State selective cooling of SU(N) Fermi gases

Müller, A.M.; Lajkó, M.; Schreck, F.; Mila, F.; Minář, J.

DOI
10.1103/PhysRevA.104.013304

Publication date
2021

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
Physical Review A

Citation for published version (APA):
Müller, A. M., Lajkó, M., Schreck, F., Mila, F., & Minář, J. (2021). State selective cooling of SU(N) Fermi gases. Physical Review A, 104(1), [013304].
https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevA.104.013304

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

UvA-DARE is a service provided by the library of the University of Amsterdam (https://dare.uva.nl)

Download date: 11 Oct 2023
State selective cooling of SU(N) Fermi gases

Aaron Merlin Müller, Miklós Lajkó, Florian Schreck, Frédéric Mila, and Jiří Minař

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been considerable effort to experimentally control ultracold Fermi gases with the aim of realizing models of strongly interacting electrons, in particular the Hubbard model, upon loading the atoms into a deep optical lattice [1]. Of particular interest are ultracold quantum degenerate Fermi gases with nuclear spin $I$ that is decoupled from the electronic spin, such as $^{173}$Yb [2–4] and $^{87}$Sr [5–7], which feature $N = 2I + 1$ hyperfine states in the ground-state manifold.

The SU(N) Fermi gases have attracted considerable attention as they allow for SU(N) generalizations of the Hubbard model [8] and can host a plethora of exotic phases including various spin orders and liquids [9–14], Mott-insulator–metal transitions and crossovers [15,16], valence bond solids and semimetals [17,18], unconventional superconductors [19], and collective motional modes [20]. Remarkably, some of these scenarios have been probed also experimentally for $N > 2$ [21–25]. The limit of large interaction gives rise to SU(N) magnetism [26,27], where the system can be effectively described in terms of a Heisenberg model. This stimulated theoretical investigations using representation theory [28–31], variational approaches [32], and large-scale simulations at finite temperature [33]. Furthermore, depending on $N$ and the lattice geometry, the Heisenberg Hamiltonians can be linked to Wess-Zumino-Witten models when at a critical point [34,35] and feature chiral spin liquids [36] and magnetic orders such as generalized valence bond solids [37] and plaquette [38,39], Néel and stripelike long-range [40,41], and antiferromagnetic orders [42].

To observe these magnetic orders the atoms need to be cooled to temperatures below the superexchange energy $4\tau^2/U$, where $\tau$ and $U$ are the tunneling rate and interaction strength of the parent Hubbard model, respectively. Here a promising approach is based on an (adiabatic) entropy redistribution akin to the Pomeranchuk effect in solid helium [43]. For cold atoms in optical lattices this effect has been studied theoretically by means of dynamical mean-field theory in [44], where the entropy was removed from a certain region, a dimple, by appropriately shaping the trapping potential. In the context of SU(N) fermions, Refs. [45,46] studied the enhancement of the cooling due to higher $N$ (see also [47] for adiabatic cooling of interacting fermions and [48,49] for adiabatic cooling of noninteracting fermions). Pomeranchuk and dimple cooling were experimentally demonstrated in [50,51], respectively, leading to an antiferromagnetic order [23,52] with [51] reporting the final temperature of $T/t = 0.25$ [see also [53] for experimental realization of short-range antiferromagnetic order, [22] for probing the Mott-insulator transition, and [25] for the thermodynamics of the interacting SU(N) Fermi gas.

Motivated by these developments, in this work we study the effect of adiabatically loading an initially harmonically trapped SU(N) Fermi gas into a deep optical lattice in a species selective way. Specifically, we consider a bipartition of the atomic levels in two families $A$ and $B$ such that $N = N_A + N_B$ and an optical potential which forms a dimple for only the $A$ family (hereafter we refer to the different atomic levels as colors). Using the high-temperature expansion of the Hubbard model, we compute the entropy density and show that this results in further enhancement of the cooling of the Mott-insulating state of the $A$-family atoms in the dimple compared to an SU($N_A$) Fermi gas only.

The paper is structured as follows. In Sec. II we describe the model and methodology, in Sec. III we present the results,
We assume that the final potential is such that a number of the system can be effectively described by a Hubbard model. We take the system to be initially a free gas in a harmonic potential \( V = \frac{1}{2} m \sum_{j=1}^{d} \omega_j^2 x_j^2 \), where \( m \) is the atom mass, \( x_j \) is the trapping frequency with the geometric mean \( \bar{\omega} = (\omega_1 \cdots \omega_d)^{1/d} \). Denoting further the chemical potential of each color by \( \mu_{\alpha} \) and taking the gas to be at an initial temperature \( T_{i} \), to first order in \( T_{i}/\mu_{\alpha} \) the particle number and the chemical potential are related through (we use \( \hbar = k_B = 1 \) throughout the article) [46]

\[
N_{\alpha} = \frac{\mu_{\alpha}^d}{\bar{\omega}^d d!}. \tag{1}
\]

The initial entropy of color \( \alpha \) is then given by

\[
S_{\alpha i} = T_i \frac{\mu_{\alpha}^{d-1}}{\bar{\omega}^d (d-1)!} \frac{\pi^2}{3} \tag{2}
\]

Now taking into account the chemical potentials of each family, \( \mu_A \) and \( \mu_B \), the total number of particles becomes

\[
N_i = N_{iA} + N_{iB}, \tag{3}
\]

where

\[
N_{iF} = \sum_{\alpha \in F} N_{\alpha i} = \frac{N_{iF} \mu_{\alpha}^d}{\bar{\omega}^d d!} \tag{4}
\]

is the particle number of family \( F = A, B \) [cf. Eq. (1)]. Using that for a noninteracting gas the total initial entropy \( S_i = \sum_{\alpha} S_{\alpha i} \), the entropy per particle is given by

\[
S_i = \frac{\pi^2}{3} \frac{d}{T_{i,\text{eff}}}. \tag{5}
\]

Here

\[
T_{i,\text{eff}} = \frac{N_{iA} \mu_{A}^d + N_{iB} \mu_{B}^d}{N_{iA} \mu_{A}^{d-1} + N_{iB} \mu_{B}^{d-1}} \tag{6}
\]

is the effective Fermi temperature given by the weighted combination of the chemical potentials of both families.

Next we assume that a deep optical lattice is loaded in an adiabatic isentropic fashion such that the system is effectively described by a Hubbard Hamiltonian with tunneling rate \( t \) and isotropic on-site interaction \( U \) for all species [26]:

\[
H = -t \sum_{\langle j, k \rangle} \delta_{\alpha j} \delta_{\alpha k} c_{\alpha j} \hat{c}_{\alpha k} + \sum_{j, \alpha} V_{\alpha j} \hat{h}_{\alpha j} + \frac{U}{2} \sum_{j} \hat{h}_j(\hat{h}_j - 1) \tag{7}
\]

Here \( c_{\alpha j} \) are the fermionic annihilation operators for a particle of color \( \alpha \) on site \( j \) with the usual anticommutation relations \([c_{\alpha j}, c_{\beta j}^\dagger] = \delta_{\alpha \beta} \delta_{jk}, \hat{h}_{\alpha j} = c_{\alpha j}^\dagger c_{\alpha j}, \) and \( \hat{h}_j = \sum_{\alpha} \hat{h}_{\alpha j} \). The sum in Eq. (7) runs over \( L \) sites and \( \langle j, k \rangle \) denotes nearest neighbors.

Crucial ingredients of the present work are the species- and position-dependent on-site potentials \( V_{\alpha j} \). Here we consider a different potential for each family: \( V_{F,j} \equiv V_{\alpha j} \) if \( \alpha \in F, F = A, B \). In particular, we consider boxlike potentials, where \( V_A < V_B \) in a central region, which we call a dipole. We refer to the remainder of the sites as the reservoir \( R \). The assumption of boxlike potentials is motivated by the fact that in a quantum simulation of SU(\( N \)) magnetism, one ideally wishes to create a flat optical lattice to faithfully simulate the Hubbard model. There is indeed an ongoing effort to achieve this goal in current cold-atom experiments [51] as well as in creating box-shaped rather than harmonic potentials [54]. Without loss of generality, we choose the potentials as

\[
V_A = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } j \in R \text{ for } \alpha \in A, \\ V_A & \text{for } j \in D, \end{cases} \tag{8a}
\]

\[
V_B = 0 \forall j, \tag{8b}
\]

with \( V_A < 0 \) (see Fig. 1). In what follows we analyze the two-family Hubbard model using its high-temperature expansion in the grand-canonical setting [55] and local density...
approximation (LDA), which is commonly adopted for deep optical lattices realizing the tight-binding models [23,46,50] (we comment further on the applicability of the LDA for the box potentials below). The particle and entropy densities at site \( j \) are given by (\( F = A, B \))

\[
\tilde{n}_{F,j} = -\partial_{\mu_F} \Omega_j, \tag{9}
\]

\[
s_j = -\partial_\beta \Omega_j, \tag{10}
\]

where \( \Omega_j \) is the local contribution to the grand potential [cf. Eq. (15)]. Furthermore, we define the entropy density per particle as

\[
\tilde{s}_j = \frac{s_j}{n_{A,j} + n_{B,j}}. \tag{11}
\]

### A. Atomic limit

We start our analysis by first considering a single site in the atomic limit \( t = 0 \). The single-site partition function is given by \( z_{0,j} = \text{tr}(e^{-\beta h_j}) \), where \( h_j \) is a single-site Hamiltonian in Eq. (7) and the trace is taken over a basis of single-site orbitals of \( h_j \). In this case, the single-site partition function reads

\[
z_{0,j} = \sum_{n_A=0}^{N_A} \sum_{n_B=0}^{N_B} \left( \frac{N_A}{n_A} \frac{N_B}{n_B} \right) e^{-\beta \epsilon_j(n_A, n_B)}, \tag{12}
\]

where \( \beta = 1/T \) and

\[
\epsilon_j(n_A, n_B) = (n_A + n_B)(n_A + n_B - 1)U/2 + (V_{A,j} - \mu_A)n_A + (V_{B,j} - \mu_B)n_B. \tag{13}
\]

It is instructive to consider further the limit of small temperatures and investigate the behavior of the particle densities (9) in the dimple and the reservoir as functions of the chemical potentials \( \mu_F \). For \( \beta \gg 1 \), the partition function (12) is dominated by a single term, corresponding to the minimum of the energy (13), with the particular combination of \( (n_A, n_B) \) such that \( n_A = \bar{n}_A, n_B = \bar{n}_B, \) and (12) reduces to

\[
z_{0,j} \approx \left( \frac{N_A}{\bar{n}_A} \right) \left( \frac{N_B}{\bar{n}_B} \right) e^{-\beta \epsilon_A, \bar{n}_A, \bar{n}_B}. \]

Consequently, the entropy density is given by

\[
s_j = \ln \left[ \left( \frac{N_A}{\bar{n}_A} \right) \left( \frac{N_B}{\bar{n}_B} \right) \right]. \tag{14}
\]

For specificity, in what follows we seek to create a “clean” Mott-insulating state with \( \bar{n}_A = 1 \) and no \( B \) particles, \( \bar{n}_B = 0 \), in the dimple, a scenario we analyze in detail in Sec. III. In this case, the value of \( V_A \) has to be chosen in the interval \((-U, 0)\), avoiding the proximity of the limiting values \( V_A = -U, 0 \). This is to prevent possible double occupancies (when \( V_A = -U \)) and to ensure \( \bar{n}_A = 1 \) (avoiding a too shallow dimple \( V_A = -\epsilon, \epsilon \ll 1 \) at finite temperature. We have found that these constraints are well respected for \( V_A = -0.8U \), which we consider in the remainder of the paper. We also note that \( \bar{n}_{AR} < \bar{n}_{AD} \) as a consequence of the dimple potential (8).

Analogously, as discussed in detail in Appendix A, a suitable choice of the chemical potential for the \( B \) family is \( \mu_B < 0 \), in which case \( \bar{n}_{BD} = \bar{n}_{BR} = 0 \) at zero temperature and \( \bar{n}_A \) undergoes changes in integer steps \((0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \ldots \rightarrow N_A)\) as \( \mu_A \) is increased from \(-\infty \) to positive values (cf. the dashed lines in Fig. 2). The transitions from \( \bar{n}_A \) to \( \bar{n}_A + 1 \) occur at \( \mu_A = V_A + \bar{n}_A U \) in the dimple and \( \mu_A = \bar{n}_A U \) in the reservoir, which differ by \( V_A \), as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2.

The effect of the finite temperature is the characteristic smearing of the staircase profile of the particle densities as well as resulting in \( \bar{n}_B > 0 \) in the \( \mu_A \rightarrow -\infty \) limit (cf. the orange and red solid lines in Fig. 2). The precise values of \( \bar{n}_{AR} \) and \( \bar{n}_{BR} \) can be further adjusted by \( \mu_B, \mu_B \), which we tune in the vicinity of 0 (cf. Fig. 2) such that the Mott-insulating state is achieved in the dimple (see Sec. III and Appendix A for further details).

### B. The \( t/U \) expansion at finite temperature

Next we turn to the \( t \neq 0 \) regime. Since we assume a box-shaped potential, the LDA is satisfied everywhere but at the boundary between the dimple and the reservoir, where the potential \( V_A \) changes in a steplike fashion. For large enough reservoir and dimple, we expect the thermodynamic properties of the Fermi gas far from the boundary between the two regions to be still well captured by the LDA. Under this approximation, the grand-canonical potential of the two-family Hubbard model (7), up to second order in \( t/U \) for \( t \ll T \ll U \), reads [55]

\[
\Omega = \sum_{j=1}^{L} \sum_{\Omega_j} = -\beta^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^{L} \ln(z_{0,j}) + \sum_{j=1}^{L} \Omega_{2,j}, \tag{15}
\]

where \( L = L_D + L_R, L_{D,R} \) being the number of sites in the dimple and the reservoir, respectively, and (see Appendix B
for derivation)

\[
\Omega_{2,j} = -\beta^{-1}\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{c_j}c_{j-1}^{n_F} \sum_{F=0}^{N_F} \left[ N_F \sum_{n_{iF}} N_F \sum_{n_{jF}} N_F \sum_{n_{i2F}} N_F \sum_{n_{j2F}} \right] \times e^{-\beta\epsilon_{[\epsilon_{j}(n_A, n_B)+\epsilon_{i}(n_{iA}, n_{iB})]+\epsilon_{j}(n_{iF}, n_{i2F})]}} \left( \frac{N_F}{n_{iF} - 1} \right) \left( \frac{N_F}{n_{jF} - 1} \right) \left( \frac{N_F}{n_{i2F}} \right) I(U[n_{1A} + n_{1B} - n_{2A} - n_{2B} - 1]).
\]

Here \( F \) denotes the complement of the family \( F \), i.e., either \( F = A \) or \( \bar{F} = B \) or vice versa, \( c_j \) is the coordination number of the lattice, the energies \( \epsilon_j(n_A, n_B) \) are given by (13), and the function \( I \) is given by

\[
I(\Delta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Delta}{e^\beta - 1}, & \Delta = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\epsilon^\beta} (e^\beta - \beta \Delta - 1), & \Delta \neq 0. \end{cases}
\]

III. RESULTS

For the present simulations, we consider a two-dimensional square lattice with coordination number \( c_j = 4 \). Motivated by possible applications in ongoing experiments with \( ^{87}\text{Sr} \) atoms, we also set \( N = 10 \) \([5–7]\).

A. Particle densities in the dimple and reservoir

We start our investigation by discussing the role of the particle densities. It follows from the form of the potential for family \( A \) [Eq. (8a)] and the discussion in Sec. II that as \( \mu_A \) increases, particles of family \( A \) will accumulate in the dimple until they reach unit filling. Upon a further increase of \( \mu_A \), they will start to populate the reservoir (see Fig. 2). Subsequently, when increasing \( \mu_B \), for \( \mu_B < U \), particles of family \( B \) will start to populate only the reservoir as they will be repelled from the dimple by particles \( A \) present therein. Focusing specifically on the range of chemical potentials resulting in \( n_{AB} = 1 \) [see the inset of Fig. 3(a)], in Fig. 3(a) we show the dependence of the entropy density per particle \( \bar{s}_1 = S_1/(N_A + N_B) = (L_B S_B + L_D S_D)/(N_A + N_B) \) at a given final temperature \( T_f = 4t \) as a function of the particle densities. Ultimately, we seek conditions which minimize the entropy density per particle \( \bar{s}_1 \) in the dimple, which we analyze in the subsequent section. Alternatively, one can invert the question and ask, given the final temperature \( T_f \), what parameter set maximizes the (total) initial entropy density per particle \( \bar{s}_1 \). It is apparent from Fig. 3(a) that there is a unique combination of particle densities \( n_{1A}, n_{1B} \) maximizing \( \bar{s}_1 \).

![FIG. 3.](image)

(a) Isolines of the initial entropy density per particle \( \bar{s}_1 \) as a function of the particle densities in the reservoir at fixed \( T_f = 4t \). The plus indicates the location \( (\bar{n}_{AR,\text{max}}, \bar{n}_{BR,\text{max}}) \) of maximum of \( \bar{s}_1 \). The dashed and solid lines correspond to the atomic limit and second-order high-temperature expansion of the Hubbard model, respectively. The inset shows a larger range of reservoir particle densities, with a black dashed line delimiting the Mott-insulating regions \( \bar{n}_{AD} = 1, 2 \) in the dimple. (b) Plot of \( \bar{n}_{AR,\text{max}} \) vs \( \bar{n}_{BR,\text{max}} \) for various \( N_A \). The data points correspond to various dimple and reservoir sizes \( L_D \) and \( L_R \). (c) Plot of \( \bar{n}_{AR,\text{max}} \) and \( \bar{n}_{BR,\text{max}} \) as a function of the relative size of the dimple \( L_D/L_R \) and the reservoir \( L_R \). The parameters are \( U/t = 100 \), \( V_A = -0.8 U \), and \( L_D/L_R = 1/50 \). In (a) and (c) \( N_A = 2 \) and \( N_B = 8 \).

1In this context, Ref. [44] discusses the improvement in cooling when flattening the harmonic profile of the reservoir, resulting in the flat (boxlike) profile considered here.
solid, dash-dotted, and dashed lines correspond to the entropy density for a one-dimensional chain with orange) curves correspond to situations with (without) family of Ref. [44] for an SU(2) Hubbard model with a three-

However, in Appendix D we compare the employed (second-
tensor-network-based approaches [57]. The complexity of
the dimple $\bar{s}_D$ and the final temperature $T_f$ to second-order expansion (16) and in the atomic limit, respectively. On the top horizontal axis of (a) and (c) we show $T_f/T_\text{eff}$, where $T_\text{eff}$ is the effective Fermi temperature (6). (b) and (d) Corresponding particle densities in the dimple $\bar{n}_\text{eff}$.

### B. Dimple cooling

Using the analysis described above, for each $T_f$ we find a maximum $\bar{s}_i$ and evaluate the entropy density per particle in the dimple $\bar{s}_D$. The dependence of $\bar{s}_D$ and $T_f$ on $\bar{s}_i$ is shown in Figs. 4(a) and 4(c) for $N_s = 3$ and 9, respectively. Figures 4(b) and 4(d) show the corresponding particle densities in the dimple. For illustration we also show the corresponding initial temperatures $T_i$ evaluated using Eq. (5) and specific experimental parameters (see the caption for details). It is apparent from the figures that the improvement in cooling, i.e., achieving the same $\bar{s}_D$ for a larger initial entropy density, increases with increasing $N_s$. We further note that the atomic limit predictions [dashed lines in Figs. 4(a) and 4(c)] saturate for a certain $\bar{s}_i$ at $\bar{s}_D = \ln N_s$, signaling the necessity to include higher-order terms (16) to capture the behavior of the entropy in the dimple. The relatively small change in $\bar{s}_D$ can be attributed to the fact that for the high temperatures $T_f \gg t$ considered here the entropy density is only weakly dependent on the temperature.²

Addressing quantitatively the regime of small final temperatures $T_f \ll t$ relevant for the superexchange physics would require different theoretical tools, such as dynamical mean-field theory (DMFT) [44,56] or quantum Monte Carlo or tensor-network-based approaches [57]. The complexity of adapting these methods to the problem of the two-family SU(N) Hubbard model goes beyond the scope of this work. However, in Appendix D we compare the employed (second-order) high-temperature expansion to the DMFT results of Ref. [44] for an SU(2) Hubbard model with a three-dimensional dimple. We find good agreement, similarly to Ref. [56], between the two methods in the expected regime of validity $T_f \gg t$. This agreement is a strong indication in favor of the quantitative correctness of the data shown in Fig. 4, which clearly indicate the enhancement of the cooling when considering the $B$ family in the reservoir as compared to the case when no $B$ family is present.

---

²See, e.g., [45] or Fig. 1 in [58], which analyzed the entropy density for a one-dimensional chain with $c_1 = 2$. Since we rely on the LDA, we expect the dependence of $\bar{s}_D$ to qualitatively hold for the square lattice with $c_1 = 4$ as it appears only as a prefactor in Eq. (16).

### IV. EXPERIMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

In this section we briefly discuss a possible implementation of the proposed scheme. We seek parameters that satisfy the following constraints: (i) a deep optical lattice with potential amplitude $V_{\text{latt}} \approx O(10E_r)$, where $E_r = (\hbar k_{latt})^2/2m$ is the recoil energy, such that the tight-binding approximation holds; (ii) the lattice band gap, for which the deep lattice we estimate as a single lattice site harmonic oscillator frequency $E_{gap} \approx \sqrt{2V_{\text{latt}}k_{latt}/m}$, to be much larger than the interaction energy to neglect higher band excitations $E_{gap} \gg U$; and (iii) a negligible off-resonant scattering rate with respect to the Hamiltonian energy scales. For the sake of concreteness, in the following we specifically focus on fermionic $^{87}\text{Sr}$ [5–7,59] and provide a quantitative example restoring the dimensionful quantities using $\hbar$.

In the far-detuned regime, the optical potential and off-resonant scattering rate are given by the classical formulas $V = -(3\pi e^2/2\hbar \omega_0)|p|/\sqrt{1/(\omega_0 + \omega)I}$ and $\gamma_{sc} = (3\pi e^2/2\hbar \omega_0)|p|\gamma^2/\sqrt{1/(\omega_0 + \omega)I}$, where $\omega_0$, $\omega$, $\gamma$, and $I$ are the atomic transition frequency, the laser light frequency, the atomic excited-state decay rate, and the laser intensity, respectively [60].

We consider the dimple potential to be created by a laser light on the $|S\rangle - |P\rangle$ transitions, where $|S\rangle \equiv |S_0, F = \frac{3}{2}\rangle$, $|P\rangle \equiv |S_1, F = \frac{1}{2}\rangle$ for brevity [61]. The choice of the $P$ manifold is motivated by the fact that the main optical lattice wavelength $\lambda_{latt} = 900 \text{ nm}$ is approximately magic for the $|S\rangle - |P\rangle$ transition [62], which ensures a position-independent frequency selection of the individual $m_F$ states. To this end, a laser intensity of the lattice $I_{latt} = 5 \text{ kW/cm}^2$ yields $V_{latt}/E_r \approx 20$ and with $U = 5 \text{ kHz}$ we get $E_{gap} \approx 160 \text{ kHz} \gg U$ as desired. We also anticipate that the dominant scattering rate corresponds to the scattering of the lattice light on the $|S\rangle - |P\rangle$ transition and evaluates to $\gamma_{sc} \approx 6 \text{ mHz}$, which is negligible compared to the Hamiltonian energy scales.

Next, defining $\Delta = \omega_0 - \omega$ and requiring that $|\Delta| \gg |V|$ such that the far-detuning approximation holds, we find that the desired $V \approx -U$ is achieved for $I \approx 20 \text{ W/cm}^2$ and $\Delta \approx 50 \text{ kHz}$. This value of $\Delta$ is compatible with the single $m_F$-level addressability using the Zeeman splitting of the $P$ manifold with the energy shift between adjacent $m_F$ states of 0.255 MHz/G giving, say, 25 MHz for a magnetic field of 100 G [63] (see also [3] for an experimental demonstration using $^{173}\text{Yb}$).

Importantly, the dimple light gives rise to an additional contribution to the dimple potential $\delta V \approx N_s \times 2 \text{ kHz}$ for all $m_F$ states stemming from the $|S\rangle - |P\rangle$ transition, which is of the order comparable to the target dimple offset $U$. Here the factor $N_s$ accounts for the $N_s$ dimple laser beams. In principle, one could mitigate this additional potential by further
reducing $\Delta$ (while modifying the dimple laser intensity $I$ to keep $|V_A| \approx U$); however, this is precluded by the requirement $|\Delta| \gg |V_A|$ so that one remains in the far-detuned regime to prevent detrimental light scattering. A possible remedy is to compensate for the additional dimple potential $\delta V$ with a dipole laser beam in the dimple that is blue detuned to the $|S\rangle - |P\rangle$ transition or, alternatively, a red-detuned one in the reservoir region.

Finally, we note that using $^{173}$Yb instead might provide further improvement in reducing the additional dimple potential [63–67]. This stems from the stronger $|S\rangle - |P\rangle$ transition with the decay rate of approximately 6 mHz for $^{87}$Sr and approximately 95 mHz for $^{173}$Yb. This in turn allows for a reduction of the dimple laser intensities and consequently of the additional dimple potential by a factor of $\frac{75}{60} \approx 15$.

\section{Conclusion and Outlook}

We have studied the enhancement of cooling of an SU($N$) Fermi gas exploiting state selective trapping of a subset of $N_A$ atomic levels for which the trapping potential forms a dimple. We could demonstrate such enhancement and quantify the cooling using the high-temperature expansion of the Hubbard model by explicit evaluation of the entropy densities and final temperatures leading to an SU($N_A$) Mott insulator in the dimple. We could also demonstrate that optimal cooling occurs when the chemical potentials for both families are equal in the reservoir, leading to the symmetry restoration of the SU($N$) Hubbard model therein. While these results are encouraging for the current experiments with cold fermionic gases featuring $N$ sublevels, such as $^{173}$Yb or $^{87}$Sr, the high-temperature expansion used here is not suitable to describe the regime of sufficiently small temperatures where exotic magnetic phases driven by the superexchange interaction could be achieved. Faithfully quantifying the cooling at such low final temperatures $T_f < t$ requires implementing some of the methods discussed in Sec. III, such as the DMFT [44,56] or some of the quantum Monte Carlo or tensor-network-based approaches [57], which we leave for future work.

\section*{Acknowledgments}

We are very grateful to Kilian Sandolzer, Tilman Esslinger, Tobias Günther, Alex Urech, Benjamin Pasquiou, and Kaden Hazzard for useful discussions. This work received funding from the Swiss National Science Foundation and the European Research Council under the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme (Grant Agreement No. 615117, QuantStro) and the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (Grant No. 024.003.037, Quantum Software Consortium).

\section*{Appendix A: Particle Densities in the Atomic and Zero-Temperature Limit}

Here we discuss the particle densities in the dimple and the reservoir in the atomic and zero-temperature limits. The particle densities are given by Eq. (9), which in the atomic limit and using the LDA reduces to

$$\bar{n}_{F,j} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_F} \Omega_{0,j} = \sum_{n_A=0}^{N_A} \sum_{n_B=0}^{N_B} (n_A) (n_B) e^{-\beta \epsilon(n_A,n_B)} n_F,$$

where we have used the expression $\Omega_{0,j} = -1/\beta \ln z_{0,j}$ for the atomic limit grand potential [cf. Eq. (15)] and $F = A, B$. We note that in the infinite-temperature limit $\beta \to 0$ the expression for the particle densities (A1) reduces to $\bar{n}_{F,j} = N_F/2$, which is the expected result as all the particle numbers become equally likely. On the other hand, in the zero-temperature limit $\beta \to \infty$, Eq. (A1) is dominated by a single term with the lowest energy $\epsilon_j$ [cf. Eq. (13)], which we rewrite as [dropping the site index $j$ for simplicity and setting $V_B = 0$; cf. Eq. (8)]

$$2\bar{\epsilon} = n_A^2 + n_B^2 + 2n_A n_B + n_A (2V_A - 2\tilde{\mu}_A - 1) - n_B (2\tilde{\mu}_B + 1).$$

(A2)

Here we have denoted by tilde the quantities rescaled by the interaction energy, $\tilde{\epsilon} = \epsilon / U$, $\tilde{V}_A = V_A / U$, and $\tilde{\mu}_F = \mu_F / U$. It should be noted that the fact that the sum in Eq. (A1) is dominated by a single term of given $n_A$ and $n_B$ implies that the particle \textit{densities} correspond to these, $\tilde{n}_F = n_F$. In order to determine the particle numbers $n_F$ as a function of $\tilde{\mu}_F$ it thus suffices to identify the combination $(n_A, n_B)$ which minimizes the energy (A2) for a given set of parameters $\tilde{\mu}_F$ and $\tilde{V}_A$.

To demonstrate this, let us first consider a limit $\tilde{\mu}_A \to -\infty$ such that the lowest energy corresponds to $n_A = 0$ and Eq. (A2) becomes

$$2\tilde{\epsilon}(n_A = 0, n_B) = n_B(n_B - 1 - 2\tilde{\mu}_B).$$

Similarly, the minimum of (A3) implies $n_B = 0$ for $\tilde{\mu}_B \to -\infty$. Increasing $\tilde{\mu}_B$ then leads to a series of transitions, in steps of 1, in the particle number $n_B$ and the threshold values of $\tilde{\mu}_B$ can be obtained from the relation

$$\tilde{\epsilon}(0, n_B) = \tilde{\epsilon}(0, n_B + 1),$$

which leads to

$$\tilde{\mu}_B^{(n_B+1)} = n_B.$$ 

(A5)

This allows us to analyze the situation of Fig. 2 and to identify the particle numbers $\tilde{n}_A$ is varied. For $\tilde{\mu}_B = -0.1$ Eq. (A5) implies $n_B = 0$. As we increase $\tilde{\mu}_A$ from $-\infty$, more $A$ particles will populate the dimple and the reservoir and thus $n_B$ remains zero. The energy (A2) simplifies to

$$2\tilde{\epsilon}(n_A, n_B = 0) = n_A (n_A + 2\tilde{V}_A - 2\tilde{\mu}_A - 1).$$

(A6)

From the condition $\tilde{\epsilon}(n_A, 0) = \tilde{\epsilon}(n_A + 1, 0)$ we get the threshold values for $\tilde{\mu}_A$,

$$\tilde{\mu}_A^{(n_A+1)} = \tilde{V}_A + n_A,$$

(A7)

for which the number of $A$ particles changes from $n_A$ to $n_A + 1$ until the saturation $n_A = N_A$ for $\tilde{\mu}_A > \tilde{V}_A + N_A - 1$.

In principle, it is straightforward to extend this analysis to other set of parameters, which we do not perform explicitly as we are mainly interested in the parameter regime of vanishing density of $B$ particles in the reservoir.

\textit{Finite temperature.} The effect of finite temperature is to smear out the staircase structure of $\tilde{n}_A$ as is apparent from
Fig. 2. Similarly, we note that for the parameters of Fig. 2 the nonzero value of $\bar{n}_{R}$ in the $\vec{\mu}_{A} \rightarrow -\infty$ limit is the consequence of nonzero temperature, which interpolates between $\bar{n}_{B} = 0$ for $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ and $\bar{n}_{R} = N_{B}/2$ for $\beta \rightarrow 0$.

**APPENDIX B: DERIVATION OF EQ. (16)**

In this Appendix we provide the details of the derivation of Eq. (16) following closely the treatment in Refs. [68] and [55] (Chaps. 1, 7, and 8) (see also [69–71] for related developments). It is obtained using the high-temperature expansion of the Hubbard model (7) in the strongly interacting limit with $T \ll U$ [55]. Splitting explicitly the potential term for the two families and including the chemical potentials $\mu_{A,R}$ as in Eq. (13), we first write the Hamiltonian (7) as

$$H(t) = \frac{U}{2} \sum_{j} \hat{n}_{j} (\hat{n}_{j} - 1) + \sum_{j,a \in A} (V_{A,j} - \mu_{A}) \hat{n}_{a,j}$$

$$+ \sum_{j,a \in B} (V_{B,j} - \mu_{B}) \hat{n}_{a,j} - t \sum_{\langle j,k \rangle, \alpha} c_{\alpha,j}^\dagger c_{\alpha,k}$$

$$= H_0 - t T.$$  \hspace{1cm} \text{(B1)}

Having defined the hopping operator as $T = \sum_{\langle j,k \rangle, \alpha} c_{\alpha,j}^\dagger c_{\alpha,k}$, the lowest nontrivial term contributing to the grand potential $\Omega$ is second order in the small expansion parameter $t$ and is given by

$$-\beta \Omega_2 = t^2 \int_{0}^{\beta} d \tau \int_{0}^{\tau} d \tau' \langle T (\tau_1) T (\tau_2) \rangle_L,$$  \hspace{1cm} \text{(B2)}

where $\langle T (\tau_1) T (\tau_2) \rangle_L$ is the expectation value of operator $T$ with respect to the atomic limit Hamiltonian $H_0$, and $\langle T (\tau_1) T (\tau_2) \rangle_L$ stands for the term in $\langle T \rangle_L$ proportional to the number of sites $L$ (see [68] and Chap. 8 of [55] for details).

In the atomic limit $H_0 = H(t = 0) = \sum_{j=1}^{L} \hat{n}_{j}$ is a sum of Hamiltonians acting only on a single site $j$ of the system. Similarly, $T$ connects only nearest-neighbor sites which differ by a single particle of color $\alpha$. In this case, two such nearest-neighbor sites (denoted by 1 and 2 hereafter) are spanned by eigenvectors of $H_0$, $|m_{12}\rangle = |m_1\rangle |m_2\rangle$, with the corresponding eigenenergy $E_{m_{12}} = \langle m_{12}|H_0|m_{12}\rangle = \epsilon_{m_1} + \epsilon_{m_2}$, where the single-site energies $\epsilon_{m_\alpha}$ are given by Eq. (13). Using this and the LDA, Eq. (B2) can be written as $-\beta \Omega_2 = -\beta \sum_{j} \Omega_{2,j}$, where

$$-\beta \Omega_{2,j} = t^2 c_{L} c_{0}^{-2} \sum_{m_{12}, p_{12}} e^{-\beta (\epsilon_{m_1} + \epsilon_{m_2})} |\langle p_{12}|T|m_{12}\rangle|^{2}$$

$$\times I(\epsilon_{m_1} + \epsilon_{m_2} - \epsilon_{p_1} - \epsilon_{p_2}),$$  \hspace{1cm} \text{(B3)}

where $c_{L}$ is the coordination number of the lattice, $c_{0}$ is the single-site partition function (12), and

$$I(\Delta) = \int_{0}^{\beta} d \tau \int_{0}^{\tau} d \tau' e^{\tau \Delta} e^{\tau' \Delta}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\beta}{2}}^{\frac{\beta}{2}} d \tau (e^{\beta \Delta} - e^{\beta (\Delta - 1)}),$$  \hspace{1cm} \text{(B4)}

with the result stated in Eq. (17).

The sum in Eq. (B3) can be evaluated as follows. Let us denote the number of particles of family $F$ and its complement $\bar{F}$ on sites 1 and 2 by $n_{F,1}, n_{2F,1}, n_{F,2}$, and $n_{2F,2}$, respectively. Next we consider a hopping of a particle of the family $F$ from site 1 to site 2. The only nonvanishing contribution to the sum (B3) comes from a configuration where there is exactly one particle of color $\alpha \in F$ on site 1 and zero such particles on site 2. We can choose the color $\alpha$ on site 1 from $N_{F}$ possibilities. The remaining $n_{F} - 1$ particles of family $F$ on site 1 can be chosen in $(N_{F} - 1)$ ways. Similarly, there are $(N_{2F} - 1)$ possible configurations of particles of family $F$ on site 2. The number of configurations of particles belonging to the complementary family $\bar{F}$ is not constrained by the configurations of the family $F$ and is given by $(N_{F})$ and $(N_{2F})$ on sites 1 and 2, respectively. The overall combinatorial factor is thus the product of all these factors, namely,

$$N_{F} \left( N_{F} - 1 \right) \left( N_{2F} - 1 \right) \left( N_{F} \right) \left( N_{2F} \right) \left( N_{F} \right),$$  \hspace{1cm} \text{(B5)}

which appears in Eq. (16). We also note that to convert the sum over $m_{12}$ and $p_{12}$ in Eq. (B3) to a sum over $n_{F,1}$, $n_{2F,1}$, $n_{F,2}$, and $n_{2F,2}$, we have exploited the fact that the single-site energies $\epsilon_{m_{\alpha}} = \epsilon_{m_{\alpha}}(n_{A,1}, n_{R,1})$ [Eq. (13)] are only functions of $n_{F}$ and $n_{2F}$.

**APPENDIX C: EXTREMA OF THE ENTROPY DENSITY**

In this Appendix we show by explicit computation in the atomic limit and in the regime of small particle density in the reservoir, $\bar{n}_{AR} + \bar{n}_{BR} < 1$, that the symmetric choice of chemical potentials $\mu_{A} = \mu_{B}$ for the two families corresponds to the extremum of the entropy density per particle

$$\bar{s} = \frac{L_{RSR} + L_{DS}}{L_{R}(\bar{n}_{AR} + \bar{n}_{BR}) + L_{D}(\bar{n}_{AD} + \bar{n}_{BD})}$$

$$= \frac{s_{R} + s_{D}}{n + r_{D}} = \frac{Y}{W},$$  \hspace{1cm} \text{(C1)}

investigated in Eq. 3(a). Here $n = \sum_{F=A,B} \bar{n}_{FR}$, $n_{D} = \sum_{F=A,B} \bar{n}_{FD}$, and $r = L_{D}/L_{R}$ is the ratio of the dimple and the reservoir sizes. The functions $Y$ and $W$ in Eq. (C1) stand for the nominator and the denominator, respectively, and are defined for future convenience.

In the limit of zero tunneling (atomic limit), large interactions, $\beta U \gg 1$, and $\mu_{F} < U$, the dominant contribution to the single-site partition function in the reservoir comes from the configurations containing at most one particle such that Eq. (12) can be approximated as

$$z_{0} \approx 1 + \sum_{F} N_{F} e^{\beta \mu_{F}},$$  \hspace{1cm} \text{(C2)}

where we have used the fact that $V_{A,j} = V_{B,j} = 0$ (we drop the site index hereafter for simplicity as we will be concerned solely with the quantities in the reservoir and the atomic limit; we also use $F = A, B$ and for a given $F$ we denote its
complement by $\bar{F}$ throughout this Appendix). The corresponding particle and entropy densities (9) and (10) read

$$\bar{n}_F = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_0} N e^{\beta \mu_F},$$

(C3)

$$s = \ln(\bar{z}_0) - \frac{\beta}{\bar{z}_0} \sum_F \mu_F N e^{\beta \mu_F}.$$  

(C4)

From (C3) we find $e^{\beta \mu_F} N_F = \bar{n}_F \bar{z}_0$, which allows us to express the partition function (C2) as

$$\bar{z}_0 = \frac{1}{1 - n}$$

(C5)

and consequently the entropy density (C4) as

$$s = -\ln(1 - n) - \sum_F \beta \mu_F \bar{n}_F.$$  

(C6)

It is interesting to verify that by combining (C3) and (C5) we also get

$$n^2 - n + Ne^{\beta \mu} = 0,$$

(C7)

which has real solutions only in the interval $0 \leq n \leq 1$, consistently with the approximate expressions for the on-site partition function (C2), which neglects contributions from larger particle densities (we recall that $N = N_A + N_B$ is the total number of colors).

Next we assume that the entropy and particle densities in the dimple $s_D$ and $n_F$, do not vary with the chemical potentials $\mu_F$, which is well satisfied when the dimple is in the Mott regime (we further comment on this assumption below). In what follows we investigate the extrema of the reservoir density (C1) with respect to $\mu_F$. Defining $\bar{\mu} = \mu_F$, and $\bar{n} = \bar{n}_F$ to simplify the notation, the extremum has to satisfy $\delta s = \delta \bar{n} = 0$. Applying this condition to Eq. (C1), we find

$$\bar{n} = 0 \iff W \partial Y - Y \partial W = 0,$$

(C8)

which yields the constraint for the values of $\mu_A$ and $\mu_B$ extremizing $\bar{n}$. Using

$$\partial \bar{n}_F = \beta(1 - \bar{n}_F) \bar{n}_F,$$

(C9a)

$$\bar{n}_F = -\beta \bar{n}_F \bar{n}_F,$$

(C9b)

$$\partial \bar{z}_0 = \beta \bar{z}_0 \bar{n}_F,$$

(C9c)

we have

$$\partial Y = \beta \bar{n}_F [\beta \mu_F (\bar{n}_F - 1) + \beta \mu_F \bar{n}_F],$$

(C10a)

$$\partial W = \beta \bar{n}_F (1 - n).$$

(C10b)

To proceed, rather than investigating the properties of the constraint (C8) for the general variables $\mu_A$ and $\mu_B$, we ask whether it can be satisfied for $\mu_A = \mu_B = \bar{\mu}$. In this case

$$n = \frac{N}{\bar{N}} \bar{n}_F,$$

(C11a)

$$\bar{n}_F = \frac{N_F}{\bar{N}_F} \bar{n}_F,$$

(C11b)

$$\beta \mu = \ln \left( \frac{1}{N} \frac{n}{1 - n} \right).$$

(C11c)

Substituting these expressions into (C8), we find

$$\beta \bar{n}_F \left[ r n_D (\mu_B + s_D) + n_B \mu + s \right] = 0.$$  

(C12)

The first solution is, with the help of (C11a), the trivial expression for $n = 0$, i.e., vanishing particle density in the reservoir. The second solution can be cast in the form

$$P \frac{Q}{\bar{Q}} = r,$$

(C13)

where

$$P = -n_B \mu + s = \ln(1 - n),$$

(C14a)

$$Q = n_D \mu_B + s_D = n_D \ln \left( \frac{n_D}{\bar{N}} \frac{n}{1 - n} \right).$$

(C14b)

Here $\ln \bar{Q} = s_D/n_D$ and we have used the expression (C11c) for $\beta \bar{\mu}$. For a given dimple to reservoir size ratio $r$, Eq. (C13) thus represents the condition for $n$, and through (C11a) for $\bar{n}_F$ and $\bar{n}_F$, which maximizes $\bar{n}$. For the physically meaningful scenario $n_D > 0$ we find that for $n \in (0, 1)$ [cf. Eq. (C7)], $P \in (-\infty, 0)$, and $Q \in (-\infty, \infty)$ with the limit $\lim_{n \to 0} P = 0$. This implies that the condition (C13) can be satisfied for arbitrary $r$ for $0 < n < 1$, proving that $\mu_A = \mu_B$ corresponds to the extremum of $\bar{n}$ in the atomic limit as claimed.

To demonstrate this, we consider the case studied in Fig. 3(a), where $r = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{z}_0}$ and $n_D = \bar{n}_AD = 1$ such that $s_D = \ln \bar{N}_A$ and thus $\bar{n}_D = \bar{N}_A$. Solving numerically Eq. (C13) and using (C11a) and (C11b), we get for the maximum (\bar{\bar{n}}_A, \bar{n}_B) \approx (0.016, 0.063), in agreement with Fig. 3(a).

To conclude, we remark that the upper limit $n = 1$ corresponds to the boundary delimiting the Mott regimes in the dimple, the particle densities of which differ by one [see the inset in Fig. 3(a)], with $\bar{n}_BR = 1 - \bar{n}_AR$ delimiting regions of $\bar{n}_AD = 1$ and 2, respectively.

**APPENDIX D: BENCHMARKING THE SECOND-ORDER HIGH-TEMPERATURE EXPANSION AGAINST DMFT**

The high-temperature expansion of the Hubbard model is appealing due to its relative simplicity; however, its validity is limited, as the name suggests, to high temperatures $T_f \gg t$ [56]. While the use of advanced numerical methods to address low temperatures goes beyond the scope of the present work (see also the discussion in Secs. III and V), here we compare the second-order high-temperature expansion against existing DMFT data of Ref. [44] for an SU(2) Hubbard model with a dimple. This is a scenario which is conceptually equivalent to the present study.

Based on [44], we consider a Hubbard model with a three-dimensional rotationally symmetric potential $V(r, z) = V_{\text{harmonic}} + V_{\text{dimple}} + V_{\text{barrier}} + V_0$, with

$$V_{\text{harmonic}}(r, z) = V_0 [v_r^2 + (z^2)^2]/a,$$

(D1a)

$$V_{\text{dimple}}(r, z) = -V_d \exp \left( -2r^2/w_d^2 \right),$$

(D1b)

$$V_{\text{barrier}}(r, z) = V_0 \exp \left( -2(r - r_b)^2/w_b^2 \right)$$

(D1c)

and the parameters $v_r^2 = 50$, $V_0/6t = 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$, $V_d/6t = 6$, $V_d/6t = 15$, $r_b = 15a$, $w_b = 5a$, $w_d = 15a$, and $a$ the lattice spacing. As the system is three dimensional, the coordination number $c_e = 6$ for a simple cubic lattice. The offset $V_0$ is chosen such that $V(0, 0, 0) = 0$. 

013304-8
Using the high-temperature expansion to second order within the LDA, we evaluate the entropy density per particle $\bar{s}_i$ in the dimple ($r < r_c$) as a function of the initial entropy density per particle $\bar{s}_i$. The results (solid circles and lines) for different values of the interaction strength and total number of particles $N$ are shown in Fig. 5, where they are compared with the DMFT results (diamonds) extracted from Fig. 3(b) of [44]. For all data, we find reasonable agreement which improves with increasing $\bar{s}_i$ (increasing $T_f$). Furthermore, the data agree semiquantitatively (within a factor of 2) in the limit of low final temperatures $T_f \approx t$ corresponding to the region with $\bar{s}_i \approx 1$ in Fig. 5.

We note that a similar comparison between the DMFT and high-temperature expansions (up to tenth order) of the Hubbard model has been performed in Ref. [56], which reached the identical conclusion, namely, that the high-temperature expansion agrees with the DMFT for temperatures down to $T_f \gtrsim 2t$, the agreement shown in Fig. 5 is a strong indication of the reasonable quantitative accuracy of the high-temperature expansion used in the present context of the two-family Hubbard model.

[1] T. Esslinger, Annu. Rev. Condens. Matter Phys. 1, 129 (2010).
[2] T. Fukuhara, Y. Takasu, M. Kumakura, and Y. Takahashi, Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 030401 (2007).
[3] S. Taie, Y. Takasu, S. Sugawa, R. Yamazaki, T. Tsujimoto, R. Murakami, and Y. Takahashi, Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 190401 (2010).
[4] S. Sugawa, Y. Takasu, K. Enomoto, and Y. Takahashi, in Annual Review of Cold Atoms and Molecules, edited by K. W. Madison, Y. Wang, A. M. Rey, and K. Bongs (World Scientific, Singapore, 2013), Vol. 1, pp. 3–51.
[5] B. J. DeSalvo, M. Yan, P. G. Mickelson, Y. N. Martinez de Escobar, and T. C. Killian, Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 030402 (2010).
[6] S. Stellmer, R. Grimm, and F. Schreck, Phys. Rev. A 87, 013611 (2013).
[7] S. Stellmer, F. Schreck, and T. C. Killian, in Annual Review of Cold Atoms and Molecules, edited by K. W. Madison, K. Bongs, L. D. Carr, A. M. Rey, and H. Zhai (World Scientific, Singapore, 2014), Vol. 2, pp. 1–80.
[8] M. A. Cazalilla and A. M. Rey, Rep. Prog. Phys. 77, 124401 (2014).
[9] D. Wang, Y. Li, Z. Cai, Y. Zhou, Y. Wang, and C. Wu, Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 156403 (2014).
[10] S. Barbarino, L. Taddia, D. Rossini, L. Mazza, and R. Fazio, Nat. Commun. 6, 8134 (2015).
[11] G. Chen, K. R. A. Hazzard, A. M. Rey, and M. Hermele, Phys. Rev. A 93, 061601(R) (2016).
[12] S. Capponi, P. Lecheminant, and K. Totsuka, Ann. Phys. (NY) 367, 50 (2016).
[13] H.-H. Jen and S.-K. Yip, Phys. Rev. A 98, 013623 (2018).
[14] S. S. Chung and P. Corboz, Phys. Rev. B 100, 035134 (2019).
[15] N. Blümer and E. V. Gorelik, Phys. Rev. B 87, 085115 (2013).
[16] S. Xu, J. T. Barreiro, Y. Wang, and C. Wu, Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 167205 (2018).
[17] Z. Zhou, D. Wang, C. Wu, and Y. Wang, Phys. Rev. B 95, 085128 (2017).
[18] T. C. Lang, Z. Y. Meng, A. Muramatsu, S. Wessel, and F. F. Assaad, Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 066401 (2013).
[19] S. Wolf, T. L. Schmidt, and S. Rachel, Phys. Rev. B 98, 174515 (2018).
[20] S. Choudhury, K. R. Islam, Y. Hou, J. A. Aman, T. C. Killian, and K. R. A. Hazzard, Phys. Rev. A 101, 053612 (2020).
[21] G. Pagano, M. Mancini, G. Cappellini, P. Lombardi, F. Schäfer, H. Hu, X.-J. Liu, J. Catani, C. Sias, M. Inguscio et al., Nat. Phys. 10, 198 (2014).
[22] C. Hofrichter, L. Riegger, F. Scazza, M. Höfer, D. R. Fernandes, I. Bloch, and S. Fölling, Phys. Rev. X 6, 021030 (2016).
[23] H. Ozawa, S. Taie, Y. Takasu, and Y. Takahashi, Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 225303 (2018).
[24] S. Taie, E. Ibarra-Garcia-Padilla, N. Nishizawa, Y. Takasu, Y. Kuno, H.-T. Wei, R. T. Scalettar, K. R. Hazzard, and Y. Takahashi, arXiv:2010.07730.
[25] L. Sonderhouse, C. Sanner, R. B. Hutson, A. Goban, T. Bilitewski, L. Yan, W. R. Milner, A. M. Rey, and J. Ye, Nat. Phys. 16, 1216 (2020).
[26] A. V. Gorshkov, M. Hermele, V. Gurarie, C. Xu, P. S. Julienne, J. Ye, P. Zoller, E. Demler, M. D. Lukin, and A. Rey, Nat. Phys. 6, 289 (2010).
[27] S. R. Manmana, K. R. A. Hazzard, G. Chen, A. E. Feiguin, and A. M. Rey, Phys. Rev. A 84, 043601 (2011).
[28] P. Nataf and F. Mila, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 127204 (2014).
[29] P. Nataf and F. Mila, Phys. Rev. B 93, 155134 (2016).
[30] F. H. Kim, K. Penc, P. Nataf, and F. Mila, Phys. Rev. B 96, 205142 (2017).
