

Control of ultracold molecular gases by optical shielding



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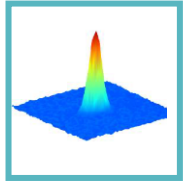
Team: THEOMOL

Supervisors: Olivier Dulieu & Nadia Bouloufa

Goal :

Obtain a dense gas (10^{12} - 10^{15} cm⁻³) of ultracold molecules ($\ll 1$ mK) in their **absolute ground state**.

Reach **quantum degeneracy**



System :

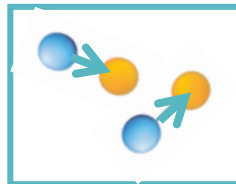
Bi-alkali-metal molecules...

Strong permanent electric dipole moment in ground state

→ Strong long-range interactions

+ Manipulation by external electric field.

3	6.941
Li	LITHIUM
11	22.990
Na	SODIUM
19	39.098
K	POTASSIUM
37	85.468
Rb	RUBIDIUM
55	132.91
Cs	CESIUM



Experimentally:

Ultracold samples of

NaRb (Hong-Kong)

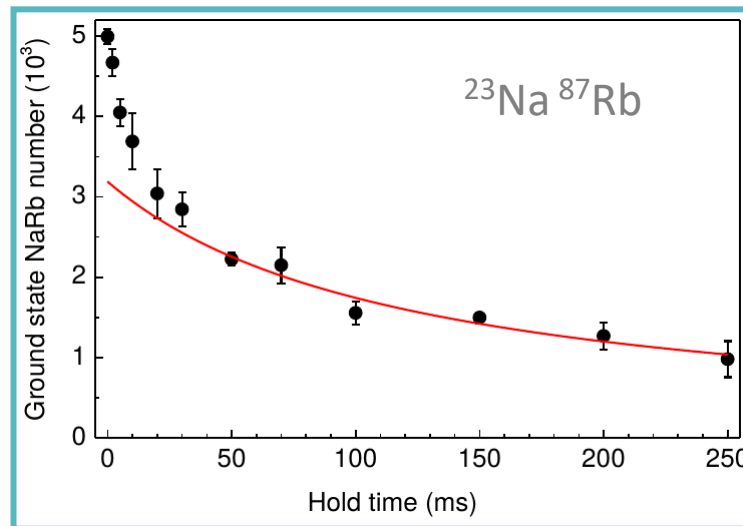
NaK (Hannover, Munich, Dalian, MIT)

RbCs (Durham, Innsbruck)

KRb (JILA, MIT)

LiNa (MIT)

Observed losses:



PRL **116**, 205303 (2016) – Collab: Theomol -Hong-Kong

Problem:

The number of ultracold molecules in the sample decreases for unknown reasons.

Causes are still unknown:

- Reactivity ?
- Sticky collisions?
- Photo-excitation of the tetramer complex by the trapping light?

Solution: Optical Shielding

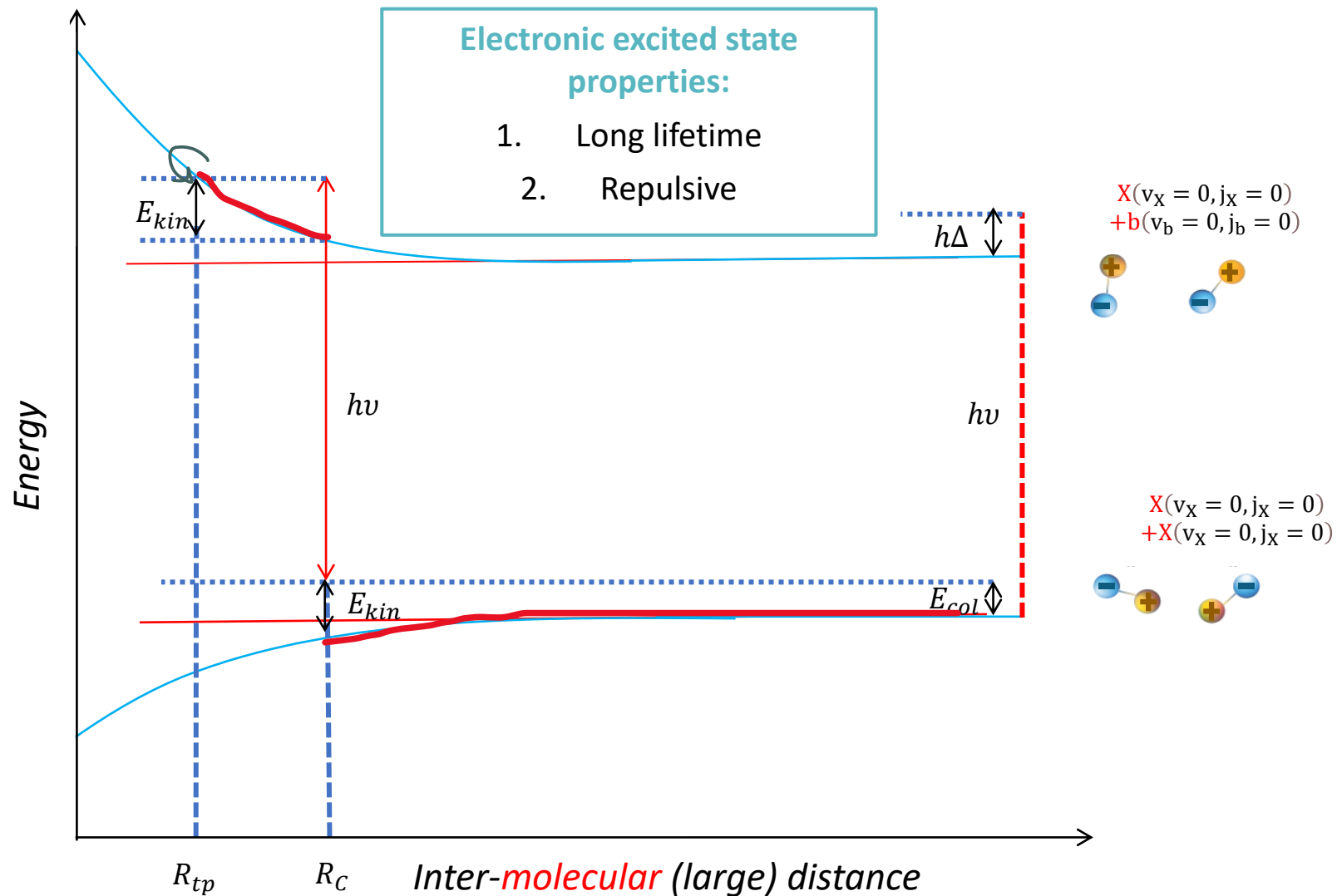
Control the collisions

By Optical Shielding

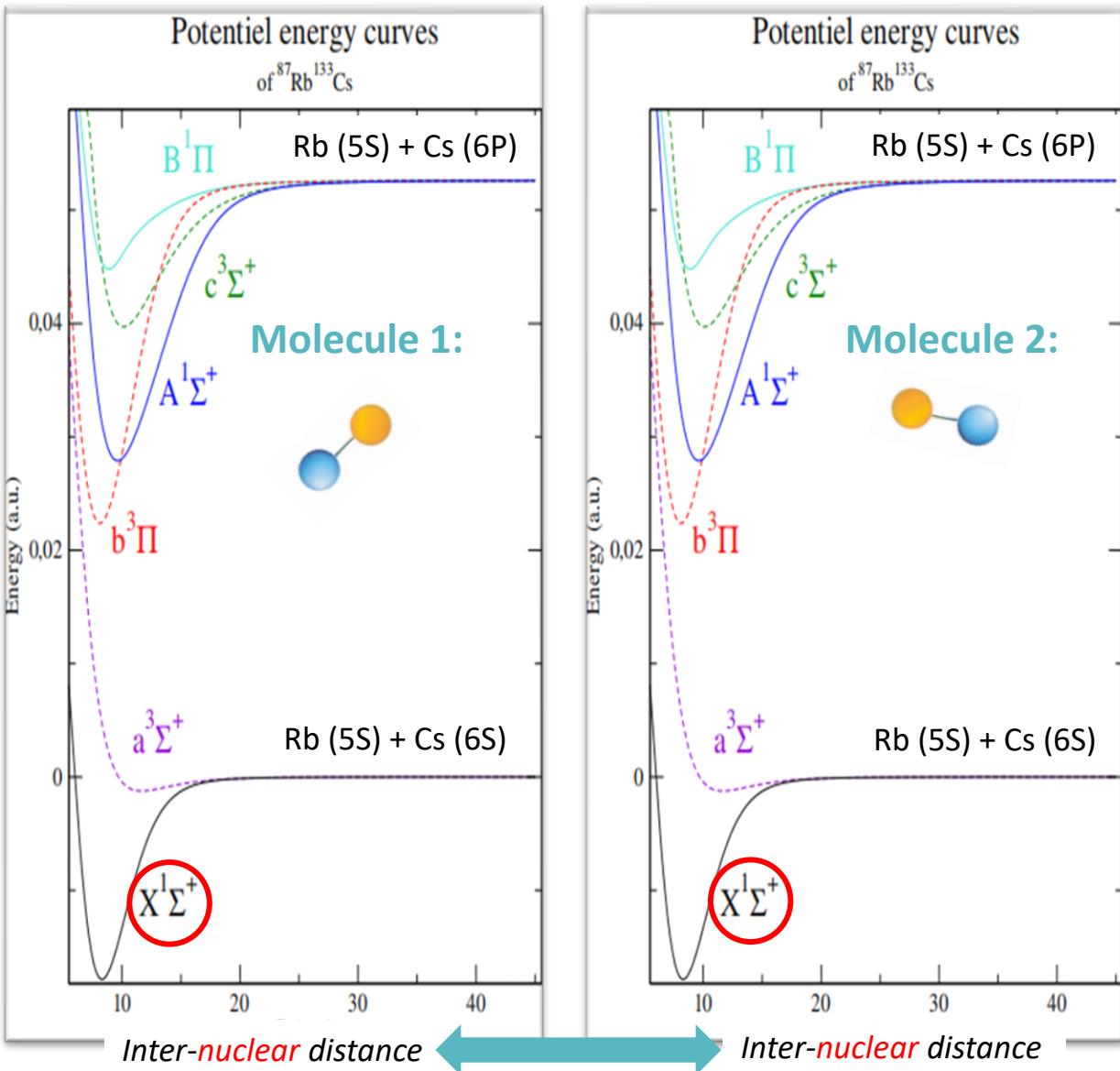
Engineering the long-range interactions between the molecules to prevent their collisions and suppress the losses.

How?

Optical field with a frequency blue-detuned by respect to a specific molecular transition

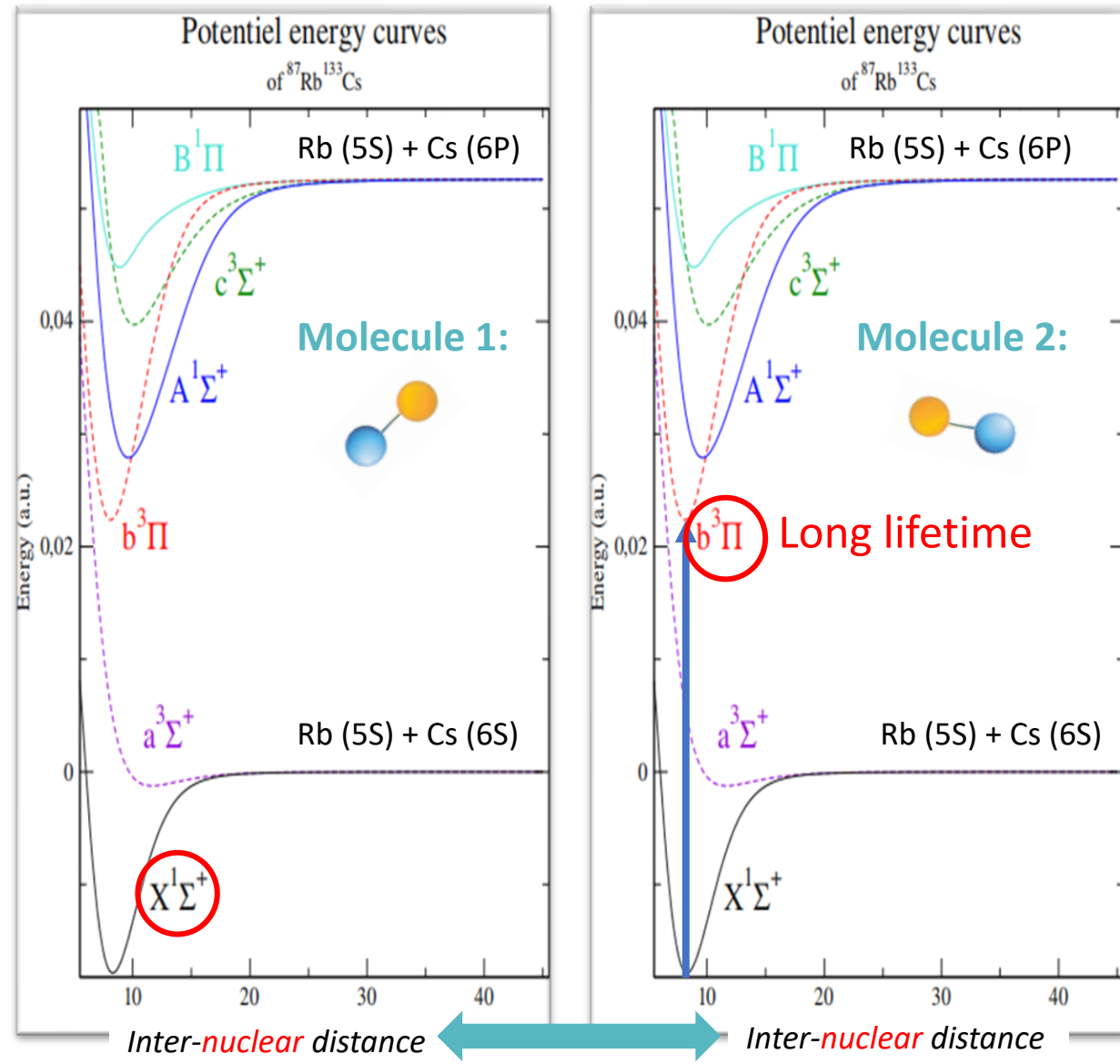


Case 1: two ground state molecules



This interaction generates losses.

Case 2: one of the two molecules is electronically excited

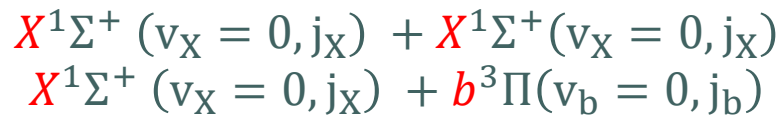


What about the long-range interaction between them?

Could it generate a repulsive channel?

Long-range potential energy curves: (field-free)

Studied collision :



Notations:

X = Ground electronic state.

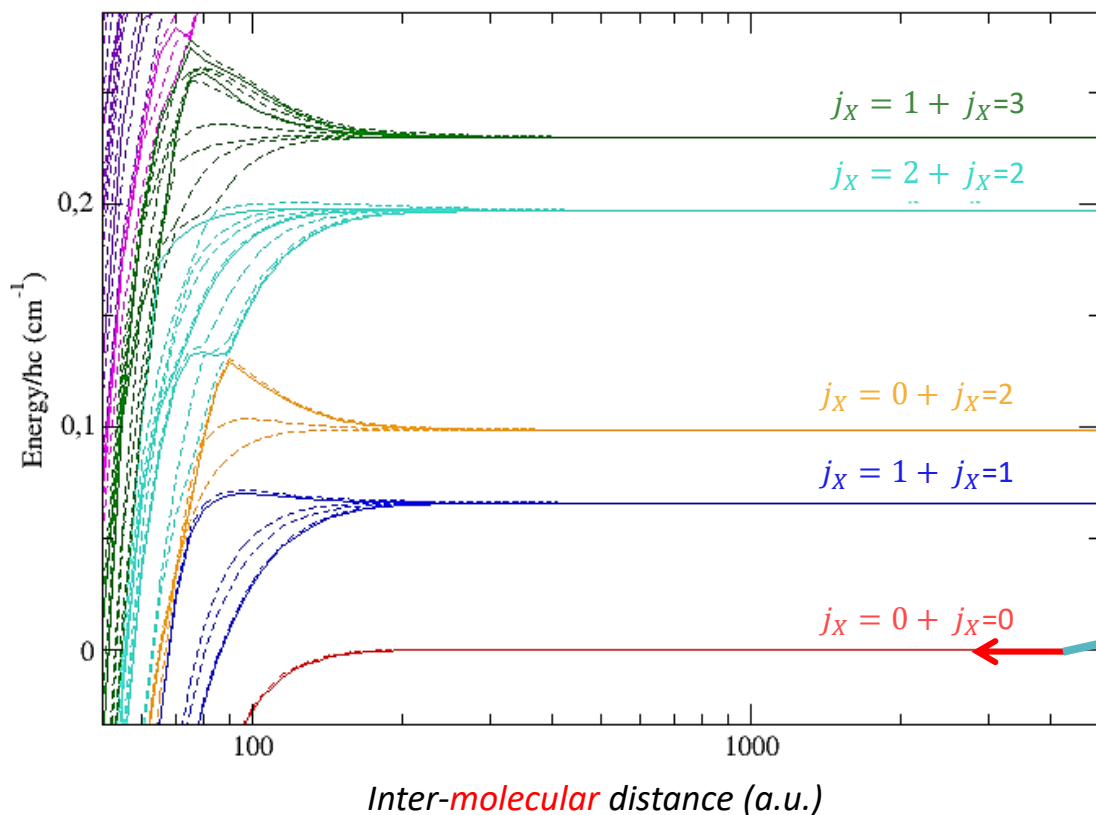
b = Excited electronic state.

$v_{X/b}$ = Vibrational state.

$j_{X/b}$ = Rotational state.

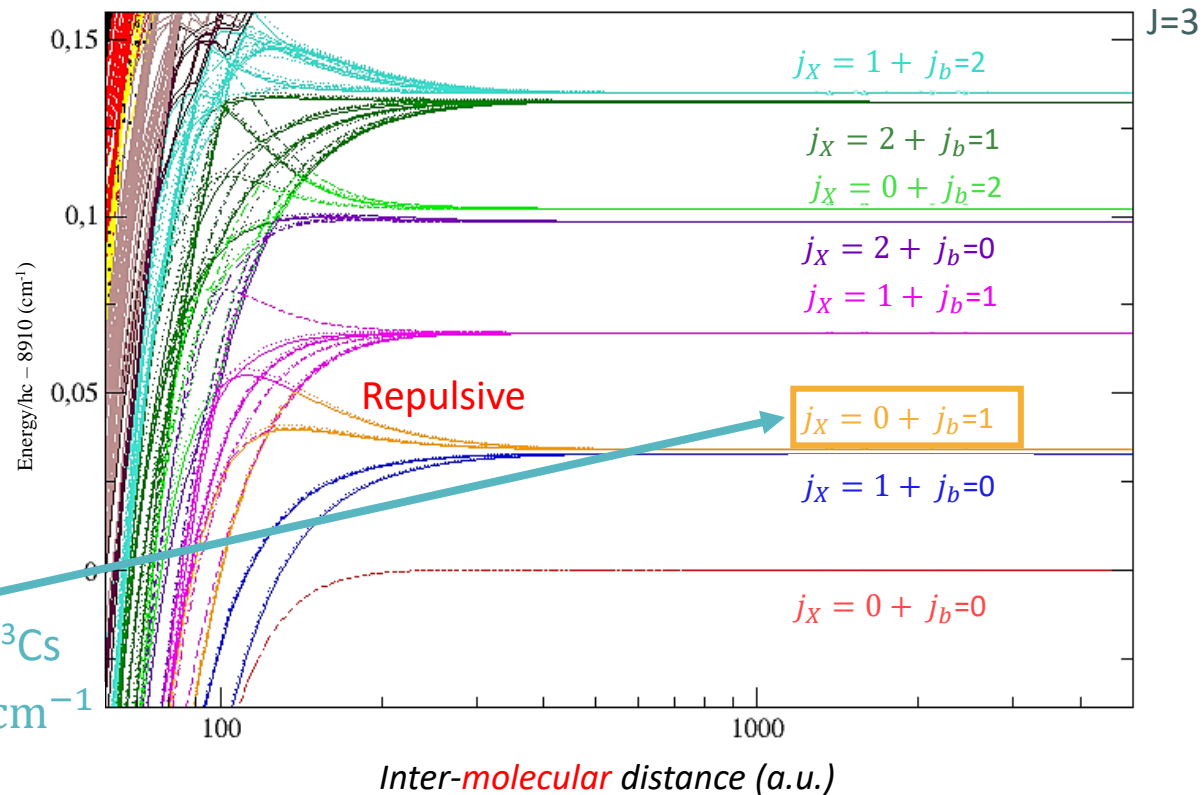
J = Total angular momentum of the system.

Adiabatic Long-range PECs
 $X(v_X = 0, j_X) + X(v_X = 0, j_X)$



For
 J=0
 J=2

Adiabatic Long-range PECs
 $X(v_X = 0, j_X) + b(v_b = 0, j_b)$

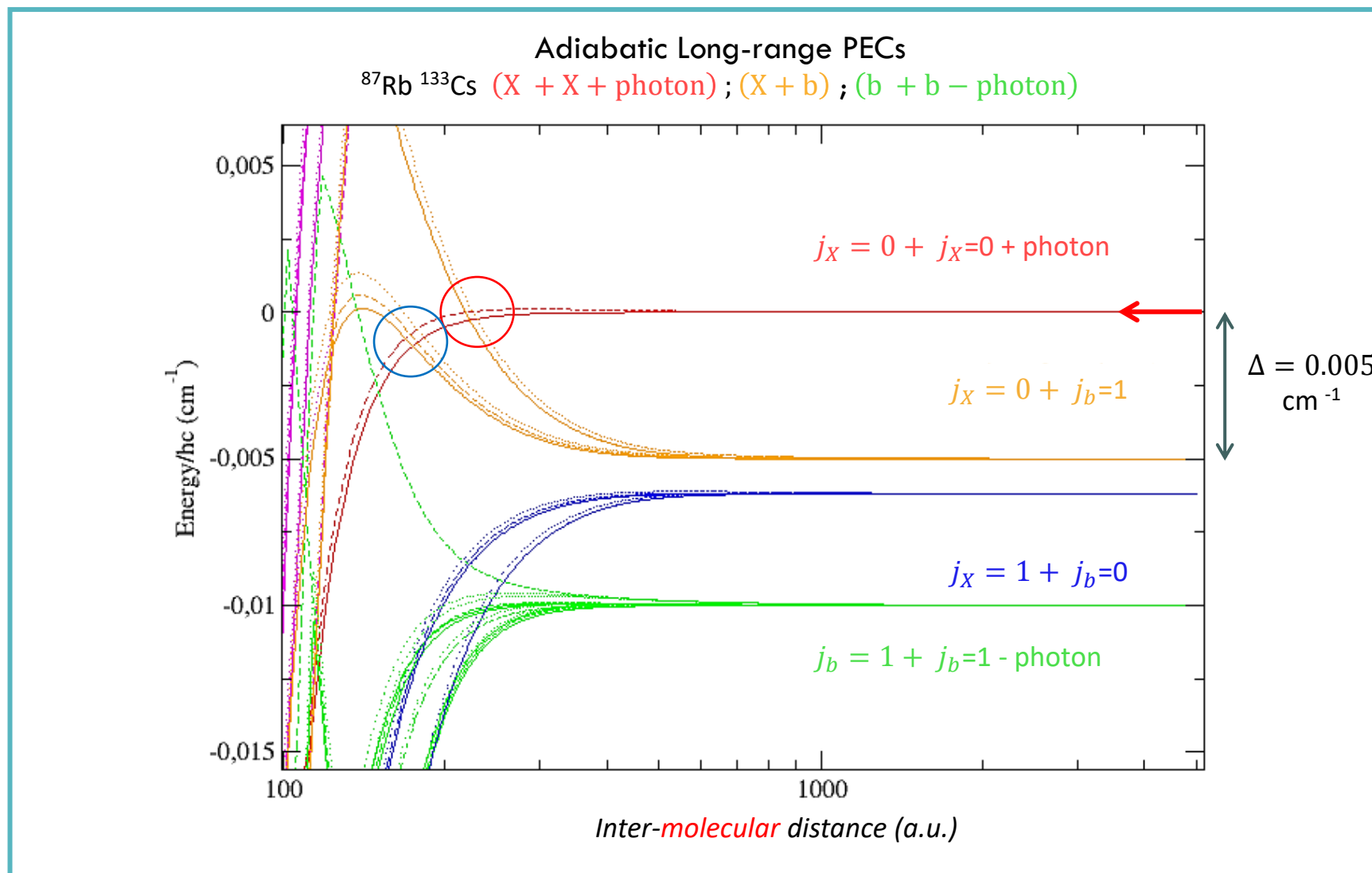


For
 J=1
 J=2
 J=3

$^{87}\text{Rb } ^{133}\text{Cs}$

$\sim 8910 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

The representation in the basis of molecular states dressed by light: Adding the energy of the photon

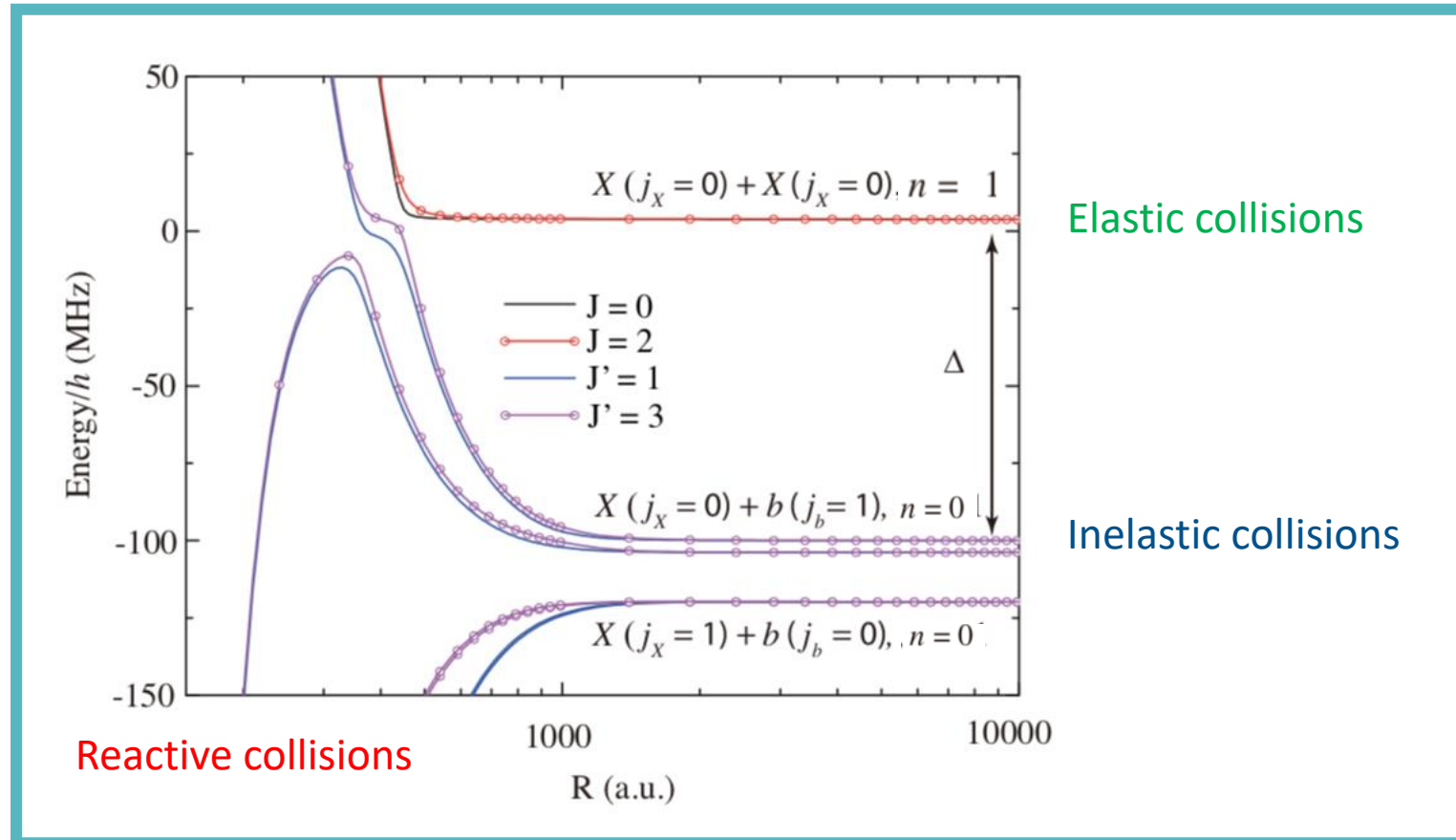


X + (X + Photon) ; X + b ○
X + (X + Photon) ; b + (b - Photon) ○

The representation in the basis of molecular states dressed by light: Adding interaction with the photon

Previously calculated for $^{23}\text{Na } ^{87}\text{Rb}$

Phys. Rev. Lett. 125 (2020) T. Xie, M. Lepers, R. Vexiau, A. Orbán, O. Dulieu, N. Bouloufa-Maafa



Calculation of rates:

- Elastic collisions k_{el} .
- Inelastic collisions k_{in} .
- Reactive collisions k_{re} .

Efficiency of the shielding

$$k_{el} \gg k_{in}, k_{re}$$