

## Coherence-Driven Topological Transition in Quantum Metamaterials

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We introduce and theoretically demonstrate a quantum metamaterial made of dense ultracold neutral atoms loaded into an inherently defect-free artificial crystal of light, immune to well-known critical challenges inevitable in conventional solid-state platforms. We demonstrate an all-optical control, on ultrafast time scales, over the photonic topological transition of the isofrequency contour from an open to closed topology at the same frequency. This atomic lattice quantum metamaterial enables a dynamic manipulation of the decay rate branching ratio of a probe quantum emitter by more than an order of magnitude. Our proposal may lead to practically lossless, tunable, and topologically reconfigurable quantum metamaterials, for single or few-photon-level applications as varied as quantum sensing, quantum information processing, and quantum simulations using metamaterials.

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Quantum engineering of light-matter interaction at the nanoscale is an active field of research pushing the conventional boundaries in physics, material science, and quantum nanophotonics and nanoengineering [1]. In the past decade, artificial materials—metamaterials—have attracted unprecedented attention due to their exotic electromagnetic properties and may open a new realm of opportunities for quantum light-matter interaction with exciting applications [2–6]. However, harnessing metamaterials at single- or few-photon level is still an outstanding challenge owing to inevitable optical losses, and either structural or fabrication imperfections [7]. Subsequently, the quest for quantum optical applications with metamaterial-based technologies has stimulated researchers to engineer novel lossless materials [8] or construct new platforms [9–11].

In this Letter, we introduce and theoretically demonstrate a topologically reconfigurable quantum metamaterial that is immune to the aforementioned severe challenges suffered by conventional metamaterial platforms. We considered dense ultracold atoms loaded into a completely off-resonant, blue-detuned, one-dimensional optical lattice [12]. We engineer the atomic response with coherent fields such that this periodic atomic density distribution displays an extreme optical anisotropy, with the dispersion contour being open, in contrast to one of closed topology in natural materials. We demonstrate an all-optical quantum-coherence-driven photonic topological transition in the isofrequency contour from an open response to closed (ellipsoidal) at the same frequency and employ this unique control to dynamically manipulate the decay rate branching ratio of a probe quantum emitter by more than an order of magnitude. Our proposal brings together two important

contemporary realms of science—cold atoms in optical lattice and metamaterials—to construct a novel architecture towards quantum metamaterials.

It is well known that quantum coherence can drastically change the optical properties of a medium; in particular, absorption can practically vanish even at the single atom-photon level [13]. Drastic changes in the dispersion properties of a medium with excited quantum coherence have previously been theoretically and experimentally demonstrated [14–16]. More recently, exotic properties such as left-handed electromagnetic responses have been theoretically proposed using dense *homogeneous* atomic vapors with number density  $\mathcal{N}_0 \sim 10^{23} \text{ m}^{-3}$  or higher [17–21]. However, because quantum interference is fragile, the performance of thermal atomic vapors is severely affected by collisional dephasing and Doppler broadening. These processes abbreviate the optical coherence lifetime and suppress quantum interference effects, putting an upper limit to the real part of the permittivity,  $\text{Re}[\epsilon]$ , independent of the number density [22], and limits the figure of merit (FOM) ( $|\text{Re}[\epsilon]|/|\text{Im}[\epsilon]| \sim 10^2$ ). On the other hand, with ultracold atoms in an optical lattice, these effects are negligible even at high densities, and the medium has longer coherence times [23]. Capitalizing on this, one can achieve a FOM that is several orders of magnitude higher compared to the previous passive thermal atomic vapor schemes.

Key advantages in favor of ultracold atomic lattices as a novel architecture for quantum metamaterials are the following: First, an ultrafast tunability of the topology of the optical potential and control over the atomic resonances offer a greater degree of freedom in manipulating and tuning the electromagnetic response of the atomic lattice quantum metamaterial. Second, optical lattices are rigid

and inherently defect-free in sharp contrast to inevitable crystalline and fabrication defects present in conventional solid-state metamaterials. Third, completely off-resonant dipole traps also provide the freedom to precisely localize a probe atom inside the atomic lattice quantum metamaterial and harness its exotic optical functionalities.

The schematic of an atomic lattice quantum metamaterial is shown in Fig. 1, where we have considered ultracold atoms trapped by completely off-resonant and blue-detuned laser beams. Implementation of completely off-resonant, blue-detuned trapping laser is two fold, (a) reduced dissipative effects, such as spontaneous emission, and long atomic coherence times and (b) atomic density grating to be subwavelength  $a < \lambda_b/2$ . Here  $\lambda_b$  is the probe wavelength. We assume the spatial dependence of the atomic density grating to be Gaussian,  $\mathcal{N}_\alpha = \mathcal{N}_0 e^{[-(z-z_\alpha)^2/w^2]}$ , in each period with  $w$  being the  $1/e$  half-width and  $z_\alpha$  the  $\alpha$ th lattice site [24]. Such atomic density grating resembles the metal-dielectric multilayered structure where the roles of metal and dielectric are played by trapped atoms and vacuum, respectively. An energy-level diagram of the trapped four-level atoms driven by coherent fields  $\Omega_{a,d}$  and probed by a weak field  $\Omega_b$  is shown in the bottom left inset. Sometimes this configuration of the fields is referred to as the double dark resonance (DDR) configuration. The Hamiltonian describing the interaction between a four-level atom and the two classical fields in the rotating wave approximation is given by

$$\mathcal{H} = -\Delta_a |a\rangle\langle a| - (\Delta_a + \Delta_b) |b\rangle\langle b| - \Delta_d |d\rangle\langle d| - (\Omega_b |a\rangle\langle b| + \Omega_a |c\rangle\langle a| + \Omega_d |c\rangle\langle d| + \text{H.c.}). \quad (1)$$

Here we have defined the detunings as  $\Delta_j = \omega_{ij} - \nu_j$ , where  $\nu_j$  is the carrier circular frequency of the classical field. The master equation for the atom density matrix is of the Lindblad form,

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [\mathcal{H}, \rho] - \sum_j \frac{\gamma_j}{2} (\sigma_j^\dagger \rho \sigma_j + \rho \sigma_j^\dagger \sigma_j - 2\sigma_j \rho \sigma_j^\dagger), \quad (2)$$

where the off-diagonal relaxation rates are given as  $\Gamma_{ab} = \gamma_{ab} + i\Delta_b$ ,  $\Gamma_{ca} = \gamma_{ca} + i\Delta_a$ ,  $\Gamma_{cd} = \gamma_{cd} + i\Delta_d$ ,  $\Gamma_{cb} = \gamma_{cb} + i(\Delta_a + \Delta_b)$ ,  $\Gamma_{ad} = \gamma_{ad} + i(\Delta_d - \Delta_a)$ ,  $\Gamma_{db} = i(\Delta_d - \Delta_a - \Delta_b)$ . Here,  $\gamma_{ab} = \gamma_{ad} = \gamma_b/2$ ,  $\gamma_{ca} = (\gamma_a + \gamma_b + \gamma_d)/2$ ,  $\gamma_{cb} = (\gamma_a + \gamma_d)/2$ ,  $\gamma_{cd} = (\gamma_a + \gamma_d)/2$ . Within a unit cell  $\alpha$  the permittivity function is given by  $\epsilon_\alpha(z, \Delta_b, \Omega_a, \Omega_d) = 1 + \chi_\alpha(z, \Delta_b, \Omega_a, \Omega_d)$ , where the susceptibility has a Gaussian spatial dependence given by

$$\chi_\alpha(z, \Delta_b, \Omega_a, \Omega_d) = \chi(\Delta_b, \Omega_a, \Omega_d) e^{[-(z-z_\alpha)^2/w^2]}. \quad (4)$$

Furthermore, at high atomic density the susceptibility as modified by the local-field corrections is given by

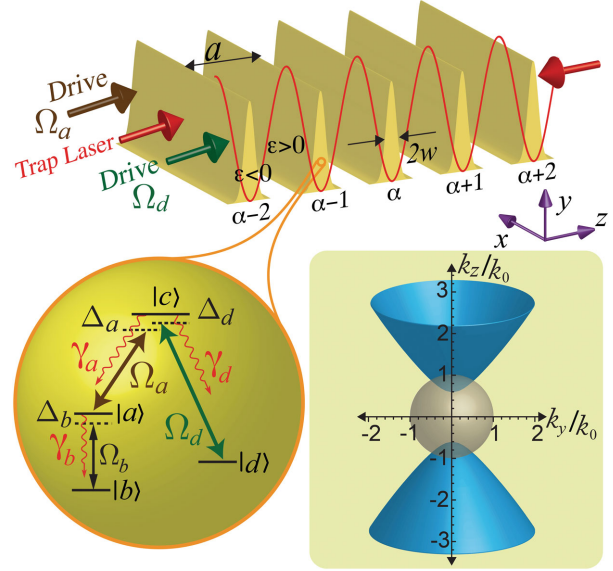


FIG. 1. Schematic of an atomic lattice quantum metamaterial. A dense ensemble of ultracold atoms loaded into the dipole traps of a one-dimensional far-off-resonant, blue-detuned optical lattice. Electromagnetic response of the trapped atoms (shown in bottom left inset) is engineered, using the coherent drive fields  $\Omega_a$  and  $\Omega_d$ , to achieve negative permittivity at each lattice site  $\alpha$ . The vacuum between the consecutive sites serves as a lossless dielectric. Extreme anisotropic optical response of such periodic medium, where the signs of the principal dielectric constant are different, is achieved by efficiently balancing the strength of negative permittivity at each site. For natural materials the isofrequency contour  $k_z(k_y)$  is closed (spherical or ellipsoidal) in contrast to open and hyperbolic type (shown in bottom right inset) for our engineered atomic lattice.

in which  $\sigma_a = |a\rangle\langle c|$ ,  $\sigma_b = |b\rangle\langle a|$ ,  $\sigma_d = |d\rangle\langle c|$ , and  $\gamma$  is the spontaneous decay rate on the corresponding transitions. From Eq. (2), the susceptibility  $\chi$  for the DDR configuration is given by [25]

$$\chi(\Delta_b, \Omega_a, \Omega_d) = i \frac{\mathcal{N} |\rho_{ab}|^2}{\hbar \epsilon_0} \frac{\Gamma_{cb}}{\Gamma_{cb} \Gamma_{ab} + |\Omega_a|^2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{|\Omega_a|^2 |\Omega_d|^2}{\Gamma_{cb} [\Gamma_{db} (\Gamma_{cb} \Gamma_{ab} + |\Omega_a|^2) + |\Omega_d|^2 \Gamma_{ab}]} \right\}, \quad (3)$$

$\chi_{\text{local}} = \chi_\alpha / (1 - \chi_\alpha/3)$ . The drive field ( $\Omega_a$ ) leads to the formation of so-called dark states that are decoupled from the coherent fields. Applying an additional weak coherent field ( $\Omega_d$ ) provides more parameters to control coherences and populations in the quantum system [26]. We engineer the optical response of the trapped atoms with these coherent fields such that the permittivity ( $\epsilon_\alpha$ ), near the atomic resonance  $\omega_{ab}$ , is negative at each lattice site while the vacuum between the consecutive sites acts as a lossless dielectric of permittivity 1. We tune the magnitude of negative permittivity at each site to achieve an extreme anisotropic optical response where the atomic lattice

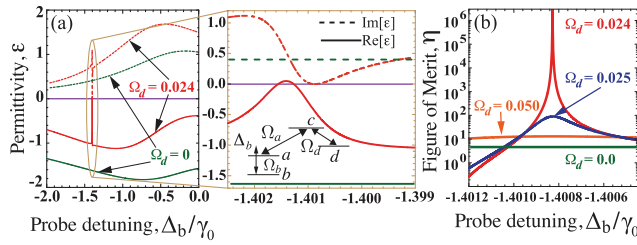


FIG. 2. Quantum-interference-induced lossless negative permittivity. (a) Plot of the permittivity against the probe detuning  $\Delta_b$ . We achieved complete cancellation of absorption ( $\text{Im}[\epsilon] = 0$ ) at the probe detuning  $\Delta_b = -1.40083$  by incorporating a very weak incoherent pump on the  $|b\rangle \rightarrow |a\rangle$  transition. At this detuning the real part is  $\text{Re}[\epsilon] \sim -0.5$ . The inset is a zoomed-in region of (a). Without the drive field we have significant absorption [ $\text{Im}(\epsilon) = 0.4$ ]. (b) Plot of the figure of merit  $\eta = |\text{Re}[\epsilon]|/|\text{Im}[\epsilon]|$  against the probe detuning for different values of the weak coherent perturbative field  $\Omega_d$ . By fine-tuning of the field  $\Omega_d$ , FOM increases and eventually diverges. Parameters for numerical simulations are  $\gamma_b = 0.62$ ,  $\gamma_a = 0.86$ ,  $\gamma_d = 1.092$ ,  $\Omega_a = 1.3$ ,  $\Omega_d = 0.024$ ,  $\Delta_d = -1.40073$ . Rabi frequency and decay rate have been normalized to  $\gamma_0$ .

behaves like a metal along one principal axis in contrast to dielectric nature along other orthogonal axes. This anisotropy manifest itself in the dispersion curve for extraordinary waves where the isofrequency surface is open in contrast to closed topology for natural material [27].

In Fig. 2(a) we have plotted the permittivity (at  $z = z_a$ ) versus probe field detuning for the DDR configuration. The emergence of subnatural resonance is a signature of quantum interference [25] and its width is determined by the relaxation rates of lower levels  $|b\rangle$  and  $|d\rangle$  that can be very low. The Rabi frequencies and the detunings of driving fields provide efficient ways to control the position of the dip. The imaginary part of the permittivity completely vanishes by carefully optimizing the drive fields  $\Omega_a$ ,  $\Omega_d$  and including a very weak incoherent pump on the probe transition  $|b\rangle \rightarrow |a\rangle$ . The inset shows the zoomed-in region marked in Fig. 2(a). We see that near the probe field detuning  $\Delta_b \sim -1.40083\gamma_0$  the imaginary part of permittivity is zero while the real part is still negative. Figure 2(b) shows the effect of the weak coherent perturbative field  $\Omega_d$ , while keeping other parameters the same as Fig. 2(a), on the FOM defined as  $\eta = |\text{Re}[\epsilon]|/|\text{Im}[\epsilon]|$ . Gradual increase in the FOM, with narrower bandwidth, is achieved by tuning the intensity of the drive field  $\Omega_d$ . We achieved  $\text{Re}[\epsilon] \sim -0.5$  at the probe frequency detuning  $\Delta_b \sim -1.40083\gamma_0$ , where the FOM diverges. If we turn off the drive fields ( $\Omega_a, \Omega_d = 0$ ), the four-level atom reduces to a two-level atom, and we have a substantial absorption  $\text{Im}[\epsilon] \sim 0.4$  and subsequently very low FOM ( $\sim 4$ ). Thus, atoms in a two-level configuration can have the right dispersion, but dispersion is always accompanied by absorption, and there is no control for absorption which severely limits its applications. On the other hand, with multilevel quantum emitters driven by external

coherent fields, one can control dispersion, practically, *independent* of absorption. Typically,  $\gamma_0$  for atoms lies in the range  $10^7$ – $10^8$  s $^{-1}$  and  $\varphi_{ab} \sim ea_0$ , where  $a_0$  is the Bohr radius. If we consider the peak density of trapped atoms  $\mathcal{N}_0 \sim 10^{21}$ – $10^{22}$  m $^{-3}$ , we obtain the required parameter ( $\zeta/\gamma_0 \sim 15$ ) used to simulate Fig. 2.

Next we plot the isofrequency curve  $k_z(k_y)$  for the transversely propagating modes (complex valued  $k_z$  and real valued  $k_y$ ) at the probe frequency ( $\omega_1$ ) where we achieved lossless permittivity. We consider the periodicity of the atomic density grating as  $\lambda_b/8$ , where  $\lambda_b$  is the probe wavelength. At this ratio of the grating to the probe wavelength, implementation of the effective medium theory would be inadequate to give accurate analysis for the anisotropic permittivities [28]. To simulate the isofrequency curve, we solved the wave equation as a one-dimensional eigenvalue problem using the weak form in COMSOL MULTIPHYSICS. We defined the permittivity profile over a one-dimensional segment of finite length  $a$  (equal to the period) and imposed continuity boundary conditions at the extremities of the segment to simulate a slab of infinite length in the propagation direction ( $z$  direction). The  $z$  component of the wave vector ( $k_z$ ) is the complex eigenvalue we are solving for each  $k_y$  value. We are thus able to plot for the simulated system the isofrequency curve showing the  $k_z$  allowed for each  $k_y$ . Figure 3(a) shows a hyperbolic-type isofrequency contour that illustrates that

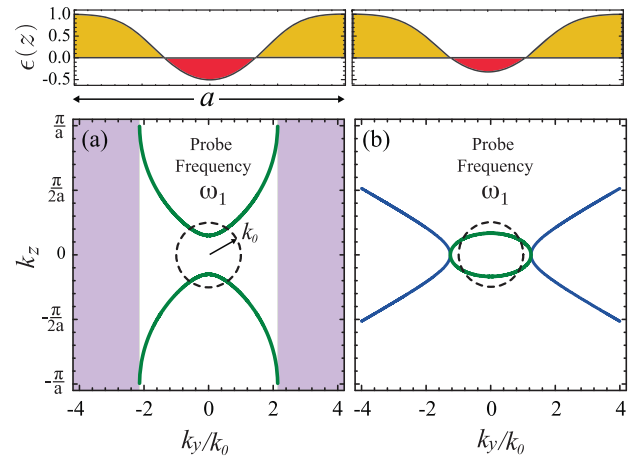


FIG. 3. Quantum-coherence-driven topological transition of the isofrequency contour at the same frequency. Isofrequency contours  $k_z(k_y)$  for the transversely propagating electromagnetic modes at the probe frequency ( $\omega_1$ ), where  $\text{Im}(\epsilon \sim 0)$ . By optimizing the coherent optical fields  $\Omega_a$ ,  $\Omega_d$  we achieved both (a) hyperbolic-type and (b) elliptical contours at the same frequency. The dashed black lines in (a) and (b) indicate the free-space isofrequency contour. Spatial variation of the permittivity  $\epsilon(z)$  within a unit cell corresponding to the contours (a) and (b) are shown in the upper panels, respectively. For numerical simulations we considered  $\lambda_{\text{trap}} = 2a = 10w = 0.25\lambda_b$ , (a)  $\Omega_a = 1.3$ ,  $\Omega_d = 0.024$  and (b)  $\Omega_a = 1.15$ ,  $\Omega_d = 0.0189$ . Rabi frequency and decay rate have been normalized to  $\gamma_0$ .

the effective permittivity is negative along the propagation direction ( $z$  axis) but positive along the transverse direction ( $x, y$  axes). Beyond the critical value of  $k_y$ , where  $\text{Re}[k_z]$  reaches the Brillouin zone, the wave will become purely evanescent, shown by the shaded gray region. The largest value of  $k$  that can be harnessed is equal to  $\sim 3.85/a$ , where  $a$  is the periodicity of the optical lattice. In our atomic lattice quantum metamaterial  $a = \lambda_b/8$ , we obtain  $k_{\text{max}} \sim 4.9k_0$ . By further detuning the trapping laser, one can decrease the periodicity and easily access higher- $k$  values. Fundamentally, the upper limit to high- $k$  vectors is only limited by the periodicity of the optical potential rather than the losses and periodicity in a metal-dielectric-based hyperbolic metamaterial.

Metamaterials exhibiting hyperbolic dispersion have been proposed and demonstrated in several configurations, such as in arrays of metallic nanowire embedded in a dielectric host [29], multilayered metal-dielectric structures [30,31], plasma [32,33], and metasurfaces [34], to name a few. These hyperbolic metamaterials have been harnessed for subdiffraction imaging [35,36], negative refraction [30,31], photon density of states engineering [37–39], heat transfer [40], and so forth. However, the ability to engineer hyperbolic dispersion at will to harness propagating waves with large wave vectors has been a long-sought-after goal. In that context, our atomic lattice quantum metamaterials provide a unique degree of freedom, namely, an all-optical control (with weak coherent fields), on ultrafast time scales, over the photonic topological transition of the isofrequency contours. In Fig. 3(b) we have plotted the isofrequency contour, at the same probe frequency as Fig. 3(a), by tuning the drive fields  $\Omega_d, \Omega_a$ . We see a topological transition from an open contour to a closed one, which has a profound effect on the local density of states.

Recently, it has been proposed and theoretically demonstrated that the near-field functionality of a hyperbolic metamaterial can be matched, or even outperformed, with thin metal films [41]. However, trapping and coherently addressing an isolated atom (or an array of atoms) within tens of nanometer of either a hyperbolic metamaterial (metamaterial in general) or even thin metal films, to harness its exotic near-field functionalities, is an arduous task in experiment and has been a long-standing challenge [42]. In stark contrast, a completely off-resonant, blue-detuned optical lattice provides the necessary freedom to trap two types of atoms or molecules within the same potential, thus offering a solution to this outstanding challenge [43]. Furthermore, atomic lattice quantum metamaterial provides a unique opportunity to dynamically tailor and manipulate the LDOS via weak  $\Omega \ll \gamma_0$  (coherent) external fields and coherently manipulate the decay rate branching ratio that lies at the heart of quantum optics. Such control of radiative decay rate [44–46] and their branching ratio [47] is not only a subject of scientific interest but has recently gained new importance owing to potential applications [48–52]. To demonstrate this degree of freedom, we considered a probe atom trapped at

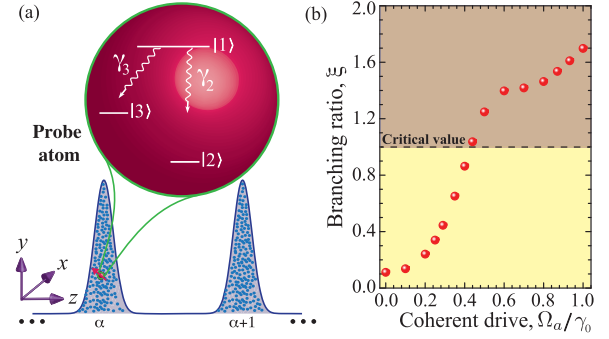


FIG. 4. Optical control of a quantum emitter decay rate branching ratio. (a) Schematic of a probe quantum emitter (three-level atom in  $\Lambda$  configuration) trapped at one of the lattice sites. (b) Plot of the branching ratio defined as  $\xi = \gamma_3/\gamma_2$  for different values of the drive field  $\Omega_a$ . We achieved the critical value of  $\xi = 1$  using a weak drive field  $\Omega_a \sim 0.5\gamma_0$ .

one of the lattice sites. We assume that the transition  $|1\rangle \leftrightarrow |3\rangle$  lies within the finite spectral range of engineered permittivity and  $|1\rangle \leftrightarrow |2\rangle$  is far off resonant  $\omega_{12} \gg \omega_{13}$  (for instance,  $|1\rangle \leftrightarrow |2\rangle$  in the near-infrared and  $|1\rangle \leftrightarrow |3\rangle$  in the extreme ultraviolet regime). In terms of the local coordinates the decay rate takes the form  $\gamma = \gamma_{zz}$ , for a dipole oriented along the  $z$  axis. In Fig. 4(b) we have plotted the branching ratio  $\xi = \gamma_3/\gamma_2$  as a function of the coherent drive field  $\Omega_a$  while keeping  $\Omega_d$  and other parameters constant. Compared to a two-level atom-based atomic lattice ( $\Omega_a = \Omega_d = 0$ ), we capitalize on quantum interference enabled by the weak coherent drive  $\Omega_a$  to dynamically manipulate the decay rate branching ratio of the probe atom over an order of magnitude. Such enhancement, and reaching the critical value  $\xi = 1$ , is imperative for steady state coherent emission in the extreme ultraviolet and x-ray regime of electromagnetic radiation [53], quantum information processing.

The experimental implementation can be done for several atoms where the similar energy level schemes can be found, for example, in Ba, Ca, Rb, and Cs. All of them are good for trapping. In particular, we see that for Rb atoms we can choose  $|d\rangle = 5S_{1/2}$ ,  $|c\rangle = 6P_{3/2}$ ,  $|b\rangle = 4F_{7/2}$ ,  $|a\rangle = 9D_{3/2}$ , with corresponding transition wavelengths  $\lambda_d = 420$  nm,  $\lambda_b = 1880$  nm,  $\lambda_a = 1177$  nm. Similar transitions can be used for Cs as well. The number of atoms filling the lattice can be more than one, and the current available parameters of the 1D optical lattices [54–56] are close to the parameters that are needed for our approach. In principle, the approach presented here can be extended to the 2D and 3D optical lattices. Implementation of the DDR physics is both attractive and versatile. It has been studied in atoms, molecules, and recently extended to meta-atoms [57]. We anticipate that our approach may bridge the gap between artificial crystals of ultracold atoms and metamaterials, and open the door for harnessing atomic-lattice-based quantum metamaterial at the single- or few-photon level for quantum

sensing, quantum information processing, and quantum simulations.

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P. K. J. conceived the idea, performed the atomic analytical and numerical calculations. P. K. J., M. M., J. K., and C. W. conducted simulations. X. Z., Y. V. R., and Y. W. guided the research.

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