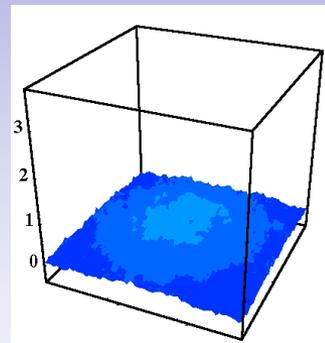
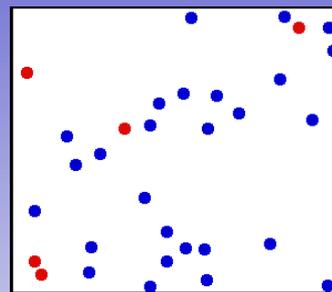
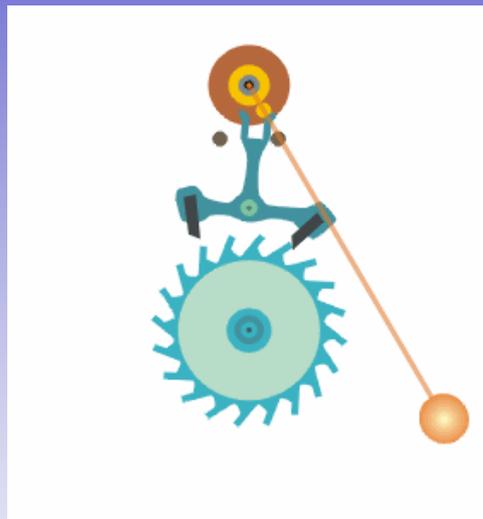


时钟、多普勒效应、“最冷”物理

主讲：吴赛骏
特别助教：赵宇翔

2024.01.23



应用表面物理国家重点实验室

STATE KEY LABORATORY OF SURFACE PHYSICS



时钟、多普勒效应、“最冷”物理

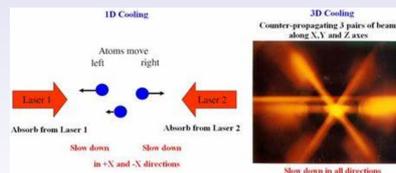
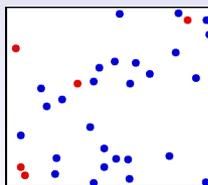
- 时钟



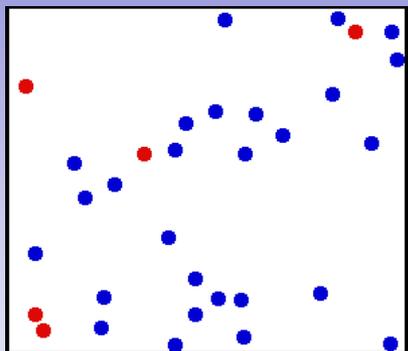
- 多普勒效应



- 激光冷却和“超冷”

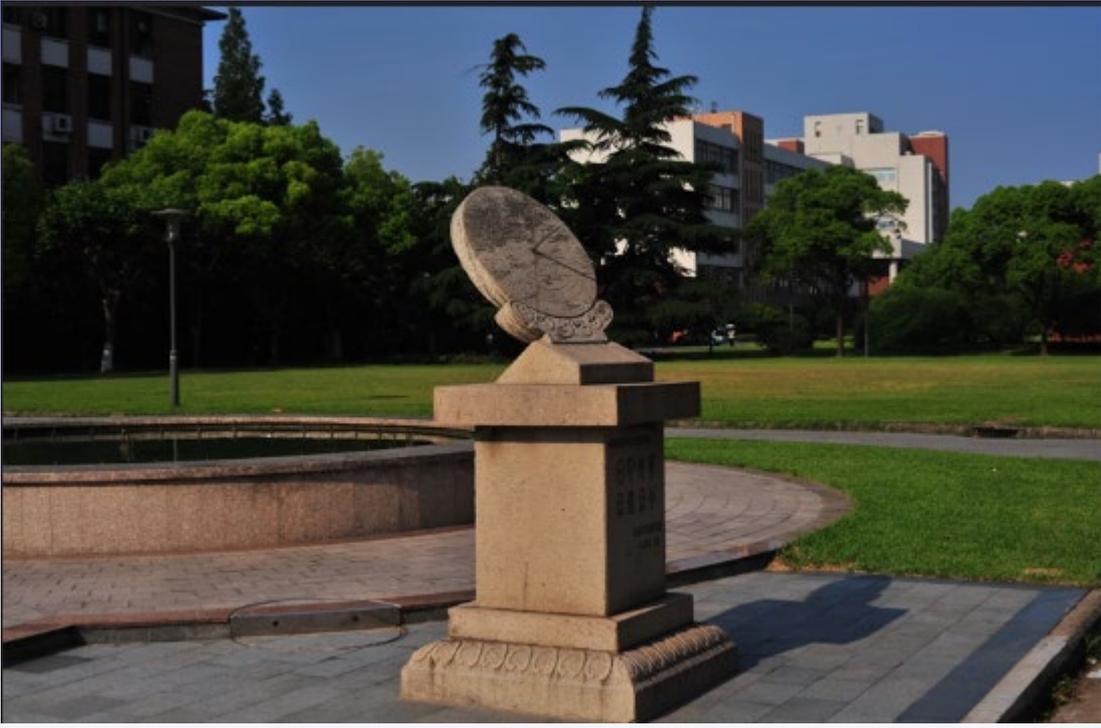


问题



- 空气中氮气分子的速度有多大?
- 如果把氮气从室温降到零下-200度, 分子运动速度会降到多大?

日晷



日晷

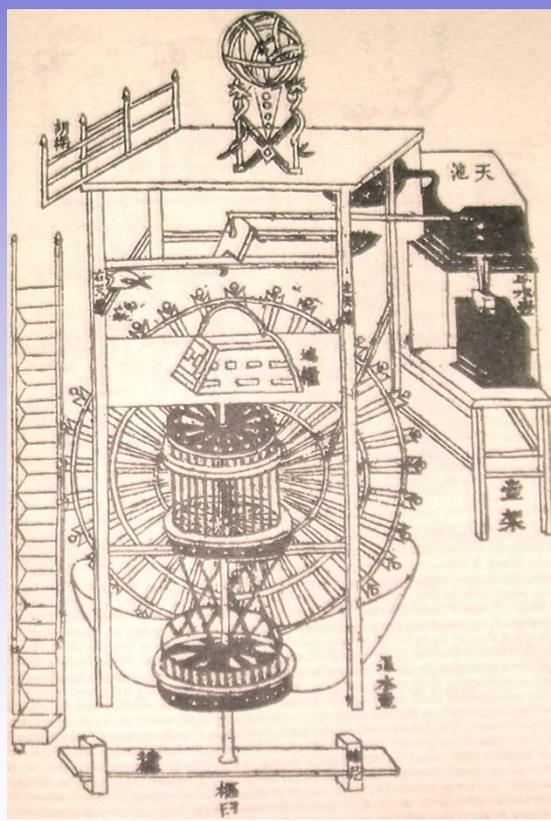
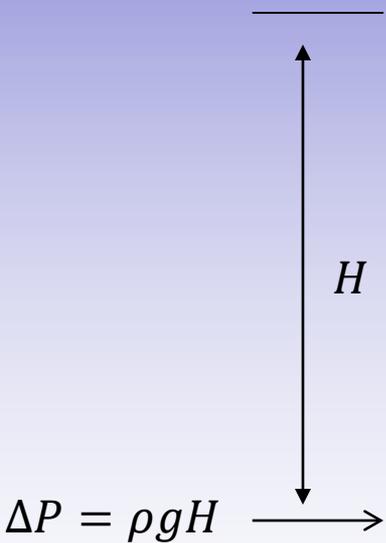


《周髀算经》卷上：“故冬至日晷丈三尺五寸，夏至日晷尺六寸。冬至日晷长，夏至日晷短。”

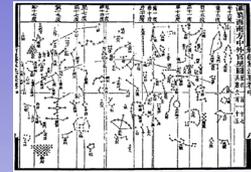
晚上...



水钟



开封水运仪象台



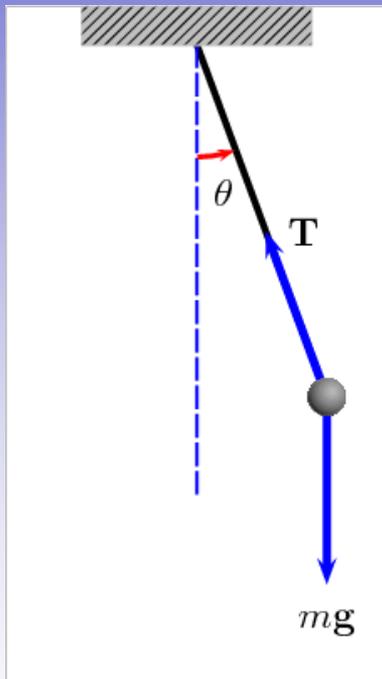
苏颂 (1020年—1101年)



水钟的周期性运动

周期运动

荷兰科学家
惠更斯 (1656)

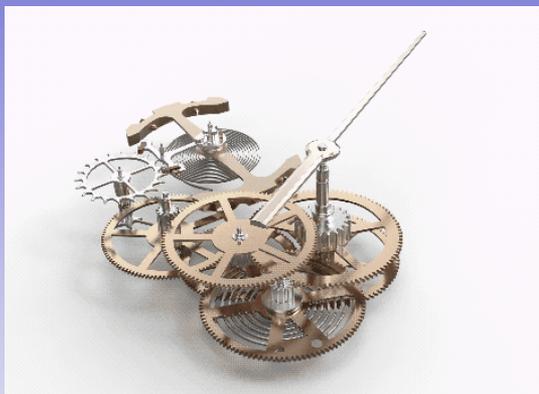


$$\text{周期: } \tau \approx 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

日晷，机械摆，石英钟



计时周期 τ ：一天

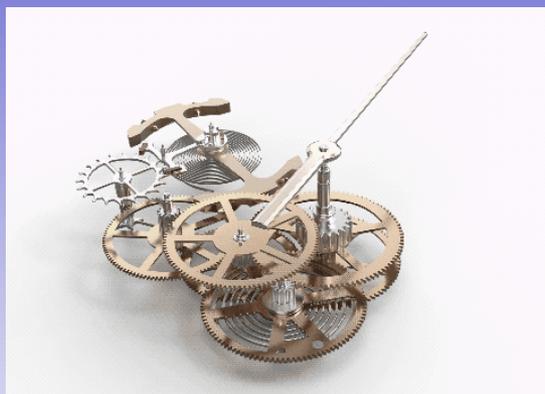


计时周期 τ ：100毫秒

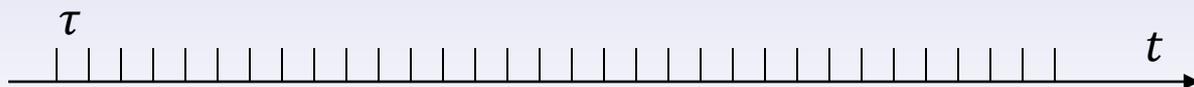
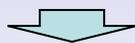


计时周期 τ ： $1/2^{15}$ 秒

有了时钟，时间可以用数字表达



- 时钟周期 τ 是时间的“刻度”
- 周期越短，常常越好用
- 好用不代表精确

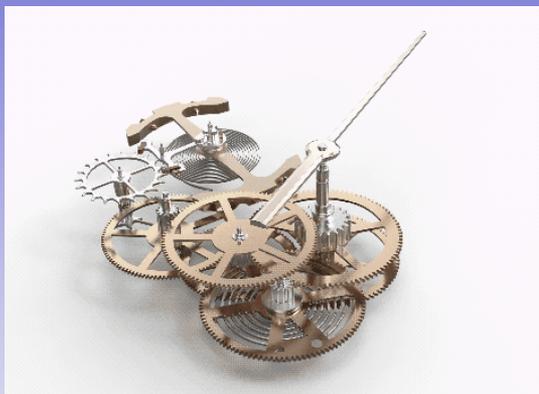


$$t = n\tau + \epsilon\tau$$

$$t \rightarrow (n, \epsilon)$$

整数 \uparrow \uparrow 小数

计时精度



$$\tau = \frac{1}{f}$$

因此 $\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{\Delta \tau}{\tau}$

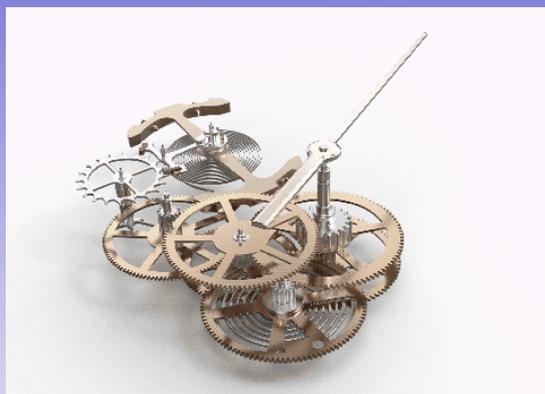


$$t = n\tau + \epsilon\tau$$

如果记录时间长度 t ,
误差为 Δt , 我们常常用相对值

$$\frac{\Delta t}{t} \approx \frac{(n + \epsilon)\Delta\tau}{(n + \epsilon)\tau} = \frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau}, \text{ 代表时钟精度}$$

时钟不完美



热胀冷缩

弹簧老化

转动惯量变化...

对表：北京时间

最好的机械时钟： $\frac{\Delta t}{t} = \frac{\Delta \tau}{\tau} = 10^{-5}$

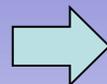
每天累计误差：5秒



时钟不完美



环境变化(温度, 气压),
音叉污染
质量变化
晶体老化...



f 偏离预设的 2^{15} Hz

最好的石英钟:

$$\frac{\Delta t}{t} = \frac{\Delta \tau}{\tau} = 10^{-6}$$

每天累计误差: 0.5秒



还是要对表: 北京时间



地球自转变化？

“角动量守恒”？



潮汐力 == 地球自转角动量传递给了月球公转

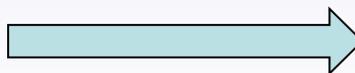
地质运动 == 地球转动惯量变化

洋流运动 == 地球转动惯量变化

$$\tau = 1\text{天}, f = \frac{1}{86400} \text{Hz}$$

“时钟”精度: $\frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau} \sim 10^{-8}$

每天累计误差: 1毫秒



“闰秒”

1989	0	+1
1990	0	+1
1991	0	0
1992	+1	0
1993	+1	0
1994	+1	0
1995	0	+1
1996	0	0
1997	+1	0
1998	0	+1
1999	0	0
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
2002	0	0
2003	0	0
2004	0	0
2005	0	+1
2006	0	0
2007	0	0
2008	0	+1
2009	0	0
2010	0	0
2011	0	0
2012	+1	0
2013	0	0
2014	0	0
2015	+1	0
2016	0	+1
2017	0	0
2018	0	0
2019	0	0
2020	0	0
2021	0	0
2022	0	0
2023	0	0
2024	0	
Year	30 Jun	31 Dec

时钟不完美



时钟周期: $\tau = \text{一天}$

时钟精度: $\frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau} \sim 10^{-8}$

每天累计误差: 1毫秒

最好的机械表



时钟周期: $\tau = 100 \text{ 毫秒}$

时钟精度: $\frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau} \sim 10^{-5}$

每天累计误差: 5秒



时钟周期: $\tau = 1/2^{15} \text{ 秒}$
(常常是)

时钟精度: $\frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau} \sim 10^{-6}$

每天累计误差: 0.5秒

问题

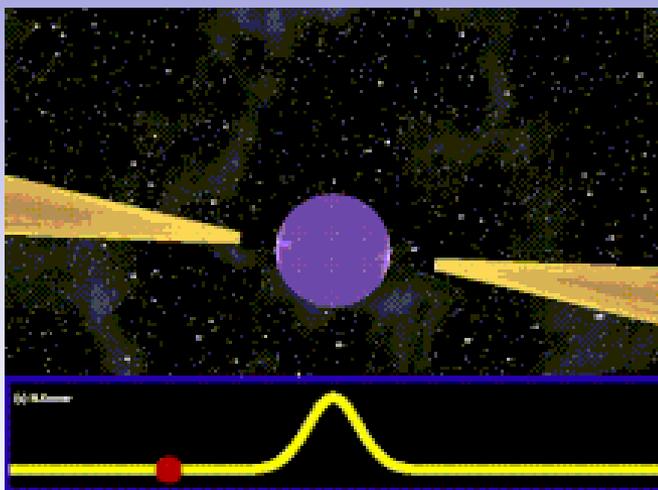
人类需要多准的时钟？

— 监控地球转动？

— ...

最准的天体钟 → 脉冲星

高速旋转的中子星



J0437-4715

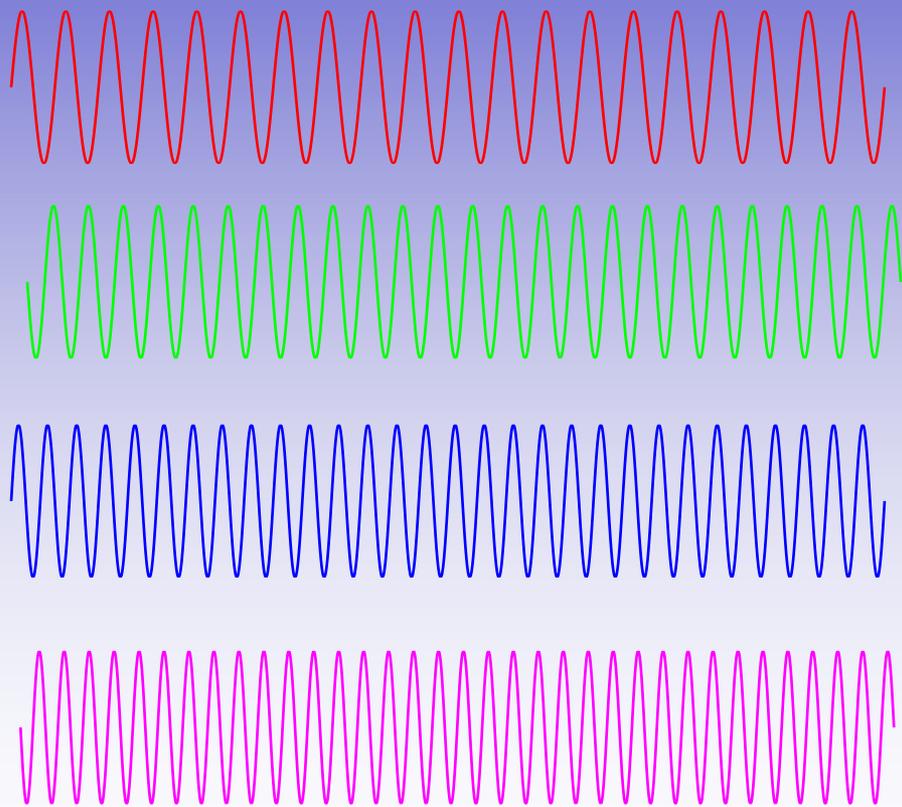
$\tau = 0.005757451936712637$ s

$$\frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau} \sim 10^{-17}$$

每十亿年不差1秒!

- 1) 怎么测出来的?
- 2) 为何还是不能“绝对准”?

光是周期信号



光是电磁波

$$E \sin(2\pi ft + \varphi)$$

$$f = c/\lambda$$

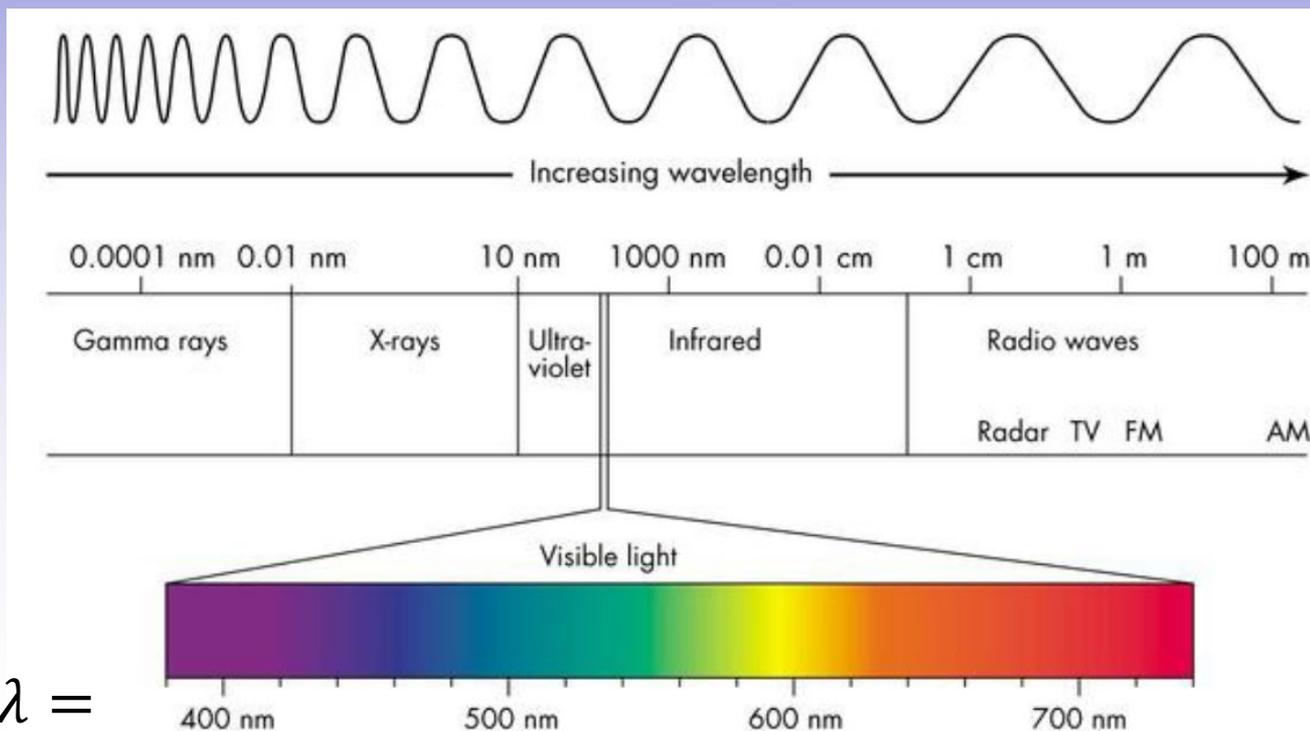
$$\tau = \frac{1}{f}$$

t

光是周期信号

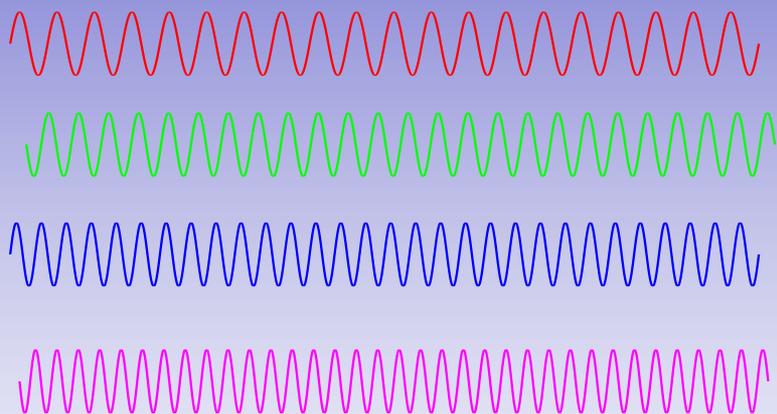
$$\tau = \lambda / c$$

10^{-18}	10^{-15}	10^{-12}	10^{-9}	10^{-6}	10^{-3}
阿秒	飞秒	皮秒	纳秒	微秒	毫秒



$\lambda =$

用单色光源计时?



光是电磁波

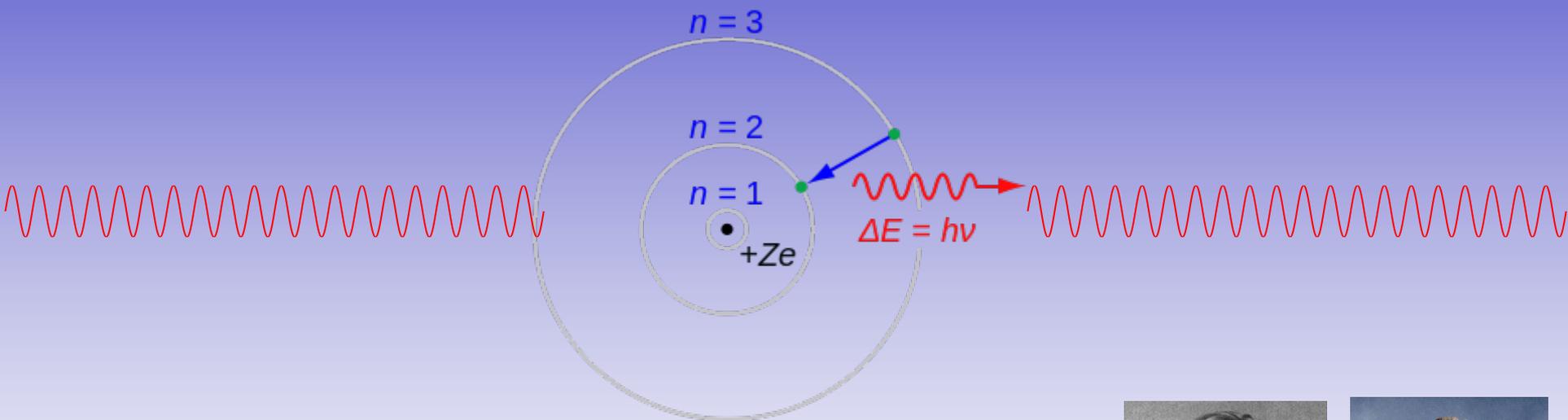
$$E \sin(2\pi ft + \varphi)$$

$$f = c/\lambda$$

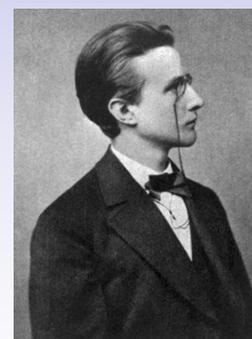
$$\tau = \frac{1}{f}$$

- 怎么产生单色光呢?

原子频率标准



- 原子内部电子的运动是量子化的
- 能级间跃迁对应光吸收和光发射 $\longrightarrow f = \frac{\Delta E}{h}$
- 相同原子是全同的，天然的频率标准 \rightarrow “绝对准”？



普朗克



玻尔

普朗克常数

$$h = 6.62607015 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{Hz}^{-1}$$

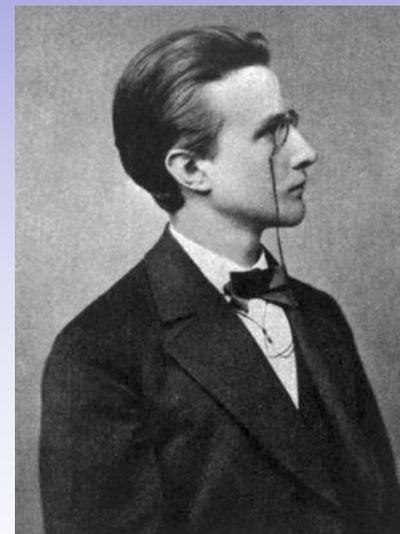
量子化常数，单位是角动量

联系时间和能量

联系距离和动量

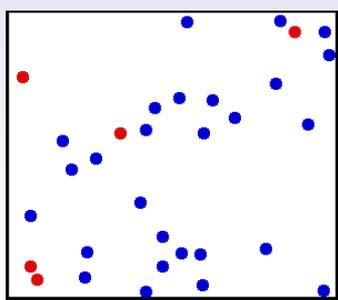
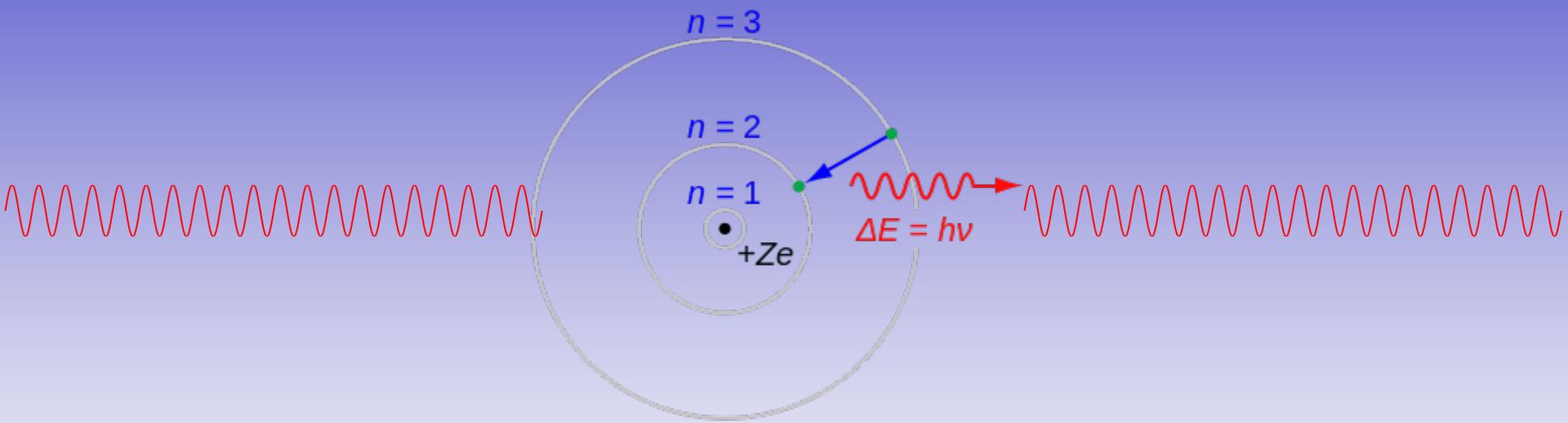
联系角度和角动量

...

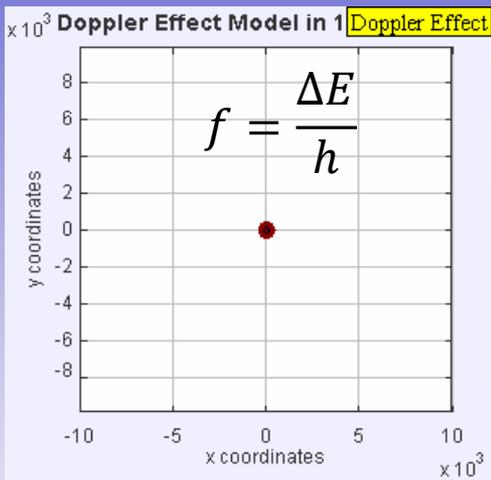


普朗克
(1858-1938)

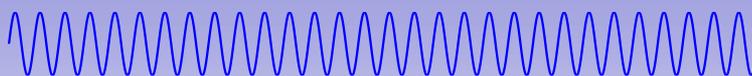
原子钟...?



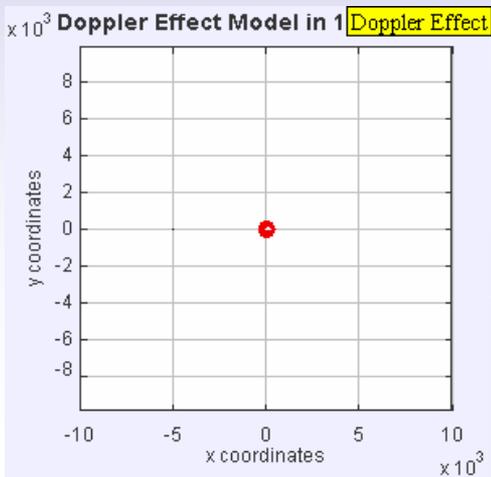
运动的原子...



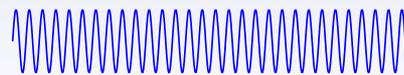
$$L = cN\tau = N\lambda$$



$$f = \frac{\Delta E}{h}$$



$$L' = (c - v)N\tau = Nc\tau'$$



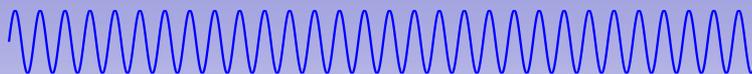
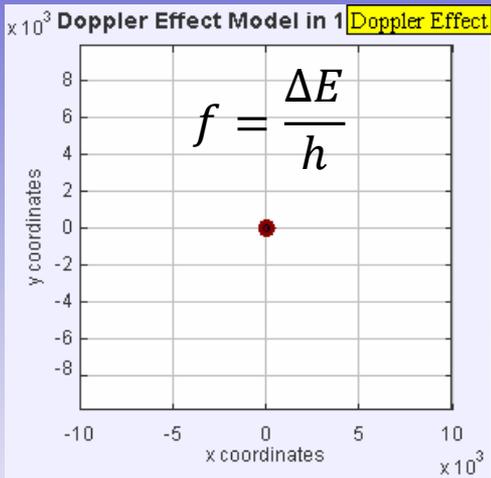
$$\tau' \approx \tau \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)$$

$$f' \approx \frac{f}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}$$



$$vN\tau$$

运动的人...

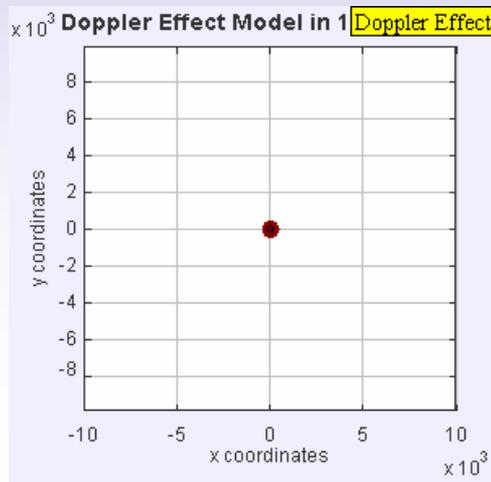


$$f = \frac{N}{N\tau}$$



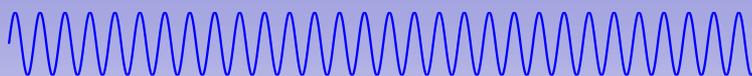
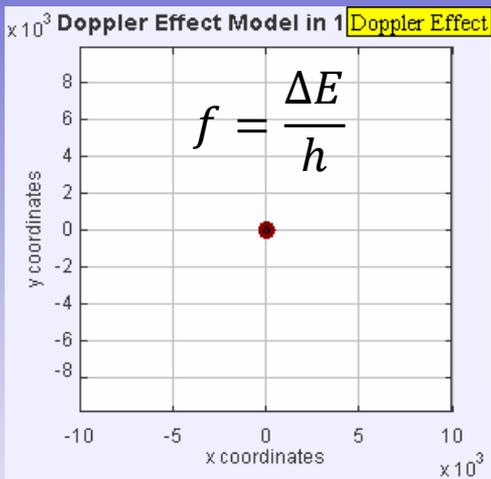
$$f = \frac{\Delta E}{h}$$

$$f' \approx \frac{N(c+v)}{Nc\tau} = f \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \right)$$



\leftarrow
 v

运动的人...



$$f = \frac{N}{N\tau}$$



$$f = \frac{\Delta E}{h}$$

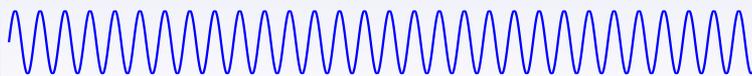
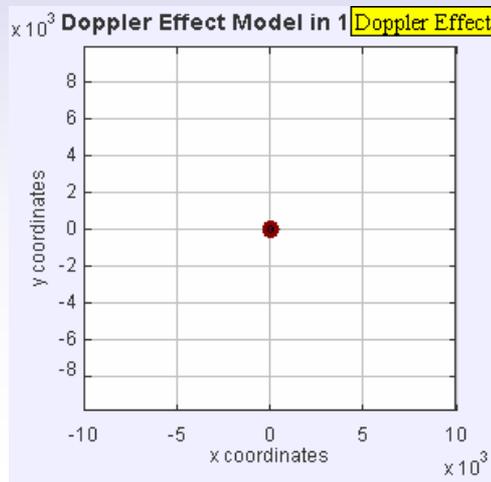
$$f' \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2} = f \left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\right)$$



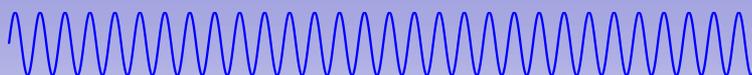
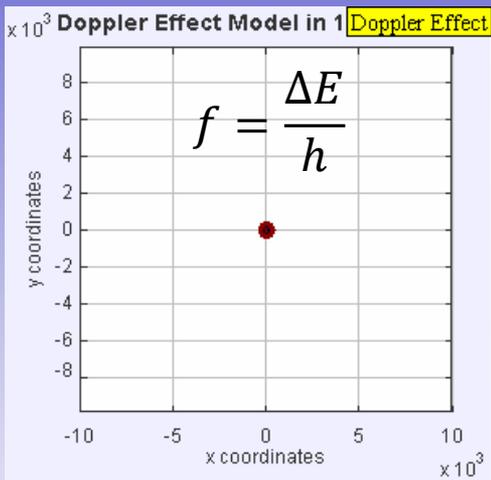
运动的时钟变慢



$$f' = \frac{f \left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$



运动的原子...

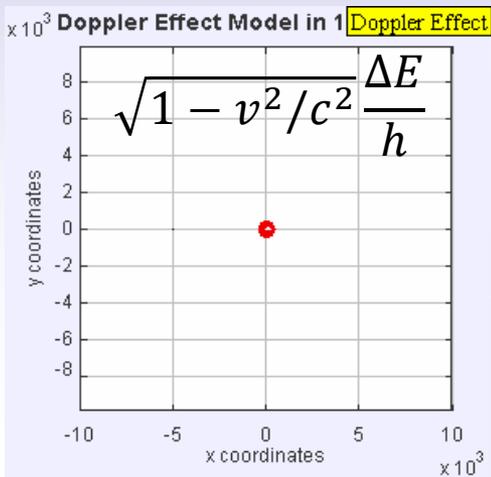


$$f = \frac{N}{N\tau}$$

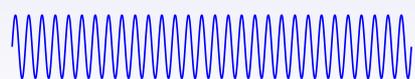


$$f = \frac{\Delta E}{h}$$

运动的时钟变慢



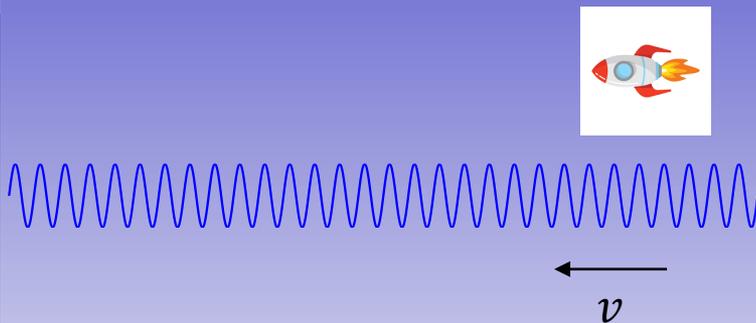
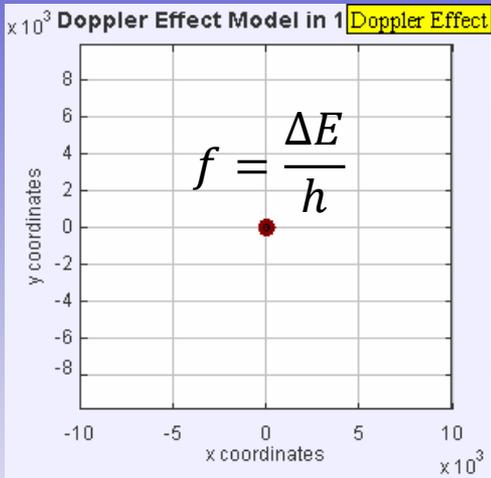
$vN\tau$



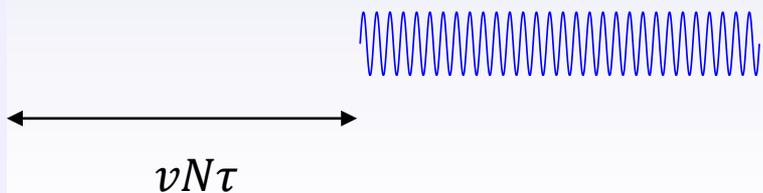
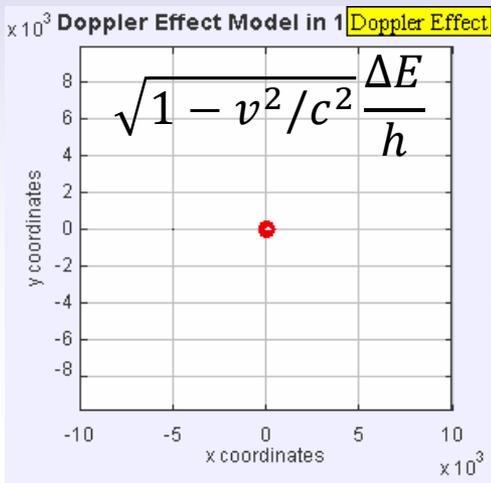
$$f' = \frac{f\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}$$



运动是相对的！



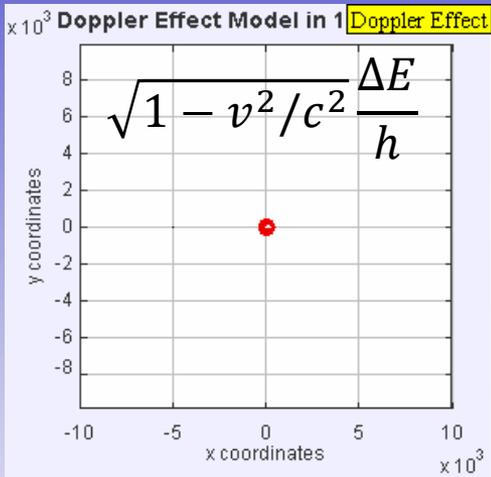
$$f' = \frac{f \left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$



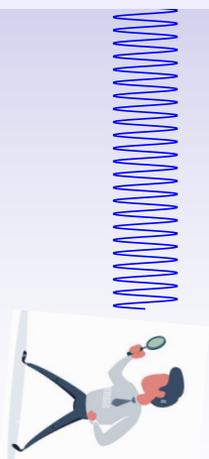
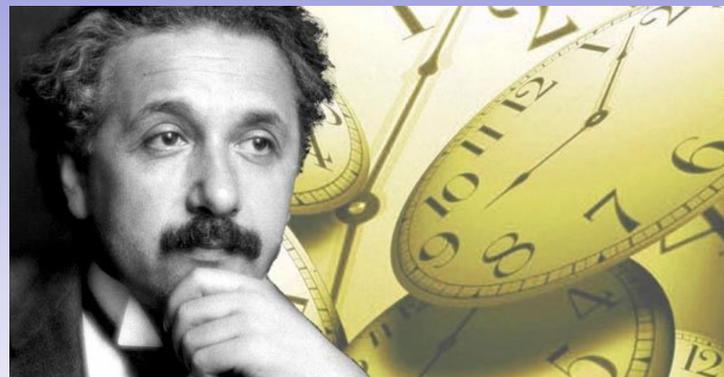
$$f' = \frac{f \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}{1 - v/c}$$



横向多普勒效应



运动的时钟变慢



$$f' = f \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$$

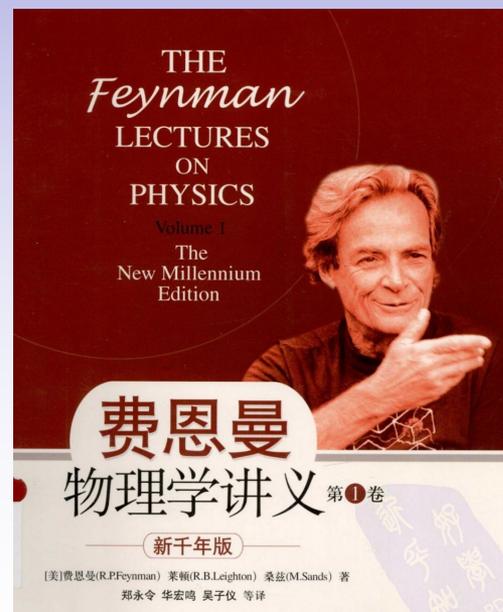
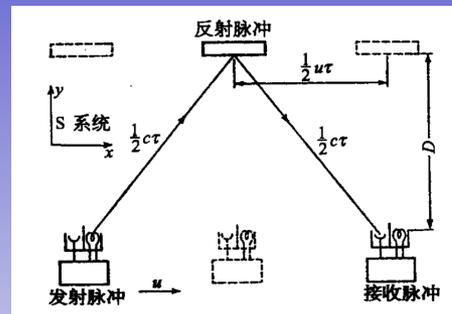
$$\tau' = \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

所有运动的钟都会变慢！

...

为了回答这个问题,假定我们另外有两只做得完全相同的利用齿轮的钟,或者是根据放射性衰变或其他原理的钟。然后我们校准这些钟,使其与我们原先的钟严格同步。当光在先前的两只钟上来回,并在到达时发出滴答声,新的钟也完成了某种循环,它们同时以双重符合的闪光、响声或其他信号表明这一点。在这两只钟中我们取一只放到飞船上去,和先前那只钟放在一起。也许这只钟不会变慢,而与那只静止的同样的钟走得一样,这样就与另一个运动钟不一致了。嘿!假如果真发生这种事,飞船上的人就能利用他的两只钟之间的不一致来确定飞船的速度,但是,我们已经假定这是不可能的。我们毋须知道任何有关会使新的钟产生这种效应的机理——我们只知道,不管理由如何,它都将同先前那只钟一样变慢。

现在,假如所有的运动钟都变慢,测量时间的任何方式都得出较慢的时间节拍,那么我们就得说:在一定的意义上飞船中的时间本身变慢了。在



相对论时空



光速不变

$$c = 299792458 \text{ 米/秒}$$

运动的时间变慢

运动的尺变短

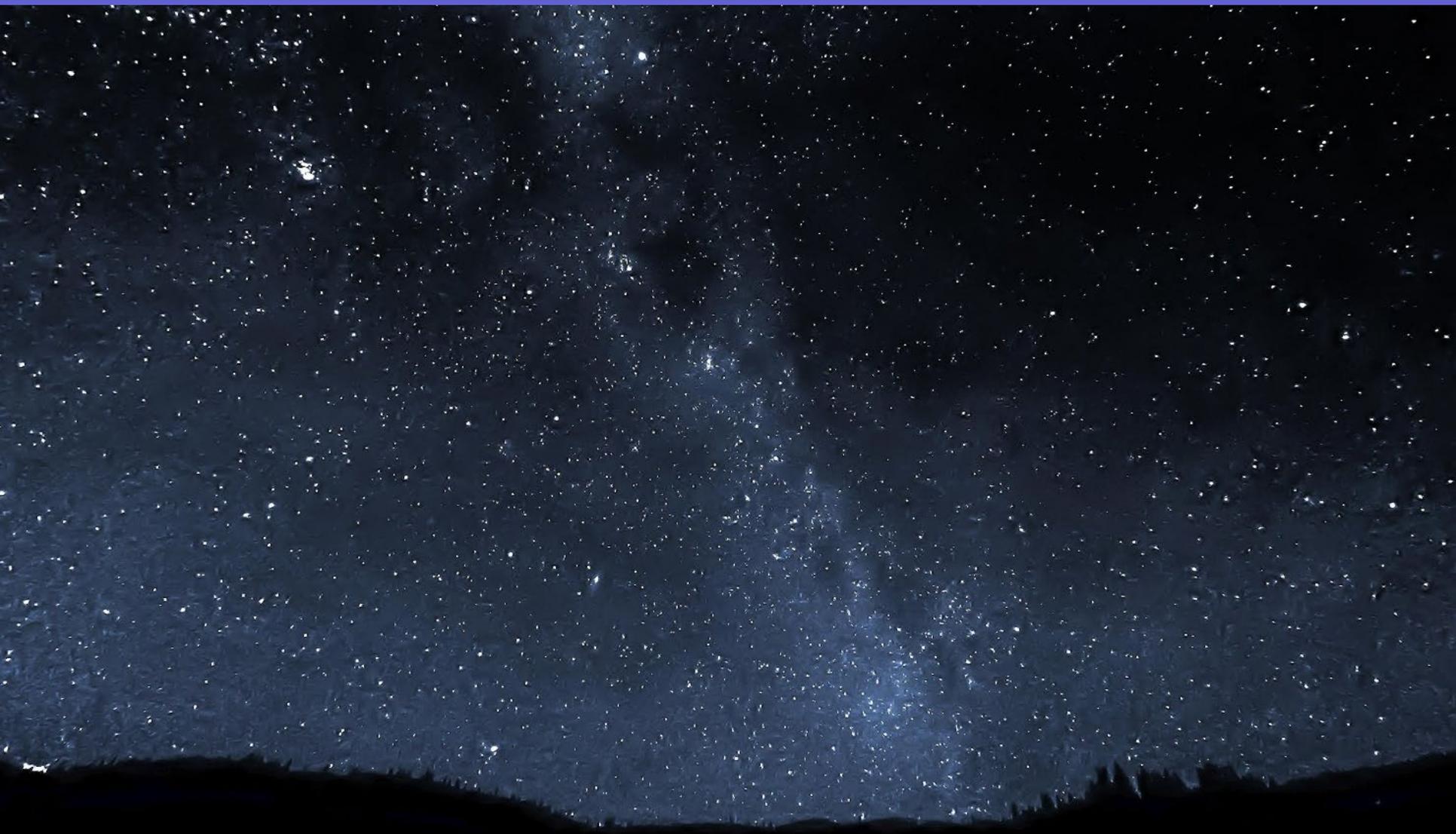
运动的质量变大

...

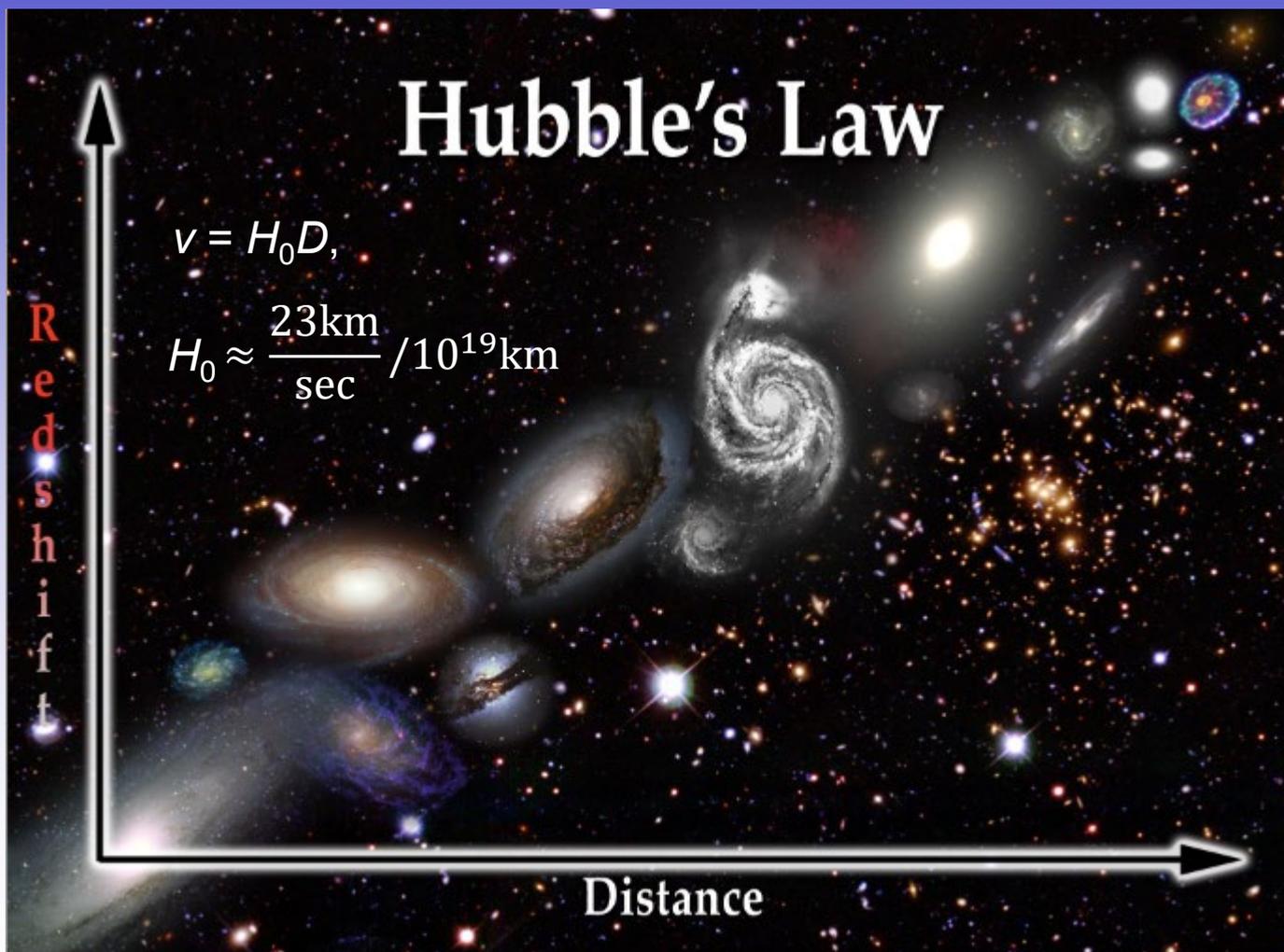
时钟读数和时钟的运动相关

$$\tau' = \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

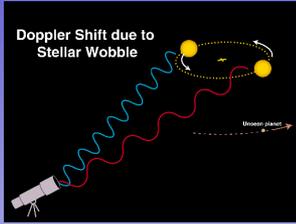
用多普勒效应测量宇宙膨胀



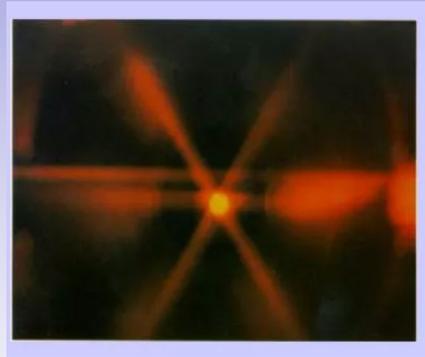
用多普勒效应测量宇宙膨胀



多普勒效应的其他应用案例

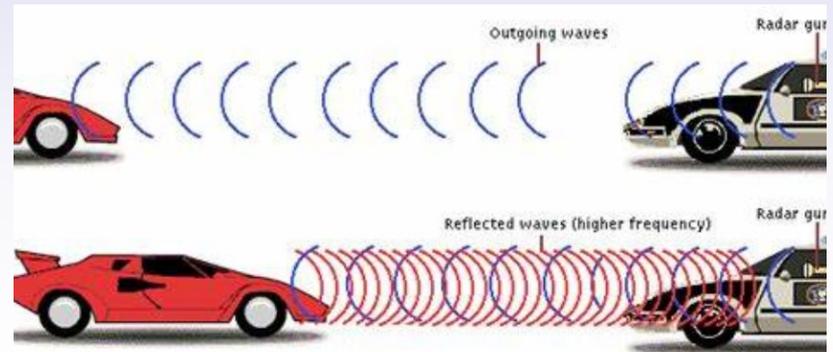


探测外太空行星

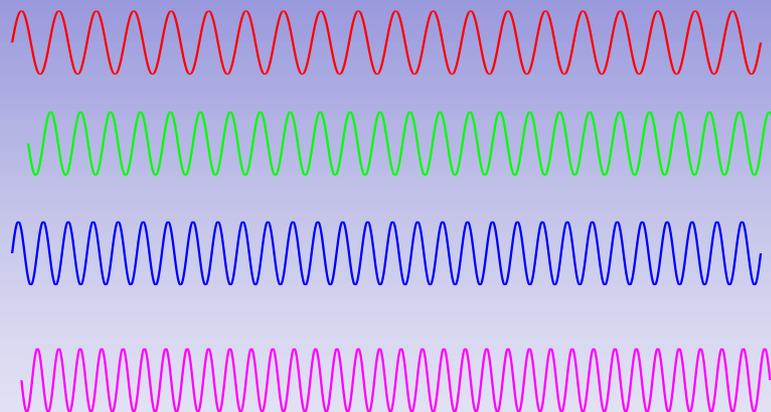
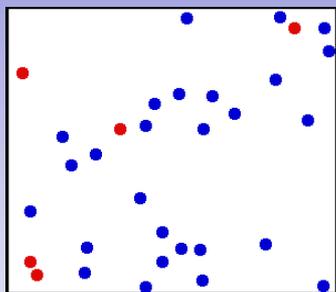


激光冷却

警察测速



运动的原子不好做原子钟



$$f' = \frac{f\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}{1 - v/c} = f\left(1 + \frac{v}{c} + \frac{v^2}{2c^2} + \dots\right)$$

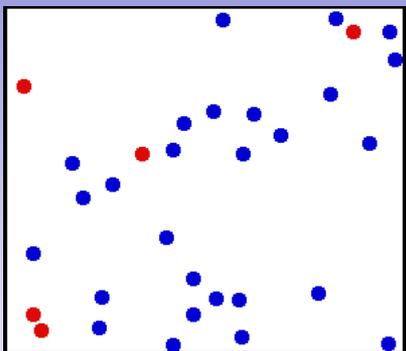


一阶多普勒 二阶多普勒 ...

原子无规运动：
速度的均方根为 \bar{v}

频率精度： $\frac{\Delta f}{f} > \frac{\bar{v}}{c}$

问题



- 空气中氮气分子的速度有多大?

$$\bar{v} = 300 \text{米/秒}$$

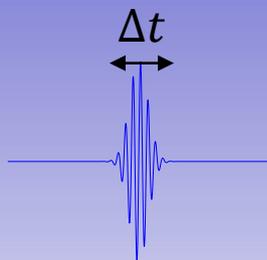
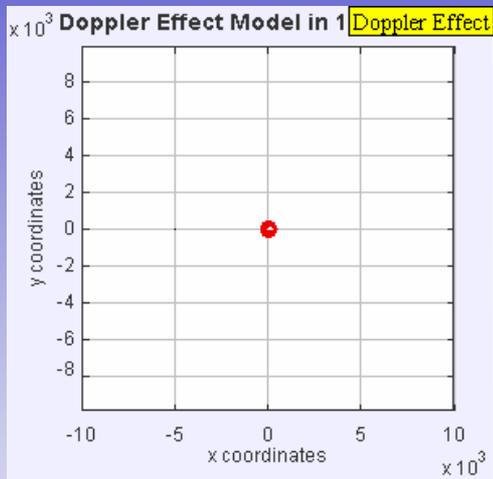
- 如果把氮气从室温降到零下-200度, 分子运动速度会降到多大?

$$\bar{v} = 150 \text{米/秒}$$



时钟精度受限于原子运动: $\frac{\Delta f}{f} \sim 10^{-6}$, 仍然是每天误差积累一秒...

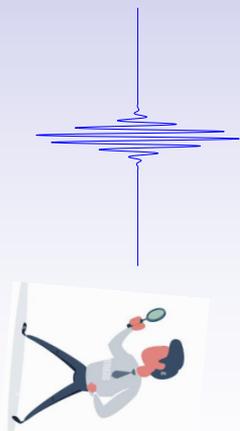
另一个问题：时间-频率不确定关系



傅里叶



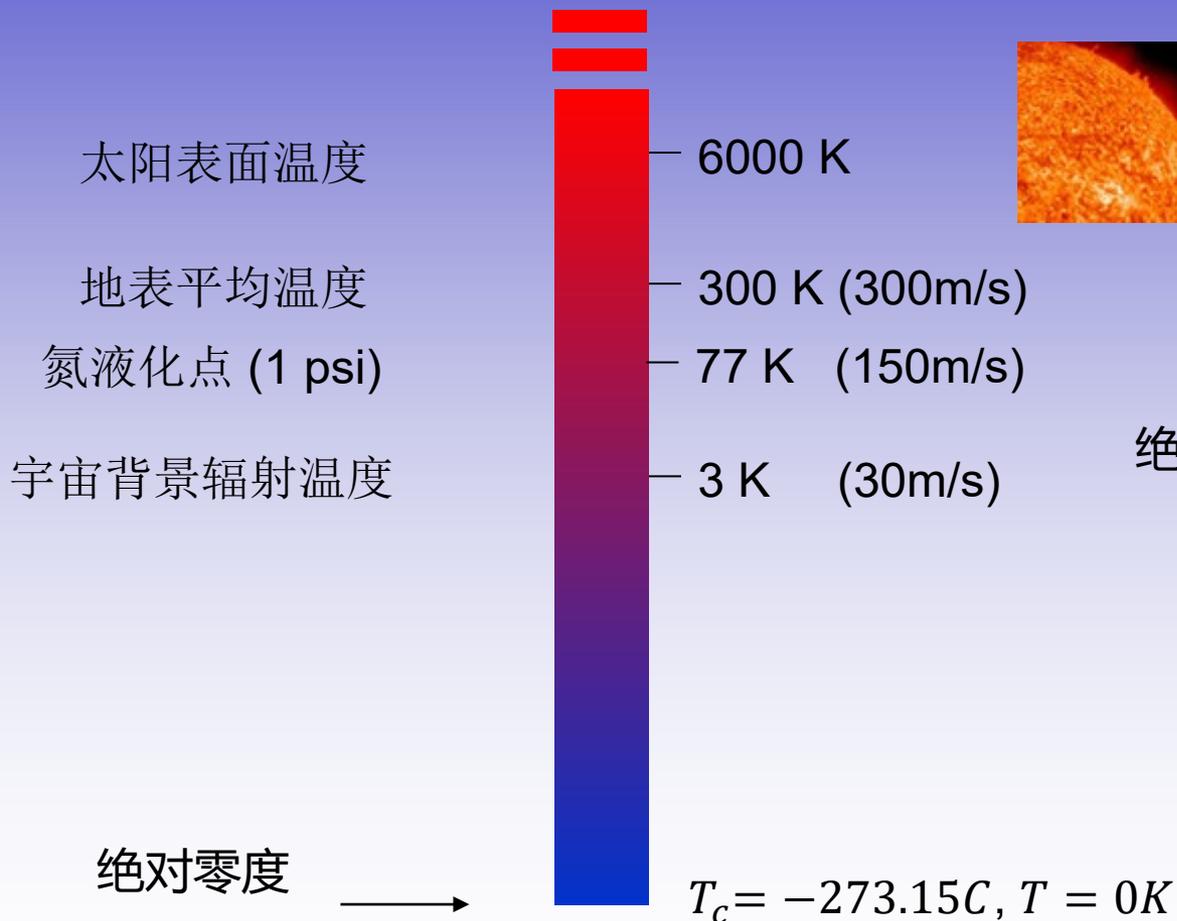
海森堡



$$\Delta f \Delta t > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta f}{f} > \frac{1}{2f\Delta t}$$

- 数百米每秒的原子一划而过
- 准确的原子跃迁频率测量需要长时间观察

绝对温标



$$T = (T_c + 273.15) K$$

绝对温标 摄氏温标

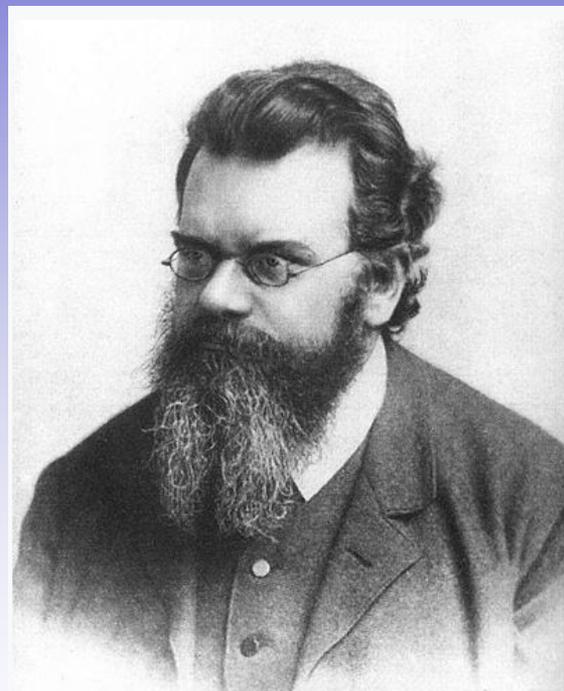
$$\frac{3}{2} k_B T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

“能均分定理”

玻尔兹曼常数

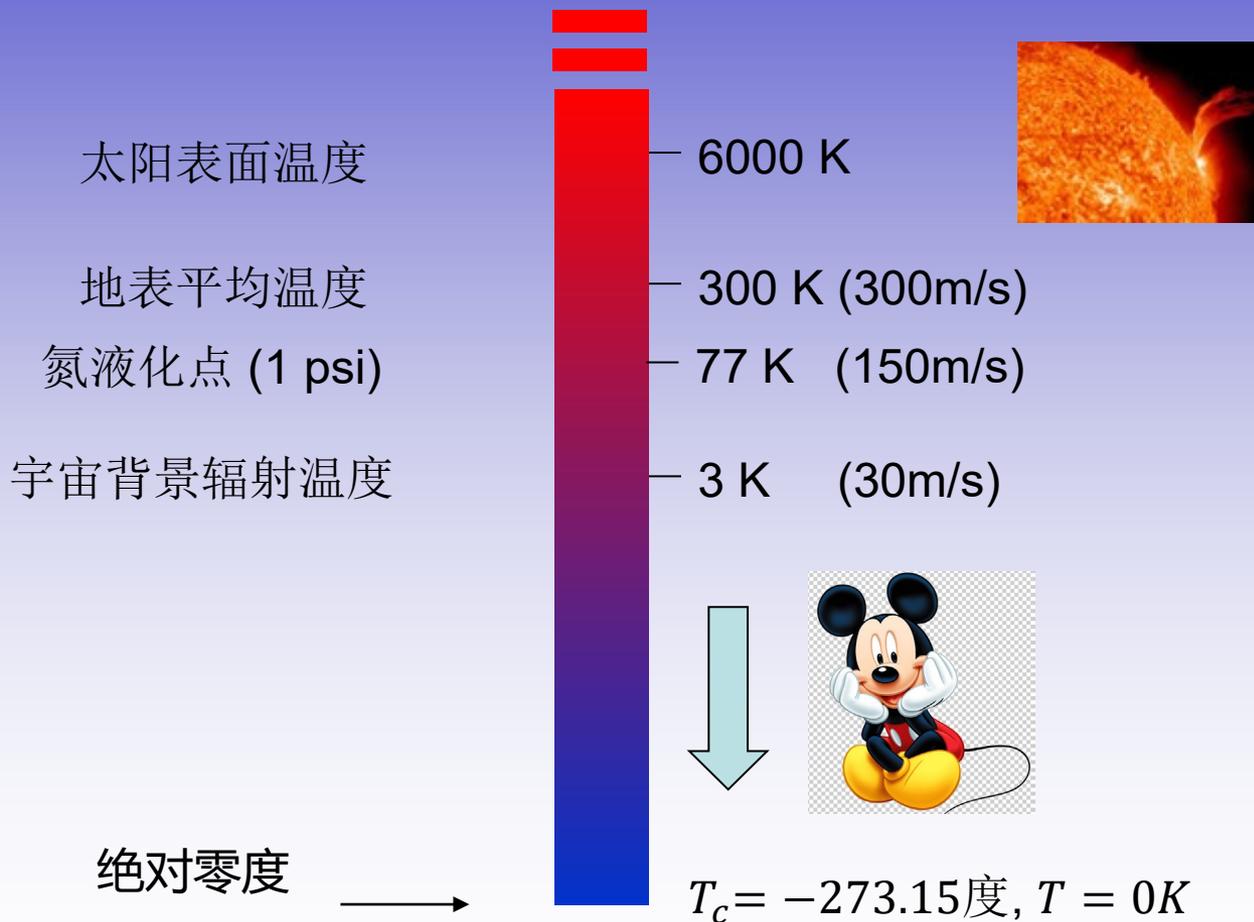
$$k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

温度和热能 $E_T = k_B T$



Boltzmann
(1844-1906)

绝对温标



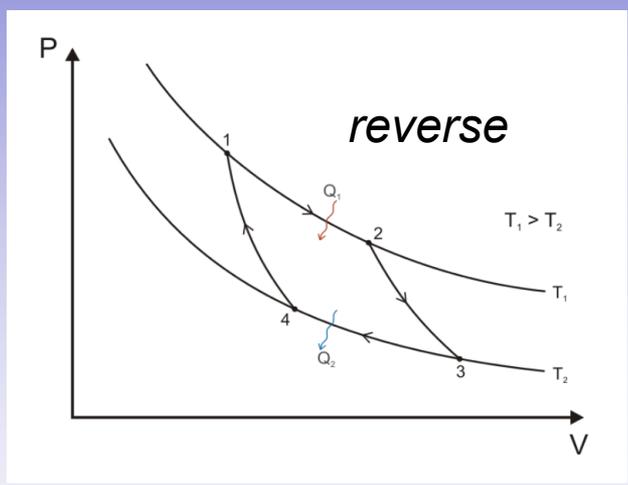
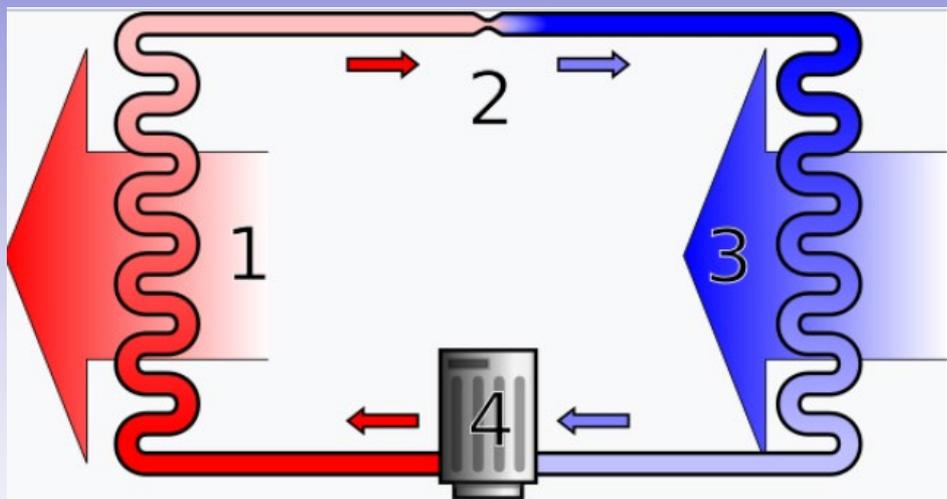
制冷方法



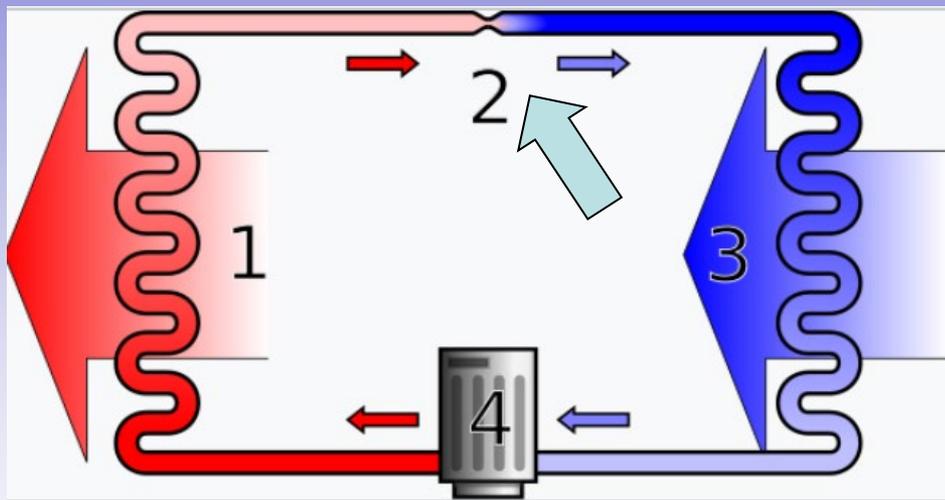
和冷源交换热



制冷机

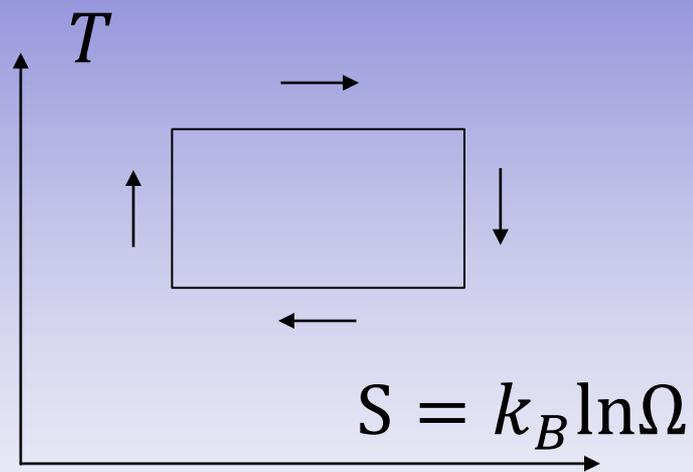


制冷方法

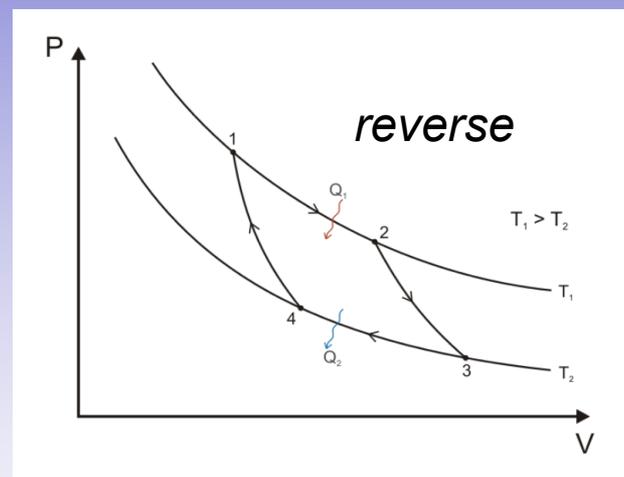
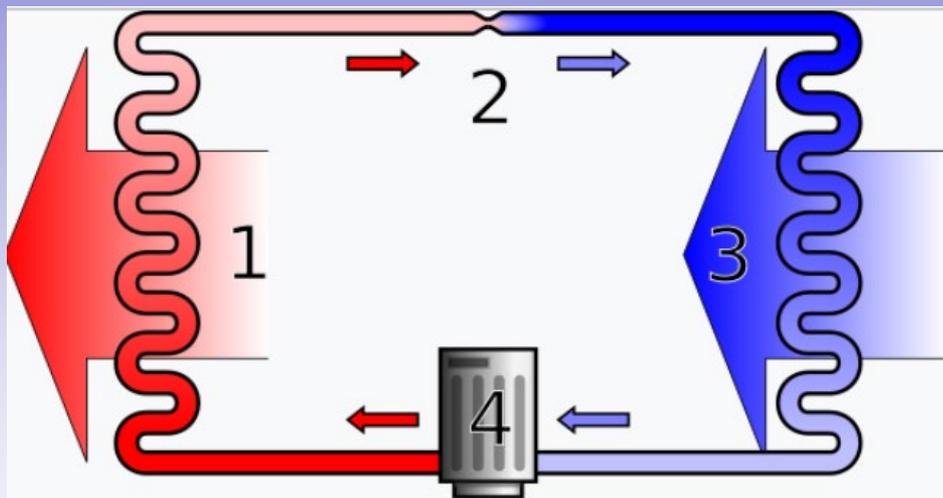


最好是绝热过程

“卡诺循环”



制冷机



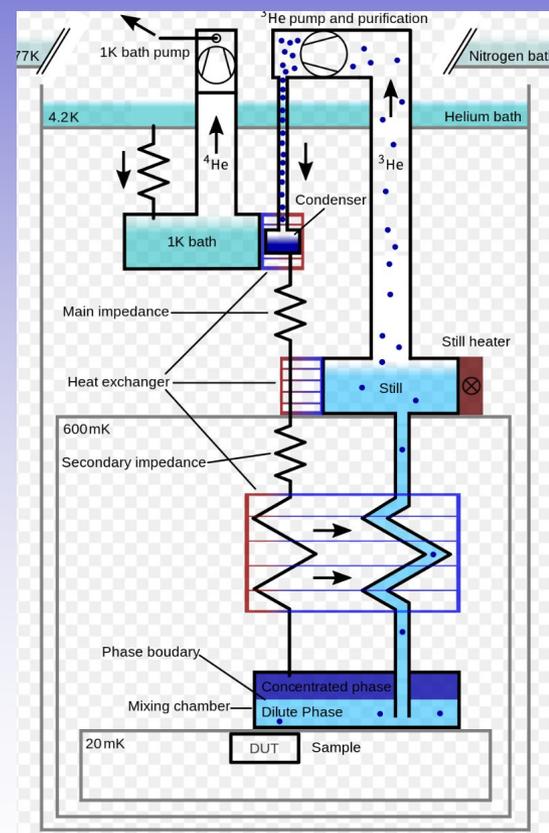
面向极度温度：

工作物质能在极低温度下保持流动和好的热交换能力



用液氦同位素制冷

group	1*	2											13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	H																	He	
2	Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne	
3	Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
6	Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
7	Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og	
lanthanoid series			6	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71		
actinoid series			7	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103		



- 温度接近绝对零度时，液氦在常压下保持流动性

用液氦同位素制冷



3He-4He稀释制冷机-17T超导磁体



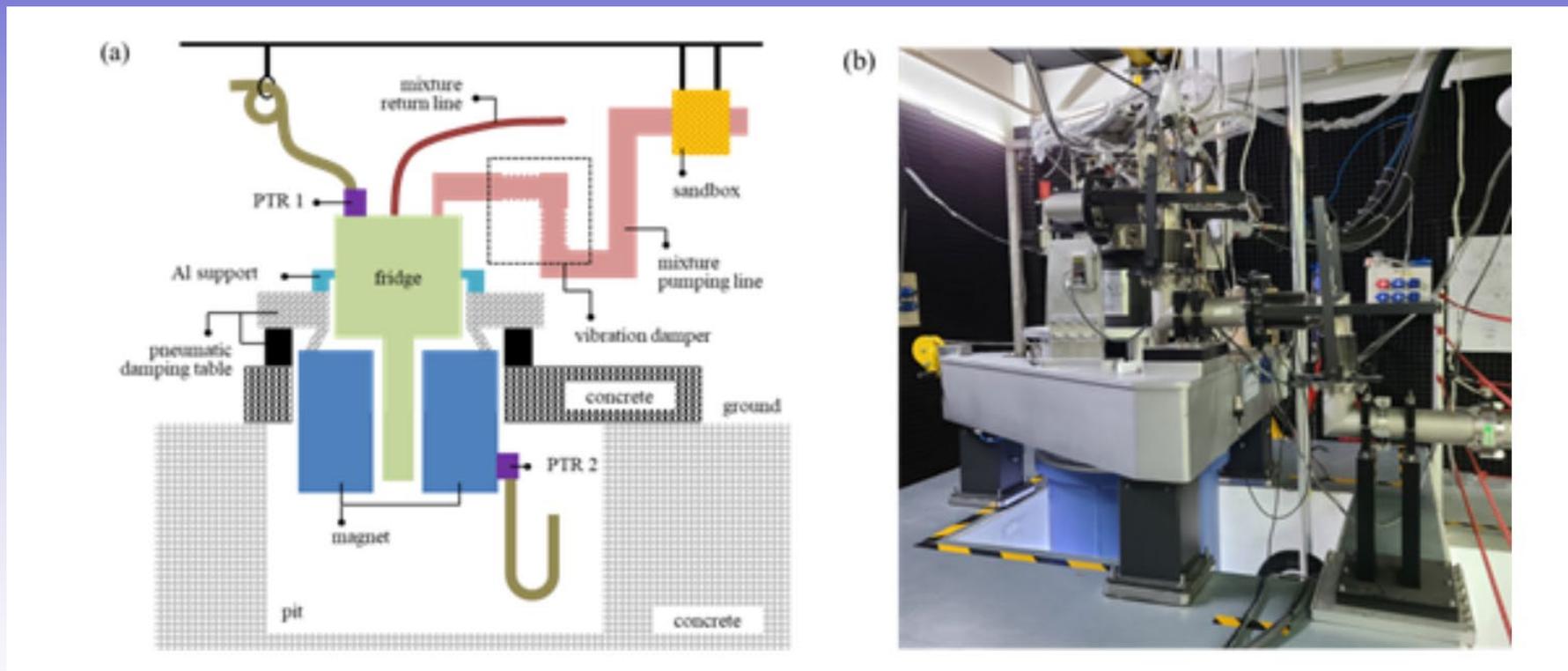
3He-4He稀释制冷机-矢量超导磁体



PPMS - 12 T

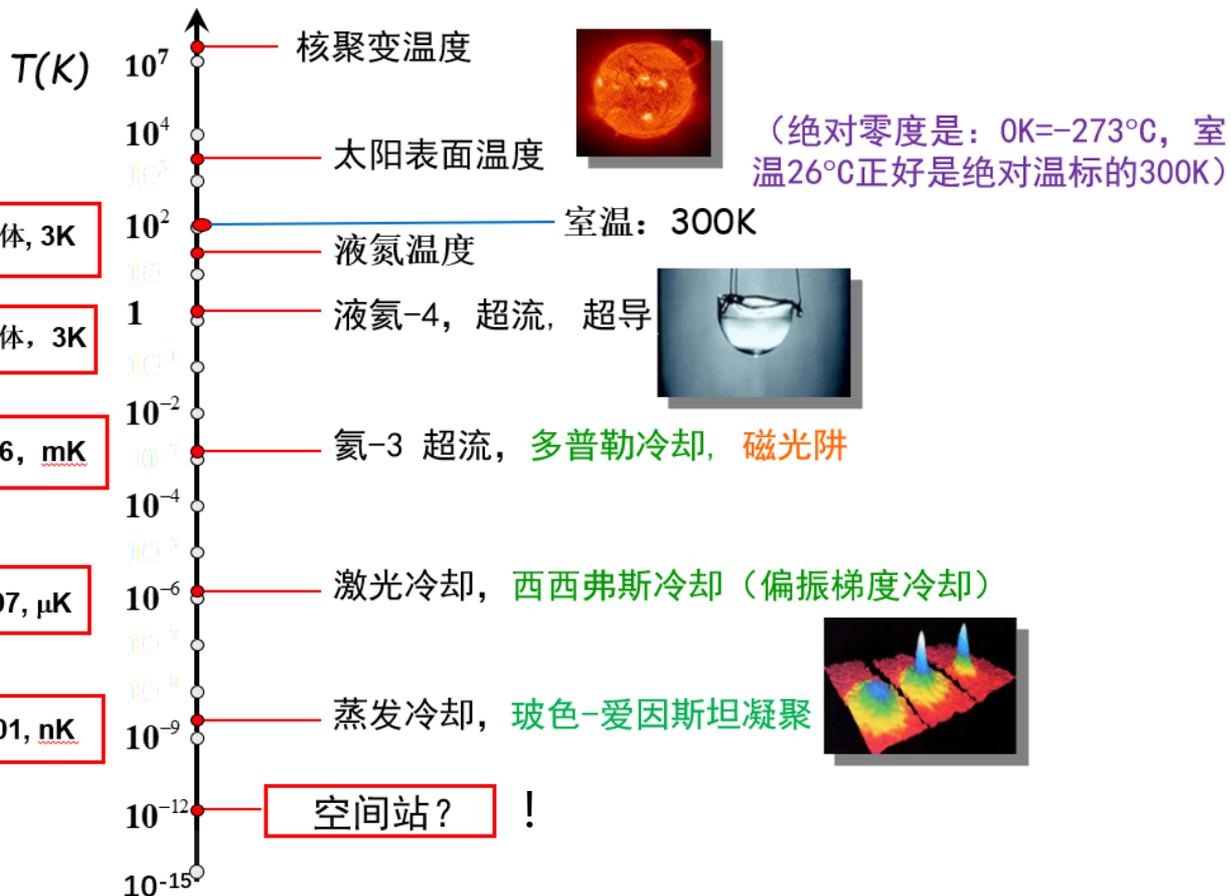
李世燕老师课题组

无液氦制冷 (绝热去磁技术)



北京大学2021, 10毫开

低温的追求



H.K. Onnes, 1908, 1913, 液体, 3K



Bardeen, 1950, 1972, 固体, 3K



D. Lee et al, 1970, 1996, mK



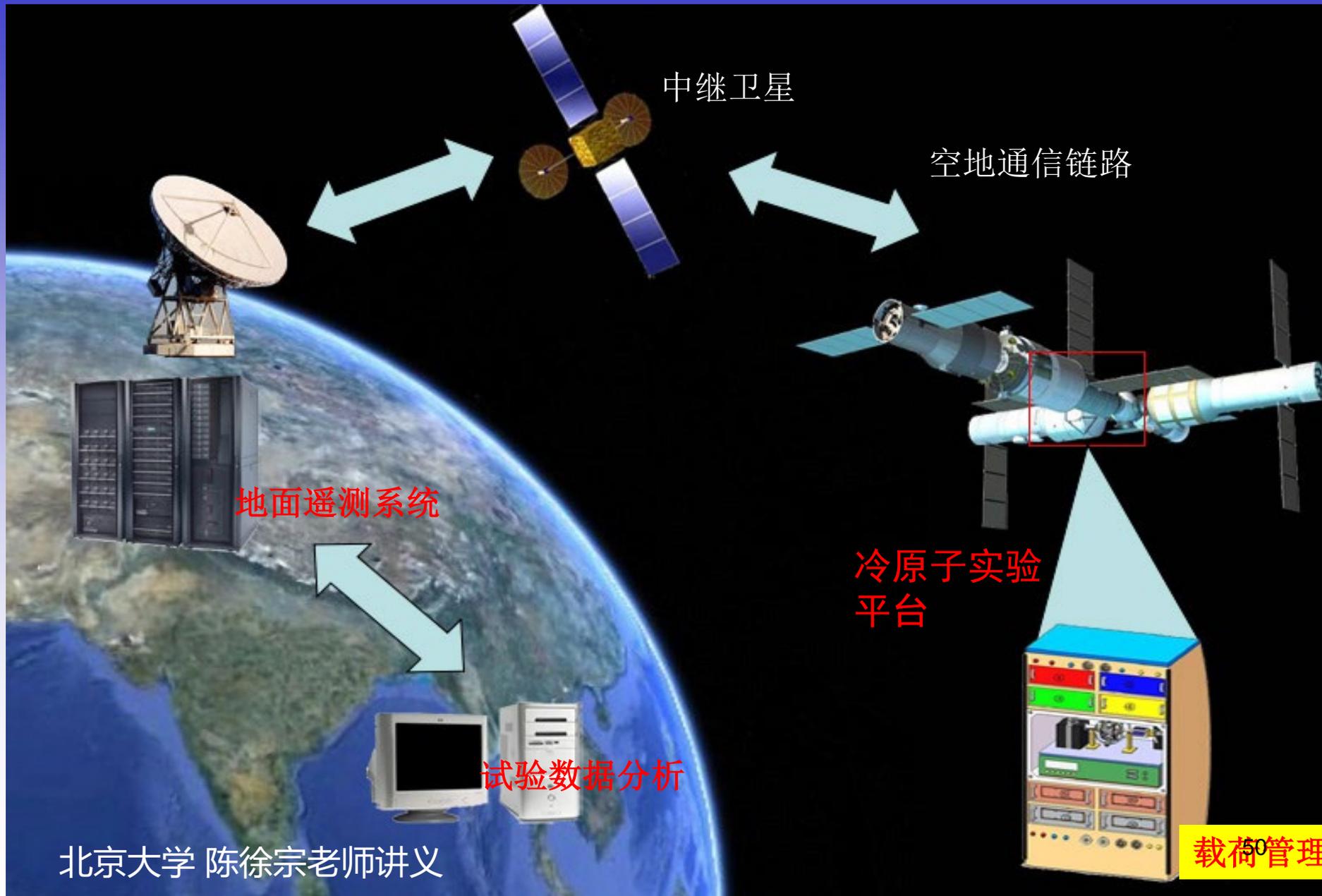
S. Chu et al, 1980, 1997, μ K



Corneli, et al, 1995, 2001, nK

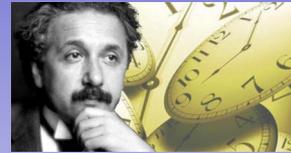
1pK = 0.000000000001K

超冷原子物理平台控制通路

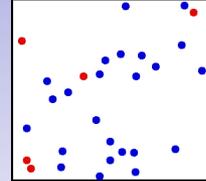


时钟、多普勒效应、“最冷”物理

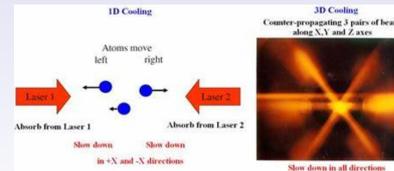
- 时钟



- 多普勒效应

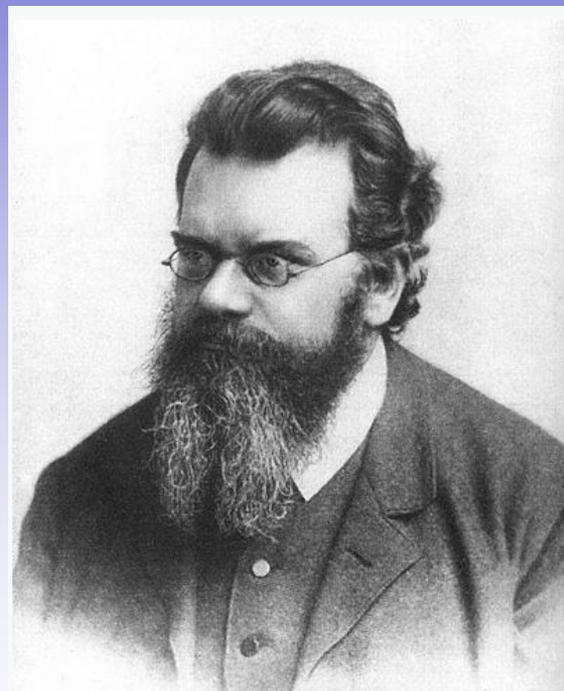
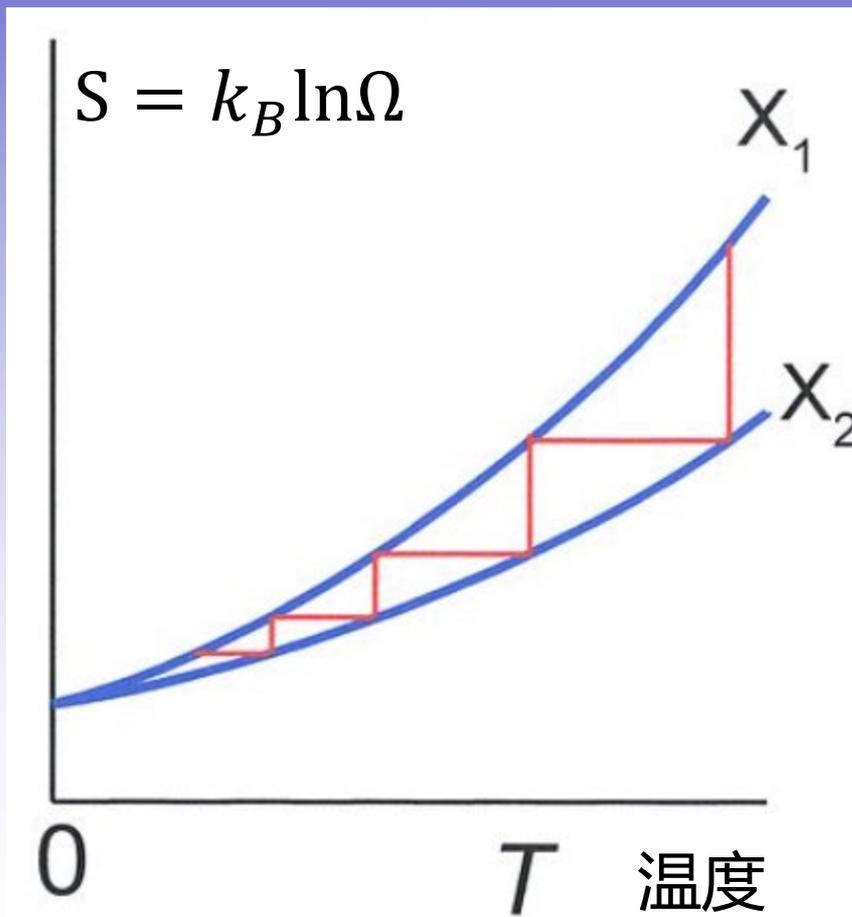


- 激光冷却和“超冷”



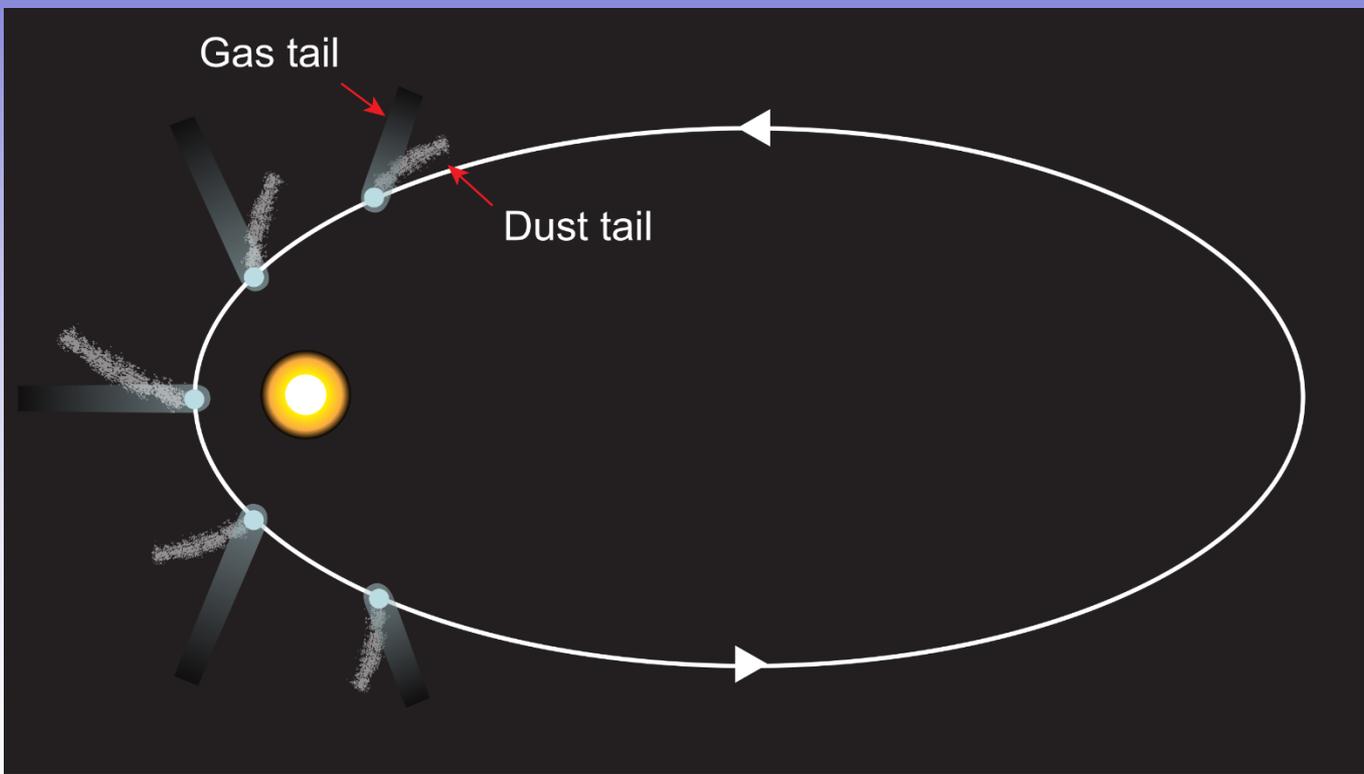
绝对零度无法达到

熵

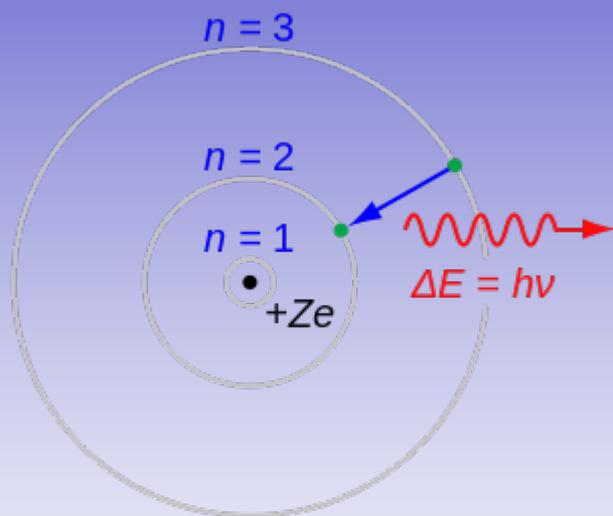


Boltzmann

光力



原子的光反冲



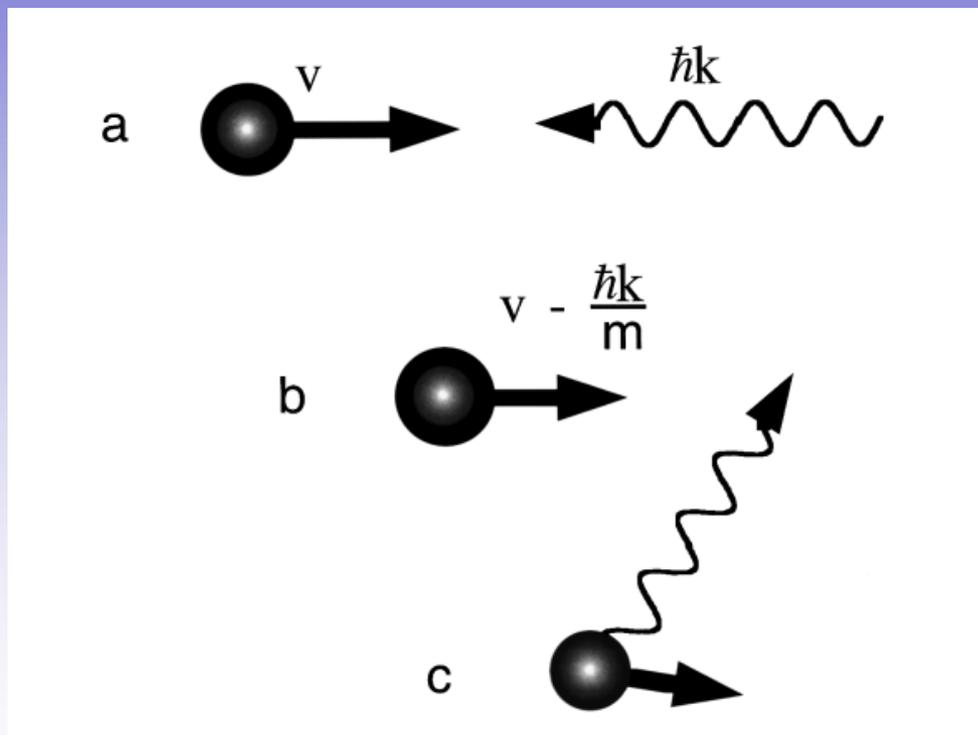
$$\Delta \mathbf{p} = -\hbar \mathbf{k}$$



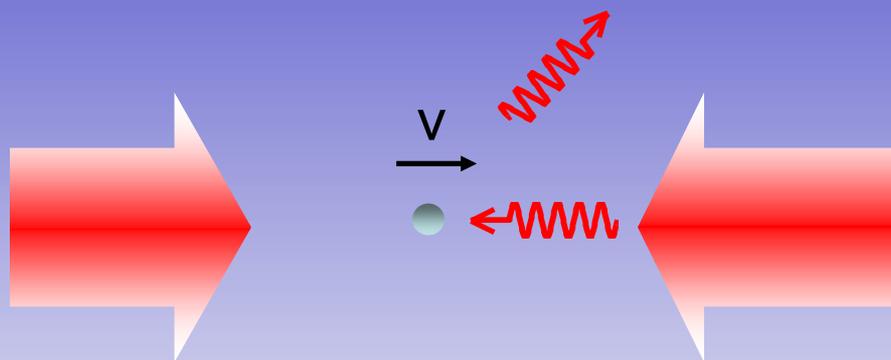
$$\mathbf{p}_{\text{光子}} = \frac{h}{\lambda} \mathbf{e}_x = \hbar \mathbf{k}$$



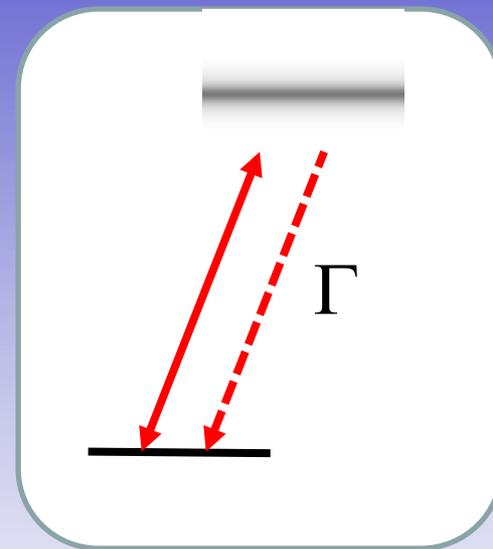
吸收和自发辐射



激光冷却原理



- 激光波长比原子跃迁波长长，**频率低**
- 原子运动的**多普勒效应**补充频率缺损，因此，原子倾向于吸收迎面而来的光子。
- **吸收光子，速度降低**
- **自发辐射，速度变化随机**
- 反复循环，最后原子速度趋向“多普勒极限”



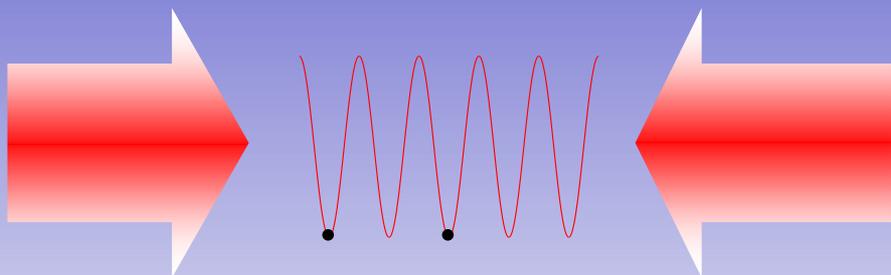
$$T_{\text{Doppler}} = \hbar\Gamma/k_B$$



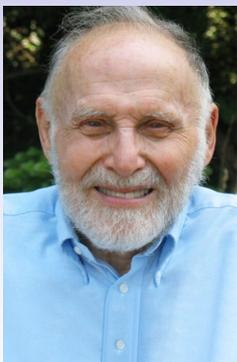
$$T \rightarrow mK$$

毫开

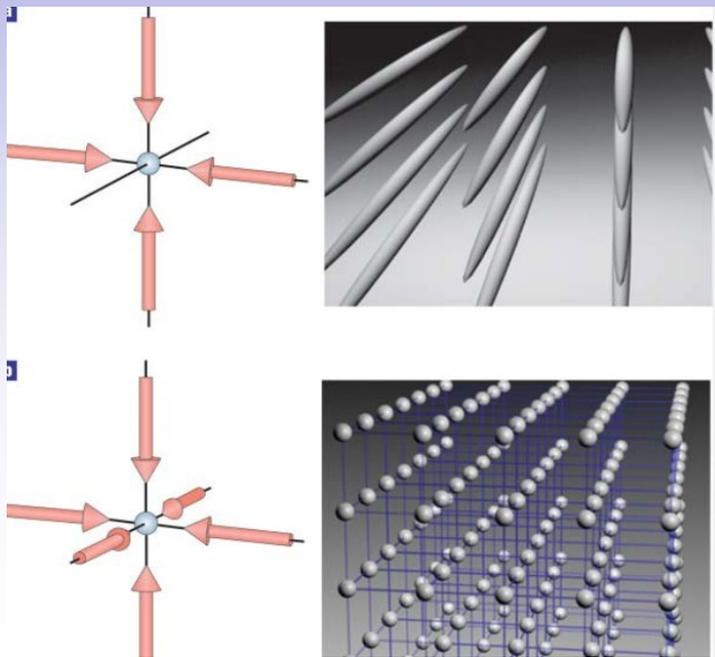
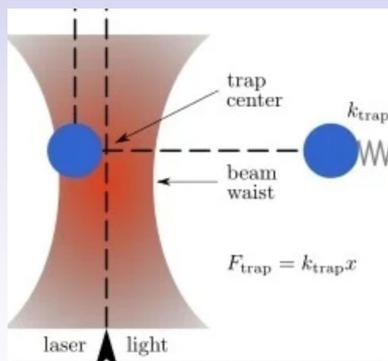
光晶格



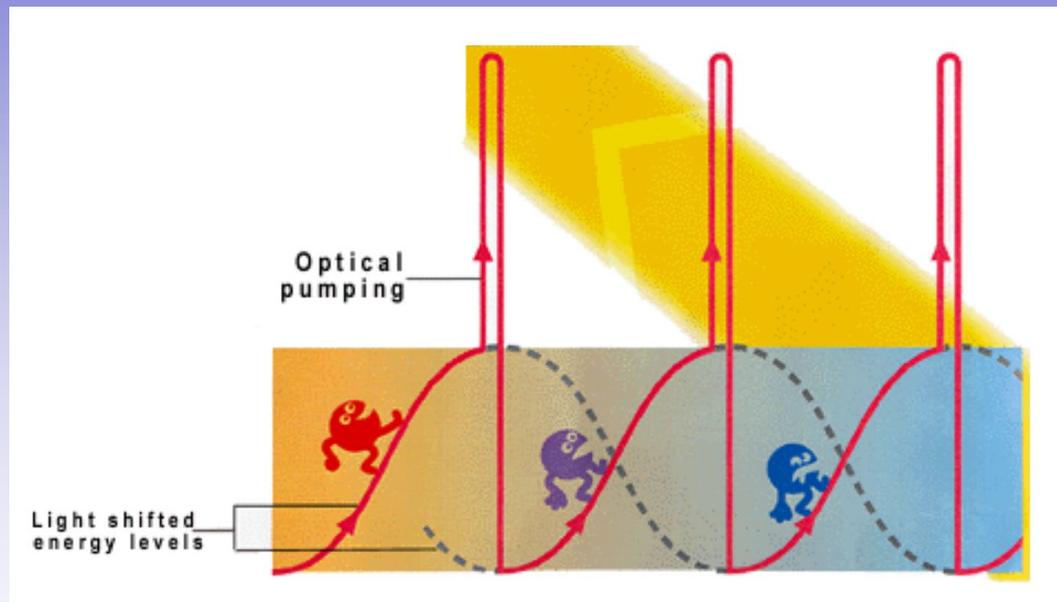
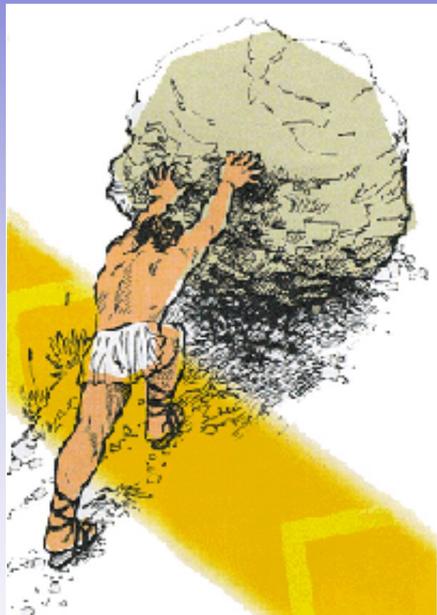
- 和光镊的原理一样，激光的干涉条纹还可以用来限制原子的运动



Ashkin, 2018



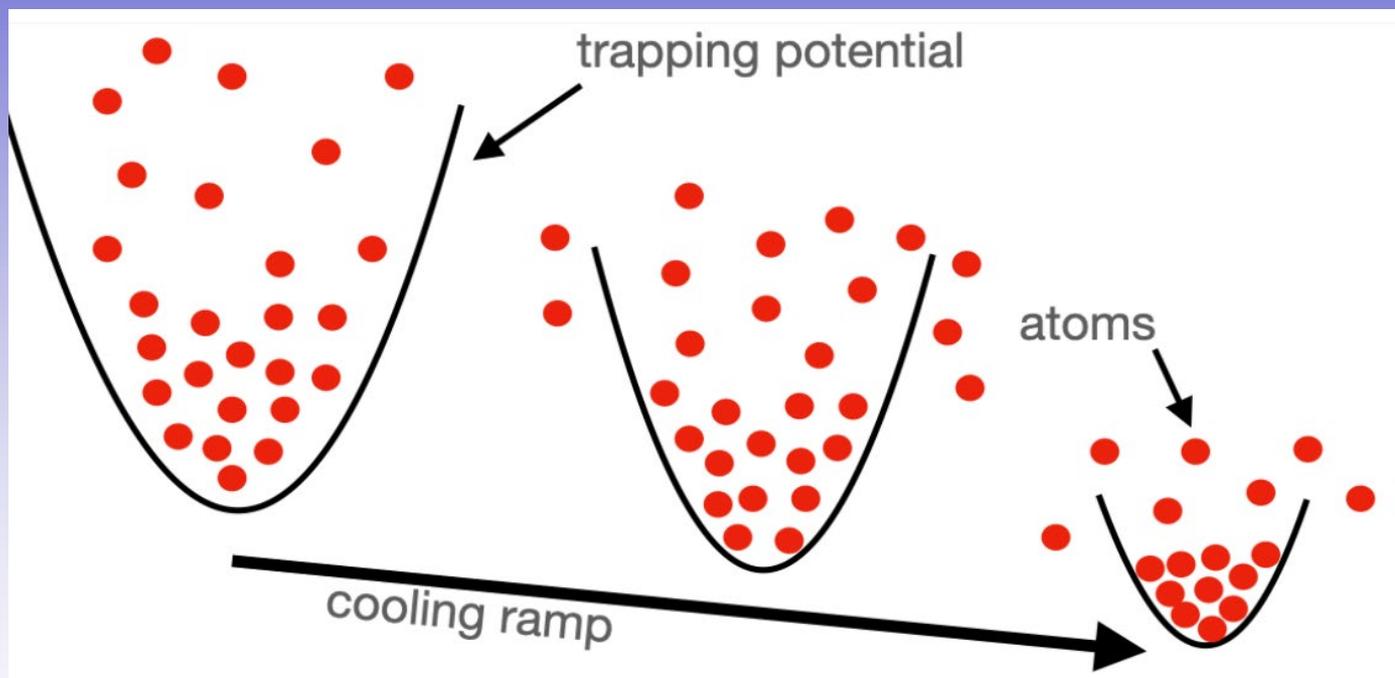
西西弗斯冷却



温度极限：一个光子反冲能量 $\rightarrow T \rightarrow \mu K (10^{-6} K)$
微开



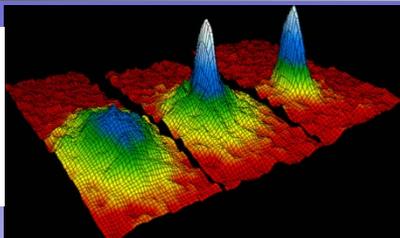
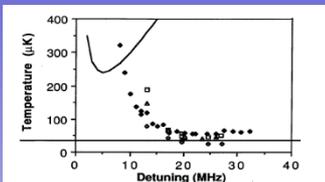
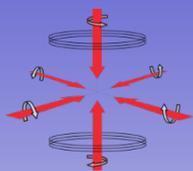
蒸发冷却



温度极限正比于光阱的强度：受限于地球重力 $T \rightarrow nK$ ($10^{-9}K$)
纳开



激光冷却发展



1987
第一个MOT
Bell 实验室

1988
亚多普勒冷却发现
NIST

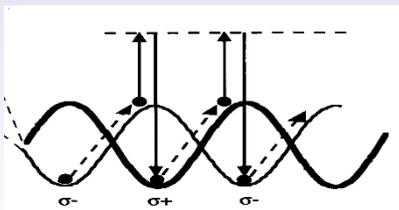
1995
玻色爱因斯坦凝聚
NIST/MIT

1997
诺贝尔奖
激光冷却



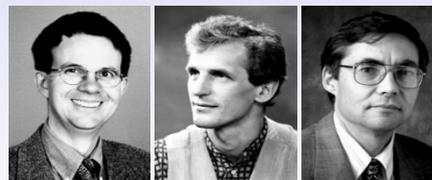
2016
铷原子钟
天宫二号

1989
亚多普勒冷却理论解释
ENS



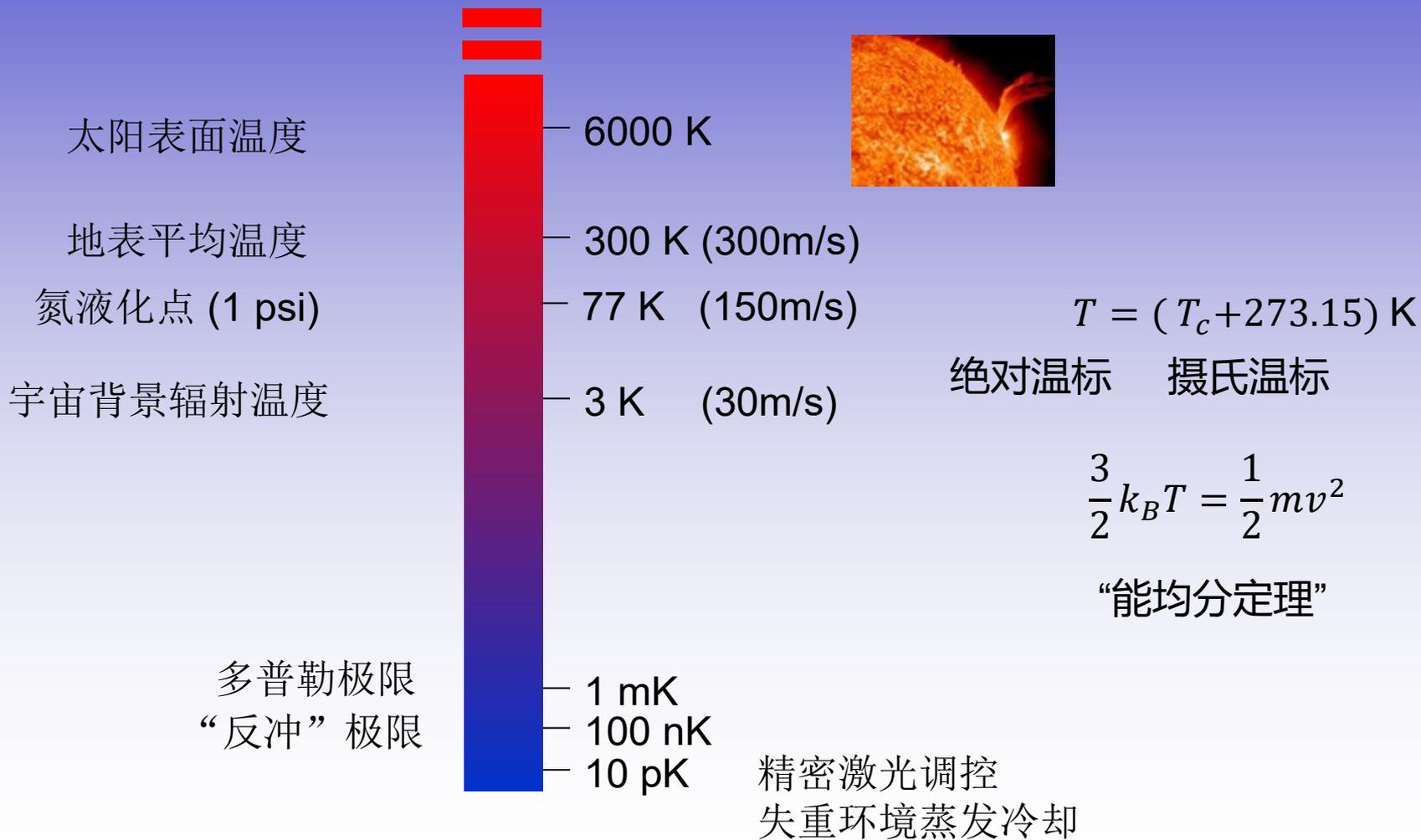
1999
原子喷泉钟
NIST

2001
诺贝尔奖
BEC

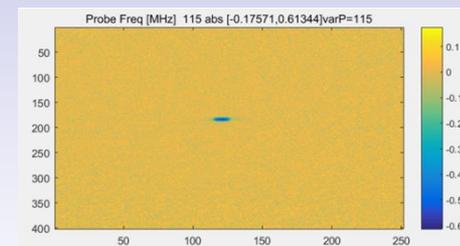
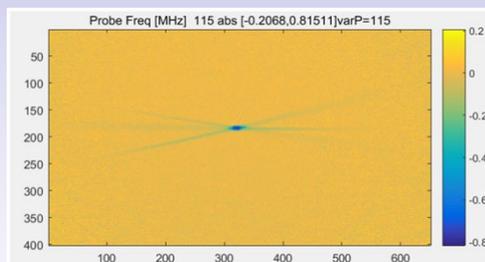
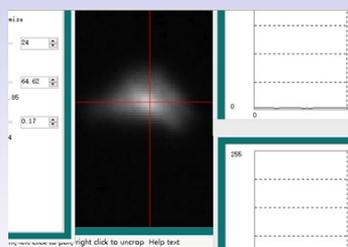
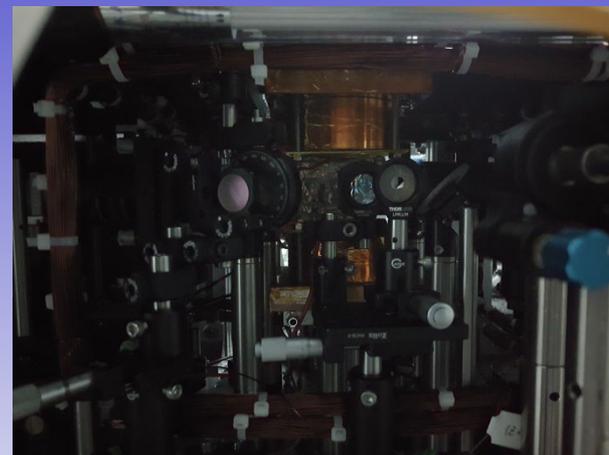
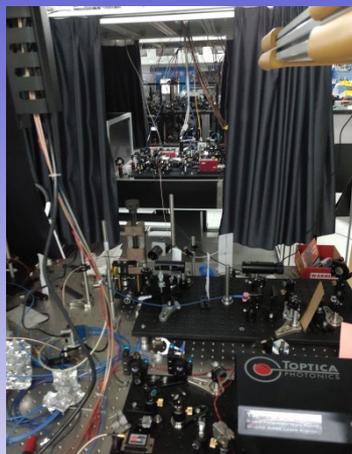


$T \sim \text{nK}, v \sim \text{mm/s}$
可极大地抑制多普勒效应，增加观测时间
提高光谱精度

绝对温标



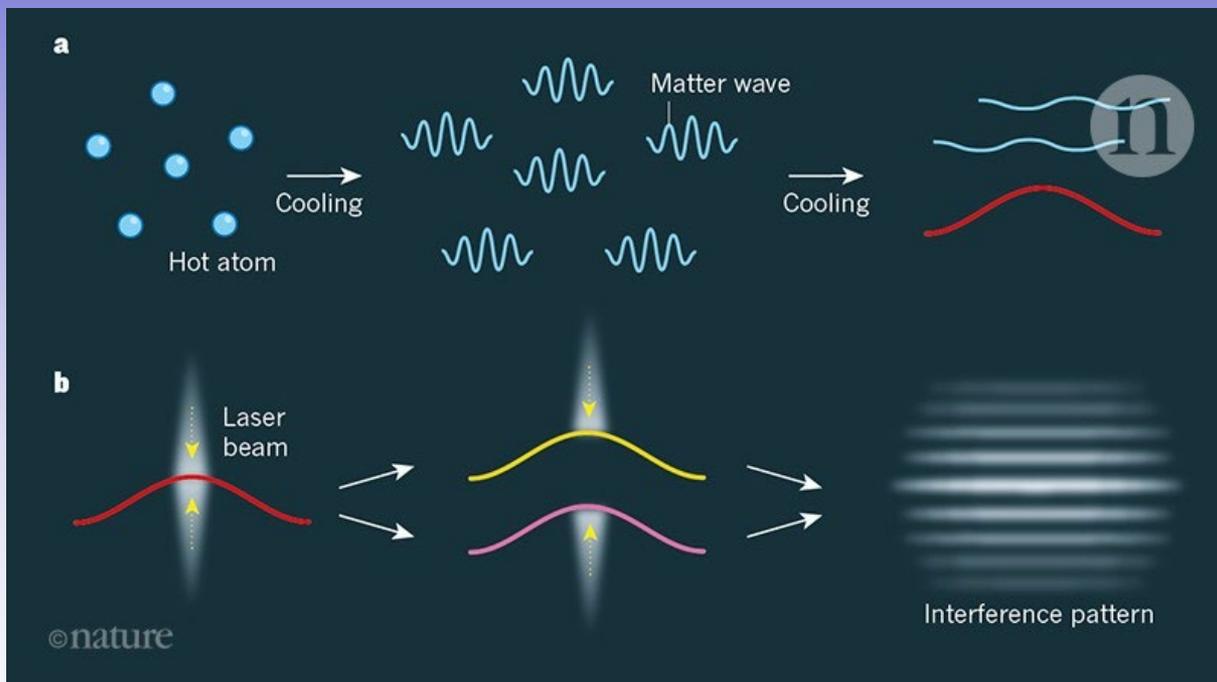
激光冷却实验室



“物理楼B046”

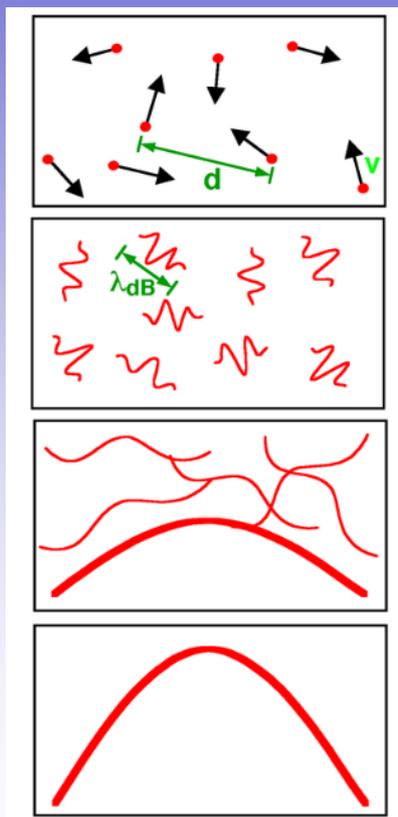
<1 uK “最冷的地方之一！”

物质波

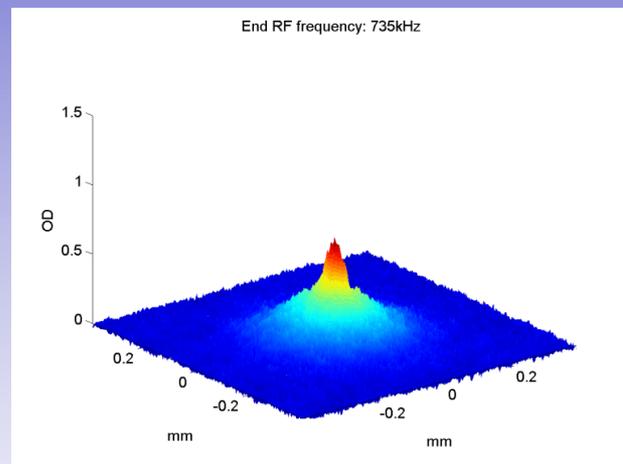


$$\lambda_{\text{deBroglie}} = \frac{h}{mv}$$

玻色-爱因斯坦凝聚



$$\lambda_{\text{deBroglie}} = \frac{h}{m\bar{v}}$$

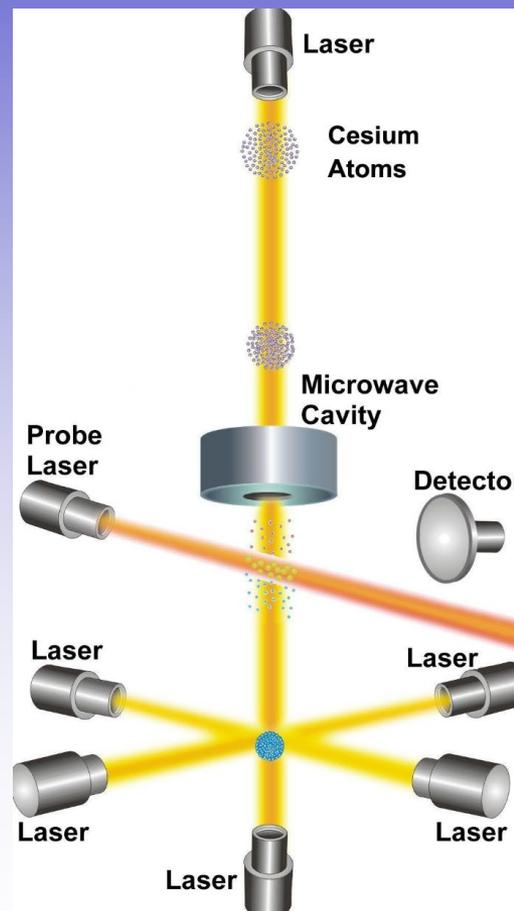
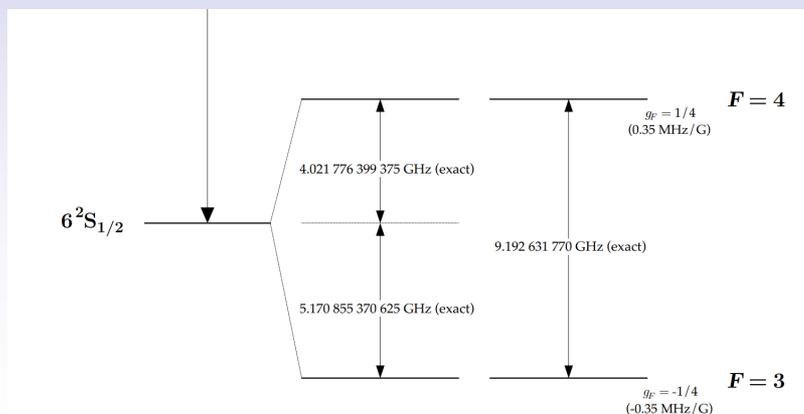


- 同种原子是全同的，分为玻色子和费米子
- 玻色子喜欢“扎堆”
- 极低温度下，一个物质波长内形成凝聚



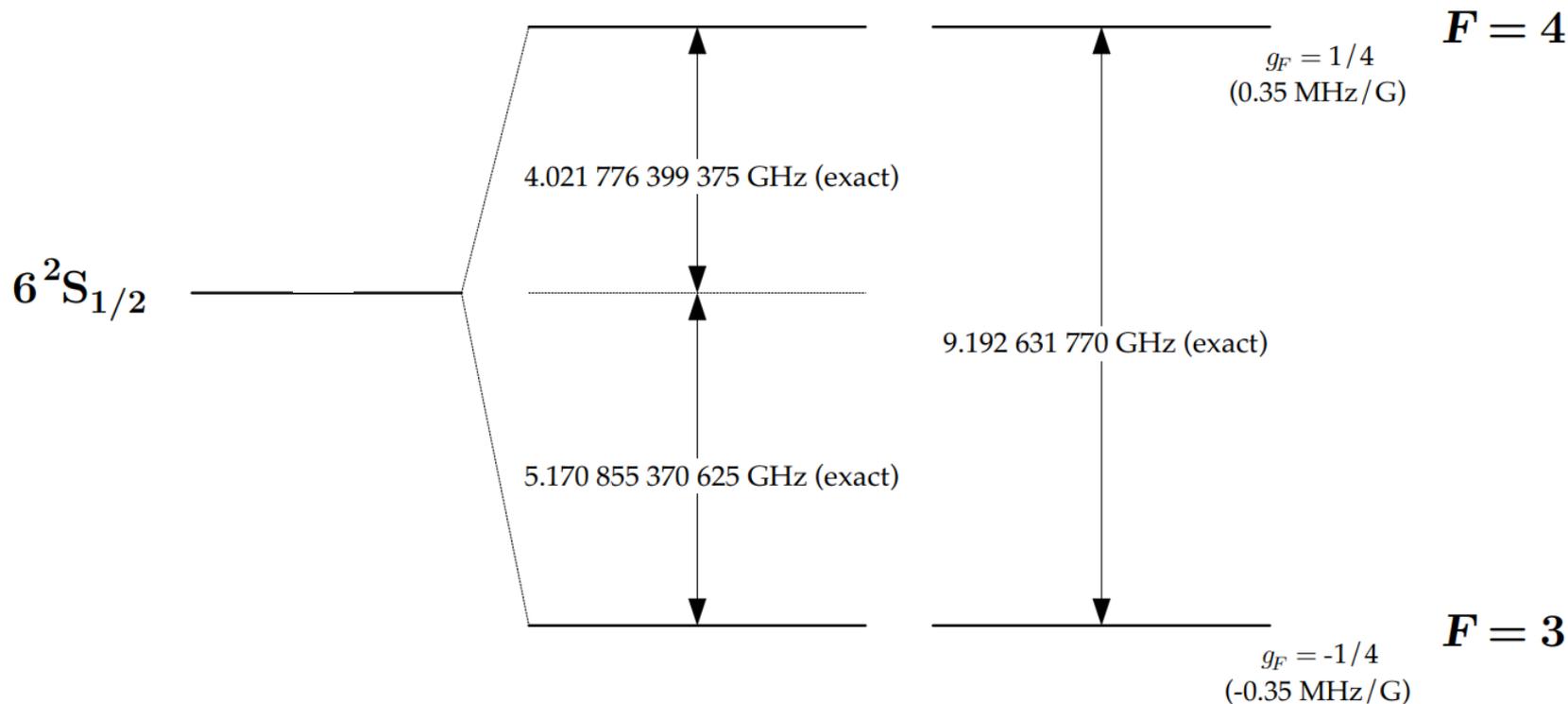
喷泉钟、时间标准

group 1*																		18
1	2											13	14	15	16	17	2	
H	He											B	C	N	O	F	Ne	
3	4											5	6	7	8	9	10	
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne	
11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
55	56	57	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
87	88	89	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og	
lanthanoid series 6		58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71			
actinoid series 7		90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103			
		Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr			



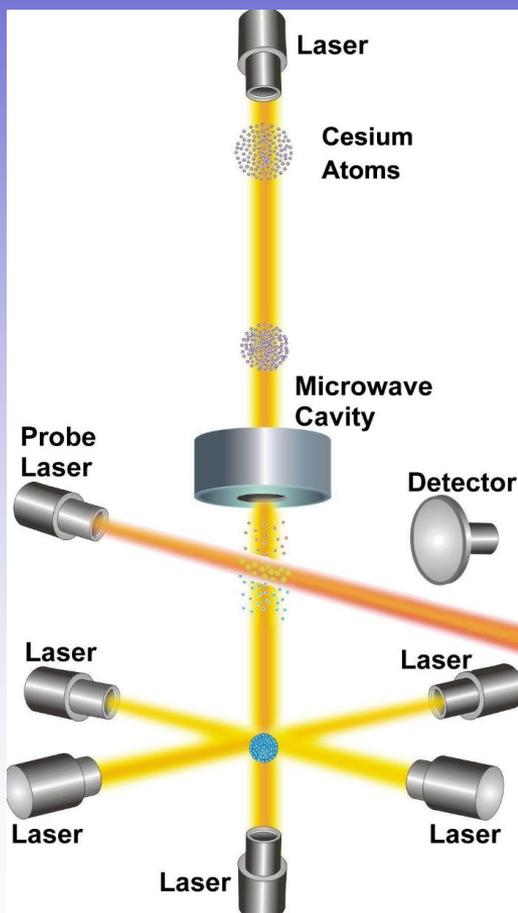


喷泉钟、时间标准



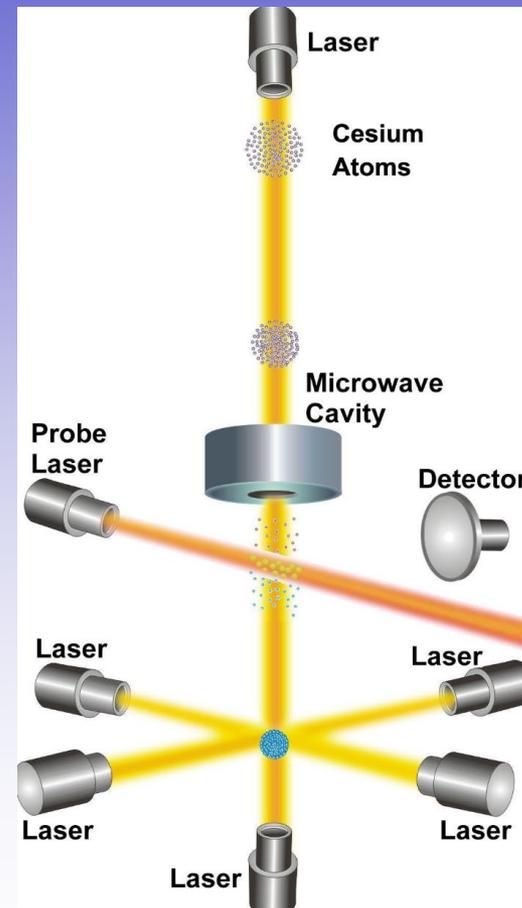


喷泉钟、时间标准



$$\frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau} \sim 10^{-16}$$

三亿年差一秒



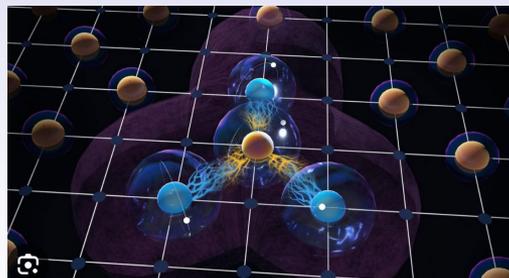
超冷原子和“最冷”物理

- 原子/分子内态的精密测量，原子钟

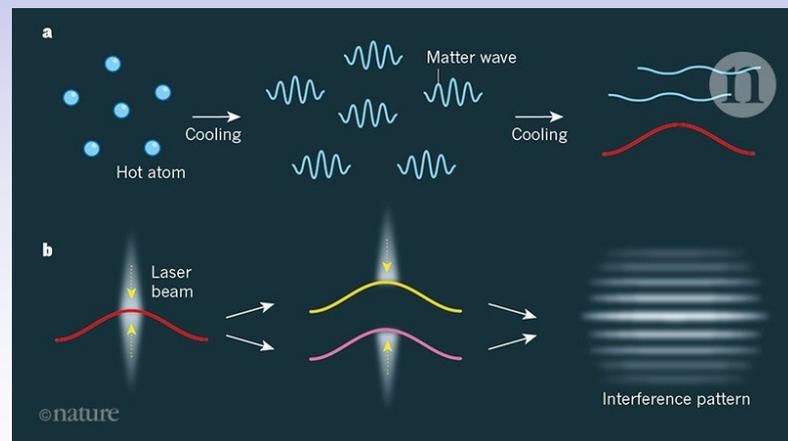


- 物质波干涉： $\lambda_{\text{deBroglie}} = \frac{h}{mv}$

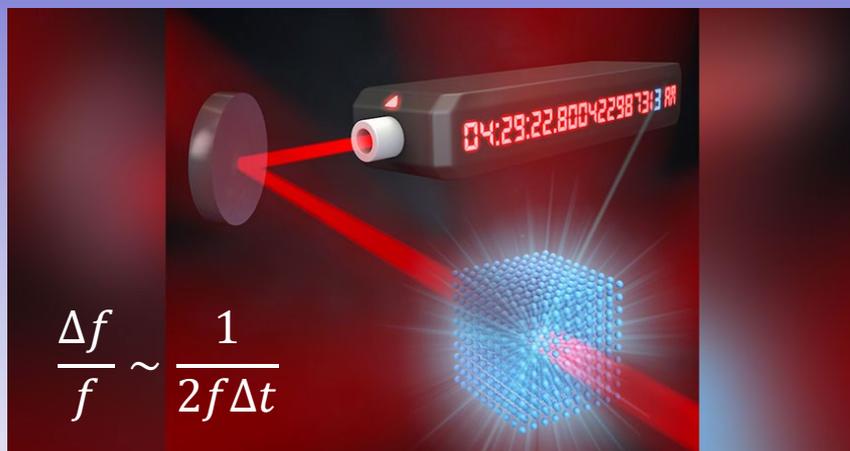
- 玻色爱因斯坦凝聚



- 量子计算



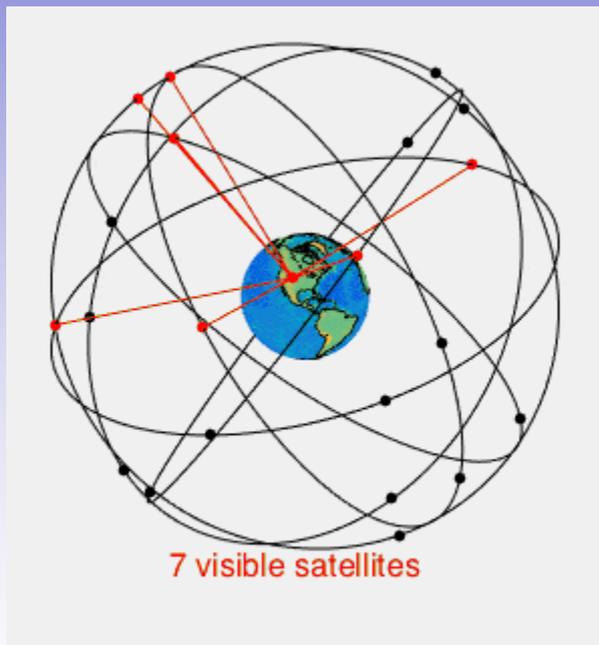
晶格光钟



叶军
美国科罗拉多大学教授

- 相同观测时间下，频率越高，计时越准
- 利用光晶格限制光学跃迁的光子反冲动量
- $\frac{\Delta f}{f} \sim 10^{-18}$ ，每100亿年差一秒

人类需要多准的时钟？



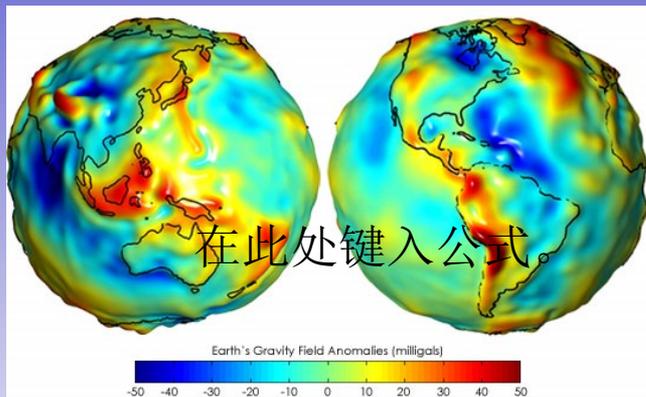
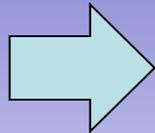
- 全球卫星定位系统:

$$\text{定位精度: } \Delta r = c\Delta t = \frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau} ct$$



问题：三维定位需要多少卫星？

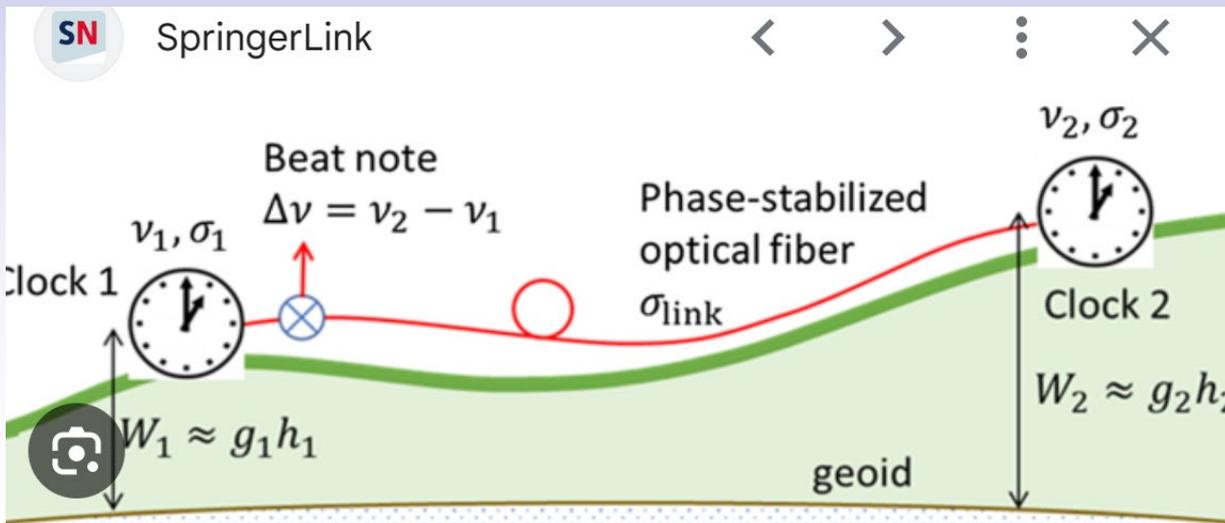
人类需要多准的时钟？



$$\Delta W = \frac{\Delta f}{f} c^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} \sim 10^{-18}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta W = g \times 1 \text{ 厘米}$$

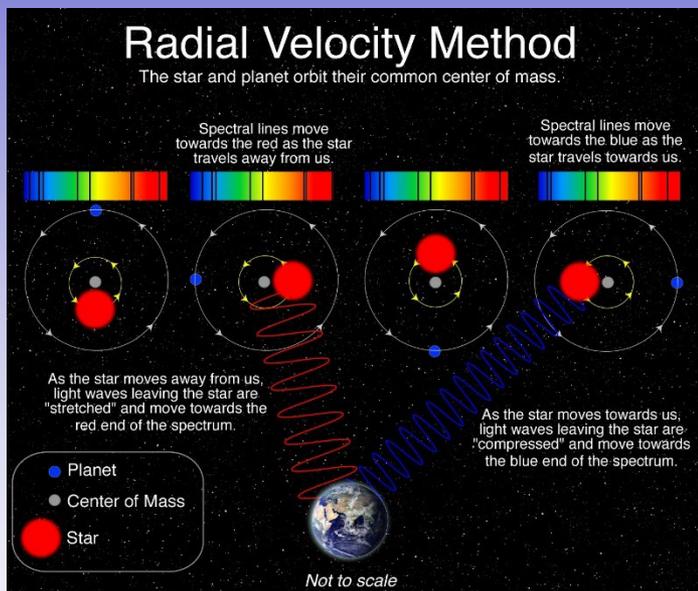


广义相对论“引力红移”测量地球重力场

地球科学...
惯性导航
矿产探测

...

人类需要多准的时钟？



- 多普勒速度测量

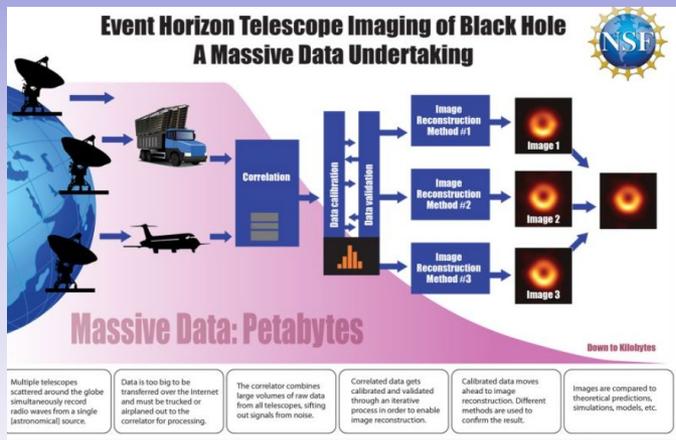
$$\text{精度: } \Delta v = c \frac{\Delta f}{f}$$

精密宇宙膨胀速度测量

发现太阳系外行星

人类需要多准的时钟？

- 人类集体行为的全球同步



全球同步天文观测

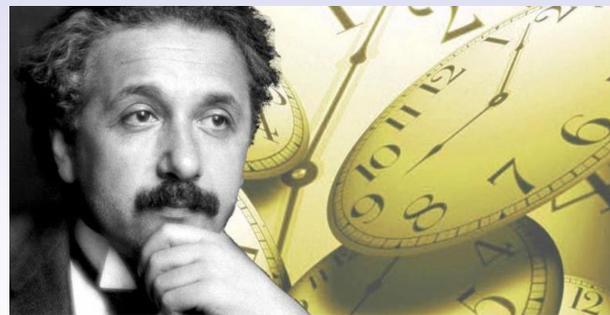


(未来) 全球同步量子计算

人类需要多准的时钟？

“时间是什么？”

“时间是时钟的记录”



谢谢大家