

Superradiance-like phenomena observed in atomic four-wave mixing

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Experiment:

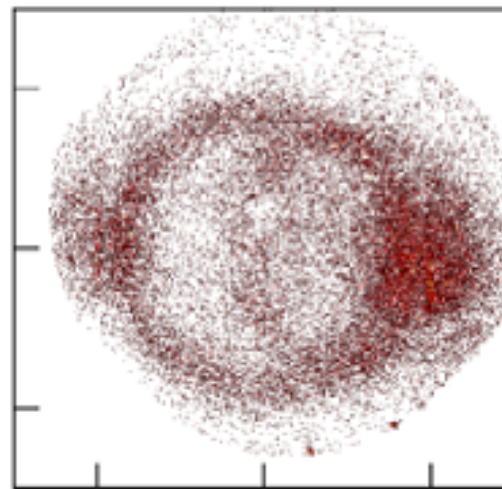
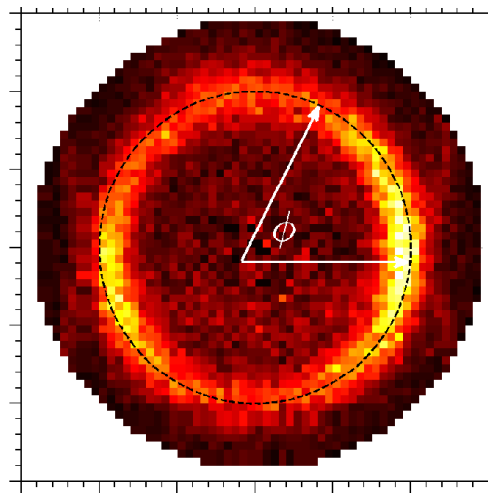
*Christoph Westbrook, Denis Boiron,
Jean-Christophe Jaskula, Valentina Krachmalnicoff, Marie Bonneau*

Institut d'Optique, Palaiseau, France

(more) Theory:

Karen Kheruntsyan

University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

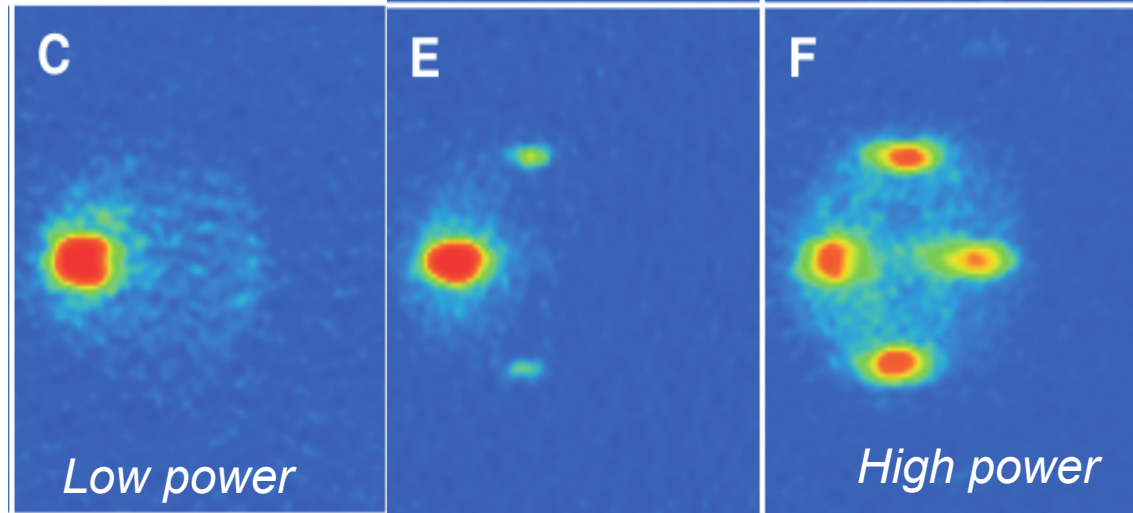
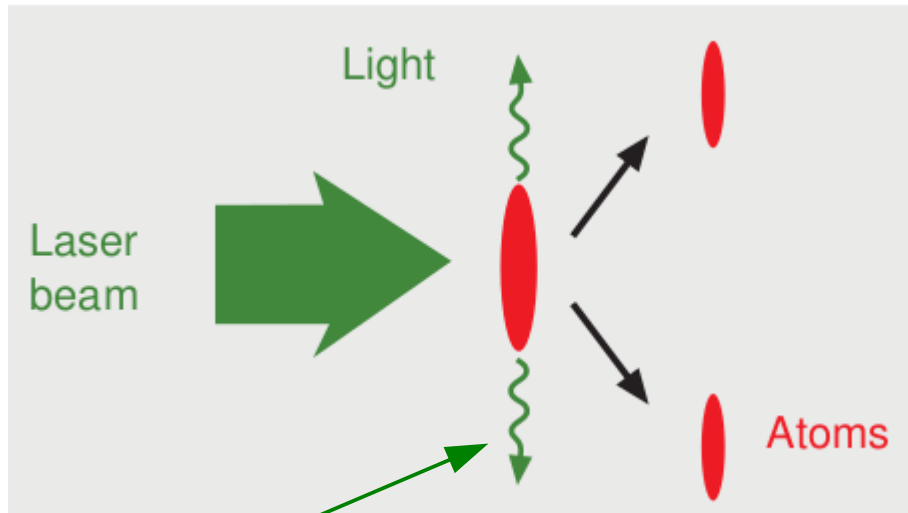


arXiv:1406.1327

Optical superradiance & its atomic analogue

OPTICAL SUPERRADIANCE

Inouye, Chikkatur, Stamper-Kurn, Stenger, Pritchard, Ketterle, Science **285**, 571 (1999)



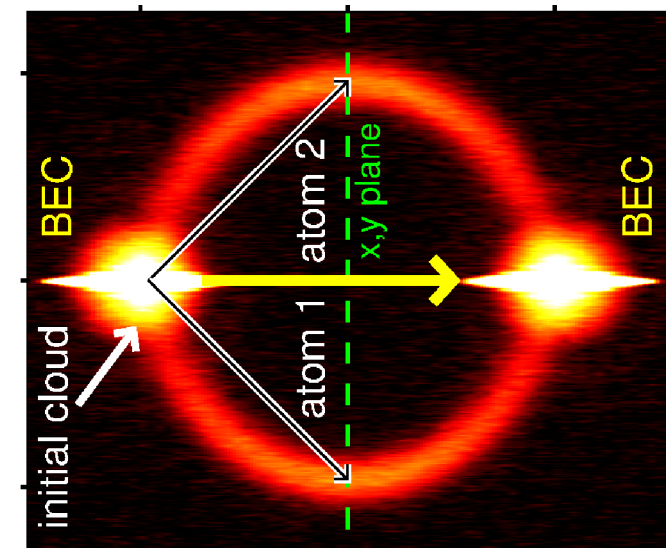
1. photons are scattered
2. scattering rate $\sim (1+n)$
(Bose enhancement)
3. those scattered along the long axis of cloud preferentially stimulate more scattering
4. photons build up in the "end-fire" modes

GAIN

$$\mathcal{G} \approx gn_{\max}/\hbar$$

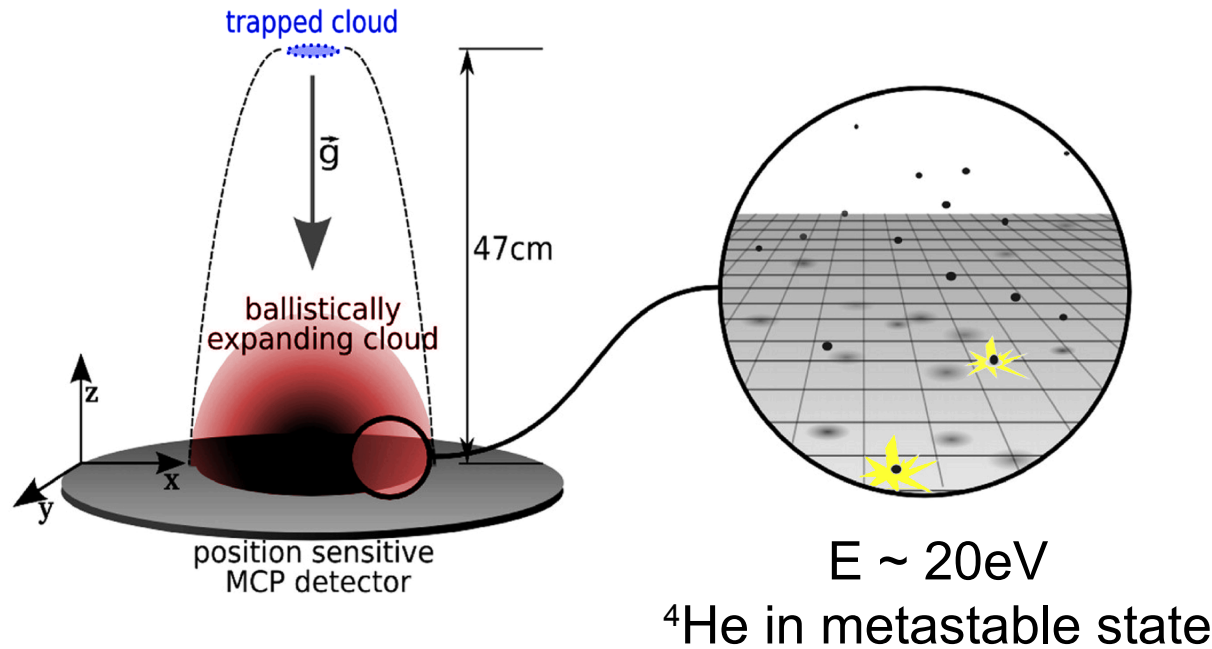
$$n(k, t)_{\max} \sim \sinh^2[\mathcal{G}t]$$

ATOM-ONLY ANALOGUE

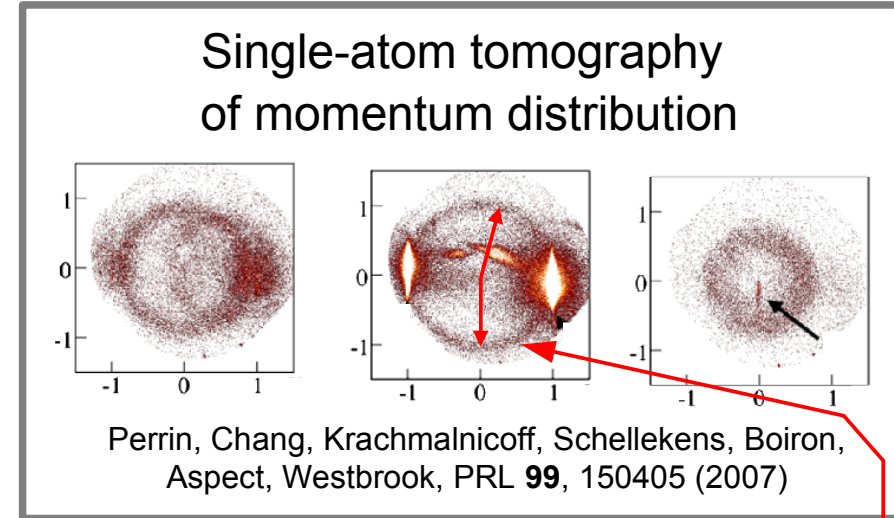


PD, Jaskula, Bonneau, Krachmalnicoff, Boiron, Westbrook, Kheruntsyan, arXiv:1406.1327

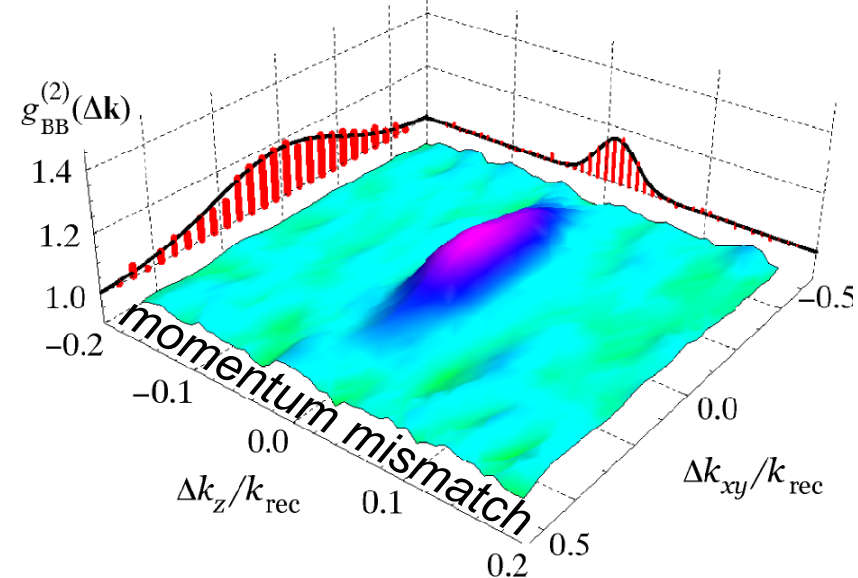
BEC collision – Palaiseau experiment



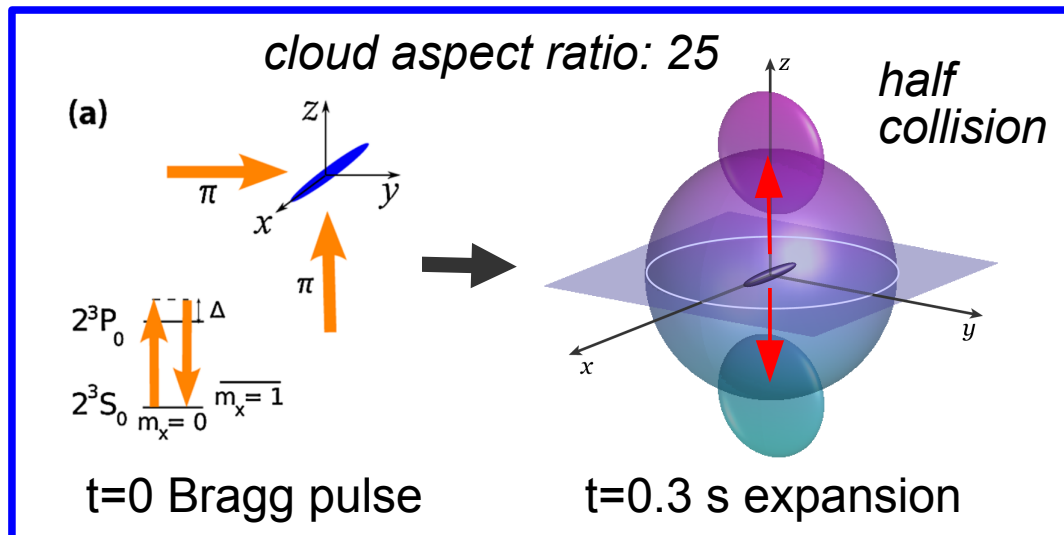
Single atom detection efficiency $\eta \sim 12\%$



Counter-propagating pairs:
density correlations

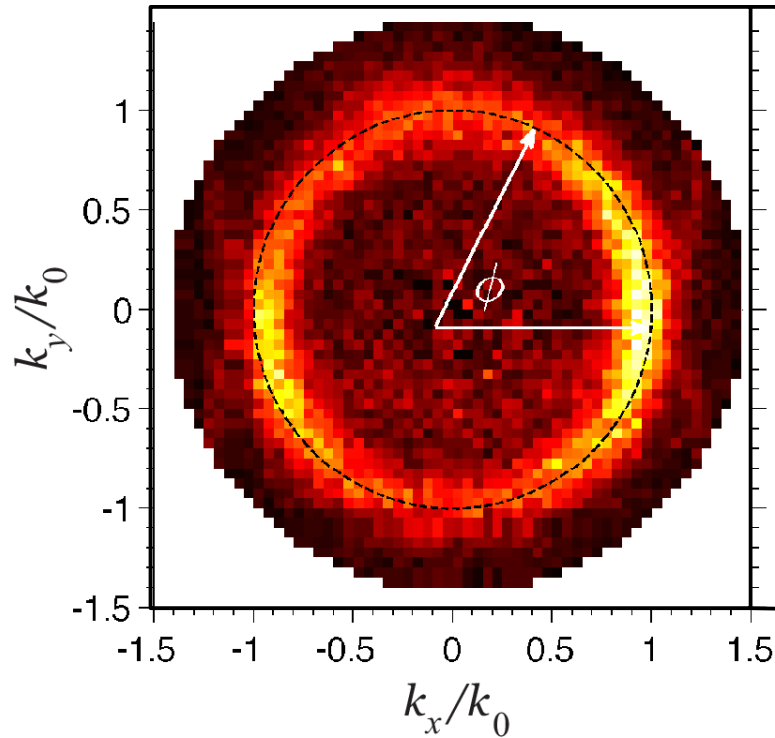


Kheruntsyan, Jaskula, PD, Bonneau, Partridge, Ruadel, Boiron, Lopes, Westbrook, PRL **108**, 260401 (2012)

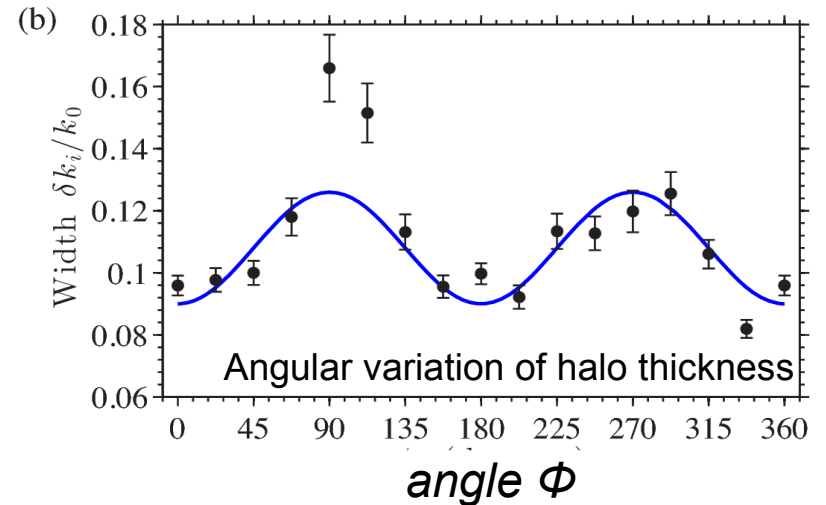
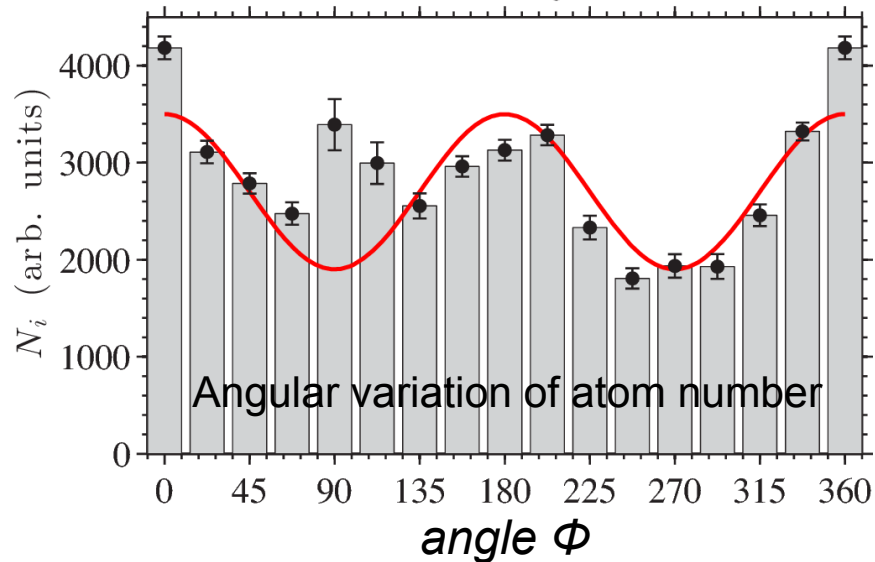
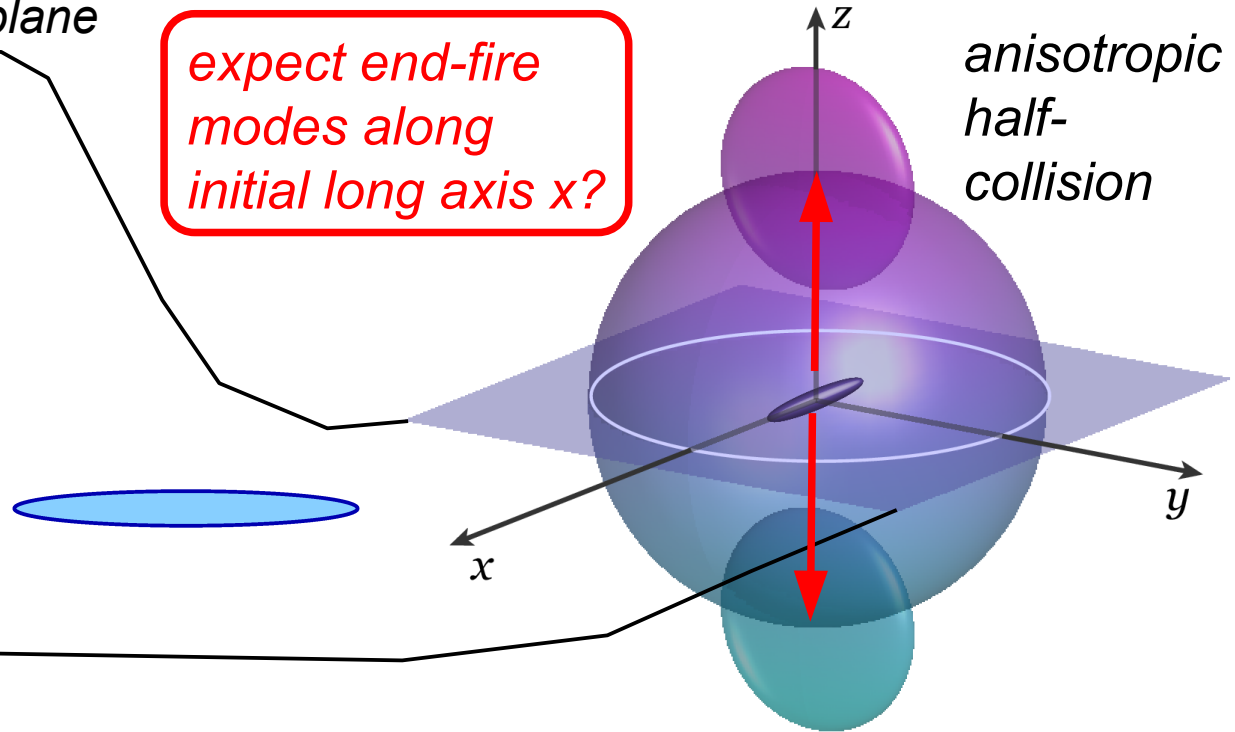


Experimental data

Atom density measured in the x - y plane



expect end-fire modes along initial long axis x ?



Simulation – stochastic Bogoliubov

PD, Chwedeńczuk, Ziń, Trippenbach, PRA **83**, 063625 (2011)

Bogoliubov:

$$\widehat{\Psi}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \underbrace{\phi(\mathbf{x}, t)}_{\text{condensate}} + \underbrace{\widehat{\delta}(\mathbf{x}, t)}_{\text{fluctuations}}$$

condensate

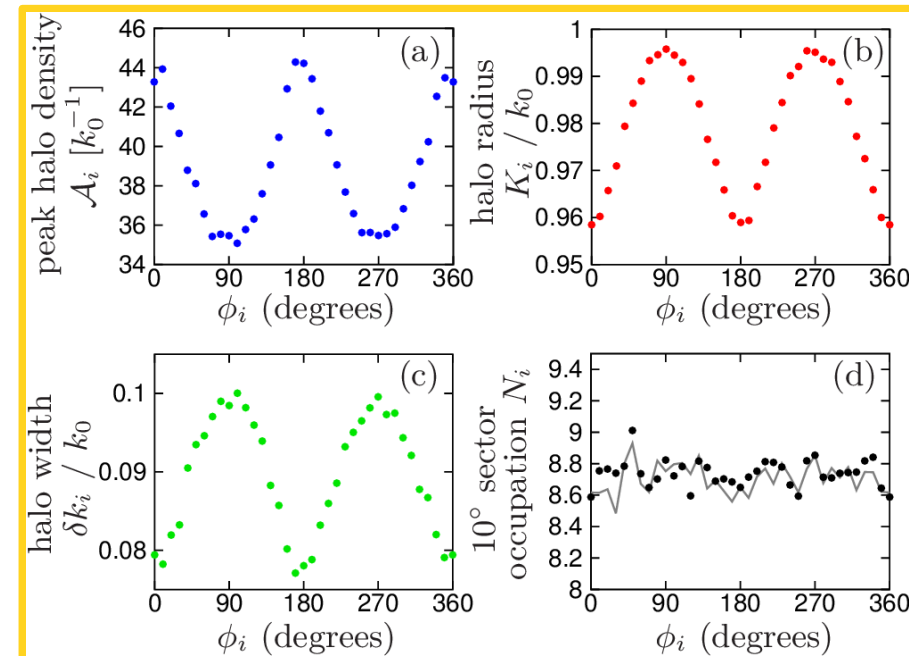
fluctuations

GPE

$$i\hbar \frac{d\phi(x)}{dt} = [H_0(x) + g|\phi(x)|^2] \phi(x)$$

Bogoliubov de Gennes

$$i\hbar \partial_t \widehat{\delta}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + 2g|\phi(\mathbf{x}, t)|^2 \right] \widehat{\delta}(\mathbf{x}, t) + g\phi^2(\mathbf{x}, t) \widehat{\delta}^\dagger(\mathbf{x}, t)$$



The Bogoliubov fluctuation field $\widehat{\delta}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ is treated using the positive-P representation

$$i\hbar \frac{d\psi(x)}{dt} = \{H_0(x) + 2g|\phi(x)|^2\} \psi(x) + g\phi(x)^2 \widetilde{\psi}(x)^* + \sqrt{i\hbar g} \phi(x) \xi(x, t)$$

noise

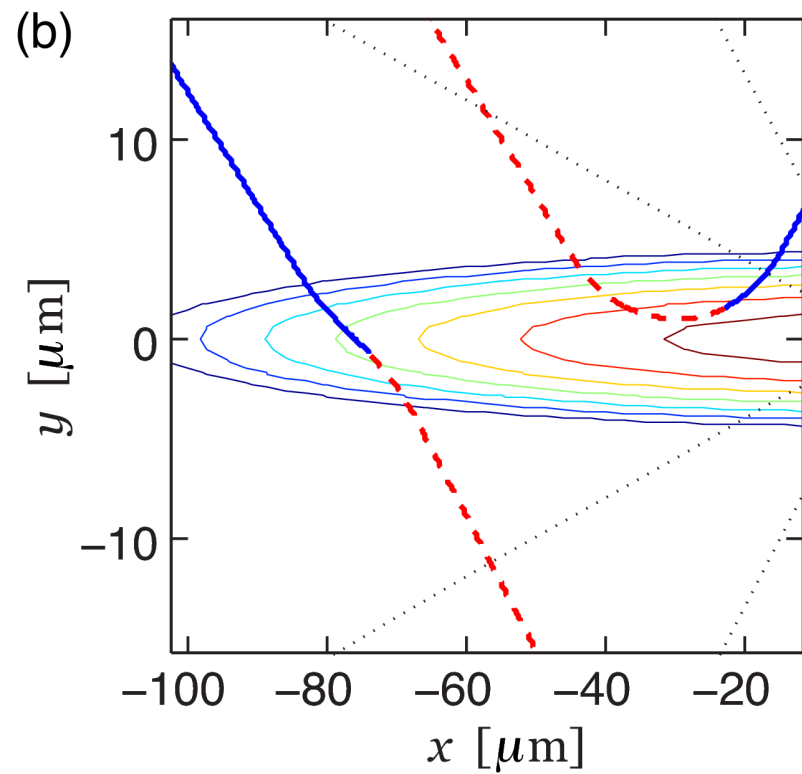
$$i\hbar \frac{d\widetilde{\psi}(x)}{dt} = \{H_0(x) + 2g|\phi(x)|^2\} \widetilde{\psi}(x) + g\phi(x)^2 \psi(x)^* + \sqrt{i\hbar g} \phi(x) \widetilde{\xi}(x, t)$$

Can now use plane wave basis ---> no diagonalizing of $10^7 \times 10^7$ matrices :)

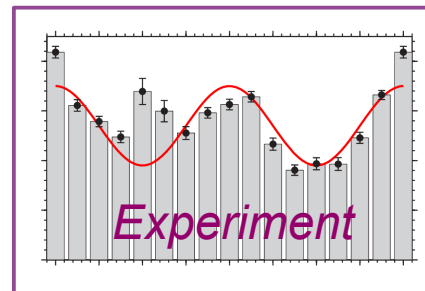
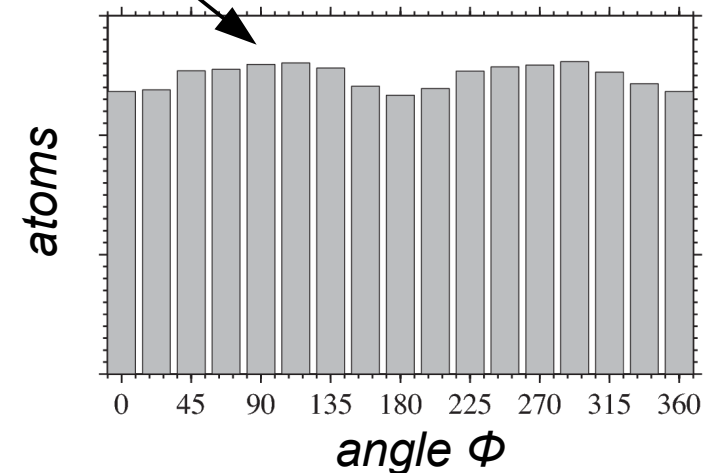
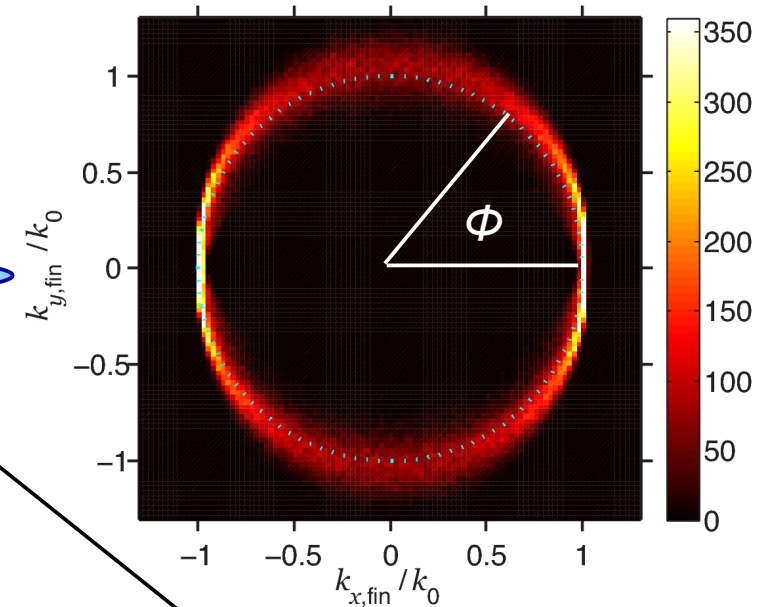
“Skier” effect

Classical trajectory deflections due to the mean field of the condensate

- Change halo's density profile
- But in the opposite sense to that observed

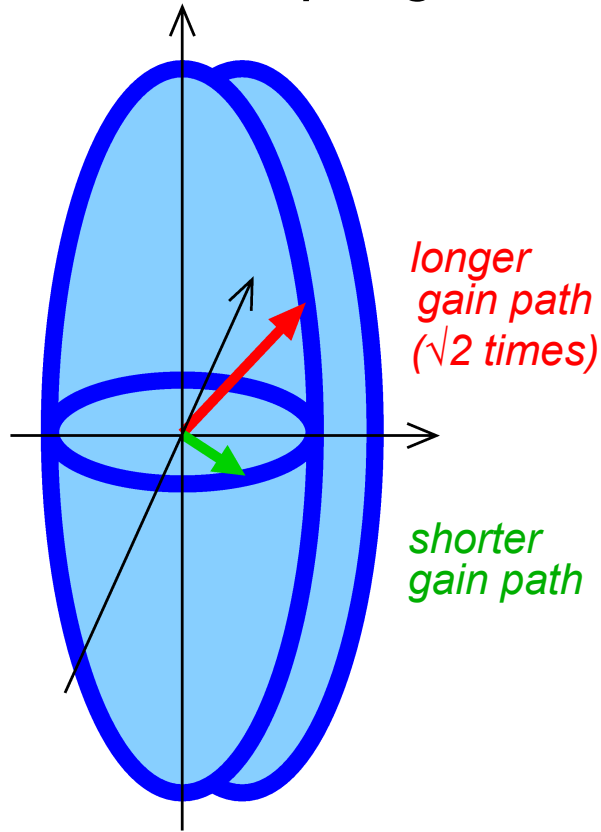


Simple test particle simulation



Anisotropic gain, tradeoff

Anisotropic gain

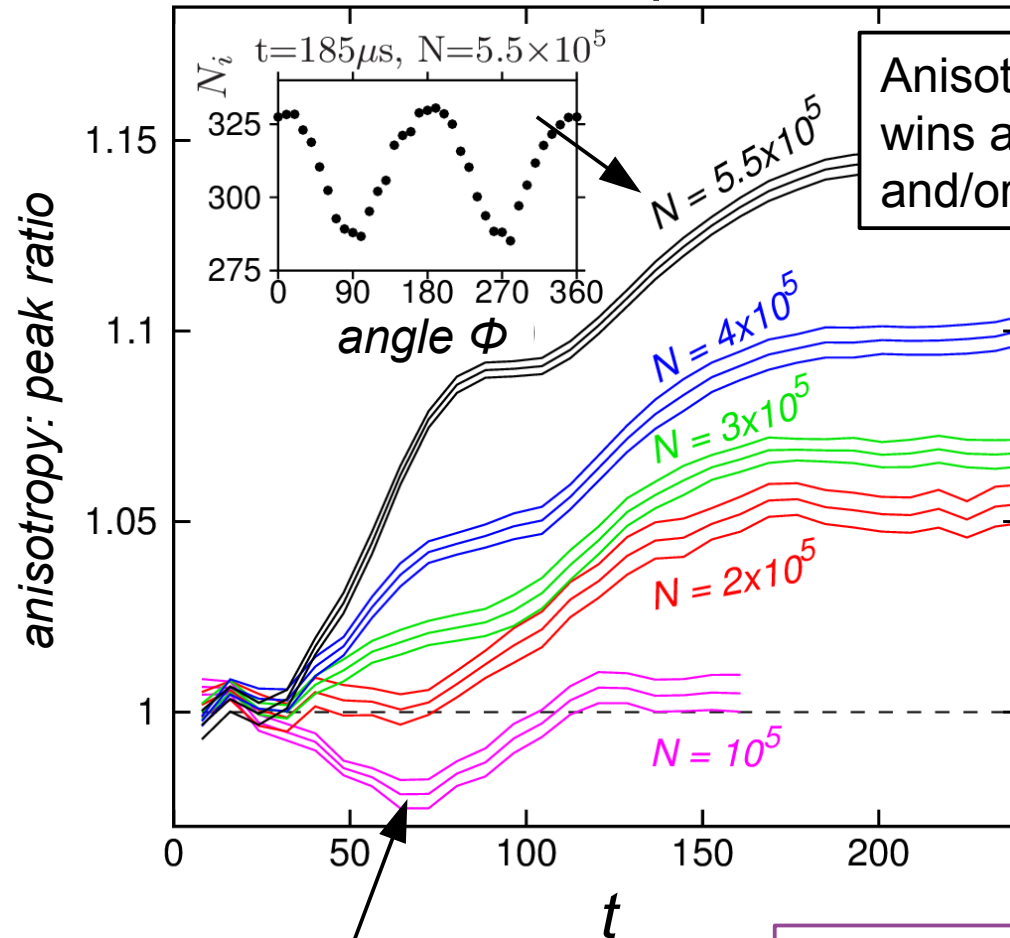


GAIN

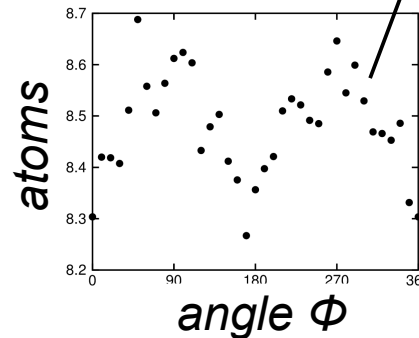
$$n(k, t)_{\max} \sim \sinh^2[\mathcal{G}t]$$

$$\mathcal{G} \approx gn_{\max}/\hbar$$

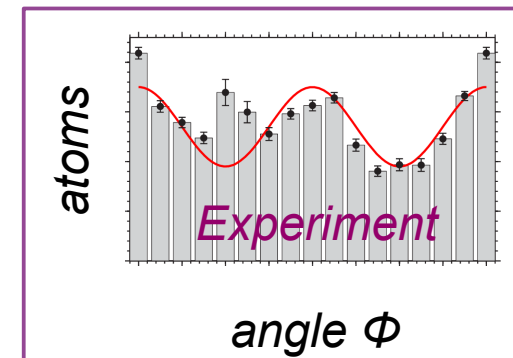
simulations: peak ratio



Anisotropic gain wins at long times and/or large N

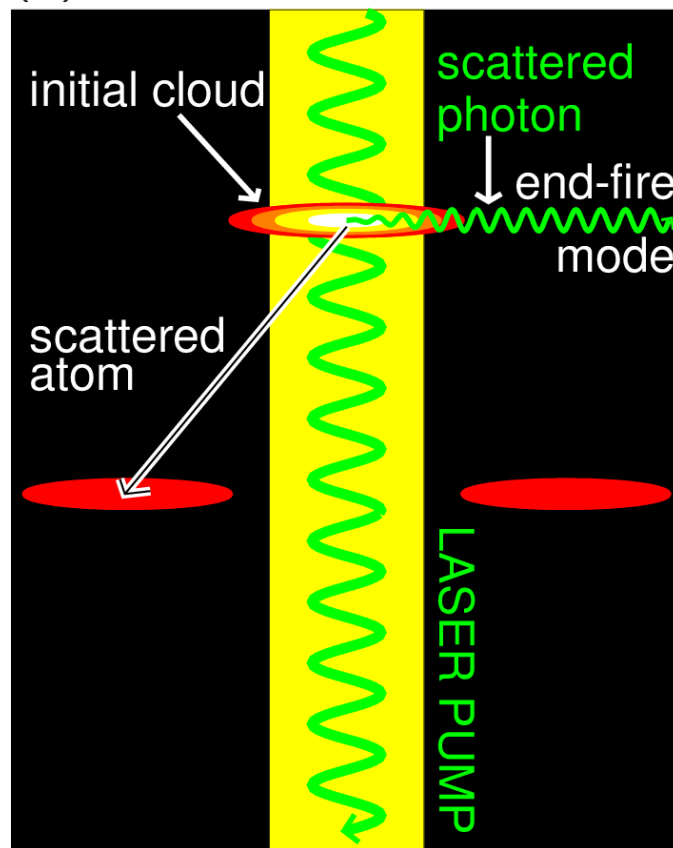


Skier effect
At short times

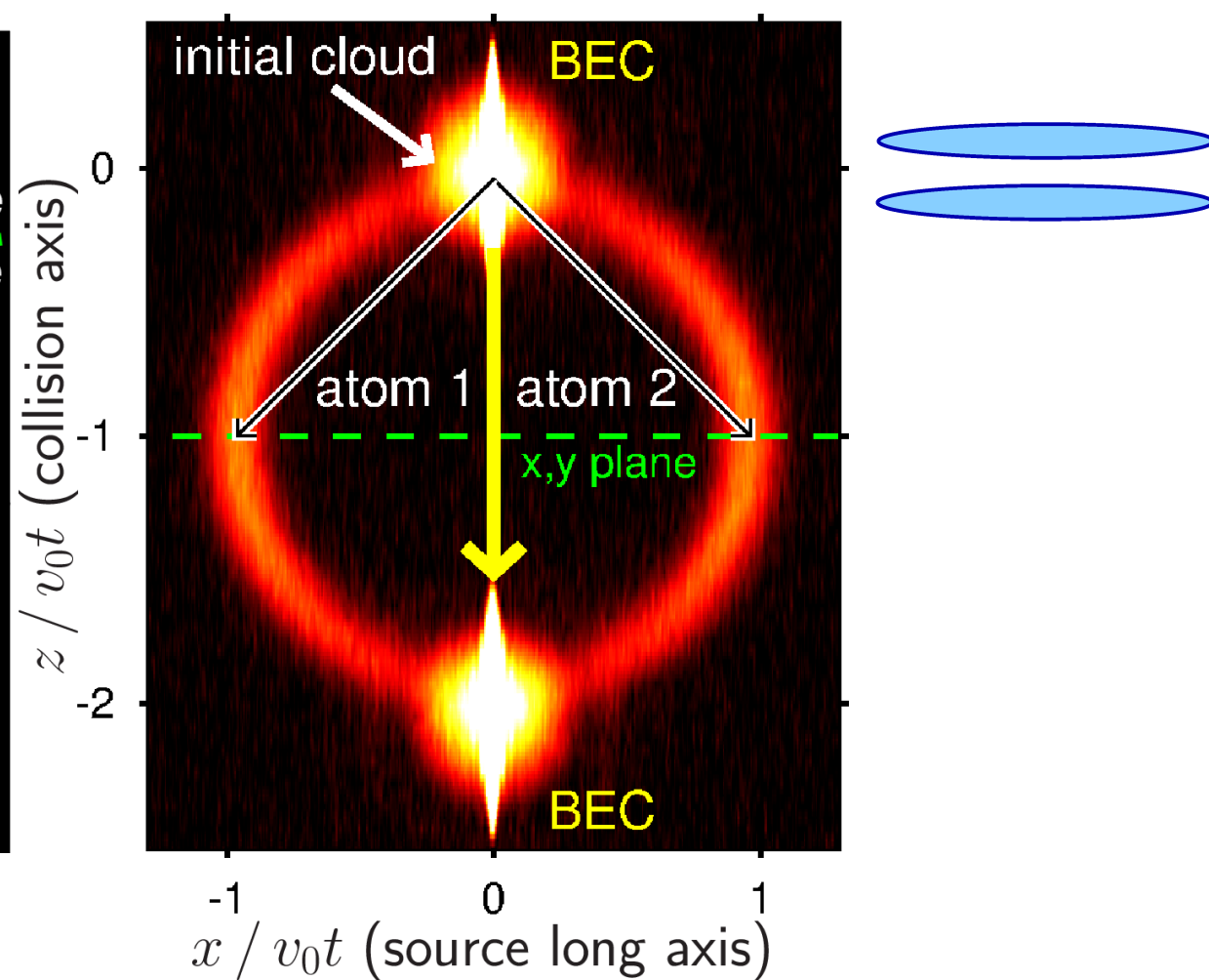


Atomic and optical superradiance: comparison

(b) SUPERRADIANCE



(a) ATOM OPTICS

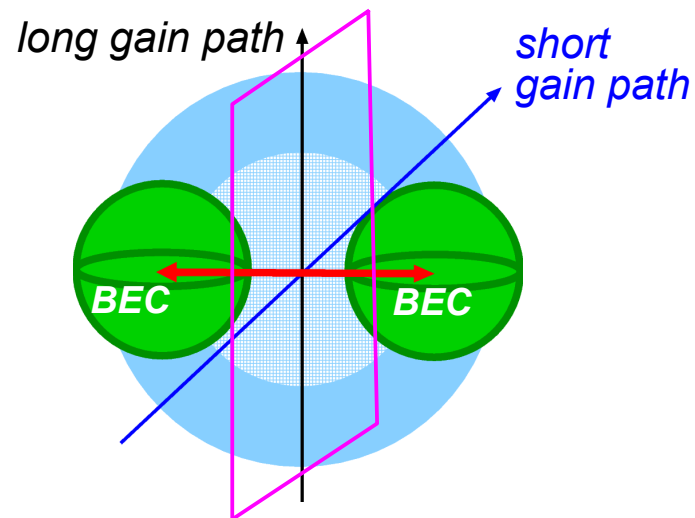


Primary differences:

- (1) duration
- (2) energy/momentum conservation laws

Conclusions + outlook

- Superradiance analogue seen in all-atom collisions
- Qualitative differences: Evidence of a tradeoff between
 - Anisotropic gain
 - Skier effect on BEC mean field.
- Observed a fairly weak effect due to:
 - Different conditions in all-atomic experiments:
 - Equal masses of colliding particles
 - Short "illumination" time
 - → Moderate difference in path lengths through cloud



Better geometry: pancake BEC collision

