

Collisional shifts in optical-lattice atom clocks

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We theoretically study the effects of elastic collisions on the determination of frequency standards via Ramsey-fringe spectroscopy in optical-lattice atom clocks. Interparticle interactions of bosonic atoms in multiply occupied lattice sites can cause a linear frequency shift, as well as generate asymmetric Ramsey-fringe patterns and reduce fringe visibility due to interparticle entanglement. We propose a method of reducing these collisional effects in an optical lattice by introducing a phase difference of π between the Ramsey driving fields in adjacent sites. This configuration suppresses site-to-site hopping due to interference of two tunneling pathways, without degrading fringe visibility. Consequently, the probability of double occupancy is reduced, leading to cancellation of collisional shifts.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Current state-of-the-art atomic clock technology is based mainly on trapped single ions or on clouds of free falling cold atoms [1]. Recently, a new type of atomic clock based on neutral atoms trapped in a deep “magic-wavelength” optical lattice, wherein the ground and excited clock states have equal light shifts, has been suggested [2,3]. For interfering, far-detuned light fields, giving rise to a “washboard” intensity pattern, the optical potential experienced by an atom in a given internal state is $V_0(\mathbf{r}) = \hbar |\Omega_0(\mathbf{r})|^2 / (4\Delta_0)$ where $\Omega_0(\mathbf{r}) = 2\mu E_0(\mathbf{r}) / \hbar$ is the dipole coupling frequency, $E_0(\mathbf{r})$ is the radiation electric field strength at position \mathbf{r} , and Δ_0 is the detuning of the oscillating optical field from resonance. In a magic-wavelength optical lattice, the same exact potential is experienced by the ground and excited states of the clock transition.

Optical-lattice atomic clocks are advantageous due to the suppression of Doppler shifts by freezing of translational motion (the clock operates in the Lamb-Dicke regime, where atoms are restricted to a length scale smaller than the transition wavelength [4]), the narrow linewidth due to the long lifetime of the states involved in the clock transition, and the large number M of occupied sites, minimizing the Allan standard deviation [1]. As already mentioned, the optical-lattice potential light shift is overcome by using trapping lasers at the magic wavelength [2,3]. Operating optical-lattice clocks in the optical frequency regime, rather than in the microwave, has the added benefit of increasing the clock frequency ν and thereby reducing $\delta\nu/\nu$ by five orders of magnitude. A coherent link between optical frequencies and the microwave cesium standard is provided by the frequency comb method [5]. Thanks to these characteristics, atomic optical-lattice clocks have promise of being the frequency standards of the future. Attempts to further improve the accuracy of such clocks using electromagnetically induced transparency to obtain accuracies on the order of 10^{17} or better have also been suggested [6].

A three-dimensional (3D) optical lattice configuration would allow the largest number of atoms that can participate

in an optical-lattice atom clock. However, when sites begin to be multiply occupied, atom-atom interactions can shift the clock transition frequency [7]. This is particularly problematic in a very deep optical lattice since the effective density in sites with more than one atom will then be very high due to the highly restricted volume. Hence, the collisional shift, proportional to the particle density, can be very large. It is therefore important to ensure that atoms individually occupy lattice sites (preferably in the ground motional state of the optical lattice). One way of achieving this goal is by low filling of the optical lattice, so that the probability of having more than one atom per site is small. If hopping of an atom into a filled lattice site during the operation of the clock is small, collisional effects will be minimal.

One kind of optical lattice clock configuration that can have minimum collisional effects uses ultracold spin-polarized fermions in a deep optical lattice; for example, a system of ultracold optically pumped ^{87}Sr atoms in the $5s^2\ ^1S_0$ $|F=9/2, M_F=9/2\rangle$ internal state, filled to unit filling. The nuclear spin of the atoms is protected and one expects that the gas will remain spin polarized for a very long time. The probability of finding two fermionic atoms in a deep lattice site is extremely low in such a system as long as the gas is sufficiently cold, since higher occupied bands will not be populated, and only one fermionic atom will be present in a given site due to the Pauli exclusion principle. Moreover, fermionic atoms cannot interact via s -wave collisions and p -wave and higher partial waves are frozen out at low collision energies. Provided the ground motional state of the spin-polarized fermion system can be attained by adiabatically turning on the optical lattice [8], this system seems to be extremely well suited for making an accurate clock.

Another potentially interesting configuration involves ultracold bosonic atoms such as ^{88}Sr atoms in the $5s^2\ ^1S_0$ $|F=0, M_F=0\rangle$ internal state in an optical lattice with very low filling. Since the atoms are bosons, there is no single-atom-occupancy constraint, allowing for collisional shifts. These shifts can be minimized if the filling factor p is small. Moreover, multiple occupancy caused by tunneling between adjacent populated sites is reduced if the optical lattice is

deep and the probability of hopping of an atom into an adjacent filled site, J_{hop} , is small. Therefore, we expect that the collisional shift should be very low. Here, we investigate the Ramsey-fringe clock dynamics for such a system. The transition between the 1S_0 $|F=0, M_F=0\rangle$ and the 3P_0 $|F=0, M_F=0\rangle$ states of ^{88}Sr can be a Raman transition [6], but we can think of the transition between 1S_0 and 3P_0 as a Rabi transition as long as the detuning from the intermediate state coupling these two levels is large. Yet another possibility is to use a weak static magnetic field to enable direct optical excitation of forbidden electric-dipole transitions that are otherwise prohibitively weak by mixing the 3P_1 with the 3P_0 state [9]. In contrast to multiphoton methods proposed for the even isotopes [6], this method of direct excitation requires only a single probe laser and no multiphoton frequency-mixing schemes, so it can be readily implemented in existing lattice-clock experiments [10]. That is, this method for using the “metrologically superior” even isotope can be easily implemented. However, one of the problems that can arise is that more than one bosonic atom can fill a lattice site, and these atoms can interact strongly. We shall assume that sites are initially populated with at most one atom per site, but that during the operation of the Ramsey-separated field cycle, i.e., during the relatively long delay time T between the two $\pi/2$ Ramsey-pulses, atoms from adjacent sites can hop; if a site ends up with more than one atom during the cycle, the clock frequency will be adversely affected by the collisional shift.

It is easy to obtain an order of magnitude estimate for the collisional shift $\delta\nu$ in this kind of clock. The product of the hopping rate J_{hop} and the Ramsey delay time T gives the probability for hopping between sites. As will be shown below, the shift obtained due to the linear and nonlinear collisional interaction mechanisms is of order $\delta\nu = J_{\text{hop}} T \sqrt{\mathcal{G}^2 + \mathcal{U}^2}$, where \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{G} are the linear and nonlinear interaction strength parameters defined in Eqs. (17) and (18), respectively. Hence, to attain an accuracy of, say, one part in 10^{17} , one must have $\delta\nu \leq 10^{-17} \nu$. The precise values of these parameters can vary greatly for different experimental realizations. In particular, the hopping rate J_{hop} is exponentially dependent on the optical-lattice barrier height and on particle mass.

Three distinct collisional effects are found for a single, multiply populated lattice site. These include a simple linear frequency shift, a nonlinear shift resulting in asymmetric fringe patterns, and an entanglement-induced reduction in fringe contrast. In order to show how these effects can take place dynamically during the application of the Ramsey pulse sequence, we consider a 1D optical lattice and focus on two adjacent sites filled with one atom in each site, and cal-

culate the probability of double occupancy due to hopping (tunneling) of an atom to its adjacent site and the resulting collisional shifts. We show that by varying the direction of the Rabi drive laser with respect to the principal optical-lattice axis, one can induce a phase difference between the Rabi drive fields in adjacent lattice sites. We find that, due to interference of tunneling pathways, hopping is suppressed when this phase difference is set to π , as compared to the case where all sites are driven in phase. Consequently, detrimental collisional effects are diminished for inverted-phase driving of adjacent sites.

The outline of the paper is as follows. In Sec. II we review the Ramsey-separated oscillatory-field method for noninteracting particles and set up the notation we use in what follows. In Sec. III we construct a second-quantized model, describing the single-site Ramsey scheme for interacting bosons. This model is numerically solved in Sec. IV, demonstrating various collisional effects on Ramsey-fringe patterns. Hopping between sites is introduced in Sec. V where we present two-site results and propose an inverted Rabi phase scheme to cancel collisional shifts. Conclusions are presented in Sec. VI.

II. RAMSEY-SEPARATED OSCILLATORY FIELDS

Ramsey introduced the method of separated oscillatory fields in 1950 [11]. A long time period between the application of two nearly resonant coherent fields makes the Ramsey resonance very narrow, and thus suitable for high-performance clocks and precision measurements [12,13]. The method has since become a widely used technique for determining resonance frequencies to high precision. For example, in the Cs fountain clock experiments summarized in Refs. [13,14], the observed linewidth of the Ramsey resonance was 1 Hz, two orders of magnitude below that of thermal Cs clocks [14–16].

For a two-level atom in an intense short near-resonant pulse with central frequency ω , the Hamiltonian in the interaction representation with $|\psi\rangle = a_g(t)\exp[-i(\epsilon_g/\hbar + \omega)t]|g\rangle + a_e(t)\exp(-i\epsilon_e t/\hbar)|e\rangle$, and rotating-wave approximation takes the form

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta/2 & \Omega^*/2 \\ \Omega/2 & -\Delta/2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

where $\Omega = 2\mu A/\hbar$ is the Rabi frequency, A is the slowly varying envelope of the electric field strength, μ is the transition dipole moment, and $\Delta = (\epsilon_e - \epsilon_g - \hbar\omega)/\hbar$ is the detuning from resonance of the laser frequency ω . The solution of the optical Bloch equations for the two-level atom is given in terms of the unitary evolution operator for the two-level system for a real slowly varying envelope:

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\Omega_g t}{2}\right) - \frac{i\Delta}{\Omega_g} \sin\left(\frac{\Omega_g t}{2}\right) & \frac{i\Omega}{\Omega_g} \sin\left(\frac{\Omega_g t}{2}\right) \\ \frac{i\Omega}{\Omega_g} \sin\left(\frac{\Omega_g t}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\Omega_g t}{2}\right) + \frac{i\Delta}{\Omega_g} \sin\left(\frac{\Omega_g t}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

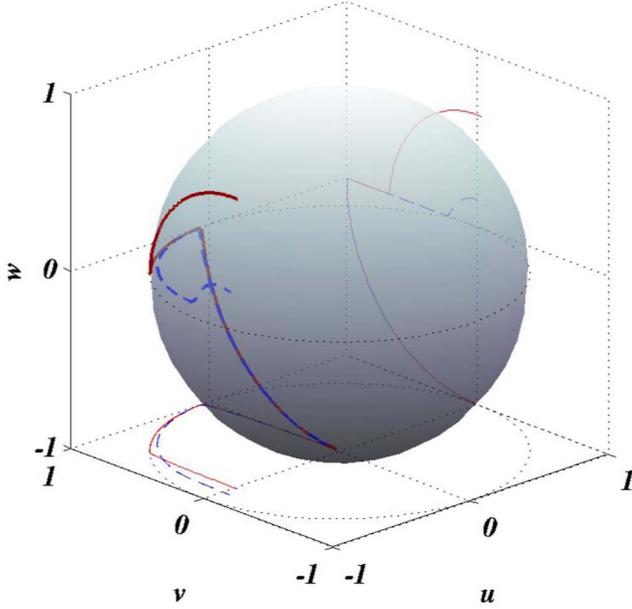


FIG. 1. (Color online) Collisional shift and loss of single-particle coherence in a Ramsey scheme. The solid red line traces the trajectory of the Bloch vector in the absence of interactions. When interactions are present (solid blue line), the frequency of phase oscillations is modified if $G_{gg} \neq G_{ee}$ and the length of the Bloch vector is not conserved when $G_{gg} + G_{ee} \neq 2G_{ge}$ [note that the dashed blue curve deviates from the dotted great circle during the free induction decay, whereas the solid (red) curve does not].

Here $\Omega_g = \sqrt{|\Omega|^2 + \Delta^2}$ is the generalized Rabi frequency. In the Ramsey method, the system, assumed to be initially in the ground state $|g\rangle$, is subjected to two pulses separated by a delay time T ,

$$\Omega(t) = \begin{cases} \Omega & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq \tau_p, \\ 0 & \text{if } \tau_p < t < T + \tau_p, \\ \Omega & \text{if } T + \tau_p \leq t \leq T + 2\tau_p, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

with $\Omega\tau_p = \pi/2$ and $T \gg \tau_p$. From transformation (2), it is clear that the effect of the first pulse is to evolve the initial ground state $|g\rangle$ into the state $(|g\rangle + i|e\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$. In a Bloch-sphere picture with $u = \text{Re}(a_g^* a_e)$, $v = \text{Im}(a_g^* a_e)$, and $w = (|a_e|^2 - |a_g|^2)/2$, the Bloch vector (u, v, w) is projected by the first pulse into the uv plane, as depicted by the red solid line in Fig. 1. During the delay time, the system carries out phase oscillations, corresponding to rotation of the Bloch vector in the wv plane with frequency Δ . Finally, the second pulse rotates the vector again by an angle of $\Omega_g\tau_p$ about the u axis, as shown in Fig. 1. Fixing Δ and measuring the final projection of the Bloch vector on the w axis as a function of T , one obtains fringes of fixed amplitude Ω/Ω_g and frequency Δ . Alternatively, fixing T and measuring $w(t > T + 2\tau_p)$ as a function of the detuning Δ results in a power-broadened fringe pattern of amplitude Ω/Ω_g and frequency $2\pi/T$. The resulting probability to be in the excited state is given by

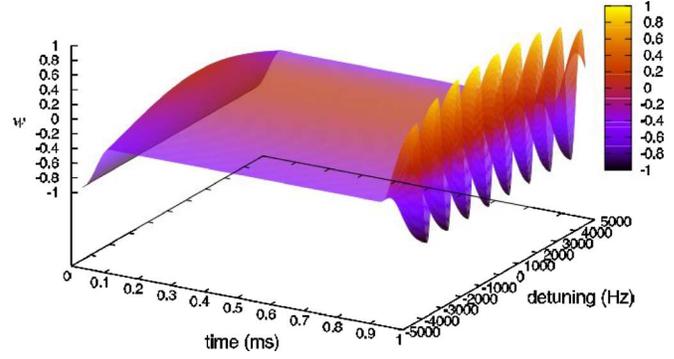


FIG. 2. (Color online) Population inversion w versus time and detuning Δ in a Ramsey-separated-field method. The interaction strength is taken to be $\kappa = 100$ Hz.

$$P_e = \frac{4\Omega^2}{\Omega_g^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\Omega_g\tau_p\right) \left[-\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\Omega_g\tau_p\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta T\right) + \frac{\Delta}{\Omega_g} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\Omega_g\tau_p\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta T\right) \right]^2. \quad (4)$$

Figure 2 shows the population inversion w versus time and detuning Δ using a Ramsey-separated-field method for one atom in an optical-lattice site. The final time corresponds to the time at which the Ramsey clock signal is measured as a function of detuning Δ , i.e., the population of either the ground or the excited state is measured as a function of Δ . Note that the excited-state population at the final time is unity at zero detuning and that the population inversion oscillates as a function of detuning.

It is easy to generalize this treatment to a time-dependent Rabi frequency $\Omega(t) = 2\mu A(t)/\hbar$ due to a pulse of light which turns on and off with a finite rate in terms of the pulse area, $\int_0^{\tau_p} \Omega(t') dt'$. For a $\pi/2$ pulse, $\int_0^{\tau_p} \Omega(t') dt' = \pi/2$, where τ_p is the pulse duration. For the Ramsey pulses, $\int_0^{\tau_p} \Omega(t') dt' = \pi/2$, $\int_{\tau_p}^{T+\tau_p} \Omega(t') dt' = 0$, and $\int_{T+\tau_p}^{T+2\tau_p} \Omega(t') dt' = \pi/2$.

III. SECOND-QUANTIZED RAMSEY MODEL

In order to study the effects of collisions on Ramsey fringes obtained in a separated-field scheme, we use a second-quantized formalism to treat a multiply populated single site of the optical potential and calculate the Ramsey-fringe dynamics. The many-body Hamiltonian for a system of two-level atoms, all in the same external motional state of a trap, can be written as [17,18]

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{i=g,e} E_i \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_i - \frac{\hbar\Omega(t)}{2} (\hat{a}_g^\dagger \hat{a}_e + \hat{a}_e^\dagger \hat{a}_g) + \sum_{i,j=g,e} G_{ij} \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{a}_j \hat{a}_i. \quad (5)$$

Here the subscripts g and e indicate the ground and excited states of the two-level atom, and \hat{a}_i is the annihilation operator for an atom in internal state i , where $i = g, e$. The self- and cross-atom-atom interaction strengths are denoted as G_{ii} and G_{ij} , respectively, the internal energy of state i is denoted as E_i , where $E_g = \epsilon_g + \hbar\omega$ and $E_e = \epsilon_e$. For bosonic atoms, the

creation and annihilation operators satisfy the commutation relations

$$[\hat{a}_i, \hat{a}_j^\dagger] = \delta_{ij}, \quad [\hat{a}_i^\dagger, \hat{a}_j^\dagger] = 0, \quad [\hat{a}_i, \hat{a}_j] = 0. \quad (6)$$

Defining the operators

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{n}_i &= \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_i, \quad \hat{N} = \hat{n}_g + \hat{n}_e, \quad \hat{L}_z = \frac{\hat{n}_g - \hat{n}_e}{2}, \\ \hat{L}_x &= \frac{\hat{a}_g^\dagger \hat{a}_e + \hat{a}_e^\dagger \hat{a}_g}{2}, \quad \hat{L}_y = \frac{\hat{a}_g^\dagger \hat{a}_e - \hat{a}_e^\dagger \hat{a}_g}{2i}, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

the Hamiltonian can be written as

$$\hat{H} = E\hat{N} + \hbar \Delta \hat{L}_z - \hbar \Omega(t) \hat{L}_x + \sum_{i=1}^2 G_{ii}(\hat{n}_i^2 - \hat{n}_i) + 2G_{ge} \hat{n}_g \hat{n}_e, \quad (8)$$

where

$$E = (\hbar \omega + \epsilon_g + \epsilon_e)/2, \quad (9)$$

$$\hbar \Delta = (\hbar \omega - \epsilon_e + \epsilon_g). \quad (10)$$

Since \hat{N} commutes with \hat{H} , the Hamiltonian conserves the total number of particles. Typically, in a Ramsey-fringe experiment, the initial state is assumed to have all N atoms in the ground state $|g\rangle$. Fixing $\hat{N}=N$ in the single site that we are considering in this section (i.e., so that there are no fluctuations of the number of atoms, as we assume in this section), and using the identities $\hat{n}_g = \hat{N}/2 + \hat{L}_z$ and $\hat{n}_e = \hat{N}/2 - \hat{L}_z$, we finally obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H} &= \left(E - \frac{G_{gg} + G_{ee}}{2} \right) \hat{N} + (G_{gg} + G_{ee} + 2G_{ge}) \frac{\hat{N}^2}{4} - \hbar \Omega(t) \hat{L}_x \\ &+ [\hbar \Delta + (G_{gg} - G_{ee})(\hat{N} - 1)] \hat{L}_z + (G_{gg} + G_{ee} - 2G_{ge}) \hat{L}_z^2. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Since Ramsey spectroscopy measures essentially single-particle coherence, we will be interested in the dynamics of the reduced single-particle density matrix (SPDM) $\rho(t)$:

$$\rho(t) = \langle \hat{\rho}(t) \rangle = \mathcal{I} + u(t)\sigma_x + v(t)\sigma_y + w(t)\sigma_z, \quad (12)$$

where $\hat{\rho}(t) = 2\hat{a}_i^\dagger(t)\hat{a}_i(t)/N$ is the reduced single-particle density operator, \mathcal{I} is a 2×2 unity matrix, σ_i , $i=x,y,z$, are Pauli matrices, and $u=2\langle \hat{L}_x \rangle/N$, $v=2\langle \hat{L}_y \rangle/N$, $w=2\langle \hat{L}_z \rangle/N$ are the components of the single-particle Bloch vector, corresponding to the real and imaginary parts of the single-particle coherence, and to the population imbalance between the two modes, respectively. The expectation values $\langle \cdot \rangle$ are over the N -particle states. The Liouville–von Neuman equation for the SPDM,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \rho = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [\hat{\rho}, \hat{H}] \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{2}{N} \sum_{j=x,y,z} \langle [\hat{L}_j, \hat{H}] \rangle \sigma_j, \quad (13)$$

is thus equivalent to the expectation values of the three coupled Heisenberg equations of motion for the SU(2) generators,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{L}_x = -[\Delta + \mathcal{U}(\hat{N} - 1)] \hat{L}_y - \mathcal{G}(\hat{L}_y \hat{L}_z + \hat{L}_z \hat{L}_y), \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{L}_y = [\Delta + \mathcal{U}(\hat{N} - 1)] \hat{L}_x + \mathcal{G}(\hat{L}_x \hat{L}_z + \hat{L}_z \hat{L}_x) + \Omega(t) \hat{L}_z, \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{L}_z = -\Omega(t) \hat{L}_y, \quad (16)$$

where we denote the linear and nonlinear interaction strength parameters, respectively, by

$$\mathcal{U} \equiv (G_{gg} - G_{ee})/\hbar, \quad (17)$$

$$\mathcal{G} \equiv (G_{gg} + G_{ee} - 2G_{ge})/\hbar. \quad (18)$$

In order to study effects resulting in from the coupling to an environment consisting of a bath of external degrees of freedom, we use the master equation [19,20]

$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{\rho} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{\rho}, \hat{H}] - \sum_k \Gamma_k (2\hat{O}_k \hat{\rho} \hat{O}_k^\dagger - \{\hat{O}_k^\dagger \hat{O}_k, \hat{\rho}\}), \quad (19)$$

where the second term on the right-hand side of (19) has the Markovian Lindblad form [21] and gives rise to dissipation effects of the bath on the density operator. Such terms may be used to depict decay due to spontaneous emission, atom-surface interactions, motional effects, blackbody radiation, and other environmental effects. The Lindblad operators \hat{O}_k are determined from the nature of the system-bath coupling and the coefficients Γ_k are the corresponding coupling parameters. In what follows we shall assume that the most significant dissipation process is dephasing, and we neglect all other dissipation effects (e.g., we assume that spontaneous emission is negligible because the lifetime of the excited state is much longer than the Ramsey process run time, etc.).

Thus, the Lindblad operator is taken to be \hat{L}_z , yielding dephasing of the transition dipole moment without affecting the population of the ground or excited states. We shall only study this type of t_2 dephasing, without fully exploring the effects of other types of Lindblad operators. Clearly, it is easy to generalize this and consider the effects of additional Lindblad operators, but we do not do so here. Moreover, non-Markov treatments can be used to generalize the Markovian approximation made in deriving Eq. (19).

IV. SINGLE-SITE MANY-BODY DYNAMICS

We first study how interparticle interactions can modify the Bloch-vector dynamics in a single-site Ramsey scheme.

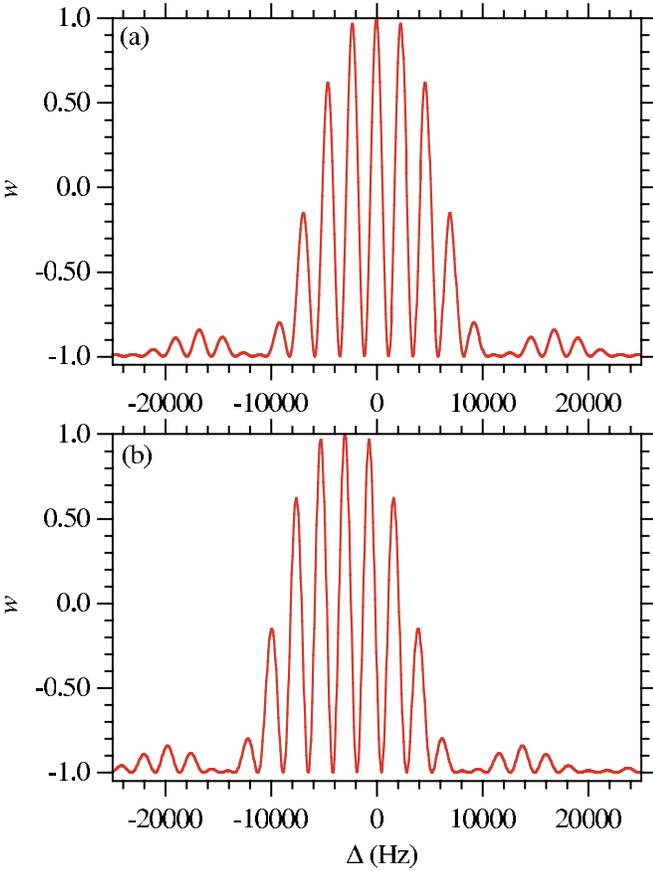


FIG. 3. (Color online) Linear collisional shift. Ramsey fringes for N particles in a lattice site, for (a) $\mathcal{U}=\mathcal{G}=0$ and (b) $\mathcal{U}(N-1)=3000$ Hz, $\mathcal{G}=0$.

From Eq. (11) and Eqs. (14)–(16) it is evident that there are three possible collisional effects. First, differences between the interaction strengths of ground and excited atoms, will induce a linear frequency shift of the center of the Ramsey-fringe pattern by an amount $\mathcal{U}(N-1)$. This effect is illustrated in Fig. 1, where the trajectory of the Bloch vector during a Ramsey sequence is traced in the absence of interactions [solid (red) curve] and in their presence [dashed (blue) curve]. Clearly, the frequency of oscillation in the uv plane during the delay time T is modified by the interaction. In Fig. 3 we plot the resulting fringe pattern when \mathcal{G} is set equal to zero. Figure 3(a) depicts the Ramsey fringes without any interaction, $\mathcal{U}=\mathcal{G}=0$, whereas in Fig. 3(b) we plot the fringe pattern with $\mathcal{U}=3000$ Hz. Since for $\mathcal{G}=0$, Eqs. (14)–(16) remain linear, the only effect is a linear frequency shift of the whole curve. Hence, $w(\Delta)$ versus Δ is simply shifted in Δ by an amount $\mathcal{U}(N-1)$.

Also shown in Fig. 1 is the loss of single-particle coherence due to interparticle entanglement [17]. This dephasing process is possible only for the nonlinear case when $\mathcal{G} \neq 0$. It is manifested in the reduction of the single-particle purity $p=\text{Tr}(\rho^2)=|u|^2+|v|^2+|w|^2$ during the evolution, and the Bloch vector at the end of the process sits well within the Bloch sphere. In comparison, for the single-particle case depicted by the solid (red) curve, single-particle purity is trivially conserved and the length of the Bloch vector is unity throughout the propagation time.

The decay of single-particle coherence due to entanglement is illustrated in Fig. 4, where the Bloch vector (u, v, w) , the single-particle purity p , the single-particle entropy $s=\text{Tr}(\rho \ln \rho)=-\ln[(1+\sqrt{p})^{1+\sqrt{p}}(1-\sqrt{p})^{1-\sqrt{p}}/4]/2$, and the variance of w , Δw , are plotted versus time in a Ramsey-separated-field method for $\Delta=0$. The total time for the Ramsey process is taken to be $t_{\text{tot}}=T+2\tau_p=1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ s, with the first and second Ramsey pulses each of duration $t_{\text{tot}}/12$, and the Rabi frequency of the pulses are 3.0×10^3 Hz, so the two pulses each have pulse area $\pi/2$. The interaction strengths were arbitrarily set to $G_{ee}=G_{ge}=0$, so that $\mathcal{U}=\mathcal{G}=G_{gg}/\hbar \equiv \kappa$. In Fig. 4(a) κ is set to zero (corresponding to the case of one atom per site in the optical lattice). The effect of decoherence due to the Γ_{L_z} term in Eq. (13) is shown in Fig. 4(b), while collisional dephasing is depicted in Figs. 4(c)–4(e) where we set $\kappa=100$ Hz. In Figs. 4(c) and 4(e) we have taken two atoms per site, whereas in Figs. 4(d) and 4(f) we have taken ten atoms per site. In Figs. 4(e) and 4(f), dephasing with strength $\gamma_z=1.0 \times 10^2$ Hz is included. From comparison of Fig. 4(b) and Figs. 4(c) and 4(d), it is clear that the loss of single-particle coherence due to entanglement is similar to the effect of dephasing due to coupling to an external bath. In particular, the final population inversion is strongly affected. Comparing Figs. 4(b) and 4(c), it is clear that collisional dephasing is stronger as the number of particles grows. The combined effect of decoherence and interparticle entanglement is shown in Figs. 4(e) and 4(f).

Yet another collisional effect is caused by the $\mathcal{G}\hat{L}_z^2$ term in the Hamiltonian (11). In the mean-field approximation, replacing \hat{L}_i by their expectation values, this term leads to a nonlinear frequency shift of $2\mathcal{G}w(\tau_p)$, where $w(\tau_p)$ is the value of the population imbalance after the first pulse. As illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, the nonlinear shift results in an asymmetric fringe pattern, because for $\mathcal{G} \neq 0$, $w(\tau_p)$ depends on the sign of Δ during the first pulse. Without interactions, when $\mathcal{U}=\mathcal{G}=0$, the dynamical equations (14)–(16) are symmetric under $\Delta \rightarrow -\Delta$, $\hat{L}_x \rightarrow -\hat{L}_x$. This symmetry shows up in Fig. 5(a) where the evolution with two opposite values of Δ is traced over the Bloch sphere. As shown in the various projections onto the uv , vw , and uw planes, $u_{\Delta}(t)=-u_{-\Delta}(t)$, $v_{\Delta}(t)=v_{-\Delta}(t)$, and $w_{\Delta}(t)=w_{-\Delta}(t)$, where $(u_{\Delta}(t), v_{\Delta}(t), w_{\Delta}(t))$ denote the Bloch vector $(u(t), v(t), w(t))$, evolved in a Ramsey sequence with detuning Δ . Similarly, when $\mathcal{G}=0$ and \mathcal{U} is nonvanishing, the resulting shifted pattern is still symmetric about $\Delta=-(N-1)\mathcal{U}$ since the dynamical equations are invariant under $\Delta+(N-1)\mathcal{U} \rightarrow -[\Delta+(N-1)\mathcal{U}]$, $\hat{L}_x \rightarrow -\hat{L}_x$. However, for finite values of \mathcal{G} the symmetry breaks down because the last terms on the right-hand side of Eqs. (14) and (15) change sign, as demonstrated in Fig. 5(b). Consequently, when the final projection on the w axis is plotted as a function of the detuning Δ , we obtain asymmetric fringe patterns. In Fig. 6, we compare the symmetric single-particle pattern [Fig. 6(a)] with asymmetric two-particle Ramsey fringes obtained with nonvanishing values of \mathcal{G} [Figs. 6(b) and 6(c)]. The linear shift \mathcal{U} is set equal to zero for all plots. Both the asymmetry of the emerging line shape and the reduction in fringe contrast due to collisional dephasing are evident.

The combined effect of the linear shift and the nonlinear term in Eqs. (14)–(16) is shown in Fig. 7 where the final

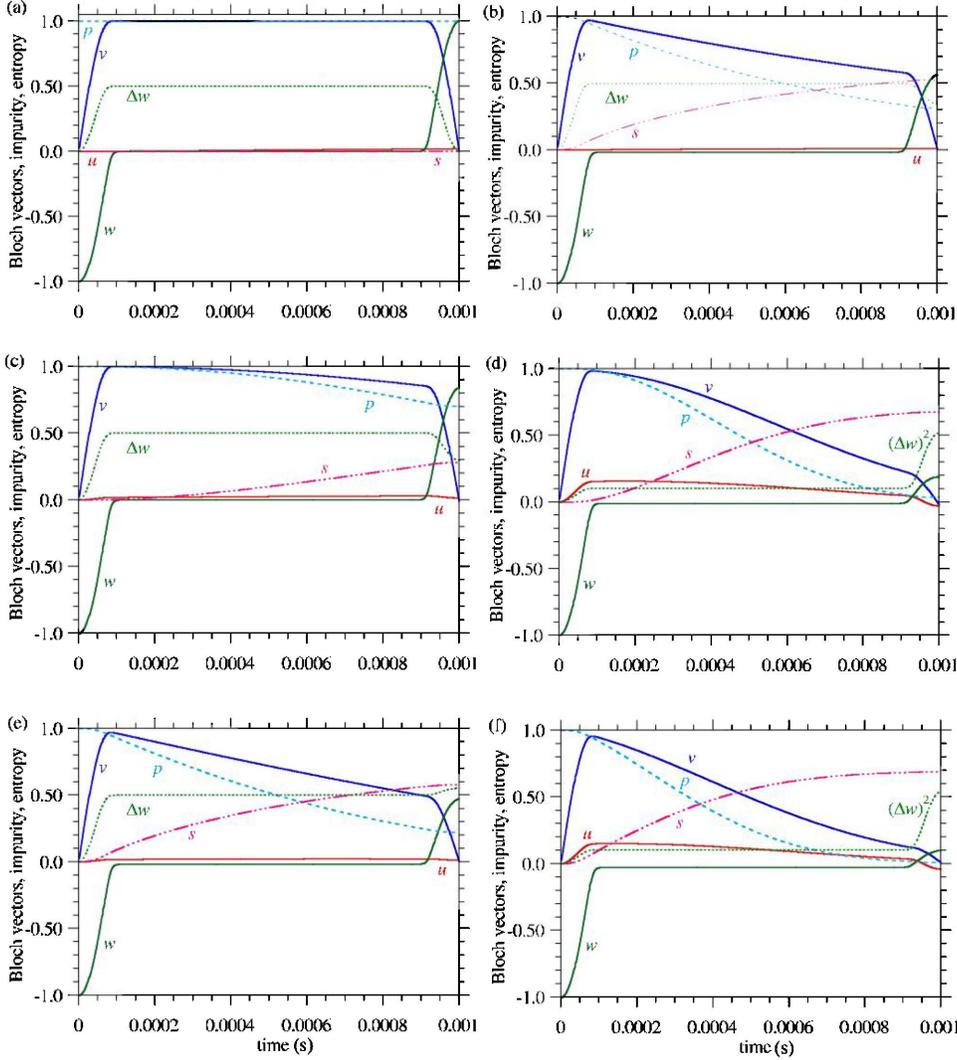


FIG. 4. (Color online) Bloch vector u , v , w , purity p , entropy s , and variance of w versus time using a Ramsey-separated-field method for zero detuning Δ . (a) Two atoms without dephasing and without interaction. (b) Two atoms with dephasing ($\Gamma_{L_z} = 100$ Hz) and without interaction. (c) Two atoms without dephasing but with interaction ($\kappa = 100$ Hz). (d) Ten atoms without dephasing but with interaction ($\kappa = 100$ Hz). (e) Two atoms with dephasing ($\Gamma_{L_z} = 100$ Hz) and interaction ($\kappa = 100$ Hz). (f) Ten atoms with dephasing and interaction.

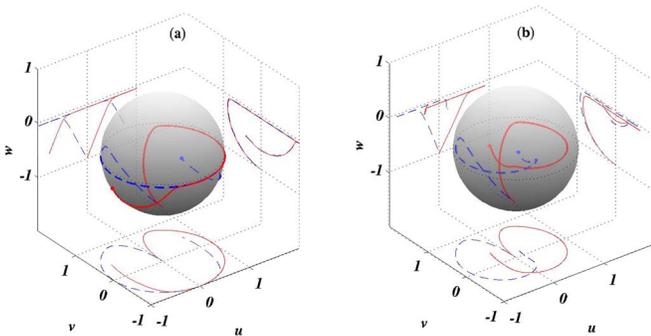


FIG. 5. (Color online) Collisional asymmetry of Ramsey fringes. Solid (red) and dashed (blue) curves correspond to Bloch-vector trajectories with positive and negative detuning, respectively. The final position of the Bloch vectors is indicated by a dot at the end of the trajectories. In the absence of interactions (a) the final projection onto the w axis is independent of the sign of Δ . However, when interactions are present (b) nonlinear collisional shifts break the symmetry. The projections of the trajectories onto the uv , uw , and vw planes are also shown.

population inversion $w(t = \tau + 2\tau_p)$ is plotted as a function of the detuning Δ and the interaction strength, set arbitrarily to $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{G} = \kappa$. Fringe maxima are located about $[\Delta + \kappa(N-1) + 2\kappa w(\tau_p)] = 2j\pi$ where j is an integer and $w(\tau_p)$ depends on both Δ and κ . As κ increases, collisions shift the peak intensity and the fringe contrast is reduced due to collisional dephasing.

V. TWO-SITE MANY-BODY DYNAMICS

Having established how interparticle interactions affect the Ramsey line shapes in a multiply occupied single lattice site, we proceed to consider an optical lattice with multiple sites labeled by the site index α . Each site is populated with atoms that can be in any one of two levels, the ground-state level $|g\rangle$ and the excited-state level $|e\rangle$, coupled through a Rabi flopping term in the Hamiltonian. The full Hamiltonian is given by

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\langle\alpha,\beta\rangle} \hat{H}_{\text{hop}}^{(\alpha,\beta)} + \sum_{\alpha} \left(\hat{H}_{\text{int}}^{(\alpha)} + \hat{H}_{\text{diff}}^{(\alpha)} + \hat{H}_{\text{sum}}^{(\alpha)} + \hat{H}_{\text{R}}^{(\alpha)} \right), \quad (20a)$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{hop}}^{(\alpha,\beta)} = \hbar J_{\text{hop}} [(\hat{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{\beta} + \text{H.c.}) + (\hat{b}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{b}_{\beta} + \text{H.c.})], \quad (20b)$$

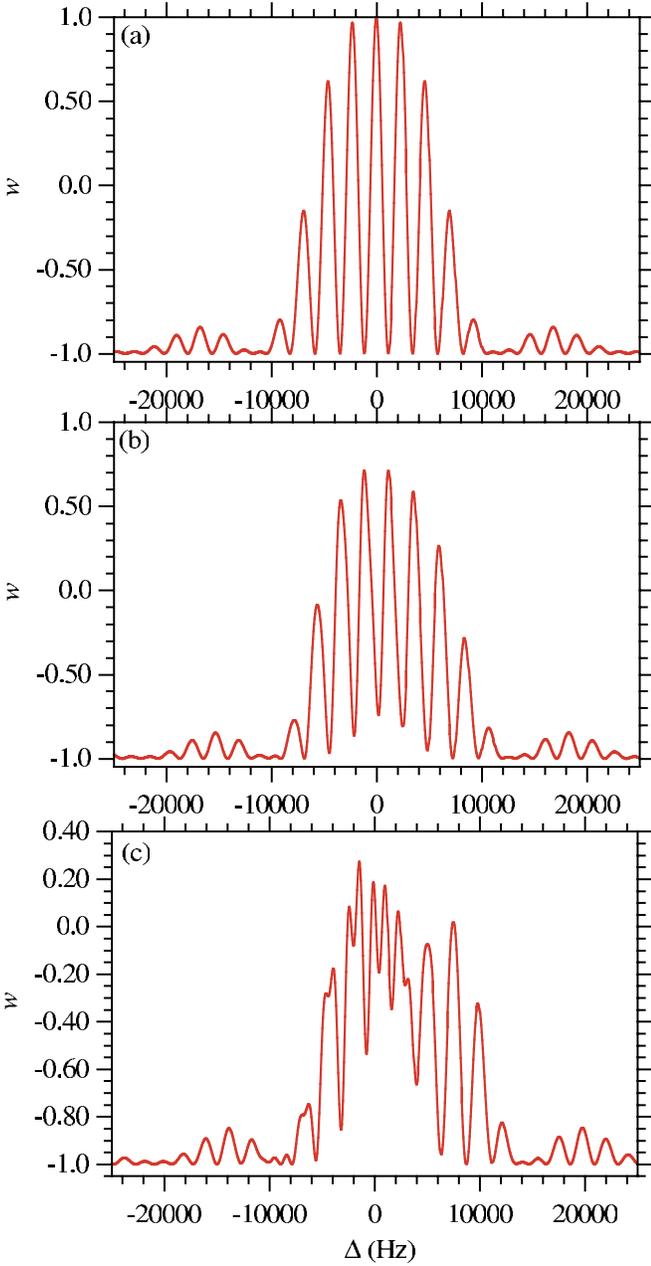


FIG. 6. (Color online) Asymmetric Ramsey fringes. Numerically calculated Ramsey-fringe patterns, at three different values of the nonlinear interaction: (a) $\mathcal{G}=0$, $\mathcal{U}=0$, (b) $\mathcal{G}=1500$ Hz, $\mathcal{U}=0$, and (c) $\mathcal{G}=3000$ Hz, $\mathcal{U}=0$.

$$\hat{H}_{\text{int}}^{(\alpha)} = \frac{1}{2} U_{aa} \hat{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{\alpha} \hat{a}_{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} U_{bb} \hat{b}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{b}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{b}_{\alpha} \hat{b}_{\alpha} + U_{ab} \hat{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{b}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{b}_{\alpha} \hat{a}_{\alpha}, \quad (20c)$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{diff}}^{(\alpha)} = \frac{\hbar \Delta}{2} (\hat{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{\alpha} - \hat{b}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{b}_{\alpha}), \quad (20d)$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{sum}}^{(\alpha)} = \frac{\epsilon_a + \hbar \omega + \epsilon_b}{2} (\hat{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{\alpha} + \hat{b}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{b}_{\alpha}), \quad (20e)$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{R}}^{(\alpha)} = \frac{\hbar \Omega(t)}{2} (\hat{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{b}_{\alpha} e^{i\phi_{\alpha}(t)} + \hat{b}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{\alpha} e^{-i\phi_{\alpha}(t)}). \quad (20f)$$

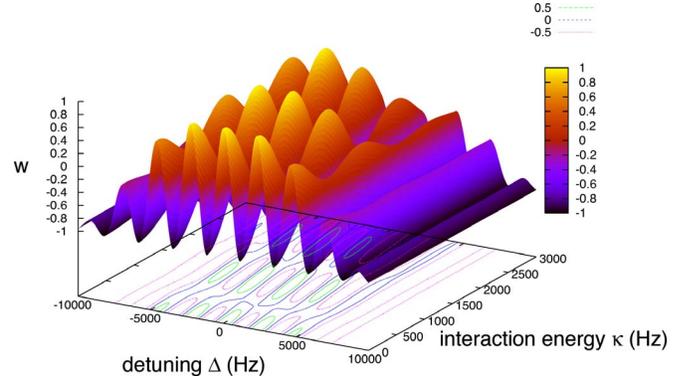


FIG. 7. (Color online) Population inversion w versus detuning Δ and interaction strength $\mathcal{U}=\mathcal{G}=\kappa$ in a Ramsey-separated-field configuration at the final time after the second pulse.

Here, the operators a and b are bosonic destruction operators for atoms in the two states $|g\rangle$ and $|e\rangle$, and the indices α and β run over the lattice sites, with $\langle\alpha,\beta\rangle$ denoting a pair of adjacent sites. The constants J_{hop} and U_{ij} , $i,j=g,e$, are the strength of the hopping to neighboring sites in H_{hop} and the effective on-site interaction in H_{int} , respectively. H_{diff} and H_{sum} are the energy difference and average of the dressed states of the atoms, and H_{R} induces Rabi transitions between the two atomic internal states with Rabi frequency $\Omega(t)$ and phase $\phi_{\alpha}(t)$, which are related to the intensity and phase of the laser which induces these transitions. The Hamiltonian in (20) is identical to what we used in previous sections, except for the addition of the hopping term \hat{H}_{hop} that can result in hopping of particles to adjacent sites with rate J_{hop} .

Note that the phase $\phi_{\alpha}(t)$ can depend upon the site index α . Consider, for simplicity, a 1D optical lattice along the x axis, and a plane wave field with detuning Δ from resonance with wave vector \mathbf{k} . The Rabi frequency at site α is given by $\Omega(\mathbf{r}_{\alpha},t)=\Omega(t)\exp(i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}_{\alpha})=\Omega(t)\exp(ik_x x_{\alpha})$. Thus, there is a phase difference θ between the Rabi frequency at neighboring sites, $\theta=k_x \delta x$, where δx is the lattice spacing. The angle between the wave vector \mathbf{k} and the x axis can be adjusted to control the phase difference $\theta=\phi_{\alpha}-\phi_{\alpha-1}$. In what follows, we show that a proper choice of the relative phase angle θ between Rabi drive fields in adjacent sites may be used to suppress the tunneling between them and thus reduce collisional shifts. When $J_{\text{hop}}=0$, there is no relevance to the phases $\phi_{\alpha}(t)$ (they do not affect the dynamics), but as soon as hopping from one site to an adjacent site is allowed, these phases can affect the dynamics.

We expect that for sufficiently low densities, the probability of finding more than two adjacent populated sites is very small. It is therefore possible to capture much of the physics of the hopping process, using a two-site model. At higher densities, more elaborate models should be used. In Fig. 8 we plot numerical results for two particles in two sites ($N=2$, $\alpha=1,2$) for $J_{\text{hop}}=100$ Hz, showing the probability of double occupancy during a Ramsey fringe sequence in the presence of tunneling, as a function of the relative angle θ . The parameters used are the same as those used previously, except that now we allow for hopping, and therefore J_{hop} and the angle θ affect the dynamics. The initial conditions corre-

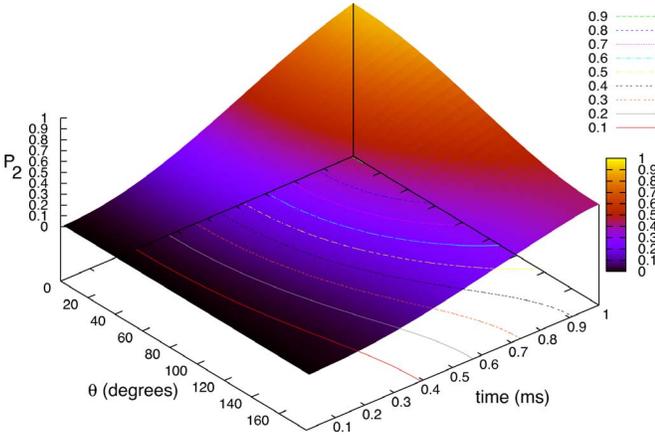


FIG. 8. (Color online) Probability for double occupancy P_2 , during a Ramsey sequence with $\Delta=0$, versus relative Rabi-drive phase angle θ for $J_{\text{hop}}=100$ Hz. Tunneling is suppressed for $\theta=\pi$ due to destructive interference and enhanced for $\theta=0$ due to constructive interference. Interparticle interactions are set equal to zero.

spond to a single atom in its ground state in each lattice site before the Ramsey process begins. When both atoms are driven in phase ($\theta=0$), tunneling takes place, leading to multiple occupancy. The tunneling is significantly suppressed for a $\theta=\pi$ phase difference between the Rabi drives in adjacent sites. As shown in Fig. 9, this suppression originates from destructive interference. In Fig. 9(a) we plot the level scheme for a two-particle, two-site system. The levels $|n_1^g, n_1^e; n_2^g, n_2^e\rangle$ denote Fock states with n_α^g and n_α^e particles in the ground and excited states, respectively, of site α . Depending on the relative phase between the optical drive fields, tunneling from states with a ground-state atom in one site and an excited atom in another can interfere constructively or destructively. Therefore, as seen in Figs. 9(b) and 9(c), tunneling can take place only between even-parity states. For in-phase Rabi drive $\theta=0$ [Fig. 9(b)], the initial even-parity state $|1,0;1,0\rangle$ is coupled by a single optical excitation to the even-parity state $(1/\sqrt{2})(|0,1;1,0\rangle+|1,0;0,1\rangle)$, for which the two tunneling pathways interfere constructively. In contrast, for out-of-phase drive $\theta=\pi$ [Fig. 9(c)], the first $\pi/2$ pulse drives the system partially into the odd-parity state $(1/\sqrt{2})(|0,1;1,0\rangle-|1,0;0,1\rangle)$ which is “dark” to tunneling, leading to a reduced probability of multiple occupancy during the time evolution.

The lower probability of finding multiply occupied sites in an inverted-phase Rabi-drive configuration, is manifested in the emerging Ramsey-fringe patterns. In Fig. 10 we plot the probability of double occupancy at the end of a Ramsey sequence, as a function of detuning, for different degrees of nonlinearity, which is arbitrarily set to $\mathcal{U}=\mathcal{G}=\kappa$. While increasing nonlinearity generally tends to localize population and reduce tunneling, the probability of finding both particles in the same lattice site is always lower for out-of-phase driving. The resulting Ramsey line shapes are plotted in Fig. 11, clearly demonstrating reduced collisional effects for $\theta=\pi$ (blue curves), compared to the in-phase driving fields scheme (red curves). The centers of the distributions for $\theta=0$ are clearly strongly shifted from $\Delta=0$, and much less

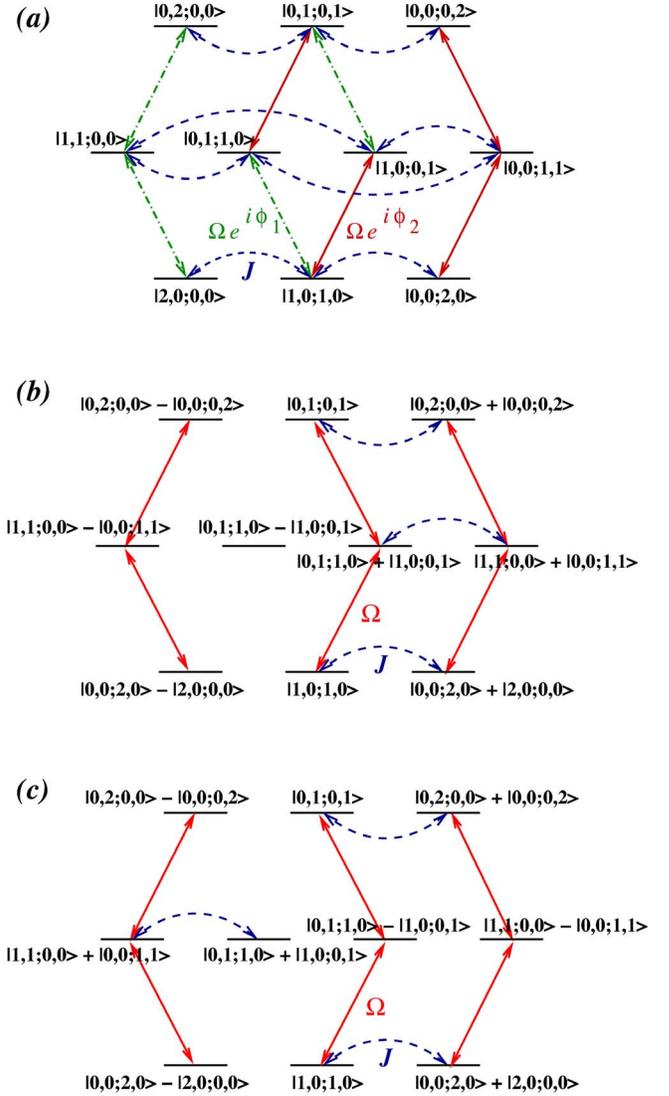


FIG. 9. (Color online) Two-particle level schemes for Ramsey spectroscopy in the presence of tunneling: (a) general scheme; (b) coupling between parity eigenstates for $\theta=0$; (c) coupling between parity eigenstates for $\theta=\pi$. Rabi coupling between ground and excited states, is denoted by (solid) red and (dot-dashed) green solid arrows, corresponding to different phases of the driving fields in adjacent sites. Dashed (blue) arrows denote hopping between sites. Fock states are denoted as $|n_1^g, n_1^e; n_2^g, n_2^e\rangle$, where $n_\alpha^g = \langle \hat{a}_\alpha^\dagger \hat{a}_\alpha \rangle$ and $n_\alpha^e = \langle \hat{b}_\alpha^\dagger \hat{b}_\alpha \rangle$.

shifted for $\theta=\pi$. This reduced shift in the center of the distribution is, of course, of central importance for a clock.

VI. CONCLUSION

Optical-lattice atom clocks hold great promise for setting frequency standards. In order to achieve high accuracy with boson atoms, collisional frequency shifts have to be taken in account. We have shown that collisions can degrade Ramsey line shapes by shifting their centers, rendering them asymmetric, and by reducing fringe visibility due to the loss of single-particle coherence. Considering two adjacent popu-

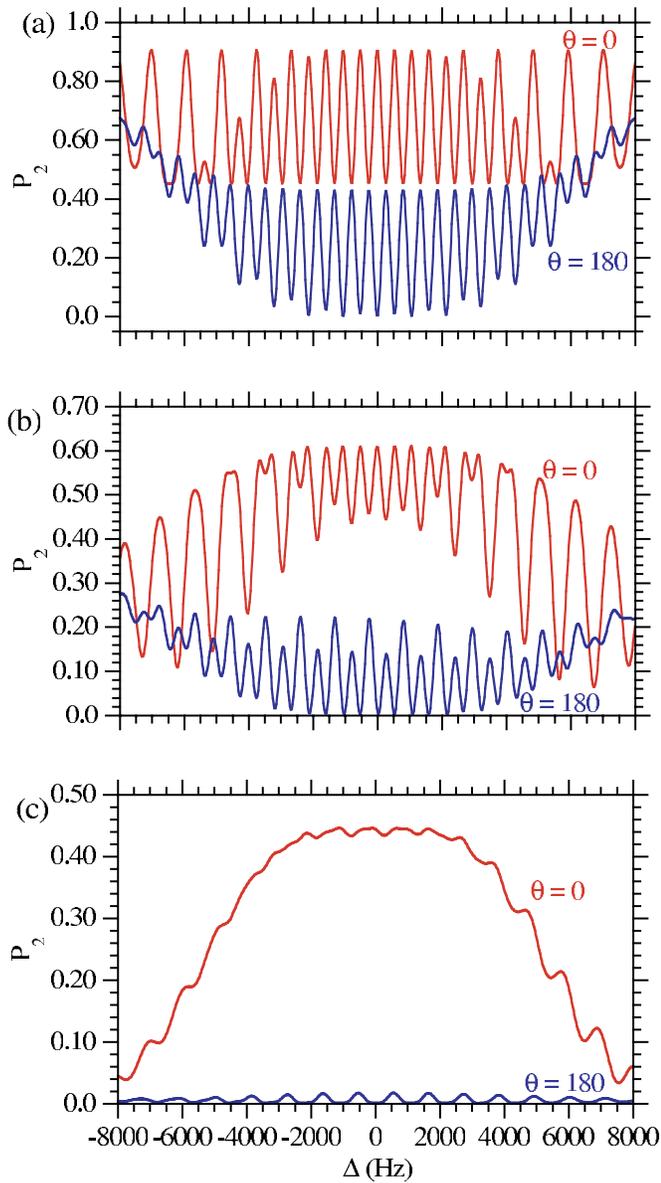


FIG. 10. (Color online) Probability of double occupation at the end of a Ramsey sequence versus detuning, for different values of the nonlinearity $\mathcal{U}=\mathcal{G}=\kappa$: $\kappa=(a)$ 0, (b) 5.0×10^2 , and (c) 1.0×10^3 . Red curves correspond to $\theta=0$ whereas blue curves show the line shape for $\theta=\pi$.

lated sites in a 1D optical-lattice configuration, we propose a method of reducing dynamical multiple population of lattice sites, based on driving different sites with different phases of the Rabi drive. Due to destructive interference between tunneling pathways leading to states with one ground and one excited atom in the same site, hopping is reduced and collisional effects are canceled out. It is difficult to see how to implement this kind of interference in a 2D or 3D configuration.

While collisional effects are considered here as an unwanted degrading factor, our work also suggests the potential application of the Ramsey-separated-field method for studying entanglement.

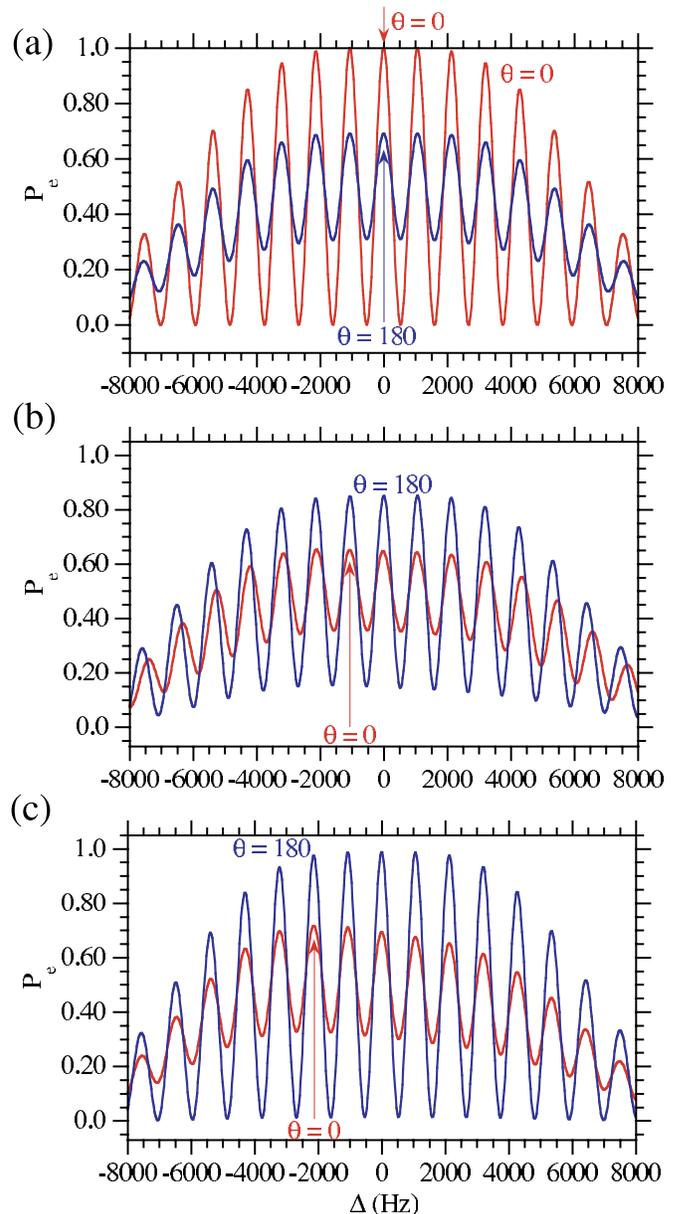


FIG. 11. (Color online) Ramsey-fringe patterns for different values of the nonlinearity $\mathcal{U}=\mathcal{G}=\kappa$: $\kappa=(a)$ 0, (b) 5.0×10^2 , and (c) 1.0×10^3 . Red curves correspond to $\theta=0$ whereas blue curves show the line shape for $\theta=\pi$. The arrows serve to roughly indicate the centers of the distributions.

The magic-wavelength optical lattice clocks of the future will undoubtedly operate with parameters far different from those used in our calculations; we chose our parameters so as to easily graphically illustrate features of the dynamics. The hopping rate J_{hop} may well be in the millihertz range (much smaller than the values we considered). The excited-state lifetimes will probably be very long, allowing much longer interrogation times T than we considered; perhaps as long as 10 s. The interaction strengths \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{G} could be in the range of 10 Hz [these parameters are of order $(4\pi\hbar^2 a_0/m)/n$, where a_0 is the s -wave scattering length and n is the density, so taking $n=1.0\times 10^{-18}\text{ m}^{-3}$, we obtain a factor of about 15 for ^{23}Na atoms]. The resulting uncompensated

frequency shifts due to hopping between adjacent sites given by $\delta\nu = J_{\text{hop}} T \sqrt{\mathcal{G}^2 + \mathcal{U}^2}$ would then be of the order of $\approx 10^{-3} \times 10 \times 10 = 10^{-1}$ Hz. This may well be in the regime where it could limit the accuracy of such a clock.

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