MOT-based Lifetime Measurements of Potassium-39 $5p_{1/2}$ and $5p_{3/2}$ states

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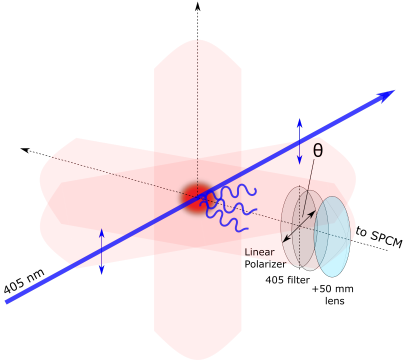
Why lifetime measurements?

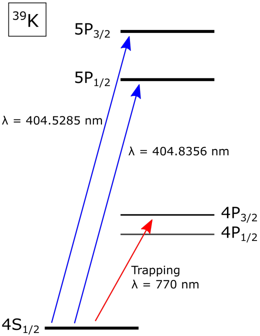
$$\frac{1}{\tau_{fi}} = \frac{4\alpha\omega_0^3}{3c^2} |\langle f| e\mathbf{r} |i\rangle|^2$$

- Provide empirical data/constants
- Confidence in matrix element calculations for understanding fundamental physics (e.g. parity violation)

Idea

Excite the **MOT** by a (short) 405 nm pulse, and observe fluorescence.

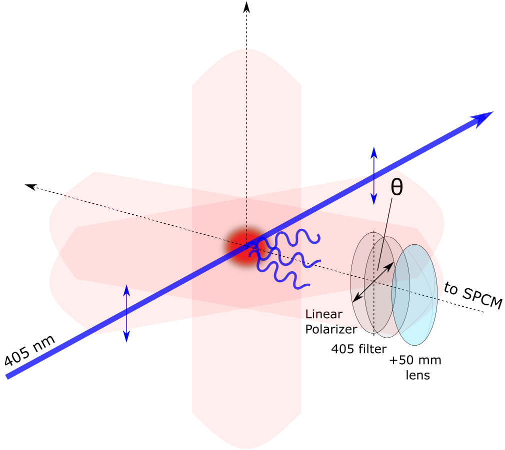


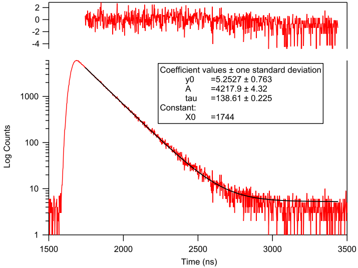


Pulse 405 nm source at 250 kHz.
Cloud diameter $\sim$ 1 mm. T $\sim$ 1 mK. N $\sim 10^6$ atoms.

Idea

Fluorescence should be an exponential decay.

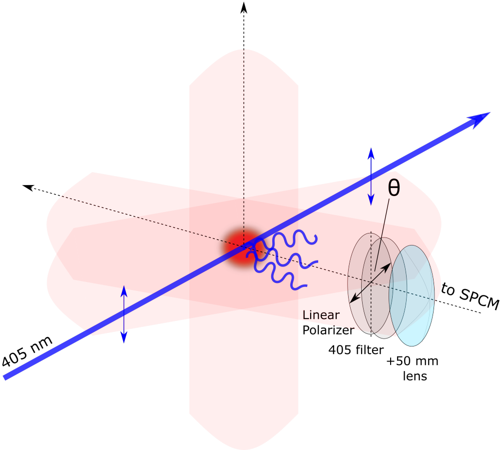


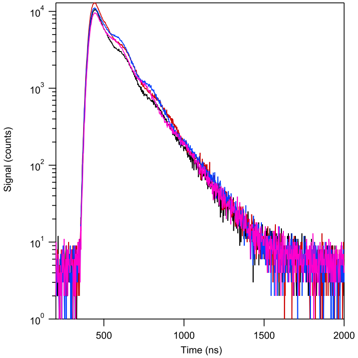


Data fitted with $N = Bkg + A\exp[-(t - t_0)/\tau]$. Residual is normalized.

Idea

Fluorescence should be an exponential decay. **Or should it?**





$\Longrightarrow$ **Need some understanding of the fluorescence from 5p in K-39**

Theory: Hyperfine Structure

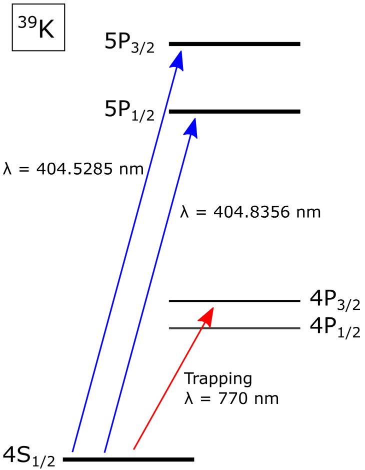
- Fine structure $\sim$ Special relativity $+$ $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{L}$ coupling ($+$ Darwin)

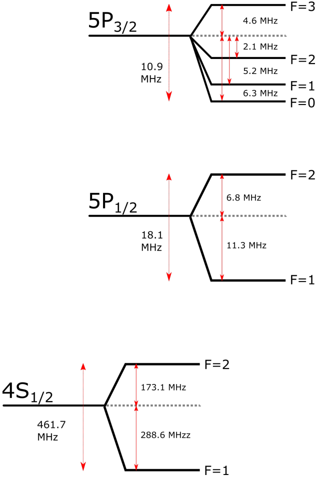
$$\implies \quad \text{New quantum number: } \mathbf{J} = \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{L}$$

- Hyperfine structure $\sim$ Fine structure $+$ Nuclear spin

$$\implies \quad \text{New quantum number: } \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{J} + \mathbf{I}$$

Theory: Hyperfine Structure





Theory: Zeeman effect

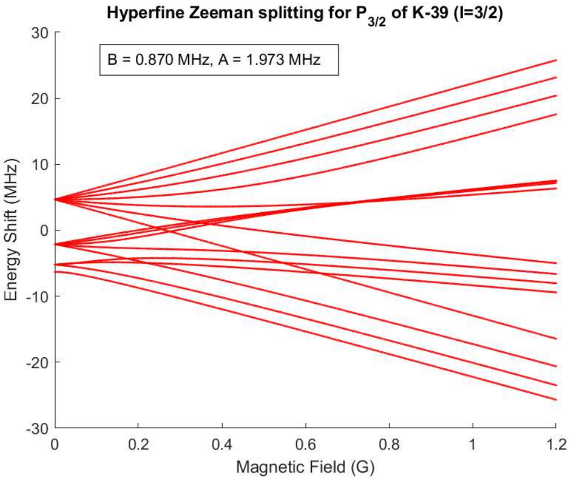
External magnetic fields make hyperfine sublevels nondegenerate.

$$H_B = \frac{\mu_B g_J}{\hbar}(\mathbf{J} + \mathbf{I}) \cdot \mathbf{B},$$

In the electric quadrupole approximation,

$$H_{\text{hfs}} = A_{\text{hfs}} \mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{J} + B_{\text{hfs}} \frac{3(\mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{J})^2 + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{J} - \mathbf{I}^2 \cdot \mathbf{J}^2}{2I(2I-1)J(J-1)} + \frac{\mu_B}{\hbar}(g_J m_J + g_I m_I) B$$

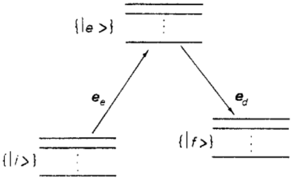
Theory: Zeeman effect

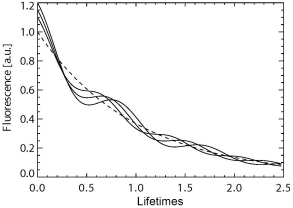


Theory: Quantum beats

"Interference" in fluorescence due to hyperfine sublevels

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = c_i\,|i\rangle\,e^{-i\omega_i t} + c_f\,|f\rangle\,e^{-i\omega_f t} + c_e\,|e\rangle\,e^{-i\omega_e t}$$





The detector sees

$$|E|^2 = (A + B\exp\left[i(\omega_e - \omega_f)t\right] + c.c)e^{-t/\tau}.$$

$\Longrightarrow$ **Difficult to extract lifetimes when quantum beats are present**

Theory: Quantum beats

Quantum beats don't always occur.

From angular momentum algebra:

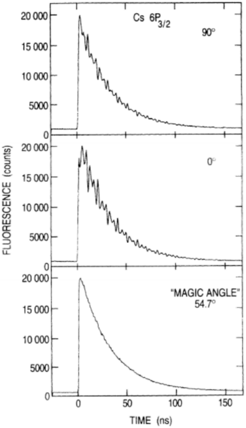
- Quantum beats in the $P_{1/2}$ decay: **NO**
  $\Longrightarrow \tau_{5\mathrm{p}_{1/2}}$ is easier to measure

- Quantum beats in the $P_{3/2}$ decay: **YES**
  $\Longrightarrow \tau_{5\mathrm{p}_{3/2}}$ is difficult to measure

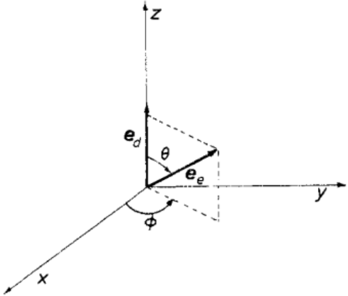
Theory: Quantum beats

In some cases, quantum beats can be eliminated.

$\implies$ The **magic angle** solution: $\theta_m = \arccos(1/\sqrt{3}) \approx 54.7^\circ$

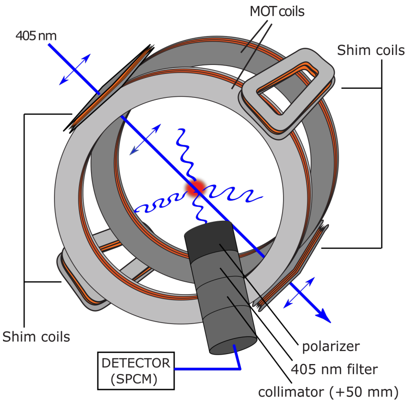


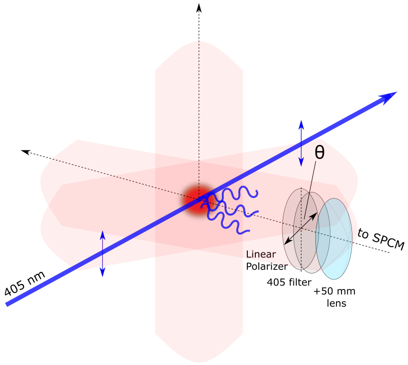
(a) Young et al. PRA 1994



(b) $\mathbf{e}_d$: detector polarization
$\mathbf{e}_e$: excitation polarization

Experiment

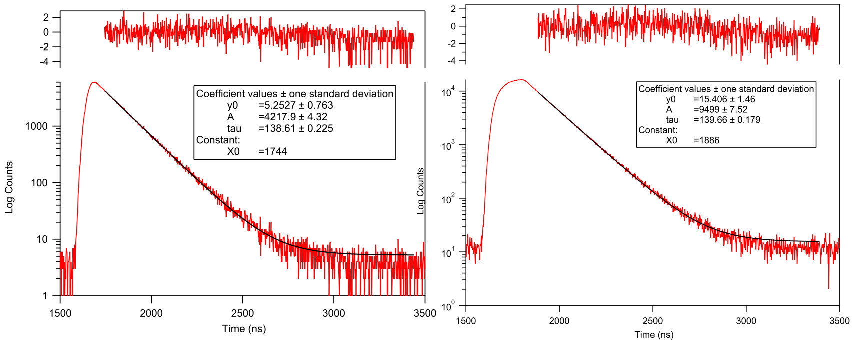




The cloud is imaged onto an optical fiber tip.
The detector has QE $\sim 30\%$ at 405 nm.

Data: $5P_{1/2}$

Nice, beatless, exponential decay since $J = 1/2$



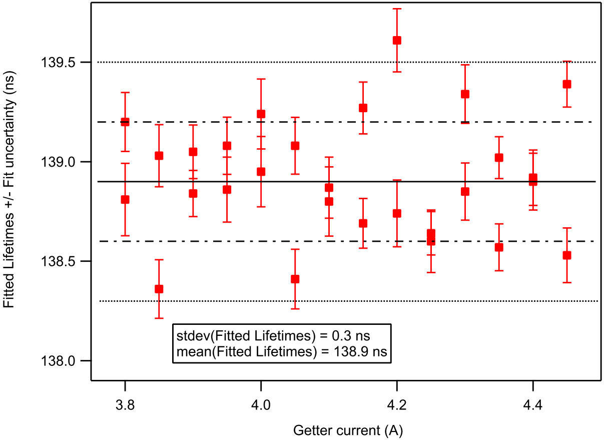
Data: $5P_{1/2}$: Error budget

Source of error	Value (ns)
Timing uncertainty & Nonlinearity	$\pm$ 0.1%
Truncation uncertainty + pulse pile-up	$\pm$ 0.4%
Radiation trapping/rescattering	$\pm$ 0.2%
Other statistical errors	$\pm$ 0.2%
Result	**138.9 $\pm$ 1.6**
Prior result (Mills et al. (2005))	**137.6 $\pm$ 1.3**

$\Longrightarrow$ Agreement to within $\pm\sigma$.

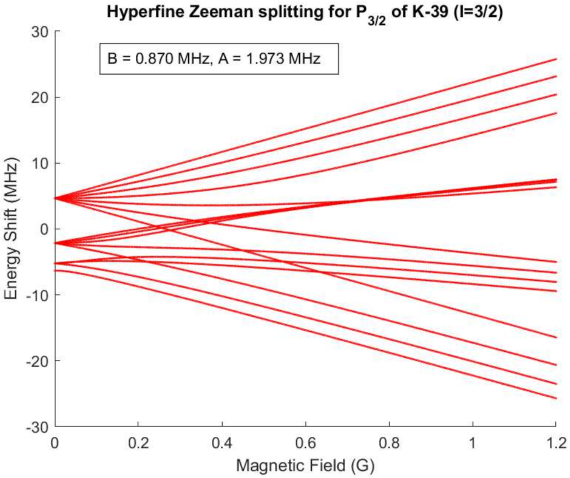
Data: $5P_{1/2}$: Radiation trapping test

Changing the getter current changes the density of the MOT.



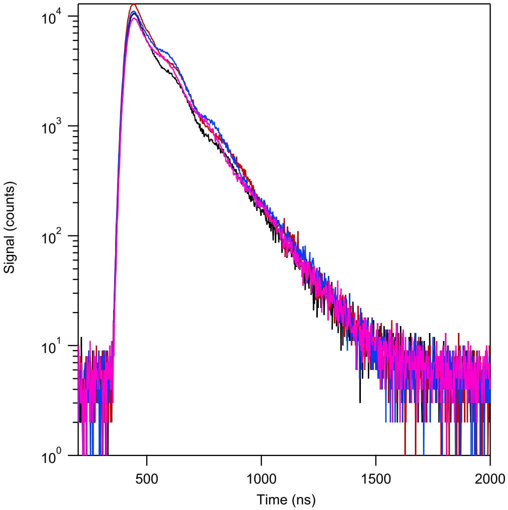
Data: $5P_{3/2}$

The MOT requires a magnetic field gradient ($dB/dr \approx 1$ G/mm)
$\implies$ Zeeman effects present & vary across the cloud



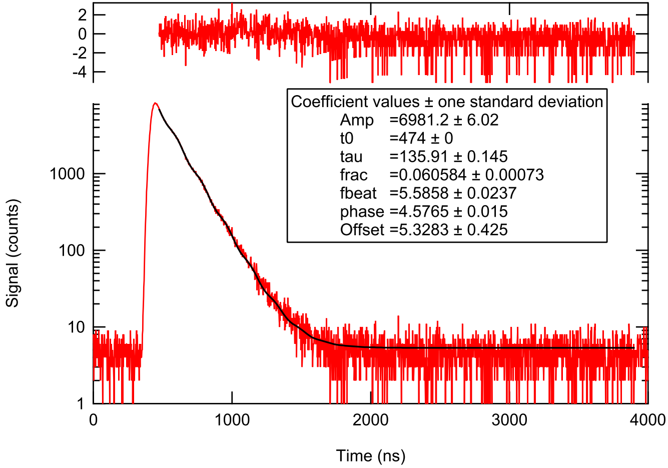
Data: $5P_{3/2}$

Quantum beats observed.



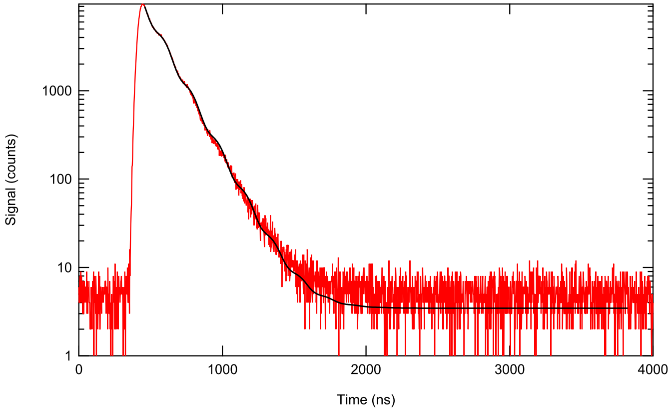
Data: $5P_{3/2}$

The **magic angle** trick does not eliminate beats due to Zeeman effects $\implies$ must null magnetic fields. This is easier said than done!



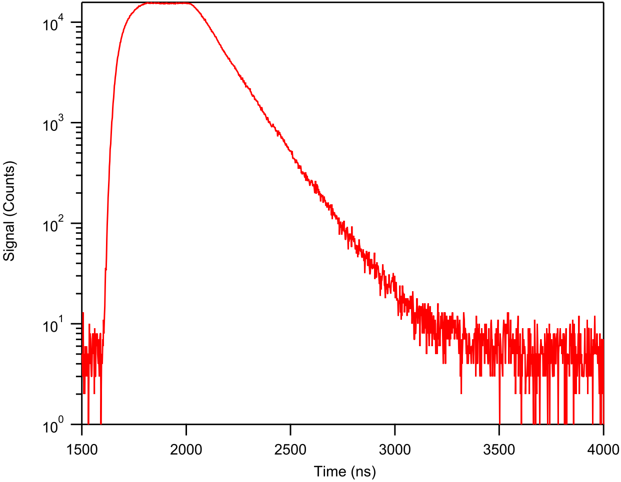
Data: $5P_{3/2}$

Exciting different parts of the MOT cloud gives different beat amplitudes.



$5P_{3/2}$: Alternative approaches

Using a long pulse $\implies$ removes coherence.



$5P_{3/2}$: Alternative approaches

- Hanle effect (fairly involved)
- Level-crossing (sweeping the magnetic field)
- Work with a vapor cell (many pros and cons)
    - Pros: no B gradient & nulling B is possible
    - Cons: large Doppler width, atomic motion, large radiation trapping