



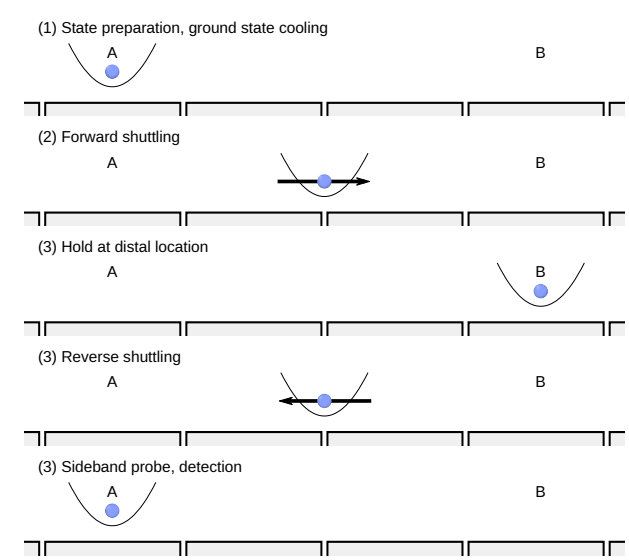
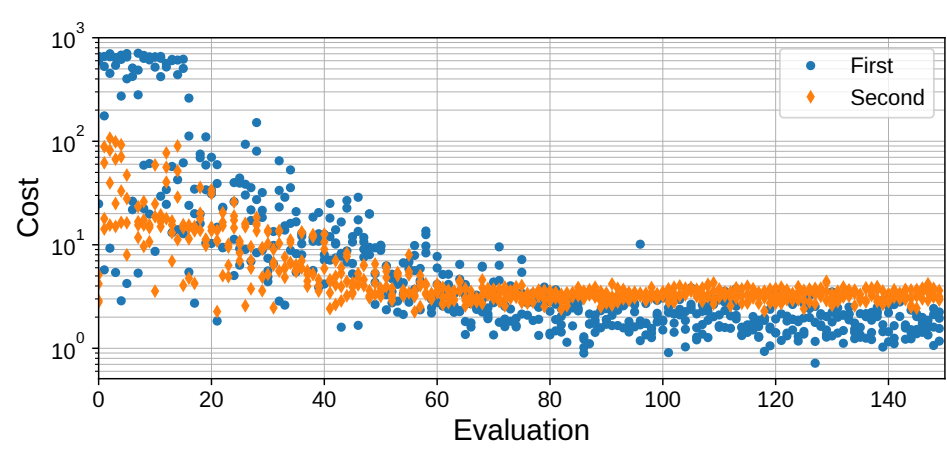
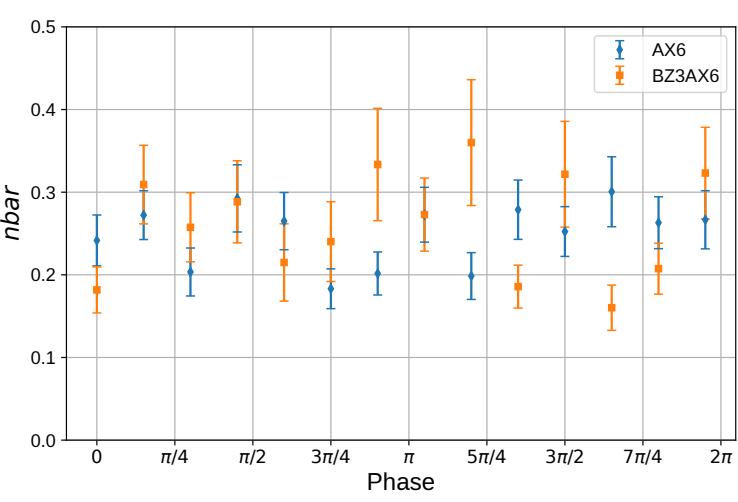
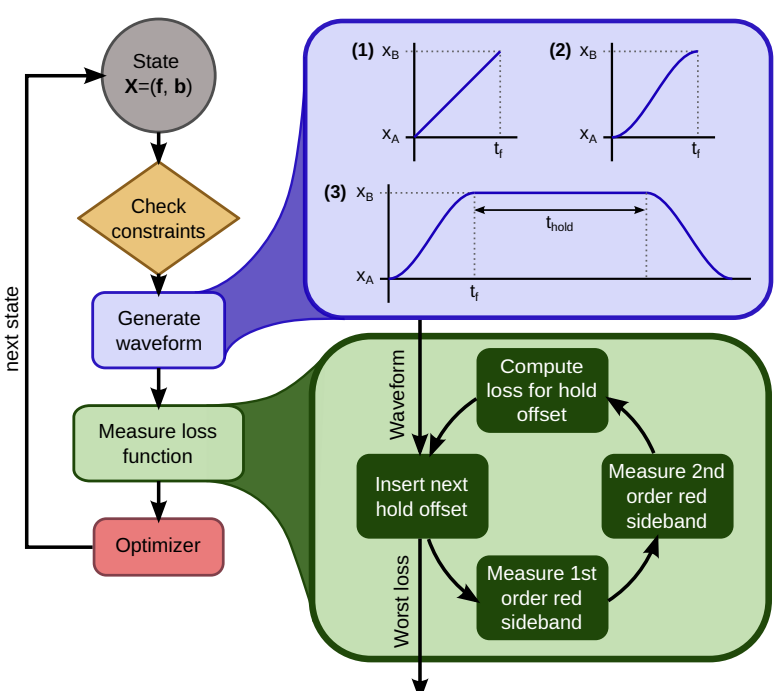
Advanced Technologies for Ion Trap Systems

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Fast shuttling of ions

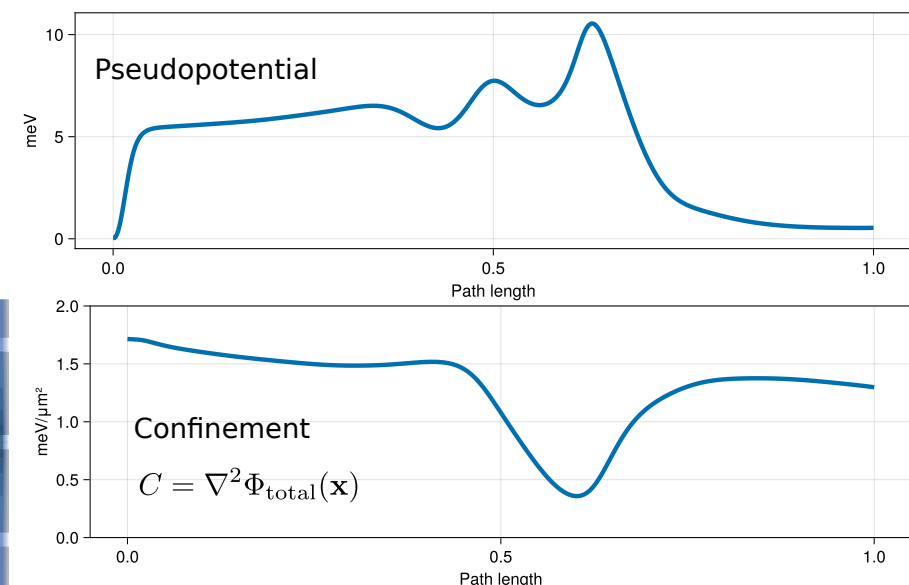
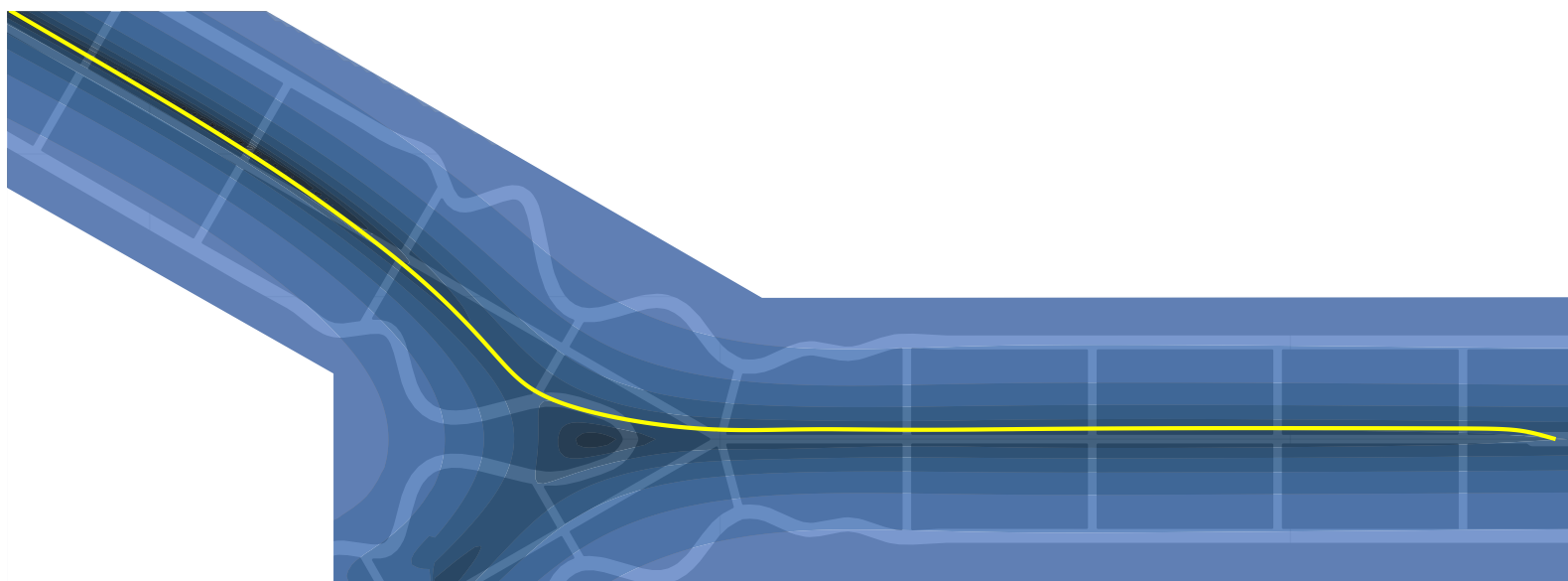
Recent work [1]:

- Demonstrated a closed-loop optimization of ion shuttling to achieve sub-quanta excitation at average speeds of 35m/s
 - Controlling axial frequency and well trajectory
 - Varying hold offset allows for solutions independent of dwell-time
- Used custom electronics that output arbitrary waveforms with 12 MHz analog bandwidth for 96 channels.
- Observed ~0.3 quanta gain independent of phase in the distal location



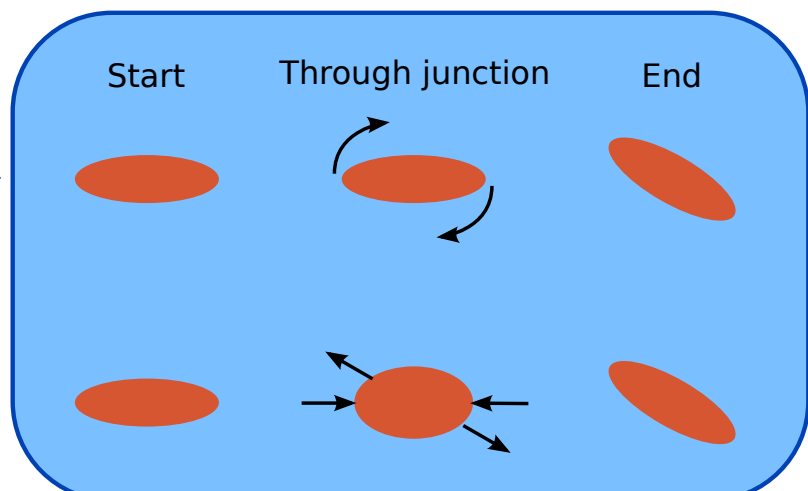
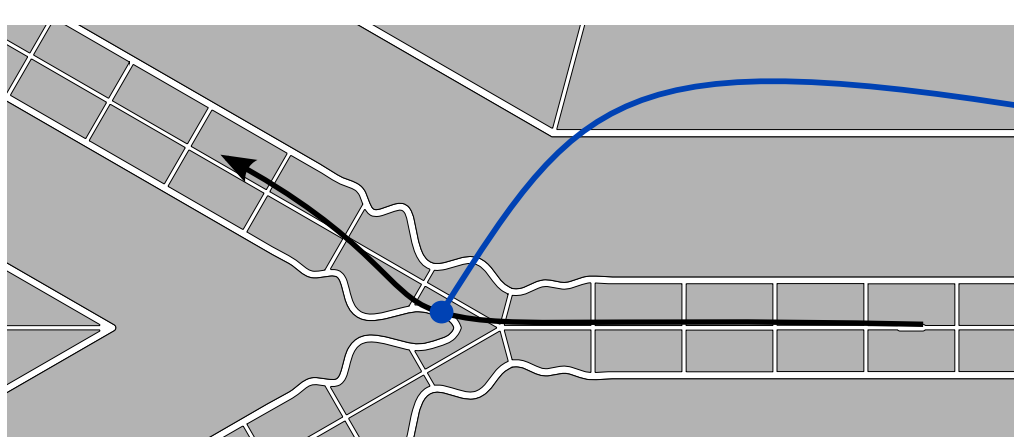
Current Work

- Designing trajectories to shuttle ions through a junction
- Lack of trap symmetry makes path generation more complex
- Have been able to successfully shuttle 50m/s through a junction
- Getting optimization to work is more challenging
- Developing both closed and open loop approaches



Junction behavior

- Confinement [2] drops in the junction
- Trap becomes isotropic, leading to mixing of radial and axial modes
- What is a good loss function?



Rotation of weak axis vs. compression/expansion

[1] Sterk, et al. "Closed-loop optimization of fast trapped-ion shuttling with sub-quanta excitation" *npj Quantum Inf* **8**, 68 (2022)
[2] Burton et al. "Transport of Multispecies Ion Crystals through a Junction in a Radio-Frequency Paul Trap" *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **130**, 173202 (2023).

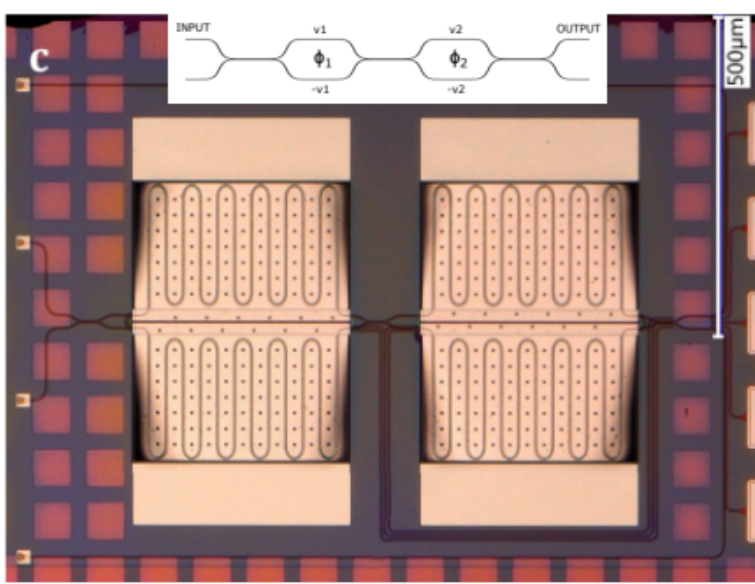
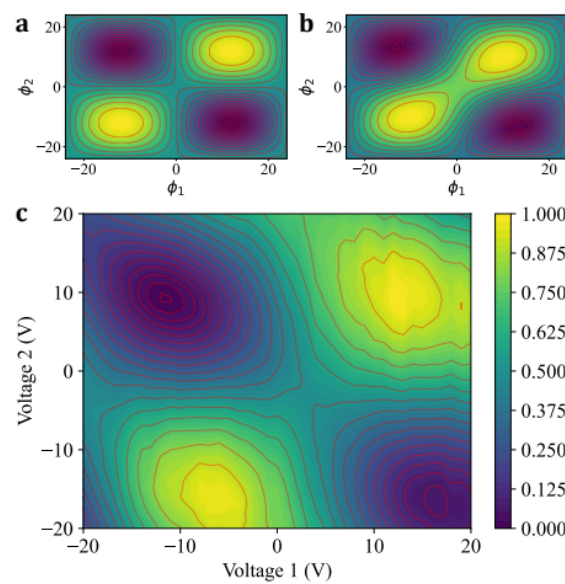
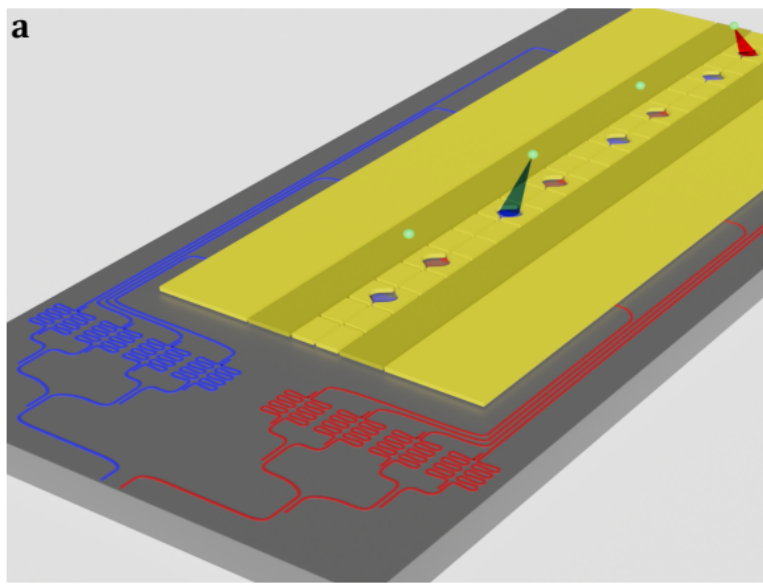
Integrated Modulators

Why Modulators?

- Reduce alignment issues
- Reduce the optical phase drift
- Reduce number of optical input couplers while maintaining addressability
- Requires on-chip modulators for switching.

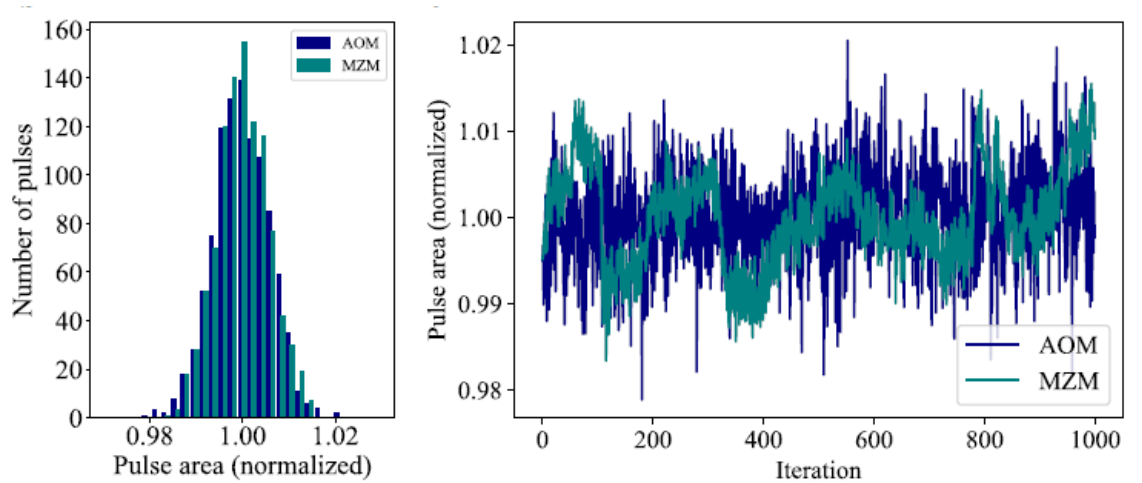
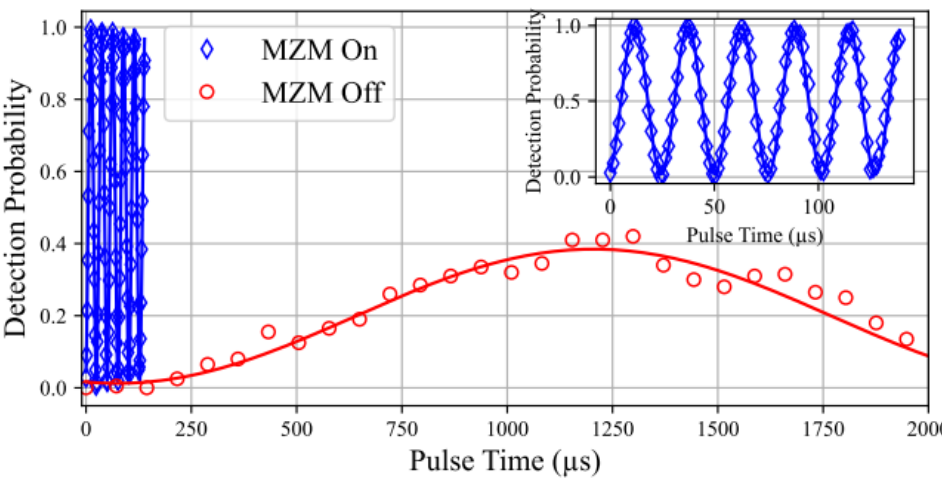
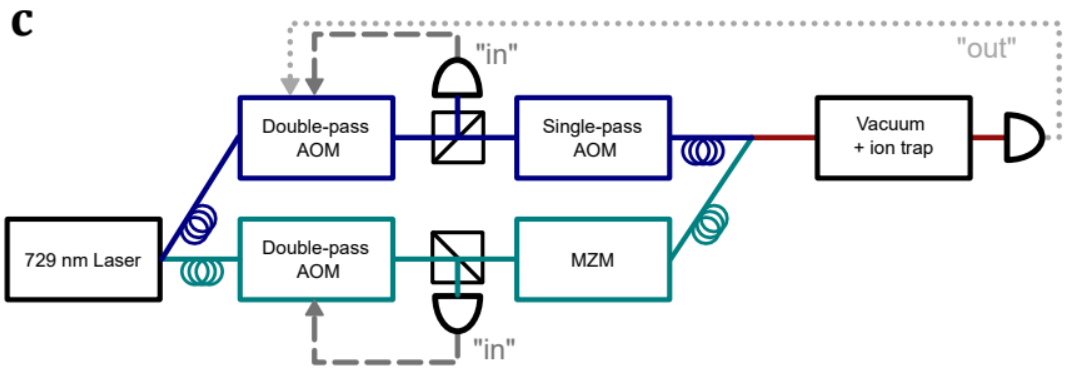
Requirements

- Fast switching ($\ll 1 \mu s$)
- Support optical powers (1 to 10 mW)
- High extinction ratio (gate laser > 60 dB, higher for resonant detection beam)
- Support high fidelity quantum gates
- CMOS compatible
- Cryogenic operation (desired)



Experiment [3]

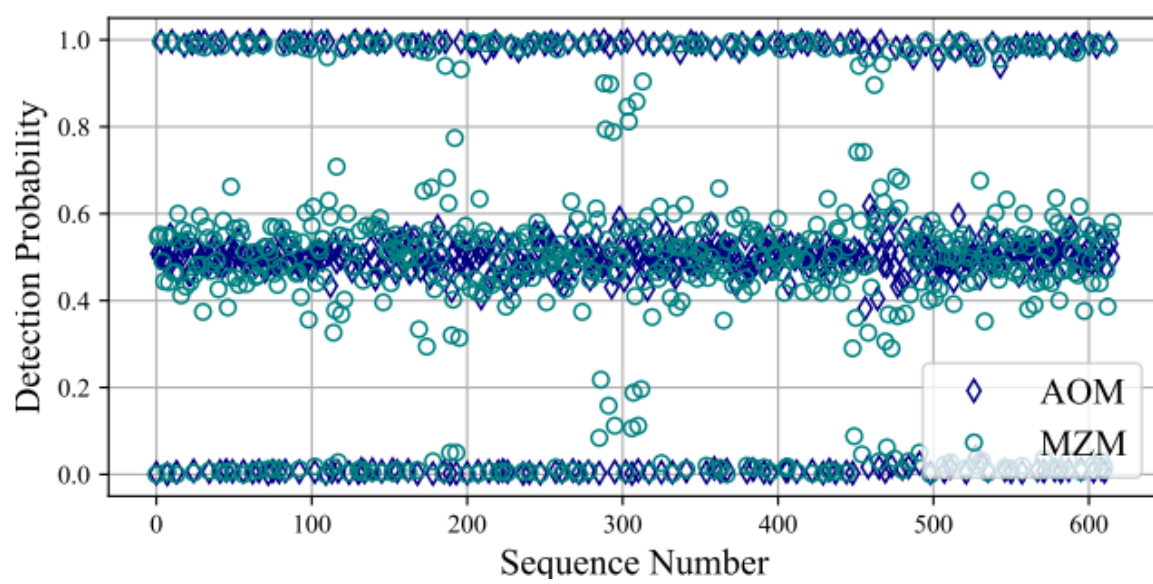
- External modulator chip (double MZI) delivered to ion via free space
- Driving 729nm optical qubit transition in calcium
- Compare performance of modulators with AOM setup



- Measurement of Rabi flopping with MZM on and off, indicating a 38.7dB extinction.

- Pulse areas from AOM and MZM exhibit similar variance in pulse area, but different noise/drift

Modulator	Process infidelity ($\times 10^{-3}$)
(GST, stabilization)	$\sqrt{X} / \sqrt{Y} / I$
MZM (standard, in)	$2.64 \pm 0.06 / 2.42 \pm 0.05 / 2.64 \pm 0.06$
MZM (physical, in)	$0.23 \pm 0.01 // 1.62 \pm 0.02$
AOM (standard, in)	$1.6 \pm 0.1 / 1.5 \pm 0.1 / 0.7 \pm 0.1$
AOM (standard, out)	$0.73 \pm 0.07 / 1.05 \pm 0.08 / 0.1 \pm 0.1$
Modulator	$\sqrt{X} / \sqrt{Y} / I$
MZM (standard, in)	$1.90 \pm 0.04 / 2.15 \pm 0.03 / 4.78 \pm 0.03$
MZM (physical, in)	$1.52 \pm 0.02 // 4.03 \pm 0.02$
AOM (standard, in)	$2.83 \pm 0.07 / 2.34 \pm 0.06 / 0.30 \pm 0.04$
AOM (standard, out)	$0.53 \pm 0.06 / 0.73 \pm 0.06 / 0.69 \pm 0.04$

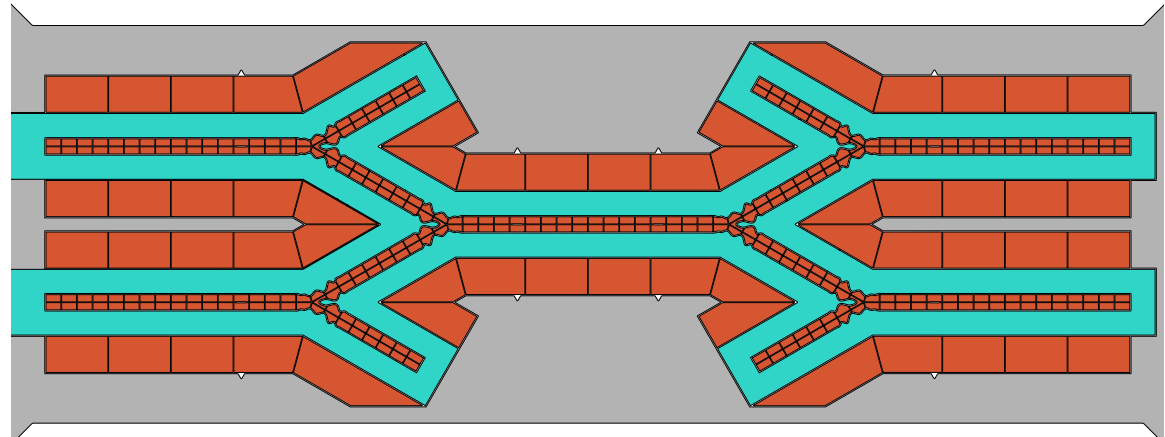


[3] Hogle, et al. "High-fidelity trapped-ion qubit operations with scalable photonic modulators" *arXiv:2210.14368v1* (2022)

Complex ion trap design (Enchilada trap)

Purpose and Capabilities

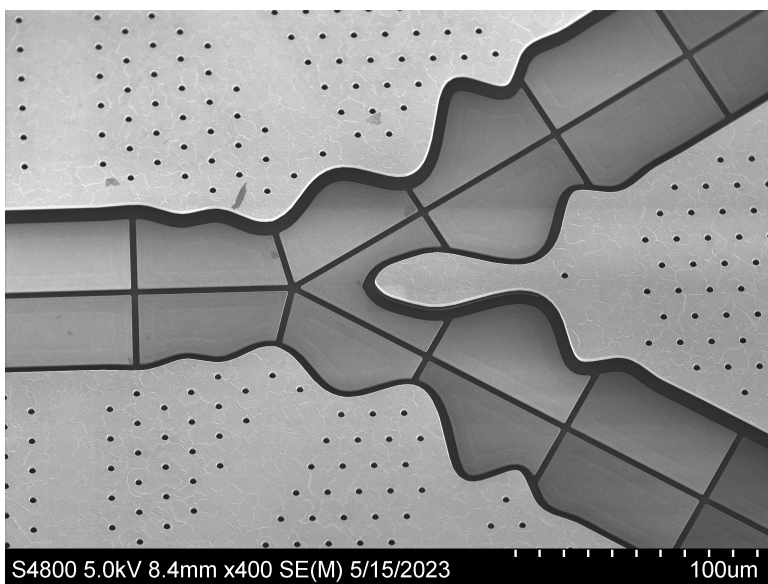
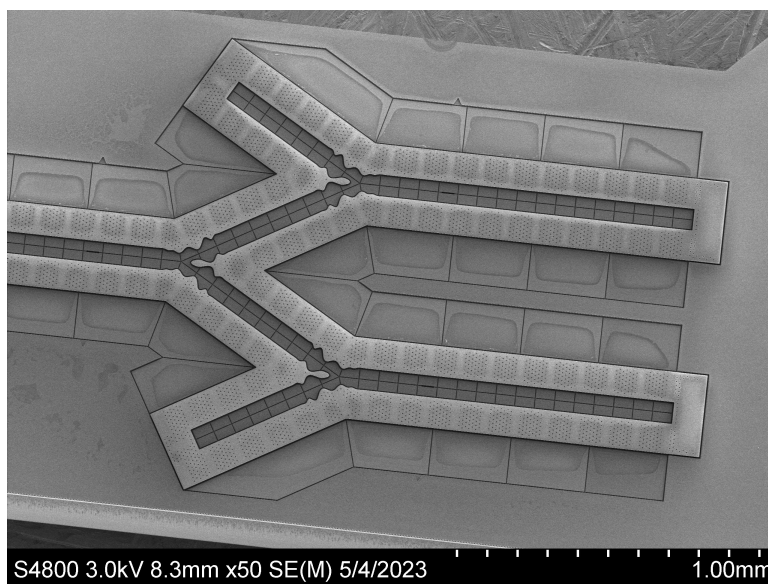
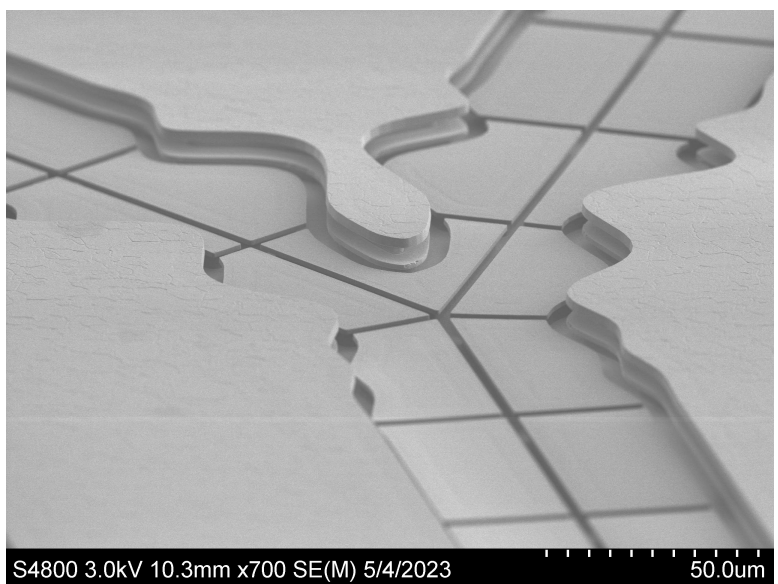
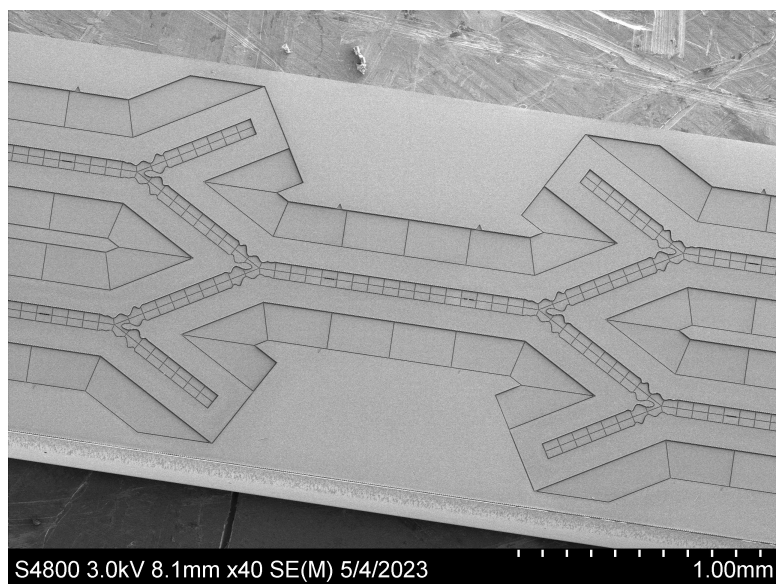
- To perform operations on many more ionic qubits than previous traps.
- Able to store up to 200 ions using 4 outer storage regions connected by a central interaction region.
- Contains 6 junctions for transporting ions and 5 linear sections for manipulation/storage (Earlier traps had 1 or 2 junctions, and 1 linear section)



Scaling Challenges

- Challenge 1: RF Capacitance and power dissipation
 - 4x reduction of rf capacitance by raising the RF electrodes above the control layer and perforating the dielectric

- Challenge 2: I/O and routing density
 - Enchilada contains 316 control electrodes, which can be independent or tied together.
 - Full version requires a new package.
 - Multiple metal levels needed to connect islanded electrodes.



Status

- Fabrication completed spring 2023
- Installation, test, delivery: Summer 2023
- Experiments: Utilize and extend previous optimization and junction transport efforts