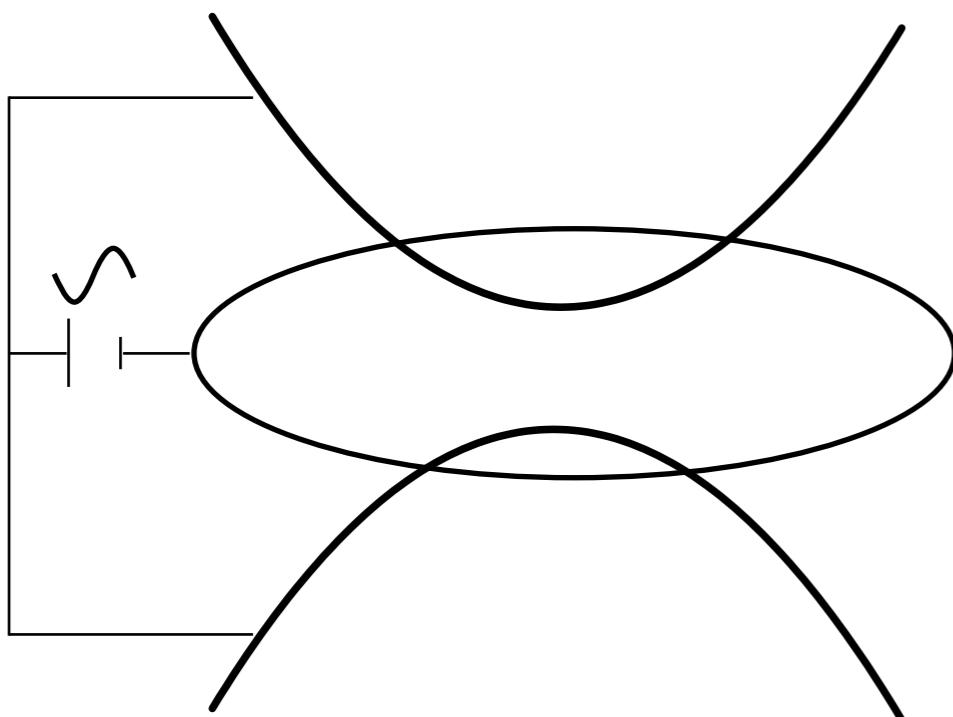
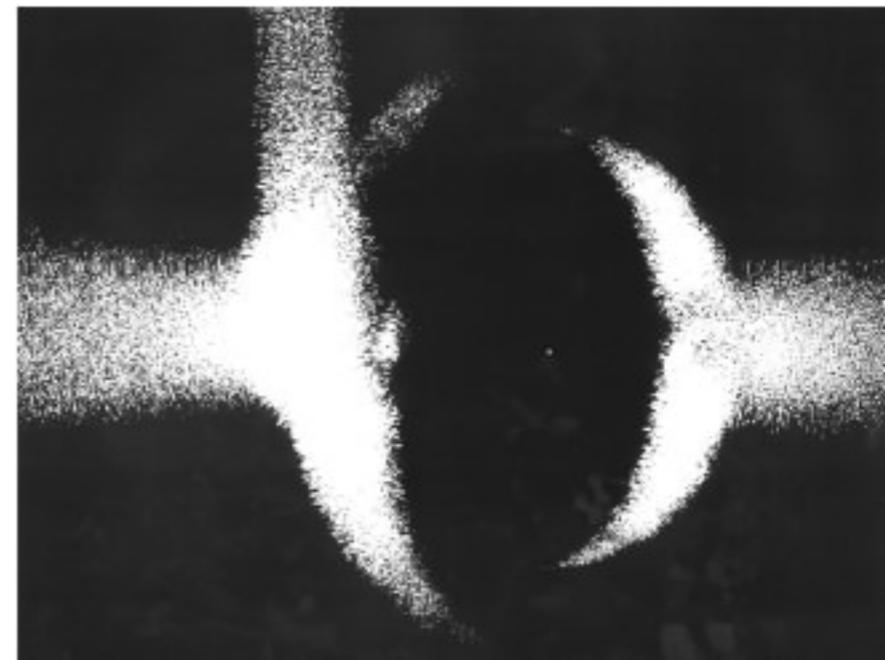
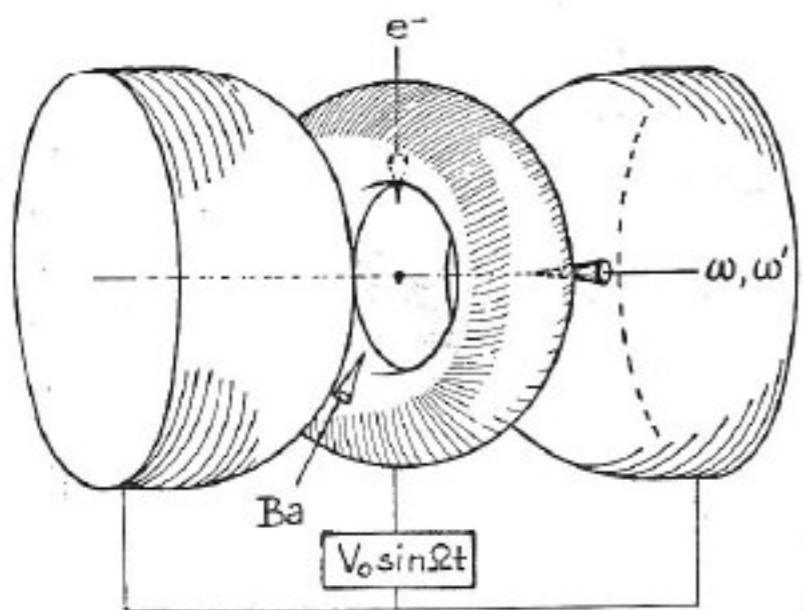
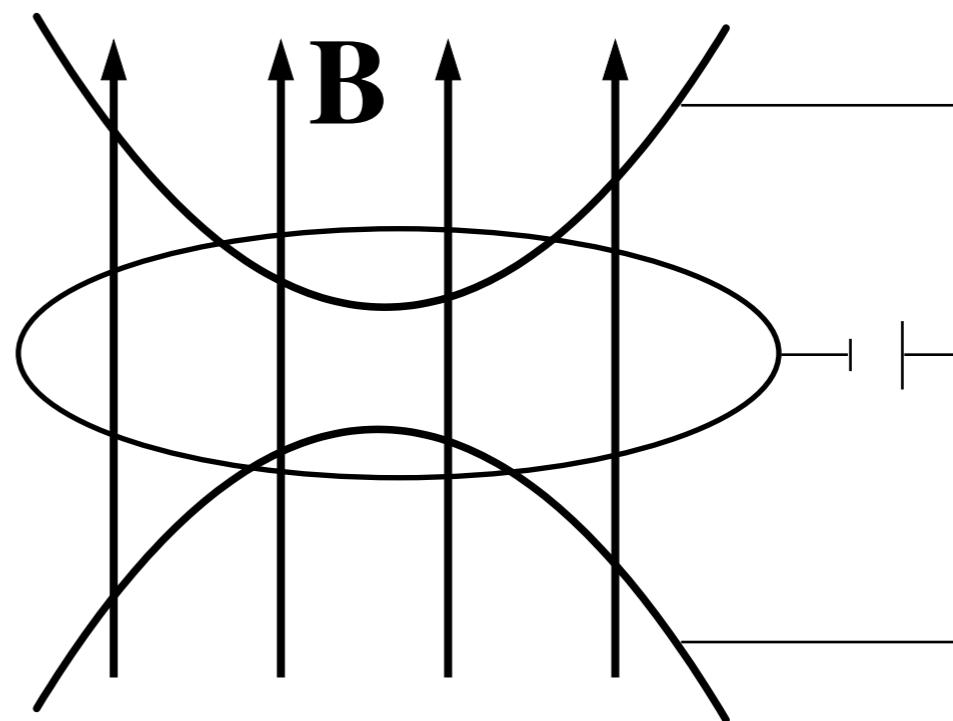


Ion Traps

Paul trap

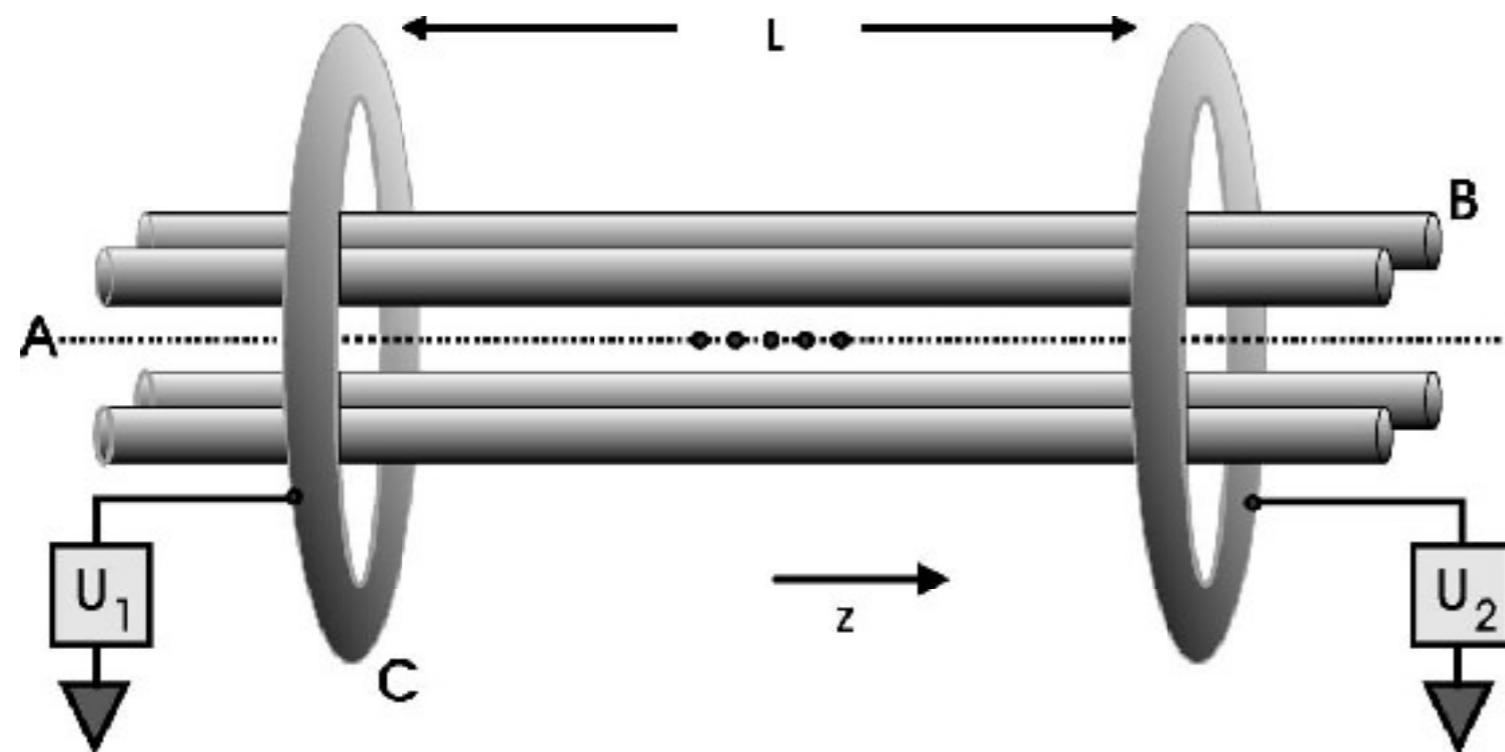


Penning trap



W. Neuhauser, M. Hohenstatt, P. E. Toschek,
H.G. Dehmelt, Phys. Rev. A 22, 1137 (1980).

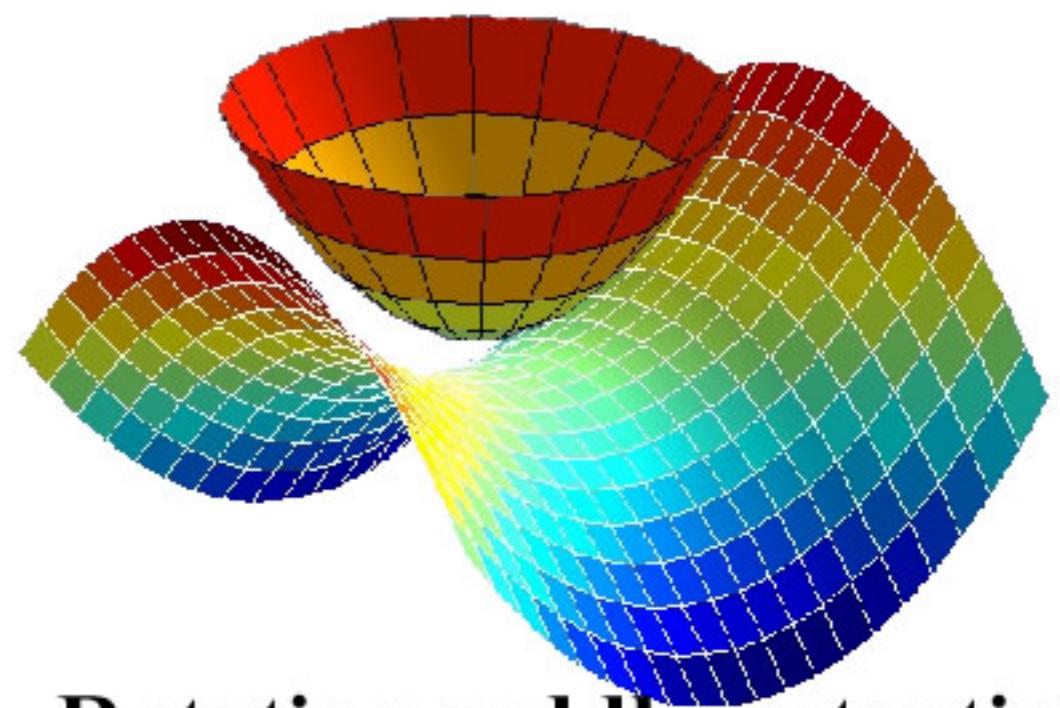
Linear Traps



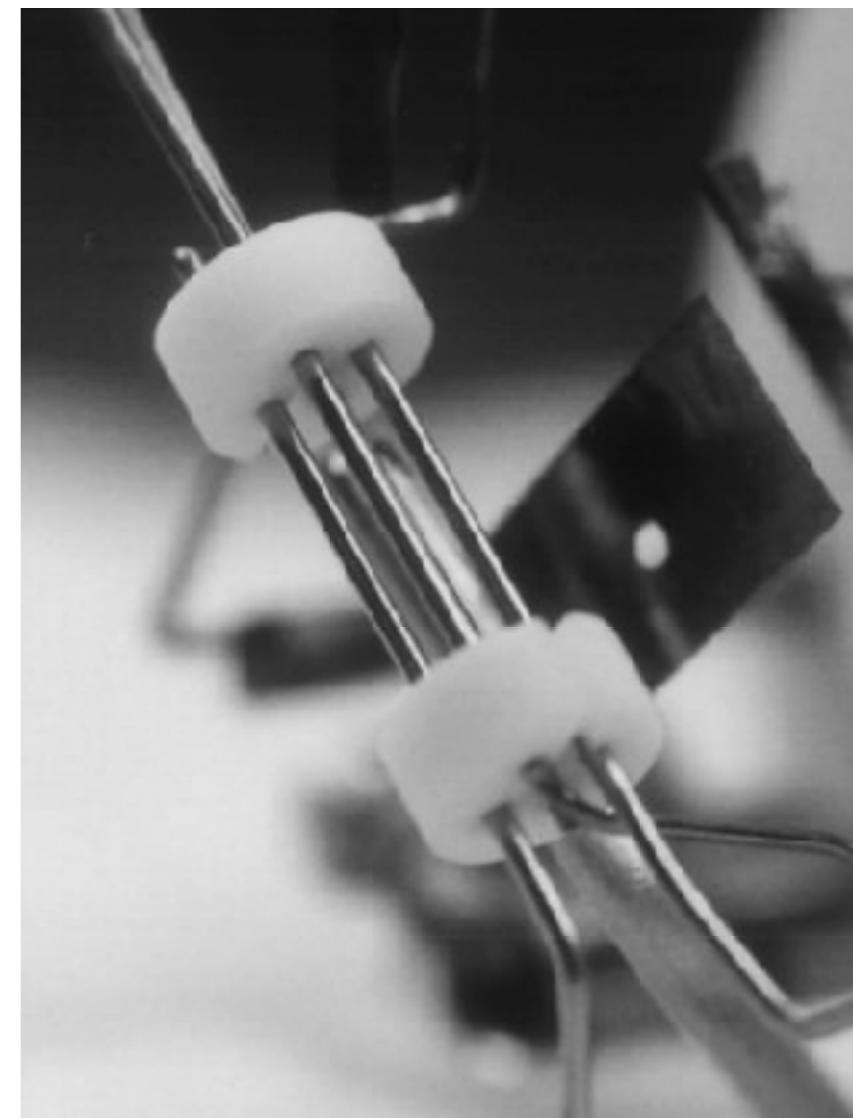
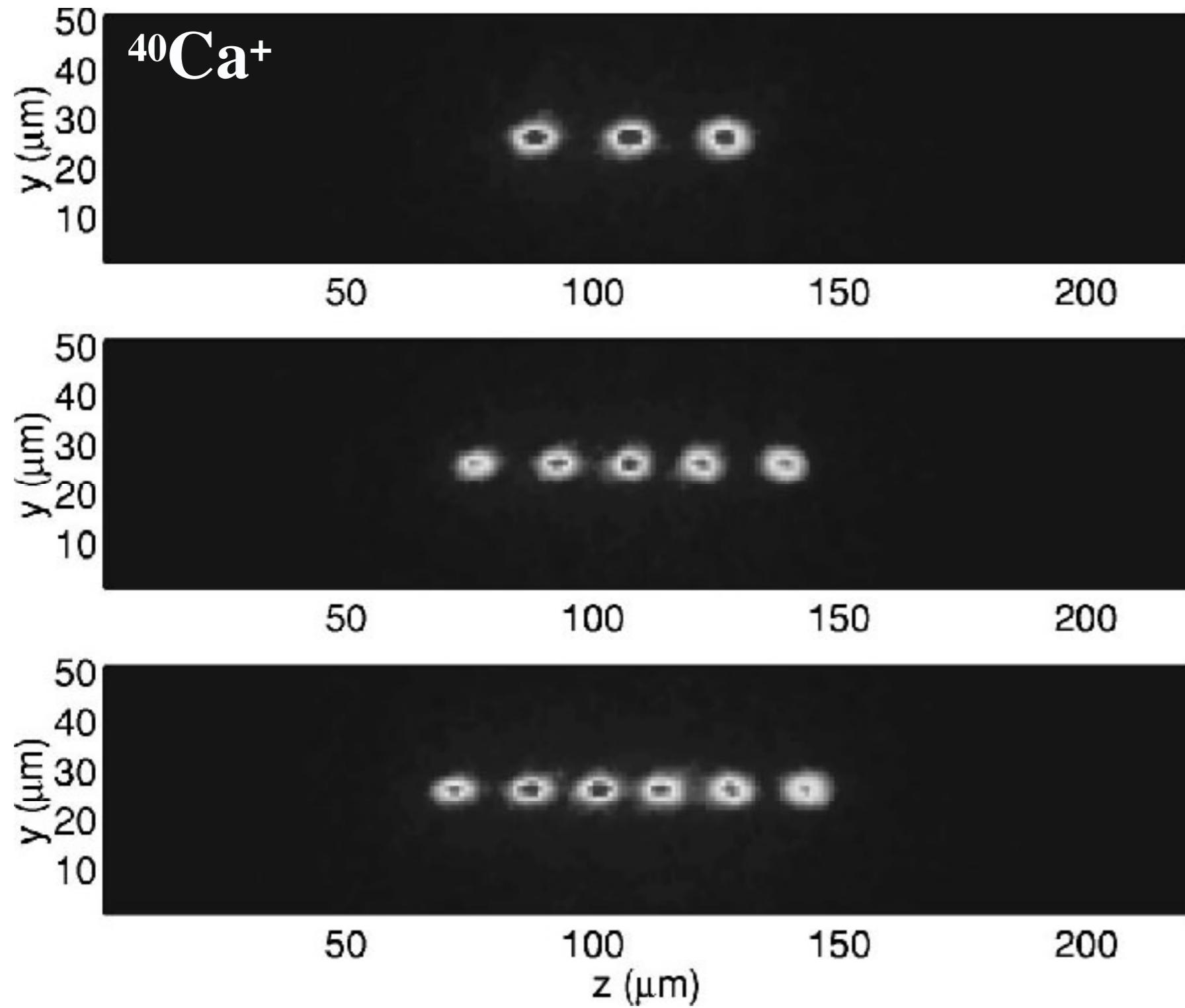
Quadrupole field

$$\Phi(x,y,t) = (U - V \cos \omega t) \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2r_0^2}$$

Time average



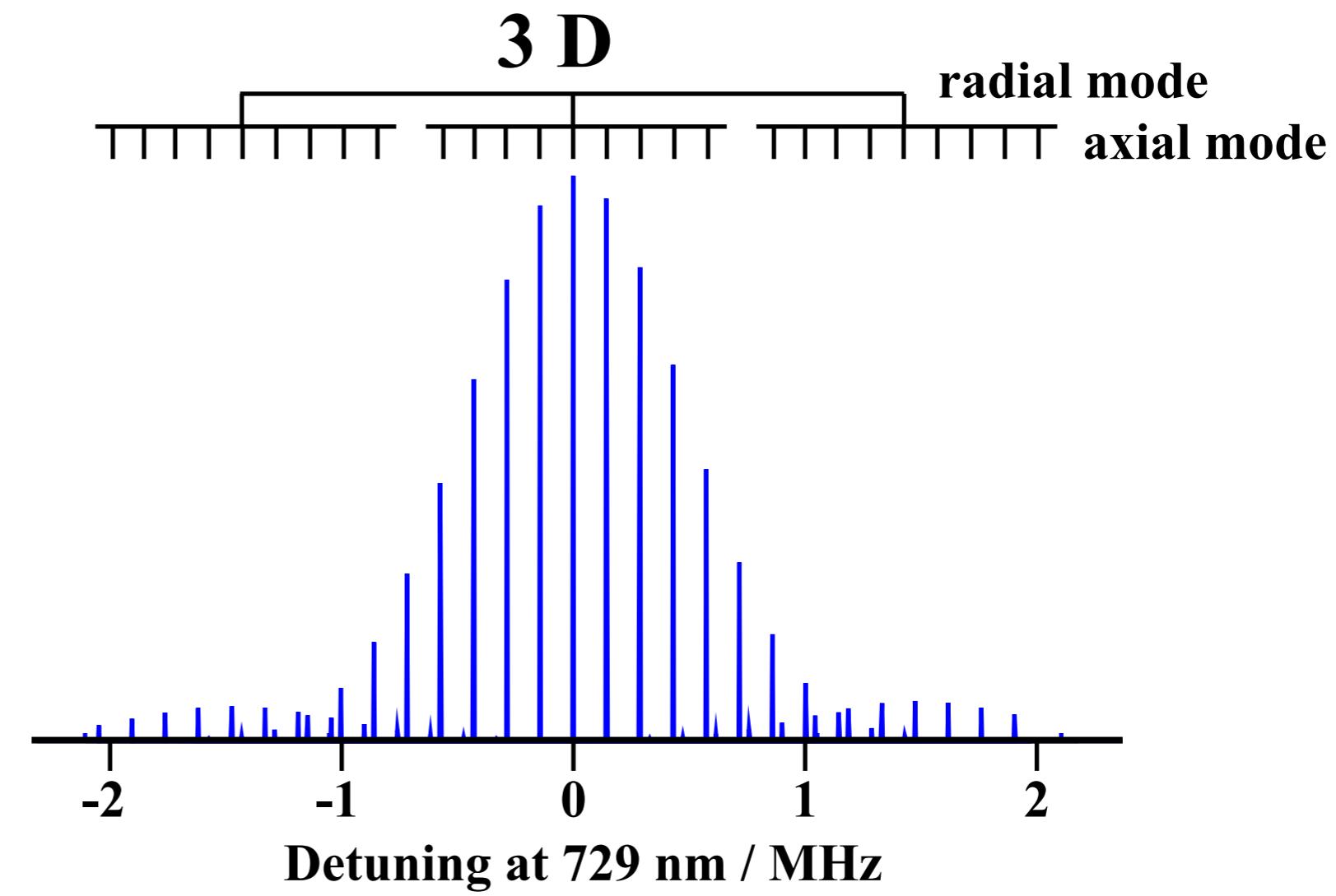
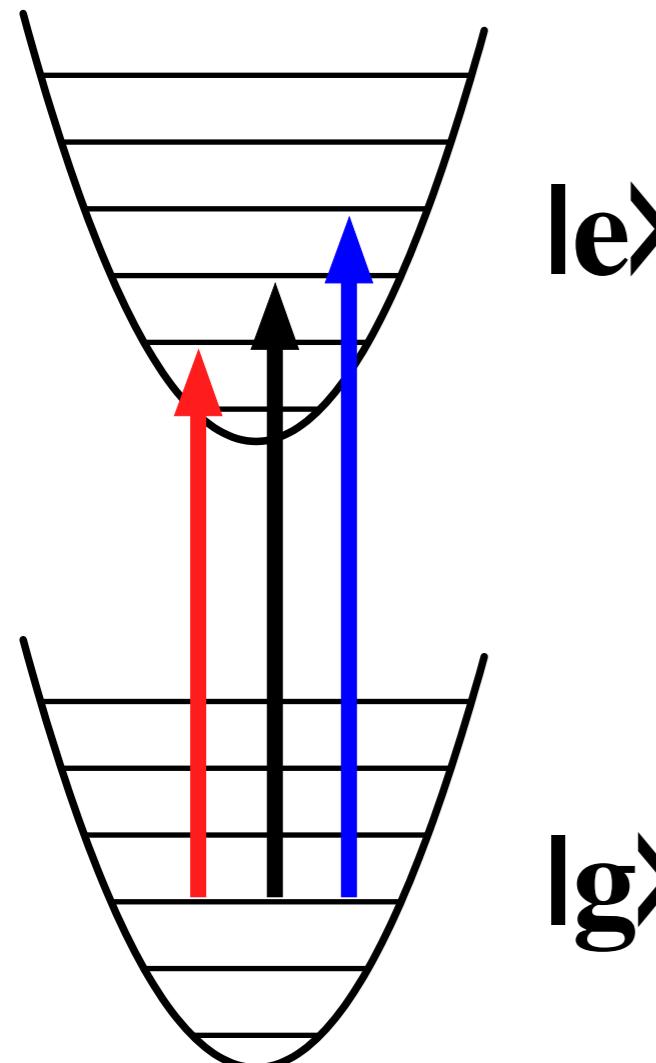
Trapped Ions



Motional States

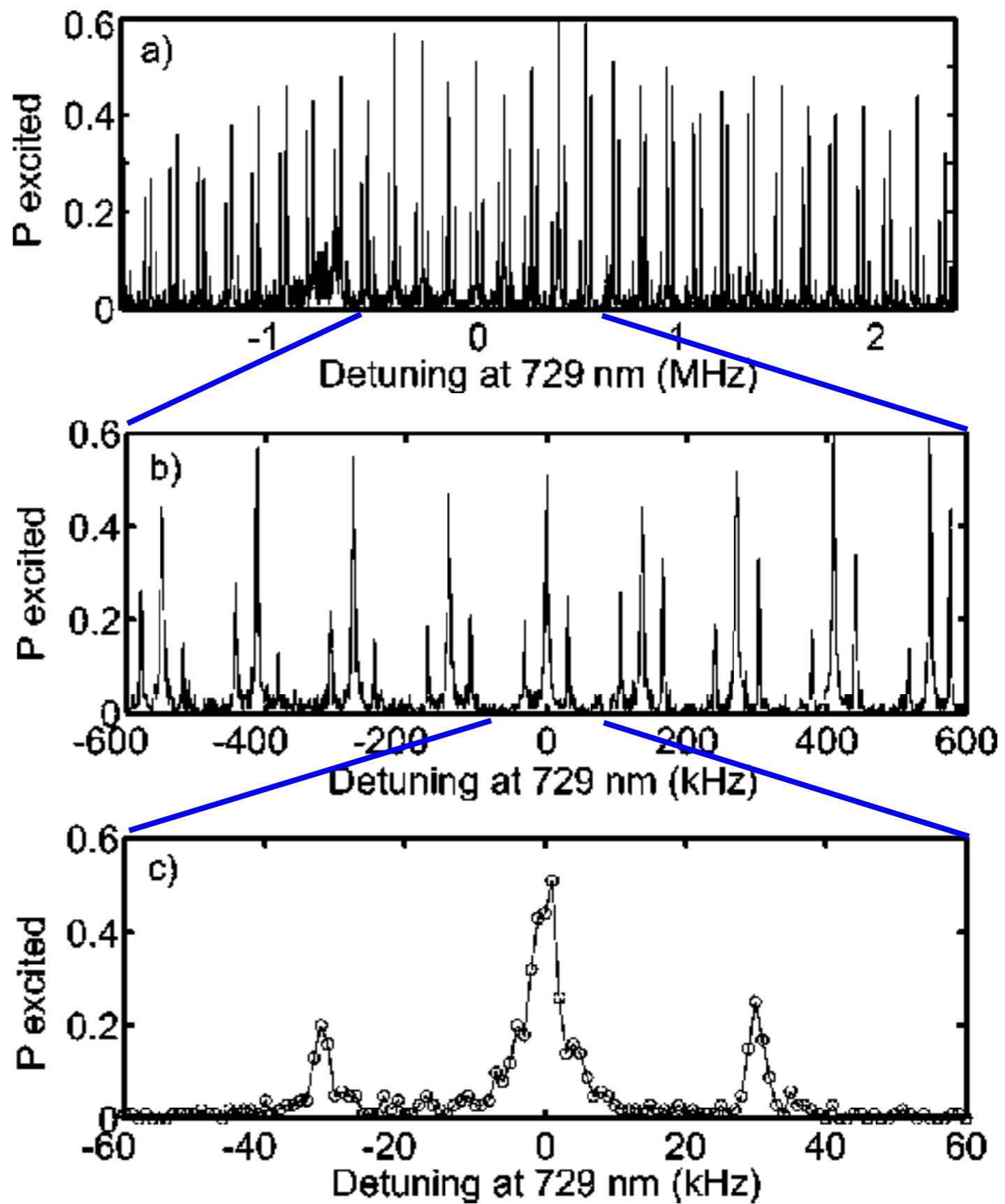
Confinement potential

$$V(\vec{r}) = \omega_x^2 x^2 + \omega_y^2 y^2 + \omega_z^2 z^2$$

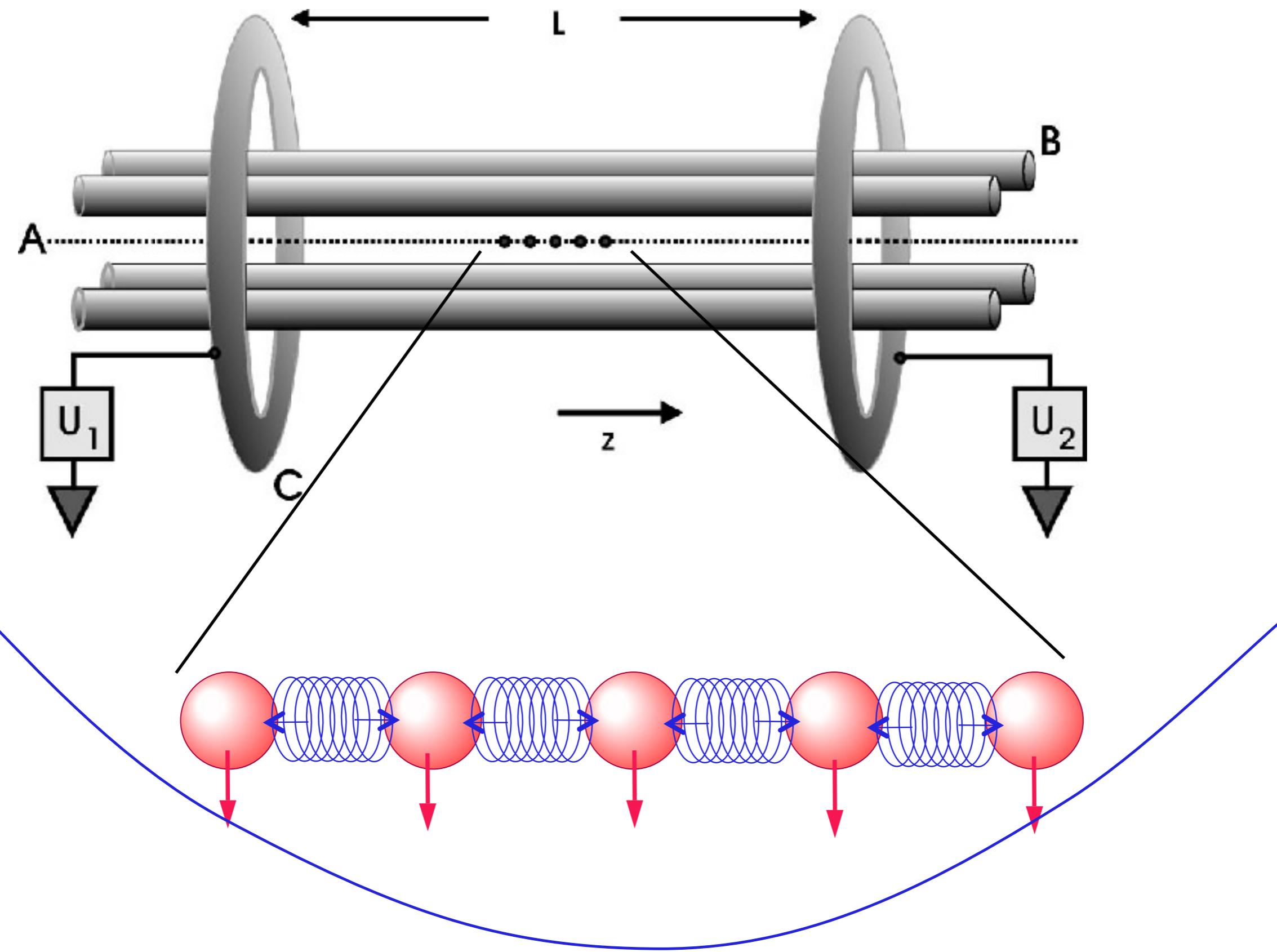


Sideband Spectrum

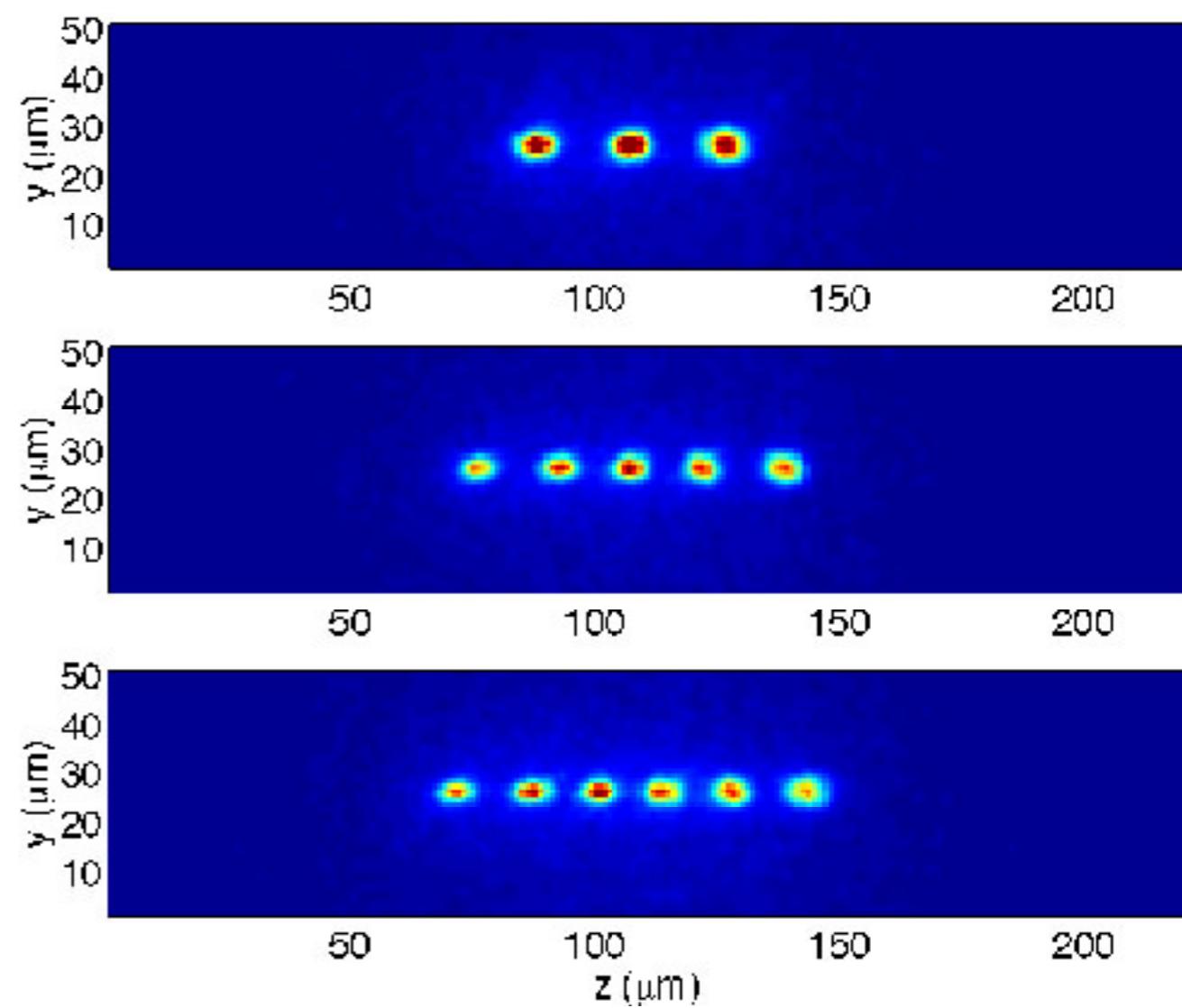
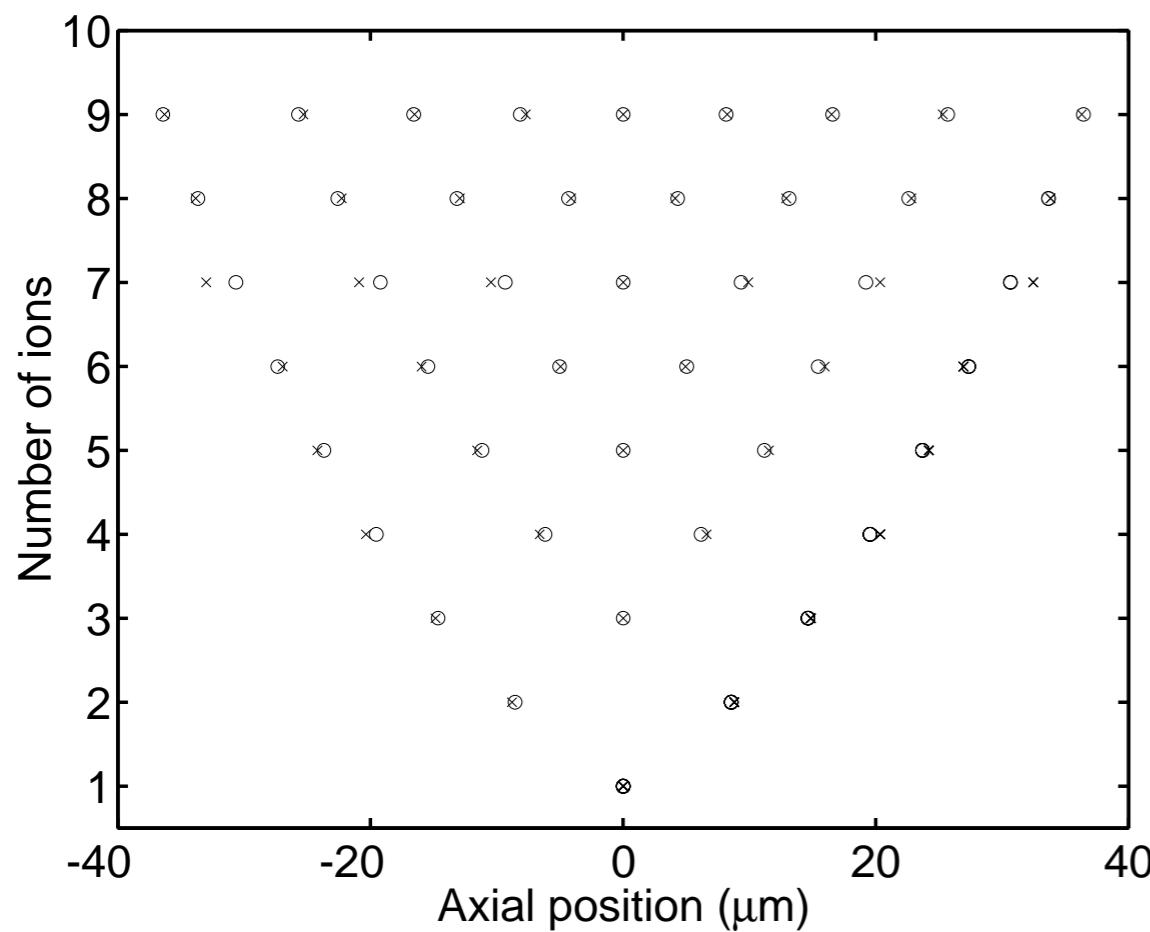
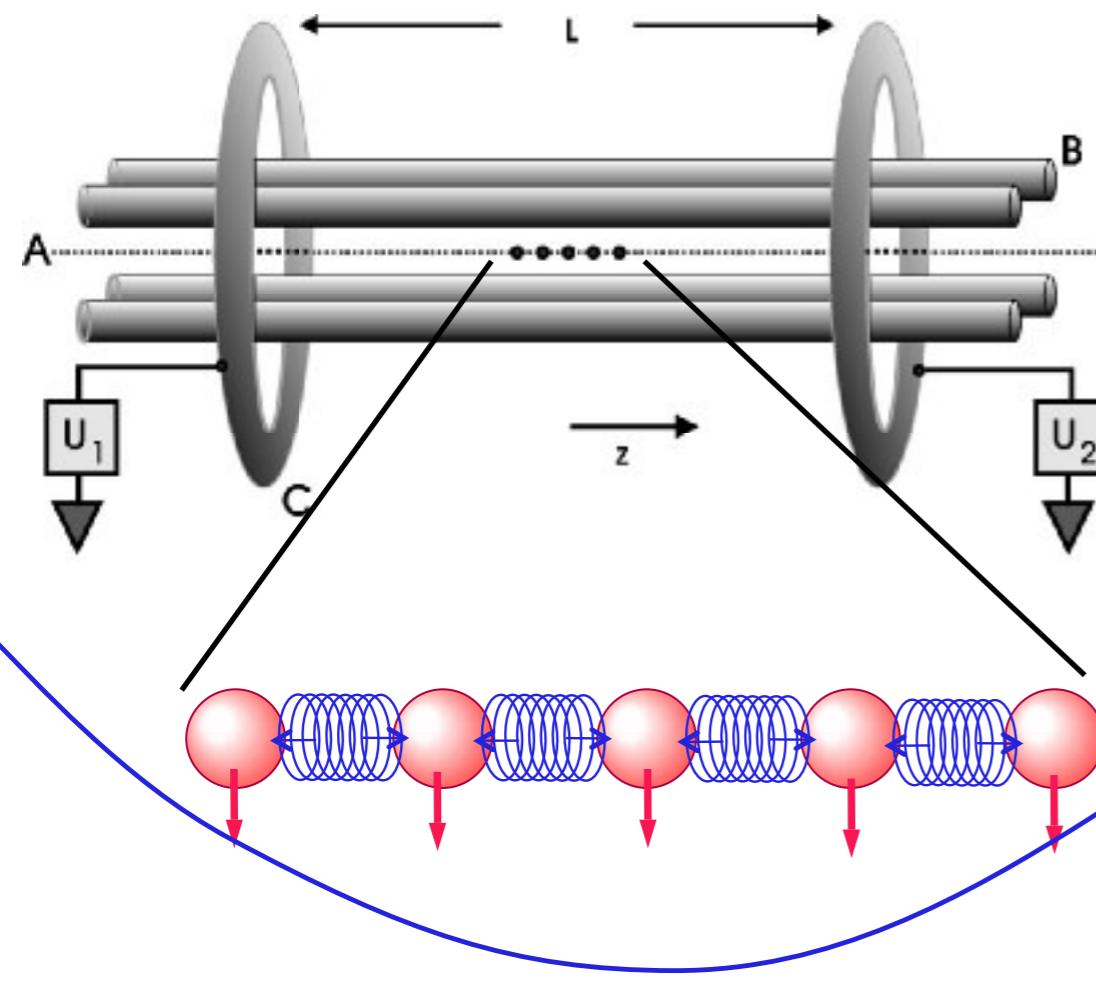
Ca^+



Multiple Ions

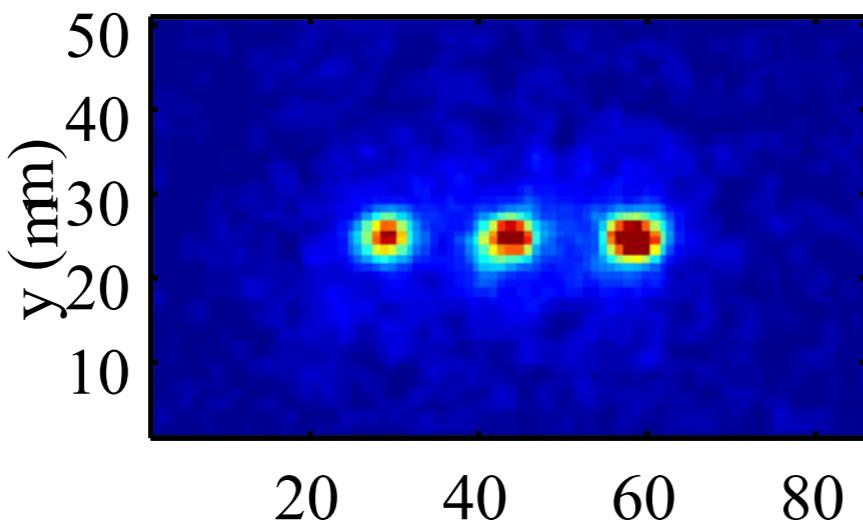


Multiple Ions

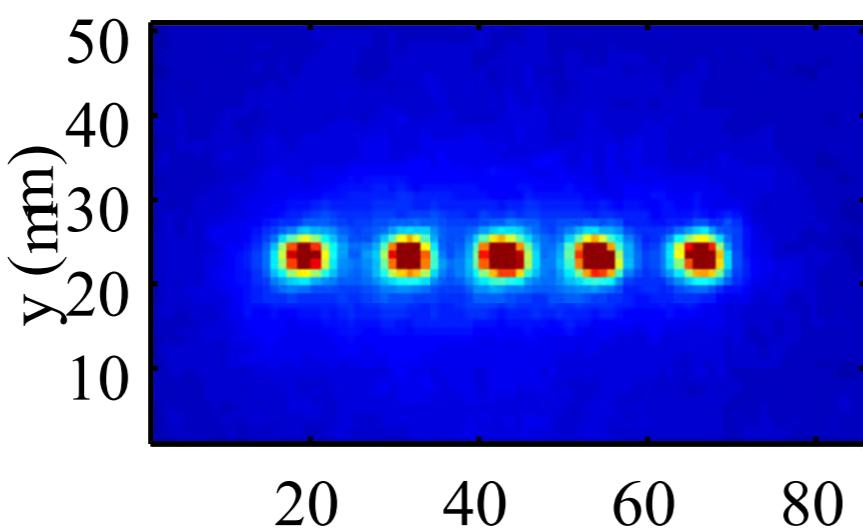


Collective Excitations

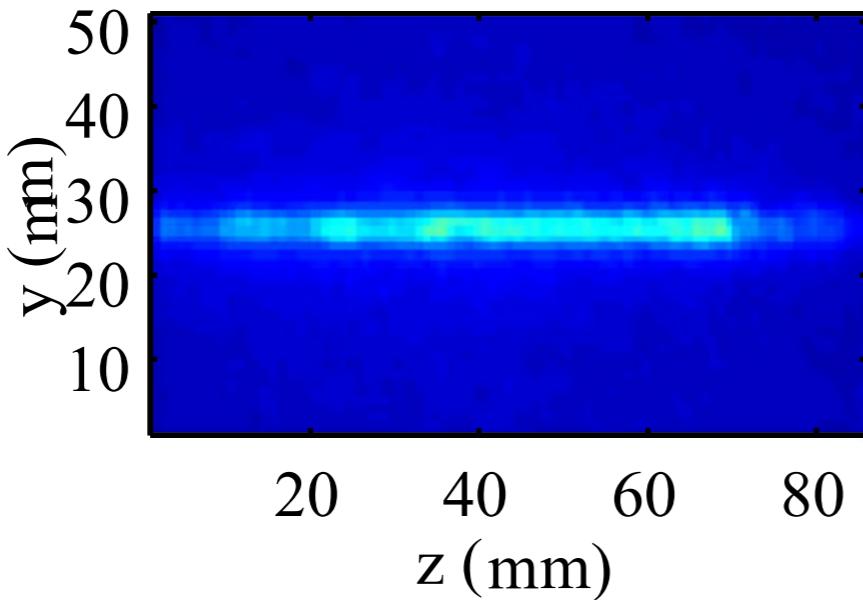
3 ions
cold



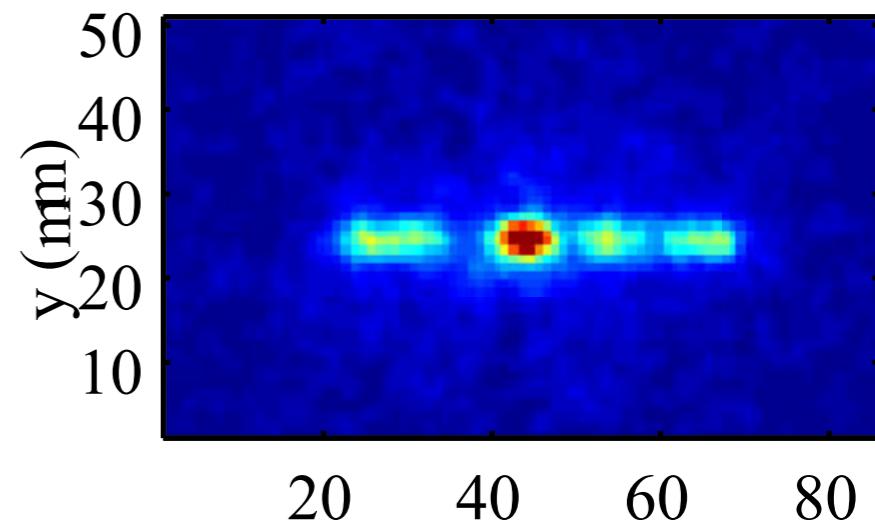
5 ions
cold



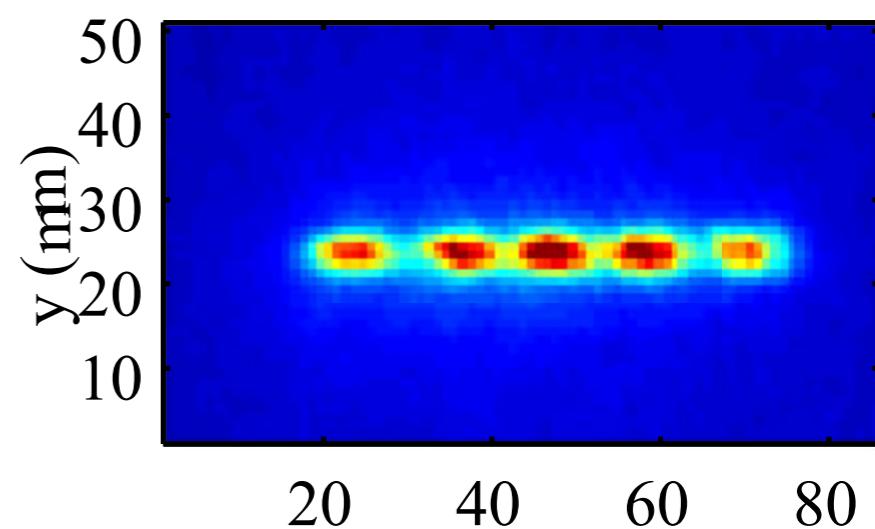
5 ions
very hot



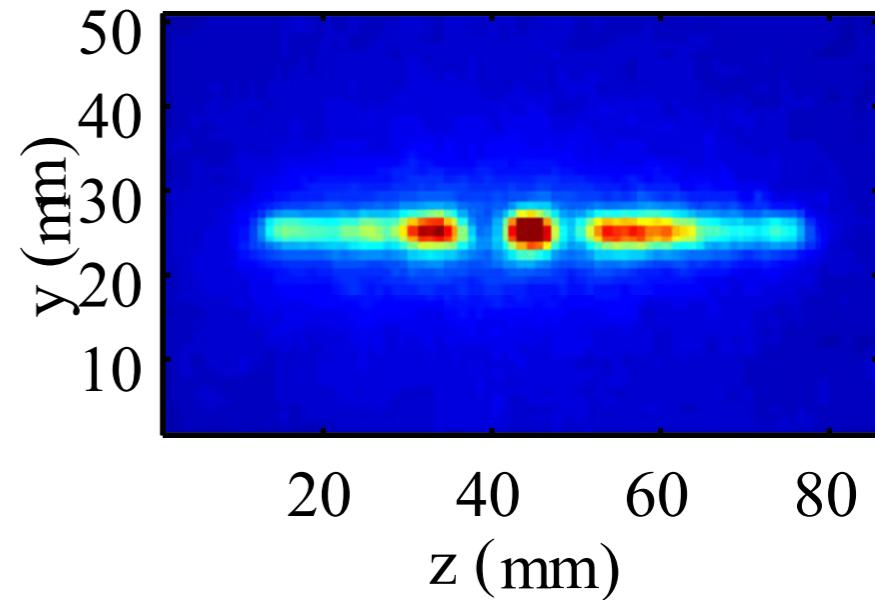
3 ions
warm



5 ions
warm

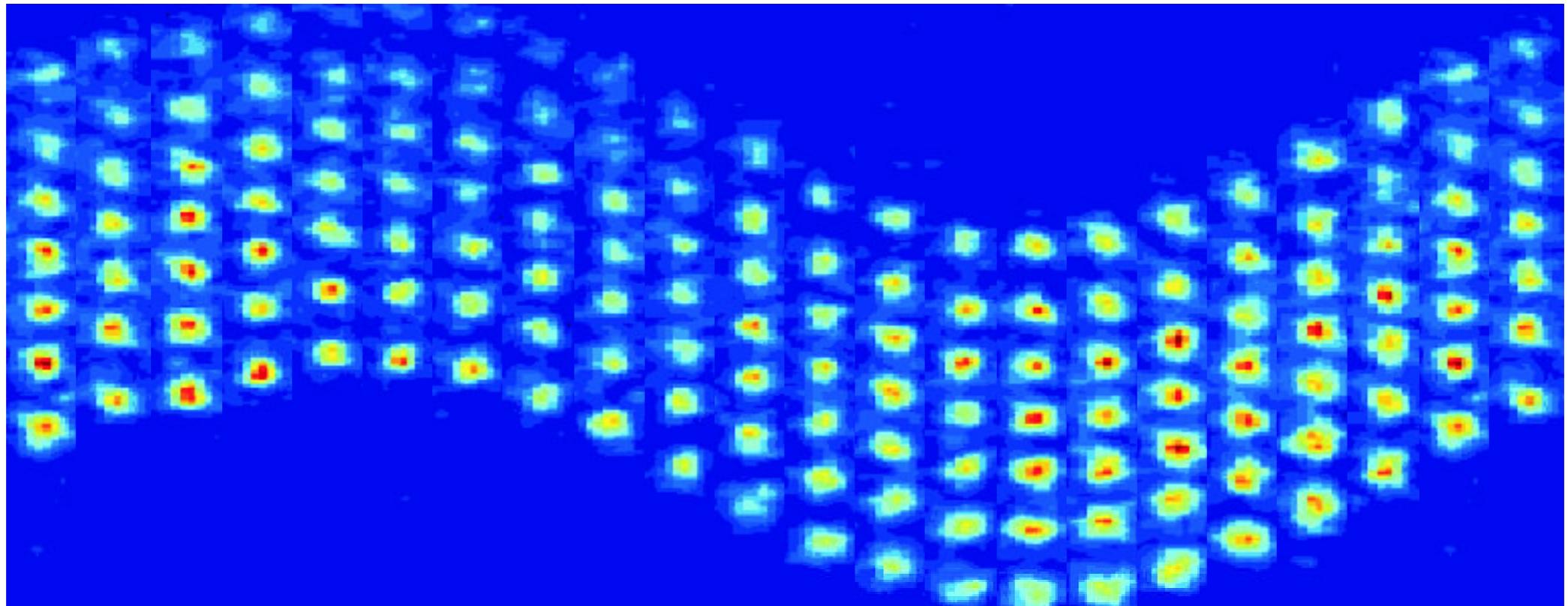


5 ions
hot

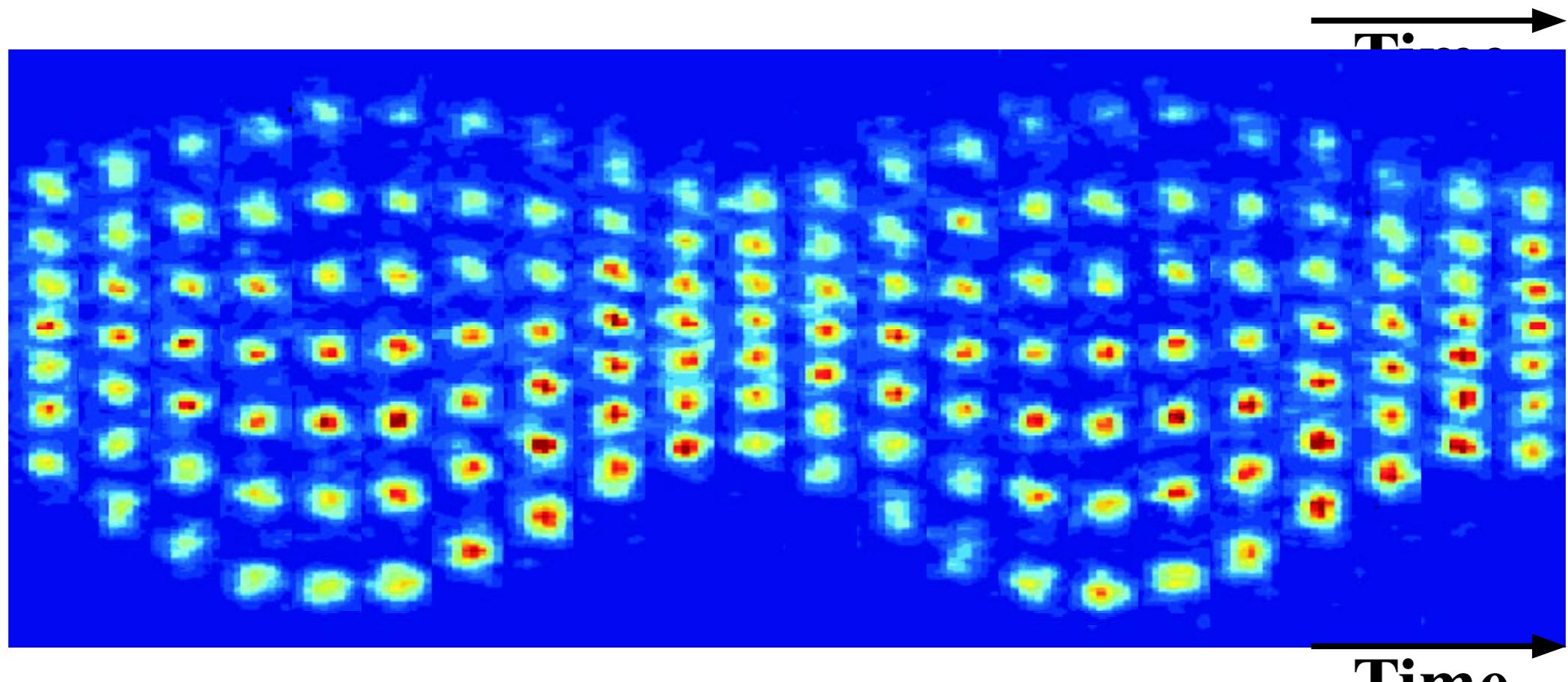


Collective Excitations

CM
106 kHz

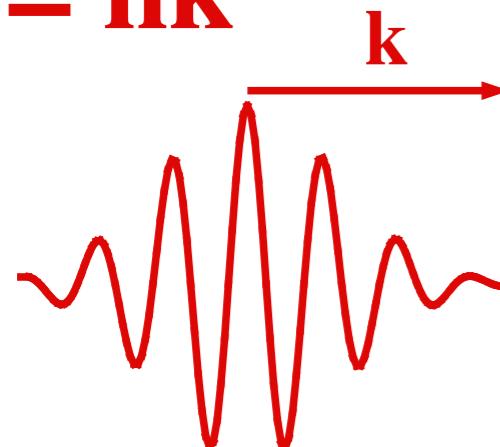


breathing
184 kHz

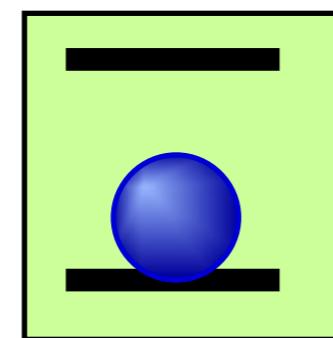


Photon Momentum

$$E = \hbar\omega$$
$$p = \hbar k$$



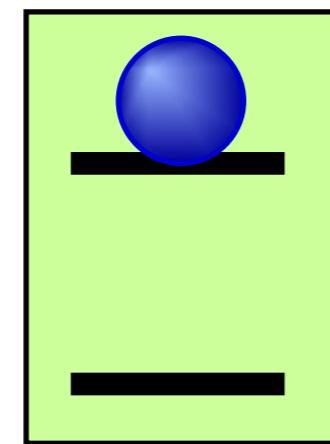
$$E = 0$$
$$p = 0$$



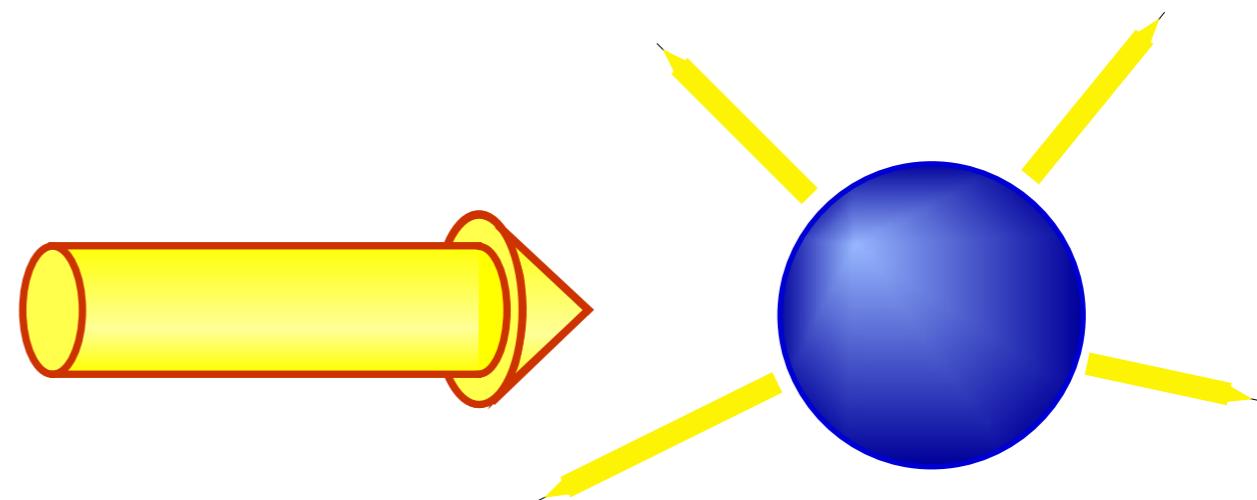
Absorption



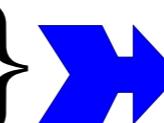
$$E = \hbar\omega$$
$$p = \hbar k$$



Experimental Situation



Absorption is directional }
Emission is isotropic }



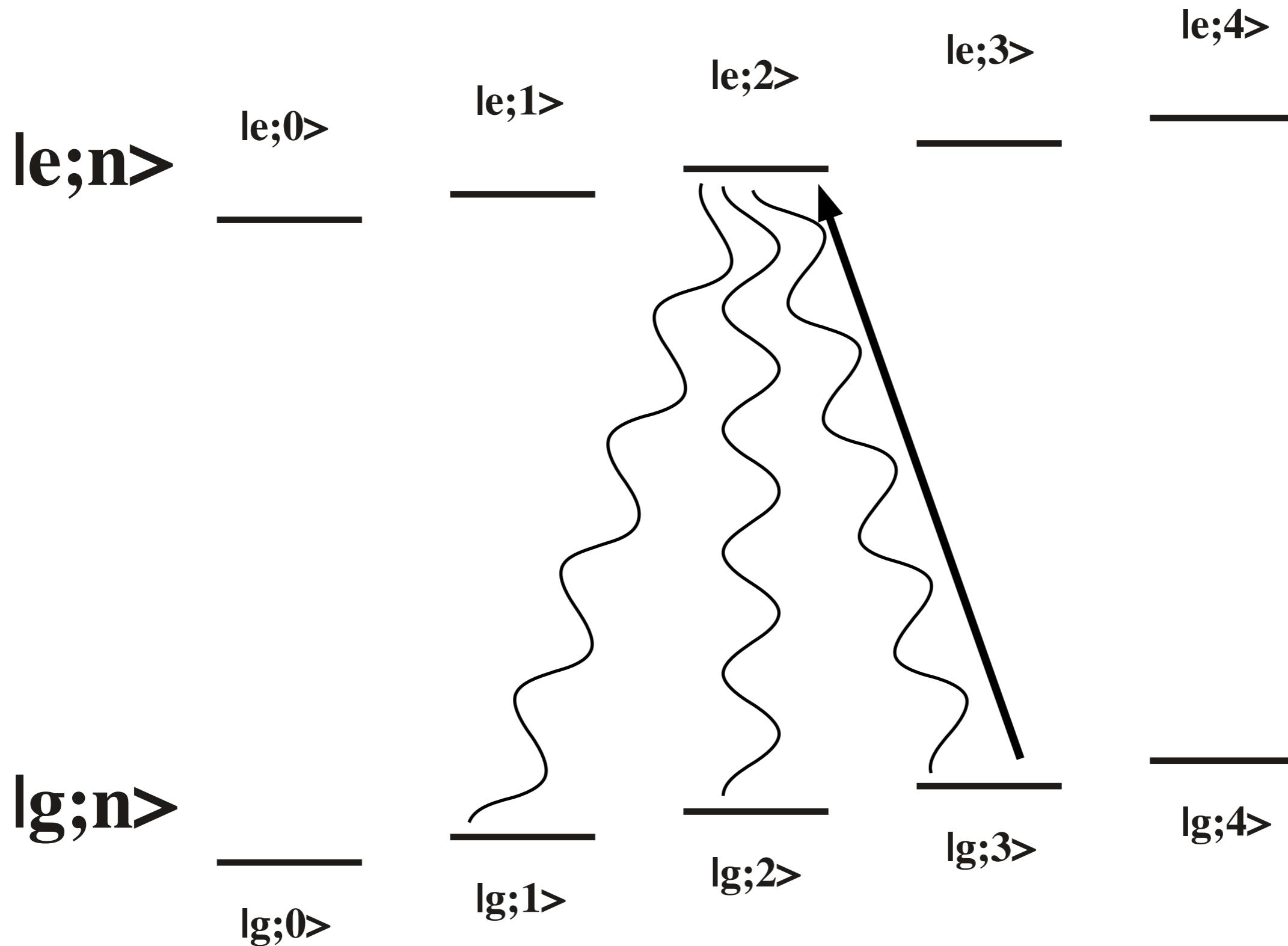
{ Force ↑↑ laserbeam
average force = 0

maximum effect: $n \leq 10^8$ cycles per second

resulting acceleration =

$$\frac{n \hbar k}{\text{sec} M_{\text{atom}}} = 1.7 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}^2}$$

Sideband Cooling

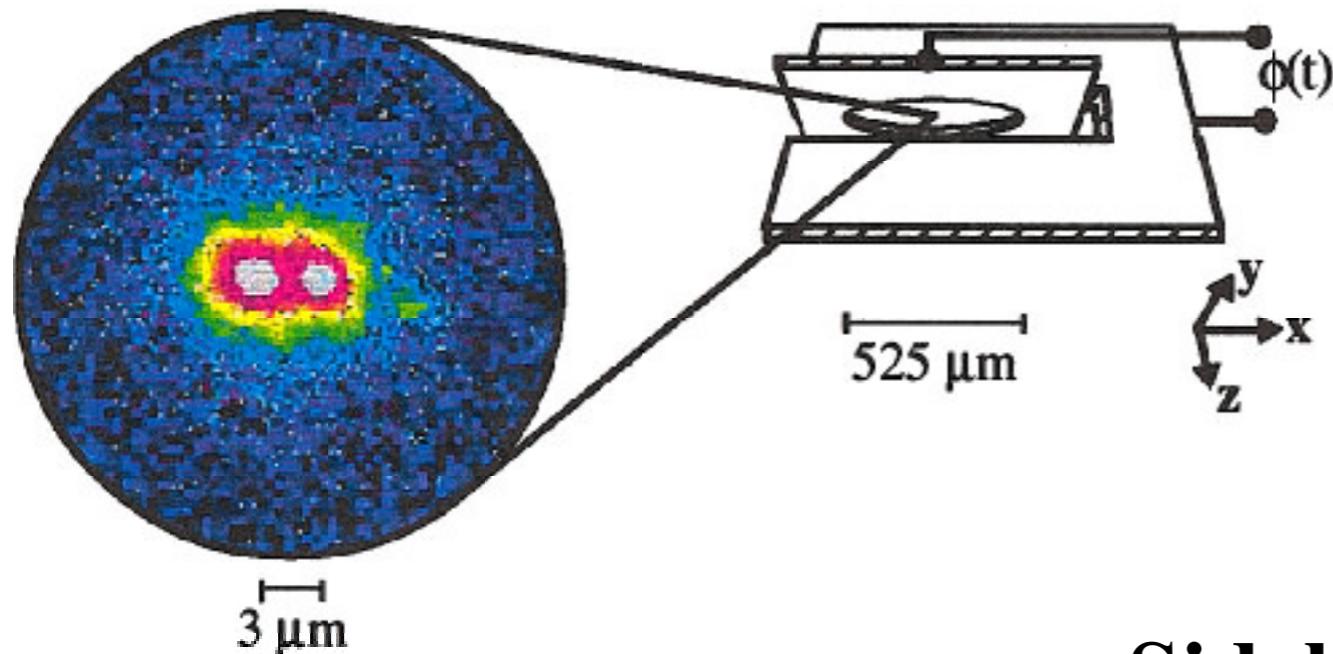


Use Raman pulses to eliminate Doppler broadening

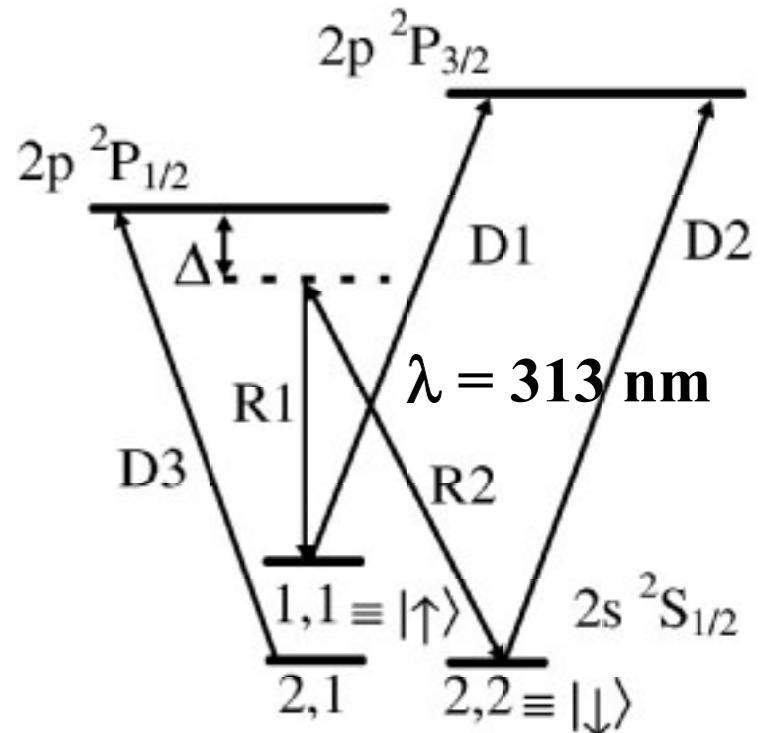
${}^9\text{Be}^+$

Sideband Cooling

Microtrap : $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = (8.6, 17.6, 9.3)$ MHz

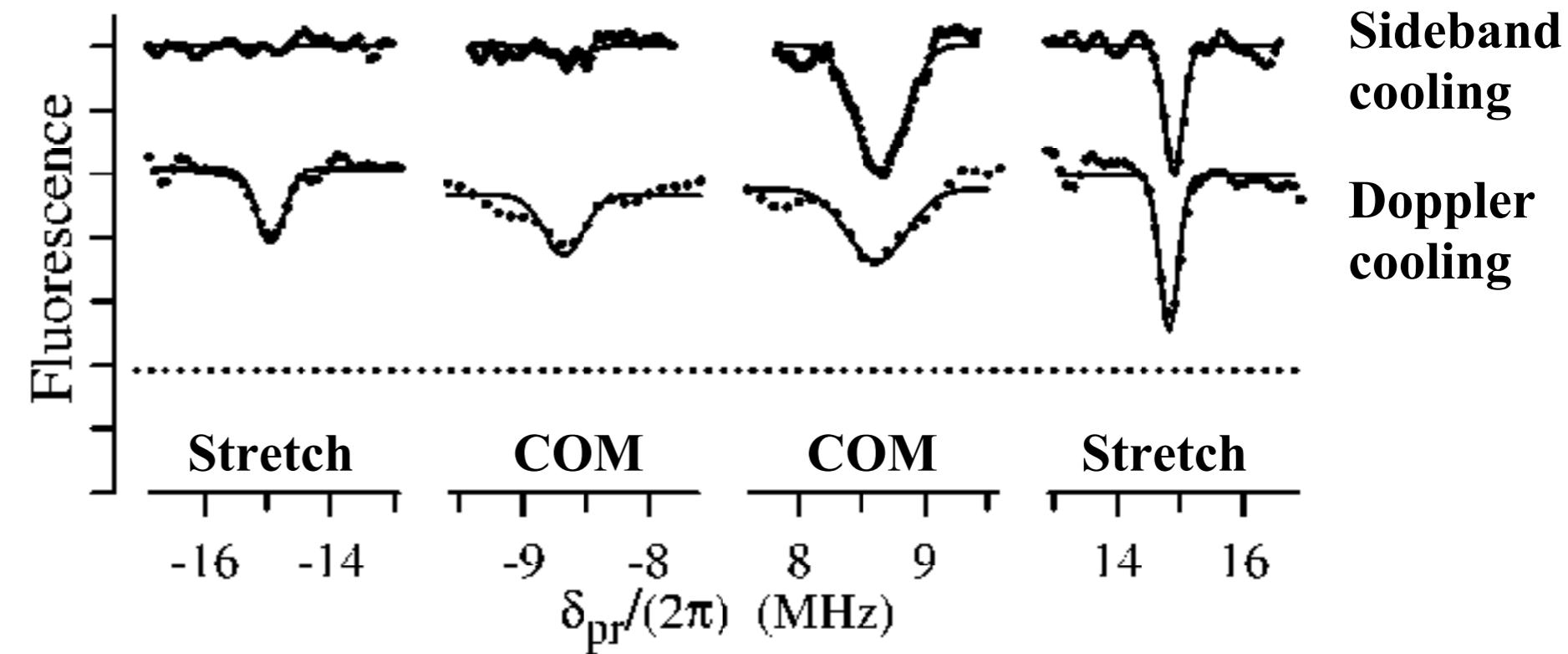
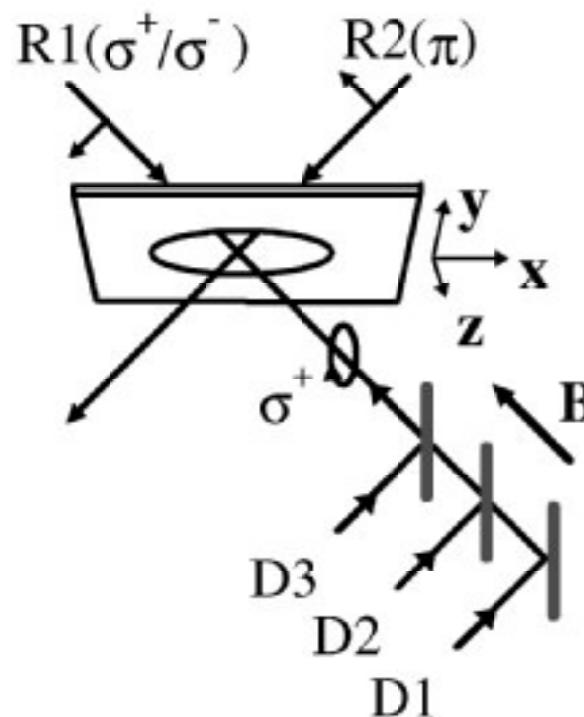


Transitions:



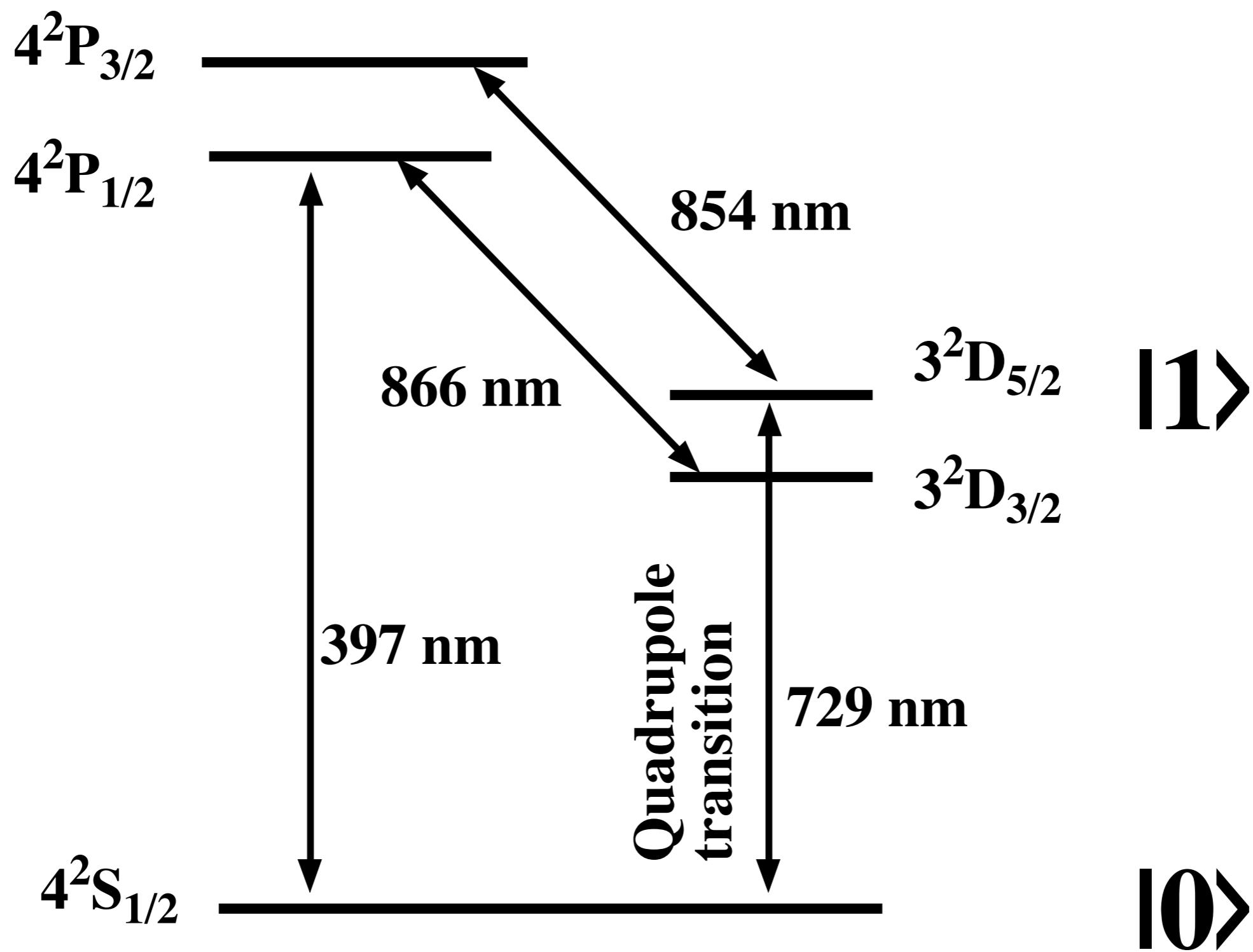
Sidebands:

Cooling:

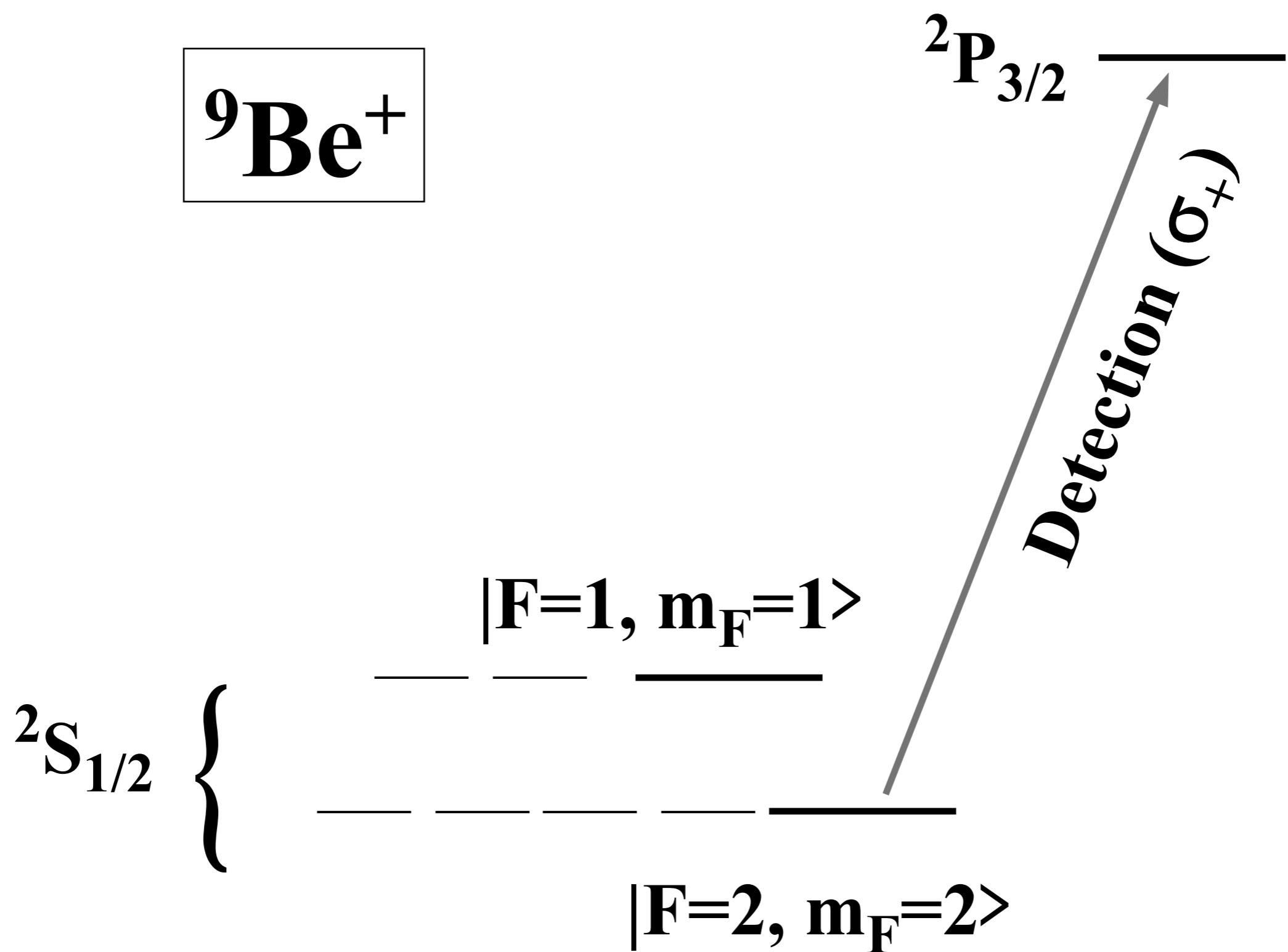


King et al., PRL 81, 1525 (1998).

Ca⁺ Qubit



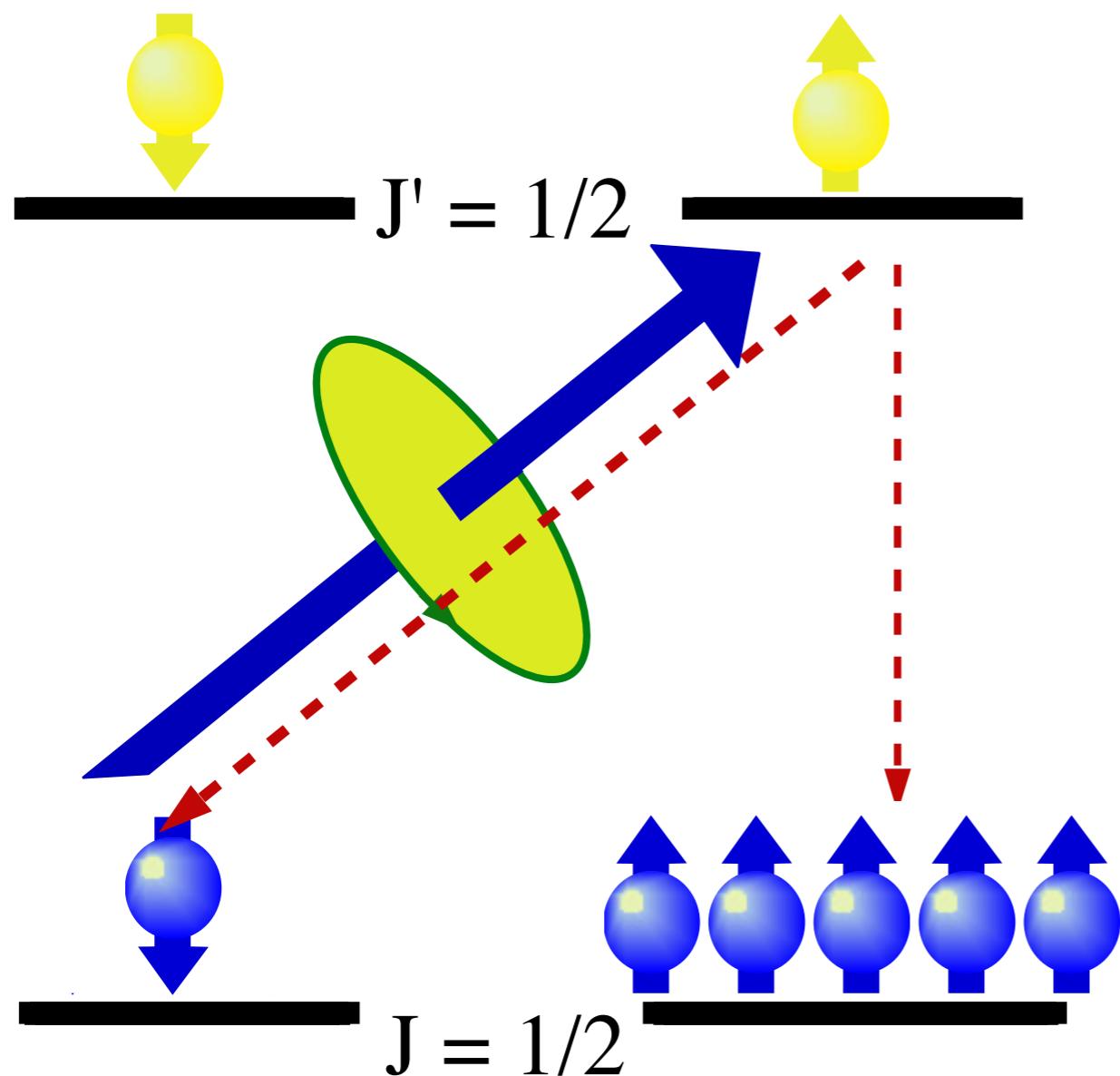
Be⁺ Qubit



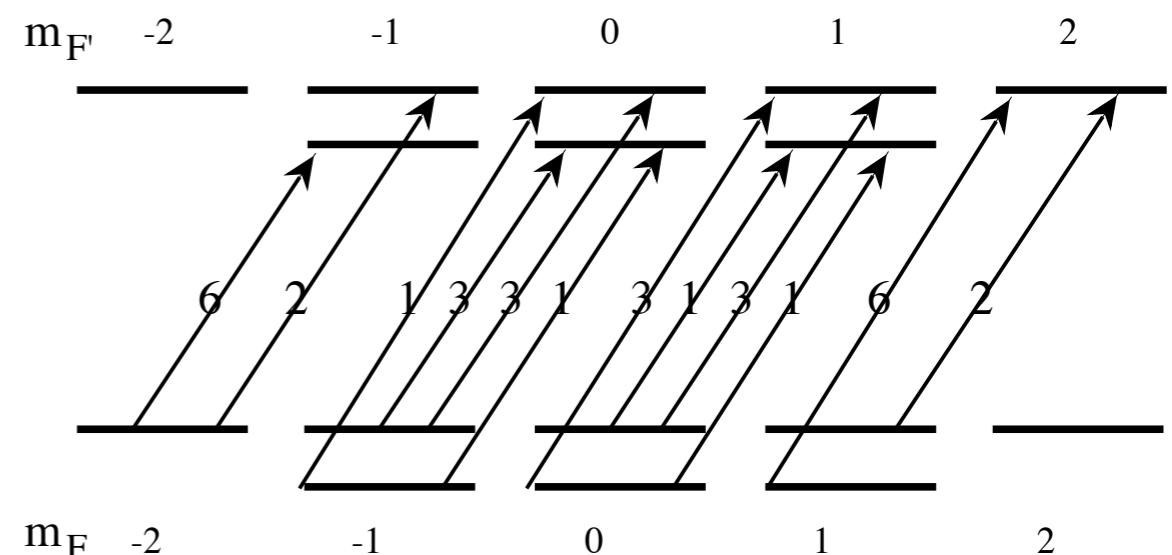
Optical Pumping

Principle:

A. Kastler, J. Phys. 11, 255 (1950)

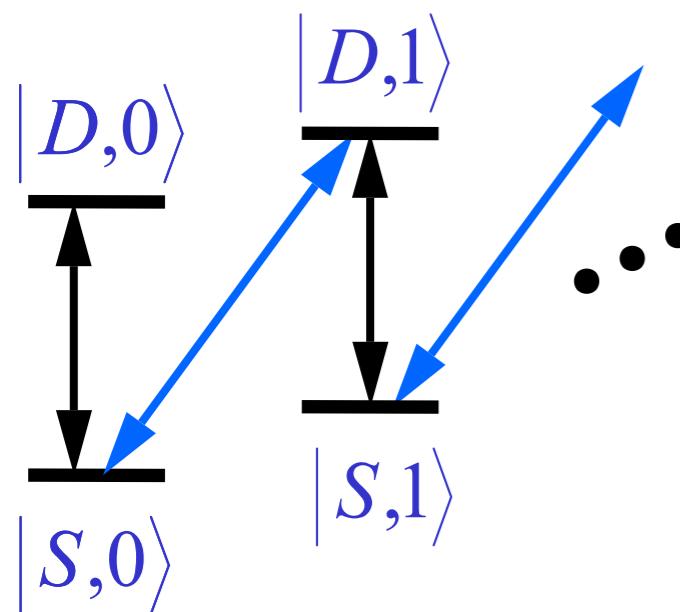


Multilevel system:



Two Qubit Gate

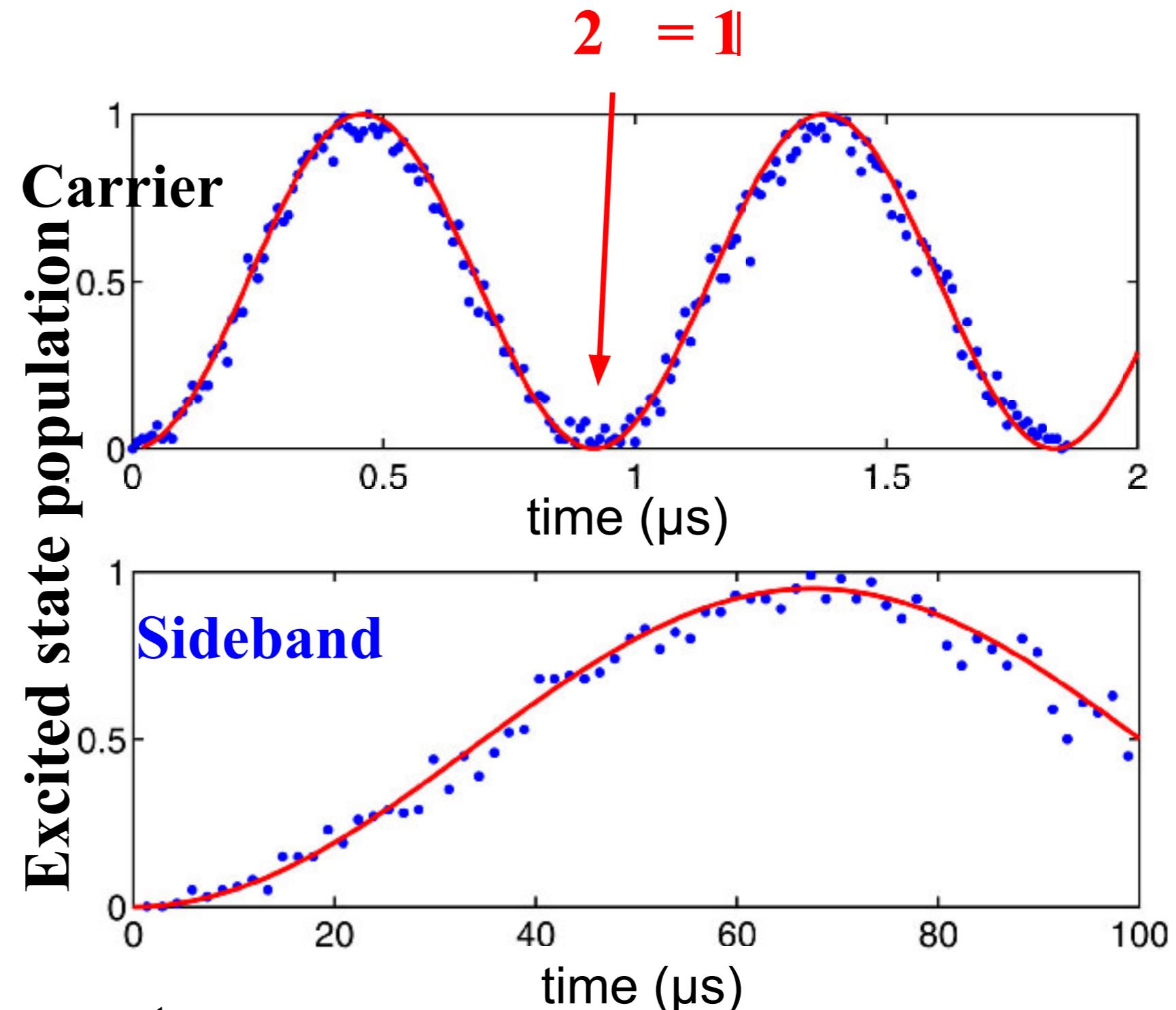
$^{40}\text{Ca}^+$



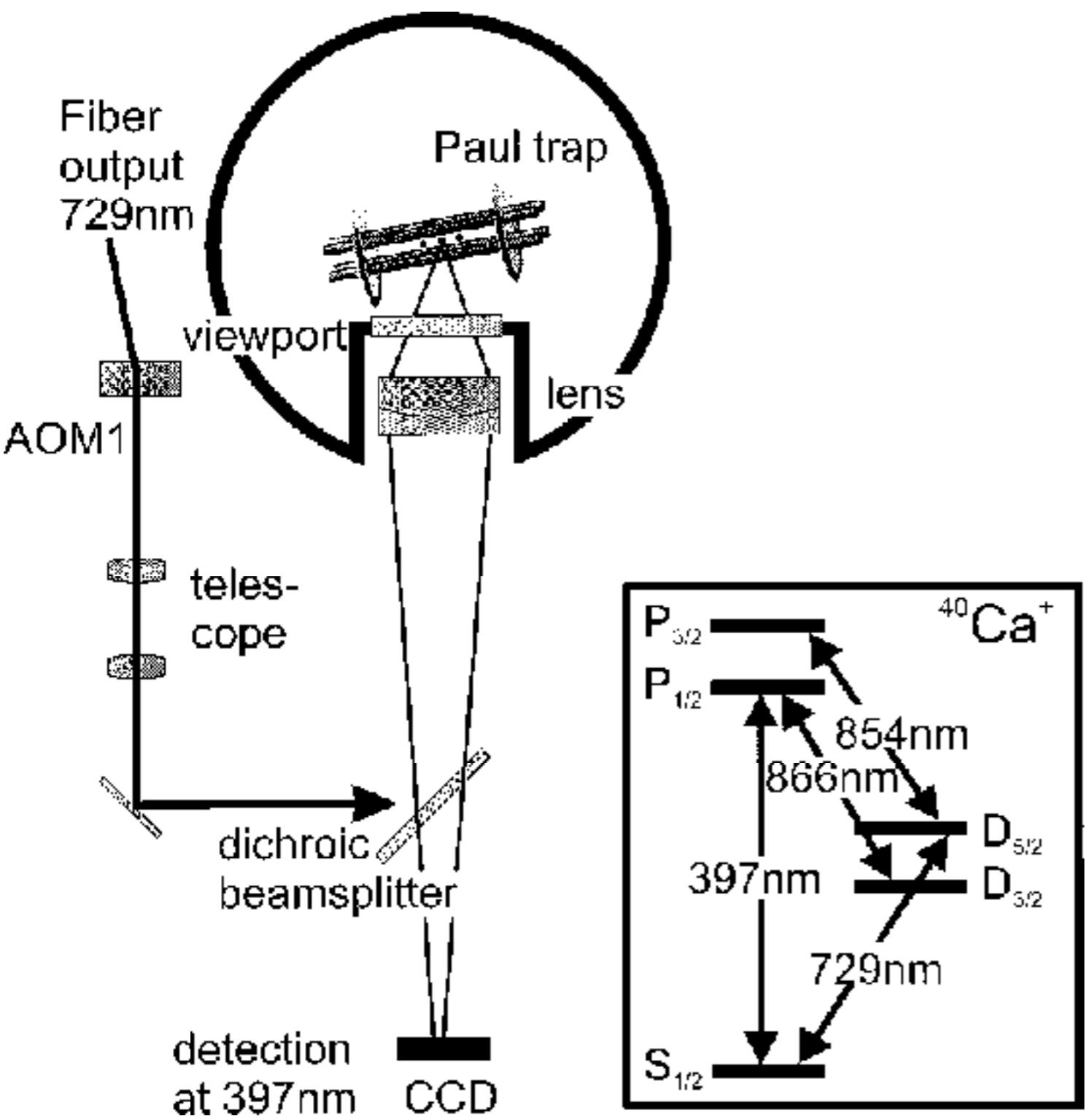
carrier and sideband
Rabi oscillations
with Rabi frequencies

$$\Omega, \eta\Omega\sqrt{n + 1}$$

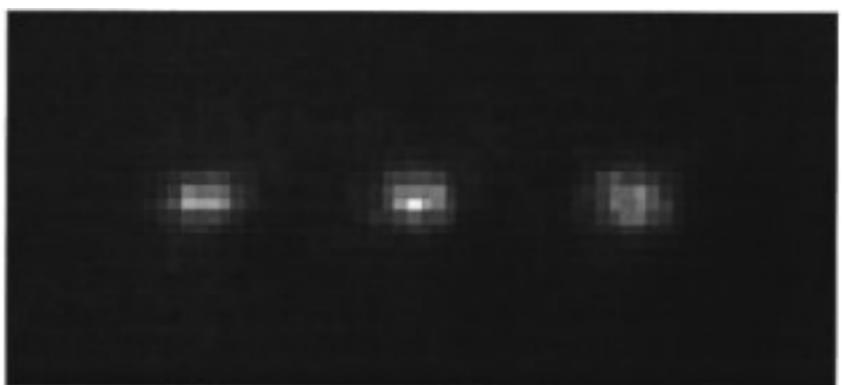
$\eta = kx_0$ Lamb-Dicke parameter



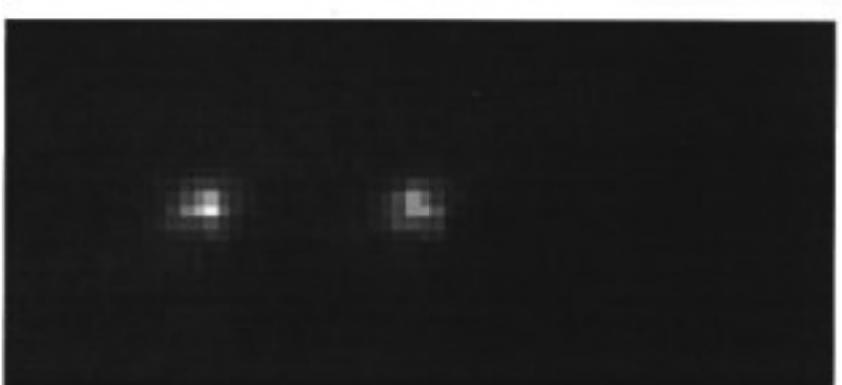
Addressing



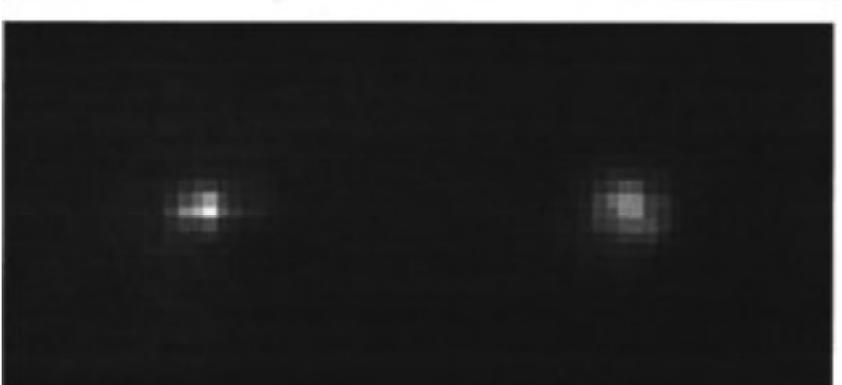
$|111\rangle$



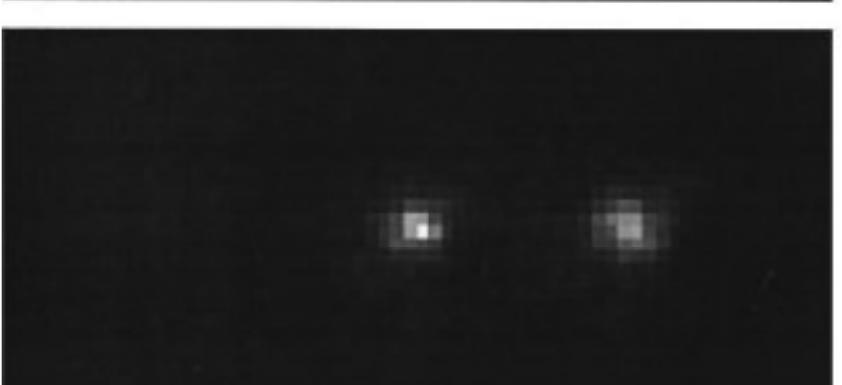
$|110\rangle$



$|101\rangle$

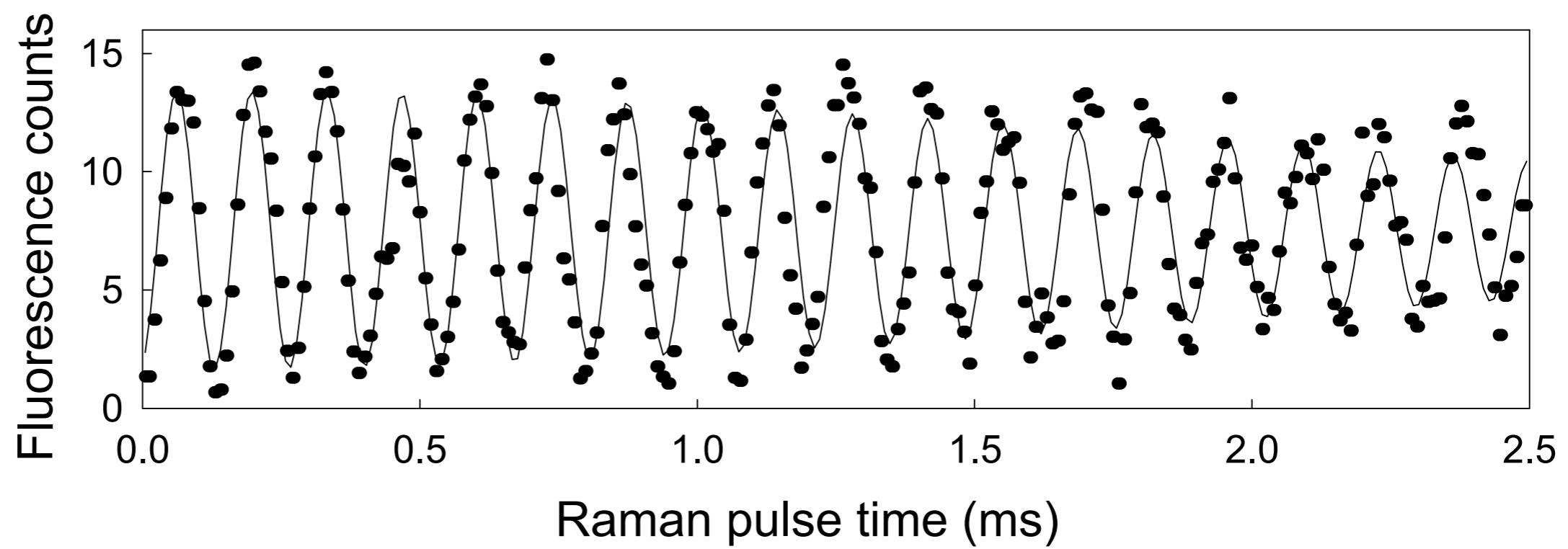
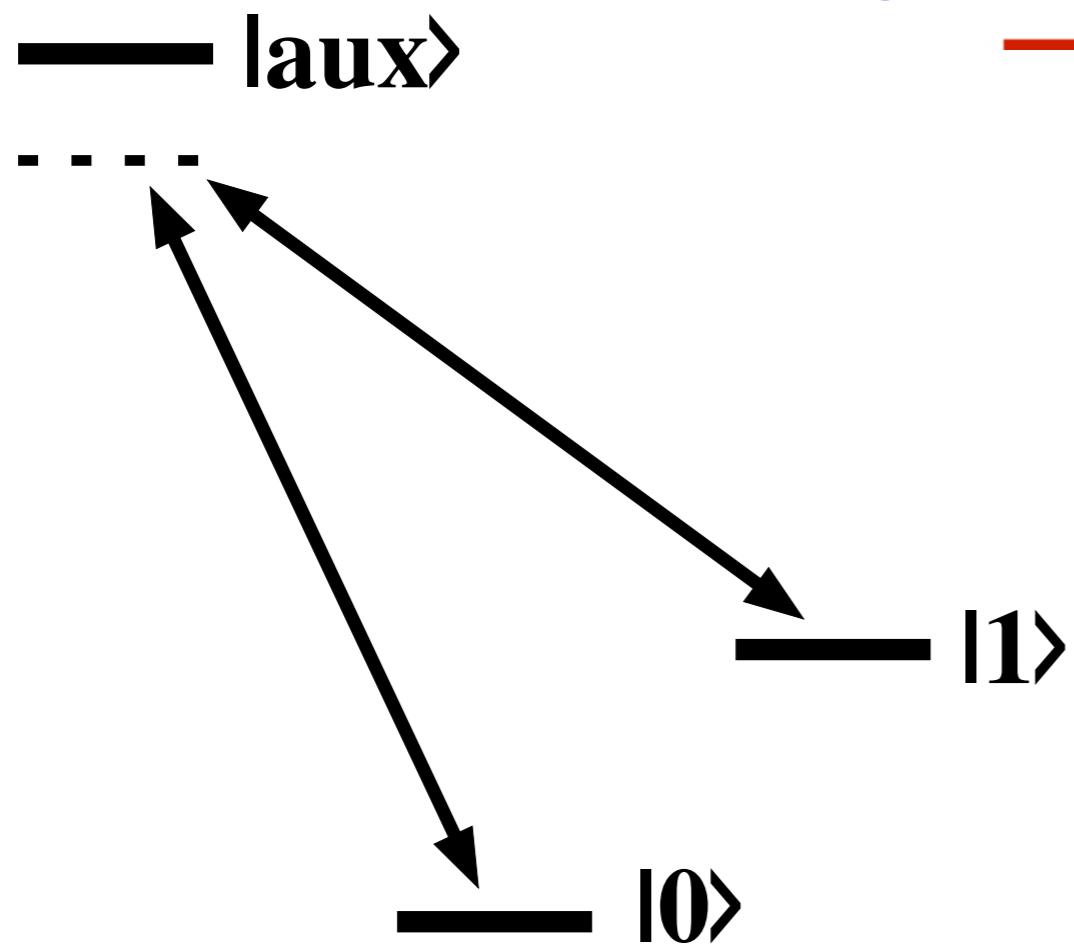


$|011\rangle$

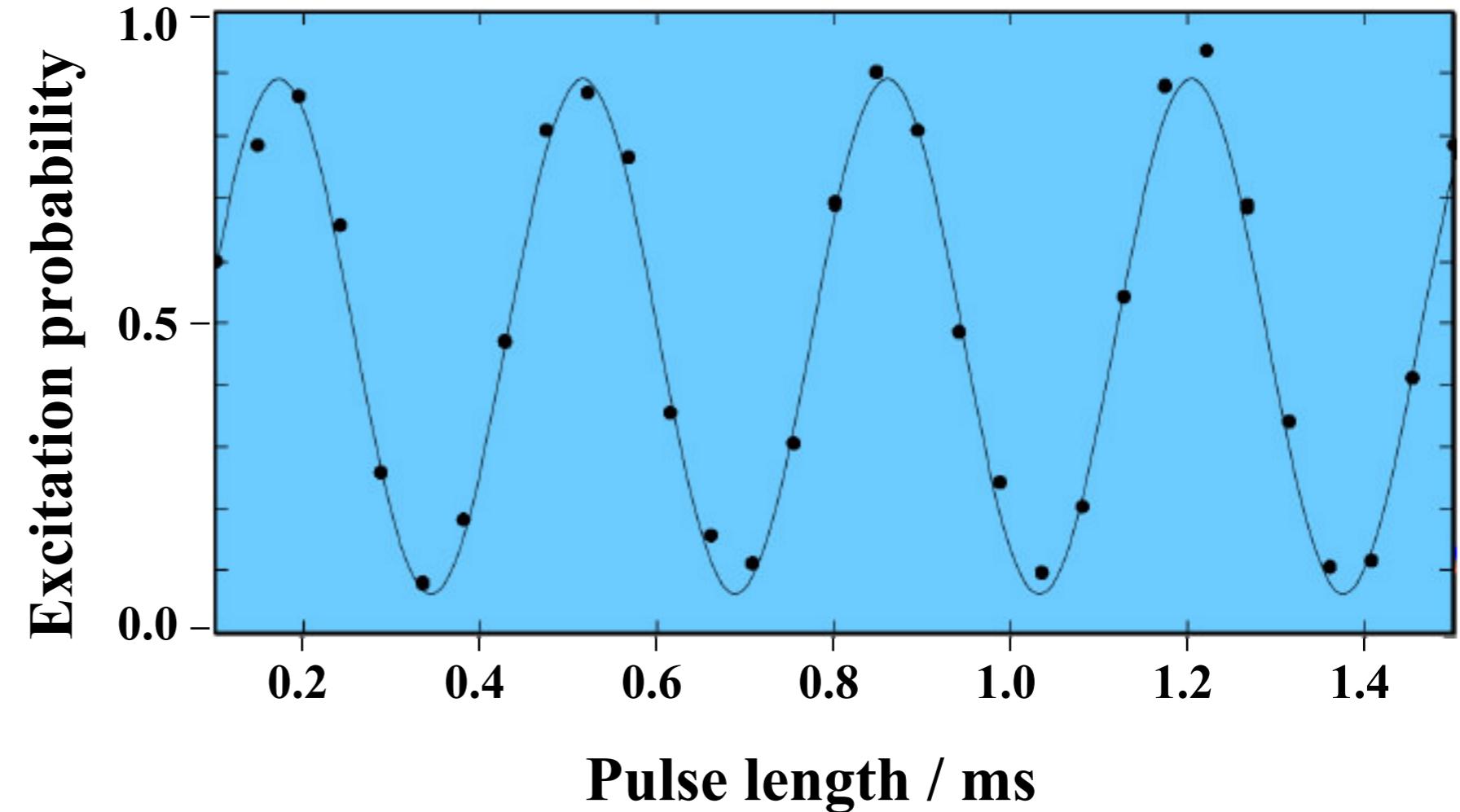
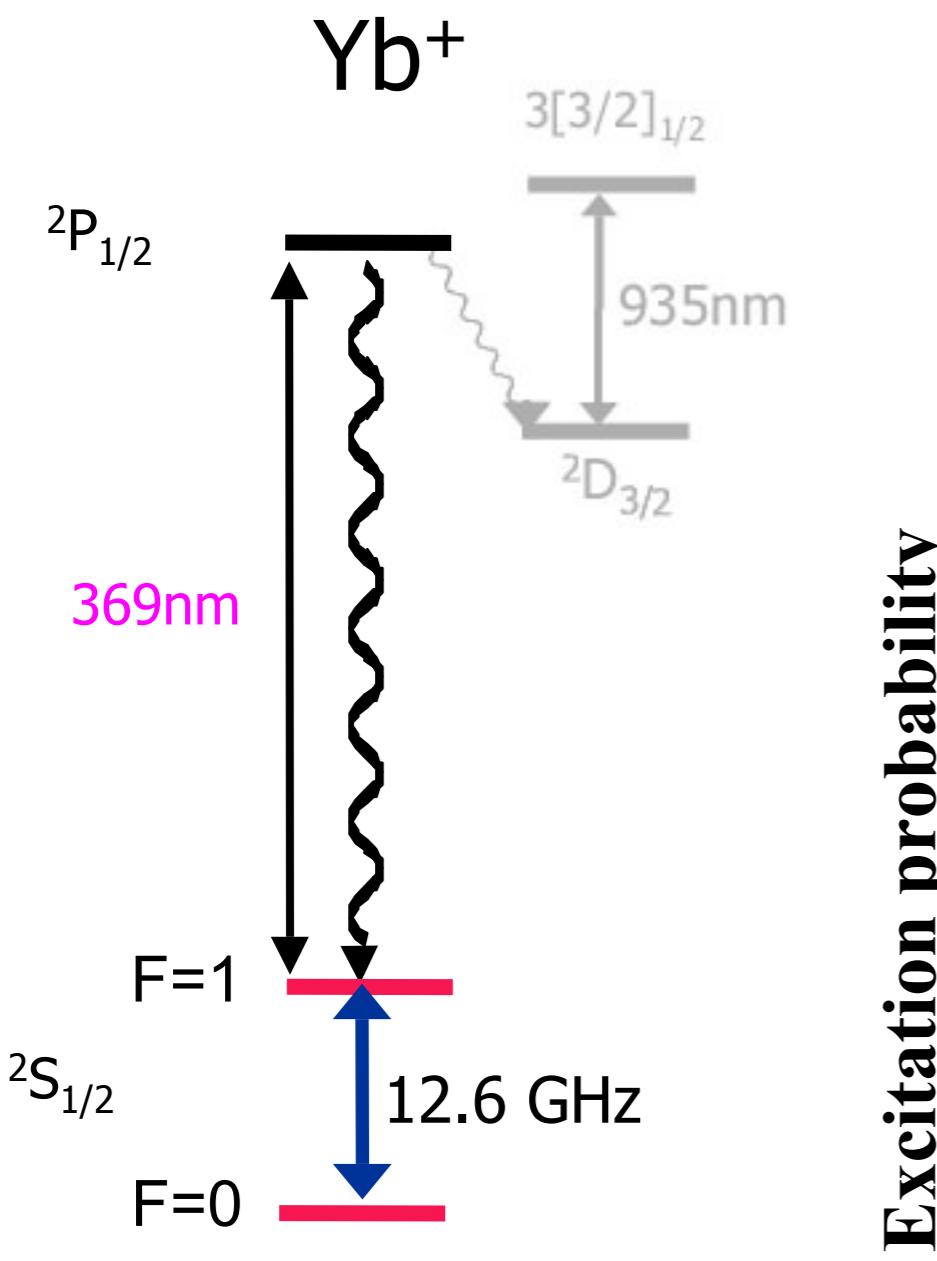


$\xleftarrow{\quad} 20\mu\text{m} \xrightarrow{\quad}$

Raman Laser Pulse

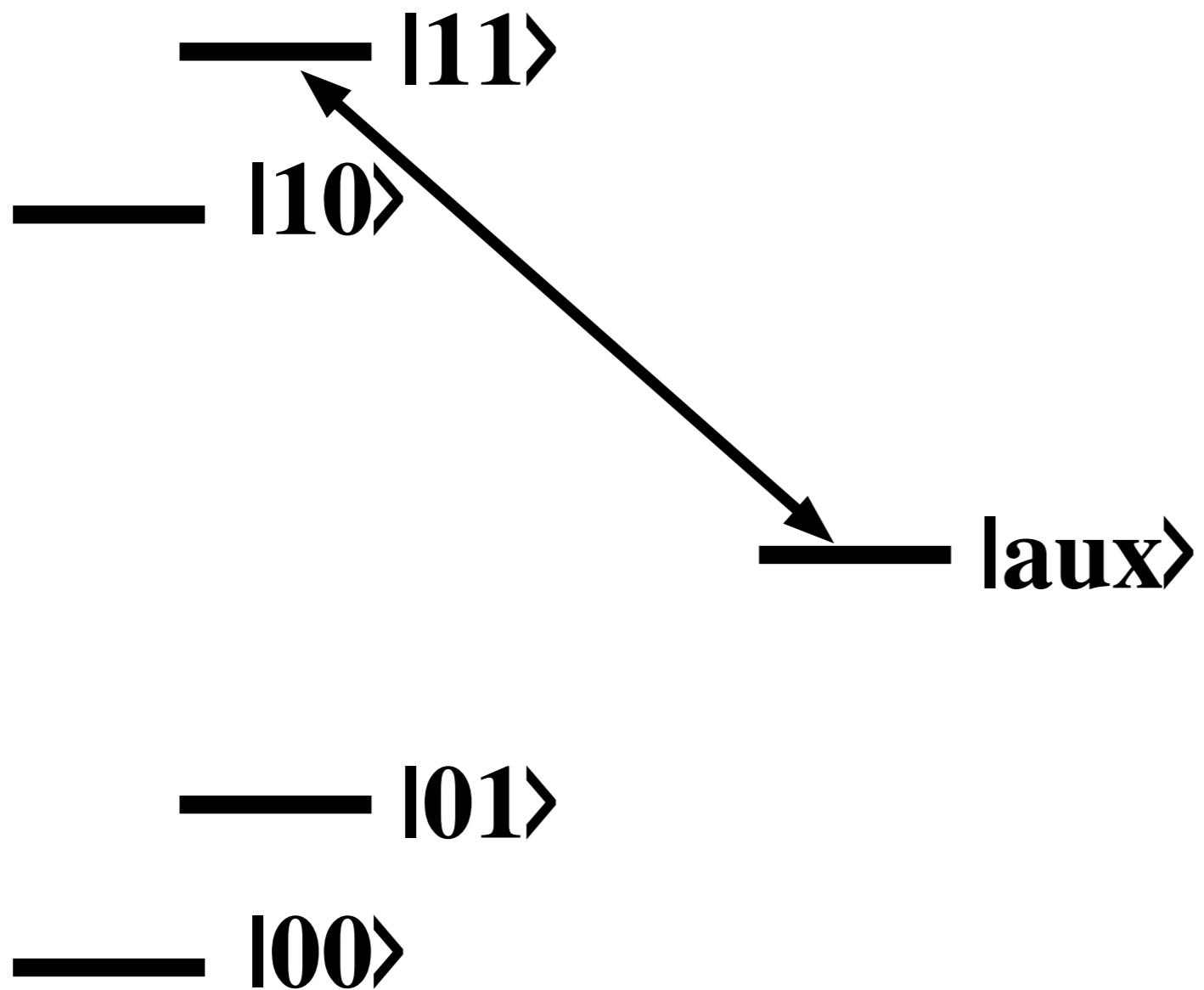


Microwave Pulse

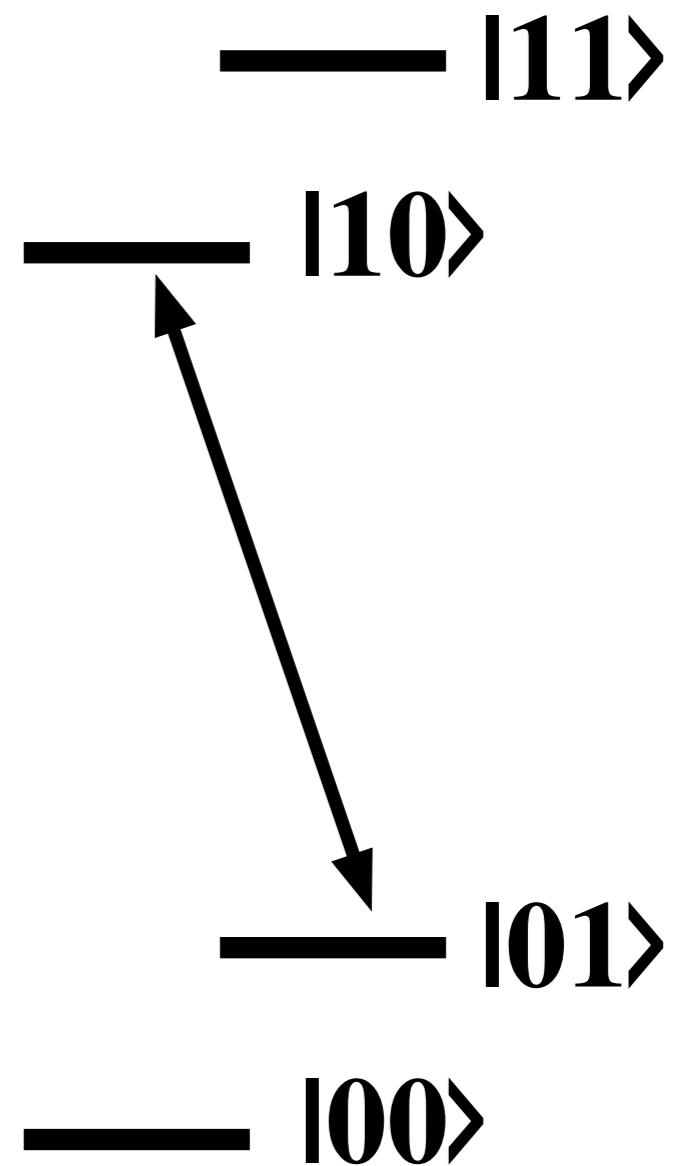


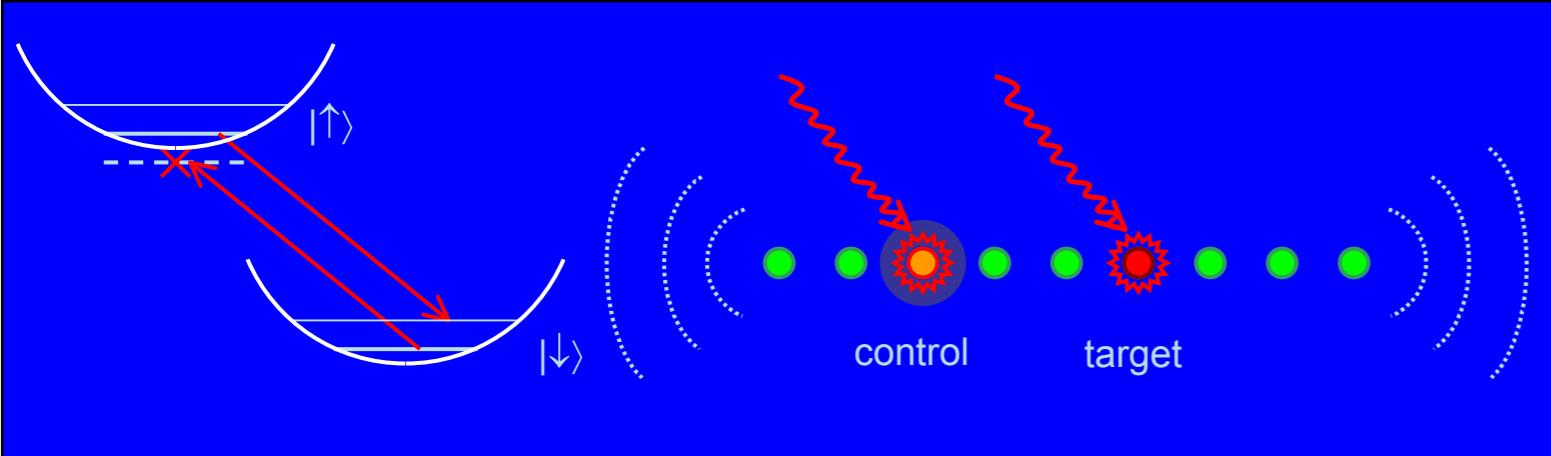
Two Qubit Gates

Phase gate



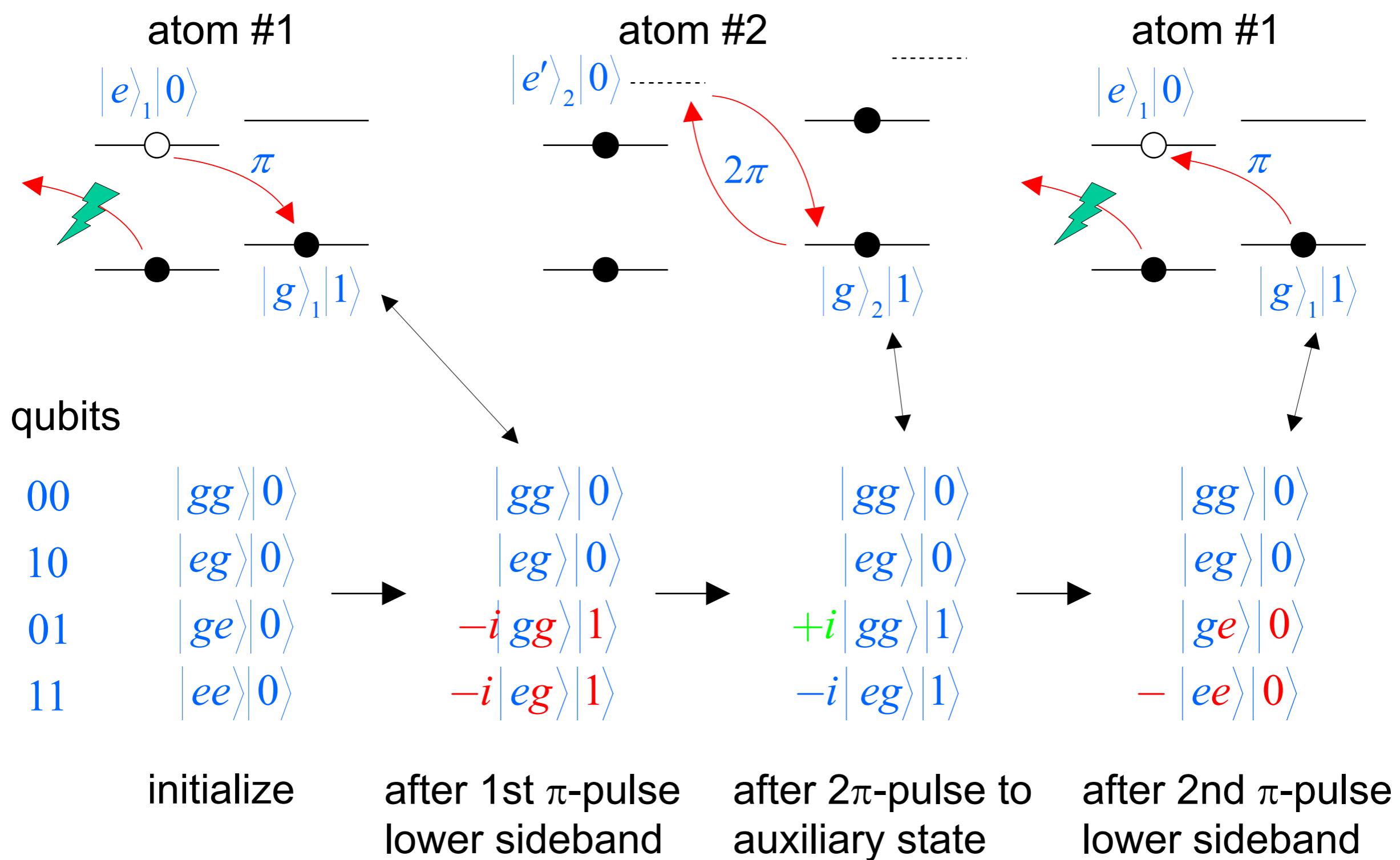
SWAP



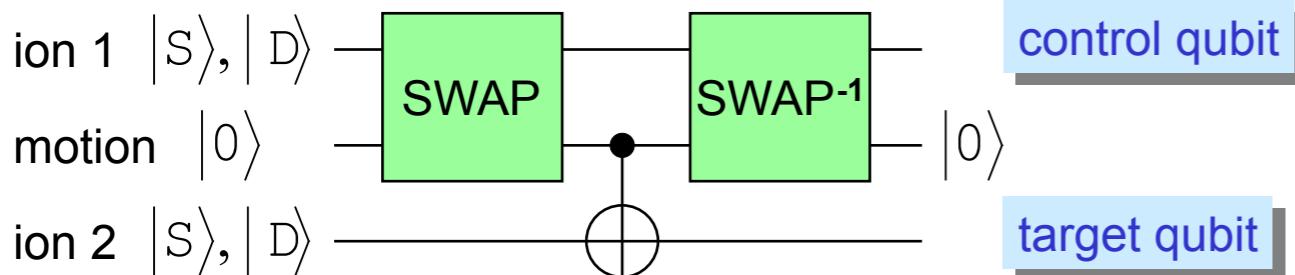
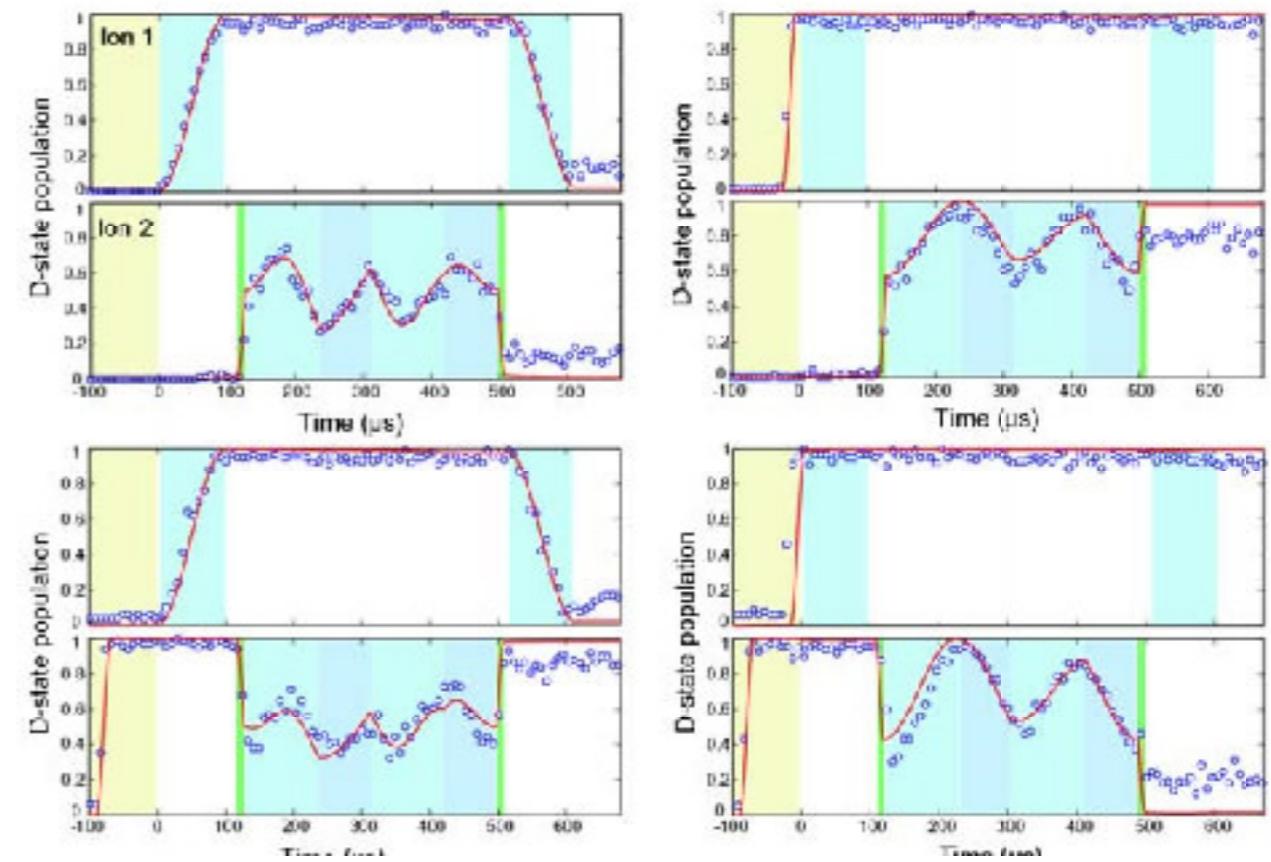
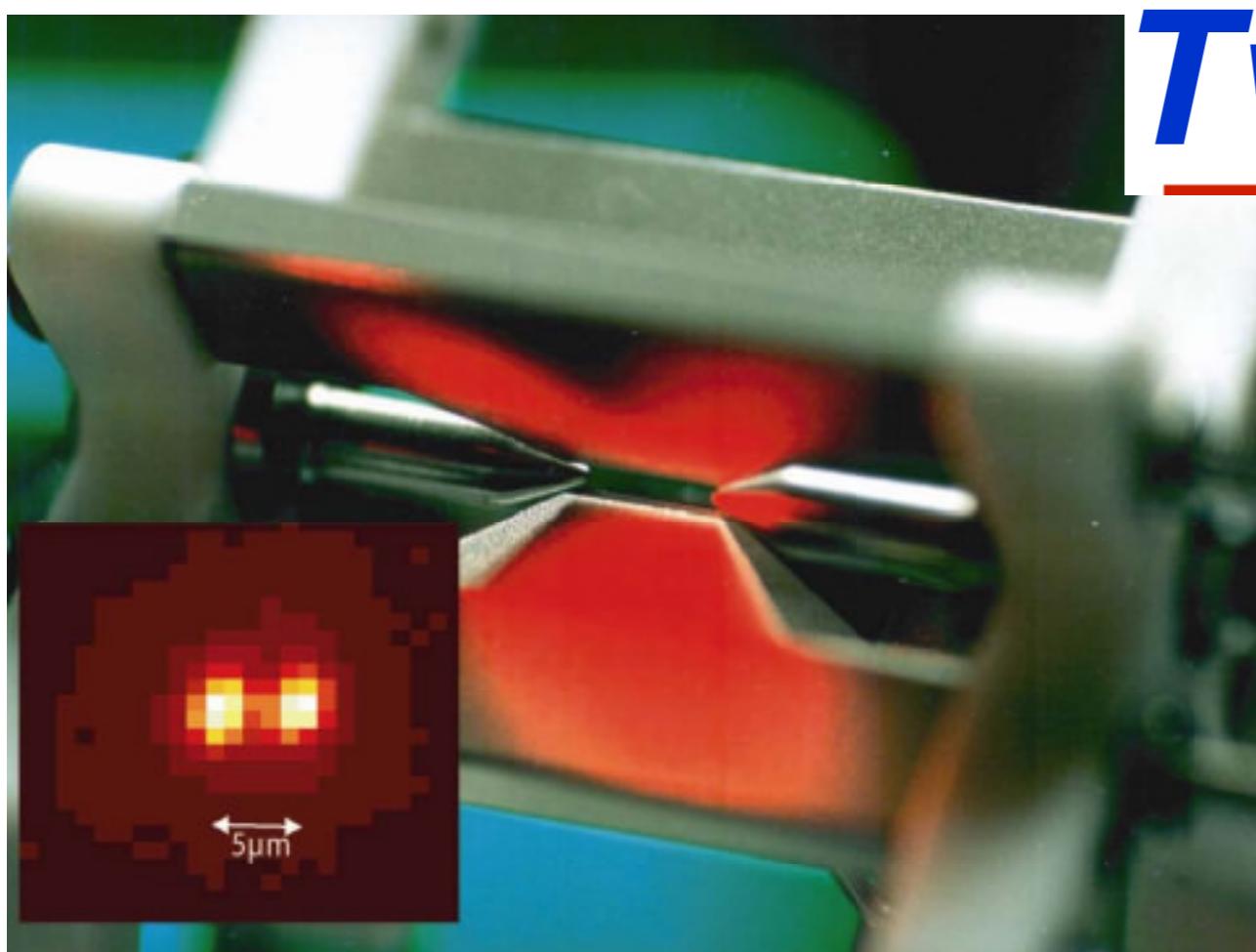


C Phase

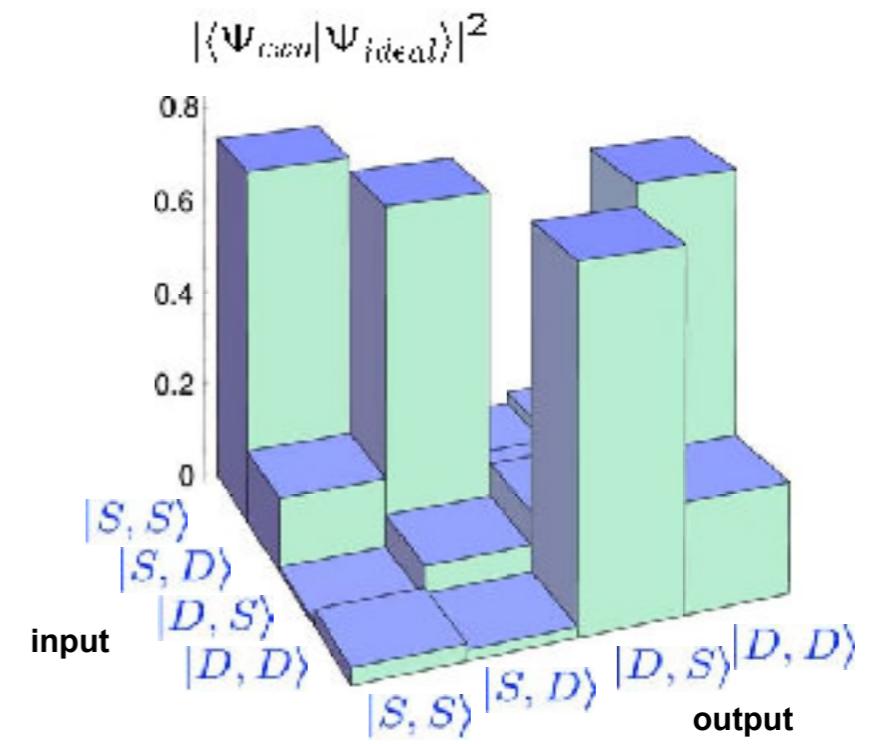
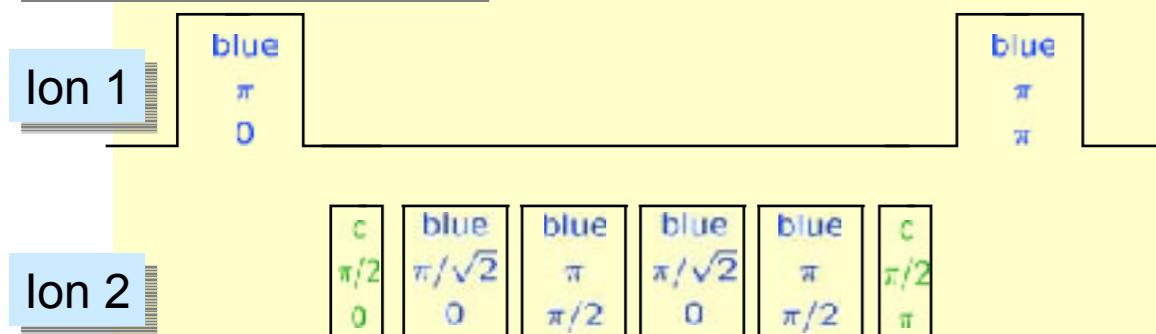
Cirac & Zoller, PRL 74, 4091 (1995)



Two Qubit Gates



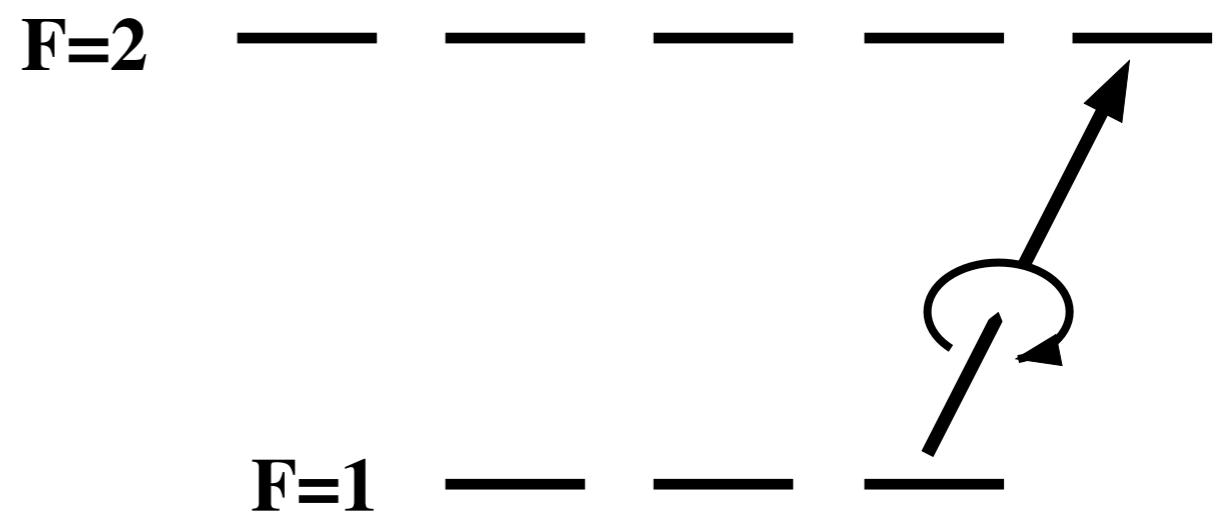
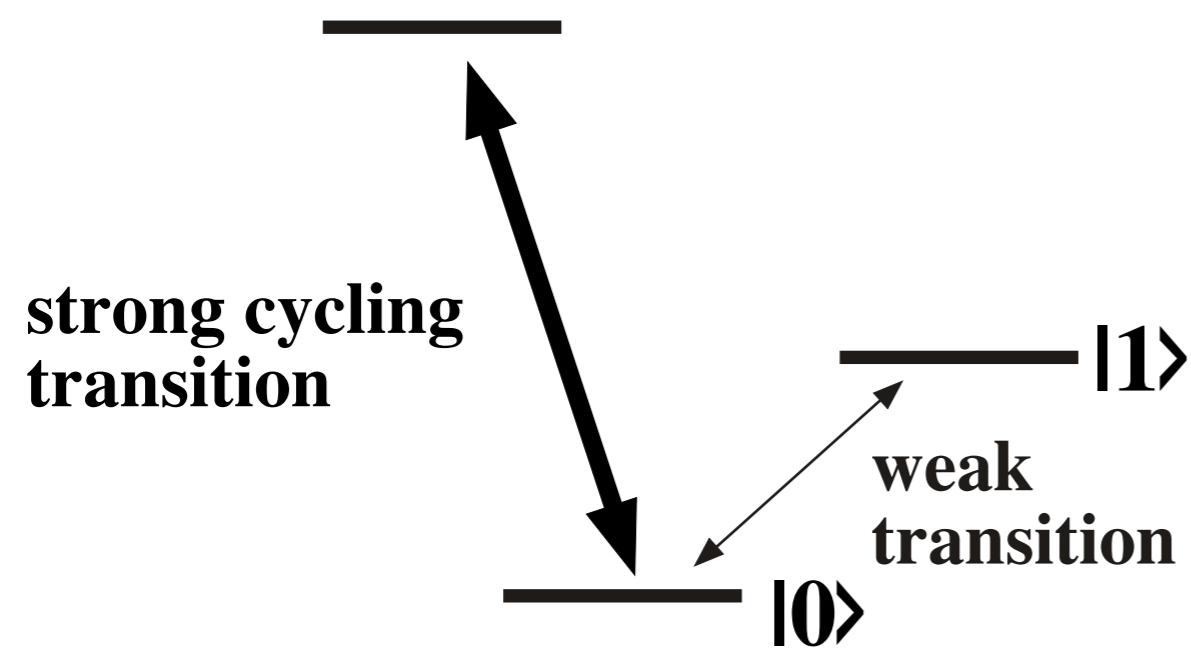
pulse sequence:



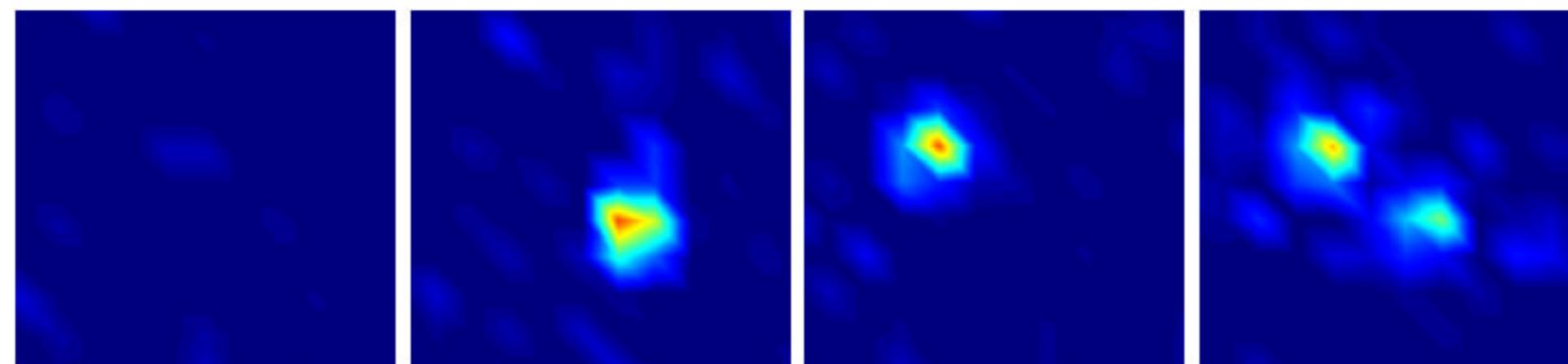
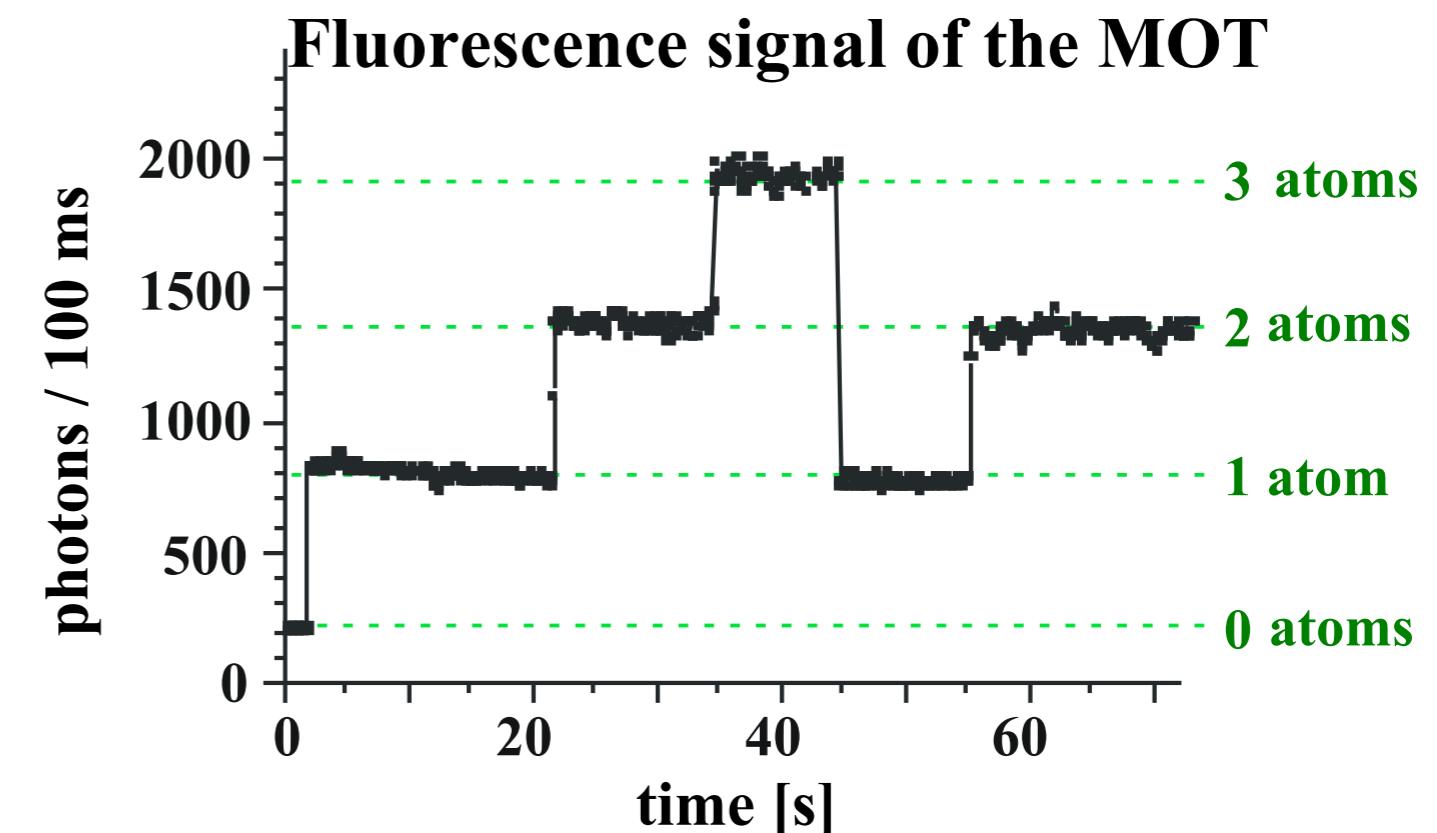
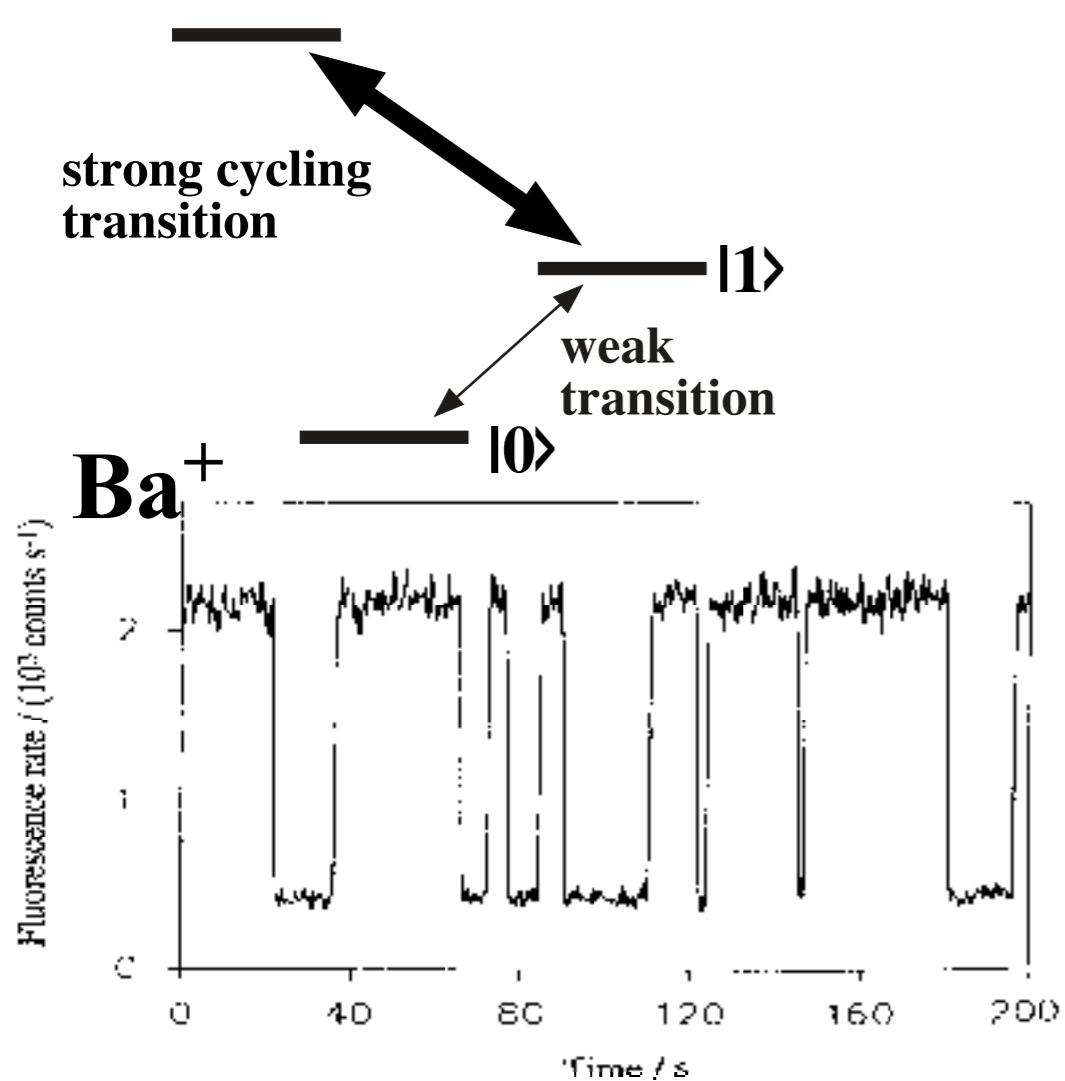
Schmidt-Kaler et al., Nature 422, 408 (2003)

Readout

Cycling transition



Fluorescence of Single Ion



$|00\rangle$

$|01\rangle$

$|10\rangle$

$|11\rangle$

5 Qubit Quantum Register

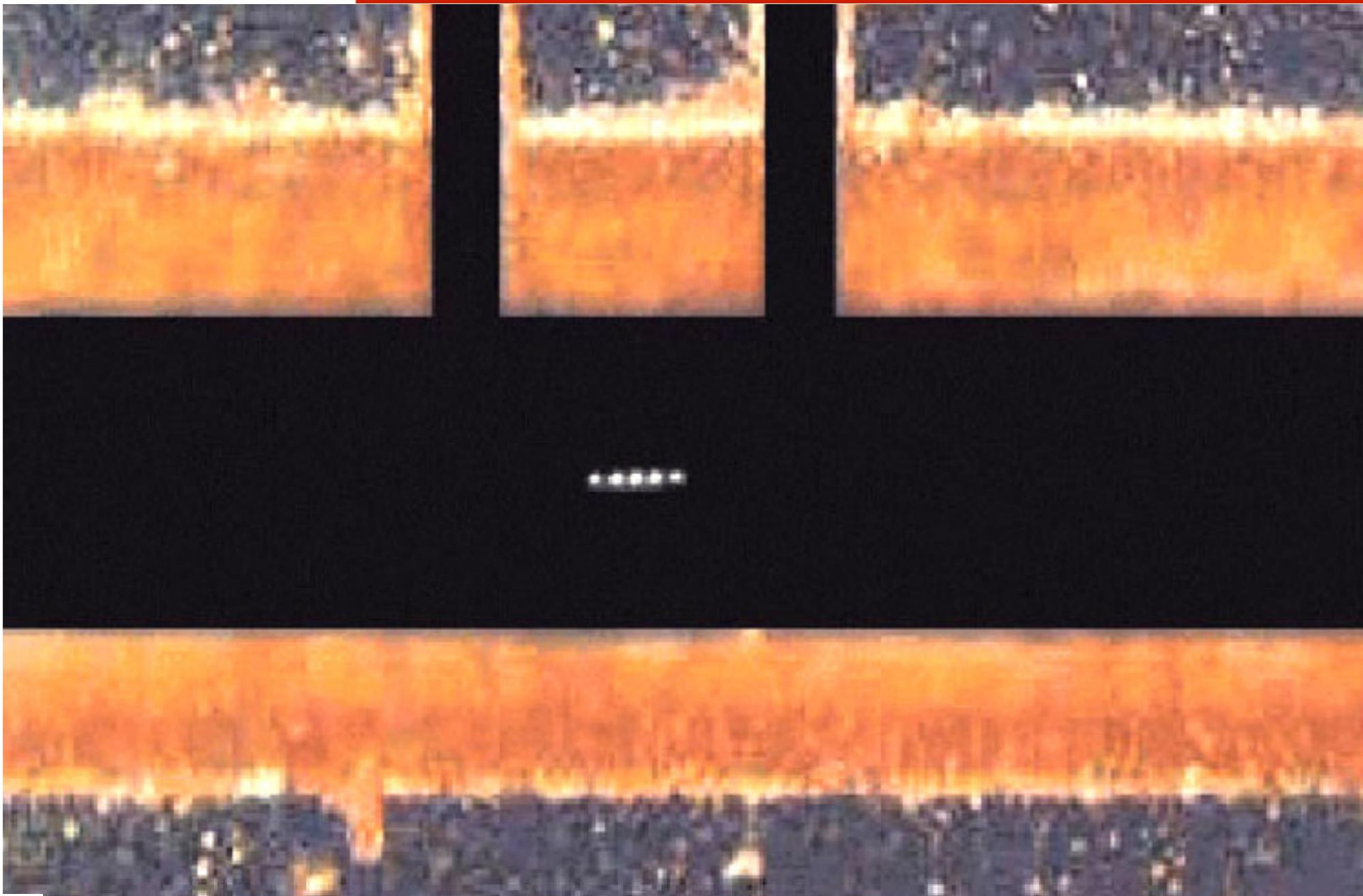
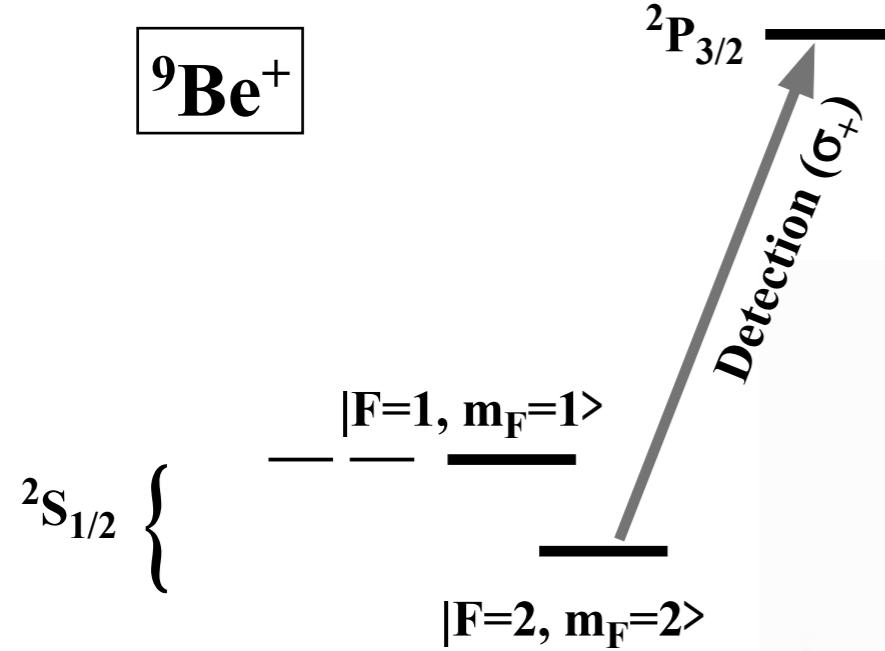


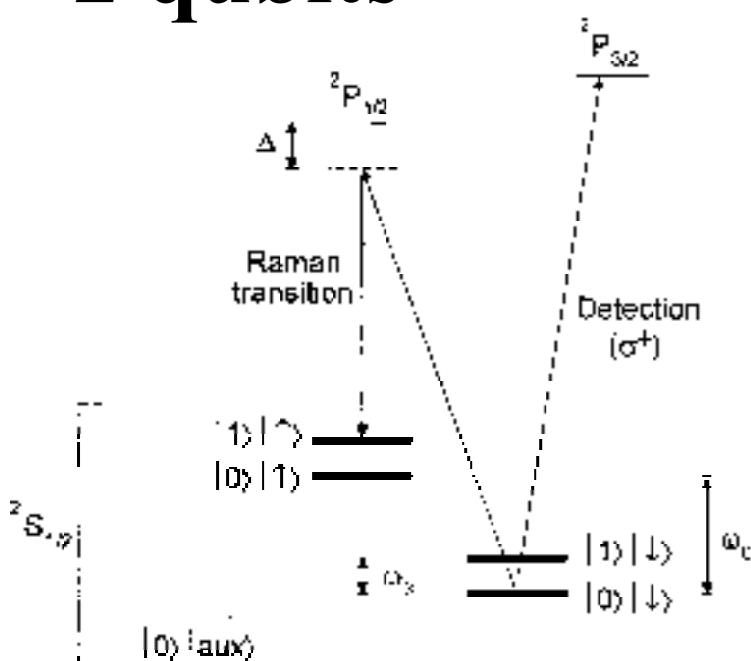
Figure 2 A crystal of five atomic beryllium ions (small white dots at centre) confined in a radio-frequency ion trap. The ions balance their mutual Coulomb repulsion with the confining force of electric fields generated from the surrounding electrodes (brown). The ions strongly fluoresce under the application of appropriate laser radiation near 313 nm. The horizontal electrode gap is about 0.2 mm and the ion–ion spacing is ~5 μ m. (Image courtesy of NIST, Boulder.)

Exp. CNOT Gate on ${}^9\text{Be}^+$

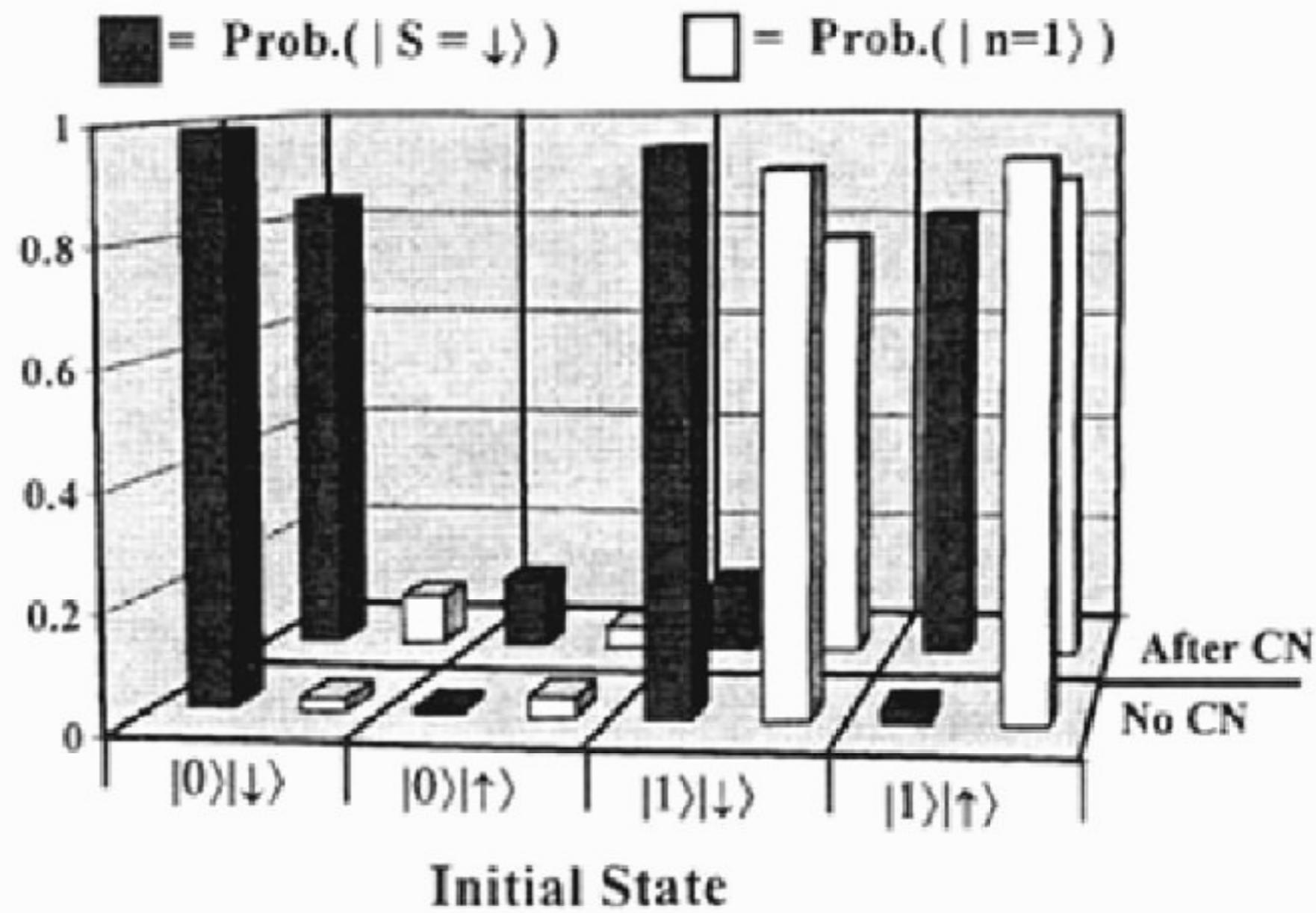
1 qubit



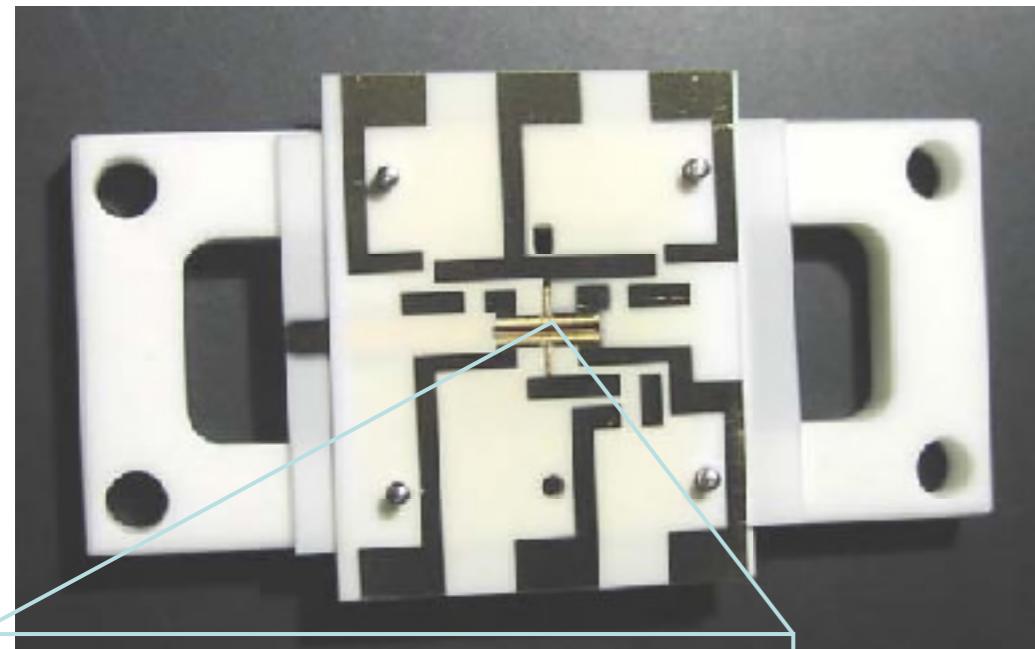
2 qubits



C. Monroe, D.M. Meekhof, B.E. King, W.M. Itano, and D.J. Wineland, 'Demonstration of a fundamental quantum logic gate', Phys. Rev. Lett. 75, 4714 (1995).

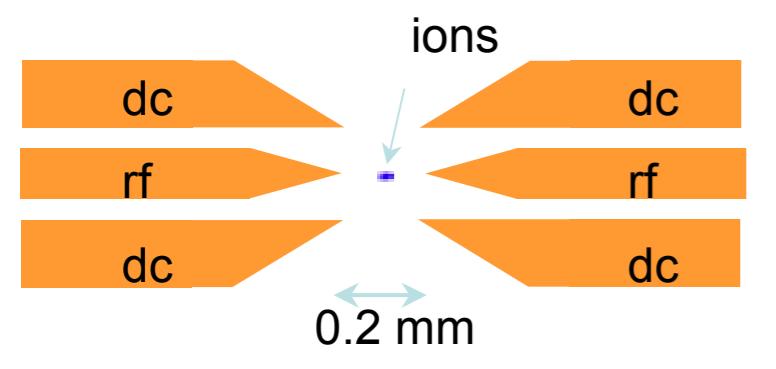


Miniature Traps



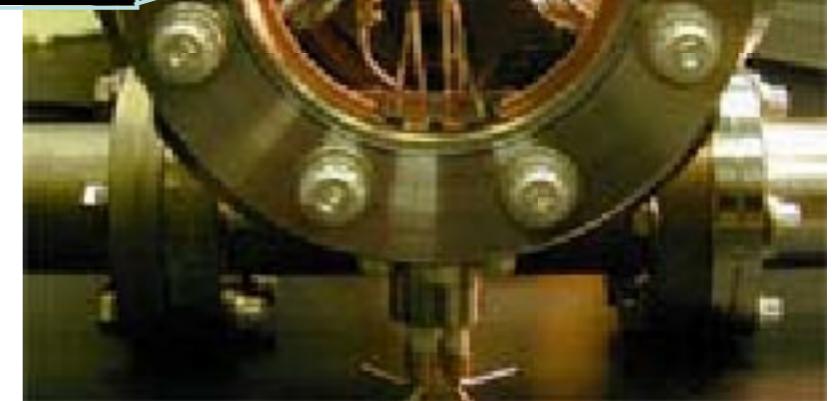
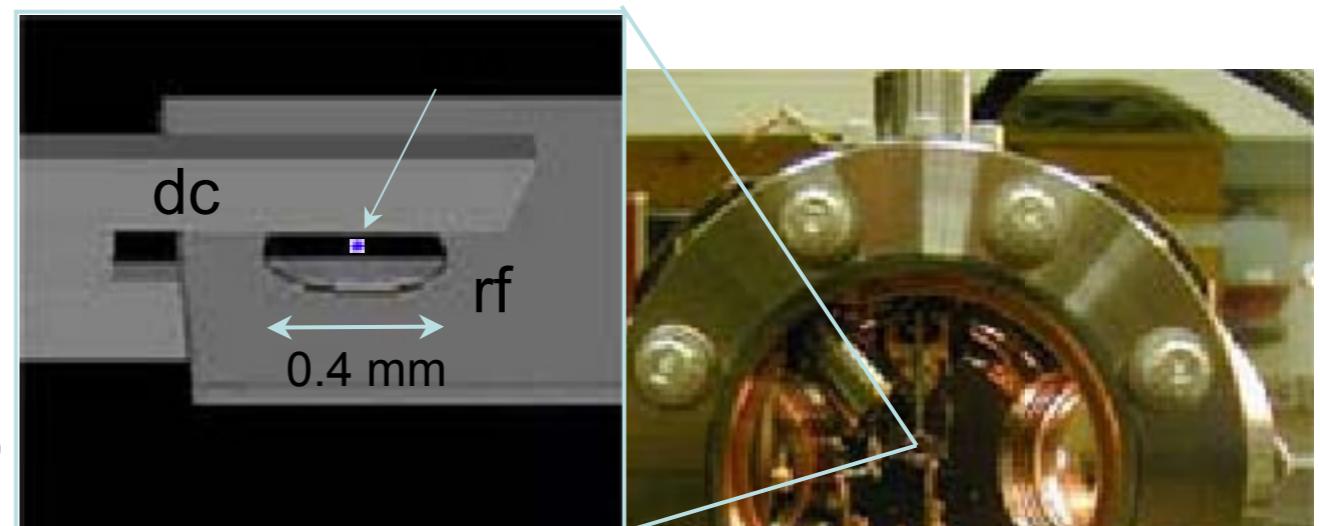
3-layer lithographic linear trap

- RF nodal line (ion string)
- static voltage compensation electrodes
- 200 micron size (strong confinement)



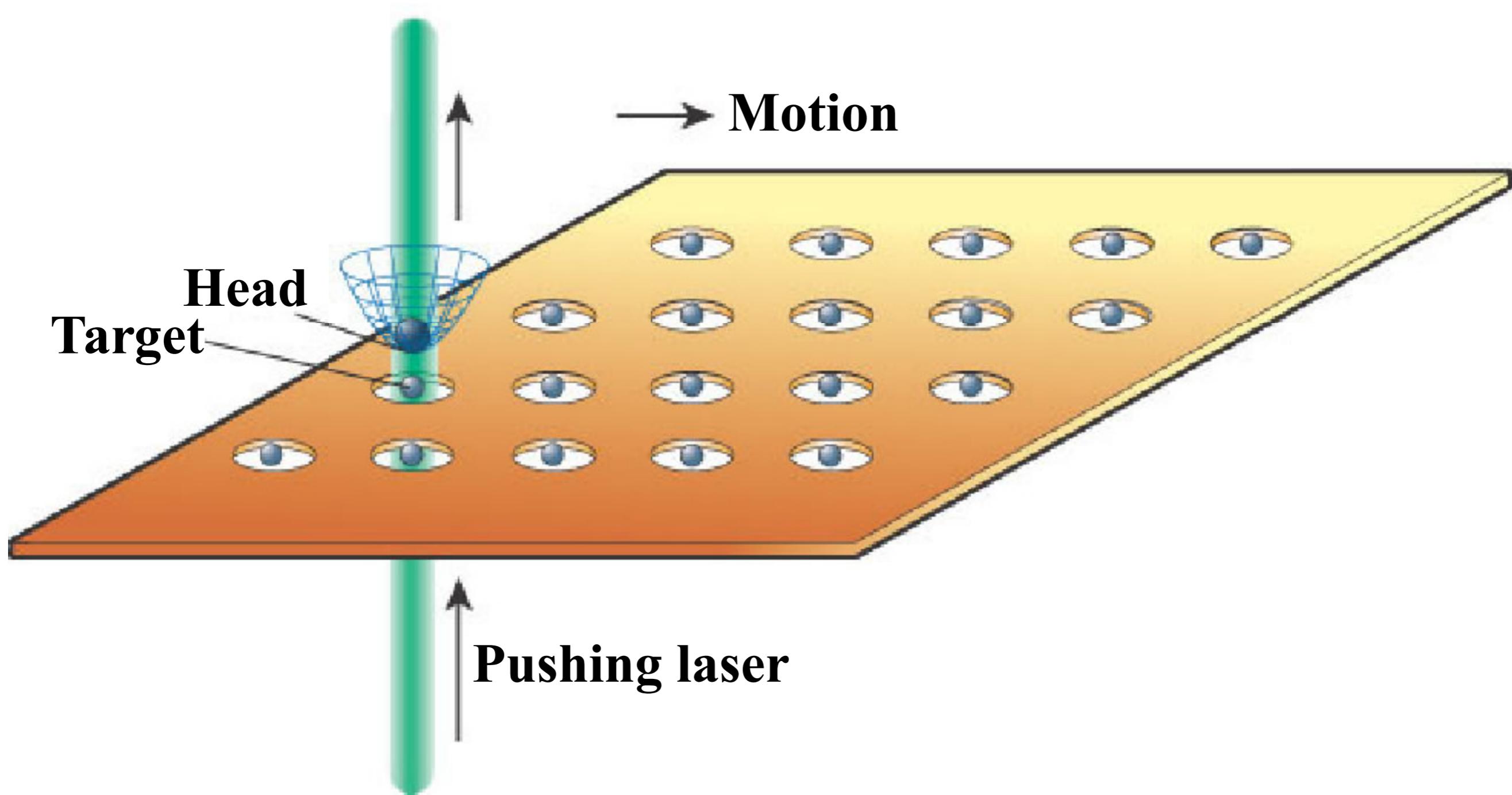
Ring-and-fork quadrupole trap

- easy to build and operate
 - good optical access
- trapping few ions near RF null



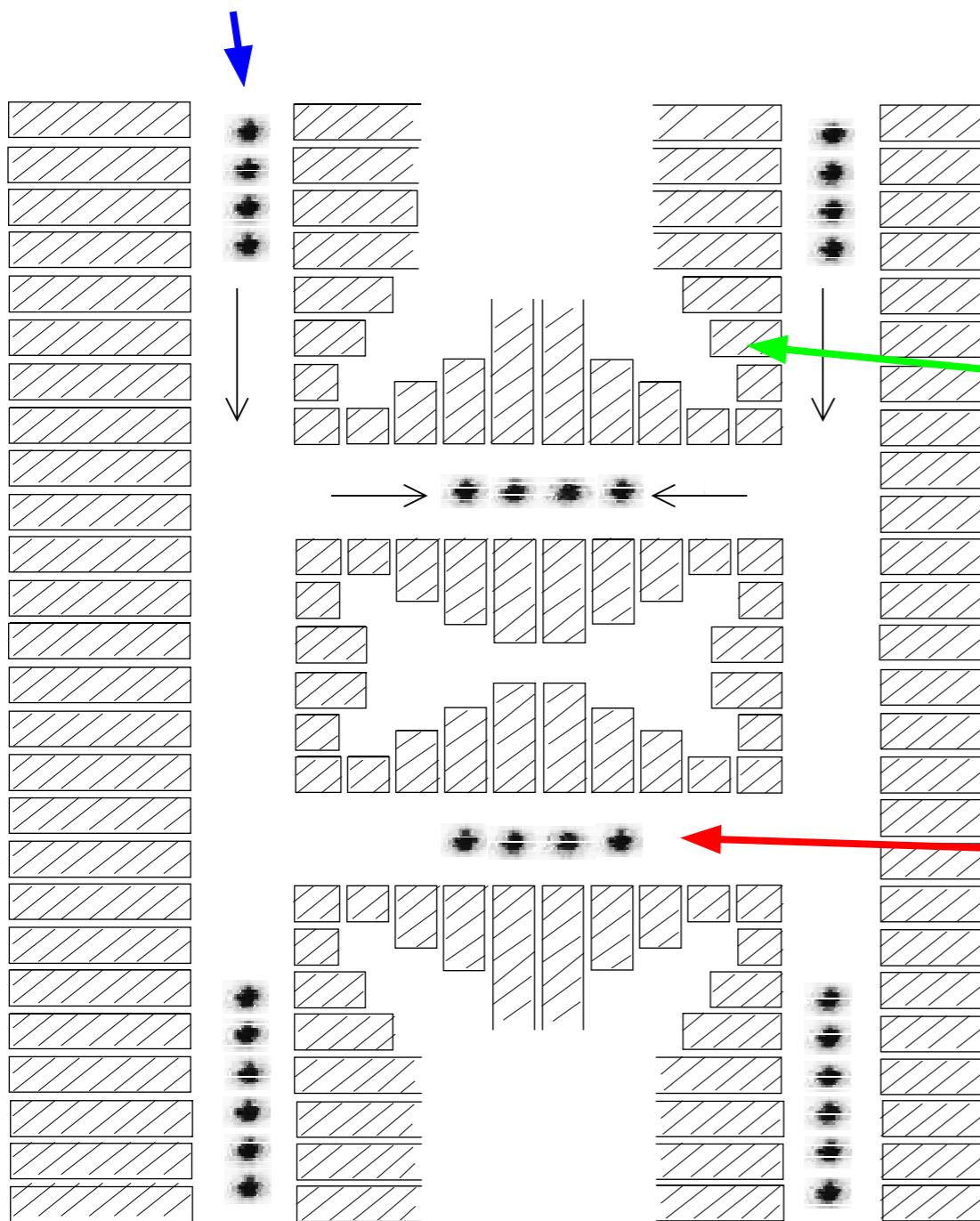
Alternative Traps

J. I. Cirac and P. Zoller, Nature 404, 579–581 (2000).



Segmented Traps

Memory region



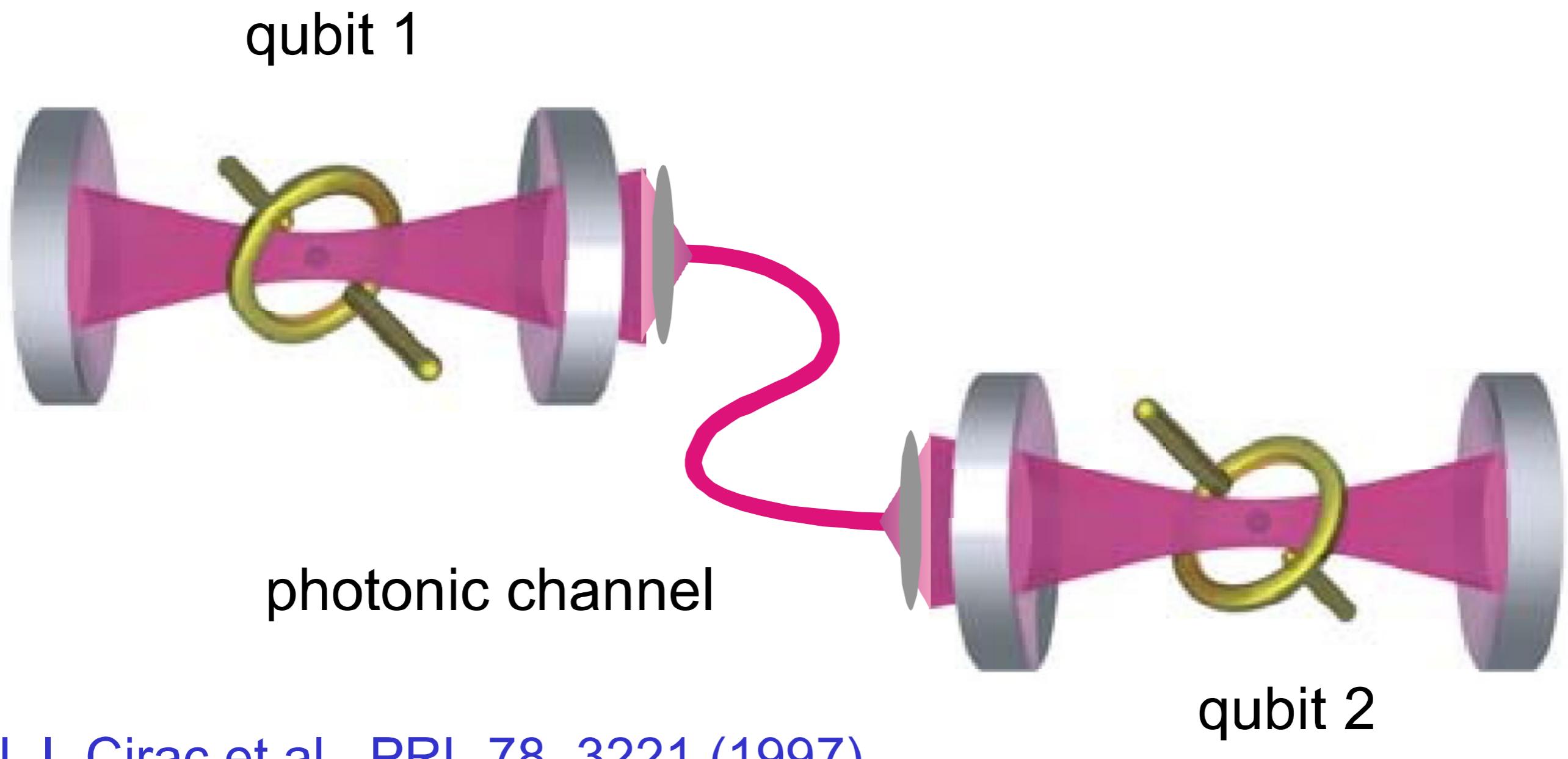
Electrode segments

Interaction region

D. Kielpinski, C. Monroe, and D.J. Wineland,

'Architecture for a large-scale ion-trap quantum computer', Nature 417, 709 (2002).

Coupled Traps



J. I. Cirac et al., PRL 78, 3221 (1997)