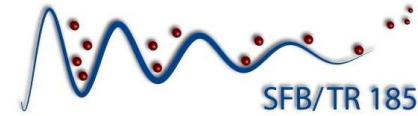


Ultracold Quantum Gases: A Fascinating Playground for Basic Research

Axel Pelster

RPTU

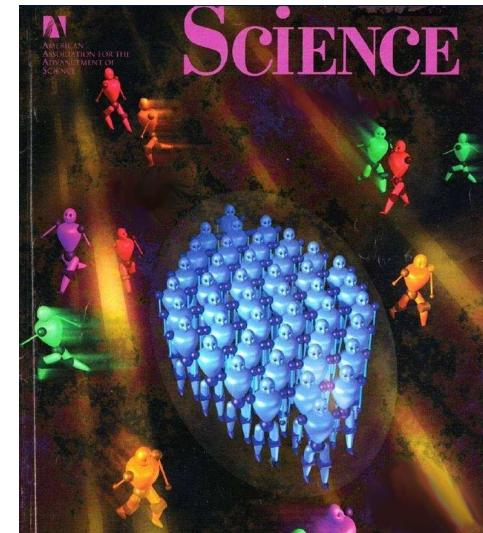
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From few to many-body physics
with dipolar quantum gases

DFG FWF

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Theses Topics**
- 3. Outlook**



1.1 Identical Quantum Particles

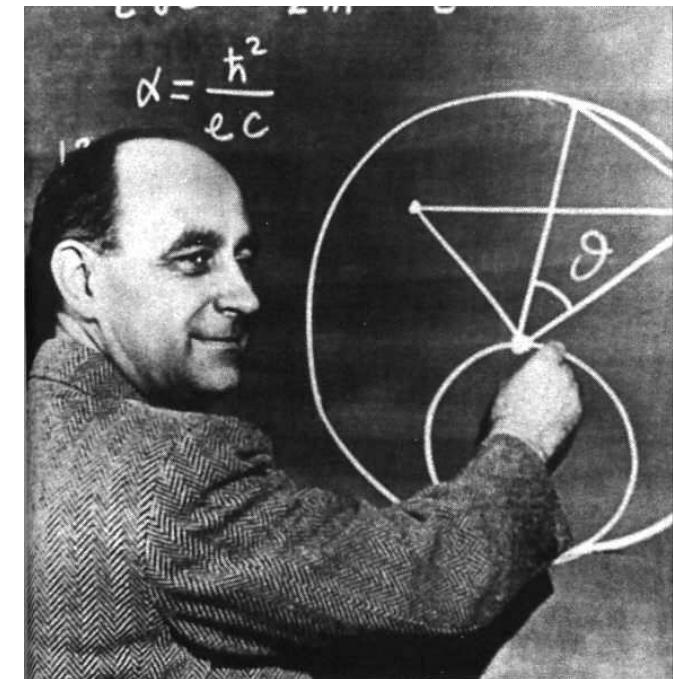
Bosons:

- Symmetric wave function
- Integer spin

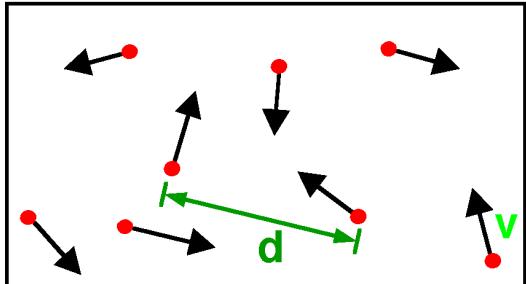


Fermions:

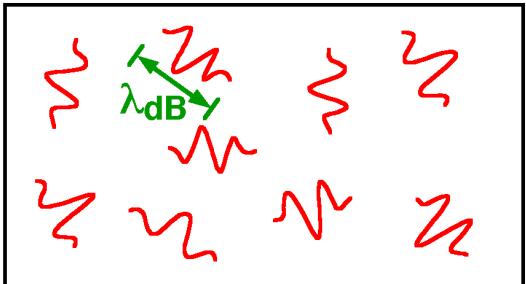
- Anti-symmetric wave function
- Half-integer spin



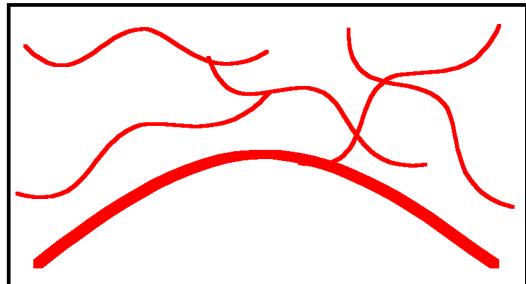
1.2 What is Bose-Einstein Condensation?



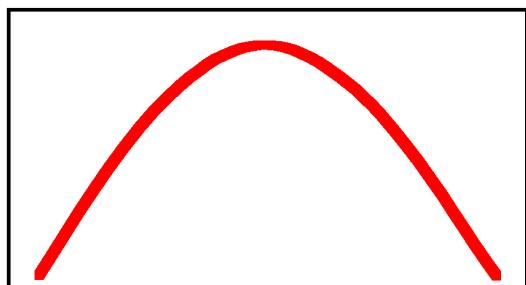
High Temperature T:
thermal velocity v
density d^{-3}
"Billiard balls"



Low Temperature T:
De Broglie wavelength
 $\lambda_{dB} = \hbar/mv \propto T^{-1/2}$
"Wave packets"



T=T_{crit}:
Bose-Einstein
Condensation
 $\lambda_{dB} \approx d$
"Matter wave overlap"



T=0:
Pure Bose
condensate
"Giant matter wave"

$$\bullet n = \frac{1}{d^3}$$

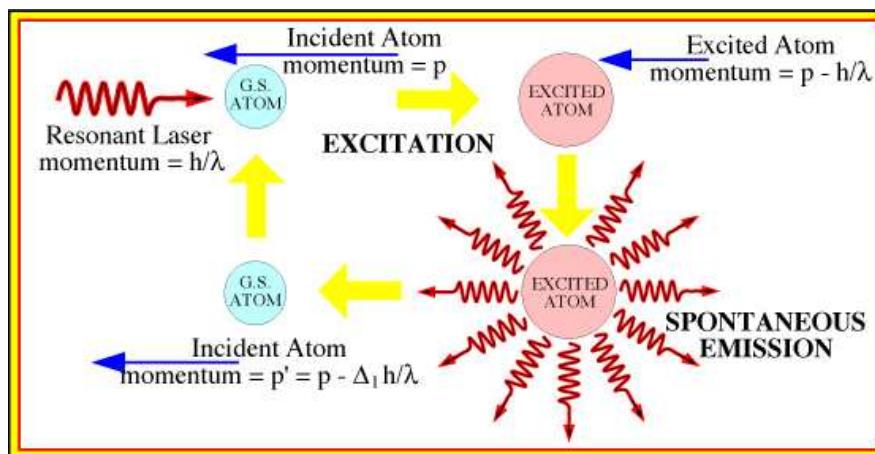
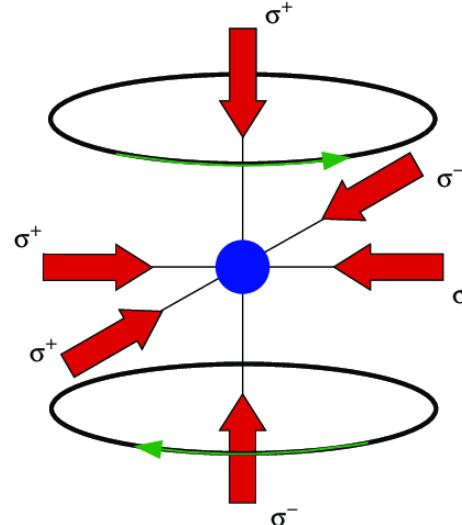
$$\bullet \lambda_{dB} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2Mk_B T}}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\lambda_{dB}}{d} \approx 1$$

$$\bullet T_c \approx \frac{\hbar^2 n^{3/2}}{2Mk_B}$$

1.3 Cooling Techniques

Magneto-optical trap

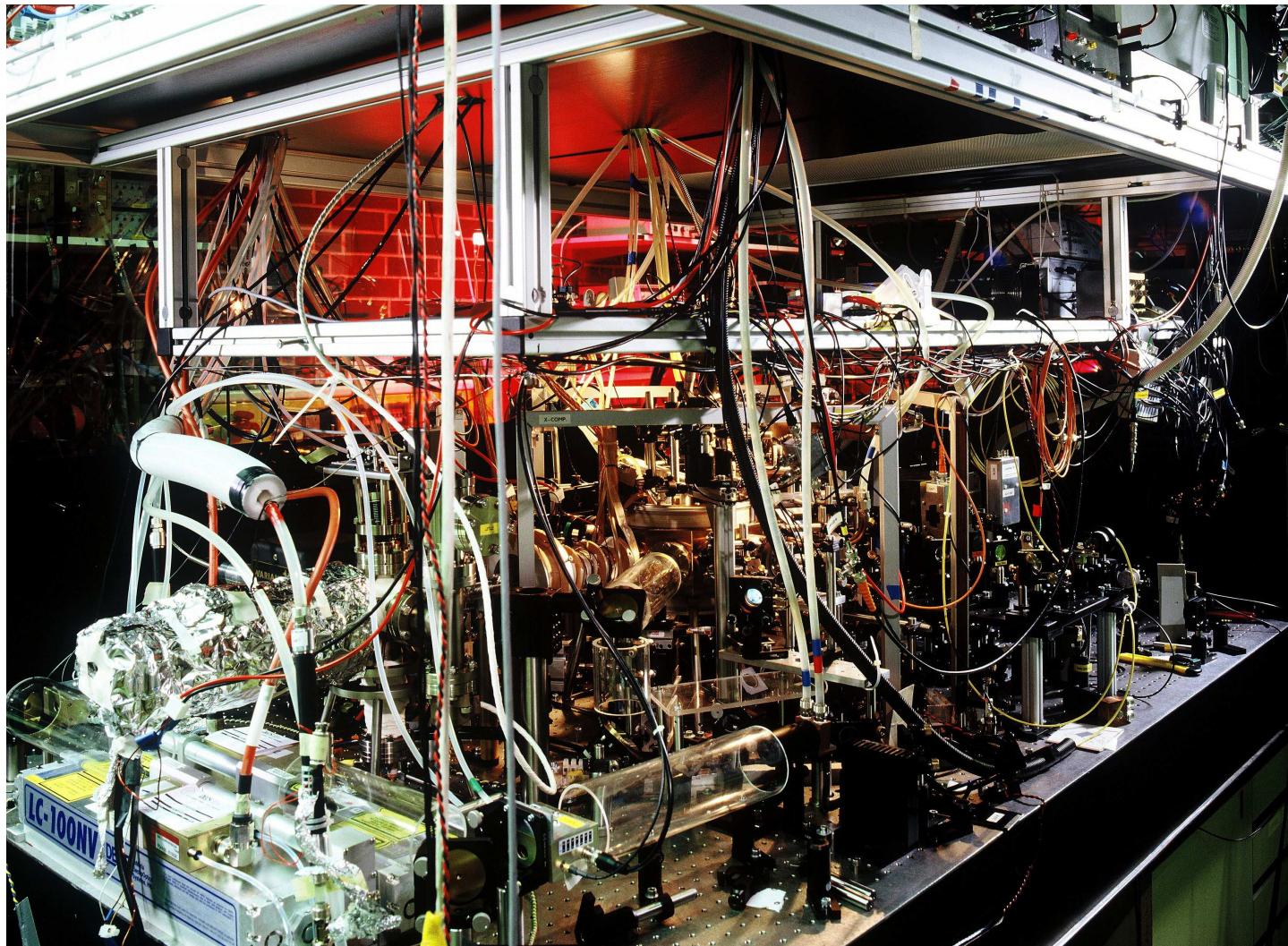


Laser cooling

Evaporative cooling

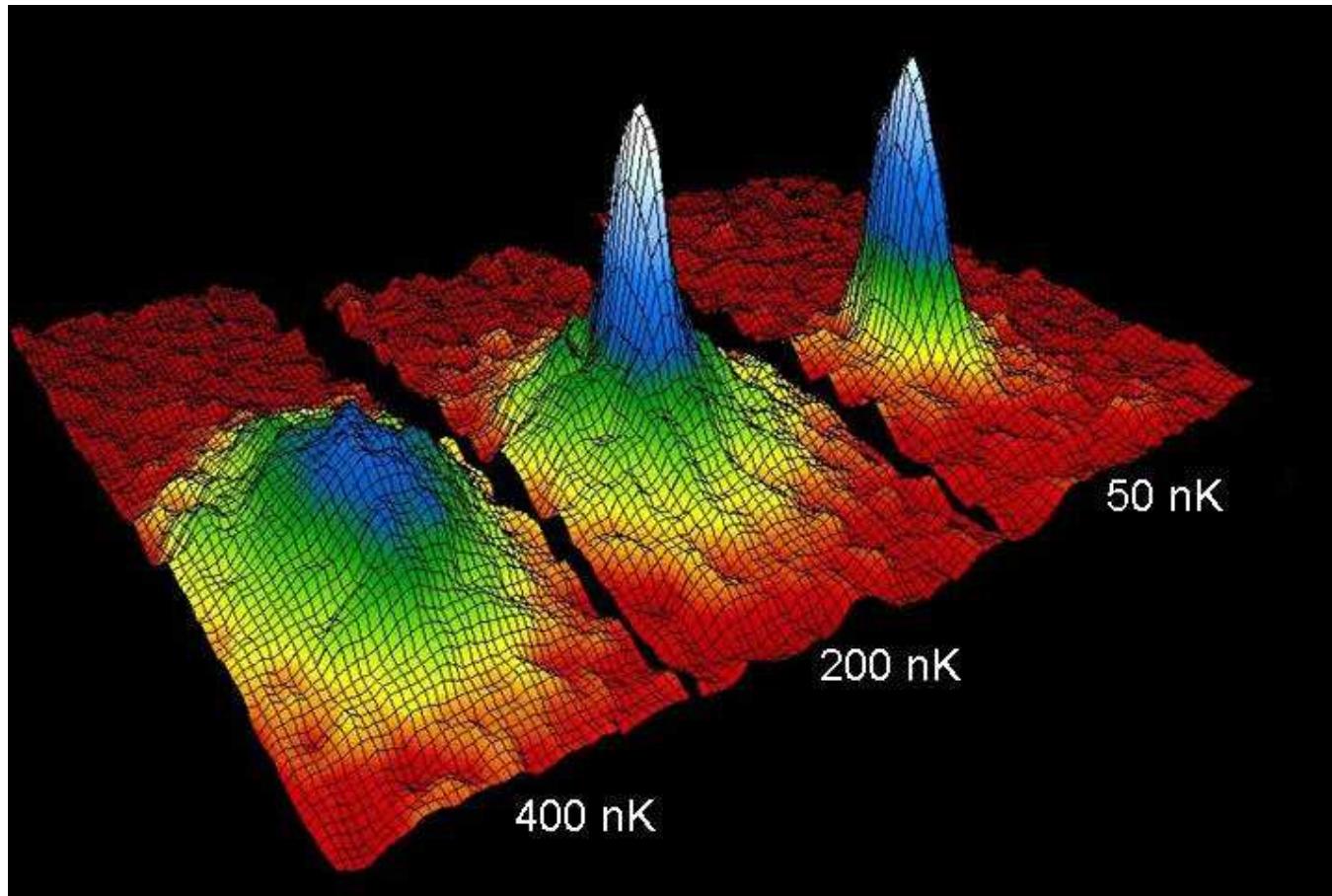


1.4 Experimental Apparatus



Costs about 1.000.000 EUR

1.5 Time-of-Flight Absorption Pictures



JILA (1995): ^{87}Rb , $N=20\,000$, $\omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega_3/\sqrt{8} = 2\pi \times 120 \text{ Hz}$

1.6 Periodic Table of Chemical Elements

57	138.91 920 3420 2.8	58	140.12 935 3500 1.3	59	140.91 935 3200 1.1	60	144.24 1024 3000 1.1	61	146.92 1108 3000 1.1	62	146.92 1072 1320 1.2	63	146.92 824 1320 1.2	64	157.25 1312 3200 1.2	65	158.85 1356 3200 1.2	66	162.50 1356 3200 1.2	67	164.93 1461 3200 1.2	68	167.24 1309 3200 1.2	69	168.93 1345 3200 1.3	70	172.56 1345 3200 1.3	71	174.56 1345 3200 1.3
La Lanthanum $[Xe]4f^15s^24g^2$ 6.17	Ce Cerium $[Xe]4f^15s^24g^2$ 3	Pr Praseodymium $[Xe]4f^35s^24g^2$ 6.77	Nd Neodymium $[Xe]4f^45s^24g^2$ 3.4	Pm Promethium $[Xe]4f^55s^24g^2$ 7.00	Sm Samarium $[Xe]4f^65s^24g^2$ 7.2	Eu Europium $[Xe]4f^75s^24g^2$ 7.54	Gd Gadolinium $[Xe]4f^85s^24g^2$ 5.25	Tb Terbium $[Xe]4f^95s^24g^2$ 7.89	Dy Dysprosium $[Xe]4f^105s^24g^2$ 8.25	Ho Holmium $[Xe]4f^115s^24g^2$ 8.78	Er Erbium $[Xe]4f^125s^24g^2$ 9	Tm Thulium $[Xe]4f^135s^24g^2$ 9.32	Yb Ytterbium $[Xe]4f^145s^24g^2$ 6.97	Lu Lutetium $[Xe]4f^155s^24g^2$ 9.84	No Nobelium $[Rn]5f^146s^2$ 2.3	Lr Lawrencium $[Rn]5f^156s^2$ 1.5													
[89]	227.63 3300 1.1	[90]	232.04 3300 1.3	[91]	231.04 3300 1.5	[92]	238.03 3300 1.4	[93]	237.65 3962 3230 1.4	[94]	244.06 3962 3230 1.3	[95]	243.06 2607 3110 1.3	[96]	247.07 3110 3110 1.3	[97]	247.07 986 986 1.3	[98]	251.08 986 986 1.3	[99]	252.08 986 986 1.3	[100]	257.10 852 852 1.3	[101]	258.10 852 852 1.3	[102]	259.16 852 852 1.3	[103]	262.00 852 852 1.3
Ac Actinium $[Rn]5f^16d^17s^2$ 10.07	Th Thorium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 3	Pa Protactinium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 11.72	U Uranium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 2.34	Np Neptunium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 15.37	Pu Plutonium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 5	Am Americium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 19.16	Cm Curium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 3.45, 6.7	Bk Berkelium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 19.28	Cf Californium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 3.45, 6.7	Es Einsteinium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 13.51	Fm Fermium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 13.51	Md Mendeleyevium $[Ra]5f^6d^17s^2$ 2.3	No Nobelium $[Rn]5f^146s^2$ 2.3	Lr Lawrencium $[Rn]5f^156s^2$ 1.5															

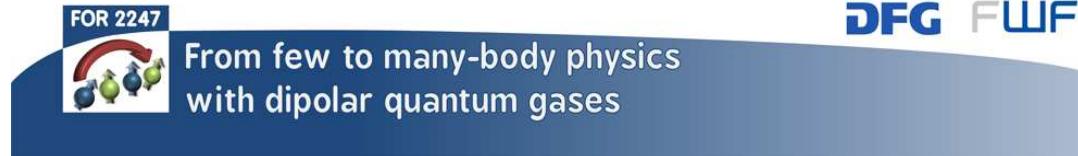
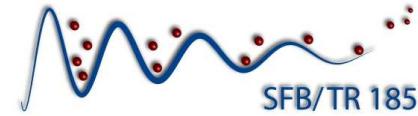
Quantum degenerate bosons and fermions

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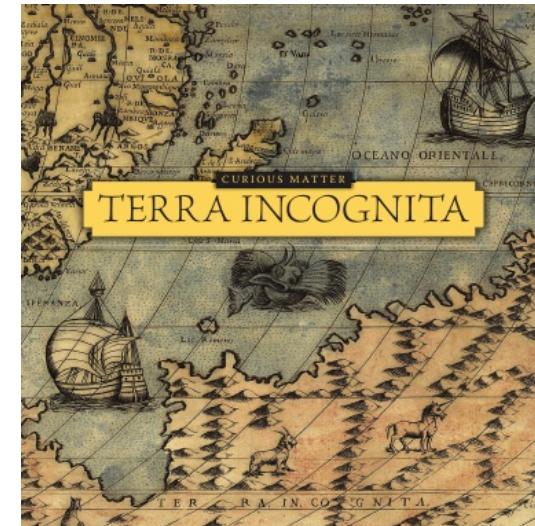
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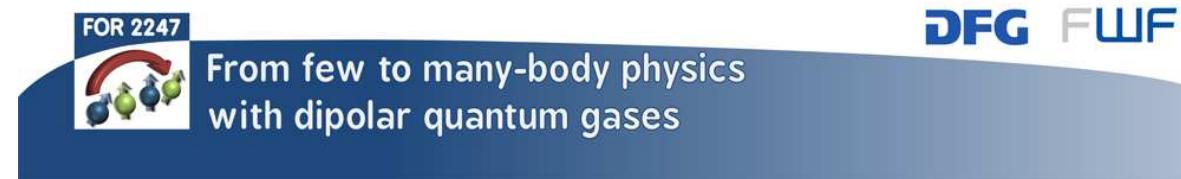
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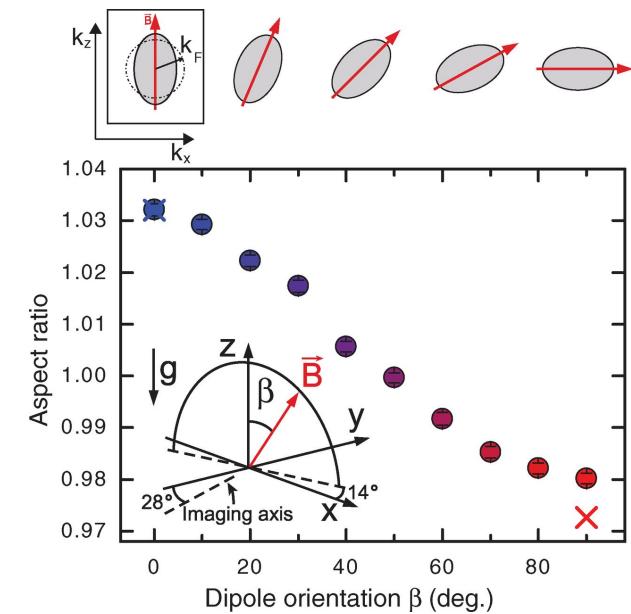
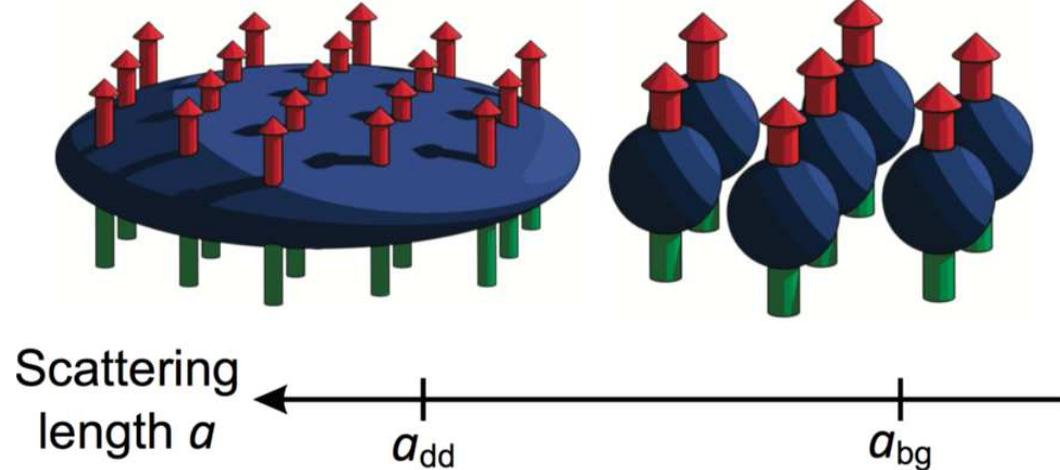
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2.1 Strong Dipolar Quantum Gases



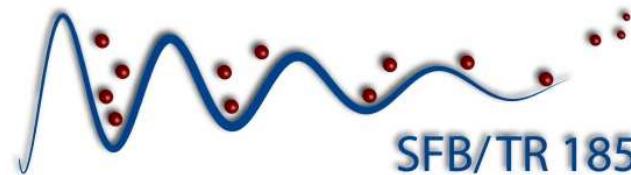
Hanover, Innsbruck, Kaiserslautern, Munich, Stuttgart



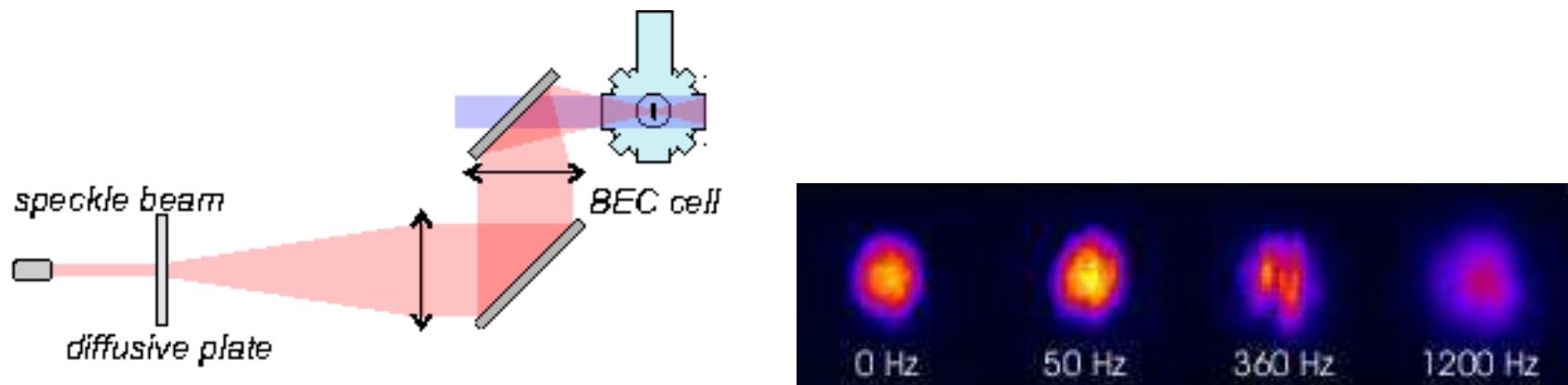
Dipolar Bose gases:
Quantum droplets
Pfau group (Stuttgart)

Dipolar Fermi gases:
Fermi surface deformed
Ferlaino group (Innsbruck)

2.2 Random Potentials



Bonn, Kaiserslautern

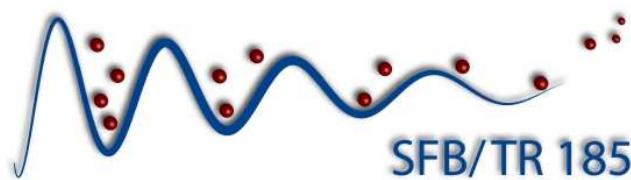


Laser speckles

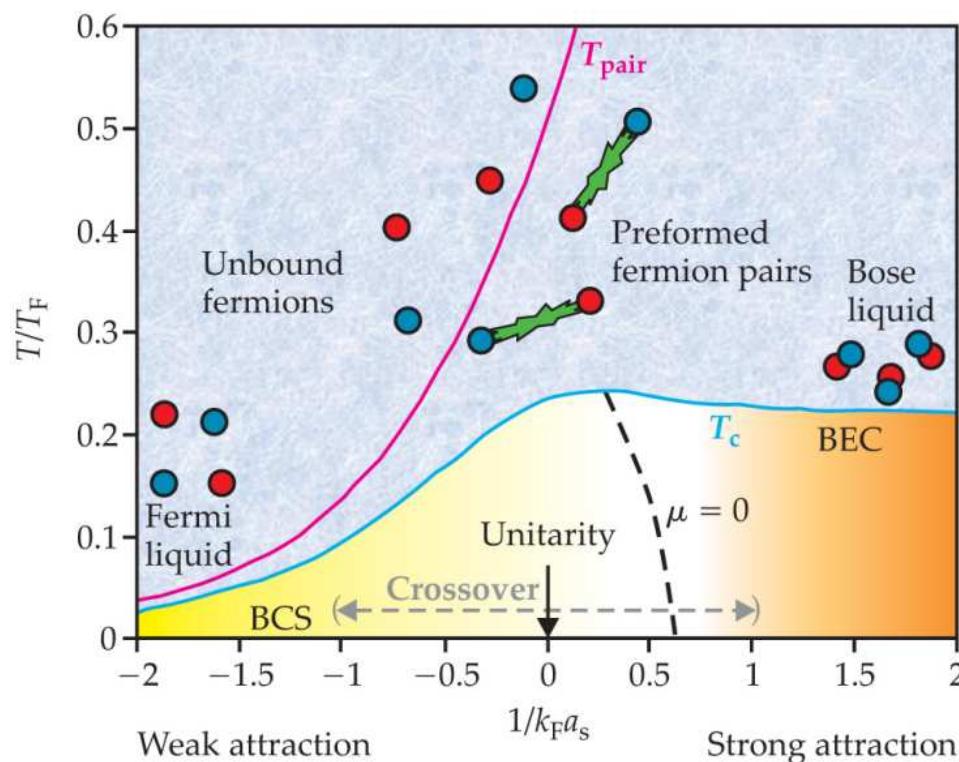
Condensate deformation

Inguscio group (Florence)

2.3 BCS-BEC-Crossover

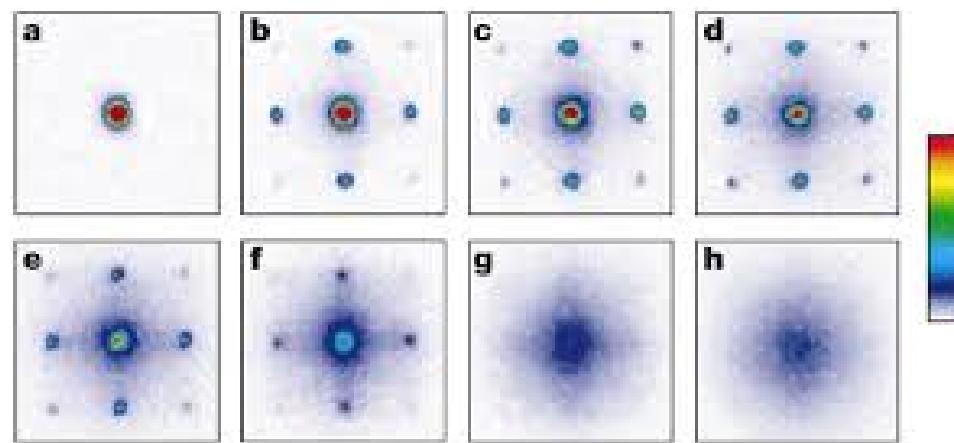
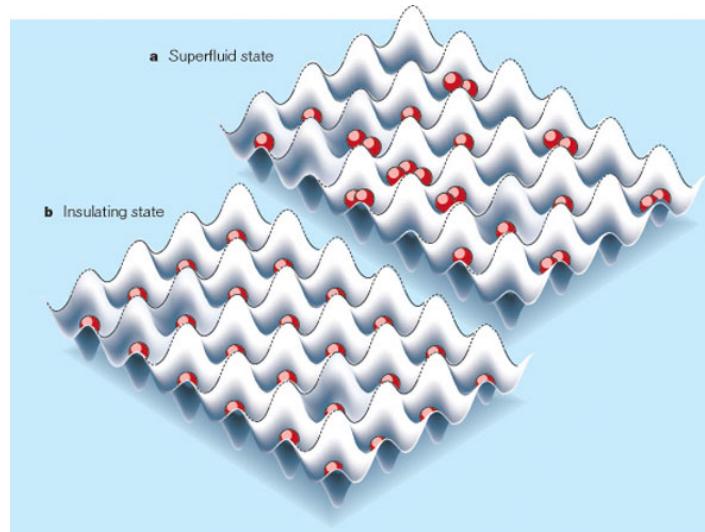


Bonn, Kaiserslautern



Sá de Melo, Physics Today **61**, No. 10, 45 (2008)

2.4 Superfluid-Mott Quantum Phase Transition



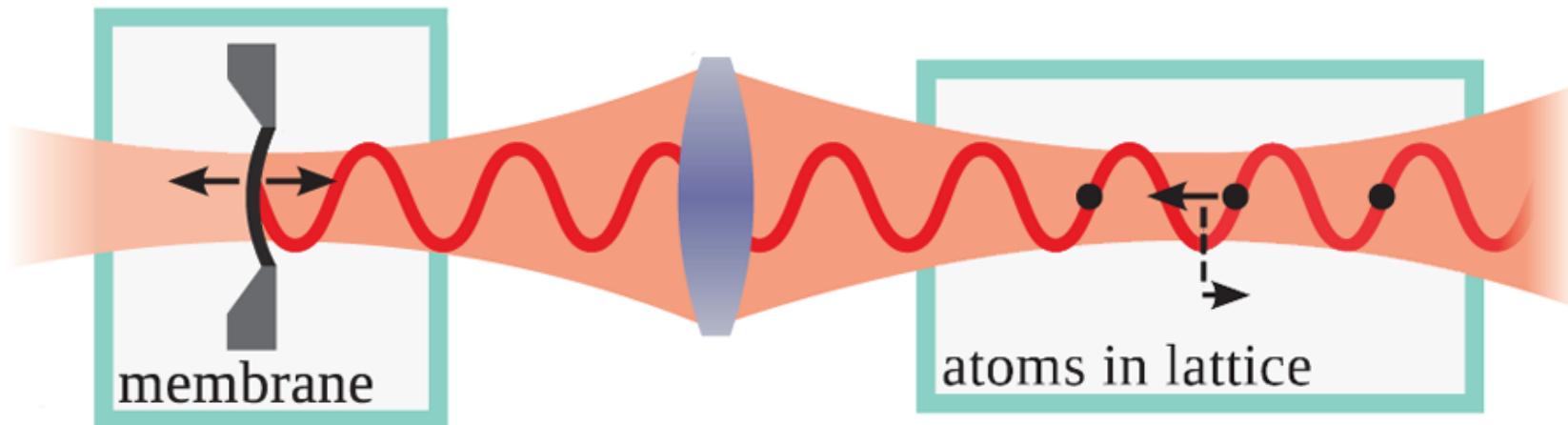
Bloch group (Munich)

2.5 Quantum Gases on Manifolds



Lundblad group (Lewiston)

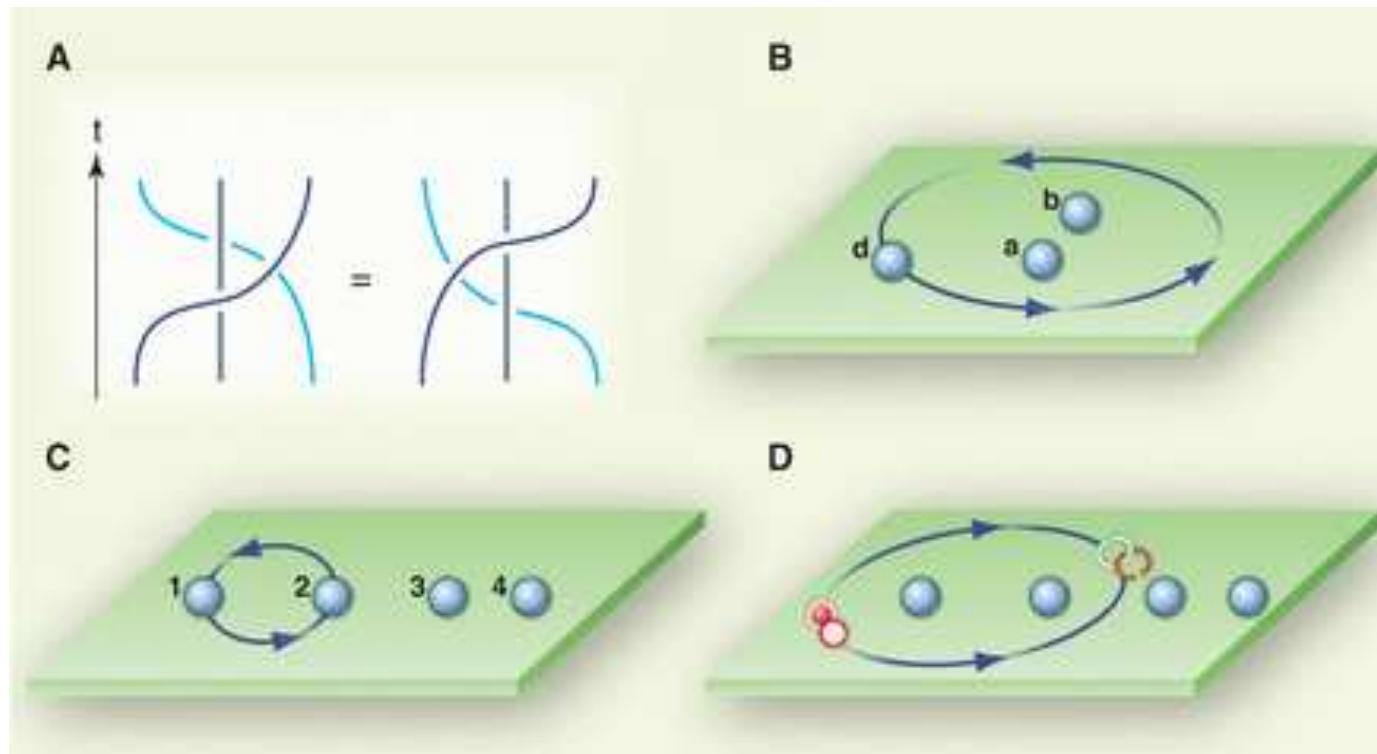
2.6 Hybrid Atom-Optomechanical Systems



- Cooling of nanomembrane
- Long-range interactions in atom gas mediated by cavity field
- Non-equilibrium phase transitions

Treutlein group (Basel)

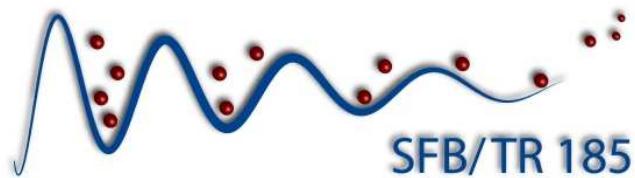
2.7 Anyonic Statistics



Interpolation between Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac statistics?

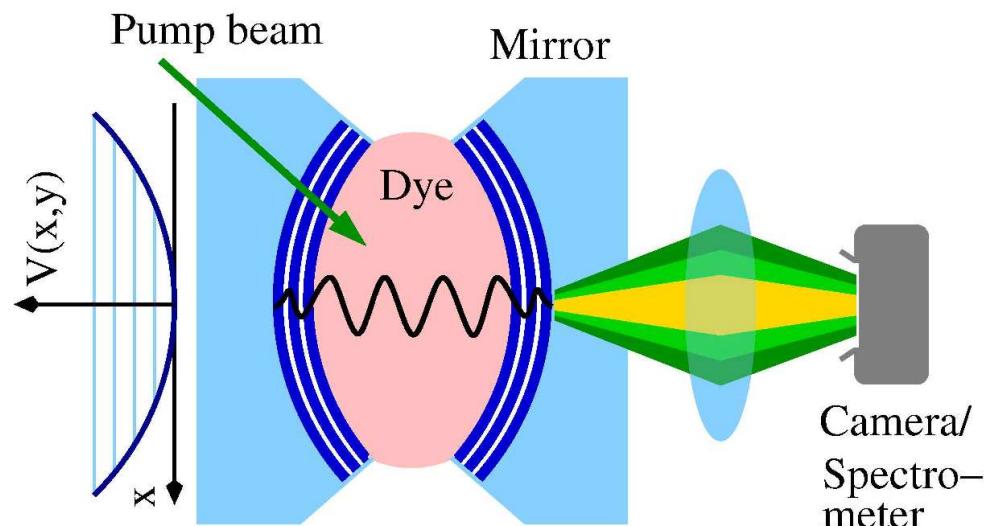
Greiner group (Harvard)

2.8 Photon Bose-Einstein Condensates



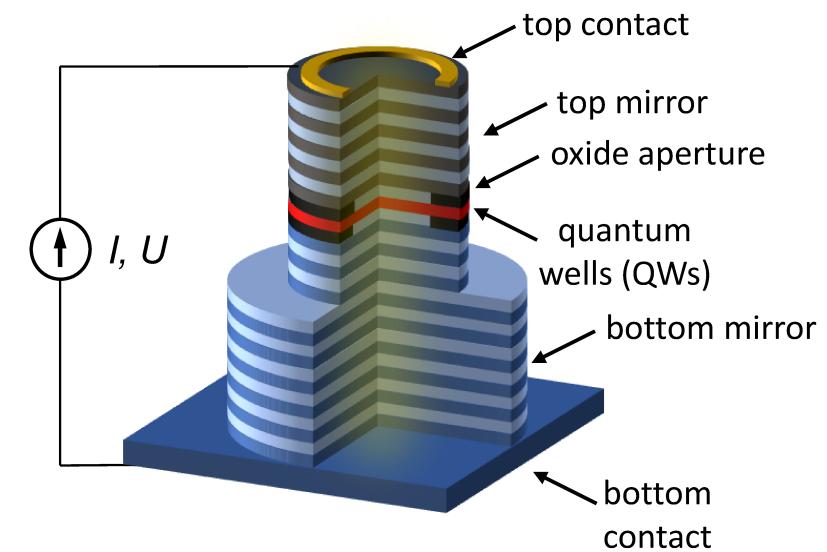
Wrocław University
of Science and Technology

Bonn, Kaiserslautern



Dye filled
microcavity

Weitz group (Bonn)



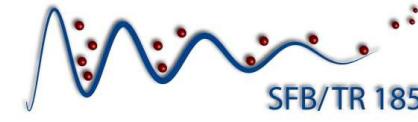
Vertical-Cavity
Surface-Emitting Laser

Pieczarka group (Wrocław)

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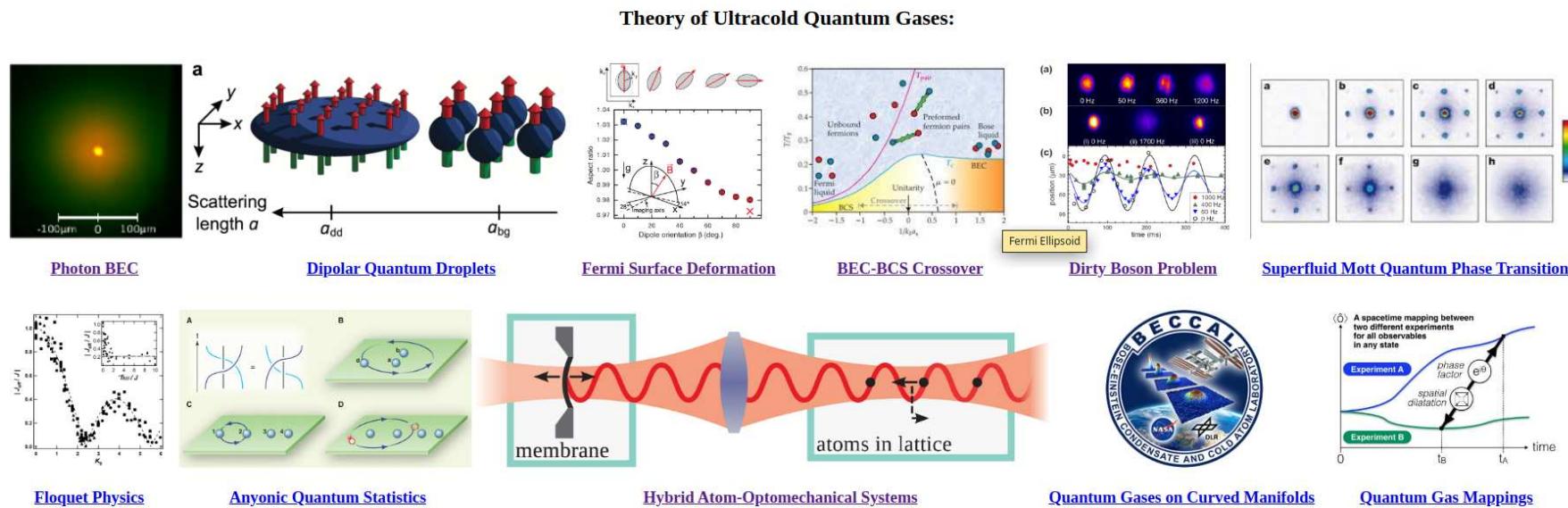
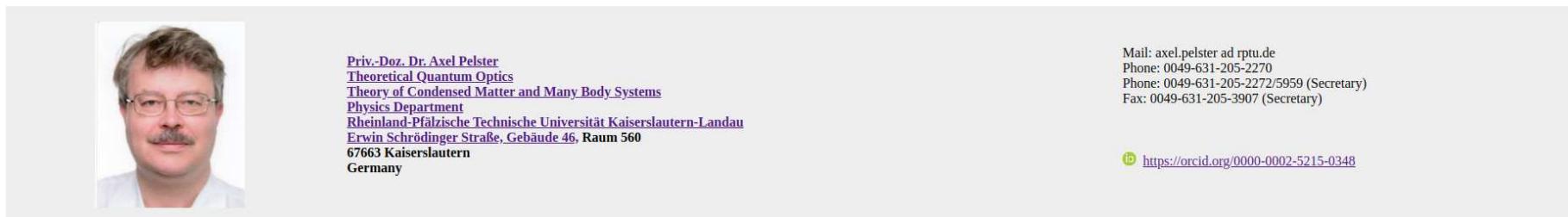
From few to many-body physics
with dipolar quantum gases

DFG FWF

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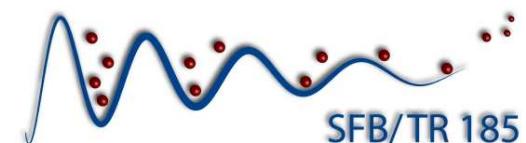
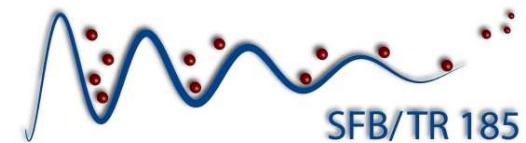
3.1 Homepage



<https://apelster.physik.rptu.de>
axel.pelster@rptu.de

3.2 Scientific Events

- OSCAR School on
Open-Dissipative Systems:
Tutzing, April 1 – 4, 2025
- OSCAR Minisymposium
Kaiserslautern, June 24 – 25, 2025
- Bad Honnef Physics School on
Ultracold Quantum Matter
Bad Honnef, August 10 – 16, 2025
- Binational Exchange Visits with
Belgrade (Serbia) and
São Carlos (Brazil)

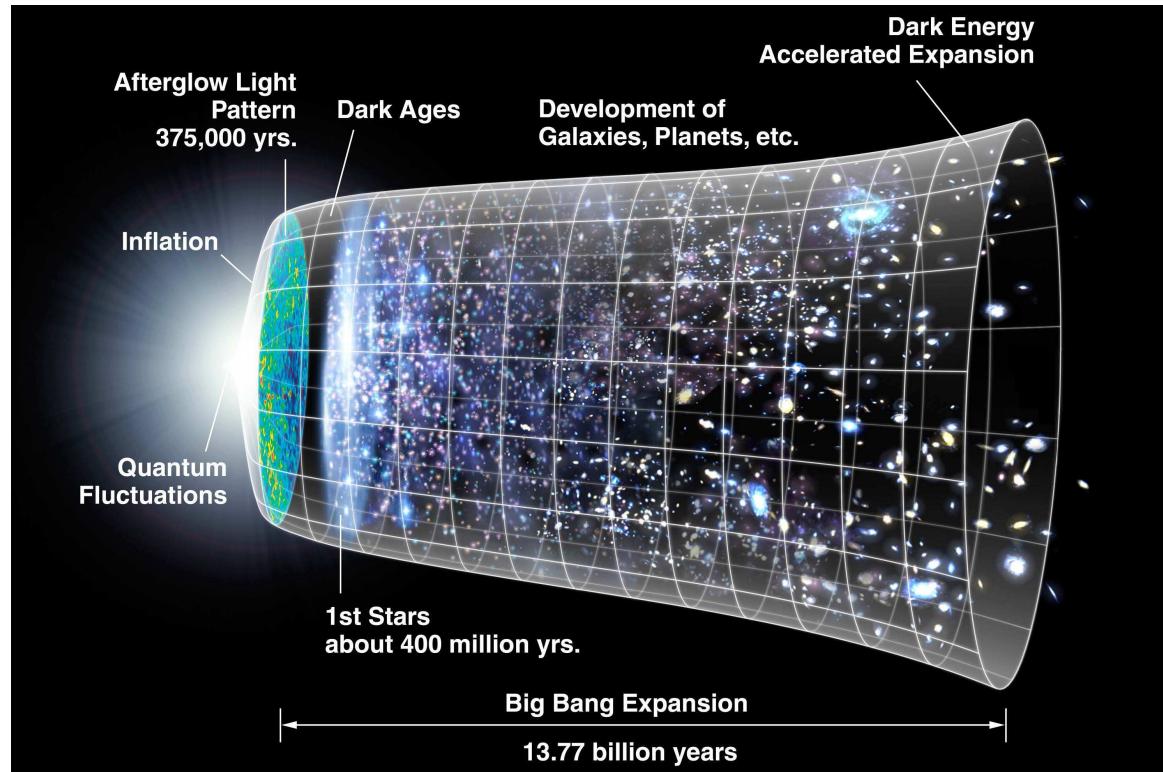


WILHELM UND ELSE
HERAEUS-STIFTUNG



DAAD

3.3 Summer Term 2025: Cosmology



- **Cosmological principle**
- **Cosmic distance ladder**
- **Cosmological standard model**
- **Cosmic microwave background radiation**