

Visions for Physics

Theodor W. Hänsch

Max-Planck-Institute of Quantum Optics, Garching,
and Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich, Germany



Bern, June 27, 2008

Visions for Physics

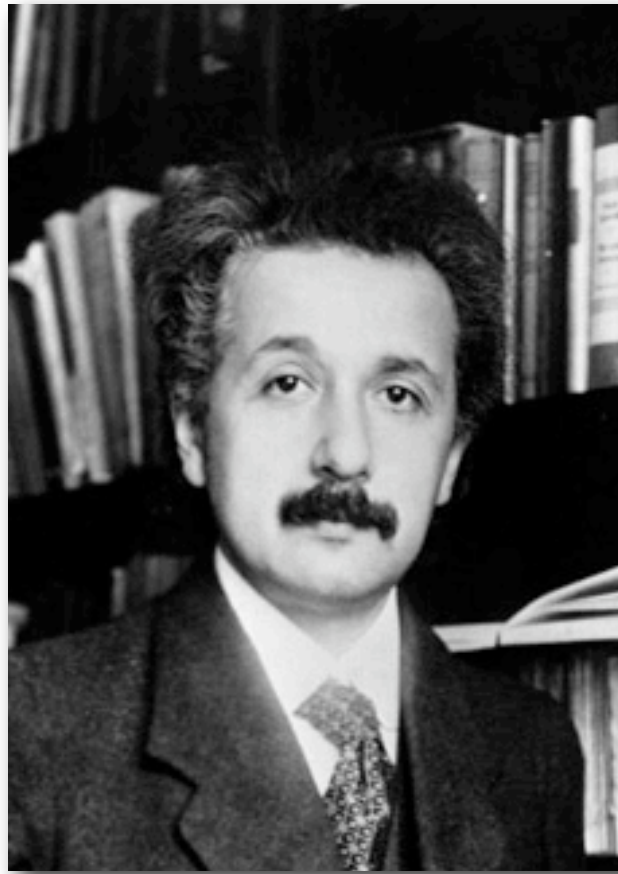
Chicago, 1894:



Albert Michelson

“The more important fundamental laws and facts of physical science have all been discovered, and these are now so firmly established that the possibility of their ever being supplanted in consequence of new discoveries is exceedingly remote...”

Bern, 1905:



Albert Einstein

March 17: Photoelectric effect

May 11: Brownian motion;

Quantum theory of specific heat of solids

June 30: Special theory of relativity



Arthur L. Schawlow, Stanford, 1970

„I go to conferences to see what other people are working on,
so that I know what areas to stay away from.“

How to discover something new?

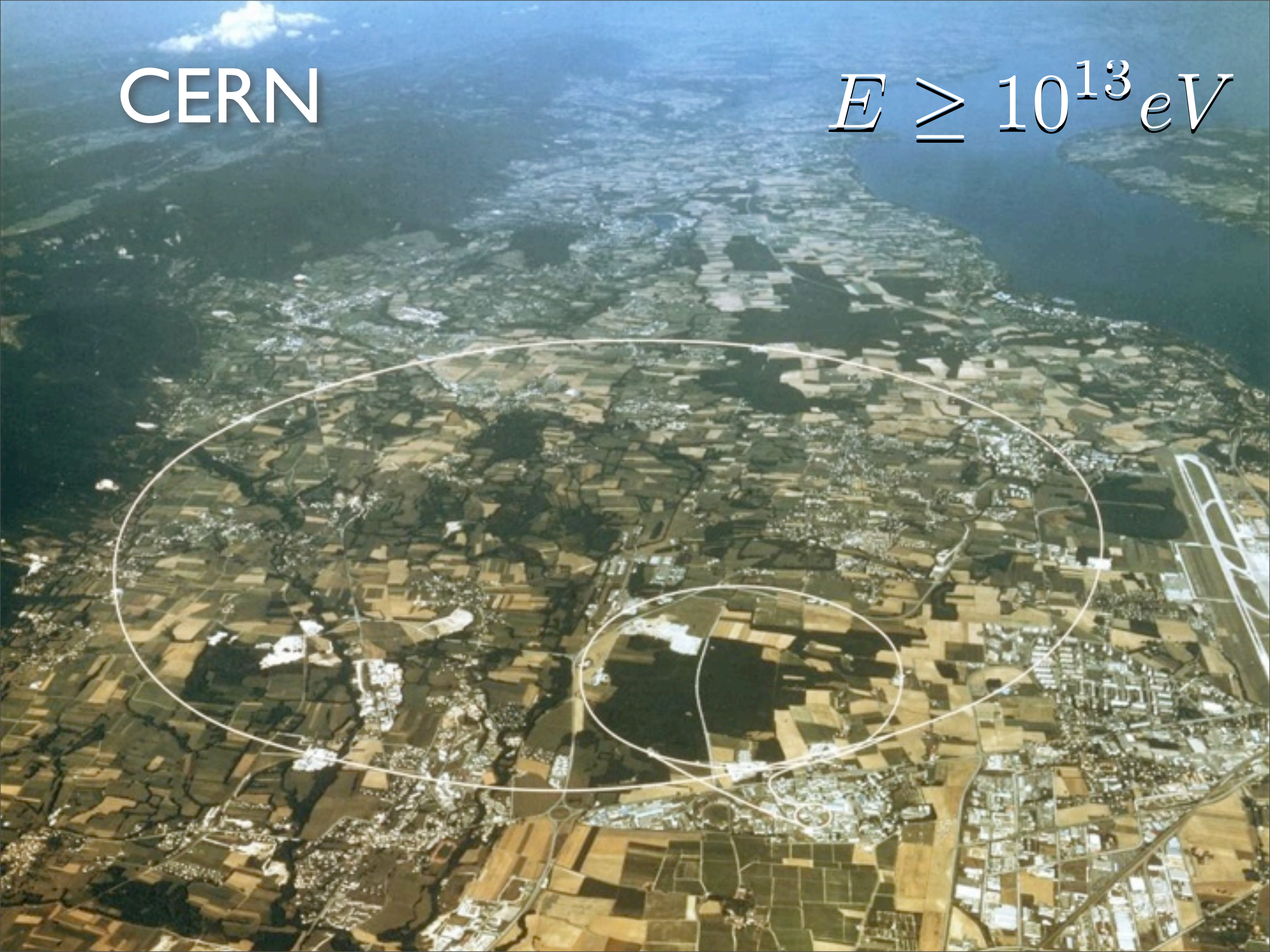
Try to look where no one has looked before

CERN



CERN

$$E \geq 10^{13} \text{ eV}$$



Zürich

Nano-science



Gerd Binnig



Heinrich Rohrer

Physics Nobel Prize 1986
„for their design of the scanning tunneling microscope“

Zürich

Many-body quantum physics



J. Georg Bednorz



K. Alexander Müller

Physics Nobel Prize 1987

"for their important break-through in the discovery of superconductivity in ceramic materials"



NEWSFOCUS 18 APRIL 2008 VOL 320 SCIENCE

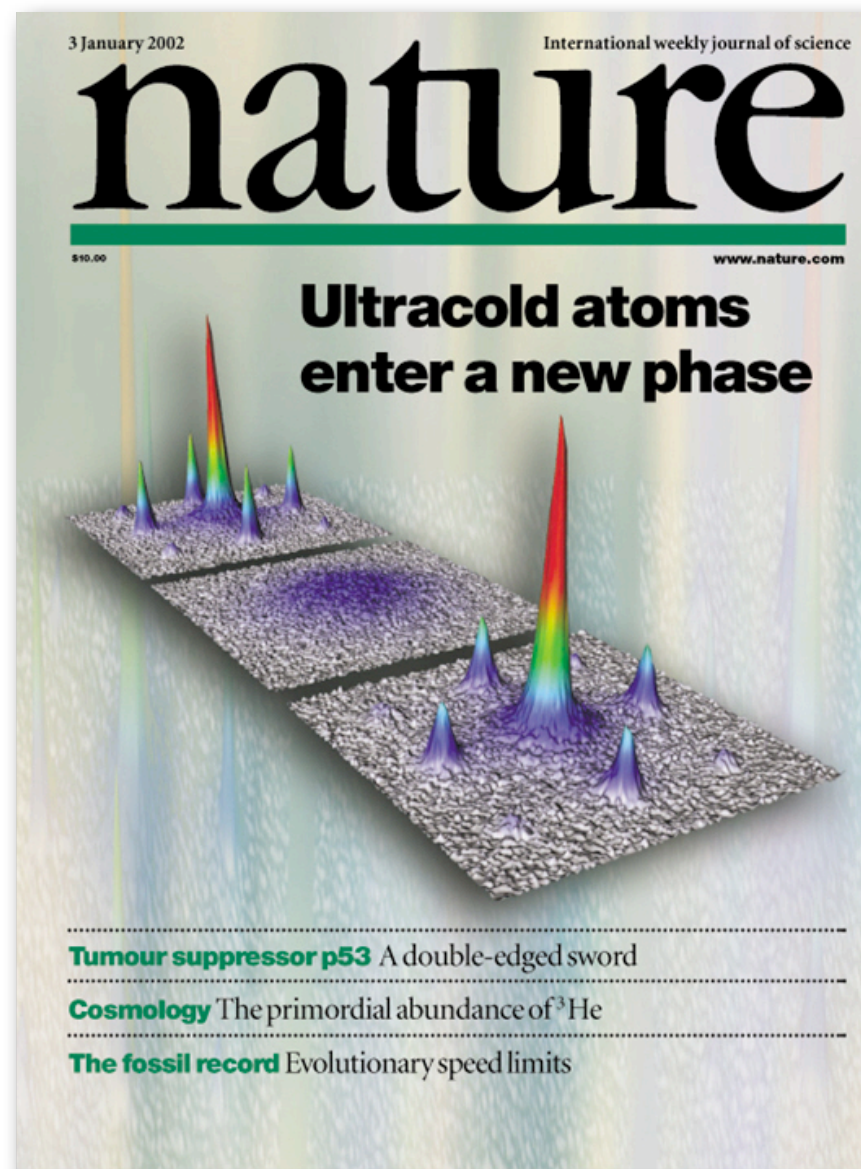
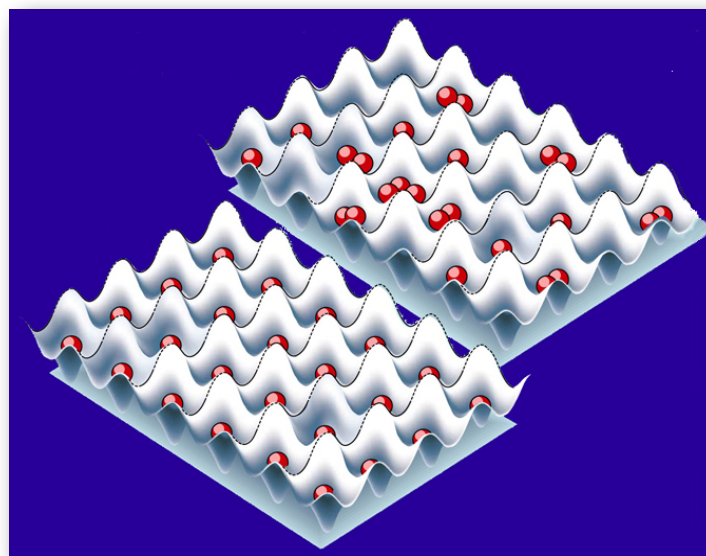
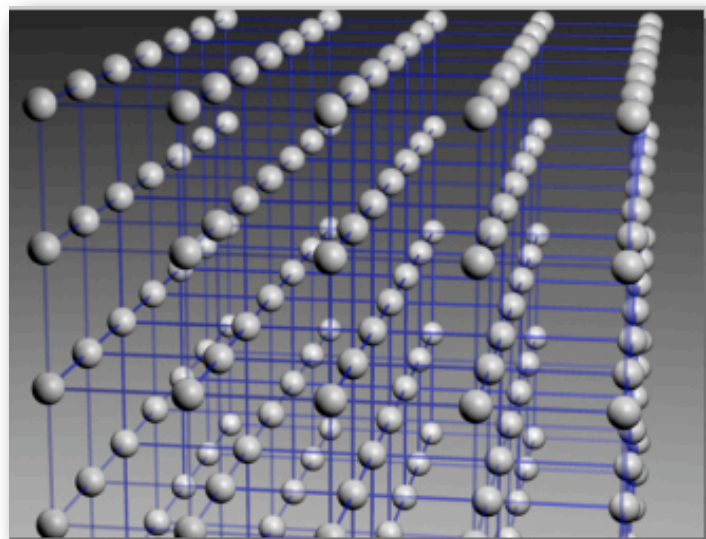
CONDENSED-MATTER PHYSICS

The Mad Dash to Make Light Crystals

Simulations fashioned from laser light and wisps of ultracold atoms might crack the hardest problems in the physics of solids. DARPA wants them in just over a year

Quantum phase transition from a superfluid to a Mott insulator

M. Greiner et al., Nature, **415**, 39 (2002)



times cited: 1353
(June 20, 2008)

Passion for Precision



$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} \leq 10^{-16}$$

Pendulum



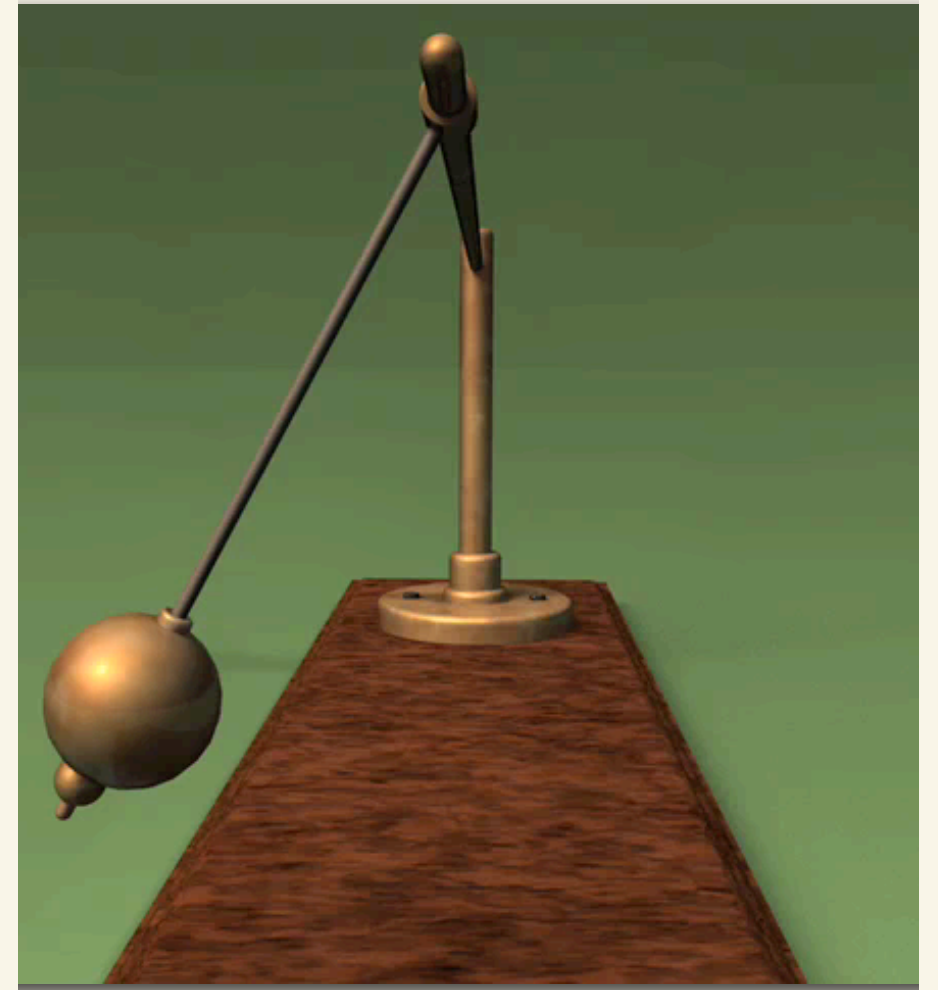
Galileo Galilei
1564 - 1642

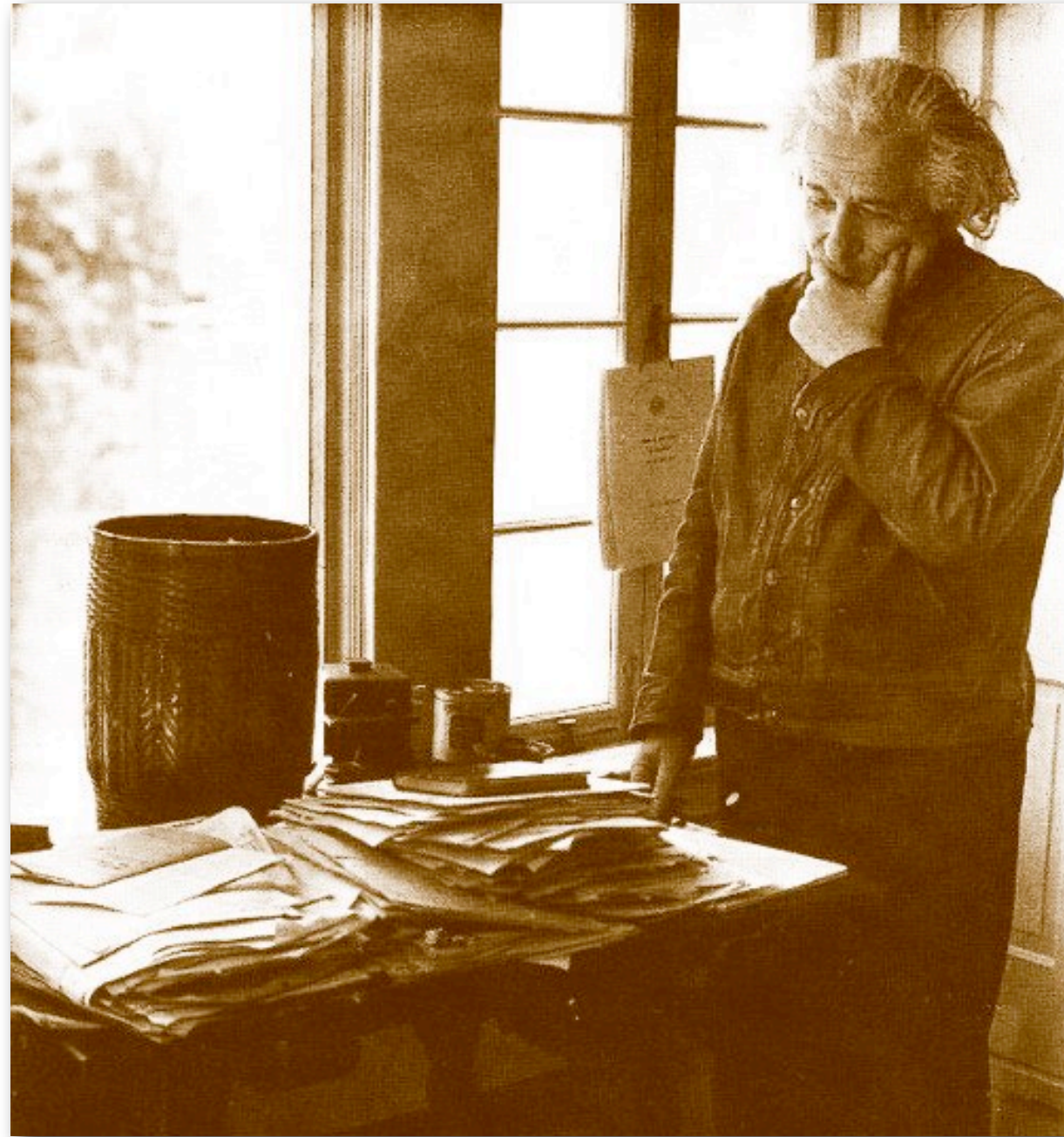


Pendulum

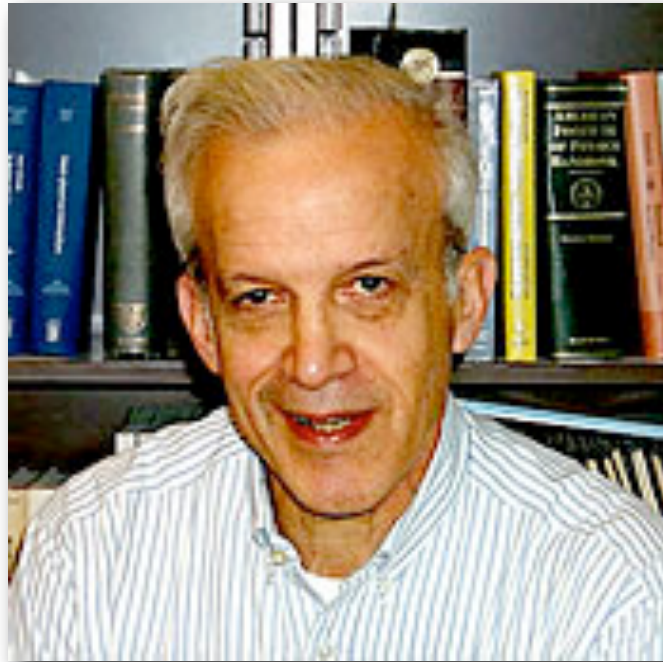


Galileo Galilei
1564 - 1642



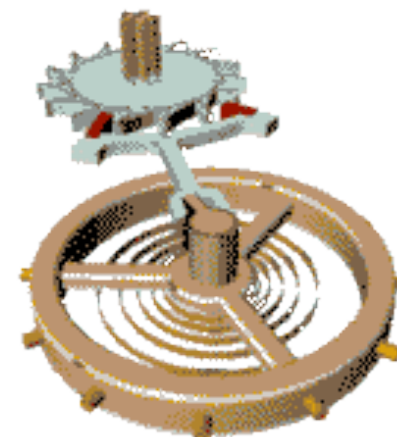
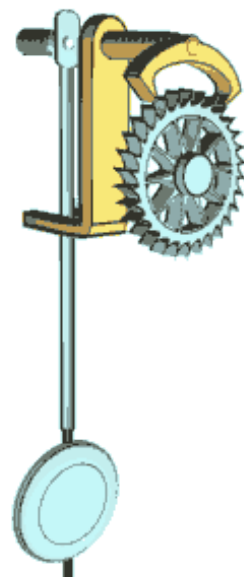


What is time?
What is space?



Time is what one measures with a clock.

Daniel Kleppner





Space must be measured with a clock

John L. Hall



Space must be measured with a clock

John L. Hall

1983, Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM):

One meter is the distance that light travels
during $1/299\,792\,456$ of a second



Energy should be measured with a clock

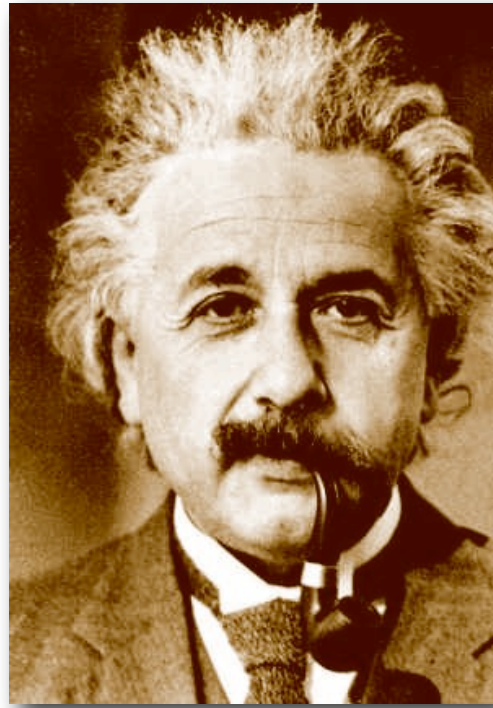
Max Planck



Energy should be measured with a clock

Max Planck

$$E = h\nu$$



Mass should be measured with a clock

Albert Einstein

$$E = mc^2 = h\nu$$

Evolution of clocks

From 3500 BC



Sun dial
one cycle per day

1656



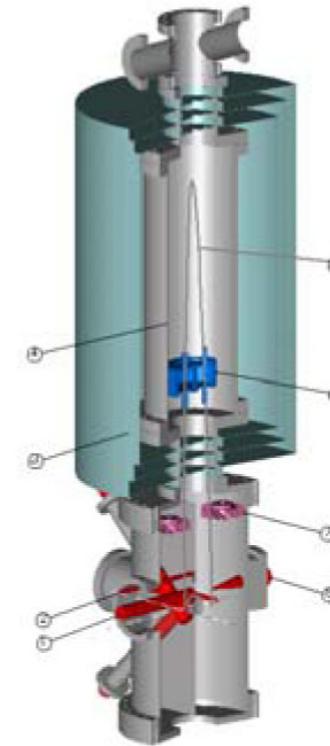
Pendulum clock
1 Hz

1918



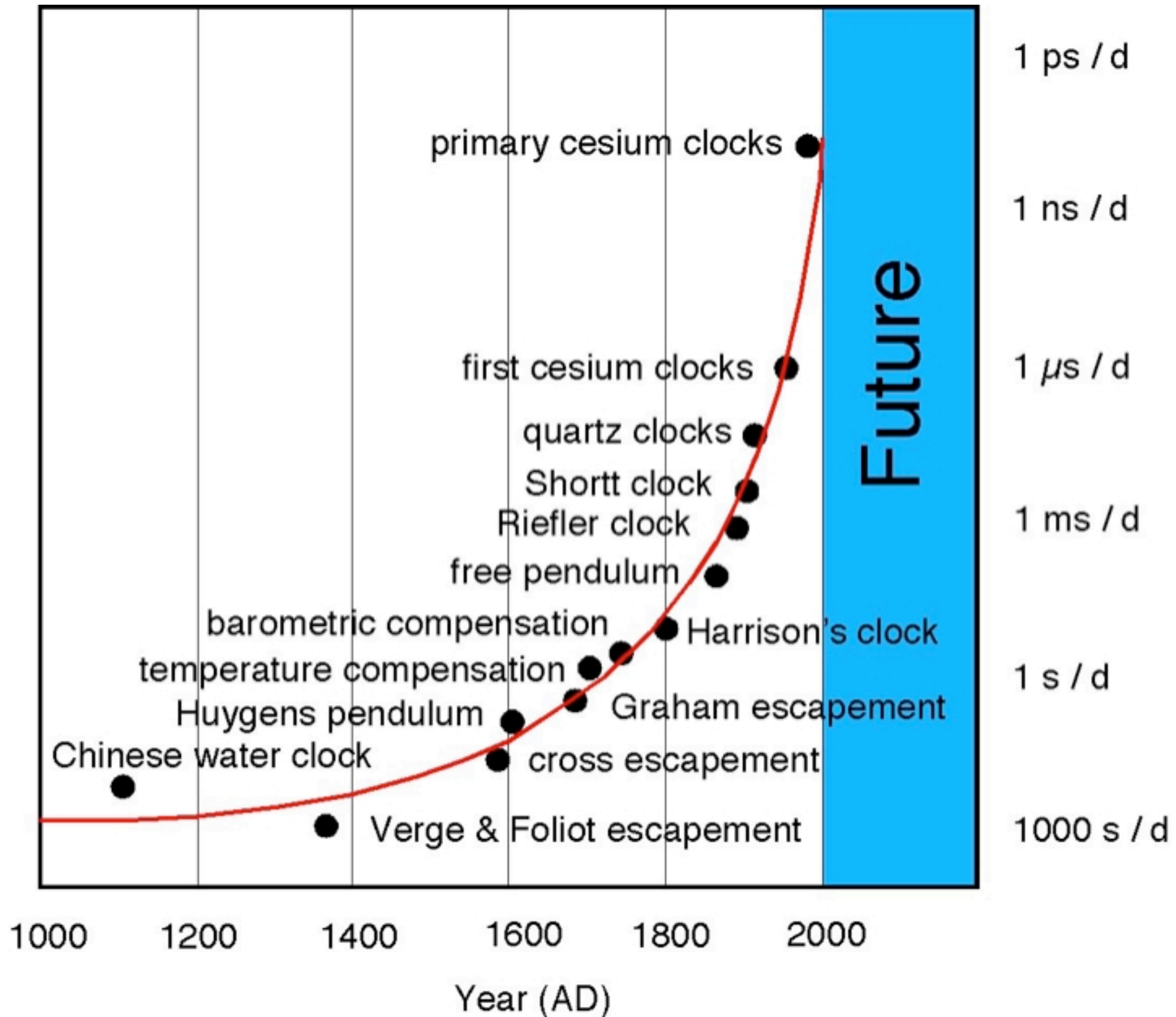
Quartz clock
32 768 Hz

1955

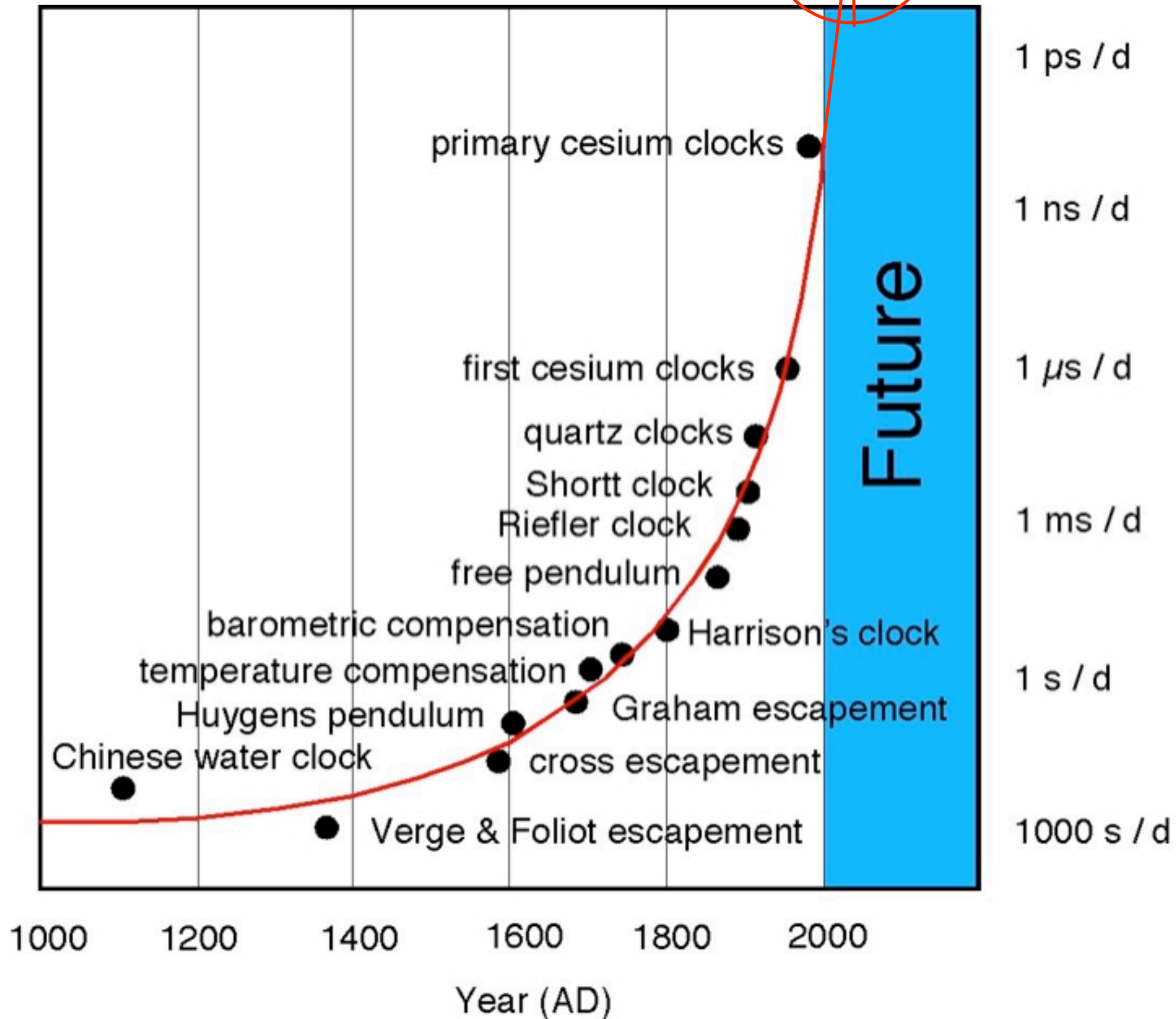
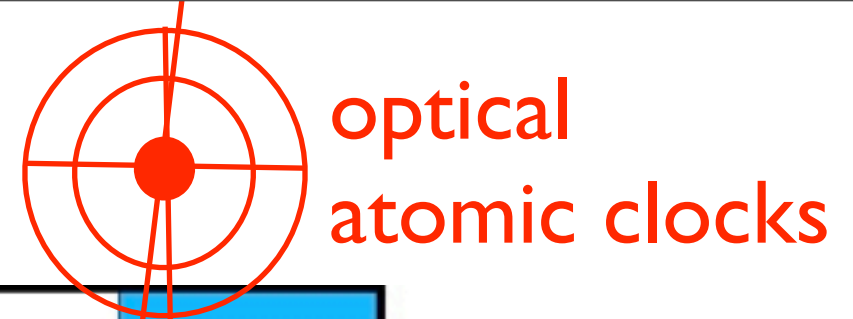


Cesium atomic clock
9 192 631 770 Hz

Accuracy of clocks



Accuracy of clocks



Clockwork for an optical atomic clock?



optical frequency comb

A simple tool for measuring optical frequencies of 100's or even 1000's of THz.

A phase coherent link between the optical and the radio-frequency region.

A clockwork mechanism for an optical atomic clock.



"Never measure anything but frequency!"

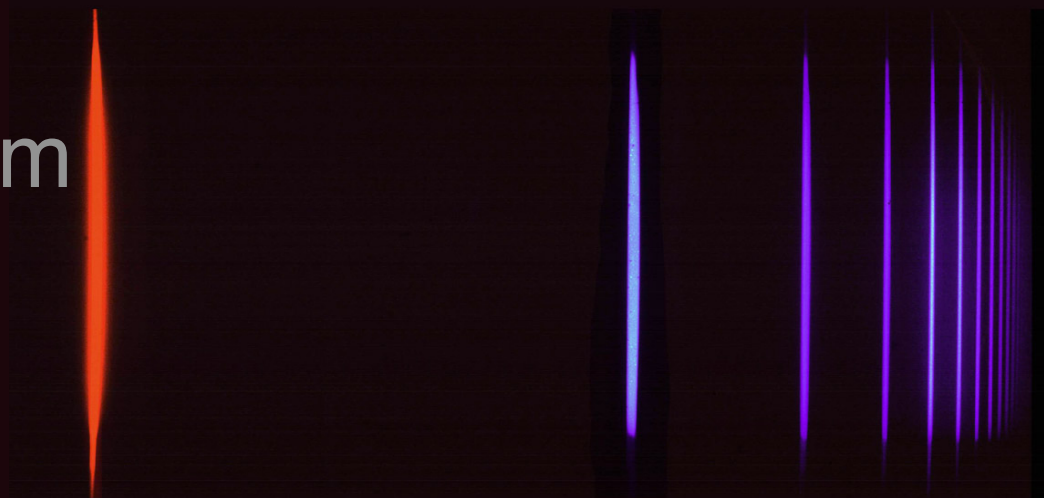
Arthur L. Schawlow



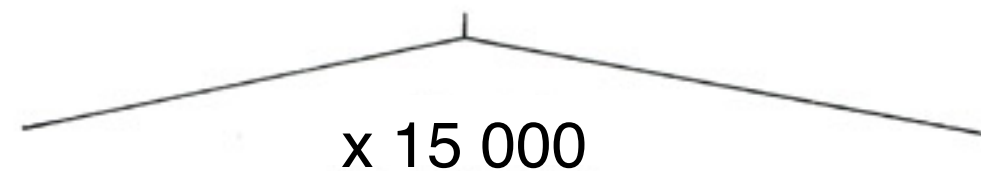
Never measure anything but hydrogen!

George W. Series

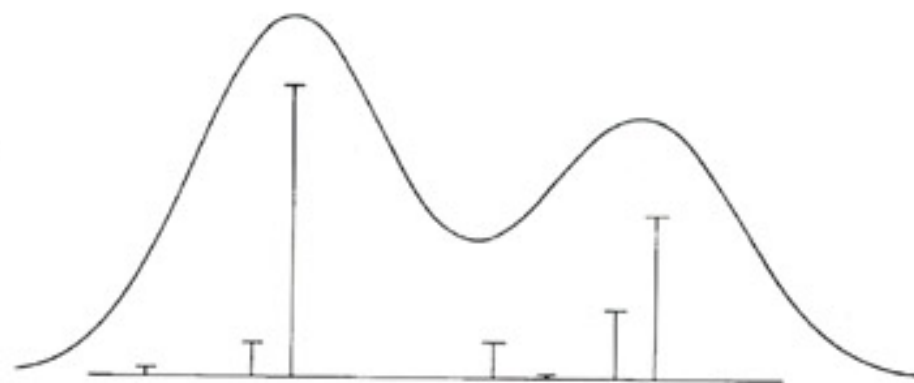
Hydrogen Balmer Spectrum



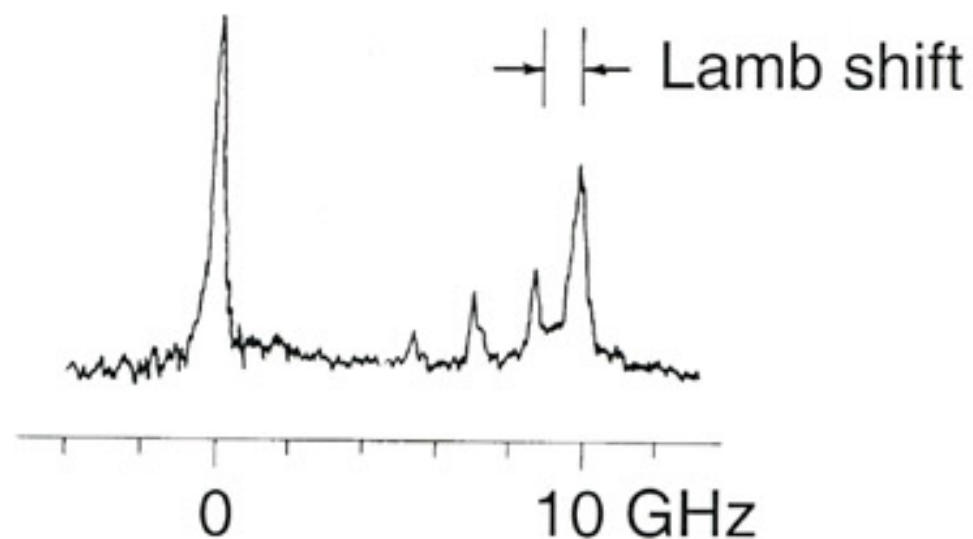
series



H_{α}
Doppler
profile
(300 K)

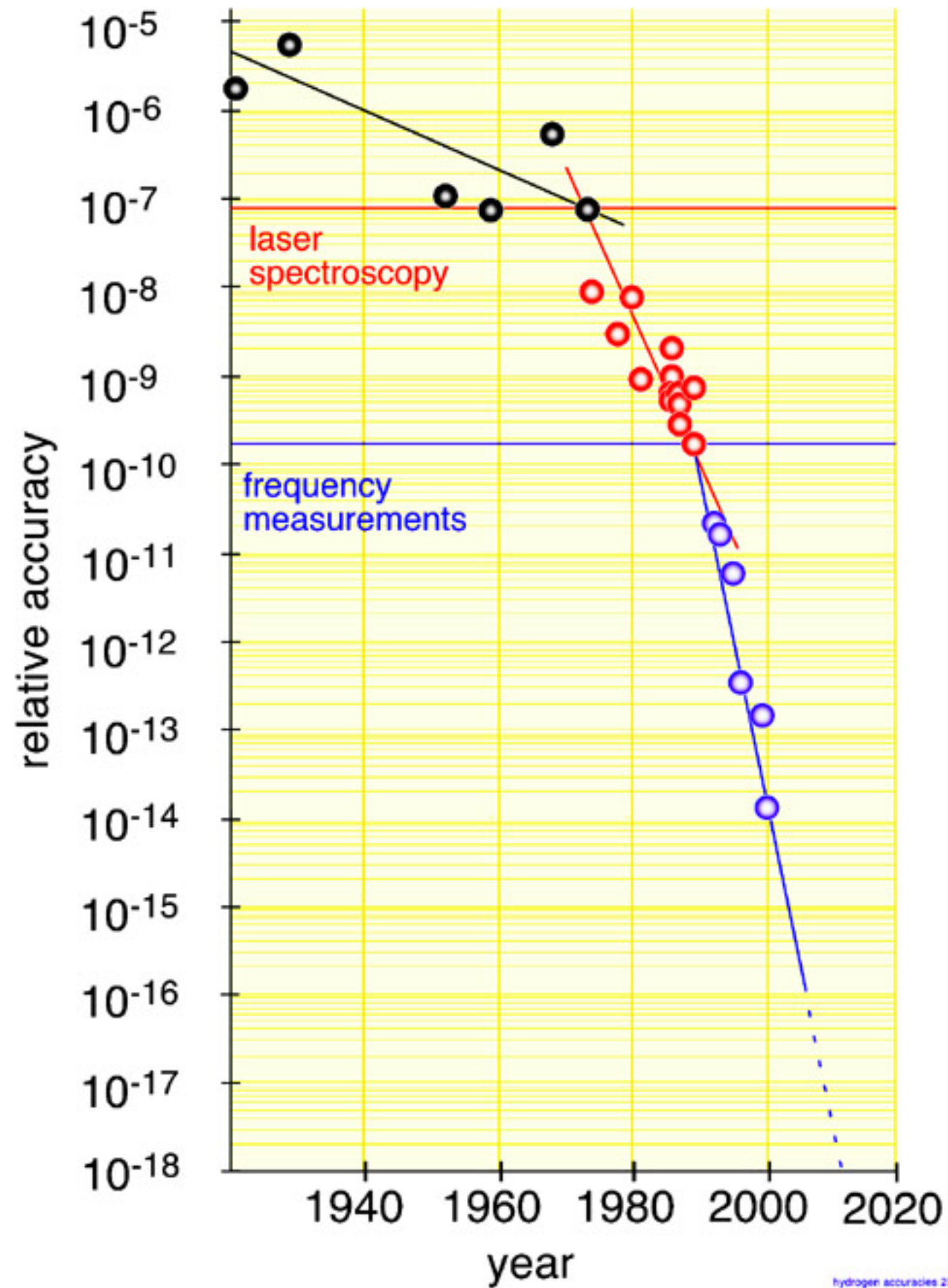


saturation
spectrum

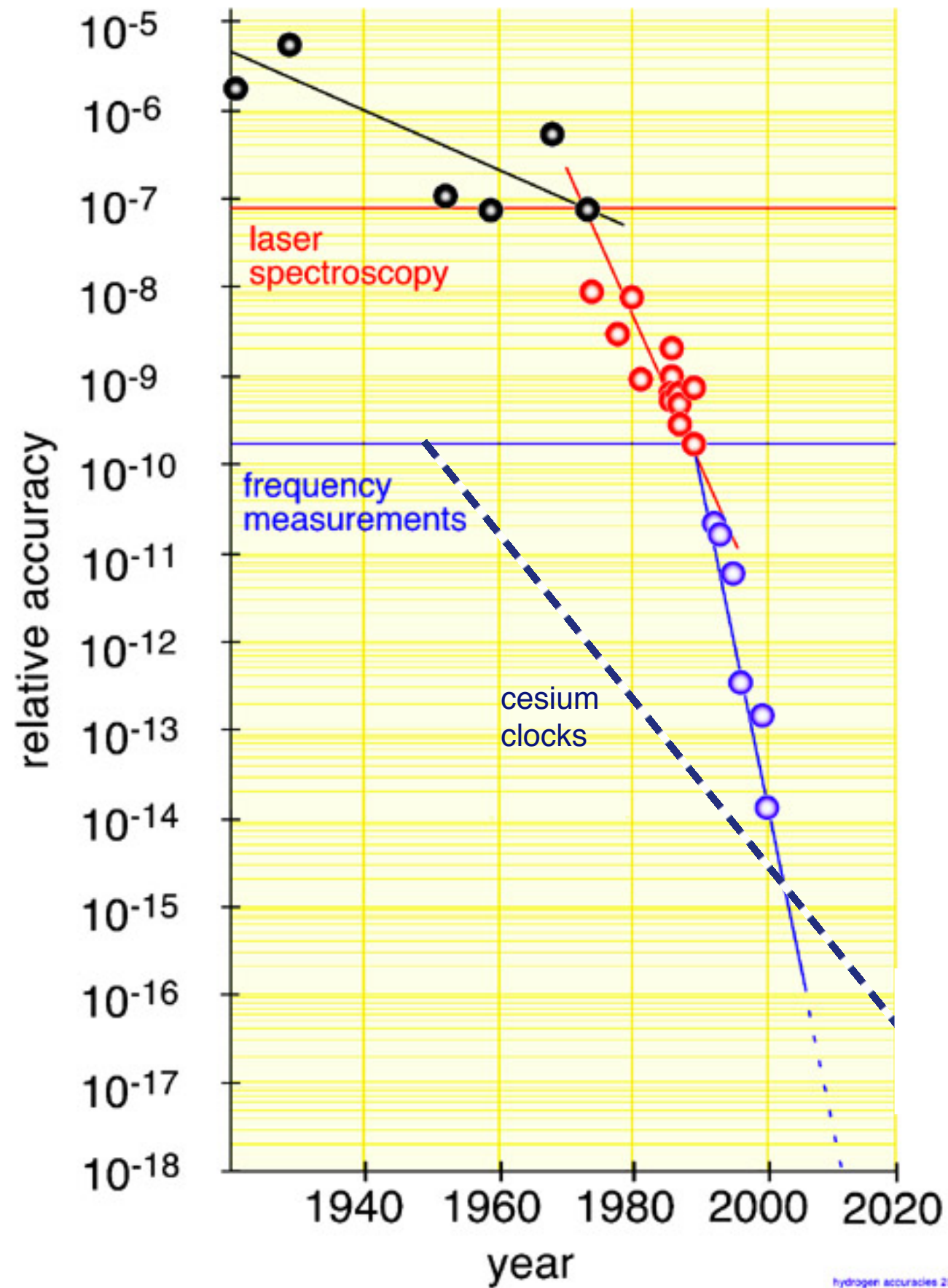


T.W. Hänsch, I.S. Shahin,
and A.L. Schawlow,
Nature **235**, 63 (1972)

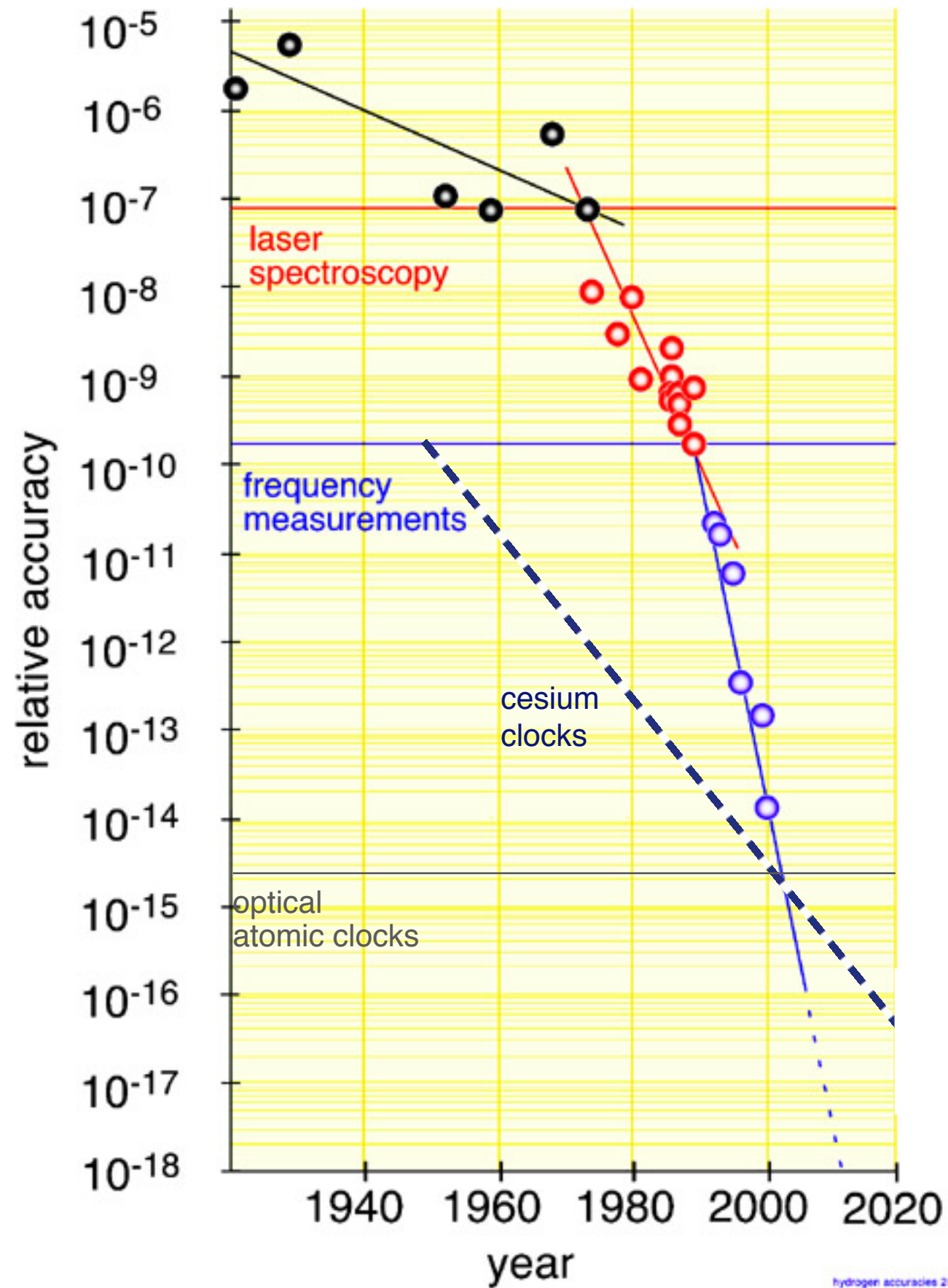
Optical Spectroscopy of Hydrogen



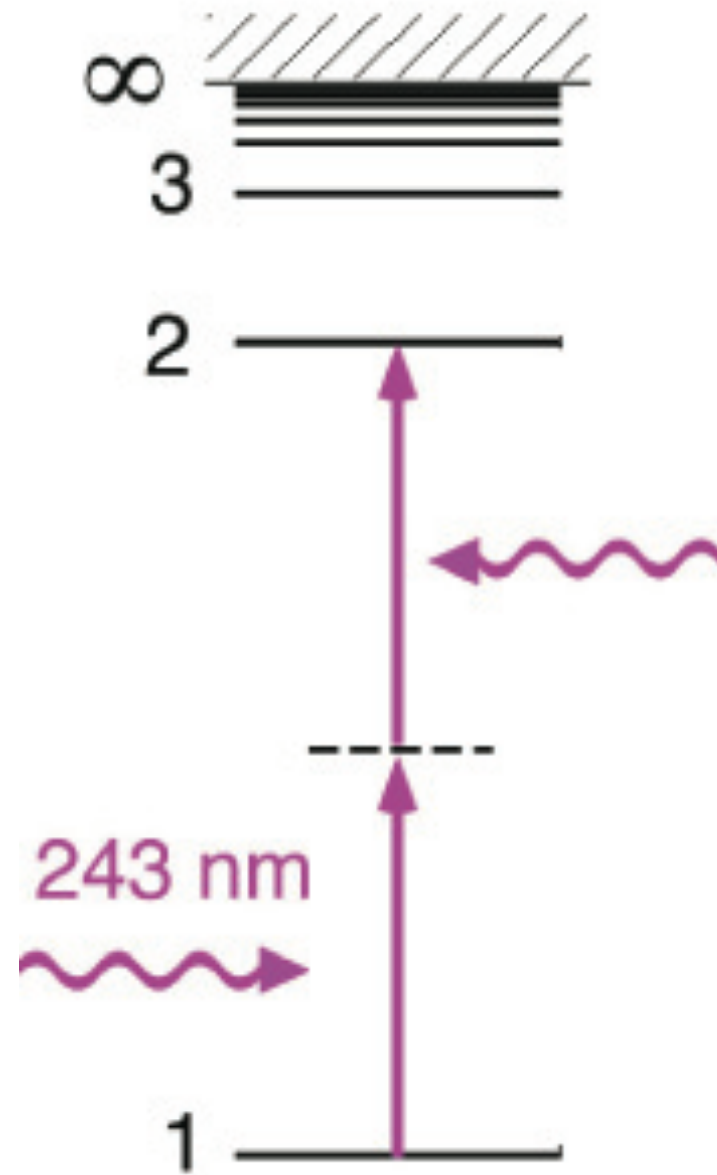
Optical Spectroscopy of Hydrogen



Optical Spectroscopy of Hydrogen

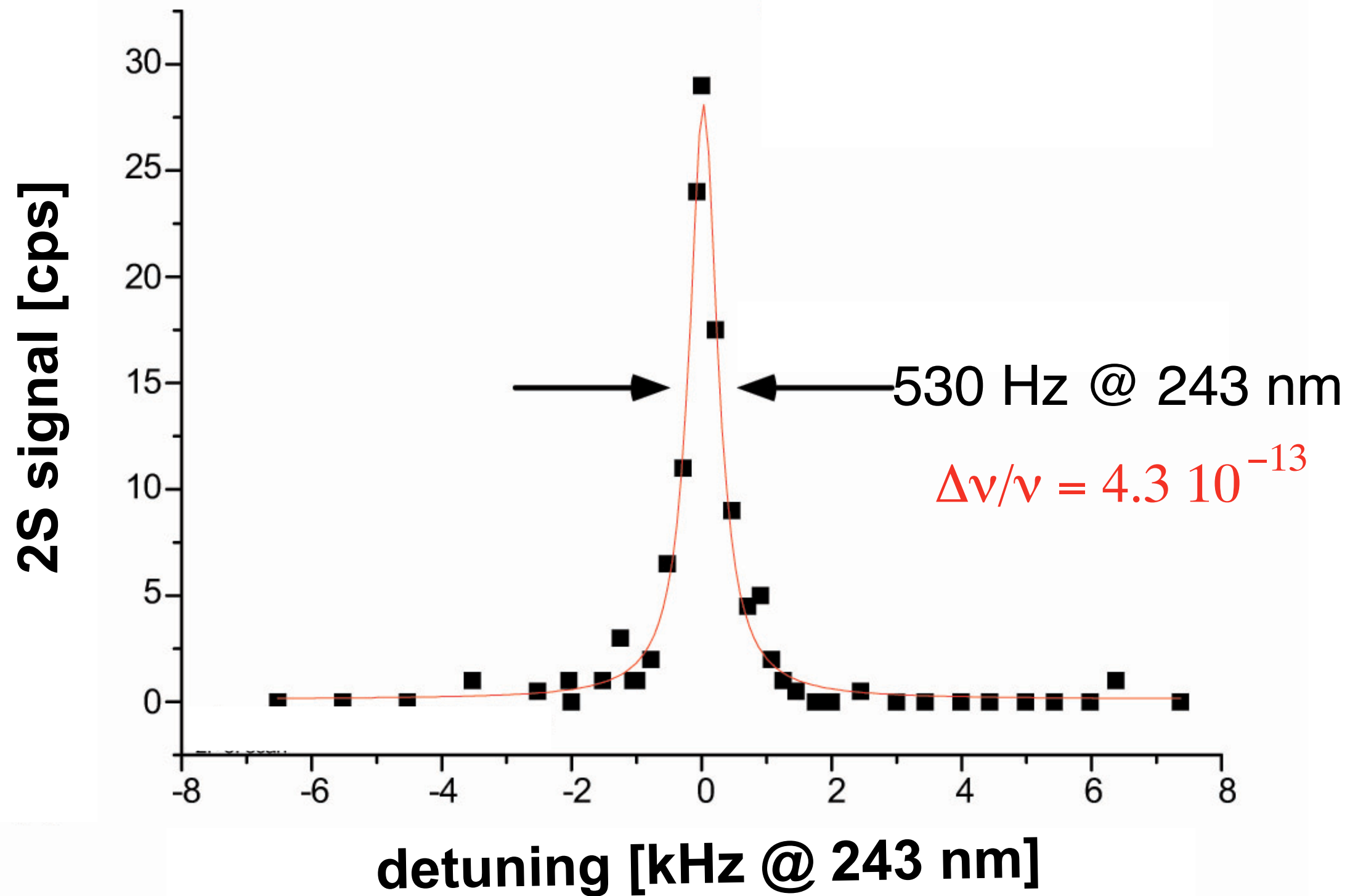


Hydrogen 1S-2S two-photon transition

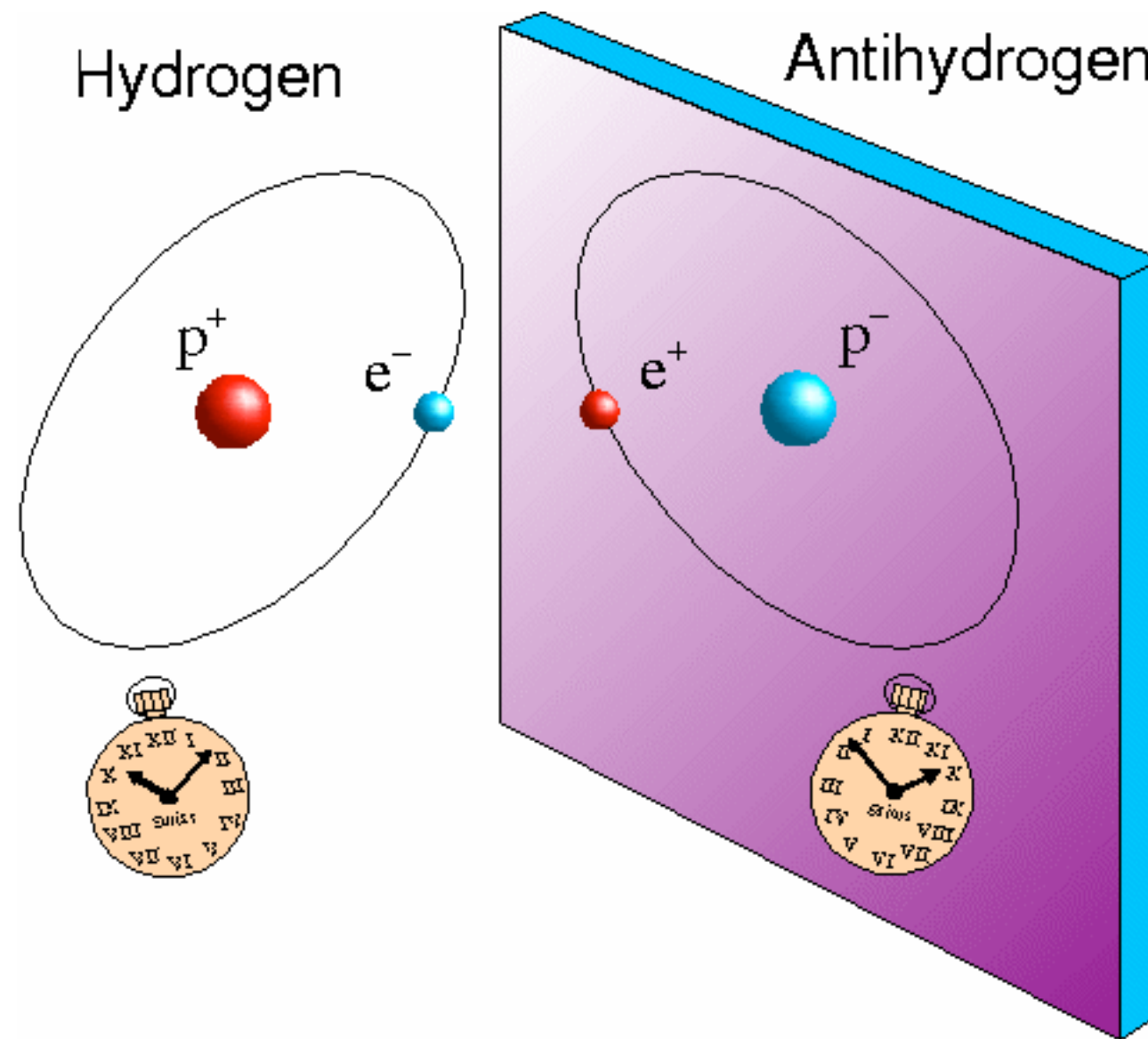


(natural line width: 1.3 Hz)

Hydrogen 1S-2S resonance



Are there detectable differences between matter and antimatter?

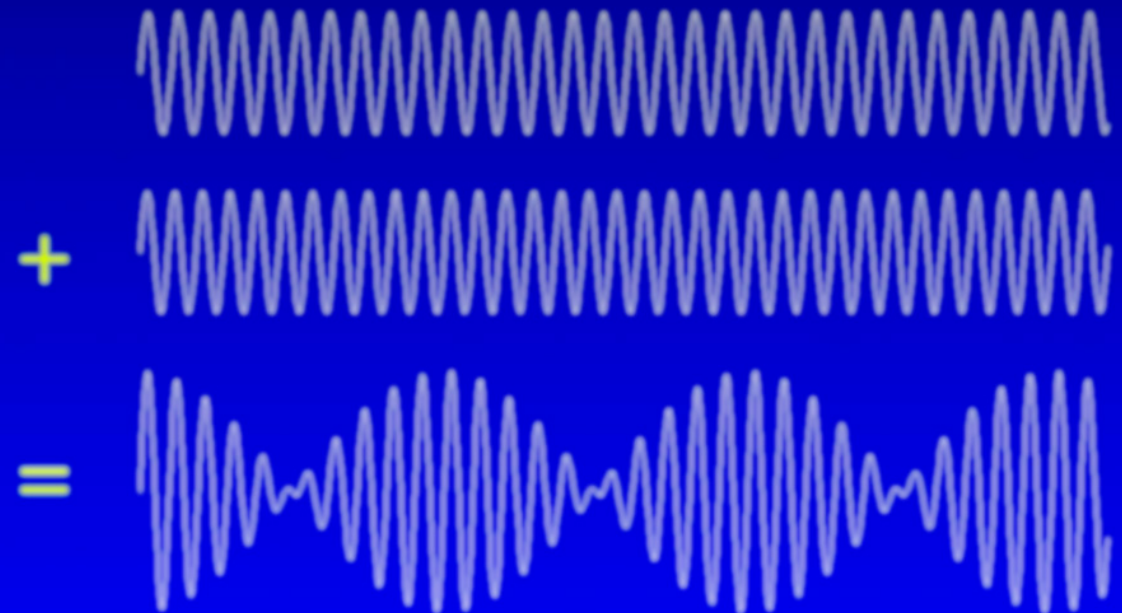


A dream... (Ali Javan, 1962)



Extend microwave frequency counting techniques into the optical region.

beat note



A. Javan, E.A. Ballik, and W.L. Bond,
J. Opt. Soc. Am. **7**, 553 (1962)

First Phase-Coherent Frequency Measurement of Visible Radiation

H. Schnatz, B. Lipphardt, J. Helmcke, F. Riehle, and G. Zinner

Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), D-38116 Braunschweig, Germany

(Received 10 August 1995)

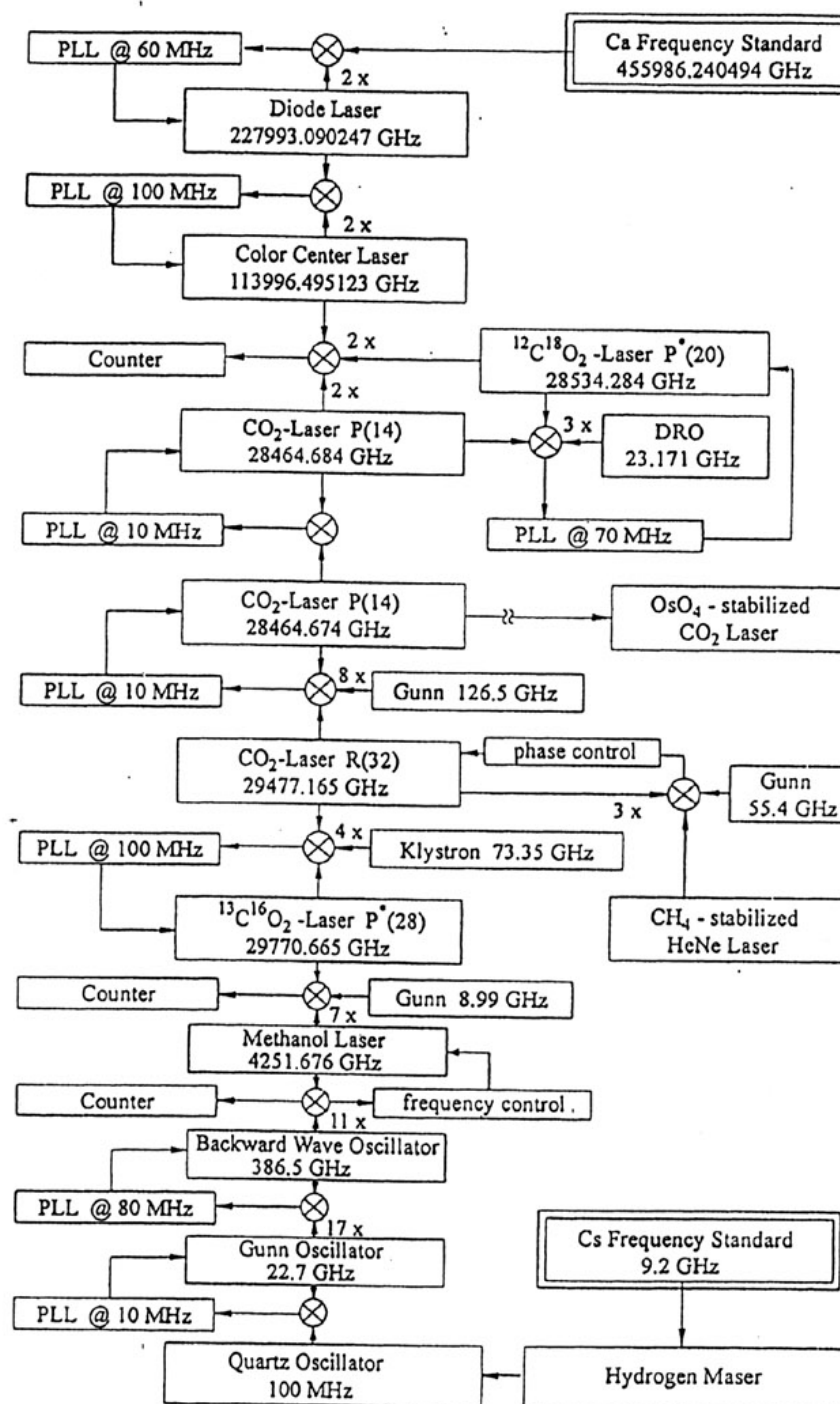
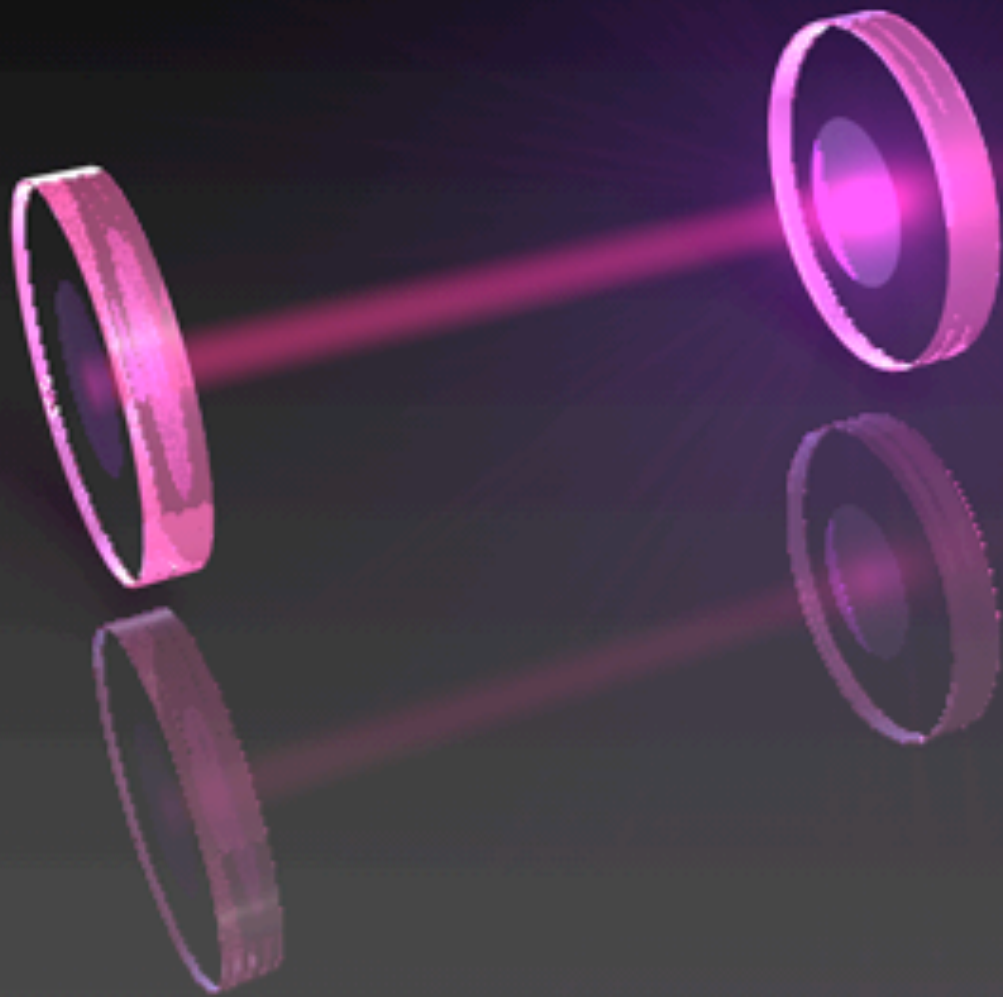
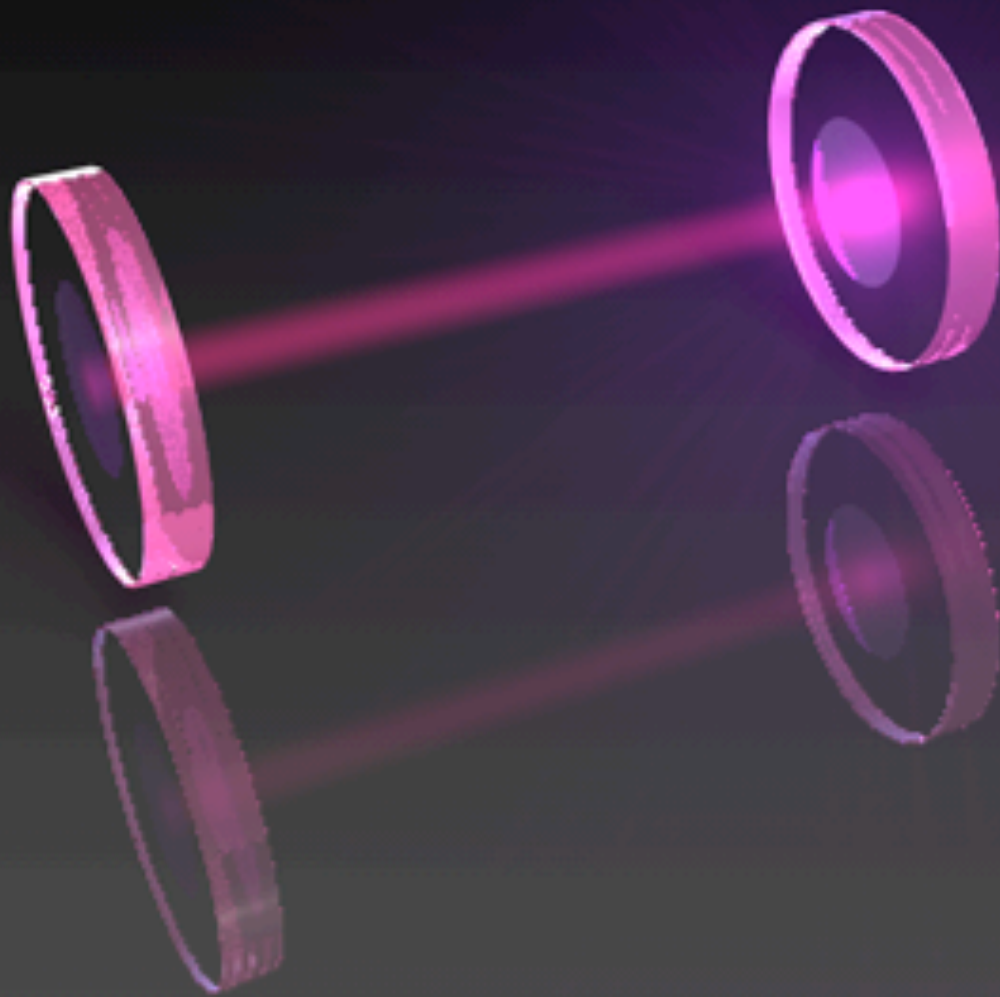


FIG. 1. PTB's frequency chain to the Ca intercombination line (PLL = phase locked loop, details are given in the text).

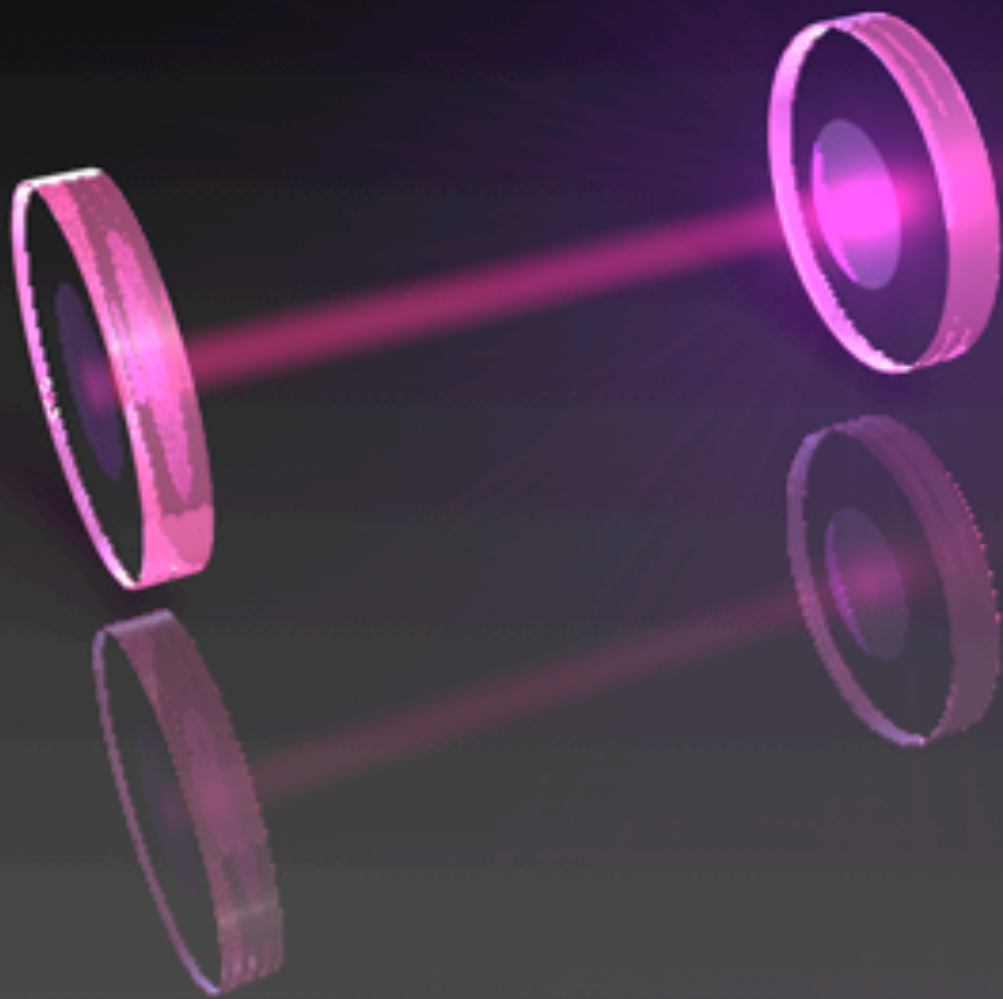
Laser frequency comb



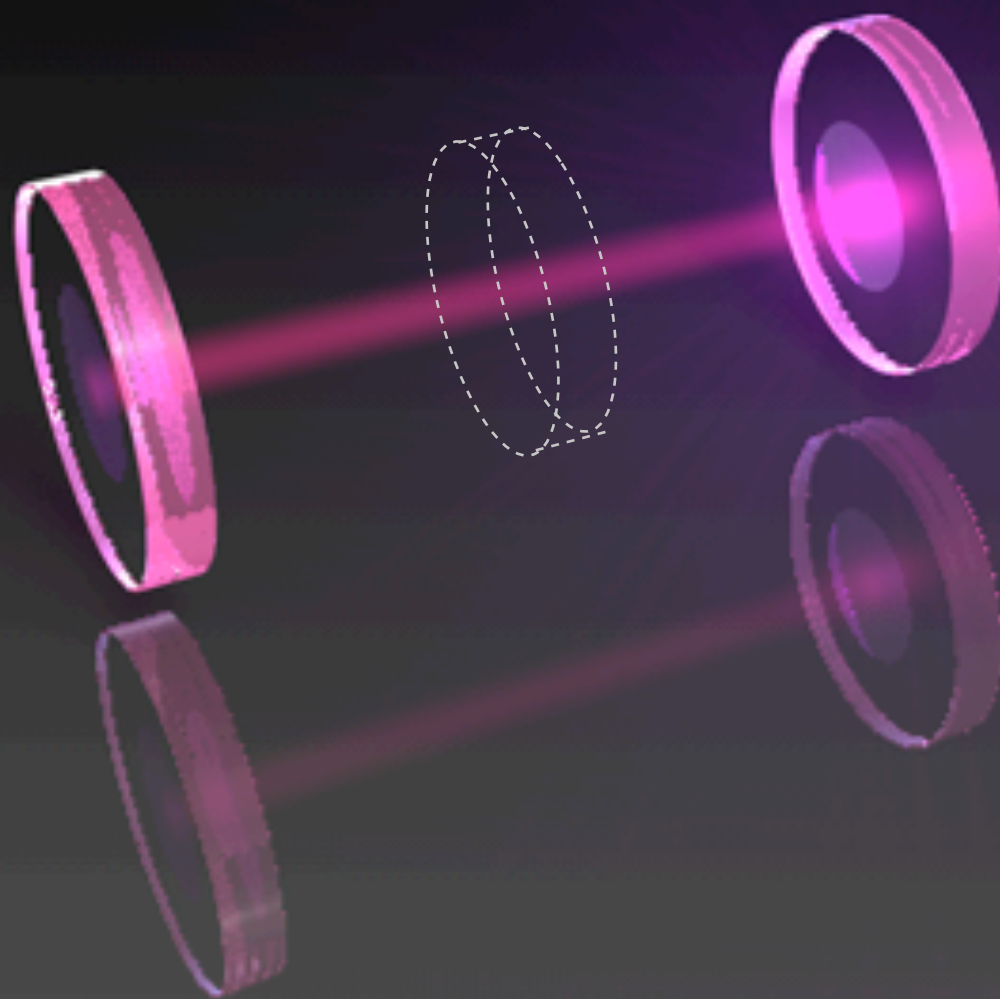
Laser frequency comb



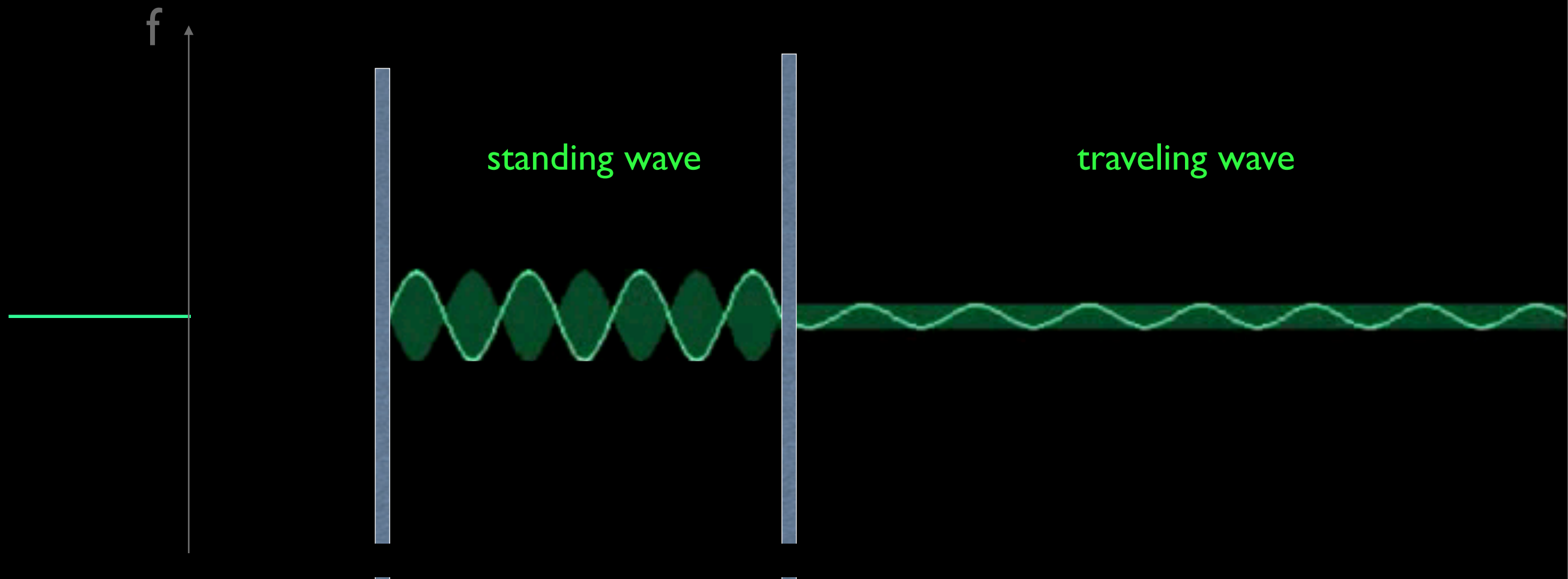
Laser frequency comb



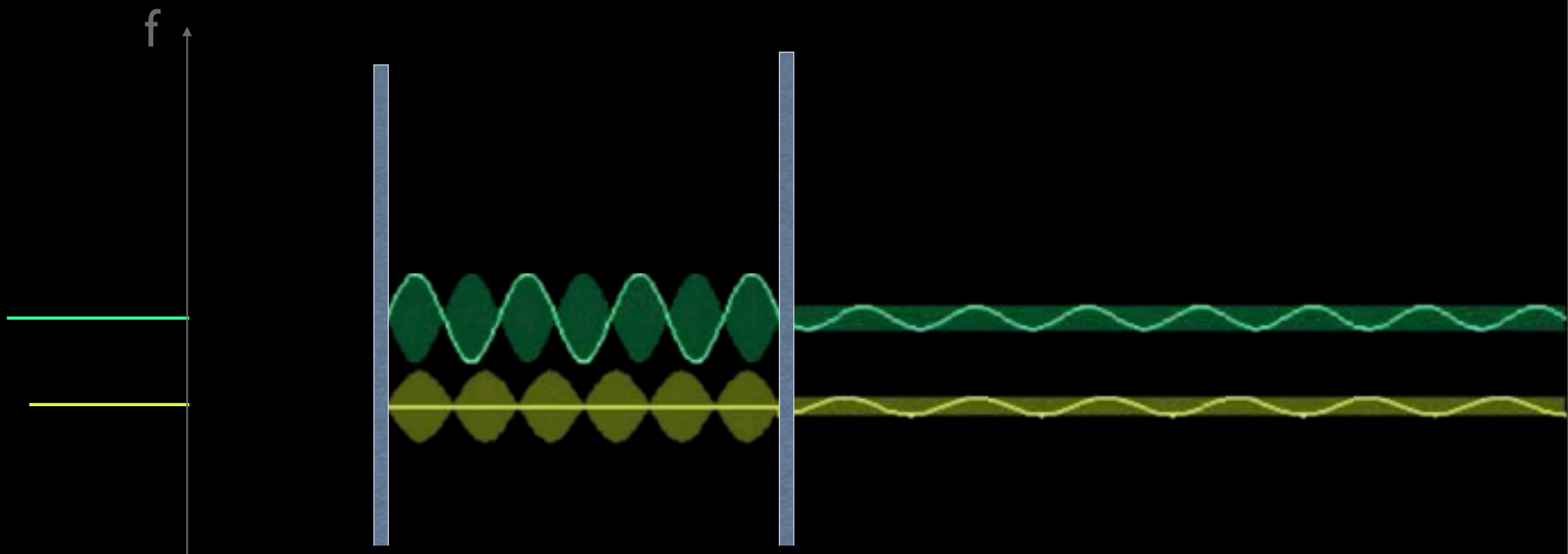
Laser frequency comb



single mode



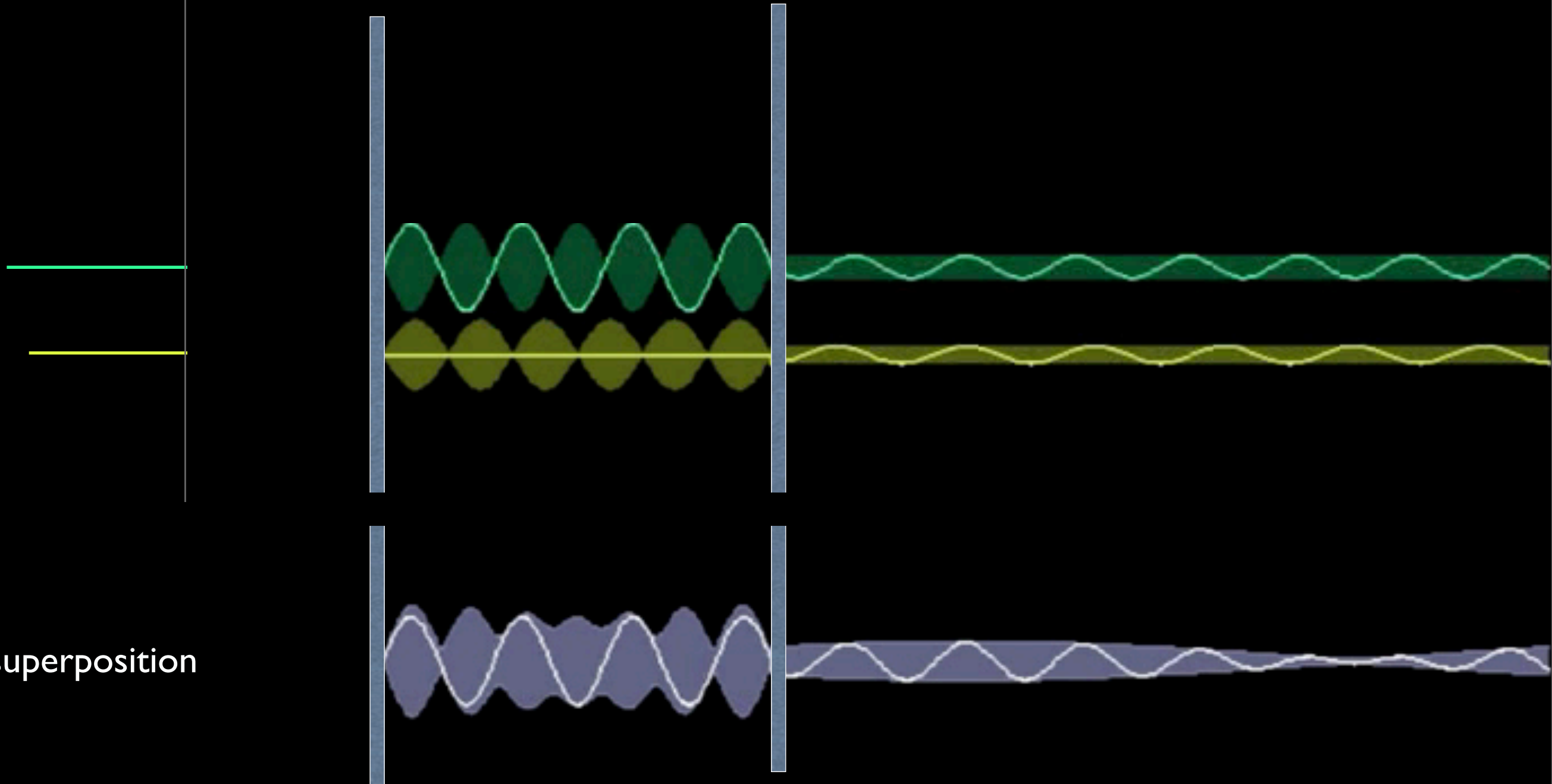
two modes



two modes

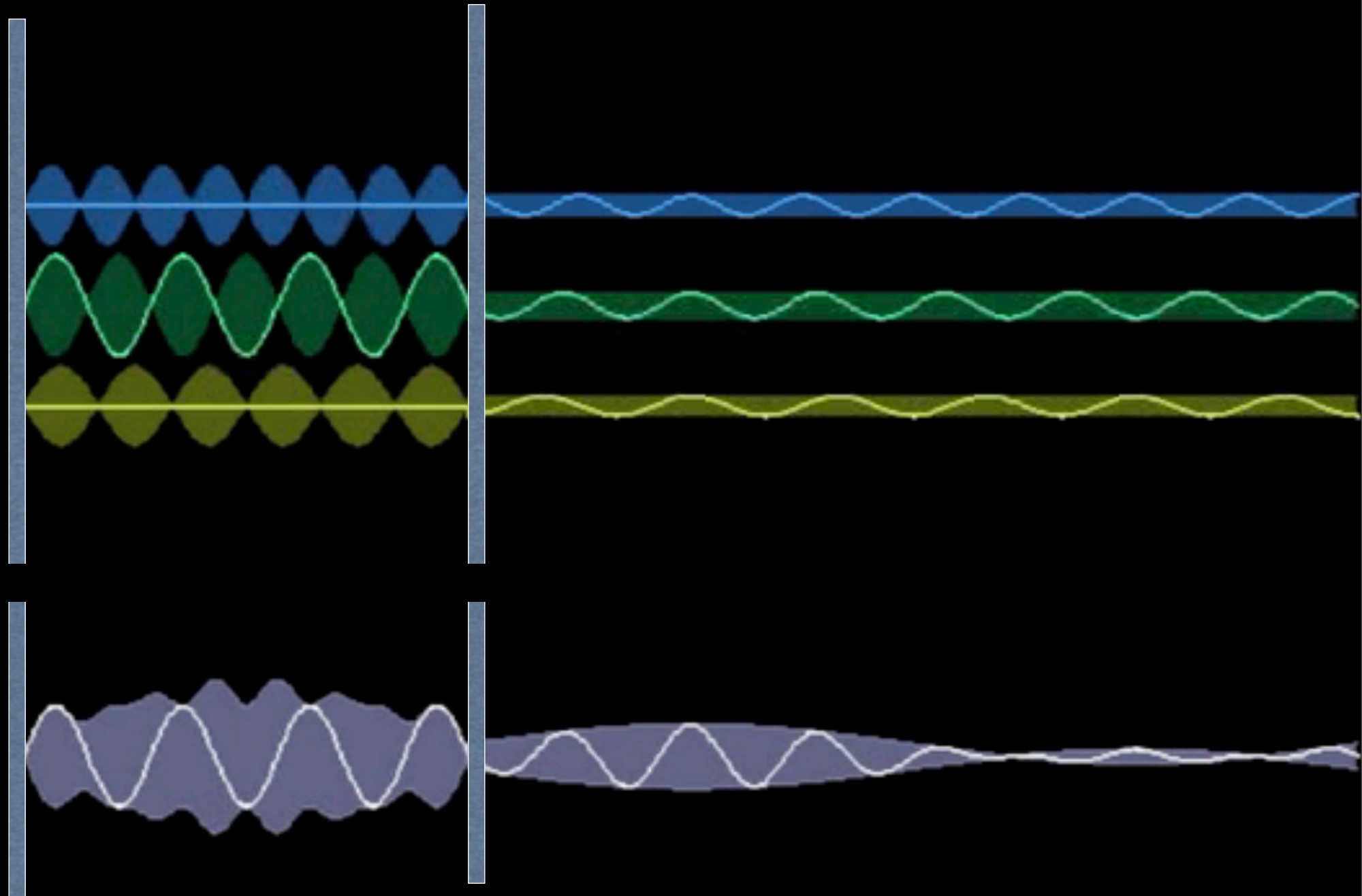
f

superposition



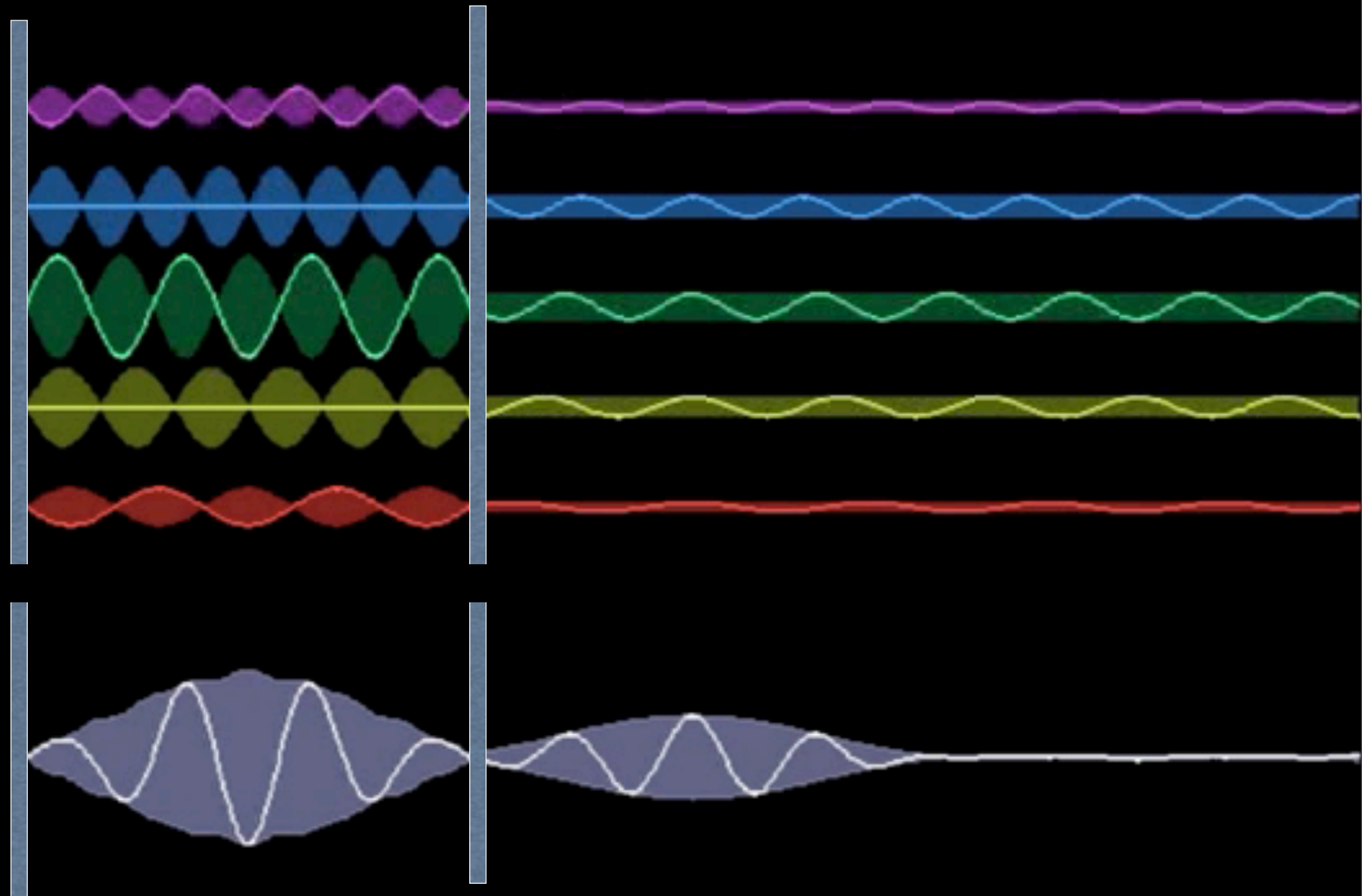
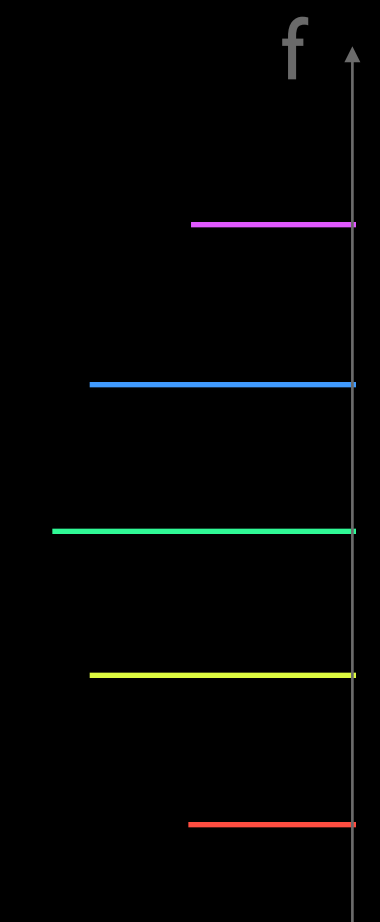
three modes

f

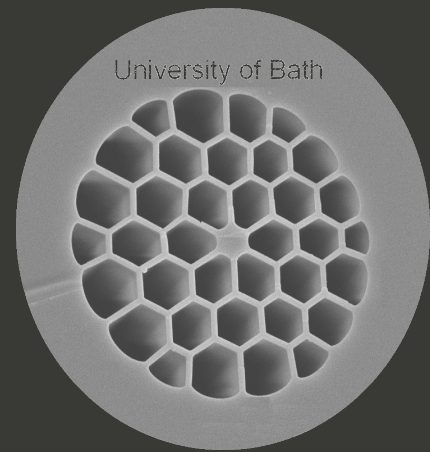
A vertical axis with an upward-pointing arrow at the top, labeled 'f'. Three horizontal lines of different colors (blue, green, and yellow) are drawn across the axis at different heights, representing discrete frequency levels.

superposition

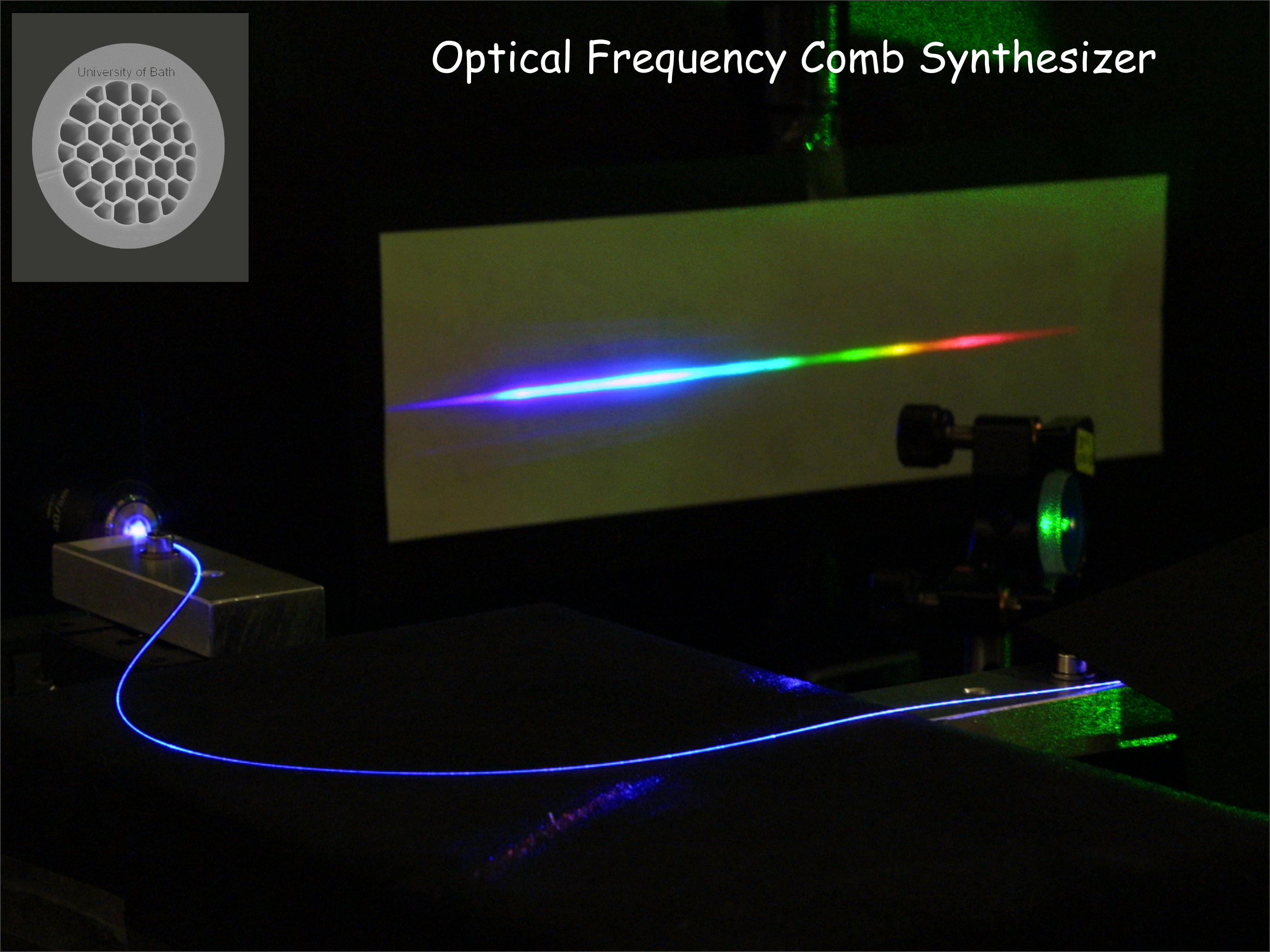
many modes

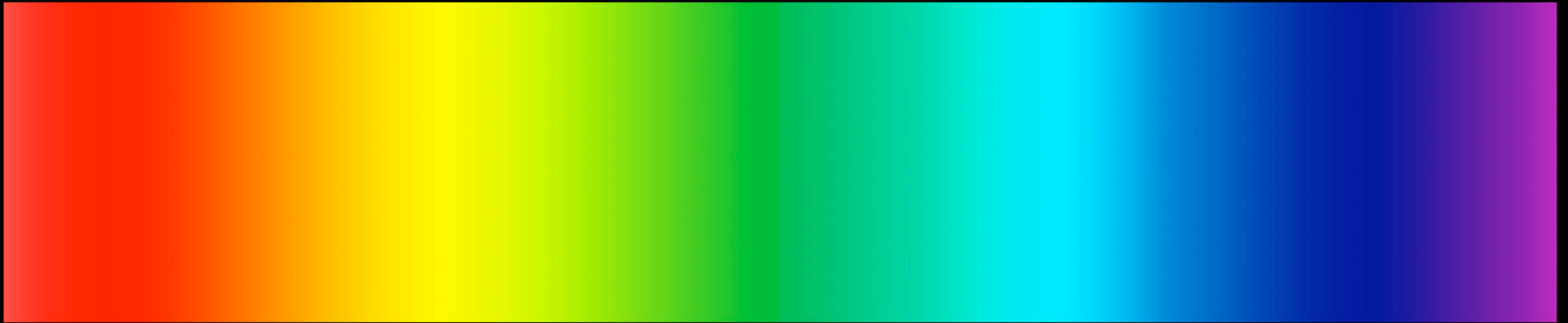


superposition

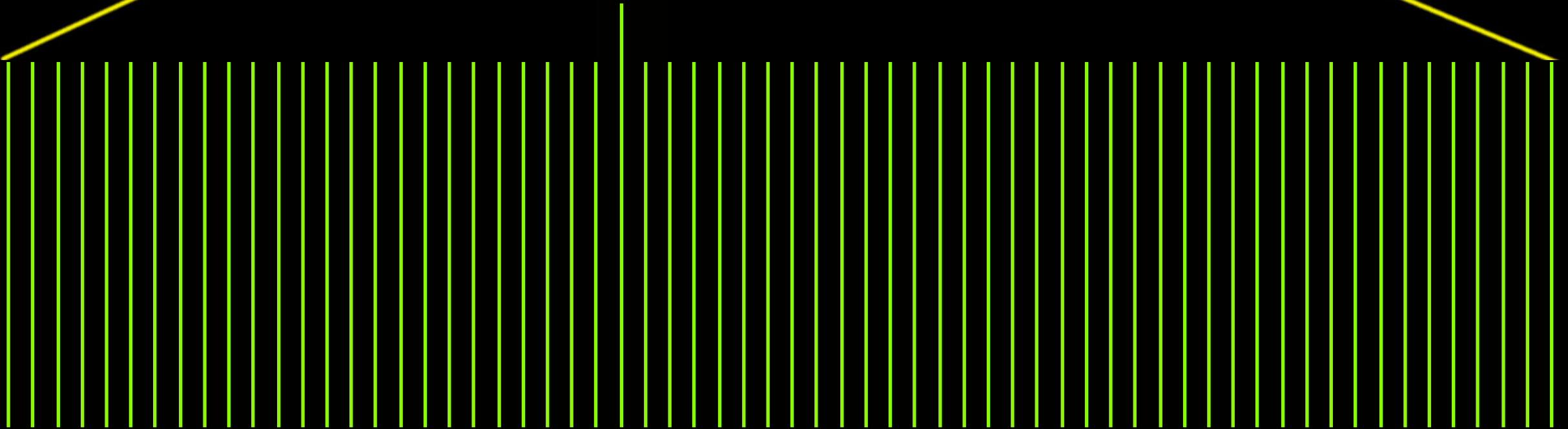


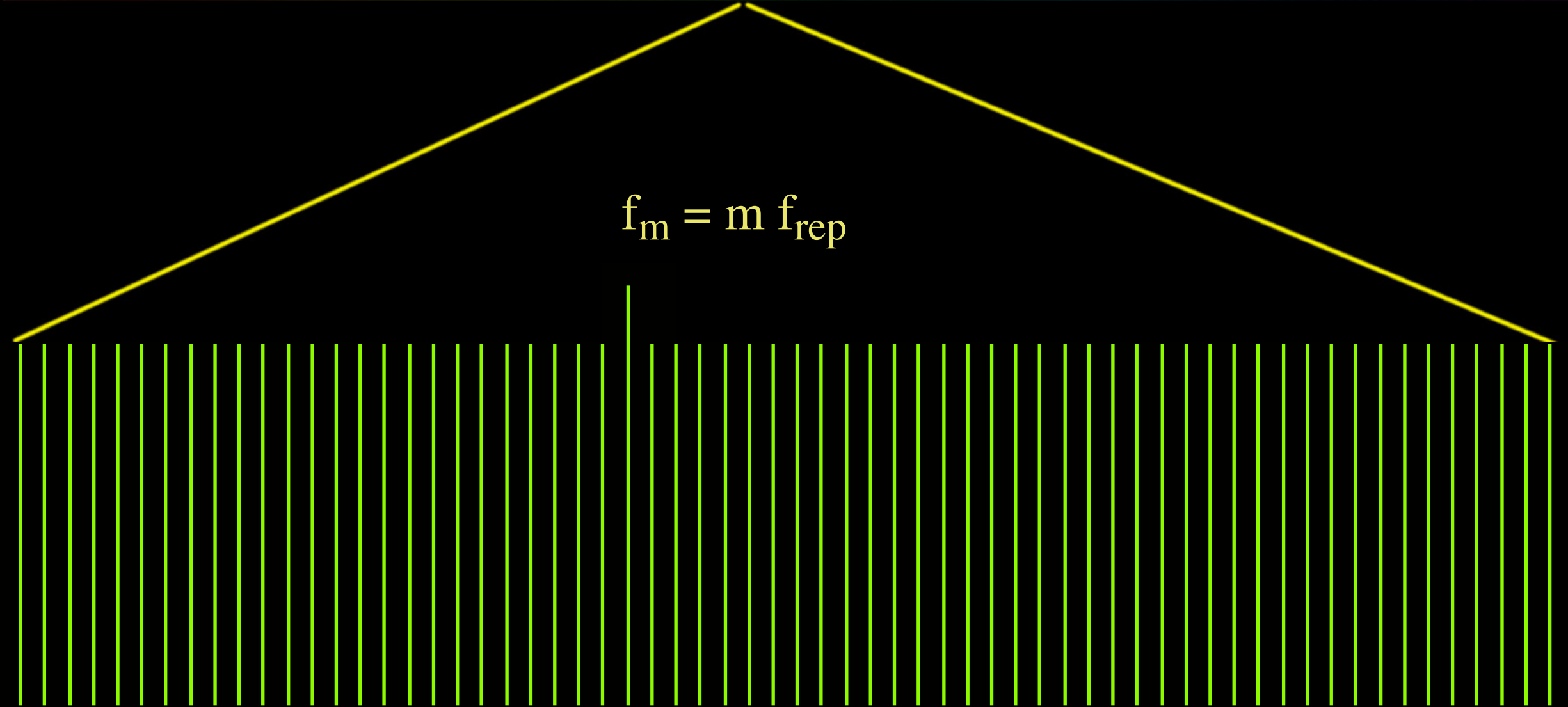
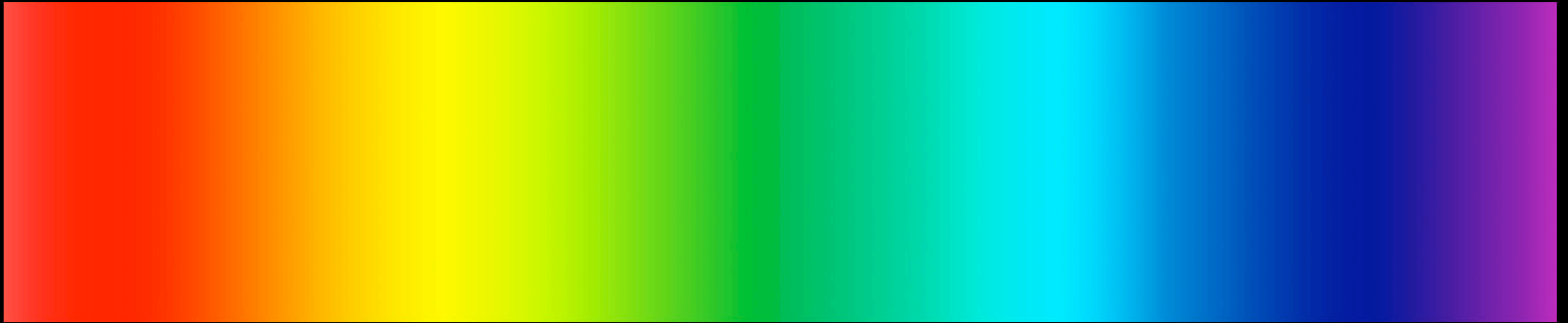
Optical Frequency Comb Synthesizer



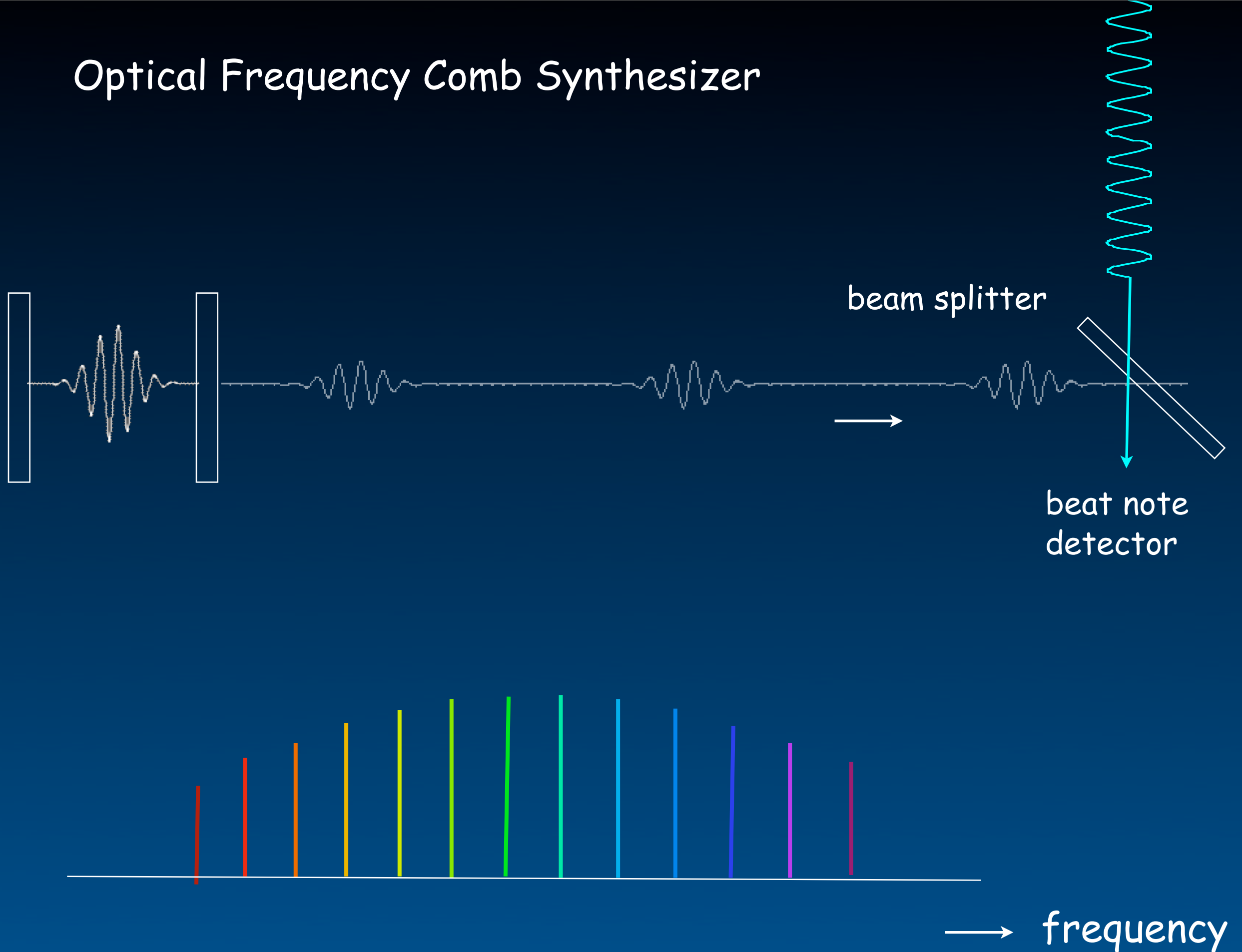


$$f_m = m f_{\text{rep}} + f_{\text{CEO}}$$

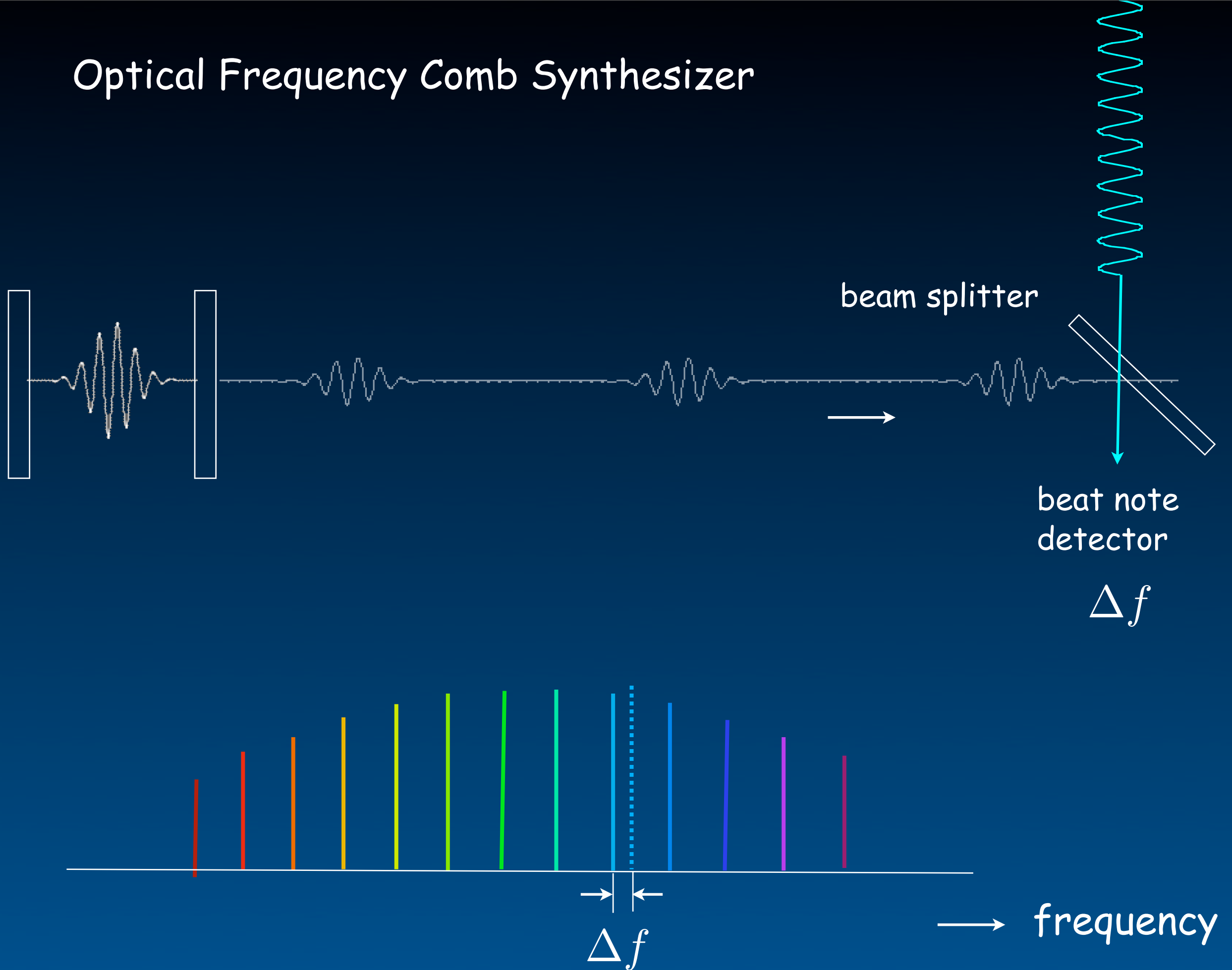




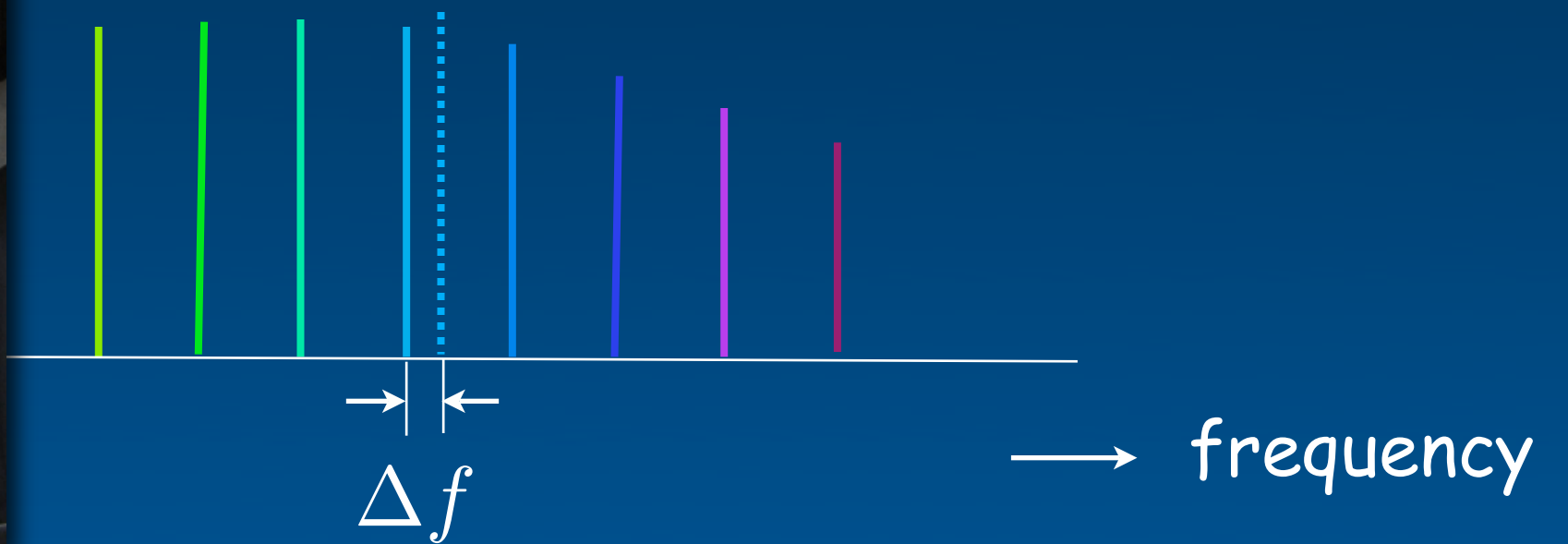
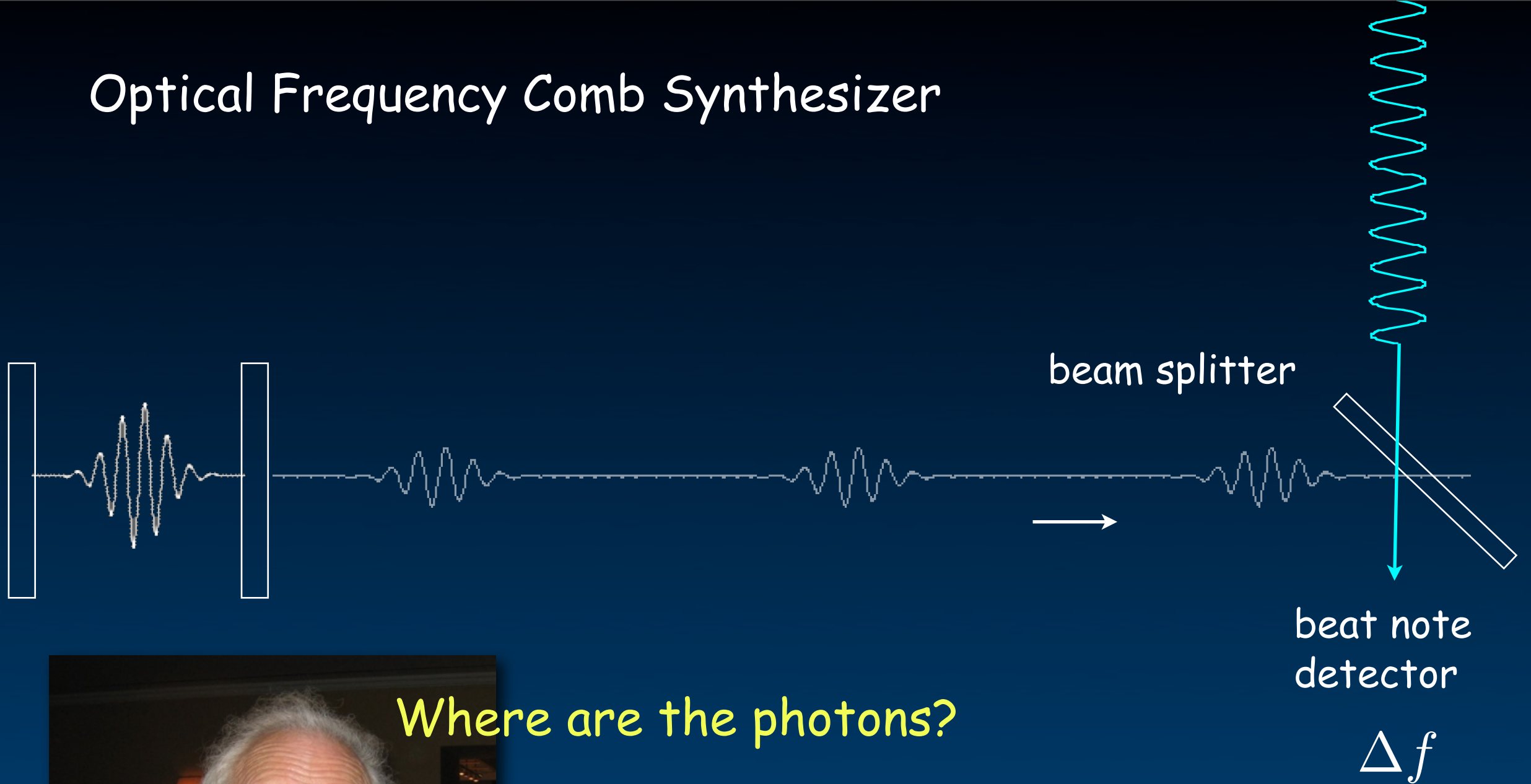
Optical Frequency Comb Synthesizer



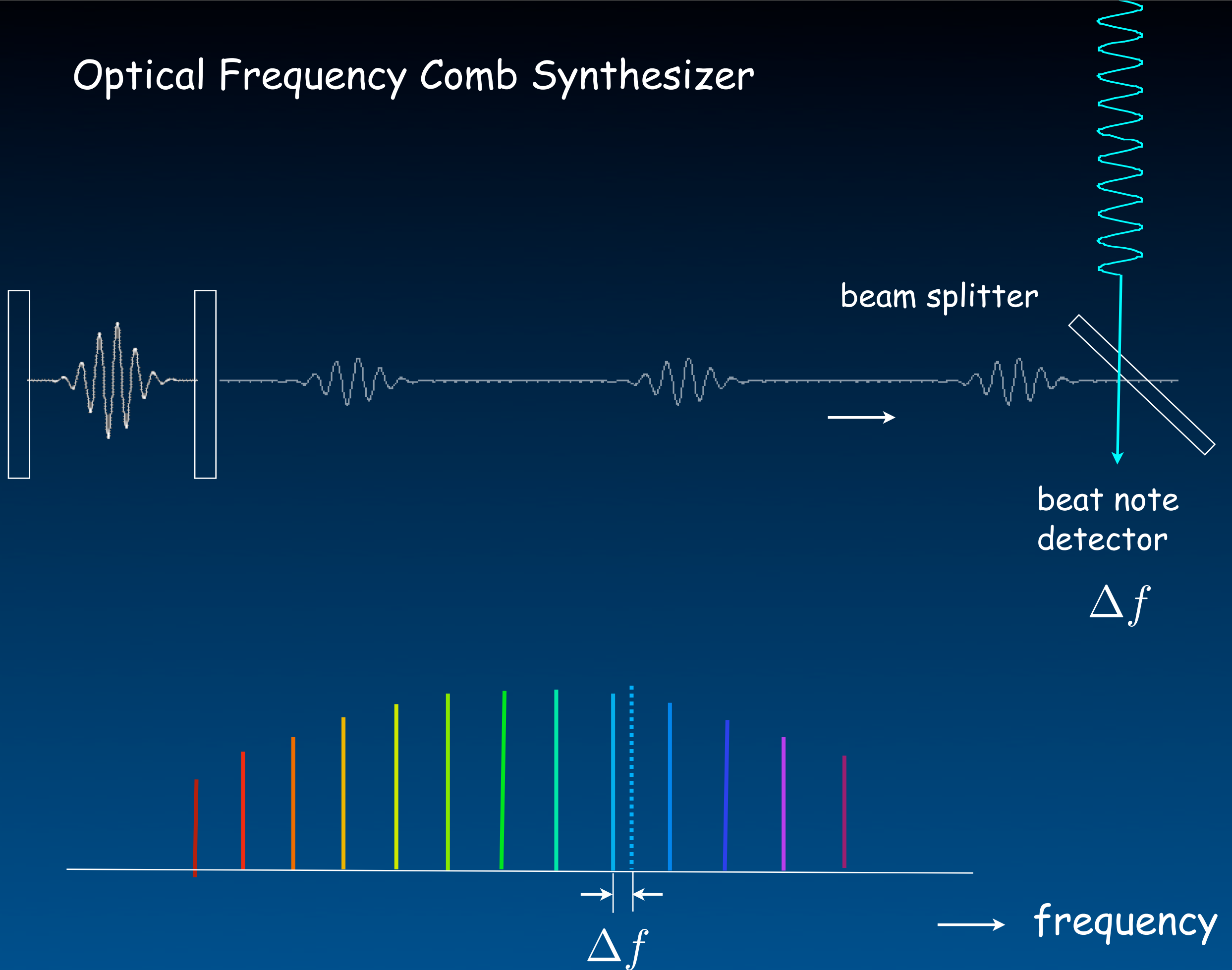
Optical Frequency Comb Synthesizer



Optical Frequency Comb Synthesizer

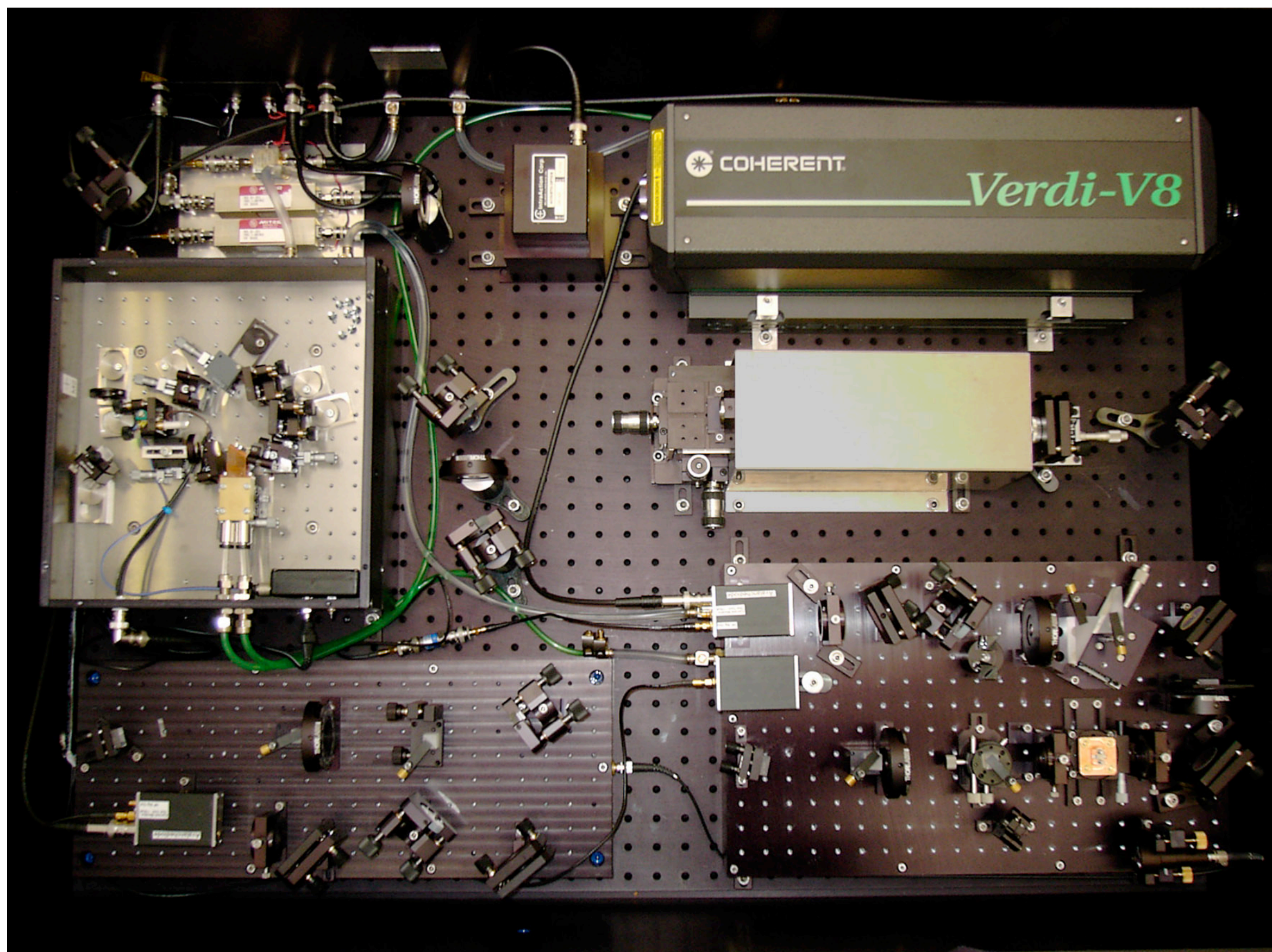


Optical Frequency Comb Synthesizer



femtosecond laser frequency comb

- 100 000 ultra-stable lasers at once
- revolutionary optical wave meter
- frequency counter from DC to UV
- clockwork for optical atomic clocks
- optical frequency synthesizer
- ultra-stable microwave source
- . . .
- enabling tool for fundamental measurements
- . . .
- source of phase-stabilized femtosecond pulses
- key to attosecond physics

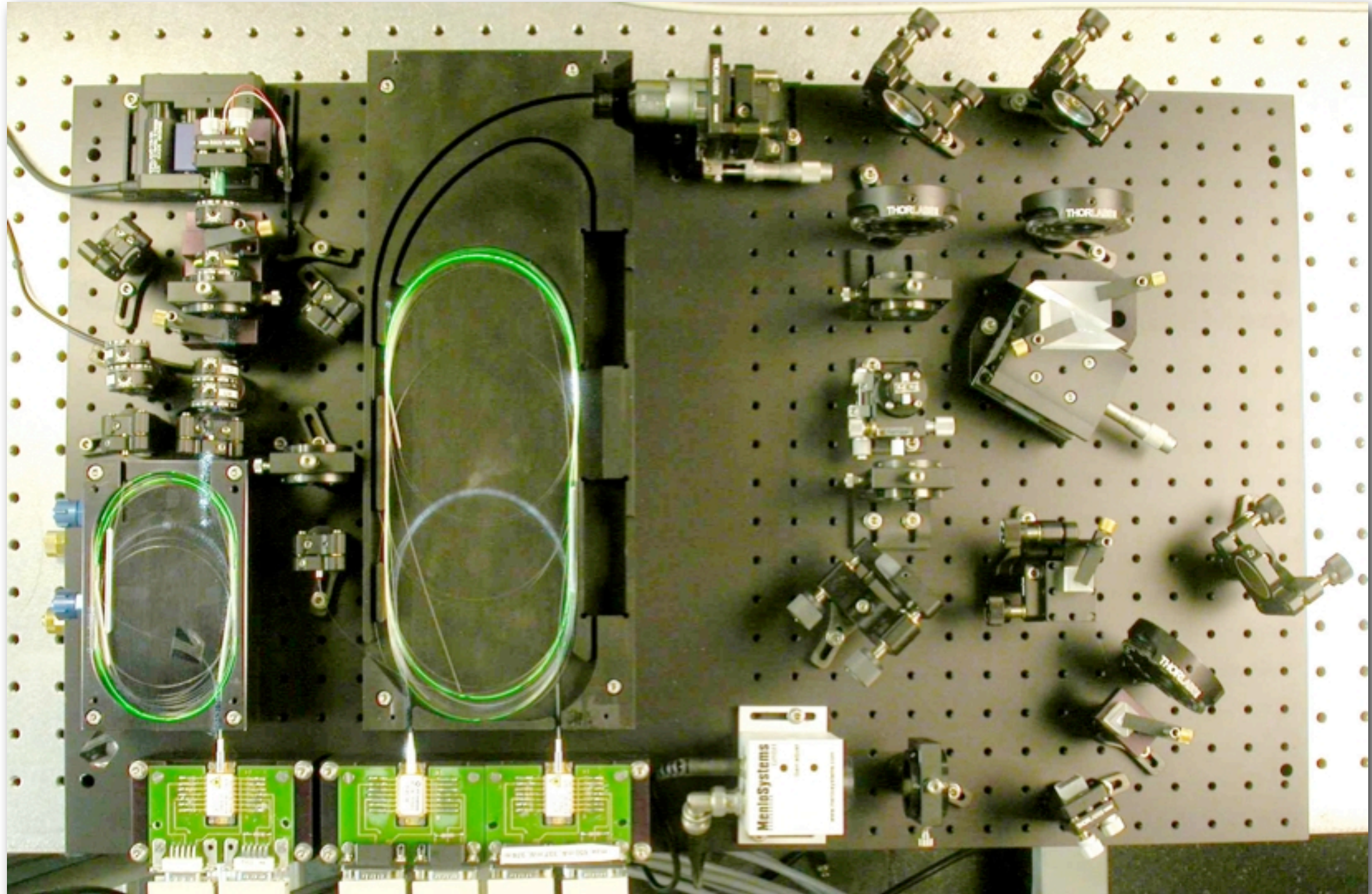


Frequency Comb Generator handed over to Deutsches Museum

(Munich, June 18, 2008)



Er⁺ fiber laser frequency comb synthesizer



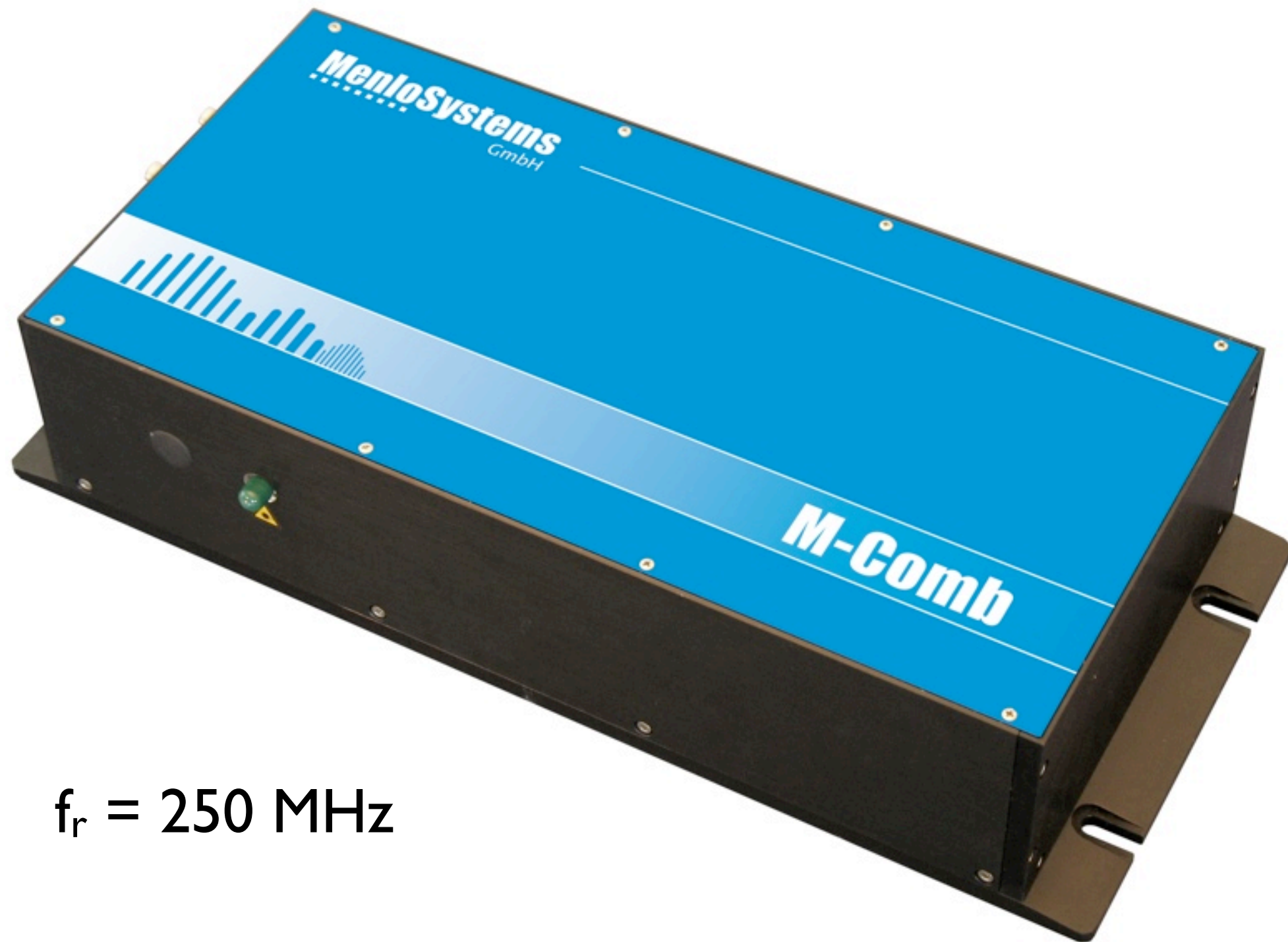
laser oscillator

amplifier

nonlinear interferometer

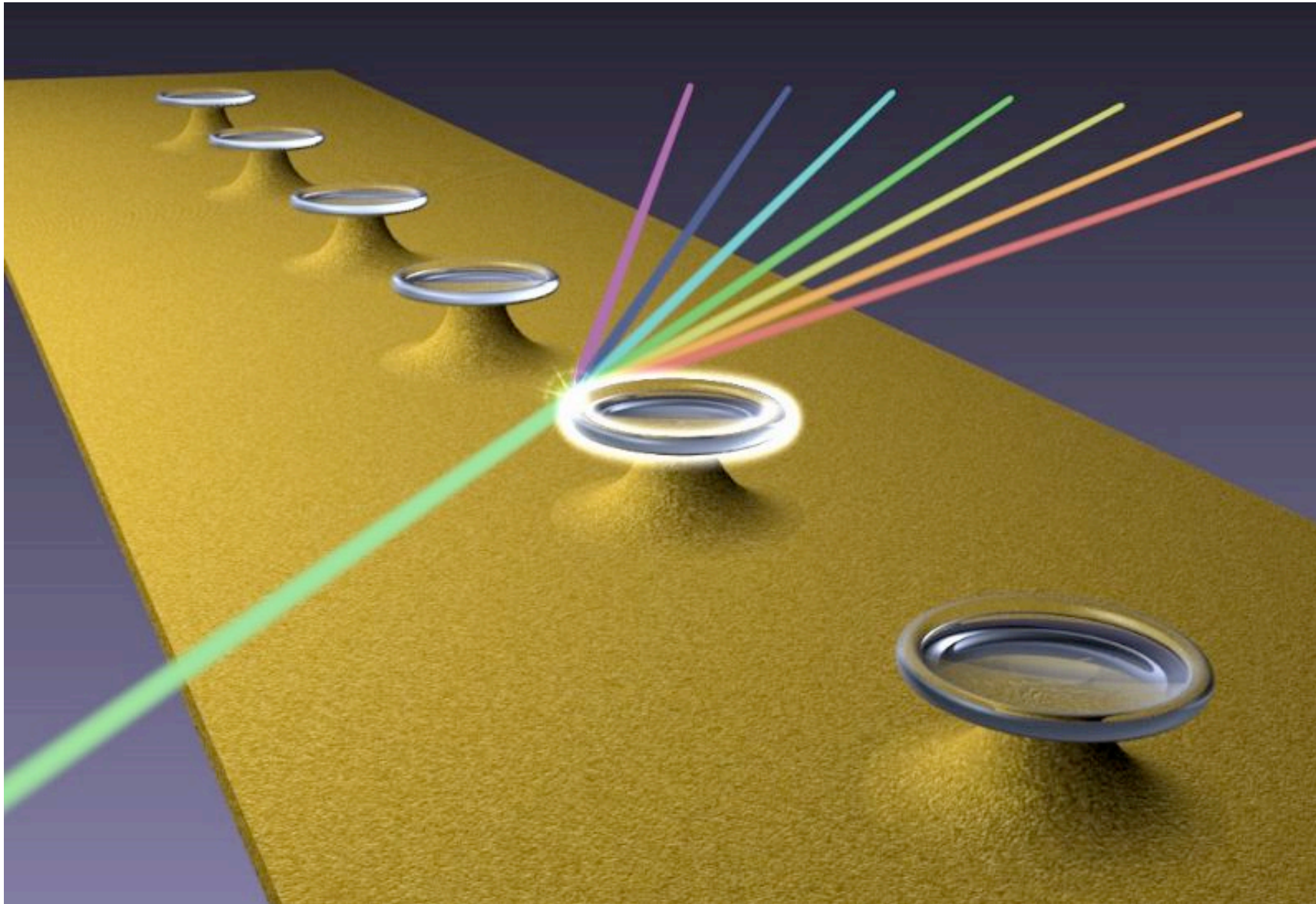
guided light: fewer adjustments, continuous operation

Er⁺ fiber laser frequency comb

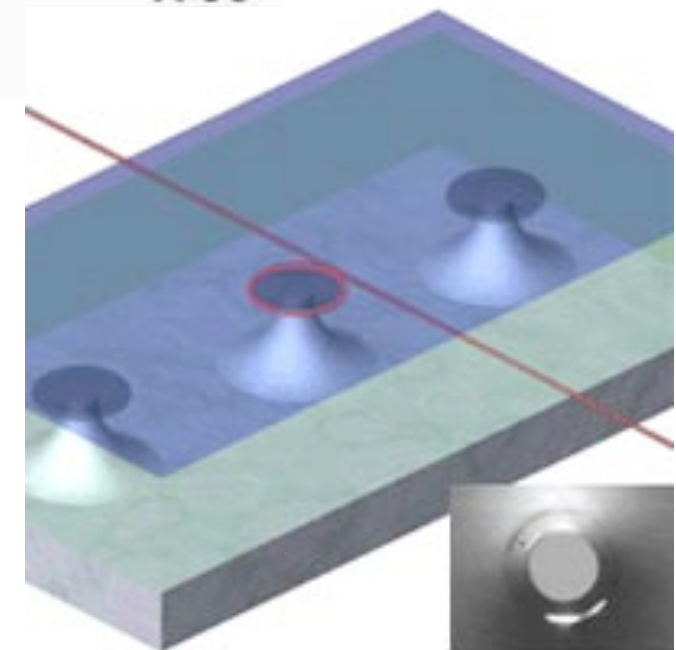
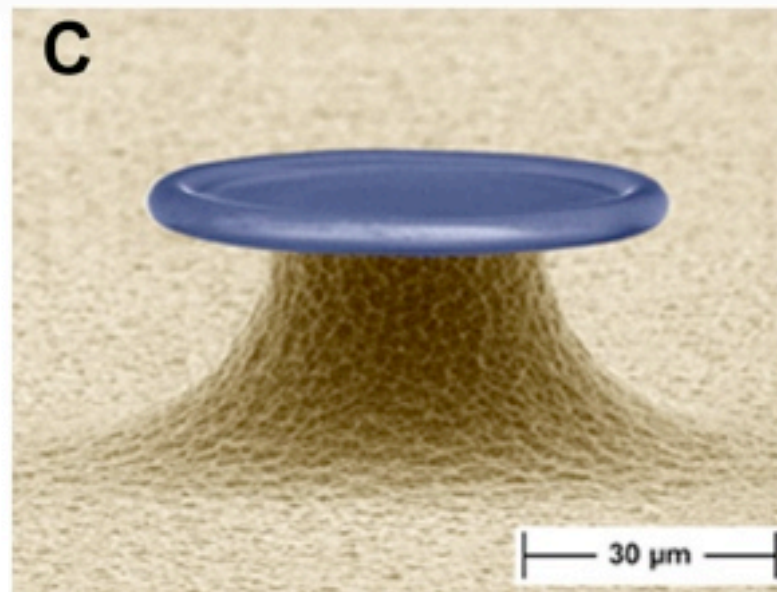
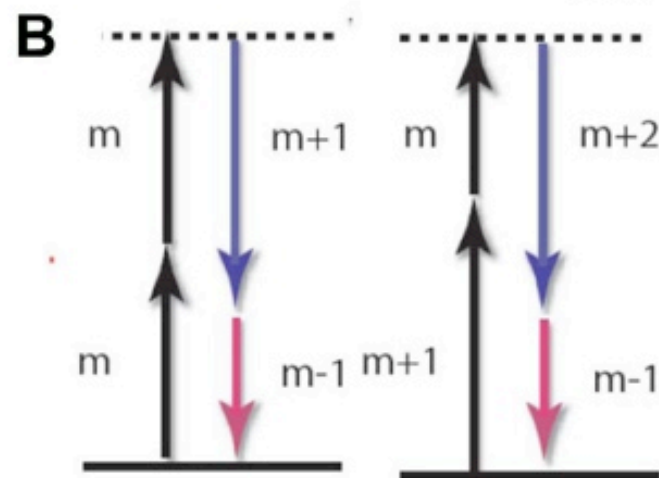
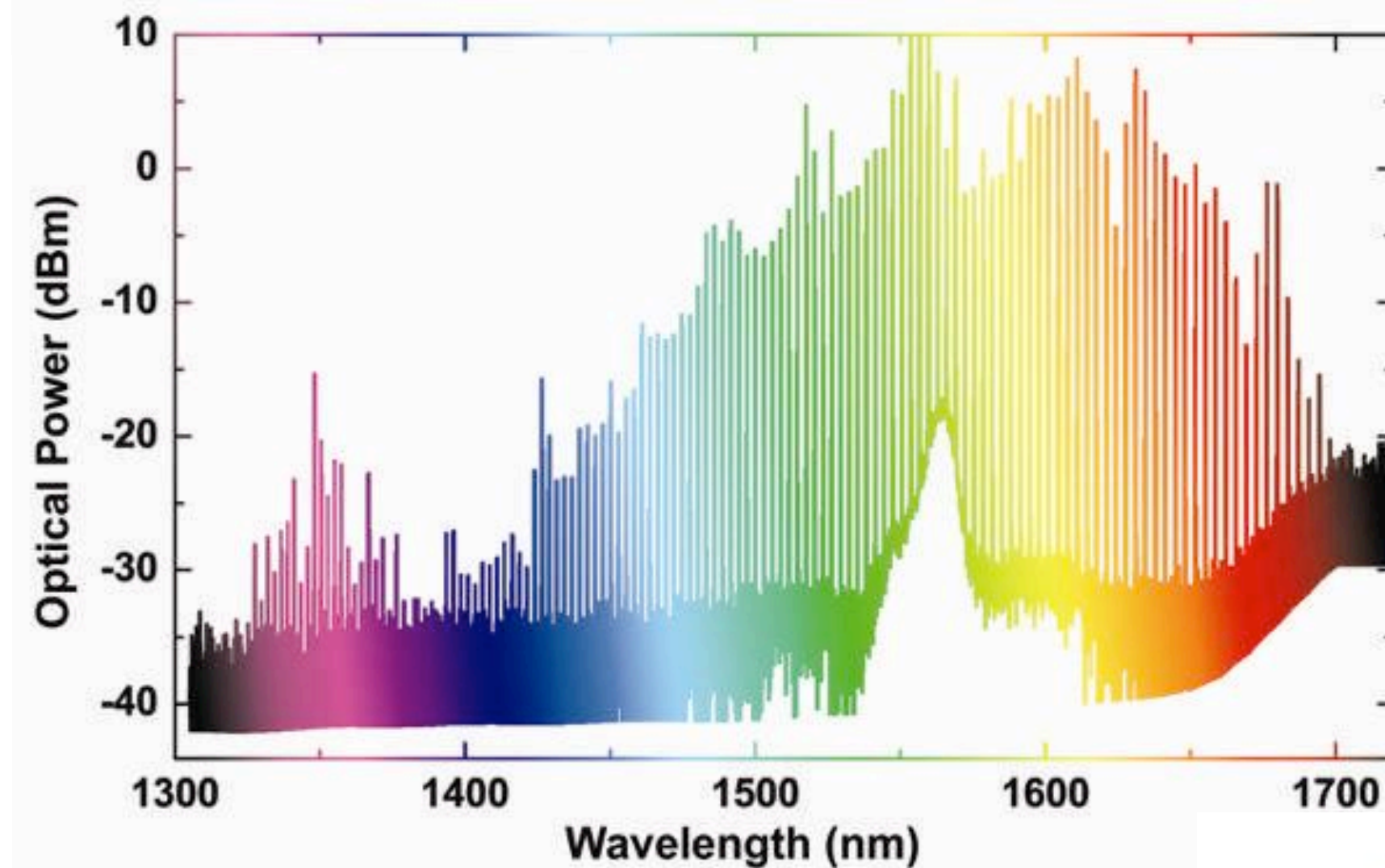


$$f_r = 250 \text{ MHz}$$

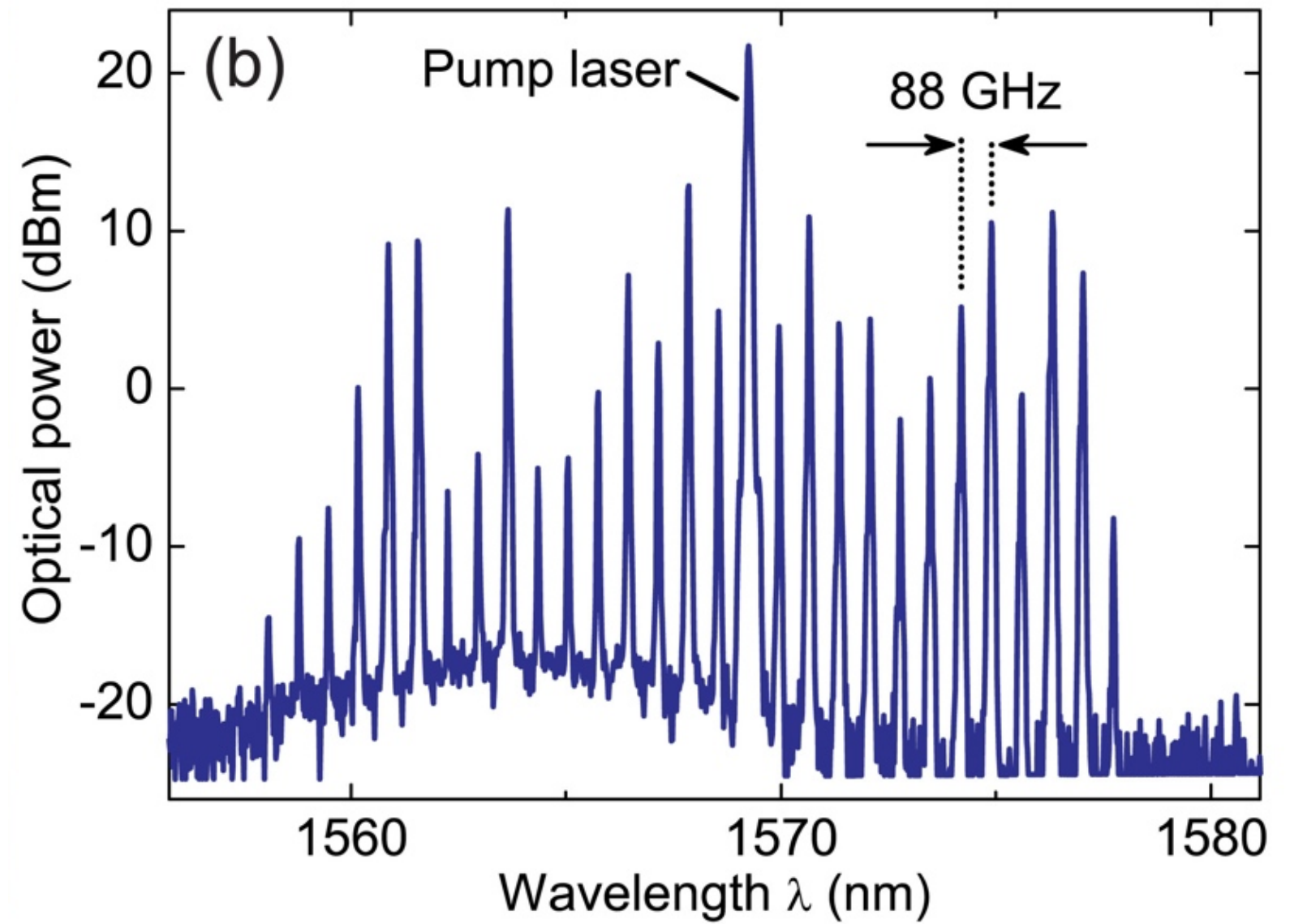
frequency combs from toroidal microresonators



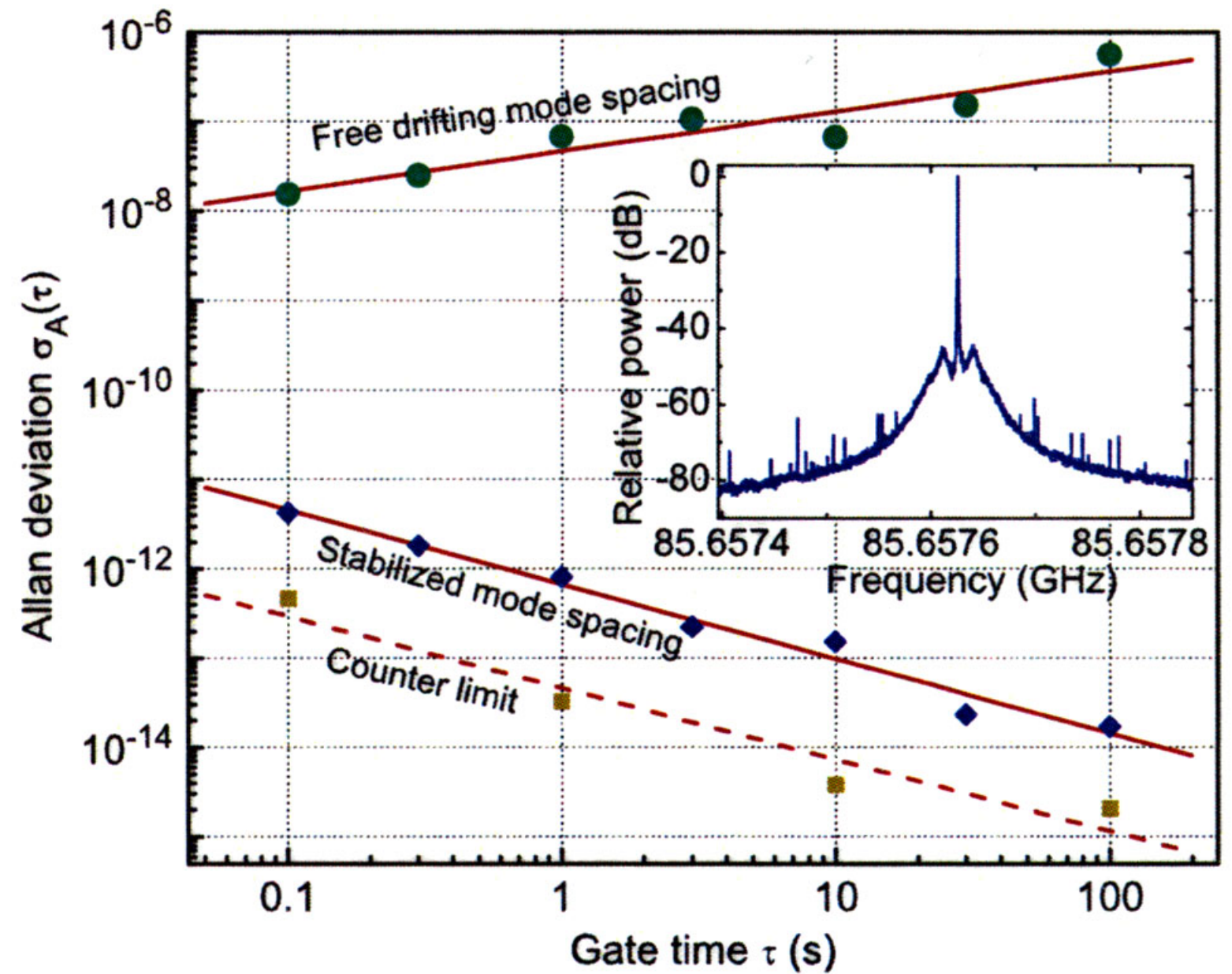
optical frequency comb generation from a monolithic microresonator



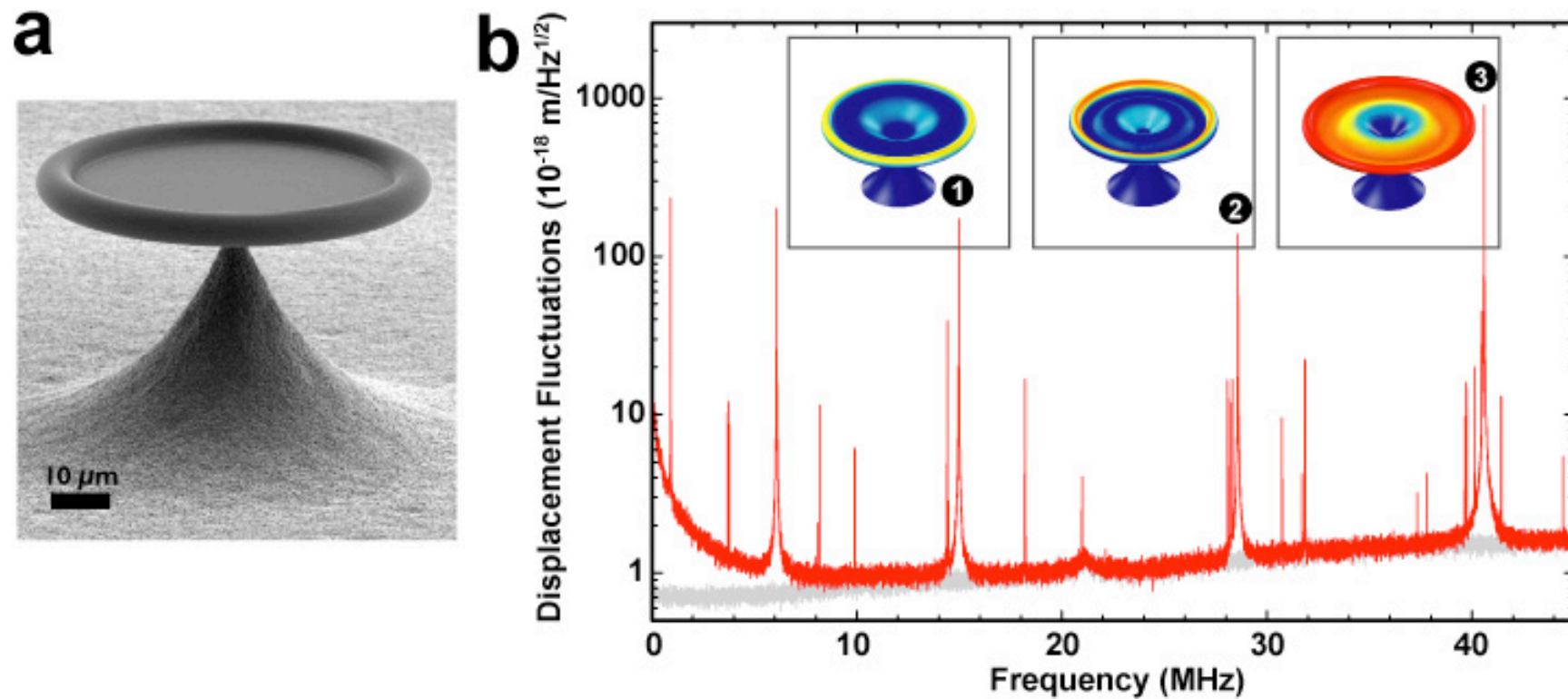
larger toroidal microresonators



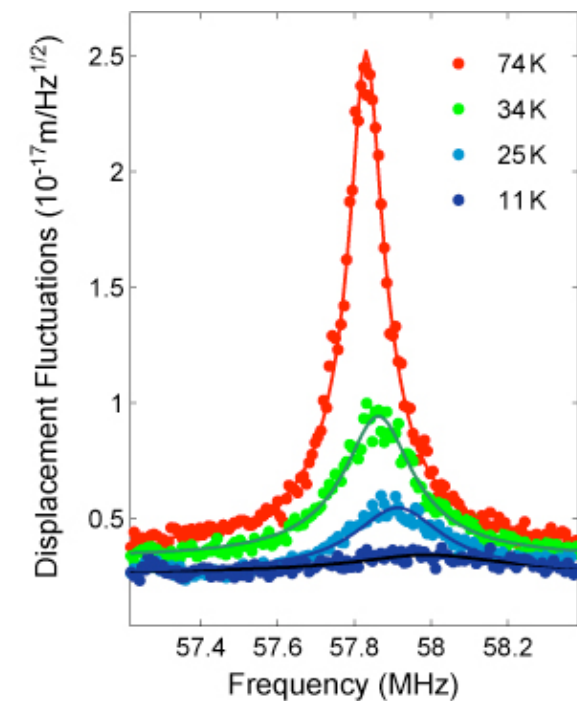
pump power stabilizes mode spacing



Resolved Sideband Laser Cooling of a Micromechanical Oscillator



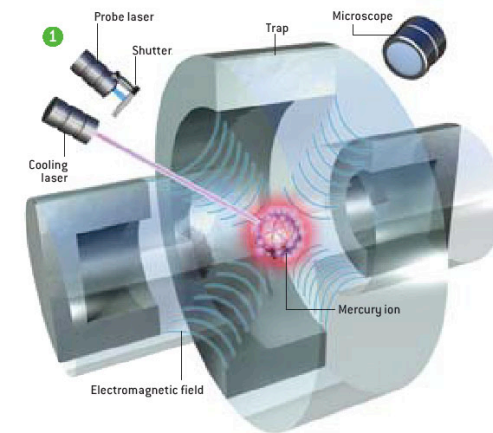
R. Schliesser, R. Rivière, G. Anetsberger,
O. Arcizet, and T. J. Kippenberg
Nature Physics **4**, 415 (May 2008)



Optical clocks - some candidates

Laser-cooled trapped ions

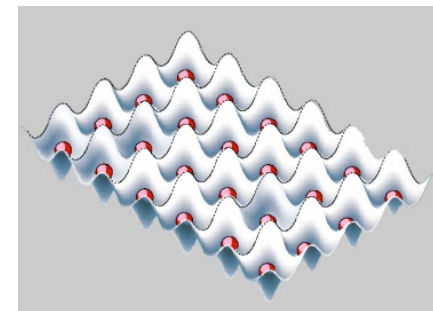
Hg^+ , In^+ , Yb^+ , Sr^+ , Ca^+ , Al^+ , ...



Paul trap

Cold neutral atoms:

H, Ca, Sr, Yb, Ag, ...

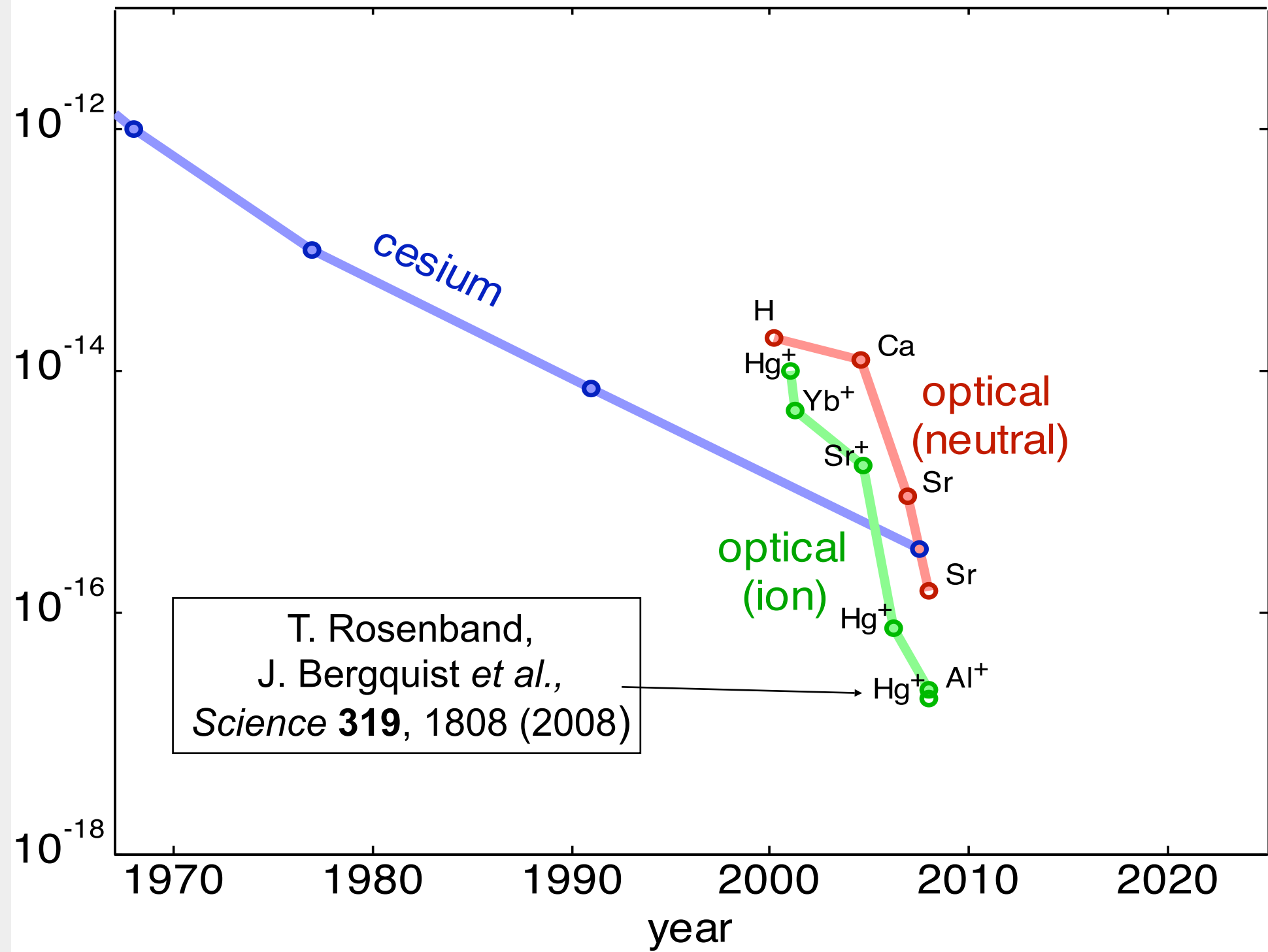


Optical lattice,
magic wavelength

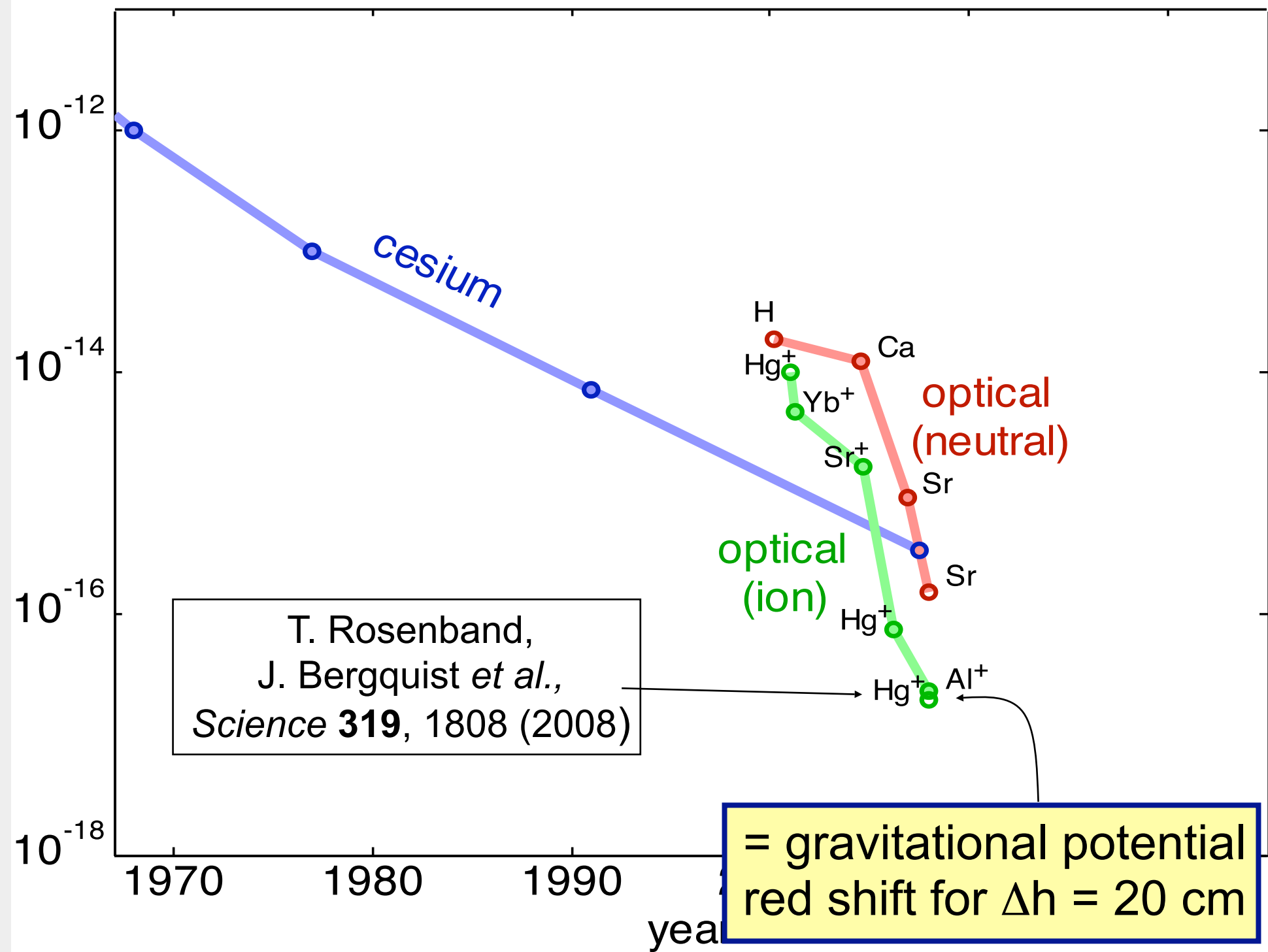
Molecules:

I_2 , C_2H_4 , ...

Systematic
uncertainty
(expressed
fractionally)



Systematic
uncertainty
(expressed
fractionally)



Applications for (better) Atomic Clocks



- Time and frequency metrology
- Clock synchronization over large distances
- Very long baseline interferometry (VLBI)
- Higher performance satellite navigation (Galileo)
- Precise tracking of remote space probes
- Telecommunication, network synchronization
- Variability of earth's rotation
- Geodesy with millimeter precision
- Mapping of the earth's gravitational potential
- Test of special and general relativity
- Are fundamental constants constant?
-

Frequency Combs in Astronomy

Calibration of large astronomical spectrographs
(ESO E-ELT,)

Search for earth-like planets

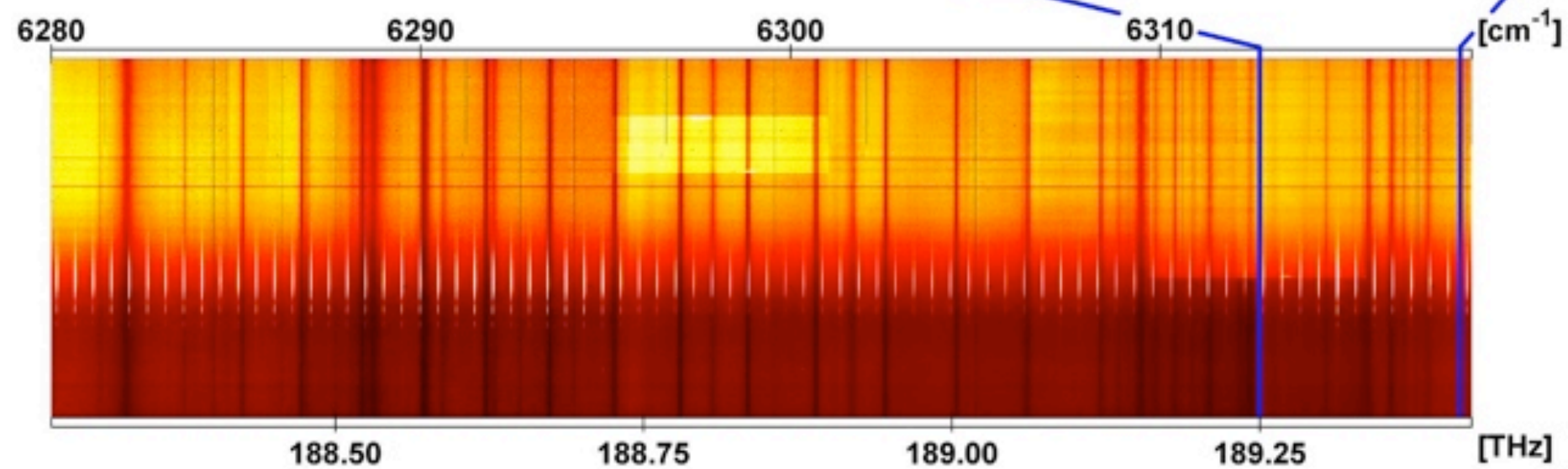
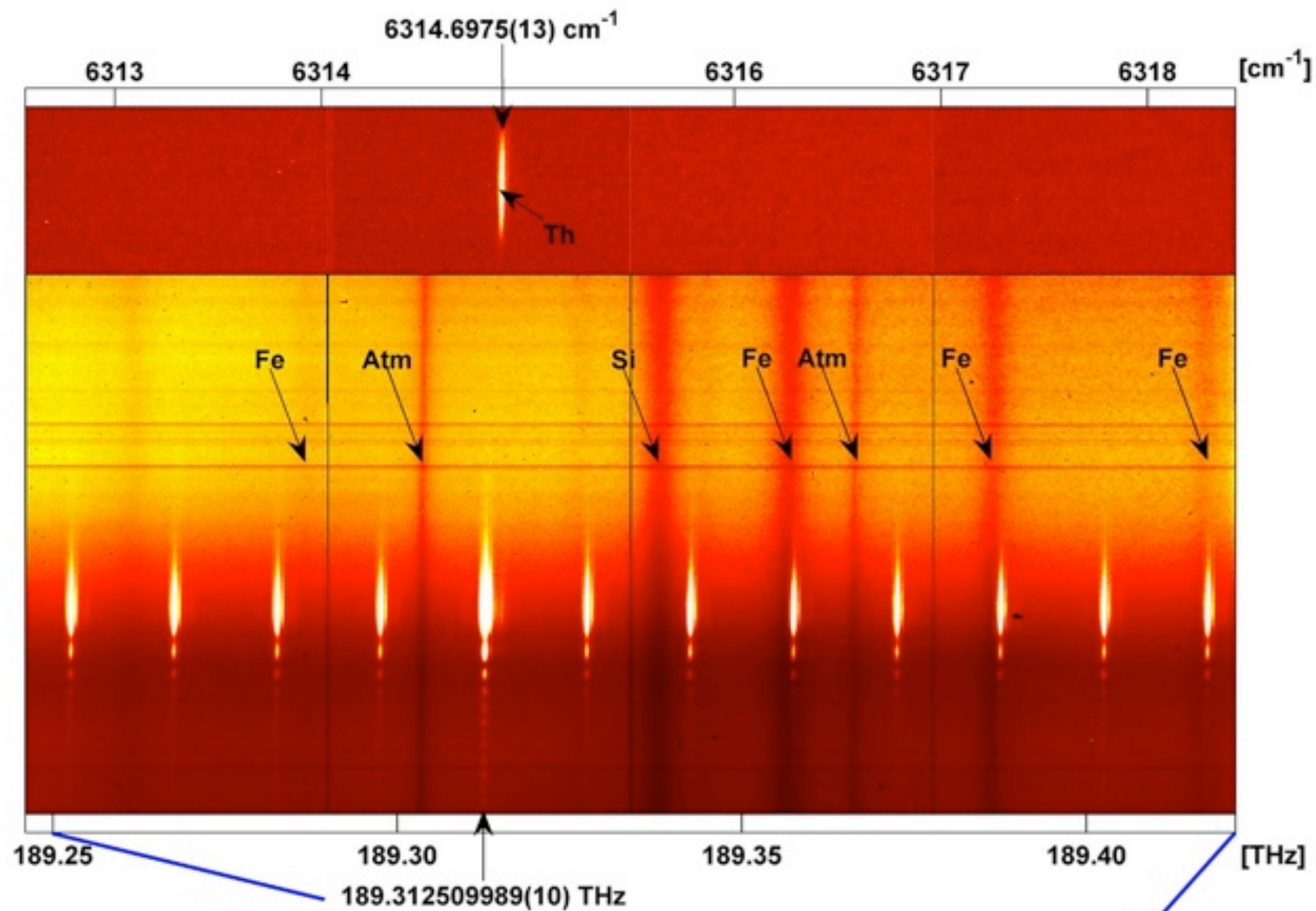
Search for variable fundamental constants

Direct measurement of the expansion of universe

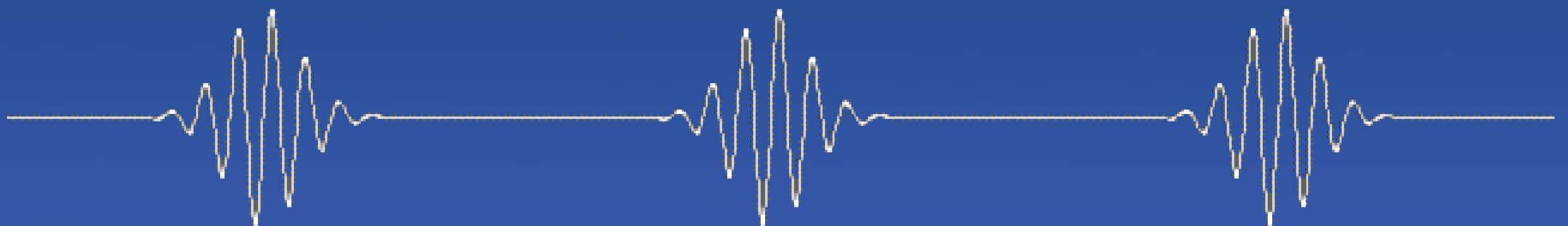
Study of primordial nucleosynthesis (D/H , Li^6/Li^7)

Vacuum Tower Telescope, Teide Observatory, Tenerife

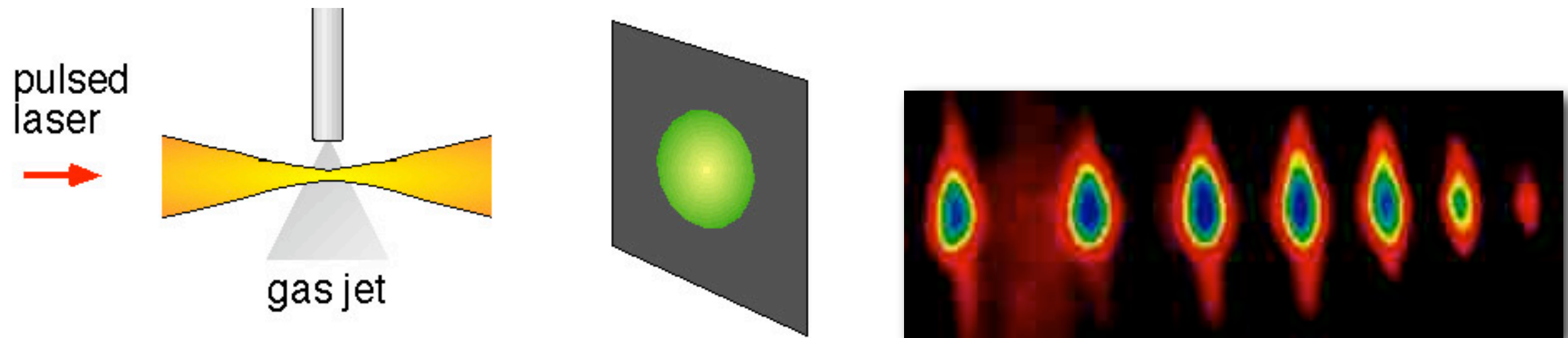




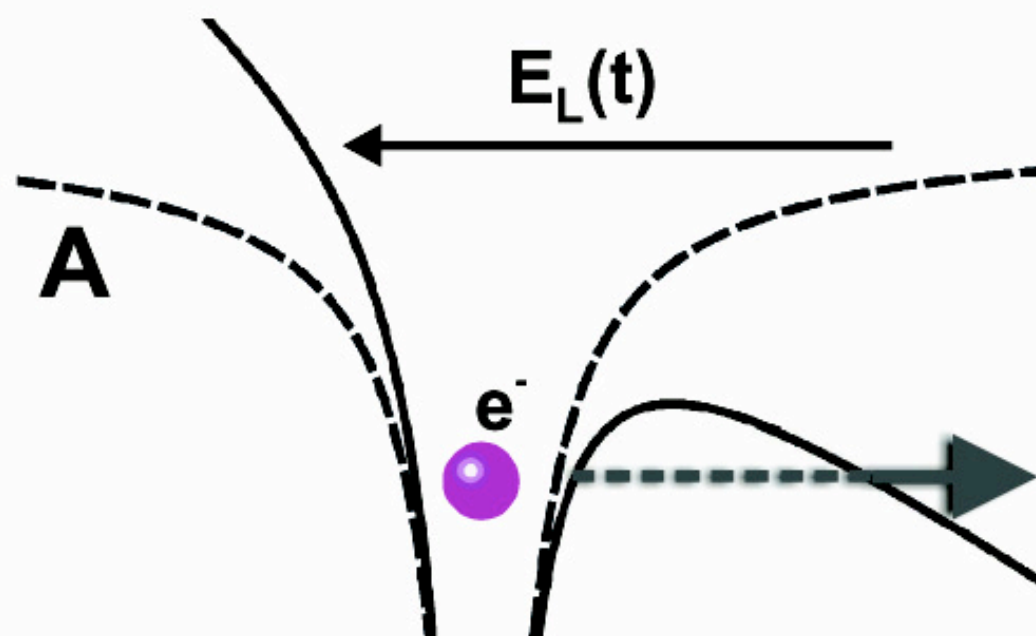
Towards frequency combs and ultraprecise spectroscopy in the extreme ultraviolet



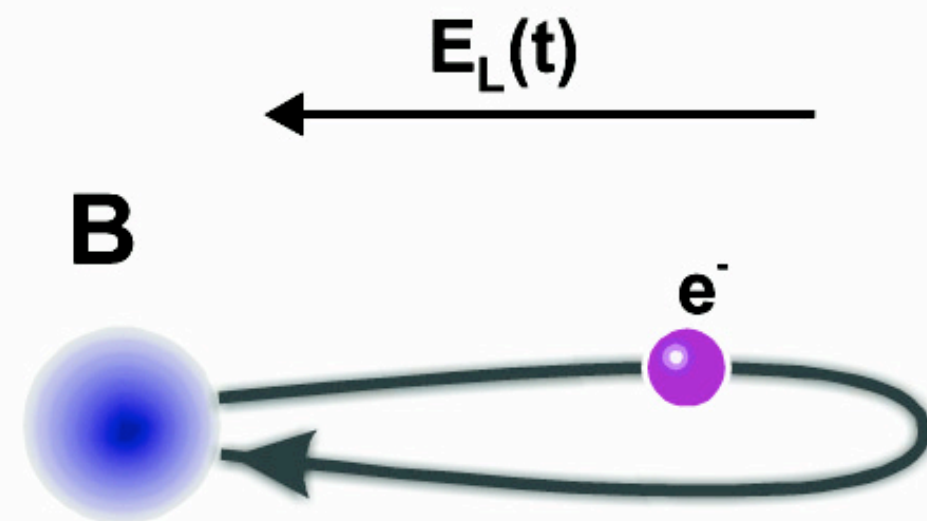
Generation of high harmonics



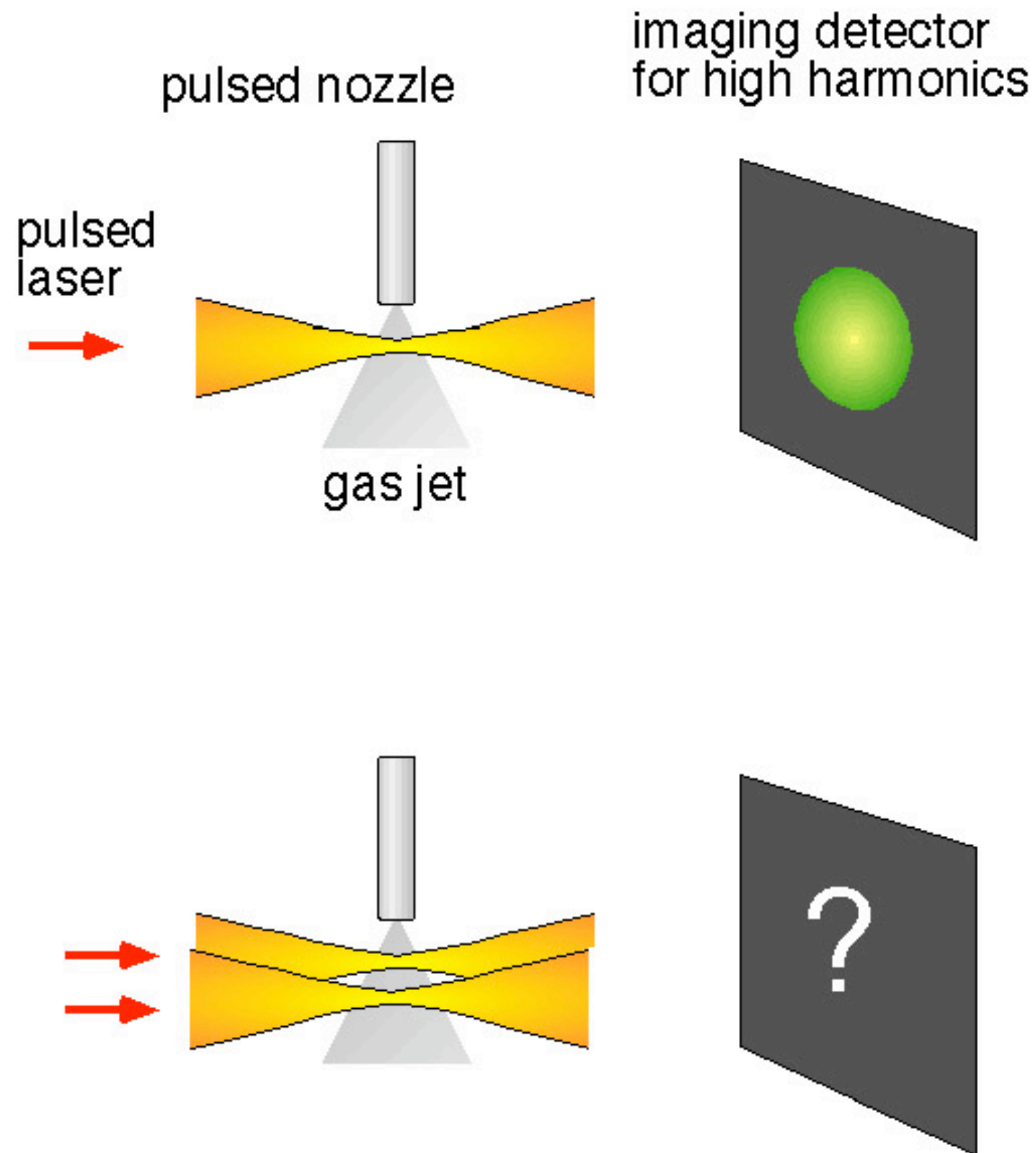
Optical field ionization



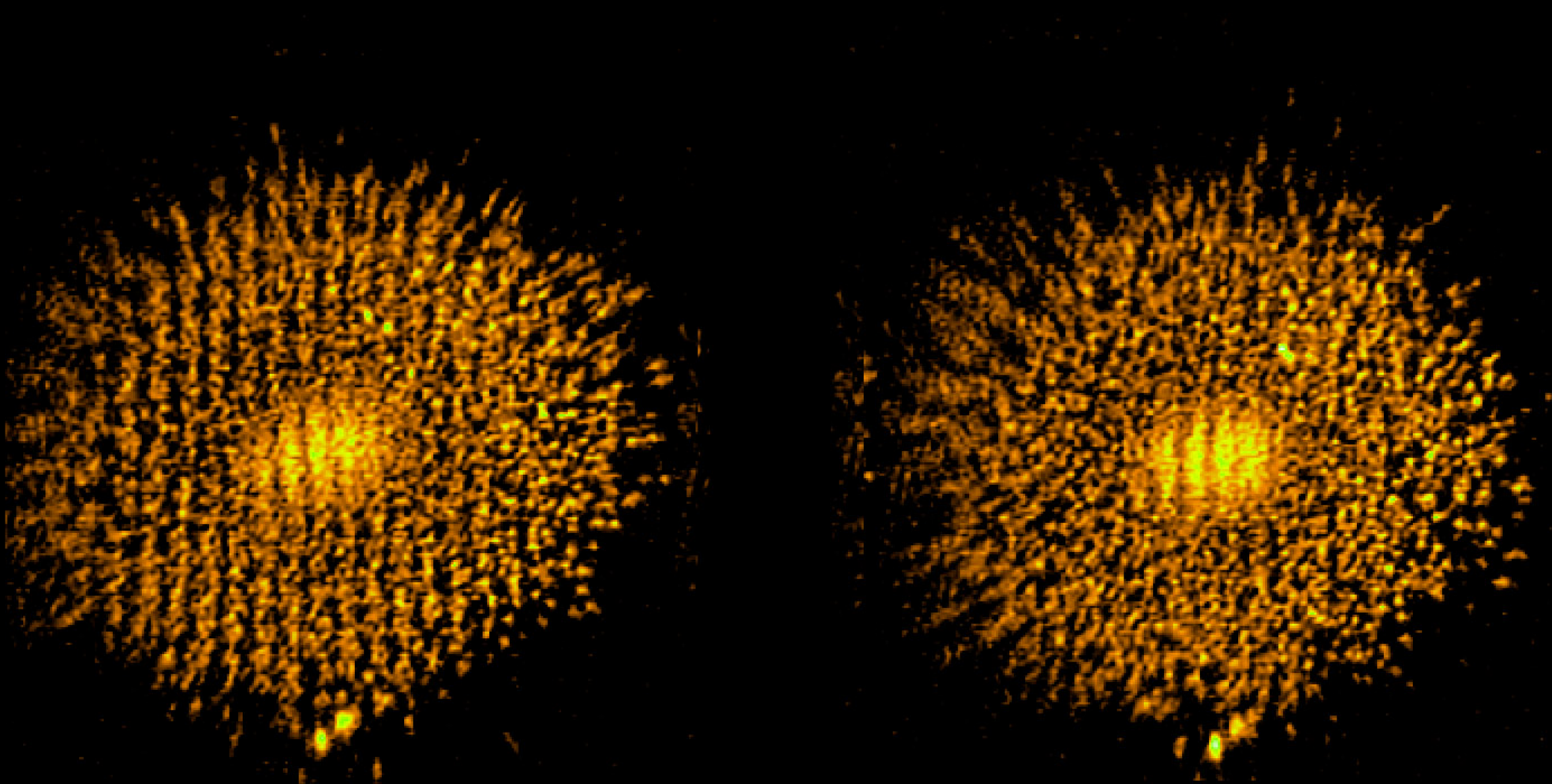
e^- acceleration & re-collision



Can two high harmonics pulses interfere?



15 th harmonic (53 nm)



0 fs

(delay)

15 fs

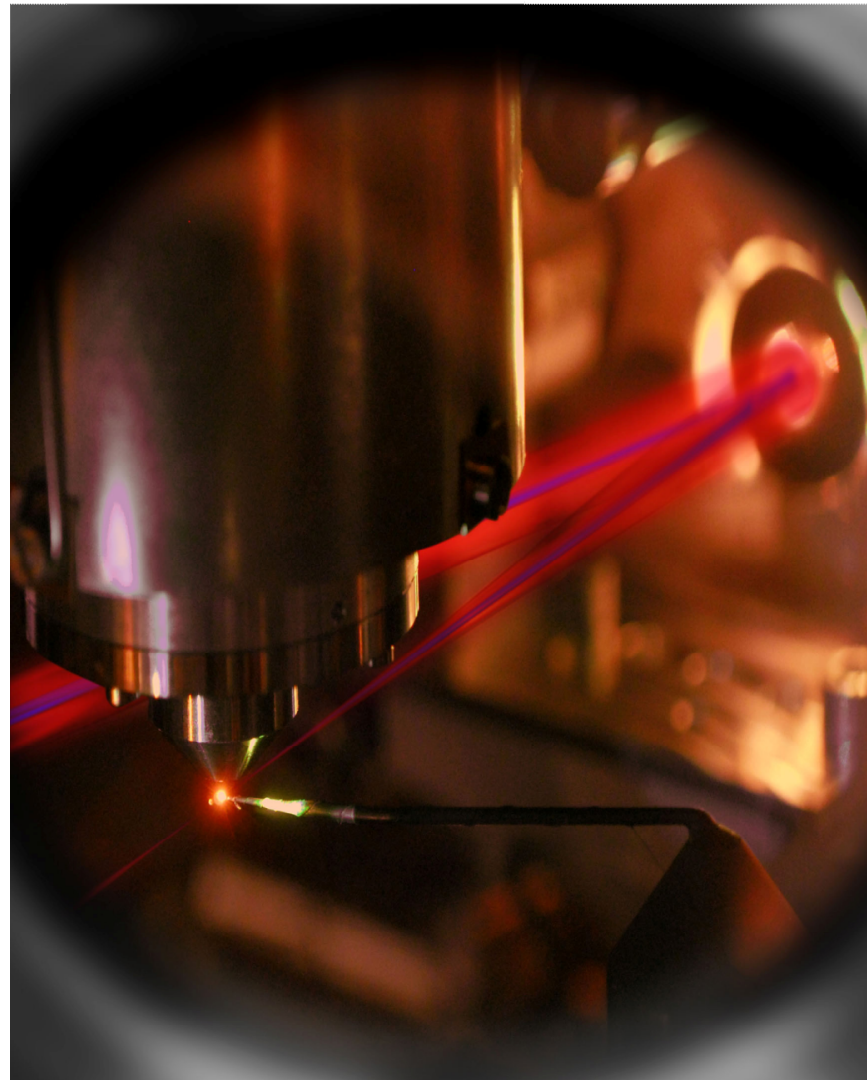
Experiments at Lund Laser Center:

R. Zerne et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **79**, 1006 (1997)

M. Bellini et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **81**, 297 (1998)

Single-Cycle Nonlinear Optics

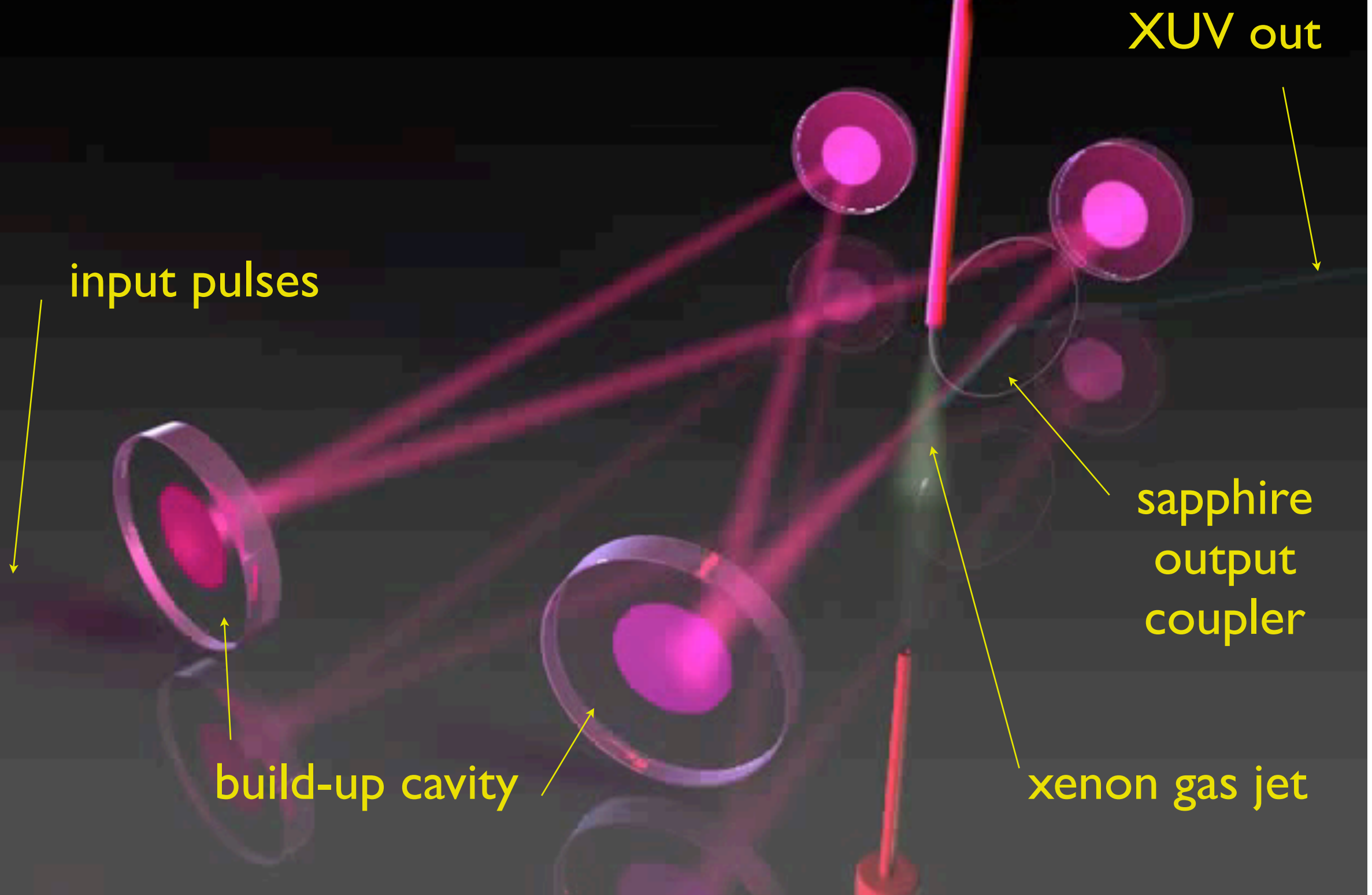
80 attosecond
XUV pulses

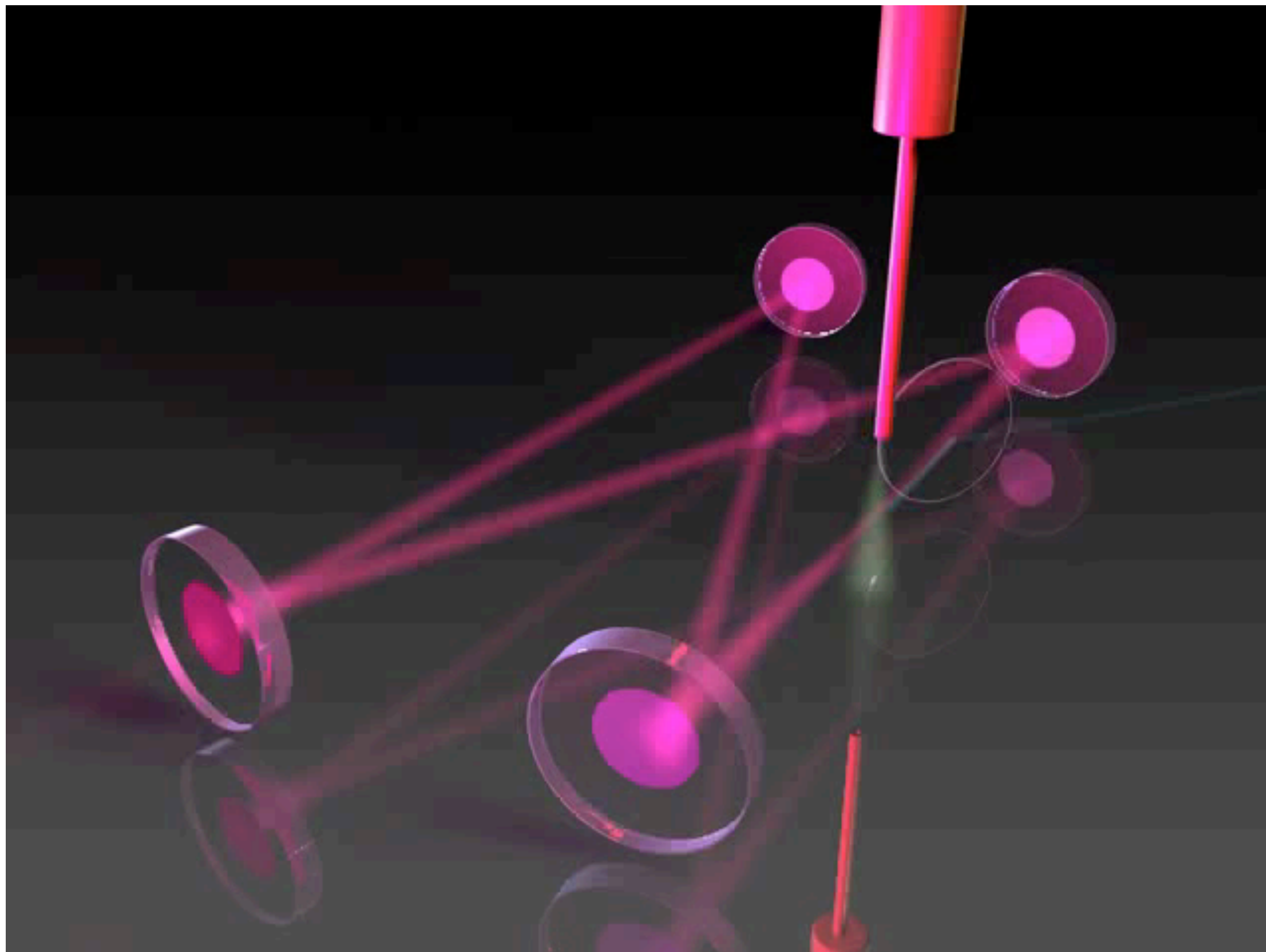


E. Goulielmakis, M. Schultze, M. Hofstetter, V. S. Yakovlev, J. Gagnon, M. Uiberacker, A. L. Aquila, E.M. Gullikson, D. T. Attwood, R. Kienberger, F. Krausz, and U. Kleineberg,

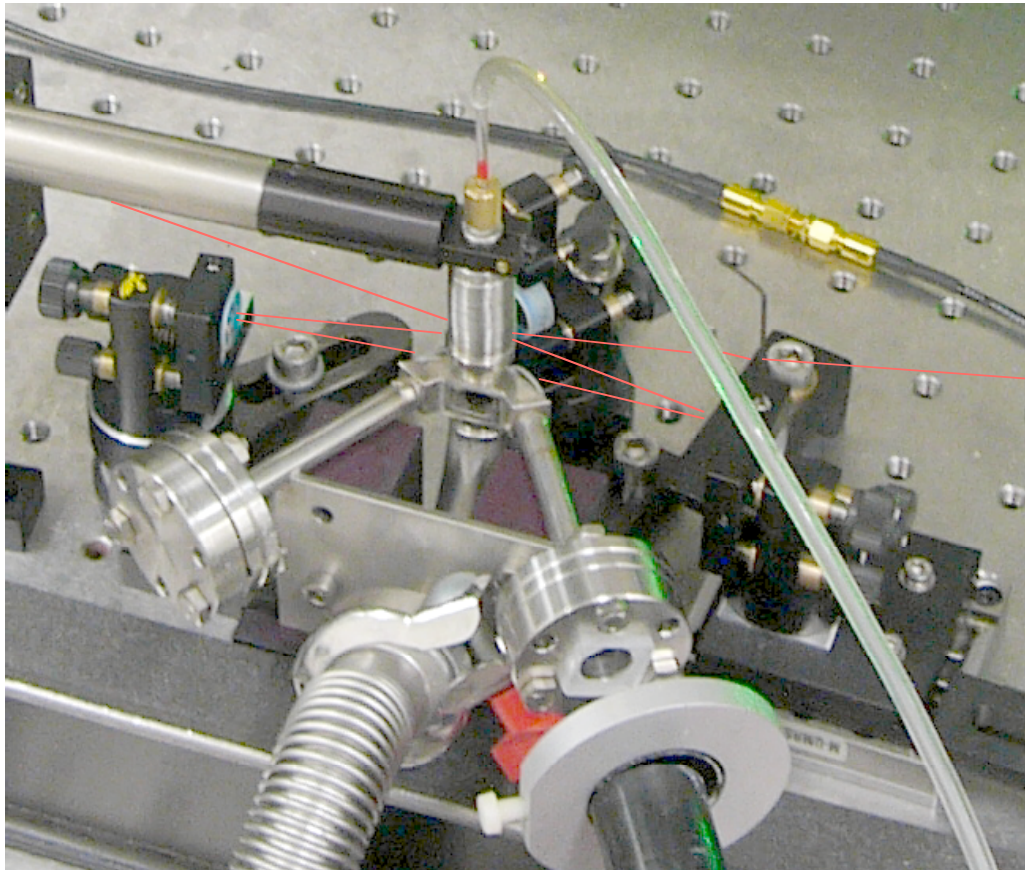
Science **20**, 1614-1617 (June 2008)

High harmonic generation at 112 MHz



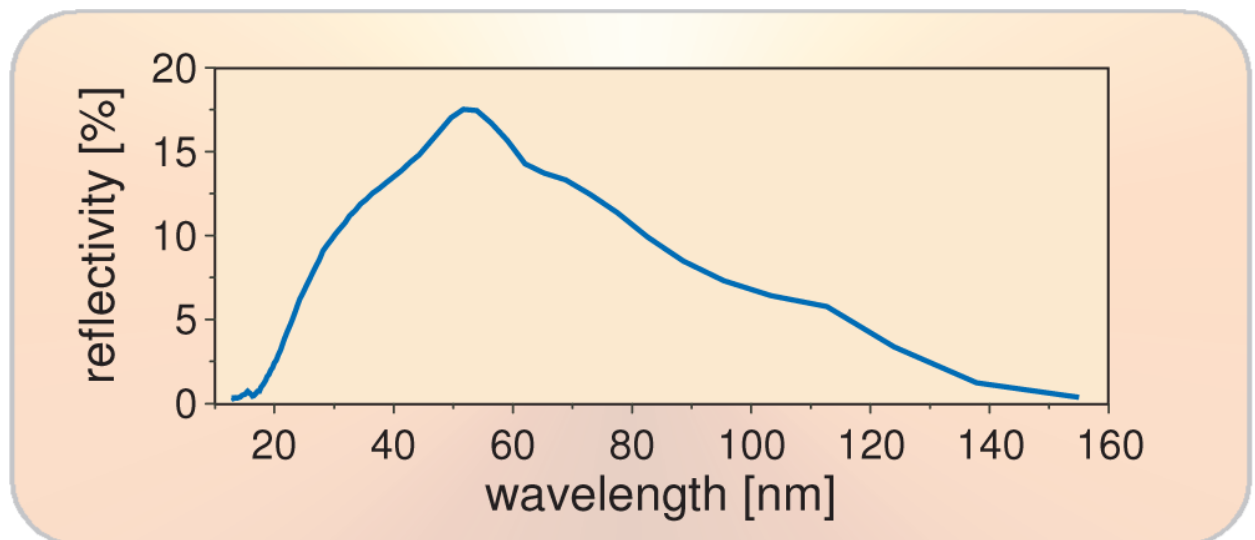
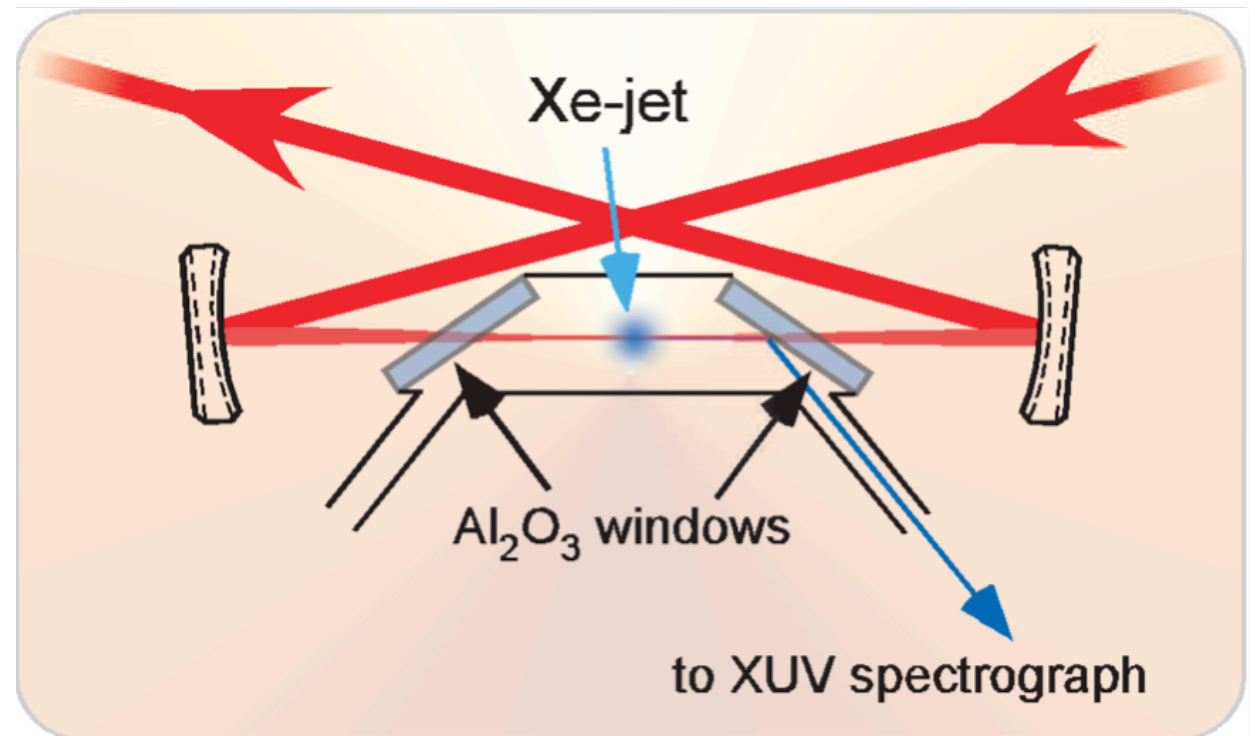


Intra-cavity high harmonic generation

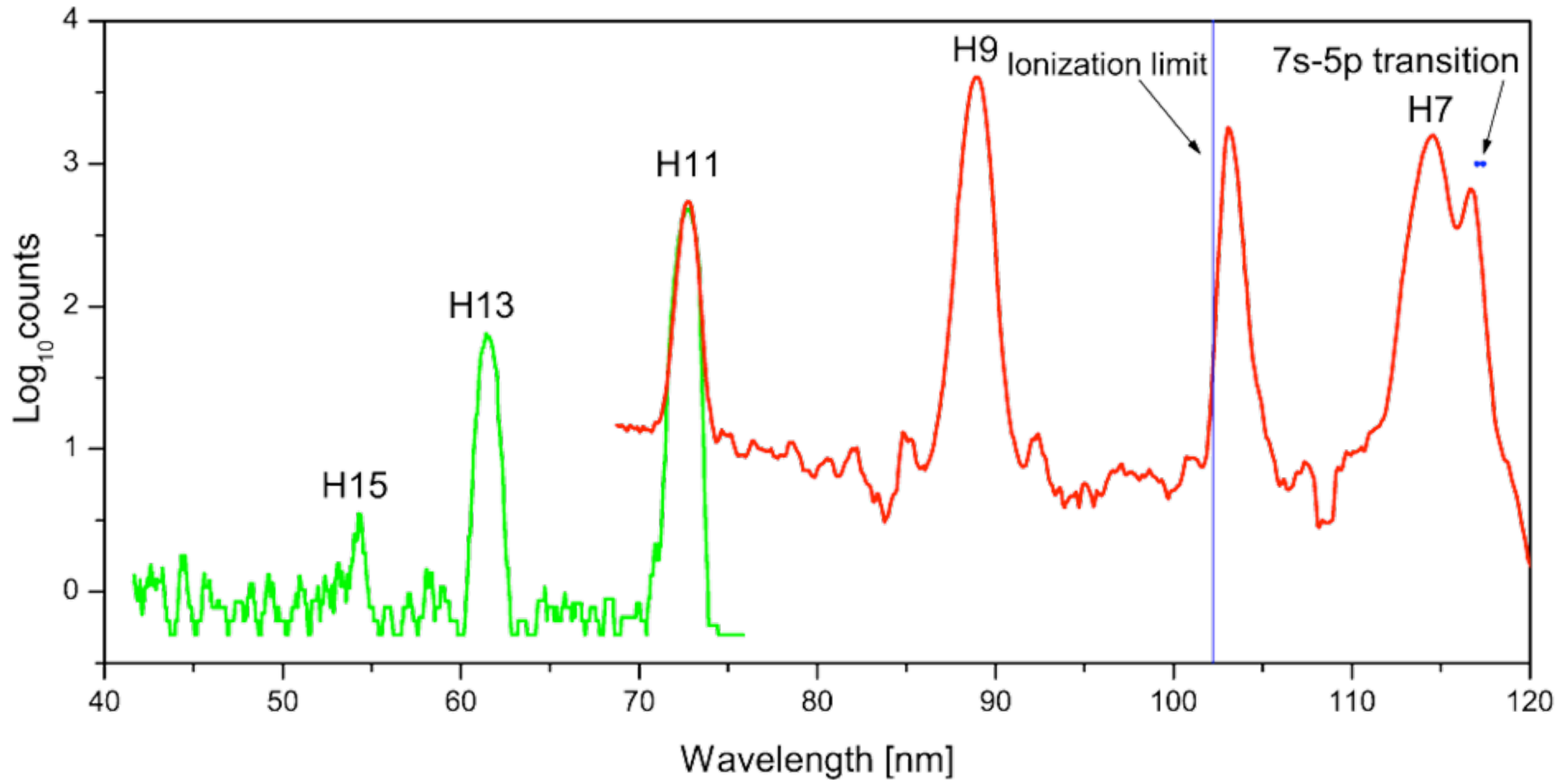


injected: 22 fs pulse duration,
0.65 W average, 200 kW peak

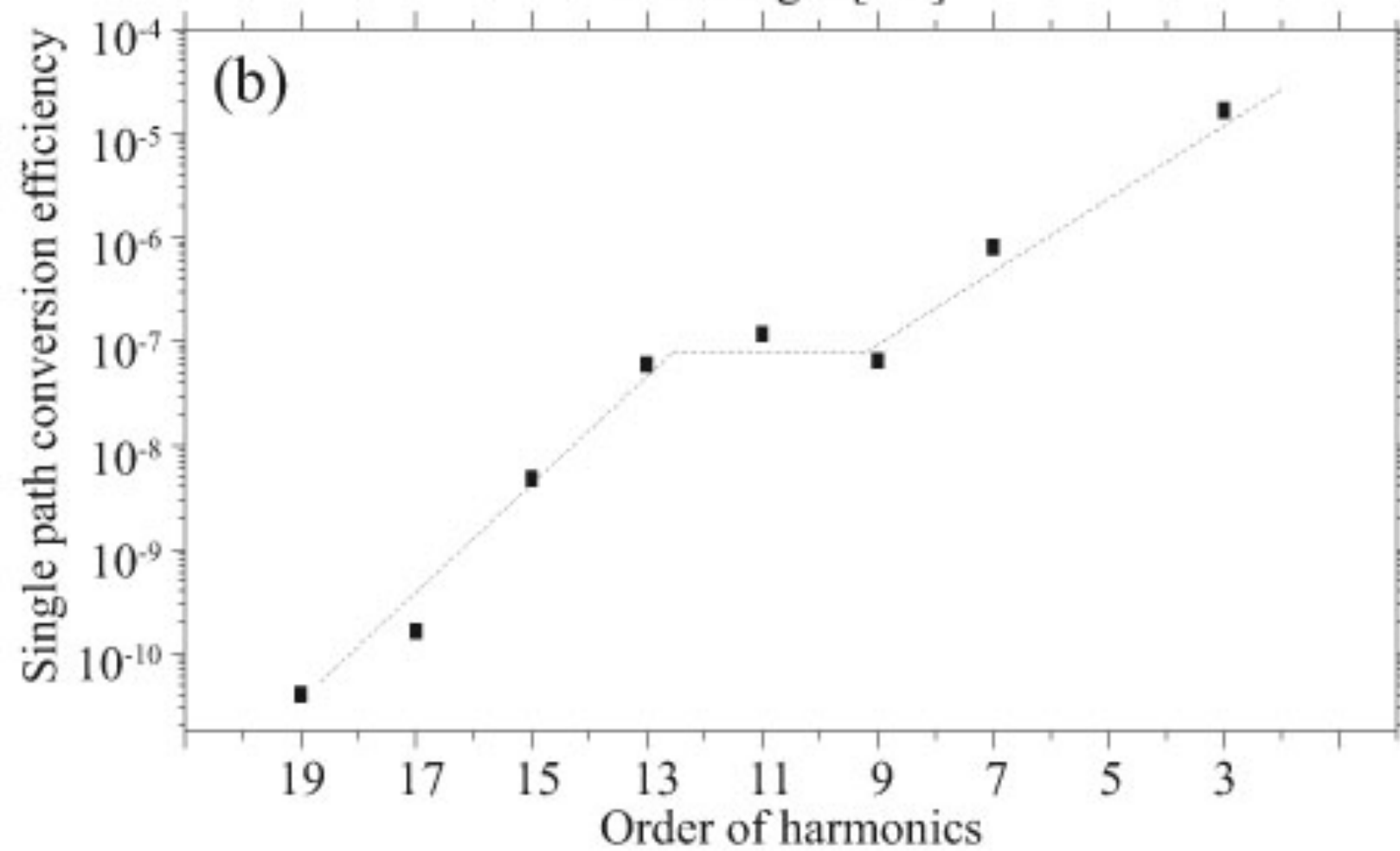
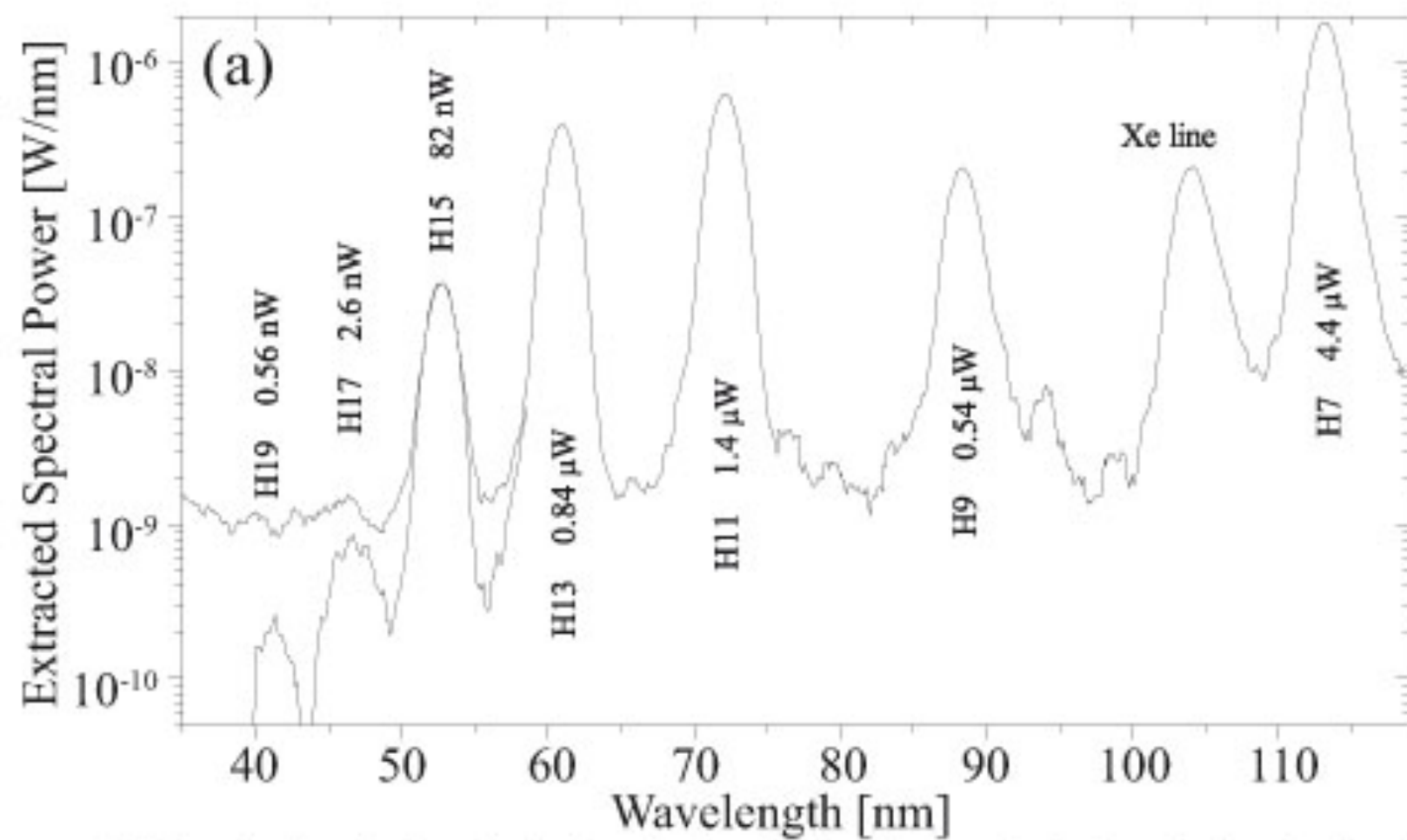
circulating: 27 fs pulse duration,
45 W average, 15 MW peak



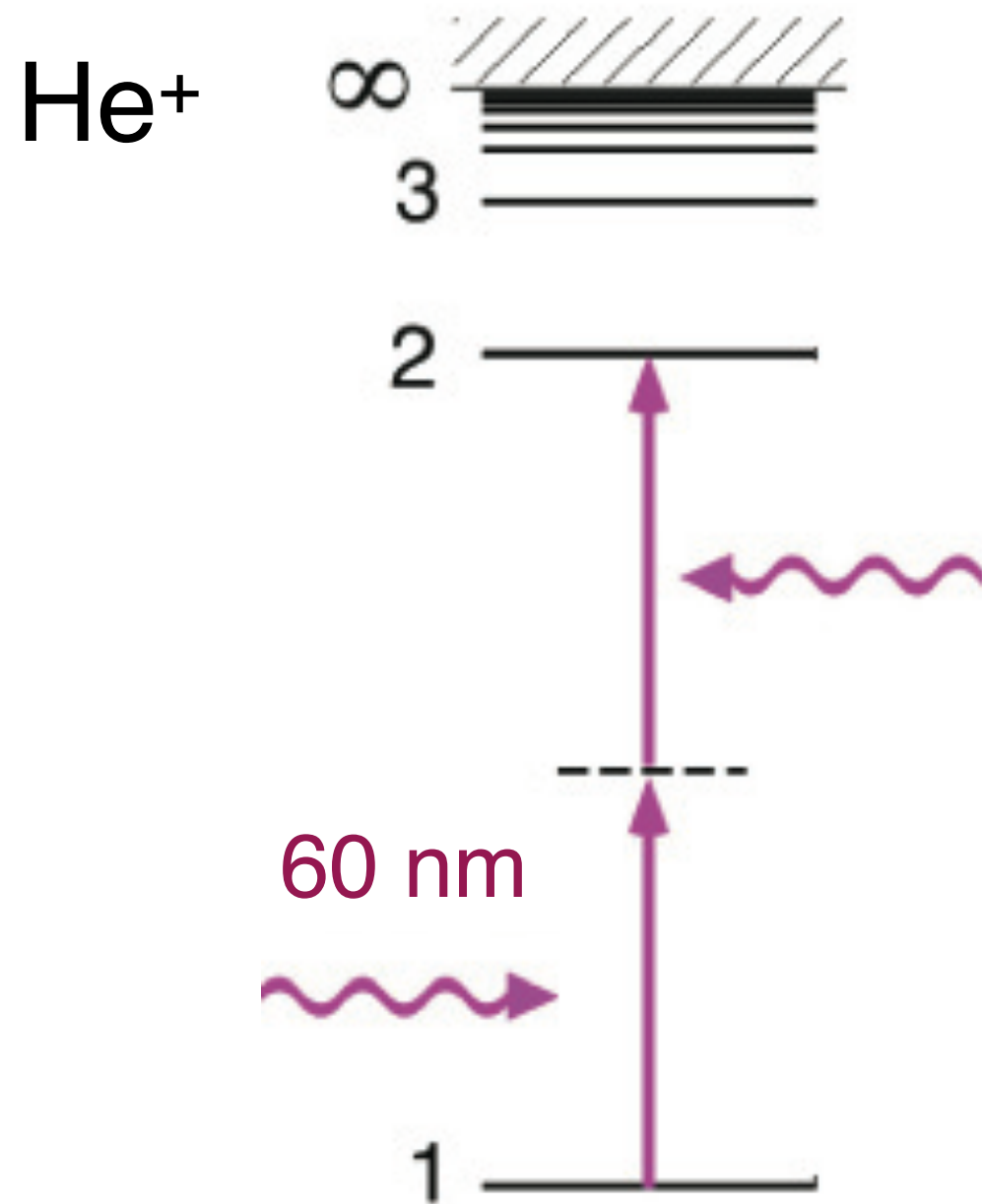
High harmonic generation at 112 MHz



Ch. Gohle et al., Nature **436**, 234 (2005)



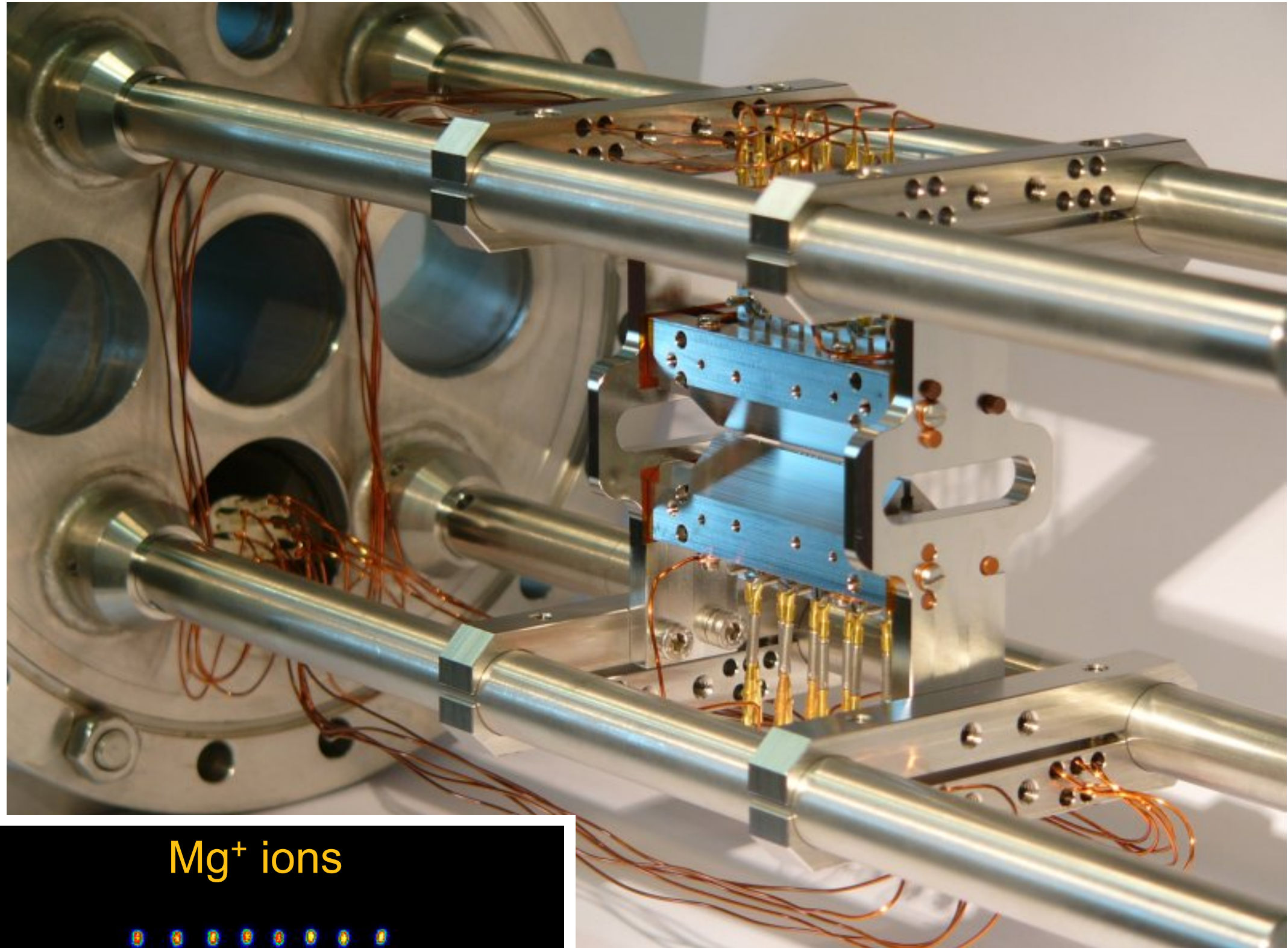
Two-photon spectroscopy of He^+ 1S-2S with XUV frequency comb



Helium ion
in Paul trap

Thomas Udem
Christoph Gohle
Maximilian Herrmann

Linear Paul trap



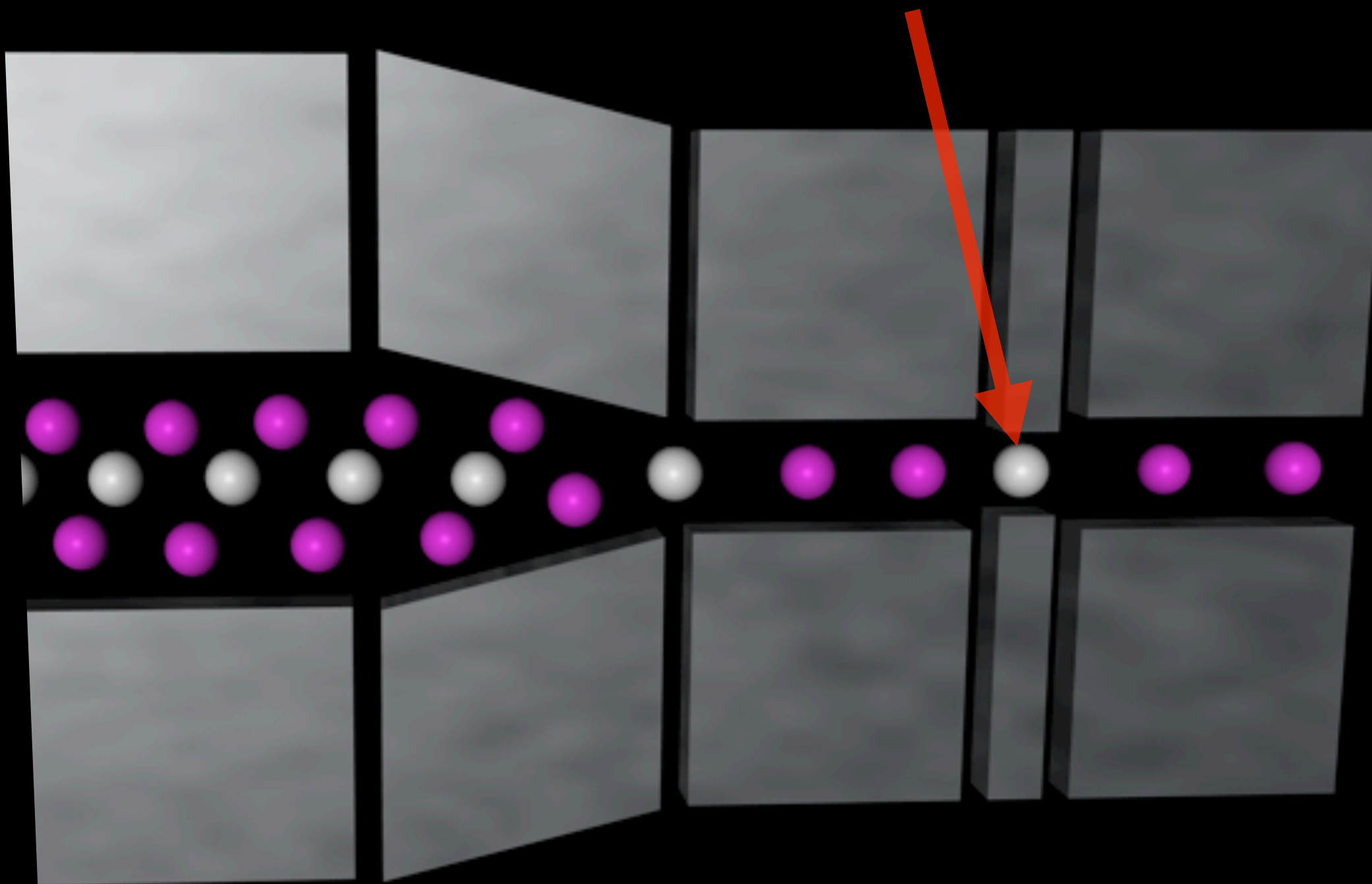
Mg^+ ions



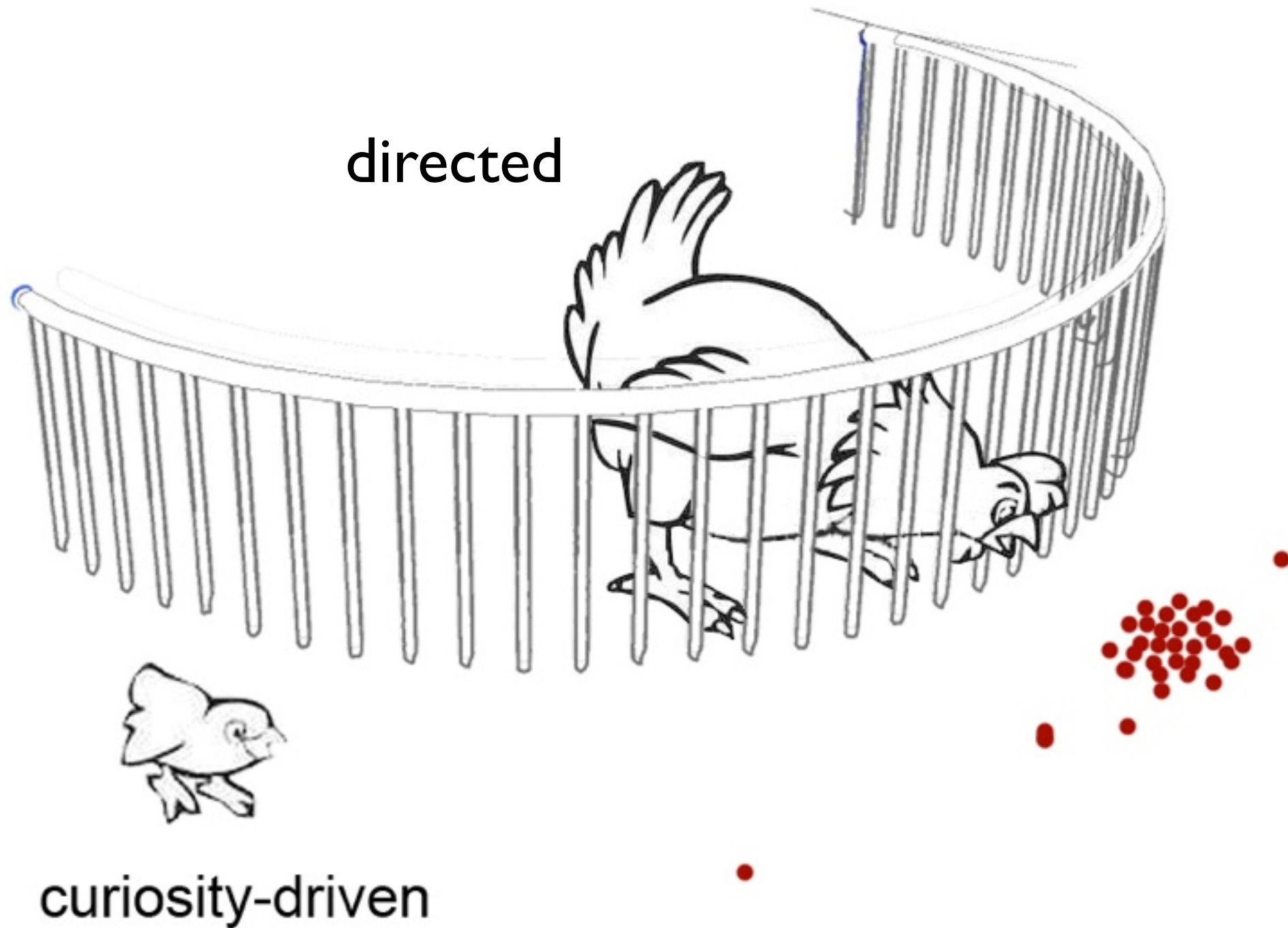
● Mg^+

● He^+

XUV pulse train



curiosity-driven research



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R. Teets, Th. Udem, W. Vassen, V. Vuletic, W.J. Wadsworth,
R. Wallenstein, J. Walz, E.Weber, M. Weitz, C. Wieman,
R. Wynands, C. Zimmermann, M. Zimmermann

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Ronald Holzwarth

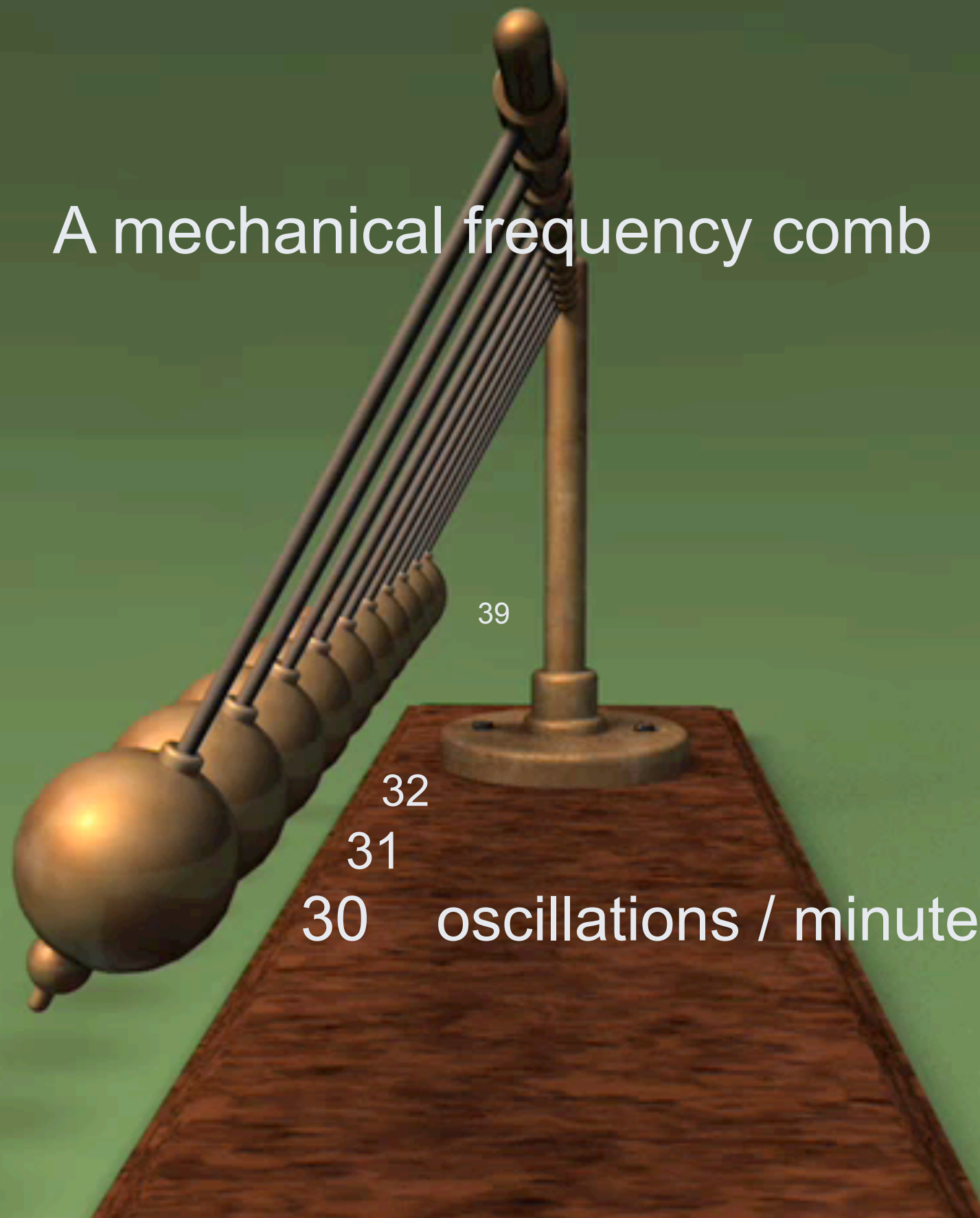
Thomas Udem

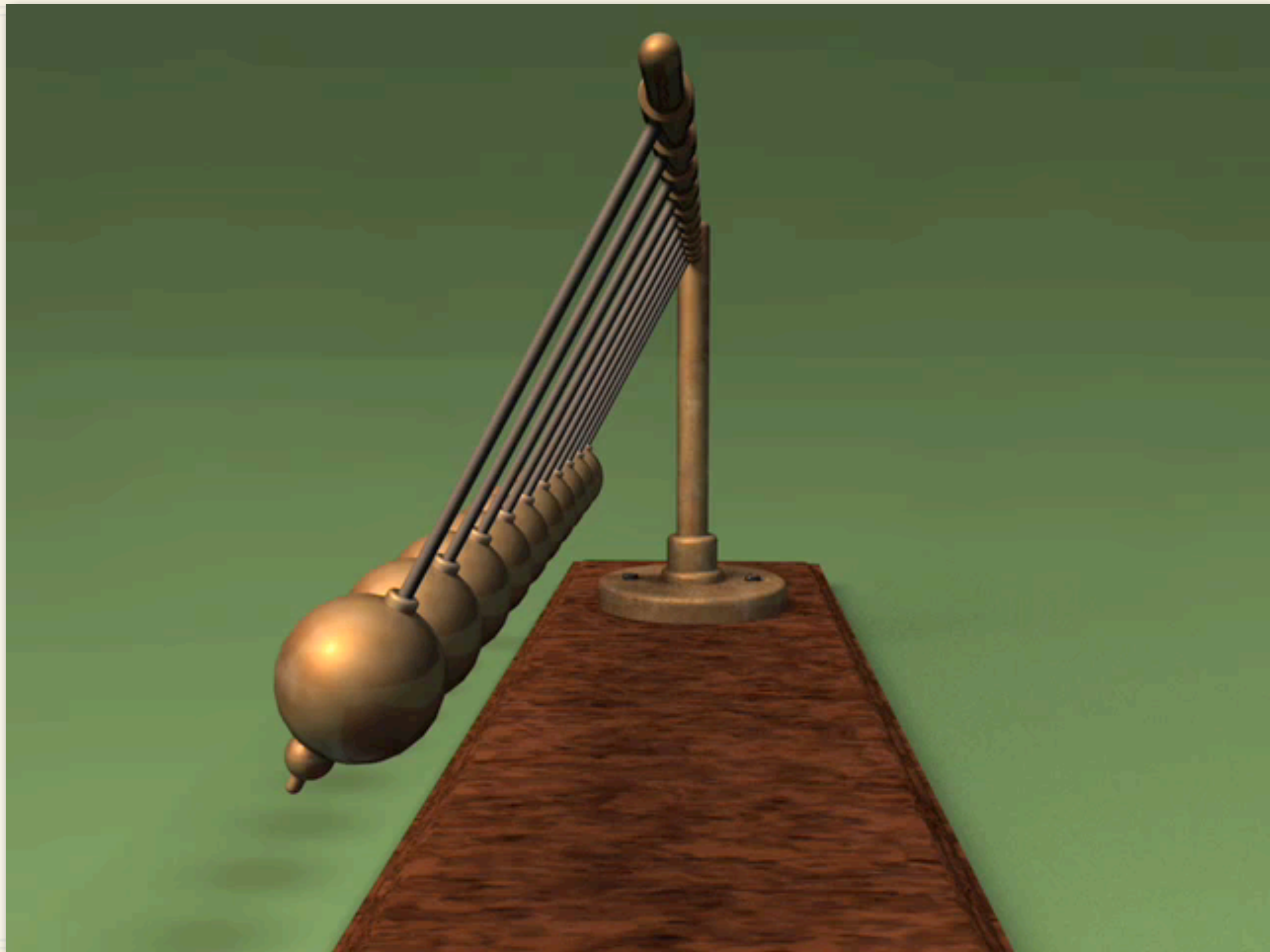


Gabriele Gschwendtner

Peter Fendel

A mechanical frequency comb







The End

