

HIGH-RESOLUTION ROTATIONAL SPECTROSCOPY AND COHERENT CONTROL OF  $\text{CaH}^+$ 

CHIN-WEN CHOU, *Time and Frequency Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO, USA*; YIHENG LIN, *CAS Key Laboratory of Microscale Magnetic Resonance and Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China*; ALEJANDRA COLLOPY, CHRISTOPH KURZ, TARA FORTIER, SCOTT DIDDAMS, DIETRICH LEIBFRIED, *Time and Frequency Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO, USA*; DAVID LEIBRANDT, *Time and Frequency Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Physics, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, USA*.

We demonstrate methods for precision spectroscopy and coherent quantum state manipulation of a molecular ion, based on quantum-logic spectroscopy [1-3]. In thermal equilibrium with room temperature blackbody radiation, the electronic and vibrational degrees of freedom of the proof-of-principle  $\text{CaH}^+$  molecule are in their ground states. We laser cool the coupled translational motion of a co-trapped  $\text{Ca}^+$  atom and the molecule to near its ground state [4]. Subsequently, we coherently drive rotational Raman transitions using two beams derived from a single frequency laser that is far off-resonance from any molecular transition. Information regarding the molecular states is transferred to the atomic ion using the coupled harmonic motion as an information bus [1-3] and read out via state-dependent fluorescence detection without disturbing the molecular state. In this way, we initialize the molecular ion in a pure quantum state in a probabilistic but heralded fashion [3]. Following preparation, we can drive further rotational transitions up to the THz range with two beams derived from a single, far-off-resonant frequency comb [5, 6]. The final states of the transitions are detected, enabling unambiguous assignment of the observed signals to the corresponding transitions. For  $\text{CaH}^+$ , we have measured the frequency of THz rotational transitions with sub-kHz resolution, and improvement to the sub-Hz level seems feasible [7]. This protocol can be extended to investigate coherent rotational-vibrational transitions of a large class of diatomic and polyatomic molecules in the optical and infrared domains. [1] P. O. Schmidt et al., *Science* 309, 749 (2005). [2] F. Wolf et al., *Nature* 530, 457 (2016). [3] C. W. Chou et al., *Nature* 545, 203 (2017). [4] M. D. Barrett et al., *Phys. Rev. A* 68, 042302 (2003). [5] D. Leibfried, *New J. Phys.* 14, 023029 (2012). [6] S. Ding and D. N. Matsukevich, *New J. Phys.* 14, 023028 (2012). [7] A. Bartels et al., *Opt. Lett.* 29, 1081 (2004).