

2.) Dichte Korrelationen im BEC

Es gilt: $\hat{a}_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_k e^{ikj} \hat{b}_k$

$\hat{a}_j^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_k e^{-ikj} \hat{b}_k^\dagger$

$\hat{n}_j = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{k,k'} e^{ij(k-k')} \hat{b}_{k'}^\dagger \hat{b}_k$

↑
Anzahl der Gitterplätze

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 4 | \hat{n}_j | 4 \rangle &= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{k,k'} e^{ij(k-k')} \frac{1}{N!} \langle 0 | (\hat{b}_0)^\dagger \hat{b}_{k'}^\dagger \hat{b}_k (\hat{b}_0)^\dagger | 0 \rangle \\ &= N \delta_{k0} \delta_{k'k} \langle 0 | (\hat{b}_0)^\dagger (\hat{b}_0)^\dagger | 0 \rangle \\ &= N \delta_{k0} \delta_{k'k} \\ &= \frac{N}{M} \end{aligned}$$

$\langle 4 | \hat{n}_j^2 | 4 \rangle = \frac{1}{M^2} \sum_{k,k',k'',k'''} e^{ij(k-k'+k''-k''')} \cdot$

$\frac{1}{N!} \langle 0 | (\hat{b}_0)^\dagger \hat{b}_{k'''}^\dagger \hat{b}_{k''}^\dagger \hat{b}_{k'}^\dagger \hat{b}_k (\hat{b}_0)^\dagger | 0 \rangle$

mit $\hat{b}_{k'''}^\dagger \hat{b}_{k''}^\dagger \hat{b}_{k'}^\dagger \hat{b}_k = \delta_{k',k''} \hat{b}_{k'''}^\dagger \hat{b}_k + \hat{b}_{k'''}^\dagger \hat{b}_{k'}^\dagger \hat{b}_{k''}^\dagger \hat{b}_k$

$= \frac{1}{M^2} \sum_{k,k',k'',k'''} e^{ij(k-k'+k''-k''')} \cdot$

$\frac{1}{N!} \left[\delta_{k',k''} N \delta_{k0} \delta_{k,k'''} + \delta_{k,0} \delta_{k',k''} \delta_{k',0} \delta_{k''',k'} \right] \cdot N(N-1)$

$\langle 0 | (\hat{b}_0)^\dagger (\hat{b}_0)^\dagger | 0 \rangle$

$$= \frac{M \cdot N}{M^2} + \frac{N(N-1)}{M^2} = \frac{N}{M} + \frac{N(N-1)}{M^2}$$

$$\text{Var } \hat{n}_j = \langle \hat{n}_j^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{n}_j \rangle^2$$

$$= \frac{N}{M} + \frac{N(N-1)}{M^2} - \frac{N^2}{M^2} = \frac{N}{M} - \frac{N}{M^2} = \frac{N}{M} \left(1 - \frac{1}{M}\right)$$

Für eine große Anzahl von Gitterplätzen ist

$$\text{Var } \hat{n}_j \approx \langle \hat{n}_j \rangle \quad (\text{für einen kohärenten Zustand gilt } \langle n_j \rangle = \text{Var } \hat{n}_j)$$

$$\langle 2 | \hat{n}_j \hat{n}_j | 2 \rangle = \frac{1}{M^2} \sum_{k, k', k'', k'''} e^{ij(k-k')} e^{i\ell(k''-k''')} \frac{1}{N!} \langle 0 | (b_0)^\ell b_{k'''}^{\dagger} b_{k''}^{\dagger} b_{k'}^{\dagger} b_k (b_0^\dagger)^N | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{M^2} \sum_{k, k', k'', k'''} e^{ij(k-k')} e^{i\ell(k''-k''')} \left\{ \delta_{k', k''} N \delta_{k_0} \delta_{k, k'''} + N(N-1) \delta_{k_0} \delta_{k, k''} \delta_{k', k'''} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{N}{M^2} \underbrace{\sum_{k'} e^{ik'(e-j)}}_{M \cdot \delta_{ej}} + \frac{N(N-1)}{M^2}$$

$$= \frac{N}{M} \delta_{ej} + \frac{N(N-1)}{M^2}$$

$$\langle (\hat{n}_j - \langle \hat{n}_j \rangle) (\hat{n}_i - \langle \hat{n}_i \rangle) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \hat{n}_j \hat{n}_i \rangle - \langle \hat{n}_j \rangle \langle \hat{n}_i \rangle = \frac{N}{M} \delta_{ij} + \frac{N(N-1)}{M^2} - \left(\frac{N}{M}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{N}{M} \delta_{ij} - \frac{N}{M^2}$$

\Rightarrow Für $i \neq j$ gilt $\langle (\hat{n}_j - \langle \hat{n}_j \rangle) (\hat{n}_i - \langle \hat{n}_i \rangle) \rangle = -\frac{N}{M^2} \xrightarrow{M \rightarrow \infty} 0$

Der Grund für die negative Korrelation für feste Teilchenzahl und endliches Gitters ist:

Wenn am Platz j mehr Teilchen als im Mittel sind, müssen Sie an den anderen Gitterplätzen fehlen.

3.) Literatur - Recherche

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