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Multi-polarization quantum control of rotational motion through dipole coupling

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Abstract. In this work we analyze the quantum controllability of rotational motion under the influence of an external laser field coupled through a permanent dipole moment. The analysis takes into consideration up to three polarization fields, but we also discuss the consequences for working with fewer polarized fields.

1. Introduction

The manipulation of quantum phenomena is receiving increasing attention with laboratory demonstrations, including for control of rotational motion [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]. A fundamental issue underlying such experiments is a basic assessment of the possibility of attaining full control in any particular physical circumstance. An assessment of this type concerns the controllability of quantum systems, and studies exist [7, 8, 9, 10, 11] based on the spectrum of the system field free Hamiltonian along with the coupling interaction to the control field. However, the treatment when the spectrum has degeneracies remains incomplete with the existing approaches either attempting to lift the degeneracy [8] or considering special coupling operators [10]. In particular, neither treatment permits the fundamental analysis of controllability of pure molecular rotational motion. This work addresses this situation in the context of dipole coupling and obtains positive controllability results. In addition, the analysis takes into consideration multi-polarization fields. This paper is relevant to other (non)-sudden alignment / orientation works [12, 13, 14, 15] and can also be seen as a step towards extending the treatment to a general assessment of controllability of vibration-rotation states. An additional related topic is rotational control through non-resonant polarization interactions [16], which will be treated in a separate work.

2. Physical picture

Consider a linear rigid molecule described by the Hamiltonian $H = B\hat{J}^2$ where B is the rotational constant and \hat{J} the is the angular momentum operator. The molecule's rotational motion is subject to control through external interactions with an electric field $\vec{\epsilon}(t)$, which couples to the molecule through the dipole operator \vec{d} . The time dependent Schrödinger equation is

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\psi(\theta, \phi, t)\rangle = (B\hat{J}^2 - \vec{\epsilon}(t) \cdot \vec{d})|\psi(\theta, \phi, t)\rangle \quad (1)$$

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = |\psi_0\rangle, \quad (2)$$

where θ and ϕ are the standard polar coordinates. We consider that the external field $\vec{\epsilon}(t)$ is multi-polarized i.e. any of its x, y, z components can be tuned independently as a function of time. See Section 4 for discussion of other situations.

For convenience we express the problem in spherical harmonics $|Y_J^m\rangle$, $J \geq 0$ and $-J \leq m \leq J$ as the eigenbasis of the operator $H = B\hat{J}^2$ such that $B\hat{J}^2|Y_J^m\rangle = E_J|Y_J^m\rangle$, $E_J = BJ(J+1)$. The difference between two consecutive eigenvalues $E_{J+1} - E_J = 2B(J+1)$ increases with J . Thus, beyond some threshold value of J depending on the control field characteristics, this gap will lie outside of the available frequency range of the field in any practical situation. As such, we will truncate the set of spherical harmonics $|Y_J^M\rangle$ at a suitable value J_{max} and consider control over the domain of states $J \leq J_{max}$.

Remark 1 The truncation is supported here by the convenient spectral properties of the operator $B\hat{J}^2$ having only discrete eigenvalues which become increasingly sparse as the energy increases. In particular, no accumulation of the discrete spectrum towards a continuous spectral region is present. However, the impact of truncation in other contexts is not always transparent for assessing controllability. For instance, any finite dimensional truncation of the linearly driven harmonic oscillator [10, 17] is controllable, but the infinite dimensional system is not. In that situation the gaps between consecutive eigenvalues are all equal, and a sufficiently long external control pulse can lead to excitation of states indefinitely high in the spectrum.

Remark 2 A circumstance may occur when the wavefunction is stimulated to populate eigenfunctions of increasing energy and even go to dissociation [6]; the field frequency increases indefinitely in order to address this increasing energy gap between two consecutive eigenvalues. This situation is beyond the treatment here that only consider bound states remaining within a given energy range.

The dipole interaction $\overrightarrow{\epsilon}(t) \cdot \overrightarrow{d}$ may be expressed as $\epsilon_x(t)x + \epsilon_y(t)y + \epsilon_z(t)z$ in terms of space fixed cartesian coordinates \overrightarrow{x} , \overrightarrow{y} and \overrightarrow{z} , where each of the components $\epsilon_x(t), \epsilon_y(t), \epsilon_z(t)$ of the field can be tuned independently.

The $J = 1$ spherical harmonics

$$Y_1^{\pm 1} = \frac{\mp 1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}} \frac{x \pm iy}{r}, \quad Y_1^0 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \frac{z}{r}, \quad (3)$$

may be written in the rotated frame $\frac{\overrightarrow{x} + i\overrightarrow{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\frac{\overrightarrow{x} - i\overrightarrow{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ and \overrightarrow{z} . Choosing this latter frame we obtain $\overrightarrow{\epsilon}(t) \cdot \overrightarrow{d} = \epsilon_0(t)d_{10}Y_1^0 + \epsilon_{+1}(t)d_{11}Y_1^1 + \epsilon_{-1}(t)d_{1-1}Y_1^{-1}$. For convenience the components d_{10}, d_{11}, d_{1-1} of \overrightarrow{d} are assumed to be all nonzero and will be rescaled to 1 (this is equivalent to rescaling the components $\epsilon_0, \epsilon_{+1}$ and ϵ_{-1} of $\overrightarrow{\epsilon}(t)$) so that we obtain $\overrightarrow{\epsilon}(t) \cdot \overrightarrow{d} = \epsilon_0(t)Y_1^0 + \epsilon_{+1}(t)Y_1^1 + \epsilon_{-1}(t)Y_1^{-1}$.

Let D_k be the matrix of the spherical harmonic operator Y_1^k ($k = -1, 0, 1$). The associated matrix elements may be written as [18]:

$$\begin{aligned} (D_k)_{(Jm), (J'm')} &= \langle Y_J^m | Y_1^k | Y_{J'}^{m'} \rangle = \int (Y_J^m)^*(\theta, \phi) Y_1^k(\theta, \phi) Y_{J'}^{m'}(\theta, \phi) \sin(\theta) d\theta d\phi \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{3(2J+1)(2J'+1)}{4\pi}} \begin{pmatrix} J & 1 & J' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} J & 1 & J' \\ m & k & m' \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where the real constants $\begin{pmatrix} J & 1 & J' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} J & 1 & J' \\ m & k & m' \end{pmatrix}$ are Wigner 3J-symbols (see [19] Chapter 2 for formulas and details). The non-zero elements satisfy the criteria $m + k + m' = 0$ and $|J - J'| = 1$. Thus, the only non-zero entries of the matrix D_{-1} are between states $|Y_J^m\rangle$ and $|Y_{J+1}^{-m+1}\rangle$; we will say that D_{-1} couples states $|Y_J^m\rangle$ and $|Y_{J+1}^{-m+1}\rangle$; similarly D_0 only couples $|Y_J^m\rangle$ and $|Y_{J+1}^{-m}\rangle$ and D_1 only couples $|Y_J^m\rangle$ and $|Y_{J+1}^{-m-1}\rangle$.

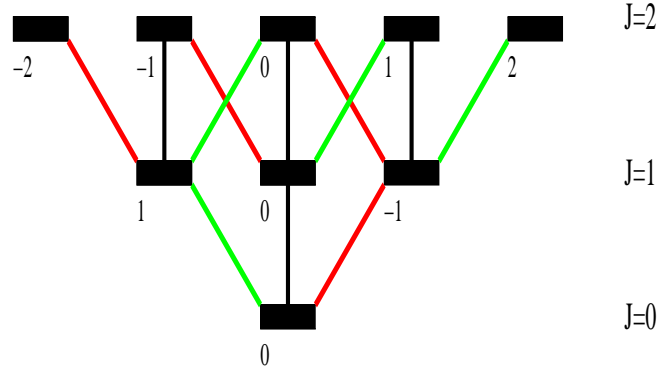


Figure 1. The three matrices D_k , $k = -1, 0, 1$ coupling the eigenstates are each represented by a different color (green, black, red) for $J_{max} = 2$. On the J -th line from bottom, the states are from left to right in order $|Y_J^{m=-J}\rangle, \dots, |Y_J^{m=J}\rangle$ for even values of J and $|Y_J^{m=J}\rangle, \dots, |Y_J^{m=-J}\rangle$ for odd values of J . The m quantum number labelings are indicated in the figure. The coupling pattern above continues in a similar fashion for $J_{max} > 2$.

Denoting by $\Psi(t)$ the coefficients of $\psi(\theta, \phi, t)$ with respect to the spherical harmonic basis, the Schrödinger equation in matrix form is

$$\begin{cases} i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(t) = (E - \epsilon_0(t)D_0 + \epsilon_{-1}(t)D_{-1} + \epsilon_1(t)D_1)\Psi(t) \\ \Psi(t=0) = \Psi_0. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where E is the diagonal matrix with entries E_J for all dual indexes Jm with $-J \leq m \leq J$ and $J \leq J_{max}$.

3. Controllability assessment with three independently polarized field components

We desire to determine whether the system is controllable over all of its J and m states up to J_{max} provided that all of the control field components $\epsilon_k(t)$ $k = -1, 0, 1$ can be chosen independently. Intuitive arguments were given in [15] (pages 437-438) on why the answer to this question should be positive for all truncation values J_{max} . The material below provides a rigorous grounding for this claim.

Theorem 1 *Let $J_{max} \geq 1$ and denote $N = (J_{max} + 1)^2$. Let E, D_k , $k = -1, 0, 1$ be $N \times N$ matrices indexed by Jm with $J = 0, \dots, J_{max}$, $|m| \leq J$ where:*

$$E_{Jm, J'm'} = \delta_{JJ'} \delta_{mm'} E_J \quad (6)$$

$$(D_0)_{Jm, J'm'} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow |J - J'| = 1, m + m' = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$(D_1)_{Jm, J'm'} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow |J - J'| = 1, m + m' + 1 = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$(D_{-1})_{Jm, J'm'} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow |J - J'| = 1, m + m' - 1 = 0. \quad (9)$$

and recall that

$$E_J = J(J + 1). \quad (10)$$

Then the system described by E, D_{-1}, D_0, D_1 is controllable.

Proof. In view of the criterion in [7] we have to prove that the Lie algebra L generated by iE and iD_k $k = -1, 0, 1$ is $u(N)$.

We label by $e_{(ab)}$ the $N \times N$ matrix whose entry at row a and column b is 1 and all others are zero and denote $V_{(ab)} = i(e_{(ab)} + e_{(ba)})$, $S_{(ab)} = (e_{(ab)} - e_{(ba)})$ and $\Delta_a = i(e_{(aa)} - e_{(a+1;a+1)})$. Note that $S_{(ab)}$, $V_{(ab)}$, ($a < b$, $a, b = 1, N$) and Δ_a ($a = 1, \dots, N-1$) form a basis for $su(N)$. We index by $\xi \in \Xi$ (of cardinality K) the entries $\xi = (ab)$, $a < b$ such that at least one matrix D_k has a non-zero entry $(D_k)_{\xi=(ab)} \neq 0$ and denote by ξ^\dagger the pair (ba) .

We will index the matrices E and D_k with a, b running from 1 to N : $E = (E)_{a,b=1}^N$, $D_k = (D_k)_{a,b=1}^N$, $k = -1, 0, 1$ where we choose the order for (Jm) : (00) corresponds to $a = 1$, (11) corresponds to $a = 2$, (10) to $a = 3$, (1-1) to $a = 4$, then (2-2), (2-1), (20), (21), (22), ... etc (see Fig 1). Note that (Jm) traverses from $m = -J$ to $m = J$ for even values of J and from $m = J$ down to $m = -J$ for odd values of J . For instance $E_{44} = E_{(1-1),(1-1)} = 2$. When there is no ambiguity we will use interchangeably (1-1) or 4, etc.

For $k = -1, 0, 1$ and $\ell \geq 1$ we compute $ad_{iE}^\ell iD_k = [iE, \dots, [iE, iD_k] \dots] = (i^{\ell+1} \omega_{ab}^\ell (D_k)_{ab})_{a,b=1}^N$ ($\omega_{ab} = E_{aa} - E_{bb}$) with the iterative commutators taken ℓ times. Consider the basis

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} v_k^J &= \left(\sum_{\xi=(ab), \omega_\xi = E_{J+1} - E_J; a < b; (D_k)_\xi \neq 0} (D_k)_\xi e_\xi \right), \\ v_k^{J\dagger} &= \left(\sum_{\xi=(ab), \omega_\xi = E_{J+1} - E_J; a < b; (D_k)_\xi \neq 0} (D_k)_{\xi^\dagger}^* e_{\xi^\dagger} \right); J = 0, \dots, J_{max} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

and note that $ad_{iE}^\ell iD_k = \sum_{k,J} i^{\ell+1} \omega_\xi^\ell v_k^J + i^{\ell+1} (-1)^\ell (\omega_\xi)^\ell v_k^{J\dagger}$. We obtain as in [20] that, since ω_ξ are all different, $ad_{iE}^\ell iD_k$ generates any vector in the linear space

$$Vect \left\{ \left(\sum_{\xi=(ab), \omega_\xi = E_{J+1} - E_J; a < b; (D_k)_\xi \neq 0} (D_k)_\xi S_\xi \right), \left(\sum_{\xi=(ab), \omega_\xi = E_{J+1} - E_J; a < b; (D_k)_\xi \neq 0} (D_k)_{\xi^\dagger}^* V_{\xi^\dagger} \right); J = 0, \dots, J_{max} \right\}. \quad (12)$$

In particular,

$$\left(\sum_{\xi=(ab), \omega_\xi = E_{J+1} - E_J; a < b; (D_k)_\xi \neq 0} (D_k)_\xi S_\xi \right) \text{ and } \left(\sum_{\xi=(ab), \omega_\xi = E_{J+1} - E_J; a < b; (D_k)_\xi \neq 0} (D_k)_{\xi^\dagger}^* V_{\xi^\dagger} \right)$$

will belong to L , $J = 0, \dots, J_{max}$.

For $J = 0$ we obtain $S_{(a=(00), b=(10))}$, $S_{(a=(00), b=(1-1))}$, $S_{(a=(00), b=(11))} \in L$ and the same for $V_{(a=(00), b=(1m))}$, $m = -1, 0, 1$. We recall now the relations

$$\text{for } a \neq b \neq c \neq a : [S_{(ab)}, S_{(bc)}] = S_{(ac)}, [S_{(ab)}, V_{(bc)}] = V_{(ac)},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{for } a, b, a', b' \text{ all different : } [S_{(ab)}, S_{(a'b')}] = 0, [S_{(ab)}, V_{(a'b')}] = 0, \\
 &\text{for } a = 1, \dots, N - 1 : [S_{(a,a+1)}, V_{(a,a+1)}] = \Delta_a,
 \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

and note that the commutators

$$\left[S_{(a=(00),b)}, \left(\sum_{\xi=(b'c'), \omega_\xi=E_2-E_1; b'<c'; (D_k)_\xi \neq 0} (D_k)_\xi S_\xi \right) \right]$$

contain only one term $(D_k)_{(bc)} S_{(ac)}$ where $c = (2c_2)$ is the (level $J = 2$) state coupled with state $b = (1b_2)$ (level $J = 1$) through the same matrix D_k that also couples the state a (level $J = 0$) and b : $(D_k)_{(ab)} \neq 0 \neq (D_k)_{(bc)}$. Thus $S_{(ac)} \in L$ and, by using the commutator of $S_{(ab)}$ and $S_{(ac)}$, we obtain that $S_{(bc)}$ is in L as well for any $\xi = (b = (1m), c = (2m'))$ such that $(D_k)_\xi \neq 0$ for some $k = -1, 0, 1$. It remains now to iterate the above treatment for all levels $J = 2, \dots, J_{max}$ to obtain that all S_ξ and V_ξ coupled by some matrix $k : (D_k)_\xi \neq 0$ are in L . We note that the graph [8, 9, 11] of the system is connected and conclude that $L = u(N)$. \square

Remark 3 *The same conclusion as that of Thm. 1 holds if one replaces (10) by the more general condition*

$$E_{J+1} - E_J \neq E_{J'+1} - E_{J'}, \forall J \neq J'. \tag{14}$$

Theorem 2 *Consider a finite dimensional system where a set of states, indexed as $a = (Jm)$ with $J = 0, \dots, J_{max}$, $m = 1, \dots, m_J^{max}$, $D_{J=0} = 0$, are such that*

$$E_{Jm;J'm'} = \delta_{JJ'} \delta_{mm'} E_J \tag{15}$$

$$E_{J+1} - E_J \neq E_{J'+1} - E_{J'}, \forall J \neq J'. \tag{16}$$

We also introduce the set of K external interactions with corresponding matrices D_k , $k = 1, \dots, K$ where D_k only couples states (Jm) and $(J'm')$ such that $|J - J'| = 1$ and only one non-zero coupling exists for any (Jm) :

$$(D_k)_{(Jm),(J'm')} \neq 0 \Rightarrow |J - J'| = 1 \tag{17}$$

$$(D_k)_{(Jm),(J'm')} \neq 0, (D_k)_{(Jm),(J''m'')} \neq 0, J \leq J' \leq J'' \Rightarrow J' = J'', m' = m'' \tag{18}$$

We also suppose that the graph [8, 9, 11] of the system is connected. Then the system described by E_J, D_k ($J = 0, \dots, J_{max}$, $k = 1, \dots, K$) is controllable.

Proof. Under the assumptions above, the proof follows exactly the same path as the one of the Thm. 1. \square

Remark 4 *The transition energy condition in Eqns. (14) and (16) is consistent with the rotation of a linear rigid molecule. In addition the further flexibility encompasses broader circumstances including the possibility of hindered rotation of a molecule residing in a trapped nanoscale environment. Moreover, when hypothesis (15) is not satisfied because the system is not degenerate previous results apply [8, 9, 10, 11].*

Remark 5 *The results above can be extended to the case of a symmetric top molecule; in such a circumstance [18] the energy levels are described by three quantum numbers E_{JKm} with $|m| \leq J$, $|K| \leq J$ and*

$$E_{JKm} = C_1 J(J+1) + C_2 K^2, \quad (19)$$

for some constants C_1 and C_2 . If the initial state is in the ground state, or any other state with $K = 0$ the coupling operators have the same structure as in Thm. 1 and thus any linear combination of eigenstates with quantum numbers $J, K = 0, m$ can be reached (same result directly applies). A more detailed analysis of symmetric top molecules will be presented in a future work.

4. Controllability for a locked combination of lasers

We consider here whether the positive result above is still true when $\epsilon_k(t)$, $k = -1, 0, 1$ are not chosen independently but with a locked linear dependence through coefficients α_k such that $\vec{\epsilon}(t) \cdot \vec{d} = \epsilon(t)\{\alpha_{-1}Y_1^{-1} + \alpha_0Y_1^0 + \alpha_1Y_1^1\}$. Note that there may exist cases that are not controllable for **any** given linear combination. One such example is :

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{e}(t) \cdot \vec{d} = \epsilon(t)\mu, \quad \mu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \alpha_{-1} & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (20)$$

This system is such that for all α_k ($k = -1, 0, 1$) the Lie algebra generated by iE and $i\mu$ is $u(2)$, thus the system is not controllable with one laser field. However, Thm. 1 shows that it will become controllable provided that the three components $\epsilon_k(t)$, $k = -1, 0, 1$ can be chosen independently.

The following result describes this situation further.

Theorem 3 *Let A, B_1, \dots, B_K be elements of a finite dimensional Lie algebra L . For $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_K) \in \mathbb{R}^K$ we denote L_α as the Lie algebra generated by A and $B_\alpha = \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k B_k$. Define the maximal dimension of L_α*

$$d_M^1 = \max_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^K} \dim_{\mathbb{R}}(L_\alpha). \quad (21)$$

Then with probability one with respect to α , $\dim(L_\alpha) = d_M^1$.

Remark 6 *This theorem states that all choices of α give a Lie algebra L_α of maximal dimension with the possible exception of at most a null measure set. This dimension is specific to the choice of coupling operators B_k but can be easily computed by the property above.*

Proof. Consider the (countable) collection $\mathcal{C}^\alpha = \{\zeta_1^\alpha = A, \zeta_2^\alpha = B, \zeta_3^\alpha = [A, B_\alpha], \zeta_4^\alpha = [B_\alpha, A], \zeta_5^\alpha = [A, [A, B_\alpha]], \dots\}$ listing all possible iterative commutators constructed from A and B_α . Now take a subset $\{\zeta_{i_1}^\alpha, \dots, \zeta_{i_r}^\alpha\}$ of \mathcal{C}^α ; the vectors $\zeta_{i_1}^\alpha, \dots, \zeta_{i_r}^\alpha$ are linearly independent when the Gram determinant is non-null. Note that the Gram determinant

is an analytic function of α ; hence one of the following alternatives is true: either this function is identically null for all α (which is the case e.g., for $\{\zeta_3^\alpha, \zeta_4^\alpha\}$) or it is non-null everywhere with the possible exception of a zero measure set. Since the number of subsets $\{\zeta_{i_1}^\alpha, \dots, \zeta_{i_r}^\alpha\}$ of \mathcal{C}^α is countable, we can construct $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathbb{R}^K$ whose complement $\mathbb{R}^K \setminus \mathcal{F}$ is of zero measure such that if $\zeta_{i_1}^\alpha, \dots, \zeta_{i_r}^\alpha$ are linearly independent for one value of $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^K$ then they are linearly independent for all $\alpha' \in \mathcal{F}$. Denote by α^* some value such that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(L_{\alpha^*}) = d_M^1$; then there exists a set such that $\{\zeta_{i_1}^{\alpha^*}, \dots, \zeta_{i_{d_M^1}}^{\alpha^*}\}$ are linearly independent implying that $\{\zeta_{i_1}^\alpha, \dots, \zeta_{i_{d_M^1}}^\alpha\}$ are linearly independent for any $\alpha \in \mathcal{F}$; thus $\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(L_\alpha) \geq d_M^1$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{F}$ and the conclusion follows by the maximality of d_M^1 .

We invoked Remark 6 and performed numerical tests by computing the Lie algebra generated by iE and $iD_\alpha = i \sum_{k=-1}^1 \alpha_k D_k$. The theorem was verified and we obtained for any fixed J_{max} and randomly chosen values of α that the dimensions of the Lie algebra are the same. We also observed that the Lie algebra generated by iE and $i \sum_{k=-1}^1 \alpha_k D_k$ always had dimension $(N-2)^2$ which leads to the conjecture that generically in α (see Thm 3) the Lie algebra generated by iE and $i \sum_{k=-1}^1 \alpha_k D_k$ is isomorphic to $u(N-2)$. Recall that by Thm. 1 when three independent control intensities are allowed then this Lie algebra is $u(N)$. We have as yet no theoretical explanation of why this appears to be true. This observation shows, nevertheless, the extent to which a locked set of laser intensities is sufficient to obtain specific attainable control targets.

5. Controllability with two lasers

We consider in this section the situation when two laser field are used i.e. one can independently shape the intensity along two vectors $\vec{\alpha}$ and $\vec{\beta}$: $\vec{\epsilon}(t) \cdot \vec{d} = \epsilon_\alpha(t)\{\alpha_{-1}Y_1^{-1} + \alpha_0Y_1^0 + \alpha_1Y_1^1\} + \epsilon_\beta(t)\{\beta_{-1}Y_1^{-1} + \beta_0Y_1^0 + \beta_1Y_1^1\}$. Examples of such situations are shaping along \vec{x} and \vec{z} directions, \vec{x} and \vec{y} directions or any other two independent vectors.

Theorem 4 *Let A, B_1, \dots, B_K be elements of a finite dimensional Lie algebra L . We denote for $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_K) \in \mathbb{R}^K$ and $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_K) \in \mathbb{R}^K$ by $L_{\alpha, \beta}$ the Lie algebra generated by $A, B_\alpha = \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k B_k$ and $B_\beta = \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_k B_k$.*

Define the maximal dimension of L_α

$$d_M^2 = \max_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^K} \dim_{\mathbb{R}}(L_{\alpha, \beta}). \quad (22)$$

Then with probability one with respect to α, β , $\dim(L_{\alpha, \beta}) = d_M^2$.

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Thm.3. \square

This theorem states that all choices of α, β give the maximal Lie algebra dimension $\dim(L_{\alpha, \beta}) = d_M^2$ with the possible exception of at most a null measure set. We will analyze in the following two particular cases.

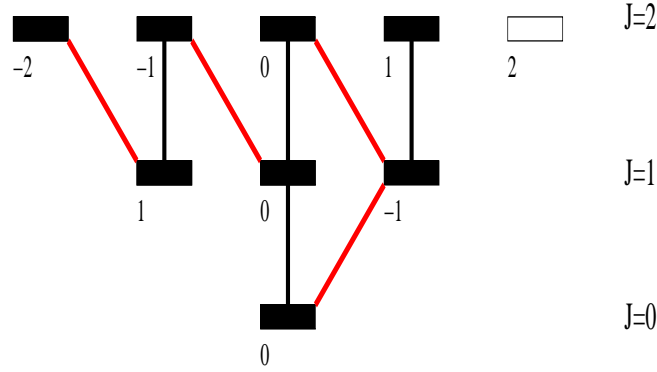


Figure 2. The same conventions as in Fig. 1 are used except that we do not draw on the coupling by D_{-1} . We note that the state $|Y_{J_{max}}^{m=J_{max}}\rangle$ is not connected with the others.

5.1. Field shaped in the \vec{z} and $\frac{\vec{x}+i\vec{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ directions

When the field is shaped in the \vec{z} and $\frac{\vec{x}+i\vec{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ directions we obtain, with the notation of previous sections, that $\epsilon_0(t)$ and $\epsilon_1(t)$ are arbitrary and ϵ_{-1} is null. This is not a generic case in the sense of Thm. 4 because the shaping directions are precisely related to the system structure. We note that since $\epsilon_{-1} = 0$ the coupling realized by the operator D_{-1} (green in Fig. 1) disappears and the state $|Y_{J_{max}}^{m=J_{max}}\rangle$ will not be reachable (see Fig. 2). This means that the population in state $|Y_{J_{max}}^{m=J_{max}}\rangle$ cannot be changed by the two lasers and thus will be a conserved quantity.

Theorem 5 Consider the model of Thm.1 with $\epsilon_{-1} = 0$. Let $|\psi_I\rangle$ and $|\psi_F\rangle$ be two states that have the same population in $|Y_{J_{max}}^{m=J_{max}}\rangle$ i.e., $|\langle\psi_I, Y_{J_{max}}^{m=J_{max}}\rangle|^2 = |\langle\psi_F, Y_{J_{max}}^{m=J_{max}}\rangle|^2$. Then $|\psi_F\rangle$ can be reached from $|\psi_I\rangle$ with controls $\epsilon_0(t)$ and $\epsilon_1(t)$.

Proof: The conclusion is a consequence of Thm. 2 for $K = 2$ and using all spherical harmonics $|Y_J^m\rangle$ except $|Y_{J_{max}}^{m=J_{max}}\rangle$. Thus we conclude that the Lie algebra has dimension N^2 and by the independent system controllability criterion in [21, 22] we obtain the conclusion. \square

A similar analysis applies when the field is shaped in the \vec{z} and $\frac{\vec{x}-i\vec{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ directions with the modification that in this case the population of $|Y_{J_{max}}^{m=-J_{max}}\rangle$ is conserved and the compatibility relation reads:

$$|\langle\psi_I, Y_{J_{max}}^{m=-J_{max}}\rangle|^2 = |\langle\psi_F, Y_{J_{max}}^{m=-J_{max}}\rangle|^2. \quad (23)$$

5.2. Field shaped in the $\frac{\vec{x}+i\vec{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $\frac{\vec{x}-i\vec{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ directions

Using the same notation, now $\epsilon_{-1}(t)$ and $\epsilon_1(t)$ are arbitrary and ϵ_0 is null. Thus, the states are divided in two components cf. Fig. 3: $X_1 = \{|Y_0^0\rangle, |Y_1^{\pm 1}\rangle, |Y_2^{\pm 2}\rangle, |Y_2^0\rangle, \dots\}$ and $X_2 = \{|Y_1^0\rangle, |Y_2^{\pm 1}\rangle, |Y_3^{\pm 2}\rangle, |Y_3^0\rangle, \dots\}$ with no coupling between the two components.

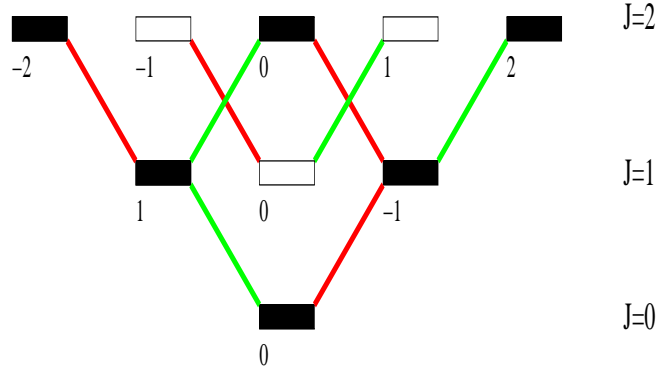


Figure 3. The same conventions as in Fig. 1 are used except that we do not draw on the coupling by D_0 . We note that two connectivity sets appear: those connected with $|Y_0^0\rangle$ (filled black rectangles) and those connected with $|Y_1^0\rangle$ (empty rectangles).

The conservation law reads

$$\sum_{|Y_J^m\rangle \in X_1} |\langle \psi_I, Y_J^m \rangle|^2 = \sum_{|Y_J^m\rangle \in X_1} |\langle \psi_F, Y_J^m \rangle|^2. \quad (24)$$

Theorem 6 Consider the model of the Thm.1 with $\epsilon_{-1} = 0$. Let $|\psi_I\rangle$ and $|\psi_F\rangle$ be two states compatible in the sense of Eqn. (24). Then $|\psi_F\rangle$ can be reached from $|\psi_I\rangle$ with controls $\epsilon_{-1}(t)$ and $\epsilon_1(t)$.

Proof: The proof follows that of Thm. 2 except that the system has now two independent graphs instead of one, both satisfying the hypothesis of the theorem. The same computation permits generating the full Lie algebra for X_1 (using that for the graph containing the states X_1 $D_{J=0} = 1$). Next, one works with the second graph and constructs its associated algebra. The conclusion is obtained by the independent system controllability criterion in [21, 22]. \square

6. Conclusions

This paper discussed the controllability properties of molecular rotation with multi-polarization fields that act through a permanent dipole moment. A first conclusion is that the degeneracy of the energy levels brings no additional restriction on the controllability. Positive results are found for the controllability of an arbitrary number of rotation eigenstates. We also discussed the situation of a symmetric top molecule when $m = 0$.

The dependence of the controllability result on the the coupling operators is not surprising; however as in [9] the numeric values of the entries of the coupling matrices are **not** important as soon as they are non-null. Thus, we can say that the controllability depends only on the "selection rules" i.e. on the fact that two states may, or may not, have a non-vanishing coupling through one of the external (laser) interactions.

The situation with one and two polarized fields was also examined based on the generic dimension of the Lie algebra. For the particular situations where the field is

shaped in any combination of two of the three directions \vec{z} , $\frac{\vec{x}+i\vec{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $\frac{\vec{x}-i\vec{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ we showed that the system is still controllable provided that the target is consistent with the selection rules. Breaking those symmetries would require a third independently shaped pulse.

The specific situation with two fields depends on which dual polarization components are available: if one can shape the polarization in the \vec{z} and $\frac{\vec{x}+i\vec{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ directions everything can be controlled except the population of the state $|Y_{J_{max}}^{m=J_{max}}\rangle$ (respectively $|Y_{J_{max}}^{m=-J_{max}}\rangle$ for the \vec{z} and $\frac{\vec{x}-i\vec{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ directions). If on the contrary the field can be shaped in the $\frac{\vec{x}+i\vec{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $\frac{\vec{x}-i\vec{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ directions, then the initial and target state have to be compatible in the sense of the selection rules. We note that in both cases with two polarization field components (in the list above) one only has a single compatibility constraint to satisfy. This is to be contrasted with the situation when only one polarization component is available : in this case there are many constraints on the target state (e.g., when only ϵ_0 is available the selection rules impose $2J_{max}+1$ constraints because m is conserved). In summary, the most substantial increase in controllability (based on our analysis of these particular cases and on the general controllability result) is witnessed when replacing a linear polarized field by a field independently shaped in two directions.

Finally, it is important to place this work in the larger context of molecular, and more generally quantum system, controllability. A pertinent issue is whether any randomly sampled Hamiltonian (i.e., a particular sample from the stockroom) is likely to be controllable. Building on theoretical results [23] recent numerical work argued that virtually any Hamiltonian will allow for connectivity amongst its quantum states[24]; although this statement is short of establishing controllability, it is a necessary criteria. Furthermore, to arrange a special relationship amongst the Hamiltonian's matrix elements in order to violate controllability is a demand whose solution lies in the null space of all Hamiltonians [8, 11]. Thus, although uncontrollable Hamiltonians can be designed, the chance of finding one in the laboratory is very small. This conclusion provides a basis for assuring the outcome from engineering the best possible controls in the laboratory.

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