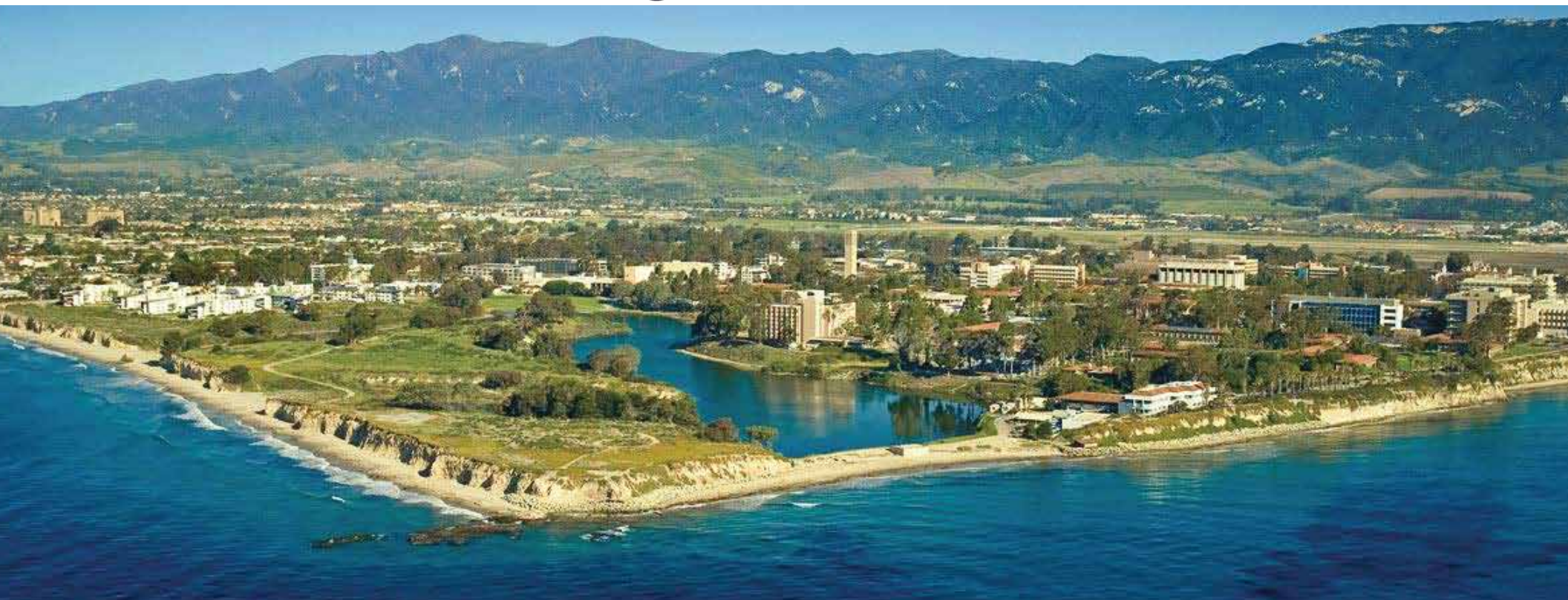
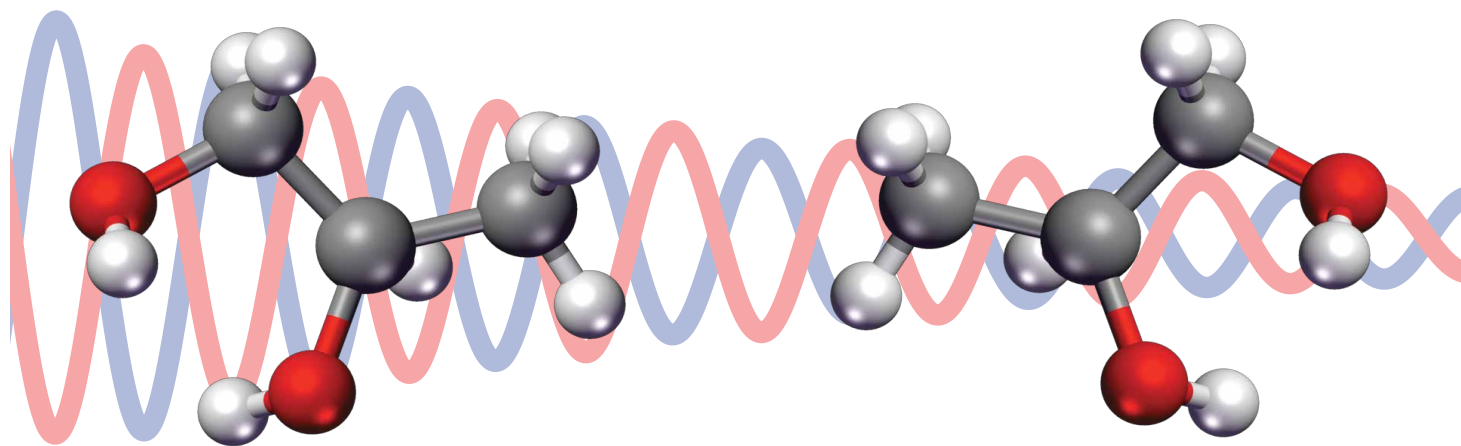
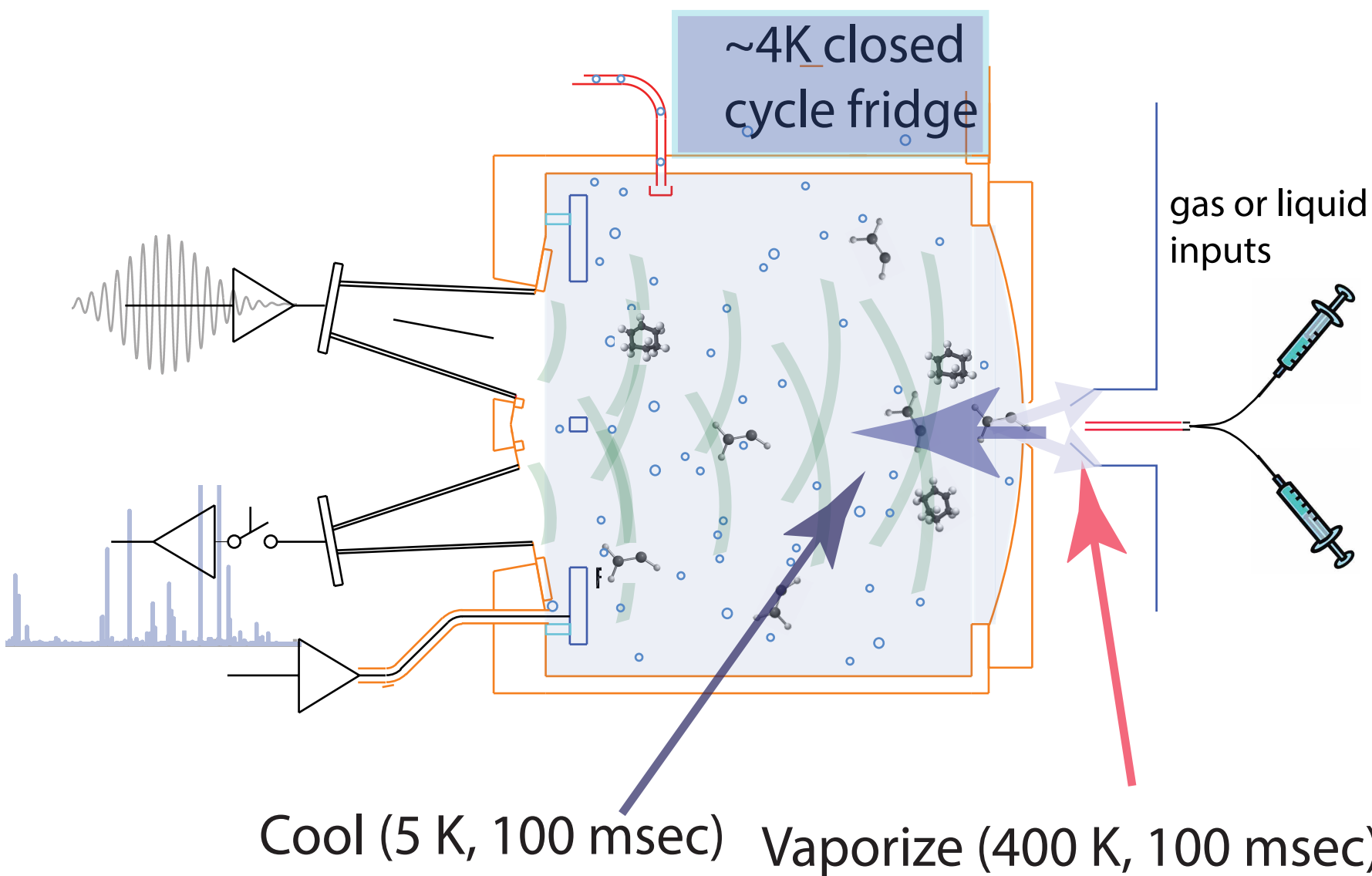


High sensitivity 1-D and 2-D spectroscopy via cryogenic buffer gas cooling

ISMS 2017
David Patterson
UCSB



Our favorite (but unusual) source of cold molecules:



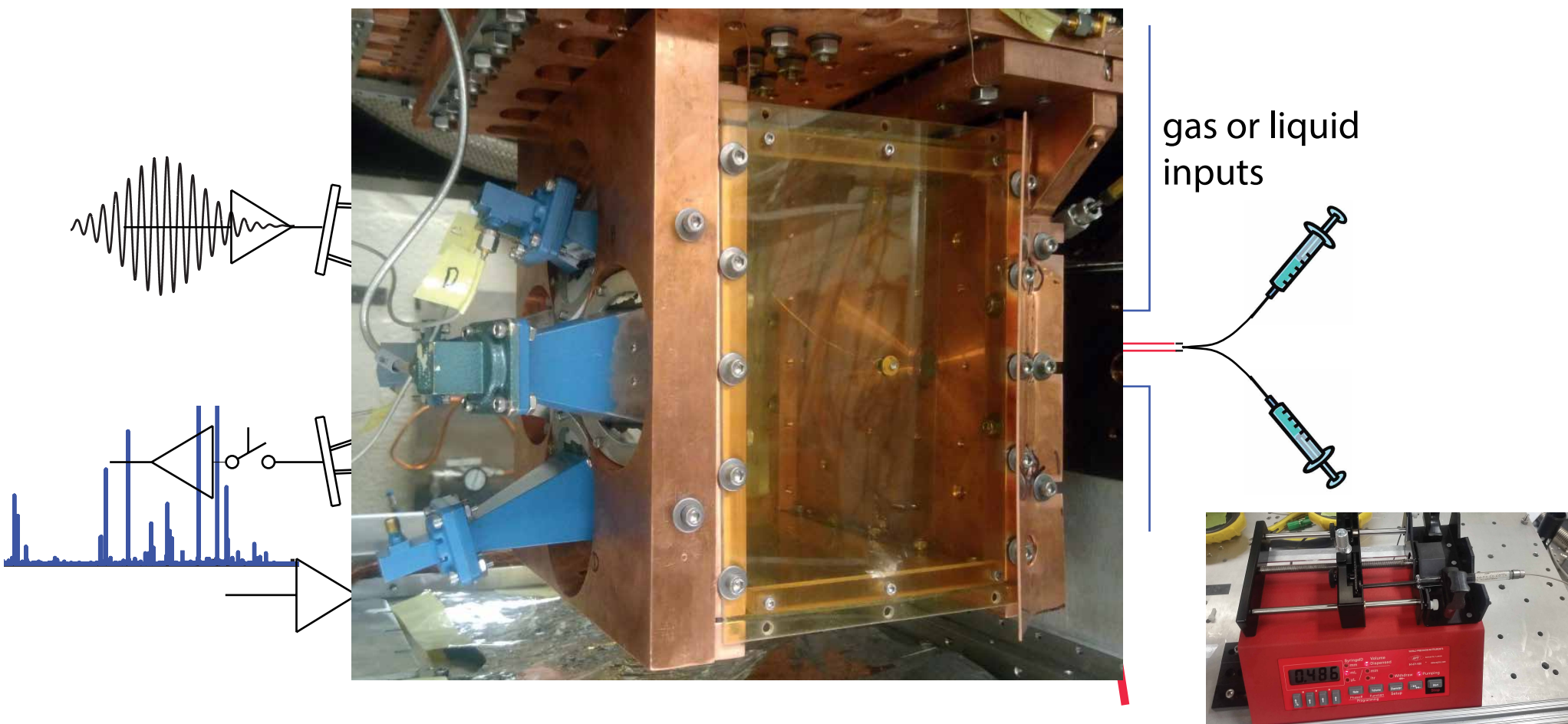
DeLucia, 1989

Doyle, 1995

Egerov, 2006

Campbell, 2008

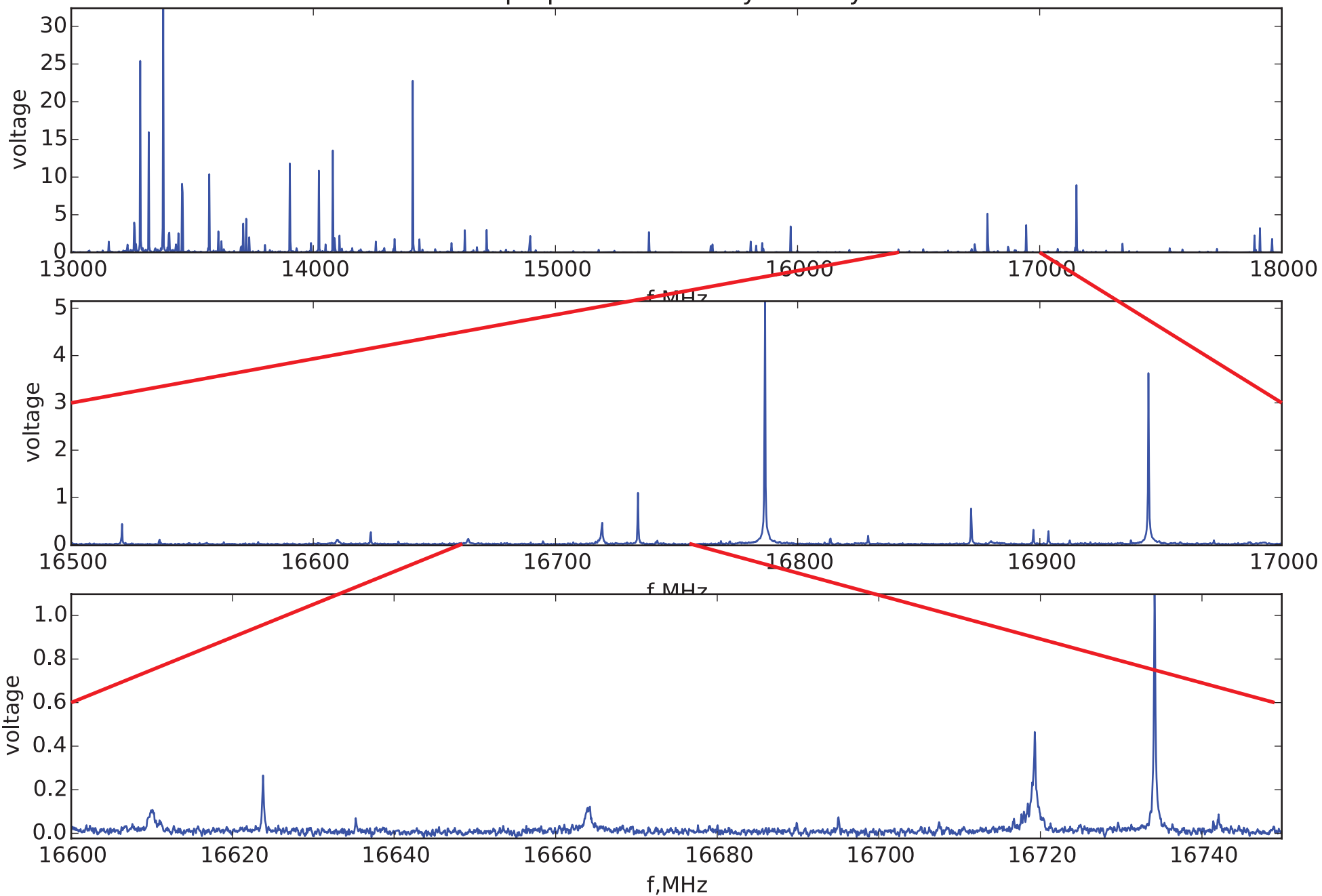
Our favorite (but unusual) source of cold molecules:



Compatible with

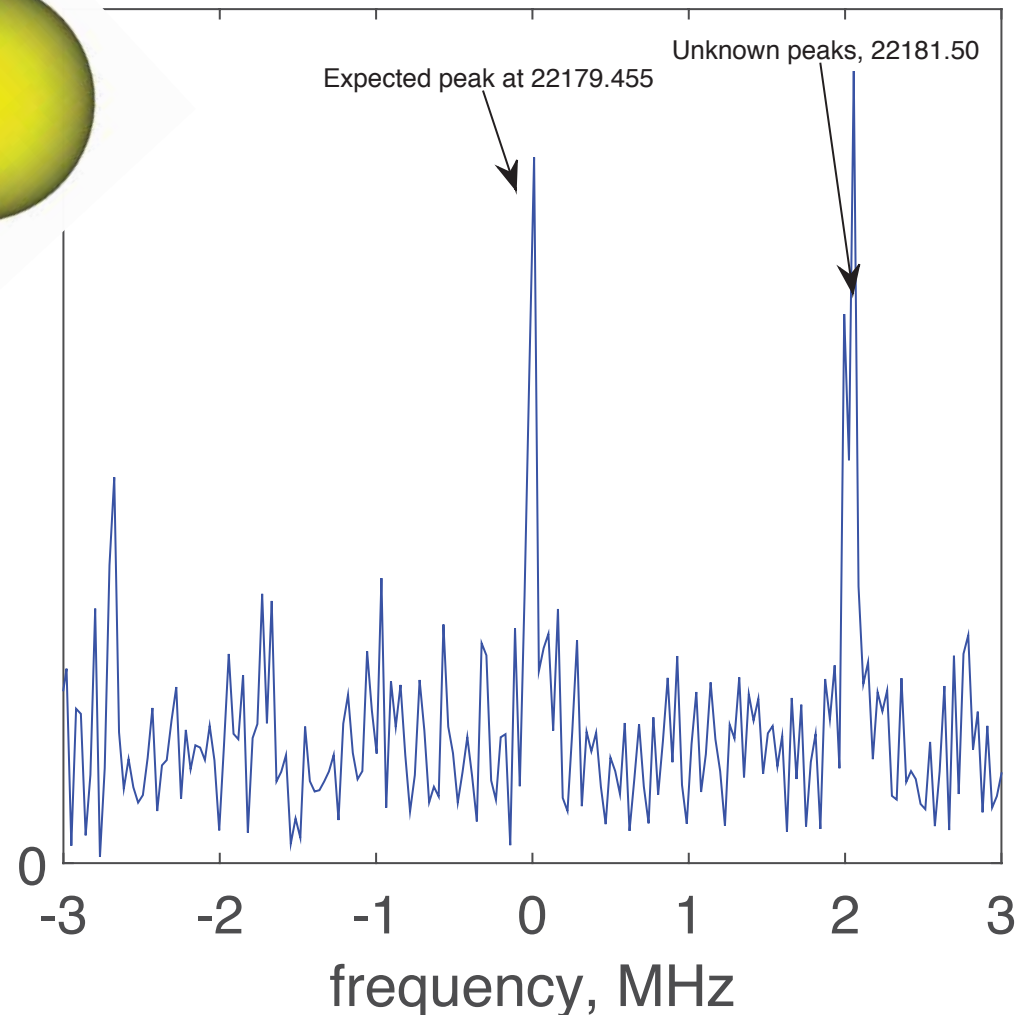
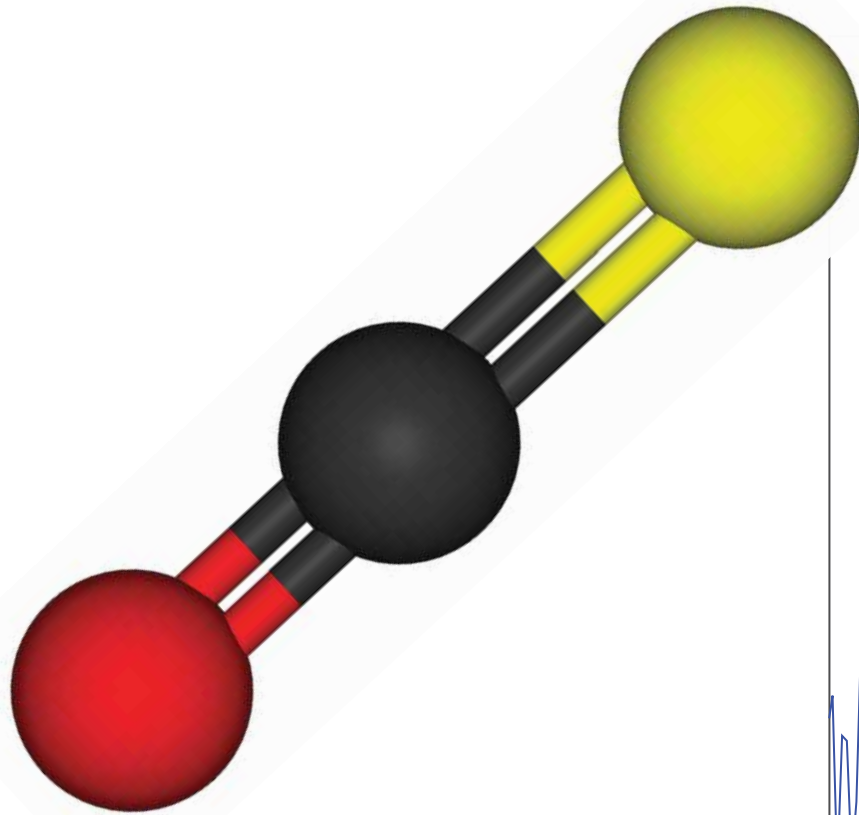
- neat liquids and solutions
- gas inputs
- solids (via load lock)

1-2 propanediol in Ethylene Glycol

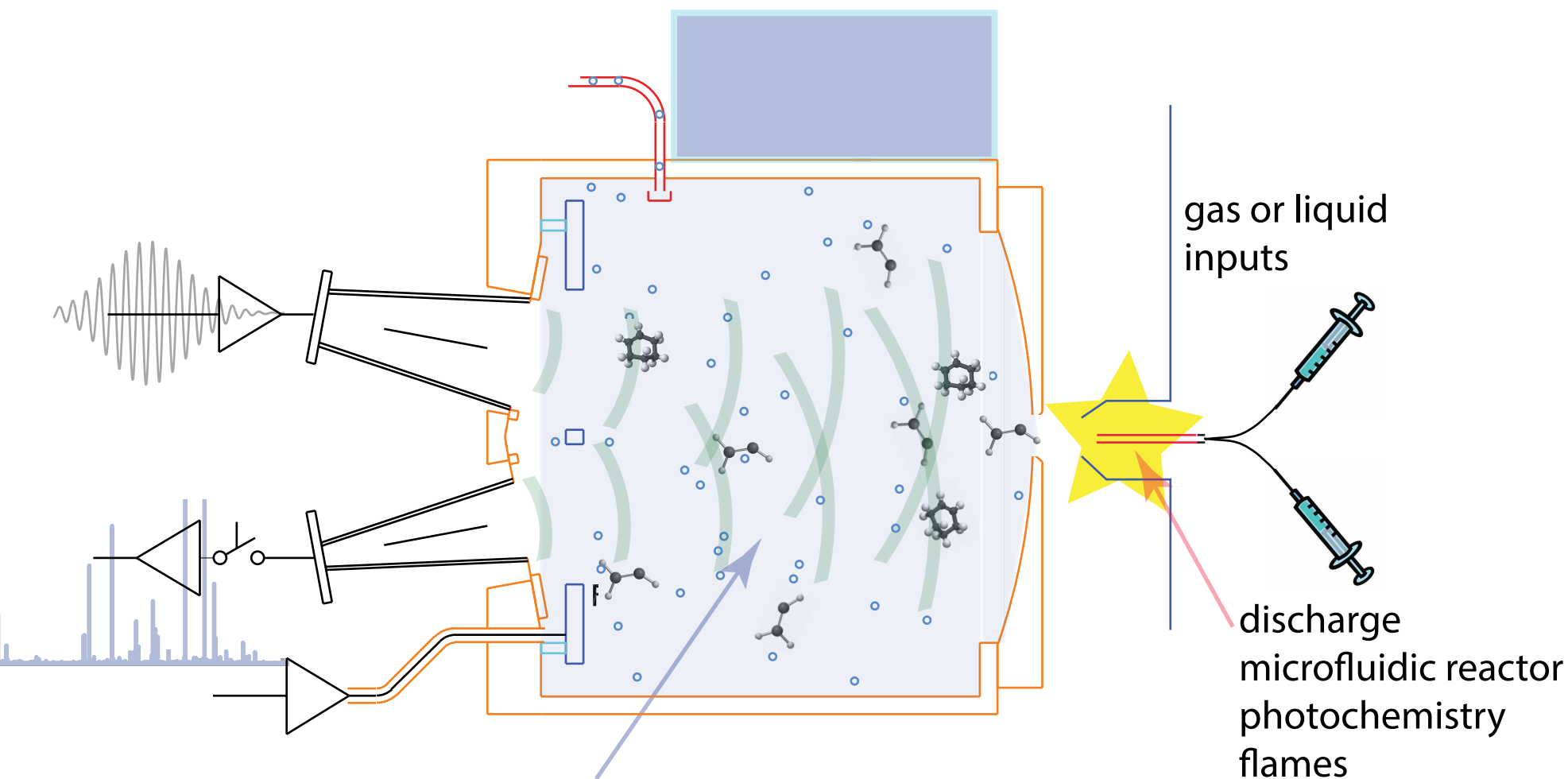


Our high repetition rate (~ 50 kHz) and cryogenic noise temperature give us unprecedented sensitivity

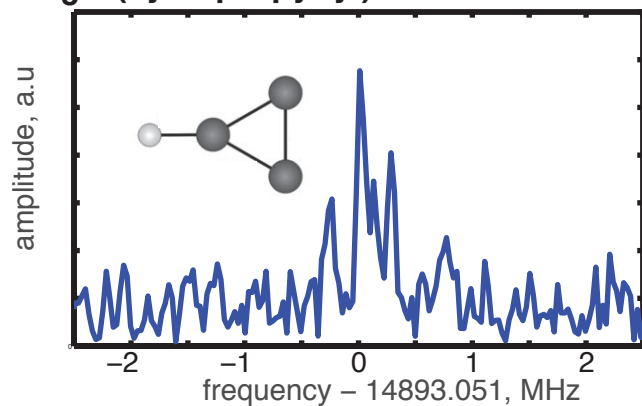
$^{18}\text{O}^{13}\text{C}^{34}\text{S}$ at 22179.455 MHz
one hour integration



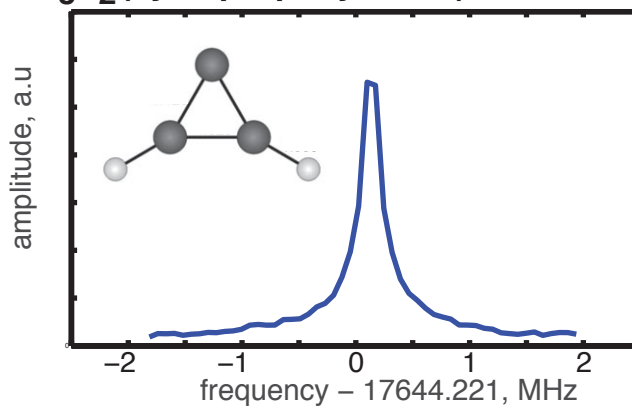
Buffer gas cooling is “gas phase matrix isolation”.



C_3H (cyclopropynyl) in 8 Kelvin He



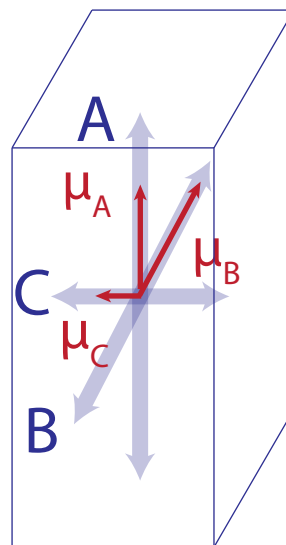
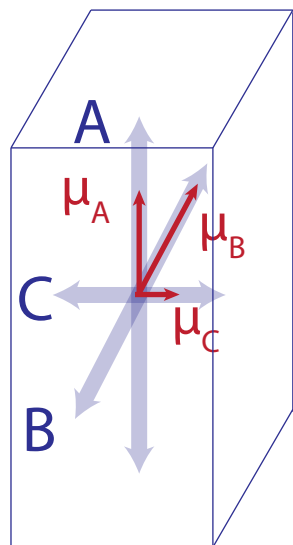
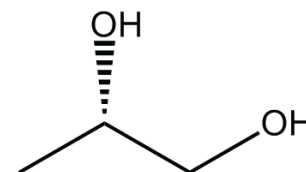
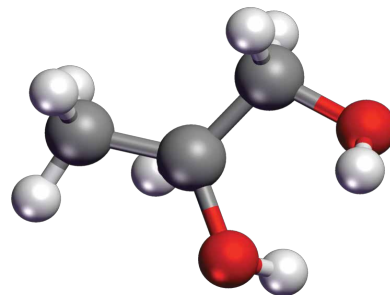
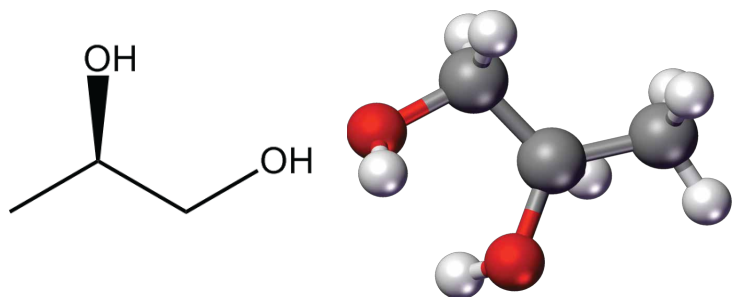
C_3H_2 (cyclopropenylidene) in 8 Kelvin He



The Hamiltonian of a chiral asymmetric top is enantiomer dependent

R 1,2-propanediol

S 1,2-propanediol



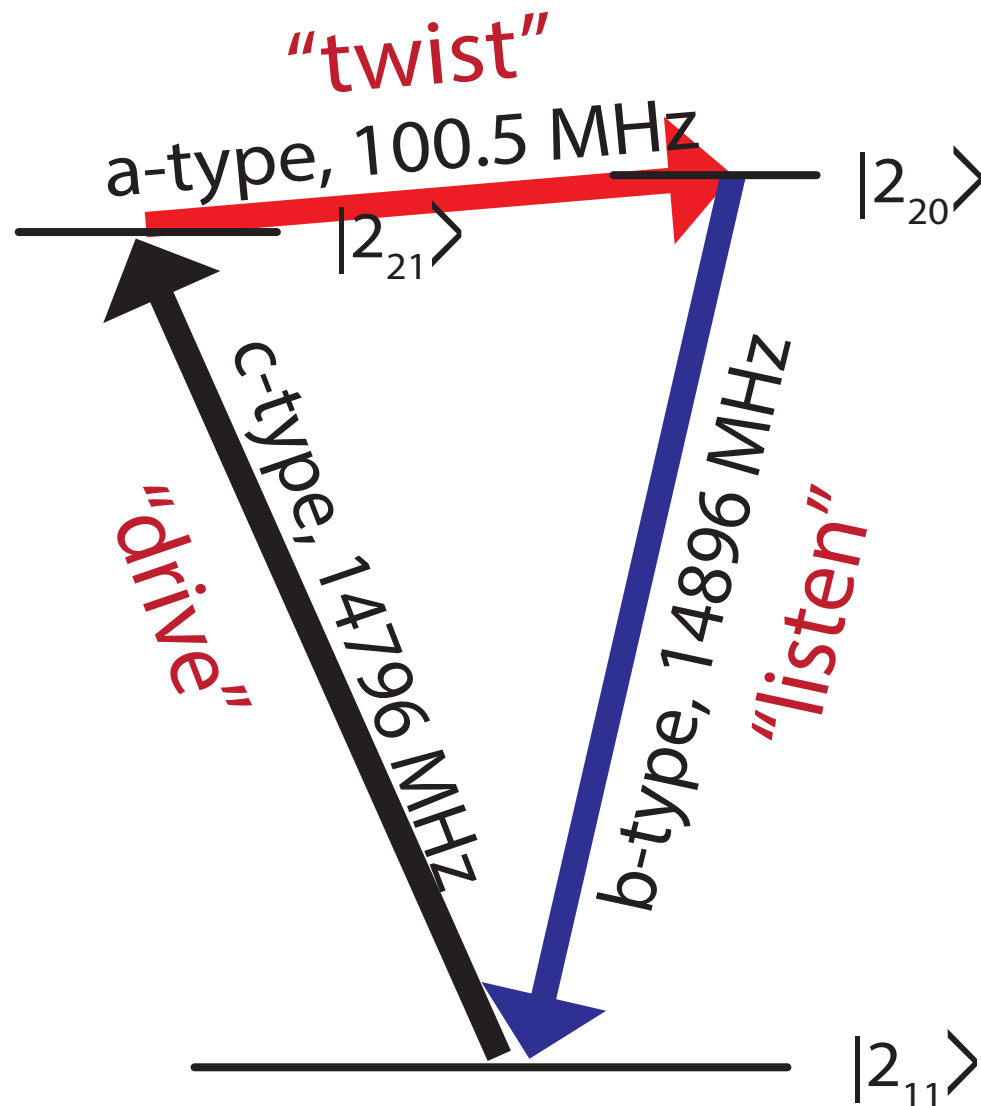
Opposite enantiomers have:

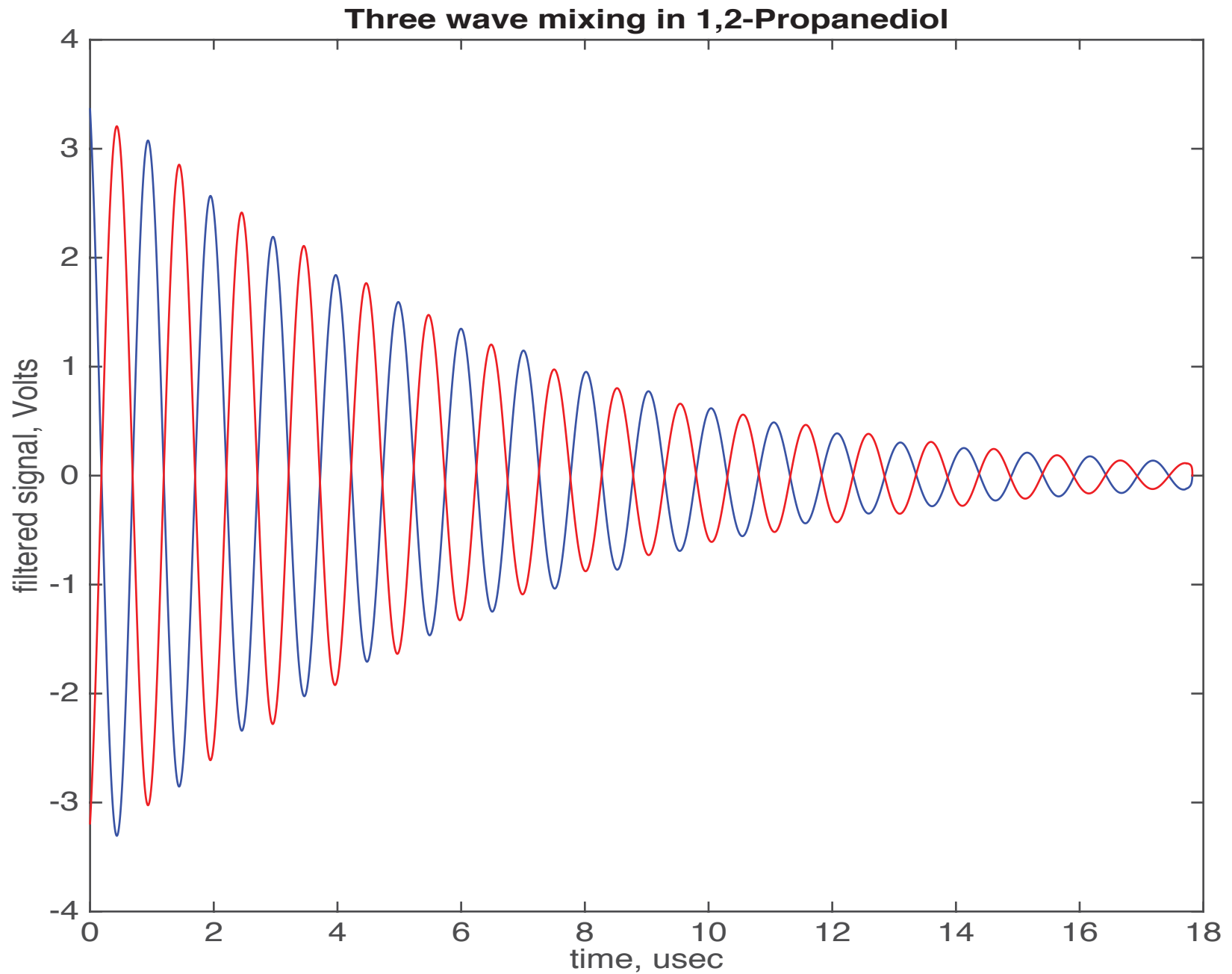
The same rotational constants A , B , and C ,

The same magnitude of dipole moment components $|\mu_a|$, $|\mu_b|$, and $|\mu_c|$,

Opposite sign of the combined quantity $\mu_a \mu_b \mu_c$ (independent of choice of axes)

All rotational transitions are of a-type, b-type, or c-type, with matrix elements proportional to μ_a , μ_b , or μ_c respectively.

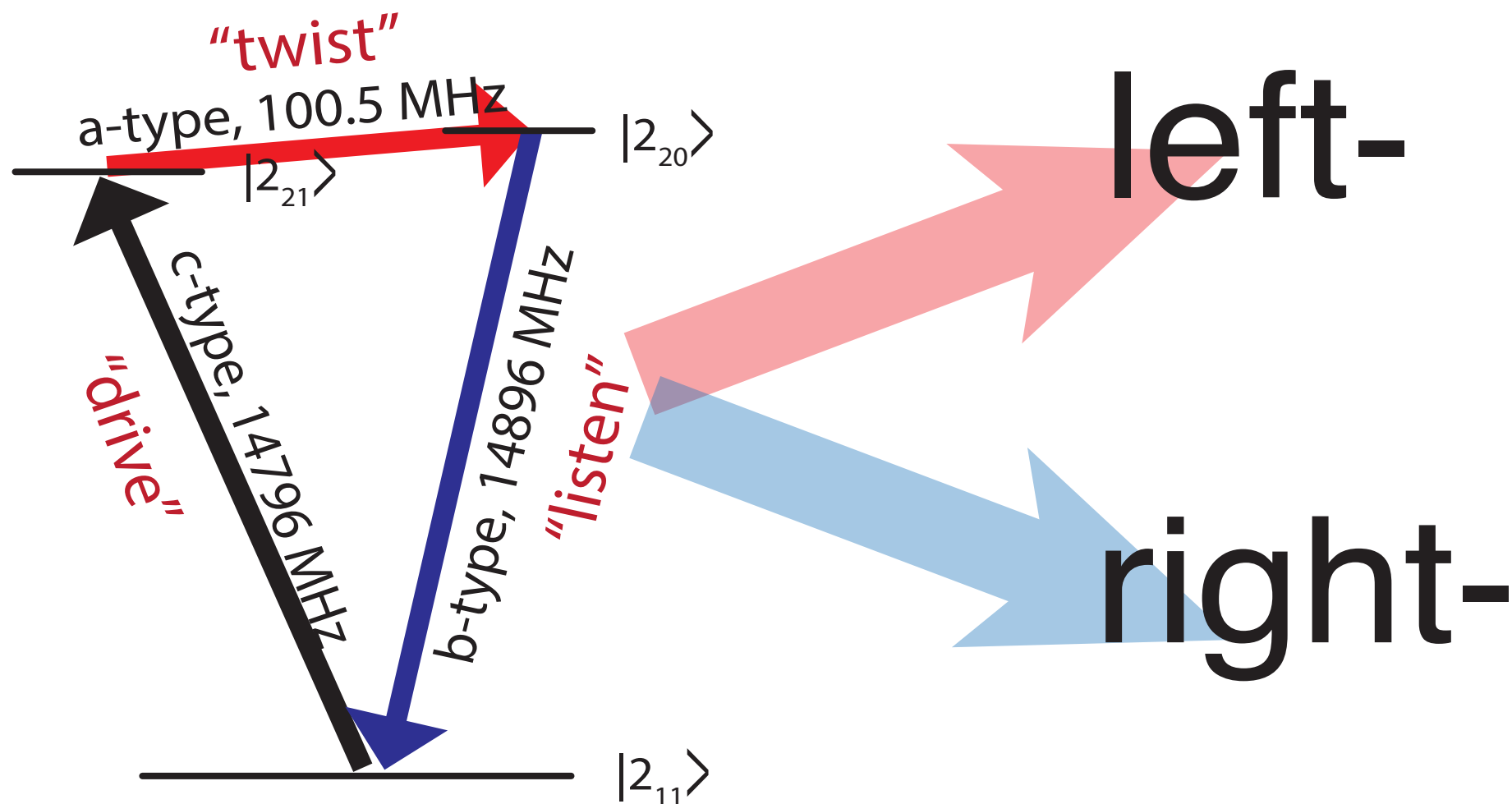




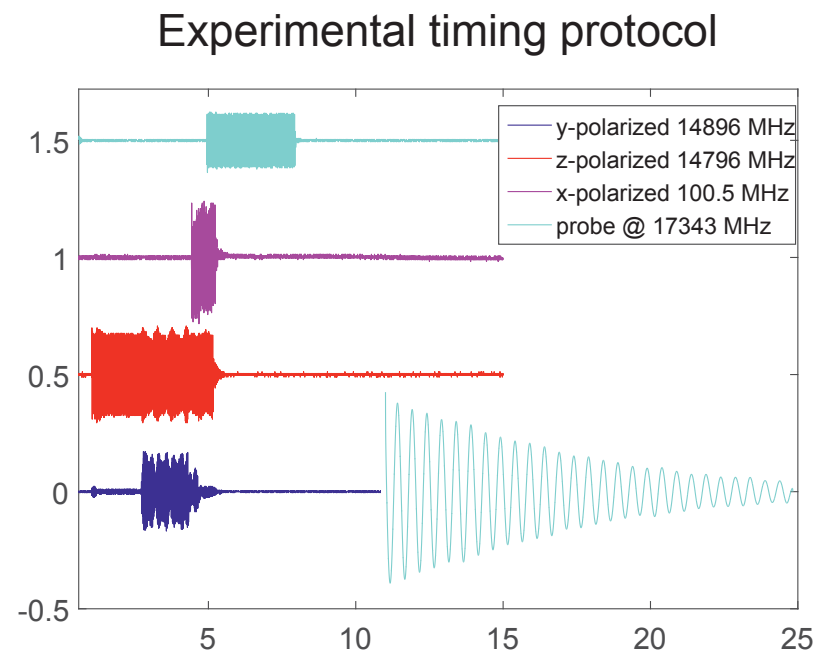
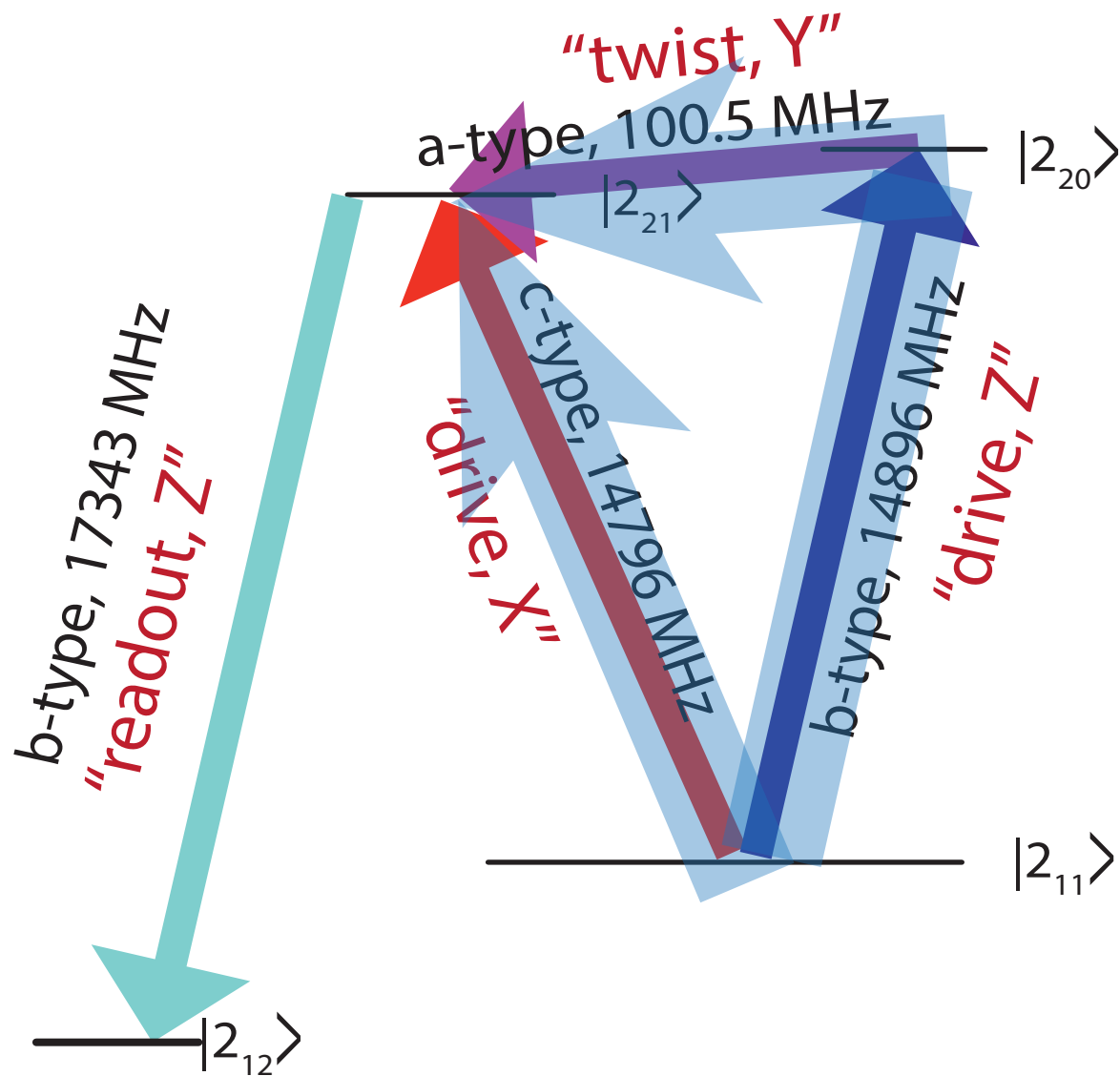
physics sensitivity is now about .0003 in one minute
..cleanliness is an issue

D. Patterson, M. Schnell, J.M. Doyle, Nature 2013
D. Patterson, J.M. Doyle, Physical Review Letters, 2013

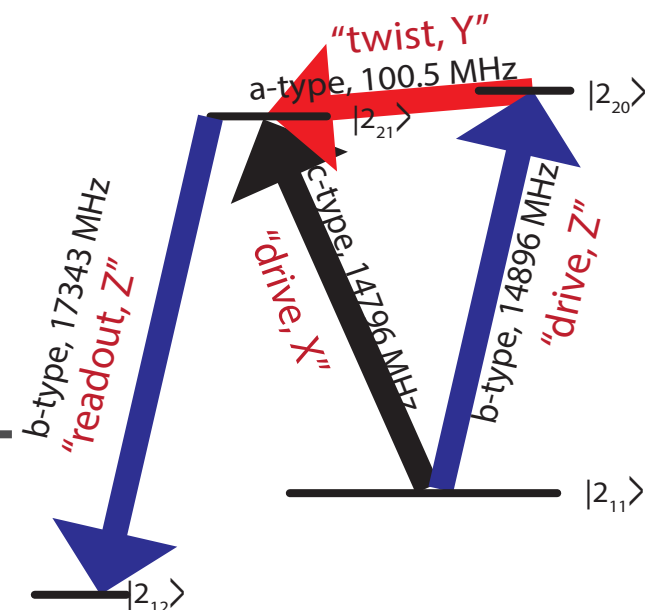
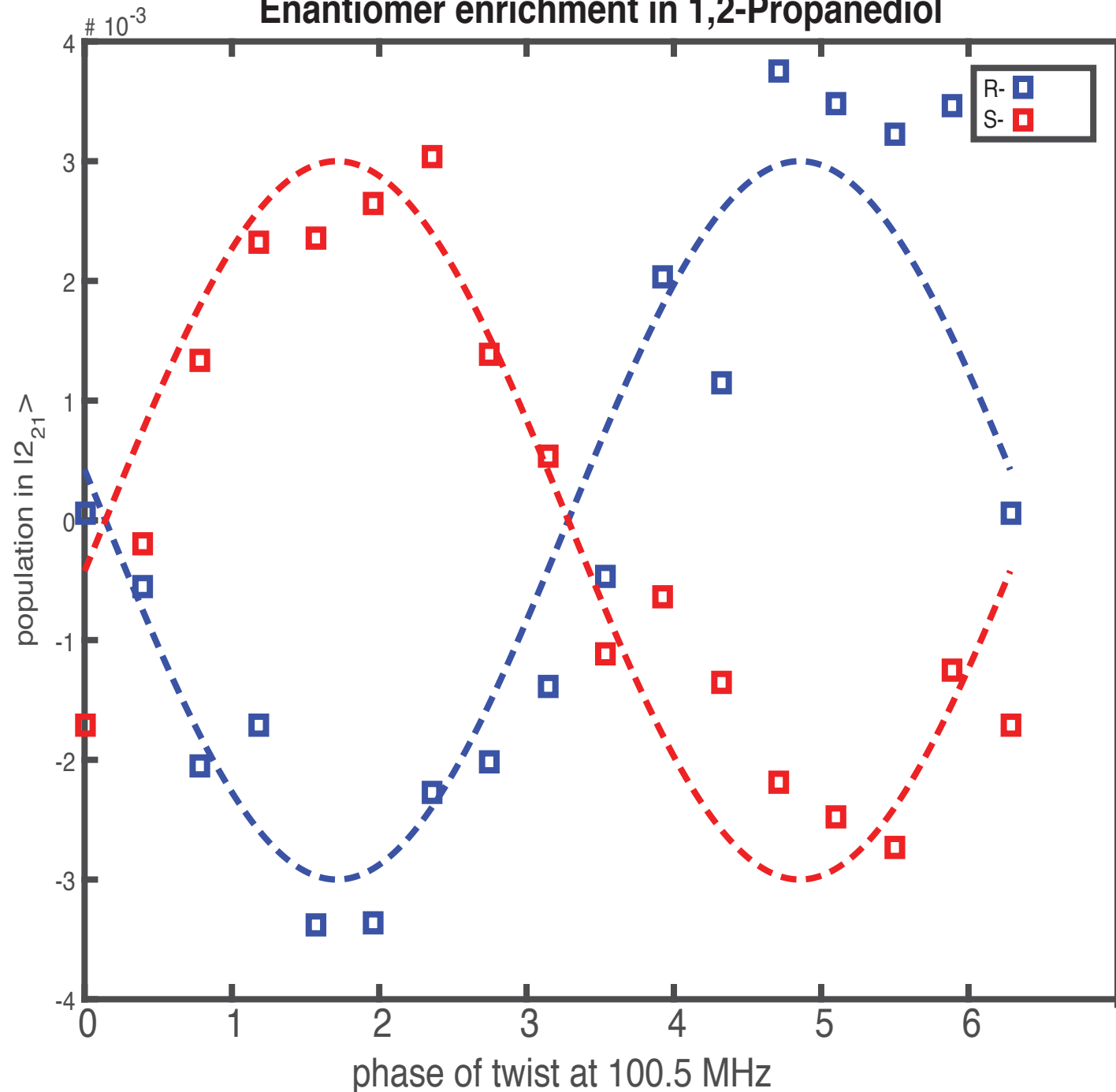
So far, we can *analyze* chiral compounds
but can we separate opposite enantiomers?



Readout with another transition



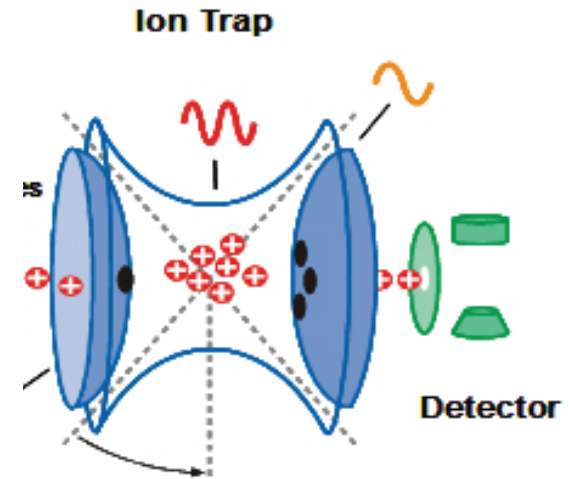
Enantiomer enrichment in 1,2-Propanediol



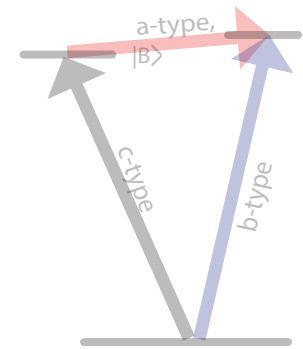
Eibenberger, Doyle, Patterson in submitted PRL

Can we retain the specificity of microwave detection, but with single molecule sensitivity?

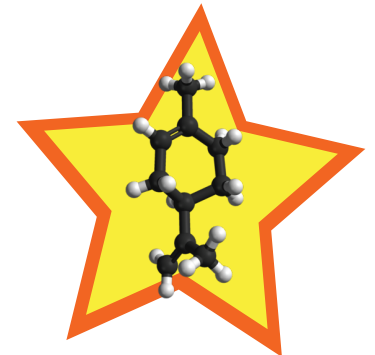
Step 1: trap (and collisionally cool) the suspect



Step 2: selectively promote R- or S-rotationally via three wave mixing



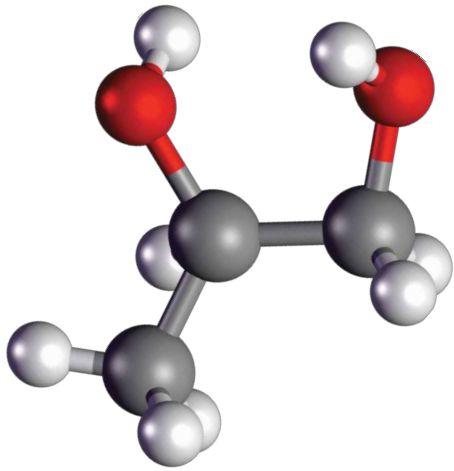
Step 3: detect in a sensitive, state-dependent way



To date we cannot prepare or read out
polyatomic molecules in single quantum states

Molecules are perfect quantum machines..

..but we treat them as if they are stuff

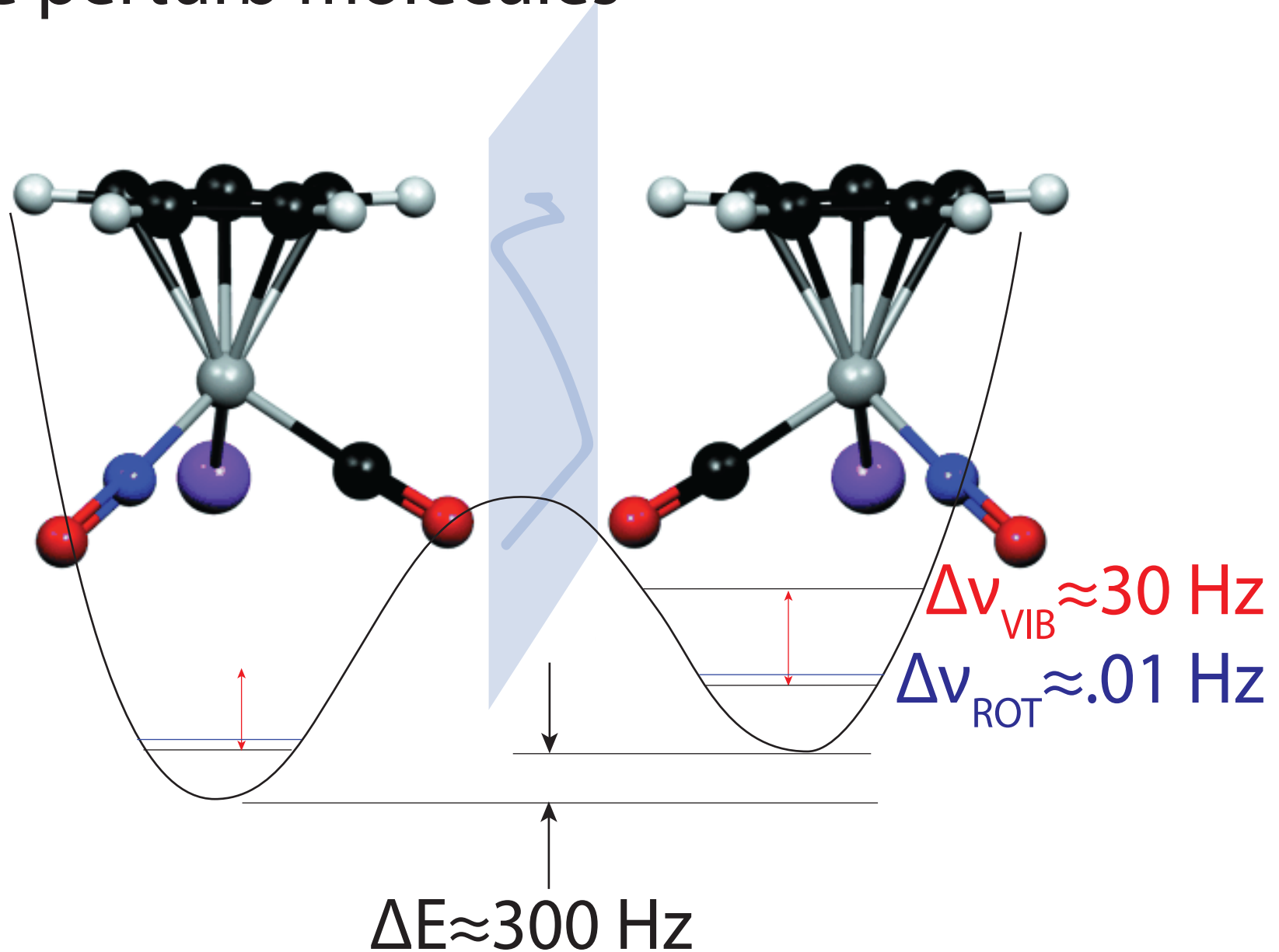


or



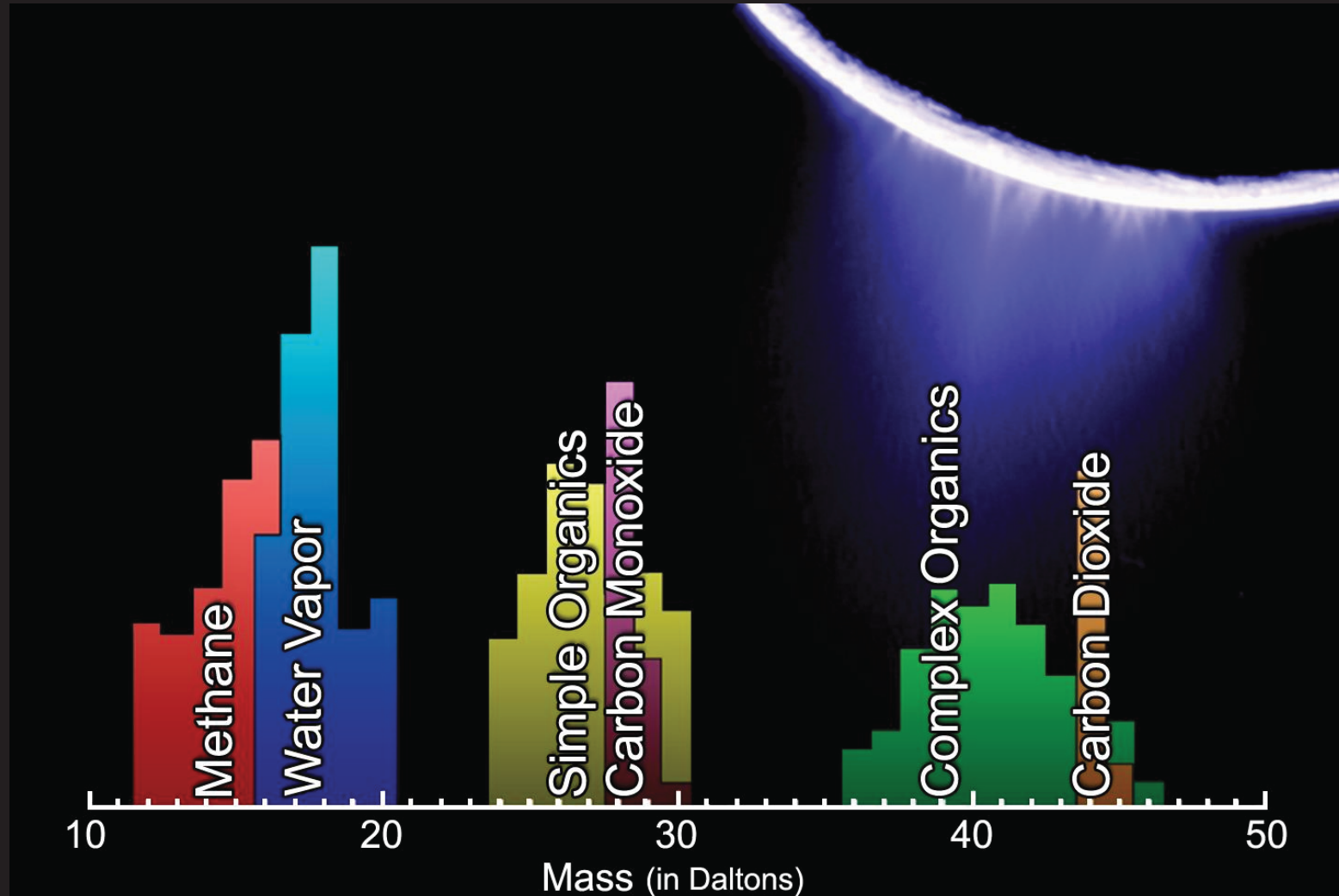
Motivation - 1

Parity violating terms from the nuclear weak force perturb molecules

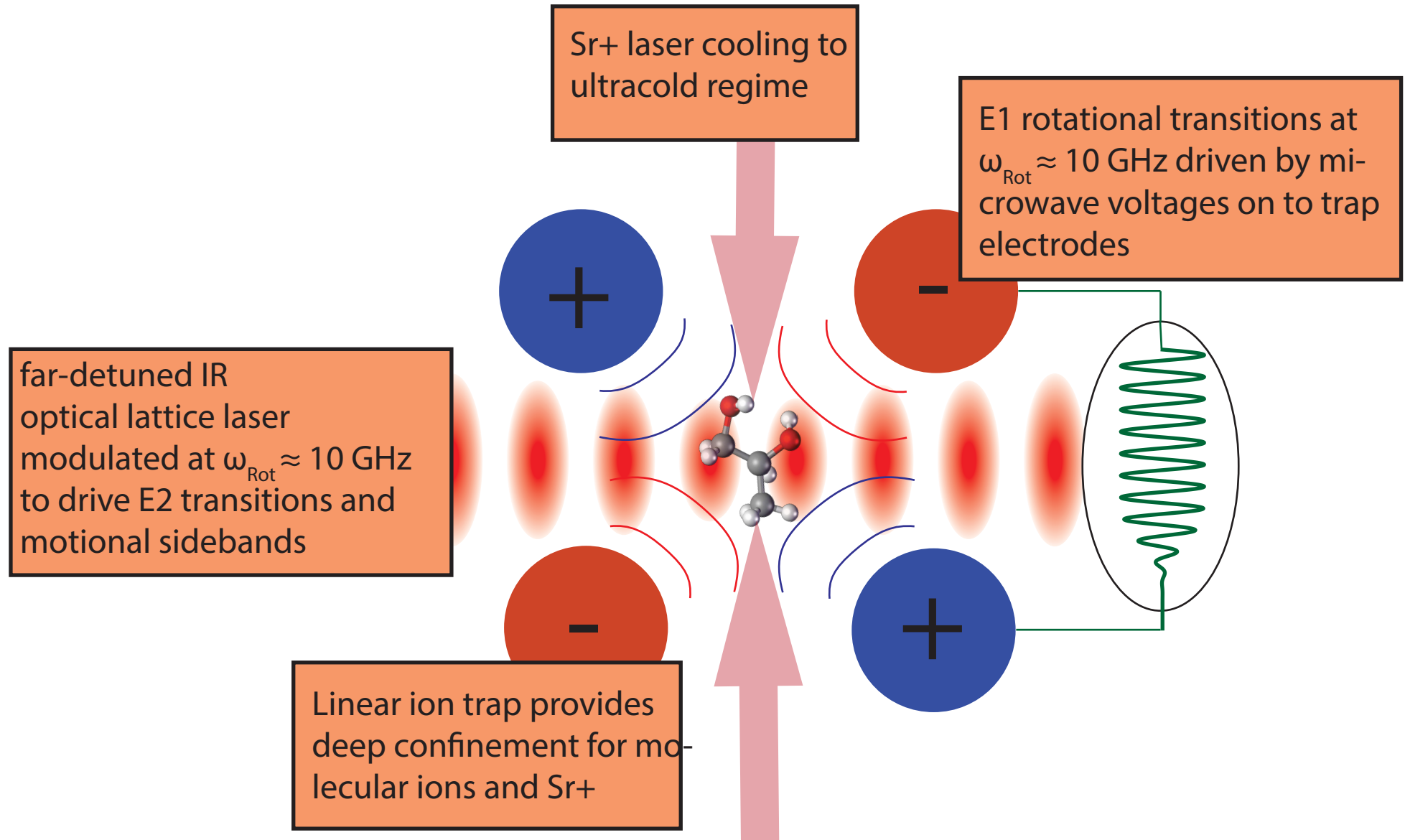


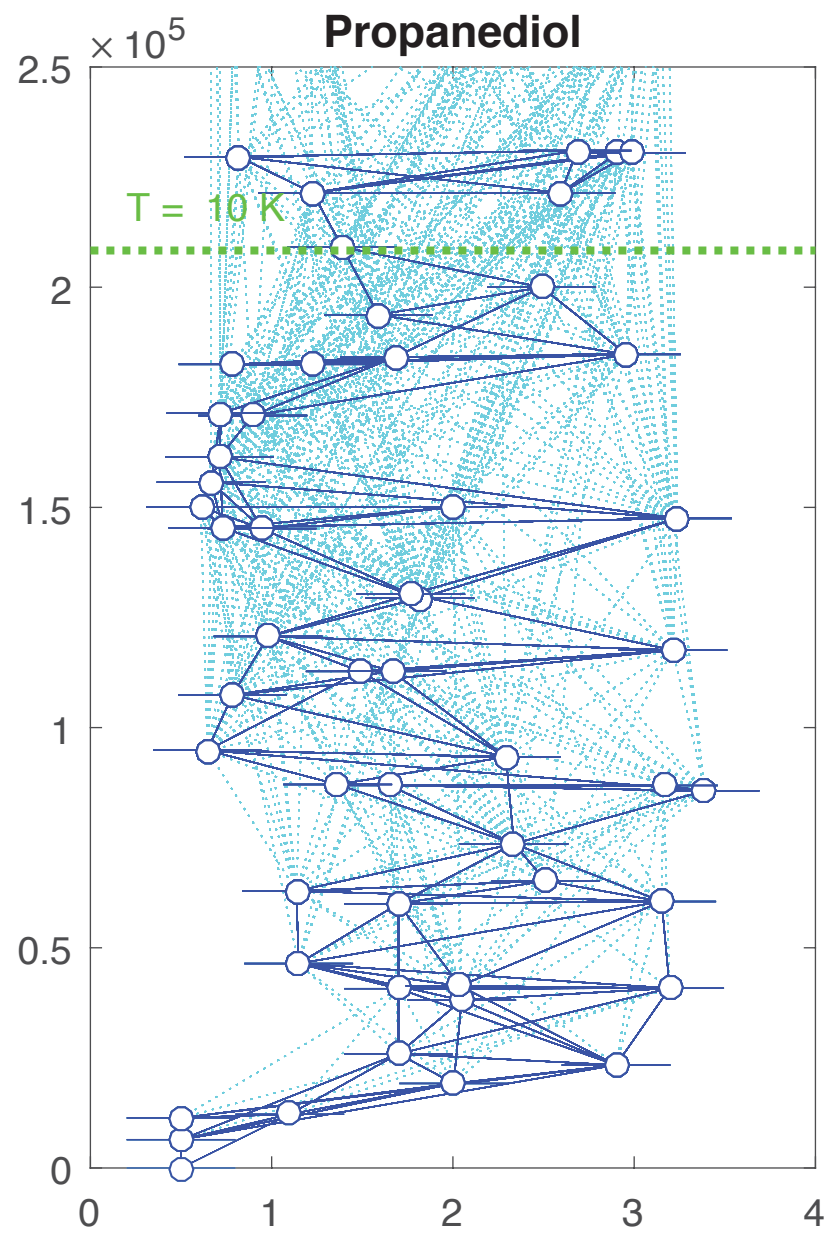
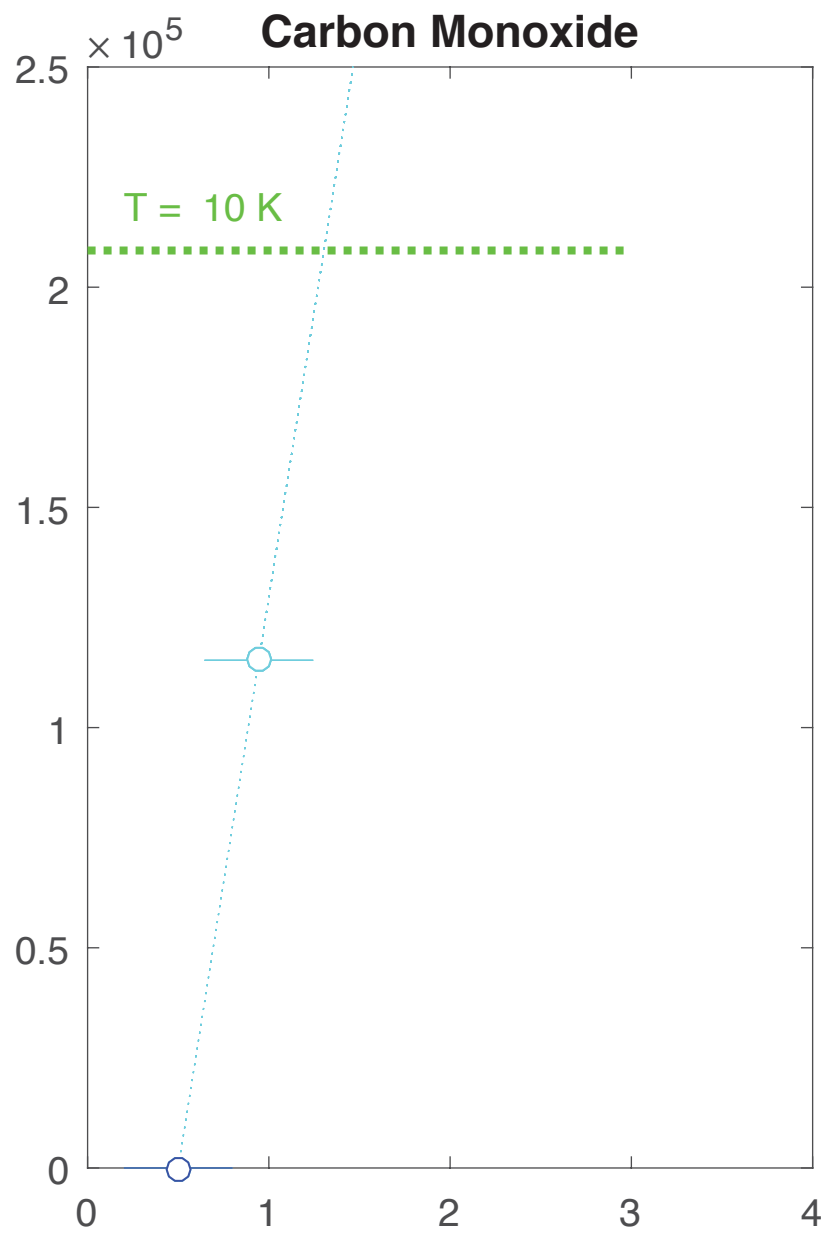
Motivation - 2

Encedalus: the most interesting mixture in the solar system?

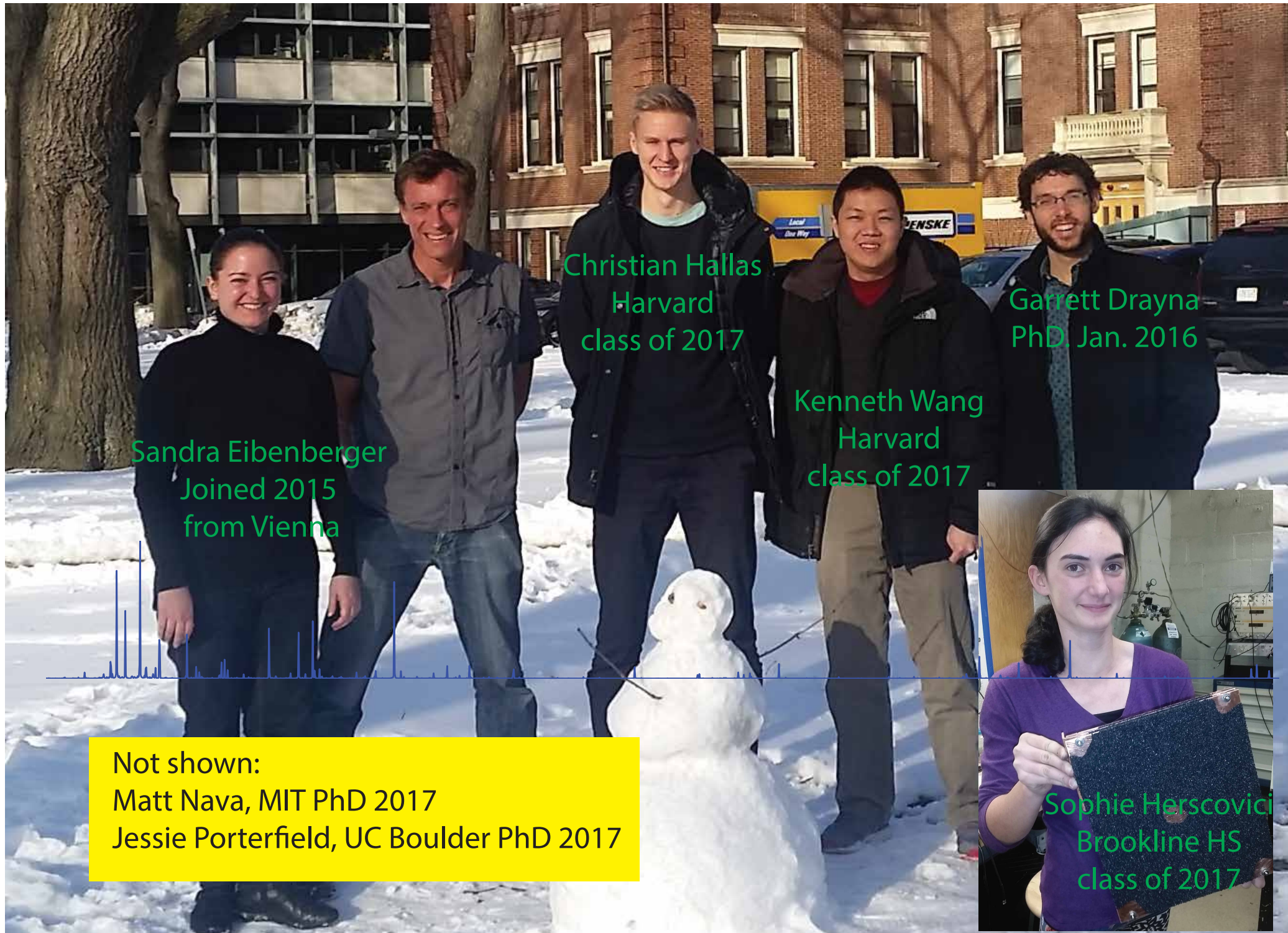


Our ongoing research at UCSB: learn to prepare manipulate, and detect molecular ions in single quantum states





The postdocs and students who make this possible



Sandra Eibenberger
Joined 2015
from Vienna

Christian Hallas
Harvard
class of 2017

Kenneth Wang
Harvard
class of 2017

Garrett Drayna
PhD. Jan. 2016

Not shown:
Matt Nava, MIT PhD 2017
Jessie Porterfield, UC Boulder PhD 2017

Sophie Herscovici
Brookline HS
class of 2017

Eugenol and Isoeugenol

