

QED corrections for simple molecules

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➤ VaQuM2020: Variational Methods for Quantum Many-body sysyems

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HMI and fundamental constants

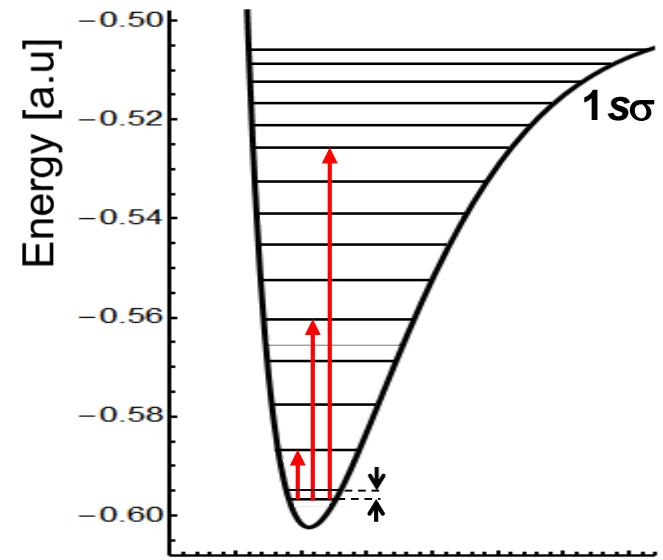
Dependence of ro-vibrational transition frequencies on fundamental constants :

$$\nu = c R_\infty \left[\varepsilon_{nr} (\mu_{ne}) + \alpha^2 F_{QED} (\alpha) + \sum_n A_n^{fs} (r_n/a_0)^2 \right]$$

Schrödinger Relativistic and Nuclear finite
QED corrections size correction

Vibrational: $\varepsilon_{nr} \propto \sqrt{m_e/m_r}$

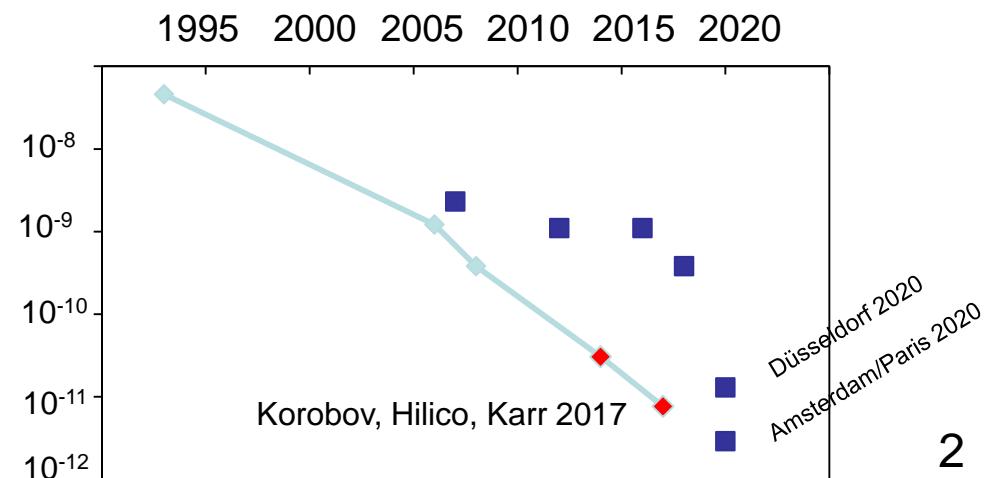
Rotational: $\varepsilon_{nr} \propto m_e/m_r$

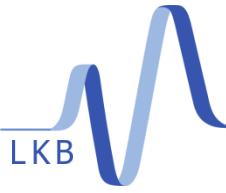


⇒ Spectroscopy of H_2^+/HD^+ can be used to determine μ_{pe}, μ_{de} .

W.H. Wing, G.A. Ruff, W.E. Lamb Jr., J.J. Spezieski, PRL 36, 1488 (1976)

- ❑ Experiments reach very recently a few 10^{-12} using Doppler-freeschemes
- ❑ Theoretical accuracy of spin-averaged vibrational transitions = $7.5 \cdot 10^{-12}$
- ❑ However, the exp analysis requires the hyperfine structure calculations!





The three-body Schrödinger equation and variational expansion

$$H\psi = E\psi$$

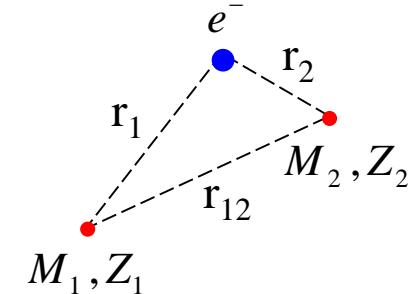
$$H = \frac{P_1^2}{2M_1} + \frac{P_2^2}{2M_2} + \frac{p^2}{2m_e} - \frac{Z_1}{r_1} - \frac{Z_2}{r_2} + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{r_{12}}$$

➤ Expansion on a basis set

$$\psi = \sum_{i=1}^N c_i \psi_i$$

⇒ Eigenvalue problem $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{c} = \varepsilon \mathbf{S}\mathbf{c}$

$$\begin{cases} H_{ij} = \langle \psi_i | H | \psi_j \rangle & \text{Hamiltonian matrix} \\ S_{ij} = \langle \psi_i | \psi_j \rangle & \text{overlap matrix} \end{cases}$$



Hylleraas-Undheim-MacDonald theorem: $\varepsilon_n \geq E_n$

▪ 3-body variational expansion

Separation of radial and angular variables:

$$\psi_{LM}^{\Pi}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) = \sum_{l_1+l_2=L \text{ or } L+1} Y_{LM}^{l_1 l_2}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) F_{l_1}(r_1, r_2, r_{12})$$

C. Schwartz, Phys. Rev. 123, 1700 (1961)

➤ How to choose the basis functions ψ_i ?

- fast convergence of energy vs basis size N

- **as simple as possible** in order to have simple analytical expressions for matrix elements

- correct behavior at small electron-nucleus distances
(Kato cusp condition)
is important for relativistic/QED corrections.

Radial wavefunctions:

$$F(r_1, r_2, r_{12}) = \sum_{n=1}^N \left(C_n \operatorname{Re} \left(e^{-\alpha_n r_1 - \beta_n r_2 - \gamma_n r_{12}} \right) + D_n \operatorname{Im} \left(e^{-\alpha_n r_1 - \beta_n r_2 - \gamma_n r_{12}} \right) \right)$$

V.I. Korobov, Phys. Rev. A 61, 064503 (2000)

- Exponents generated pseudo-randomly in several intervals.



Status of HD⁺ hyperfine structure theory

$$H_{\text{eff}} = E_1(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{s}_e) + E_2(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_p) + E_3(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_d) + E_4(\mathbf{I}_p \cdot \mathbf{s}_e) + E_5(\mathbf{I}_d \cdot \mathbf{s}_e)$$
$$+ E_6 \left\{ 2\mathbf{L}^2(\mathbf{I}_p \cdot \mathbf{s}_e) - 3[(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_p)(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{s}_e) + (\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{s}_e)(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_p)] \right\}$$
$$+ E_7 \left\{ 2\mathbf{L}^2(\mathbf{I}_d \cdot \mathbf{s}_e) - 3[(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_d)(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{s}_e) + (\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{s}_e)(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_d)] \right\}$$
$$+ E_8 \left\{ 2\mathbf{L}^2(\mathbf{I}_p \cdot \mathbf{I}_d) - 3[(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_p)(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_d) + (\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_d)(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_p)] \right\}$$
$$+ E_9 \left\{ \mathbf{L}^2 \mathbf{I}_d^2 - \frac{3}{2}(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_d) - 3(\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{I}_d)^2 \right\}$$

Spin-spin tensor interactions

Deuteron Quadrupole moment

- ✓ Calculations at the Breit-Pauli level ($\sim \alpha^2$ relative accuracy)

D. Bakalov, V.I. Korobov, S. Schiller, PRL 2006

(L=1,v=0)	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_4	E_5	E_6	E_7	E_8	E_9
Unit: MHz	31.9846	-3.134[-02]	-4.809[-03]	924.629	142.146	8.6111	1.3218	-3.057[-03]	5.666[-03]

2

1

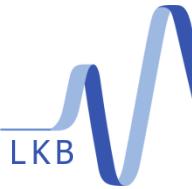
3

- ✓ Higher-order corrections to E_4 , E_5

V.I. Korobov, J.C.J. Koelemeij, L. Hilico, J.-Ph. Karr, PRL 2016 (H₂⁺)

My work is here

- Next step: $(Z\alpha)^2$ relativistic correction to E_1 ; then E_6 , E_7



Hyperfine structure calculations and results

➤ HD+

Theoretical work

■ The spin-orbit coefficient E_1 in kHz

- ✓ M.Haidar, Z.-X. Zhong, V. I. Korobov, and J.-Ph. Karr, Phys. Rev. A 101, 022501, 2020.
- ✓ V.I.Korobov, J.-Ph. Karr, M. Haidar, Z.-X. Zhong, arXiv:2006.02691, 2020.

(L, v)	$E_1^{(BP)}$	U_{1b}	U_{2b}	U_{5a}	ΔE_{so}	ΔE_{so-ret}	$\Delta E_{so-so}^{(1)}$	$\Delta E_1^{(6)}$	$E_1(\text{this work})$
(1,0)	31 984.645	1.170	-2.736	0.021	2.087	0.263	0.313	1.118	31 985.76
(1,6)	22 643.474	0.834	-2.097	0.044	1.509	0.181	0.219	0.689	22 644.16
(3,0)	31 627.353	1.156	-2.694	0.019	2.043	0.260	0.308	1.093	31 628.45
(3,9)	18 270.577	0.680	-1.732	0.043	1.161	0.146	0.182	0.481	18 271.06

Experimental result

- At Amsterdam: 2 hyperfine lines: $(L=3, v = 0) \rightarrow (L=3, v = 9)$
✓ S. Patra, et al (Submitted to Science), 2020
- At Düsseldorf: 6 hyperfine lines: $(L=0, v = 0) \rightarrow (L=1, v = 0)$
✓ S. Alighanbari, et al, Nature 581, (2020)

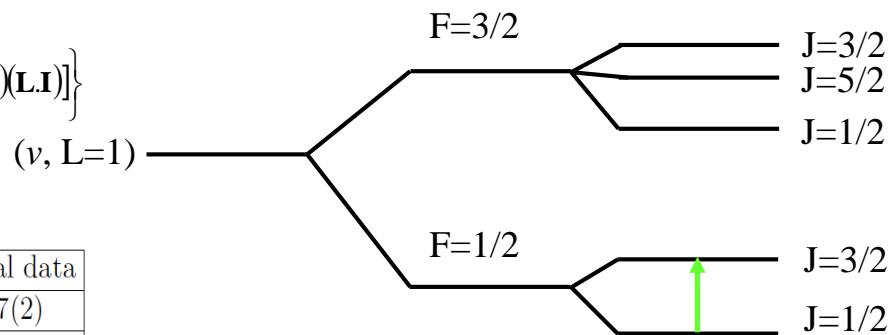
➤ H₂⁺

$$H_{\text{eff}} = b_F(\mathbf{I}\mathbf{s}_e) + c_e(\mathbf{L}\mathbf{s}_e) + c_I(\mathbf{L}\mathbf{I}) + \frac{d_1}{(2L-1)(2L+3)} \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{L}^2(\mathbf{I}\mathbf{s}_e) - [(\mathbf{L}\mathbf{I})(\mathbf{L}\mathbf{s}_e) + (\mathbf{L}\mathbf{s}_e)(\mathbf{L}\mathbf{I})] \right\} \\ + \frac{d_2}{(2L-1)(2L+3)} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{L}^2\mathbf{I}^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{L}\mathbf{I}) - (\mathbf{L}\mathbf{I})^2 \right\}$$

In kHz

Preliminary

(L, v)	[1]	new calculation	experimental data
(1,4)	15.371049	15.371397	15.371407(2)
(1,5)	14.381189	14.381507	14.381513(2)
(1,6)	13.413169	13.413451	13.413460(2)



▪ RF spectroscopy experiments
S.C. Menasian, PhD Thesis (1973)