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Vortex pump for a Bose–Einstein condensate utilizing a time-averaged orbiting potential trap

Pekko Kuopanportti,^{1,*} Brian P. Anderson,² and Mikko Möttönen^{1,3}

¹*QCD Labs, COMP Centre of Excellence, Department of Applied Physics,
Aalto University, P.O. Box 13500, FI-00076 Aalto, Finland*

²*College of Optical Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721, USA*

³*Low Temperature Laboratory (OVLL), Aalto University, P.O. Box 13500, FI-00076 Aalto, Finland*

We show that topological vortex pumping can be implemented for a dilute Bose–Einstein condensate confined in a magnetic time-averaged orbiting potential trap with axial optical confinement. Contrary to earlier proposals for the vortex pump, we do not employ an additional optical potential to trap the condensate in the radial direction, but instead, this confinement is provided by the magnetic field throughout the pumping cycle. By performing numerical simulations based on the spin-1 Gross–Pitaevskii equation, we find that several pumping cycles can be carried out to produce a highly charged vortex before a majority of the particles escapes from the trap or before the vortex splits into singly quantized vortices. On the other hand, we observe that an additional, relatively weak optical plug potential is efficient in preventing splitting and reducing particle loss. With this study, we aim to bring the vortex pump closer to experimental realization.

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Keywords: Bose–Einstein condensation, Vortex, Multicomponent condensate

I. INTRODUCTION

Bose–Einstein condensation in alkali gases was observed experimentally in 1995 [1–4]. A few years later, these pioneering experiments were followed by the creation of singly quantized vortices [5, 6] and vortex lattices [7–9] in such systems. Since then, the study of vortices in Bose–Einstein condensates (BECs) has flourished both theoretically and experimentally [10, 11] due to their close connection with phase coherence and superfluidity. Especially, their stability has been the subject of extensive research [12–24].

In a loop encircling a quantized vortex, the phase of the condensate order parameter undergoes an integer multiple κ of 2π windings. In principle, a vortex in a BEC can have any winding number κ . However, it is well known that a vortex with $|\kappa| > 1$ typically has a higher energy than the corresponding number of separated single-quantum vortices. Consequently, vortices with large winding numbers are prone to splitting [25–32], which renders them challenging to create with dynamical methods, such as using a focused laser beam to stir [6] or slice through [33] the BEC, rotating it with an asymmetric trap potential [34], or colliding condensates separated by tailored optical potentials [35]. Being able to produce vortices with large winding numbers would provide access to novel vortex splitting patterns beyond the typical linear chain that prevails for $|\kappa| \leq 4$ [25, 30]. Due to the distinct nature of the different splitting patterns predicted for large values of κ [32], observing the decay of such vortices would allow for a lucid comparison between theory and experiment. Moreover, it has

been speculated that giant-vortex splitting may create necessary conditions for the initialization of superfluid turbulence [36, 37].

In addition to the above-mentioned dynamical methods, vortices can be created with the so-called topological phase engineering technique [38–41] (see Ref. [42] for review), in which the spin degree of freedom of the BEC is controlled adiabatically by a time-dependent nonuniform magnetic field. Since the method does not rely on the relaxation of condensate dynamics, it is especially well suited for producing multiquantum vortices. Indeed, the first two-quantum and four-quantum vortices in dilute BECs were created by applying the technique to spin-1 and spin-2 BECs confined in a magnetic Ioffe–Pritchard (IP) trap [43].

Subsequent theoretical studies have demonstrated that the topological phase engineering technique can also be used to implement a so-called vortex pump [44–48]. In this device, a fixed amount of vorticity is added to the BEC in each control cycle, and thus its repeated application would—stability issues notwithstanding—enable the creation of vortices with arbitrarily large winding numbers. The original proposal [44] involved creating $2F$ quanta of vorticity per cycle in a spin- F BEC with a magnetic field configuration consisting of the standard IP trap and an additional hexapole magnetic field. Backed by numerical simulations, the pump was shown to be operable both fully adiabatically and partly nonadiabatically. Later, Xu *et al.* [45] presented a different pumping cycle for the IP trap in which the hexapole field was replaced with a uniform transverse field. Unfortunately, both of these control cycles suffer from the fact that the magnetic fields provide radial confinement only during part of the cycle, and thus, the fully adiabatic operation of the pump necessitates an optical trap to confine the BEC radially. Since the purpose of the IP trap has been

* pekko.kuopanportti@gmail.com

to confine the atomic cloud in the first place, there has been little incentive to augment it with an optical trap or a hexapole field. Therefore, pumping schemes not requiring such extra ingredients would be desirable from a practical standpoint.

Recently, Xu *et al.* showed that vortex pumping can be applied to quantum superpositions to generate counter-circulation states [47]. The authors used a novel control cycle which is particularly suitable for the time-averaged orbiting potential (TOP) trap [50] and has the advantage that the radially confining quadrupole field can be kept on throughout the entire cycle. However, since only one of the components in the superposition state could be trapped magnetically, a three-dimensional optical trap, as well as a strong optical plug potential piercing the vortex core, had to be employed [47].

The aim of this article is to bring the vortex pump closer to experimental realization by showing that it can be implemented with mature, existing technologies alternative to the ones considered in Refs. [44–48]. To this end, we demonstrate that vortices can be efficiently pumped in the TOP trap without using, in contrast to Ref. [47], additional optical potentials to confine the BEC in the radial direction or to pin the vortex core. Instead, the radial confinement is provided solely by the magnetic field throughout the pumping process, and optical trapping is required only in the axial direction. We present simulations based on the Gross–Pitaevskii equation which indicate that several pumping cycles can be carried out before a majority of the particles escapes from the trap or before the generated multiquantum vortex splits into singly quantized vortices due to dynamical instabilities [32, 49]. On the other hand, we also show that even a relatively weak optical plug potential is efficient in preventing the splitting and in reducing the loss of particles, thereby enabling the controlled creation of isolated vortices with large winding numbers.

The remainder of this article is organized as follows. In Sec. II, we present the zero-temperature mean-field theory of the spin-1 BEC, describe the control cycle of the vortex pump, and discuss in detail the confinement of the condensate during the cycle. Section III presents our numerical results, which we relate to realistic experimental setups in Sec. IV. Finally, Sec. V concludes the article with a discussion.

II. THEORY AND METHODS

A. Mean-field model

We consider a dilute spin-1 BEC in the zero-temperature limit, thereby neglecting the possible effects due to noncondensed atoms. In the standard mean-field treatment, the spin-1 condensate is described by a three-component order-parameter field that we write in the eigenbasis of the spin-1 matrix F_z as $\vec{\Psi} = (\Psi_{+1}, \Psi_0, \Psi_{-1})$. Its time dependence is given by the spin-

1 Gross–Pitaevskii (GP) equation [51, 52]

$$i\hbar\partial_t\vec{\Psi}(\mathbf{r},t) = \left(\mathcal{H} + g_n\vec{\Psi}^\dagger\vec{\Psi} + g_s\vec{\Psi}^\dagger\mathbf{F}\vec{\Psi} \cdot \mathbf{F} \right) \vec{\Psi}(\mathbf{r},t). \quad (1)$$

The single-particle Hamiltonian operator \mathcal{H} is given by

$$\mathcal{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{opt}}(\mathbf{r}) + \mu_B g_F \mathbf{B}(t) \cdot \mathbf{F}, \quad (2)$$

where m denotes the atomic mass, g_F is the Landé factor, μ_B is the Bohr magneton, $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r},t)$ denotes the external magnetic field, and $\mathbf{F} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$ is a vector of the standard spin-1 matrices [53]. Optical potential terms are contained in $V_{\text{opt}}(\mathbf{r}) = V_{\text{tr}}(z) + V_{\text{plug}}(r)$, where $V_{\text{tr}}(z) = m\omega_z^2 z^2/2$ is a strong axial harmonic trap and $V_{\text{plug}}(r) = A \exp(-r^2/d^2)$ describes a possibly present Gaussian-shaped repulsive plug potential of amplitude $A \geq 0$ and width d . Here, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ is the radial coordinate. The coupling constants g_n and g_s appearing in Eq. (1) measure the strengths of the local density–density and spin–spin interactions, respectively. They are related to the s -wave scattering lengths $a^{(0)}$ and $a^{(2)}$ into spin channels with total spin 0 and $2\hbar$ by the expressions $g_n = 4\pi\hbar^2 (a^{(0)} + 2a^{(2)})/3m$ and $g_s = 4\pi\hbar^2 (a^{(2)} - a^{(0)})/3m$. The order parameter is normalized such that $\int d^3r \vec{\Psi}^\dagger \vec{\Psi} = N_0$, where N_0 is the number of particles in the BEC.

B. Magnetic fields and the pumping cycle

The operation principle of the vortex pump is to control the spin degree of freedom of the condensate locally by slowly tuning the magnetic field $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r},t)$ in a cyclic manner such that the system acquires a fixed amount of vorticity per cycle [44–48]. In the pumping scheme considered here, the spin-1 atoms are assumed to be magnetically confined in the standard TOP trap [50]. It consists of a quadrupole field \mathbf{B}_q , which has axial symmetry about the z direction, and a rapidly rotating, spatially uniform magnetic field \mathbf{B}_{rot} oriented along the xy plane. In addition, we assume that the TOP trap is augmented with a uniform axial bias field $B_z^b(t)\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ that can be controlled independently of the other fields. The total magnetic field can be written as

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r},t) = \mathbf{B}_q(\mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{B}_{\text{rot}}(t) + B_z^b(t)\hat{\mathbf{z}}, \quad (3)$$

where $\mathbf{B}_q(\mathbf{r}) = B'(x\hat{\mathbf{x}} + y\hat{\mathbf{y}} - 2z\hat{\mathbf{z}})$ is the quadrupole field with the radial gradient B' and the rotating transverse bias field is given by

$$\mathbf{B}_{\text{rot}}(t) = B_{\text{rot}}(t) [\cos(\omega_{\text{rot}}t)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin(\omega_{\text{rot}}t)\hat{\mathbf{y}}], \quad (4)$$

where ω_{rot} denotes its angular frequency of rotation about the z axis. The bias field strengths are assumed to be bound by B_0 such that $B_z^b(t) \in [-B_0, B_0]$ and

$B_{\text{rot}}(t) \in [0, B_0]$. We point out that the field configuration of Eq. (3) has already been employed in BEC experiments [54, 55].

In order to facilitate vortex pumping in the TOP trap, we use the control cycle presented in Fig. 1. It is carried out by tuning two parameters, B_z^b and B_{rot} , and can be divided into part A ($0 \leq t \leq T_A$) and part B ($T_A \leq t \leq T_A + T_B =: T$). Part A is similar to the original proposals of topological phase engineering [38–41, 44] and the experiments [25, 43, 56–59], and it is responsible for increasing the circulation in the spin-1 BEC by two quanta. It is executed by reversing the axial bias field with the rotating field switched off,

$$\begin{cases} B_{\text{rot}}(t) = 0, \\ B_z^b(t) = B' \rho_0 \tan \left[\frac{2t - T_1}{T_1} \arctan \left(\frac{B_0}{B' \rho_0} \right) \right], \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq T_A, \quad (5)$$

where B_0 should be large enough to render the BEC essentially spin polarized along the z axis at $t = 0$ and $t = T_A$. To improve adiabaticity, the time dependence for B_z^b has been chosen such that spins at a distance of ρ_0 from the z axis are turned with constant speed, but part A can also be performed by reversing $B_z^b(t)$ linearly in time [43]. In part B, the axial bias field is returned to its initial value while ramping up and down the rotating field,

$$\begin{cases} B_{\text{rot}}(t) = B_0 \sin \beta(t), \\ B_z^b(t) = B_0 \cos \beta(t), \end{cases} \quad T_A \leq t \leq T, \quad (6)$$

where $\beta(t) = \pi(t - T_A)/T_B$. Part B was originally proposed by Xu *et al.* [47], and it is designed to preserve the accumulated vorticity. The cyclic repetition of parts A and B will therefore increase the vortex winding number of the spin-1 BEC by two per cycle.

To efficiently steer the condensate spin by the magnetic field $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ requires that the Zeeman energy dominates over the kinetic energy at each point in space. Hence, to guarantee adiabaticity, $|\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t)|$ should be sufficiently large in the region occupied by the BEC. This condition is not fulfilled at the origin when B_z^b crosses zero at $t = T_A/2$, and thus it is desirable to prevent particles from entering this area. This can be accomplished by introducing the repulsive plug potential $V_{\text{plug}}(r)$ along the z axis. The plug not only improves adiabaticity but also serves to stabilize the created multiquantum vortex against splitting [32, 48]. The plug can be realized for pancake-shaped BECs by a focused blue-detuned laser beam as has been done in various experiments [3, 8, 9, 60–62]. In this article, we present results for vortex pumping both with and without the plug potential.

C. Confinement during pumping

An essential difference between this article and earlier work concerning the vortex pump [44–48] is that here we never employ an optical trapping potential in

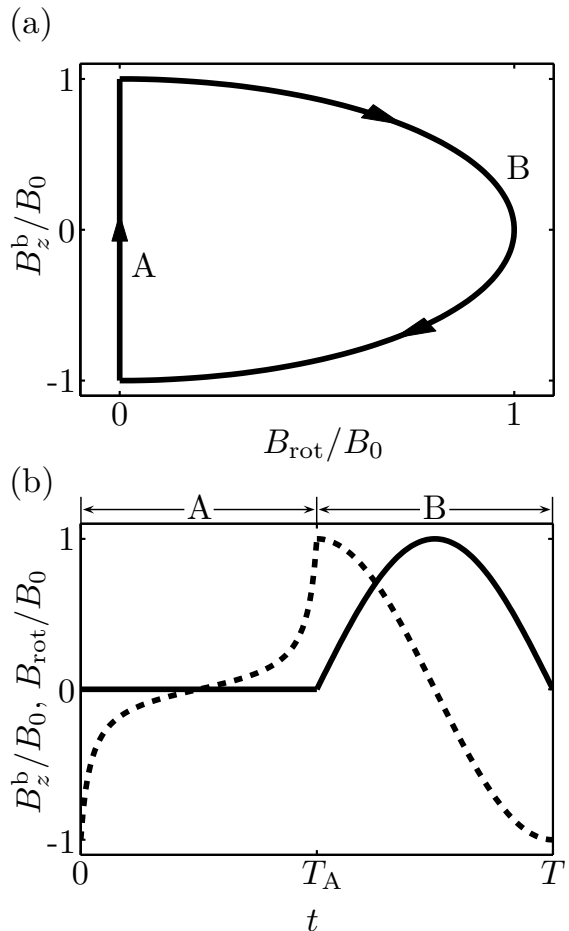


FIG. 1. (a) Control cycle of the vortex pump in the (B_{rot}, B_z^b) plane, where B_{rot} and B_z^b are the strengths of the transverse and axial magnetic bias fields, respectively. The cycle starts at $(B_{\text{rot}}, B_z^b) = (0, -B_0)$ and proceeds clockwise. (b) Time dependence of B_{rot} (solid line) and B_z^b (dashed line) [Eqs. (5) and (6)] during the cycle. The cycle is divided into parts A and B as indicated. In part A, the axial bias field B_z^b can also be reversed linearly.

the radial direction. Instead, this confinement is provided by the magnetic field throughout the entire pumping cycle. In the case of spin-1 BECs, the magnetically trapped weak-field seeking state (WFSS) corresponds to the highest-energy eigenstate of the Zeeman Hamiltonian $g_F \mu_B \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{F}$, with the effective trap potential given by the spatially varying eigenvalue $|g_F \mu_B \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t)|$. Even though this potential is solely responsible for the radial confinement, a strong optical trap is still needed in the axial direction to keep the atomic cloud centered around $z = 0$ throughout the pumping cycle. Changes in B_z^b shift the z coordinate of the zero-value point of the total magnetic field, and without the optical z confinement, carrying out the cycle would merely move the whole BEC along the z axis. Hence, the Hamiltonian in Eq. (2) includes the harmonic axial trapping potential $V_{\text{tr}}(z) = m\omega_z^2 z^2/2$ with a trap frequency ω_z that

is assumed to be large enough to render the condensate pancake shaped, which means that the order parameter can be taken to have the form $\tilde{\Psi}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \tilde{\Psi}_{2D}(x, y, t)\zeta(z)$, where $\zeta(z) = \exp(-z^2/2a_z^2)/\sqrt[4]{\pi a_z^2}$ and $a_z = \sqrt{\hbar/m\omega_z}$ is the axial oscillator length. This enables us to integrate out the z variable in Eq. (1) and obtain an effectively two-dimensional GP equation with the magnetic field determined at $z = 0$.

Let us consider the shape of the magnetic potential in the vicinity of the origin. During part A of the cycle ($0 \leq t \leq T_A$), the magnetic field strength is given by

$$|\mathbf{B}| = \sqrt{(B'x)^2 + (B'y)^2 + [B_z^b - 2B'z]^2} \approx |B_z^b| - \frac{2B'|B_z^b|}{B_z^b}z + \frac{B'^2}{2|B_z^b|}r^2, \quad (7)$$

where in the expansion we have neglected third- and higher-order terms in $B'r/|B_z^b|$ and $B'|z|/|B_z^b|$. Therefore, the magnetic field at $t = 0$ gives rise to an approximately harmonic potential in the radial direction with the trap frequency

$$\omega_0 = B'(0)\sqrt{\left|\frac{g_F\mu_B}{mB_z^b(0)}\right|}. \quad (8)$$

It is convenient to measure all quantities in terms of ω_0 , and thus we express lengths in units of the corresponding oscillator length $a_0 = \sqrt{\hbar/m\omega_0} \gg a_z$, energies in units of $\hbar\omega_0$, time in units of $1/\omega_0$, and the magnetic field in units of $\hbar\omega_0/|g_F\mu_B|$. Variables expressed in these units are henceforth denoted with a tilde.

According to Eq. (7), the profile of the radial confinement will change during part A. Initially, the potential is harmonic, with the effective trap frequency $\propto |B_z^b(t)|^{-1/2}$ increasing in time with decreasing $|B_z^b(t)|$. At $t = T_A/2$, the trap becomes purely linear in r with the gradient $|g_F\mu_B B'|$. The axisymmetric modulations of the trap profile will cause shrinking of the BEC and excitation of its breathing mode. Although these effects do not critically hinder the operation of the pump, they can nevertheless be reduced by introducing time dependence into B' such that it is decreased when $|B_z^b|$ is ramped down during part A. Here, we use the dependence

$$B'(t) = \begin{cases} B'_0 \left[\frac{B'_{\min}}{B'_0} + \left(\frac{2t-T_A}{T_A} \right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{B'_{\min}}{B'_0} \right) \right], & 0 \leq t \leq T_A, \\ B'_0, & T_A < t \leq T. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

with $B'_0 = B'(0)$ and $B'_{\min} \approx 0.4B'_0$. Varying B' is not necessary but it improves the accuracy of the pump and reduces the loss of particles.

In part B, the frequency of the rotating bias field, ω_{rot} , is chosen to be low compared with the frequencies of transitions between different magnetic substates but large compared with the effective radial trap frequency. Typically, magnetic trap frequencies are of order 10^2 Hz while the transition frequencies are of order 10^6 Hz. Thus, a reasonable choice would be, e.g., $\omega_{\text{rot}} \sim 10^4$ Hz. These

conditions ensure that the atoms will not undergo transitions to other substates and be lost from the magnetic trap but instead move in an effective potential given by the time average of the instantaneous magnetic potential over one rotation period of the field \mathbf{B}_{rot} . For $T_A \leq t \leq T$, the fast-time-averaged field strength can be expanded in a power series in $B'r/B_0$ and $B'|z|/B_0$ as

$$\frac{\omega_{\text{rot}}}{2\pi} \int_{I_t} dt |\mathbf{B}(t')| \approx B_0 - 2B'z \cos \beta + \frac{B'^2}{4B_0} (1 + \cos^2 \beta) r^2 + \frac{2B'^2 \sin^2 \beta}{B_0} z^2, \quad (10)$$

where the third- and higher-order terms have been discarded and the interval of integration is $I_t = [t - \pi/\omega_{\text{rot}}, t + \pi/\omega_{\text{rot}}]$. Equation (10) implies that the effective radial trap frequency will decrease by $\sim 29\%$ during part B, but this should not significantly disturb the pumping process.

III. RESULTS

We study the temporal evolution of a spin-1 BEC during vortex pumping by numerically solving the GP equation, Eq. (1), with the time dependence of the magnetic field $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ given by Eqs. (5), (6), and (9). After factoring out the z dependence of the order parameter as $\tilde{\Psi}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \tilde{\Psi}_{2D}(x, y, t)\zeta(z)$, Eq. (1) is discretized on a uniform grid with a finite-difference method and integrated in time with a split-operator approach. The dimensionless coupling constants are chosen to have the values $\tilde{g}_n = N_0 m g_n / \sqrt{2\pi \hbar^4 a_z^2} = 250$ and $\tilde{g}_s = N_0 m g_s / \sqrt{2\pi \hbar^4 a_z^2} = -0.01 \tilde{g}_n$, the latter corresponding to spin-1 condensates of ^{87}Rb [63–66]. The durations for parts A and B of the control cycle are given by $\tilde{T}_A = \omega_0 T_A = 3$ and $\tilde{T}_B = \omega_0 T_B = 2$, respectively, and the parameters in Eqs. (5), (6), and (9) have the values $\tilde{B}_0 = |g_F\mu_B B_0|/\hbar\omega_0 = 200$, $\tilde{\rho}_0 = \rho_0/a_0 = 5$, $\tilde{B}'_0 = |g_F\mu_B a_0 B'_0|/\hbar\omega_0 = \sqrt{200}$, and $\tilde{B}'_{\min} = |g_F\mu_B a_0 B'_{\min}|/\hbar\omega_0 = 6$. The Landé factor g_F is taken to be negative as in the case of spin-1 ^{87}Rb . The frequency of the rotating field is set to $\tilde{\omega}_{\text{rot}} = \omega_{\text{rot}}/\omega_0 = 85$. We present results both with and without an optical plug potential of amplitude $\tilde{A} = A/\hbar\omega_0 = 10$ and width $\tilde{d} = d/a_0 = 2$. Before the pumping is started, a relaxation method is used to bring the BEC to the lowest-energy WFSS with the magnetic field in its $t = 0$ configuration.

Figure 2 shows the squared moduli and the complex phases of the most relevant order-parameter components Ψ_{+1} (at $t = lT$, $l \in \mathbb{N}$) and Ψ_{-1} (at $t = lT + T_A$) during the pumping process. The accumulation of two quanta of vorticity during part A of each cycle is clearly visible in the phase fields at $t = lT + T_A$. Part B of the cycle, during which the rotating bias field is on, is observed to leave the vorticity unaffected. The pumping also causes breathing of the BEC, as indicated by its oscillating spatial extent

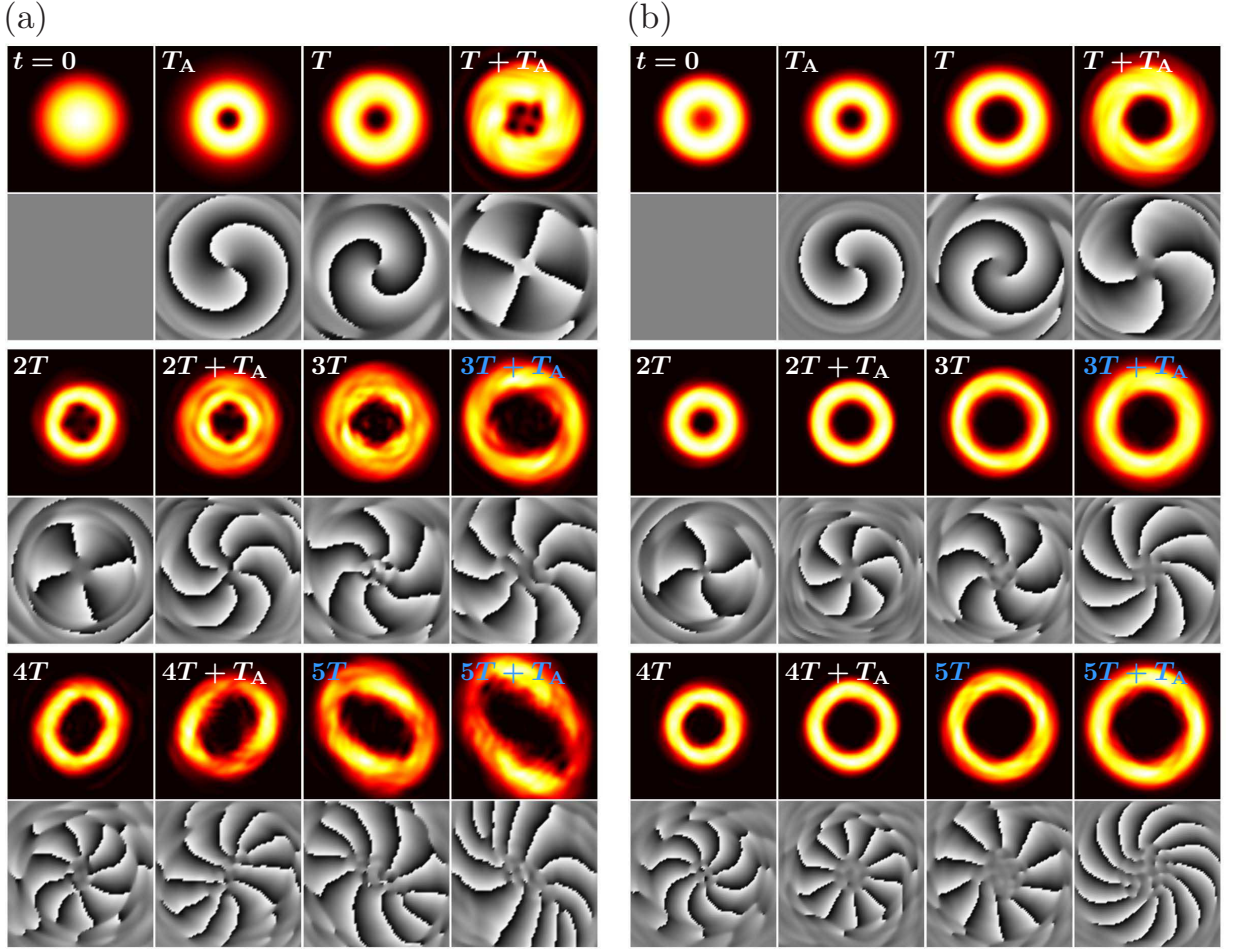


FIG. 2. (Color online) Areal particle density and complex phase of the order-parameter components Ψ_{+1} (at $t = lT$, $l \in \mathbb{N}$) and Ψ_{-1} (at $t = lT + T_A$) in the xy plane during pumping (a) without and (b) with an optical plug potential (amplitude $A = 10\hbar\omega_0$, width $d = 2a_0$). The field of view in the panels is (a) $12a_0 \times 12a_0$ and (b) $14a_0 \times 14a_0$. The two parts of the control cycle have the durations $T_A = 3/\omega_0$ and $T_B = 2/\omega_0$, and the dimensionless coupling constants are set to $\tilde{g}_n = 250$ and $\tilde{g}_s = -0.01\tilde{g}_n$.

and by the nonzero radial derivatives of the phase fields. The excitation of the breathing mode is attributed to the changing magnetic confinement during the pumping cycle [see Eqs. (7) and (10)].

Axisymmetric vortex states with large winding numbers κ have been found to be dynamically unstable against splitting in pancake-shaped, harmonically trapped single-component BECs for most values of the interatomic interaction strength, with the degree of instability generally increasing with increasing κ [24, 32]. Therefore, when the stabilizing plug potential is not employed in the pumping, the created multiquantum vortex is expected to split after it has accumulated a sufficiently large winding number. In Fig. 2(a), the onset of splitting is visible around $t = T + T_A$, when $\kappa = 4$. As shown for $t = 5T + T_A$, the process eventually results in a line of singly-quantized vortices and is thus ascribed to a dynamically unstable excitation mode with orbital angular momentum of $\pm 2\hbar$ per particle with re-

spect to the condensate [32]. On the other hand, when the relatively weak plug is employed [Fig. 3(b)], the vortex does not split despite its significant breathing, and a nearly symmetric 12-quantum-vortex state is observed at $t = 5T + T_A$. We have confirmed numerically that the plug amplitude A can be subsequently ramped down without destroying the state.

Due to the finite pumping period T and magnetic field strength $|\mathbf{B}|$, the pumping process is not perfectly adiabatic and there are spins that do not follow the local magnetic field. Since these spin components are no longer trapped, they escape the condensate region. Consequently, the number of particles in the trap decreases during the process. The loss rate depends on the degree of adiabaticity of the pump, i.e., on the pumping speed and on the local magnetic field strength $|\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r})|$.

Figure 3 presents the number of particles in the trap, $N = \int_{r \leq R} d^3r \tilde{\Psi}^\dagger \tilde{\Psi} \leq N_0$, and their average orbital angular momentum $\langle \hat{L}_z \rangle / N = -\frac{i\hbar}{N} \int_{r \leq R} d^3r \tilde{\Psi}^\dagger [\hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot (\mathbf{r} \times \nabla)] \tilde{\Psi}$

as functions of time during the pumping process. Here, the particles are considered lost after their distance from the z axis exceeds $R = 13a_0$. Therefore, the curves in Fig. 3 also include contributions from unconfined atoms that have not drifted away from the trap region. Even after taking this into account, we find that a significant portion of the atoms still remains in the WFSS at $t = 5T$. As expected, the optical plug [Fig. 3(b)] is observed to significantly reduce the loss of particles.

Whereas the number of vortices in a scalar condensate is quantized, the orbital angular momentum $\langle \hat{L}_z \rangle$ is a continuous quantity. The angular-momentum curves in Fig. 3 indicate the increment of vorticity by two during part A of each cycle and show that $\langle \hat{L}_z \rangle / N$ increases monotonously during the first few cycles. The considerable deviation of $\langle \hat{L}_z \rangle$ from the ideal value $2\hbar N$ after l cycles is mainly due to the contribution of the untrapped atoms that remain in the region $r \leq R$. Moreover, the slight increase in $\langle \hat{L}_z \rangle / N$ during each part B is attributed to the small center-of-mass motion induced by the rotating transverse bias field.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL FEASIBILITY

Let us briefly relate the proposed topological vortex pump to a realistic experimental setup. As an example of previously realized experimental parameters, the experiment of Ref. [62] studied condensates of 2×10^6 ^{87}Rb atoms in the $5^2S_{1/2}$ $|F = 1, m_F = -1\rangle$ state. The atoms were confined in a TOP trap with a bias field of $B_{\text{rot}} = 5$ G and a quadrupole field with the radial gradient $B' = 27$ G/cm. An additional red-detuned Gaussian laser beam propagating in the xy plane provided strong confinement along the z axis and negligible confinement in the radial plane; the TOP trap provided the significant portion of radial confinement. This laser beam had a wavelength of 1090 nm, a power of about 0.5 W, and radii of about $20 \mu\text{m}$ along z and 2 mm along r . The combined optical and magnetic trap gave trapping frequencies of $(\omega_0, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (8, 90)$ Hz, low compared with the TOP trap rotation frequency of $\omega_{\text{rot}} = 2\pi \times 4$ kHz.

As a proposed implementation of the vortex pump, we consider the spin-1 condensates of ^{87}Rb and the following field parameters. First, in place of a red-detuned trapping laser, we assume the use of a blue-detuned beam that has a Gaussian profile in the xy plane and a first-order Hermite–Gauss profile along z . Since the atoms would be trapped in the dark region between the two halves of the beam, the laser would not provide any radial confinement. A 1-W, 532-nm beam, with Gaussian radii of approximately $9 \mu\text{m}$ along z and $500 \mu\text{m}$ along r , will give an axial trapping frequency of $\omega_z \approx 2\pi \times 900$ Hz. This field remains constant throughout the pumping cycle and is large enough to support the atoms against gravity and the magnetic-field forces along z .

Secondly, for the magnetic field parameters, we assume the field values given above that correspond to

Ref. [62]. Thus, we take the maximum strength of the uniform fields to be $B_0 = 5$ G [Eqs. (5) and (6)], which is reached for the axial bias field B_z^b at the beginning and end of part A of the cycle, i.e., at $t = 0$ and $t = T_A$. Between these times, the rotating component of the TOP trap is off, the quadrupole field with the gradient $B'_0 = 27$ G/cm is on, and the bias field pushes the zero-value point of the total magnetic field \mathbf{B} from nearly 1 mm above the pancake-shaped BEC to nearly 1 mm below the BEC. This satisfies the approximation of Eq. (7) and the harmonic approximation. For this trap, Eq. (8) yields $\omega_0 \approx 2\pi \times 11$ Hz, and hence the simulations in Sec. III correspond to $T_A = 3/\omega_0 = 44$ ms. As assumed in Eq. (9), $B'(t)$ can optionally be ramped to a minimum value of $B'_{\text{min}} \approx 11$ G/cm during part A. In part B, the rotating bias field \mathbf{B}_{rot} is ramped on while the bias field B_z^b reverses direction, bringing the zero-value point of \mathbf{B} in a spiraling trajectory around the BEC prior to \mathbf{B}_{rot} being ramped back off. Our simulations fix the duration of this stage at $T_B = 2/\omega_0 = 29$ ms.

Additionally, for the parameters assumed above, the implementation of an optical plug would be straightforward. The assumed value of the plug radius used in our simulations, $d = 2a_0$, corresponds to a Gaussian $1/e^2$ beam radius of $2\sqrt{2}a_0 \approx 9 \mu\text{m}$, similar to the beam used in Ref. [62].

For numerical convenience, our simulations have assumed smaller numbers of atoms than would be ideally used in an experiment, as well as lower values of magnetic fields than those typically found in TOP traps that have trap frequencies of the order stated above [67]. Nevertheless, based on the validity of the harmonic approximation and the readily achievable time and length scales, the primary features seen in the simulations should be preserved and observable with experimentally feasible parameters.

V. CONCLUSION

In summary, we have discussed how to implement a vortex pump for a BEC in a TOP trap, resorting only to standard experimental techniques and magnetic field configurations that are already available in BEC laboratories. We showed that the pumping can be carried out without using an additional optical potential to trap the atoms in the radial direction. Instead, the radial confinement is provided solely by the magnetic field of the TOP trap, and a harmonic optical potential is employed only in the axial direction. Our simulations showed that even if the pumped multiquantum vortices are not stabilized by a Gaussian-shaped plug potential piercing their core, several pump cycles can still be carried out before the vortex splits clearly. On the other hand, already a relatively weak plug potential was found to prevent the splitting and to reduce the loss of atoms from the trap.

The experimental realization of the vortex pump would represent an important milestone in vortex physics, since it would provide a controlled method to produce almost

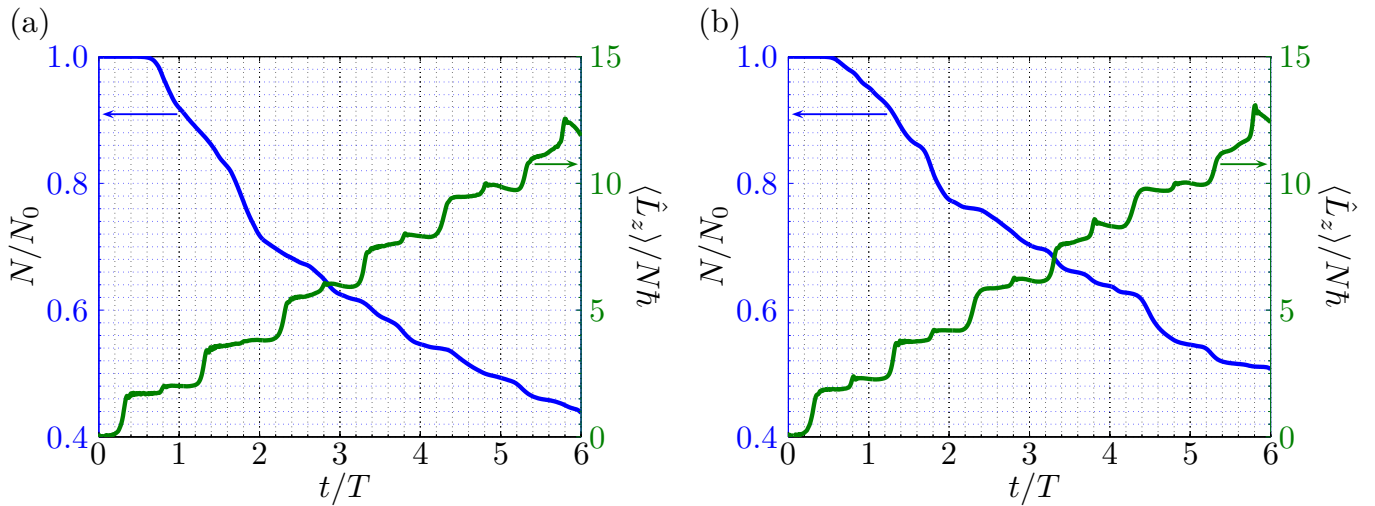


FIG. 3. (Color online) Particle number N and average orbital angular momentum $\langle \hat{L}_z \rangle / N$ of the BEC as functions of time during the vortex pump simulations presented in Fig. 2: (a) no optical plug potential; (b) Gaussian-shaped plug of amplitude $A = 10\hbar\omega_0$ and width $d = 2a_r$.

any desired amount of vorticity. From a theoretical point of view, the vortex pump is a fascinating example of adiabatic quantum dynamics for which the control parameters of the system are varied cyclically but the system does not return to its initial eigenspace. In fact, the appearance of vortices can be interpreted as the accumulation of a position-dependent geometric Berry phase [68] for individual spins of the condensate atoms [38–44].

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