Nuclear Quantum Memory for Hard X-Ray Photon Wave Packets

S Velten^{1,2}, L Bocklage^{1,2}, X Zhang³, K Schlage¹, A Panchwanee¹, S Sadashivaiah^{4,5}, I Sergeev¹, O Leupold¹, A I Chumakov⁶, O Kocharovskaya³, and R Röhlsberger^{1,2,4,5,7}

¹Photon Science, DESY, Hamburg, Germany ²The Hamburg Centre for Ultrafast Imaging, Hamburg, Germany ³Department of Physics and Astronomy, Texas A&M University, College Station TX, USA ⁴X-ray Science, Helmholtz Institut Jena, Jena, Germany ⁵GSI Helmholtzzentrum fur Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, Germany ⁶ESRF, Grenoble, France ⁷Institute of Optics and Quantum Electronics, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Jena, Germany Contact Email: ralf.roehlsberger@desy.de

Optical quantum memories are key elements in modern quantum technologies to reliably store and retrieve quantum information. At present, they are conceptually limited to the optical wavelength regime. Recent advancements in X-ray quantum optics render an extension of optical quantum memory protocols to ultrashort wavelengths possible, thereby establishing quantum photonics at X-ray energies.

Here, we introduce an X-ray quantum memory protocol that utilizes mechanically driven nuclear resonant ⁵⁷Fe absorbers to form a comb structure in the nuclear absorption spectrum by using the Doppler effect. This room temperature nuclear frequency comb enables us to control the waveform of X-ray photon wave packets to a high level of accuracy and fidelity using solely mechanical motions [1].

This tunable, robust, and highly flexible system offers a versatile platform for a compact solid-state quantum memory at room temperature for hard X-rays.

References

[1] S Velten *et al.*, Sci. Adv., in press (2024)