



Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

How NASA's Cold Atom Laboratory has the potential to Unlock a New Era in Planetary Science Observations

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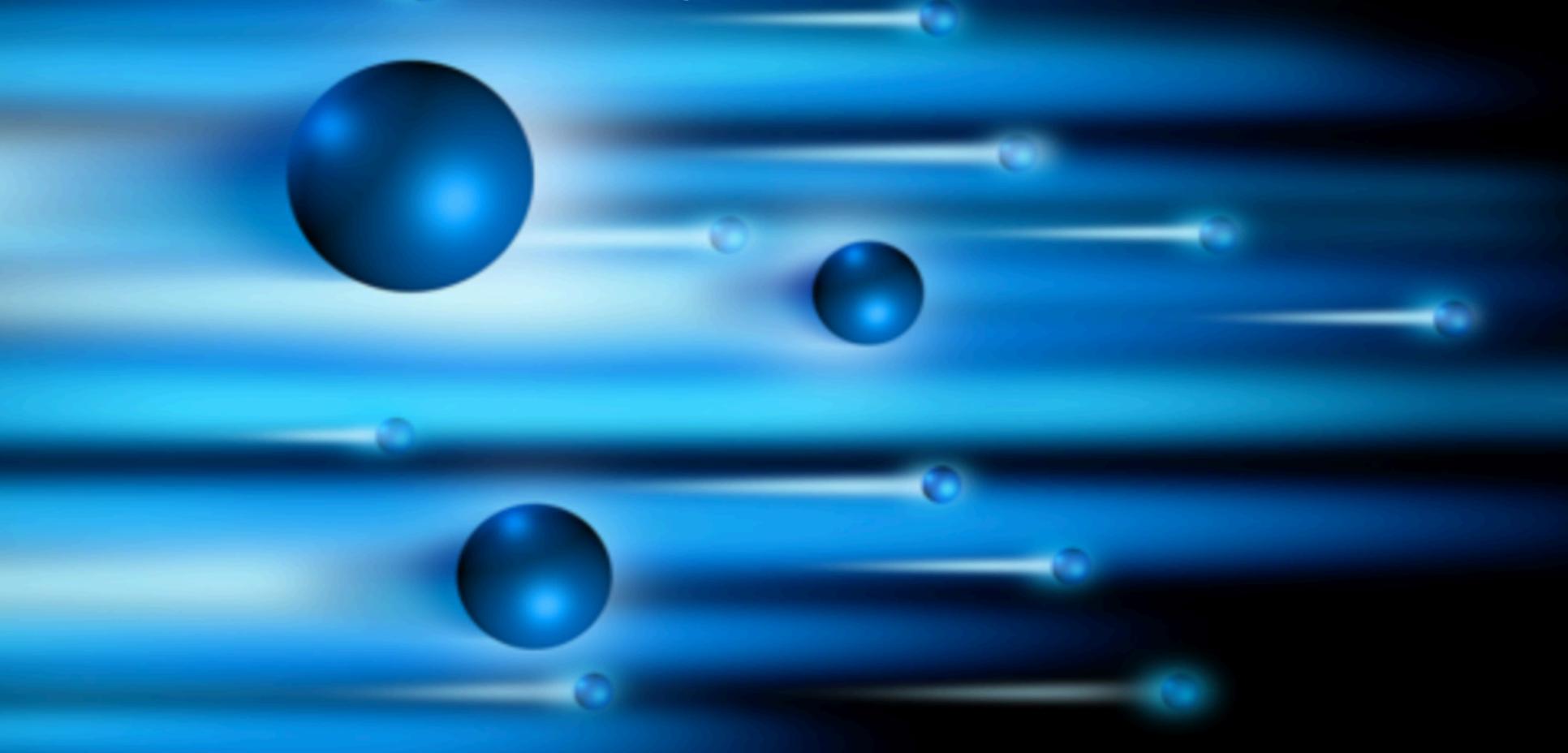
Cold Atom Lab

The Coolest Experiment in the Universe



Primary Uses of Ultracold Atoms

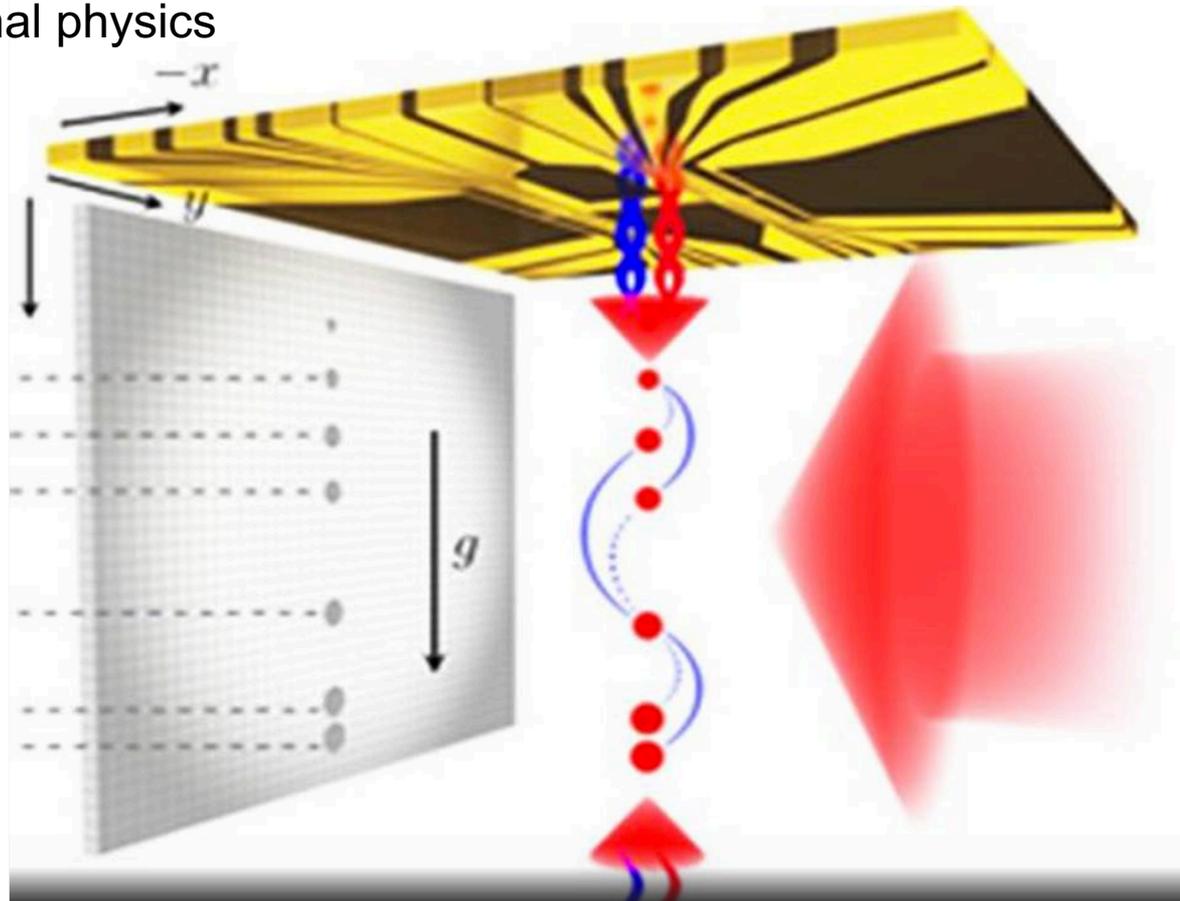
Study their intrinsic properties to test fundamental physical laws and state of the art quantum theories



Primary Uses of Ultracold Atoms

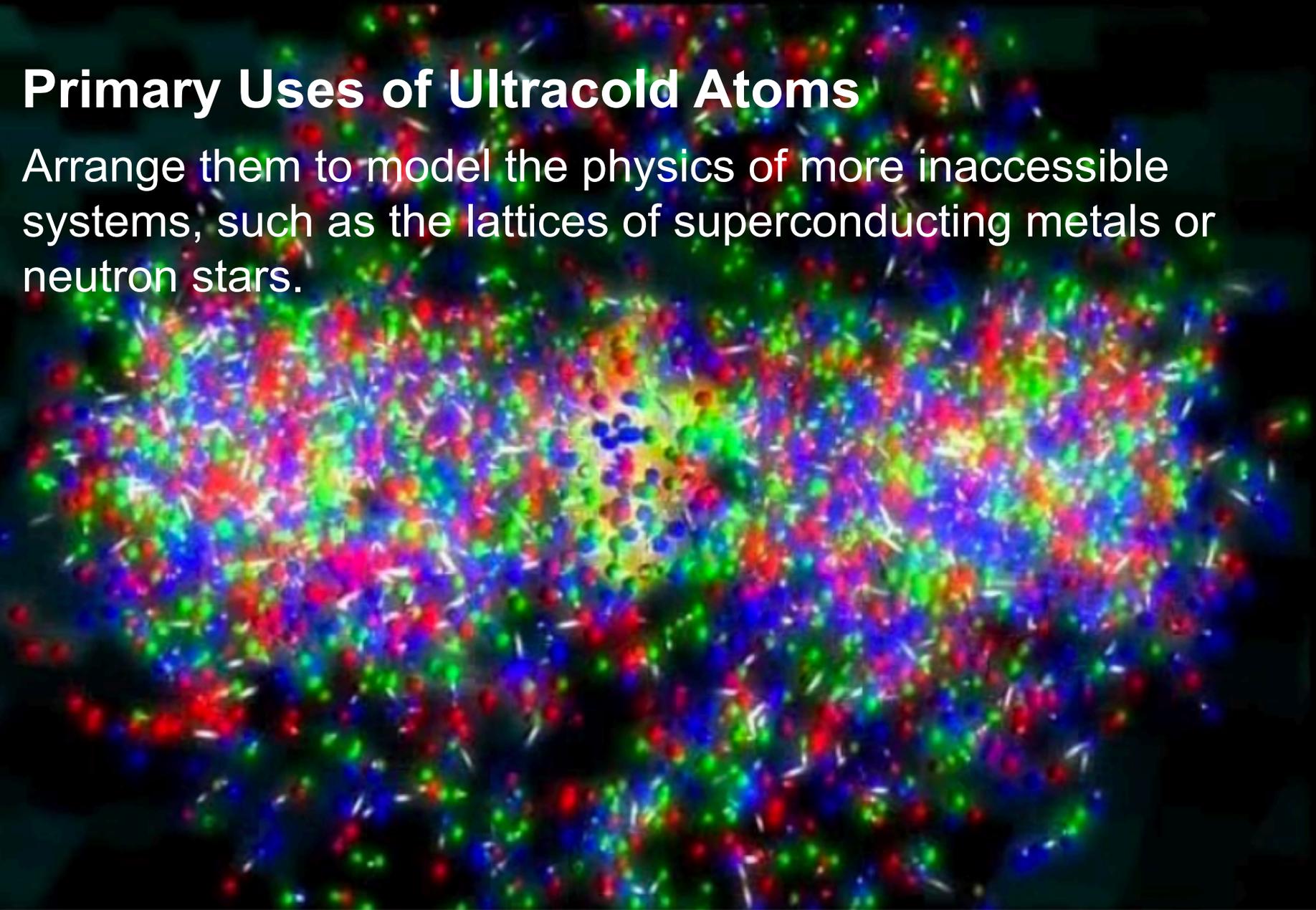
Exploit the sensitivity and quantum nature that comes with being ultracold to probe gravity and other inertial forces.

- Fundamental gravitational physics
- Gyroscopes
- Gravity gradiometers
- Accelerometers



Primary Uses of Ultracold Atoms

Arrange them to model the physics of more inaccessible systems, such as the lattices of superconducting metals or neutron stars.



Context: Ultracold Gases as an Enabling Technology

The Ultracold Atom Race Continues...

1997 Nobel Prize in Physics
 “for development of methods to cool and trap atoms with laser light”



Bill Phillips
 JQI

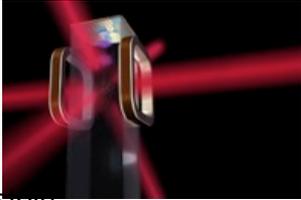
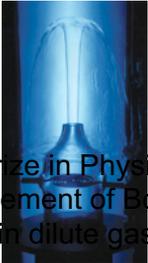
1892 Sir James Dewar liquefies hydrogen

1924 Bose Einstein develop theory of BE

2001 Nobel Prize in Physics
 “for the achievement of Bose-Einstein condensation in dilute gases”

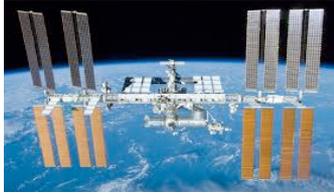


Eric Cornell, JILA
 W. Ketterle MIT



1980 Laser cooling developed

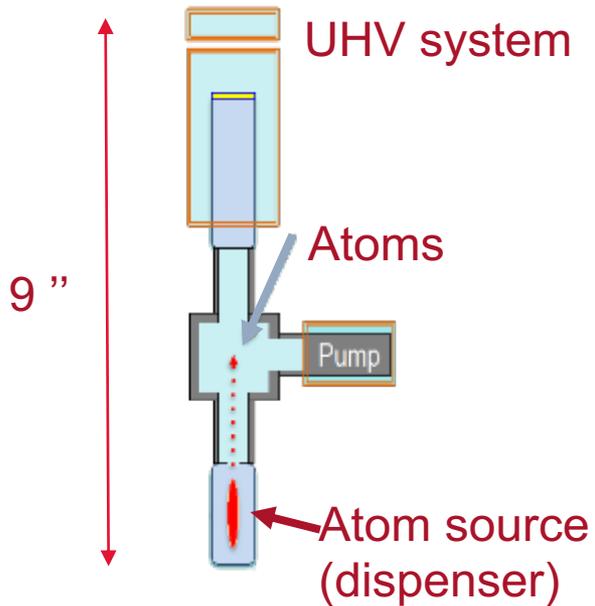
2005 Nobel Prize in Physics
 “for their contributions to the development of laser based precision spectroscopy”



2018 CAL BECs in orbit

The Road to Ultracold

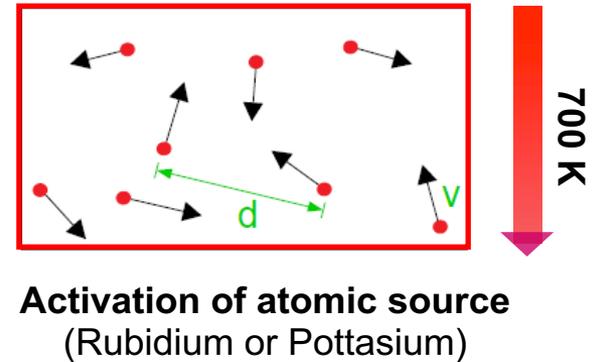
Need Thermal Isolation:

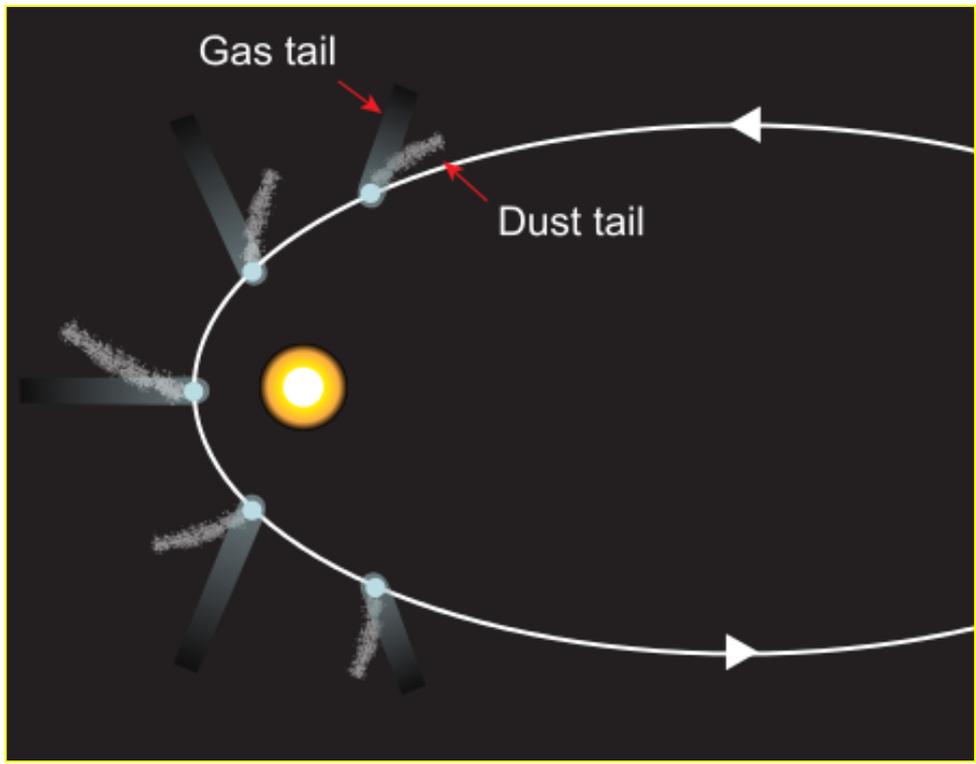
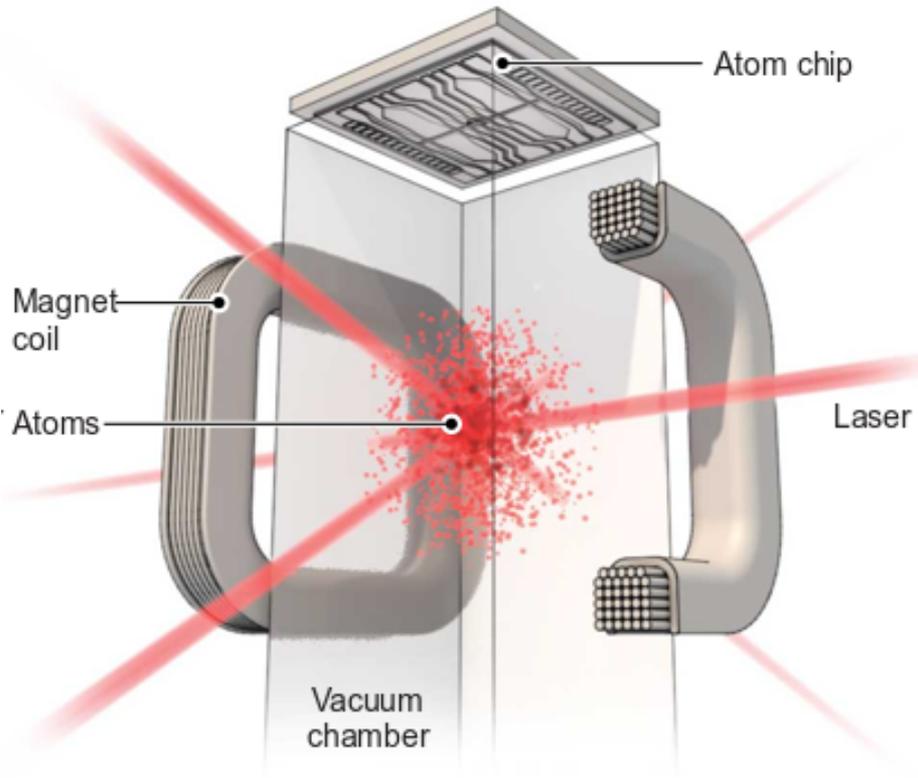


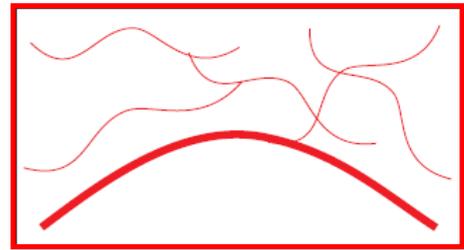
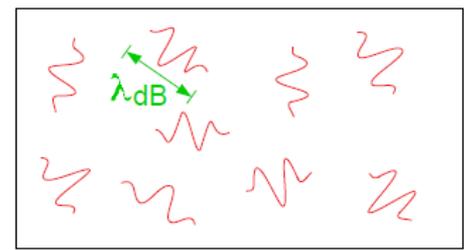
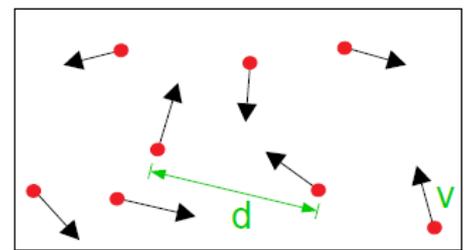
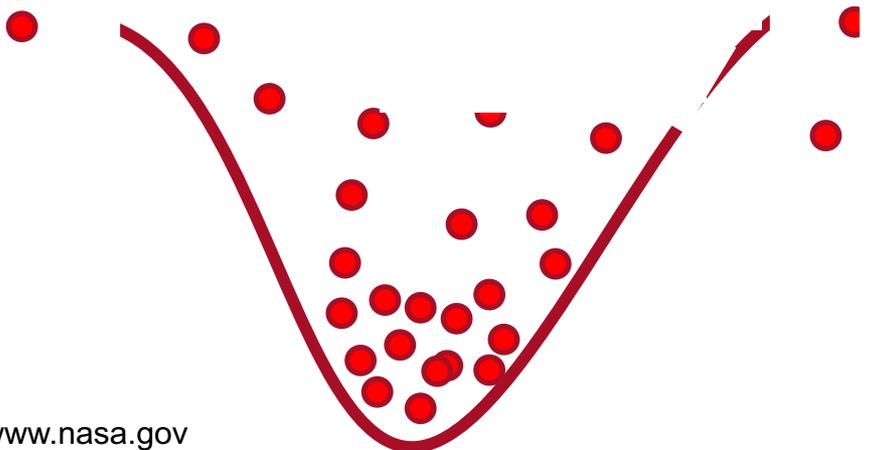
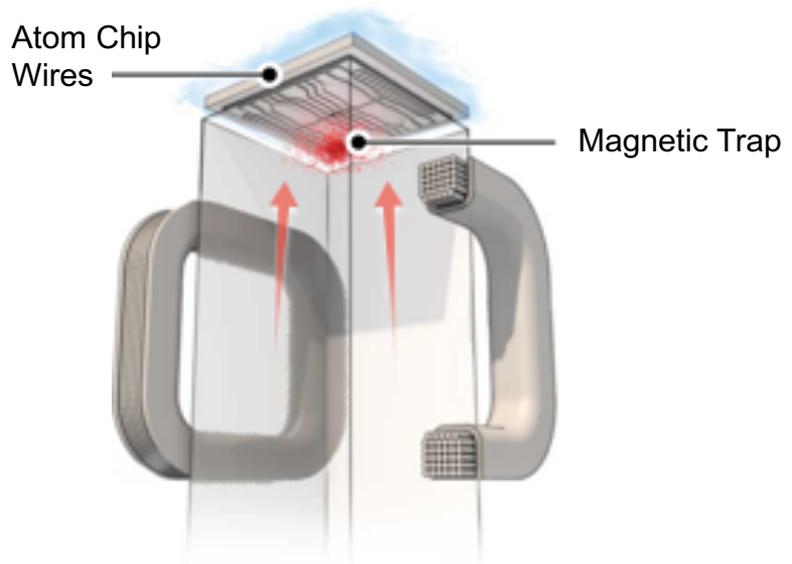
Need Atoms:



Alkali metal dispenser (AMD)







Ketterle et al., Proc. of the Intl. Enrico Fermi school, 1999

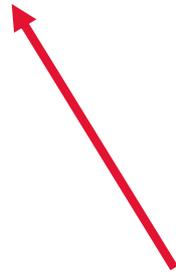
$$\text{momentum} = \frac{h}{\text{wavelength}}$$

lightweight



(mass)(velocity) =

$$\frac{h}{\text{wavelength}}$$

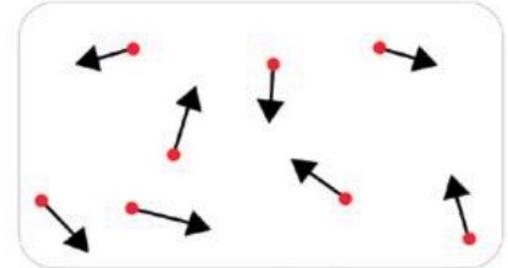


COLD

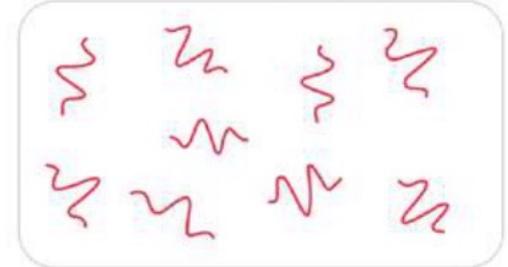
What is a Bose-Einstein Condensate?

- All matter has both a wave and a particle nature. As temperatures, the size of the packets gets longer and longer.
- At high temperatures atoms only behave as particles.
- When they overlap they start acting like particles, which is extremely low temperatures, they have lost their identity. They all think they are everywhere at once.
- Below this temperature, most of the atoms share the same wave function (for a gas of bosons)

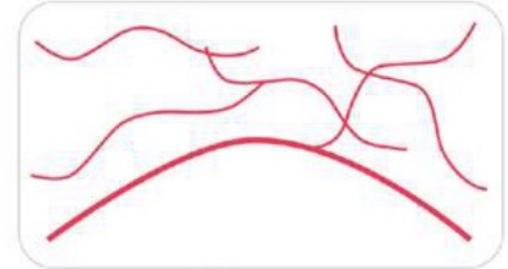
High Temperature:
"Billiard balls"



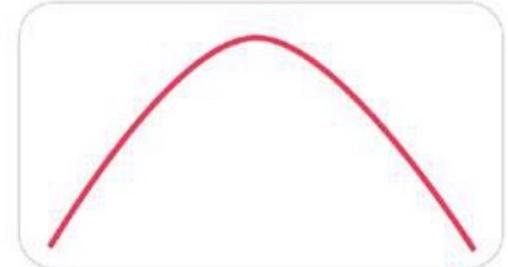
Low Temperature:
"Wave packets"
T~1 microKelvin



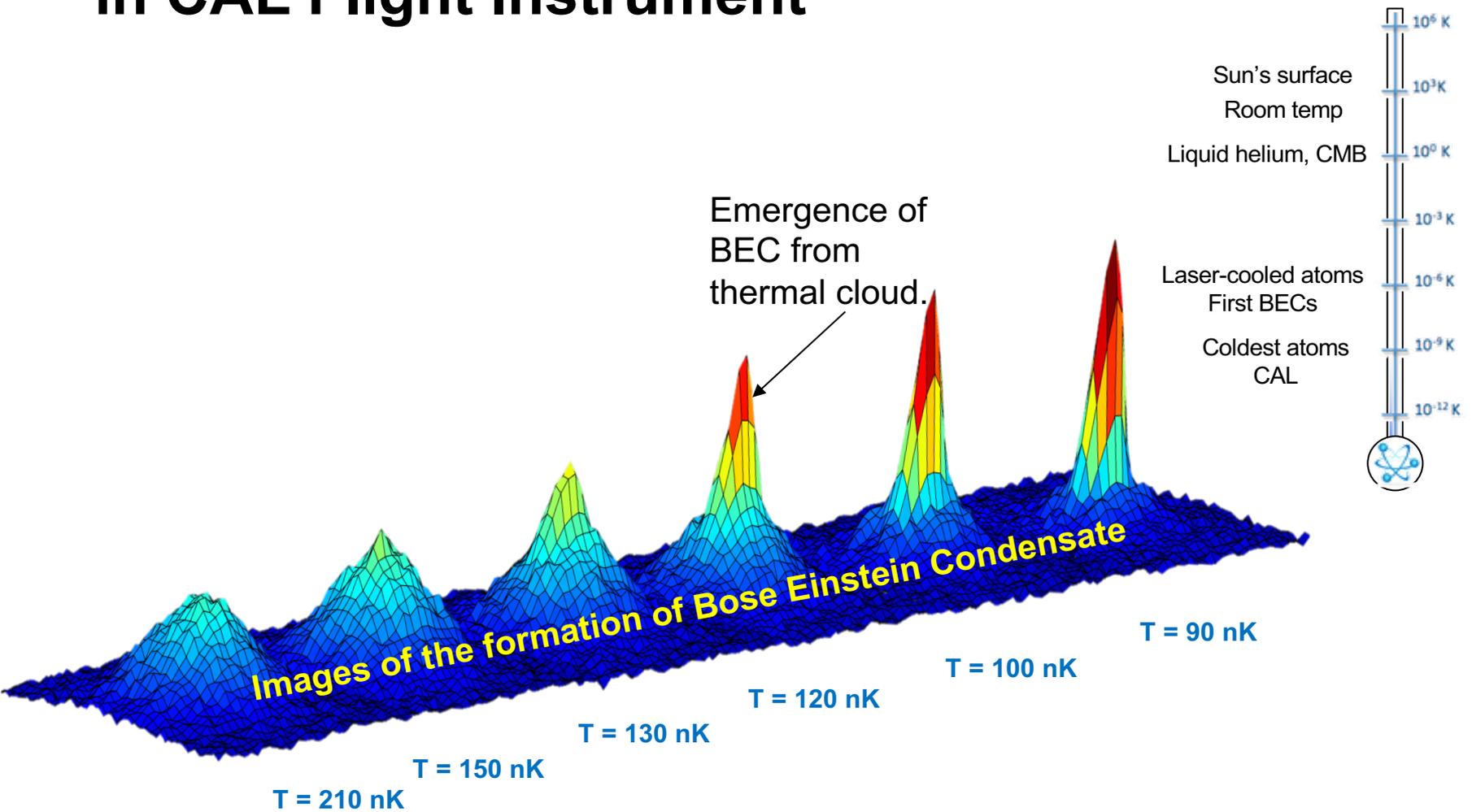
Bose-Einstein Condensation
"Matter wave overlap"
T~10 nanoKelvin



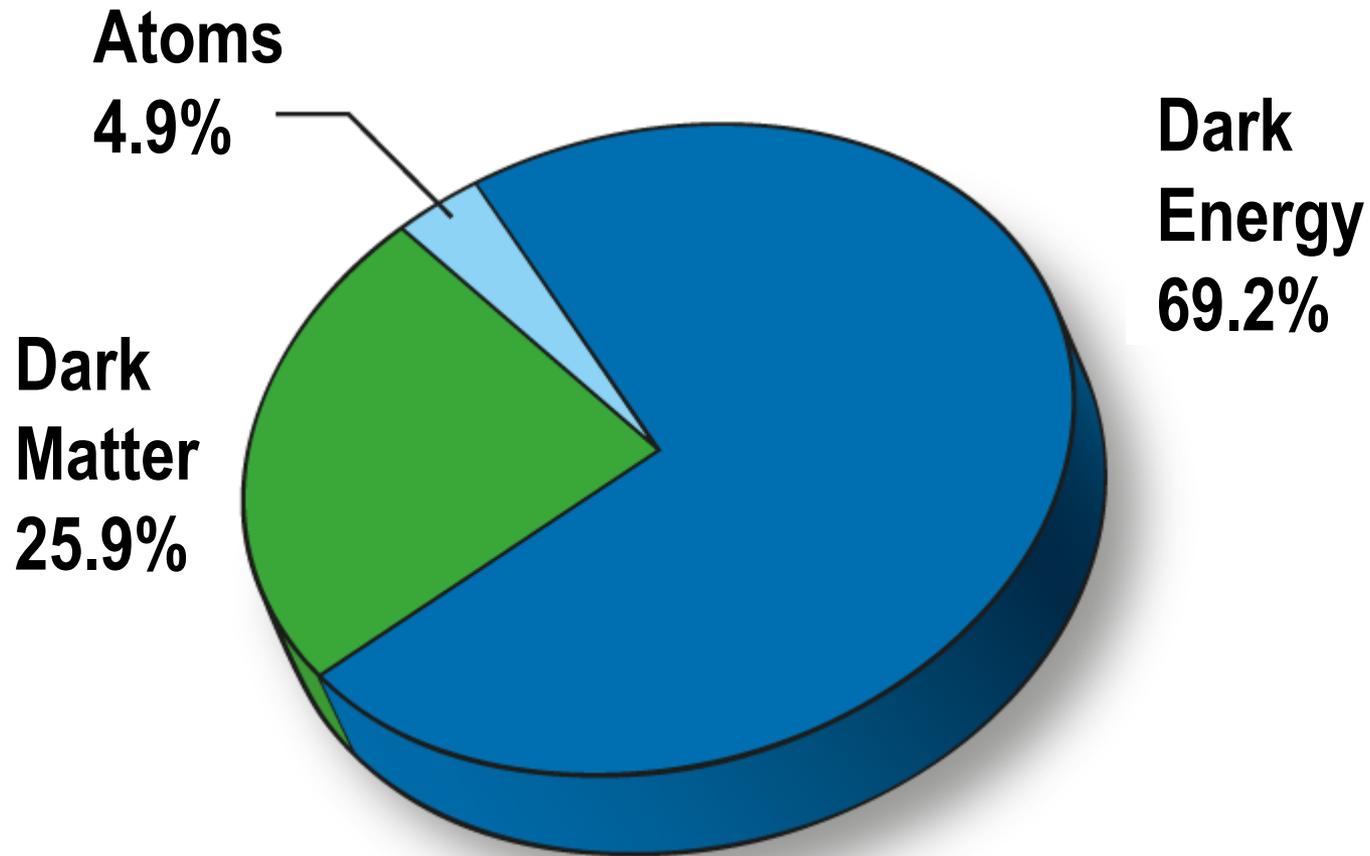
Pure Bose Condensate
"Giant matter wave"
T~1 picoKelvin



First Observation of Bose-Einstein Condensate in CAL Flight Instrument

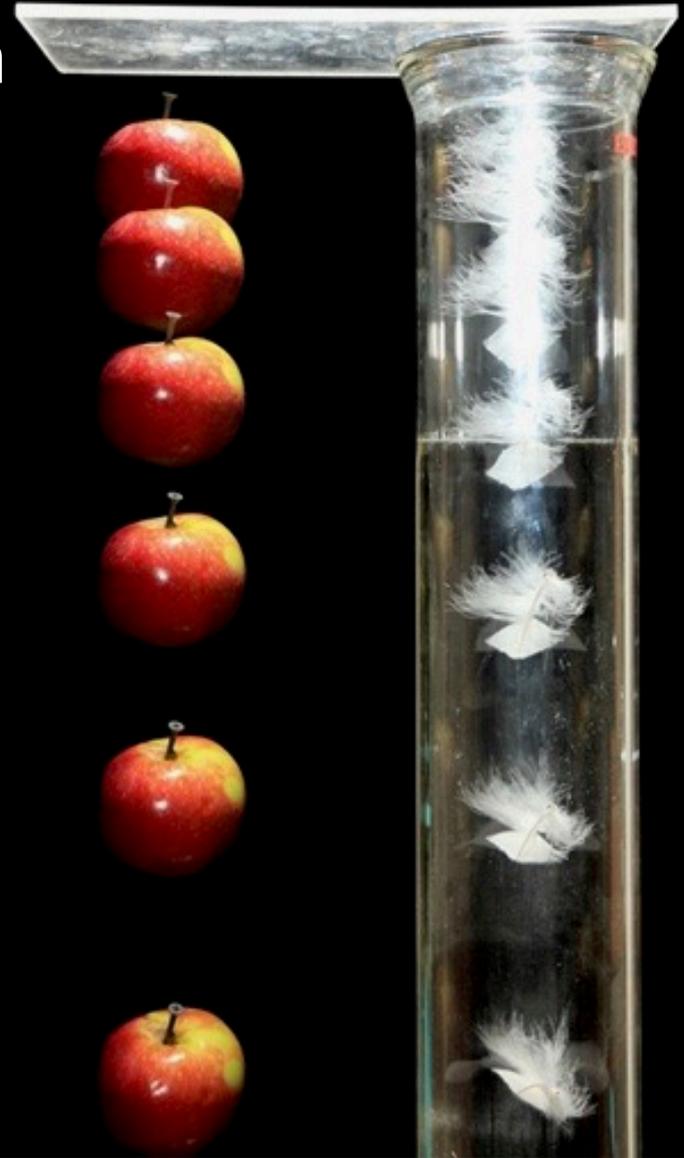


Content of the Universe



CAL Science: Testing Einstein

Will a potassium atom and a rubidium atom fall at precisely the same rate?



CAL Science: The Quest for Colder Temperatures



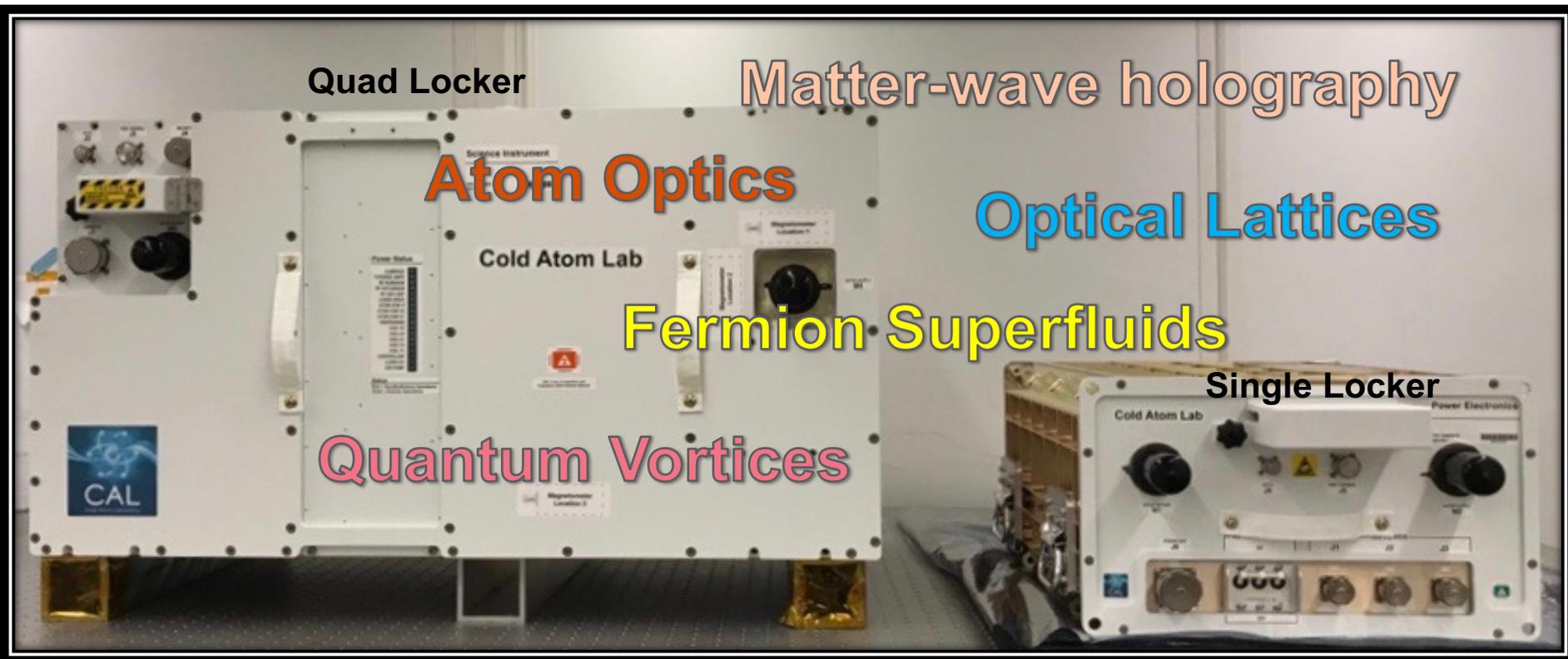
This research focuses on methods of expansion into exceptionally weak traps to achieve extremely low temperature; and on utilizing these samples for atom interferometry



Adiabatic cooling: let gas expand into very weak trap. As it expands it steadily cools...

The CAL Facility: A Cutting Edge Ultracold Atom Laboratory in Space

**CAL represents limitless potential
for future investigations!**





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THANK YOU!

Acknowledgement

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