

# An ultra-cold atomic source in microgravity for atom interferometry

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 $\pi/2$  - pulse

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### 1. Abstract

The ICE project (Interférométrie à source Cohérente pour l'Espace) aims to be a proof of concept for a space mission using quantum particles, i.e., atomic clouds of potassium and rubidium in a matter-wave interferometer to test the Weak Equivalence Principle in microgravity [1]. The whole experiment is adapted to the Novespace Zero G aircraft that provides 22 s of microgravity per parabolic trajectory. In parallel with the onboard experiments, a microgravity simulator installed in the laboratory allows the sensor head (200 kg) to be in weightlessness for 500 ms, with a high repetition rate. To increase the interrogation time and the sensitivity of the measurement, the production of ultra-cold sources in microgravity with all-optical methods is studied both on the simulator [2] and onboard the Zero G plane. In microgravity with ultra-cold sources, a particular regime of atomic interferometry called double diffraction takes place, which we study theoretically and experimentally on the simulator. We report on the production of Bose-Einstein Condensates (BEC) in microgravity both on the simulator and onboard the aircraft, and on our first results of interferometry in the double diffraction regime.

A transportable experiment, adapted

Telecom fiber-based laser systems at

780 nm (87Rb) and 767/770 nm (39K) Compact, 1 titanium chamber vacuum

system (+ 2D MOT), 19 optical axes Fringe Reconstruction by

Accelerometer Correlation (FRAC):

Dipole trap for evaporative cooling

Hybridization with classical sensors [3]

Motivation

Setup

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to the Og-plane



#### Universality of Free Fall (UFF)

"The trajectory of a body in free fall with a gravitationnal field is independent of its mass or its internal composition"



Ultimate goal on ICE : UFF test at 10<sup>-11</sup> level

# 3. Interferometry with cold atoms on the zero-g simulator

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#### Performances

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Experimental setup

- Up to 500 ms of microgravity
- Repetition rate : 1 parabola every 12 s
- Thousands of parabolas per day Maximum vibration amplitude : 100 mg
- Repeatability : < 5 mg



m 7.3







TOF

Cold Atoms : Magneto-Optical Trap (MOT) + Grey Molasses 7µK Double Single Diffraction scheme Sensitivity : 5,6  $10^{-8}$  per shot

#### 5. Interferometry with UC atoms

#### The double diffraction regime in Og





## Future work & applications

- Pathfinder mission for the development of an engineering model (CARIOQA)
- Earth observation and gradiometry (GRICE) Weak Equivalence Principle test from space (STE-QUEST)

Cnes

beams  $\rightarrow$  add a degree of freedom to optimize the evaporation [5] ò π/ω Experiment onboard the plane



Experiment on the Og plane

Increase the contrast (more atoms addressed)

Far-off resonance dipole trap : 1550 nm

in Raman beams effective area)

 $-\frac{\xi(t)}{dt}$ 

0 m

P = 23 W ∧ = 1550 nm

w., = 35 un

Increase the interrogation time (atoms must stay

Time averaged potential with spatially modulated

#### e-Einstein condensation in microgravity



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4. Ultra-cold sources onboard the Zero-G plane **BEC** production

Phase sensitive to inertial effects & laser :

Systematic effects (studied in [4]): $\delta\eta$  = 5.10<sup>-8</sup>

 $\Delta \phi = (\mathbf{k_{eff}}.\mathbf{a})T^2 + \Delta \varphi_{laser}$ 

A dual-species atom interferometer

 $\pi/2$  - pulse

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On ground :  $\eta$  = 1.6.10<sup>-6</sup>

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Phase Space Density (PSD) : 0.93

- Gray molasses on the D2 line during DT loading
- Adiabatic compression by lowering the modulation
- Evaporation in 3 s



Novespace Zero G plane

- Flight campaign : 3 days, 31 parabolas per day, 22 s of microgravity Dipole trap aligned for 0g phase
- Evaporation ramps adapted to
- microgravity : no gravity sag Estimated temperature (using time of flight method : 100 nK

