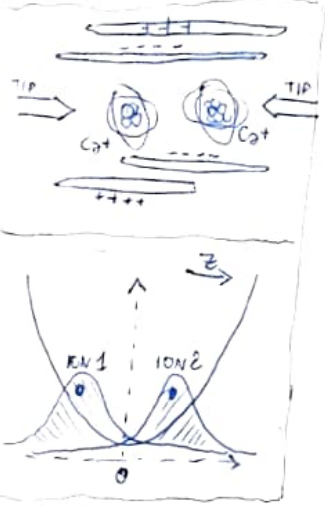


Two Ions in a Linear Trap

↳ A PATHWAY TOWARDS ION-QUIT QUANTUM COMPUTATION
(TRAPPED ION)



X AND Y DIMENSIONS → TIGHTLY CONFINED $x=y=0$ THUS

$$H = \underbrace{\frac{p_1^2 + p_2^2}{2m}}_{\text{KINETIC}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} m \omega_T^2 (z_1^2 + z_2^2)}_{\text{TRAP}} + \underbrace{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |z_1 - z_2|}}_{\text{COULOMB REPULSION}}$$

ION MASS
 $C_2^+ \approx m_{\text{proton}} \cdot 40$

↑ NO ANALYTICAL EXACT SOLUTION:
I CAN DO SMALL-OSCILLATION EXPANSION
(AND CHECK "A POSTERIORI" CONSISTENCY)

$$\hat{z}_j \rightarrow \hat{z}'_j = \hat{z}_j - \bar{z}_j \mathbb{1}$$

↑
CLASSICAL EQUILIBRIUM POSITION
(JUST A NUMBER, NOT AN OP.)

COMMUTATORS ARE THE SAME

$$[z'_i, p_j] = [z_i, p_j] - \bar{z}_i [\mathbb{1}, p_j]$$

↑ SAME

LET US FIND \bar{z}_j

FIRST OF ALL, SO $\bar{z}_1 > \bar{z}_2$ THUS $\frac{1}{|\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2|} = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2}$

CLASSICAL EQUILIBRIUM: $\dot{p} = 0$ (NO ACCELER.) $0 = -\dot{p} = + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \rightsquigarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial z_j} \Big|_{\bar{z}_j} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial z_1} \Big|_{\bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2} \begin{cases} m \omega_T^2 \bar{z}_1 - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)^2} = 0 \\ m \omega_T^2 \bar{z}_2 + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

SUMMING THE EQUATIONS $\bar{z}_2 = -\bar{z}_1$ SUBSTITUTE

$$m \omega_T^2 \bar{z}_1 - \frac{e^2}{16\pi\epsilon_0 \bar{z}_1^2} = 0$$

$$\bar{z}_1 = \left(\frac{e^2}{16\pi\epsilon_0 m \omega_T^2} \right)^{1/3} = -\bar{z}_2$$

CLASS. EQUILIBRIUM AND NOW

$$\hat{z}_j = \bar{z}_j \mathbb{1} + \hat{z}'_j \quad \underline{\text{SO}}$$

$$\hat{z}_1^2 = \bar{z}_1^2 \mathbb{1} + 2\bar{z}_1 \hat{z}'_1 + \hat{z}_1'^2$$

$$\hat{z}_2^2 = \bar{z}_2^2 \mathbb{1} + 2\bar{z}_2 \hat{z}'_2 + \hat{z}_2'^2 \quad \underline{\text{AND}}$$

SMALL OSC. $z_1 \approx z_2$ EXPANSION

$$|\hat{z}_1 - \hat{z}_2|^{-1} \approx (\hat{z}_1 - \hat{z}_2)^{-1} = \frac{\mathbb{1}}{(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)} - \frac{(\hat{z}'_1 - \hat{z}'_2)}{(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)^2} + \frac{(\hat{z}'_1 - \hat{z}'_2)^2}{(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)^3} + \mathcal{O}(\hat{z}_j'^3)$$

↑ SHOULD BE SMALL

$$H_{\text{SMALL OSCILLATIONS}} = \frac{p_1^2 + p_2^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega_T^2}{2} (\bar{z}_1^2 + \bar{z}_2^2 + 2\bar{z}_1\hat{z}_1' + 2\bar{z}_2\hat{z}_2' + \hat{z}_1'^2 + \hat{z}_2'^2) + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(+ \frac{1}{\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2} - \frac{\hat{z}_1' - \hat{z}_2'}{(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)^2} + \frac{(\hat{z}_1' - \hat{z}_2')^2}{(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)^3} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\hat{z}_j'^3)$$

SHIFT AWAY THE CONSTANTS

ISOLATING FIRST-ORDER TERMS \hat{z}_j'

$$I^{\sigma} \gg \hat{z}_1' \left(m\omega_T^2 \bar{z}_1 - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)^2} \right) + \hat{z}_2' \left(m\omega_T^2 \bar{z}_2 + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)^2} \right)$$

$= 0$ BY CONSTRUCTION $= 0$

ISOLATING SECOND-ORDER TERMS

$$II^{\sigma} \gg \frac{m\omega_T^2}{2} (\hat{z}_1'^2 + \hat{z}_2'^2) + (\hat{z}_1' - \hat{z}_2')^2 \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)^3}$$

$$\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2)^3} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2\bar{z}_1)^3} = \frac{e^2}{32\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{16\pi\epsilon_0 m\omega_T}{e^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} m\omega_T \quad \nabla$$

$$H_{\text{SMALL OSCILLATIONS}} = \frac{1}{2m} (p_1^2 + p_2^2) + \frac{m\omega_T^2}{2} (\hat{z}_1'^2 + \hat{z}_2'^2 + (\hat{z}_1' - \hat{z}_2')^2) + \mathcal{O}(\hat{z}_j'^3)$$

↑ COUPLED HARMONIC OSCILLATORS (YEAH, NO BIG SURPRISE)

	CENTER-OF-MASS	& RELATIVE
COORDINATE	$Z = \frac{z_1' + z_2'}{2}$	$z = z_1' - z_2'$
MOMENTUM	$P = p_1' + p_2'$	$p = \frac{p_1' - p_2'}{2}$

$m_A = m_B$
IDENTICAL MASSES

WHICH MEANS

$$p_1' = \frac{P}{2} + p \quad p_2' = \frac{P}{2} - p \quad z_1' = Z + \frac{z}{2} \quad z_2' = Z - \frac{z}{2} \quad \text{AND THUS}$$

$$(p_1'^2 + p_2'^2) = \frac{P^2}{2} + 2p^2 \quad \parallel \quad (z_1'^2 + z_2'^2) = 2Z^2 + \frac{z^2}{2} \quad \parallel \quad (z_1' - z_2')^2 = z^2$$

$$H_{\text{SMALL OSC.}} = \left[\frac{P^2}{4m} + m\omega_T^2 Z^2 \right] + \left[\frac{p^2}{m} + \frac{m\omega_T^2}{2} \left(\frac{z^2}{2} + z^2 \right) \right] + \mathcal{O}(z_j'^3)$$

CENTER-OF-MASS HARMONIC OSCILLATOR

(RELATIVE) "STRETCH MODE" HARMONIC OSCILLATOR

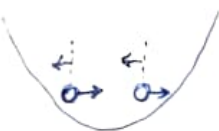
DECOUPLED PROBLEMS

COM
MODE

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{4m\omega_T}} (a_{\text{COM}} + a_{\text{COM}}^\dagger) \quad P = i\sqrt{\hbar m\omega_T} (a_{\text{COM}}^\dagger - a_{\text{COM}})$$

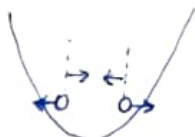
AND REVERSE

$$a_{\text{COM}} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega_T}{\hbar}} Z + i\sqrt{\frac{1}{4\hbar m\omega_T}} P \quad [a_s, a_s^\dagger] = 1$$



STRETCH
MODE

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{3}m\omega_T}} (a_s + a_s^\dagger) \quad P = i\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}\hbar m\omega_T}{4}} (a_s^\dagger - a_s)$$



$$a_s = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}m\omega_T}{4\hbar}} Z + i\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\hbar m\omega_T}} P$$

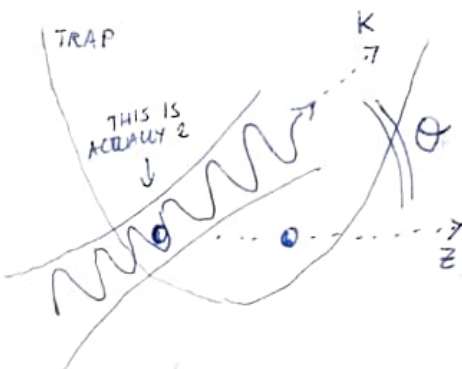
$$H_{\text{SHALL OSC.}} = \hbar\omega_T \left(a_{\text{COM}}^\dagger a_{\text{COM}} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \hbar\sqrt{3}\omega_T \left(a_s^\dagger a_s + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \text{CONST.}$$

{ THE STRETCH MODE IS $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.73$ TIMES FASTER THAN THE COM MODE,
THAT IS, SEVERAL MHz AWAY - Back to lab coordinates

$$Z_{1,2} = \pm \bar{Z}_1 + Z'_{1,2} = \pm \bar{Z}_1 + Z \pm \frac{Z}{2}$$

$$Z_{1,2} = \pm \bar{Z}_1 + \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{4m\omega_T}} (a_{\text{COM}} + a_{\text{COM}}^\dagger) \pm \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{4m\sqrt{3}\omega_T}} (a_s + a_s^\dagger)$$

Adding a FOCUSED Laser, SAY, ON ION 1



LIGHT-ATOM COUPLING (DIPOLE)

$$H_{\text{LIGHT ATOM INT.}} = -\vec{d} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \dots = \underbrace{-\hbar\Omega_{\text{LAI}}}_{\text{ION 1}} \cos(CKt - \cos\theta K \bar{Z}_1) + \text{h.c.}$$

$CK = \omega_L$

$$= -\hbar\Omega_{\text{LAI}} \cos \left(CKt - \underbrace{\cos\theta K \bar{Z}_1}_{\phi_0} - \underbrace{\cos\theta K \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{4m\omega_T}} (a_{\text{COM}} + a_{\text{COM}}^\dagger)}_{\eta_{\text{COM}}} - \underbrace{\cos\theta K \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{4\sqrt{3}m\omega_T}} (a_s + a_s^\dagger)}_{\eta_s} \right) + \text{h.c.}$$

$$H_{FULL}^{(LAB)} = \hbar \omega_{eg} \sum_j |e\rangle \langle e|_j + \hbar \omega_T a_{COM}^\dagger a_{COM} + \sqrt{3} \hbar \omega a_s^\dagger a_s + H_{ATOM LIGHT INT.}$$

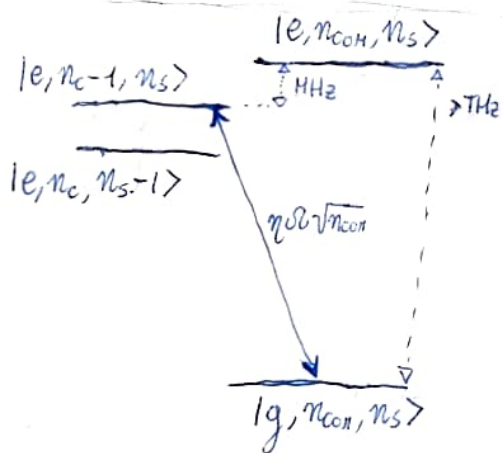
ROTATING FRAME $U(t) = e^{-i\omega_L t \sum_j |e\rangle \langle e|_j + i\phi_0}$ (AND) RWA

$$|\omega_{eg} - \omega_L|, \Omega \ll \omega_{eg}, \omega_L$$

$$H_{RWA}^{(ROTO)} = \hbar (\omega_{eg} - \omega_L) \sum_j |e\rangle \langle e|_j + \hbar \omega_T a_{COM}^\dagger a_{COM} + \sqrt{3} \hbar \omega_T a_s^\dagger a_s +$$

$$\left\{ -\frac{\hbar \Omega}{2} |e\rangle \langle g|_1 e^{-i\eta_{COM}(a_{COM} + a_{COM}^\dagger)} e^{-i\eta_s(a_s + a_s^\dagger)} + h.c. \right.$$

$$\left. \rightarrow -\frac{\hbar \Omega}{2} |e\rangle \langle g|_1 \left(1 - i\eta_{COM}(a_{COM} + a_{COM}^\dagger) - i\eta_s(a_s + a_s^\dagger) + \mathcal{O}(\eta^2) \right) + h.c. \right.$$



← ENERGY SELECTION:

I CAN SPECIFICALLY ADDRESS (FOR EXAMPLE)

"THE RED SIDEBAND OF THE COM MODE"

NAMELY

$$|\Delta + \omega_T| \approx \text{KHz} \ll \omega_T \approx \text{MHz}$$

BUT THEN

$$|\Delta \pm \sqrt{3}\omega_T| \approx |\omega_T \pm \sqrt{3}\omega_T| \approx$$

$$\approx \underbrace{|\sqrt{3} \pm 1| \omega_T}_{\gg 0.7} \gg \frac{\omega_T}{2} \approx \text{MHz}$$

↑ FAR DETUNED

NO EXCITATION OF STRETCH

$$H_{final} = \hbar(\omega_T + \varepsilon) |e\rangle \langle e|_1 + \hbar \omega_T a_{COM}^\dagger a_{COM} +$$

$$+ \frac{\hbar \eta \Omega}{2} \left(i \sigma_1^+ a_{COM} - i \sigma_1^- a_{COM}^\dagger \right) + \text{DECOUPLED STUFF.}$$

↑ CENTER-OF-MASS (AXIAL) PHONON JAYNES CUMMINGS ↑

CIRAC-Zoller Gate (THE PIONEER OF TRAPPED ION Q.C.)

Ingredients:

TWO-IONS 3

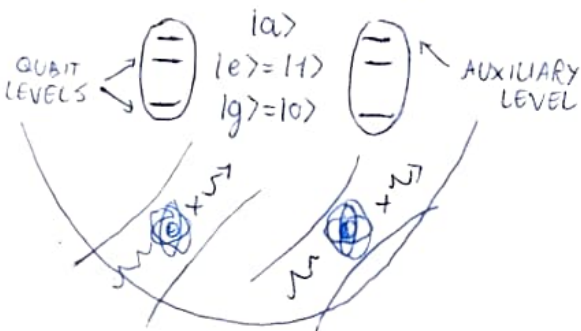
2x 3-level Ions (ex. Ca^+)

2x Focused Lasers

1x HARMONIC ION TRAP
 \rightarrow VERY COLD

DIFFICULT REQUIREMENT:

CoM Phonons @ $T=0$!



PRELIMINARY

Lasers will be perfectly resonant to a transition, when this happens I can go to an interaction picture

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 & & \\ & \epsilon_2 & \Omega \\ & \Omega & \epsilon_2 \\ & & & \epsilon_3 \end{pmatrix} \hbar \rightarrow \tilde{U} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\epsilon_1 t} & & \\ & e^{i\epsilon_2 t} & \\ & & e^{i\epsilon_2 t} \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow H_{\text{FRAME}}^{\text{NEW}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \Omega \\ & \Omega & 0 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

BARE HAMILTONIAN GOES AWAY

Laser 1
 TUNED TO:
 $|g_1\rangle \leftrightarrow |e_1\rangle$ RED
 SIDEBAND

$$H_{\text{Laser-1}} = \frac{\hbar \eta \Omega_1}{2} (i |e\rangle \langle g|_1 a_{\text{COM}} + \text{h.c.}) \quad \boxed{\omega_L \cong \omega_{eg} - \omega_T}$$

Laser 2
 TUNED TO:
 $|g_2\rangle \leftrightarrow |a_2\rangle$ RED
 SIDEBAND

$$H_{\text{L2}} = \frac{\hbar \eta \Omega_2}{2} (i |a\rangle \langle g|_2 a_{\text{COM}} + \text{h.c.}) \quad \boxed{\omega_L \cong \omega_{ag} - \omega_T}$$

STEP 1 Turn on Laser-1 for a time $T_1 = \frac{\pi}{\eta \Omega_1}$ (a π -pulse)

$$U_1 = \exp\left(\frac{\pi}{\eta \Omega_1} (-i) \frac{1}{\hbar} H_1\right) = \exp\left(-i \frac{\pi}{2} (i |e\rangle \langle g|_1 a_{\text{COM}} + i |g\rangle \langle e|_1 a_{\text{COM}}^\dagger)\right)$$

THIS IS BASICALLY A σ_Y ON THE STATES $|g, 1\rangle; |e, 0\rangle$
 AND $\exp(-i \frac{\pi}{2} \sigma_Y) = -i \sigma_Y$

STARTING STATES

$$\begin{matrix} |g_1, 0\rangle \\ |e_1, 0\rangle \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{U_1} \begin{matrix} |g_1, 1\rangle \\ |e_1, 1\rangle \end{matrix}$$

$$|e_1, 0\rangle \rightarrow (|e\rangle \langle g|_1 a - |g\rangle \langle e|_1 a^\dagger) |e_1, 0\rangle = -|g_1, 1\rangle$$

MINUS SIGN

$$e^{i\alpha\sigma} = \cos\alpha \mathbb{1} + i \sin\alpha \sigma$$

STEP 2 Turn laser-2 for a time $T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\eta \Omega_{\text{coh}}}$ (a 2π pulse)

$$U_2 = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{2\pi}{\eta \Omega_{\text{coh}}} H_2\right) = \exp(-2\pi (i |a\rangle \langle g|_2 a_{\text{coh}} + \text{h.c.}))$$

POSSIBLE STARTING STATES

$$\begin{array}{lcl} |g_2, 0\rangle & \xrightarrow{U_2} & |g_2, 0\rangle \\ |e_2, 0\rangle & \xrightarrow{U_2} & |e_2, 0\rangle \\ |g_2, 1\rangle & \longrightarrow & -|g_2, 1\rangle \end{array}$$

HINDS THE IDENTITY ON THESE TWO STATES
 $= -1 |g_2, 1\rangle, |a_2, 0\rangle$

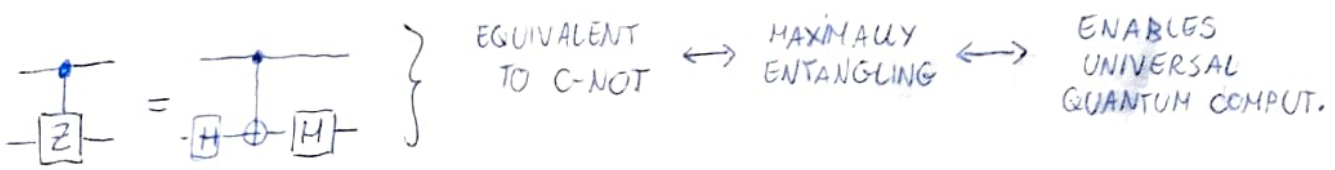
STEP 3 IDENTICAL TO STEP 1

$$U_3 = U_1 \text{ AND } U_3 |g_1, 1\rangle = +|e_1, 0\rangle$$

Table of CANONICAL states

$ g_1, g_2, 0\rangle$	$ g_1, g_2, 0\rangle$	$ g_1, g_2, 0\rangle$	$ g_1, g_2, 0\rangle$
$ g_1, e_2, 0\rangle$	$\xrightarrow{U_1} g_1, e_2, 0\rangle$	$\xrightarrow{U_2} g_1, g_2, 0\rangle$	$\xrightarrow{U_1} g_1, e_2, 0\rangle$
$ e_1, g_2, 0\rangle$	$- g_1, g_2, 1\rangle$	$+ g_1, g_2, 1\rangle$	$ e_1, g_2, 0\rangle$
$ e_1, e_2, 0\rangle$	$- g_1, e_2, 1\rangle$	$- g_1, e_2, 1\rangle$	$- e_1, e_2, 0\rangle$

AS A MATRIX } $G = U_1 U_2 U_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ← CONTROL PHASE-FLIP GATE



→ EASY TO GENERALIZE TO N IONS [PRL 74, 4091 (1995)]

Big PROBLEM → $T=0$ ZERO TEMPERATURE PHONON IS MICROKELVIN NONSENSE } SOLUTION: MØLLER-SØRENSEN ('99)