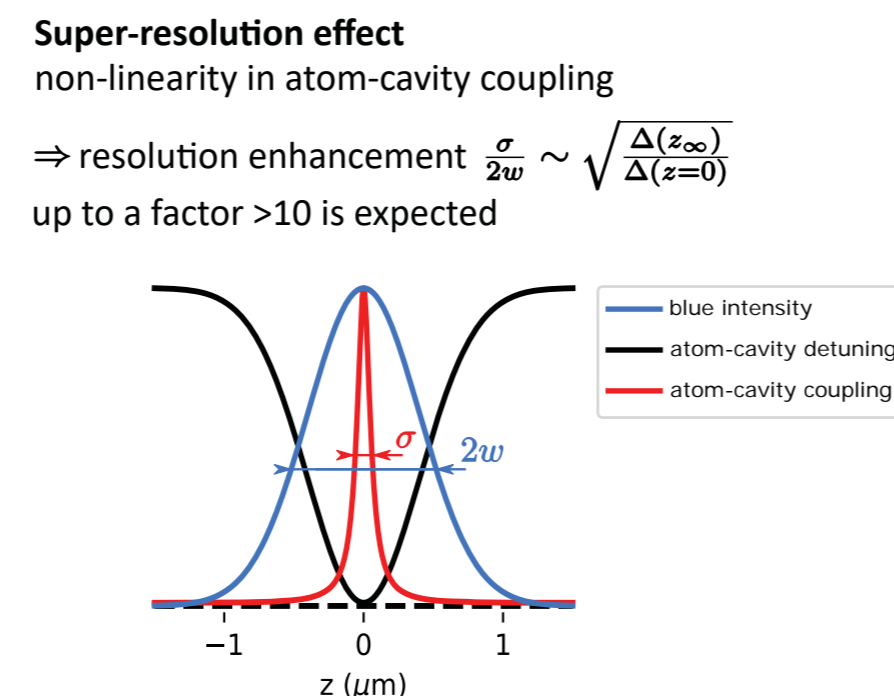
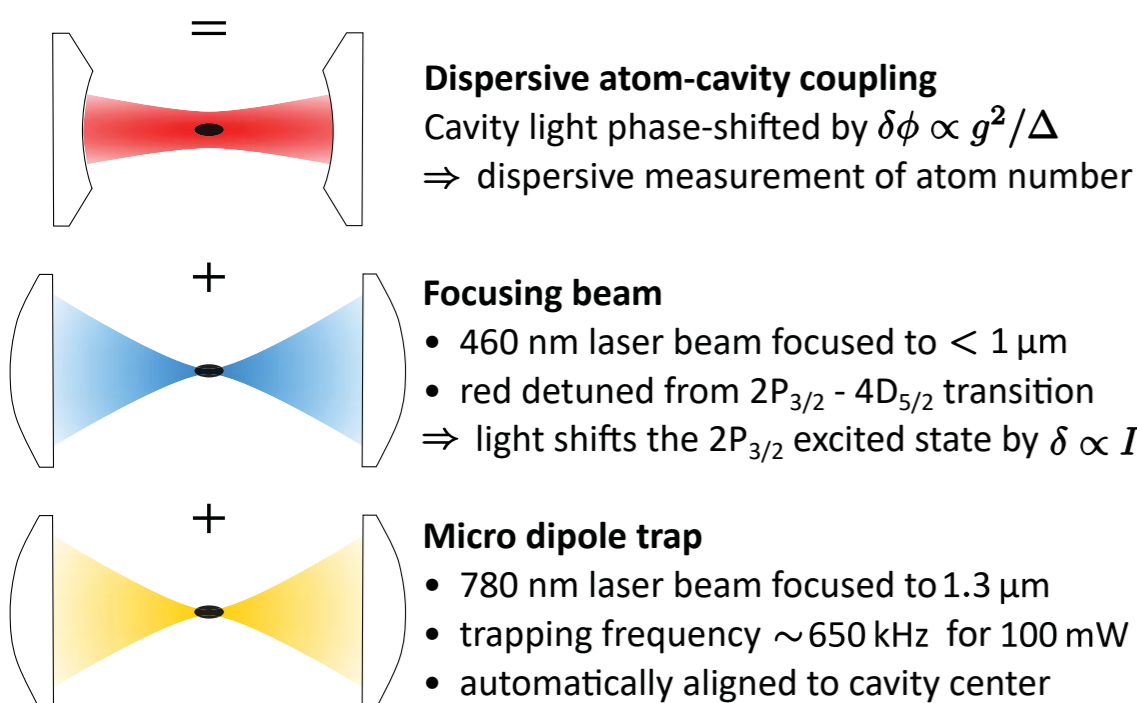
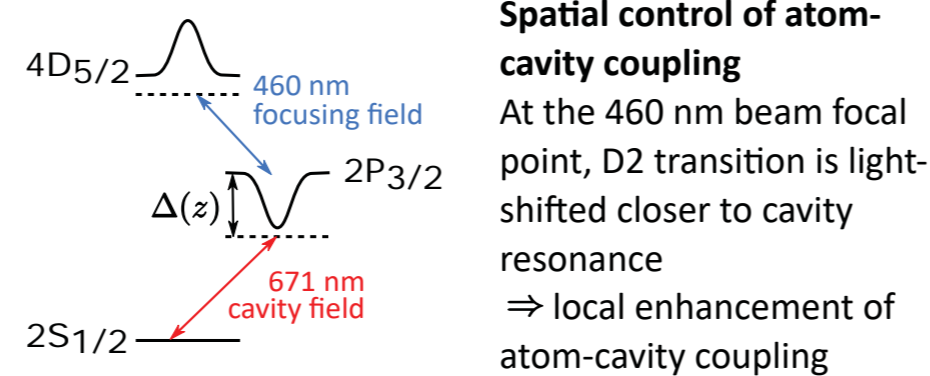
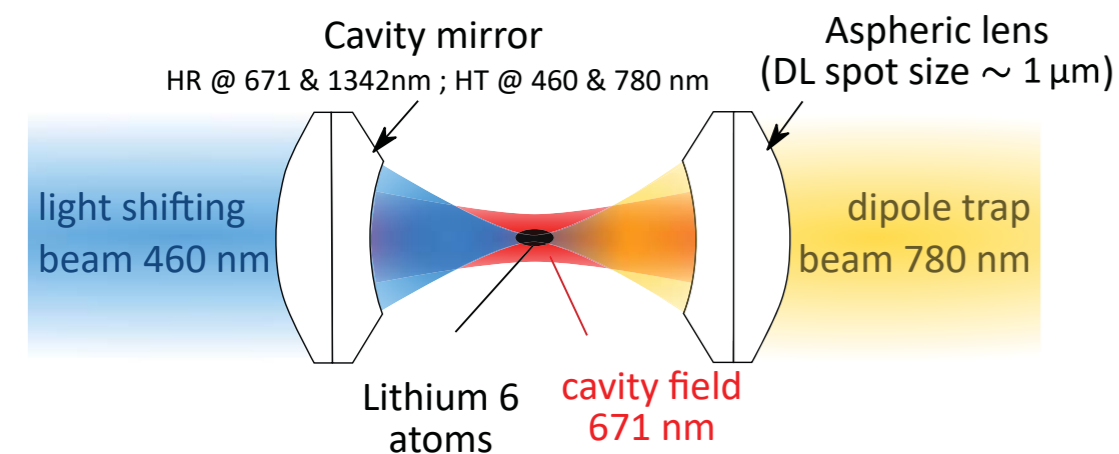


## Working Principle of Microscope



## The Cavity-Microscope : high finesse & high NA

### Cavity design

- High-finesse
- Close to concentric
- ⇒ Strong atom-cav. coupling

Wavelength	671 nm	1342 nm
Cav. length	25.895 mm (2R - 105 $\mu\text{m}$ )	
Mode waist	13.3 $\mu\text{m}$	18.8 $\mu\text{m}$
Finesse	17 950	59 300
$\kappa/2\pi$	322.5 kHz	97.7 kHz
$\eta$	6.9	
$g_0/2\pi$	2.56 MHz	

### Lens design

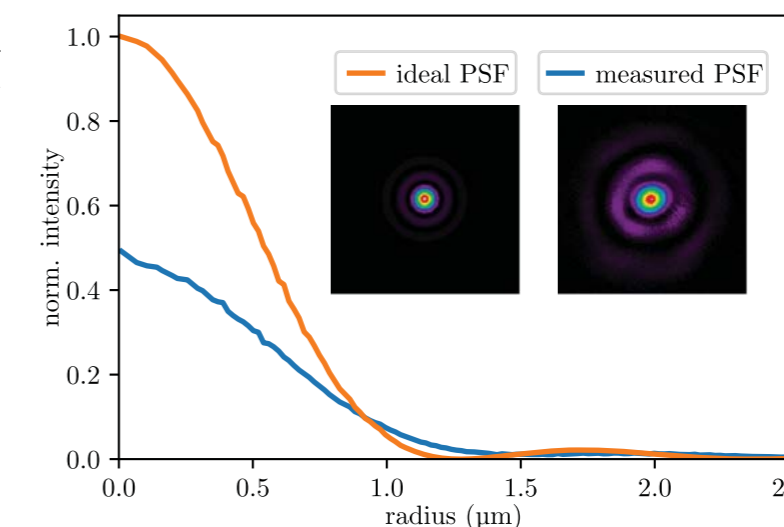
Wavelength	460 nm	780 nm
DL beam waist	0.61 $\mu\text{m}$	1.03 $\mu\text{m}$

- High NA = 0.37
- Optically contacted assembly

### Point spread function

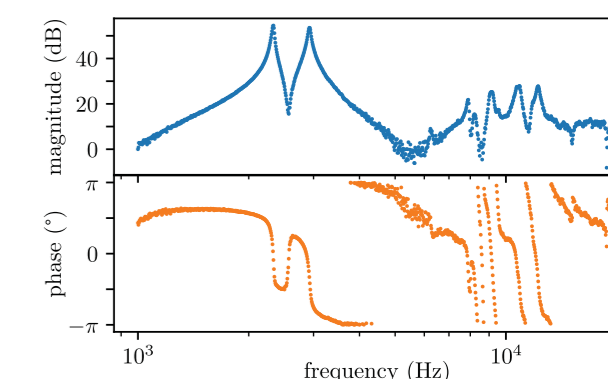
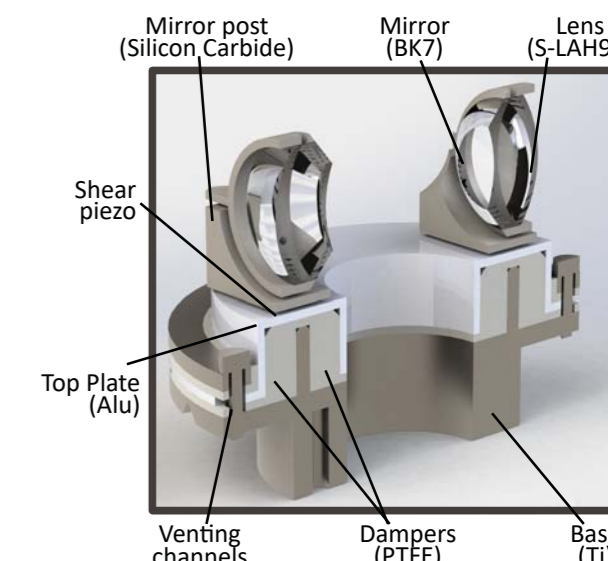
Aberrations lead to Strehl ratio of  $< 0.5$

⇒ wavefront correction necessary for DL operation



### Cavity holder design

- Combine strongly damping and high specific stiffness materials
- Non-magnetic and UHV compatible

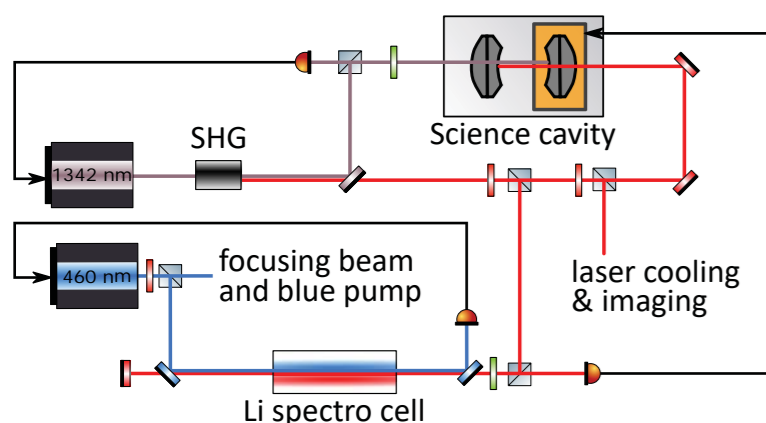


Measured mechanical response

## Laser system

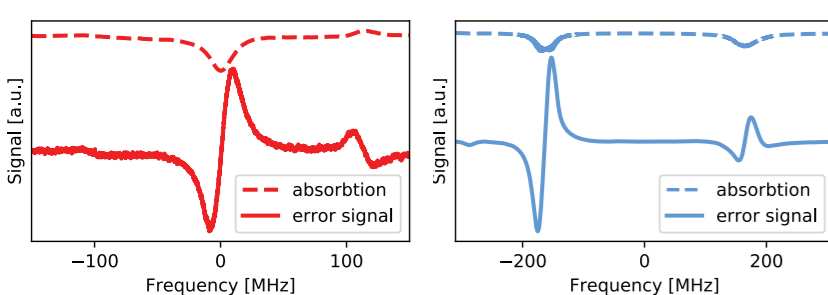
### Frequency-doubled system

- 1342 nm:** (Diode + Raman fiber amp):
- Science cavity lock
  - Intra-cavity ODT
  - 671 nm generation
- 671 nm:**
- Laser cooling
  - Cavity probe
  - Atom imaging

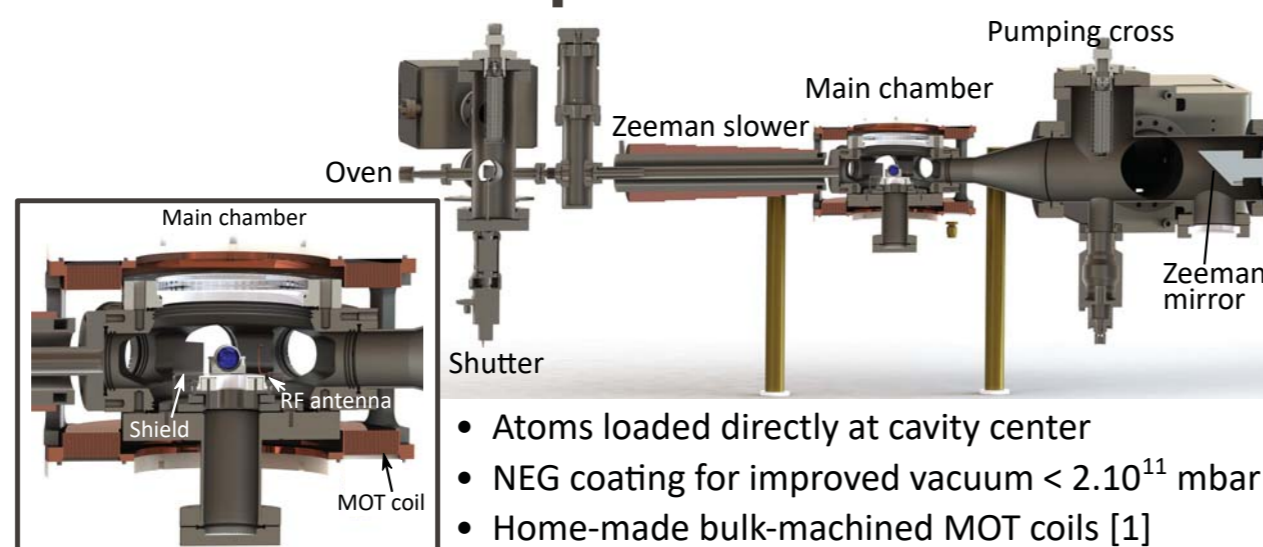


### Two-photon spectroscopy

- Saturated absorption spectroscopy for 670 nm
- single-pass absorption spectroscopy for 460 nm

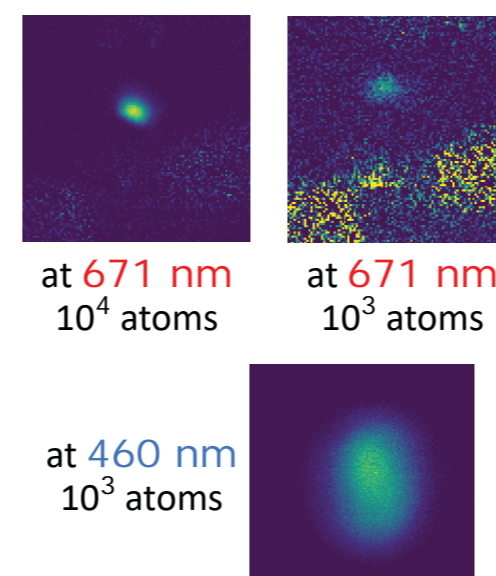
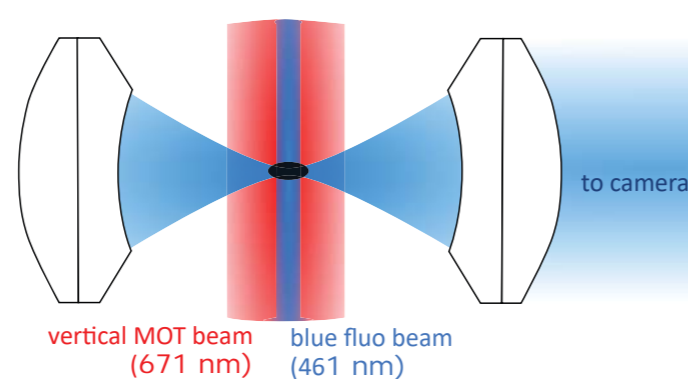


## Vacuum setup



## Two-colour MOT fluo imaging

- narrow 461 nm beam co-propagating with vertical MOT beam and retro-reflected
- MOT effect at 461 nm
- high collection efficiency at 461 nm through "cavity-lens"



[1] K. Roux et al., SciPost Phys. 6, 048 (2019)

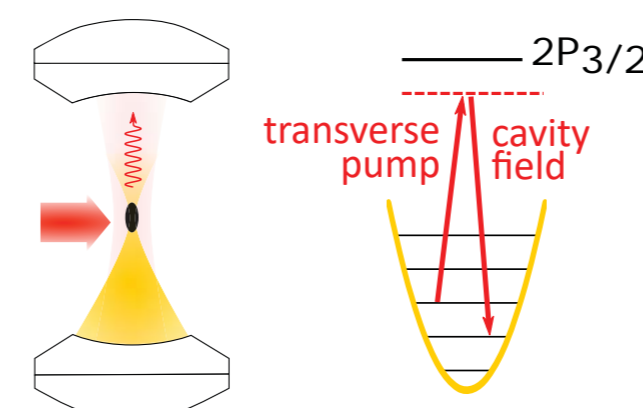
## Next steps

### Trapping atoms in strongly confining dipole traps

- Load atoms into intra-cavity dipole trap at 1342 nm (lattice structure at 671 nm)
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### Sideband-resolved cavity cooling [3,4]

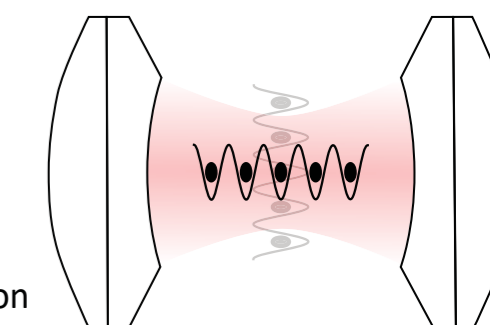
- Very confining harmonic trap ( $> 500 \text{ kHz}$ )
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## Future Experiments

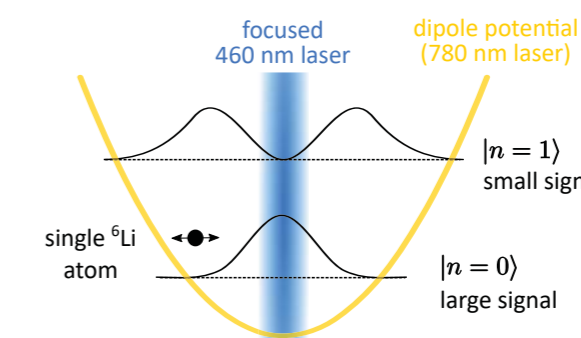
### Structured atom ensembles coupled to the cavity

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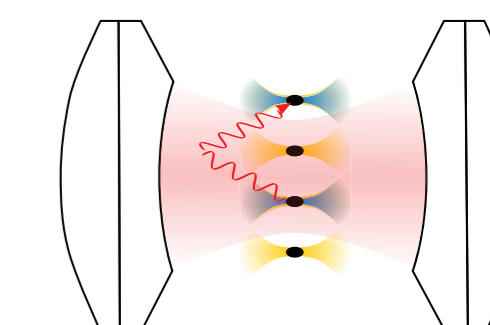
### Wavefunction microscope [5]

- Single atom trapped in a harmonic trap
- Enhanced atom-cavity coupling at center



### Programmable Quantum Simulator

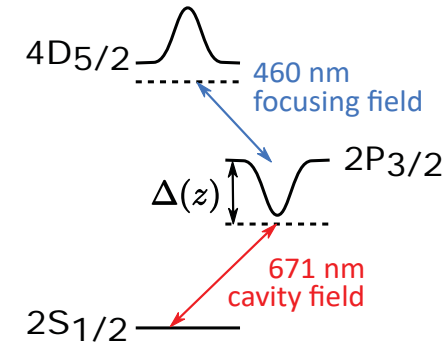
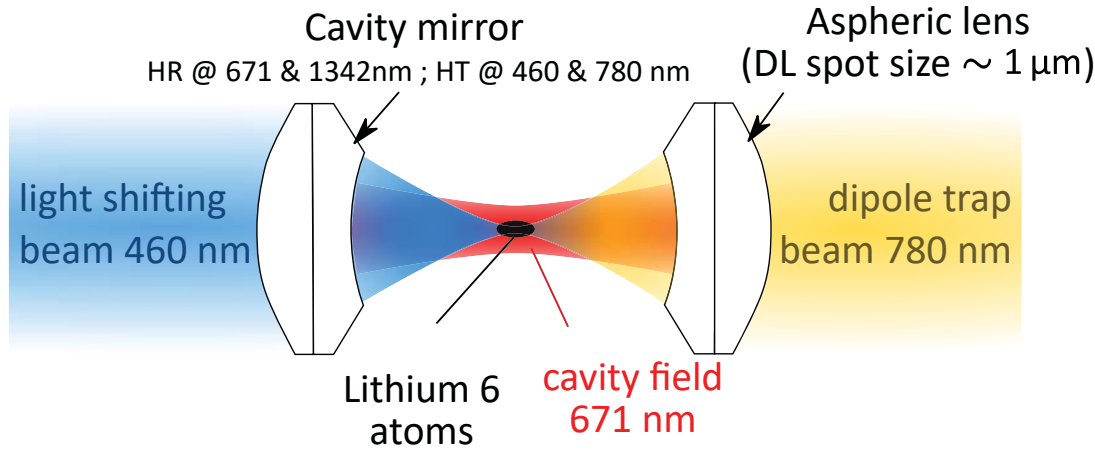
- Spatial and temporal tunability of cavity-mediated interaction and potentials
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- Quantum information gates



[2] Y. Sortais et al. PRA 75, 013406 (2007)  
[3] V. Vuletic et al., PRA 64, 033405 (2001)

[4] M. Hosseini et al., PRL 118, 183601 (2017)  
[5] D. Yang et al. PRL 120, 133601 (2018)

## Working Principle of Microscope



### Spatial control of atom-cavity coupling

At the 460 nm beam focal point, D2 transition is light-shifted closer to cavity resonance  
 $\Rightarrow$  local enhancement of atom-cavity coupling

### Dispersive atom-cavity coupling

Cavity light phase-shifted by  $\delta\phi \propto g^2/\Delta$   
 $\Rightarrow$  dispersive measurement of atom number

### Focusing beam

- 460 nm laser beam focused to  $< 1 \mu\text{m}$
- red detuned from  $2P_{3/2} - 4D_{5/2}$  transition
- $\Rightarrow$  light shifts the  $2P_{3/2}$  excited state by  $\delta \propto I$

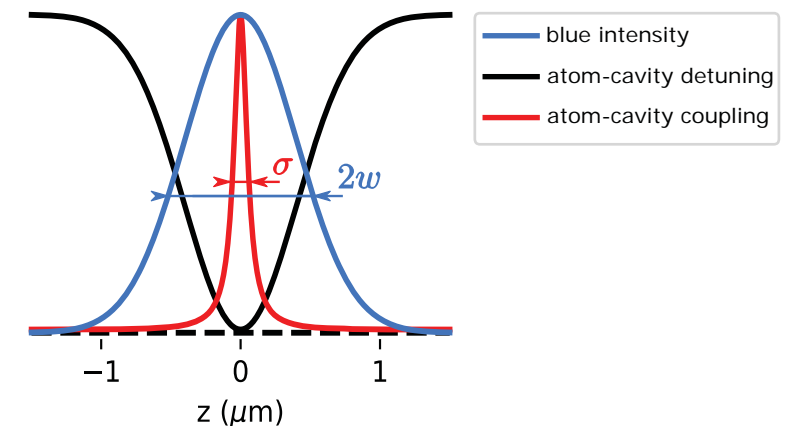
### Micro dipole trap

- 780 nm laser beam focused to  $1.3 \mu\text{m}$
- trapping frequency  $\sim 650 \text{ kHz}$  for 100 mW
- automatically aligned to cavity center

### Super-resolution effect

non-linearity in atom-cavity coupling

$\Rightarrow$  resolution enhancement  $\frac{\sigma}{2w} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\Delta(z_\infty)}{\Delta(z=0)}}$   
 up to a factor  $>10$  is expected

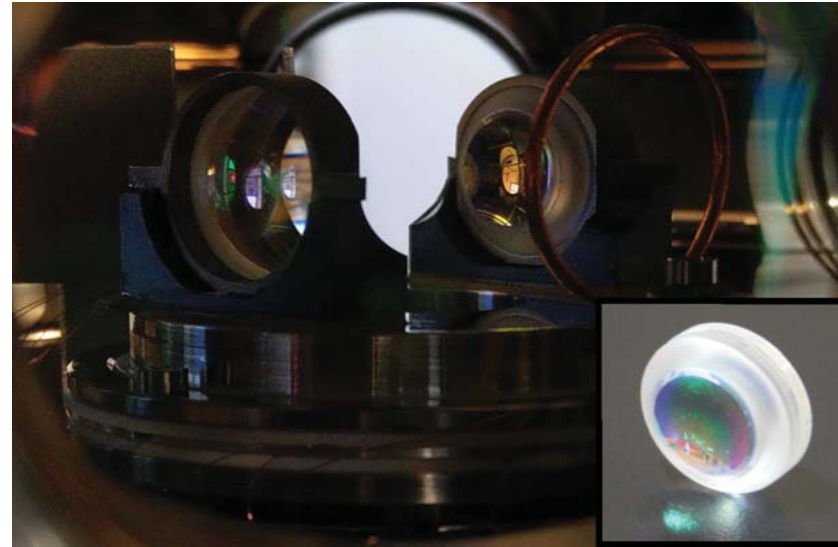


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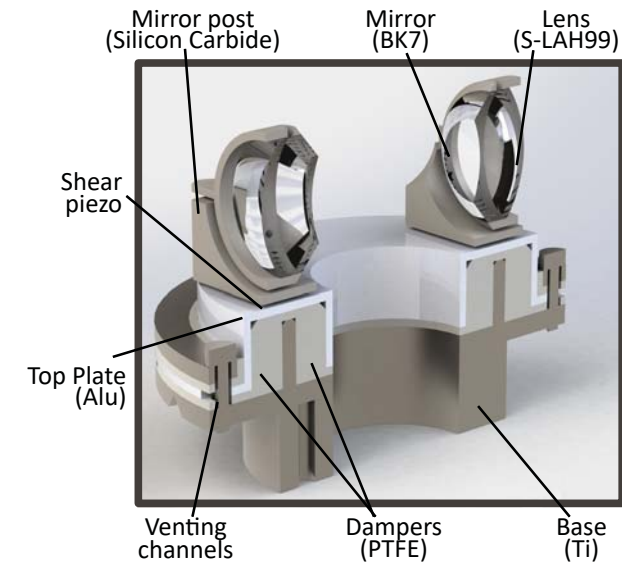
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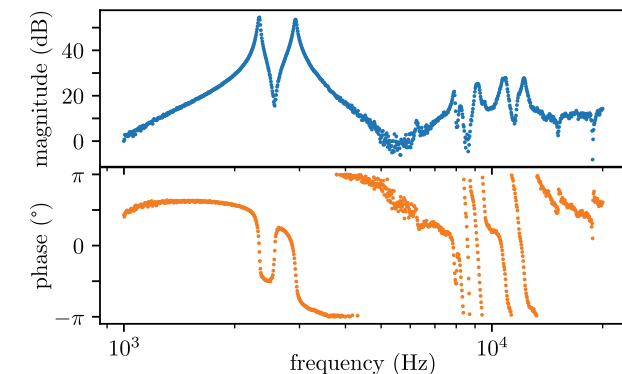
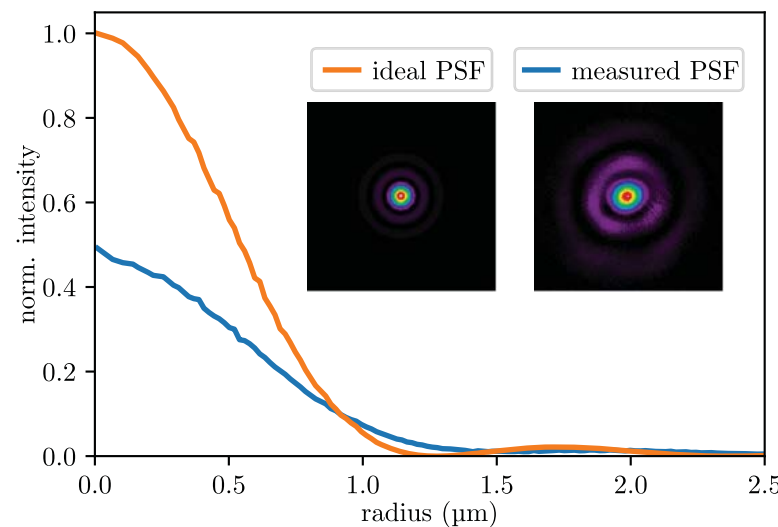
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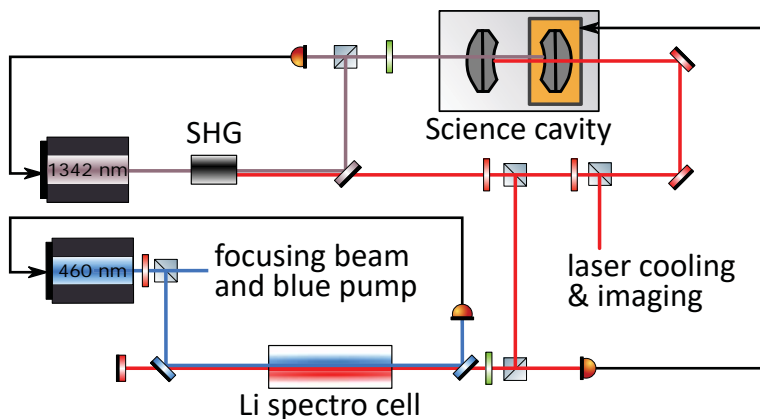
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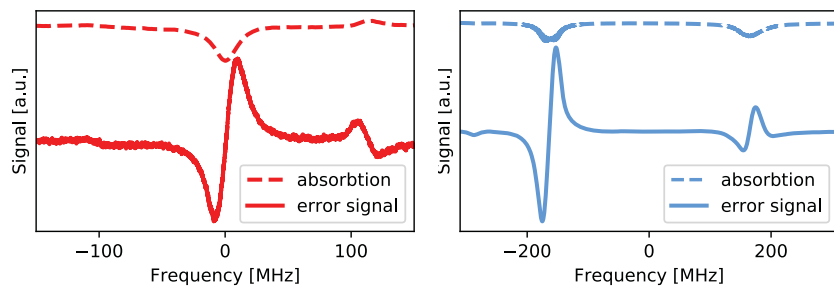
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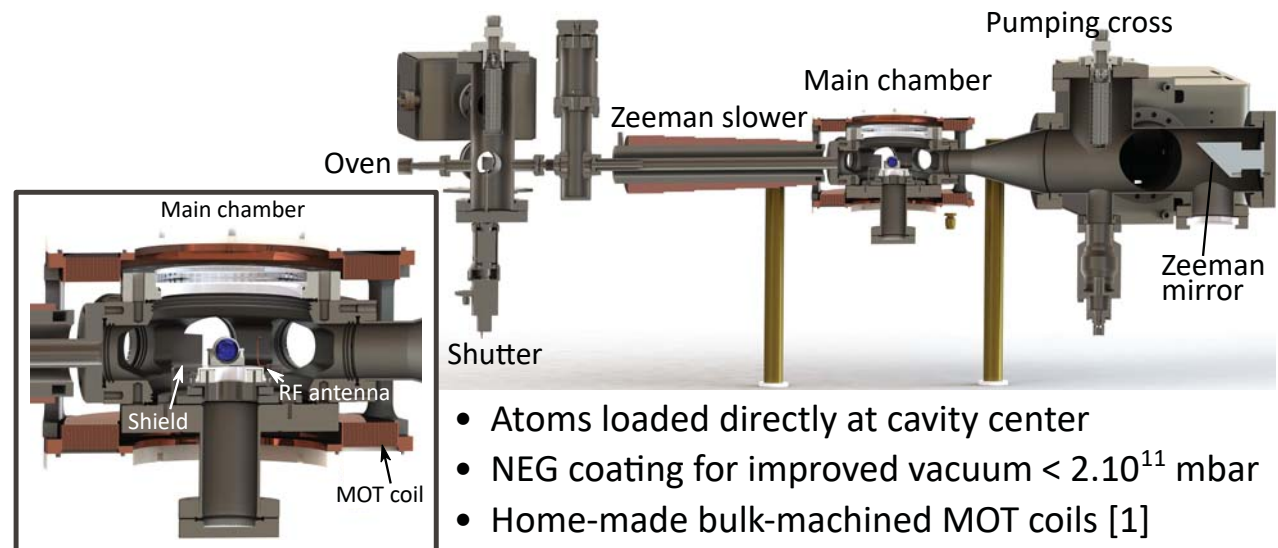


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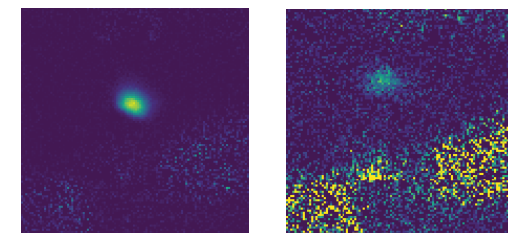
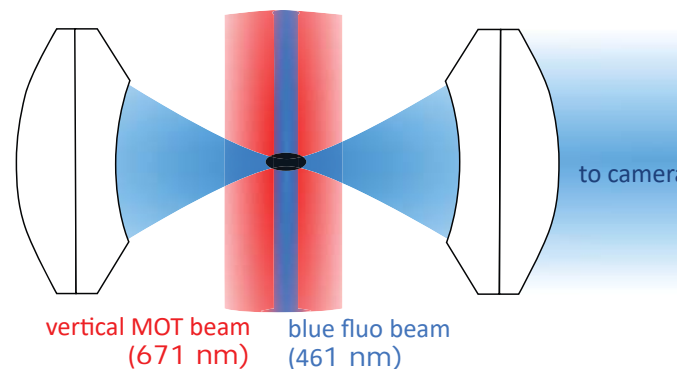


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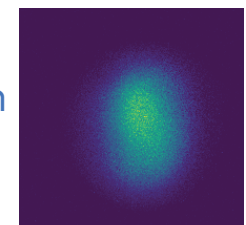
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at 671 nm  
 $10^4$  atoms

at 671 nm  
 $10^3$  atoms

at 460 nm  
 $10^3$  atoms



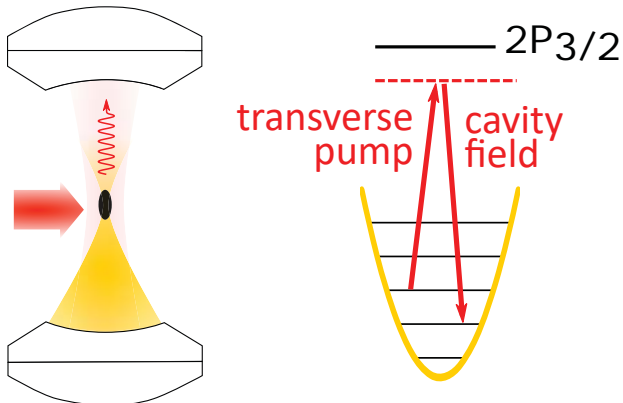
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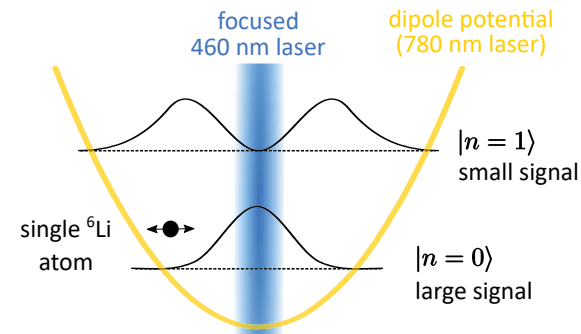
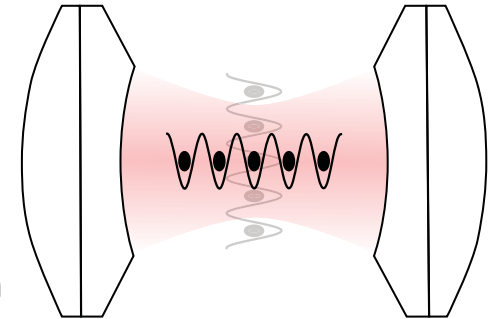
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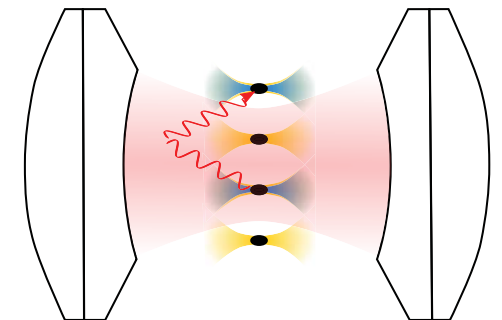
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