

Interacting Cold Rydberg atoms:

A Toy Many-Body System

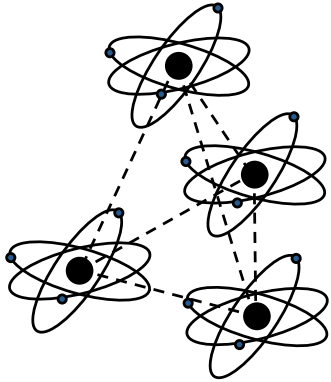


Antoine Browaeys
Institut d'Optique, CNRS

Séminaire Poincaré 7 décembre 2013

Many - body systems and complexity

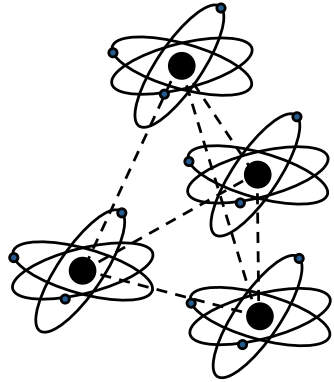
Microscopic



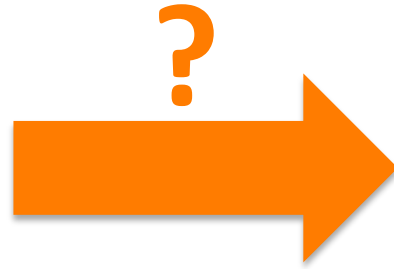
Quantum laws...

Many - body systems and complexity

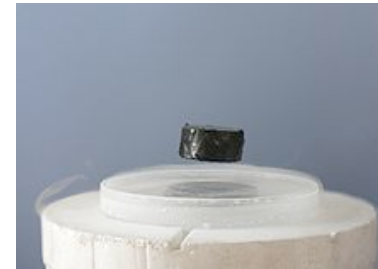
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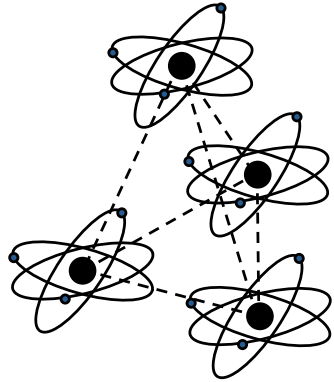
Macroscopic



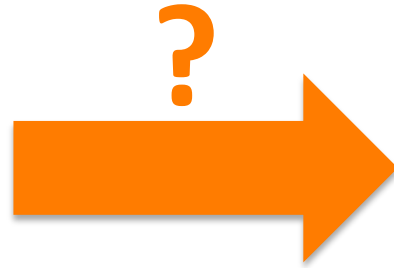
quantum or classical laws

Many - body systems and complexity

Microscopic



Quantum laws...



Macroscopic



quantum or classical laws

Complexity: for $N > 30 - 40$, ab-initio calculations impossible!!

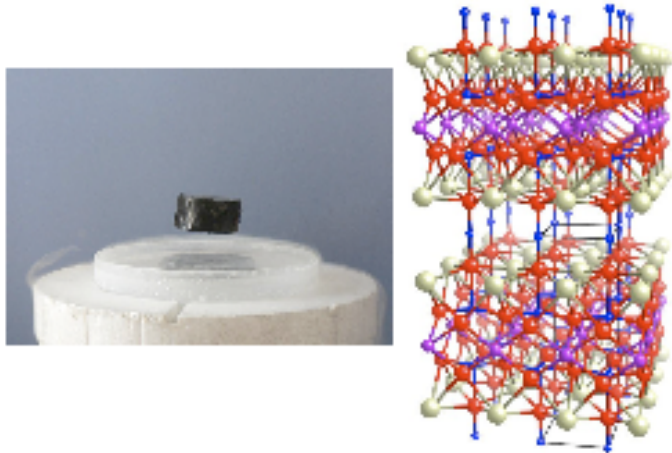
Size of Hilbert space $\sim 2^N$ too large

One idea (Feynman 1982): engineer quantum systems in the lab.

Measure to find properties you can't calculate!

Applications of quantum state engineering

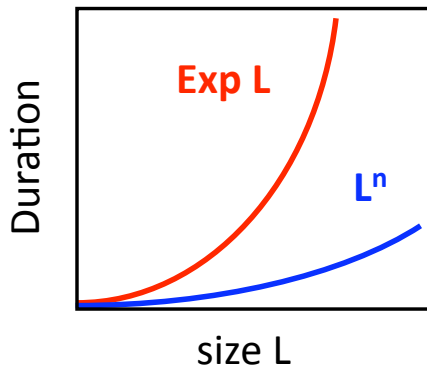
Many-body physics



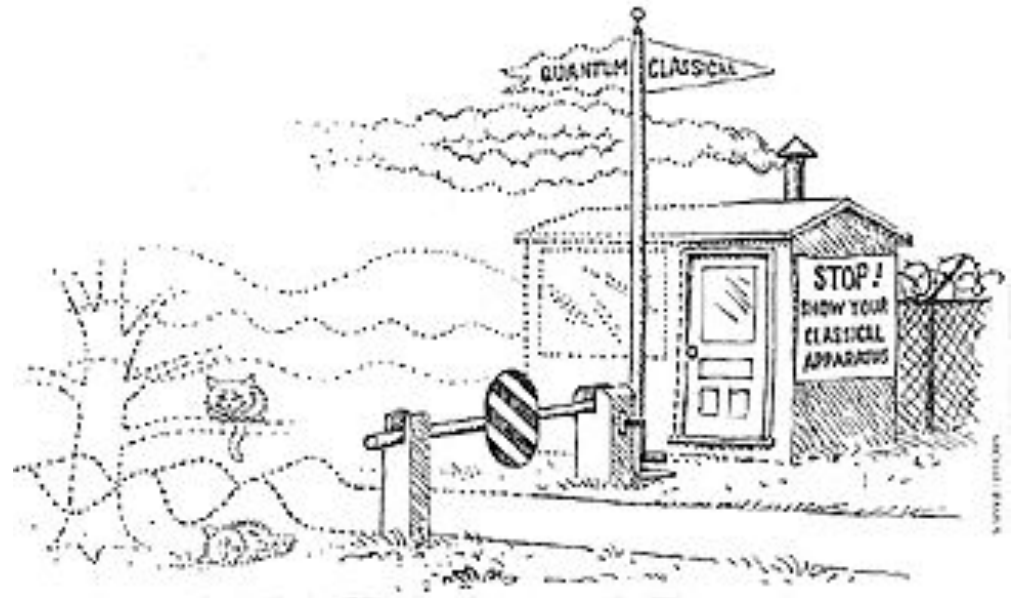
Quantum metrology



Quantum information

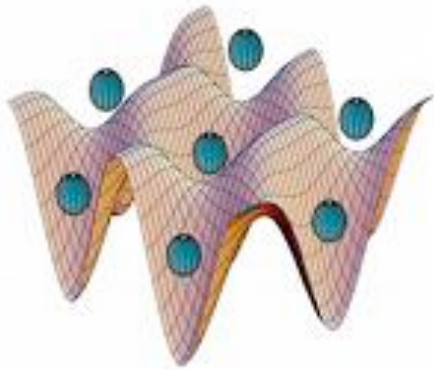
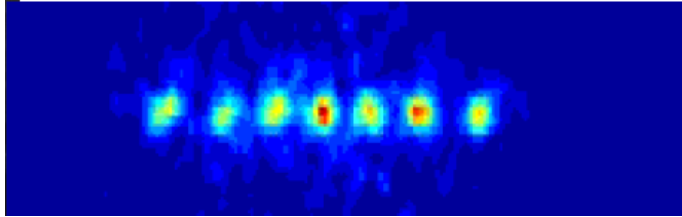


Transition quantum / classical



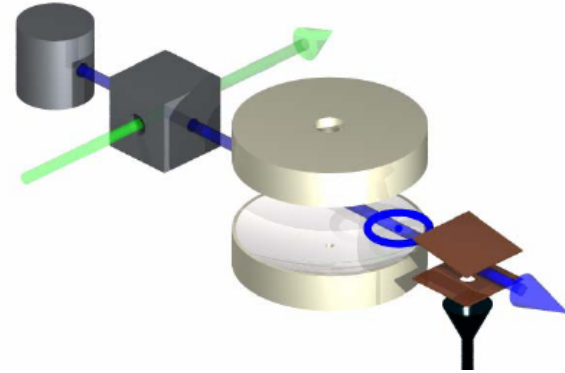
Quantum state engineering = control interactions between particles

Trapped cold ions



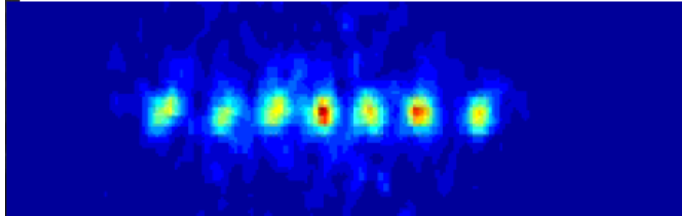
Cold atoms

Atoms and photons

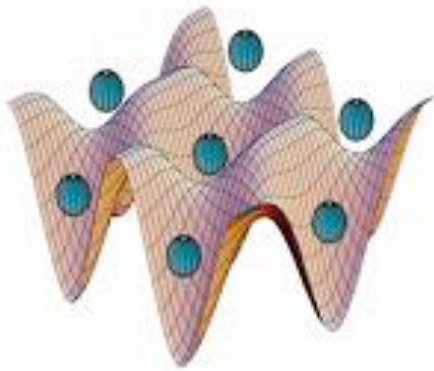
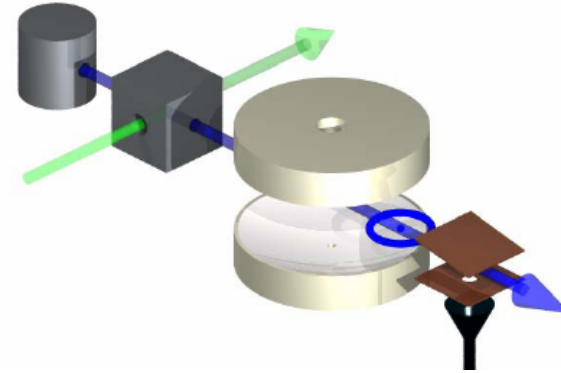


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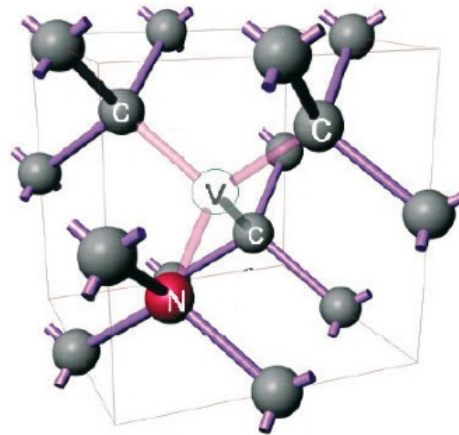


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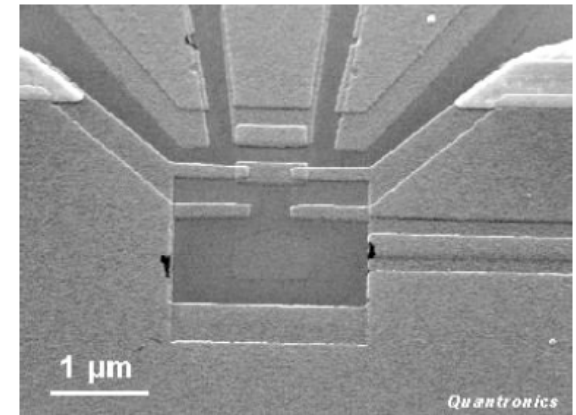


Cold atoms

Artificial atoms



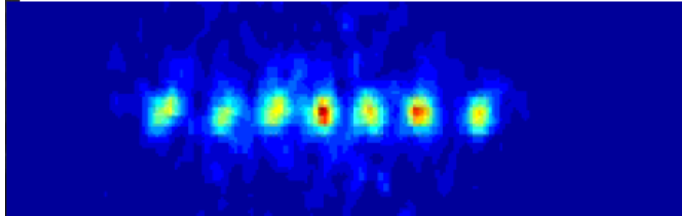
NV center



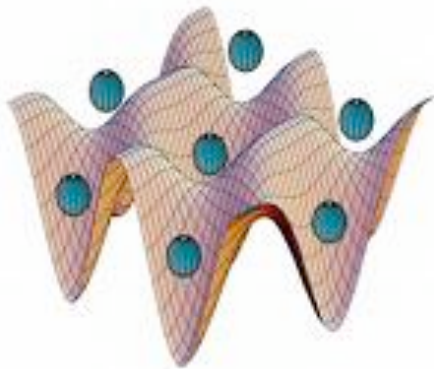
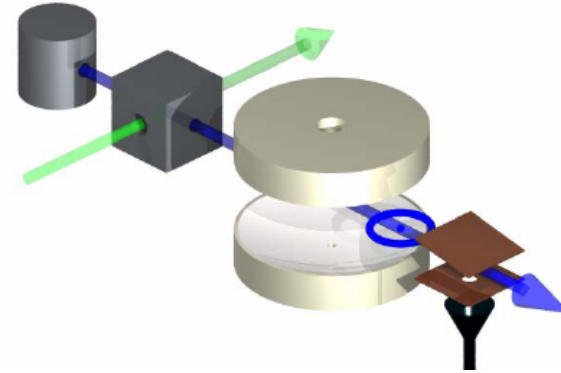
Supra. circuit

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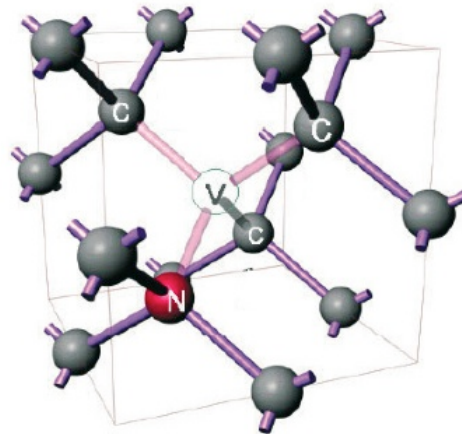


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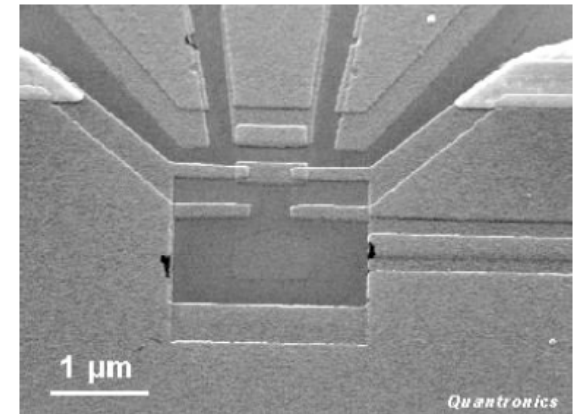


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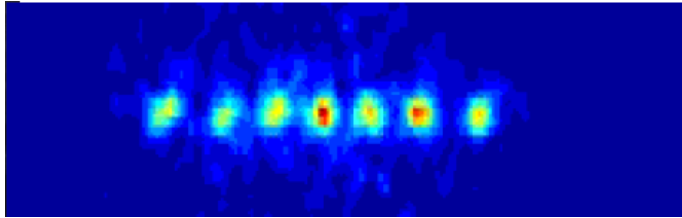


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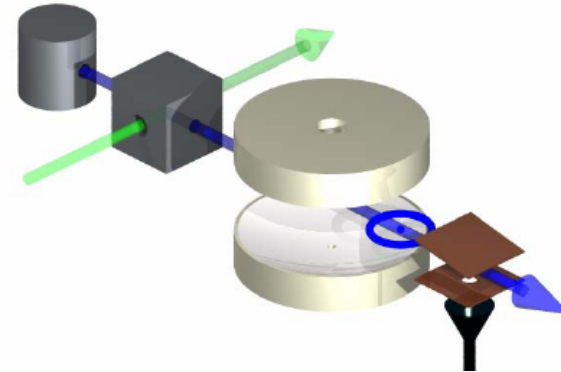
Many-body toy systems

Quantum state engineering = control interactions between particles

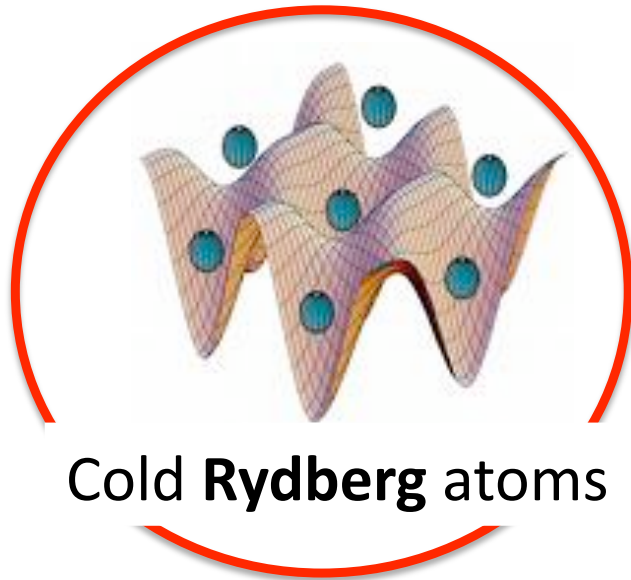
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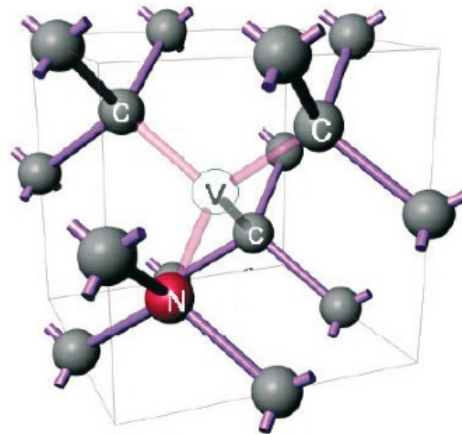
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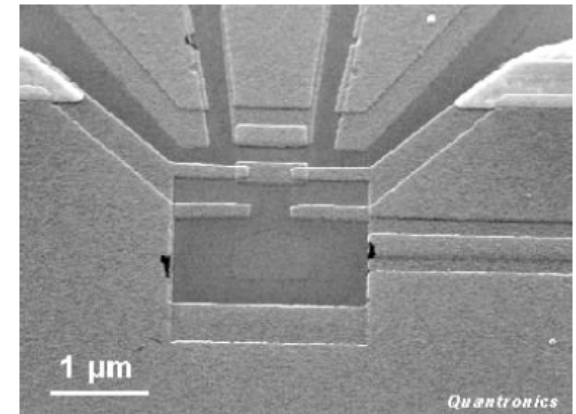
Artificial atoms



Cold Rydberg atoms



NV center



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Many-body toy systems

Outline

1. Rydberg atoms and their interaction
2. Rydberg blockade: theoretical aspects
3. Observation of the Rydberg blockade and collective excitation for 2 atoms
4. Rydberg blockade in cold atomic ensembles
5. Application of Rydberg blockade in quantum optics

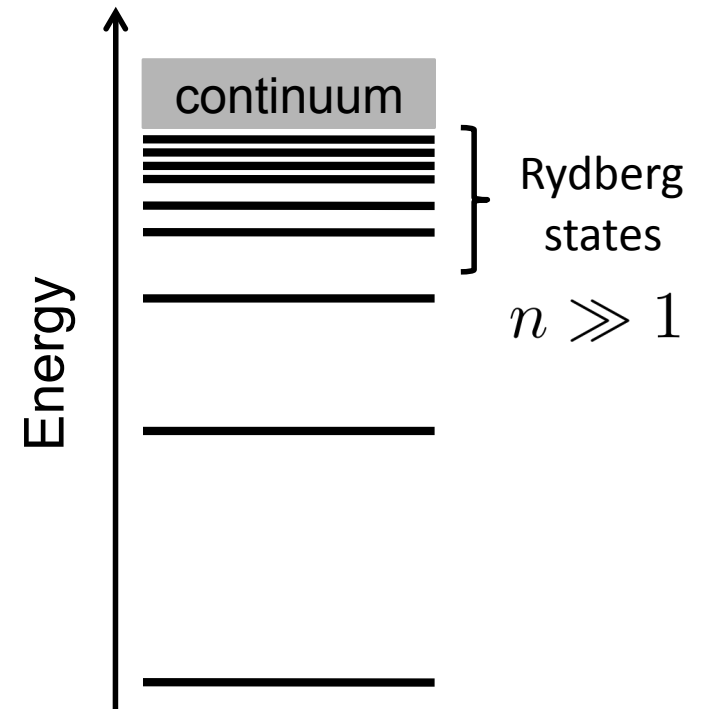
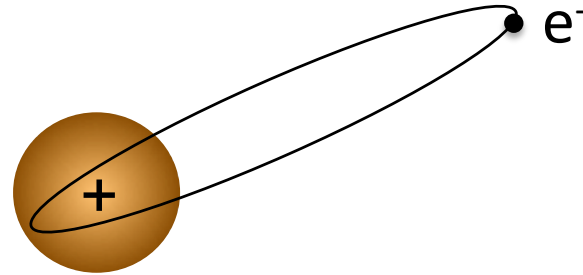
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Rydberg atoms (alkali case)



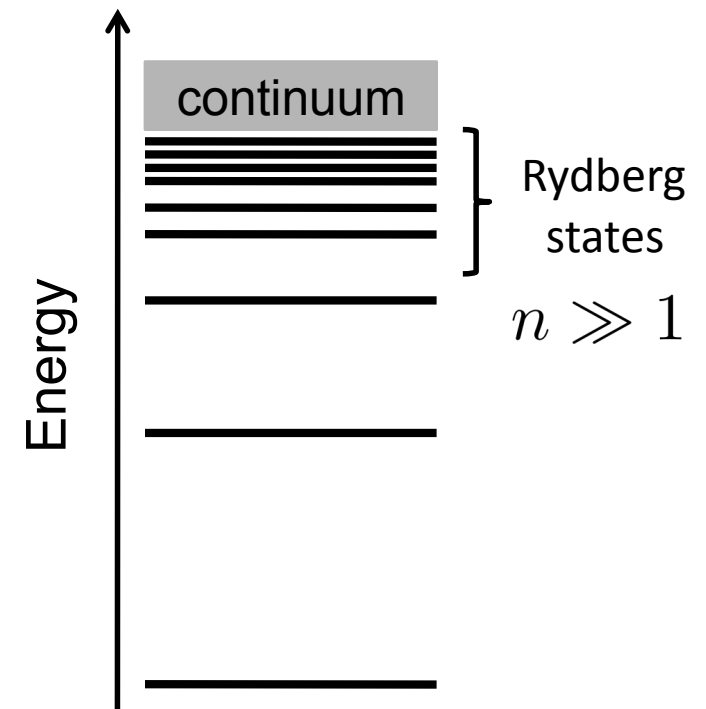
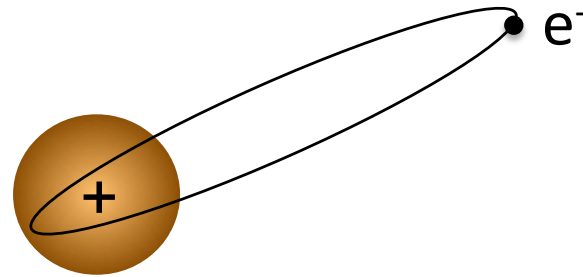
Johannes Rydberg
1854-1919



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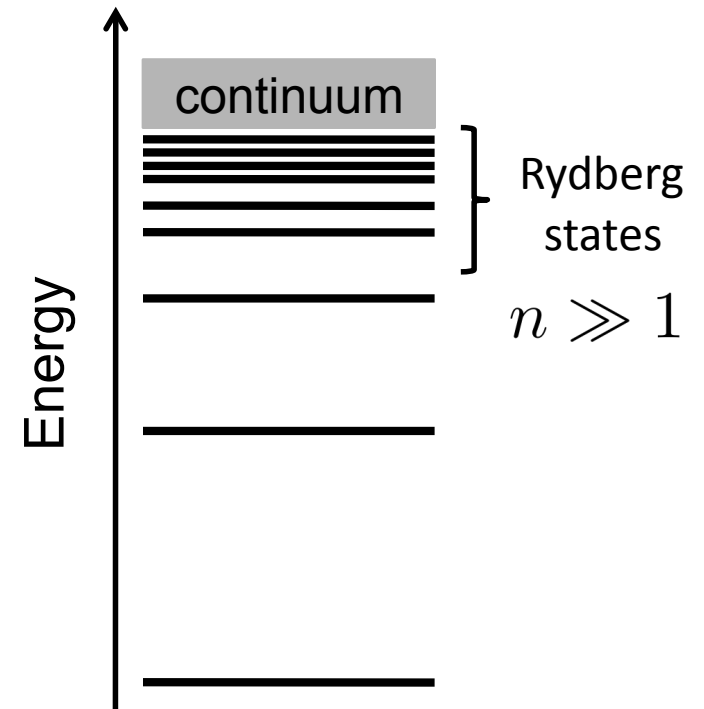
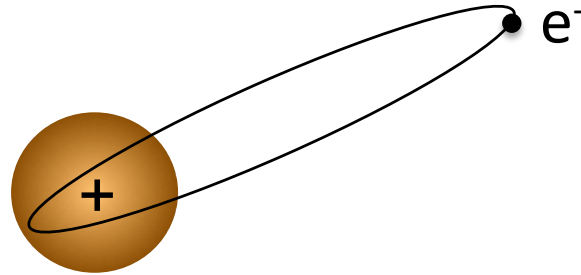
Alkali atoms (Rb, Cs) \Rightarrow hydrogenoid $|n, l, j, m\rangle$

$$E_{n,l} = -\frac{13.6}{n^2} \text{ eV}$$

Rydberg atoms (alkali case)



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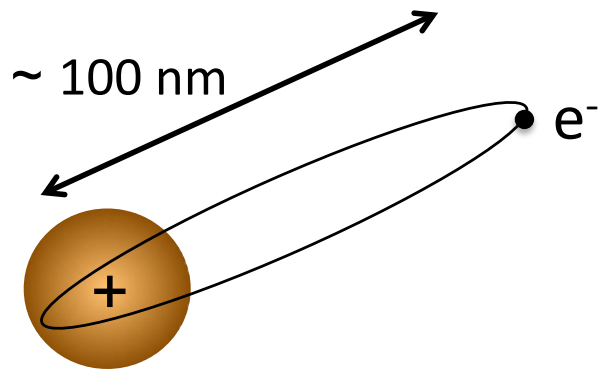
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Screening effect of electronic core: $n^* = n - \delta_l$

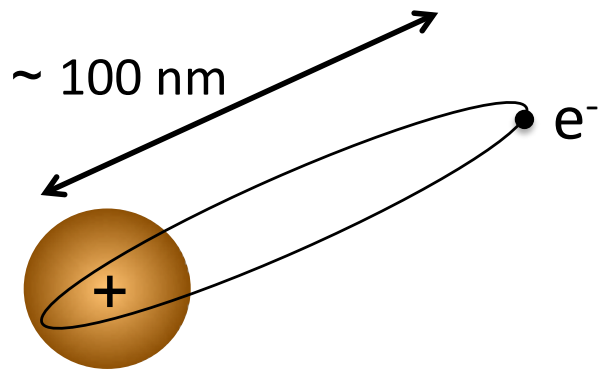
Quantum defect: $\delta_{l \geq 3} \approx 0$

Properties of Rydberg atoms



Bohr model: size $\sim n^2 a_0$

Properties of Rydberg atoms

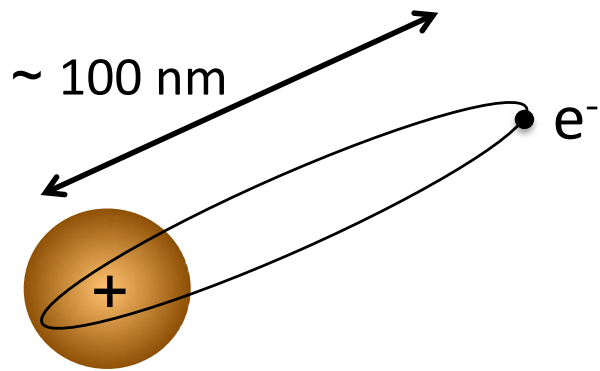


Bohr model: size $\sim n^2 a_0$

1. Large dipole elements between (n, l) and $(n', l \pm 1)$

$$d = \langle n, l | \hat{D} | n', l' \rangle \approx n^2 e a_0 \quad \text{for } n \approx n'$$

Properties of Rydberg atoms



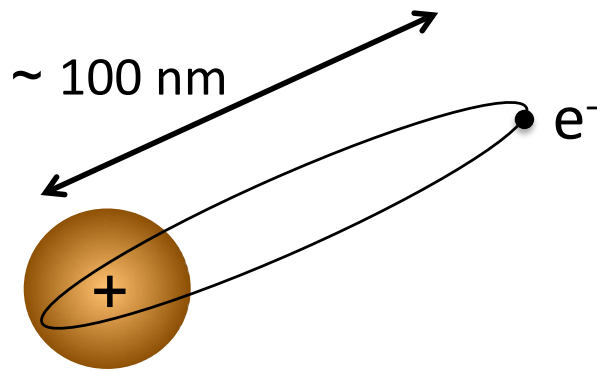
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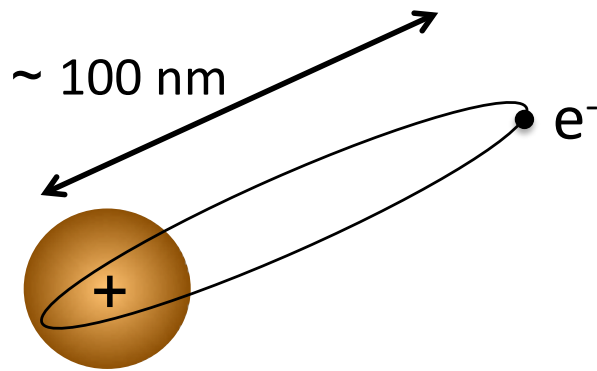
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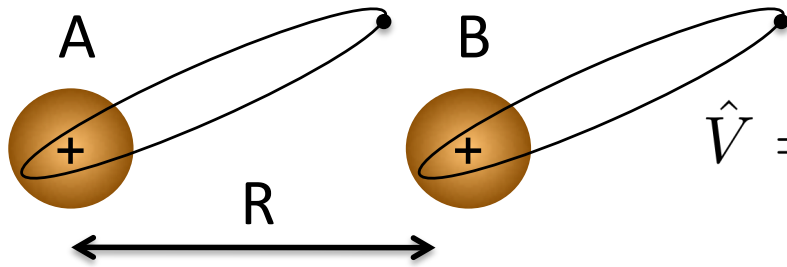
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3. Long lifetime $\tau \sim n^3 \Rightarrow n > 60, \tau > 100 \mu\text{s}$

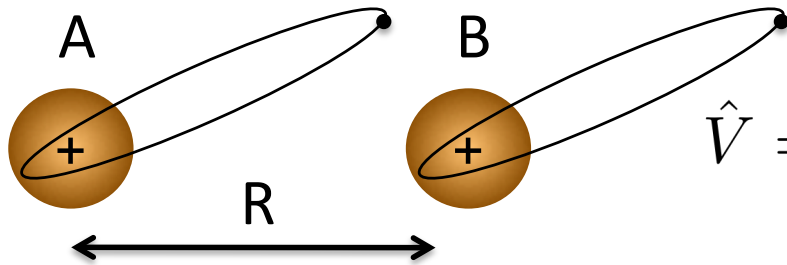
Interaction between Rydberg atoms



$$\hat{V} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} \left(\hat{\mathbf{d}}_A \cdot \hat{\mathbf{d}}_B - 3(\hat{\mathbf{d}}_A \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})(\hat{\mathbf{d}}_B \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}) \right)$$

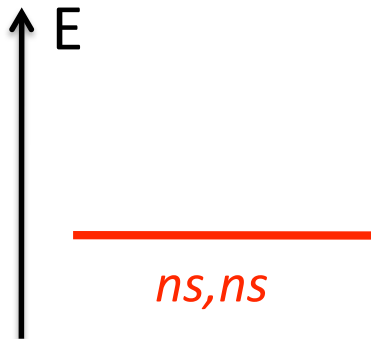
Two atom basis: $\{|n, l\rangle \otimes |n', l'\rangle\}$

Interaction between Rydberg atoms

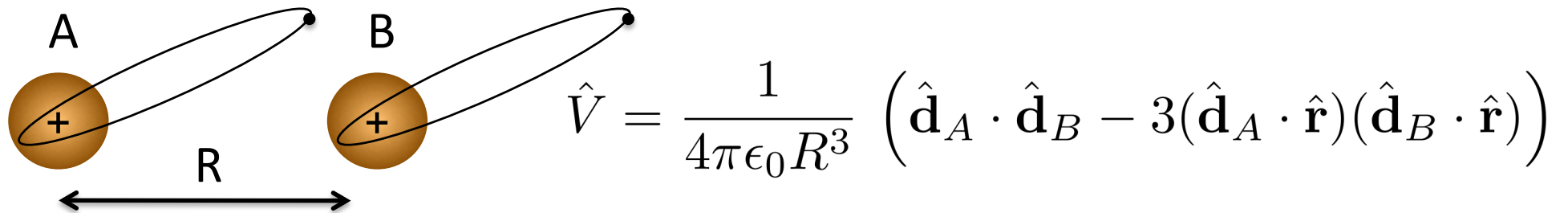


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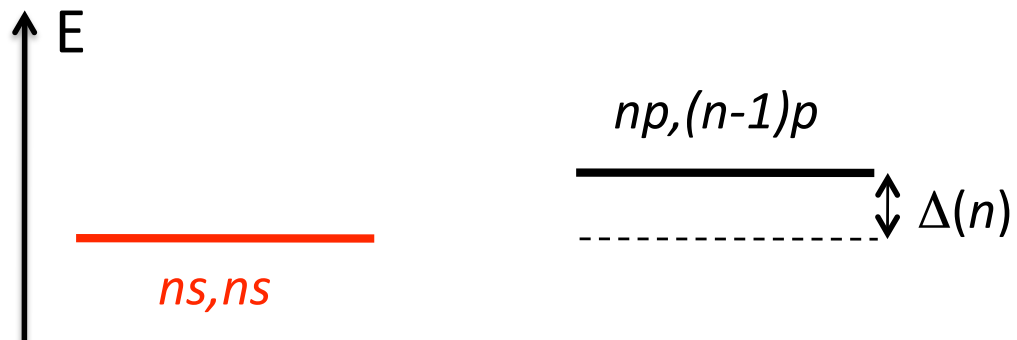
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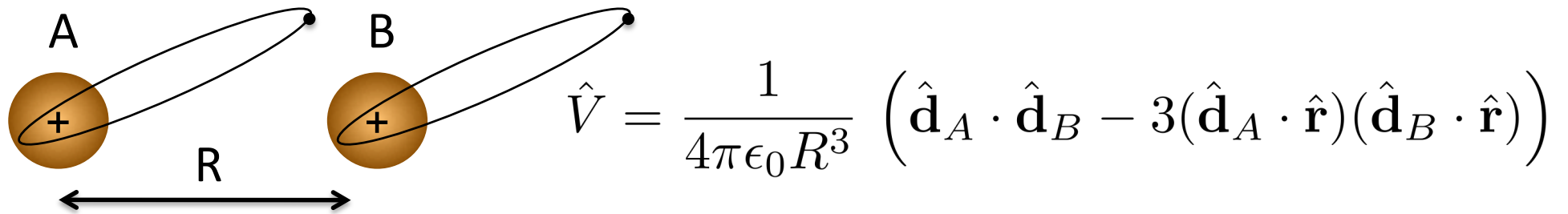
Interaction between Rydberg atoms



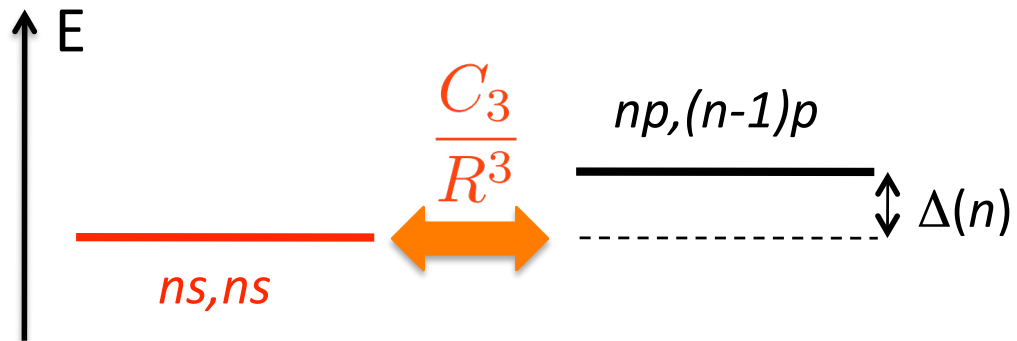
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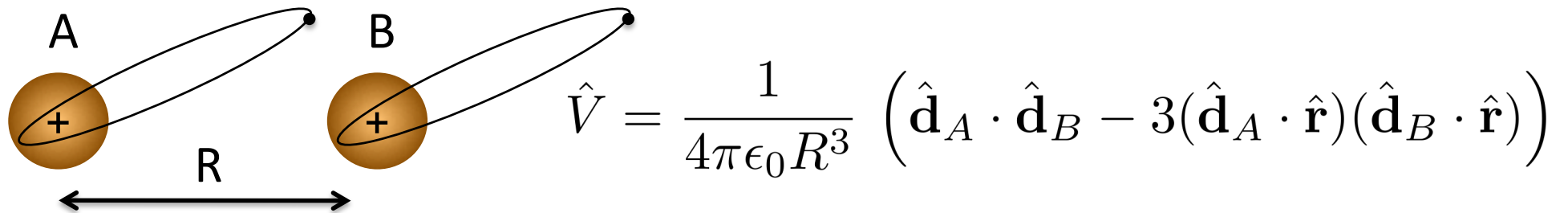
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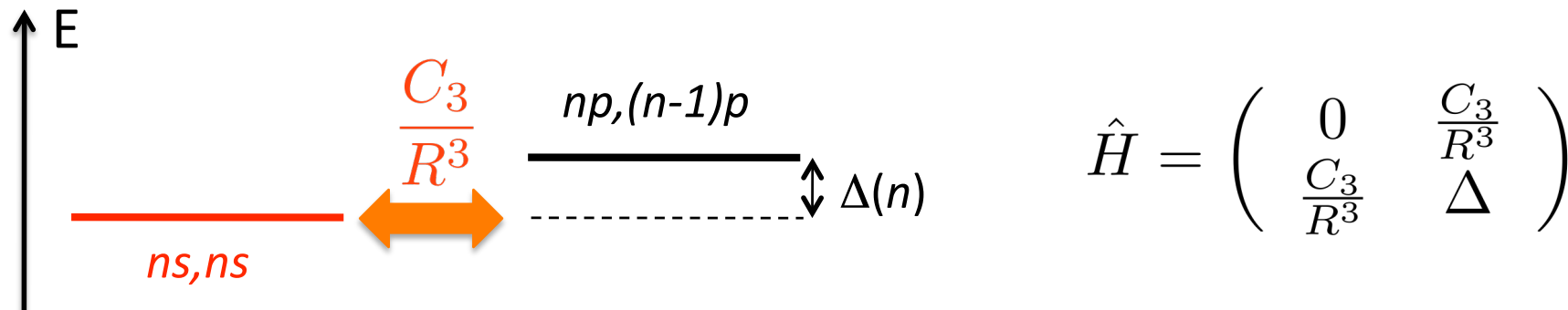
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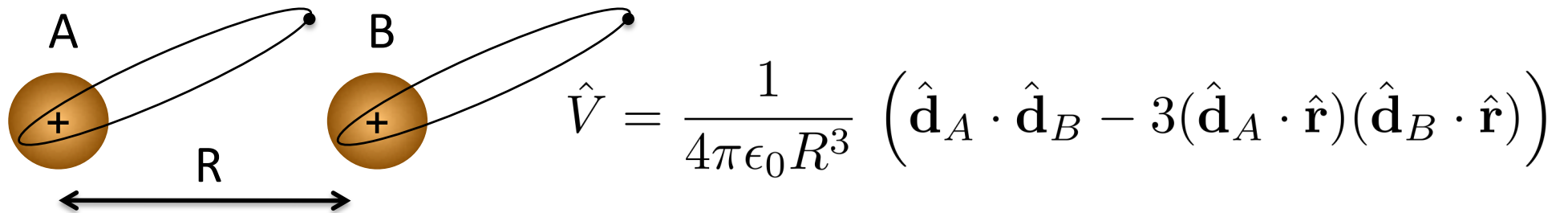
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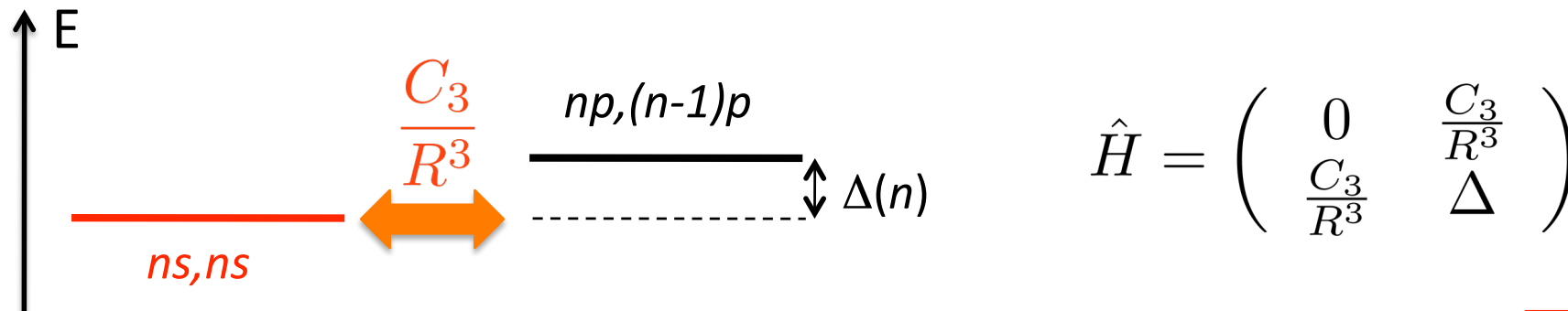
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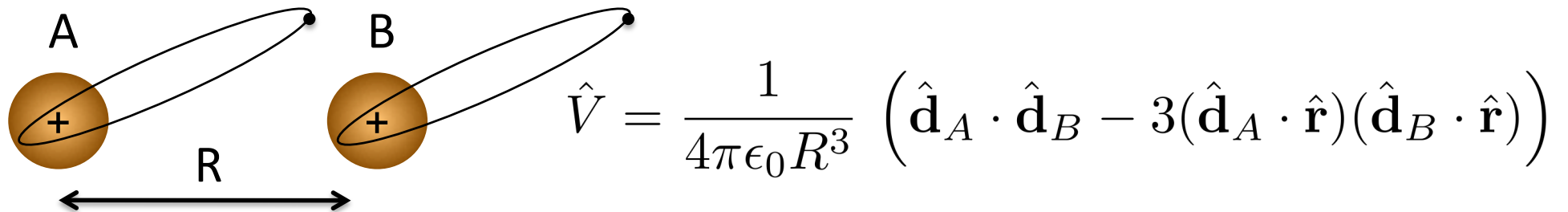


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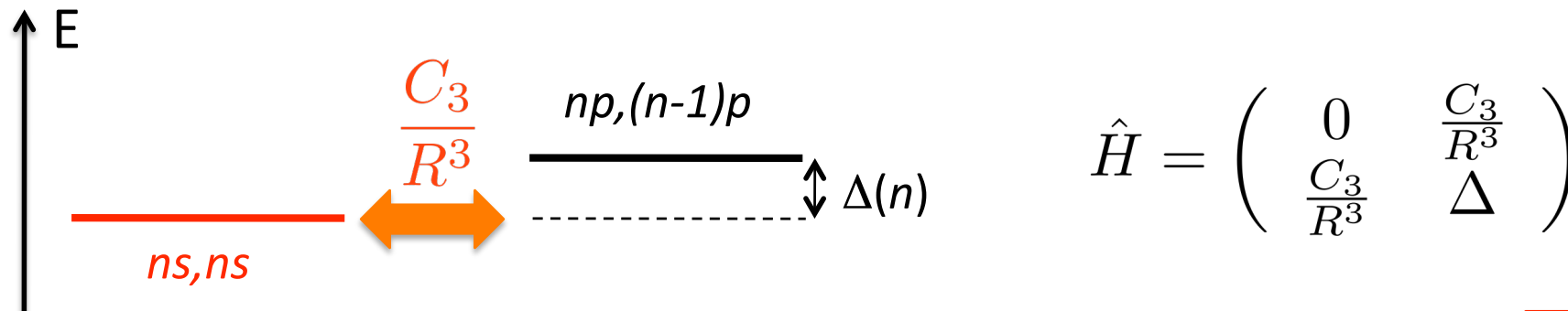


Van der Waals: $\frac{C_3}{R^3} \ll \Delta \Rightarrow \Delta E_{ss} \approx \frac{1}{2\Delta} \left(\frac{C_3}{R^3} \right)^2 = \frac{C_6}{R^6}$

Interaction between Rydberg atoms



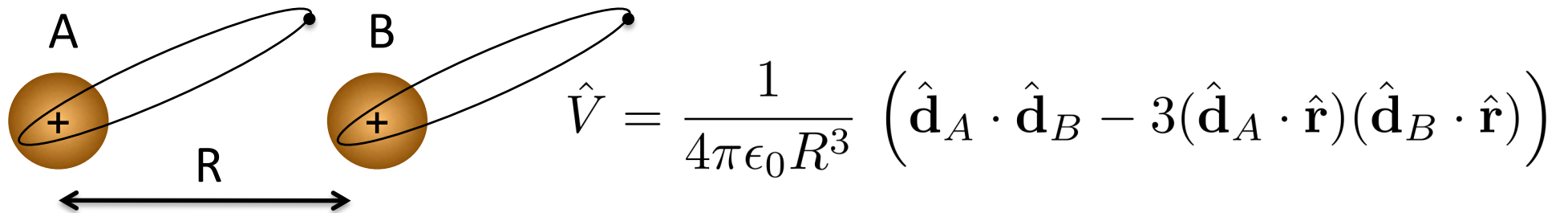
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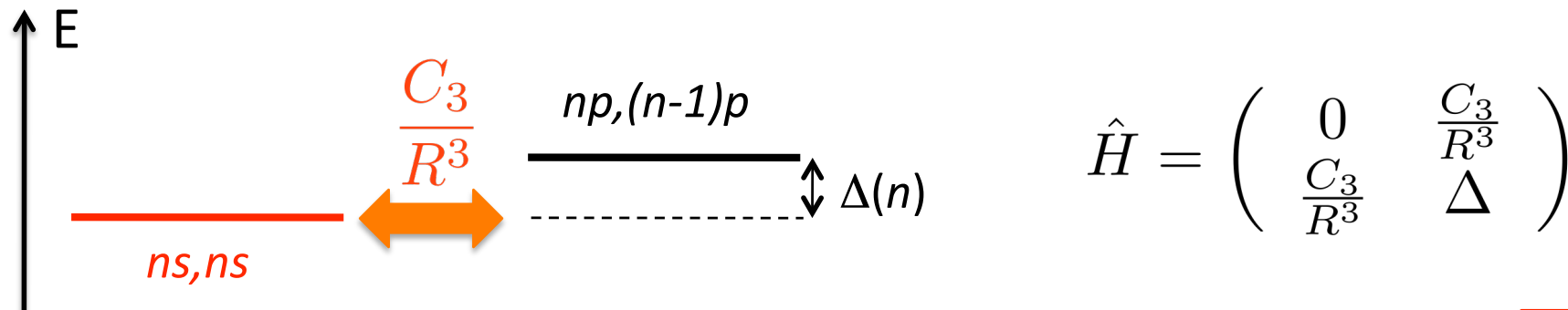
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Scaling: $C_6 \propto n^{11}$

Interaction between Rydberg atoms



Two atom basis: $\{|n, l\rangle \otimes |n', l'\rangle\}$

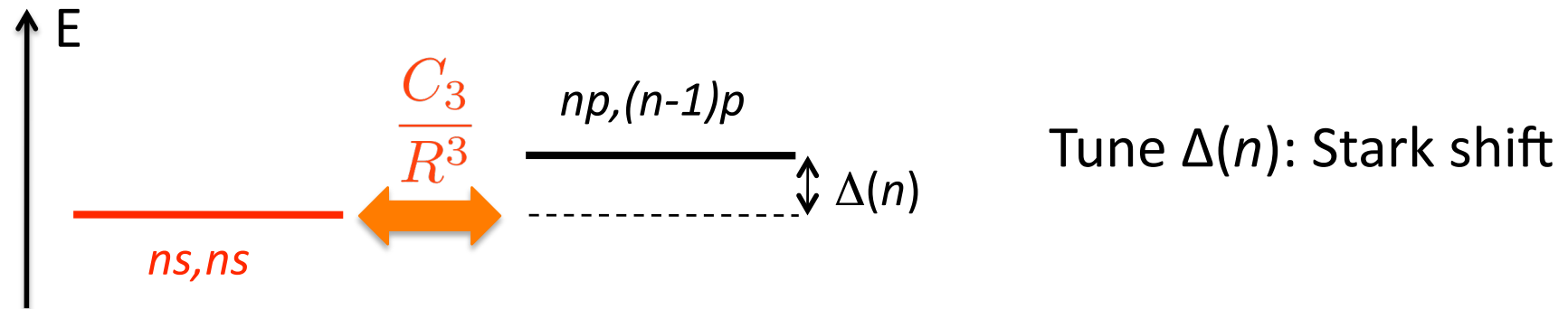


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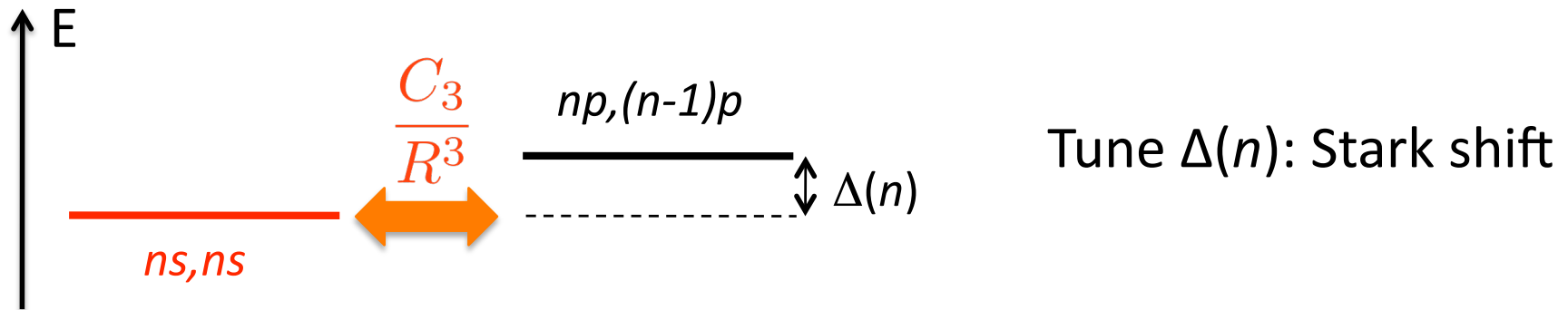
Resonant regime: $\frac{C_3}{R^3} \gg \Delta \Rightarrow \Delta E_{\pm} \approx \pm \frac{C_3}{R^3}$

Tuning the interaction: Förster resonance

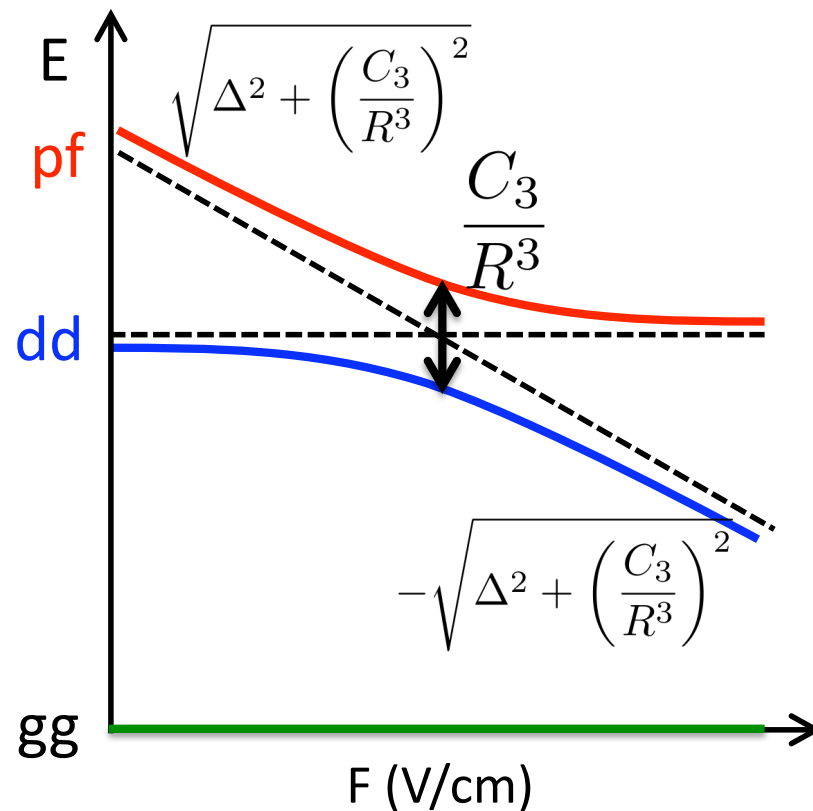


Ex: for ^{87}Rb resonance $59d_{3/2} + 59d_{3/2} \leftrightarrow 57p_{1/2} + 61f_{5/2}$

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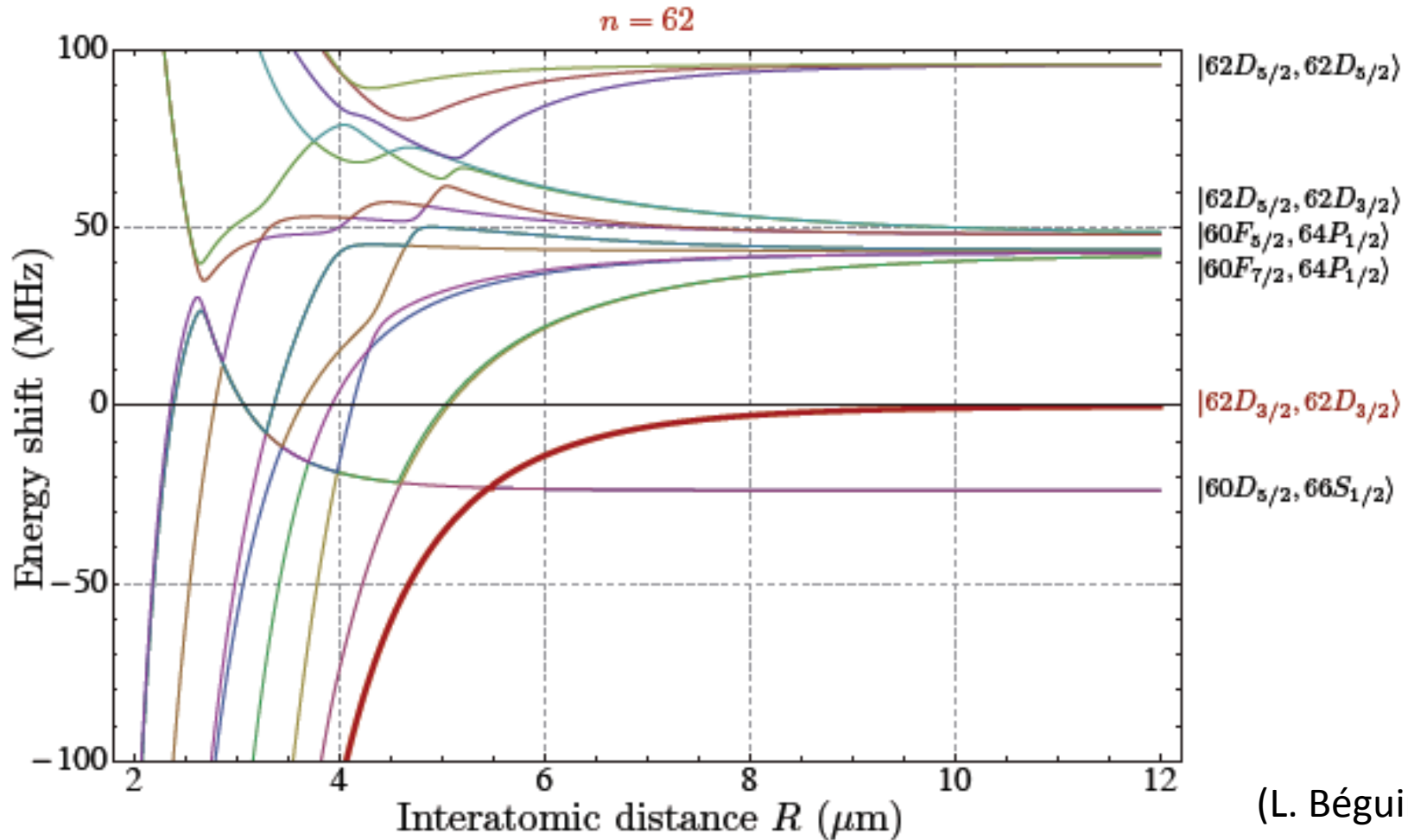


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Interaction between "real" Rydberg atoms

Ex: ^{87}Rb atoms in $62d_{3/2}$

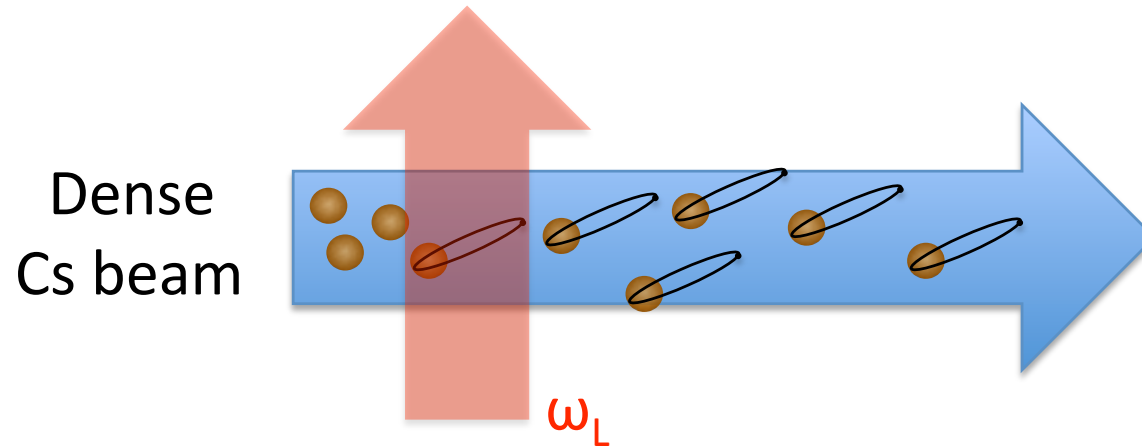


Rydberg interaction: 10^{11} x ground state + **switchable**

“Early” experiments and the “need” for cold atoms

The “dense Rydberg gas”

J-M Raimond, J. Phys. B **14**, L655 (1981)



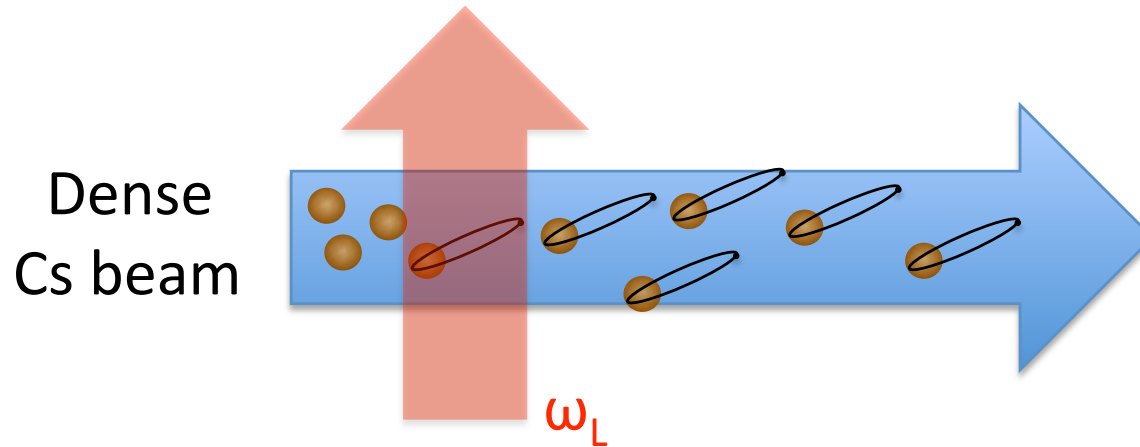
Broadening of excitation

$$\Delta\omega \sim \frac{d^2}{R^3} \sim 10 \text{ GHz}$$

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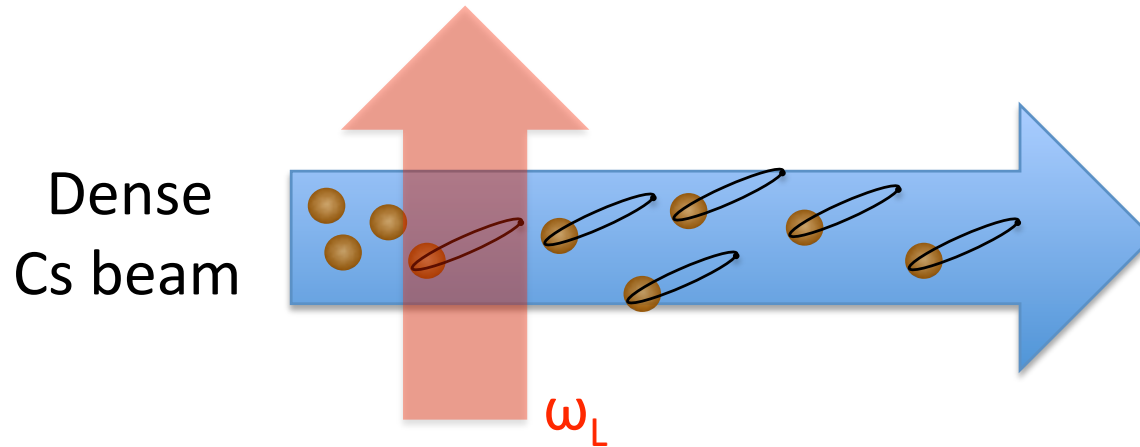
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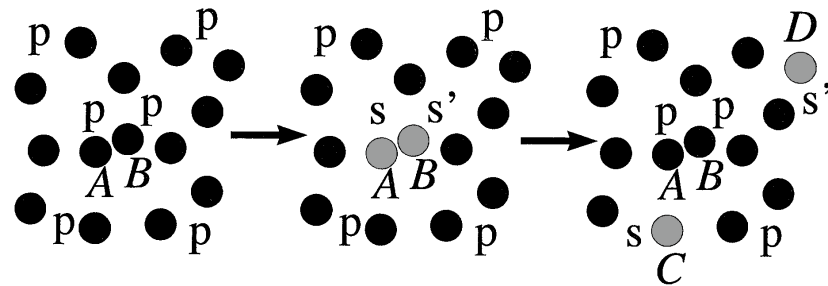
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Many body in "frozen gas"

Mourachko, PRL **80**, 253 (1998)

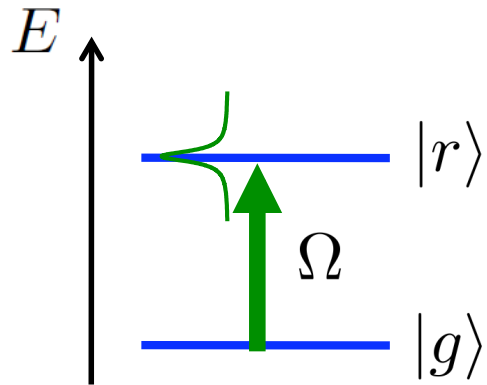
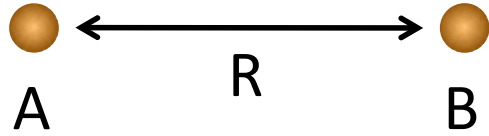


Diffusion of excitation faster than motion \Rightarrow correlations between all atoms

Outline

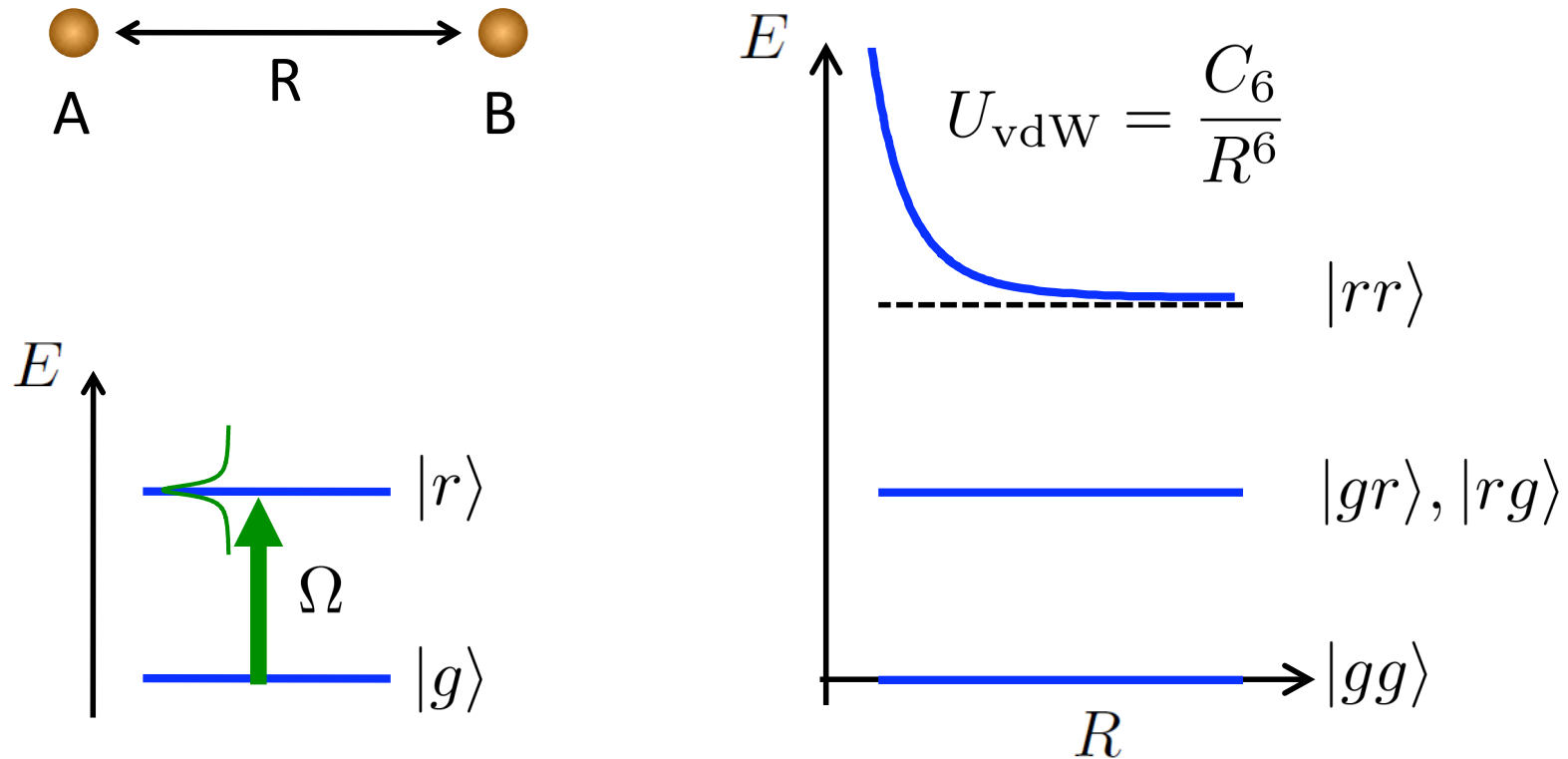
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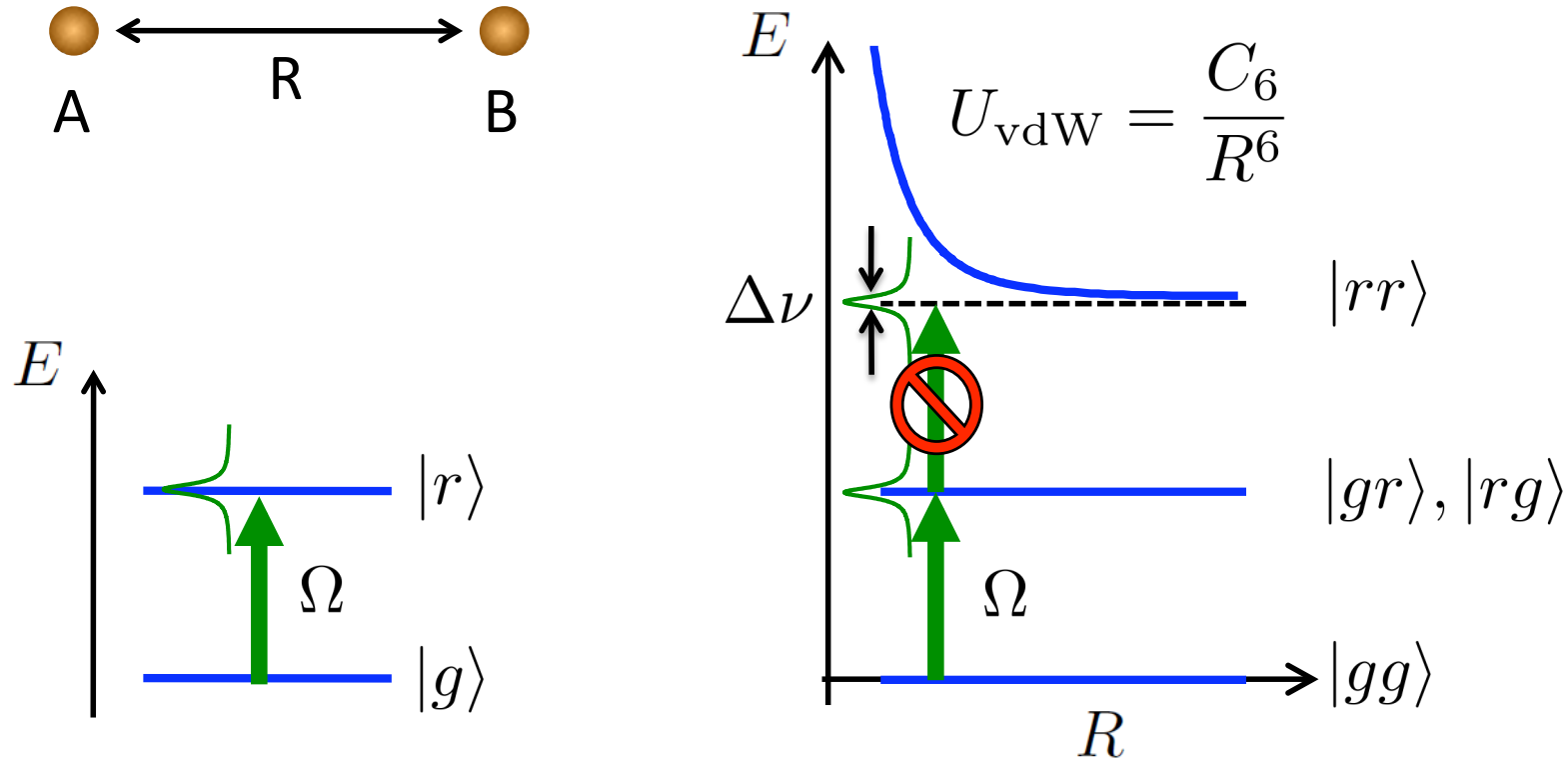
D. Jaksch, *et al.*, PRL **85**, 2208 (2000)
M. D. Lukin, *et al.*, PRL **87**, 037901 (2001)

Rydberg blockade and collective excitation



D. Jaksch, *et al.*, PRL **85**, 2208 (2000)
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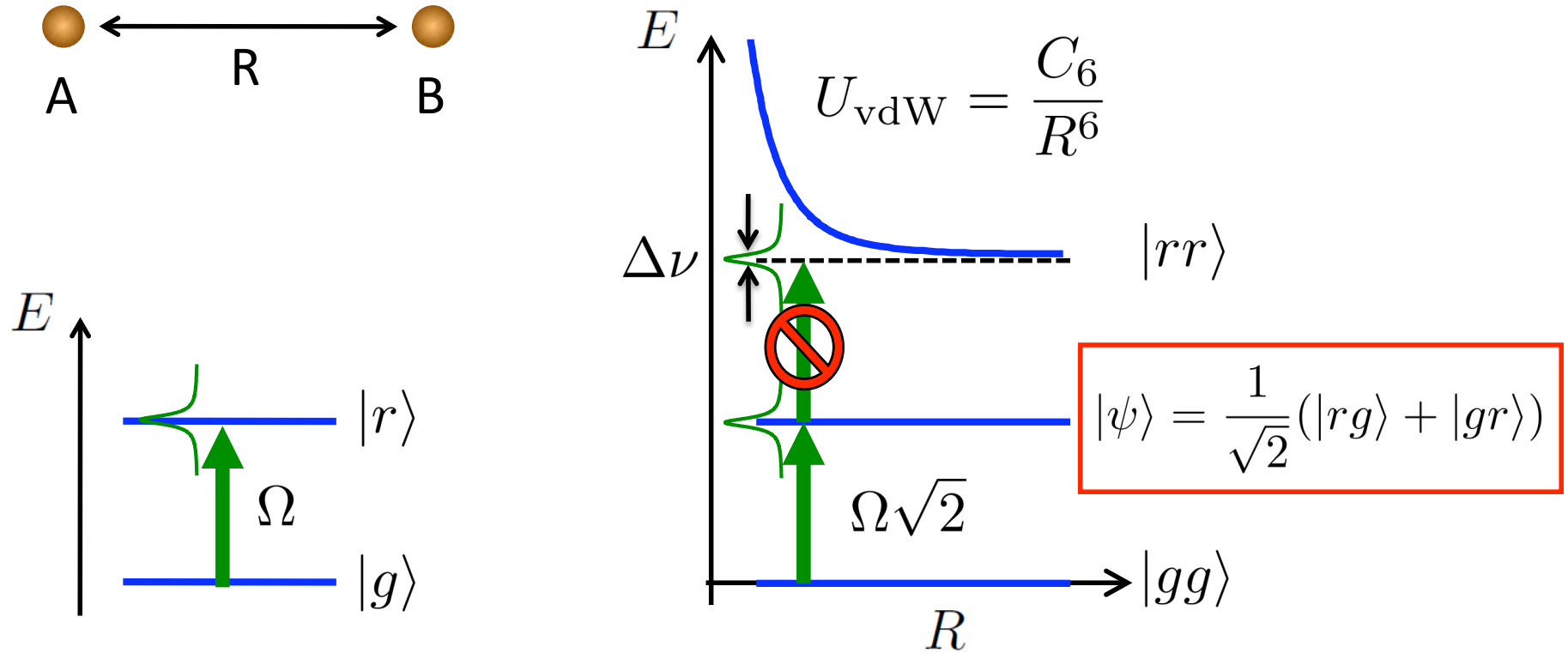
Rydberg blockade and collective excitation



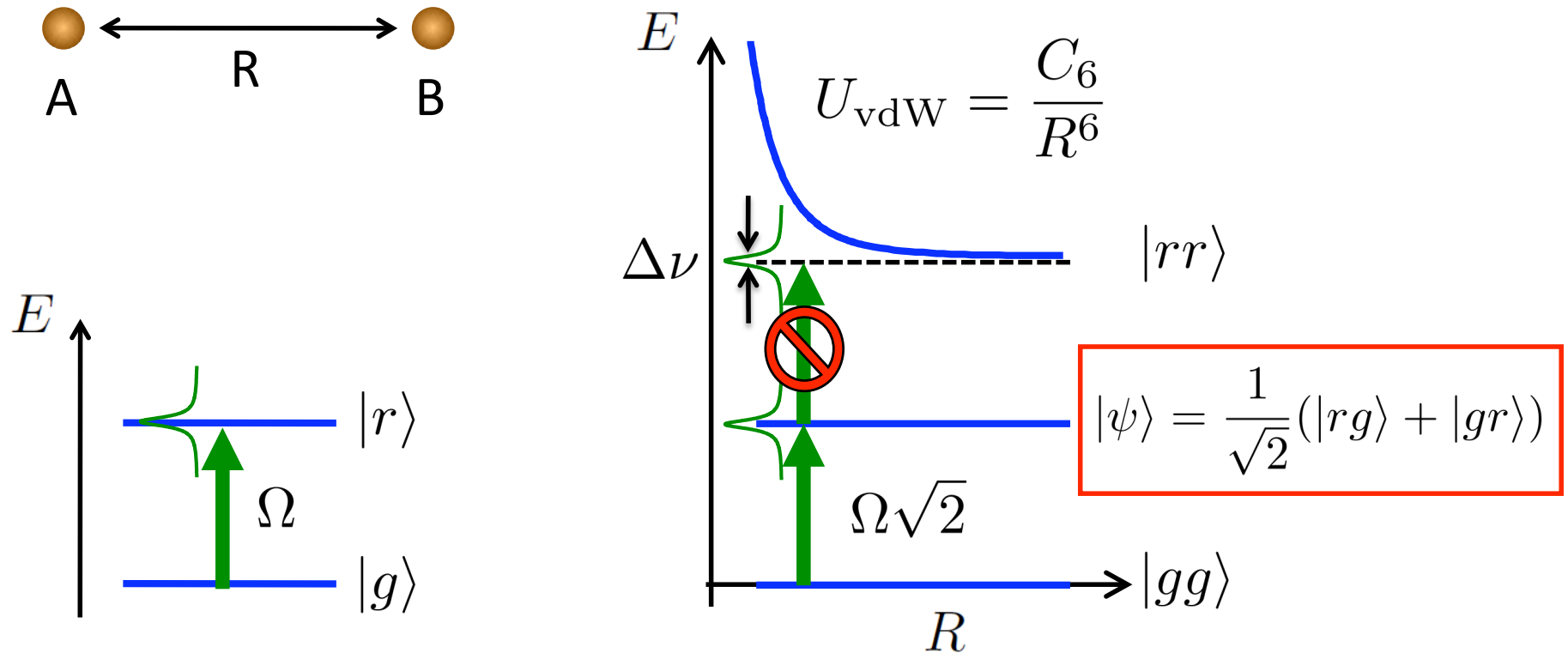
If $\hbar\Delta\nu \ll U_{\text{vdW}}$: no excitation of $|rr\rangle \Rightarrow$ **BLOCKADE**

D. Jaksch, *et al.*, PRL **85**, 2208 (2000)
M. D. Lukin, *et al.*, PRL **87**, 037901 (2001)

Rydberg blockade and collective excitation



Rydberg blockade and collective excitation

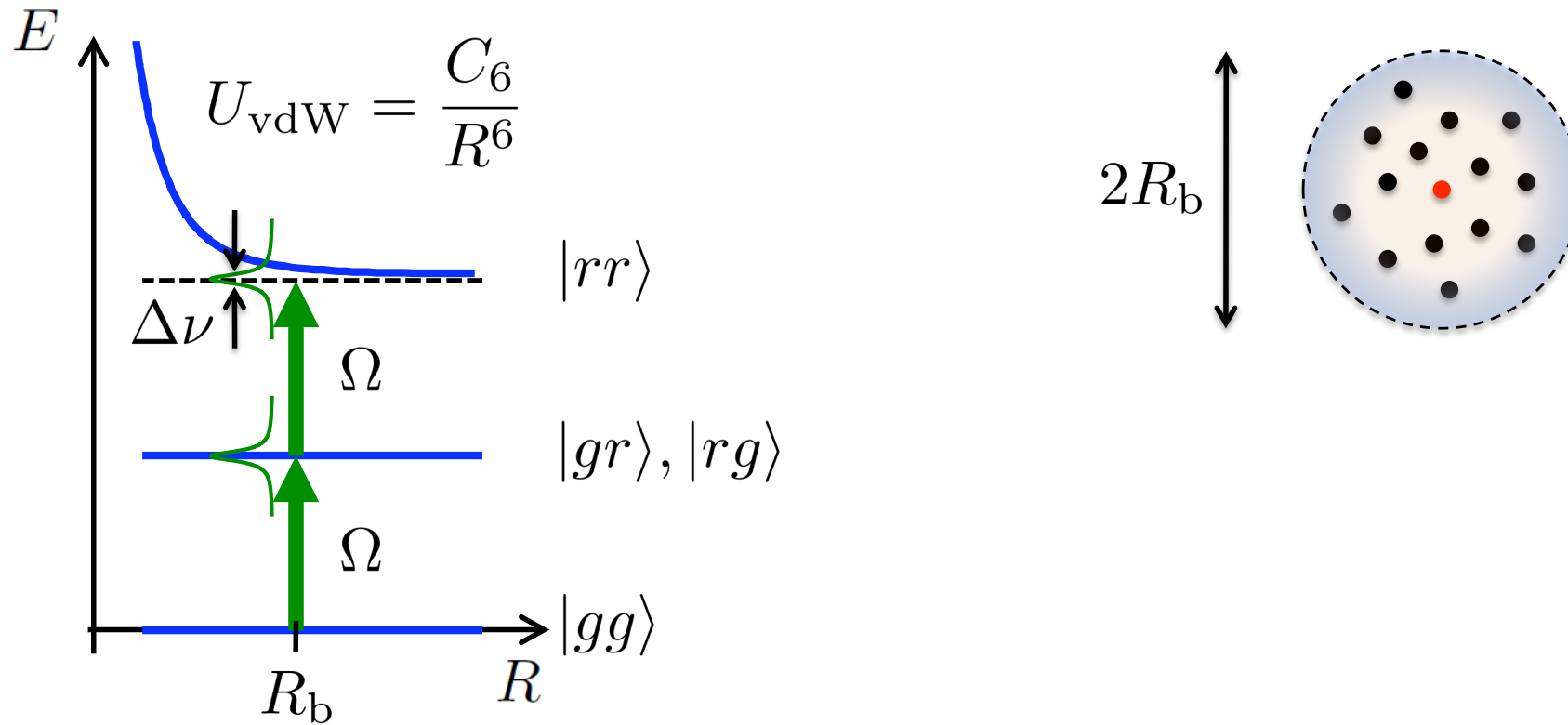


Collective oscillation between $|gg\rangle$ and $|\psi\rangle$ with coupling $\Omega\sqrt{2}$

$$\langle gg | \hat{D}_A + \hat{D}_B | \psi \rangle = \sqrt{2}d \quad \text{with} \quad d = \langle g | \hat{D}_A | r \rangle = \langle g | \hat{D}_B | r \rangle$$

Blockade sphere and N-atom collective excitation

Only one atom excited within a sphere of “blockade” radius R_b



Blockade sphere and N-atom collective excitation

Only one atom excited within a sphere of “blockade” radius R_b

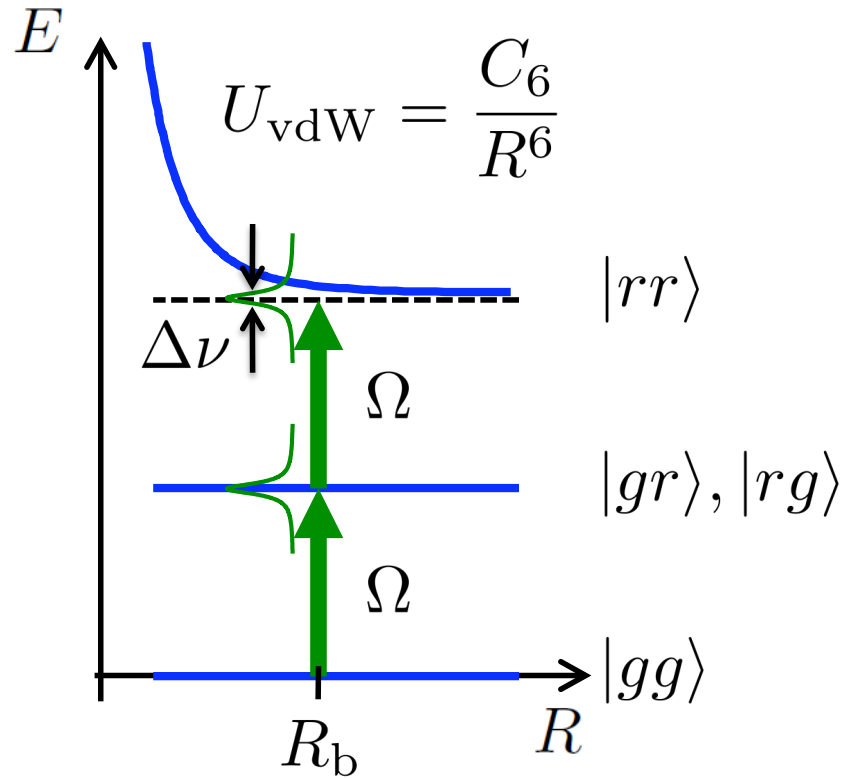
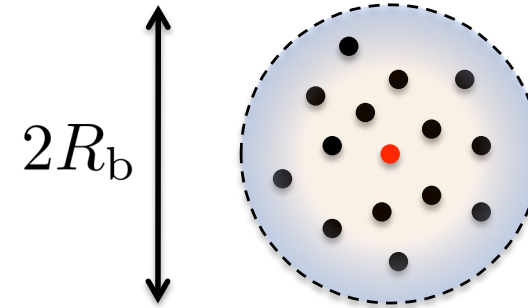
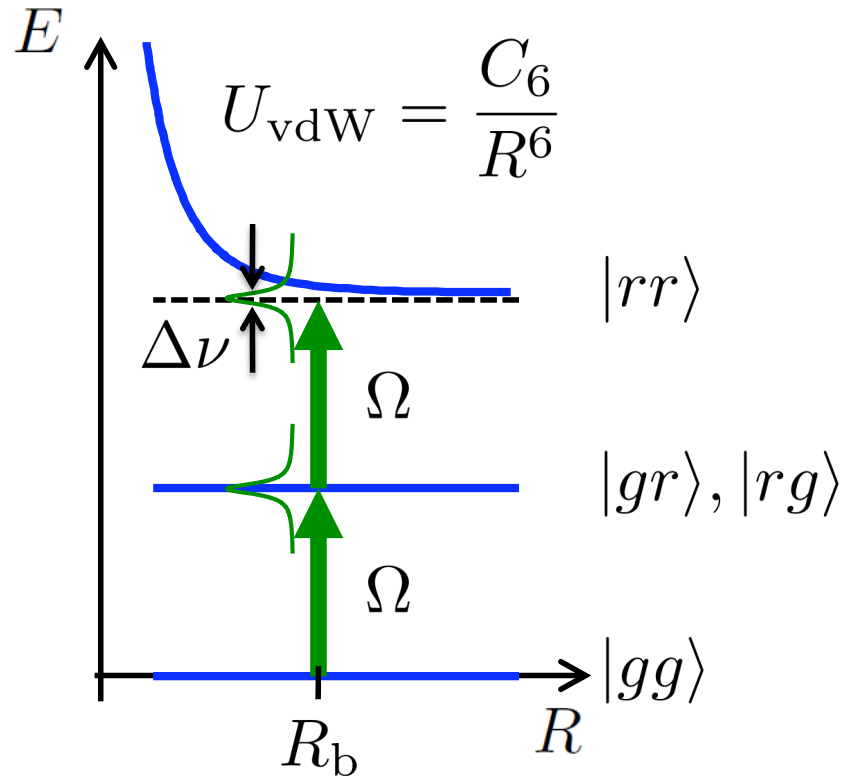


Diagram of a blockade sphere. A dashed circle of radius R_b contains several black dots representing atoms, with one red dot representing an excited atom. A vertical double-headed arrow labeled $2R_b$ indicates the diameter of the sphere.

$$\hbar\Delta\nu = \frac{C_6}{R_b^6} \Rightarrow R_b = \left(\frac{\hbar\Delta\nu}{C_6} \right)^{1/6}$$

Blockade sphere and N-atom collective excitation

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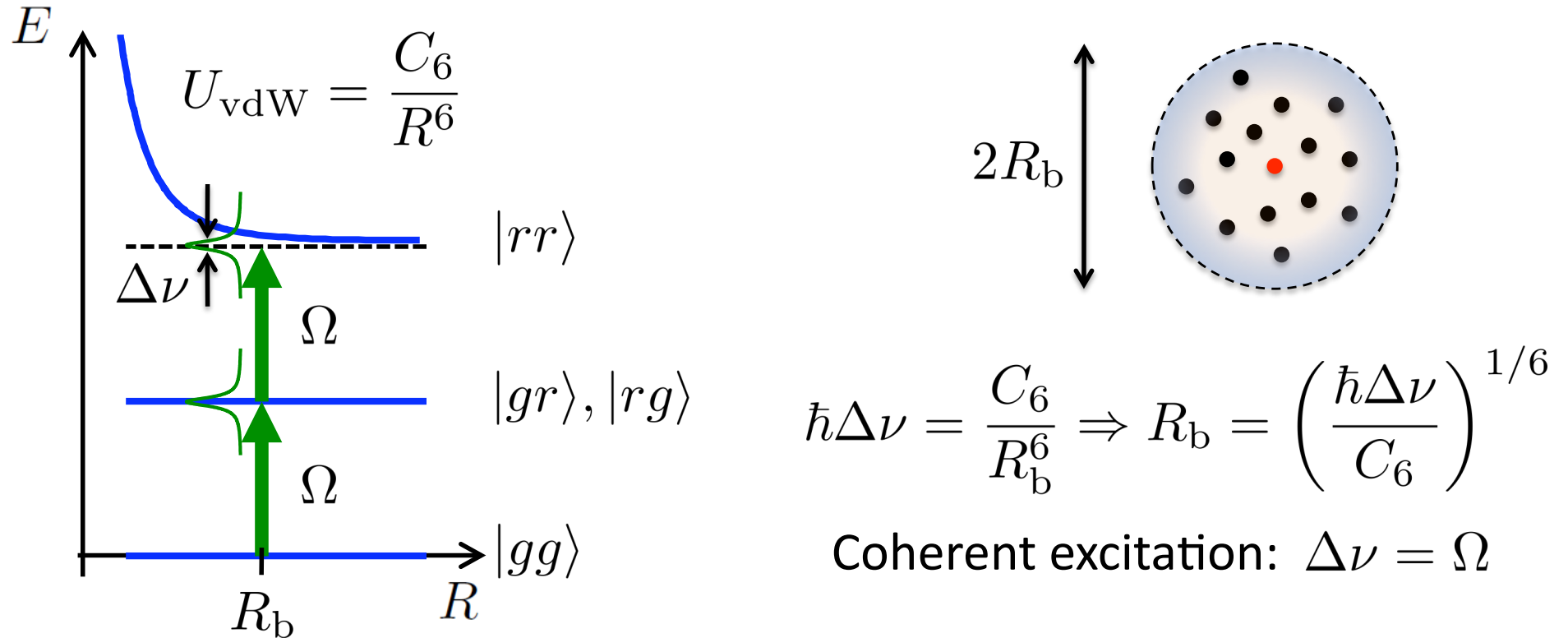
$$\hbar\Delta\nu = \frac{C_6}{R_b^6} \Rightarrow R_b = \left(\frac{\hbar\Delta\nu}{C_6} \right)^{1/6}$$

Coherent excitation: $\Delta\nu = \Omega$

Ex: $62d_{3/2}$, $\Omega / 2\pi = 1 \text{ MHz} \Rightarrow R_b = 10 \mu\text{m}$

Blockade sphere and N-atom collective excitation

Only one atom excited within a sphere of “blockade” radius R_b



Ex: $62d_{3/2}$, $\Omega / 2\pi = 1 \text{ MHz} \Rightarrow R_b = 10 \mu\text{m}$

N atoms within the blockade sphere \Rightarrow collective oscillation

$$|ggg\dots g\rangle \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad |\psi_c\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=1}^N |gg\dots r_j\dots g\rangle$$

↔

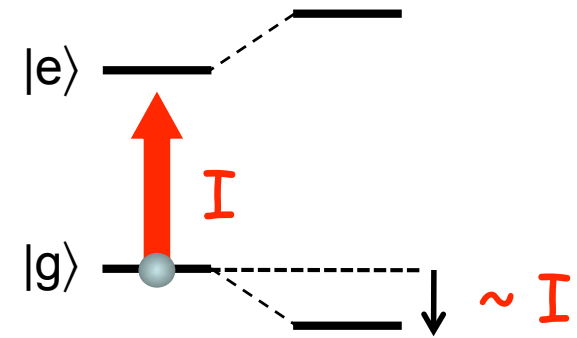
Outline

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Microscopic optical dipole trap

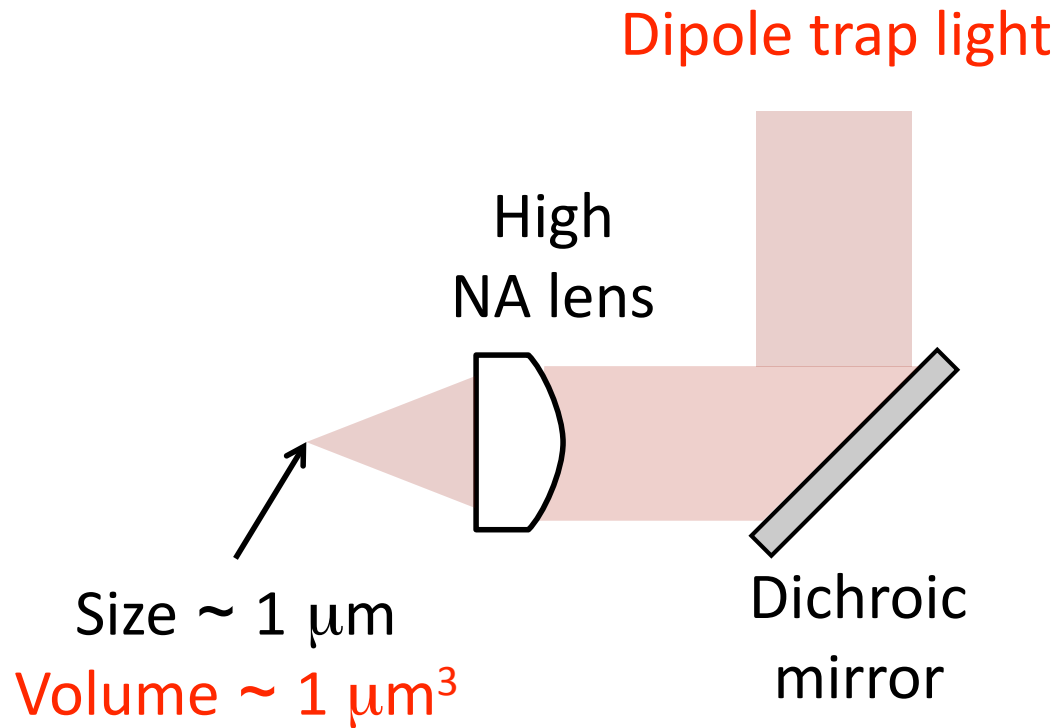
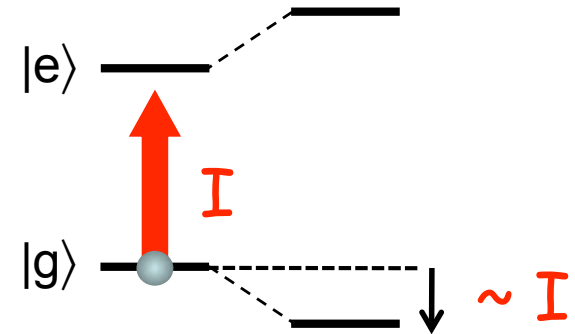
Non-resonant atom-laser interaction

⇒ **light-shift**



Microscopic optical dipole trap

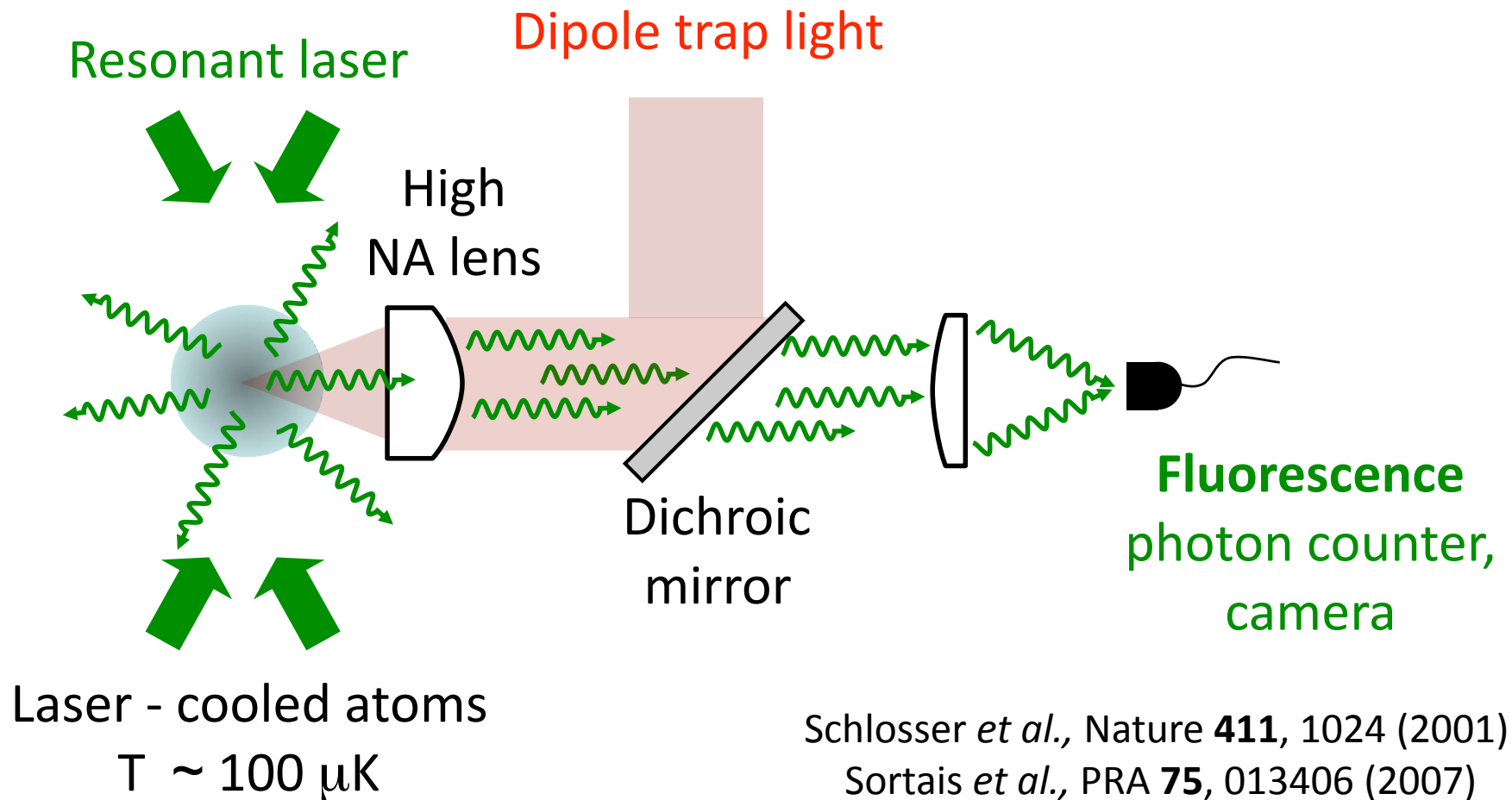
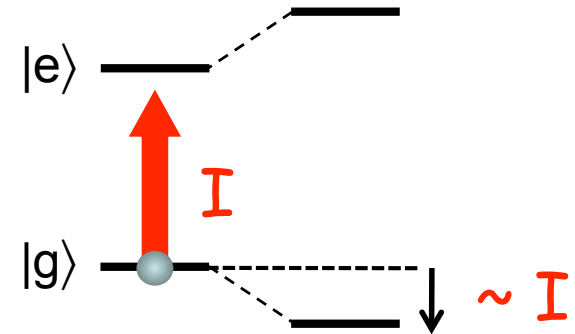
Non-resonant atom-laser interaction
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Depth $\approx 1 \text{ mK}$ ⇒ **laser cooled atoms**

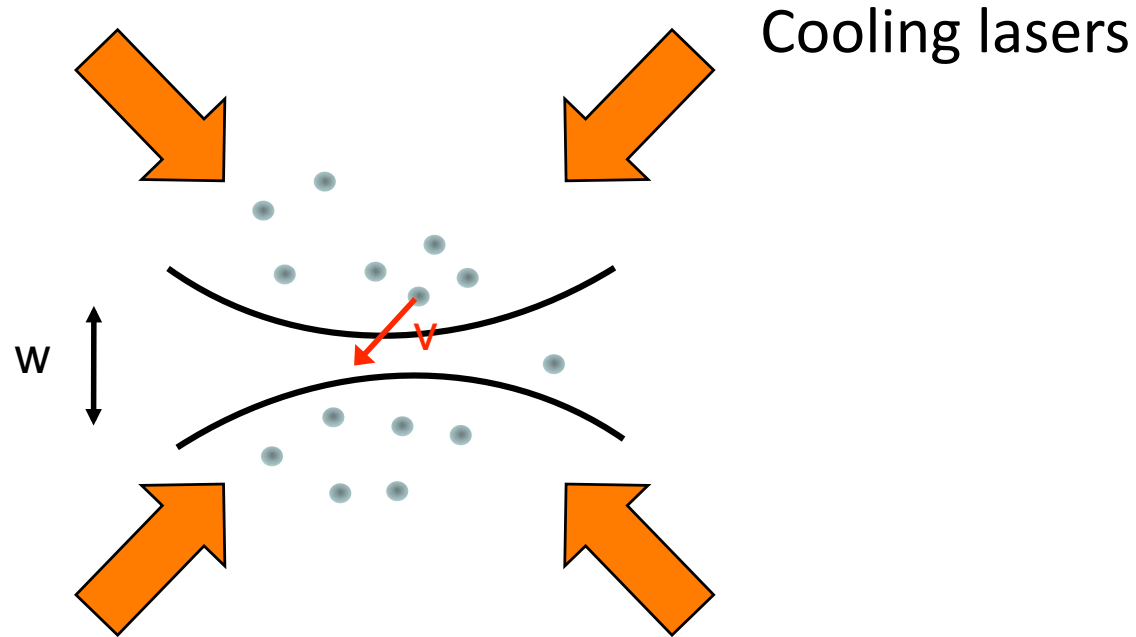
Microscopic optical dipole trap

Non-resonant atom-laser interaction
⇒ **light-shift**



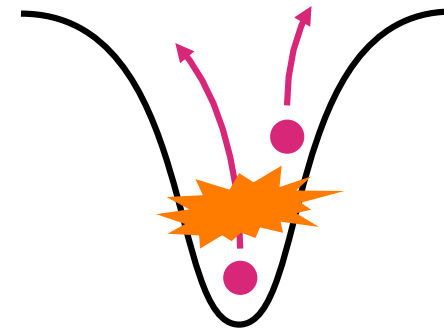
Loading the trap with individual atoms

Loading rate



Light-assisted loss in the trap

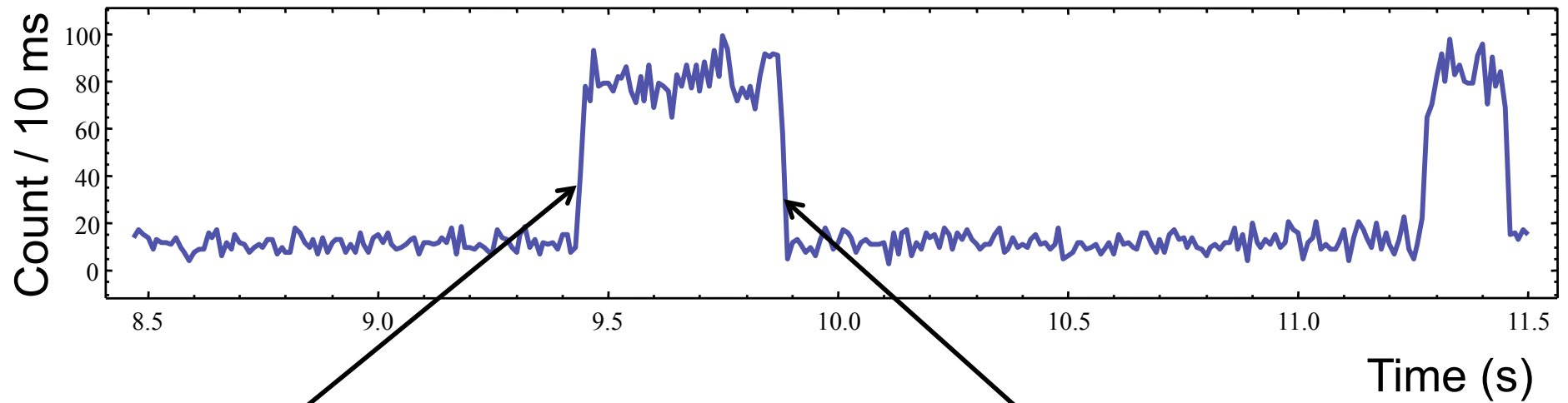
Loss $\sim 1/\text{trap size}$



Prevents 2 trapped atoms when loss \gg loading

Trapping a single (cold) atom

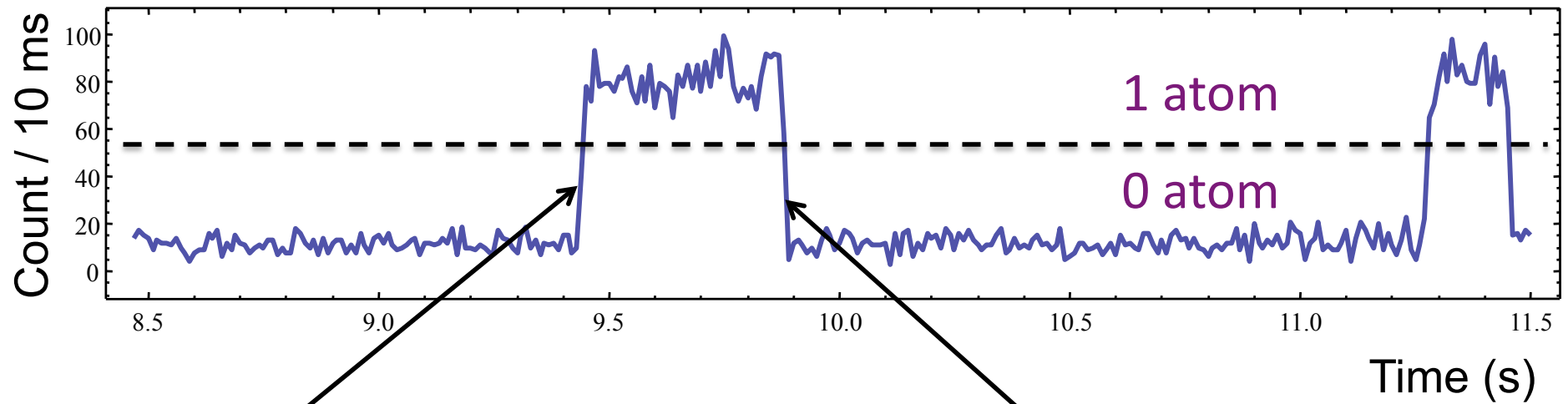
Fluorescence @ 780 nm induced by the cooling lasers



Schlosser *et al.*, Nature **411**, 1024 (2001); Sortais *et al.*, PRA **75**, 013406 (2007)

Trapping a single (cold) atom

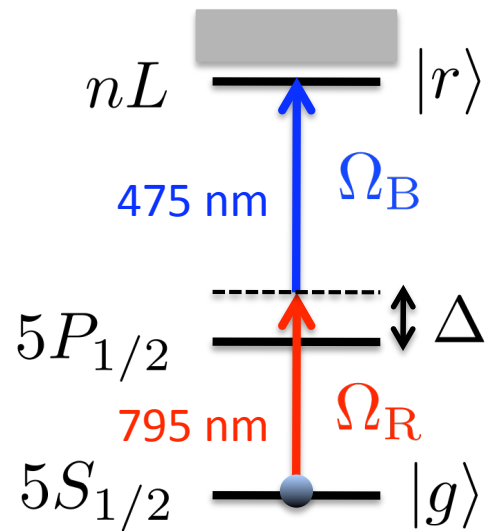
Fluorescence @ 780 nm induced by the cooling lasers



NON deterministic single-atom source

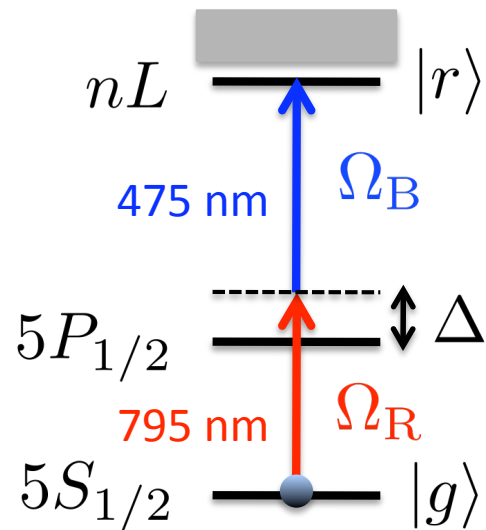
Schlosser *et al.*, Nature **411**, 1024 (2001); Sortais *et al.*, PRA **75**, 013406 (2007)

Coherent excitation of atoms to Rydberg state (ex: ^{87}Rb)



2-photon excitation: $\Omega = \frac{\Omega_R \Omega_B}{2\Delta}$

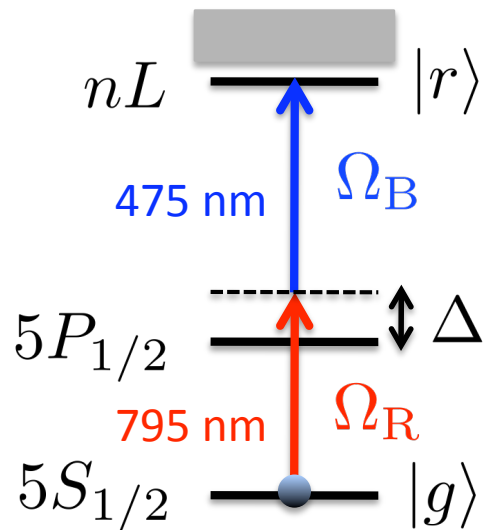
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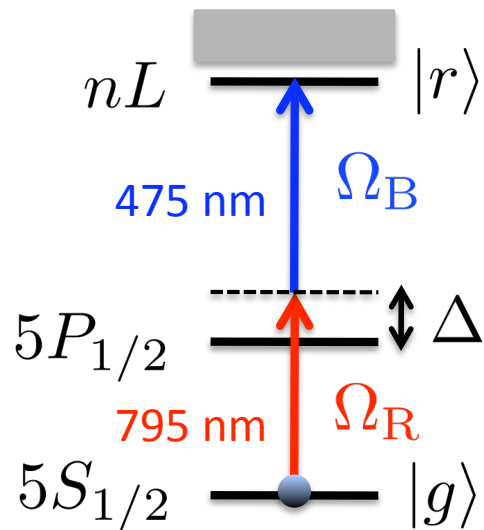
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$|g\rangle$ **OR** $|r\rangle$

\Rightarrow must repeat to calculate P_r (x 100)

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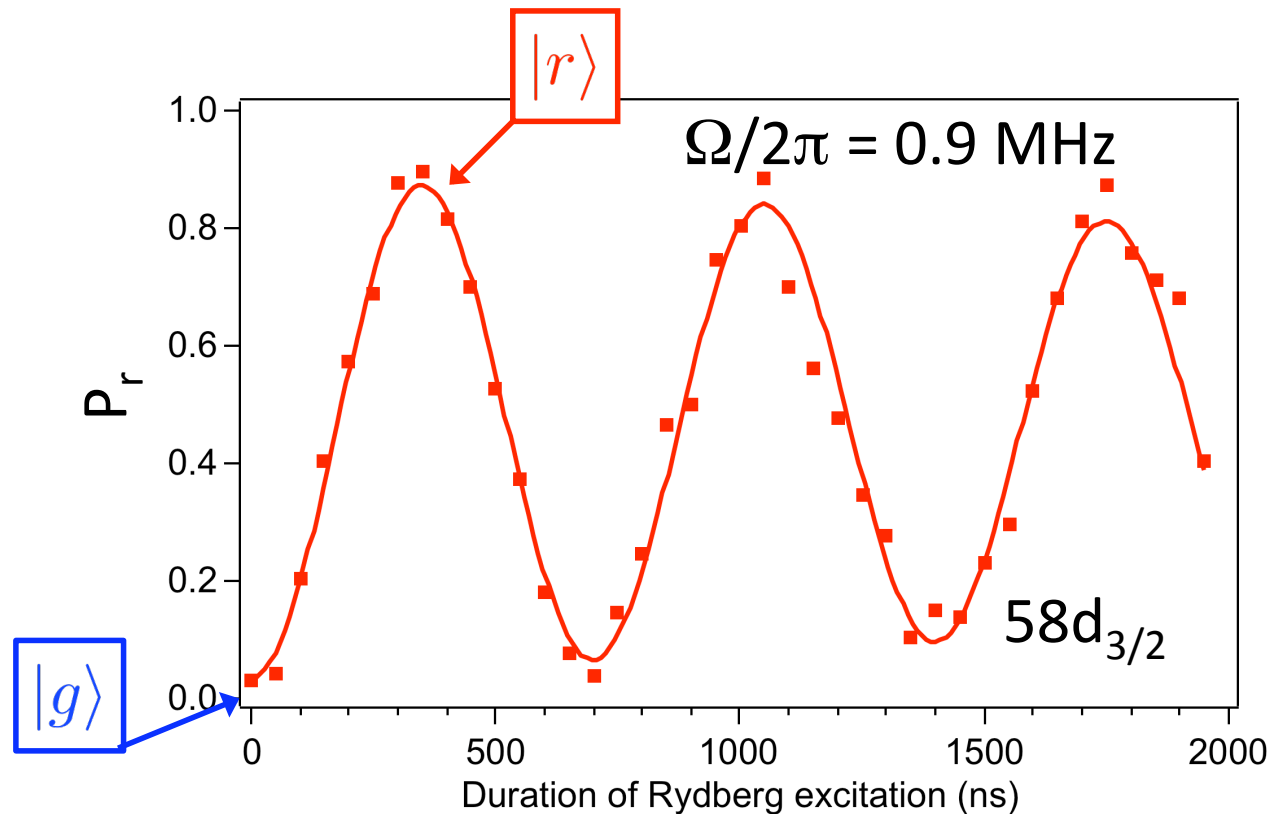
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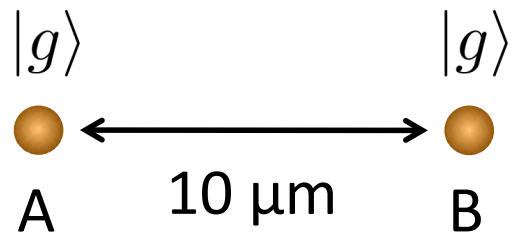
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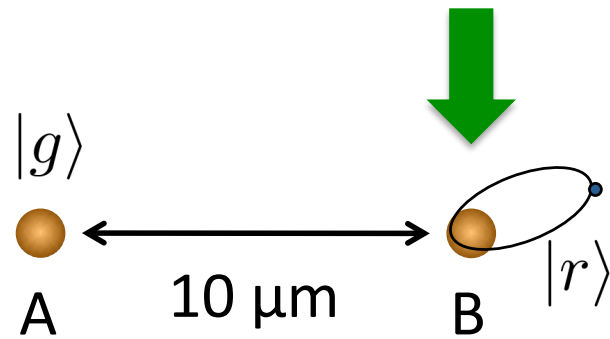
Demonstration of the Rydberg blockade: U. Wisconsin

Addressable excitation

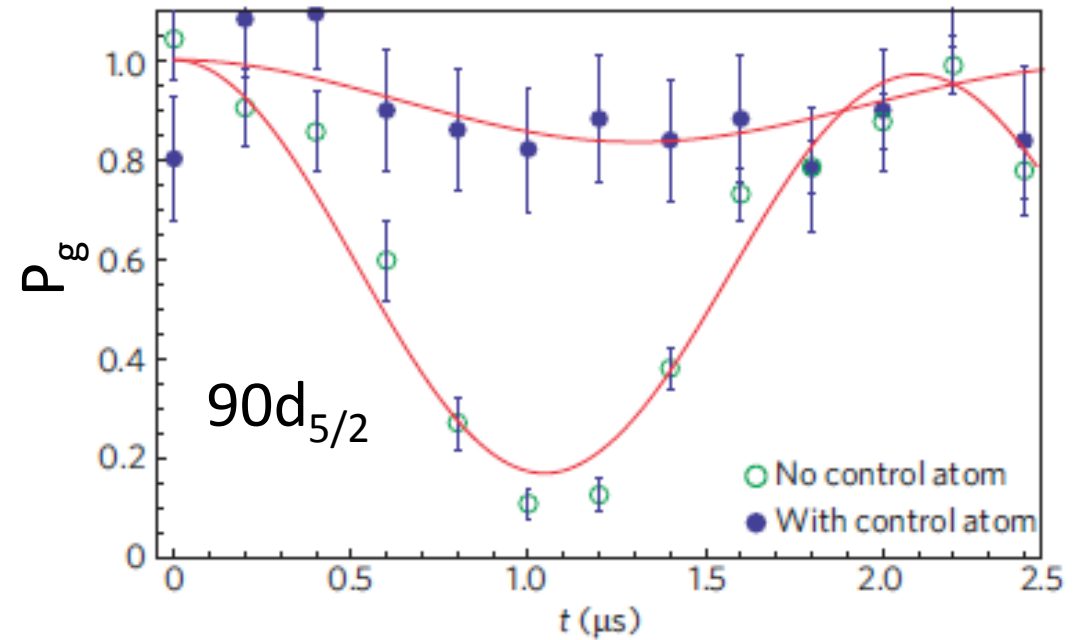


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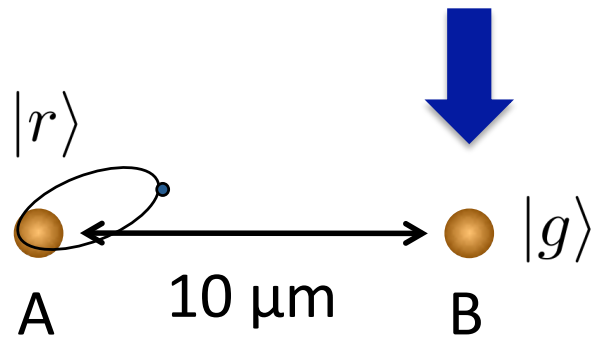


Oscillation of atom B

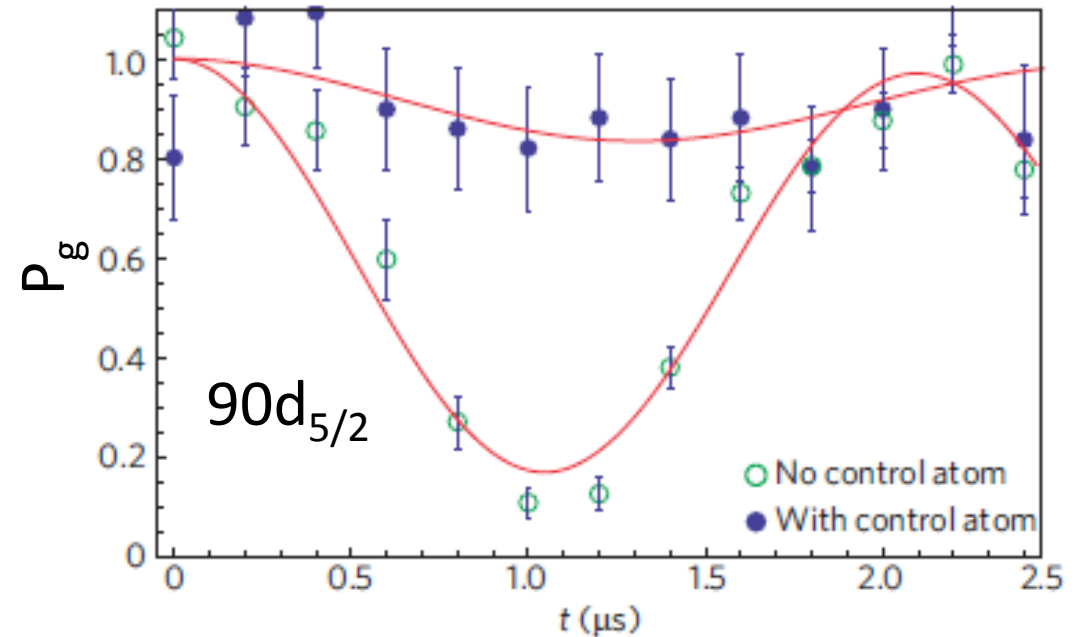


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Addressable excitation

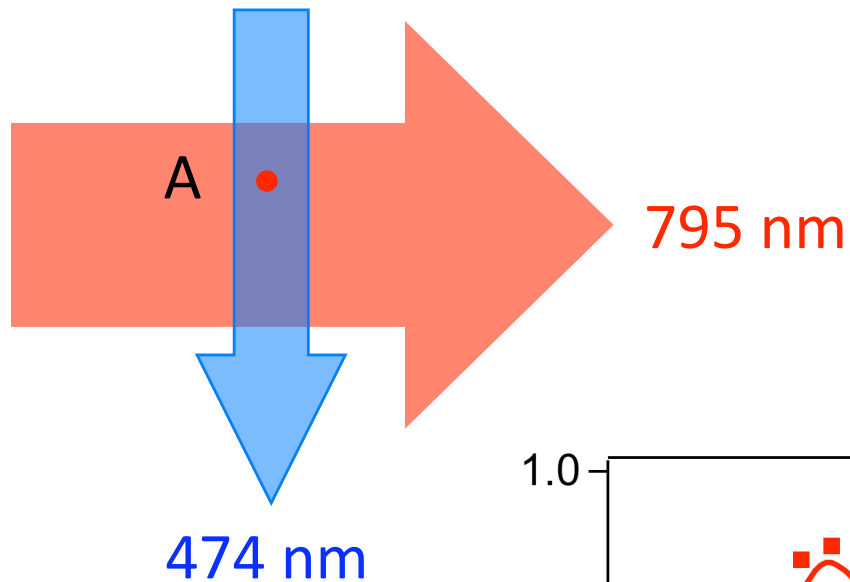


Oscillation of atom B

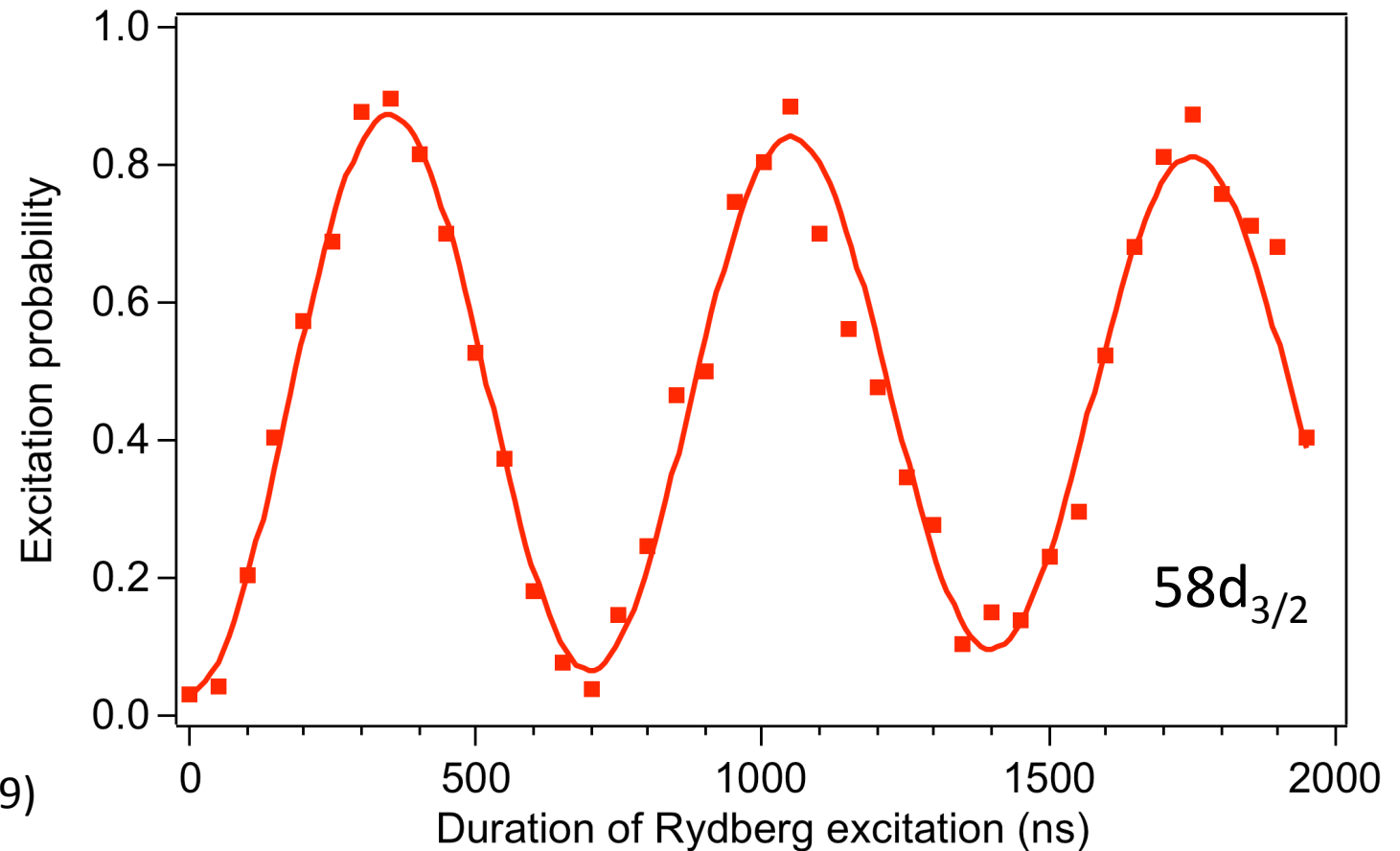


Excitation of atom B conditioned by the state of atom A
 \Rightarrow Demonstration of C-NOT gate and entanglement

Rydberg blockade and collective excitation: Institut d'Optique

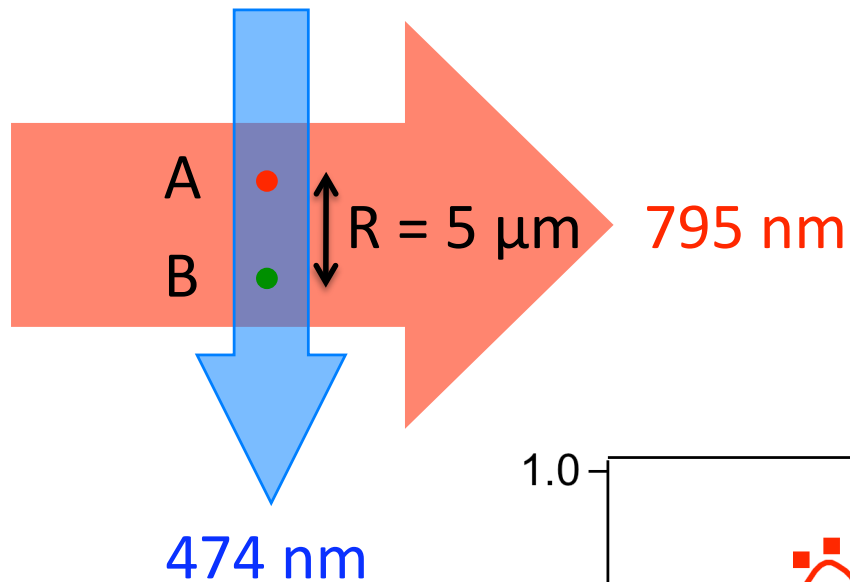


Exc. proba atom A only

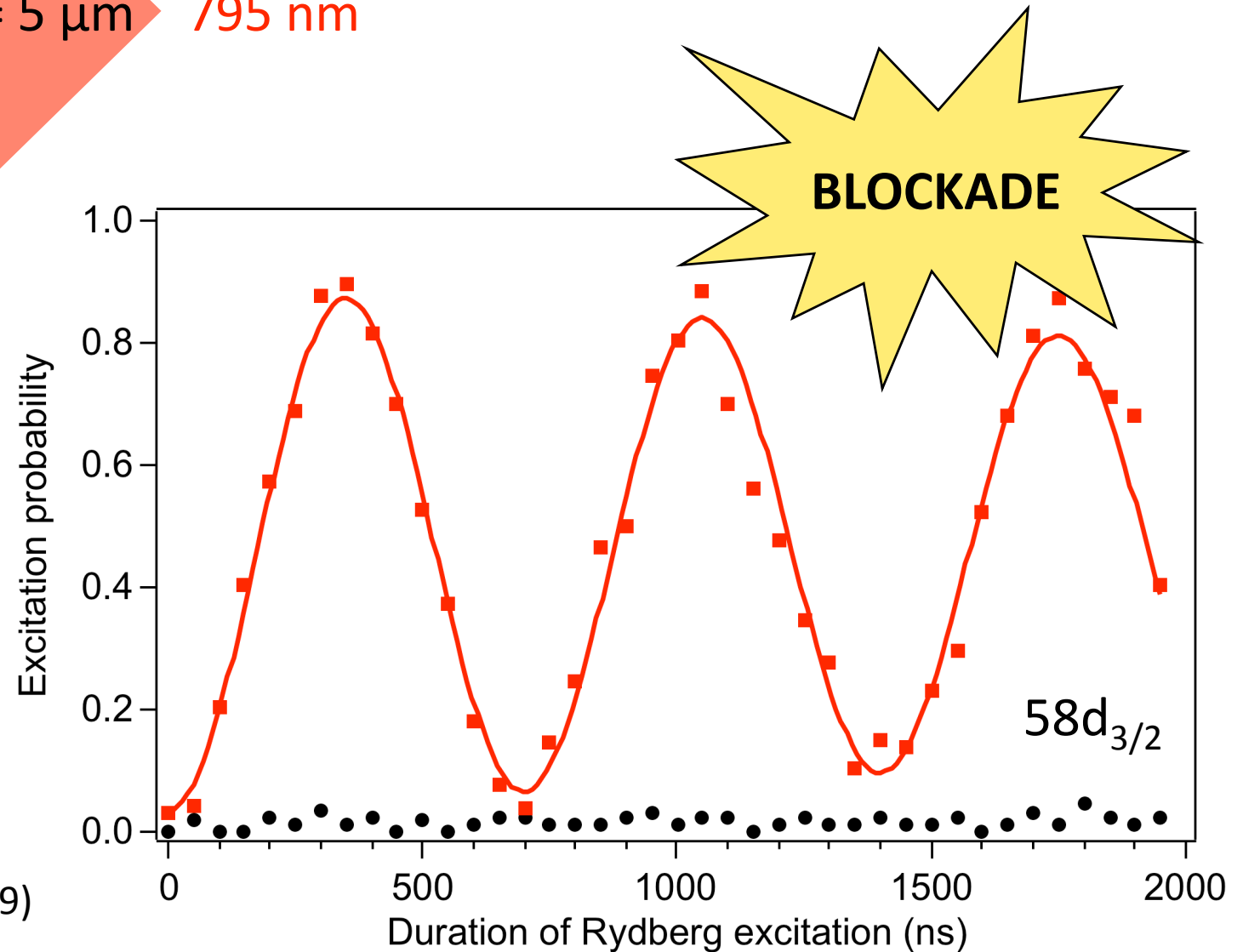


Gaëtan *et al.*,
Nat. Phys. **5**, 115 (2009)

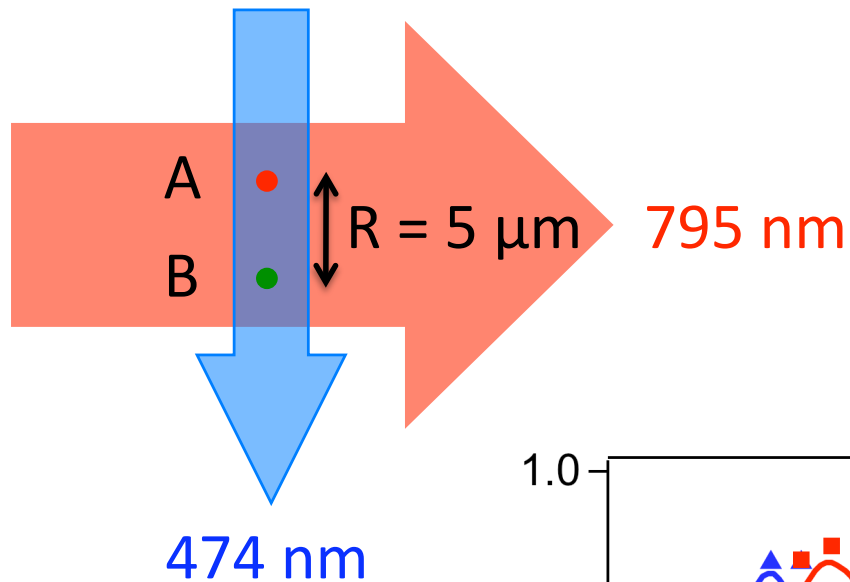
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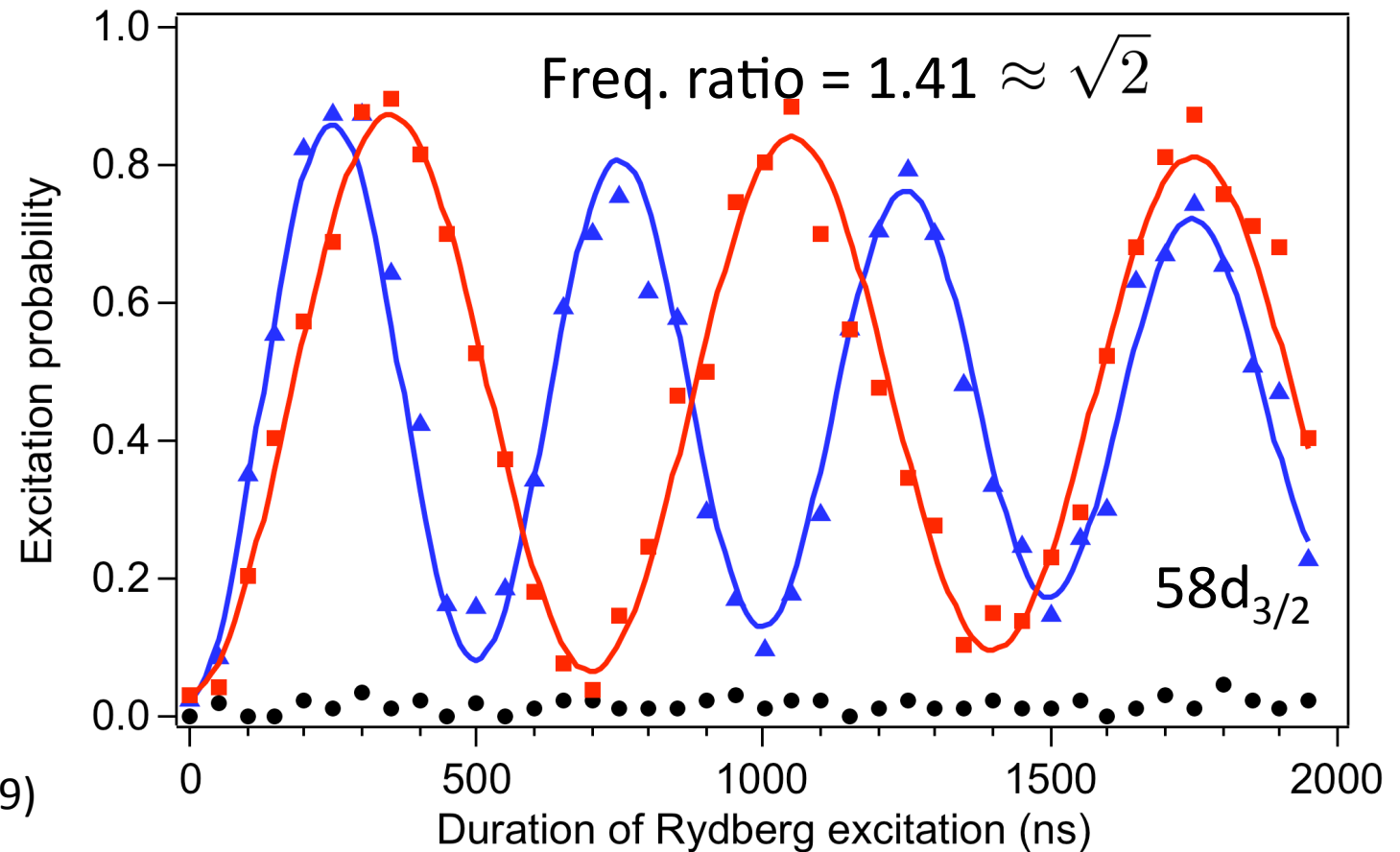
Exc. proba atom A only
Exc. proba atom A & B



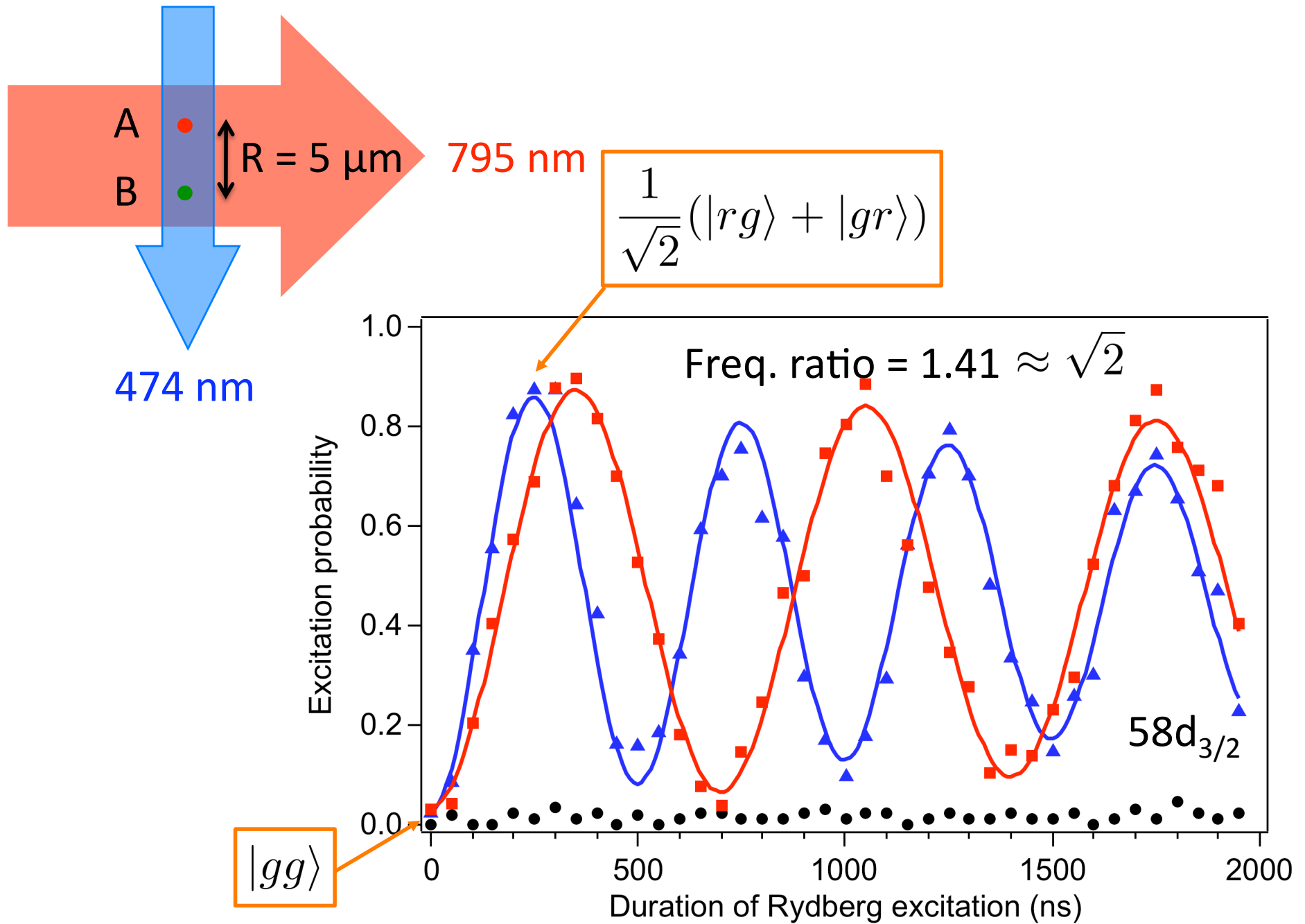
Rydberg blockade and collective excitation: Institut d'Optique



- Exc. proba atom A only
- Exc. proba atom A & B
- Exc. proba atom A **OR** B

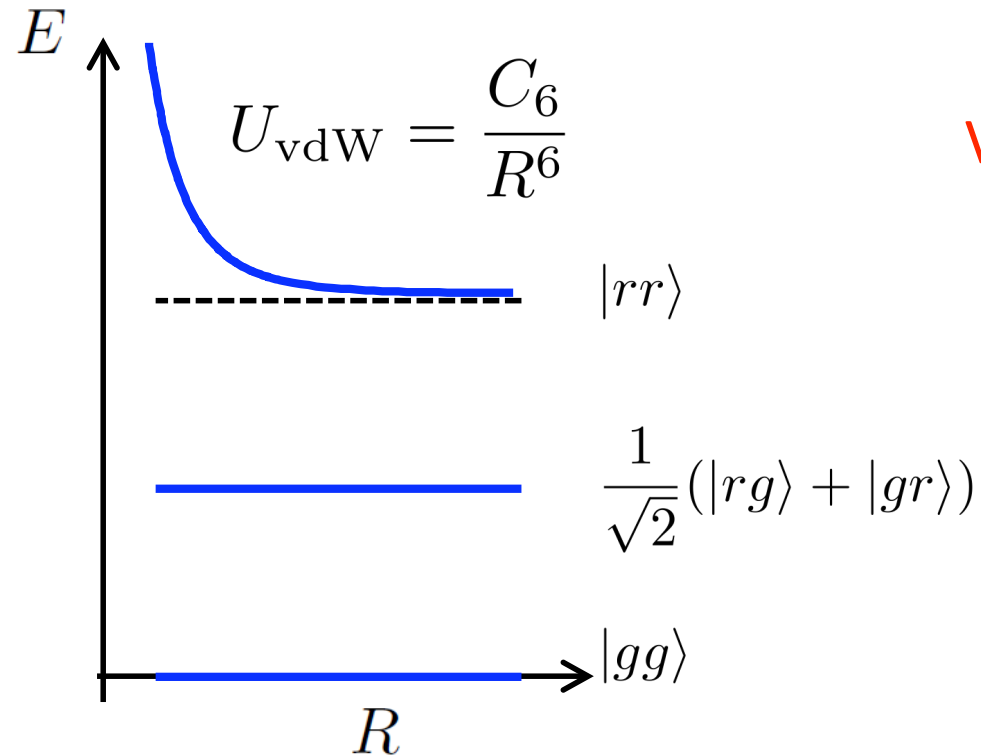
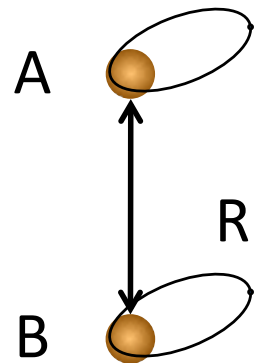


Rydberg blockade and collective excitation: Institut d'Optique



From full blockade to partial blockade...

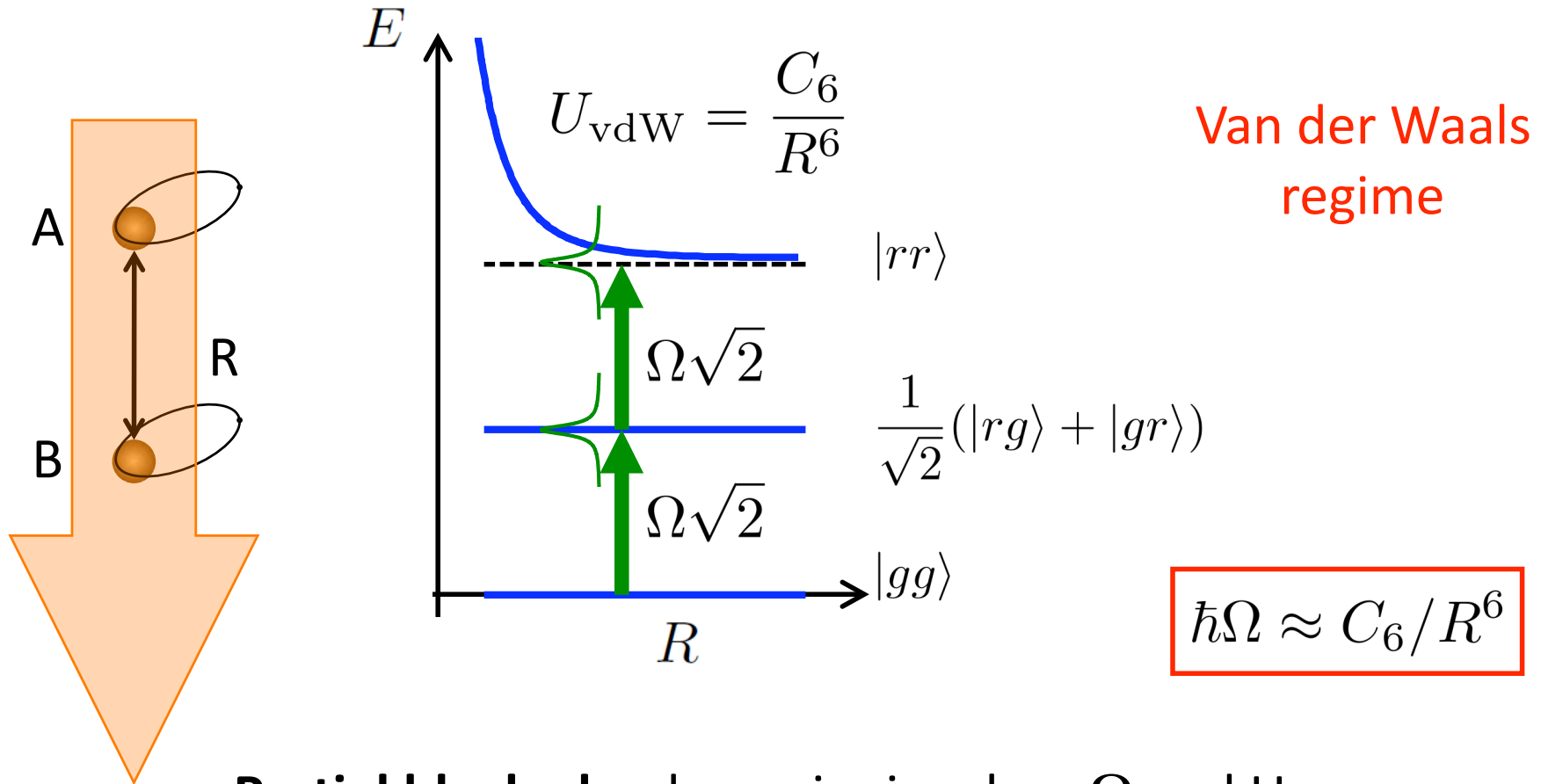
Non-addressable excitation



Van der Waals
regime

From full blockade to partial blockade...

Non-addressable excitation

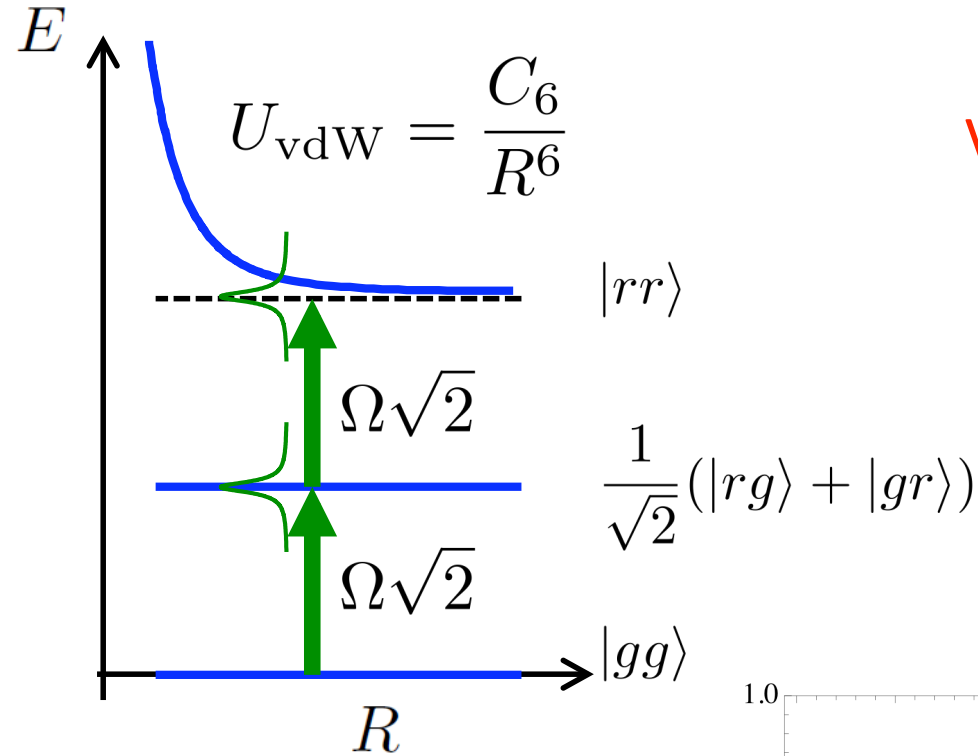
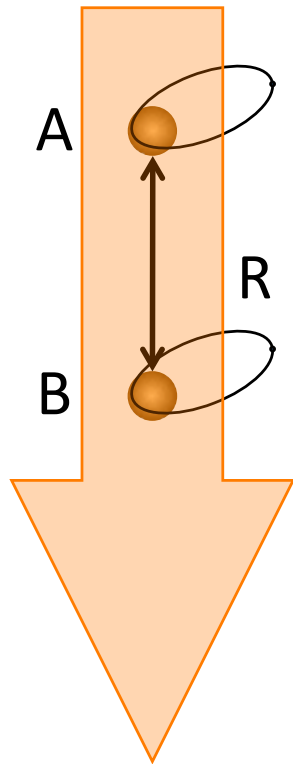


Partial blockade: dynamics involves Ω and U_{vdW}

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \alpha(t)|gg\rangle + \beta(t)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|rg\rangle + |gr\rangle) + \gamma(t)|rr\rangle$$

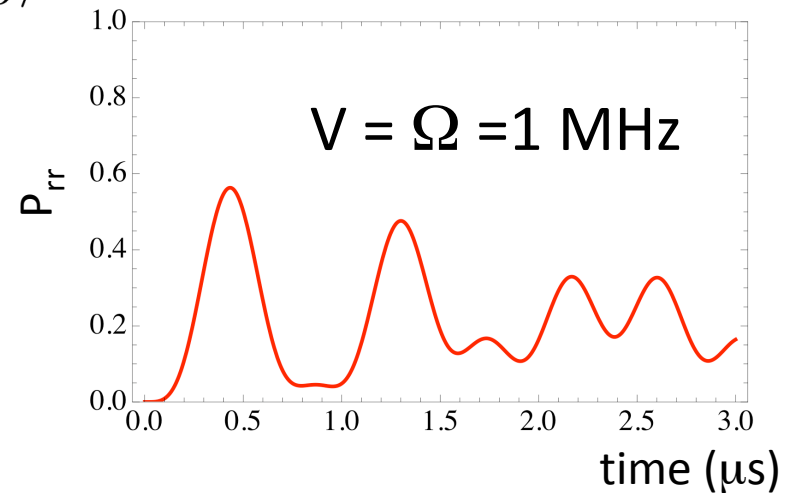
From full blockade to partial blockade...

Non-addressable excitation



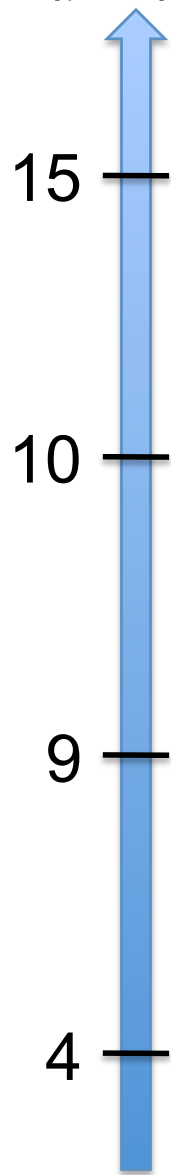
Van der Waals regime

Schrödinger's equation:

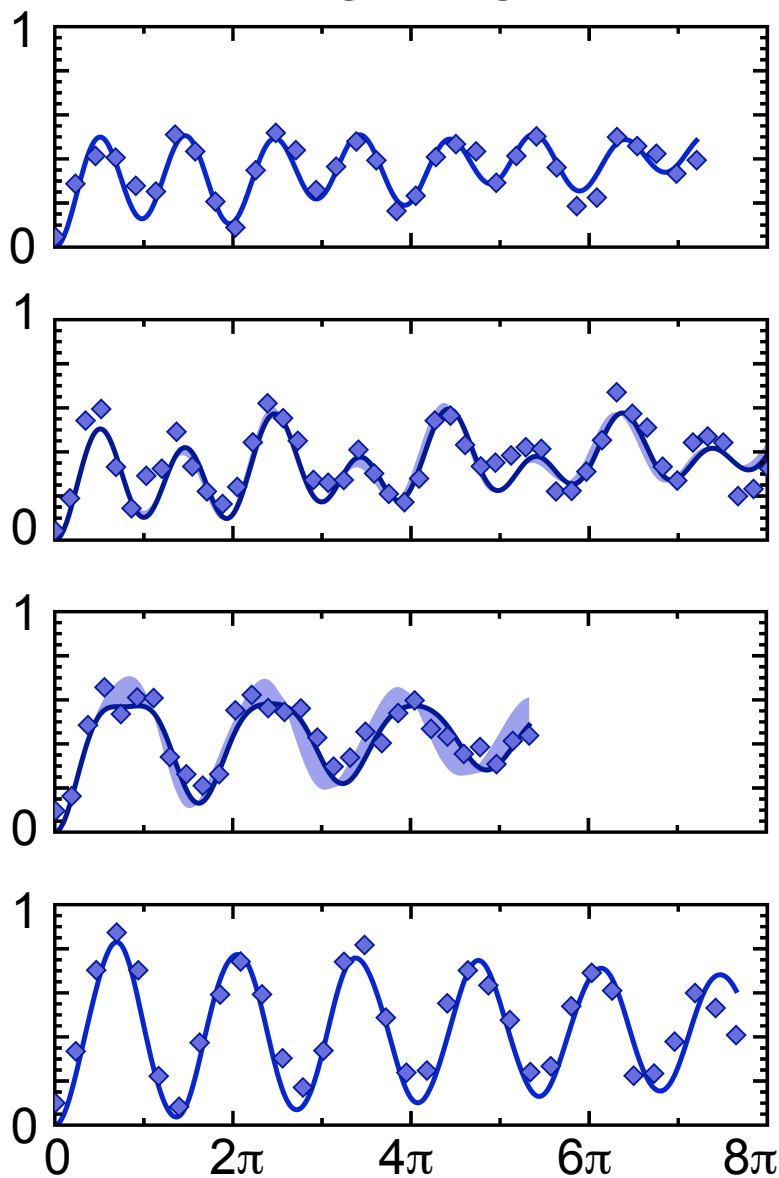


From independent atoms to blockade ($62d_{3/2}$)

R (μm)

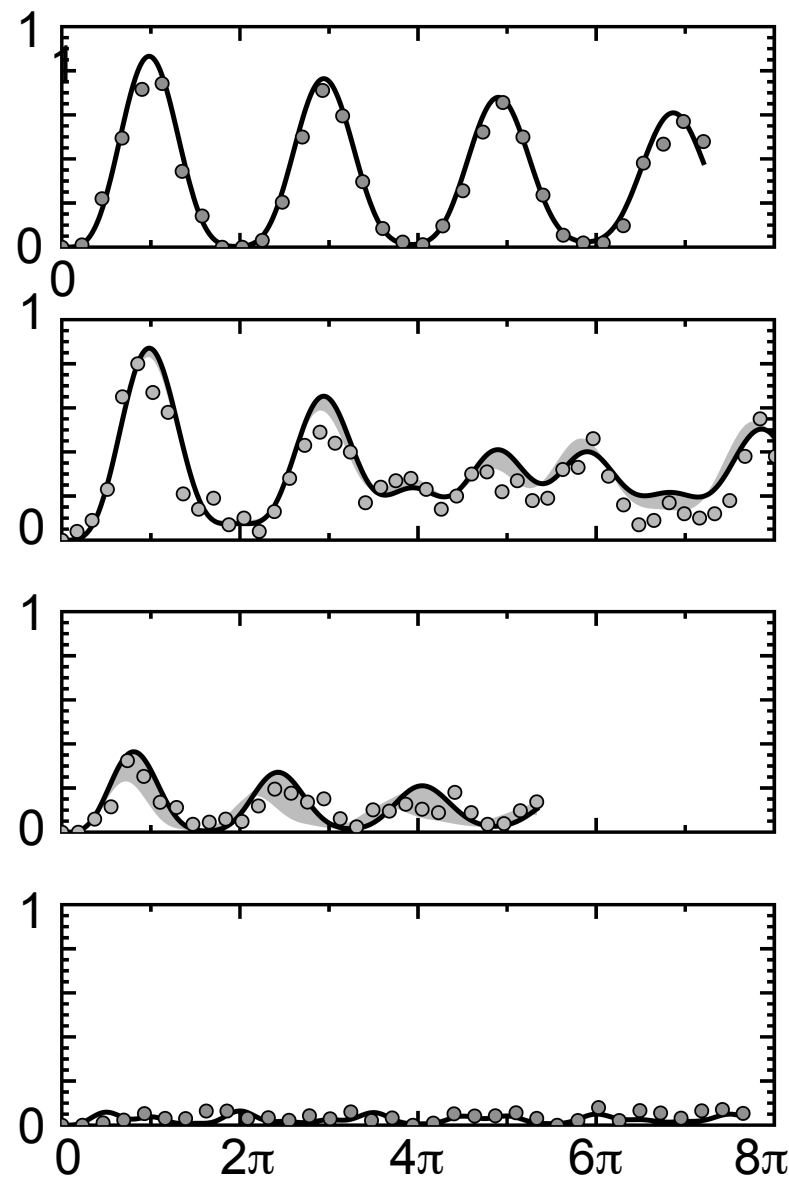


$P_{rg} + P_{gr}$



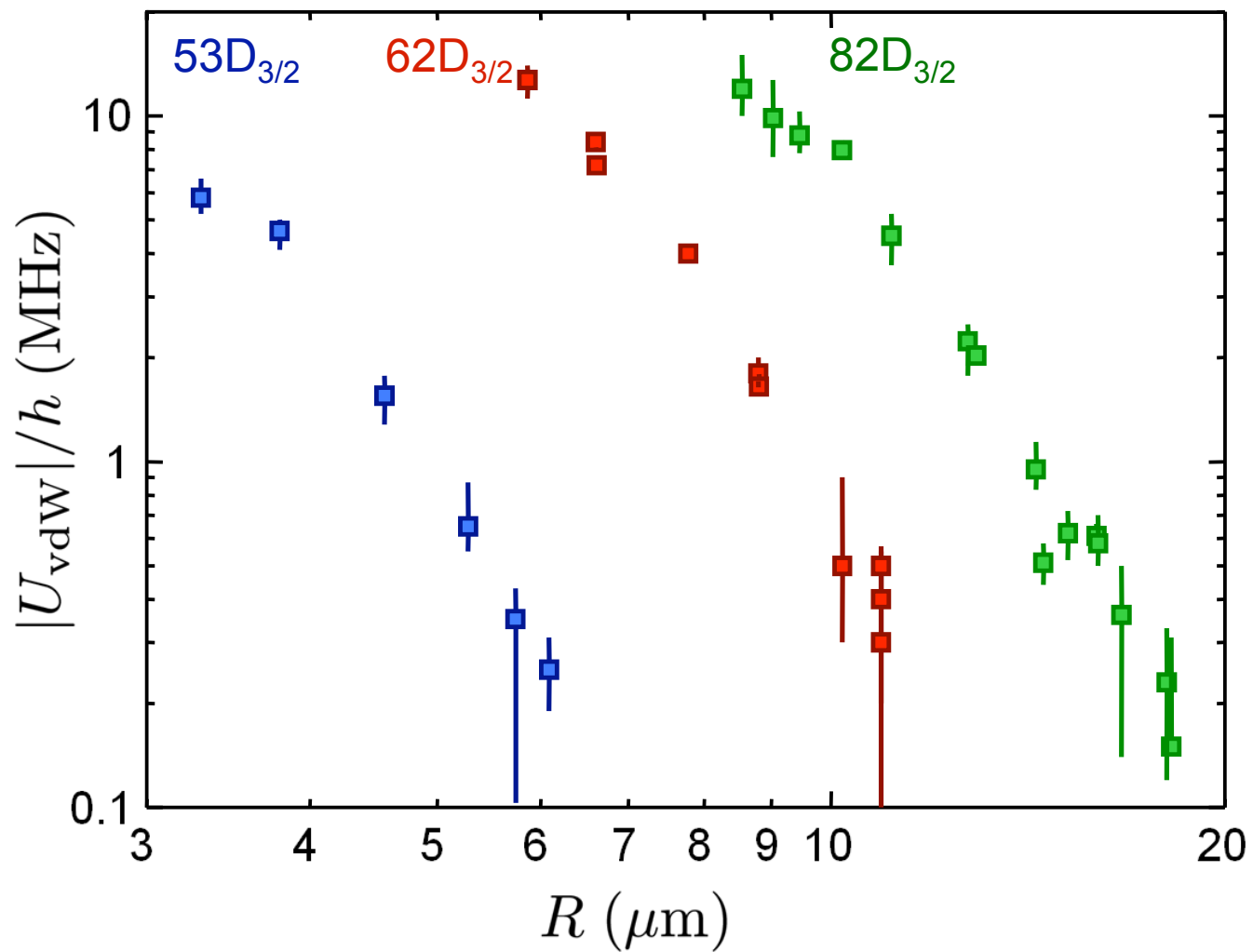
Pulse area Ωt

P_{rr}

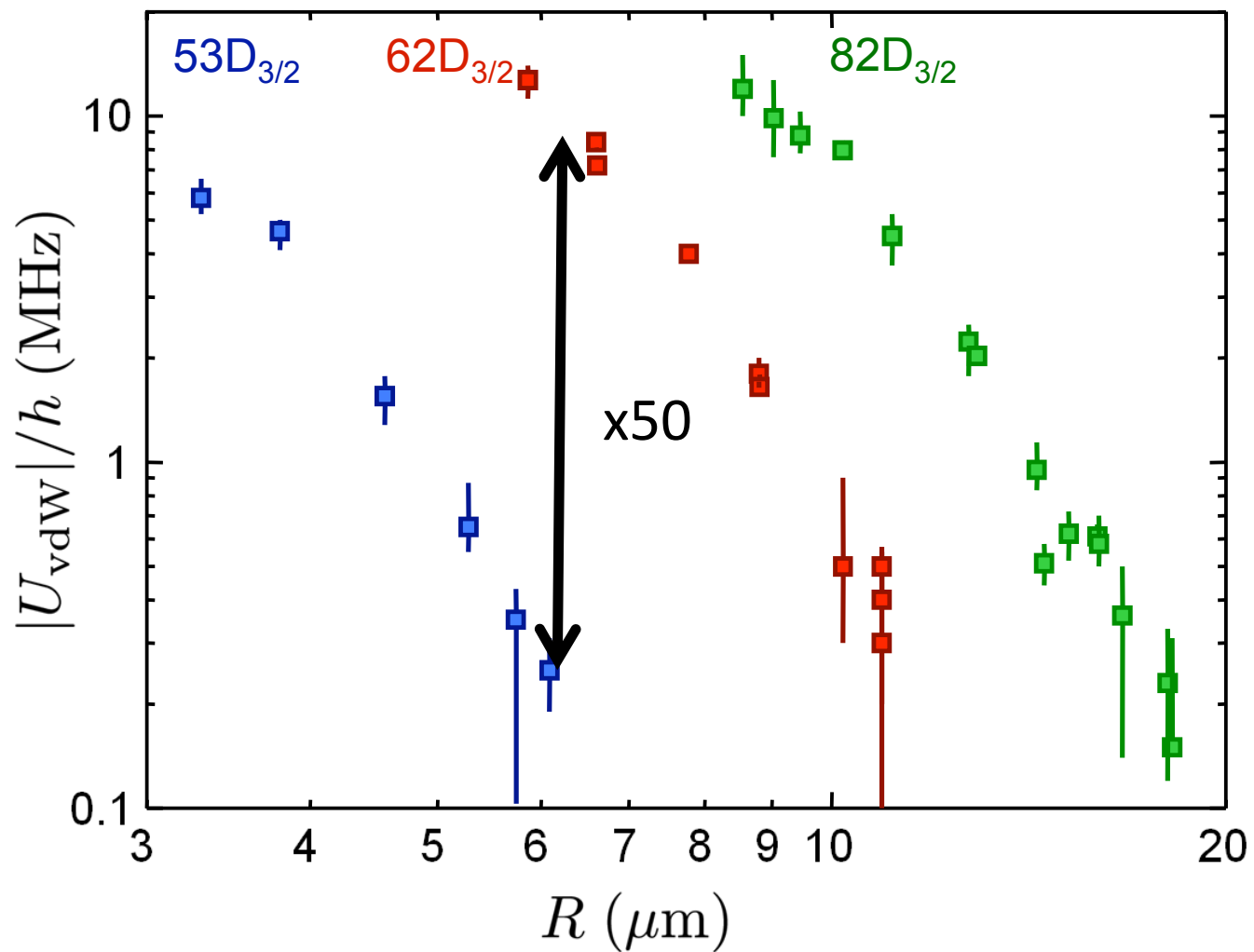


Pulse area Ωt

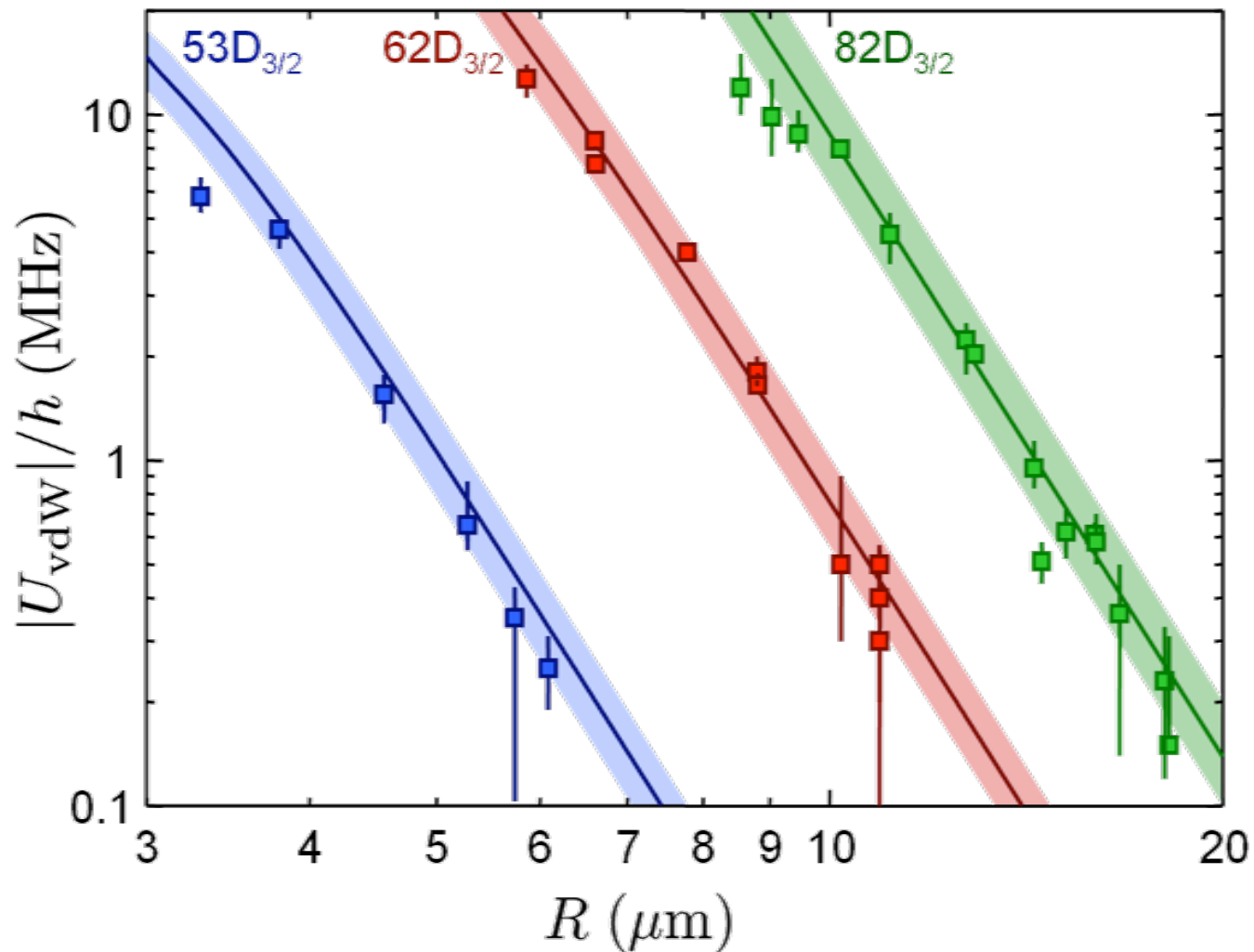
Measurement of the Van der Waals energy between 2 atoms



Measurement of the Van der Waals energy between 2 atoms



Measurement of the Van der Waals energy between 2 atoms



Theory curves: direct diagonalization (dipole-dipole interaction)

No adjustable parameter!

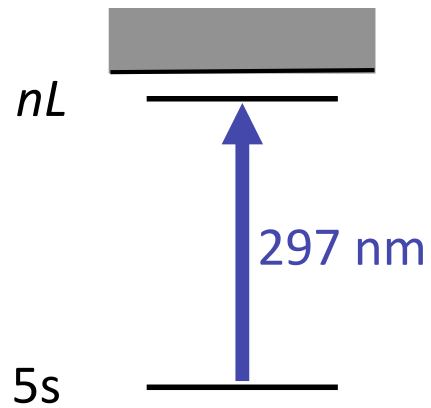
Béguin *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **110** 263201 (2013)

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Rydberg blockade in cold atomic cloud: the U. Connecticut exp^t.

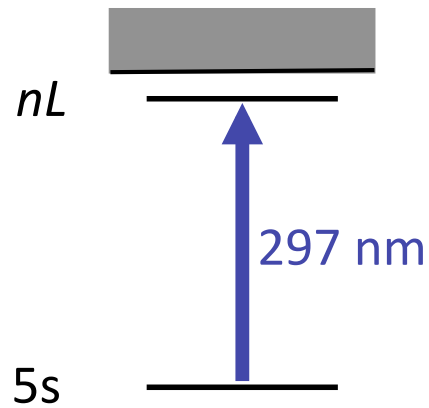
D. Tong *et al.*, PRL **93**, 063001 (2004)



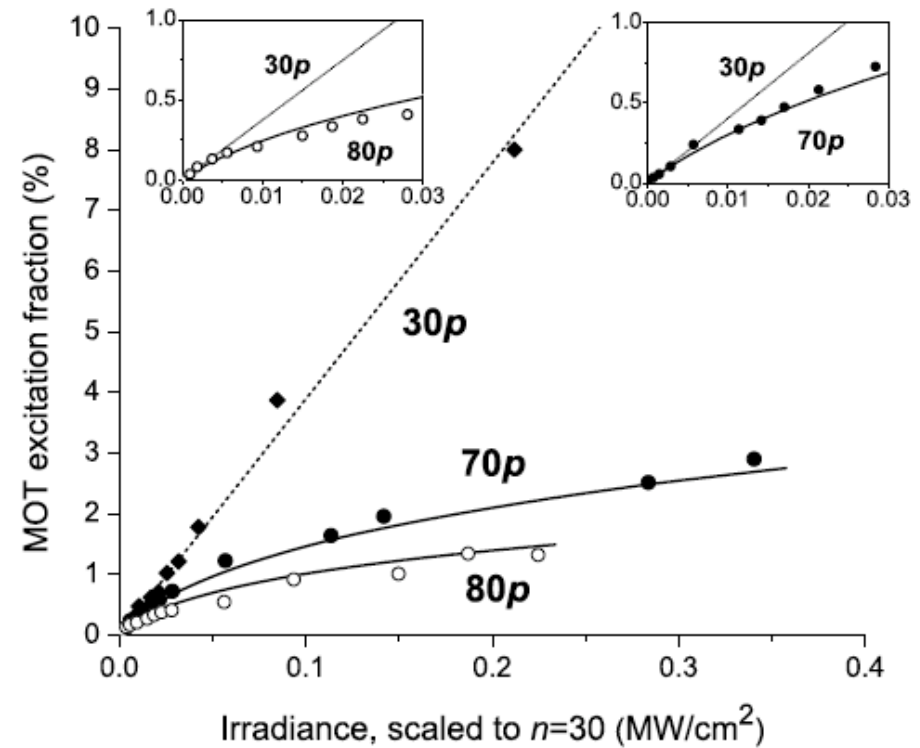
Pulsed, incoherent
laser excitation of a MOT
 \Rightarrow expect $N_{\text{Ryd}} \propto \text{Intensity}$

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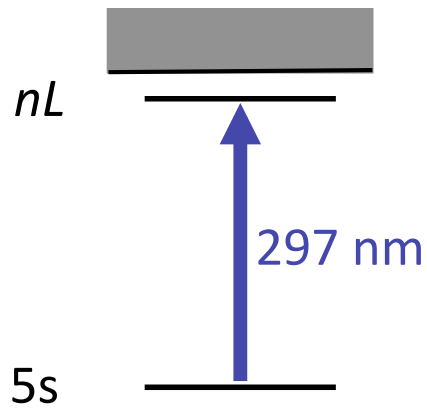


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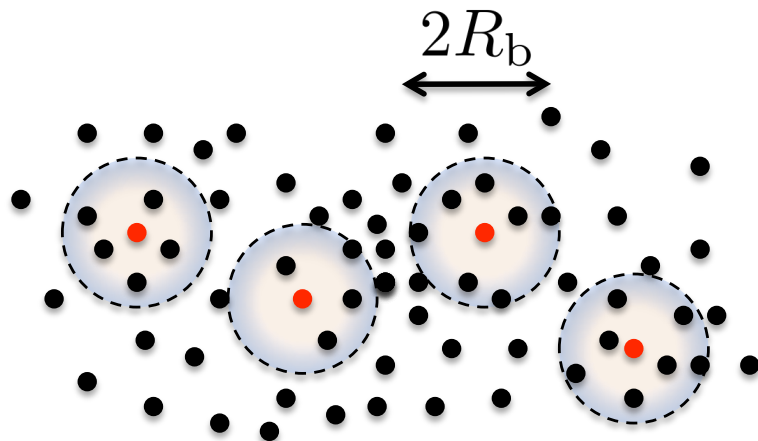
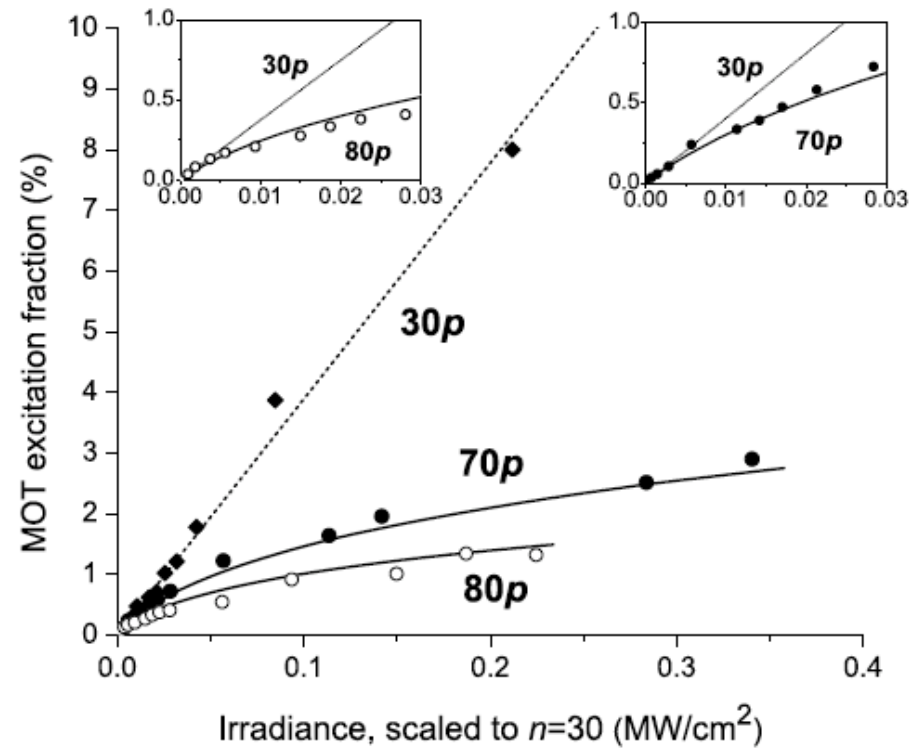


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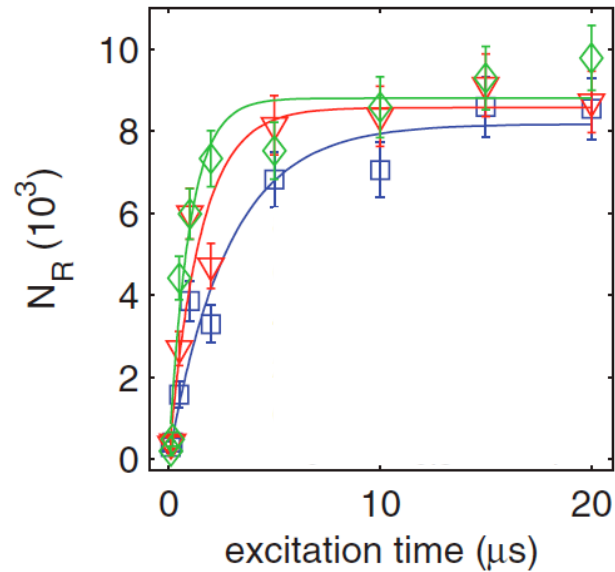


Increase $n \Rightarrow$ increase C_6
 \Rightarrow increase R_b

$$N_{\text{Ryd}}^{\text{max}} \approx \frac{\text{Volume}}{\frac{4\pi R_b^3}{3}}$$

Rydberg blockade in dense cold atomic cloud: the Stuttgart exp^t.

Use a dense ultracold cloud of ^{87}Rb + coherent 2-ph. excitation

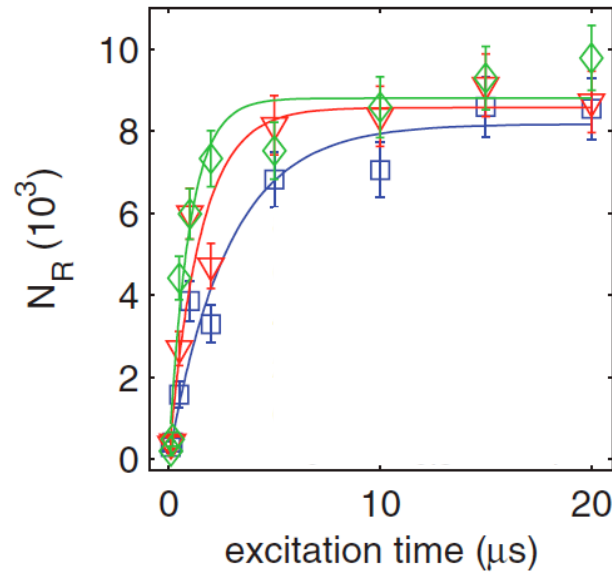


⇒ reach saturation

H. Heidemann *et al.*,
PRL **99**, 163601 (2007)

Rydberg blockade in dense cold atomic cloud: the Stuttgart exp^t.

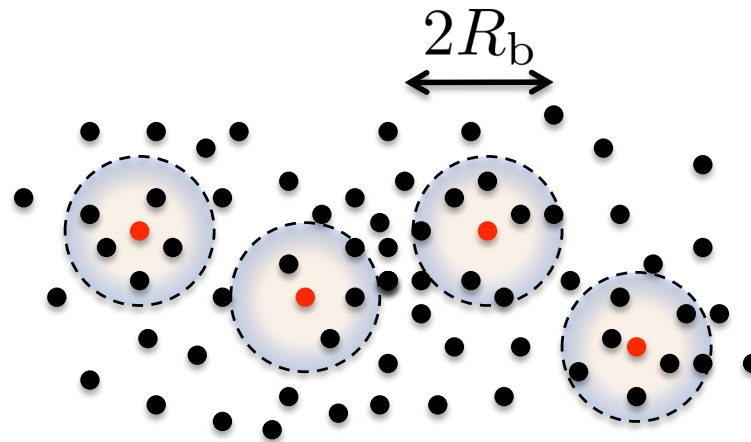
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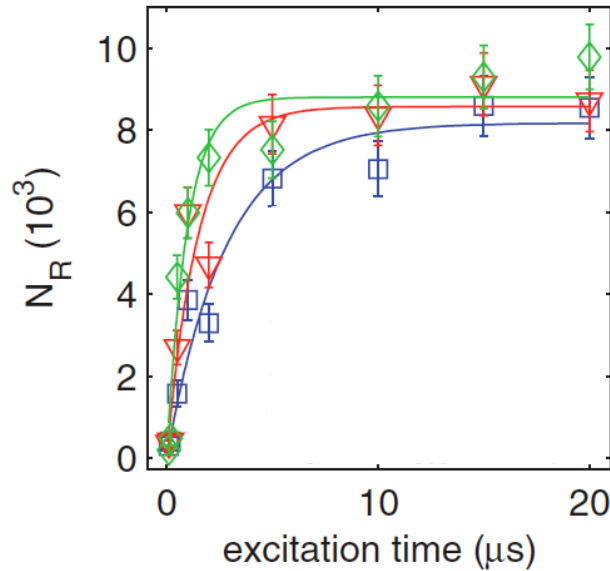
H. Heidemann *et al.*,
PRL **99**, 163601 (2007)

Inhomogeneous
distribution of N



Rydberg blockade in dense cold atomic cloud: the Stuttgart exp^t.

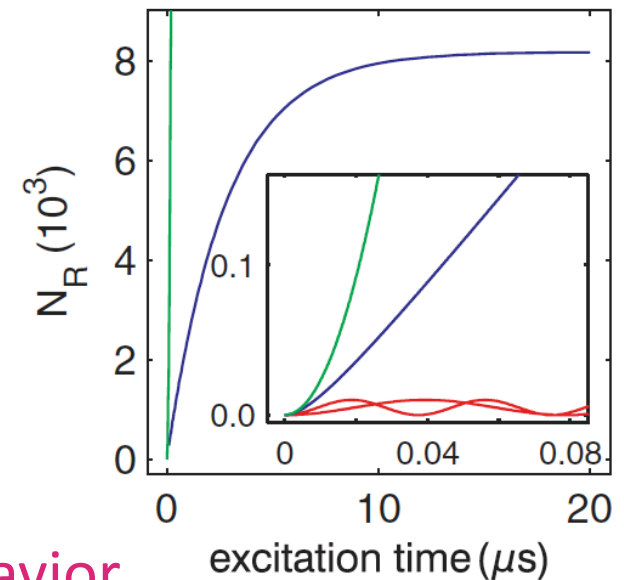
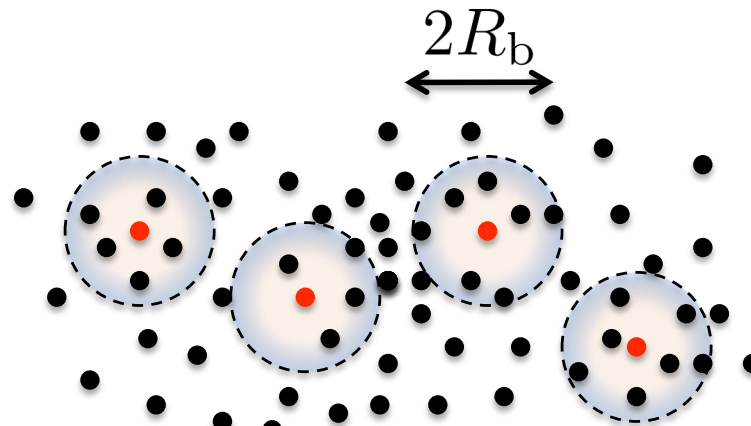
Use a dense ultracold cloud of ⁸⁷Rb + coherent 2-ph. excitation



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PRL **99**, 163601 (2007)

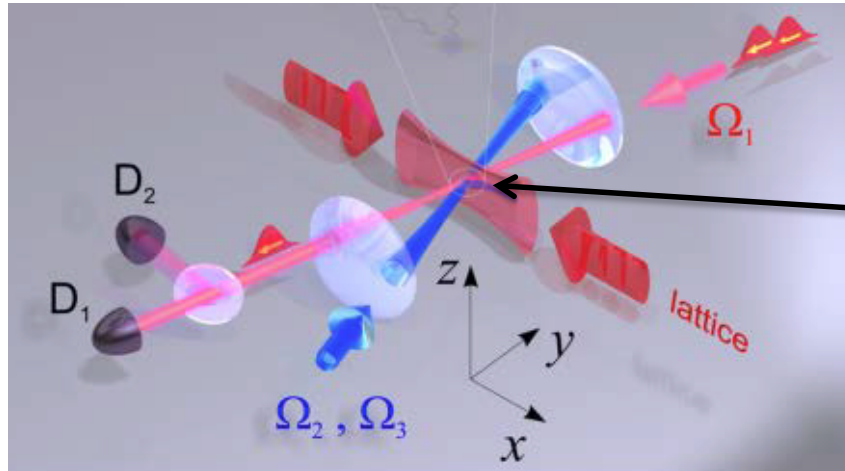
Inhomogeneous distribution of N



$$N_{\text{Ryd}}(t) = \sum_{\{N\}} C_N \sin^2 \frac{\Omega_0 \sqrt{N} t}{2} \Rightarrow \text{Incoherent behavior}$$

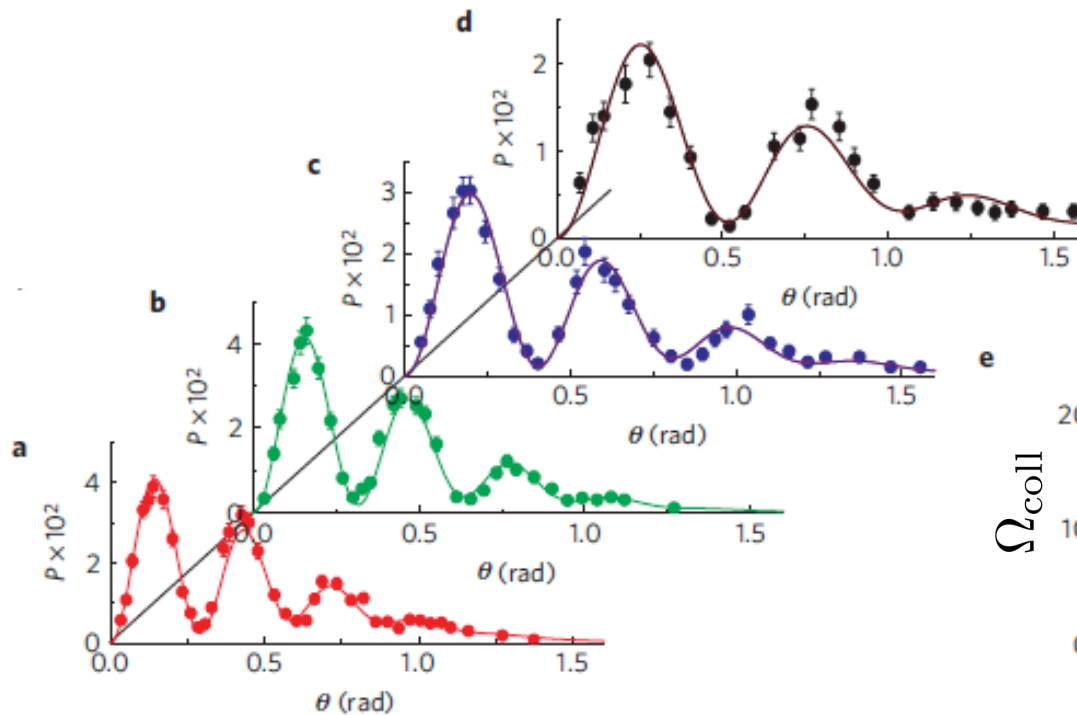
Collective Rabi oscillations in ensemble

Y.O. Dudin *et al.*, Nat. Phys. **8**, 790 (2012)



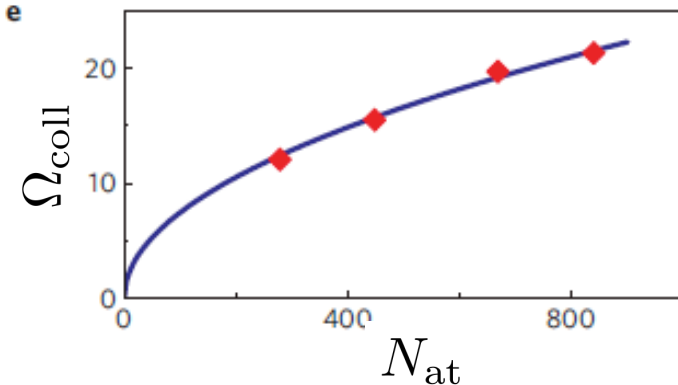
Excitation volume $< R_b^3$

102s, $R_b = 15 \mu\text{m}$



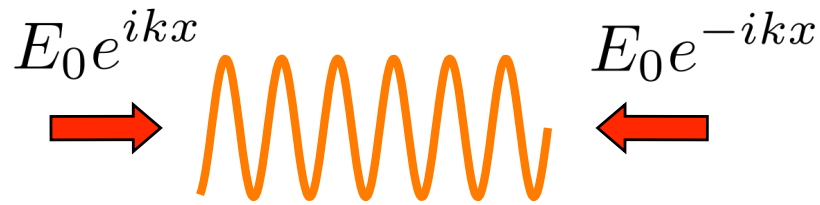
Expect:

$$\Omega_{\text{coll}} \propto \sqrt{N_{\text{at}}}$$



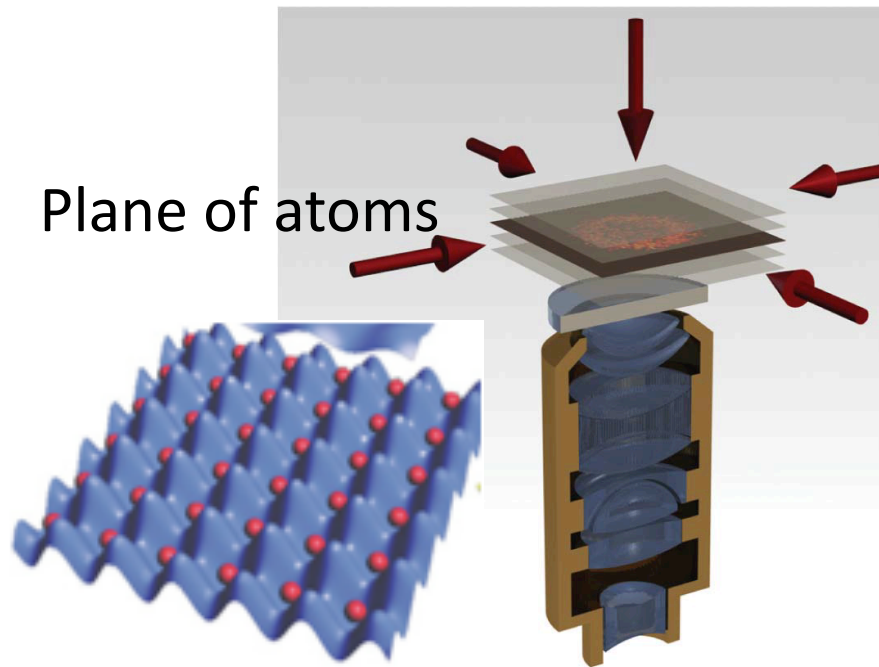
Optical lattices

1D

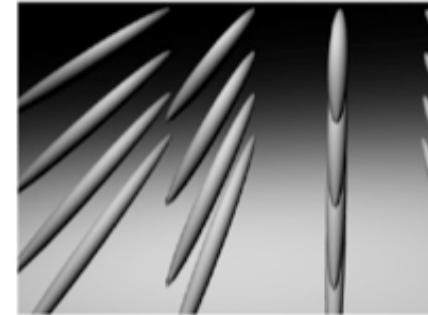
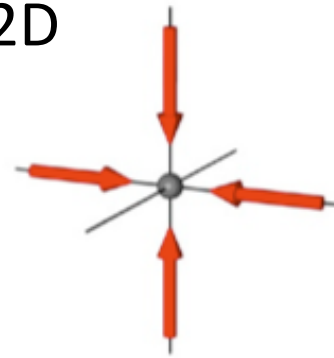


$$I(x) = 2E_0^2(1 + \cos 2kx)$$

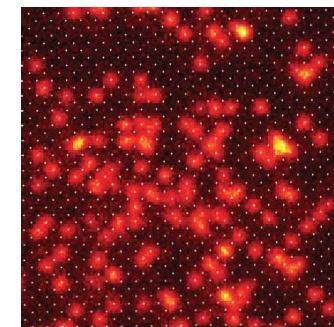
Single site resolution ($< 1 \mu\text{m}$)



2D



Fluorescence image of individual atoms



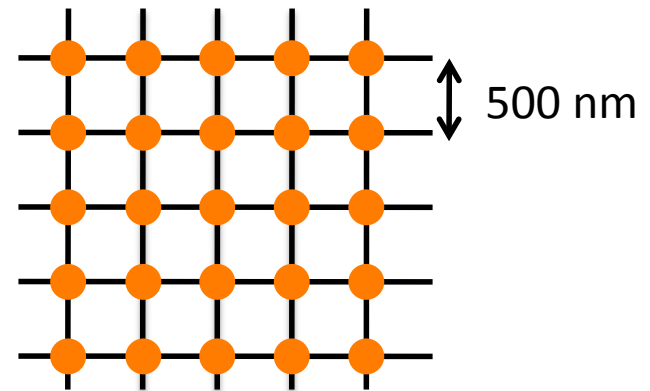
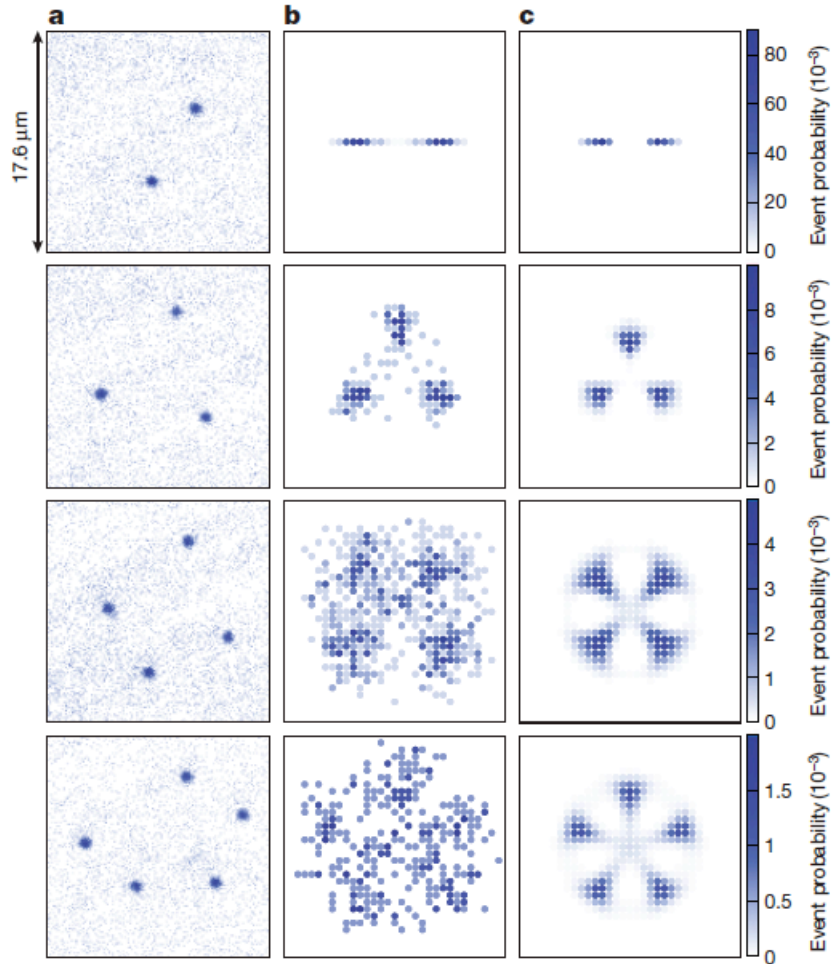
$16 \mu\text{m}$

Bakr *et al.*, Nature **462**, 74 (2009)
Sherson *et al.*, Nature **467**, 68 (2010)

Spatial observation of the blockade (MPQ, Garching)

P. Schauss *et al.*, Nature **491**, 87 (2012)

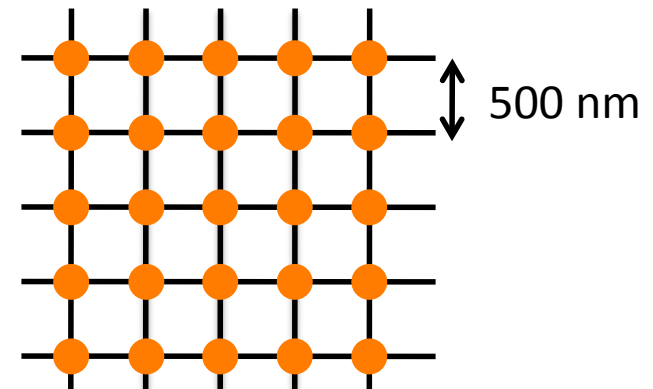
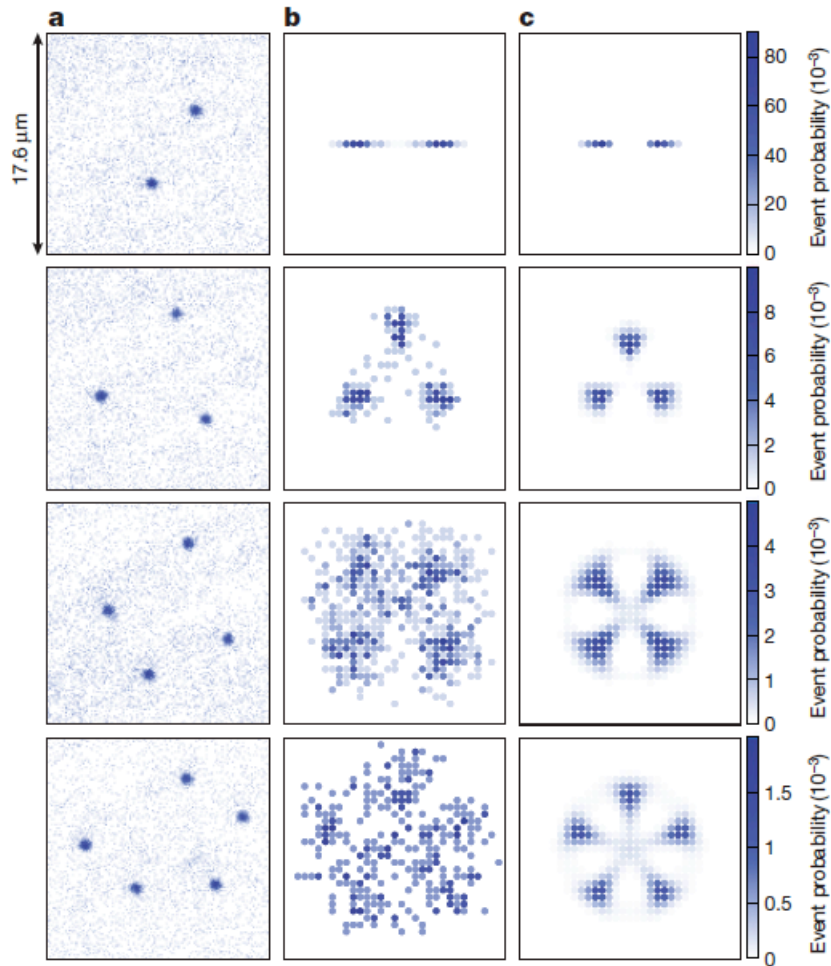
Position resolved detection



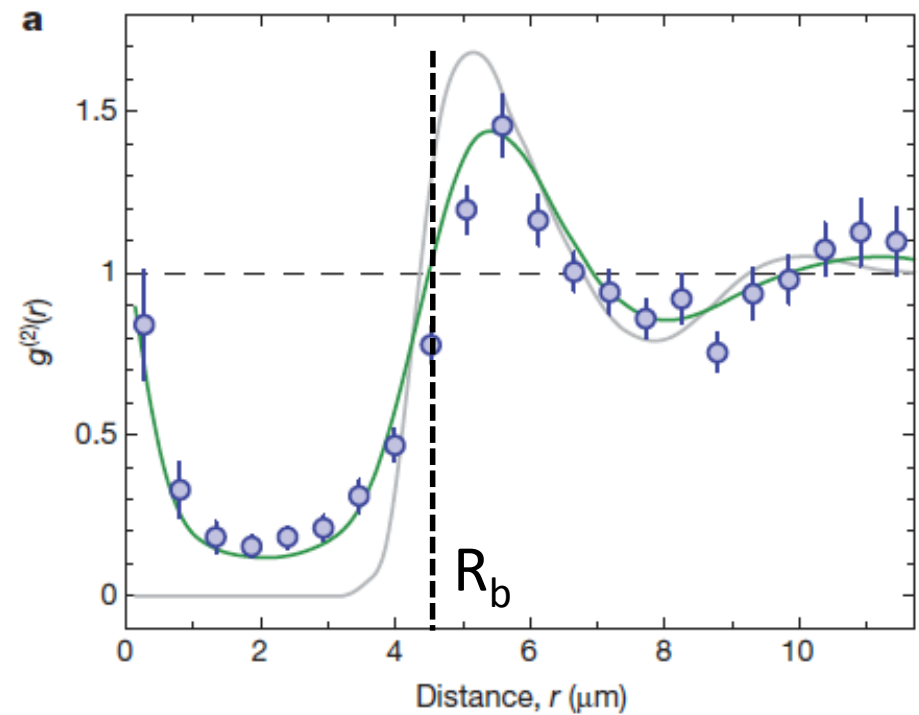
Spatial observation of the blockade (MPQ, Garching)

P. Schauss *et al.*, Nature **491**, 87 (2012)

Position resolved detection



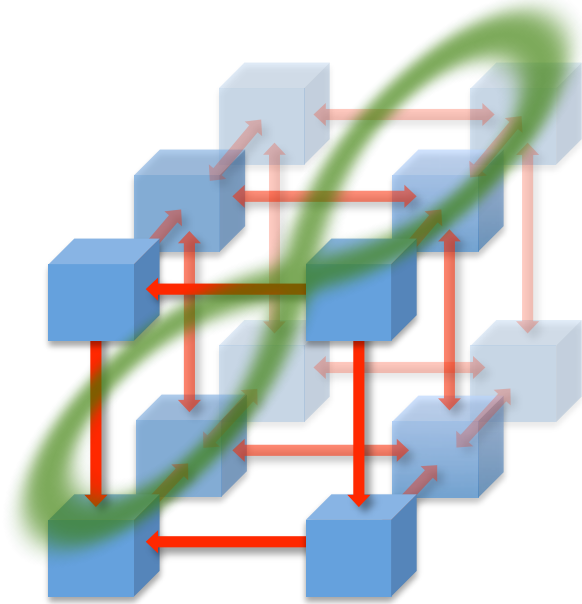
Correlation function



Outline

1. Rydberg atoms and their interaction
2. Rydberg blockade: theoretical aspects
3. Observation of the Rydberg blockade and collective excitation for 2 atoms
4. Rydberg blockade in cold atomic ensembles
5. Application of Rydberg blockade in quantum optics

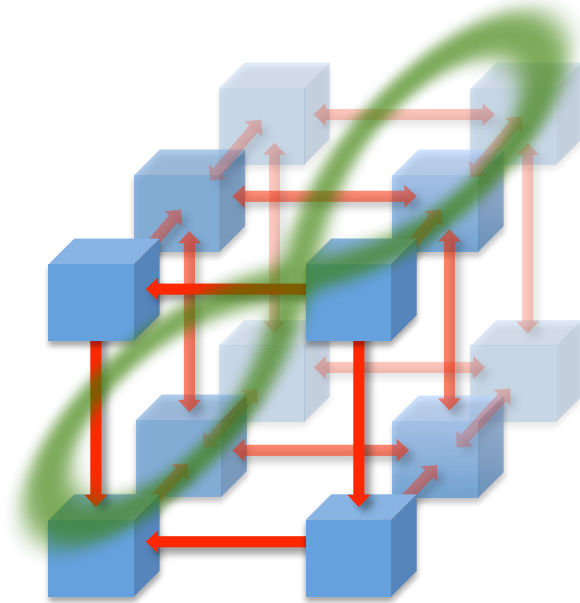
A dream for a “quantum internet”



J.H. Kimble (2005)

Interconnect Q. processor and
Q. memory using photons

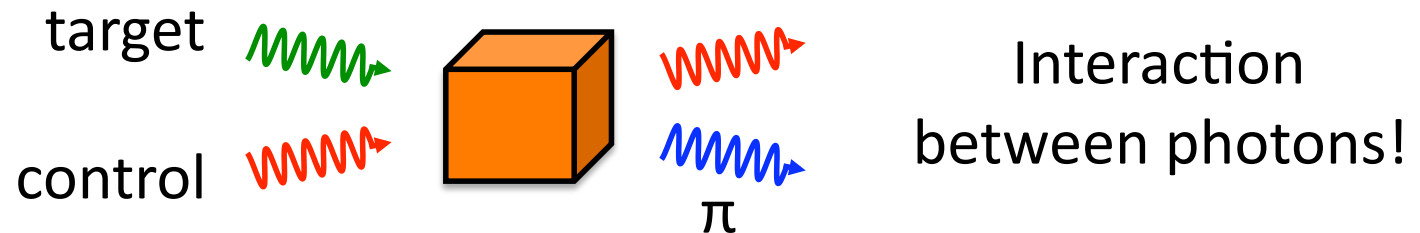
A dream for a “quantum internet”



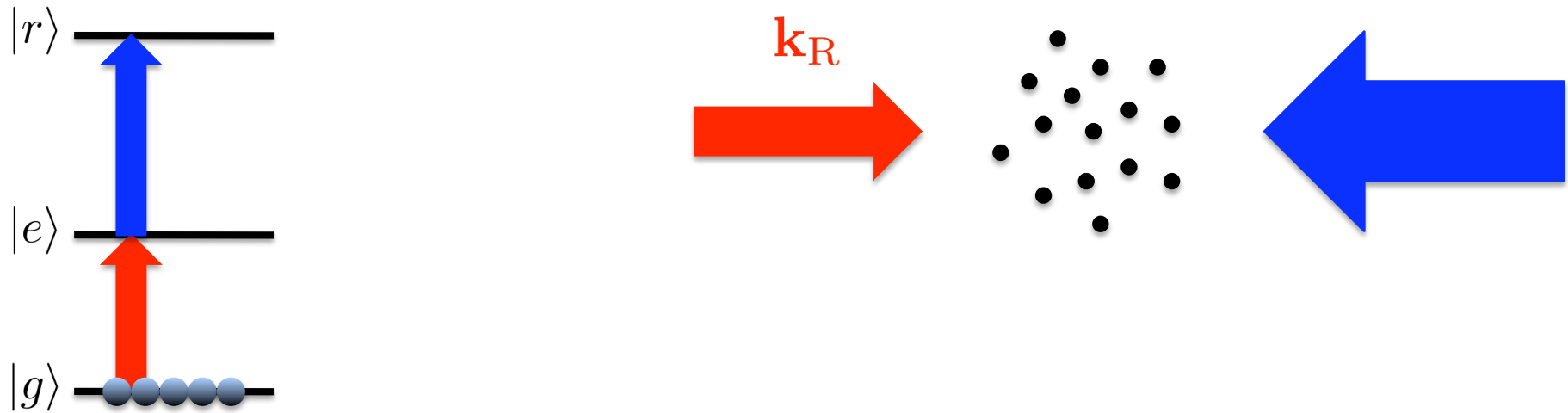
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Interconnect Q. processor and
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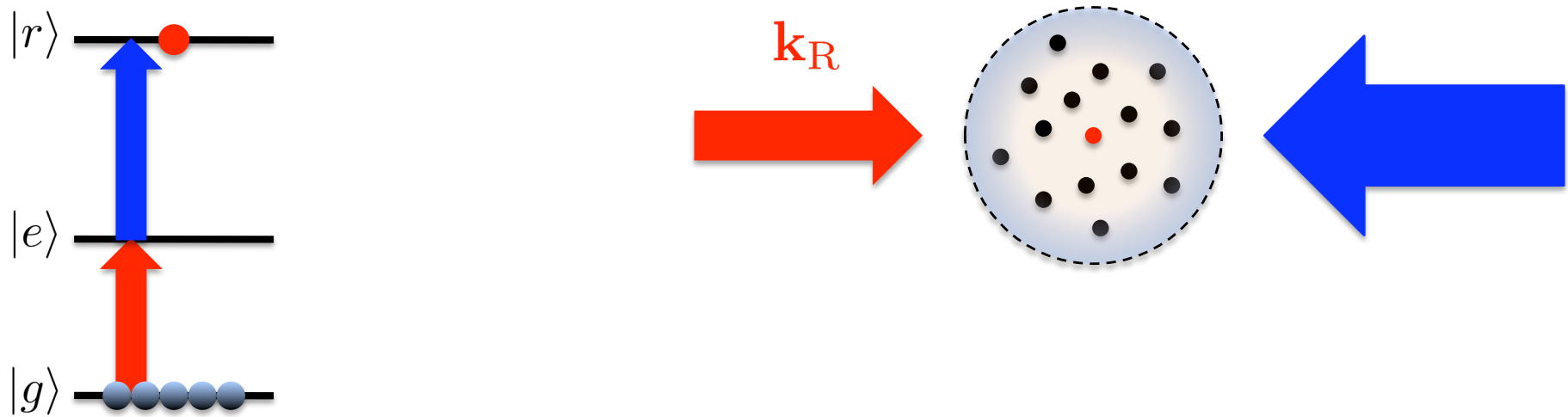
- Requirements:**
1. Single photon on demand
 2. Photon storage
 3. Photonic gate



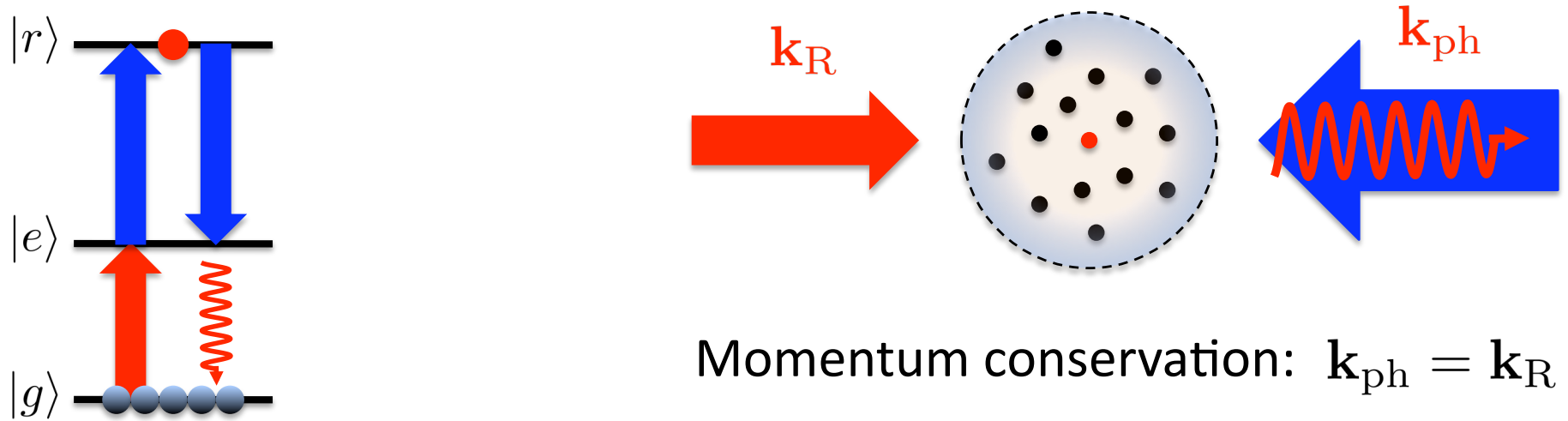
Single-photon source and photon storage



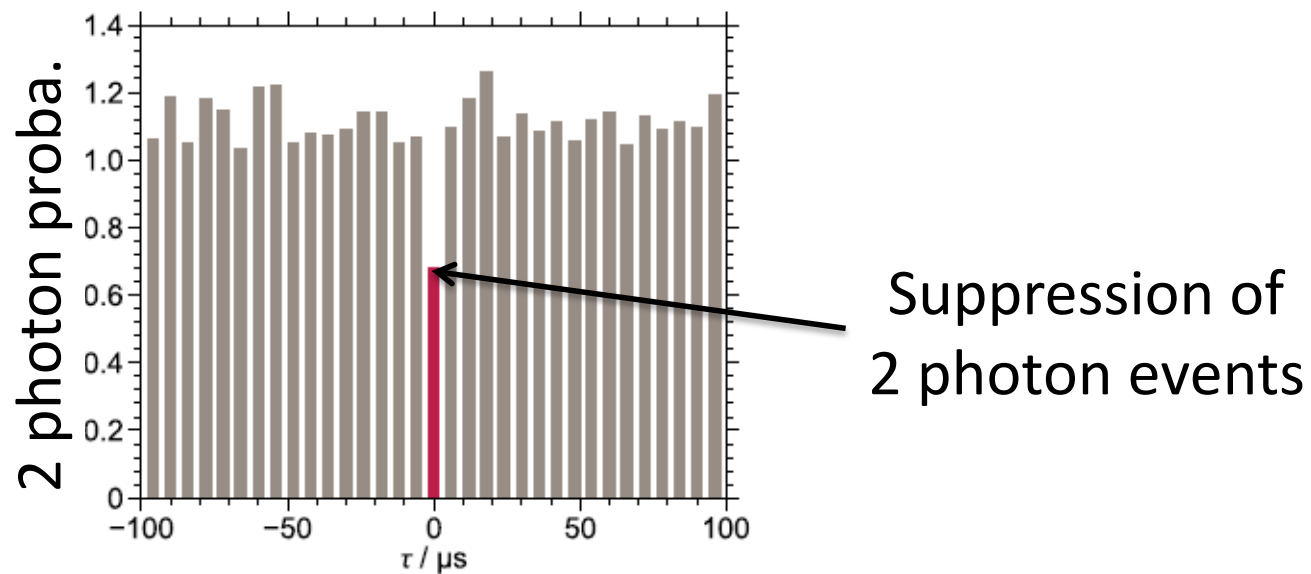
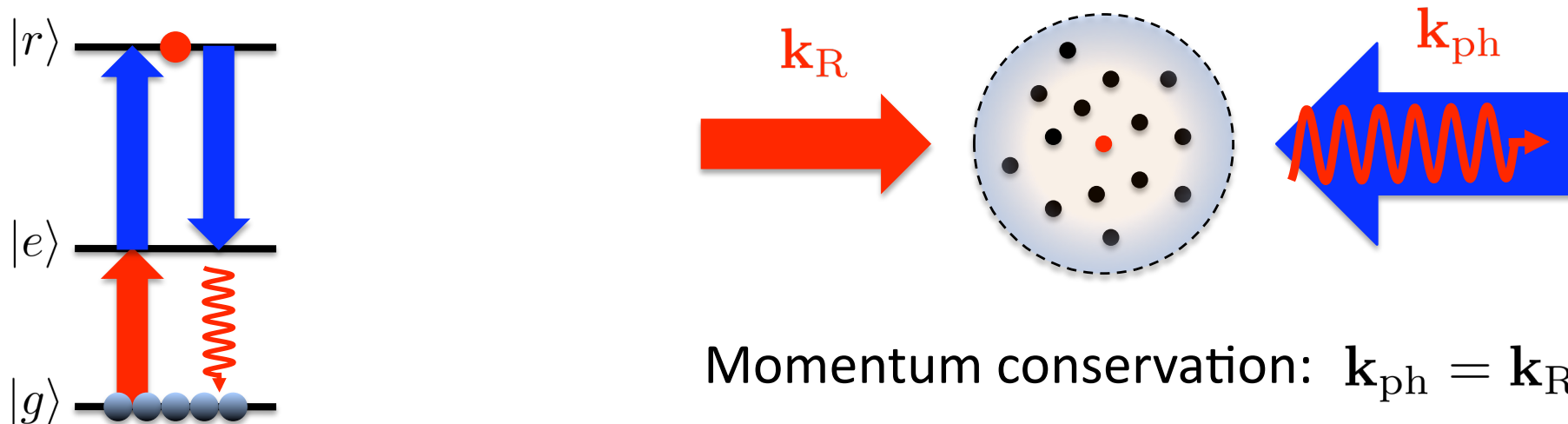
Single-photon source and photon storage



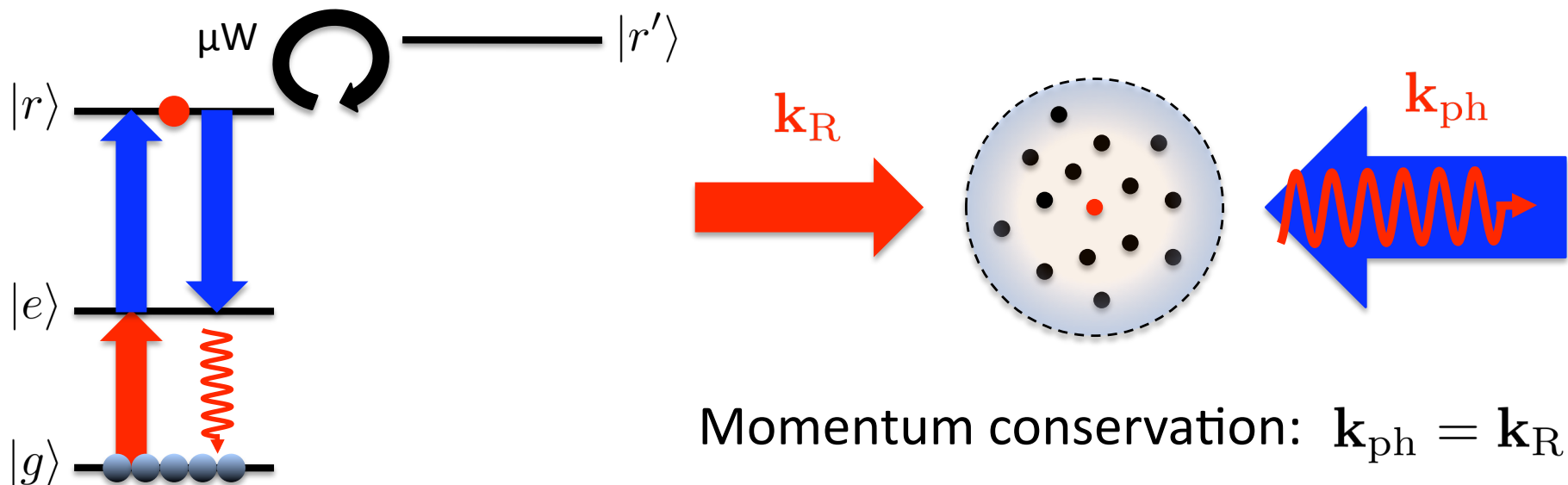
Single-photon source and photon storage



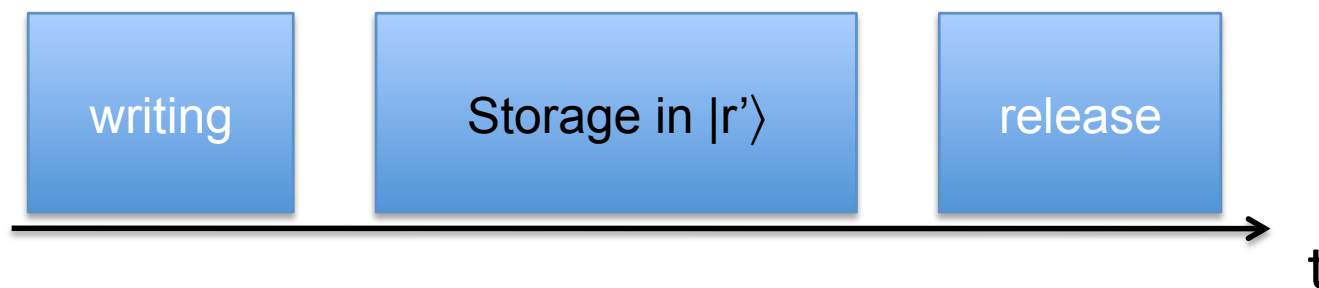
Single-photon source and photon storage



Single-photon source and photon storage

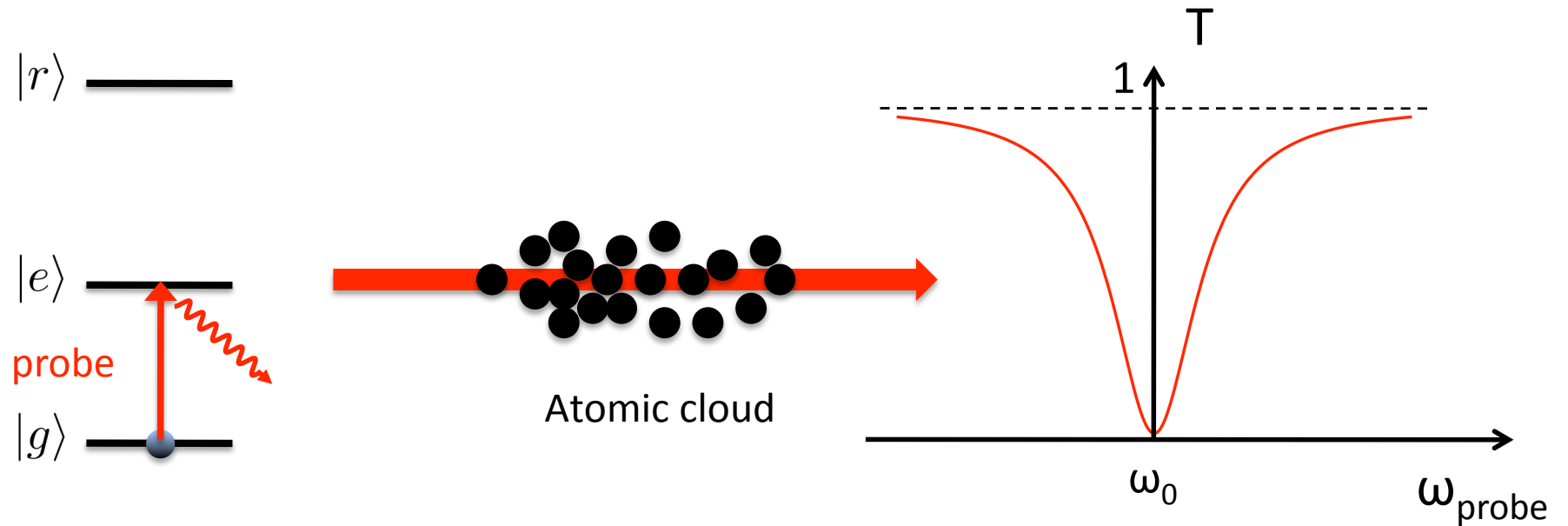


Photon storage using microwave



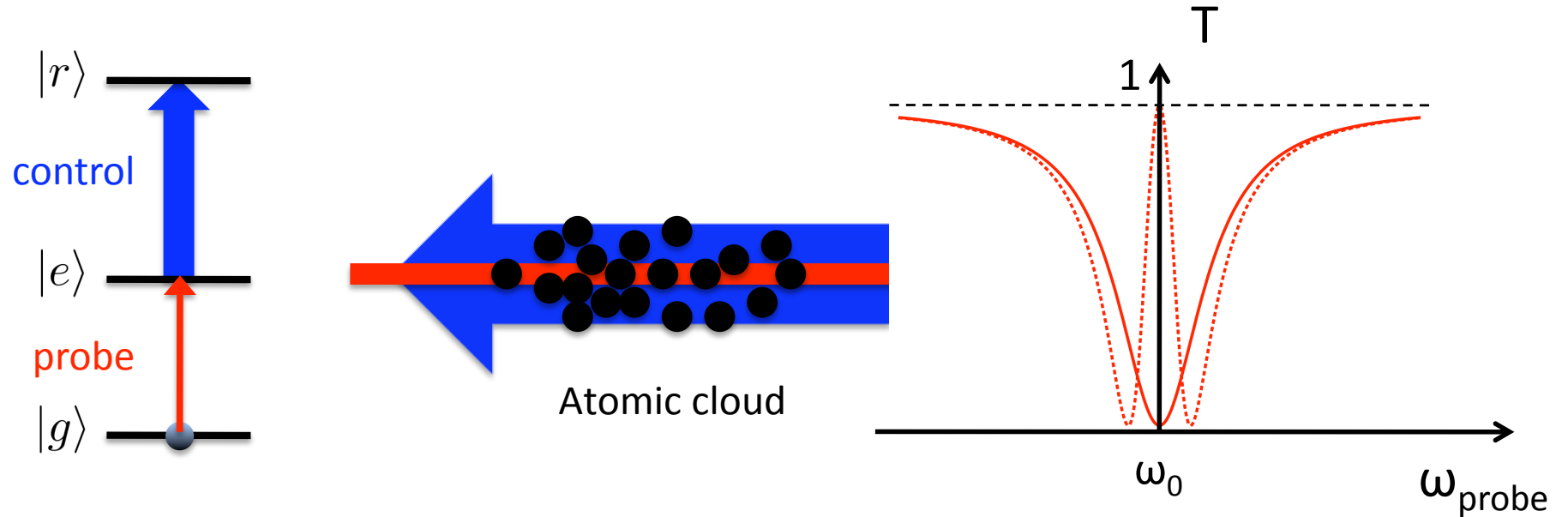
Non-linearity at the single-photon level

Electromagnetically Induced Transparency (EIT)



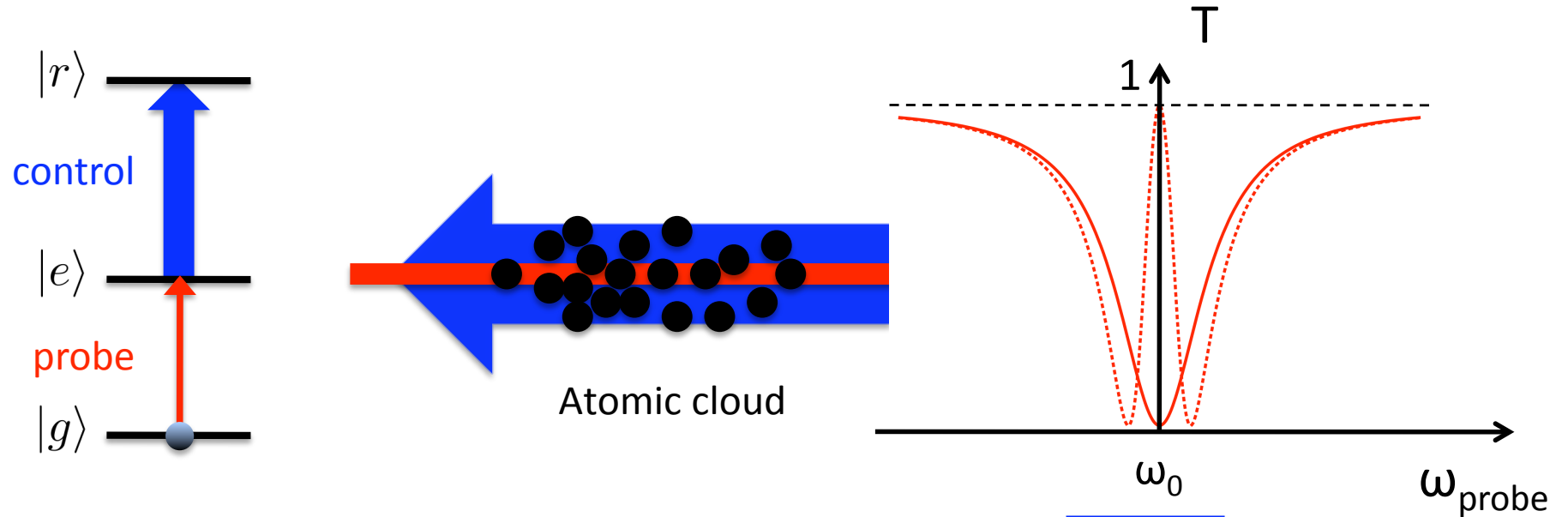
Non-linearity at the single-photon level

Electromagnetically Induced Transparency (EIT)

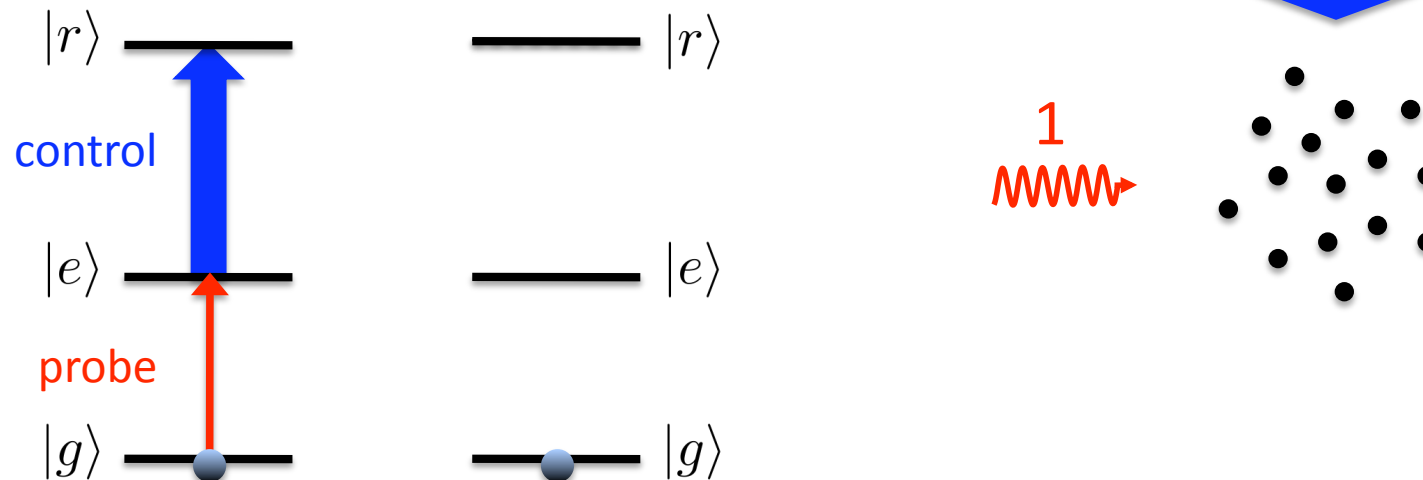


Non-linearity at the single-photon level

Electromagnetically Induced Transparency (EIT)

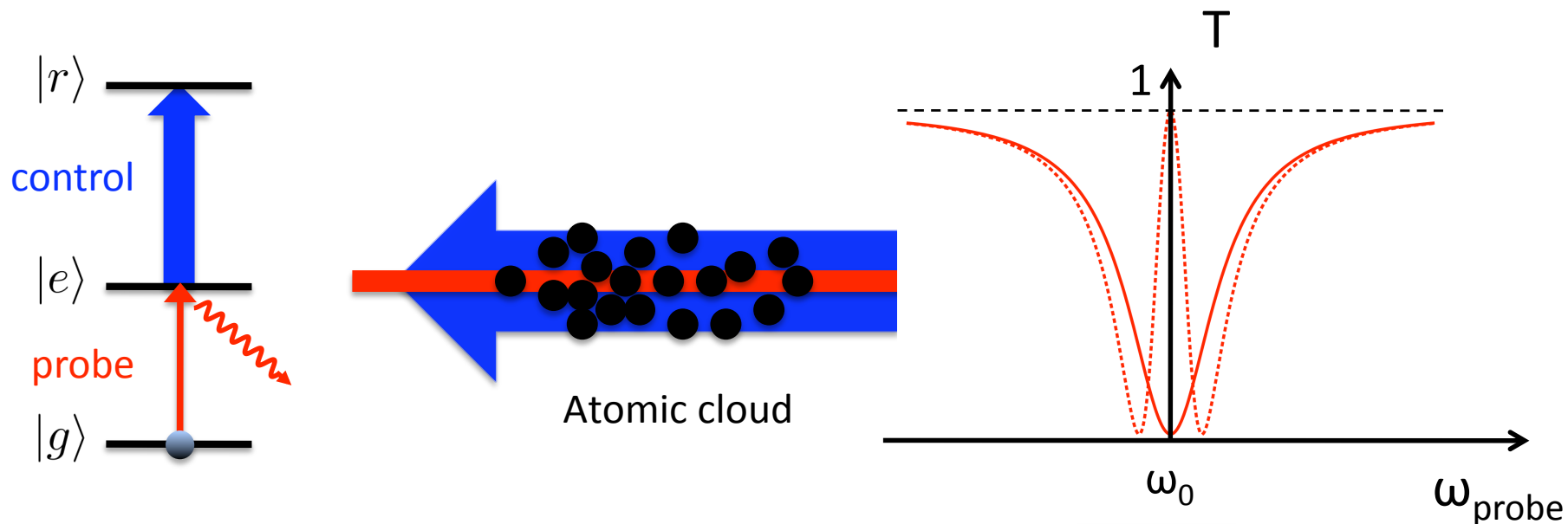


EIT + Rydberg blockade: T controlled by 1 ph.!

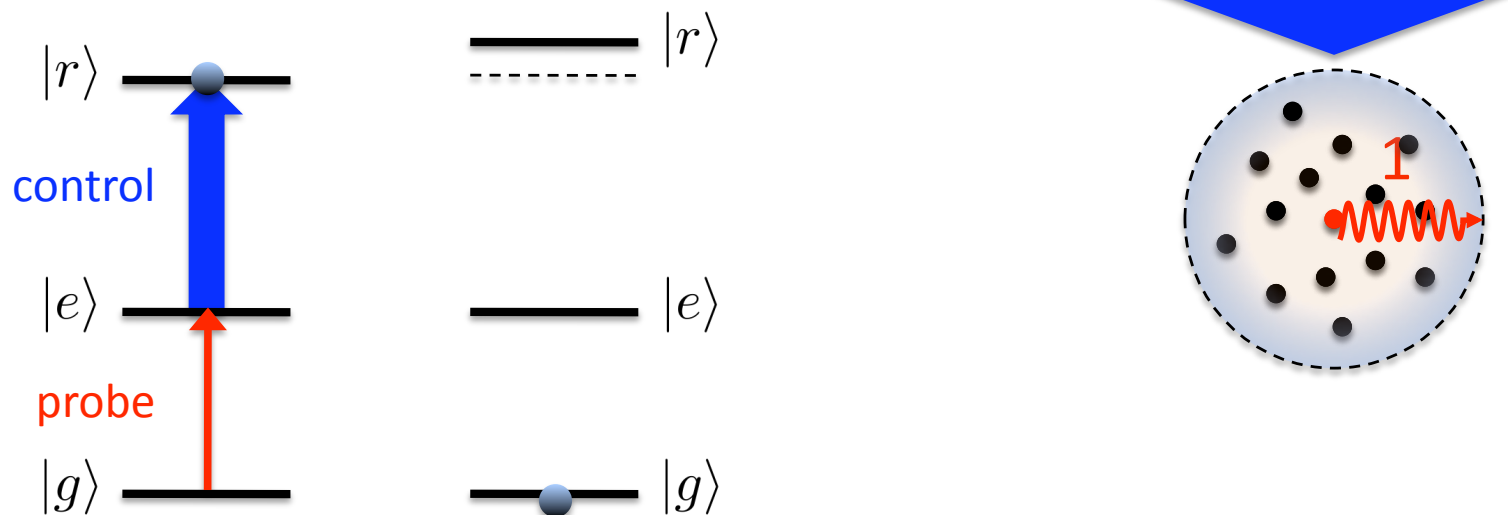


Non-linearity at the single-photon level

Electromagnetically Induced Transparency (EIT)

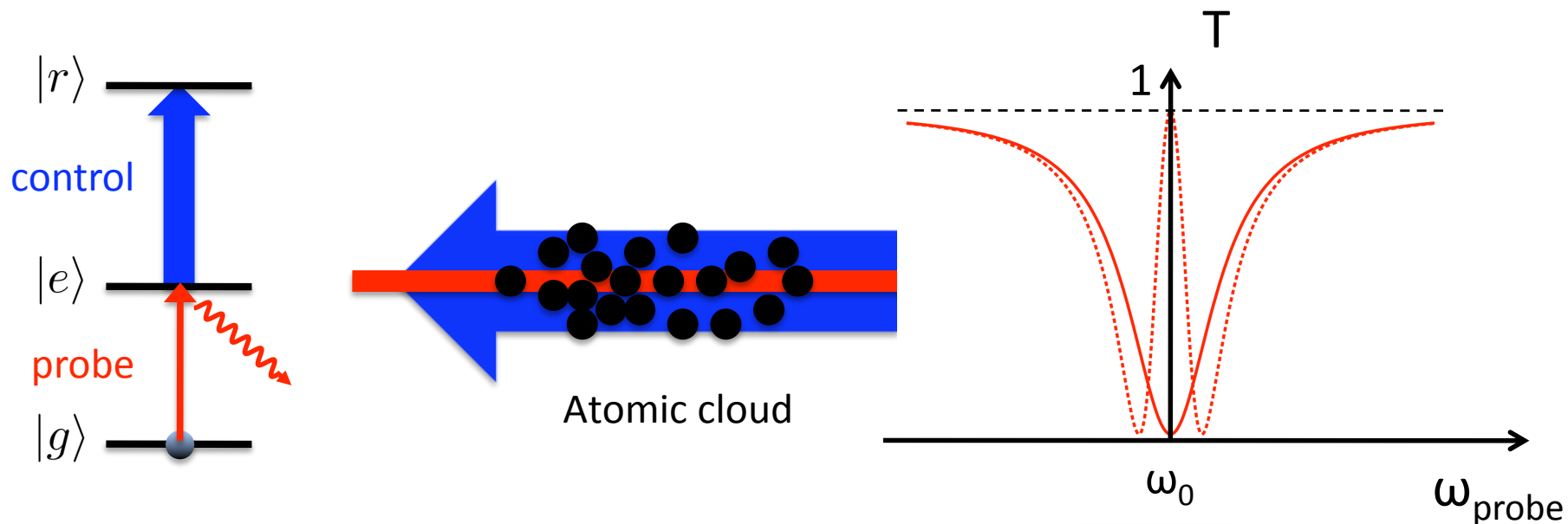


EIT + Rydberg blockade: T controlled by 1 ph.!

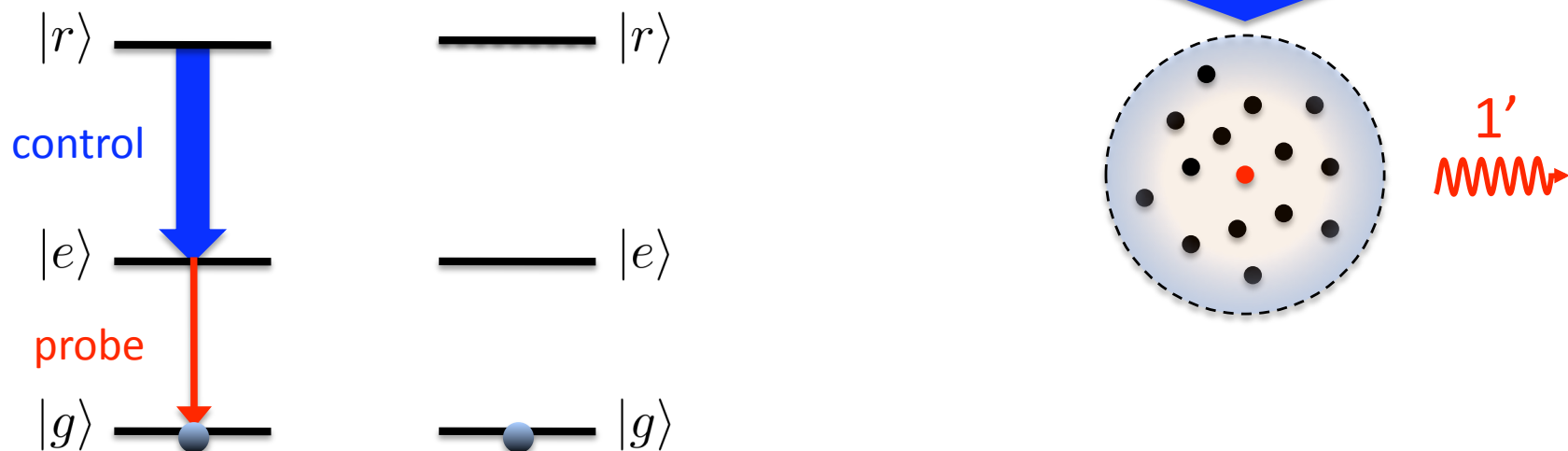


Non-linearity at the single-photon level

Electromagnetically Induced Transparency (EIT)

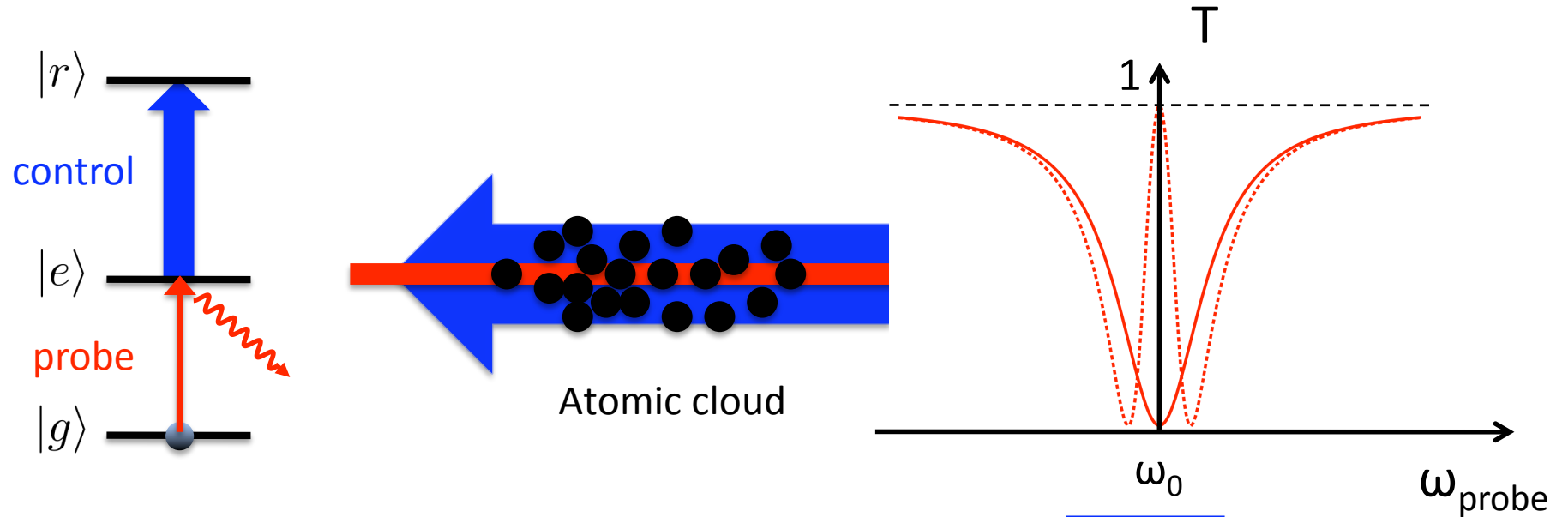


EIT + Rydberg blockade: T controlled by 1 ph.!

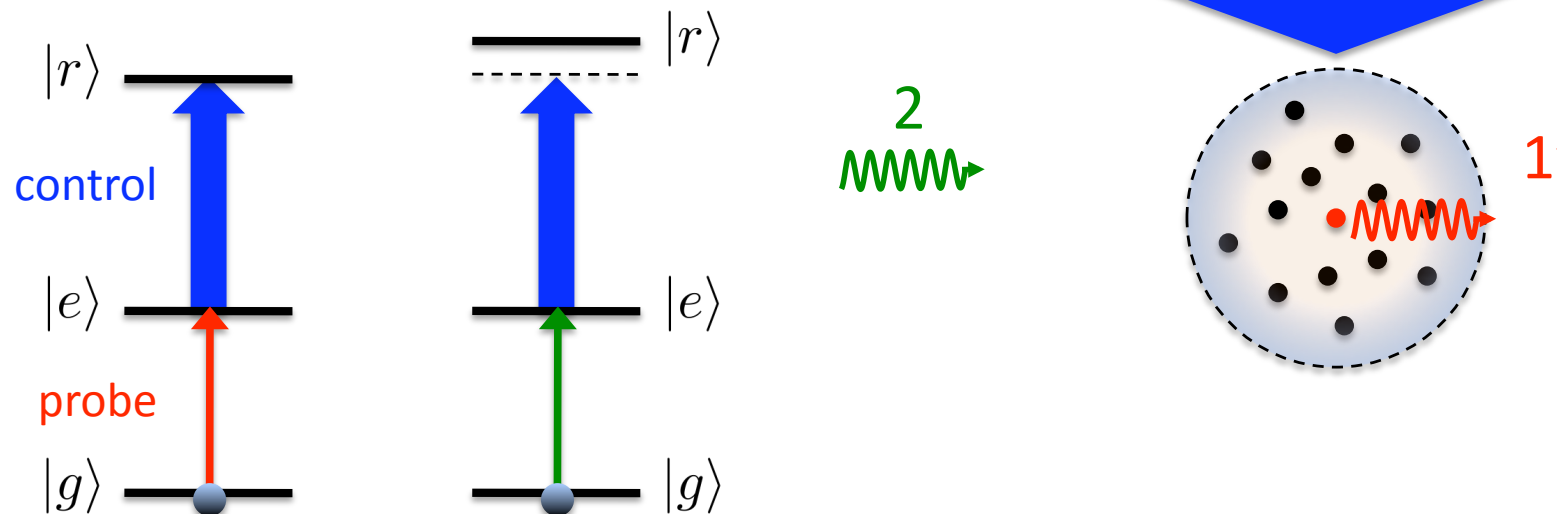


Non-linearity at the single-photon level

Electromagnetically Induced Transparency (EIT)

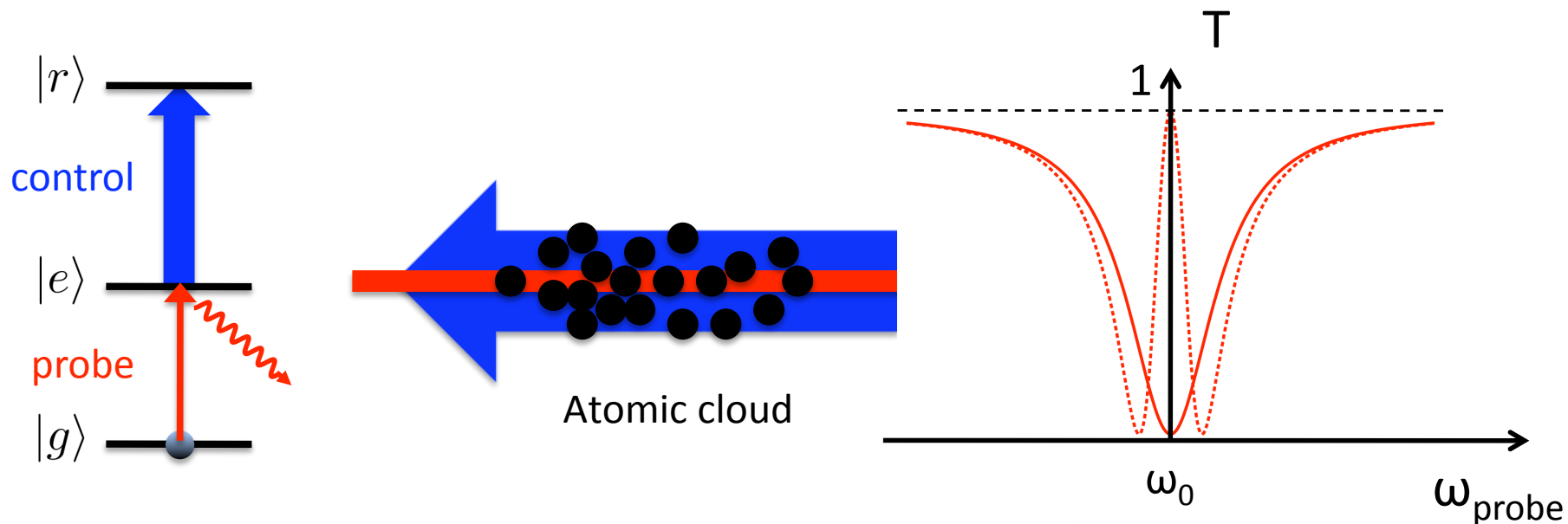


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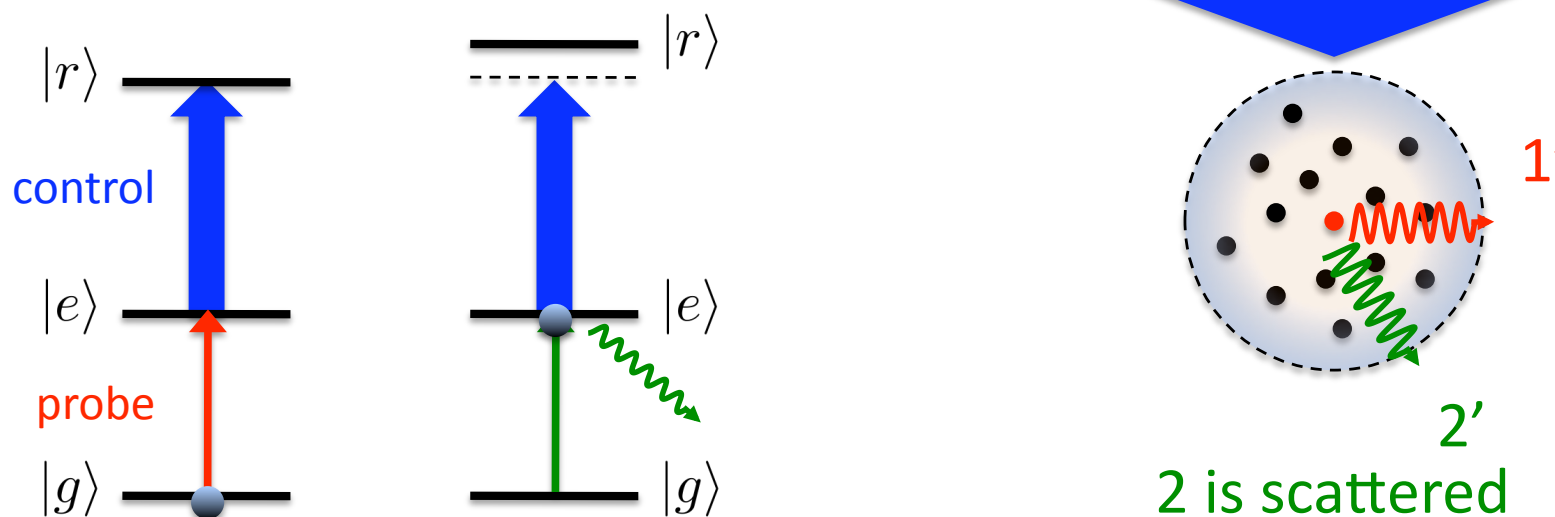


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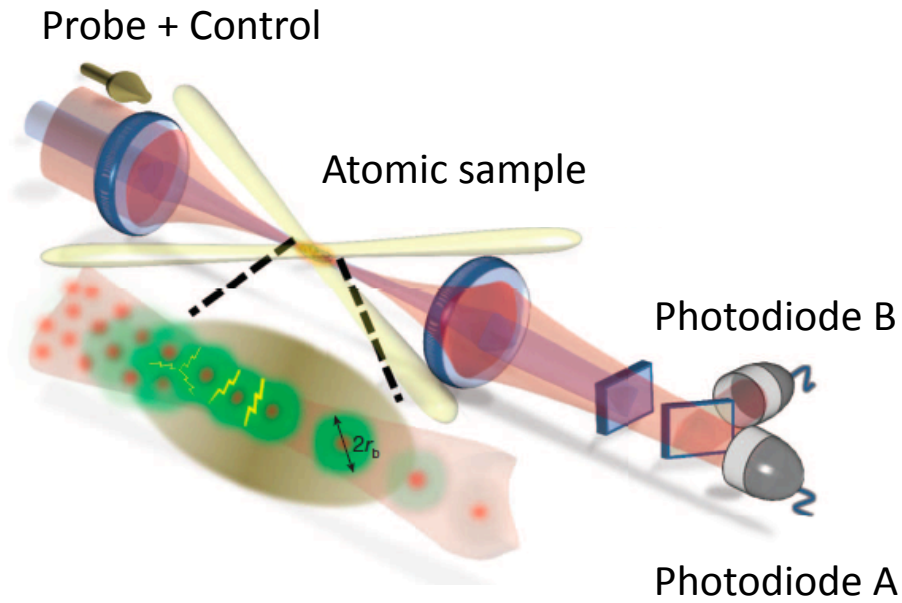
Electromagnetically Induced Transparency (EIT)



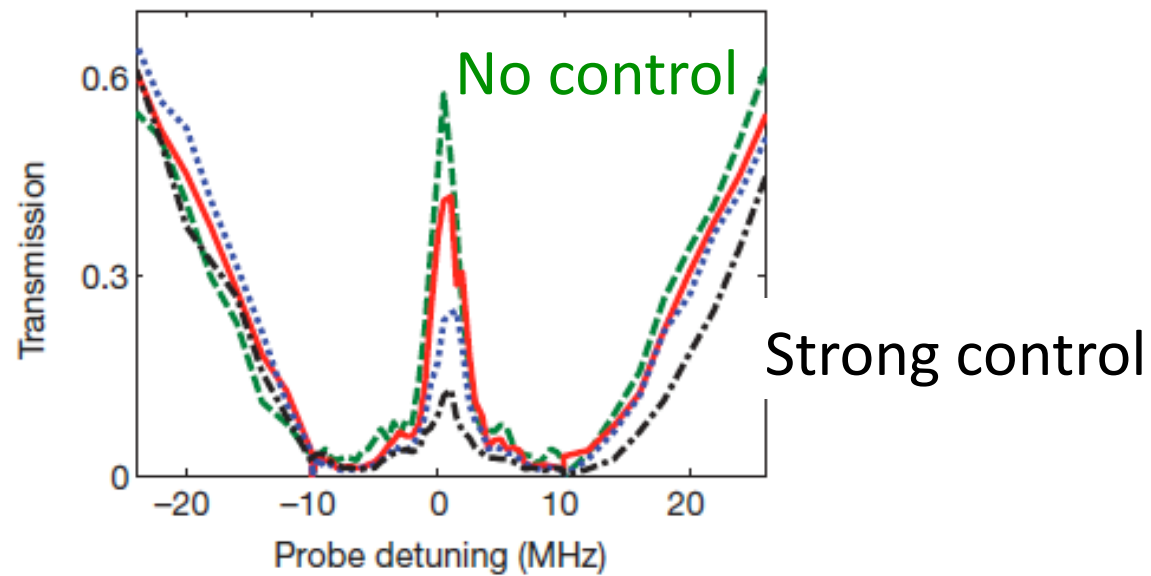
EIT + Rydberg blockade: T controlled by 1 ph.!



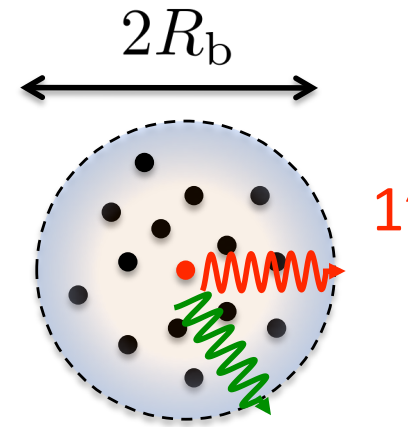
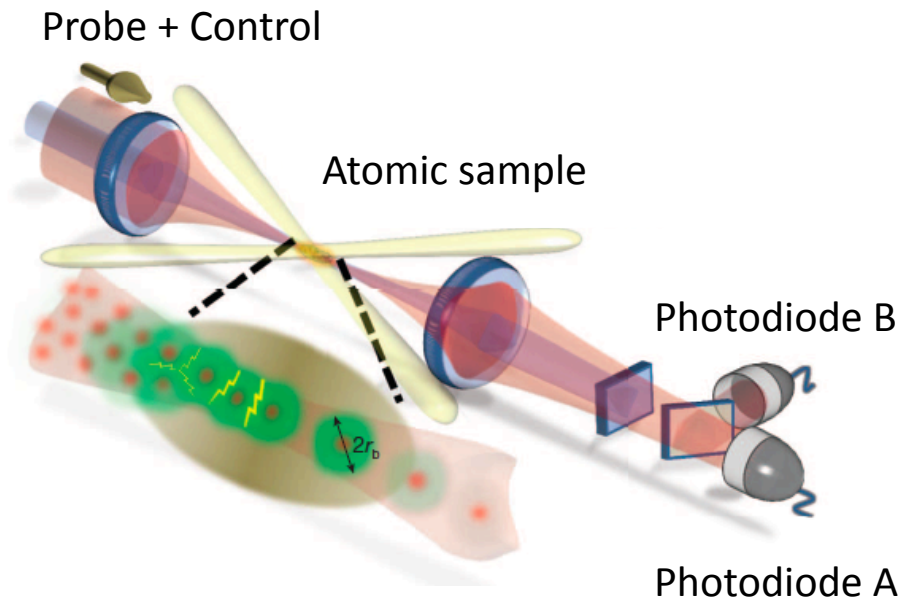
Non-linearity at the single-photon level



T. Peyronel *et al.*,
Nature **488**, 57 (2012).

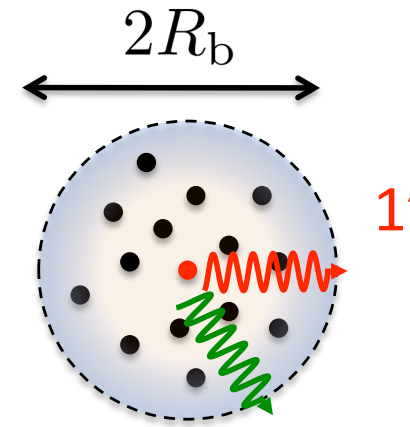
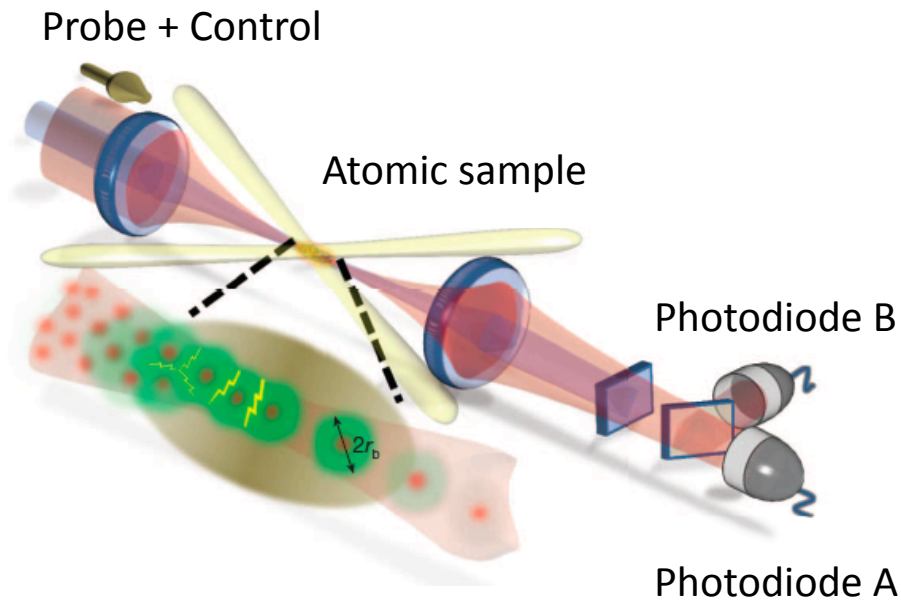


Non-linearity at the single-photon level

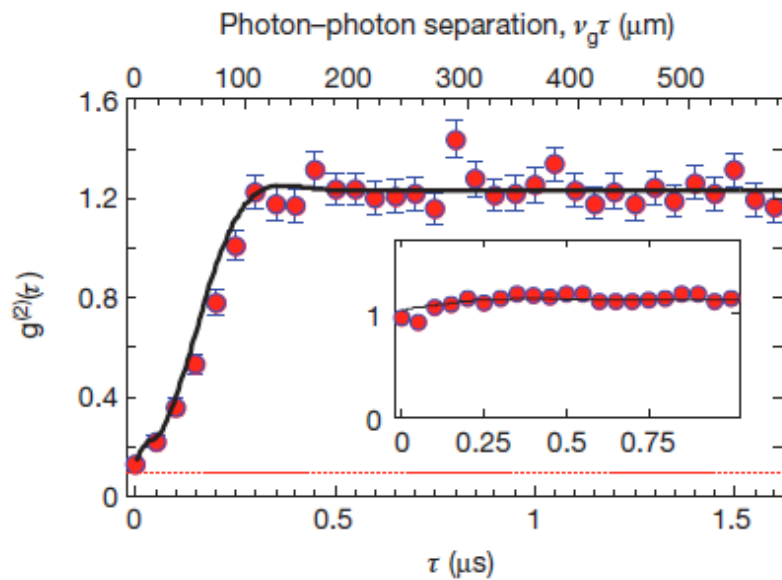


Prevents 2nd ph. during: $\tau_b \sim \frac{R_b}{v_g}$

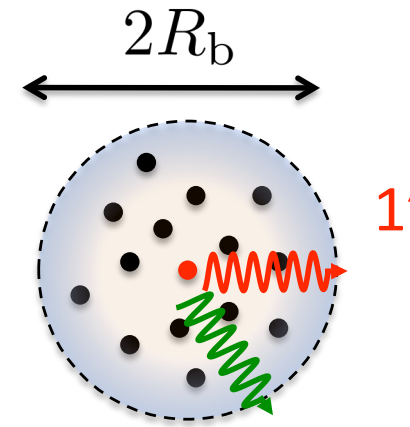
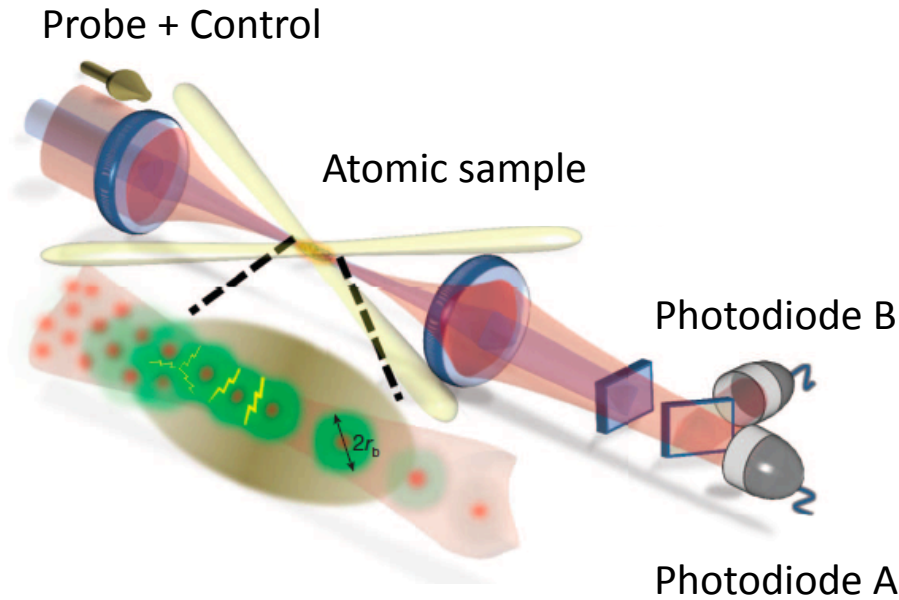
Non-linearity at the single-photon level



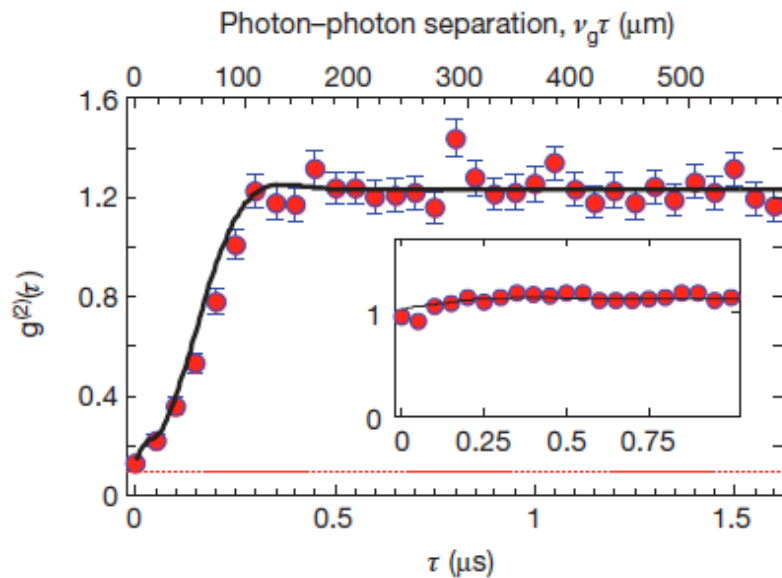
Prevents 2nd ph. during: $\tau_b \sim \frac{R_b}{v_g}$



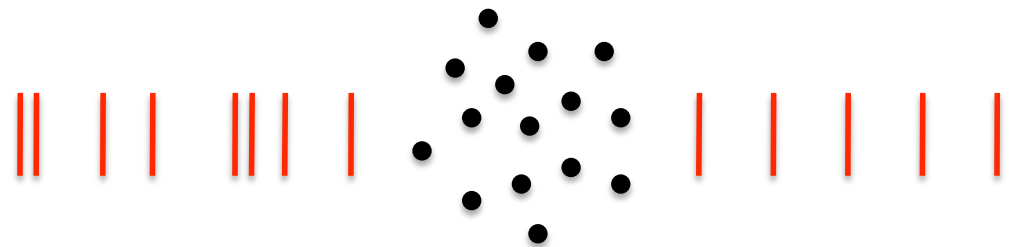
Non-linearity at the single-photon level



Prevents 2nd ph. during: $\tau_b \sim \frac{R_b}{v_g}$



Photon ordering!



Mechanism for photonic gate

Conclusion on interacting Rydberg gases

Playground for semi-classical arguments (Bohr model)

Basic demonstrations OK

Conclusion on interacting Rydberg gases

Playground for semi-classical arguments (Bohr model)

Basic demonstrations OK



Quantum information

Improve fidelity



**Simulation of condensed matter
Systems**

Spin systems, new phases with
tailored interactions...

Conclusion on interacting Rydberg gases

Playground for semi-classical arguments (Bohr model)

Basic demonstrations OK



Quantum information

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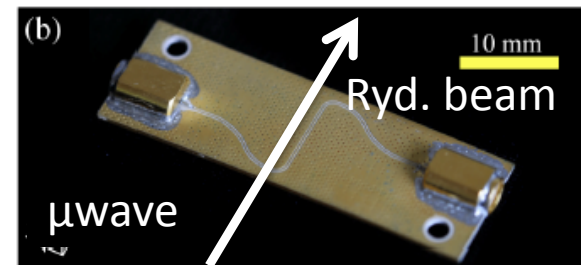


**Simulation of condensed matter
Systems**

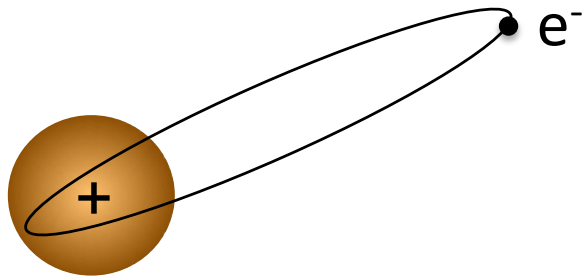
Spin systems, new phases with
tailored interactions...

Back to “old” ideas: couple to solid state systems (surface, cavity)

Large α to
probe surface field,
electrometry



Hogan, PRL **108** 063004 (2012)



THANK YOU!

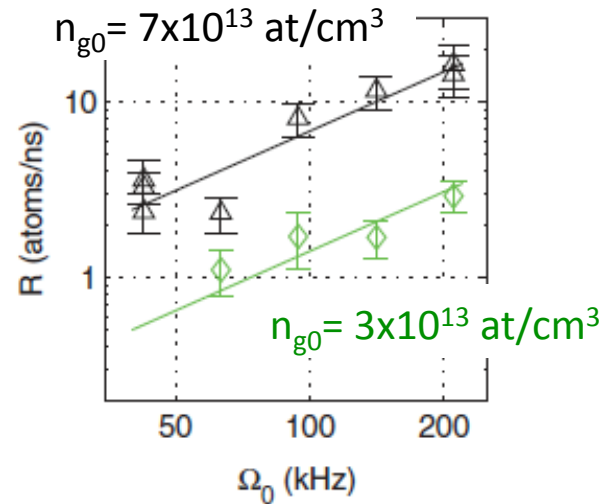
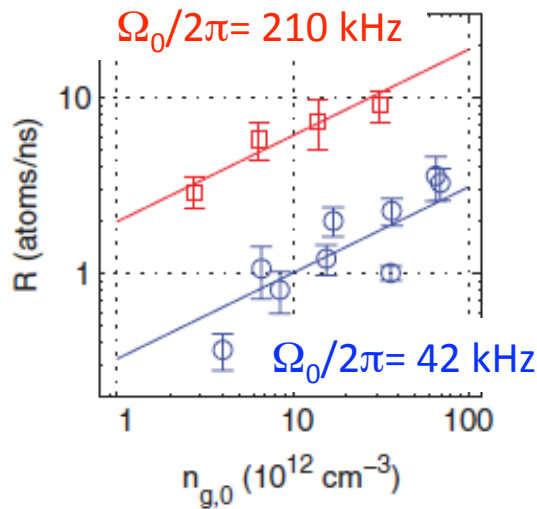


Rydberg blockade in dense cold atomic cloud: the Stuttgart exp^t.

Check scaling laws

Expect rate of Rydberg production $R \propto \Omega_0 \sqrt{\langle N \rangle}$ with $\langle N \rangle \propto n_{g0}$

Find:

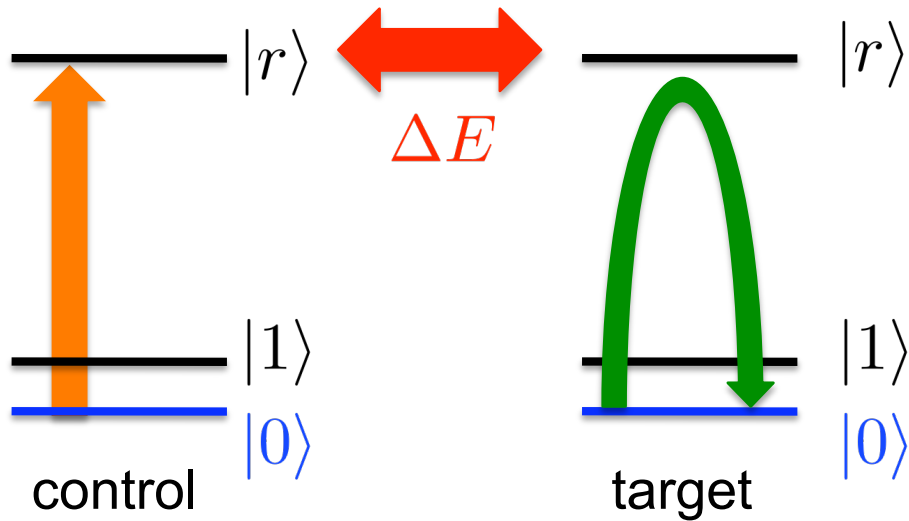


$$R \propto n_{g0}^{0.49} \Omega^{1.1}$$

Also, expect: $N_{\text{Ryd}}^{\text{max}} \propto \frac{1}{R_b^3} \propto \Omega_0^{1/2}$ and find: $\Omega_0^{0.38}$

Demonstration of a C-NOT gate: U. Wisconsin

Use the conditionnal logic of blockade



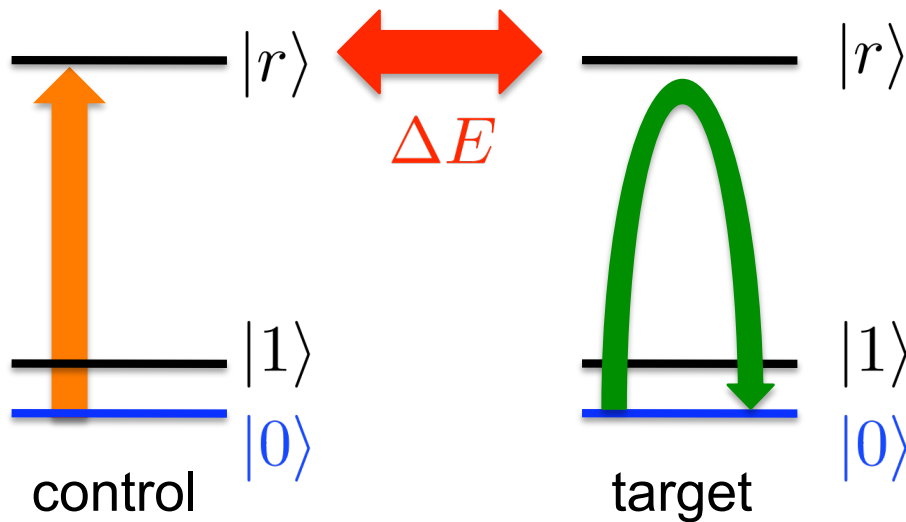
D. Jaksch *et al.*, PRL **85**, 2208 (2000)

Sequence:

$$\pi_A - 2\pi_B - \pi_A$$

Demonstration of a C-NOT gate: U. Wisconsin

Use the conditionnal logic of blockade



D. Jaksch *et al.*, PRL **85**, 2208 (2000)

Sequence:

$$\pi_A - 2\pi_B - \pi_A$$

Table of truth:

11 \rightarrow 10

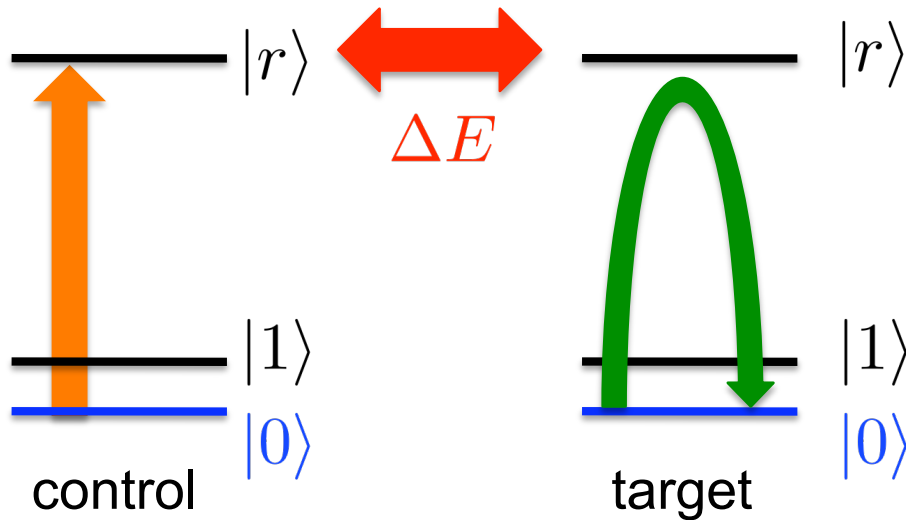
10 \rightarrow 11

01 \rightarrow 01

00 \rightarrow 00

Demonstration of a C-NOT gate: U. Wisconsin

Use the conditionnal logic of blockade



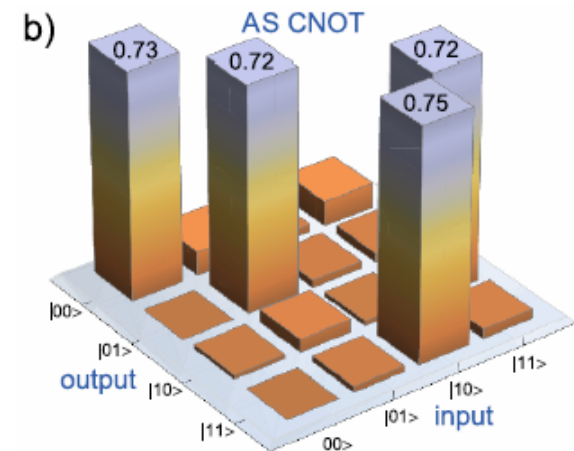
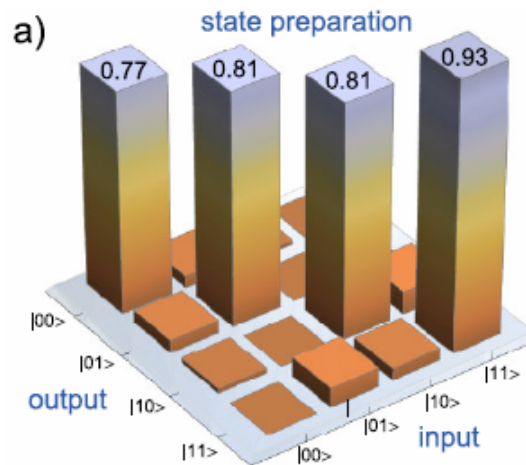
D. Jaksch *et al.*, PRL **85**, 2208 (2000)

Sequence:

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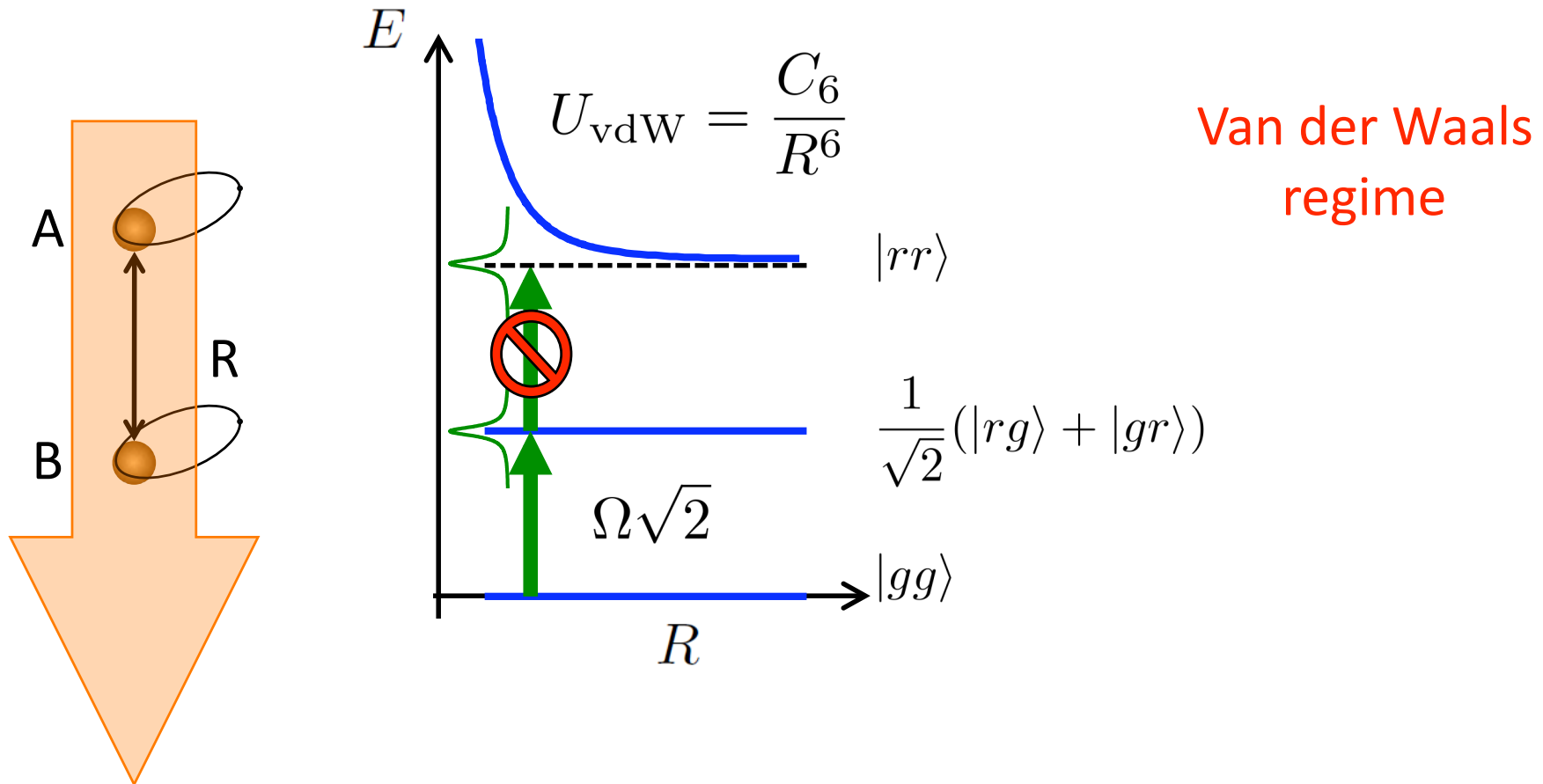
11	→	10
10	→	11
01	→	01
00	→	00



Isenhower *et al.*, PRL **104**, 010503 (2010)

From full blockade to partial blockade...

Non-addressable excitation



Blockade regime: $P_{rr} = 0$ and P_r oscillates $\sqrt{2}$ faster