



Ion trap layout

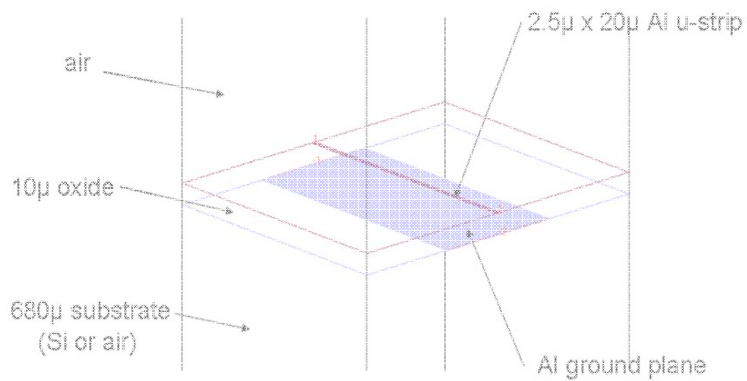
Mysteries of the universe revealed

Dan Stick

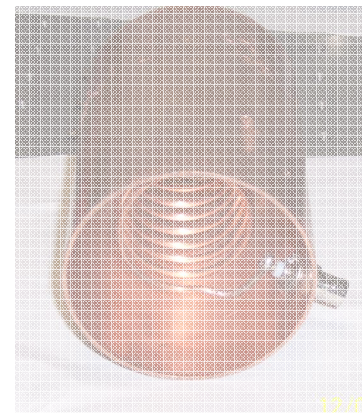


Outline

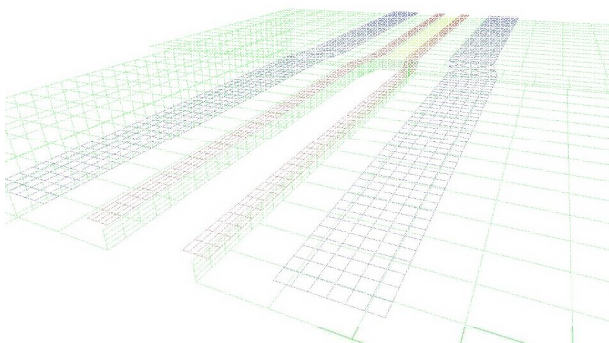
1. Capacitance & power loss



2. Power dissipation



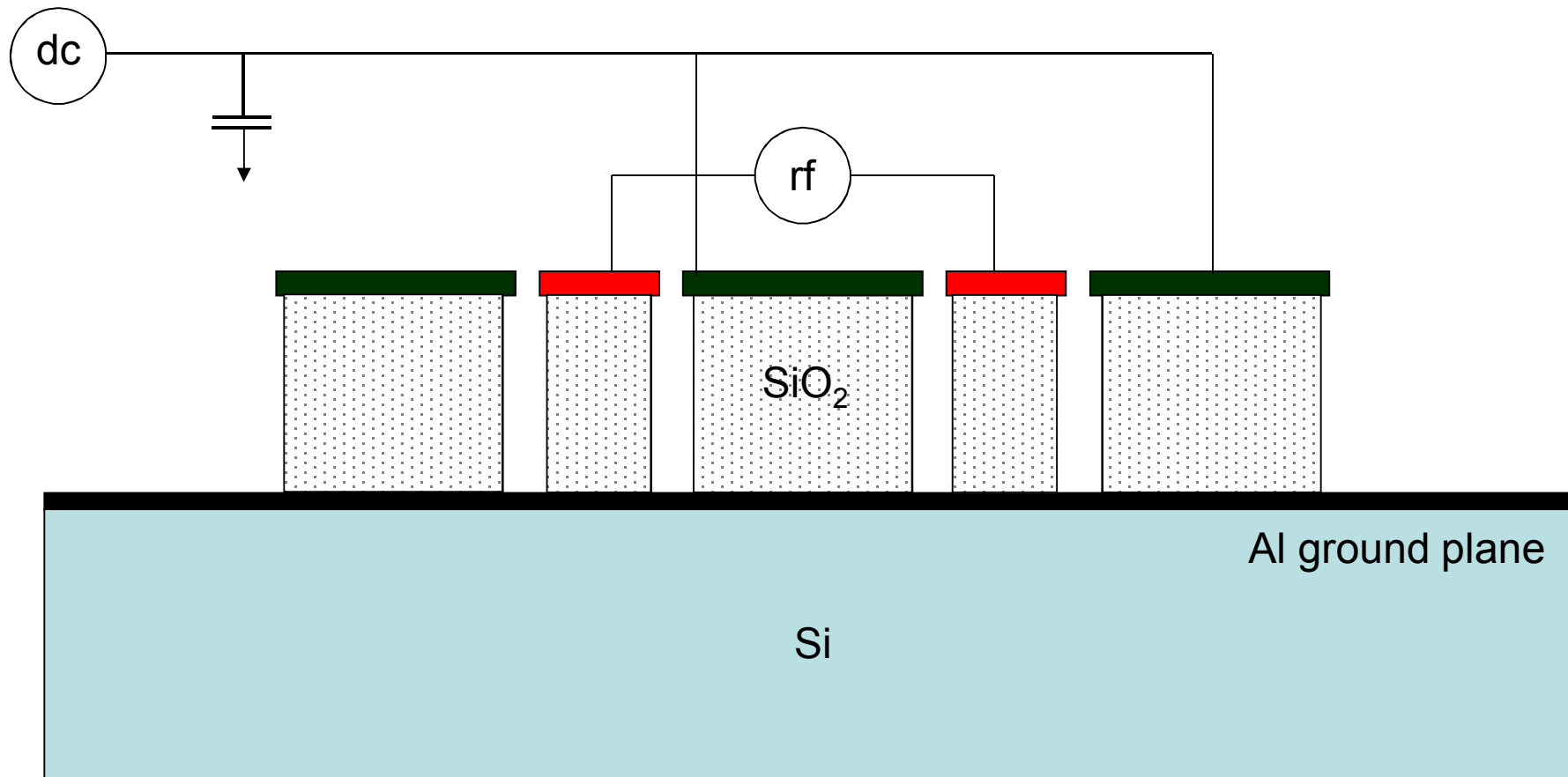
3. Loading zone shuttling



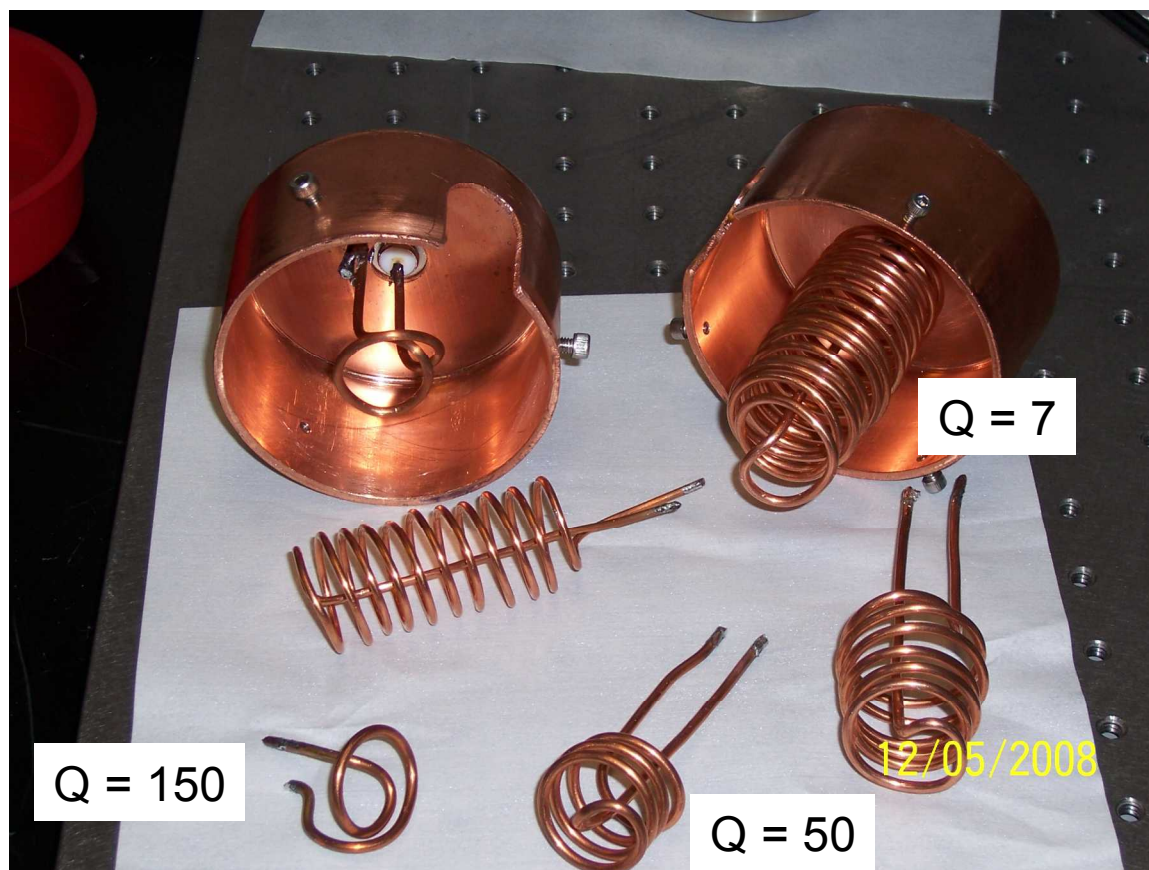
4. Discussion



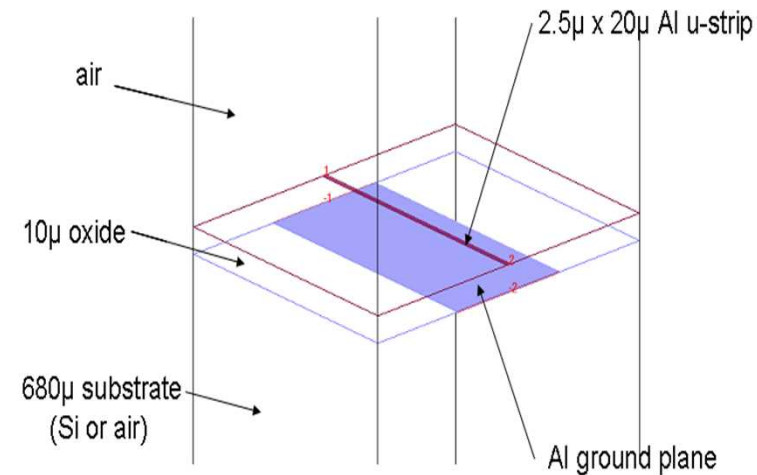
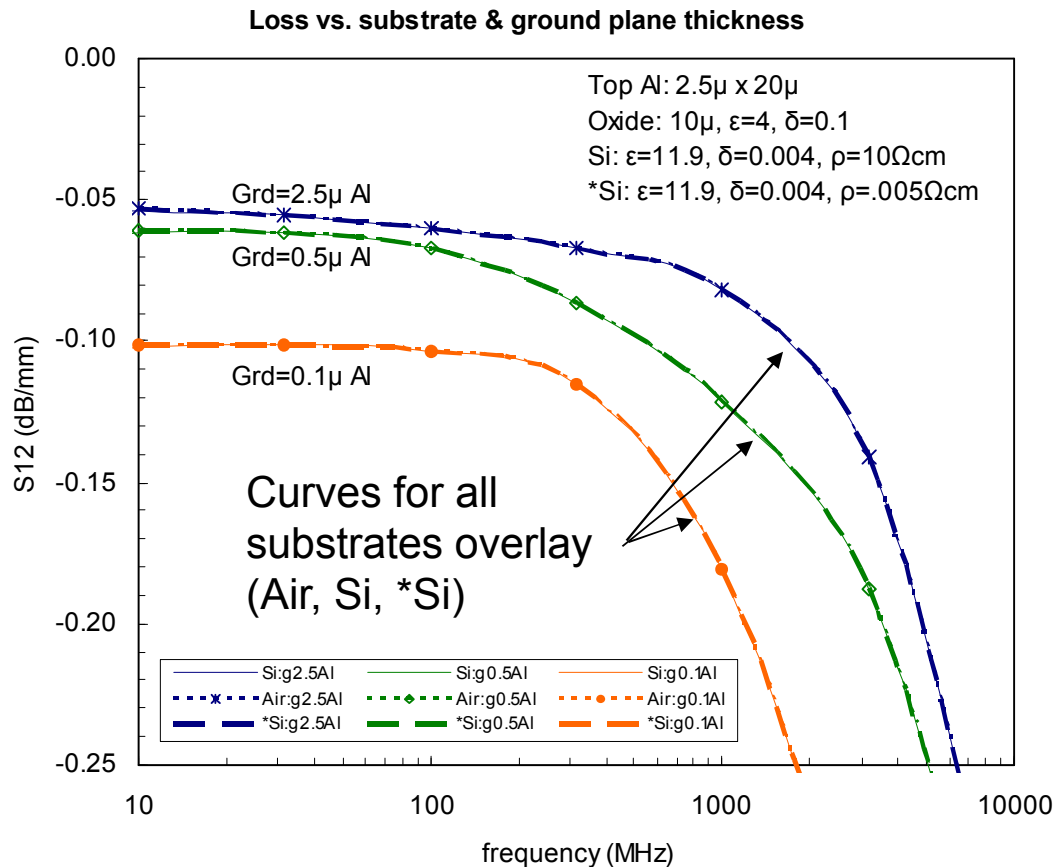
Trap geometry



Power dissipation



Power loss vs. ground plane thickness



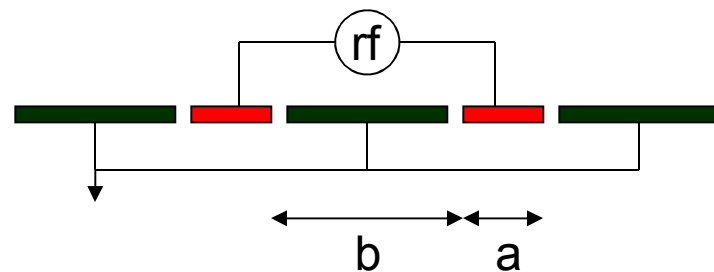
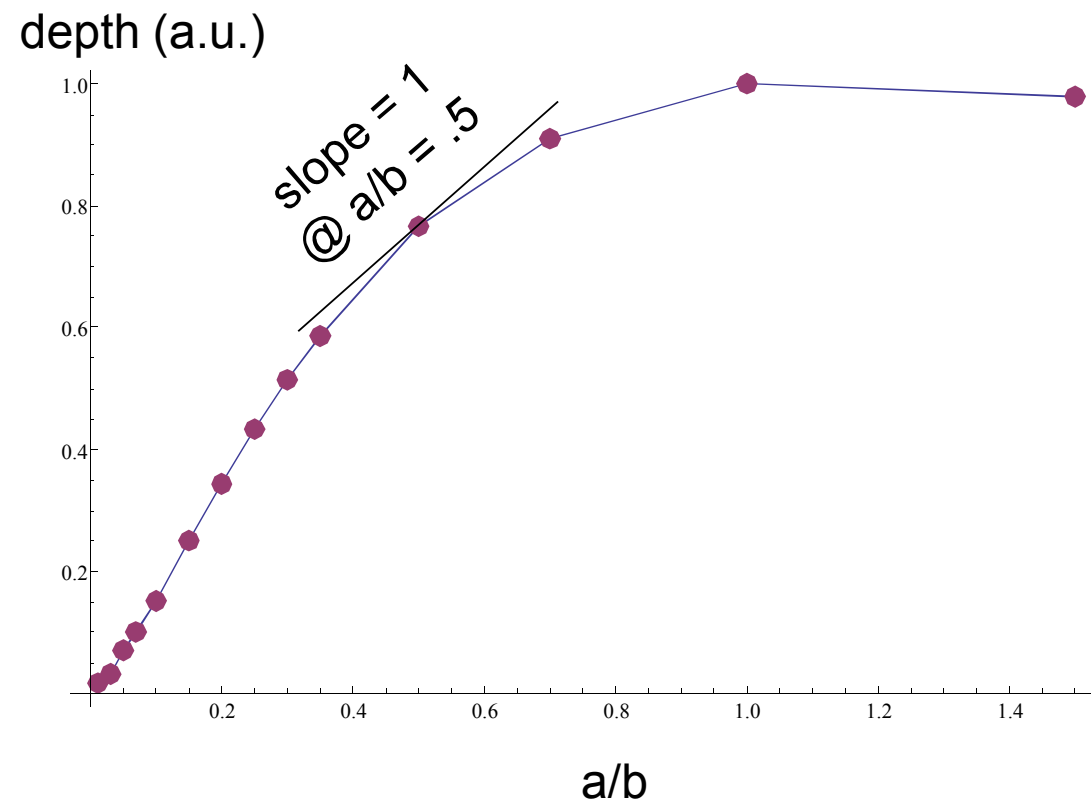
Conclusions:

- 1) The substrate under ground plane has no effect on rf losses
- 2) The ground plane thickness has an important effect on rf losses.



Trap depth and capacitance

For a given RF electrode separation, with all other surfaces grounded, how does the trap depth scale with the (normalized) RF electrode width?





Increase RF width or voltage?

Metric: maximize $d\Delta/dP_{\text{dissipated}}$

$$P_{\text{dissipated}} = \frac{1}{2} \Omega^2 C^2 V^2 R$$

Width	$w' \rightarrow \alpha w$ $P' \rightarrow \alpha P$ $\Delta' \rightarrow \beta(w) \alpha \Delta$
$d\Delta/dP = \beta(w) \alpha / \alpha = \beta(w)$	

Voltage	$v' \rightarrow \alpha v$ $P' \rightarrow \alpha^2 P$ $\Delta' \rightarrow \alpha^2 \Delta$
$d\Delta/dP = \alpha^2 / \alpha^2 = 1$	

→ for $a/b < .5$, increase RF width before voltage



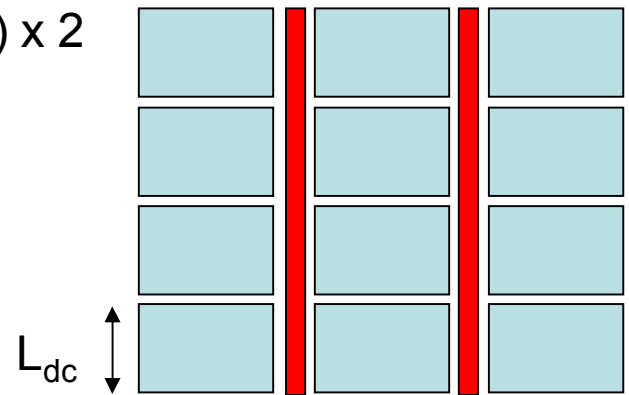
Number of trapping regions

If we limit ourselves to 5 pF of trap capacitance, how many traps can we make?

$$5 \text{ pF} = 9 \text{ pF} \times 3.9 \times (\text{Lrf} \times 50 \text{ microns} / 20 \text{ microns}) \times 2$$

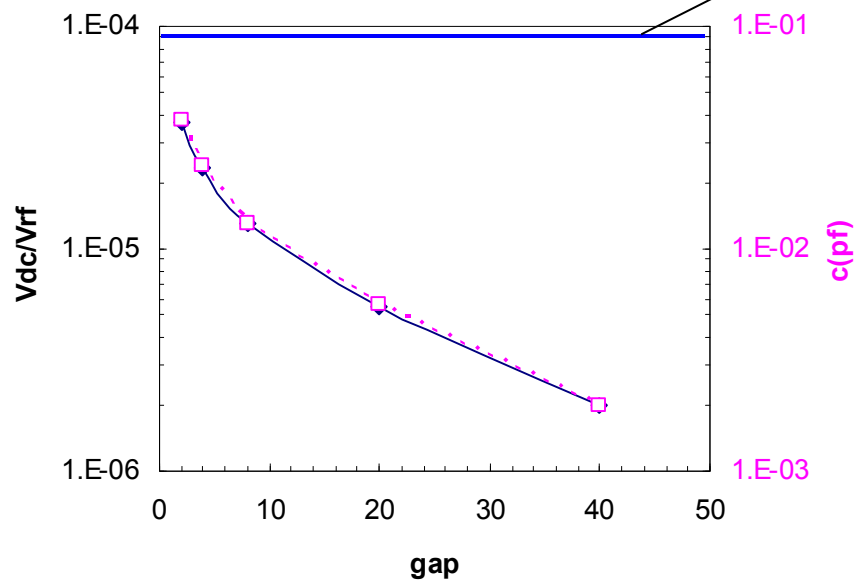
$$\rightarrow \text{Lrf} = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\# \text{ of traps} = \text{Lrf} / \text{Ldc} = 300 \text{ dc zones}$$



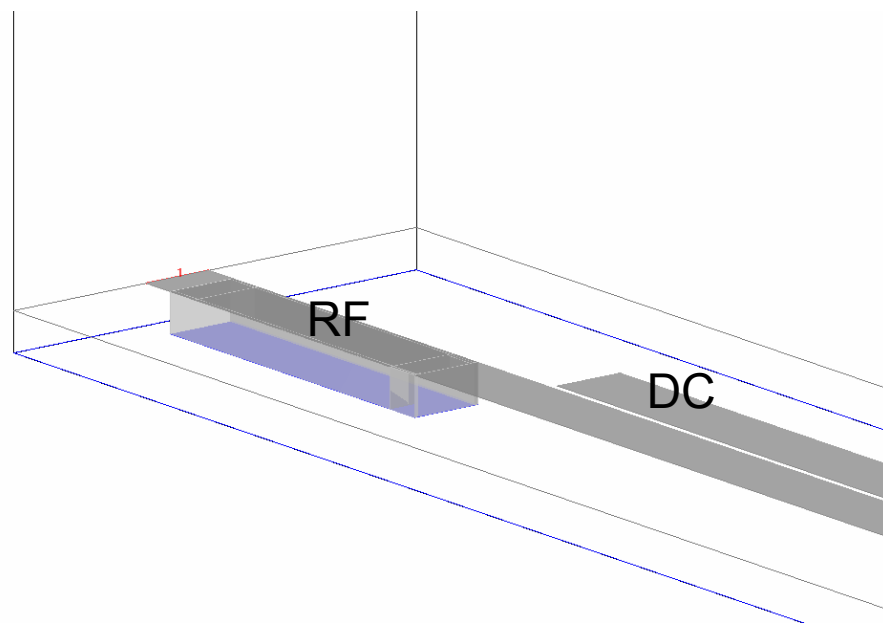
Capacitance to neighboring electrodes

**RF Voltage Ratio and inferred capacitance
between dc/rf electrodes**



Gaps between lines = 2, 4, 8, 20, 40 μ m

Capacitance from rf to gnd plane
= .09 pF (20 x 1000 μ micron, h = 10 μ)



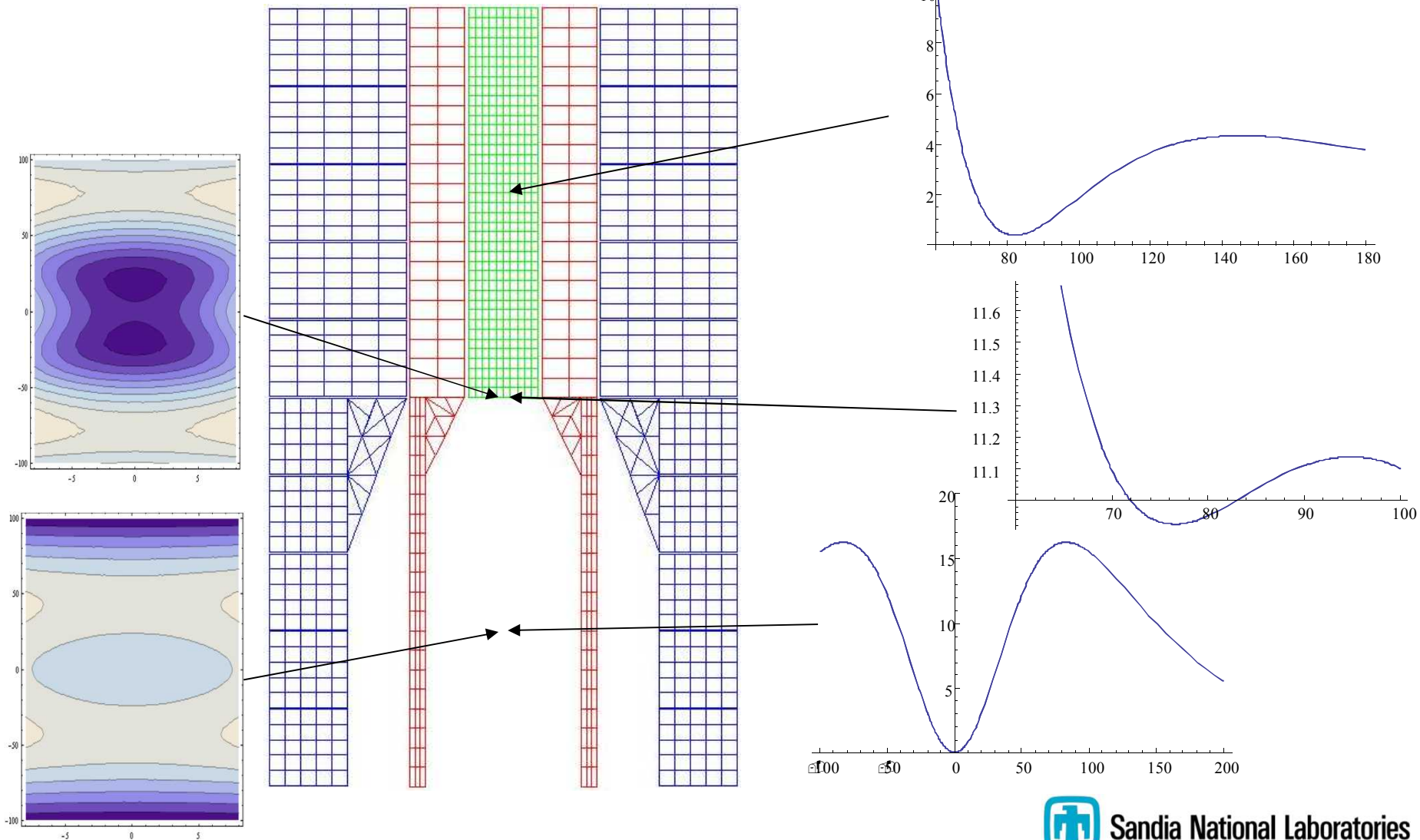
Sonnet model verified with S parameter data fit to a lumped element model – Jim Stevens



Sandia National Laboratories

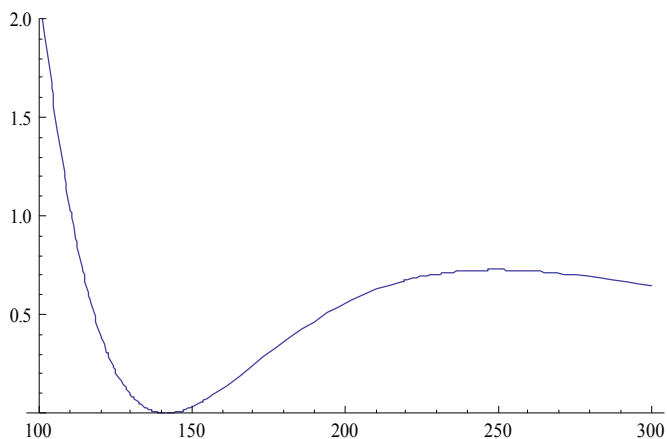
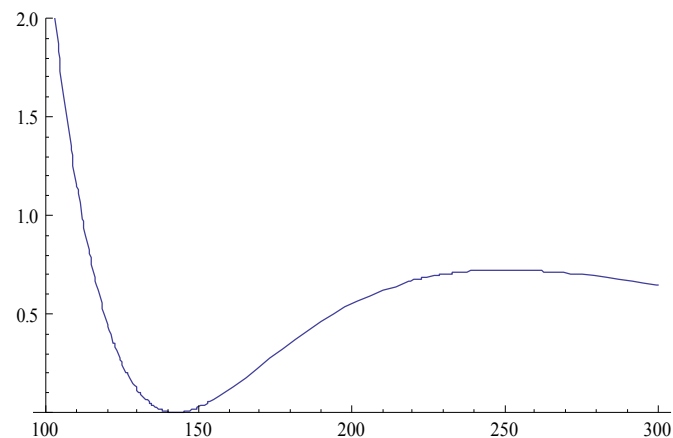
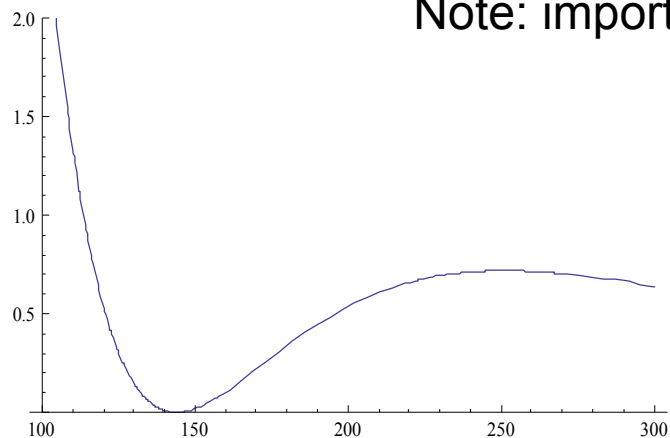
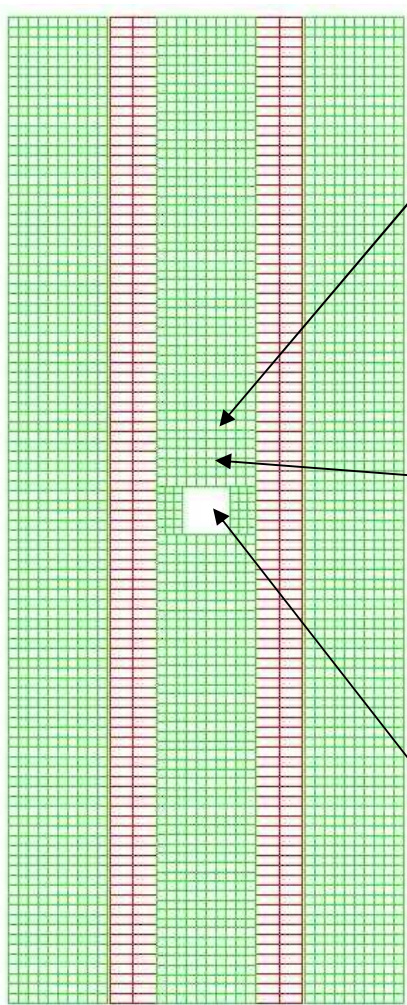
Loading zone

Assumptions: Be⁺, 200 Vrf @ 20 MHz

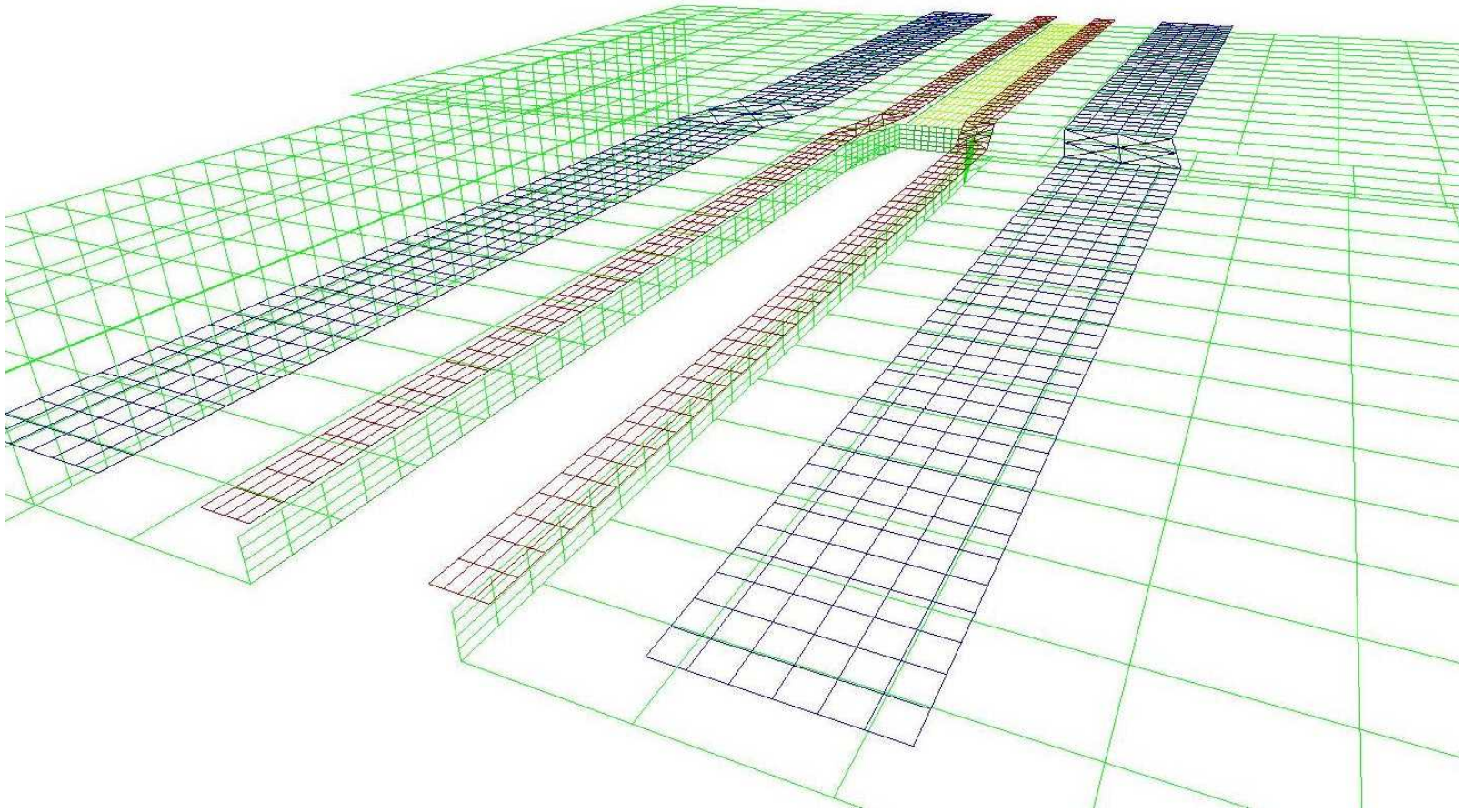


Loading zone - alternate

Note: important to ground inside of hole



Loading zone – alternate





Discussion

