

Highly accurate determination of the molecular hydrogen spectra

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Motivation

- Advances in molecular spectroscopy

Dissociation energy of H_2 : 36 118.069 62(37) cm^{-1} ¹

Ionization energy of HD: 124 568.485 81(36) cm^{-1} ²

2-0 S(2) transition in D_2 : 6 241.127 64(2) cm^{-1} ³

- Testing newly developed theories and methodologies

Nonrelativistic quantum electrodynamics (NRQED)

QED effects in molecular spectra $\sim 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Beyond the Standard Model of physics ⁴

Proton charge radius puzzle; finite size effect on D_0 is 10^{-4} cm^{-1}

- Supplying benchmarks of energy and other properties

$E(\text{H}_2) = -1.174 475 931 400 217 165(2) E_h$ (unpublished)

¹J. Liu *et al.*, *J. Chem. Phys.* **130**, 174306 (2009);

²D. Sprecher *et al.*, *J. Chem. Phys.* **133**, 111102 (2010);

³D. Mondelain *et al.*, *J. Mol. Spectr.*, (2016).

⁴E. Saebidides *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **87**, 112008 (2013);

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- Advances in molecular spectroscopy

Dissociation energy of H_2 : $36\,118.069\,62(37) \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ¹

Ionization energy of HD: $124\,568.485\,81(36) \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ²

2-0 S(2) transition in D_2 : $6\,241.127\,64(2) \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ³

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Schrödinger equation

$$E(\alpha) = E_{\text{NREL}} + \alpha^2 E_{\text{REL}} + \alpha^3 E_{\text{QED}} + \alpha^4 E_{\text{HQED}}$$

$$H \phi = E \phi$$

$$H = H_{\text{el}} + H_{\text{n}}$$

$$\phi_{\text{a}}(\vec{r}, \vec{R}) = \phi_{\text{el}}(\vec{r}) \chi(\vec{R})$$

$$H_{\text{el}} \phi_{\text{el}} = \mathcal{E}_{\text{el}}(R) \phi_{\text{el}}$$

$$\phi = \phi_{\text{el}} \chi + \delta\phi_{\text{na}}$$

$$\langle \delta\phi_{\text{na}} | \phi_{\text{el}} \rangle_{\text{el}} = 0$$



NAPT

$$[(H_{\text{el}} - \mathcal{E}_{\text{el}}) + (\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} + H_{\text{n}} - E)]|\phi_{\text{el}} \chi + \delta\phi_{\text{na}}\rangle = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} - H_{\text{el}})|\delta\phi_{\text{na}}\rangle = (\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} + H_{\text{n}} - E)|\phi_{\text{el}} \chi + \delta\phi_{\text{na}}\rangle \quad (2)$$

$$|\delta\phi_{\text{na}}\rangle = \frac{1}{(\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} - H_{\text{el}})'} [H_{\text{n}}|\phi_{\text{el}} \chi\rangle + (\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} + H_{\text{n}} - E)|\delta\phi_{\text{na}}\rangle] \quad (3)$$

$$\langle\phi_{\text{el}}|\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} + H_{\text{n}} - E|\phi_{\text{el}} \chi + \delta\phi_{\text{na}}\rangle_{\text{el}} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$(\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} + \mathcal{E}_{\text{a}} + H_{\text{n}} - E)|\chi\rangle = -\langle\phi_{\text{el}}|H_{\text{n}}|\delta\phi_{\text{na}}\rangle_{\text{el}} \quad (5)$$

$$(\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} + \mathcal{E}_{\text{a}} + H_{\text{n}} - E)|\chi\rangle = -(H_{\text{n}}^{(2)} + H_{\text{n}}^{(3)} + H_{\text{n}}^{(4)} + \dots)|\chi\rangle \quad (6)$$

NAPT

$$H_n^{(2)} = \left\langle \phi_{\text{el}} \left| H_n \frac{1}{(\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} - H_{\text{el}})'} H_n \right| \phi_{\text{el}} \right\rangle_{\text{el}} \quad (7)$$

$$H_n^{(3)} = \left\langle \phi_{\text{el}} \left| H_n \frac{1}{(\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} - H_{\text{el}})'} (H_n + \mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} - E) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \times \frac{1}{(\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} - H_{\text{el}})'} H_n \right| \phi_{\text{el}} \right\rangle_{\text{el}} \quad (8)$$

$$H_n^{(4)} = \left\langle \phi_{\text{el}} \left| H_n \frac{1}{(\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} - H_{\text{el}})'} (H_n + \mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} - E) \frac{1}{(\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} - H_{\text{el}})'} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \times (H_n + \mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} - E) \frac{1}{(\mathcal{E}_{\text{el}} - H_{\text{el}})'} H_n \right| \phi_{\text{el}} \right\rangle_{\text{el}} \quad (9)$$

Nonadiabatic perturbation theory, NAPT

Nonadiabatic radial Schrödinger equation from NAPT^a

$$\left[-\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \frac{R^2}{2\mu_{\parallel}(R)} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \frac{J(J+1)}{2\mu_{\perp}(R)R^2} + \mathcal{Y}(R) \right] \tilde{\chi}_J(R) = E \tilde{\chi}_J(R)$$

where

$$\mathcal{Y}(R) = \mathcal{E}_{\text{el}}(R) + \mathcal{E}_{\text{a}}(R) + \delta\mathcal{E}_{\text{na}}(R)$$

is a nonadiabatic potential energy function

^a K. Pachucki and J. Komasa, *J. Chem. Phys.* **130**, 164113 (2009);

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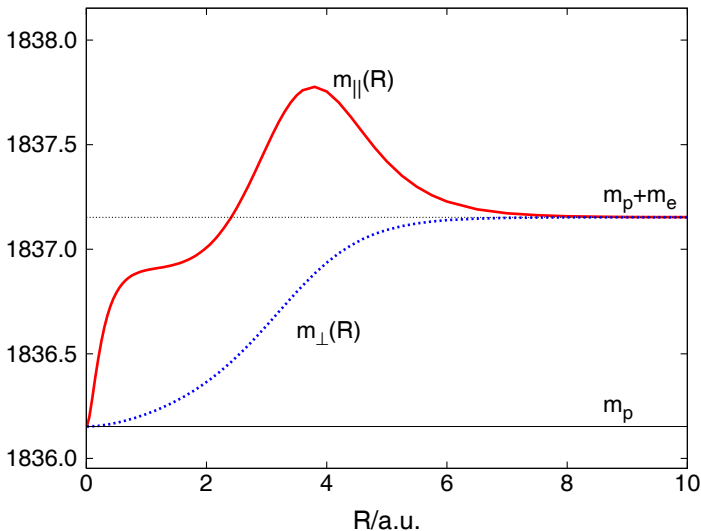
$$\frac{1}{2\mu_{\parallel}(R)} \equiv \frac{1}{2\mu_{\text{n}}} + \frac{1}{\mu_{\text{n}}^2} \left\langle \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_R \phi_{\text{el}} \left| \frac{1}{(\mathcal{E}_0 - H_0)'} \right| \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_R \phi_{\text{el}} \right\rangle_{\text{el}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\mu_{\perp}(R)} \equiv \frac{1}{2\mu_{\text{n}}} + \frac{1}{\mu_{\text{n}}^2} \frac{(\delta^{ij} - n^i n^j)}{2} \left\langle \nabla_R^i \phi_{\text{el}} \left| \frac{1}{(\mathcal{E}_0 - H_0)'} \right| \nabla_R^j \phi_{\text{el}} \right\rangle_{\text{el}}$$

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Effective nuclear masses in H_2



Relativistic correction, $\alpha^2 E_{\text{REL}}$

$$E(\alpha) = (E_0 + \beta E_{\text{AD}} + \beta^2 E_{\text{NA}}) + \alpha^2 E_{\text{REL}} + \alpha^3 E_{\text{QED}} + \alpha^4 E_{\text{HQED}}$$

- expectation value of the Breit-Pauli Hamiltonian for $^1\Sigma$ states
- finite nuclear size effect

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_{\text{REL}} = & \sum_i \left[-\frac{1}{8} \langle \phi_{\text{el}} | \nabla_i^4 | \phi_{\text{el}} \rangle_{\text{el}} + \sum_I \frac{Z_I \pi}{2} \langle \phi_{\text{el}} | \delta(\mathbf{r}_{iI}) | \phi_{\text{el}} \rangle_{\text{el}} \right] \\ & + \sum_{i>j} \left[\pi \langle \phi_{\text{el}} | \delta(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) | \phi_{\text{el}} \rangle_{\text{el}} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \phi_{\text{el}} \left| \nabla_i \frac{1}{r_{ij}} \nabla_j + \nabla_i \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij} \frac{1}{r_{ij}^3} \mathbf{r}_{ij} \cdot \nabla_j \right| \phi_{\text{el}} \right\rangle_{\text{el}} \right] \\ & + \frac{2\pi}{3} \sum_I Z_I r_{\text{ch}}^2(I) \left\langle \phi_{\text{el}} \left| \sum_i \delta(\mathbf{r}_{iI}) \right| \phi_{\text{el}} \right\rangle_{\text{el}} \end{aligned}$$

The leading QED correction, $\alpha^3 E_{\text{QED}}$

$$E(\alpha) = (E_0 + \beta E_{\text{AD}} + \beta^2 E_{\text{NA}}) + \alpha^2 E_{\text{REL}} + \alpha^3 E_{\text{QED}} + \alpha^4 E_{\text{HQED}}$$

– results from exchange of one or two virtual photons, vacuum polarization, electron self-energy, etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_{\text{QED}} = & \sum_{i>j} \left\{ \left[\frac{164}{15} + \frac{14}{3} \ln \alpha \right] \langle \phi_{\text{el}} | \delta(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) | \phi_{\text{el}} \rangle_{\text{el}} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{14}{3} \left\langle \phi_{\text{el}} \left| \frac{1}{4\pi} P \left(\frac{1}{r_{ij}^3} \right) \right| \phi_{\text{el}} \right\rangle_{\text{el}} \right\} \\ & + \sum_i \left[\frac{19}{30} + \ln(\alpha^{-2}) - \ln k_0 \right] \sum_I \frac{4Z_I}{3} \langle \phi_{\text{el}} | \delta(\mathbf{r}_{iI}) | \phi_{\text{el}} \rangle_{\text{el}} \end{aligned}$$

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Higher order QED correction, $\alpha^4 E_{\text{HQED}}$

$$E(\alpha) = (E_0 + \beta E_{\text{AD}} + \beta^2 E_{\text{NA}}) + \alpha^2 E_{\text{REL}} + \alpha^3 E_{\text{QED}} + \alpha^4 E_{\text{HQED}}$$

– very difficult to evaluate in complete, estimated from the dominating component

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{HQED}} \approx \sum_I 4\pi Z_I^2 \left(\frac{139}{128} + \frac{5}{192} - \frac{\ln 2}{2} \right) \sum_i \langle \phi_{\text{el}} | \delta(\mathbf{r}_{iI}) | \phi_{\text{el}} \rangle_{\text{el}}$$

Dissociation energy of the ground state of H₂

JCTC 5, 3039 (2009)

Component	D_0/cm^{-1}
E_{BO}	36112.5927(1)
$+\beta E_{\text{AD}}$	+5.7711(1)
$+\beta^2 E_{\text{NA}}$	+0.4340(2)
$+\alpha^2 E_{\text{REL}}$	-0.5318(5)
$+\alpha^3 E_{\text{QED}}$	-0.1948(3)
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Dissociation energy – comparison with experiment

	D_0/cm^{-1}	
	H ₂	D ₂
Experiment (1993) ⁵	36 118.06(4)	36 748.32(7)
Experiment (2004) ⁶	36 118.062(10)	36 748.343(10)
Experiment (2009/10) ^{7,8}	36 118.069 62(37)	36 748.362 86(68)
Theory (2009) ⁹	36 118.069 6(11)	36 748.363 4(9)
Difference	0.000 0(12)	0.000 5(11)

⁵E. E. Eyler, N. Melikechi, *Phys. Rev. A* **48**, R18 (1993);

⁶Y. Zang *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **92**, 203003 (2004);

⁷Liu, Salumbides, Hollenstein, Koelemeij, Eikema, Ubachs, Merkt, *JCP* **130**, 174306 (2009)

⁸Liu, Sprecher, Jungen, Ubachs, Merkt, *J. Chem. Phys.* **132**, 154301 (2010);

⁹Piszczatowski, Lach, Przybytek, Komasa, Pachucki, Jeziorski, *JCTC* **5**, 3039 (2009)



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Fundamental excitations (in cm^{-1})

	$J = 0 \rightarrow 1$	H_2	$v = 0 \rightarrow 1$
Theory	118.486 812(9)		4 161.166 1(9)
Experiment	118.486 84(10) ¹⁰		4 161.166 0(3) ¹¹
Difference	-0.000 03(10)		0.000 1(9)
	$J = 0 \rightarrow 1$	D_2	$v = 0 \rightarrow 1$
Theory	59.780 615(3)		2 993.617 1(2)
Experiment	59.781 30(95) ¹²		2 993.613 0(19) ¹³
Difference	-0.000 68(95)		0.004 1(19)

¹⁰D. E. Jennings, S. L. Bragg, and J. W. Brault, *Astrophys. J.* **282**, L85 (1984)

¹¹M. Stanke, D. Kędziera, S. Bubin, M. Molski, L. Adamowicz, *J. Chem. Phys.* **128**, 114313 (2008);

¹²Liu, Sprecher, Jungen, Ubachs, Merkt, *J. Chem. Phys.* **132**, 154301 (2010);

¹³S. Bubin, M. Stanke, M. Molski, L. Adamowicz, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **494**, 21 (2009)



Dissociation energy of HD – a comparison

PCCP 12, 9188 (2010)

	D_0/cm^{-1}	δ/cm^{-1}
	36 405.7828(10)	
Theory		
Stanke <i>et al.</i> (2009) $+\alpha^3 + \alpha^4$	36 405.7814	-0.0014
Wolniewicz (1995)	36 405.787	0.004
Kołos, Rychlewski (1993)	36 405.763	-0.020
Experiment		
Liu <i>et al.</i> (2010)	36 405.78866(36)	.
Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2004)	36 405.828(16)	0.045
Balakrishnan <i>et al.</i> (1993)	36 405.83(10)	0.05
Eyler, Melikechi (1993)	36 405.88(10)	0.10
Herzberg (1970)	36 406.2(4)	0.4

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Fundamental rotational excitation in HD (in cm^{-1})

PCCP 12, 9188 (2010)

Component	$\Delta E(J = 0 \rightarrow 1)$	$\Delta E(J = 0 \rightarrow 2)$
E_{BO}	89.270 629	267.196 840
$+E_{\text{AD}}$	-0.036 086	-0.107 842
$+E_{\text{NA}}$	-0.007 782(6)	-0.023 287(19)
$+\alpha^2 E_{\text{REL}}$	0.001 948(2)	0.005 813(5)
$+\alpha^3 E_{\text{QED}}$	-0.000 771(1)	-0.002 303(2)
$+\alpha^4 E_{\text{HQED}}$	-0.000 007(4)	-0.000 018(9)
E	89.227 933(8)	267.069 205(22)
Experiment	89.227 950(5) ¹⁴	267.086(10) ¹⁵
	89.227 932 6(3) ¹⁶	

¹⁴K. M. Evenson *et al.*, *Astrophys. J.* **330**, L135 (1988)

¹⁵B. P. Stoicheff, *Can. J. Phys.* **35**, 730 (1957)

¹⁶B. Drägn of JPL, *High Resolution Molecular Spectroscopy, Poznań, Sept. 7-11, 2010*



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Rovibrational energy levels of the $v = 3$ state of H_2

J	$\Delta E_{\text{exp}}(J)^a$	$\Delta E_{\text{the}}(J)$	$\delta(\text{exp} - \text{the})$
1	11883.4876(3)	11883.4877(25)	-0.0001
2	12084.6965(3)	12084.6970(25)	-0.0005
3	12384.0818(4)	12384.0817(25)	0.0001
4	12778.8151(3)	12778.8152(25)	-0.0001
5	13265.2684(4)	13265.2681(25)	0.0003
6	13839.1172(38)	13839.1133(25)	0.0039
7	14495.4509(77)	14495.4431(25)	0.0078

^a Y. Tan, J. Wang, C.-F. Cheng, X.-Q. Zhao, A.-W. Liu, S.-M. Hu, J. Mol. Spectr. **300**, 60 (2014).

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New approach

Goal: increasing precision from
 10^{-3} cm^{-1} to 10^{-6} cm^{-1}

Means: (nonadiabatic) explicitly
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Four-body nonadiabatic Schrödinger equation solved variationally

Four-body Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2M_A}\nabla_A^2 - \frac{1}{2M_B}\nabla_B^2 - \frac{1}{2m_e}\nabla_1^2 - \frac{1}{2m_e}\nabla_2^2 \\ + \frac{Z_A Z_B}{r_{AB}} + \frac{1}{r_{12}} - \frac{Z_A}{r_{1A}} - \frac{Z_A}{r_{2A}} - \frac{Z_B}{r_{1B}} - \frac{Z_B}{r_{2B}}$$

The trial wave function

$$\Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{R}_A, \vec{R}_B) = \sum_{k=1}^K c_k \hat{S} \psi_{\{k\}}(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{R}_A, \vec{R}_B)$$

Four-particle basis of exponential functions (*naJC*)

$$\psi_{\{k\}} = \exp[-\alpha r_{AB} - \beta (r_{1A} + r_{1B} + r_{2A} + r_{2B})] \\ \times r_{AB}^{k_0} r_{12}^{k_1} (r_{1A} - r_{1B})^{k_2} (r_{2A} - r_{2B})^{k_3} (r_{1A} + r_{1B})^{k_4} (r_{2A} + r_{2B})^{k_5}$$

Nonrelativistic energy of H_2

JCP 144, 164306 (2016)

Convergence of E_{NR} (a.u.) and D_0 (cm^{-1})

Ω	K	E_{NR}	D_0
9	24 211	-1.164 025 030 538 5	36 118.797 670 49
10	36 642	-1.164 025 030 821 4	36 118.797 732 57
11	53 599	-1.164 025 030 870 9	36 118.797 743 43
12	76 601	-1.164 025 030 880 4	36 118.797 745 52
13	106 764	-1.164 025 030 882 5	36 118.797 745 97
∞	∞	-1.164 025 030 884(1)	36 118.797 746 3(2)

Nonrelativistic energy of H₂

JCP 144, 164306 (2016)

Convergence of E_{NR} (a.u.) and D_0 (cm⁻¹)

Ω	K	E_{NR}	D_0
9	24 211	-1.164 025 030 538 5	36 118.797 670 49
10	36 642	-1.164 025 030 821 4	36 118.797 732 57
11	53 599	-1.164 025 030 870 9	36 118.797 743 43
12	76 601	-1.164 025 030 880 4	36 118.797 745 52
13	106 764	-1.164 025 030 882 5	36 118.797 745 97
∞	∞	-1.164 025 030 884(1)	36 118.797 746 3(2)
	Ref. ^a	-1.164 025 030 84(6)	36 118.797 736(13)

^aS. Bubin, F. Leonarski, M. Stanke, and L. Adamowicz, Chem. Phys. Lett. **477**, 12 (2009).

Fundamental physical constants uncertainty

CODATA 2014^a

Constant	Rel. uncertainty	$\delta D_0/\text{cm}^{-1}$
Electron-proton mass ratio	$9.5 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-7}$
Rydberg constant	$5.9 \cdot 10^{-12}$	$2.1 \cdot 10^{-7}$

^aP. J. Mohr, D. B. Newell, and B. N. Taylor, ArXiv eprints (2015), arXiv:1507.07956.

Dissociation energy of the ground state of H_2

Component	D_0/cm^{-1}
E_{NR}	36 118.797 746 3(2)
$+\alpha^2 E_{\text{REL}}$	-0.531 8(5)
$+\alpha^3 E_{\text{QED}}$	-0.194 8(3)
$+\alpha^4 E_{\text{HQED}}$	-0.001 6(8)
E	36 118.069 6(10)

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$+\alpha^4 E_{\text{HQED}}$	-0.002 082 6(5)
E	36 118.069 1(6)



Nonrelativistic vibrational energy splitting in H₂

Convergence of ΔE_{NR} (cm⁻¹) for fundamental vibrational transition

Ω	$v = 0 \rightarrow 1$
6	4 161.171 155 3
7	4 161.165 084 3
8	4 161.164 204 8
9	4 161.164 093 7
10	4 161.164 075 2
11	4 161.164 071 5
12	4 161.164 070 8
13	4 161.164 070 5
∞	4 161.164 070 3(1)

Conclusion

$$E(\alpha) = E_{\text{NR}} + \alpha^2 E_{\text{REL}} + \alpha^3 E_{\text{QED}} + \alpha^4 E_{\text{HQED}} + \dots$$

- Variational solutions to four-body Schrödinger equation enable 10^{-7} cm^{-1} accuracy on nonrelativistic D_0 and transition energy
- α^4 corrections have been evaluated rigorously
- Outlook:

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