



NICOLAUS COPERNICUS
UNIVERSITY
IN TORUŃ

Faculty of Physics, Astronomy
and Informatics

UNIVERSITÉ DE
RENNES 1

ULTRAHIGH FINESSE CAVITY-ENHANCED SPECTROSCOPY OF DEUTERIUM MOLECULE FOR QED TESTS

M. Zaborowski, M. Słowinski, K. Stankiewicz, F.
Thibault, A. Cygan, H. Józwiak, G. Kowzan, P.
Masłowski, A. Nishiyama, N. Stolarczyk, S.
Wójtewicz, R. Ciuryło, D. Lisak, P. Wcisło

21.06.2022



Motivation of hydrogen molecule studies

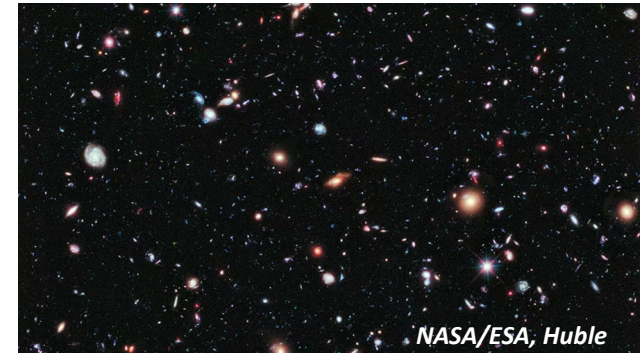




Motivation of hydrogen molecule studies



Most abundant
molecule in the
Universe

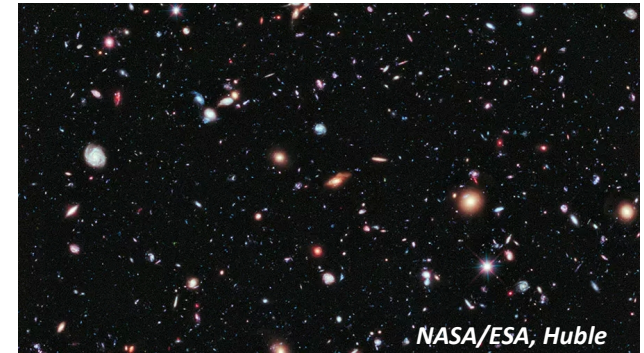




Motivation of hydrogen molecule studies



Most abundant
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Relatively easily calculable system!



Motivation of hydrogen molecule studies



**Most abundant
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Relatively easily calculable system!

A tool for fundamental physics studies!



Motivation of hydrogen molecule studies



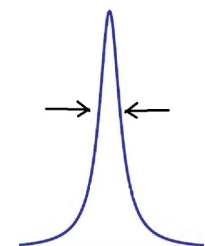
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Relatively easily calculable system!

A tool for fundamental physics studies!

Rich spectrum of long living
rovibrational
levels ($10^5 - 10^6$ s)





Motivation of hydrogen molecule studies

Tests of relativistic and
quantum
electrodynamics
corrections in molecular
systems.

P. Czachorowski et al. Phys. Rev. A 98, 052506 (2018)

J. Komasa et al. Phys. Rev. A 100, 032519 (2019)



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Direct $\alpha^5 m$

$\alpha^6 m$ $\alpha^7 m$
using BO



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➤ Searching for new
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E. J. Salumbides et al. Phys. Rev. D 87, 112008 (2013)
E. J. Salumbides et al. New J. Phys. 17 033015 (2015)
W. Ubachs et al. *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 320, 1 (2016)



Motivation of hydrogen molecule studies

Tests of relativistic and quantum electrodynamics corrections in molecular systems.

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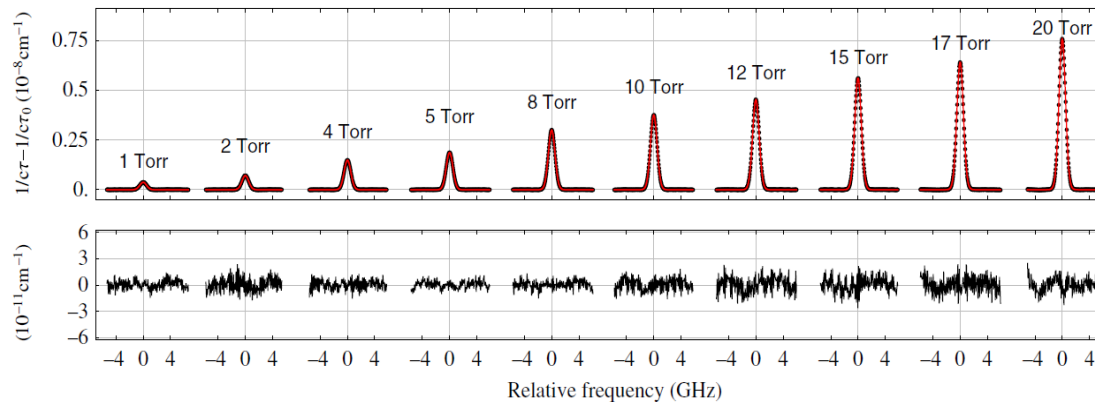
Fifth force (f.e. long-range hadron-hadron)

Extra dimensions



Components of the experiment

Ultraprecise measurement of the 2-0 S(2) line position in D₂

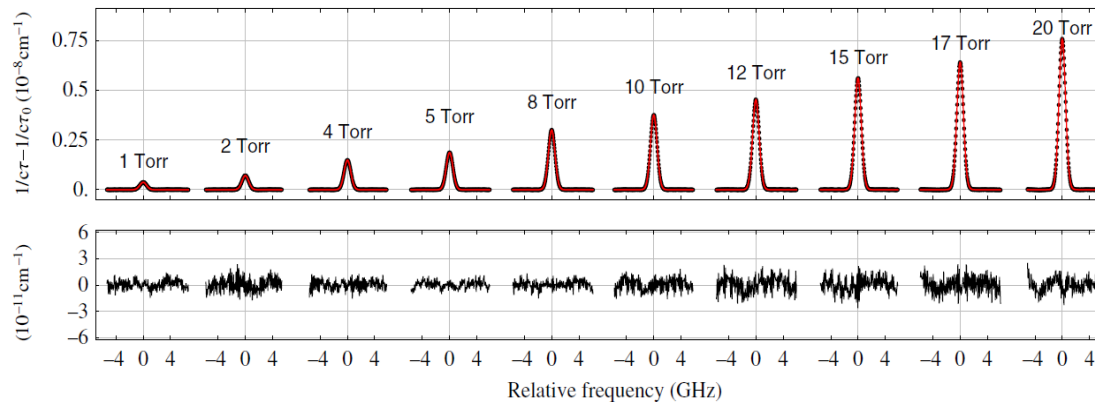


Best measurement in homonuclear hydrogen at the moment of publication!



Components of the experiment

Ultraprecise measurement of the 2-0 S(2) line position in D₂



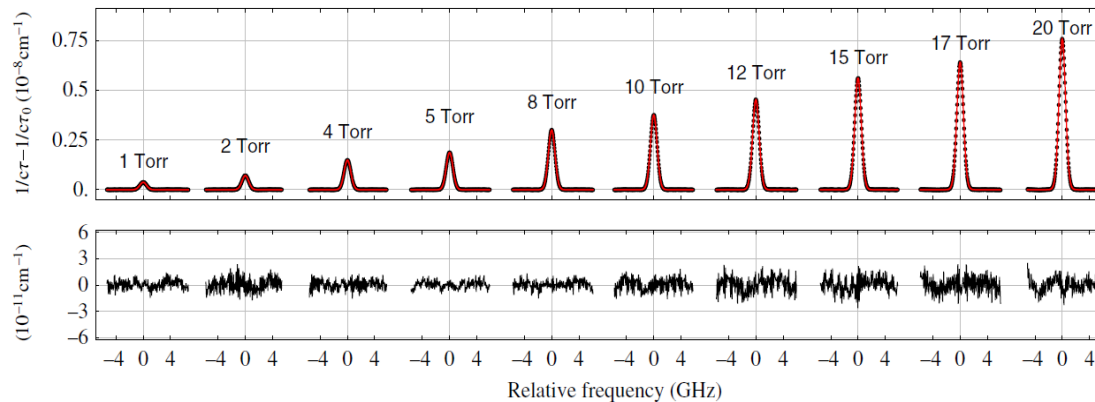
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Important elements:



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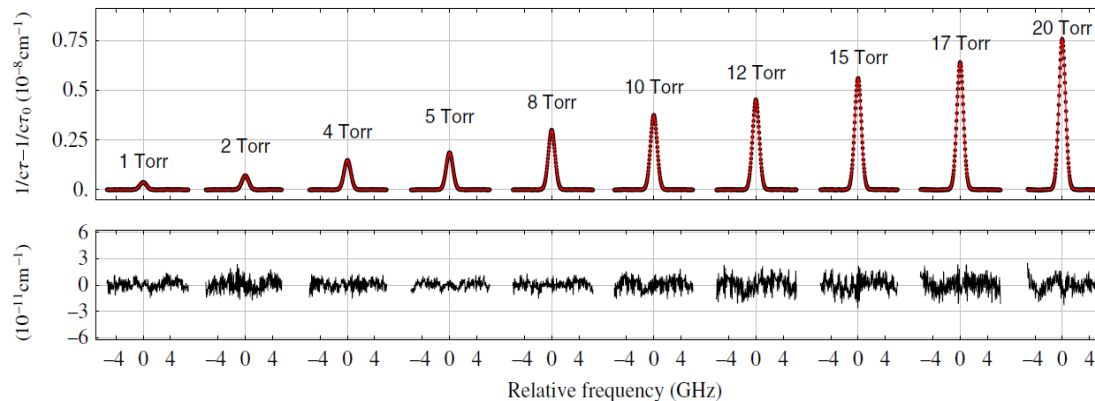
Important elements:

- Frequency stabilized cavity ringdown spectrometer (FS-CRDS)



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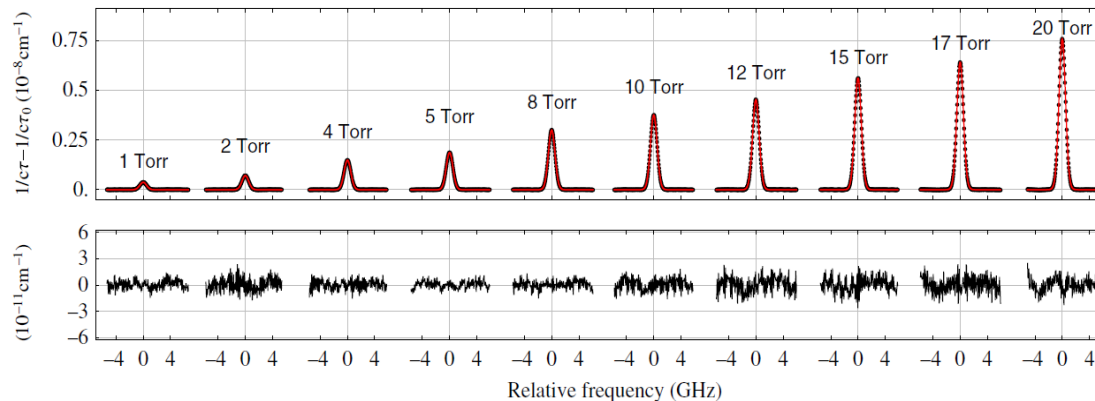
Important elements:

- **Frequency stabilized cavity ringdown spectrometer (FS-CRDS)**
- **Ultrahigh finesse of 637 000**



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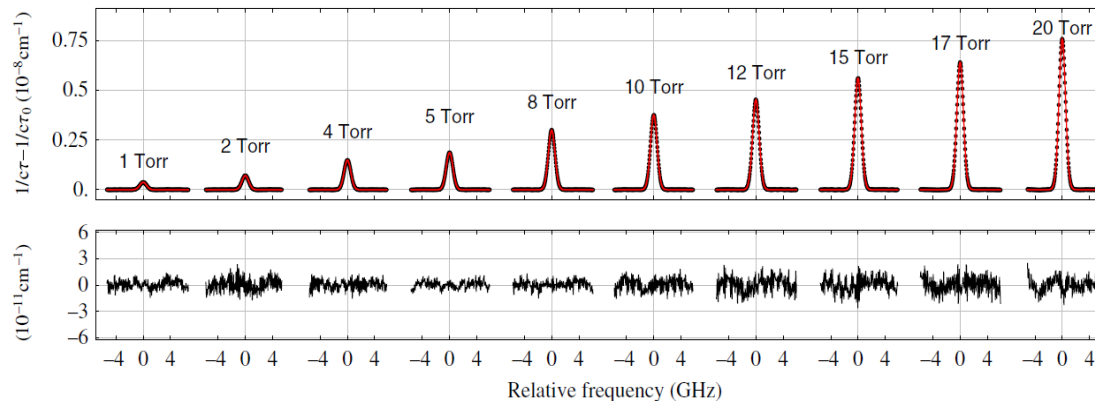
Important elements:

- **Frequency stabilized cavity ringdown spectrometer (FS-CRDS)**
- **Ultra-high finesse of 637 000**
- **Utilization of frequency-agile, rapid scanning spectroscopy (FARS) technique**



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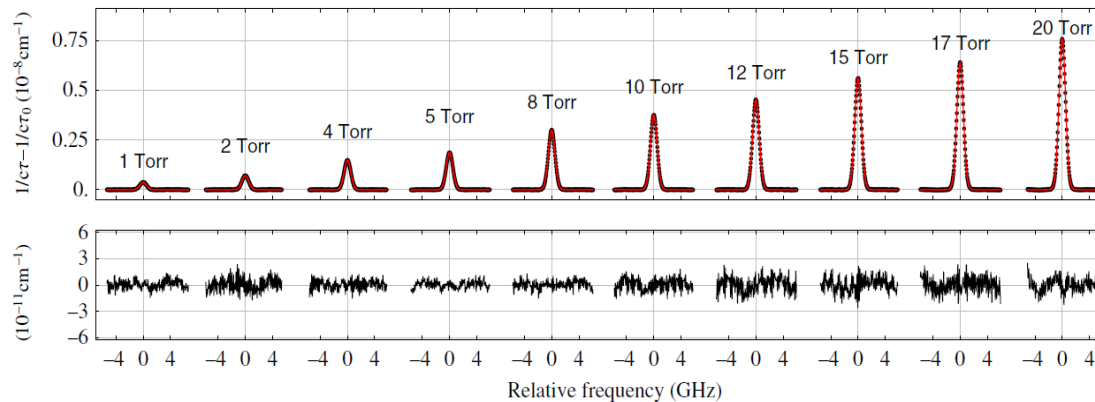
Important elements:

- **Frequency stabilized cavity ringdown spectrometer (FS-CRDS)**
- **Ultra-high finesse of 637 000**
- **Utilization of frequency-agile, rapid scanning spectroscopy (FARS) technique**
- **Very sophisticated line-shape speed-dependent billiard-ball profile (SDBBP)**



Result of the experiment

Ultraprecise measurement of the 2-0 S(2) line position in D₂



Absolute accuracy - 161 kHz

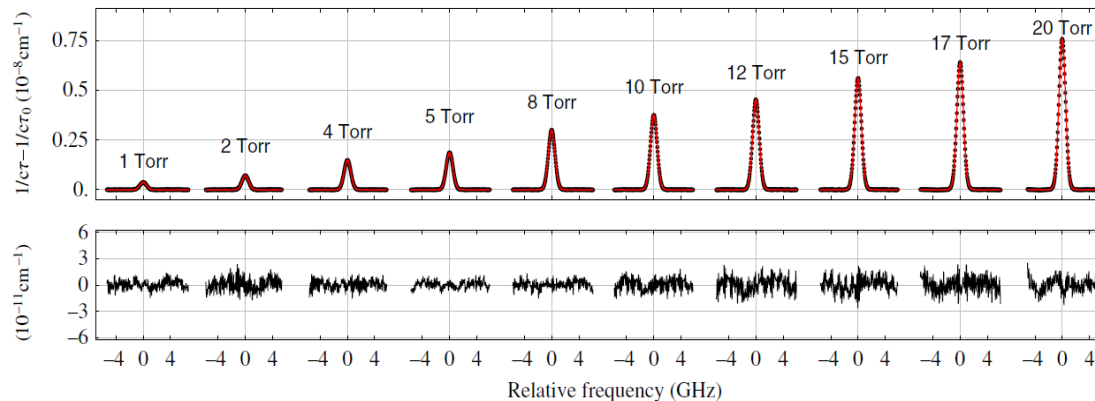
Relative accuracy ~ 10⁻⁹

$$\nu_{S(2) 2-0} = 187,104,300.40(17) \text{ MHz}$$



Result of the experiment

Ultraprecise measurement of the 2-0 S(2) line position in D₂



Absolute accuracy - 161 kHz

Relative accuracy $\sim 10^{-9}$

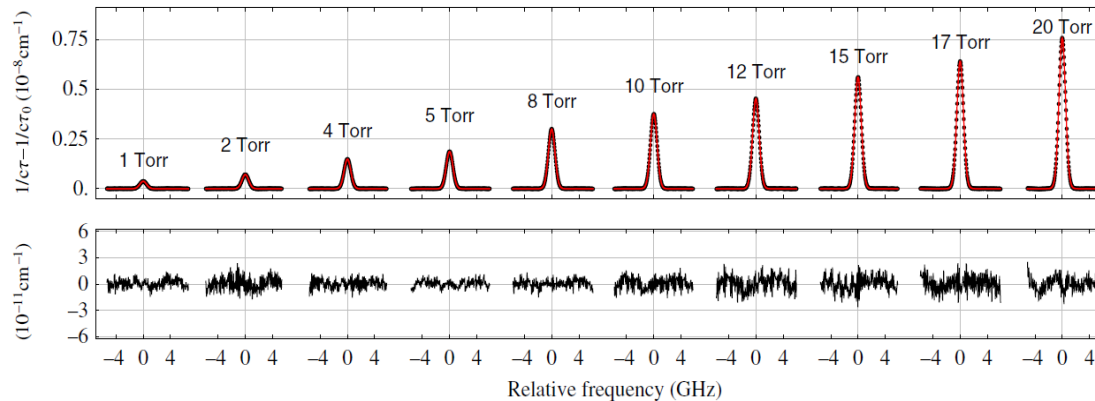
$$\nu_{S(2) 2-0} = 187,104,300.40(17) \text{ MHz}$$

The accuracy of our measurement corresponds to the fifth significant digit of the leading term in quantum electrodynamics (QED) correction



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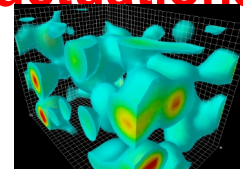
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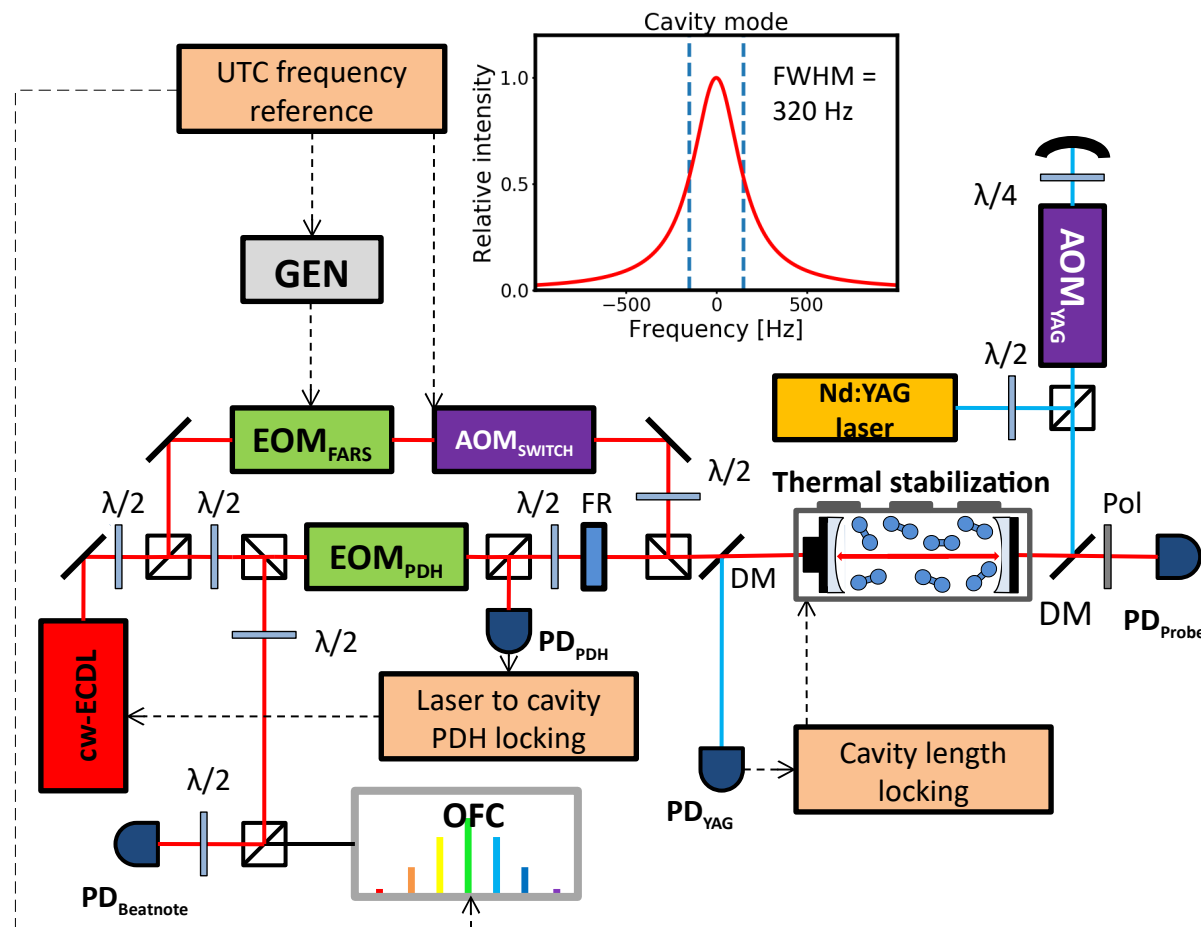
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We see the effect of vacuum fluctuations!



Experimental setup



• Ultrahigh finesse cavity

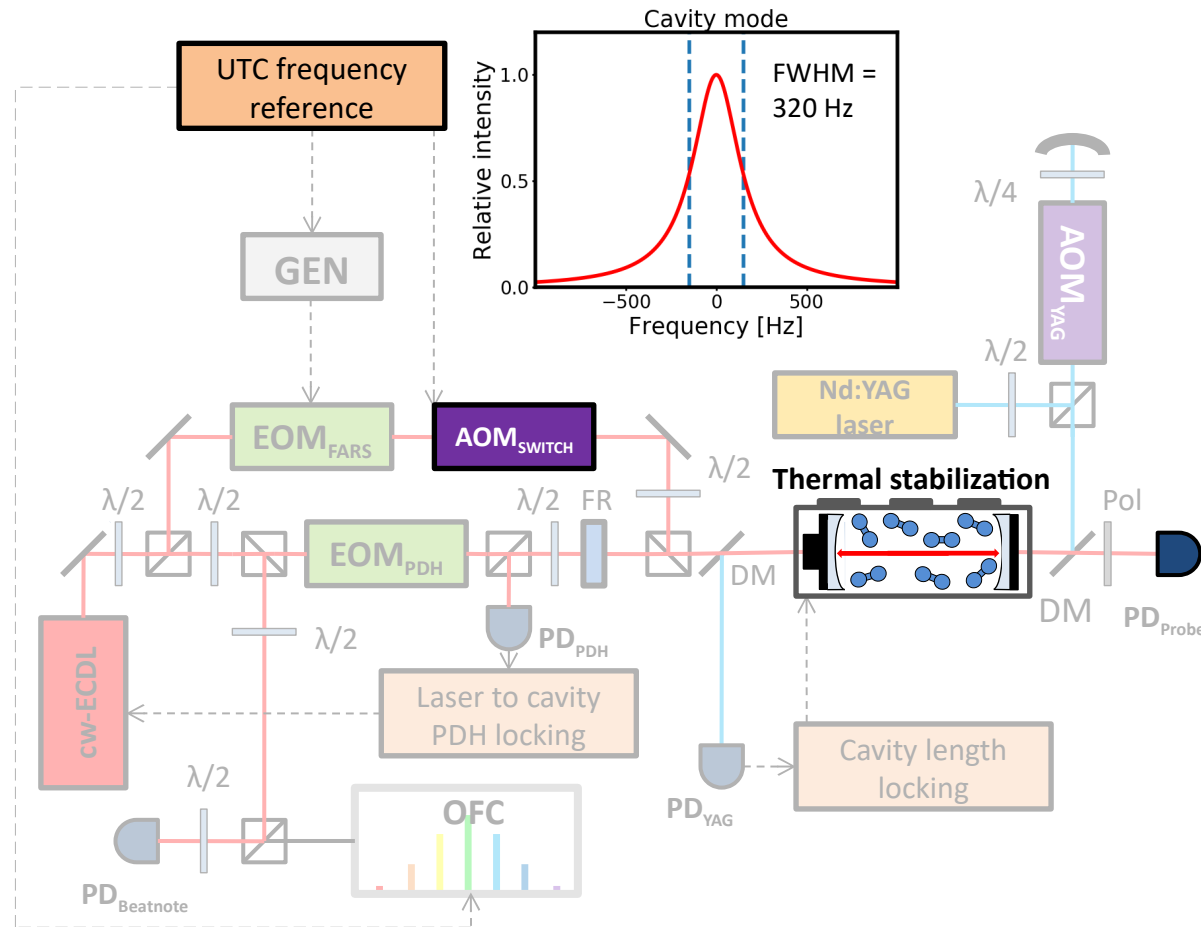
Cavity stabilization - YAG

Laser stabilization - PDH

Freq. Measurement - OFC

Frequency-agile rapid scanning spectroscopy (FARS) technique

Experimental setup



- Ultrahigh finesse cavity

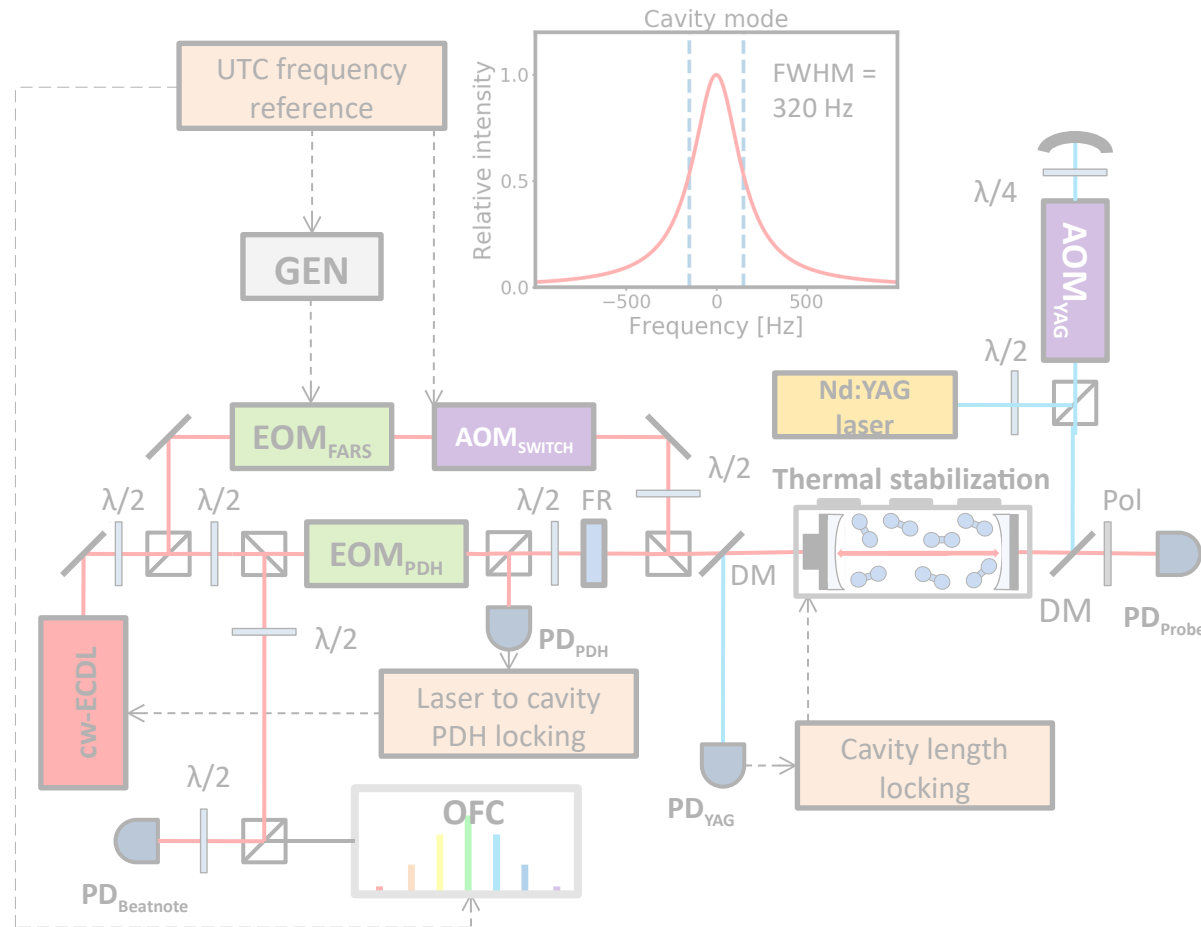
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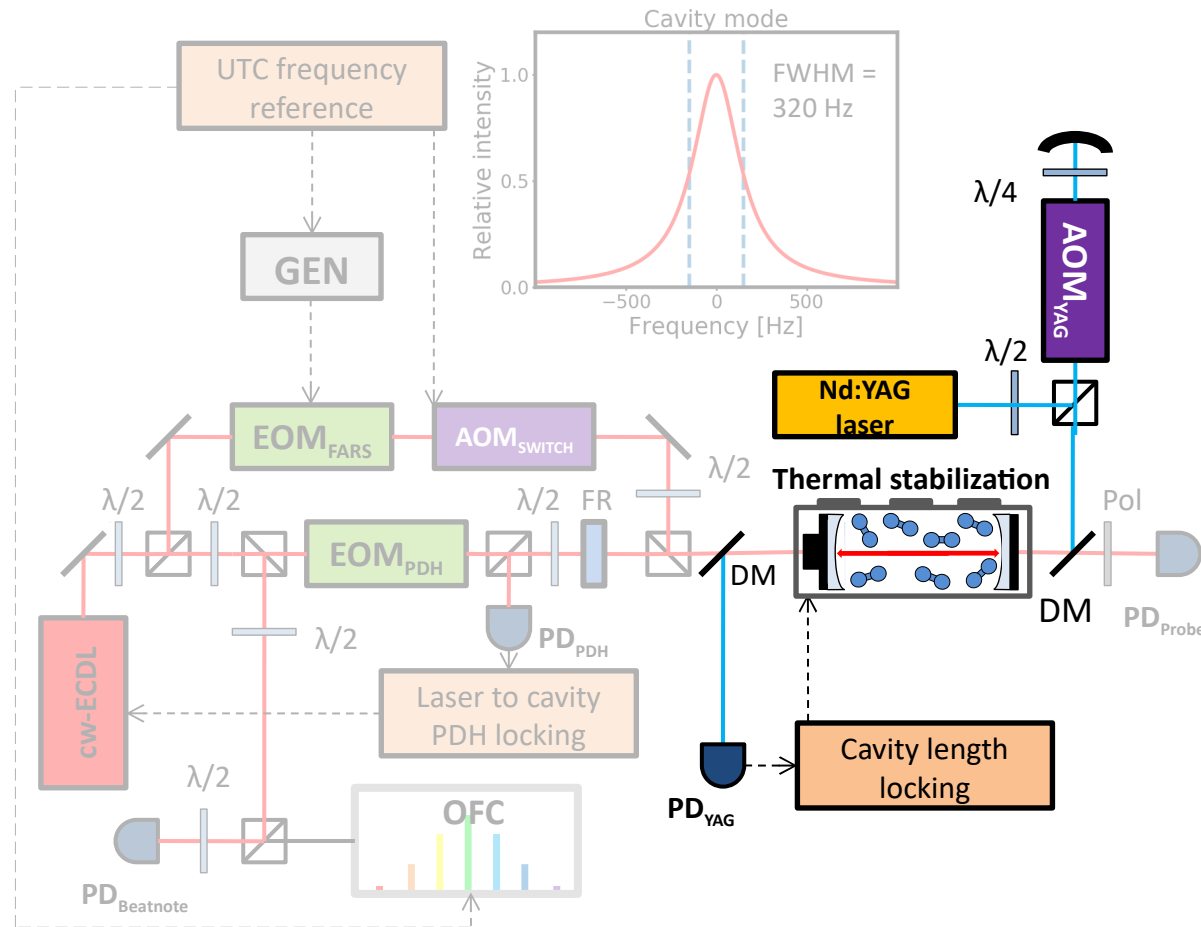
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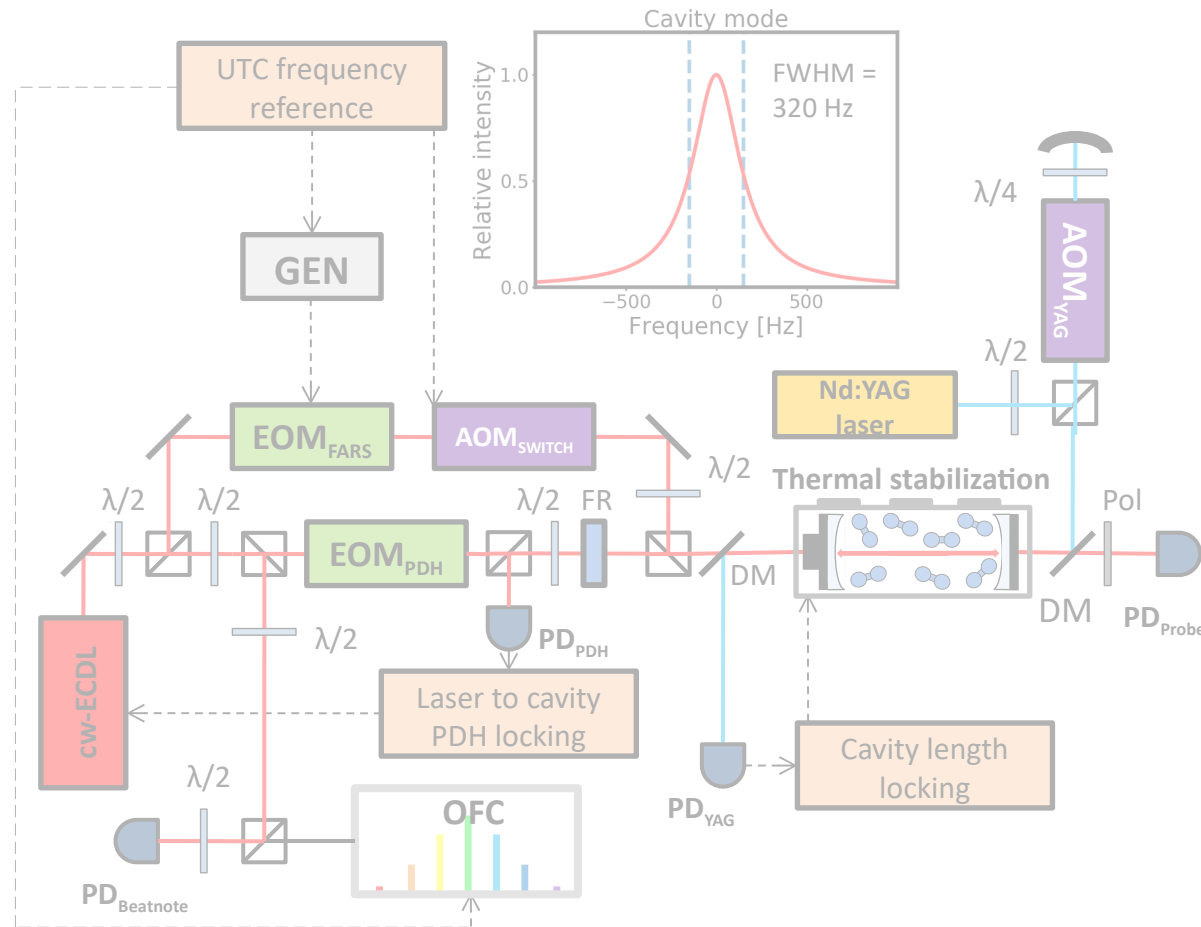
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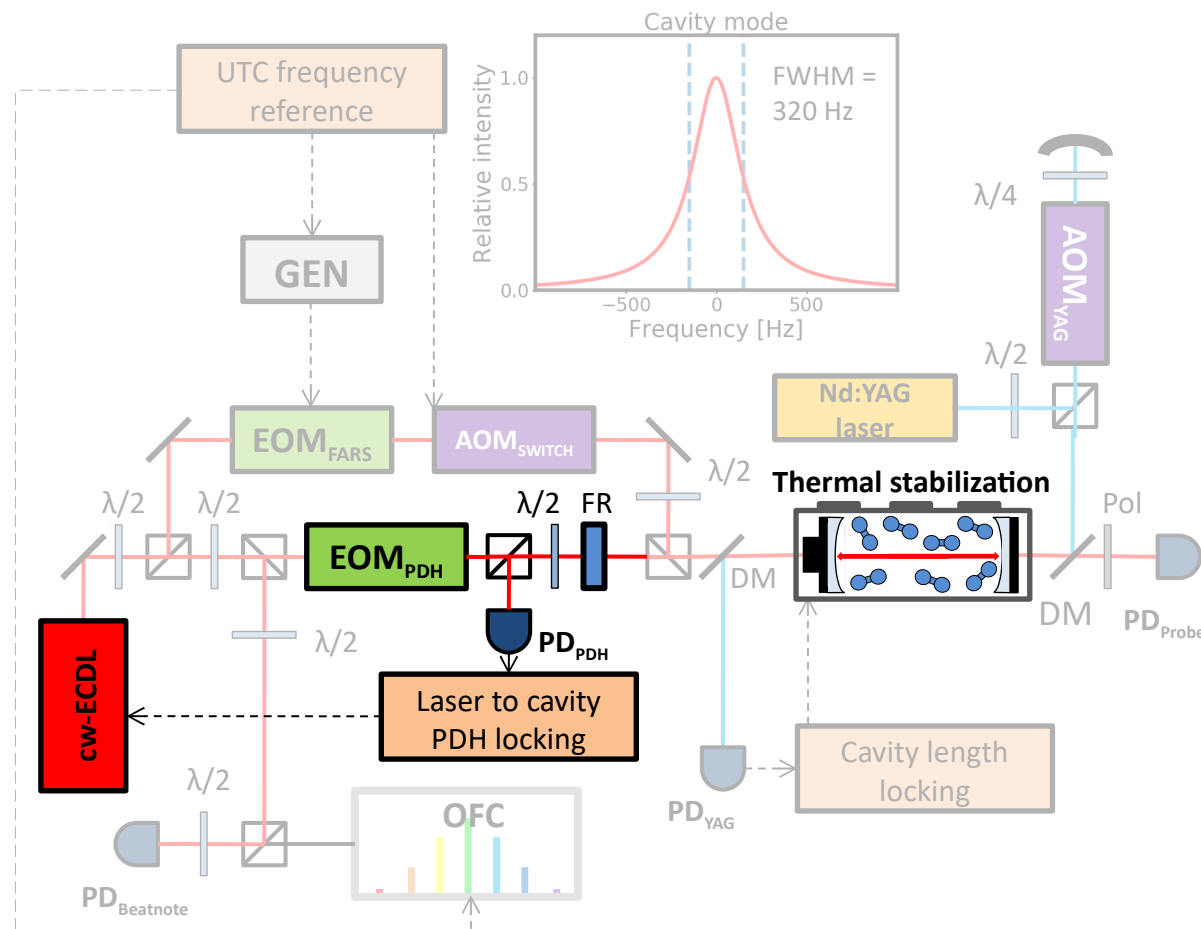
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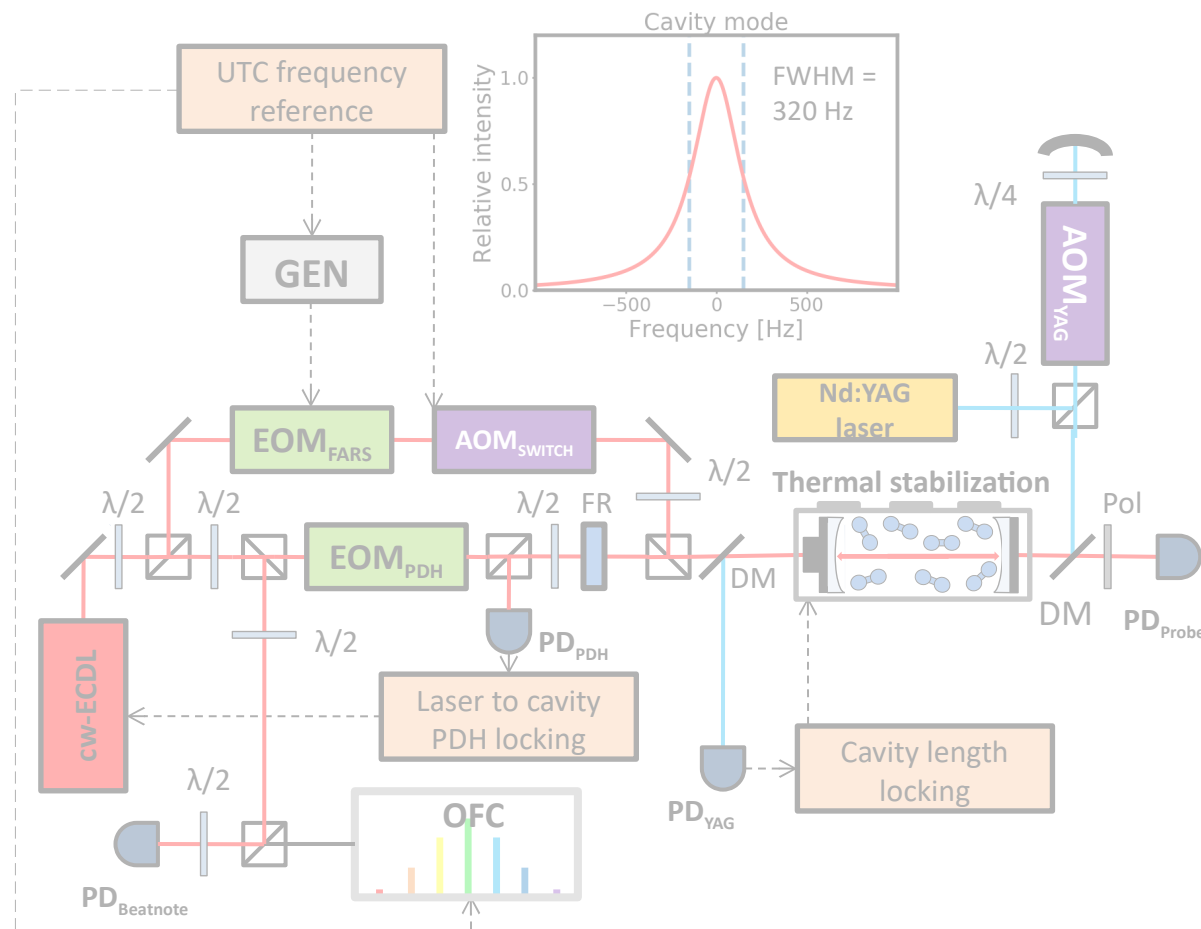
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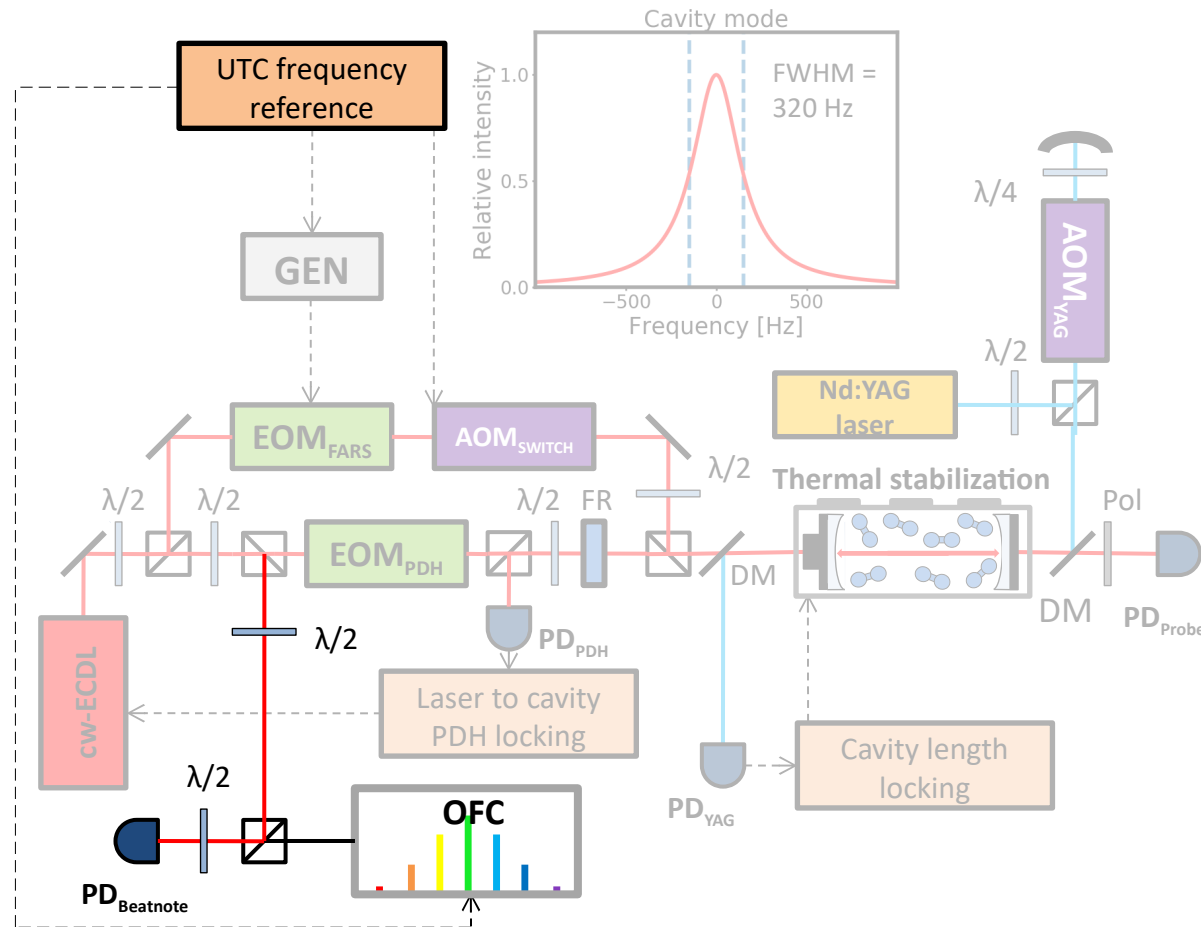
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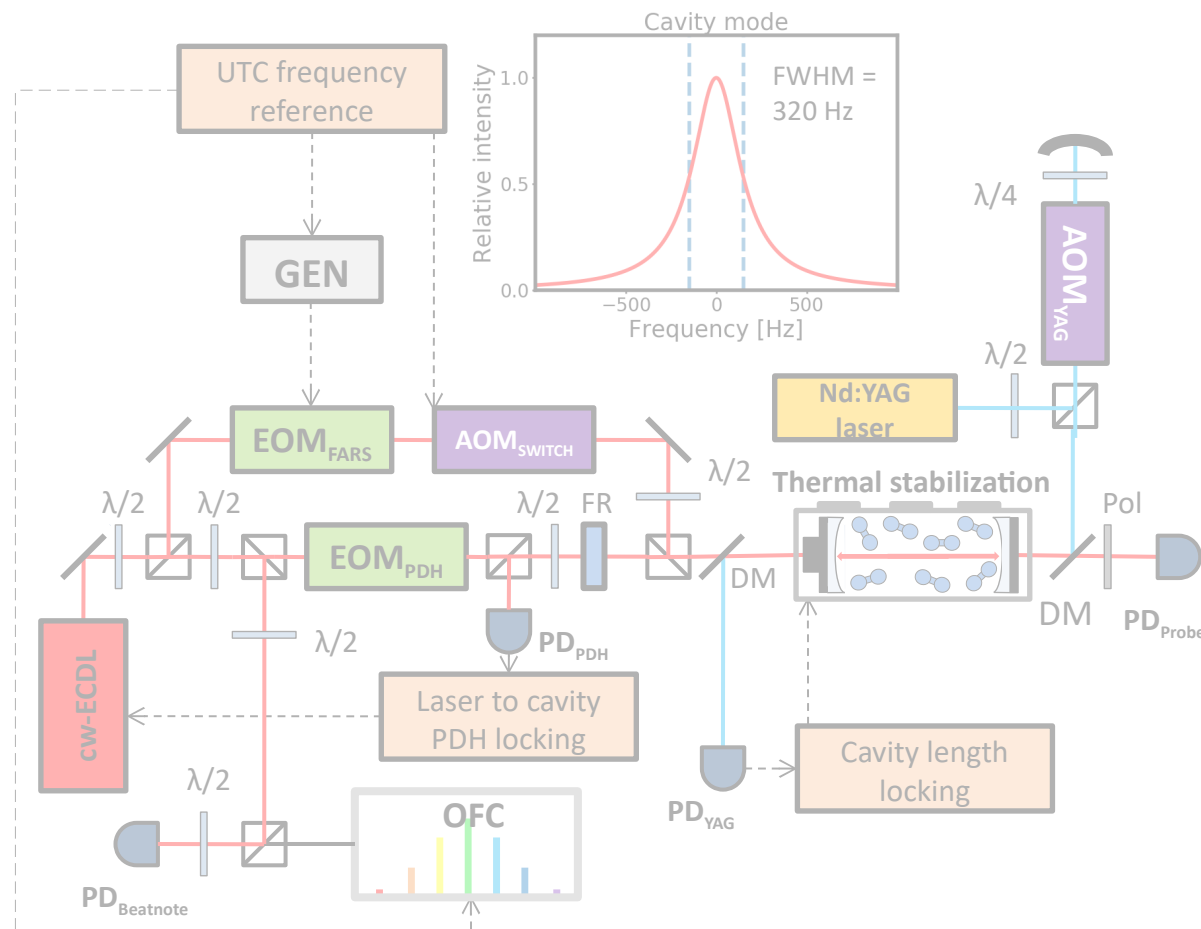
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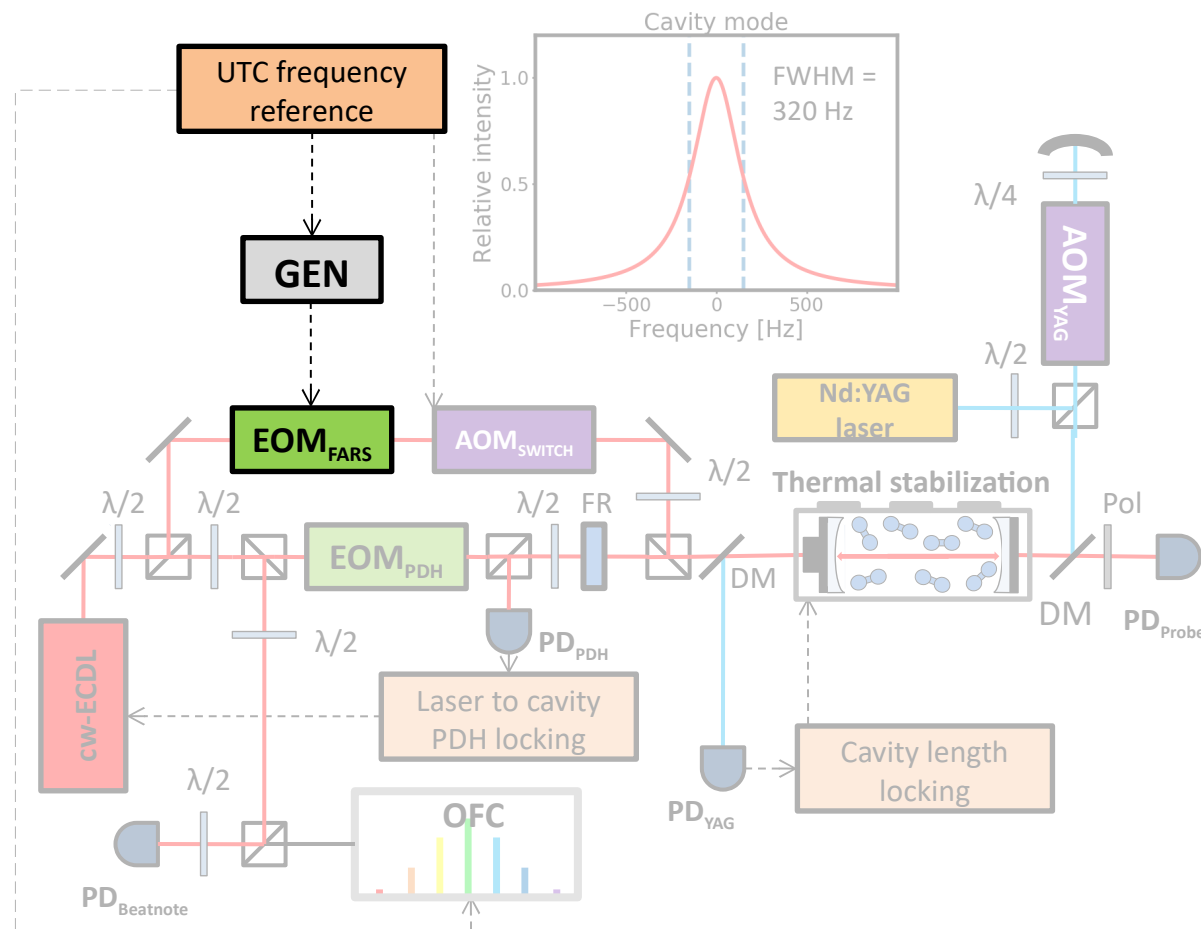
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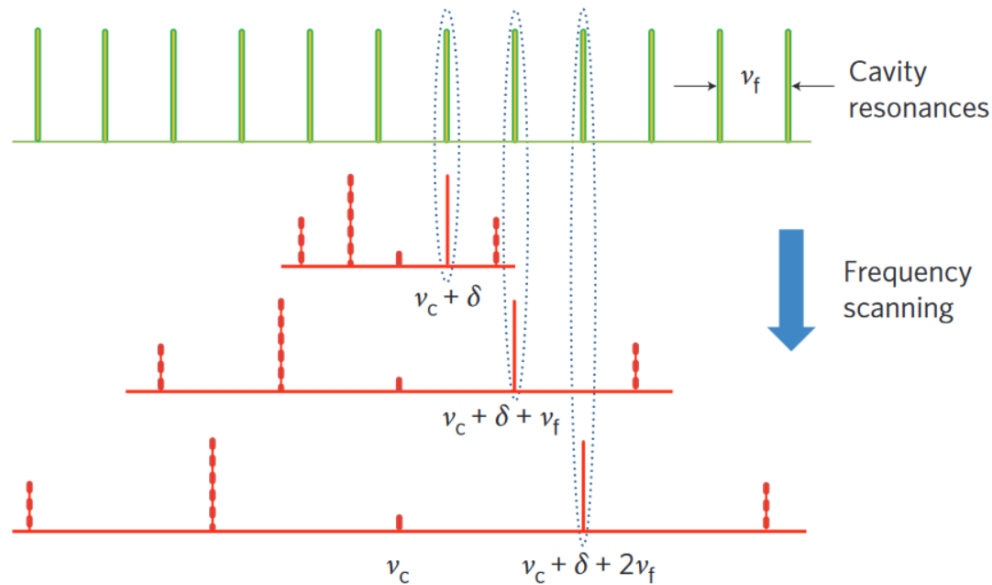
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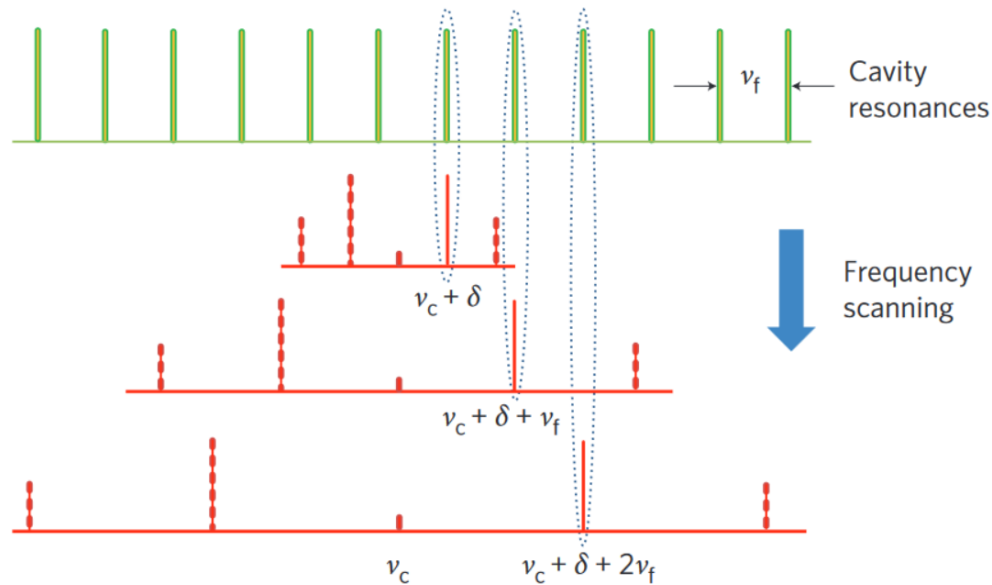


G.-W. Truong et al.
Nat. Photonics 7,
532–534 (2013)

In FARS technique an electro-optic modulator is used to rapidly tune the frequency of the laser (sideband) over successive modes of the optical cavity.



FARS technique



G.-W. Truong et al.
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In FARS technique an electro-optic modulator is used to rapidly tune the frequency of the laser (sideband) over successive modes of the optical cavity.



Reduces the time related to laser tuning and relocking



Reduces the common experimental noise of the spectrum background

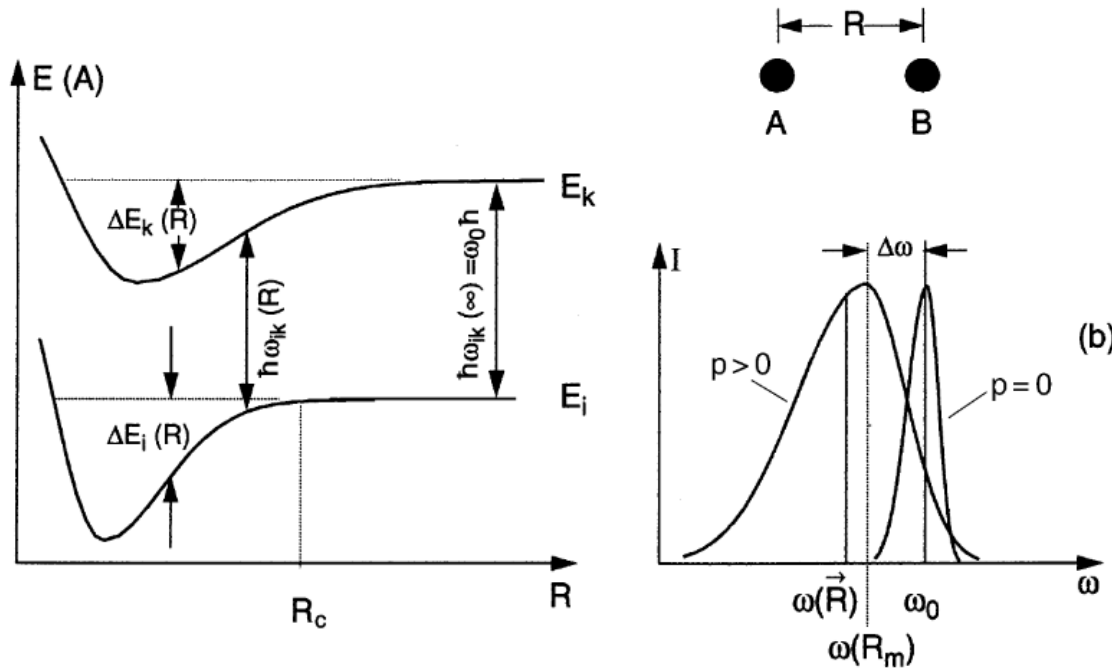


Line-shape model

Collisional effects



Perturbation of molecular resonances



Wolfgang Demtröder, *Laser Spectroscopy*, 2008



Line-shape model



Very pronounced
and untypical
collisional effects



Line-shape model



Very pronounced
and untypical
collisional effects

Importance of beyond Voigt effects

P. Wcisło et al. *J. Chem. Phys.* 141, 074301 (2014)

P. Wcisło et al. *Phys. Rev. A* 91, 052505 (2015)

M. Słowiński et al. *Phys. Rev. A* 101, 052705 (2020)

M. Słowiński et al. *JQSRT* 277, 107951 (2022)

More about it on my other talk - Accurate experimental validation of ab initio quantum scattering calculations using the spectra of He-perturbed H_2 .



Line-shape model



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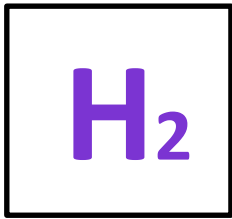
Datasets of beyond Voigt line-shape parameters

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Line-shape model



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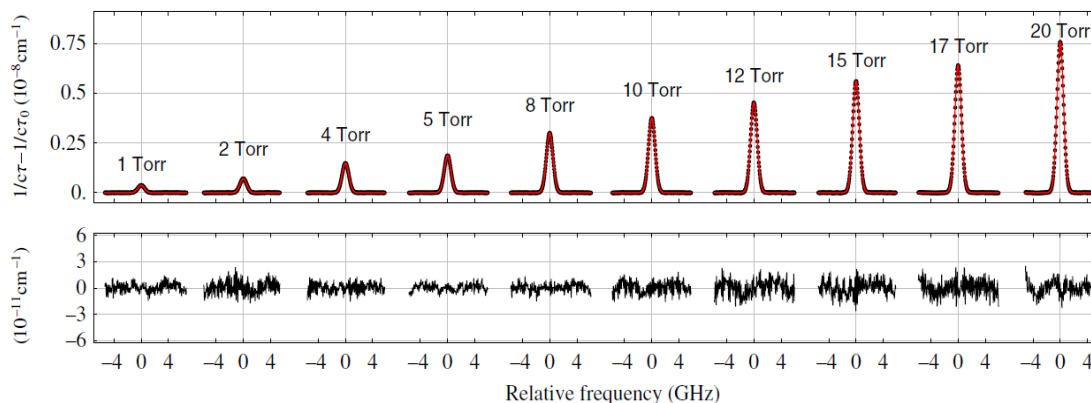
Model used in this work:

6 line shape parameters:
pressure broadening and shift, their speed-dependence and Dicke parameter

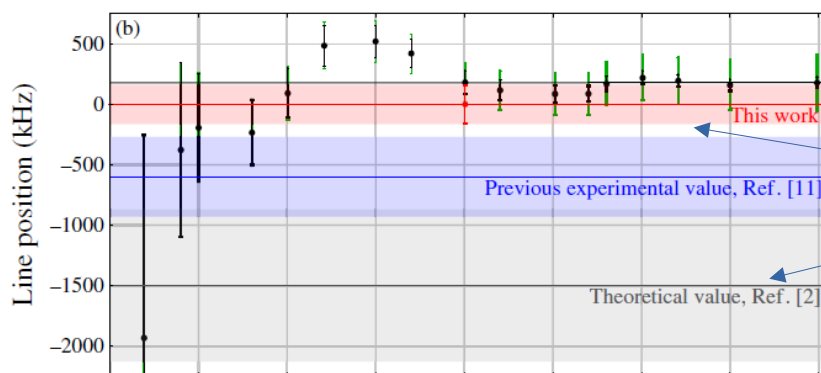
+ Billiard ball collision model +

Line-shape coefficients and the Doppler broadening fixed in experimental spectra according to ab initio calculations

Measurement

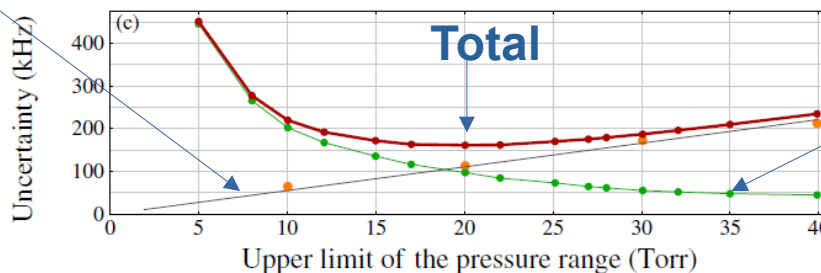


The spectra for all the pressures were fitted simultaneously



2.3 σ discrepancy with theory

Systematic part



Statistical part



Uncertainty

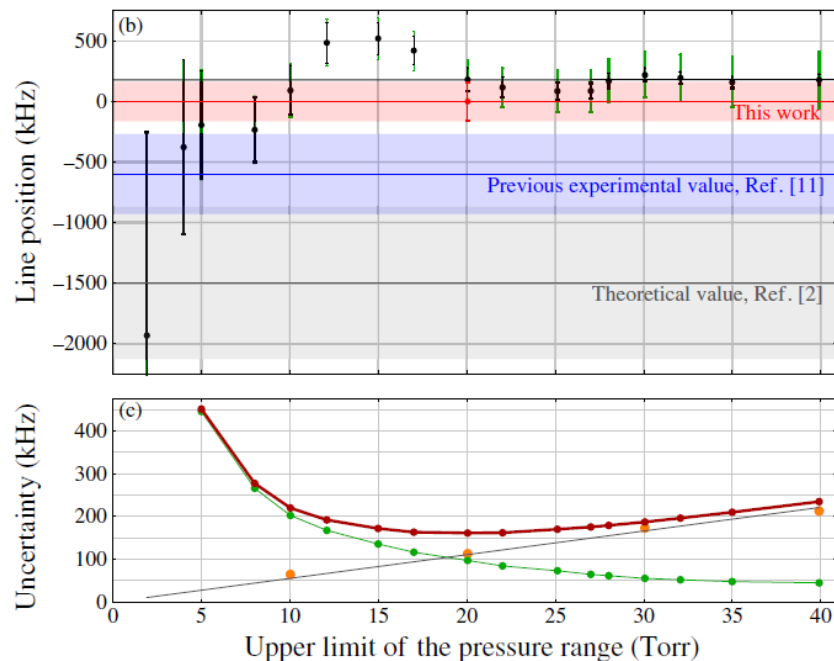


Table 1. Standard Uncertainty Budget to Experimental Determination of the Frequency of the S(2) 2–0 Transition in D₂^a

Uncertainty Contribution	$u(v_0)$ (kHz)	$u(v_0)$ (kHz)
	1 to 20 Torr	1 to 40 Torr
1. Line shape profile	111	222
2. Statistics, 1 σ	96	40
3. Instrumental systematic shift [18]	47	47
4. Etalons	46	21
5. Temperature instability	5	5
6. Relativistic asymmetry [27]	3	3
7. Laser source stability	< 1	< 1
8. Pressure gauge nonlinearity	1	1
Standard combined uncertainty	161	231

^aMiddle and right column show uncertainties estimated for the fitted datasets of 1–20 Torr and 1–40 Torr, respectively.

Absolute accuracy - 161 kHz

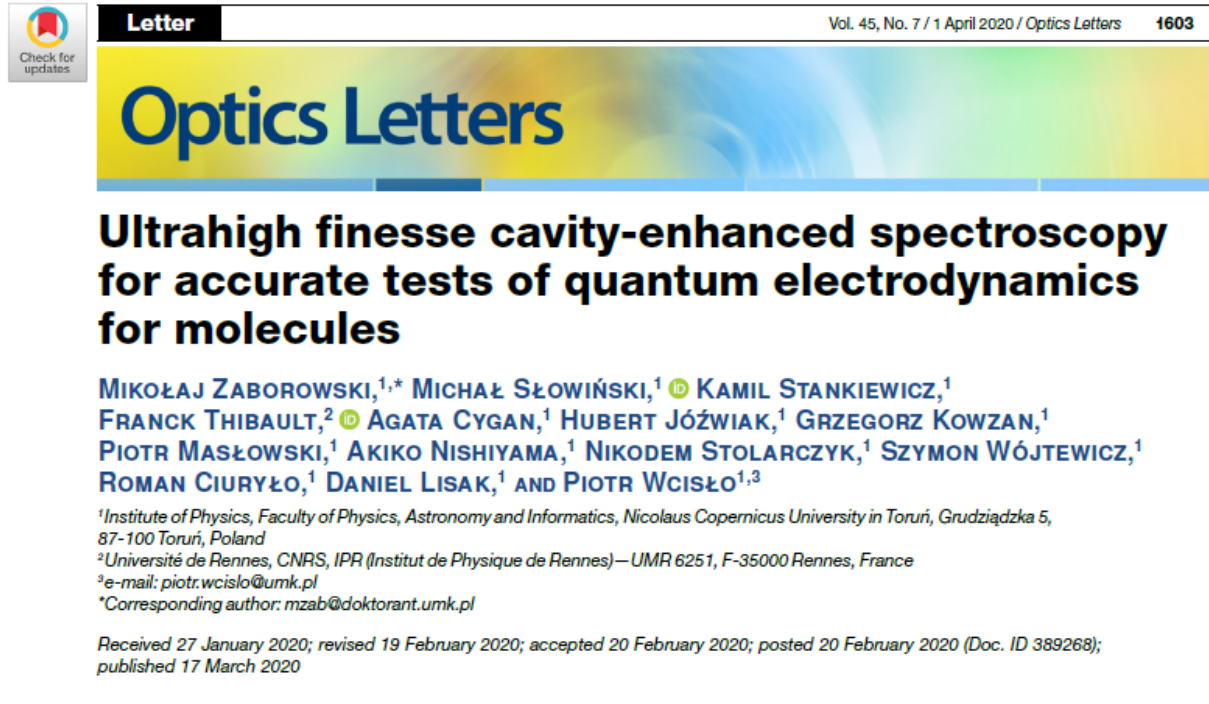
Relative accuracy ~ 10⁻⁹

$$\nu_{S(2) 2-0} = 187,104,300.40(17) \text{ MHz}$$



Summary

- We performed the best measurement of the 2-0 S(2) line position in D₂



Absolute accuracy - 161 kHz

Relative accuracy ~ 10⁻⁹

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Summary



Letter

Vol. 45, No. 7 / 1 April 2020 / Optics Letters 1603

Optics Letters

Ultrahigh finesse cavity-enhanced spectroscopy for accurate tests of quantum electrodynamics for molecules

MIKOŁAJ ZABOROWSKI,^{1,*} MICHAŁ SŁOWIŃSKI,¹ KAMIL STANKIEWICZ,¹
FRANCK THIBAUT,² AGATA CYGAN,¹ HUBERT JÓZWIAK,¹ GRZEGORZ KOWZAN,¹
PIOTR MASŁOWSKI,¹ AKIKO NISHIYAMA,¹ NIKODEM STOLARCZYK,¹ SZYMON WÓJTEWICZ,¹
ROMAN CIURYŁO,¹ DANIEL LISAK,¹ AND PIOTR WCISŁO^{1,3}

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²Université de Rennes, CNRS, IPR (Institut de Physique de Rennes)—UMR 6251, F-35000 Rennes, France

³e-mail: piotr.wcislo@umk.pl

*Corresponding author: mzab@doktorant.umk.pl

Received 27 January 2020; revised 19 February 2020; accepted 20 February 2020; posted 20 February 2020 (Doc. ID 389268); published 17 March 2020

- We performed the best measurement of the 2-0 S(2) line position in D₂
- At the moment of publication it was the best measurement in homonuclear hydrogen molecule

Absolute accuracy - 161 kHz

Relative accuracy ~ 10⁻⁹

$$\nu_{S(2) 2-0} = 187,104,300.40(17) \text{ MHz}$$



Thank you for your attention!



Our group



Piotr Wcisło



Maciej
Gancewski



Kamil
Sołtys



Kamil
Stankiewicz



Michał
Słowiński
42



Hubert
Józwiak



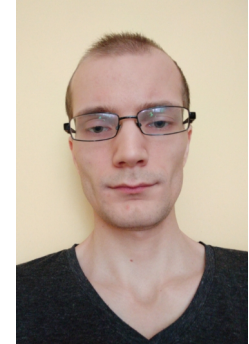
Nikodem
Stolarczyk



Marcin
Makowski



Artur
Olejnik



Adam
Zadrożny