# Q 59: Ultra-cold atoms, ions and BEC IV (joint session A/Q)

Time: Thursday 14:30–16:30                  Location: GrHS Mathe

**Q 59.1 Thu 14:30 GrHS Mathe**
**Dark energy search using atom interferometry in micrograv-**
**ity** — •Sukhjovan Singh Gill[1], Magdalena Misslisch[1], Charles
Garcion[1], Alexander Heidt[2], Ioannis Papadakis[3], Vladimir
Schkolnik[3], Christoff Lotz[2], Sheng-Wey Chiow[4], Nan Yu[4],
and Ernst Rasel[1] — [1]Institut für Quantenoptik, Leibniz Universität
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The nature of dark energy is one of the biggest quests of modern physics
and is crucial for explaining the accelerated expansion of the universe.
In the chameleon theory, a scalar field is proposed, which is hidden due
to a screening effect in the vicinity of bulk masses to make the model
concord with observations. DESIRE project studies the chameleon
field model using Bose-Einstein condensates of $^{87}$Rb atoms as a source
in a microgravity environment. The Einstein-Elevator at Leibniz University Hannover provides 4 seconds of microgravity time for multiloop atom interferometry to search for phase contributions induced by
chameleon fields influenced by variations in mass density.
Bloch oscillations are intended to transport the BEC from the atom
chip to the test-mass to perform atom interferometry. Landau-Zener
and Wannier-Stark models are employed to simulate losses during
transport for precise selection of the lattice depth, detuning, and pulse
shape for an efficient transport.

**Q 59.2 Thu 14:45 GrHS Mathe**
**Quantum Monte Carlo simulations of hardcore bosons**
**with repulsive dipolar density-density interactions on two-**
**dimensional lattices** — •Robin Rüdiger Krill[1,2], Jan Alexander Koziol[2], Calvin Krämer[2], Anja Langheld[2], Giovanna
Morigi[1], and Kai Phillip Schmidt[2] — [1]Theoretische Physik, Universität des Saarlandes, 66123 Saarbrücken, Germany — [2]Department
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We study the extented Bose-Hubbard model, describing bosons in optical lattices that interact with long-range repulsive forces. The forces
are algebraically decaying with the distance, the Bose-Hubbard model
is extended by adding a repulsive density-density interaction term.
We determine the quantum phase diagram for hard-core bosons using
a Stochastic Series Expansion quantum Monte Carlo algorithm, where
we develop a sampling procedure to account for the long-range interactions in directed loop updates. We then determine the phase diagram
on the two-dimensional square and triangular lattice, where a mean-field study predicts rich quantum phase diagrams including a devil's
staircase of solid phases and a plethora of exotic lattice supersolids [1].

[1] J. A. Koziol, G. Morigi, K. P. Schmidt, SciPost Physics 17.4
(2024)

**Q 59.3 Thu 15:00 GrHS Mathe**
**Engineering Atomic Interactions using Floquet-Feshbach**
**Resonances** — •Alexander Guthmann, Felix Lang, Louisa
Marie Kienesberger, Krishnan Sundararajan, and Artur
Widera — Physics Department and Research Center OPTIMAS, University of Kaiserslautern-Landau, Germany

Scattering resonances are fundamental in physics, governing dynamics
from high-energy nuclear fusion to the low-energy regime of ultracold
quantum gases. Magnetically tunable Feshbach resonances have revolutionized the study of ultracold atomic systems by enabling precise
control over interaction strengths. However, their dependence on static
magnetic fields limits their flexibility, particularly in complex systems
such as multi-component quantum gases. In this talk, we present the
experimental realization of Floquet-Feshbach resonances in a gas of
lithium-6 atoms, achieved through strong magnetic field modulation
at MHz frequencies. This periodic modulation creates new scattering
resonances where dressed molecular states intersect the atomic threshold. Furthermore, using a two-color driving scheme, we demonstrate
tunable control over resonance asymmetries and suppress inelastic two-body losses caused by Floquet heating. These advancements offer a
versatile tool for tailoring atomic interactions, paving the way for quantum simulations of complex many-body systems and the exploration

of exotic quantum phases.

**Q 59.4 Thu 15:15 GrHS Mathe**
**Constrained dynamics in the two-dimensional quantum Ising**
**model** — •Luka Pavesic[1,2], Daniel Jaschke[1,2,3], and Simone
Montangero[1,2] — [1]Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia 'G. Galilei',
via Marzolo 8, I-35131 Padova, Italy — [2]Istituto Nazionale di
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We numerically investigate the dynamics of the quantum Ising model
on two-dimensional square lattices up to 16x16 spins. In the ordered
phase, the model is predicted to exhibit dynamical constraints. This
leads to confinement of elementary excitations and slow thermalization.

The dynamical constraints are strongly related to the presence of domain walls. We explore how the nature of confined excitations governs
the evolution of domain walls, and investigate quantum coarsening of
competing domains.

The results demonstrate the ability to numerically capture dynamics
of large two-dimensional interacting systems. We foresee many interesting extensions of the presented work, numerically or experimentally.
As the most direct avenues, we propose the investigation of quantum
coarsening, and false vacuum decay in two dimensions.

**Q 59.5 Thu 15:30 GrHS Mathe**
**Quasiparticle Properties of Long-range Impurities in a Bose**
**Condensate** — •Taha Alper Yogurt and Matthew Eiles — Max
Planck Institute for the Physics of Complex Systems Nöthnitzer Straße
38 01187 Dresden

Atomic impurities inside of a Bose condensate facilitated the study
of Fröhlich polarons, wherein impurity-bath interactions are considered only to linear order. The tunability of interactions enabled the
exploration of attractive and repulsive polaron regimes, requiring interactions beyond Fröhlich (BF) model. In this regime, polaron dynamics intertwine with few-body physics, as short and long-range impurities support single or multiple bound states. Characterizing an
impurity as a quasiparticle across various regimes and the determination of its quasiparticle properties have attracted significant interest.
Here we employ two complementary methods to compute the quasiparticle properties of the contact, ion, and Rydberg impurities in the
BF model. First, we use an ansatz in the form of a coherent state
of the condensate excitations. The coherent-state amplitudes for zero
momentum are calculated to determine the energy and quasiparticle
weights, followed by solving the implicit equation for a moving impurity to obtain the effective mass. The second method treats the
impurity as a slowly moving external potential and solves the Gross-Pitaevskii (GP) equation, assuming small perturbations around a uniform density. By expanding the GP energy in powers of the impurity
velocity, we derive an analytical expression for the BF effective mass
of the contact impurities, consistent with the former approach.

**Q 59.6 Thu 15:45 GrHS Mathe**
**Engineering tunable synthetic fluxes with Raman-coupled**
**Bose mixtures in an accordion optical lattice** — •Andreas
Michael Meyer[1], Ignacio Pérez-Ramos[1], Rémy Vatré[1], Sarah
Hirthe[1], and Leticia Tarruell[1,2] — [1]ICFO - Institut de Ciencies
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The Harper-Hofstadter model describes two-dimensional charged particles in a lattice in a perpendicular magnetic field. For interacting particles, it features exotic phases like the lattice analog of the fractional
quantum Hall states. So far, realizations of these strongly-interacting
systems using neutral cold atoms have been limited to few particles.

We report on our progress towards an interacting many-body realization of the Harper-Hofstadter model. It is based on a Raman-coupled
bosonic spin mixture where the two spin states can be thought of as
lattice sites in a synthetic dimension. Placing the spin mixture in a
one-dimensional optical lattice, we can obtain a ladder system and
realize a minimal instance of the model. The Raman coupling further results in complex tunneling rates giving rise to a synthetic flux

through the ladder. It is governed by two competing length scales: the lattice spacing and the wavelength of the recoil momentum of the Raman transition.

Here, we present our experiment with optical lattices of adjustable lattice spacing. We can thus realize ladder systems pierced by arbitrary fluxes and probe their spectrum using spin-injection techniques.

Q 59.7  Thu 16:00  GrHS Mathe

**Parallel entangling gates on a 2D ion-trap lattice** — •Lennart Kämmle, Ralf Riedinger, and Ludwig Mathey — University of Hamburg

In current trapped-ion quantum computers ion traps are commonly arranged in a (quasi-)linear configuration. However, this setup is hardware-intensive, limiting the scalability.

In this project we study several versions of 2D geometrics and control setups to improve the efficiency and scalability of trapped-ion quantum computers.

Specifically, we explore the geometric constraints of a 2D ion-trap lattice as well as schemes to apply the Mølmer-Sørensen entangling gate on multiple individual lattice sites in parallel by using local rota-tions.

Going forward we point out strategies regarding beam leakage and single-site selectivity, to improve the fidelity of parallel quantum entanglement gates in trapped-ion systems.

Q 59.8  Thu 16:15  GrHS Mathe

**Phase transitions and dissipation in one-dimensional supersolids.** — •Chris Bühler, Alicia Biselli, and Hans Peter Büchler — Institute for Theoretical Physics III and Center for Integrated Quantum Science and Technology, University of Stuttgart, DE-70550 Stuttgart, Germany

Quantum fluctuations in one dimensions prevent the appearance of long-range order for a continuous symmetry even at zero temperature. Furtherure, the nucleation of quantum phase slips can have significant influence on the phase diagram and transport properties. Here, we study the influence of quantum phase slips on the phase diagram of a one-dimensional supersolid as they can be realized with Dysprosium atoms. We demonstrate the appearance of a novel quantum phase transition from the supersolid to the superfluid phase and study in detail its influence on transport properties.