

論文 / 著書情報
Article / Book Information

題目(和文)	
Title(English)	Cold Ytterbium Atomic Beam with Sub-Recoil Momentum Width
著者(和文)	細谷俊之
Author(English)	Toshiyuki Hosoya
出典(和文)	学位:博士(理学), 学位授与機関:東京工業大学, 報告番号:甲第12304号, 授与年月日:2023年3月26日, 学位の種別:課程博士, 審査員:上妻 幹旺,藤澤 利正,佐藤 琢哉,西田 祐介,相川 清隆
Citation(English)	Degree:Doctor (Science), Conferring organization: Tokyo Institute of Technology, Report number:甲第12304号, Conferred date:2023/3/26, Degree Type:Course doctor, Examiner:,,,,,
学位種別(和文)	博士論文
Category(English)	Doctoral Thesis
種別(和文)	論文要旨
Type(English)	Summary

(博士課程)
Doctoral Program

論文要旨

THESIS SUMMARY

系・コース：

Department of, Graduate major in

学生氏名：

Student's Name

物理学

物理学

系

コース

細谷 俊之

申請学位 (専攻分野)： 博士

Academic Degree Requested

Doctor of

(理 学)

指導教員 (主)：

Academic

Supervisor(main)

指導教員 (副)：

Academic Supervisor(sub)

上妻 幹旺 教授

河合 誠之 教授

要旨 (和文 2000 字程度)

Thesis Summary (approx.2000 Japanese Characters)

Atomic interferometers are powerful tools for determining physical quantities such as fine-structure constants. They also provide frequency standards using microwave transitions between two hyperfine ground states. Additionally, atomic interferometers can work as ultra-precise inertial sensors, including accelerometers, gravity gradiometers, and gyroscopes. The sensitivity of the atom interferometer-type inertial sensor increases by using higher-order Bragg diffraction, since the interferometer's effective area increases by a factor of the diffraction order. However, Bragg diffraction requires that the transverse momentum width of the atomic source is less than the photon recoil momentum of the Bragg diffraction beams. This leads to a significant loss of the available number (or flux) of the atomic source and deterioration of the shot noise. This thesis aims to realize a high-flux cold atomic beam with sub-recoil transverse momentum width that can be adapted to Bragg diffraction-type atom interferometers. Alkaline or alkali-earth-like atoms are utilized for implementing the atom interferometer, with the latter having the potential to realize ultra-high sensitivity since it is less sensitive to the environmental magnetic field. The author selected ytterbium, an alkali-earth-like atom with three optical transitions: the dipolar-allowed 1S_0 - 1P_1 transition, the 1S_0 - 3P_1 intercombination transition, and the ultranarrow 1S_0 - 3P_2 transition. The goal is to achieve an atomic beam with sub-recoil transverse momentum width by combining the above three optical transitions. This thesis is organized into five chapters:

Chapter 1: Introduction – This chapter provides an overview of the historical background of atomic interferometry, with a focus on the precise measurement of inertial forces (acceleration and angular velocity) using atomic interferometry. It also provides a detailed introduction to each of the previous studies. Furthermore, the author proposes a new method for realizing a high-flux and continuously cold atomic beam using the three optical transitions of ytterbium, which is useful for the precise measurement of angular velocity.

Chapter 2: Atom interferometer based on Bragg diffraction – This chapter summarizes theories on Bragg diffraction and atom interferometers. Furthermore, the angular velocity sensitivity of a Bragg diffraction-type atom interferometer with a cold atomic beam is estimated and compared with that of existing gyroscopes. **Chapter 3: High-flux cold ytterbium atomic beam using transverse cooling with intercombination transition** – This chapter summarizes the experiment in which the 1S_0 - 3P_1 intercombination transition was used for the cold ^{174}Yb atomic beam generated by the dipolar-allowed 1S_0 - 1P_1 transition to successfully conduct cooling in the transverse direction and cool the transverse momentum width of an atomic beam to several times the recoil momentum. The transverse momentum width is maintained below $5.7\hbar k_{399}$, while the flux is above 6.5×10^8 atoms/s in the longitudinal velocity range of 22 – 30 m/s.

Chapter 4: Momentum filtering and high-order Bragg diffraction – This chapter describes details of momentum filtering using the 1S_0 - 3P_2 ultra-narrow optical transition and summarizes the experiment where momentum filtering was conducted to the cold ^{171}Yb atomic beam generated by the method described in Chapter 3 to achieve a cold atomic beam with a transverse momentum width smaller than the recoil momentum. The author generated an atomic beam with a transverse momentum width of $0.20(8)\hbar k_{399}$, a longitudinal velocity of 30 m/s, and an atomic flux of 10^7 atoms/s. Further, Bragg diffraction of up to 10th order was observed for the atomic beam.

Chapter 5: Conclusion – This chapter summarizes the entire thesis and describes the future outlooks for precise measurement of angular velocity using alkaline earth-like atoms.

In summary, a high-flux and continuously cold ytterbium atomic beam with a sub-recoil transverse momentum width has been realized. The experimental results show that a gyroscope with the cold atomic beam has the potential to achieve more precise angular velocity measurements than existing gyroscopes. Such a high-performance gyroscope can help improve the performance of non-GPS navigation, observe Earth's polar motion, and test the relativity principle.

備考：論文要旨は、和文 2000 字と英文 300 語を 1 部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文 800 語を 1 部提出してください。

Note：Thesis Summary should be submitted in either a copy of 2000 Japanese Characters and 300 Words (English) or 1 copy of 800 Words (English).

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