

Shapiro steps in a strongly-interacting atomic Josephson junction under AC drive

Giulia Del Pace^{1,2,3}, Diego Hernández-Rajkov^{2,3}, Vijay Pal Singh⁴, Nicola Grani^{1,2,3}, Marcia Frómeta Fernández^{2,3}, Giulio Nesti^{1,2}, Jorge Amin Seman⁵, Massimo Inguscio⁶, Luigi Amico^{4,7,8}, Giacomo Roati^{2,3}

Department of Physics, University of Florence, 50019 Sesto Fiorentino, Italy
European Laboratory for Nonlinear Spectroscopy (LENS), University of Florence, 50019 Sesto Fiorentino, Italy
Istituto Nazionale di Ottica del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR-INO) c/o LENS, 50019 Sesto Fiorentino, Italy
Quantum Research Centre, Technology Innovation Institute, Abu Dhabi, UAE
Instituto de Física, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, C.P. 04510 Ciudad de México, México
Department of Engineering, Campus Bio-Medico University of Rome, Rome, Italy
INFN-Sezione di Catania, Via S. Sofia 64, 95127 Catania, Italy
Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Catania, Via S. Sofia 64, 95123 Catania, Italy

Abstract: We report on the observation of Shapiro steps in the current-chemical potential characteristic of an atomic Josephson junction under AC drive, unveiling the microscopic mechanism behind the phenomenon.

The Josephson effect is one of the most striking manifestations of a macroscopic system phase coherence. Besides representing a powerful probe of phase coherence, Josephson junctions (JJ) are also fundamental building blocks for atomtronics circuits, thanks to their well defined current-chemical potential and current-phase characteristics.

Here, I report on our recent research on the response of an atomic JJ with Fermi superfluids of lithium-6 under an AC driving [1]. To inject in the junction an alternate current, we modulate the position of the tunneling barrier at a given frequency [2] and probe the chemical potential imbalance developed across the junction after a few modulation periods. The AC drive introduces in the current-chemical potential characteristic a number of Shapiro steps at a chemical potential value that is an integer multiple of the driving frequency, similarly to superconducting JJ with an external radiofrequency drive. We connect the presence of the steps to the synchronization of the relative phase at the junction with the external drive, which leads to n phase slips events in the n-th Shapiro steps, which we could directly access by counting the number of emitted vortices. Besides providing the first experimental observation of Shapiro steps in a fermionic atomic JJ, our work highlights the microscopic mechanism behind such a phenomenon, providing important insights on the role of synchronisation in AC driven junctions. Moreover, our system successfully realizes the first AC driven atomtronic circuit, opening for more complex architectures.

References

[1] G. Del Pace, D. Hernández-Rajkov, V. P. Singh, N. Grani, M. Frómeta Fernández, G. Nesti, J. A. Seman, M. Inguscio, L. Amico and G. Roati. "Shapiro steps in strongly-interacting Fermi gases." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2409.03448* (2024).

[2] V. P. Singh, J. Polo, L.Mathey and L. Amico, "Shapiro steps in driven atomic Josephson junctions." *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 133(9), p.093401 (2024.)