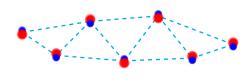
Ultracold molecule assembly

Yichao Yu

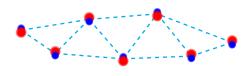
Ni Group/Harvard

Aug 11, 2017

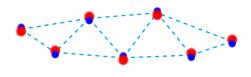
- Strong and tunable interaction
- High filling fraction
- Single site detection and manipulation



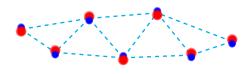
- Strong and tunable interaction
- High filling fraction
- Single site detection and manipulation



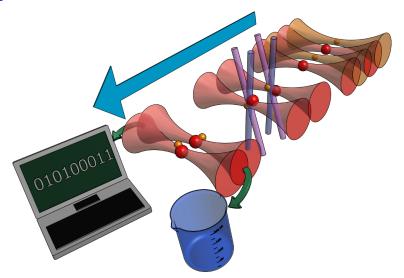
- Strong and tunable interaction
- High filling fraction
- Single site detection and manipulation



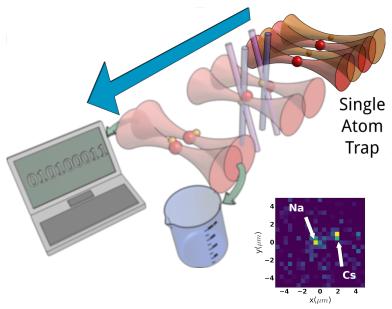
- Strong and tunable interaction
- High filling fraction
- Single site detection and manipulation



Setup

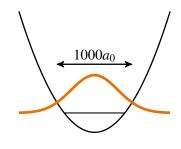


Setup



Wave function size mismatch





Molecule

Atom

Goal of cooling

- Single initial state
- Shrink wavefunction size

Raman sideband cooling of Sodium

Raman sideband cooling of Sodium

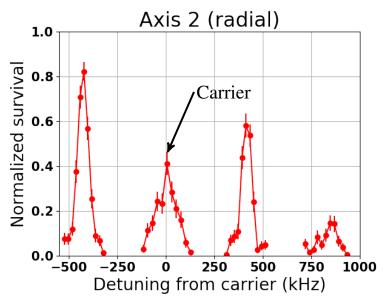
Difficulties

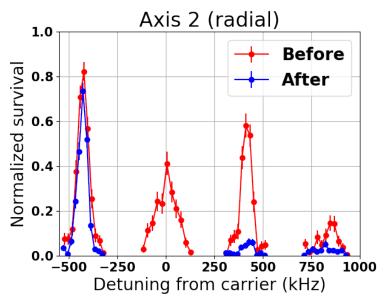
- High initial temperature $(40\mu K)$
- High recoil heating (High Lamb Dicke parameter)

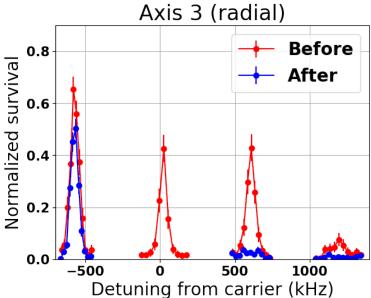
Raman sideband cooling of Sodium

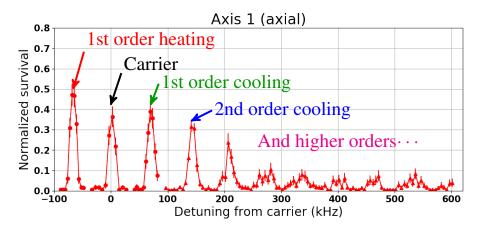
Difficulties

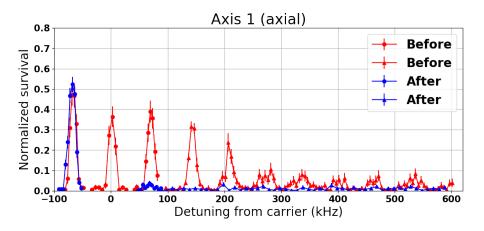
- High initial temperature $(40\mu K)$
- High recoil heating (High Lamb Dicke parameter)

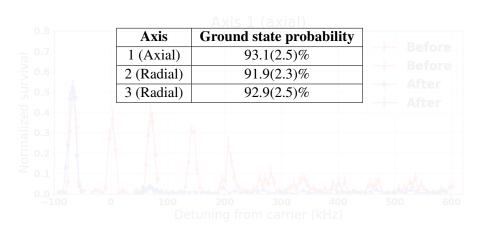










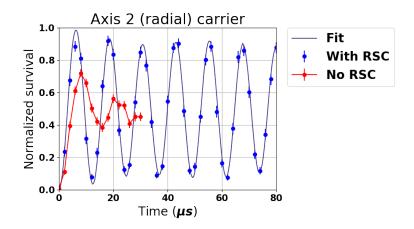


Axis	Ground state probability
1 (Axial)	93.1(2.5)%
2 (Radial)	91.9(2.3)%
3 (Radial)	92.9(2.5)%

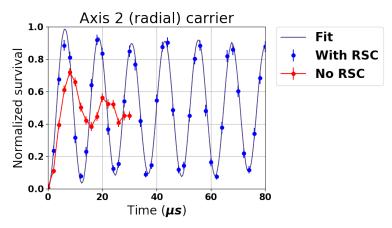
3D ground state: 79.5(3.6)%Loss after cooling: 15%

Total 3D ground state preparation fidelity: 67.6(3.1)%

Rabi flopping (radial)



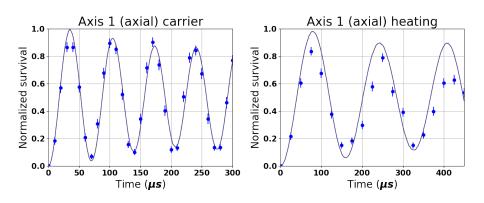
Rabi flopping (radial)



Good agreement in ground state probability between spectrum and Rabi flopping data.

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Rabi flopping (axial)



Conclusion

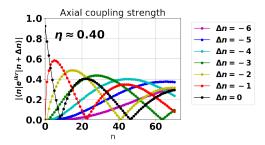
67.6(3.1)% ground state preparation fidelity (79.5(3.6)% without loss)

Improvements

- Reduce off-resonance scattering from Raman beams
- Reduce magnetic field fluctuation
- Reduce loss during cooling

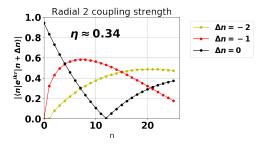
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Axial matrix element



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Radial 2 matrix element



Radial 3 matrix element

