

# Compact structures for single-beam magneto-optical trapping of ytterbium

Julian Pick\*<sup>1</sup>, Roman Schwarz<sup>1</sup>, Jens Kruse<sup>1</sup>, Christian Lisdat<sup>2</sup>, Carsten Klempt<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt (DLR), Institut für Satellitengeodäsie und Inertialsensorik

<sup>2</sup>Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB)

\*julian.pick@dlr.de

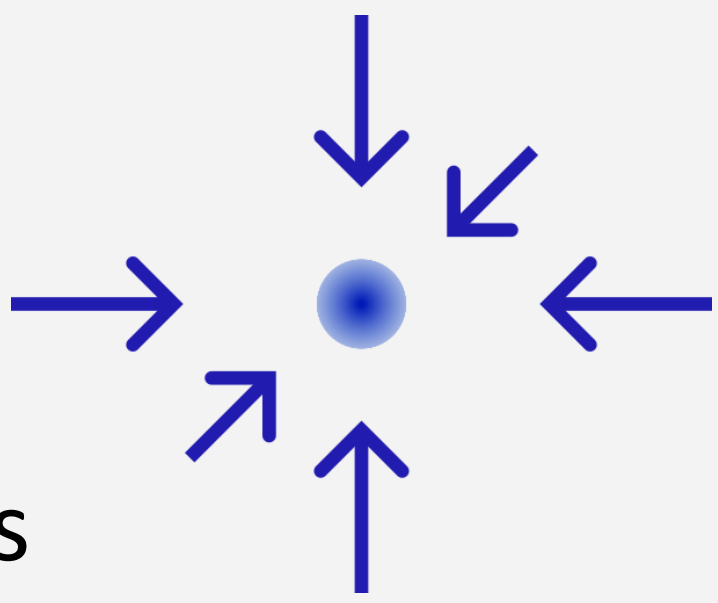
## Motivation

Transportable clocks:

- Enable geopotential measurements, chronometric levelling
- Enable on-site clock comparisons
- Reduction of size, weight and power consumption of key subcomponents required

Six-beam MOT:

- Six laser beams from all directions
- Extensive optical setup, frequent realignment required
- Can be miniaturized by in-vacuum optics




Ytterbium:

- Employed in optical lattice clocks
- Convenient cooling transitions at 399 nm and 556 nm

## Fresnel reflector

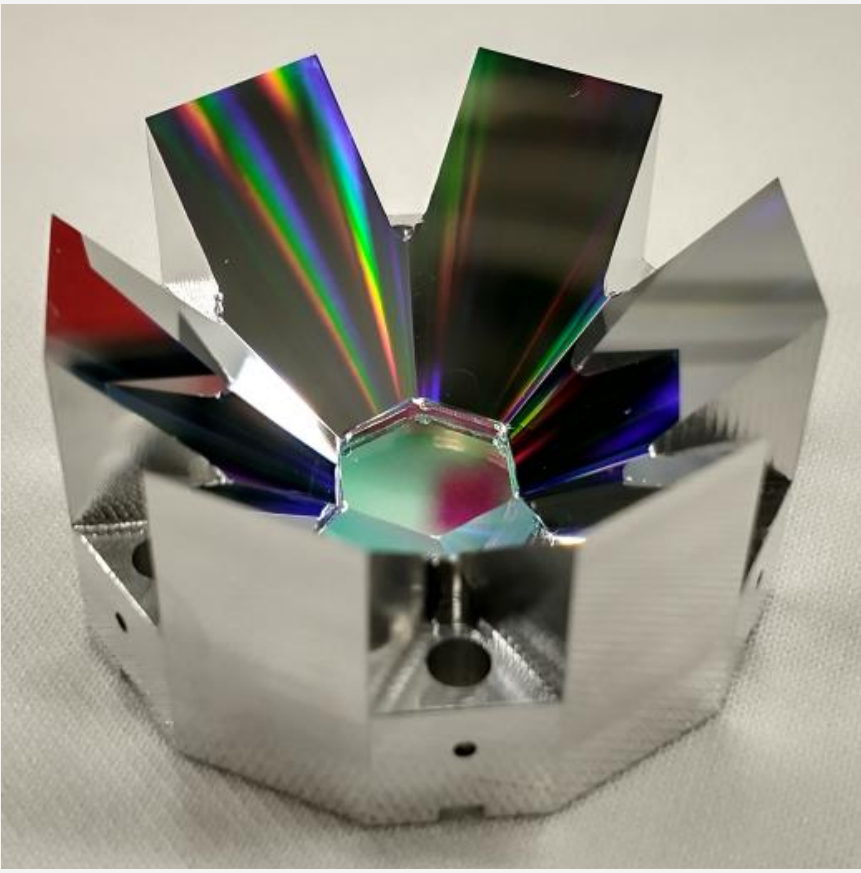
- Tetrahedral beam configuration
- Periodic mirror structure, inspired from Fresnel lenses
- Three-segmented copper structure, coated with aluminum → Achromatic
- Similar trapping dynamics as for grating MOTs



[2,3]

## Pyramid reflector

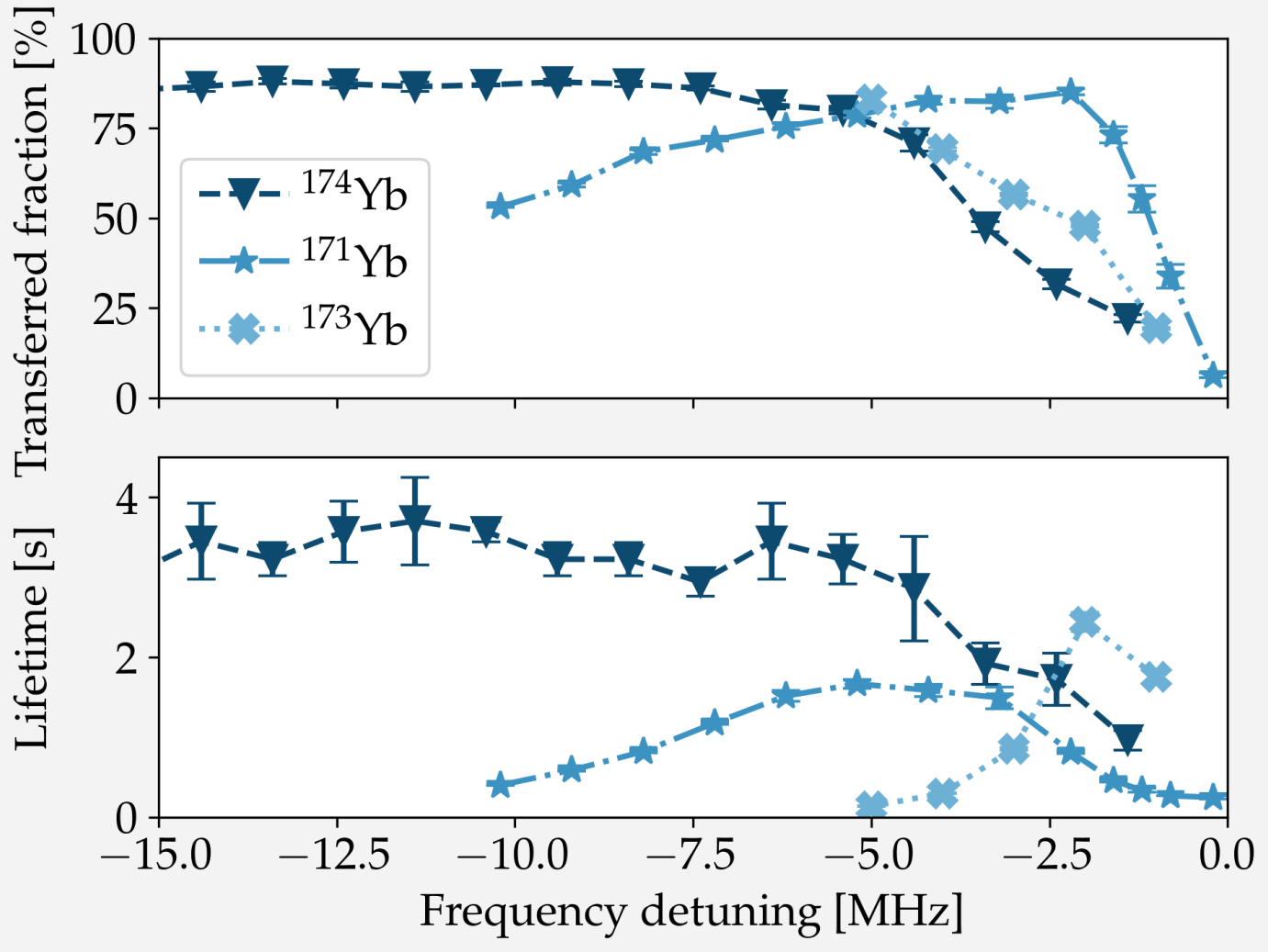
- Monolithic aluminum structure
- Bichromatic waveplate for 399 nm and 556 nm instead of pyramid apex
- Generates conventional beam geometry
- Hexagonal symmetry → Radial access for loading and further optical manipulation



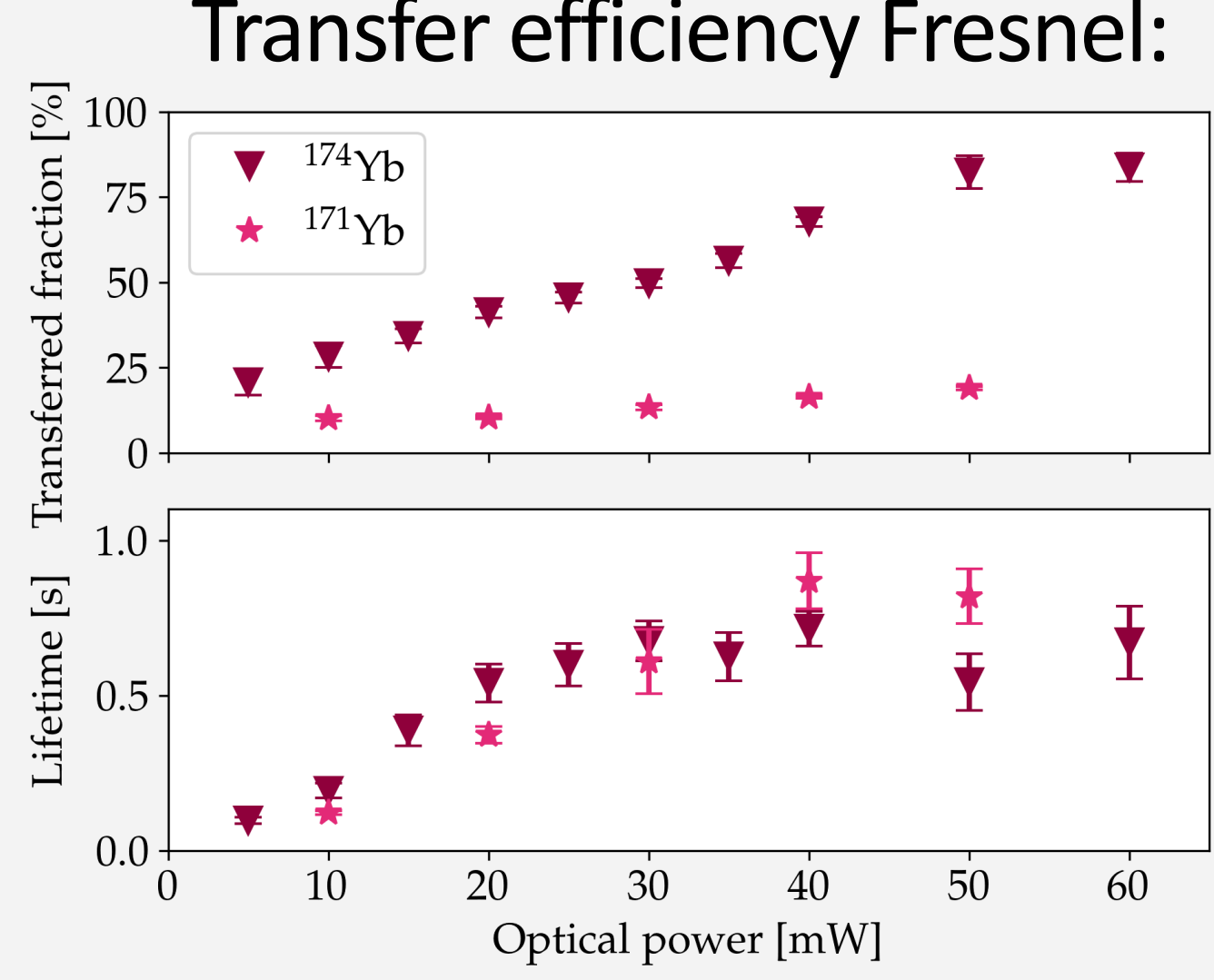
[1]

## Second-stage MOT

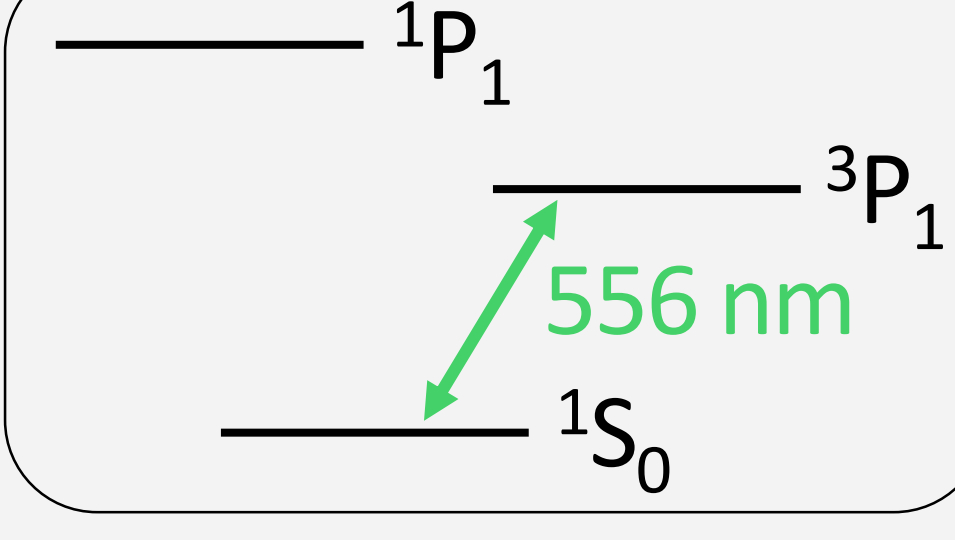
Transfer efficiency pyramid:



Transfer efficiency Fresnel:



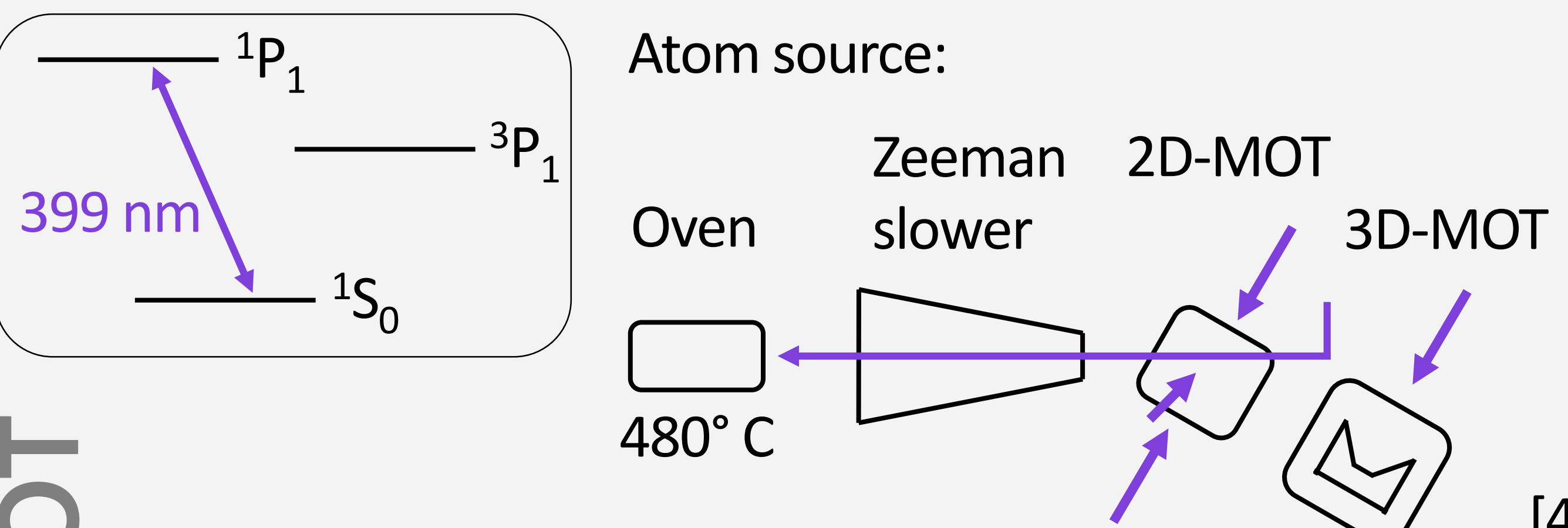
Energy level diagram:



- 20 ms transfer time
- No frequency modulation of 556 nm laser required
- Transfer efficiency > 80% possible
- Final temperature 20 μK

First demonstration of 2<sup>nd</sup> stage cooling of a fermionic alkaline-earth-like isotope in a non-conventional MOT geometry!

## Atom source:

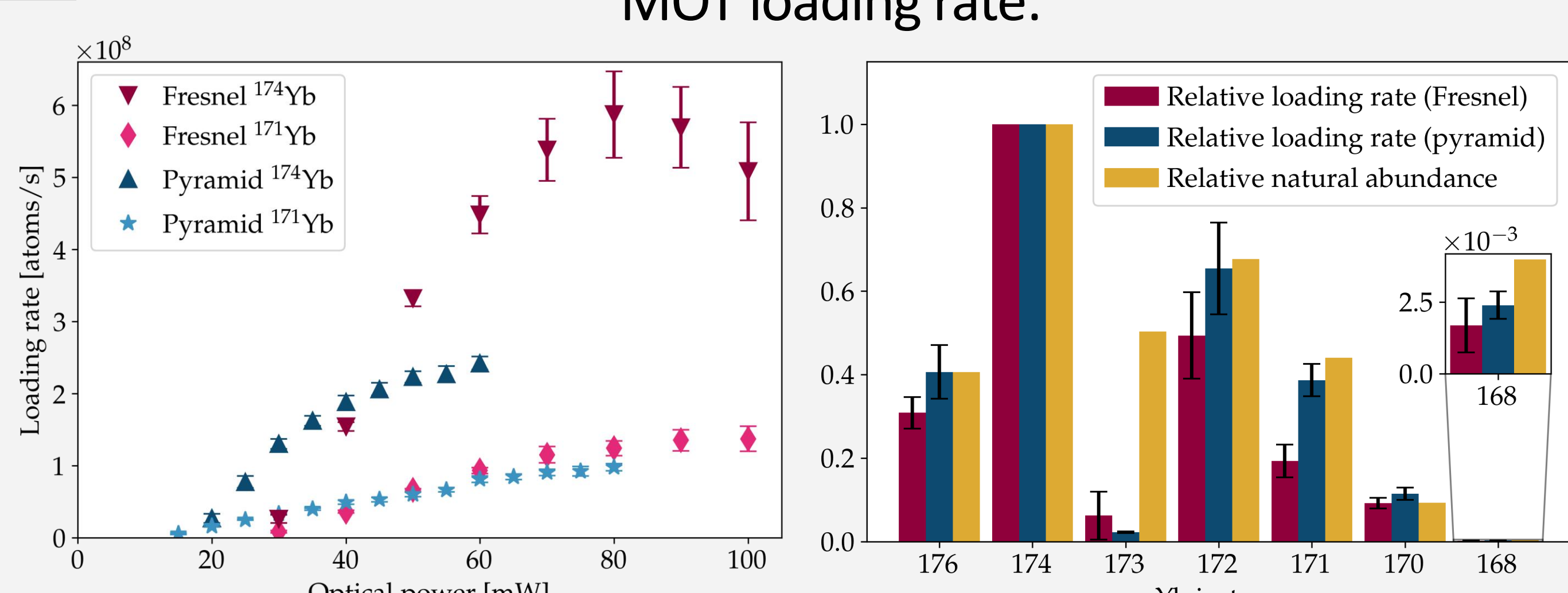


[4]

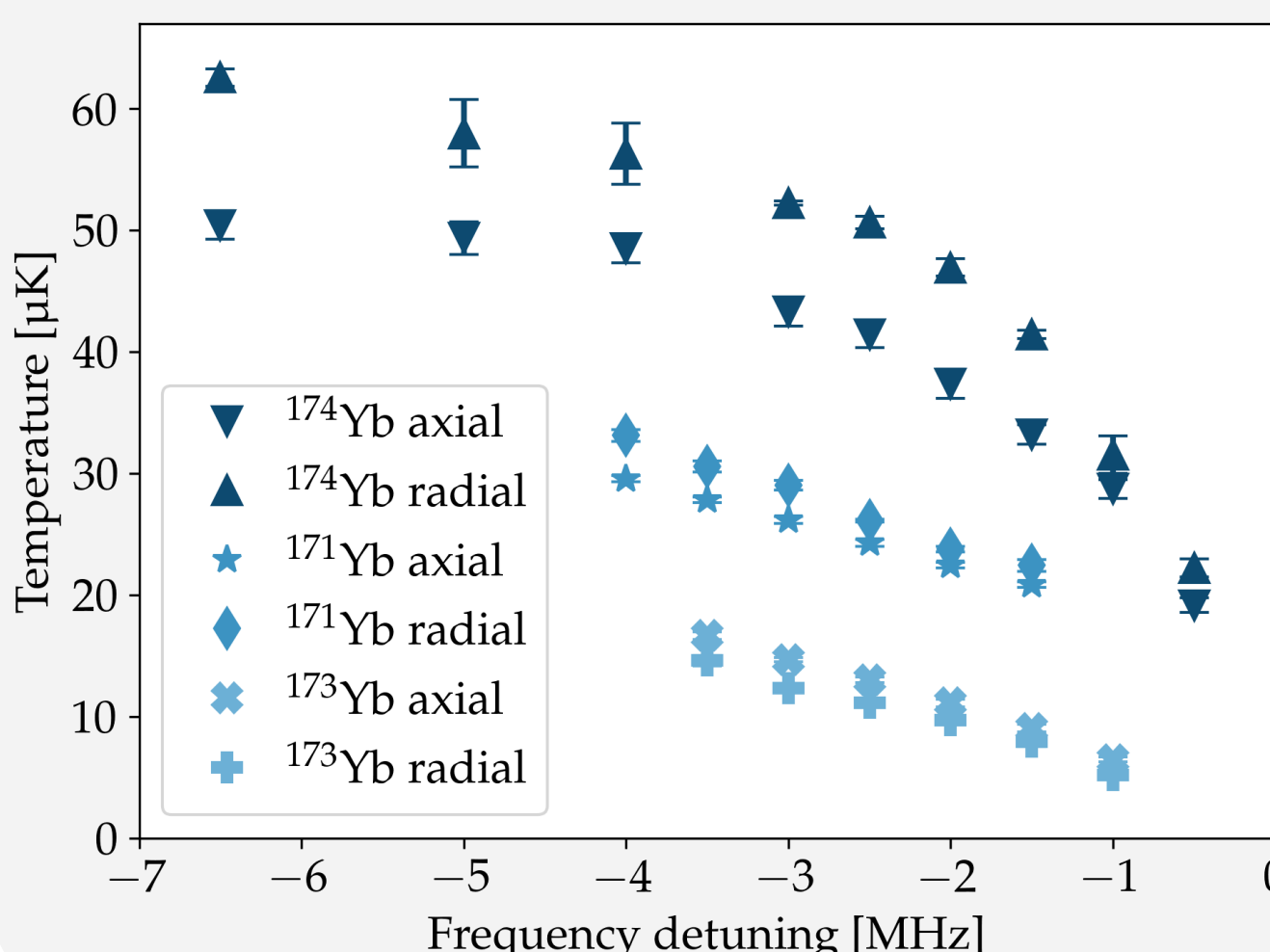
## First-stage MOT

- Characterization of both reflectors with the same atom source, both loaded radially
- MOT loading rates above 10<sup>8</sup> at/s for bosonic <sup>174</sup>Yb and fermionic <sup>171</sup>Yb with both reflectors demonstrated
- Pyramid reflector more efficient at low optical input power
- Fresnel reflector more performant at higher input power
- All stable Yb isotopes were trapped successfully

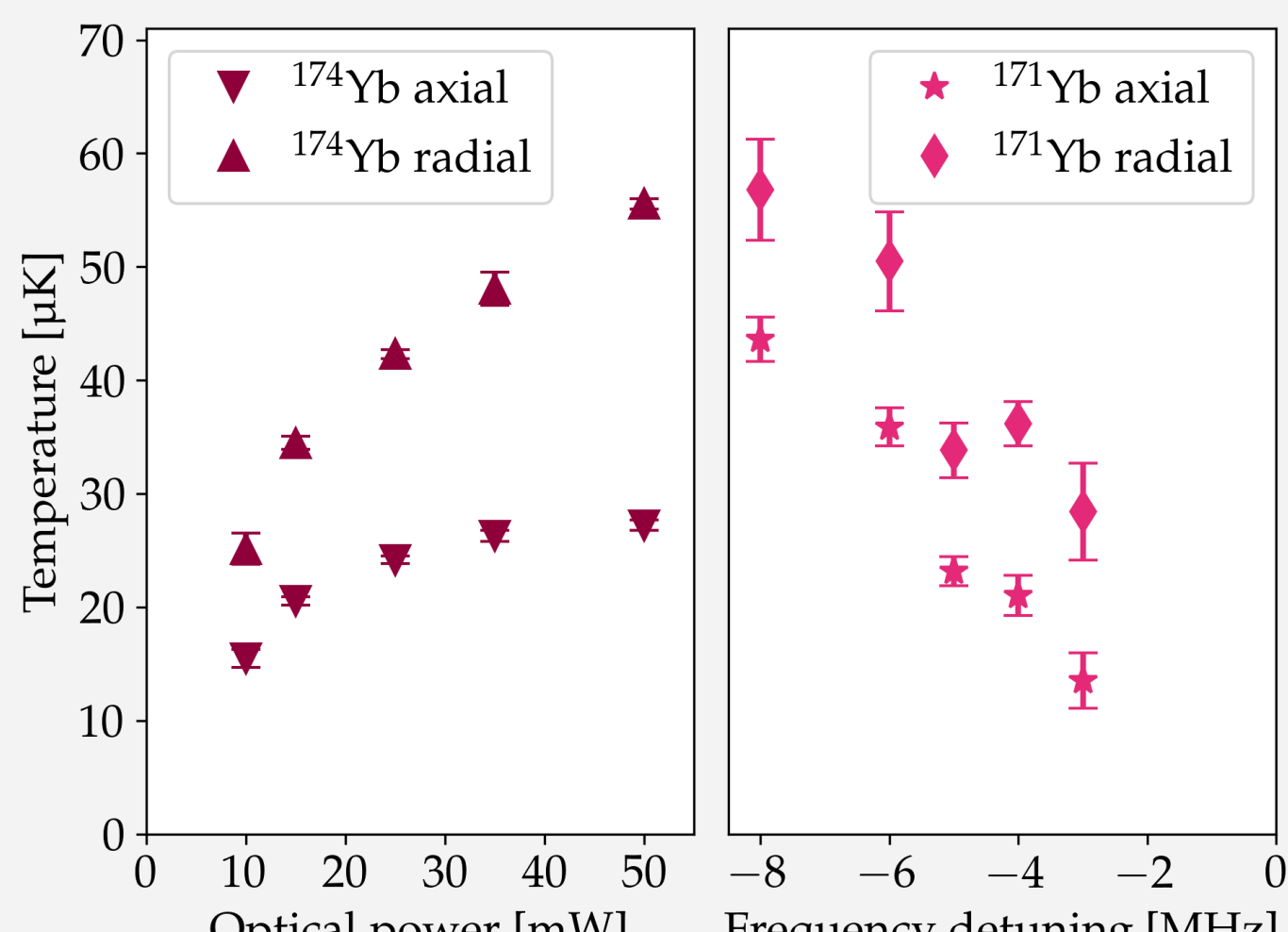
MOT loading rate:



## Temperature pyramid:




## Temperature Fresnel:



## References

Pick et al., arXiv:2403.07446 (2024) → Accepted for publication in Review of Scientific Instruments



[1] Bowden et al., Scientific Reports. 9, 11704 (2019)  
 [2] Bondza et al., Review of Scientific Instruments. 95 (2024)  
 [3] Bondza et al., Patent DE102020102222B4 (2022)  
 [4] Wodey et al., J. Phys. B: At. Mol. Opt. Phys. 54, 35301 (2021)