

# Towards all-optical entangled BECs in microgravity

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## Goal

Provide a compact and robust all-optical source for entangled <sup>87</sup>Rb atoms in microgravity environments.

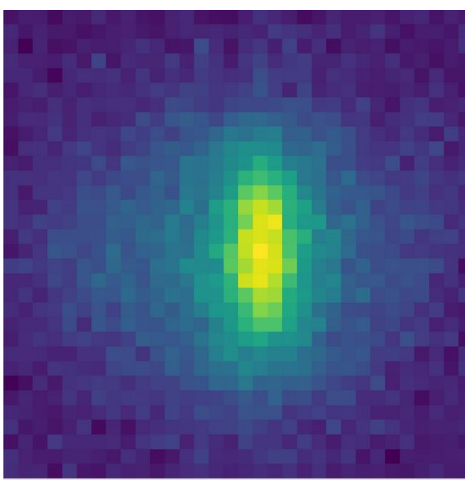
motivation

- Atom interferometers are high-precision sensors for acceleration, rotation and magnetic fields
- Possible space applications
- Improve sensitivity by surpassing SQL (entanglement)
- BEC's are used due to low expansion rate and macroscopic coherence length
- BEC preparation takes a lot of time → atom chips, ODT
- Atom chips reduce optical access in the science chamber → ODT

→ Demonstrate fast BEC preparation in cODT in microgravity

## Status

- ✓ Build vacuum chamber
- ✓ MOT
- ✓ Molasses
- ✓ BEC
- ✓ Dipole trap test flight



- ✓ Transfer the system to the carrier
- ✓ BEC creation in microgravity
- Squeezing using entangled atoms
- Entangled atoms in microgravity

environment

- 4 s of free fall at 10-6 g possible
- Up to 100 repetitions a day feasible
- Max acceleration and deceleration of 5g during normal operation
- Max payload of about 550 kg
- 1 kW of cooling power available

### Einstein-Elevator in Hannover



source: ITA LUH

## System

overview

- Atom oven provides steady source of <sup>87</sup>Rb
- 2D<sup>+</sup>-MOT enables high loading rate (>1e9 atoms/s) connected to science chamber
- 3D-MOT chamber consists of 4 beams, with 2 being retro-reflected off mirrors to enable full spatial trapping in combination
- A total of 7 coils provide magnetic fields also for compensation, quantization and Stern-Gerlach type pulses
- All-optical approach to BEC creation via a crossed optical dipole trap (cODT) folded into the detection path
- State manipulation via microwave and rf antennas

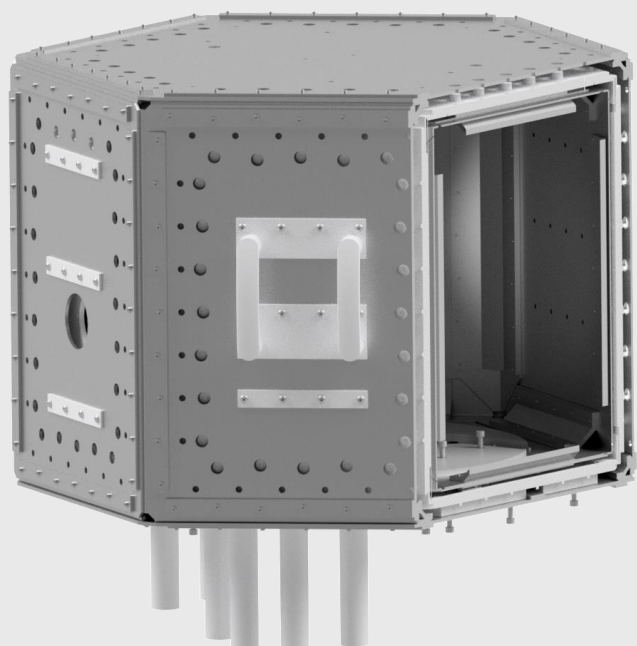
painted potentials

- Traps larger than 1 mm can be used to initially trap a large fraction of the available atoms
- Stroke reduction and intensity matching leads to phase space density increase
- BEC creation in less than 1s possible (see: Hetzel et al, "All-optical production of Bose-Einstein condensates with 2 Hz repetition rate", arXiv:2406.16488)
- Arbitrary potentials can be created at both AODs in both dimensions for exotic applications



magnetic shielding

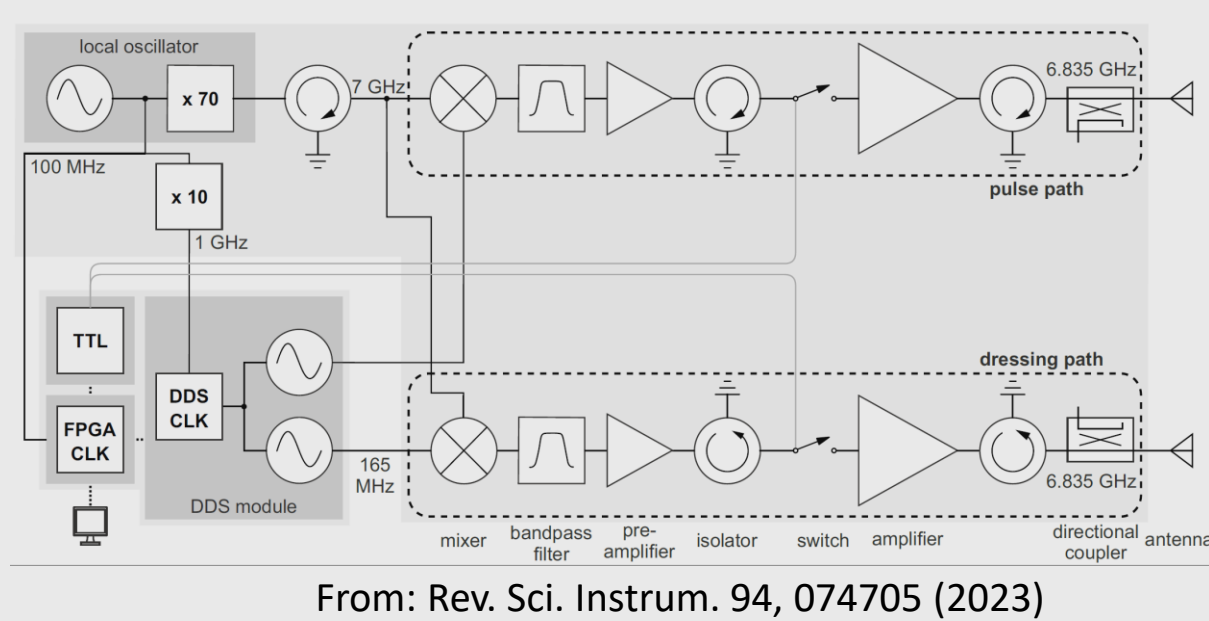
- Triple layer hexagonal shield (μ-metal, Al, μ-metal)
- Expected shielding factor > 5 000
- Remaining field strength of < 5 nT
- Degaussing coils for repetitive equilibration



In cooperation with IMEDCO

microwave source

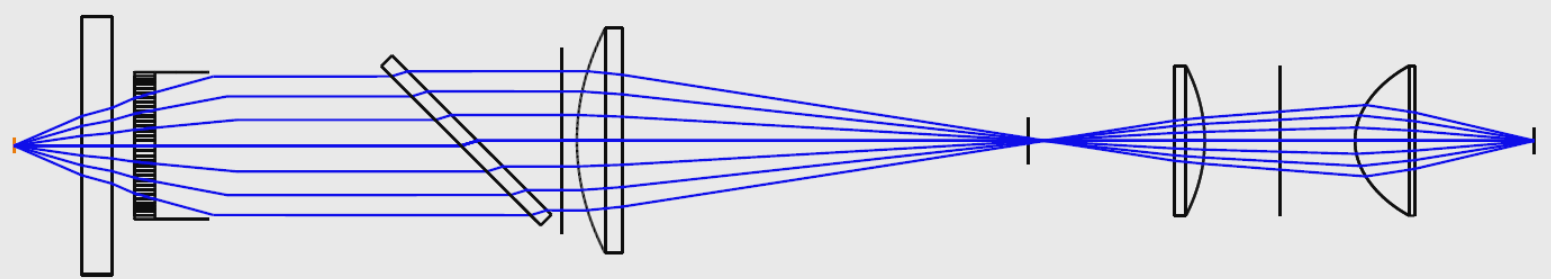
- Dynamic generation of highly stable MW pulses by combining a low-noise oscillator with a DDS



From: Rev. Sci. Instrum. 94, 074705 (2023)

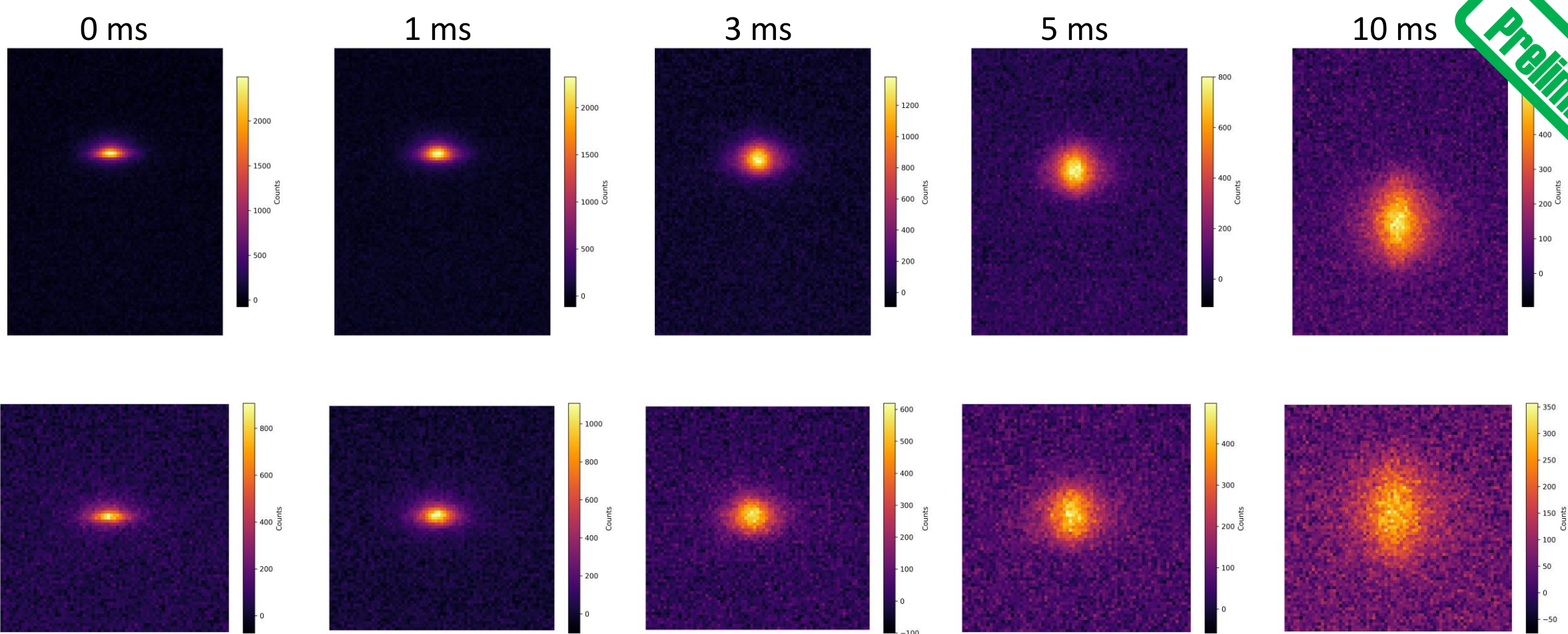
detection system

- Detection via fluorescence imaging towards shot-noise limited measurements
- Image path shared with the optical dipole trap via a dichroic mirror
- High QE camera (>95%) tested for microgravity operation
- Secondary image detection via absorption imaging allows for 2D information

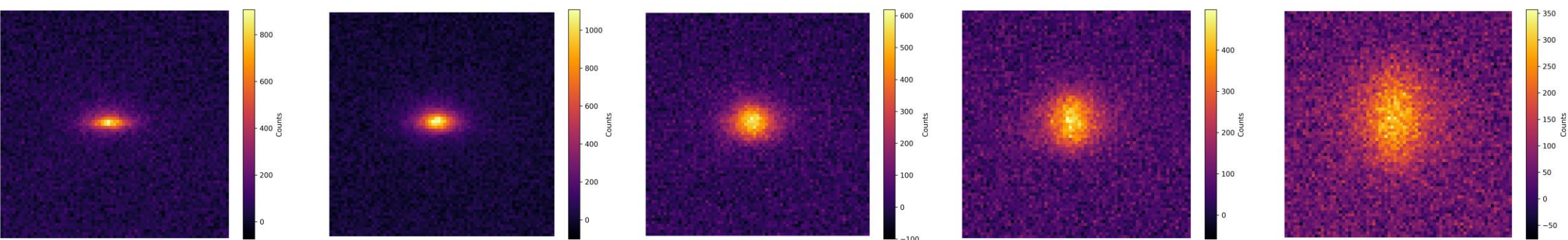


## BEC generation in microgravity

Ground



Flight

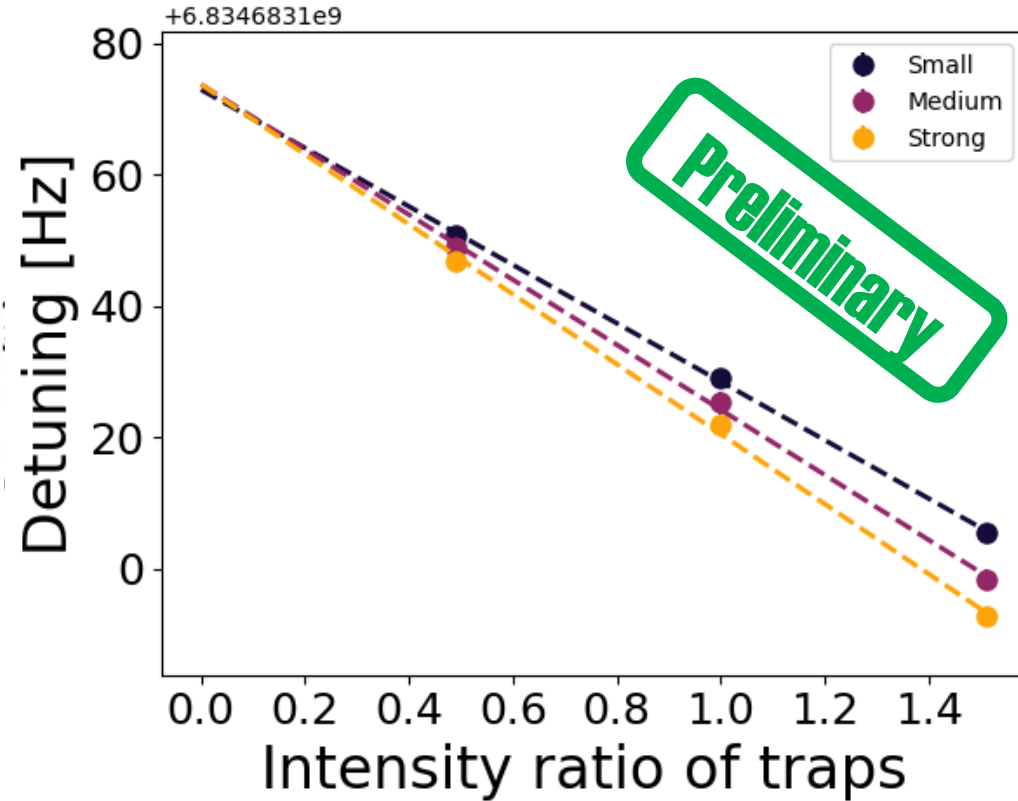
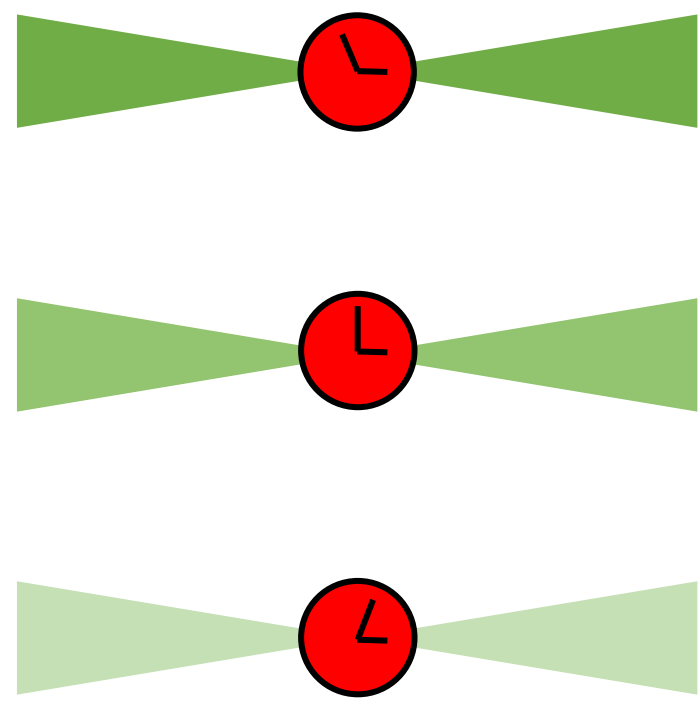
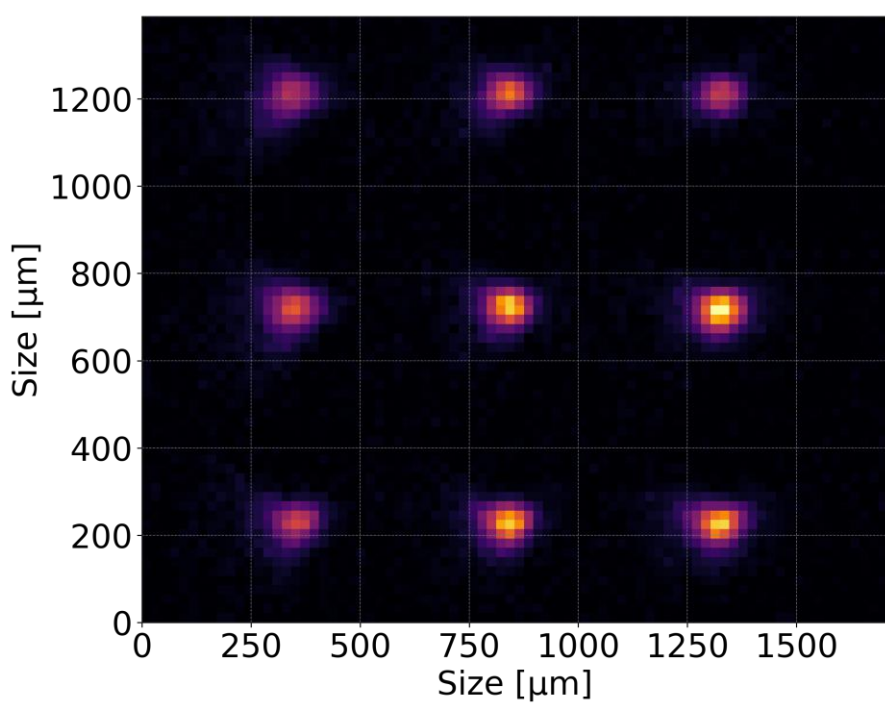


Preliminary

- Aspect ratio flip as a proof of BEC creation
- First BEC fully created all-optically in microgravity

see Condon et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 240402 (2019) for a similar experiment where the BEC was created in an Einstein-Elevator and operated in microgravity

## Application example



Preliminary

- BEC arrays in dynamically painted optical potentials
- Ramsey clock experiments in multiple traps

see Stolzenberg et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 134, 143601 (2025) for a comparably generated BEC array, which is used for inertial sensing

## Recent publications



INTENTAS - an entanglement-enhanced atomic sensor for microgravity



All-optical production of Bose-Einstein condensates with 2 Hz repetition rate



Robust and compact single-lens crossed-beam optical dipole trap for Bose-Einstein condensation in microgravity

in cooperation with:

