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
Time (ms)
600
450
300
150
0
Pump power (μW)

Stability and Dephasing



PHYSICAL REVIEW A **75**, 013804 (2007)

Proposed realization of the Dicke-model quantum phase transition in an optical cavity QED system

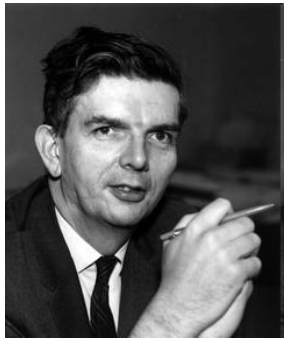
F. Dimer,[1] B. Estienne,[2] A. S. Parkins,[3,*] and H. J. Carmichael[1]

[1]*Department of Physics, University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland, New Zealand*

[2]*Laboratoire de Physique Théorique et Hautes Energies, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, 4 place Jussieu, F-75252 Paris Cedex 05, France*

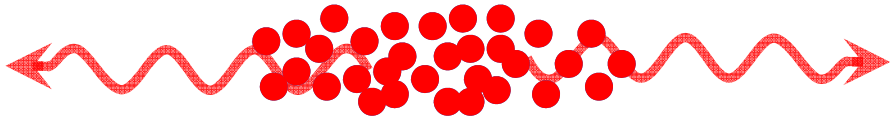
[3]*Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics 12-33, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, USA*

(Received 18 July 2006; published 8 January 2007)



“molecules interacting with a common radiation field cannot be treated as independent”
R.H. Dicke (1953)

Super-radiance



On the Superradiant Phase Transition for Molecules in a Quantized Radiation Field: the Dicke Maser Model

KLAUS HEPP

Physics Department, ETH, Zürich, 8049 Switzerland

AND

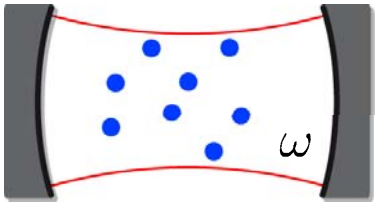
ELLIOTT H. LIEB*

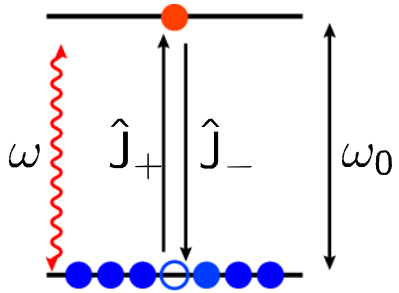
Mathematics Department, MIT, Cambridge, Mass. 02139, USA

A system of N two-level molecules coupled to finitely many modes of a quantized radiation field via a truncated dipolar interaction is investigated. The thermodynamic and correlation functions can be exactly computed in the limit $N \to \infty$. The system exhibits a second order phase transition from normal to superradiance. Different effective Hamiltonians with linear Heisenberg equations of motion become asymptotically exact in the limit $N \to \infty$.

ANNALS OF PHYSICS: 76, 360–404 (1973)

Dicke Model

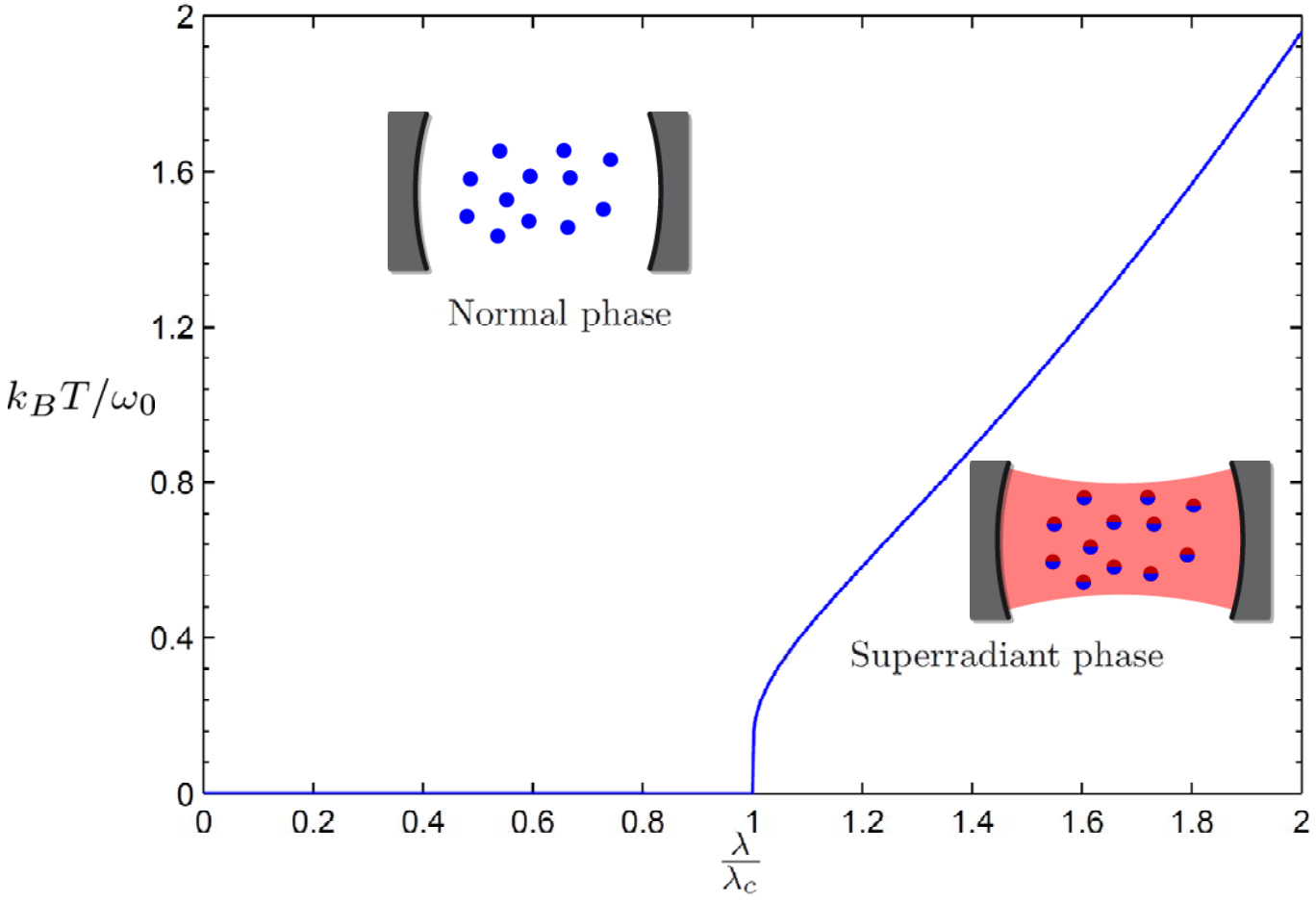




$$\hat{H}_{\text{Dicke}} = \omega \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \omega_0 \hat{J}_z + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{N}}(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)(\hat{J}_+ + \hat{J}_-)$$

Super-radiant phase transition

$$\hat{H}_{\mathrm{Dicke}} = \omega \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \omega_0 \hat{J}_z + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{N}}(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)(\hat{J}_+ + \hat{J}_-)$$



$$\lambda_c = \sqrt{\omega\omega_0}/2$$

Recent work: T. Brandes, …

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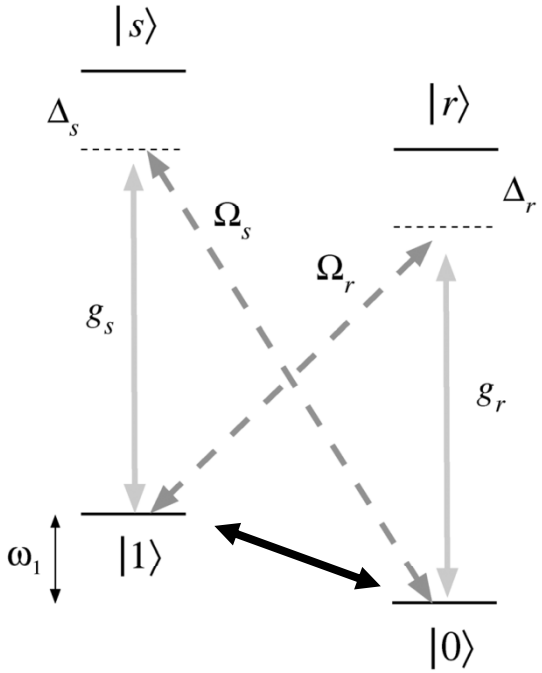
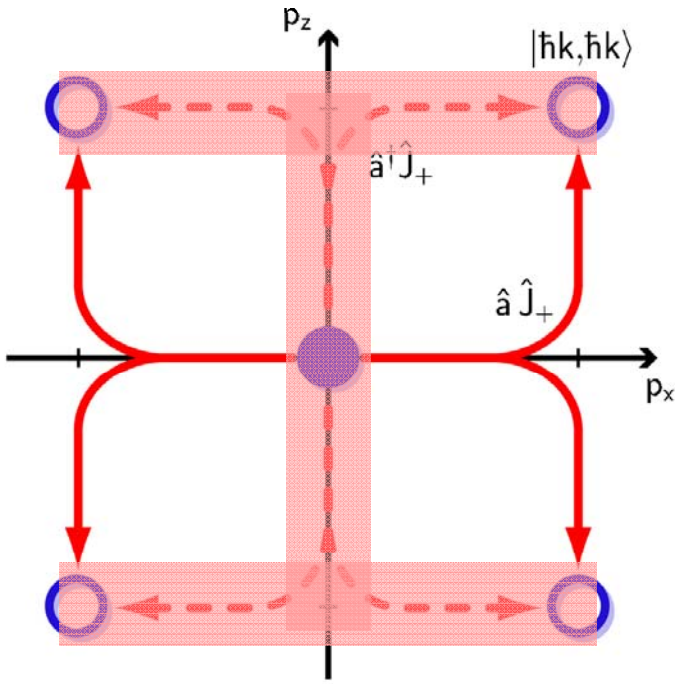


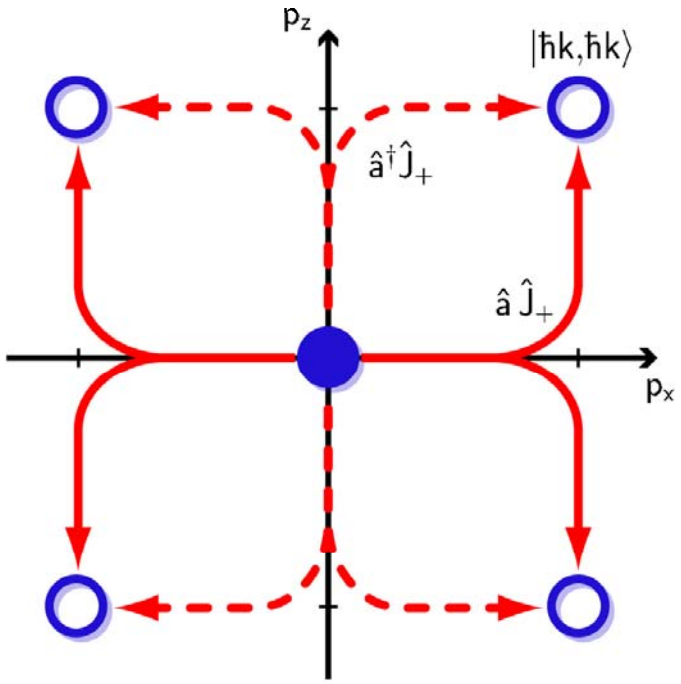
described by the Dicke Hamiltonian

Two-Mode Description



$$\hat{J}_+ = \sum_i |\pm\hbar k, \pm\hbar k\rangle_{i\,i}\langle 0,0| = \hat{J}_-^\dagger$$

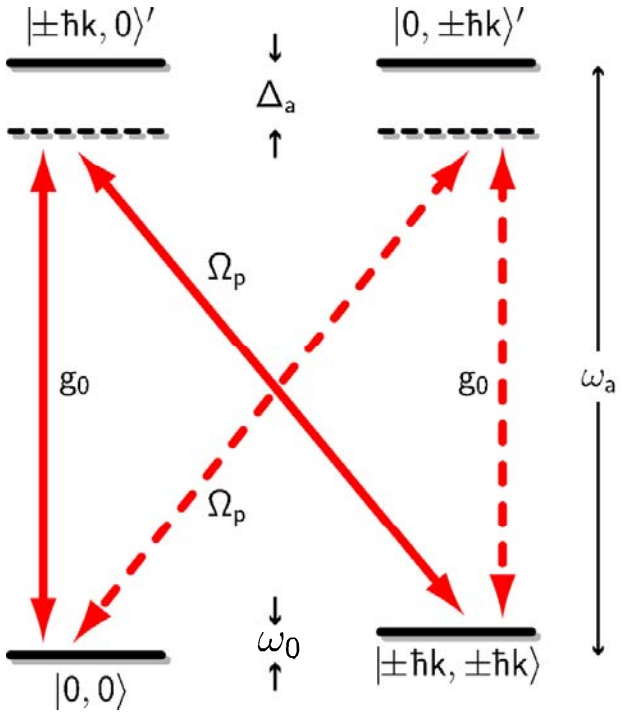
Two-Mode Description



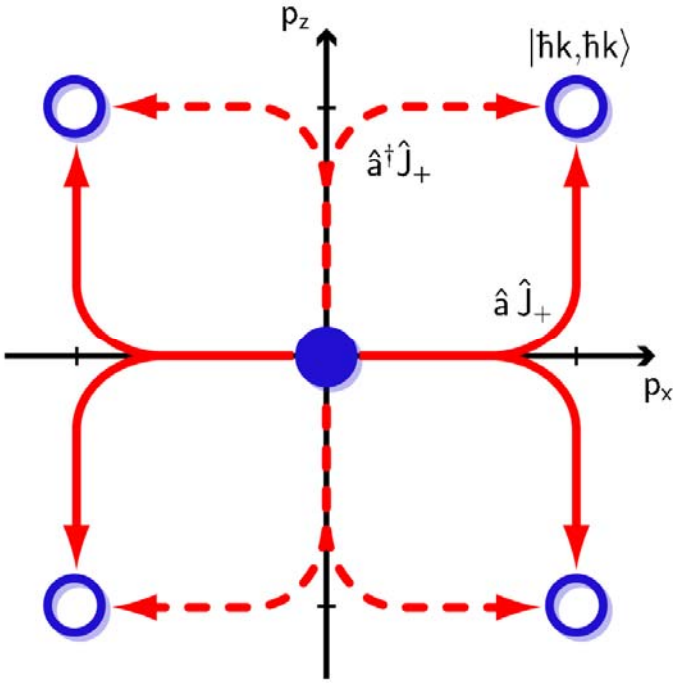
$$\hat{H}_{\mathrm{Dicke}} = \omega \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \omega_0 \hat{J}_z + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{N}}(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)(\hat{J}_+ + \hat{J}_-)$$

Two-Mode Description

energy diagram



momentum diagram



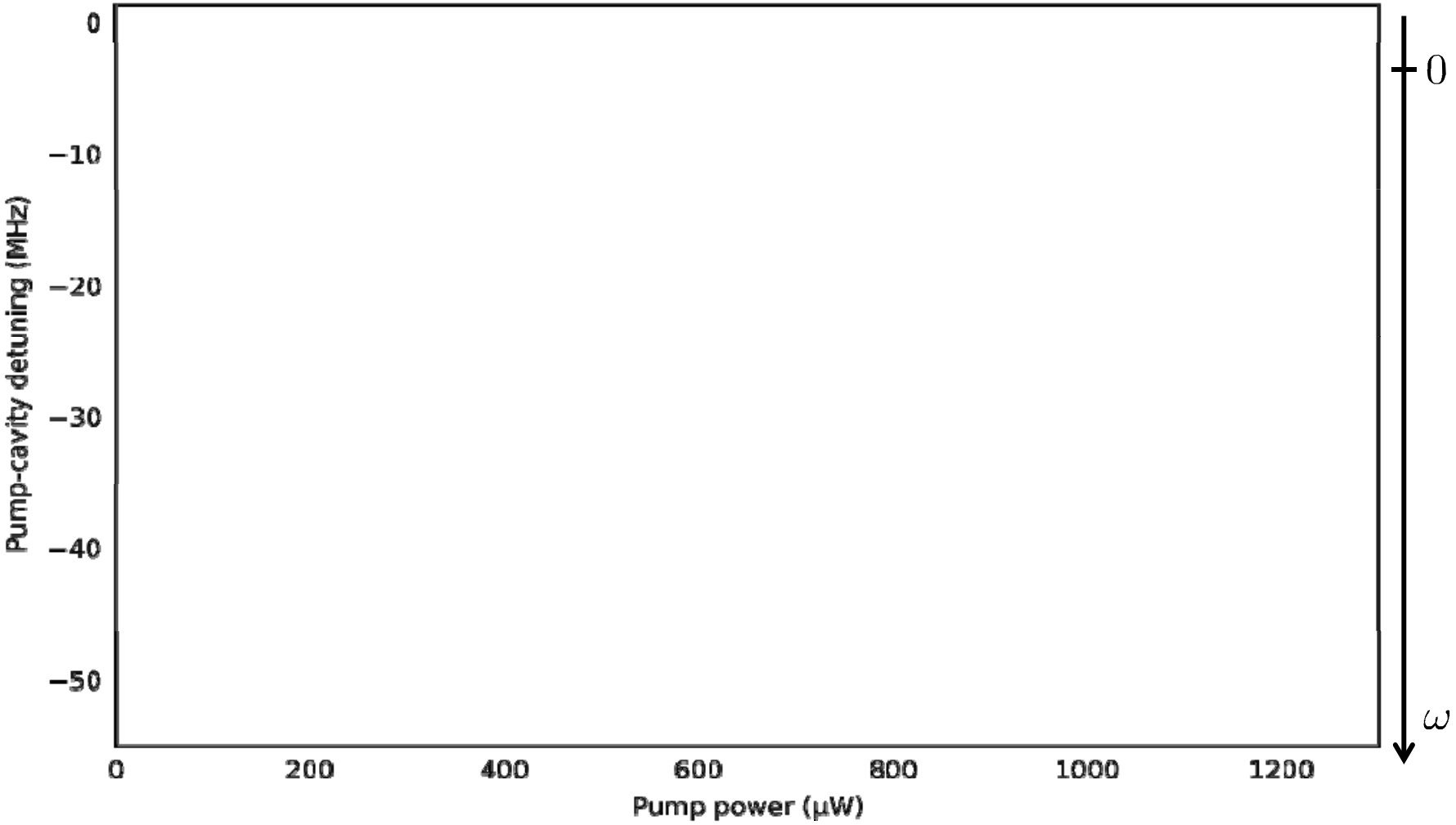
→ self-organization is a dynamic version of the Dicke quantum phase transition

K. Baumann, C. Guerlin, F. Brennecke, and T. Esslinger, Nature 464, 1301 (2010)

1D theory: D. Nagy, G. Ko´nya, G. Szirmai, P. Domokos, PRL 104, 130401 (2010).

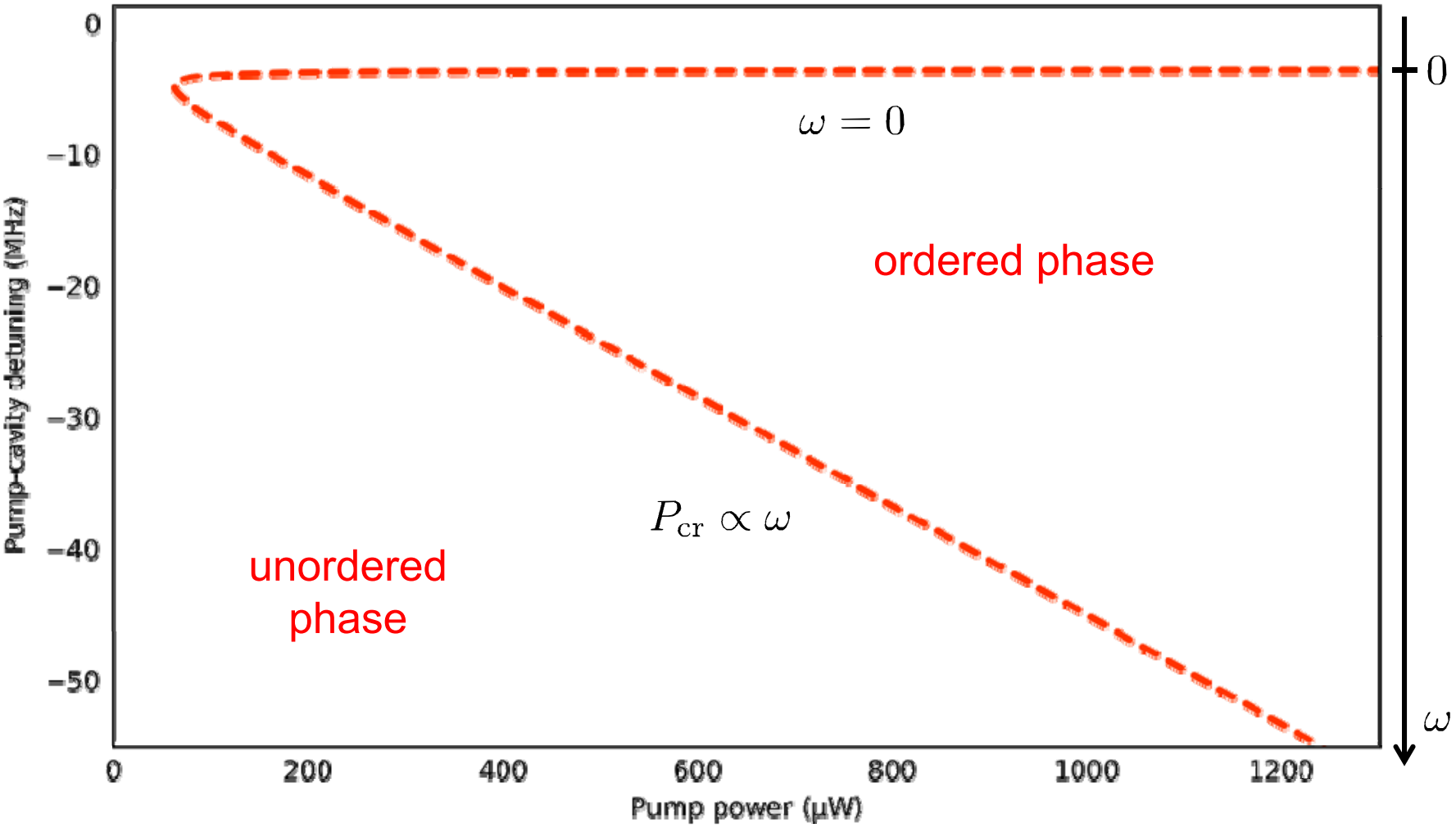
Zero Temperature Phase Diagram

$$\lambda_{\mathrm{cr}} = \sqrt{\omega\omega_0}/2 \qquad\qquad P_{\mathrm{cr}} \propto \lambda_{\mathrm{cr}}^2$$

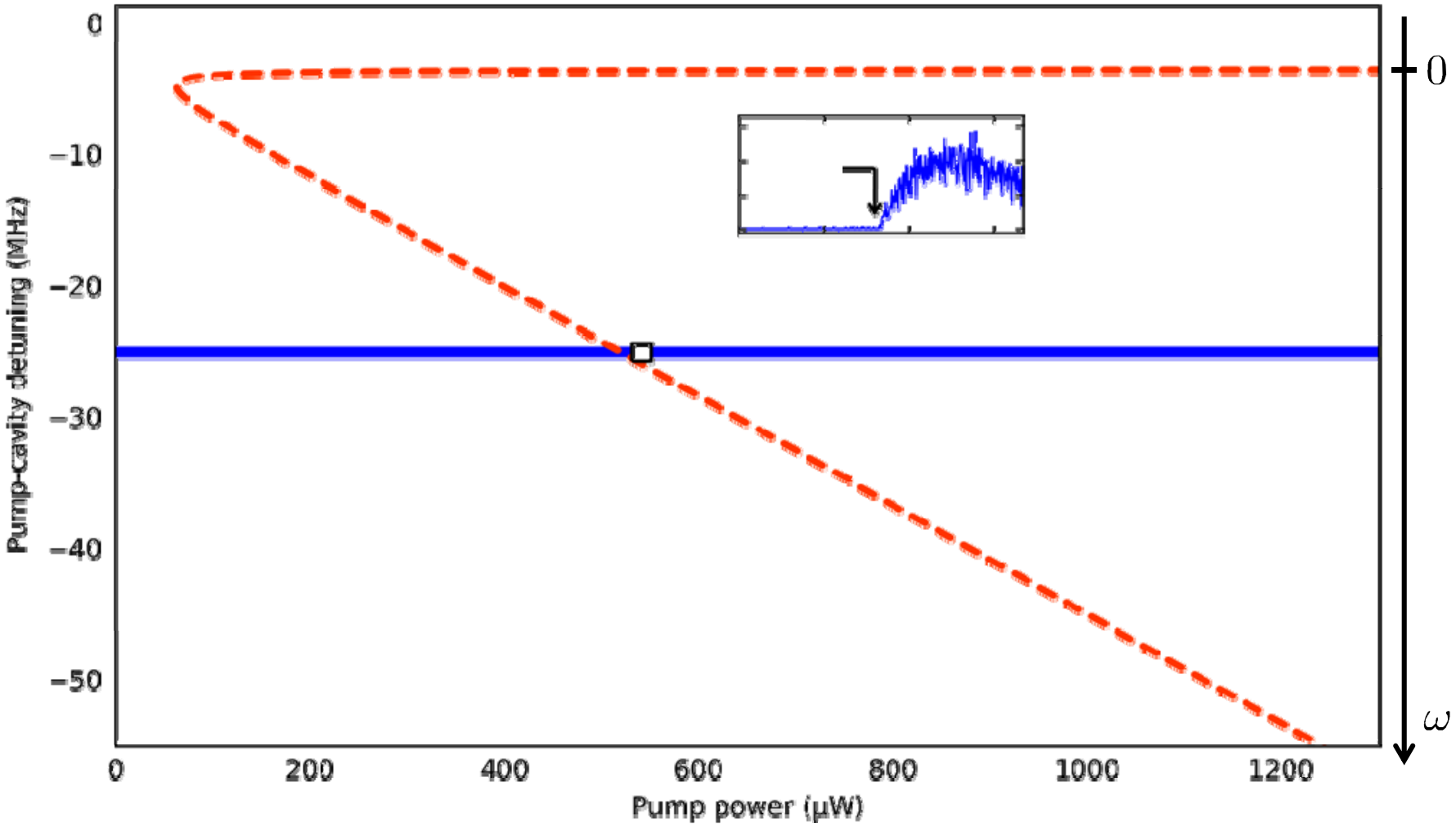


Zero Temperature Phase Diagram

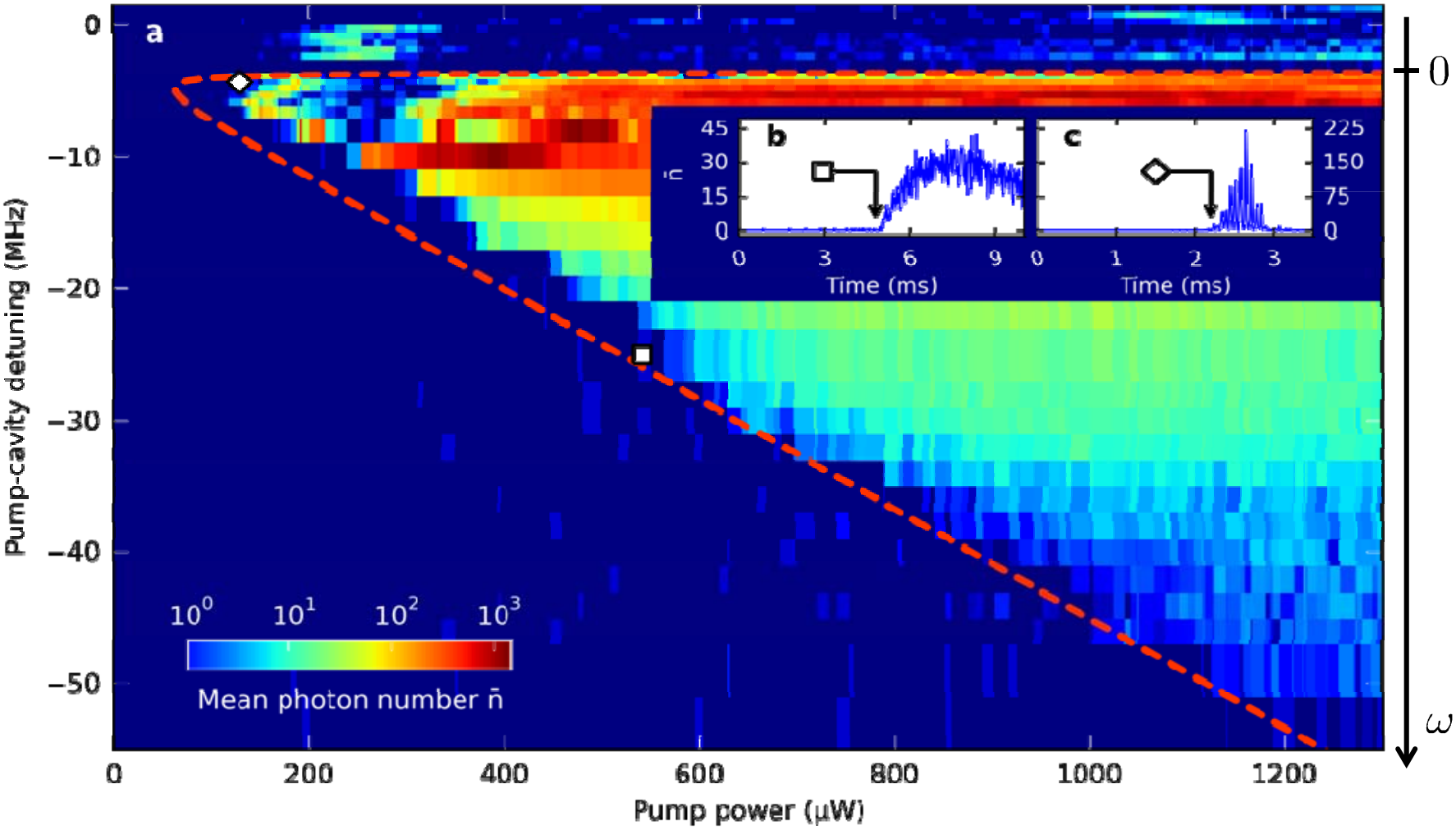
$$\lambda_{\mathrm{cr}} = \sqrt{\omega\omega_0}/2 \qquad P_{\mathrm{cr}} \propto \lambda_{\mathrm{cr}}^2$$



Zero Temperature Phase Diagram

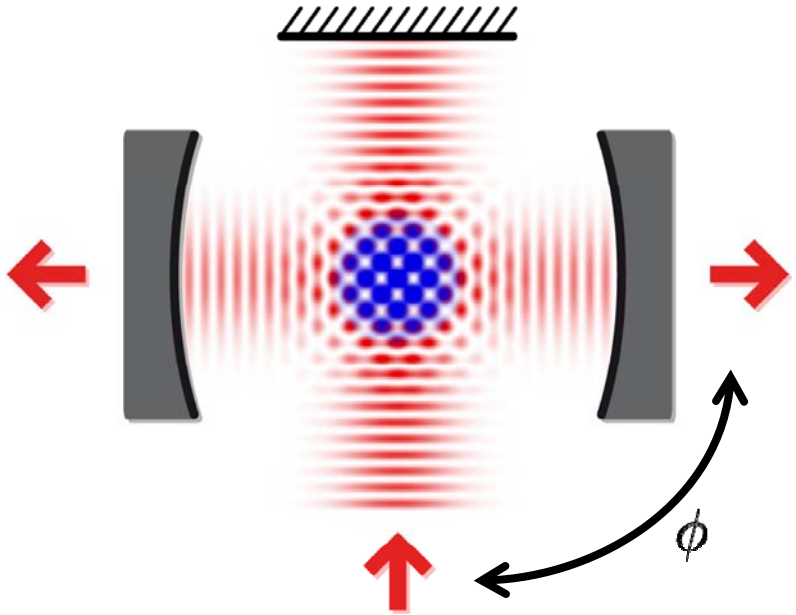


Zero Temperature Phase Diagram



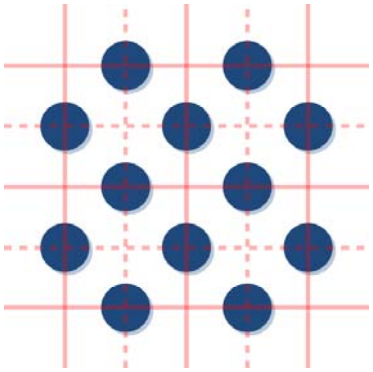
K. Baumann, C. Guerlin, F. Brennecke, and T. Esslinger. Nature 464, 1301 (2010)

Phase Sensitive Detection



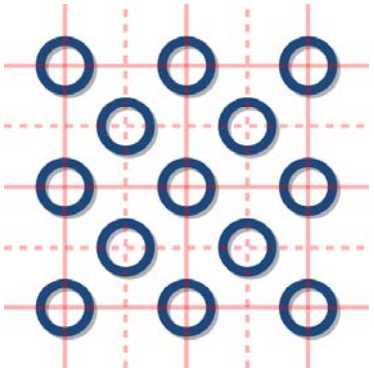
even

$\phi = 0$

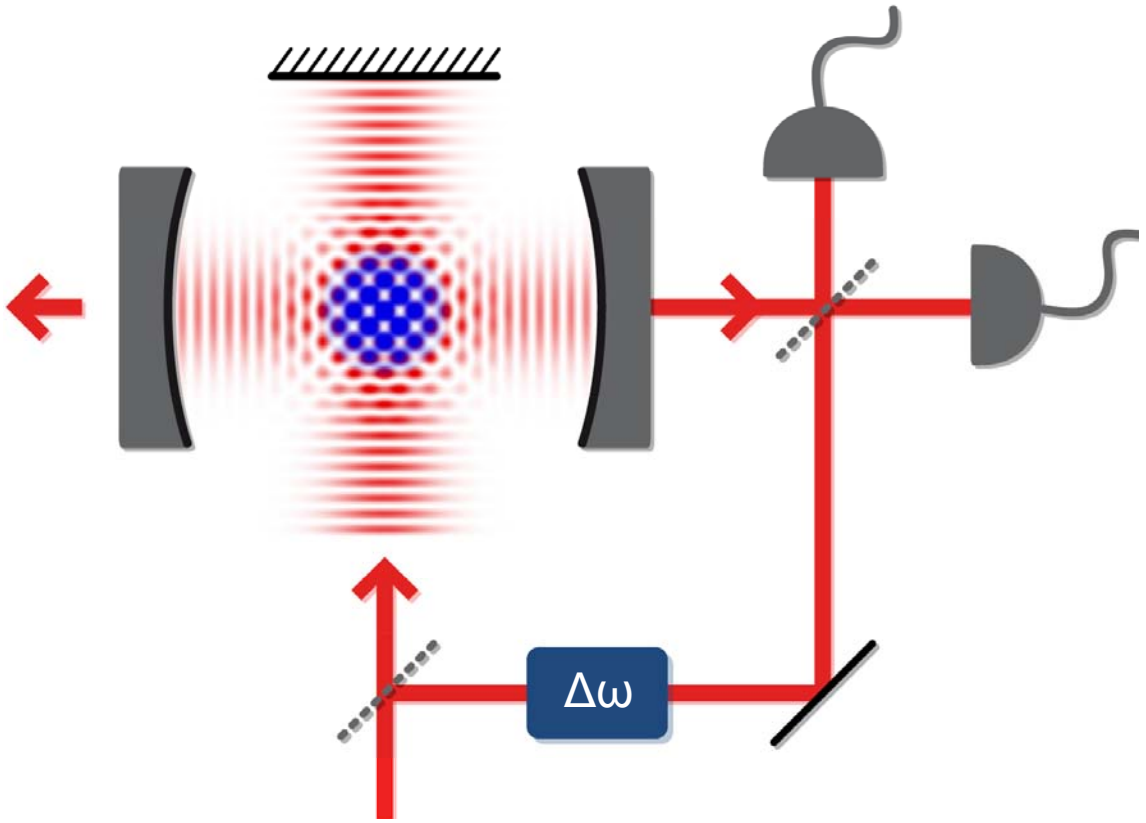


odd

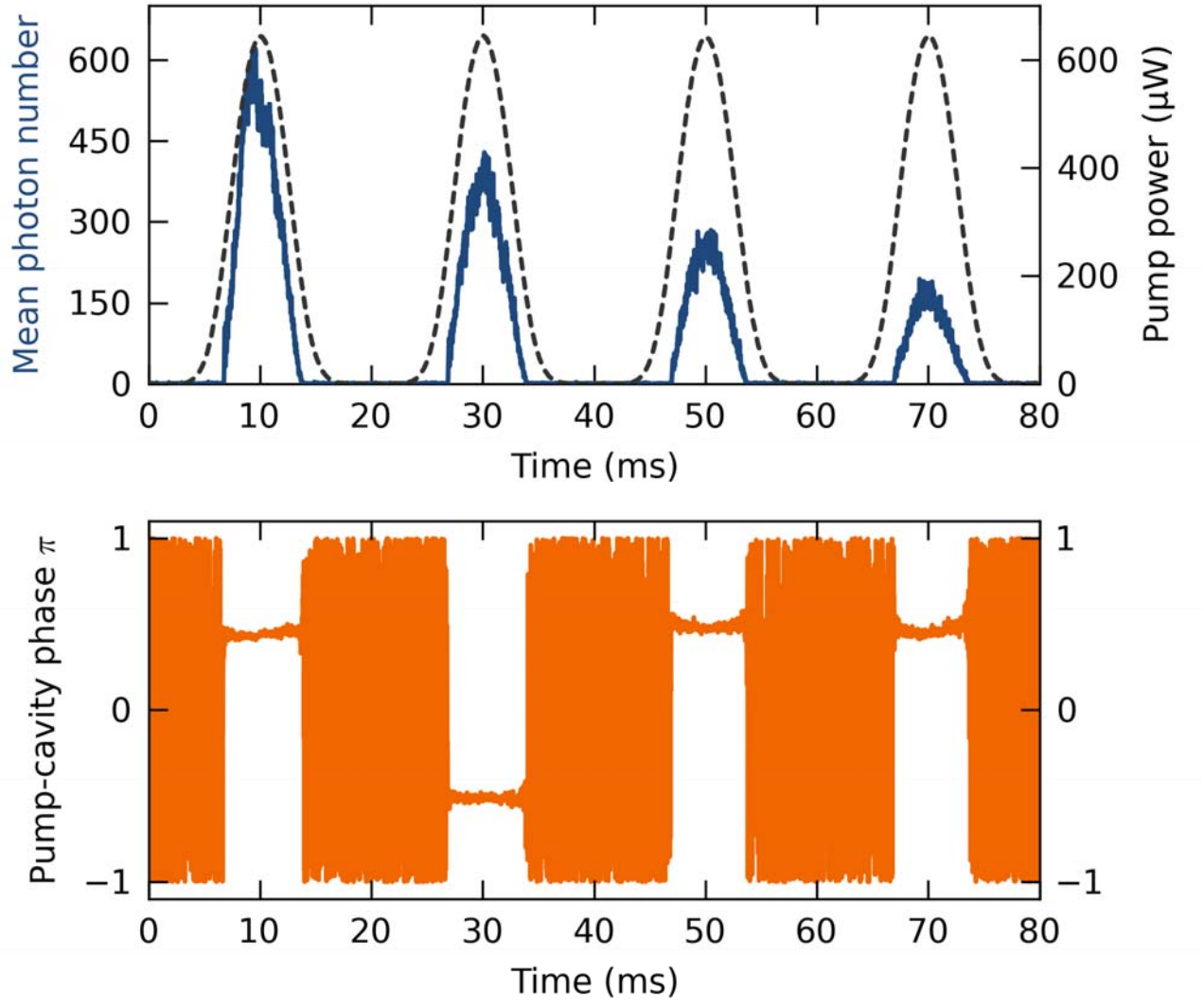
$\phi = \pi$



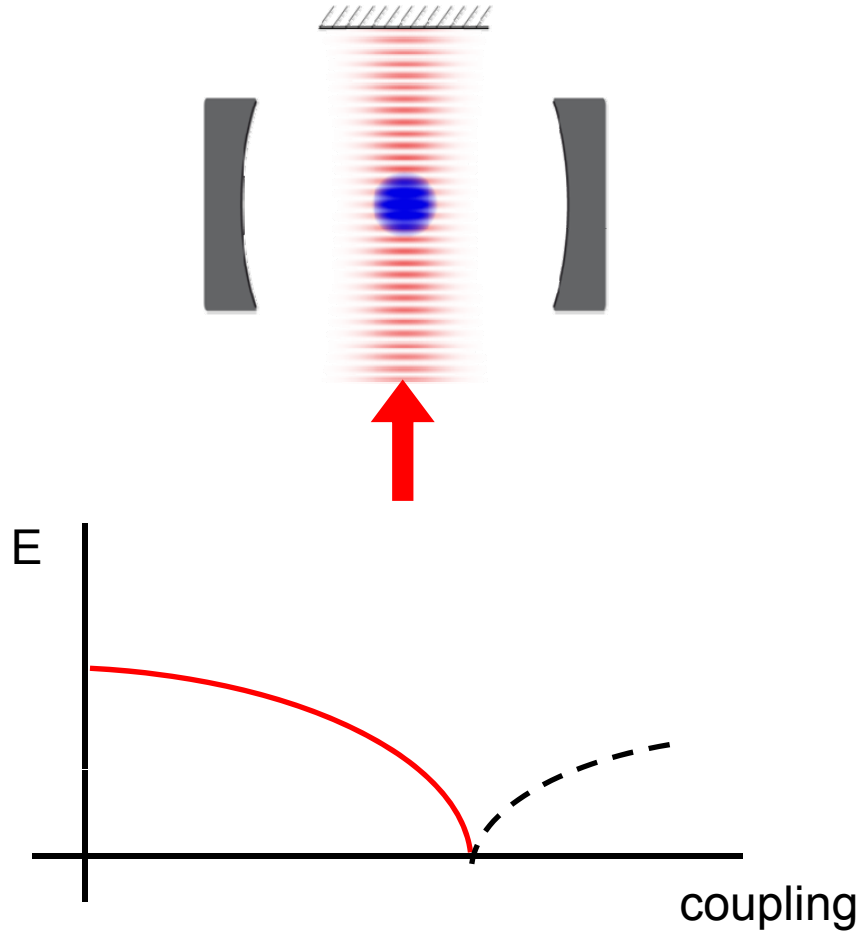
Phase Sensitive Detection



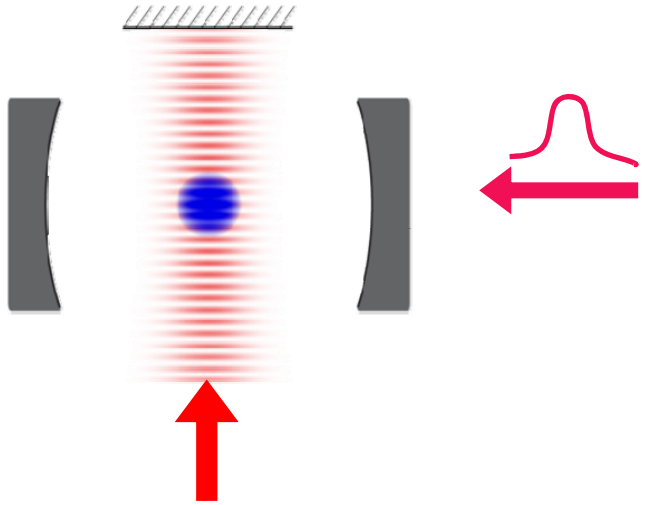
Phase Sensitive Detection



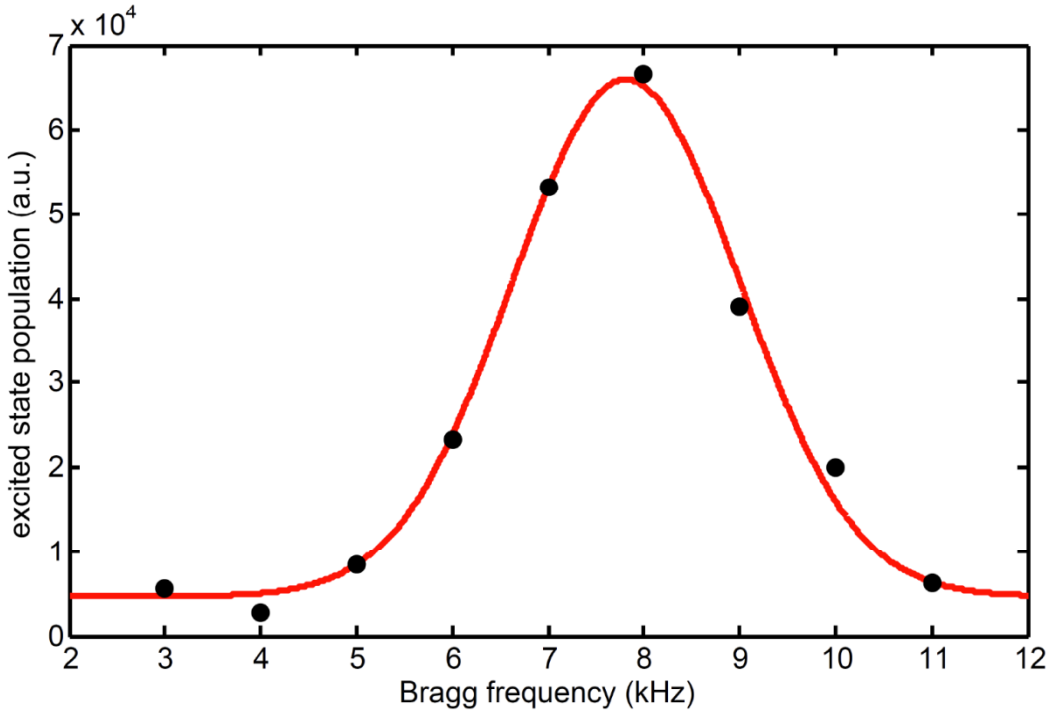
Soft Mode



Soft Mode Spectroscopy

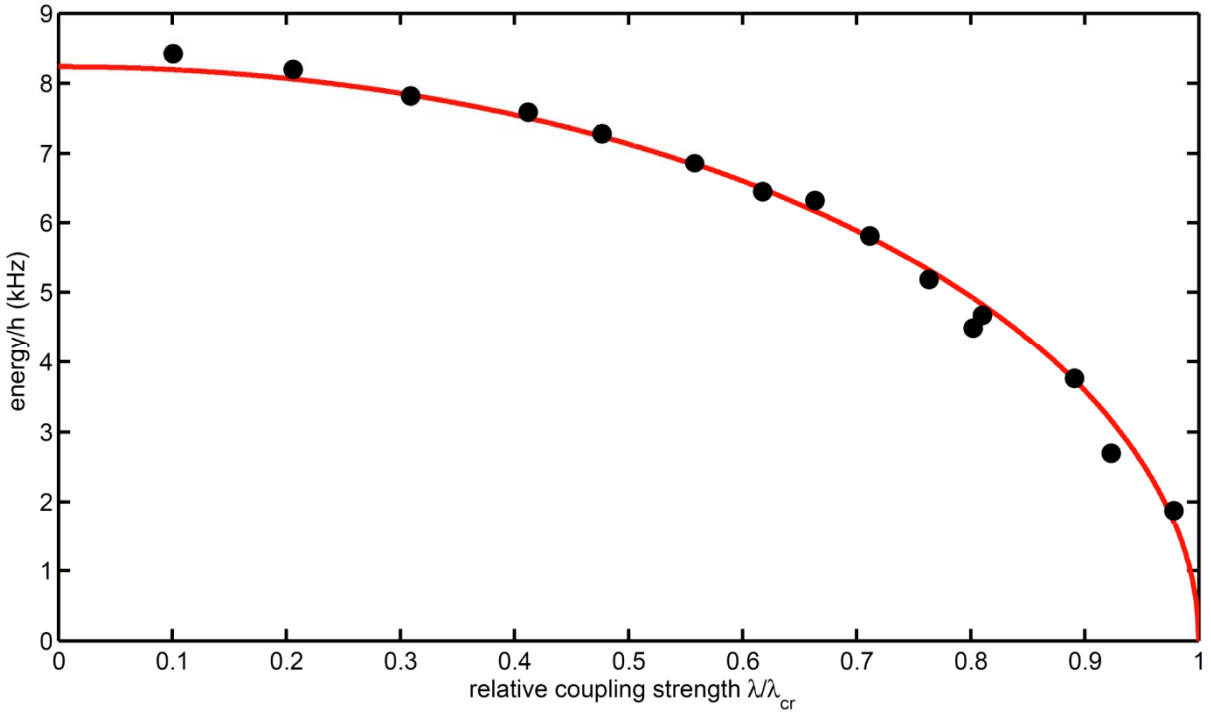


Soft Mode Spectroscopy



Preliminary Data

Soft Mode Spectroscopy

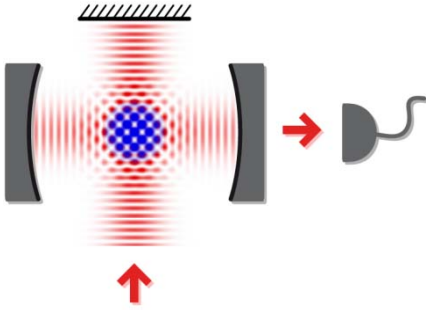


Preliminary Data

Outlook

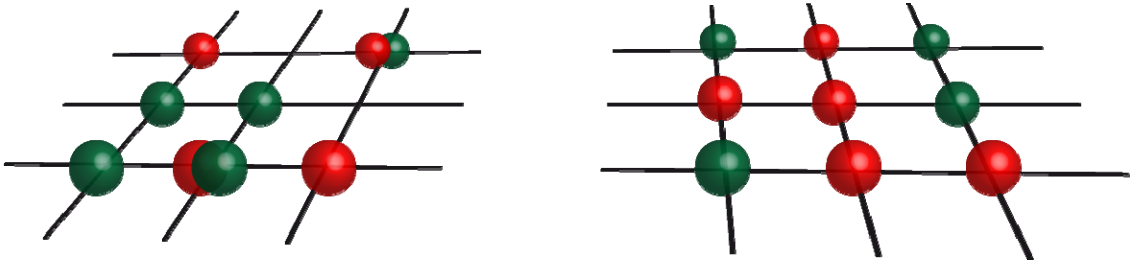
Phase-transition dynamics
(theory, e.g. Gurarie, Törmä)

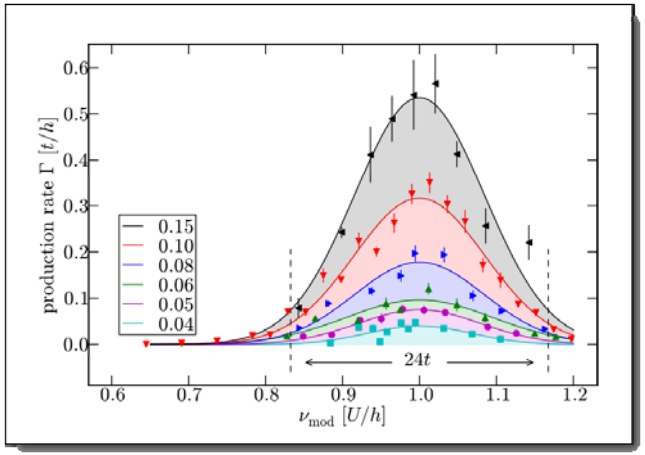
Hubbard physics with long-range interactions
(theory, e.g. Lewenstein, Ritsch)



$$|\mathrm{even}, \alpha\rangle \pm |\mathrm{odd}, -\alpha\rangle$$

Probing nearest neighbor correlations – Letitia Tarruell





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Quantum Gases in Optical Lattices

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