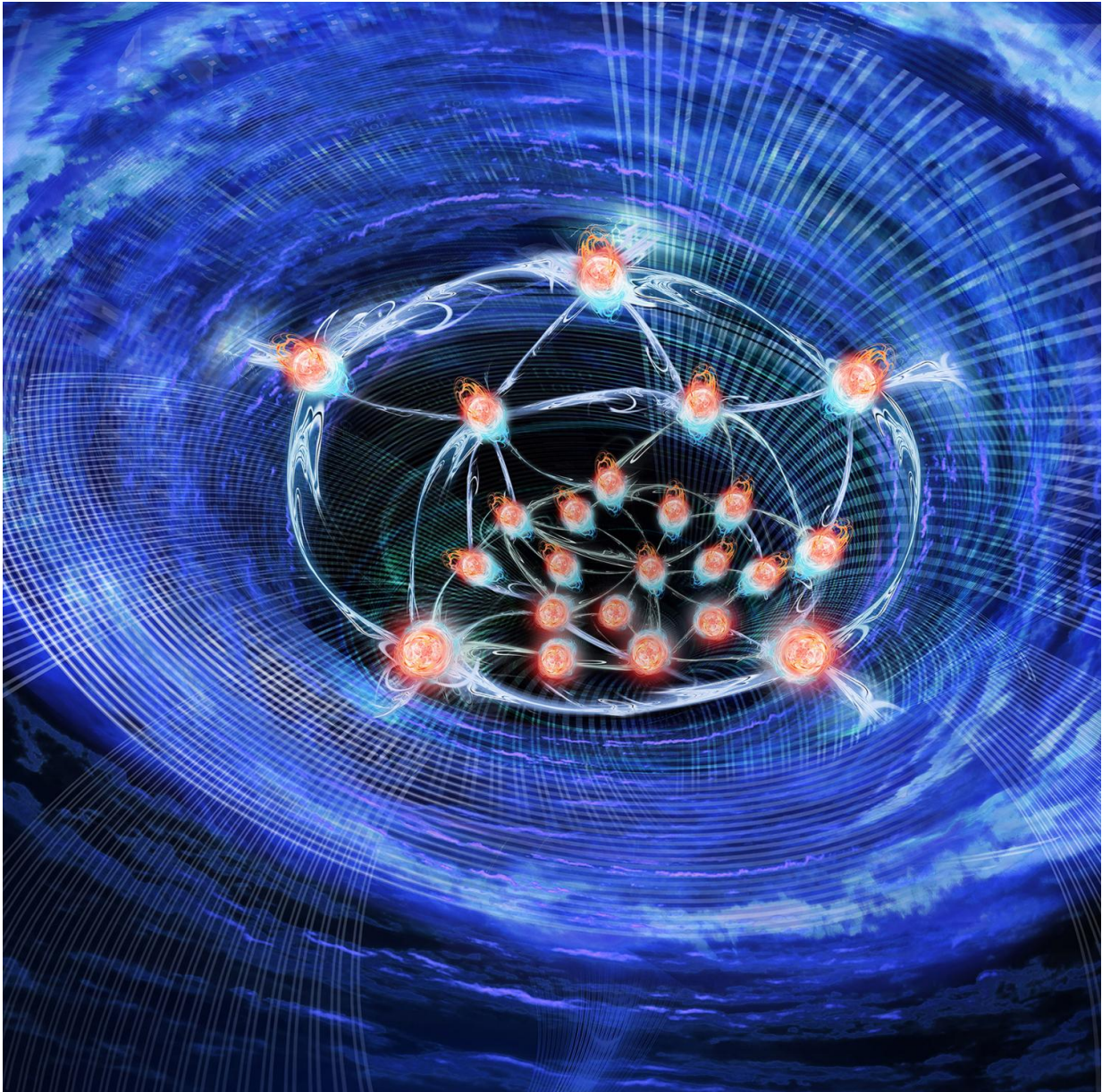


Quantum particles form droplets

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Quantum droplets may preserve their form in absence of external confinement

because of quantum effects. Credit: IQOQI/Harald Ritsch

In experiments with magnetic atoms conducted at extremely low temperatures, scientists have demonstrated a unique phase of matter: the atoms form a new type of quantum liquid or quantum droplet state. These so called quantum droplets may preserve their form in absence of external confinement because of quantum effects. The joint team of experimental physicists from Innsbruck and theoretical physicists from Hannover report on their findings in the journal *Physical Review X*.

"Our Quantum droplets are in the gas phase but they still drop like a rock," explains experimental physicist Francesca Ferlino when talking about the fascinating experiment. In the laboratory, her team observed how macrodroplets formed in a quantum gas. The scientists were surprised to find that the quantum droplets were held together almost without external intervention and solely by [quantum effects](#). This discovery by the research team in Innsbruck, and a similar work carried out simultaneously by a research group from the University of Stuttgart working with the magnetic element dysprosium, opens up a completely new research area in the field of ultracold quantum gases.

In their experiment the researchers produced a Bose-Einstein condensate of erbium atoms at [extremely low temperatures](#) in a vacuum chamber. They then controlled the particle interaction by using an external magnetic field. The unique properties of magnetic atoms permitted to suppress regular interactions up to a degree that quantum correlations became the driving force. With her team Ferlino has been able to prove that [quantum fluctuations](#) leads to an effective repulsion of particles that provides the necessary surface tension to stabilize a quantum droplet against collapse. "In our experiment we have, for the first time, realized a controlled crossover from a Bose-Einstein condensate, which behaves

like a superfluid gas, into a single giant liquid-like quantum droplet of 20,000 atoms," explains experimental physicist and first author of the study Lauriane Chomaz. Thanks to exquisite control of the interatomic interactions in the experiment, the physicists were able to conclusively prove the importance of quantum fluctuations by comparing their experimental data with the theory developed by Luis Santos's research group at the University of Hanover.

The excellent agreement between theory and experiment unveiled the role of quantum fluctuations together with the counter-intuitive properties of this new phase of matter, which can be found between gaseous Bose-Einstein condensates and liquid superfluid helium. Further investigations of this droplet state may contribute to increasing our knowledge of superfluidity. Alongside helium, a quantum droplet is the only liquid-type superfluid system known. Ultracold quantum gases offer a unique and perfect platform to study this phenomena because of their high purity and tunability. In the long term, this phase of matter could lead to new insights relevant for studies of supersolidity, which is superfluid condensed matter.

More information: L. Chomaz et al, Quantum-Fluctuation-Driven Crossover from a Dilute Bose-Einstein Condensate to a Macrodroplet in a Dipolar Quantum Fluid, *Physical Review X* (2016). [DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevX.6.041039](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevX.6.041039)

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