The 23rd International Conference on Few-Body Problems in Physics (FB23)

Microwave Shielded Polar Molecules

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23rd Sep. 2024, Beijing, China

PRL **130**, 183001 (2023); Nature **626**, 283 (2024); arXiv:2405.13645; arXiv:2406.06412



Dipolar interactions



Magnetic Atoms

Weak dipoles ~ 10 μ_B , stable (10 s)

$z_{d,d}$

H. Kadau et al., Nature 530, 194 (2016)

Rydberg Atoms

Dipolar Excitons

Strong dipoles ~ 104 Debye, lifetime ~ 100 μ s

Strong dipoles ~ 103 Debye, lifetime ~ 1 µs



Dipolar interactions



Dipolar Molecules

Medium dipoles ~ 3 Debye, alone stable (10 s)



Jin & Ye Physics Today 64, 5, 27 (2011)

Polar Molecules

Precision measurement

ACME III (Harvard), JILA, ICL, Caltech, Amsterdam...



Ultracold chemistry

Spin systems





A. Micheli, Nat. Phys. 2, 341 (2006).

BCS-BEC in Polar Molecules

Dipolar superfluids



Theoretical proposal:



Karman and Hutson, PRL 121, 163401 (2018) Lassablière and Quéméner, PRL 121, 163402 (2018)

Suppression of inelastic scatterings:



Realization of fermionic MSPMs

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Evaporation of microwave-shielded polar molecules to quantum degeneracy

Andreas Schindewolf, Roman Bause, Xing-Yan Chen, Marcel Duda, Tijs Karman, Immanuel Bloch & Xin-Yu Luo

Nature 607, 677-681 (2022) Cite this article

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Field-linked resonances of polar molecules

Xing-Yan Chen, Andreas Schindewolf, Sebastian Eppelt, Roman Bause, Marcel Duda, Shrestha Biswas, Tijs Karman, Timon Hilker, Immanuel Bloch & Xin-Yu Luc ⊠

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Ultracold field-linked tetratomic molecules

Xing-Yan Chen, Shrestha Biswas, Sebastian Eppelt, Andreas Schindewolf, Fulin Deng, Tao Shi¹, Su Yi, Timon A. Hilker, Immanuel Bloch & Xin-Yu Luo

Nature 626, 283–287 (2024) Cite this article







Realization of Bosonic MSPMs





J. Lin et al., Phys. Rev. X 13, 031032 (2023)

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Article | Published: 03 June 2024

Observation of Bose–Einstein condensation of dipolar molecules

Niccolò Bigagli, Weijun Yuan, Siwei Zhang, Boris Bulatovic, Tijs Karman, Ian Stevenson & Sebastian Will



Nature 631, 289–293 (2024) Cite this article

Outline

Introduction

Effective potentials for MSPMs

Fermionic MSPMs

Bosonic MSPMs

Liquid Helium

Conclusion and Outlook

Effective potentials for MSPMs

Single molecule:



$$\frac{\hbar\Omega}{2}e^{-i\omega_0 t}|\xi_+\rangle\langle 0,0| + \text{h.c.}$$

$$|\xi_{+}\rangle \equiv \cos\xi |1,1\rangle + \sin\xi |1,-1\rangle$$

$$|\xi_{-}\rangle \equiv \cos \xi |1, -1\rangle - \sin \xi |1, 1\rangle$$



Two molecules:



Two-body Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H}_2 = \sum_{j=1,2} \hat{h}_j + V(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2)$$

Kinetic energy:

$$\hat{h}_j = -\hbar^2 \nabla_j^2 / (2M) + \hat{h}_{\rm in}(j)$$

Two molecules:



Two-body Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H}_2 = \sum_{j=1,2} \hat{h}_j + V(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2)$$



$$\hat{h}_j = -\hbar^2 \nabla_j^2 / (2M) + \hat{h}_{\rm in}(j)$$

Dipolar interaction:

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{d^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \left[\hat{\mathbf{d}}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{d}}_2 - 3(\hat{\mathbf{d}}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})(\hat{\mathbf{d}}_2 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}) \right]$$

= $-8\sqrt{\frac{2}{15}}\pi^{3/2} \frac{d^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \sum_{m=-2}^2 Y_{2m}^*(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) \Sigma_{2,m},$

Spherical tensors:

$$\Sigma_{2,0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (\hat{d}_1^+ \hat{d}_2^- + \hat{d}_1^- \hat{d}_2^+ + 2\hat{d}_1^0 \hat{d}_2^0), \ \Sigma_{2,\pm 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{d}_1^\pm \hat{d}_2^0 + \hat{d}_1^0 \hat{d}_2^\pm), \text{ and } \Sigma_{2,\pm 2} = \hat{d}_1^\pm \hat{d}_2^\pm$$

The parity symmetry reduces the Hamiltonian to a 7D matrix in the symmetric space.

BO approximation:



$$|1\rangle = |+,+\rangle,$$

$$|2\rangle = |+,0\rangle_s, |3\rangle = |+,\xi_-\rangle_s,$$

$$|4\rangle = |+,-\rangle_s,$$

$$5\rangle = |-,0\rangle_s, |6\rangle = |-,\xi_-\rangle_s,$$

$$|7\rangle = |-,-\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle$$
 mostly couples to $|c\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + 1}} (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta |2\rangle_s + \sin \theta e^{i\varphi} |3\rangle_s).$

The 7D Hamiltonian is further reduced to a 2D matrix, which can be solved analytically!

Effective potential:



F.Deng, X. Y. Chen, X. Y. Luo, W. Zhang, S. Yi, and TS, PRL 130, 183001 (2023)

Algorithm

7-Channel Scatterings:

$$\sum_{\nu'=1}^{7} \left(-\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{M} \delta_{\nu\nu'} + V_{\nu\nu'} \right) \psi_{\nu'}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\hbar^2 k_{\nu}^2}{M} \psi_{\nu}(\mathbf{r}),$$

Angular momentum basis:

$$\psi_{\nu}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{lm} Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) \phi_{\nu lm}(r) / r$$

Log-derivative method:

B. Johnson, Journal of Computational Physics 13, 445 (1973).

$$\partial_r \mathcal{Y}(r) = -\mathcal{V}(r) - \mathcal{Y}^2(r)$$
 $\mathcal{Y}(r) = \partial_r \phi(r) \phi^{-1}(r)$

Matching the asymptotic solution:

$$\phi^{\mathbf{a}}_{\nu'l'm',\nu lm}(r) = \mathbf{J}_l(k_\nu r)\delta_{\nu\nu'}\delta_{ll'}\delta_{mm'} + \mathbf{N}_{l'}(k_{\nu'}r)K_{\nu'l'm',\nu lm},$$

$$f_{\nu lm}^{\nu' l'm'} = i \frac{1}{\sqrt{k_{\nu'}}} \left(\frac{1}{K+i} K\right)_{\nu' l'm',\nu lm} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k_{\nu}}} \qquad \qquad \sigma_{\nu lm}^{\nu' l'm'} = 4\pi \left| f_{\nu lm}^{\nu' l'm'} \right|^2$$

Scattering cross sections

p-wave:









Finite elliptic angles





X. Y. Chen, et al., Nature 614, 59 (2023)

Tetramer bound states



Goulven Quéméner, John L. Bohn, and James F. E. Croft, Phys. Rev. Lett. **131**, 043402 (2023)

Tetramer bound states



Modulational dissociation

$$\begin{split} V_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{r}) &= \frac{C_3}{r^3} [3\cos^2\theta - 1 + 3\mathcal{F}_{\xi}(\varphi)\sin^2\theta] \\ &+ \frac{C_6}{r^6}\sin^2\theta \{1 - \mathcal{F}_{\xi}^2(\varphi) + [1 - \mathcal{F}_{\xi}(\varphi)]^2\cos^2\theta\}. \end{split} \qquad \begin{aligned} H_{\text{MD}} &\approx \left(\varepsilon_B + \omega_{\text{m}}\right) |\psi_B\rangle \left\langle\psi_B\right| + \int d\mathbf{k} \frac{k^2}{M} \left|\psi_{\mathbf{k}}\rangle \left\langle\psi_{\mathbf{k}}\right| \\ &+ \int \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} g_{\mathbf{k}} \left|\psi_{\mathbf{k}}\rangle \left\langle\psi_B\right| + \text{h.c.}, \end{split}$$



X. Y. Chen et al., Nature 626, 283 (2024) F. Deng *et al.*, arXiv:2405.13645

Fermionic MSPMs

BCS-BEC crossover in atomic gases



Sa de Melo et al., PRL 71, 3283 (1993); PRL 96, 040402 (2006).

BCS-BEC crossover in dipolar gases



Kanjilal and Blume, PRA 78, 040703(R) (2008)



Shi, Zou, Hu, Sun, & Yi, PRL 110, 045301 (2013).



Qi, Shi, and Zhai, PRL 110, 045302 (2013).

BCS superfluid in MS molecules

Many-body Hamiltonian:

$$\begin{split} \hat{H} &= \int d^3 \mathbf{r} \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}) \left(-\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2M} - \mu \right) \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}') V_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}), \end{split}$$

Gap equation:

$$\Delta_{lm}(k) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{l'} i^{l'-l} \int_0^\infty p^2 dp \widetilde{V}_{ll',m}(k,p) \frac{\tanh(\beta_c \varepsilon_{\mathbf{p}}/2)}{2\varepsilon_{\mathbf{p}}} \Delta_{l'm}(p)$$

(1) Renormalization free(2) Logrithmic discretization

BCS superfluid in MS molecules

 $\Omega/(2\pi) = 28$ (solid line), 38 (dashed line), and 48 MHz (dash-dotted line)



 $\Omega/(2\pi) = 48$ (solid line), 58 (dashed line), and 66 MHz (dash-dotted line)

Extending lifetimes of tetramers



Bosonic MSPMs



10³

10⁴

Intermolecular distance, $R(a_0)$





DAMOP S. Will's talk

Hamiltonian:

W. Jin *et al.*, arXiv:2406.06412

$$\begin{split} H &= H_0 + H_{\text{int}}, \\ H_0 &= \int d\mathbf{r} \left[\frac{1}{2M} \nabla \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}) \nabla \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) + V(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \\ H_{\text{int}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' U(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}), \\ U(\mathbf{r}) &= \frac{C_3}{r^3} (3\cos^2\theta - 1) + \frac{C_6}{r^6} \sin^2\theta (1 + \cos^2\theta), \\ U_{\text{pp}}(\mathbf{r}) &= \frac{4\pi\hbar^2 a_s}{M} \delta(\mathbf{r}) + \frac{C_3}{r^3} (3\cos^2\theta - 1). \end{split}$$

Hamiltonian:

W. Jin *et al.*, arXiv:2406.06412

$$H = H_0 + H_{\text{int}},$$

$$H_0 = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[\frac{1}{2M} \nabla \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}) \nabla \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) + V(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) \right]$$

$$H_{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' U(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}),$$

$$U(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{C_3}{r^3} (3\cos^2\theta - 1) + \frac{C_6}{r^6} \sin^2\theta (1 + \cos^2\theta),$$

$$U_{\rm pp}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{4\pi\hbar^2 a_s}{M}\delta(\mathbf{r}) + \frac{C_3}{r^3}(3\cos^2\theta - 1).$$
 Inapplicable!!!





$$g_2(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \frac{\langle \Psi | \, \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) | \Psi \rangle}{n(\mathbf{r}) n(\mathbf{r}')},$$

Liquid Helium

W. L. McMillan, Phys. Rev. **138** A442 (1965)

W. Jin et al., arXiv:2406.06412

$$U(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{C_3}{r^3} (3\cos^2\theta - 1) + \frac{C_6}{r^6} \sin^2\theta (1 + \cos^2\theta),$$

Variational ansatz:

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi\rangle &= e^{-\alpha^2/2} e^{\alpha \hat{b}^{\dagger}} |0\rangle \\ \hat{b} &= \int d\mathbf{r} \phi_0(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} \left|\Psi\right\rangle &= S\left|\alpha\right\rangle/\sqrt{\mathcal{N}},\\ S &= \exp[\frac{1}{2}\int d\mathbf{r}d\mathbf{r}'\chi(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}')\hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r})\hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}')\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}')\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r})] \end{split}$$

TS, E. Demler, and J. I. Cirac, Annals of Physics **390**, 245 (2018). TS, E. Demler, and J. I. Cirac, PRL **125**, 180602 (2020).

$$|\Psi_N\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \int D[\mathbf{r}] \prod_{i< j(=1)}^N J(\mathbf{r}_i, \mathbf{r}_j) \prod_{j=1}^N \phi_0(\mathbf{r}_j) \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r}_j) |0\rangle$$

R. Jastrow, Phys. Rev. 98, 1479 (1955).



Ground state energy:

$$E = \frac{1}{2M} \int d\mathbf{r} \nabla \phi(\mathbf{r}) \nabla \phi(\mathbf{r}) - \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \frac{1}{4M} \nabla \ln J(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \nabla \ln n(\mathbf{r}) G_2(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') - \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \frac{1}{4M} \nabla^2 \ln J(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') G_2(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') + \int d\mathbf{x} V(\mathbf{r}) n(\mathbf{r}) + \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' U(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') G_2(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'),$$

Cluster expansions:

J. B. Aviles, Annals of Physics 5, 251 (1958)

$$G_2(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = n(\mathbf{r})n(\mathbf{r}')J^2(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')[1 + \int d\mathbf{r}_1 f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_1)n(\mathbf{r}_1)F(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}')].$$
$$f(\mathbf{r}_i, \mathbf{r}_j) = J^2(\mathbf{r}_i, \mathbf{r}_j) - 1$$

Phase diagrams:



Condensate fractions and momentum distributions

$$G_1(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{\rho}') = \langle \Psi | \, \psi^{\dagger}(\boldsymbol{\rho}') \psi(\boldsymbol{\rho}) \, | \Psi \rangle = \sum_{\ell \ge 0} N_{\ell} \bar{\varphi}_{\ell}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) \bar{\varphi}_{\ell}^*(\boldsymbol{\rho}')$$



Helium 4 v.s. MSPMs



N. Bigagli et al., Nature 631, 289 (2024).



Liquid Helium



(c)

-5

0

5

10

 ho/r_0

0.8

0.2

0

15

 $g_2(0, \rho)$ 9.0

W. L. McMillan, Phys. Rev. **138** A442 (1965)

Conclusion and Outlook

New paradigm in MS polar molecules beyond atoms and Helium

F. Deng, et al., PRL 130, 183001 (2023)

J. Lin et al., Phys. Rev. X 13, 031032 (2023)

N. Bigagli et al., Nature 631, 289 (2024).

W. Jin et al., arXiv:2406.06412

T. Langen et al.,arXiv:2407.09391

Realization of tetramer BEC and BCS-BEC crossover



X. Y. Chen et al., Nature 626, 283 (2024) F. Deng *et al.*, arXiv:2405.13645

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