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► **To cite this version:**

Alice Sinatra, Yvan Castin, Emilia Witkowska. Limit of spin squeezing in trapped Bose-Einstein condensates. *EPL - Europhysics Letters*, 2013, 102, pp.40001. 10.1209/0295-5075/102/40001 . hal-00796178v2

HAL Id: hal-00796178

<https://hal.science/hal-00796178v2>

Submitted on 10 Jun 2013

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Limit of spin squeezing in trapped Bose-Einstein condensates

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PACS 03.75.Gg – Entanglement and decoherence in Bose-Einstein condensates

Abstract – The evolution of an interacting two-component Bose-Einstein condensate from an initial phase state leads to a spin squeezed state that may be used in atomic clocks to increase the signal-to-noise ratio, opening the way to quantum metrology. The efficiency of spin squeezing is limited by the finite temperature of the gas, as was shown theoretically in a spatially homogeneous system. Here we determine the limit of spin squeezing in the realistic trapped case, with classical field simulations, and with a completely analytical treatment that includes the quantum case.

Introduction. – In good atomic clocks, the signal-to-noise ratio is determined by the quantum noise, that is the partition noise of uncorrelated atoms among two internal levels a and b , rather than by technical noise [1]. The resulting statistical uncertainty on the transition frequency ω_{ab} is then $\Delta\omega_{ab} = 1/(\tau N^{1/2})$ where N is the atom number and τ the Ramsey interrogation time.

One can beat this so-called “standard quantum limit” by introducing appropriate quantum correlations among the atoms, that is using squeezed states of the collective spin [2] having reduced fluctuations of standard deviation ΔS_{\perp} along some direction transverse to the mean spin $\langle \mathbf{S} \rangle$. The resulting statistical uncertainty on the transition frequency is reduced by the squeezing parameter $\xi < 1$ to the value [3]

$$\Delta\omega_{ab}^{\text{sq}} = \frac{\xi}{N^{1/2}\tau} \quad \text{with} \quad \xi^2 = \frac{N\Delta S_{\perp}^2}{|\langle \mathbf{S} \rangle|^2}. \quad (1)$$

A fundamental issue is then to know how ξ scales in the large- N limit. A practical realisation of spin squeezing requires some non-linearity in the spin dynamics [4, 5]. In two-component Bose-Einstein condensates, it is provided by the atomic s -wave interactions [6], and first experimental implementations have been performed with a dynamical control of the interactions [7]. The original model Hamiltonian proposed in [2] is then realized if one restricts to the two condensate spatial modes (in hyperfine states a and b), resulting in a squeezing parameter minimised over time such that $\xi_{\text{min}}^2 \approx N^{-2/3}$. For one million atoms, this predicts a signal-to-noise increase by a factor 100. There may be however serious shortcomings of the two-mode model. The combined effect of one-body and three-body

particle losses was shown in [8] to impose a non-zero lower bound on ξ_{min} . More fundamentally, the finite temperature gases in the experiments are intrinsically multimode; in the spatially homogeneous case, this was predicted in [9, 10] to lead to a non-zero value of ξ_{min}^2 in the thermodynamic limit, in sharp contrast with the $N^{-2/3}$ scaling, as a consequence of a random dephasing of the condensate introduced by the non-condensed quasi-particles [11].

Here, we perform the last step towards a full theoretical understanding of the spin squeezing dynamics, by including the effect of the trap present in the experiments. Although it significantly complicates the theoretical analysis, we will see that an analytical treatment can be pushed to the end to obtain ξ_{min} in the large system-size limit.

Classical fields. – Classical field models require an energy cut-off of the order of $k_B T$, where T is the initial temperature of the gas. Here it is provided by a cubic lattice model, with a unit cell volume dV adjusted to reproduce the quantum non-condensed particle number for a zero chemical potential spatially homogeneous ideal Bose gas. The corresponding Hamiltonian is

$$H = \sum_{\sigma=a,b} \sum_{\mathbf{r}} dV \left[\psi_{\sigma}^* h_0 \psi_{\sigma} + \frac{g(t)}{2} \psi_{\sigma}^* \psi_{\sigma}^* \psi_{\sigma} \psi_{\sigma} \right] \quad (2)$$

with a one-body part $h_0 = \mathbf{p}^2/(2m) + U(\mathbf{r})$ involving the kinetic energy part [eigenmodes are plane waves of wavevector \mathbf{k} in the first Brillouin zone] and the internal-state independent trapping part $U(\mathbf{r})$. We assume that the coupling constant $g(t)$ is the same in the two internal states a and b , as for $F = 1$ spinor condensates, and that there is no interaction between a and b , which may

be realized by spatial separation of the two components. Initially, at time $t = 0^-$, the gas is in thermal equilibrium in the internal state a , with a fixed total particle number N and a coupling constant $g(0^-)$. To mimic quantum noise in the initially empty internal state b , we sample the Gaussian Wigner distribution of the vacuum state in b , which amounts to introducing on average $1/2$ fictitious particles in each of the \mathcal{N} spatial modes¹. At $t = 0$, the gas experiences a $\pi/2$ pulse, inducing the field mapping²

$$\psi_{a,b}(\mathbf{r}, 0^+) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[\psi_a(\mathbf{r}, 0^-) \mp \psi_b(\mathbf{r}, 0^-)] \quad (3)$$

This distributes on the average half of the particles in each internal state, with Poissonian fluctuations, and it puts the system out of equilibrium. To minimize the excitation of a breathing mode of the condensate [15], we subsequently increase the coupling constant by a factor two,

$$g(0^+) \equiv g = 2g(0^-), \quad (4)$$

which may be realized using a Feshbach resonance³ ⁴. The before-pulse coupling constant $g(0^-)$ is related to the before-pulse s -wave scattering length by $g(0^-) = 4\pi\hbar^2 a(0^-)/m$. After the pulse, each field $\psi_{a,b}$ is evolved according to the non-linear Schrödinger equation

$$i\hbar\partial_t\psi_\sigma = [h_0 + g|\psi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2]\psi_\sigma \quad (5)$$

The variances of the various collective spin components $S_x + iS_y = \sum_{\mathbf{r}} dV\psi_a^*(\mathbf{r})\psi_b(\mathbf{r})$ and $S_z = (N_a - N_b)/2$, where N_σ is the particle number in internal state σ , give access to the spin squeezing parameter $\xi^2(t)$ as a function of time. According to Eq. (1), one needs in particular [9]:

$$\Delta S_\perp^2 = \frac{1}{2}[\langle S_y^2 \rangle + \langle S_z^2 \rangle - |\langle (S_y + iS_z)^2 \rangle|], \quad (6)$$

where $\langle \dots \rangle$ represents the average over all stochastic realisations. In practice, spin squeezing is supposed to be applied to large atomic ensembles, as in clocks, so we concentrate our study on the thermodynamic limit, where the single-particle level spacing tends to zero for fixed temperature and chemical potential. We then find as in [9, 10] that $\xi^2(t)$ is a very flat function around its minimum, and that its minimum tends to a finite value ξ_{\min}^2 in the thermodynamic limit, see fig. 1c. This is a striking consequence of the multimode nature of the problem.

In the spatially homogeneous case, in the weakly interacting limit, ξ_{\min}^2 obeys a simple scaling formula [9, 10]. Its intuitive generalisation to the trapped case is

$$\frac{\xi_{\min}^2}{[\rho(\mathbf{0}, 0^-)a^3(0^-)]^{1/2}} = f\left(\frac{k_B T}{\mu_\Phi}\right) \quad (7)$$

¹The Wigner method in spin squeezing context was also used in [12] and recently extended to the case with particle losses [13].

²We consider here a microwave-transition scheme. As other schemes, e.g. cavity-based [14], it is interesting also for optical clocks.

³Strictly speaking, one should take $g(0^-)N = g(0^+)(N + \mathcal{N})/2$. Here, however, one has $N \gg \mathcal{N}/2$ as required in [16].

⁴We have however seen numerically that for $g(0^+) = g(0^-)$ such excitation does not have a large impact on the squeezing.

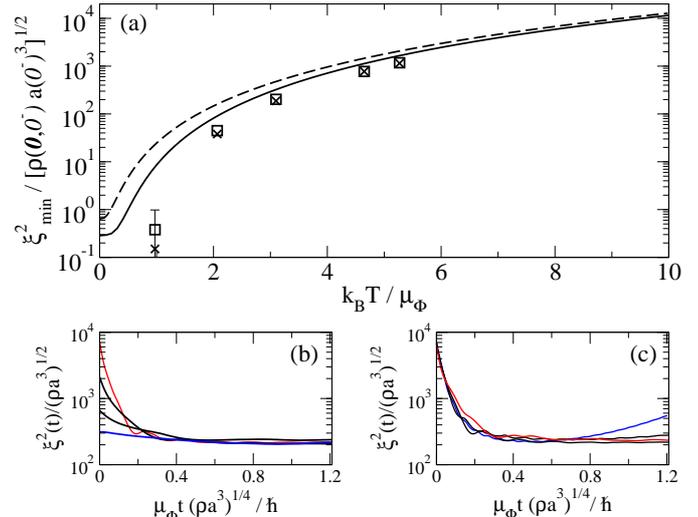


Fig. 1: Top (a): Minimal spin squeezing parameter ξ_{\min}^2 in an isotropic harmonic trap, $U(\mathbf{r}) = m\omega^2 r^2/2$, as a function of temperature. Quantum fields: analytical result (34) (solid line); local density approximation (dashed line). Classical field model: simulations (squares) vs analytics (27) (crosses). Bottom: For $k_B T / \mu_\Phi = 2.89$, rescaled time-dependent $\xi^2(t)$ (b) for $[\rho(\mathbf{0}, 0^-)a^3(0^-)]^{1/2}$ between 3×10^{-3} (blue) and 5×10^{-4} (red) with $\mu_\Phi / \hbar \omega \simeq 5.1$ and (c) for N between 3.7×10^3 (blue) and 5.6×10^5 (red) with $[\rho(\mathbf{0}, 0^-)a^3(0^-)]^{1/2} = 1.4 \times 10^{-4}$.

where μ_Φ is the Gross-Pitaevskii chemical potential of the gas, and $\rho(\mathbf{0}, 0^-)$ is the mean atomic density before the pulse in the trap center. We have checked numerically that this scaling holds for the trapped system, see fig. 1b, which also shows that the different curves plateau at a common rescaled time, as in [9, 10]. The rescaled minimal spin squeezing ξ_{\min}^2 as a function of the rescaled temperature, that is the function f , is plotted with squares in fig. 1a. The temperature is limited to the range $k_B T > \mu_\Phi$ where our classical field model makes sense.

Analytical approach for classical fields. – We develop analytics within the framework of the number-conserving Bogoliubov approach [17, 18], along the lines of our studies of the homogeneous case [10]. The Bogoliubov approach is used first to describe the initial distribution of the fields (before the pulse); this is relatively standard, and we shall be brief on this aspect here. Second, it is used to describe the dynamical evolution of the fields after the pulse, which is more involved as we now explain.

The theory introduces as a small parameter the non-condensed fraction of the gas, ϵ_{Bog} , and it is pushed to first order included in ϵ_{Bog} . It would remain quite involved without the use of a second small parameter, $\epsilon_{\text{size}} = 1/N^{1/2}$ where N is the total particle number, controlling the approach of the thermodynamic limit⁵. In the Bogoliubov approach, one singles out the contribution of the macroscopically populated modes, corresponding to

⁵The two small parameters are not fully independent. Since the system size is \gg the thermal wavelength, one finds $N\epsilon_{\text{Bog}} \gg 1$.

the condensate wavefunctions ϕ_σ in each internal state:

$$\psi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t) = a_\sigma(t)\phi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t) + \psi_{\perp\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad (8)$$

The non-condensed fields $\psi_{\perp\sigma}$ are orthogonal to the condensate wavefunctions; their squared modulus gives the non-condensed density so that they are smaller than the condensate fields $a_\sigma\phi_\sigma$ by a factor $\epsilon_{\text{Bog}}^{1/2}$. This allows the Bogoliubov expansion of the Hamiltonian in powers of ψ_{\perp} .

For each component σ the condensate wavefunction ϕ_σ is an averaged quantity: it is the most populated eigenstate of the one-body density matrix $\langle \psi_\sigma^*(\mathbf{r}', t)\psi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t) \rangle$. Due to symmetry in our problem, one has $\phi_a = \phi_b$. The expansion of ϕ_σ in powers of $\epsilon_{\text{Bog}}^{1/2}$ reads, with notations slightly different from [18]:

$$\phi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Phi(\mathbf{r}) + \phi^{(2)}(\mathbf{r}, t) + O\left[(\epsilon_{\text{Bog}}^{1/2})^3\right] \quad (9)$$

The zeroth order contribution Φ corresponds to Gross-Pitaevskii theory; it is time-independent here, due to the trick (4), so it can be taken as the real and positive solution of the stationary Gross-Pitaevskii equation

$$0 = [h_0 + g\langle N_\sigma \rangle \Phi^2 - \mu_\Phi] \Phi \quad (10)$$

where $\langle N_\sigma \rangle$ is the mean particle number in each internal state after the pulse. The equation for the correction $\phi^{(2)}$, due to condensate depletion and interaction with the non-condensed particles, is not needed; we shall use that $\phi^{(2)} = O(\epsilon_{\text{Bog}}\Phi)$ and can be taken orthogonal to Φ [18]: this sets the phase of ϕ_σ and restricts the phase evolution to a_σ .

Of crucial importance is the modulus-phase representation of the condensate amplitudes

$$a_\sigma(t) = e^{i\theta_\sigma(t)} [n_\sigma(t)]^{1/2} \quad (11)$$

where the condensate phases θ_σ and particle numbers n_σ are fluctuating and time-dependent quantities. First, inclusion of this phase factor in the non-condensed fields leads to the main dynamical variables of the number-conserving theories:

$$\Lambda_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t) \equiv e^{-i\theta_\sigma(t)} \psi_{\perp\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad (12)$$

Second, the phases $\theta_\sigma(t)$ increase linearly in time, contrarily to the condensate numbers $n_\sigma(t)$ or the fields Λ_σ that are bounded in time. The simulations show that the close-to-best squeezing time remains finite in the thermodynamic limit, as it was the case for the spatially homogeneous system [9, 10]; the phase difference $(\theta_a - \theta_b)(t)$ thus remains $O(1/N^{1/2})$ and $\ll 1$ over the relevant time window. Linearizing the quantity $e^{i(\theta_b - \theta_a)}$ that appears in the expression of the collective spin component S_y , as in [9, 10], one obtains a contribution growing linearly in time that eventually dominates the collective spin component S_z (which is a constant of motion). The resulting squeezing parameter $\xi^2(t)$ reaches its minimal value

at large times ^{6 7}:

$$\xi^2(t) \underset{\text{large } t}{\simeq} 1 - \frac{\langle (\theta_a - \theta_b)(N_a - N_b) \rangle^2}{\langle (\theta_a - \theta_b)^2 \rangle \langle (N_a - N_b)^2 \rangle} \underset{\text{large } t}{\simeq} \xi_{\text{min}}^2 \quad (13)$$

Note that $N_a - N_b$ scales as $N^{1/2}$, since it is of zero mean and of variance $\simeq N$.

We thus need to evaluate the time evolution of the condensate phases. From the equation of motion (5), one gets the expression of $\frac{d}{dt}\theta_\sigma$ that we transform with the splitting (8), keeping terms up to order one included in ϵ_{Bog} and up to order one included in ϵ_{size} , and using where necessary $n_\sigma = N_\sigma - \sum_{\mathbf{r}} dV |\Lambda_\sigma|^2$. Going beyond first order in ϵ_{Bog} is indeed beyond Bogoliubov theory. According to (13), the relevant quantity is $N^{1/2}(\theta_a - \theta_b)$, and terms in the phase difference that are $o(\epsilon_{\text{size}})$ are negligible in the thermodynamic limit. Also, the crossed terms scaling as $\epsilon_{\text{Bog}}\epsilon_{\text{size}}$ are negligible. Combining the two transverse corrections to the pure-condensate Gross-Pitaevskii field

$$\Xi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t) \equiv \Lambda_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t) + \langle N_\sigma \rangle^{1/2} \phi^{(2)}(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad (14)$$

we finally obtain after the pulse

$$\begin{aligned} -\hbar \frac{d\theta_\sigma}{dt} &\simeq \mu_\Phi + \left(\langle N_\sigma \rangle^{1/2} + q_\sigma \right) g \int \Phi^3 (\Xi_\sigma + \text{c.c.}) \\ &+ (n_\sigma - \langle N_\sigma \rangle) g \int \Phi^4 + 2g \int \Phi^2 \left(|\Lambda_\sigma|^2 + \frac{\Lambda_\sigma^2 + \text{c.c.}}{4} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where \int is a short-hand notation for $\sum_{\mathbf{r}} dV$ and we have introduced the quantities of order unity corresponding to the fluctuations in the particle numbers, $q_\sigma \equiv (N_\sigma - \langle N_\sigma \rangle) / \langle N_\sigma \rangle^{1/2}$. The mean field contribution μ_Φ and the second line in (15) were already present in the spatially homogeneous case [19]. The Ξ_σ term in (15) that is linear in Λ_σ is new and potentially larger by a factor $\epsilon_{\text{Bog}}^{-1/2}$ than the second line. It forces us to evaluate the fields Λ_σ one order in $\epsilon_{\text{Bog}}^{1/2}$ beyond the usual Bogoliubov approximation, which makes the trapped case treatment more subtle than the homogeneous case, as we now see.

In the usual number-conserving Bogoliubov approaches, the fields Λ_σ are evaluated to the leading $\epsilon_{\text{Bog}}^{1/2}$ order only. They are expanded on the Bogoliubov mode functions $u_k(\mathbf{r})$ and $v_k(\mathbf{r})$, that are orthogonal to Φ and normalized as $\langle u_k | u_k \rangle - \langle v_k | v_k \rangle = 1$. They are here common to both internal states and most importantly, thanks to the trick (4), they are at $t < 0$ and $t > 0$ the same time-independent eigenstates of the Bogoliubov operators of eigenenergies $\epsilon_k > 0$. To first order included in $\epsilon_{\text{Bog}}^{1/2}$, the modal expansion then reads (after the pulse)

$$\Lambda_\sigma^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_k c_{k\sigma}(0^+) e^{-i\epsilon_k t / \hbar} u_k(\mathbf{r}) + c_{k\sigma}^*(0^+) e^{i\epsilon_k t / \hbar} v_k^*(\mathbf{r}) \quad (16)$$

⁶As in the homogeneous case, large times correspond (in the Thomas-Fermi regime) to $\xi_{\text{min}} \mu_\Phi t / \hbar \gg 1$.

⁷As in [10] we use the fact that, at large times, $S_y \simeq (\theta_b - \theta_a) \mathcal{F}$ where $\mathcal{F} = \sqrt{n_a n_b} + \text{Re} \sum_{\mathbf{r}} dV \Lambda_a^* \Lambda_b$ can be replaced by its mean value $\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle$ in the thermodynamic limit since $\theta_a - \theta_b$ is of zero mean.

From (3) and along the lines of [10], one finds

$$c_{ka,b}(0^+) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[c_{ka}(0^-) \mp B_k], \quad (17)$$

omitting a $O(1/N^{1/2})$ contribution involving the condensate phase change due the pulse, negligible in the large N limit [10]. The modal coefficients $c_{ka}(0^-)$ in the initial thermal equilibrium state have independent Gaussian distributions, with $\langle |c_{ka}(0^-)|^2 \rangle = k_B T / \epsilon_k$ according to the equipartition formula. The amplitudes B_k result from the projection of the initial Wigner noise in internal state b over the Bogoliubov modes, and are thus Gaussian variables of zero mean statistically independent from the $c_{ka}(0^-)$'s. We only need here that $\langle |B_k|^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} + \langle v_k | v_k \rangle$.

Due to the potentially much larger second term in Eq. (15), the leading order (16) is not accurate enough, and one must go to the next order in $\epsilon_{\text{Bog}}^{1/2}$. Furthermore the fluctuations of the particle numbers N_σ will give a contribution not included in (16), since the usual number-conserving theory assumes a fixed total particle number. One writes $\Lambda_\sigma = e^{-i\theta_\sigma} Q_\phi \psi_\sigma$, where Q_ϕ projects orthogonally to ϕ_σ , and one calculates the temporal derivative. After insertion of the splitting (8) and of the expansion (9), one gets terms scaling as $\mu_\Phi \Lambda_\sigma \epsilon_{\text{Bog}}^\alpha \epsilon_{\text{size}}^\beta$; such terms contribute to the second term of Eq. (15) as $\mu_\Phi \epsilon_{\text{Bog}}^{\alpha+1/2} \epsilon_{\text{size}}^\beta$, so they have to be neglected if $\alpha + 1/2 > 1$ or $\beta > 1$ or if $\alpha + 1/2 = \beta = 1$. It turns out that the combined field (14) naturally appears⁸:

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \partial_t \Xi_\sigma &\simeq Q(h_0 - \mu_\Phi + 2\langle N_\sigma \rangle g \Phi^2) \Xi_\sigma + Q\langle N_\sigma \rangle g \Phi^2 \Xi_\sigma^* \\ &\quad + q_\sigma \langle N_\sigma \rangle^{1/2} [Qg\Phi^2(2\Lambda_\sigma + \Lambda_\sigma^*) - g\Lambda_\sigma \int \Phi^4] \\ &\quad + (n_\sigma - \langle N_\sigma \rangle) \langle N_\sigma \rangle^{1/2} Qg\Phi^3 \\ &\quad + \langle N_\sigma \rangle^{1/2} gQ\{\Phi(2|\Lambda_\sigma|^2 + \Lambda_\sigma^2) - \Lambda_\sigma \int [\Phi^3(\Lambda_\sigma + \Lambda_\sigma^*)]\} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

where Q projects orthogonally to Φ . The various terms in the right-hand side have a simple physical interpretation. The first two terms constitute the usual Bogoliubov equations of motion, written for a number $\langle N_\sigma \rangle$ of particles, and of which (u_k, v_k) are the positive-energy eigenmodes. Due to the fluctuations of the particle numbers, these usual Bogoliubov equations differ from the ones written for a given realisation with N_σ particles, hence the third term. The fourth term corresponds to a similar effect at the level of the Gross-Pitaevskii equation, further including the condensate depletion: It takes into account the fact that the Gross-Pitaevskii solution for n_σ particles in the condensate of internal state σ slightly differs from the solution Φ for $\langle N_\sigma \rangle$ particles in that condensate, providing a source term for Λ_σ . This fourth term already appeared

⁸For fixed N_σ , Λ_σ differs from the zero-mean field Λ_{ex} of [18] by $O(\epsilon_{\text{Bog}})\Lambda$. Then the expectation value of Eq.(18) correctly gives the classical-field version of Eqs.(95,96) for $\phi^{(2)}$ in [18].

in Eq. (3.14) of [20] (except for the missing projector Q). The fifth term describes the effect of the cubic interaction among the Bogoliubov quasi-particles; whereas this interaction usually leads to a true transfer of quasi-particles among the Bogoliubov modes (according to the so-called Beliaev-Landau processes), its relevant effect here is rather a reactive effect that shifts the value of the field Λ_σ .

We now apparently have to solve Eq. (18). This formidable task is greatly simplified by the fact that we need here, in the long time limit, only the linearly diverging part of the phases $\theta_\sigma(t)$. What should be evaluated is thus only the time averaged part $\bar{\theta}_\sigma$; the oscillating parts $\theta_\sigma(t) - \bar{\theta}_\sigma$ will be neglected in the so-called *secular* approximation for the condensate phase [19] carefully justified for spin squeezing in the homogeneous case in [10]. In the second line of (15), the leading value (16) for Λ_σ suffices. In the second term of (15), it would give the insufficient result $\bar{\Lambda}_\sigma = 0$, so we have to determine the leading order non-zero approximation for $\bar{\Lambda}_\sigma$ from (18). In the subleading terms of (18), that is the third, fourth and fifth terms, we can replace Λ_σ by the leading value (16); after temporal average, the third term thus disappears. Adding the temporally averaged (18) to its complex conjugate gives the inhomogeneous equation

$$0 = M(\bar{\Xi}_\sigma + \bar{\Xi}_\sigma^*) + S \quad (19)$$

with the *hermitian* operator M given by

$$M = Q(h_0 - \mu_\Phi + 3\langle N_\sigma \rangle g \Phi^2) Q \quad (20)$$

and an easy-to-reconstruct source S term that we shall not write explicitly. Since Φ is the ground energy solution of the Gross-Pitaevskii equation, the operator M is positive and invertible (in the subspace orthogonal to Φ). Whereas the explicit expressions of M^{-1} , and thus of $M^{-1}S$, are unknown, in order to get the second term of (15) we fortunately only need

$$M^{-1} Qg\Phi^3 = -\partial_{\langle N_\sigma \rangle} \Phi, \quad (21)$$

as can be deduced from the derivative of (10) with respect to the particle number [18]. Then we get

$$\int g\Phi^3(\bar{\Xi}_\sigma + \bar{\Xi}_\sigma^*) = \int (gQ\Phi^3) M^{-1}(-S) = \int S \partial_{\langle N_\sigma \rangle} \Phi \quad (22)$$

All this leads to

$$\begin{aligned} -t^{-1} \hbar \theta_\sigma(t) &\underset{\text{large } t}{\simeq} \mu_\Phi + \left(N_\sigma - \langle N_\sigma \rangle - \int |\Lambda_\sigma^{(1)}|^2 \right) \partial_{\langle N_\sigma \rangle} \mu_\Phi \\ &\quad + \int \left[2|\Lambda_\sigma^{(1)}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\Lambda_\sigma^{(1)2} + \text{c.c.}) \right] \partial_{\langle N_\sigma \rangle} (\langle N_\sigma \rangle g \Phi^2) \\ &\quad - g \langle N_\sigma \rangle \iint (\Lambda_\sigma^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}) + \text{c.c.}) (\Lambda_\sigma^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}') + \text{c.c.}) \Phi^3(\mathbf{r}) \partial_{\langle N_\sigma \rangle} \Phi(\mathbf{r}') \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where we used $\partial_{\langle N_\sigma \rangle} \mu_\Phi - \int g\Phi^4 = 2\langle N_\sigma \rangle g \int \Phi^3 \partial_{\langle N_\sigma \rangle} \Phi$. Remarkably (23) exactly reproduces the classical field version

of the full (not Gross-Pitaevskii) chemical potential μ of the gas at thermal equilibrium, as given by Eq. (103) of [21]. This confirms the expectation that the condensate phase evolves at the average pulsation $-\mu/\hbar$.

It remains to use (13) to obtain the squeezing parameter minimized over time. As in our previous studies, the phase difference has the structure

$$\theta_a(t) - \theta_b(t) \underset{\text{large } t}{\simeq} -[N_a - N_b + D] \frac{\partial_{\langle N_a \rangle} \mu_\Phi}{\hbar} t \quad (24)$$

where D collects the contributions that would be absent in the two-mode model realizing the proposal of [2]. The time average in (23) suppresses the crossed terms that involve two different Bogoliubov modes, since they oscillate in time. This leads to a single sum over modes:

$$D = \sum_k d_k \left[\overline{|c_{ka}|^2} - \overline{|c_{kb}|^2} \right] = - \sum_k d_k [c_{ka}(0^-) B_k^* + \text{c.c.}] \quad (25)$$

where we used (17) to transform $|c_{ka}(0^+)|^2 - |c_{kb}(0^+)|^2$ and the fact that the quasi-particle occupation numbers $|c_{k\sigma}(t)|^2$ are constants of motion within Bogoliubov theory⁹. The general expressions for d_k are easily deduced from (23). They look involved, but an inspired application of the Hellmann-Feynman theorem to the Bogoliubov operator [of which (u_k, v_k) is an eigenmode] gives

$$d_k = \frac{\partial_{\langle N_\sigma \rangle} \epsilon_k}{\partial_{\langle N_\sigma \rangle} \mu_\Phi} = \partial_{\mu_\Phi} \epsilon_k. \quad (26)$$

The simplicity of the result is understood from another expression of the gas full chemical potential μ at thermal equilibrium, which is most rapidly obtained within the microcanonical ensemble as in [19]: μ is then the derivative of the energy E with respect to the particle number N_σ at fixed entropy; since within Bogoliubov theory, $E = E_0 + \sum_k \epsilon_k \langle |c_{k\sigma}|^2 \rangle$, and the occupation numbers $\langle |c_{k\sigma}|^2 \rangle$ are constant at fixed entropy, we get (26).

Finally, inserting (24) in (13) and keeping the leading (first) order in ϵ_{Bog} gives for the classical field model¹⁰:

$$\xi_{\text{min}}^2 \underset{\text{class}}{\simeq} \frac{\langle D^2 \rangle}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k d_k^2 \frac{k_B T}{\epsilon_k} (1 + 2\langle v_k | v_k \rangle) \quad (27)$$

This expression is successfully compared to the numerical simulations (see symbols in fig. 1a), after a numerical diagonalisation of the Bogoliubov operator to obtain the eigenfunctions (u_k, v_k) and the eigenenergies ϵ_k .

Extension to quantum fields. – The previous analytical developments have been performed within the classical field model, in order to allow for a comparison with the numerical simulations. They can be quite directly

transposed to the quantum case, where the number conserving Bogoliubov theories were initially developed. The condensate phases and particle numbers are now conjugate hermitian operators $[\hat{n}_\sigma, \hat{\theta}_{\sigma'}] = i\delta_{\sigma\sigma'}$, and the classical fields become operators $\hat{\psi}_\sigma$ and $\hat{\Lambda}_\sigma$. Also $c_{k\sigma}, B_k$ and D have quantum counterparts¹¹. The energy cut-off is no longer restricted to $k_B T$ and one can take the limit of a vanishing lattice spacing in the Bogoliubov results for ξ_{min}^2 , so that the notation \int reduces to a true spatial integral and one at last studies the case of trapped particles in real continuous space. We obtain

$$\xi_{\text{min}}^2 \underset{\text{quant}}{\simeq} \frac{\langle \hat{D}^2 \rangle}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k d_k^2 \left[\frac{1 + 2\langle v_k | v_k \rangle}{e^{\epsilon_k/k_B T} - 1} + \langle v_k | v_k \rangle \right] \quad (28)$$

The coefficients d_k have the same expression in terms of the Bogoliubov modes (u_k, v_k) as in the classical field case, so that Eq. (26) still holds. As compared to (27), the occupation numbers of the Bogoliubov modes are now given by the Bose formula. There is also a quantum term that subsists at $T = 0$; the fact that ξ_{min}^2 is non-zero for $T = 0$ is due to the excitation of quasi-particles by the $\pi/2$ pulse.

Continuous spectrum limit. – Up to now, we have taken advantage of the large- N limit (through the ϵ_{size} expansion) but we have not explicitly used the fact that the thermodynamic limit also corresponds to a vanishing single-particle level spacing, where the spectral sum in the quantum result (28) may be replaced by an integral. This we now fully implement for an isotropic¹² harmonic trap $U(\mathbf{r}) = m\omega^2 r^2/2$, where the semi-classical limit *à la* WKB corresponds to $\hbar\omega/\mu_\Phi \rightarrow 0$ and can easily be taken thanks to integrability of the classical motion issued from the Bogoliubov equations [22].

For the condensate wavefunction, one takes the Thomas-Fermi approximation $W(r) \equiv \langle N_\sigma \rangle g \Phi^2(r) \simeq [\mu_\Phi - U(r)] Y[\mu_\Phi - U(r)]$ [23], where Y is the Heaviside function; Φ then strictly vanishes at distances larger than the Thomas-Fermi radius R , and one obtains

$$(\mu_\Phi/\hbar\omega)^3 = 15N(\pi/8)^{1/2} [\rho(\mathbf{0}, 0^-) a^3(0^-)]^{1/2}. \quad (29)$$

Due to rotational symmetry, the Bogoliubov modes are labeled by the radial $n \geq 0$, angular momentum $l \geq 0$ and azimuthal m_l quantum numbers, so $k = (n, l, m_l)$. The m_l -independent eigenenergies $\epsilon_{n,l}$ (of $2l + 1$ degeneracy) are approximated by the Bohr-Sommerfeld rule [22]

$$\pi \hbar(n + 1/2) = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} dr p_r(r, \epsilon_k, \mu_\Phi) \quad (30)$$

where the positive classical radial momentum p_r , such that

$$\frac{p_r^2(r, E, \mu)}{2m} = (E^2 + W^2)^{1/2} - \left[\frac{\hbar^2 l^2}{2mr^2} + 2W + U - \mu \right], \quad (31)$$

⁹This requires that the squeezing time is shorter than the thermalisation time. This holds in the weakly interacting limit [9].

¹⁰In particular, we used that $\langle (N_a - N_b) D \rangle \approx N \epsilon_{\text{Bog}}$, see Appendix D in [10], so that its contribution, which appears squared in the numerator of (13), is negligible as compared to $\langle D^2 \rangle \approx N \epsilon_{\text{Bog}}$.

¹¹In particular, one has $[\hat{B}_k, \hat{B}_{k'}^\dagger] = \delta_{kk'}$ and $\langle \hat{B}_k^\dagger \hat{B}_k \rangle = \langle v_k | v_k \rangle$.

¹²Modes of angular momentum l are then degenerate; their crossed terms in (23), not suppressed by time average, are killed by spatial integration, so that the form (25) holds.

vanishes at the two classical turning points r_1 and r_2 . Taking the derivative of (30) with respect to μ_Φ gives

$$d_k = \partial_{\mu_\Phi} \epsilon_k \simeq -\frac{\omega_{\text{cl}}}{\pi} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} dr \partial_{\mu} p_r(r, \epsilon_k, \mu_\Phi), \quad (32)$$

where the angular frequency ω_{cl} of the classical motion is given as usual in classical mechanics by $\pi/\omega_{\text{cl}} = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} dr \partial_E p_r(r, \epsilon_k, \mu_\Phi)$. Mode functions $u_k(\mathbf{r})$ and $v_k(\mathbf{r})$ are the product of spherical harmonics $Y_l^{m_l}(\theta, \phi)$, and radial parts explicitly given by the WKB theory [22], leading to

$$1 + 2\langle v_k | v_k \rangle \simeq \frac{\omega_{\text{cl}}}{\pi} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} dr \frac{m}{p_r}. \quad (33)$$

There exist two types of classical orbits in the trap, that are conveniently discussed in terms of the reduced energy $\varepsilon \equiv E/\mu_\Phi$ and angular momentum $j \equiv l\hbar\omega/(2\mu_\Phi)$ [22]. A first type corresponds to orbits that are purely out of the condensate, due to a large enough angular momentum (and centrifugal barrier), and a not too high energy, $1 < 2j - 1 < \varepsilon < j^2$; in this case, the quasi-particles simply experience the effective potential $U - \mu_\Phi$, so that $d_k \simeq -1$, $\omega_{\text{cl}} = 2\omega$ and $\langle v_k | v_k \rangle \simeq 0$. The second type corresponds to *mixed* orbits that cross the condensate boundary, that is $r_1 < R < r_2$, which corresponds to the parameter range $0 < j^2 < \varepsilon$. Also in that case d_k is negative (at variance with the homogeneous case), but it is larger than -1 . This implies that ξ_{min}^2 is always smaller than the non-condensed fraction as in [9]. Integration over the purely external orbits can be performed explicitly:

$$\frac{\xi_{\text{min}}^2}{[\rho(\mathbf{0}, 0^-) a^3 (0^-)]^{1/2}} \simeq \frac{15\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{k_B T}{\mu_\Phi} \right)^3 g_3(e^{-\mu_\Phi/k_B T}) + f_{\text{mix}} \quad (34)$$

where $g_\alpha(z) = \sum_{n \geq 1} z^n / n^\alpha$ is the Bose function. The mixed-orbit contribution still involves a double integral, which is ultraviolet and infrared convergent:

$$f_{\text{mix}} = \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} d\varepsilon \int_0^{\varepsilon^{1/2}} j dj \frac{I^2}{J} \left[\frac{K}{J} \coth \frac{\varepsilon \mu_\Phi}{2k_B T} - 1 \right] \quad (35)$$

where the functions I, J, K of ε and j are given in the appendix¹³. This leads to the quantum result plotted as a solid line in fig. 1a. A local density approximation (LDA) for ξ^2 is plotted for comparison, although its use to calculate a spin variance is *a priori* not justified. We use $(N\xi^2)_{\text{LDA}} = \int d^3r (\rho\xi^2)_{\text{hom}} [\mu_{\text{hom}} = \mu_\Phi - U(\mathbf{r})]$. The quantity $(\rho\xi^2)_{\text{hom}}$ for the homogeneous system is deduced from Eq.(28) if $\mu_{\text{hom}} > 0$ and it is given by the ideal gas density elsewhere ($\xi_{\text{hom}}^2 = 1$). For $k_B T \gg \mu_\Phi$, ξ^2 is asymptotic to the non-condensed fraction, hence the success of the LDA.

Conclusion. – We show that spin squeezing driven by interactions in trapped bimodal atomic condensates takes a finite optimal value in the thermodynamic limit, a value that we determine analytically for weak interactions. Our

theory applies for classical (27) and quantum fields (28), and for arbitrary trap geometries. It indicates that a large metrologic gain is possible at finite temperature in realistic experimental conditions: for $k_B T \simeq \mu_\Phi \simeq 10\hbar\omega$, and assuming that one million is a large enough atom number to reach the thermodynamic limit, we predict a signal-to-noise increase by a factor $1/\xi \simeq 30$.

A.S. and E.W. thank the CNRS/PAN collaboration. A.S. thanks ACUTE and QIBEC projects. E.W. acknowledges NSC grant 2011/03/D/ST2/01938.

Appendix. – With the change of variable $1 - r^2/R^2 = \varepsilon \sinh z$, and then $X = e^{\pm z}$, the semi-classical integrals for mixed orbits can be evaluated. Setting $J = \pi\omega/\omega_{\text{cl}} = J_1 + J_2$, where J_1 (J_2) is the in(out)-condensate contribution, one finds:

$$J_1 = \frac{\varepsilon/\sqrt{2}}{(2j^2 + \varepsilon^2)^{1/2}} \arccos \left[\frac{2j^2 + \varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon(2j^2 + \varepsilon^2 + 1)^{1/2}} \right] \quad (36)$$

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{[(1 + \varepsilon)^2 - 4j^2]^{1/2}} \quad (37)$$

Setting $I = -J\partial_{\mu_\Phi} \epsilon_k = I_1 + I_2$, one finds $I_2 = J_2$ and

$$I_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{(2j^2 + \varepsilon^2 + 1)^{1/2}} \quad (38)$$

Setting $K = J(1 + 2\langle v_k | v_k \rangle) = K_1 + K_2$, one finds $K_2 = J_2$ and

$$K_1 = \frac{\varepsilon(J_1 + \sqrt{\varepsilon - j^2})}{2(\varepsilon^2 + 2j^2)} - \frac{I_1}{2} \quad (39)$$

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¹³For $k_B T \gg \mu_\Phi$ external orbits dominate $f_{\text{mix}} = O(k_B T / \mu_\Phi)^2$.

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