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Next generation platform for implementing fast gates in ion trap quantum computation

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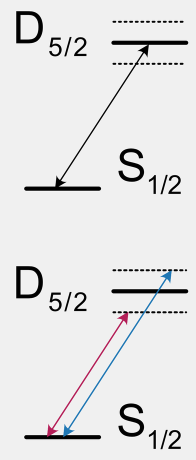
Scalable trapped-ion quantum computation relies on the development of high-fidelity fast entangling gates in a many ion crystal. Conventional geometric phase gates either suffer from scattering errors or off-resonant carrier excitations. A potential route to achieve fast entanglement is creating a standing wave which can suppress the unwanted carrier coupling.

Non-Adiabatic Mølmer Sørenson Gates



- Two qubit gates are implemented by coupling spin with shared motion of the ions.
- Fast entangling gates enable deeper quantum computational circuit depths for given level of incoherent error.
- But going fast excites multiple motional modes ("spectator modes") which can introduces errors.
- Mølmer Sørenson (MS) interaction is common two-qubit gate which requires a bichromatic field incident on the ions. Using travelling waves gives the Hamiltonian

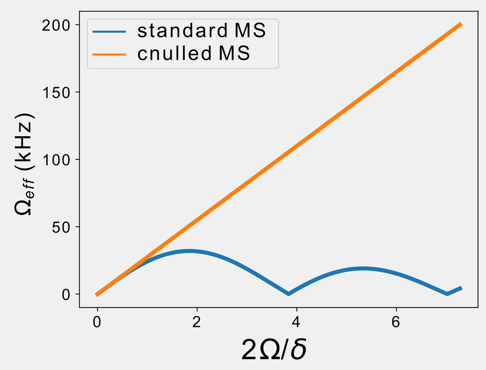
$$\hat{H}_{MS-TW} = \hbar\Omega\hat{S}_{\phi-\pi/2}\cos(\delta t) + \hbar\Omega\eta\hat{S}_{\phi}\cos(\delta t)(\hat{a}e^{-i\omega_z t} + \hat{a}^{\dagger}e^{i\omega_z t})$$

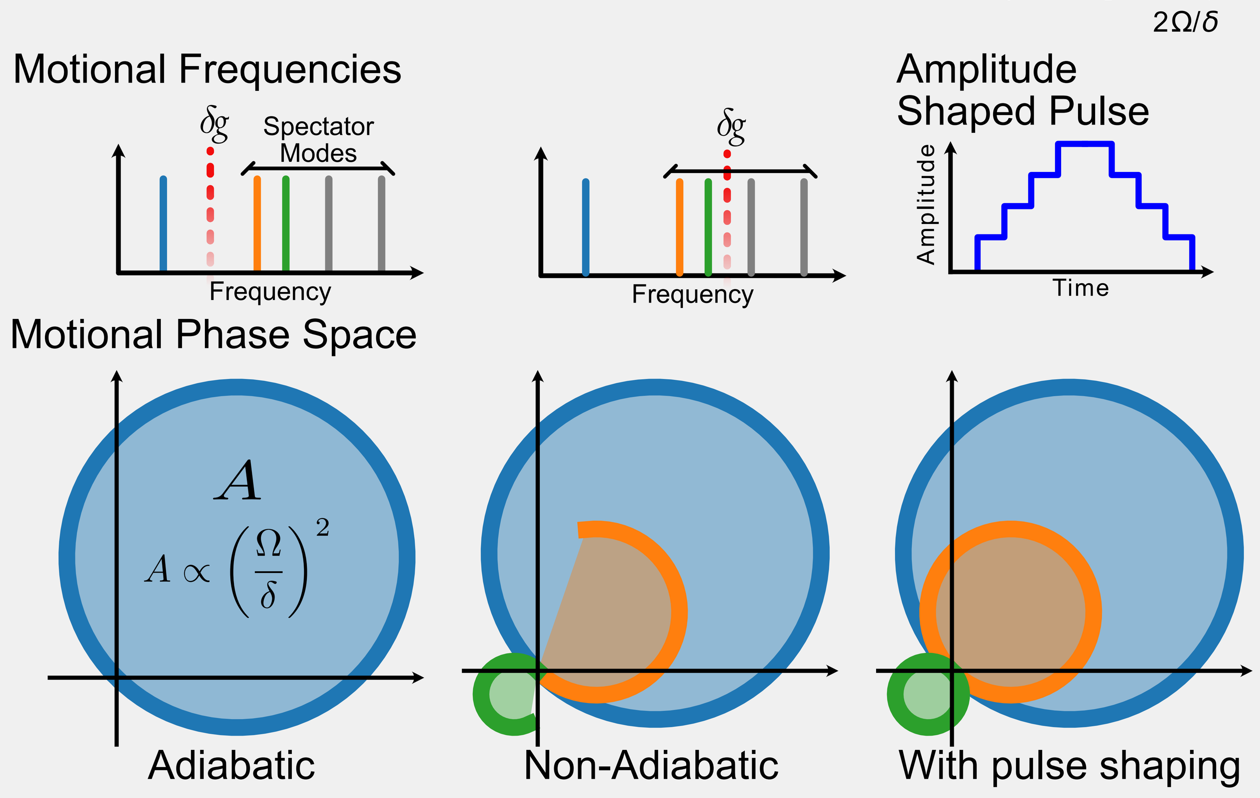
with the first term being the carrier whilst the second is the desired coupling.

- As these terms do not commute, in the interaction picture this Hamiltonian may be expressed as [1]:

$$\hat{H}_{MS-TW} = \hbar\eta\Omega(J_0(2\Omega/\delta) + J_2(2\Omega/\delta)) \cdot \cos(\delta t)\hat{S}_{\phi}(\hat{a}e^{-i\omega_z t} + \hat{a}^{\dagger}e^{i\omega_z t})$$

- **Carrier term:** causes the spin dependent force coupling to be modulated by (J0+J2).
- **Spectator excitation:** Amplitude shaped pulses [2] effectively remove "spectator" error by closing phase loops of all excited modes.

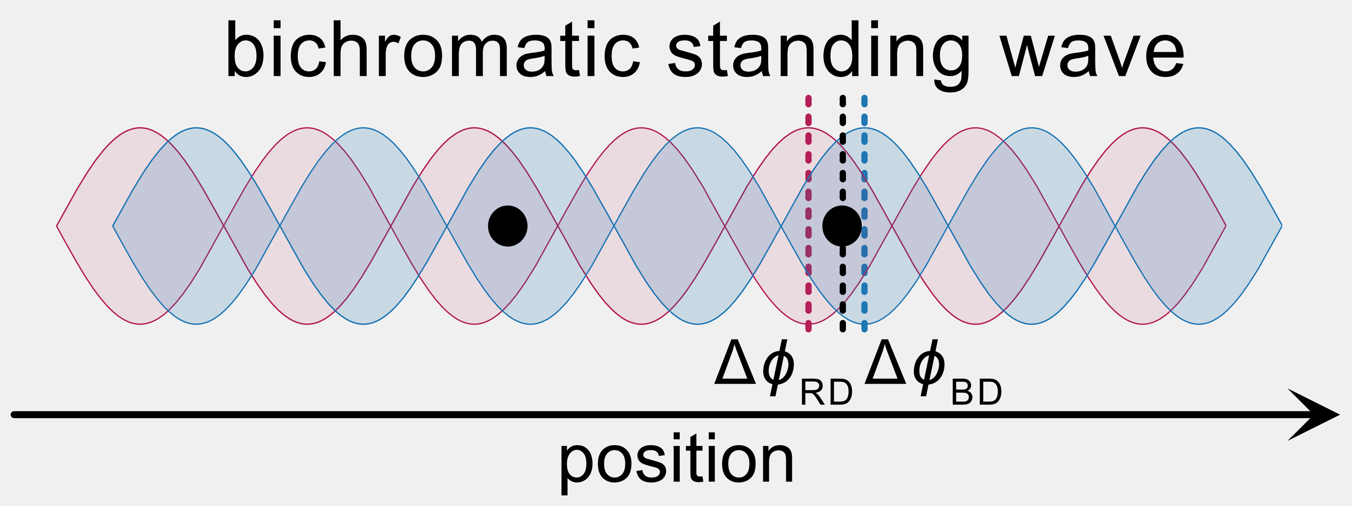




Standing Wave Single and MS Gates

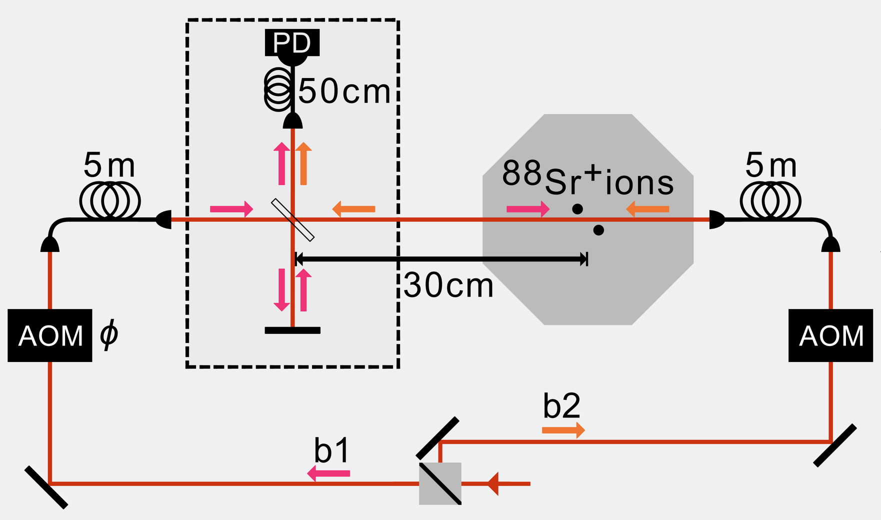
- Using standing wave gives complete control over phase visible to ions.
- This extra freedom allows fast gates by preventing the saturation effect seen in the travelling MS.
- Bichromatic standing wave Hamiltonian where ions are seperated by $n\lambda/2$:

$$\hat{H}_{MS-SW} = \hbar 2\Omega\hat{S}_{\phi}\cos(\delta t)\sin(\Delta\phi/2) + \hbar 2\Omega\eta\hat{S}_{\phi}\cos(\delta t)(\hat{a}e^{-i\omega_z t} + \hat{a}^{\dagger}e^{i\omega_z t})\cos(\Delta\phi/2)$$



- Setting $\Delta\phi = 0$ (ions sitting at antinodes) we suppress the carrier term and maximise sideband coupling.
- However standing waves require phase stabilisation to perform coherent interactions.

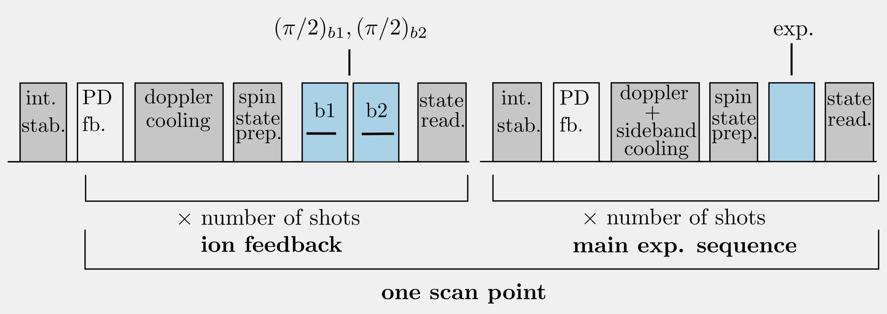
Phase Stabilization



- Passively using enclosure and actively by feedback process to AOM.

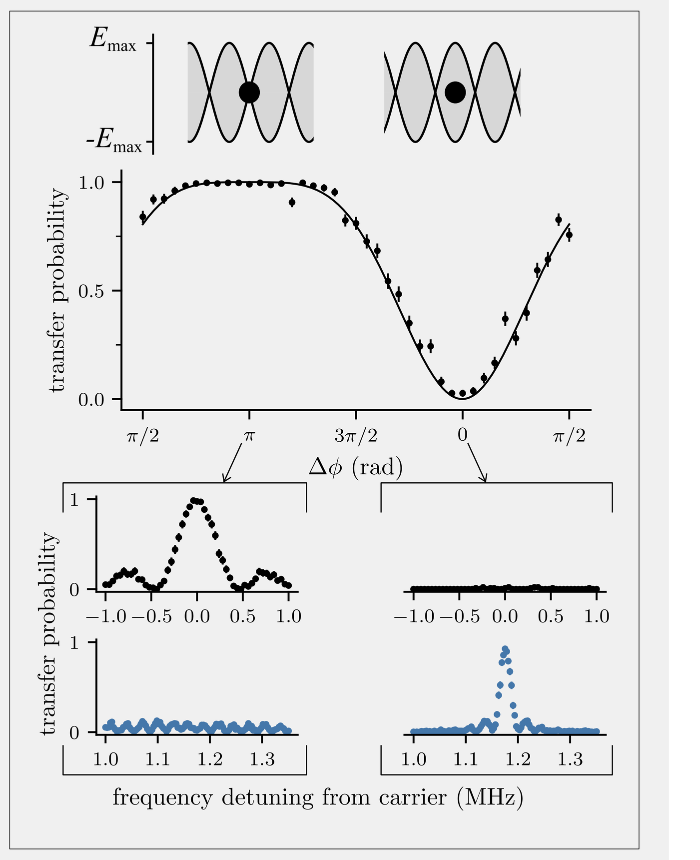
1) Fast drifts removed utilising interference of light from the two branches on a photodiode (PD).

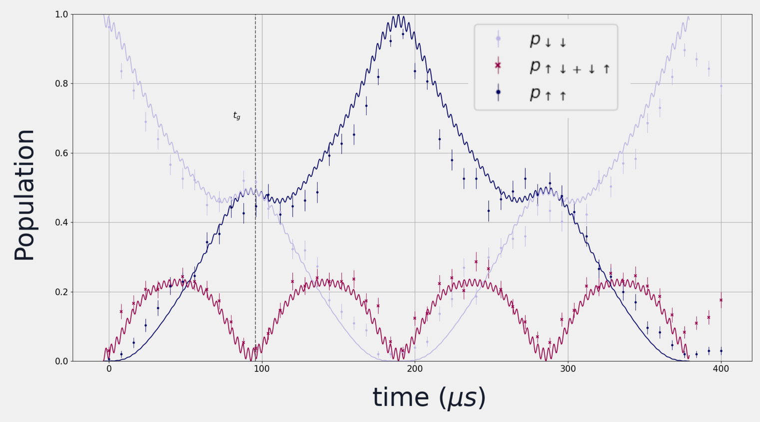
2) Ion used as phase sensor to feedback onto an AOM ($\pi/2$ pulse on b1 and b2).

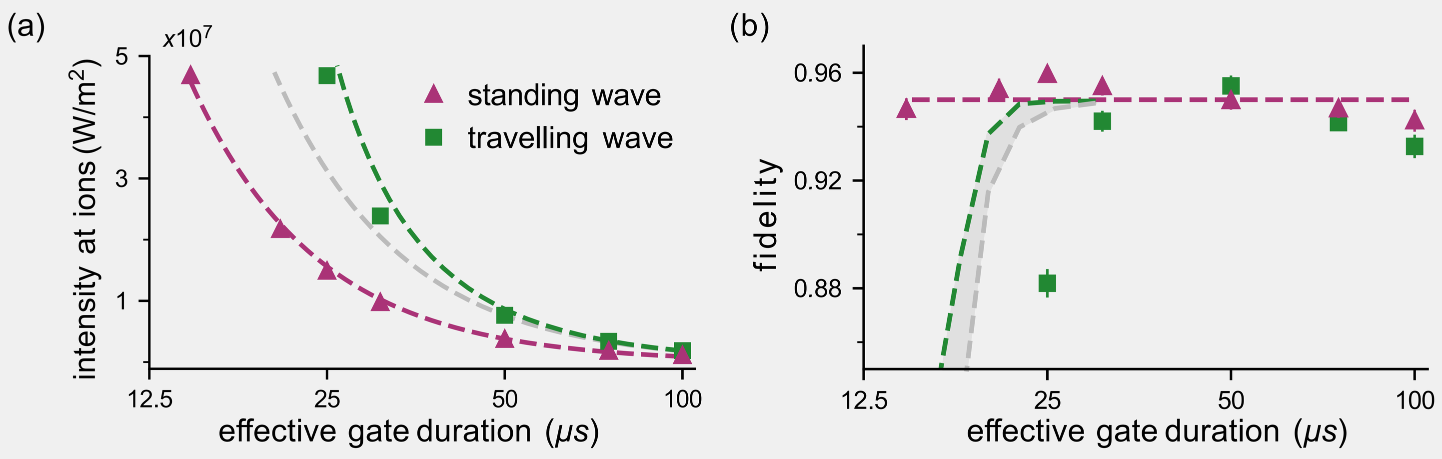


Carrier Nulling Results

- Phase stability of standing wave to $\lambda/50$.
- Standard Randomized Benchmarking of single qubit rotations found gate errors of $\epsilon = 0.173(3)\%$ for travelling wave, $\epsilon = 0.144(3)\%$ for standing wave.
- Universal gate set with phase stabilised standing-waves.
- Standing wave MS maintains $> 95\%$ fidelity at short gate durations in contrast to travelling wave MS sharp drop off at $\sim 25\mu s$.

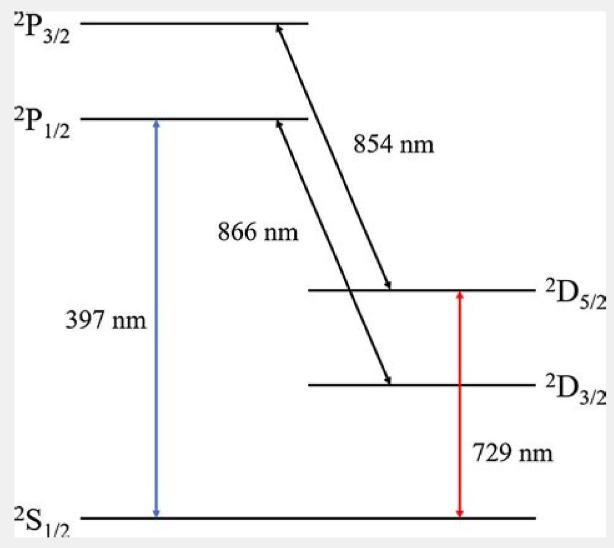


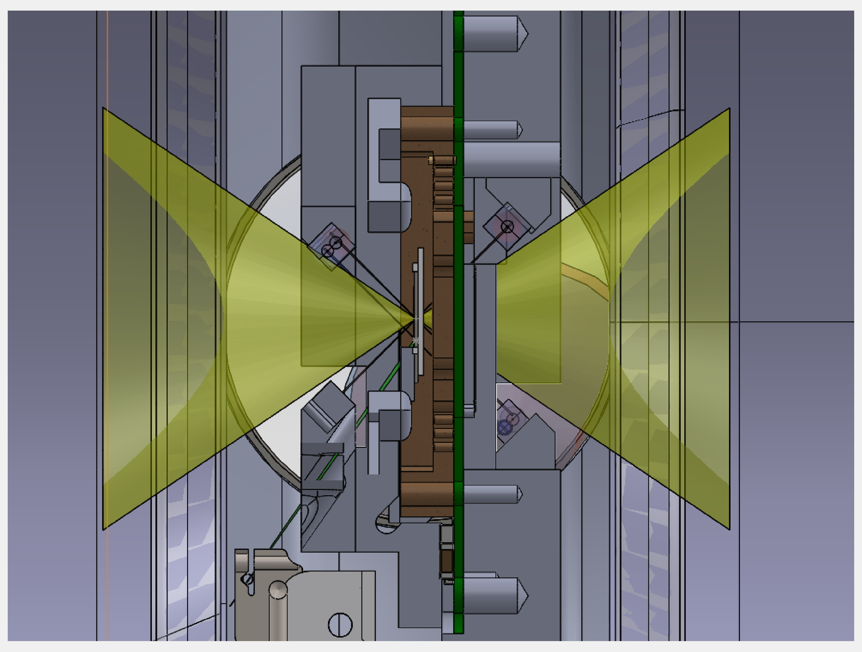


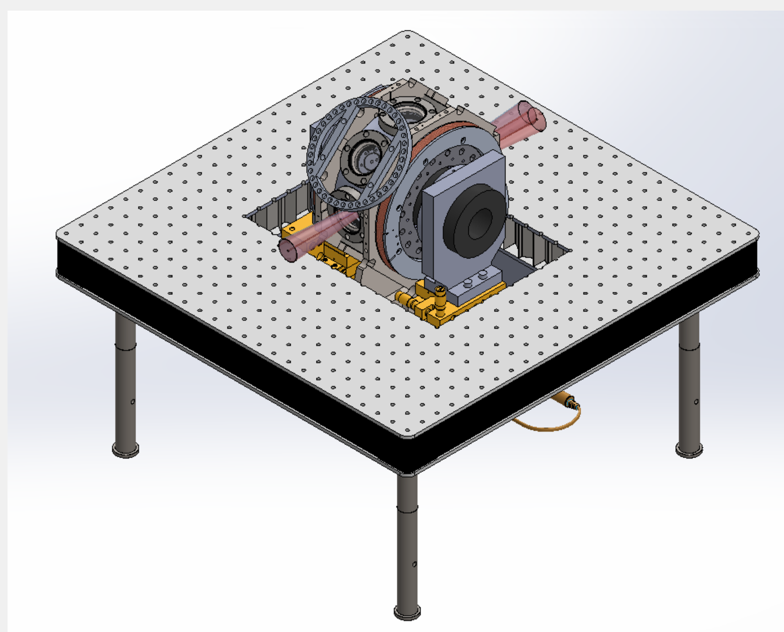


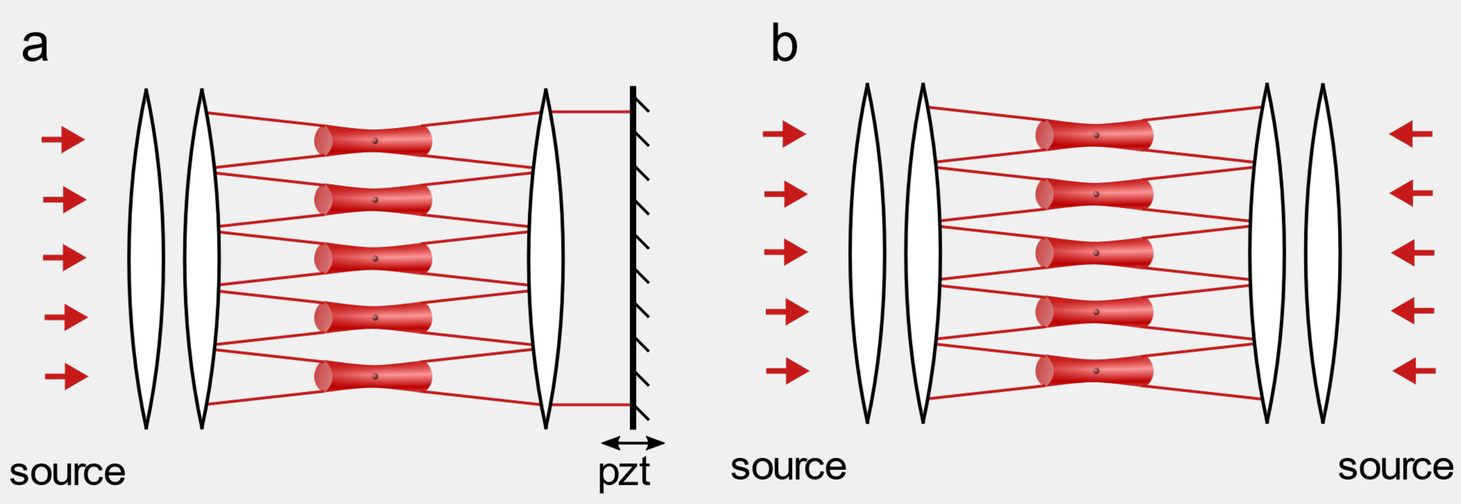
New Platform

- New $^{40}Ca^{+}$ ion trap experiment in development for exploring fast gate regime.
- Two high NA lenses create an array of singly addressing standing waves.
- 3D segmented trap design from NPL facilitates low heating rates ($<$ 10 q/s @ 1.5 MHz[XXref?XX]) whilst enabling ion shuttling and crystal rotations.
- MuMetal shield and permanent magnets for stable B field.









[1] O. Băzăvan et al., Phys. Rev. A, vol. 107, no. 2, p. 022617
[2] V. M. Schäfer et al., Nature, vol. 555, no. 7694, Art. no. 7694,

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