

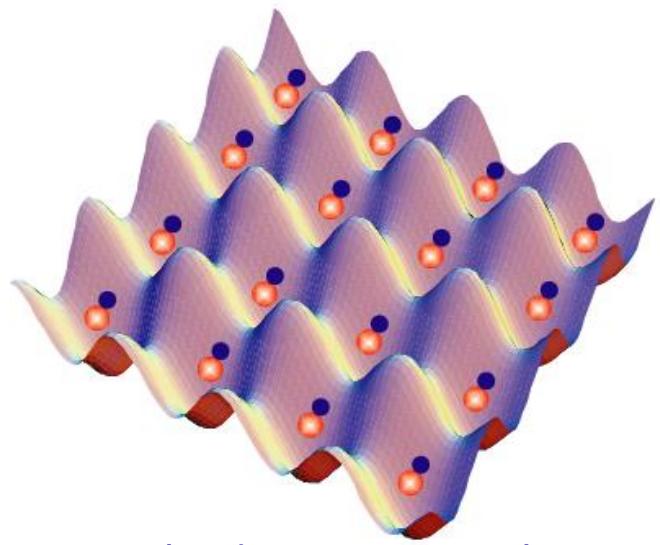
# Laser cooled molecules and their applications to fundamental physics

Radioactive molecules virtual meeting, June 28<sup>th</sup> 2021

Mike Tarbutt

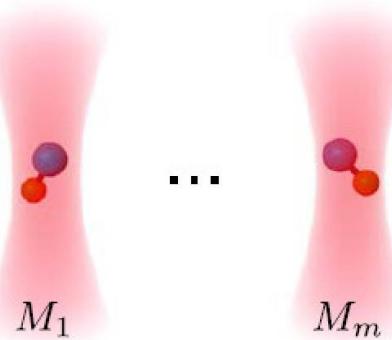
Centre for Cold Matter  
Imperial College London

# Applications of ultracold molecules

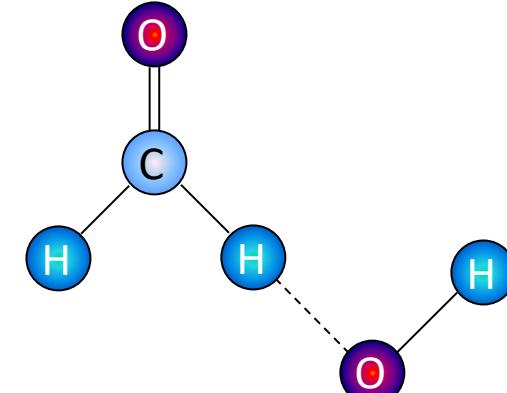


Many-body quantum physics

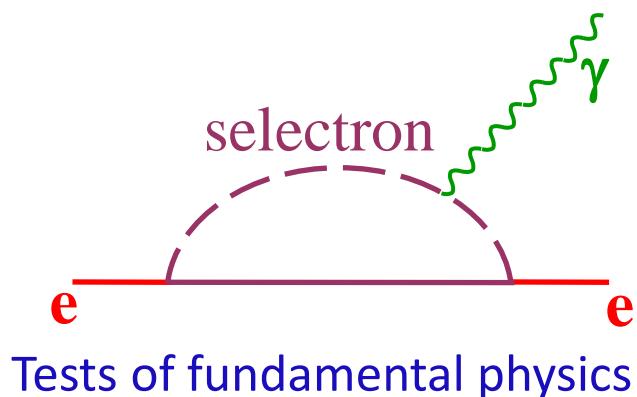
$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} M_1 & \\ \hline \vdots & |d\rangle \\ \hline & |0\rangle \end{array}\right) \otimes \cdots \otimes \left(\begin{array}{c|c} M_m & \\ \hline \vdots & |d\rangle \\ \hline & |0\rangle \end{array}\right)$$



Quantum information  
processing



Quantum chemistry



Tests of fundamental physics

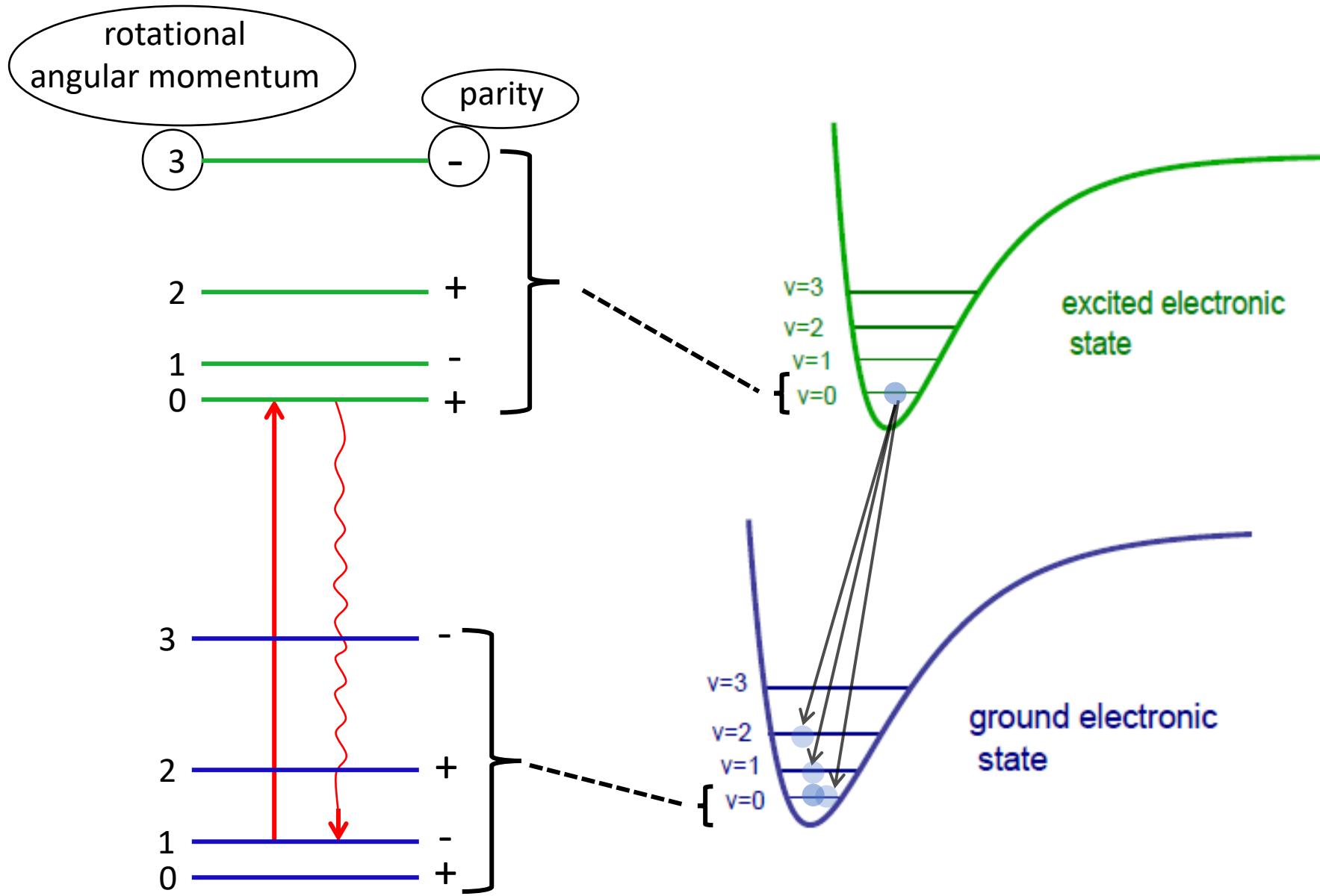
- Measuring electron EDM & other T-violating physics
- Searching for varying fundamental constants
- Measuring parity violation in nuclei
- Measuring parity violation in chiral molecules
- Searching for fifth forces

# The world of laser-cooled molecules

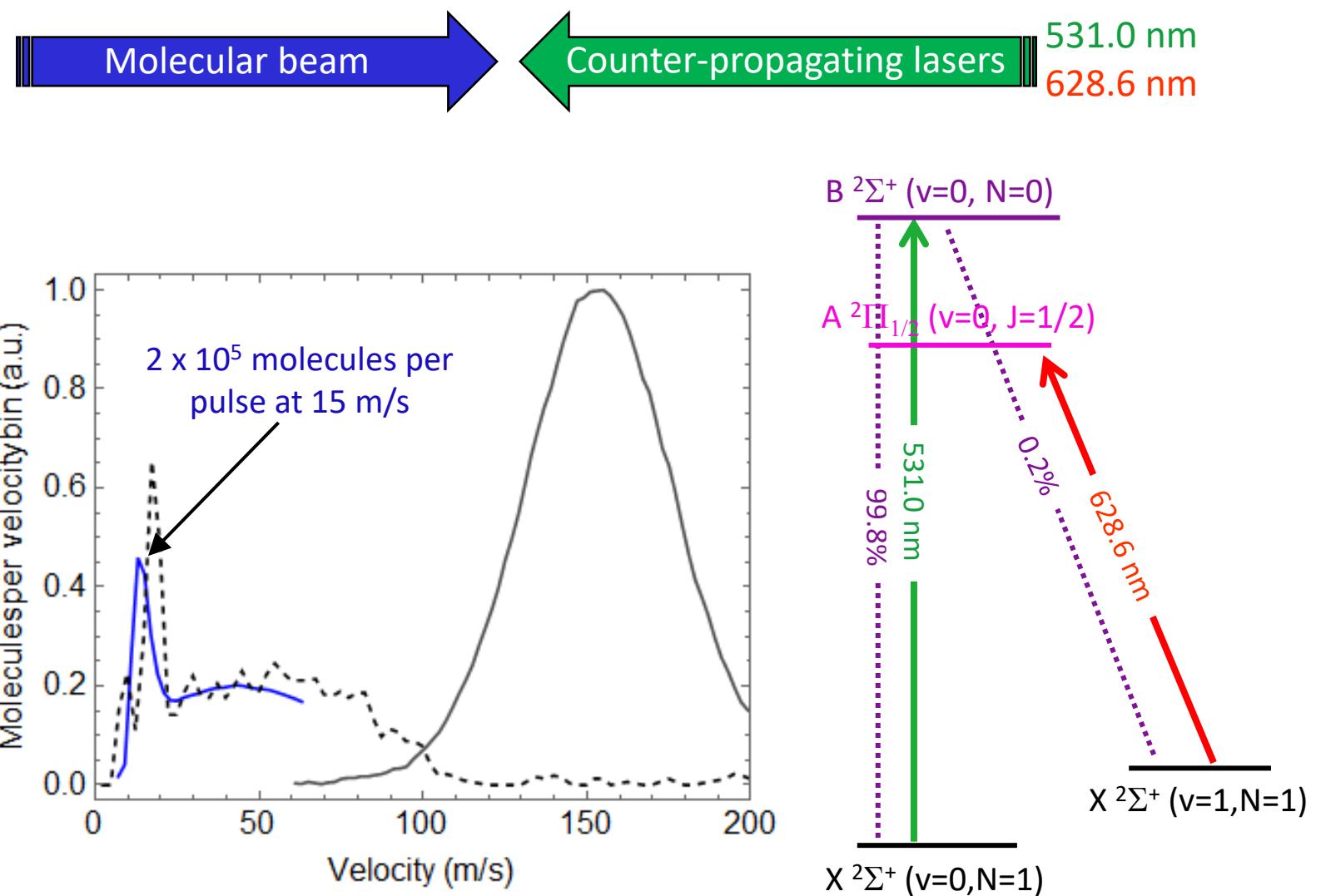
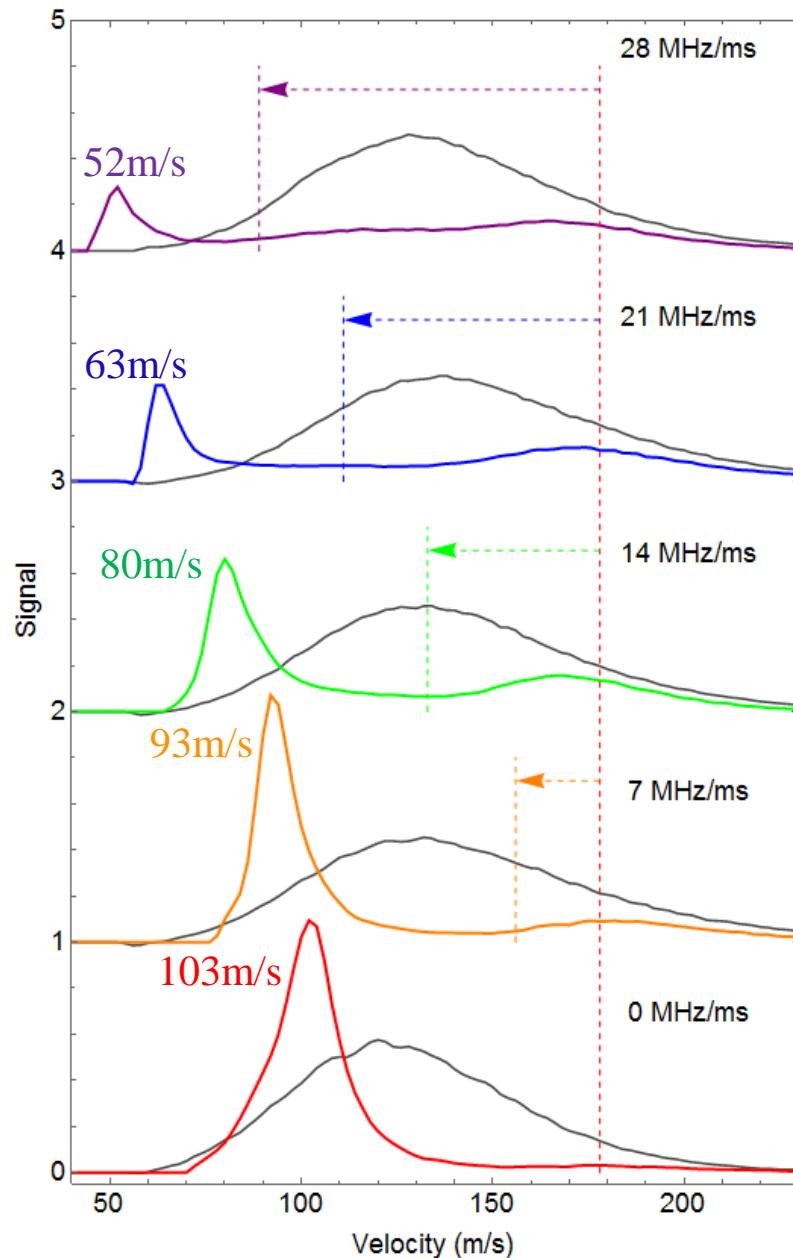


SrF – Yale / Chicago (DeMille)  
CaF – London (Tarbutt)  
CaF – Harvard (Doyle)  
YO – JILA (Ye)  
YbF – London (Tarbutt)  
BaH – Columbia (Zelevinsky)  
AlF – Berlin (Truppe)  
AlCl – Connecticut (McCarron)  
CH – Connecticut (McCarron)  
AlCl – UC Riverside (Hemmerling)  
BaF – Nanjing (Yan)  
CaF – Hannover (Ospelkaus)  
BaF – Stuttgart (Langen)  
BaF – Groningen (Hoekstra)  
SrOH – Harvard (Doyle)  
CaOH – Harvard (Doyle)  
YbOH – Harvard (Doyle)  
CaOCH<sub>3</sub> – Harvard (Doyle)  
YbOH – Caltech (Hutzler)

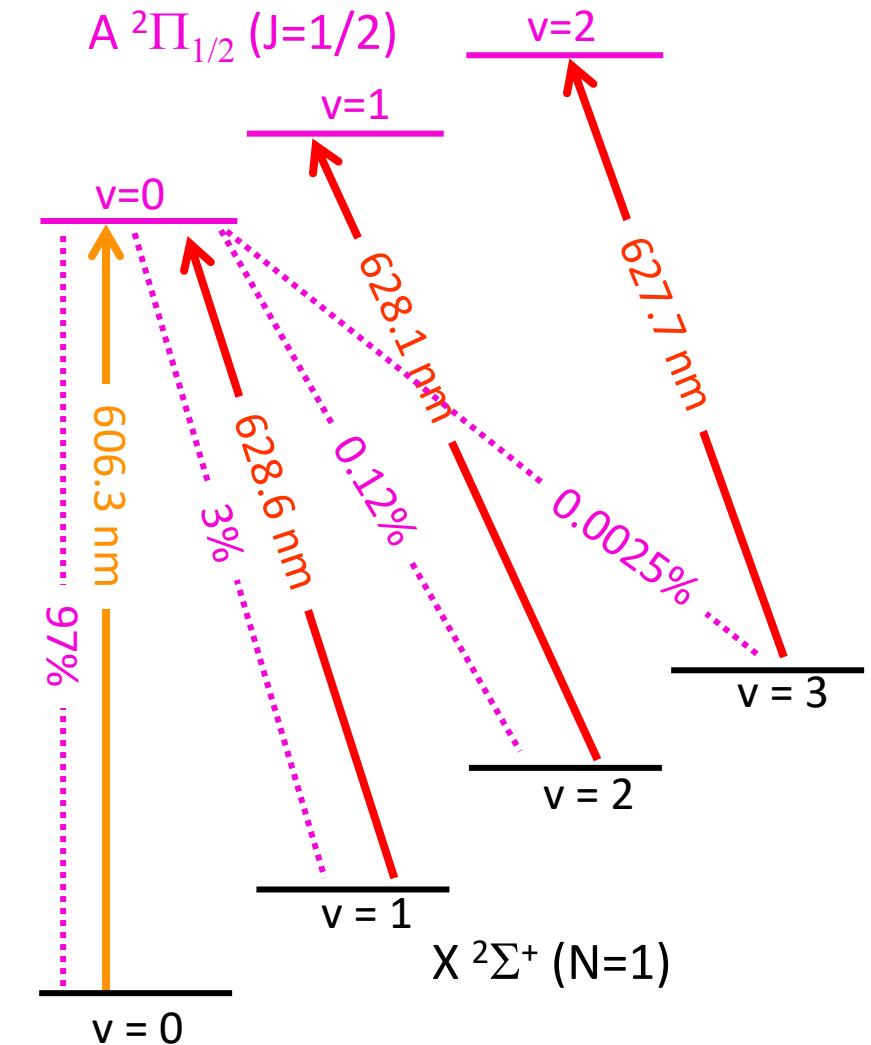
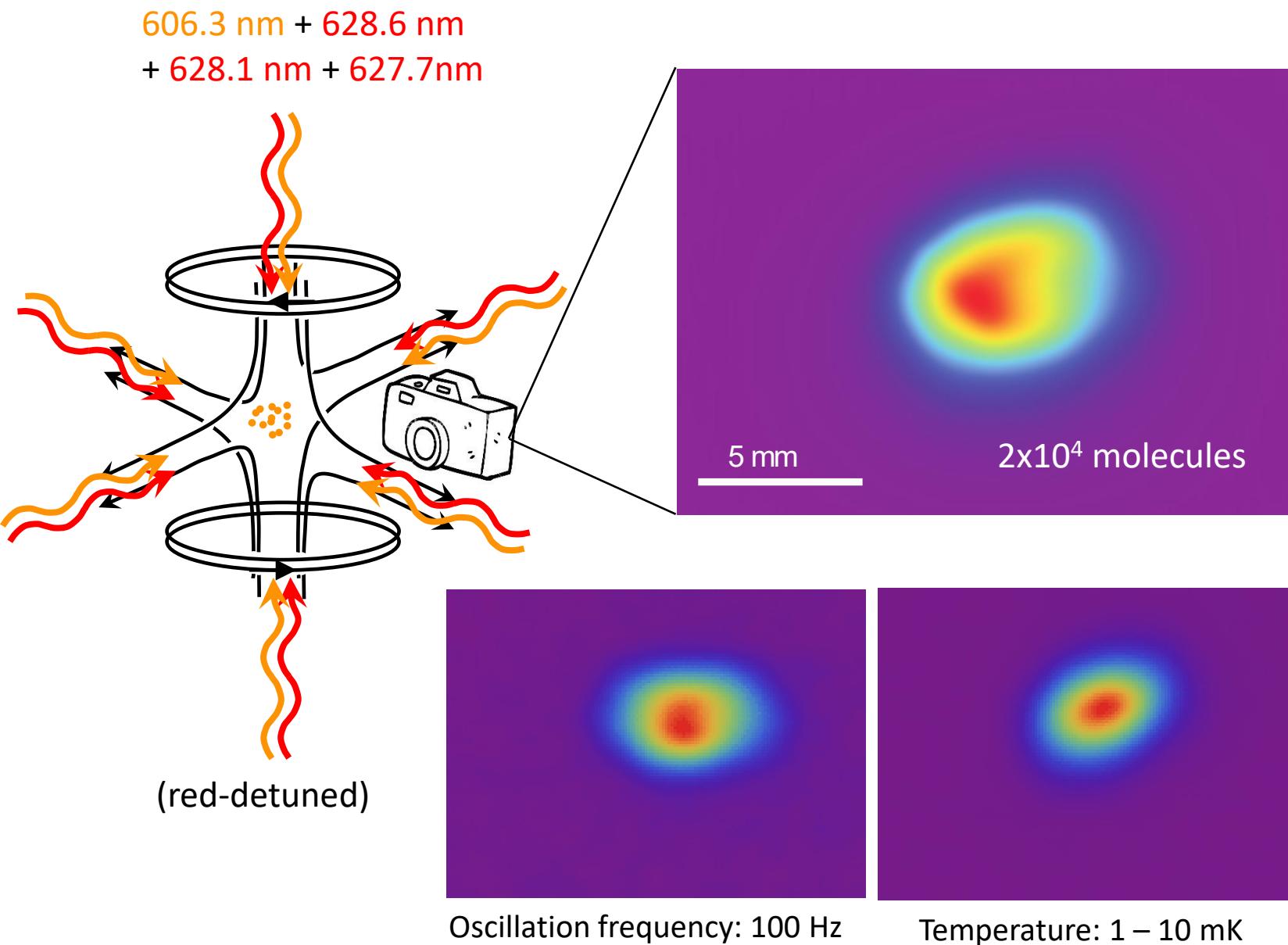
# How to apply laser cooling to molecules



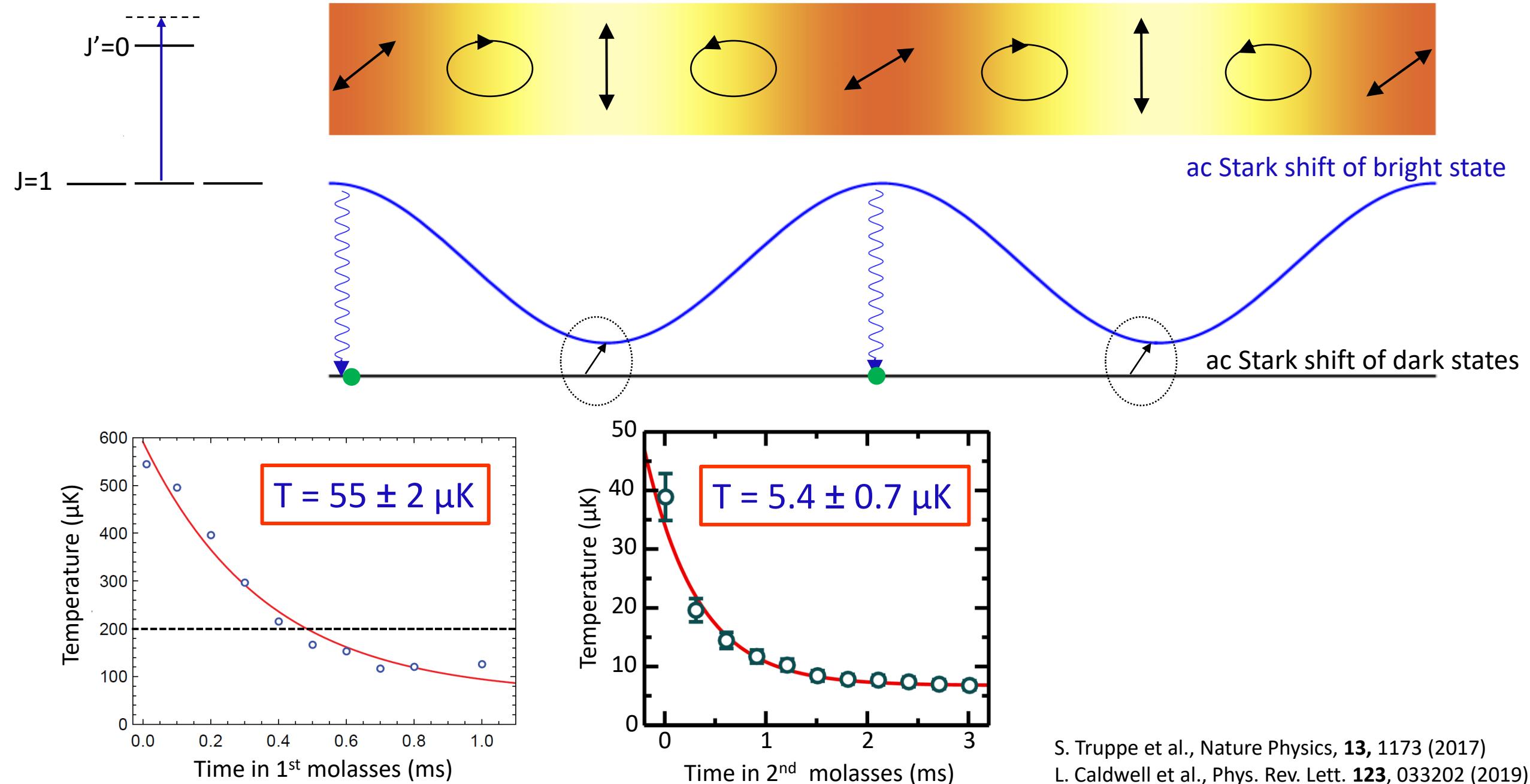
# Radiation-pressure slowing of CaF molecules



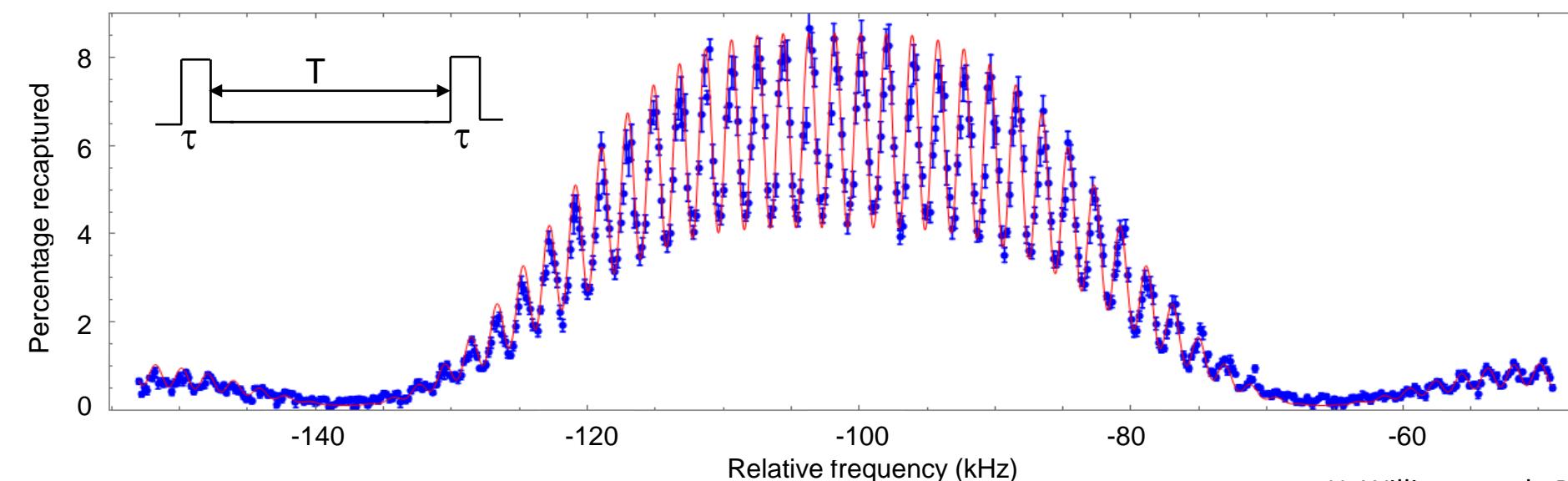
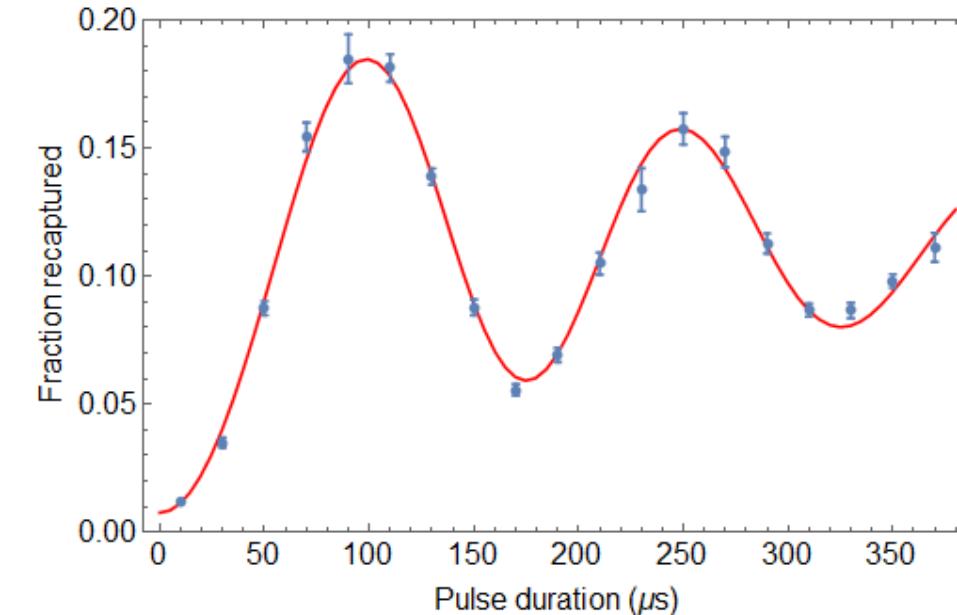
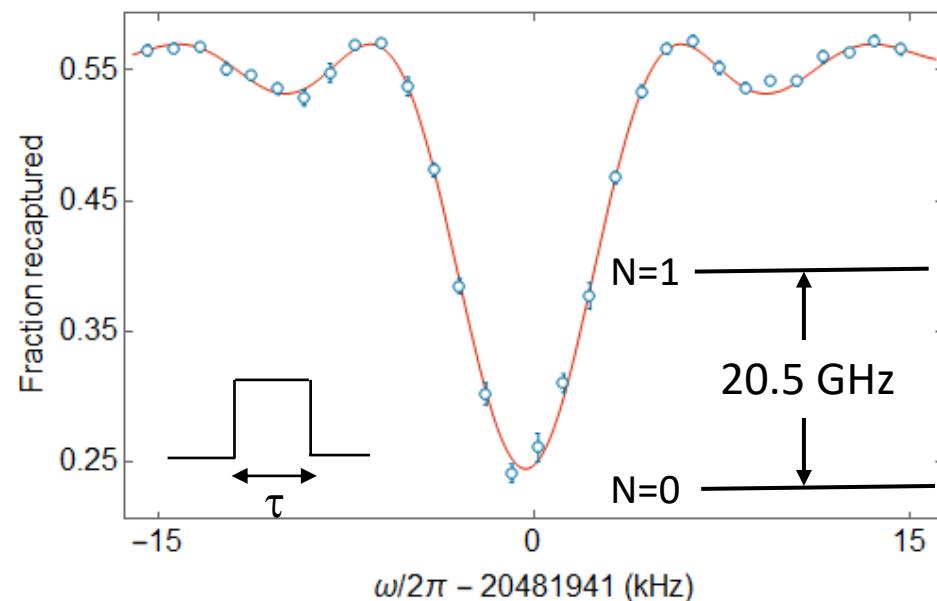
# Magneto-optical trap of CaF molecules



# Sub-Doppler cooling

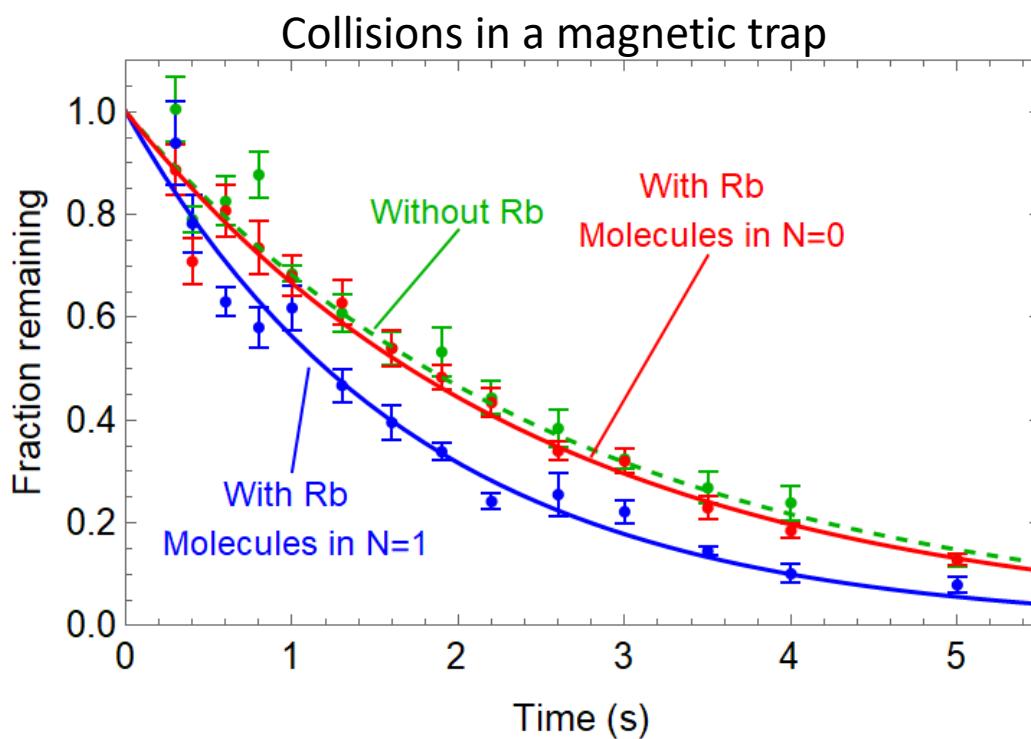
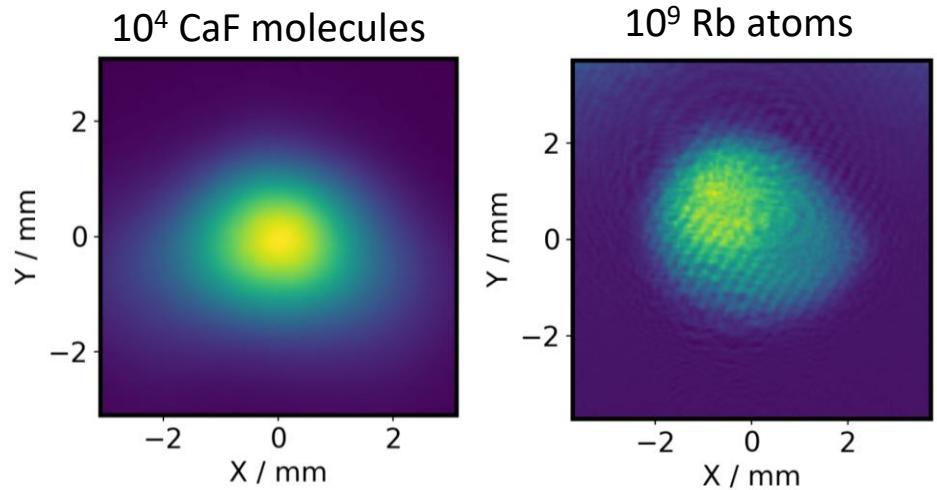


# Coherent control



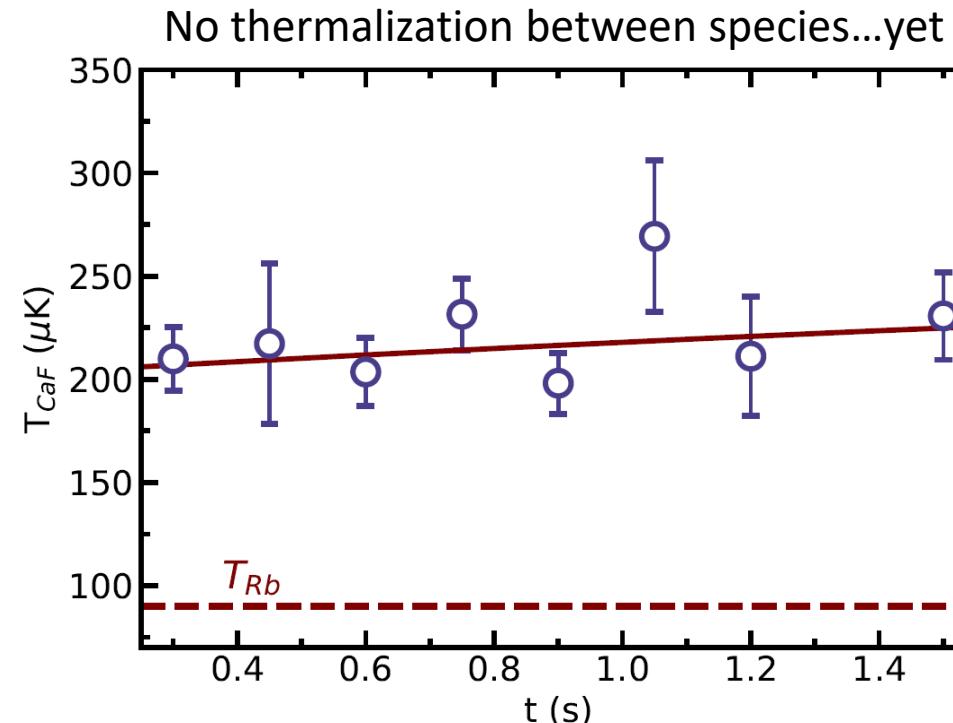
- H. Williams et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **120**, 163201 (2018)  
J. A. Blackmore et al. Quantum Sci. Technol. **4**, 014010 (2019)  
L. Caldwell et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. **124**, 063001 (2020)

# Mixtures of laser-cooled molecules and atoms

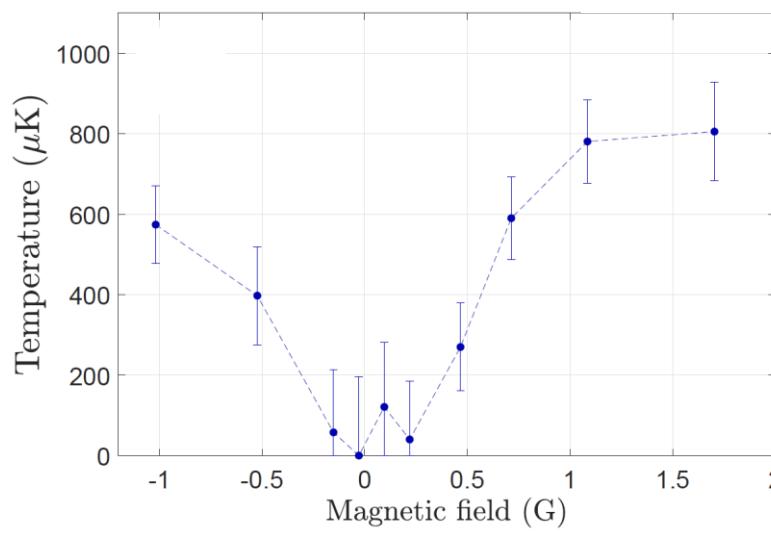
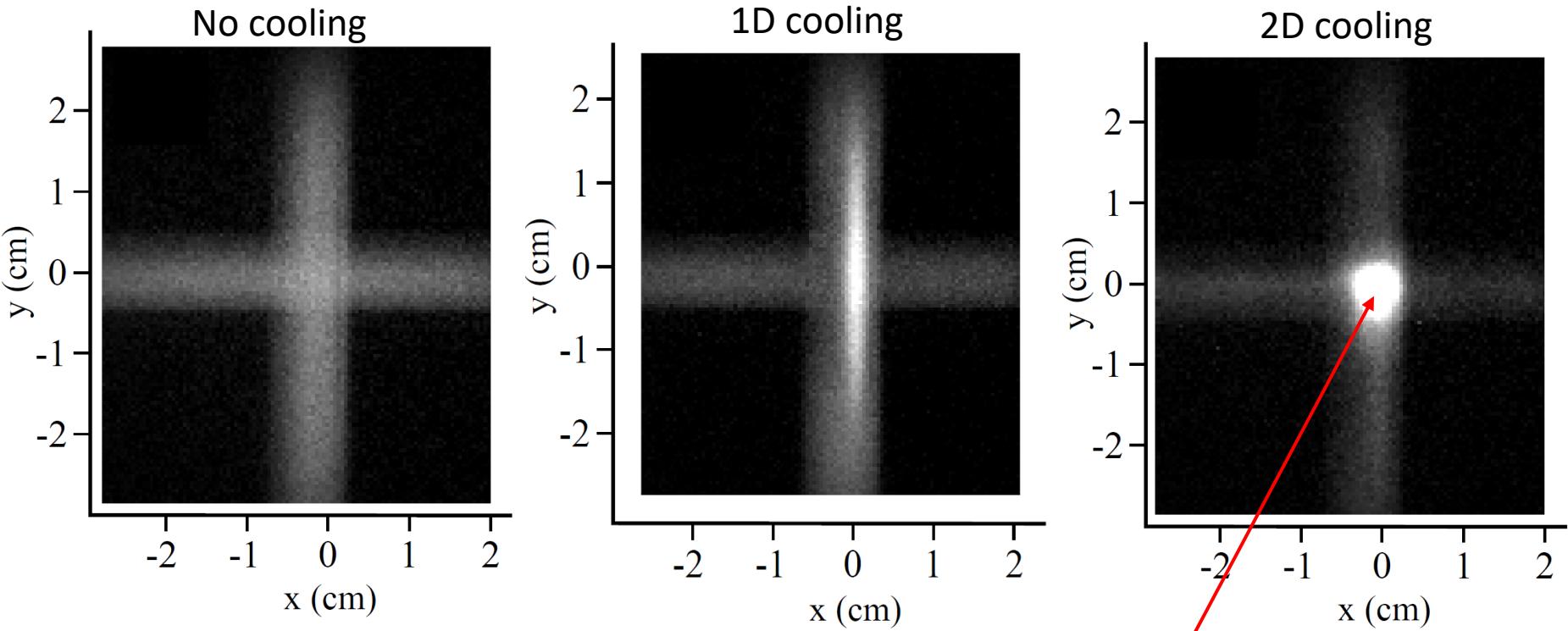
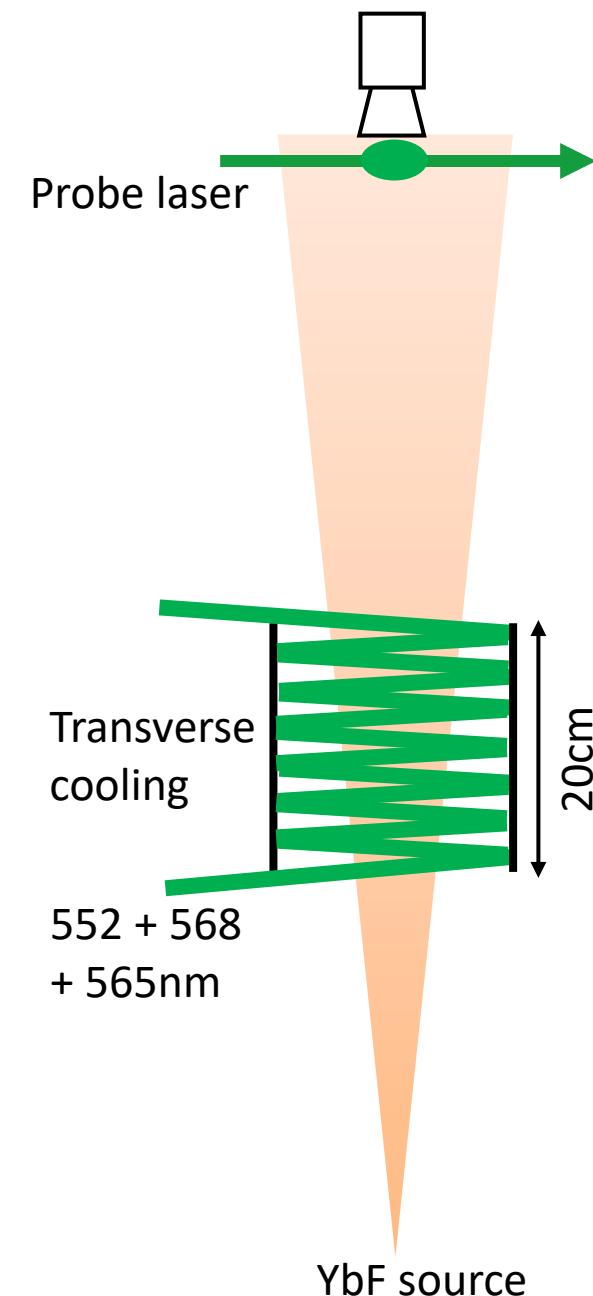


At a collision energy near 100  $\mu\text{K}$ , we find:

- $k_2 = (6.6 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$  for molecules in N=1
- Fast! Attributed to rotation-changing collisions
- $k_2 < 5.8 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$  (95% CL) for molecules in N=0
- Spin relaxation is much slower
- $\sigma_{\text{elastic}} < 1.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^2$  (95% CL)



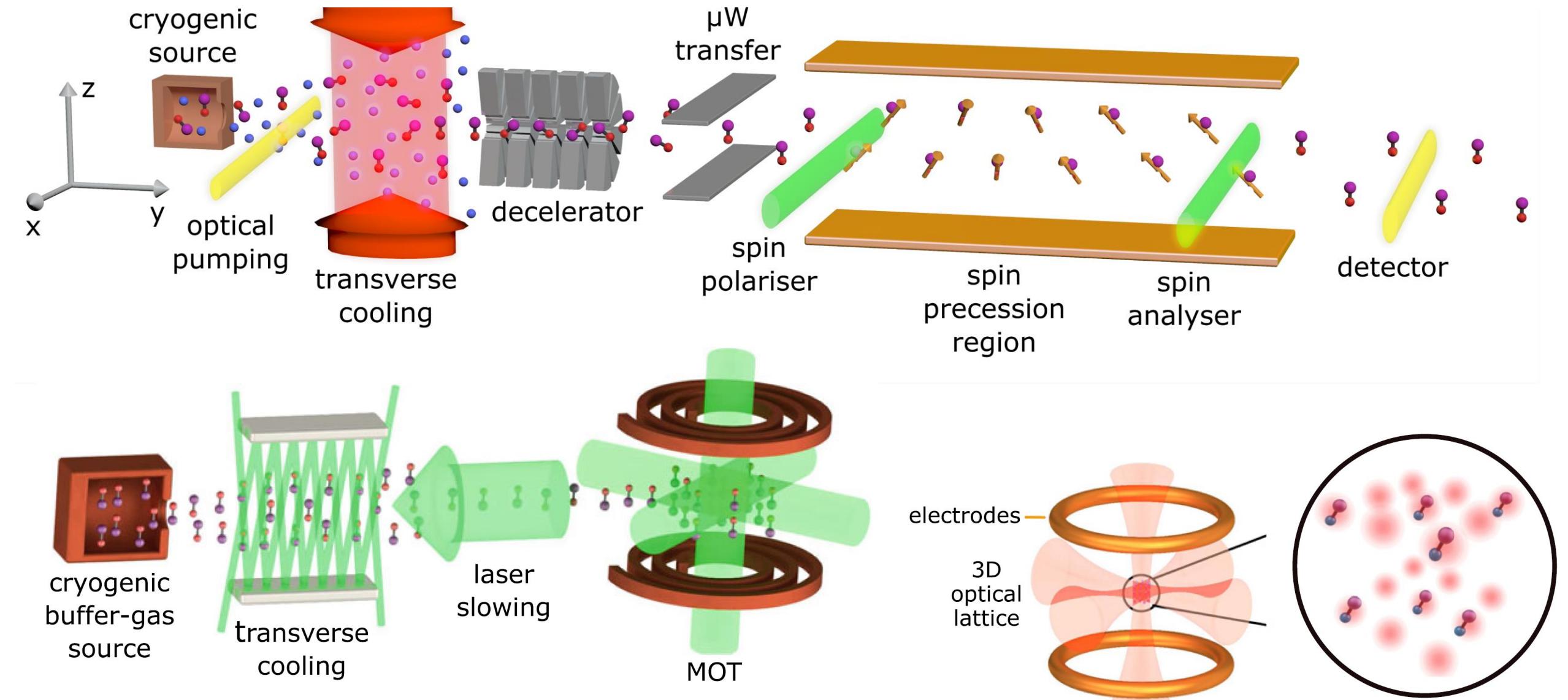
# Ultracold YbF for measuring electron electric dipole moment



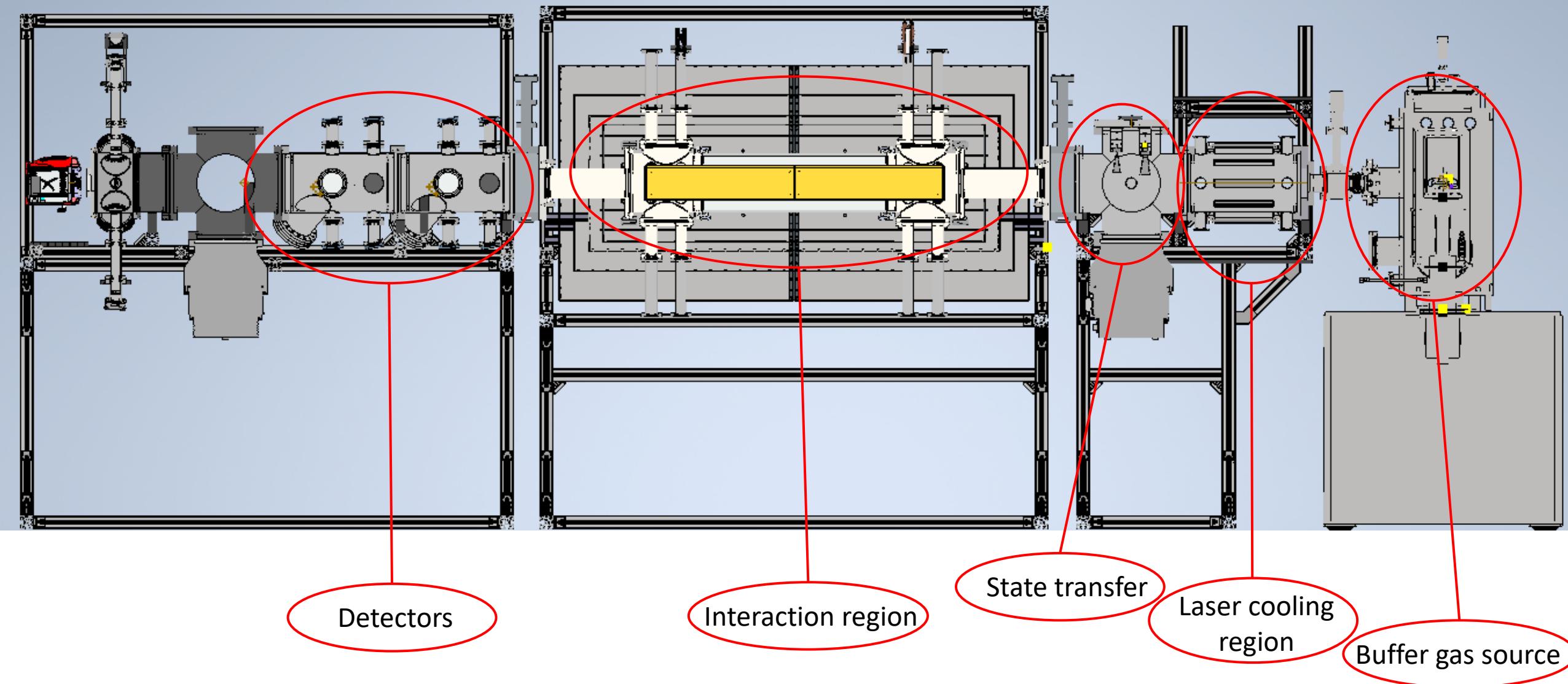
About  $10^6$  molecules per shot below 200  $\mu\text{K}$

Beam brightness increased by at least a factor 300

# Ways to measure eEDM using ultracold YbF



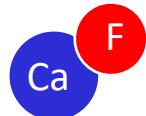
# Experiment to measure eEDM using ultracold YbF



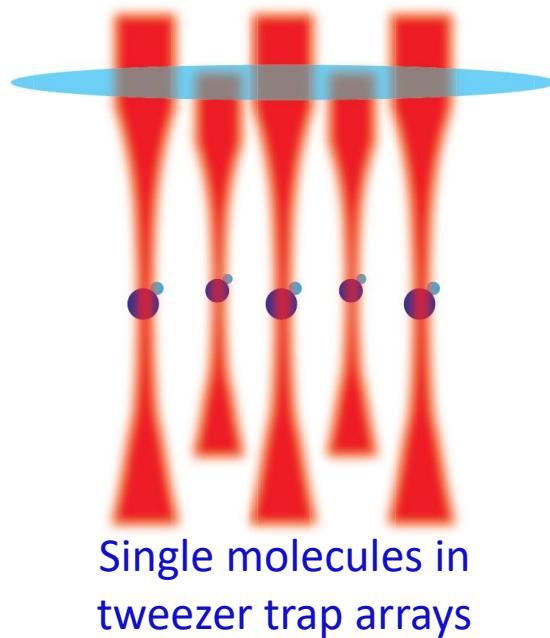
- Immediate aim: demonstrate statistical sensitivity of  $10^{-30}$  e.cm in a day

# Current directions

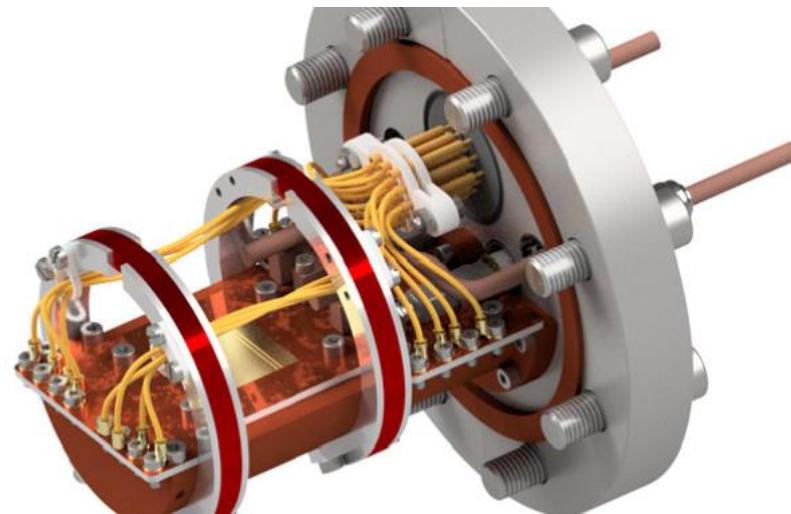
Rb



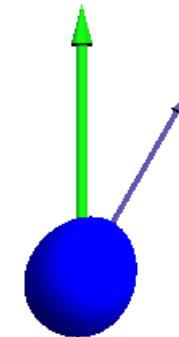
Sympathetic and evaporative cooling



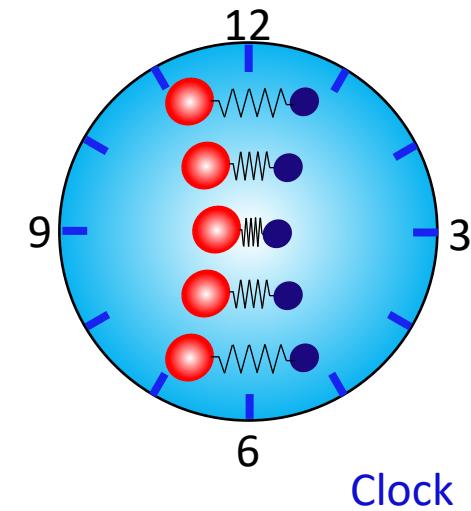
Single molecules in  
tweezer trap arrays



Molecule chip



Measuring EDM with  
ultracold molecules



# Thanks



Luke Caldwell



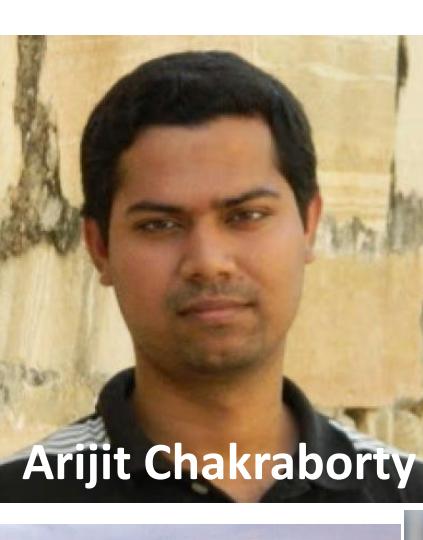
Hannah Williams



Sarunas Jurgilas



Jonas Rodewald



Arijit Chakraborty



Caleb RICH



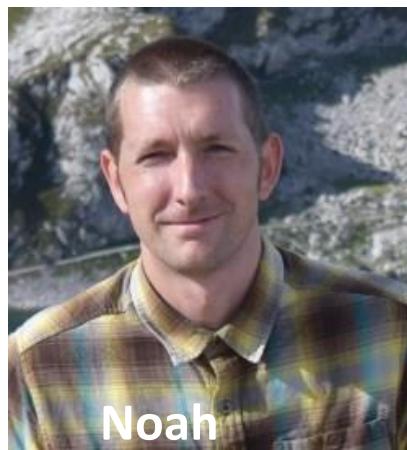
Xavier Alauze



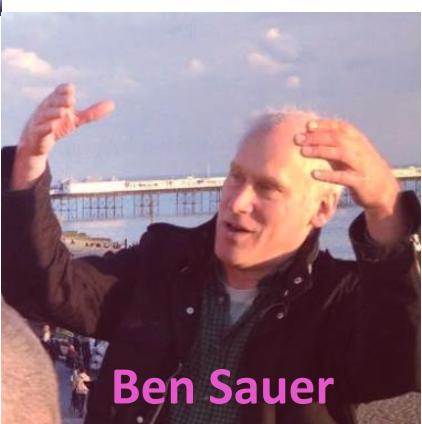
Simon Swarbrick



Jongseok Lim



Noah



Ben Sauer



Ed Hinds