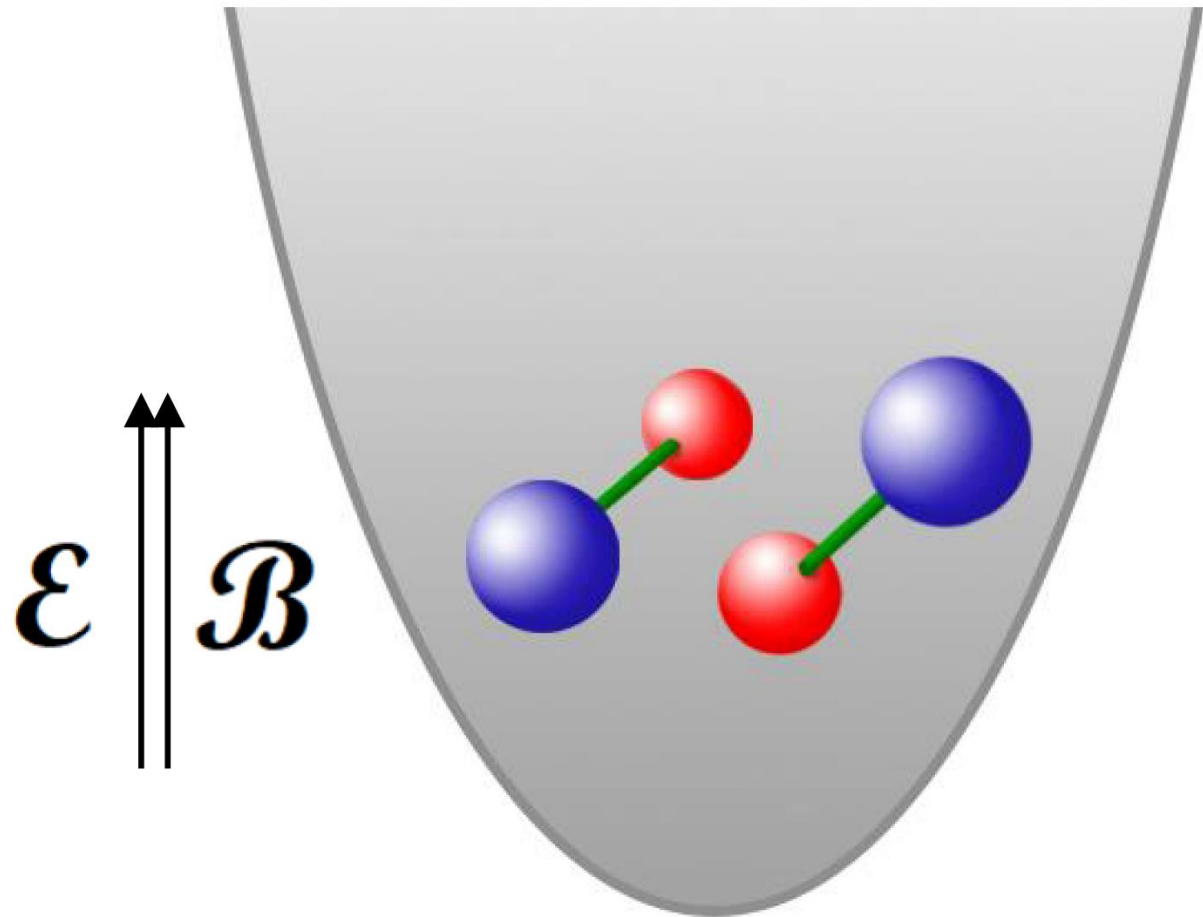


Two interacting
ultracold molecules
in a trap:
magnetic properties
and quench dynamics

Anna Dawid

University of Warsaw

& ICFO, Barcelona



ICFO^R

**FACULTY OF
PHYSICS**
UNIVERSITY
OF WARSAW



Outline

Ultracold molecules:
state-of-the-art

Replacing atoms
with molecules

- Rotational structure
- Intermolecular interactions

Results - highlights

- Anisotropic interaction
- Magnetic properties
- Quench dynamics

Plans, outlook, conclusions



Outline

Ultracold molecules:
state-of-the-art

Replacing atoms
with molecules

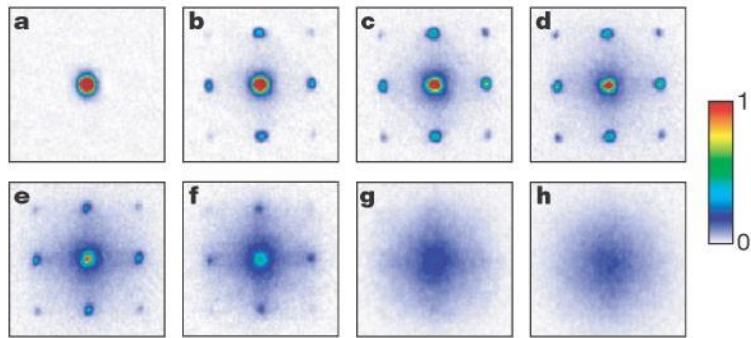
- Rotational structure
- Intermolecular interactions

Results - highlights

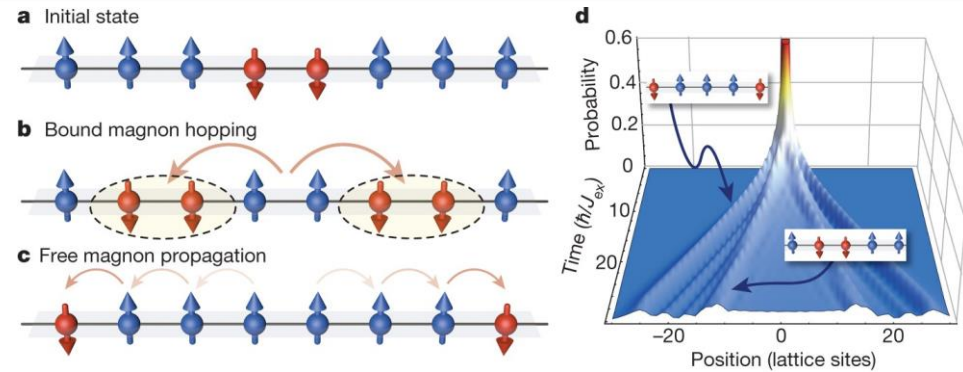
- Anisotropic interaction
- Magnetic properties
- Quench dynamics

Plans, outlook, conclusions

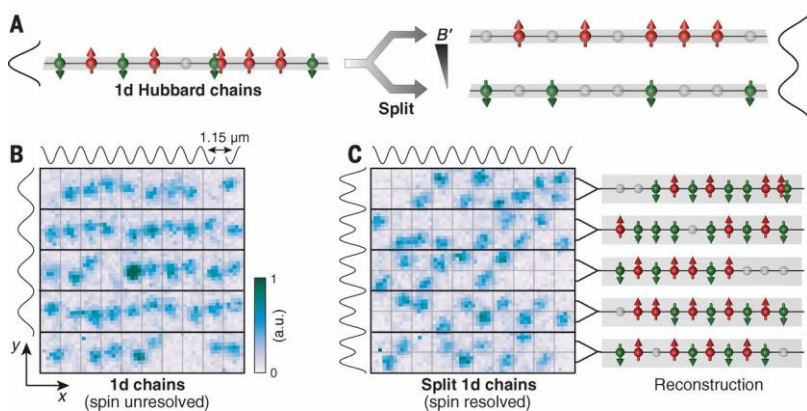
Many-body physics with ultracold atoms



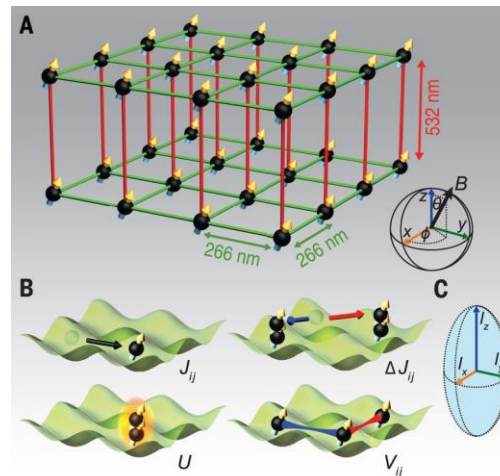
Greiner *et al.* Nature, 415, 2002



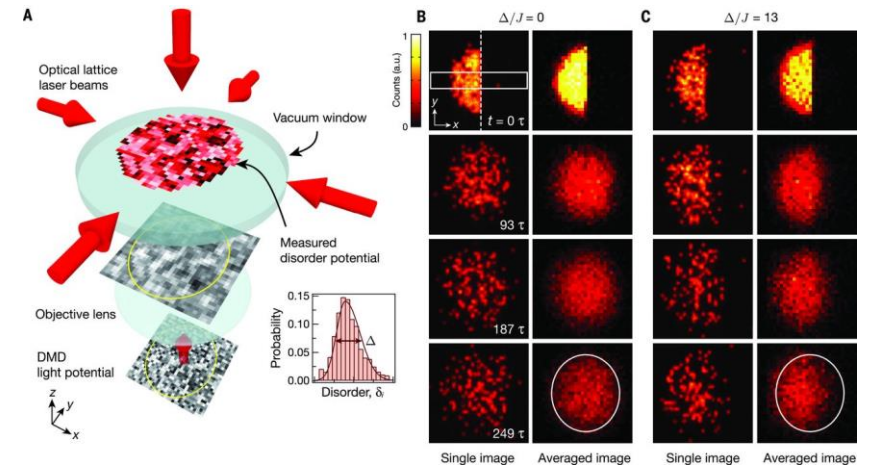
Fukuhara *et al.* Nature, 502, 2013



Boll *et al.* Science, 353, 2016

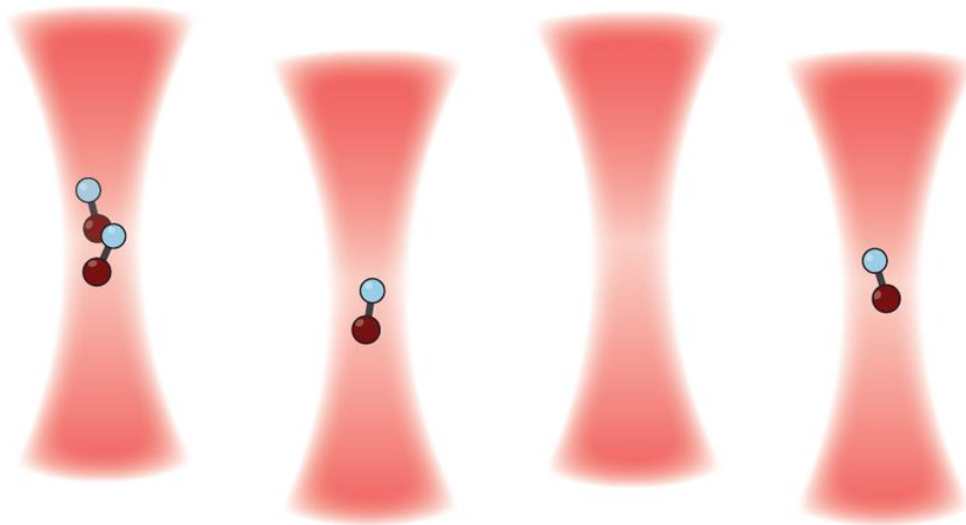


Baier *et al.* Science, 352, 2016

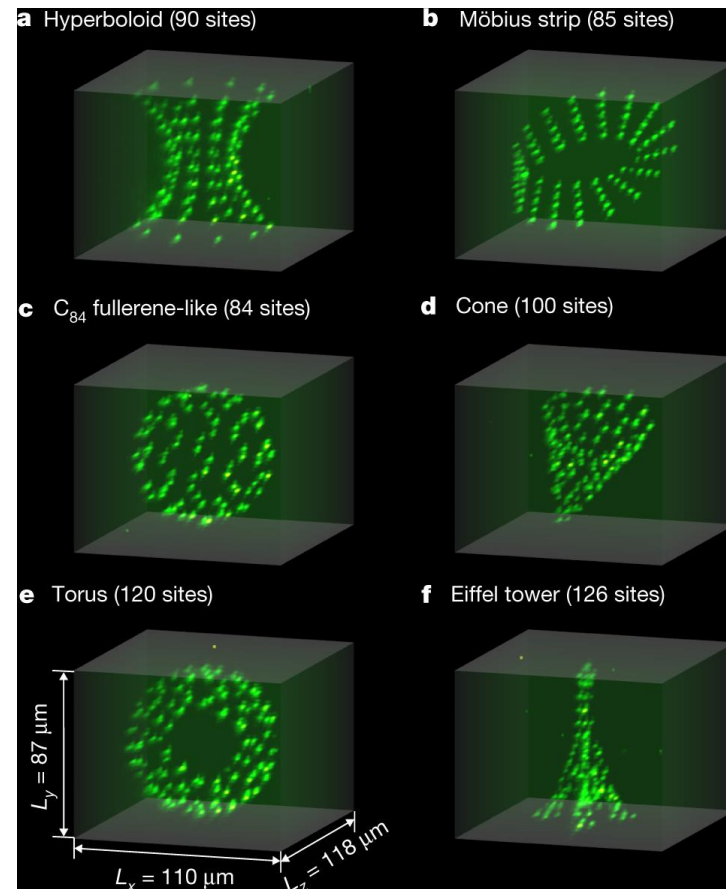


J. Choi *et al.* Science, 352, 2016

Quantum control at a single-particle level



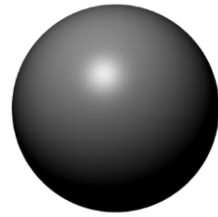
Science **365**, 1079 (2019)



Science **354**,
1024 (2016)

Nature **561**,
79 (2018)

Replacing atoms with molecules

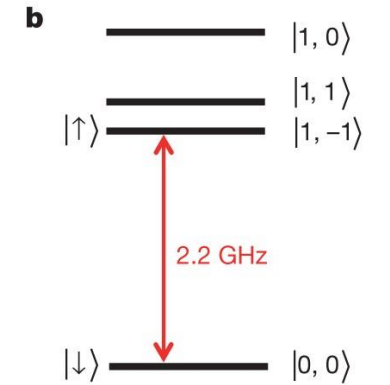
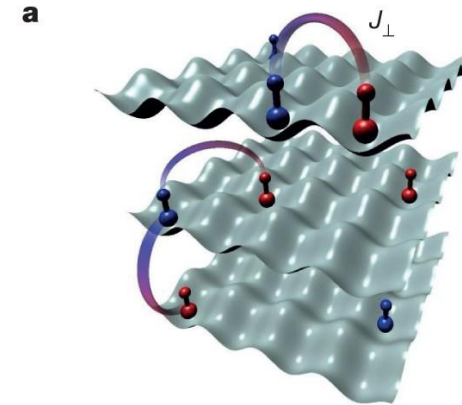
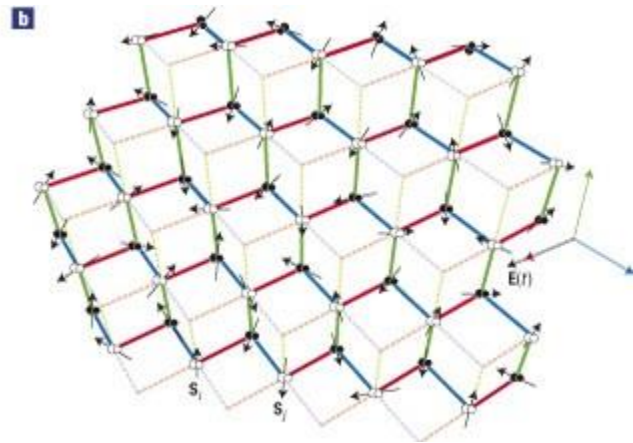
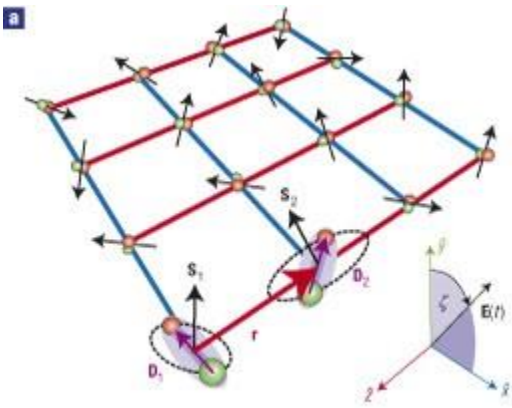


- Isotropic and short-range interactions
- Magnetic dipole moment
- Electronic structure, fine and hyperfine structure



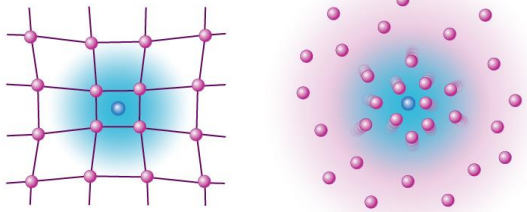
- **Anisotropic** and **long-range** interactions
- Magnetic + **electric dipole moment**
- Electronic, fine and hyperfine + **rotational, vibrational structure**

Molecular promises

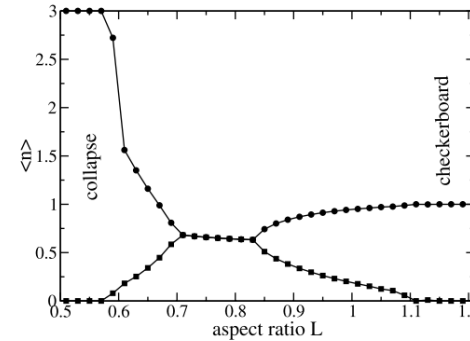
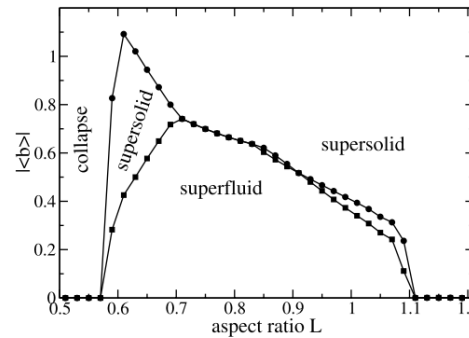


Micheli, Brennen, & Zoller. *Nat. Phys.*, **2**, 341, 2006

Yan *et al.* *Nature*, **501**, 521, 2013



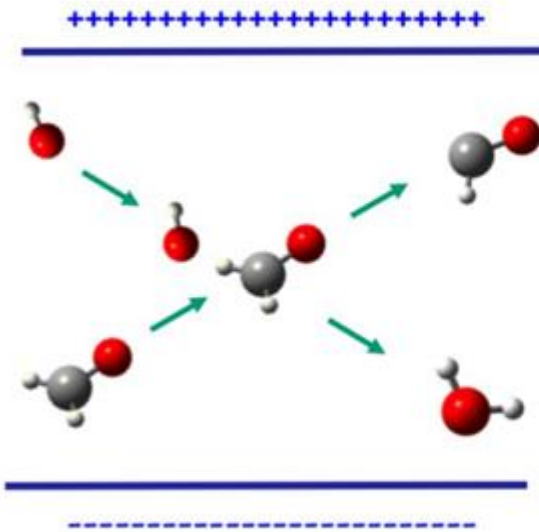
e.g. Herrera *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **110**, 223002, 2013



Góral, Santos & Lewenstein. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **88**, 170406, 2002

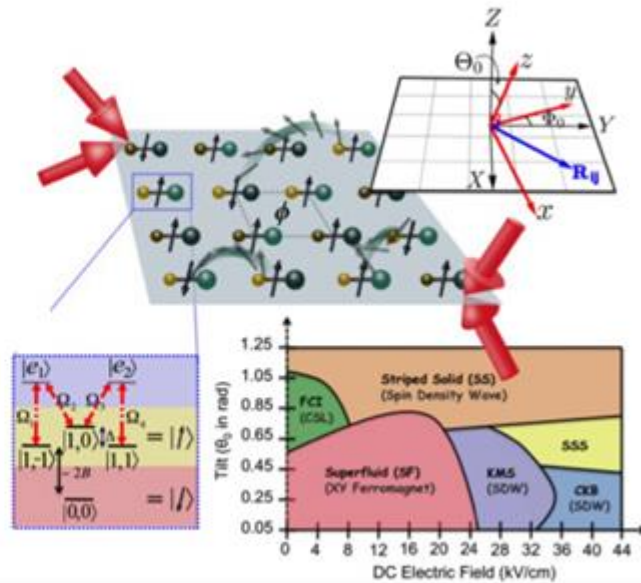
Molecular promises

Ultracold chemistry



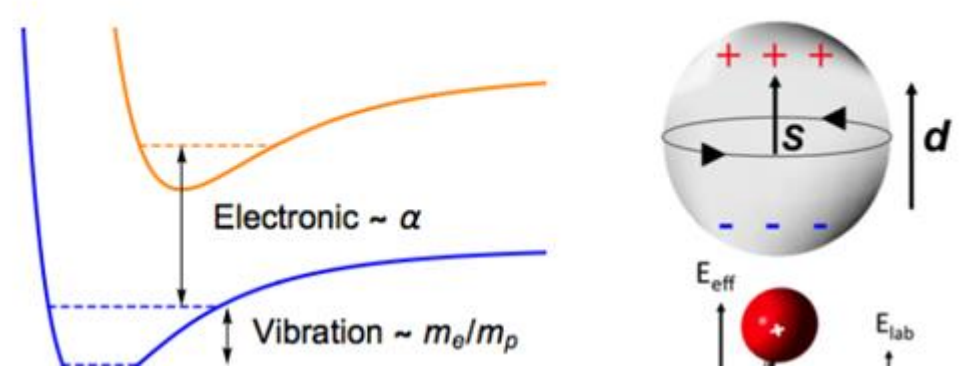
Science **327**, 853-857 (2010)
Nature Phys. **7**, 502-507 (2011)

Quantum many-body physics



Phys. Rev. Lett. **110**, 185302 (2013)

Precision measurements



Nature **473**, 493-496 (2011)
Science **343**, 269-272 (2014)

Towards full control over molecules

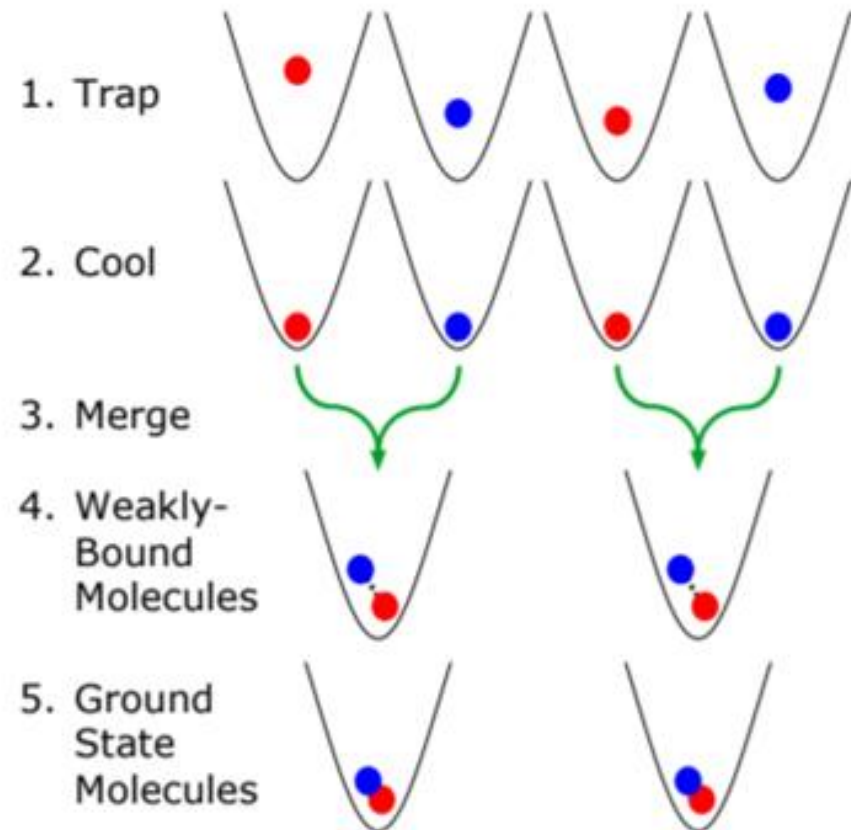
- Bottom-up approach

Ni group: NaCs

Wuhan group: RbRb

Science **360**, 900 (2018)

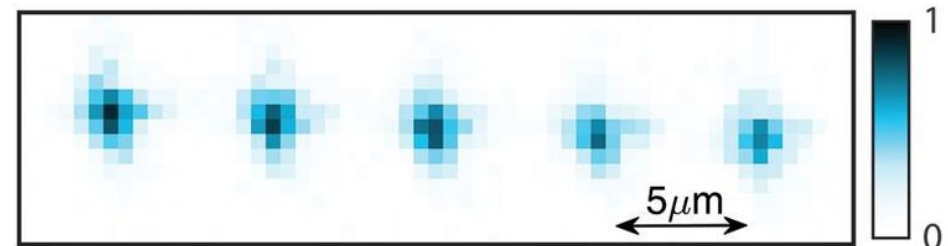
Science **370**, 331 (2020)



Towards full control over molecules

- Laser cooling of molecules, then loading to traps

Doyle/Ketterle/Ni: CaF



Phys. Rev. Lett. **119**, 103201 (2017)
Science **365**, 1156 (2019)



Outline

Ultracold molecules:
state-of-the-art

Replacing atoms
with molecules

- Rotational structure
- Intermolecular interactions

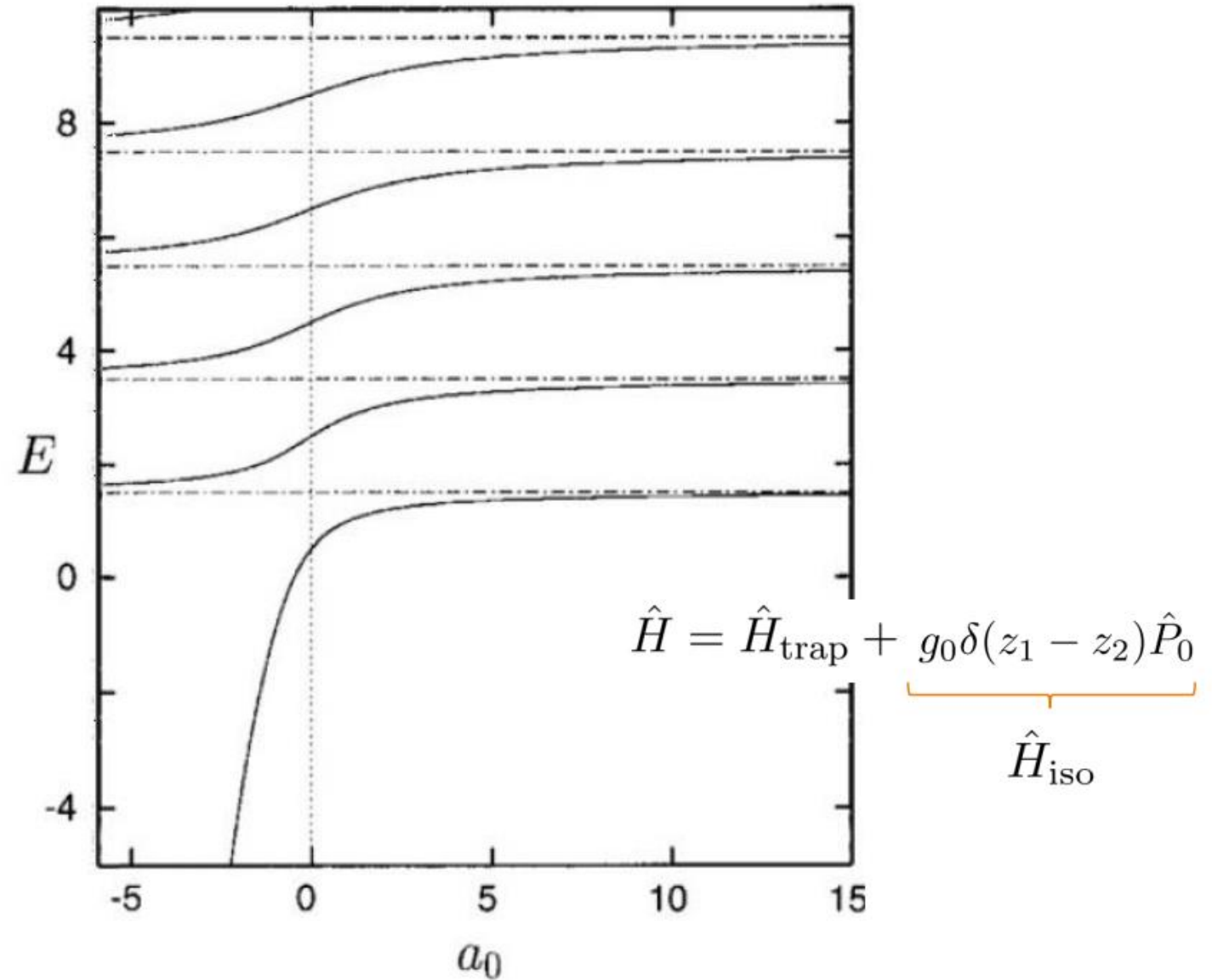
Results - highlights

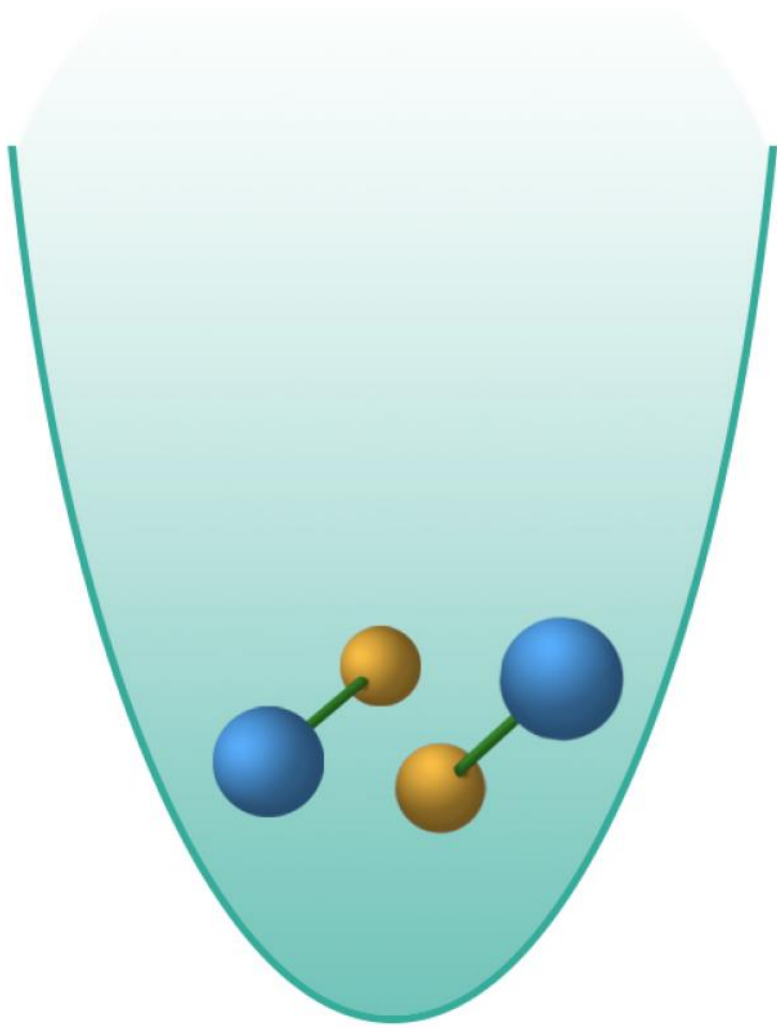
- Anisotropic interaction
- Magnetic properties
- Quench dynamics

Plans, outlook, conclusions

Isotropic intermolecular interaction

Results for two ultracold atoms





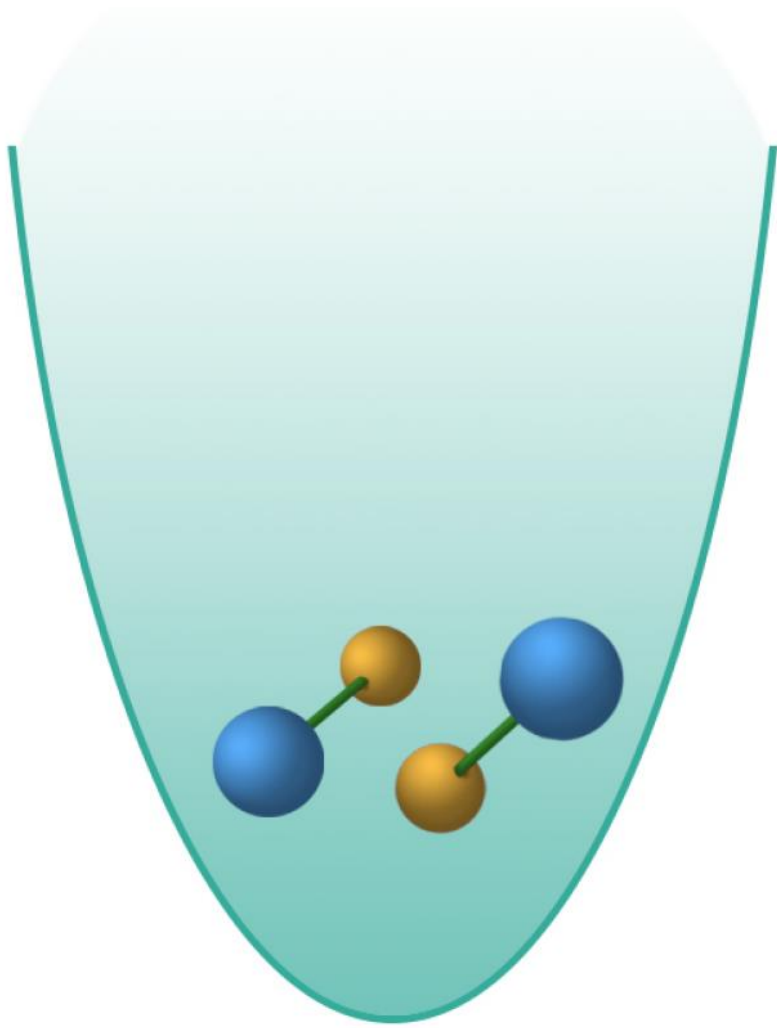
Molecular model

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{\text{trap}} + \hat{H}_{\text{mol}} + \hat{H}_{\text{field}} + \hat{H}_{\text{int}}$$

Basis set:

$$|n\rangle |J, M_J, j_1, j_2\rangle |s_1, m_{s_1}\rangle |s_2, m_{s_2}\rangle \equiv |\alpha\rangle$$

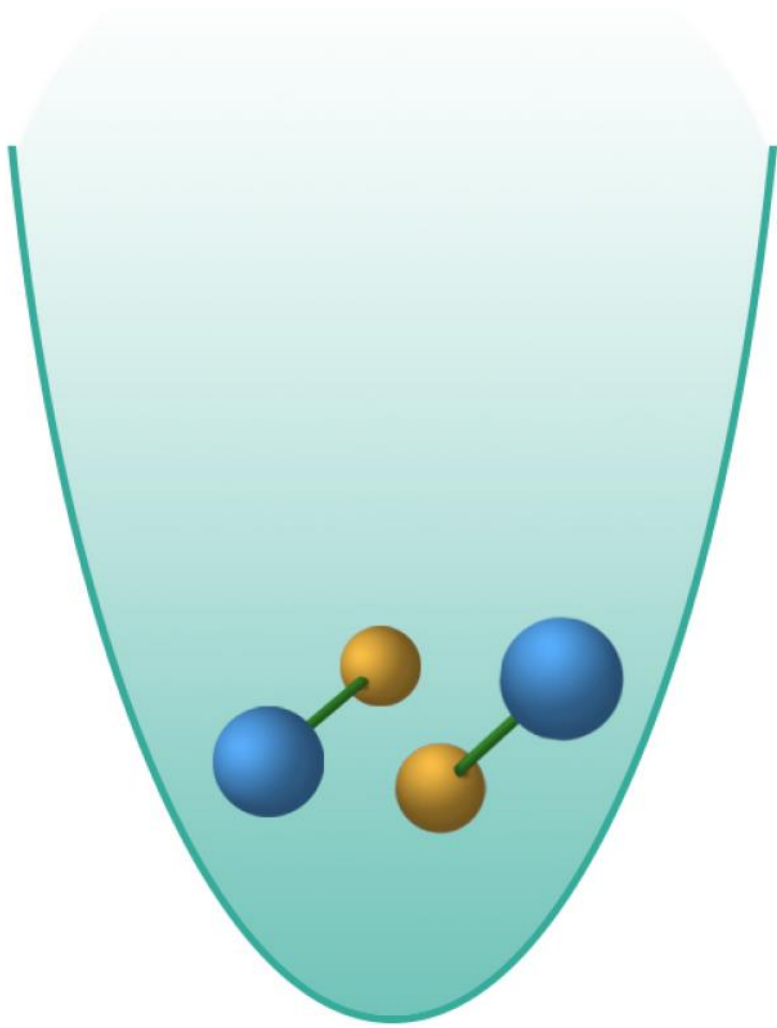
Exact diagonalization!



Molecular model

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{\text{trap}} + \hat{H}_{\text{mol}} + \hat{H}_{\text{field}} + \hat{H}_{\text{int}}$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{trap}} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\hat{p}_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} m \omega z_i^2$$

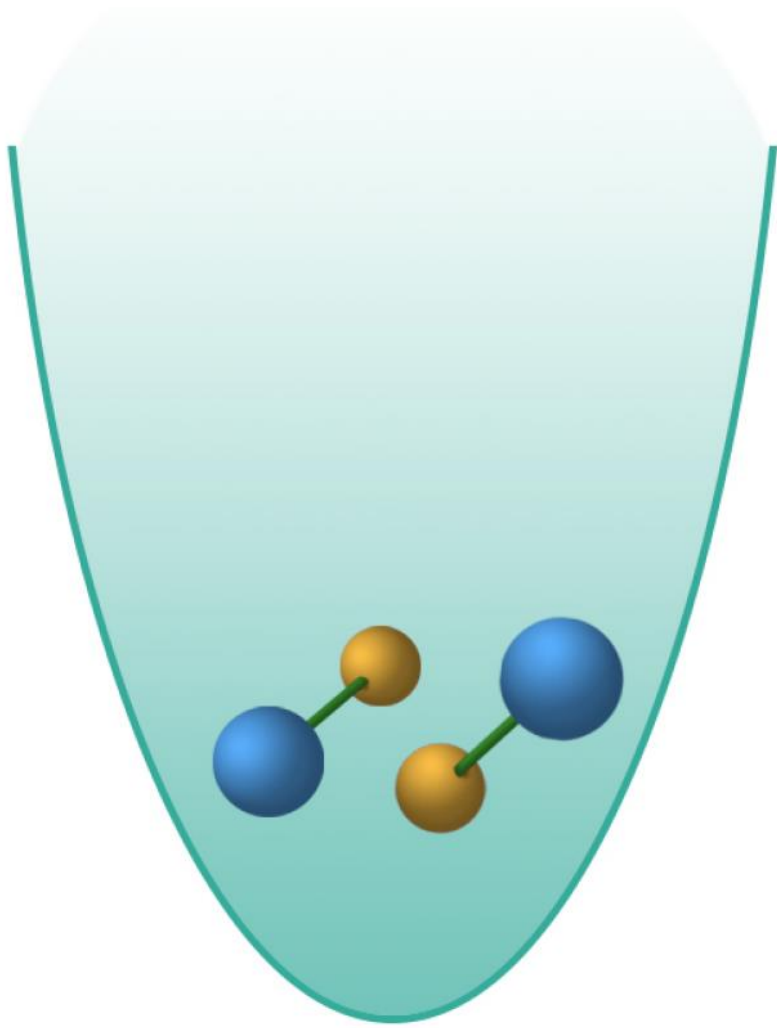


Molecular model

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{\text{trap}} + \hat{H}_{\text{mol}} + \hat{H}_{\text{field}} + \hat{H}_{\text{int}}$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{rot}} = \sum_{i=1}^2 B \hat{\mathbf{j}}_i^2,$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{spin-rot}} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \gamma \hat{\mathbf{s}}_i \cdot \hat{\mathbf{j}}_i,$$

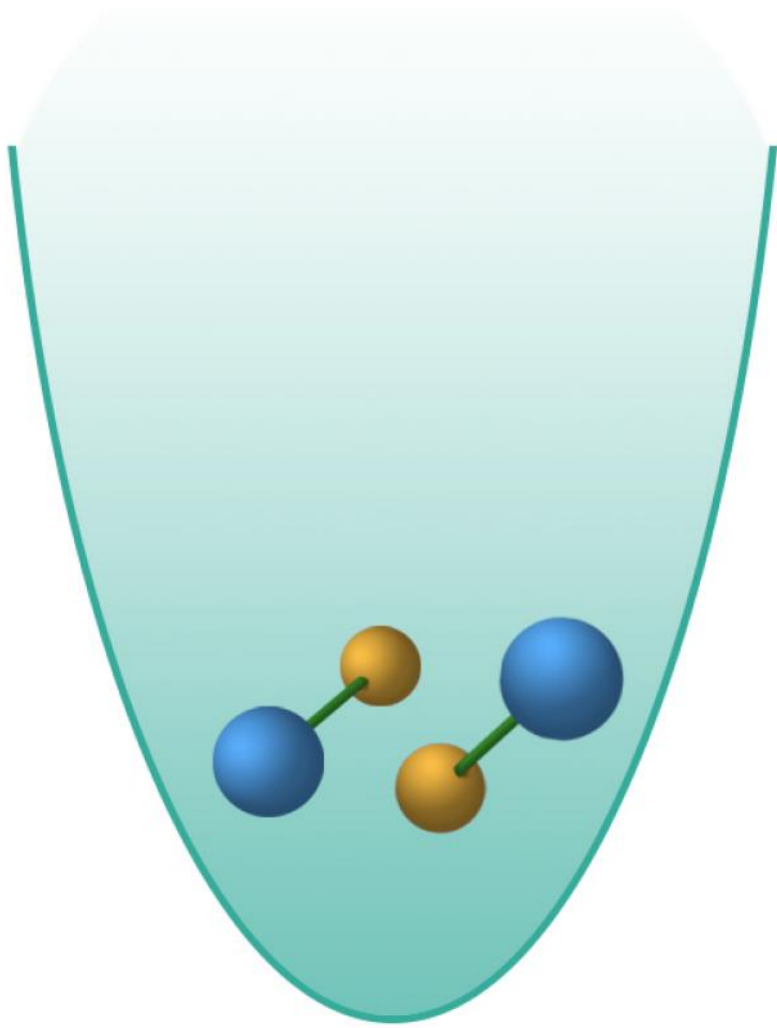


Molecular model

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{\text{trap}} + \hat{H}_{\text{mol}} + \hat{H}_{\text{field}} + \hat{H}_{\text{int}}$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{Stark}} = - \sum_{i=1}^2 \hat{\mathbf{d}}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{E}},$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{Zeeman}} = 2\mu_B \sum_{i=1}^2 \hat{\mathbf{s}}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{B}}$$



Molecular model

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{\text{trap}} + \hat{H}_{\text{mol}} + \hat{H}_{\text{field}} + \boxed{\hat{H}_{\text{int}}}$$

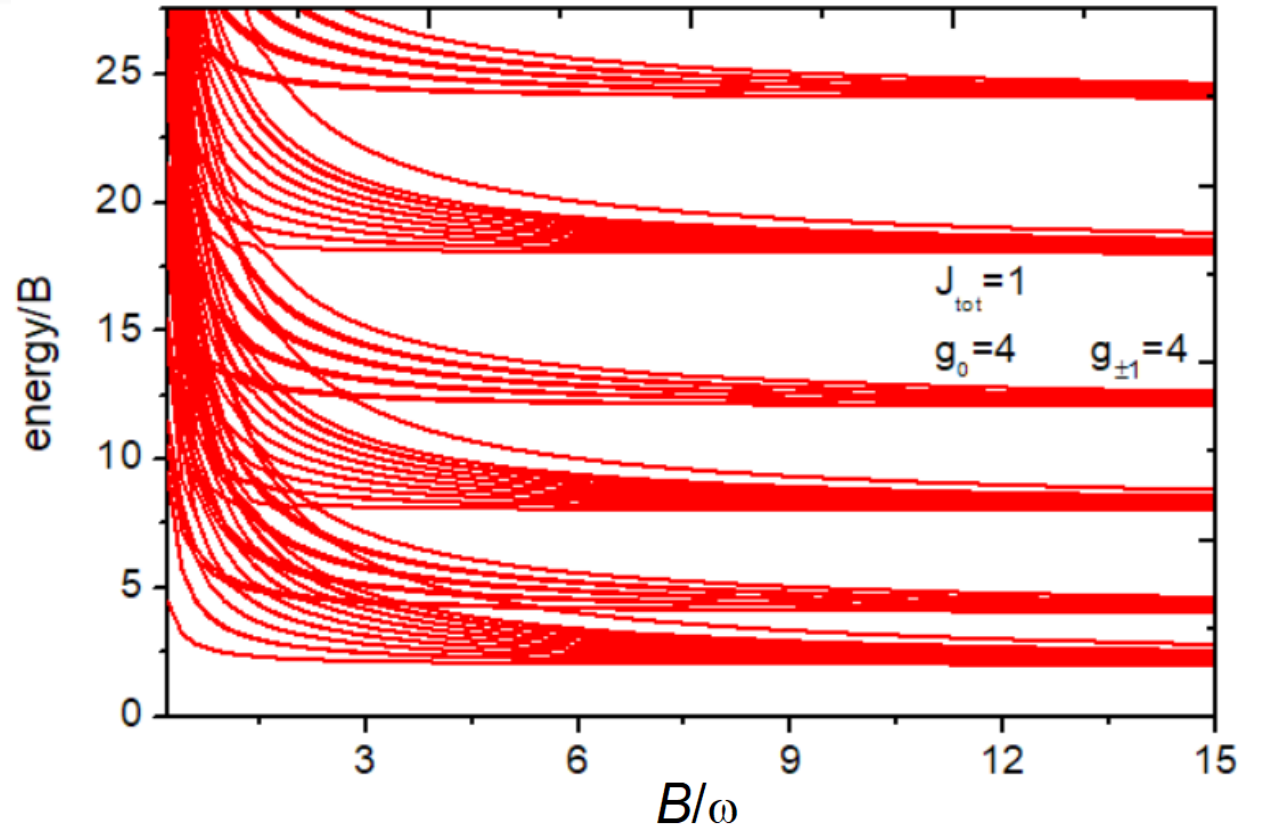
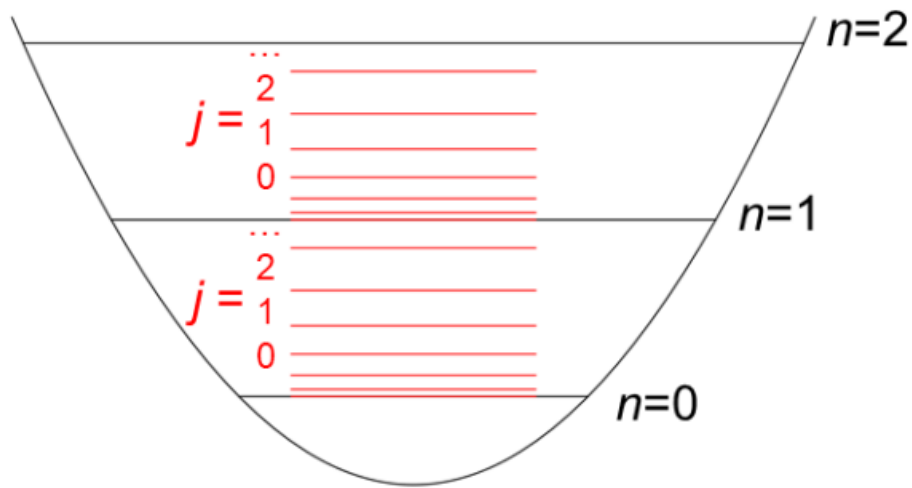
$$\hat{H}_{\text{iso}} = \sum_{\alpha} g_0 \delta(z_1 - z_2) \hat{P}_0,$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{aniso}} = \sum_{\alpha \neq \alpha'} g_{\pm 1} \delta(z_1 - z_2) \hat{P}_{\pm 1}$$

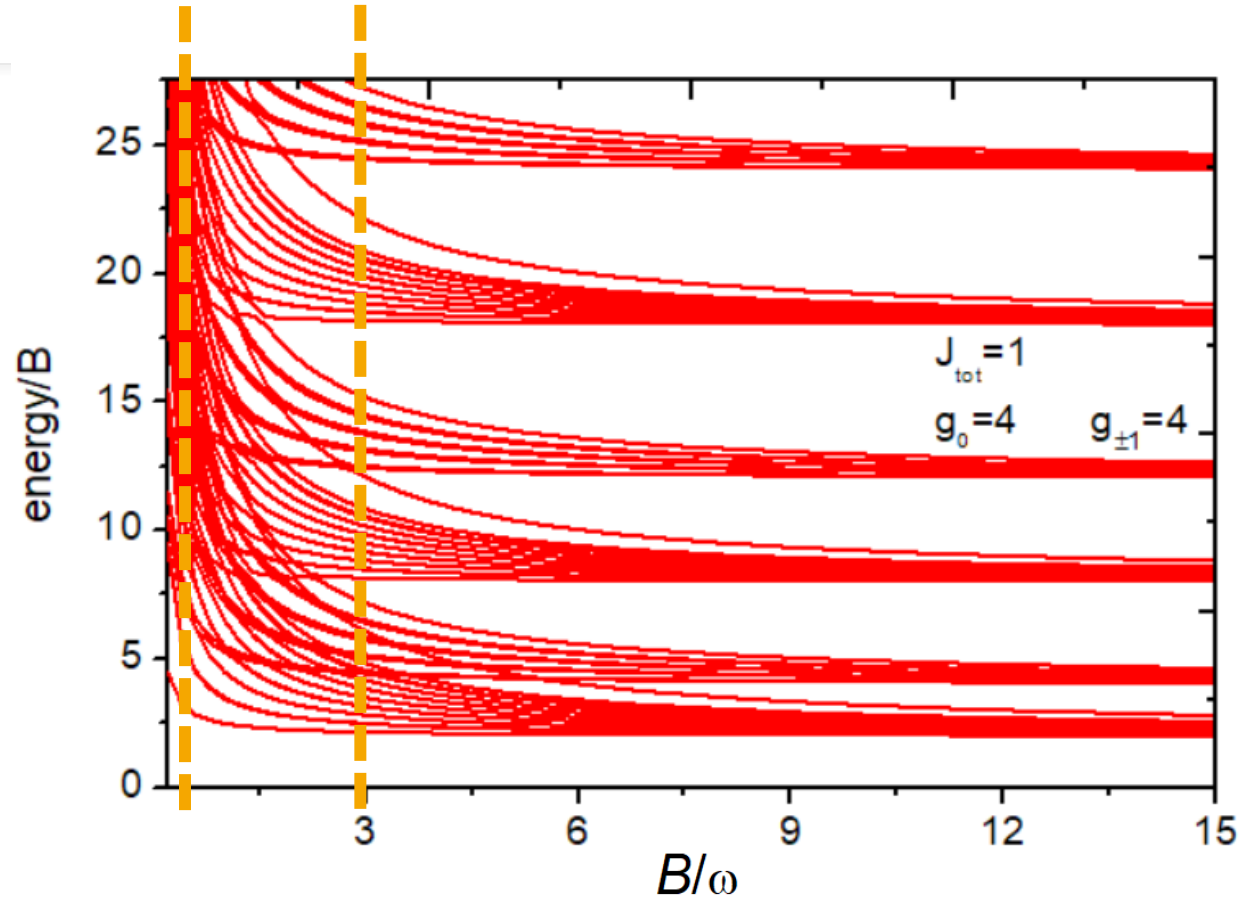
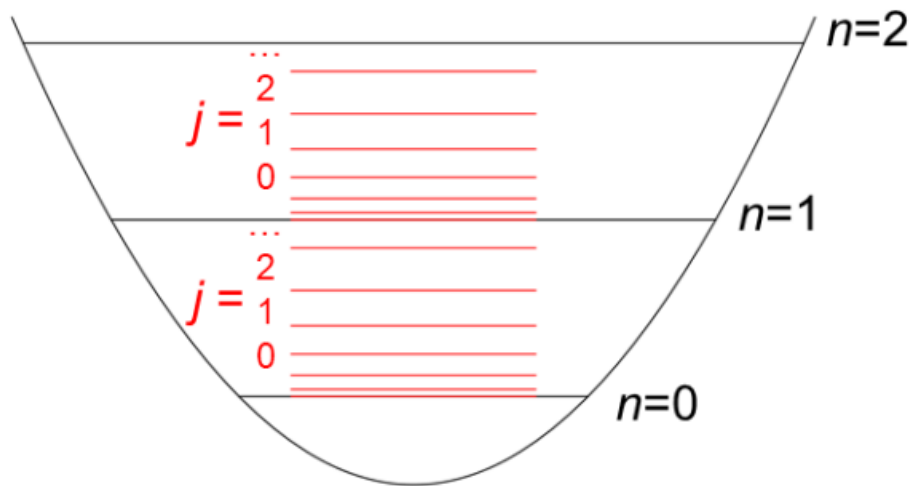
$$\text{with } \hat{P}_0 = |J, M, j_1, j_2\rangle \langle J, M, j_1, j_2|$$

$$\hat{P}_{\pm 1} = |J, M, j_1 \pm 1, j_2\rangle \langle J, M, j_1, j_2 \mp 1| + \text{H.c.}$$

Choice of rotational constant determines the importance of molecular structure in the problem



Choice of rotational constant determines the importance of molecular structure in the problem



➔ $B = 0.3 \omega$ and 3ω

➔ typical experiments $B / \omega \gg 1$



Outline

Ultracold molecules:
state-of-the-art

Replacing atoms
with molecules

- Rotational structure
- Intermolecular interactions

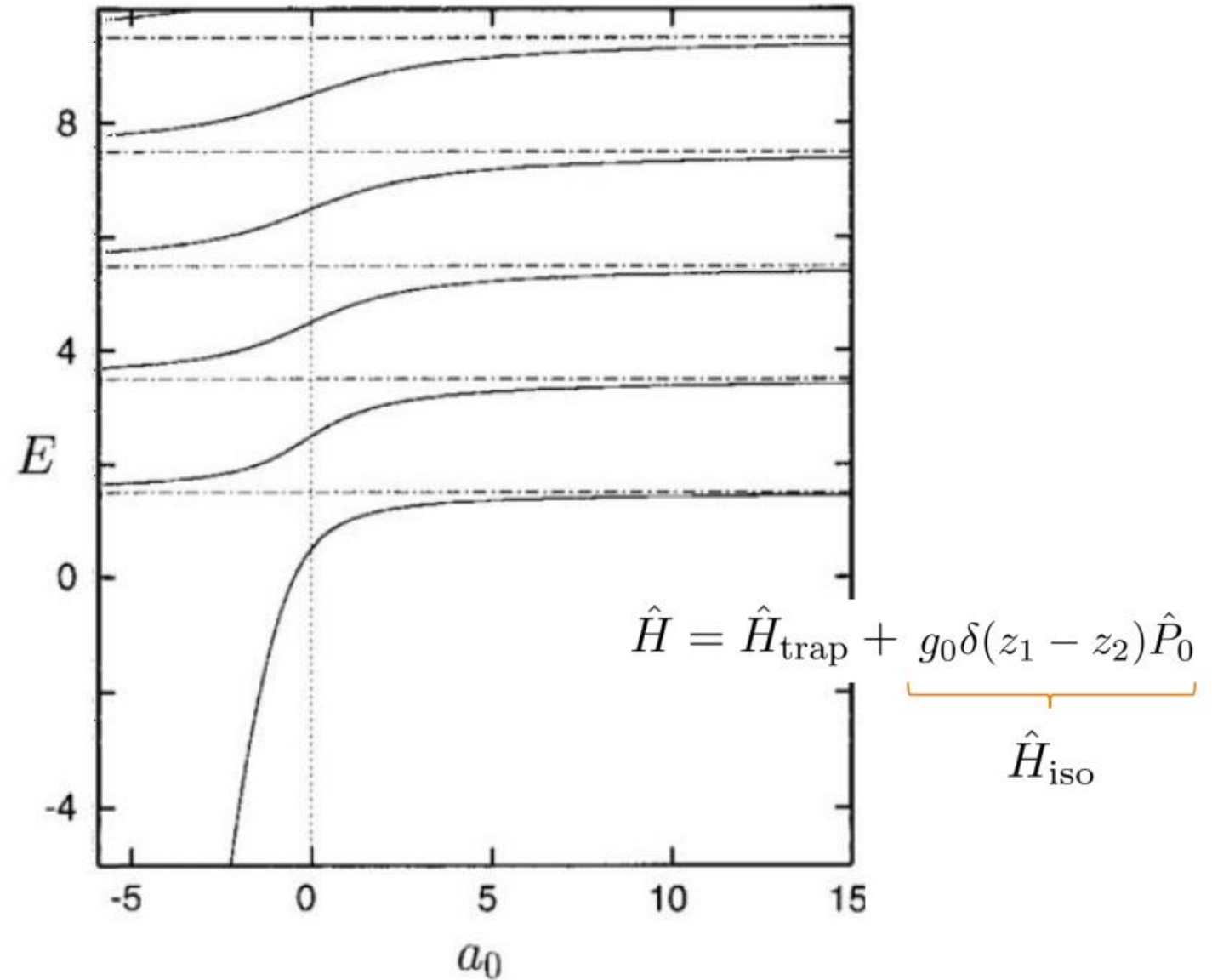
Results - highlights

- Anisotropic interaction
- Magnetic properties
- Quench dynamics

Plans, outlook, conclusions

Isotropic intermolecular interaction

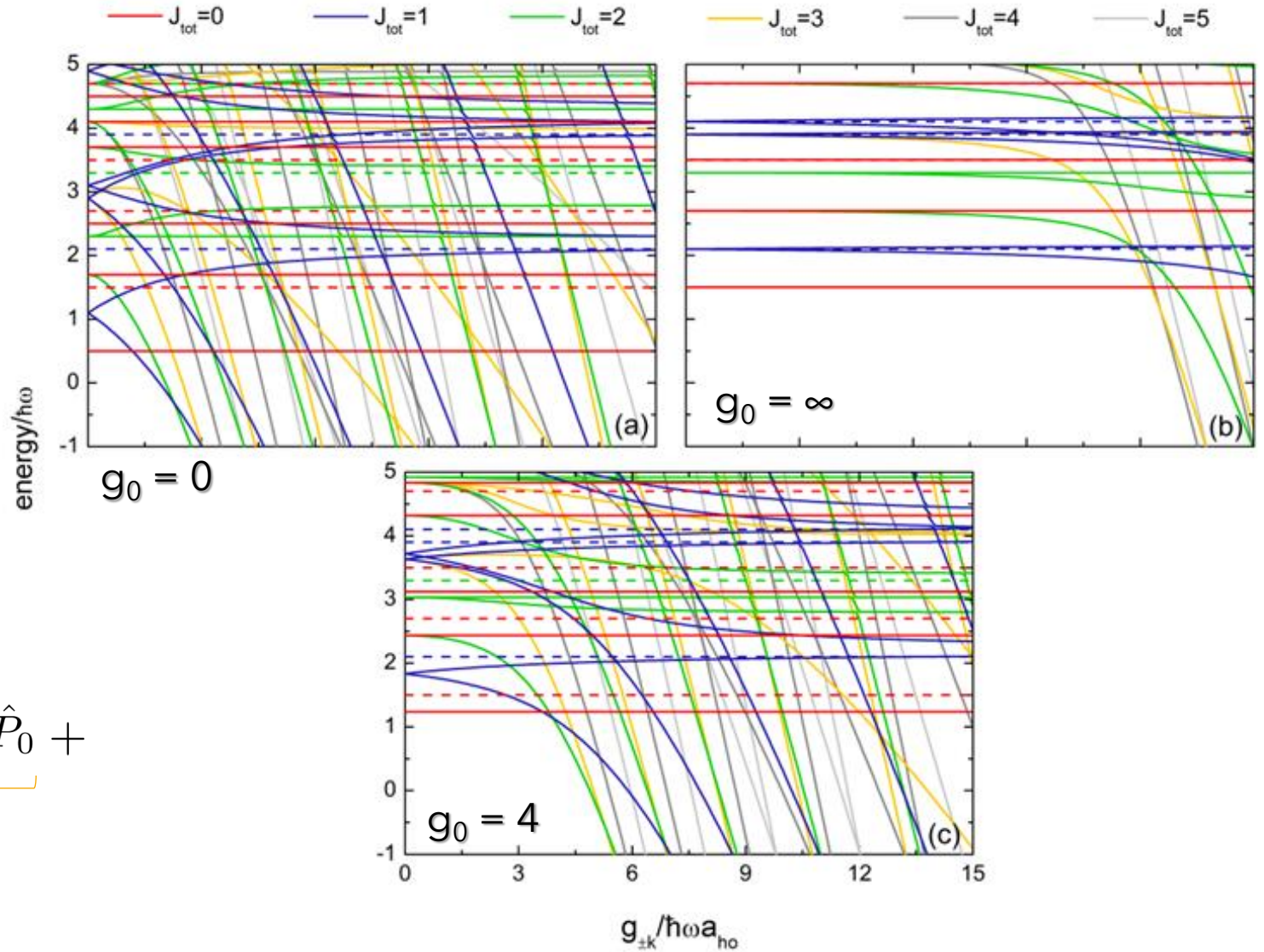
Results for two ultracold atoms



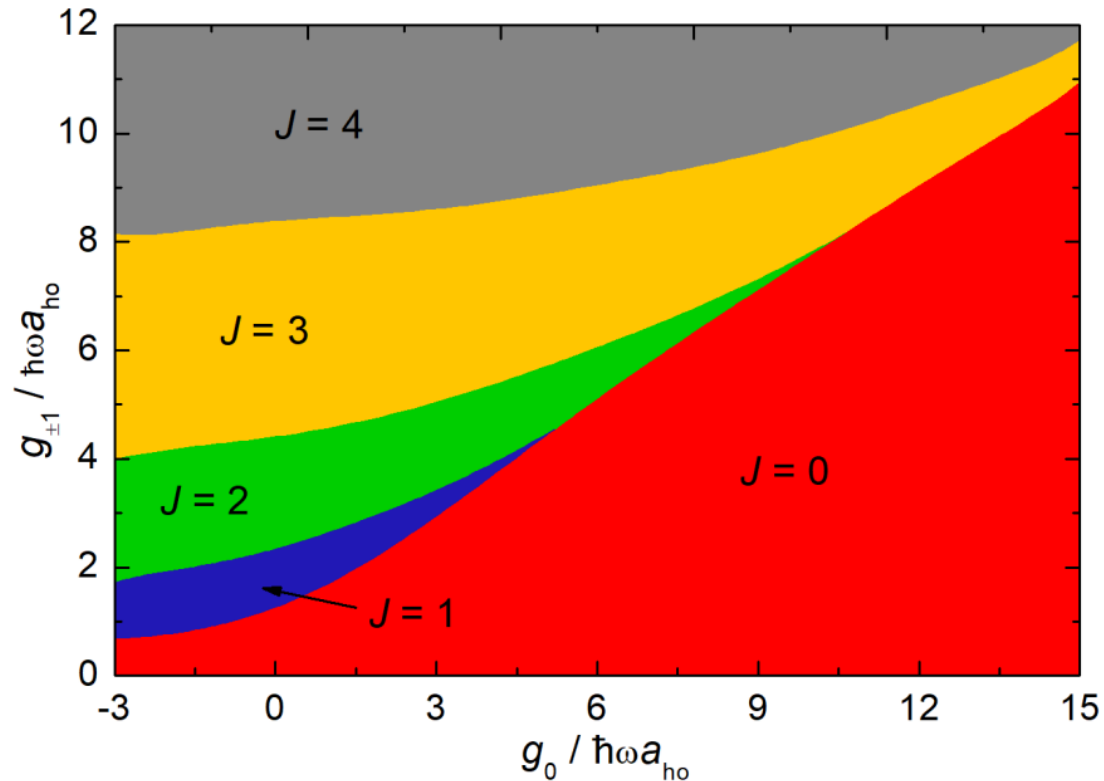
Anisotropic intermolecular interaction

- ❖ Molecular effect
- ❖ Tonks-Girardeau regime
- ❖ Ground state with $J_{\text{tot}} \neq 0$!

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{\text{trap}} + \hat{H}_{\text{rot}} + \underbrace{g_0 \delta(z_1 - z_2) \hat{P}_0}_{\hat{H}_{\text{iso}}} + \underbrace{\sum_k g_{\pm k} \delta(z_1 - z_2) \hat{P}_{\pm k}}_{\hat{H}_{\text{aniso}}}$$

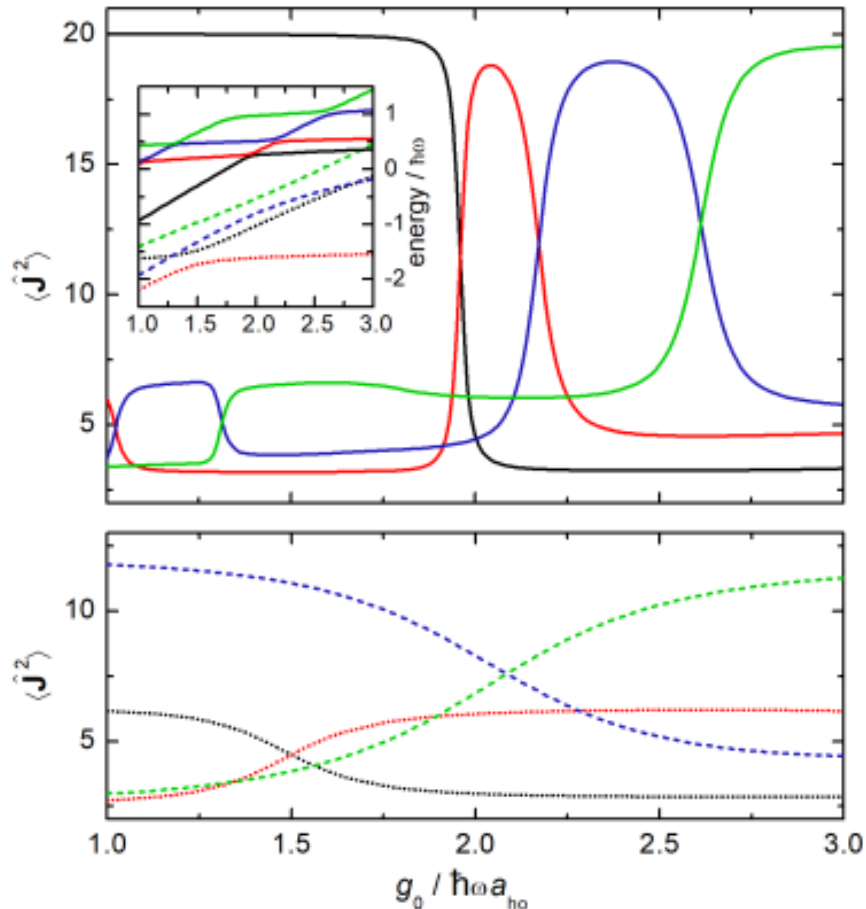


Ground state with $J_{\text{tot}} \neq 0$!



Total rotational momentum
of the ground state
as a function of the isotropic (g_0)
and anisotropic ($g_{\pm 1}$)
interaction strength

Total rotational angular momentum can be pumped into the system with external electric field!

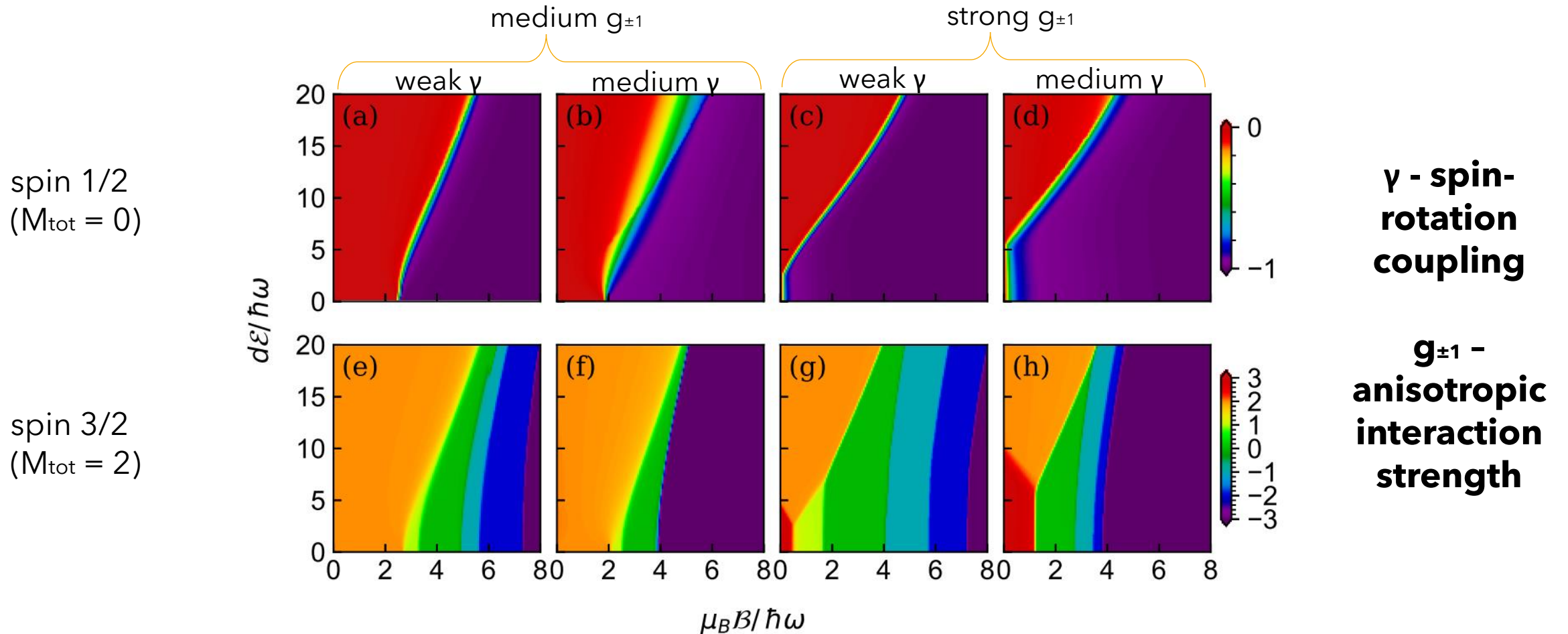


$$d\mathcal{E} = 2.5 \hbar \omega$$

Mean values of the square of the total rotational angular momentum operator for selected eigenstates as a function of the isotropic (g_0) interaction strength

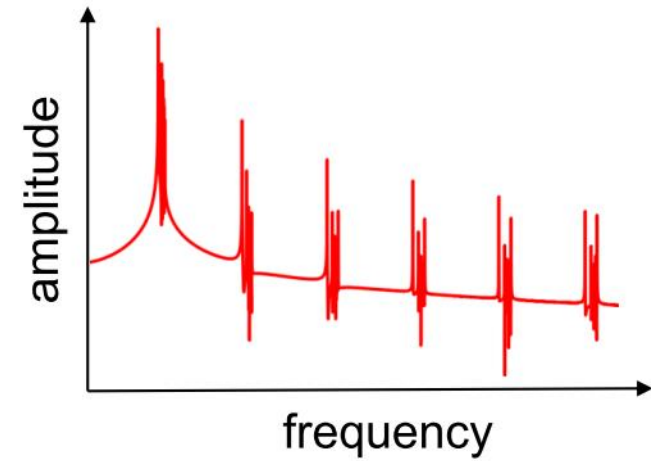
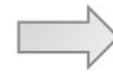
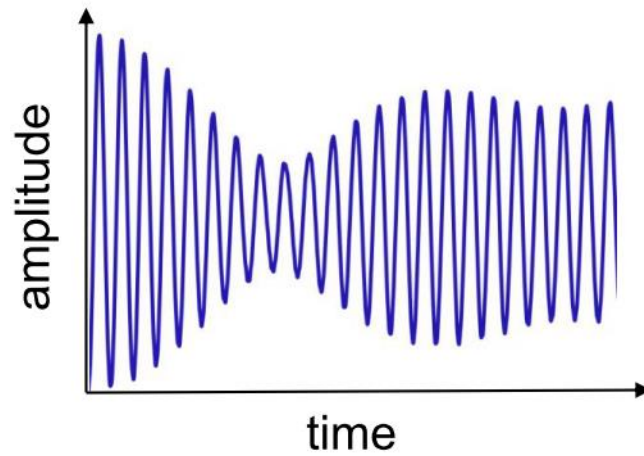
Magnetization can be controlled with external fields!

Electric E vs. magnetic field B strength magnetization diagrams

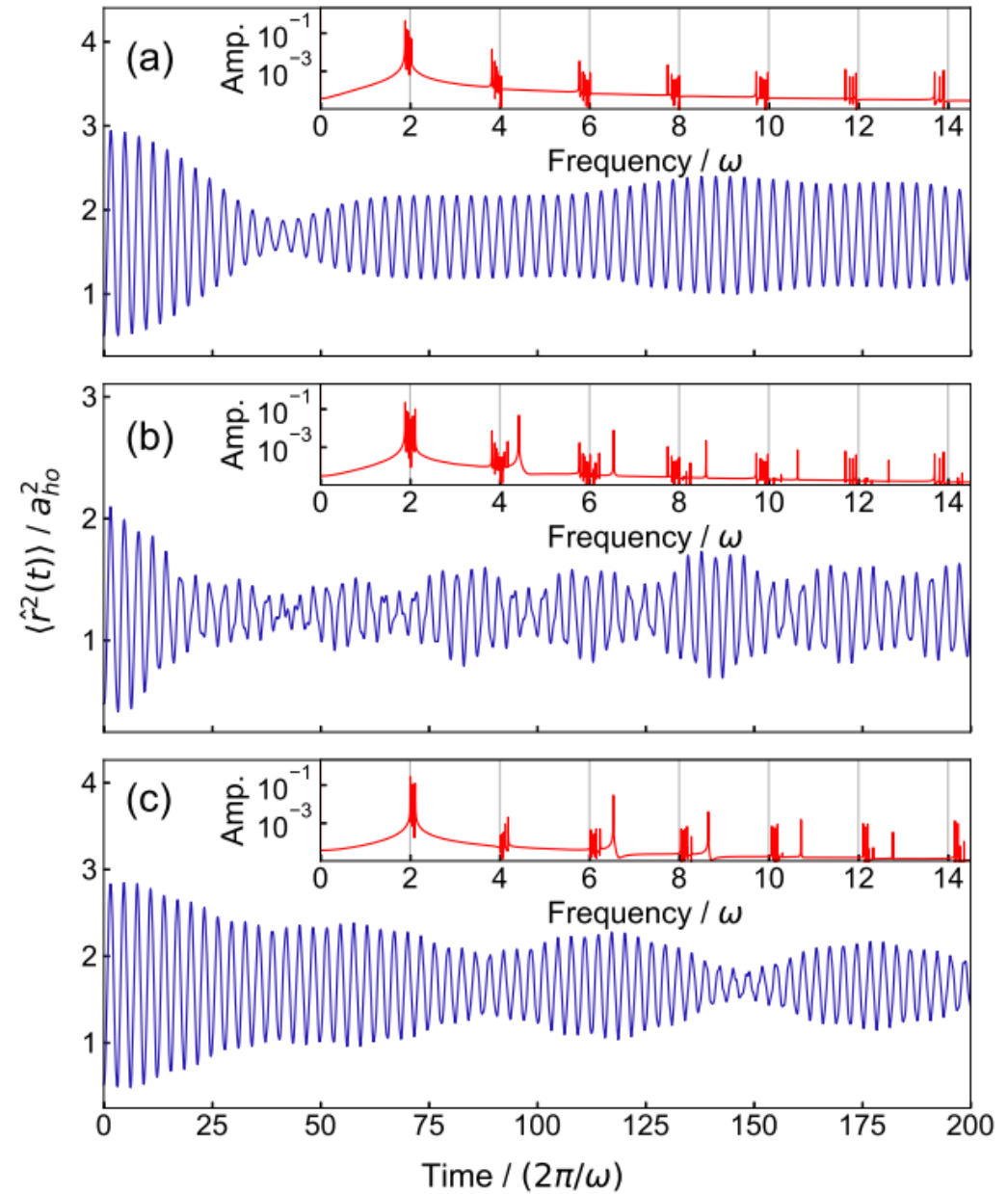


How to extract molecular properties?

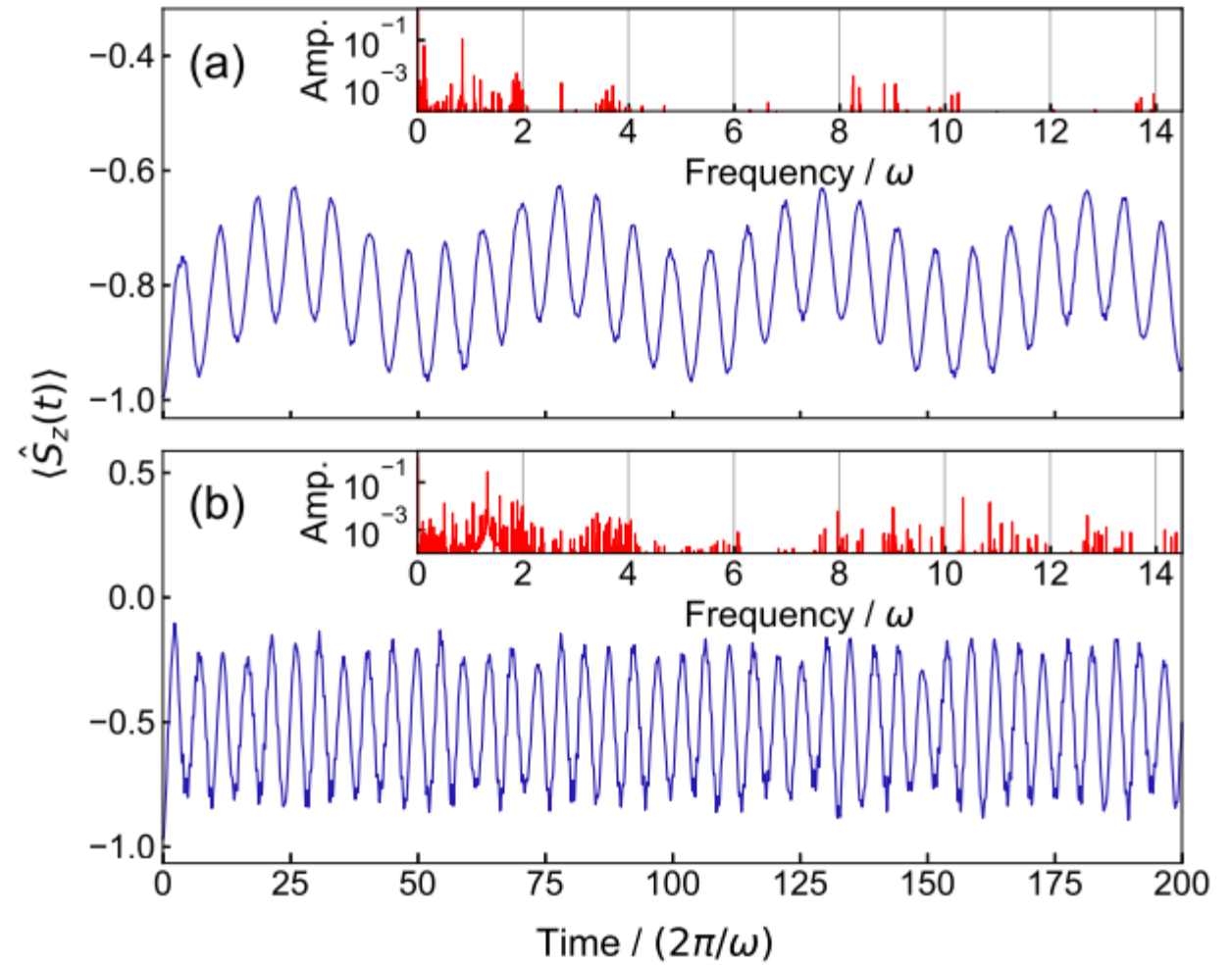
quench



Iso- and anisotropic interaction



Spin-rotation coupling





Outline

Ultracold molecules:
state-of-the-art

Replacing atoms
with molecules

- Rotational structure
- Intermolecular interactions

Results - highlights

- Anisotropic interaction
- Magnetic properties
- Quench dynamics

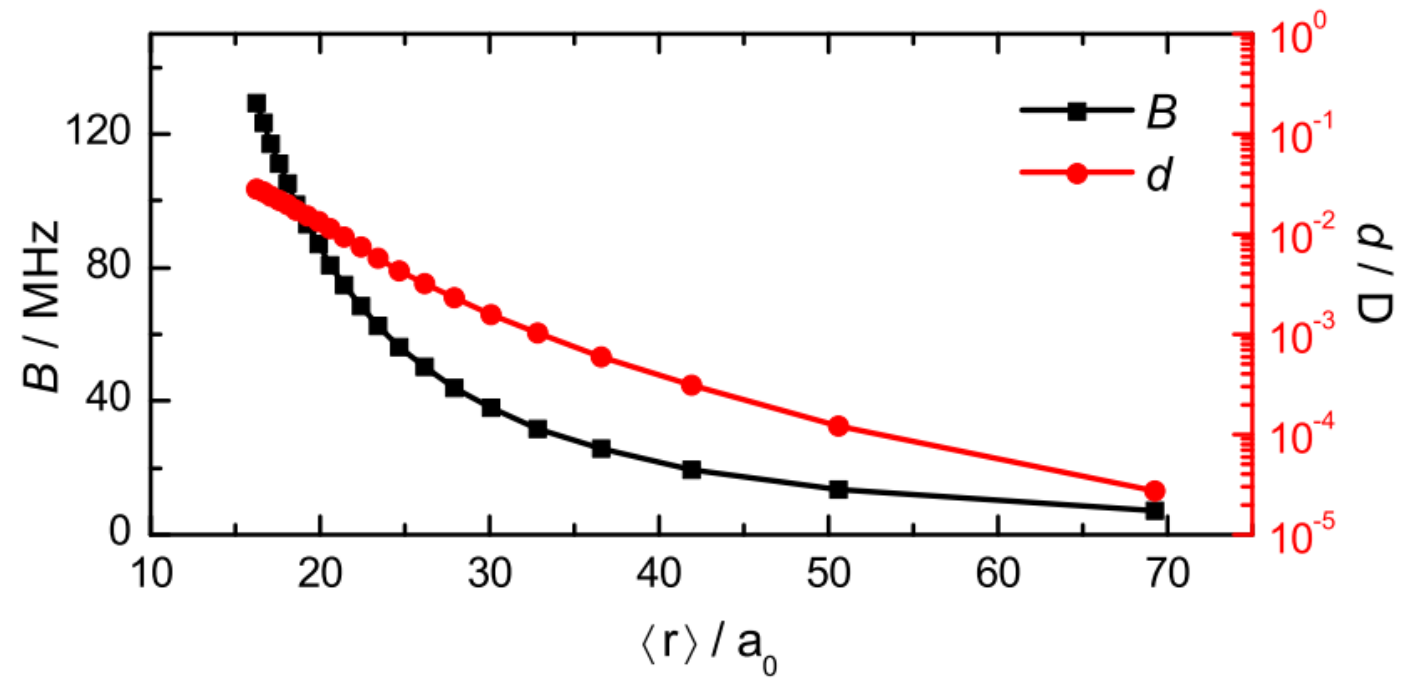
Plans, outlook, conclusions



Summary

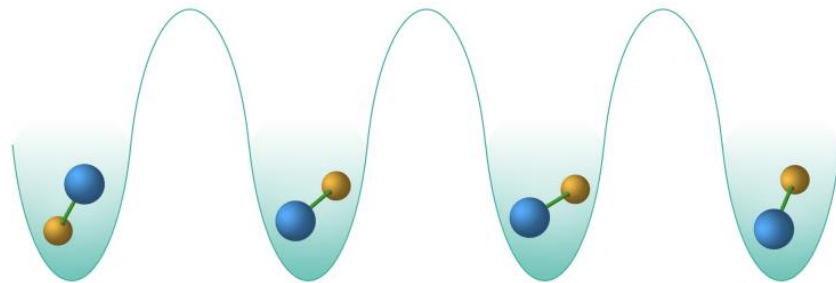
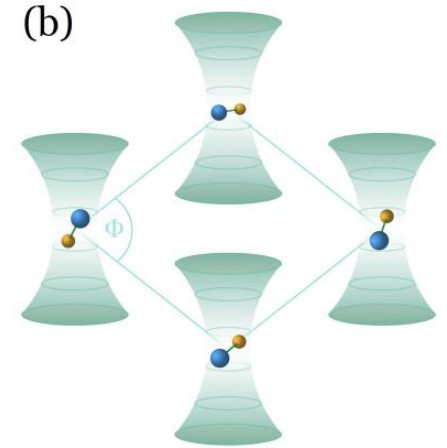
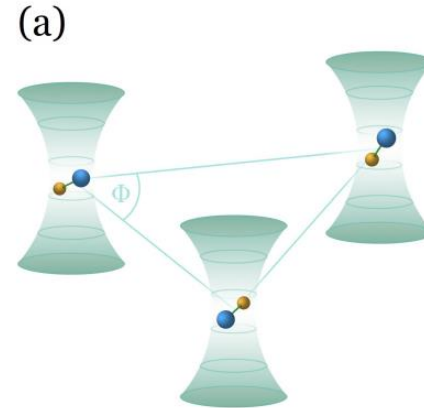
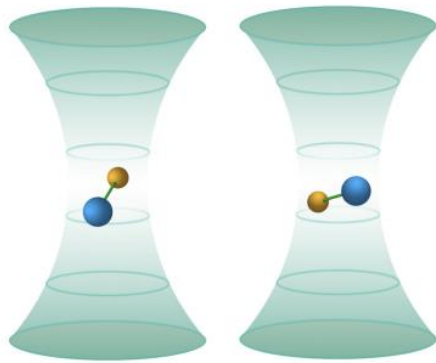
- ❖ Molecular means: rotational structure, anisotropic interactions, and spin-rotation coupling
- ❖ Anisotropic interaction brings down the states with high rotational angular momenta
- ❖ We can control magnetic properties with external electric field
- ❖ Quench dynamics can reveal the molecular properties of the system

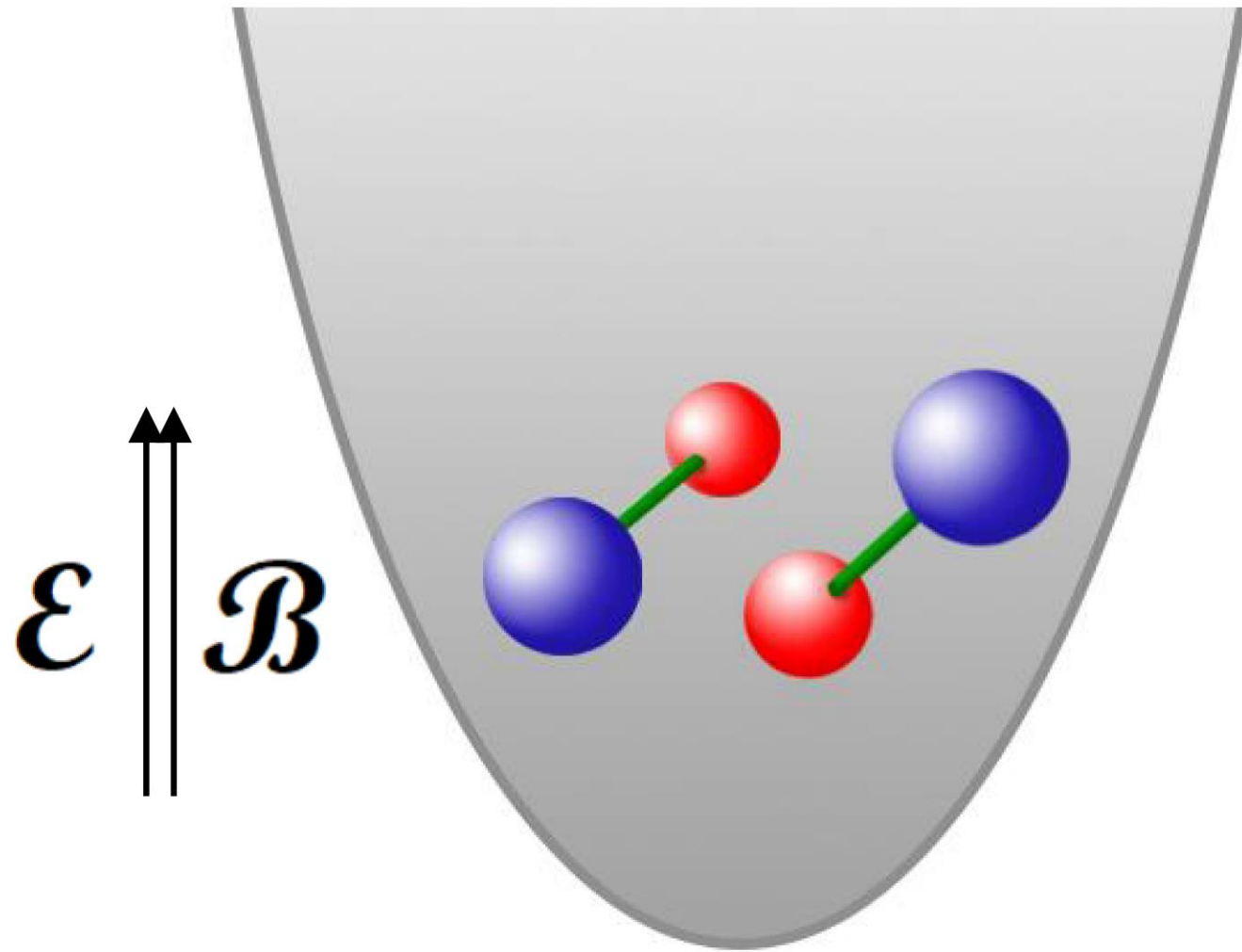
Experimental feasibility



Science **366**, 1111 (2019)

Plans and possible extensions





Thank you for
your attention!

Code available at: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3985911>

A. Dawid, M. Lewenstein, M. Tomza. 2018. Phys. Rev. A **97**, 063618 (arXiv:1804.09168)

A. Dawid, M. Tomza. 2020. Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. In press (arXiv:2010.11899)