

An aerial photograph of a large festival on a lake, likely the Sechseläuten in Zurich. The lake is filled with numerous small boats and larger vessels, many of which are crowded with people. A large crowd of people is gathered on the shore, particularly on the right side where a dense forest is visible. In the background, a city skyline with various buildings and a crane is visible under a hazy sky. The text "Novel Probes for Fermionic Gases" is overlaid in yellow.

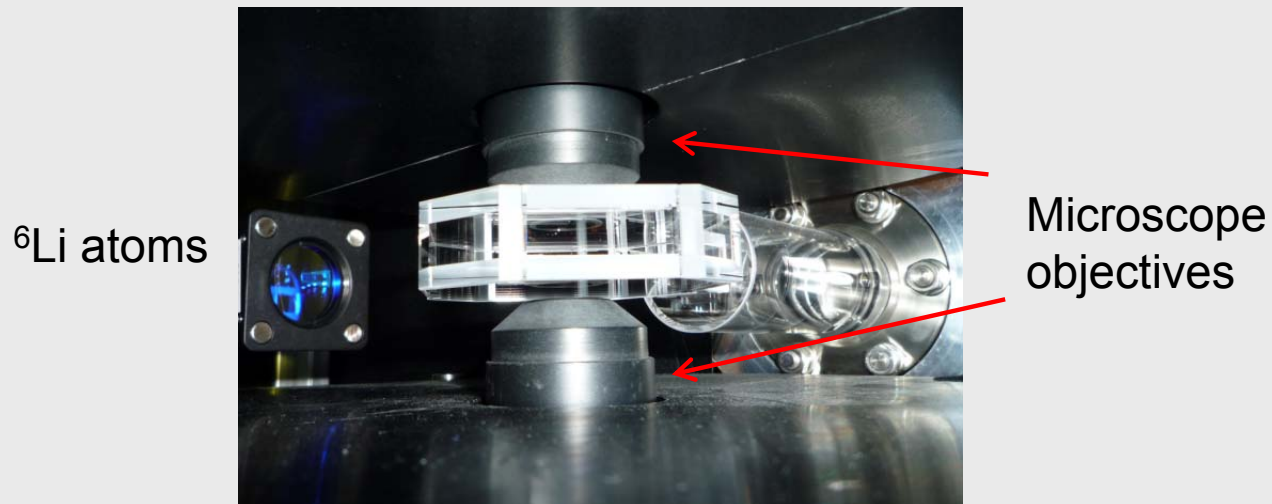
Novel Probes for Fermionic Gases

J. Meineke, T. Müller, B. Zimmermann, D. Stadler

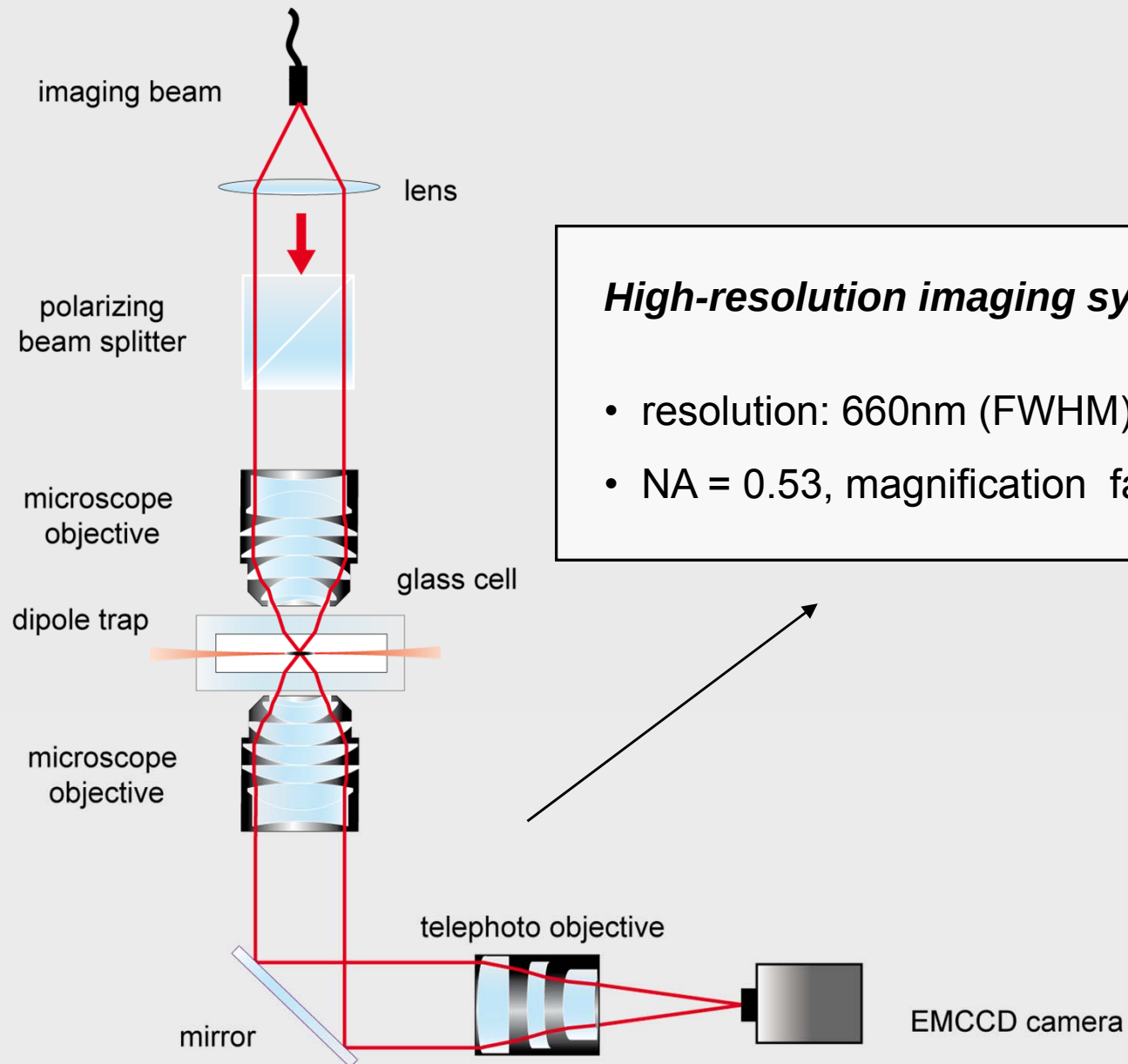
J.-P. Brantut, H. Moritz, T. Esslinger

ETH Zürich

Experimental setup



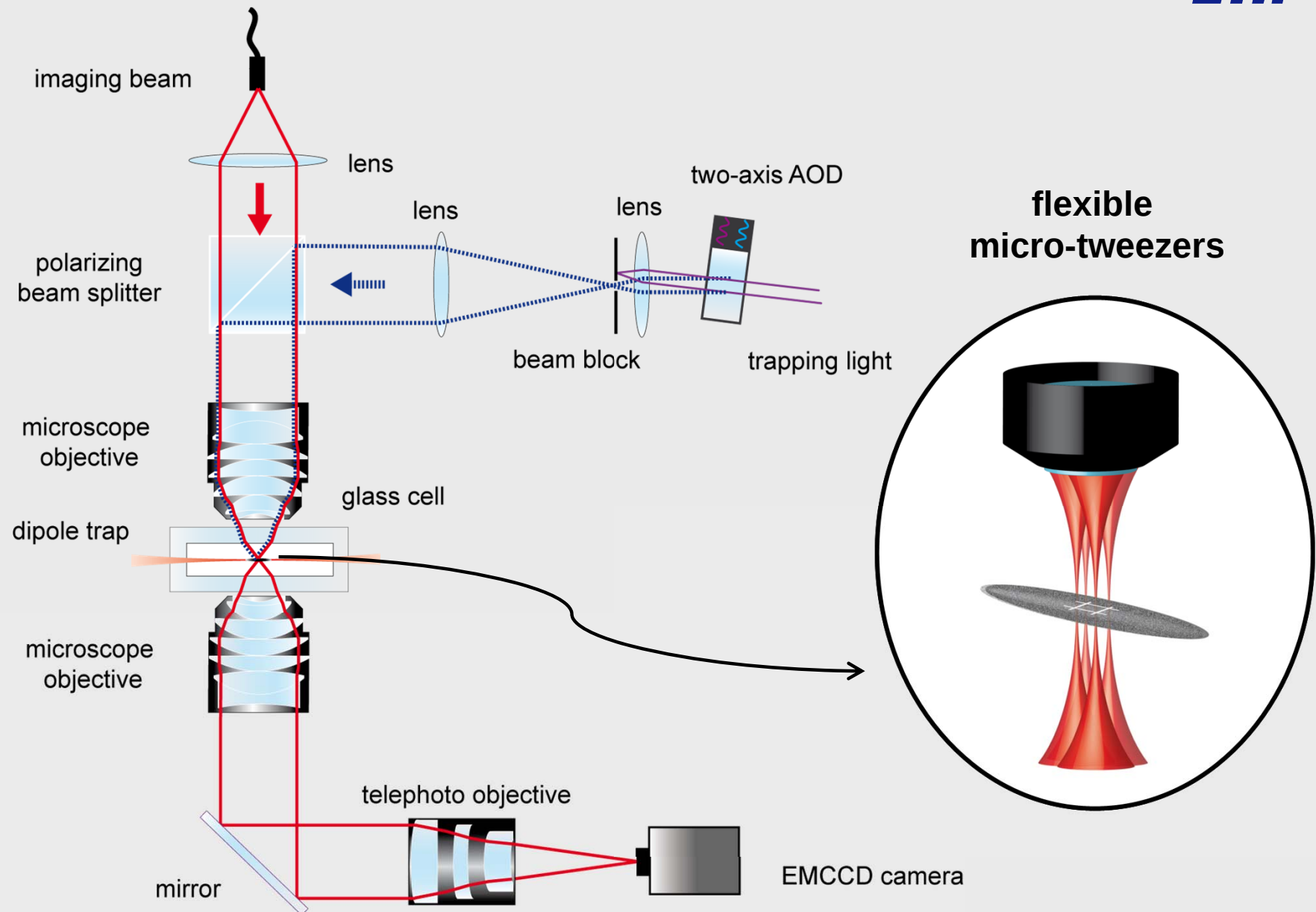
Microscope setup



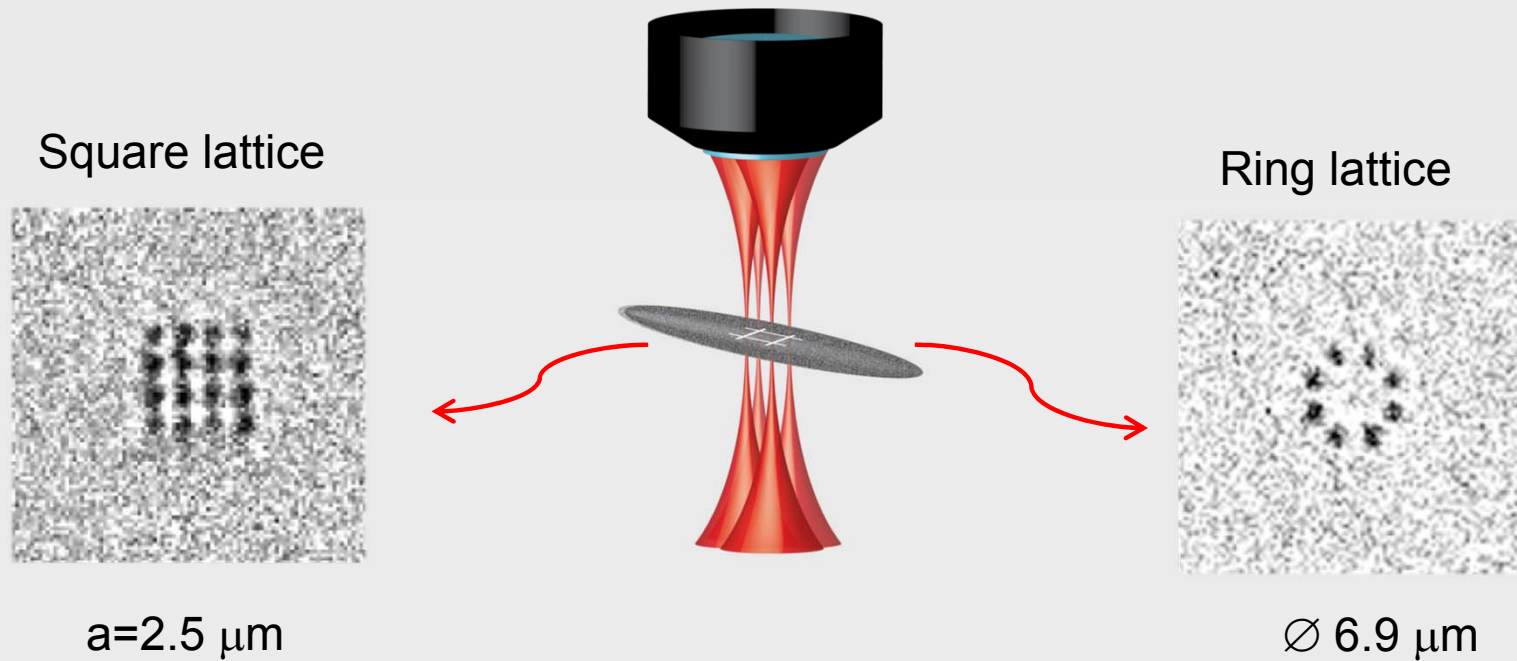
High-resolution imaging system:

- resolution: 660nm (FWHM) for $\lambda=671\text{nm}$
- NA = 0.53, magnification factor: 54

Microscopic manipulation

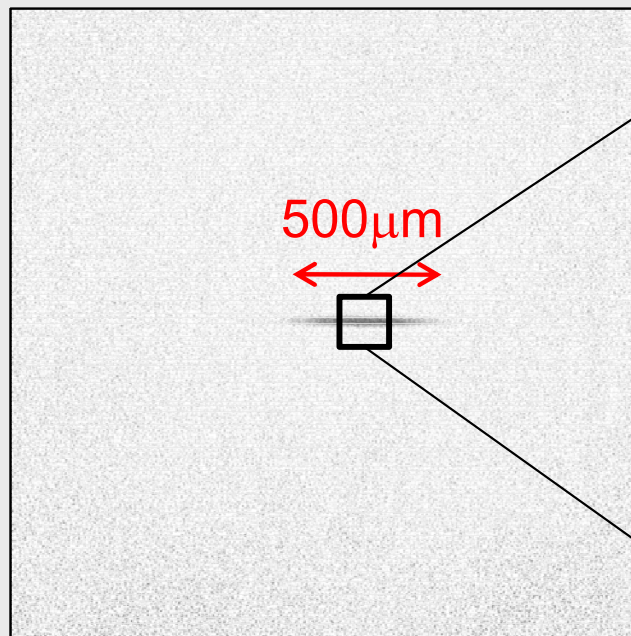


Atoms in micro-traps

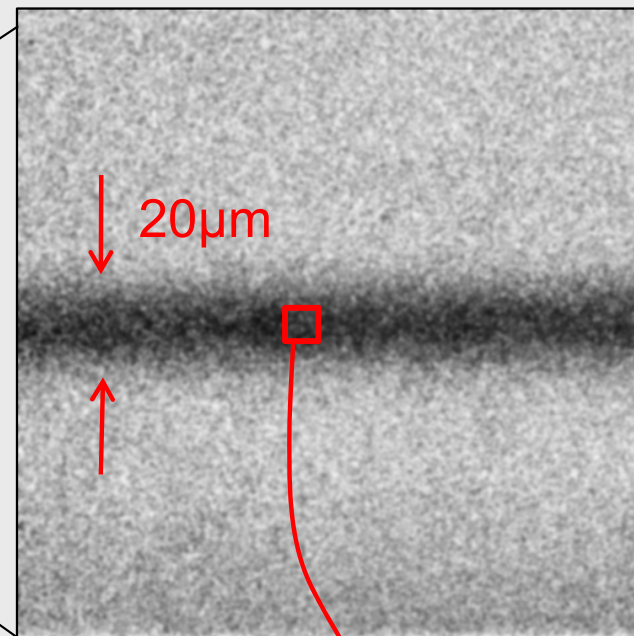


Imaging through the microscope

“standard” imaging



high resolution imaging



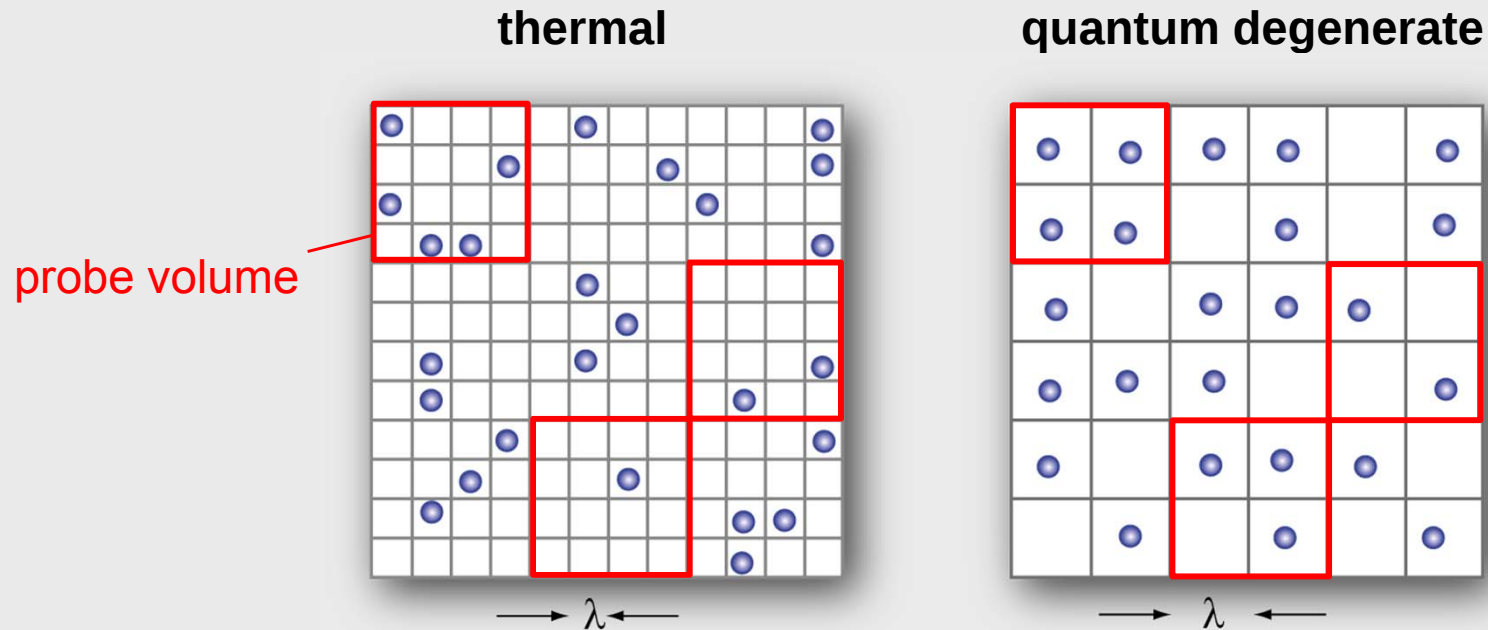
Information on

- correlations, quantum statistics?
- temperature, susceptibilities?
- entanglement?

Microscopic probing ...

... of in-situ density fluctuations

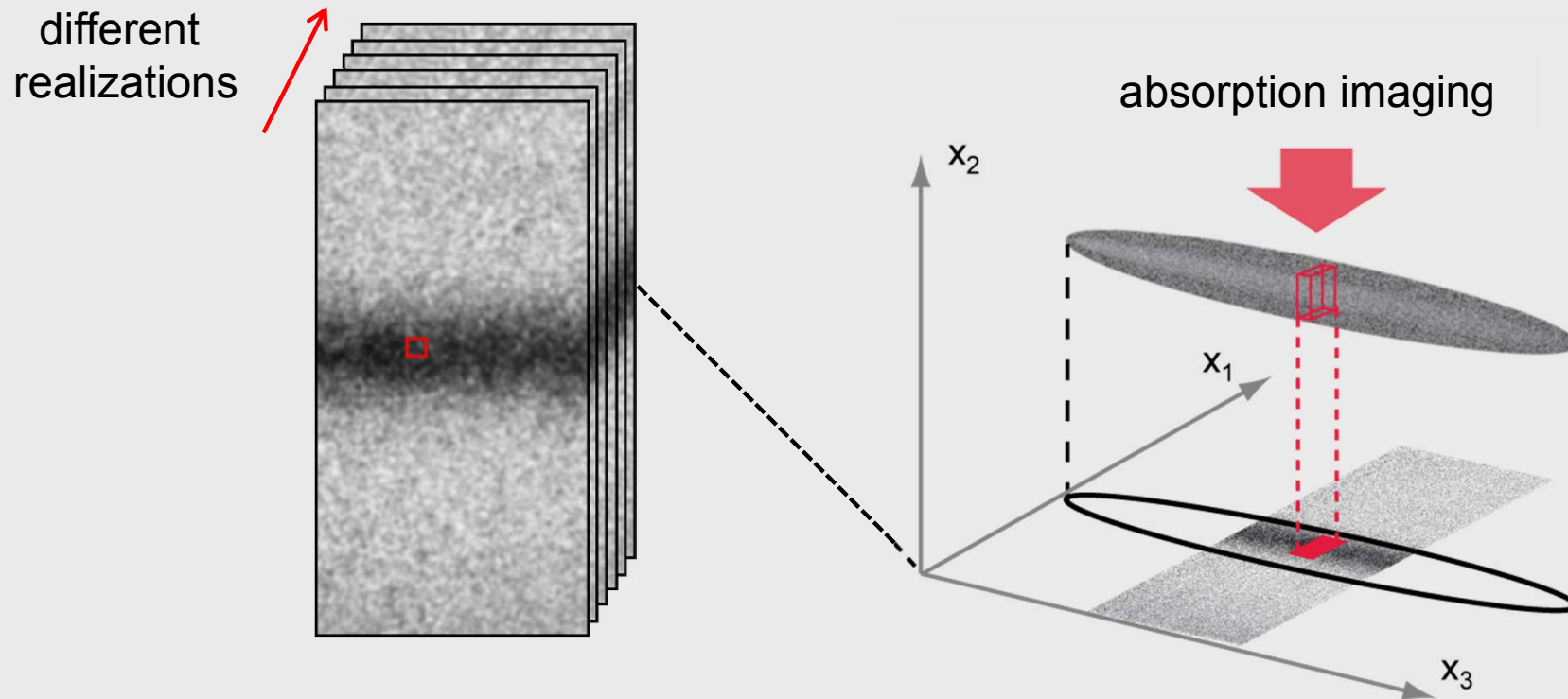
Quantum statistics and fluctuations



**Suppressed density fluctuations in a degenerate Fermi gas
due to Pauli principle!**

$$\partial N^2 = \underbrace{\langle N \rangle}_{\text{thermal}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} \frac{\langle N \rangle \lambda^3}{V} + \dots \right)}_{\text{higher order quantum correction}}$$

Measurement of density fluctuations



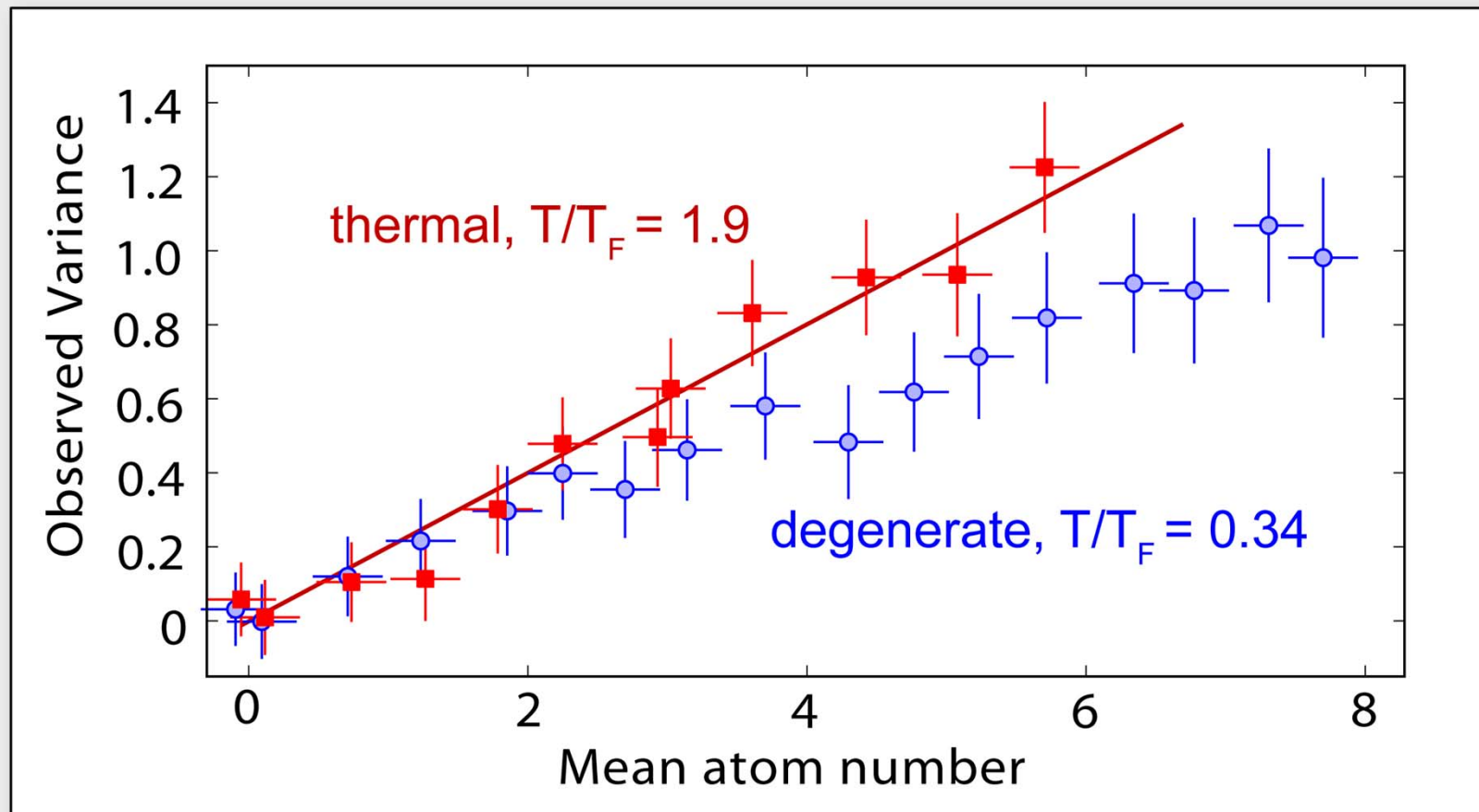
- Calculate **mean** and **variance** over many realizations
- Account for **photon shot noise** and **imaging** effects

Fluctuation in gas on a pixel



Effect of imaging resolution

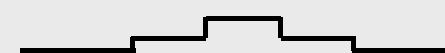




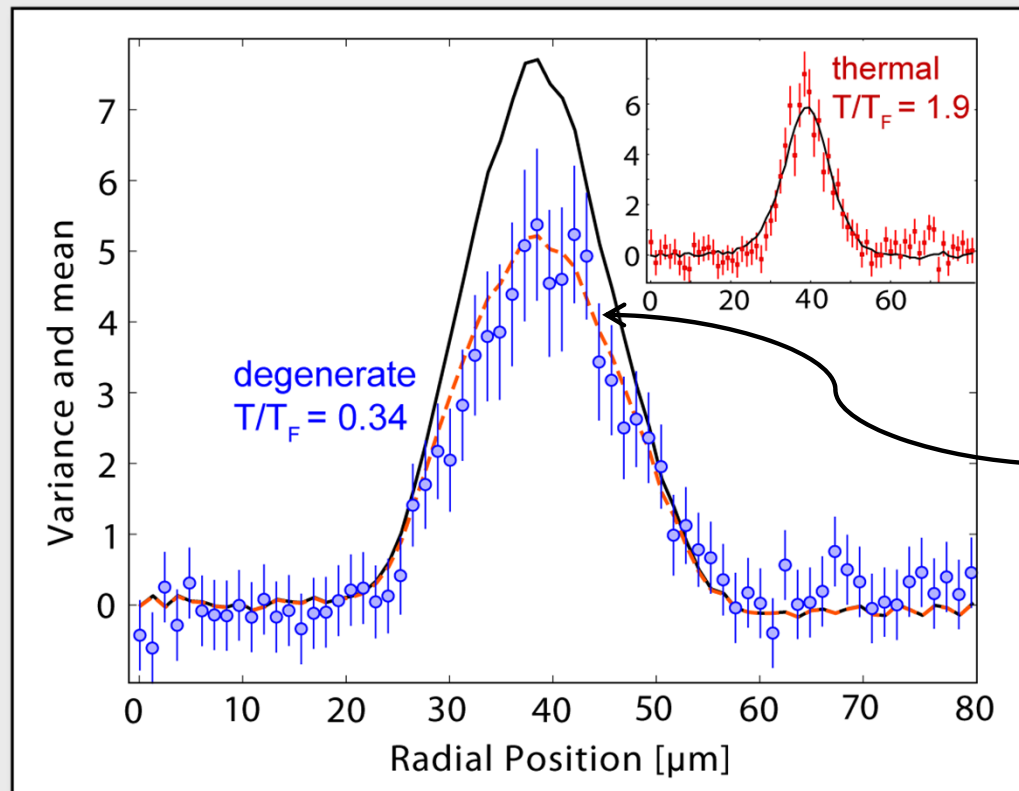
Why slope < 1? Fluctuation in gas on a pixel



Effect of imaging resolution

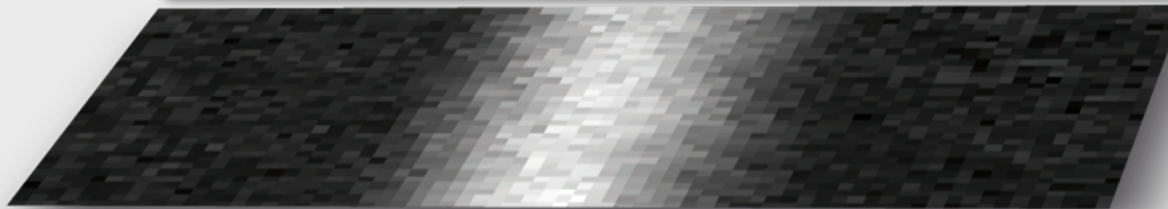


Manifestation of antibunching



■ ○ variance
— mean

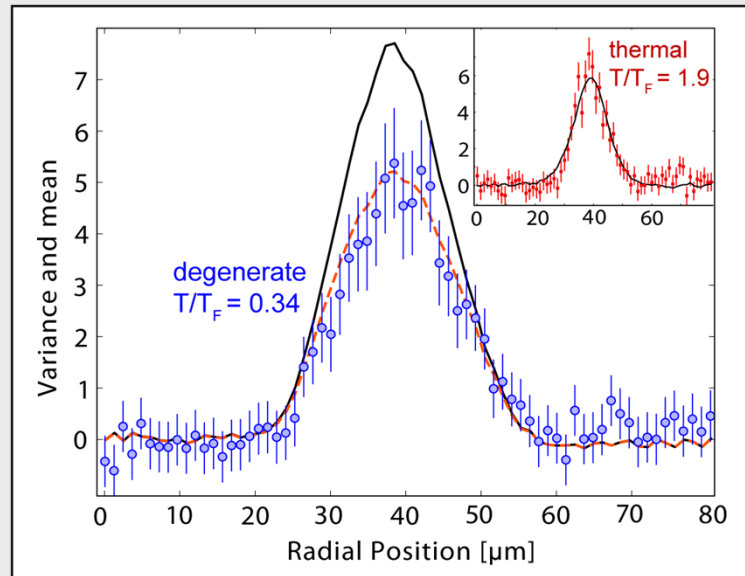
Indication for the level of
local quantum degeneracy



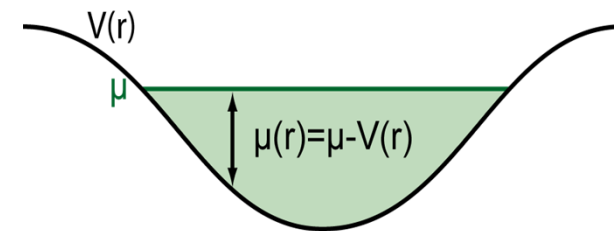
Our work at ETH Zürich:
PRL **105**, 040401 (2010)

Similar work at MIT in TOF:
PRL **105**, 040402 (2010)

Thermodynamic properties



local density approximation



Compressibility $\frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\partial \langle N(r) \rangle}{\partial r} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial r} \right)^{-1}$

Fluctuation-dissipation theorem:

$$\left(\frac{k_B T}{U_0} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} \right)^2 = \partial N^2$$

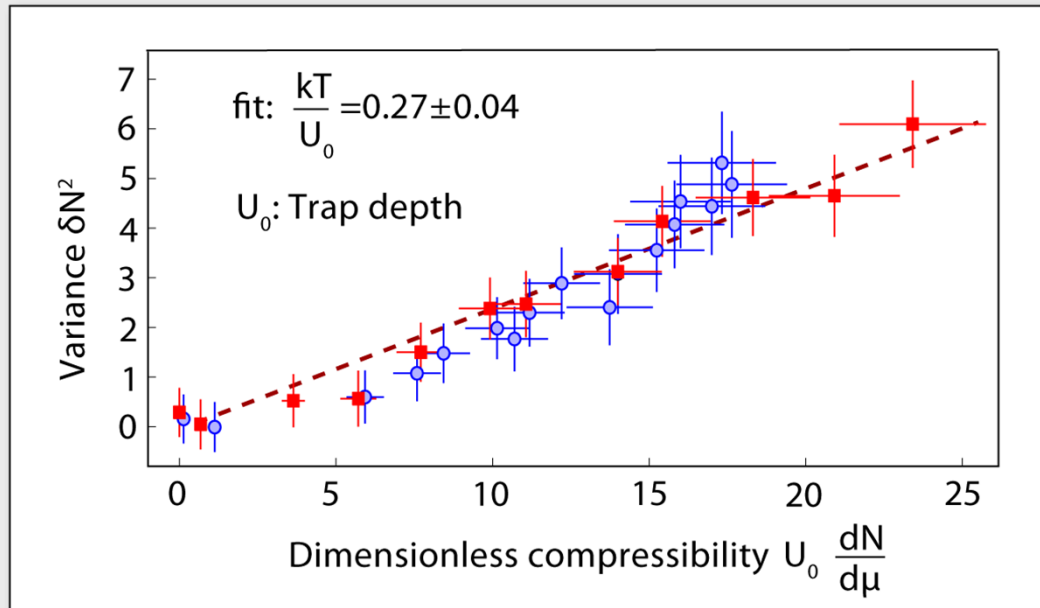
density fluctuations
 U_0 : Trap depth

model independent measurement of temperature

Q. Zhou and T. L. Ho, Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 225301 (2011);

κ in SF-MI: N. Gemelke, X. Zhang, C.-L. Hung, C. Chin, Nature 460, 995 (2009).

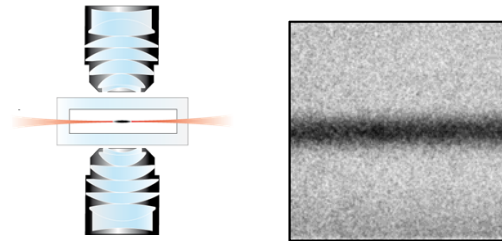
Fluctuation-based thermometry



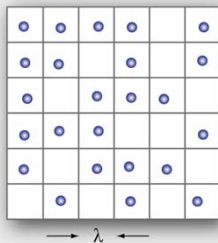
$$\partial N^2 = \frac{k_B T}{U_0} \cdot \left(U_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu} \right)$$

Temperature:	Conventional	Fluctuation-based
degenerate	205±30 nK	145±31 nK
thermal	1,6 ±0.2 μK	1,1 ±0.06 μK

Microscopic access

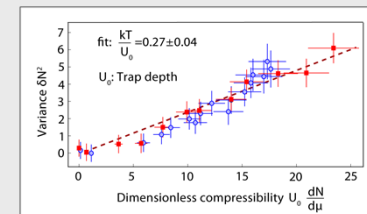


fluctuations
correlations



Here: Anti-bunching
Also: Structure factor
see Chin/Greiner/Bloch groups

thermodynamic
properties

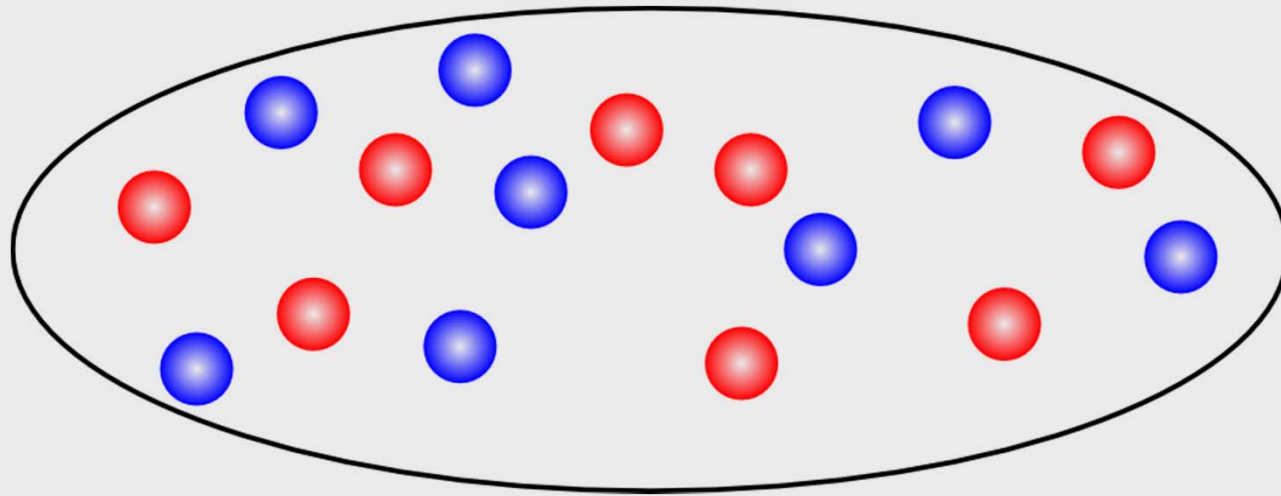


Temperature
Suszeptibilities, e.g. compressibility

Microscopic probing ...

... of in-situ spin fluctuations

Local Spin-Fluctuations

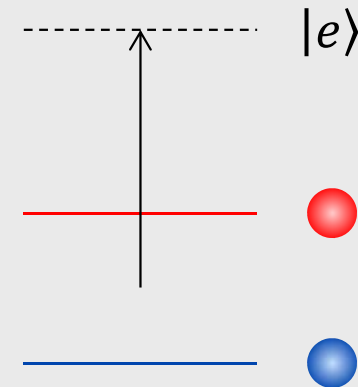
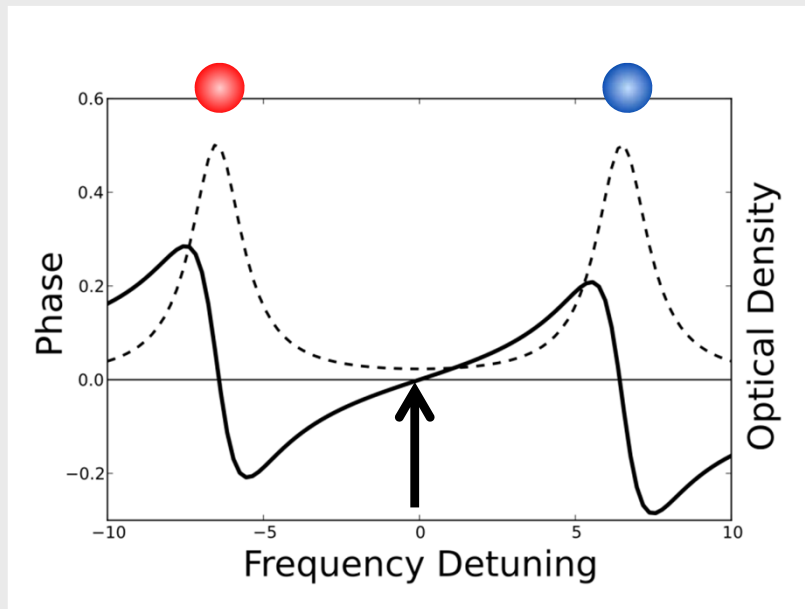
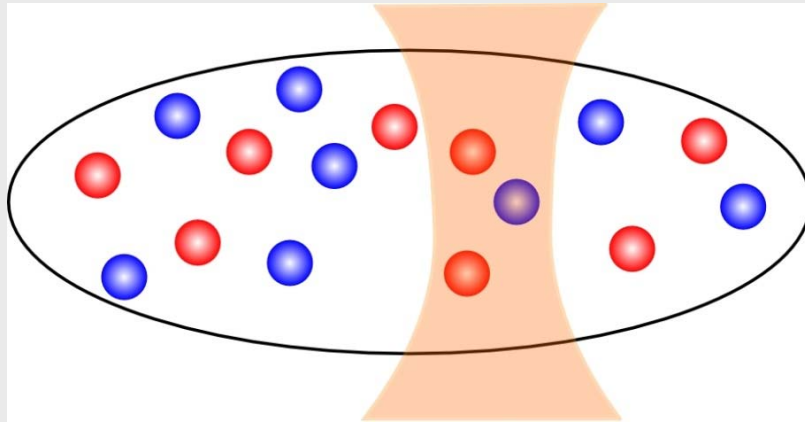


Two-component quantum gas

$$\langle m^2 \rangle = \langle (n_{\uparrow} - n_{\downarrow})^2 \rangle = \langle n_{\uparrow}^2 \rangle + \langle n_{\downarrow}^2 \rangle - 2\langle n_{\uparrow} n_{\downarrow} \rangle$$

$$\langle n_{\uparrow} n_{\downarrow} \rangle = \langle \Psi_{\uparrow}^{\dagger} \Psi_{\uparrow} \Psi_{\downarrow}^{\dagger} \Psi_{\downarrow} \rangle$$

Measuring Spin-Polarization



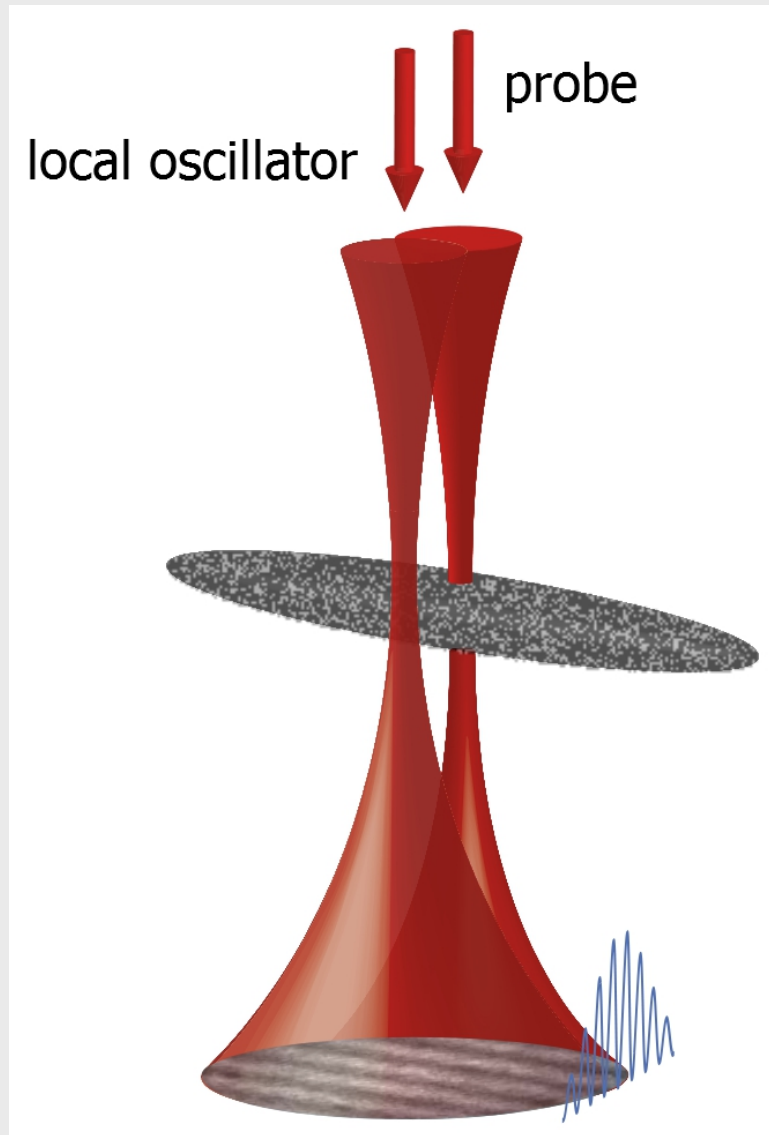
Phase-shift $\propto$ spin-polarisation

$$\phi \propto \underbrace{(n_{\uparrow} - n_{\downarrow})}_m$$

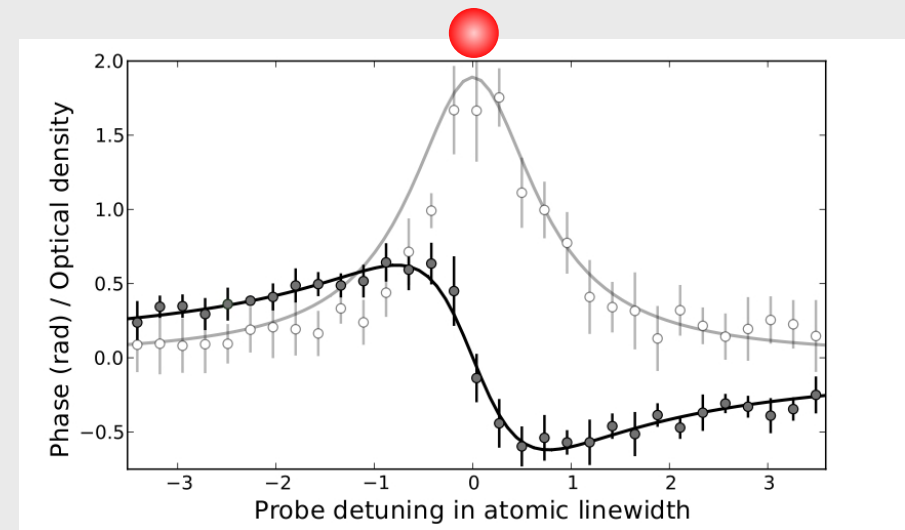
$$\delta\phi^2 \propto \langle n_{\uparrow}^2 \rangle + \langle n_{\downarrow}^2 \rangle - 2\langle n_{\uparrow}n_{\downarrow} \rangle$$

Spin-spin correlator

The Interferometer

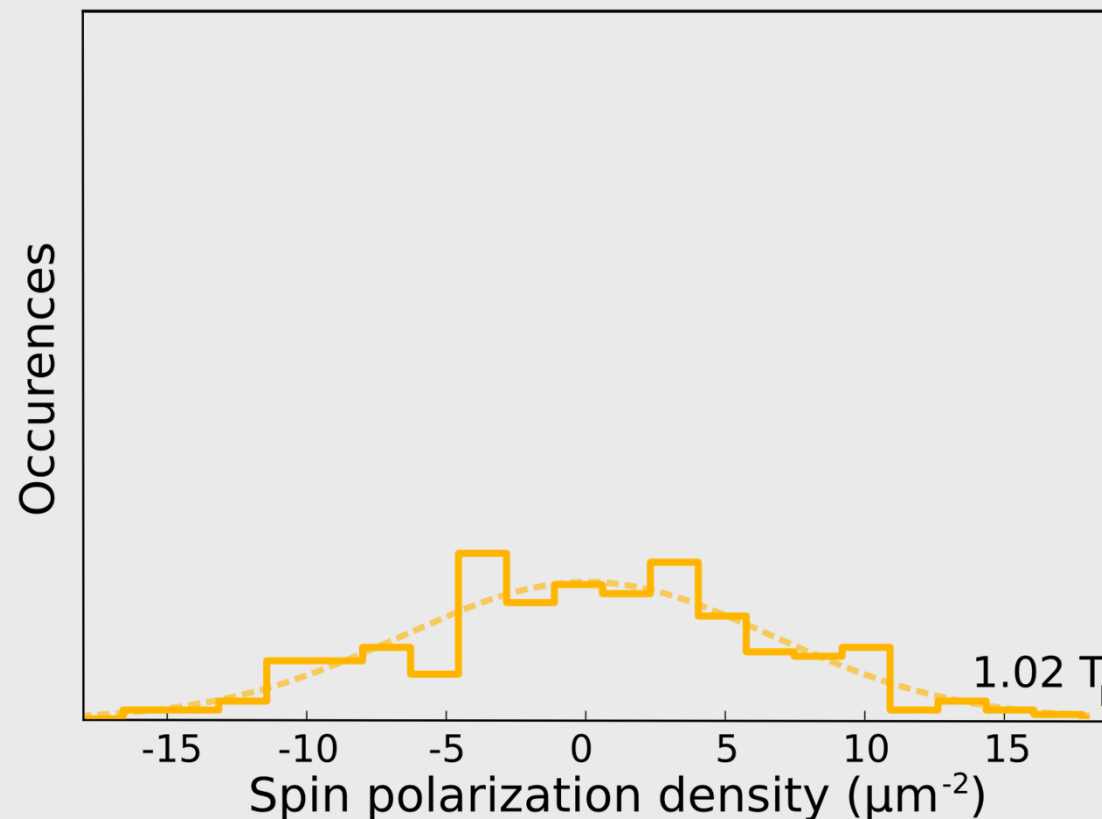


Spin polarised sample, close to resonance

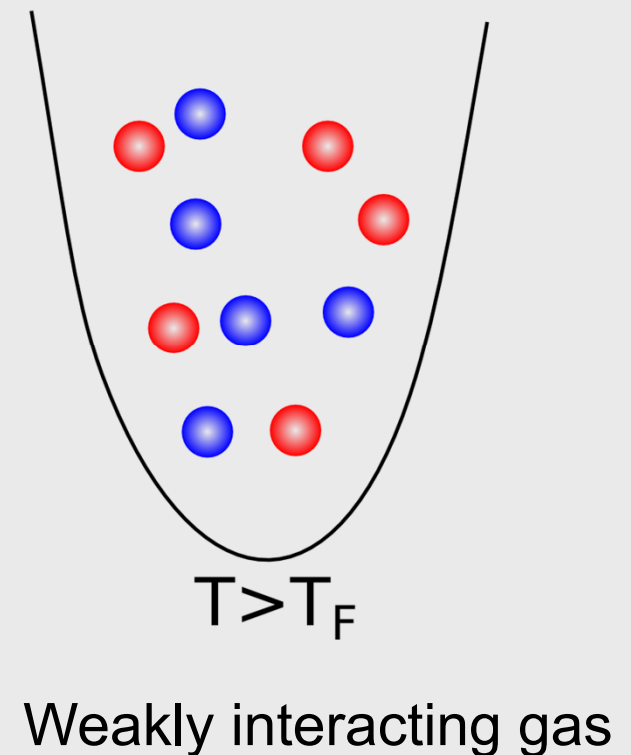


Single component

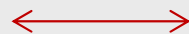
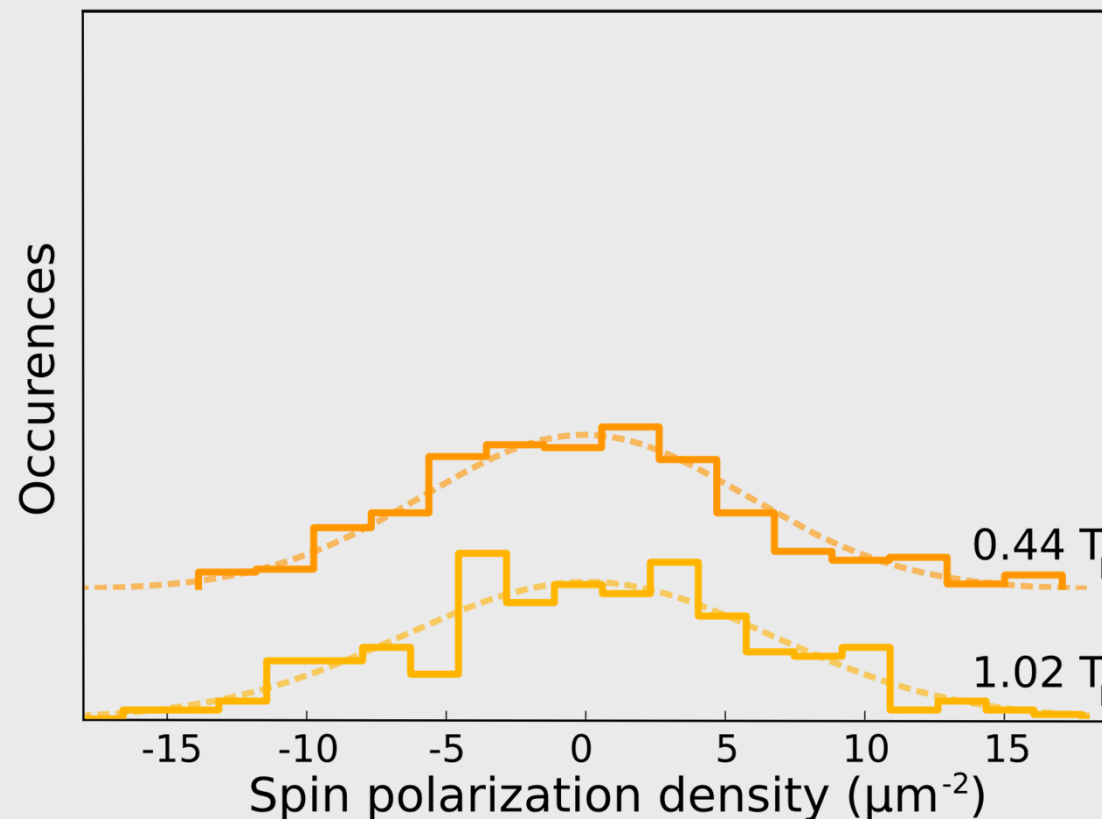
Distribution of Spin-Polarization



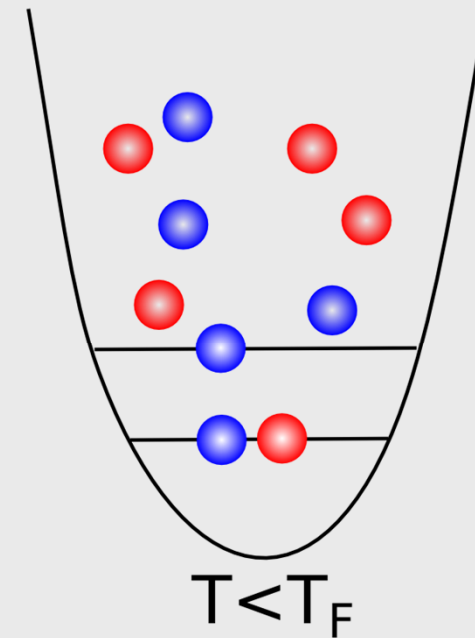
↔
Size of technical fluctuations



Distribution of Spin-Polarization

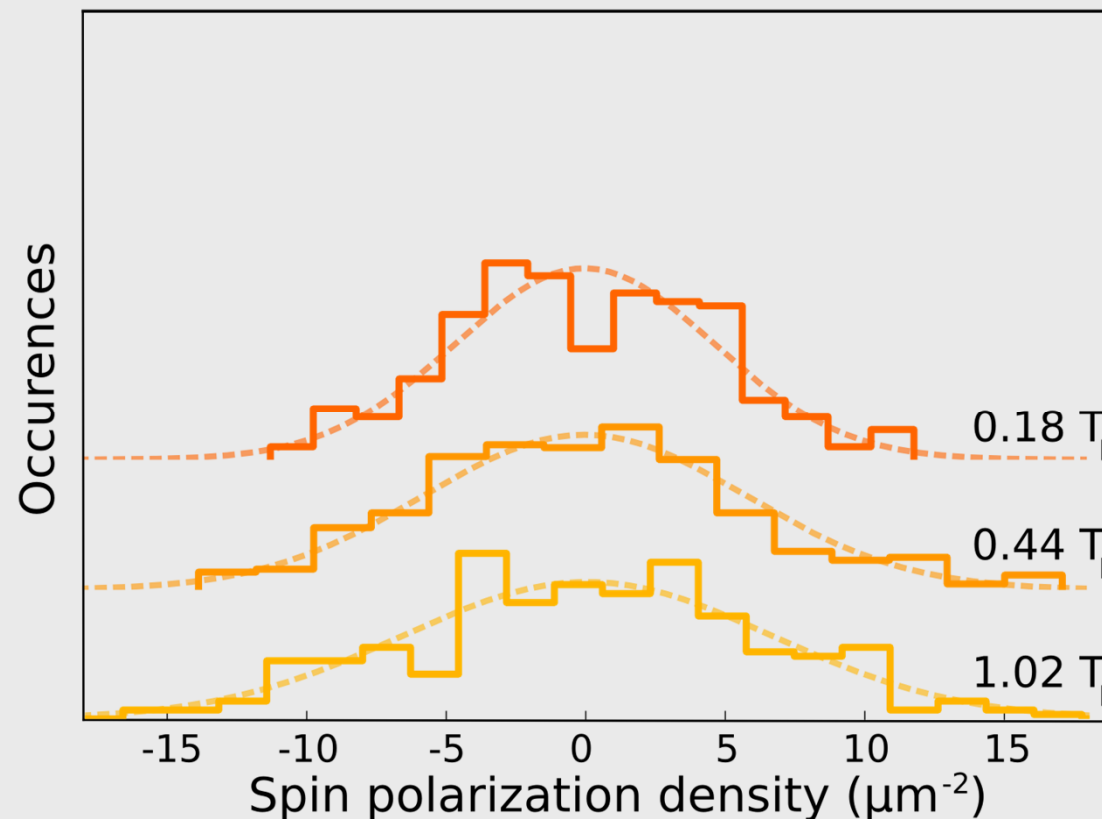


Size of technical fluctuations

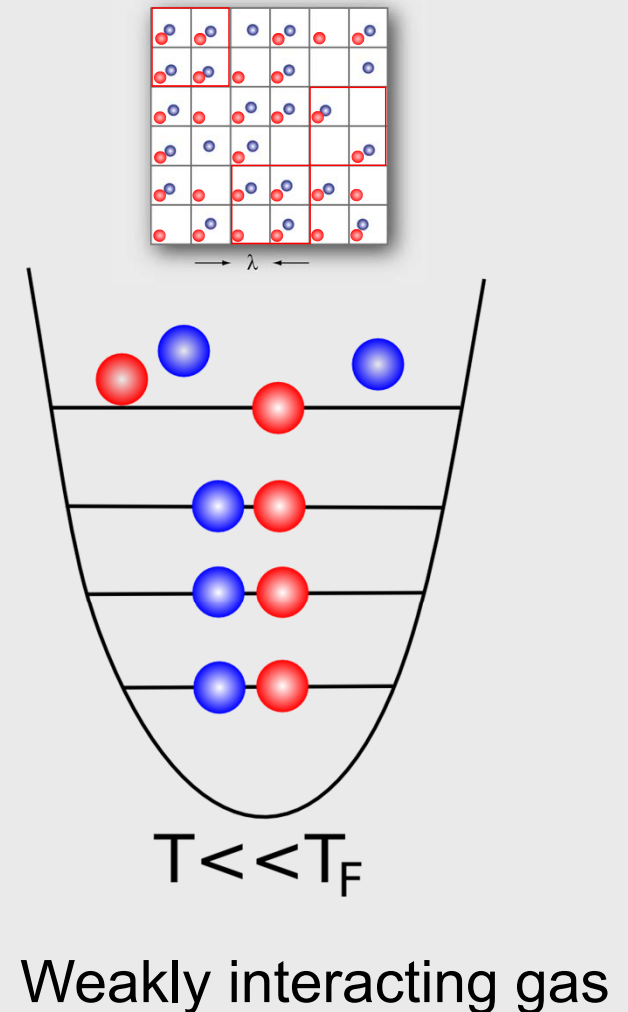


Weakly interacting gas

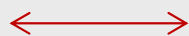
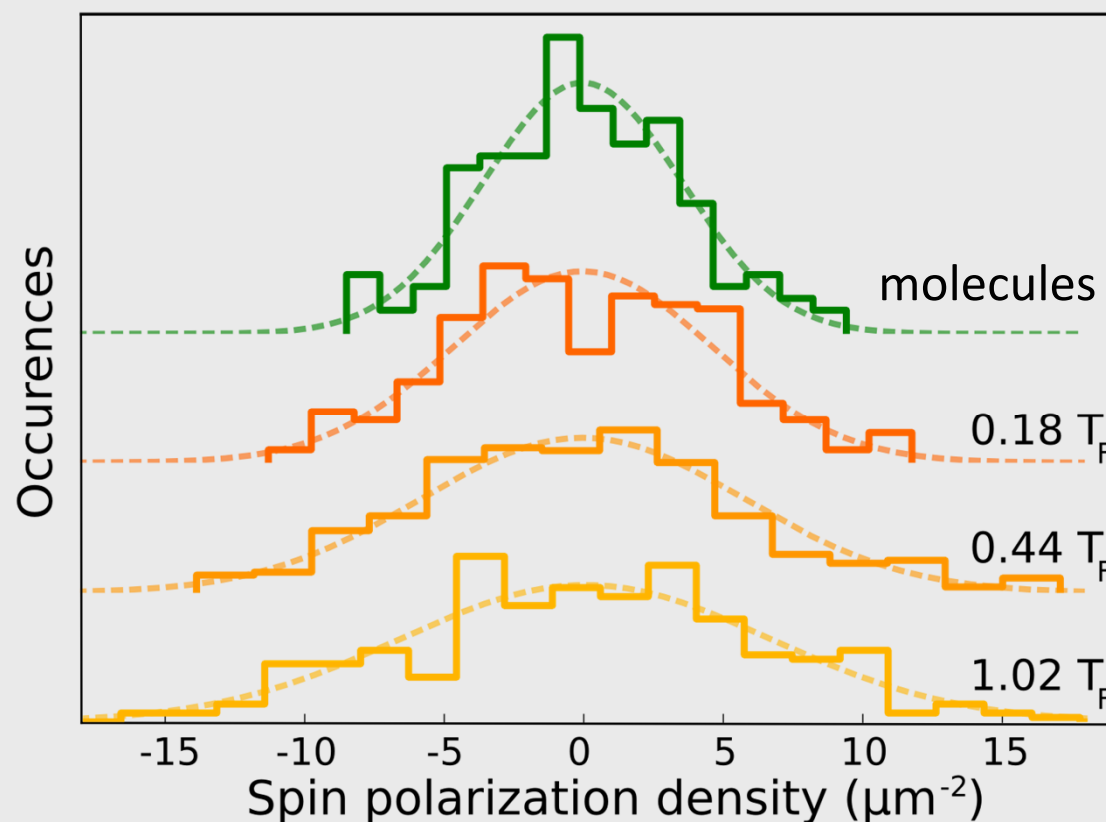
Distribution of Spin-Polarization



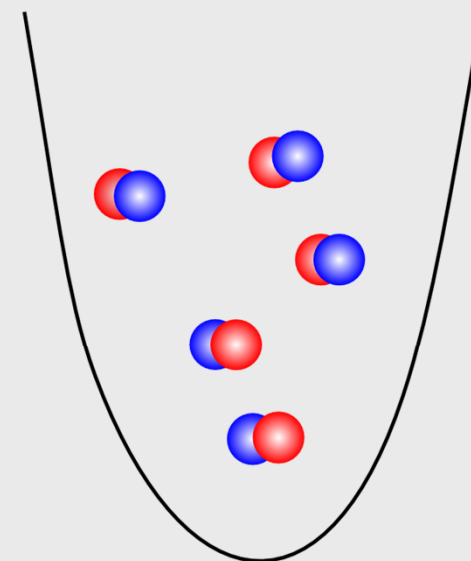
Size of technical fluctuations



Suppression of Spin-Fluctuations

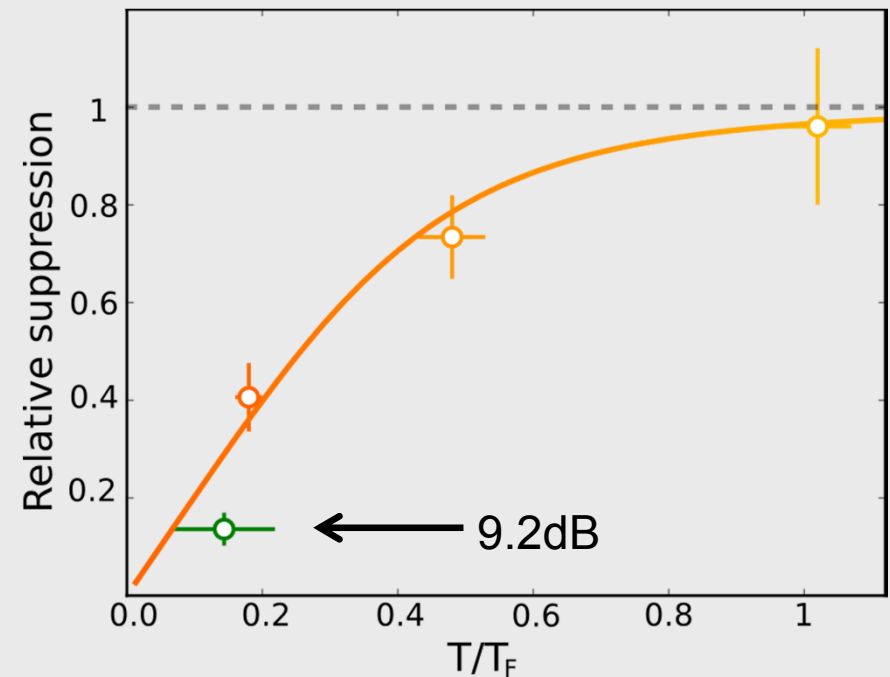
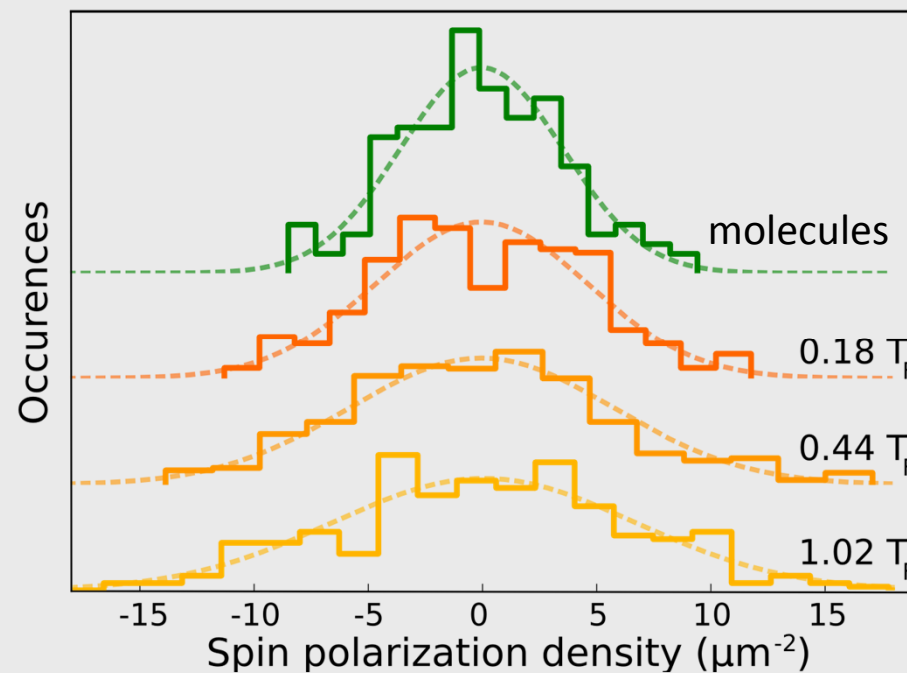


Size of technical fluctuations

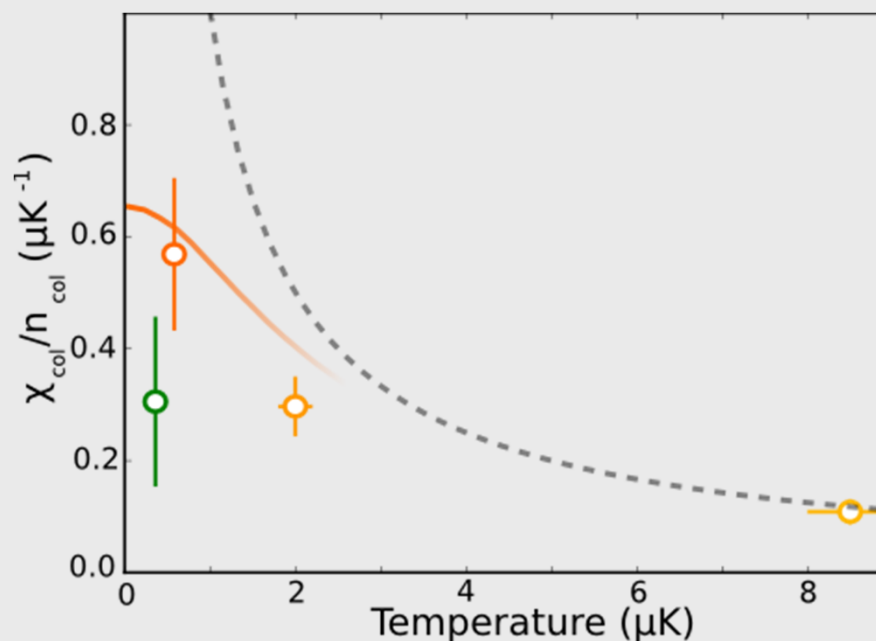


Strong repulsive interactions

Distribution of Spin-Polarization



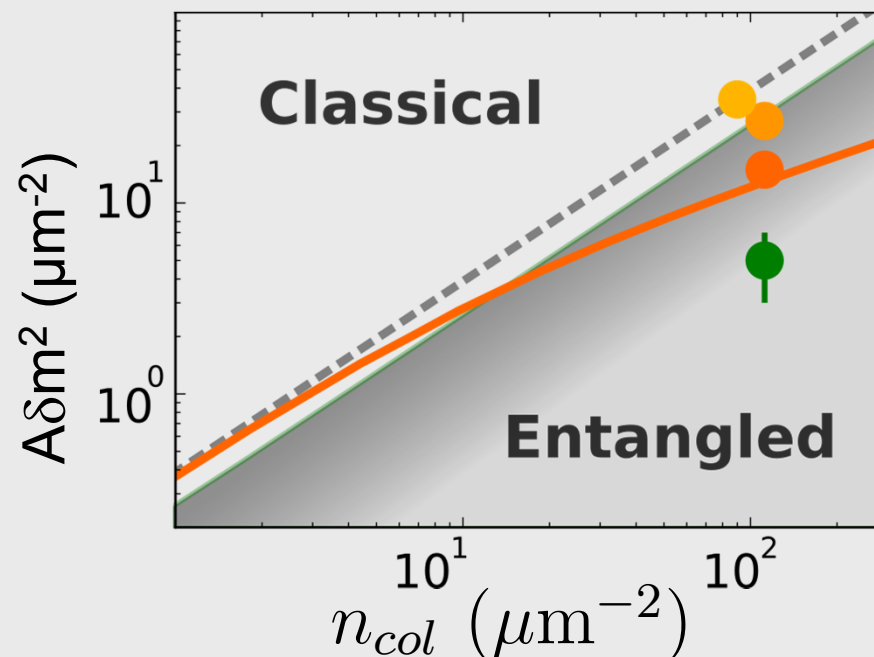
Size of technical fluctuations



Fluctuation-Dissipation Theorem

- δm^2 and $T \Rightarrow$ spin-susceptibility $\chi = \frac{\partial(n_{\uparrow} - n_{\downarrow})}{\partial(\mu_{\uparrow} - \mu_{\downarrow})}$

$$k_B T \chi = \delta m^2$$



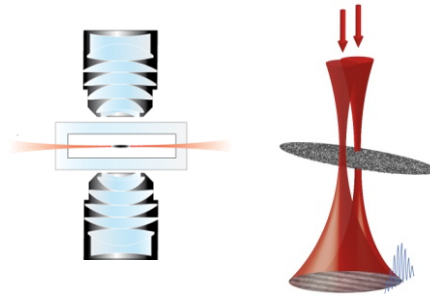
Inequality for Collective Spin Observable

- Collection of 2-Level Systems: $\vec{J} = \sum \vec{\sigma}_i$
- For separable states and symmetry under spin rotations:

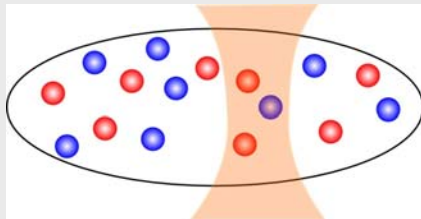
$$\frac{\Delta J_z^2}{\langle N \rangle} \geq \frac{2}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{A\delta m^2}{n_{col}} \geq \frac{2}{3}$$

Novel Probes

Microscopic access

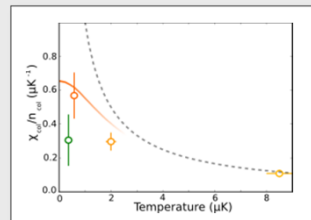


fluctuations
correlations



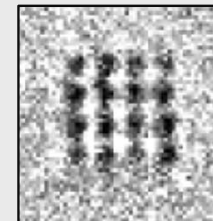
Measure spin-fluctuations

thermodynamic
properties



Extract spin-susceptibility
Witness entanglement

mesoscopic
systems



Zürich – Team



**Jakob
Meineke**

**David
Stadler**

**Torben
Müller**

**Sebastian
Krinner**

**Jean-Philippe
Brantut**



Henning Moritz



Tilman Esslinger