

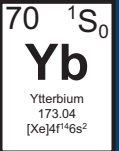


Construction of an Ytterbium Laser Cooling and Trapping Apparatus

Y.S. Rumala¹, E.A. Alden², and A.E. Leanhardt^{1,2}

¹Applied Physics Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA

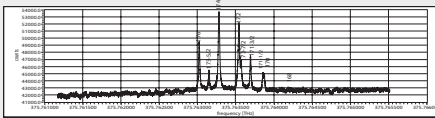
²Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA



Example of atoms that have been laser cooled and trapped:

- Alkaline atoms: H, Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs
- Alkaline earth atoms: Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra
- Isoelectronic atoms: Zn, Cd, Hg, Yb

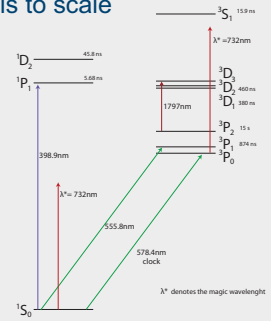
Yb isotopes:



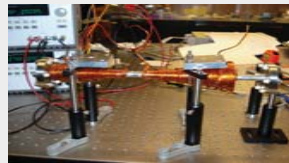
Advantages of using Ytterbium for laser cooling and trapping

- Two readily available transitions which can be used for laser cooling and trapping $1S_0 \rightarrow 1P_1$ (399nm), and $1S_0 \rightarrow 3P_1$ (556nm)
- Ground state forms a close to perfect two level system due to the absence of a magnetic moment. Hence, it is insensitive to first order Zeeman shifts
- No need for repumper laser due to absence of ground state hyperfine structure in even isotopes
- Spin 0 isotopes are most abundant and can be easily trapped

Relevant Yb energy levels to scale



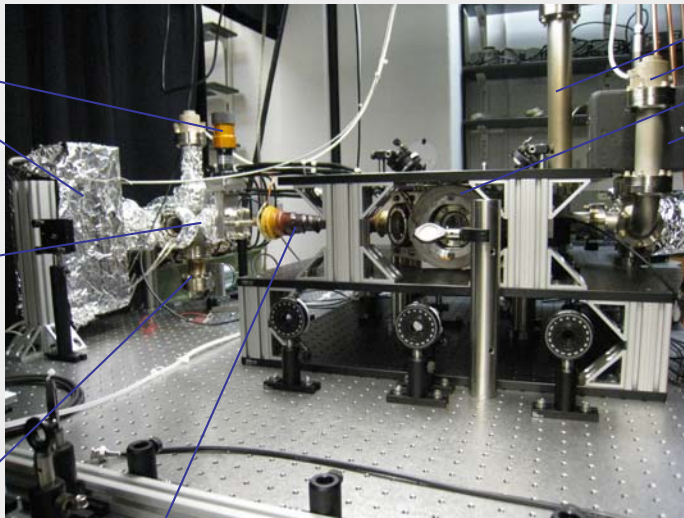
Yb laser cooling apparatus



Measuring the magnetic field of the spin flip slower



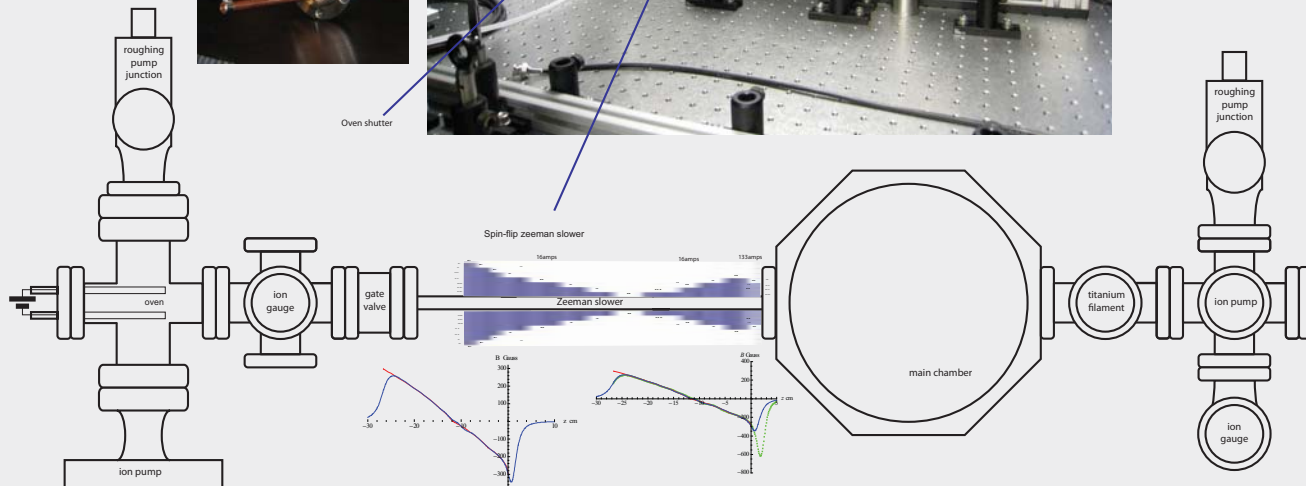
Gate valve
 Ion pump
 Oven
 Oven shutter



Titanium sublimation pump
 Ion gauge
 Gradient coils
 Ion pump

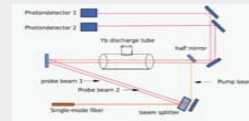
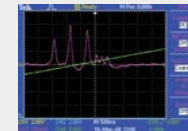
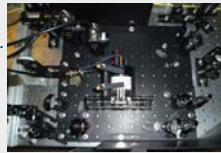


Yb fluorescence in chamber



Laser locking setup

Saturation absorption spectroscopy (SAS) signal for locking laser to Yb transition (purple). Yb is vaporized in a commercially available cathode discharge tube. The pump beam is overlapped with probe beam 1. Probe beam 1 and probe beam 2 are detected from which we get an SAS signal



What are we doing now?

- Making a Yb Magneto-Optical trap on the $1S_0 \rightarrow 1P_1$ transition
- Building electronics to control laser cooling and trapping apparatus

Future direction of research

- Make a Bose Einstein Condensate
- Do atom interferometry using Laguerre-Gaussian beams
- Probe gravity at the micron scale by bringing ultracold atoms close to a surface
- Study atom-atom interaction in the context of ultracold collisions in quantum degenerate gases