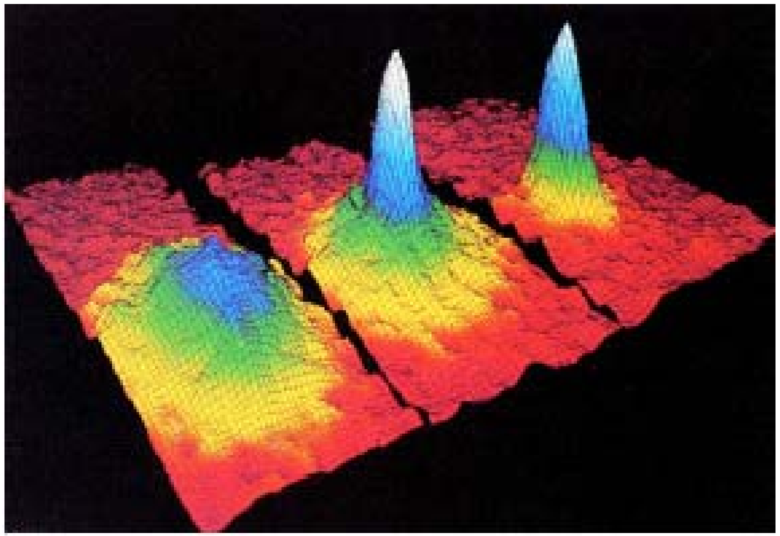
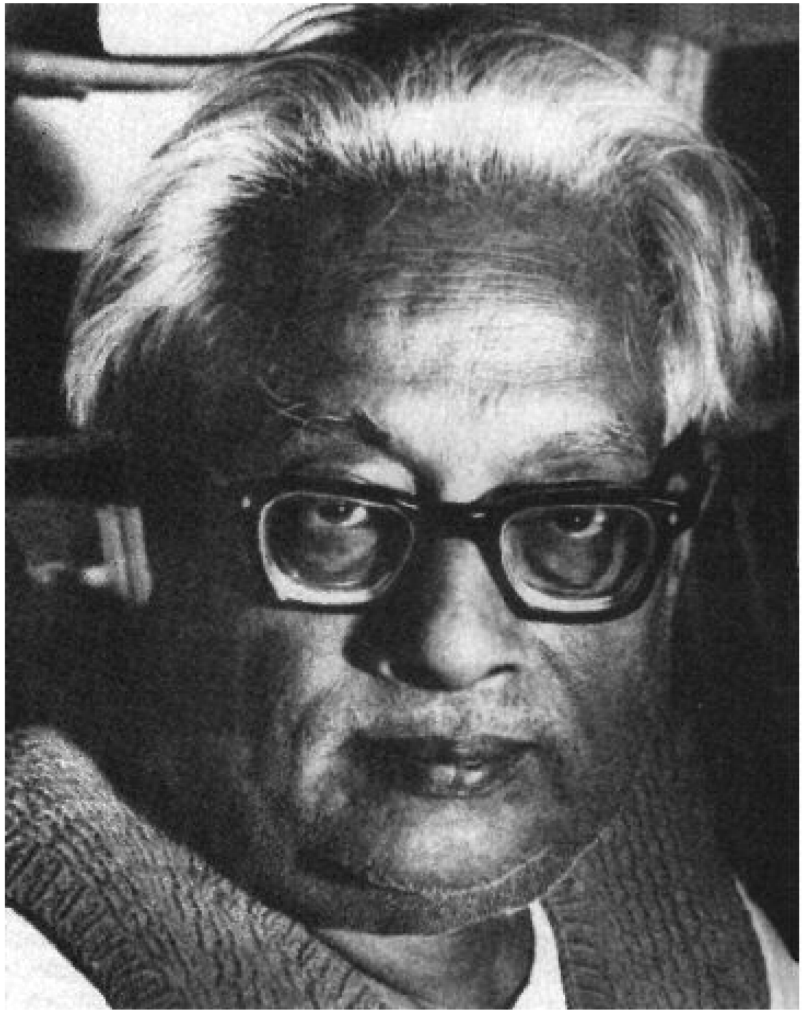
Bose-Einstein Condensation

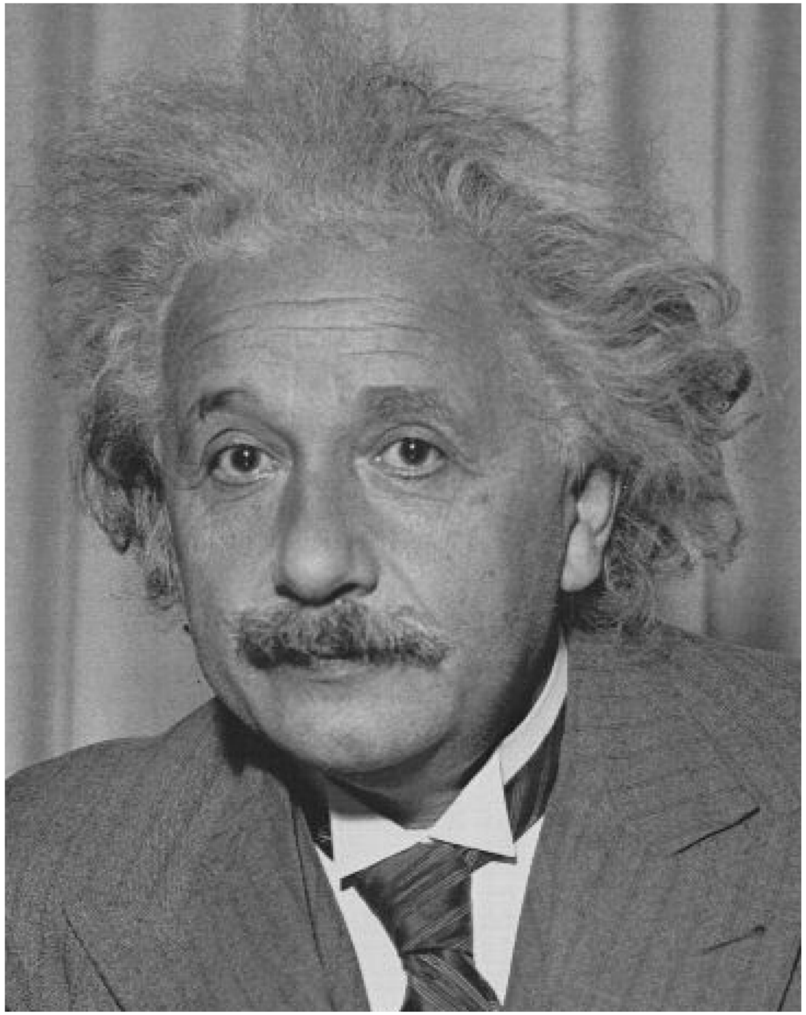
M.N.Kiselev



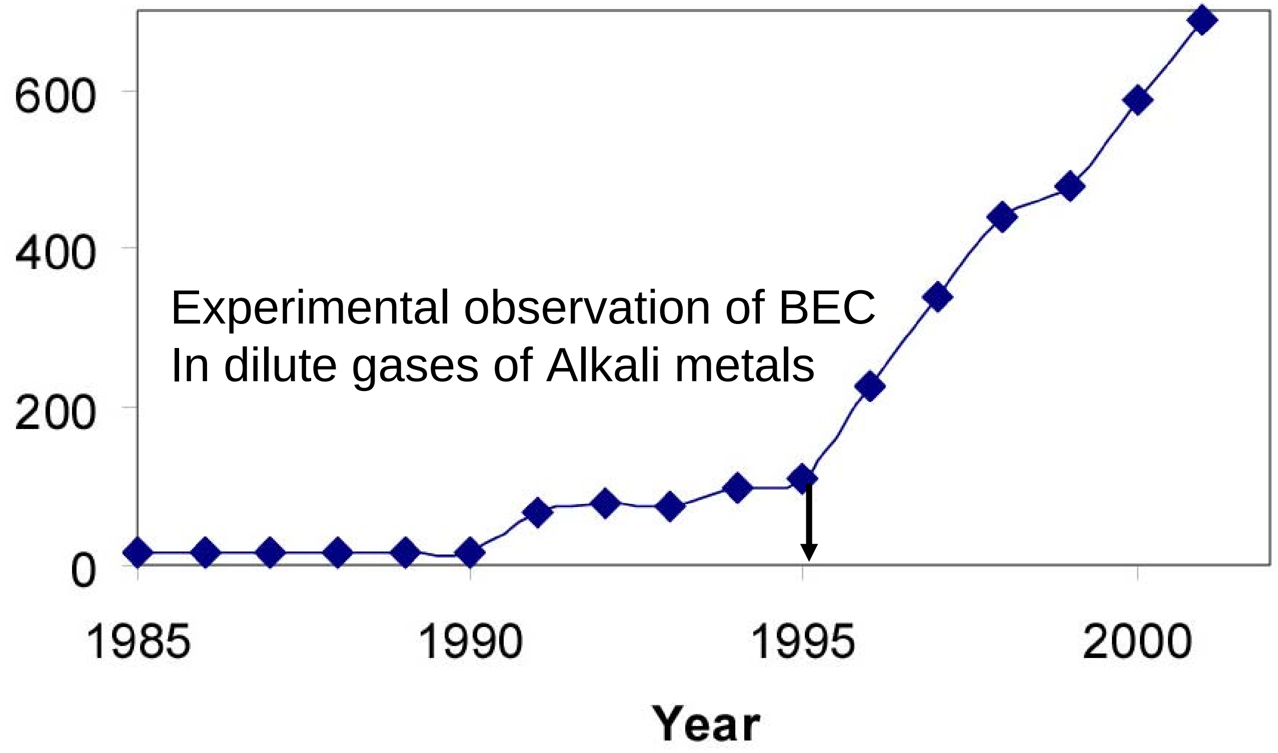
Bose-Einstein condensation *1924



Satyendra Nath Bose



Albert Einstein



Annual number of published papers, which have the words “Bose” and “Einstein” in their title, abstracts or keywords (ISI database)

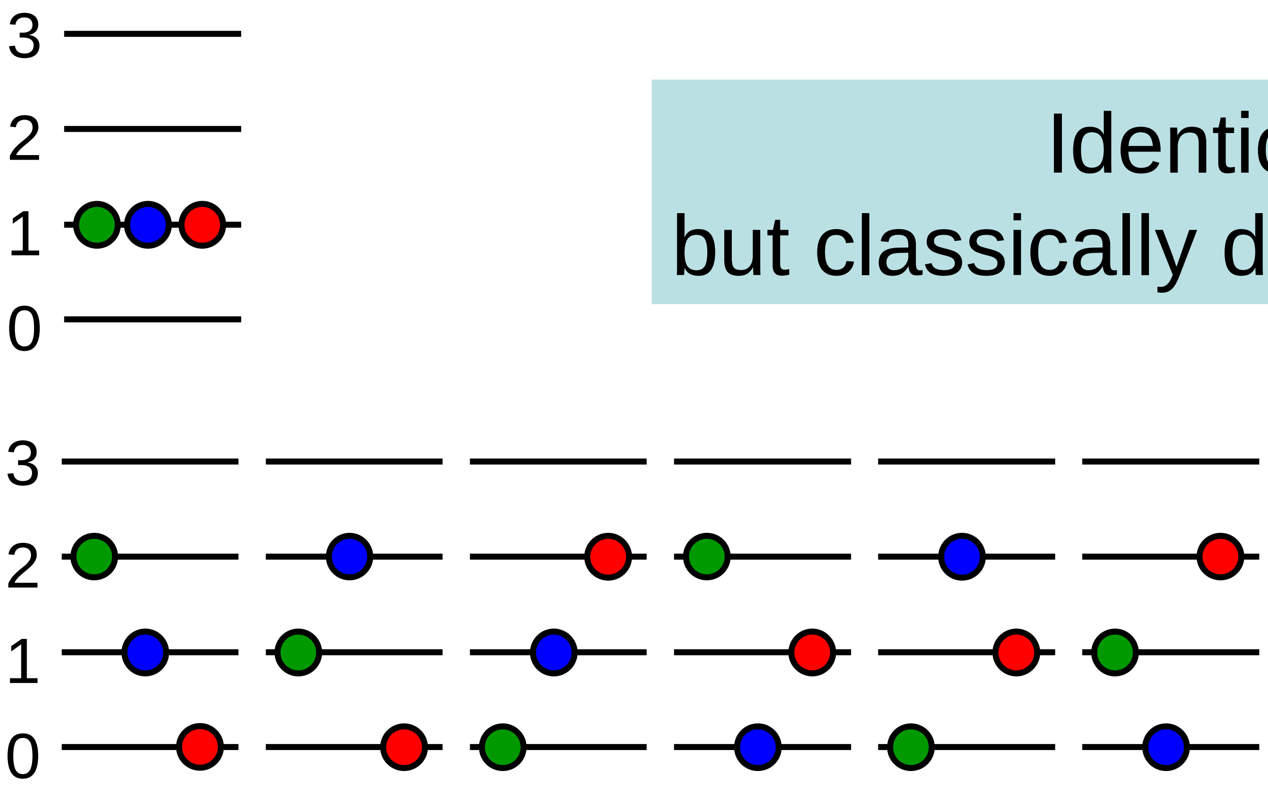
Nobel Prize in Physics 2001

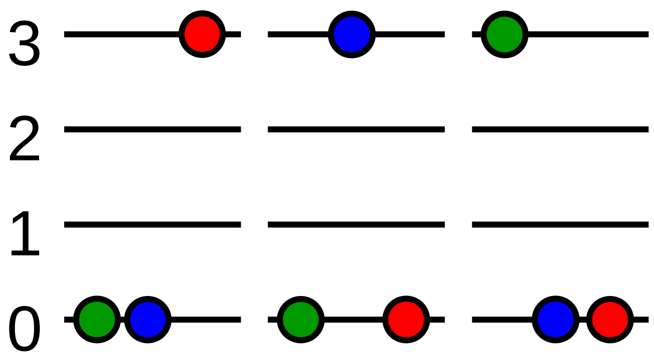
For the achievement of Bose-Einstein Condensation in dilute gases of Alkali metals…

Eric A.Cornell (USA), Wolfgang Ketterle (Germany), Carl E. Wieman (USA)

3 particles, total energy = 3 (Arbitrary units)

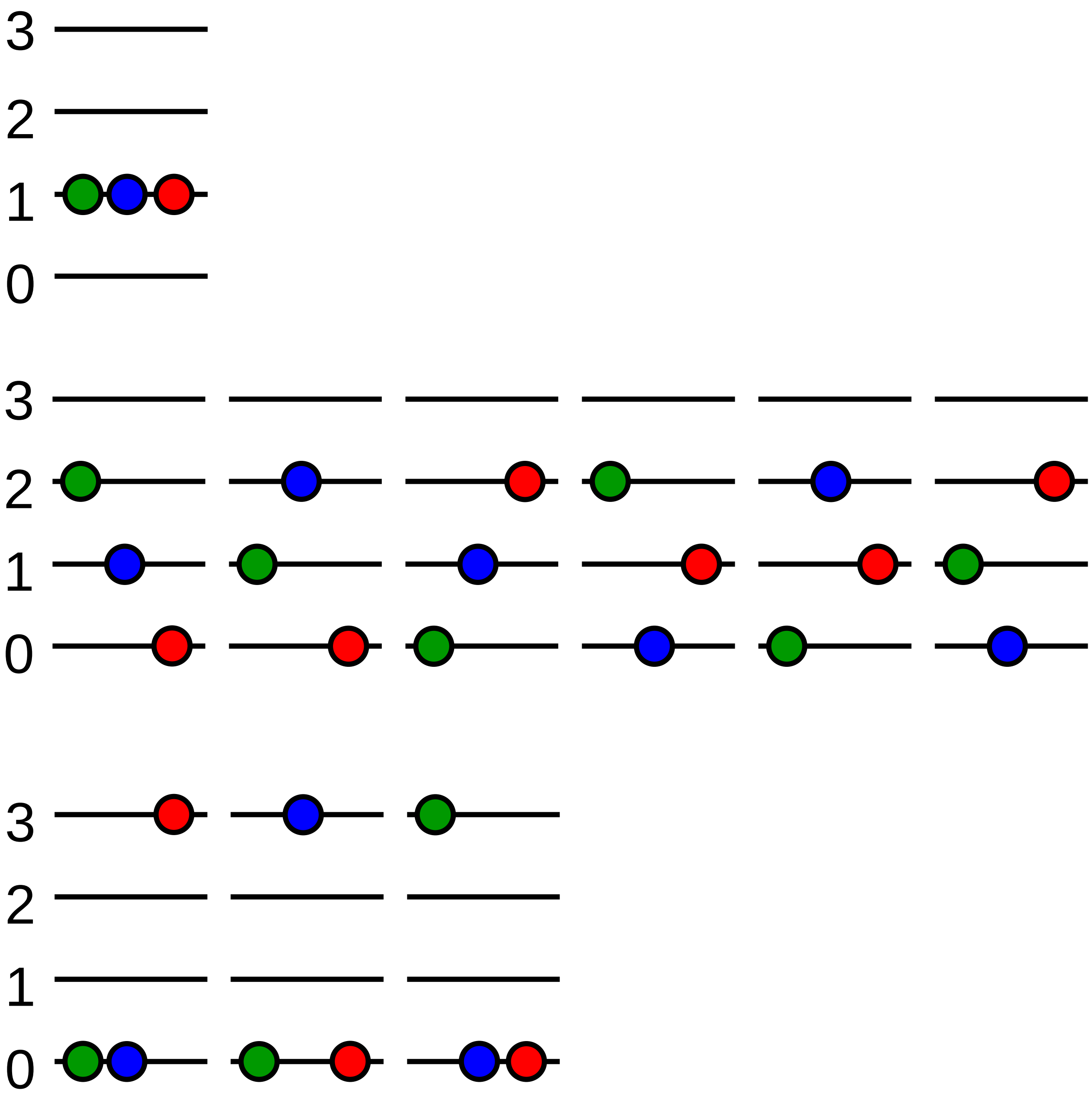
Identical,
but classically distinguishable



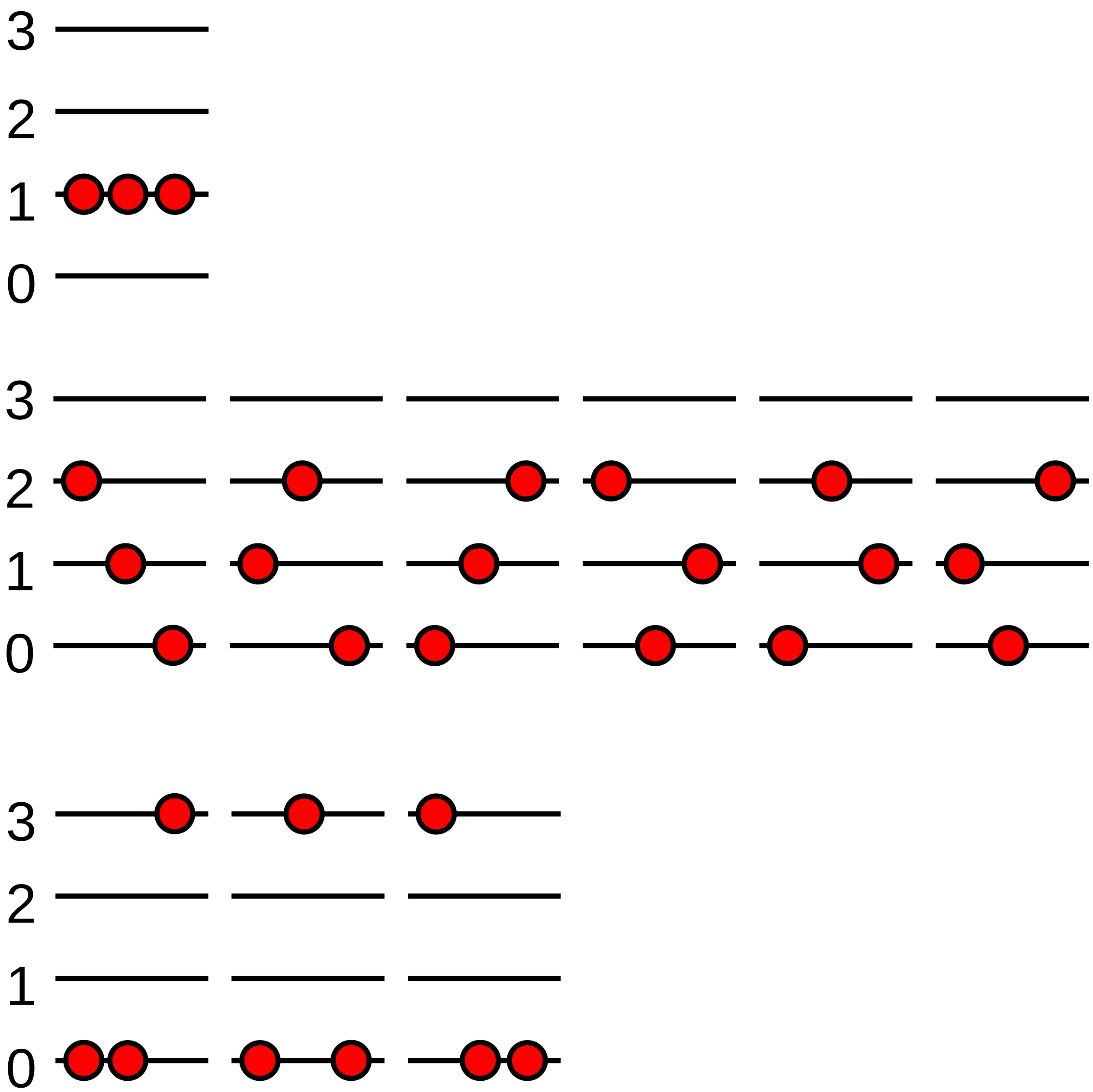


3	10%
6	20%
9	30%
12	40%

3 particles, total energy = 3 (Arbitrary units)

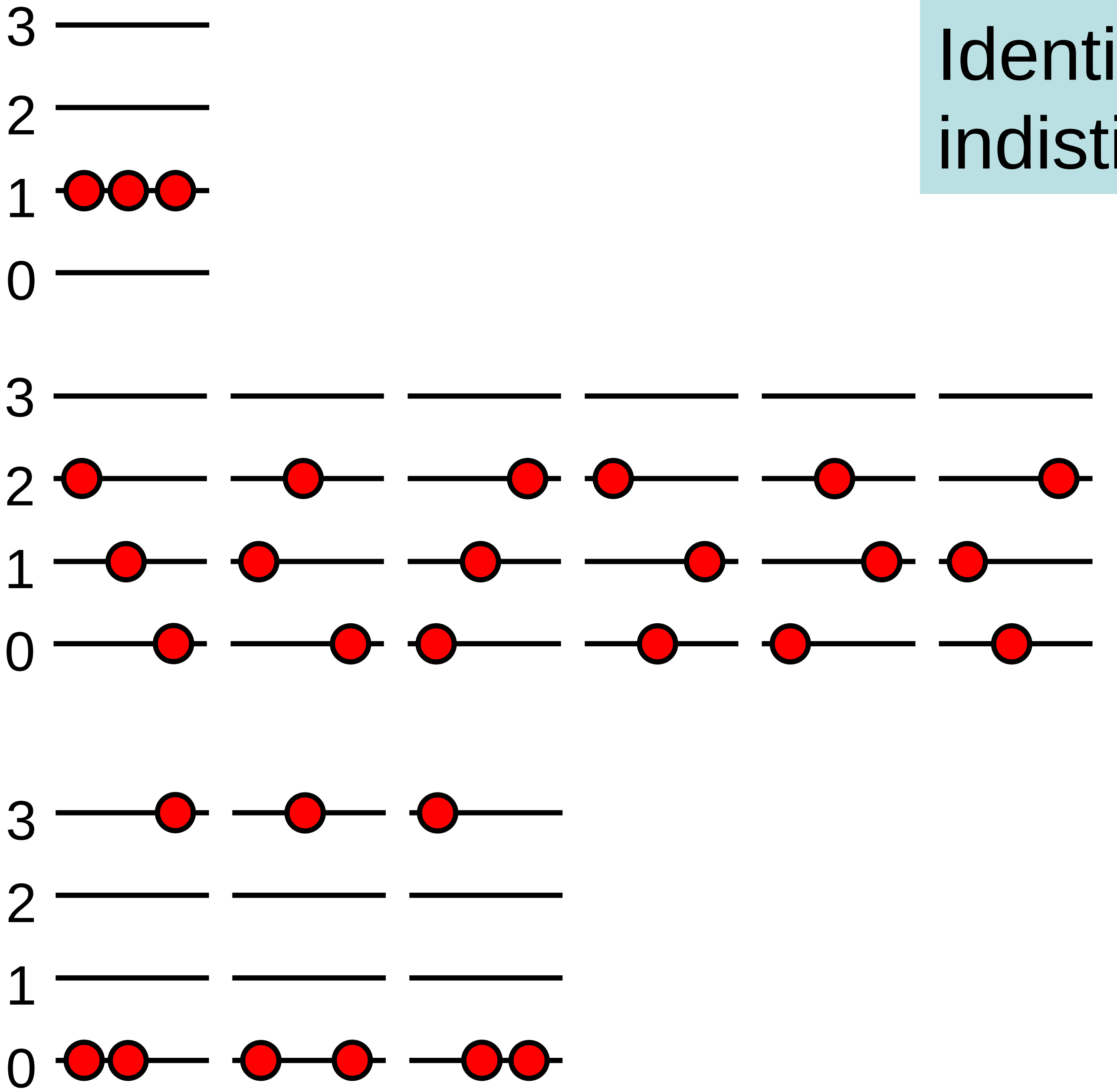


3 particles, total energy = 3 (Arbitrary units)



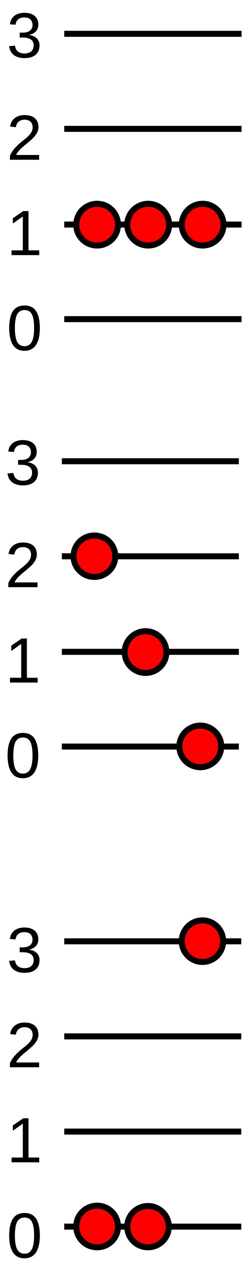
3 particles, total energy = 3 (Arbitrary units)

Identical, indistinguishable



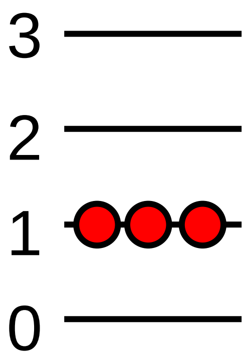
3 particles, total energy = 3 (Arbitrary units)

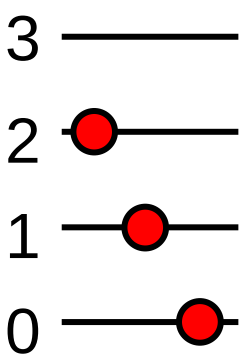
Bosons

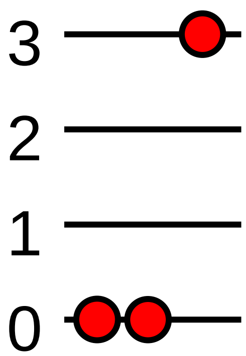


3 particles, total energy = 3 (Arbitrary units)

Bosons





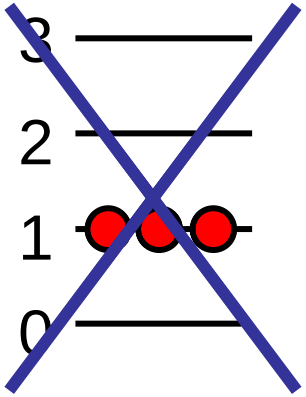


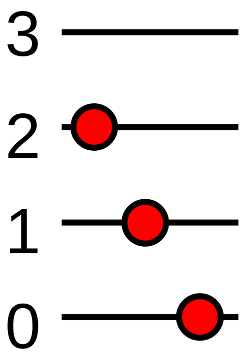
	bosons	classical
1	11%	10%
1	11%	20%
4	44%	30%
3	33%	40%

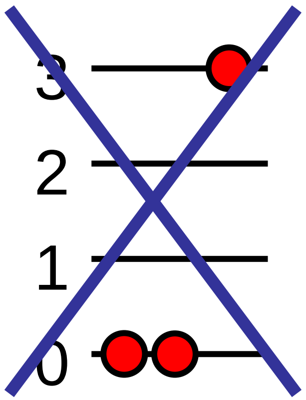
3 particles, total energy = 3

Counting

Fermions



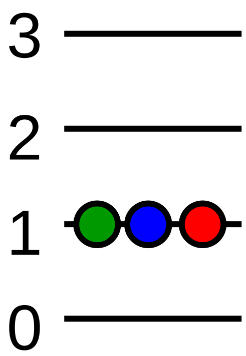




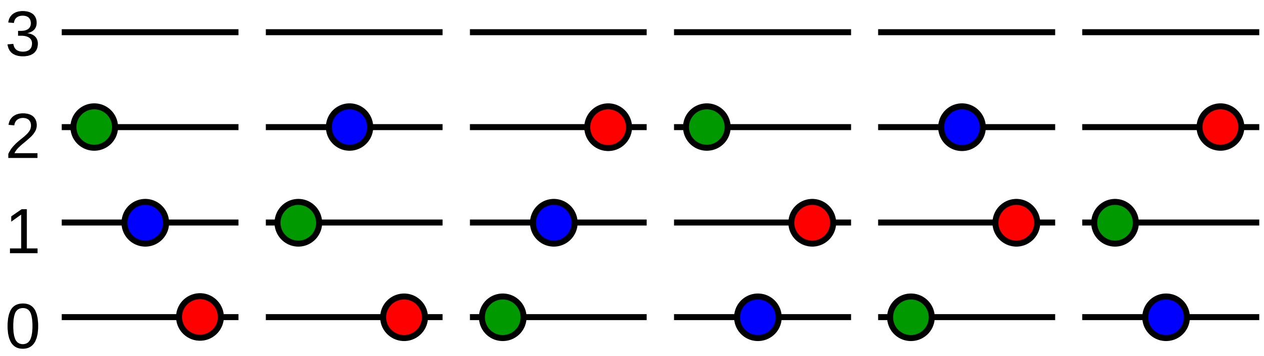
	fermions	bosons	classical
0	0%	11%	10%
1	33%	11%	20%
1	33%	44%	30%
1	33%	33%	40%

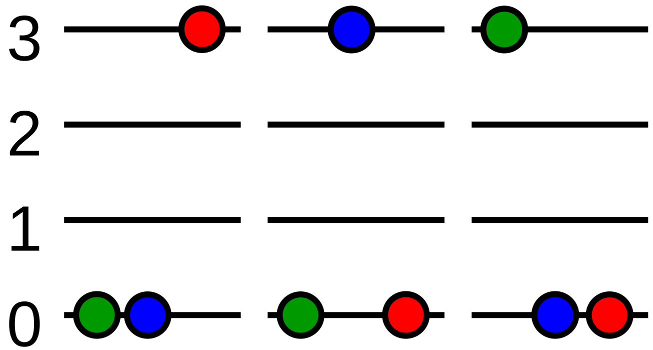
3 particles, total energy = 3 (Arbitrary units)

Classical



10 % probability
for triple occupancy

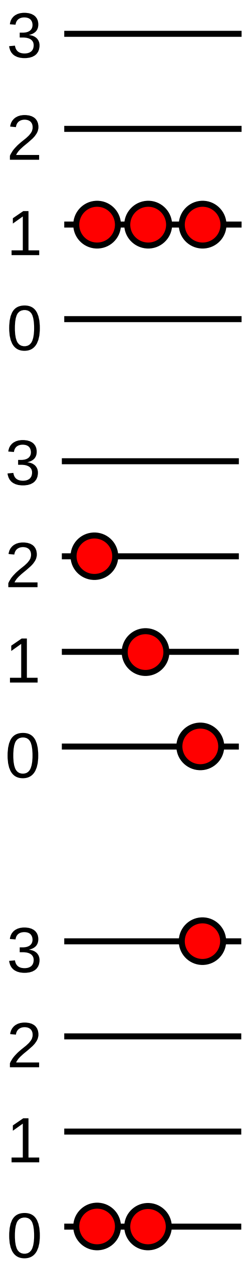




30 % probability
for double occupancy

3 particles, total energy = 3 (Arbitrary units)

Bosons



33 % probability
for triple occupancy

Bosons like to get together!

33 % probability
for double occupancy

Three different statistics

$$n(\varepsilon) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{e^{(\varepsilon-\mu)/k_B T}} & \text{classical particles Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics} \\[2ex] \dfrac{1}{e^{(\varepsilon-\mu)/k_B T}-1} & \text{bosons Bose-Einstein statistics} \\[2ex] \dfrac{1}{e^{(\varepsilon-\mu)/k_B T}+1} & \text{fermions Fermi-Dirac statistics} \end{cases}$$

Thermodynamics of 3-dimensional Ideal Bose Gas.

$$N_{\varepsilon=0} = N\left(1-\left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^{3/2}\right), \qquad E = \sum_{\vec{k}} \varepsilon_k n_k = V\int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{2\pi^2}\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}\frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2mk_B T}\right)-1}$$

$$E = 0.770 N k_B T\left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^{3/2} = 0.1289\frac{m^{3/2}(k_B T)^{5/2}}{\hbar^3}V,$$

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T}\right)_V = \frac{5E}{2T}, \qquad F = E - TS = -\frac{2}{3}E$$

$$S = \int_0^T \frac{C_V}{T}dT = \frac{5E}{3T} \qquad P = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_T = 0.0851\frac{m^{3/2}(k_B T)^{5/2}}{\hbar^3}$$

Pressure does not depend on the volume

$$P \xrightarrow{T\to 0} 0$$

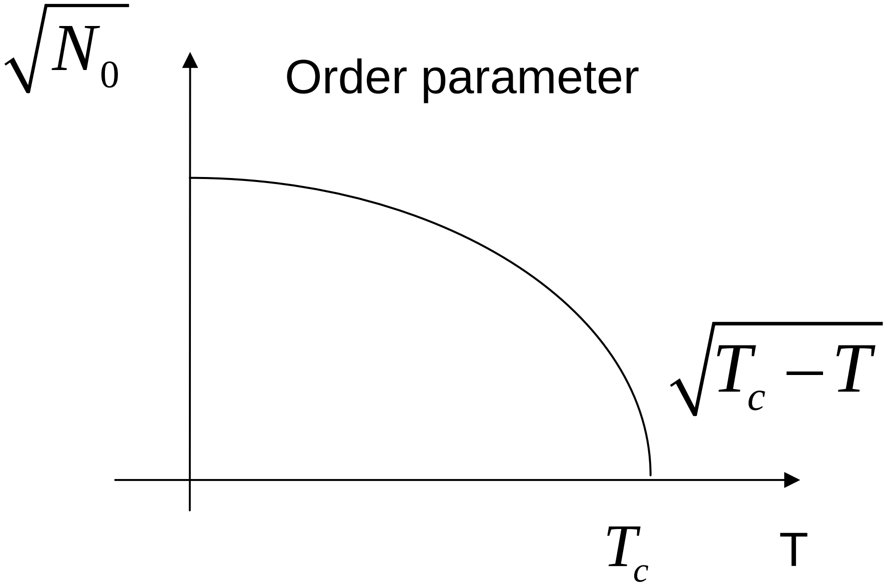
Summary:

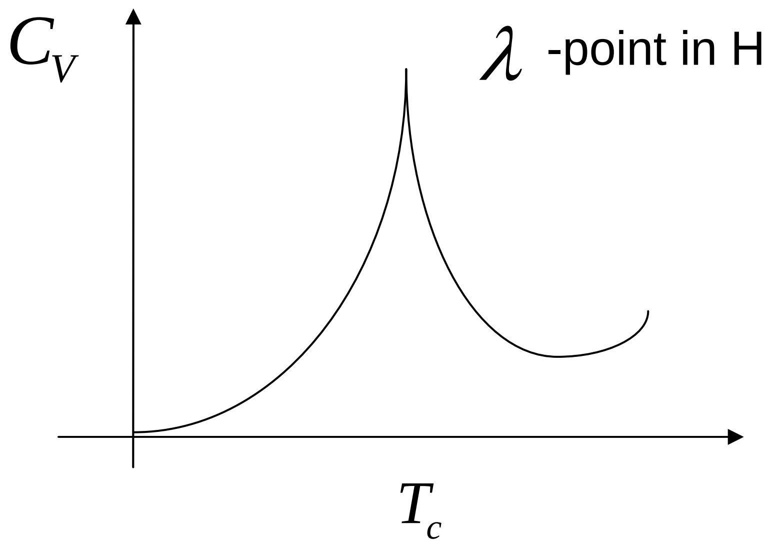
$$T < T_c = 3.31\frac{\hbar^2}{mk_B}\left(\frac{N}{V}\right)^{2/3}$$ particles start to collect at lowest energy until at T=0 they are all there

Bose Gas undergoes a phase transition without any interaction!

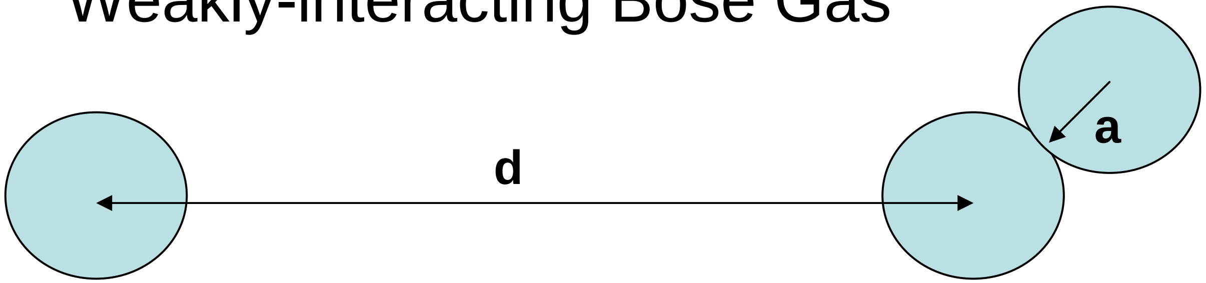
All the thermodynamic quantities are continuous at the transition point.

3rd - order phase transition





Weakly-interacting Bose Gas



$$U(q) \approx \frac{4\pi\hbar^2}{m} a$$

Weak interactions: $a \ll d$

a – scattering length,
d – average distance

Ideal Bose Gas $\varepsilon(p) = \frac{p^2}{2m}$

Interacting Bose Gas

$$\varepsilon(p) = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi n_0 a}{m^2}\hbar^2 p^2 + \left(\frac{p^2}{2m}\right)^2} \approx \begin{cases} \frac{\hbar p}{m}\sqrt{4\pi n_0 a}, & \frac{p^2}{2m} \ll \frac{\hbar^2 n_0 a^3}{m a^2} \\ \frac{p^2}{2m}, & \frac{p^2}{2m} \gg \frac{\hbar^2 n_0 a^3}{m a^2} \end{cases}$$

$$n_0 = \frac{N}{V}$$

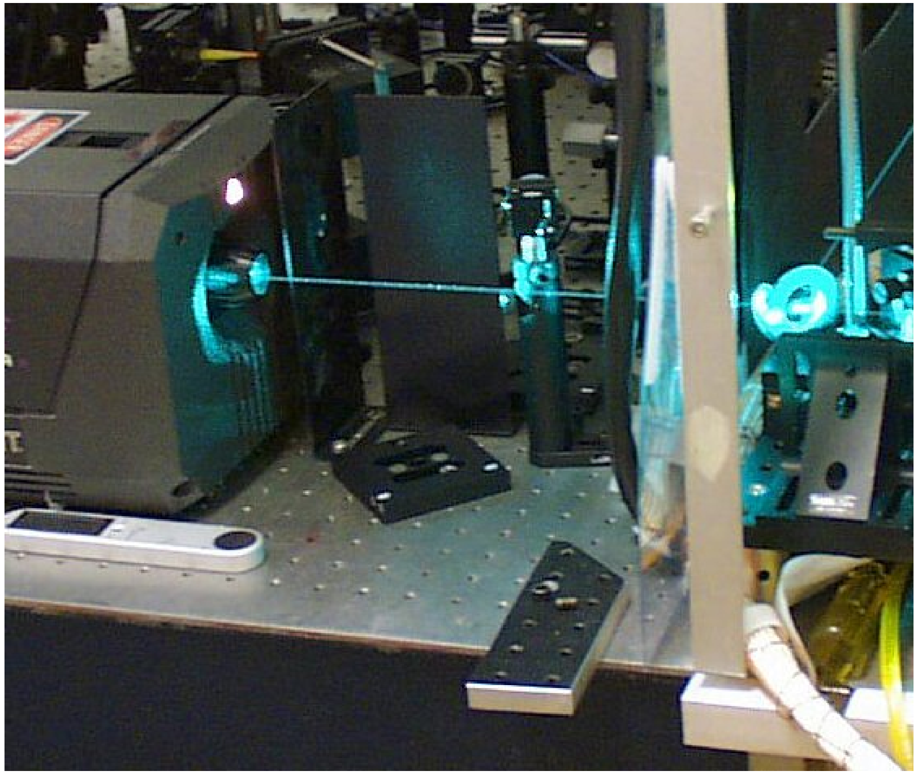
$$\frac{N}{N_0} \approx 1 - \frac{8}{3\sqrt{\pi}} a^{3/2} \left(\frac{N}{V}\right)^{1/2}$$

Particles of a non-ideal Bose gas **do not** all have zero momentum, **even in the ground state.**

Ordinary light

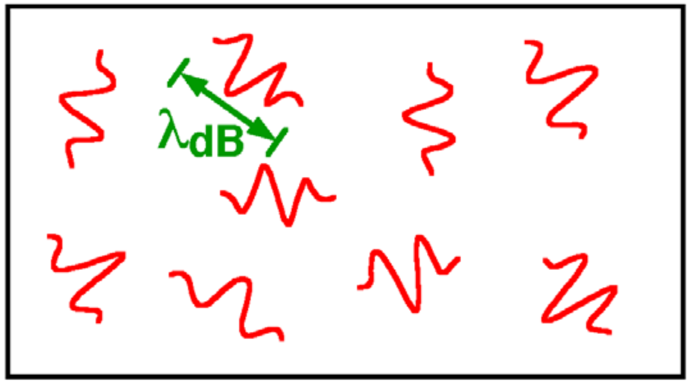
divergent
incoherent
many small waves
many modes

Laser light



diffraction limited (directional)
coherent
one big wave
single mode (monochromatic)

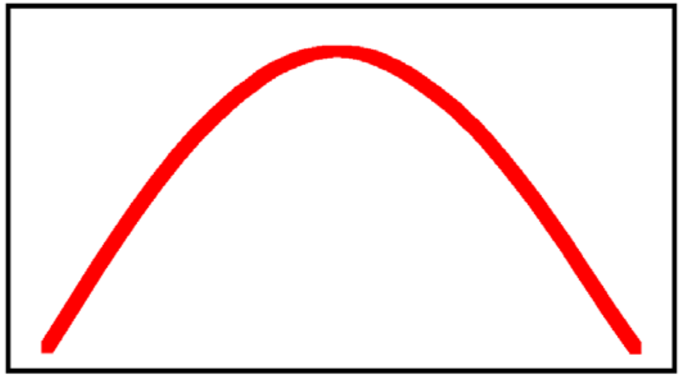
Ordinary gas



atoms move around randomly

divergent
incoherent
many small waves
many modes

Bose-Einstein condensate



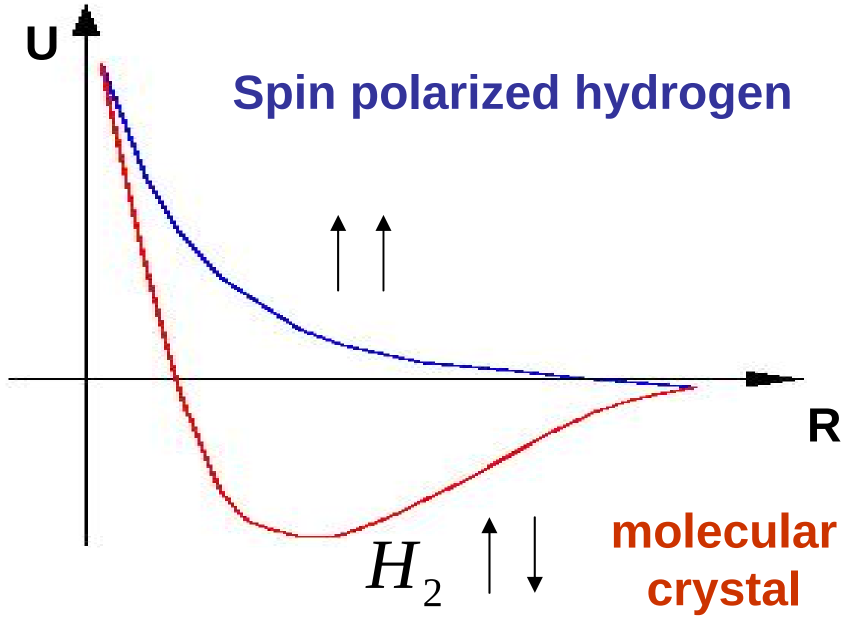
atoms in a coherent state

diffraction limited (directional)
coherent
one big wave
single mode (monochromatic)

Possible candidates for the experimental observation of the Bose-Einstein Condensation

$$T_c = 3.31 \frac{\hbar^2}{2mk_B}\left(\frac{N}{V}\right)^{2/3}$$

Atomic Hydrogen

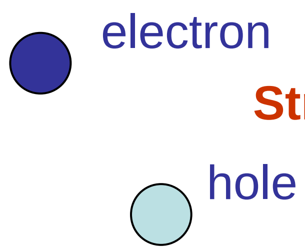


Helium

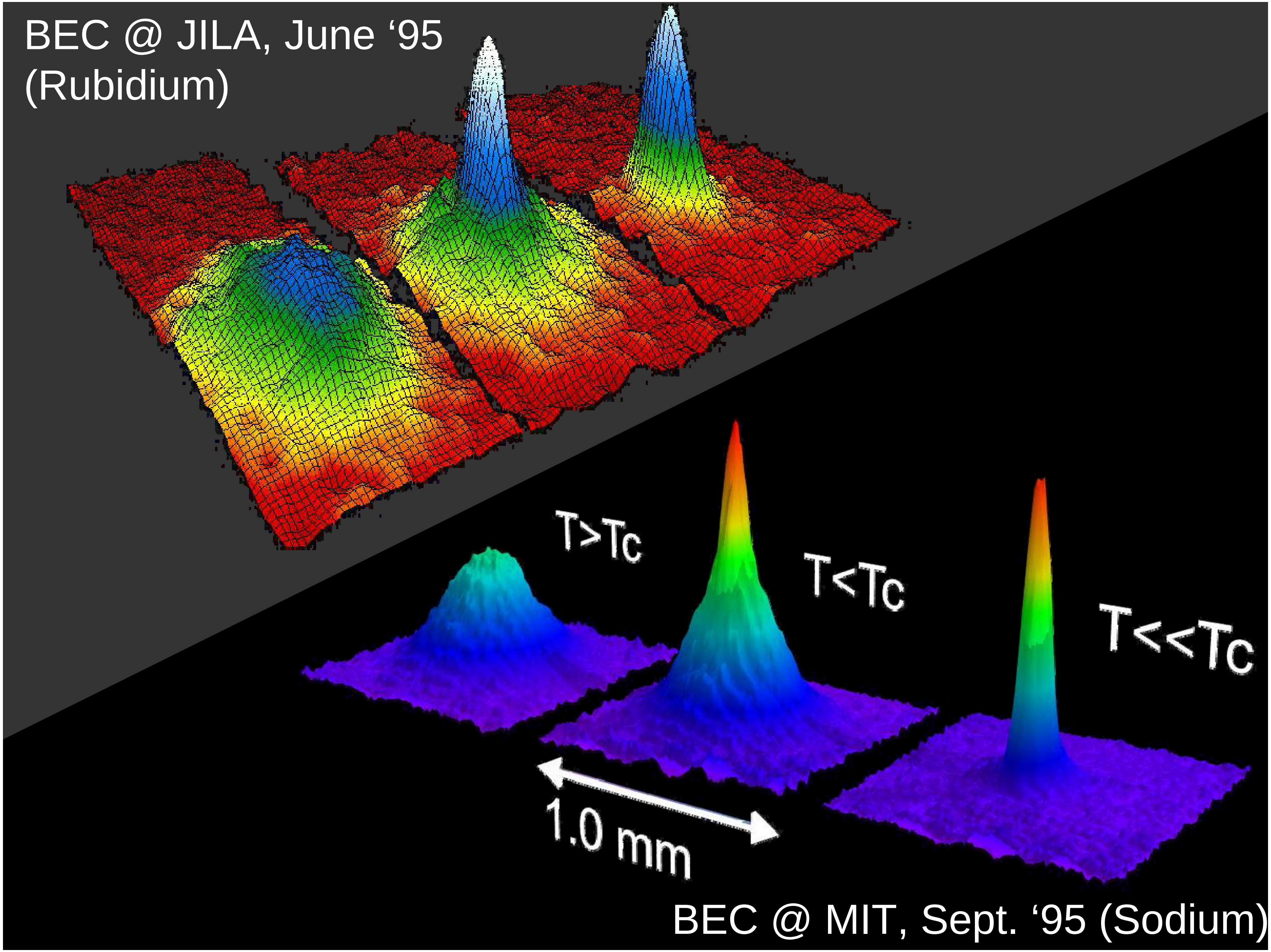
Only 8% of particles in the condensate

Strongly interacting Bose system!

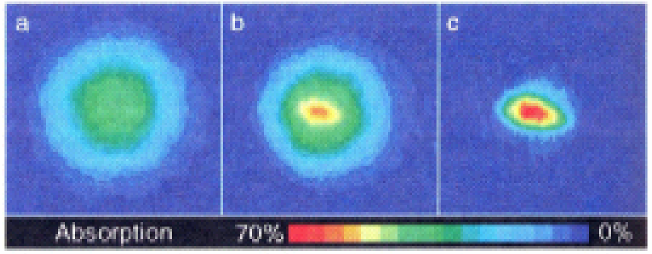
Excitons in semiconductors

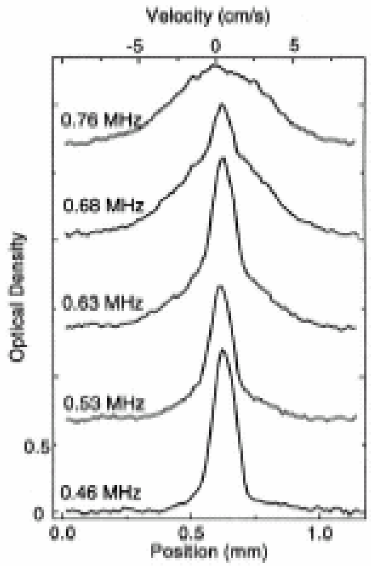


Strong many-body effects



BEC @ JILA, June '95
(Rubidium)
T>Tc
T<Tc
T<<Tc
1.0 mm
BEC @ MIT, Sept. '95 (Sodium)



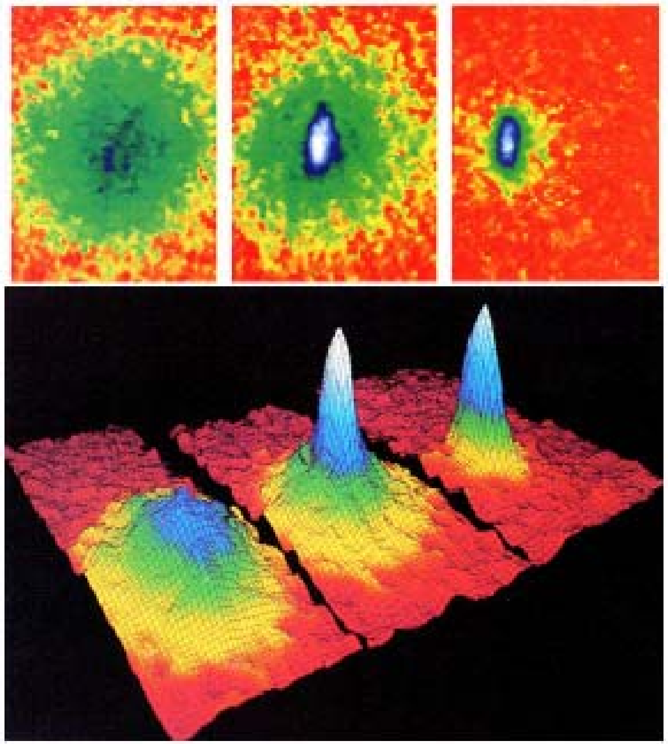


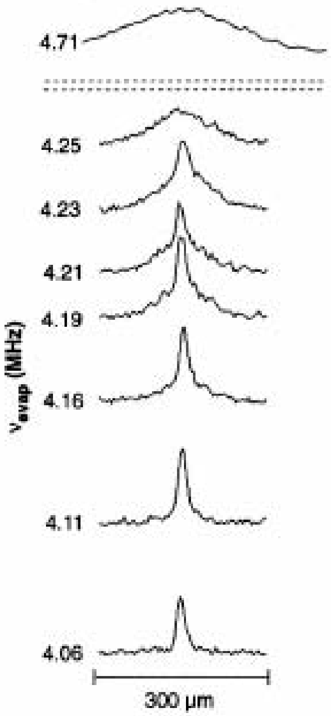
Distribution function

Sodium, MIT Group, September 1995

$\sim 10^6$ particles in BEC

$$T_c \sim 1\mu K$$





Distribution function

field of view

$$200\mu m \times 270\mu m$$

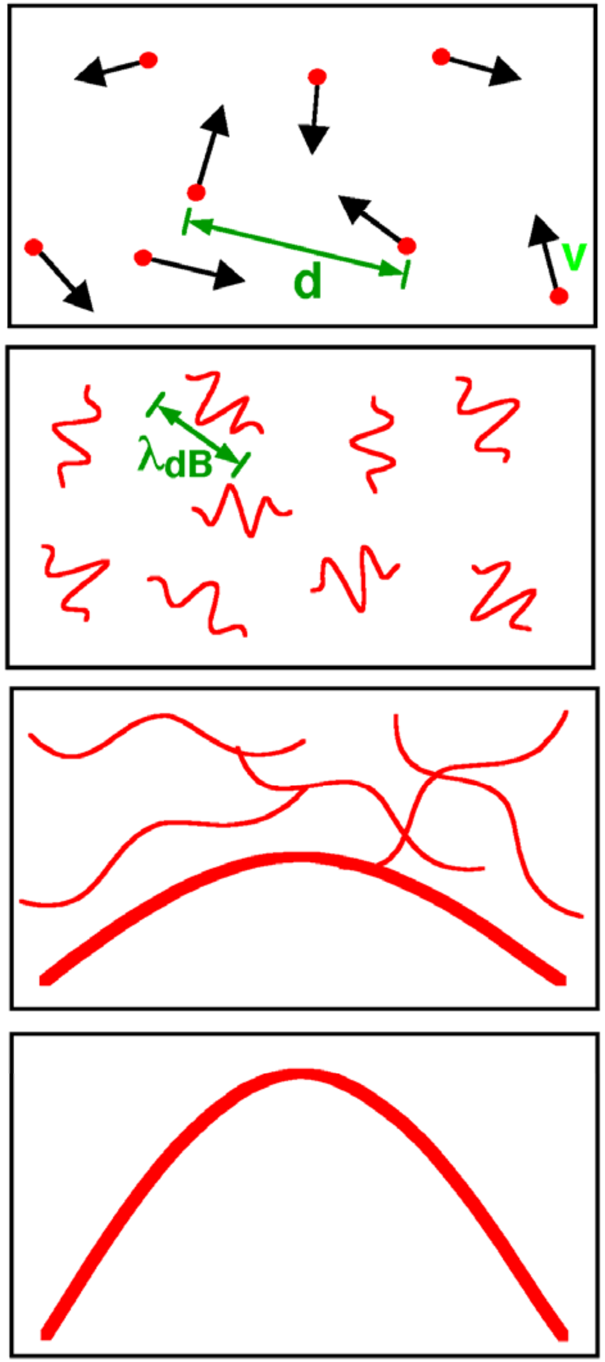
time – 1/20 s

Rubidium, JILA Group, June 1995

$\sim 10^3$ particles in BEC

JILA –Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics

What is Bose-Einstein condensation (BEC)?



High Temperature T:

thermal velocity v

density d^{-3}

"Billiard balls"

Low Temperature T:

De Broglie wavelength

$\lambda_{dB} = h/p_T \propto T^{-1/2}$

"Wave packets"

$T=T_{crit}$: Bose-Einstein Condensation

$\lambda_{dB} \approx d$

"Matter wave overlap"

T=0: Pure Bose condensate

"Giant matter wave"

BEC=Tool for knowledge

BEC=Tool for applications

Condensed matter physics
Many-body physics
Statistical physics

- Superfluidity
- Quantum gases
- Mesoscopic physics

Metrology

- Atomic clocks
- Matter wave sensors

BEC of dilute gases

Collisional physics

- Ultracold collisions
- Cold chemistry

Quantum optics

- Coherence of atoms
- Atom laser
- Entanglement

Visionary long-term goals

- Atom deposition – nanotechnology
- Concepts for quantum computer