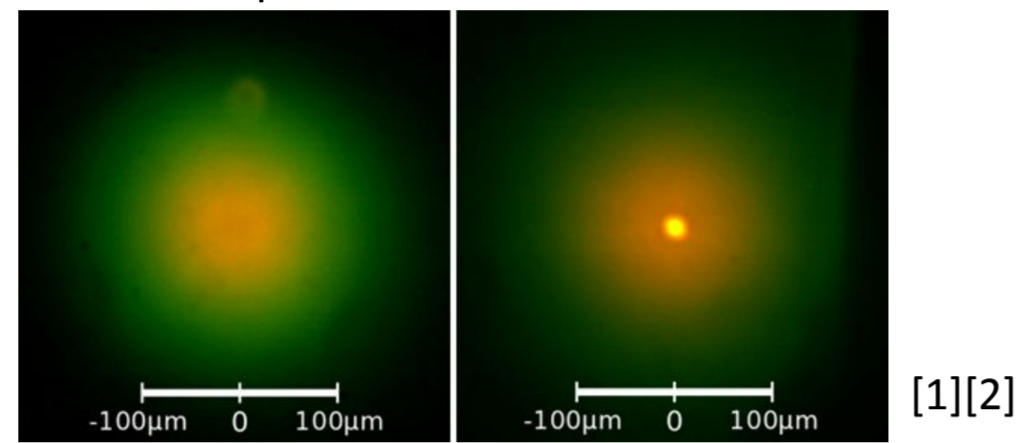
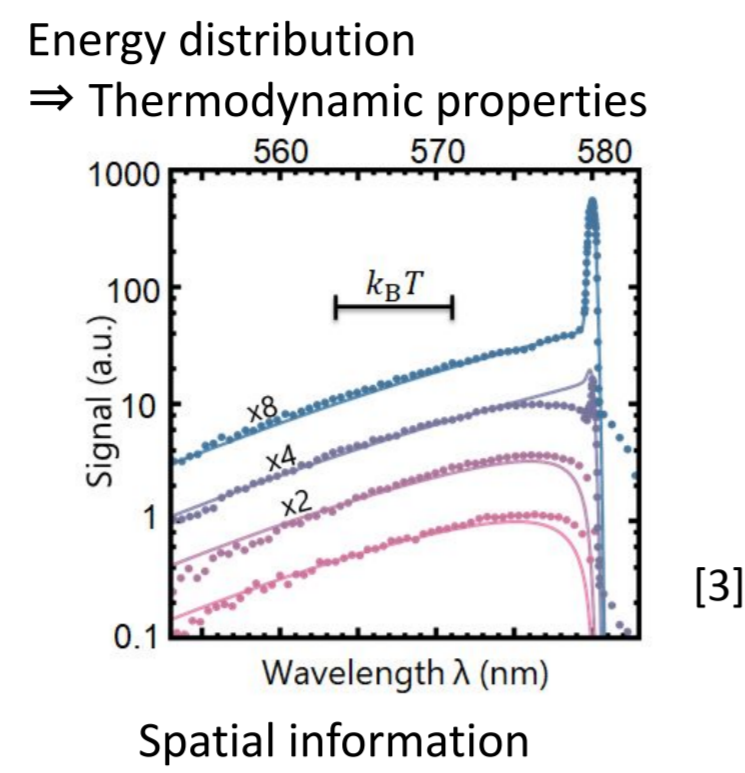
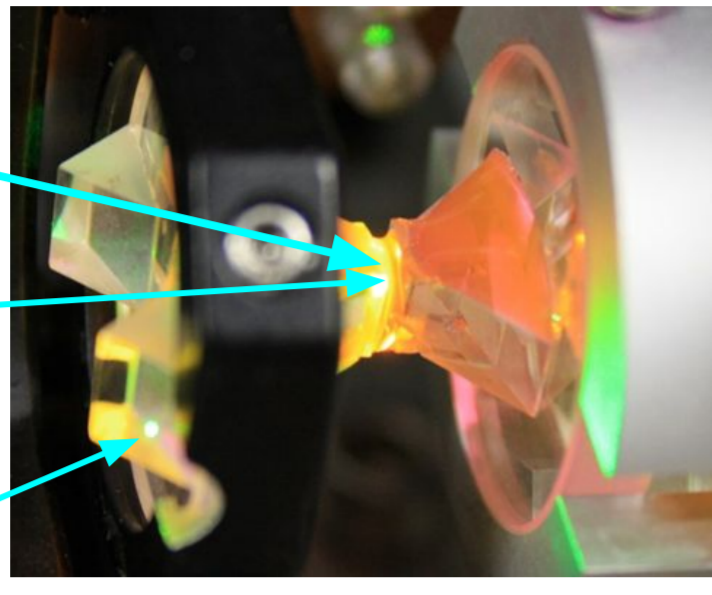


Introduction

Bose-Einstein condensation of photons

- High finesse cavity: Provides energy cutoff
- Dye solution: Heat and particle reservoir
- Pump radiation: Provides chemical potential



- [1] J. Klaers et al., Nature **468**, 545 (2010)
[2] J. Klaers et al., Nat. Phys. **6**, 512 (2010)
[3] T. Damm et al., Nature Commun. **7**, 11340 (2016)

Ideal Bose Gas: Dimensional Crossover (arxiv: 2011.06339)

Aim: Theoretical prediction of effective system dimension at dimensional crossover in harmonic trapping potential

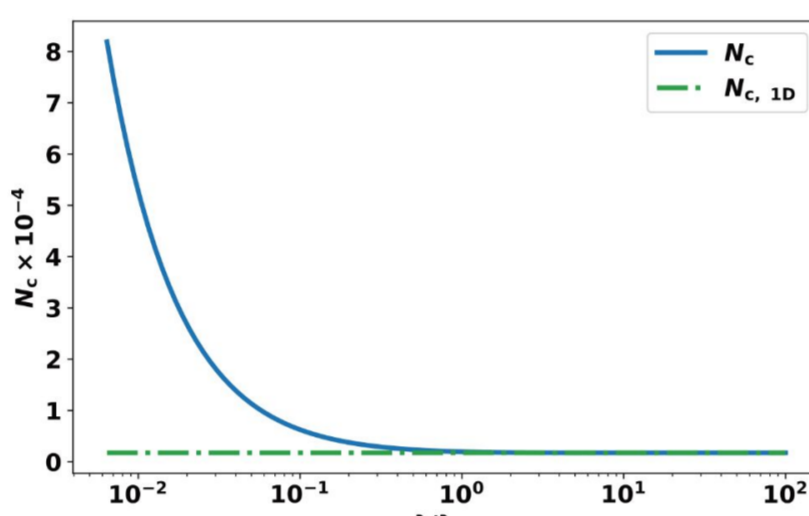
Energy levels: $E_{jn}(\lambda) = \hbar\Omega(j + \lambda n + \frac{1+\lambda}{2})$, **trap-aspect ratio:** $\lambda = \frac{\Omega_y}{\Omega_x}$

Grand-Canonical Partition Function: $\Pi = \Pi_{1D} + \Delta\Pi$

$\lambda \rightarrow \infty$
 Π_{1D}

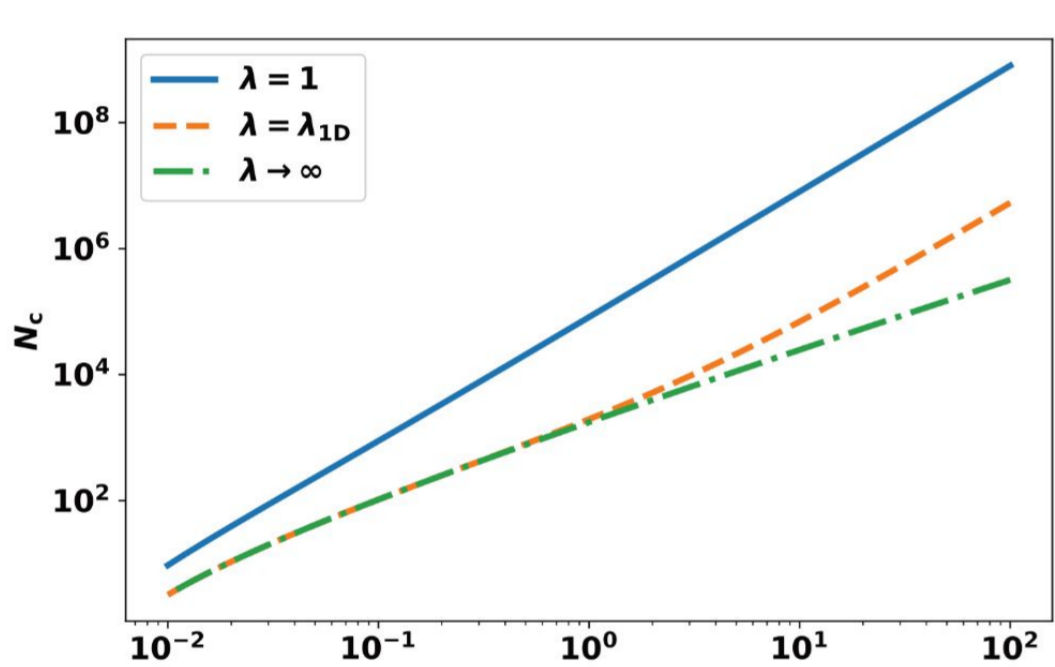
Effective 1D Limit:

Example: Critical Particle Number at Crossover

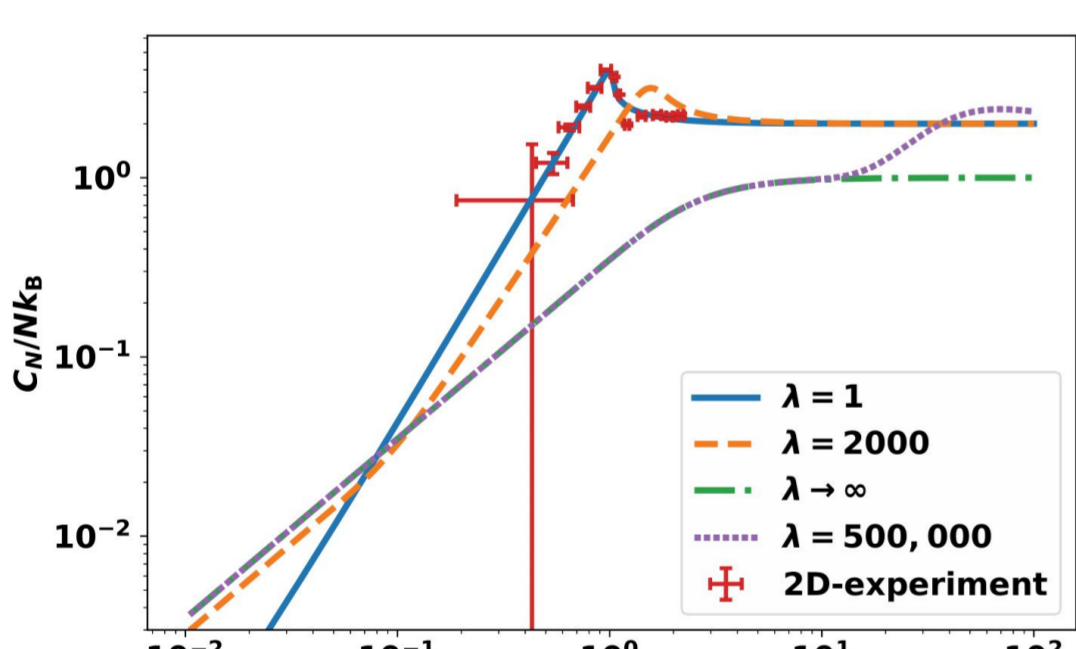


Thermodynamic Quantities:

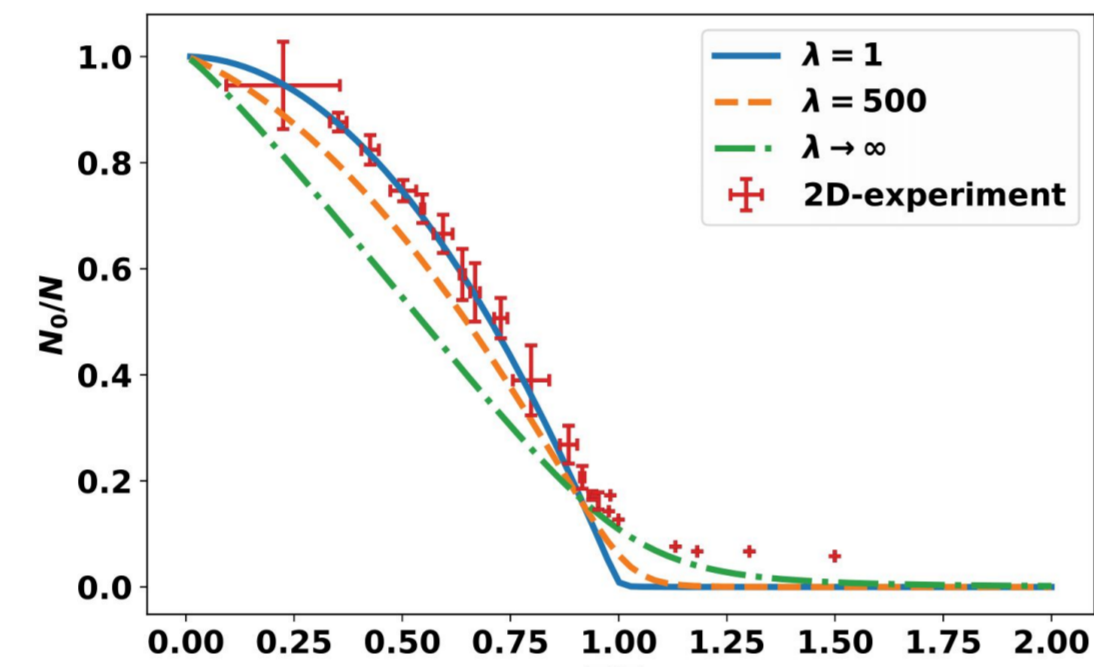
Critical Particle Number



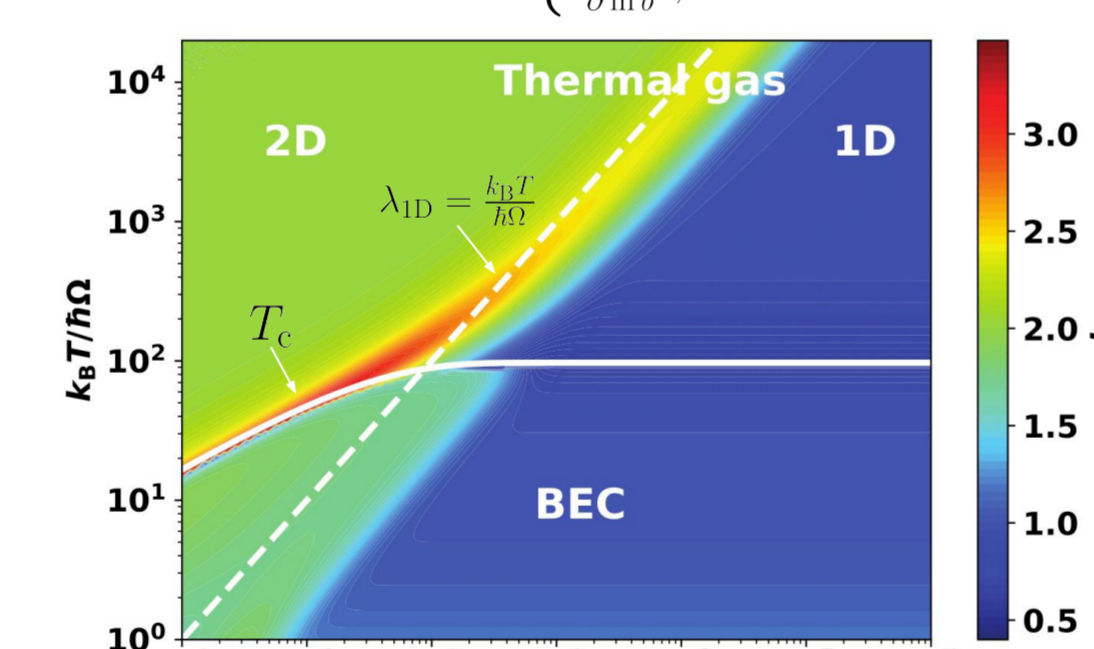
Specific Heat



Condensate Fraction



Effective Dimension: $d = \frac{1}{N_{eff}} \left\{ \frac{C_V}{Nk_B} - \frac{\partial \ln C_V}{\partial \ln \theta} \right\}$ thermal, BEC



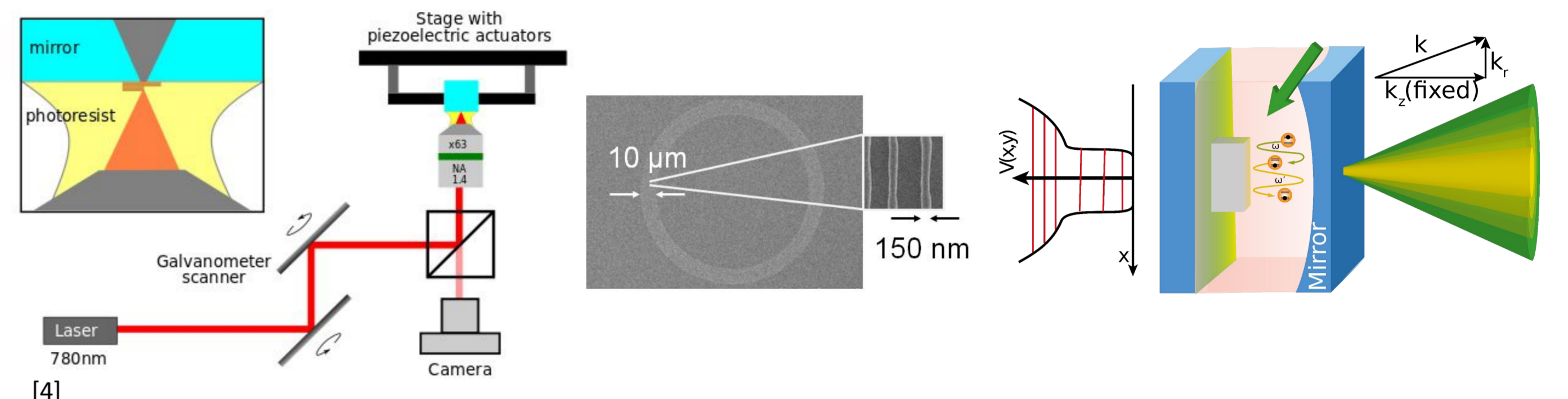
Objectives

- 1: Potential landscapes for the photon gas
- 2: Semiclassical mean-field theory
- 3: Steady-state properties of a 1d photon gas
- 4: Superfluidity in anisotropic box traps
- 5: Correlations in one and two dimensions



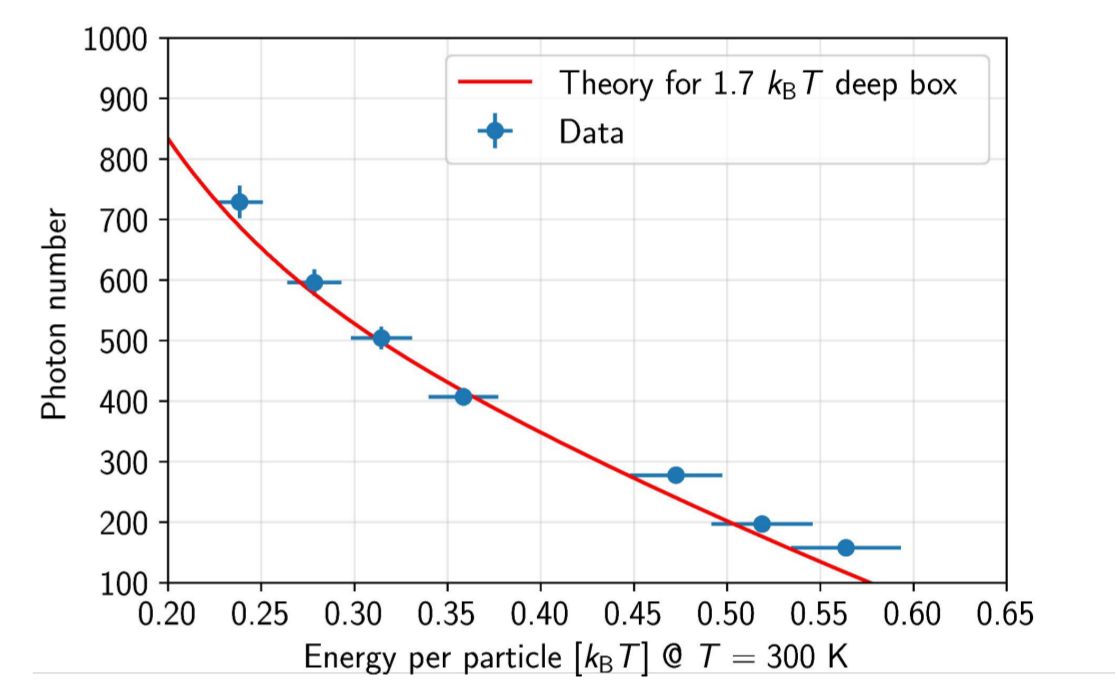
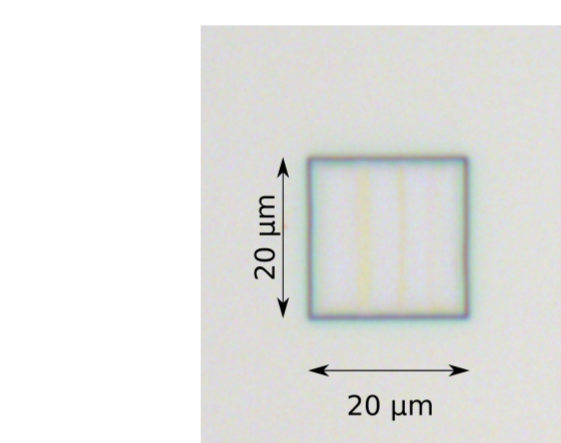
Direct Laser Writing for Realizing 1D Potentials for Photon Gases

Microstructure mirror surface using DLW for producing dimple traps

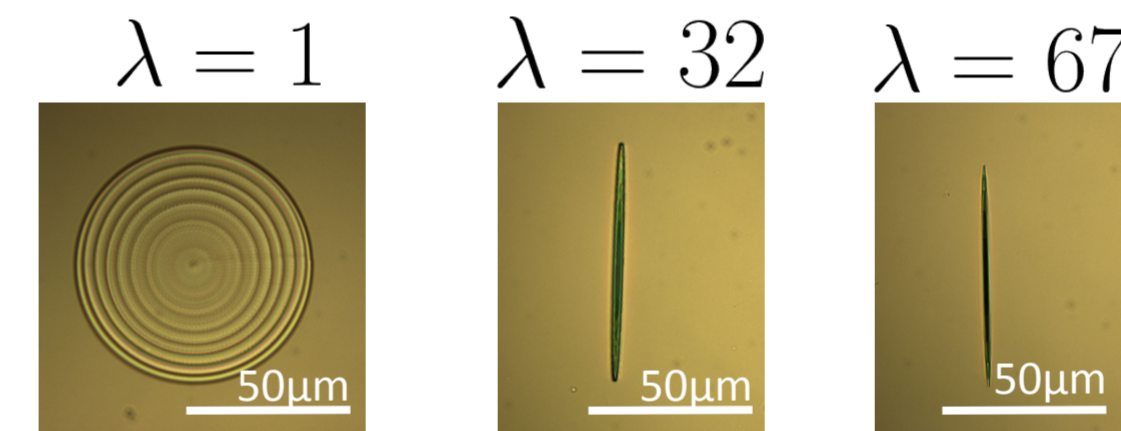


Feasibility test of direct laser writing of structures in a dye microcavity

- 3D printed box potential
- Structural and chemical stability in a dye microcavity
- Thermalized photon gas

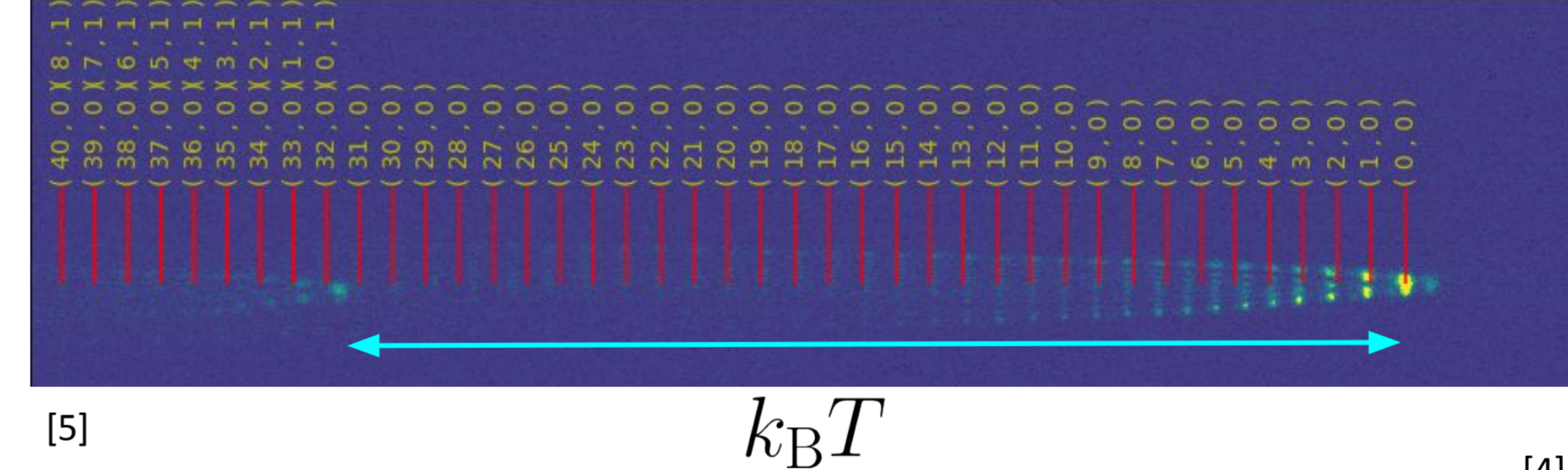


Parabolic structures for dimensional crossover study



Good agreement of mode spectrum with designed aspect ratio of printed harmonic trap

Mode spectrum at λ = 32



$$\omega_x = 2\pi \times 0.21 \text{ THz}$$

$$\omega_y = 32 \times \omega_x$$

- [4] Nanoscribe GmbH Photonic Professional (GT); User Manual
[5] Kirankumar K U, Investigation of 3D-printed potentials for photon gases (Master Thesis)

Photon BEC Ground State with Interaction

Aim: Behaviour of ground state of photon BEC at dimensional crossover including interaction effects

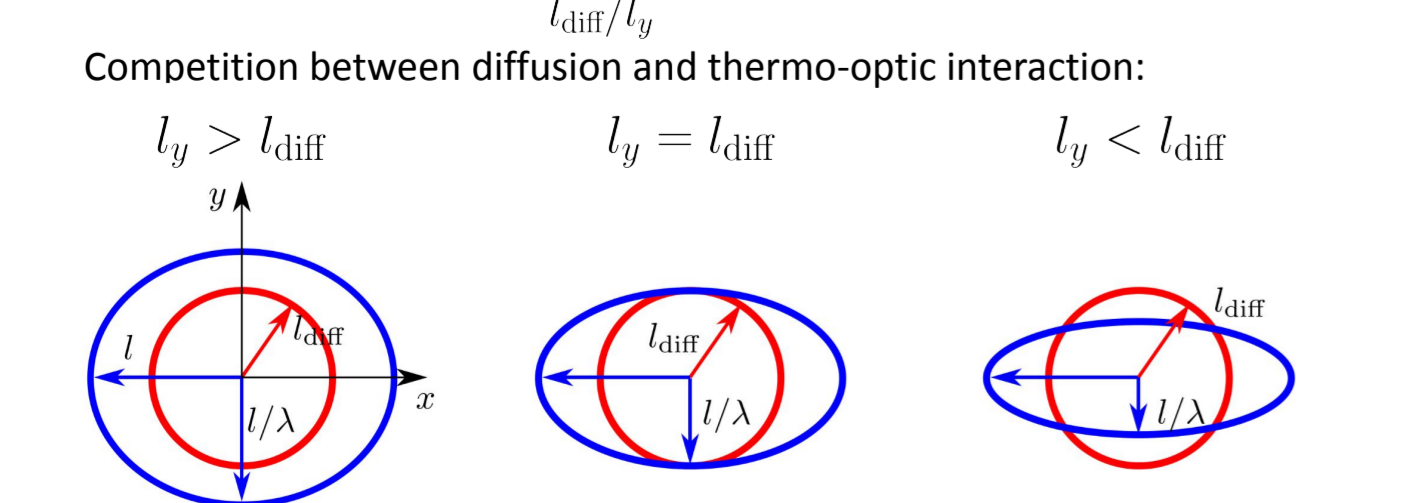
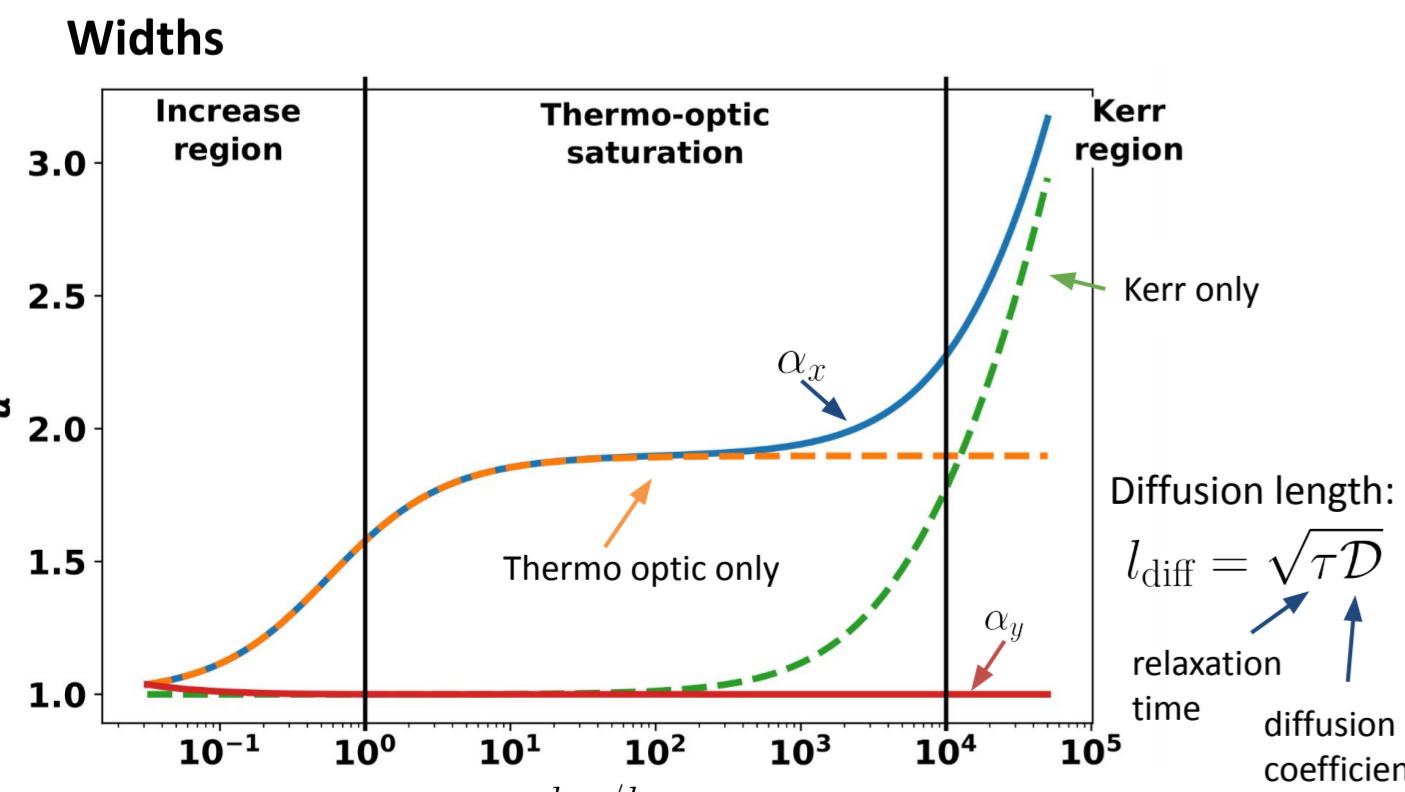
Photon-Energy Functional:

$$E[\psi, \psi^*] = \int d^2x \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\nabla\psi|^2 + \frac{m\Omega^2}{2} (x^2 + \lambda^2 y^2) |\psi|^2 + \frac{g_K}{2} |\psi|^4 + \frac{g_T}{2} \int d^2x' \mathcal{G}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}') |\psi(\mathbf{x})|^2 |\psi(\mathbf{x}')|^2 \right]$$

Minimisation with Gaussian Ansatz:

$$\psi = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda N}{\alpha_x \alpha_y \pi l_D^2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2l_D^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{\alpha_x^2} + \lambda^2 \frac{y^2}{\alpha_y^2} \right) \right]$$

Results:



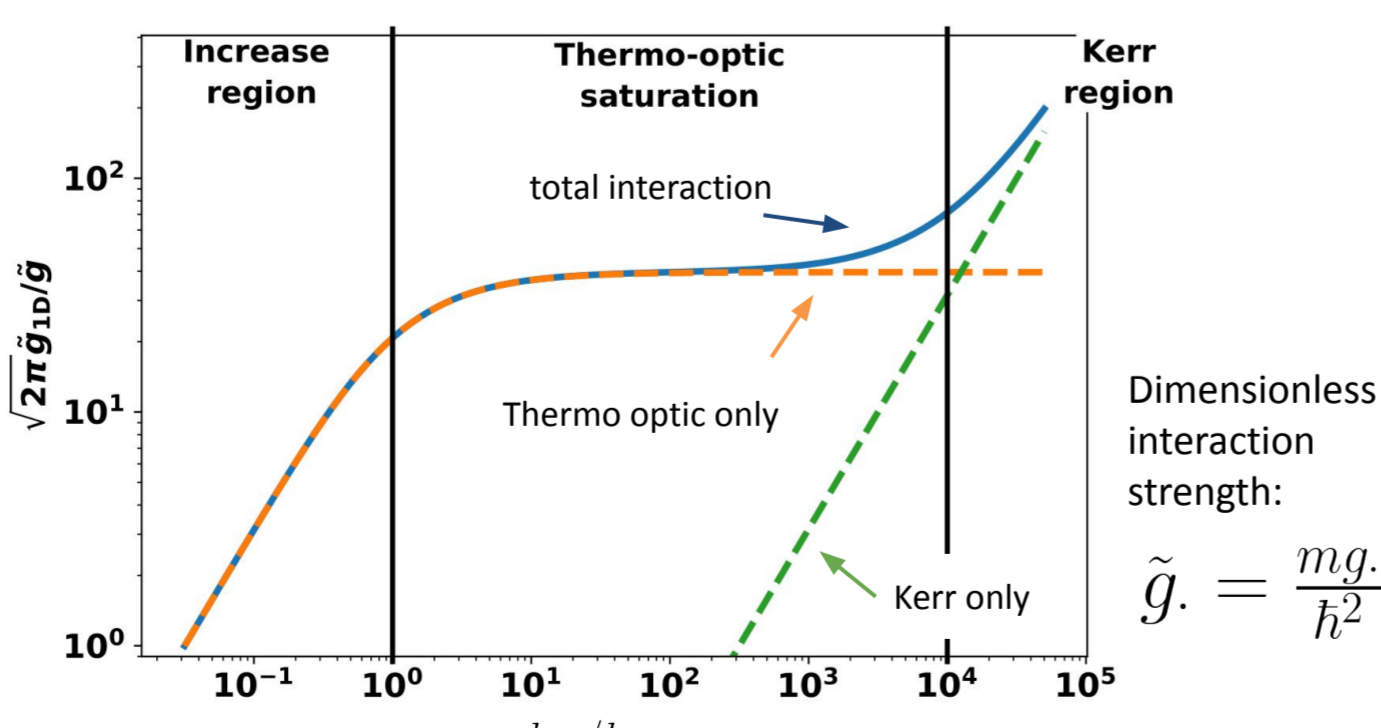
Kerr effect

Thermo-optic effect

Oscillator length: $l_x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\Omega}}$

Variational parameters: α_x, α_y

Effective 1D Interaction Strength

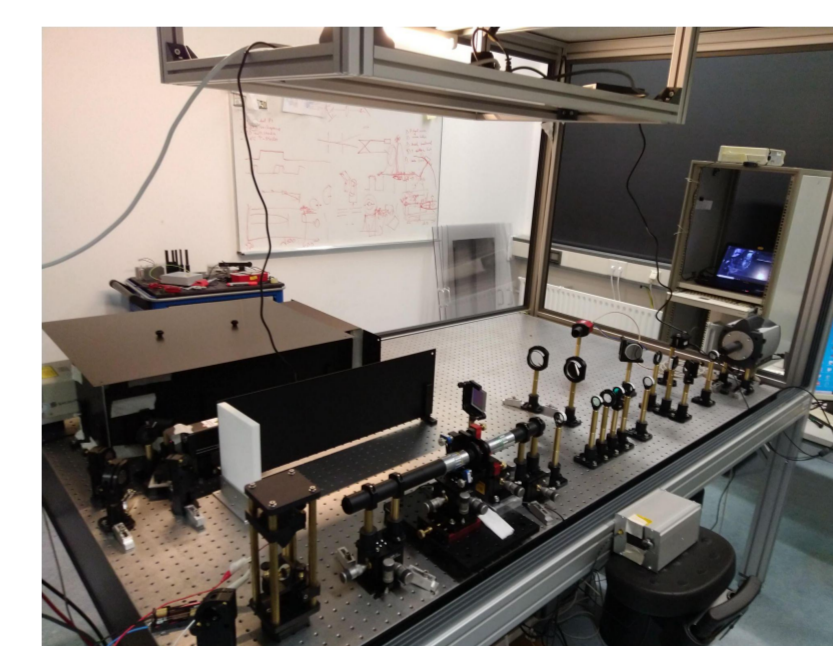


$$\tilde{g}_{1D}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\tilde{g}_K \lambda + \frac{\tilde{g}_T l_x}{l_{diff}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{l_y^2/2l_{diff}^2} \text{erfc} \left(\frac{l_y}{\sqrt{2}l_{diff}} \right) \right]$$

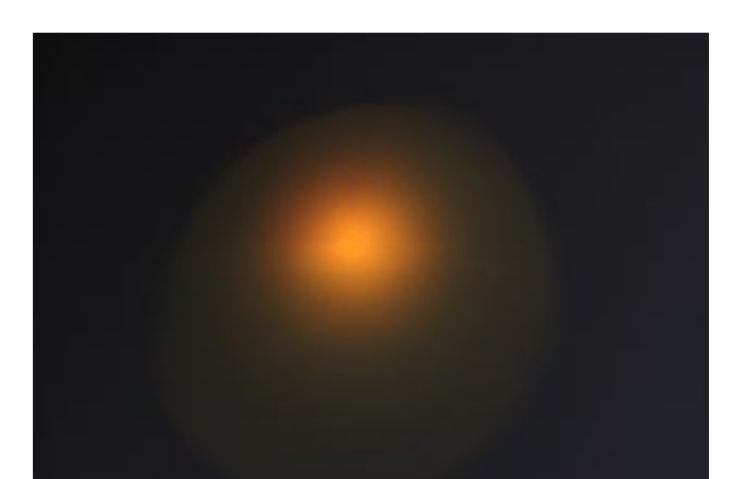
Large trap anisotropy:

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{g}_{1D}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\tilde{g}_K \lambda + \frac{\tilde{g}_T l_x}{l_{diff}} \right)$$

New Photon BEC Setup @ TU Kaiserslautern



$N < N_c$



$N > N_c$



QR code of timelapse

Outlook

Theory

- Dimensional crossover in dimple trap to close up with experiment
- Hartree-Fock theory with thermo-optic interaction at dimensional crossover

Experiment

- Fabricate and study photon gas in highly anisotropic parabolic structures
- Study thermodynamic properties of dimensional crossover 2D ↔ 1D