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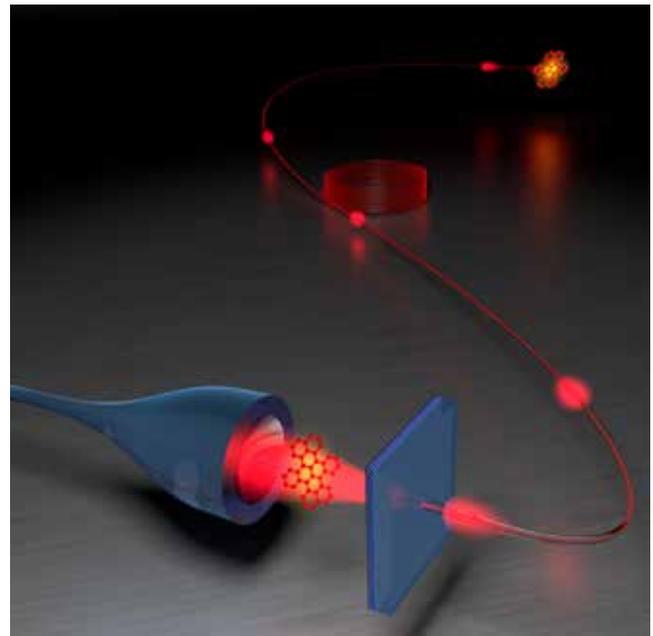
## TURNING A MOLECULE INTO A COHERENT TWO-LEVEL QUANTUM SYSTEM

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Organic dye molecules are commonly known from color pigments or from fluorescence microscopy in biology. Although as any other molecule, they are fundamentally quantum mechanical objects made of a small number of atoms, they are usually not associated with quantum technologies, not even within the physics community. The reason is that the degrees of freedom related to internal vibrations and rotations make molecules particularly susceptible to perturbations from their environments. This compromises the coherent evolution of a quantum mechanical system. Physicists at the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Light (MPL) in Erlangen have now succeeded in turning an organic molecule into a nearly ideal quantum system with only two well-defined energy levels. The experiments reported in *Nature Physics* set an important step because they demonstrate some basic building blocks for quantum networks based on organic materials.

Researchers in the group of Prof. Vahid Sandoghdar at MPL have boosted the coherent interaction of light with a single organic molecule of the polycyclic hydrocarbon family by about forty times by placing it in a microscopic optical resonator. The effect of this small structure, which is twice as long as the wavelength of light, is so dramatic that they can observe a number of fascinating effects. For example, a photon can be reflected with 99% efficiency as if a single tiny molecule were a mirror. Similarly, the team shows that a single molecule can shift the phase of a laser beam at a macroscopic level of nearly 70 degrees. A particularly exciting consequence of the experimental arrangement is that one gains access to strong nonlinearities at the single photon level. In this regime, the response of a single molecule is no longer proportional to the power of an incident optical field – rather, it responds differently depending on how many photons are impinging on it at a given time. As a result, a single molecule strongly changes the statistical distribution of photons in a laser beam.

Laboratory realization of these measurements requires state-of-the-art nanofabrication to produce high-quality curved micro-mirrors and a great deal of experimental skills to prepare microcavities containing



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nanoscopic amount of organic crystals. Operation is particularly challenging because the experiments have to take place at  $-270^{\circ}\text{C}$  to minimize the interaction of molecules with the thermal agitations of their surroundings. Despite such low temperatures, the quantum mechanical transition of an organic molecule is still compromised by more than 50%. Circulation of a photon by several thousand times in the microcavity compensates for this, making the purity of the photon-molecule coupling reach about 95%. The MPL team crowns their measurements by a true tour-de-force demonstration, where a non-classical beam of single photons is generated in a second laboratory, transferred to the microcavity lab and coupled to the first molecule, marking an important milestone in establishing quantum networks. Over the past decades, material platforms such as neutral atoms and ions in the gas phase as well as quantum dots and color centers in the solid state have been explored for quantum information processing algorithms. However, all existing material systems fall short in performance. For example, atoms and ions in high vacuum feature clean spectral properties, but it is hard to couple them to an optical mode with very high efficiencies and to build a large network of them. Solid-state



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emitters, on the other hand, can be integrated in photonic structures, but they are limited in their spectral purity caused by the coupling to their internal structure and their material surroundings. Nevertheless, we can be sure that novel devices based on quantum mechanics will soon enter our society. A particularly demanding branch of these new quantum technologies is concerned with information processing, ranging from fundamentally secure communication to radically new approaches to solving difficult computational tasks. One of the strategies that quantum engineers are following to realize quantum networks is by connecting individual quantum emitters via single photons. The results reported by the MPL team pave the way for the realization of such platforms based on organic molecules and possibly on plastic chips.

Further Information: [www.nature.com/articles/s41567-019-0436-5](http://www.nature.com/articles/s41567-019-0436-5)



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