

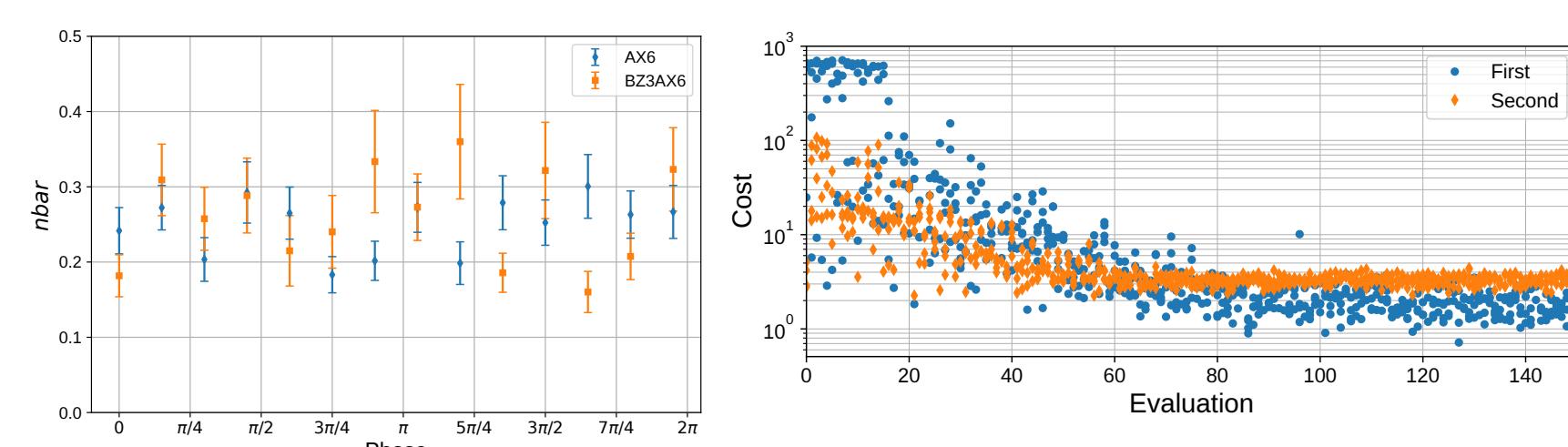
# Advanced Technologies for Ion Trap Systems

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## Fast shuttling of ions

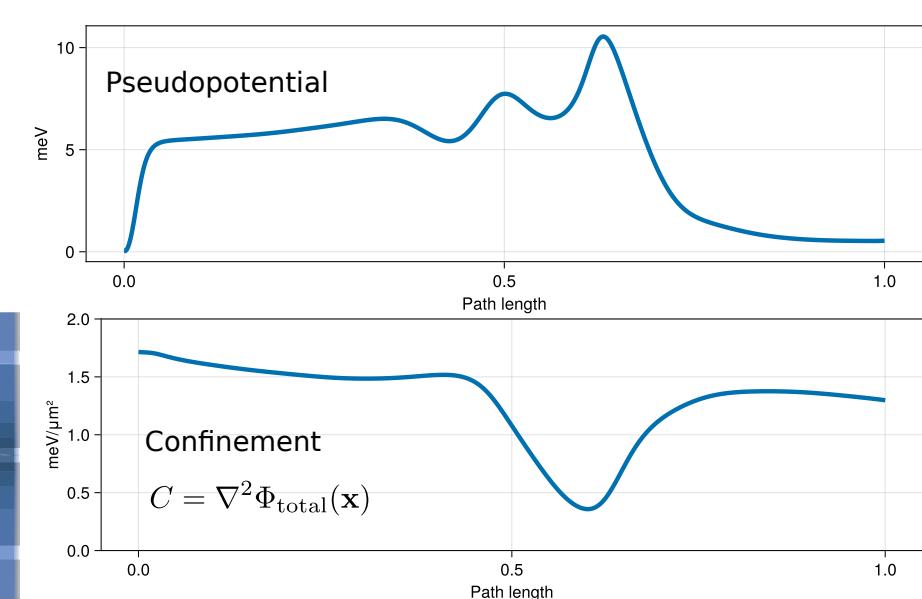
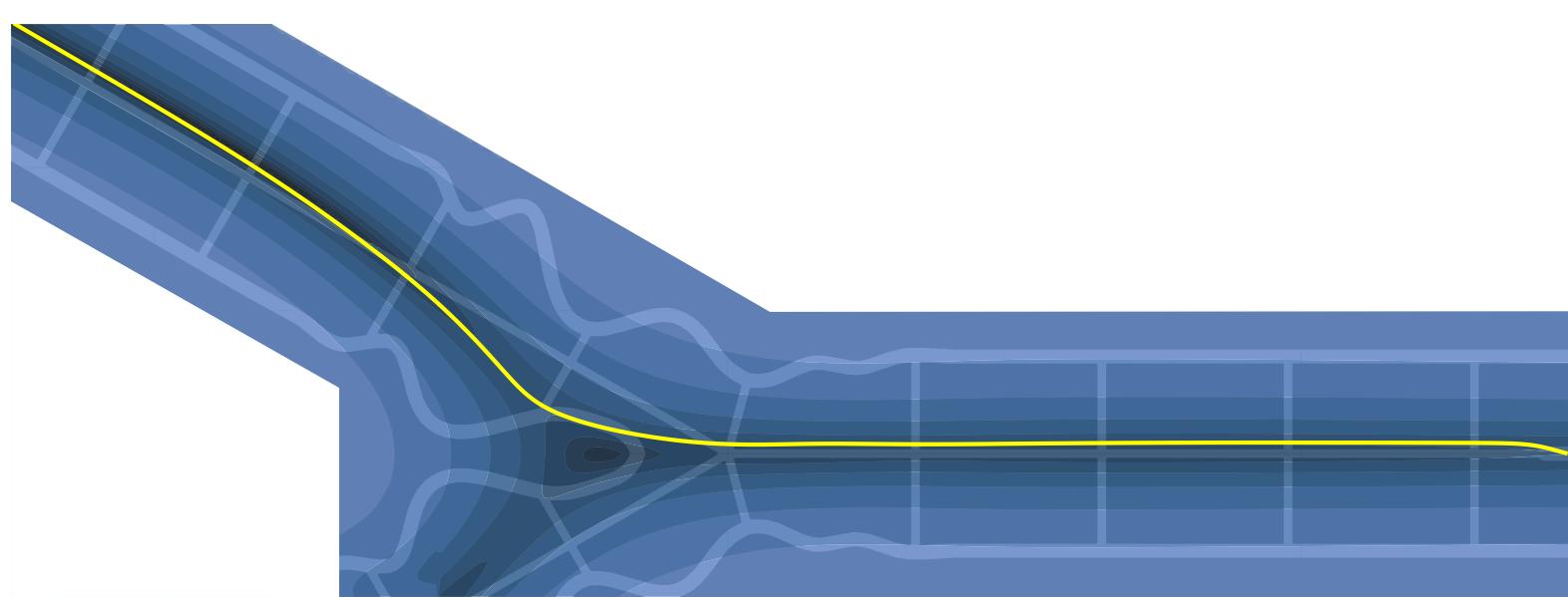
### Recent work [1]:

- 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



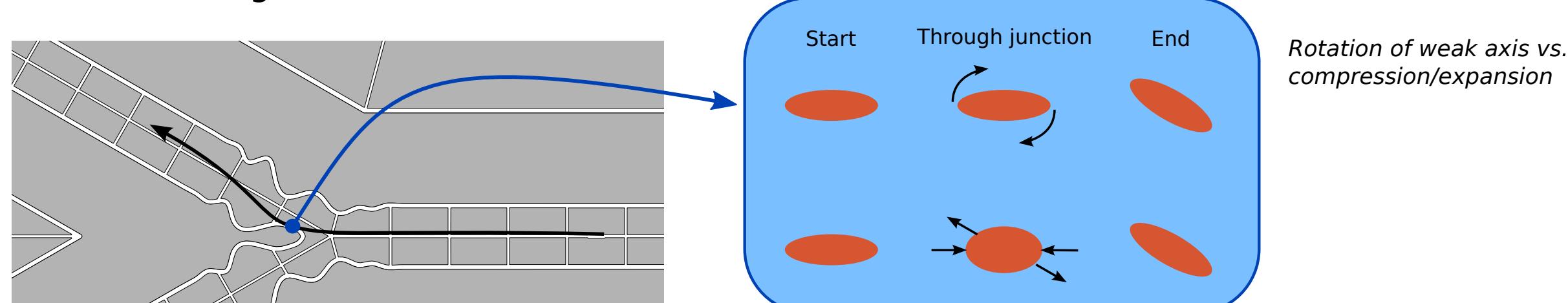
### Current Work

- 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?



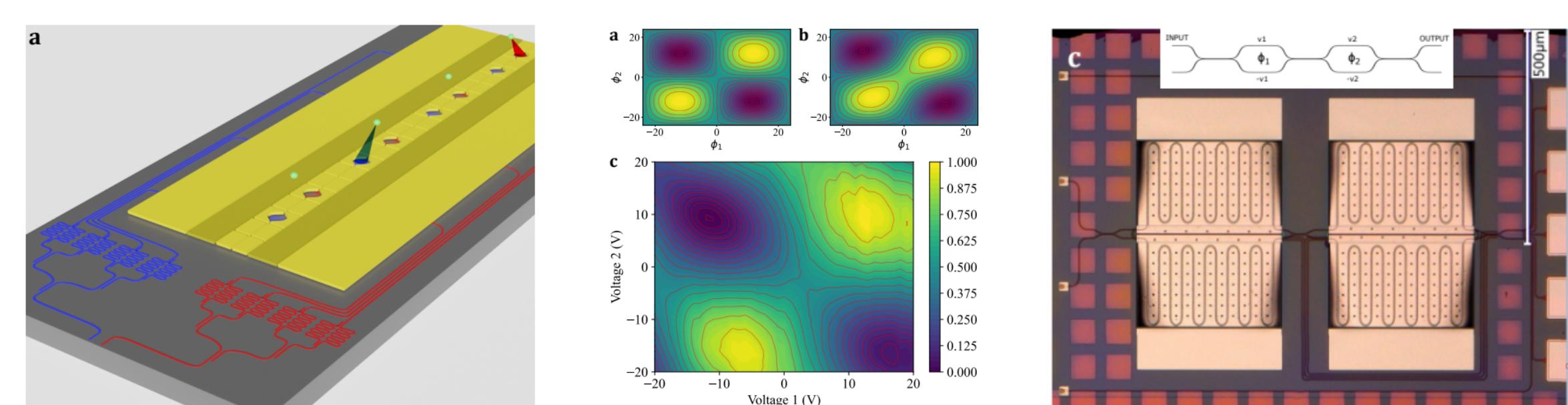
[1] Sterk, et al. "Closed-loop optimization of fast trapped-ion shuttling with sub-quanta excitation" *npj Quantum Inf.* **8**, 68 (2022).

[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

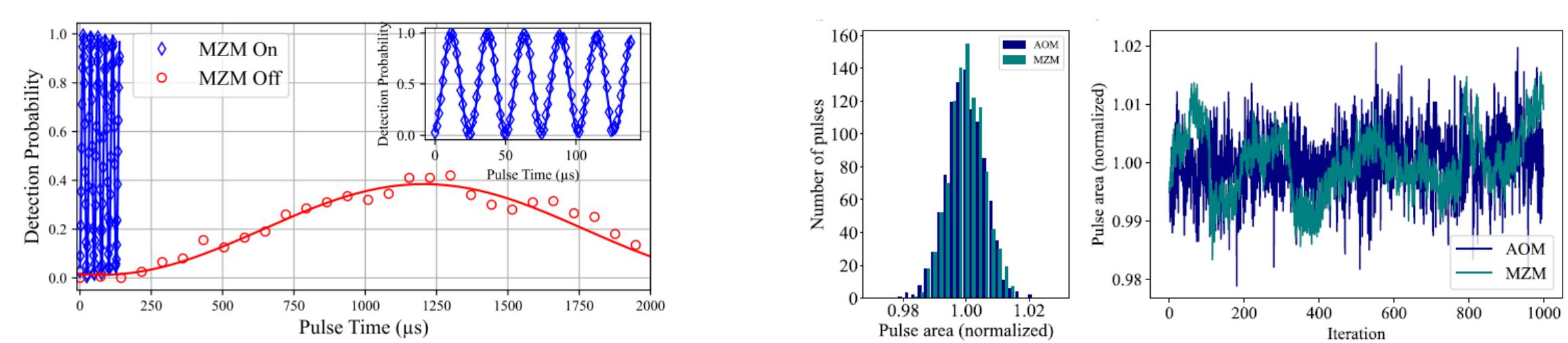
### Why Modulators?

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



### 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

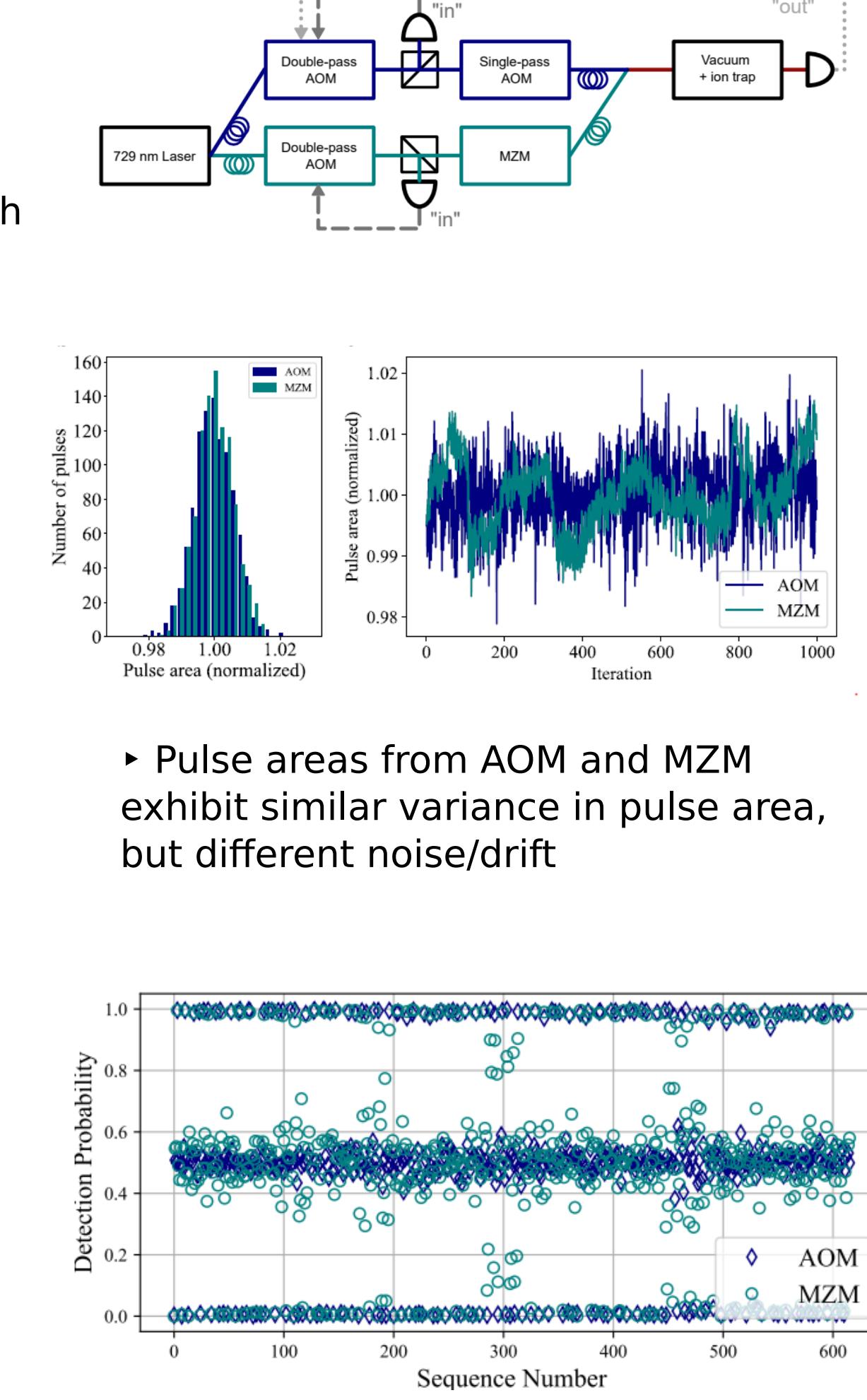


- Measurement of Rabi flopping with MZM on and off, indicating a 38.7dB extinction.

Modulator (GST, stabilization)	Process infidelity ( $\times 10^{-3}$ )
MZM (standard, in)	$\sqrt{X} / \sqrt{Y} / I$ 2.64 ± 0.06 / 2.42 ± 0.05 / 2.64 ± 0.06
MZM (physical, in)	0.23 ± 0.01 / 1.62 ± 0.02
AOM (standard, in)	1.6 ± 0.1 / 1.5 ± 0.1 / 0.7 ± 0.1
AOM (standard, out)	0.73 ± 0.07 / 1.05 ± 0.08 / 0.1 ± 0.1
Modulator (Diamond error $\times 10^{-2}$ )	
(GST, stabilization)	$\sqrt{X} / \sqrt{Y} / I$
MZM (standard, in)	1.90 ± 0.04 / 2.15 ± 0.03 / 4.78 ± 0.03
MZM (physical, in)	1.52 ± 0.02 / 4.03 ± 0.02
AOM (standard, in)	2.83 ± 0.07 / 2.34 ± 0.06 / 0.30 ± 0.04
AOM (standard, out)	0.53 ± 0.06 / 0.73 ± 0.06 / 0.69 ± 0.04

### Requirements

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

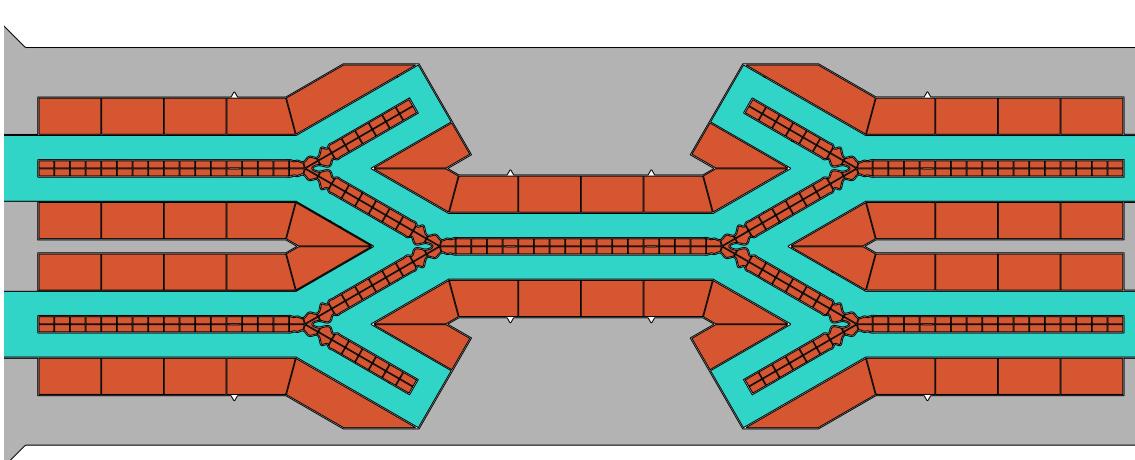


[3] Hogle, et al. "High-fidelity trapped-ion qubit operations with scalable photonic modulators" arXiv:2210.14368v1 (2022)

## Complex ion trap design (Enchilada trap)

### Purpose and Capabilities

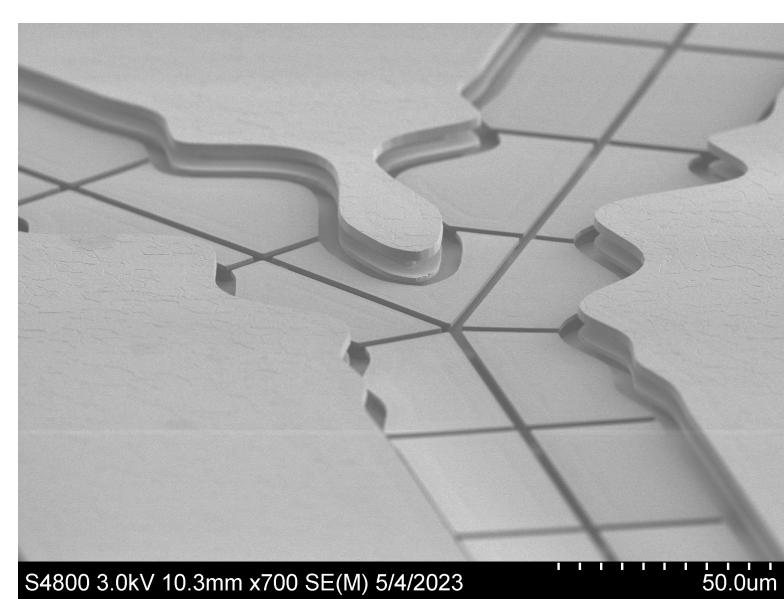
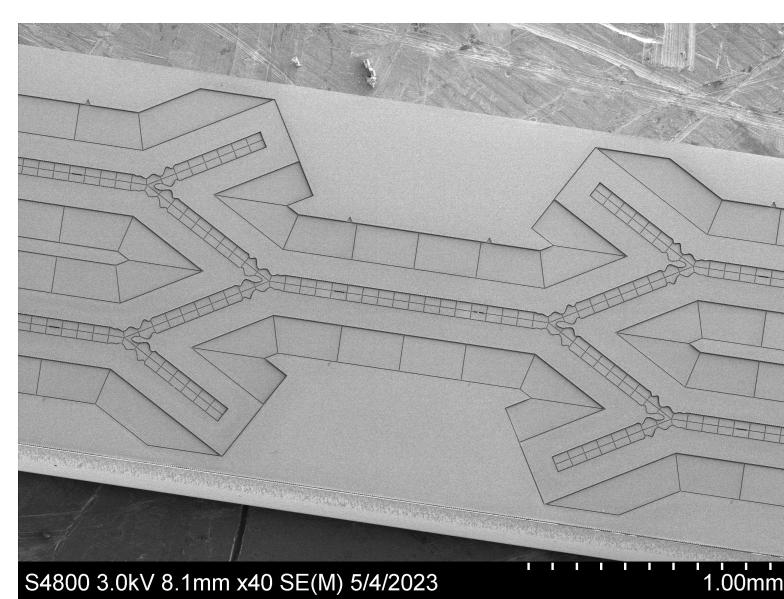
- To perform operations on many more ionic qubits than previous traps.
- Able to store up to 200 ions using 4 outer storage regions connected by a central interaction region.
- Contains 6 junctions for transporting ions and 5 linear sections for manipulation/storage (Earlier traps had 1 or 2 junctions,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

