Nanosecond Spin-dependent Kicks on a Hyperfine Manifold

Liyang Qiu¹ and Saijun Wu¹

¹Department of Physics, State Key Laboratory of Surface Physics and Key Laboratory of Micro and Nano Photonic Structures (Ministry of Education), Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China.

Motivation

- Transfer of photon recoil momentum to atoms via Raman transition is a common technique for steering matterwave dynamics, with wide range of applications (AI [1], QC [2], ...).
- Instantaneous "kicks": applying transient spin-dependent force within a time scale when other dynamics such as atomic motion or interactions are negligible – preciseness & scalability.

 85 Rb D_{1}

 $|f\rangle$

F = 3

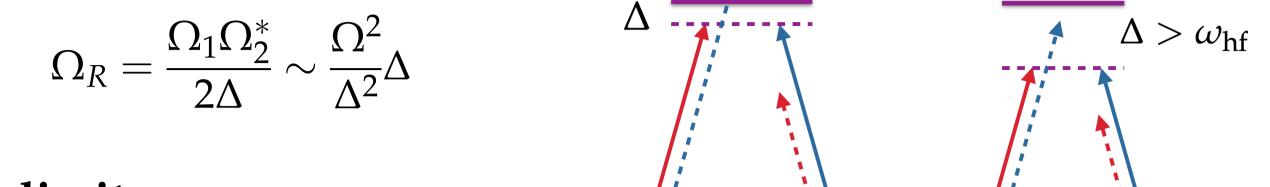
1.25

1.00

 $|f\rangle$

What is limiting ns SDK?

Speed limit: in general, spin-motion entanglement operation is limited by hyperfine splitting; practically, it is usually limited by the driving laser intensity/power



 $\omega_{
m ghfs}$

60 -

20



• **This work**: toward high speed, high fidelity SDK beyond traditional regime.

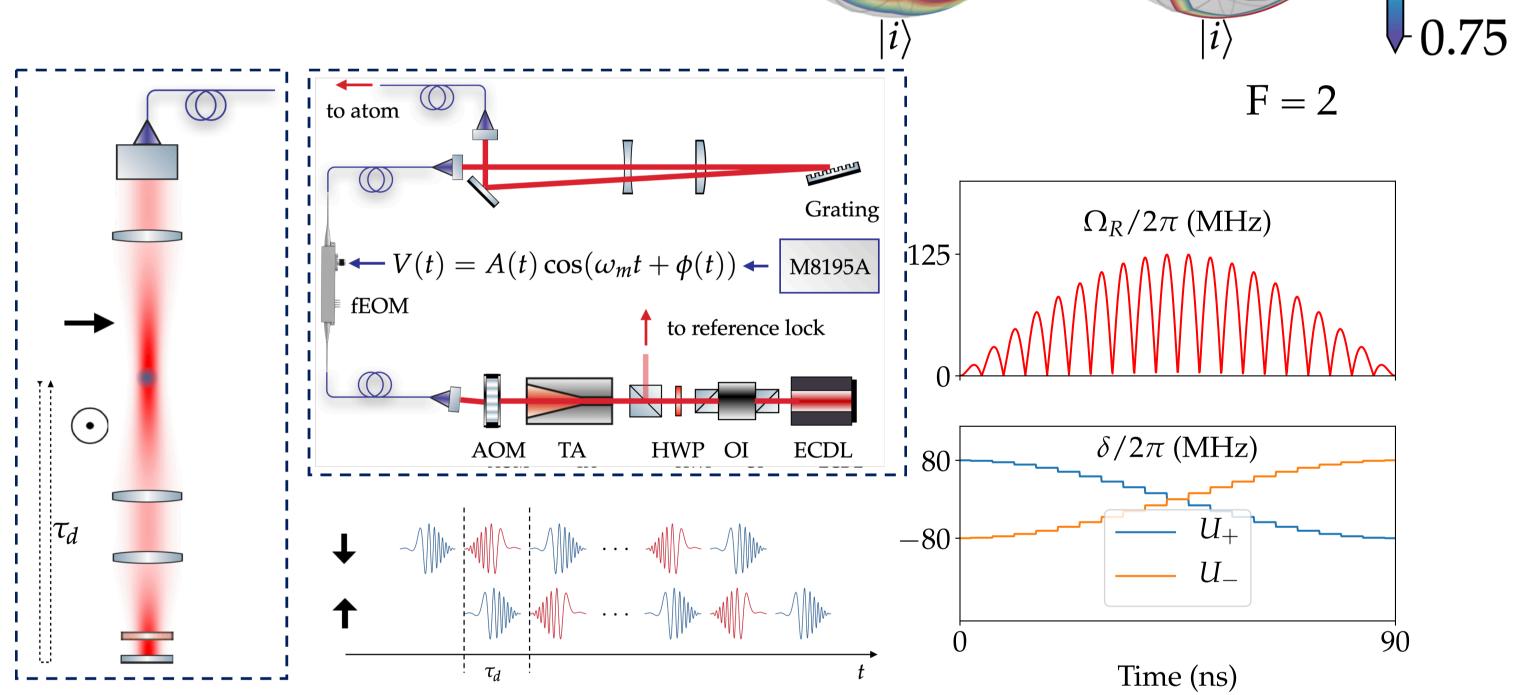
Methods

Experimental

- Wide band laser modulation [3];
- SDK on an optical delay line.

Theoretical

- Full-level simulation;
- Pulse optimization (GRAPE [4])



- **Fidelity limit:**
 - Spontaneous emission: $R_{sc} \sim \frac{\Omega^2}{4\Delta} \Gamma \tau \sim \frac{m\pi}{2} \frac{\Gamma}{\Delta}$

 Δ

F = 3

F = 2

3

• Dynamic phase (by a focused laser)

• "Qubit leakage": $\Delta m = \pm 1, 2$ transition

$$F = 3$$

$$F = 2$$

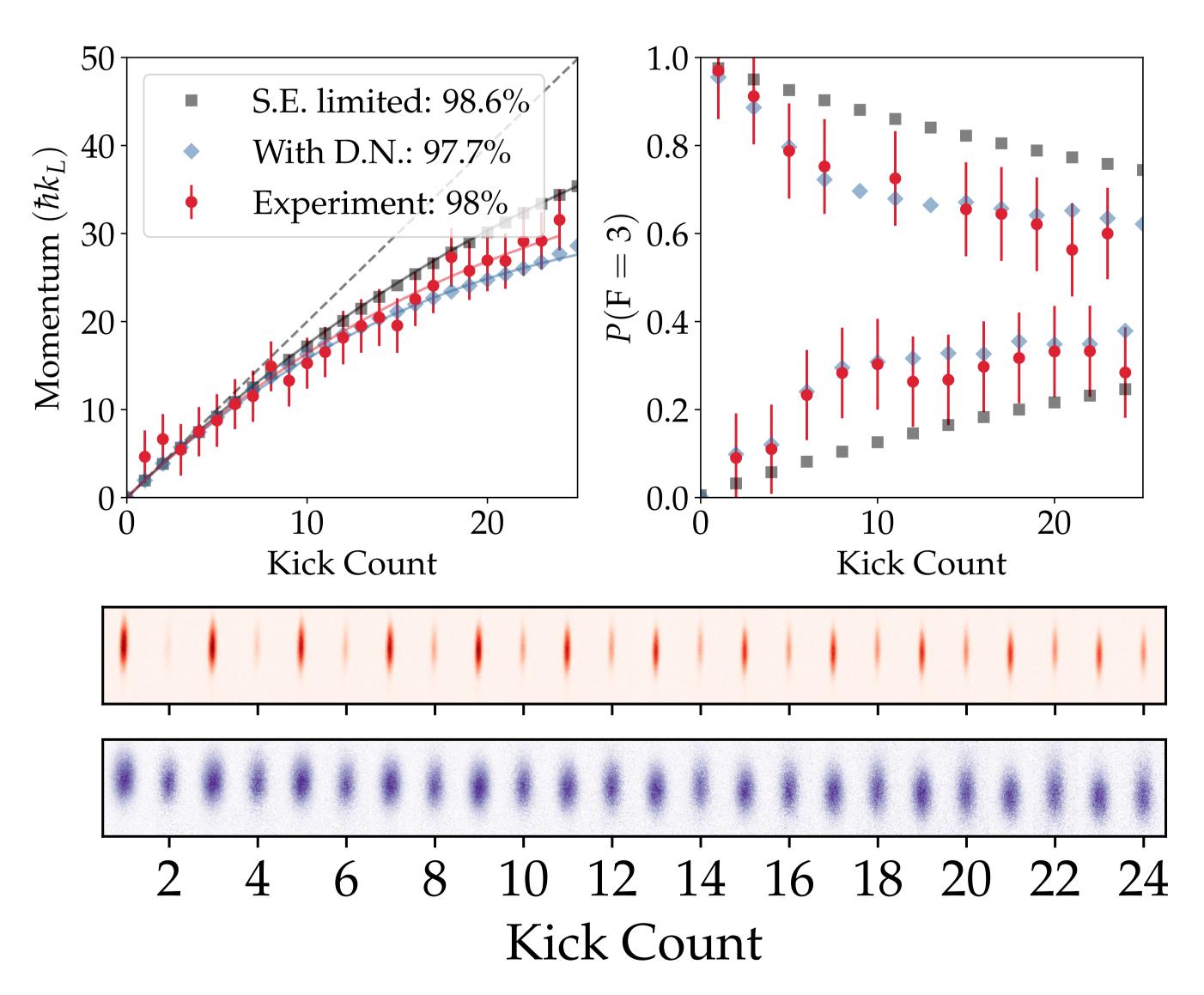
$$m_{F} = -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3$$

$$F = 2$$

AI with multiple nanosecond SDK (LMT)

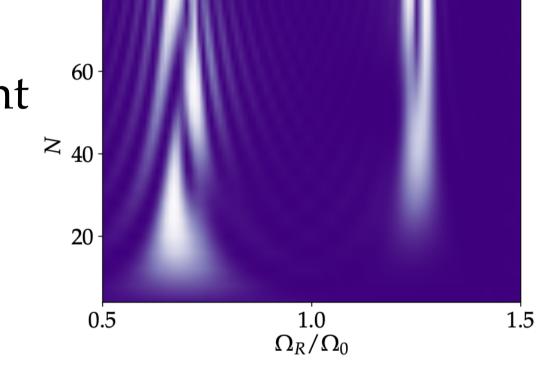
- Large detuning, strongly focused laser; z_{40}
- Dynamic phase cancelation:

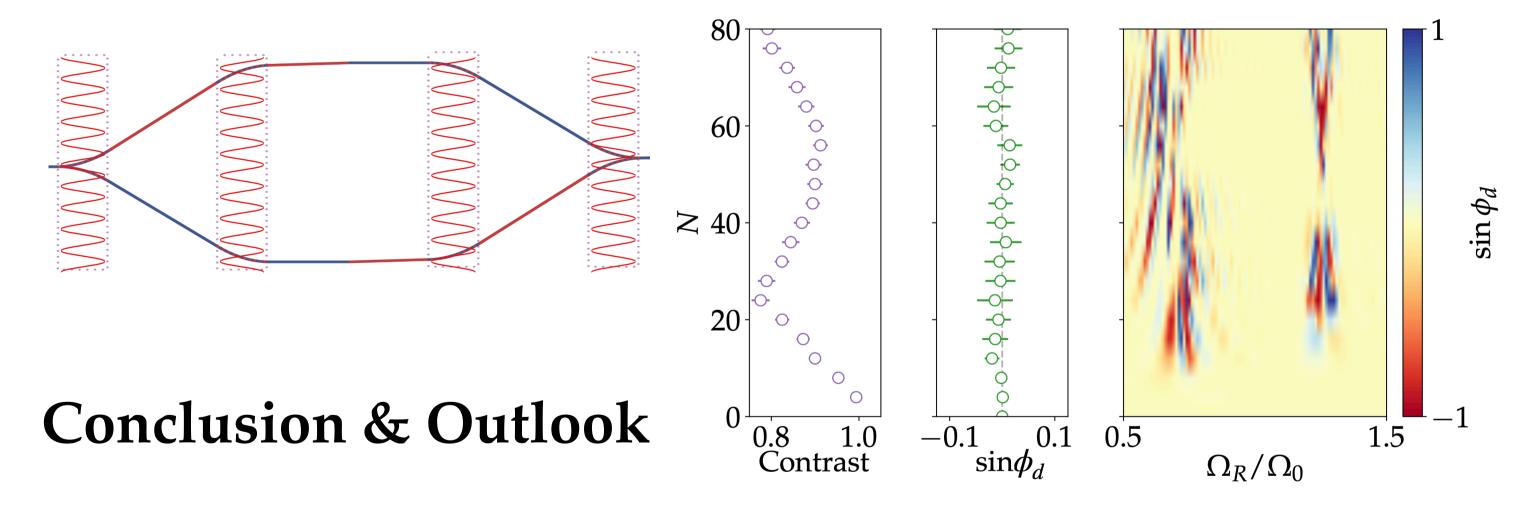
Results



$U_{+}U_{+}U_{+}U_{+}U_{+}$ and $U_{+}U_{-}U_{-}U_{+}$;

- Management of the intensity-dependent "leak";
- Recovering high contrast, faithful AI interference near a strong laser focus.





- 2ħk/100ns, largest Raman SDF for macroscopic samples!
- High fidelity, nanosecond SDK within a strongly focused laser

- Momentum transfer efficiency ~ 97% .
- We know how to improve further.
- Can we manage unwanted hyperfine dynamics for precision measurements?

- Discovery of nontrivial hyperfine leakage dynamics
 - Negative impacts appear mitigatable;
 - Positive applications?

Reference

[1] K. Kotru *et al., Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115**, 103001 (2015); M. Jaffe *et al., Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**, 040402 (2018).

[2] J. Mizrahi *et al., Phys. Rev. Lett.* **110**, 203001 (2013); C. Flühmann *et al*, Nature **566**, 513 (2019).

[3] Y. He et al., Phys. Rev. Res. 2, 043418 (2020).

[4] N. Khaneja *et al., J. Magn. Reson.* **172**, 296 (2005).