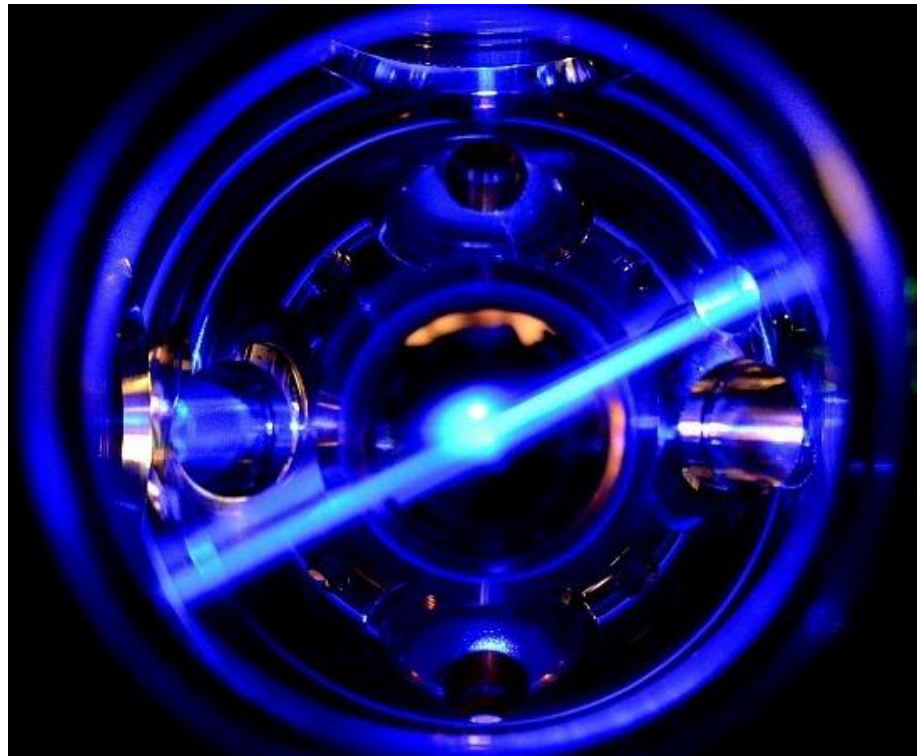


Old and New Physics with Ultracold $^{88}\text{Sr}_2$ Molecules

Tanya Zelevinsky

B. H. McGuyer, C. B. Osborn, M. McDonald, G. Reinaudi

Columbia University



Why?

next talk

- Pathway to dipolar gas of SrAlkali, SrYb

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- Pathway to dipolar gas of SrAlkali, SrYb
- All-optical ultracold molecules in known quantum state
- High-Q study of quantum chemistry
- Anomalously large magnetizability



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current

- QED in heavy molecules
- nm scale test of Newtonian gravity

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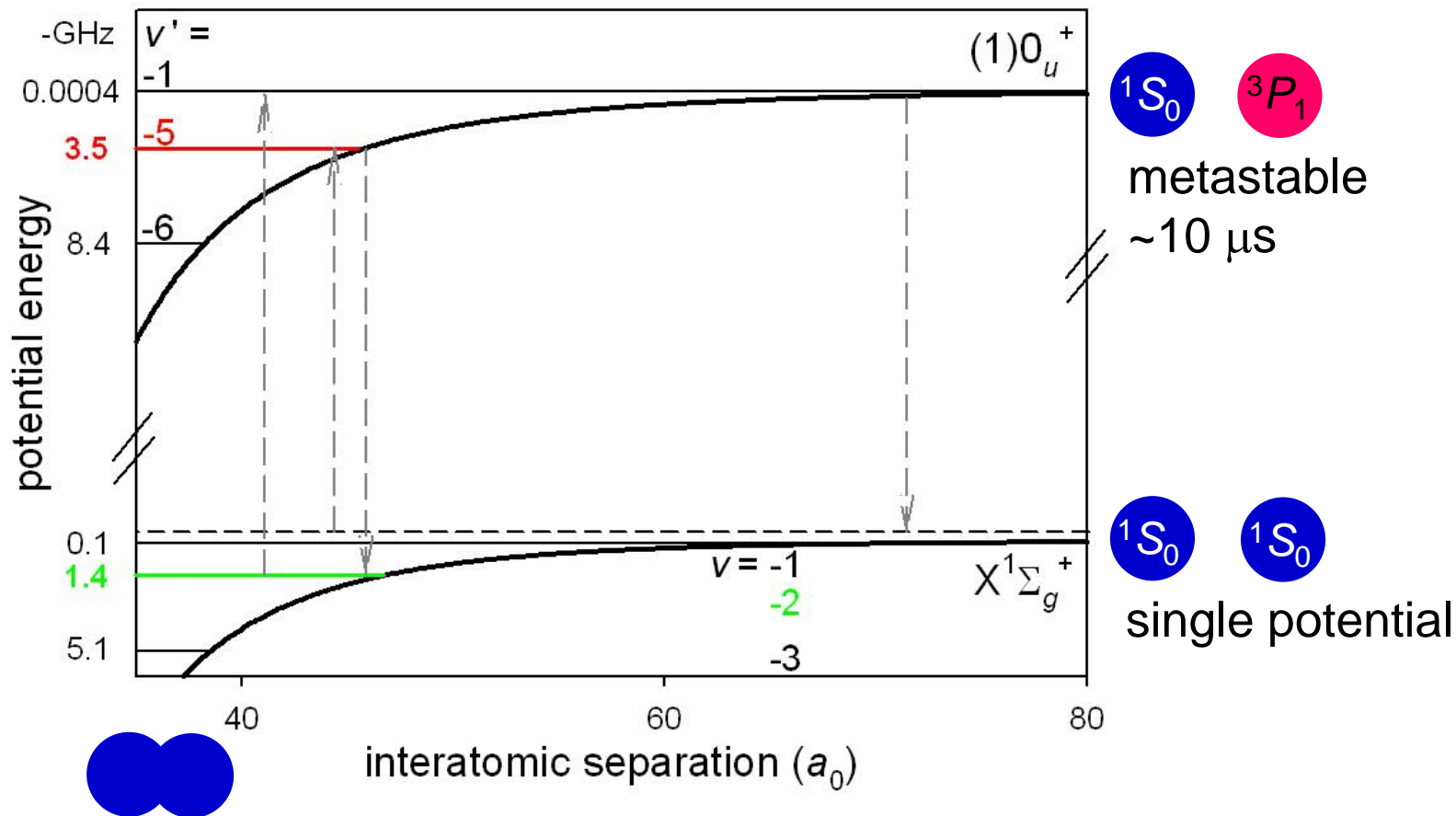
current

- QED in heavy molecules
- nm scale test of Newtonian gravity
- molecular clock based test of m_e / m_p variations

future

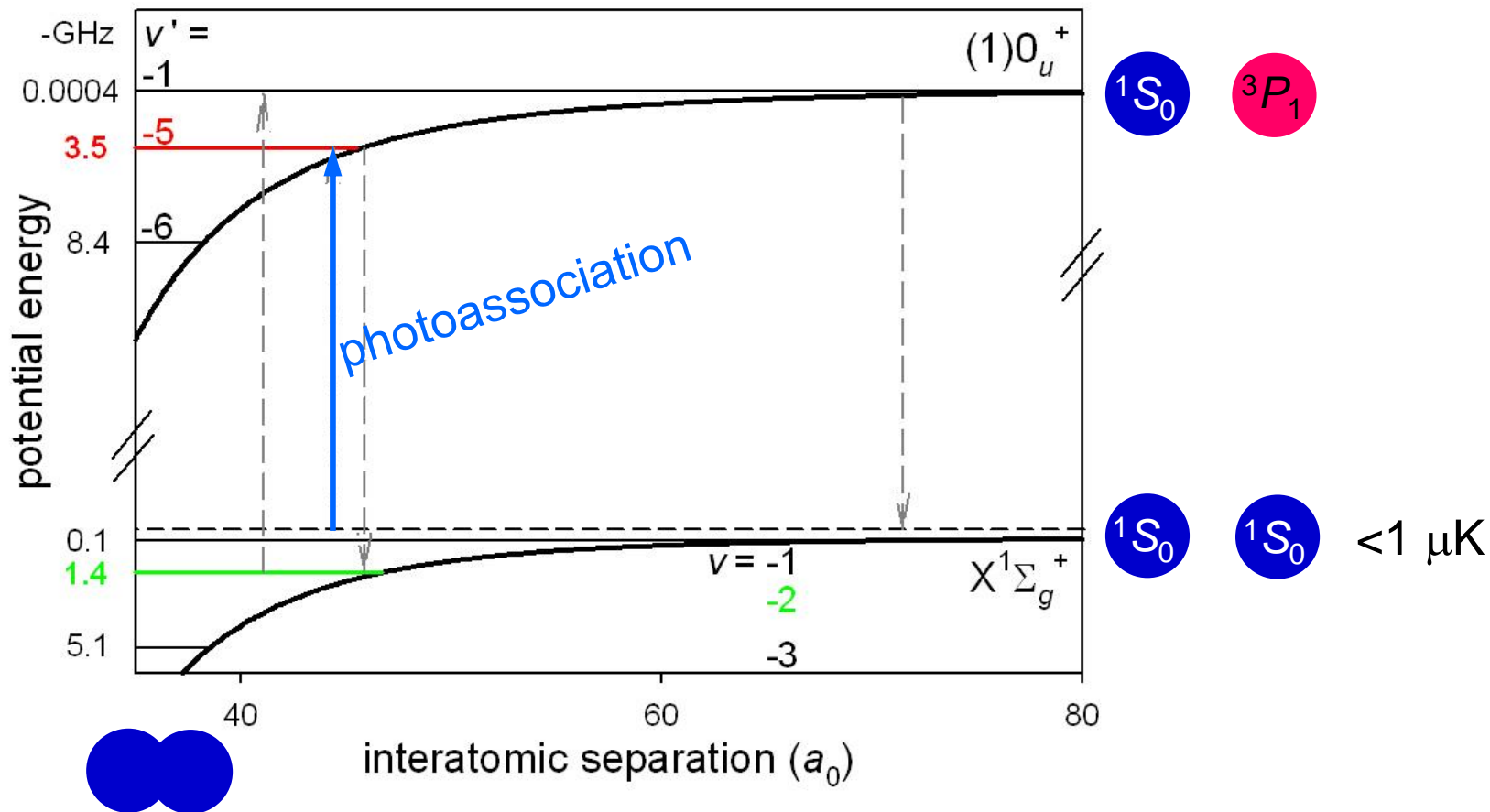
- Bridging time metrology gap between RF and optical

Sr₂: Optical Possibilities



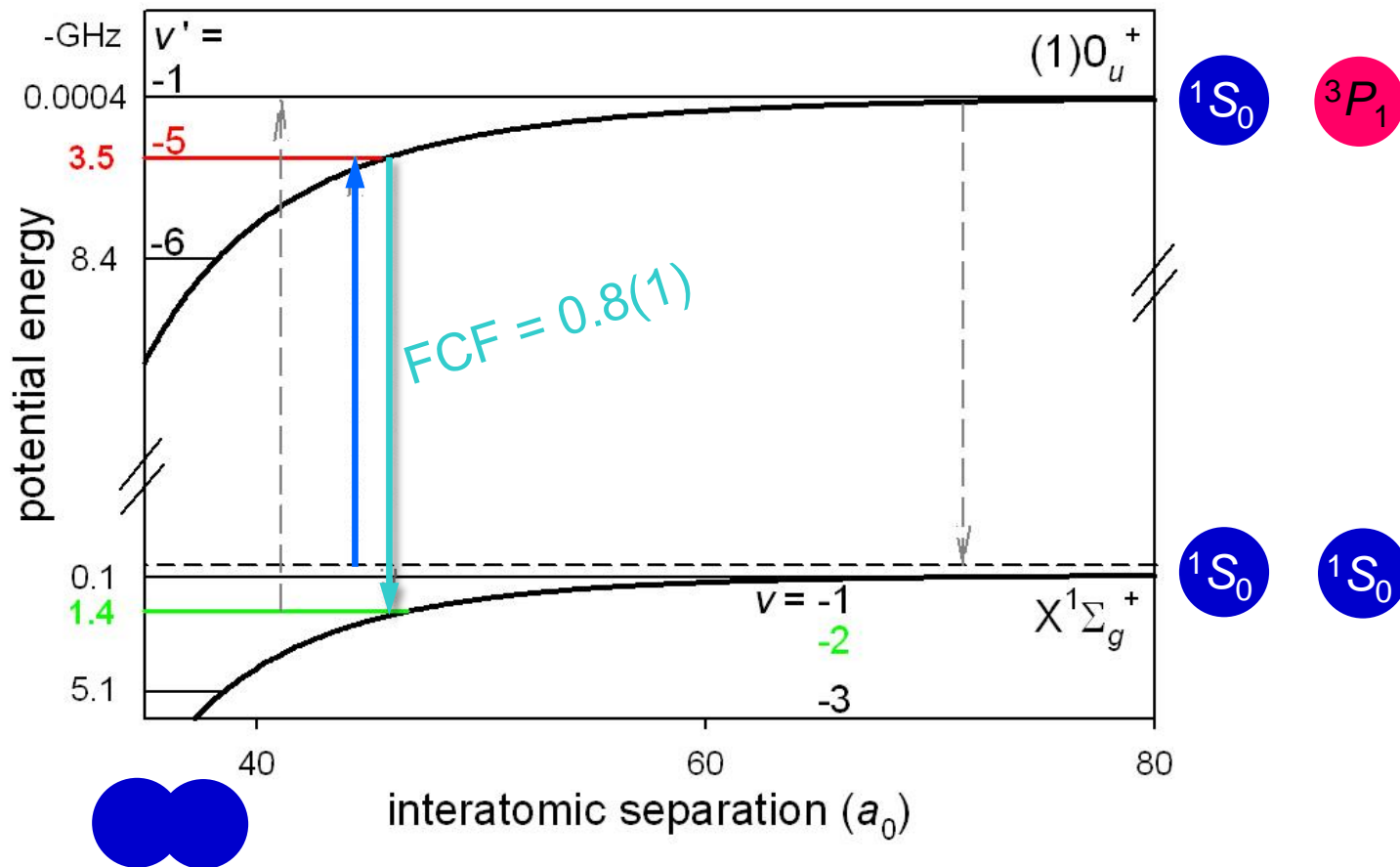
Sr₂: Optical Possibilities

molecule creation



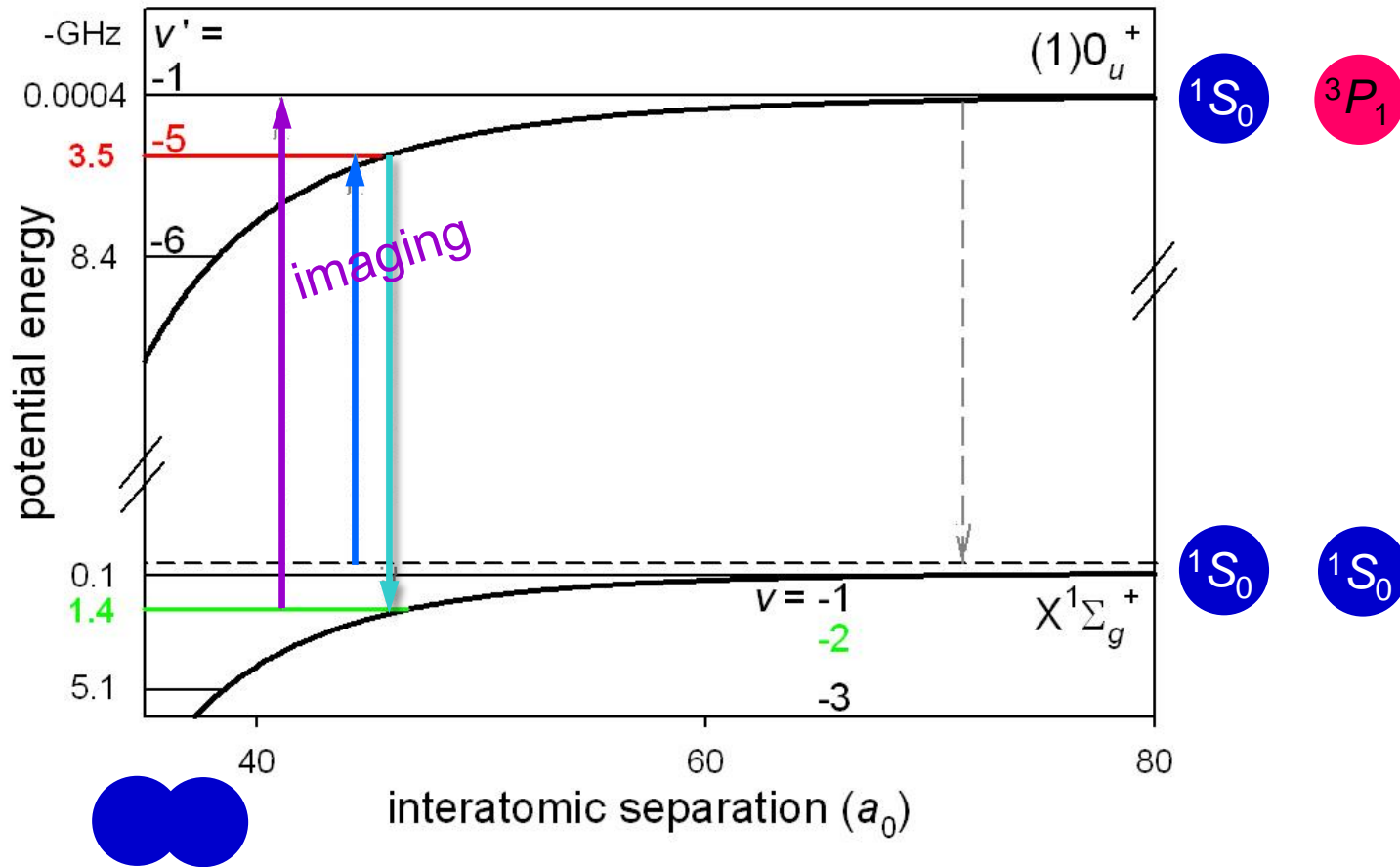
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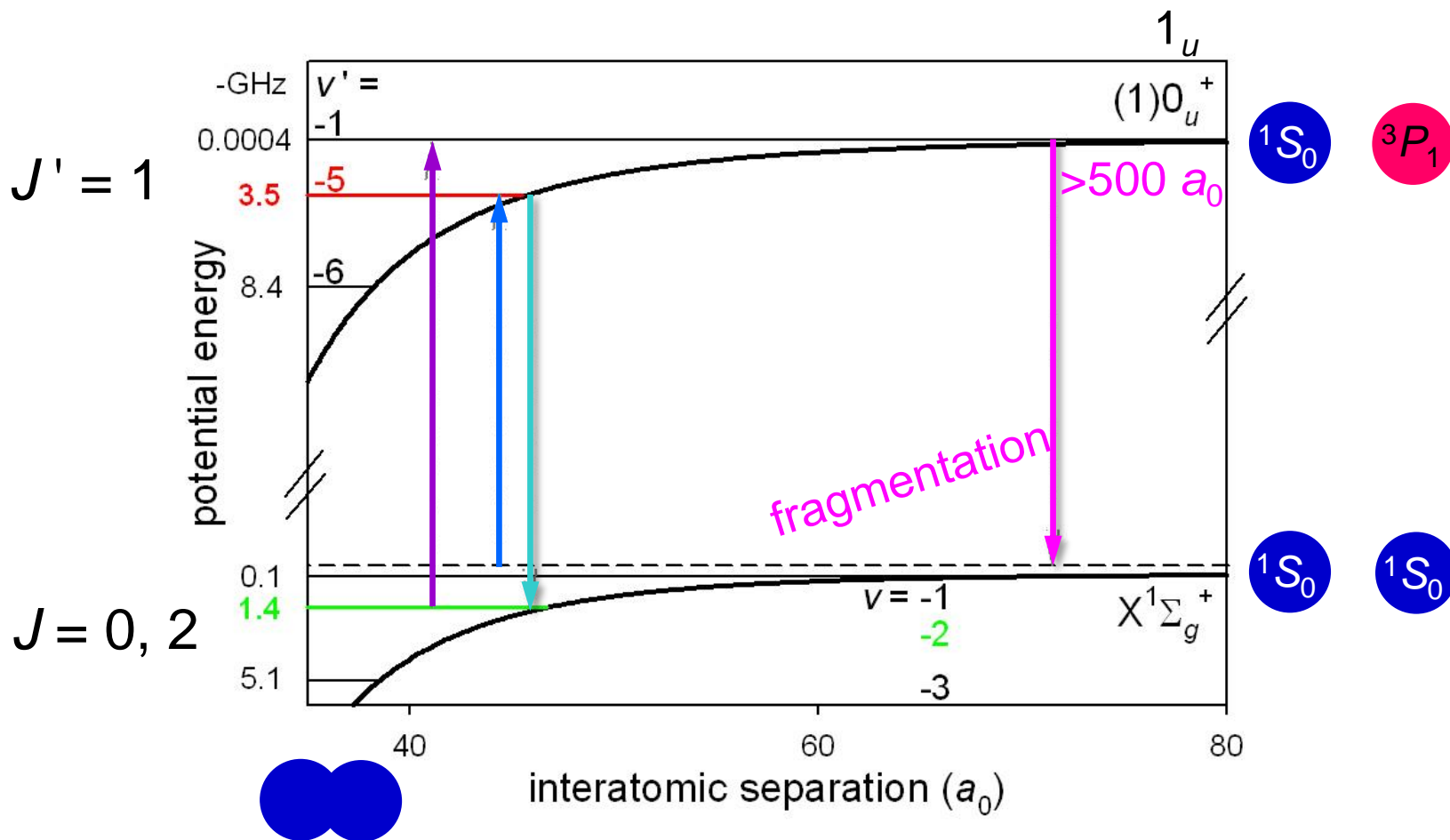
Sr₂: Optical Possibilities

molecule imaging

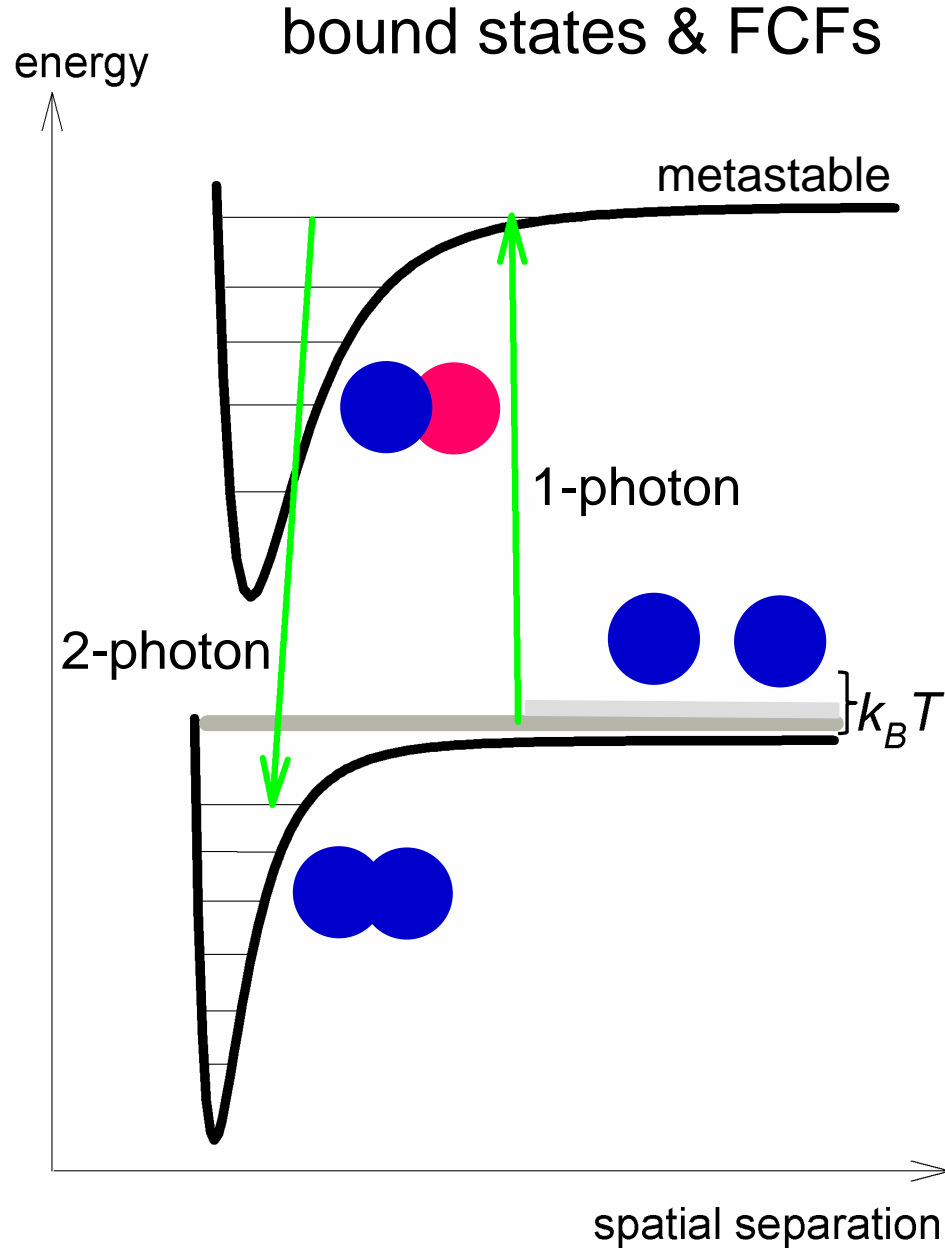


Sr₂: Optical Possibilities

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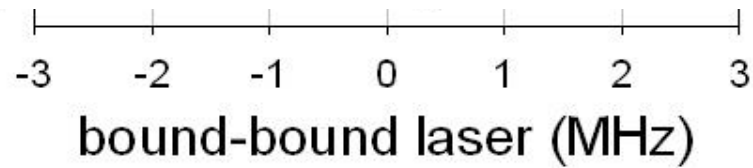
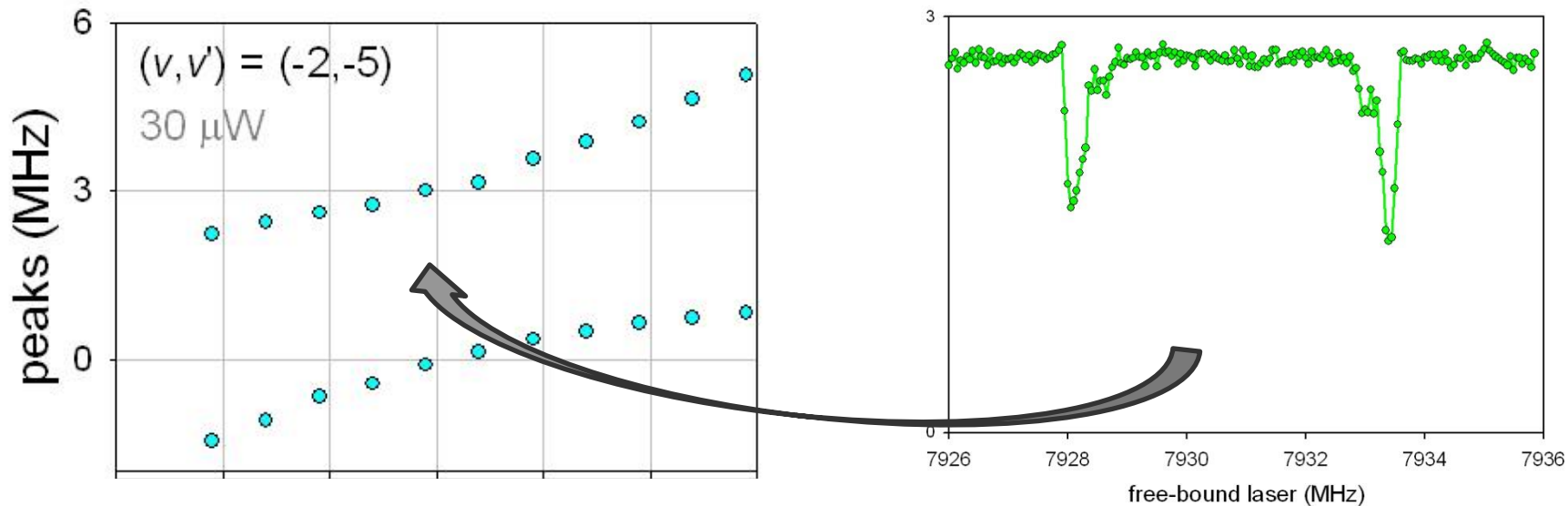


Photoassociation Spectroscopy



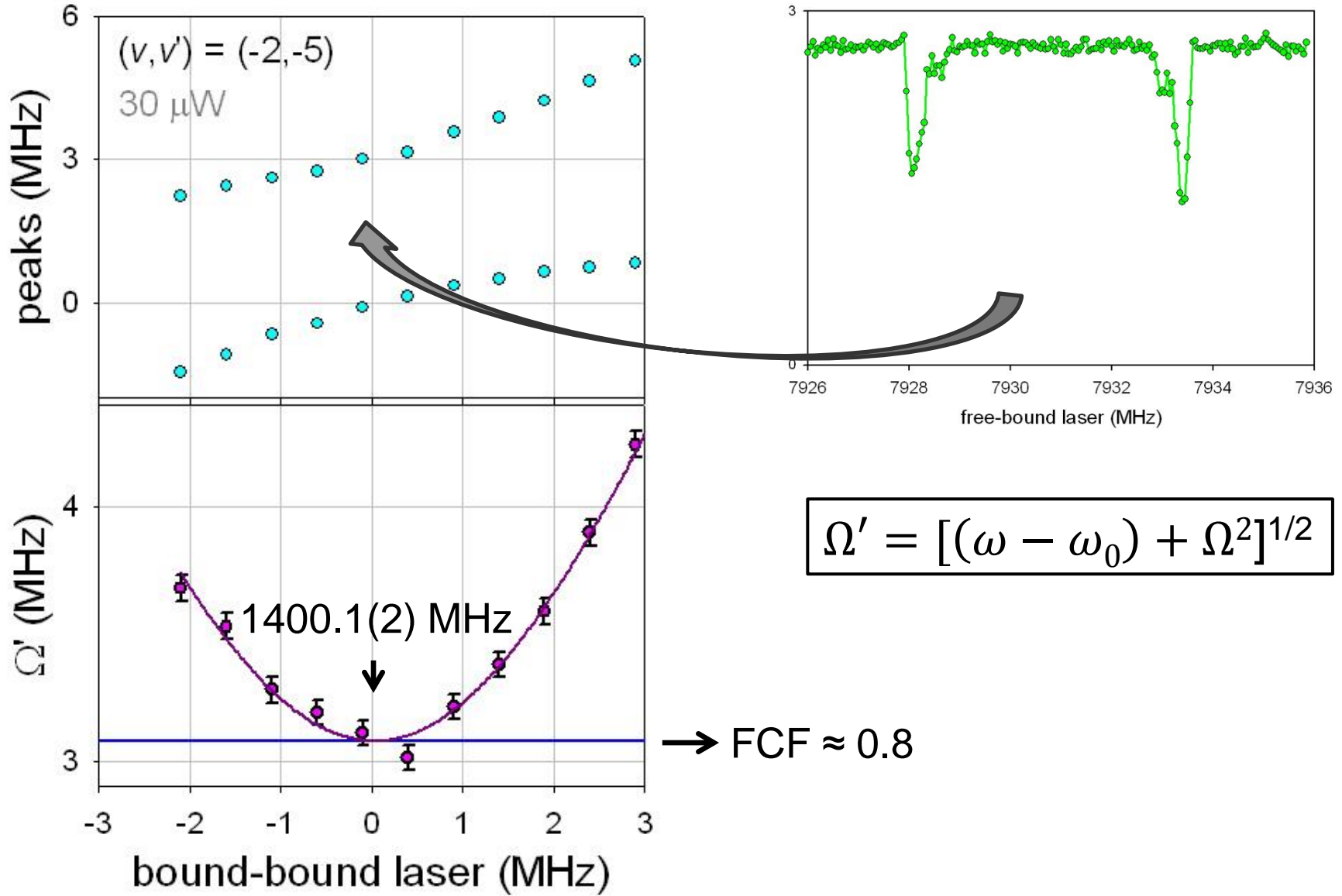
Two-Photon Photoassociation

$X^1\Sigma_g^+$ bound states & FCFs



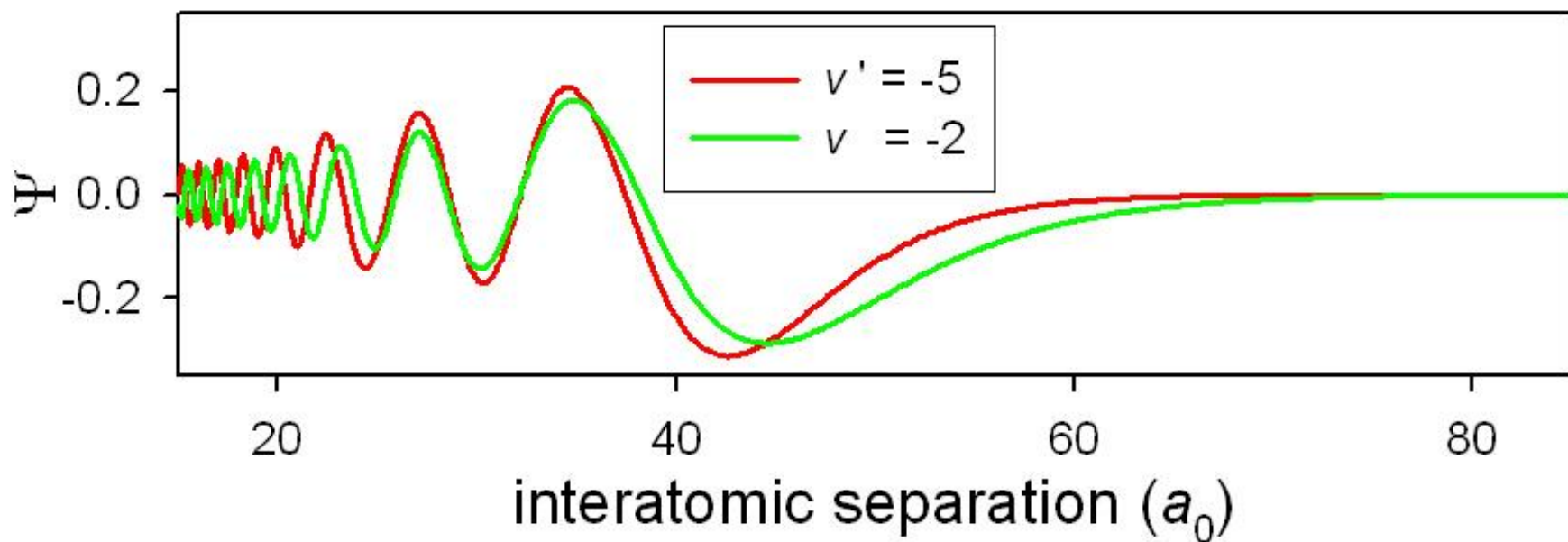
Two-Photon Photoassociation

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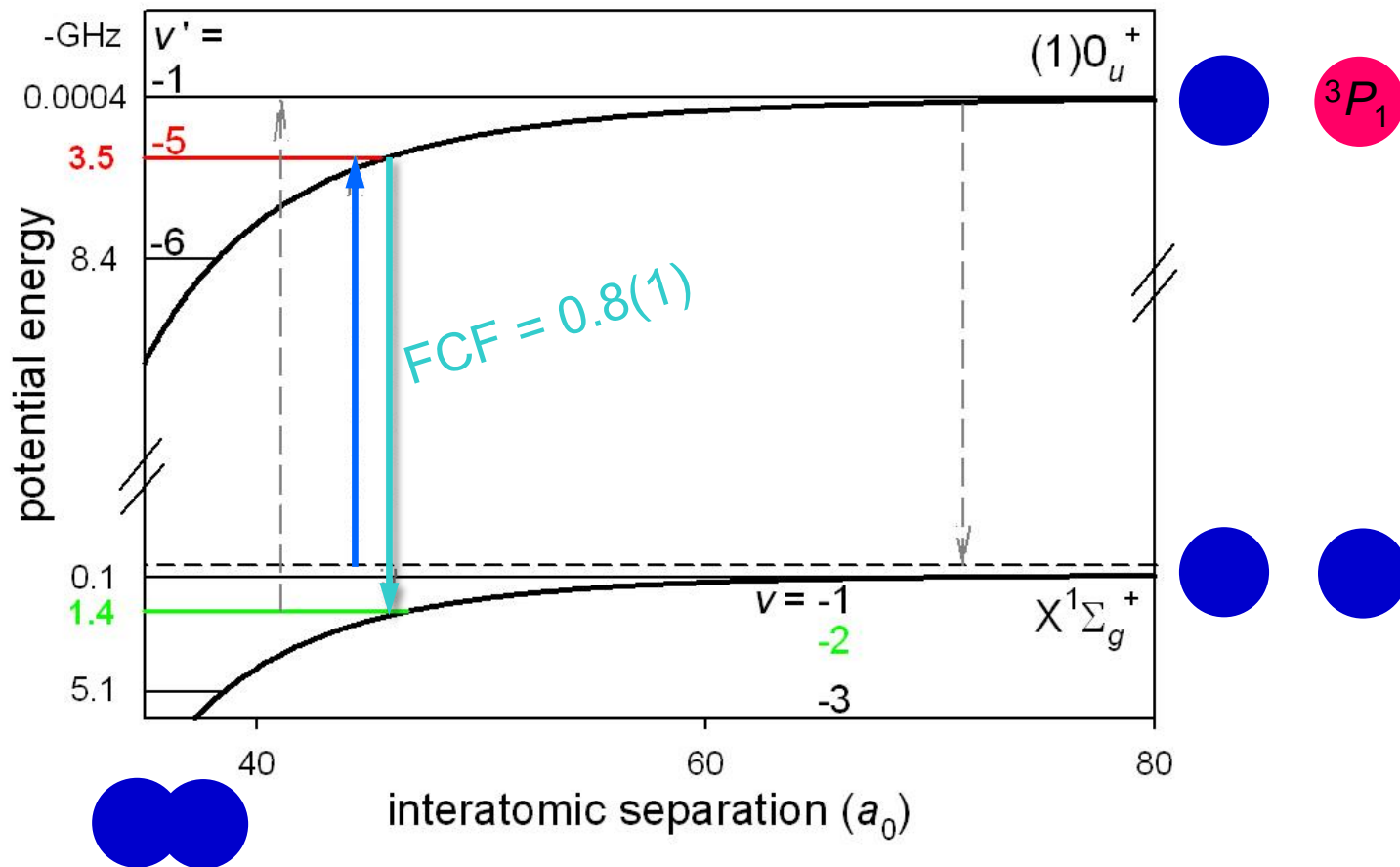
Sr₂: Optical Possibilities

X¹Σ_g⁺ bound states & FCFs



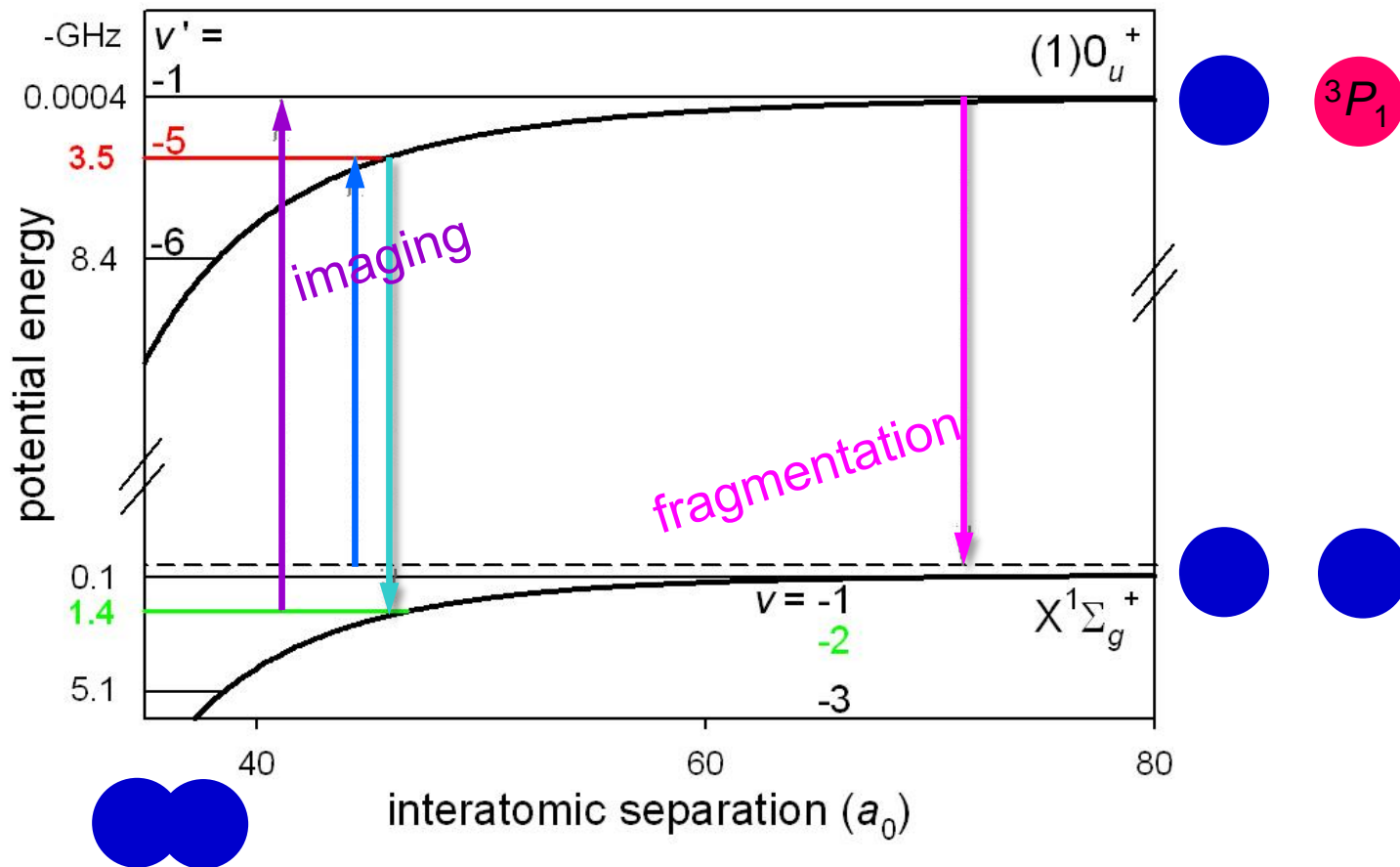
Sr₂: Optical Possibilities

molecule creation



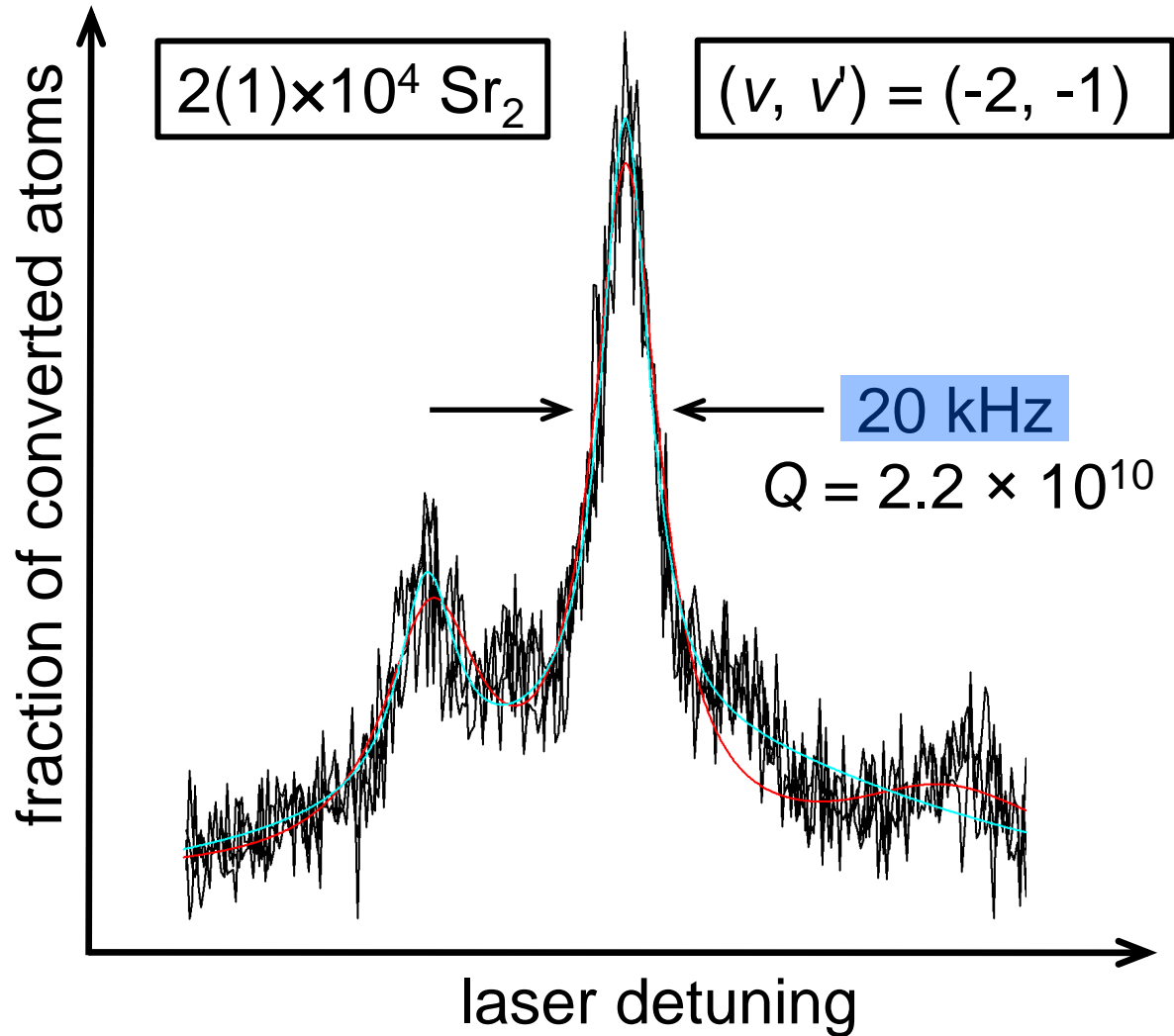
Sr₂: Optical Possibilities

molecule imaging



Molecule Imaging in the Lattice

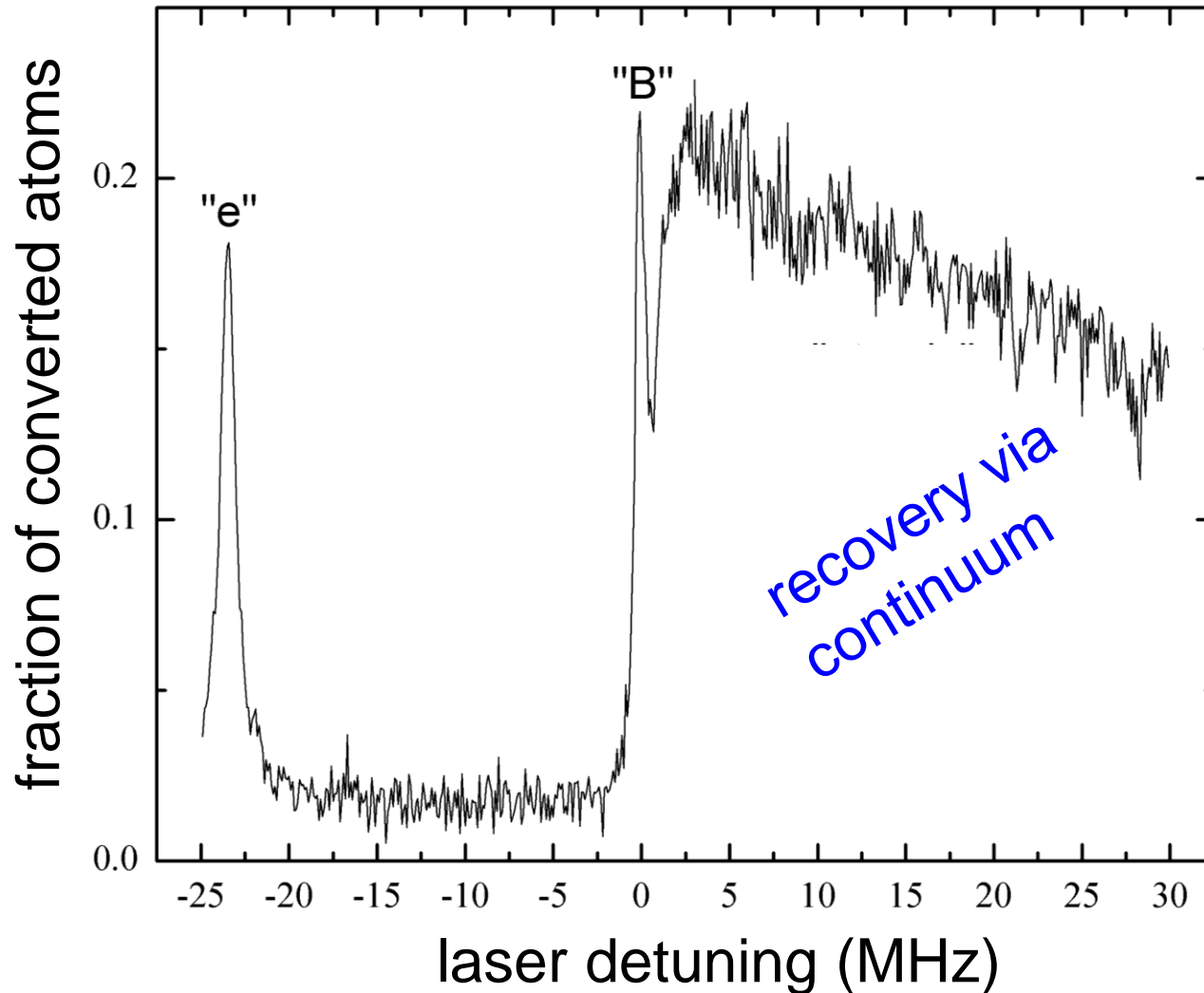
high-Q



Bound-to-Free Imaging in the Lattice

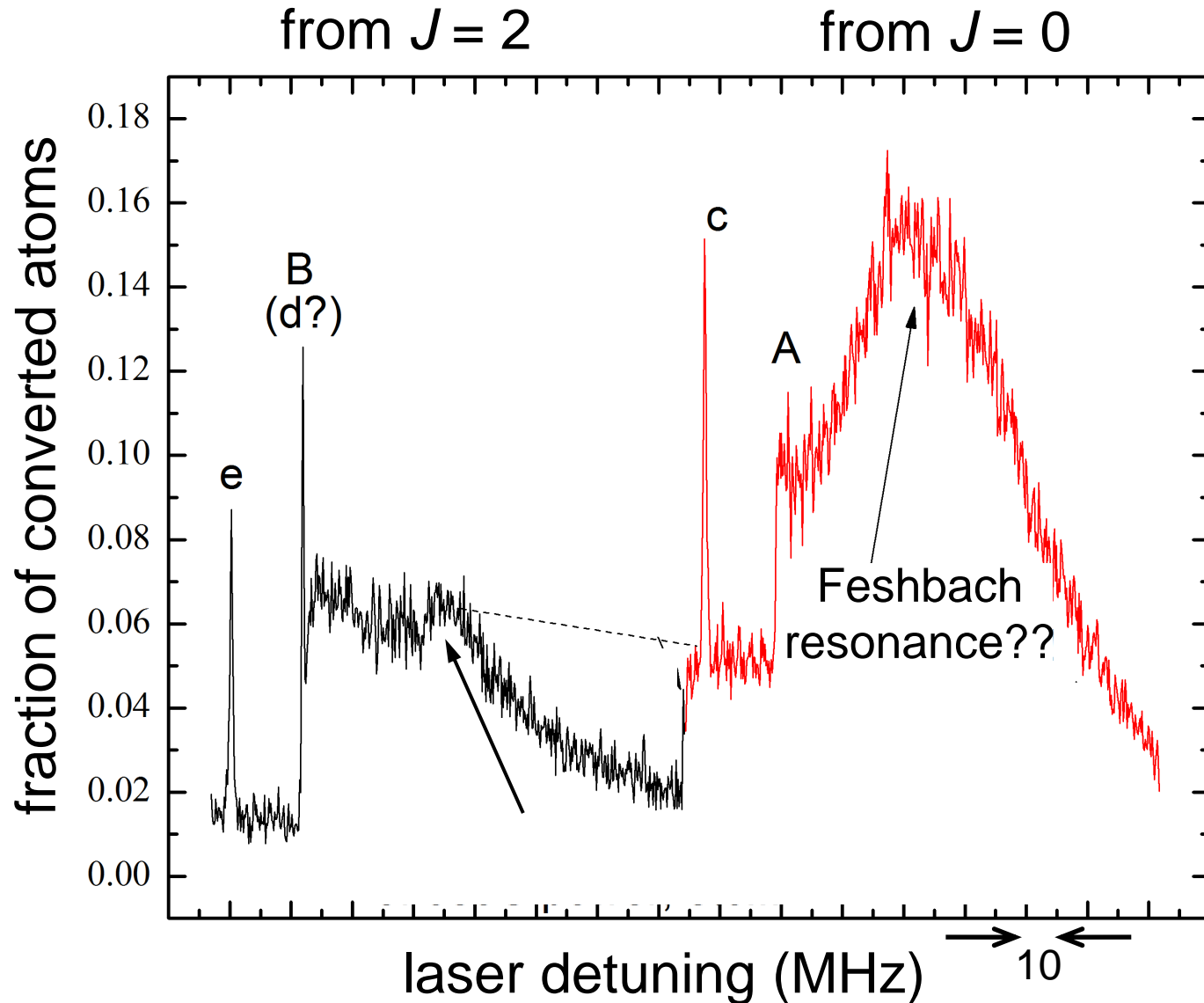
broadband

from $\nu = -2$, $J = 2$



Bound-to-Free Imaging in the Lattice

broadband

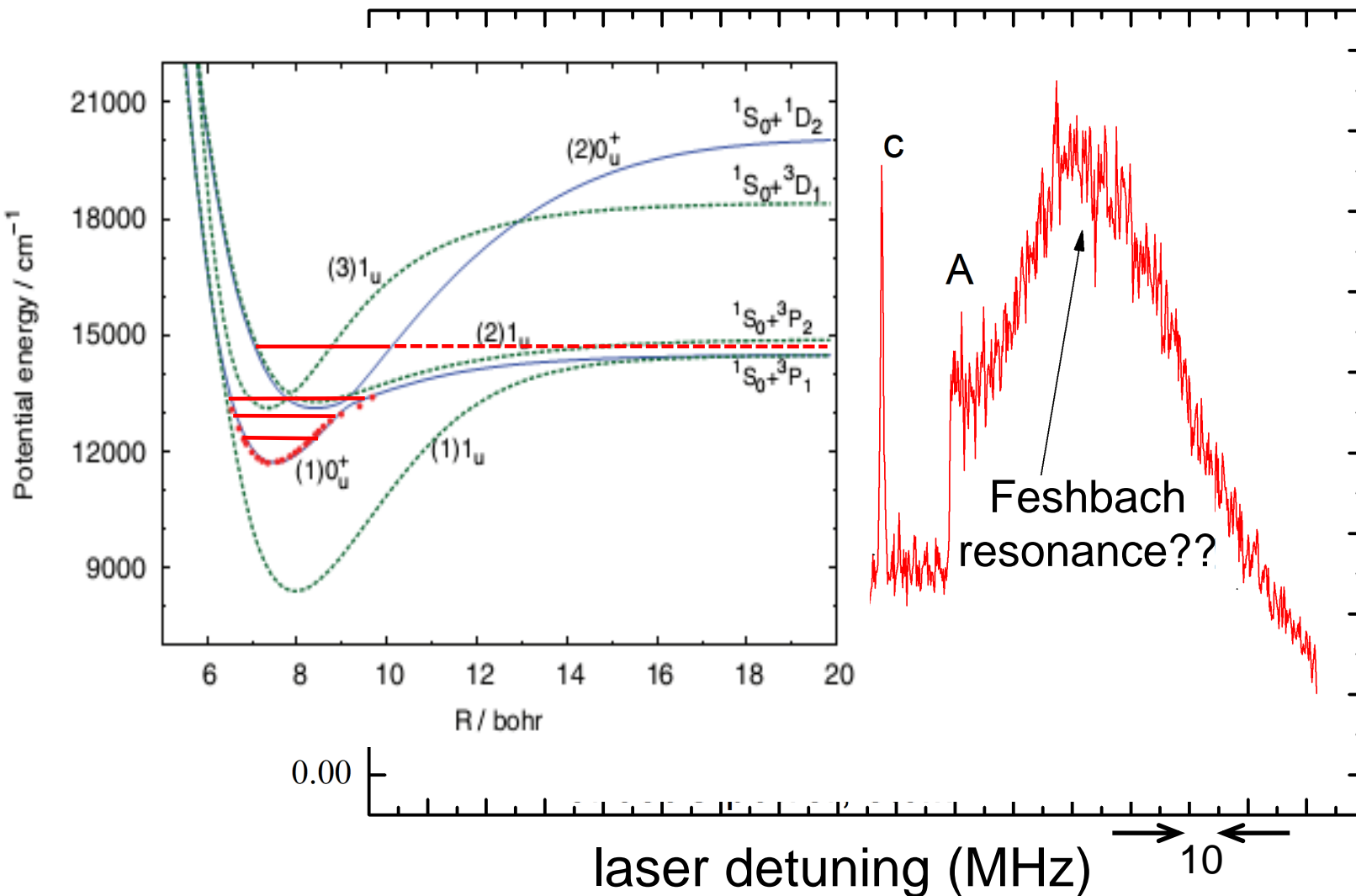


Bound-to-Free Imaging in the Lattice

broadband

from $J = 2$

from $J = 0$

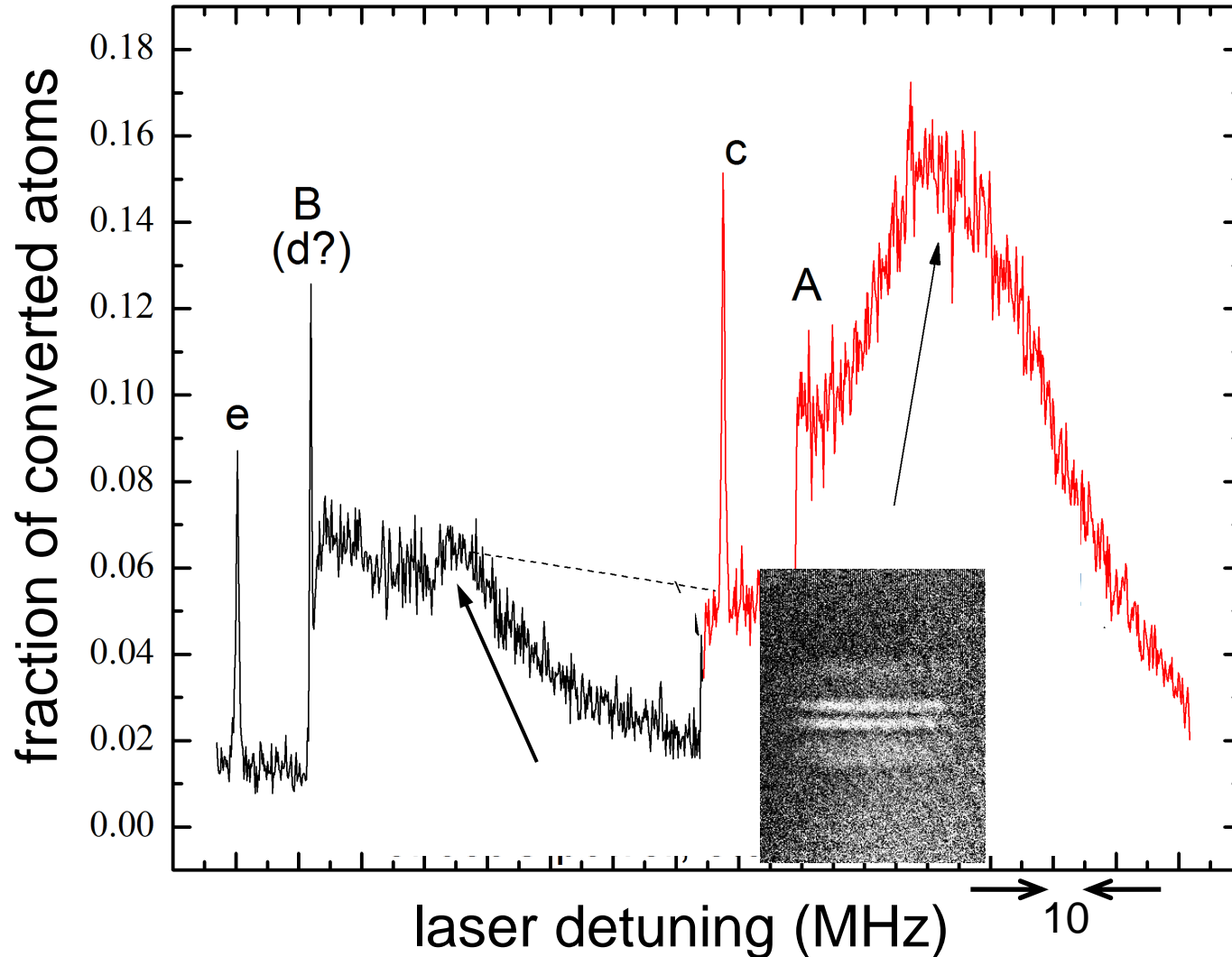


Bound-to-Free Imaging in the Lattice

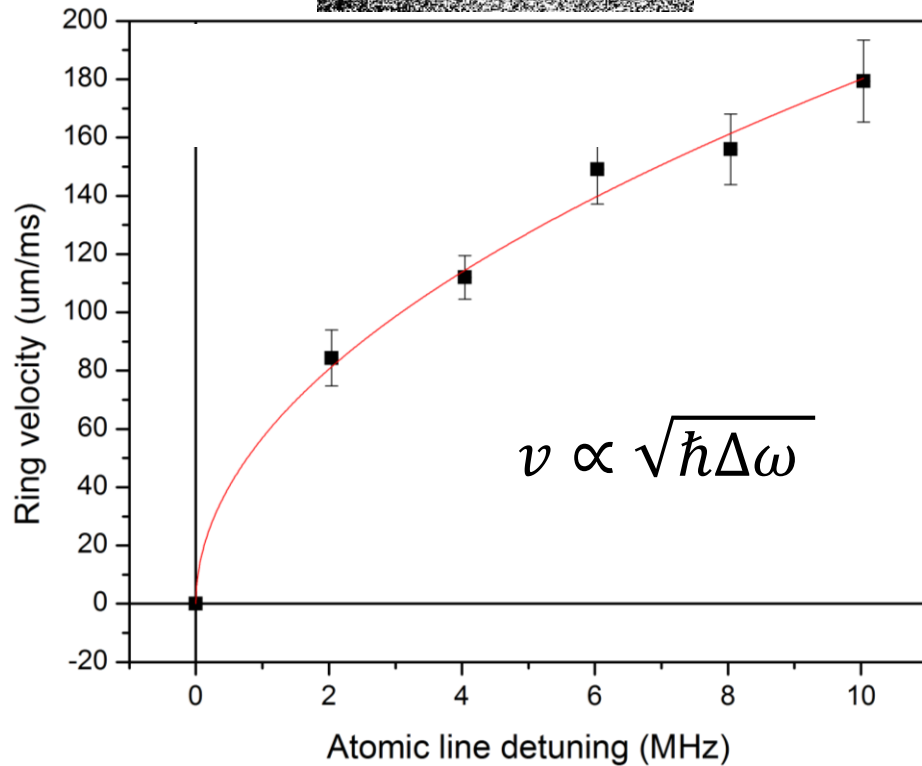
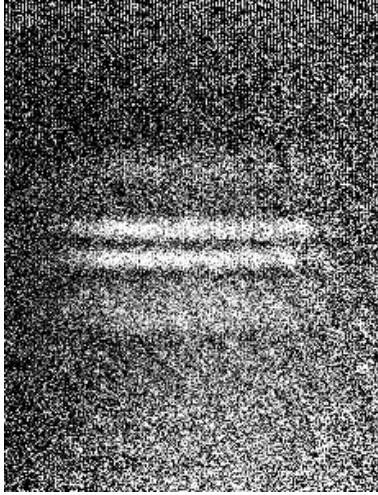
broadband

from $J = 2$

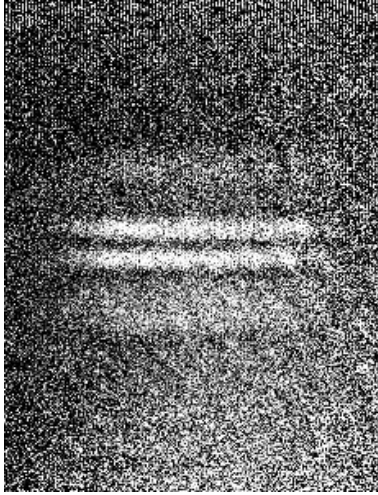
from $J = 0$



Ultracold Photodissociation

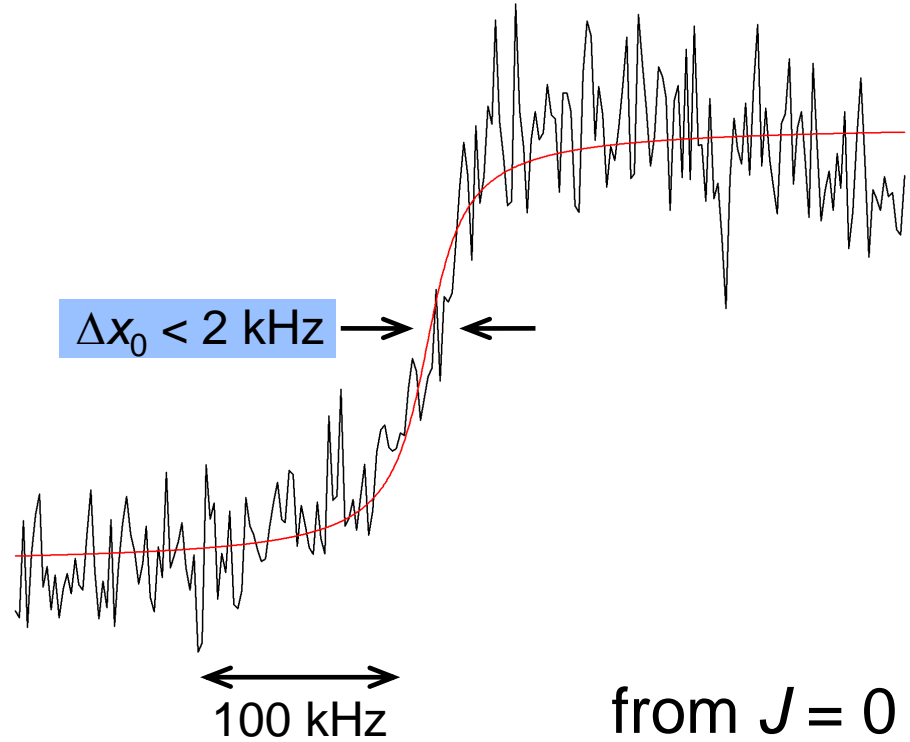
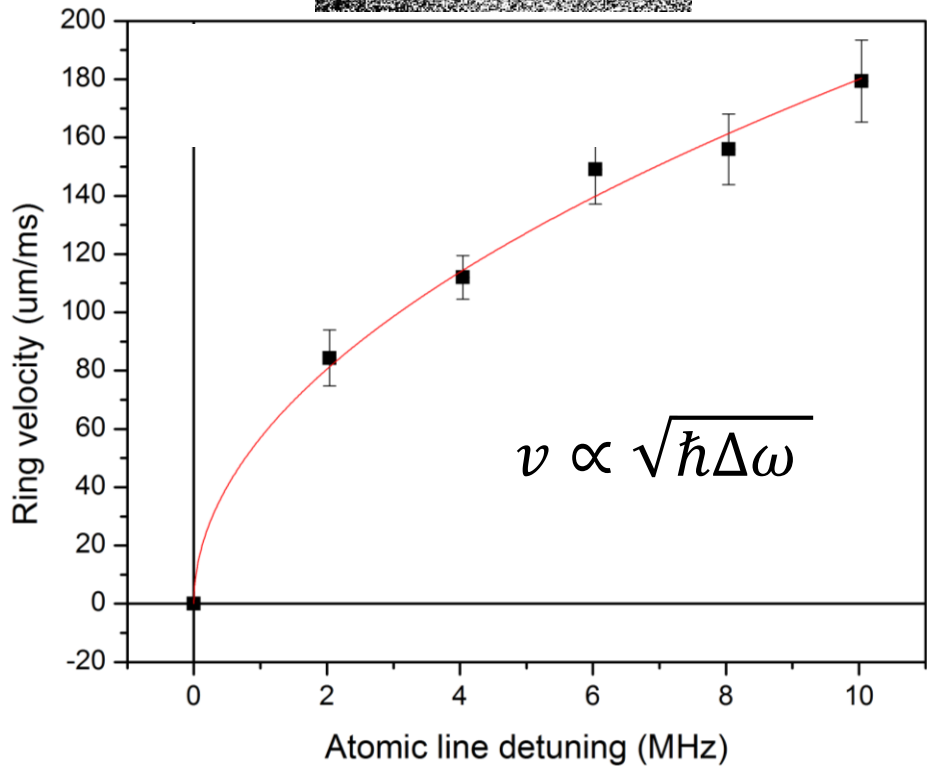


Ultracold Photodissociation

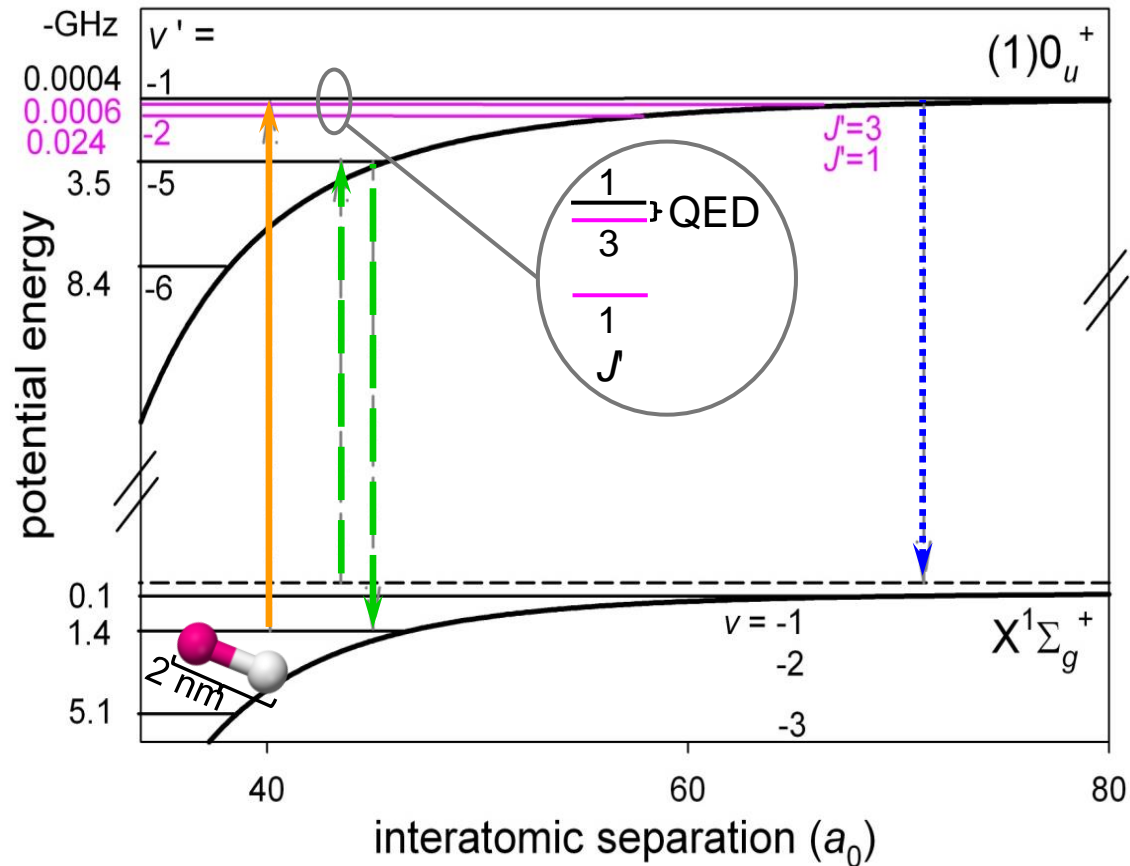


$$S \propto \int_0^{\infty} L(\omega) d\epsilon \propto C + \tan^{-1} \frac{2\delta}{\gamma}$$

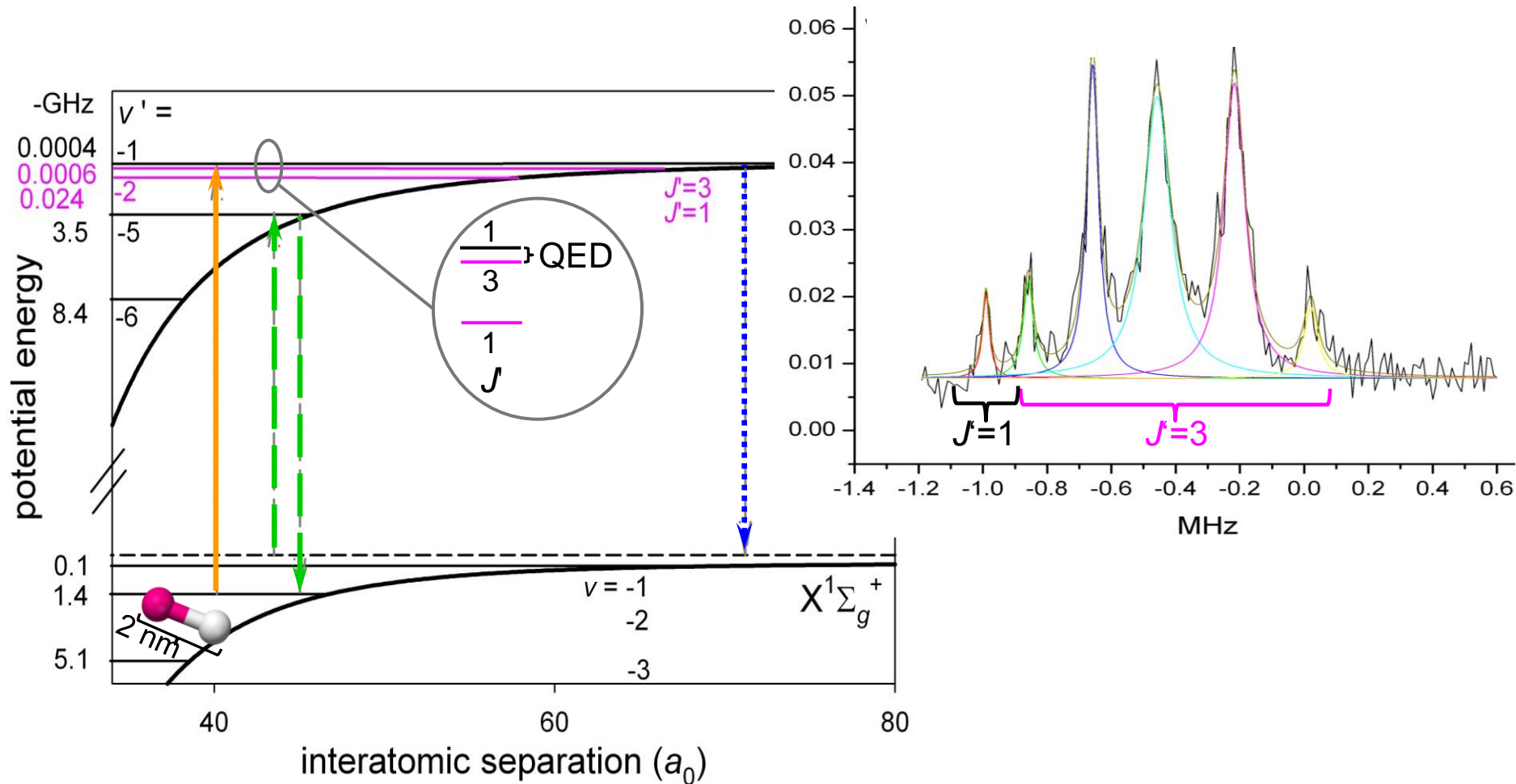
7-fold improvement on E_b



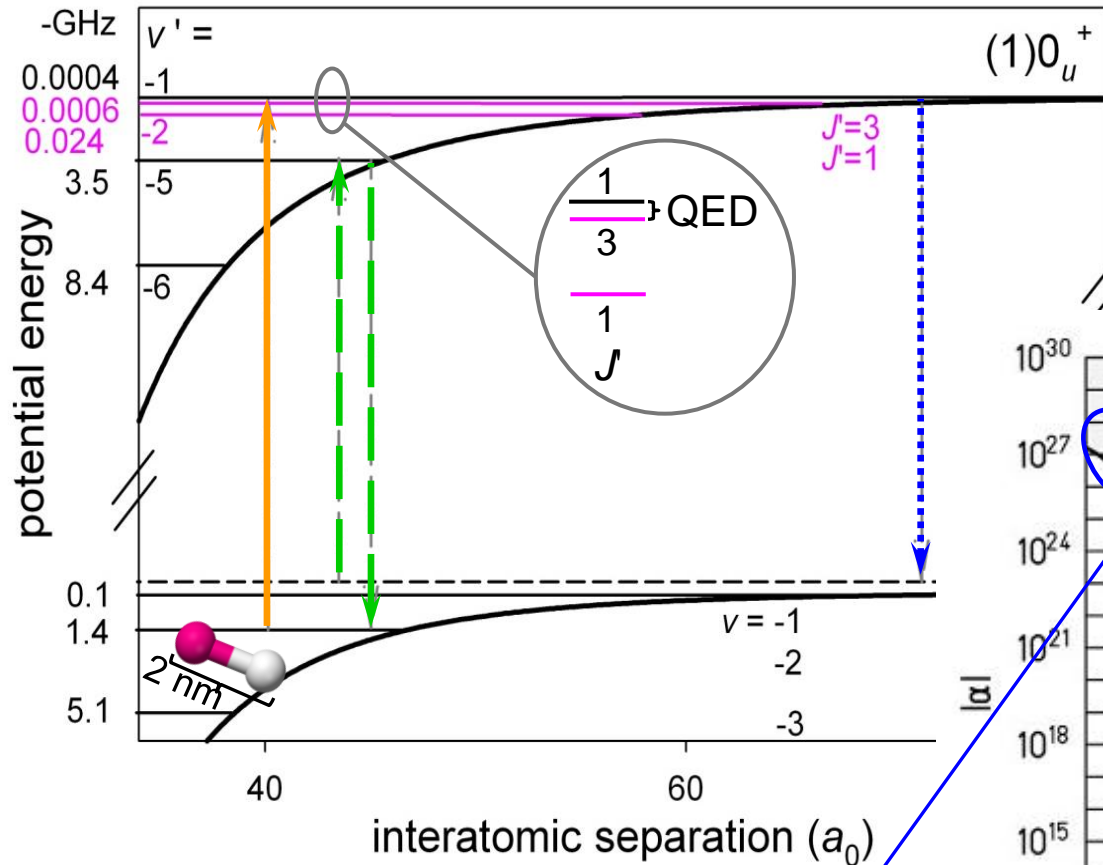
Old & New Physics with Sr₂



Old & New Physics with Sr₂

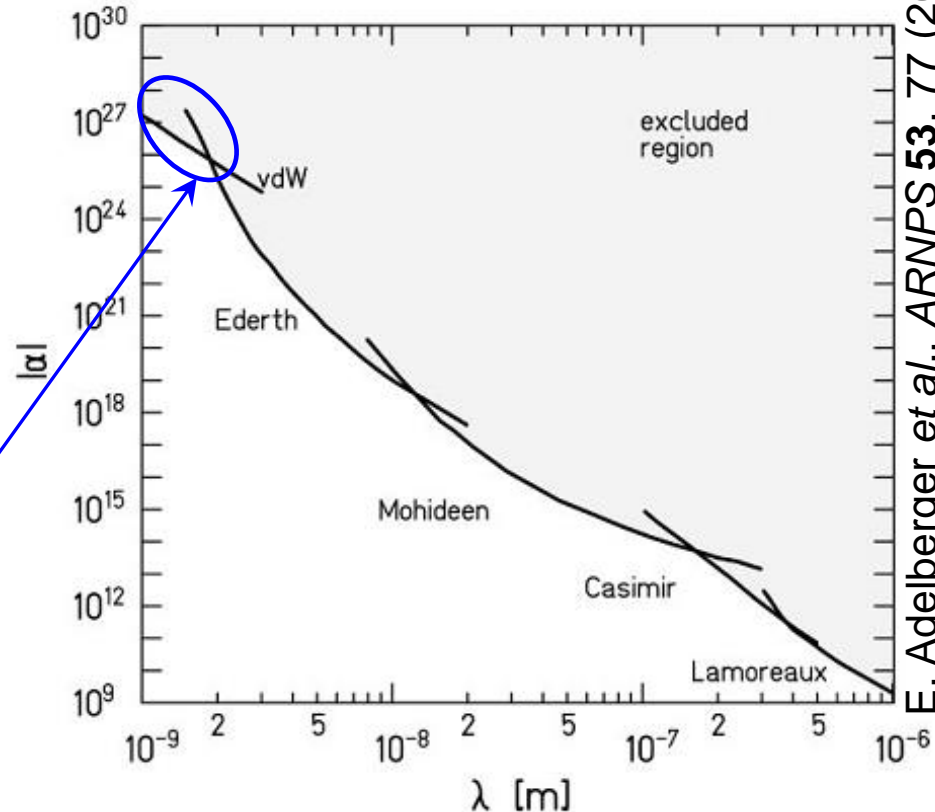


Old & New Physics with Sr₂

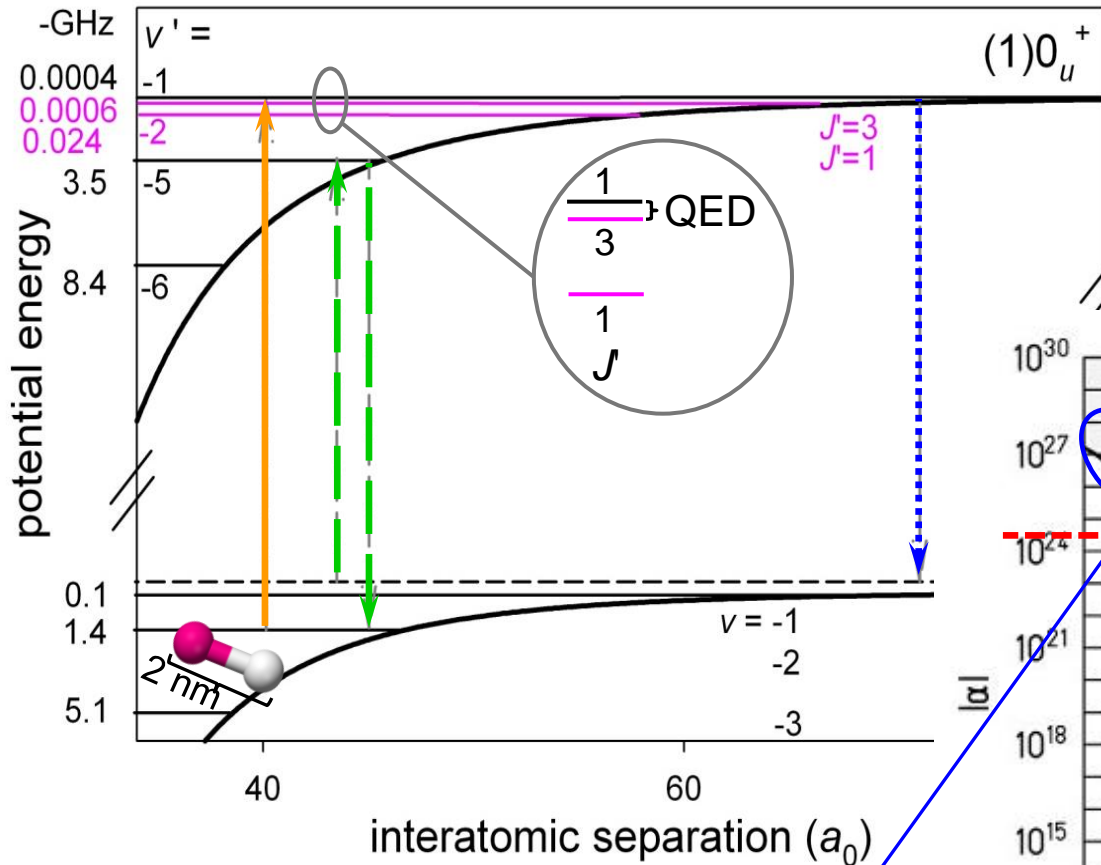


nm scale gravity

$$V(r) = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r} \left(1 + \alpha e^{-r/\lambda} \right)$$



Old & New Physics with Sr₂

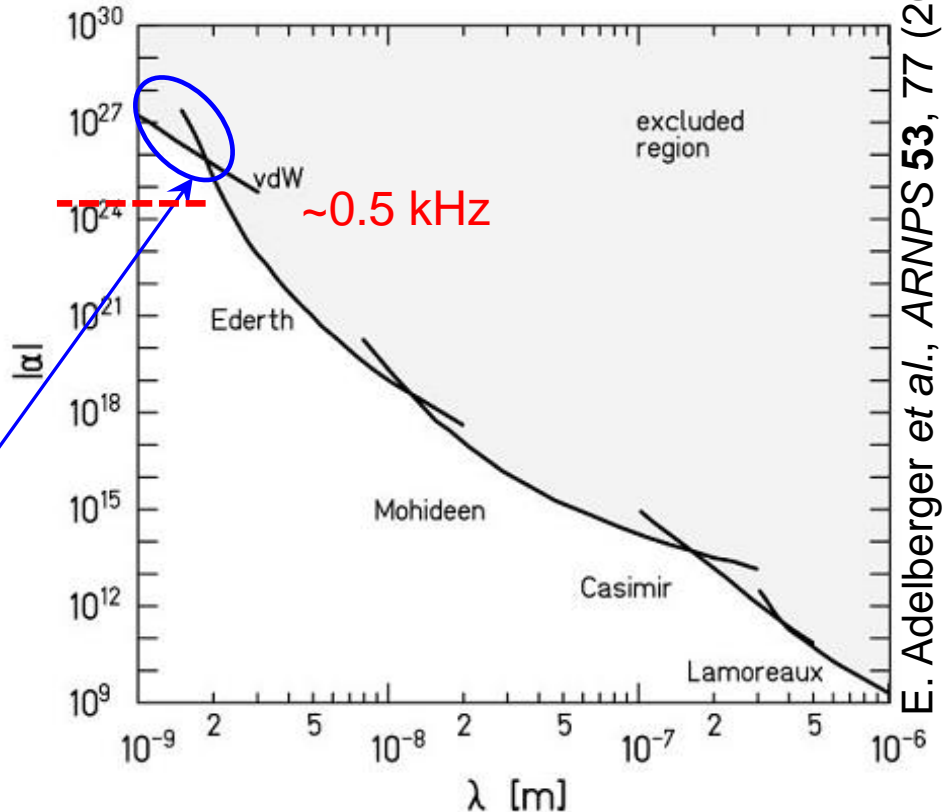


accurate Sr₂ potentials

- A. Stein *et al.*, *PRA* **78**, 042508 (2008)
- A. Stein *et al.*, *EPJD* **57**, 171 (2010)
- R. Ciuryło *et al.*

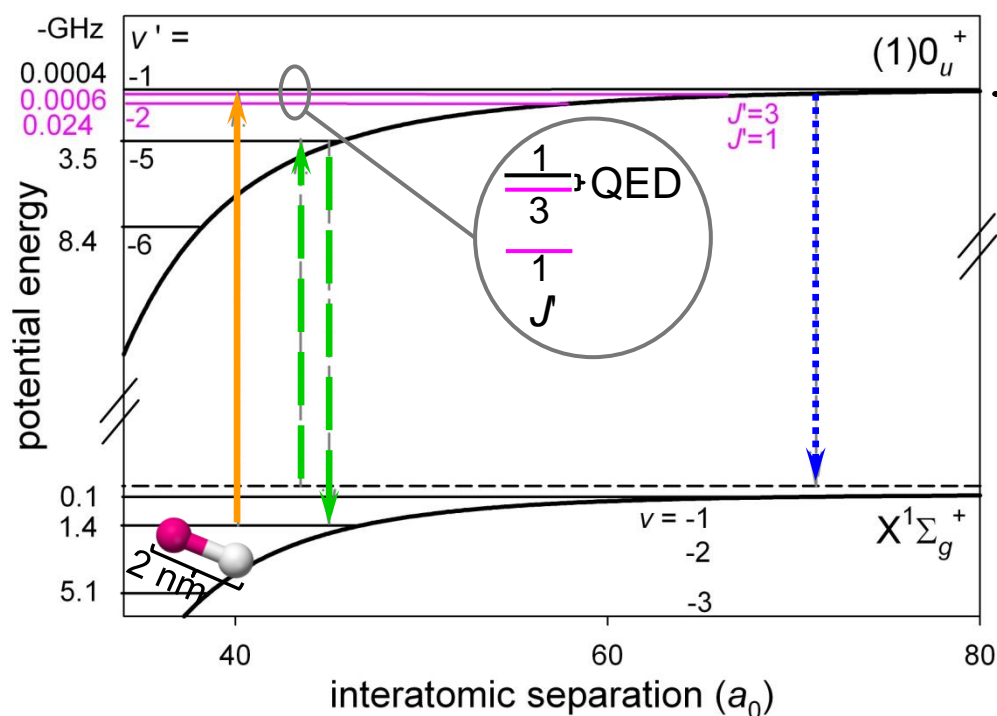
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E. Adelberger *et al.*, *ARNPS* **53**, 77 (2003)

Anomalous Magnetic Susceptibility

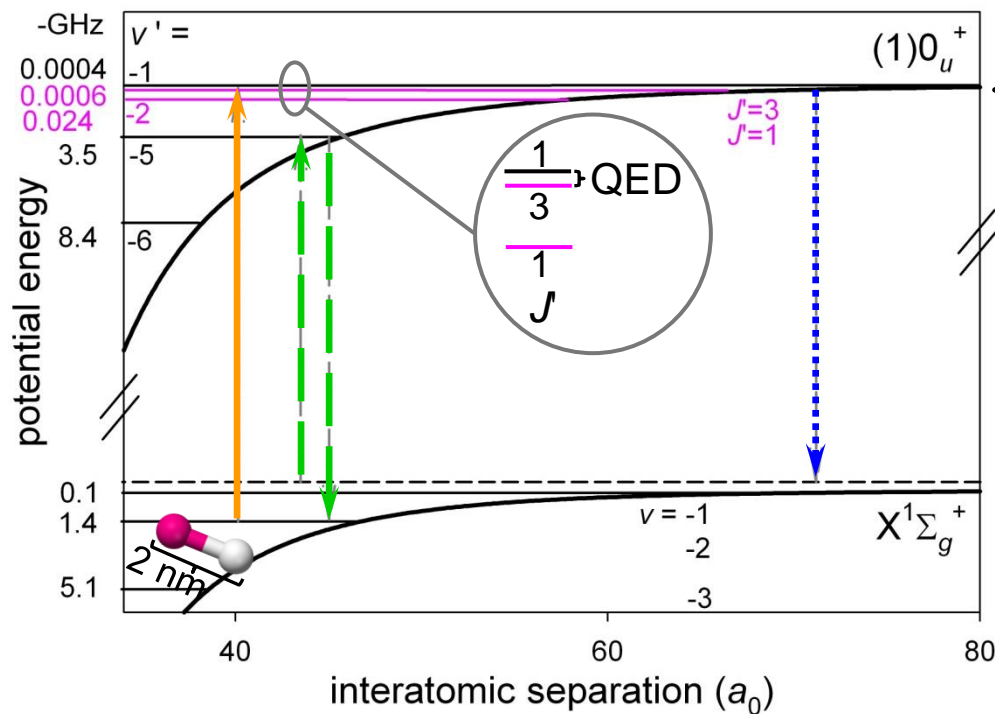


nonadiabatic mixing

$$V_{0u} = -C_{6,0u}/R^6 - 2C_3/R^3 + h^2 A_{0u}/(8\pi^2 \mu R^2),$$

$$V_{1u} = -C_{6,1u}/R^6 + C_3/R^3 + h^2 A_{1u}/(8\pi^2 \mu R^2),$$

Anomalous Magnetic Susceptibility



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magnetic susceptibility χ

$$\chi^{0_u^+}(R) \approx \frac{1}{2} \mu_B^2 \frac{|\langle 1_u | \vec{L} | 0_u^+ \rangle|^2}{V_{0_u^+}(R) - V_{1_u}(R)}$$

$$\chi^{0_u^+}(R) \approx -\mu_B^2 \frac{R^3}{3\delta C_3}$$

$$R \approx 500 a_0!$$

1st & 2nd Zeeman

$$H_Z^{(1)} \approx \mu_B (g_I \vec{L} + g_S \vec{S}) \cdot \vec{B}$$

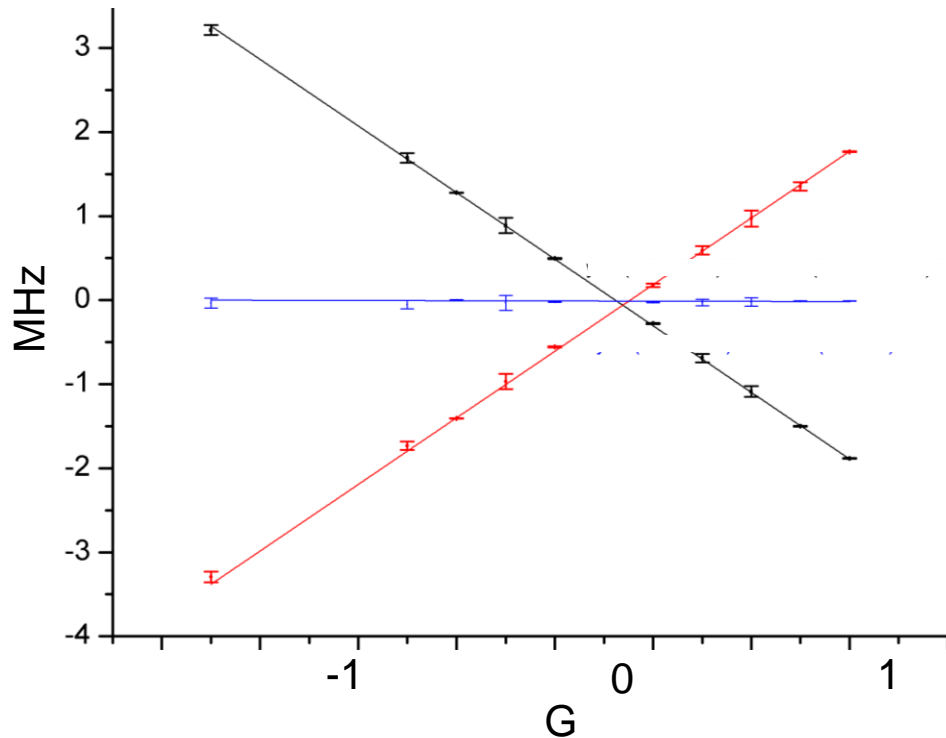
$$H_Z^{(2)} \approx -\frac{1}{2} \chi \vec{B}^2$$

Anomalous Magnetic Susceptibility

$^1S_0 - ^3P_1$ Sr transition

$$g = 1.5$$

$$\chi \approx 0.4 \text{ Hz/G}^2$$



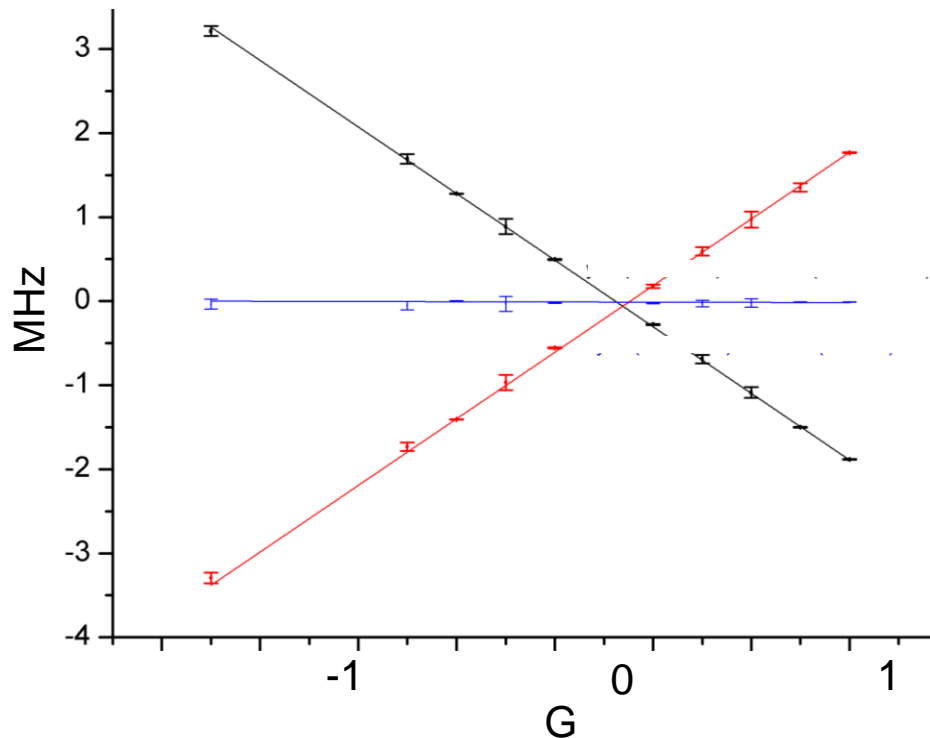
Anomalous Magnetic Susceptibility

10^6 enhancement !

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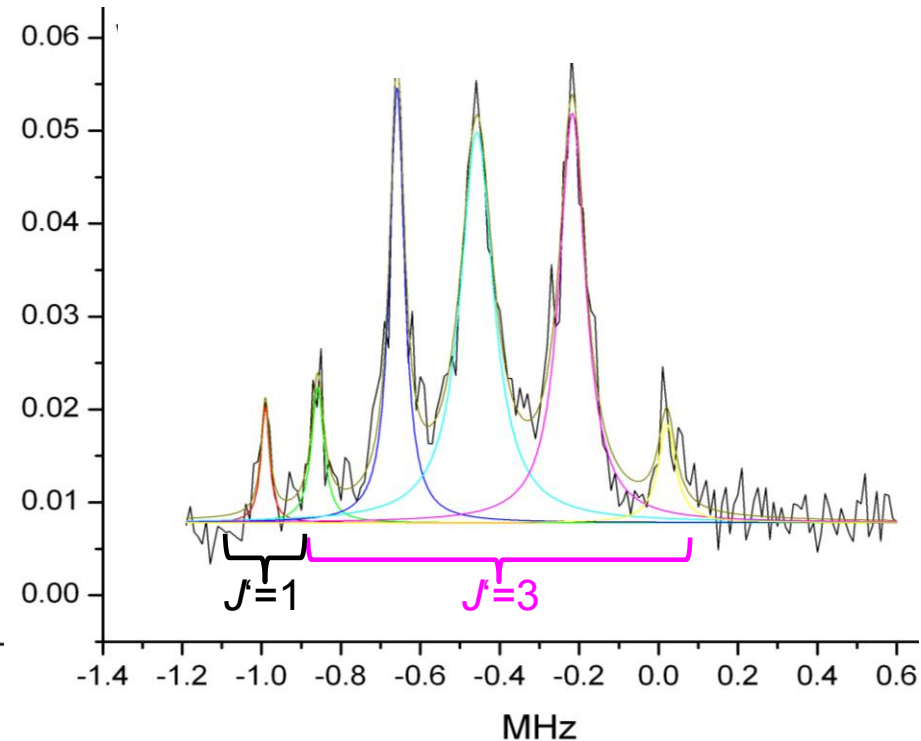
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$X - 0_u^+ \text{ Sr}_2$ transition (near $^1S_0 + ^3P_1$)

$$g = 0.2 - 0.7 !$$

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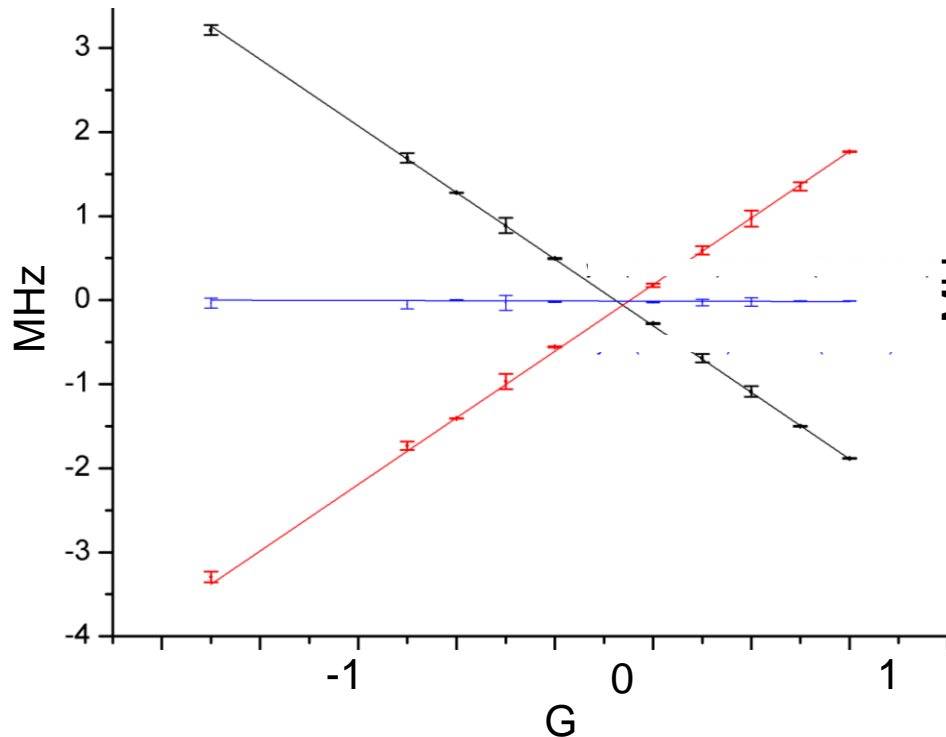
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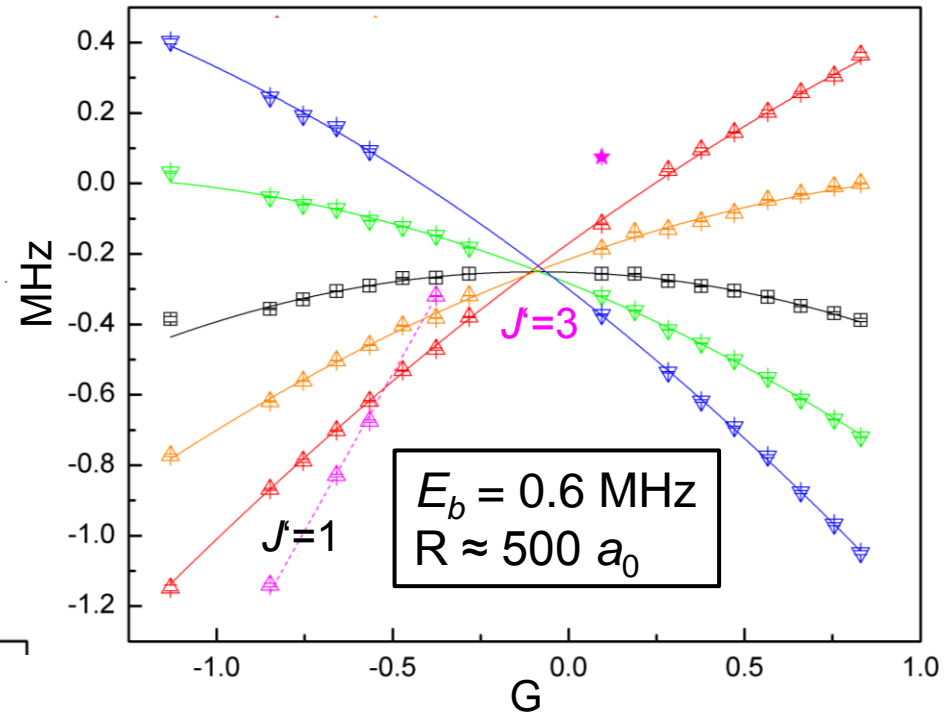
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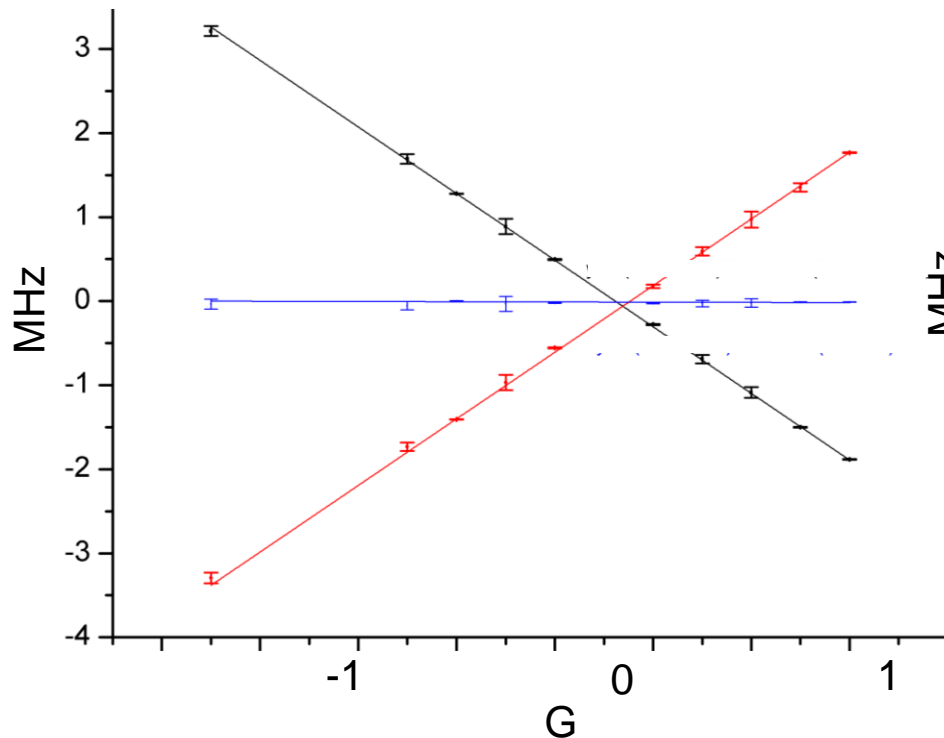
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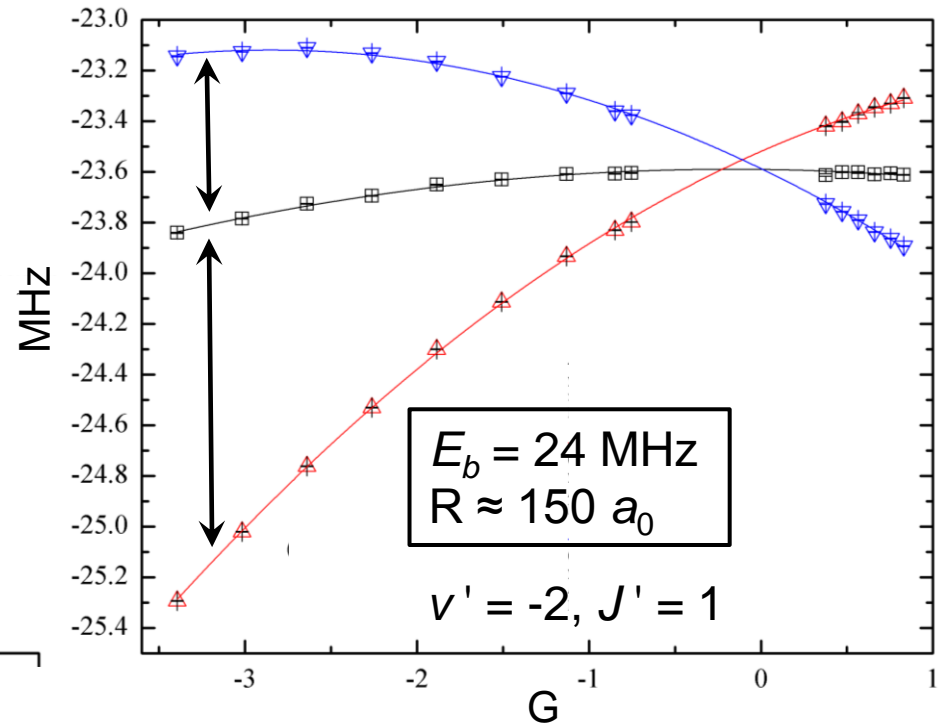
$$\chi \approx 0.4 \text{ Hz/G}^2$$



$X - 0_u^+ \text{ Sr}_2$ transition (near $^1S_0 + ^3P_1$)

$$g = 0.2 - 0.7 !$$

$$\chi \approx 0.04 \text{ MHz/G}^2 (10\div)$$



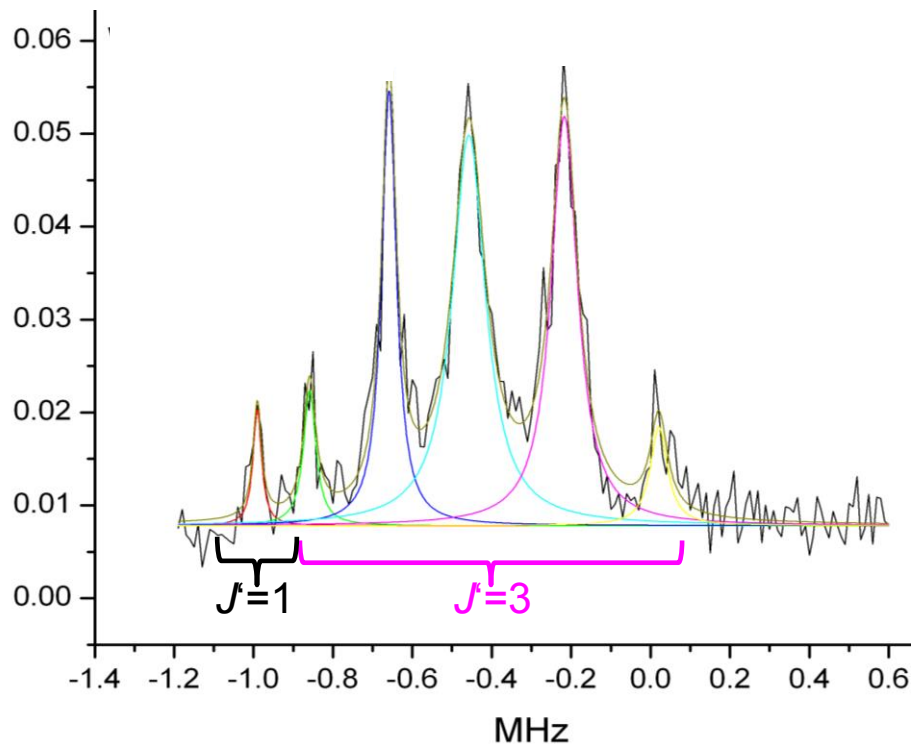
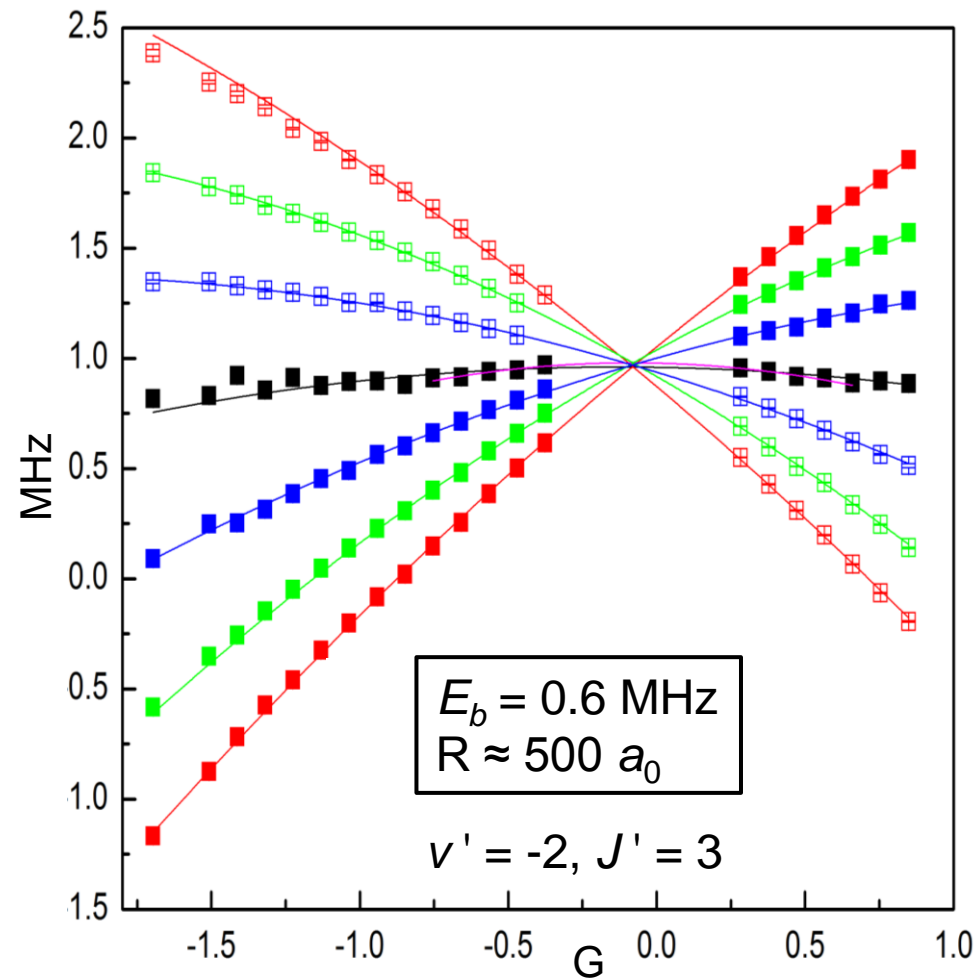
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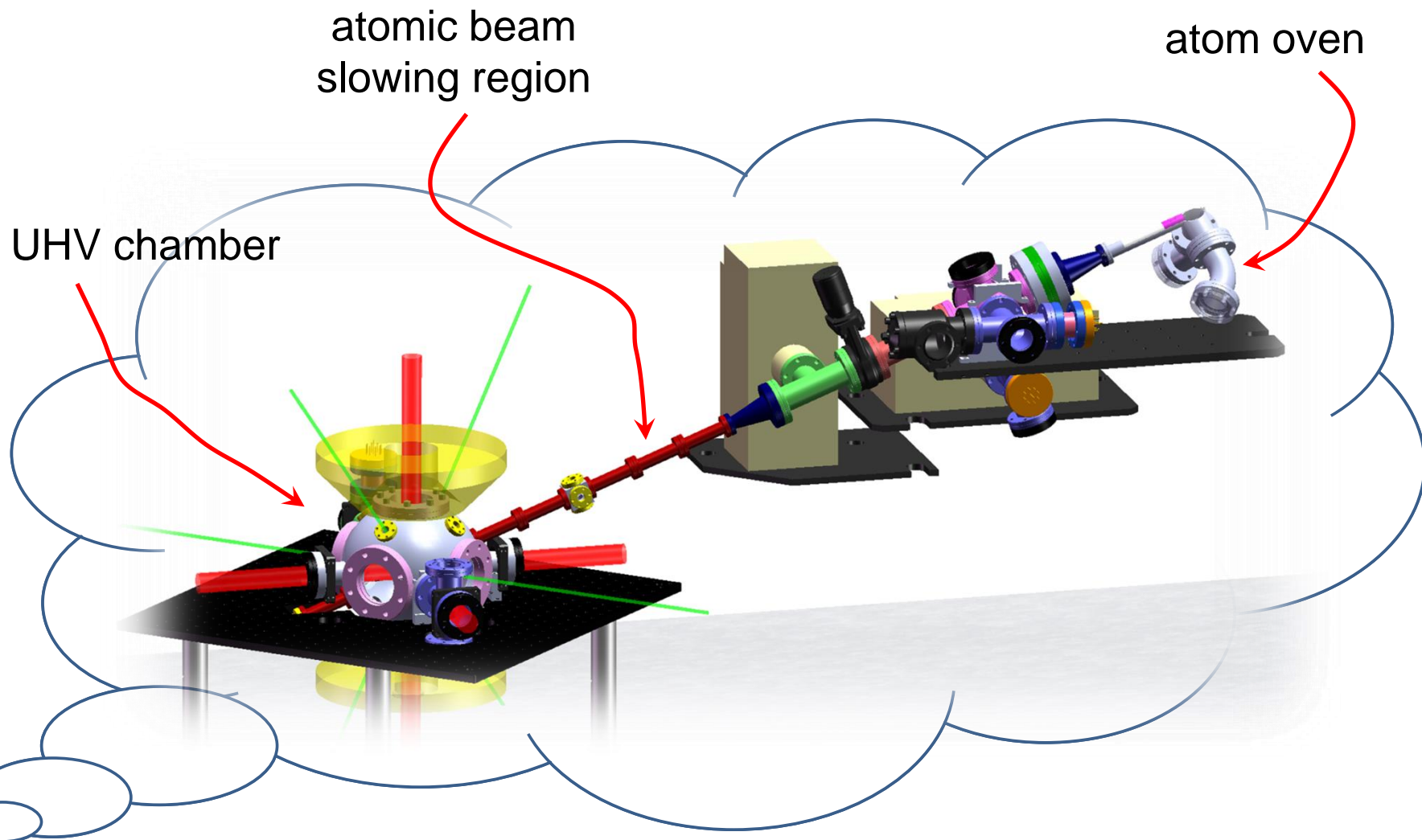
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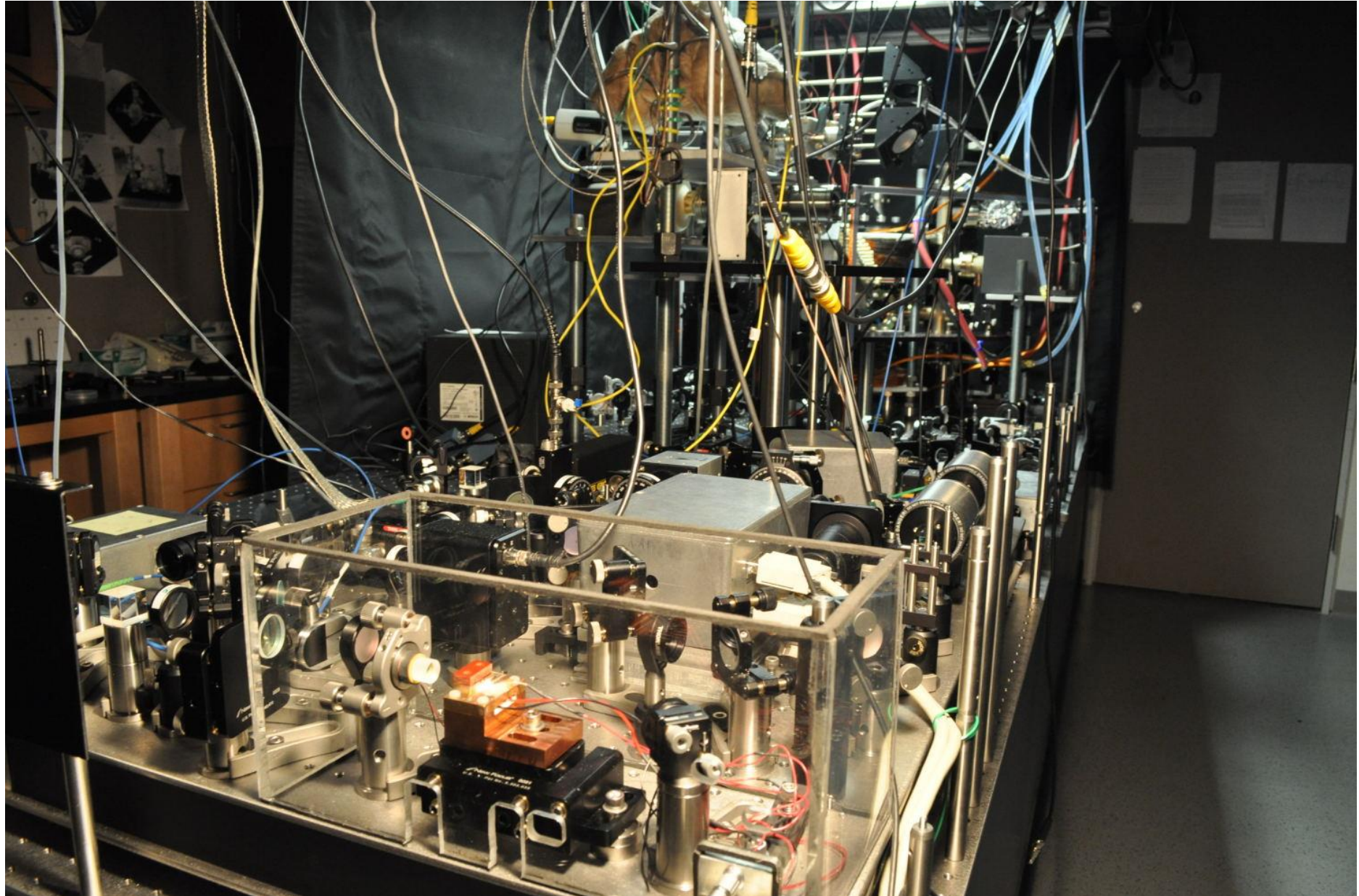
future

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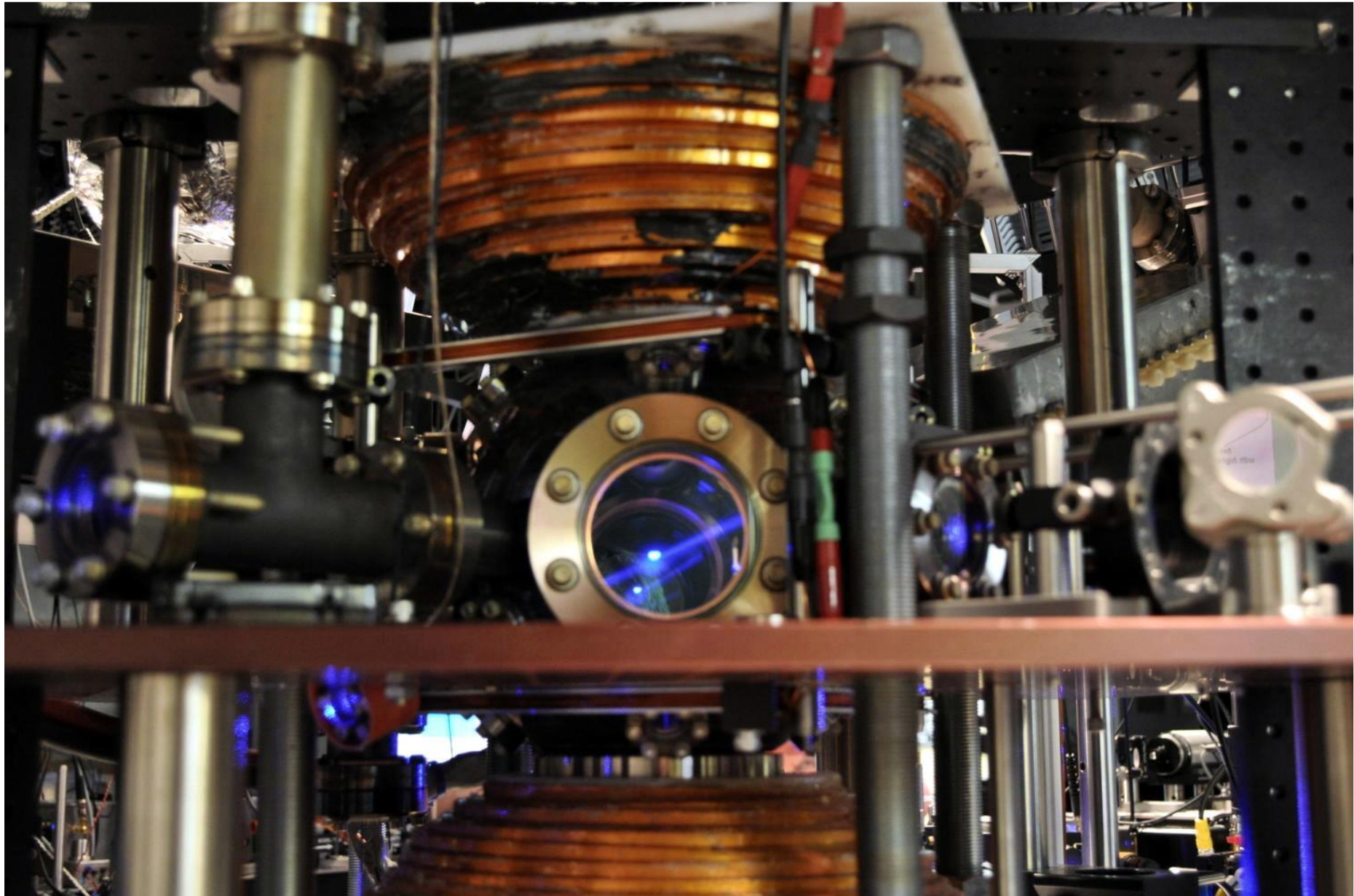
Lab Tour



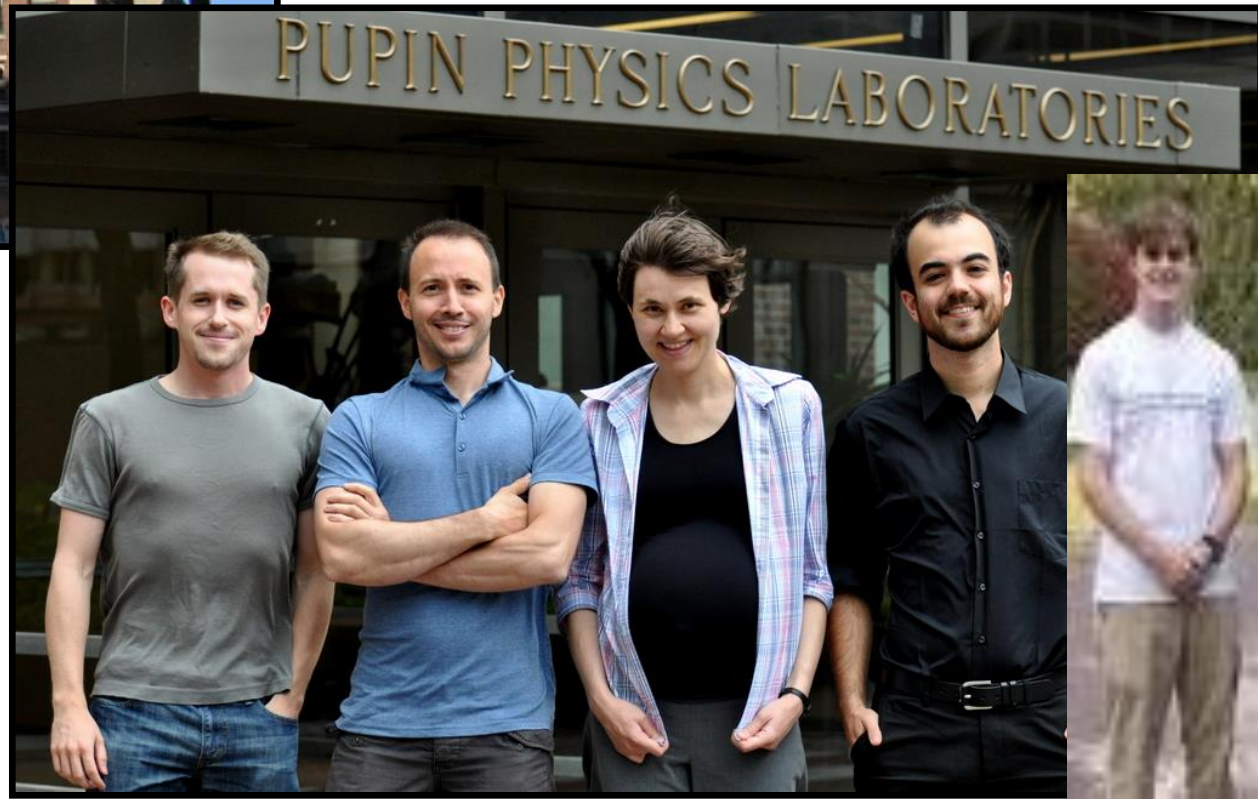
Lab Tour



Lab Tour



Columbia Ultracold Team



Theory collaborations:

R. Moszynski,
S. Kotochigova,
R. Ciuryło, *et al.*

Support:

Columbia University,
ARO,
Sloan Foundation