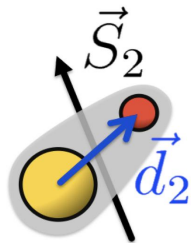


Ultracold Molecules 在 钠锂

Hongyin Liu

Triplet NaLi



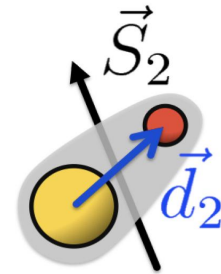
Ultracold Molecules with Electric and Magnetic Dipole Moments

A new ..

Platform for quantum simulation

System to study fundamental chemistry

Tool for quantum computation



Large molecules: precision measurements

Outline

Formation of ultracold molecules

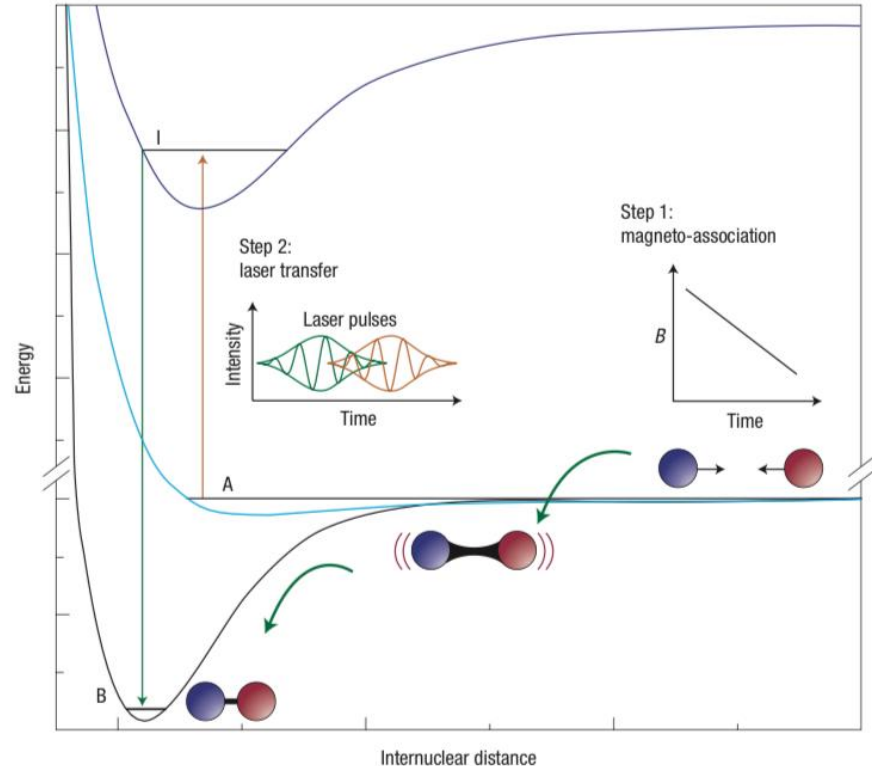
A brief Feshbach + STIRAP theory

Experiments of NaLi

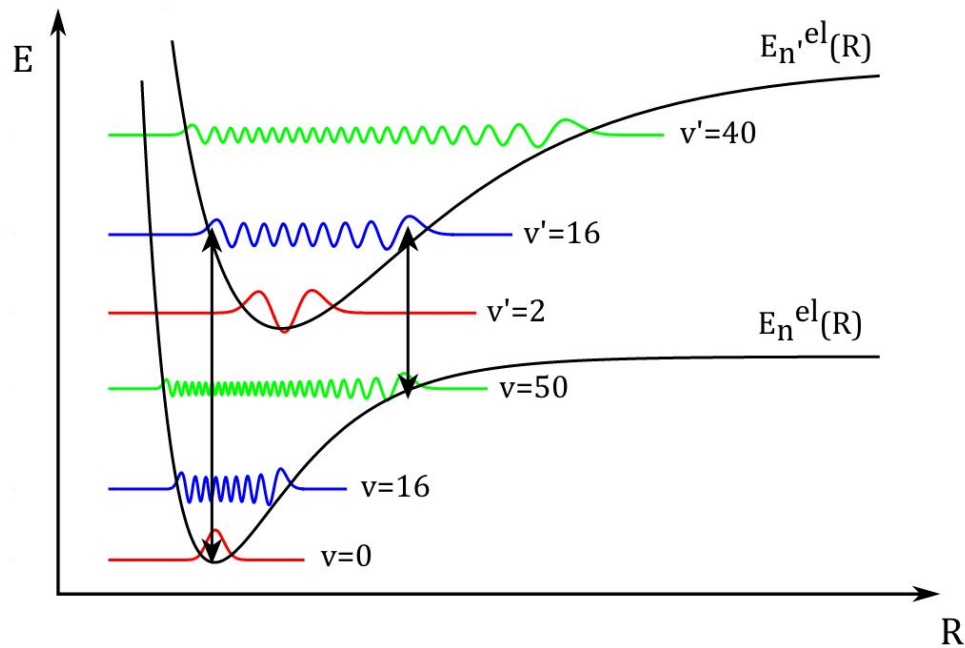
Outlook

How do we make ultracold molecules?

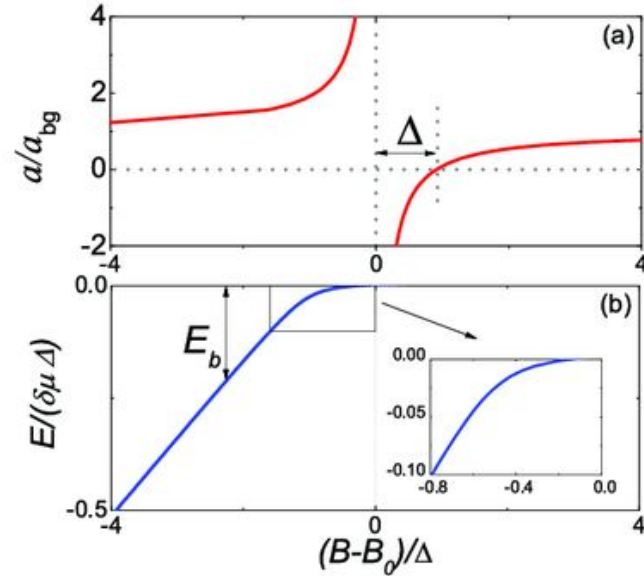
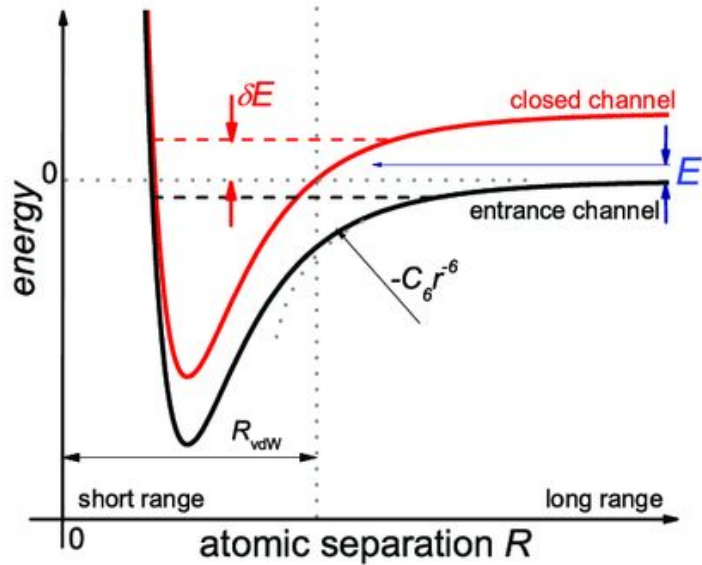
- Direct Cooling (will not talk about today)
- Magneto-association (Feshbach) or Photoassociation + Stimulated Raman Adiabatic Passage (STIRAP)



Photoassociation



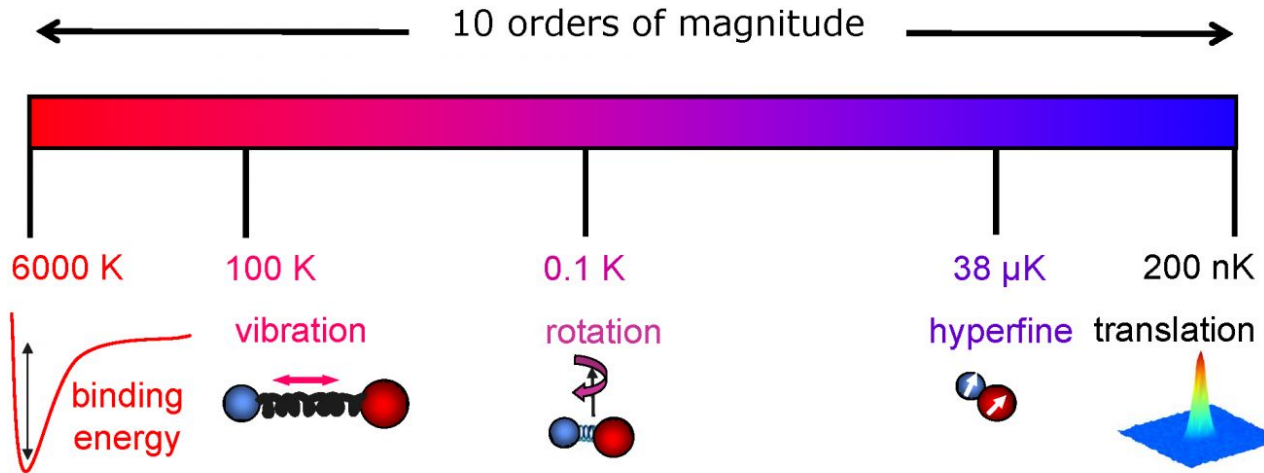
Magneto-Association (Feshbach)



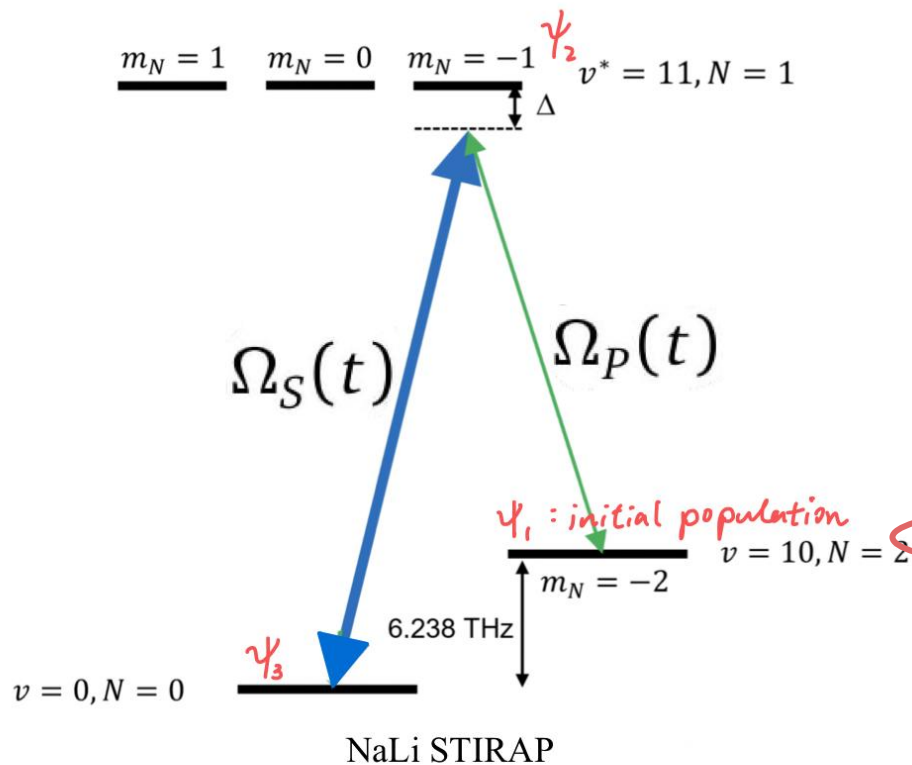
$$a_s = a_{\text{bg}} \left(1 - \frac{\Delta}{B - B_{\text{res}}} \right)$$

Molecular Structure for Diatomic Molecule

1. Hyperfine: $F = |\vec{F}| = |\vec{S} + \vec{I}_{\text{Na}} + \vec{I}_{\text{Li}}|$
2. N, Rotational degree of freedom (rigid rotor): $E_N = BN(N+1) - D[N(N+1)]^2$
3. v, Vibrational degree of freedom: stretching, contracting, bending, etc.



Stimulated Raman Adiabatic Passage (STIRAP)



$$H(t) = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2}\Omega_P(t) & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}\Omega_P(t) & \Delta & \frac{1}{2}\Omega_S(t) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}\Omega_S(t) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigenstates

$$\Phi_a = \psi_1 \sin \vartheta(t) \sin \varphi(t) + \psi_2 \cos \varphi(t) + \psi_3 \cos \vartheta(t) \sin \varphi(t)$$

$$\Phi_b = \psi_1 \sin \vartheta(t) \cos \varphi(t) - \psi_2 \sin \varphi(t) + \psi_3 \cos \vartheta(t) \cos \varphi(t)$$

$$\Phi_c = \psi_1 \cos \vartheta(t) - \psi_3 \sin \vartheta(t)$$

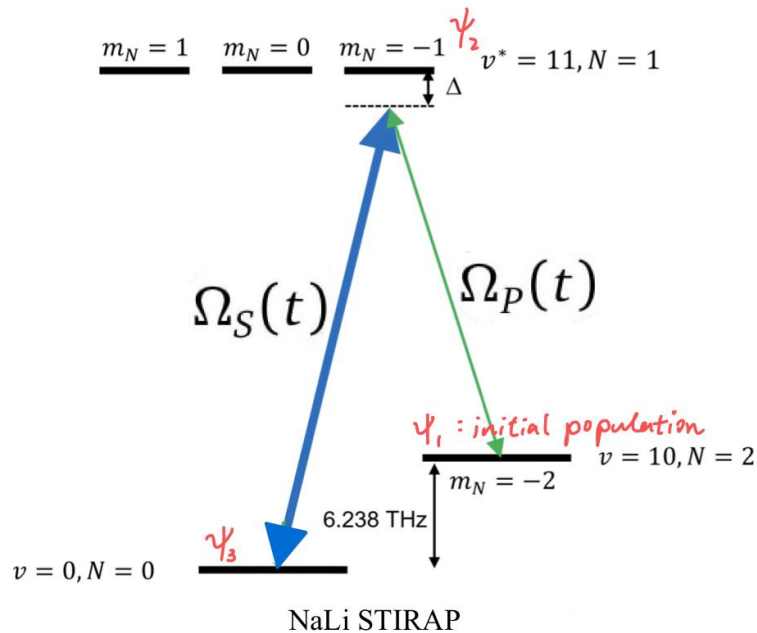
$$\vartheta(t) = \arctan \frac{\Omega_P(t)}{\Omega_S(t)},$$

with

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_P^2(t) + \Omega_S^2(t)}}{\Delta}$$

Note: in general, $\Delta_p \neq \Delta_s$, but STIRAP needs $\Delta_p \sim \Delta_s \sim \Delta$ to have the states we want

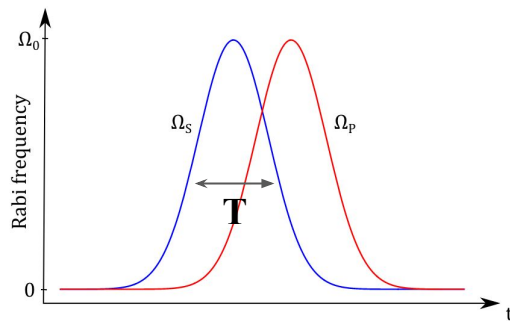
STIRAP continued...



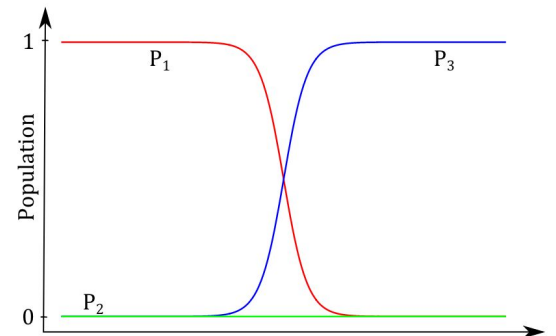
$$\Phi_c = \frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega} \psi_1 - \frac{\Omega_p}{\Omega} \psi_3$$

$$\Omega = \sqrt{\Omega_s^2 + \Omega_p^2}$$

Adiabatic Condition: $\Omega_0 T \gg 1$

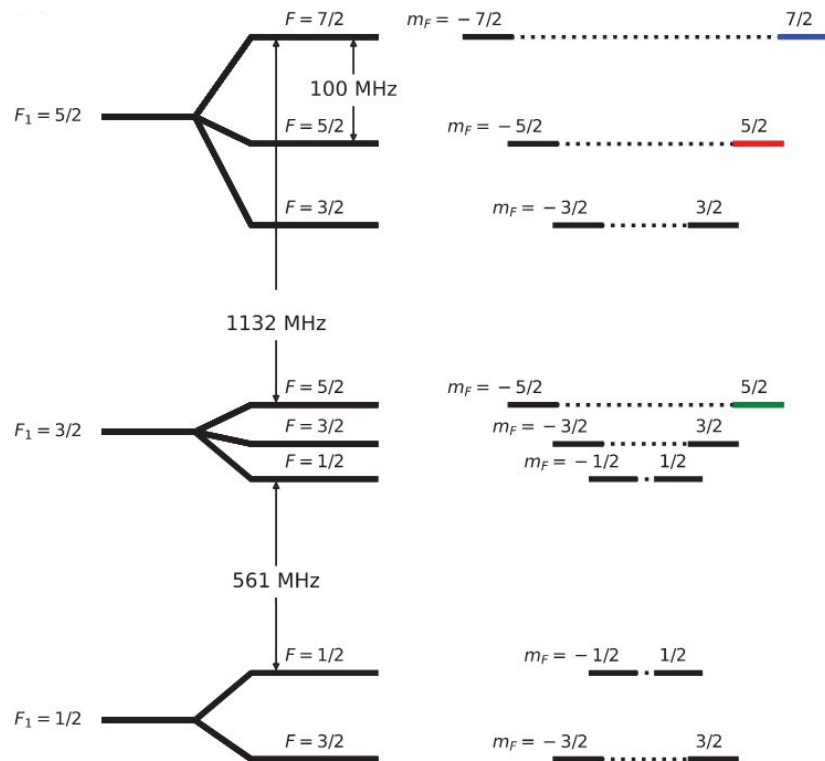


(a) Pulse sequence of Stokes (blue) and pump (red) pulses

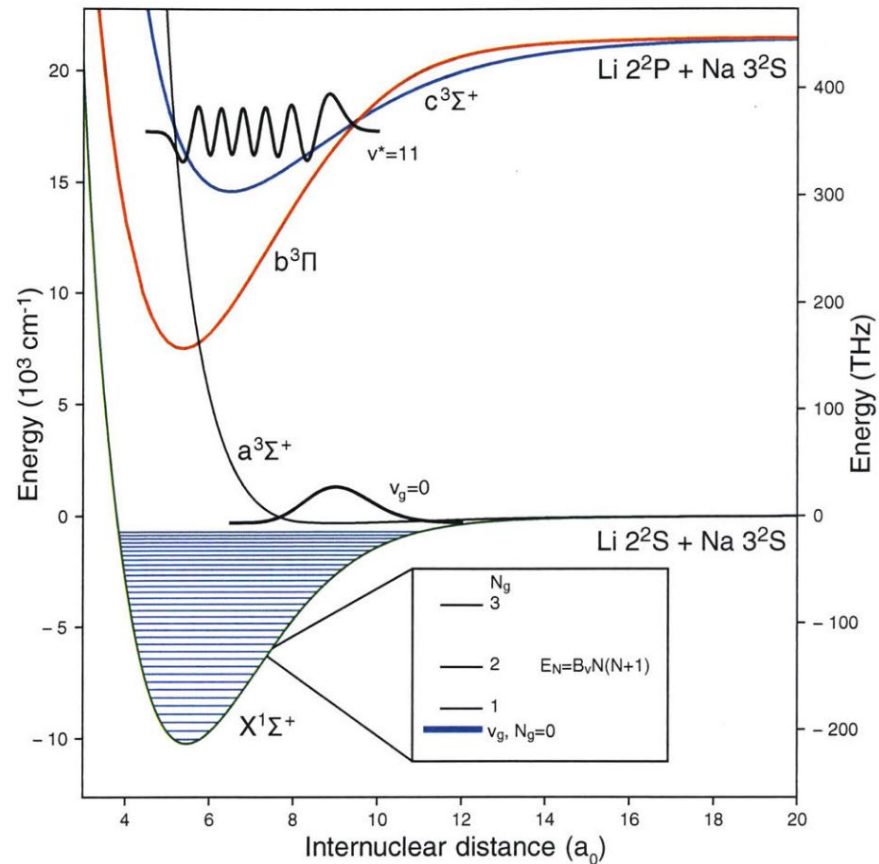
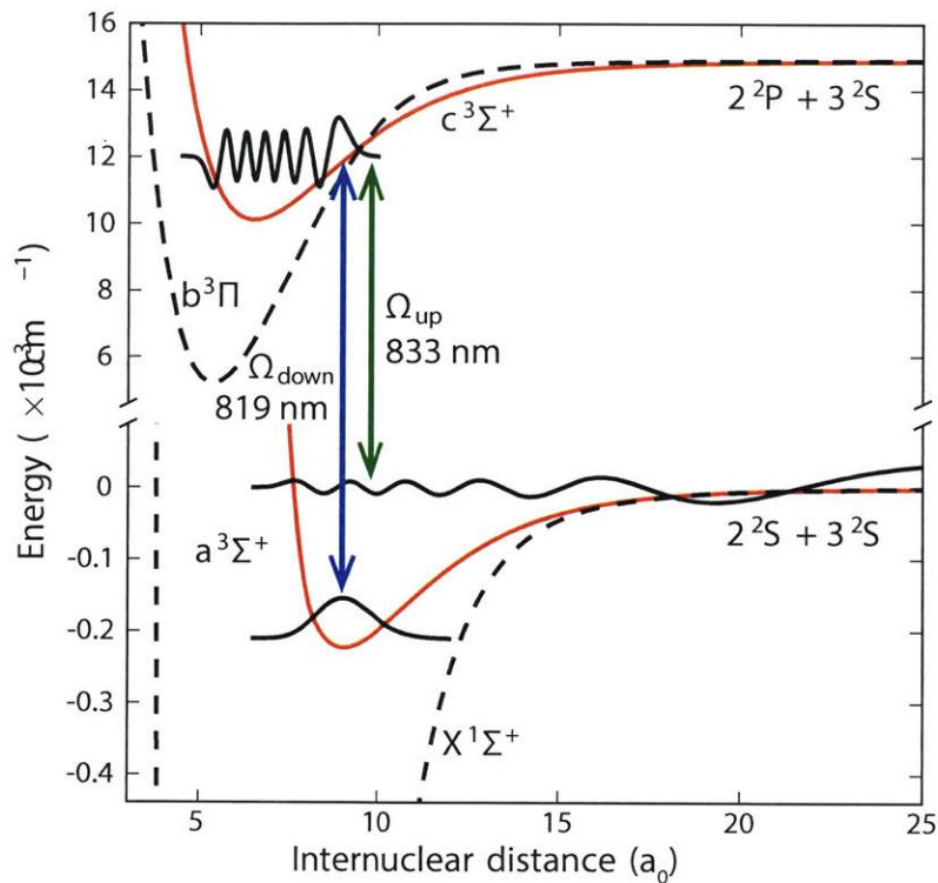


(b) Evolution of the populations of states ψ_1, ψ_2, ψ_3

The specifics of NaLi

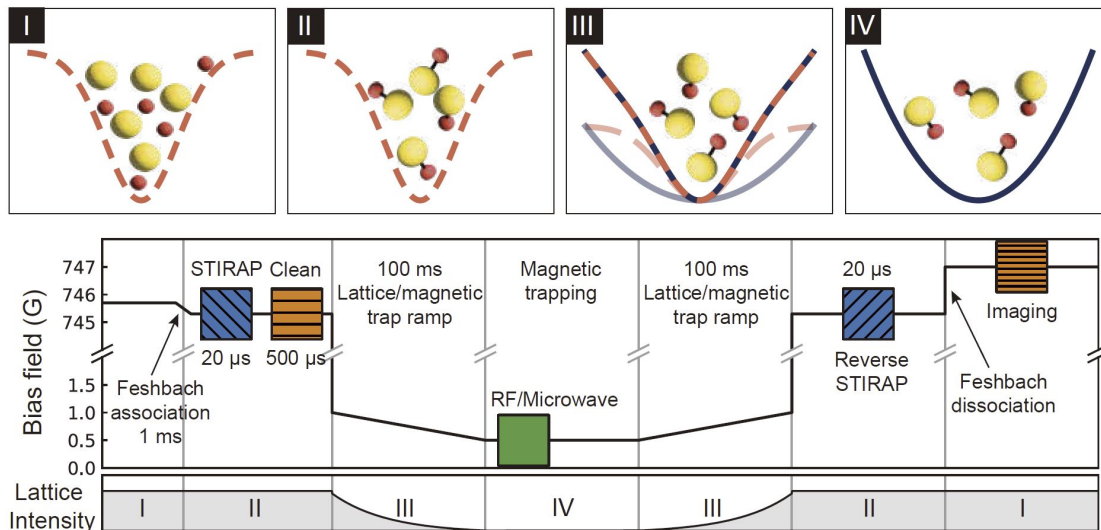


The specifics of NaLi



Experiments

Magnetic Trapping of ultracold molecules at high density

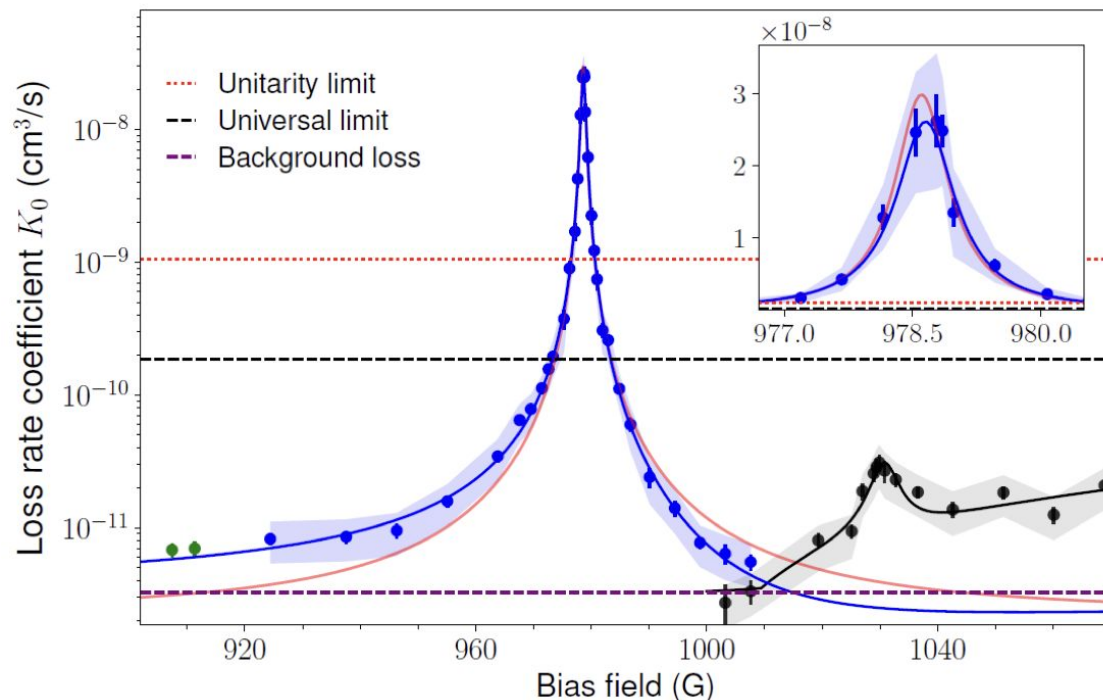


- High density of NaLi (10^{11} cm^{-3}) – 10^5 times higher
- Light free environment
- Sympathetic cooling of NaLi by Na to a temperature $\sim 0.8(1) \mu\text{K}$ compared to

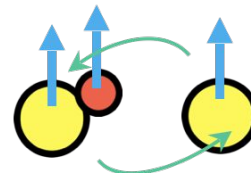
$$2.3(3) \mu\text{K}$$

J.J. Park, Y.-K. Lu, A.O. Jamison, and W. Ketterle, Magnetic trapping of ultracold molecules at high density, Preprint, arXiv:2211.11120

Atom-molecule Feshbach resonance



NaLi + Na

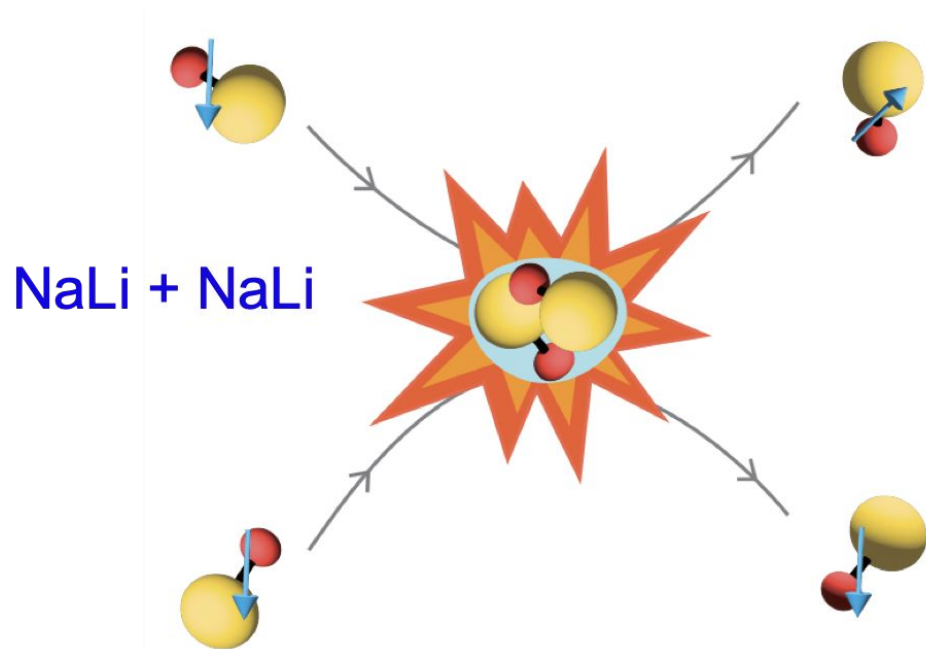


Magnetic control of
pathway for collisions

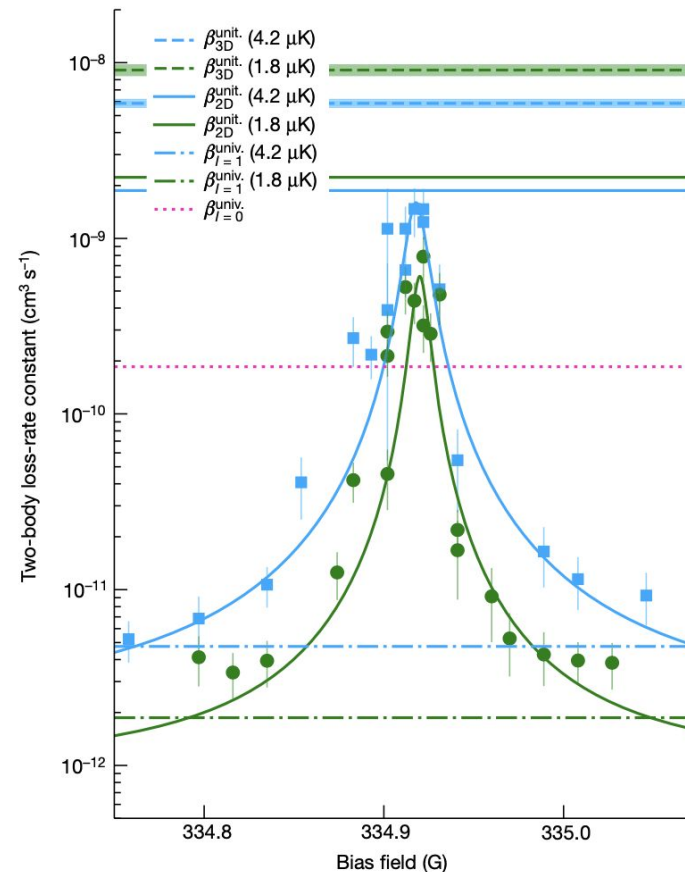
- Tool to tune chemical reaction rates

H. Son, J.J. Park, Y.-K. Lu, A.O. Jamison, T. Karman, and W. Ketterle,
Control of reactive collisions by quantum interference, *Science* 375,
1006–1010 (2022).

Molecule- Molecule Feshbach Resonance



J.J. Park, Y.-K. Lu, A.O. Jamison, T. Tscherbul, and W. Ketterle, A Feshbach resonance in collisions between triplet ground state molecules, Nature 614, 54–58 (2023).



Collisional Complex

Long lifetimes (NaLi, RbK, NaK)

Sensitive to light (photo chemistry): NaK, RbK, RbCs

Now well understood in quartet potential of NaLi + Na

Previous work (NaK + K, Feshbach molecules) was long range, vdW potential
(Hefei/Shanghai, Innsbruck)

Exists also in reactive systems (NaLi+NaLi) – not understood

Outlook

- More studies on the Feshbach resonance in molecule-molecule collisions
- Rotational Coherence time of NaLi in magnetic trap, estimated 200ms
(previously T2 limited by AC stark shifts in optical traps)
- Light assisted collisions in NaLi + NaLi collisions, and NaLi+Na collisions

Credit and Thanks to ...

