

Optical Pumping

Yichao Yu

MIT

April 2, 2013

- Non-equilibrium energy levels population.
- Atom state preparation.
- Laser cooling and trapping.

- Non-equilibrium energy levels population.
- Atom state preparation.
- Laser cooling and trapping.

- Non-equilibrium energy levels population.
- Atom state preparation.
- Laser cooling and trapping.



Zeeman slower which uses optical pumping and Zeeman effect to slow down a hot atom beam.

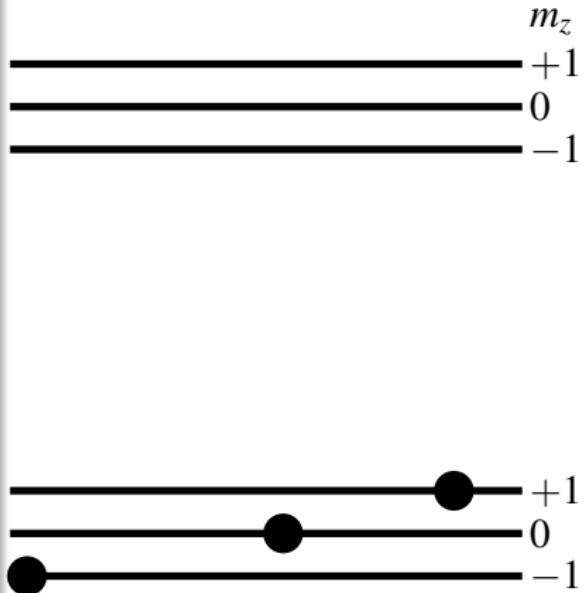
- 1 Atom energy levels and optical pumping.
- 2 Apparatus and measurement.
- 3 Data and result.
- 4 Conclusion.

- Fine, hyperfine structure, Zeeman splitting.

$$n \propto e^{-\beta E}$$

- Optical pumping in m_z states.
Circular polarization light,
 $\Delta m = +1$.
Spontaneous emission,
 $\Delta m = 0, \pm 1$.
- Dark state.
- Depolarization using RF signal.

$$\mu B = hf$$

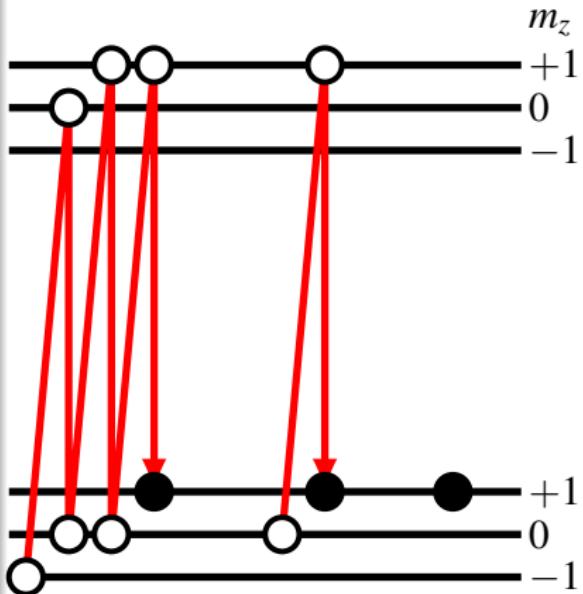


- Fine, hyperfine structure, Zeeman splitting.

$$n \propto e^{-\beta E}$$

- Optical pumping in m_z states.
Circular polarization light,
 $\Delta m = +1$.
Spontaneous emission,
 $\Delta m = 0, \pm 1$.
- Dark state.
- Depolarization using RF signal.

$$\mu B = h f$$



- Fine, hyperfine structure, Zeeman splitting.

$$n \propto e^{-\beta E}$$

- Optical pumping in m_z states.

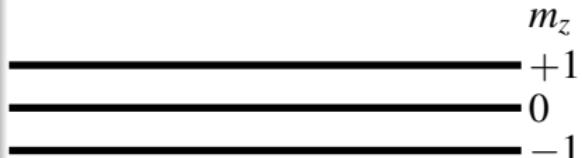
Circular polarization light,
 $\Delta m = +1$.

Spontaneous emission,
 $\Delta m = 0, \pm 1$.

- Dark state.

- Depolarization using RF signal.

$$\mu B = hf$$



- Fine, hyperfine structure, Zeeman splitting.

$$n \propto e^{-\beta E}$$

- Optical pumping in m_z states.

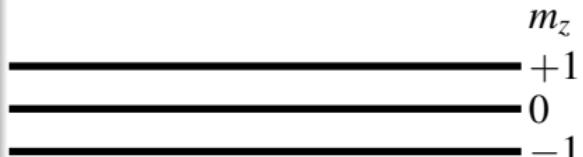
Circular polarization light,
 $\Delta m = +1$.

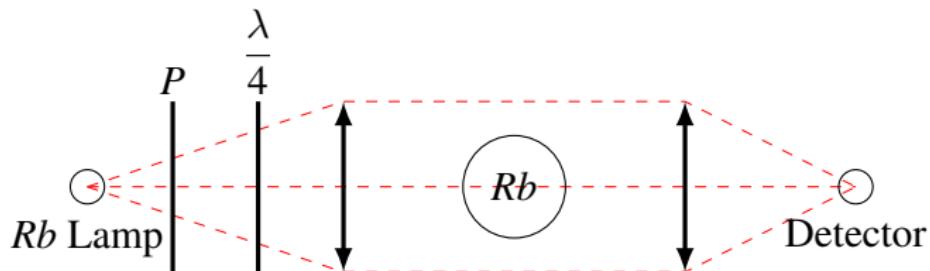
Spontaneous emission,
 $\Delta m = 0, \pm 1$.

- Dark state.

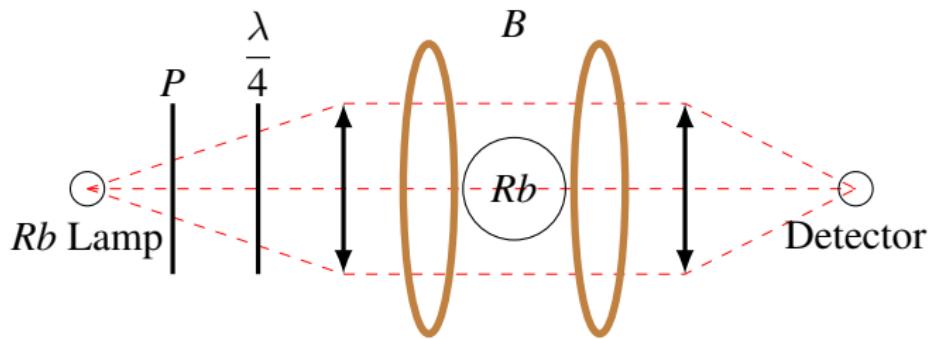
- Depolarization using RF signal.

$$\mu B = hf$$

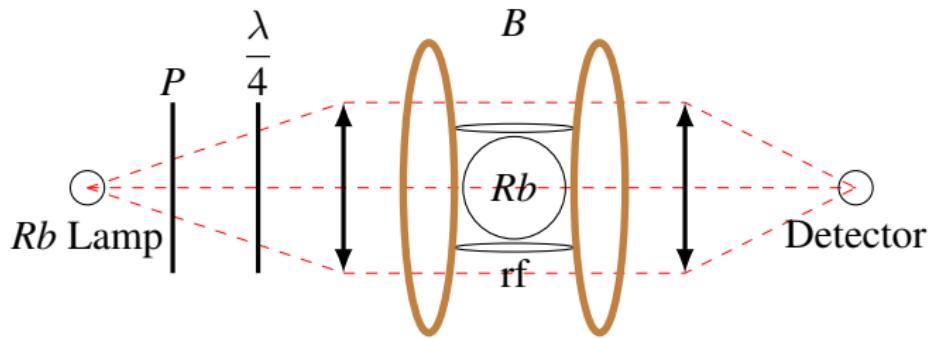




- Circular polarization.
- ^{85}Rb and ^{87}Rb



- Circular polarization.
- ^{85}Rb and ^{87}Rb



- Circular polarization.
- ^{85}Rb and ^{87}Rb

$$f_{RF} = \frac{g_F \mu_B}{h} \sqrt{(B_x + B_{x0})^2 + (B_y + B_{y0})^2 + (B_z + B_{z0})^2}$$

- Scan RF frequency.
- Scan B field.
- Switch B field.

$$f_{RF} = \frac{g_F \mu_B}{h} \sqrt{(B_x + B_{x0})^2 + (B_y + B_{y0})^2 + (B_z + B_{z0})^2}$$

Scanning RF frequency at different B field.

- Scan RF frequency.
- Scan B field.
- Switch B field.

- Measure/cancel earth magnetic field.
- Absorption strength (Natural Abundance).

$$I_{absorb} \propto NA \cdot g_F^2$$

$$f_{RF} = \frac{g_F \mu_B}{h} \sqrt{(B_x + B_{x0})^2 + (B_y + B_{y0})^2 + (B_z + B_{z0})^2}$$

- Scan RF frequency.
- Scan B field.
- Switch B field.

Scan B field at different RF frequency.

- Measure resonance frequency.

$$f_{RF} = \frac{g_F \mu_B}{h} \sqrt{(B_x + B_{x0})^2 + (B_y + B_{y0})^2 + (B_z + B_{z0})^2}$$

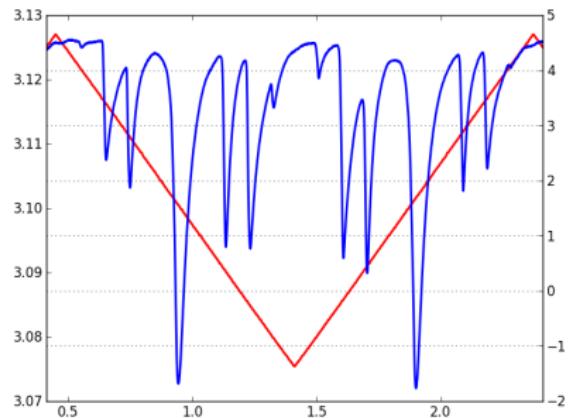
- Scan RF frequency.
- Scan B field.
- Switch B field.

Switch B at different light intensity.

- Measure pumping rate.

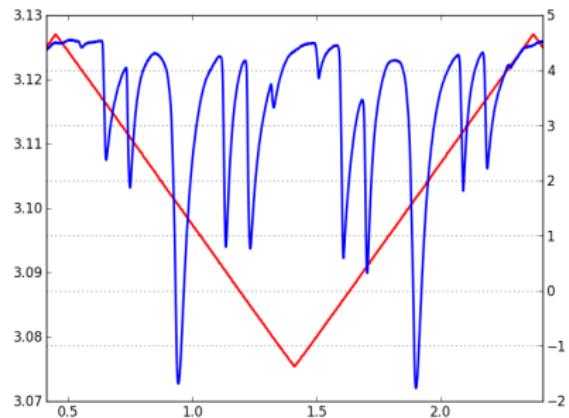
$$R \propto I_{light}$$

Scanning B field.



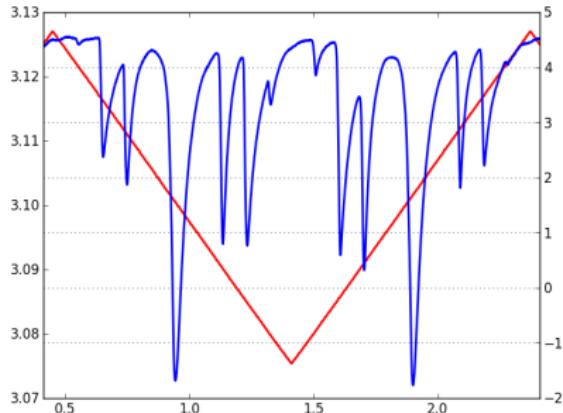
Light intensity when scanning B field.

Scanning B field.



Light intensity when scanning B field.

Scanning B field.

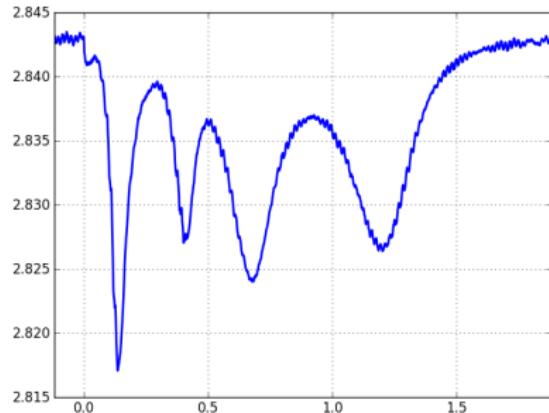


g_F factor.

Isotope	Measured	Expected
^{85}Rb	0.498(19)	0.500
^{87}Rb	0.331(13)	0.333

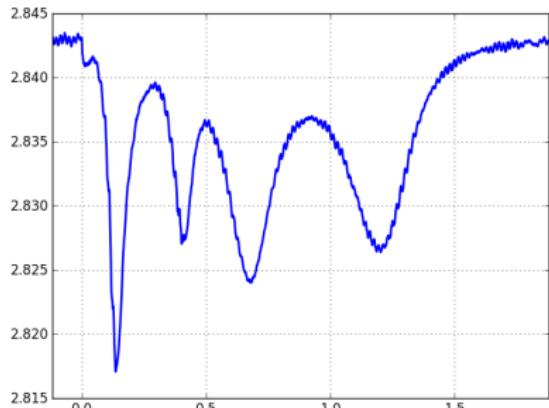
Light intensity when scanning B field.

Scanning RF frequency.

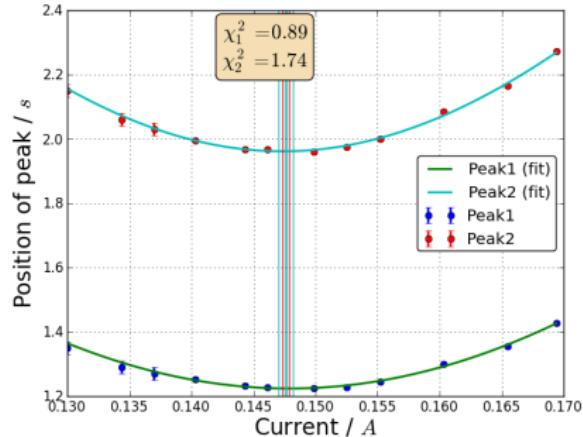


Light intensity when scanning RF frequency.

Scanning RF frequency.



Light intensity when scanning RF frequency.

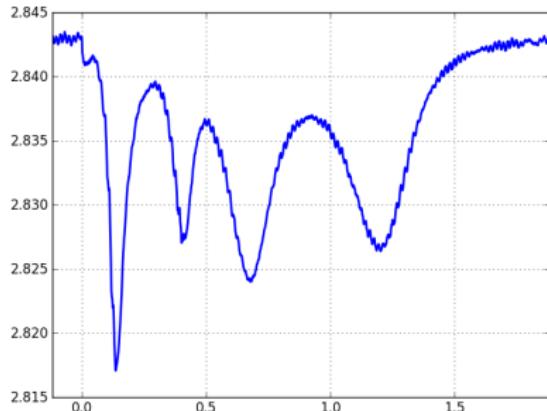


Peak positions at different y current

Ambient magnetic field.

B_x/mGs	361(10)
B_y/mGs	72.2(1.6)
B_z/mGs	191.6(5.2)

Scanning RF frequency.



Light intensity when scanning RF frequency.

Natural Abundance.

Isotope	Measured	Expected
^{85}Rb	72.0(2.2)%	72.168%
^{87}Rb	28.0(2.2)%	27.835%

Conclusion.

- Observed optical pumping and depolarization.
- Ambient magnetic field.
- g_F factors.
- Natural abundance of ^{85}Rb and ^{87}Rb .

Conclusion.

- Observed optical pumping and depolarization.
- Ambient magnetic field.
 - g_F factors.
 - Natural abundance of ^{85}Rb and ^{87}Rb .

Conclusion.

- Observed optical pumping and depolarization.
- Ambient magnetic field.
- g_F factors.
- Natural abundance of ^{85}Rb and ^{87}Rb .

Conclusion.

- Observed optical pumping and depolarization.
- Ambient magnetic field.
- g_F factors.
- Natural abundance of ^{85}Rb and ^{87}Rb .

Landé g-factor

$$g_J \approx \frac{3}{2} + \frac{S(S+1) - L(L+1)}{2J(J+1)}$$

$$g_F \approx g_J \frac{F(F+1) - I(I+1) + J(J+1)}{2F(F+1)}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \quad L = 0 \quad J = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{2} & (^{85}\text{Rb}) \\ \frac{3}{2} & (^{87}\text{Rb}) \end{cases}$$

$$F = \begin{cases} 3 & (^{85}\text{Rb}) \\ 2 & (^{87}\text{Rb}) \end{cases}$$

$$g_F = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & (\text{Rb}^{85}) \\ \frac{1}{2} & (\text{Rb}^{87}) \end{cases}$$