

Quantum Computing with Trapped Ions

Boulder Summer School

July 2023

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Plan for lectures this week

1. Ion trapping 101
 1. How to trap an ion
 2. Ion qubit examples
 3. Light-single ion interaction
2. Trapped ion 2 qubit gates
 1. Many ions in one trap
 2. Molmer-Sorensen gate (XX gate)
3. Architecture and Magic

References for this lecture

- Roos thesis (<https://www.quantumoptics.at/en/publications/ph-d-theses.html>)
- Monroe slides (<http://iontrap.umd.edu/publications/presentations/>)
- Lots of great ion resources here:
<https://iontrap.duke.edu/resources/useful-references/>

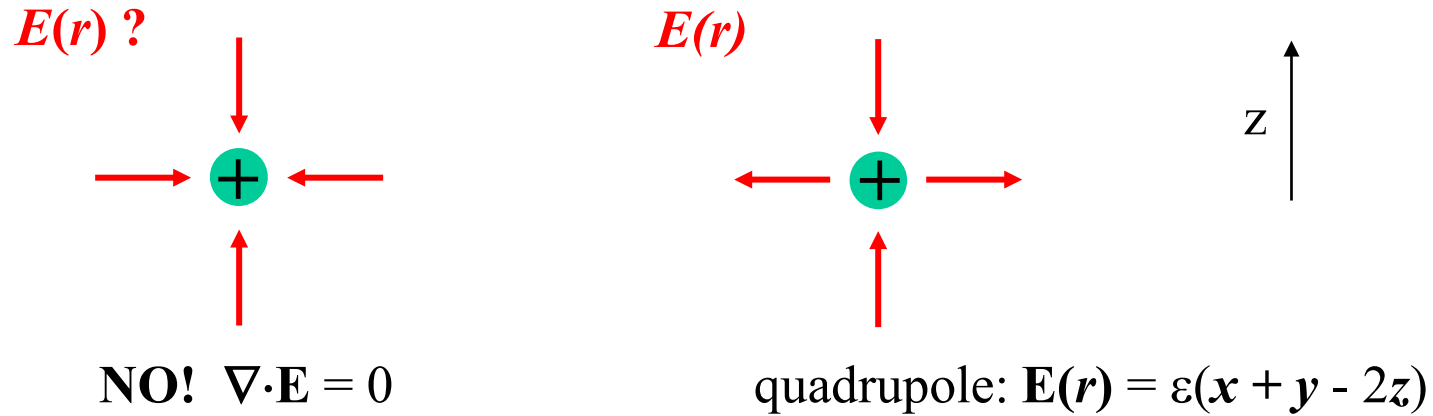
Why talk about hardware?

- Error mechanisms matter
- Co-design is faster
- We are far from fault tolerance
- Knowledge —> Power —> FUN

How to trap an ion

Penning and Paul

How to trap an ion



Ion Trap Tricks to “get around” $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$:

(1) Apply magnetic field along z ; $e\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$ Lorentz force confines in xy plane

PENNING TRAP

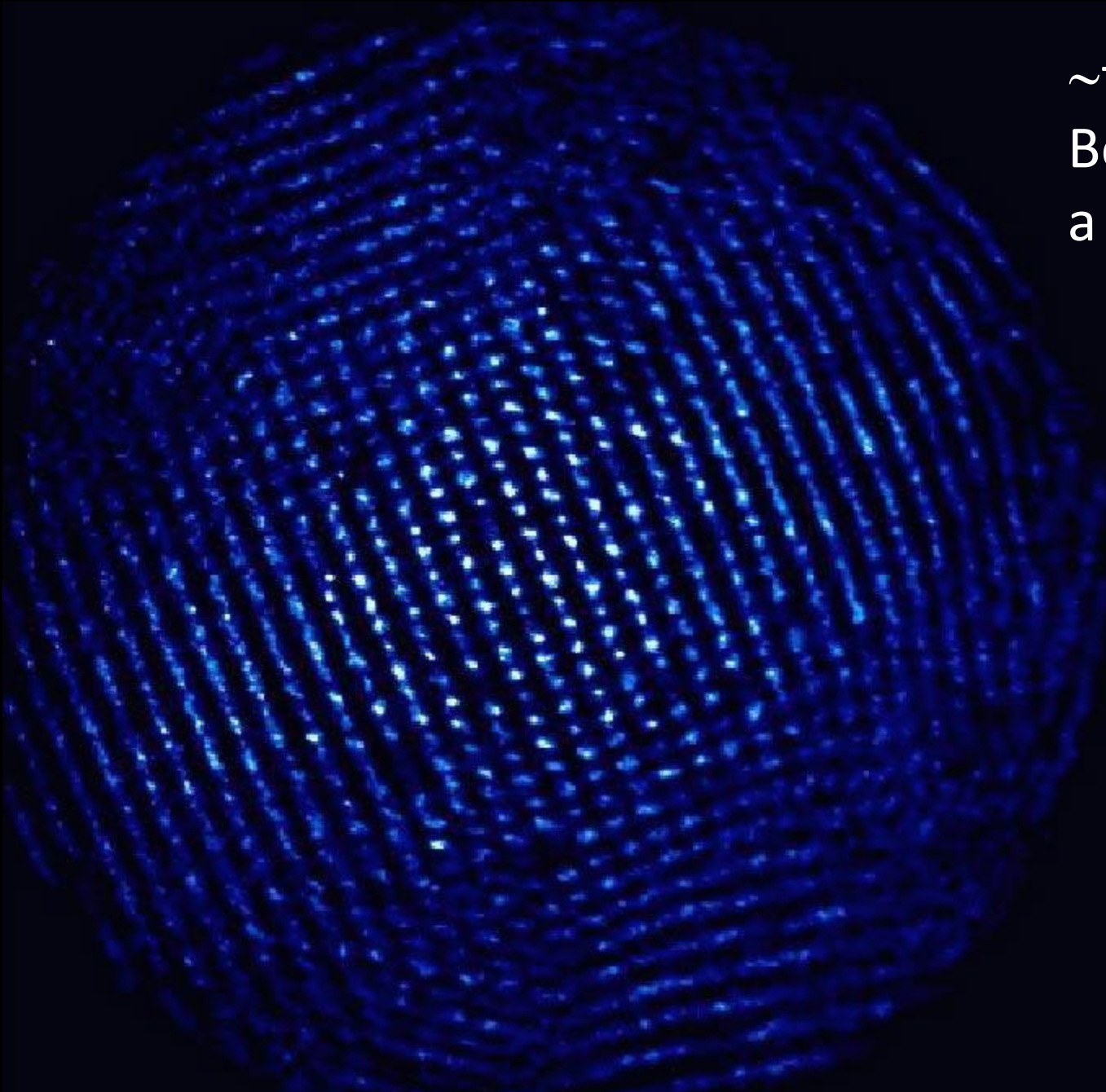
- large capacity ($1-10^8$)
- ions rotate around z

• confinement frequency limited by $\omega_c = \frac{eB}{mc}$

$$m = 9 \text{ amu}$$

$$B = 1 \text{ T}$$

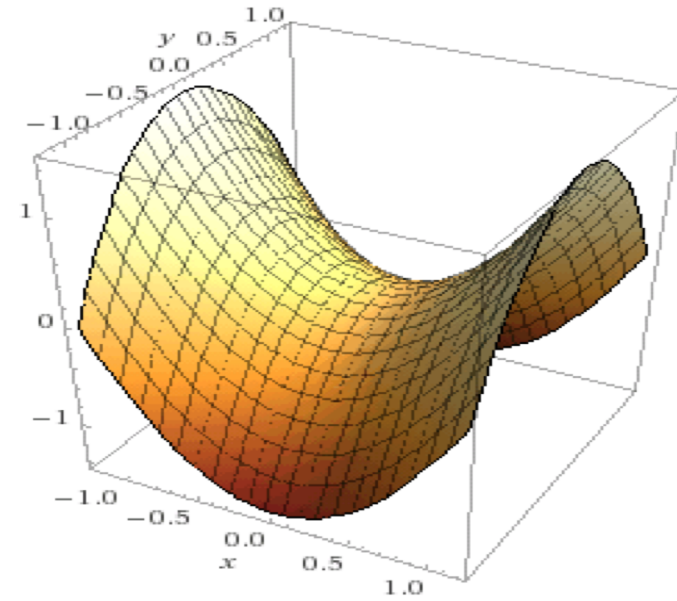
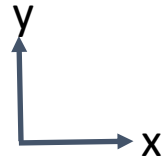
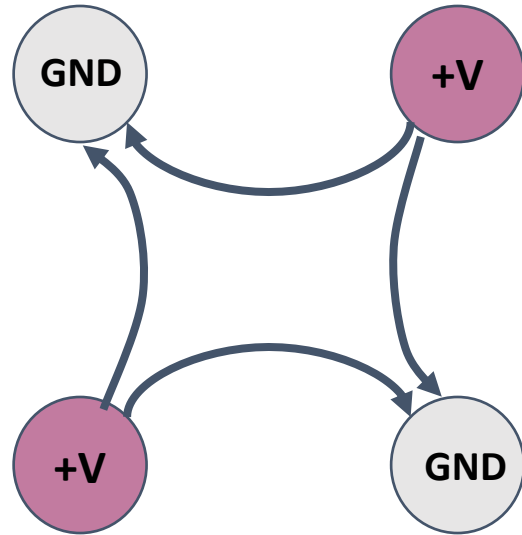
$$\omega_c = 2\pi(1 \text{ MHz})$$



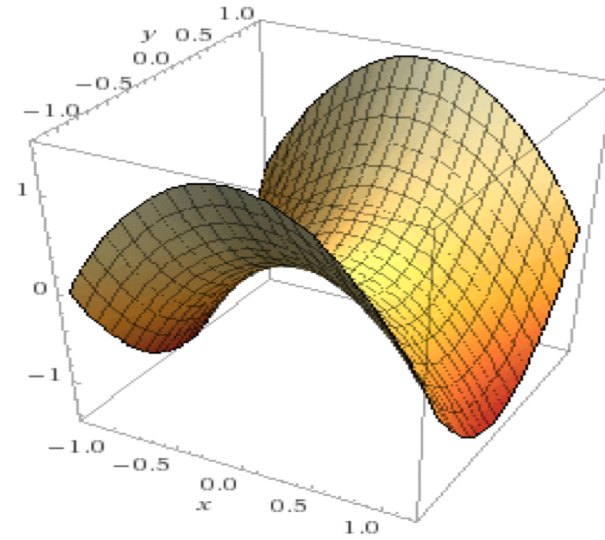
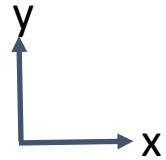
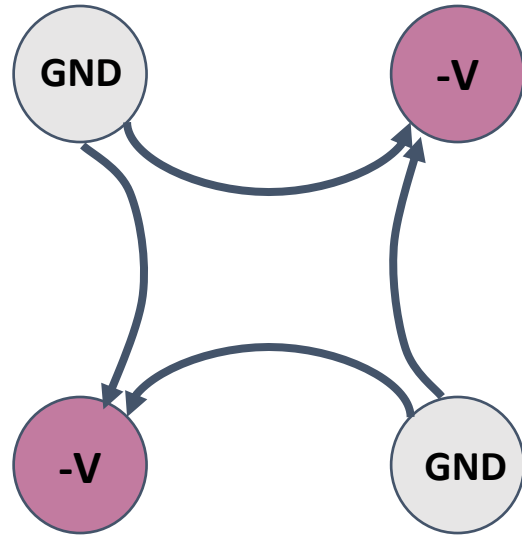
~few 1000
Be⁺ ions in
a Penning Trap

J. Bollinger, NIST
A. M. Rey, JILA

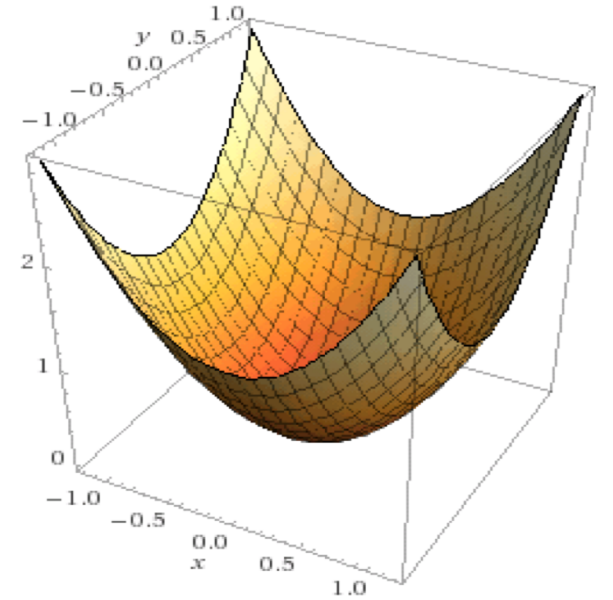
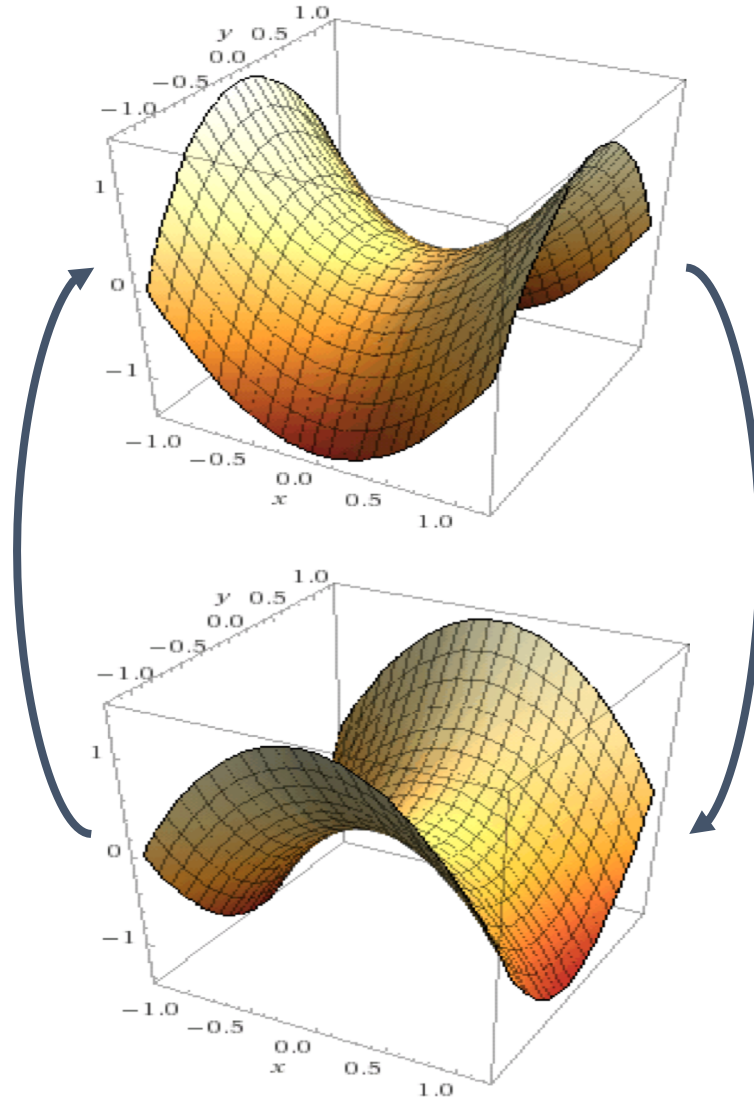
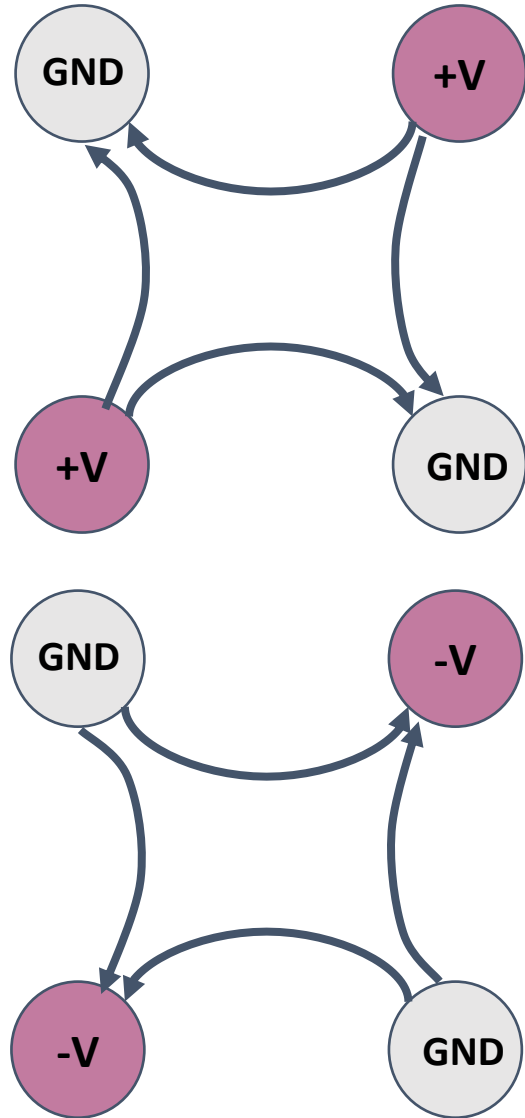
Paul Trap



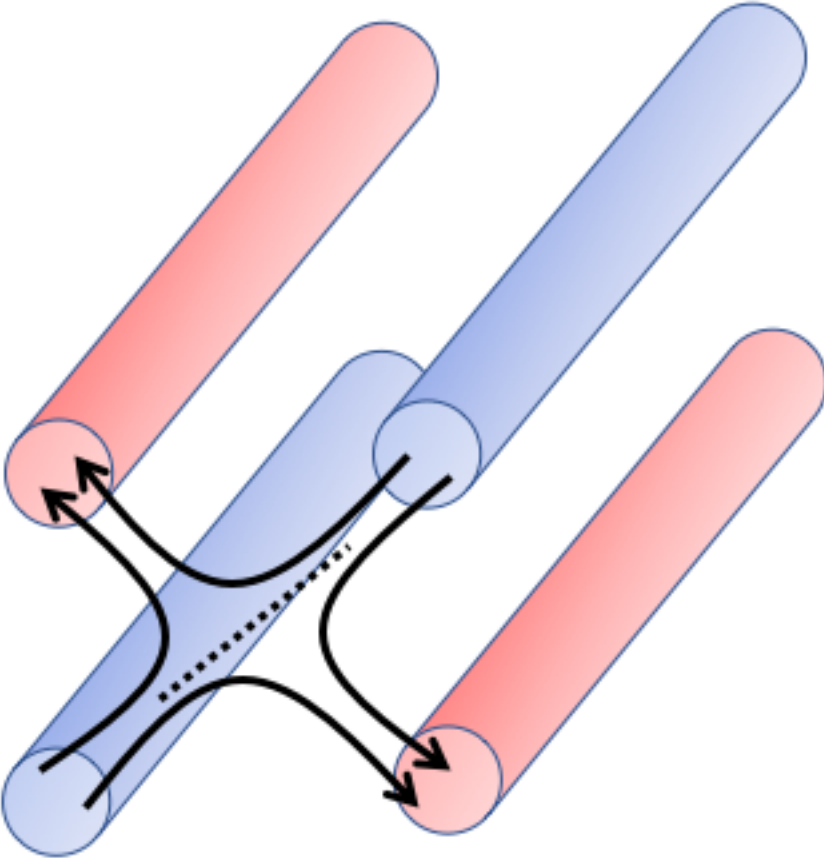
Paul Trap



Paul Trap



Paul Trap – simple 4 rod



Mathieu Equation

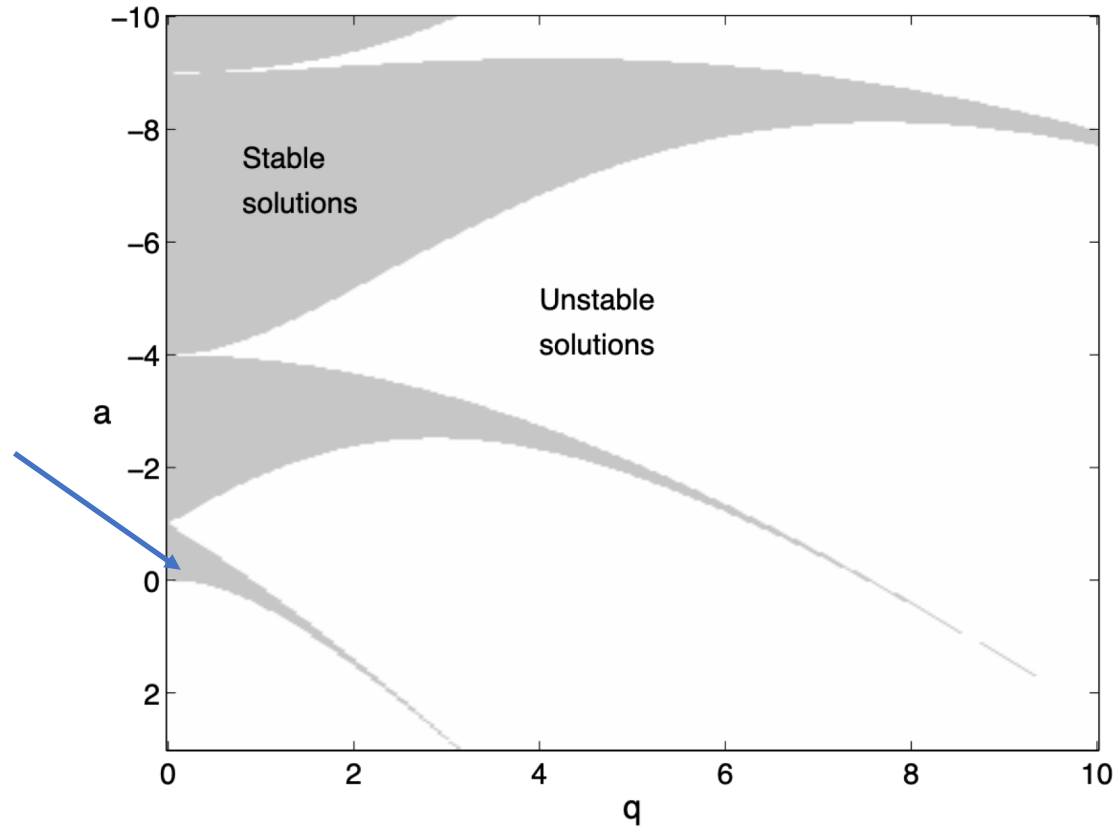
$$\Phi = \frac{\Phi_0}{r_0^2} (\alpha x^2 + \beta y^2 + \gamma z^2).$$

$$\Phi_0(t) = V_{\text{DC}} + V_{\text{RF}} \cos(\Omega_{\text{RF}} t)$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{d\tau^2} + (a - 2q \cos(2\tau))x = 0$$

$$a_x = -8\alpha Q V_{\text{DC}} / m r_0^2 \Omega_{\text{RF}}^2 \quad q_x = 4\alpha Q V_{\text{RF}} / m r_0^2 \Omega_{\text{RF}}^2$$

Stability Parameters



$$a_x = -8\alpha Q V_{\text{DC}} / m r_0^2 \Omega_{\text{RF}}^2 \quad q_x = 4\alpha Q V_{\text{RF}} / m r_0^2 \Omega_{\text{RF}}^2$$

Solution: Harmonic Oscillator

$$x(t) = x_0 \cos(\omega_x t + \phi_x) \left(1 + \frac{q_x}{2} \cos(\Omega_{\text{RF}} t)\right)$$

$$\omega_x = \frac{\Omega_{\text{RF}}}{2} \sqrt{a_x + q_x^2/2}$$

$$H_0 = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

Mathieu parameters for $^{40}\text{Ca}^+$

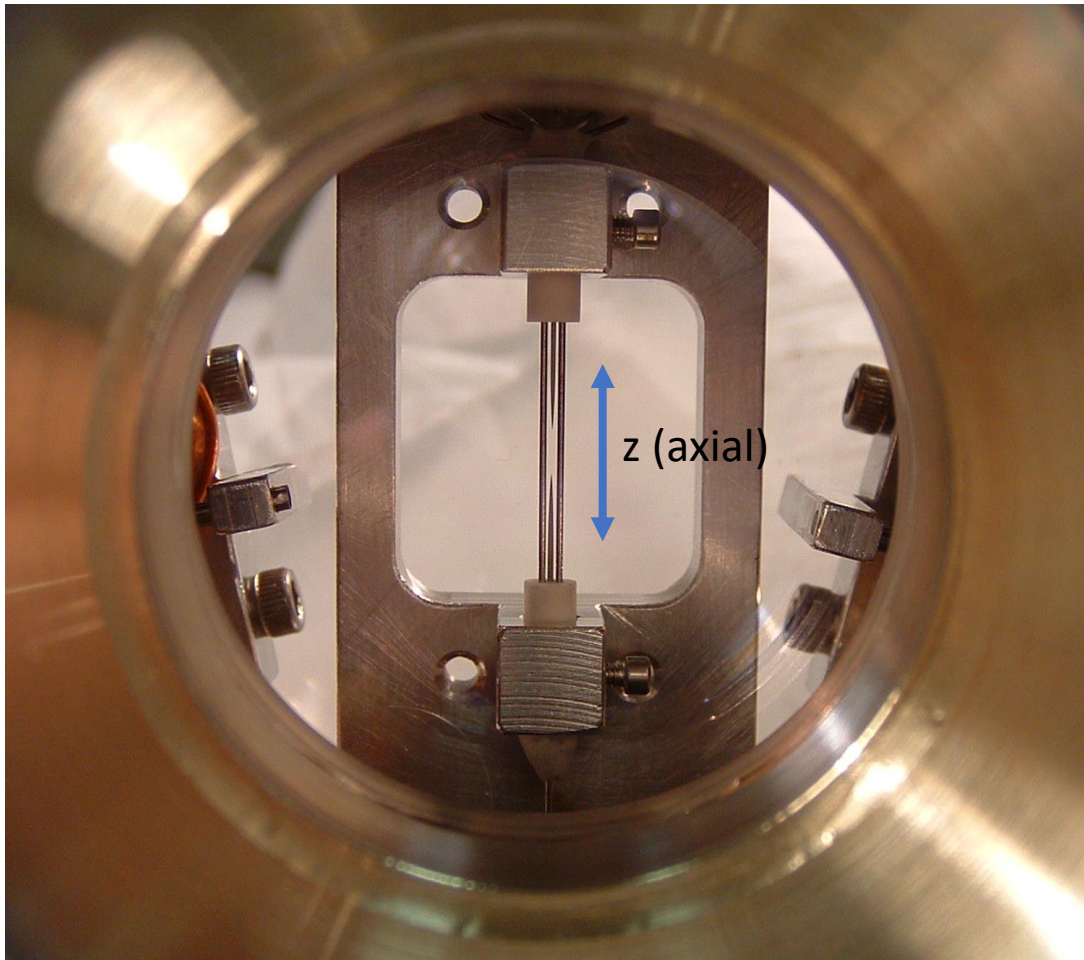
$$a_x = -8\alpha Q V_{\text{DC}} / m r_0^2 \Omega_{\text{RF}}^2$$

$$q_x = 4\alpha Q V_{\text{RF}} / m r_0^2 \Omega_{\text{RF}}^2$$

- $m = 40 \text{ amu} = 6.66 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$
- $Q = e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
- $r_0 \sim 100 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$
- $V \sim 100\text{-}300 \text{ V}$
- $\Omega_{\text{RF}} \sim 30\text{-}50 \text{ MHz}$

$$\omega_{\text{radial}} \sim 2 - 6 \text{ MHz}$$

Axial Confinement



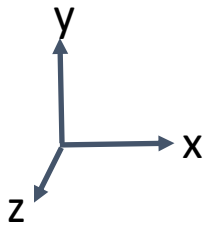
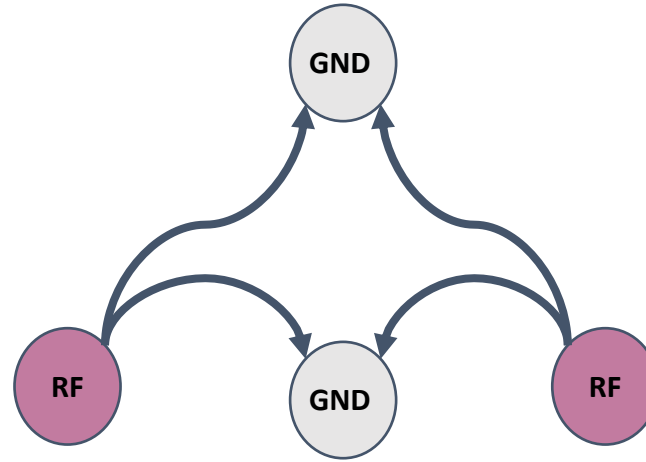
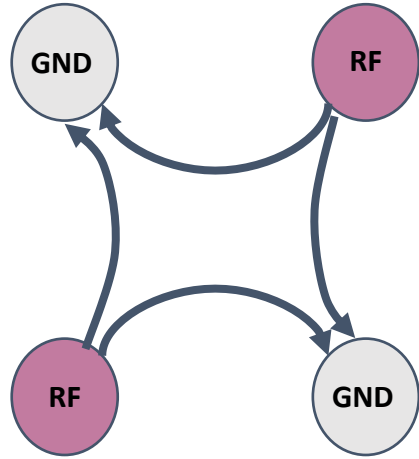
Also HO – static voltages

$$U_2 = \frac{2z^2 - x^2 - y^2}{2}$$

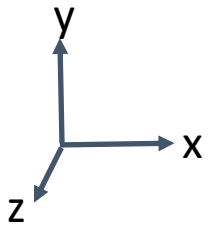
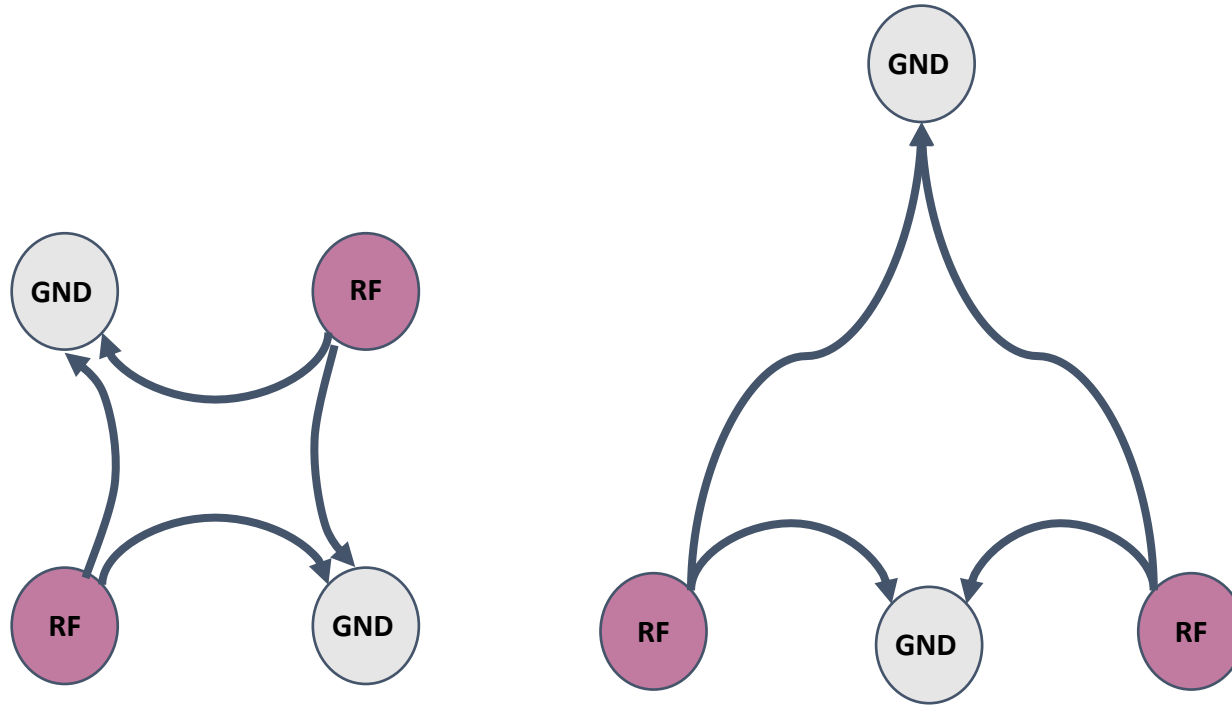
Surface traps

Scalability!

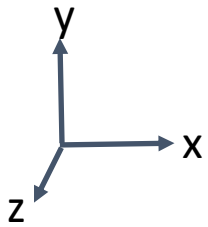
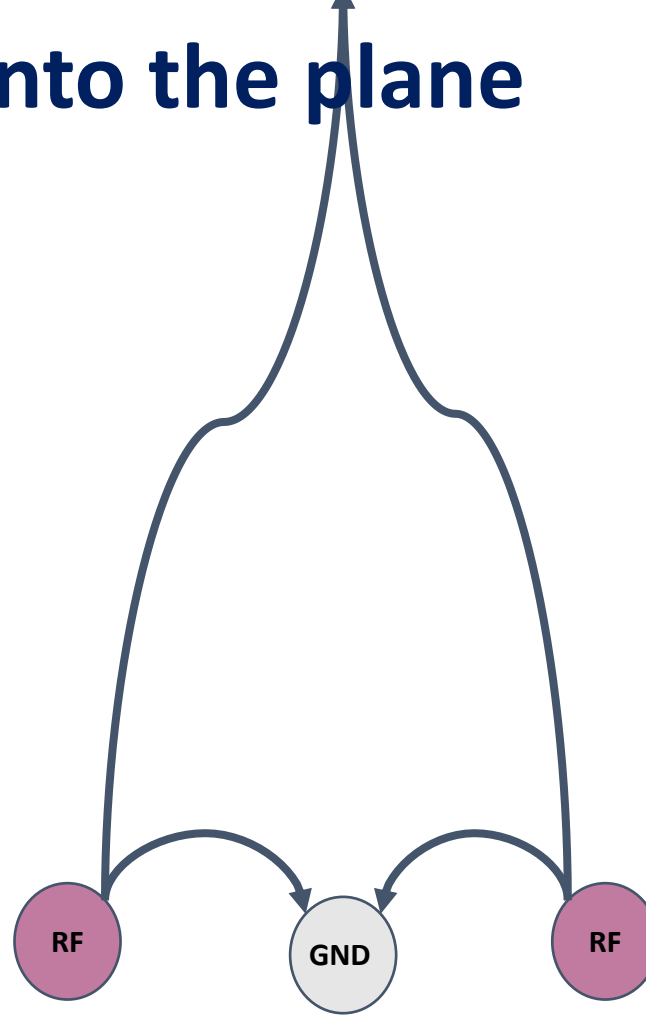
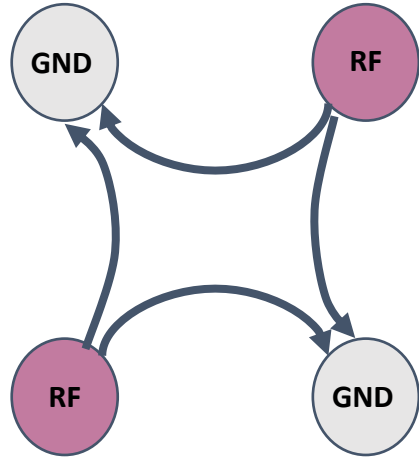
Mapping onto the plane



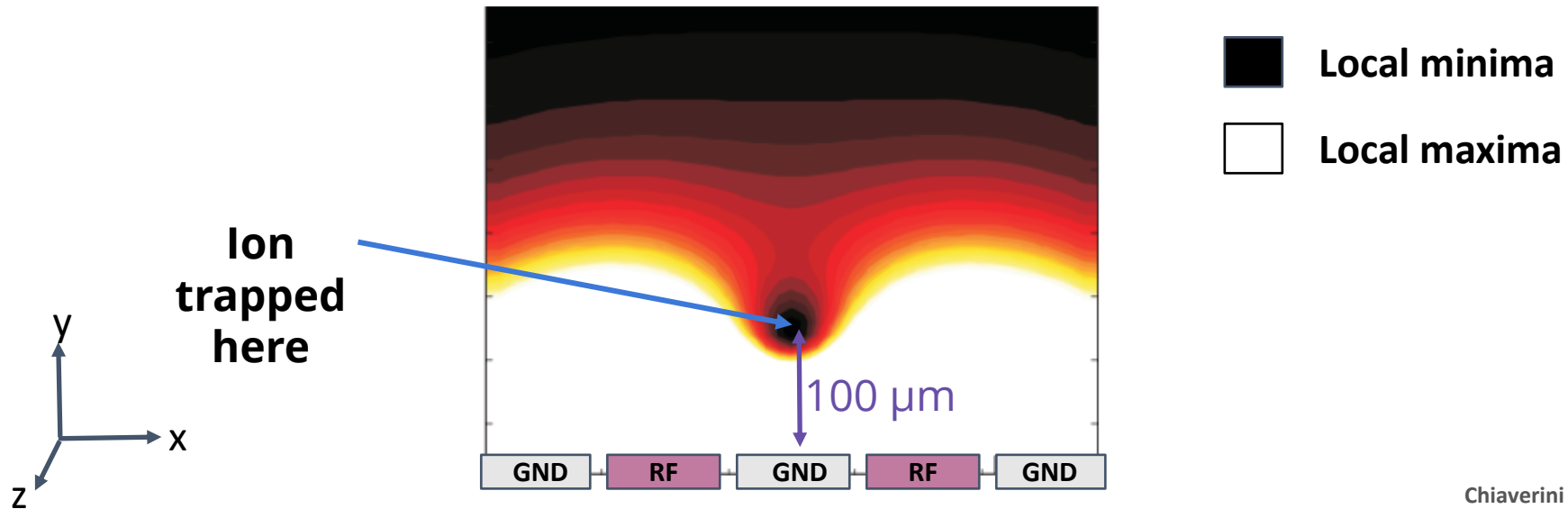
Mapping onto the plane



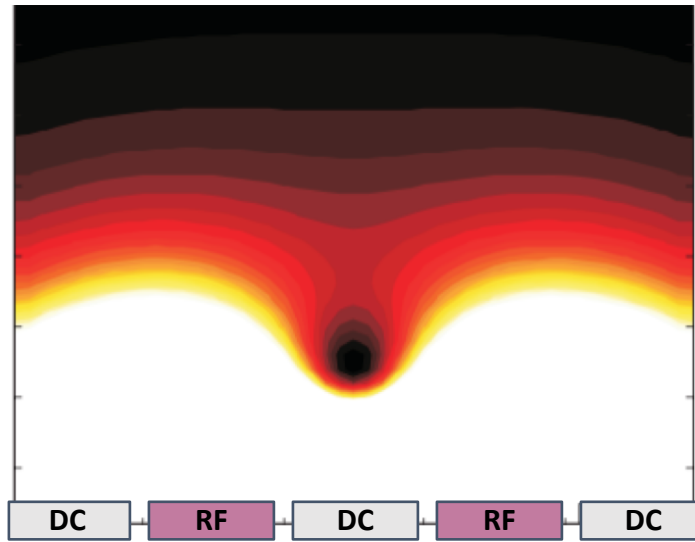
Mapping onto the plane



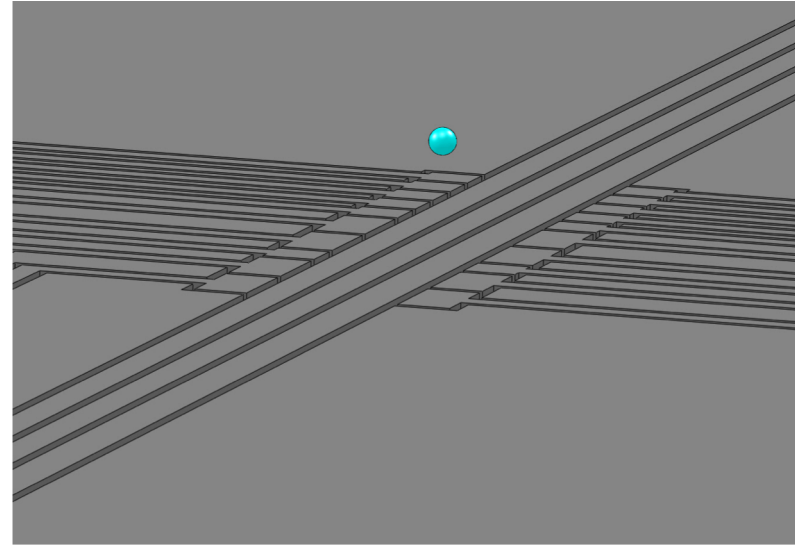
Surface Trap



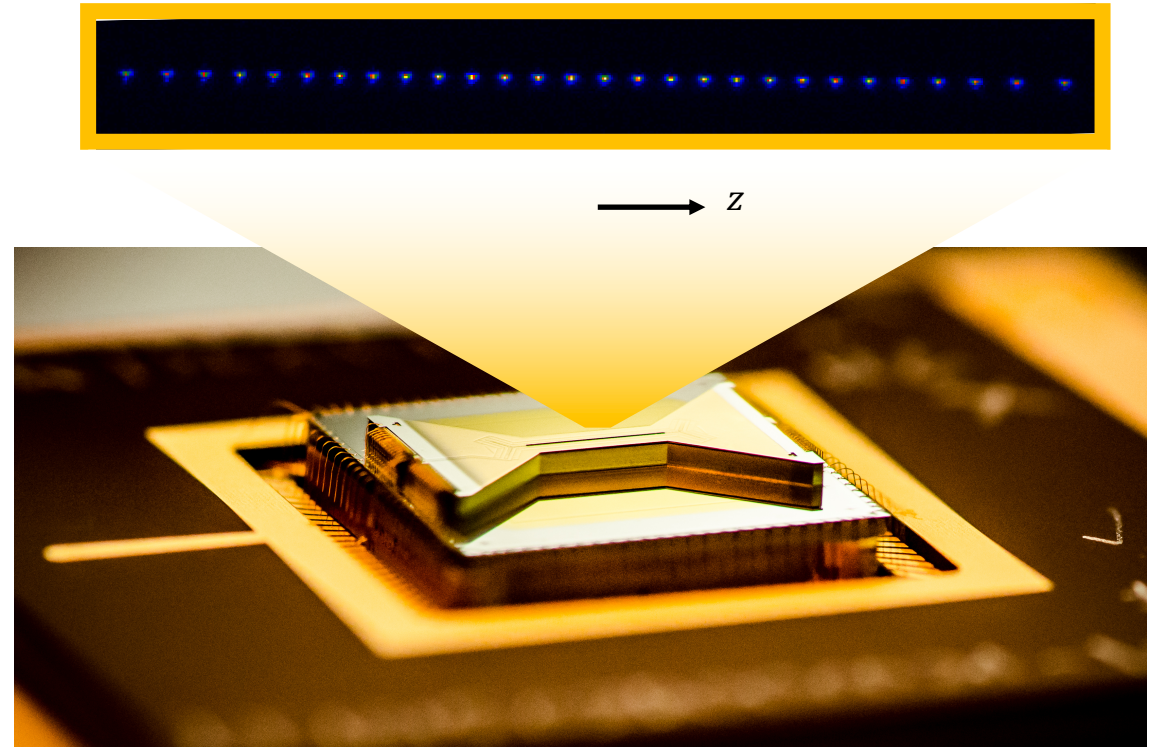
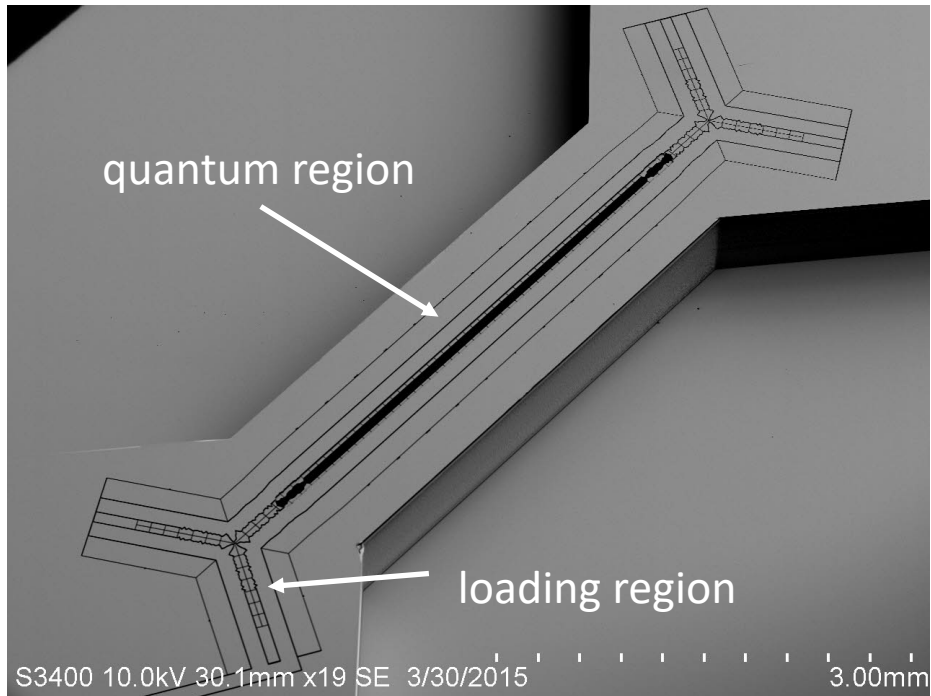
Surface Trap



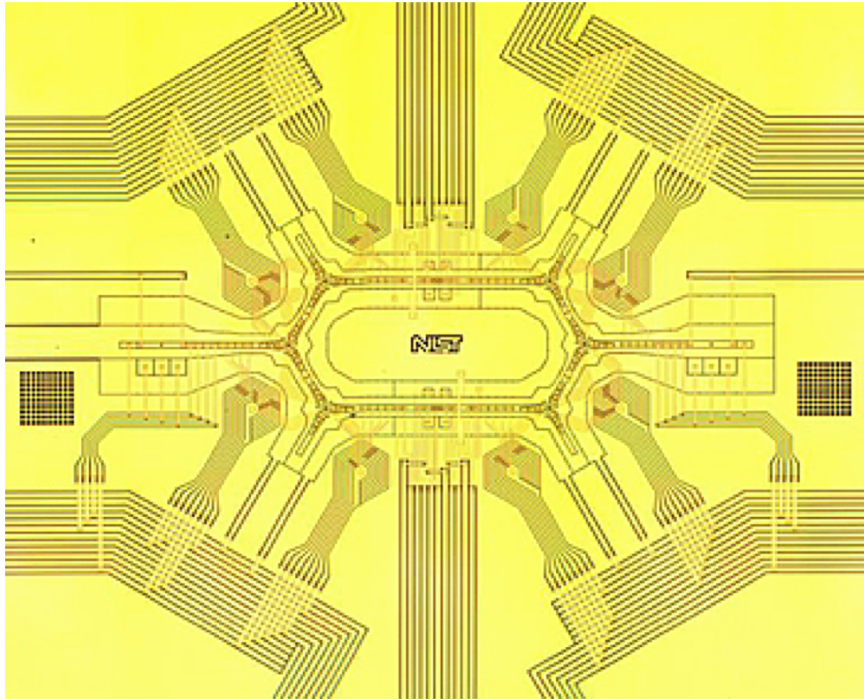
Above
the
trap



Trapping long chains

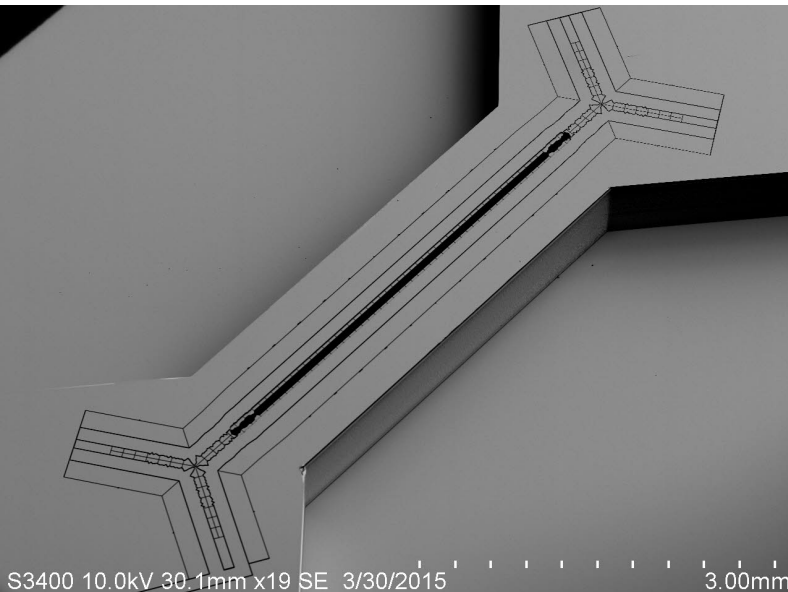
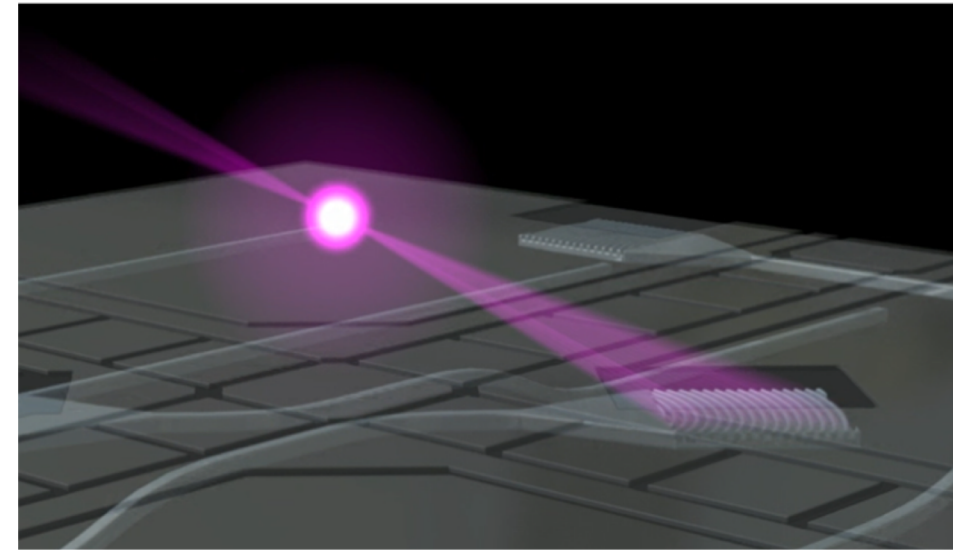


NIST

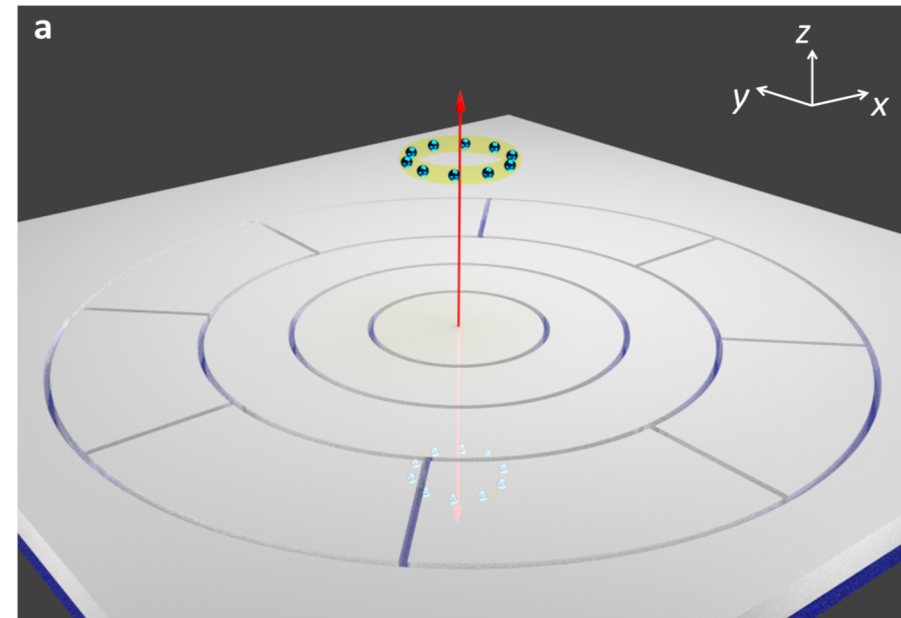


Surface Traps

Lincoln Lab, MIT



Sandia National Laboratories



UC Berkeley

Two Ion qubit examples

$^{40}\text{Ca}^+$ and $^{171}\text{Yb}^+$

Trapped ion qubits

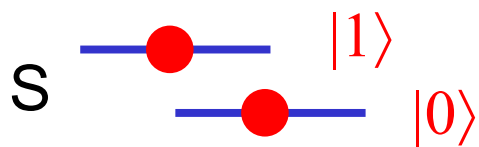
Ca⁺, Sr⁺, Ba⁺, Yb⁺
Be⁺, Mg⁺, Hg⁺, Cd⁺, Zn⁺

Energy



P ———
.....

$\tau \sim \infty$



“hyperfine” qubit levels

Ca⁺, Sr⁺, Ba⁺, Yb⁺

P ———

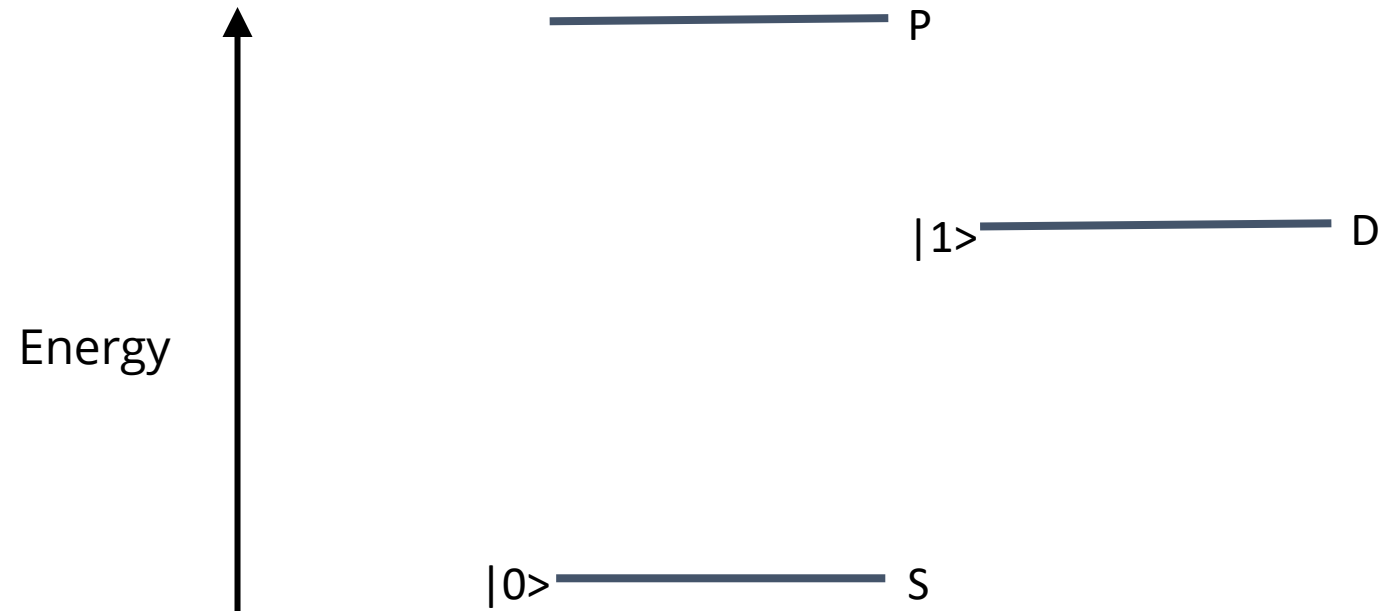


optical
(10¹⁵ Hz)

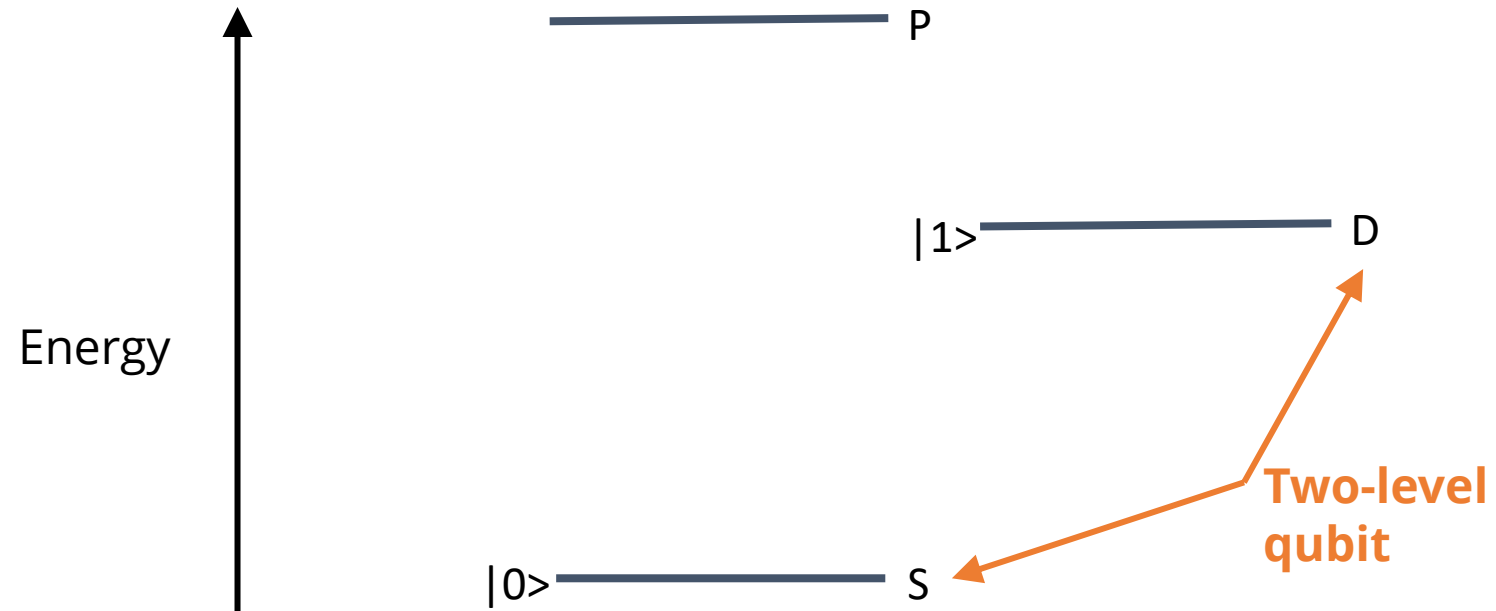


“optical” qubit levels

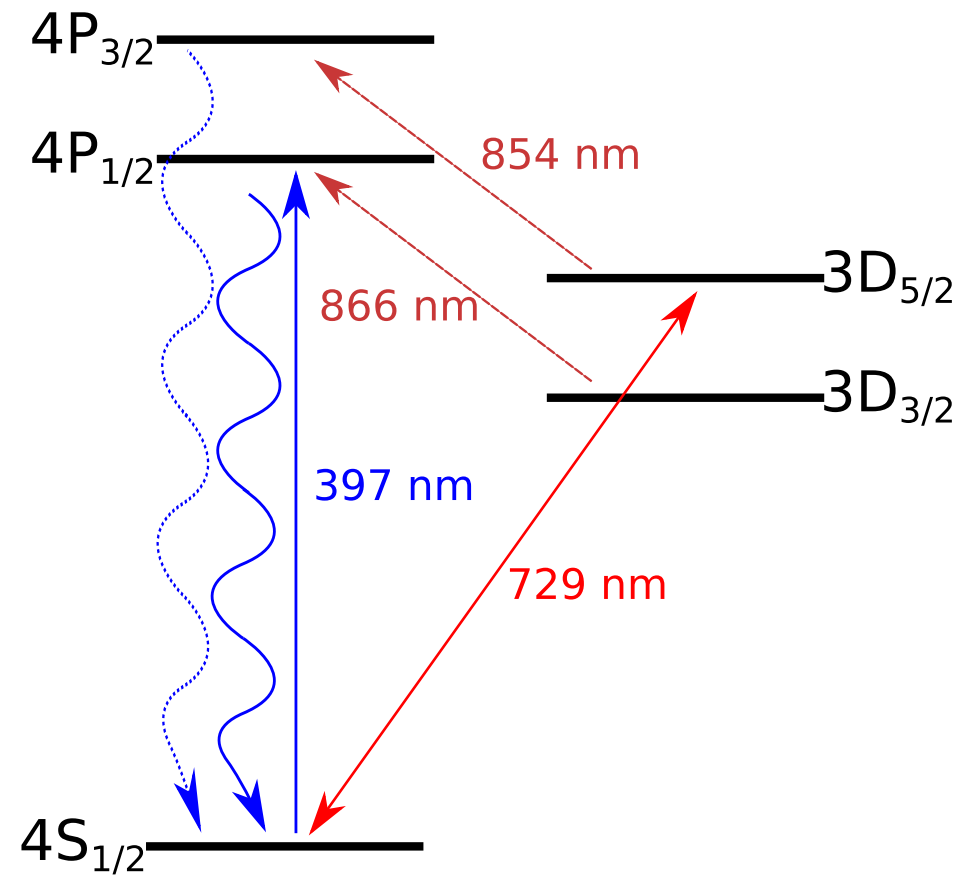
Calcium ion energy diagram



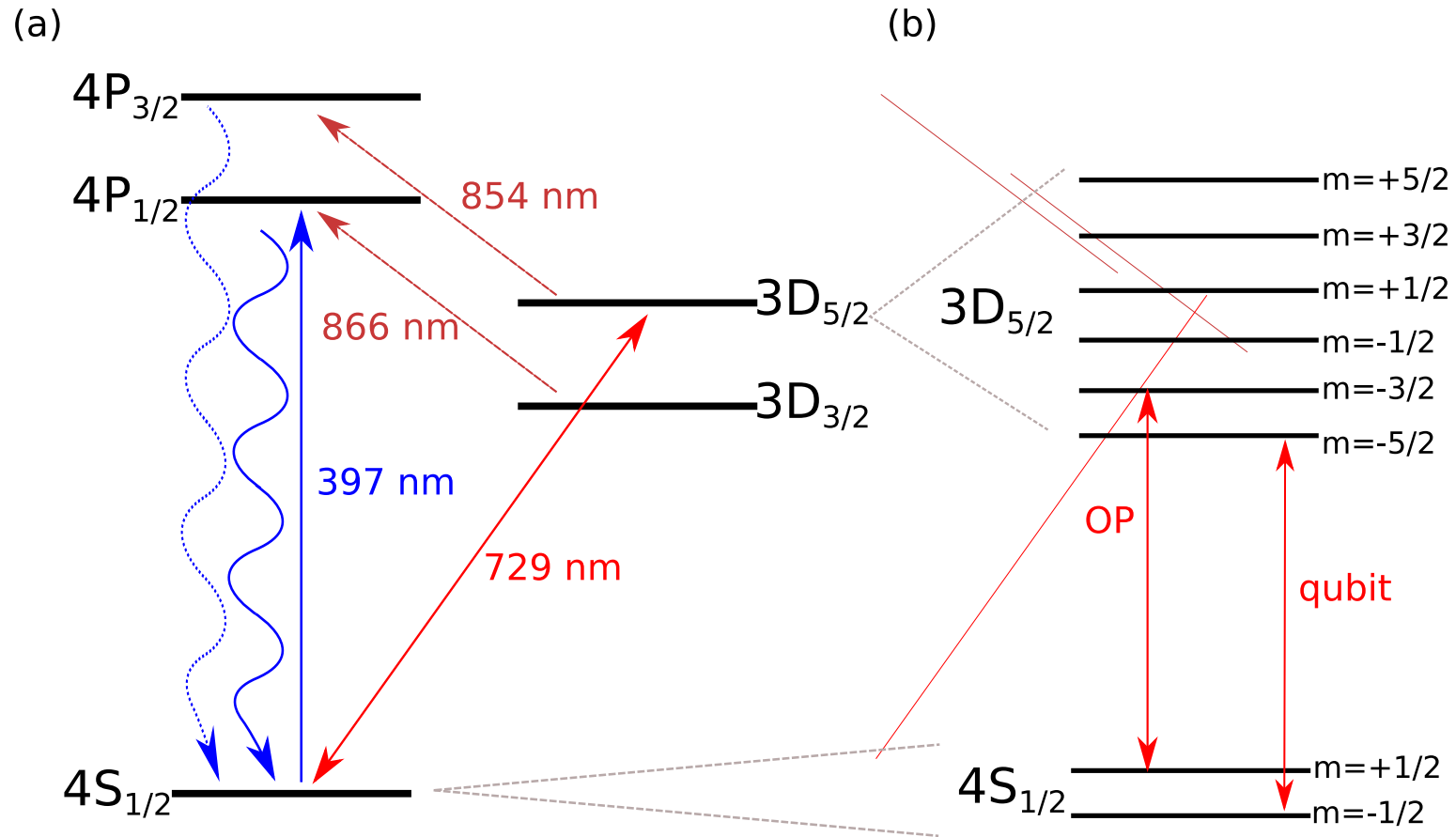
Calcium ion energy diagram



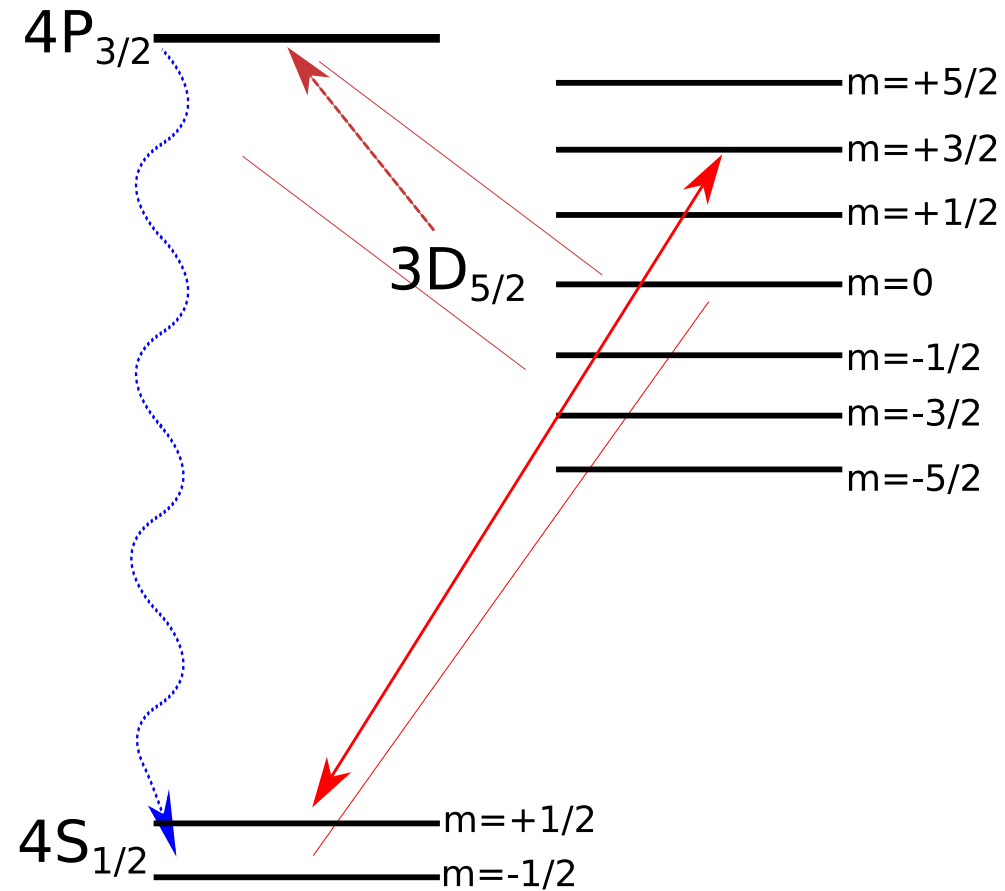
Detailed atomic structure



Zeeman levels

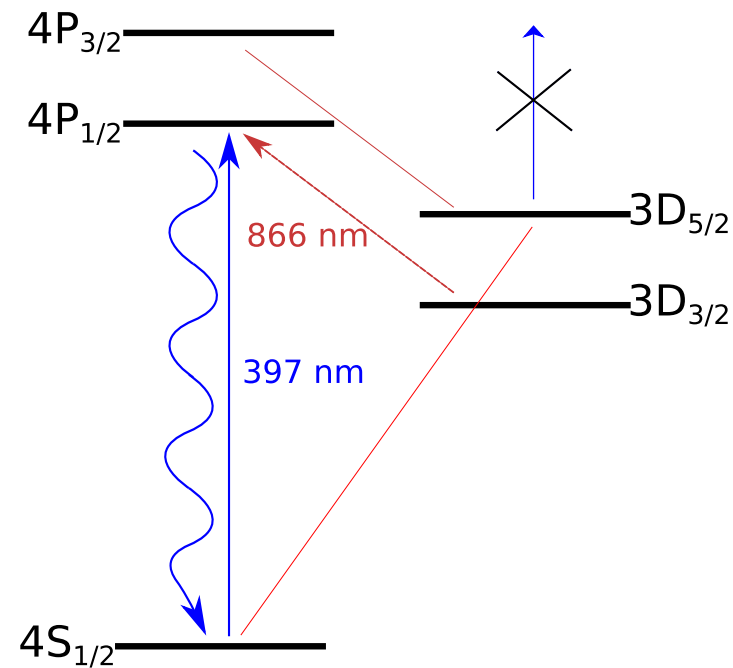
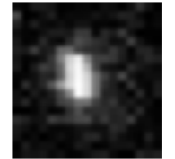


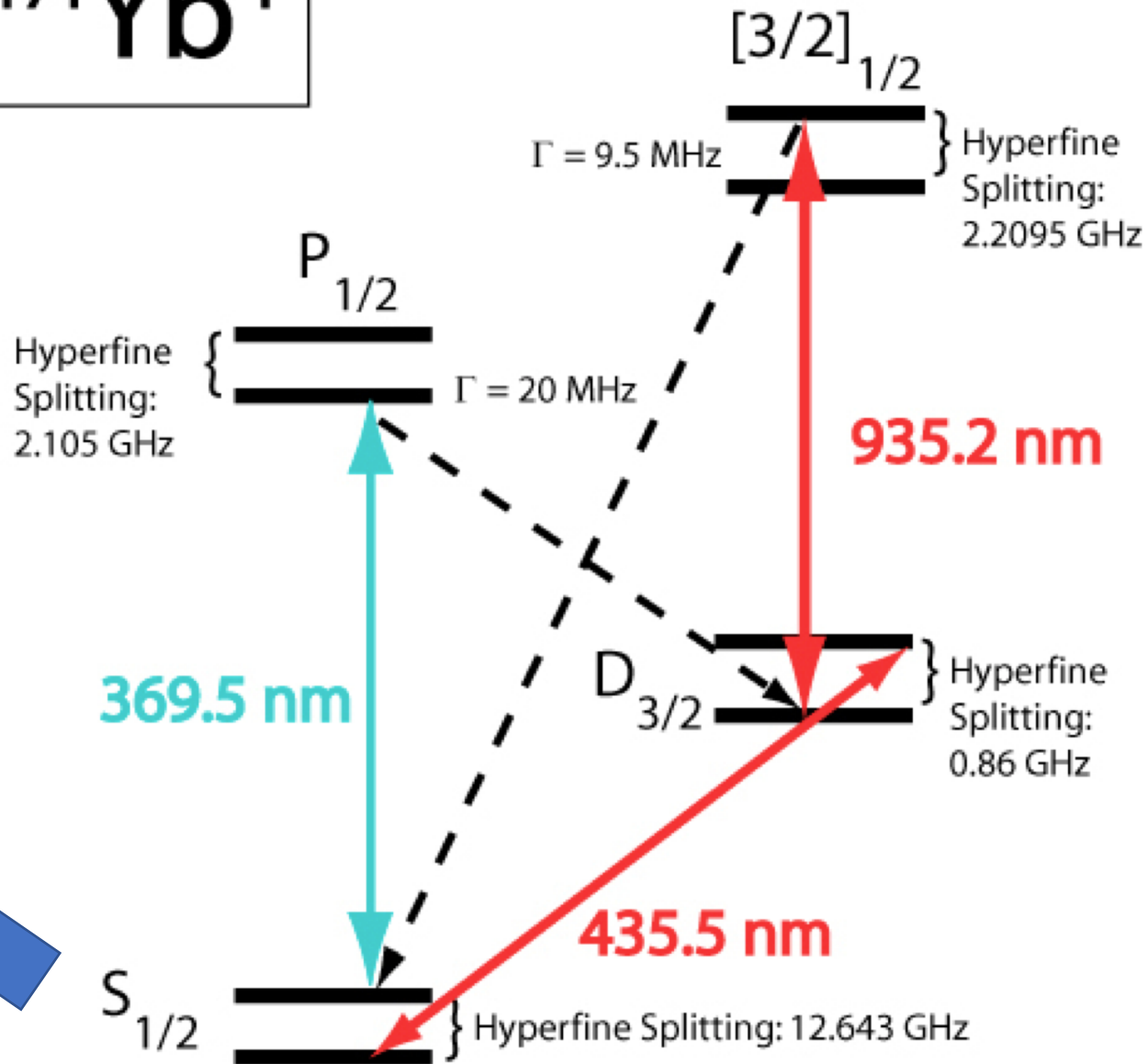
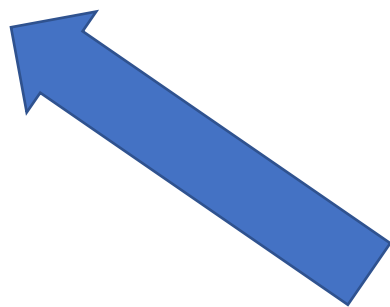
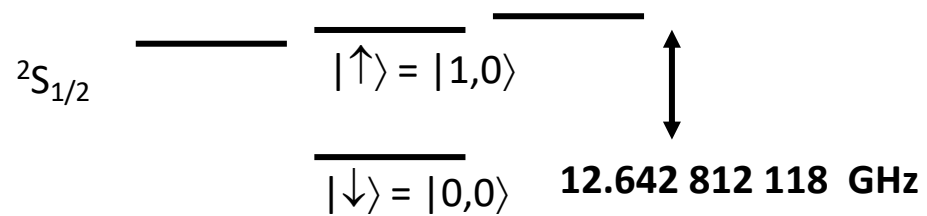
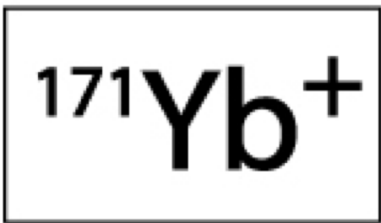
Initialization – optical pumping



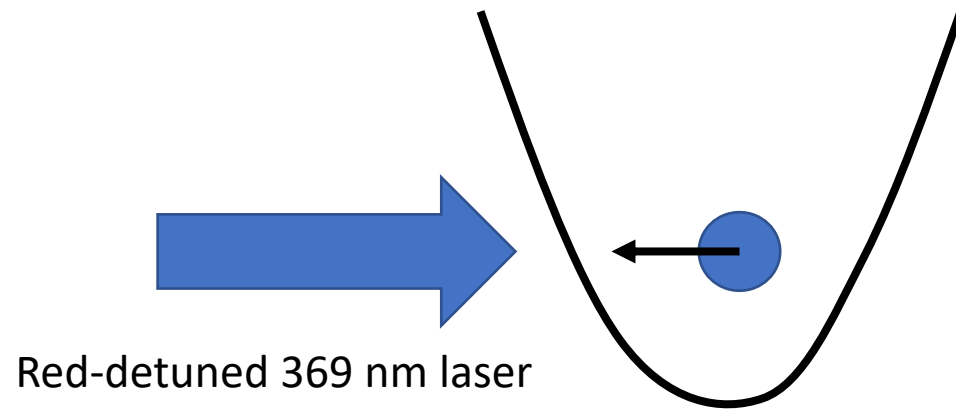
Reading out the qubit

- Electron Shelving
- P-state lifetime ~ 7 ns
- Fluorescence when ion is in S

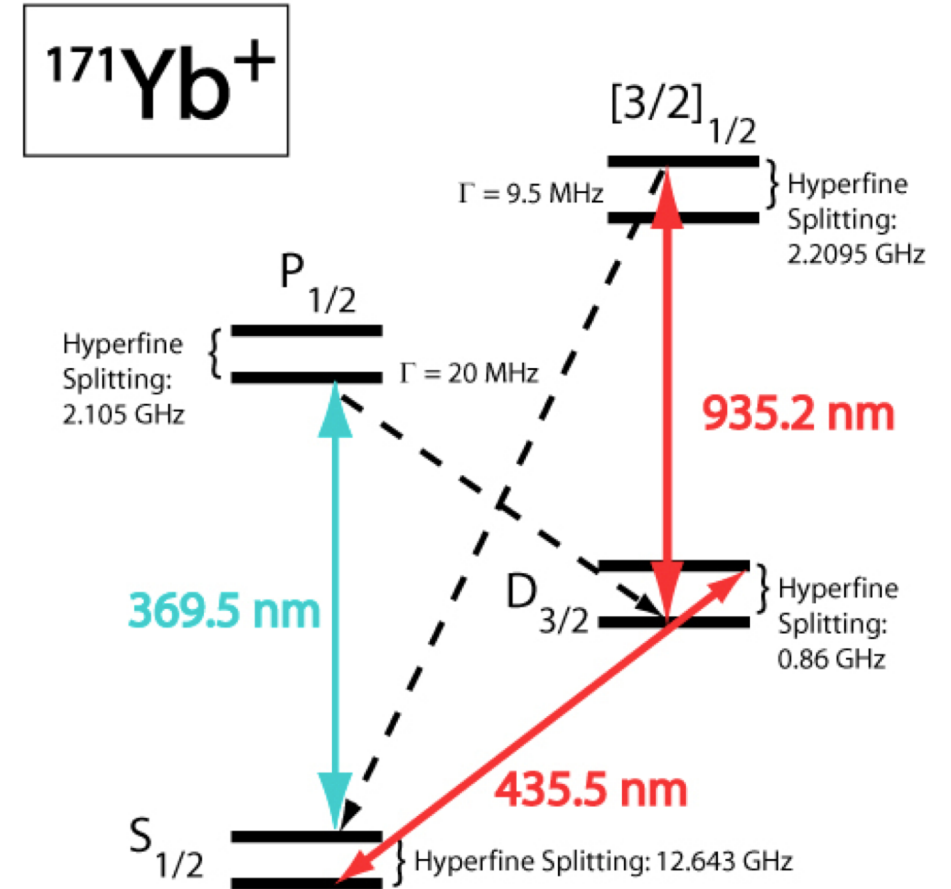




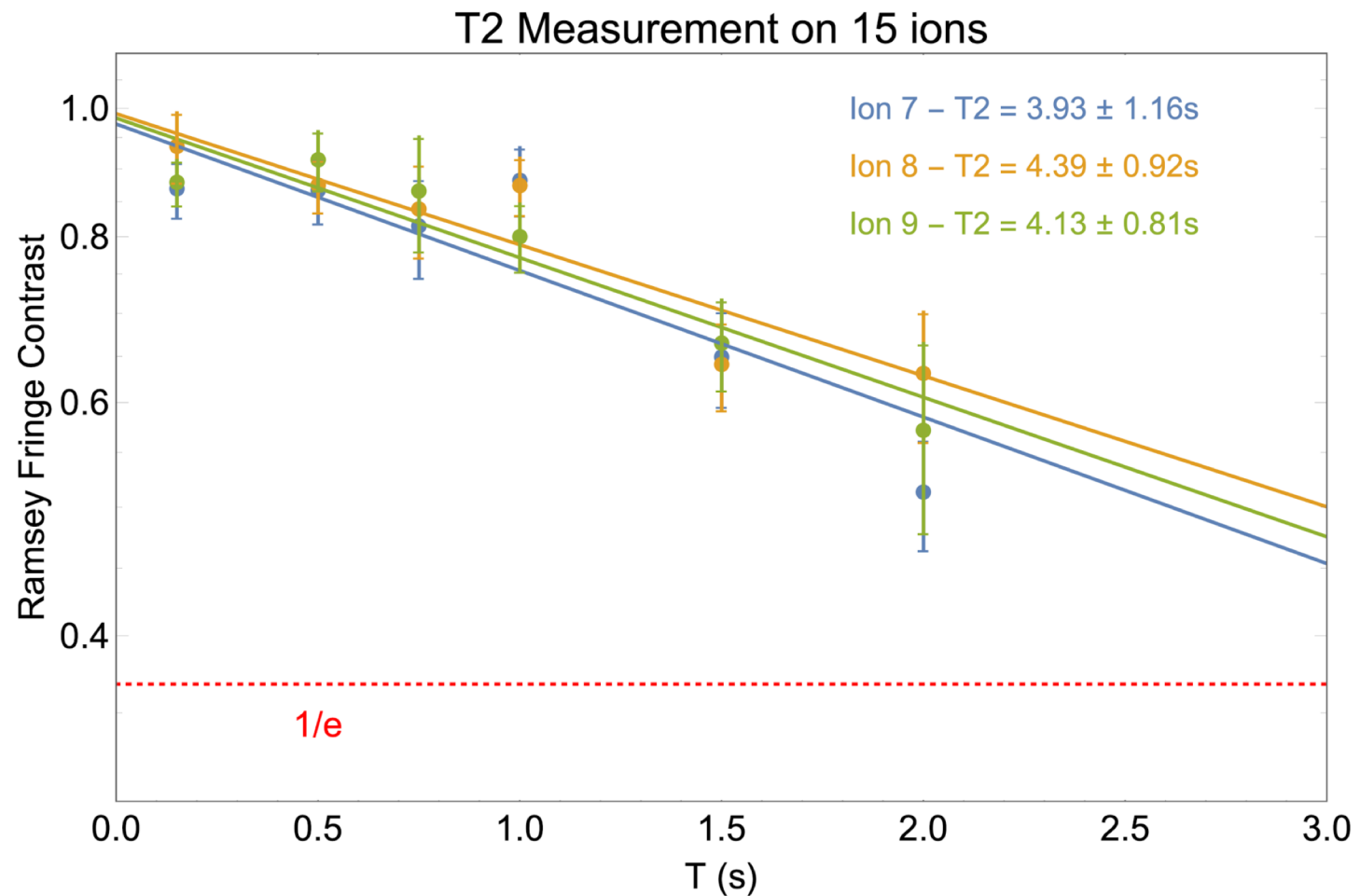
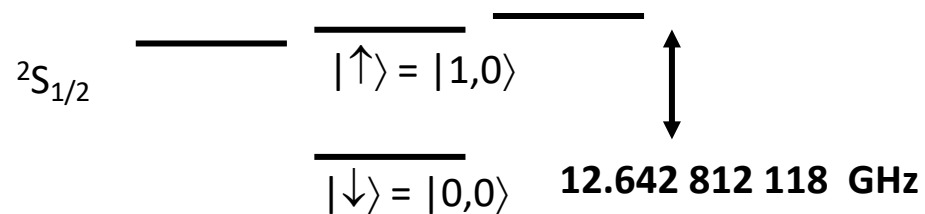
Doppler cooling and detection



- 0.6% of fluorescence detected
- 99.3% qubit detection fidelity

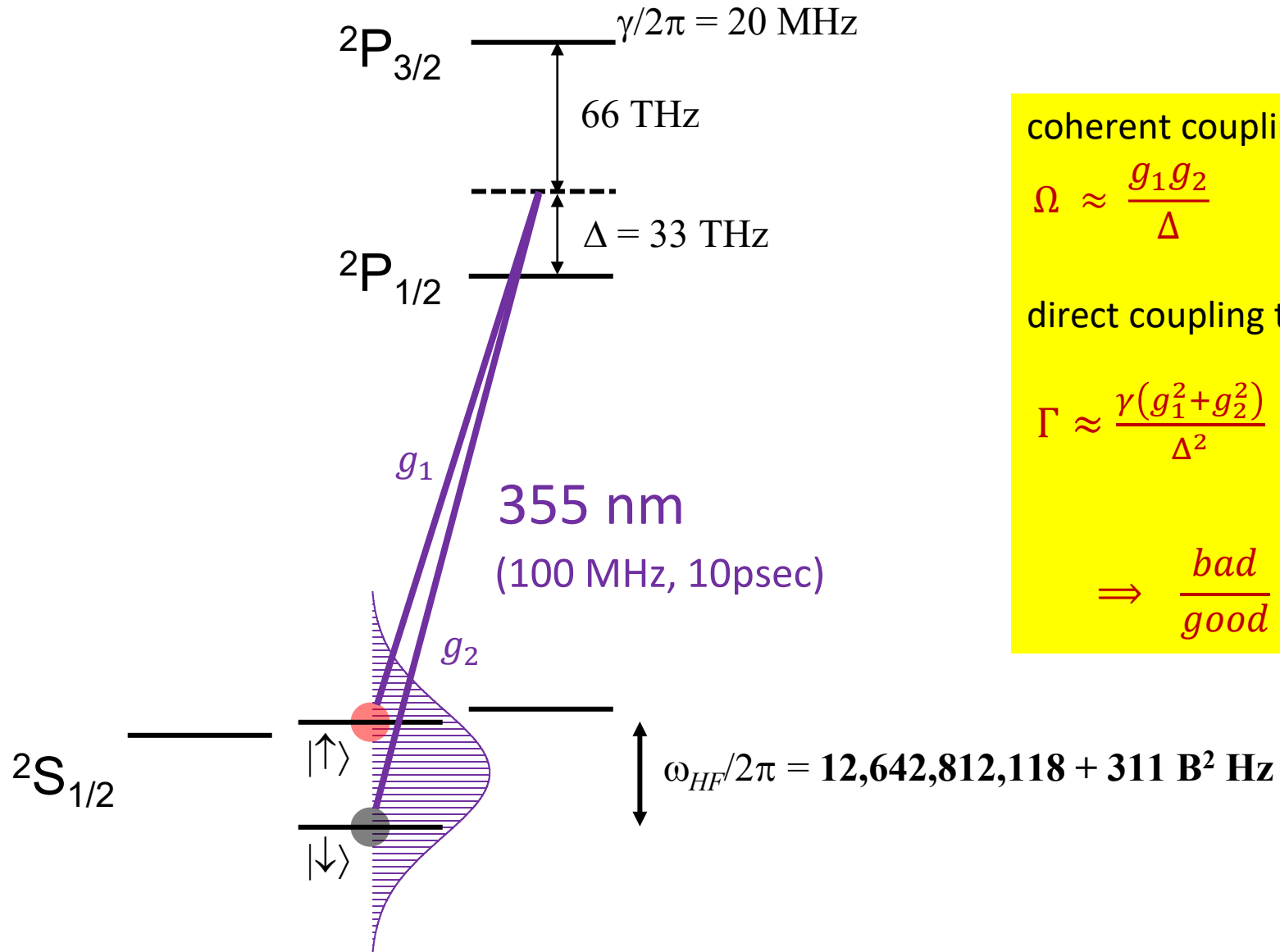


Atomic clock qubit ($^{171}\text{Yb}^+$)



$T_2 > 1$ hour (P. Wang, K. Kim et al. arXiv:2008.00251)

$^{171}\text{Yb}^+$ Qubit Manipulation



coherent coupling rate (good):

$$\Omega \approx \frac{g_1 g_2}{\Delta}$$

direct coupling to P states (bad):

$$\Gamma \approx \frac{\gamma(g_1^2 + g_2^2)}{\Delta^2} \sim \Omega \frac{\gamma}{\Delta} \quad (\text{for } g_1 \sim g_2)$$

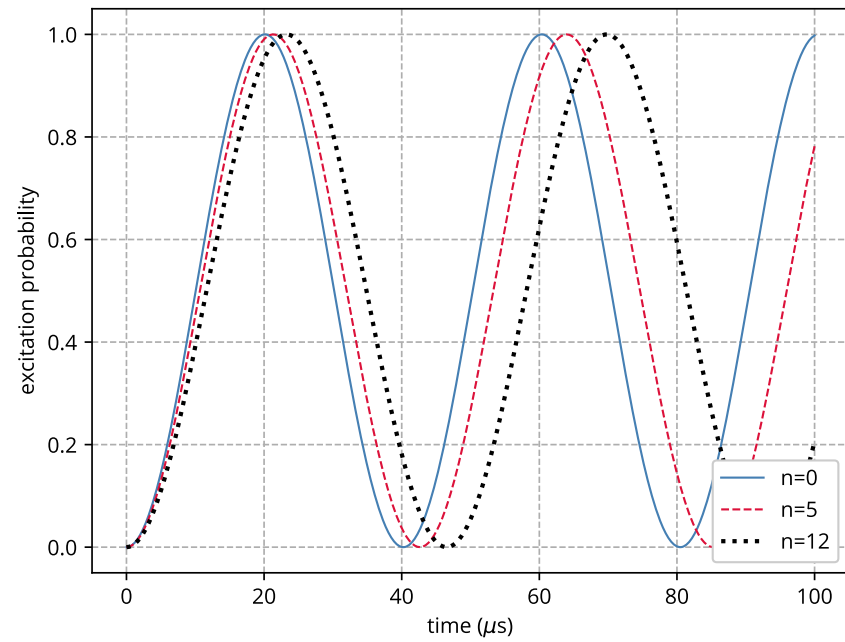
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{bad}}{\text{good}} \approx 10 \frac{\gamma}{\Delta} \sim 10^{-5}$$

Single ion laser-ion interaction

(break and go to notes)

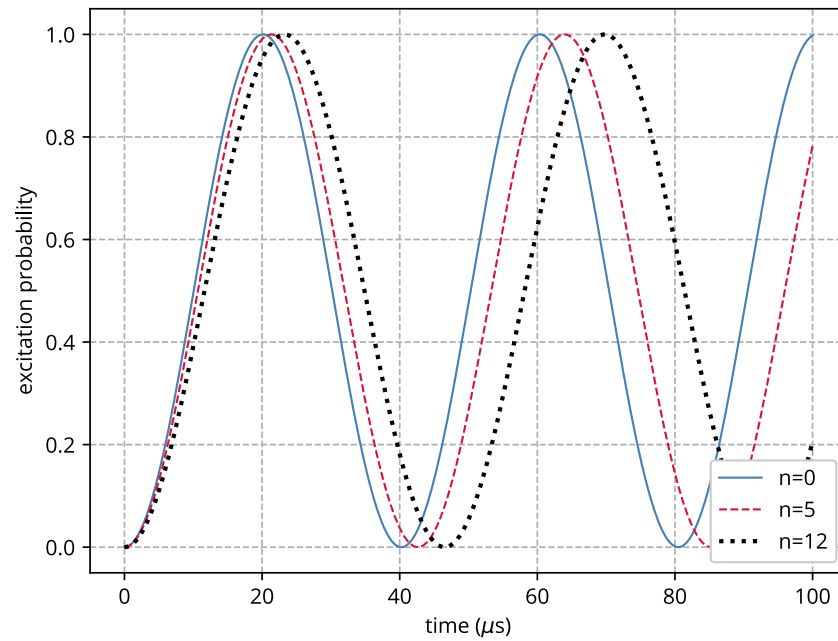
Carrier Rabi Flopping

(a)

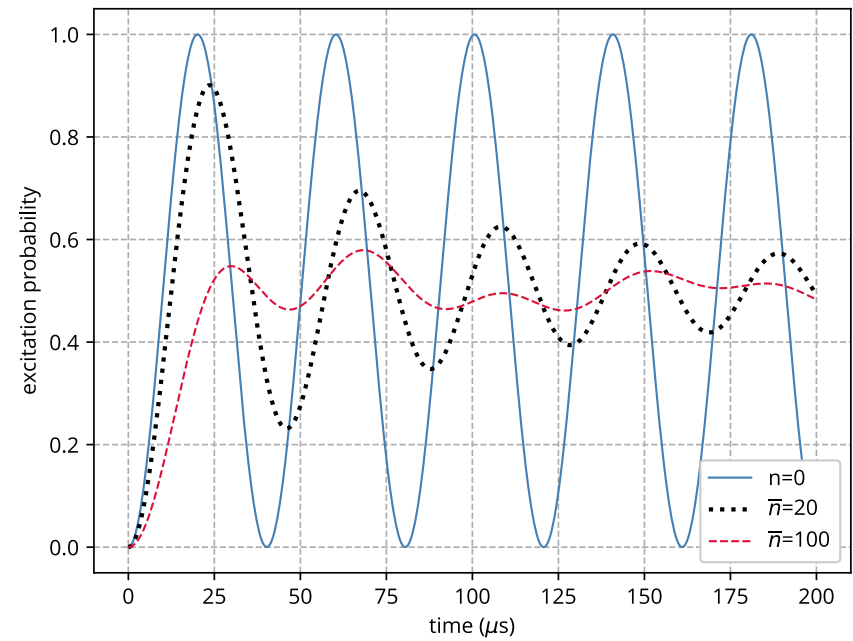


Carrier Rabi Flopping

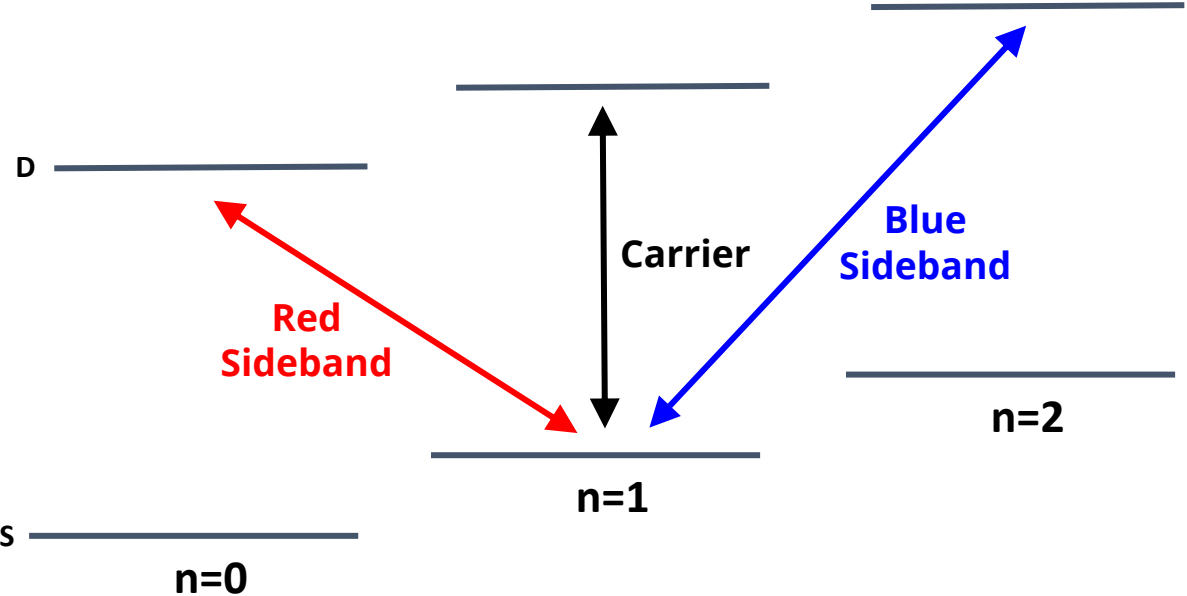
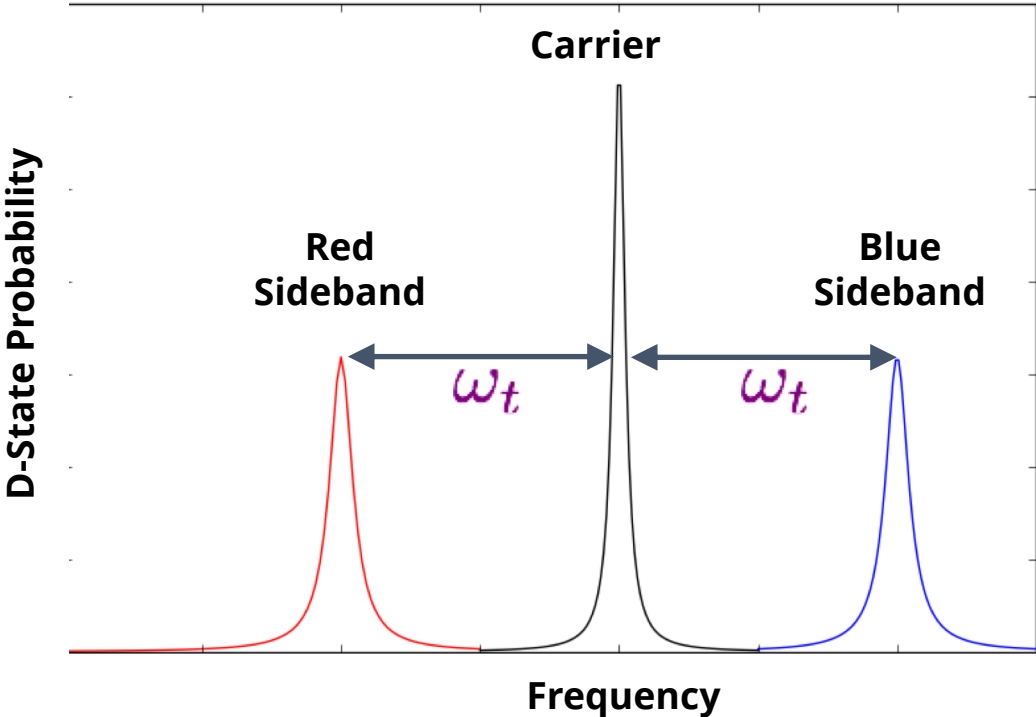
(a)



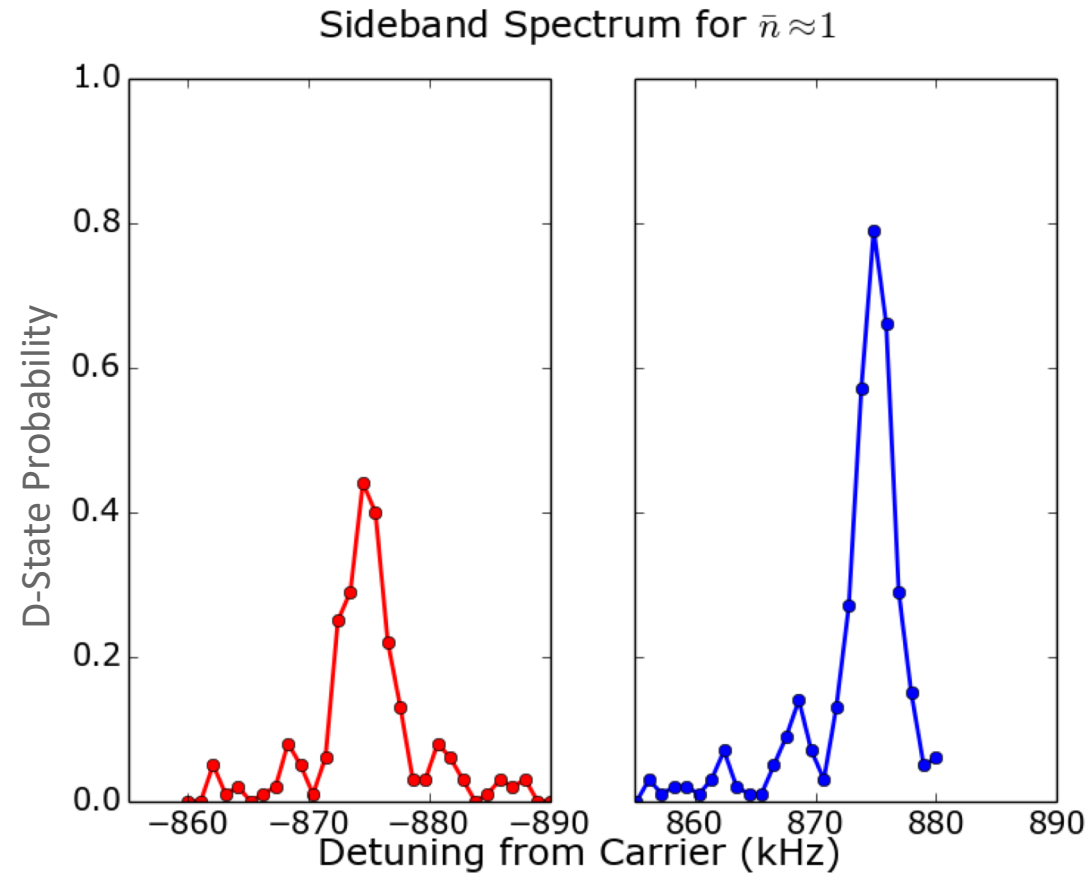
(b)



Single ion sideband spectrum



Measuring motional state



$$\frac{P_e^{rsb}}{P_e^{bsb}} = \frac{\bar{n}}{\bar{n} + 1}$$

Apply red and blue sidebands simultaneously

$$\Delta n = -1 \quad \Omega_{n-1,n} = \eta\sqrt{n}\Omega$$

$$H_I = \frac{1}{2}i\hbar\Omega_{n-1,n}(\hat{a}\sigma^+ - \hat{a}^\dagger\sigma^-)$$

$$\Delta n = +1 \quad \Omega_{n+1,n} = \eta\sqrt{n+1}\Omega$$

$$H_I = \frac{1}{2}i\hbar\Omega_{n+1,n}(\hat{a}^\dagger\sigma^+ - \hat{a}\sigma^-)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \eta\Omega(\sigma_+ a + \sigma_- a^\dagger) \\ &\quad + \eta\Omega(\sigma_- a + \sigma_+ a^\dagger) \\ &= \eta\Omega \sigma_x (a + a^\dagger) \\ &= \Omega \sigma_x (k \cdot \hat{x}) \end{aligned}$$

Spin-dependent force!

Δk

For Raman qubits

End Lecture 1