



Trapped ions meet solid state physics



Hartmut Häffner

Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley

- Introduction
- Quantum emulation
- Shuttling charged particles in 3D
- Comments on anomalous heating
- Conclusions



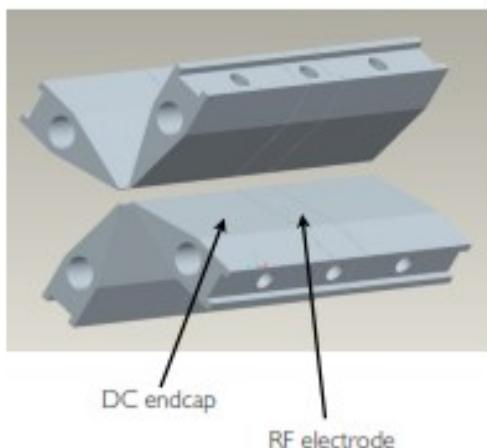
Boulder, Feb 16th 2011



Trapped ions and condensed matter



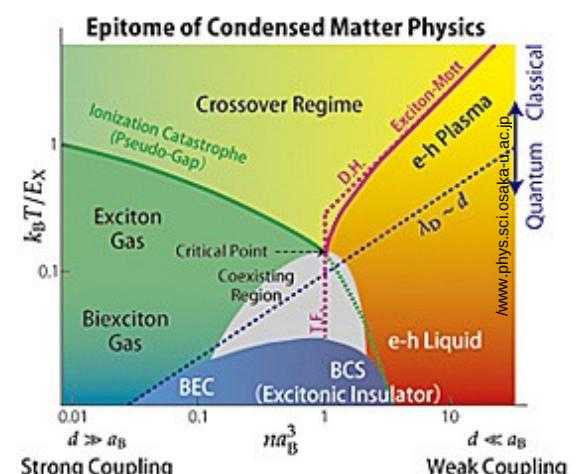
Trapped ions



Emulation

Better traps

Condensed matter



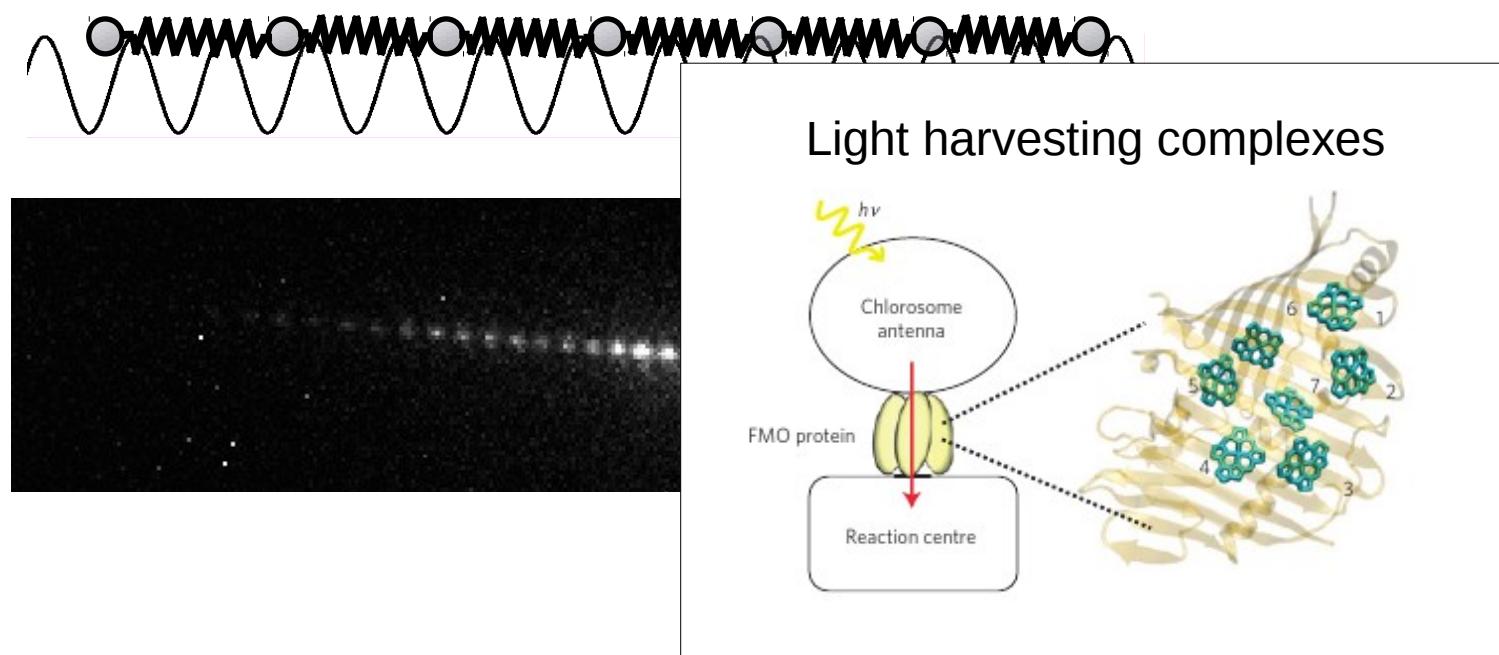
- Introduction
- Quantum emulation
- Shuttling charged particles in 3D
- Comments on anomalous heating
- Conclusions



Quantum emulation



General idea: use the motion of ions in individual micro-traps to emulate interesting quantum physics



Questions:

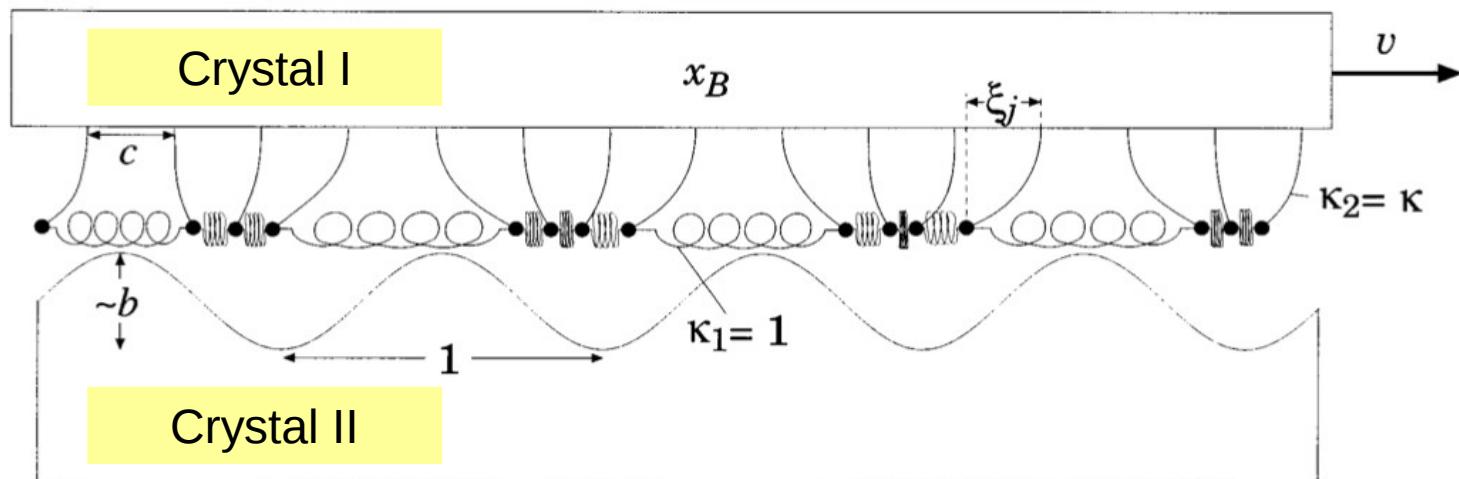
- how does energy flow?
- thermal equilibrium?
- can we trap an excitation by minimal reconfiguration?



Study emergent phenomena

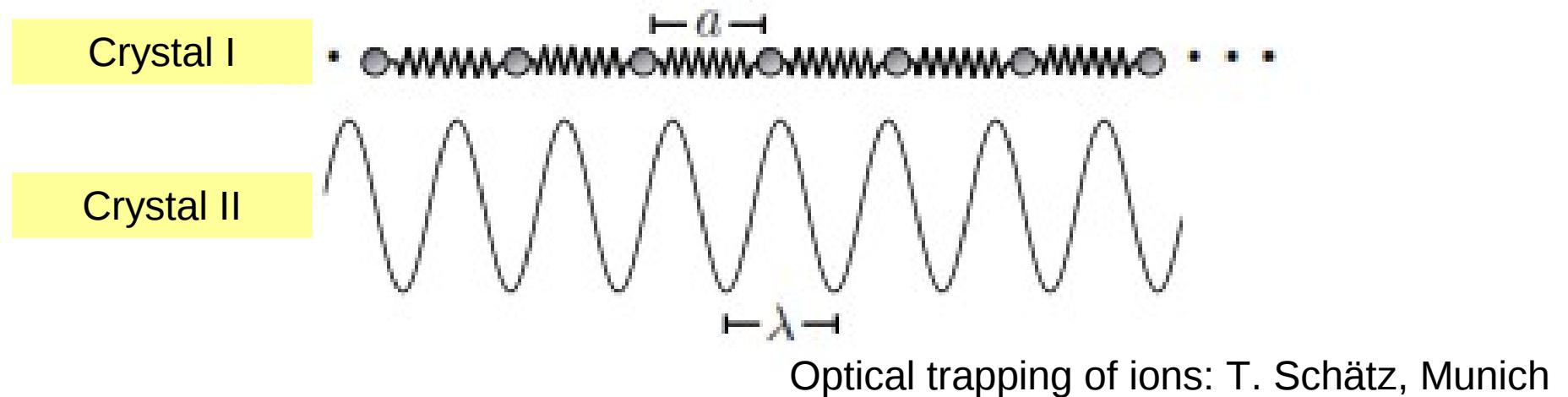


Dry friction:



Quantum emulation of dry friction

A linear trap in an optical cavity: an ion string in a periodic potential



Frenkel-Kontorova model

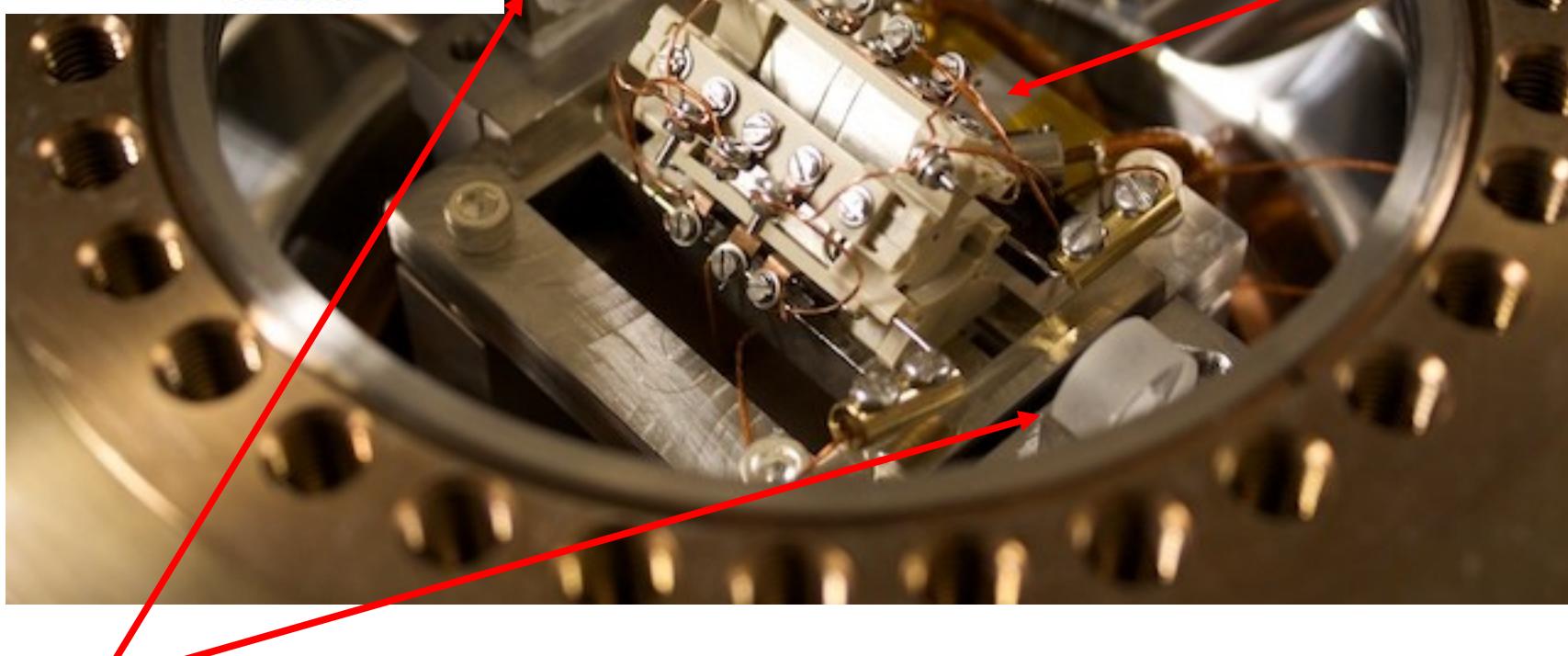
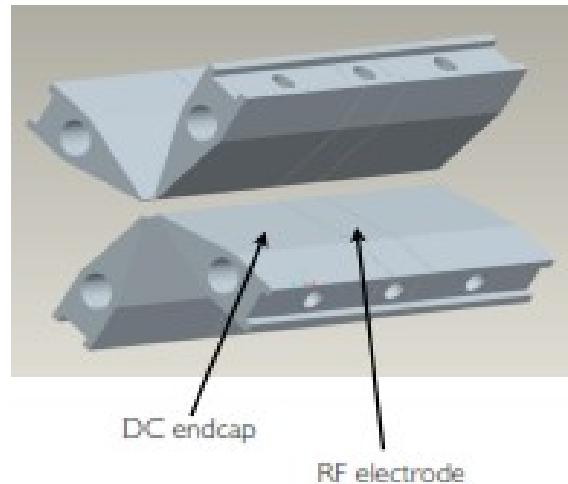
$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{P_i^2}{2} + \frac{\omega^2}{2} x_i^2 - K \cos x_i \right) + \sum_{i>j} \frac{1}{|x_i - x_j|}$$

Features:

- quantum phase transition
- non-analytic breaking of KAM surfaces



Experimental set-up

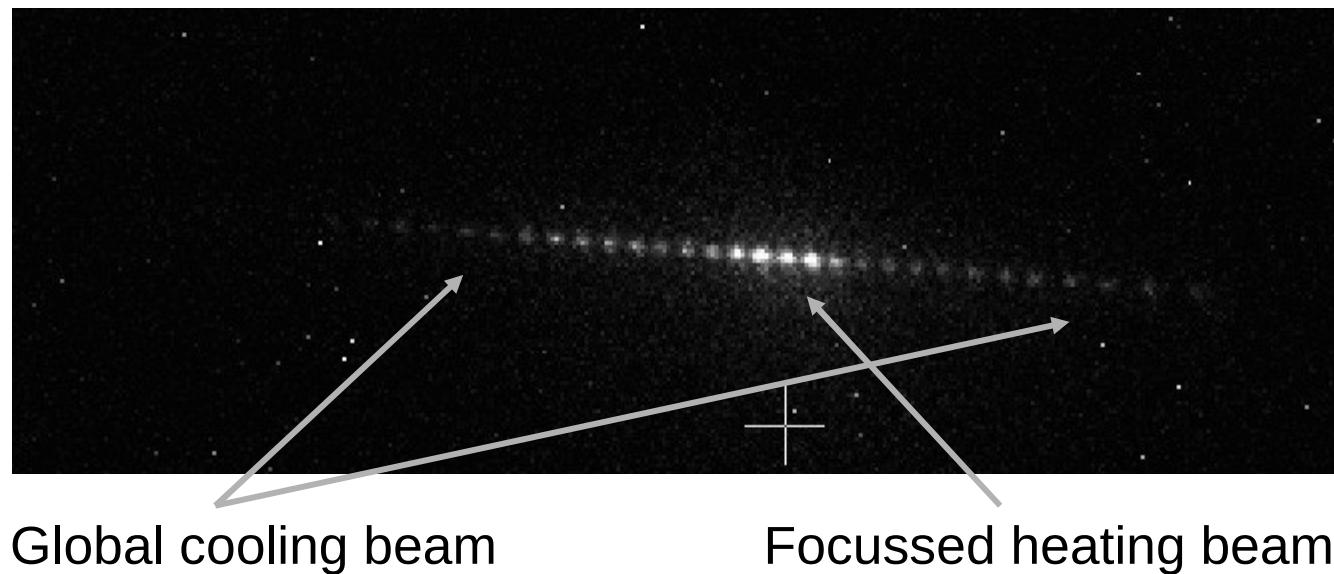
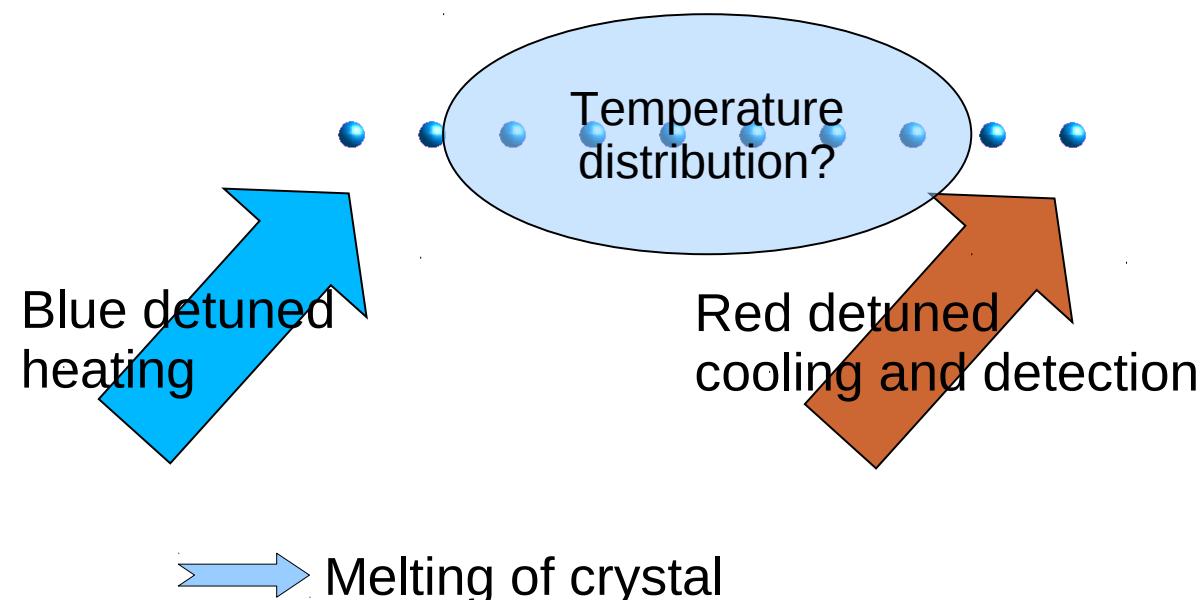


Cavity mirrors

Trap



Heat flow in ion strings





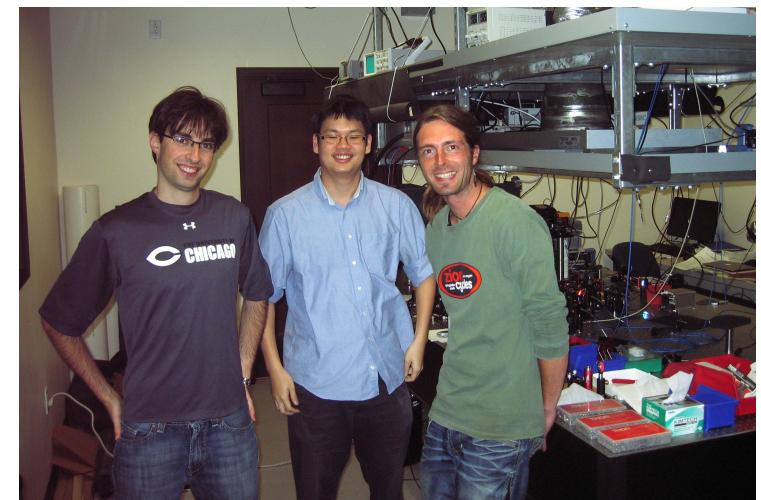
Near term plans



Near term plans: basic thermodynamics with ion strings / crystals

- Heat flow
- Temperature distribution
- Heat capacitance
- Latent heat of crystal melting

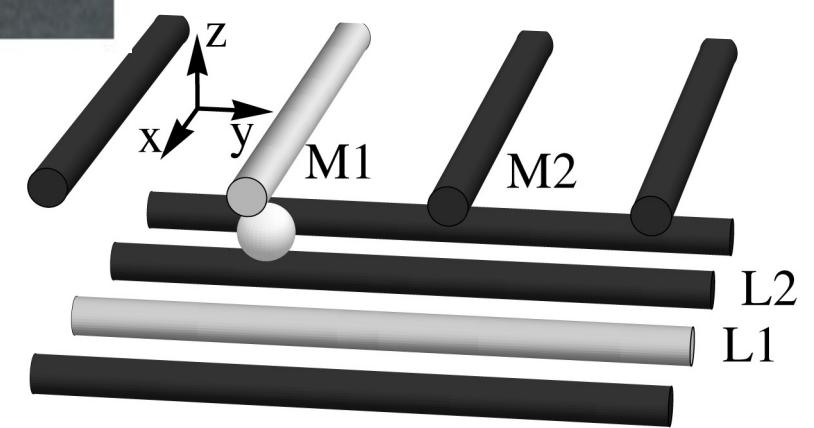
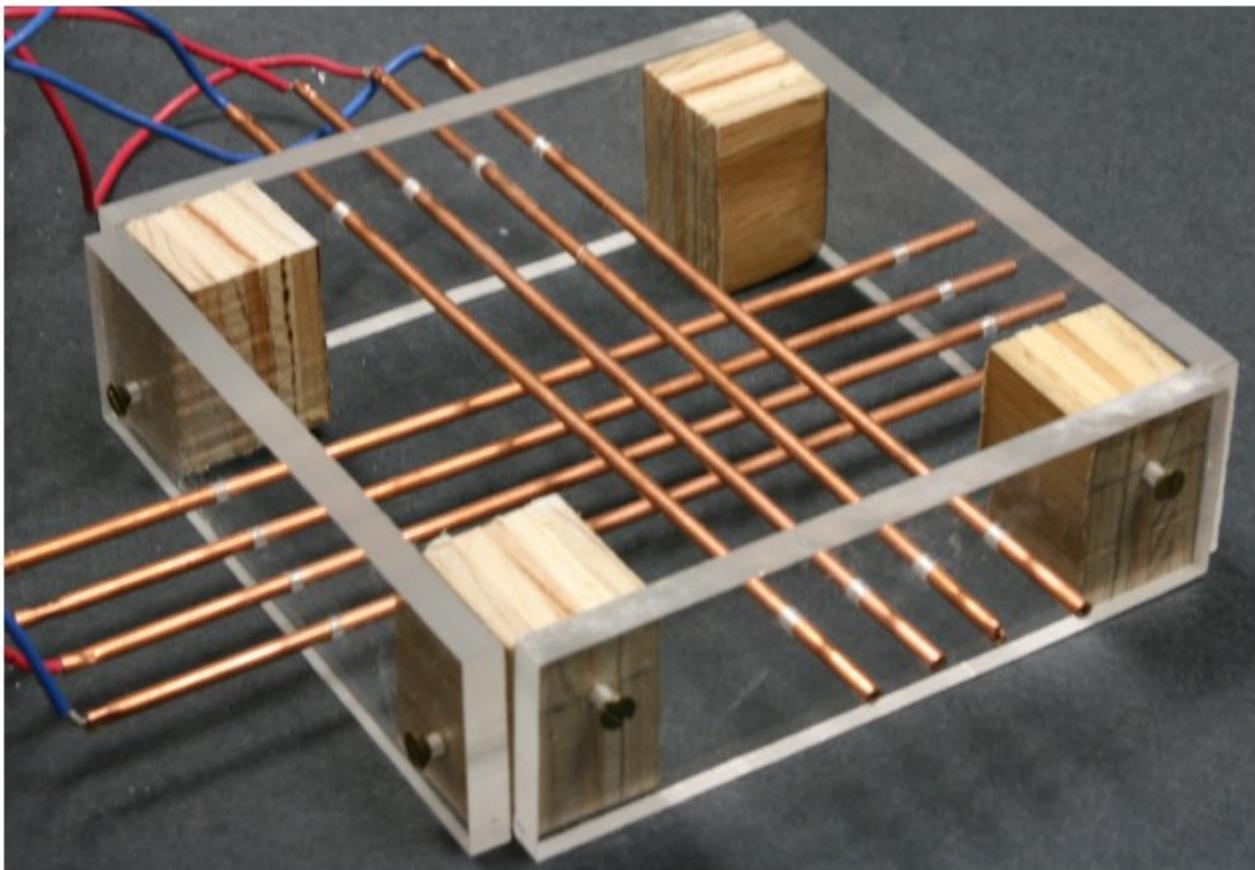
Thaned (Hong) Pruttivarasin
Michael Ramm
Axel Kreuter



- Introduction
- Quantum emulation
- **Shuttling charged particles in 3D**
- Comments on anomalous heating
- Conclusions

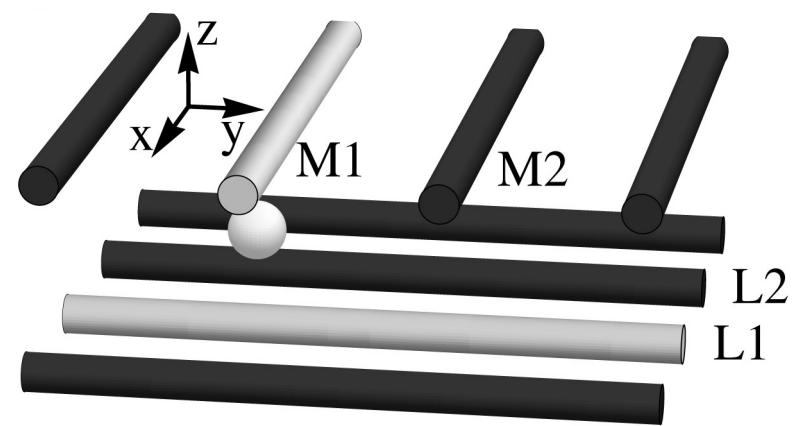
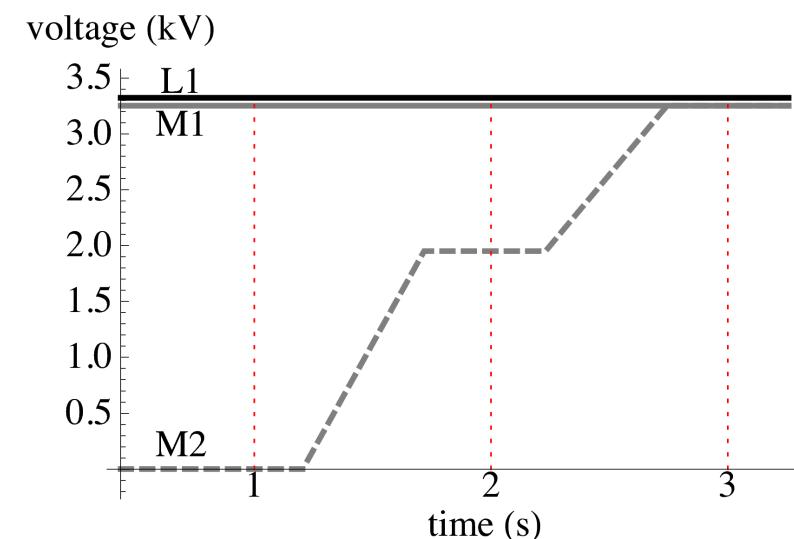
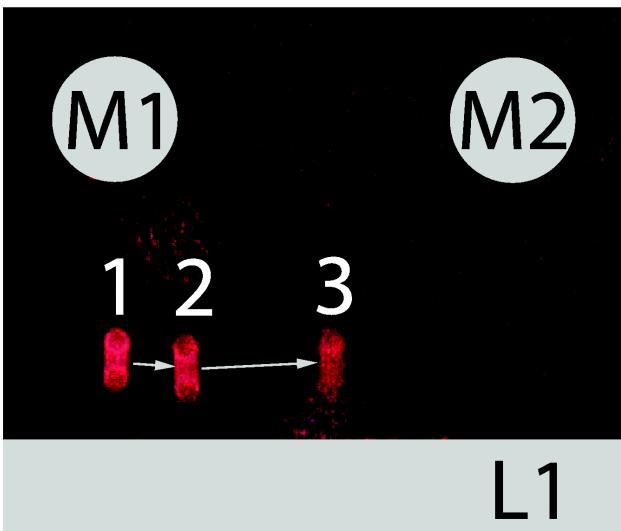


A lattice trap



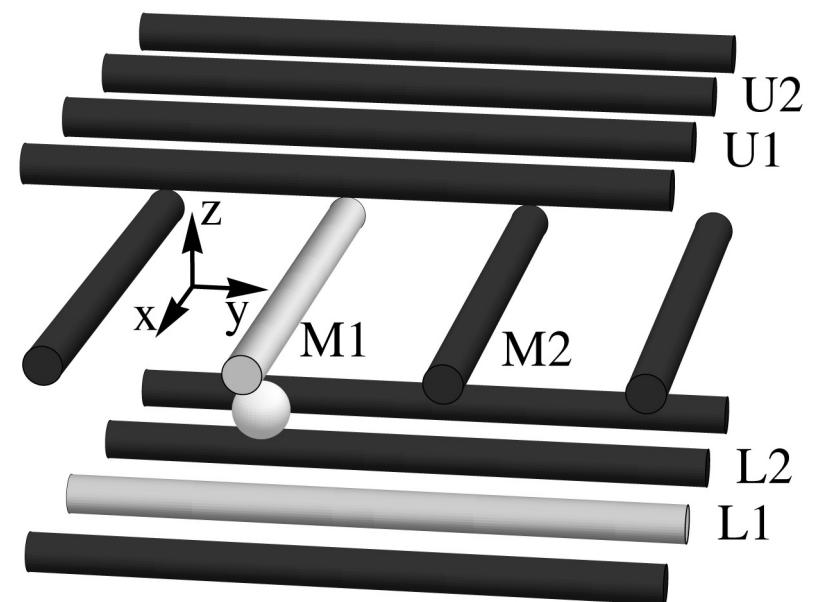
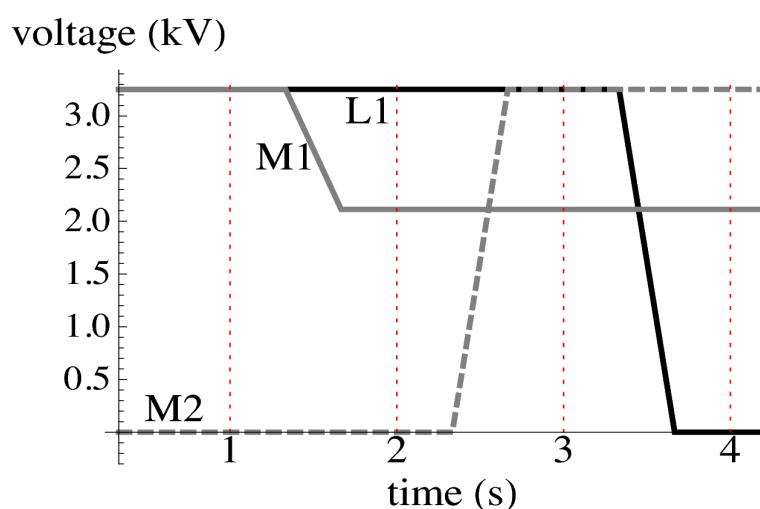
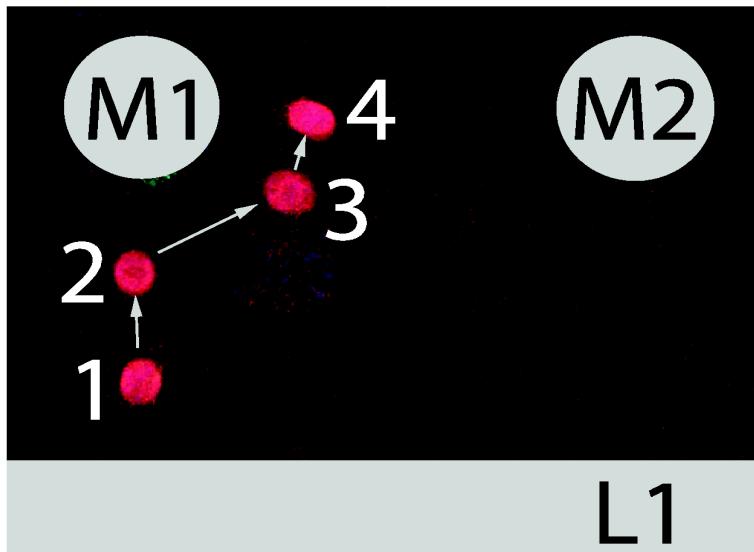


RF-transport



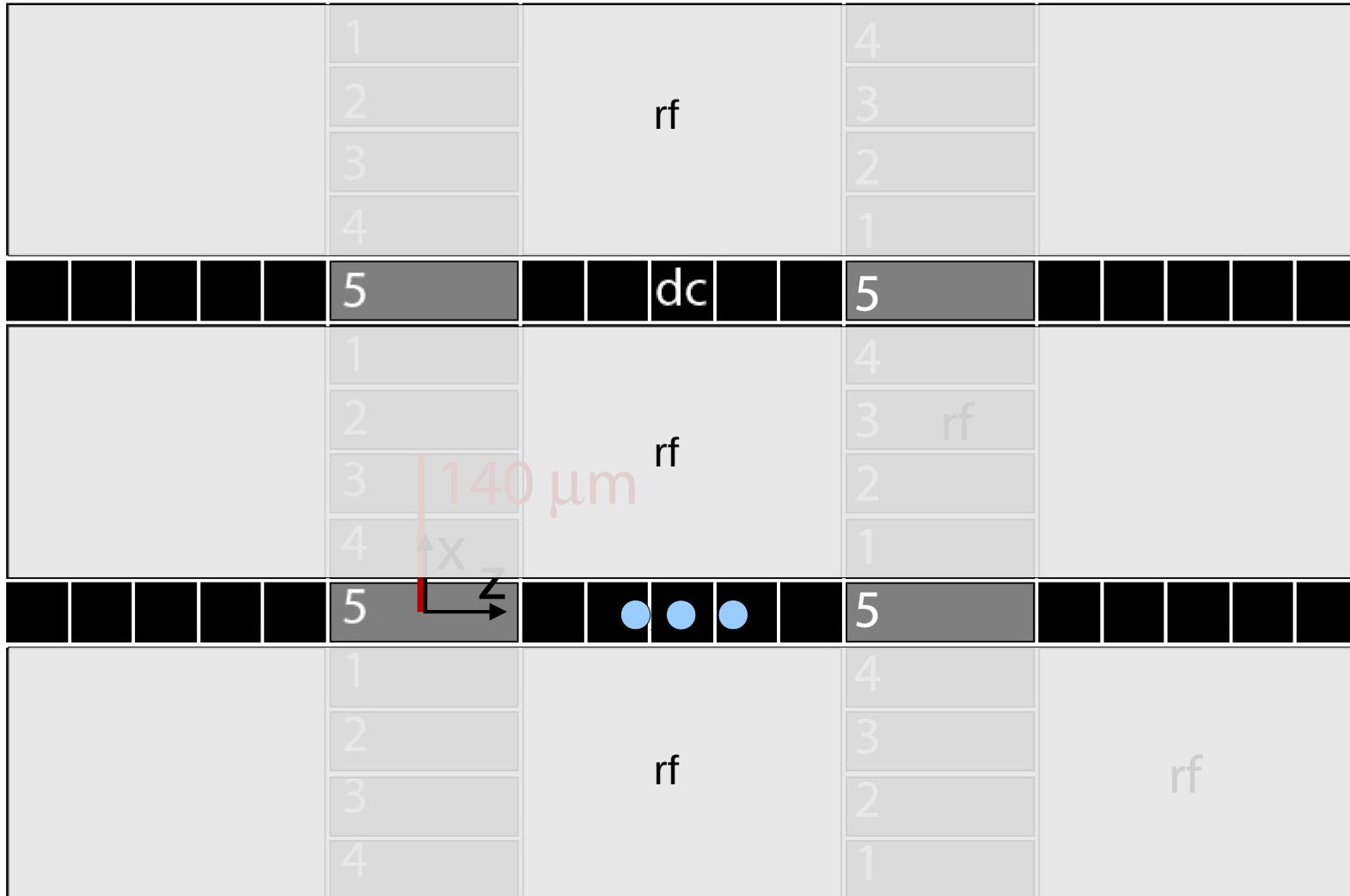


RF-transport



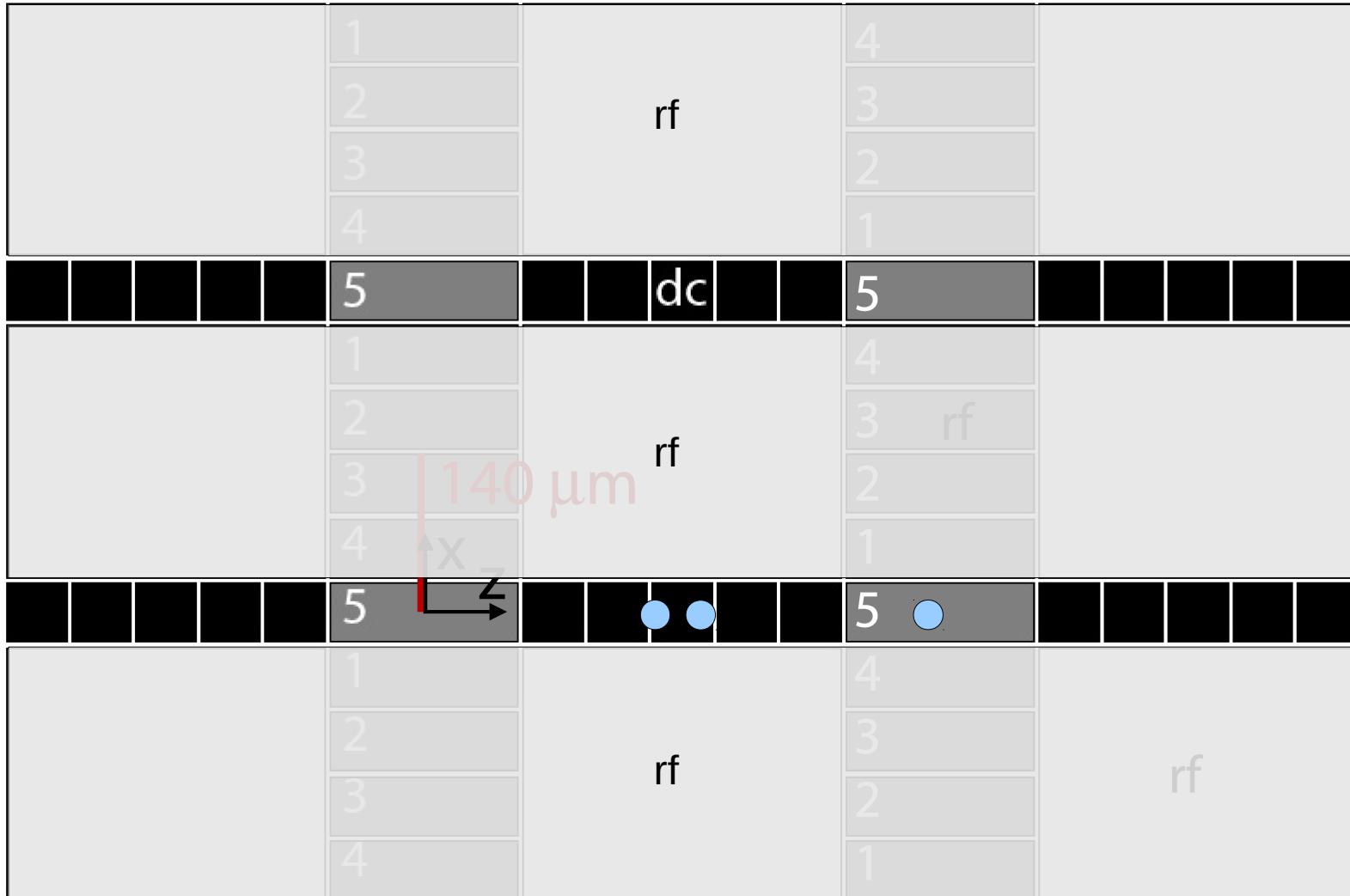


Ion trap QIP proposal



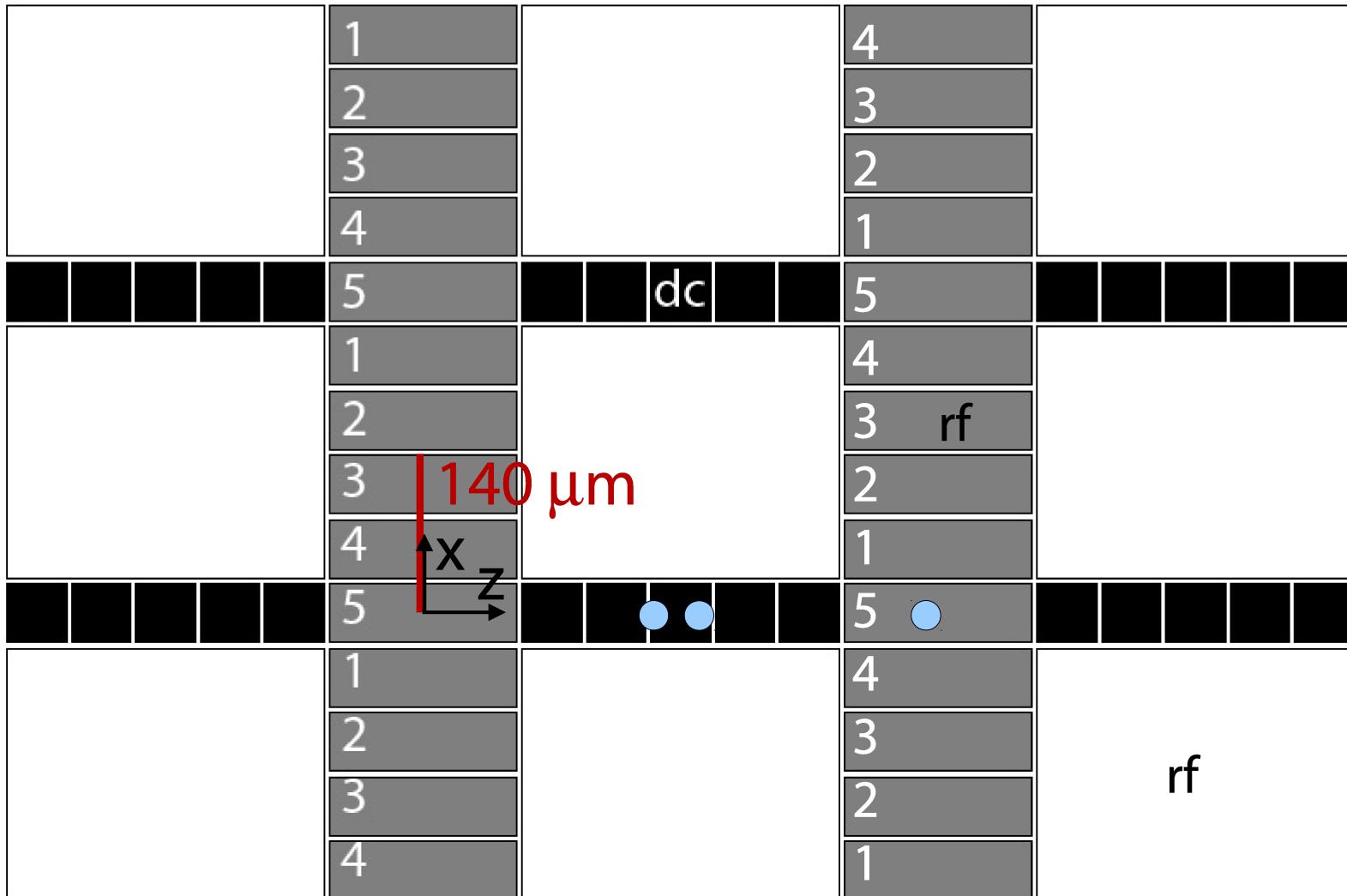


Ion trap QIP proposal



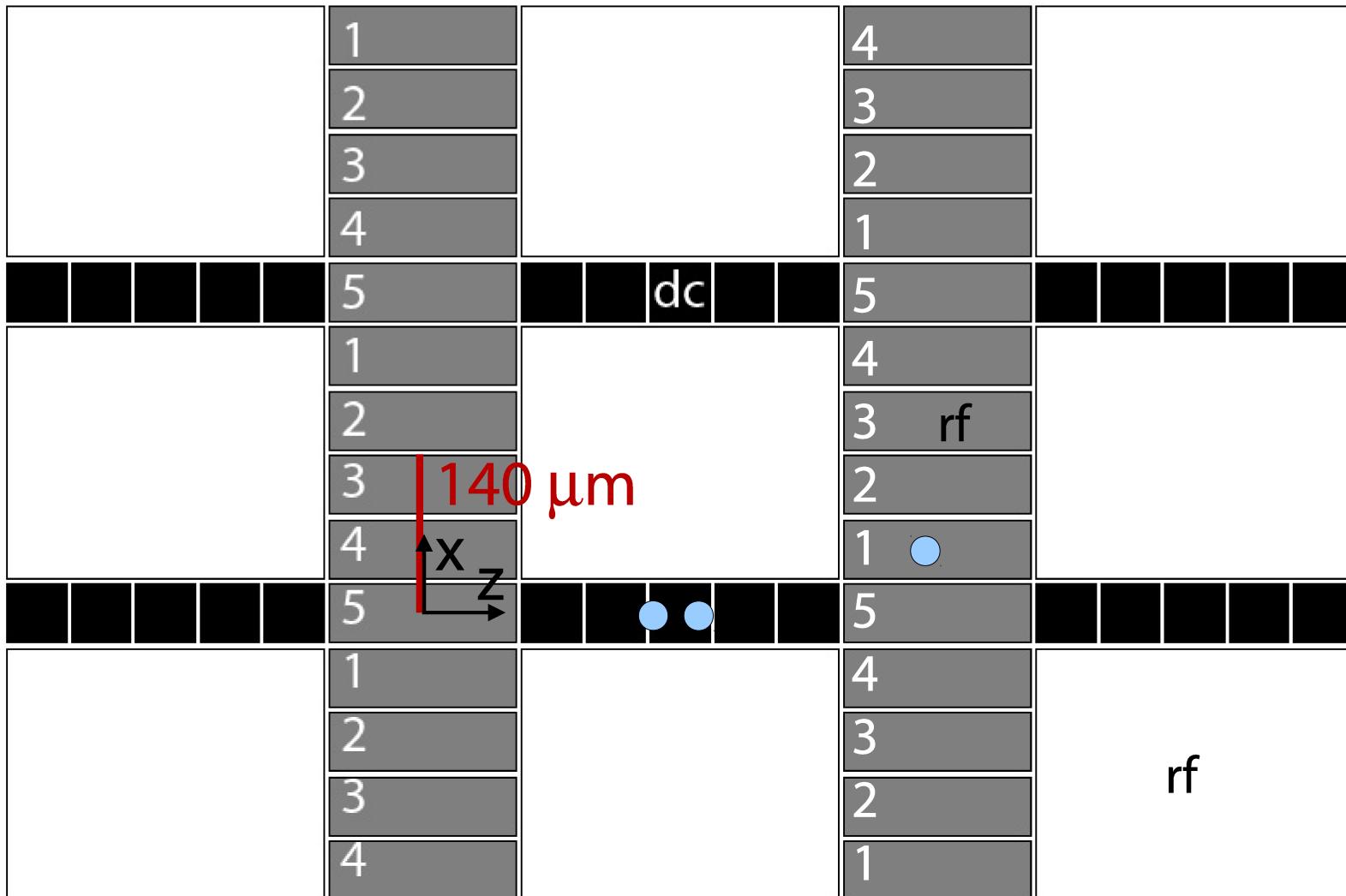


Ion trap QIP proposal



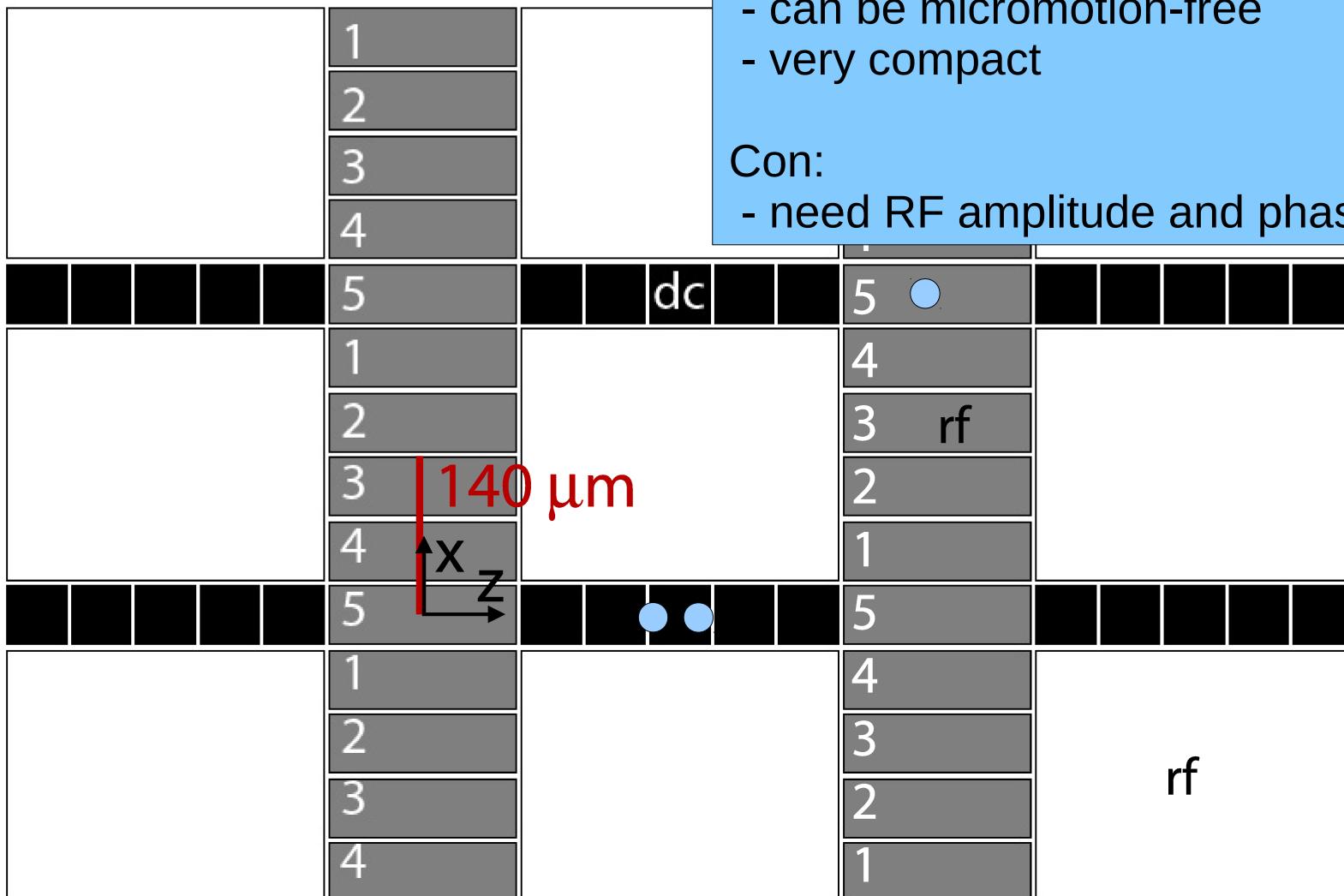


Ion trap QIP proposal





Ion trap QIP proposal



Pro:

- can be micromotion-free
- very compact

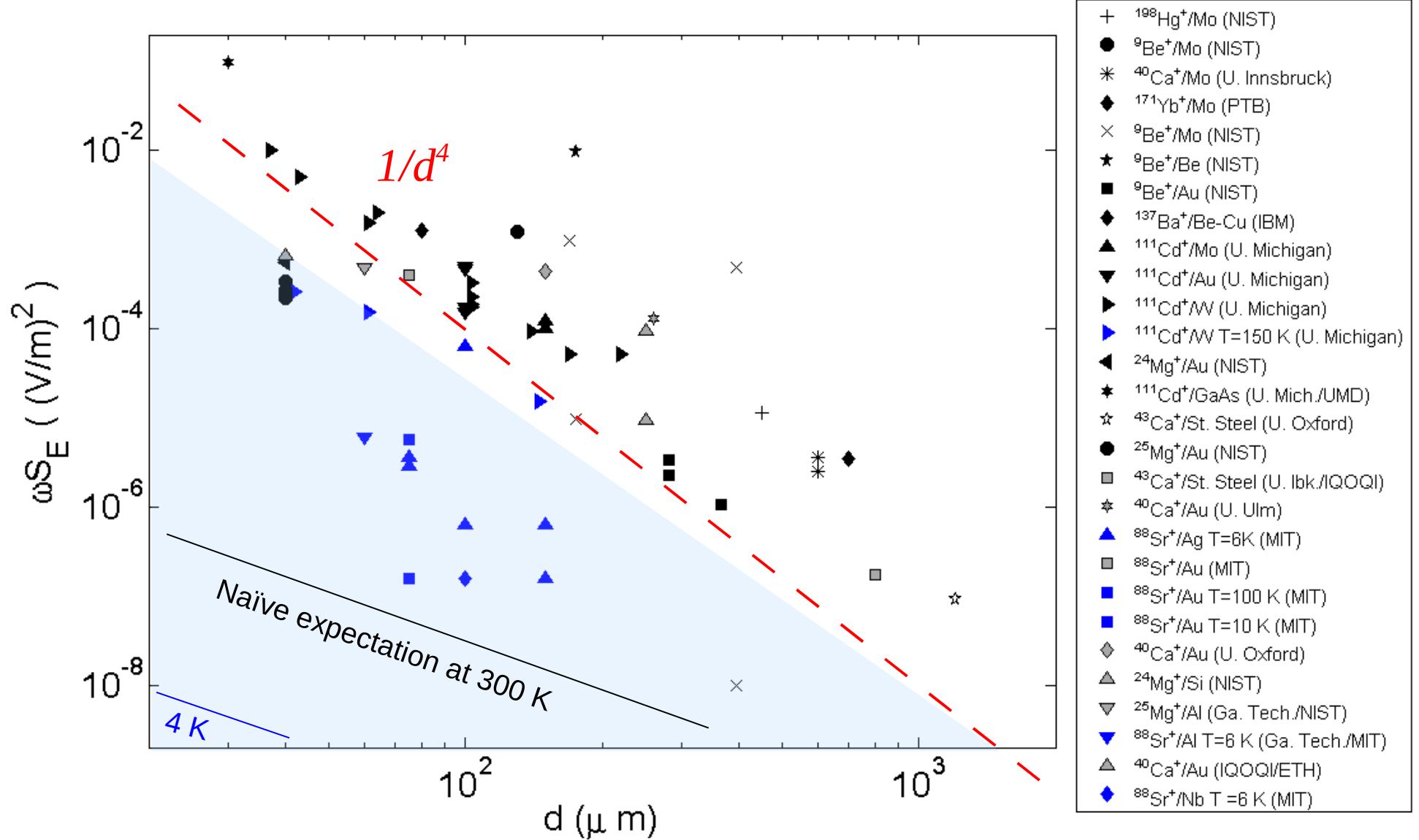
Con:

- need RF amplitude and phase control

- Introduction
- Quantum emulation
- Shuttling charged particles in 3D
- Comments on anomalous heating
- Conclusions

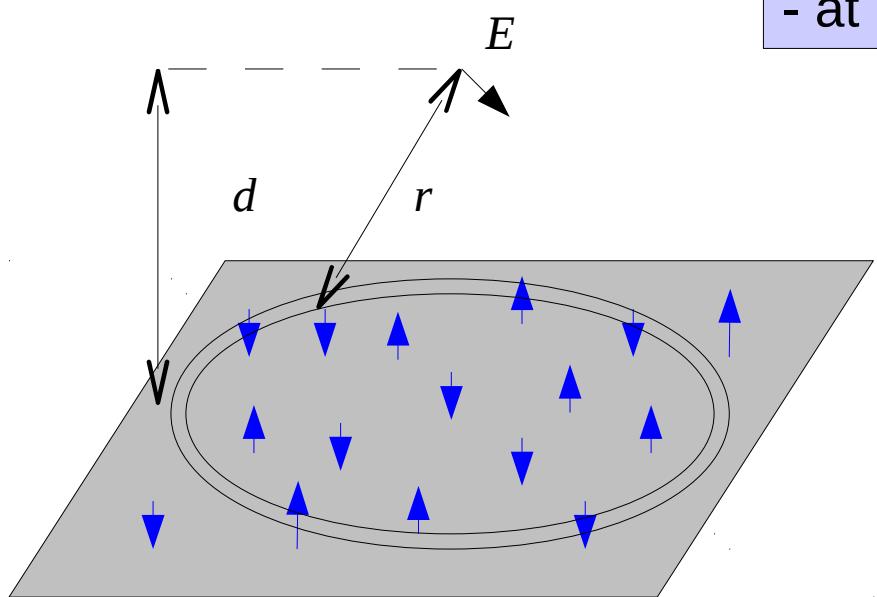


Anomalous heating



A suggestion for a heating mechanism

- no shielding from bulk metal
- one monolayer of adsorbates is sufficient!
- at 10^{-11} mbar: one monolayer / day



Sources on conducting surface produce dipole field

$$E_\mu(r) \sim \frac{\mu}{r^3}$$

Random dipole orientation

$$E_N(r) \sim \sqrt{N} \frac{\mu}{r^3}$$

Noise spectral density over trap surface

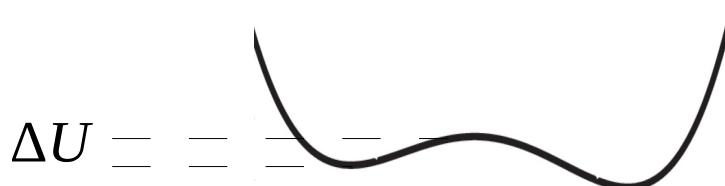
$$S_E \sim \int_{\text{surf}} n_s(r) \left(\frac{\mu}{r^3} \right)^2 S_\mu d\alpha \sim \frac{n_s \mu^2}{d^4} S_\mu$$

Turchette *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A 61 63418 (2000)

Daniilidis *et al.*, New J. Phys. 13 013032 (2011)



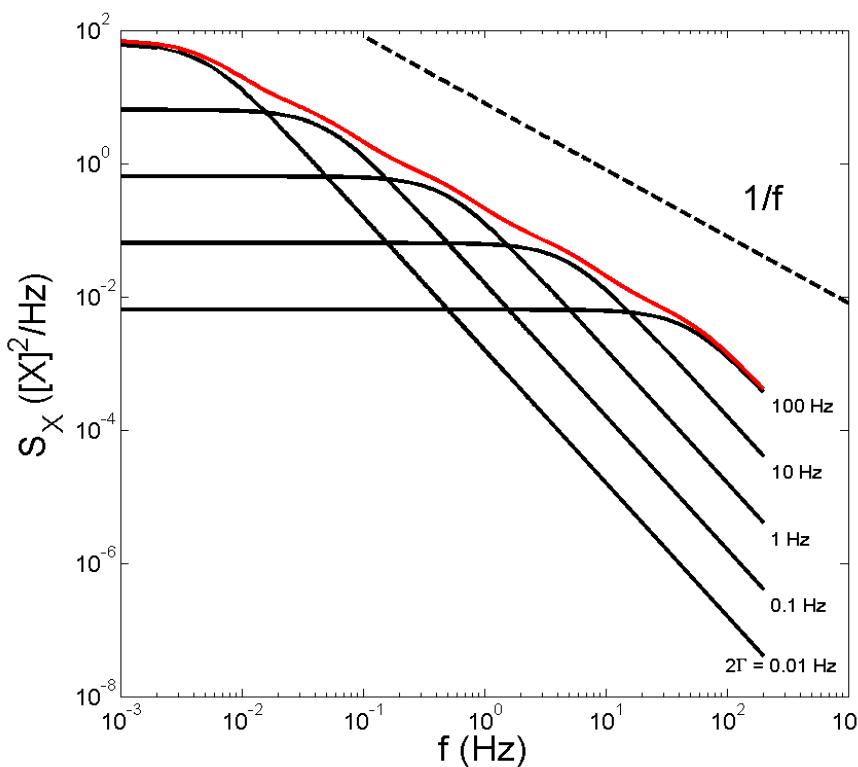
Hints from the spectrum



$$\Gamma = \omega_0 \exp(-\Delta U/k_B T)$$

Log-uniform distribution of relaxation rates

$$p(\Gamma) = \frac{\ln(\Gamma_{\max}/\Gamma_{\min})}{\Gamma}, \quad \Gamma_{\min} < \Gamma < \Gamma_{\max}$$



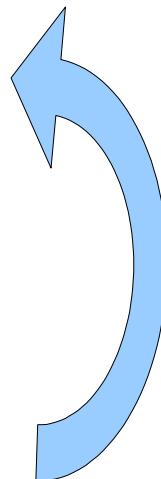
→ 1/f scaling



Nikos Daniliidis

Repeated cleaning / annealing cycles

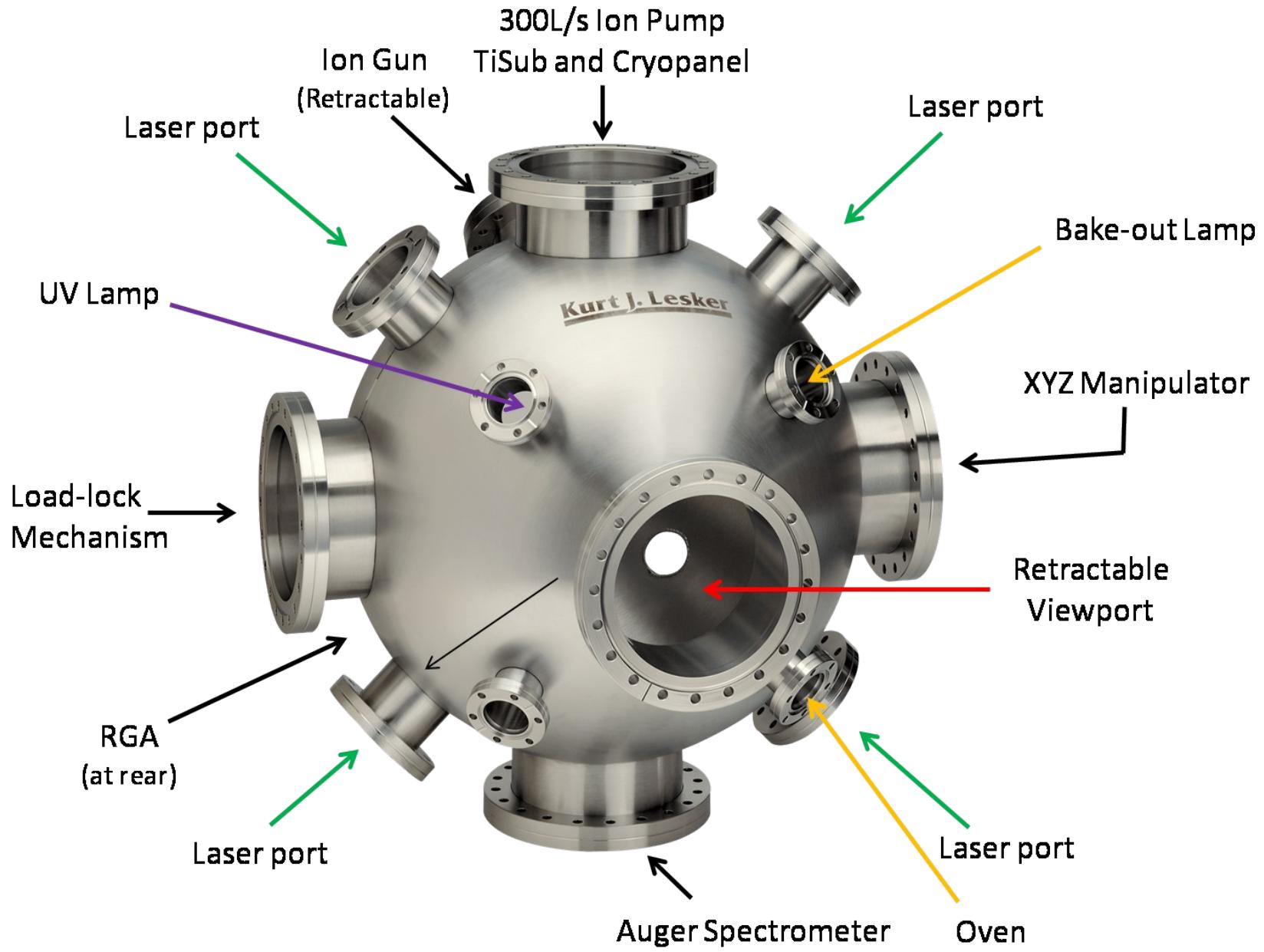
1. Ar⁺ ion bombardment
 - Ion energy 150 eV - 2 keV
 - Beam diameter 5 mm – 20 mm
2. Anneal at 400°C – 800°C
3. Monitor surface contamination



See also NIST, Dustin Hite



Trap testing and cleaning set-up

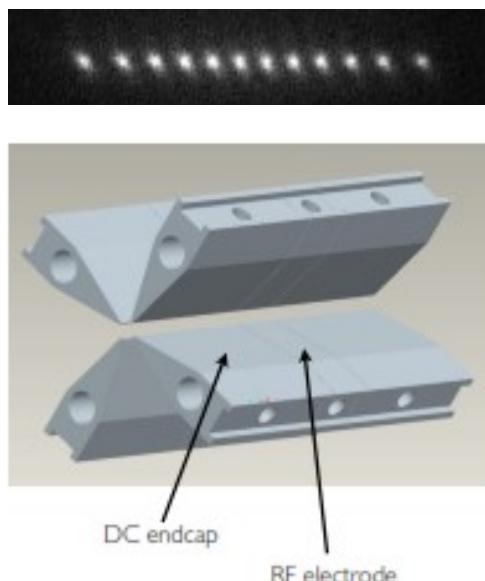




Conclusion

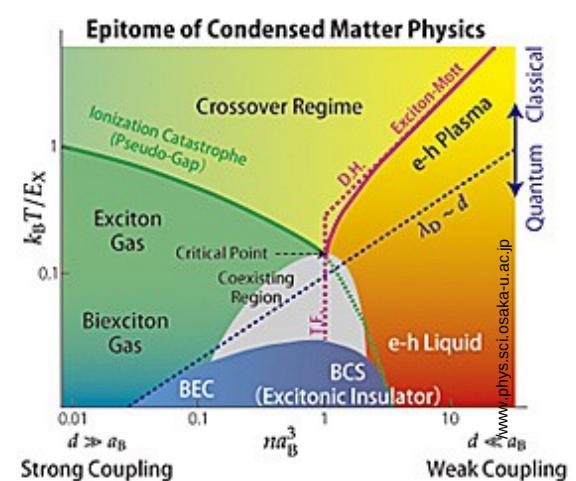


Trapped ions



Emulation

Condensed matter



Better traps

- Study physics of ion crystals in microtraps
- Transport in 3D of charged particles
- Candidate mechanism for anomalous heating



People



Greg Bolloton

Nikos Daniliidis

Dylan Gorman

Axel Kreuter

Gebhard Littich

Sönke Möller

Sankara Narayanan

Oliver Neitzke

Thaned (Hong) Pruttivarasin

Christopher Reilly

Michael Ramm

Ishan Taludkar