

Quantum information processing with trapped ions

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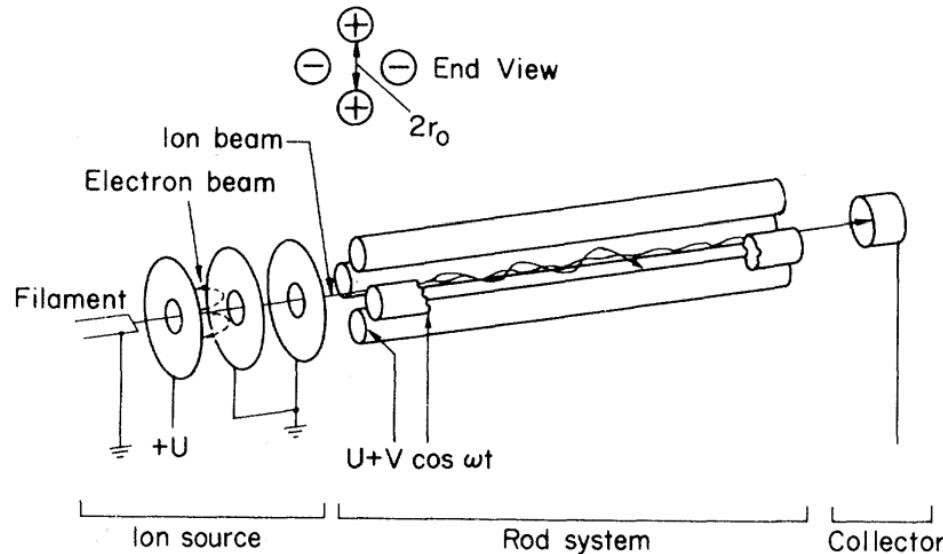
Lecture program:

- Ion traps, linear ion crystals
- Encoding of qubits in trapped ions
- Initialization, manipulation and detection
- Single qubit and entangling quantum gates
- Some recent experiments

Paul traps: Historical development

Predecessor of the ion trap (1953, Wolfgang Paul and co-workers):

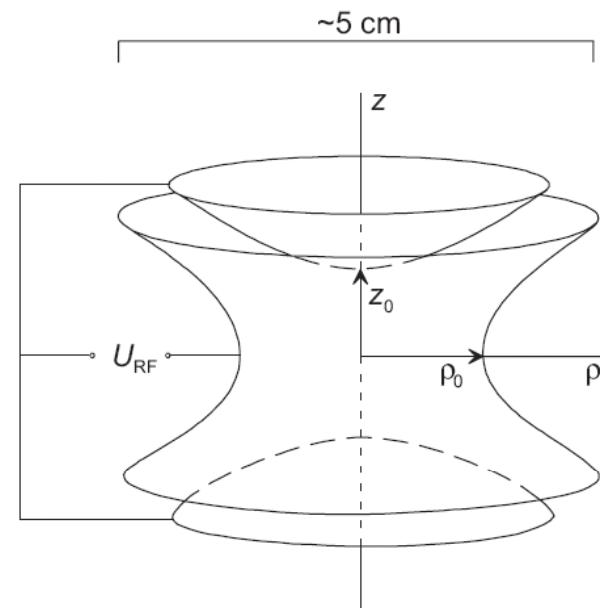
Quadrupole mass filter: Mass-dependent confinement of charged particles in two dimensions.



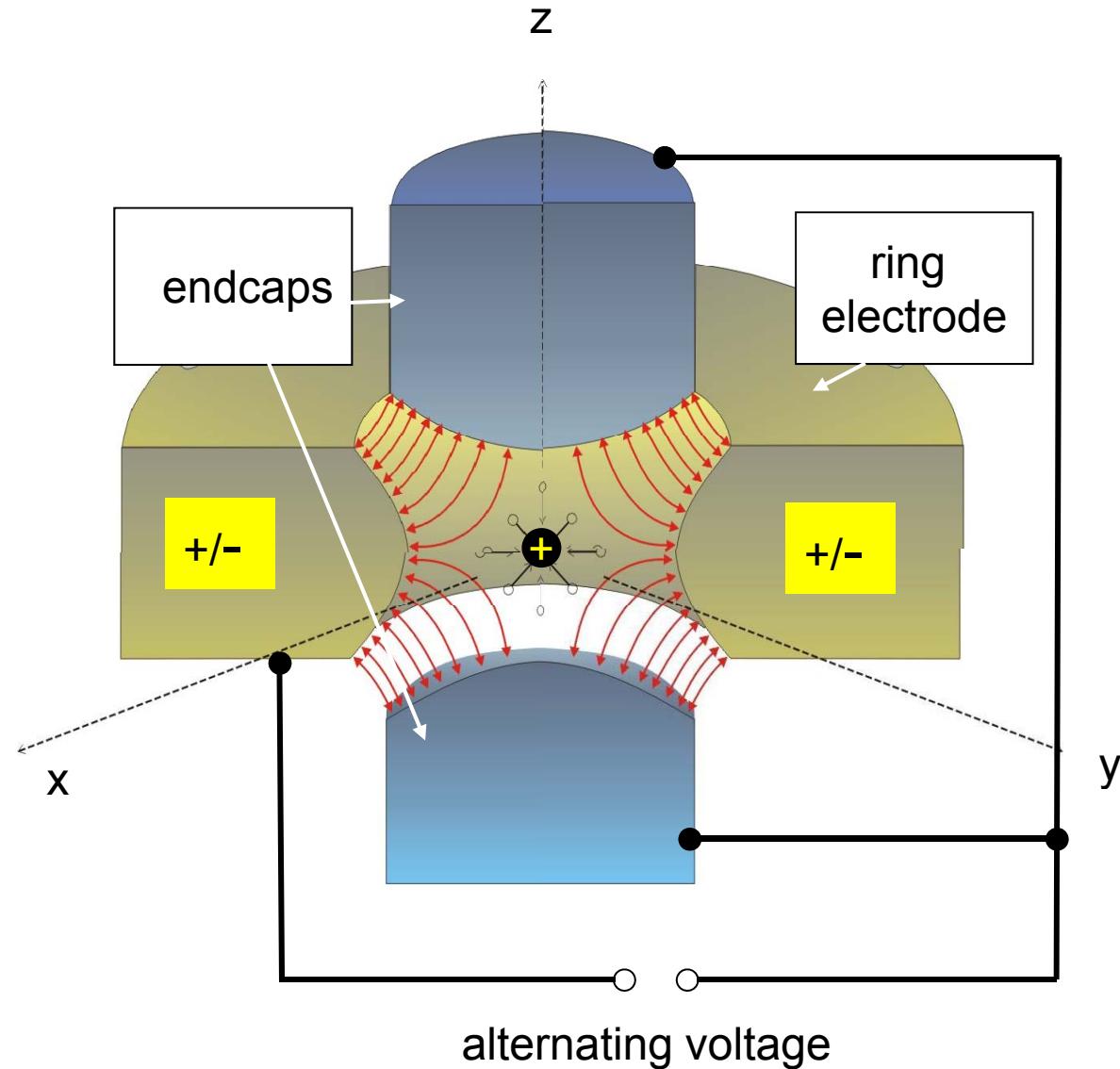
Mass spectrometry:
Measurement of e/m

Paul trap, „Ionenkäfig“ (1955-1958):
Confinement of particles in a radio-frequency
3D-quadrupole field

Very sensitive mass analyzer



Paul traps: Historical development



Trapped microspheres



trapped ion group, JQI, University of Maryland

http://www.iontrap.umd.edu/research/microspheres/MVI_01731.wmv

Mechanical analogue of the Paul trap

Rotating saddle potential

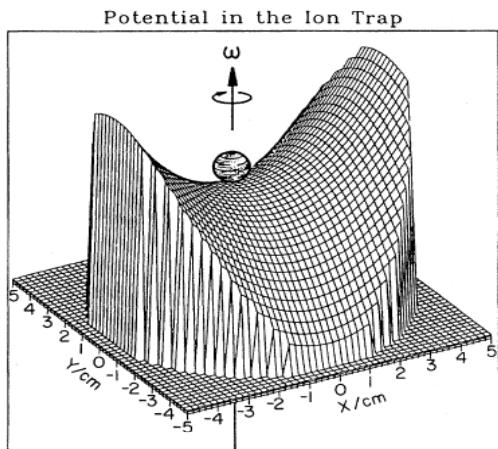
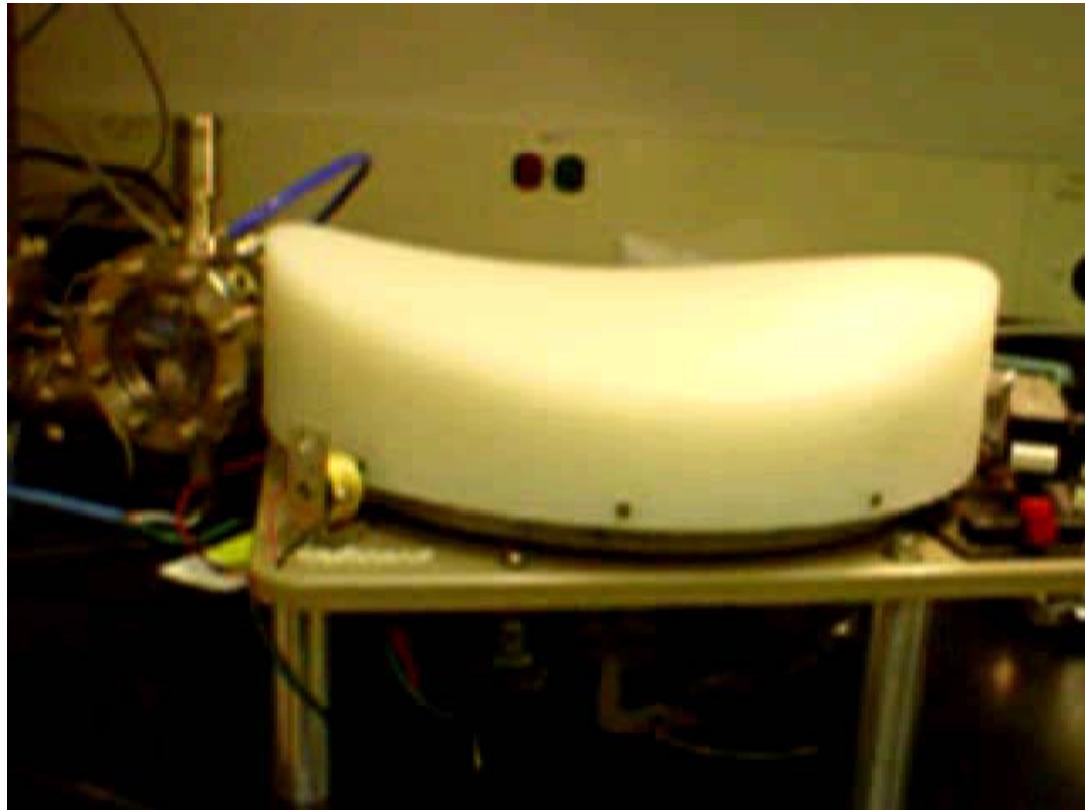


FIG. 8. Mechanical analogue model for the ion trap with steel-ball as “particle.”



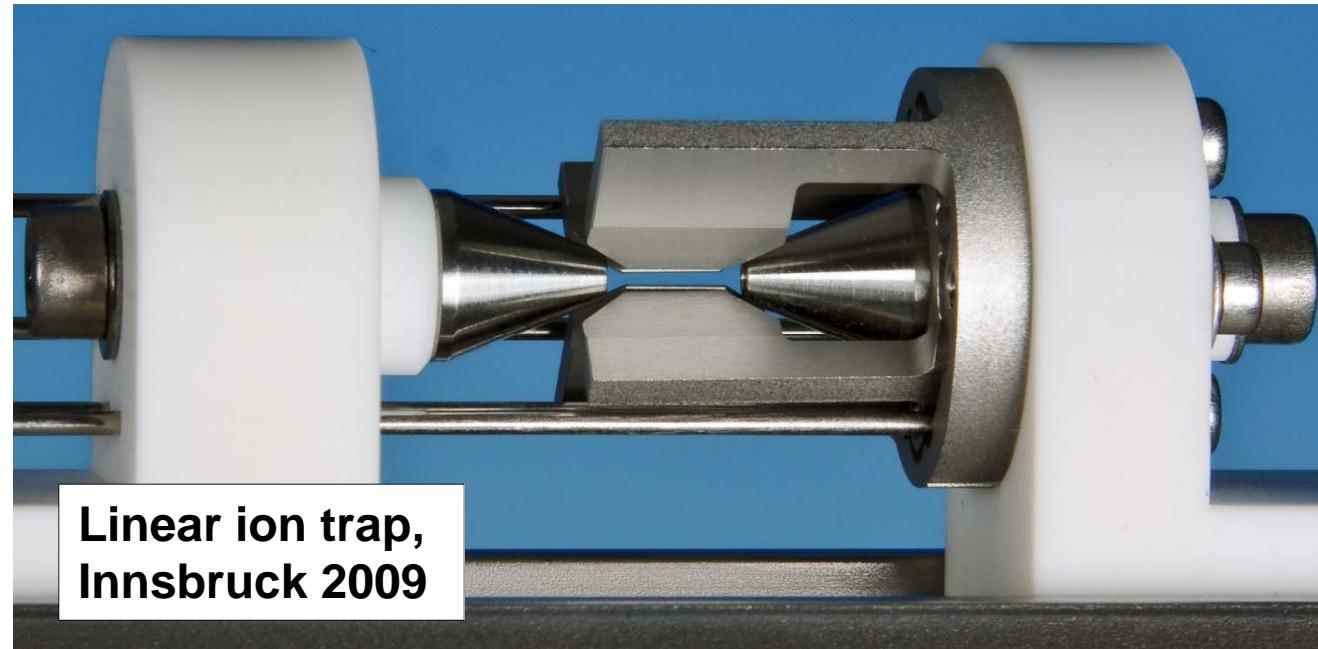
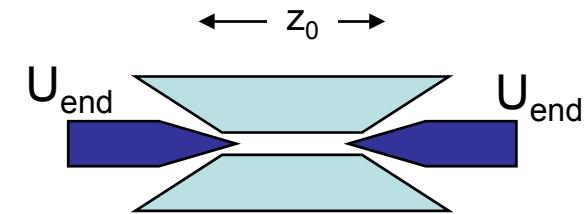
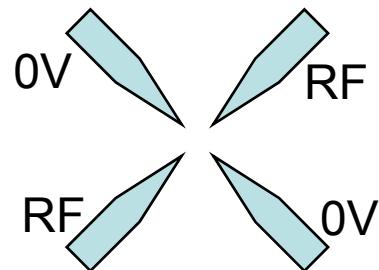
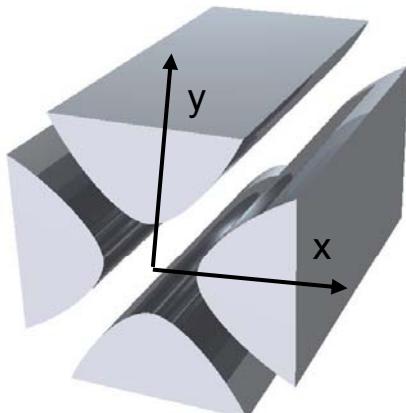
D. Hucul, trapped ion group, JQI, University of Maryland

<http://www.iontrap.umd.edu/research/microspheres/HUCUL!.WMV>

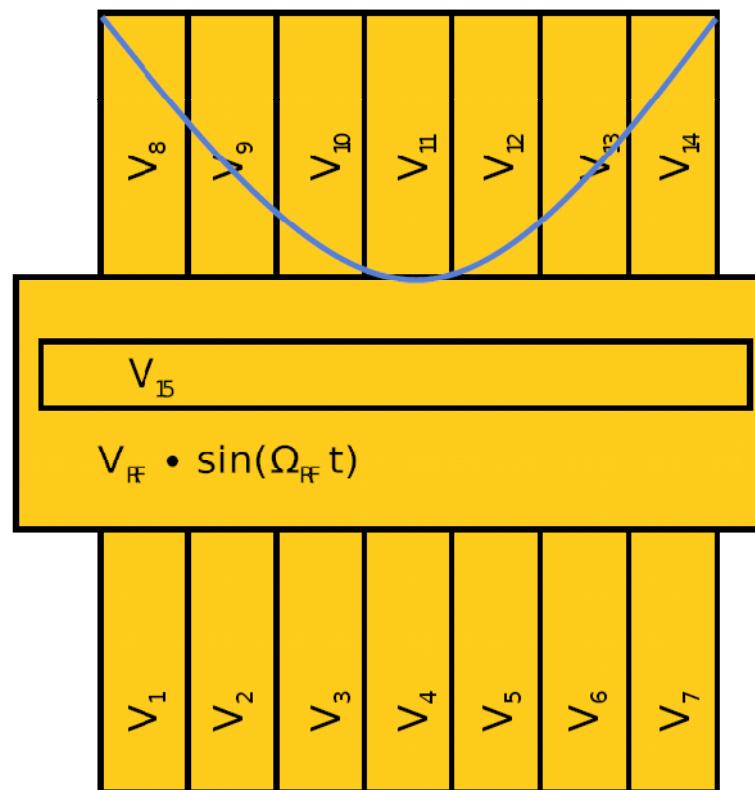
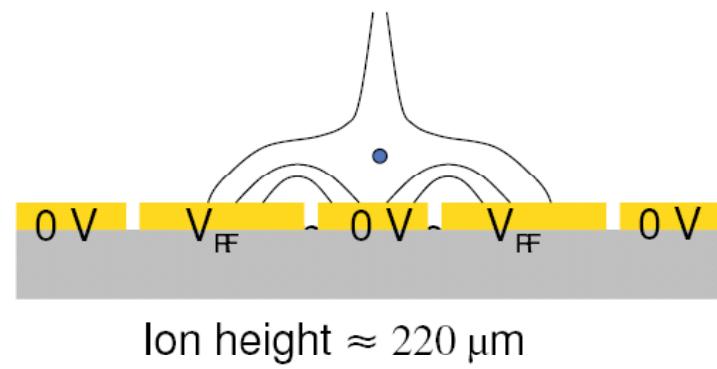
Linear ion trap

2d rf-quadrupole + static potential

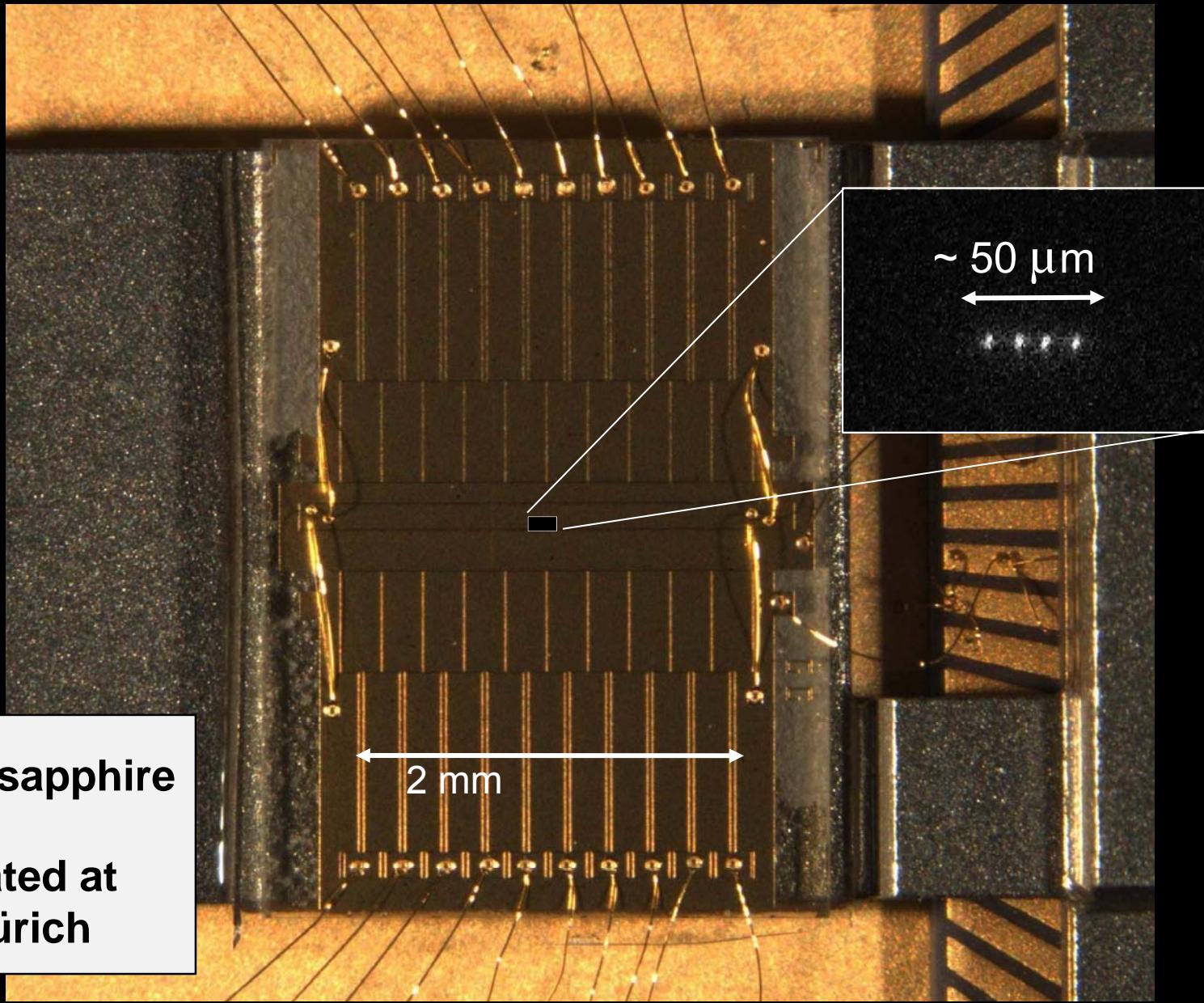
PRL 68, 2007 (1992), PRA 45, 6493 (1992)



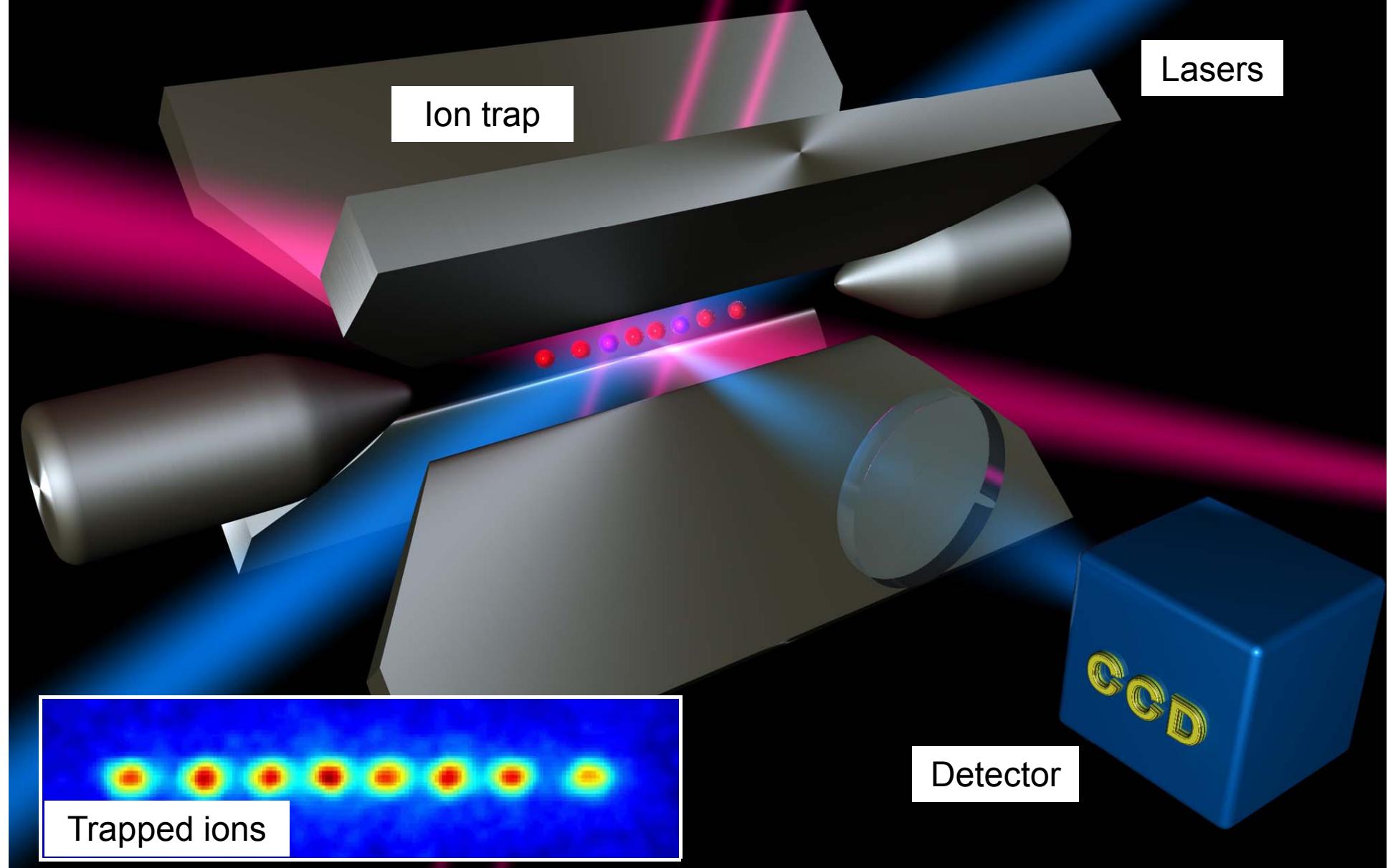
Microfabricated segmented linear traps



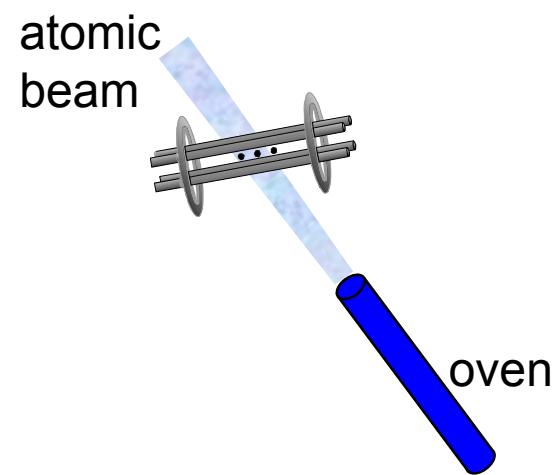
Microfabricated segmented linear traps



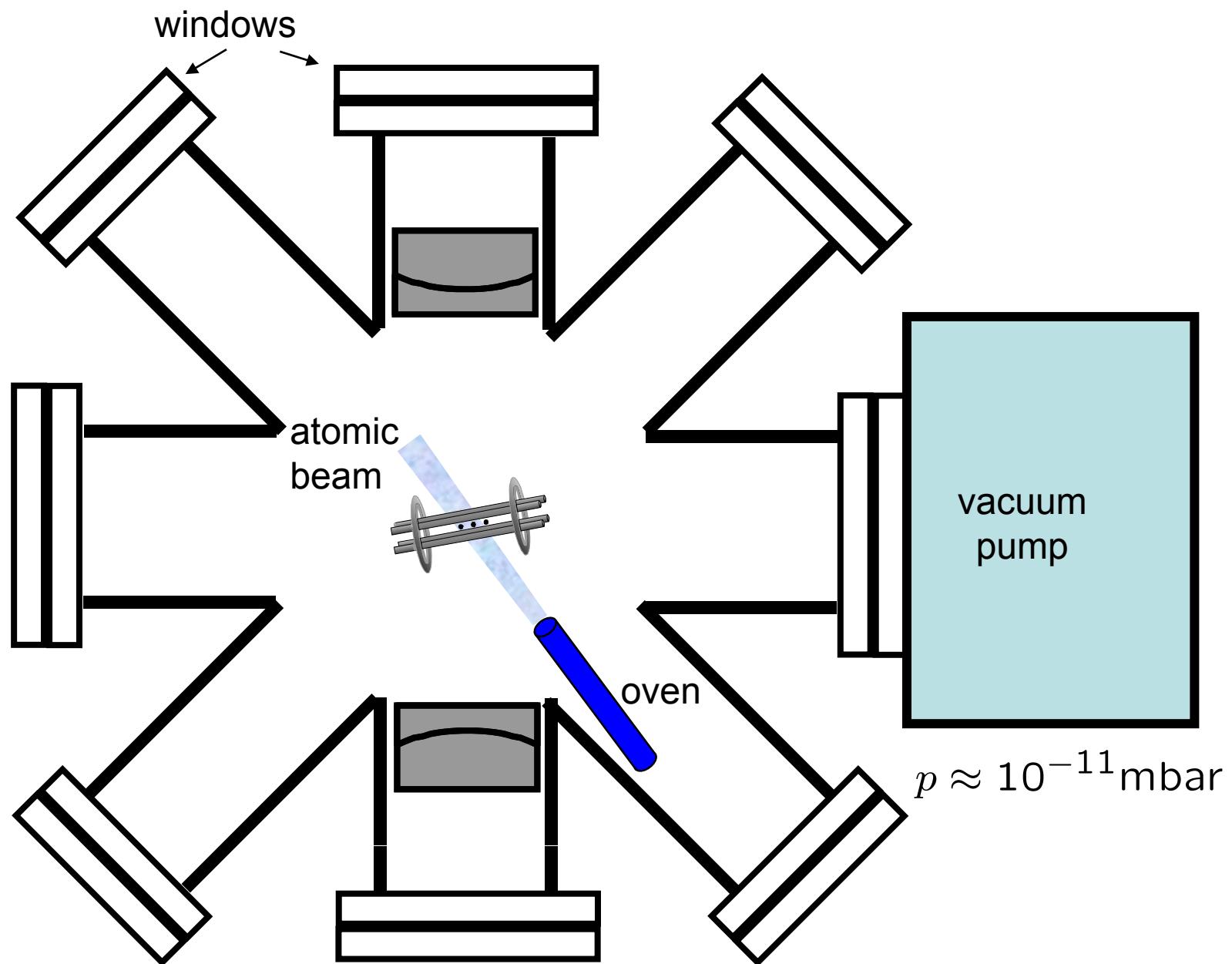
Quantum physics with trapped ions: the experimental tools



How to trap single ions

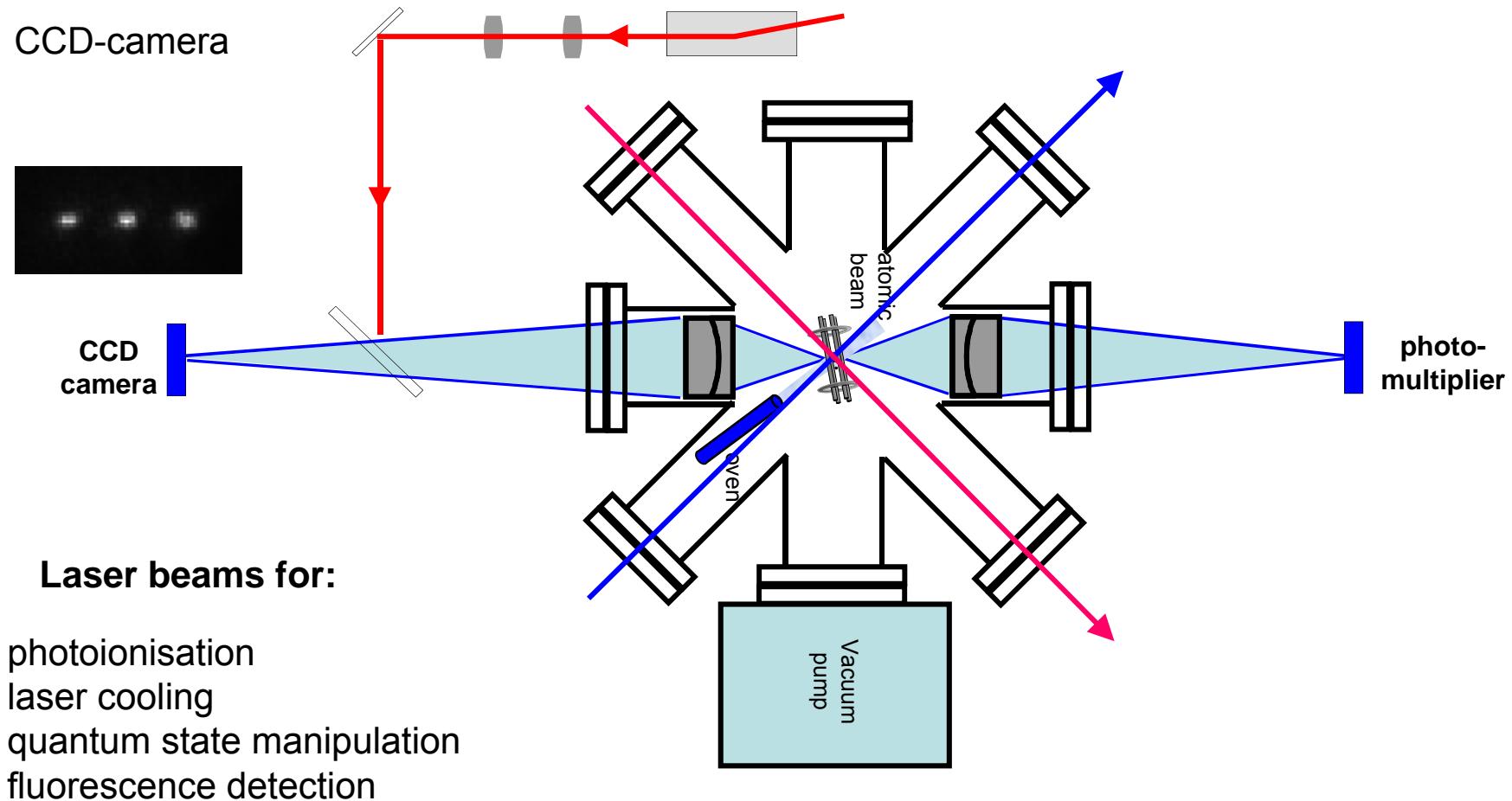


How to trap single ions

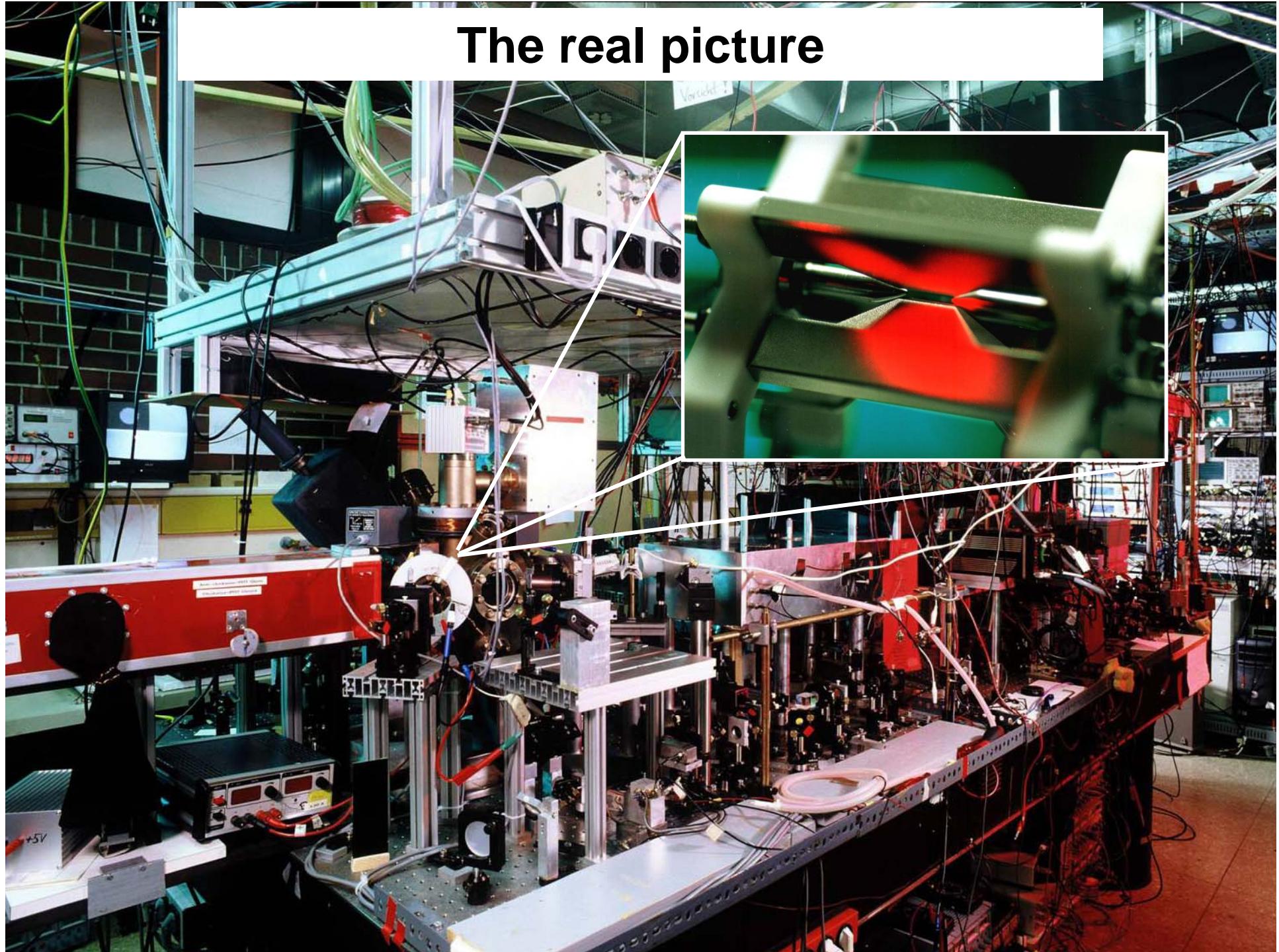


How to trap single ions

fluorescence
detection with



The real picture



Quantum physics with trapped ions

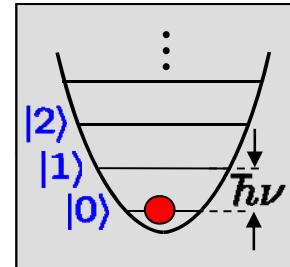
„...we *never* experiment with just *one* electron or atom or (small) molecule. In thought-experiments we sometimes assume that we do; this invariably entails ridiculous consequences.“

Erwin Schrödinger , 1952

Quantum aspects of trapped ion experiments

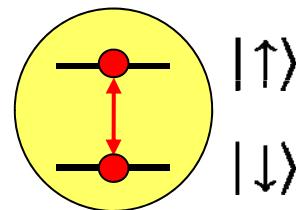
A single trapped ion: Realization of a quantum harmonic oscillator

Motional degrees of freedom



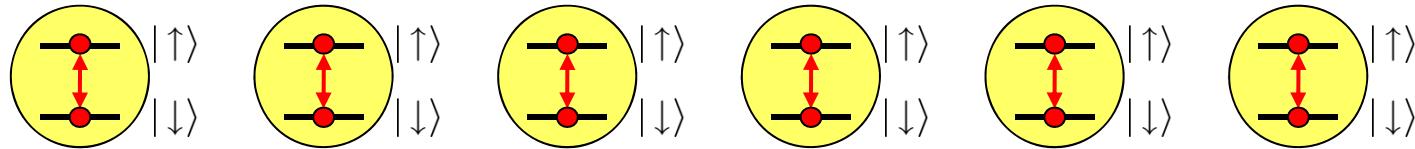
A single trapped ion: Realization of a quantum bit

Internal degrees of freedom

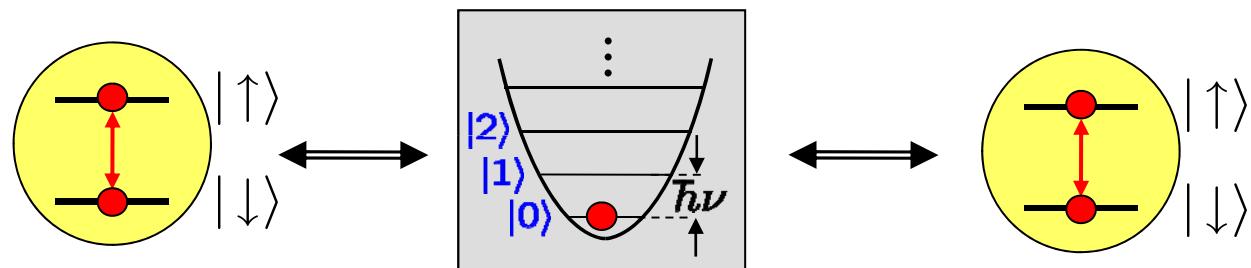


Quantum information processing with trapped ions

Strings of trapped ions: Each ion encodes a qubit



Coupling of internal states via motional degrees of freedom

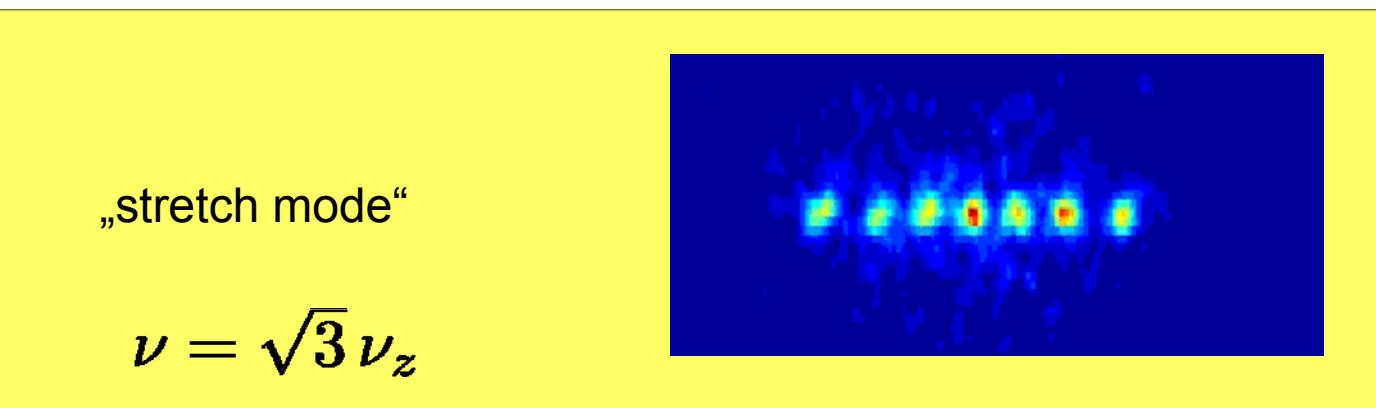
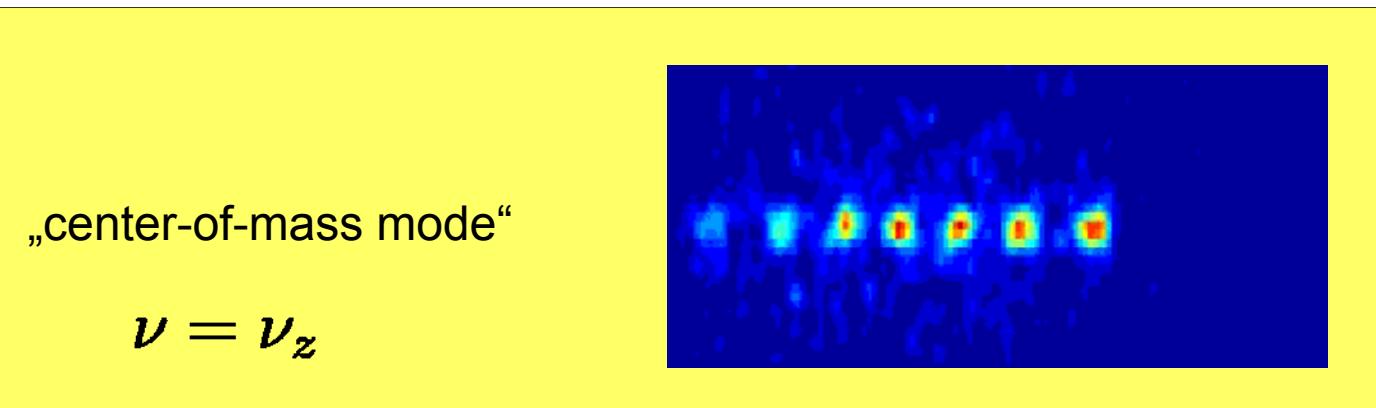


Effective spin-spin interaction

- Generation of entangled states
- Realization of quantum gates

Ion strings: Collective modes of motion

Electronic excitation of motional modes + stroboscopic illumination:



PERIODIC TABLE
Atomic Properties of the Elements

Group IA													
1	² S _{1/2}												
H	Hydrogen												
1.00794	1s												
13.984													
3	² S _{1/2}	IIA											
Li	Lithium	Be											
6.941	9.01218	Beryllium											
1s ² 2s	1s ² 2s ²	Be											
5.3917	9.3227												
11	² S _{1/2}	IIIA											
Na	Sodium	Mg											
22.98977	24.050	Magnesium											
[Ne]3s	7.6462	Mg											
5.1391													
19	² S _{1/2}	IVA											
K	Potassium	Ca											
39.0983	40.078	Calcium											
[Ar]4s	6.1132	Sc											
4.3407		Sc											
37	² S _{1/2}	VA											
Rb	Rubidium	F ₂											
85.4678	87.62	Strontium											
[Kr]5s	5.6949	Sr											
4.1771		Y											
55	² S _{1/2}	VIA											
Cs	Cesium	Nb											
132.90545	137.327	Niobium											
[Xe]6s	5.2117	Mo											
3.8939		Tc											
87	² S _{1/2}	VIIA											
Fr	Francium	Cr											
(223)	(226)	Vanadium											
[Rn]7s	4.0727	Chromium											
88	¹ S ₀	VIIIA											
Ra	Radium	Mn											
(226)	5.2784	Manganese											
[Rn]7s ²		Fe											

Frequently used fundamental physical constants

For the most accurate values of these and other constants, visit physics.nist.gov/constants

1 second = 9 192 631 770 periods of radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of ¹³³Cs

speed of light in vacuum c 299 792 458 m s⁻¹ (exact)

Planck constant h 6.6261×10^{-34} J s ($\hbar = h/2\pi$)

elementary charge e 1.6022×10^{-19} C

Appropriate atomic ion systems
for quantum information processing

Boltzmann constant													
$k = 1.3807 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$													
VIII													
IIIB	IVB	VB	VIB	VIIIB									
5	² P _{1/2}	6	³ P ₀	7	⁴ S _{3/2}	8	³ P ₂	9	² P _{3/2}	10	¹ S ₀		
B		C		N		O		F		Ne			
Boron		Carbon		Nitrogen		Oxygen		Fluorine		Neon			
10.811		12.0107		14.00674		15.9994		18.99840		20.1797			
1s ² 2s ² 2p		1s ² 2s ² 2p ²		1s ² 2s ² 2p ³		1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁴		1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁵		1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁶			
8.2980		11.2603		14.5341		13.6181		17.4228		21.5646			
13	² P _{1/2}	14	³ P ₀	15	⁴ S _{3/2}	16	² P ₂	17	² P _{3/2}	18	¹ S ₀		
Al		Si		P		S		Cl		Ar			
Aluminum		Silicon		Phosphorus		Sulfur		Chlorine		Argon			
26.98154		28.0855		30.97376		32.066		35.4527		39.948			
[Ne]3s ² 3p		[Ne]3s ² 3p ²		[Ne]3s ² 3p ³		[Ne]3s ² 3p ⁴		[Ne]3s ² 3p ⁵		[Ne]3s ² 3p ⁶			
5.9858		8.1517		10.4867		10.3600		12.9876		15.7596			
31	² P _{1/2}	32	³ P ₀	33	⁴ S _{3/2}	34	³ P ₂	35	² P _{3/2}	36	¹ S ₀		
Zn		Ga		As		Se		Br		Kr			
Zinc		Gallium		Arsenic		Selenium		Bromine		Krypton			
65.39		69.723		78.96		79.904		83.80		83.80			
Ar[3d] ¹⁰ 4s ²		[Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p		[Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ³		[Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ⁴		[Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ⁵		[Ar]3d ¹⁰ 4s ² 4p ⁶			
5.9993		5.9993		7.8994		7.9886		11.8138		13.9996			
48	¹ S ₀	49	² P _{1/2}	50	³ P ₀	51	⁴ S _{3/2}	52	³ P ₂	53	² P _{3/2}	54	¹ S ₀
Cd		In		Sn		Sb		Te		I	Xe		
Cadmium		Indium		Tin		Antimony		Tellurium		Iodine	Xenon		
112.411		114.818		118.710		121.760		126.90447		131.29			
[Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p		[Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ³		[Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ⁴		[Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ⁵		[Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ⁶		[Kr]4d ¹⁰ 5s ² 5p ⁶			
5.7864		7.3439		8.6084		9.0096		10.4513		12.1298			
81	² P _{1/2}	82	³ P ₀	83	⁴ S _{3/2}	84	³ P ₂	85	² P _{3/2}	86	¹ S ₀		
Tl		Pb		Bi		Po		At		Rn			
Thallium		Lead		Bismuth		Polonium		Astatine		Radon			
204.3833		207.2		208.98038		(209)		(210)		(222)			
[Hg]6p		[Hg]6p ²		[Hg]6p ³		[Hg]6p ⁴		[Hg]6p ⁵		[Hg]6p ⁶			
6.1082		7.4167		7.2856		8.417 ?				10.7485			

Legend:

- Solids
- Liquids
- Gases
- Artificially Prepared

For a description of the atomic data, visit physics.nist.gov/atomic

Atomic Number

Symbol

Name

Atomic Weight⁺

Ground-state Configuration

Ionization Energy (eV)

Ground-state Level

¹G₄

Cerium

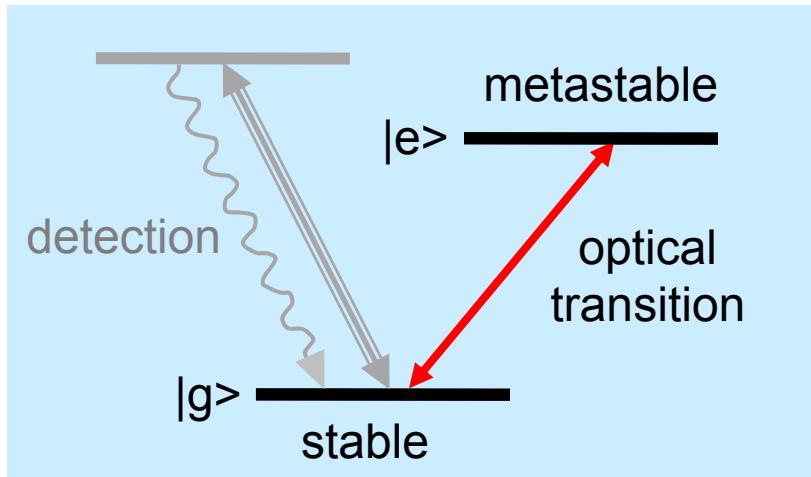
140.116

[Xe]4f5d6s²

5.5387

Trapped ion quantum bits

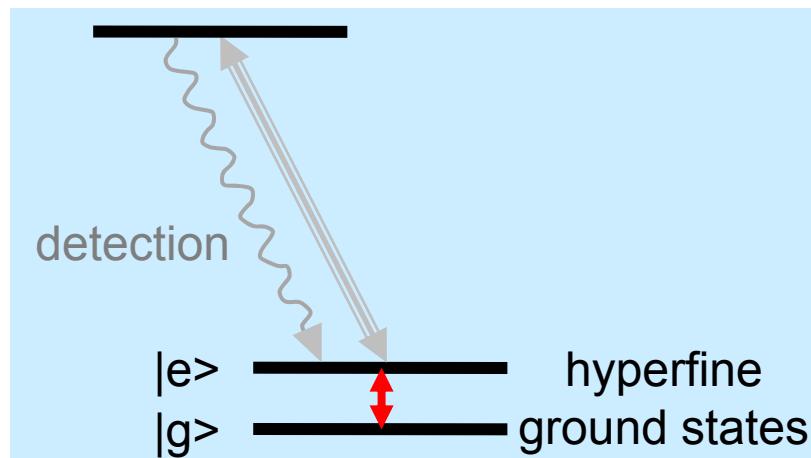
Ions with optical transition to metastable level: $^{40}\text{Ca}^+$, $^{88}\text{Sr}^+$, $^{172}\text{Yb}^+$



„optical qubit“

qubit manipulation requires
ultrashort laser

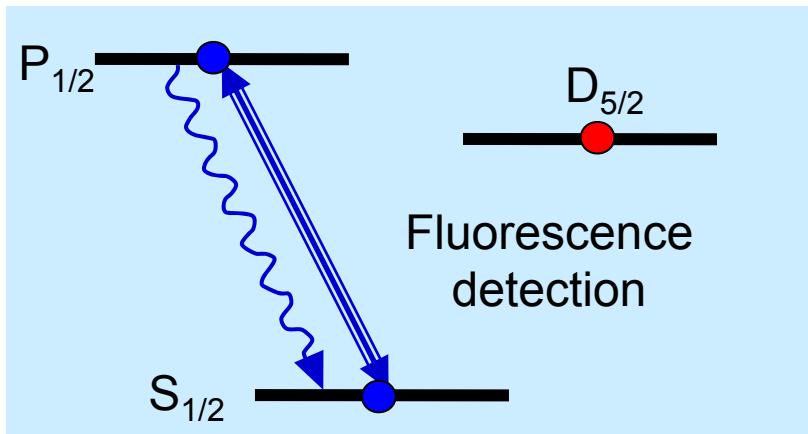
Ions with hyperfine structure: $^9\text{Be}^+$, $^{43}\text{Ca}^+$, $^{111}\text{Cd}^+$, $^{171}\text{Yb}^+$...



„hyperfine qubit“

qubit manipulation with
microwaves or lasers

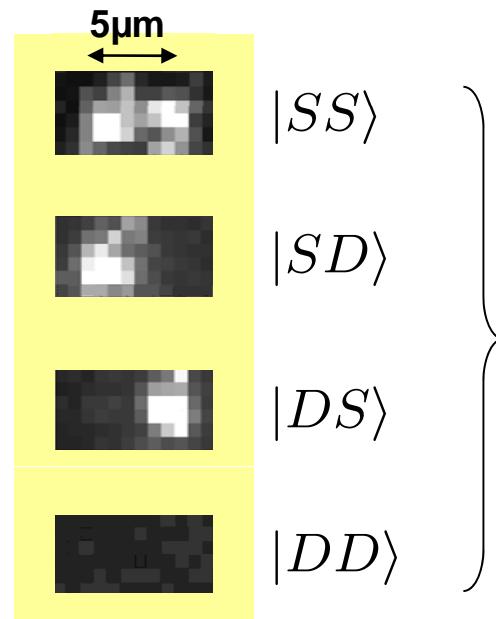
Experimental sequence



1. Initialization in a pure quantum state
2. Quantum state manipulation on $S_{1/2} - D_{5/2}$ transition
3. Quantum state measurement by fluorescence detection

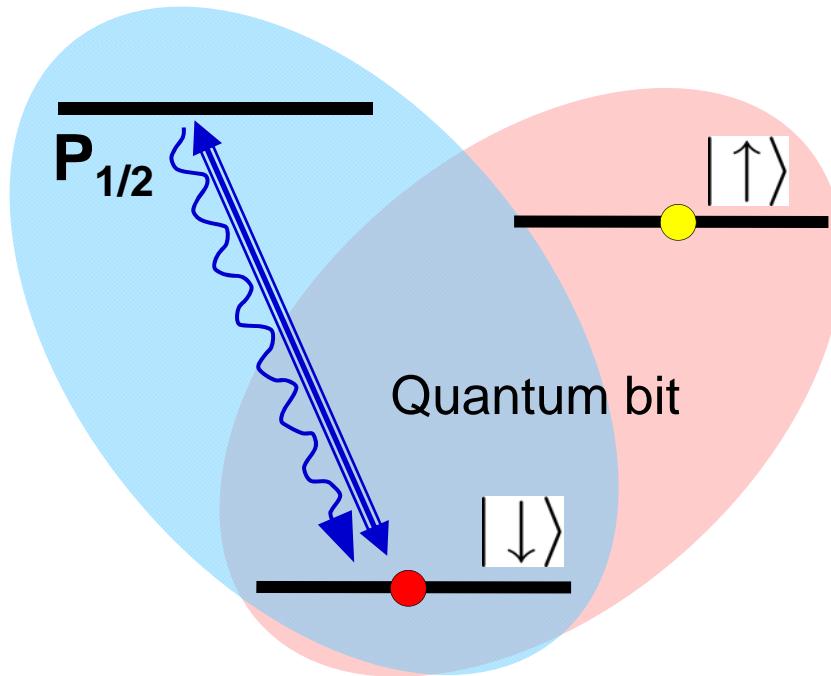
Two ions:

Spatially resolved
detection with
CCD camera:

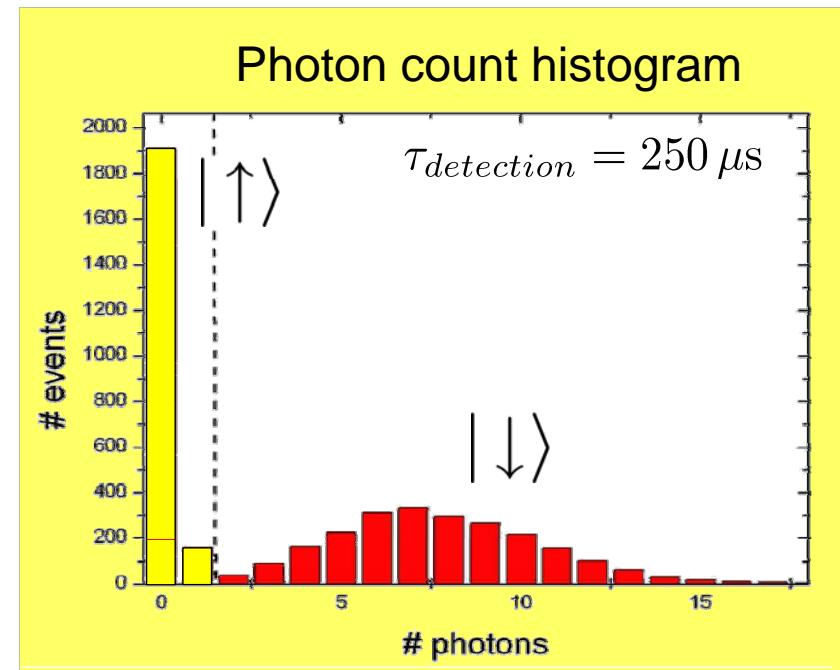


50 experiments / s
Repeat experiments
100-200 times

Quantum state detection



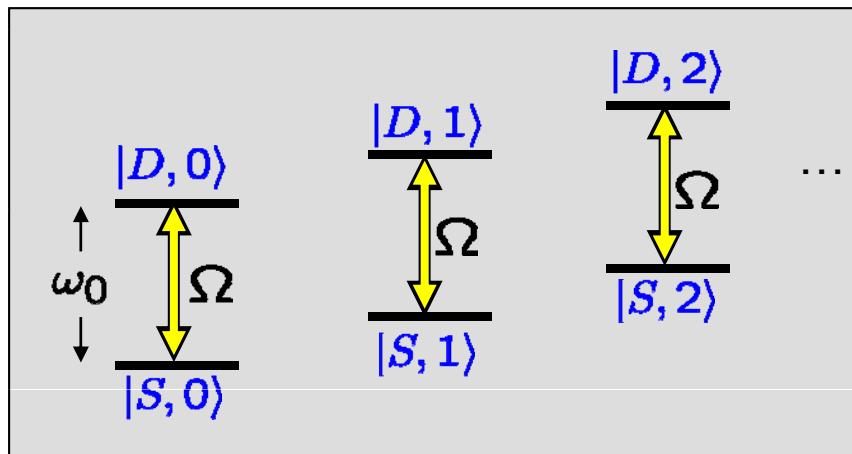
Measurement of σ_z



Trapped-ion laser interactions

$$\omega_{laser} = \omega_0$$

Carrier resonance



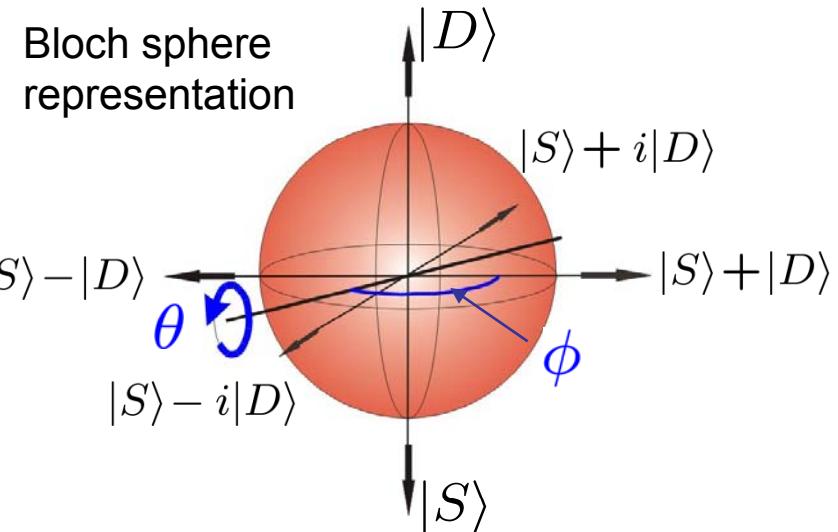
$$H \propto \sigma_+ + \sigma_-$$

Coherent excitation: Rabi oscillations

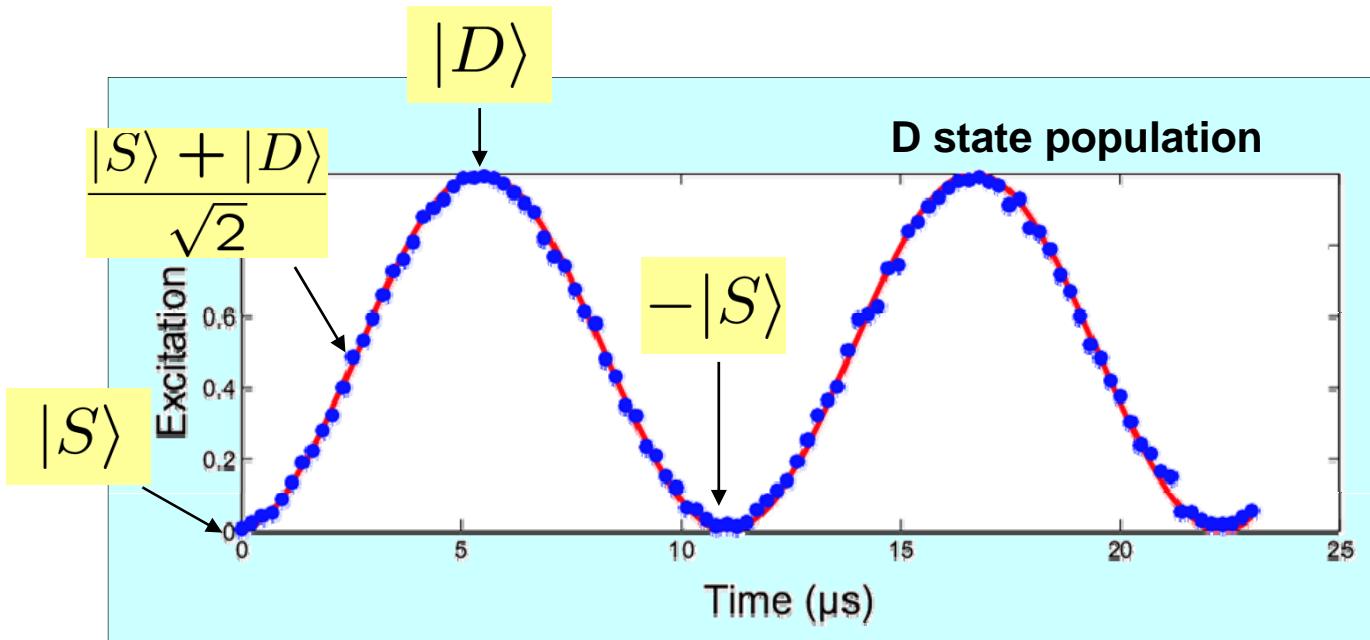
„Carrier“ pulses: $|S\rangle \longleftrightarrow |D\rangle$

$$H \propto \sigma_+ e^{i\phi} + \sigma_- e^{-i\phi}$$

$$\propto \sigma_x \cos \phi - \sigma_y \sin \phi$$



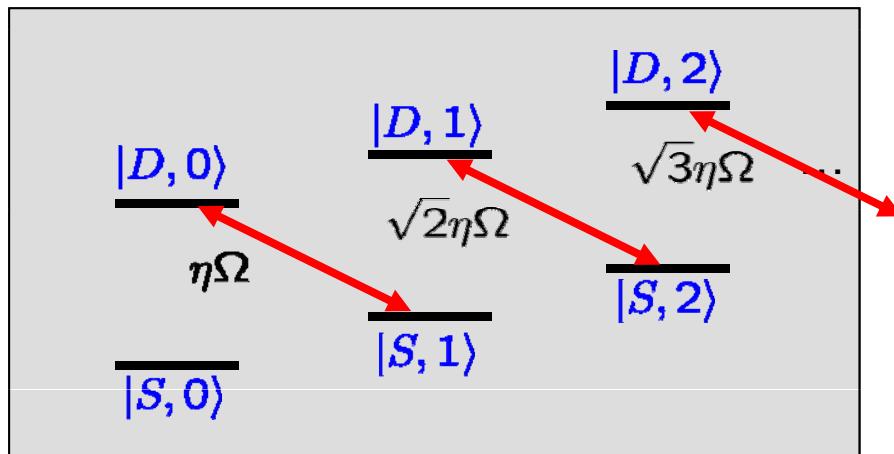
$$\theta/2 = \Omega\tau$$



Trapped-ion laser interactions

$$\omega_{laser} = \omega_0 - \nu$$

Red sideband



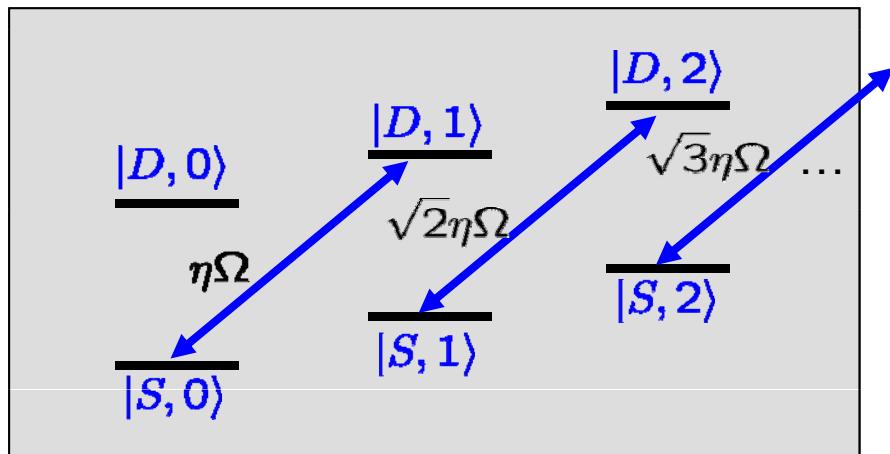
Jaynes-Cummings model

$$H \propto \sigma_+ a + \sigma_- a^\dagger$$

Trapped-ion laser interactions

$$\omega_{laser} = \omega_0 + \nu$$

Blue sideband

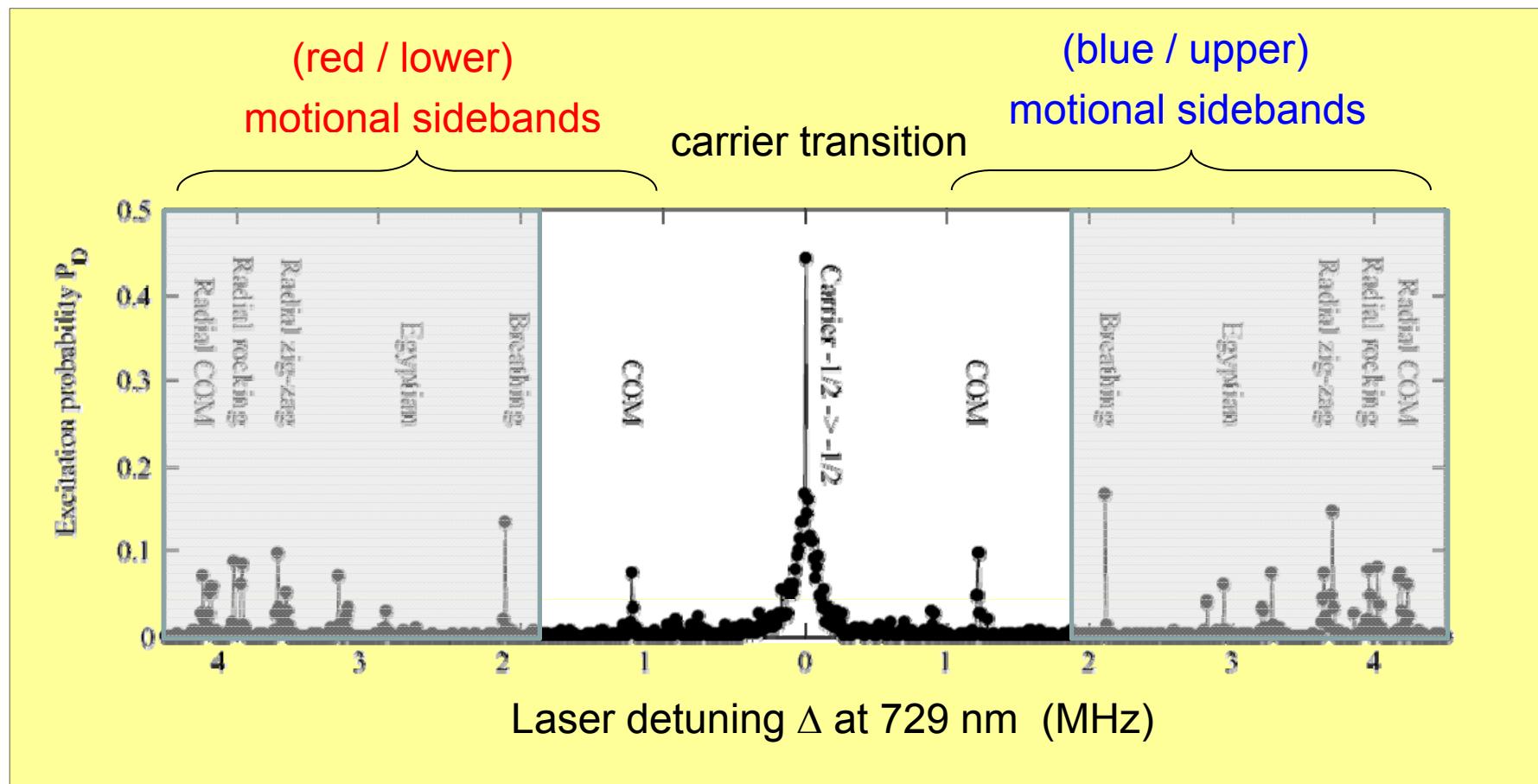


Anti-Jaynes Cummings model

$$H \propto \sigma_+ a^\dagger + \sigma_- a$$

Carrier and sidebands: excitation spectrum (3 ions)

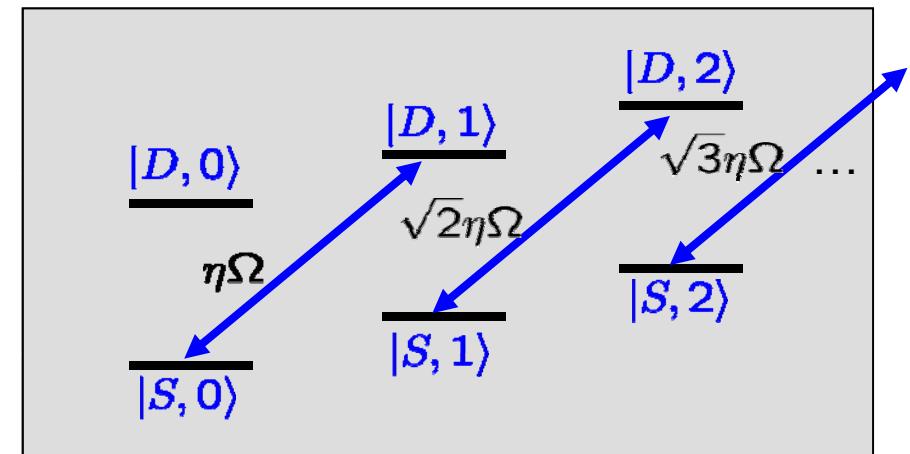
$$S_{1/2}, m = -1/2 \longleftrightarrow D_{5/2}, m = -1/2$$



Coherent excitation on the sideband

„Blue sideband“ pulses:

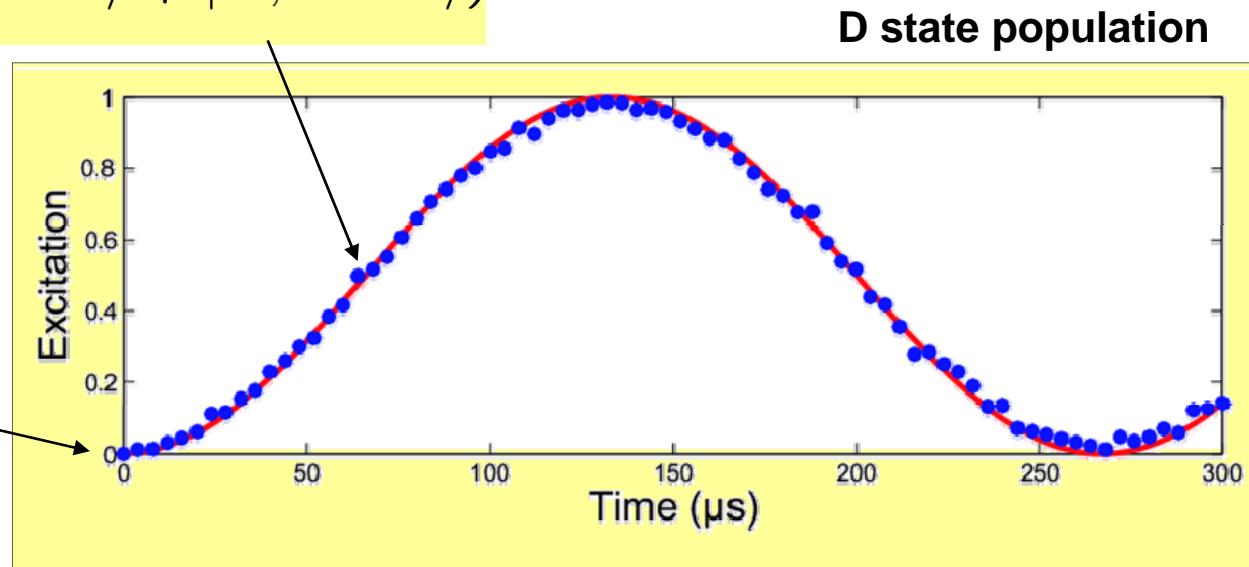
$$|S\rangle|n\rangle \longleftrightarrow |D\rangle|n+1\rangle$$



$\theta = \pi/2$: Entanglement between internal and motional state !

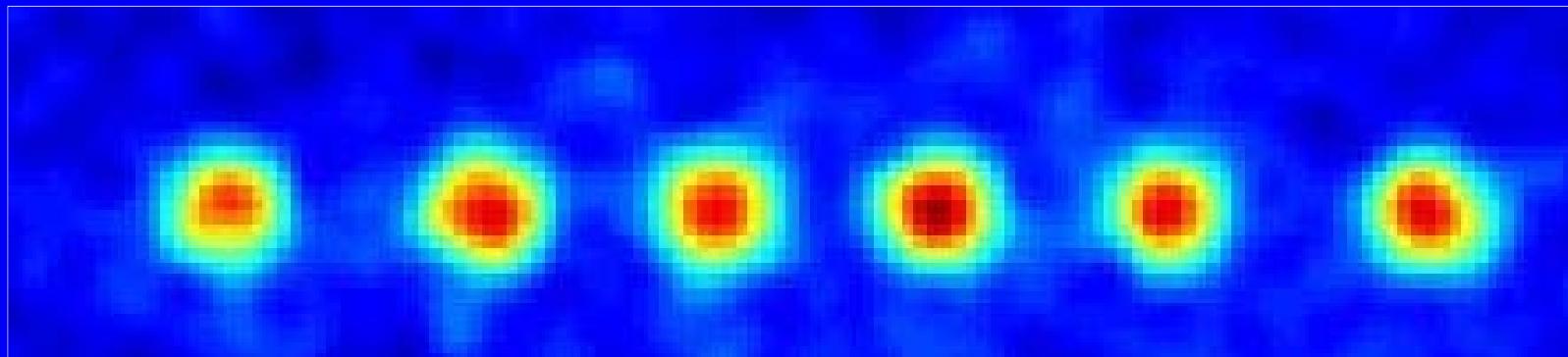
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|S, n=0\rangle + |D, n=1\rangle)$$

$|S, n=0\rangle$



Entangling quantum gate operations

- Cirac-Zoller CNOT gate
- Mølmer-Sørensen gate
- Conditional phase gate

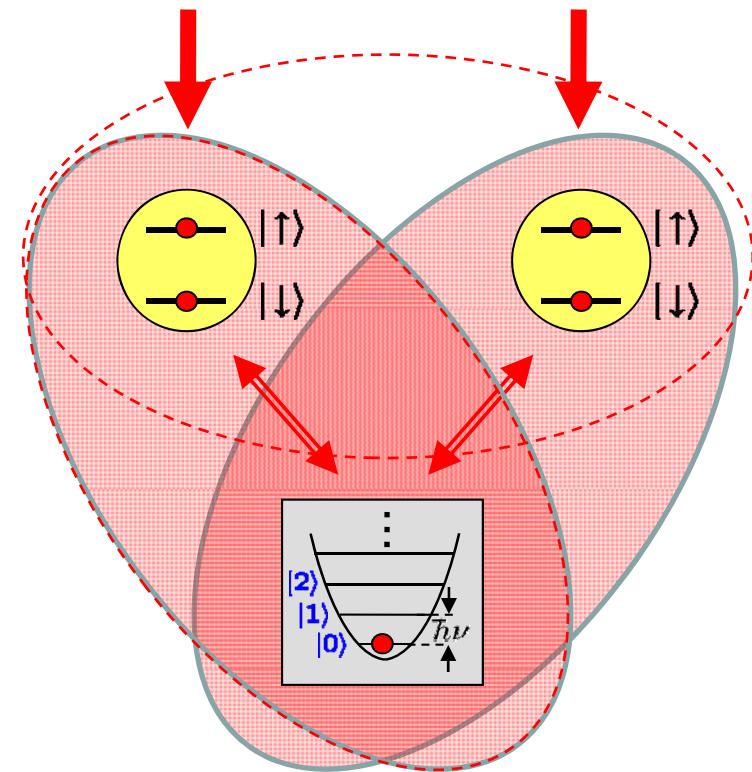


Entangling two qubits

First strategy:

A focussed laser interacts with a single qubit at a time.

- Cirac-Zoller controlled-NOT gate

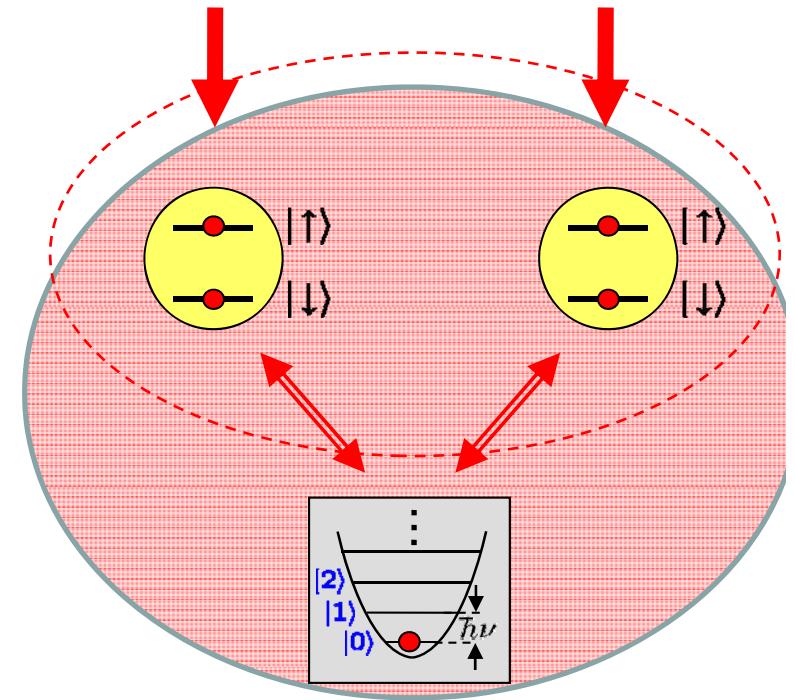


Entangling two qubits

First strategy:

A focussed laser interacts with a single qubit at a time.

- Cirac-Zoller controlled-NOT gate



Second strategy:

A laser interacts with several qubits at the same time.

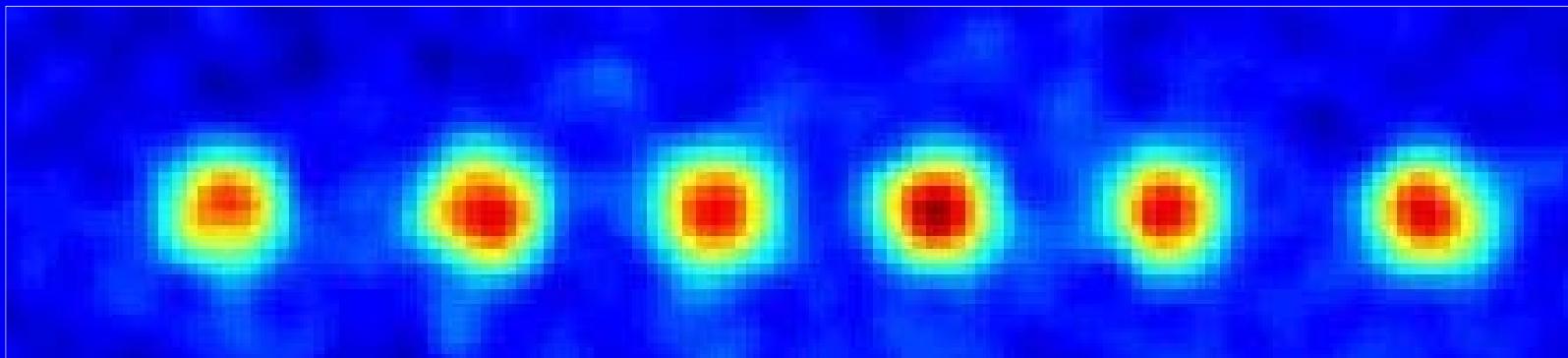
- Mølmer-Sørensen gate
- controlled-phase gate

Mølmer-Sørensen gates

How does it work ?

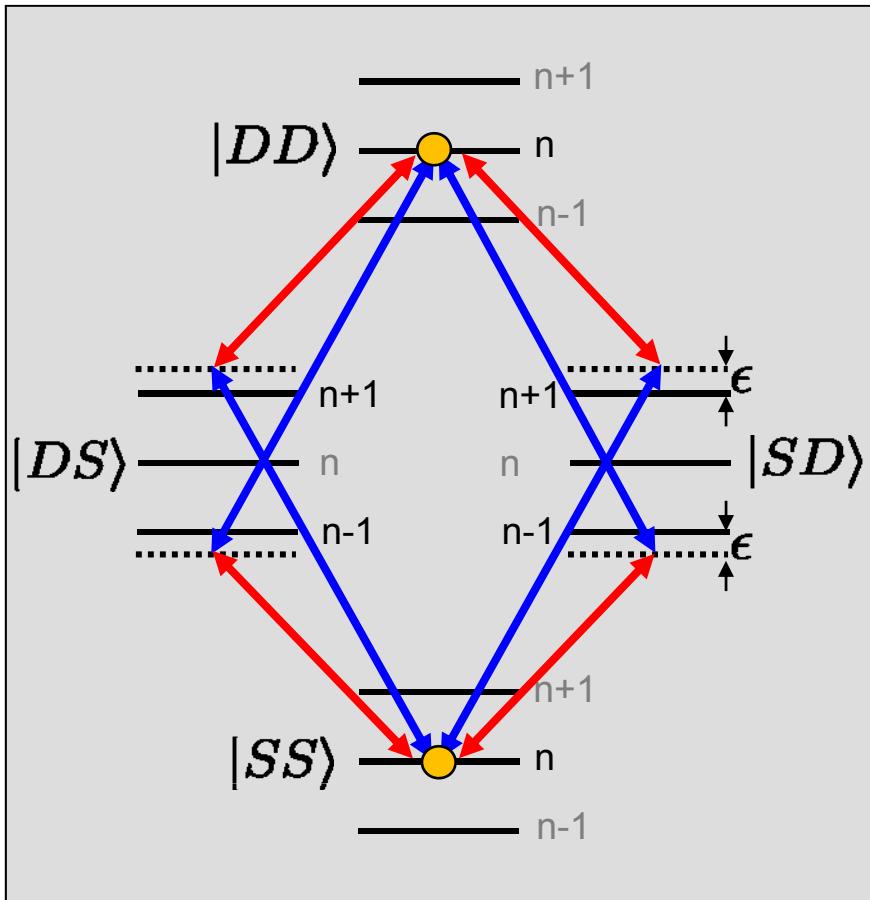
Bell states: creation and verification

GHZ states



Mølmer-Sørensen gate

Two ions



Bichromatic lasers:

$$\omega_r = \omega_0 - (\nu + \epsilon)$$

$$\omega_b = \omega_0 + (\nu + \epsilon)$$

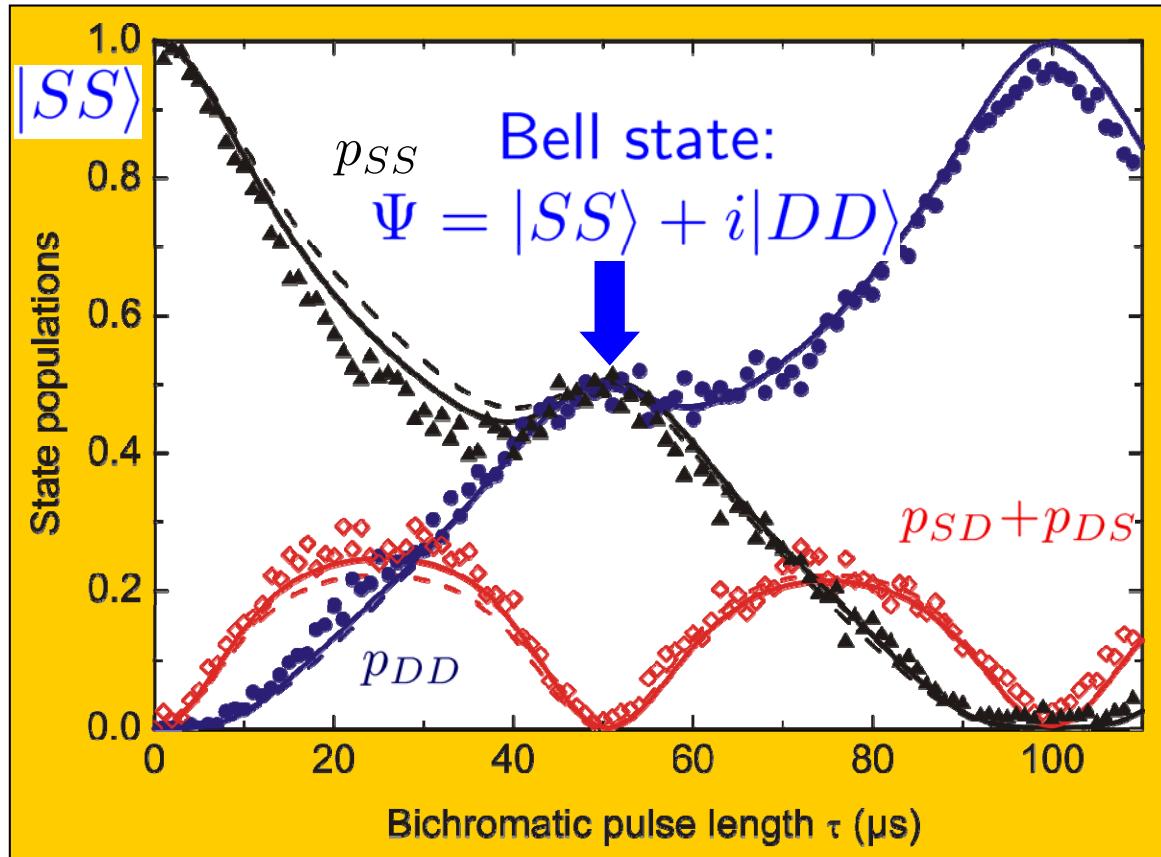
$$\omega_b + \omega_r = 2\omega_0$$

After time $\tau = \frac{2\pi}{\epsilon}$:

$$U = e^{-i\Phi\sigma_x^{(1)} \otimes \sigma_x^{(2)}}$$

Maximally entangling gate

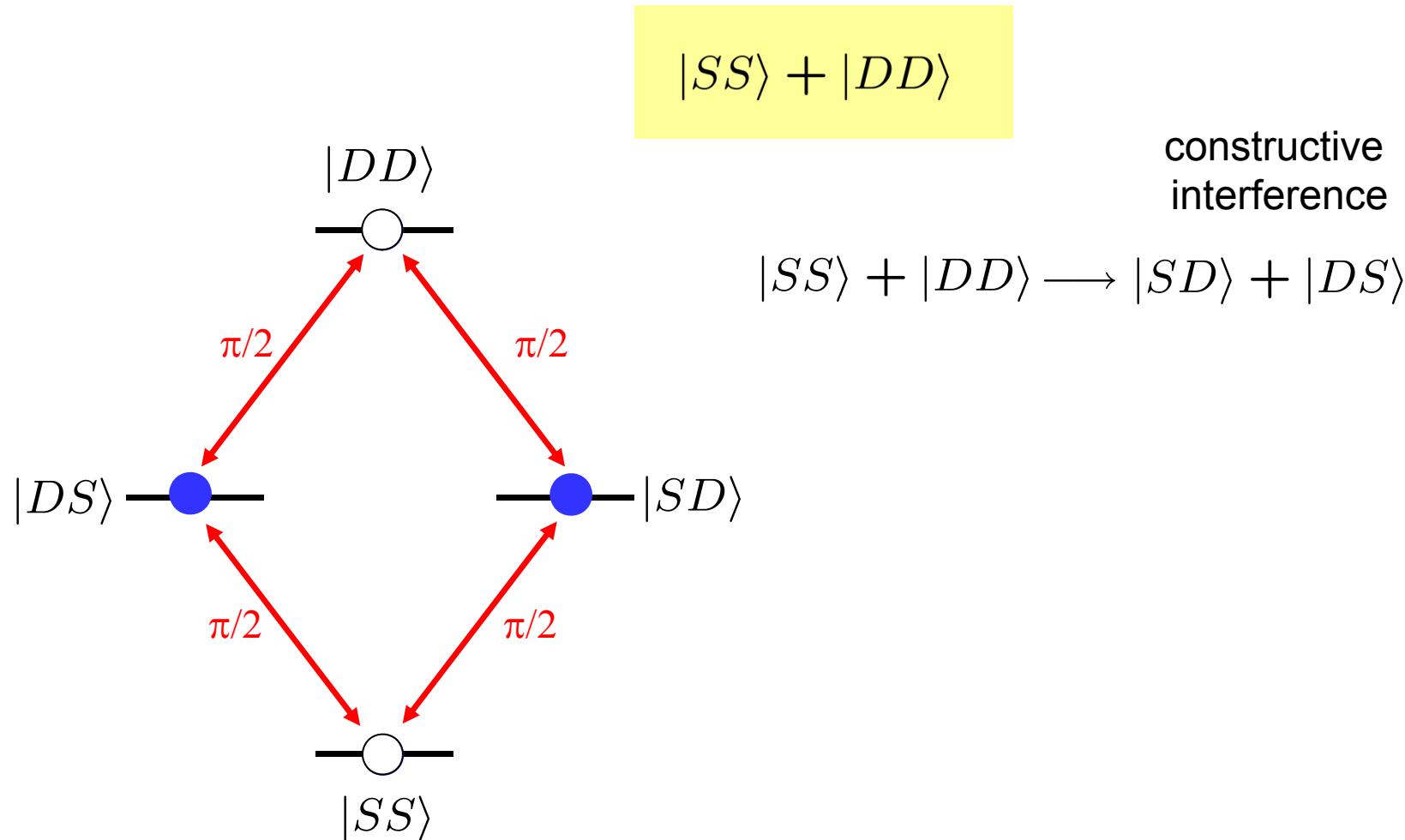
Mølmer-Sørensen gate: time evolution



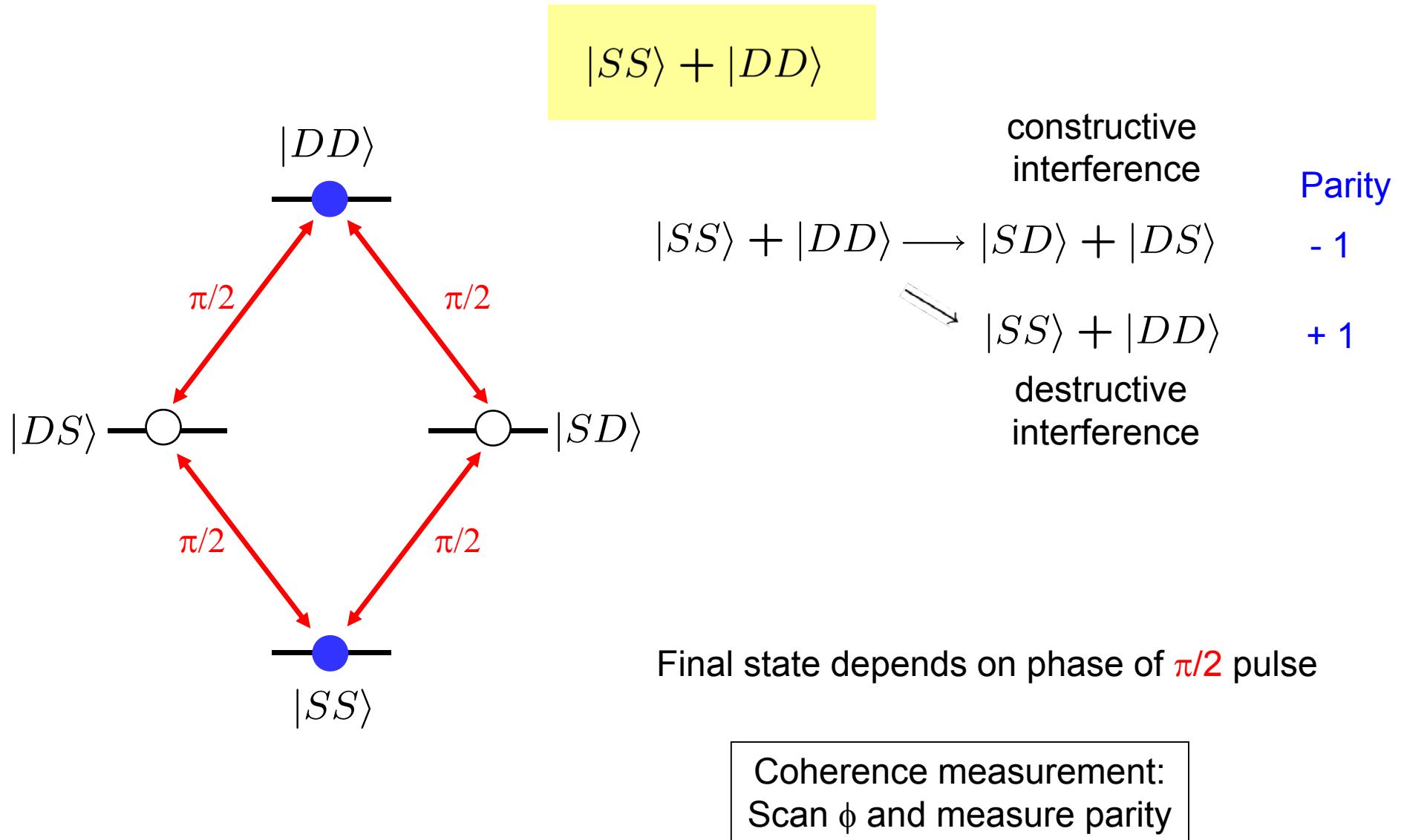
$$\tau_{gate} = 50 \mu\text{s}$$

\uparrow
 $p_{SS} + p_{DD} = 0.9965(4)$ 13,000 measurements

Entanglement check : interference

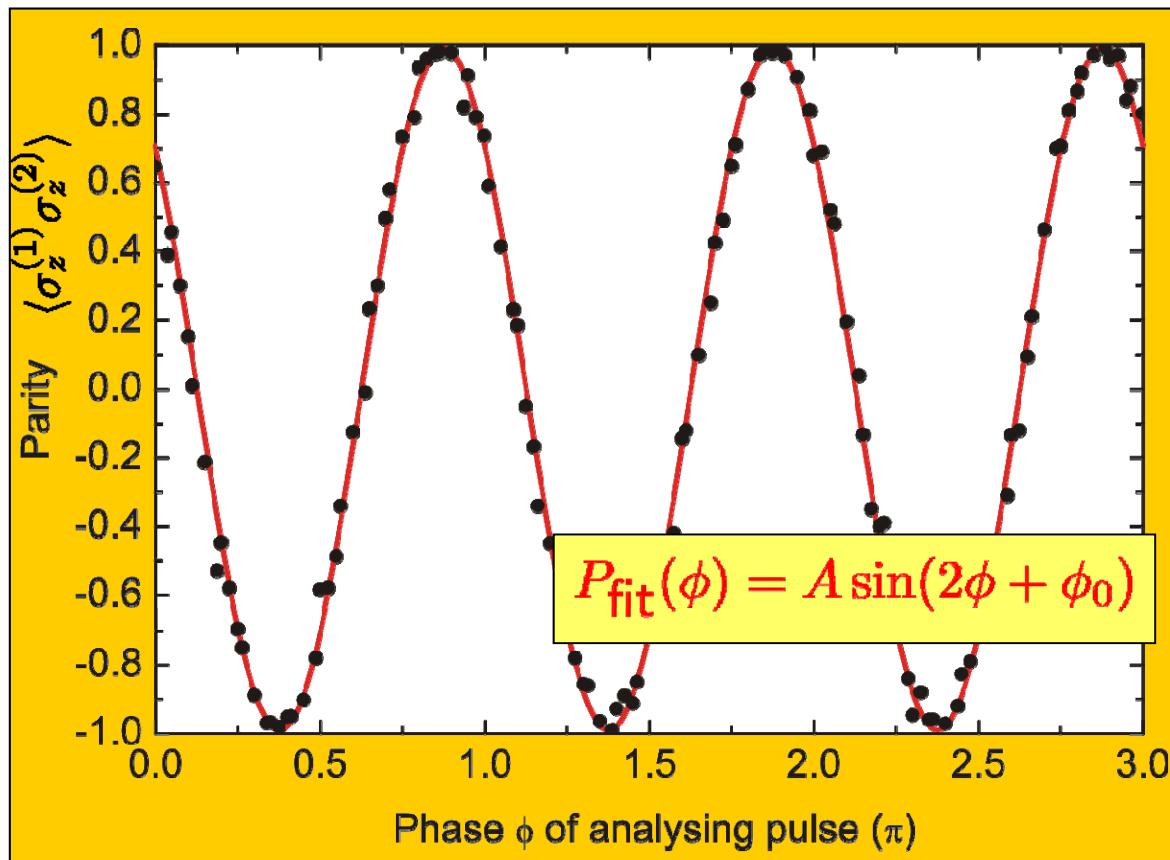


Entanglement check : interference



Mølmer-Sørensen gate: parity oscillations

Parity oscillation contrast: $|\langle SS | \rho_\Psi | DD \rangle|$

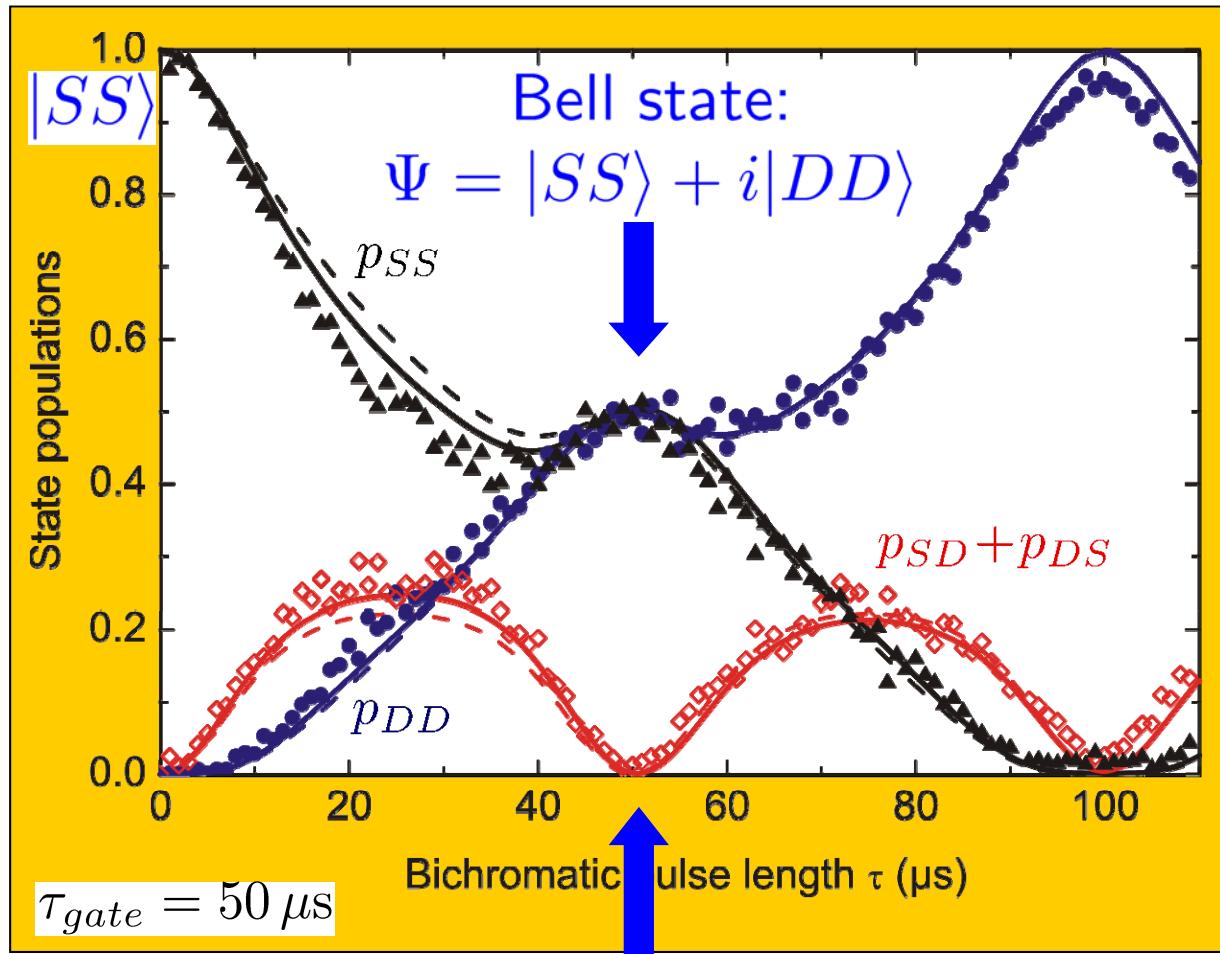


Bell state:
 $\Psi = |SS\rangle + i|DD\rangle$

$A = 0.990(1)$ 29,400 measurements
 $p_{SS} + p_{DD} = 0.9965(4)$ 13,000 measurements

Bell state fidelity
 $F = 99.3(1)\%$

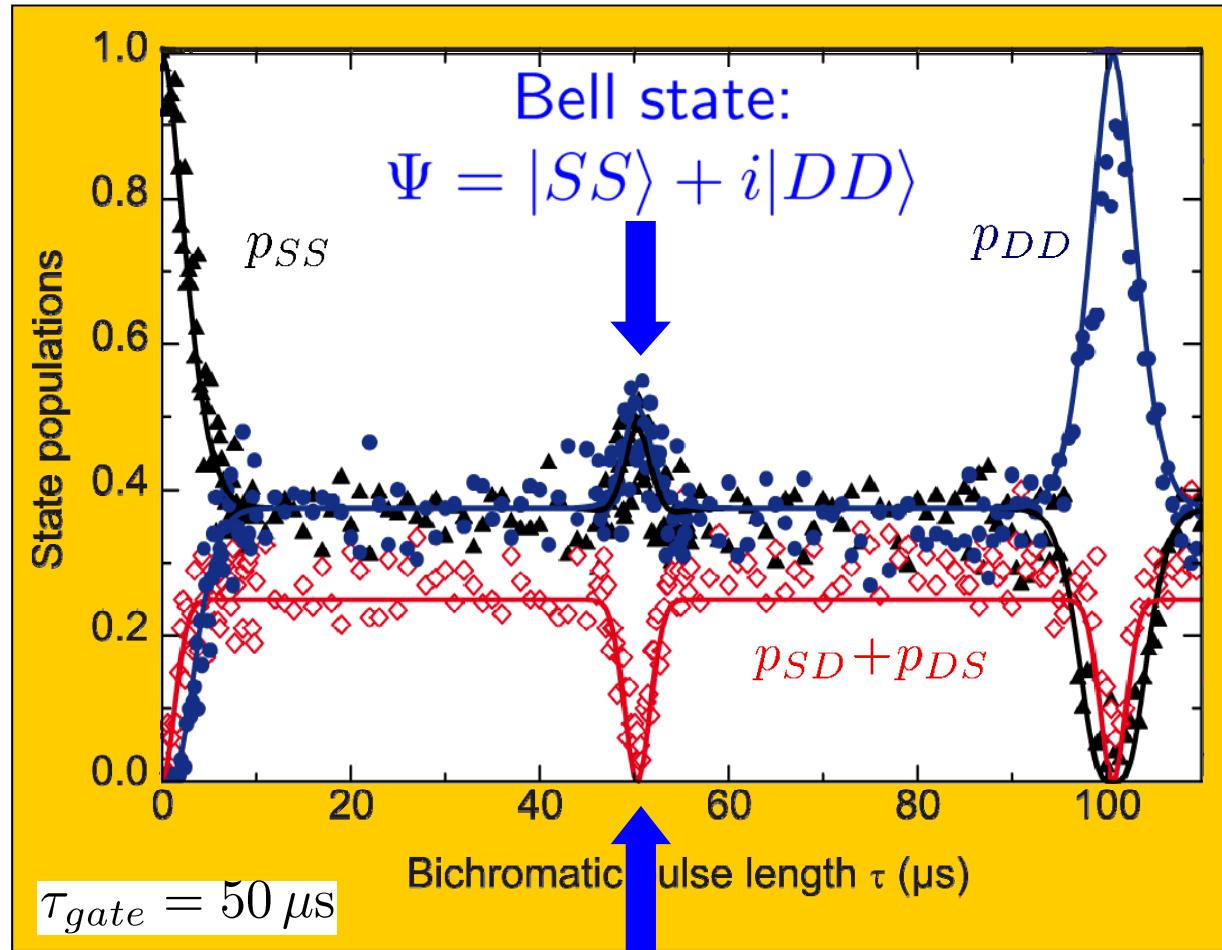
Creating Bell states



Fidelity
 $F=99.3(1)\%$

$$\langle \bar{n} \approx 0 \rangle$$

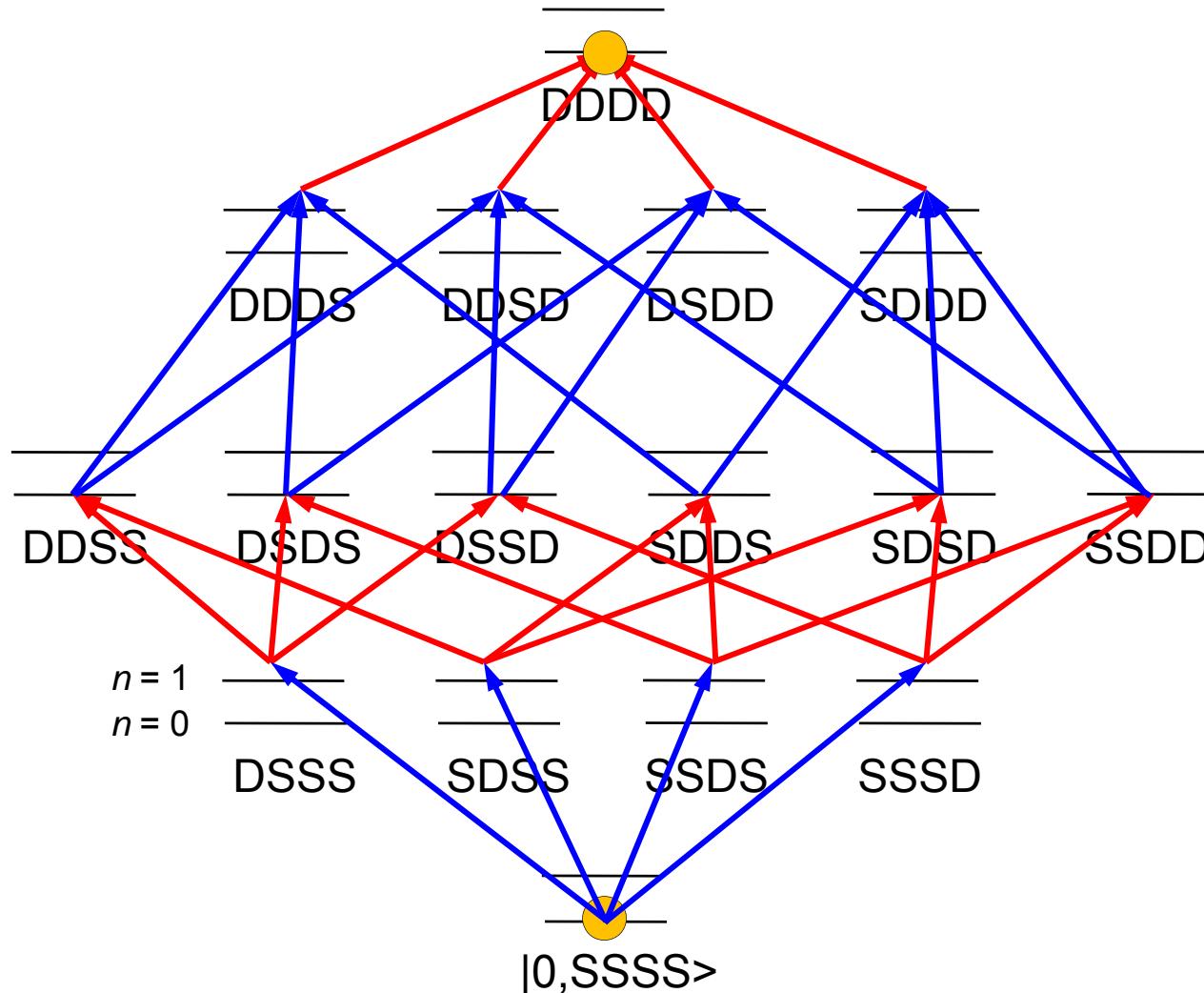
'Hot' Bell states



Fidelity
 $F \approx 98\%$

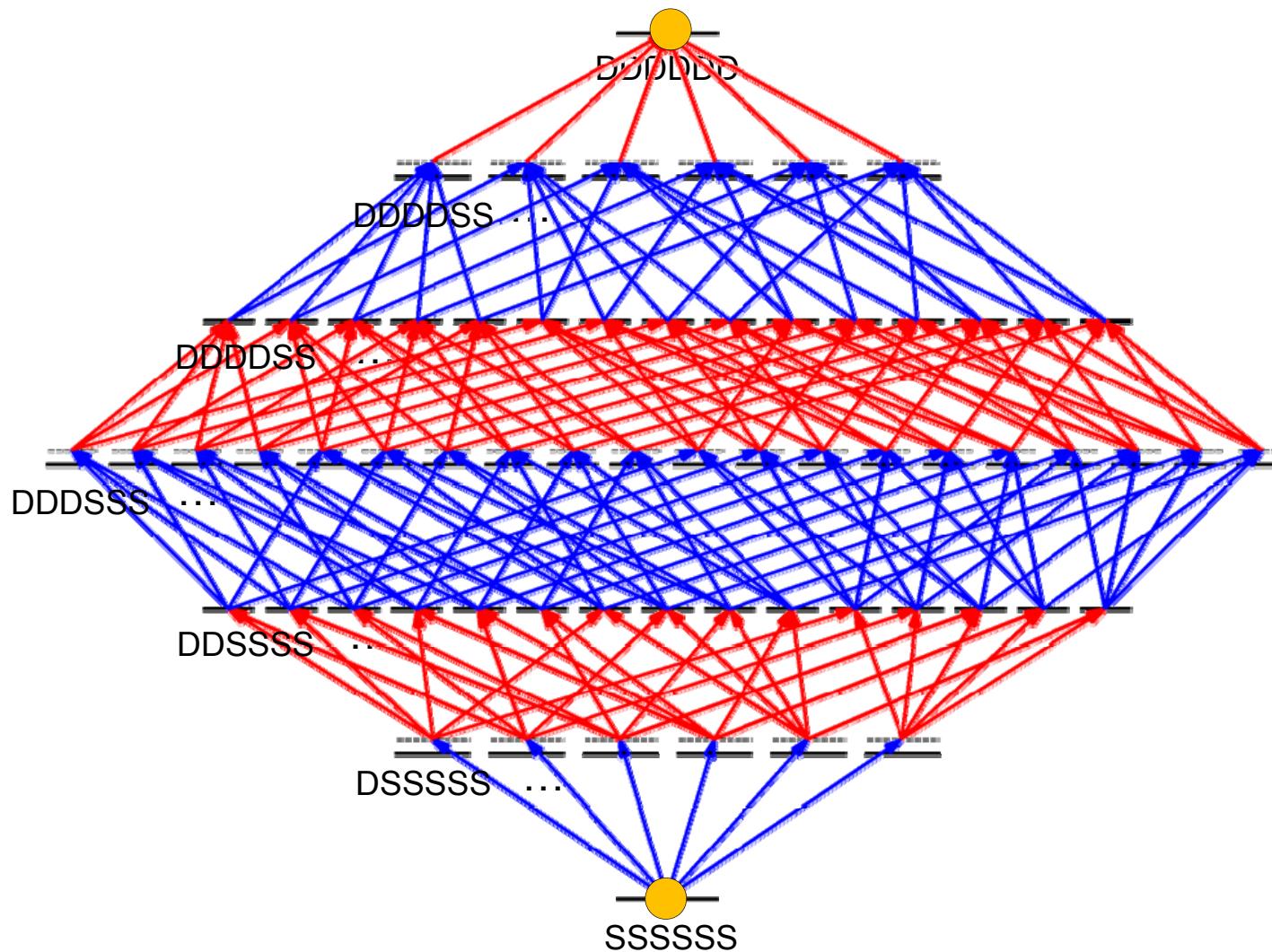
Doppler-cooled ions !
 $\langle \bar{n} \approx 18 \rangle$

Creating GHZ-states with 4 ions



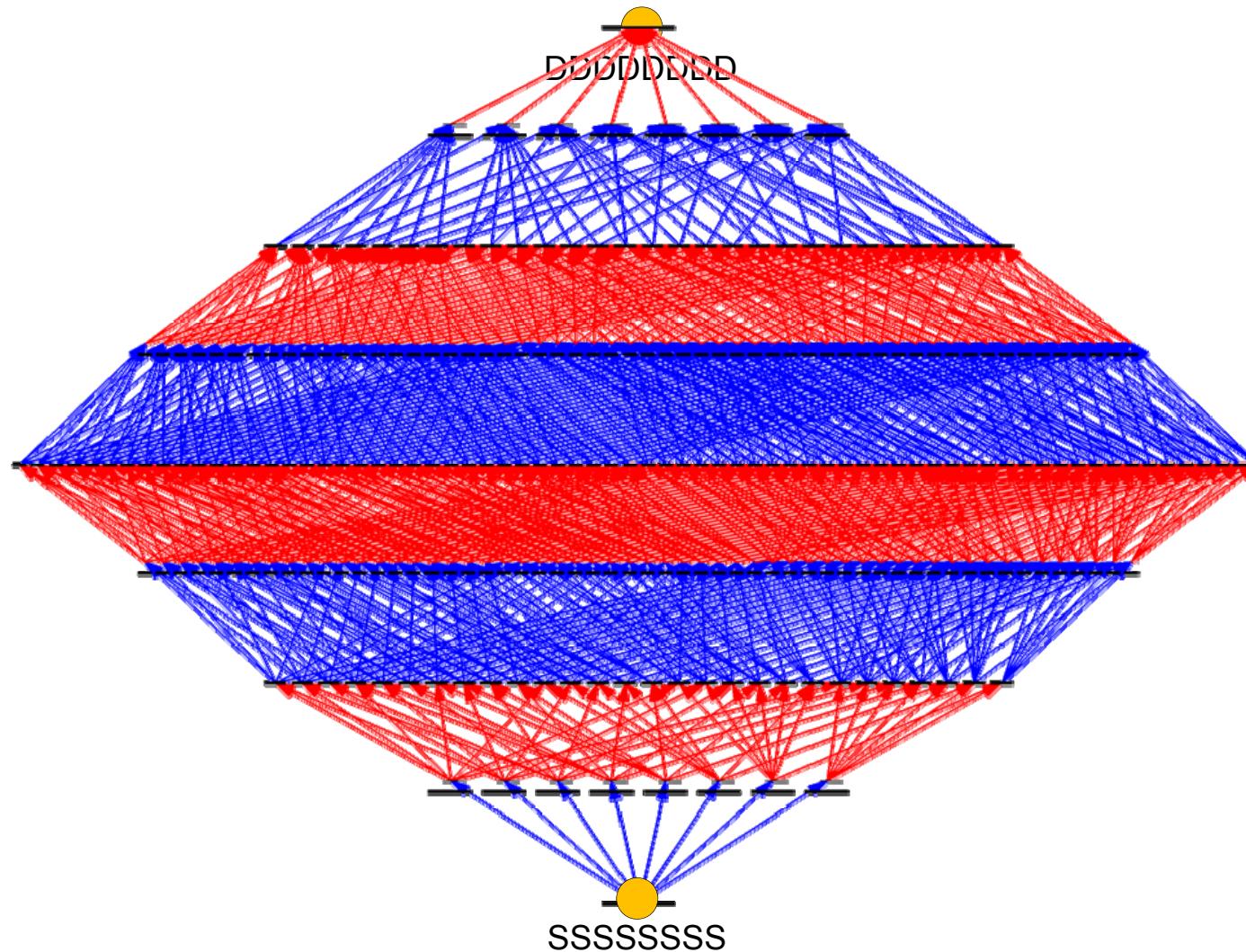
$$|SSSS\rangle \longrightarrow (|SSSS\rangle + |DDDD\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$

Creating GHZ-states with 6 ions



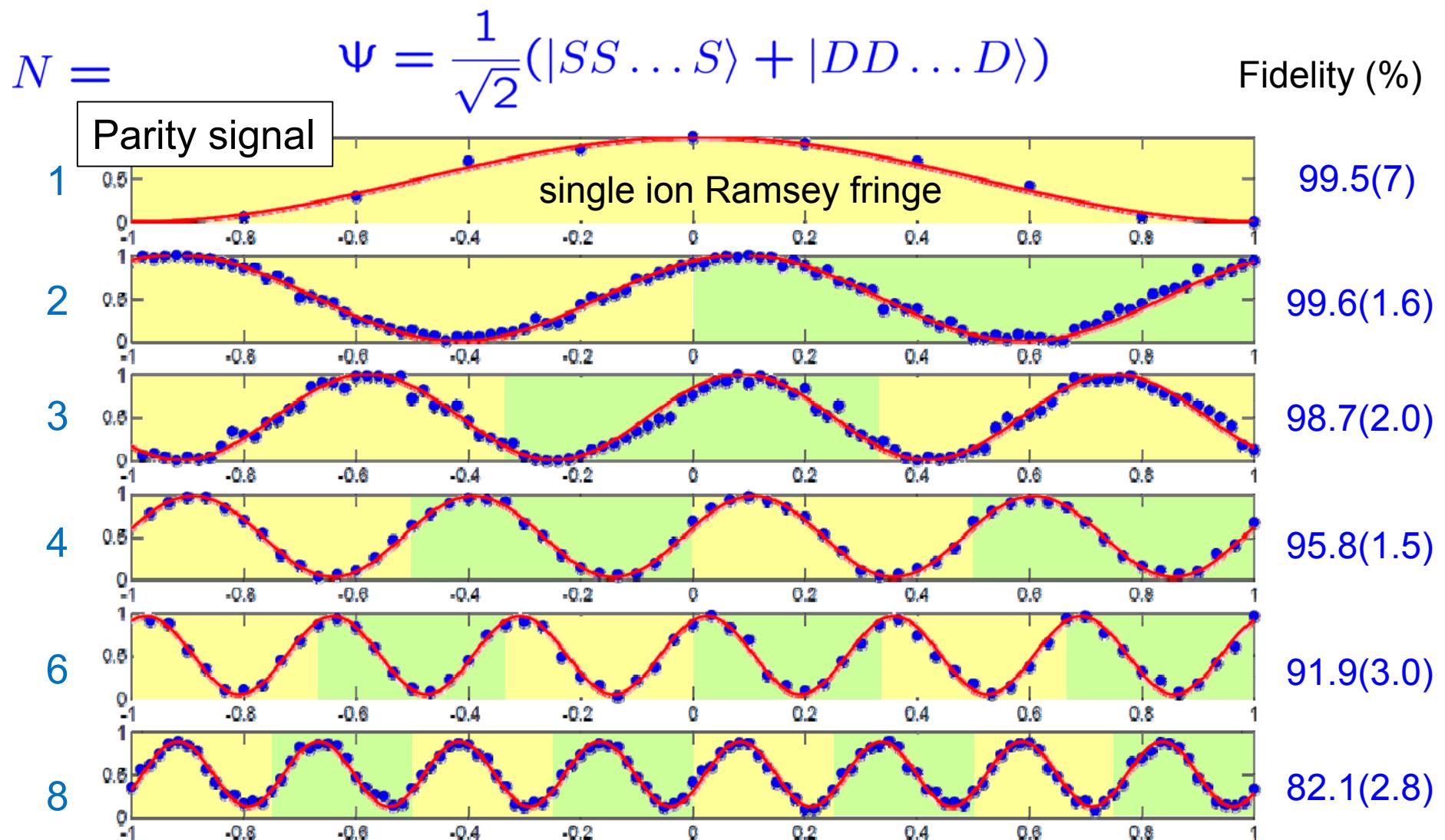
$$|SSSSSS\rangle \longrightarrow (|SSSSSS\rangle + |DDDDDD\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$

Creating GHZ-states with 8 ions



$$|SSSSSSSS\rangle \longrightarrow (|SSSSSSSS\rangle + |DDDDDDDD\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$

N - qubit GHZ state generation



Further literature

Review articles:

D. Leibfried et al., *Quantum dynamics of single trapped ions'*,
Rev. Mod. Phys. **75**, 281 (2003)

H. Häffner et al., *Quantum computing with trapped ions'*,
Phys. Rep. **469**, 155 (2008)

R. Blatt, D. Wineland, , *Entangled states of trapped atomic ions'*,
Nature **453**, 1008 (2008)