

# Collaborating with CQuIC

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University of New Mexico  
May 7, 2018

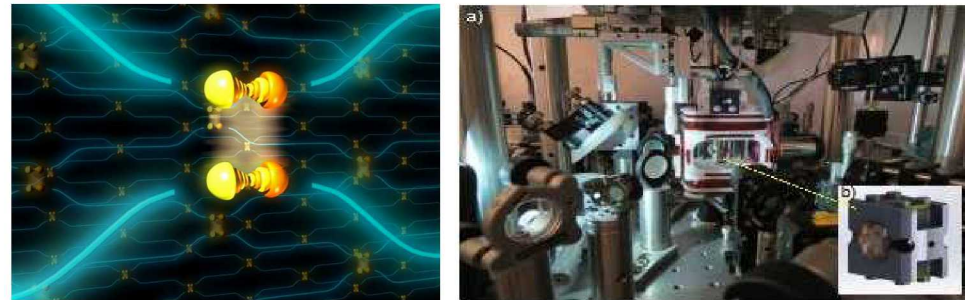


This work was supported by the Laboratory Directed Research and Development program at Sandia National Laboratories



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SAND2018-4886PE

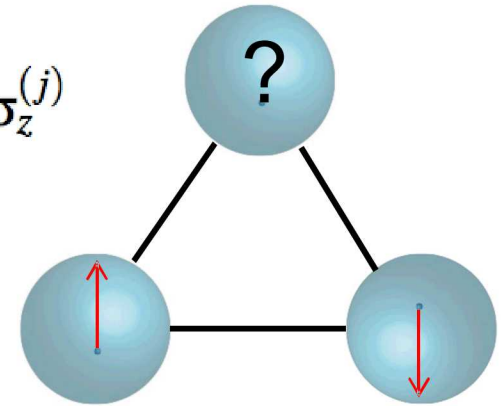


SAND2018-XXXXX

# Applications

Quantum simulation

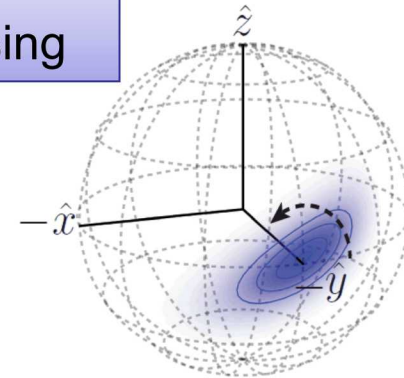
$$H_P = \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{h}_i \sigma_z^{(i)} + \sum_{i,j=1}^N \tilde{J}_{ij} \sigma_z^{(i)} \otimes \sigma_z^{(j)}$$



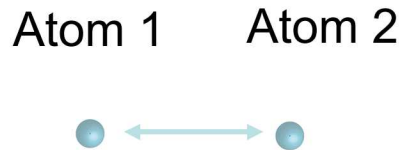
Frustrated magnetism



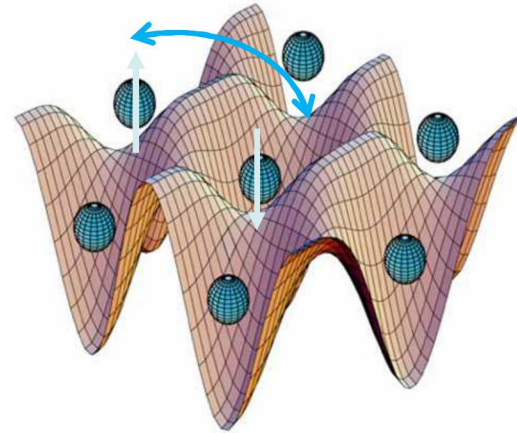
Large-scale/rapid  
entanglement for sensing



# Interaction between *neutral* atoms



$$J_{ex} \propto J^2 / U$$



- Interaction between ground state atoms is small  $\sim 100$  Hz
- Thermal energy scales too large (e.g., QSIM)
- Long gate times (e.g., QIP)

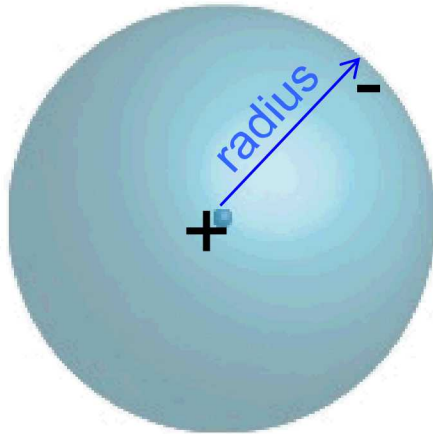
One solution: use Rydberg states

S. Trotzky *et al.*, Science **319**, 295-299 (2008)

I. Bloch, J. Dalibard, and S. Nascimbène, Nat. Phys. **8**, 267-276 (2012)

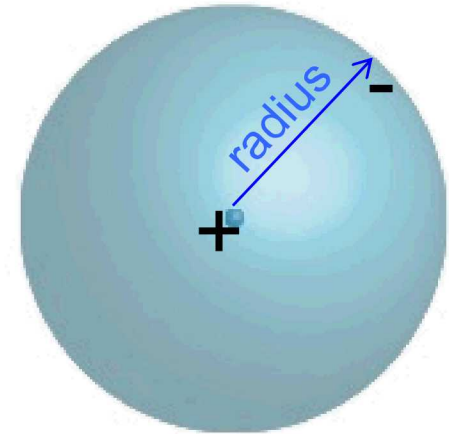
# Interaction between *neutral* atoms

Valence electron  
in Rydberg state



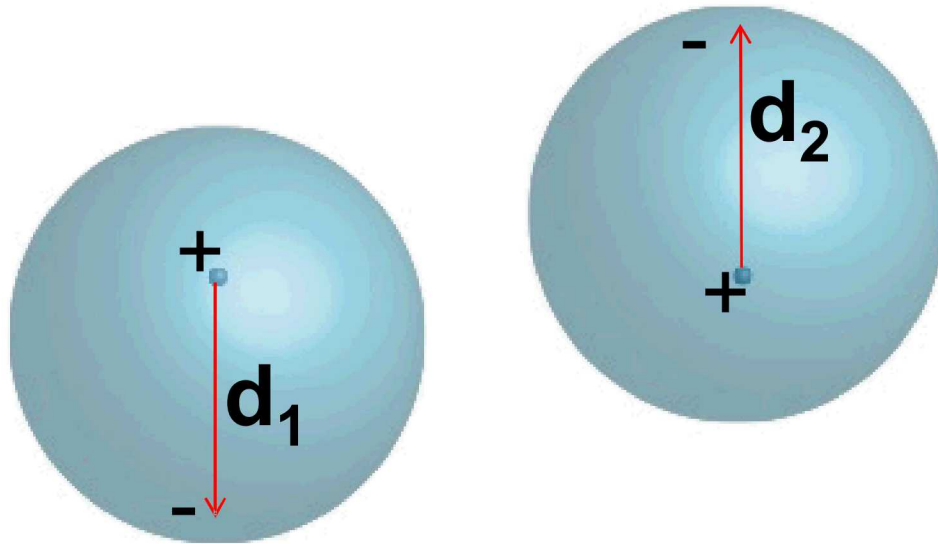
orbital radius  $\propto n^2$

Valence electron  
in Rydberg state



- Excite valence electron to Rydberg state—nearly ionized
- Atom becomes highly polarizable—strong interactions

# Interaction between *neutral* atoms



van der Waals interaction

## Parameter scaling

van der Waals

$$U \propto n^{11}$$

Lifetime

$$\tau \propto n^3$$

DC polarizability

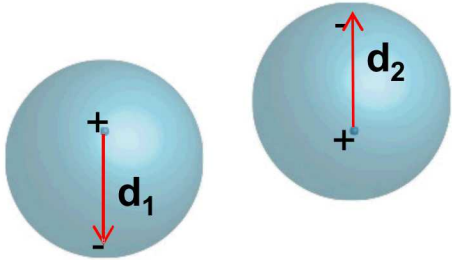
$$\alpha(0) \propto n^7$$

- Even the presence of another atom can cause a massive response  $\gg 10$  MHz
- Induced Electric Dipole-Dipole Interaction  $\propto 1/r^6$

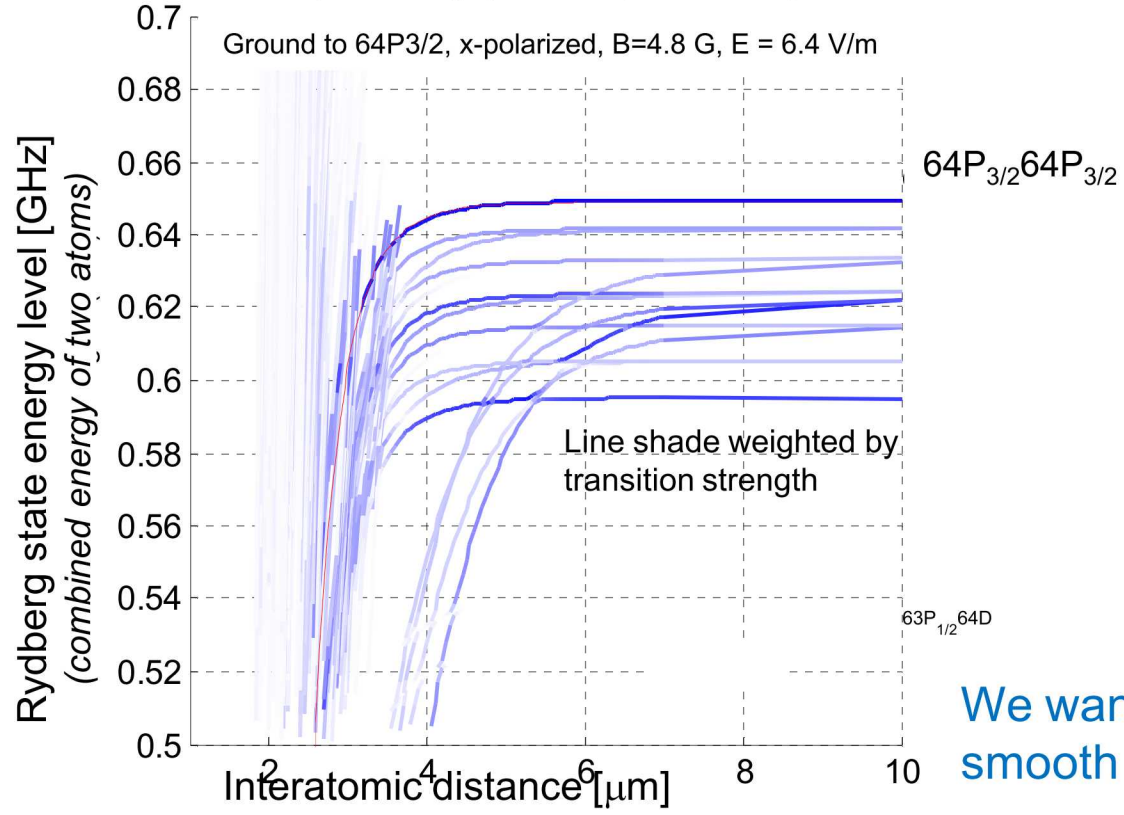
Entanglement demonstrations

- Madison: Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 010503 (2010)
- Paris: Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 010502 (2010)

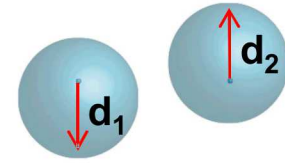
# Rydberg blockade—the nitty gritty



Weighted Rydberg Energy levels: Excitation from ground-state to  $64P_{3/2}$   
x-polarized light;  $B = 4.8$  G;  $E = 6.4$  V/m;

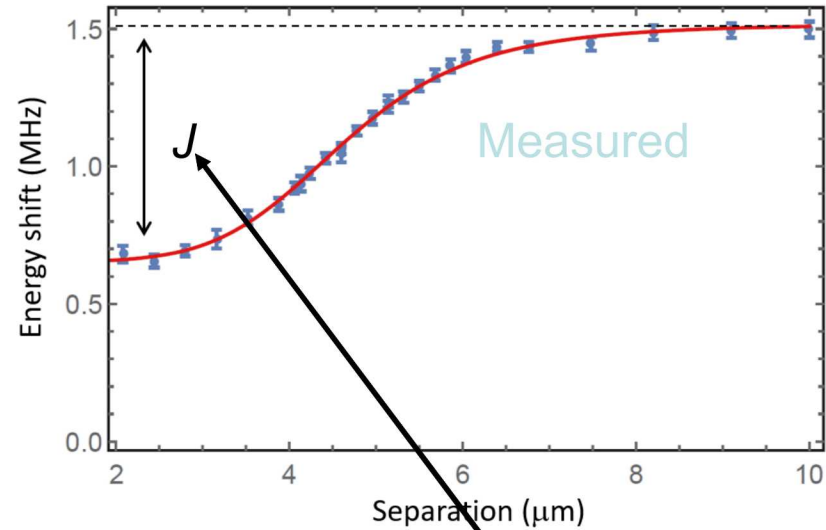
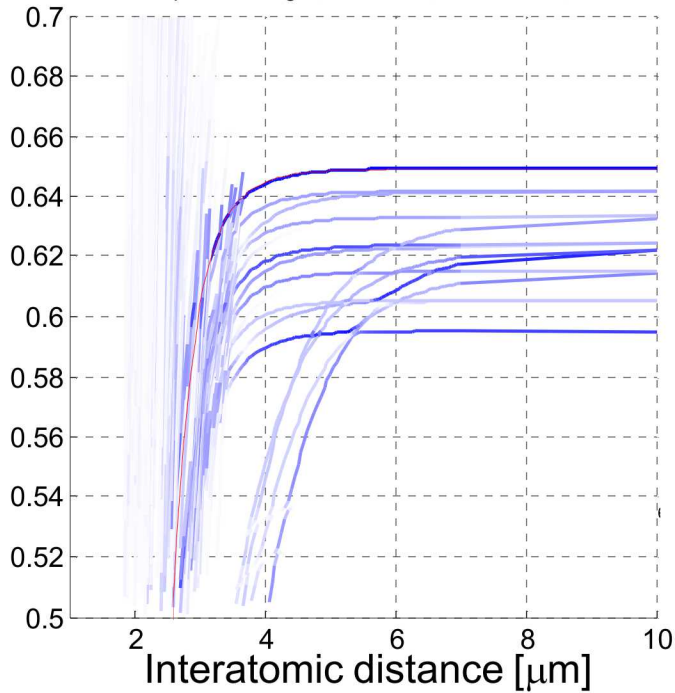


# Direct Rydberg → Rydberg-Dressed



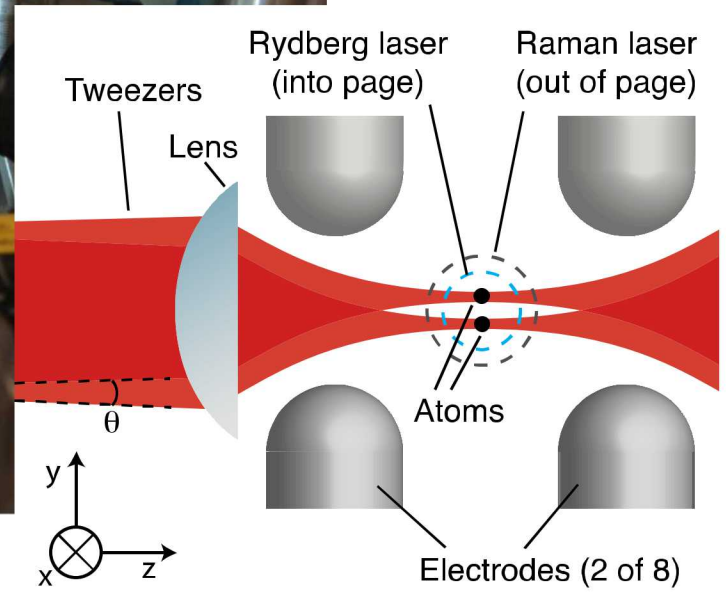
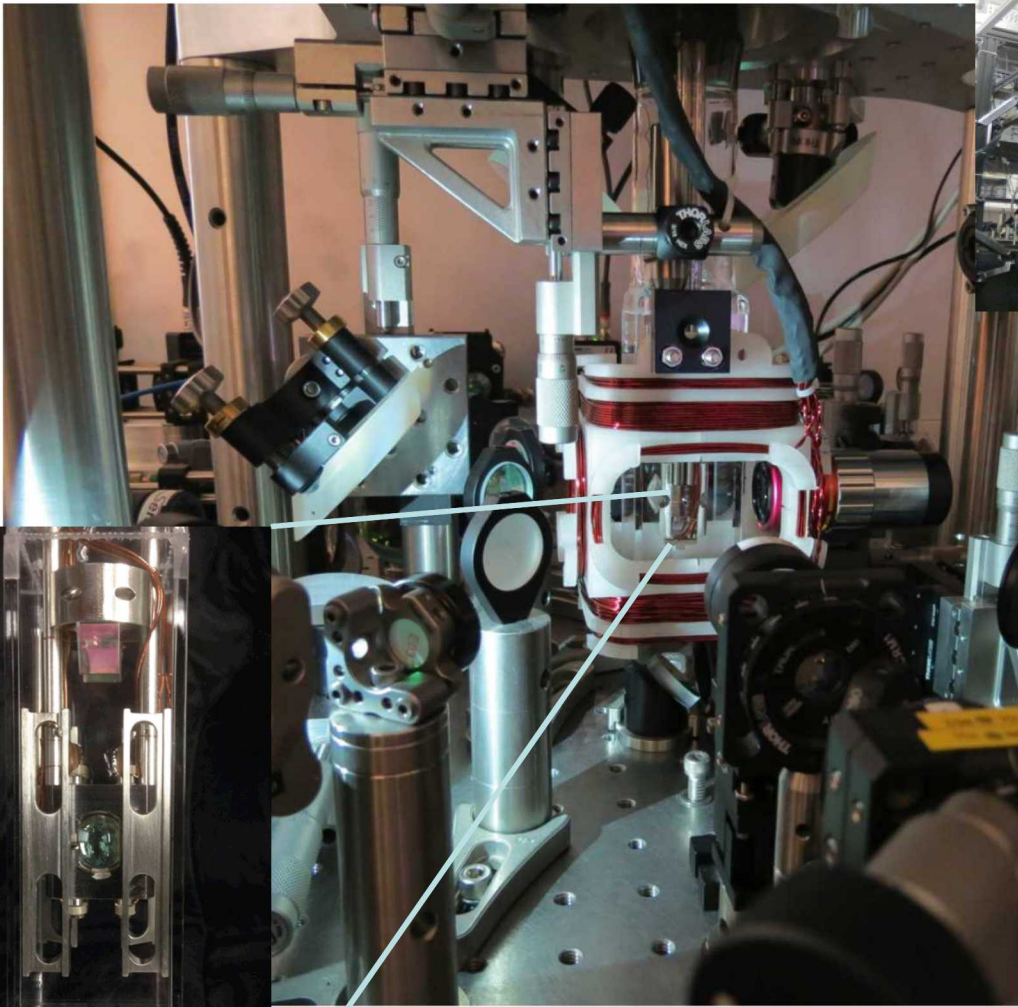
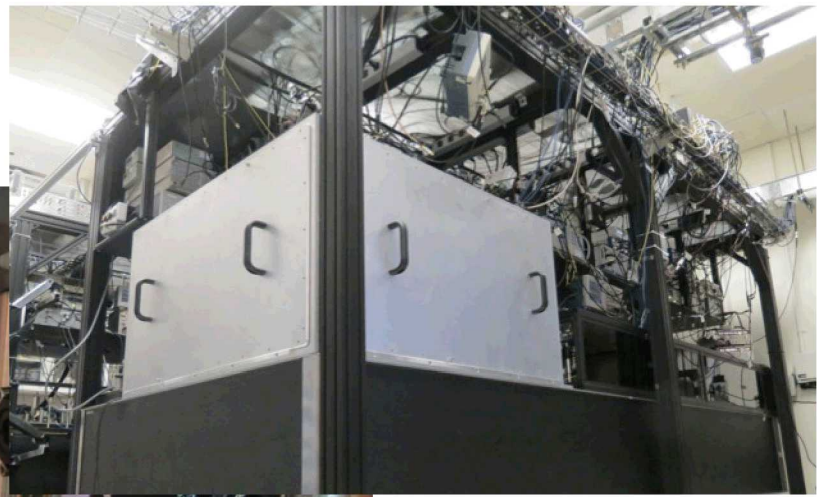
Ground to 64P3/2, x-polarized, B=4.8 G, E = 6.4 V/m

Rydberg state energy level [GHz]  
(combined energy of two atoms)

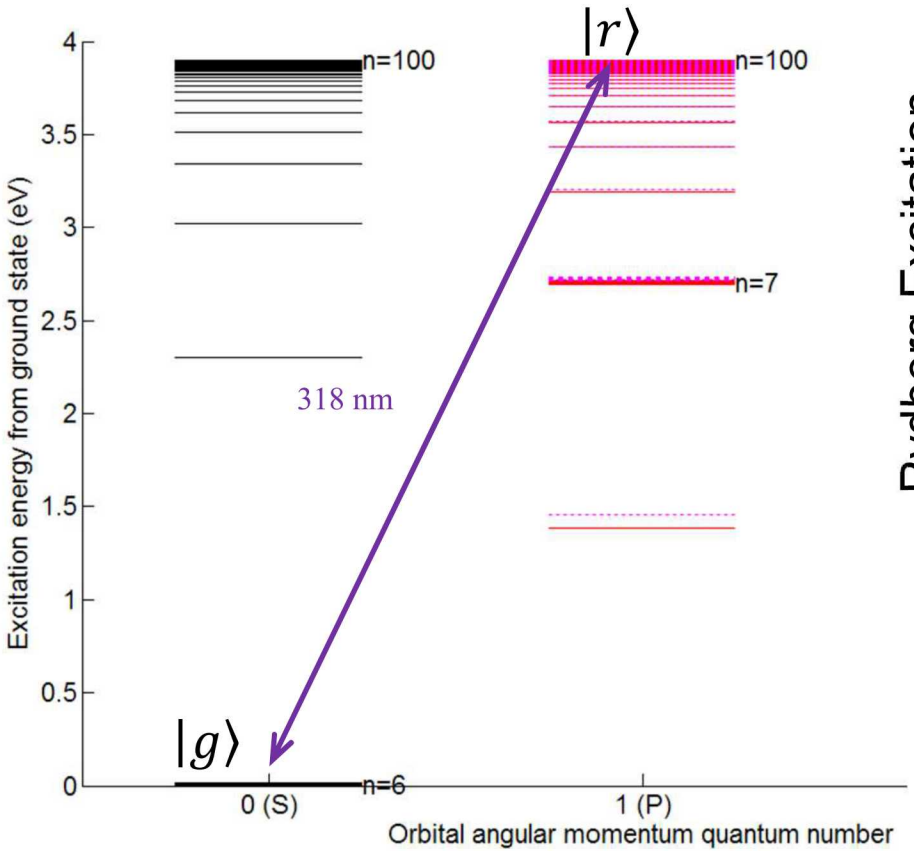


$$H_P = \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{h}_i \sigma_z^{(i)} + \sum_{i,j=1}^N \tilde{J}_{ij} \sigma_z^{(i)} \otimes \sigma_z^{(j)}$$

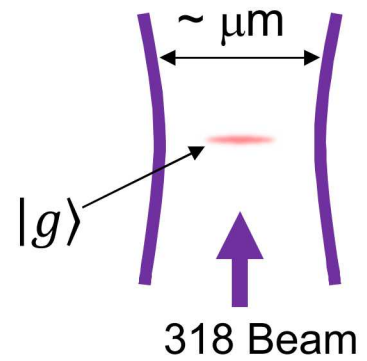
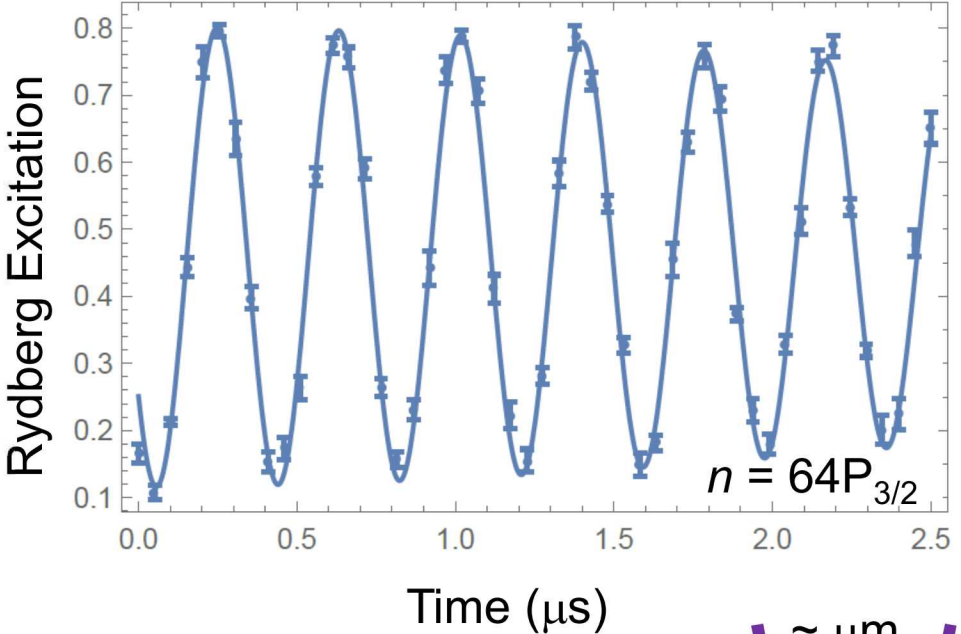
# Apparatus



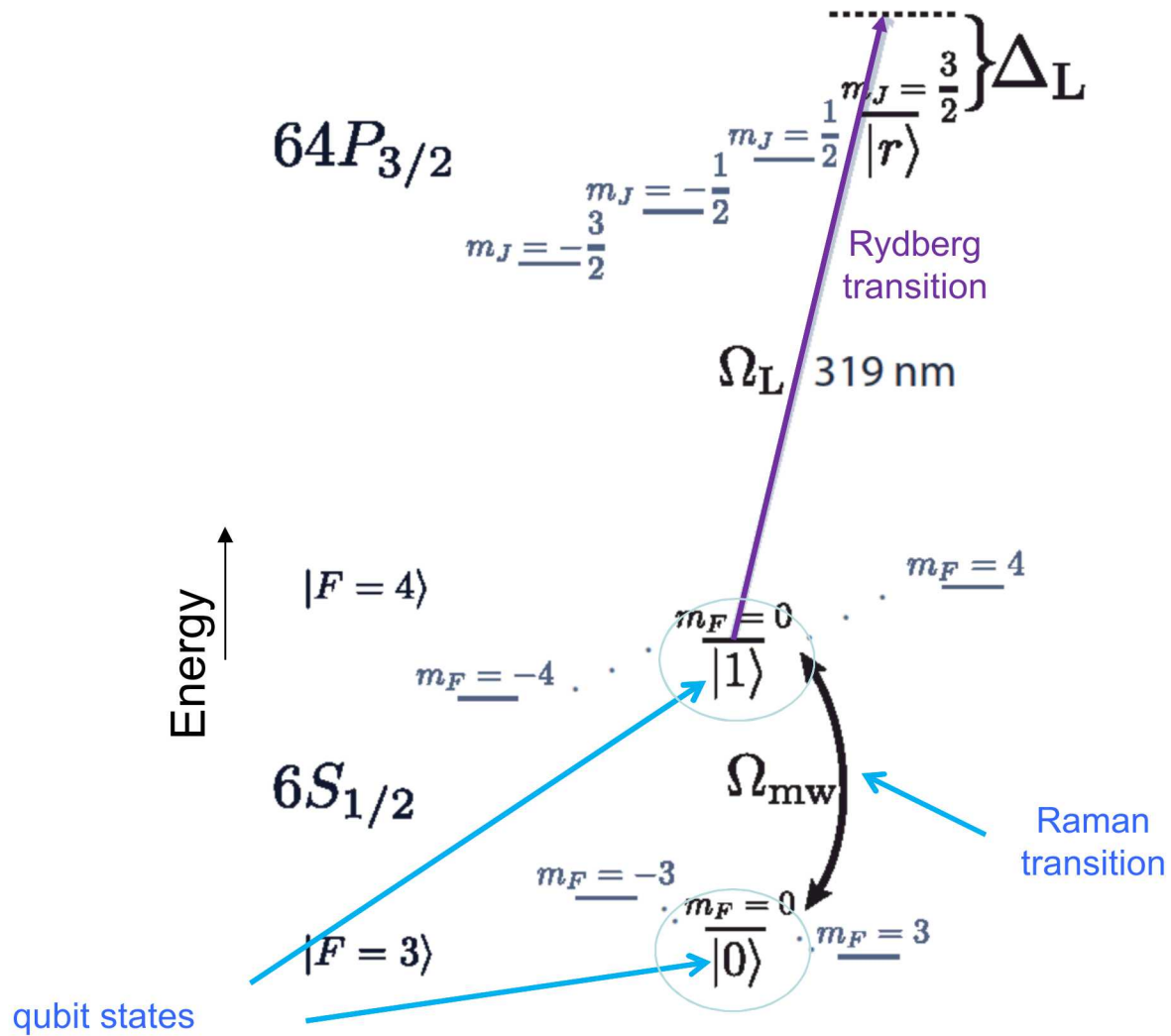
# Rydberg Rabi flopping with 318 nm laser



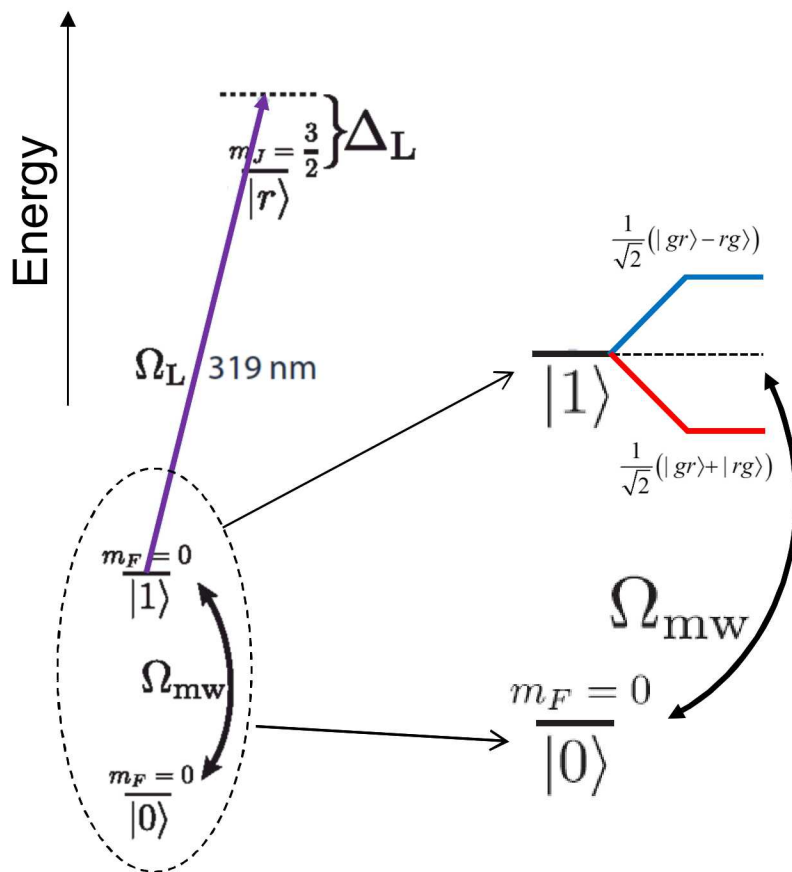
Direct excitation, measured through loss



# Creating Rydberg-Dressed states



# Creating Rydberg-Dressed states



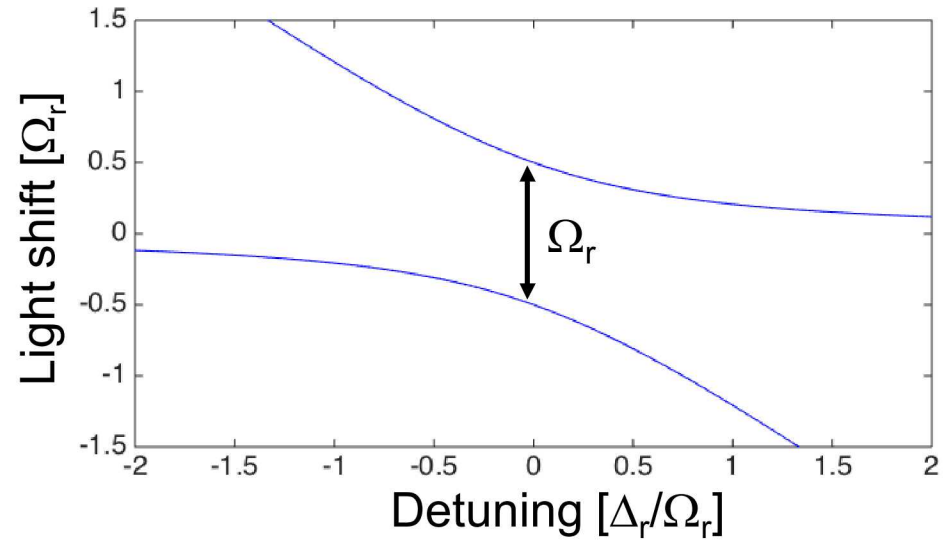
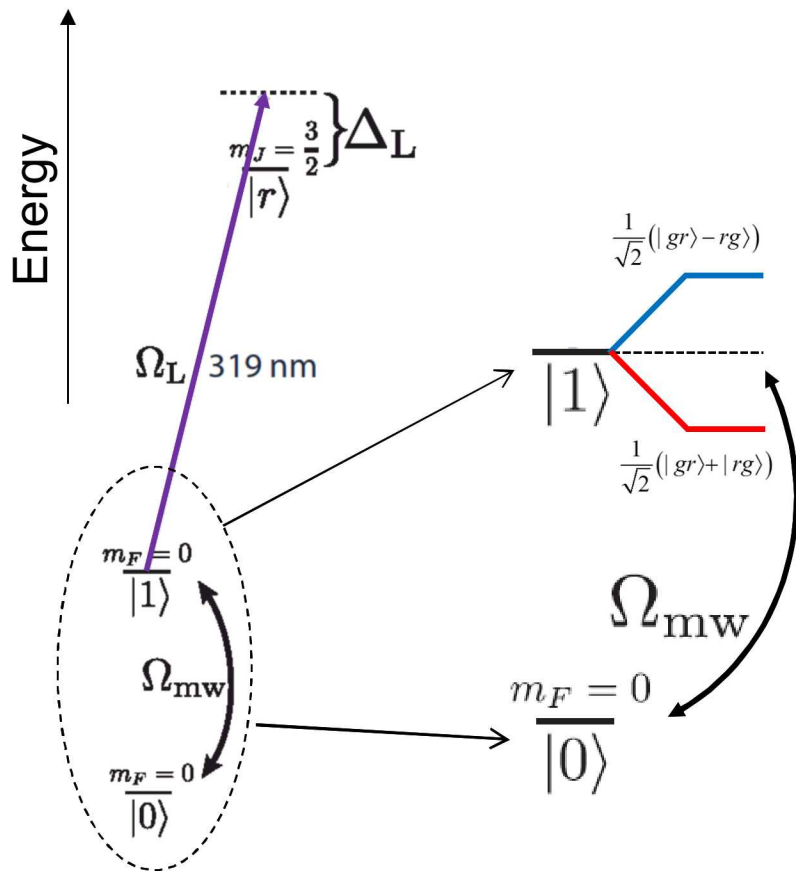
## Light-shift Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2\Delta_L & \Omega_L \\ \Omega_L & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

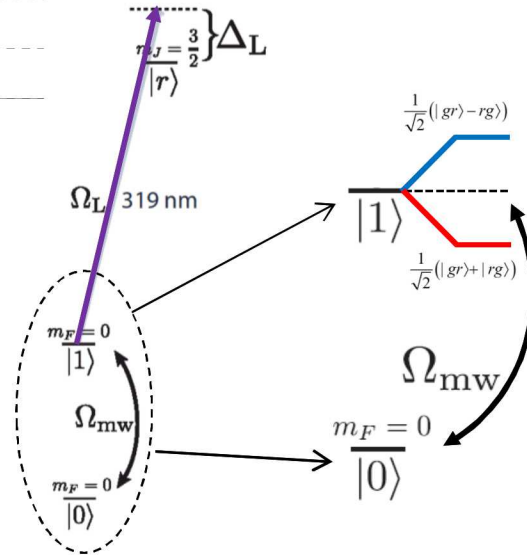
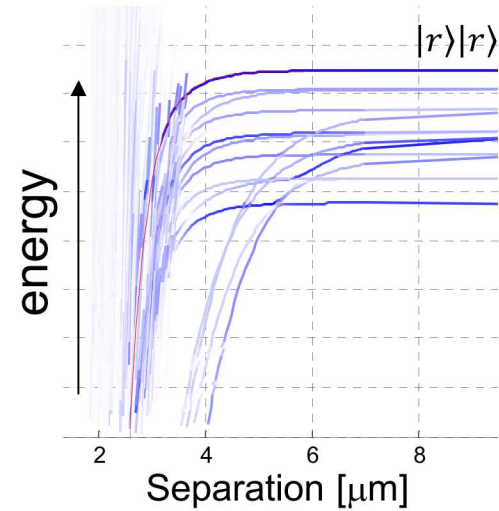
$$\Delta = \frac{\hbar \Omega_L^2}{4 \Delta_L}$$

# Creating Rydberg-Dressed states

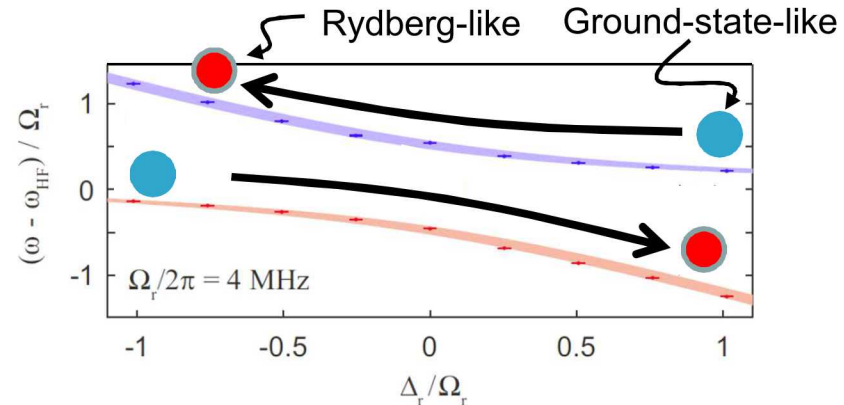
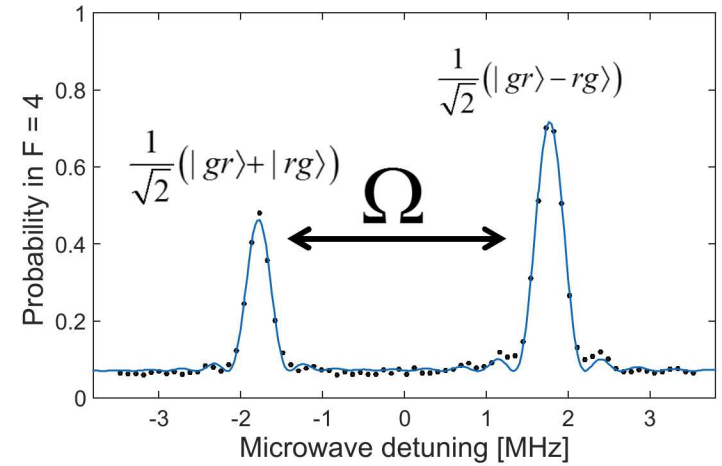
Ground state response



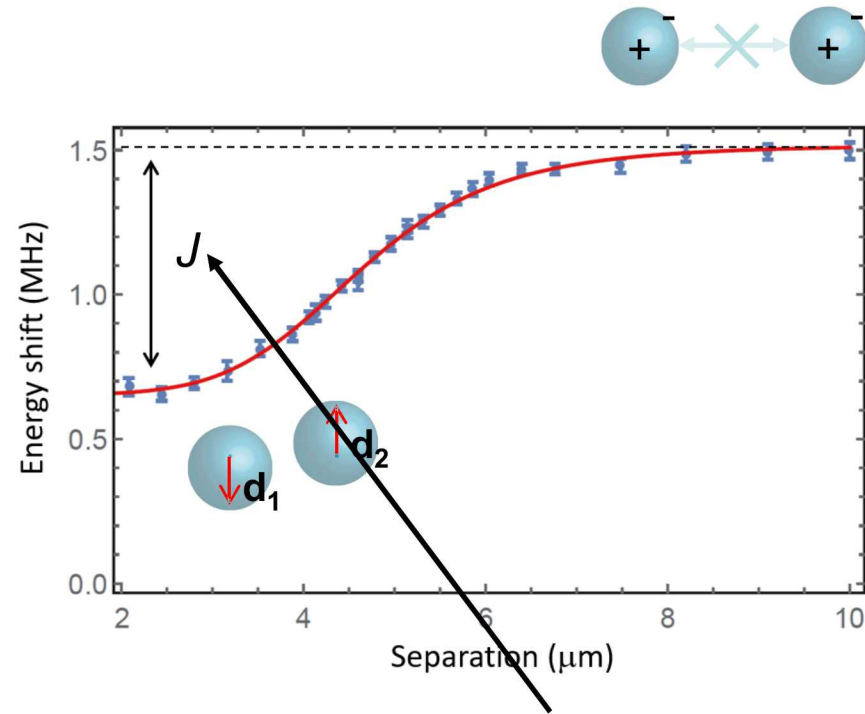
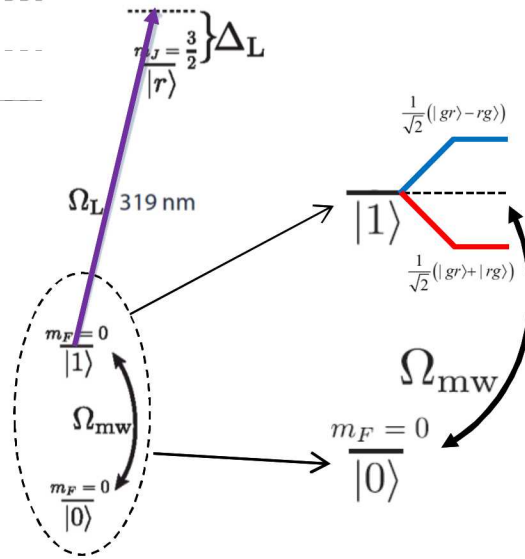
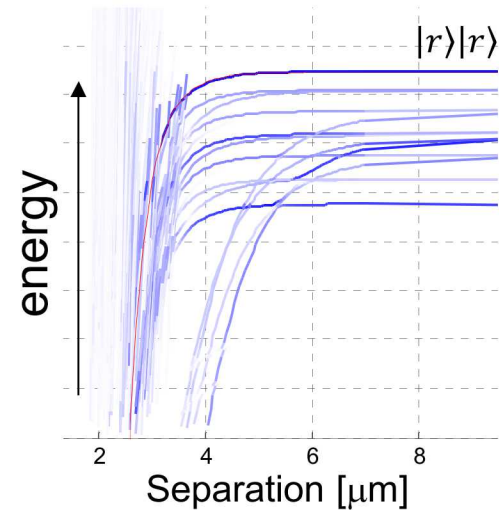
# 1-atom Rydberg-dressed states



Dressed F=4 state Autler-Townes splitting

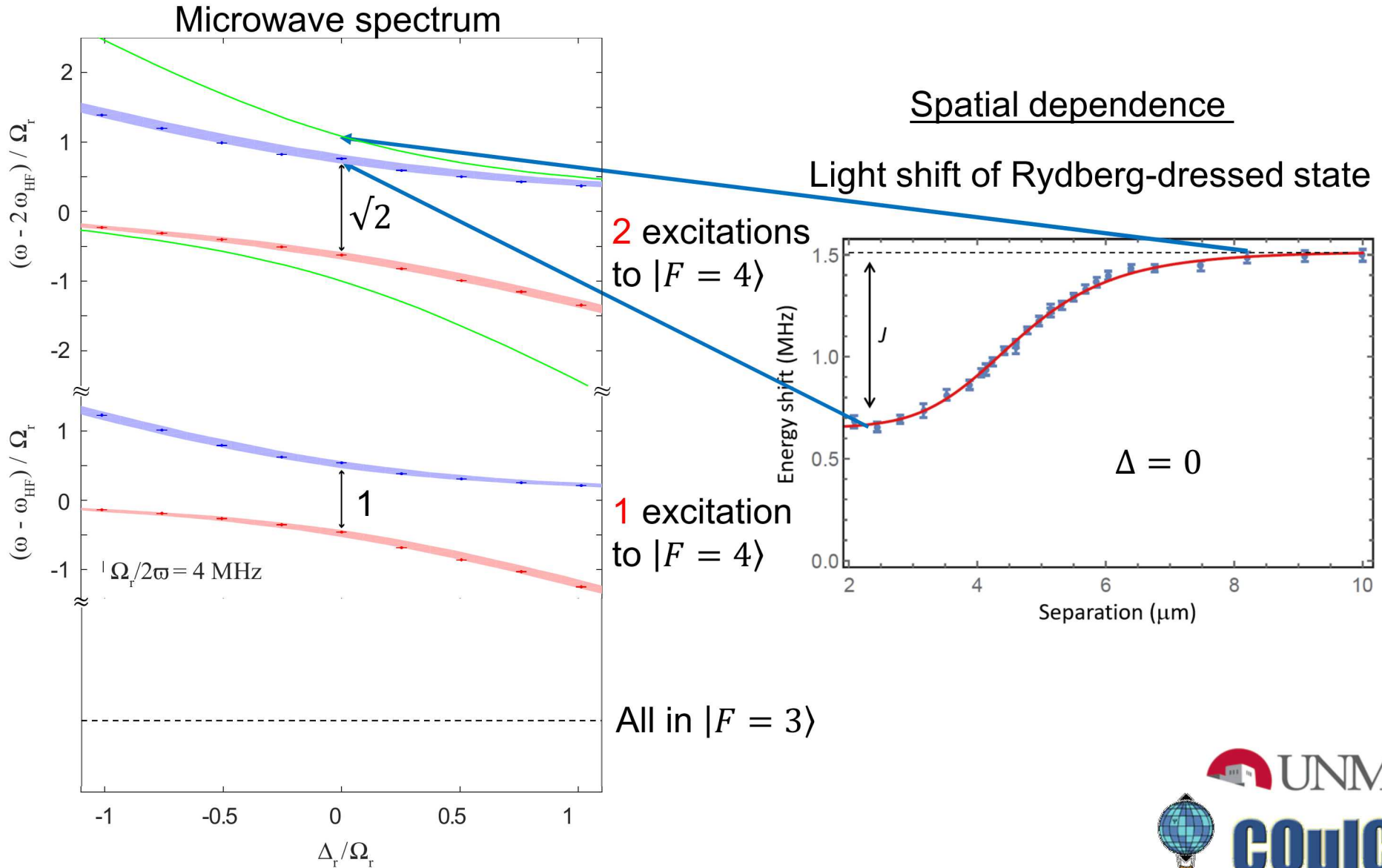


# Rydberg-Dressed interaction



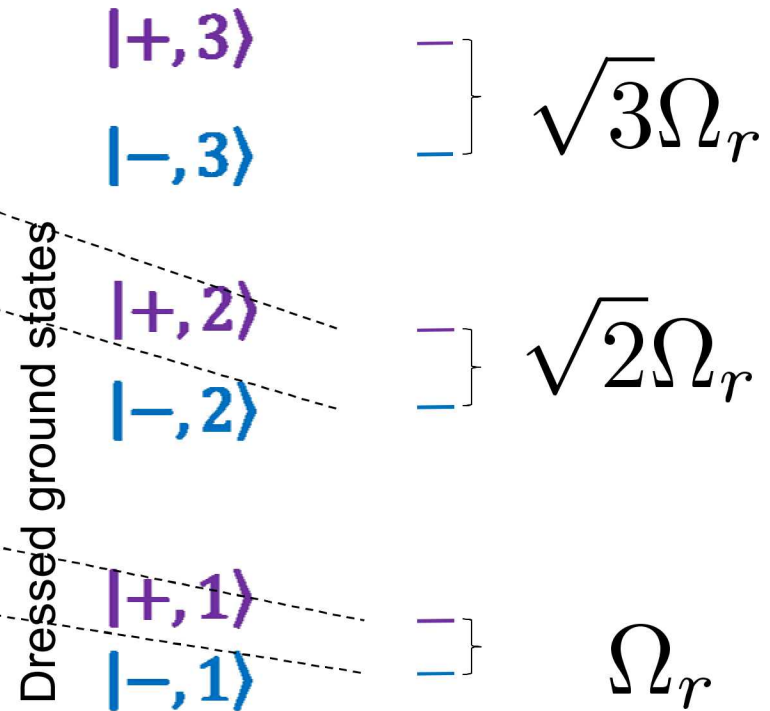
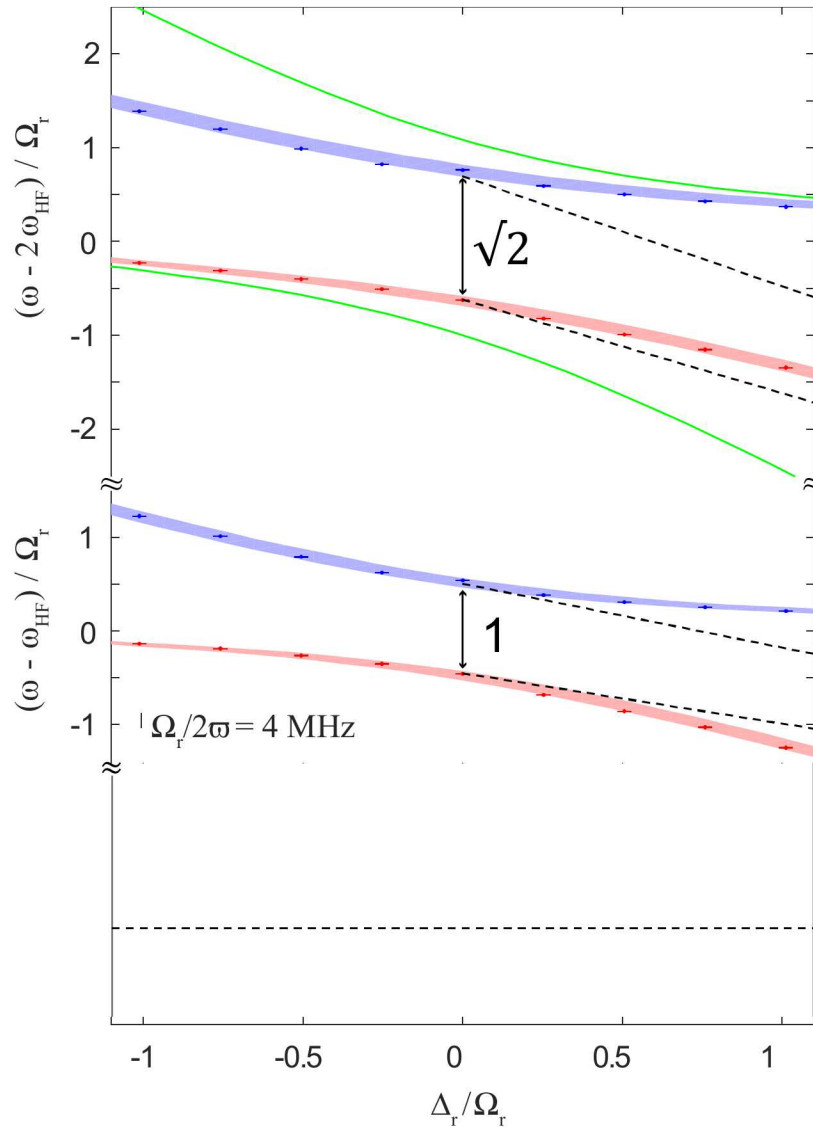
$$H_P = \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{h}_i \sigma_z^{(i)} + \sum_{i,j=1}^N \tilde{J}_{ij} \sigma_z^{(i)} \otimes \sigma_z^{(j)}$$

# 2-atom Rydberg-dressed states



# Extending to $N$ atoms—symmetric

Analogous to Jaynes-Cummings Ladder



$|g, 0\rangle$

# Sample Control Task

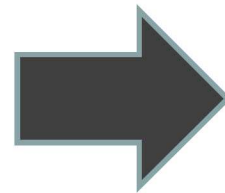
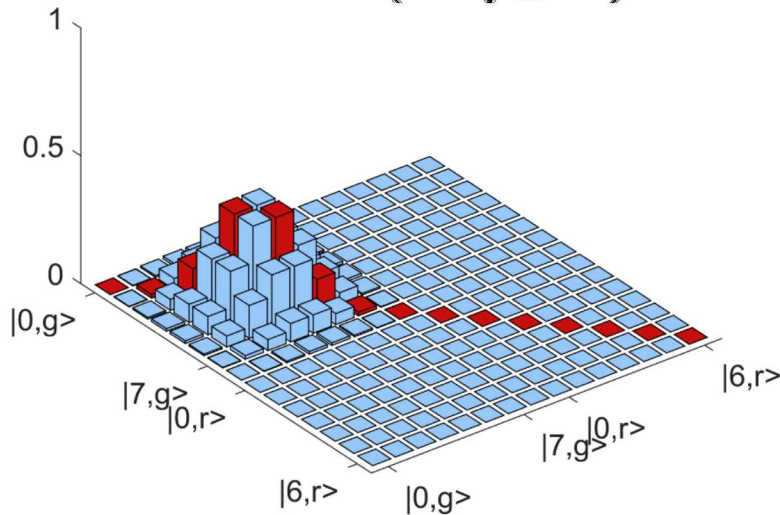
- Create a 7-atom cat state:

$$2\pi * \Omega_r = 5 \text{ MHz}$$

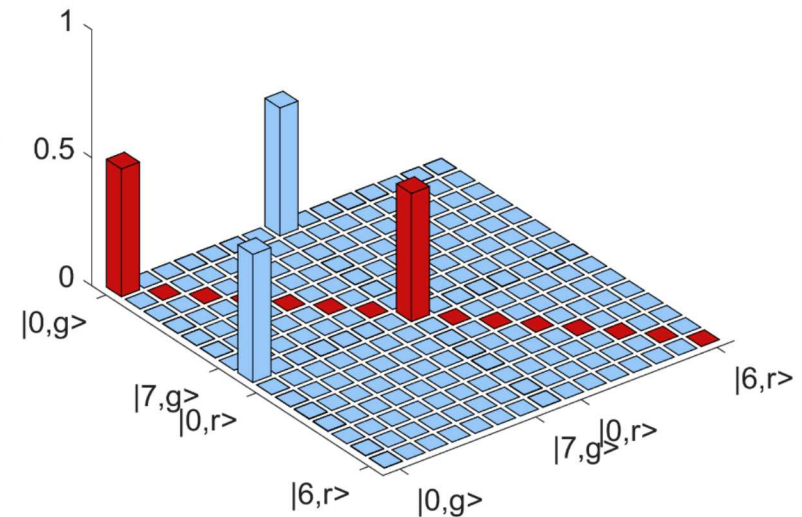
$$2\pi * \delta_r = -2.5 \text{ MHz}$$

$$2\pi * \kappa \approx 600 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\rho_{in} = \left( \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{\otimes 7}$$



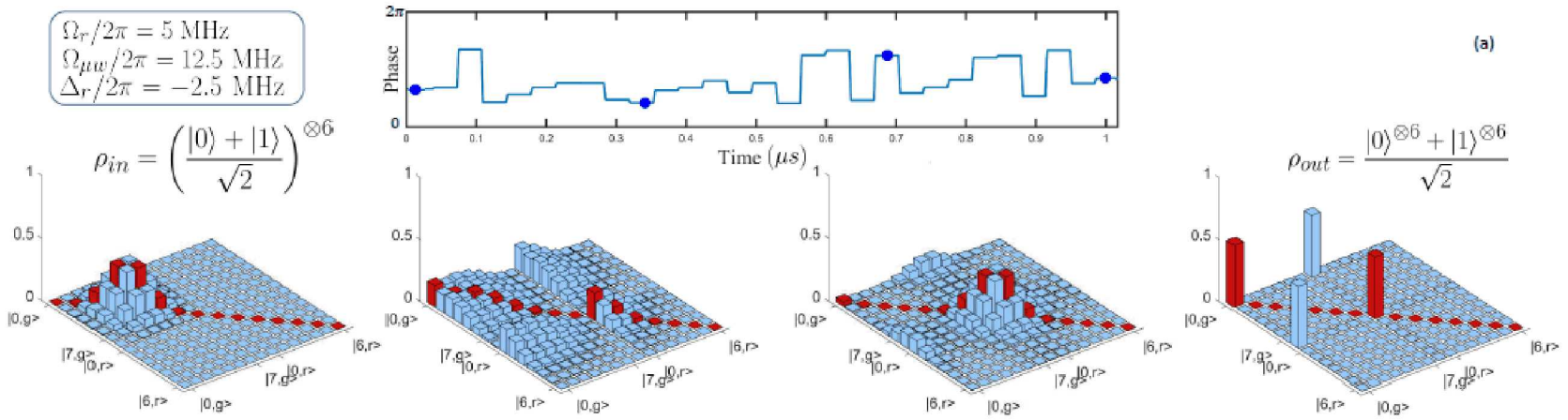
$$\rho_{out} = \frac{|0\rangle^{\otimes 7} + |1\rangle^{\otimes 7}}{\sqrt{2}}$$



- Find the sequence of microwave phases that does this with maximum fidelity

# Arbitrary control

T. Keating *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett **117**, 213601 (2016)



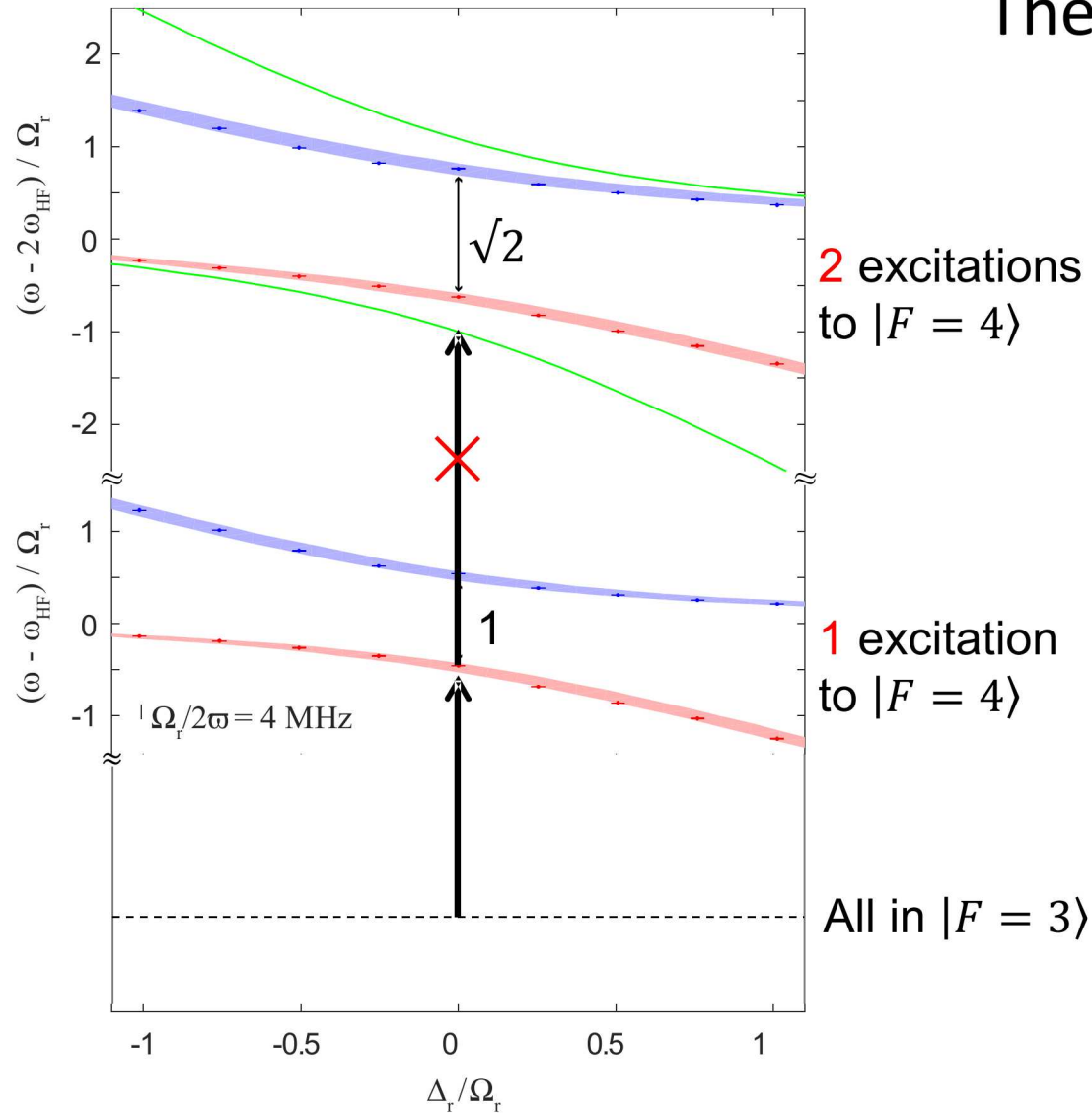
$$\hat{H}_c[\phi_{\mu w}(t)] = \frac{\hbar\Omega_{\mu w}}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left( e^{-i\phi_{\mu w}(t)} |1\rangle_i \langle 0| + e^{+i\phi_{\mu w}(t)} |0\rangle_i \langle 1| \right) = \hbar\Omega_{\mu w} (\cos[\phi_{\mu w}(t)] \hat{J}_x + \sin[\phi_{\mu w}(t)] \hat{J}_y)$$

control  
 $\phi_{\mu w}(t)$

The nonlinearity of the JCM, together with externally applied fields makes the system fully controllable on the symmetric Dicke space; we can generate an arbitrary superposition state.

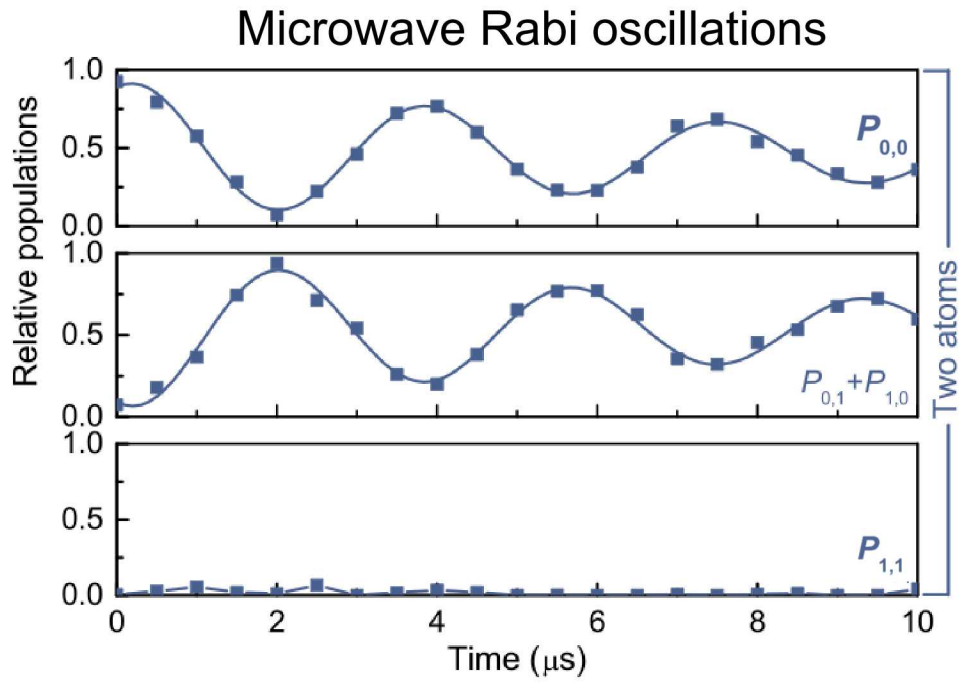
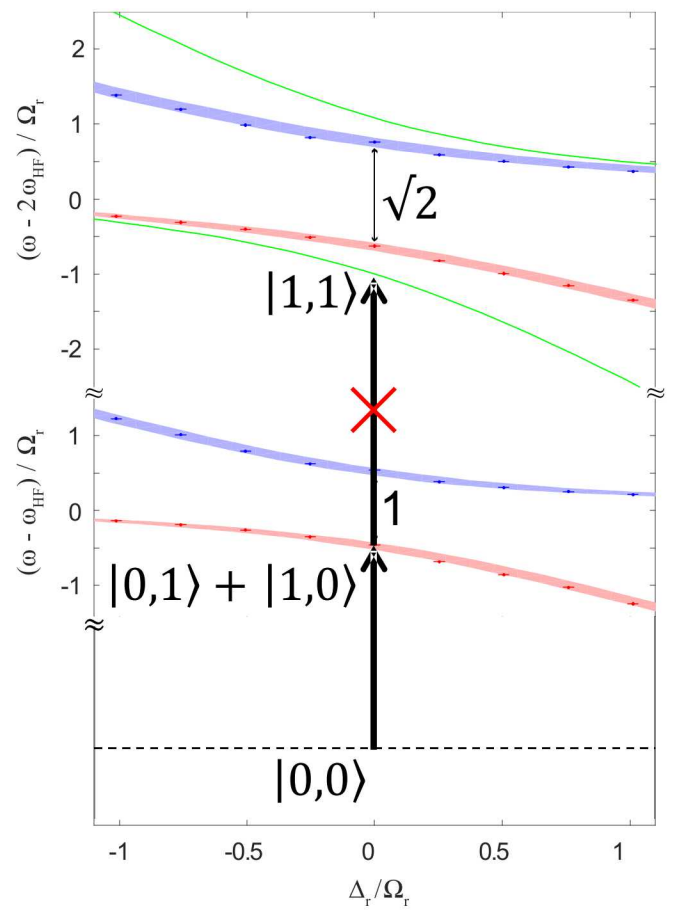
# Creating entanglement with a single step

The “spin-flip blockade”



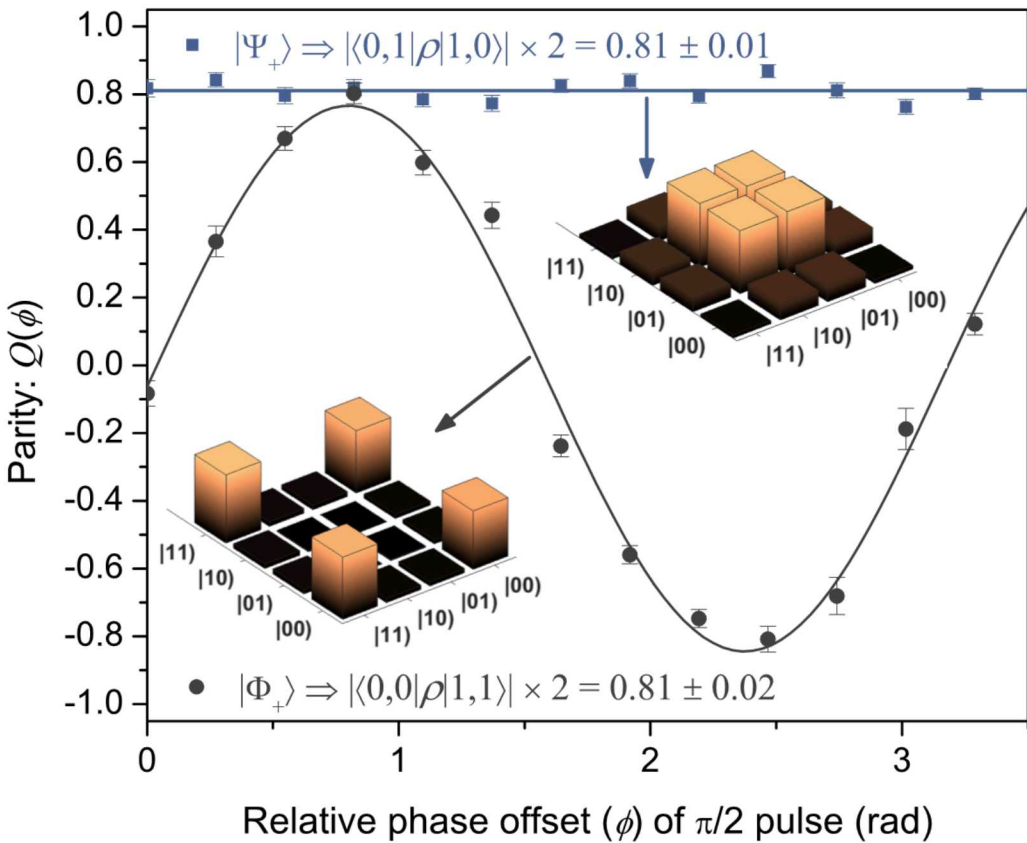
# Creating entanglement with a single step

## The “spin-flip blockade”



# Spin-flip blockade

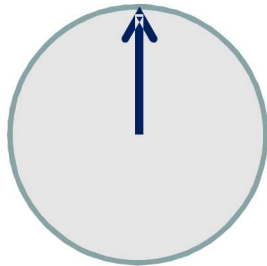
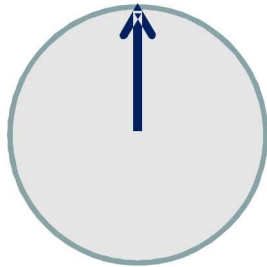
Verify the entanglement via parity measurements



1. Prepare Bell state
2. Apply global  $\pi/2$  with given phase
3. Measure parity  $Q$
4. Obtain bound on fidelity = 0.81(2)

# Generating Entanglement

Phase:



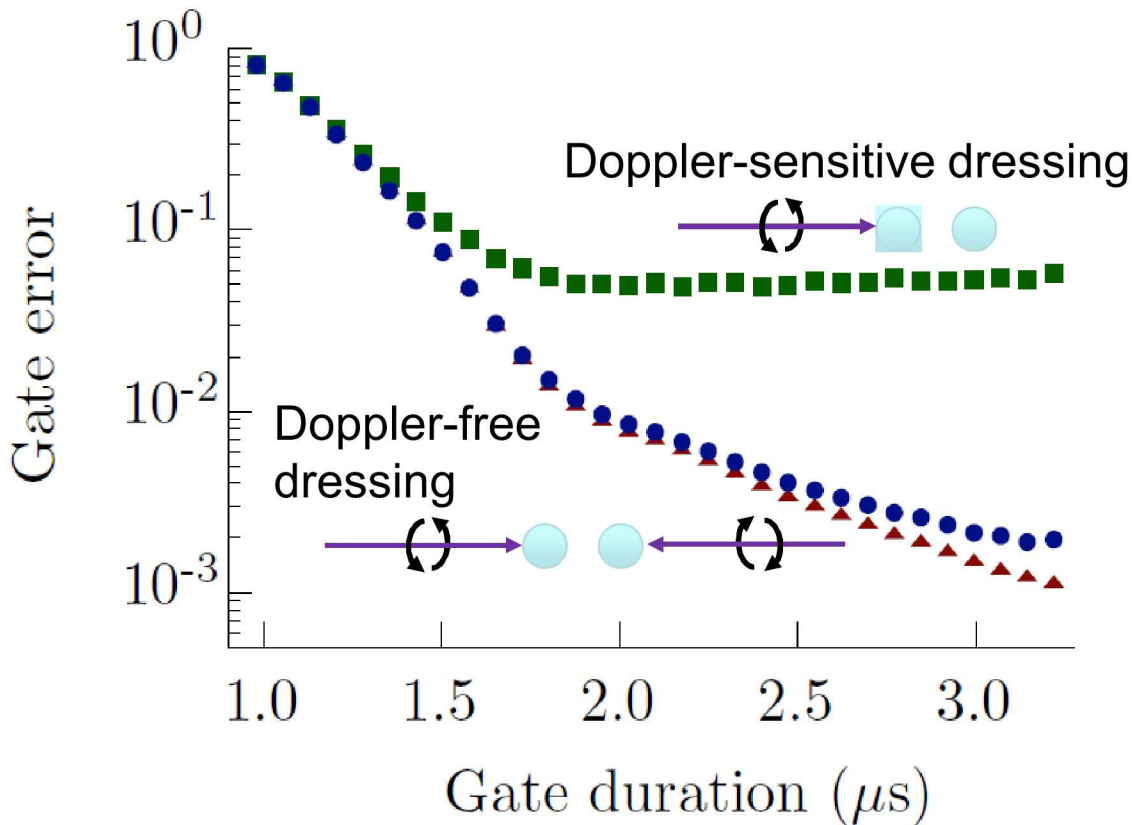
$$\hat{H}_{DD} = J |11\rangle\langle 11|$$

Laser **ON**F

—————  $|11\rangle$

—————  $|01\rangle |10\rangle$   
and  $|00\rangle$

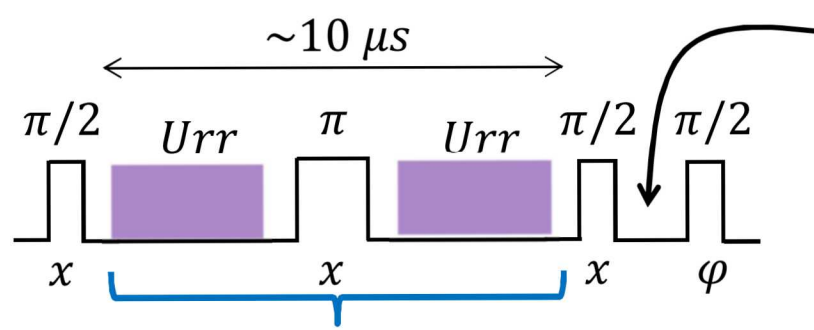
# Simulated CPHASE gate fidelities



$\Omega = 0 \rightarrow 3 \text{ MHz}$   
 $\Delta/2\pi = 6 \rightarrow 0 \text{ MHz}$   
 $\Gamma = 3.7 \text{ kHz}$   
 $T = 16 \mu\text{K}$

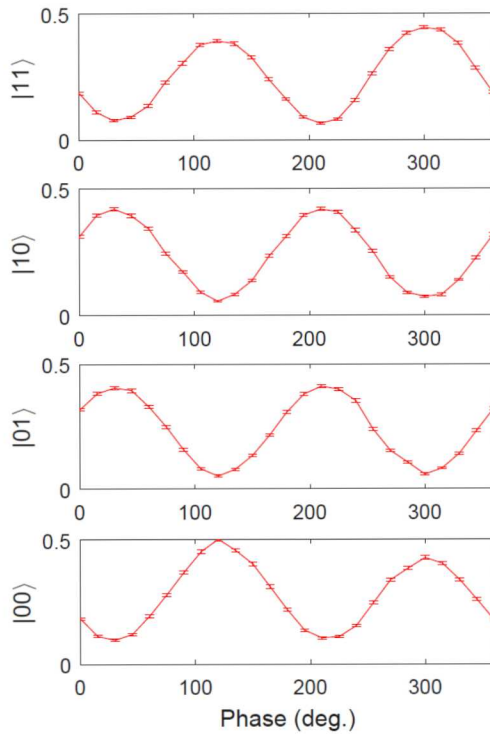
- Motional errors set a high floor on error for the single-beam scheme.
- The Doppler-free scheme is limited by the much smaller photon scattering rate.

# Dressed CPHASE gate

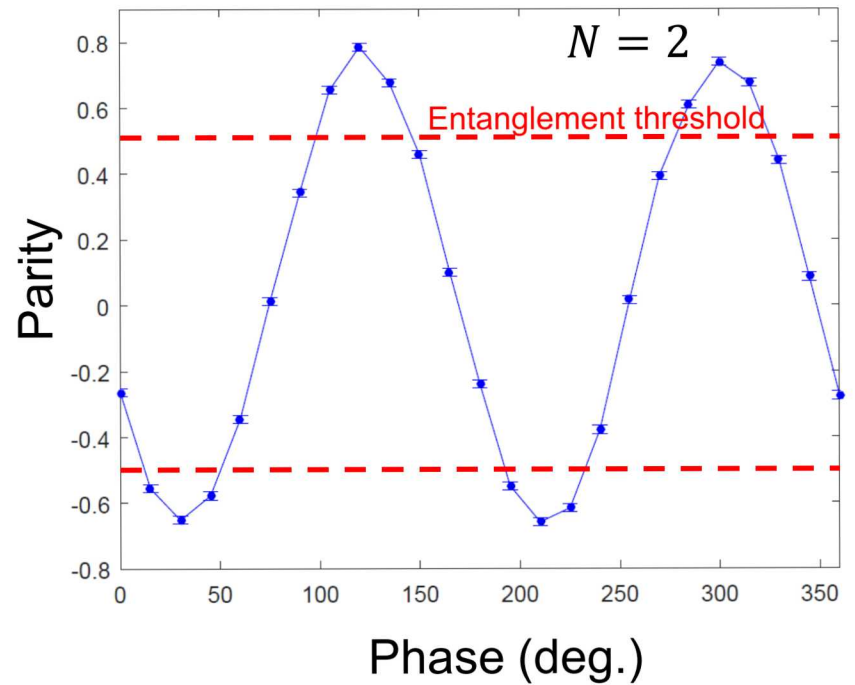


$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = J \times (\hat{S}_z)^2$$



$$\langle \hat{\Pi} \rangle \propto \sin N\varphi$$

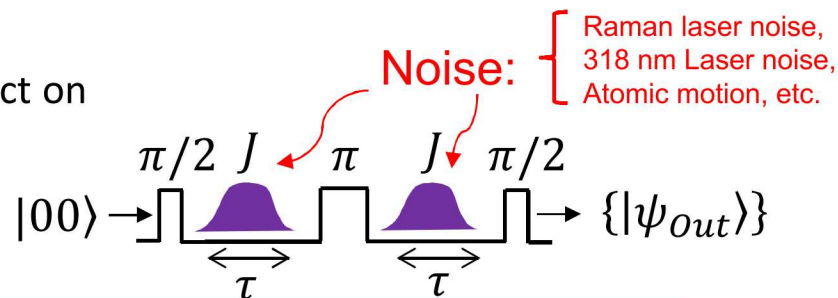


# Error budget for CPHASE gate

## Error budget: informing an experimental strategy

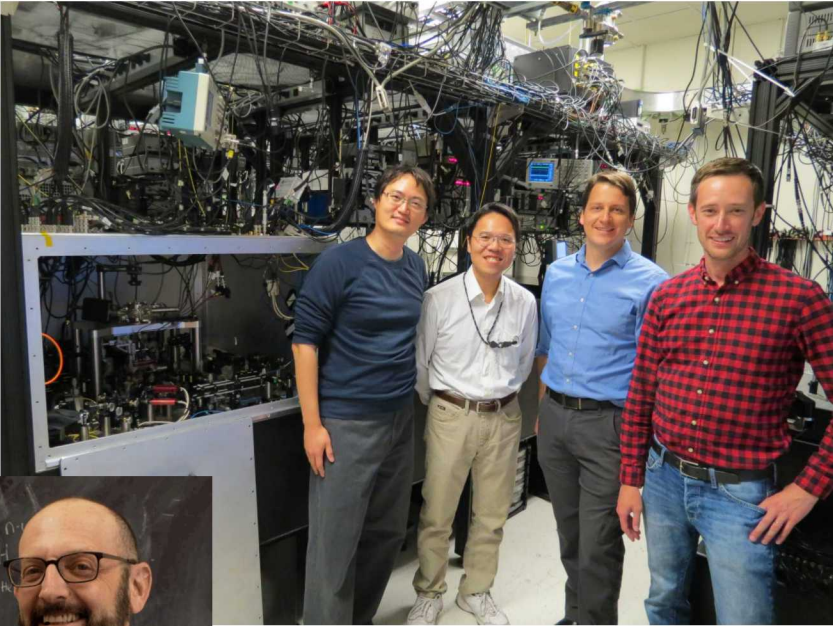
- Trace over external parameters to calculate effect on state fidelity, using measured parameters.

$$\text{Fidelity} = \langle \psi_{tar} | \rho_{out} | \psi_{tar} \rangle$$



Effect	Fidelity reduction	Mitigation
LO noise	10% $\pm$ 0.1%(stat.) $\pm$ 2%(sys.)	Clean Raman laser/ $\mu$ Wave cavity
State purity	<3%	Clean Raman laser/ $\mu$ Wave cavity
Atomic position spread	3% $\pm$ 0.5%	Sideband cooling to ground state
Wave-packet overlap	<0.1%	Sideband cooling to ground state
Atomic velocity spread	<0.1%	Sideband cooling to ground state
318 nm Laser frequency noise	0.2% $\pm$ 0.1%	Pre-stabilized seed lasers, different detuning, dynamical decoupling
Spontaneous emission	0.4% $\pm$ 0.2%	Higher principal quantum #
318 nm laser amplitude noise	<0.1%	Install "noise eater" on laser

# CQuIC-Sandia Team

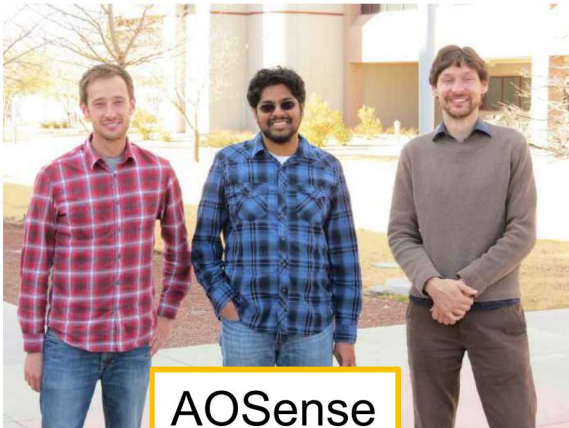


J. Lee, Y-Y. Jau, M. Martin, G. B.



I. Deutsch (UNM)

Previous  
CQuIC  
members



AOSense

G. B., A. Rakholla, H. McGuinness



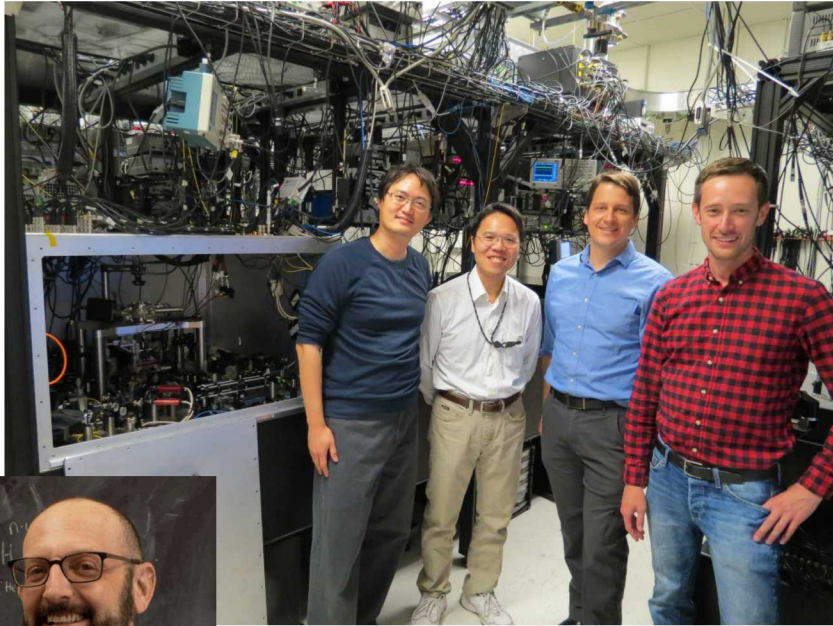
Sandia mountains viewed from the Rio Grande near Albuquerque, New Mexico



NIST

L. Parazzoli, G. B., A. Hankin, A. Ferdinand, J. Chou, G. Burns

# CQuIC-Sandia Team



J. Lee, Y-Y. Jau, M. Martin, G. B.



Sandia mountains viewed from the Rio Grande near Albuquerque, New Mexico



I. Deutsch (UNM)

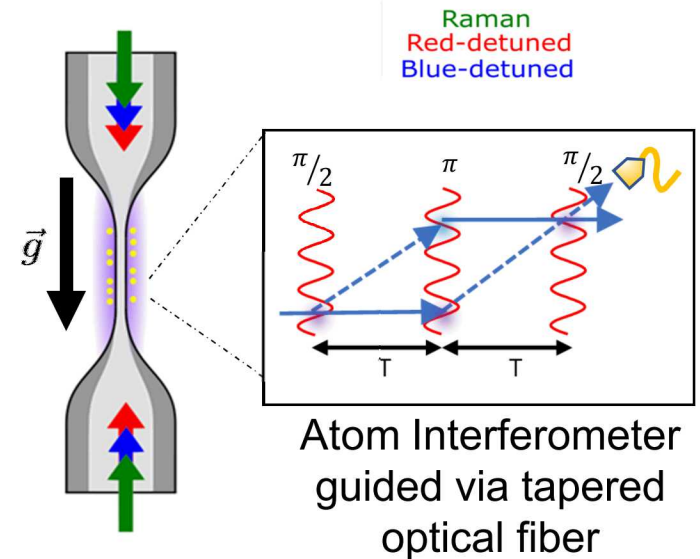


J. Bainbridge (UNM)



A. Orozco (UNM)

Current  
CQuIC  
members



Atom Interferometer  
guided via tapered  
optical fiber