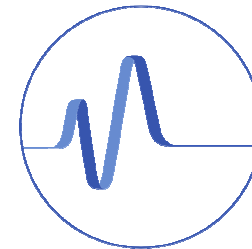


# Ion cooling simulations

Laurent Hilico

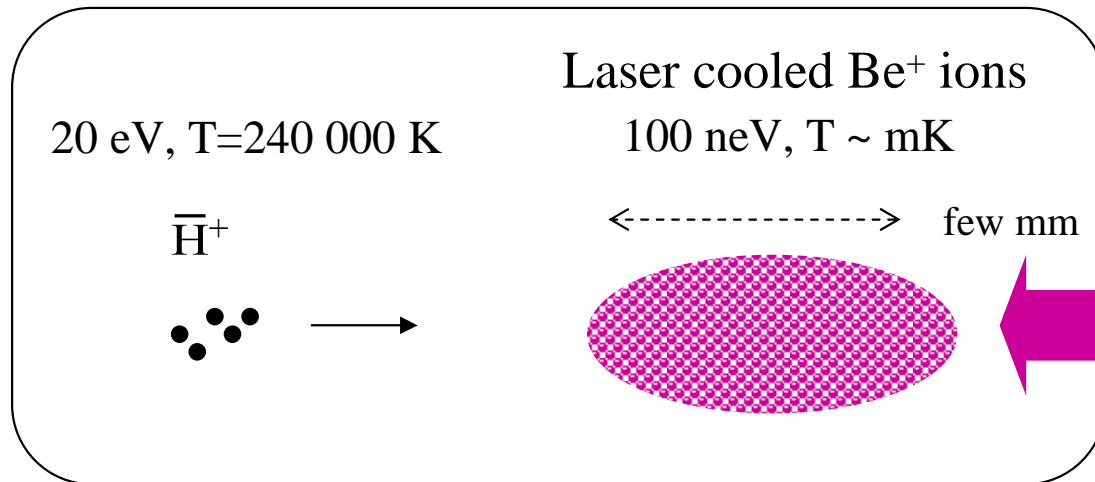
Kastler Brossel Laboratory  
CNRS UMR 8552  
Evry University



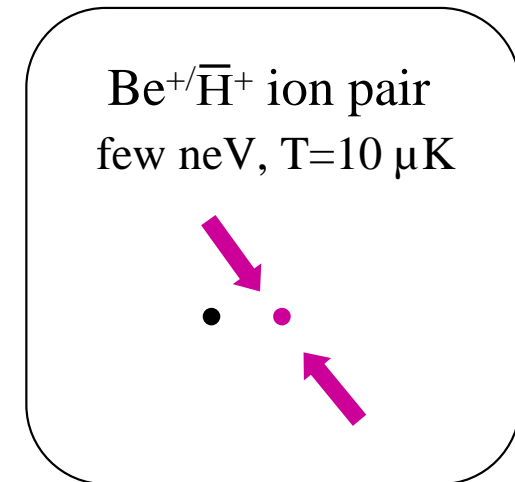
Laboratoire **Kastler Brossel**  
Physique quantique et applications

# $\bar{\text{H}}^+$ sympathetic cooling challenges

## First step



## Second step



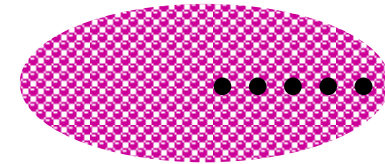
Why  ${}^9\text{Be}^+$  ?       $\bar{\text{H}}^+$  is light and needs the lighter laser cooled ion      mass ratio 9/1

Which cooling laser ?       $\lambda = 313\text{ nm}$ ,  $\sim \text{mW}/\text{mm}^2$

What about UV  $\bar{\text{H}}^+$  photodetachment ?      Cooling time  $< 1\text{ s}$

# Objectives of the simulations

- Estimate the sympathetic cooling time and final temperature



- Design the ion pair trap and estimate the cooling time

# Ion cloud dynamics simulations

- $N_{LC}$   $Be^+$  ions and  $N_{SC}$   $\bar{H}^+$  ions

- Trap RF and DC electric fields

$$V(\vec{r}, t) = \underbrace{V_{RF} \cos(\Omega t) \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2r_0^2}}_{\text{Radial confinement}} + \frac{m \omega_z^2}{q} (z^2 - \underbrace{x^2 - y^2}_{\text{Radial de-confinement}})$$

Longitudinal confinement

- Coulomb interaction

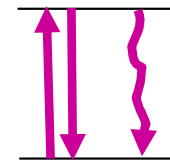
$$\vec{F}_{i,Coul} = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{q_i q_j}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j}{r_{ij}^3}$$

$(N_{LC} + N_{SC})^2$  terms

- Leap frog (velocity Verlet) integration algorithm

$$\delta t = 2 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ s}$$

- Laser cooling process
  - ⎧ Absorption,
  - Spontaneous emission
  - ⎩ Stimulated emission



Evaluated each time step

- No heating process

Implementation

**FORTRAN F90**

parallel computing with openmp



$$E_{macro,sc} = \frac{1}{N_{sc}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{sc}} \frac{1}{2} m \langle \vec{v}_i(t) \rangle_{RF}^2$$

# Computer requirements

- RAM      Position, velocity, acceleration, mass, charge      11 double precision / ion  
LC/SC, internal state, dead/alive, ...      4 integers and 2 boolean / ion

< 1000 bit / ion

< 1.25 Mo for 10 000 ions

< cache memory size

- Disk storage      1000 trajectories (t,r,v) ~ 56 ko / saved step

files < few Go

- CPU      Coulomb force dominates CPU time

$$\underbrace{(5+, 6x, 1\div, 1 \text{ power})}_{\text{Coulomb force}} (N_{LC}+N_{SC})^2$$

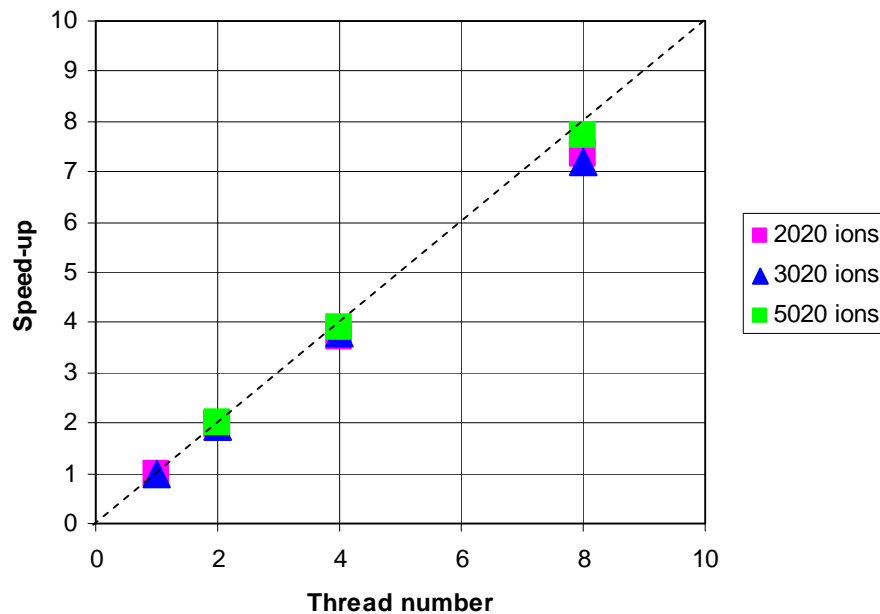
with 2.7 GHz CPU : 50 000 000 term/s

# Performances

1 thread

$N_{LC+N_{SC}}$	step/s	$T_{simul}$ for 1 ms
520	205	7 hours
1020	53.5	26 hours
3020	6.1	9 days 1/2
10020	0.5	3-4 months

OMP parallel library



10 ms / week

ions	Threads
1000	2
5000	41
10000	165

LKB max thread nb = 24

# State of the art

- S. Schiller group, Be<sup>+</sup> / HD<sup>+</sup>

S. Schiller, C. Lammerzahl, Phys. Rev. A 68, 053406 (2003)

C.B. Zhang, D. Offenbergl, B. Roth, M.A. Wilson, S. Schiller, Phys. Rev. A 76, 012719 (2007)

~ 1000 Be<sup>+</sup> ions, ~100 SC ions

Steady state, ion cloud image, heating and cooling rates, RF heating

- M. Bussmann, U. Schramm, D. Habs, V.S. Kolhinen, J. Szerypo, IJMS **215**, 179 (2006)

- 100 000 <sup>24</sup>Mg<sup>+</sup> ions, 1 <sup>100</sup>X<sup>40+</sup> ion

- no RF (effective potential)

- $\delta t = 10^{-9}$  s



$$\frac{m_1/q_1}{m_2/q_2} = 9.6$$



400 meV <sup>100</sup>X<sup>40+</sup> ion is stopped within 0.1 – 1 ms

**But what about RF heating ?**

- J. B. Wübbena, S. Amairi, O. Mandel, P.O. Schmidt, Phys. Rev. A **85**, 043412 (2012)

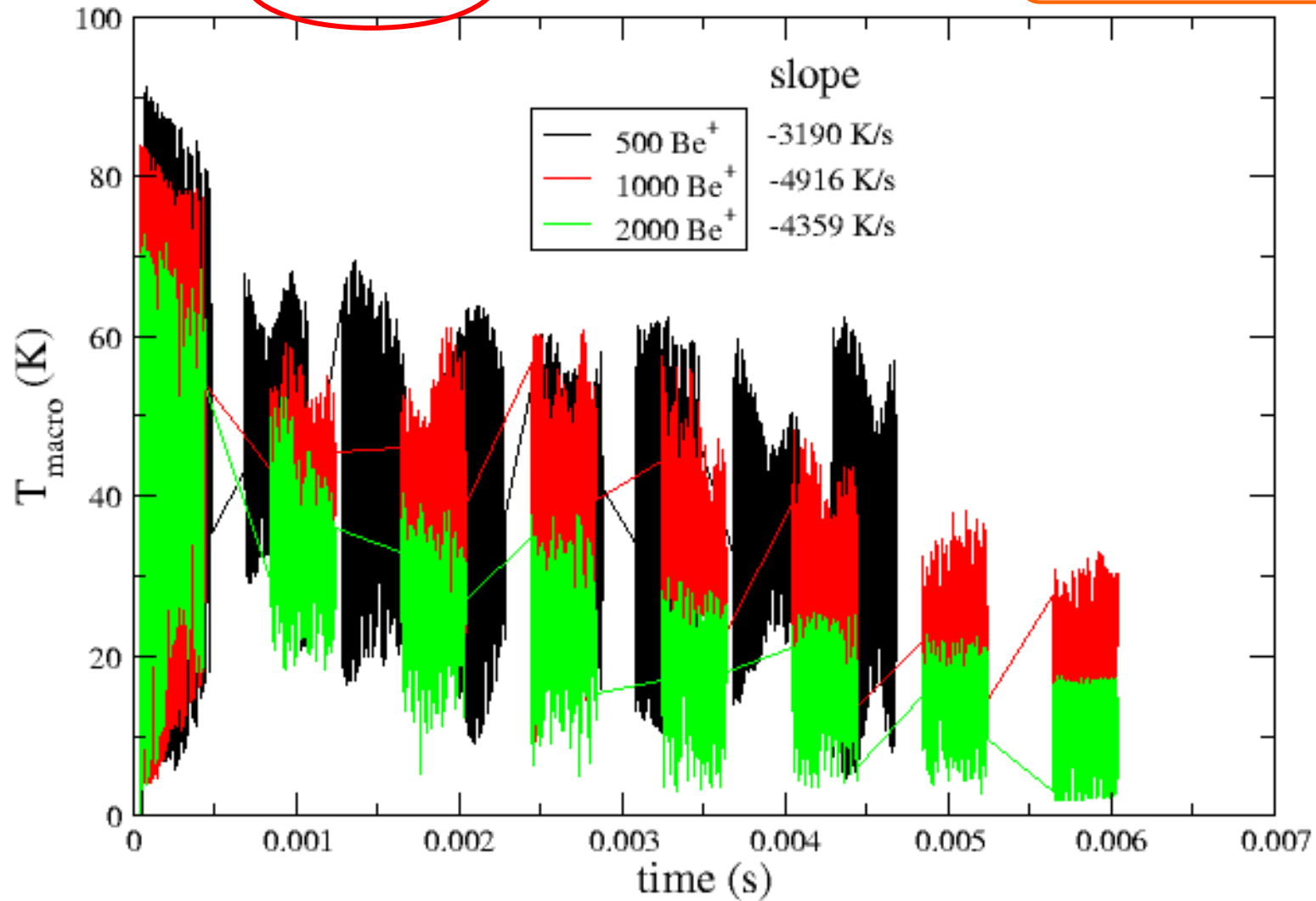
Ion pair sympathetic cooling

# First results

Let's start with  $\text{Be}^+$  and  $\text{HD}^+$ , 9/3 mass ratio

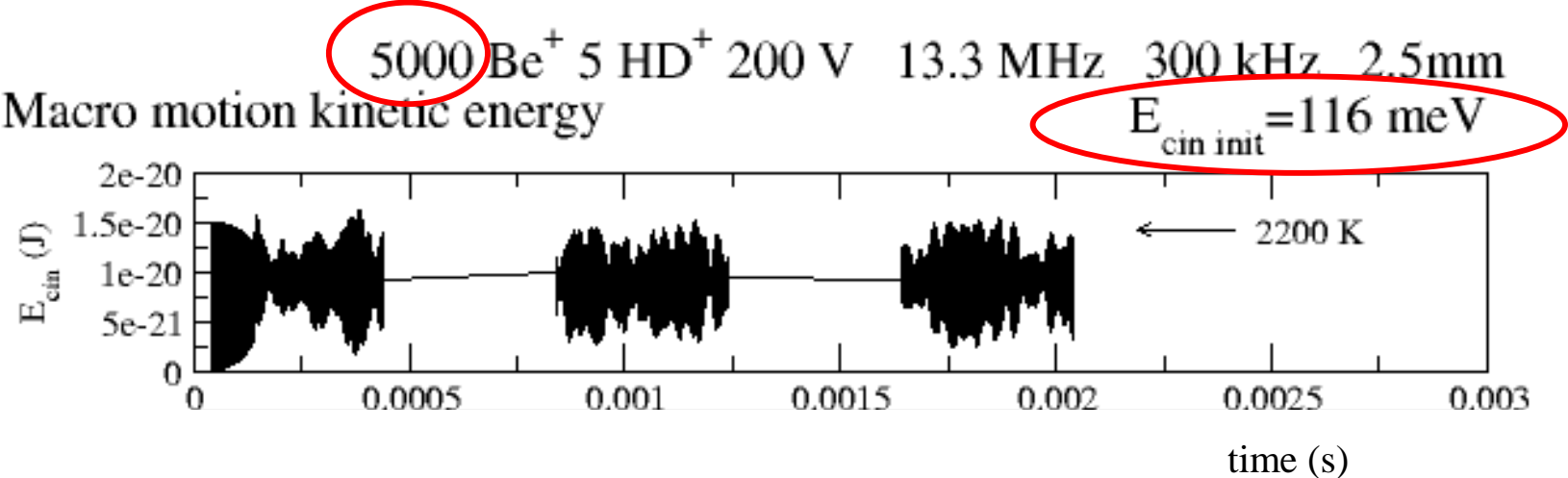
$\text{Be}^+$  ions and 5  $\text{HD}^+$  75 V 13.3 MHz 50 kHz  
 $E_{\text{init}} = 13 \text{ meV}$

Potential depth  $\sim 1\text{-}10 \text{ eV}$   
 $\bar{\text{H}}^+$  stab. Parameter  $q \sim 0.4$

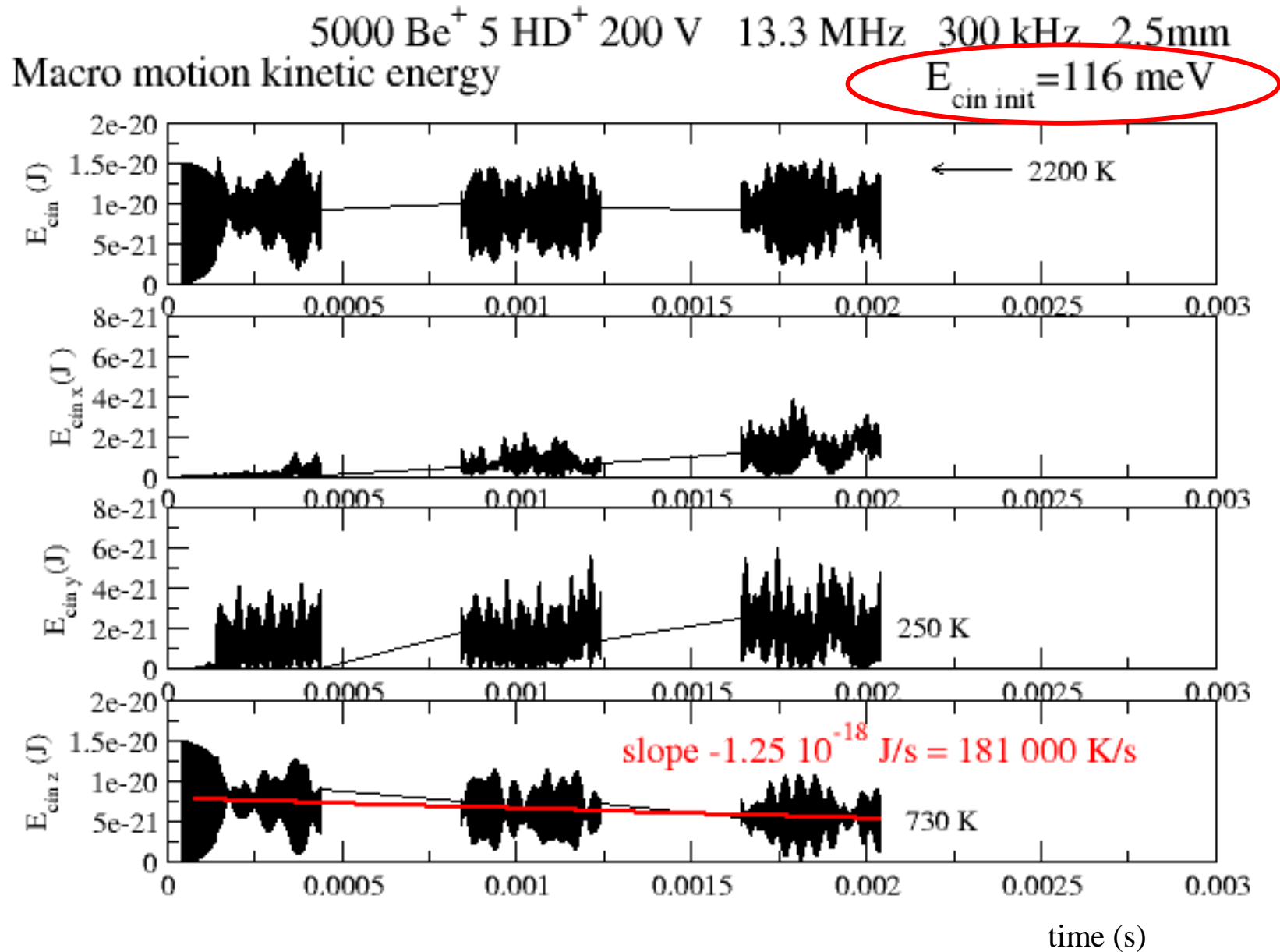




Let's try more energetic HD<sup>+</sup> ions and more Be<sup>+</sup> ions



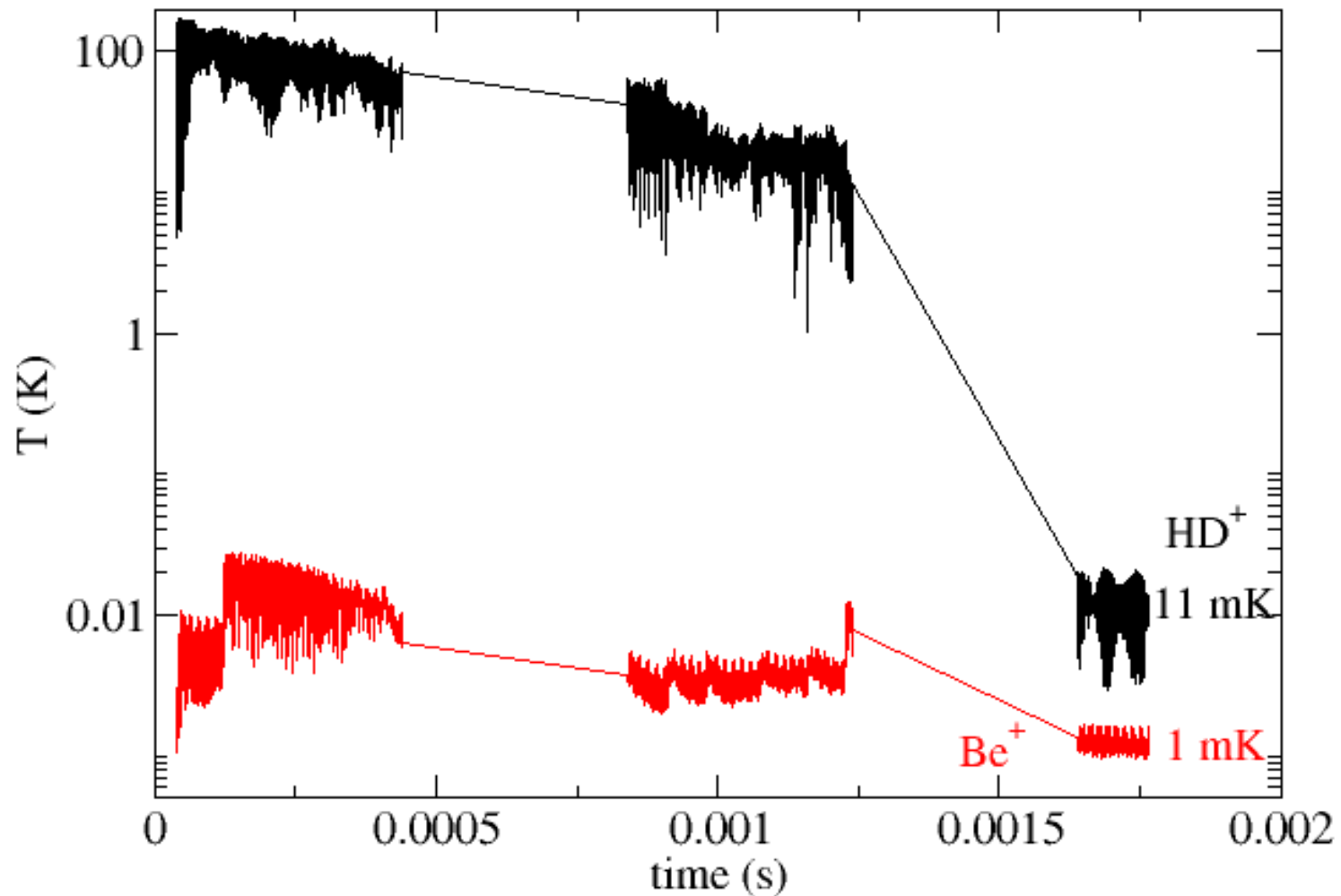
Let's try more energetic HD<sup>+</sup> ions and more Be<sup>+</sup> ions



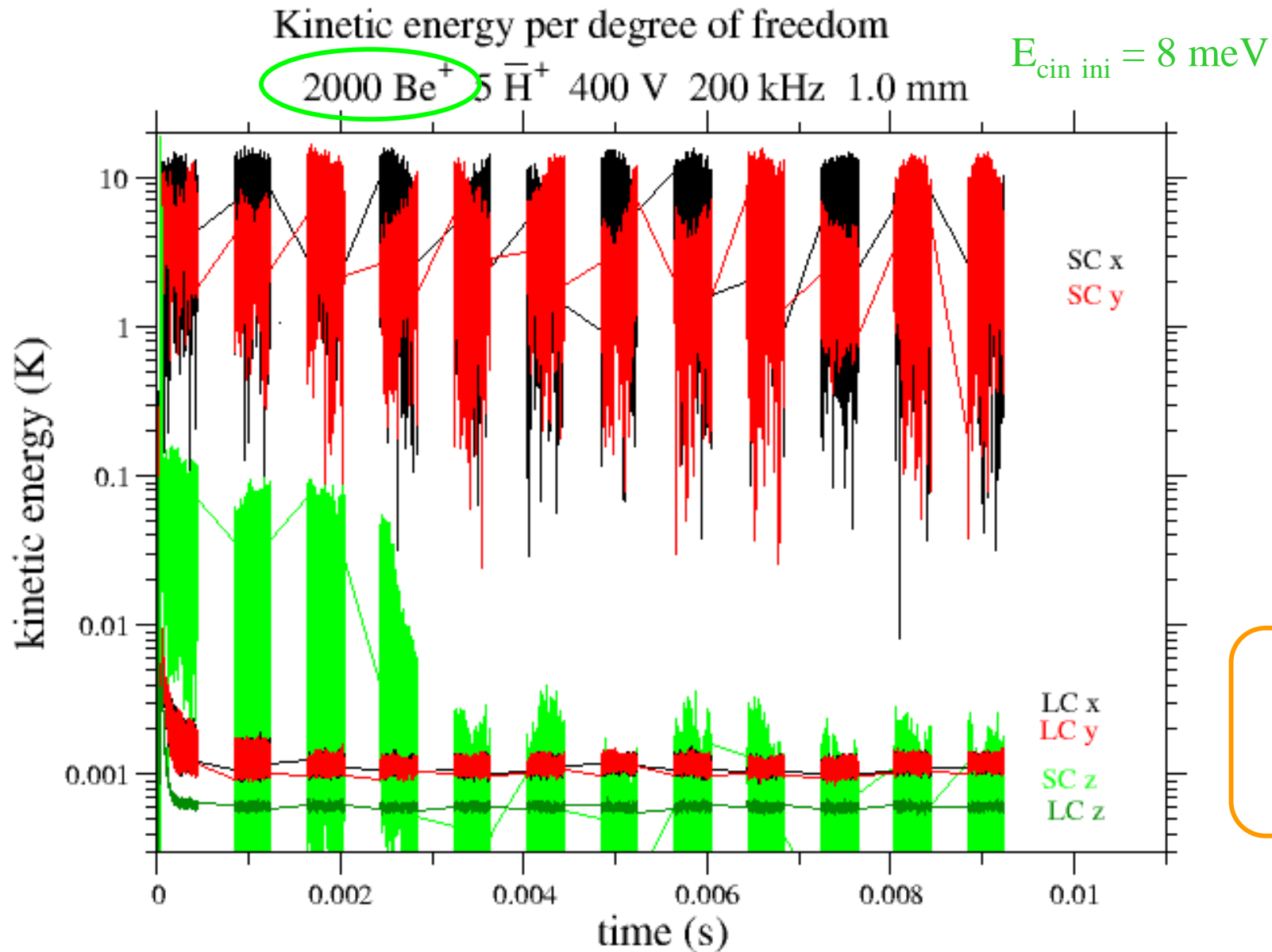
Let's try less energetic HD<sup>+</sup> ions ...

$$E_{\text{cin ini}} = 41 \text{ meV}$$

5000 Be<sup>+</sup> 5 HD<sup>+</sup> 200 V 13.3 MHz 300kHz 1.5 mm



$\text{Be}^+ / \bar{\text{H}}^+$  now, 9/1 mass ratio ...



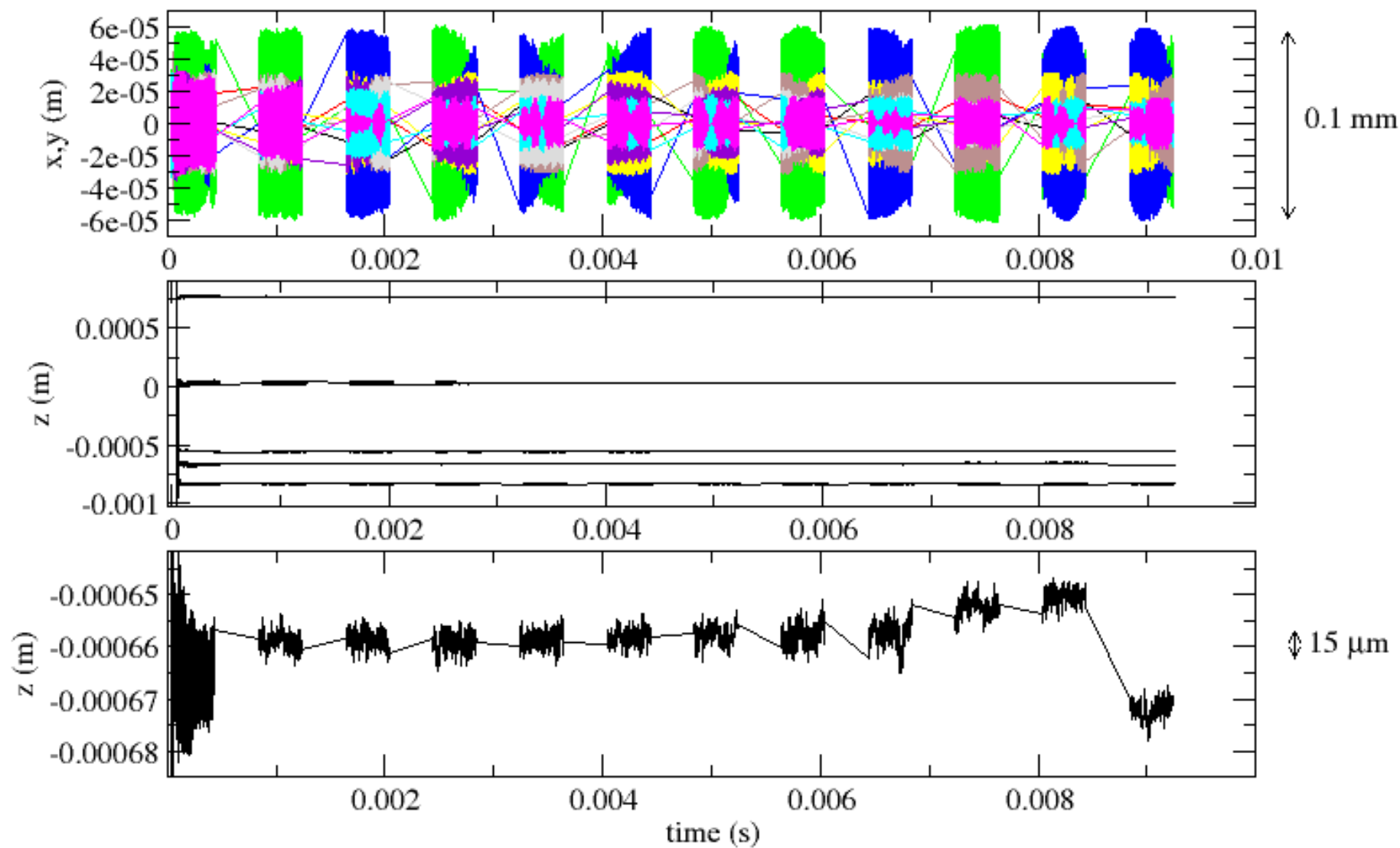
What about  
 $\bar{\text{H}}^+$   
capture ?

# $\bar{H}^+$ ion trajectories

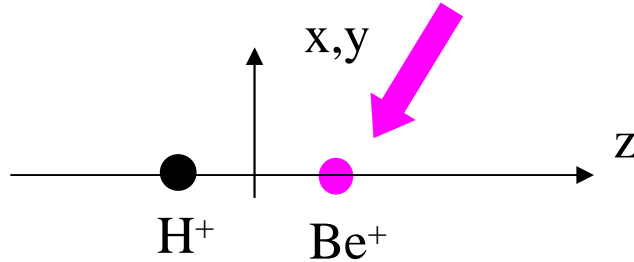
2000  $\text{Be}^+$  5  $\text{H}^+$  400 V 200kHz 1.0mm

$E_{\text{cin ini}} = 8 \text{ meV}$

ion positions



# Ion pair Doppler cooling



Two coupled oscillators in an external potential

individual ion modes  
 $x, y, z$

normal modes

*in* phase mode  
*out* of phase mode

$$q_1(t) = b_1 z_{in} \sin(\omega_{in} t + \varphi_{in}) + b_2 z_{out} \cos(\omega_{out} t + \varphi_{out})$$

$$q_2(t) = b_2 \frac{z_{in}}{\sqrt{m_2/m_1}} \sin(\omega_{in} t + \varphi_{in}) - b_1 \frac{z_{out}}{\sqrt{m_2/m_1}} \cos(\omega_{out} t + \varphi_{out})$$

$$b_1^2 + b_2^2 = 1$$

$m_{SC}/m_{LC}$  ?  $\longrightarrow$  sympathetic cooling efficiency

T. Hasegawa, Phys. Rev. A 83, 053407 (2011)

J. B. Wübbena, S. Amairi, O. Mandel, P.O. Schmidt, Phys. Rev. A **85**, 043412 (2012)

1D  
3D

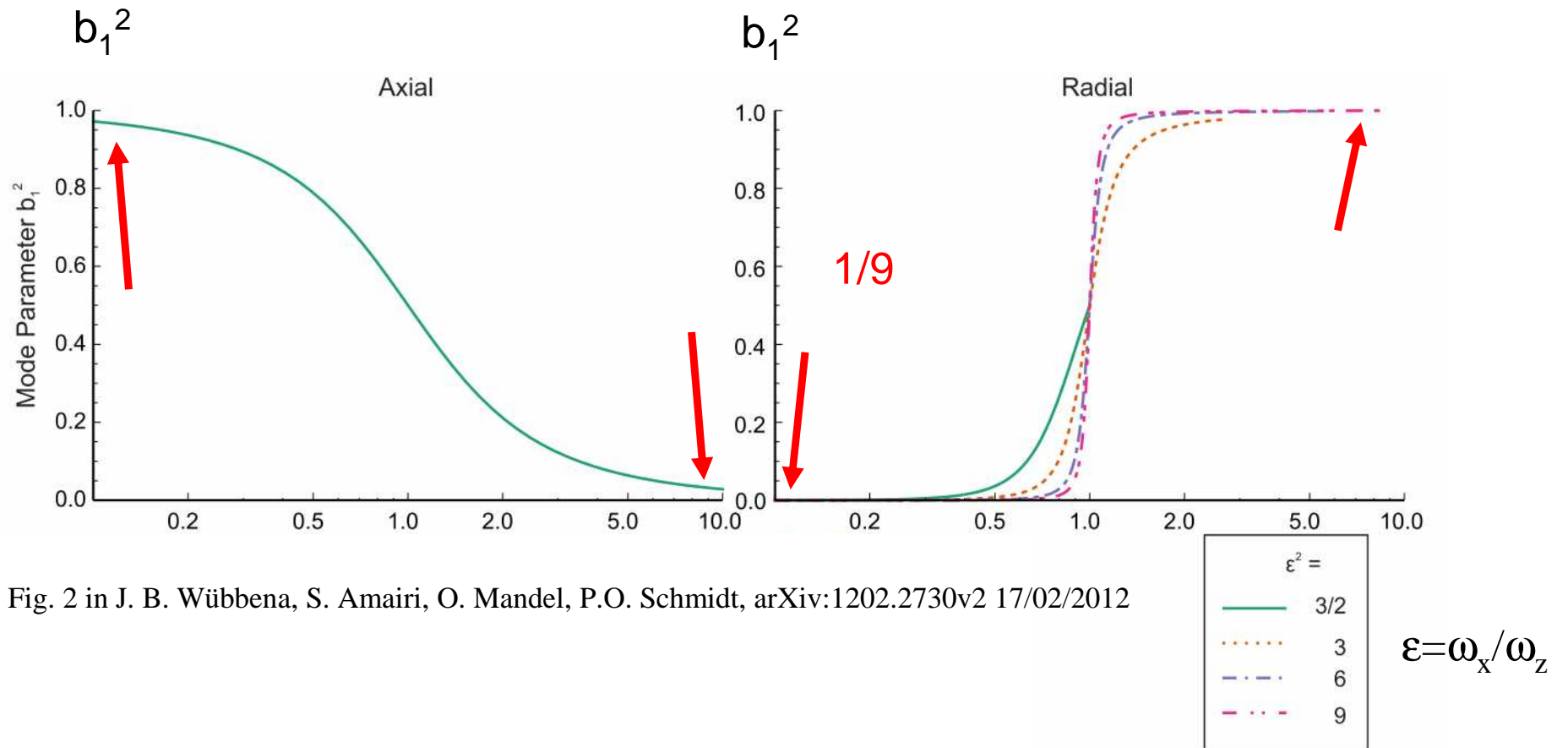


Fig. 2 in J. B. Wübbena, S. Amairi, O. Mandel, P.O. Schmidt, arXiv:1202.2730v2 17/02/2012

Design a ion pair trap with similar  $\omega_z$  ➡ planar microtrap

$\omega_x$  ➡ dual RF trap

# Conclusion

## Doppler sympathetic cooling

capture seems realistic

needs intense simulations

100 - 1000 threads

captured  $\bar{\text{H}}^+$  with K range final temperatures

## Ion pair trap design

dual frequency RF planar microtrap

Mainz group

313 nm cooling laser : on the way

{  
H<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>  
HCl  
Gbar