



Collective dynamics in RF-dressed quantum gases

How does RF coupling enrich dynamical properties of ^{39}K condensates ?

Alfred Hammond

Quantum gases at LCF (2022)

Tunable three-body interactions in driven two-component Bose-Einstein condensates

A. Hammond,¹ L. Lavoine,¹ and T. Bourdel^{1,*}

^{39}K team in
2022

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Thomas
Bourdel

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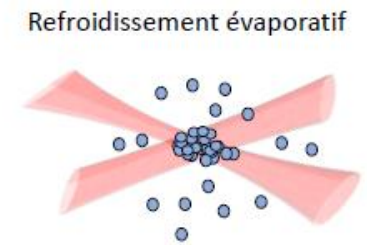
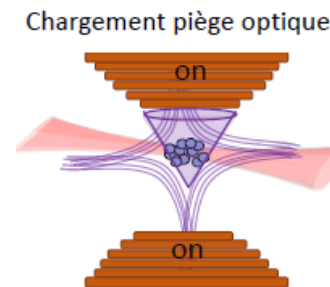
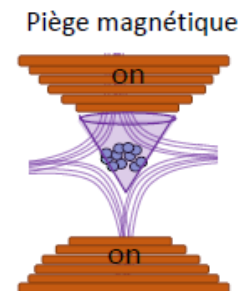
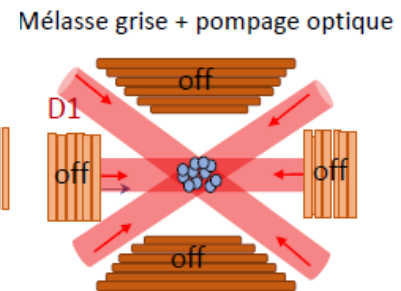
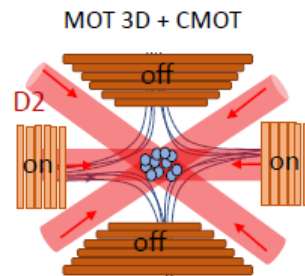
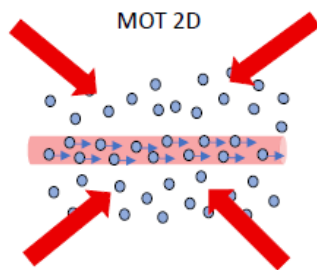
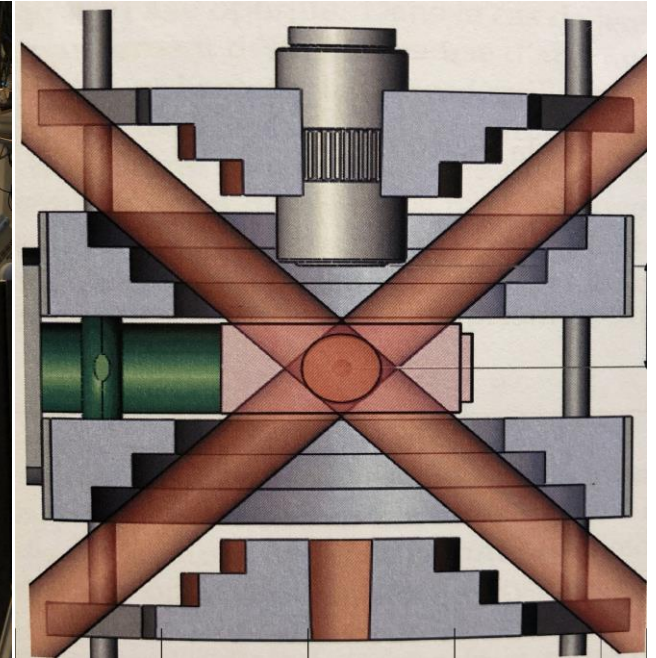
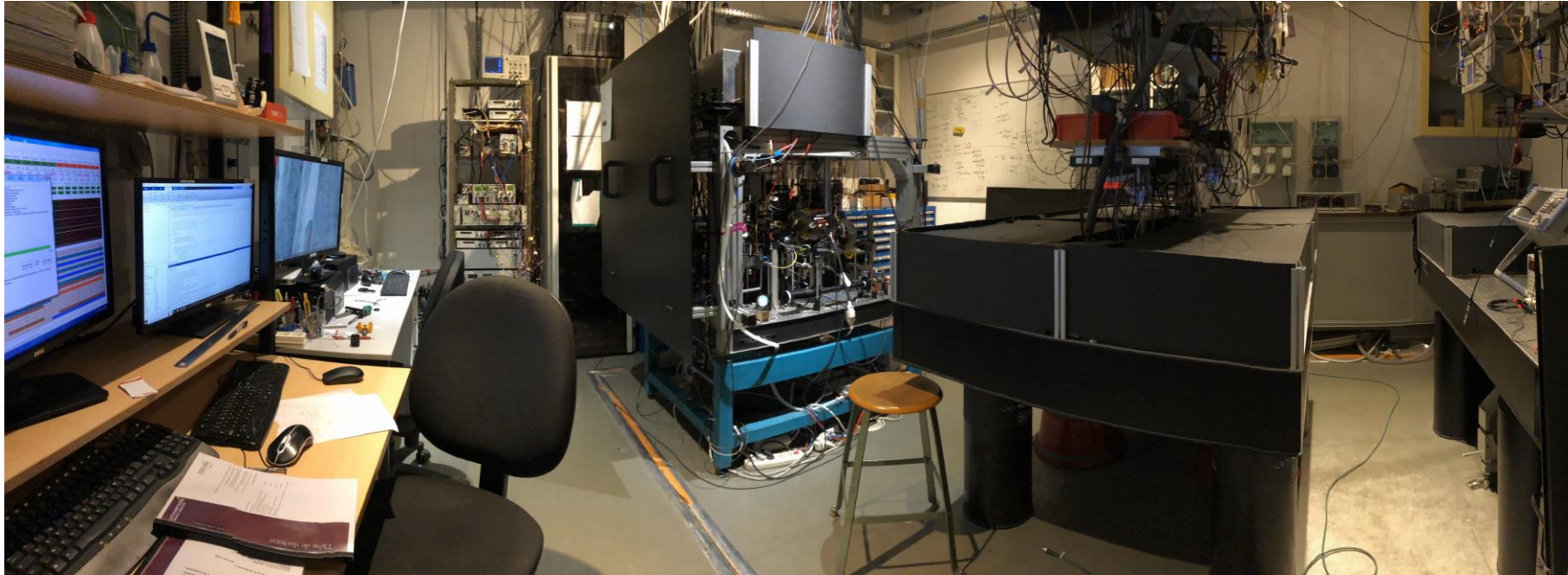
Lucas
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Alfred
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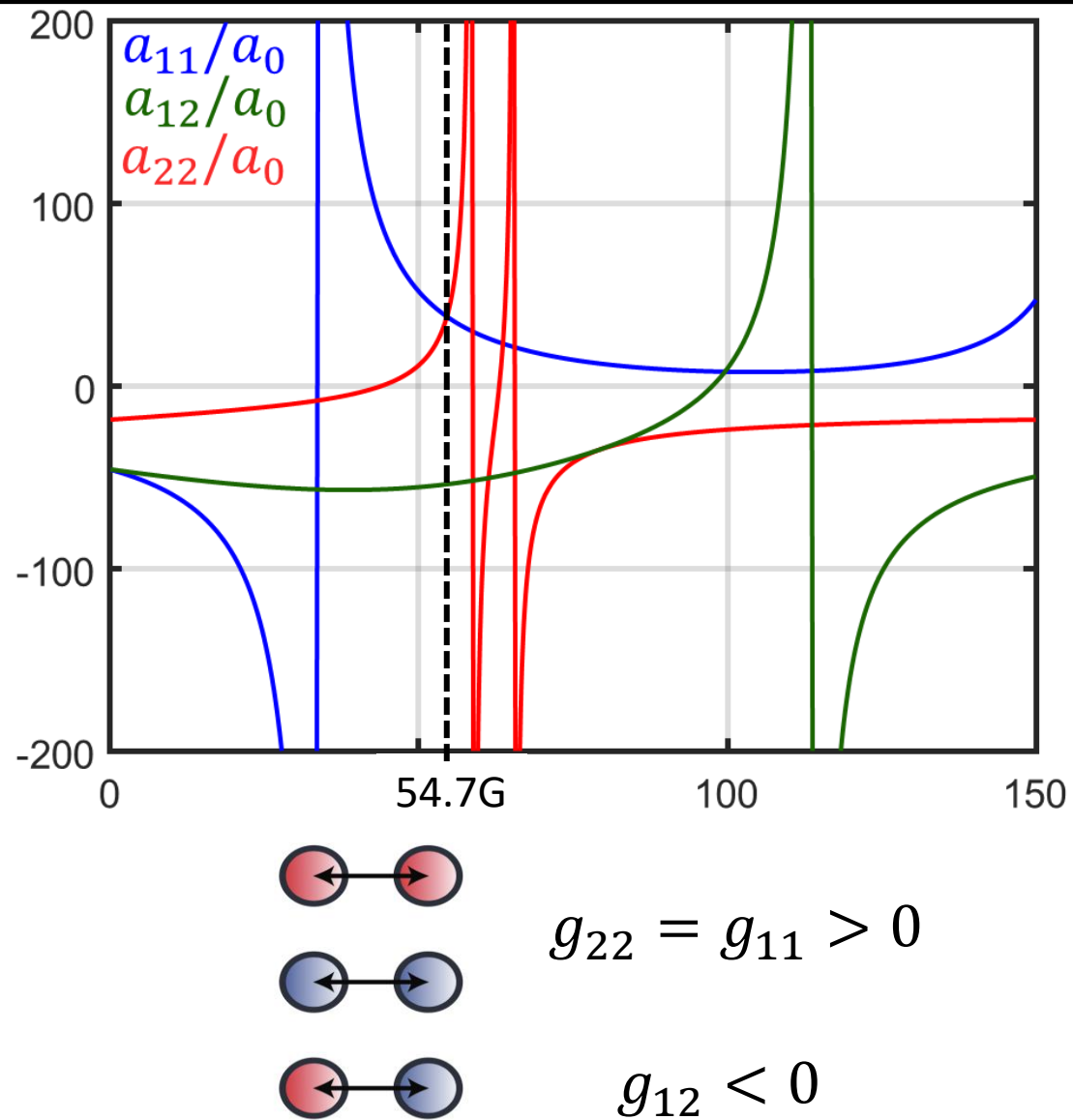
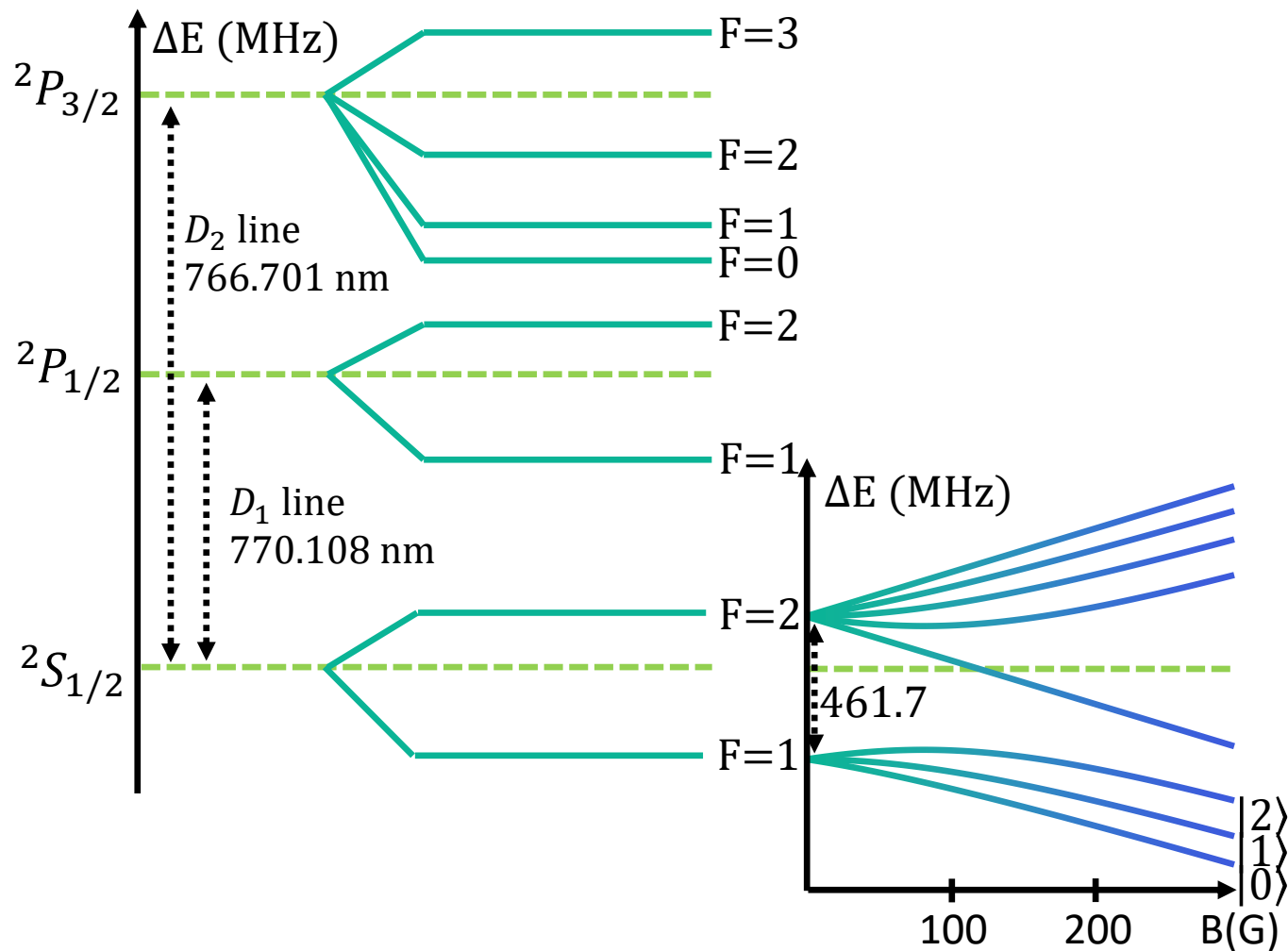


The ^{39}K experiment

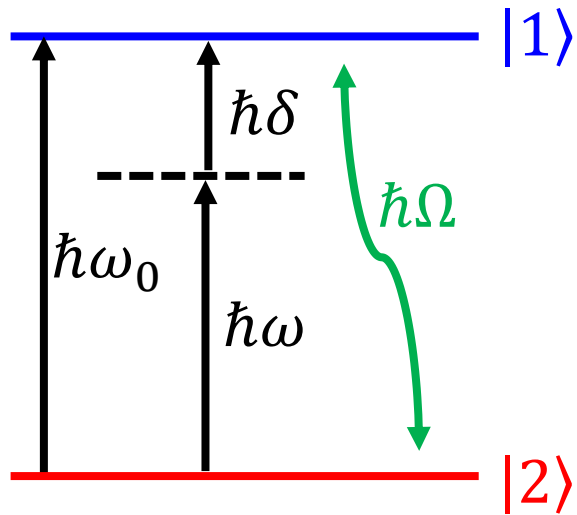


All optical cooling

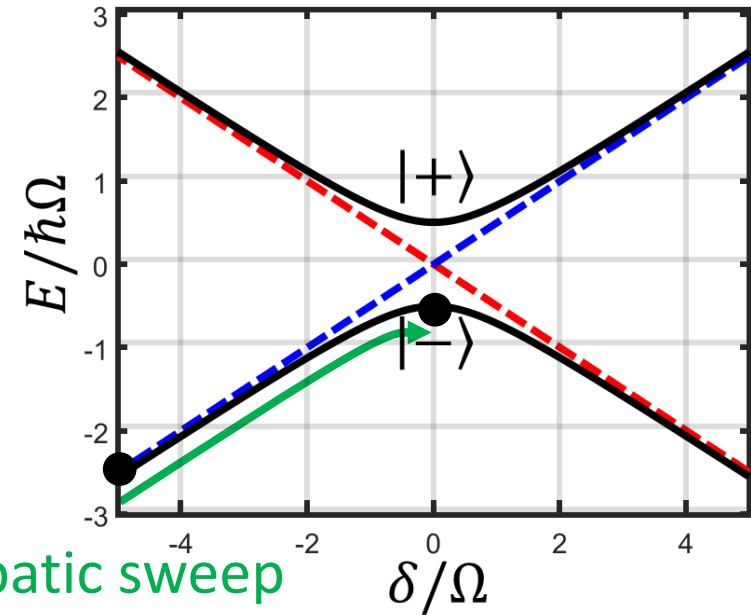
Internal states of ^{39}K



Coherent-drive & dressed states



At $B = 54.7$ G
 $\omega_0 \approx 2\pi \cdot 39.575$ MHz
 $\Omega \in 2\pi \cdot [5, 40]$ kHz



$$\hat{H}_{int} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \delta & -\Omega \\ -\Omega & -\delta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |+\rangle &= \cos(\theta_0/2) |1\rangle - \sin(\theta_0/2) |2\rangle \\ |-\rangle &= \sin(\theta_0/2) |1\rangle + \cos(\theta_0/2) |2\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\cotan(\theta_0) = \delta/\Omega$$

Interaction energy in RF-dressed BEC

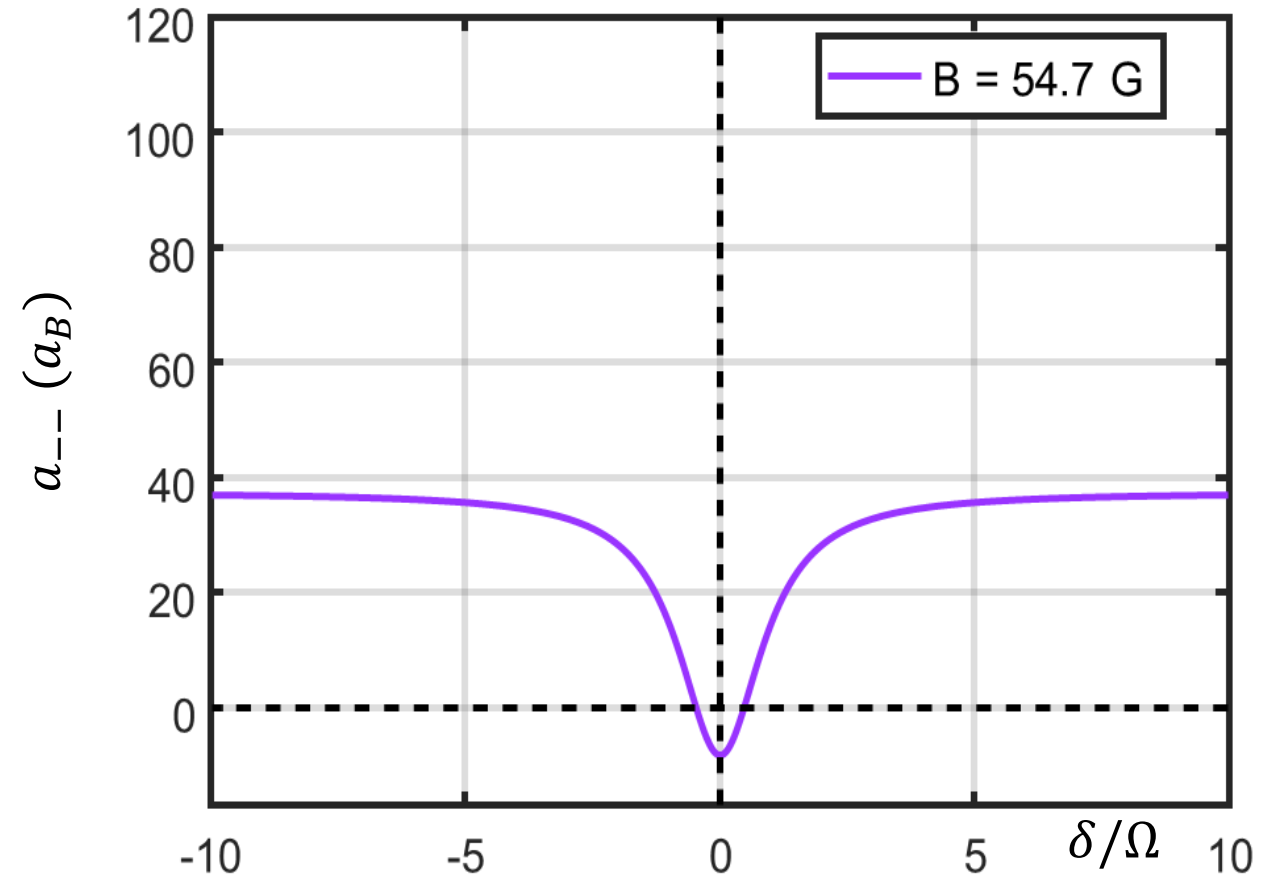
Mean-field ansatz $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} (\hat{a}_-^\dagger)^N |0\rangle$

$$\hat{H}_{int} = \frac{1}{2V} \sum g_{ij} \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{a}_j \hat{a}_i$$

$$E_{int} = \langle \psi | \hat{H}_{int} | \psi \rangle$$

$$E_{int} = g_{--} \frac{N(N-1)}{2V}$$

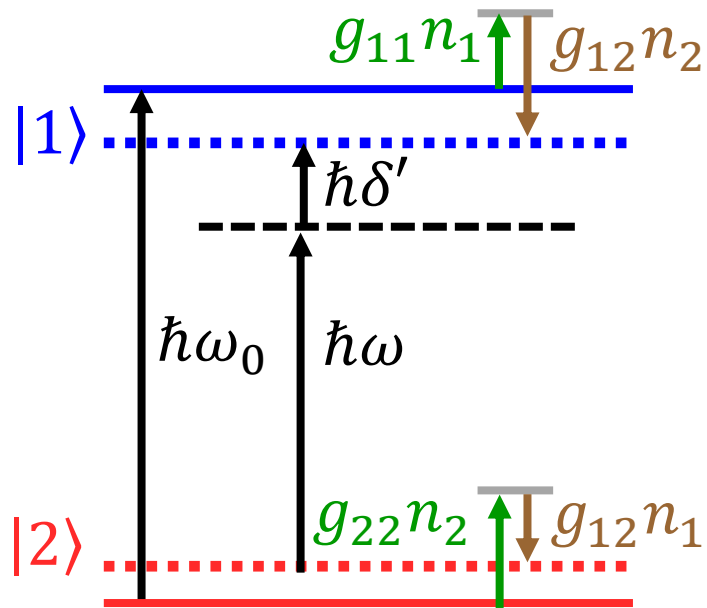
$$g_{--}(\theta_0) = \sin^4(\theta_0/2) g_{11} + \cos^4(\theta_0/2) g_{22} + 2 \sin^2(\theta_0/2) \cos^2(\theta_0/2) g_{12}$$



Mean-field competition between Rabi coupling and interactions

Gross-Pitaevskii equation :

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\mu t/\hbar} = \left[\underbrace{\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta}_{\text{Kinetic}} + \underbrace{\frac{m}{2} (\omega_x^2 x^2 + \omega_y^2 y^2 + \omega_z^2 z^2)}_{\text{Harmonic trapping}} + \underbrace{\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \delta & -\Omega \\ -\Omega & -\delta \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Rabi}} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} g_{11}n_1 + g_{12}n_2 & 0 \\ 0 & g_{22}n_2 + g_{12}n_1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Interaction}} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\mu t/\hbar}$$



$$\delta' = \delta + \frac{g_{11}n_1 + g_{12}n_2 - g_{22}n_2 - g_{12}n_1}{2\hbar}$$

$$|-\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \sin(\theta/2) \\ \cos(\theta/2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cotan(\theta) = \frac{\delta}{\Omega} + \frac{2\bar{g}n}{\hbar\Omega} \cos(\theta)$$

$$\bar{g} = \frac{g_{11} + g_{22} - 2g_{12}}{4}$$

Low density limit : tunable 3-body attractive interactions

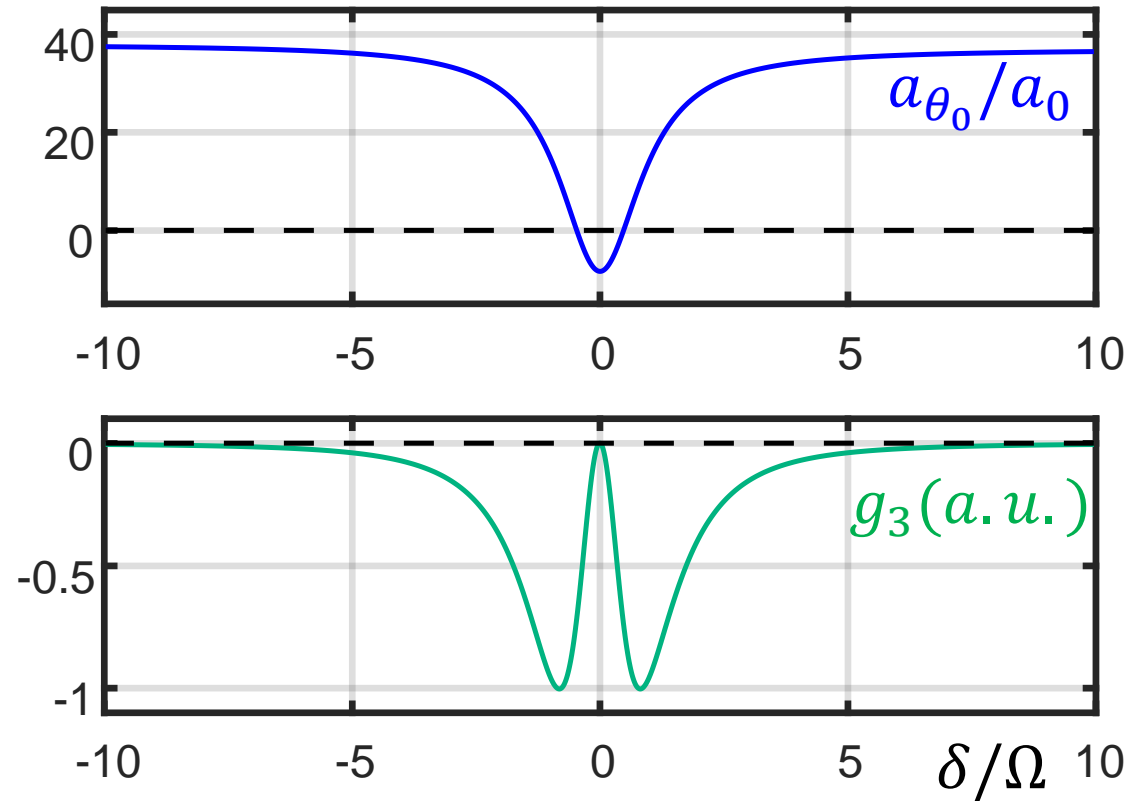
$$\frac{2\bar{g}n}{\hbar\Omega} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \theta - \theta_0 \propto n$$

$$g_\theta - g_{\theta_0} \propto n$$

$$\langle E_{int} \rangle = \int g_\theta \frac{n^2}{2} dV \simeq \int g_{\theta_0} \frac{n^2}{2} + g_3 \frac{n^3}{3} dV$$

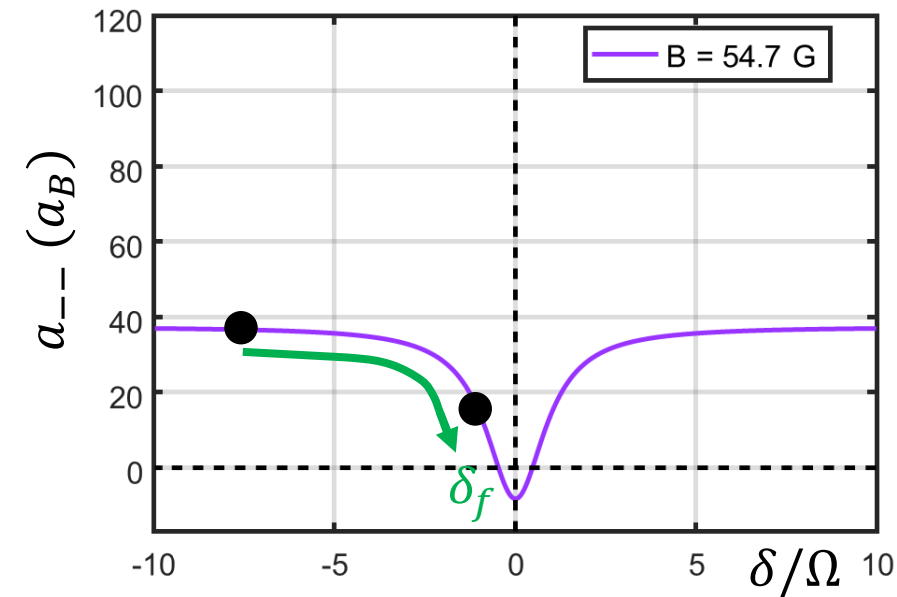
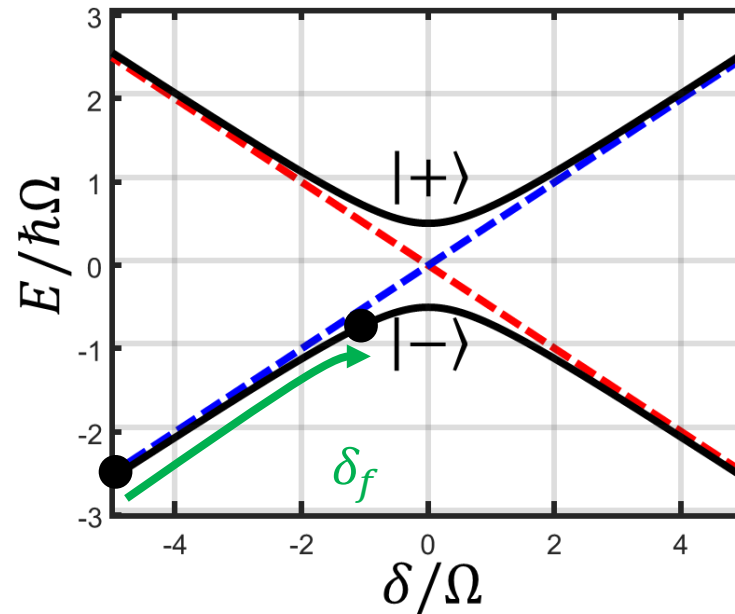
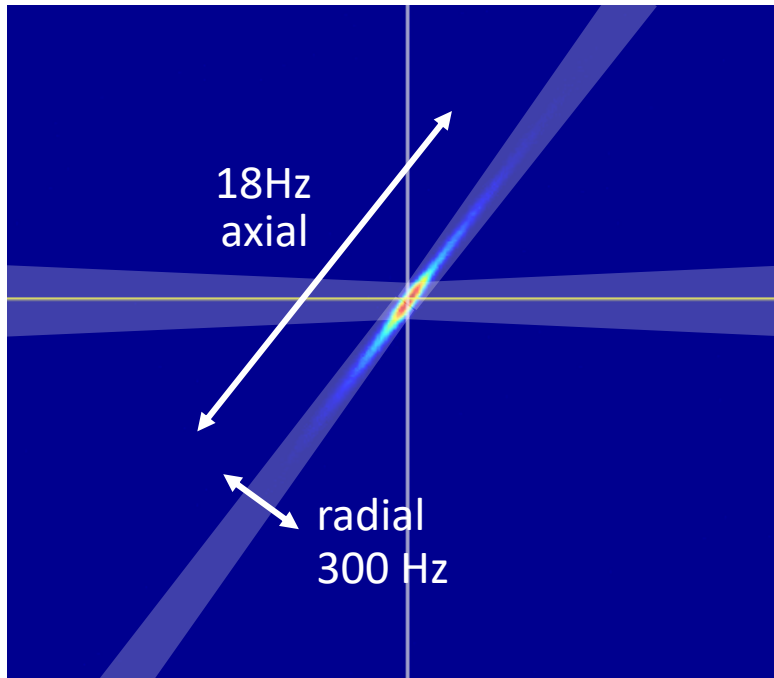
$$g_3 = -\frac{3\bar{g}^2}{\hbar\Omega} \frac{\delta^2/\Omega^2}{(1 + \delta^2/\Omega^2)^{5/2}} < 0$$

$$g_{\theta_0} = g_{min} + \frac{\bar{g}}{2} \frac{1}{1 + \delta^2/\Omega^2}$$



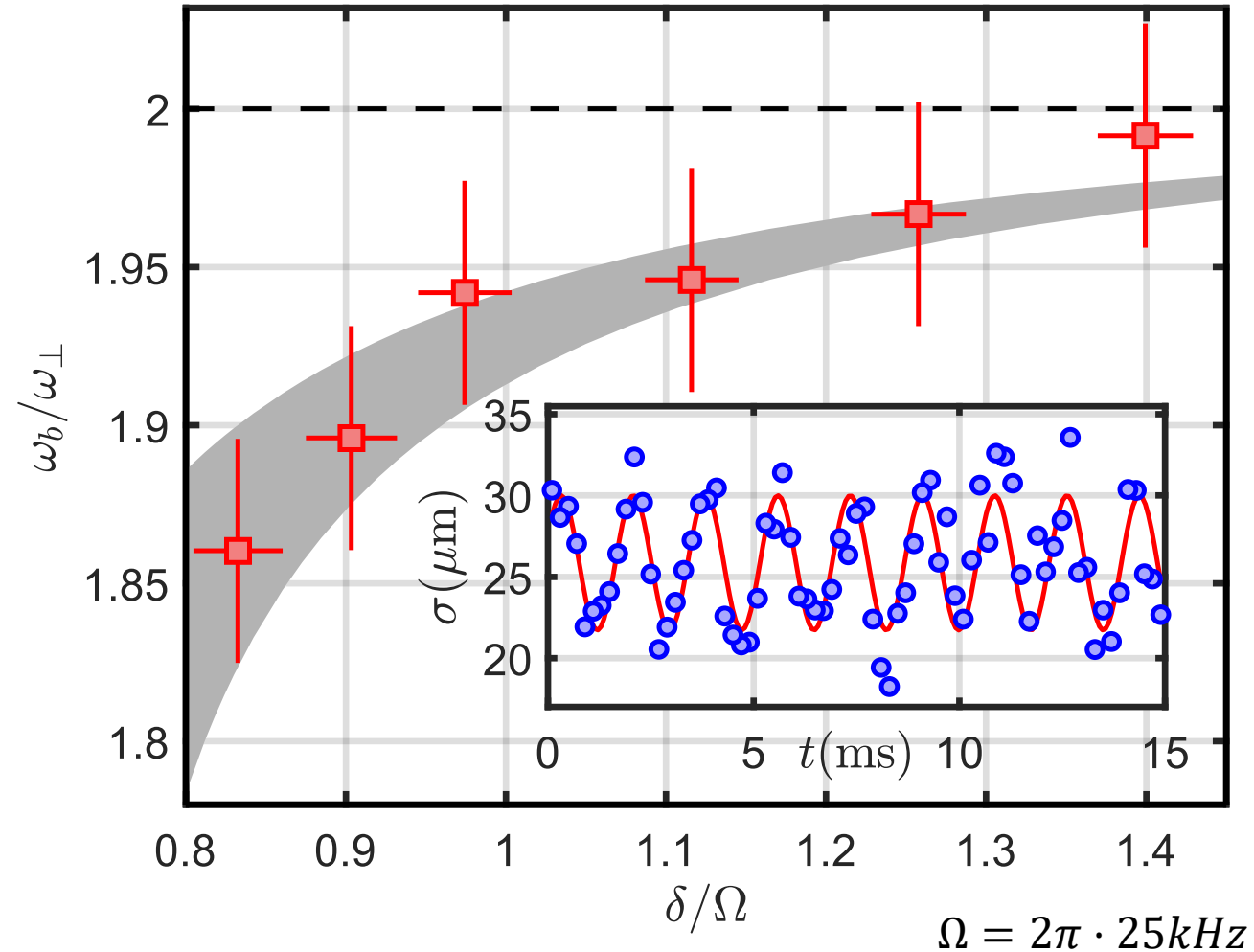
Experimental proof : breathing frequency in a cigar trap

- ^{39}K BEC with 150 000 atoms, all in state $|1\rangle$, cigar trap
- Choosing RF power fixes Ω in $[5, 40]\text{kHz}$.
- RF sweep (0.4ms) from $\delta = -7\Omega$ to δ_f



- Quasi-quench of interaction strength \Rightarrow radial breathing oscillations ($T \approx 1.7\text{ms}$)
- No axial dynamics observed at short times

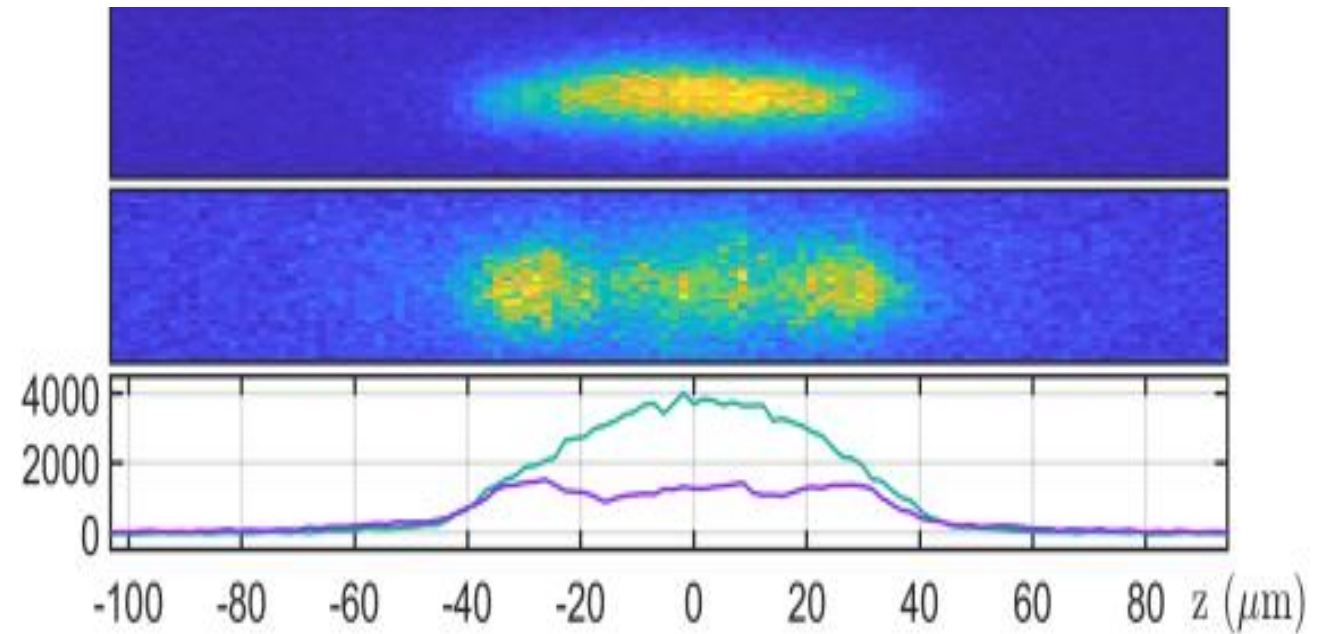
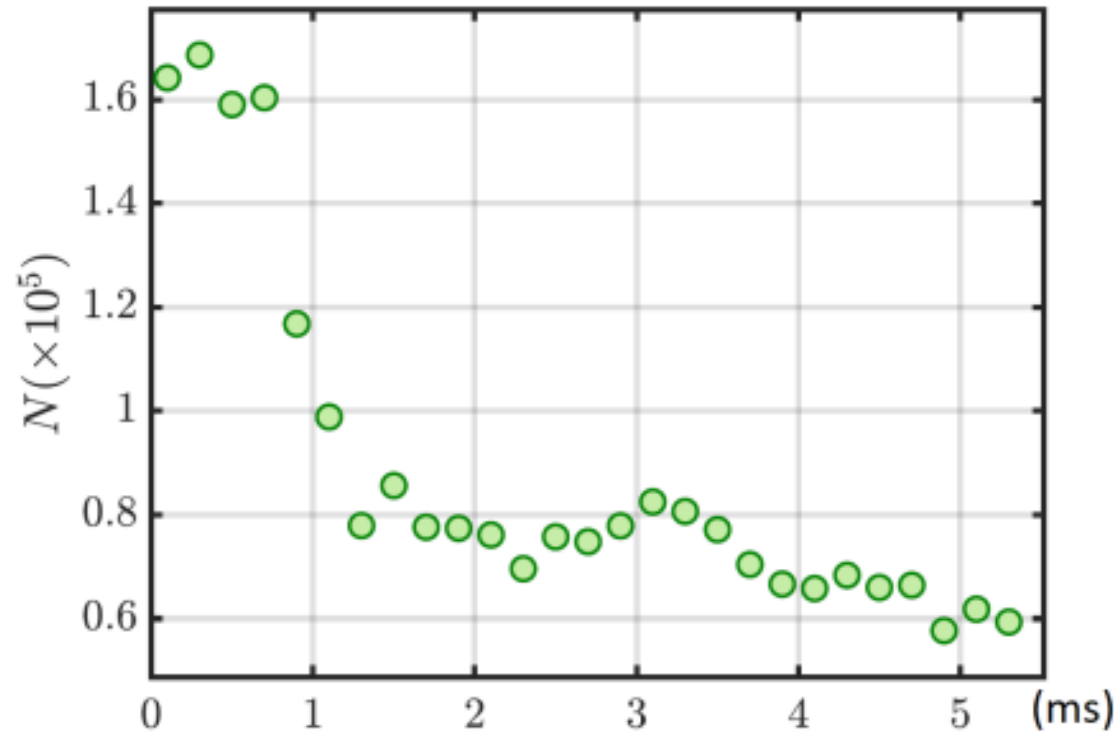
Experimental proof : breaking of scale invariance



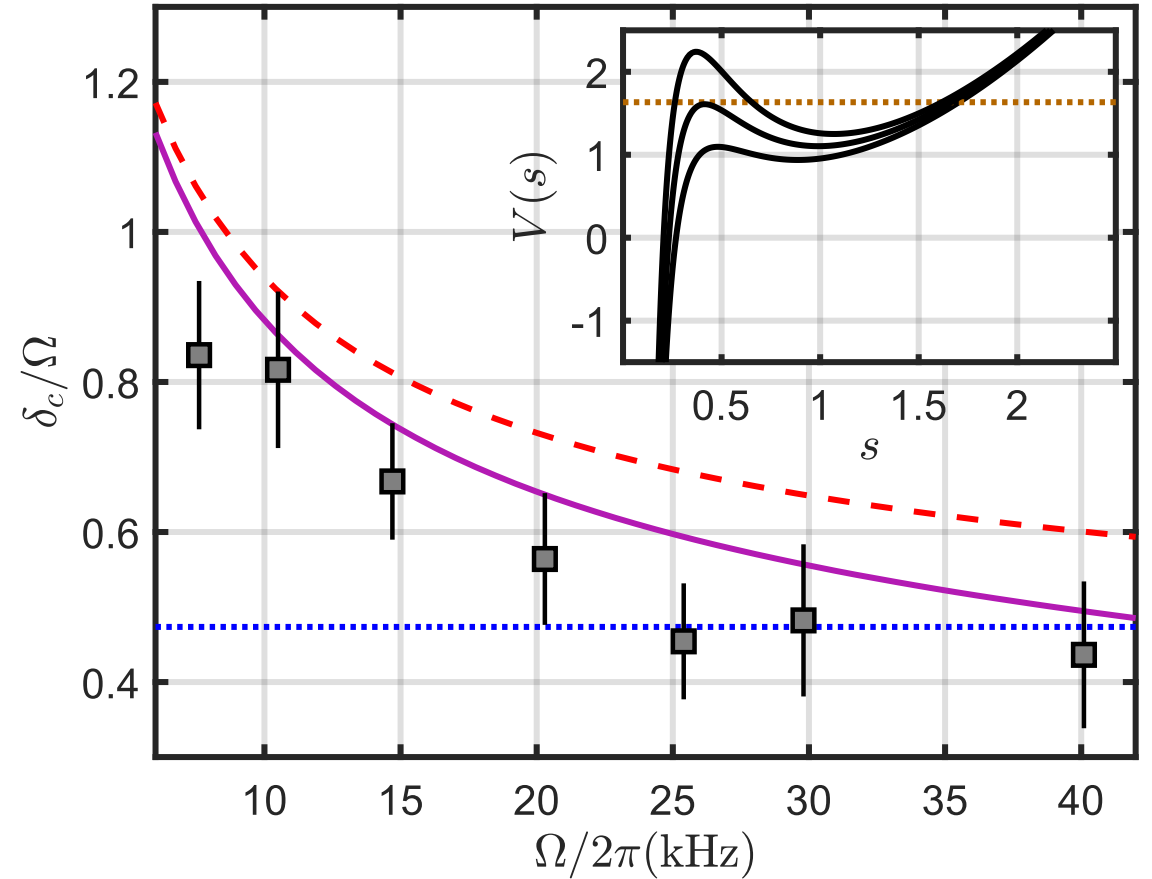
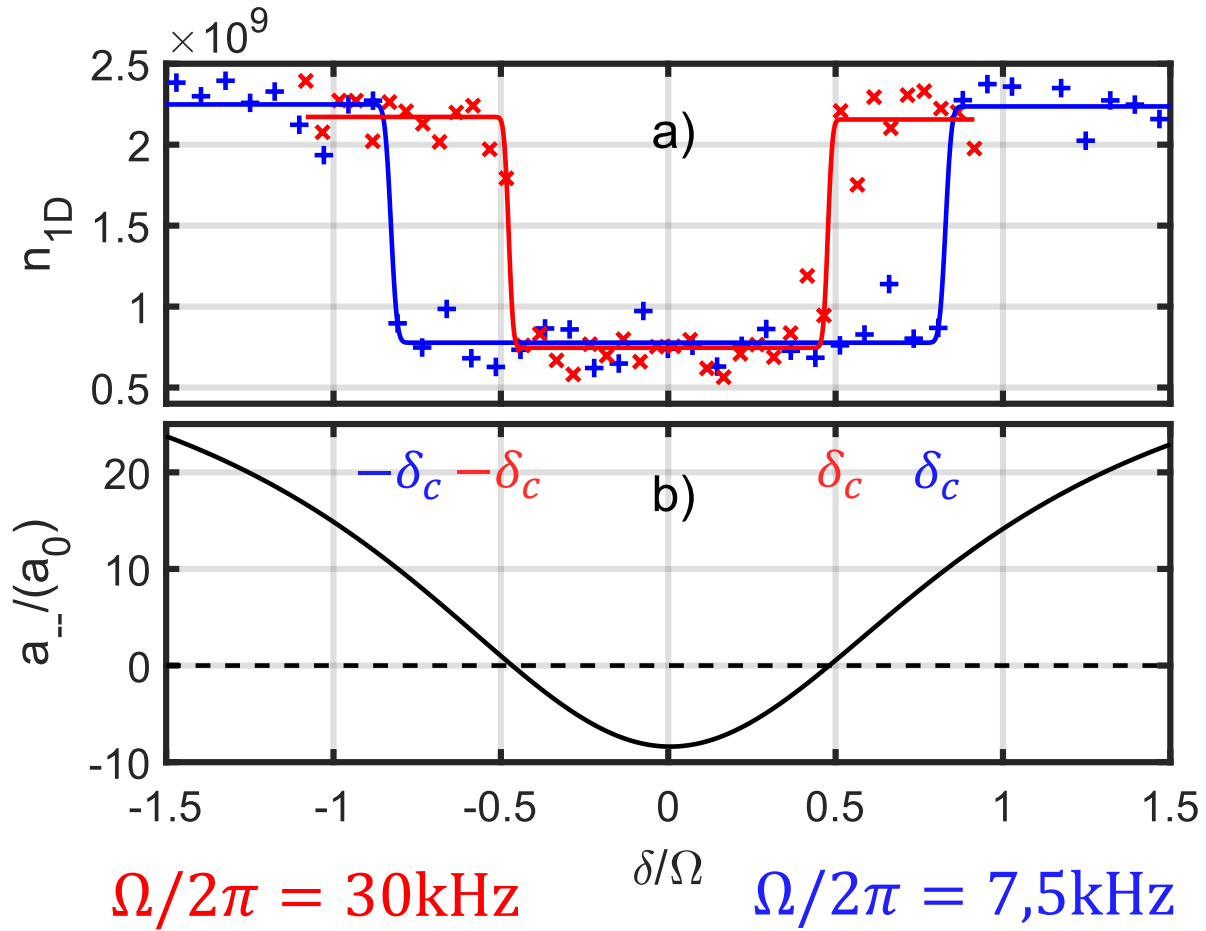
- If only 2-body interaction in 2D geometry : hidden scale invariance $\Rightarrow \omega_b = 2\omega_\perp$
- 3-body interactions break the scale invariance, variational approach gives :

$$\omega_b = 2\omega_\perp \sqrt{1 + \frac{\int g_3 n(r)^3 / 3 d^2 r}{\int m \omega_\perp^2 n(r) d^2 r}}$$

3-Body induced collapses



3-Body induced collapses



Conclusion :

Universality ?

- $\gamma = \frac{2\bar{g}n}{\hbar\Omega}$

- $g_{min} \ll \bar{g}$

$$\bar{g} = \frac{g_{11} + g_{22} - 2g_{12}}{4}$$

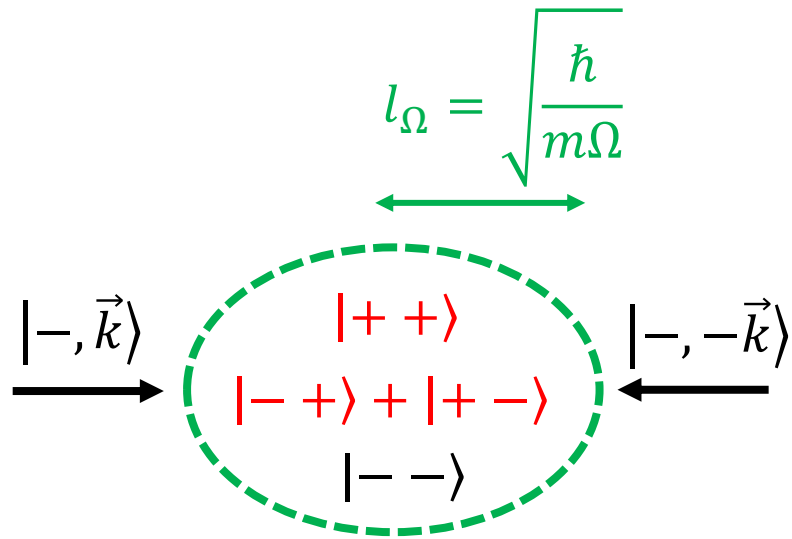
$$g_{min} = \frac{g_{11}g_{22} - g_{12}^2}{4\bar{g}}$$

Other interesting regimes ?

- $\gamma \gg 1$ incoherent mixture

- $\gamma \sim 1$?

Renormalisation of two-body interactions



$$a_{--} = a_{--}^{(0)} + a_{--}^{(1)}$$

$$a_{--}^{(1)} \propto \bar{a}^2 \sqrt{m\Omega/\hbar}$$

Beyond-mean-field effects in Rabi-coupled two-component Bose-Einstein condensate

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