

Measuring the amplitude of mechanical oscillators has engaged physicists for more than 50 years [? ? ] and, as the limits of amplitude sensing have dramatically improved, produced exciting advances both in fundamental physics and in applied work. Examples include the detection of gravitational waves [? ], the coherent quantum control of mesoscopic objects [? ], improved force microscopy [? ], and the transduction of quantum signals [? ]. During the past decade, optomechanical systems have facilitated increasingly sensitive techniques for reading out the amplitude of a mechanical oscillator [? ? ? ? ], with a recent demonstration obtaining a measurement imprecision more than two orders of magnitude below  $z_{ZPT}$ , the amplitude of the ground-state zero-point fluctuations [? ]. Optomechanical systems have assumed a wide range of physical systems, including toroidal resonators, nanobeams, and membranes, but the basic principle involves coupling the amplitude of a mechanical oscillator to the resonant frequency of an optical cavity mode [? ].

Crystals of laser-cooled, trapped ions behave as atomic-scale mechanical oscillators [? ? ? ] with tunable oscillator modes and high quality factors ( $\sim 10^6$ ). Furthermore, laser cooling enables ground-state cooling and non-thermal state generation of these oscillators. Trapped-ion crystals therefore provide an ideal experimental platform for investigating the fundamental limits of amplitude sensing. Prior work has demonstrated the detection of amplitudes larger than the zero-point fluctuations of the trapped ion oscillator [? ? ? ], and reported impressive force sensing by injection locking an optically amplified oscillation of a single trapped ion [? ].

In this Letter we experimentally and theoretically analyze a technique to measure the center-of-mass (COM) motion of a two-dimensional, trapped-ion crystal of  $\sim 100$  ions with a sensitivity below  $z_{ZPT}$ . We employ a time-varying spin-dependent force  $F_0 \cos(\mu t)$  that couples the amplitude of the COM motion with the internal spin degree of freedom of the ions [? ? ? ]. When the frequency  $\mu$  matches the frequency  $\omega$  of a driven COM oscillation,  $Z_c \cos(\omega t)$ , spin precession proportional to  $Z_c$  occurs. The amplitude-dependent spin precession is analogous to the optomechanical frequency shift of a cavity mode. In contrast to the continuous measurement typical of optomechanics experiments, we measure the spin precession only at the end of the experimental sequence, with a precision imposed by spin projection noise [? ].

To determine the read-out imprecision in a regime free from thermal noise, we perform measurements where  $\omega$  is far from resonance with the trap axial frequency  $\omega_z$ . Additionally, we implement a protocol where the phase of the measured quadrature randomly varies from one iteration of the experiment to the next, appropriate for sensing a force whose phase is unknown or not stable. For  $N = 85$  ions and  $z_{ZPT} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega_z}} \approx 2$  nm, we detect

amplitudes  $Z_c = 500$  pm in a single implementation of the experimental sequence, and as small as 50 pm after averaging over 3,000 iterations of the sequence.

Our experimental apparatus, described in Fig. 1 and [? ? ? ], consists of  $N \sim 100$   $^9\text{Be}^+$  ions laser-cooled to the Doppler limit of 0.5 mK and confined to a single-plane Coulomb crystal in a Penning trap. The spin-1/2 degree of freedom is the  $^2S_{1/2}$  ground-state valence electron spin  $|\uparrow\rangle$  ( $|\downarrow\rangle$ )  $\equiv |m_s = +1/2\rangle$  ( $|m_s = -1/2\rangle$ ). In the magnetic field of the Penning trap, the spin-flip frequency is 124 GHz. A resonant microwave source is used to perform global rotations of the spin ensemble. A pair of laser beams, detuned from the nearest optical transitions by  $\sim 20$  GHz, interfere to form a one-dimensional (1D) traveling-wave potential that produces a spin-dependent optical-dipole force (ODF). Optical pumping prepares the initial state  $|\uparrow\rangle_N \equiv |\uparrow\uparrow \dots \uparrow\rangle$  with high fidelity. At the end of the experiment we measure the probability  $P_\uparrow$  for an ion spin to be in  $|\uparrow\rangle$  from a global measurement of state-dependent resonance fluorescence on the Doppler cooling transition, where spin  $|\uparrow\rangle$  ( $|\downarrow\rangle$ ) is bright (dark).

If the ions are localized axially over an extent small compared with the wavelength of the 1D traveling-wave potential (Lamb-Dicke confinement), then the ODF couples the spin and motional degrees of freedom through the interaction [? ]

Here  $F_0 = U \delta k DWF$  is the magnitude of the ODF, where  $U$  ( $\delta k$ ) is the zero-to-peak potential (wave vector) of the 1D traveling-wave,  $\mu$  is the frequency difference between the ODF beams, and  $\hat{z}_i$  and  $\hat{\sigma}_i^z$  are the position operator and Pauli spin matrix for ion  $i$ . The Debye-Waller factor  $DWF = \exp(-\delta k^2 \langle \hat{z}_i^2 \rangle / 2)$  reduces  $F_0$  due to the departure from the Lamb-Dicke confinement regime [? ];  $DWF \approx 0.86$  for the conditions of this work. The potential  $U$ , and therefore  $F_0$ , is determined from AC Stark shift measurements on the ions [? ]. Typical maximum values for this work are  $U/\hbar \simeq 2\pi \times (10.4 \text{ kHz})$  resulting in  $F_0 \simeq 40$  yN.

Equation (??) describes a dependence of the spin transition frequency on the axial position of the ions and the ODF frequency  $\mu$ . We excite a small, classically driven COM motion of constant amplitude  $\hat{z}_i \rightarrow \hat{z}_i + Z_c \cos(\omega t + \delta)$  with a weak RF drive on a trap endcap electrode (see Fig. 1(a)) at a frequency  $\omega$  far from  $\omega_z$ . If  $\omega \sim \mu$ , Eq. (??) produces an approximately constant shift in the spin transition frequency. With  $\delta k Z_c \ll 1$ , this shift is given by

For  $\mu = \omega$ , the static shift of the spin transition frequency is simply  $\Delta(Z_c) = (F_0/\hbar) Z_c \cos(\delta)$ .

We measure  $\Delta(Z_c)$  from the resulting spin precession in an experiment like that shown in Fig. 1(b). Ideally, spin precession can be measured using a Ramsey-type experiment. First, the ions are prepared in the  $|\uparrow\rangle_N$  state, followed by a microwave  $\pi/2$  pulse about  $\hat{y}$  that rotates the spins to the  $\hat{x}$  axis. The spins precess for an interaction time  $\tau$  so that the resulting spin preces-

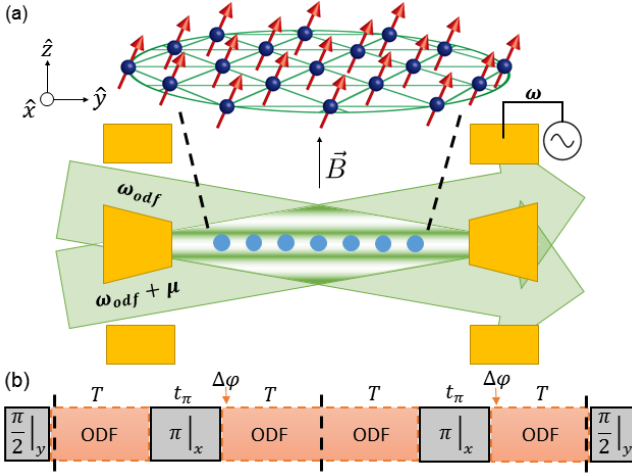


FIG. 1. (a) Representation of ion spins arranged in a 2D triangular lattice, along with a cross-sectional illustration of the Penning trap, characterized by an axial magnetic field  $B = 4.45$  T and an axial trap frequency  $\omega_z = 2\pi \times 1.57$  MHz. The blue dots represent ions. Cylindrical electrodes (yellow) generate a harmonic confining potential along the  $\hat{z}$ -axis. Radial confinement is provided by the Lorentz force from  $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ -induced rotation in the axial magnetic field. The beams generating the spin-dependent optical-dipole force (green arrows) cross the ion plane at  $\pm 10^\circ$ , forming a 1D traveling-wave potential (green lines) with  $\delta k = 2\pi/(0.9\mu\text{m})$ . An AC voltage source is connected to the trap endcap and used to drive an axial oscillation with calibrated amplitude  $Z_c$ . (b) Quantum lock-in CPMG sequence used to detect spin precession produced by COM motion resonant with the ODF. Doppler cooling and  $|\uparrow\rangle_N$  spin-state preparation occur before the sequence, and spin-state detection after. Grey blocks with solid borders represent microwave  $\pi/2$  rotations about  $\hat{y}$  and  $\pi$  rotations about  $\hat{x}$ . Orange blocks with dashed borders represent ODF pulses. The ODF phase is advanced by  $\Delta\varphi$  in a modulation scheme discussed in [?], where  $\Delta\varphi = \pi$  for  $\omega = \mu$ . Dashed vertical lines indicate the  $m$  segments of the sequence, here  $m = 2$ . We make use of an  $m = 8$  sequence for Figs. 2-4.

sion on resonance ( $\mu = \omega$ ) is  $\theta = \theta_{\text{max}} \cos(\delta)$ , where  $\theta_{\text{max}} \equiv (F_0/\hbar) Z_c \tau$ . After a final  $\pi/2$  pulse about  $\hat{y}$ , the final state readout measures the population of the spins in  $|\uparrow\rangle$ ,  $P_\uparrow = \frac{1}{2}[1 - e^{-\Gamma\tau} \cos(\theta)]$ . Here  $\Gamma$  is the decay rate from spontaneous emission from the off-resonant ODF laser beams [?]. To detect small amplitudes with the available  $F_0$  in our set-up, we extend the spin-precession time to  $\tau \geq 20$  ms. To avoid decoherence due to magnetic field fluctuations and coherently accumulate spin precession, we use a quantum lock-in [?] sequence where during the interaction time  $\tau$  the spin precession is interrupted by a train of  $\pi$ -pulses that are synchronized with phase jumps enforced on the ODF beams [?]. In particular, we use a Carr-Purcell-Meiboom-Gill (CPMG) sequence with  $m = 8$  ODF- $\pi$ -ODF segments ( $\tau = 2mT$ , see Fig. 1(b)).

We allow the phase  $\delta$  to randomly vary from one iteration of the CPMG sequence to the next, effectively

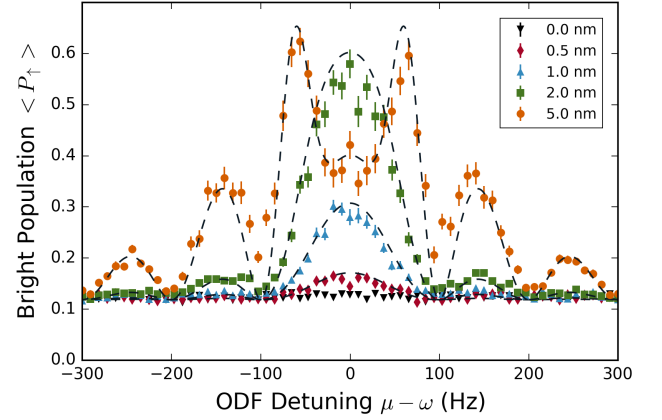


FIG. 2. Lineshape of the spin precession signal for amplitudes  $Z_c$  of 500 pm (red diamonds), 1 nm (blue triangles), 2 nm (green squares), and 5 nm (orange circles) for  $\tau = 20$  ms. Black triangles are the background, with the drive turned off. Dashed lines are predictions with no free parameters. Error bars represent standard error. Here  $N = 90$  ions and  $F_0 = 7.9$  yN.

measuring a random quadrature of the motion for each experimental trial. Different experimental trials therefore result in a different precession  $\theta$ , as indicated in Fig. 3. We measure the collective dephasing (or decoherence) averaged over many experimental trials  $\langle P_\uparrow \rangle = \frac{1}{2}[1 - e^{-\Gamma\tau} \langle \cos(\theta) \rangle]$ . Here the brackets  $\langle \cdot \rangle$  denote an average over many iterations of the CPMG sequence. Averaging over the random phase  $\delta$  yields [?]

with  $J_0$  the zeroth-order Bessel function of the first kind.

To create the steady-state COM axial oscillation  $Z_c \cos(\omega t + \delta)$ , we applied a continuous AC voltage to an endcap of the Penning trap at a frequency  $\omega/(2\pi)$  near 400 kHz. This frequency was chosen because it was far from any motional mode frequencies of the ion crystal, and there were no observed noise sources. Thus, the background, i.e. the signal without the driven COM axial motion such that  $Z_c = 0$ , was fully characterized by decoherence due to spontaneous emission and is given by  $\langle P_\uparrow \rangle_{\text{bck}} = \frac{1}{2}[1 - e^{-\Gamma\tau}]$ . We calibrated the displacement of the ions due to a static voltage applied to the endcap by measuring the resulting movement of the ion crystal in the side-view imaging system. From this calibration, we determined that a 1 V offset results in a  $0.97(5) \mu\text{m}$  displacement of the ions. We estimate that the corrections for using this DC calibration to estimate  $Z_c$  for an  $\omega/(2\pi) \approx 400$  kHz drive is less than 10%.

Figure 2 shows the emergence of the measured spin precession signal out of the background as the amplitude  $Z_c$  is increased from 500 pm to 5 nm. The measured lineshape agrees well with the prediction, detailed in [?], involving no free parameters. Figure 3 shows the background and the measured resonant ( $\mu = \omega$ ) re-

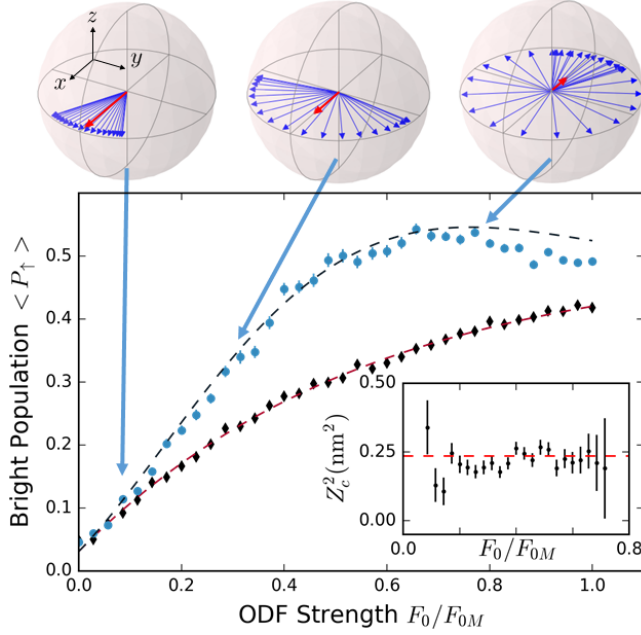


FIG. 3. **Top:** Bloch sphere representation [?] of spin dephasing for  $Z_c = 485$  pm. Each blue vector represents an experimental trial with a different phase  $\delta$  (see text). From left to right, the spread in the blue vectors corresponds to  $\theta_{max} = 0.470, 1.41, 3.62$  radians and  $F_0/F_{0M} = 0.1, 0.3, 0.77$ , where  $F_{0M}$  is the maximum optical-dipole force. Our experiment measures the length of the Bloch vector averaged over many trials, denoted by the thick red vector. **Main plot:** As a function of ODF strength, the background (black diamonds) with no applied drive and signal (blue points) for a 485 pm amplitude and total ODF interaction time  $\tau = 24$  ms is shown. The red dashed line is a fit to the background. The black dashed line is the prediction with no free parameters, given the background fit. Here  $N = 75$  ions and  $F_{0M} = 41.3$  yN. **Inset:** Black points are experimentally determined values for  $Z_c^2$ . Red dashed line is the calibrated value of  $Z_c^2$ . Error bars represent standard error.

sponse to a  $Z_c = 485$  pm oscillation for a range of ODF strengths  $F_0/F_{0M}$ , where  $F_{0M}$  is the maximum  $F_0$  possible with our current set-up ( $\sim 40$  yN). Agreement with Eq. (??) involving no free parameters is excellent. For both Figs. 2 and 3 the background is within 6% of that determined by independent measurements of the spontaneous emission decay rates of each ODF beam [?]. The amplitude  $Z_c = \theta_{max}/(\tau F_0/\hbar)$  can be determined from the difference  $\langle P_{\uparrow} \rangle - \langle P_{\uparrow} \rangle_{bck}$  [?]. We note that  $\langle P_{\uparrow} \rangle - \langle P_{\uparrow} \rangle_{bck}$  depends on  $\theta_{max}^2$ . Therefore, the sensing protocol described here directly measures  $Z_c^2$ . The inset of Fig. 3 shows a determination of  $Z_c^2$  for a range of ODF strengths. The uncertainties were calculated from the measured noise of the  $\langle P_{\uparrow} \rangle - \langle P_{\uparrow} \rangle_{bck}$  measurements using standard error propagation. These uncertainties go through a minimum, indicating an optimum  $F_0/F_{0M}$  value for determining  $Z_c^2$ .

To explore the ultimate amplitude sensing limits of

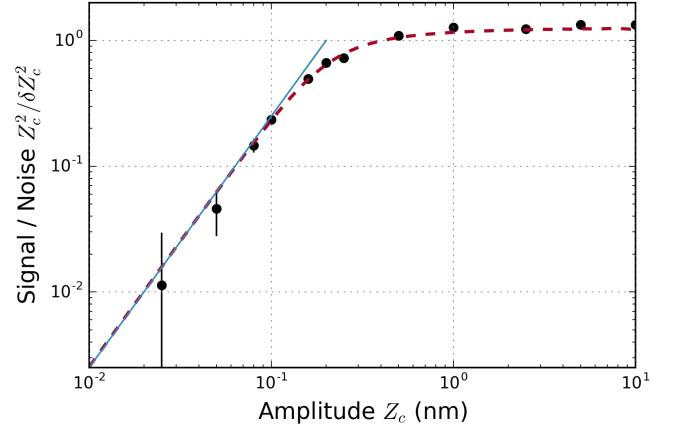


FIG. 4. Amplitude sensing limits for  $N = 85$ . Black points are the experimentally measured signal-to-noise for determinations of  $Z_c^2$  from single pairs of  $P_{\uparrow}, P_{\uparrow,bck}$  measurements as a function of the experimentally imposed  $Z_c$ . Our measurement for  $Z_c = 25$  pm is consistent with zero. Red dashed line is the prediction for the signal-to-noise including projection noise and the random COM mode quadrature measured each trial. Blue solid line is the predicted limiting signal-to-noise for small amplitudes (Eq. (??)), assuming only projection noise and parameters relevant for our set-up. Error bars represent standard error.

our protocol, we performed repeated pairs of  $P_{\uparrow}$  measurements, first with  $Z_c = 0$  to get the background, and then with  $Z_c \neq 0$ . For a given  $Z_c$ , 3,000 pairs of measurements were used to determine the average difference  $\langle P_{\uparrow} \rangle - \langle P_{\uparrow} \rangle_{bck}$  and the standard deviation  $\sigma(P_{\uparrow} - P_{\uparrow,bck})$  of the difference for a single pair of measurements. For each  $Z_c$ ,  $F_0/F_{0M}$  was set close to the value that maximizes the signal-to-noise ratio for determining  $Z_c^2$ . This occurs for relatively small  $\theta_{max}$  such that  $\frac{1}{2}(1 - J_0(\theta_{max})) \approx \theta_{max}^2/8$ . Then, the signal-to-noise ratio for determining  $Z_c^2$  from a single pair of  $P_{\uparrow}, P_{\uparrow,bck}$  measurements is approximately

Figure 4 displays Eq. (??) from measurements acquired with  $Z_c$  ranging from 10 nm to as small as 0.025 nm. Excellent agreement is observed with a model (dashed red line) that assumes the only noise sources are projection noise in the spin-state detection and fluctuations in  $P_{\uparrow}$  produced by random variation in the phase  $\delta$  from one experimental trial to the next.

For amplitudes  $Z_c \gtrsim 500$  pm, fluctuations in  $P_{\uparrow}$  due to the random variation of the phase  $\delta$  for different experimental trials dominates. This situation is depicted by the middle Bloch sphere of Fig. 3. Here the fluctuations in  $P_{\uparrow}$  are comparable to the difference  $\langle P_{\uparrow} \rangle - \langle P_{\uparrow} \rangle_{bck}$ , limiting the signal-to-noise of a single determination of  $Z_c^2$  to  $\sim 1$ . As  $Z_c$  decreases, this noise and the signal decrease while projection noise stays approximately the same, resulting in a decreasing  $Z_c^2/\delta Z_c^2$ . For small  $Z_c$ , we show the sensitivity is determined by  $N$ ,  $\delta k$ , and the ratio of the spontaneous decay rate to the optical potential

$\xi \equiv \Gamma/(U/\hbar)$  [? ], according to

For  $N = 85$  and values of  $DWF$ ,  $\delta k$ , and  $\xi = 1.156 \times 10^{-3}$  relevant for our set-up, Eq. (5) predicts  $Z_c^2/\delta Z_c^2 \approx [Z_c/0.2\text{ nm}]^2$ , displayed as the blue line in Fig. 4. On the log-log plot the slope of 2 is the result of a signal proportional to  $Z_c^2$  along with a constant readout noise of the spins (here projection noise). We perform 16 pairs of measurements in 1 s, so the signal-to-noise  $Z_c^2/\delta Z_c^2 \approx [Z_c/0.2\text{ nm}]^2$  for a single pair of measurements corresponds to a long averaging time sensitivity of  $(100\text{ pm})^2/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  (recall that our protocol measures  $Z_c^2$ ).

Figure 4 documents a good understanding of the sensing limits of our protocol, indicating how the measurement can be improved in the future. Equation (??) scales as  $1/\xi^2$ , resulting in significant improvements for set-ups with less spontaneous decay. By stabilizing the ODF beatnote phase with respect to the classical drive [? ? ] we could repeatedly measure the same quadrature of motion and realize a substantial improvement in sensitivity. For this phase-coherent protocol, assuming  $N = 100$  and current parameters of our set-up, we estimate [? ] a measurement imprecision of 74 pm for a single implementation of the experimental sequence. This is  $\sim 30$  times smaller than  $z_{ZPT}$ , producing a long averaging time sensitivity of  $\sim 18\text{ pm}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ . The use of spin-squeezed states, recently demonstrated in this system [? ], can provide an additional enhancement by reducing the projection noise of the readout.

The 50 pm amplitude detected in Fig. 4 at a frequency  $\omega$  far from resonance corresponds to an electric field detection of 0.46 mV/m or 73 yN/ion. These force and electric field sensitivities can be improved by the  $Q$  of the COM mode by probing near resonance with  $\omega_z$ . Quality factors  $Q \sim 10^6$  should be possible with trapped-ion COM modes. The detection of a 20 pm amplitude resulting from a 100 ms coherent drive on the 1.57 MHz COM

mode is sensitive to a force/ion of  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  yN corresponding to an electric field of 0.35 nV/m. Electric field sensing below  $\sim 1$  nV/m enables searches for hidden-photon dark matter [? ? ], although shielding effects must be carefully considered. Ion traps typically operate with frequencies  $\omega_z/2\pi$  between 50 kHz and 5 MHz, providing a sensitivity to hidden-photon masses from  $2 \times 10^{-10}$  eV to  $2 \times 10^{-8}$  eV.

By sensing COM motion far from resonance, we calibrate the measurement imprecision of our protocol in the absence of thermal noise and back action. Probing on resonance with a measurement imprecision below  $z_{ZPT}$  will be sensitive to thermal fluctuations and back action due to spin-motion entanglement [? ]. This motivates the investigation of potential back-action-evading protocols with trapped ion set-ups. For the phase coherent measurement of a single quadrature, back action due to spin-motion entanglement can be evaded through the introduction of the appropriate correlations between spin and motion [? ].

In summary, we have presented a technique for amplitude sensing below  $z_{ZPT}$  of a trapped ion mechanical oscillator. By employing a spin-dependent force to couple the spin and motional degrees of freedom of the ions, the amplitude of the COM motion may be determined. We detected a 500 pm amplitude in a single experimental trial and demonstrated a long measurement time sensitivity of  $(100\text{ pm})^2/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  with a protocol where the phase of the measured quadrature randomly varies. Modifications of our set-up should enable repeated measurements of the same quadrature, with a measurement imprecision of 74 pm for a single experimental trial with  $N = 100$  ions, providing opportunities for trapped ion mechanical oscillators to explore the quantum limits of amplitude and force sensing, and enable new tools in the search for physics beyond the standard model.