## Multi-level atom

Consider an atom with: - $\mathrm{F}=1 / 2$ in ground level.

- $F^{\prime}=3 / 2$ in excited level.

Excited state: $\quad F^{\prime}=3 / 2$


Ground state: $\quad F=1 / 2$

## Multi-level atom

Consider an atom with: - $\mathrm{F}=1 / 2$ in ground level.

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Excited state: $\quad F^{\prime}=3 / 2$

Proportional to $\mu_{\mathrm{eg}}{ }^{2}$ or $\Omega^{2}$

$$
m_{F}=
$$

Ground state: $\quad F=1 / 2$

## AC Stark Shift in Polarization Gradient Lattice


[figure adapted from Atomic Physics by C. Foot, Oxford U. Press (2006)]

## AC Stark Shift in Polarization Gradient Lattice

Excited state: $\quad F^{\prime}=3 / 2$



Linear
Ground state: $\quad F=1 / 2$
Linear ...



Distance along standing wave, $z$
[figure adapted from Atomic Physics by C. Foot, Oxford U. Press (2006)]

## Sisyphus Cooling



## Sisyphus Cooling

Atoms that are excited at the top of a hill are most likely to decay to valley.

excited states, $\mathrm{F}^{\prime}=3 / 2$


Excited state: $\quad F^{\prime}=3 / 2$


$$
\text { Ground state: } \quad F=1 / 2
$$

ground states, $F=1 / 2$
$m_{F}=-1 / 2$
$m_{F}=+1 / 2$
position

## Sisyphus Cooling

Atoms that are excited at the top of a hill are most likely to decay to valley.

excited states, $\mathrm{F}^{\prime}=3 / 2$


Ground state: $\quad F=1 / 2$

Atoms travel uphill most of the time
$\rightarrow$ cooling

## Cooling Force (Doppler + Sisyphus)



