

Rudolf Grimm

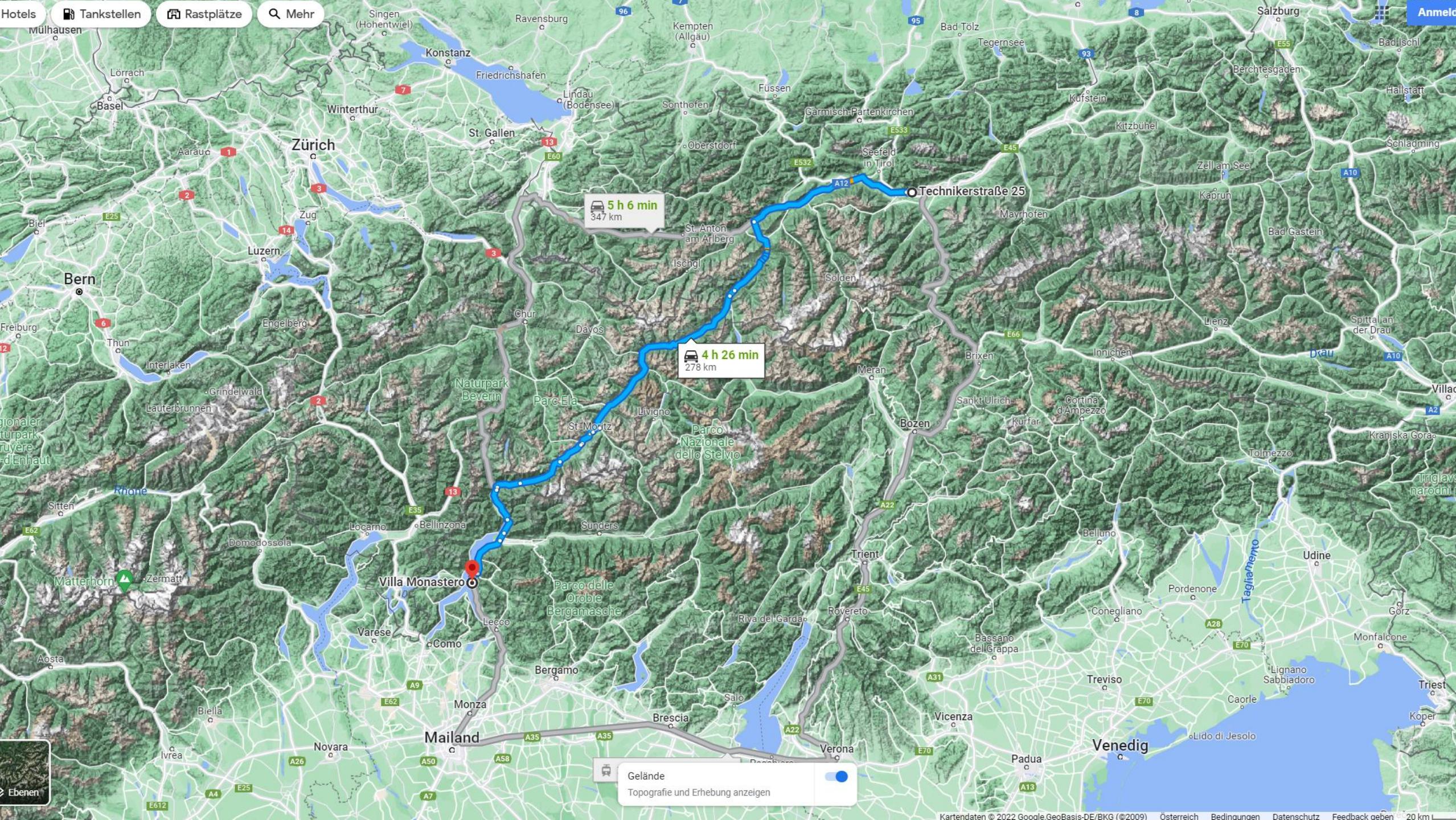
Experiments with quantum mixtures I: General ideas, a bit of history, and...

Austrian Acad. of Sciences



Inst. of Experimental Physics







mixture

combination of two or more pure substances
in which each retains its individual chemical properties
(can separate them by physical means)

pure matter vs. mixture

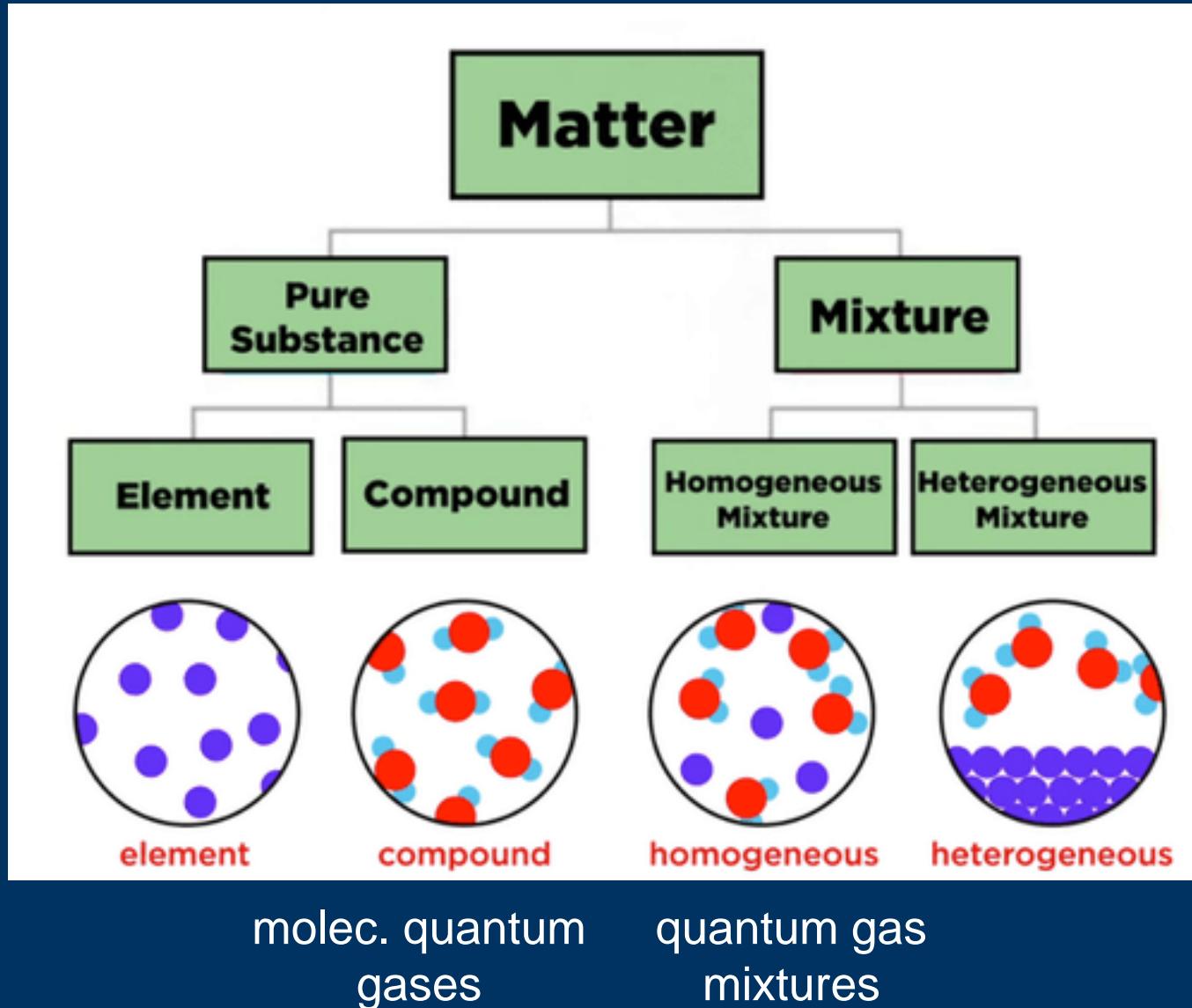


Figure
<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/660903314050618202/>

immiscible quantum gas mixtures

	IA	IIA												O				
1	H													He				
2	Li	Be																
3	Na	Mg	IIIIB	IVB	VB	VIB	VIIIB	VII			IB	IIB	III A	IV A	VA	VIA	VII A	10
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	36
5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	54
6	Cs	Ba	*La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	86
7	Fr	Ra	+Ac	Rf	Ha	Sg	Ns	Hs	Mt	110	111	112	113					

bosonic and fermionic isotopes
bosonic isotopes only

* Lanthanide Series

58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

+ Actinide Series

why mixtures – some general arguments

**combining
different properties**

different quantum statistics
BF mixtures

sympathetic cooling

species-specific
optical manipulation

mass imbalance

**creating systems
with new properties**

new quantum phases
in optical lattices

heteronuclear
molecules

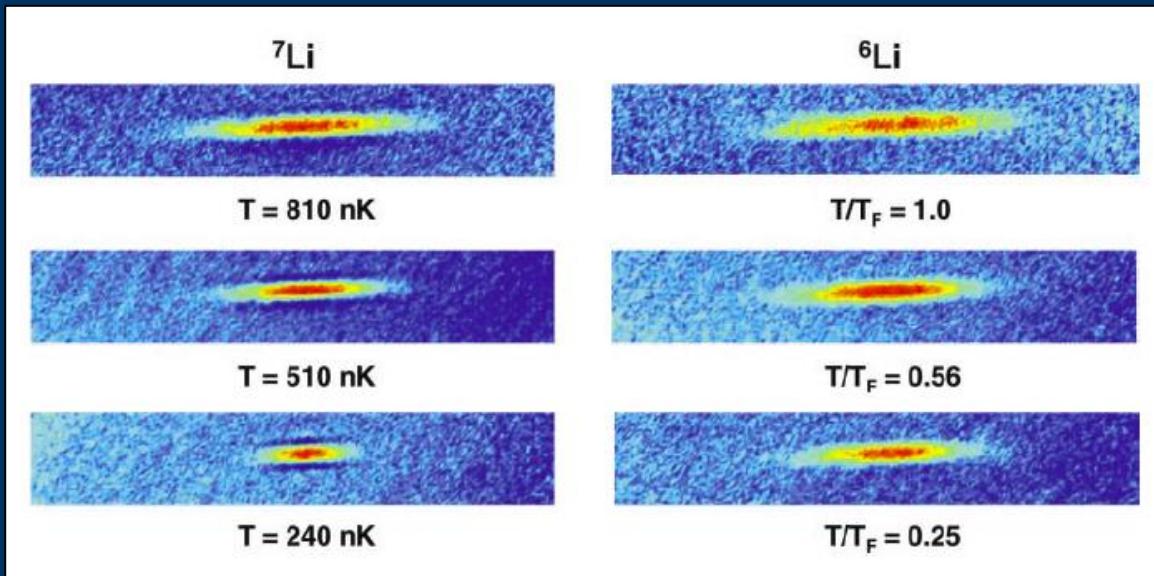
novel superfluids with
mass imbalance

mixtures of three kinds

	quantum statistics	multi-compon.	coherent population control	specific optical potentials	mass imbalance	expt. complexity
spin mixture	BB, FF	yes	yes	no	no	moderate
isotope mixture	BB, (FF), BF	(no)	no	(no)	(no)	medium
species mixture						

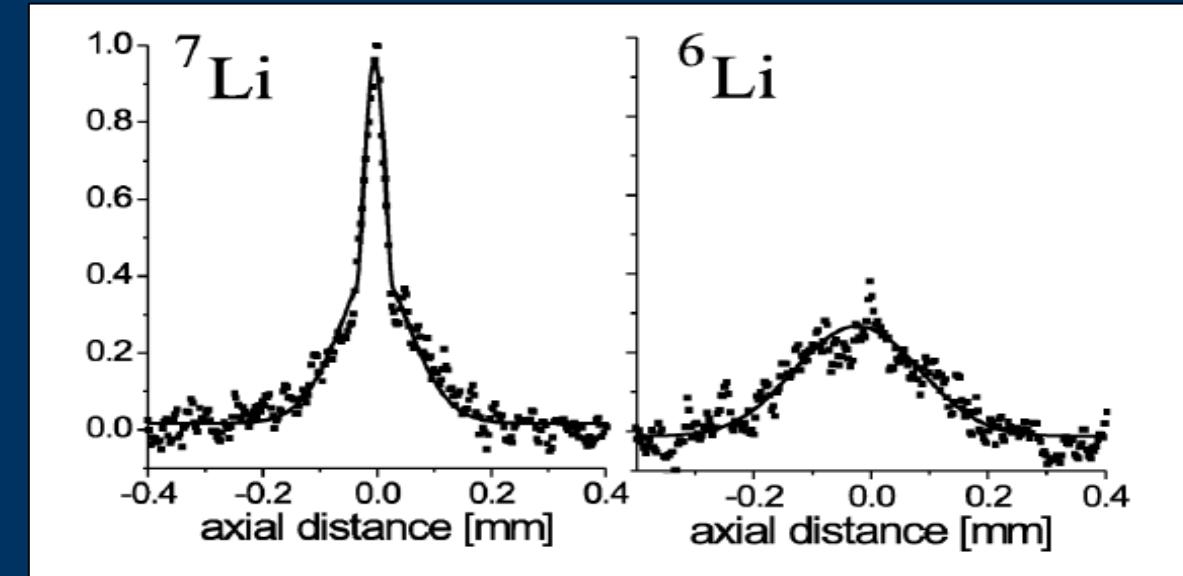
Bose-Fermi isotope mixture of lithium

Rice Univ., Hulet group



Truscott et al., Science 291, 257 (2001)

ENS Paris, Salomon group



Schreck et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 87, 080403 (2001)

mixtures of three kinds

	quantum statistics	multi-compon.	coherent population control	specific optical potentials	mass imbalance	expt. complexity
spin mixture	BB, FF	yes	yes	no	no	moderate
isotope mixture	BB, (FF), BF	(no)	no	(no)	(no)	medium
species mixture	BB, FF, BF	(no)	no	yes	yes	high

Ultracold mixtures of different species brief history

cold species mixtures in MOTs

mid-late 90's

bi-alkali combinations

Na-K, Na-Rb (São Paolo, Bagnato group)

Santos et al., PRA 52, R4340 (1995)

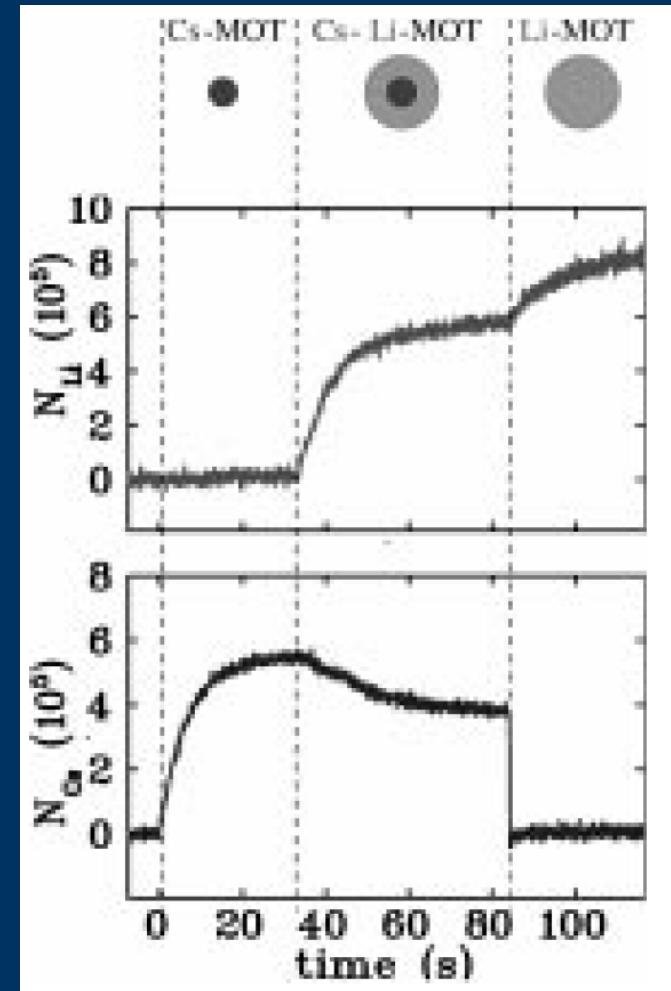
Telles et al., PRA 59, R23 (1998)

Na-Cs (Rochester, Bigelow group)

Shaffer et al., PRL 82, 1124 (1998)

Li-Cs (Heidelberg, Weidemüller/Grimm group)

Schlöder et al., EPJD 7, 331 (1999)



interest: creation of **heteronuclear molecules**

degenerate species mixtures (first experiments)

early 00's



K-Rb (LENS, Inguscio group)

Modugno et al., Science 294, 1320 (2001)

sympathetic cooling
of ^{41}K to BEC

Li-Na (MIT, Ketterle group)

Hadzibabic et al., PRL 88, 160401 (2002)

K-Rb (LENS, Inguscio group)

Roati et al., PRL 89, 150403 (2002)

sympathetic cooling
of ^6Li / ^{40}K to Fermi degeneracy

K-Rb (JILA, Jin group)

Goldwin et al., PRA 70, 021601(R) (2004)

interactions - more than just (in)elastic collisions

2002

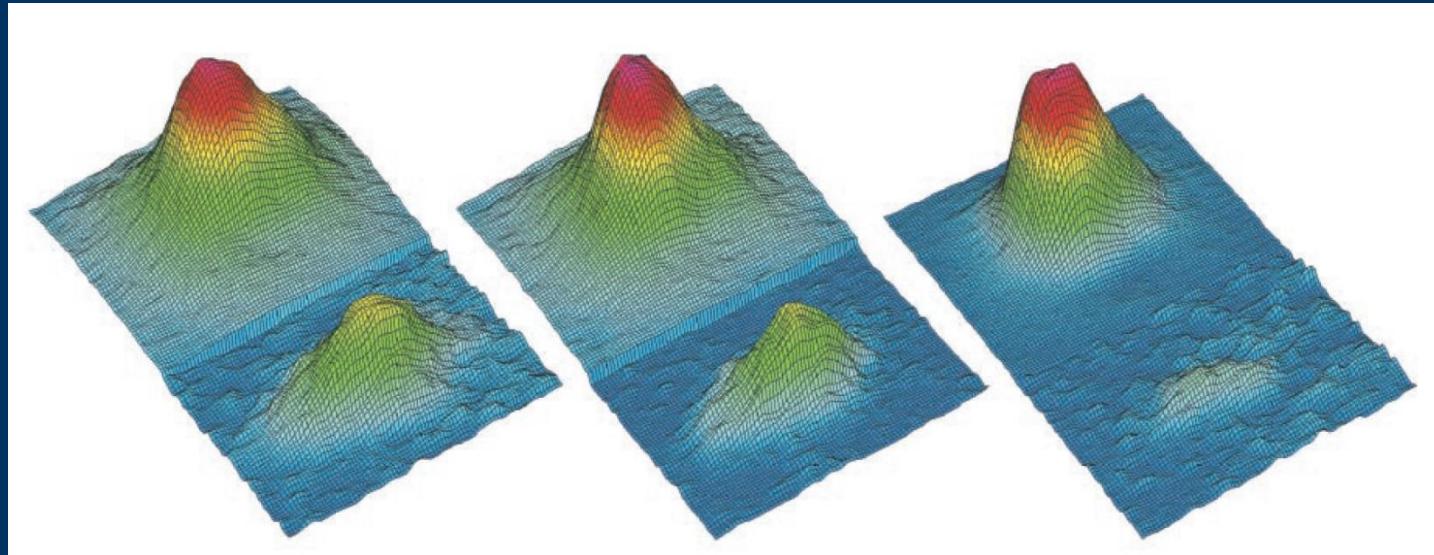
Collapse of a Degenerate Fermi Gas

Giovanni Modugno,* Giacomo Roati, Francesco Riboli,
Francesca Ferlaino, Robert J. Brecha, Massimo Inguscio

Science 297, 2240 (2002)

^{87}Rb

^{40}K



onset of BEC evaporative cooling quasi-pure BEC

sudden loss
of fermions!

heteronuclear Feshbach resonances

mid 00's

^6Li - ^{23}Na (MIT, Ketterle group)

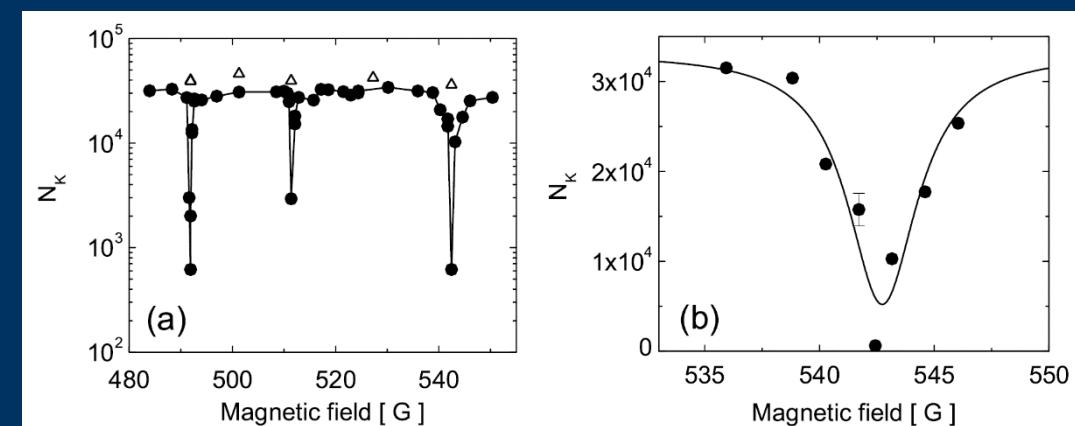
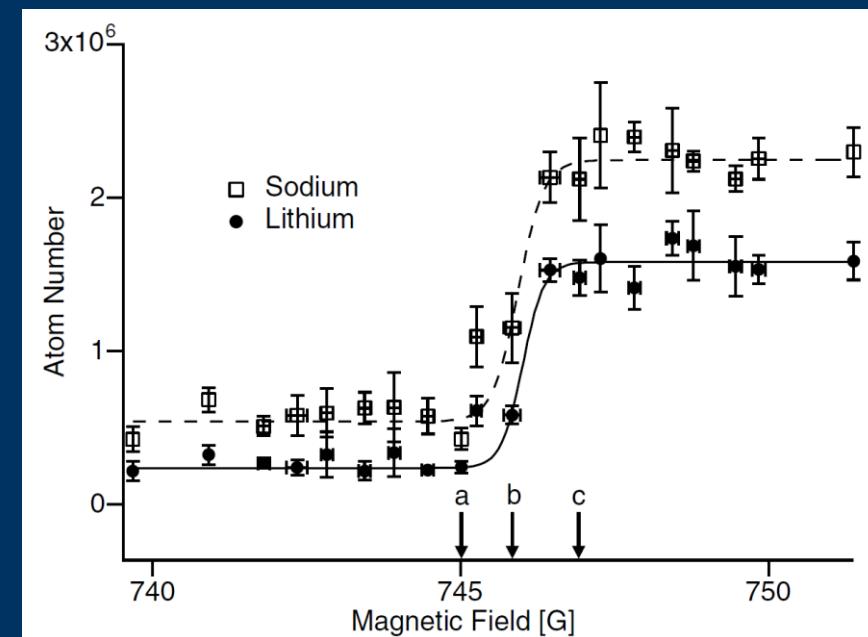
Stan et al., PRL 93, 143001 (2004)

^{40}K - ^{87}Rb (JILA, Jin group)

Inouye et al., PRL 93, 183201 (2004)

^{40}K - ^{87}Rb (LENS, Inguscio group)

Ferlaino et al., PRA 73, 040702(R) (2006)



tuning the interspecies interaction

mid 00's

K-Rb

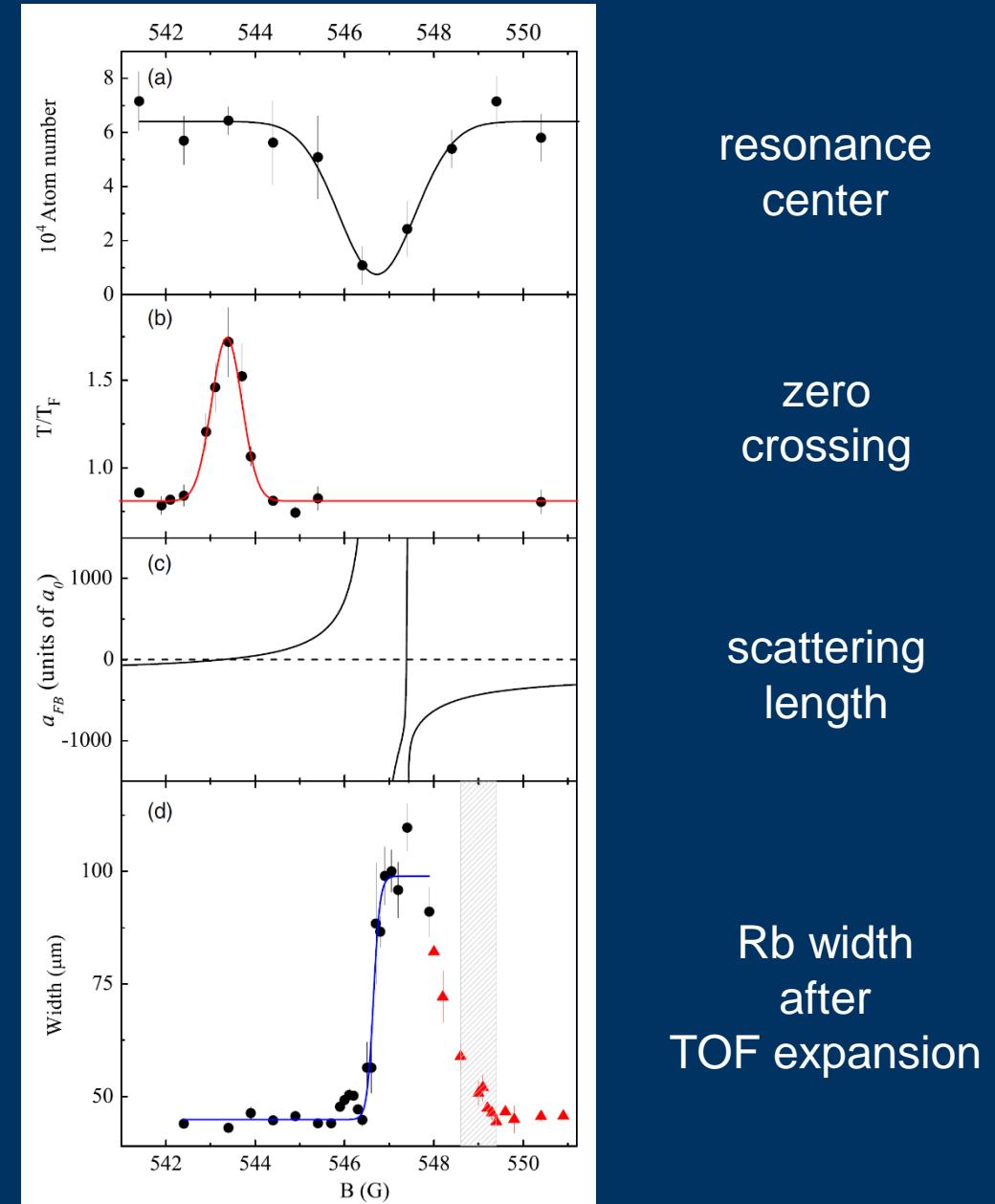
expansion near resonance

LENS, Inguscio group

Zaccanti et al., PRA 74, 041605(R) (2006)

Hamburg, Sengstock-Bongs group

Ospelkaus et al., PRL 97, 120403 (2006)



heteronuclear Feshbach molecules

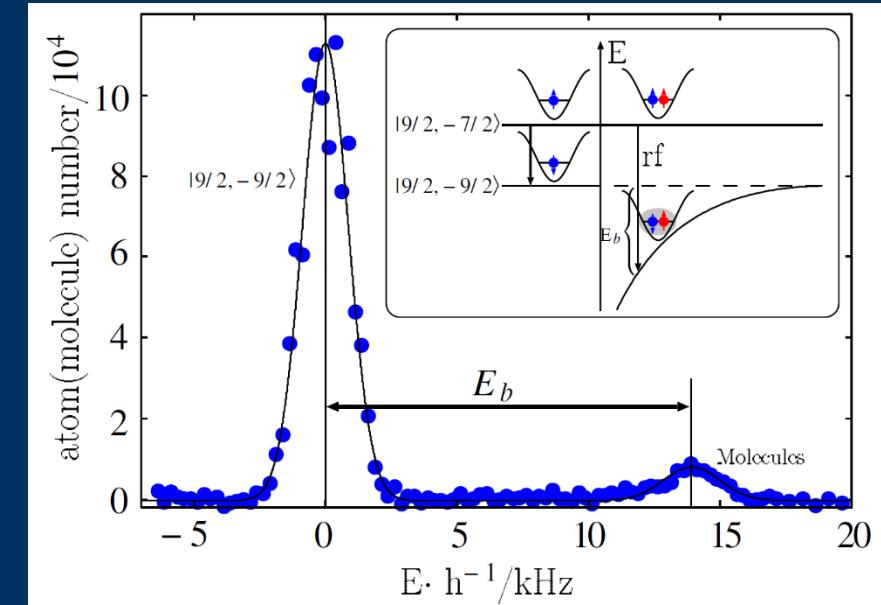
KRb in an optical lattice

(Hamburg, Bongs-Sengstock group)

Ospelkaus et al., PRL 97, 120402 (2006)

mid-late 00's

radio-freq. association →

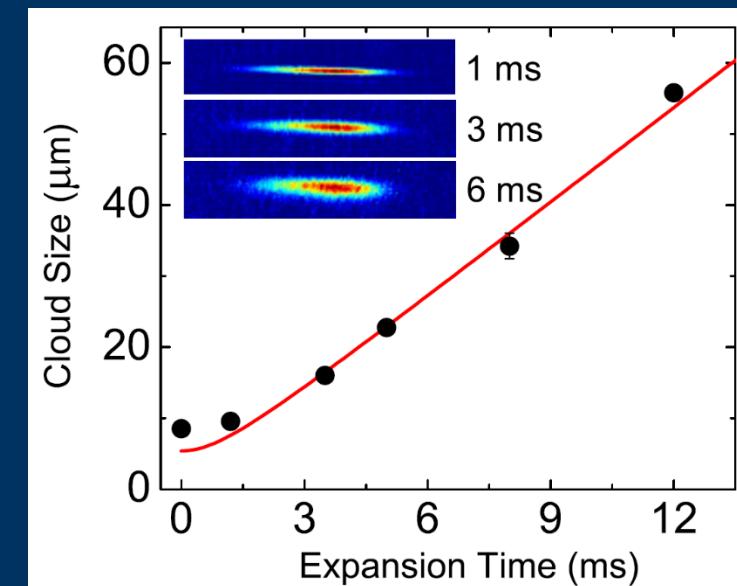


KRb in an optical dipole trap

(JILA, Jin group)

Zirbel et al., PRA 78, 013416 (2008)

time-of-flight expansion →



heteronuclear (dipolar) ground state molecules

2008

A High Phase-Space-Density Gas of Polar Molecules

K.-K. Ni,^{1*} S. Ospelkaus,^{1*} M. H. G. de Miranda,¹ A. Pe'er,¹ B. Neyenhuis,¹ J. J. Zirbel,¹ S. Kotochigova,² P. S. Julienne,³ D. S. Jin,^{1,†} J. Ye^{1,†}

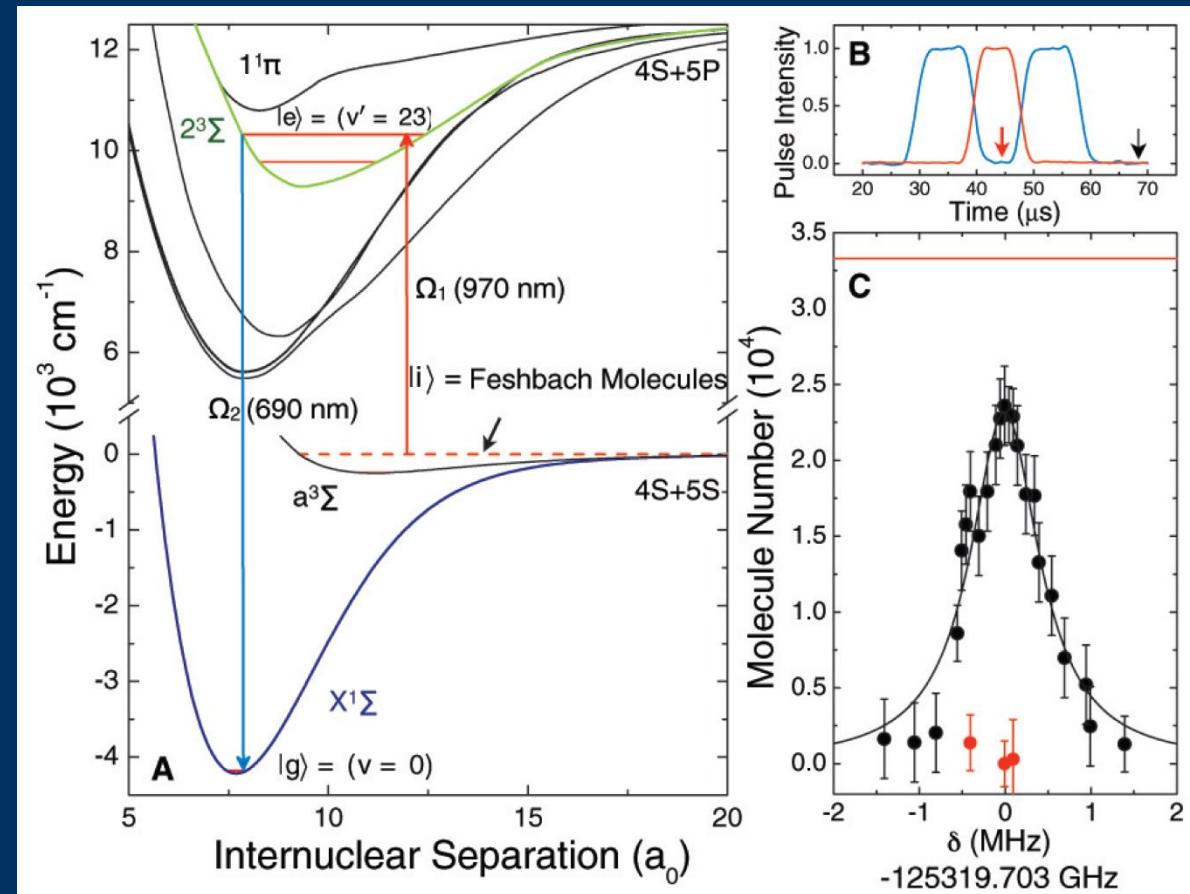
Science 322, 231 (2008)

very active research field with
many experiments worldwide
(many bi-alkali systems and other combinations)

related work in Innsbruck on homonuclear molecules

Rb₂: Lang et al., PRL 101, 133005 (2008); Denschlag group

Cs₂: Danzl et al., Science 321, 1062 (2008); Nature Phys. 6, 266 (2010); Nägerl group



species mixtures in Innsbruck

^6Li – ^{40}K / ^{41}K

^{87}Rb – ^{133}Cs
 ^{39}K – ^{133}Cs

^{87}Rb – ^{84}Sr / ^{88}Sr

Er – Dy (5x)

^{40}K – ^{161}Dy

RG group
(since 2007)

H.-C. Nägerl group

(expt. moved to Amsterdam with F. Schreck)

F. Ferlaino group

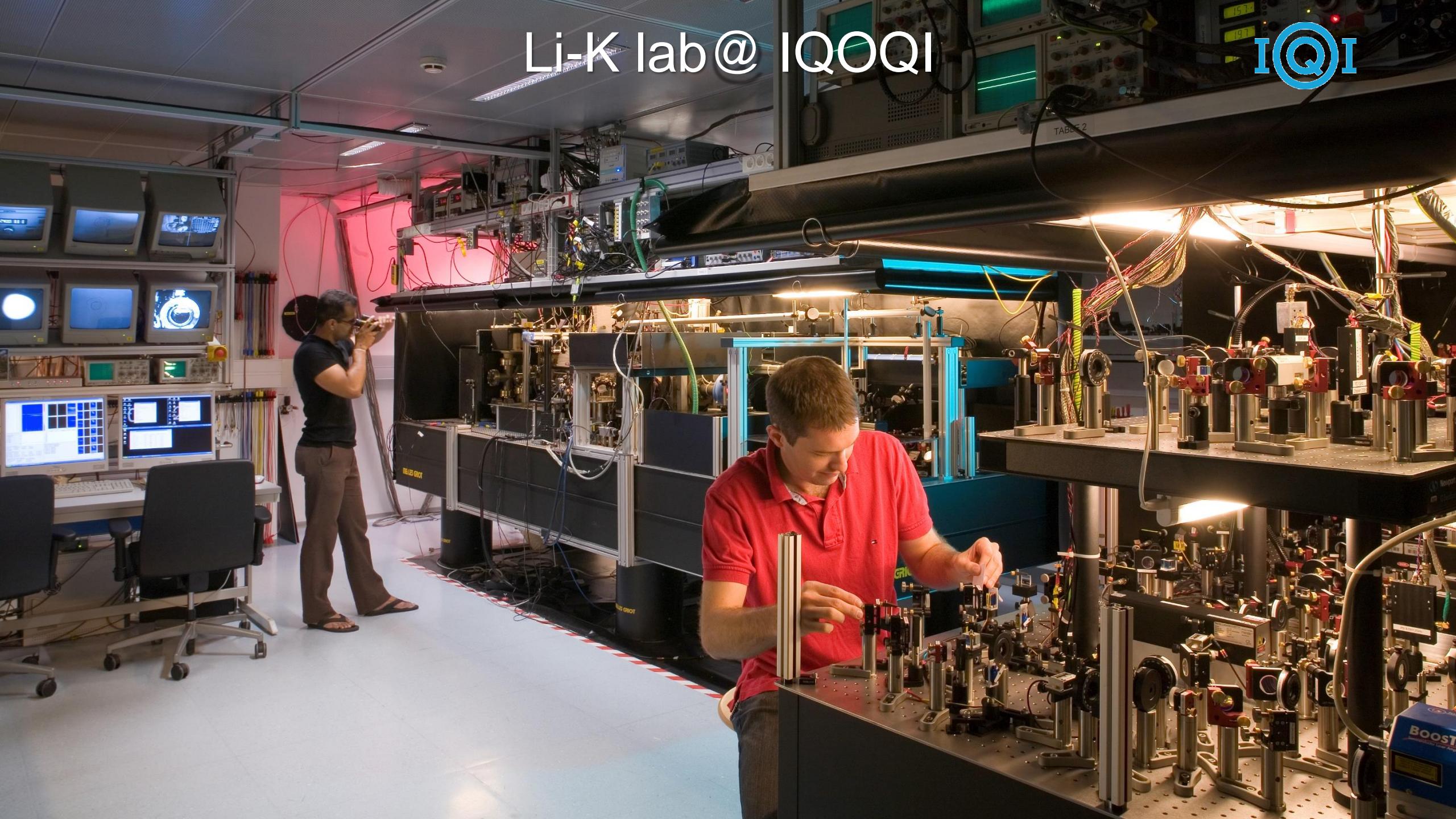
RG group
(since 2018)



at UvA
since 2013

Li-K lab@ IQOQI

IQI

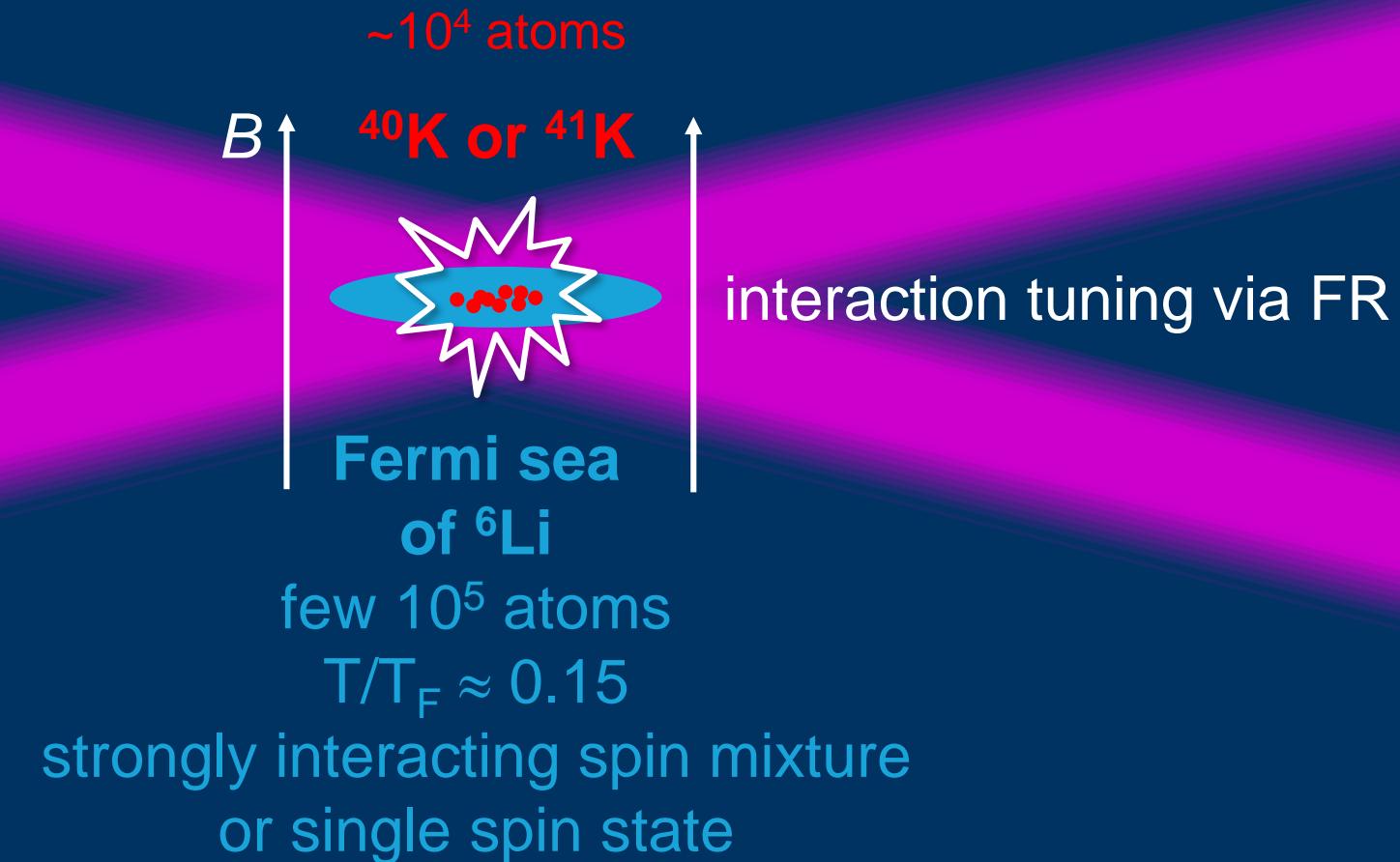


isotopic combinations



typical experimental situation

ODT @ 1064nm



research topics

$^6\text{Li} - ^{40}\text{K}$

interaction properties

$^6\text{Li} - ^{41}\text{K}$

strongly interacting
Fermi-Fermi mixture

Fermi gas thermometry

few-body physics

phase separation

quantum impurities
main research topic in last few years

Feshbach spectroscopy on ${}^6\text{Li}$ - ${}^{40}\text{K}$

PRL 100, 053201 (2008)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
8 FEBRUARY 2008

Exploring an Ultracold Fermi-Fermi Mixture: Interspecies Feshbach Resonances and Scattering Properties of ${}^6\text{Li}$ and ${}^{40}\text{K}$

E. Wille,^{1,2} F. M. Spiegelhalder,¹ G. Kerner,¹ D. Naik,¹ A. Trenkwalder,¹ G. Hendl,¹ F. Schreck,¹ R. Grimm,^{1,2} T. G. Tiecke,³ J. T. M. Walraven,³ S. J. J. M. F. Kokkelmans,⁴ E. Tiesinga,⁵ and P. S. Julienne⁵

experiment & theory
together

Feshbach spectroscopy on ${}^6\text{Li}$ - ${}^{40}\text{K}$

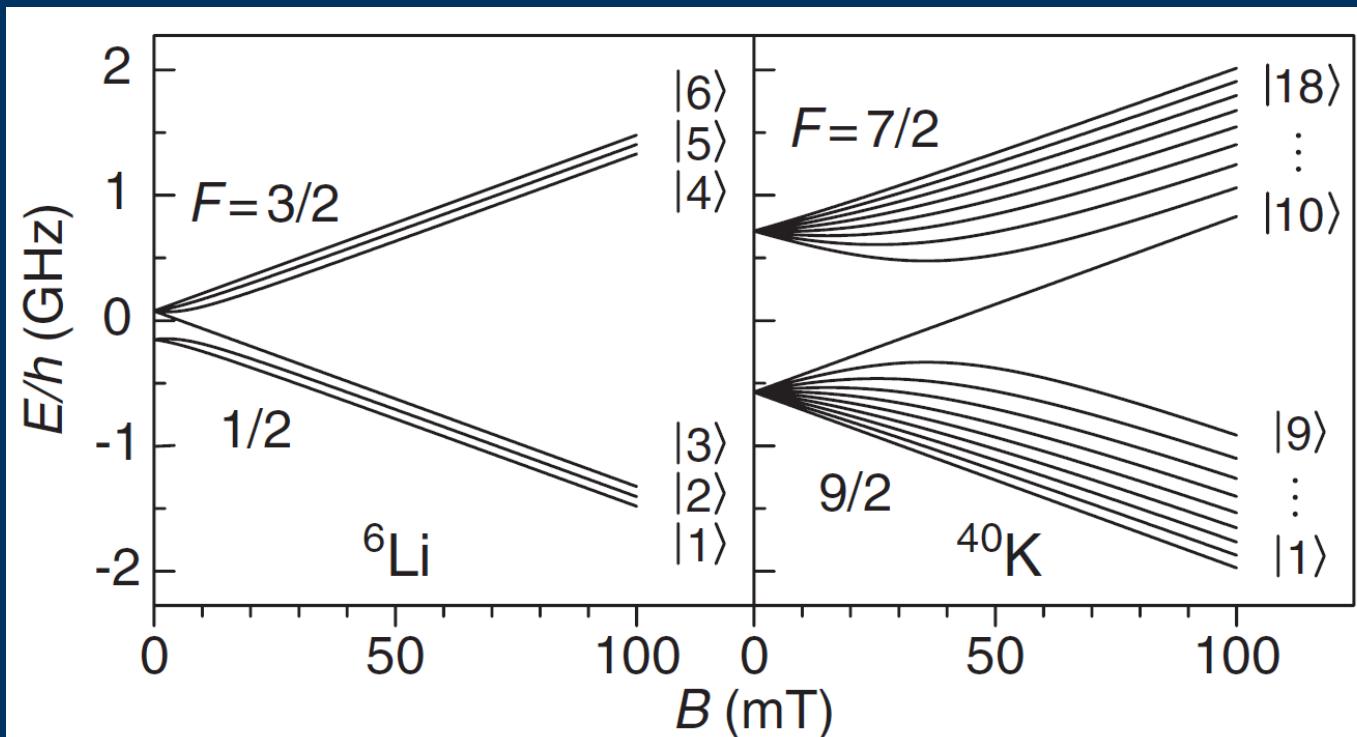
PRL 100, 053201 (2008)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

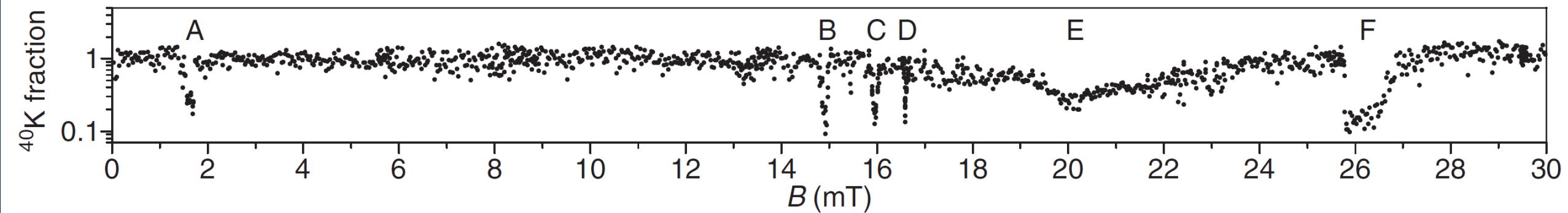
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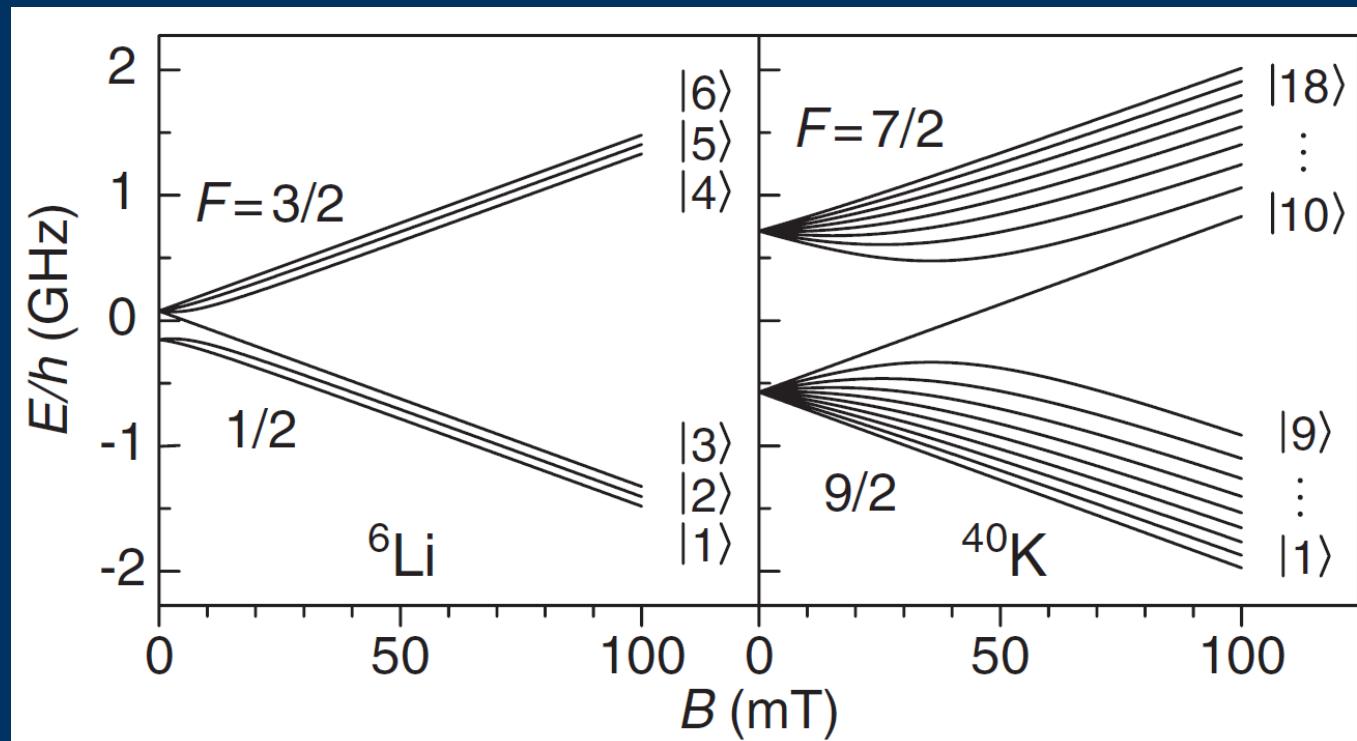
E. Wille,^{1,2} F. M. Spiegelhalder,¹ G. Kerner,¹ D. Naik,¹ A. Trenkwalder,¹ G. Hendl,¹ F. Schreck,¹ R. Grimm,^{1,2} T. G. Tiecke,³ J. T. M. Walraven,³ S. J. J. M. F. Kokkelmans,⁴ E. Tiesinga,⁵ and P. S. Julienne⁵



Feshbach spectroscopy on ${}^6\text{Li}$ - ${}^{40}\text{K}$



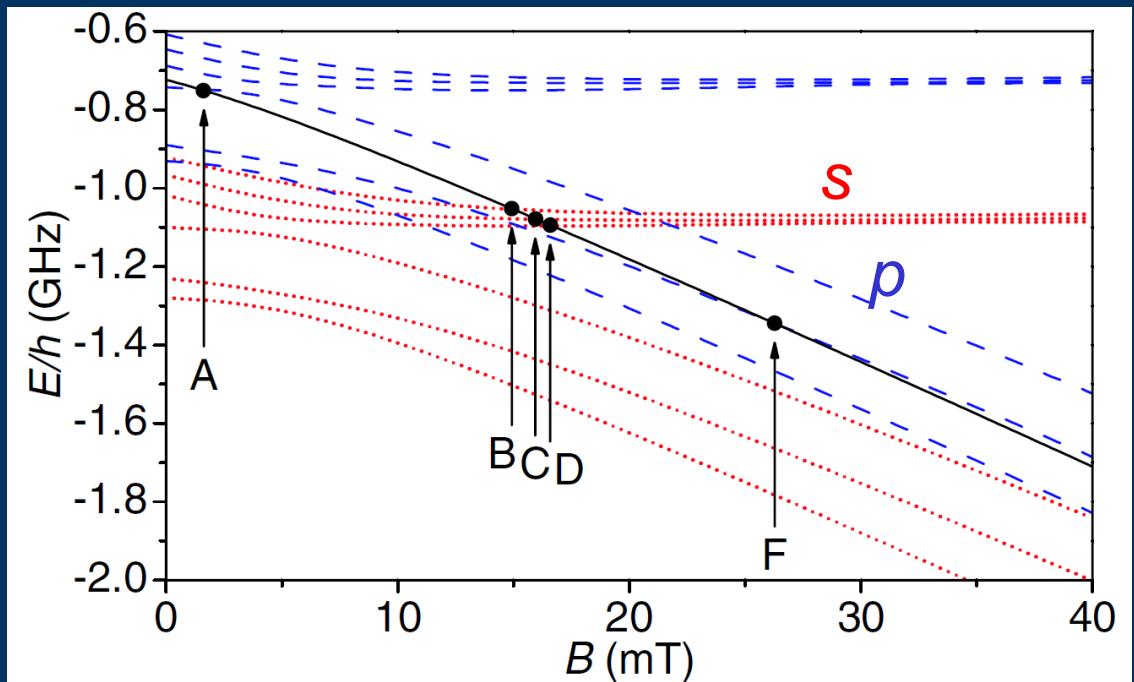
1-2 spin channel



many resonances

i, j	M_F	Experiment B_0 (mT)	ΔB (mT)	ABM B_0 (mT)
2, 1	-5	21.56 ^a	0.17	21.67
1, 1	-4	15.76	0.17	15.84
1, 1	-4	16.82	0.12	16.92
1, 1	-4	24.9	1.1	24.43
1, 2	-3	1.61	0.38	1.39
1, 2	-3	14.92	0.12	14.97
1, 2	-3	15.95 ^a	0.17	15.95
1, 2	-3	16.59	0.06	16.68
1, 2	-3	26.3	1.1	26.07
1, 3	-2	Not observed		1.75
1, 3	-2	14.17	0.14	14.25
1, 3	-2	15.49	0.20	15.46
1, 3	-2	16.27	0.17	16.33
1, 3	-2	27.1	1.4	27.40

asymptotic bound state model



variation of two binding energy parameters
(for known C_6 coefficient)

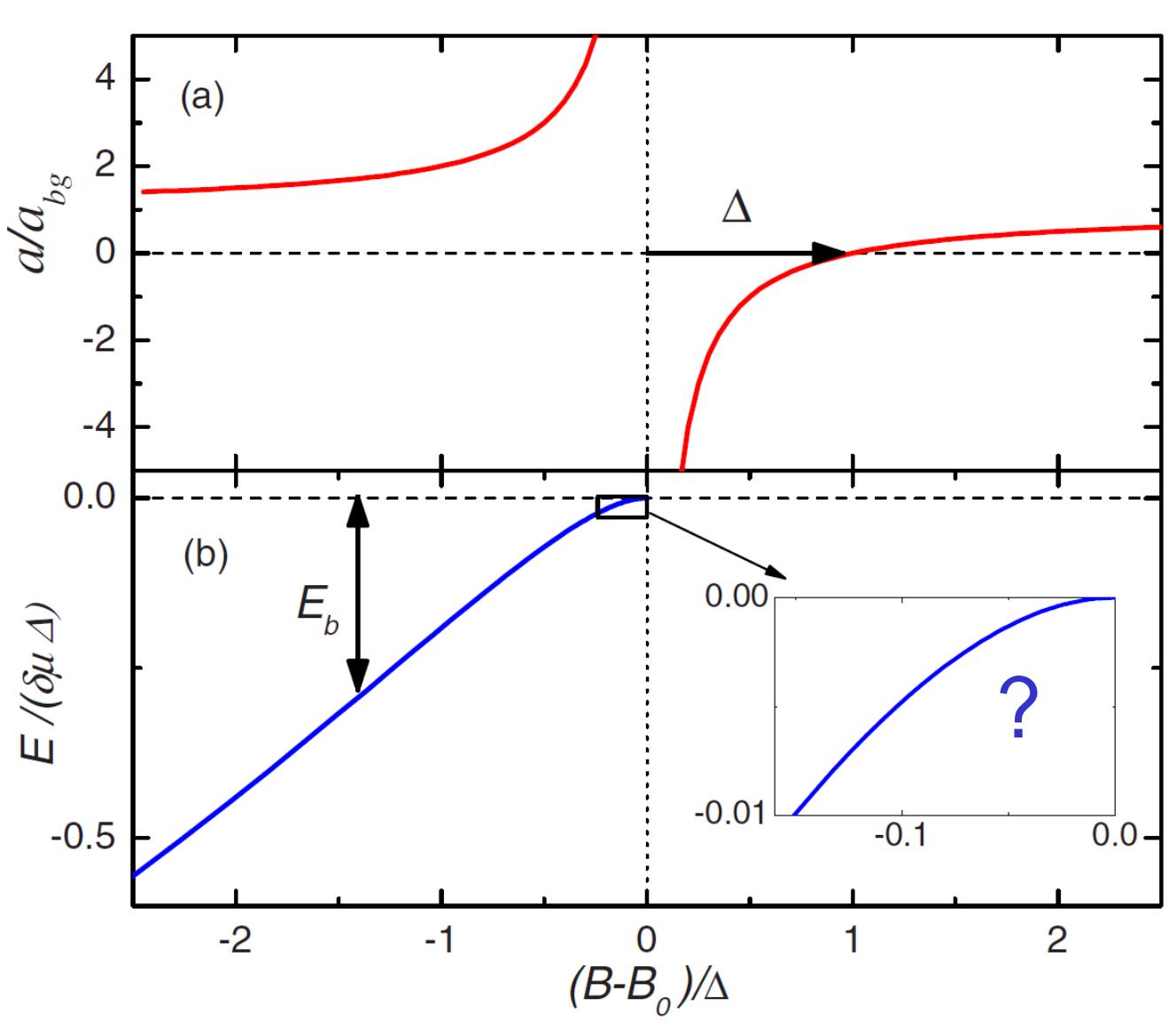
coupled-channels calculation for all spin states

			Experiment			Coupled channels						
Channel	M_{tot}	Group	B_0 (G)	Δ (G)	Ref.	B_0 (G)	Δ (G)	a_{bg}/a_0	$\delta\mu/h$ (MHz/G)	a_{res} ($10^6 a_0$)	s_{res}	γ_B (μG)
<i>ba</i>	-5	\triangle	215.6		[4]	215.52	0.27	64.3	2.4	160	0.0048	0.11
<i>aa</i>	-4	\circlearrowleft	157.6		[4]	157.50	0.14	65.0	2.3		0.0023	0
		\diamond	168.170(10)		[8]	168.04	0.13	63.4	2.5		0.0023	0
<i>ab</i>	-3	\circlearrowleft	149.2		[4]	149.18	0.23	67.0	2.1	14	0.0037	1.1
		\square	159.5		[4]	159.60	0.51	62.5	2.4	5.3	0.0086	6.1
		\diamond	165.9		[4]	165.928	2×10^{-4}	58	2.5	0.3	3.3×10^{-6}	0.04
<i>ac</i>	-2	\circlearrowleft	141.7		[4]	141.46	0.25	67.6	2.1	7.5	0.0040	2.3
		\square	154.707(5)	0.92(5)	this work	154.75	0.88	63.0	2.3	4.0	0.014	14
		\diamond	162.7		[4]	162.89	0.09	56.4	2.5	0.89	0.0014	5.7
<i>ad</i>	-1	\circlearrowleft				134.08	0.24	68.7	2.0	4.5	0.0038	3.7
		\square				149.40	1.06	63.8	2.2	3.3	0.017	20
		\diamond				159.20	0.33	55.8	2.45	1.4	0.0051	13
<i>ae</i>	0	\circlearrowleft				127.01	0.22	68.5	2.05	2.8	0.0035	5.4
		\square				143.55	1.20	65.7	2.2	2.8	0.020	29
		\diamond				154.81	0.69	55.1	2.4	1.6	0.010	24
<i>af</i>	1	\circlearrowleft				120.33	0.20	66.8	2.1	1.7	0.0031	7.9
		\square				137.23	1.19	65.3	2.2	2.2	0.019	35
		\diamond				149.59	1.14	53.6	2.4	1.6	0.016	37
<i>ag</i>	2	\circlearrowleft				114.18	0.14	67.4	2.1	0.97	0.0023	9.7
		\square				130.49	1.07	66.4	2.2	1.8	0.018	40
		\diamond				143.39	1.57	54.4	2.4	1.6	0.023	53
<i>ah</i>	3	\circlearrowleft				108.67	0.098	66.6	2.2	0.48	0.0016	14
		\square				123.45	0.86	68.4	2.3	1.3	0.015	44
		\diamond				135.90	1.87	55.9	2.45	1.5	0.029	72
<i>ai</i>	4	\circlearrowleft				104.08	0.06	65.9	2.25	0.19	0.0010	21
		\square				116.38	0.54	68.6	2.4	0.98	0.010	38
		\diamond				126.62	1.97	54.7	2.6	1.3	0.032	83
<i>aj</i>	5	\circlearrowleft	114.47(5)	1.5(5)	[7]	100.90	0.02	64.3	2.3	0.03	3.2×10^{-4}	43
		\diamond				114.78	1.81	57.3	2.3	1.08	0.027	96

Naik et al.,
EPJD 65, 55 (2011)

complete understanding of two-body interaction physics!
(by mass scaling also for all other isotopic combinations)

“best” resonance (Li1 – K3 channel)



Chin et al., RMP 82, 1225 (2010)

$$a(B) = a_{bg} \left(1 - \frac{\Delta}{B - B_0} \right)$$

$$B_0 = 154.699(1) \text{ G}$$

$$a_{bg} = 63.0 a_0$$

$$\Delta = 880 \text{ mG}$$

$$\delta\mu/h = 2.35(2) \text{ MHz/G}$$

range parameter

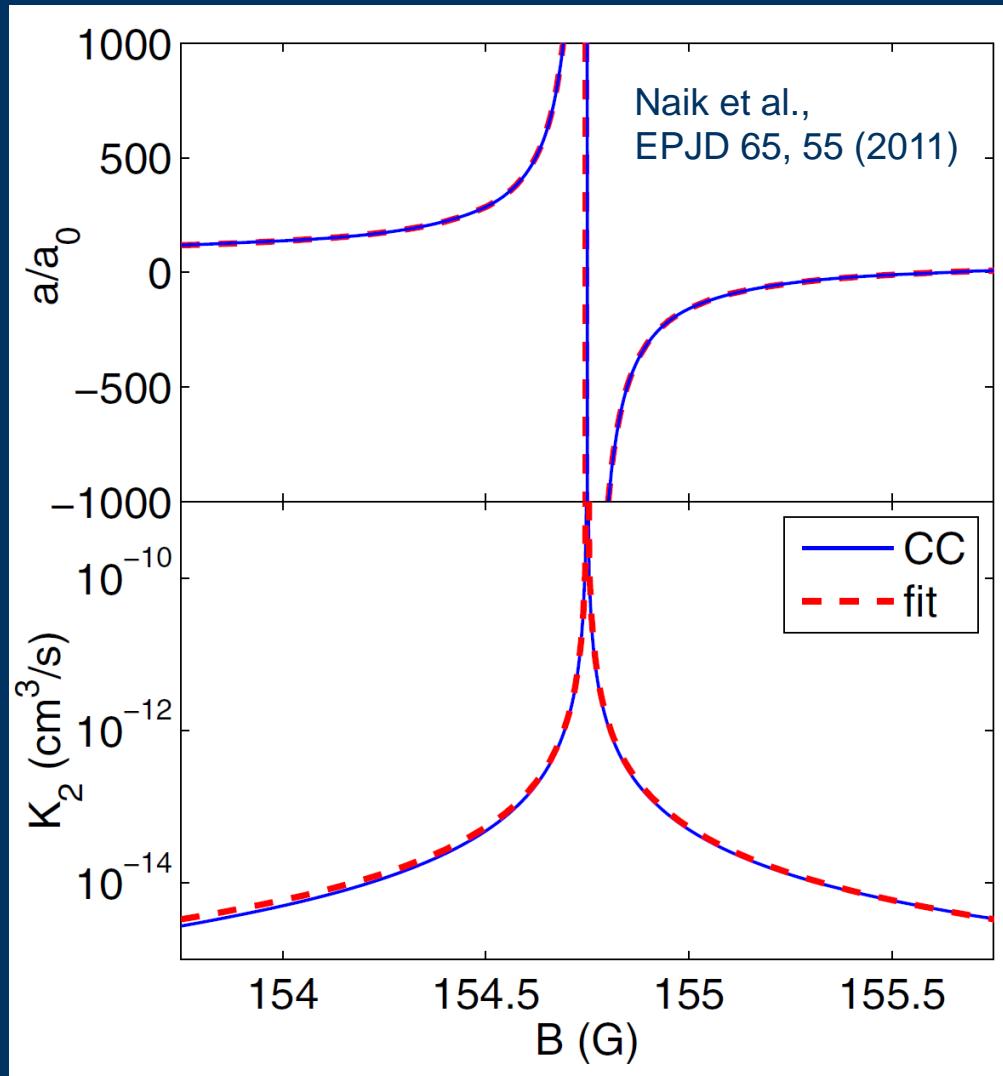
$$R^* = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_r a_{bg} \delta\mu \Delta} \\ = 2650(25) a_0$$

universal range

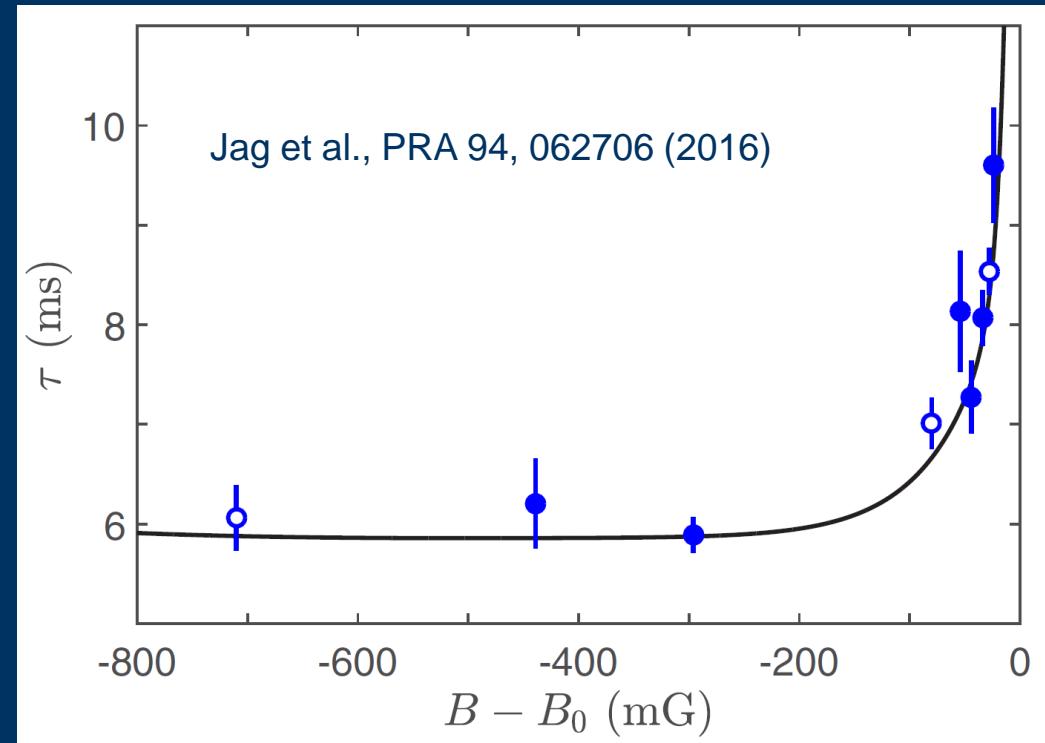
$$|a| \gg R^* \rightarrow |\Delta| \ll 20 \text{ mG}$$

Petrov, PRL 93, 143201 (2004)

spin relaxation (not in the lowest spin channel)



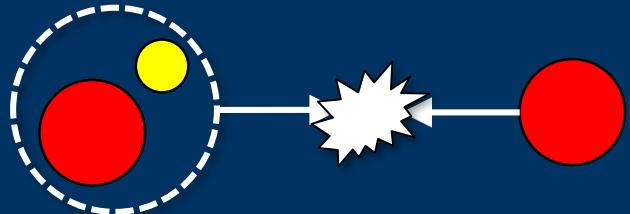
resonant two-body losses



spontaneous dissociation
of Feshbach molecules
 ${}^6\text{Li} - {}^{40}\text{K}$

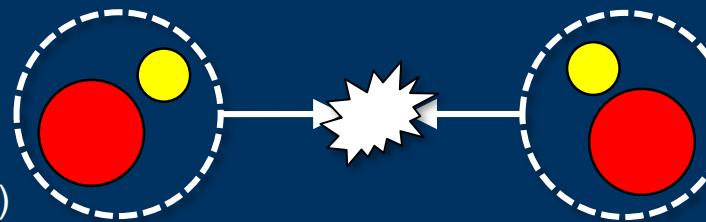
do experiments fast (few ms)
and with precise magnetic control

glimpse into the few-body world

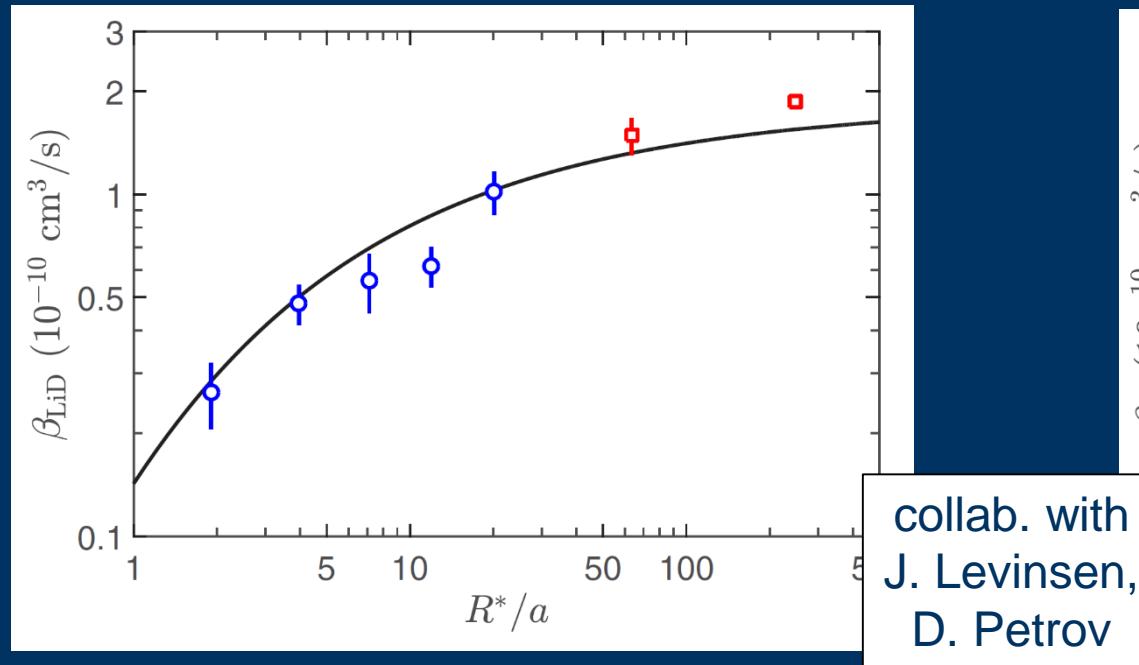


atom-dimer collisions

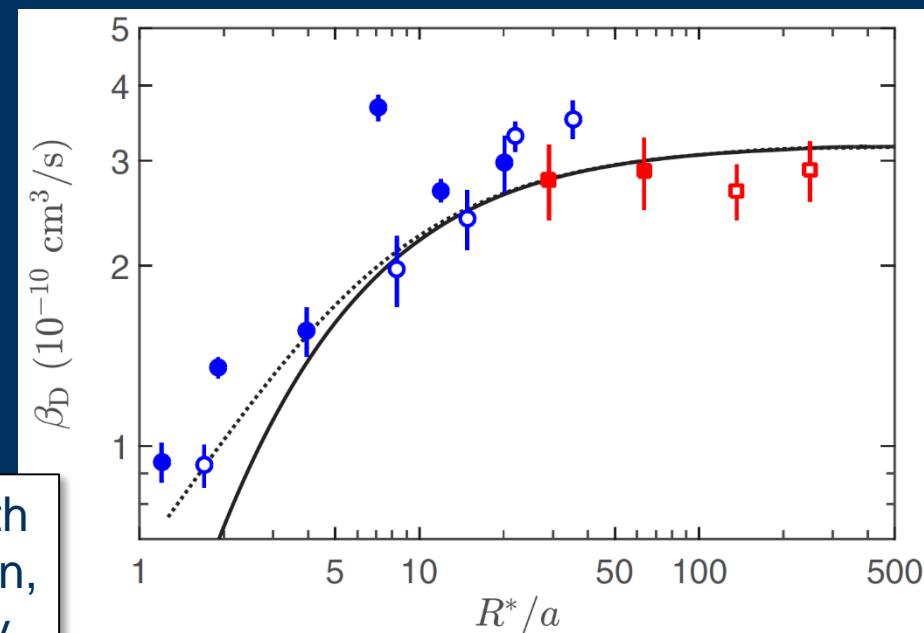
Jag et al.,
PRA 94, 062706 (2016)



dimer-dimer collisions



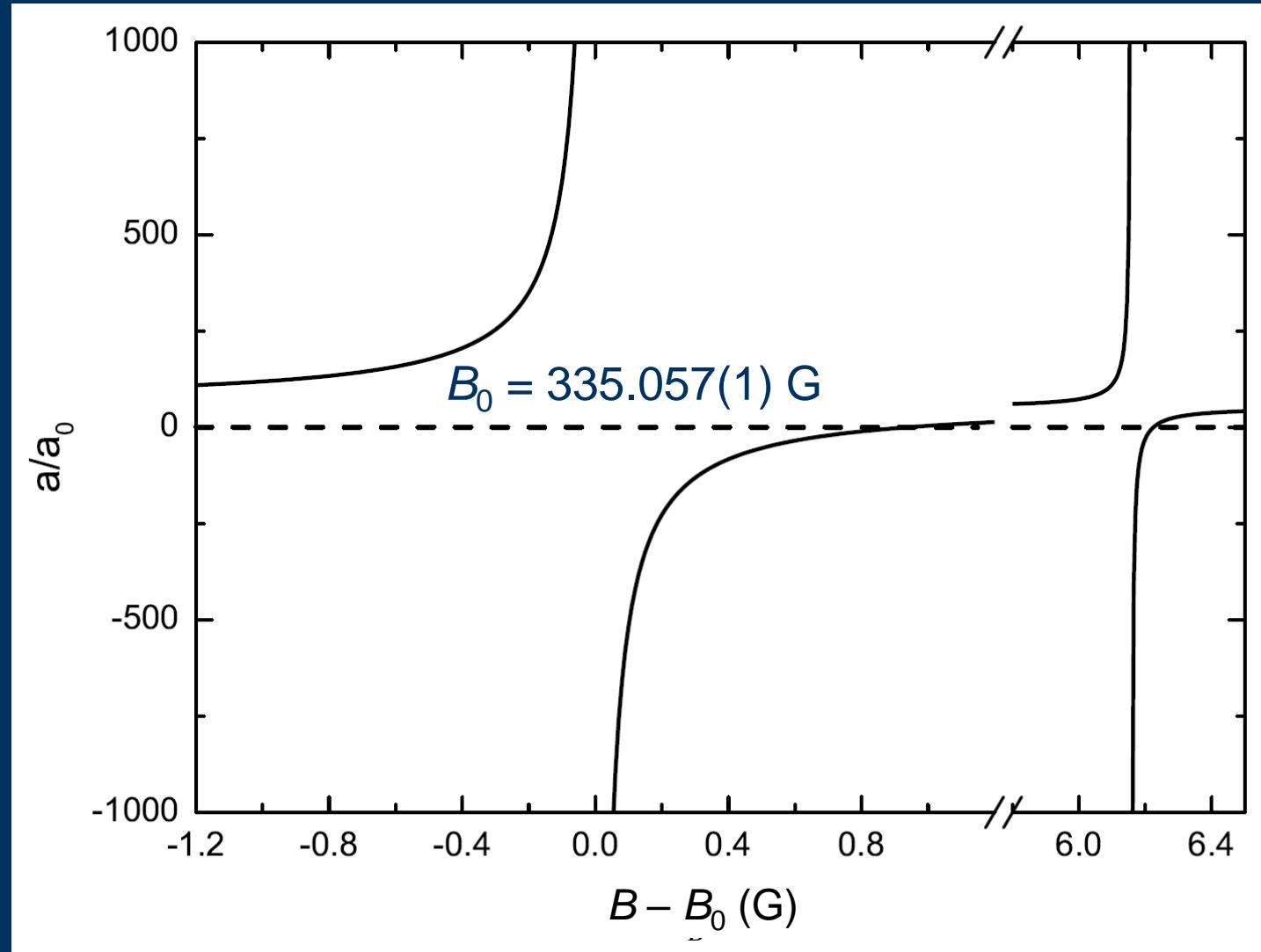
collab. with
J. Levinsen,
D. Petrov



Pauli suppression at work, see Petrov, Salomon, Shlyapnikov, PRL 93, 090404 (2004),
but only very close to resonance

Feshbach resonance in the Fermi-Bose mixture

${}^6\text{Li} - {}^{41}\text{K}$



lowest spin channel:
no two-body decay

resonance width and a_{bg}
very similar to
the Fermi-Fermi case:

facilitates direct comparison
between FF and FB system

degenerate Bose-Fermi mixture



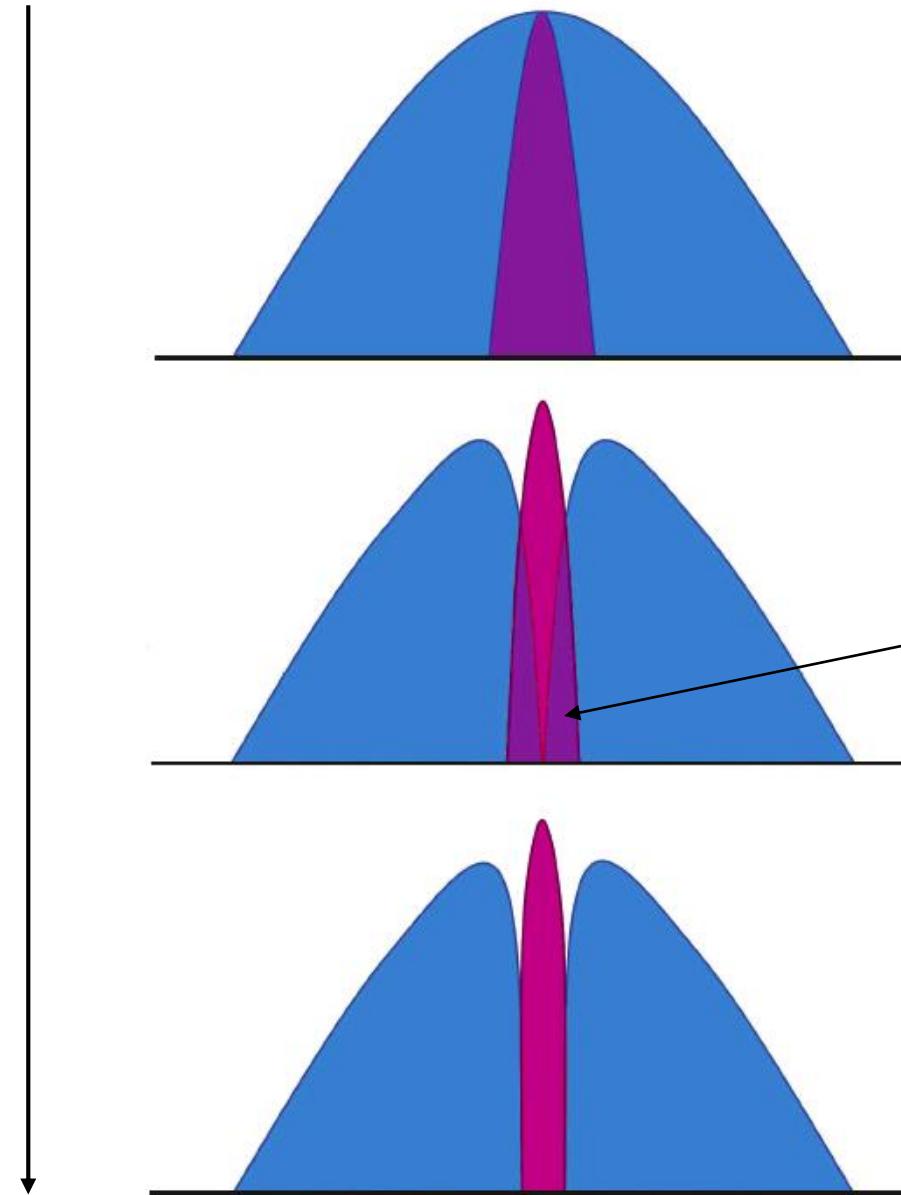
small BEC immersed in a large Fermi sea

“fermionic reservoir approximation”
BEC effect on fermion chemical potential negligible

tunable BF interactions!!!

repulsive interaction

increasing
interspecies
scattering length
 a



reduced overlap

phase separation !

$$a > 1.14 \sqrt{a_b/k_F}$$

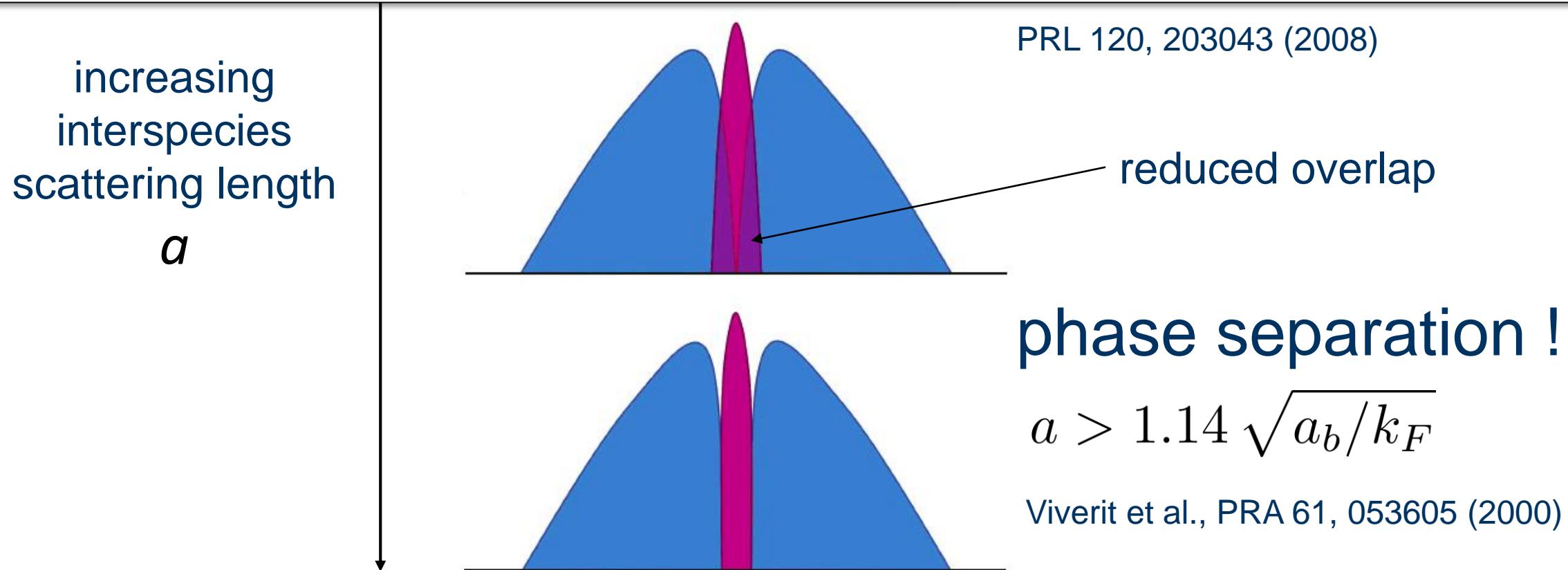
Viverit et al., PRA 61, 053605 (2000)

Probing the Interface of a Phase-Separated State in a Repulsive Bose-Fermi Mixture

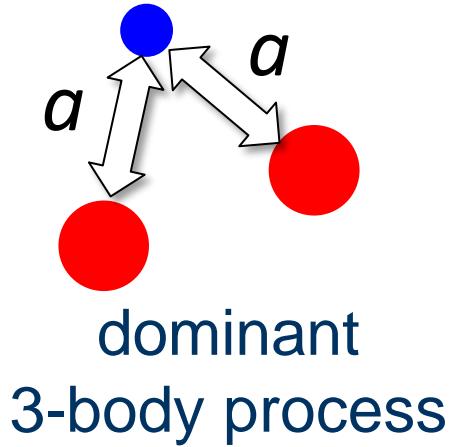
Rianne S. Lous,^{1,2} Isabella Fritsche,^{1,2} Michael Jag,^{1,2,*} Fabian Lehmann,^{1,2} Emil Kirilov,²
Bo Huang (黃博),^{1,†} and Rudolf Grimm^{1,2}

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6020 Innsbruck, Austria*

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three-body loss from ^{41}K BEC



QUESTION

$L_3(a)$
can be measured in
non-condensed regime

$$\dot{N} = -\frac{1}{2} L_3 \int n_b^2 n_f \, dV$$

overlap integral

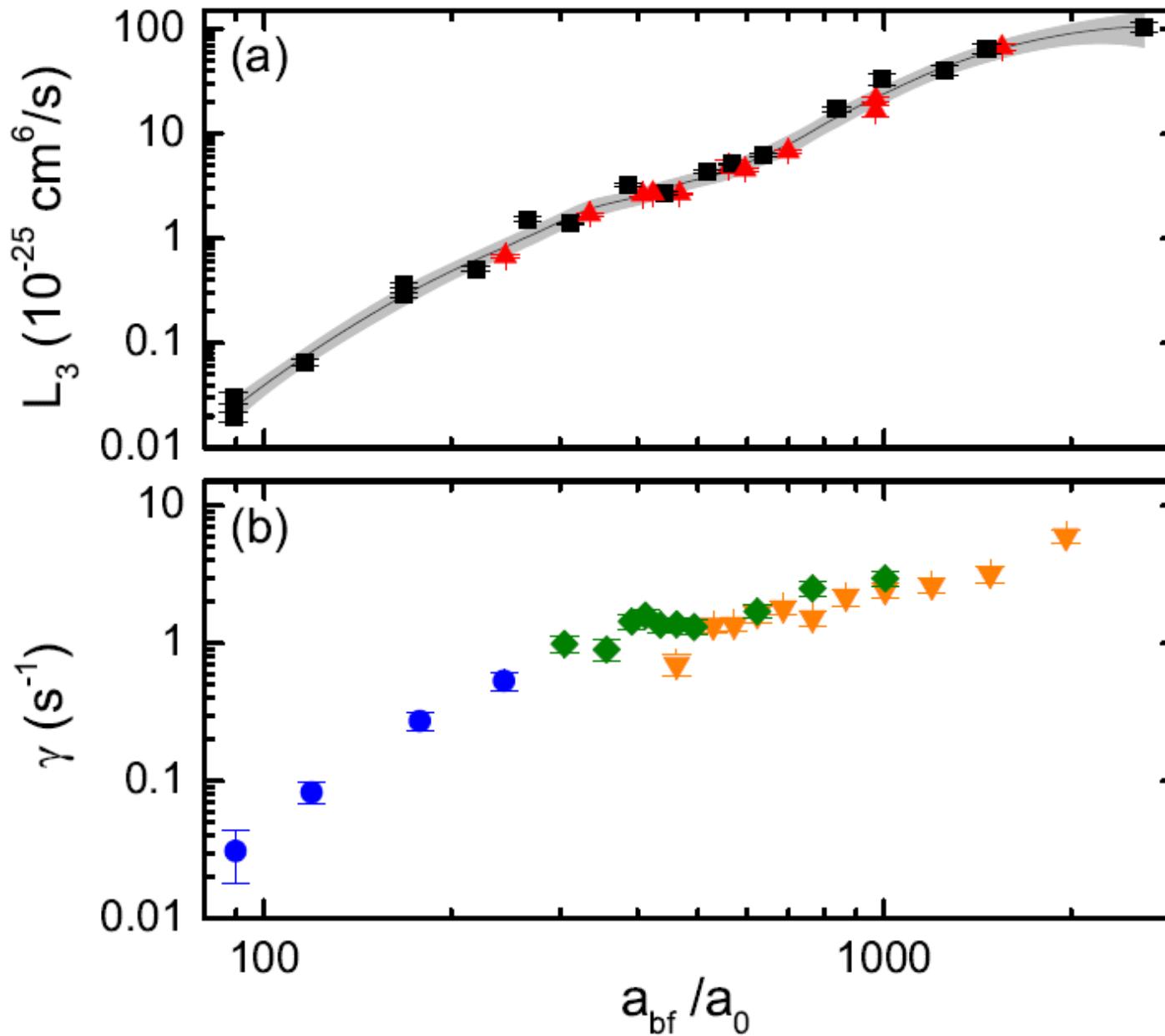
our observable

$$= -\frac{1}{2} L_3 \Omega \int \tilde{n}_b^2 \tilde{n}_f \, dV$$

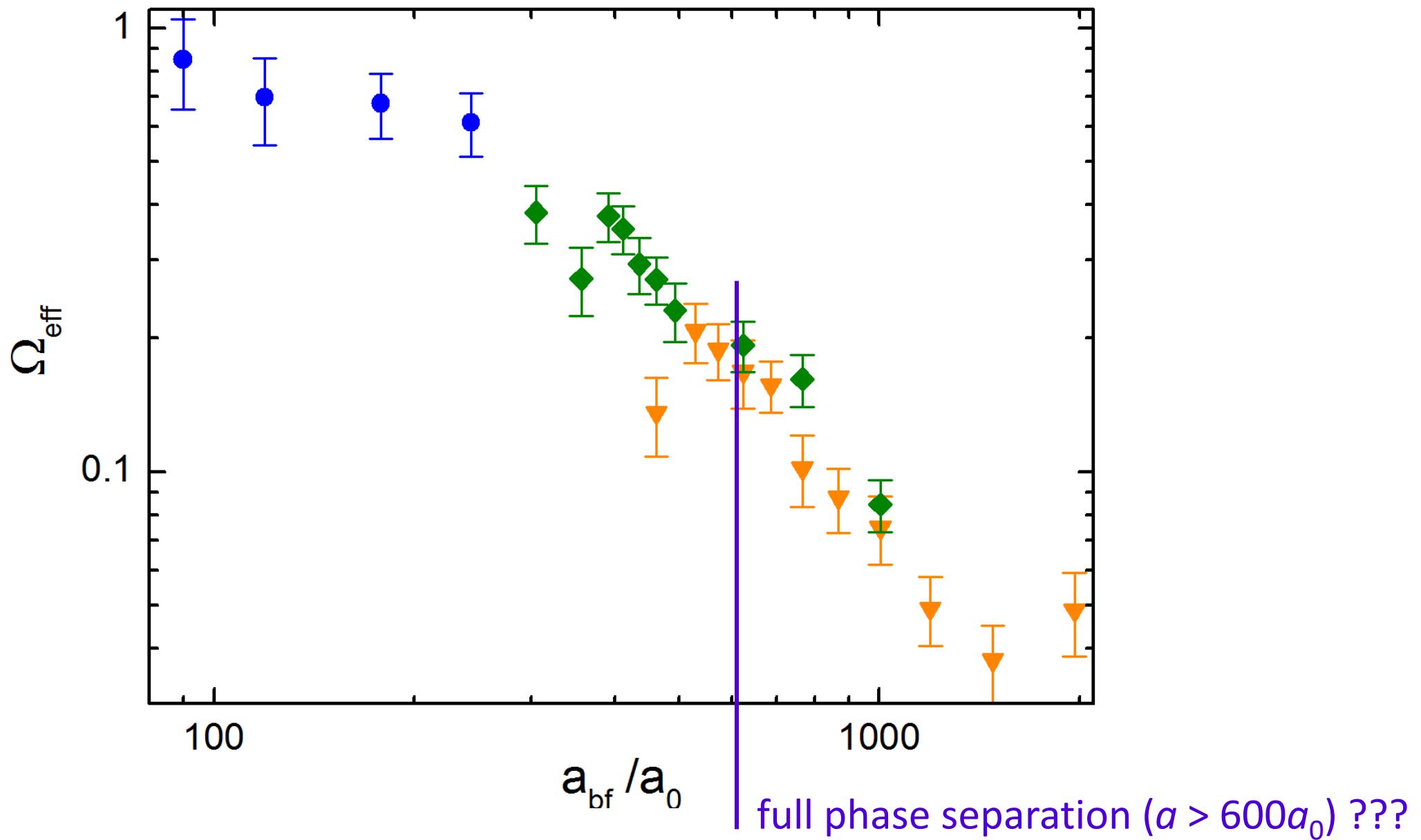
overlap integral (no FB interaction),
straightforward to calculate

$\Omega(a)$ “overlap factor”
characterizes overlap
reduction by FB interaction

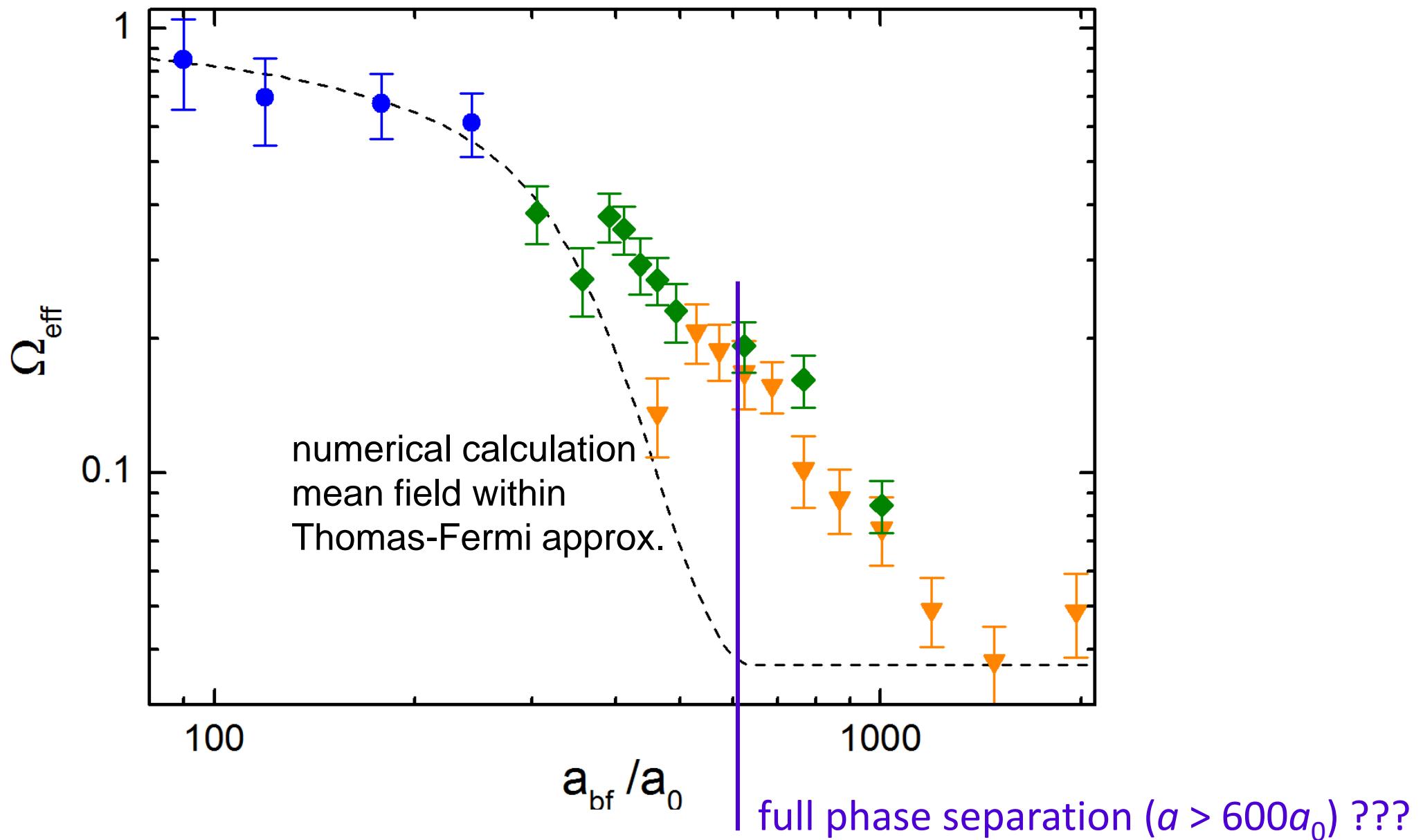
observables: L_3 and total loss rate



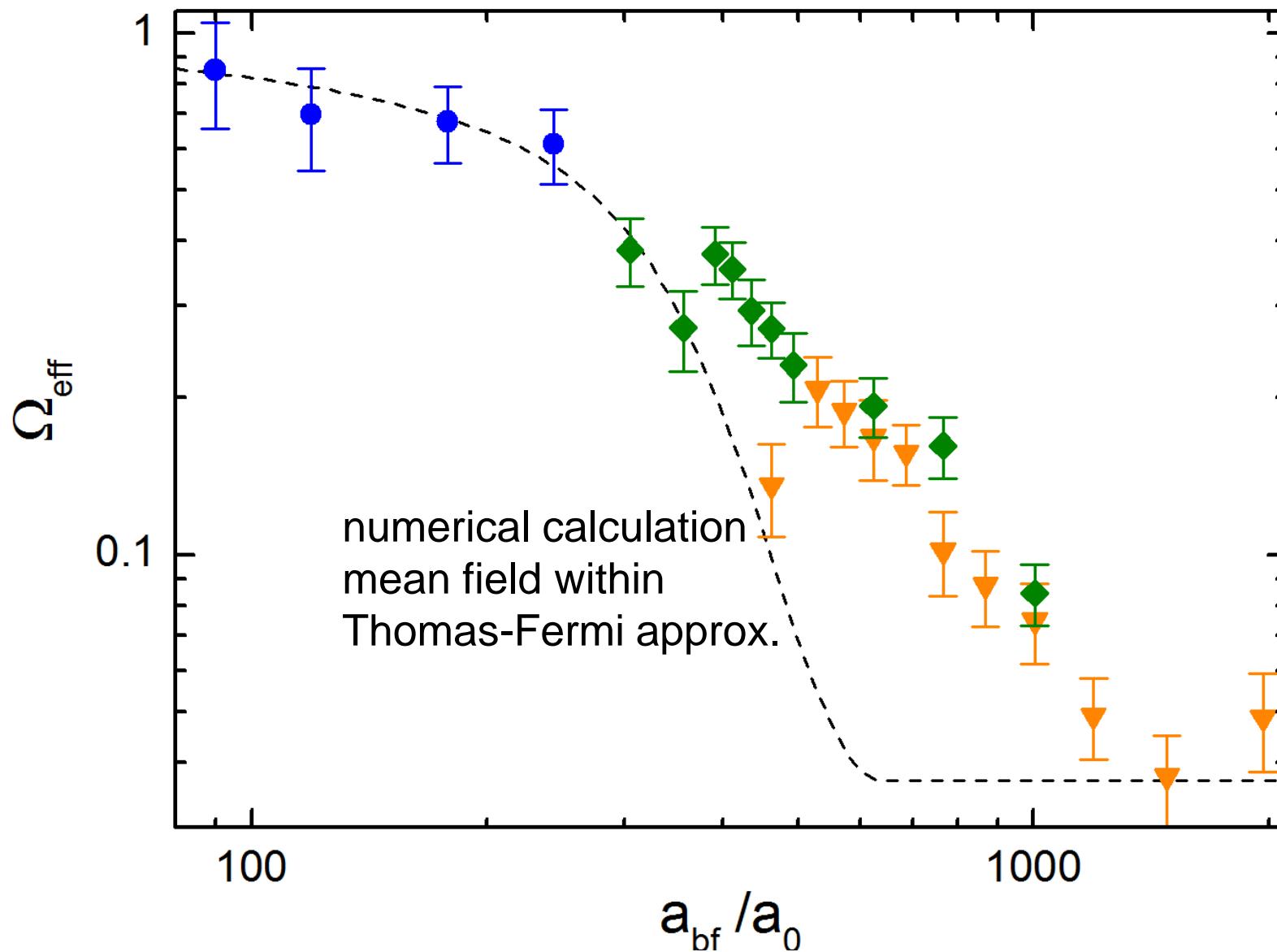
measured overlap factor



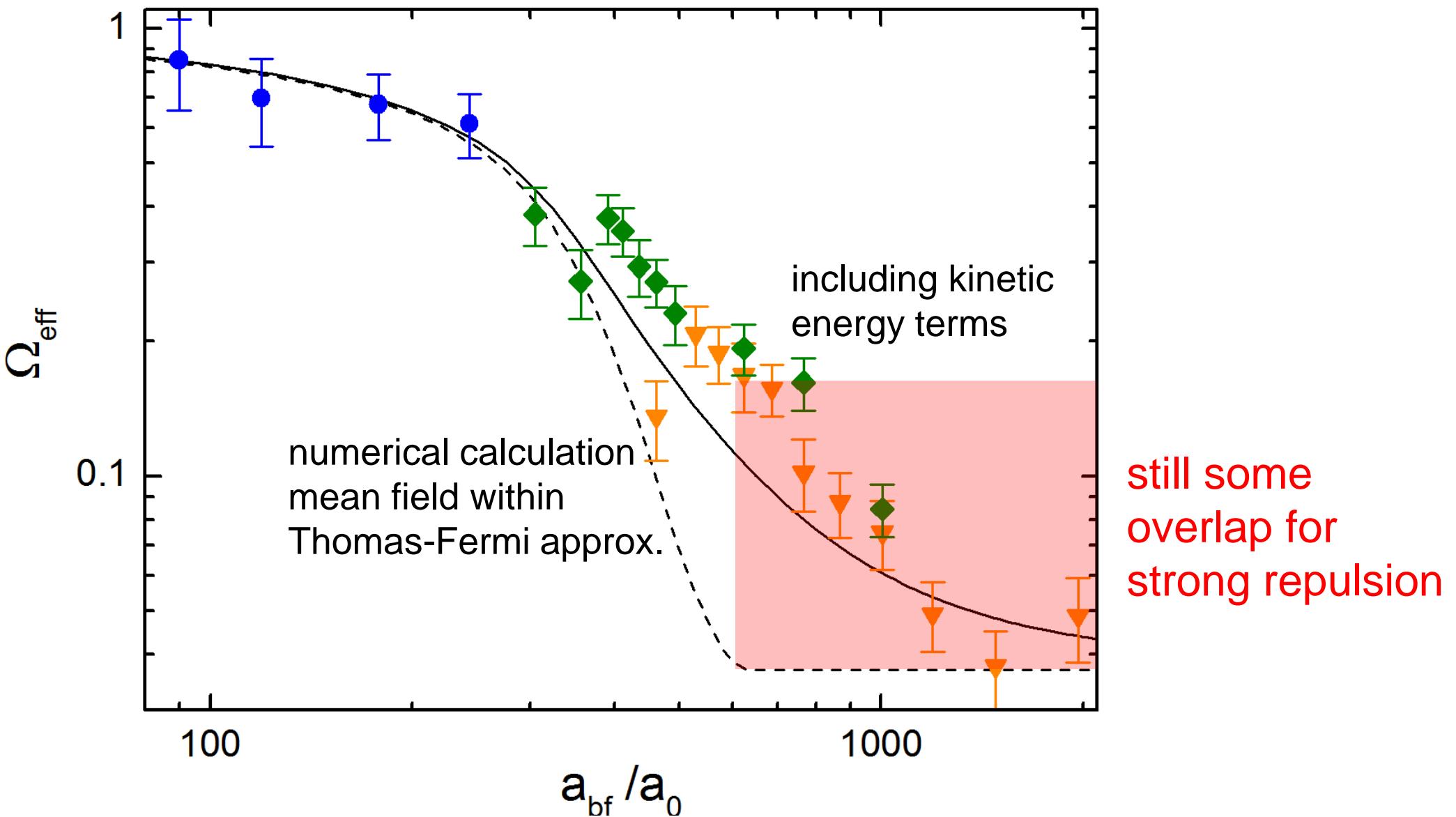
measured overlap factor



measured overlap factor



measured overlap factor



Fermi sea

BEC

Fermi sea

Fermi sea

BF

BEC

BF

Fermi sea

BF

BF

BF

BF

BF

BF

interesting questions

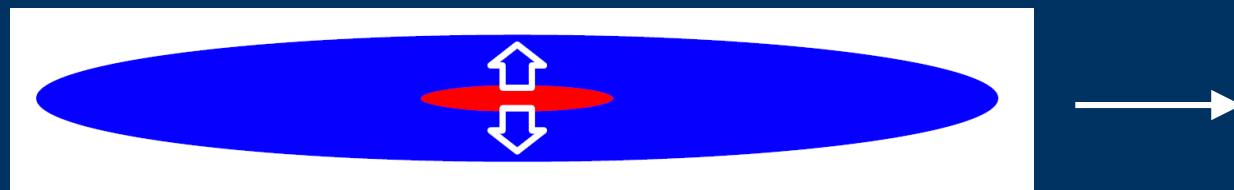
quantum nature of the interface

beyond mean-field approach (strongly interacting B-F mixture)

2D effects

elementary excitations (riplons...)

collective behavior of the compressed BEC



compression modes
surface modes and surface tension

