

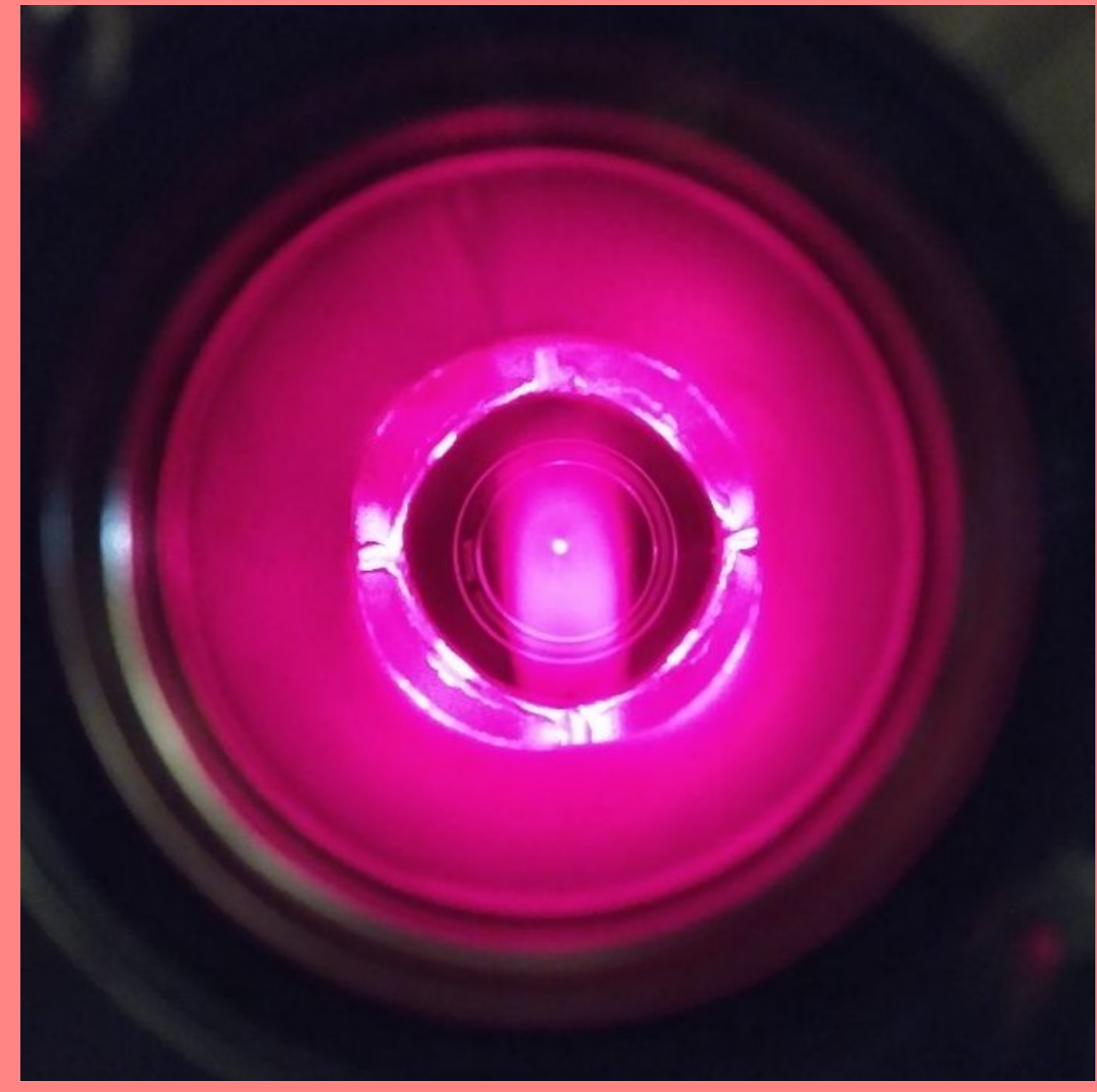
# Towards building and loading a Ioffe trap using a 2D MOT

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## Objectives

Investigation of fundamental nuclear properties such as nuclear radius, transition energies and effects like quantum interference by

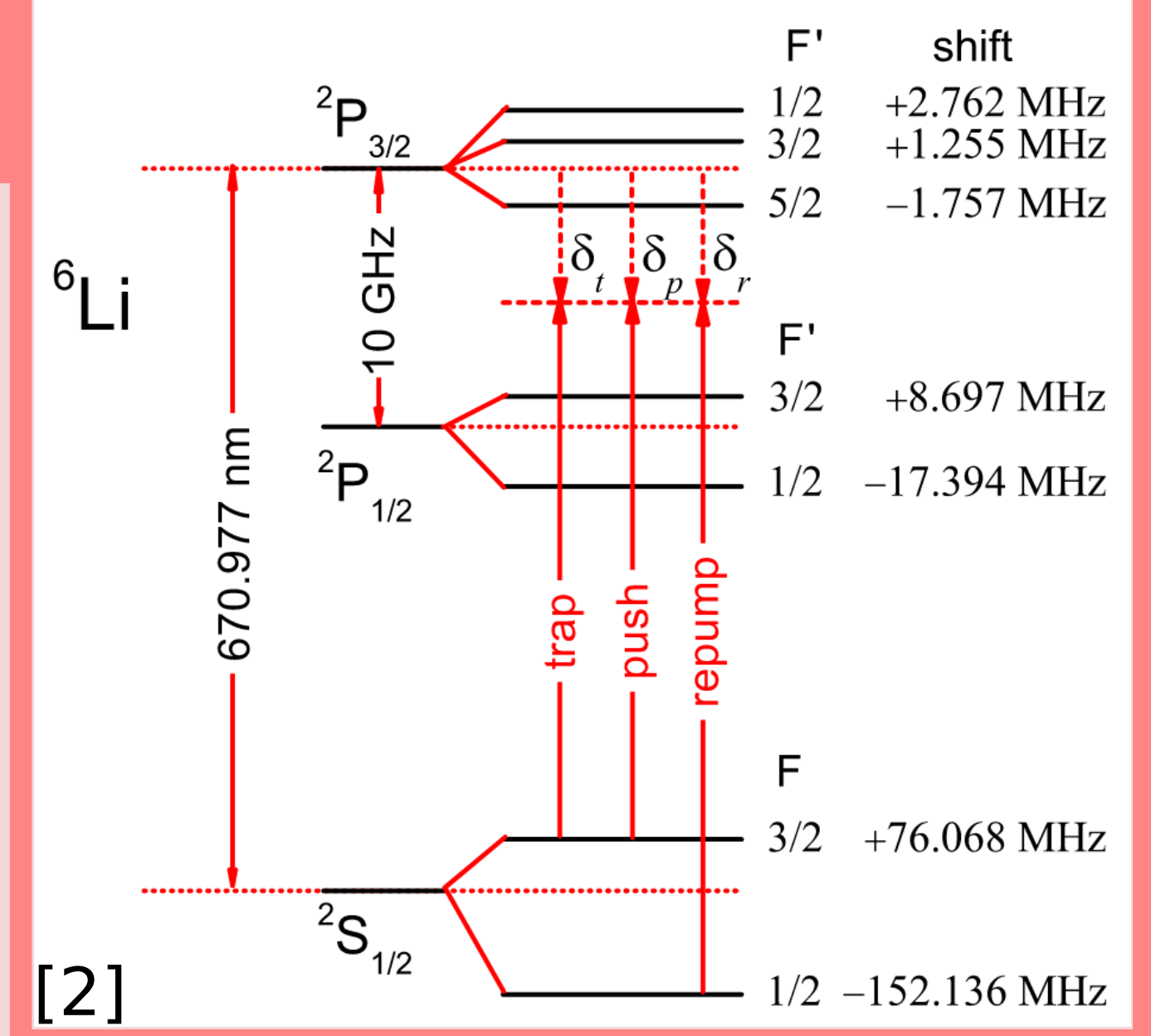
- performing high-precision laser spectroscopy on cold  ${}^6\text{Li}$  atoms
- using ultra-cold Lithium as buffer gas for cooling atomic hydrogen for spectroscopy [1]



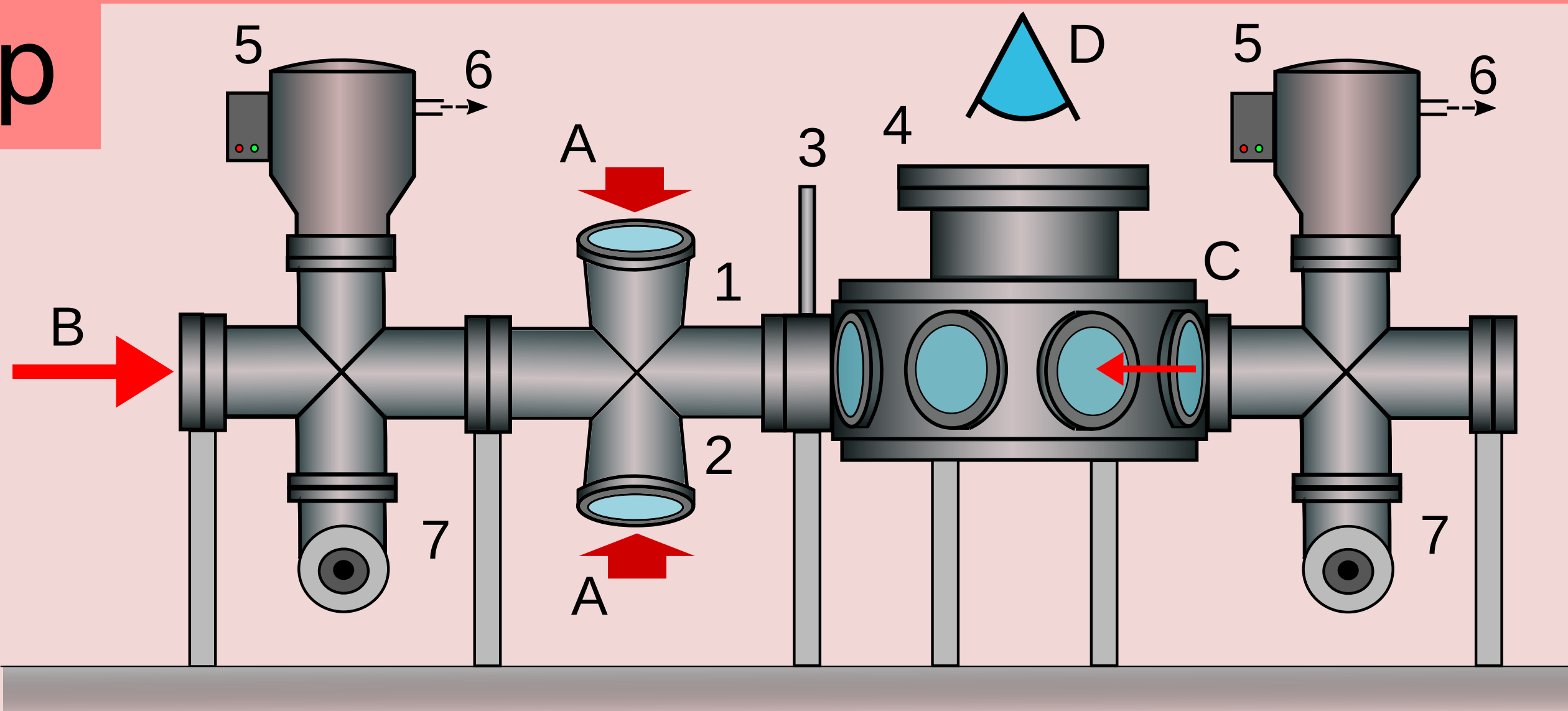
## Laser systems

**MOT:**  
Sirah Matisse 2 TX-light  
Ti:Sa CW ring laser with external cavity stabilization  
100mW per beam

**Push:**  
Self-built ECDL with TA  
1-10mW



## Setup

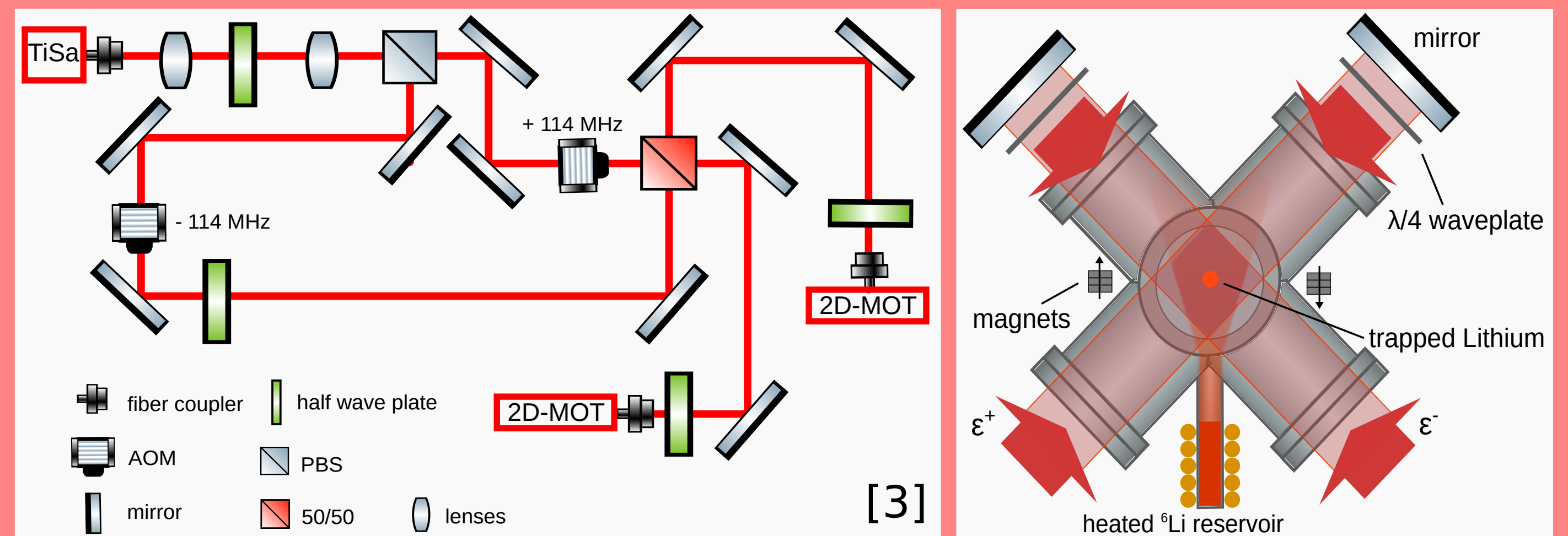


- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Double-cross with MOT           | A. MOT beams: trap, repump        |
| 2. Lithium oven (behind cross bar) | B. Push beam                      |
| 3. Vacuum valve                    | C. Spectroscopy beam              |
| 4. Spectroscopy chamber            | D. Fluorescence measurement diode |
| 5. Turbo pump                      |                                   |
| 6. To pre-pump                     |                                   |
| 7. Vacuum gauges                   |                                   |

**Probe:**  
Toptica TA pro  
~12mW

Doppler-free absorption spectroscopy at two Lithium vapour cells as frequency reference for locking and scanning push and probe laser.

Same setup for MOT and Probe laser:  
Running at frequencies between the two addressed transitions.  
Shifted by 114MHz up and down -> repump and trap/probe.



## Atom Beam Velocity

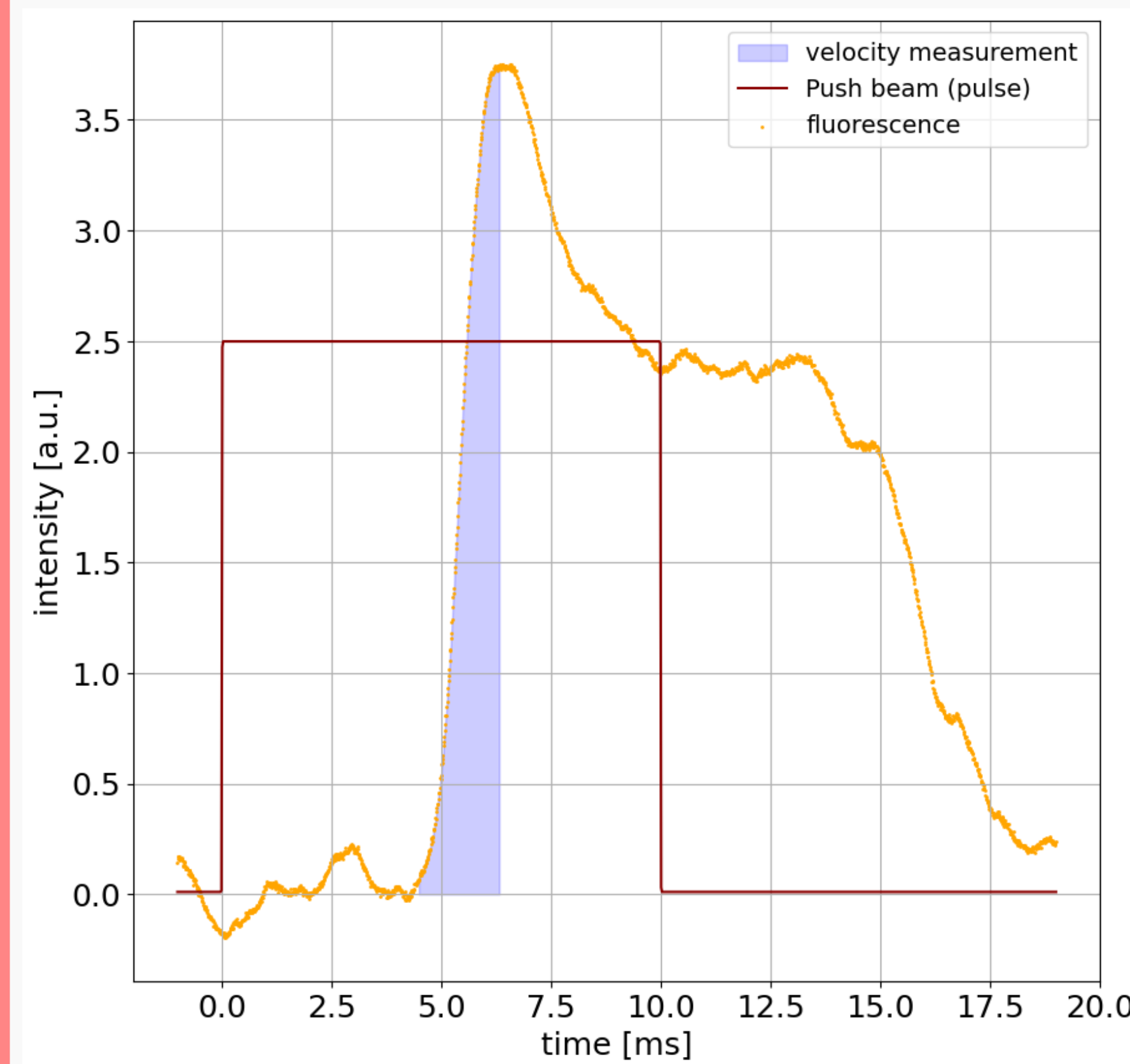
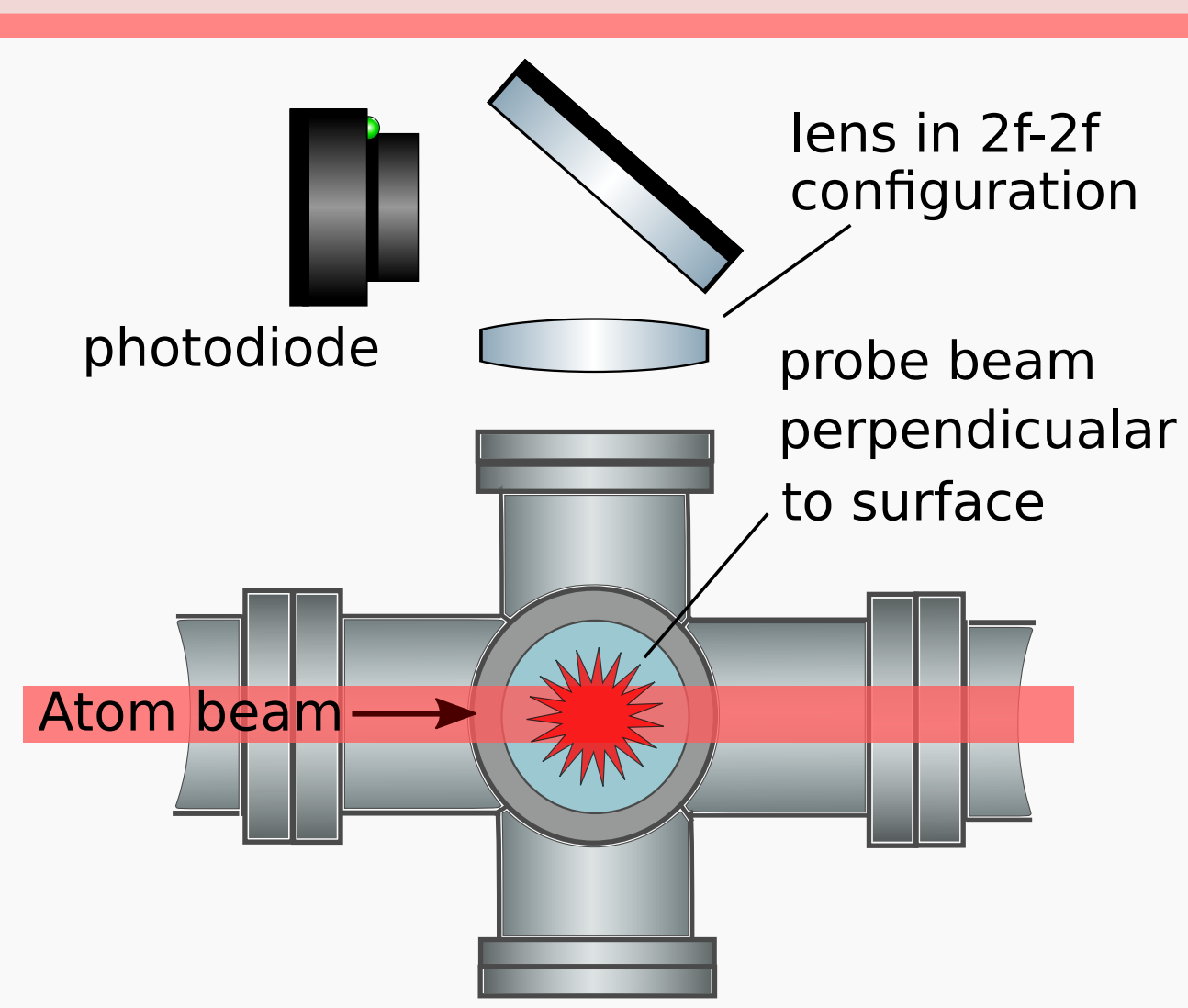
Fluorescence spectroscopy with orthogonal, backreflected probe & repump laser.

Heterodyne measurement:  
Chopper probe beam with AOM  
Demodulation with lock-in amplifier.

Push beam pulsed with AOM.  
 $P = 800\mu\text{W}$

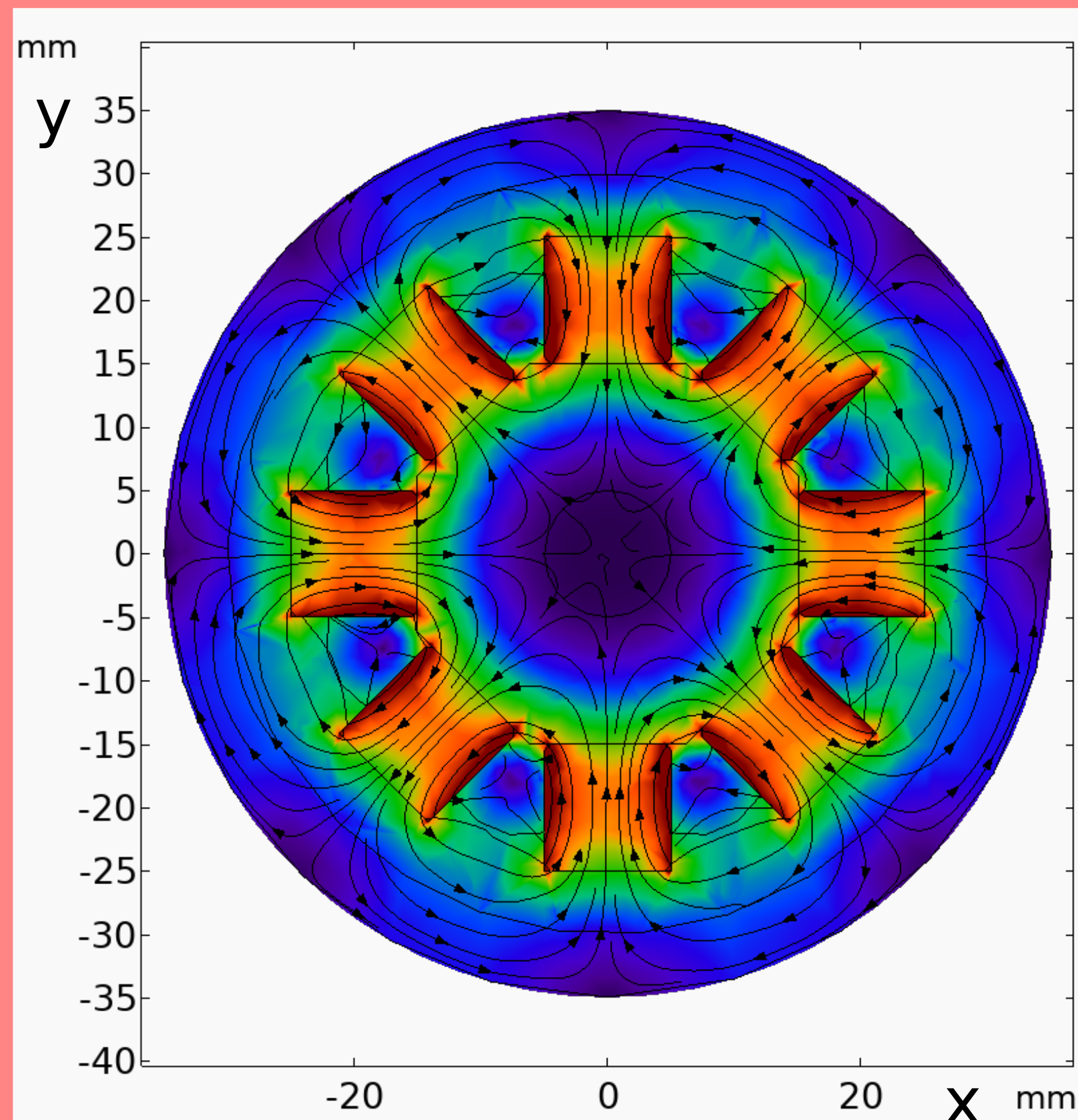
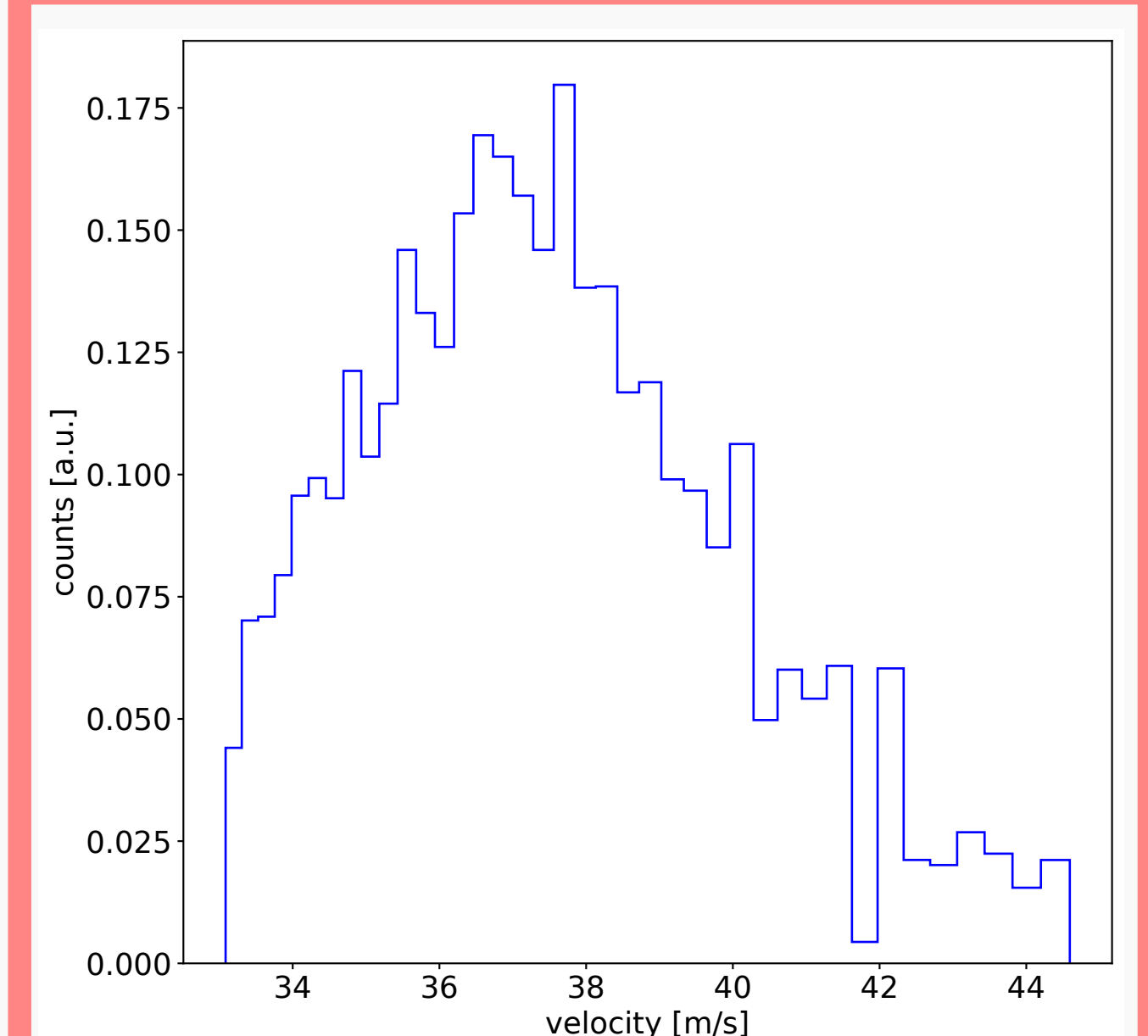
Time-of-flight measurement gives atom velocity distribution.

Equilibrium between loading and unloading the MOT.



Velocity distribution taken from blue area.

Faster at higher push power.



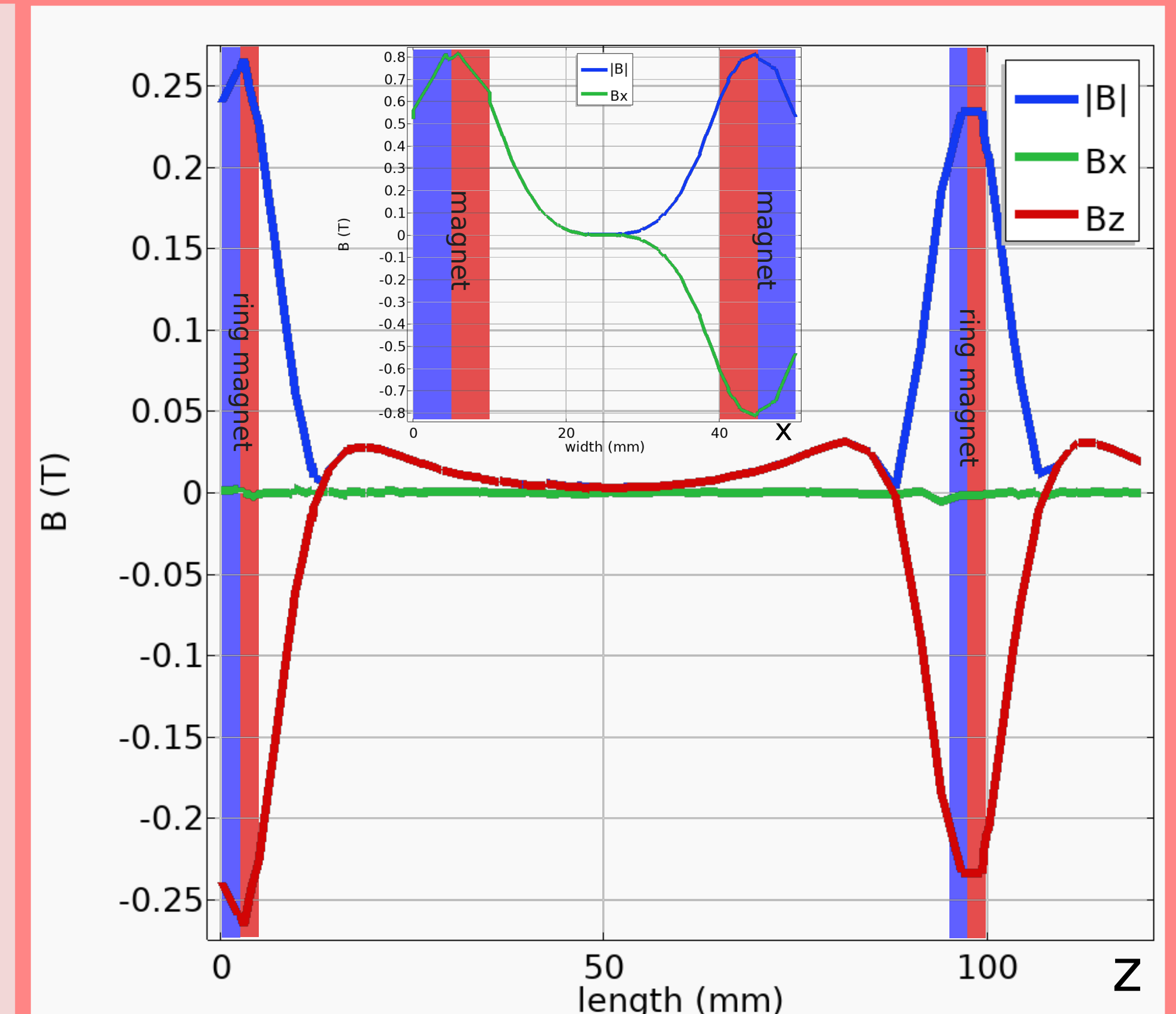
## Magnetic Trap

Spin-polarisation by magnetic field leads to attraction or repulsion.

$$\vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

Trap low-field-seekers in magnetic 'bath tub'  
Prevent Majorana spin-flips with non-zero  $B_z$ -component. [4]

The octopole layout provides a high gradient and a wide low-field range in the center.



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<https://www.agpohl.physik.uni-mainz.de/downloads/dpg-tagungen/dpg-fruhjahrstagung-2023/>

### Sources

- [1] S. Schmidt et al. "The next generation of laser spectroscopy experiments using light muonic atoms" in J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. pp 012010 (2018).
- [2] T.G. Tiecke et al. "A high-flux 2D MOT source for cold lithium atoms" in Phys. Rev. A Vol. 80. No.1 (2009).
- [3] H.-L. Schumacher "Two-dimensional magneto-optical Trap for Lithium Atoms". Master thesis JGU Mainz (2023).
- [4] J. Tollet et al. "Permanent magnet trap for cold atoms" in Phs. Rev. A Vol. 51. No. 1 (1995).