Problem 1)

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 \text{In}[t] = \text{M} = \text{UnitConvert} \Big[ \text{ sodium } \text{ ELEMENT} \Big[ \text{ atomic mass} \Big], \text{ "Kilograms"} \Big]; \text{ StringForm}["M = ``", M]   \lambda = \text{Quantity}[589, \text{ "nanometers"}];   k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}; \text{ StringForm}["k = ``", \text{UnitConvert}[k, \text{ "inverse nm"}] // N]   p = \hbar \text{ k}; \text{ StringForm}["p = ``", \text{UnitConvert}[p, \text{ "Kg m/s"}] // N]   v = \frac{p}{M}; \text{ StringForm}["v = ``", \text{UnitConvert}[v, \text{ "cm/s"}]]   \text{Out}[t] = \text{M} = 3.81754100 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}   \text{Out}[t] = \text{M} = 3.81754100 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}   \text{Out}[t] = \text{P} = 1.12497 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg m/s}   \text{Out}[t] = \text{P} = 1.12497 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg m/s}   \text{Out}[t] = \text{V} = 2.94684318 \text{ cm/s}   \text{Out}[t] = \text{V} = \frac{2\pi \text{ c}}{\lambda} - \text{kv}   \text{StringForm}["Doppler \text{ shifted frequency } \lambda' = \text{Sso, } \Delta\lambda = \text{``', } \lambda', \lambda' - \lambda]   \text{Out}[t] = \text{Doppler shifted frequency } \lambda' = 589.0000000578964075 \text{ nm} . \text{ So, } \Delta\lambda = 5.78964075 \times 10^{-8} \text{ nm}
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Problem 2)

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\label{eq:total_continuous_transform} \begin{split} &\text{In}[7] = \ \gamma_2 \ = \ 2 \ \pi \ \text{Quantity}[10\ , \ "\text{MHz"}]\ ; \\ &T \ = \ \frac{\hbar}{4} \ \gamma_2 \ ; \ \text{StringForm}["T_D \ = \ ``", \ UnitConvert[T, \ "\mu K"]\ //\ N] \\ &\text{StringForm}["T_R \ = \ ``", \ UnitConvert[\frac{p^2}{M\ k}\ , \ "\mu K"]] \\ &\text{Out[8]} = \ T_D \ = \ 119.981\ \mu \text{K} \\ &\text{Out[9]} = \ T_R \ = \ 2.40112338\ \mu \text{K} \end{split}
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Problem 3)

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ln[10]:= \Omega_0 = 2 \pi Quantity[20, "MHz"];
       v = Quantity[200, "m/s"];
       \lambda = Quantity[628, "nm"];
       \delta' = Quantity[1, "GHz"];
       M = Quantity[23, "amu"];
      \gamma' = \frac{\gamma_2}{2} \sqrt{1 + 2 \frac{{\Omega_0}^2}{{\gamma_2}^2}};
      \beta = \hbar k^2 \Omega_{\theta}^2 \frac{\gamma_2 \delta}{2 (\delta^2 + (\gamma')^2)^2};
       F = V \beta;
log[18]:= \{maxForce, detuning\} = Maximize[\{F, \{-\delta' < \delta < \delta'\}\}, \delta];
ln[19]:= StringForm["A maximum force of `` is achieved by \delta = ``",
         UnitConvert[maxForce, "aN"] // N,
         UnitConvert [\delta /. detuning, "MHz"] // N]
       StringForm["This force produces an acceleration of ``",
         maxForce / M // UnitConvert]
_{\text{Out[19]=}} A maximum force of 0.461906 aN is achieved by \delta = 54.414 MHz
Out[20]= This force produces an acceleration of 1.209418168 \times 10^7 \, \text{m/s}^2
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Problem 4)

$$\begin{split} &\text{In}[21]\text{:=} \ P = \text{Quantity}[5, \text{ "mW"}]; \\ &\text{a} = \text{Quantity}[4, \text{ "mm^2"}]; \\ &\gamma_2 = 2\,\pi\,\text{Quantity}[6, \text{ "MHz"}]; \\ &\lambda = \text{Quantity}[780, \text{ "nm"}]; \\ &\mu = -0.57 \,\text{e a}_0; \\ &\text{M} = \text{UnitConvert}\Big[\Big\{\frac{\text{rubidium-85 isotope}}{\text{rubidium-85 isotope}}\Big[\frac{\text{atomic mass}}{\text{atomic mass}}\Big]\Big\}, \text{ "Kg"}\Big]; \\ &\text{k} = \frac{2\,\pi}{\lambda}; \ \text{I} = \frac{P}{a}; \ \delta = \frac{3}{2}\,\gamma_2; \\ &\Omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2\,\text{Abs}\,[\mu]^2\,\text{I}}{\hbar^2\,\epsilon_0}}\;; \\ &\text{E}_r = \text{UnitConvert}\Big[\frac{\hbar^2\,k^2}{2\,\text{M}}, \text{ "J"}\Big] \text{[1]}; \end{split}$$

$$ln[30]:= V = UnitConvert \left[\frac{\hbar \Omega_{\theta}^2}{4 \delta}, "J" \right];$$

StringForm["In units of the recoil energy, the well has a depth of ``", $\frac{V}{E_r}$ // N]

$$E_d = \frac{\hbar \gamma_2}{4};$$

StringForm ["Doppler cooling can achieve atomic CoM energies (in units of the well depth) of

$$\tilde{\omega} = \sqrt{\frac{V k^2}{M}} [[1]];$$

StringForm $\Big[$ "The frequency spacing near the bottom of the well is $\Big]$ ", UnitConvert $\Big[\frac{\widetilde{\omega}}{2\,\pi}\Big]$, "MH:

Out[31]= In units of the recoil energy, the well has a depth of 360.33715442066836`

Out[33]= Doppler cooling can achieve atomic CoM energies (in units of the well depth) of 1.077860305

Out[35]= The frequency spacing near the bottom of the well is 0.103679 MHz

In[36]:= P = Quantity[100, "mW"];

$$a = \pi \text{ Quantity}[10, "\mu\text{m"}]^2;$$

 p
 $I = -; \delta = 3 \gamma_2;$

$$Ω_θ = \sqrt{\frac{2 \text{ Abs } [μ]^2 I}{\hbar^2 ε_θ C}};$$

$$ln[40]:= V = UnitConvert \left[\frac{\hbar \Omega_0^2}{4.5}, "J"\right];$$

StringForm["In units of the recoil energy, the well has a depth of ``", $\frac{V}{E_r}$]

Out[41]= In units of the recoil energy, the well has a depth of 4.587955144457358`*^7

$$ln[42]:= E_d = \frac{\hbar \gamma_2}{4}$$
;

StringForm["Doppler cooling can achieve atomic CoM energies (in units of the well depth) of Out[43]= Doppler cooling can achieve atomic CoM energies (in units of the well depth) of 8.465495043

In[44]:=
$$\tilde{\omega} = \sqrt{\frac{V k^2}{M}} [[1]];$$

StringForm["The frequency spacing near the bottom of the well is ``", UnitConvert $\left[\frac{\tilde{\omega}}{2\pi}\right]$, "MH: Out[45]= The frequency spacing near the bottom of the well is 36.9951 MHz