

# Trapped-ion Quantum Computation introduction

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## 1. Background

- Quantum numbers
- Cooling techniques
- Ion trapping methods

## 2. Qubit types

## 3. Qubit control

- signal qubit gates
- multi qubit gates
- measurement

## 4. Scaling

# Quantum numbers

Principal Quantum Number  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Azimuthal Quantum Number  $\ell = 0, \dots, (n - 1)$

Magnetic Quantum Number  $m_\ell = -\ell, \dots, \ell$

Electron Spin Quantum Number  $m_s = -\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}$

# Quantum numbers


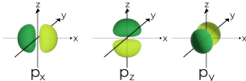
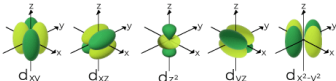
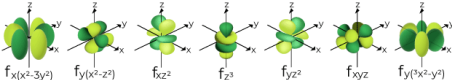
<b>s</b> orbital		$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots 7$ $l = 0$ $m = 0$
<b>p</b> orbital		$n = 2, 3, \dots 6$ $l = 1$ $m = 0, \pm 1$
<b>d</b> orbital		$n = 3, 4, \text{and } 5$ $l = 2$ $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$
<b>f</b> orbital		$n = 4$ $l = 3$ $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3$

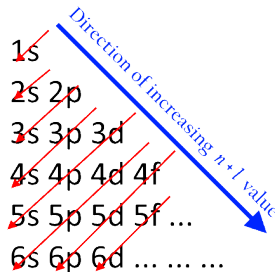
Figure: copy from<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup><https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/quantum-numbers/>

# important principle

Pauli exclusion principle

Aufbau principle



**Figure:** copy from<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aufbau\\_principle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aufbau_principle).

# Examples on Quantum numbers

For Rubidium has the atomic number,  $Z = 37$ .

Electronic Configuration of Rubidium,  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^6 5s^1$

Principal Quantum Number  $n = 5$

Azimuthal Quantum Number  $l = 0$

Magnetic Quantum Number  $m_l = 0$

Spin Quantum Number  $m_s = +1/2$

# splitting methods

The total angular momentum quantum number:  $j = |\ell \pm s|$

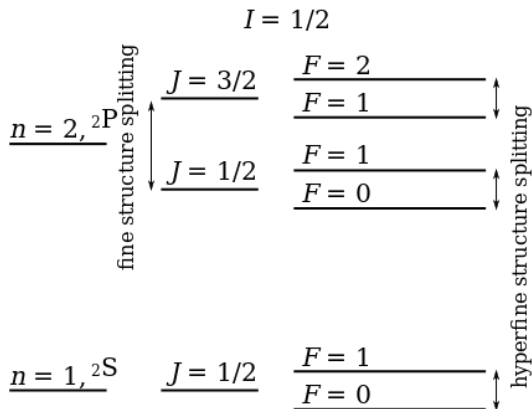
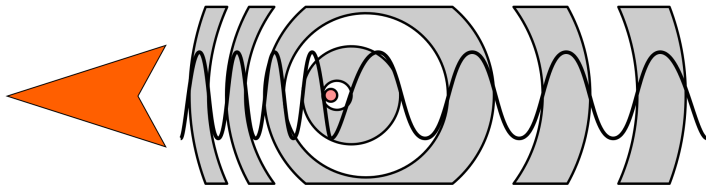


Figure: copy from<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperfine\\_structure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperfine_structure).



**Figure:** copy from<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doppler\\_cooling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doppler_cooling).



# Resolved sideband cooling

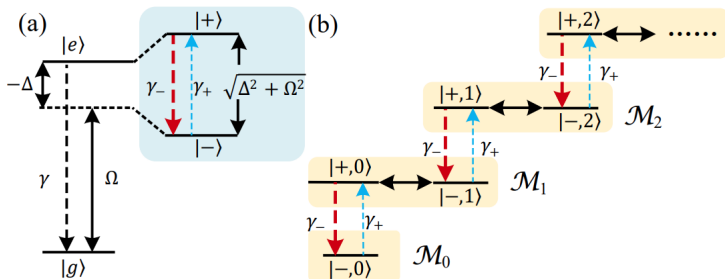


Figure: copy from<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup><https://arxiv.org/pdf/2211.08896.pdf>.

# paul traps

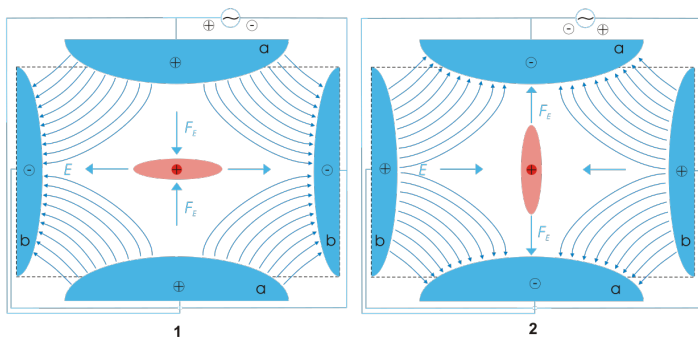


Figure: copy from<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadrupole\\_ion\\_trap](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadrupole_ion_trap)

# penning traps

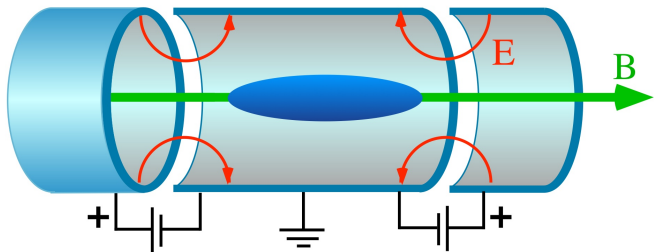


Figure: copy from<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penning\\_trap](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penning_trap).

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- Quantum numbers
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- Ion trapping methods

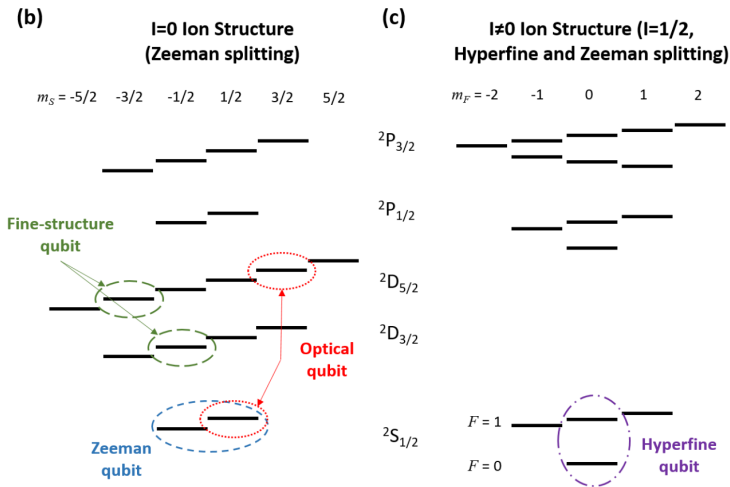
## 2. Qubit types

## 3. Qubit control

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- multi qubit gates
- measurement

## 4. Scaling

# Qubit Type Comparison



**Figure:** copy from<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup><https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.04178>.

# key factors

Abbe diffraction limit  $d = \frac{\lambda}{2n \sin \theta} = \frac{\lambda}{2NA}$

Spontaneous emission rate

Magnetic field fluctuations

Laser technical noise

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TABLE I. Selected state-of-the-art gate demonstrations.

Gate Type	Gate Method	Fidelity	Gate Time ( $\mu$ s)	Ion Species	Ref.
Single-Qubit	Optical	0.99995	5	$^{40}\text{Ca}^+$	[28]
	Raman	0.99993	7.5	$^{43}\text{Ca}^+$	[27]
	Raman	0.99996	2	$^9\text{Be}^+$	[37]
	Raman	0.99	0.00005	$^{171}\text{Yb}^+$	[163]
	Raman	0.999	8	$^{88}\text{Sr}^+$	[113]
	Microwave	0.999999	12	$^{43}\text{Ca}^+$	[22]
	Microwave		0.0186	$^{25}\text{Mg}^+$	[164]

Figure: copy from<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup><https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.04178>.



# Two Qubit Gates

Cirac-Zoller

Mølmer-Sørensen

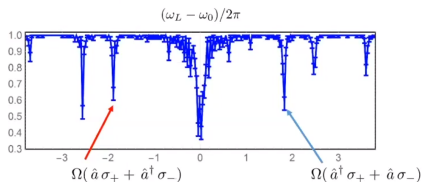
$$\text{initialize} \rightarrow (a|g\rangle + b|e\rangle)(c|g\rangle + d|e\rangle)|0\rangle \quad (1)$$

$$R_{eg2}^{RSB}(\pi) \rightarrow (a|g\rangle + b|e\rangle)|g\rangle(c|0\rangle + d|1\rangle) \quad (2)$$

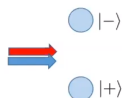
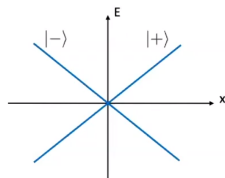
$$R_{aux1}^{RSB}(2\pi) \rightarrow ac|gg0\rangle + ad|gg1\rangle + bc|eg0\rangle - bd| \quad (3)$$

$$R_{eg2}^{RSB}(\pi) \rightarrow [ac|gg\rangle + ad|ge\rangle + bc|eg\rangle - bd|ee\rangle] |0\rangle \quad (4)$$

## Spin-dependent force



$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{bsb} + H_{rsb} = \overbrace{\Omega(\sigma_+ + \sigma_-)}^{\sigma_x} \overbrace{(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)}^{\hat{x}}$$



**Figure:** copy from<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup><https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uNTNsfxoKYQ&t=2026s>

# two qubit gates

Fidelity	gate time	Ref
99.9%	$30\mu s$	<a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1604.00032">https://arxiv.org/abs/1604.00032</a>
99.8%	$1.6\mu s$	<a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.06952">https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.06952</a>

average Fidelity  $> 98\%$  for any two qubits out of 13 qubits, from IonQ news

# challenges for gates

Crosstalk

Laser frequency/amplitude stability

Motional heating (two qubit gates)

...

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# challenges for Scaling

$\frac{1}{d^\alpha}$ : ion-ion coupling strength

errors and Fidelity

gate time (1024-bit  $\sim 10$  days and 2048-bit number  $\sim 100$  days)