

Application Note: Laser Cooling of Atoms

Professor Tom Killian's research group at Rice University (Houston, Texas) is using an Aculight® Argos™ continuous wave (CW) optical parametric oscillator (OPO) in experiments with laser-cooled atomic gases to study interactions between atoms at very low temperatures. The team is working to produce exotic states of matter in which quantum mechanics dominates.

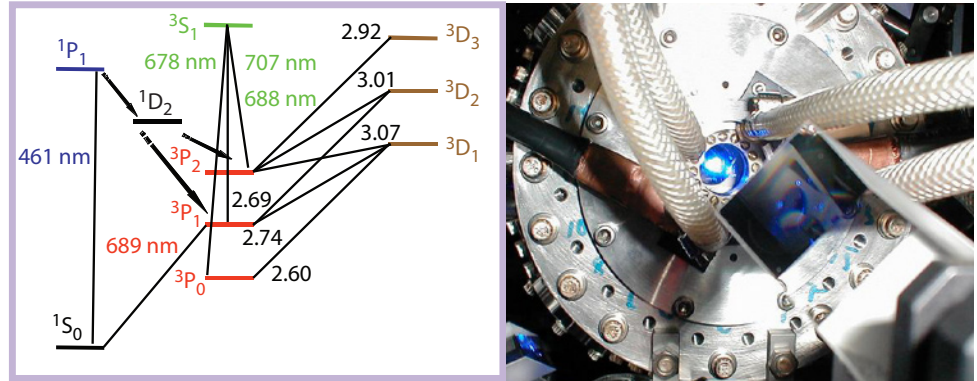


Figure 1: Strontium energy level diagram (left) and magneto-optical trap (right).

In Prof. Killian's experiments, strontium atoms are cooled to around 1 mK. The experiments use six near-resonant laser beams that are simultaneously fired into a chamber where a beam of strontium atoms is loaded into a magneto-optical trap (figure 1). The 3- μ m CW OPO "re-pumps" the strontium atoms that have decayed to an energy level where they are lost to the magneto-optical trap. Re-pumping is achieved by tuning the CW OPO's pump laser (using temperature and piezo tuning of the fiber oscillator) to tune the mid-infrared idler wavelength to the correct value. Resonance with the transition is maintained indefinitely by low bandwidth feedback from a wavemeter, which measures the OPO wavelength and sends the error signal back to the piezoelectric transducer (PZT) on the seed laser of the Argos pump laser.

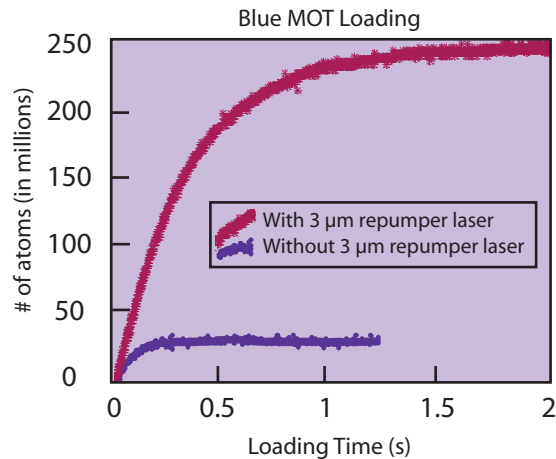


Figure 2: Number of trapped strontium atoms with and without re-pumping.

In this way, the number of trapped strontium atoms has been increased by almost a factor of 10 relative to measurements without the OPO. The increased number of trapped atoms allows the group to perform enhanced studies of atom-atom interactions.

References "Two photon photoassociative spectroscopy of ultracold 88Sr ", Y.N. Martinez et al., "Inelastic and elastic collision rates for triplet states of ultracold strontium", A Traverso et al. submitted to Phys. Rev. Lett., Phys. Rev. A, 2008

