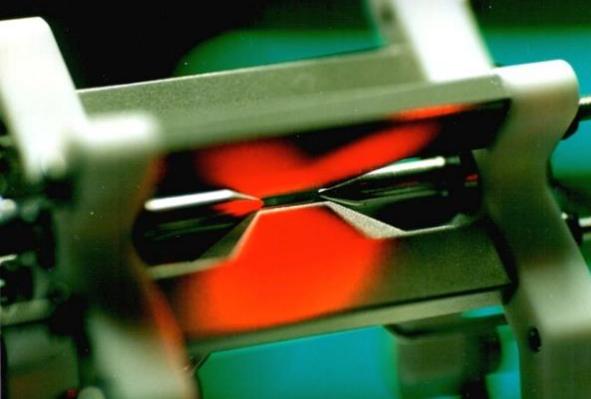
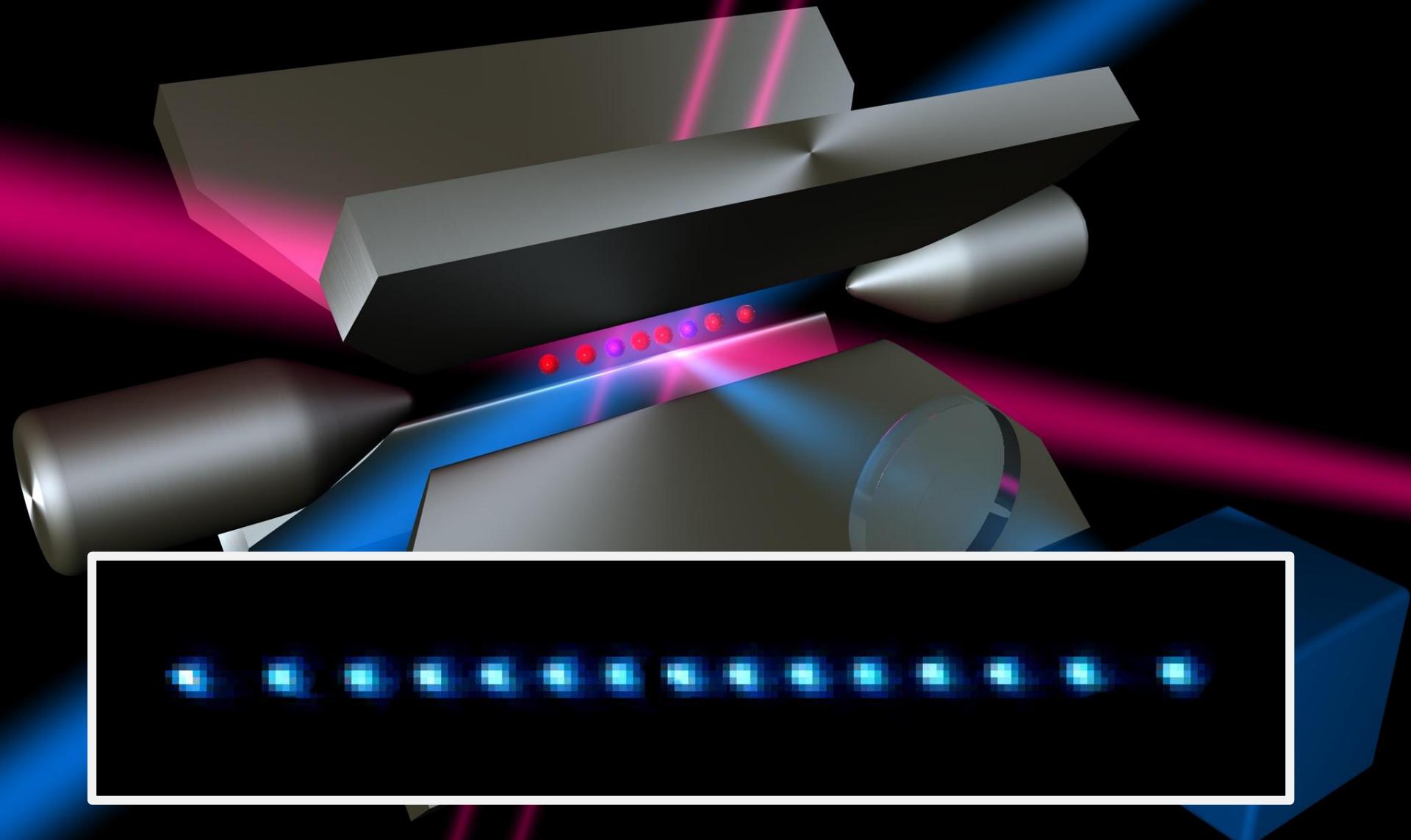
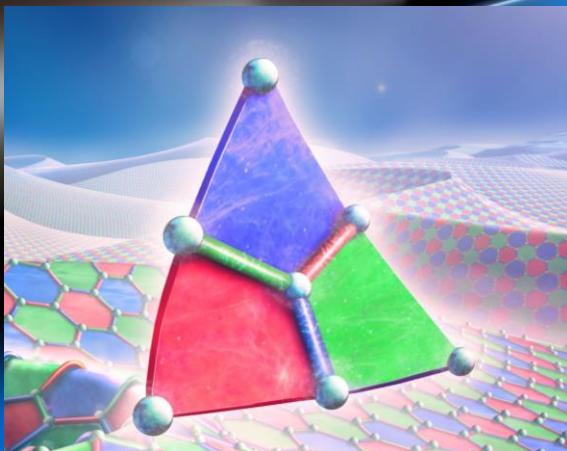


Quantum science with
trapped ions
Philipp Schindler
Universität Innsbruck



The Quantum Information Processor with Trapped Ca^+ Ions

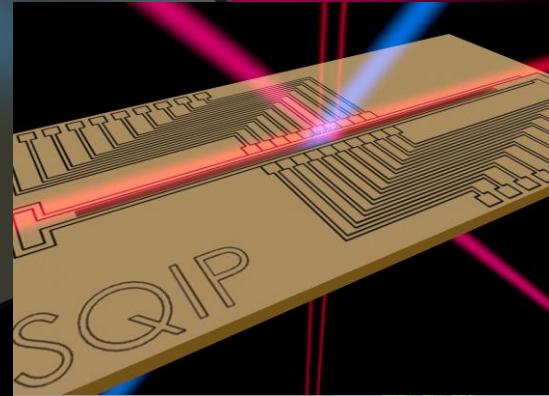




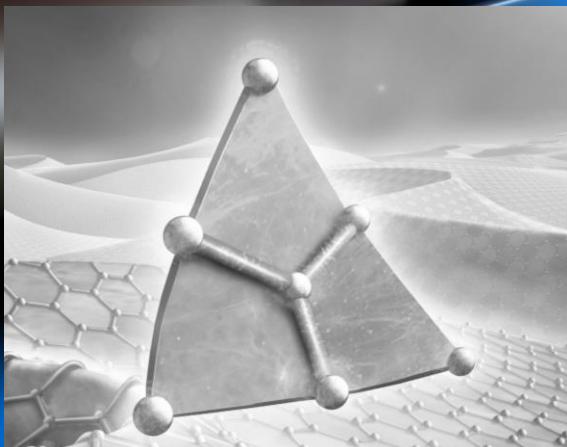
Gates and Algorithms



Ion trapping basics



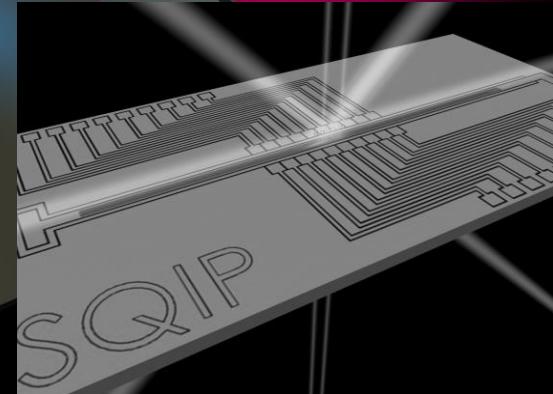
Scalable devices &
Engineering challenges



Gates and Algorithms



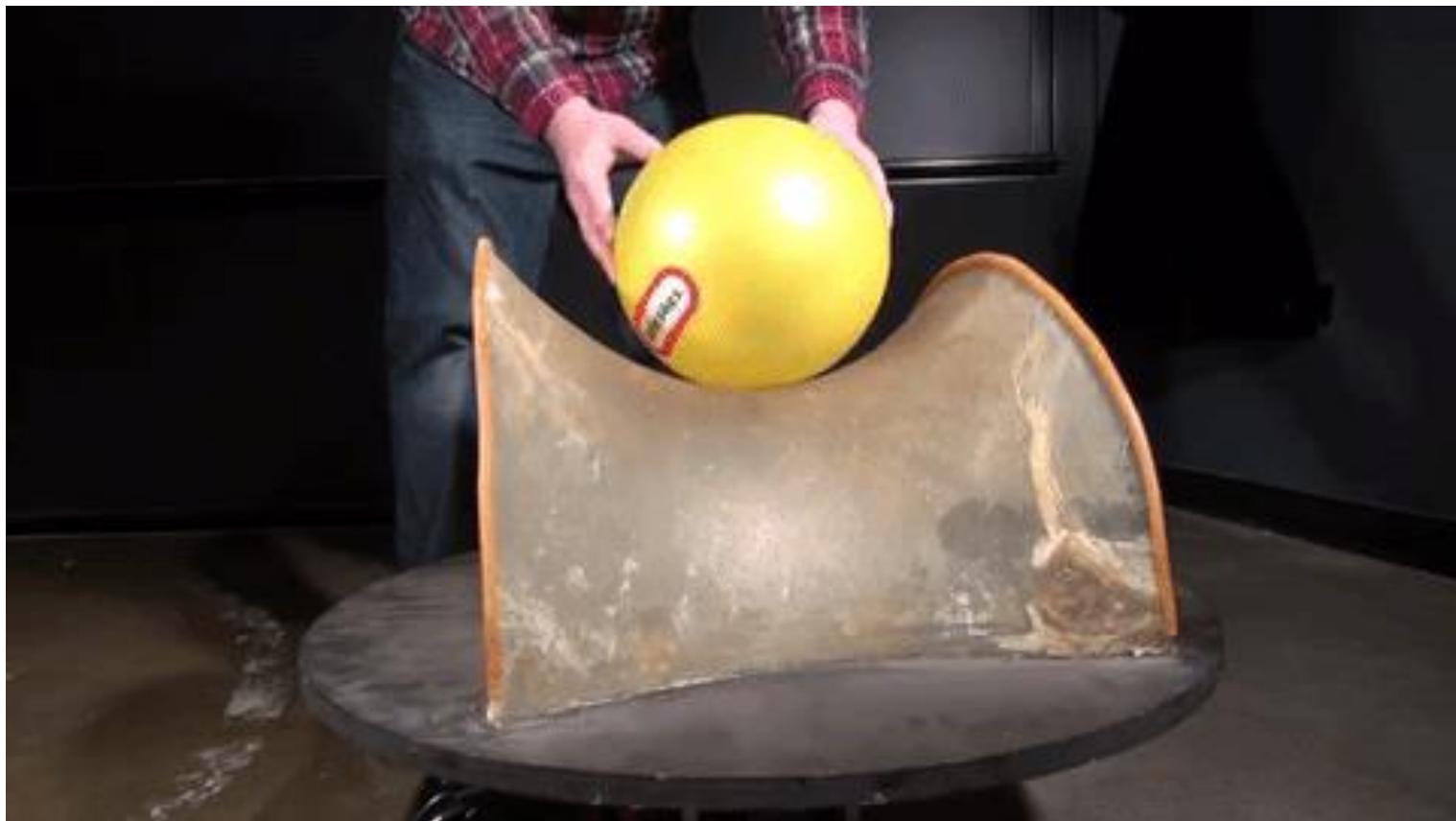
Ion trapping basics



Scalable devices &
Engineering challenges

Ion trapping – how does it work?

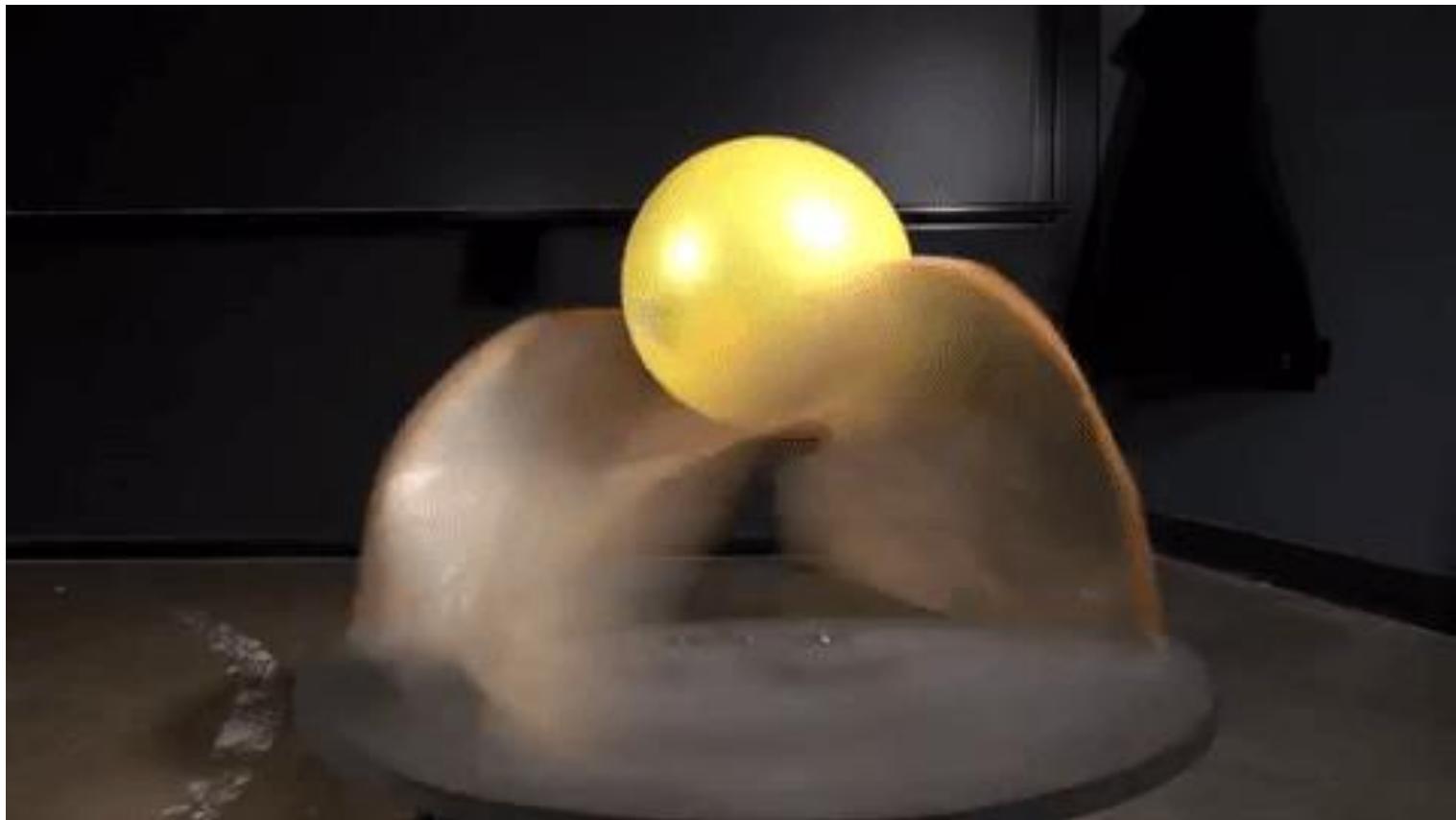
Static electric fields generate potential that is anti-confining in one dimension



Video: Harvard Natural Sciences Lecture Demonstrations

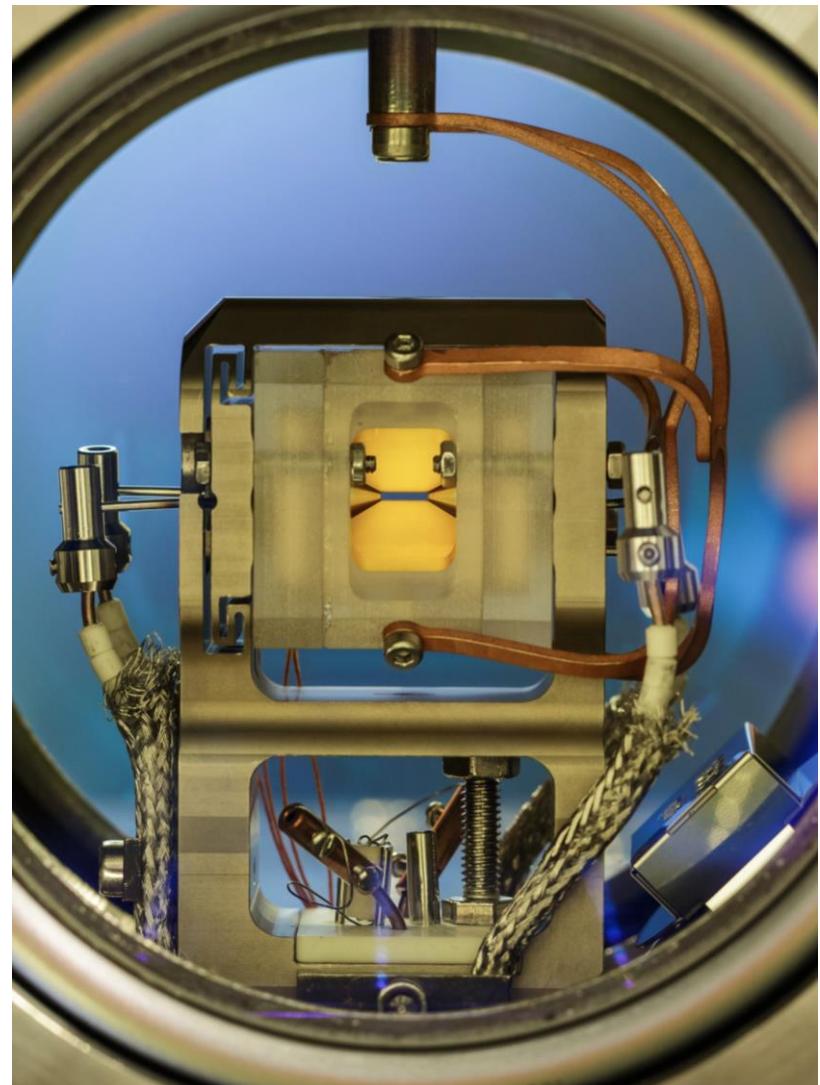
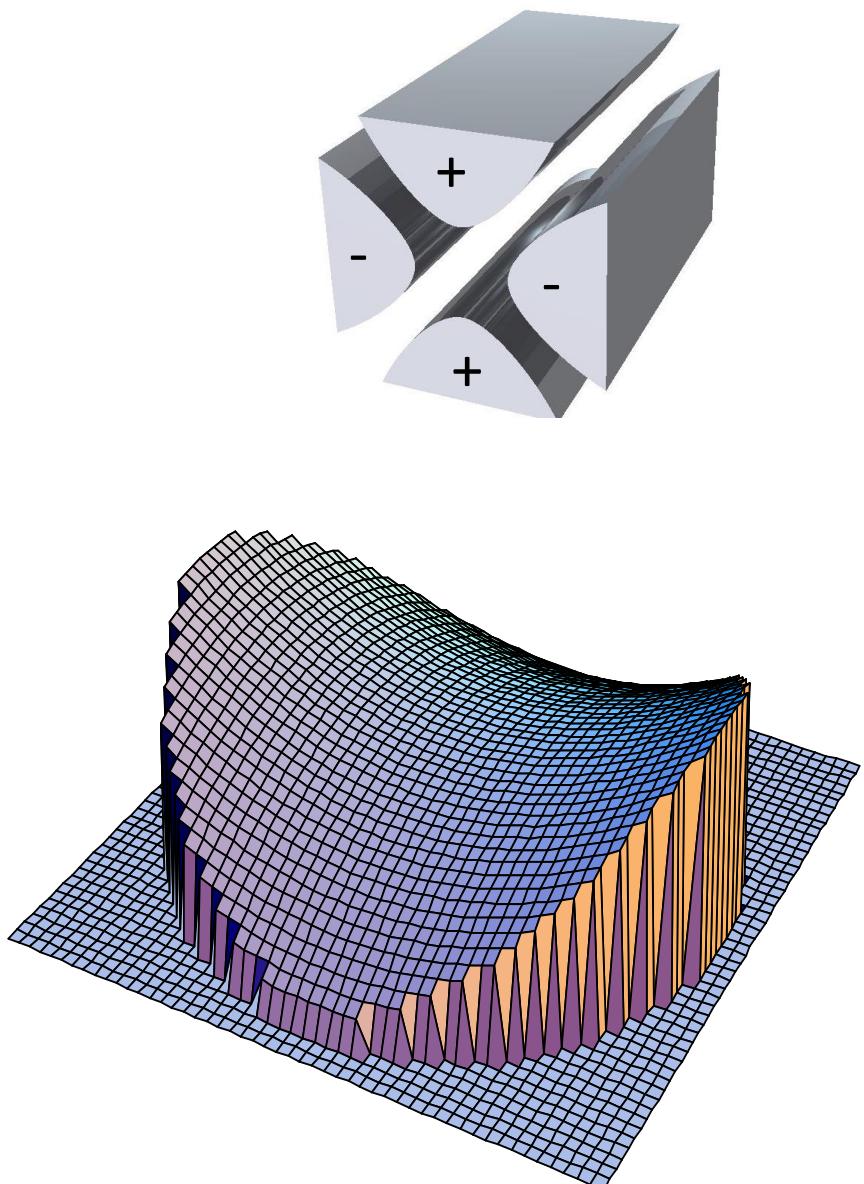
Ion trapping – how does it work?

Use oscillating fields to generate an effective confining potential.



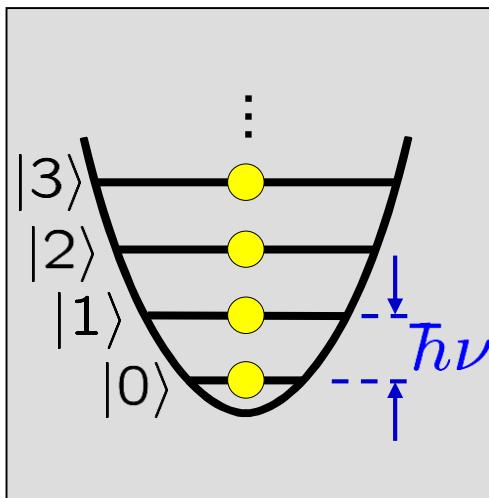
Video: Harvard Natural Sciences Lecture Demonstrations

The linear Paul trap

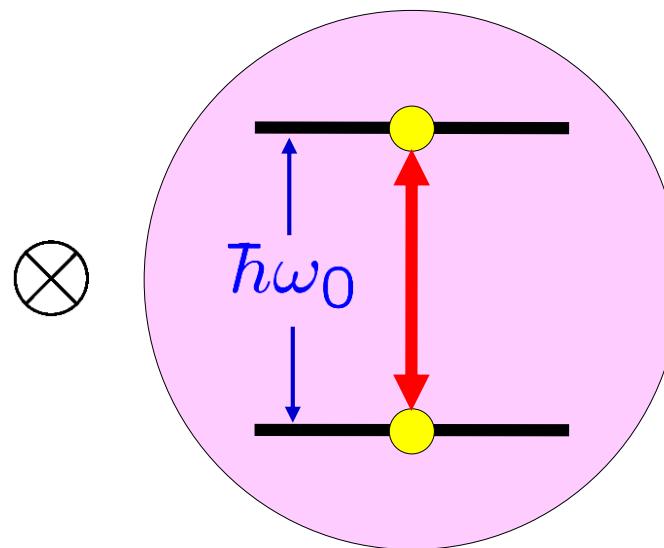


The ideal ion trap QC

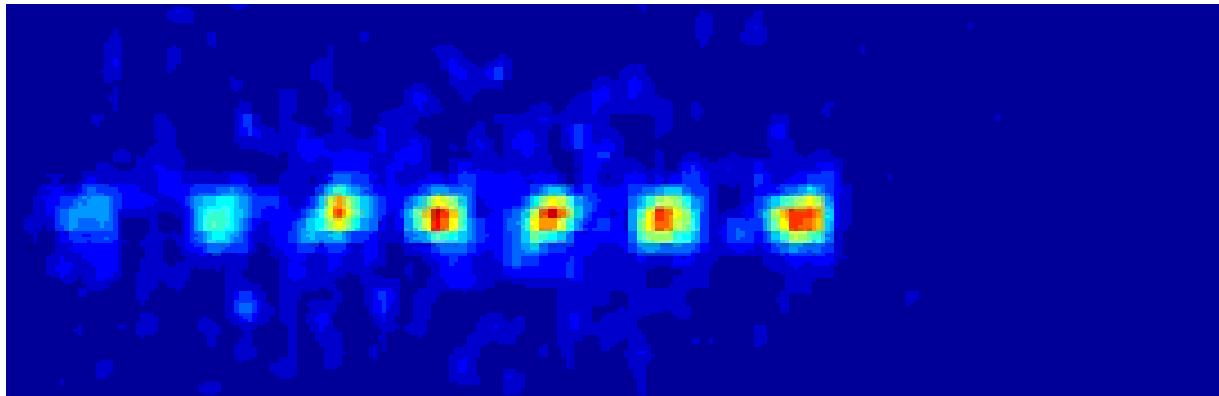
Harmonic oscillator



Quantum bit

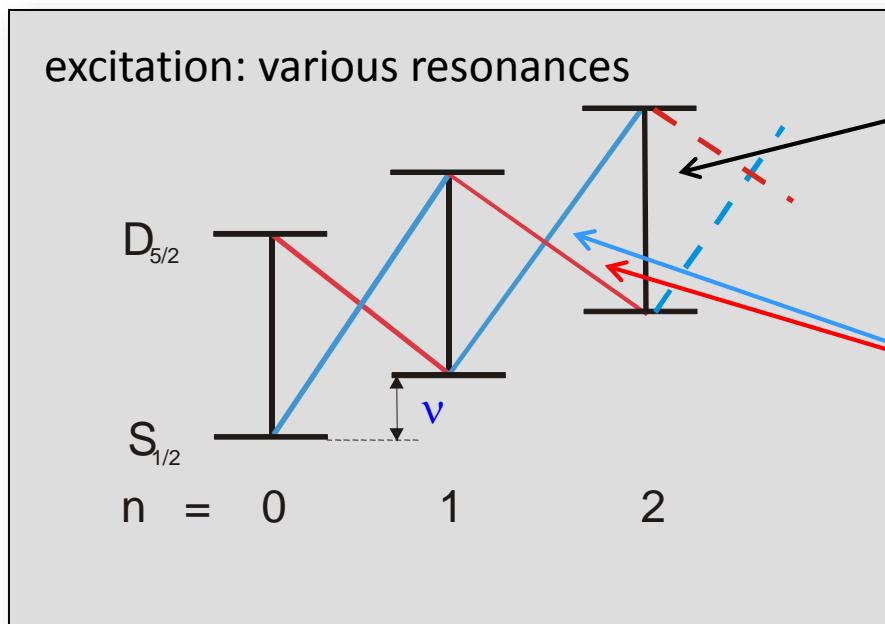
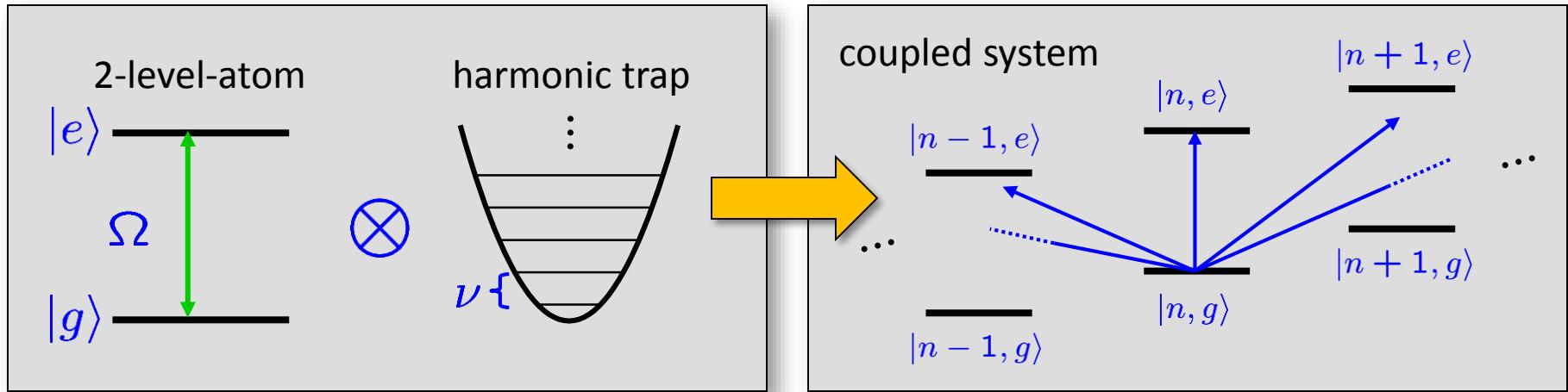


Motion in the trap



The atom

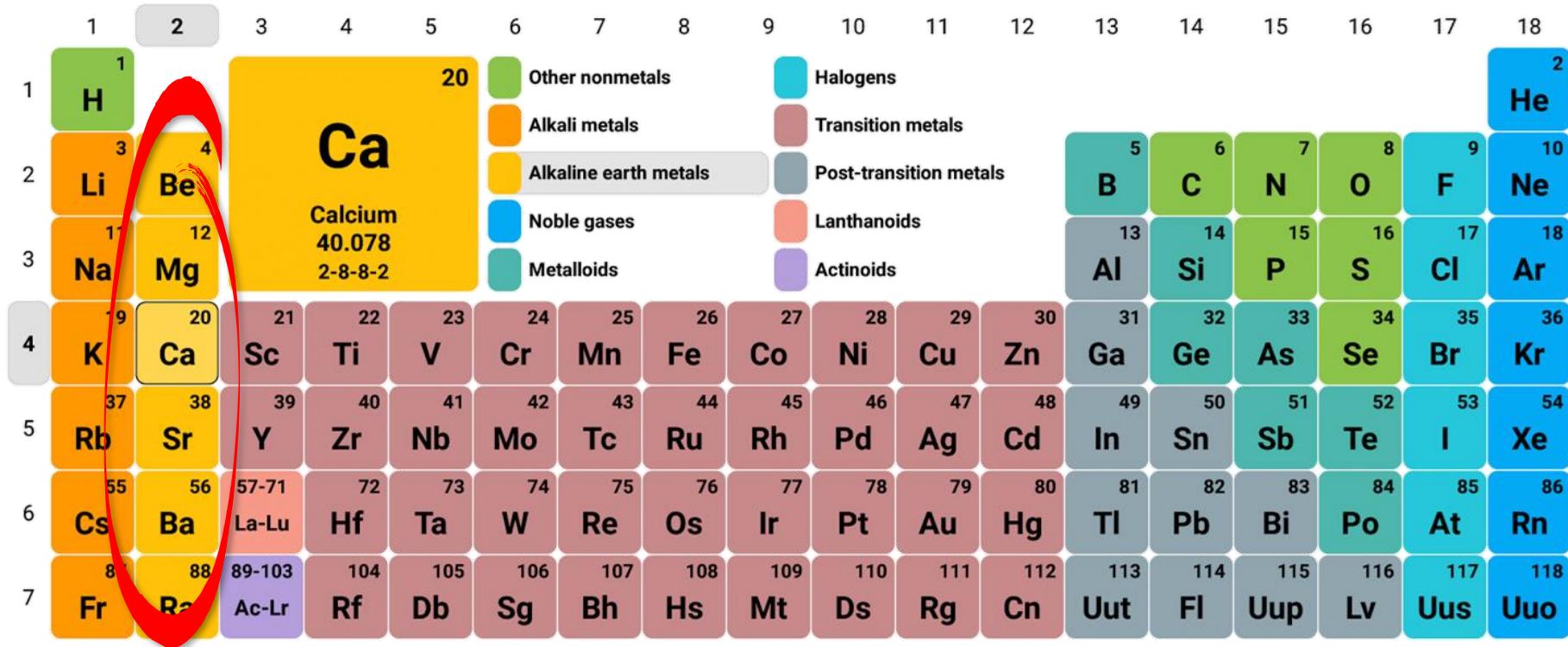
Qubit manipulation



Carrier:
manipulate qubit
Strong transition
→ internal superpositions

Sidebands:
manipulate motion and qubit.
Weak transition
→ create entanglement

Ion trappers favorites



For elements with no stable isotopes, the mass number of the isotope with the longest half-life is in parentheses.

57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tr	70 Yb	71 Lu
89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

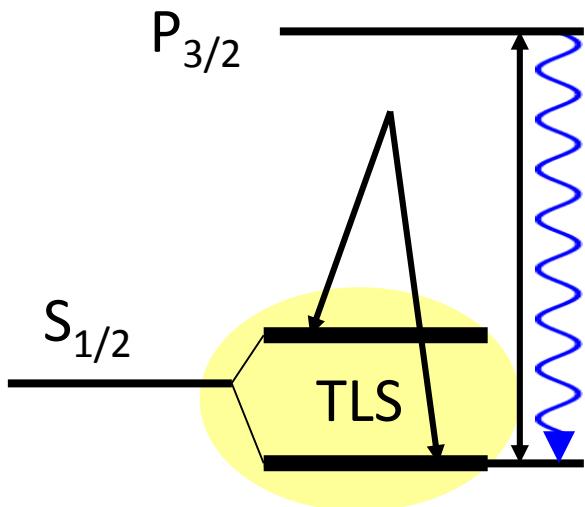
Possible qubits

Storing and keeping quantum information requires **long-lived atomic states**:

- microwave transitions
(hyperfine transitions,
Zeeman transitions)

alkaline earths:

$^9\text{Be}^+$, $^{25}\text{Mg}^+$, $^{43}\text{Ca}^+$, $^{87}\text{Sr}^+$,
 $^{137}\text{Ba}^+$, $^{111}\text{Cd}^+$, $^{171}\text{Yb}^+$



Boulder $^9\text{Be}^+$; Michigan $^{111}\text{Cd}^+$;
Innsbruck $^{43}\text{Ca}^+$, Oxford $^{43}\text{Ca}^+$;
Maryland $^{171}\text{Yb}^+$;

- optical transition frequencies
(forbidden transitions,
intercombination lines)

Ion trapping at this workshop:

Laser:



NL, Fri



FSK, Thu



PM, Thu

μ -wave:



WH, Wed

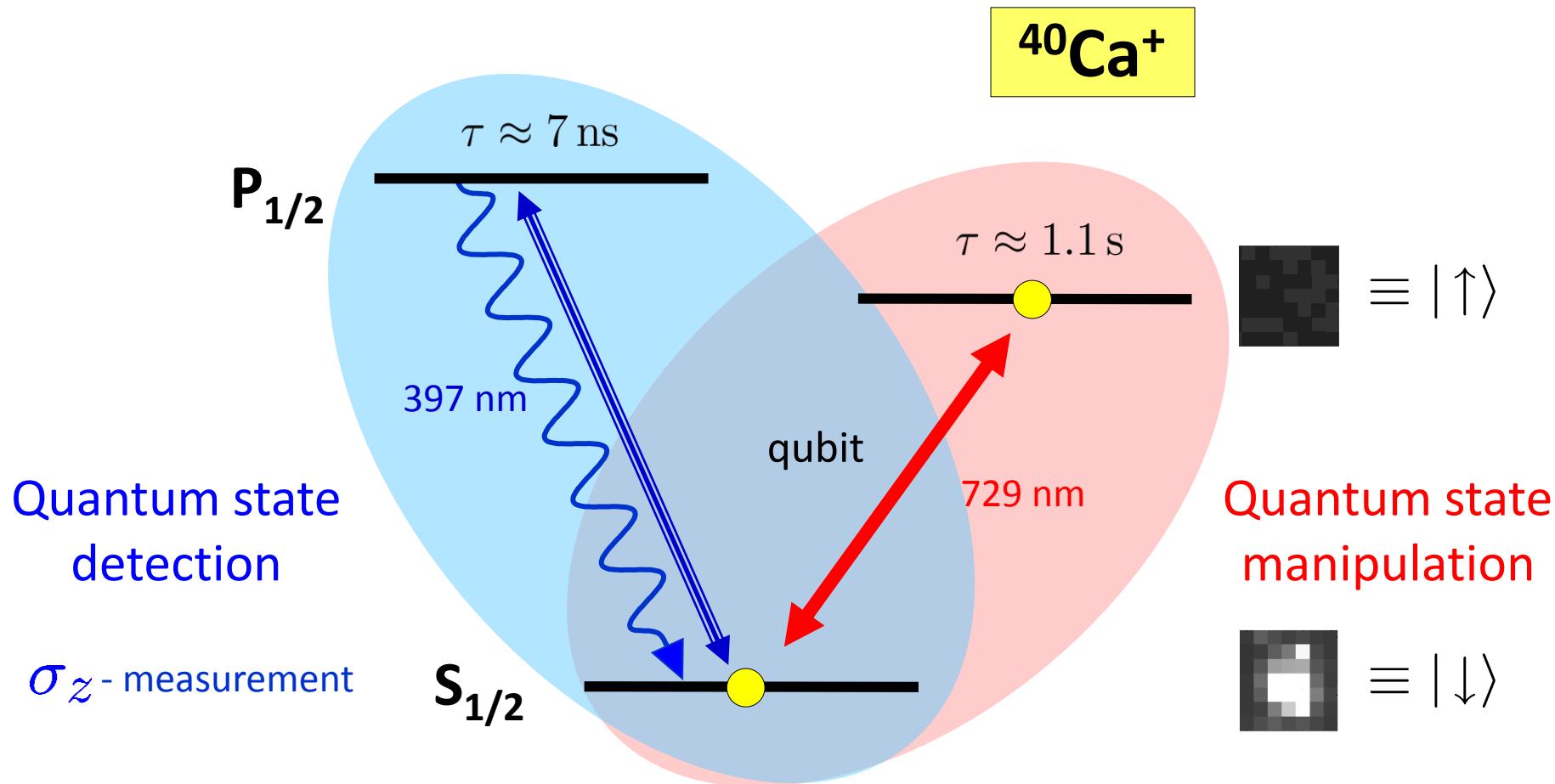


MJ, Wed



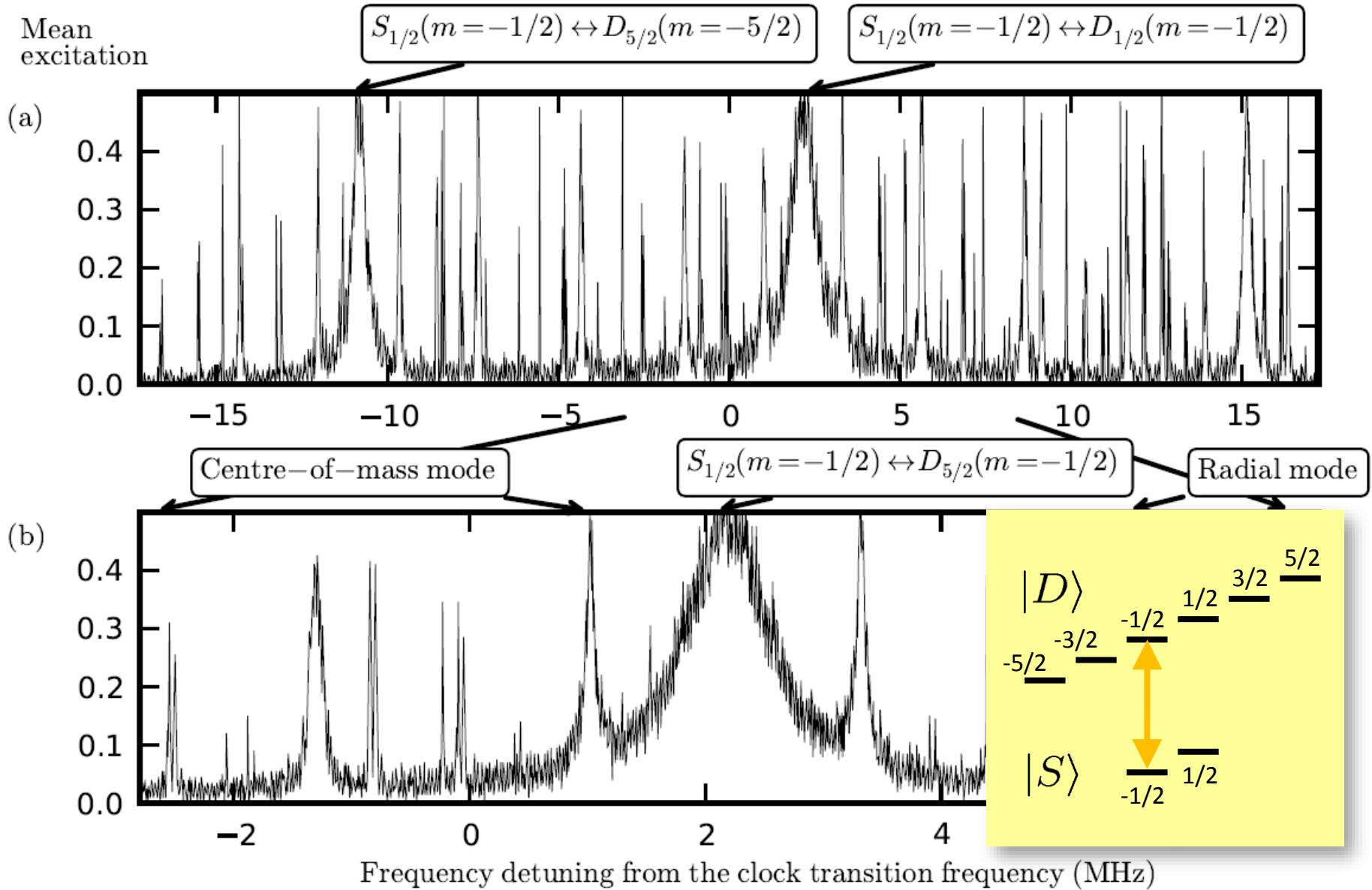
CO, Thu

Our ion of choice

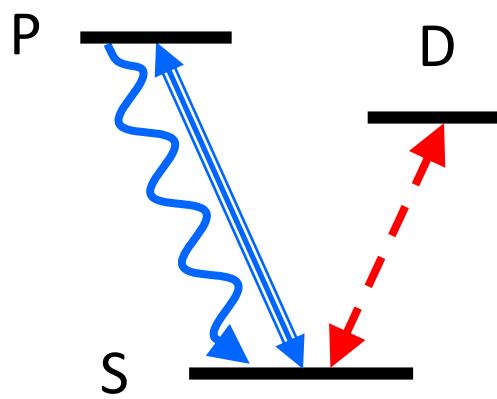


It's a two-level system?

Mean
excitation

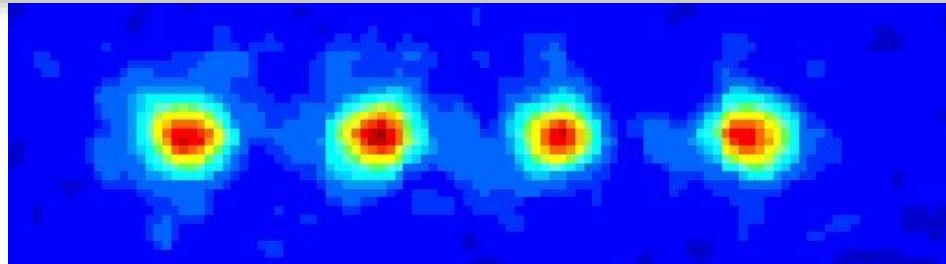
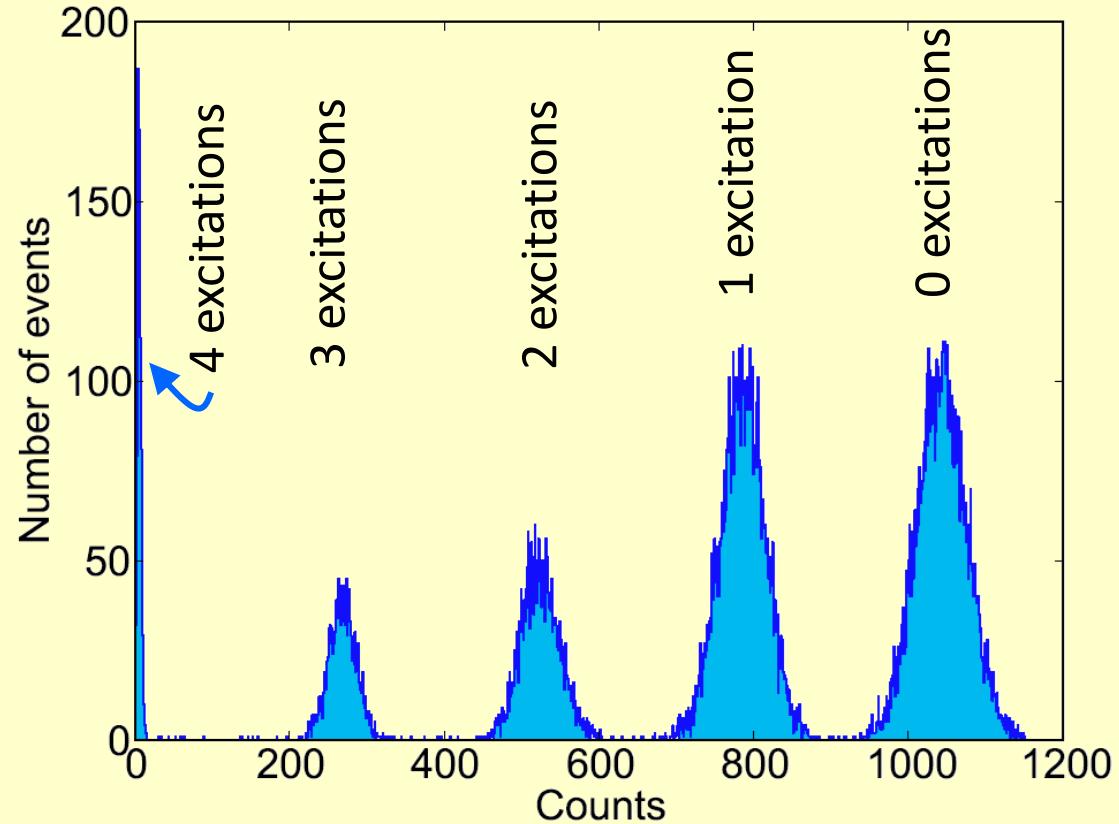


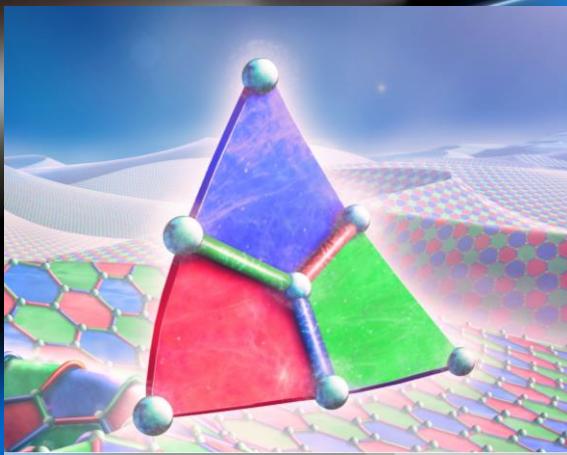
Qubit measurement



**Detection:
Quantum Jumps**

- Projection of ions to either S or D states,

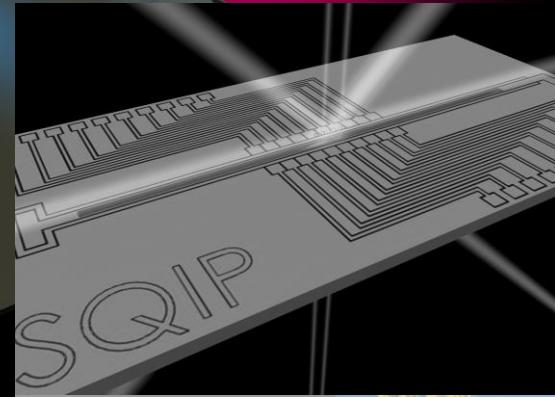




Gates and Algorithms



Ion trapping basics



Scalable devices &
Engineering challenges

Cooling

Manipulation

Detection

Repeat 100
times

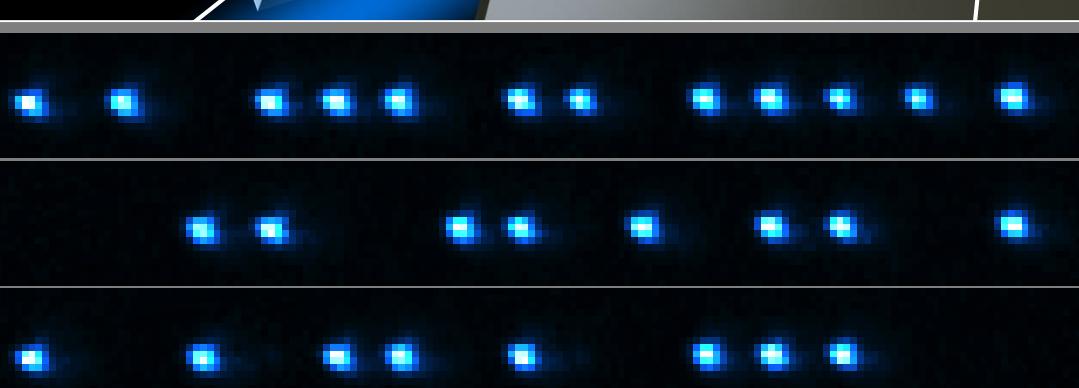
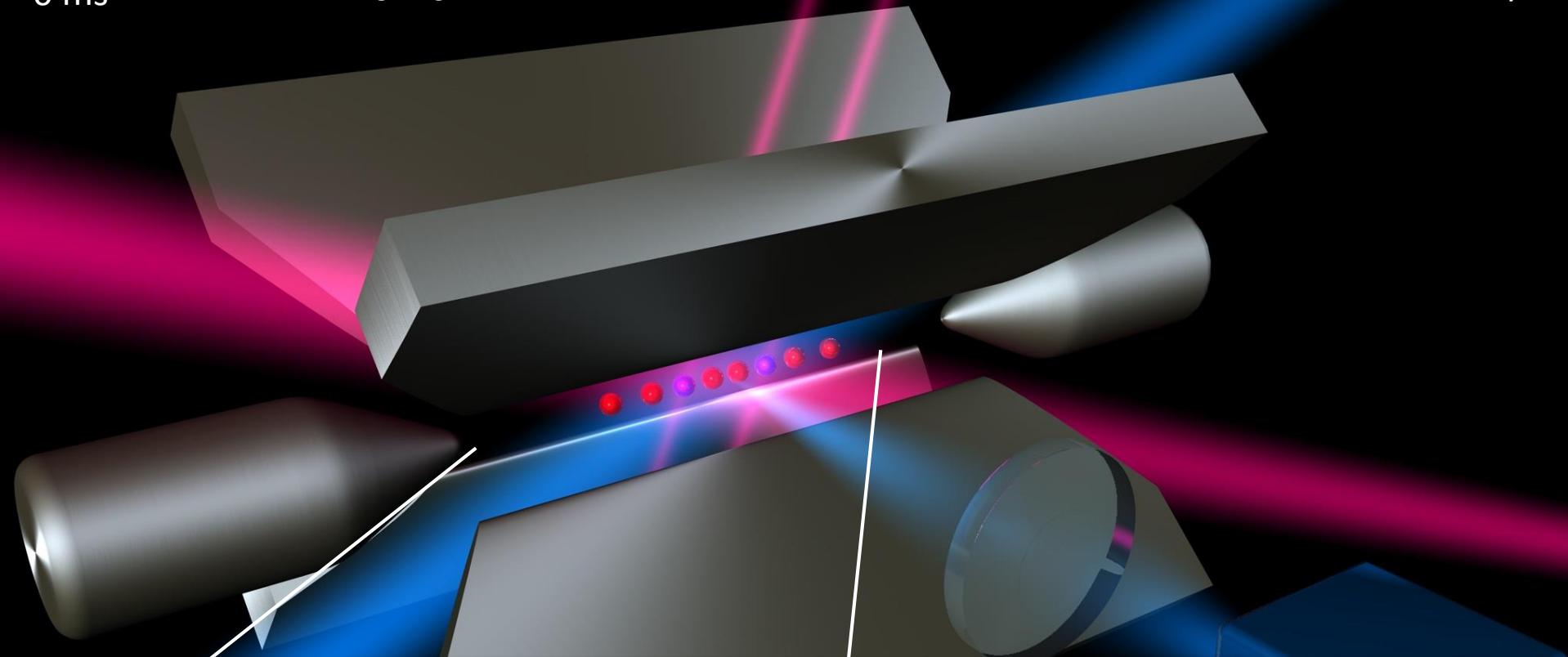
0 ms

6 ms

7 ms

10 ms

50 - 100 times / s

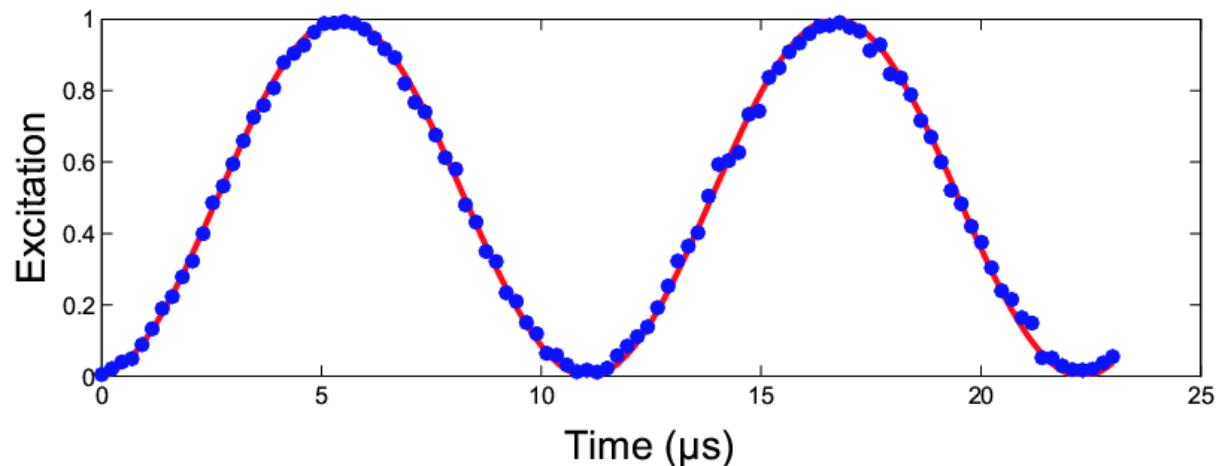
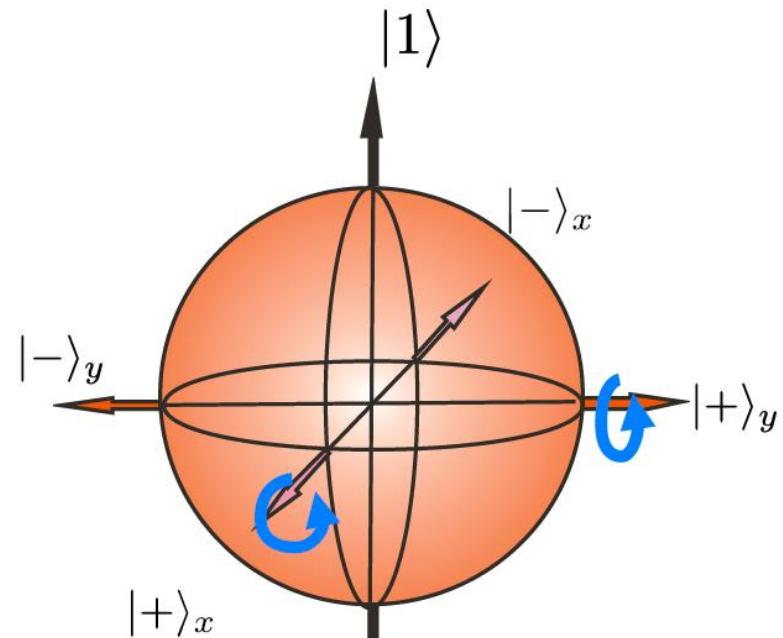
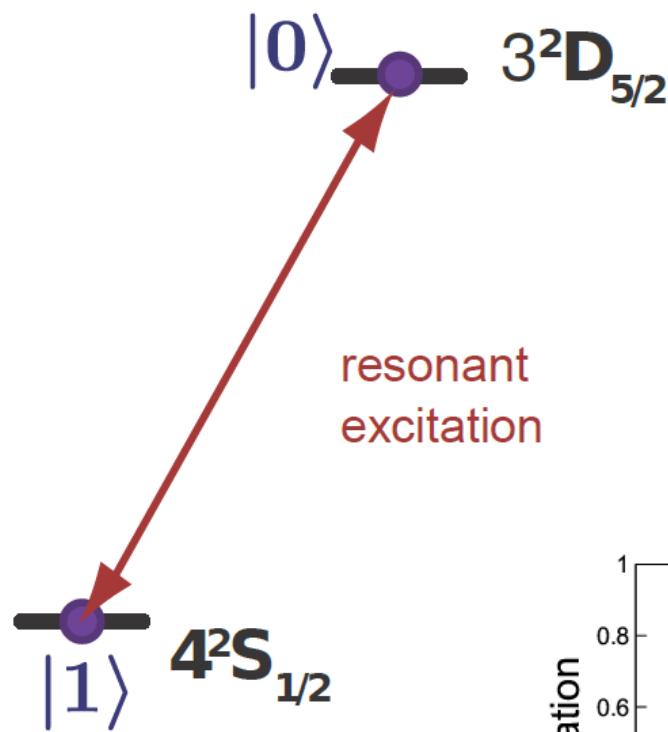


a | ↓↓↑↓↓↑↓↑↓↑↓↓↓↓>

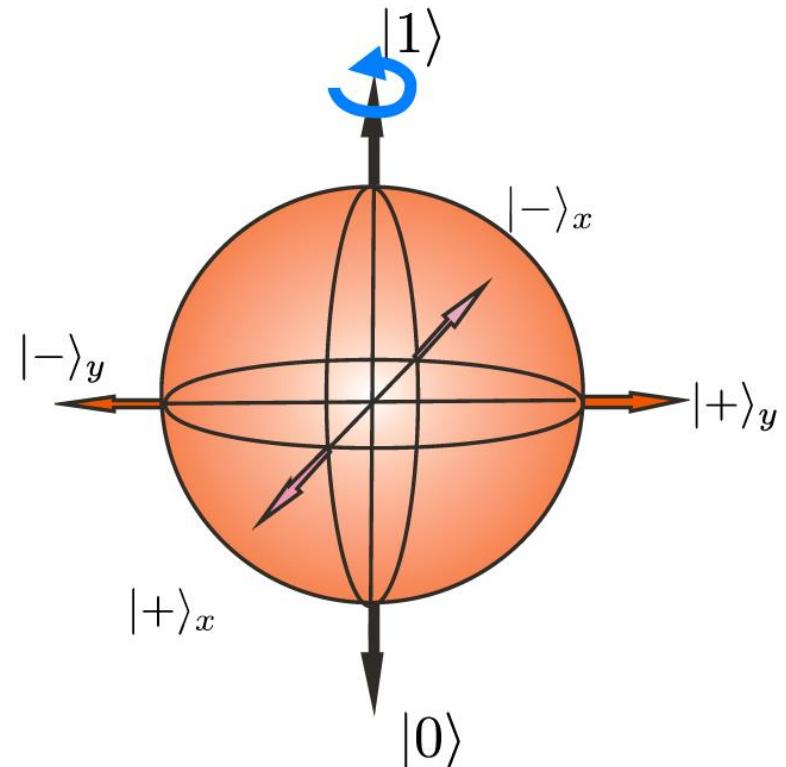
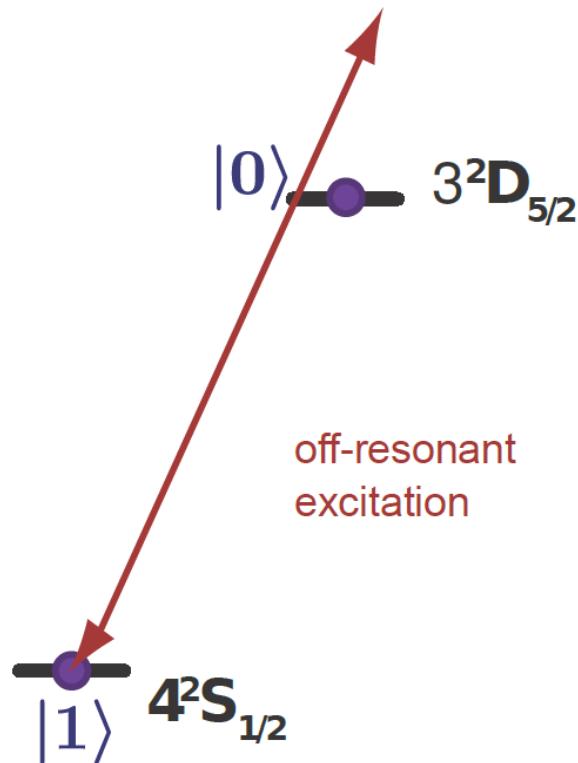
b | ↑↑↓↑↑↑↓↑↑↓↑↓↑↑↓↑↓>

c | ↓↑↓↑↓↑↑↑↑↑↑↓↑↑↑↑>

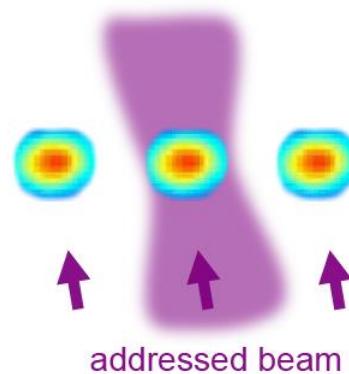
Single-qubit operations



Single qubit operations



Off resonant light field induces AC-Stark shift



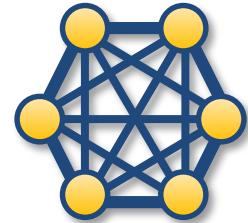
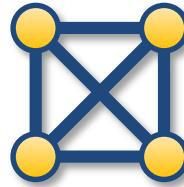
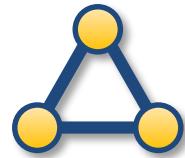
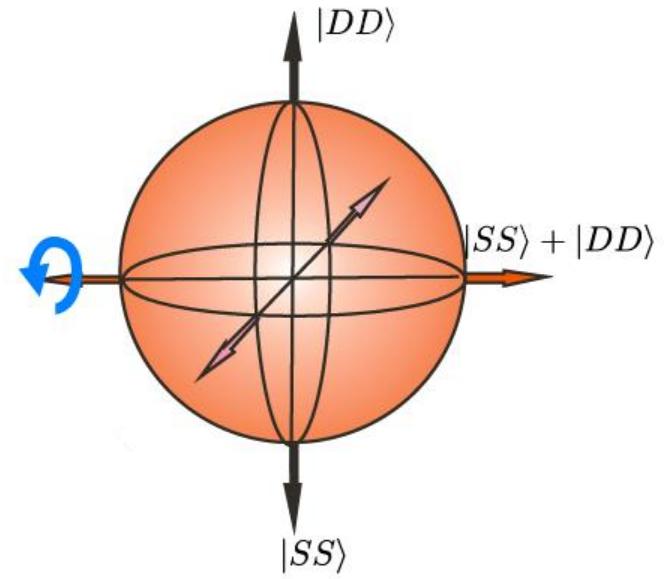
Mølmer-Sørensen entangling operation

Based on state-dependent light forces.

Works for any number of qubits

Effective infinite range 2-body interaction.

Independent of motional state



WH, Wed

MJ, Wed

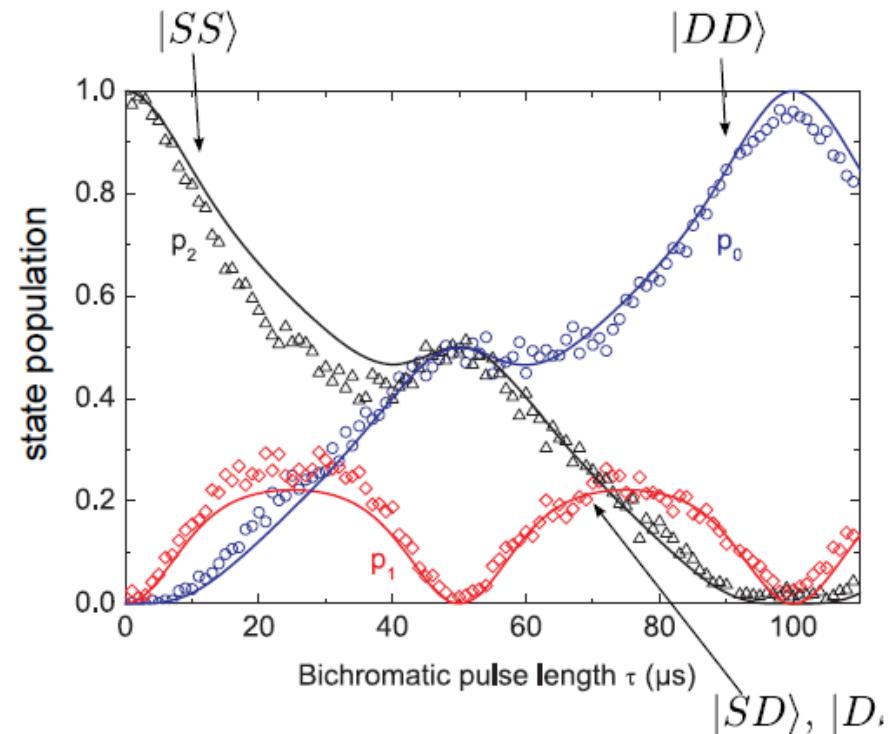
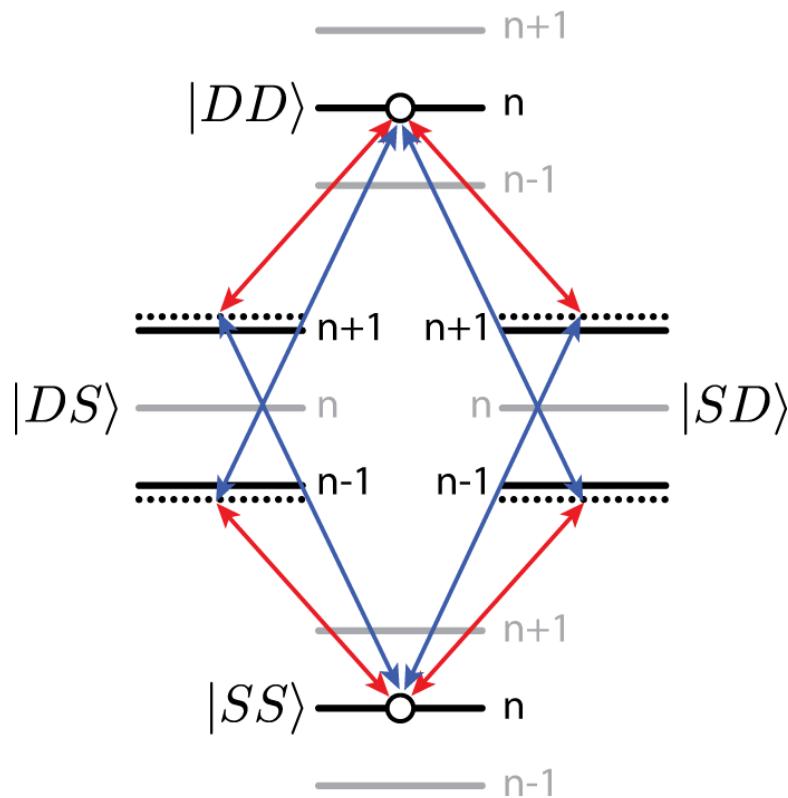
PM, Thu

NL, Fri

T. Monz et al., *PRL* **106**, 130506 (2011).

K. Mølmer and A. Sørensen, *PRL* **82**, 1835 (1999).

Mølmer-Sørensen entangling operation

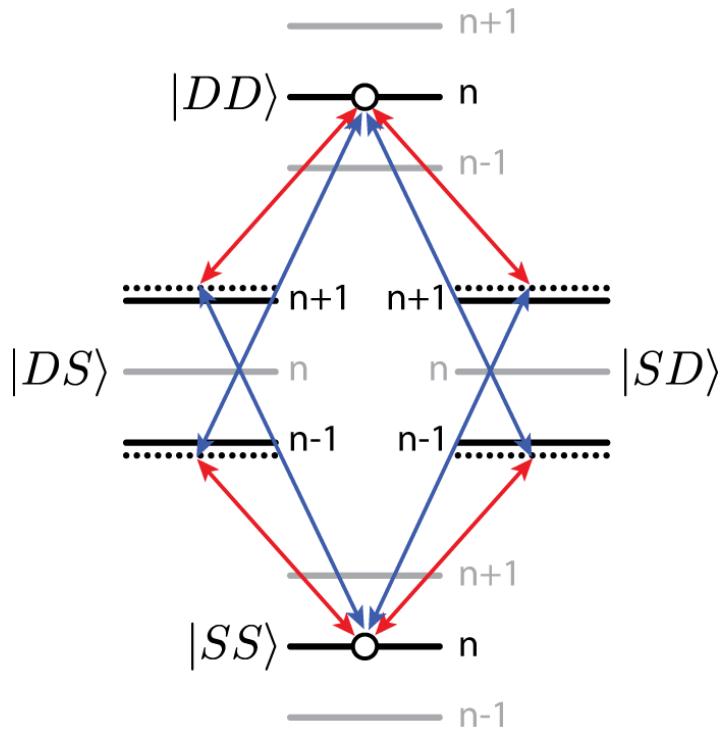


- Off-resonant coupling to the sidebands
- Unwanted populations interfere destructively

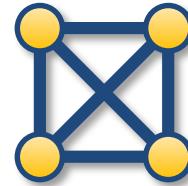
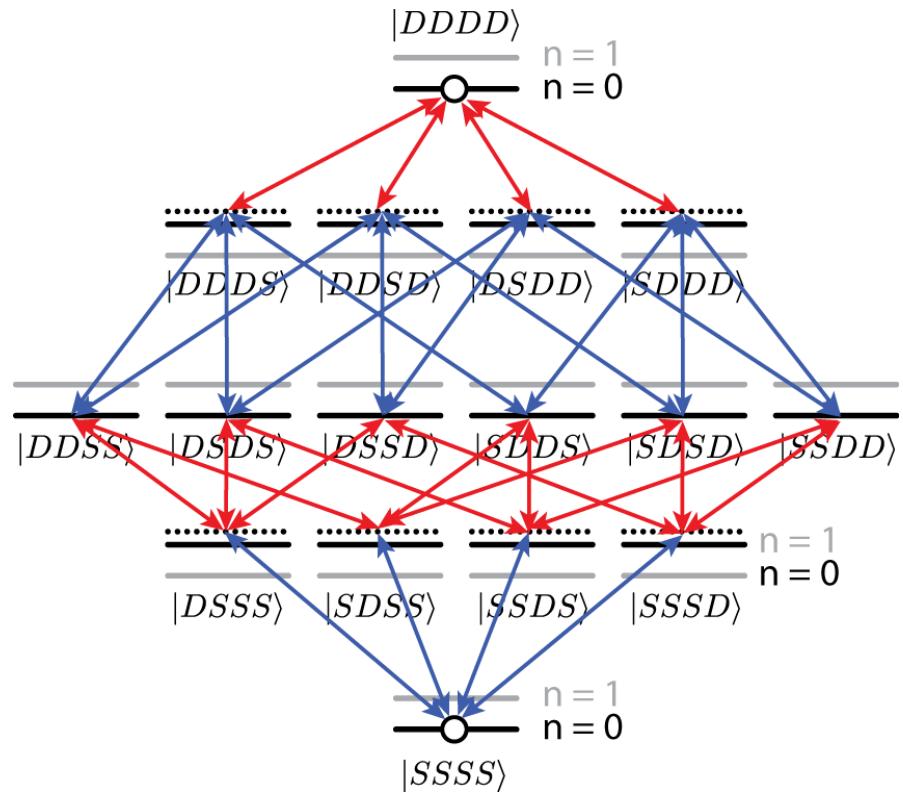
G. Kirchmair, et. al. New. J. Phys. 11, 023002 (2009)

K. Mølmer and A. Sørensen, PRL 82, 1835 (1999).

Multi path interferometer

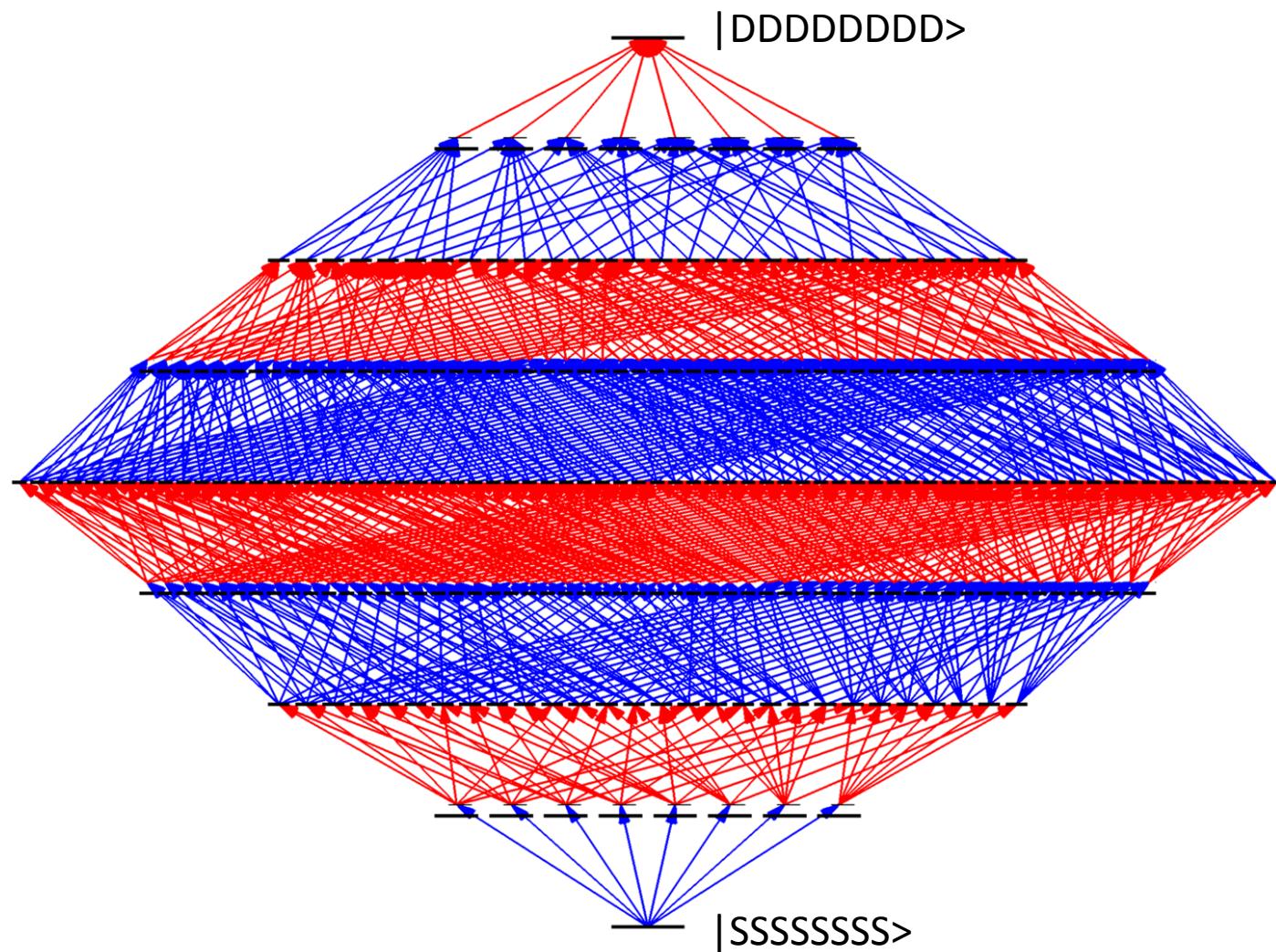


2 qubits

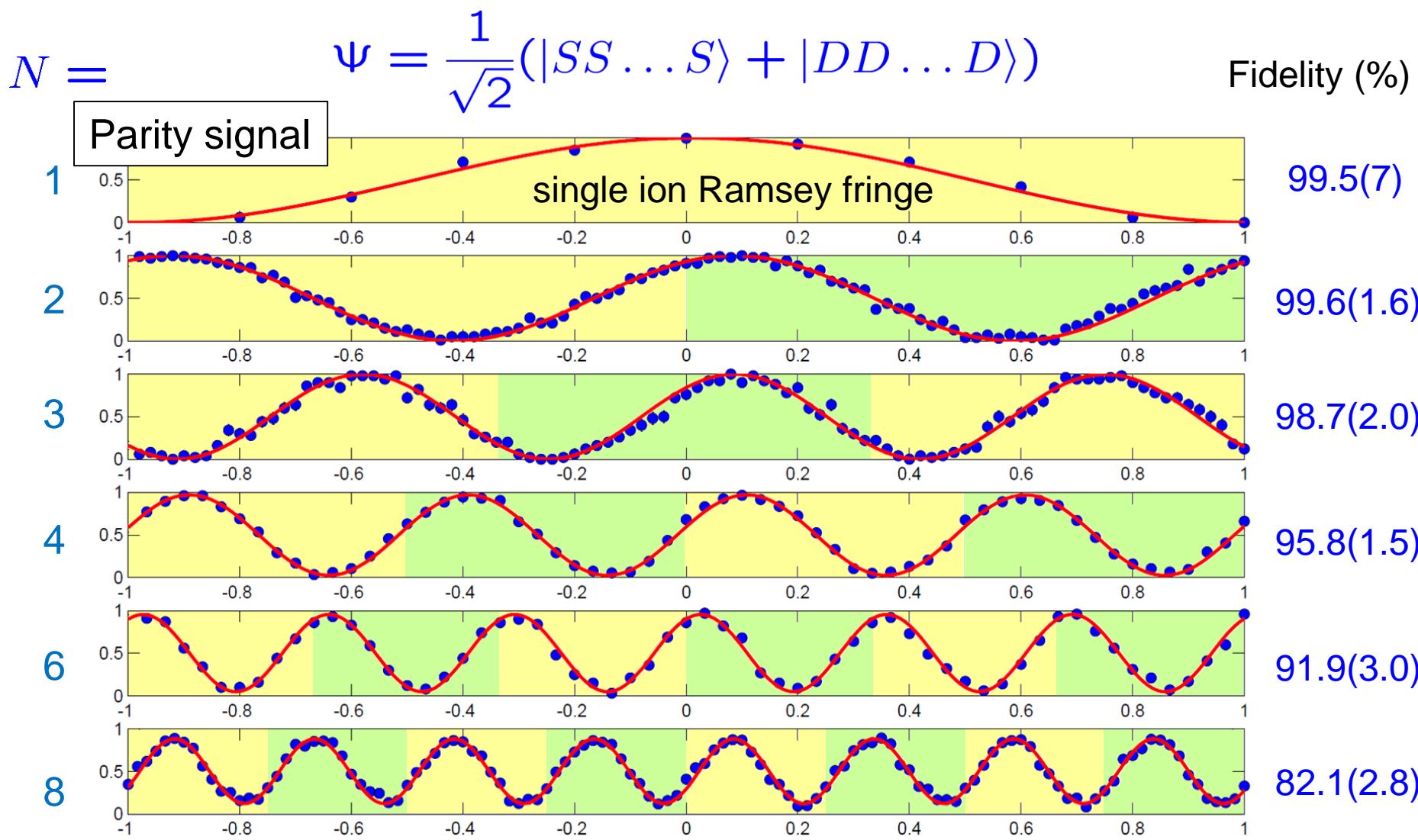


4 qubits

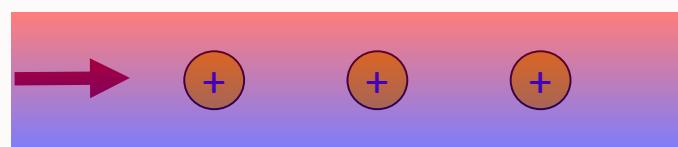
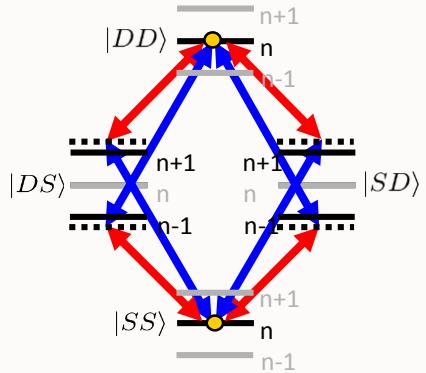
Multi path interferometer – 8 ions



GHZ state fidelity

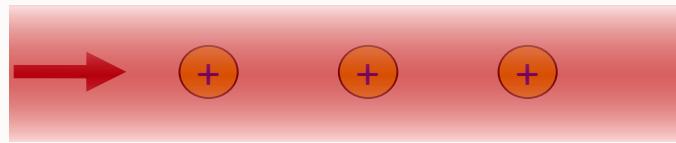
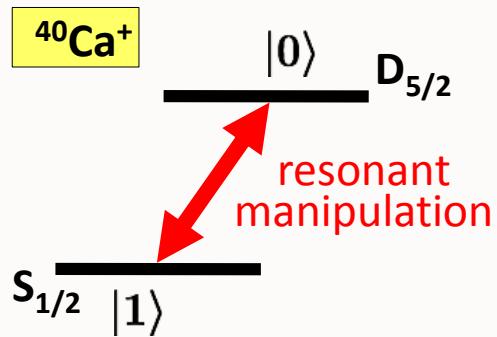


Set of operations



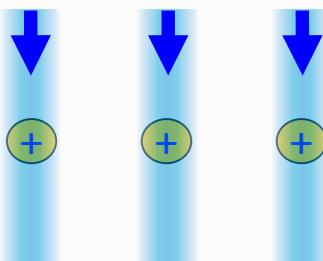
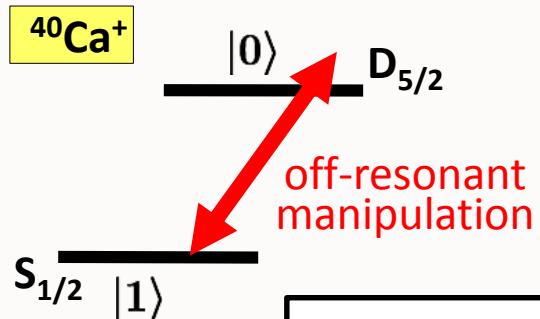
$$S_{x,y}^2(\theta)$$

Bichromatic excitation: entangling operations



$$S_{x,y}(\theta)$$

Resonant excitation: collective local operations

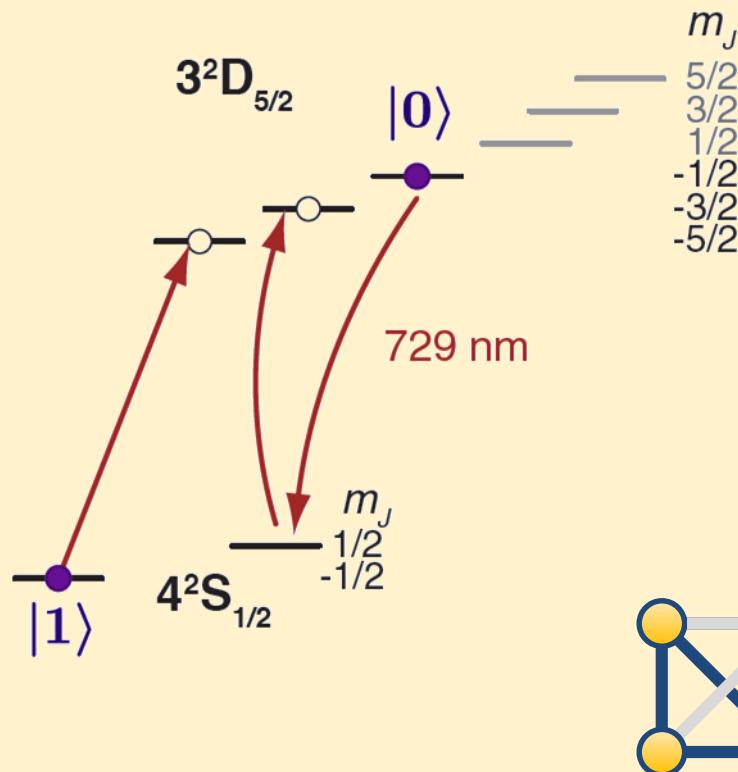


off-resonant excitation:
individual local operations
(AC Stark shifts)

$$\sigma_z^{(i)}(\theta)$$

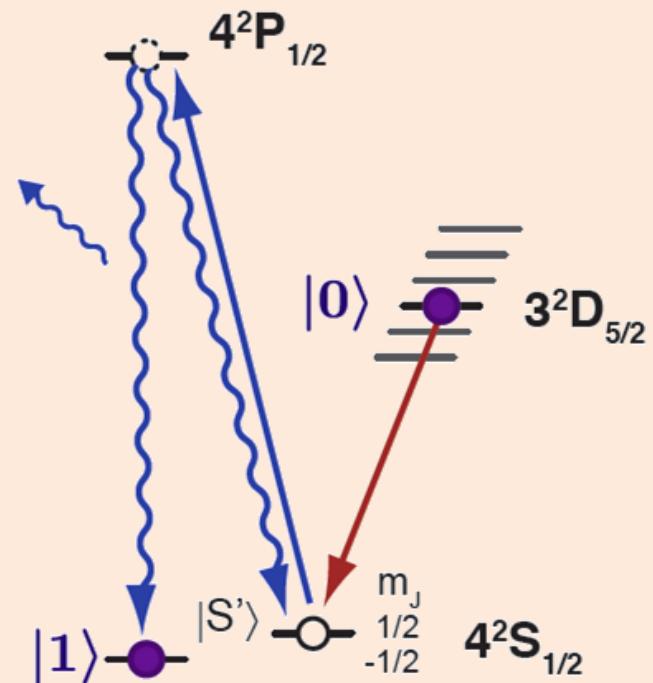
Additional operations

Spectroscopic decoupling



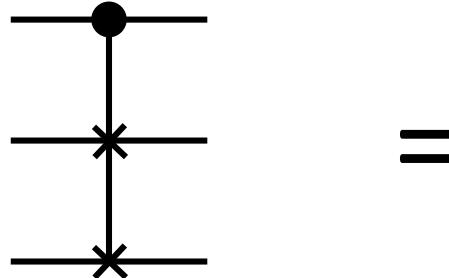
Alters connectivity

Resetting



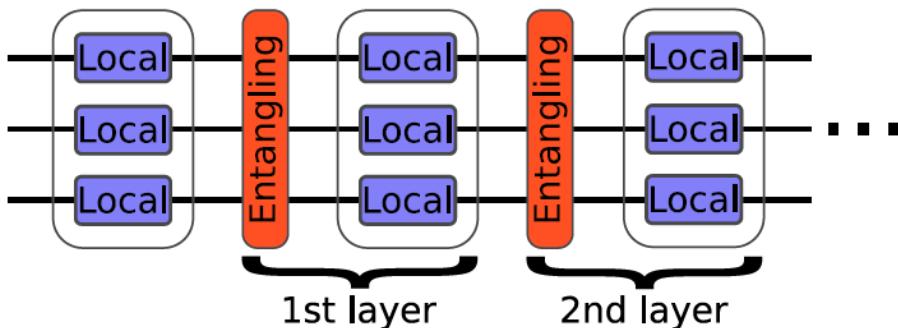
initializes the qubit

Quantum compiling: Fredkin gate



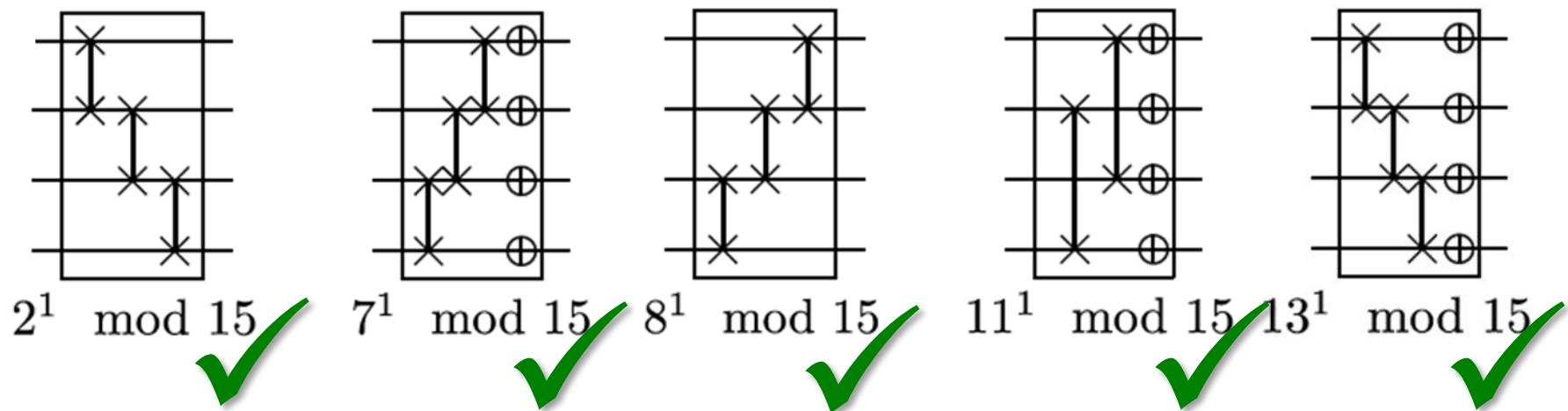
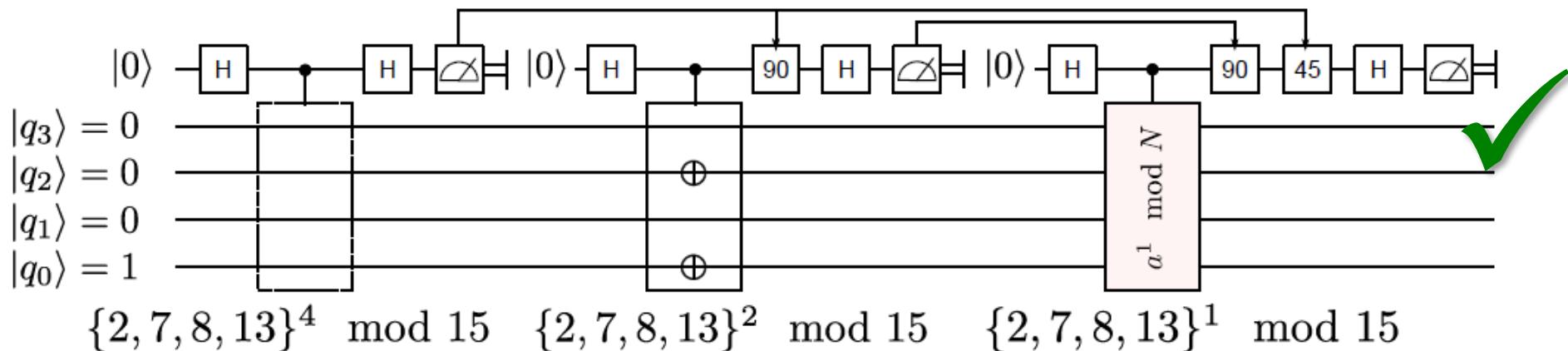
Pulse Nr.	Pulse	Pulse Nr.	Pulse
1	$R(1/2, 1/2)$	10	$R(1/2, 1)$
2	$S_z(3/2, 3)$	11	$S_z(1/4, 2)$
3	$MS(4/8)$	12	$S_z(3/2, 3)$
4	$S_z(3/2, 2)$	13	$MS(4/8)$
5	$S_z(1/2, 3)$	14	$S_z(3/2, 2)$
6	$R(3/4, 0)$	15	$S_z(3/2, 1)$
7	$MS(6/8)$	16	$R(1/2, 1)$
8	$S_z(3/2, 2)$	17	$S_z(3/2, 1)$
9	$MS(4/8)$	18	$S_z(3/2, 2)$

Find optimal pulse sequence with a quantum “compiler”

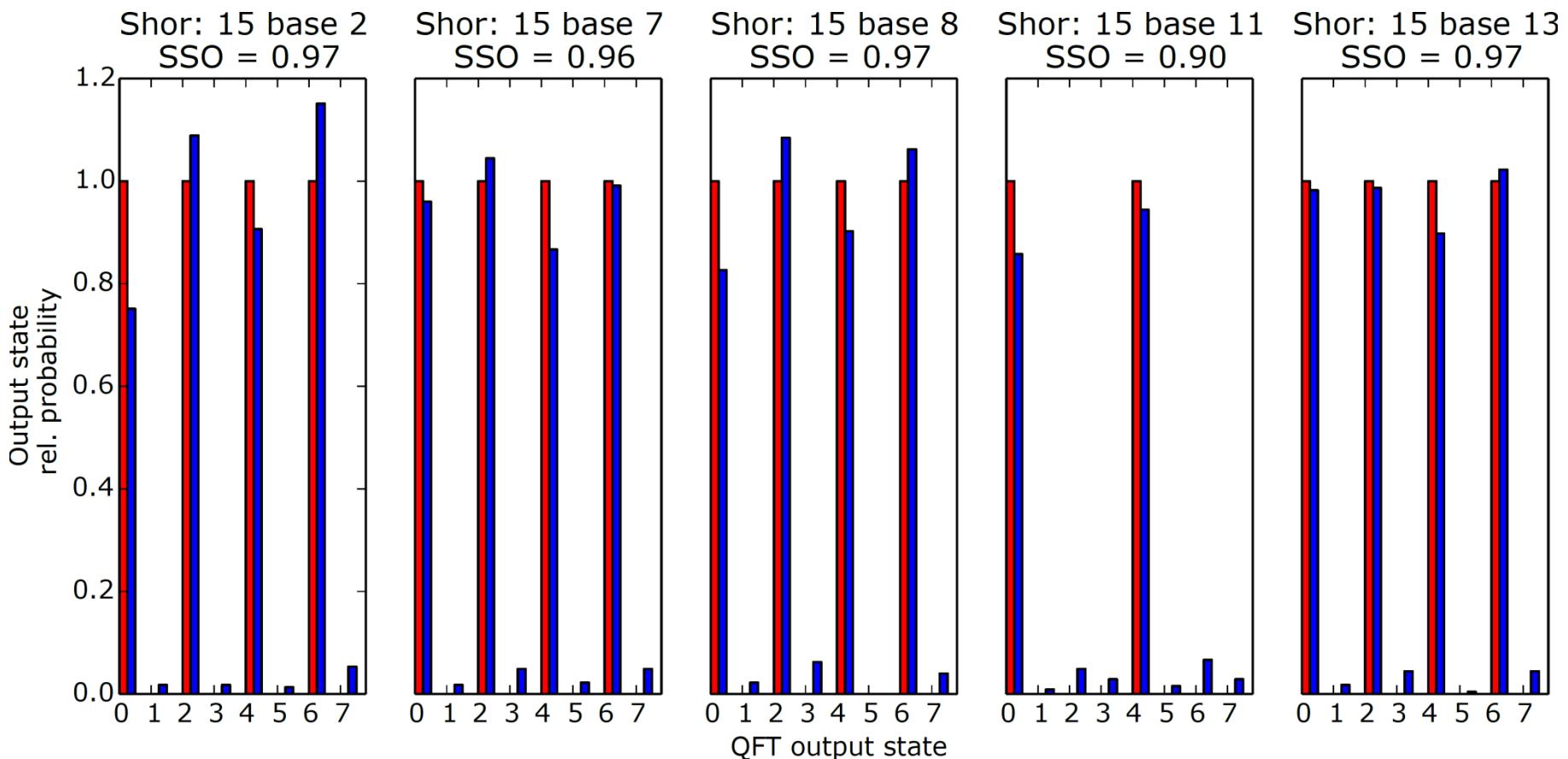


Find sequence with
the fewest layers

Shor's algorithm – $15 = 3 \cdot 5$



Experimental results – Shor's algorithm



$$SSO = \{0.968(1), 0.964(1), 0.966(1), 0.901(1), 0.972(1)\}$$

Confidence @ 99% to obtain correct factors after 8 single-shots.

Benchmarking quantum operations

We want to characterize the errors that occur during a quantum algorithm.

- Number of parameters to describe a quantum process scales exponentially with the register size
- Find a rigorous way to approximate the quantum process with fewer parameters.
- Estimate the performance with a reasonable signal-to noise ratio

Cycle benchmarking, using only local randomizing gates.



Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe



Cycle Benchmarking

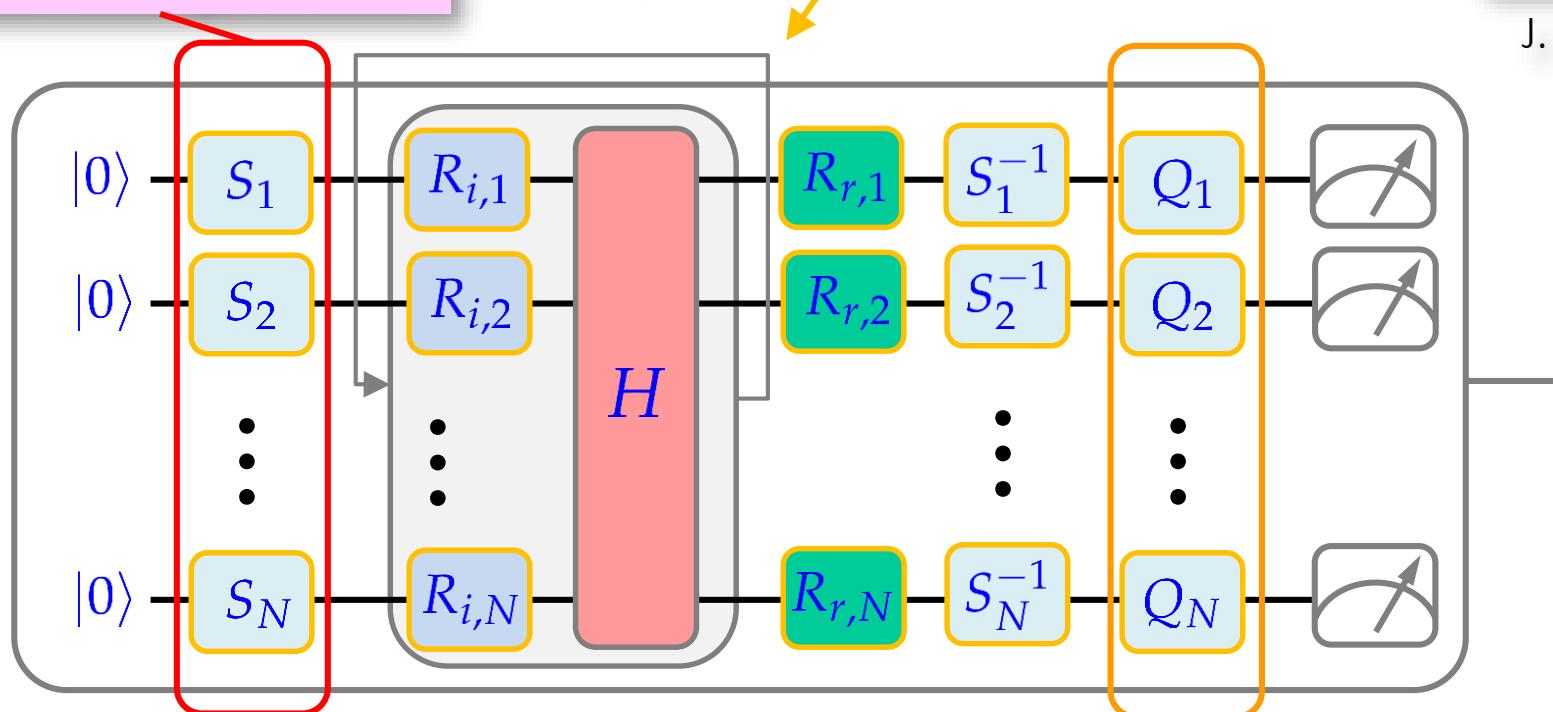


Experimental protocol:

Random state generation

m times

Operation to be estimated



- Study several independent measurement bases
- Estimated performance of a **cycle**

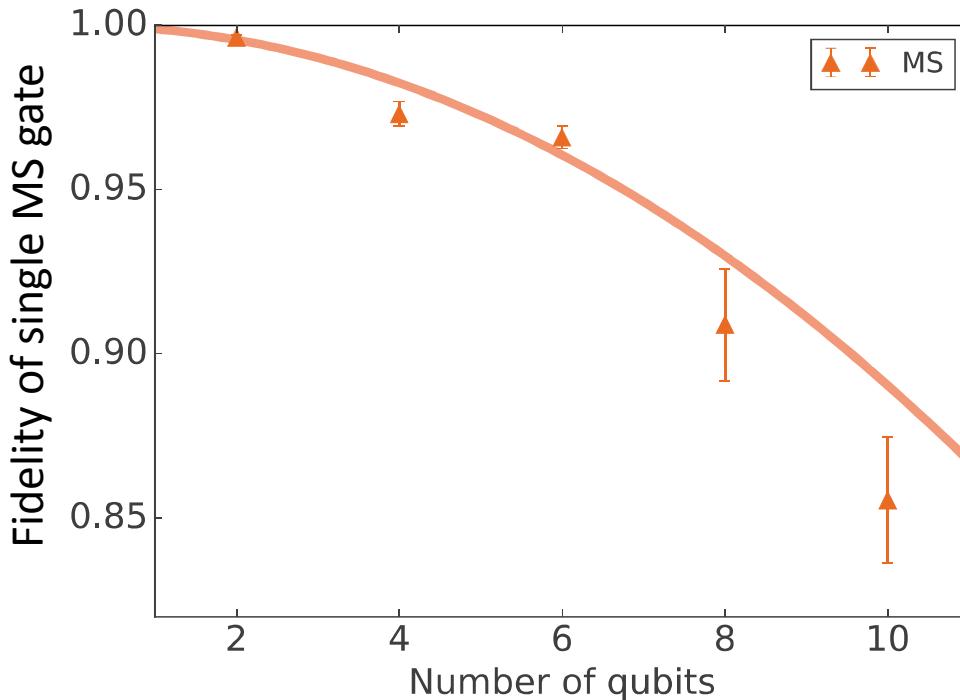
Random measurement.

Benchmarking a 10 qubit register

Perform rigorous cycles benchmarking
with local randomizing operations



J. Wallman

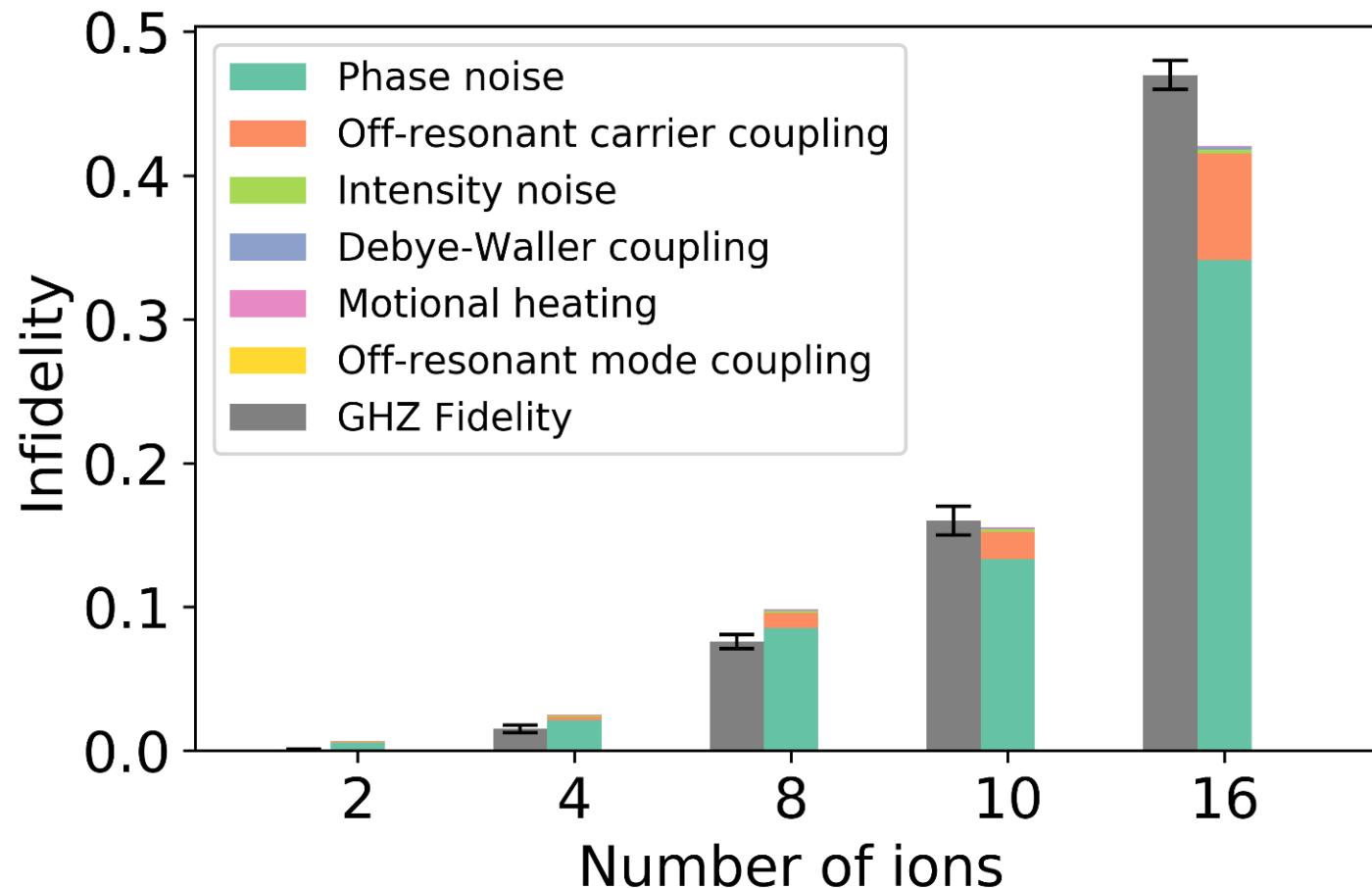


Qubits	MS estimate
2	99.64(6)
4	97.3(4)
6	96.6(3)
8	90.9(1.7)
10	85.6(1.9)

Scaling by MS-gate limitations
due to full connectivity
→ quadratic dependence on qubit #

$$\#\text{conn} \propto N(N - 1)$$

Entangling operation error model



Independently measured parameters

The next step: Keeping a qubit alive

Improve gate p

Use advanced t

Develop suitab



Markus Müller:
Thursday 9:20



F. Schmidt-Kaler
Thursday 10:00

encoding

ne models

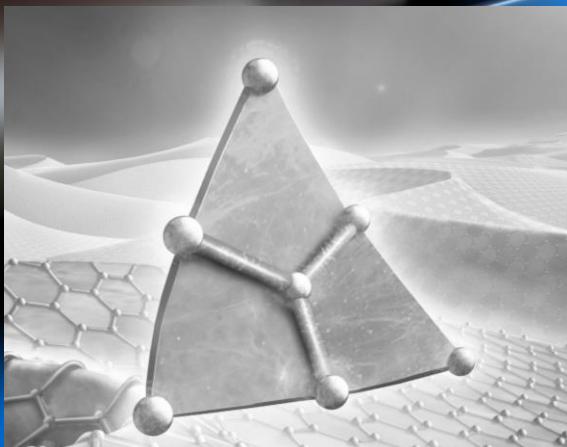
specific noise



Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe



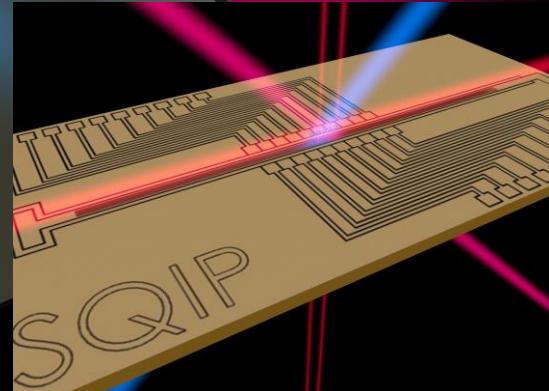
Quantum
eEqual



Gates and Algorithms

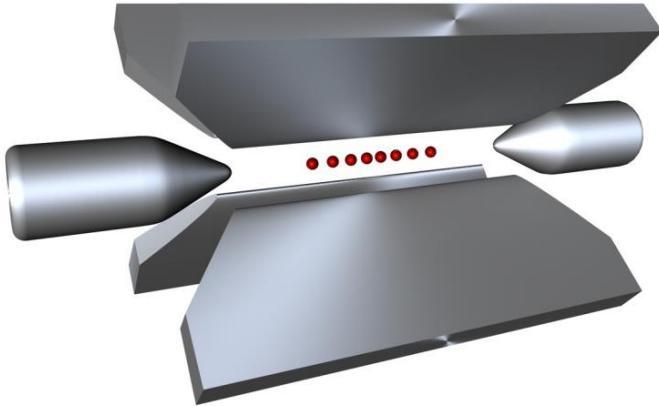


Ion trapping basics



Scalable devices &
Engineering challenges

Are ion traps scalable?



Ion strings for QIP cannot be created for >100 ions.



M1 S1 M2 S2 S3



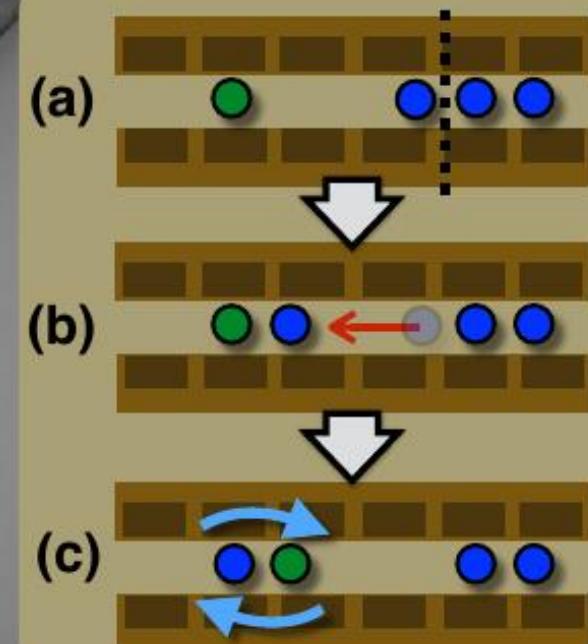
data ions ● (blue)
ancilla ions ● (red)
cooling ions ● (green)



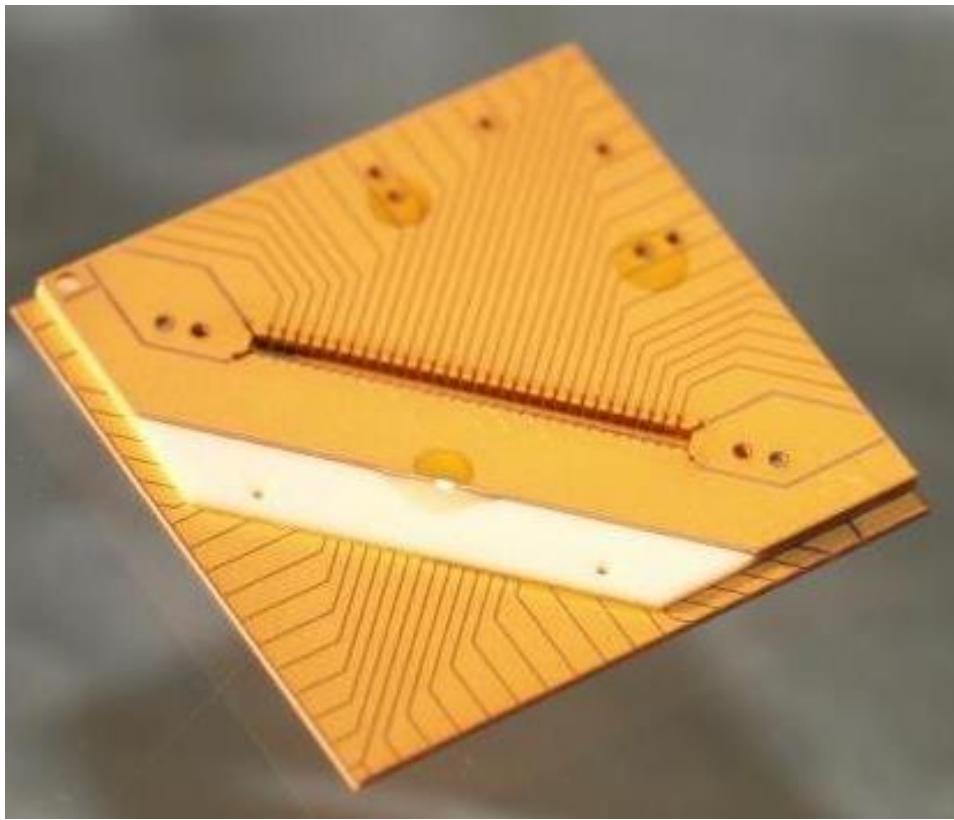
Idea: split trap into multiple smaller trapping regions.

Requires trap geometry
with 100 μ m features

-
Reduced motional
coherence (heating rates)



3D micro-traps



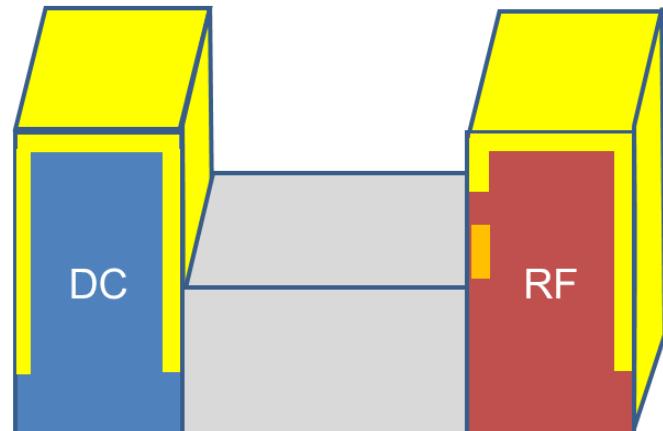
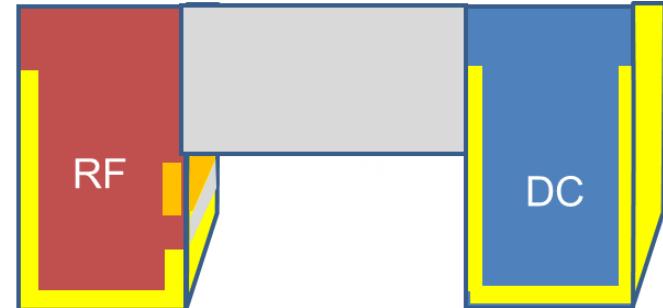
Sandwiched design

Challenges:

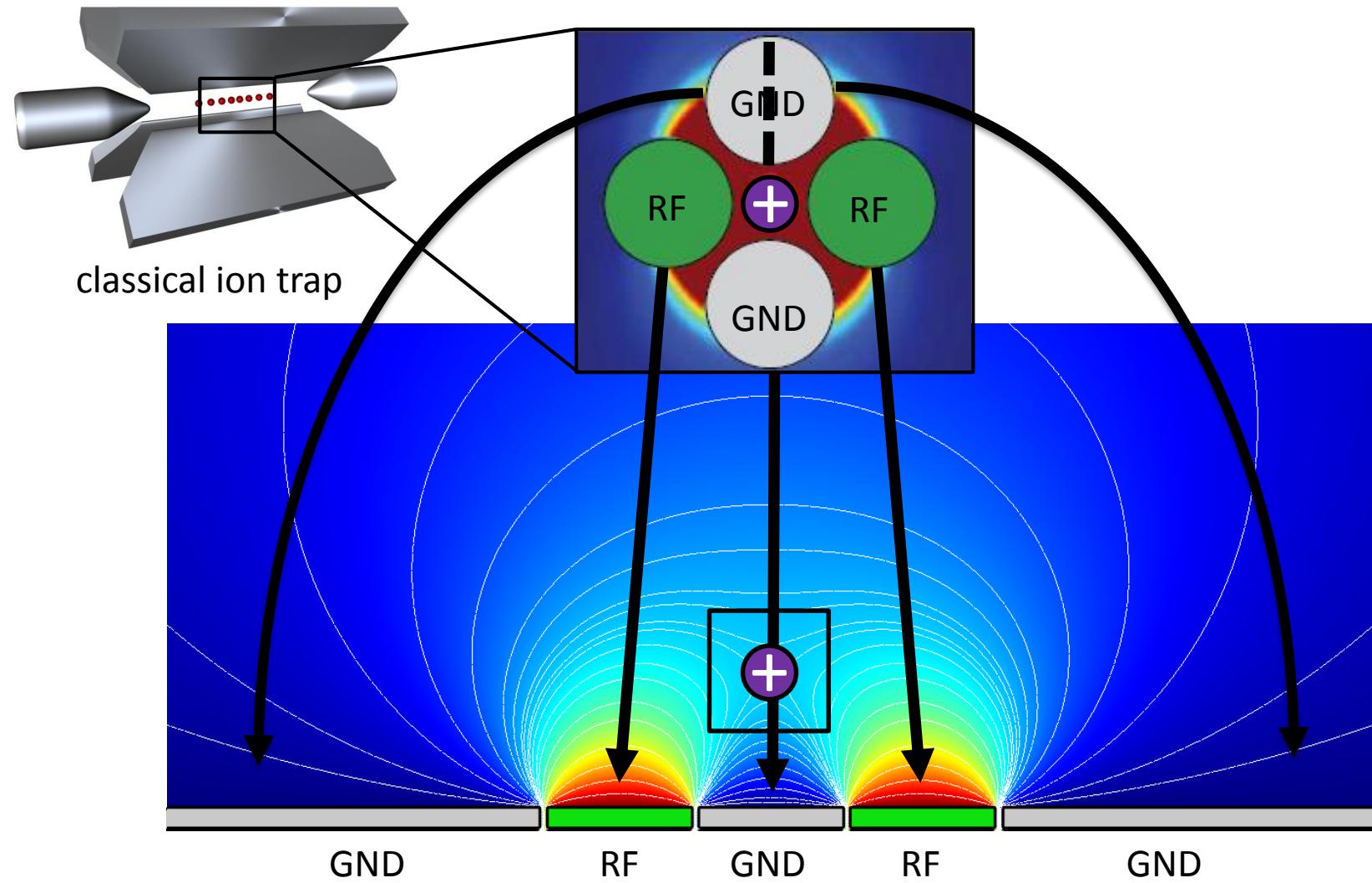
- Waver alignment
- Fabrication



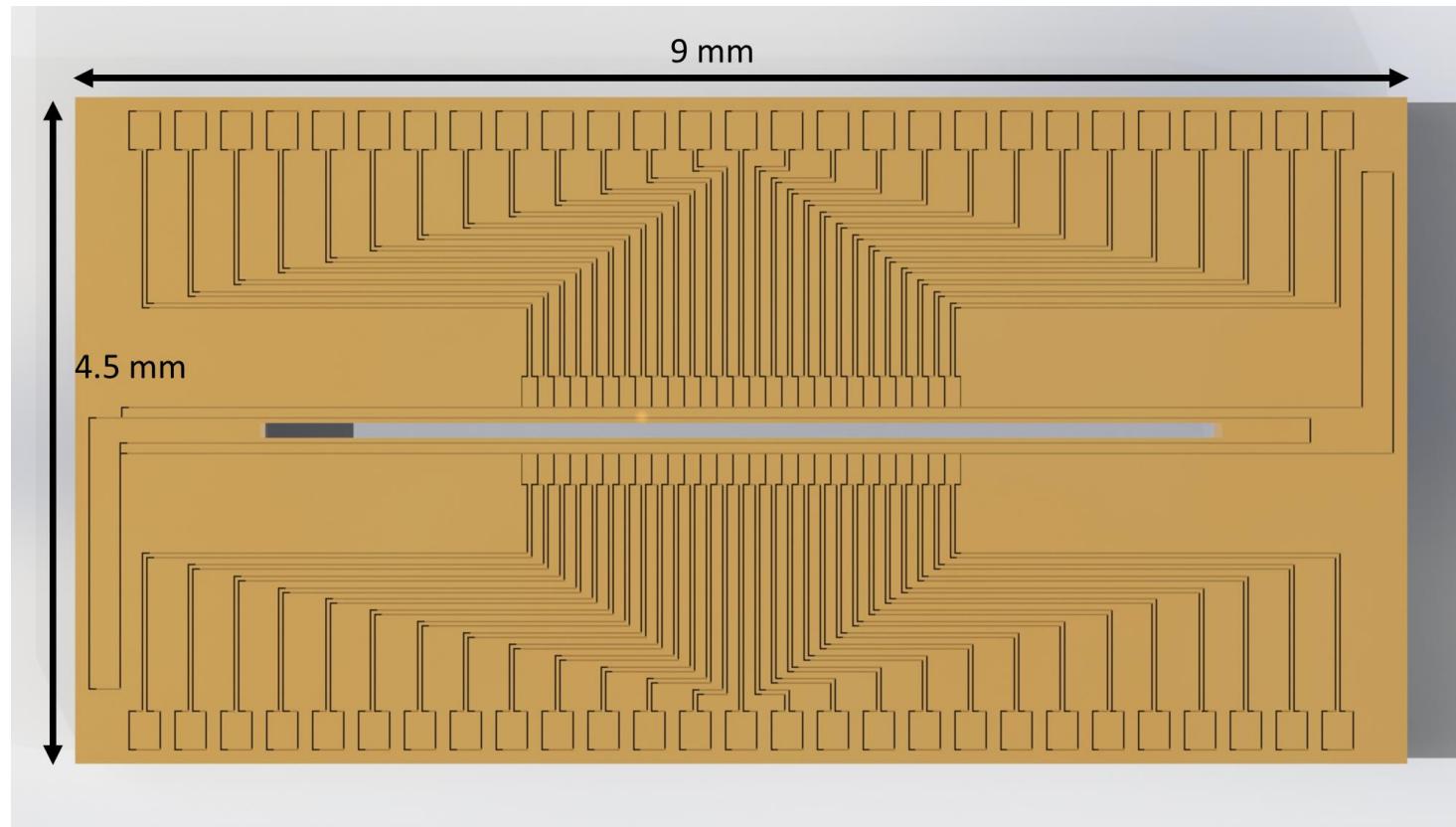
FSK, Thu



Planar ion traps



Single-layer fused-silica traps



Gold



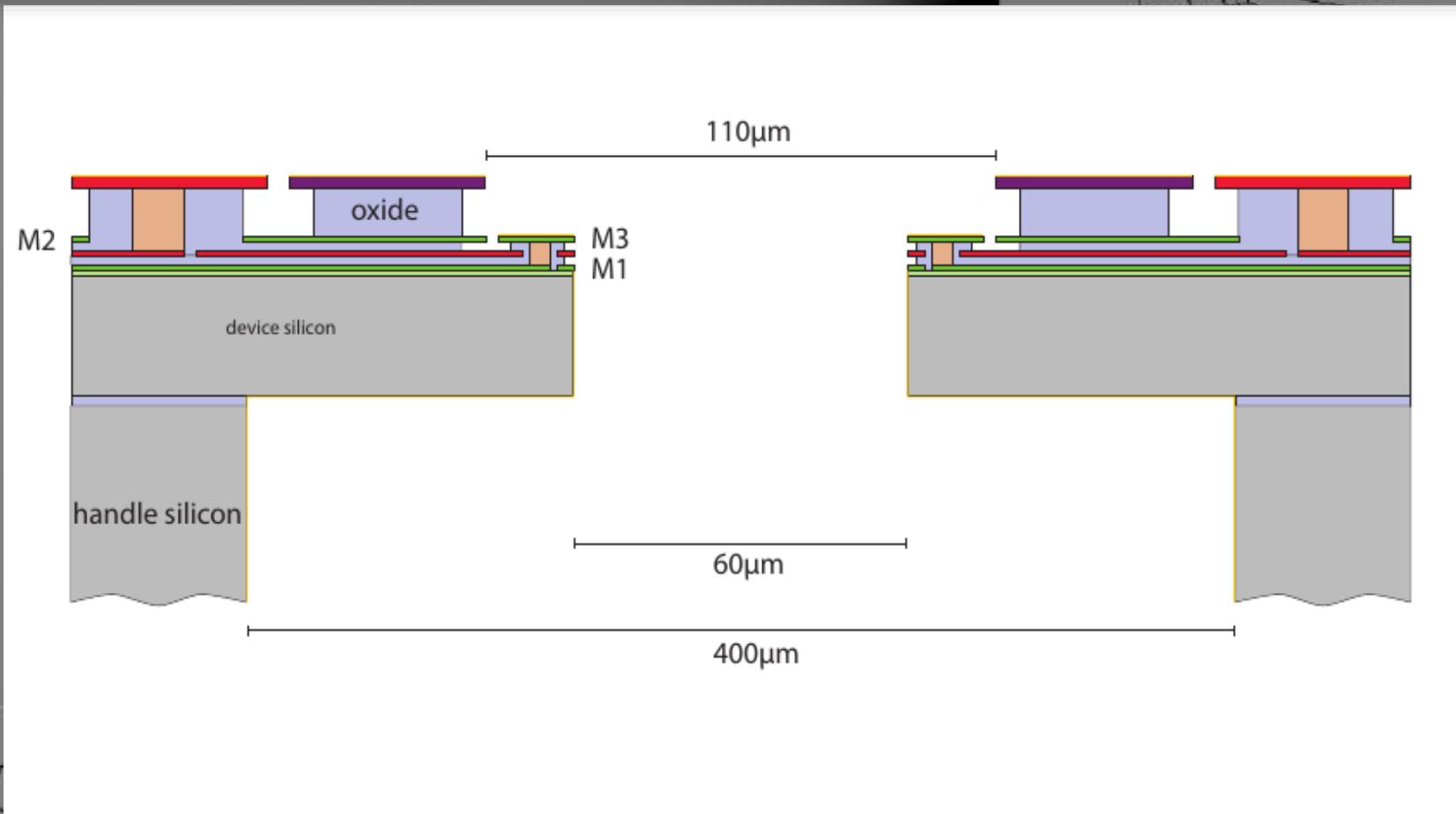
Fused silica



- Simple and clean procedure
- Only single layer routing possible

Commercially available: Translume (USA), Femtoprint (CH)

Multi-layer silicon traps – HOA 2

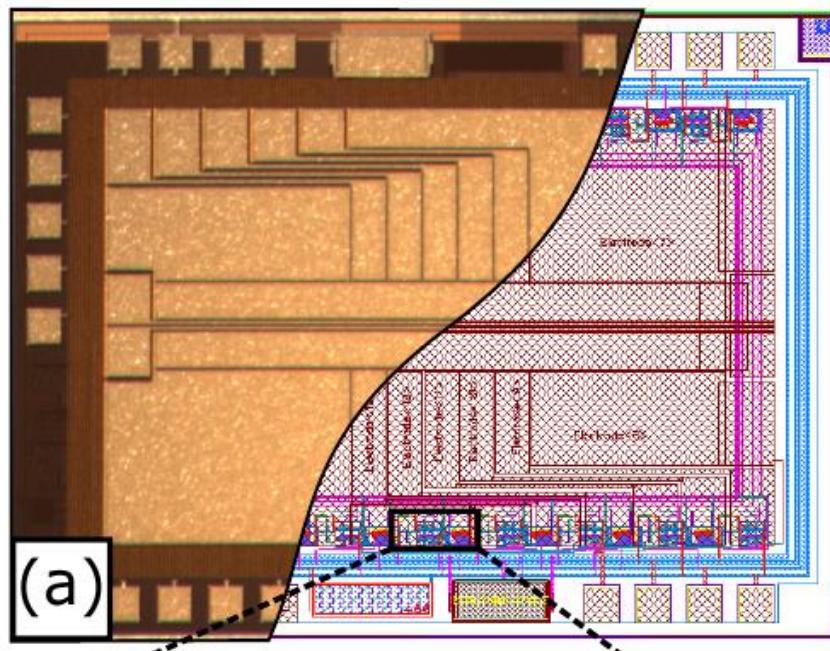


PM, Thu



CO, Thu

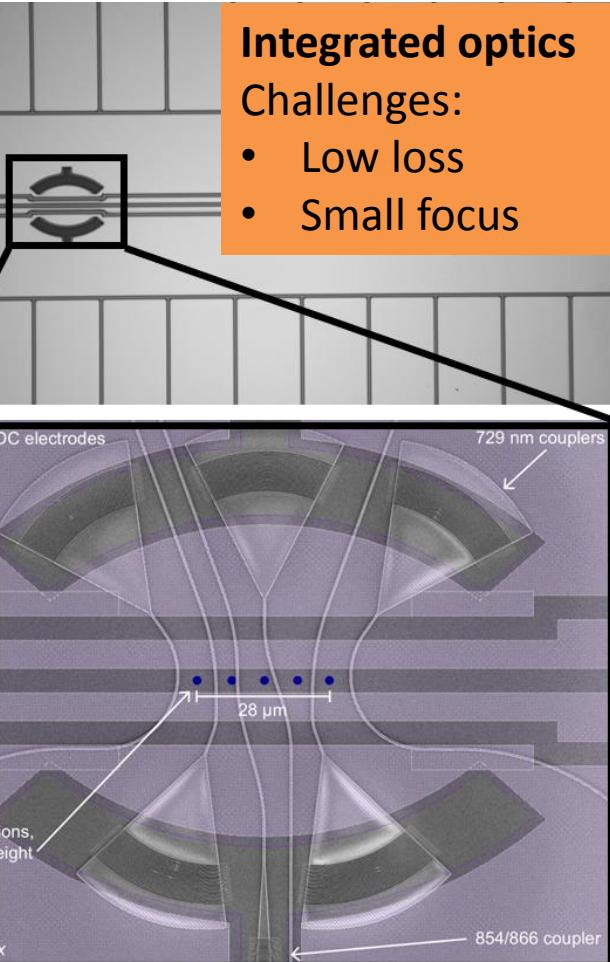
Integrated components



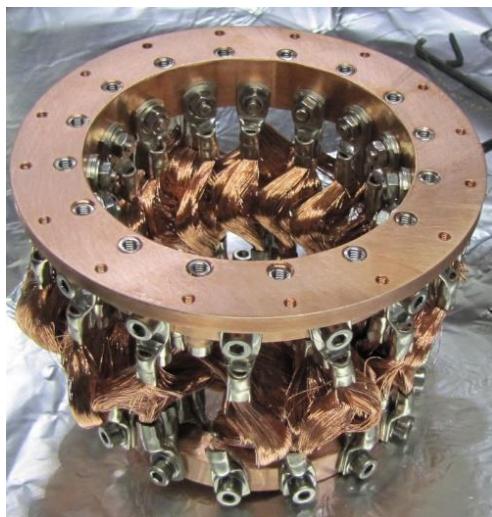
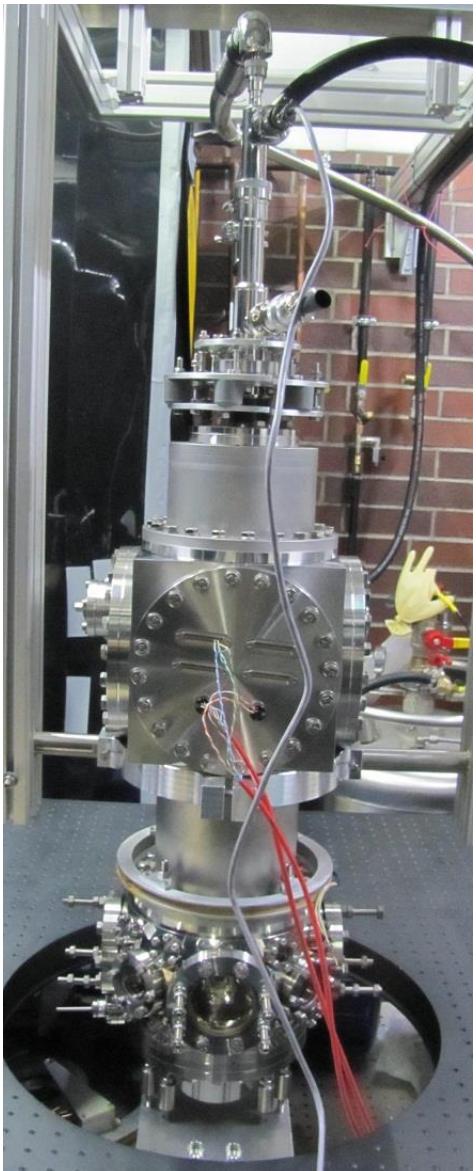
Integrated DAC

Challenges:

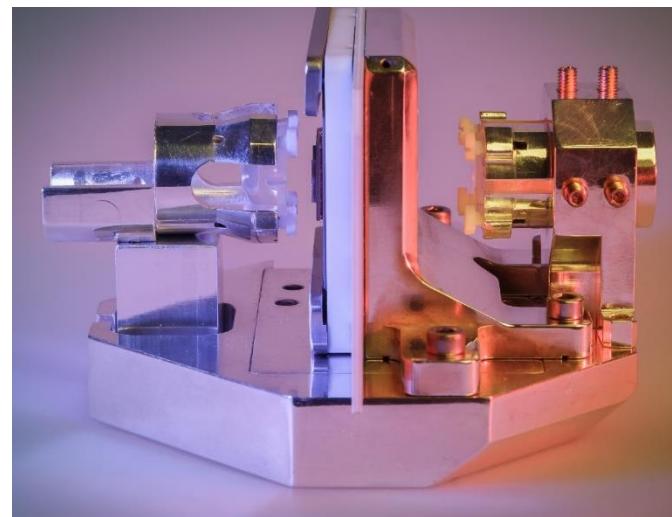
- Low noise
- High voltage
- High update rate
- 10 ... 100 outputs



System engineering – Cryogenic system



Vibrational decoupling



High collection efficiency
in-vacuum optics

Cryogenic systems (4K):

- Increased motional coherence
- Improved vacuum
- Magnetic shielding
- Heat load (DC lines, RF drive)
- Vibrational decoupling



CO, Thu



FSK, Thu

System engineering - control system



Local oscillator
(Laser)

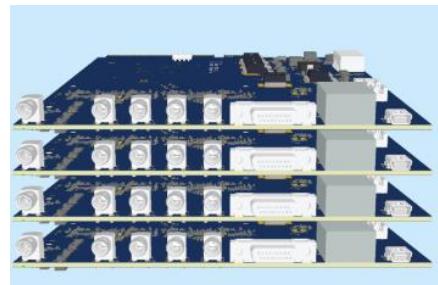
Light modulation
(Acousto Optic
Modulators)

Focusing optics



Digital signal
(FPGA)

RF-signal
(DDS)

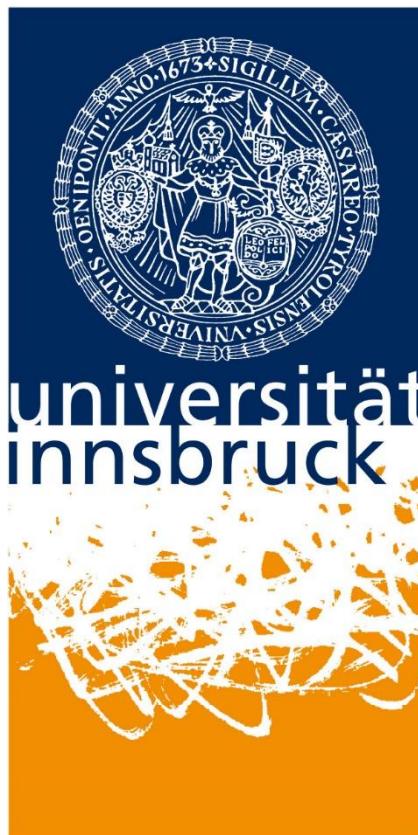


AQTION – Flagship initiative

ETH zürich



JOHANNES GUTENBERG
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



MM, Thu



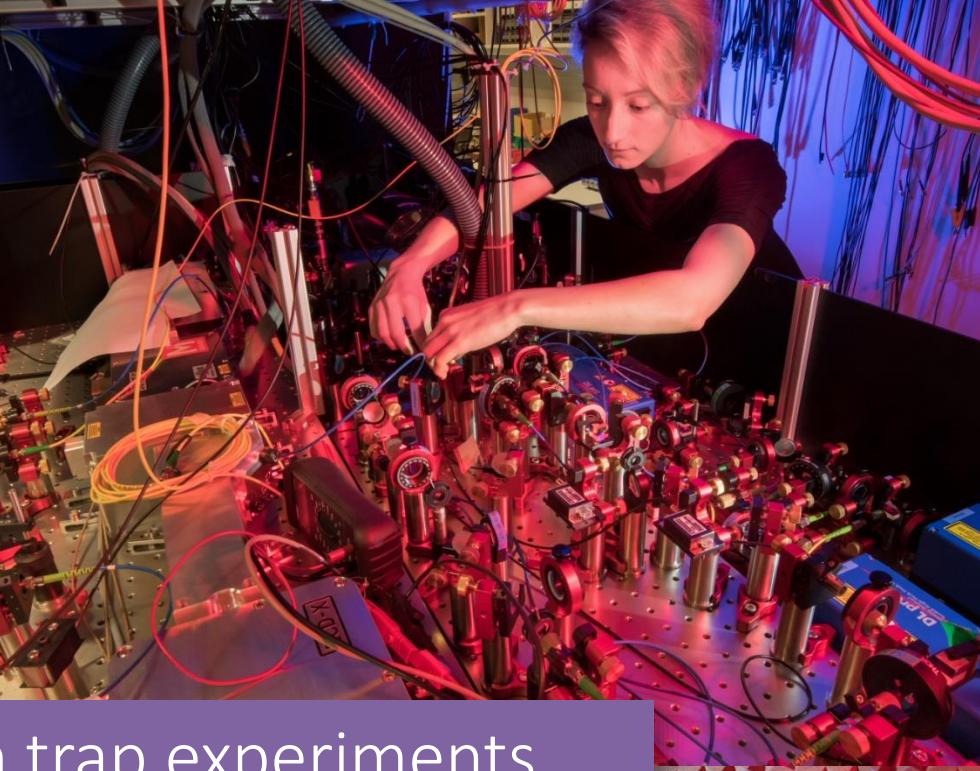
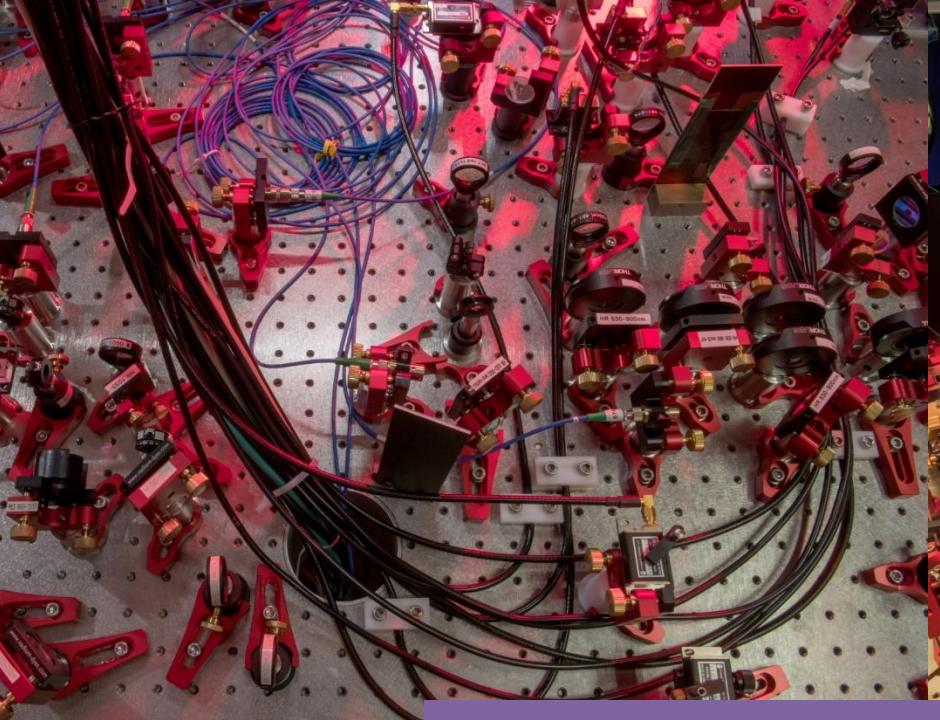
FSK, Thu

Atos

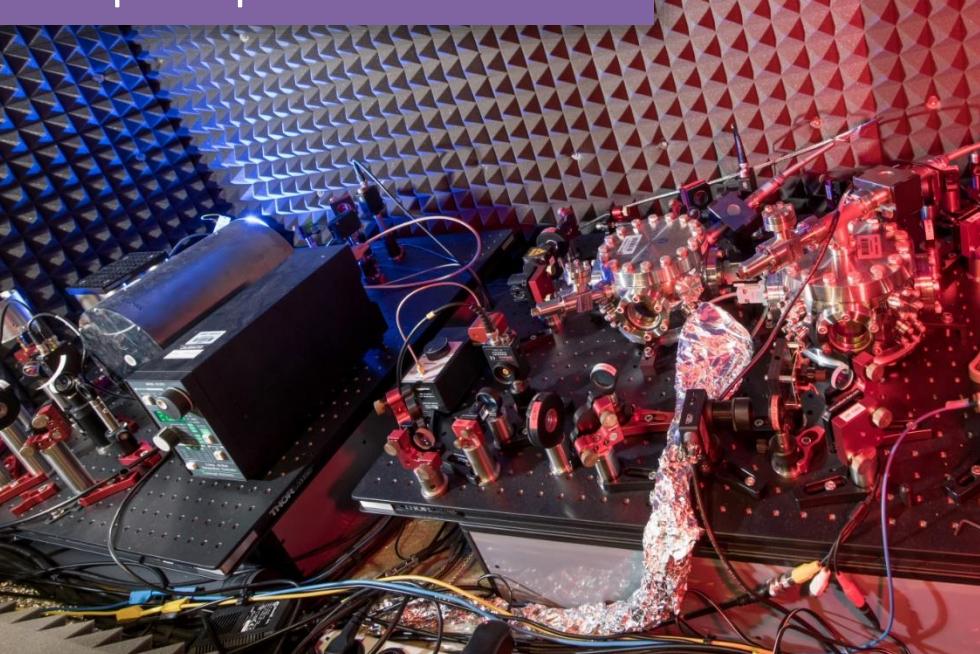
 **Fraunhofer**
IOF

 **TOPTICA**
PHOTONICS

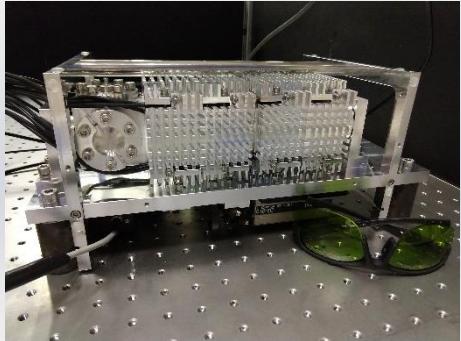
AKHA



From current ion trap experiments ...



... to a compact and robust ion trap QC



Compact optical
reference

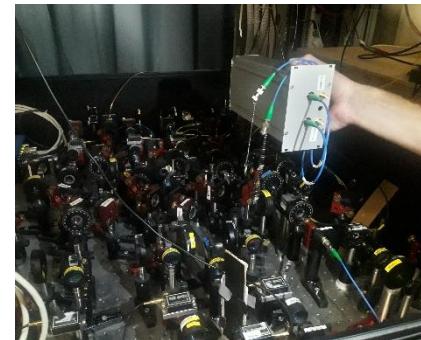
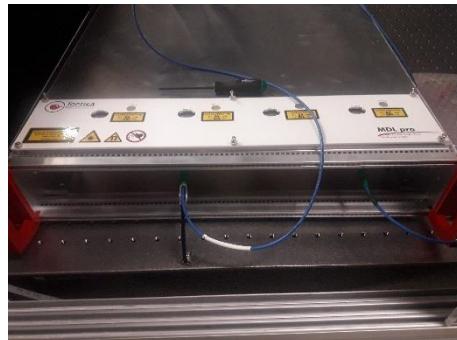
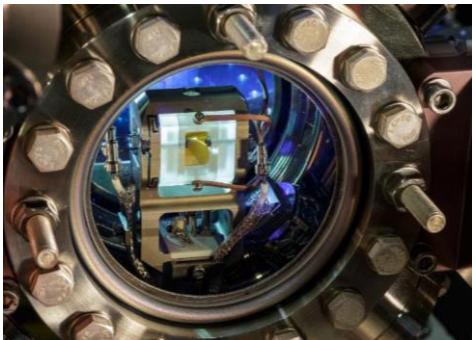


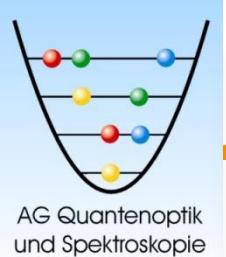
Advanced ion traps

Compact lasers

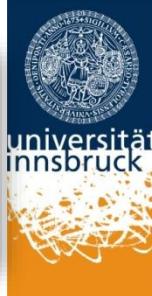
Control electronics

Optics





The international Team 2018



Slides: https://github.com/pschindler/bad_honnef

philipp.schindler@uibk.ac.at

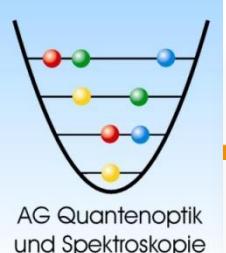


FWF
SFB

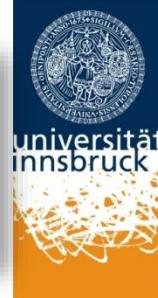


\$





The international Team 2019



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		M. Meraner	M. Teller	K. Knoll
		R. Stricker	M. Meth	

Slides: https://github.com/pschindler/bad_honnef

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€



FWF
SFB



\$

