

Sub-nanosecond 780 nm pulse generation from a continuous wave laser for ultrafast hyperfine-resolved Rydberg excitation

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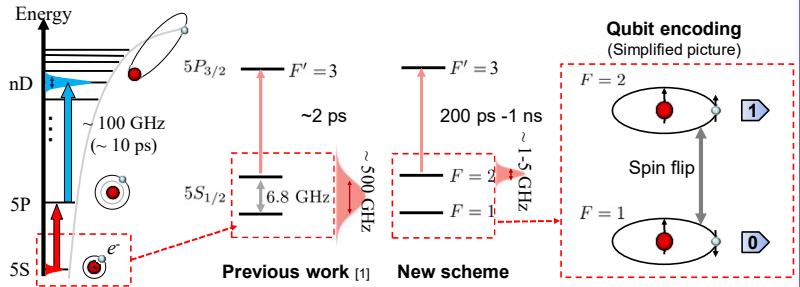
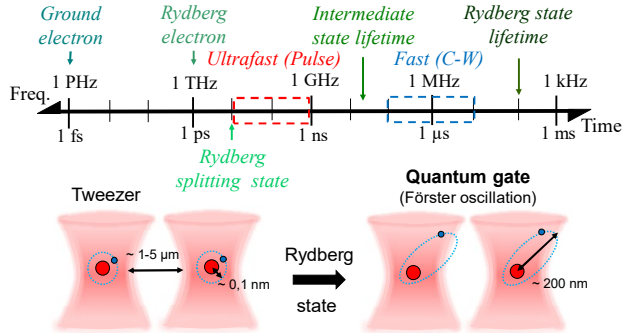
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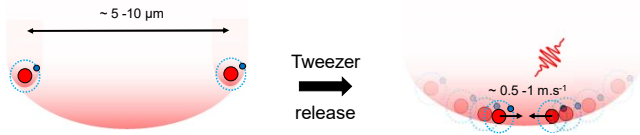
Introduction

1. Ultrafast Rydberg excitation



■ Make atoms interact using huge dipole moment of Rydberg state ($C_3 \sim \text{GHz} \cdot \mu\text{m}^3$).

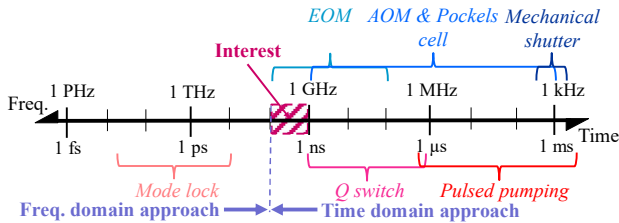
2. Dynamic study of collective spontaneous emission



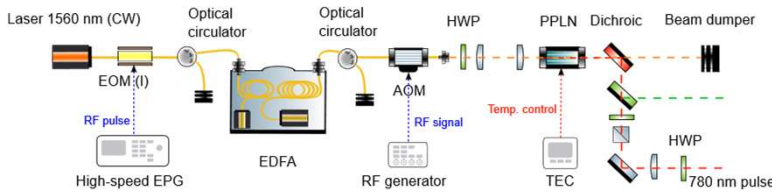
■ When fully inverted emitter are indistinguishable within their emission ($d \ll \lambda/2\pi$).
→ Quantum interference between emitters enhances the spontaneous decay rate
 $\Gamma_{\text{collective}} \propto N^2$

■ Speed of dynamics study bounded by the linewidth of the transition $\Gamma = 6 \text{ MHz}$.
→ The doppler shift need to be less than Γ ($v < 2 \text{ m/s}$)

System



Sub-nanosecond Pulsed laser



■ C-W laser sliced with an Electro-Optical Modulator (EOM)

→ 20 GHz modulation bandwidth.
→ Up to 40 dB of Extinction.

■ Amplified with an Erbium Doped fiber (EDFA)

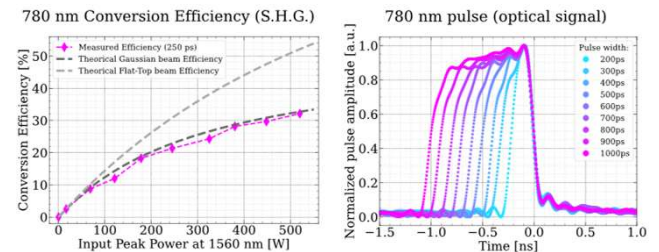
→ 1 kW maximum peak power.

■ Converted using a Periodically Poled Lithium Niobate (PPLN)

→ ~40% conversion efficiency at saturation.
→ Crystal phase-matching bandwidth 40 GHz.

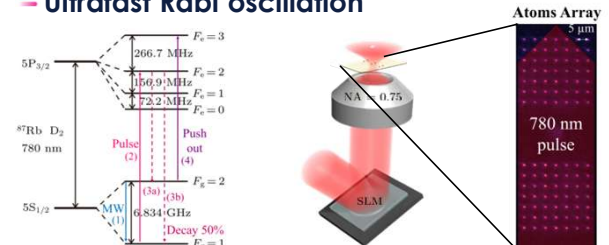
Results (Preliminary)

Pulse width & peak power

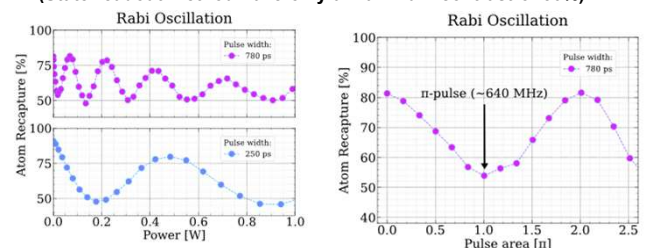


■ S.H.G. conversion match with prediction (Peak power > 150 W obtain!).

Ultrafast Rabi oscillation



■ Population transfer from $5S_{1/2} (F=1, M_F=1)$ to $5P_{3/2} (F=2, M_F=2)$.
(State readout method have only a maximum contrast of 50%)



■ Able to excite coherently atoms with sub-nanosecond timescale.
(~80% of the population can be transferred!)

■ 4 π -pulses reached for 780 ps before transferring only 50% of the population.

Prospect & Reference

Next

■ Fine-tune the apparatus to optimize performance.
■ Implement sub-nanosecond Phase control.

Reference

[1] « Ultrafast energy exchange between two single Rydberg atoms on the nanosecond timescale » Y. Chew et al., *Nat. Photonics* 16, 724 (2022)

Acknowledgement

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