

# *Lecture III: Ultracold molecules – a new frontier*

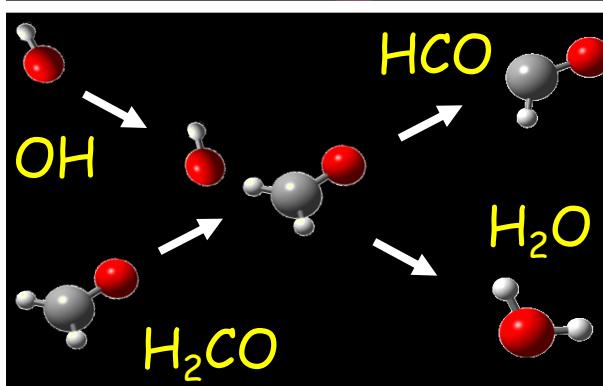
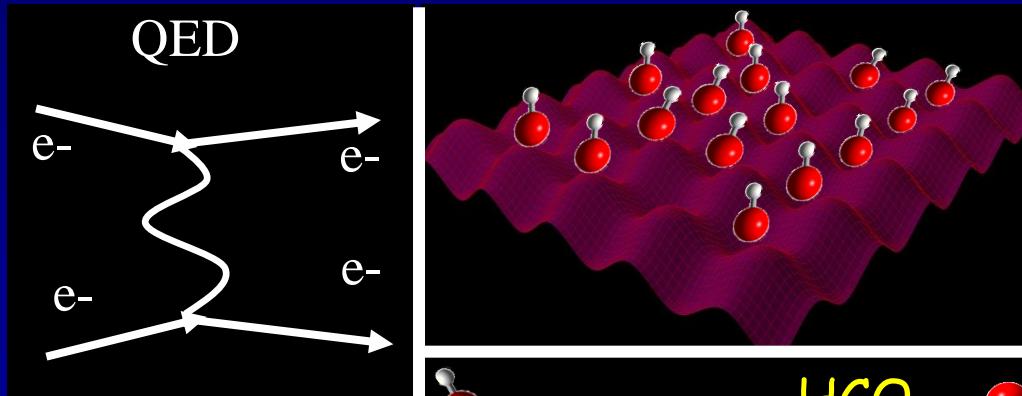
Jun Ye

JILA, NIST & CU, Boulder, CO

ICAP Summer School, Paris, July 21, 2012

Precision  
test

Quantum  
dipolar gas



Exotic  
phases

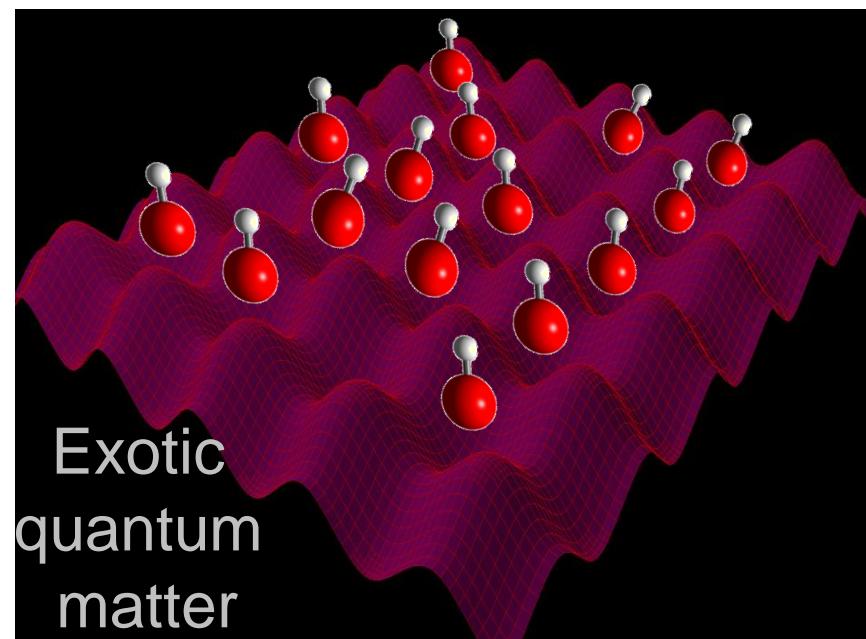
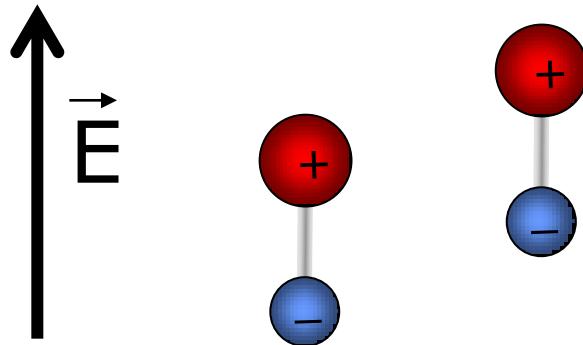
Chemical  
reactions

# Quantum gas of polar molecules

Extend capability to control quantum systems

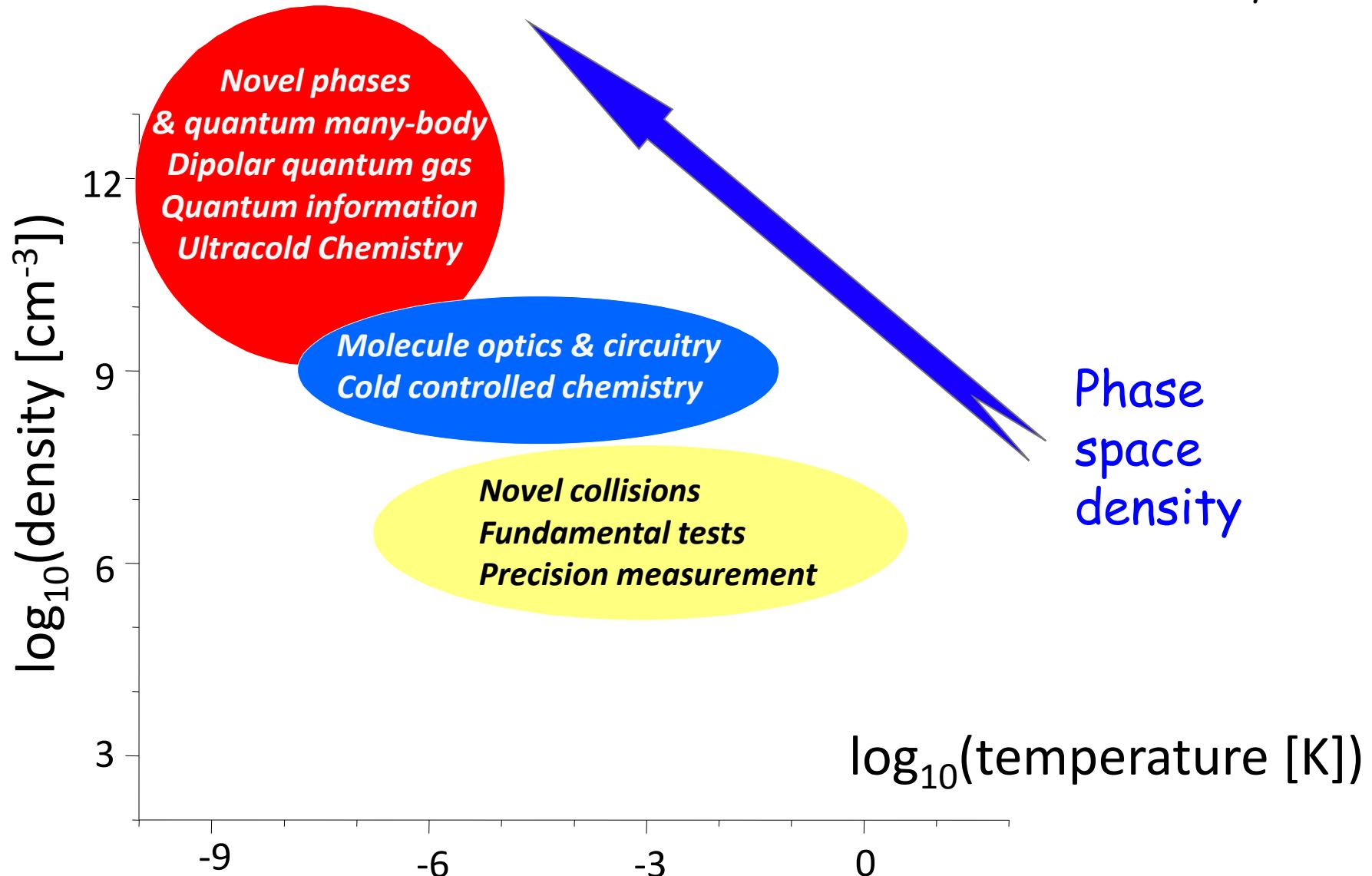
What's new (compared to ultracold atoms)?

- New internal degrees of freedom:  
vibration, rotation
- Chemistry
- Long-range interactions



# Science with cold molecules

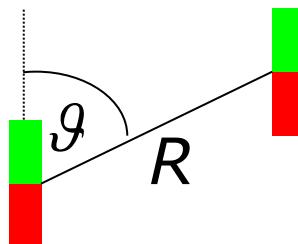
Carr, DeMille, Krems, Ye, New. J. Phys. 2009.



# Dipolar quantum systems

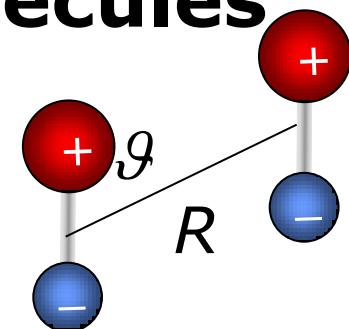
## Atoms

Magnetic dipoles



## Polar molecules

Electric dipoles



$d \sim \text{Bohr magneton}$

$d \sim \text{Debye}$

$$\frac{(\text{Debye})^2}{(\text{Bohr magneton})^2} \cdot c^2 = 10^4$$

$E_I \sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-1} \text{ nK}$   
 $\text{@ } n = 10^{12} - 10^{14}/\text{cm}^3$

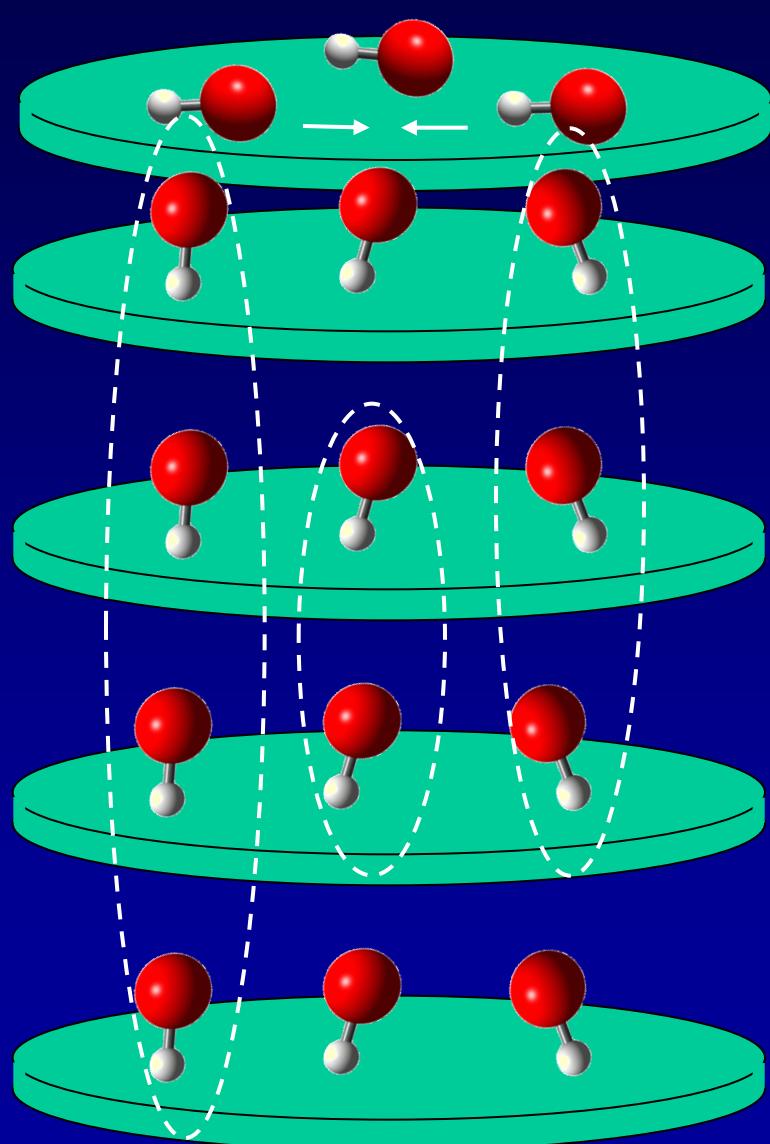
Quantum degeneracy

$$\frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{R^3} \sim k_B T$$

Controllable

$E_I \sim 10 - 1000 \text{ nK}$   
 $\text{@ } n = 10^{12} - 10^{14}/\text{cm}^3$

# New quantum phases and dynamics



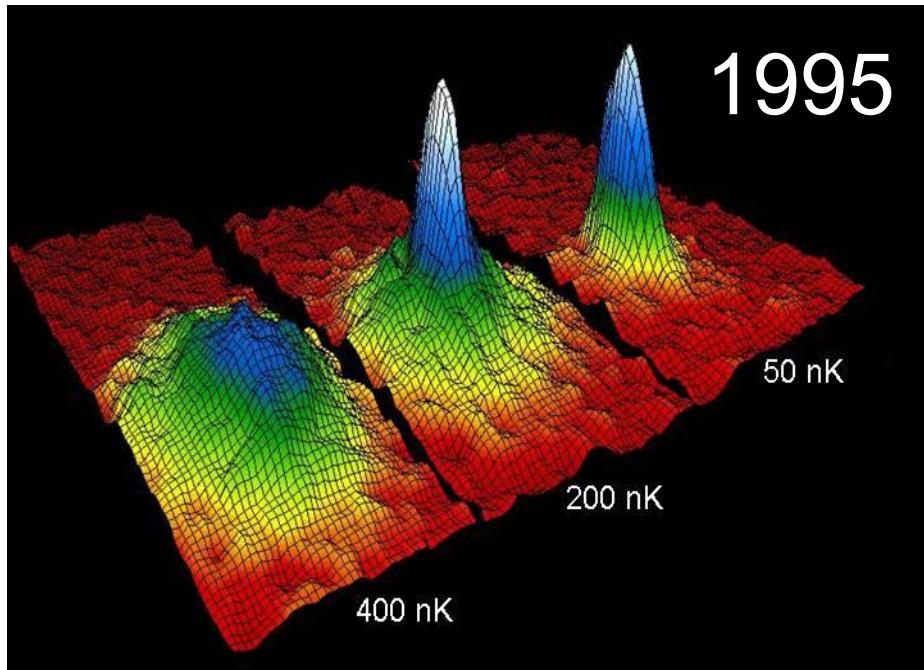
E

E

- Correlated Fermi pairs
- Bi-layer Bose condensation?
- Super solids?
- ... ...

Zoller, Demler, Santos, ... ...

# Atom vs. molecule



Bose-Einstein  
Condensation

$T = 100 \text{ nK}$

$N = 10^6 \text{ atoms}$

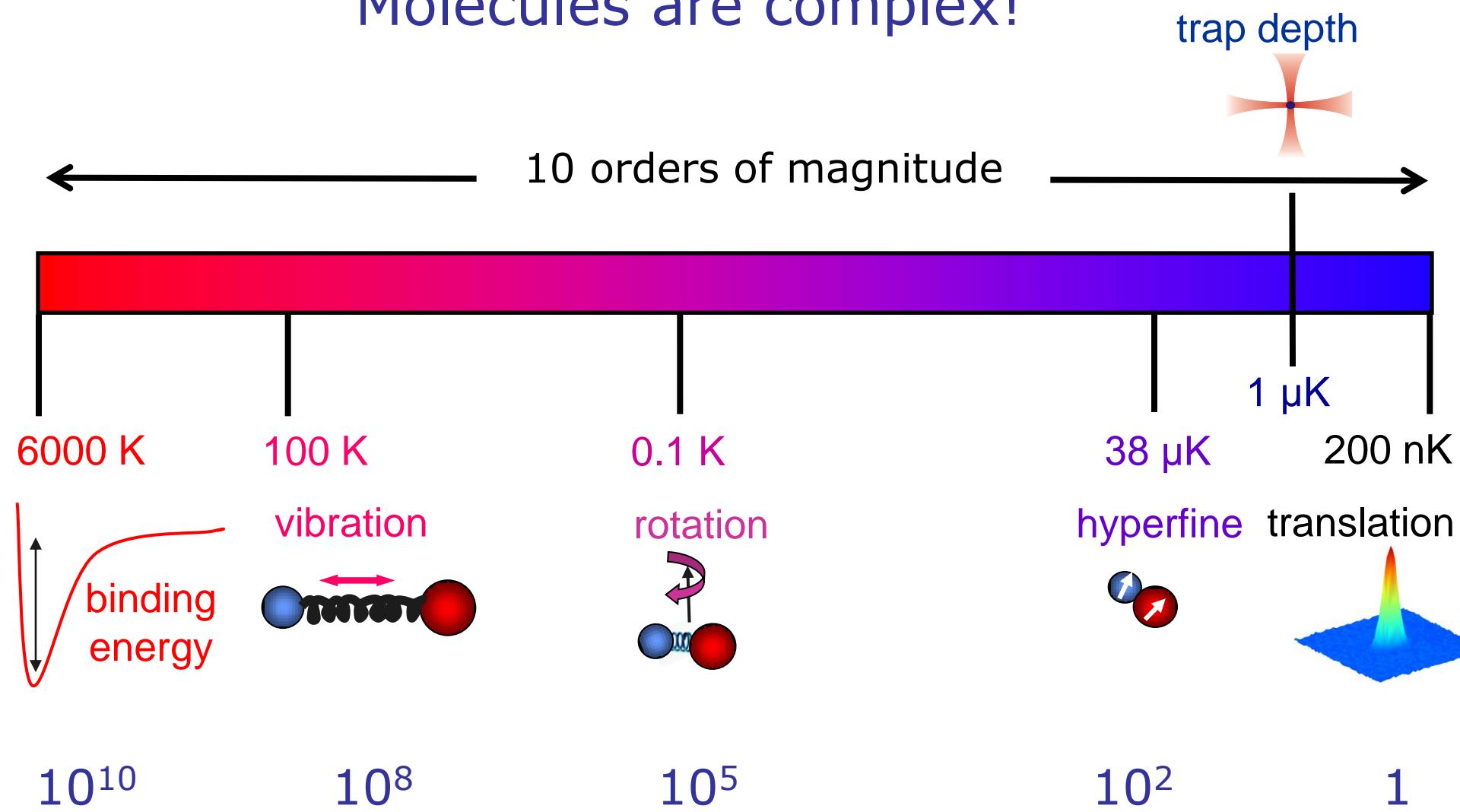
$n = 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$



Molecules (pre-2008):  
 $T = 100 \text{ mK}, n = 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

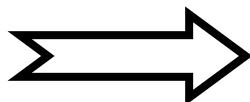
# Ultracold molecules: The challenge

Molecules are complex!



# How do you cool molecules?

Cooling  
stable  
molecules



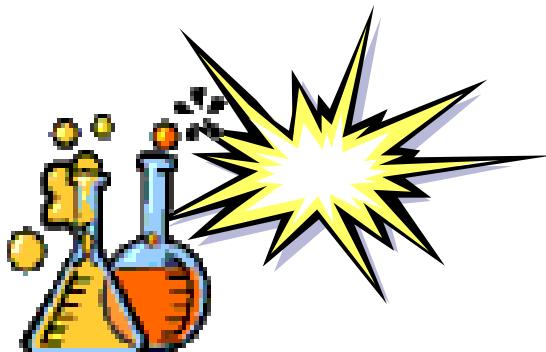
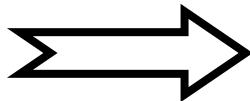
Cooling

Pairing  
ultracold  
atoms



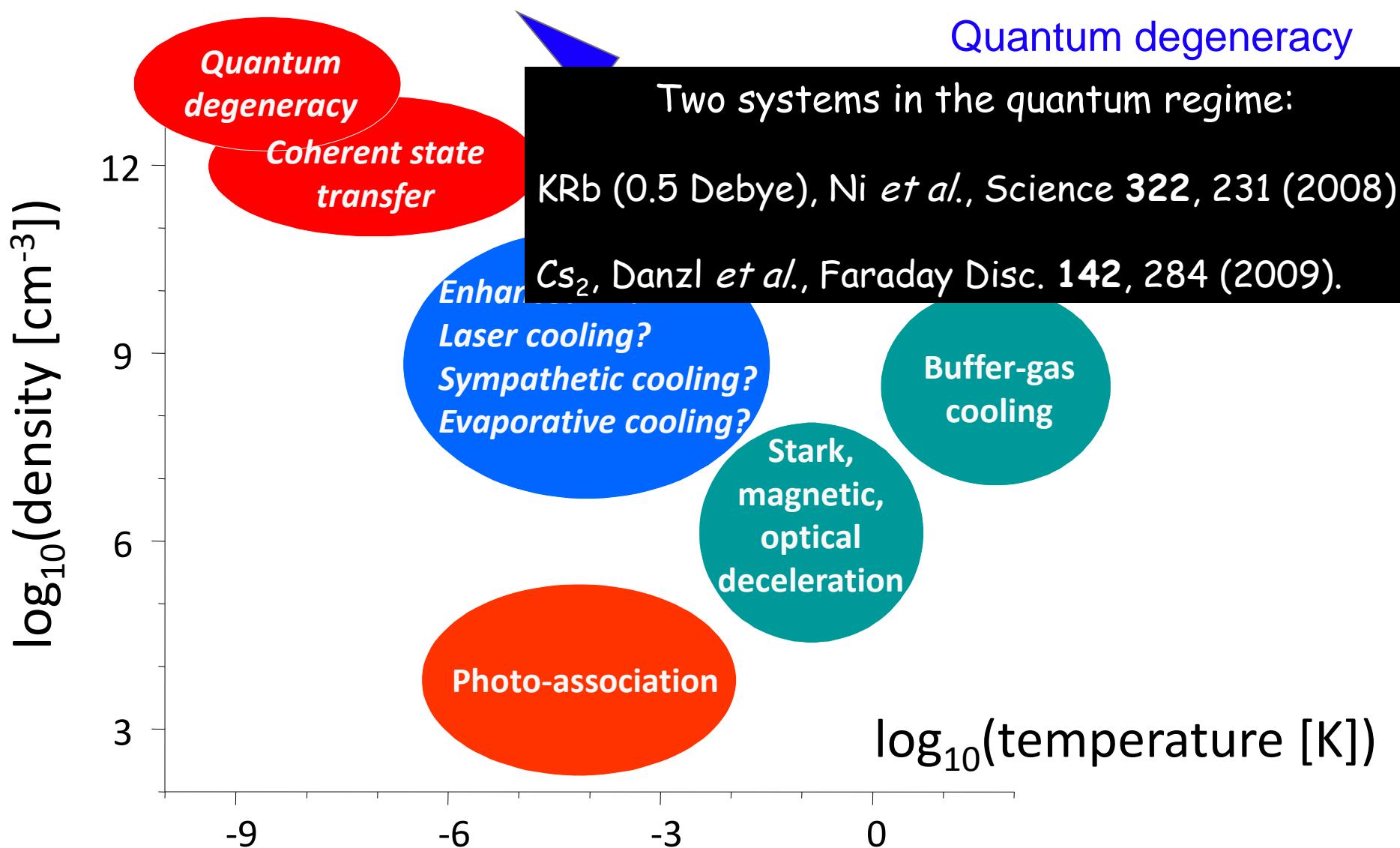
Cooling

OR

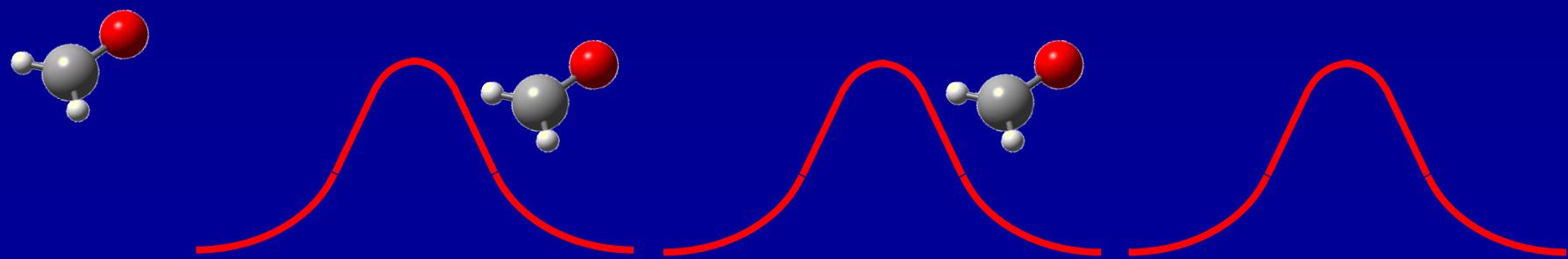
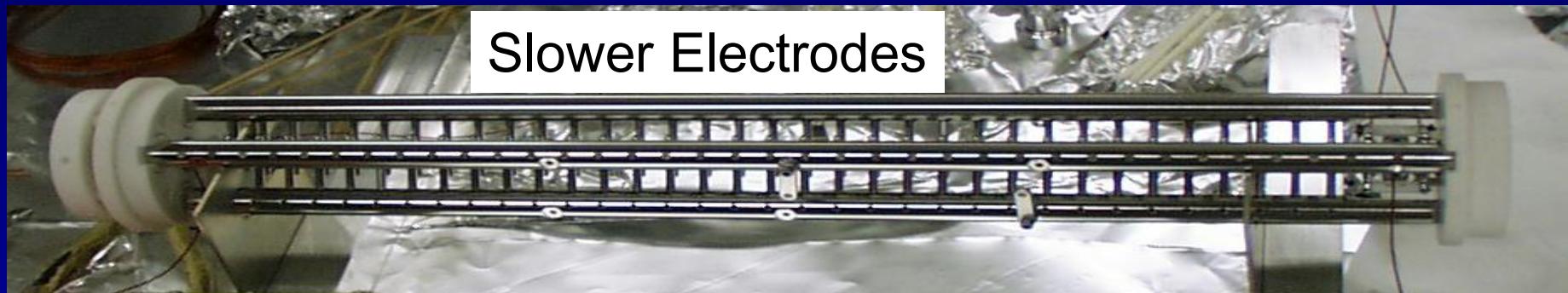
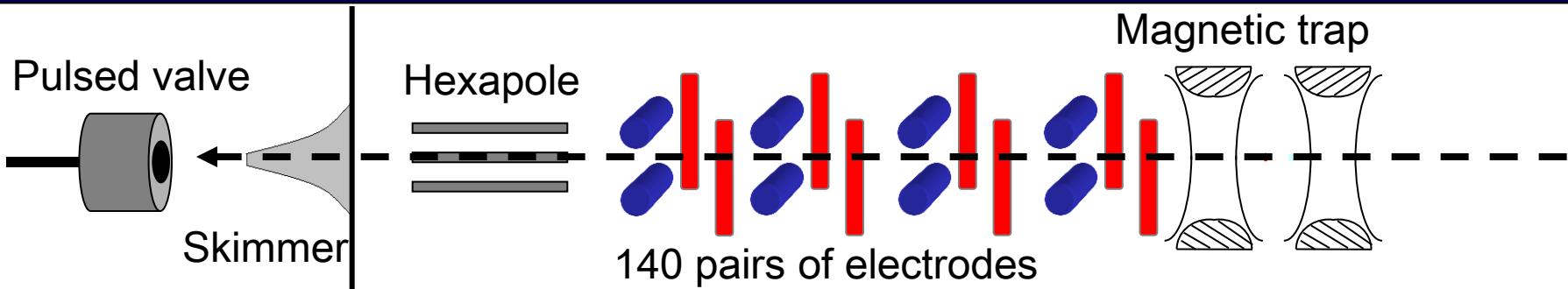


Chemistry  
(make molecules)

# Technology for cold molecules

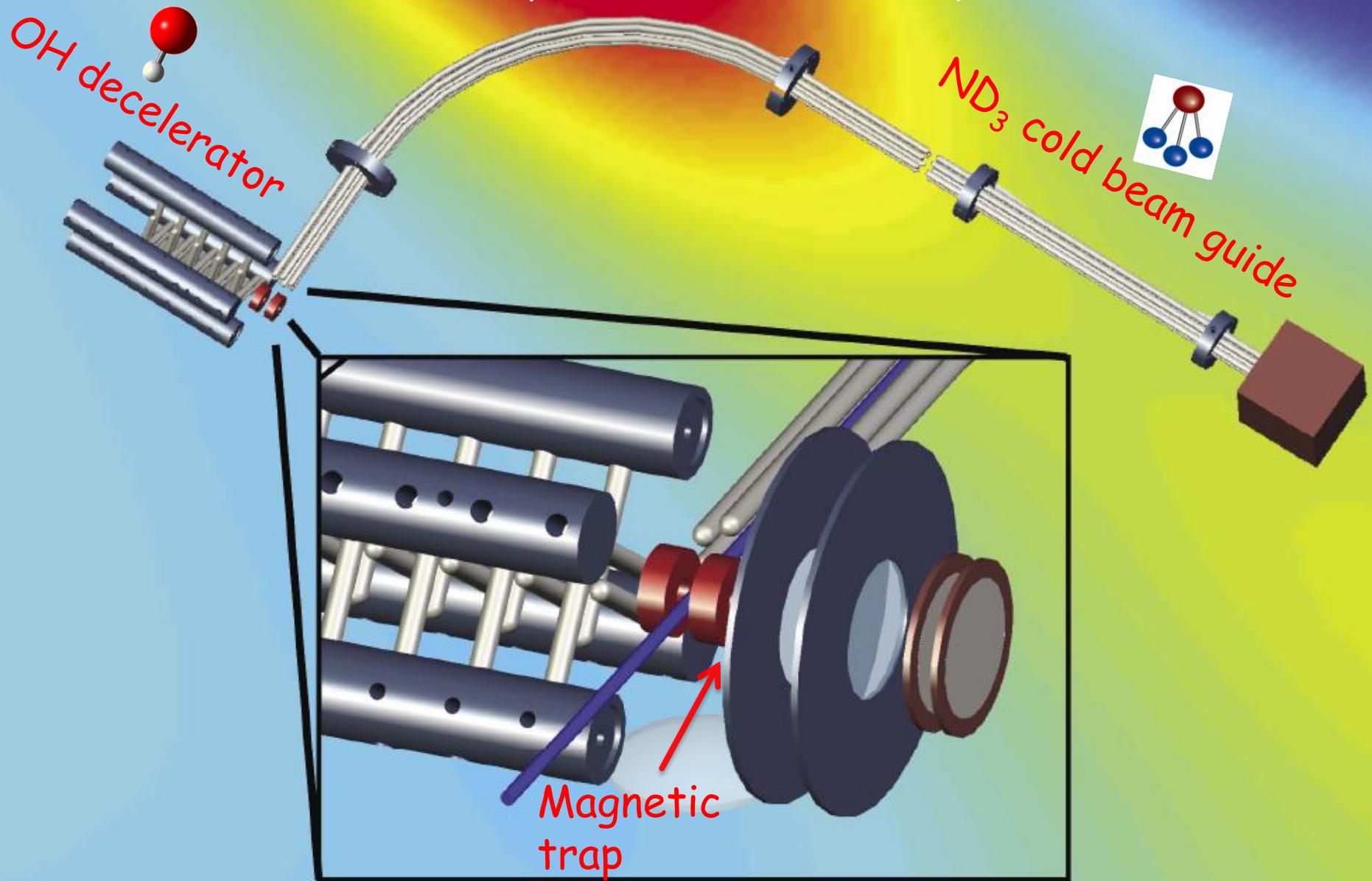


# Deceleration of ground-state molecules

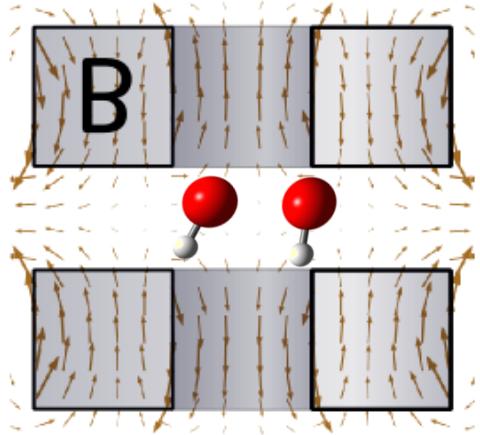
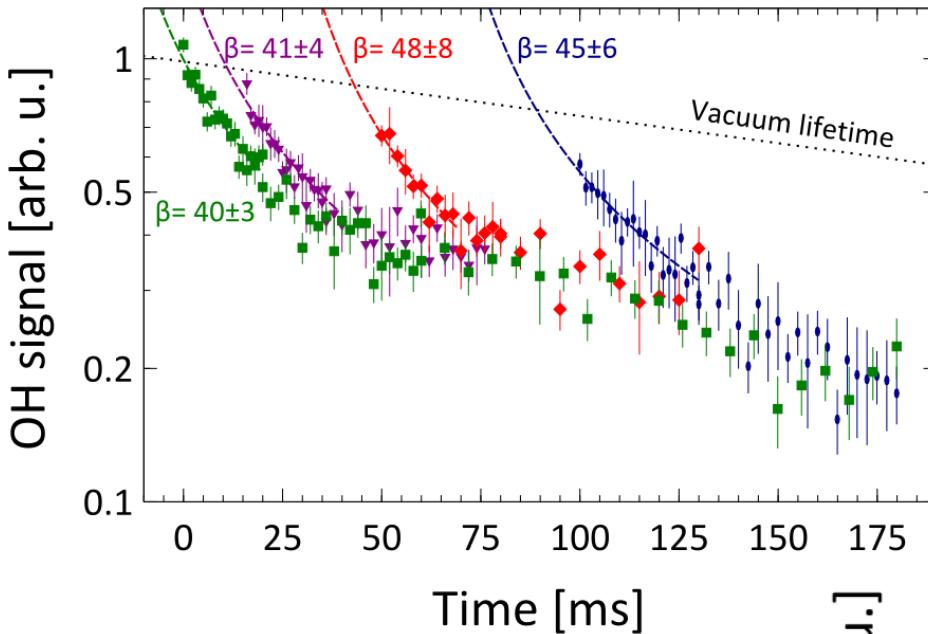


# Dipolar collisions between OH & ND<sub>3</sub>

Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 13, (2011) Cover



# Evaporative cooling of OH



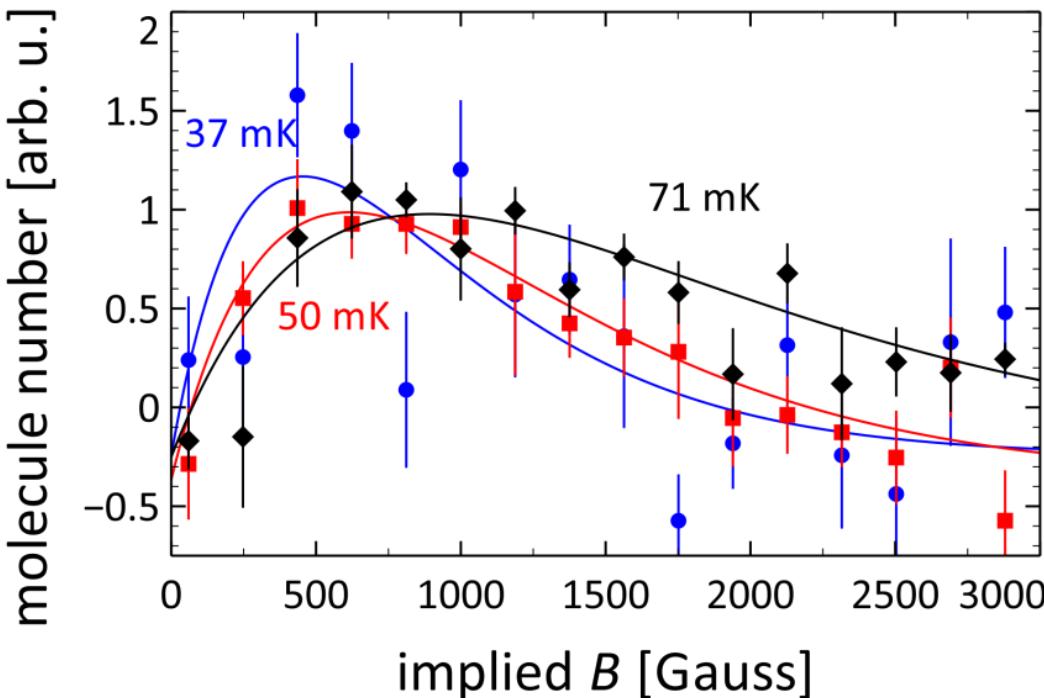
Sawyer et al.,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 253002 (2007).  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 101, 203203 (2008).

Data: May 2012

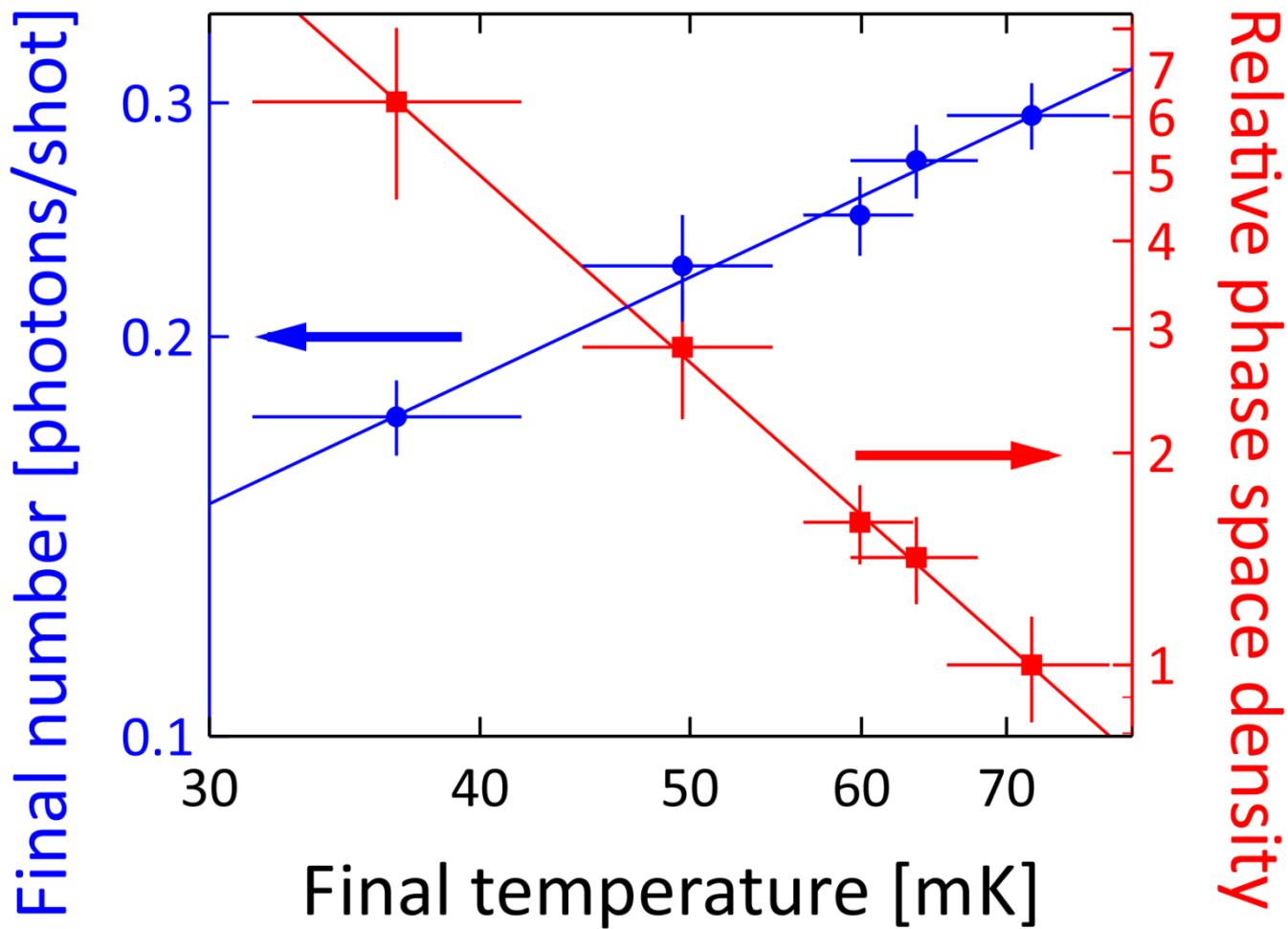
Inelastic dipolar collisions



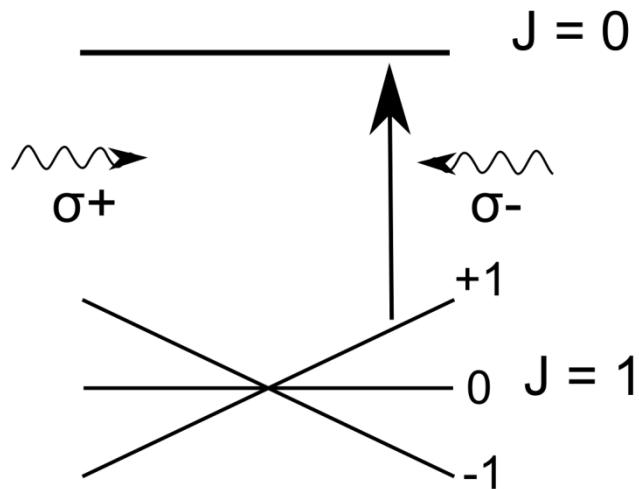
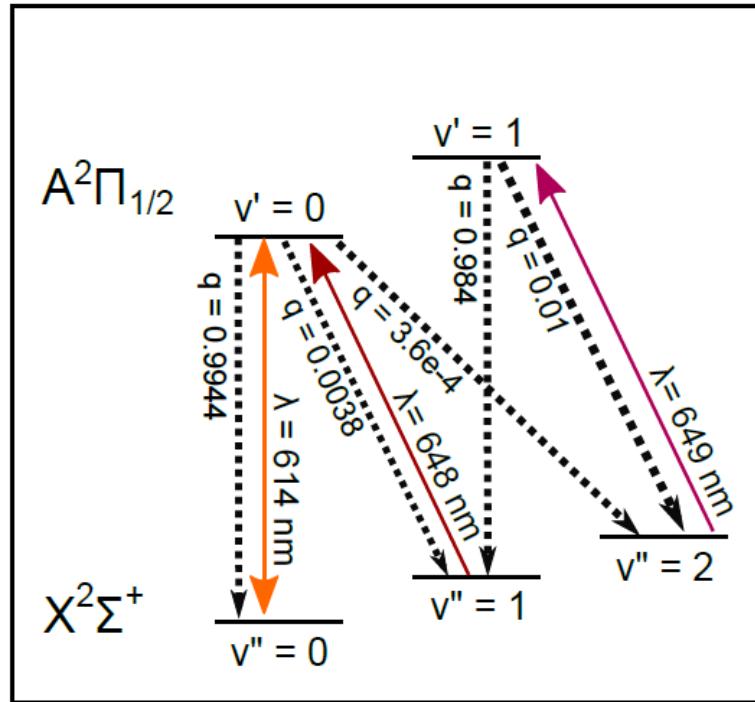
Evaporative cooling



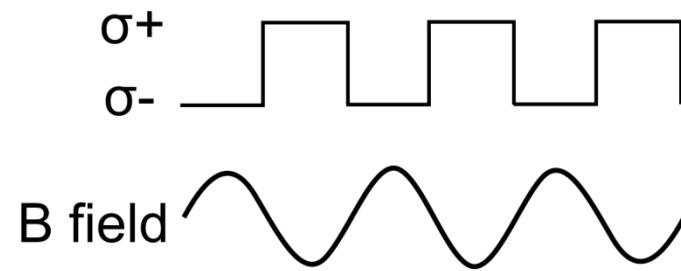
# Evaporative cooling!



# A magneto-optic trap (MOT) for molecules



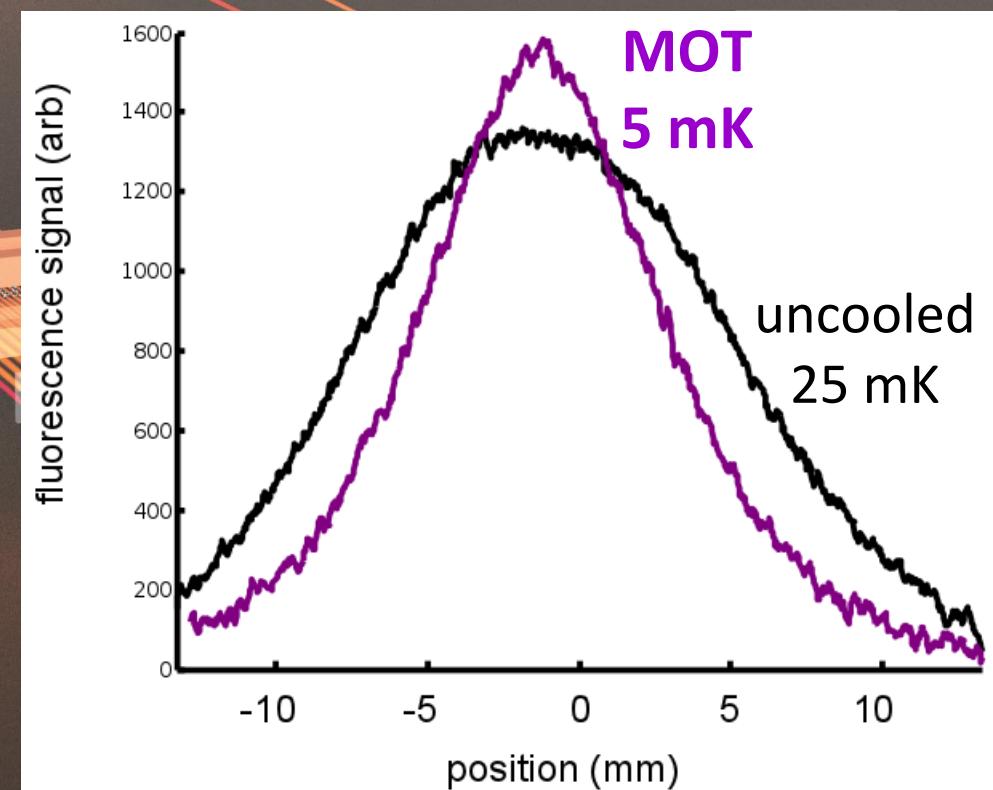
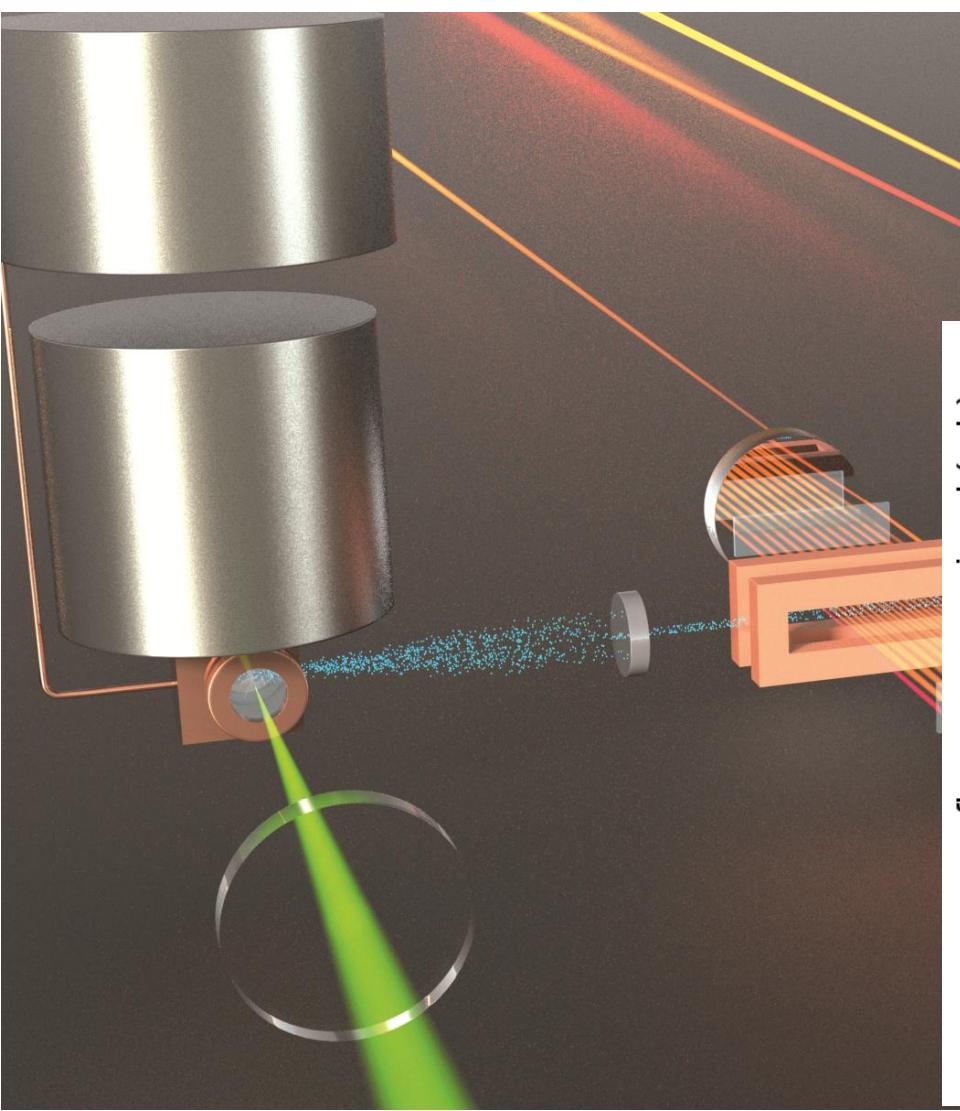
## Remixing of Zeeman Levels



# A magneto-optic trap (MOT) for YO molecules

Stuhl et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 101, 243002 (2008): First proposal

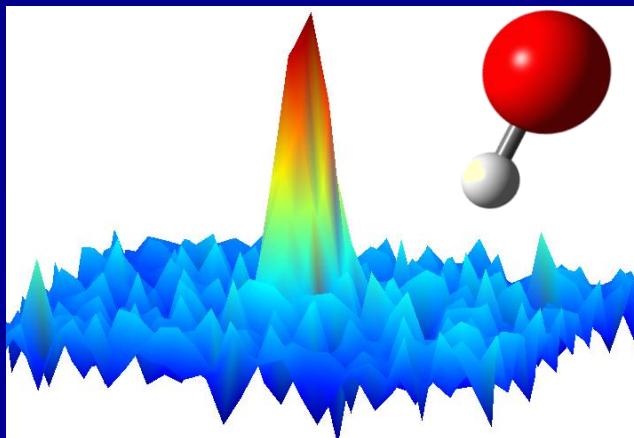
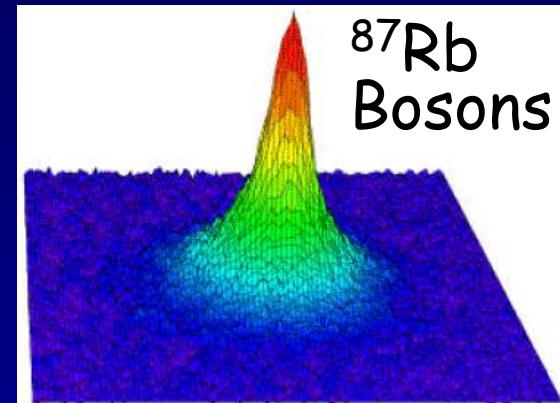
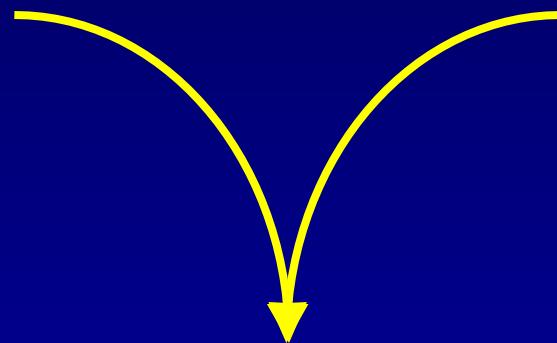
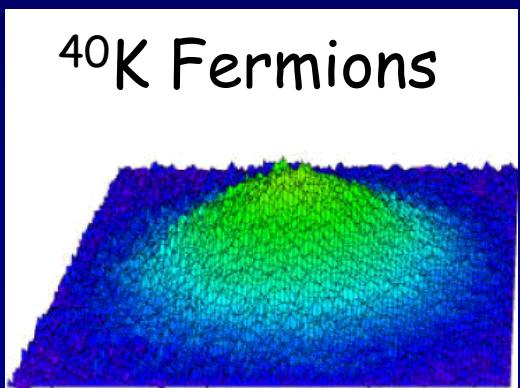
DeMille et al., Nature (2010): demonstration of 1D laser cooling



# Quantum gas of polar molecules

10000 times colder, 1000000 times more dense than other results for polar molecules!

- Density  $\sim 10^{12}/\text{cm}^3$
- $\rho \sim 0.2$  ( $10^{11}$  enhancement)



K. Ni *et al.*,  
Science 322, 231 (2008).

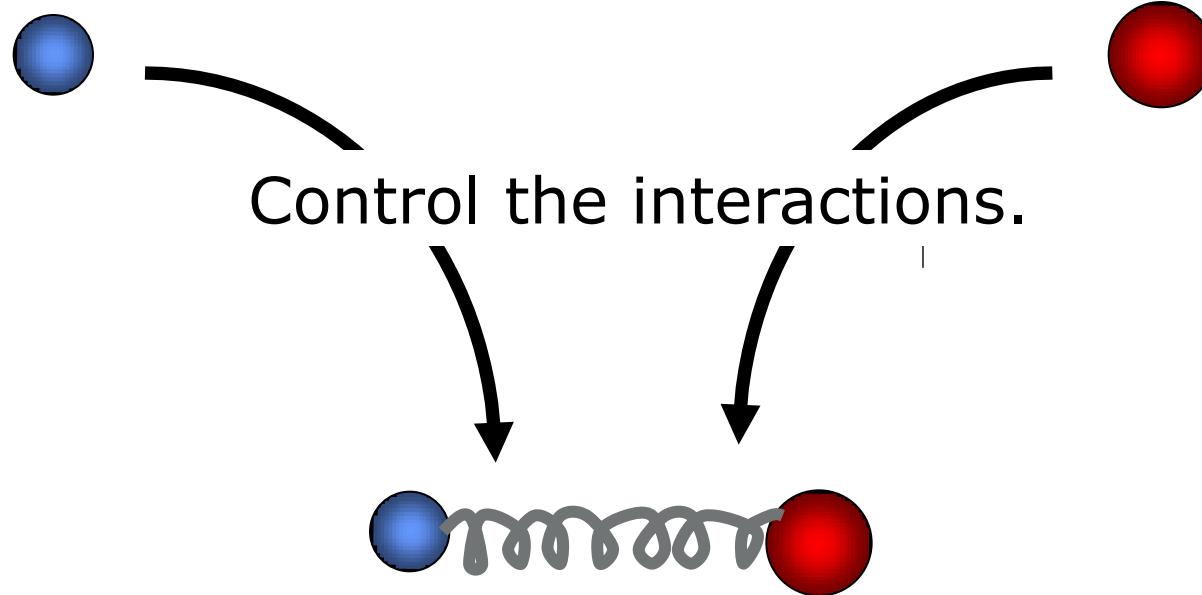
KRb molecules  
(Dipole  
 $\sim 0.5$  Debye)

# Convert a pair of atoms into a molecule

$^{40}\text{K}$

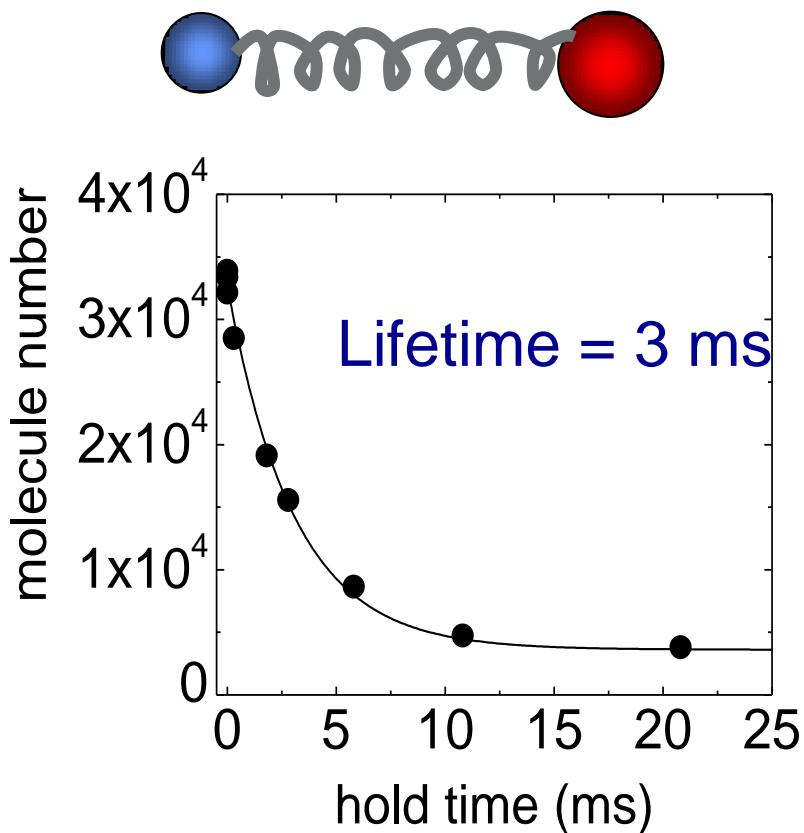
Start with ultracold atoms.

$^{87}\text{Rb}$

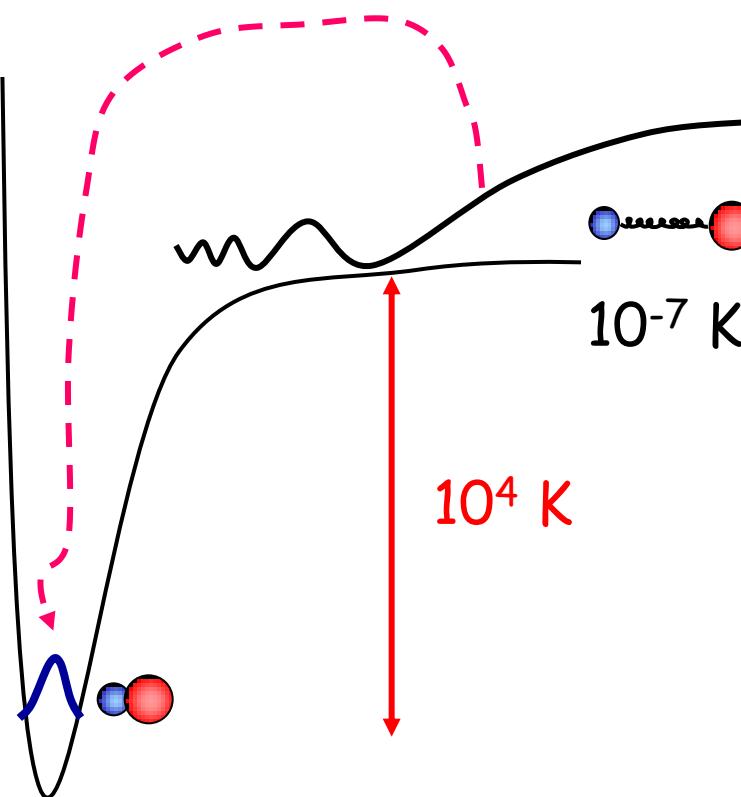


Make large, floppy molecules

# Weakly bound molecule lifetime



# Shrink molecules without heat?

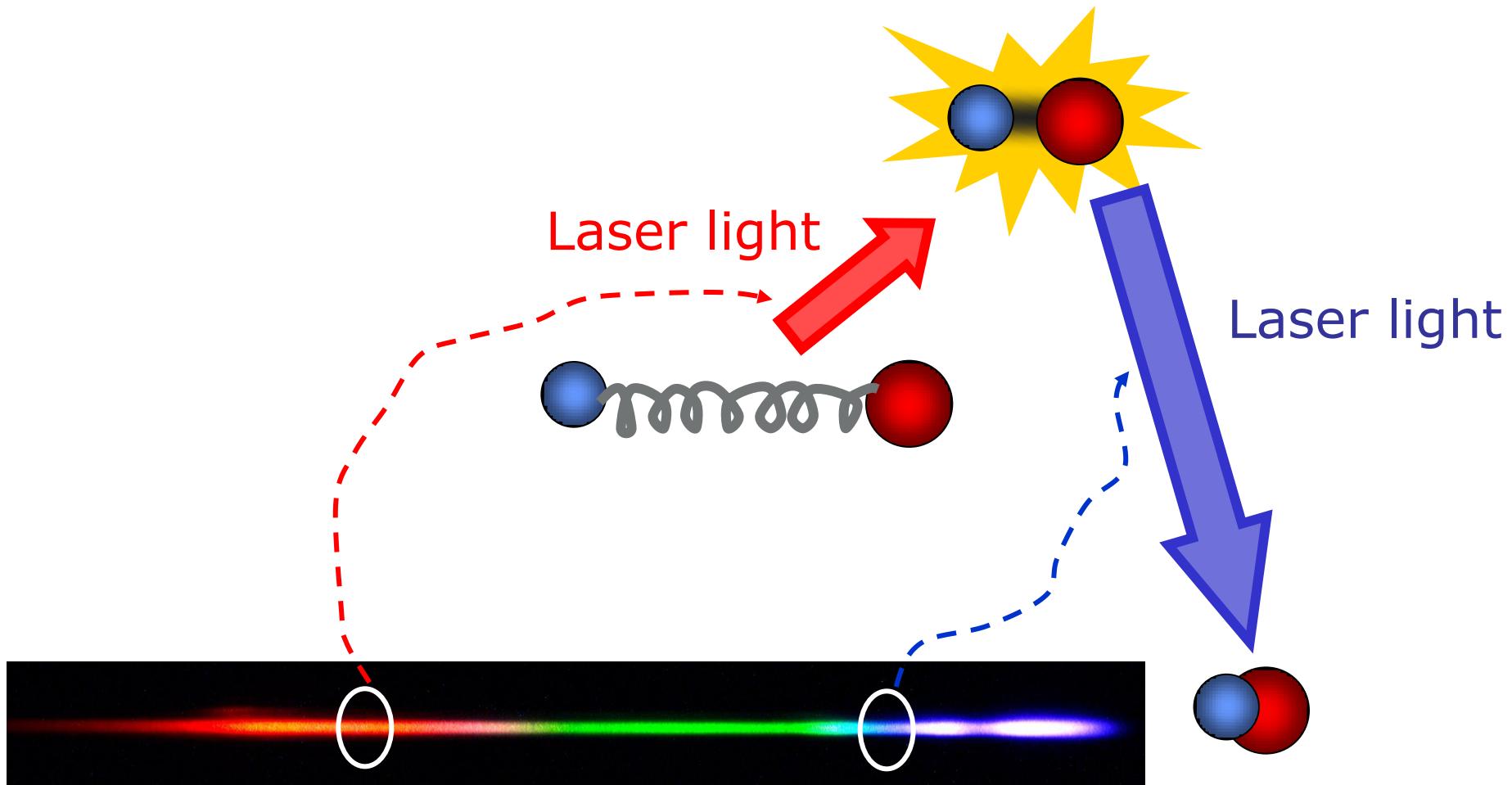


Translation energy  
 $\sim 10^{-7}$  K,

Zero entropy increase

# Light provides the answer

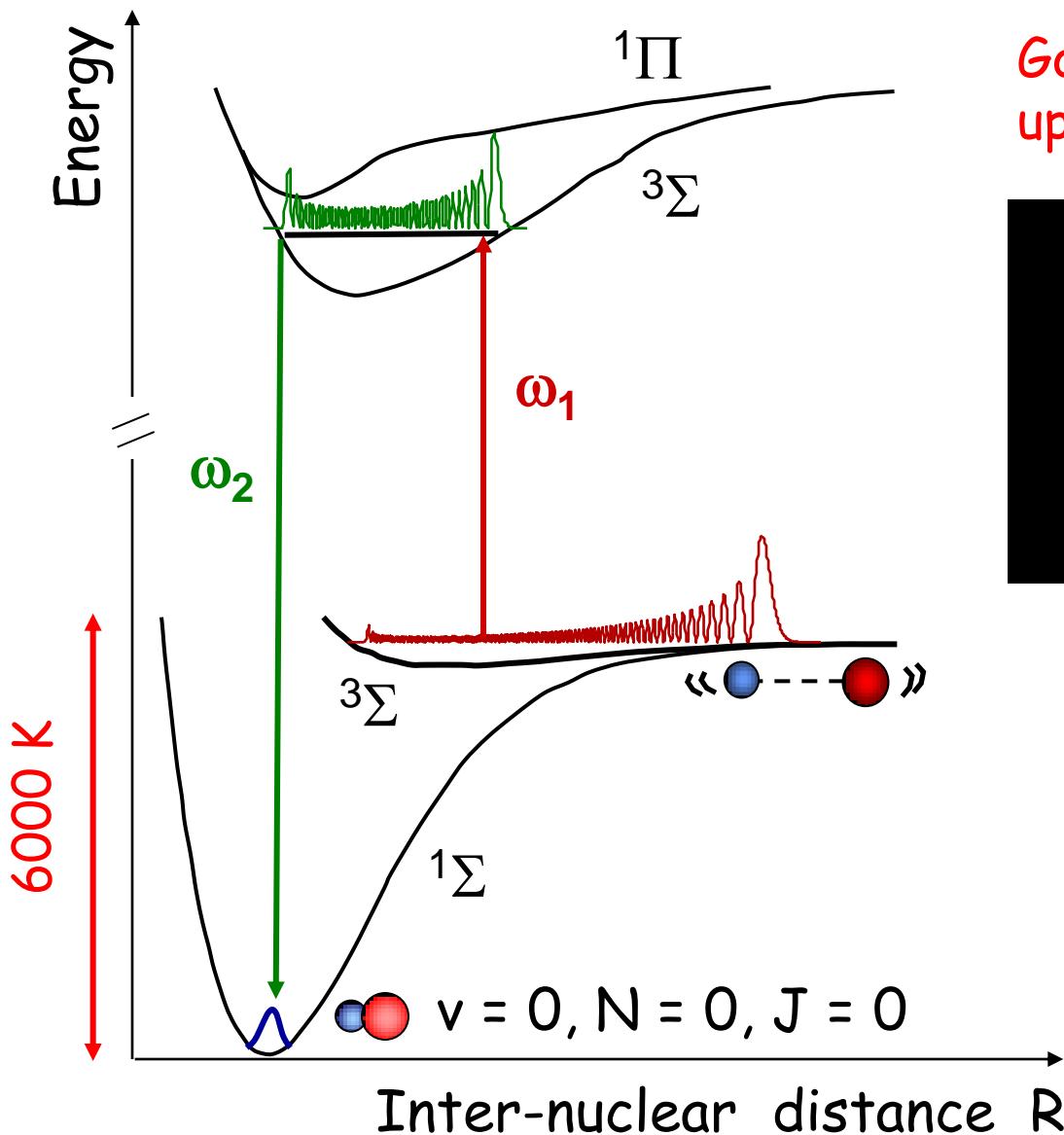
Photons carry away the energy!



# Coherent two-photon transfer

Ospelkaus et al., Nature Phys. **4**, 622 (2008)

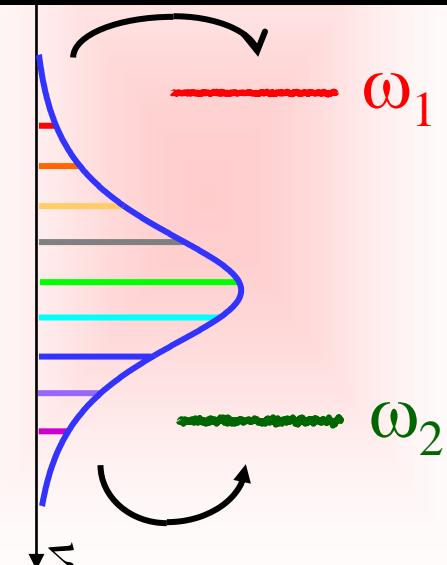
Ni et al., Science **322**, 231 (2008)



Good Franck-Condon for both up and down transitions.

## Population transfer

- 92% efficiency
- Fully coherent (no heating)



# Hyperfine structure for ${}^1\Sigma$ ( $v=0, N=0$ )

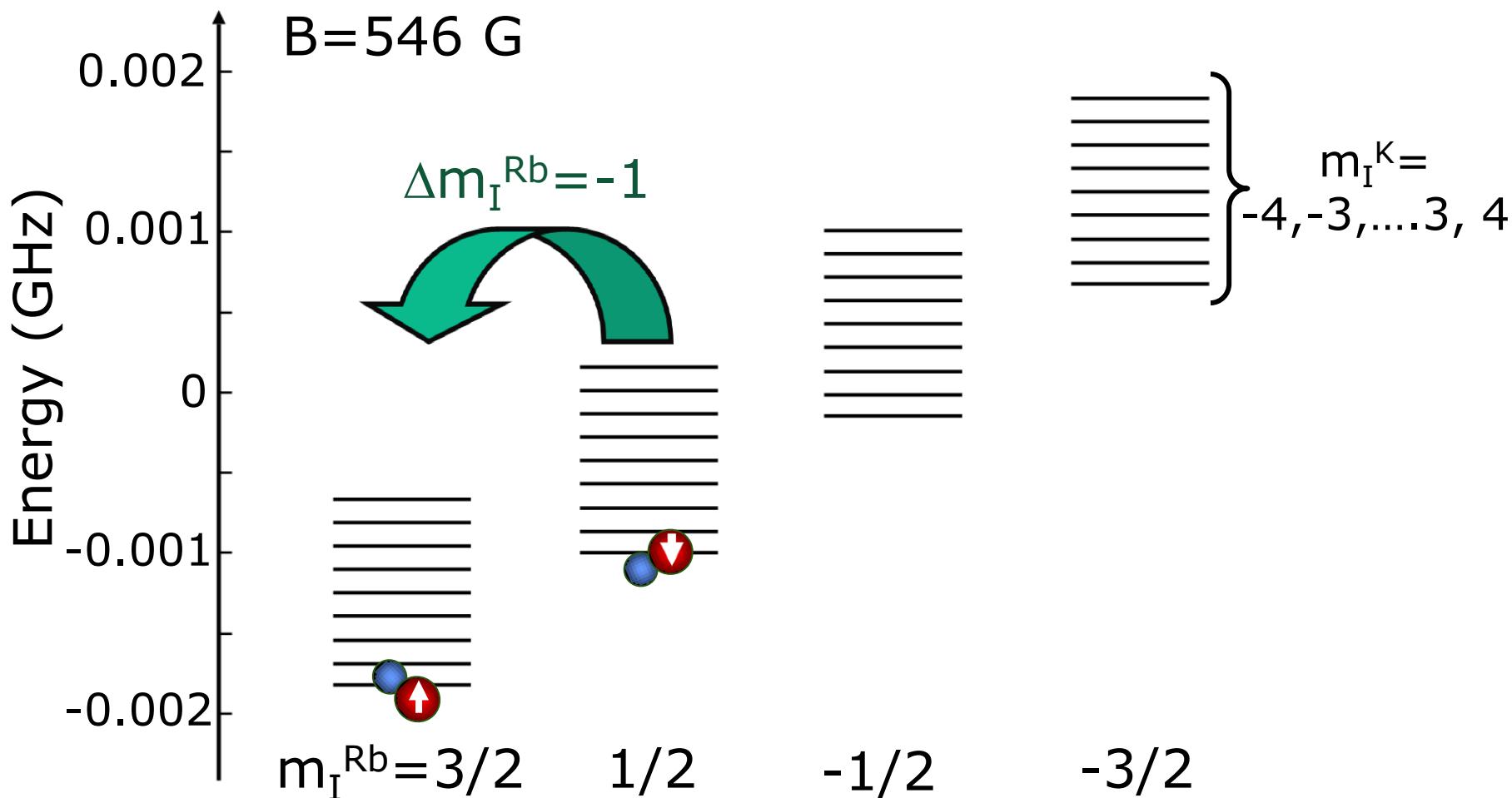
S. Ospelkaus et al., PRL 104, 030402 (2010).



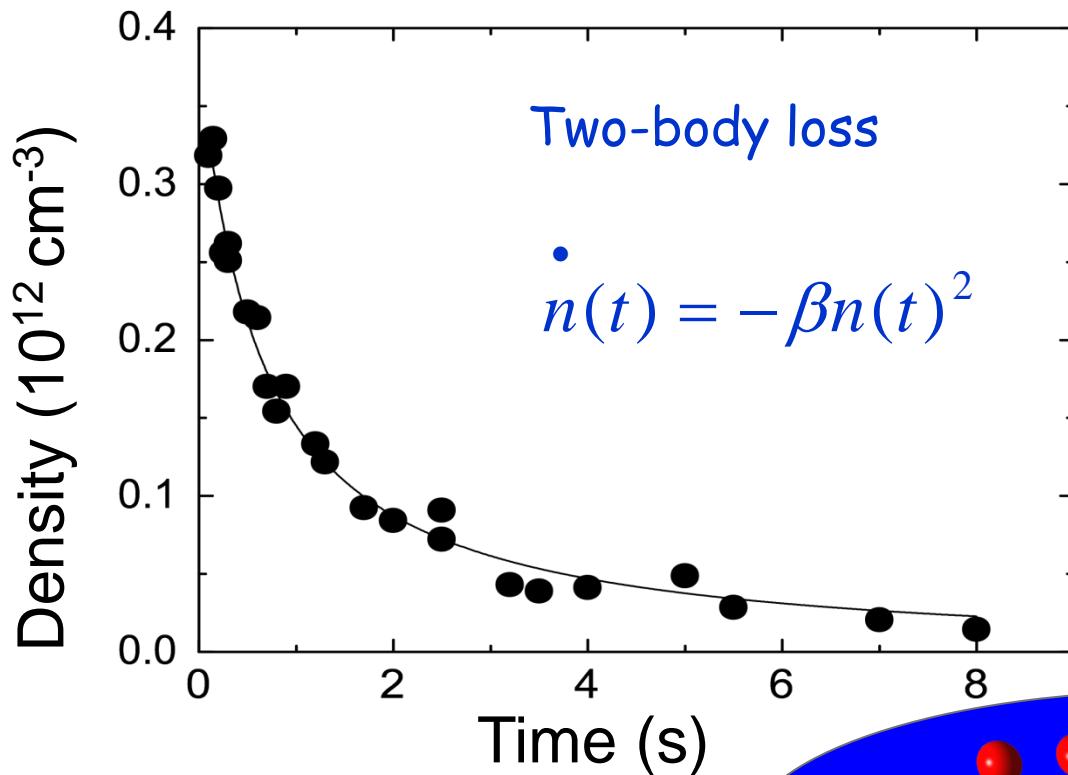
$I^{Rb}=3/2$

$I^K=4$

36 states



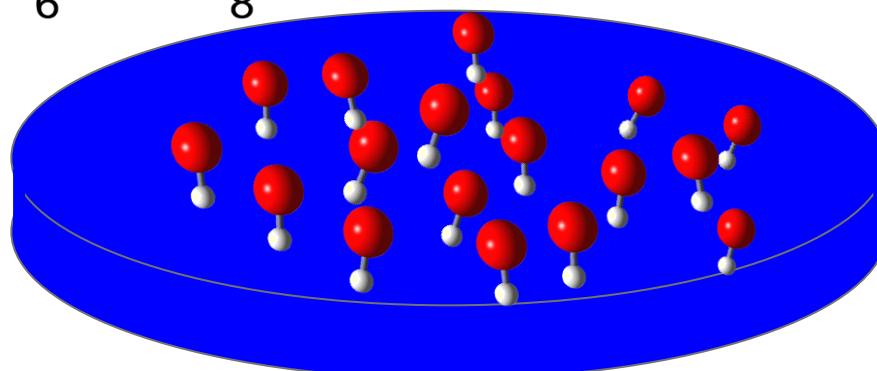
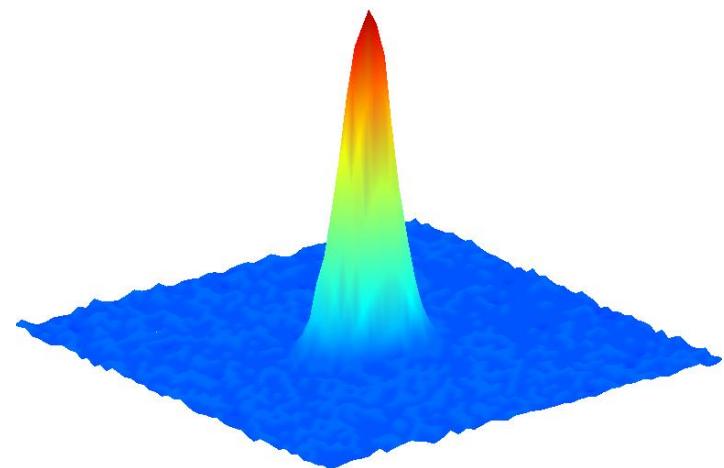
# Trapped molecules in the lowest energy state (electronic, vibrational, rotational, hyperfine)



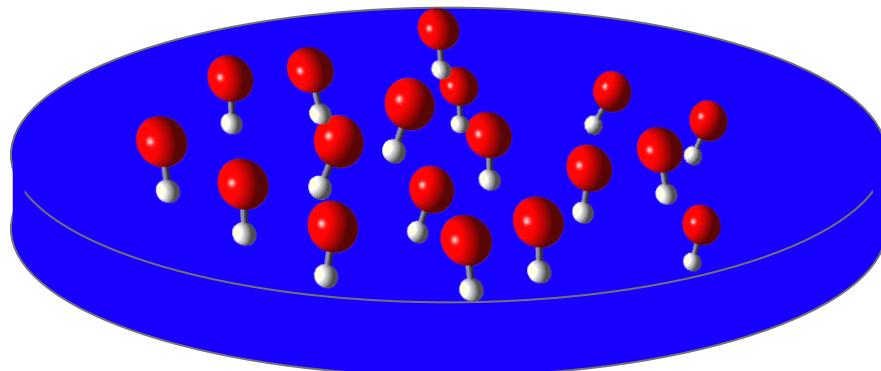
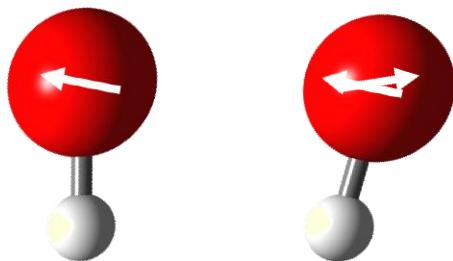
Two-body loss

$$\bullet \quad n(t) = -\beta n(t)^2$$

$T = 200 \text{ nK}$   
 $> 1 \text{ s lifetime}$

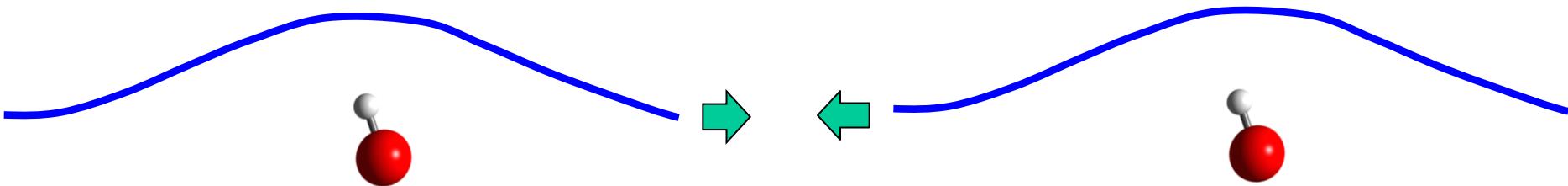


# Molecular quantum statistics

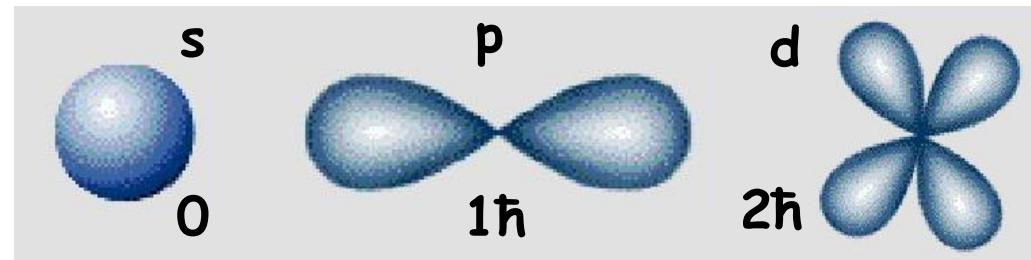


# Cold collisions between identical Fermions

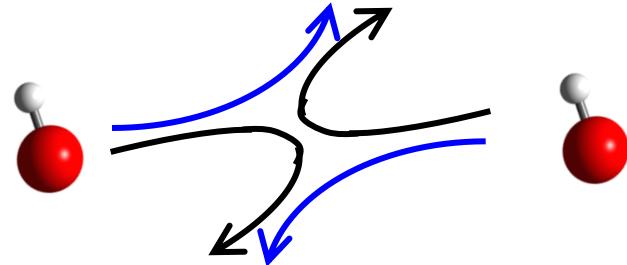
(1) Particles behave like waves



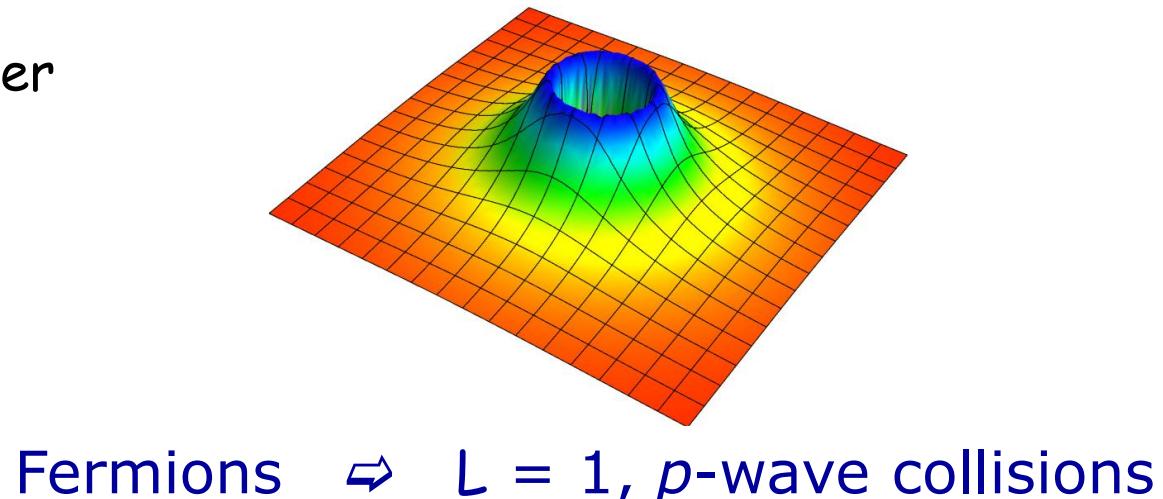
(2) Angular momentum is quantized



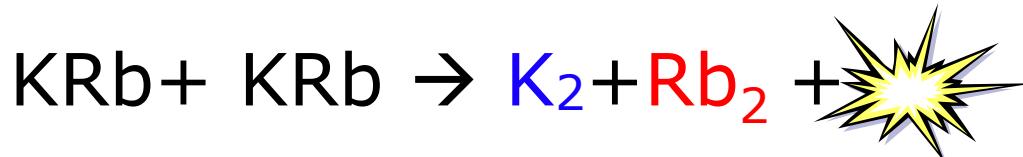
(3) Quantum statistics matter



$$|\psi_0\rangle|\psi_1\rangle - |\psi_1\rangle|\psi_0\rangle$$

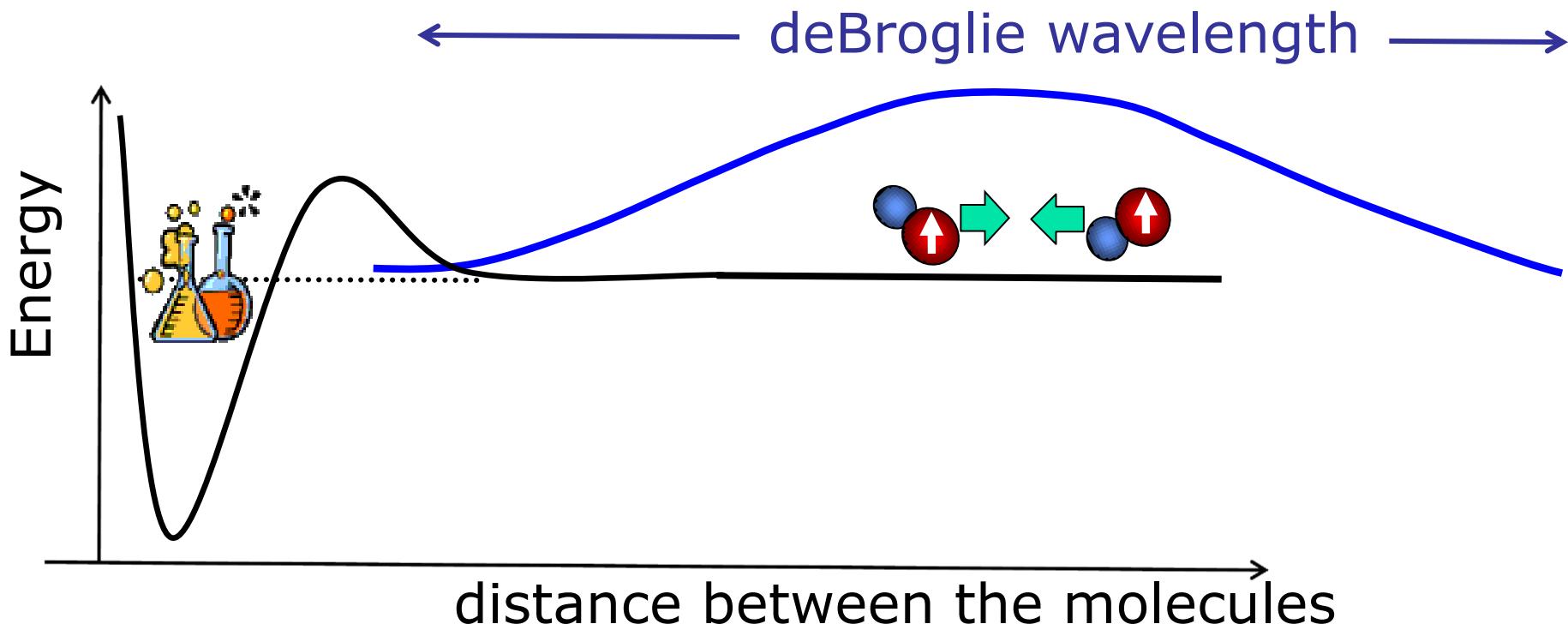


# Ultracold quantum chemistry

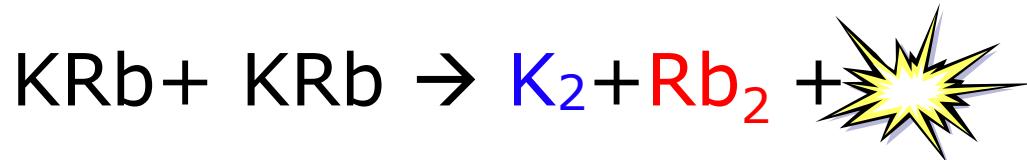


Ospelkaus *et al.*,  
Science 327, 853 (2010).

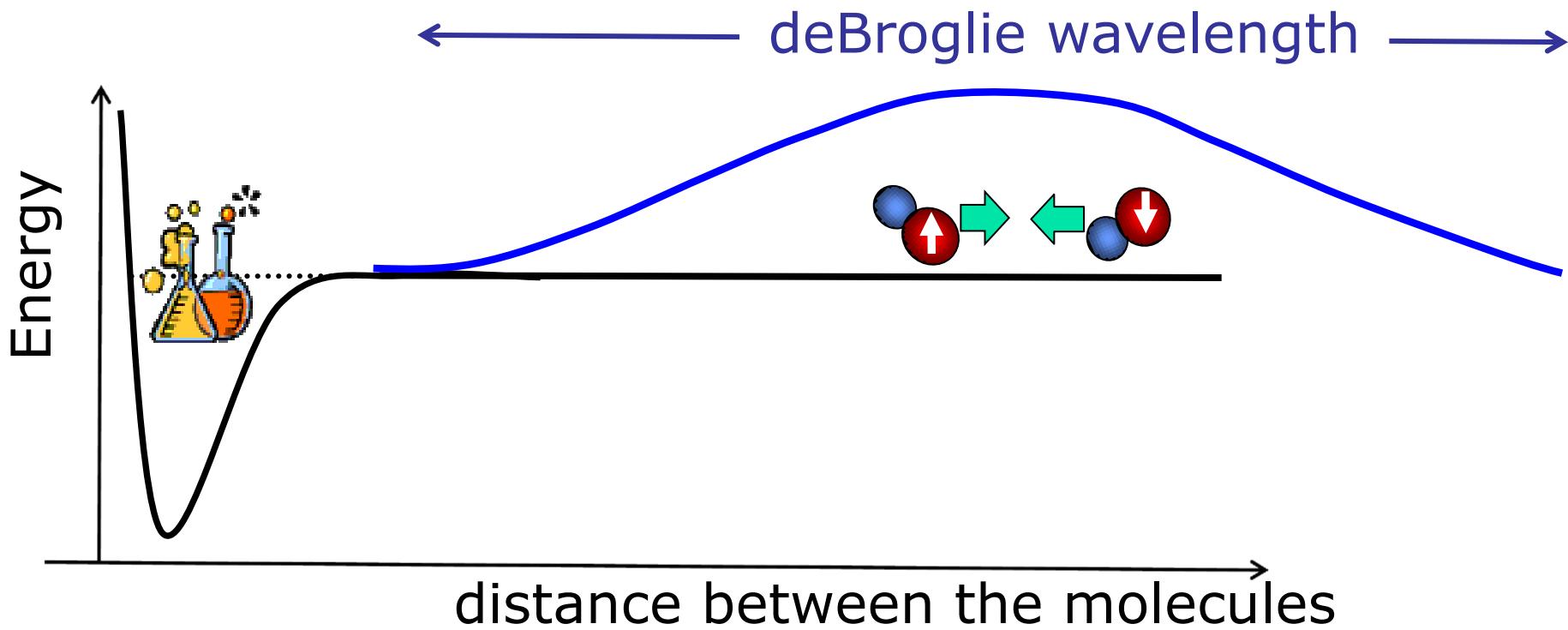
At low T, the quantum statistics of fermionic molecules suppresses chemical reaction rate!



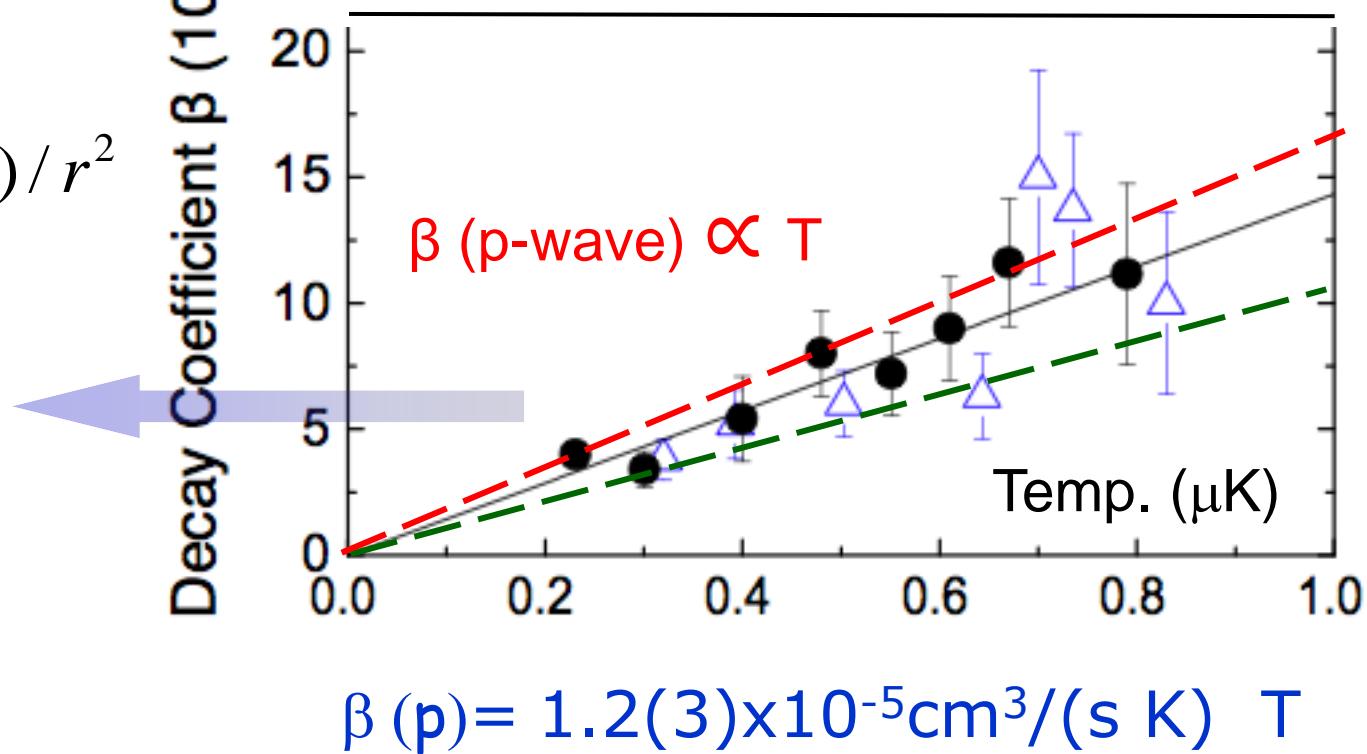
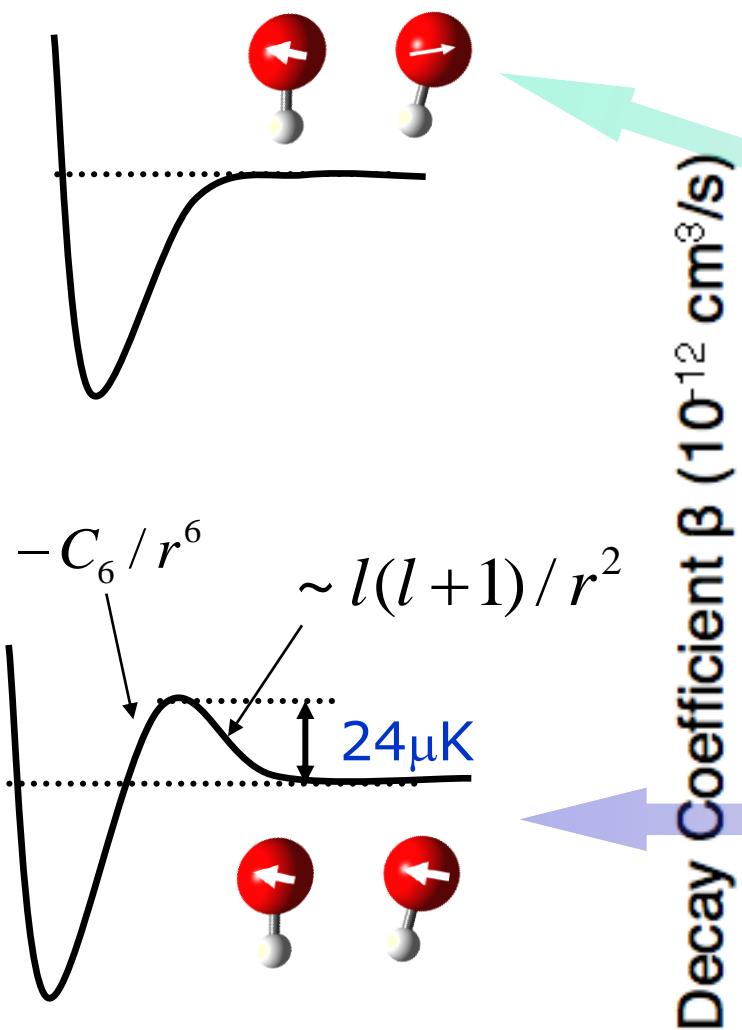
# Ultracold quantum chemistry



Distinguishable molecules do not enjoy the suppression

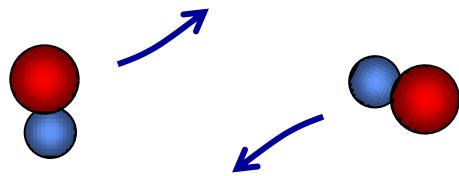


# Bimolecular reactions under Wigner threshold law

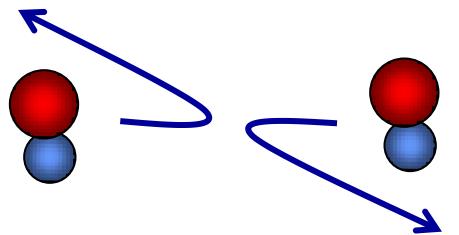


# Dipolar molecular collisions

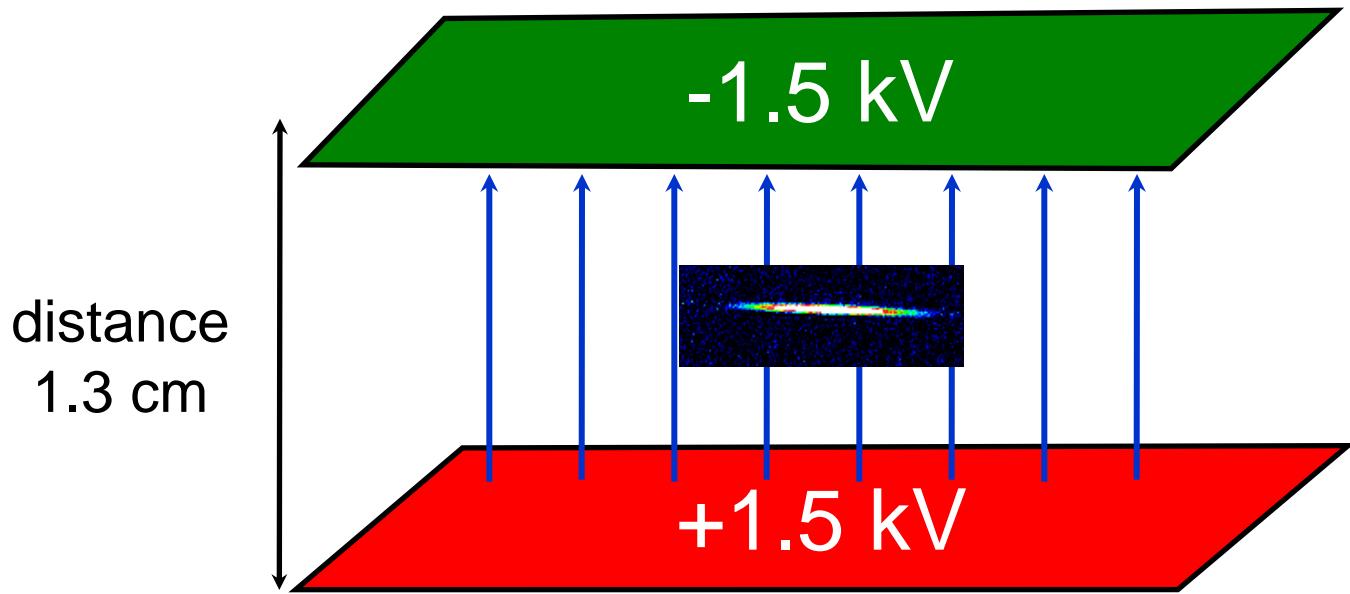
K.-K. Ni *et al.*, Nature 464, 1324 (2010).



$E = 0$  (no induced dipoles)  $\rightarrow$   
p-wave suppression

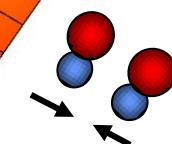
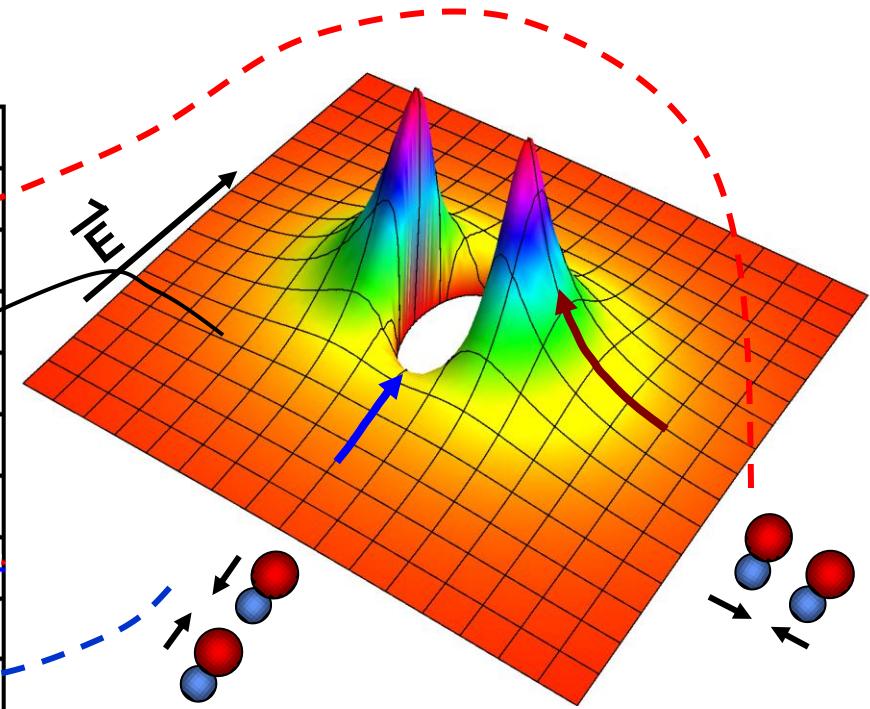
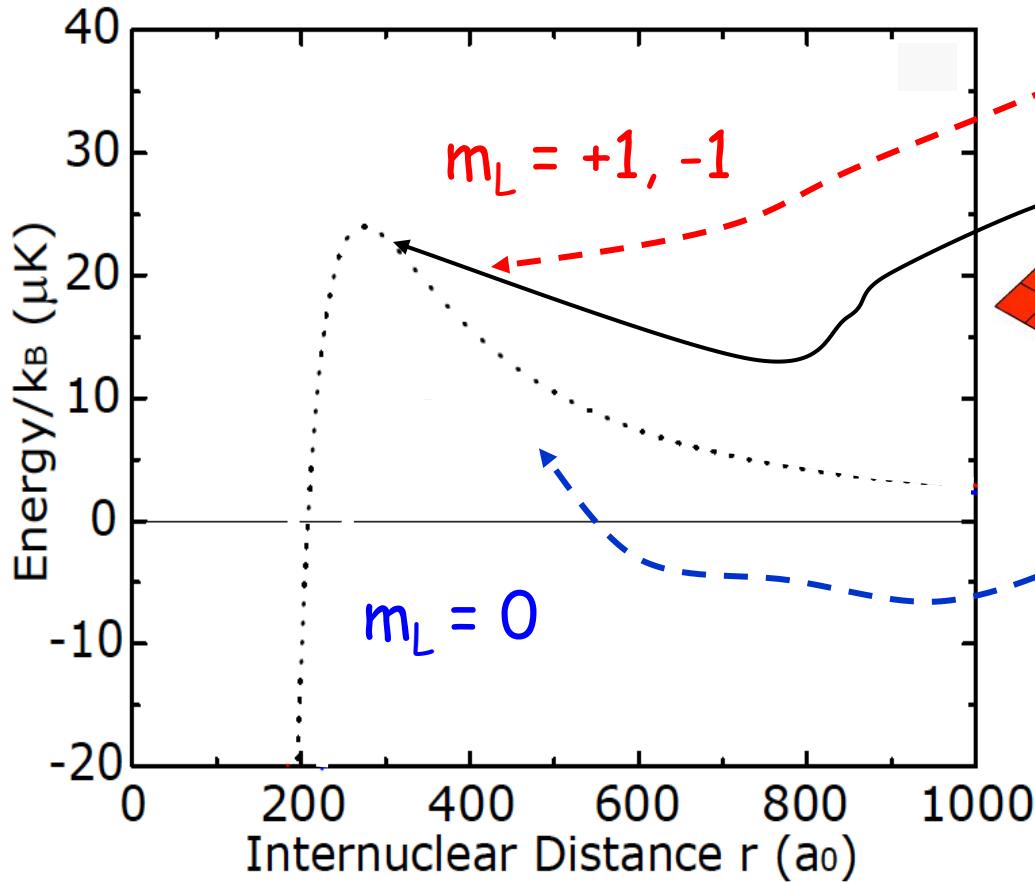


Dipolar interaction “turns on” collisions  
- anisotropic, long range



# Anisotropic dipolar collisions

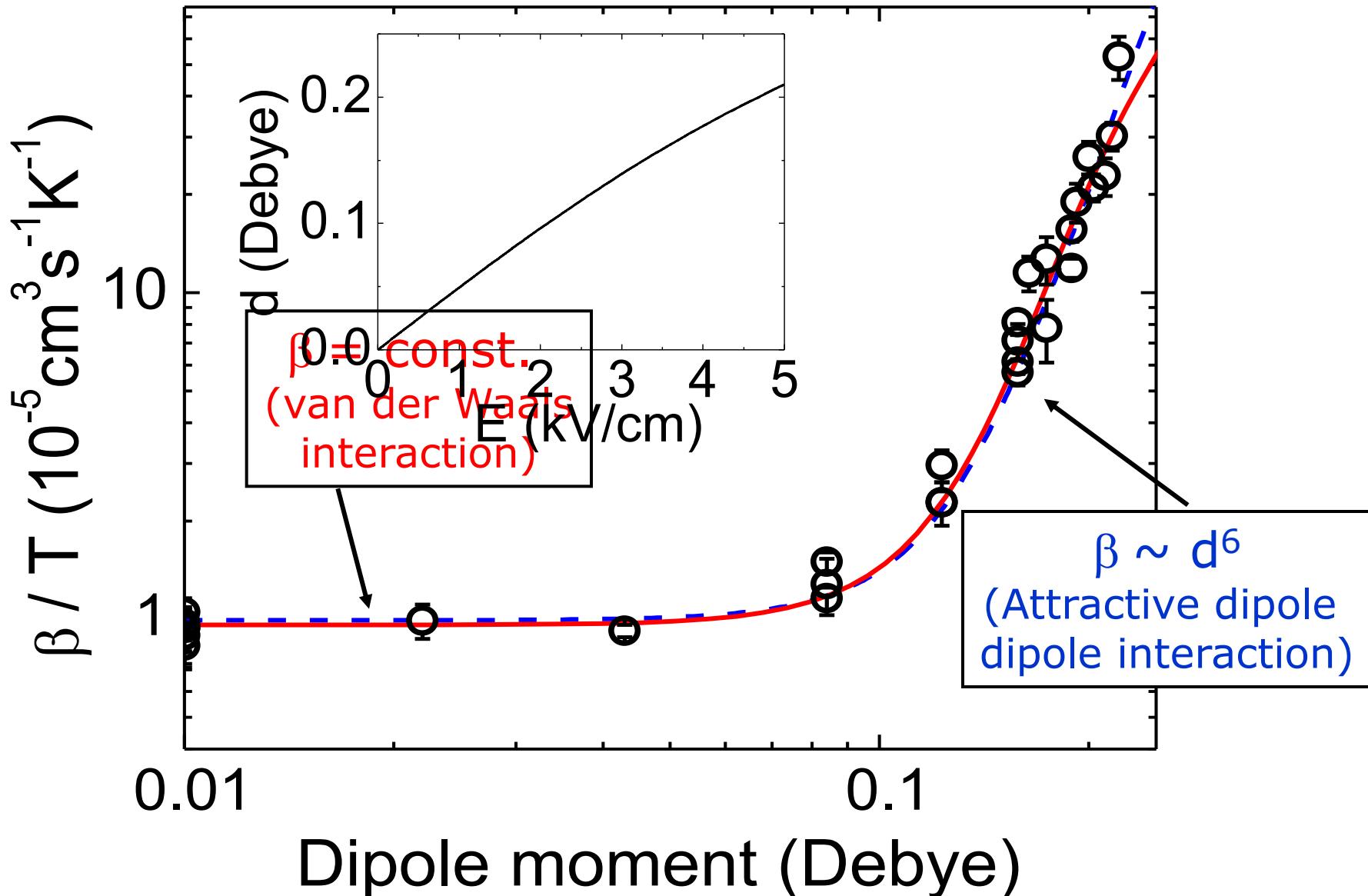
p-wave barrier



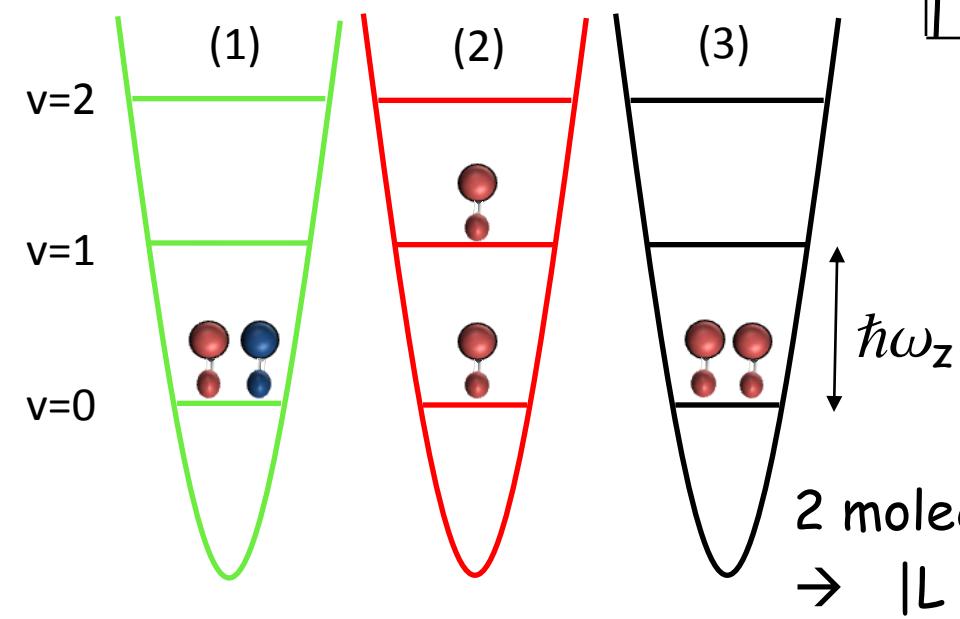
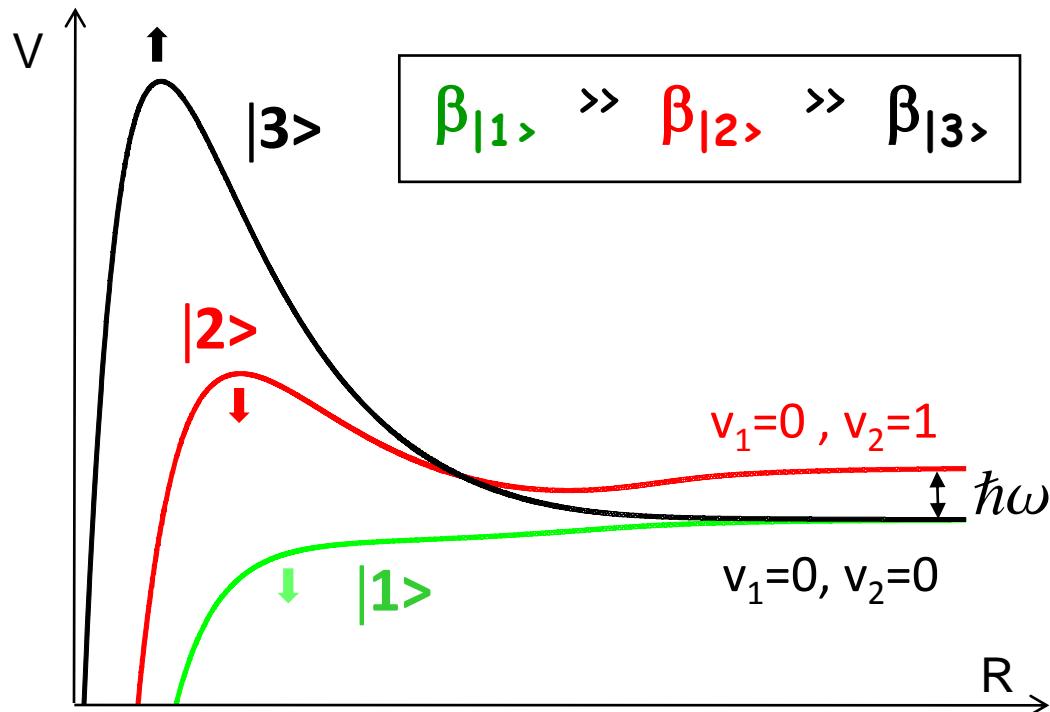
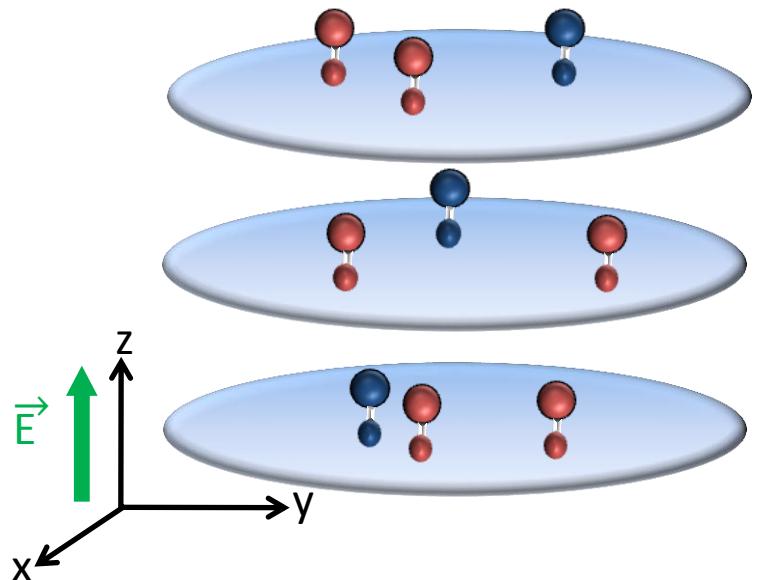
Collisions in 3D space average over different channels.

# Control the inelastic collisions with d

Long-range potential  $V(R) = \frac{\hbar^2 L(L+1)}{2\mu R^2} - \frac{C_6}{R^6}$

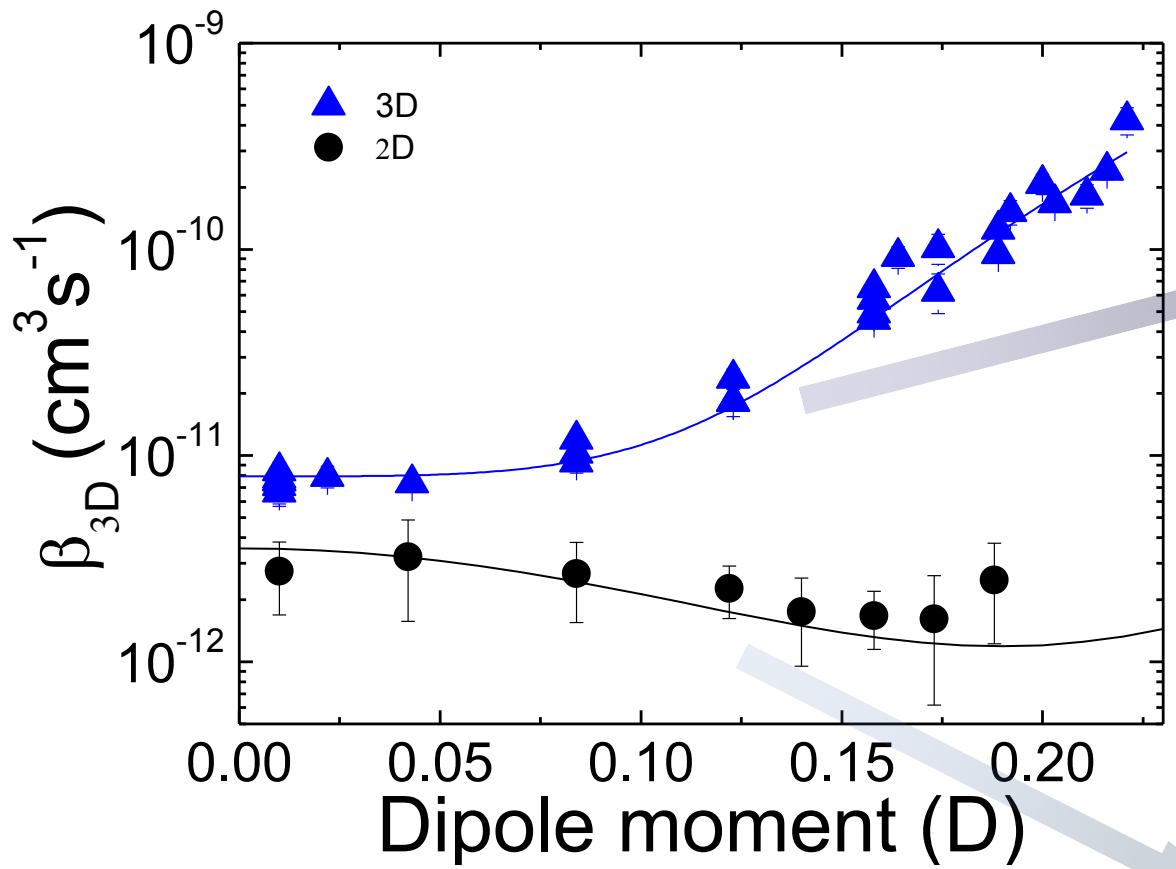


# 2D quantum gas - suppress losses

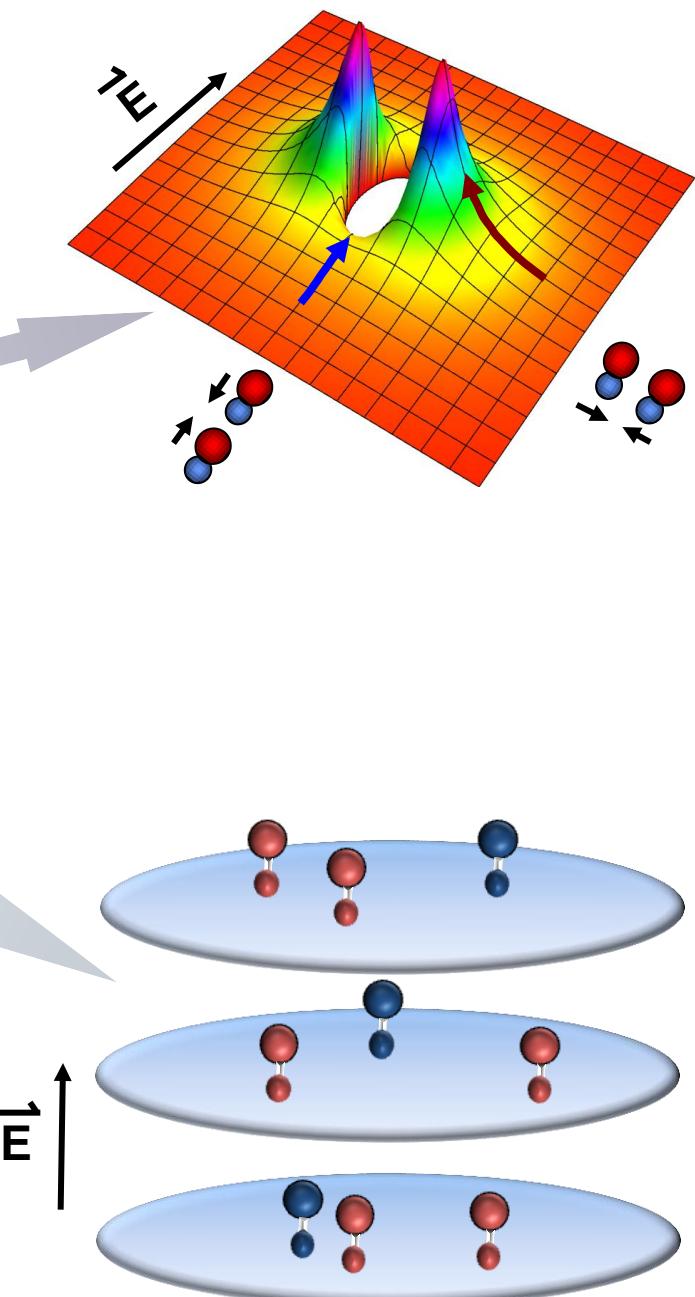


Quantized stereo-dynamics  
of chemical reactions

2 molecules in the same internal &  $|v\rangle$  states  
 $\rightarrow |L = 1, m_L = \pm 1 \rangle$

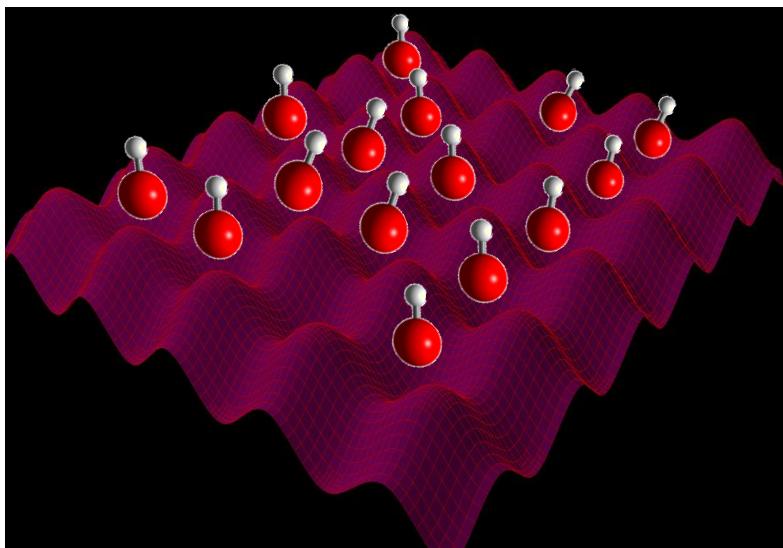


M. de Miranda, *et al.*,  
 "Controlling the quantum stereodynamics  
 of ultracold bimolecular reactions,"  
 Nat. Phys. 7, 502 (2011).

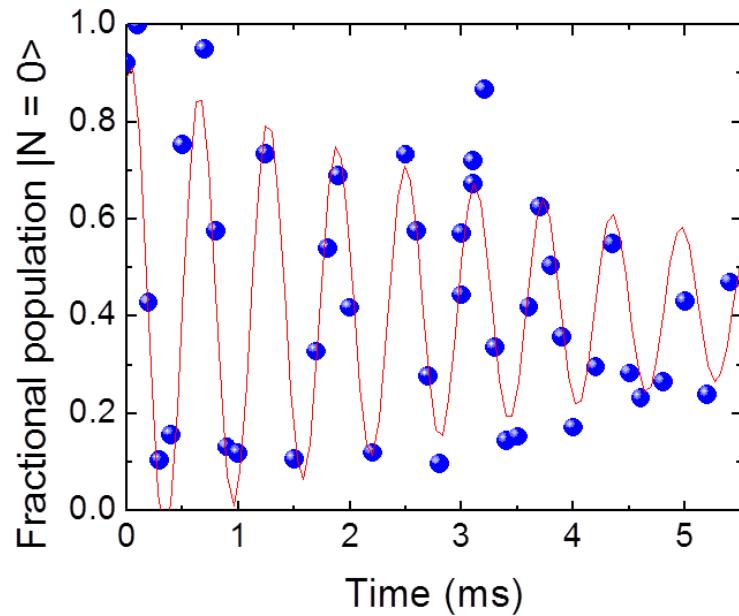
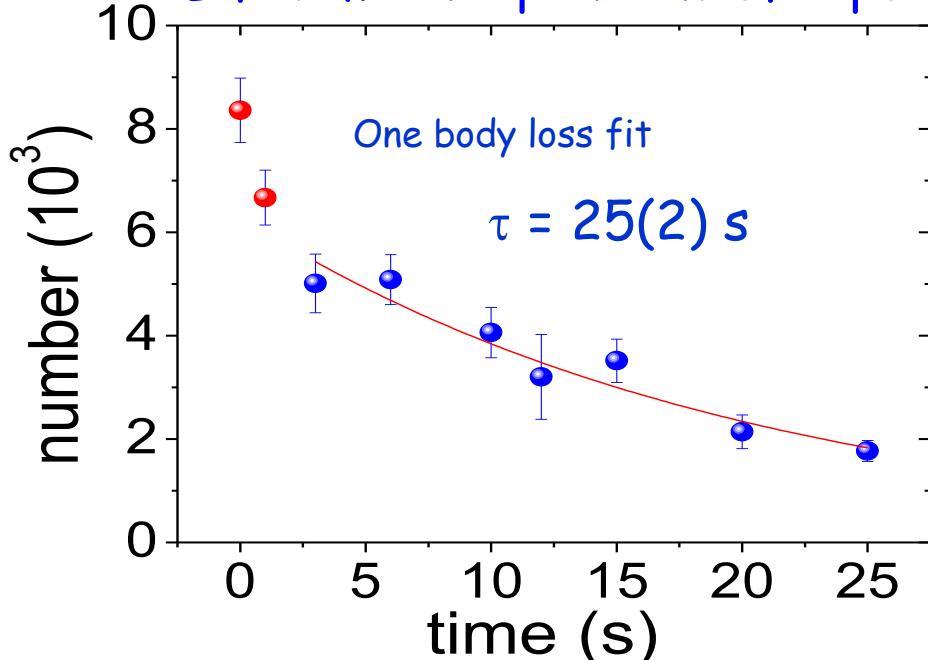


# Polar molecules in 3D lattice

Chotia et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 080405 (2012).



Lifetime independent of dipole



# Cold molecules:

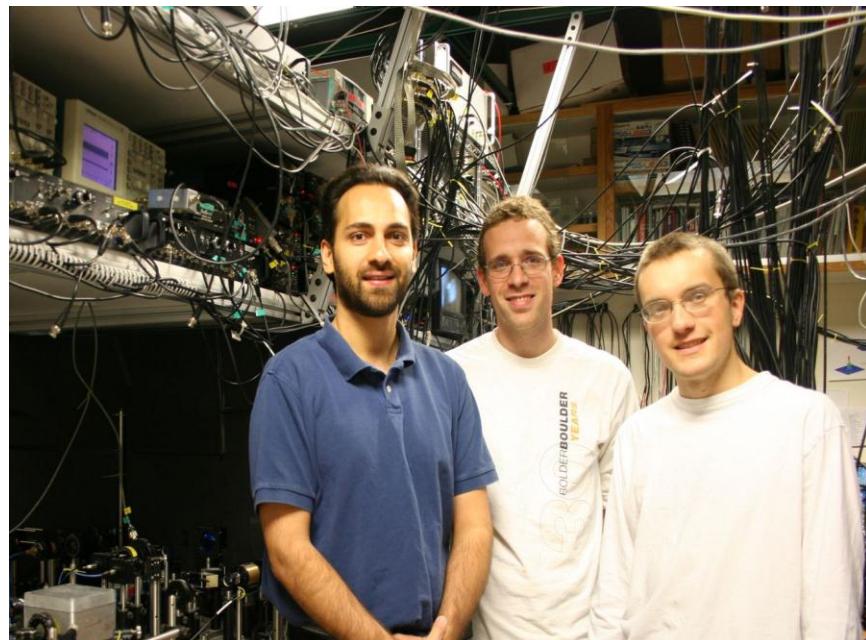
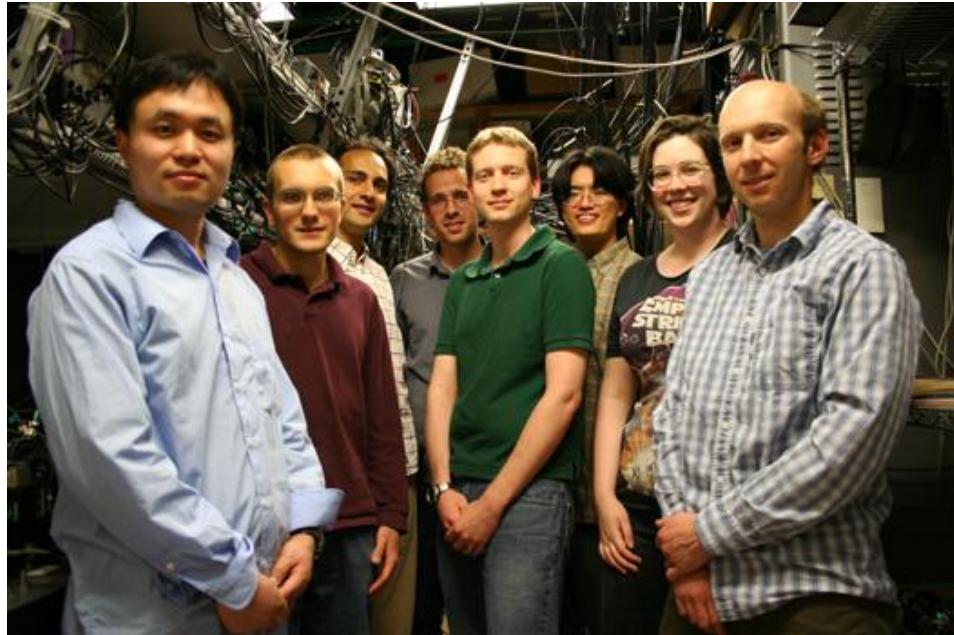


Debbie Jin

Bo Yan  
Brian Neyenhuis  
Steven Moses  
Jake Covey

Matt Hummon  
Ben Stuhl  
Mark Yeo  
A. Colopy

Amodsen Chotia  
Silke Ospelkaus  
Kang-Kuen Ni  
Dajun Wang  
Marcio Miranda  
Brian Sawyer  
Eric Hudson



## Theory collaborations:

Goulven Quéméner, John Bohn, Svetlana Kotochigova, Paul Julienne