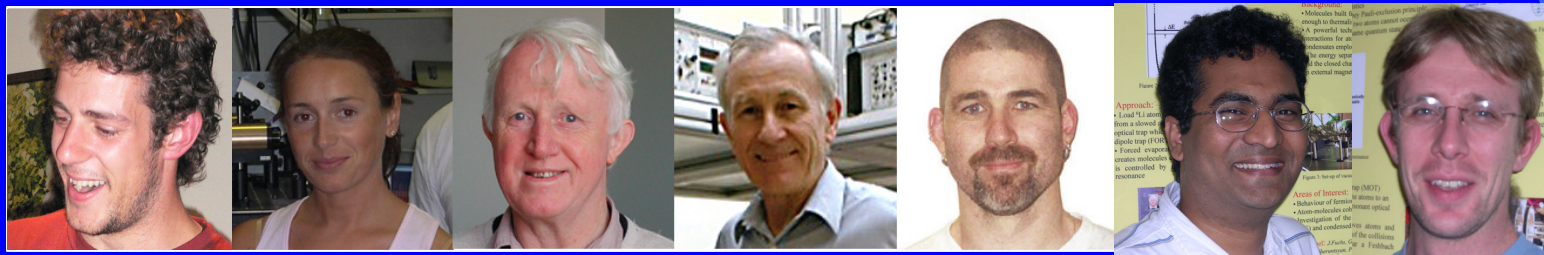


# Progress towards a Molecular BEC of Lithium Dimers

*Jürgen Fuchs, Gopisankararao Veeravalli, Paul Dyke, Gráinne Duffy,  
Bryan Dalton, Peter Hannaford, Wayne Rowlands*



# Quantum degenerate fermions

Lithium  ${}^6\text{Li}$ :

Innsbruck (R. Grimm)  
MIT (W. Ketterle)  
Paris (C. Salomon)  
Rice (R. G. Hulet)  
Duke (J.E. Thomas)

Potassium  ${}^{40}\text{K}$ :

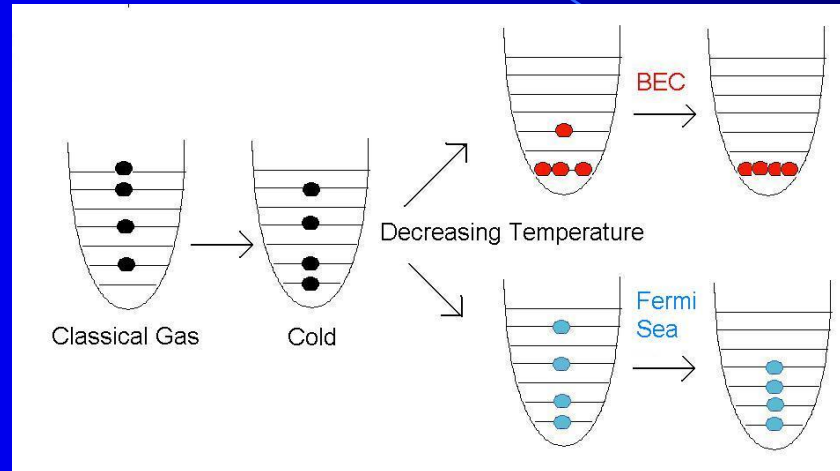
Boulder (D. Jin)  
Florence (M. Inguscio)

Work in progress: Strontium, Ytterbium, Chromium


# Aims

- To produce a BEC of composite bosons (molecules)
  - Load  ${}^6\text{Li}$  atoms into the optical dipole trap
  - Evaporatively cool the atoms
  - Feshbach creation of molecules
- Work with theorists on understanding nature of dissociated atoms from MBEC and in general this complex system


# Bosons versus Fermions



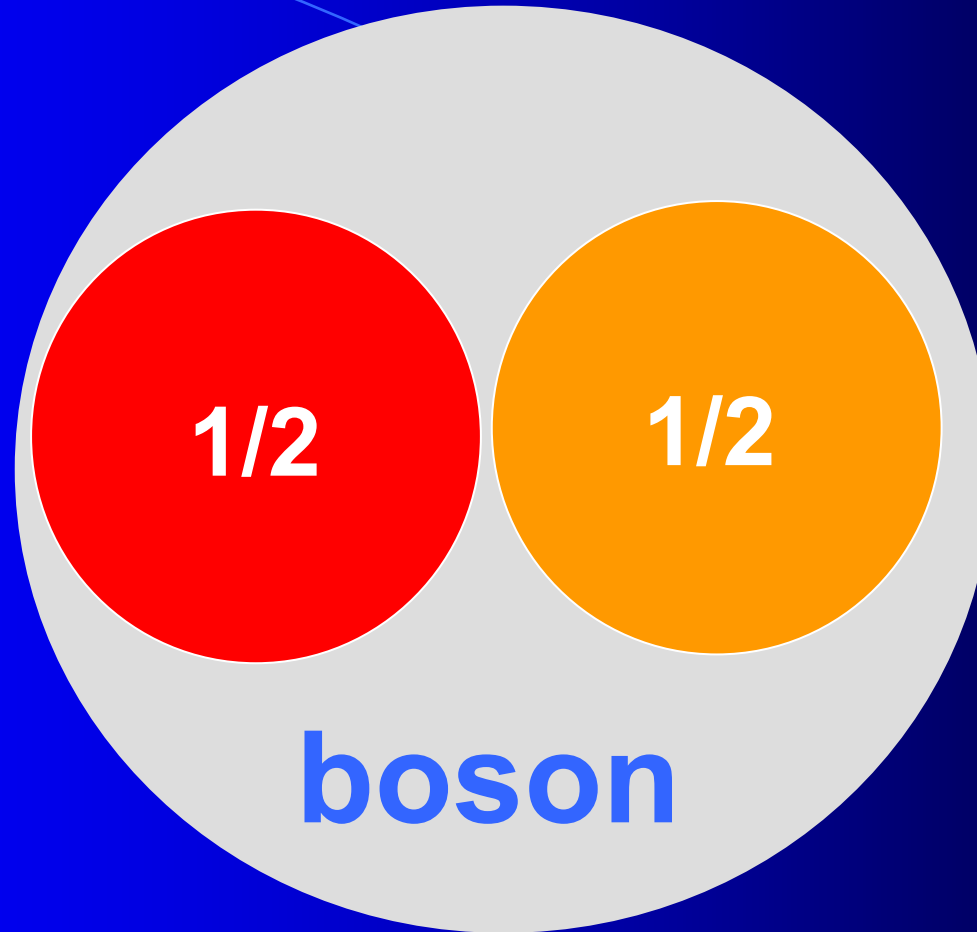
## Bosons

- Integral spin 
- Conform to Bose-Einstein statistics
- Do not obey Pauli-exclusion Principle, i.e., bosons can collapse into the same quantum state

## Fermions

- Half integral spin 
- Conform to Fermi-Dirac statistics
- Obey Pauli-exclusion principle, i.e., two atoms cannot occupy the same quantum state

**fermion + fermion = boson**

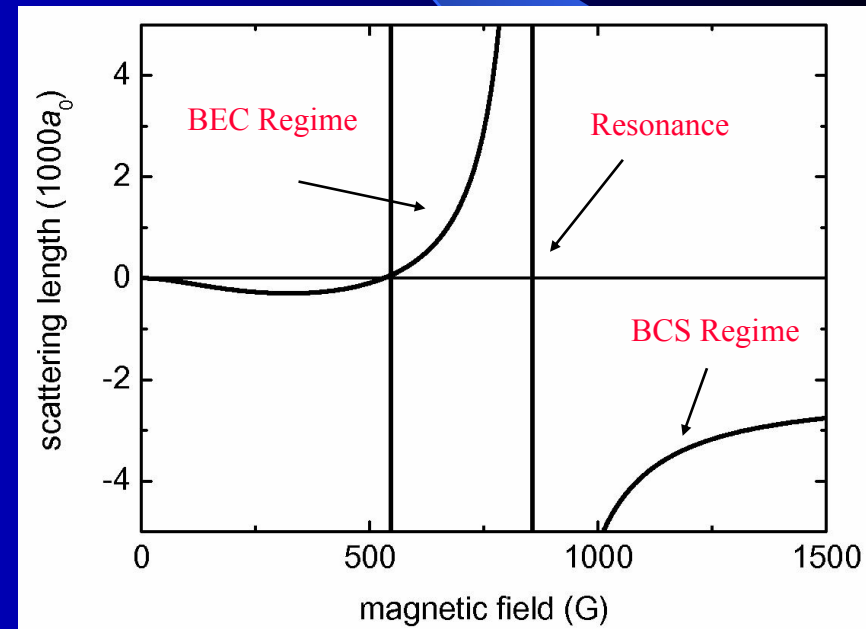
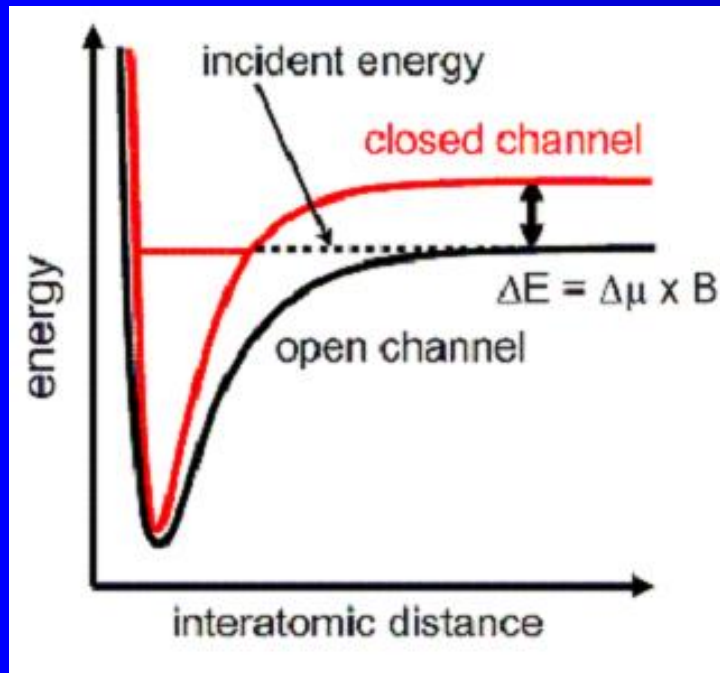


- Feshbach resonances are used to manipulate interactions in atomic gases
- Ability to resonantly control the scattering properties of the gas
- Fermion  $\rightarrow$  composite boson gives long MBEC lifetimes ( $> 10$  s)
- $^{40}\text{K}$ , bosonic Cs, Rb, Na, fermionic Li

(S. Jochim *et al Science*, volume 302, 2101 2003)

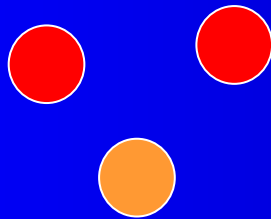
# Feshbach Resonance

A Feshbach resonance occurs when a bound state for one spin combination has identical energy with the unbound state of another spin combination



# Making Molecules

three atoms

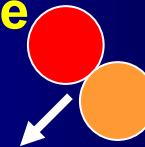


three-  
body  
process

atom

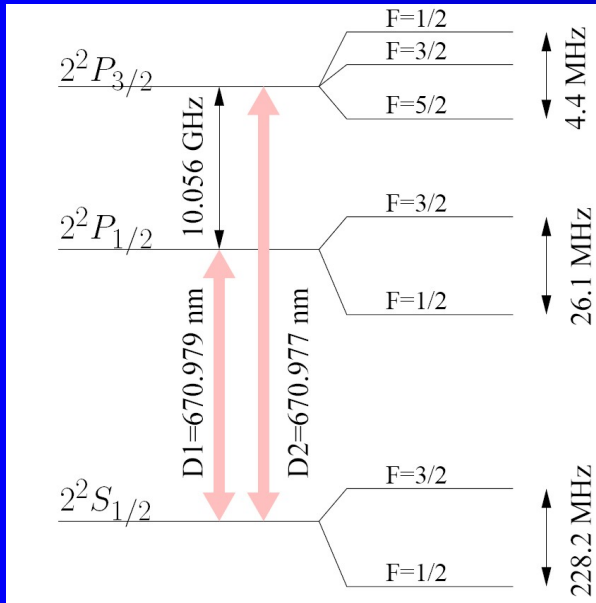


molecule

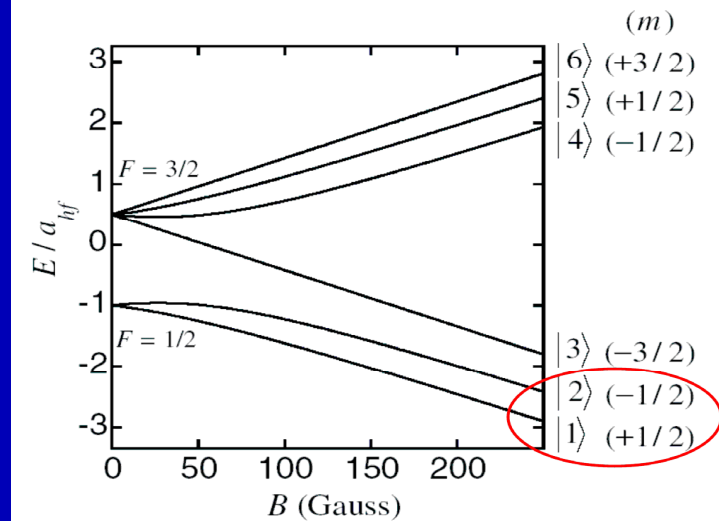


${}^6\text{Li}_2$  molecules formed by 3-body recombination in tightly confining optical trap

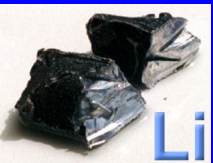
# Lithium features



$^6\text{Li}$  ground state in a magnetic field



- Melting point :  $180^\circ$  C, At  $400^\circ$  C vapour pressure is  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  mbar
- Isotope:  $^6\text{Li}$   $^7\text{Li}$
- Natural Abundance : 7.5% 92.5%
- Nuclear Spin : 1 3/2
- Lithium corrosive to glass
- **50% - 50%** mixture of  $^6\text{Li}$  atoms in the lowest two ground states (not magnetically trappable). Avoids any two body decay channels

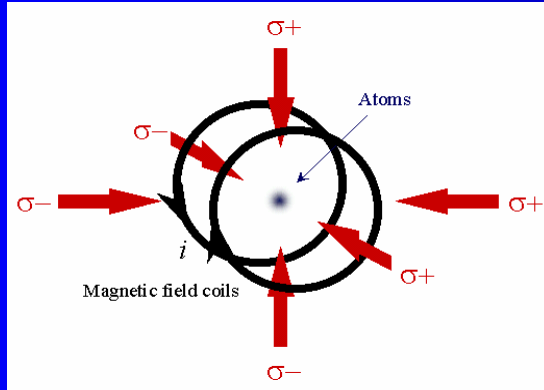


Li

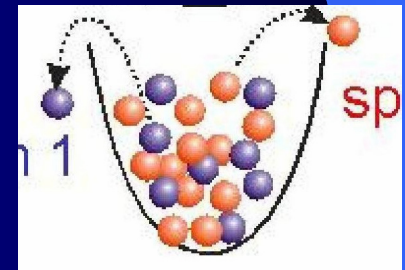
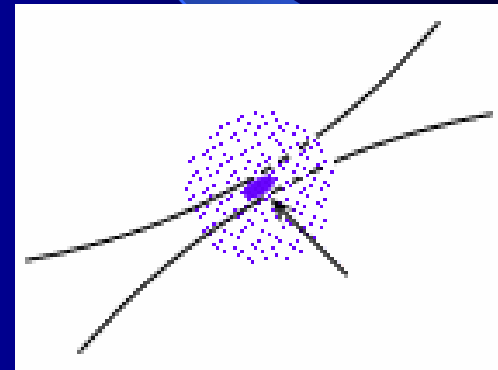


# General approach

- Load  ${}^6\text{Li}$  atoms into a MOT from a slowed atomic beam

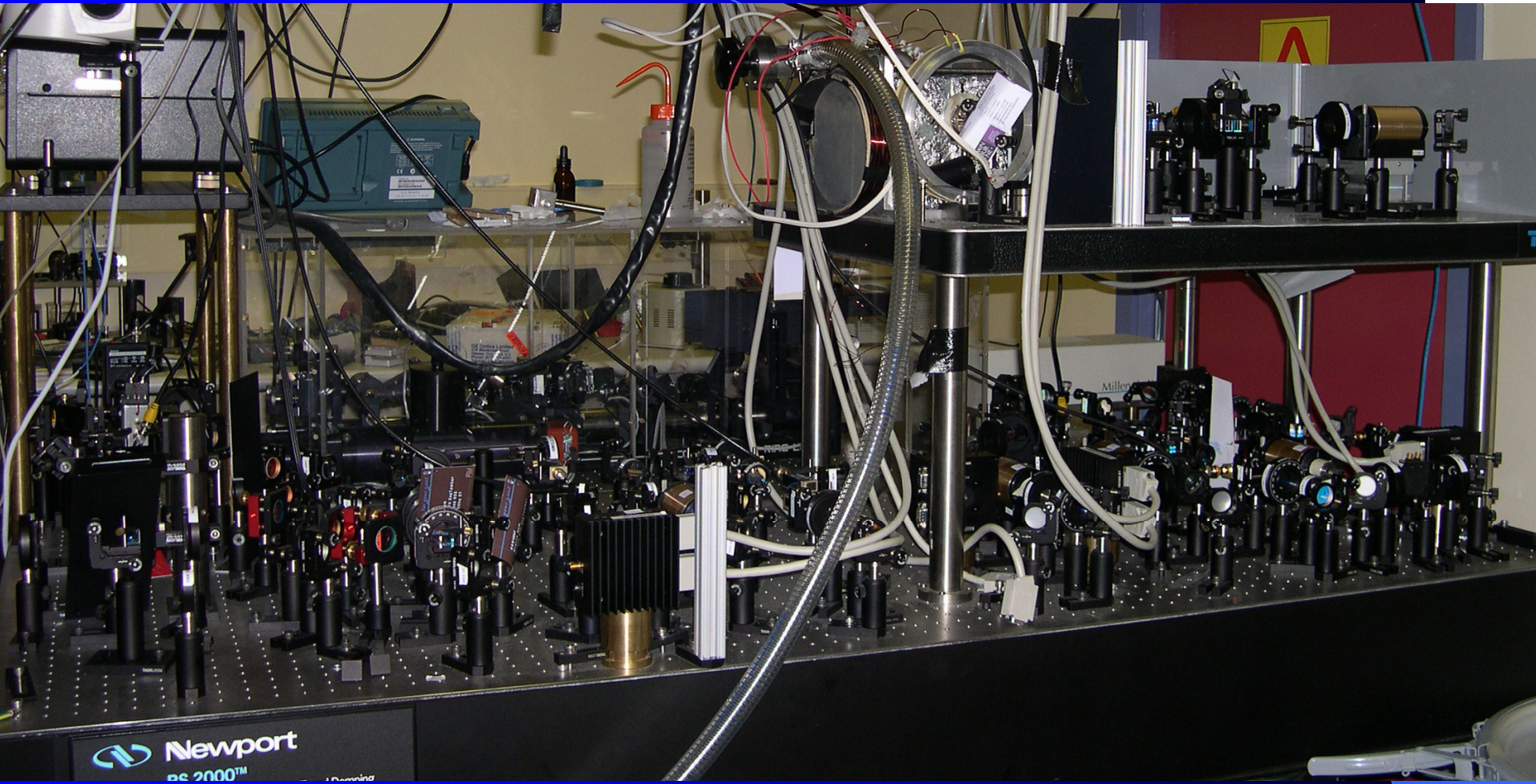


- Transfer atoms to a far-off-resonant optical dipole trap (FORT,  $Yb:YAG$ , 25 W,  $\lambda : 1030\text{nm}$ )
- Evaporatively cool by reducing FORT depth
- Evaporation is performed at a magnetic field strength that enhances 3-body recombination (molecules) - *Feshbach resonance* at  $\sim 834\text{ G}$
- Continue evaporation to remove atoms, and condense remaining molecules



# To Achieve a MBEC .....

- Laser system
- Vacuum system
- Optical dipole trap

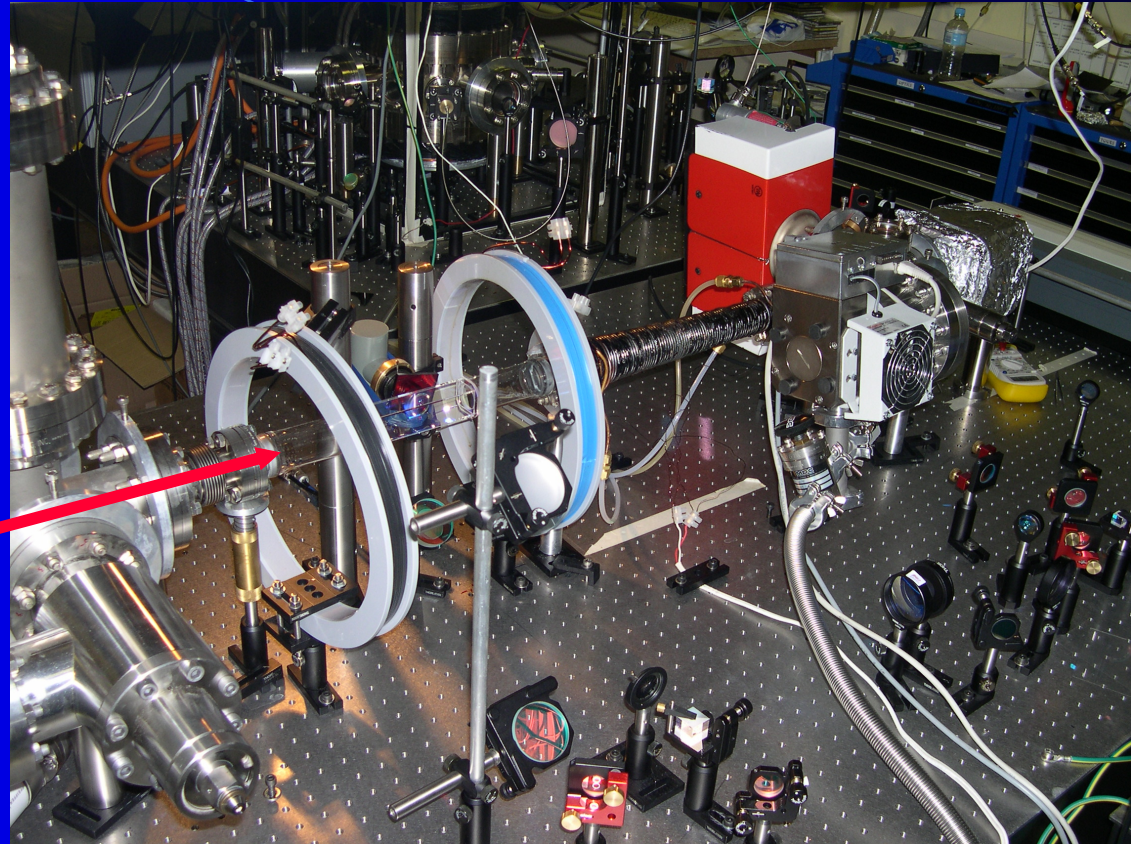


- Saturation spectroscopy of lithium vapour produced in a vapour cell provides the frequency reference for the experiment.
- We lock our lasers using frequency modulation spectroscopy-modulation directly applied to the laser diode current



# Vacuum System

Slowing Zeeman beam



- Oven : 400 °C
- atom velocity from oven 1500 m/s
- $\sigma^-$  Zeeman Slower
- Max B field: 600 G
- Capture velocity : 50 m/s
- Pressure :  $1 \times 10^{-11}$  Torr

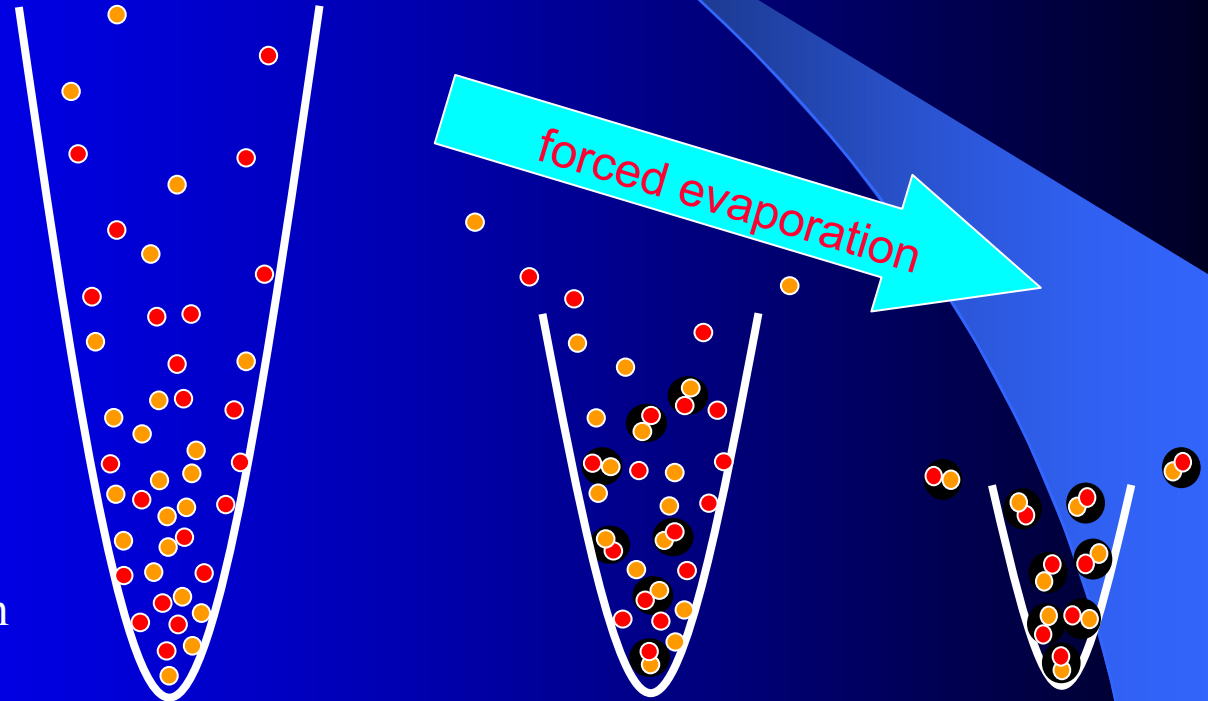
# Optical Dipole Trap

precise control of laser power  
20 W → 20mW



## Parameters for FORT:

- Wavelength : 1030nm
- Power : 20 W
- Waist : 40 μm
- Trap Depth: 930 μK
- Single dipole trap
- Single with retro reflection
- Crossed dipole trap
- $\omega : 2\pi \times (4.5, 4.5, 6.4) \text{ kHz}$



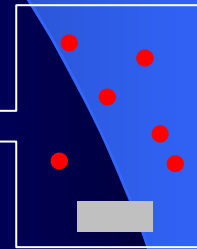
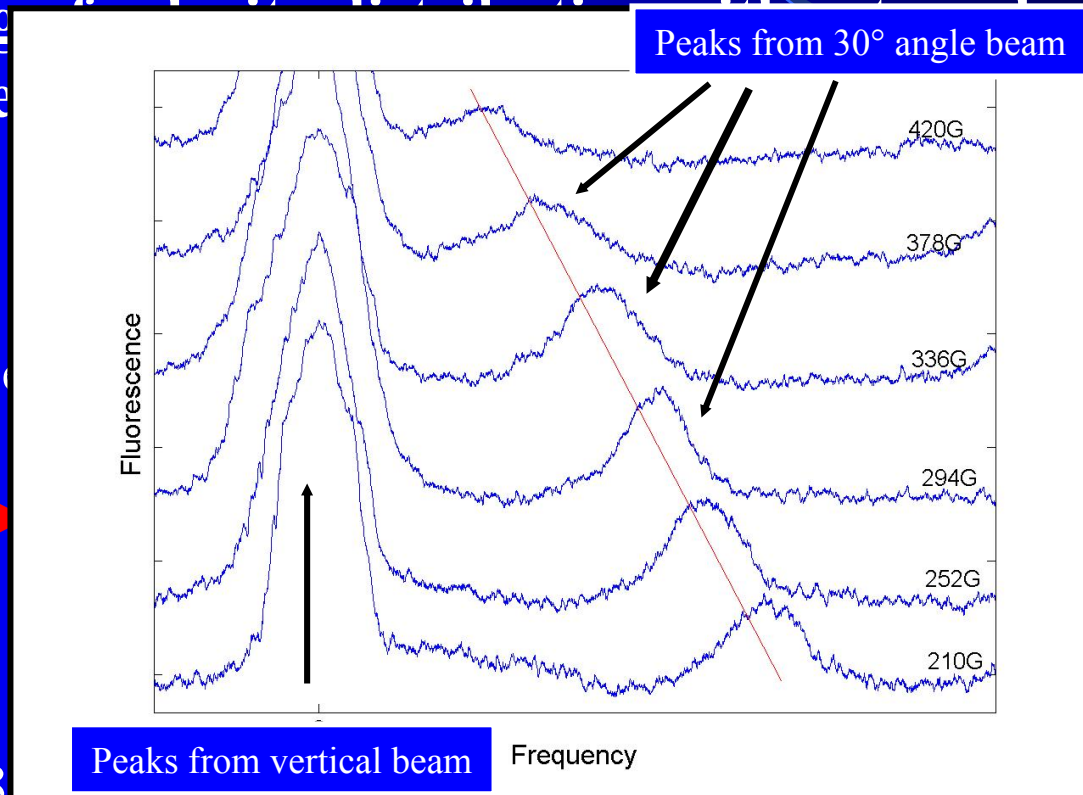
# Results.....So far

- Slowed Atomic Beam
- Magneto Optical Trap
- EIT and EIA spectra

# Slowed Atomic Beam

## How did we probe the velocity distribution?

➤ Probing a slowed atomic beam with a probe laser under Zeeman Slowing



Detuning

• Zeeman: 8

• Repumper: (820-228)MHz

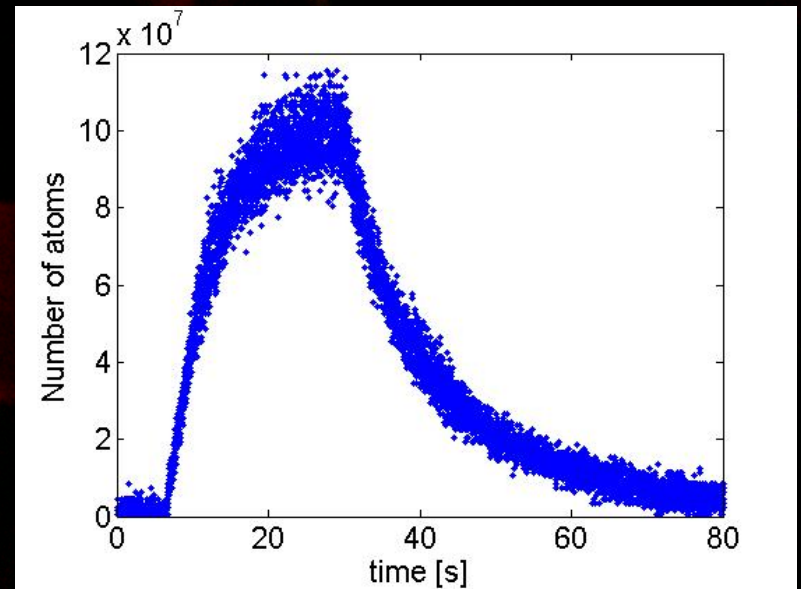
Frequency of probe laser is swept over 1-2 GHz

Can slow down lower velocities at higher fields

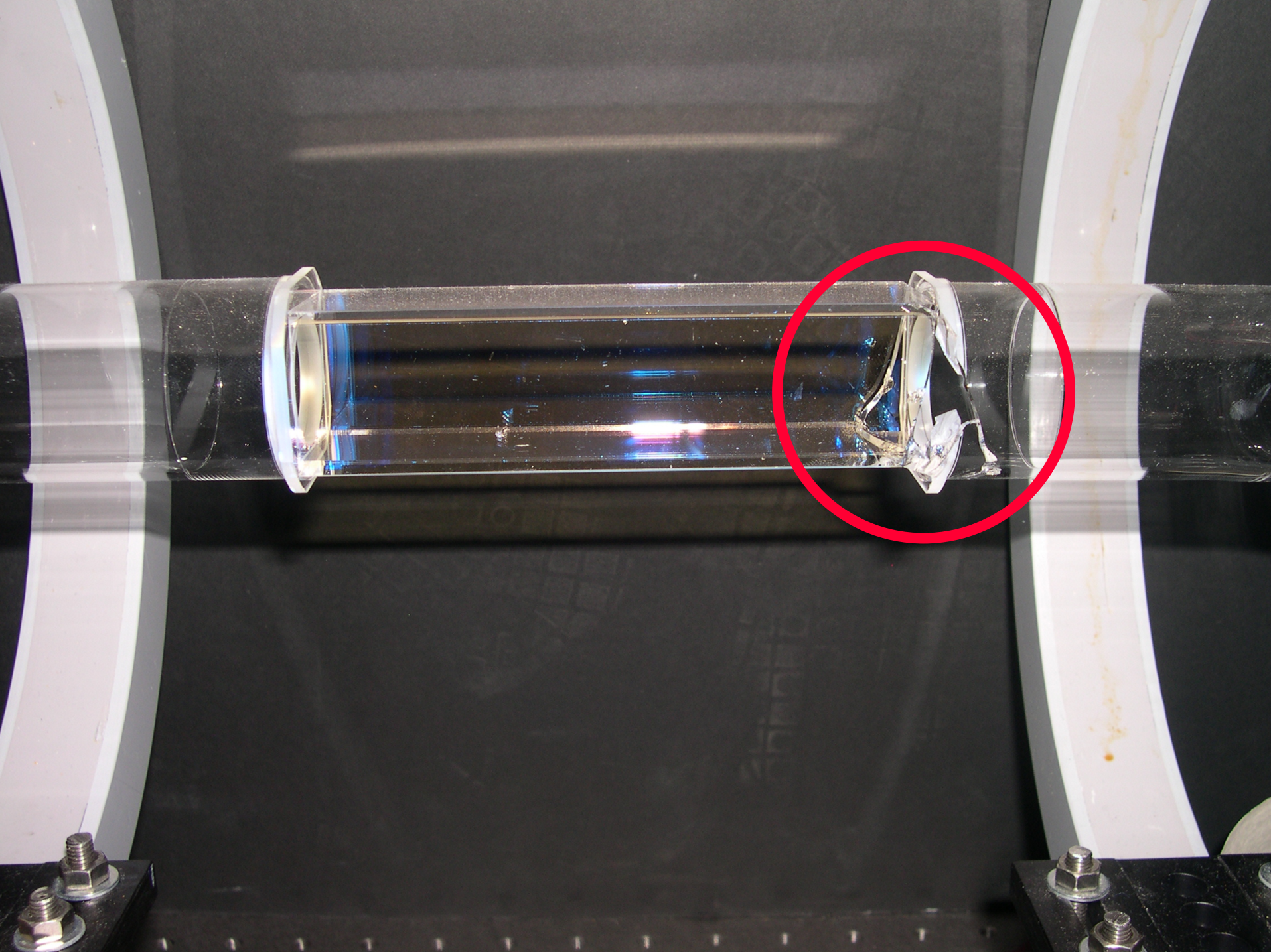


# ${}^6\text{Li}$ Magneto Optical Trap

- Atom Number :  $2 \times 10^8$  Atoms
- Lifetime : 35s
- Loading Time : 15secs
- Flux :  $2 \times 10^7$  At/s
- Oven Temp :  $400^\circ\text{C}$
- Pressure :  $1 \times 10^{-11}$  T







# Future Work

- To study the dissociation of the condensate molecules into correlated atom pairs
  - MBEC created from fermionic atoms – dissociation of MBEC

*Kheruntsyan & Drummond*  
*Phys. Rev. A, 66, 031602*

- Future prospects for the BCS-BEC crossover regime for our parameters
- Collective Excitations
  - investigate interactions
  - probe finite temperature effects
- Experiments on fermionic atoms in optical lattices

# Proposed Outline

- ✓ Slowed lithium beam
- ✓  ${}^6\text{Li}$  MOT
- Atoms loaded in FORT – *May 2006*
- Evaporative cooling - *Oct 2006*
- Feshbach creation of molecules – *Dec 2006*
- Molecular BEC – *early 2007*



***Go Raibh Mile Maith Agat***