

Article

Cavity-Assisted Spin-Orbit Coupling of Ultracold atoms

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Abstract: We investigate dynamical and static properties of ultracold atoms confined in an optical cavity, where two photon Raman process induces effective coupling between atom's internal degrees of freedom and center-of-mass motion. In the meantime, atomic dynamics exerts a back action to cavity photons. We adopt both mean field and master equation approach to tackle the problem and found surprising modifications to atomic dispersions and dynamical instabilities, arising from the intrinsic nonlinearity of the system. Correspondence between semi-classical and quantum limits is analyzed as well.

Keywords: cavity quantum electrodynamics; cold atoms; spin-orbit coupling

1. Introduction

When Jaynes and Cummings first studied the time evolution of a two-level atom in an electromagnetic field in a *fully* quantized way in 1960s [1], experimental realization of this ideal theoretical model was out of reach. It was made possible only with the advent of one-atom masers in late 1980s, by Rempe, Walther and Klein [2], who experimentally studied the interaction of a single atom and a single resonant mode of electromagnetic field in a cavity. Jaynes-Cummings model (or J-C Model) serves to bridge our understanding of the relationship between quantum theory of radiation and semi-classical theory of atom-light interaction, and has become one of the most important models in quantum optics and cavity electrodynamics (CQED). In the experiment of Ref. [2], a beam of atoms was used and the atom-light interaction was studied during the transient time when the atoms pass through the cavity. The intensity of the atomic beam is sufficiently low such that at any given time, no more than one atom is inside

the cavity. The field of CQED was further advanced by putting a single trapped cold atom [3], and more recently a condensate of ultracold atoms [4–6,8], inside an optical cavity. In the J-C model, and many other related CQED models, the focus is the interaction and mutual influence between the cavity mode and the atomic internal degrees of freedom. The external degrees of freedom of the atom, i.e., its center-of-mass (COM) motion, is generally neglected. Unlike “hot” atoms, however, cold atoms’ COM motion in general can no longer be neglected in this “atom + cavity” system, as the COM momentum of a cold atom will be significantly affected by photon recoil from emission and absorption of even a single photon. Therefore in a more complete description of the cavity system, one needs to take into account the interplay among the cavity photons, and both the internal and external atomic degrees of freedom. Furthermore, when more than one atom is inside the cavity, one should also account for the cavity photon mediated long-range interaction between atoms. All of these make the “cold atoms + cavity” system extremely rich and interesting, and truly represent a new frontier in both CQED and cold atom research.

As the same photon affects both the internal states (via inducing a transition between different states of the atom) and the external COM motion (via photon recoil) of the atom, it naturally induces a coupling between the two atomic degrees of freedom. Such spin-orbit coupling (SOC) in cold atoms has been realized in both bosonic [9,10] and fermionic systems [11,12], and has attracted tremendous attention in recent years [13]. In practice, to avoid spontaneous emission, SOC is induced between two hyperfine ground states of an atom via a pair of Raman laser beams. Due to its non-Abelian nature, SOC not only significantly affects the physics of a single atom, but, perhaps more importantly, also profoundly changes the properties of a many-body system. It is an essential ingredient underlying such diverse phenomena as topological superconductors/insulators, Majorana and Weyl fermions, spin-Hall effects, etc. [14–18].

So far, all the experimental realization of photon-induced SOC in cold atoms employs classical laser fields to generate the Raman transition. Here the parameters of SOC are determined once the laser parameters (e.g., intensity, frequency, etc.) are fixed. In a recent work [19], we propose to replace one of the Raman beams by a plane-wave cavity mode supported by a ring cavity. Around the same time, Feder considered a situation where both Raman beams are provided by a cavity ([20]). In this scheme, as the back-action from the atoms affects the cavity photons, the SOC thus induced becomes nonlinear and dynamical. By employing a simple mean-field approach, we demonstrated [19] that such a system indeed possesses interesting nonlinear properties even with just one single atom inside the cavity. For example, the cavity-assisted SOC dramatically modifies the atomic dispersion relation, in particular, with the emergence of loop structures under certain circumstances.

In the present work, we first briefly review our previous proposal [19], and then theoretically explore the full quantum mechanical treatment beyond the mean-field formalism, and finally investigate the correspondence between the quantum and the mean-field treatment. The quantum treatment is carried out by solving the Master equation for the total density operator, from which we can derive various quantities of interest, i.e., the cavity photon statistics, the degree of entanglement between the atom and cavity field, etc. These two different approaches provide a deeper understanding to this intriguing system.

The article is organized as the following: After briefly reviewing key ideas of our previous work and the mean-field approach in Sec. 2, we develop the full quantum mechanical formalism to the physical

61 system of interest in Sec. 3 and discuss about the intimate correspondence between the two in Sec. 4,
 62 and finally conclude in Sec. 5.

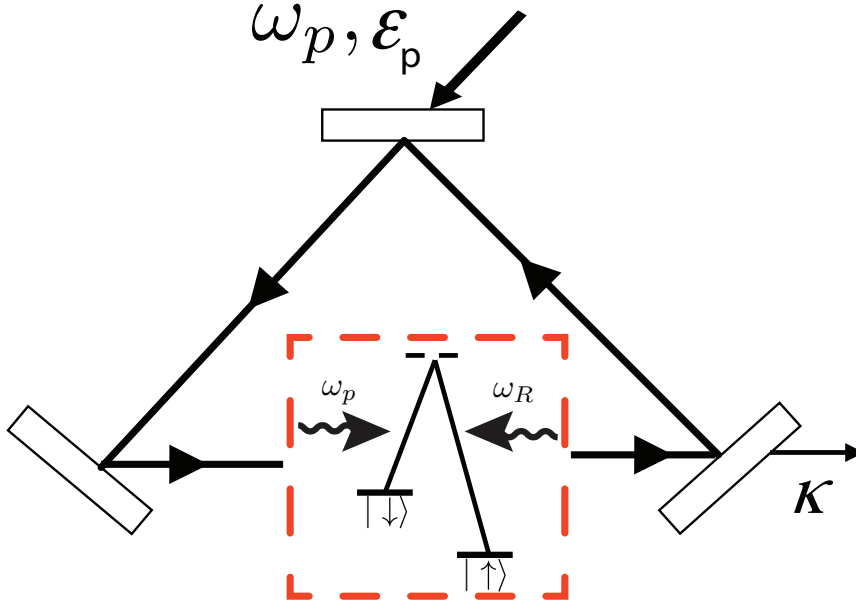


Figure 1. (Color Online) Schematic diagram of the cavity-assisted spin-orbit coupled system. Inside the red dashed box, we show the level diagram of atom and light field configuration.

63 2. Model Setup and Mean-Field Formalism

64 As shown schematically in Fig. 1, we consider a single atom being confined by a single-mode
 65 unidirectional ring cavity, whose cavity mode together with an additional coherent laser beam form a
 66 pair of Raman beams that induces transition between two hyperfine atomic ground states denoted as
 67 $|\uparrow\rangle$ and $|\downarrow\rangle$, while transferring recoil momentum $\pm 2\hbar q_r \hat{z}$ to the atom. The ring cavity has a resonant
 68 frequency of ω_c , decay rate κ , and is pumped by an external laser field with frequency ω_p and pumping
 69 rate ϵ_p . The Hamiltonian under the rotating wave approximation can be written as [19],

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = & \sum_{\sigma=\uparrow,\downarrow} \int dz \left[\hat{\psi}_{\sigma}^{\dagger}(z) \left(\frac{k^2 + 2\alpha_{\sigma} q_r k}{2m} + \alpha_{\sigma} \delta \right) \hat{\psi}_{\sigma}(z) \right] + \frac{\Omega}{2} \int dz \left[\hat{\psi}_{\uparrow}^{\dagger}(z) \hat{\psi}_{\downarrow}(z) c + h.c. \right] \\ & + i\epsilon_p (\hat{c}^{\dagger} - \hat{c}) - \delta_c \hat{c}^{\dagger} \hat{c}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

70 where, for simplicity, we only consider the atomic COM motion along the z -axis, which is the direction
 71 of the photon recoil. In Hamiltonian (1), k is the atomic COM quasi-momentum (we take $\hbar = 1$) along
 72 the z -axis, \hat{c} is the cavity annihilation operator, $\hat{\psi}_{\sigma}(z)$ ($\sigma = \uparrow, \downarrow$) is the atomic operator, $\alpha_{\uparrow,\downarrow} = \pm 1$, 2δ
 73 represents the two-photon Raman detuning, $\delta_c = \omega_p - \omega_c$ is the cavity-pump detuning, and Ω denotes
 74 the atom-cavity coupling strength. Finally we will treat the cavity decay phenomenologically, which
 75 amounts to adding a non-Hermitian term $-i\kappa \hat{c}^{\dagger} \hat{c}$ in the above effective Hamiltonian. Note that for a
 76 quasi-momentum k , the real momentum for an atom is spin-dependent: it is $k + q_r$ for $|\uparrow\rangle$ state and
 77 $k - q_r$ for $|\downarrow\rangle$ state.

From Hamiltonian (1), one can easily obtain the Heisenberg equations of motion for both atomic and cavity fields. To proceed, we adopt the mean-field approximation by replacing the operators by their respective expectation values: $\hat{c} \rightarrow c \equiv \langle \hat{c} \rangle$, $\hat{\psi}_\sigma(z) \rightarrow \psi_\sigma(z) \equiv \langle \hat{\psi}_\sigma(z) \rangle$. Assuming spatial homogeneity, we further take the plane-wave wave-function for the atomic modes $\psi_\sigma(z) = e^{ikz} \varphi_\sigma$ with the normalization condition $|\varphi_\uparrow|^2 + |\varphi_\downarrow|^2 = N_{\text{atom}}$, where N_{atom} is the total number of atoms which we take to be 1 in the current work. The steady-state solution for the photon field is obtained by taking the time derivative of the photon field to be zero, from which we obtain:

$$c = \frac{\varepsilon_p - i\frac{\Omega}{2}\varphi_\downarrow^*\varphi_\uparrow}{\kappa - i\delta_c}. \quad (2)$$

78 Inserting this into the equations for atomic fields, we obtain the coupled nonlinear time-dependent
79 equations for the two spin components as,

$$i\dot{\varphi}_\uparrow = \left(\frac{k^2}{2m} + q_r k + \delta \right) \varphi_\uparrow + \Omega_{\text{eff}} \varphi_\downarrow, \quad (3)$$

$$i\dot{\varphi}_\downarrow = \left(\frac{k^2}{2m} - q_r k - \delta \right) \varphi_\downarrow + \Omega_{\text{eff}}^* \varphi_\uparrow. \quad (4)$$

80 where $\Omega_{\text{eff}} \equiv \frac{\Omega}{2}c = \frac{\Omega}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_p - i\frac{\Omega}{2}\varphi_\downarrow^*\varphi_\uparrow}{\kappa - i\delta_c}$ is the effective Raman coupling strength between two atomic states.
81 The fact that Ω_{eff} depends on the atomic field itself is a manifestation of the nonlinearity arising from the
82 atomic back-action to the cavity field.

For a given atomic quasi-momentum k , we define eigenstate and eigenenergy as the solution of the time-independent version of Eqs. (3) and (4), by replacing $i(\partial/\partial t)$ with $\epsilon(k)$. After some lengthy but straightforward algebra, we find that $\epsilon(k)$ obeys a quartic equation in the form of

$$4\epsilon^4 + B\epsilon^3 + C\epsilon^2 + D\epsilon + E = 0. \quad (5)$$

83 The derivation of the above equation and the explicit expressions of the k -dependent coefficients B , C ,
84 D and E can be found in our previous work [19].

We can gain some insights about the general structure of the dispersion relation $\epsilon(\mathbf{k})$, e.g. the degeneracy condition and the appearance and disappearance of the loop. In the case of vanishing two-photon detuning (i.e., $\delta = 0$), simple analysis shows that there should be a total of four regimes, as shown in Fig. 2(a). In region I, the two dispersion branches are gapped, and the lower branch has a double degenerate minima, as shown in Fig. 2(b1). This dispersion curve structure is very similar to the case when both Raman beams are provided by classical coherent laser fields (we shall refer to this as the “classical case”) and the Raman coupling strength is small. In region II, as shown in Fig. 2(b2), the two dispersion branches are still gapped, but the lower branch has a single minimum. This is similar to the classical case with a large Raman coupling strength. Regions III and IV do not have analogs in the classical case. Region III features a loop structure, as shown in Fig. 2(b3), whereas in Region IV, the loop dissolves but the two dispersion branches becomes gapless at $k = 0$, as shown in Fig. 2(b4). In the looped region, the quartic equation (5) yields four real roots. It can be shown [19] that this requires the coupling strength Ω to satisfy

$$\Omega_c^{(1)} \equiv 4\varepsilon_p \leq \Omega \leq 4\varepsilon_p \sqrt{1 + (\delta_c/\kappa)^2} \equiv \Omega_c^{(2)}.$$

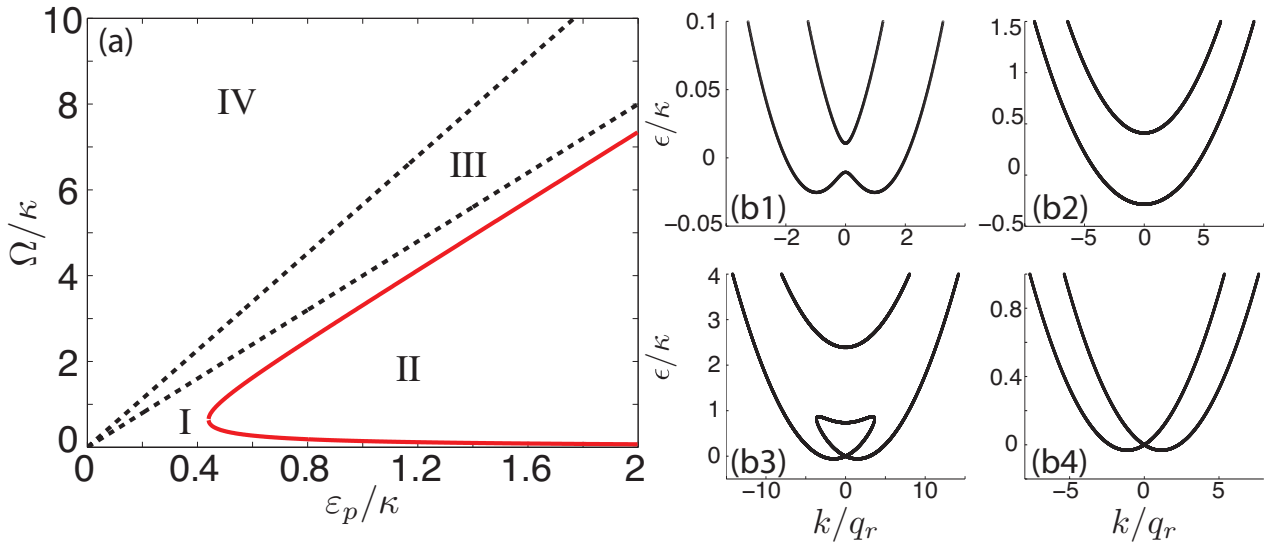


Figure 2. (Color Online) Single particle eigen-energy spectrum “phase diagram”. The dispersion curve is generally categorized by four regions, represented from I to IV in (a). From (b1) to (b4), we fix $\varepsilon_p = \kappa$. In region I, the dispersion has double minima as shown in (b1) with $\Omega = 0.03\kappa$; region II is enclosed by the red solid curve in (a) and we show the typical point in (b2) ($\Omega = \kappa$) where only single minimum exists in the lower helicity branch; region III is enclosed by the black dashed lines in (a) and it is a region where loop structure emerges, as in (b3) with $\Omega = 5\kappa$; finally, in region IV we recover the double minimum dispersion although it’s different from region I by closing the gap at $k = 0$, as in (b4) with $\Omega = 8\kappa$. Throughout the manuscript we fix the parameters as $\delta_c = \kappa$, $\delta = 0$ and $\kappa = 1$ in dimensionless unit. A typical value for κ is $2\pi \times 1$ MHz, and we choose $q_r = 0.22$ in our units (based on a realistic experimental parameter estimate).

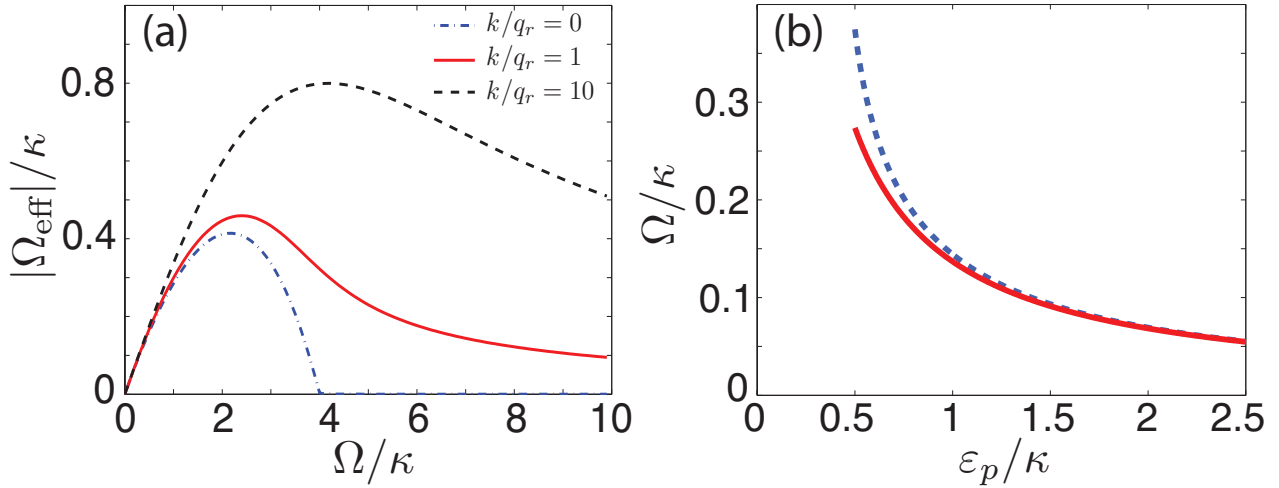


Figure 3. (Color Online) (a) Effective Raman coupling $|\Omega_{\text{eff}}|$ is plotted as a function of atom-photon coupling strength Ω for different k values, $0, q_r, 10q_r$ for blue dash-dot, red solid and black dashed lines. We observe that $|\Omega_{\text{eff}}|$ does not monotonically increases with Ω but rather peaks at an intermediate value, then approaches zero in the large Ω limit. Figure (b) shows a comparison between critical boundary of region I and II (red solid curve) and the analytical result (blue dashed line) given in Eq. (6). At large ε_p limit, the two results match asymptotically well.

85 The two dashed lines in Fig. 2(a) represent the two critical values $\Omega_c^{(1)}$ and $\Omega_c^{(2)}$, respectively.

86 It is instructive to examine how the effective Raman coupling strength Ω_{eff} behaves as a function of
 87 Ω . In Fig. 3(a), we plot $|\Omega_{\text{eff}}|$ for the lowest dispersion branch as a function of Ω for different k values.
 88 Note that $|\Omega_{\text{eff}}|^2 = \Omega^2 n_{\text{photon}}/4$ where $n_{\text{photon}} = |c|^2$ is the steady-state cavity photon number. A few
 89 remarks can be made based on this plot. First, the fact that Ω_{eff} is different for different k clearly shows
 90 the influence of the atomic COM motion on both the atomic internal dynamics and the cavity photon
 91 number. Second, $|\Omega_{\text{eff}}|$ is not a monotonous function of Ω . For given k , $|\Omega_{\text{eff}}|$ increases with Ω linearly
 92 for small Ω . This can be intuitively understood as follows. At such weak atom-photon coupling, the
 93 back-action from the atom to the cavity photon is negligible. The number of cavity photons n_{photon}
 94 is roughly given by $n_{\text{photon}} \approx n_0 = \left| \frac{\varepsilon_p}{\kappa - i\delta_c} \right|^2 = \frac{\varepsilon_p^2}{\kappa^2 + \delta_c^2}$, where n_0 is the number of cavity photons
 95 when the atom is absent. As a result, we have $|\Omega_{\text{eff}}| \approx \Omega \sqrt{n_0}/2$ which is independent of the atomic
 96 quasi-momentum k . On the other limit, when Ω is very large, the strong atom-cavity coupling strength
 97 significantly detunes the cavity away from resonance and the cavity photon number n_{photon} , and hence
 98 $|\Omega_{\text{eff}}|$, decreases as a function of Ω . Such a non-monotonous behavior of Ω_{eff} is a unique feature of the
 99 cavity system and a direct manifestation of the nonlinearity of the system arising from the back-action
 100 of the atom on the cavity photon.

From the above analysis, it should also become clear that when the effect of the back-action is weak (which occurs when Ω is small and/or ε_p is large), we should recover the properties of the classical case. In particular, in the classical case, the lower dispersion branch change from two degenerate minima to a single minimum when the Raman coupling strength exceeds a critical value. Using our notation, this

occurs when $|\Omega_{\text{eff}}|$ exceeds the critical value $2E_r$ where $E_r = q_r^2/(2m)$ is the recoil energy. For weak atom-cavity coupling, $|\Omega_{\text{eff}}| = \frac{\Omega}{2}\sqrt{n_0} = \frac{\Omega}{2}\frac{\varepsilon_p}{\sqrt{\kappa^2 + \delta_c^2}}$. Hence the critical value of Ω is given by

$$\Omega = 4E_r \frac{\sqrt{\kappa^2 + \delta_c^2}}{\varepsilon_p}. \quad (6)$$

In Fig. 3(b), we plot this critical value (blue dashed line) as a function of cavity pump rate ε_p and compare it with the numerically determined lower boundary (red solid line) between region I and II of Fig. 2(a). The two curves overlap with each other when ε_p increases. Therefore, as we have expected, in the limit of weak atom-cavity coupling and strong cavity pumping, we fully recover the classical case where the SOC is induced by two classical laser beams.

3. Master Equation Approach: Full Quantum Mechanical Treatment

The above discussion is based on the mean-field approach where the cavity field is replaced by a c -number that represents the photon amplitude. This mean-field treatment relies on two implicit assumptions: (1) the atom-photon correlation is negligible, and (2) the photon field can be well approximated by a coherent state. In order to examine the validity of these assumption, and hence the validity of the mean-field approximation, we now turn to a full quantum treatment based on the Master equation:

$$\dot{\rho} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [H_{\text{eff}}, \rho] + \mathcal{L}\rho. \quad (7)$$

Here ρ is the total density operator of the coupled atom-cavity system, the effective Hamiltonian \mathcal{H}_{eff} is the same as in Eq. (1). The dissipation arising from cavity decay is modeled by the Liouvillian term in the standard form of Lindblad superoperator [21,22],

$$\mathcal{L}\rho = \kappa(2c\rho c^\dagger - c^\dagger c\rho - \rho c^\dagger c). \quad (8)$$

Again, due to spatial homogeneity, we decouple momentum eigenstates by taking the plane-wave ansatz for the atomic modes as $\hat{\psi}_\sigma(z) = e^{ikz}\hat{\psi}_\sigma$. As there is no coupling between atomic operators with different k , we can work in the subspace for a fixed value of k . Here we explicitly write the commutator in Eq. (7), for a given atomic quasi-momentum k , as,

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}(k), \rho] &= \left(\frac{k^2}{2m} + \frac{q_r k}{m} + \delta \right) (\hat{\psi}_\uparrow^\dagger \hat{\psi}_\uparrow \rho - \rho \hat{\psi}_\uparrow^\dagger \hat{\psi}_\uparrow) + \left(\frac{k^2}{2m} - \frac{q_r k}{m} - \delta \right) (\hat{\psi}_\downarrow^\dagger \hat{\psi}_\downarrow \rho - \rho \hat{\psi}_\downarrow^\dagger \hat{\psi}_\downarrow) \\ &\quad + \frac{\Omega}{2} (\hat{\psi}_\uparrow^\dagger \hat{\psi}_\downarrow \hat{c} \rho + \hat{c}^\dagger \hat{\psi}_\downarrow^\dagger \hat{\psi}_\uparrow \rho - \rho \hat{\psi}_\uparrow^\dagger \hat{\psi}_\downarrow \hat{c} - \rho \hat{c}^\dagger \hat{\psi}_\downarrow^\dagger \hat{\psi}_\uparrow) \\ &\quad + i\varepsilon_p (\hat{c}^\dagger \rho - \hat{c} \rho - \rho \hat{c}^\dagger + \rho \hat{c}) - \delta_c (\hat{c}^\dagger \hat{c} \rho - \rho \hat{c}^\dagger \hat{c}). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Note that if the photon recoil $q_r = 0$, which occurs when the cavity mode and the external laser beams are co-propagating, the COM kinetic energy terms $k^2/(2m)$ can be gauged away after a simple gauge transformation. Our model is then reduced to the J-C model and the atomic COM motion does not play a role. To solve the Master equation (7), we choose our basis states as direct product states of photon Fock state $|n\rangle$ and atomic internal state $|\sigma\rangle$: $|n; \sigma\rangle \equiv |n\rangle \otimes |\sigma\rangle$, where non-negative integer n denotes cavity photon number and $\sigma = \uparrow, \downarrow$. Our goal is to calculate the entire matrix elements of the density operator

under this set of basis states, denoted by $\langle m; \sigma | \rho | n; \sigma' \rangle \equiv \rho_{mn}^{\sigma\sigma'}$. We found the governing equation for the matrix element can be written as,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \rho_{mn}^{\sigma\sigma'} = & -i \left(\frac{k^2}{2m} + \frac{q_r k}{m} + \delta \right) (\delta_{\sigma\uparrow} - \delta_{\sigma'\uparrow}) \rho_{mn}^{\sigma\sigma'} - i \left(\frac{k^2}{2m} - \frac{q_r k_z}{m} - \delta \right) (\delta_{\sigma\downarrow} - \delta_{\sigma'\downarrow}) \rho_{mn}^{\sigma\sigma'} \\ & + \frac{\Omega}{2i} (\delta_{\sigma\uparrow} \sqrt{m+1} \rho_{m+1n}^{\bar{\sigma}\sigma'} + \delta_{\sigma\downarrow} \sqrt{m} \rho_{m-1n}^{\bar{\sigma}\sigma'} - \delta_{\sigma'\uparrow} \sqrt{n+1} \rho_{mn+1}^{\sigma\bar{\sigma}'} - \delta_{\sigma'\downarrow} \sqrt{n} \rho_{mn-1}^{\sigma\bar{\sigma}'}) \\ & + \varepsilon_p \left(\sqrt{m} \rho_{m-1n}^{\sigma\sigma'} - \sqrt{m+1} \rho_{m+1n}^{\sigma\sigma'} + \sqrt{n} \rho_{mn-1}^{\sigma\sigma'} - \sqrt{n+1} \rho_{mn+1}^{\sigma\sigma'} \right) \\ & + i\delta_c (m-n) \rho_{mn}^{\sigma\sigma'} + \kappa \left(2\sqrt{m+1}\sqrt{n+1} \rho_{m+1n+1}^{\sigma\sigma'} - (m+n) \rho_{mn}^{\sigma\sigma'} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where $\bar{\sigma}$ represents the flip-spin value, i.e. $\bar{\uparrow} = \downarrow$ and $\bar{\downarrow} = \uparrow$.

With Eq. (10), we can study the dynamical evolution of the density operator ρ for a given initial state. Obviously, we need to introduce a sufficiently large photon number cutoff. Once we obtain the density operator, all relevant physical quantities can be readily calculated. An example is given in Fig. 4, where we show the time evolution of the cavity photon number $n = \text{Tr}[\rho \hat{n}] = \text{Tr}[\rho \hat{c}^\dagger \hat{c}]$ for the initial state $|0; \uparrow\rangle$. The three different curves in Fig. 4 correspond to different atomic quasi-momentum k .

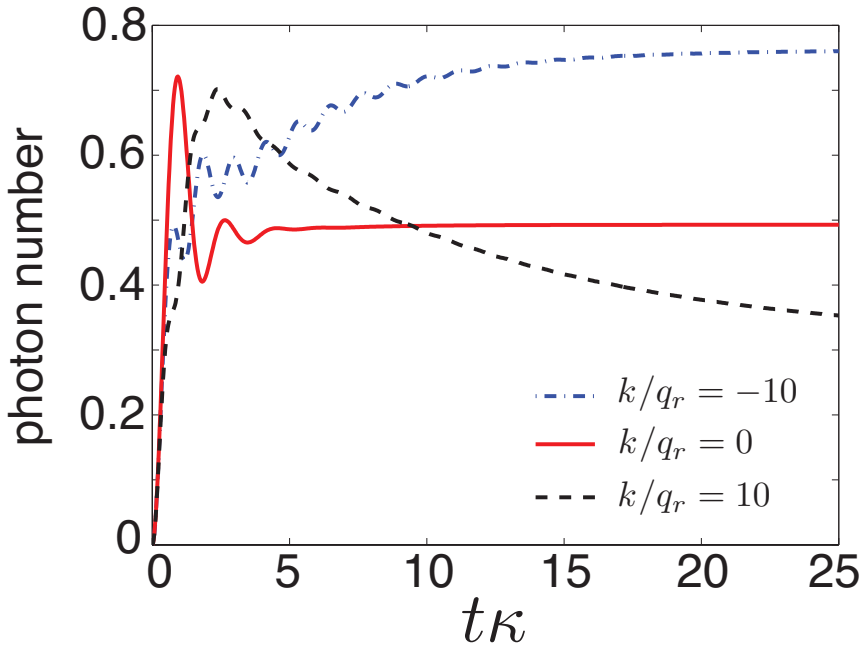


Figure 4. (Color Online) Time evolution of cavity photon number. The initial state is given by $\rho_0 = |0; \uparrow\rangle$ and we consider the same parameter as in Fig. 5(a) with $k/q_r = -10, 0, 10$. The steady states from time evolution shown here, correspond to red dashed lines at corresponding k values in Fig. 5(a), which is obtained by equating the RHS of Eq. 10 to zero.

As evidenced in Fig. 4, due to the presence of cavity decay, a steady state will eventually be reached. Let us now focus on the properties of the steady state. The steady-state density operator matrix elements can be obtained by equating the RHS of Eq. (10) to zero. The red dashed lines in Fig. 5(a)-(c) represent the steady-state photon number as functions of atomic quasi-momentum k . The horizontal arrows in the plot represent the cavity photon number by setting $q_r = 0$, in which case our model reduces to the J-C model and all physical quantities become k -independent.

To have a better understanding of the photon statistics, we study the steady-state photon number fluctuation. Specifically, we calculate the normalized photon fluctuation defined as

$$\Delta_n = \frac{\langle (\Delta n)^2 \rangle}{\langle \hat{n} \rangle} = \frac{\langle \hat{n}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{n} \rangle^2}{\langle \hat{n} \rangle},$$

where the expectation values of the operators are obtained with the help of the steady-state density operator. For a coherent cavity field, the photon fluctuation is Poissonian and we have $\Delta_n = 1$. The solid curves in Fig. 5(d)-(f) represent Δ_n (left vertical axis) as functions of k , and the horizontal arrows pointing to left give the values of Δ_n from the J-C model by setting $q_r = 0$. For the parameters we have used, we note that the J-C model always predicts a super-Poissonian photon statistics, whereas our model gives super-Poissonian photon statistics only for small atomic quasi-momentum, but Poissonian statistics as $k/q_r \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

Last but not least, to characterize the correlation between the atom and the cavity field, we investigate the so-called negativity [23] which measures the degree of entanglement for a mixed state system. The negativity is defined as $\mathcal{N}(\rho) = (||\rho^{TA}||_1 - 1)/2$, where ρ^{TA} is the partial transpose of the density operator with respect to either the atom subsystem or the cavity subsystem, and $||\rho^{TA}||_1$ denotes its trace norm with the definition $||\hat{A}||_1 \equiv \text{Tr}[\sqrt{\hat{A}^\dagger \hat{A}}]$. A negativity of zero indicates that the two subsystems (the atom and the cavity, in our case) are not entangled, whereas a positive negativity means that finite degree of entanglement is present. The dashed curves in Fig. 5(d)-(f) represent the negativity (right vertical axis) in the steady state as functions of k , and the horizontal arrows pointing to right give the values of the negativity from the J-C model by setting $q_r = 0$. One can observe that for the chosen parameters, the J-C model always predicts a finite degree of entanglement between the atom and the cavity field. By contrast, the degree of entanglement in our model weakens when $k/q_r \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

4. Discussions

In the previous two sections, we have presented two different methods for studying the system. We are now in a position to discuss their connections.

In Fig. 5(a)-(c), in addition to the steady-state photon number obtained from the quantum treatment (dashed curves), we also plot the photon number $n_{\text{photon}} = |c|^2$ obtained from the mean-field approach (solid curves), with c given in Eq. (2). In the quantum treatment, the steady-state density matrix is obtained by solving a set of linear equations. For a given k , the solution is unique. Hence we only get one steady-state photon number for a given atomic quasi-momentum. On the other hand, the mean-field treatment allows multiple steady-state solutions corresponding to different real roots of the quartic equation Eq. (5). Hence a single k value is associated with more than one steady-state photon number. However, due to the nonlinearity intrinsic in the mean-field method, not all steady-states are dynamically stable. A straightforward stability analysis allows us to quantify the dynamical stability of the mean-field states, as we did in Ref. [19]. The information of the stability of the mean-field states are encoded in the color of the solid curves. Those stable states are represented by black color, while any color other than black indicates an unstable state, and the color value represents the decay rate (see the colorbar) of the corresponding state. From Fig. 5(a)-(c), we clearly see that at large atomic

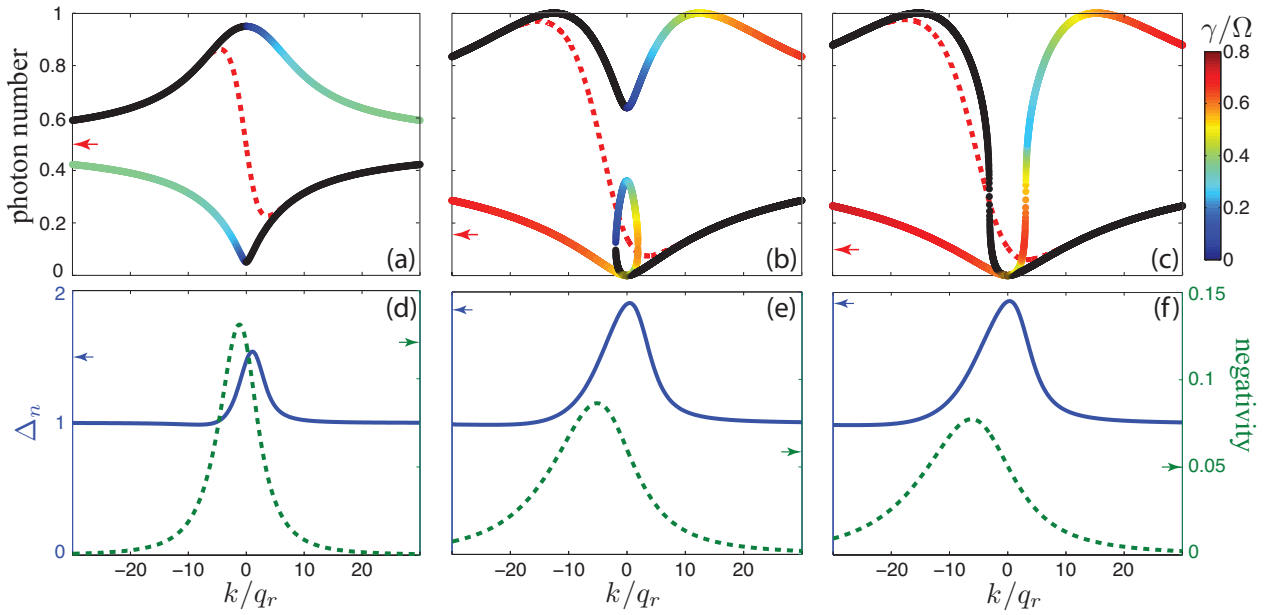


Figure 5. (Color Online) Photon number comparison between semi-classical mean field result and full quantum mechanical master equation solution. From (a) to (c), $\Omega = 3\kappa, 5.6\kappa, 6\kappa$ and represents the renormalized decay rate γ/Ω of unstable states and red dashed lines are master equation solutions. Figures from (d) to (f) show the corresponding photon number fluctuation (blue solid curve) and negativity (green dashed line). We have used $\varepsilon_p = \kappa$, and other parameters are the same as in Fig. 2. Although we have chosen $q_r = 0.22$ in our units throughout all panels, we use arrows on vertical axis to denote results concerning $q_r = 0$ limit.

quasi-momentum $k/q_r \rightarrow \pm\infty$, the Master equation result overlaps with the stable mean-field branch; while at small $|k|$, the quantum result deviates significantly away from the mean-field solution.

The agreement for large $|k|$ and the discrepancy at small $|k|$ are both consistent with the results of the negativity and photon number fluctuations as presented in Fig. 5(d)-(f): At large $|k|$, the negativity is small (i.e., atom-cavity entanglement is weak) and the photon number fluctuation tends to Poissonian (i.e., the photon field is well approximated by a coherent state), this is exactly the regime where we expect the mean-field approximation is valid. By contrast, for small $|k|$, the quantum calculation indicates that there is non-negligible entanglement between the atom and the cavity field, and the cavity field itself cannot be assumed as a coherent state. Hence the mean-field assumption is no longer valid.

The reason why mean-field approximation only works for large $|k|$ is actually rather simple. Consider a Raman transition process where the atom jumps from $|\uparrow\rangle$ to $|\downarrow\rangle$. The quasi-momentum k does not change during this process, however the real momentum changes from $k + q_r$ to $k - q_r$. Therefore the effective two-photon Raman detuning is not just 2δ , but $2\delta + 2q_r k/m$, where the additional term comes from the difference of the kinetic energies for different pseudo-spin state $|\sigma\rangle$. In the examples we present in this work, we have taken $\delta = 0$. Hence the Raman transition is only near-resonant for small $|k|$, and becomes far off-resonant for large $|k|$. In other words, as $|k|$ increases, both the atom-photon coupling and the atomic back-action to cavity are weakened. This explains why the mean-field assumption becomes valid in this regime.

5. Conclusion

In this work, we have studied spin-orbit coupled cold atoms inside a ring cavity system, employing both the mean-field theory and the full quantum mechanical Master equation approach. By treating both light and atom on equal footing and seeking the self-consistent solution in both approaches, we have found: (1) cavity-assisted SOC dramatically modifies atomic dispersion relation, (2) intriguing dynamical instabilities exist in the system, (3) atom's back-action onto cavity field also leads to non-trivial atom-photon coupling that is fundamentally different from either the system with classical-laser induced SOC in the absence of the cavity or the J-C model where the atomic COM motion is neglected (i.e., by taking $q_r = 0$). We have also explored correspondence and discussed the connection between the mean-field and the quantum approaches. The two distinctively different approaches provide us with a deeper understanding and complementary insights into this system. We conclude that the synthesis of cavity QED and SOC is not a trivial combination and interesting new physics emerges in this setting.

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Author Contributions

H.P. conceived the idea of the project, L.D. and C. Z. explored the theoretical and numerical aspects of the physics. All authors contributed to writing and revising the manuscript and participated in the discussions about this work.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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