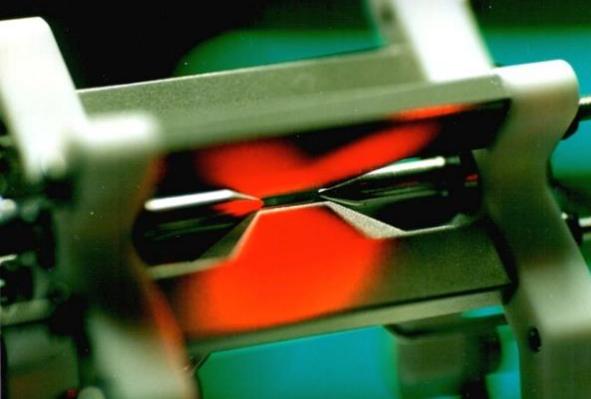
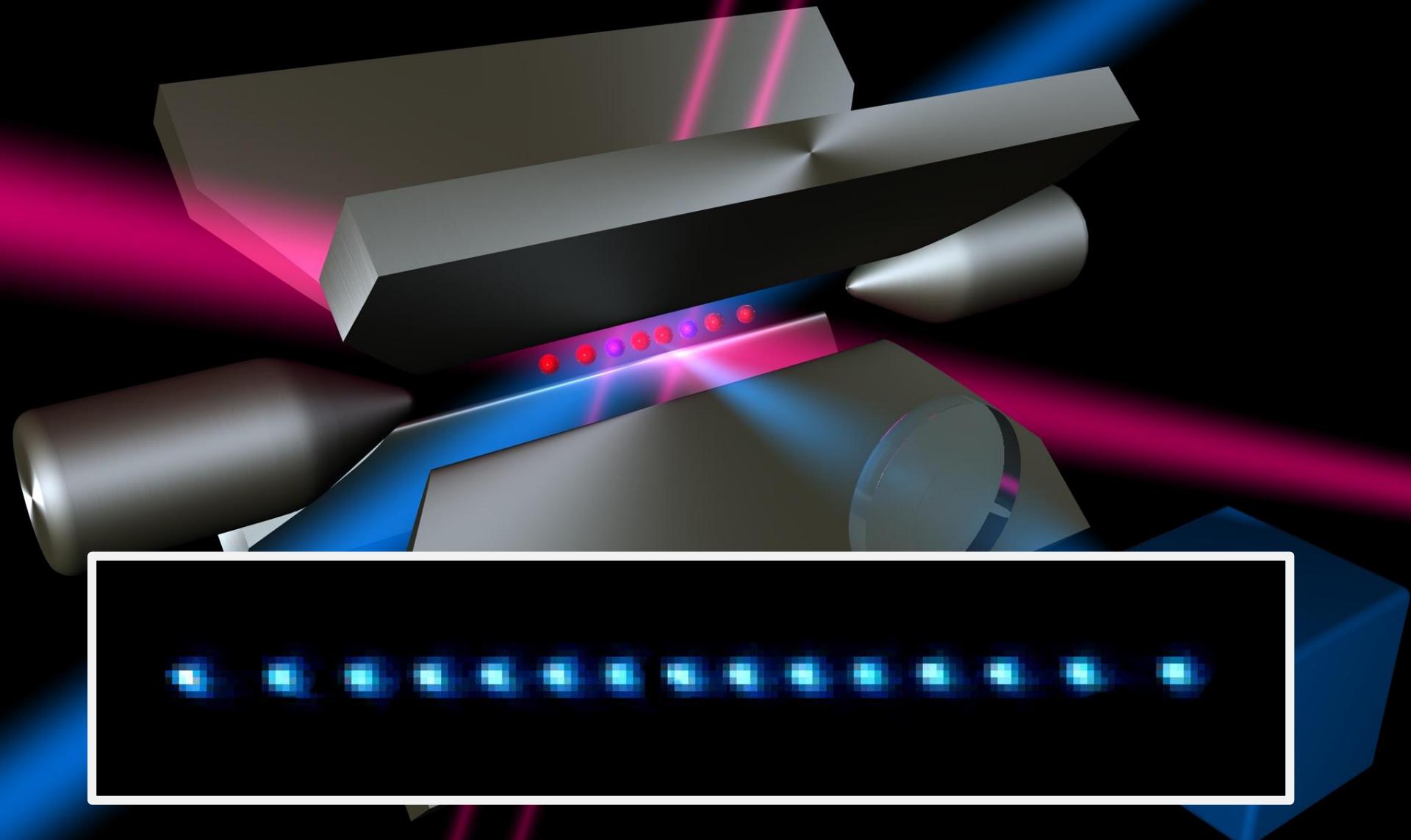


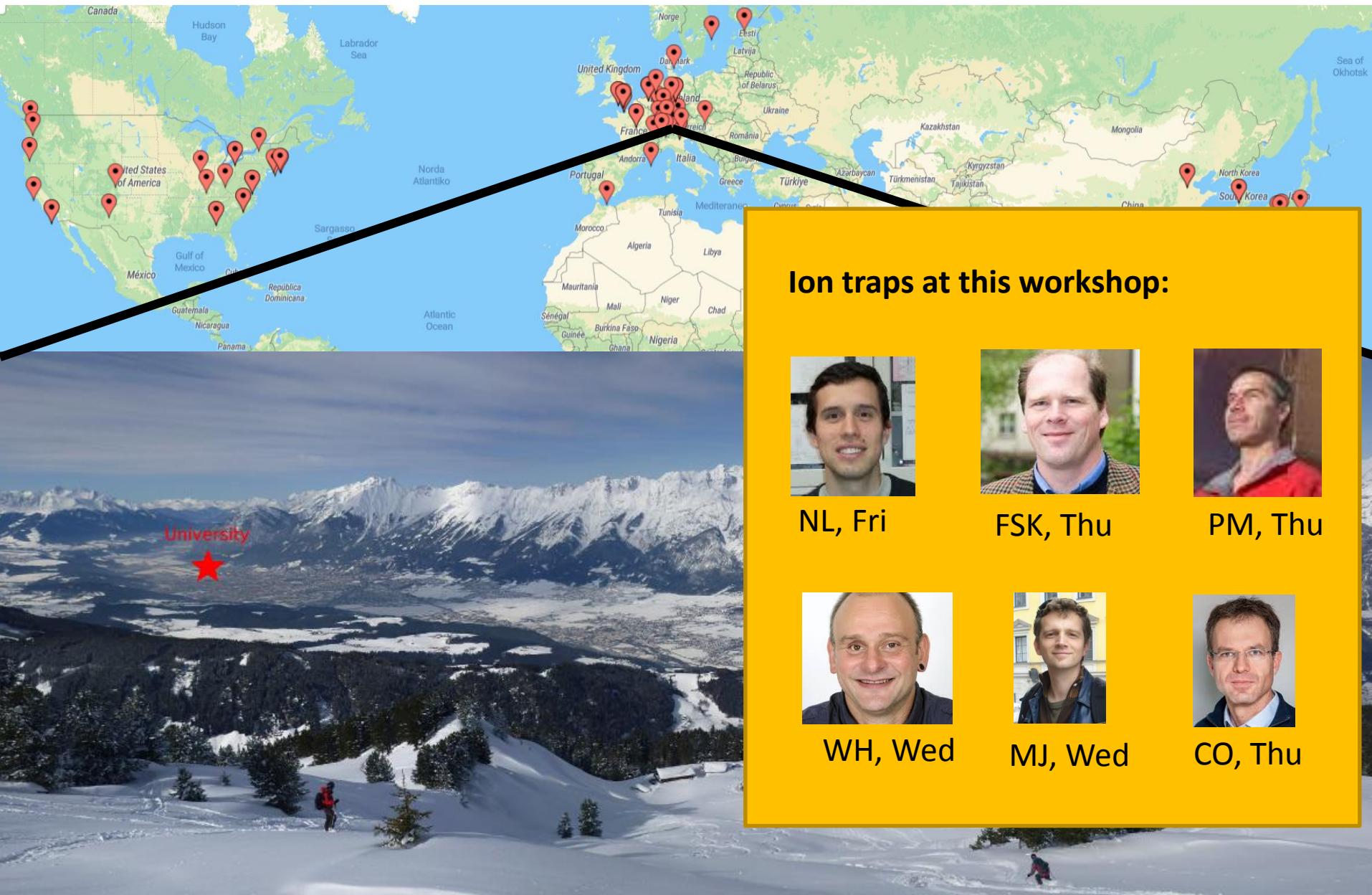
Quantum science with
trapped ions
Philipp Schindler
Universität Innsbruck

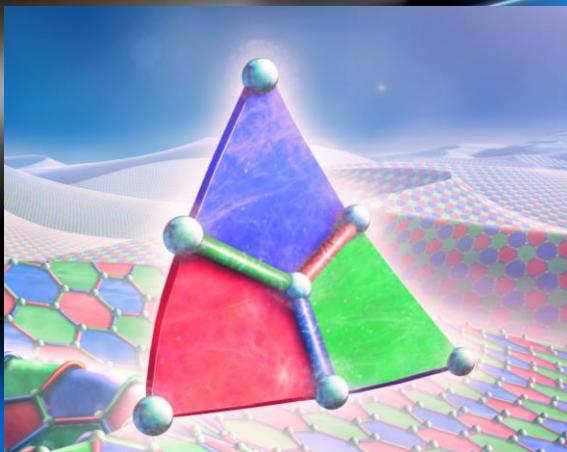


The Quantum Information Processor with Trapped Ca^+ Ions

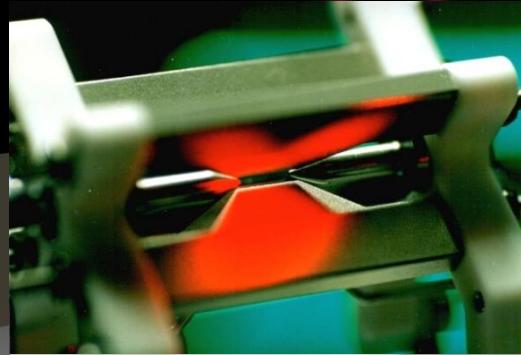


Ion trap QC around the globe

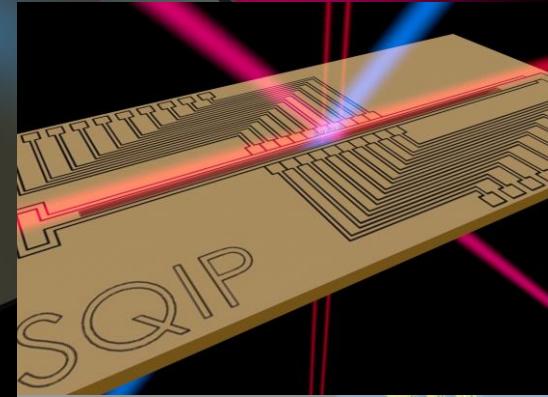




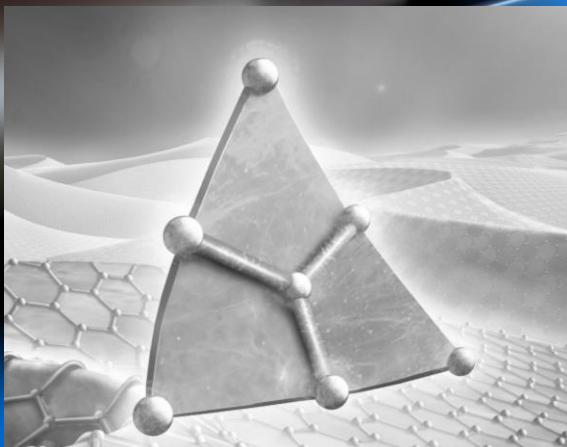
Gates and Algorithms



Ion trapping basics



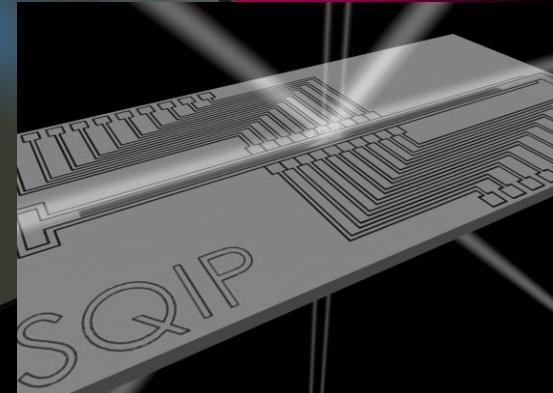
Scalable devices &
Engineering challenges



Gates and Algorithms



Ion trapping basics



Scalable devices &
Engineering challenges

Ion trapping – how does it work?

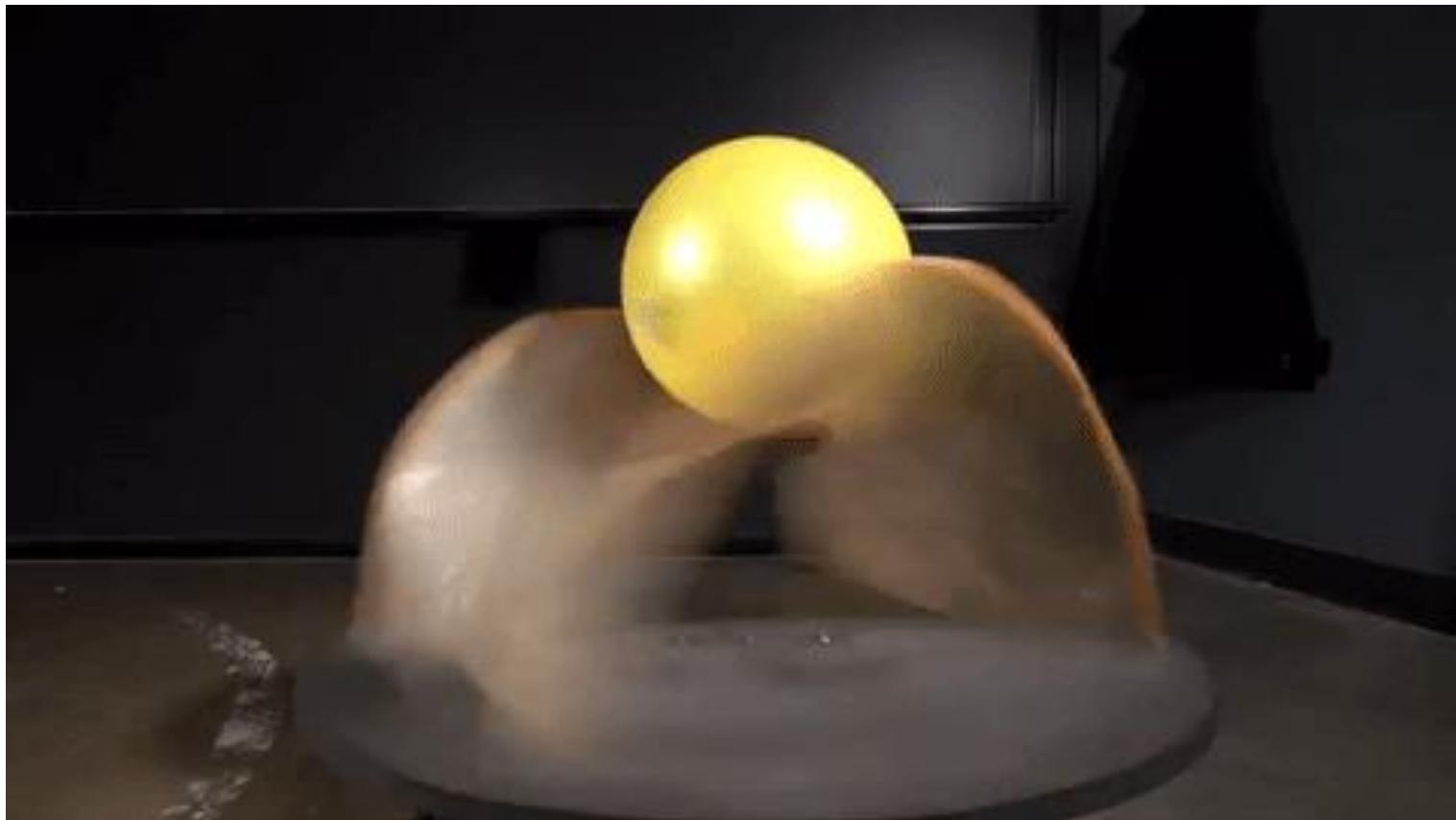
Static electric fields generate potential that is anti-confining in one dimension



Video: Harvard Natural Sciences Lecture Demonstrations

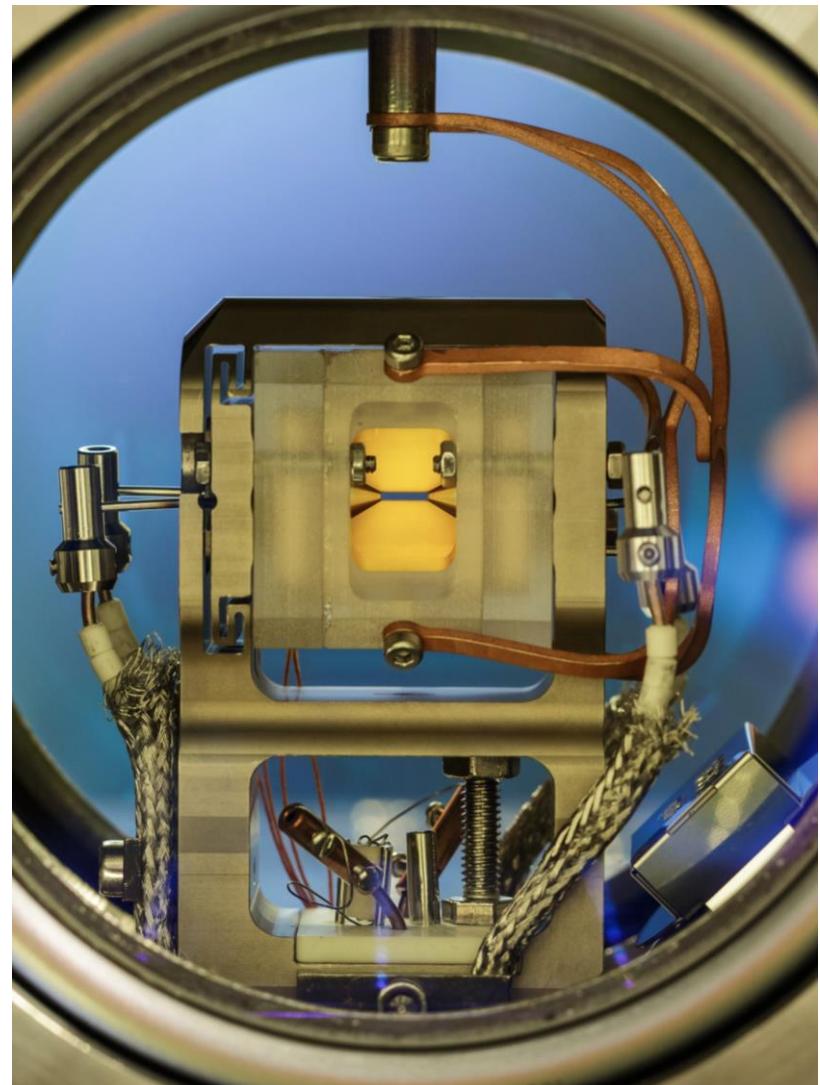
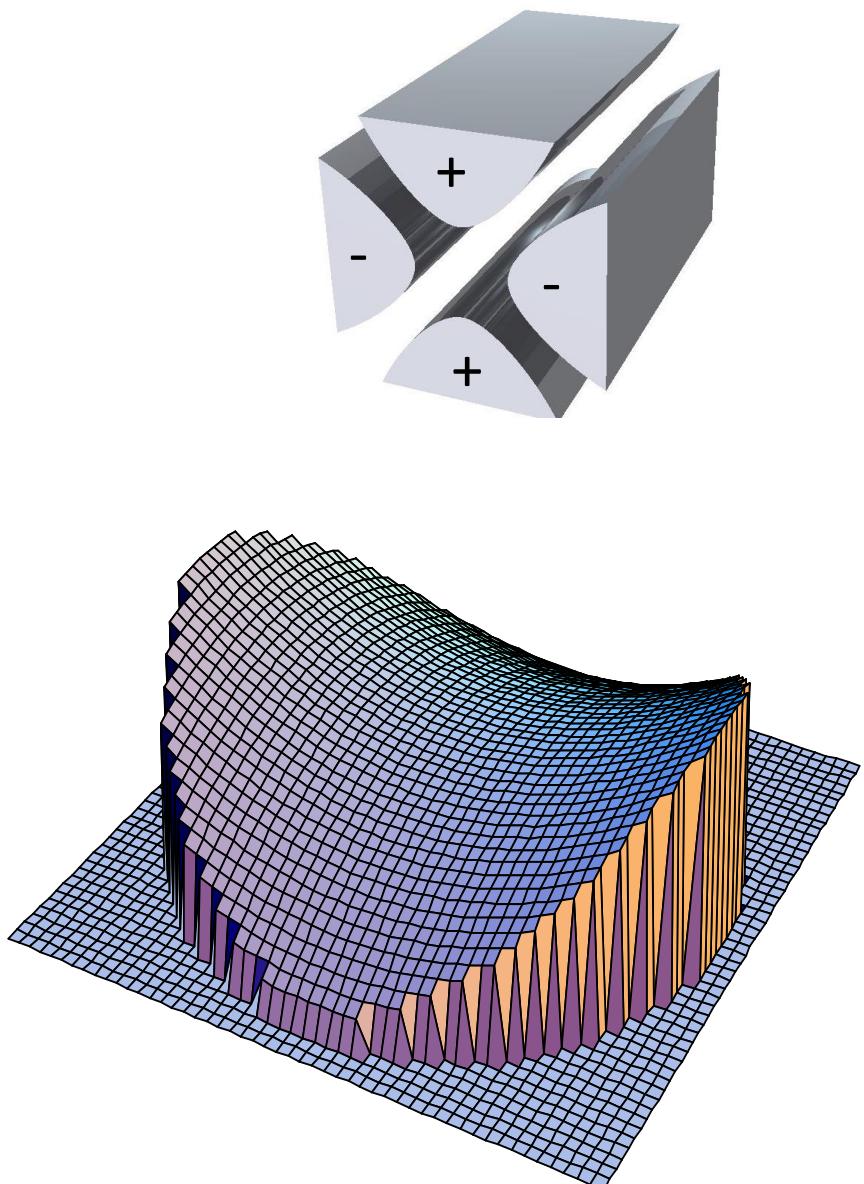
Ion trapping – how does it work?

Use oscillating fields to generate an effective confining potential.



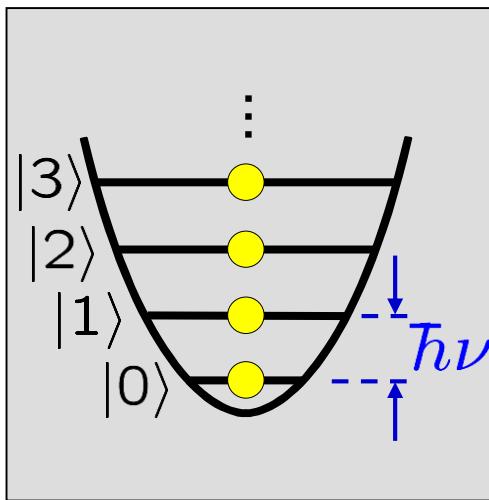
Video: Harvard Natural Sciences Lecture Demonstrations

The linear Paul trap

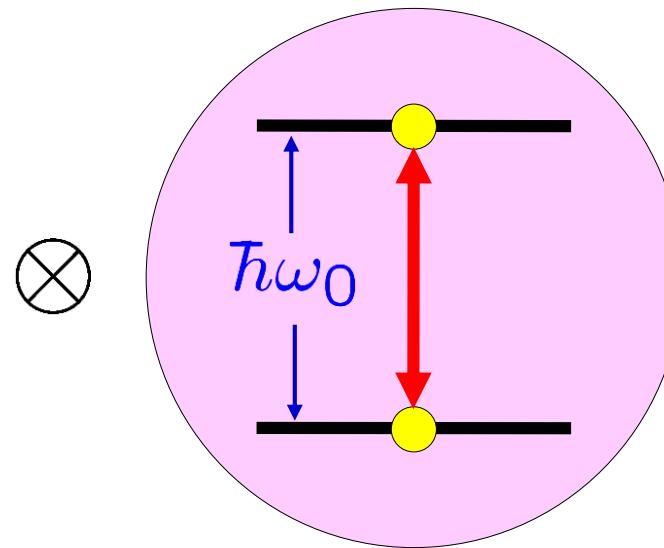


The ideal ion trap QC

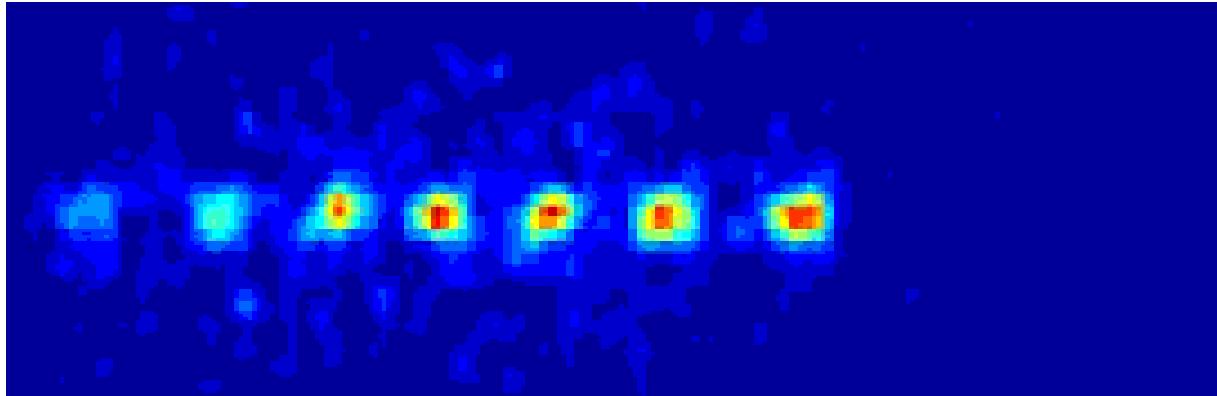
Harmonic oscillator



Quantum bit

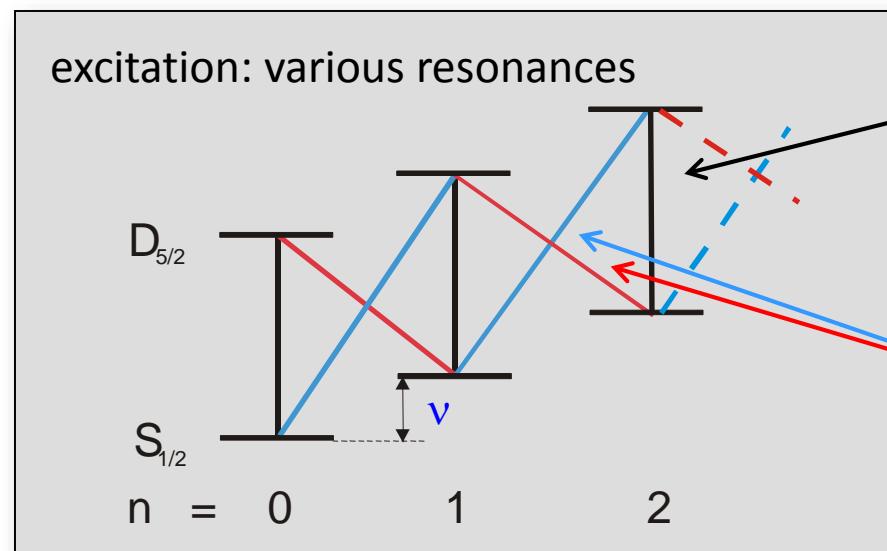
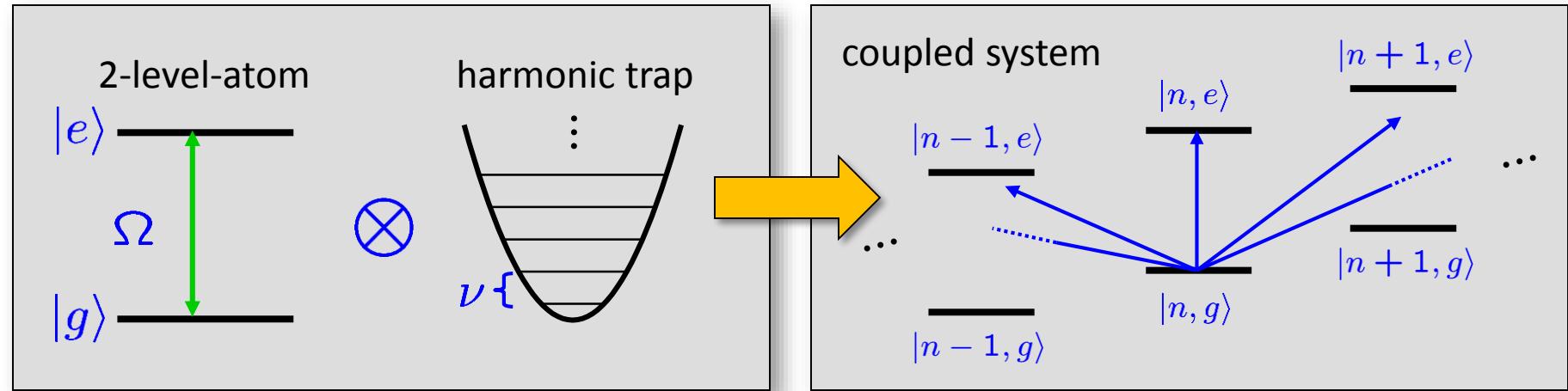


Motion in the trap



The atom

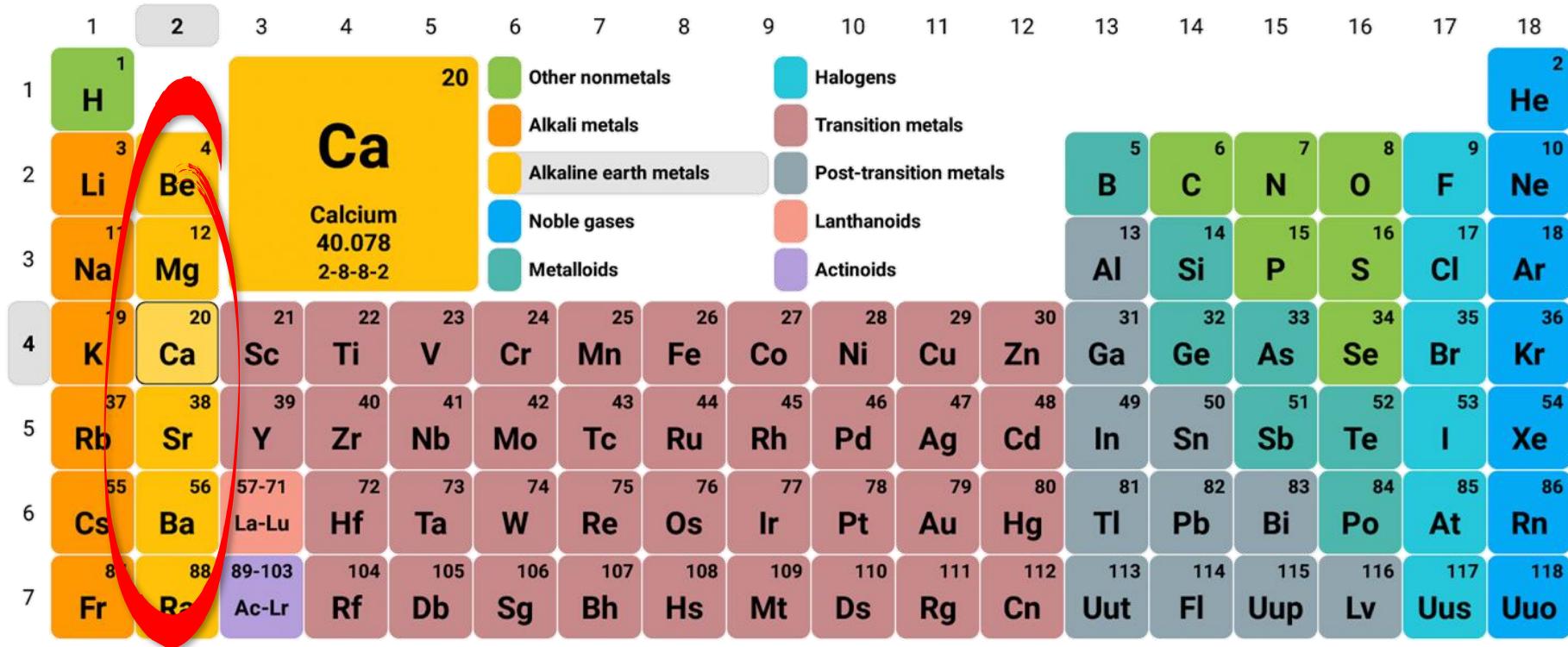
Qubit manipulation



Carrier:
manipulate qubit
→ internal superpositions

Sidebands:
manipulate motion and qubit
→ create entanglement

Ion trappers favorites



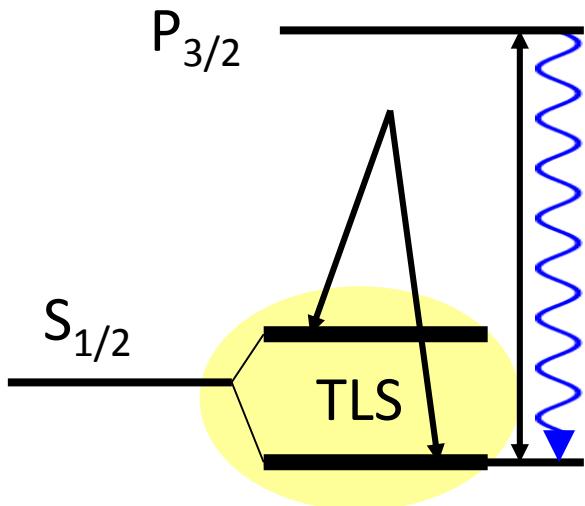
For elements with no stable isotopes, the mass number of the isotope with the longest half-life is in parentheses.

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)

Qubit manipulation technology:

Laser:



NL, Fri



FSK, Thu



PM, Thu

μ -wave:



WH, Wed

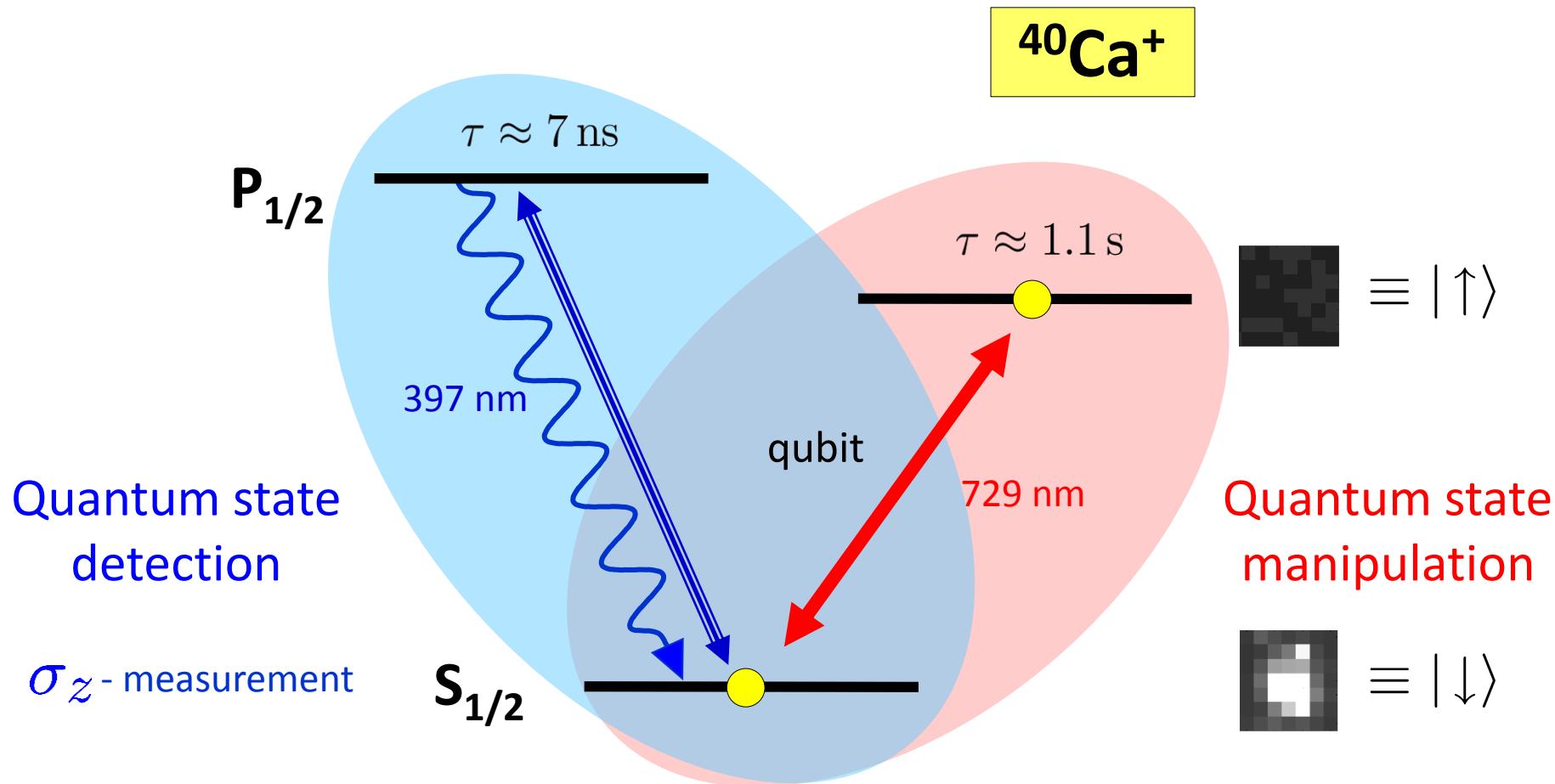


MJ, Wed

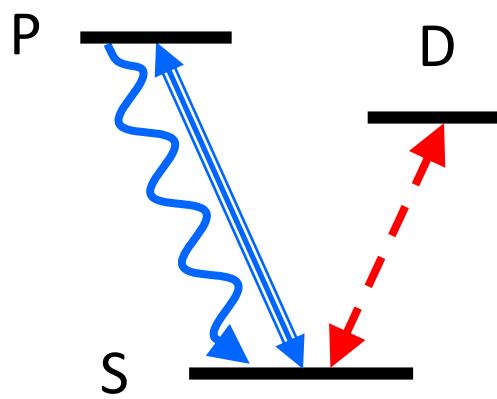


CO, Thu

Our ion of choice

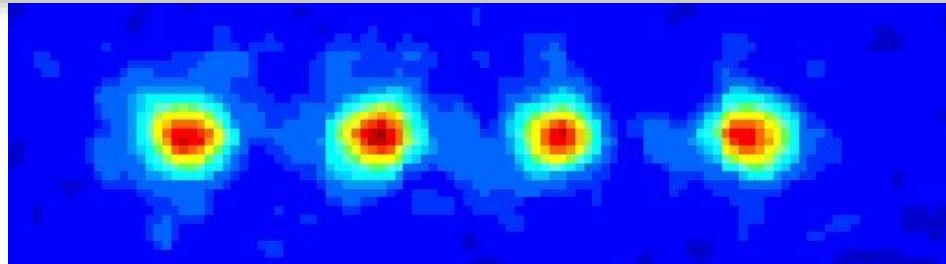
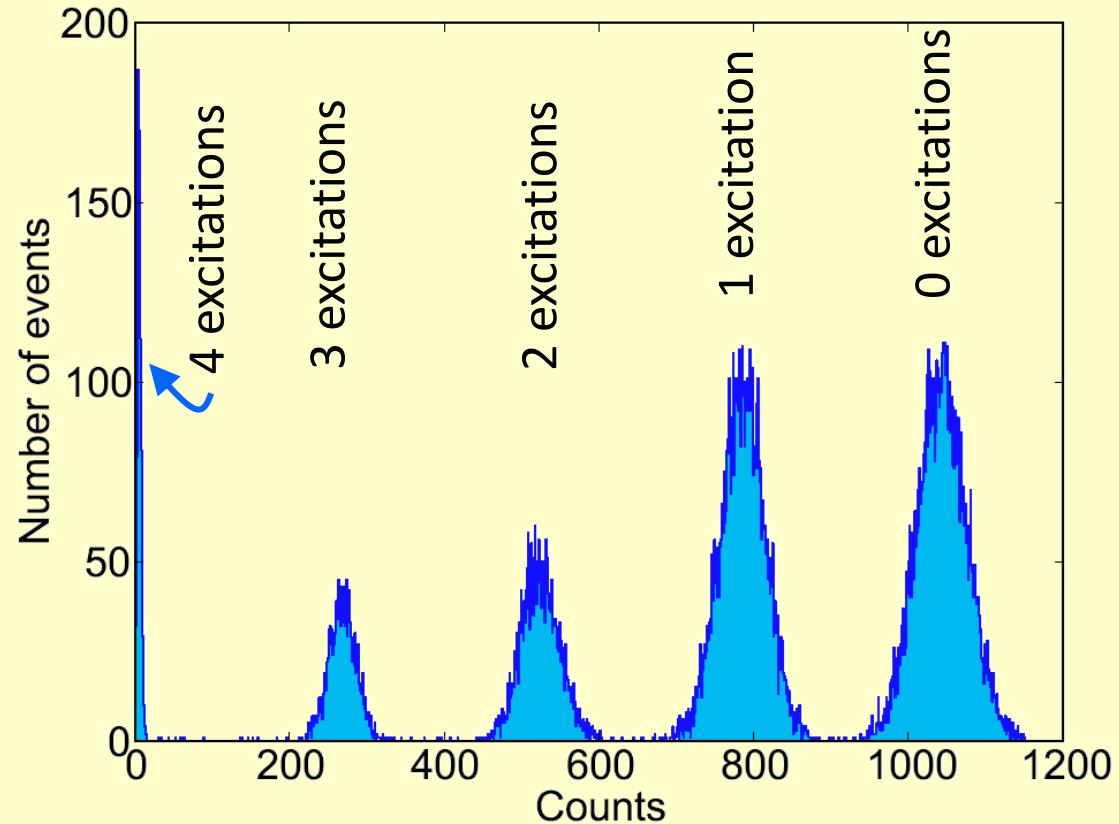


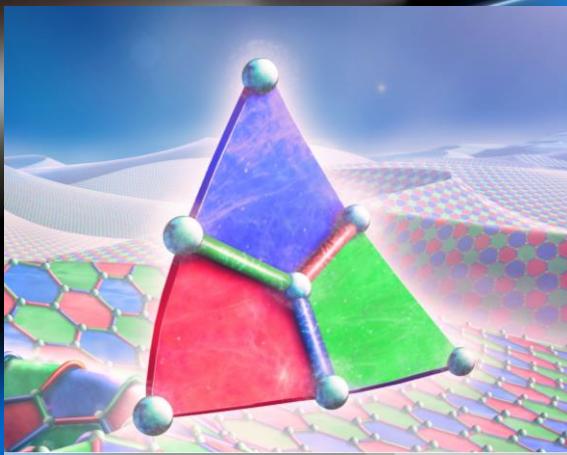
Qubit measurement



**Detection:
Quantum Jumps**

- Projection of ions to either S or D states,

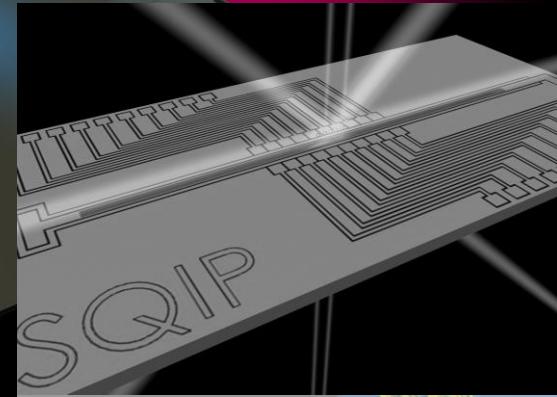




Gates and Algorithms



Ion trapping basics



Scalable devices &
Engineering challenges

Cooling

Manipulation

Detection

Repeat 100
times

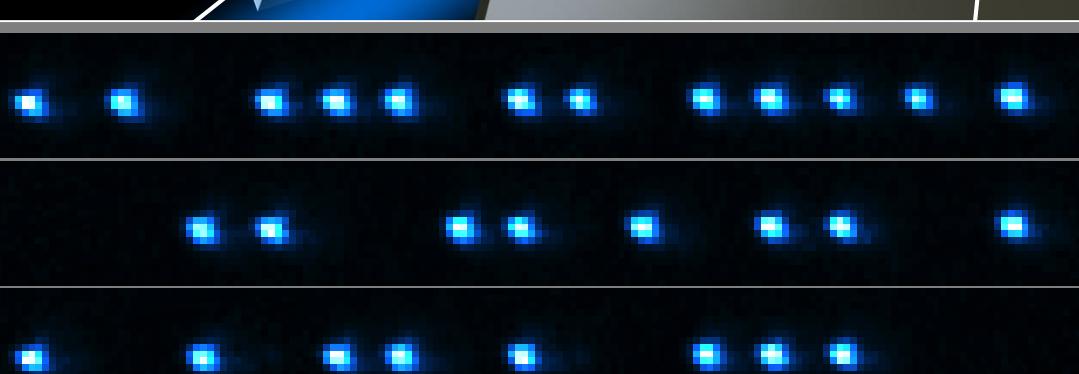
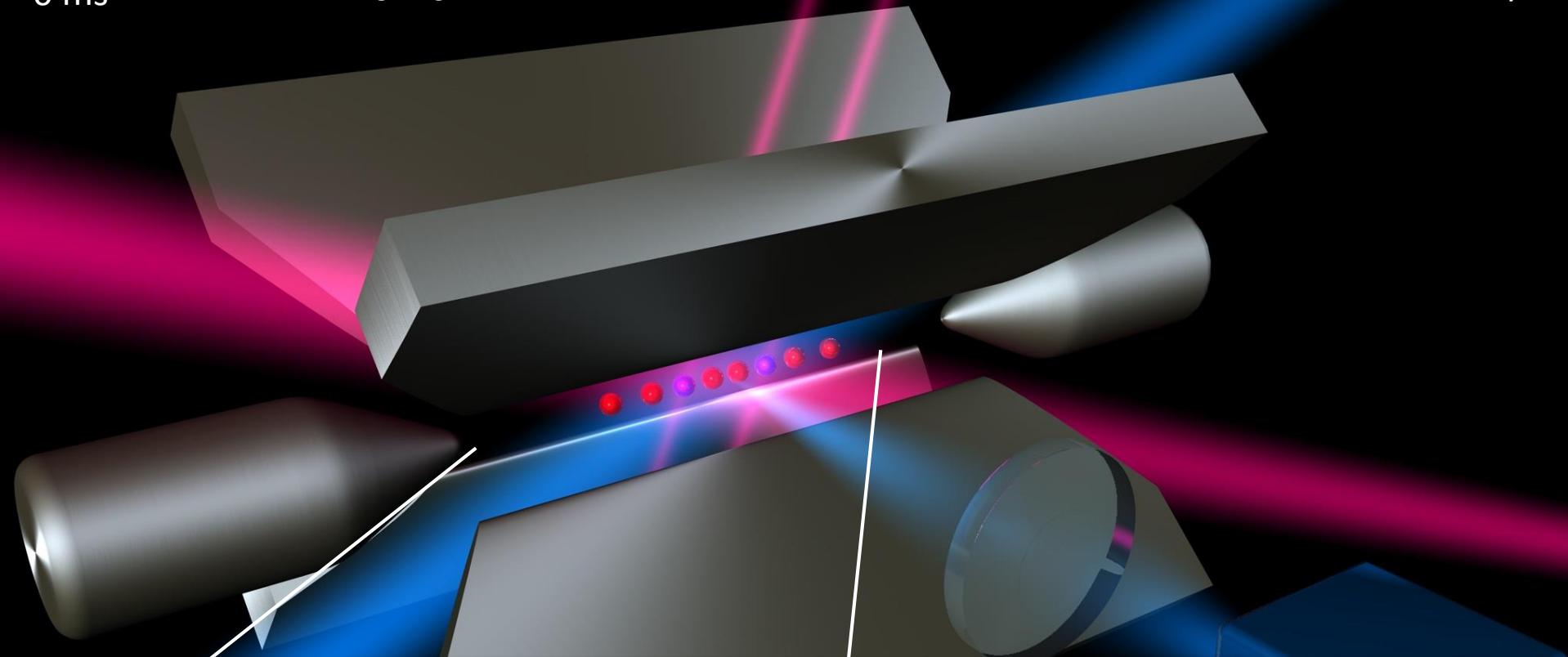
0 ms

6 ms

7 ms

10 ms

50 - 100 times / s

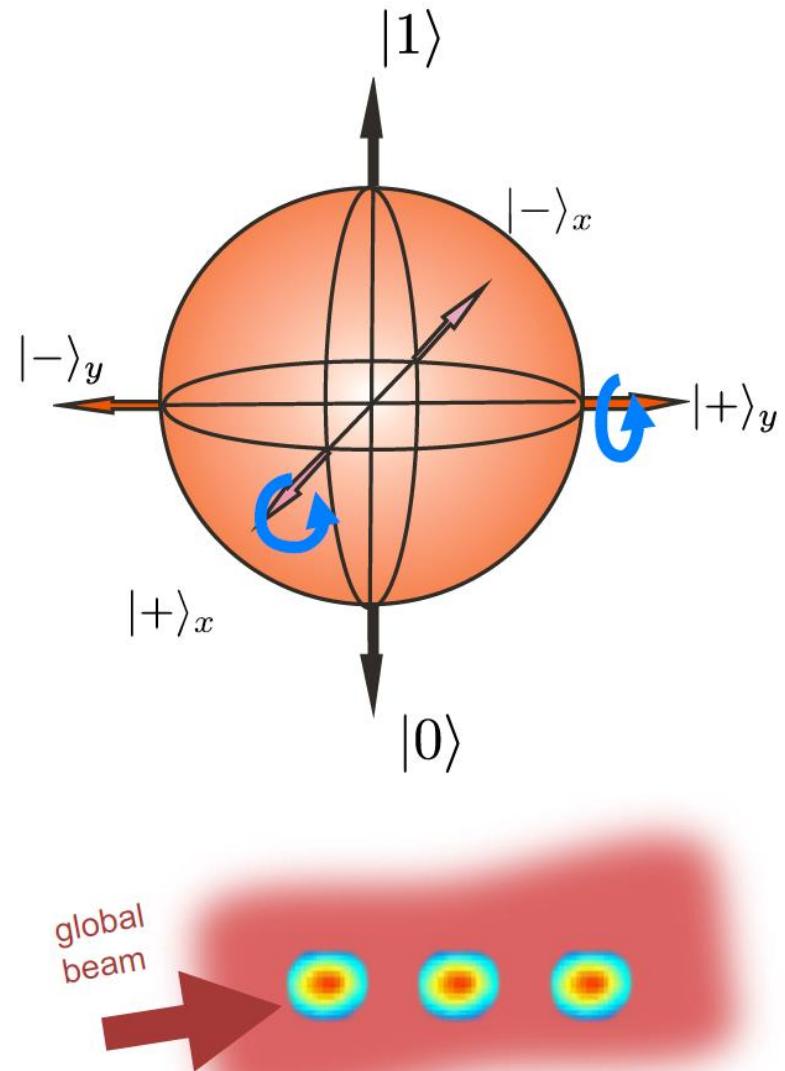
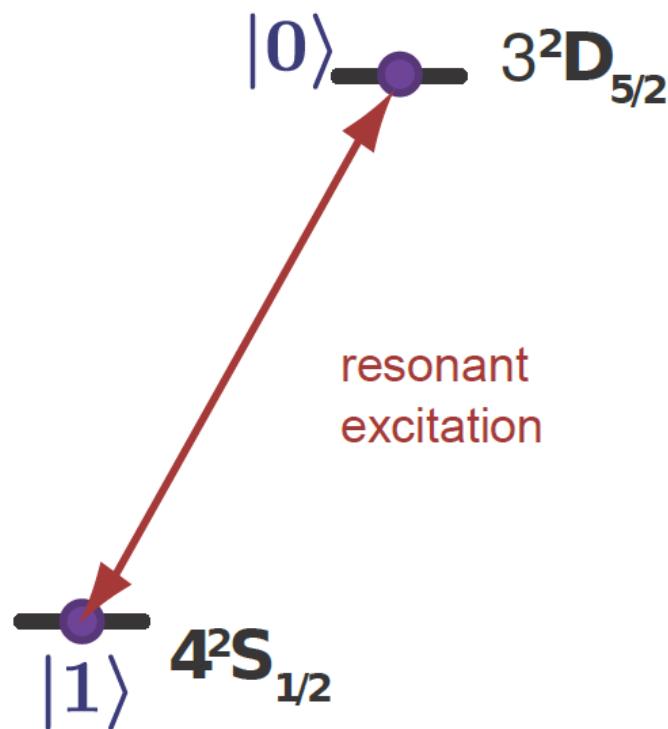


a | ↓↓↑↓↓↑↓↑↓↓↑↓↓↓↓ >

b | ↑↑↓↑↑↓↑↑↓↑↑↓↑↓↑↓↑↓ >

c | ↓↑↓↑↓↑↑↓↑↑↑↓↑↑↑↑ >

Single-qubit operations



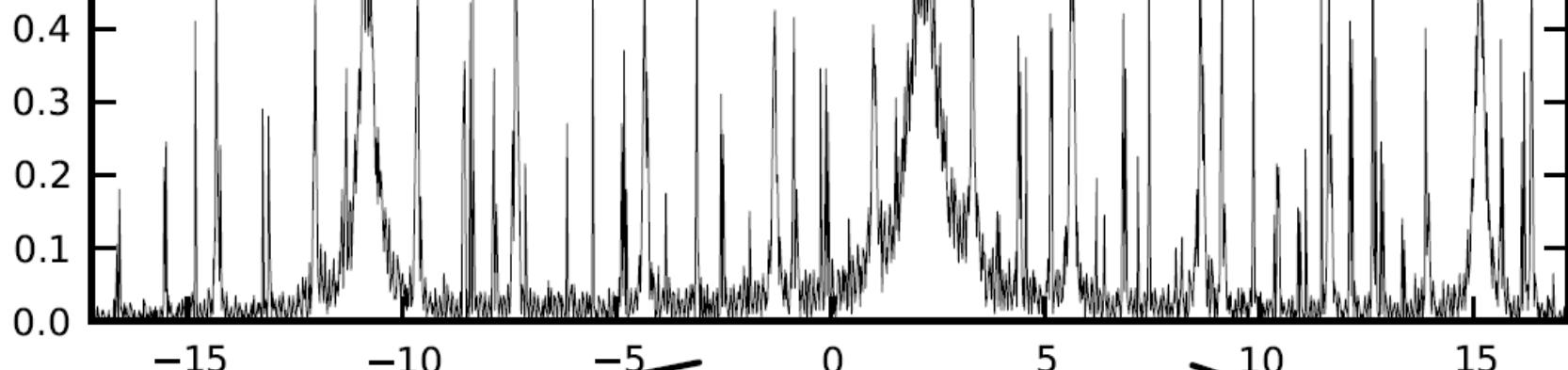
The real world - It's a two-level system?

Mean
excitation

(a)

$$S_{1/2}(m=-1/2) \leftrightarrow D_{5/2}(m=-5/2)$$

$$S_{1/2}(m=-1/2) \leftrightarrow D_{1/2}(m=-1/2)$$

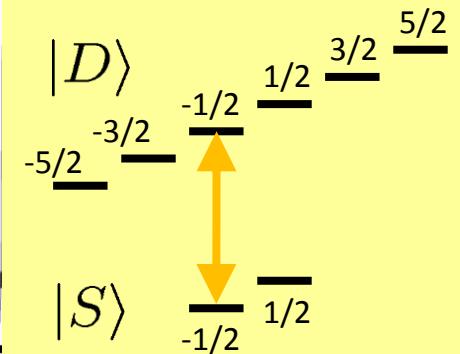
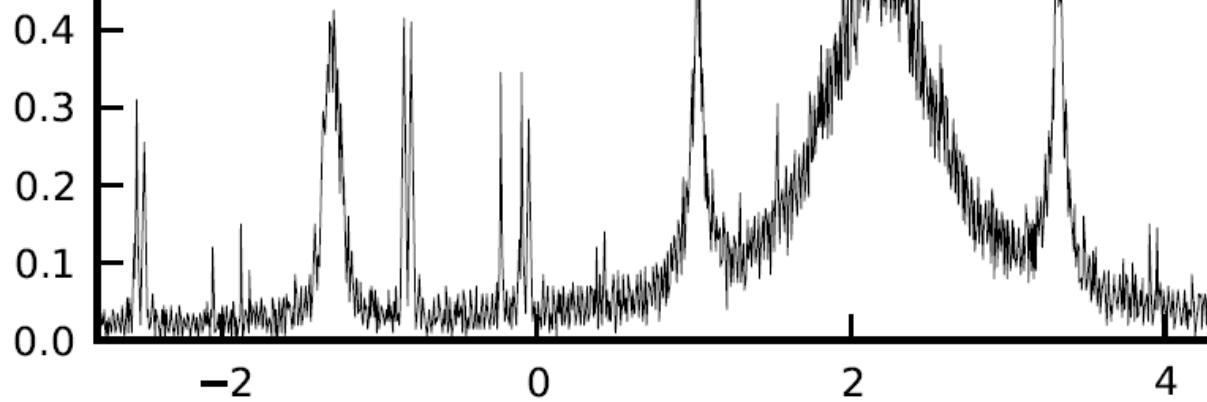


(b)

Centre-of-mass mode

$$S_{1/2}(m=-1/2) \leftrightarrow D_{5/2}(m=-1/2)$$

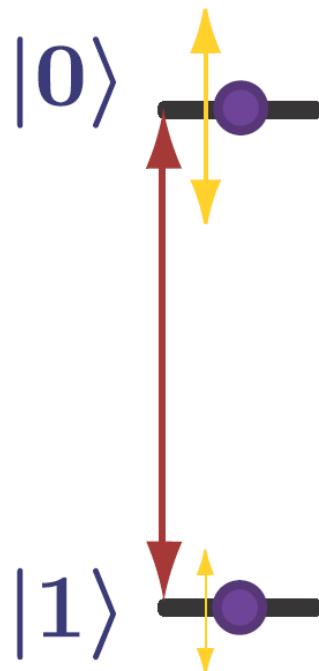
Radial mode



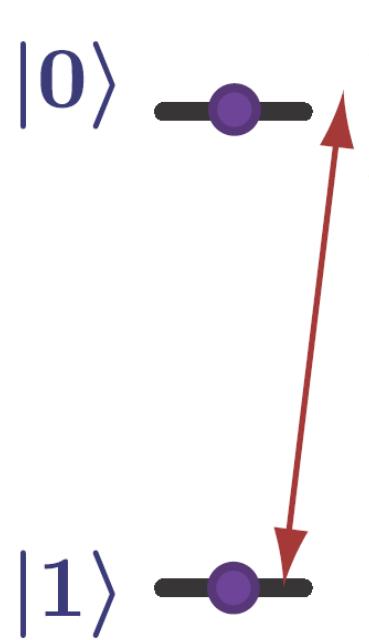
Frequency detuning from the clock transition frequency (MHz)

Decoherence – phase damping (T2)

To keep the “quantumness” of the qubit, the phase of the driving laser and the two-level system needs to be preserved.



Level spacing fluctuations
(B-field)



Local oscillator fluctuations
(Laser, RF source)

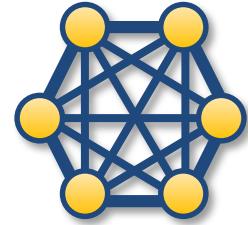
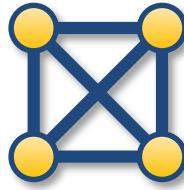
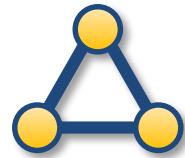
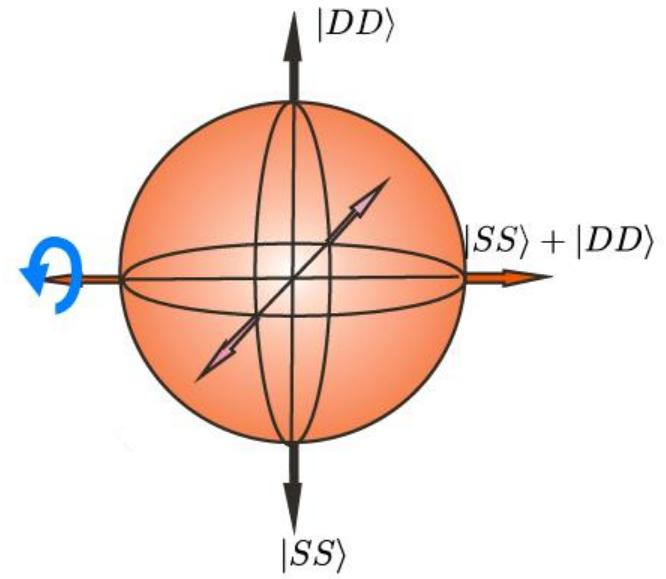
Mølmer-Sørensen entangling operation

Based on state-dependent light forces.

Works for any number of qubits

Effective infinite range 2-body interaction.

Independent of motional state



WH, Wed

PM, Thu

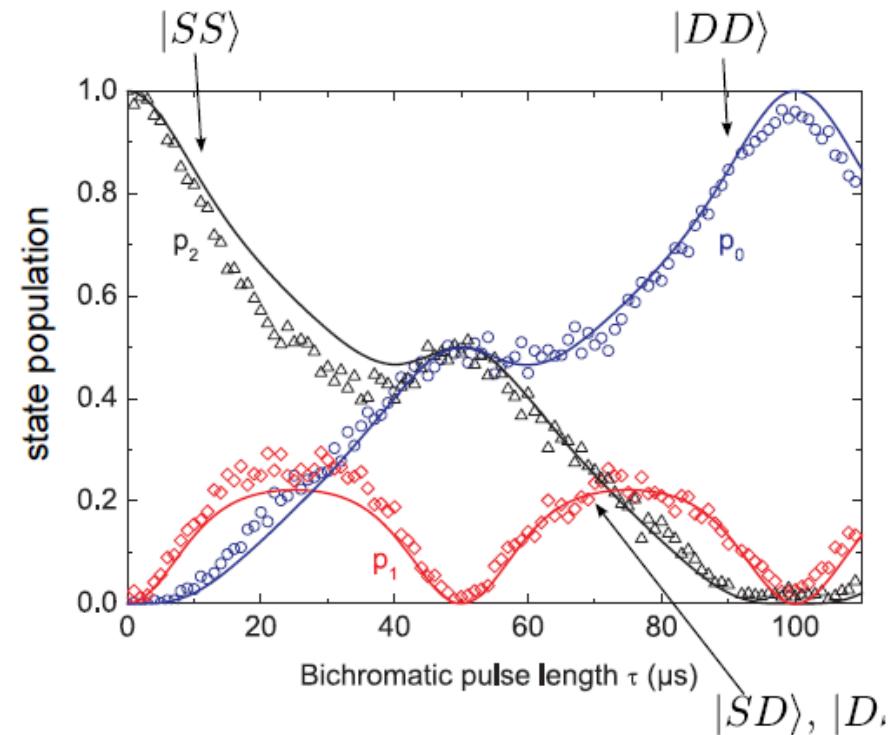
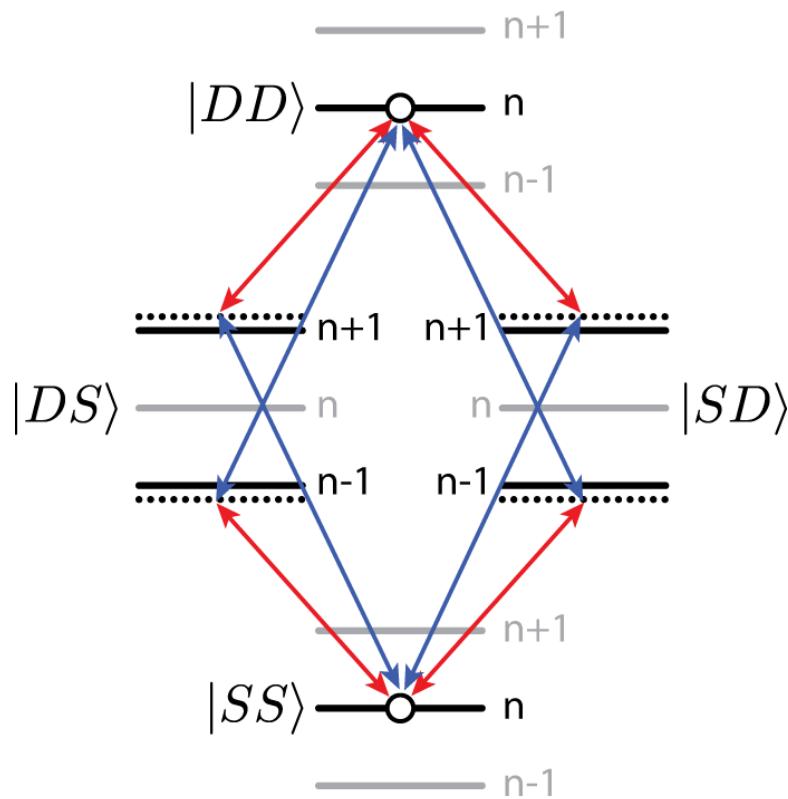
NL, Fri

MJ, Wed

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

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

Mølmer-Sørensen entangling operation

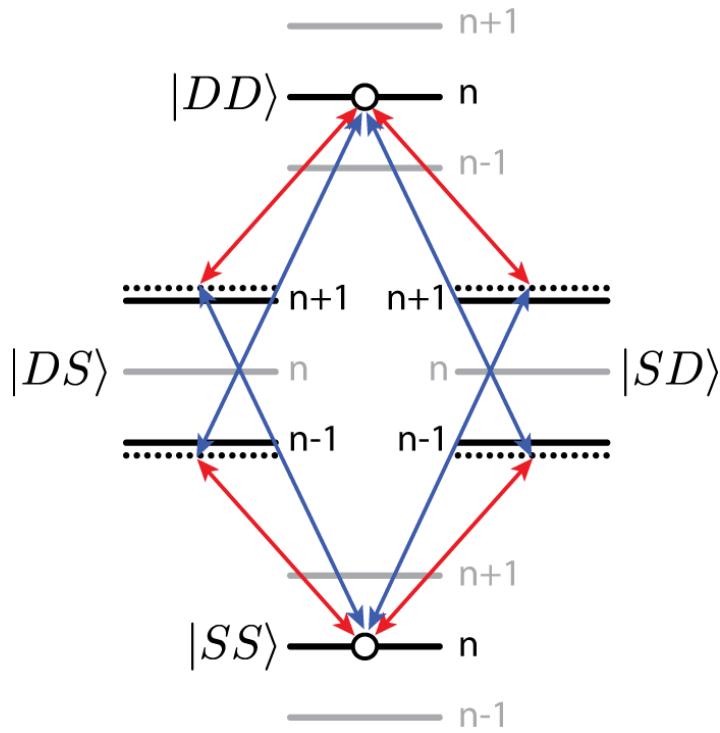


- Off-resonant coupling to the sidebands
- Unwanted populations interfere destructively

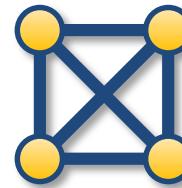
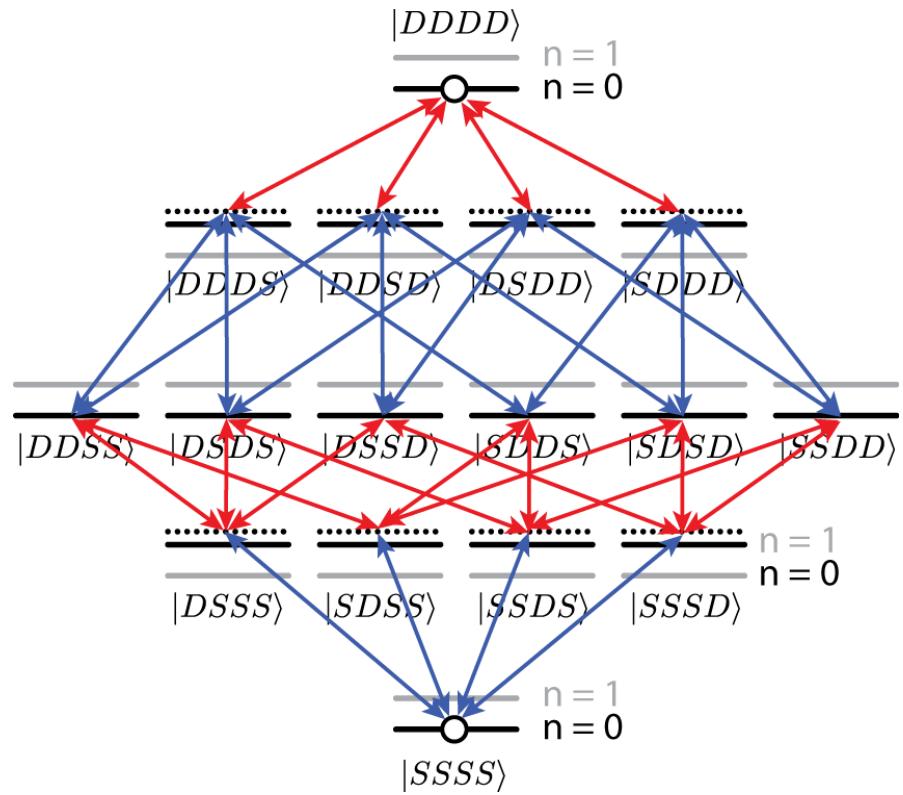
G. Kirchmair, et. al. New. J. Phys. 11, 023002 (2009)

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

Multi path interferometer

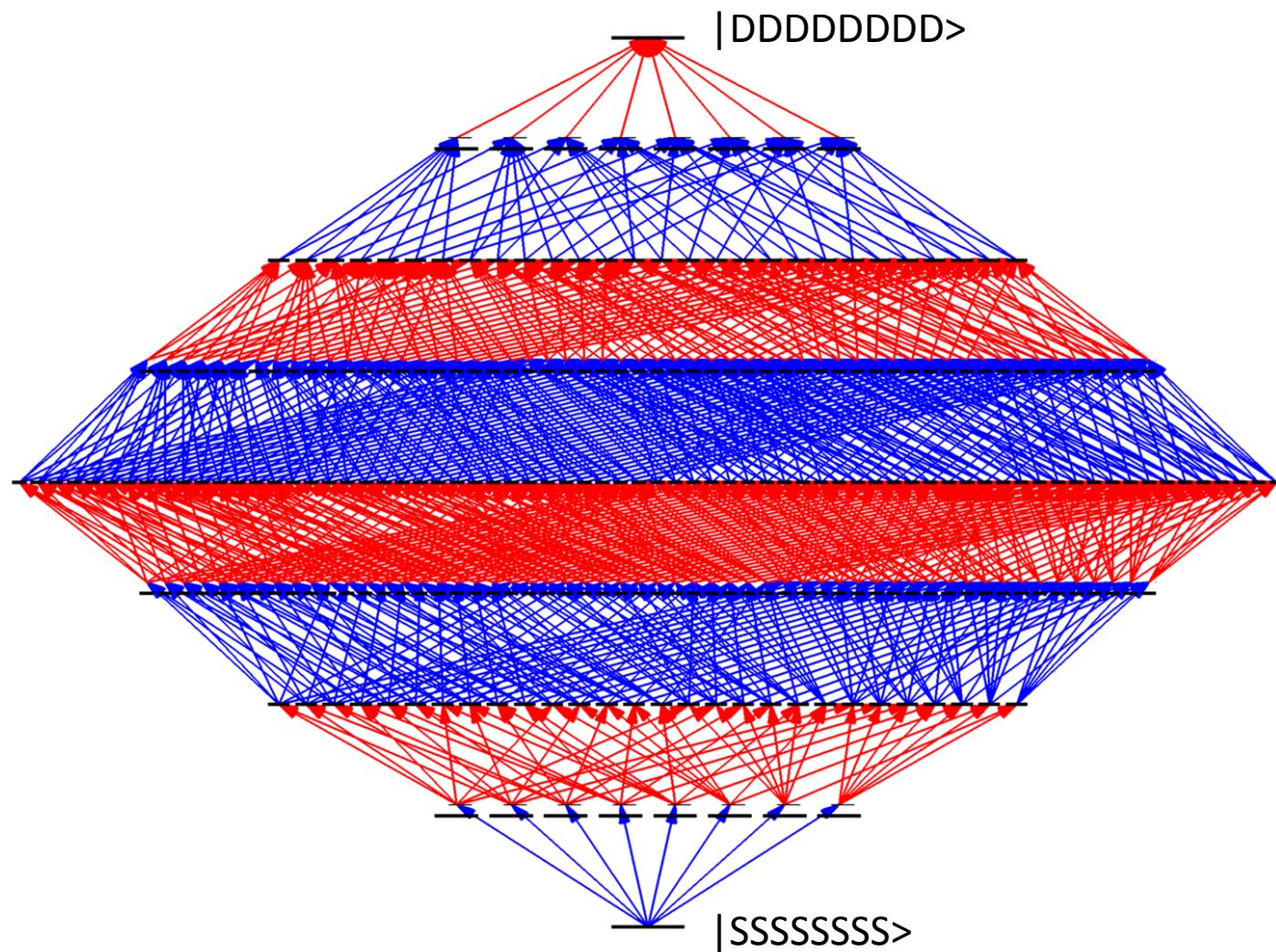


2 qubits

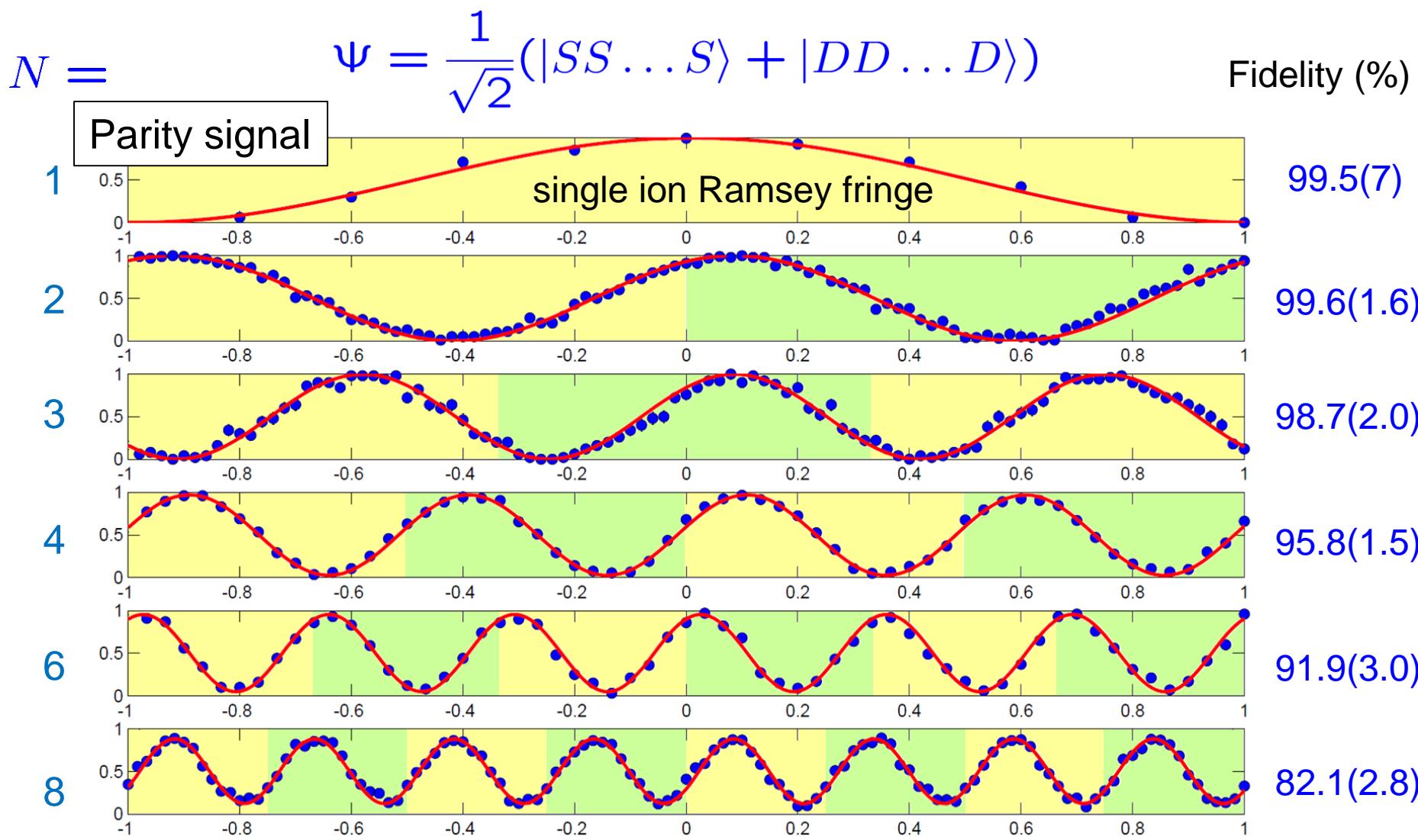


4 qubits

Multi path interferometer – 8 ions

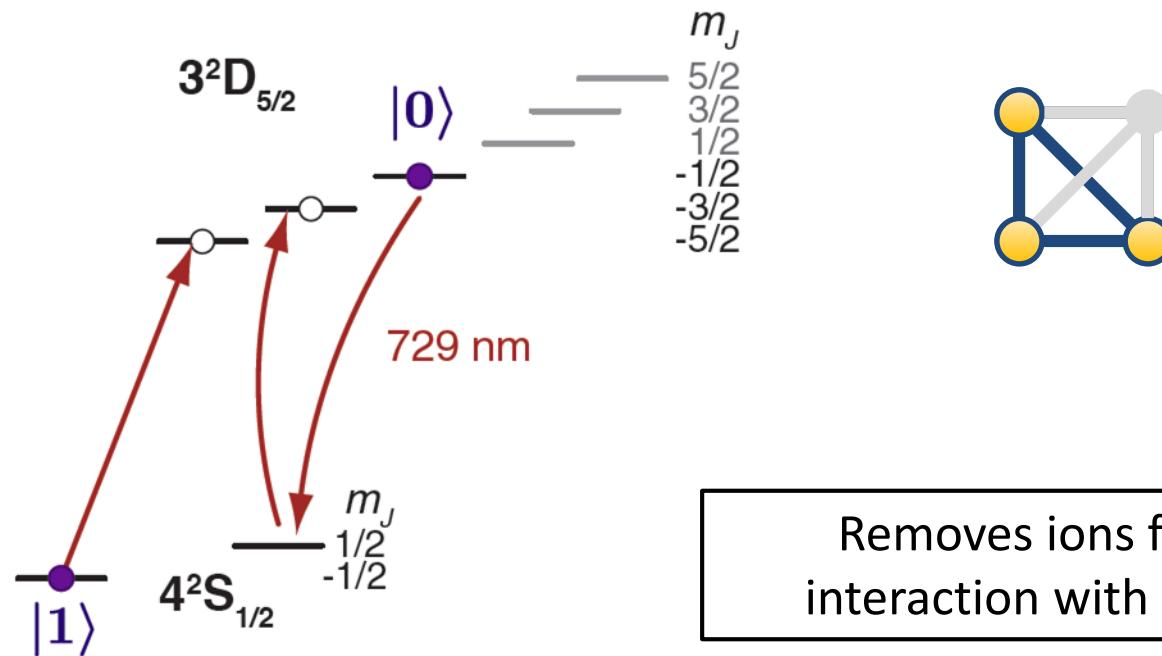


GHZ state fidelity

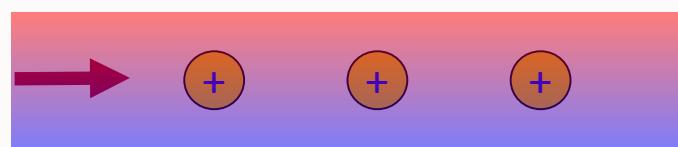
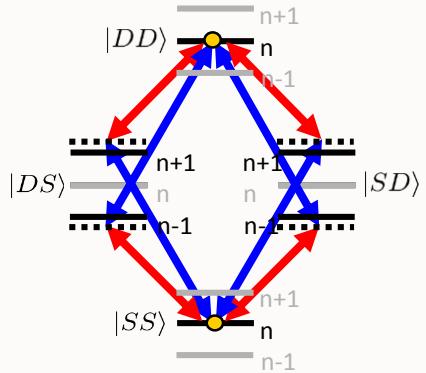


Changing connectivity

Spectroscopic decoupling

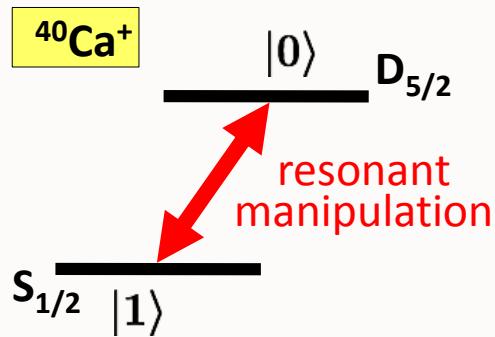


Set of operations



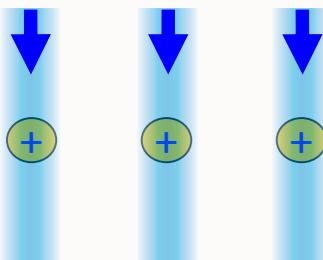
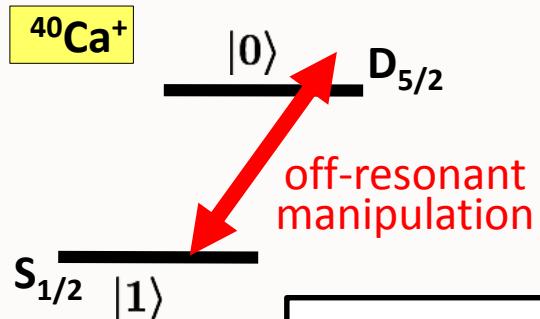
$$S_{x,y}^2(\theta)$$

Bichromatic excitation: entangling operations



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

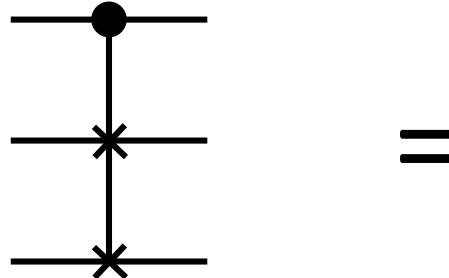
Resonant excitation: collective local operations



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

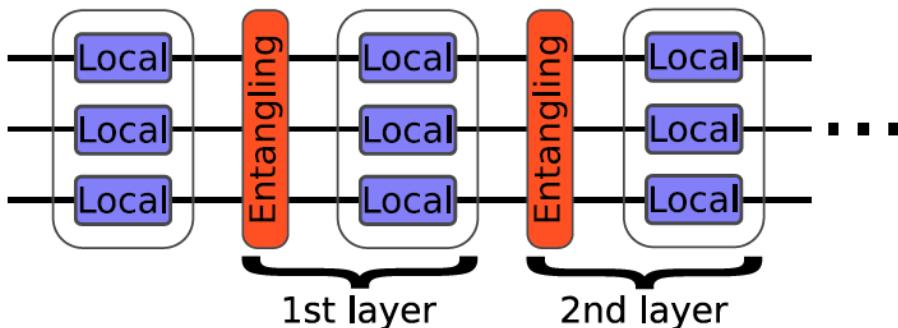
$$\sigma_z^{(i)}(\theta)$$

Quantum compiling: Fredkin gate



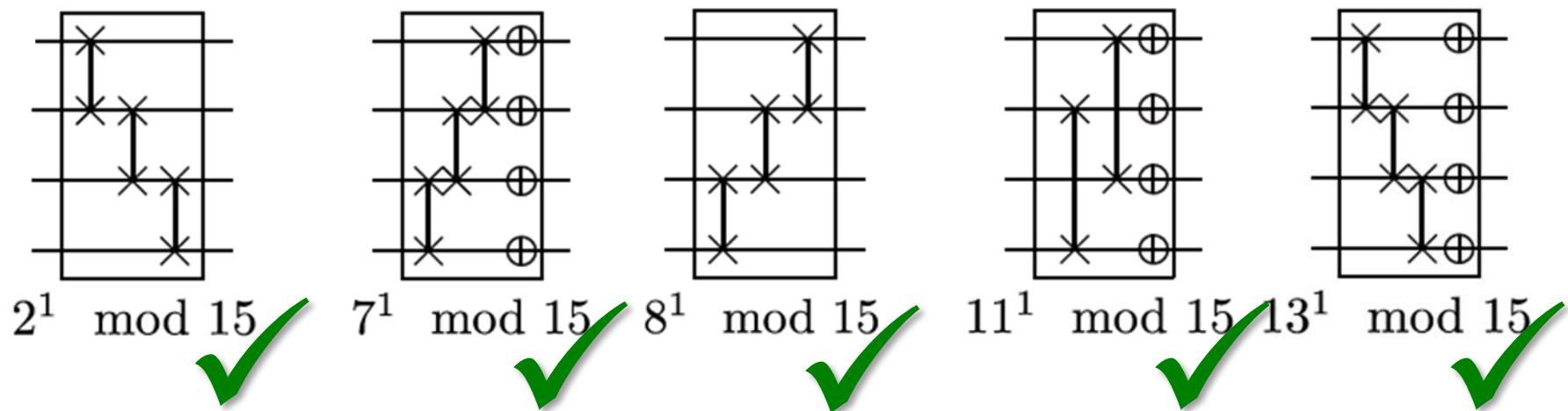
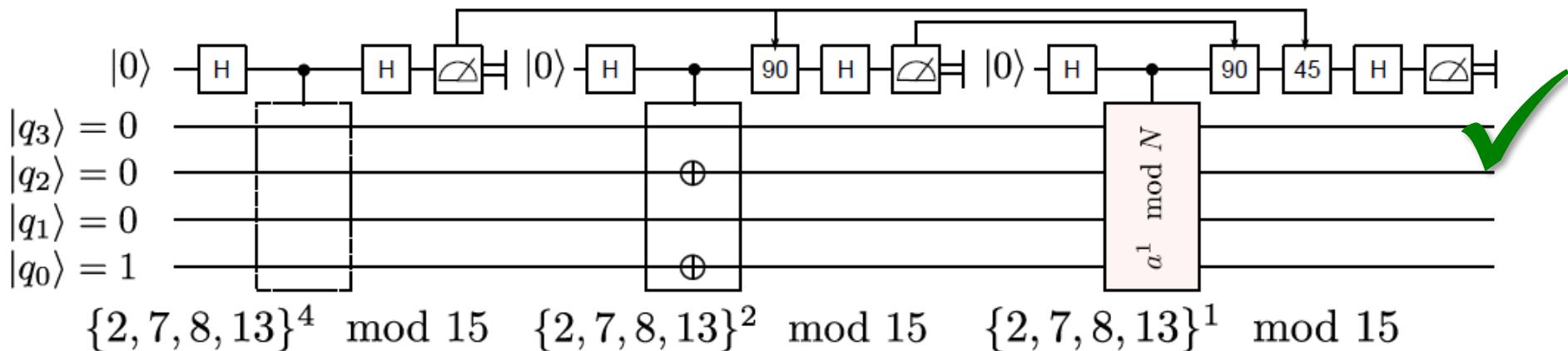
Pulse Nr.	Pulse	Pulse Nr.	Pulse
1	$R(1/2, 1/2)$	10	$R(1/2, 1)$
2	$S_z(3/2, 3)$	11	$S_z(1/4, 2)$
3	$MS(4/8)$	12	$S_z(3/2, 3)$
4	$S_z(3/2, 2)$	13	$MS(4/8)$
5	$S_z(1/2, 3)$	14	$S_z(3/2, 2)$
6	$R(3/4, 0)$	15	$S_z(3/2, 1)$
7	$MS(6/8)$	16	$R(1/2, 1)$
8	$S_z(3/2, 2)$	17	$S_z(3/2, 1)$
9	$MS(4/8)$	18	$S_z(3/2,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

Find optimal pulse sequence with a quantum “compiler”

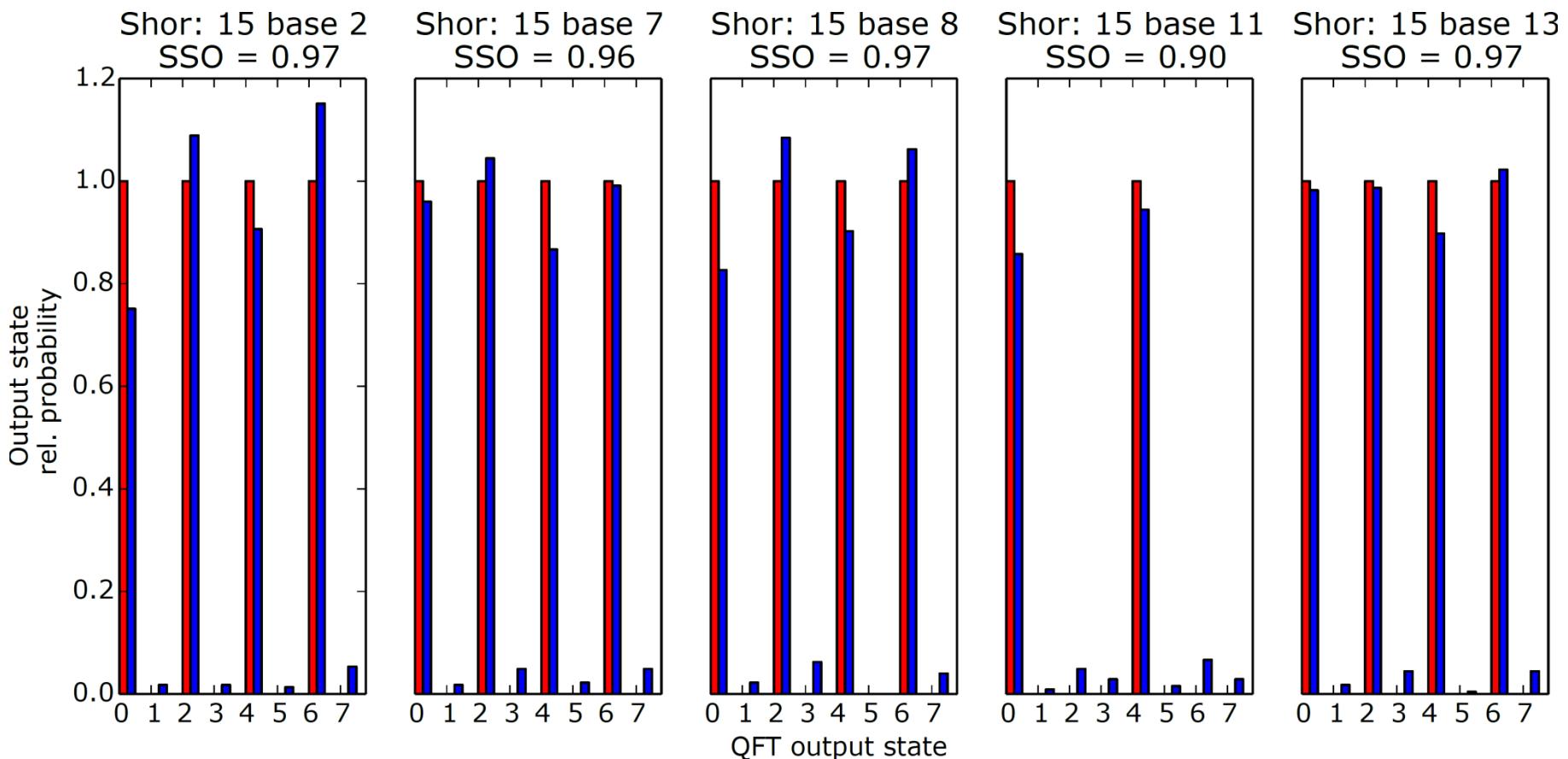


Find sequence with
the fewest layers

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

J. Wallman,NJP 16, 103032 (2014), PRL 115, 060501 (2015)

J. Wallman, arXiv:1511.00727, arXiv: 1412.4126

A Dugas, PRA 92, 060302 (2015)

A. Rivas, NJP 17, 062001 (2015)

L. Postler, A.Rivas , Quantum 2, 90 (2018)

A. Erhard, J. Wallman, arXiv:1902.08543



Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe

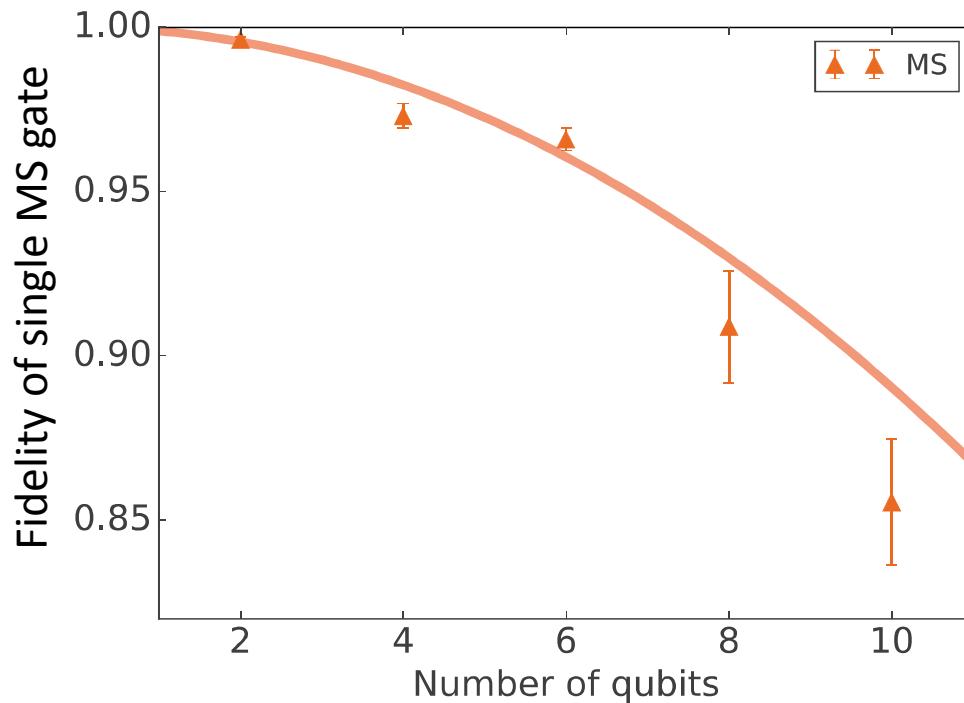


THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY



Benchmarking of medium sized registers

Perform rigorous benchmarking with local randomizing operations

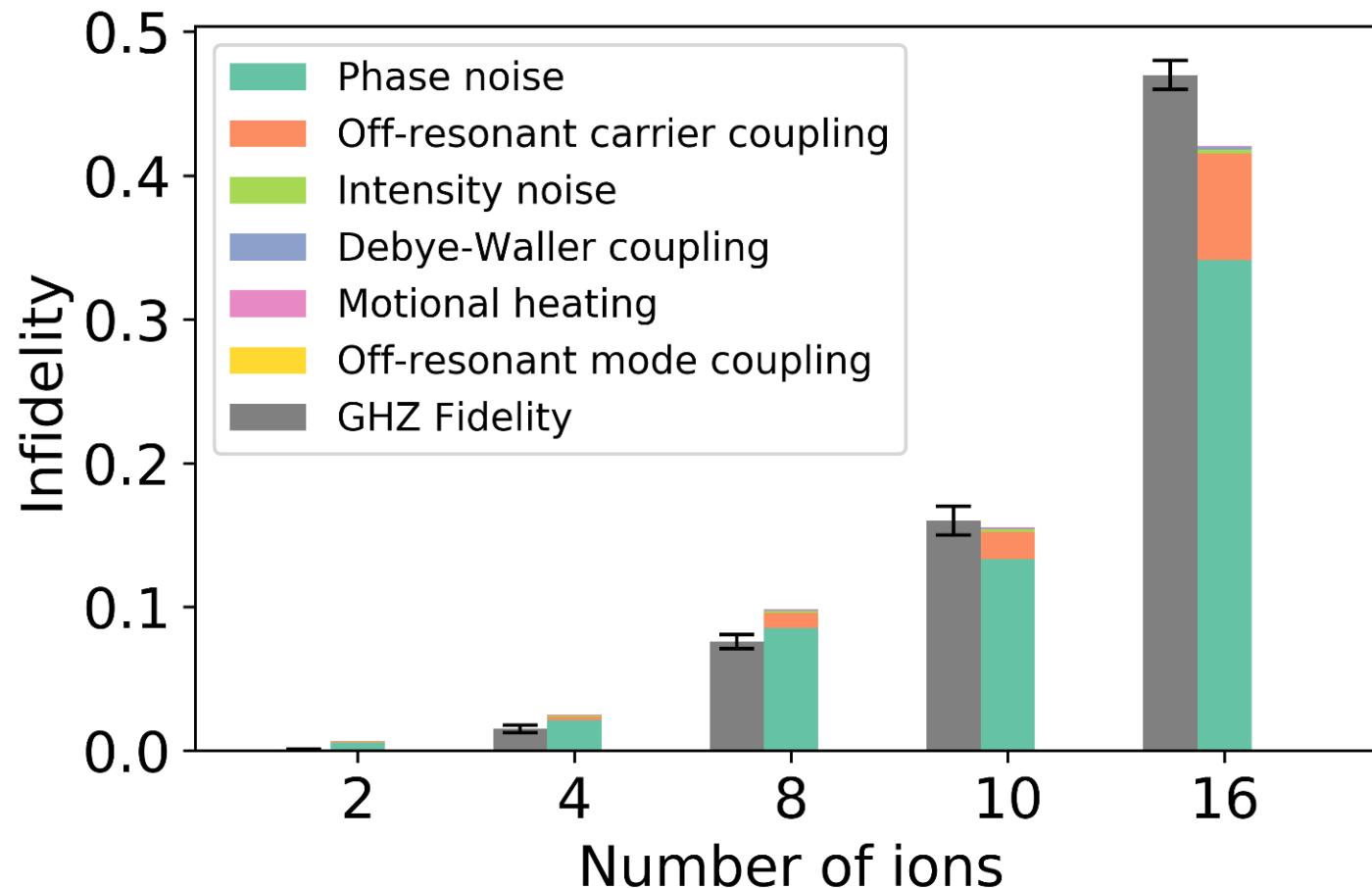


J. Wallman

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

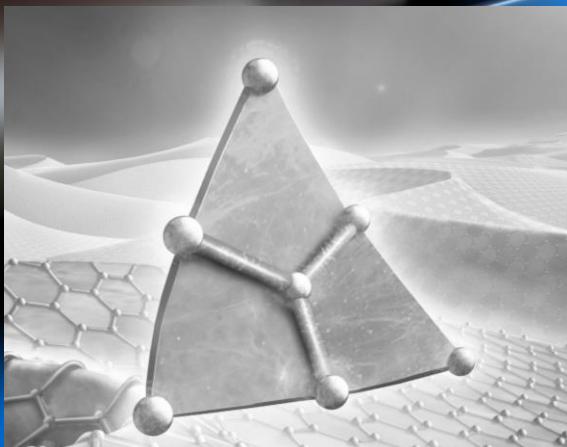
specific noise



Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe



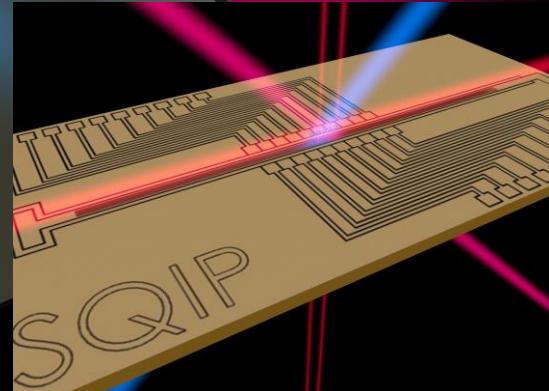
Quantum
eEqual



Gates and Algorithms

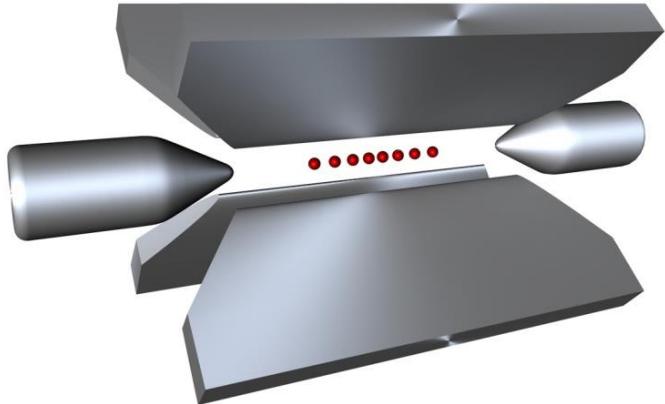


Ion trapping basics



Scalable devices &
Engineering challenges

Are ion traps scalable?



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



M1 S1 M2 S2 S3



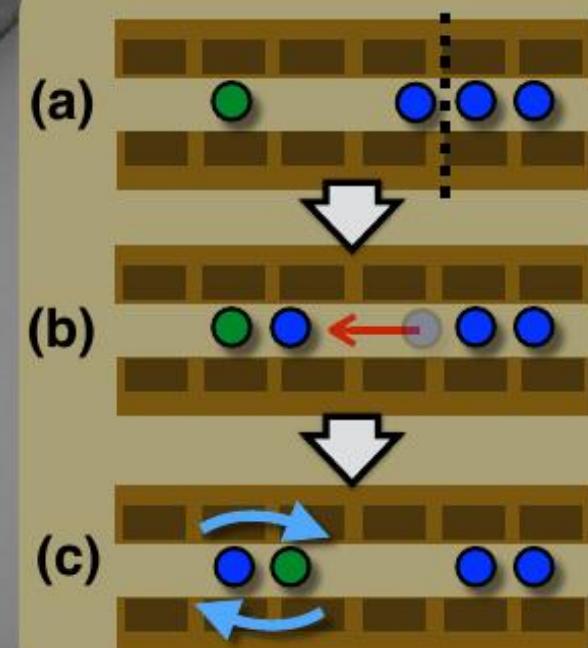
data ions ● (blue)
ancilla ions ● (red)
cooling ions ● (green)



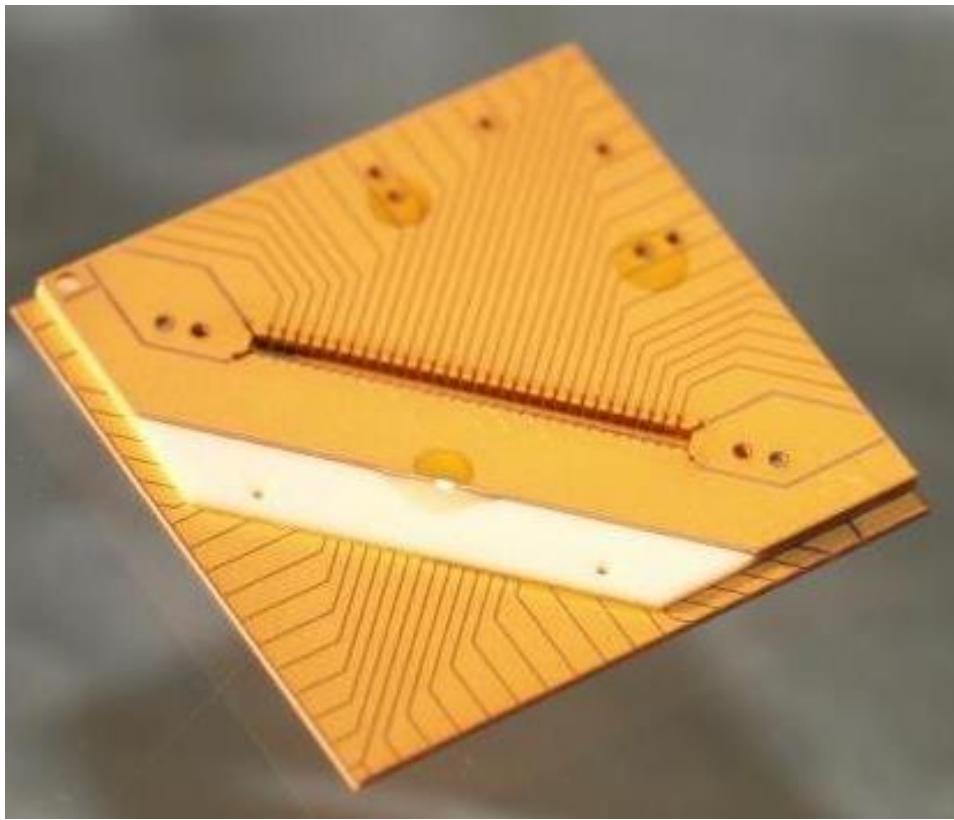
Idea: split trap into multiple smaller trapping regions.

Requires trap geometry
with 100 μ m features

-
Reduced motional
coherence (heating rates)



3D micro-traps



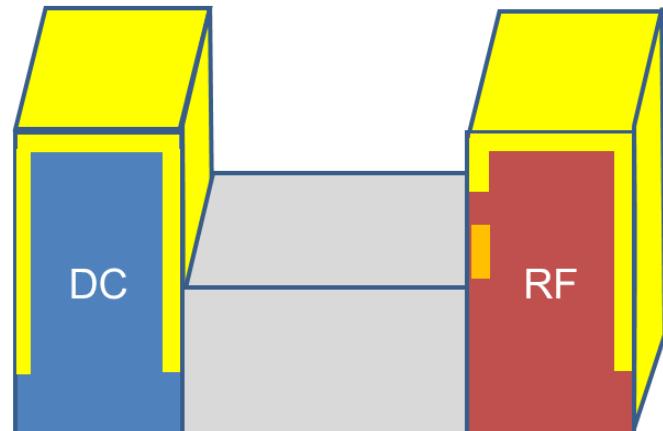
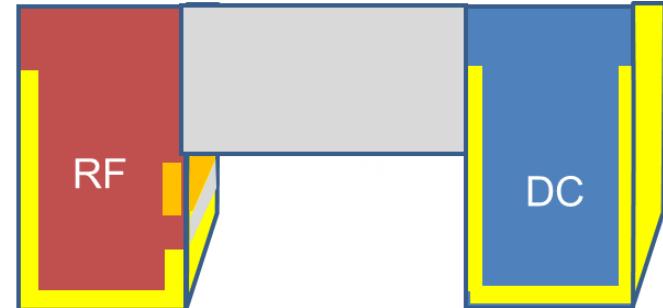
Sandwiched design

Challenges:

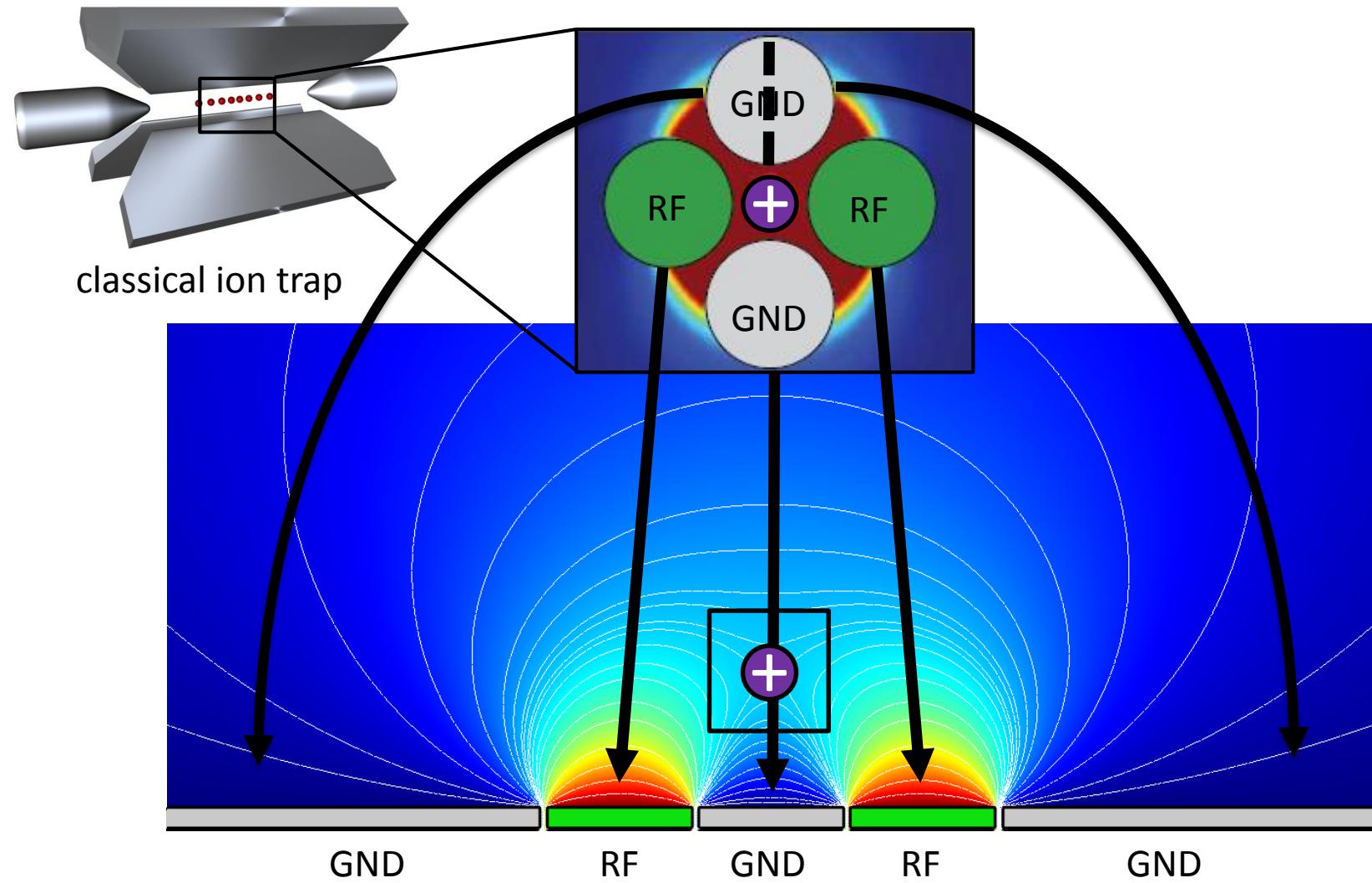
- Waver alignment
- Fabrication



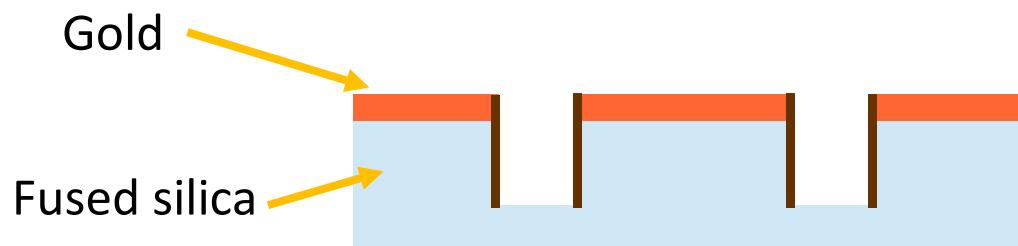
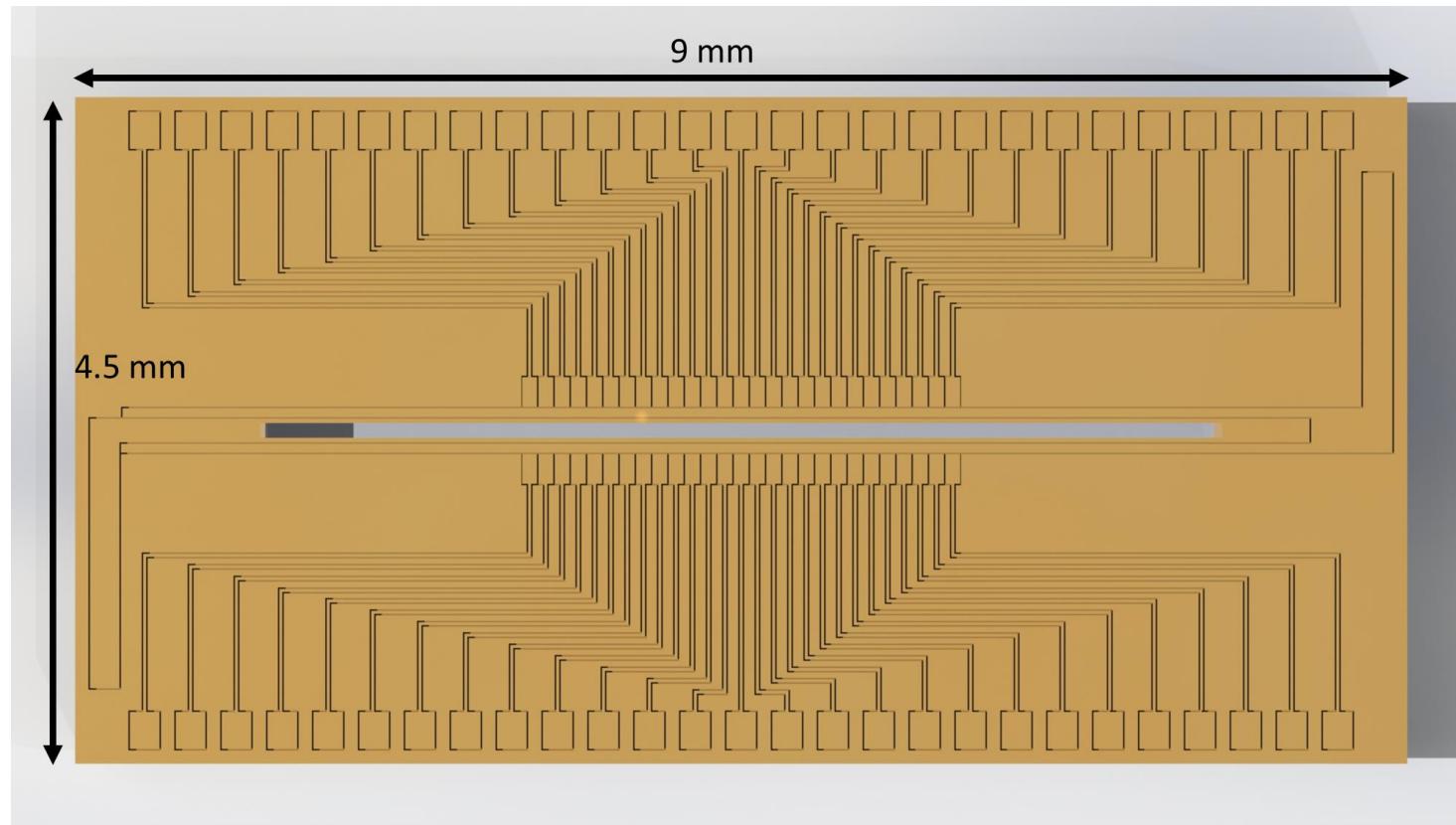
FSK, Thu



Planar ion traps

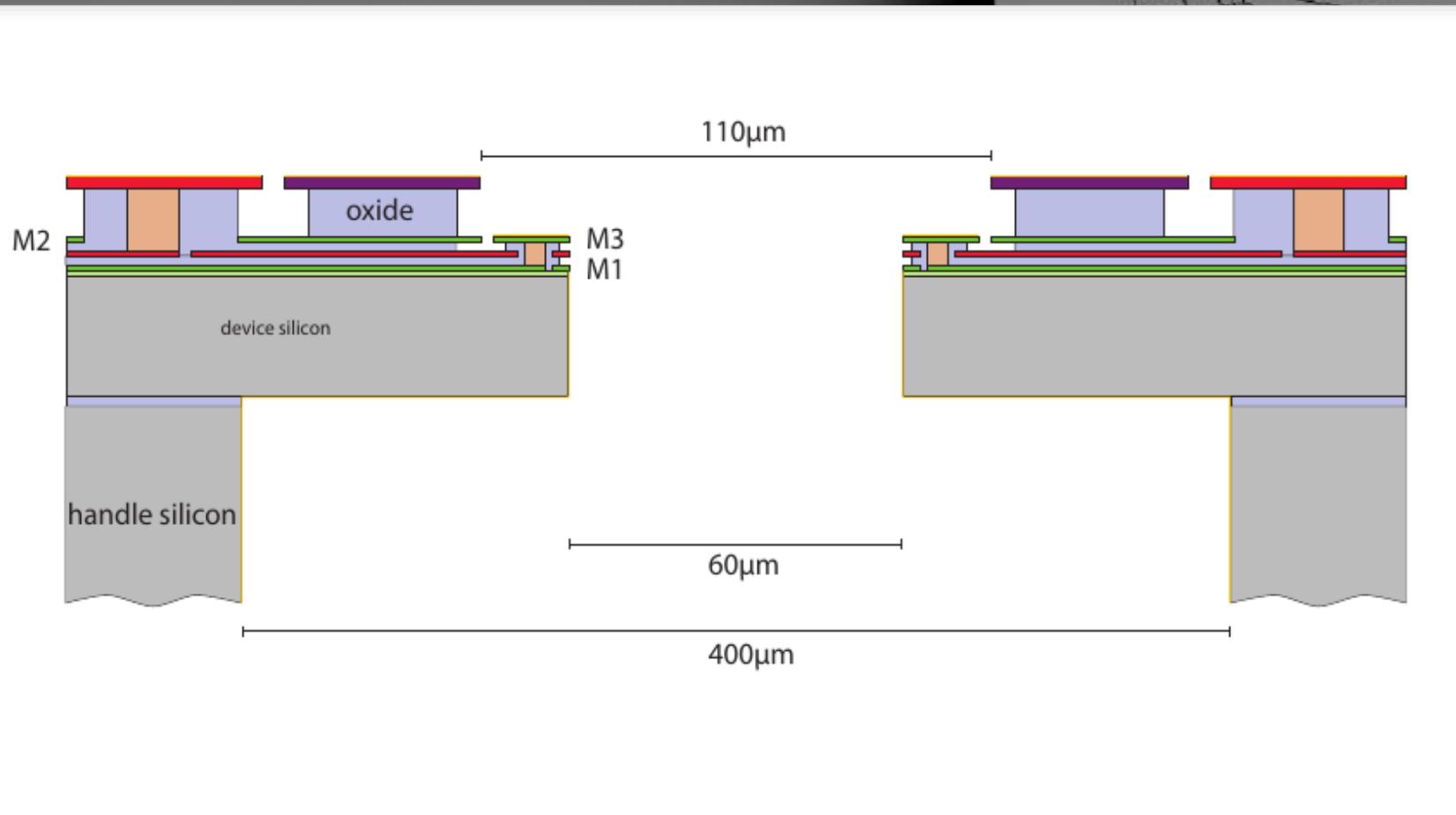


Single layer fused silica traps



- Simple and clean procedure
- Only single layer routing possible

Multi layer silicon traps – HOA 2

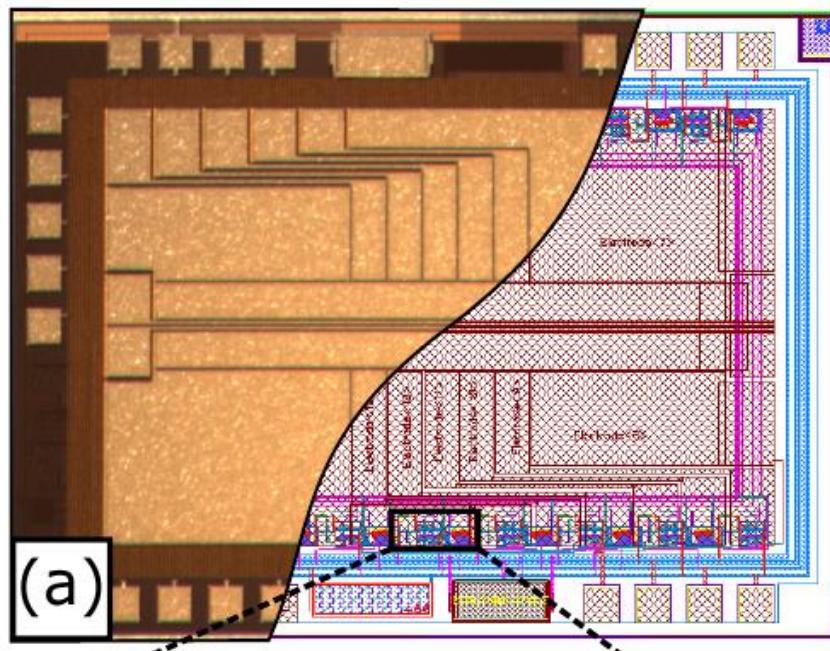


PM, Thu



CO, Thu

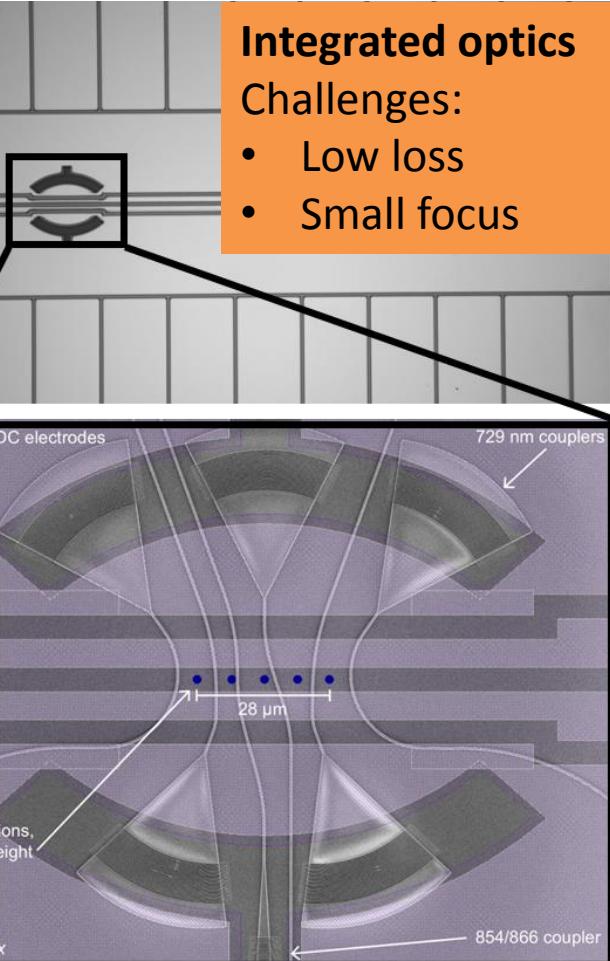
Integrated components



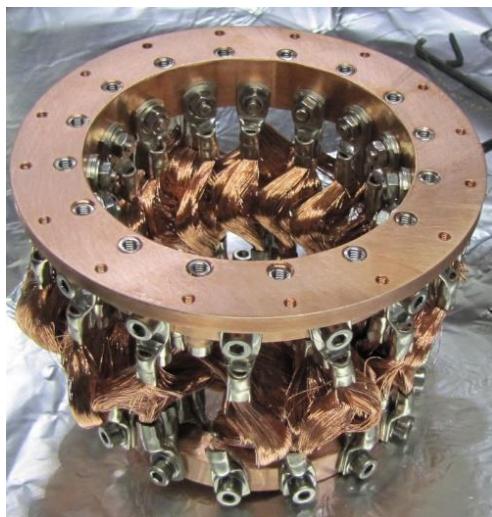
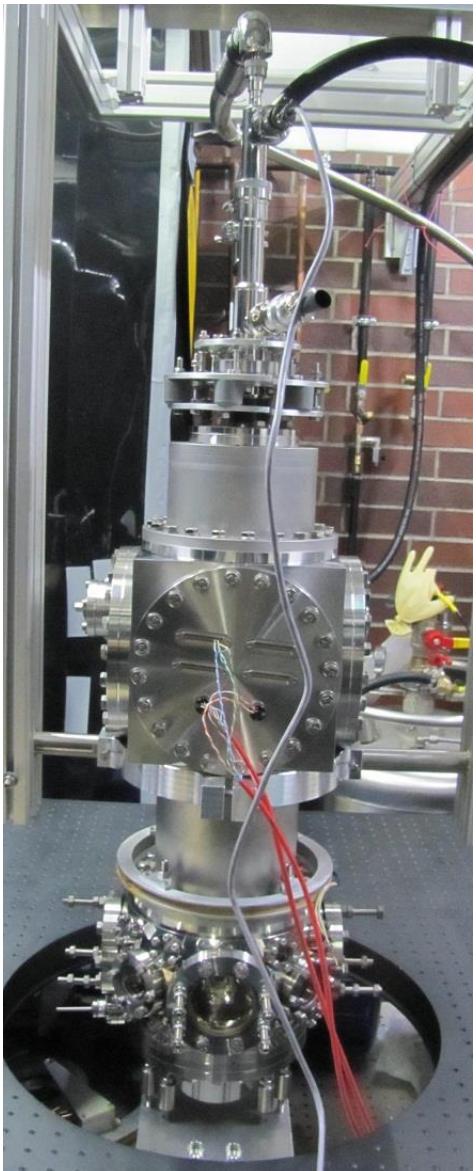
Integrated DAC

Challenges:

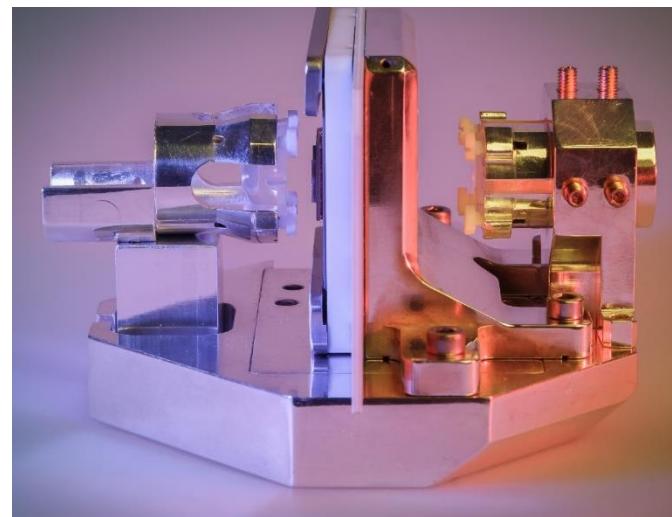
- Low noise
- High voltage
- High update rate
- 10 ... 100 outputs



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)

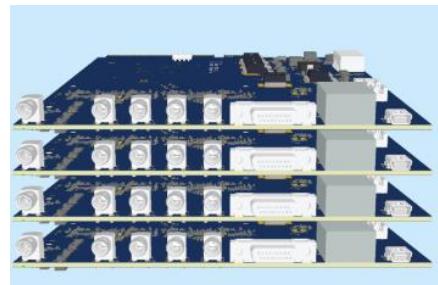
Light modulation
(Acousto Optic
Modulators)

Focusing optics



Digital signal
(FPGA)

RF-signal
(DDS)

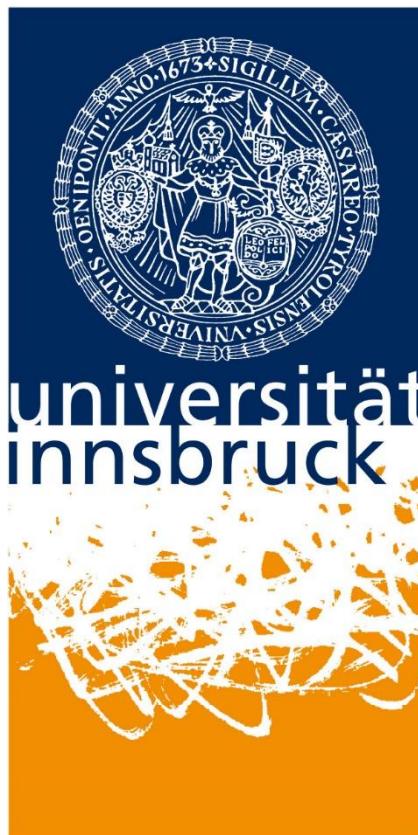


AQTION – Flagship initiative

ETH zürich



JOHANNES GUTENBERG
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



MM, Thu



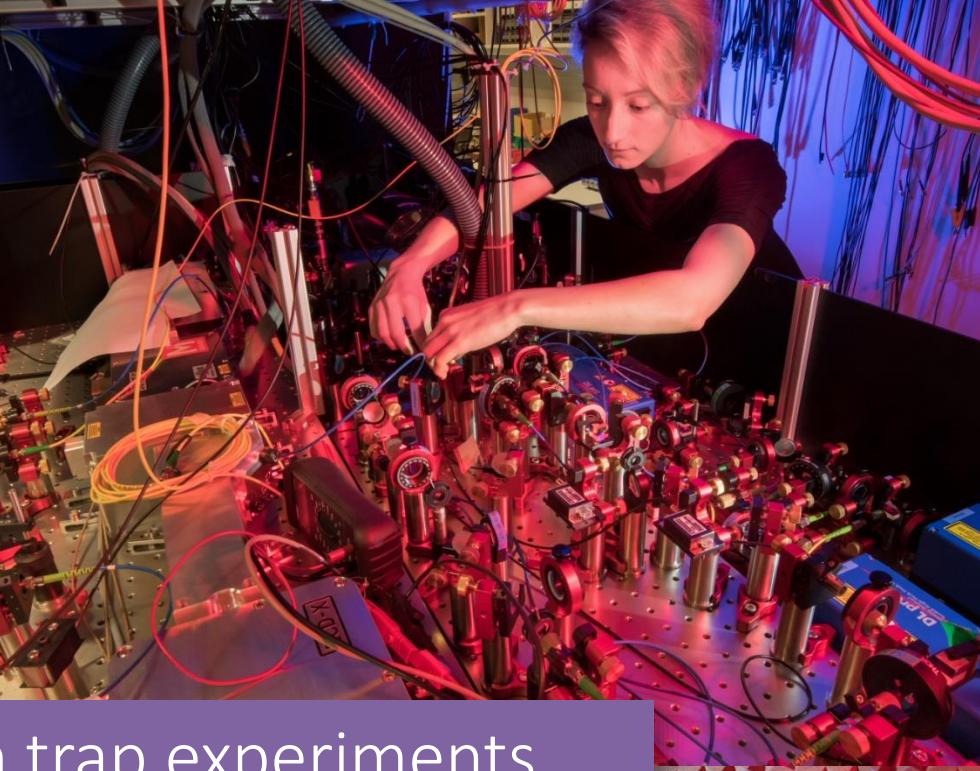
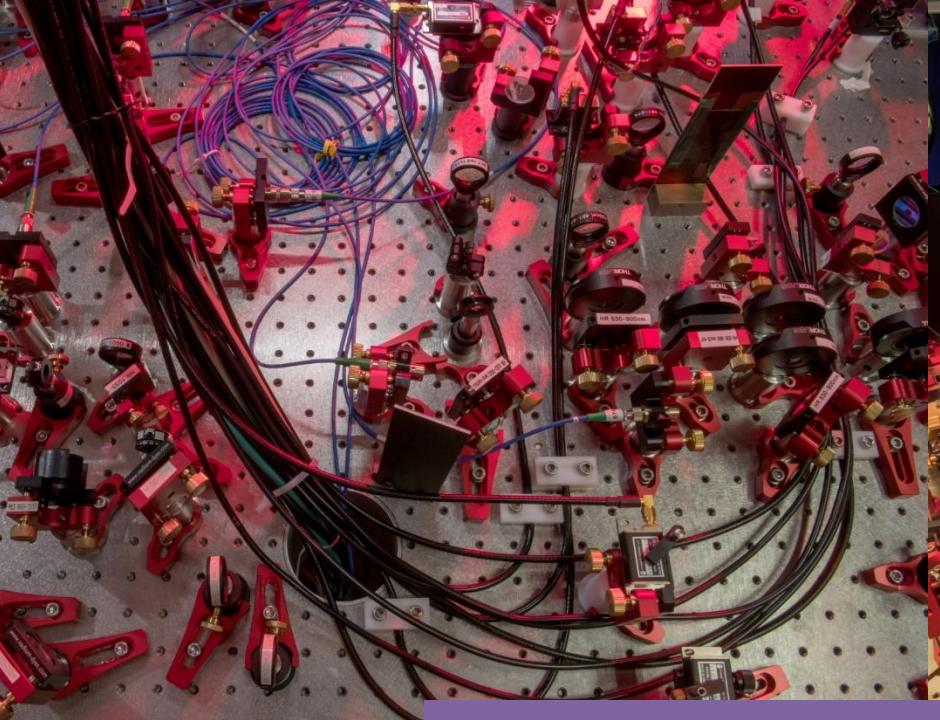
FSK, Thu

Atos

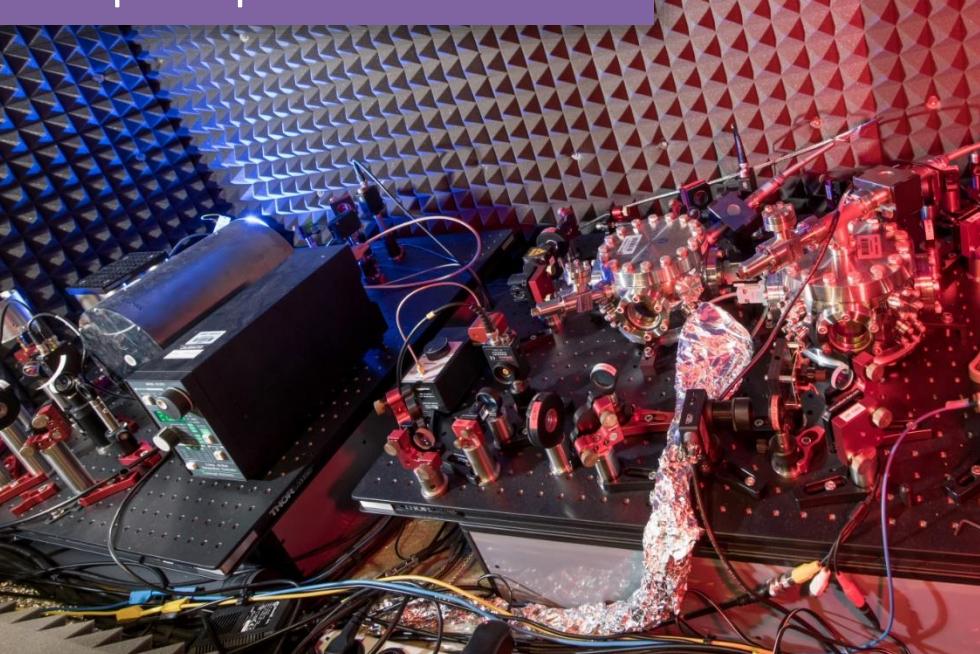
 **Fraunhofer**
IOF

 **TOPTICA**
PHOTONICS

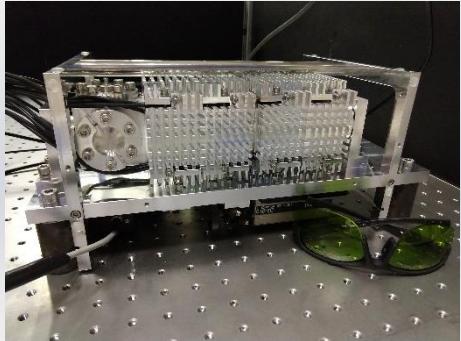
AKHA



From current ion trap experiments ...



... to a compact and robust ion trap QC



Compact optical
reference

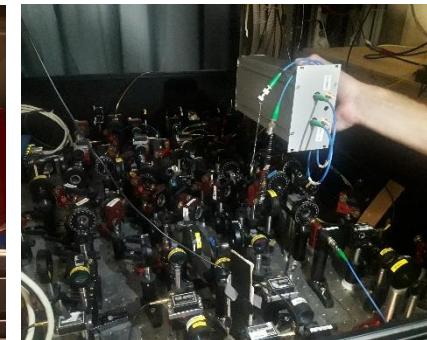
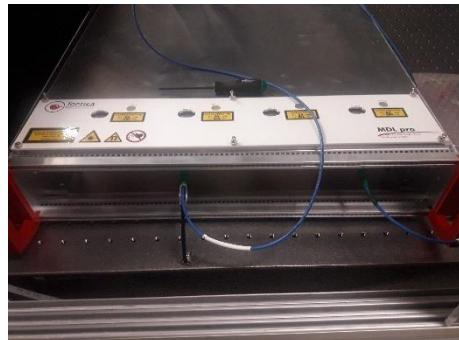
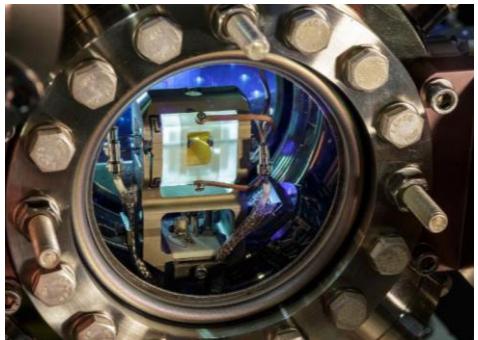


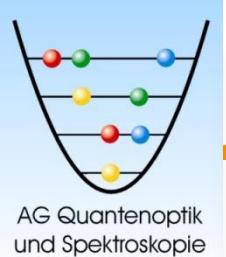
Advanced ion traps

Compact lasers

Control electronics

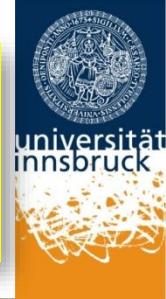
Optics





AG Quantenoptik
und Spektroskopie

The international Team 2018



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www.quantumoptics.at



FWF
SFB

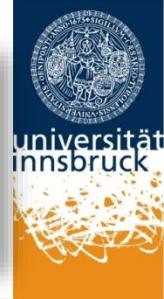


\$





The international Team 2019



C. Roos	T. Takekoshi
T. Northup	D. Bykov
T. Monz	P. Hrmo
B. Lanyon	M. Hussain
Y. Colombe	M. Joshi
P. Schindler	M. Ringbauer



D. Heinrich
C. Maier
M. van Mourik
A. Erhard
T. Brydges
M. Guevara-Bertsch
V. Krčmarský
L. Postler
M. Meraner
R. Stricker

A group of 12 people, mostly men, are gathered outdoors in a natural setting. They are dressed in casual outdoor clothing such as t-shirts, hoodies, and jeans. The group is arranged in several rows, with some people standing in the back and others sitting or kneeling in the front. The background features dense greenery and trees, suggesting a forest or park environment.

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