



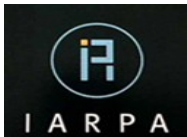
Trapped ions meet solid state physics



Hartmut Häffner

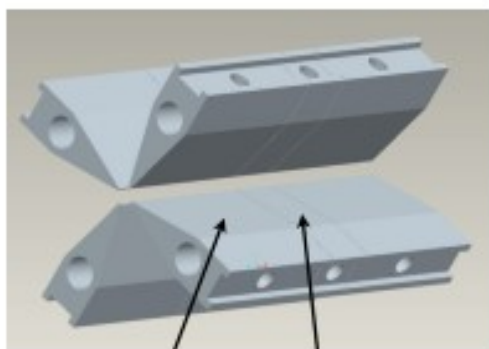
Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley

- Introduction
- Quantum emulation
- Shuttling charged particles in 3D
- Comments on anomalous heating
- Conclusions



Boulder, Feb 16th 2011

Trapped ions



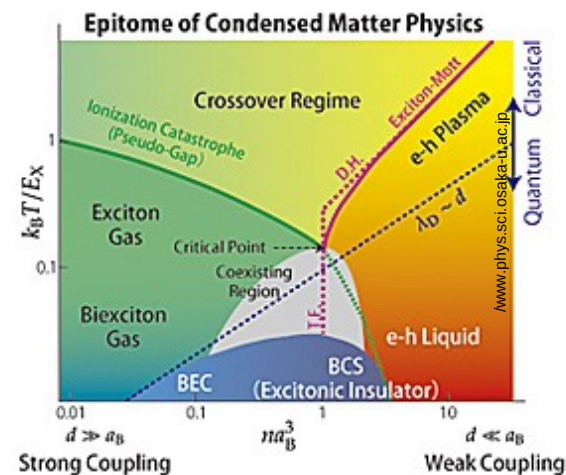
DC endcap

RF electrode

Emulation

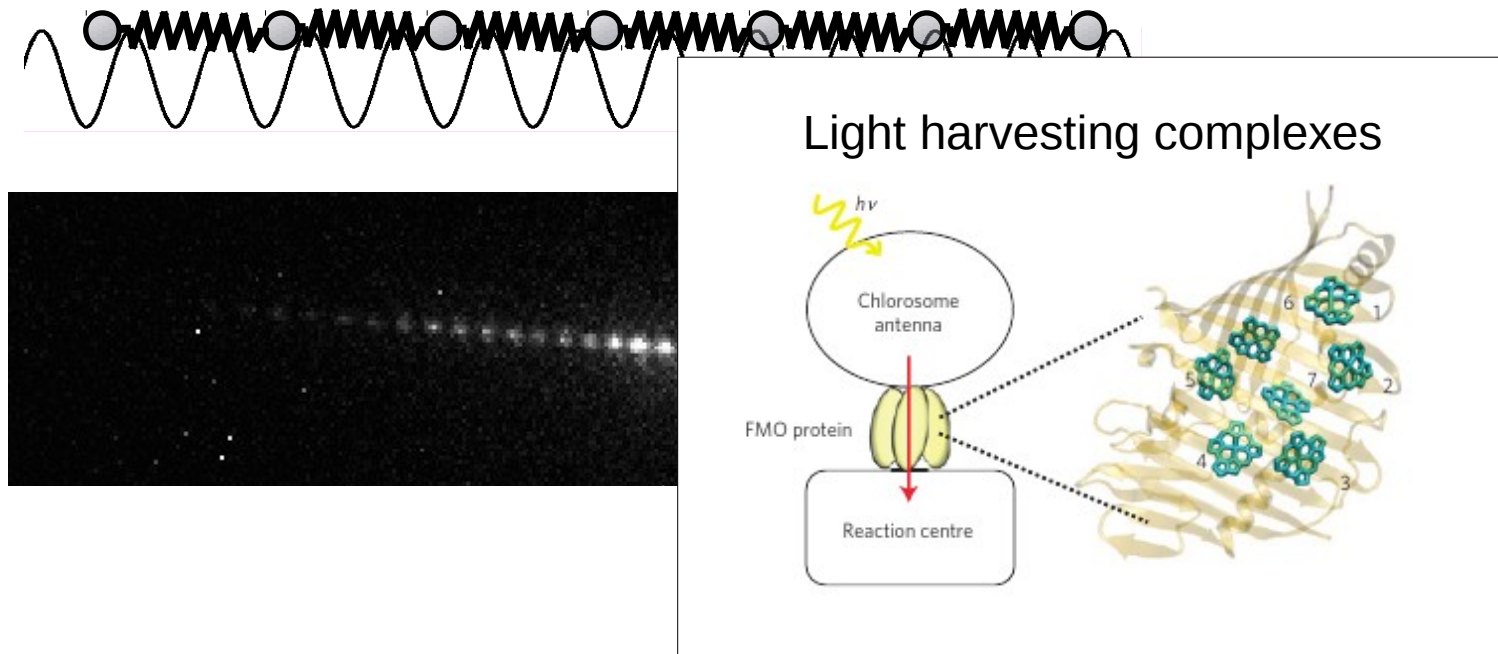
Better traps

Condensed matter



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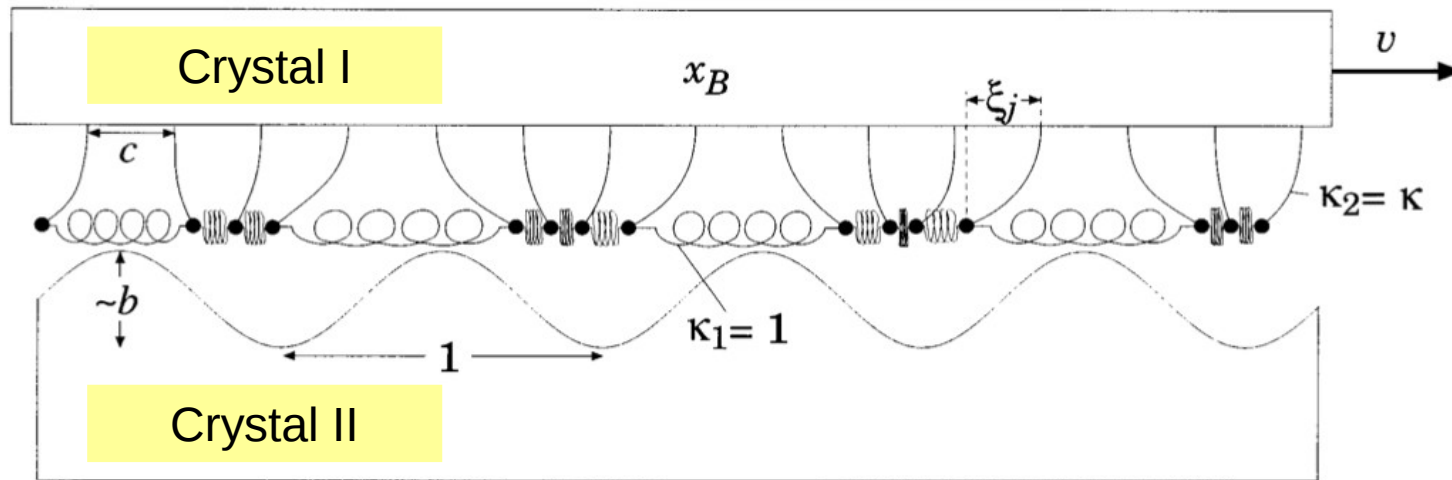
General idea: use the motion of ions in individual micro-traps to emulate interesting quantum physics



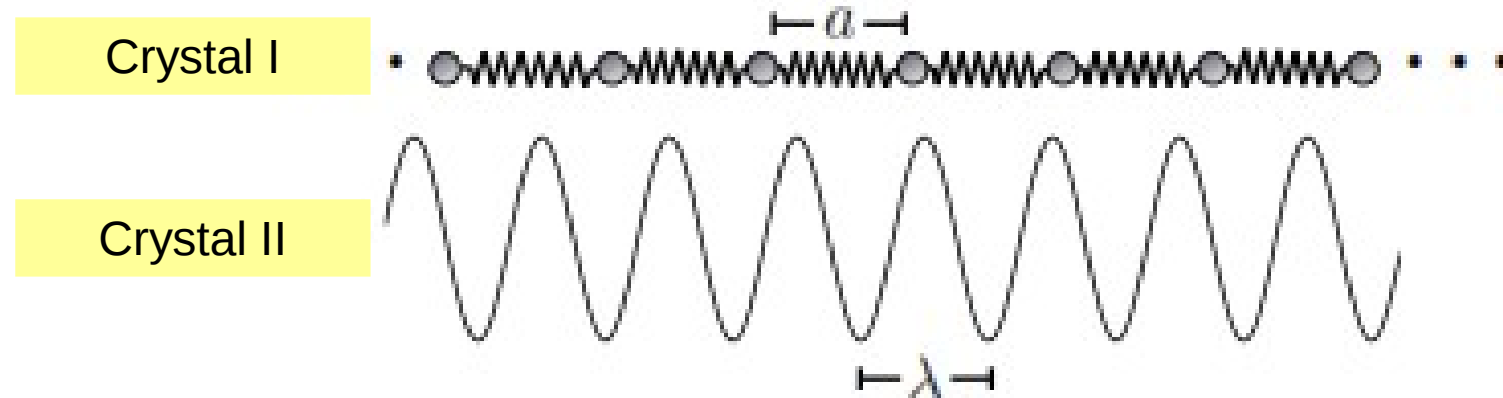
Questions:

- how does energy flow?
- thermal equilibrium?
- can we trap an excitation by minimal reconfiguration?

Dry friction:



A linear trap in an optical cavity: an ion string in a periodic potential



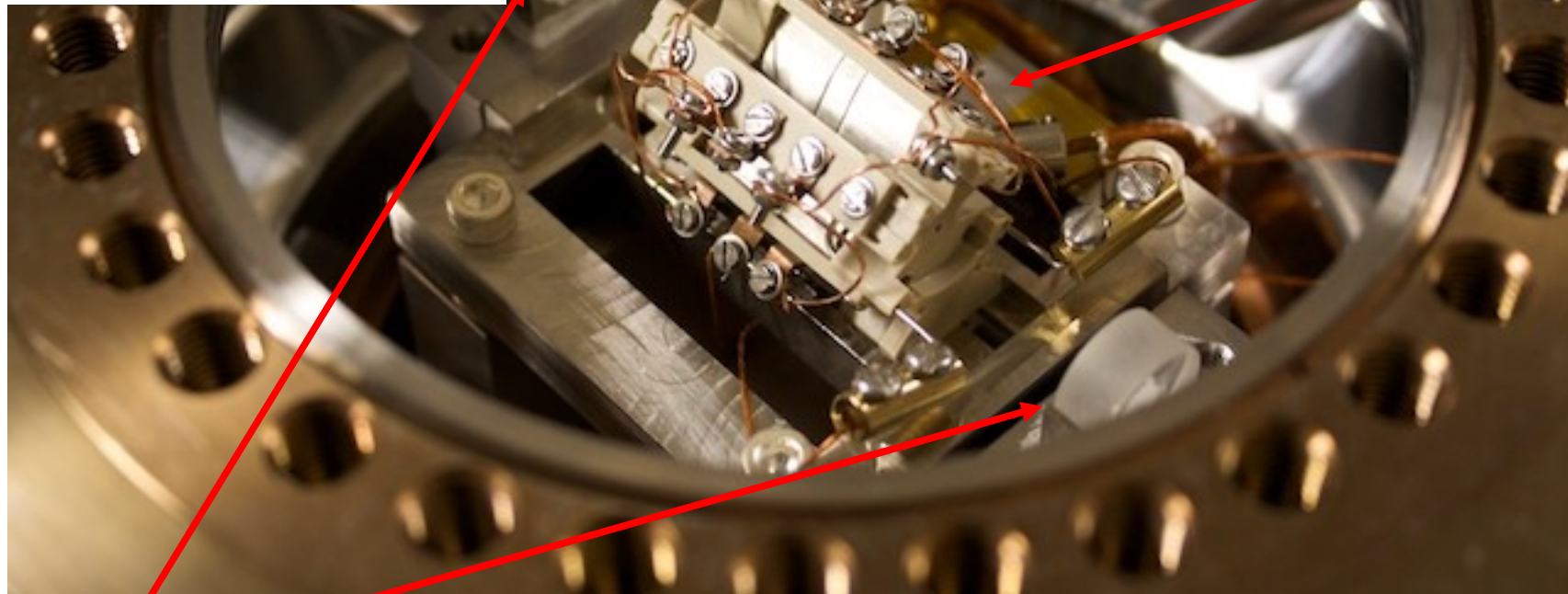
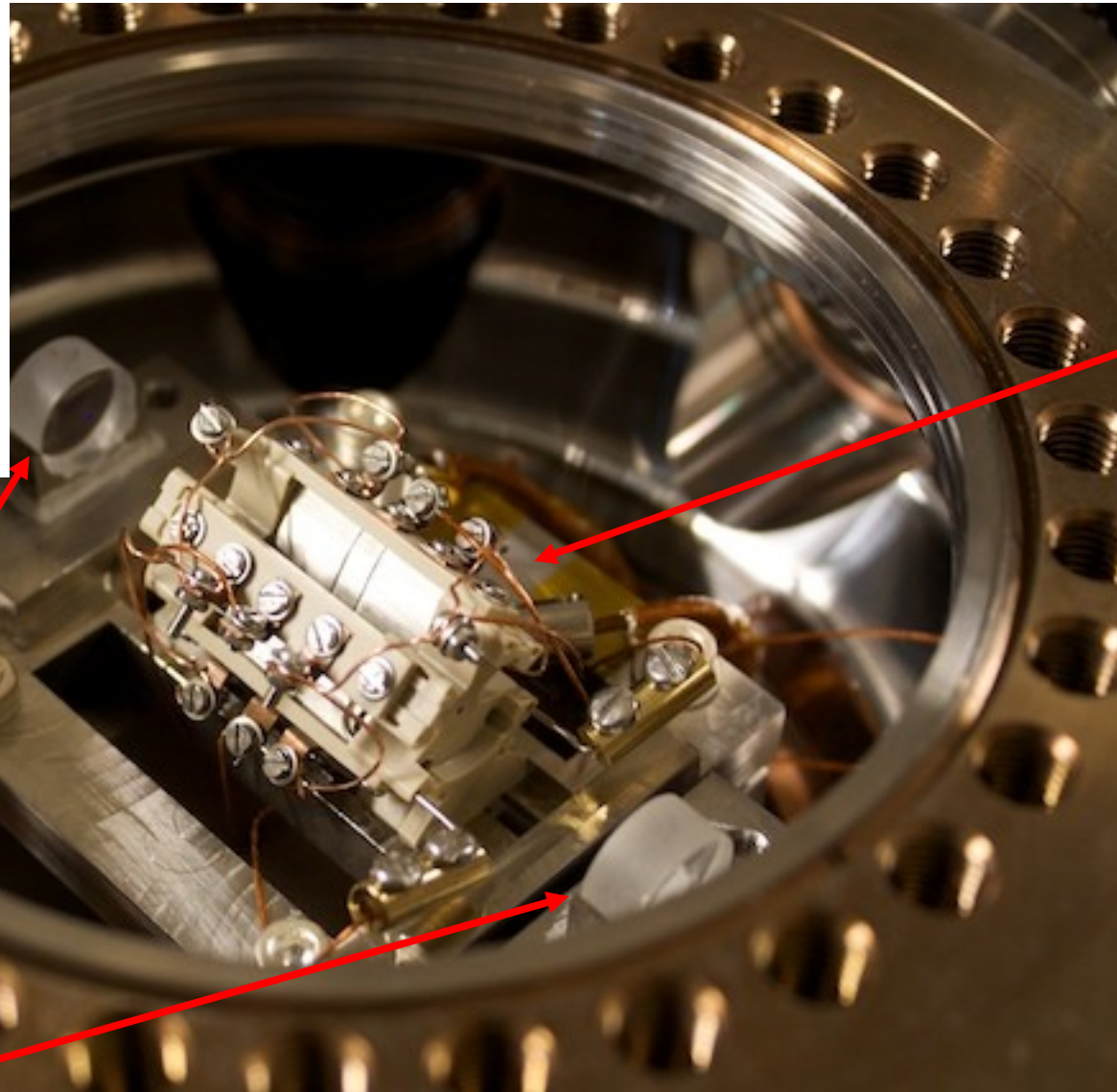
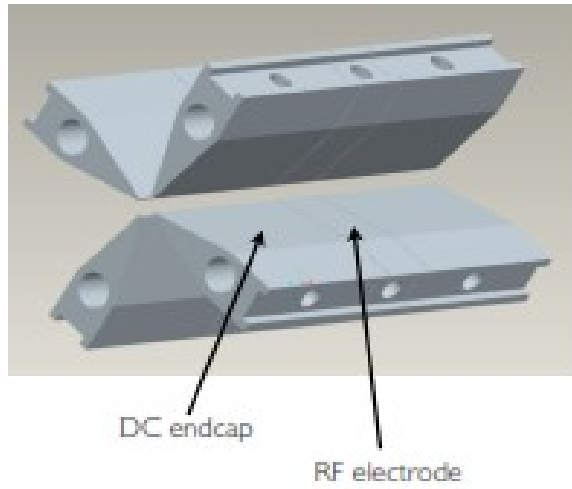
Optical trapping of ions: T. Schätz, Munich

Frenkel-Kontorova model

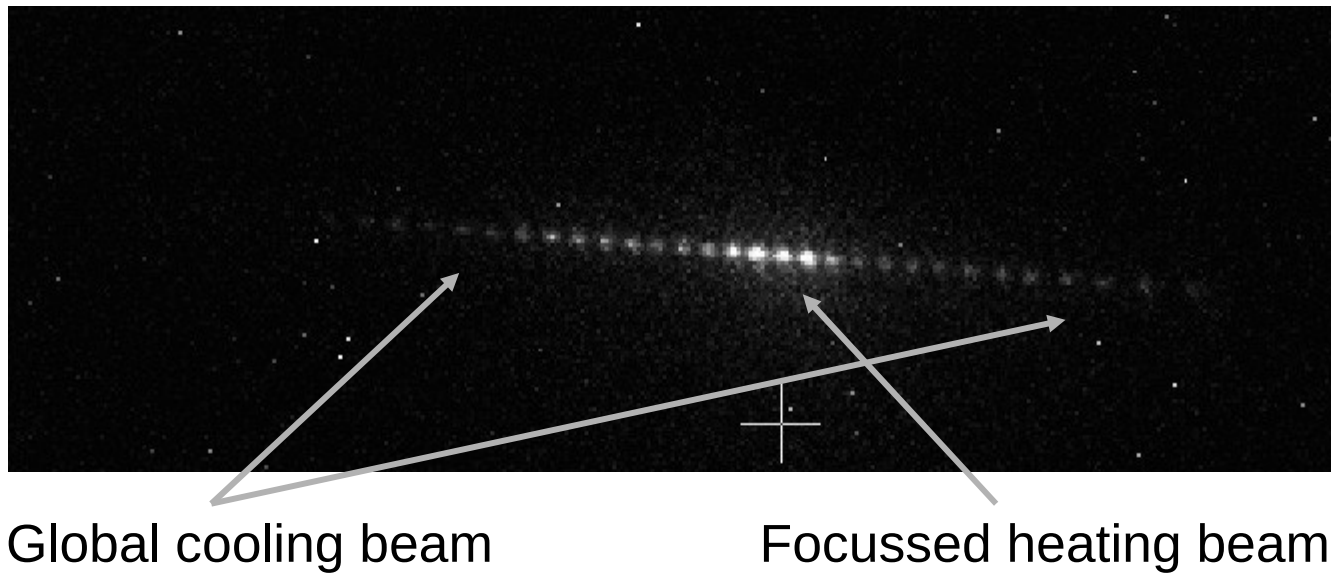
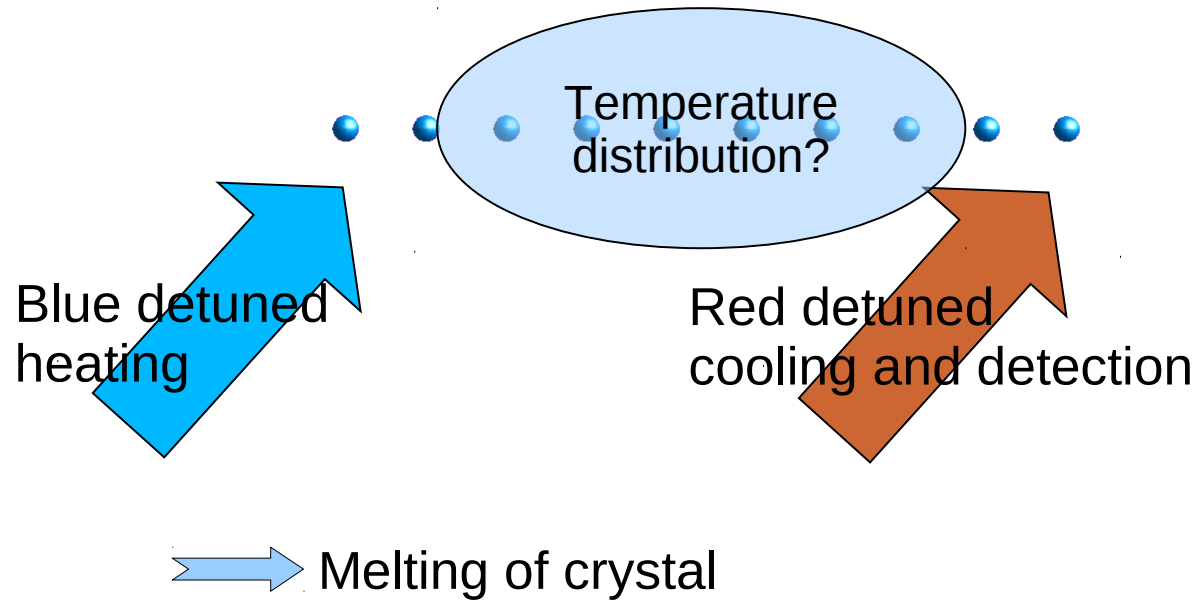
$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{P_i^2}{2} + \frac{\omega^2}{2} x_i^2 - K \cos x_i \right) + \sum_{i>j} \frac{1}{|x_i - x_j|}$$

Features:

- quantum phase transition
- non-analytic breaking of KAM surfaces



Cavity mirrors





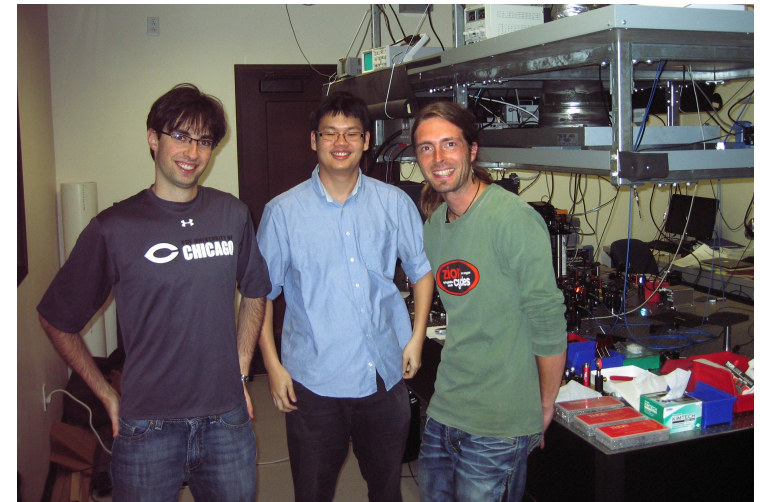
Near term plans



Near term plans: basic thermodynamics with ion strings / crystals

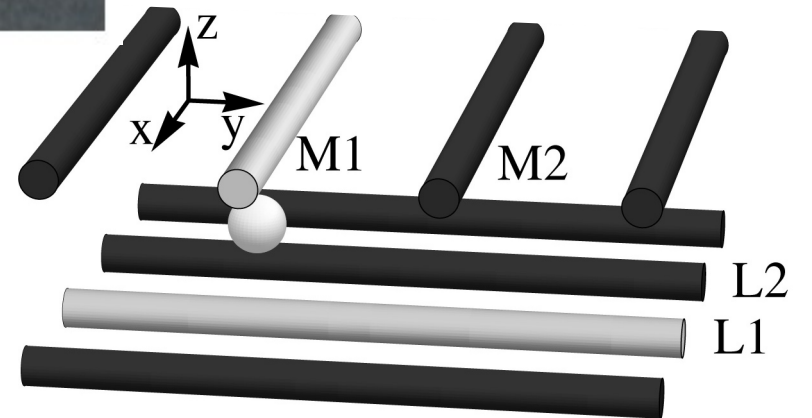
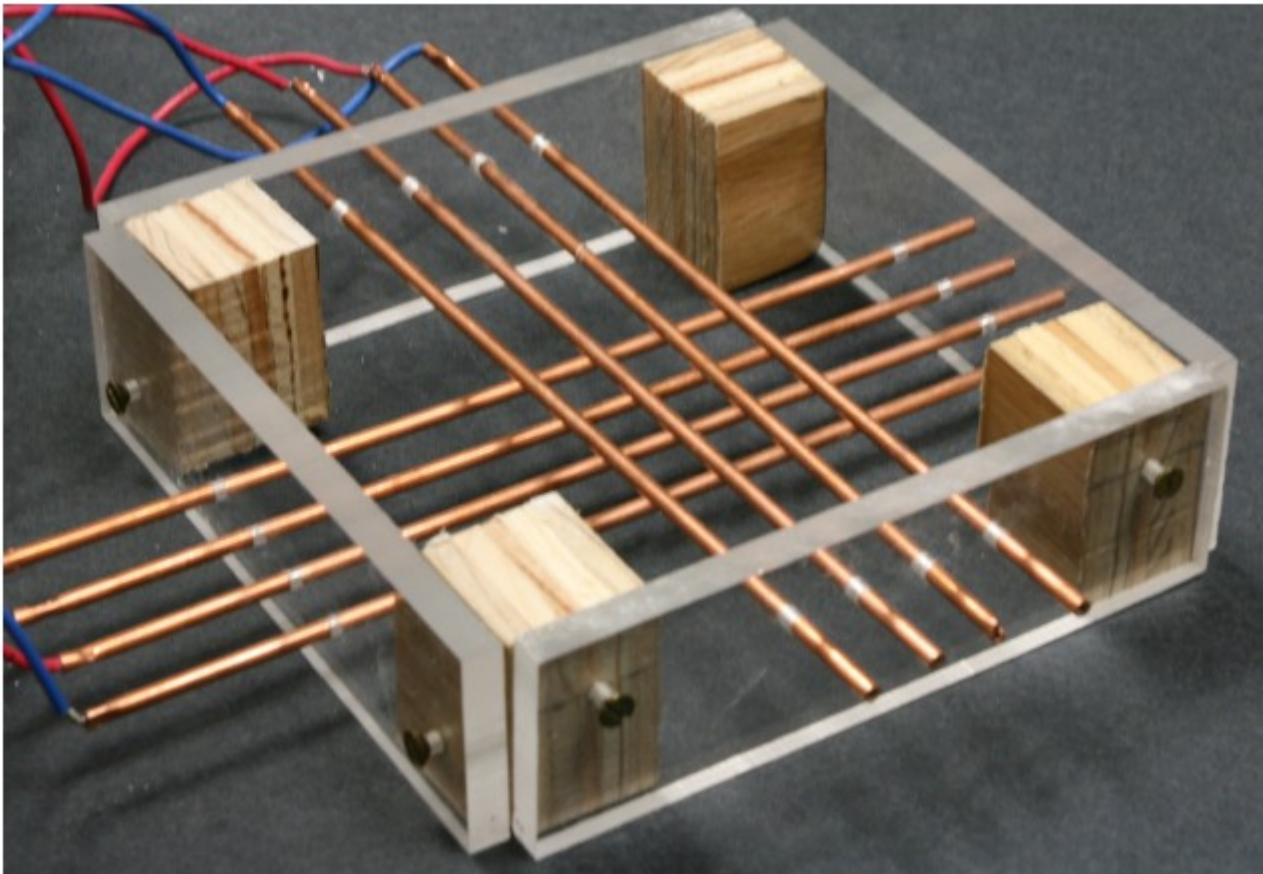
- Heat flow
- Temperature distribution
- Heat capacitance
- Latent heat of crystal melting

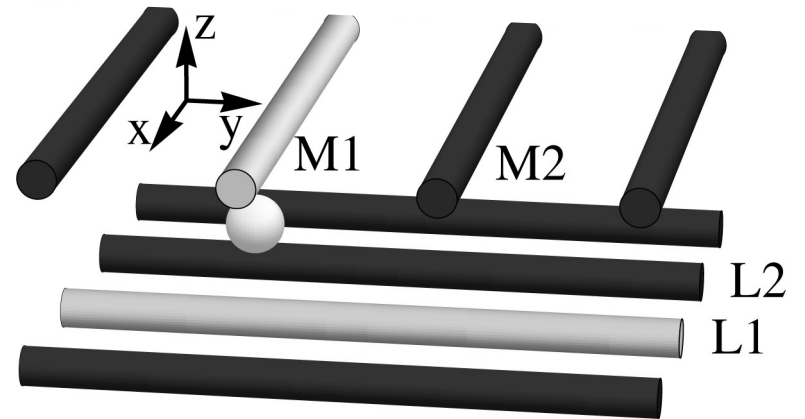
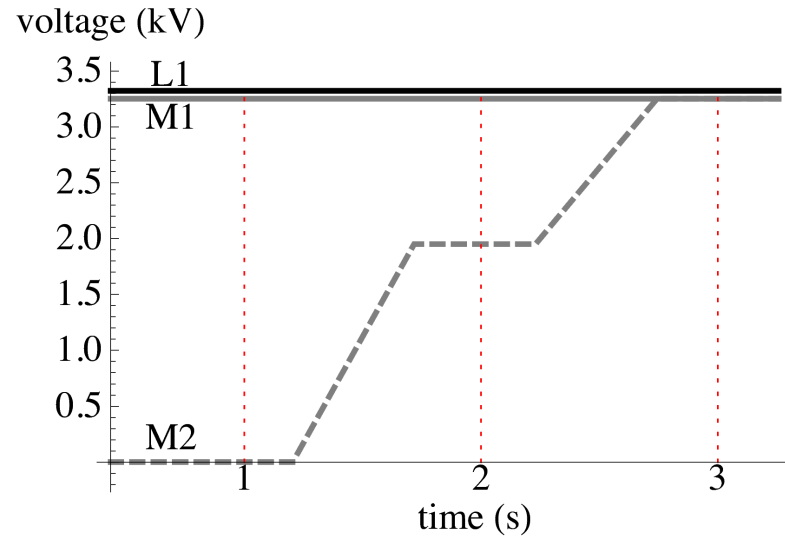
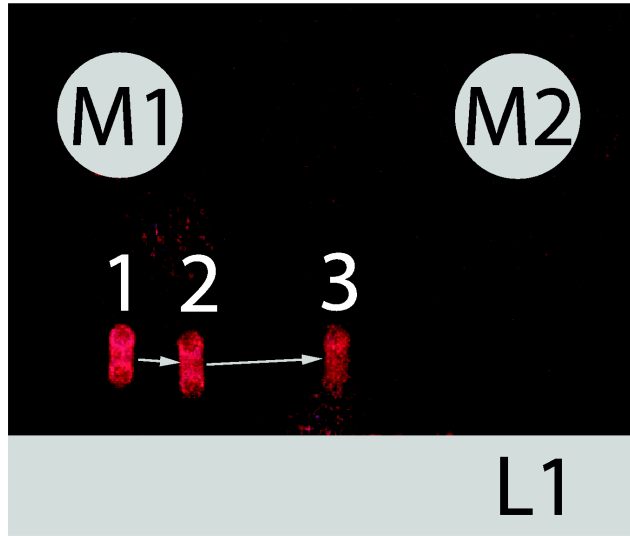
Thaned (Hong) Pruttivarasin
Michael Ramm
Axel Kreuter

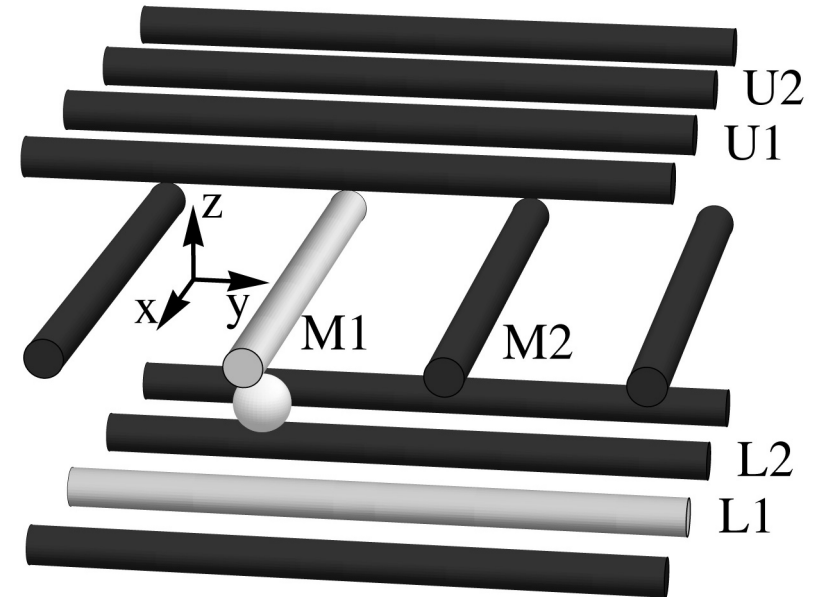
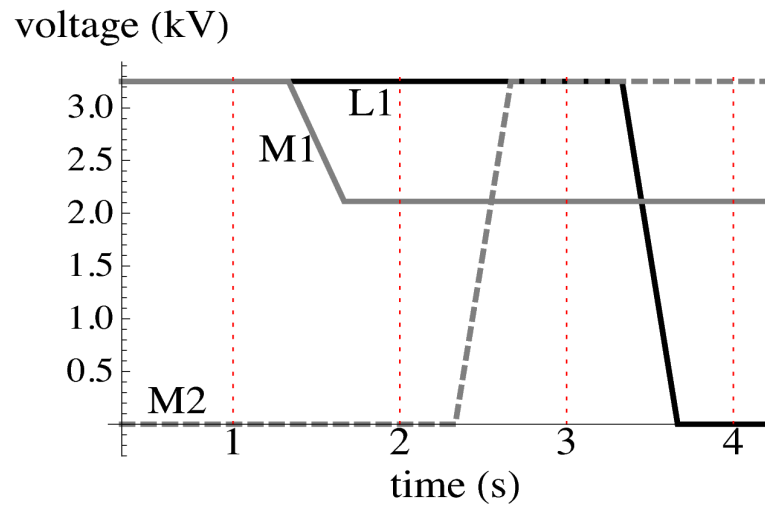
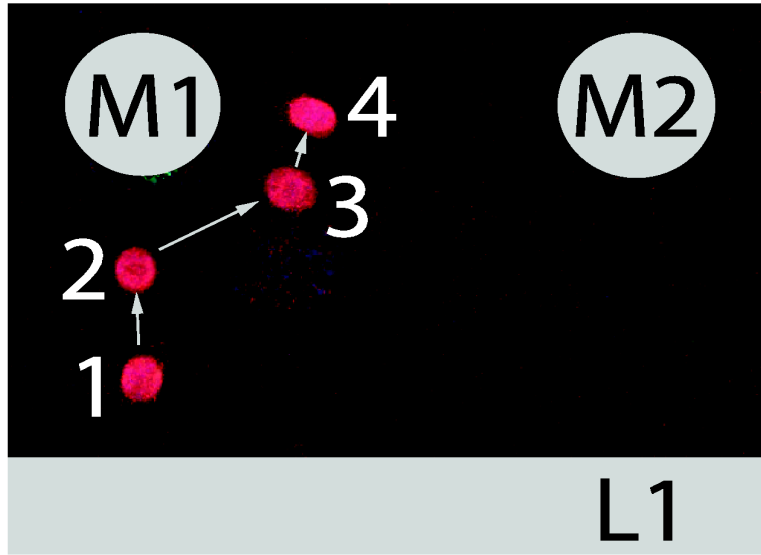


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- **Shuttling charged particles in 3D**
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A lattice trap

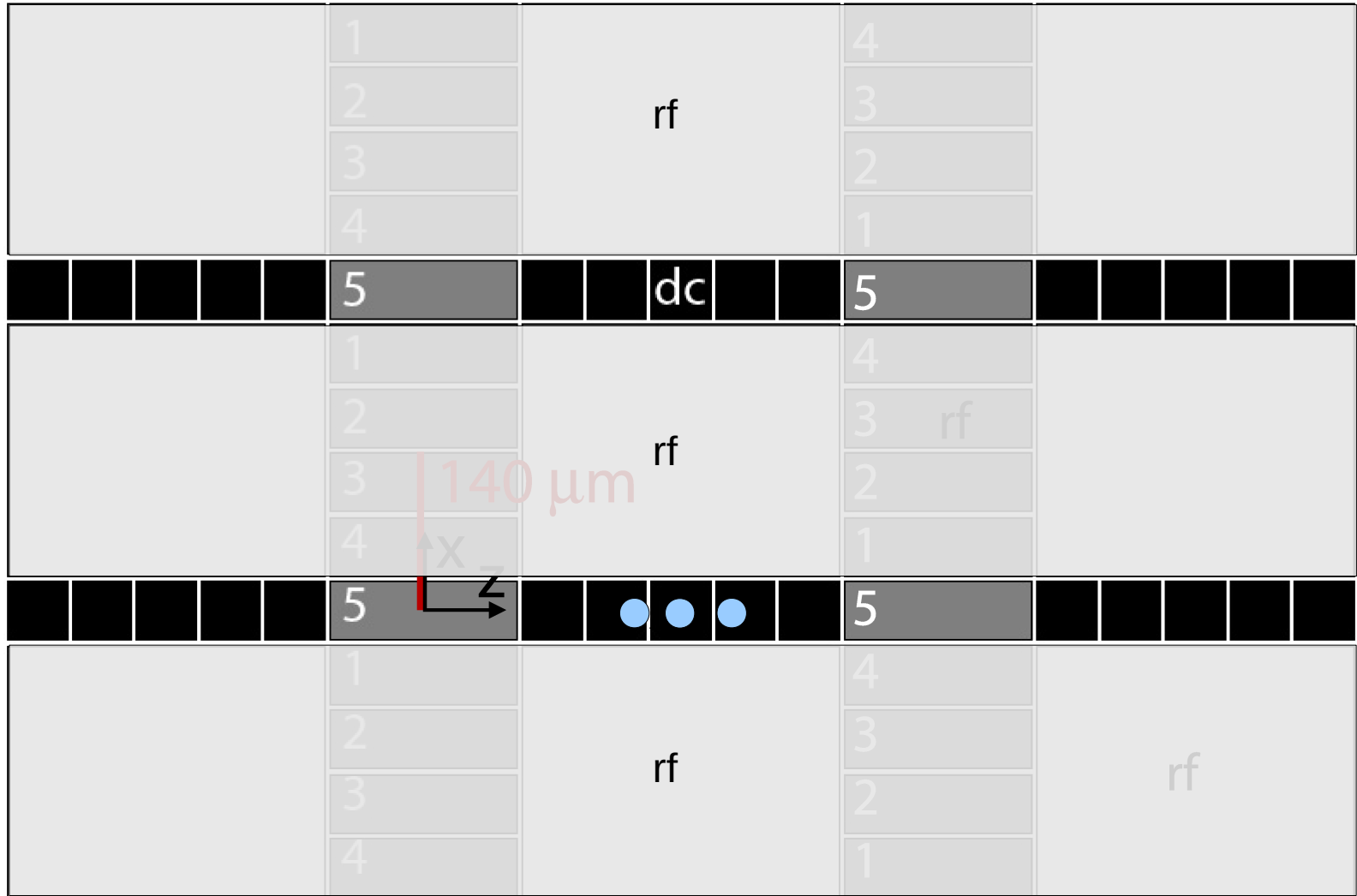






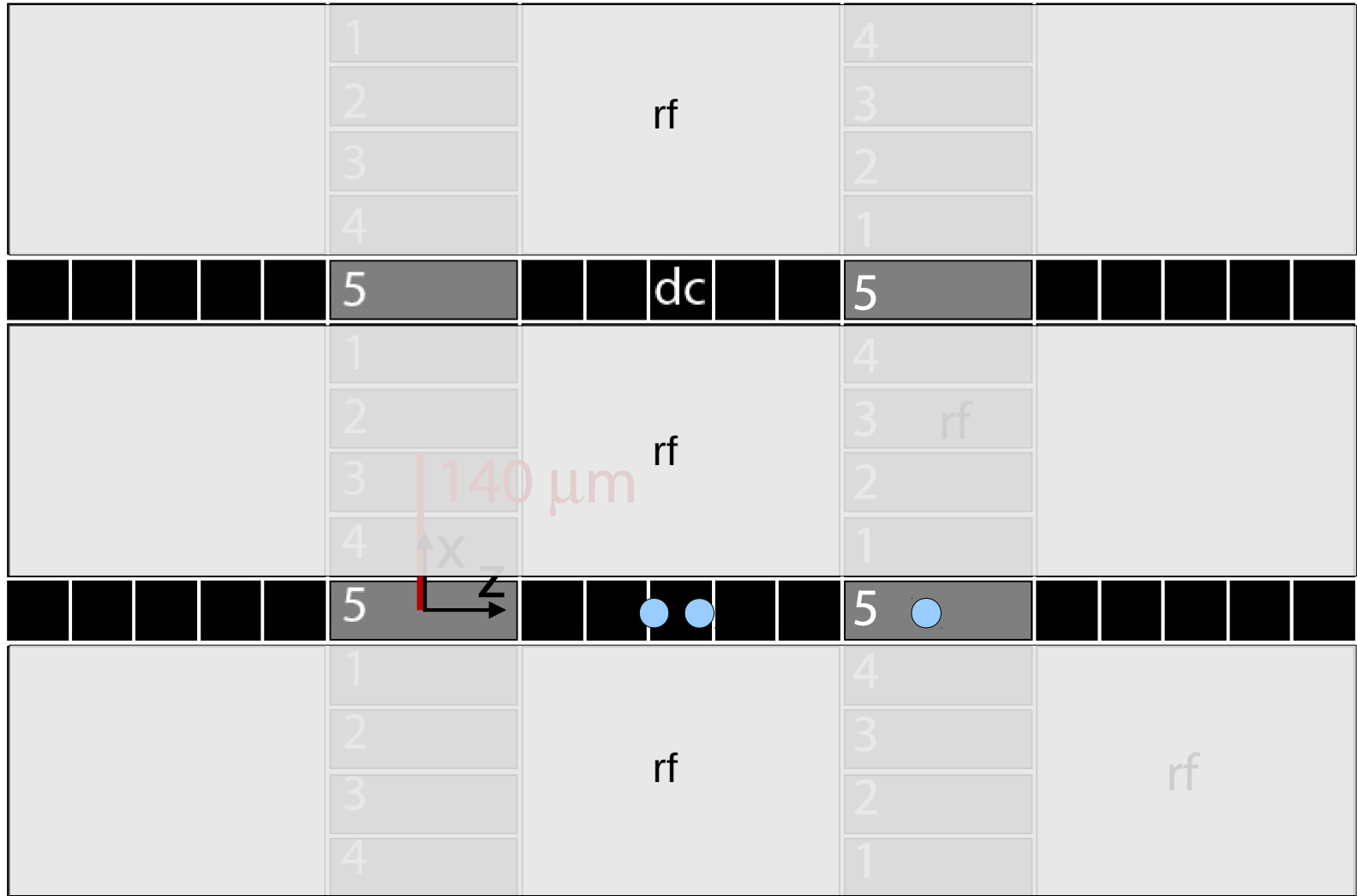


Ion trap QIP proposal



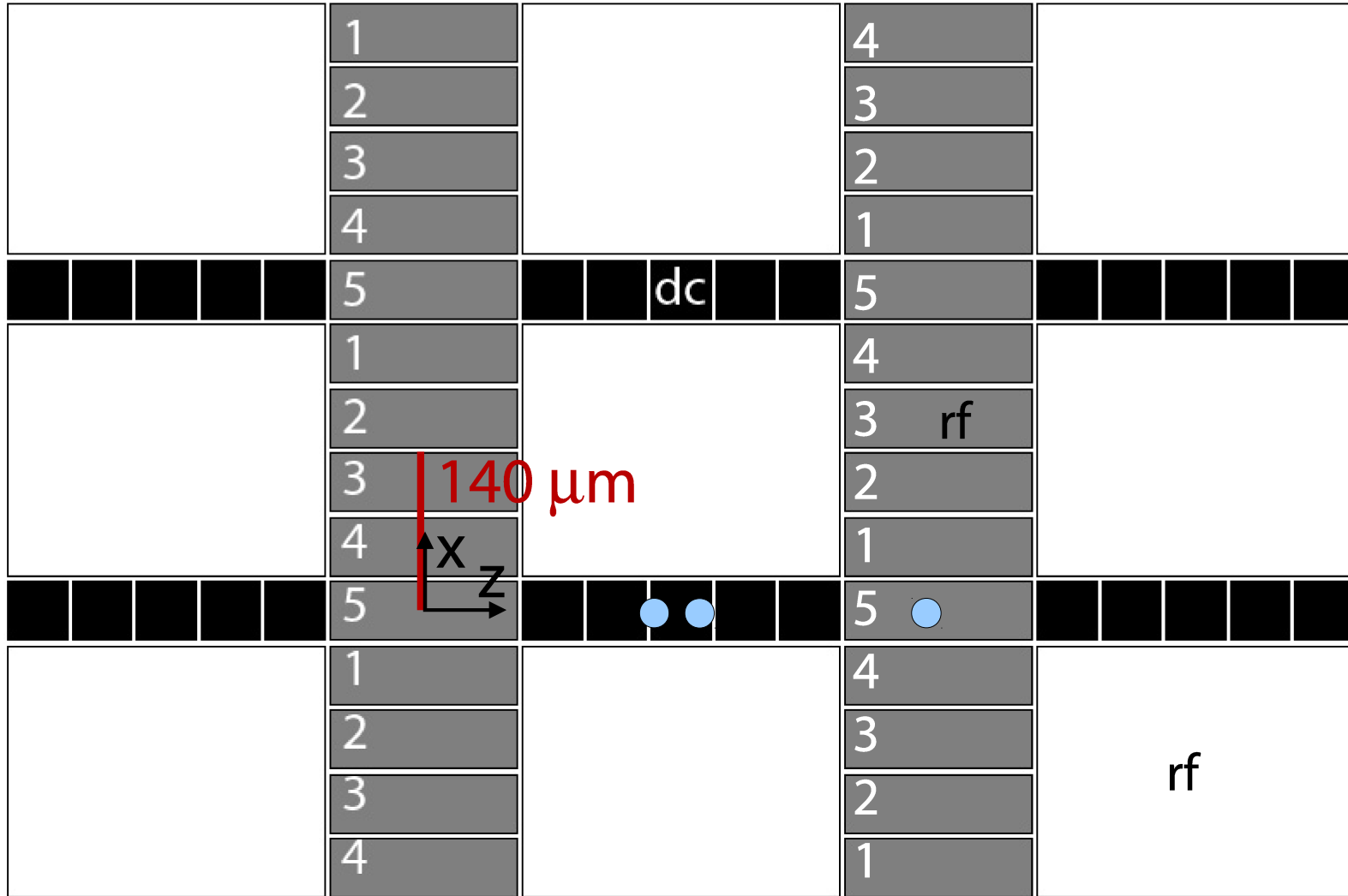


Ion trap QIP proposal



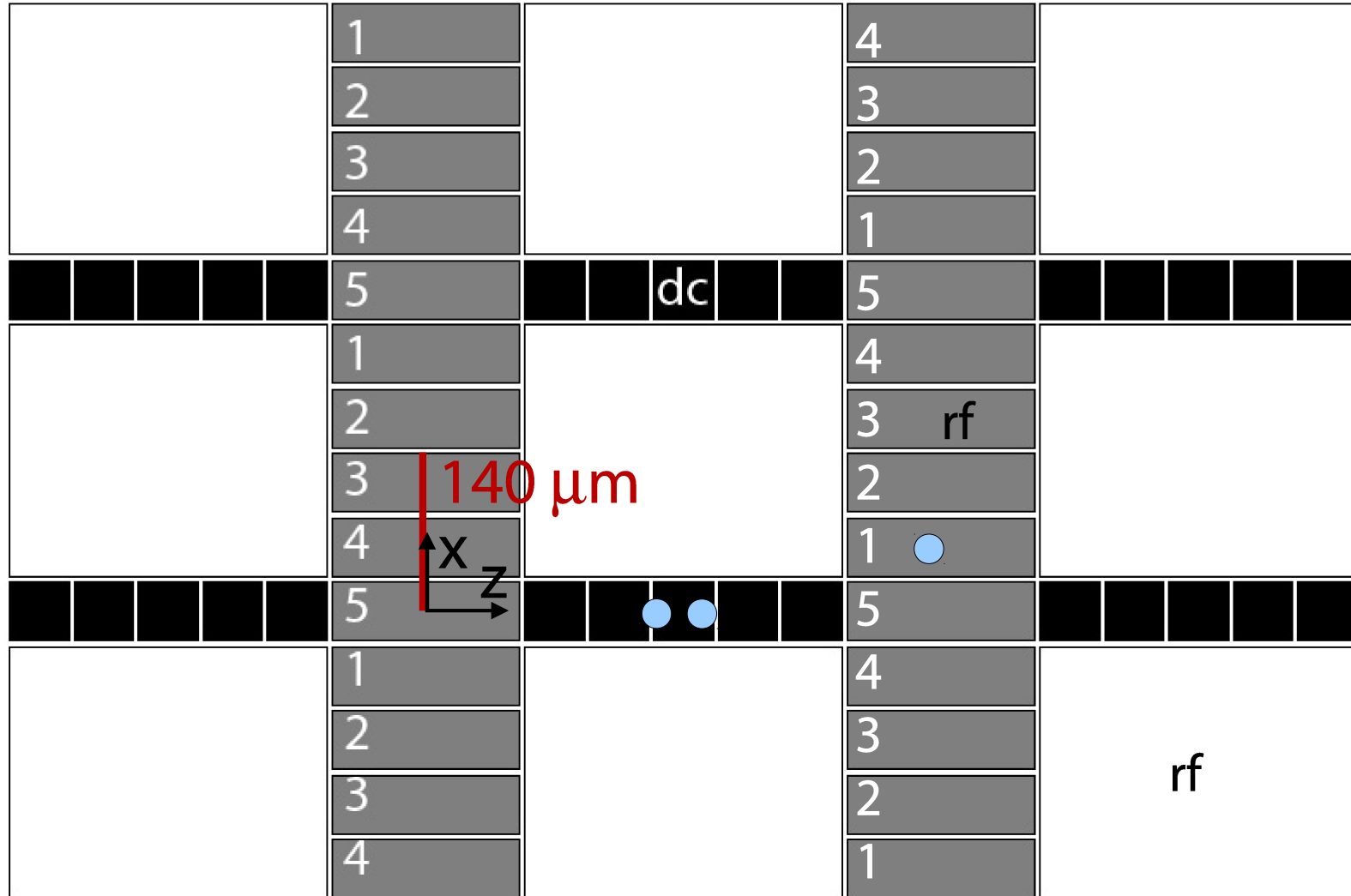


Ion trap QIP proposal





Ion trap QIP proposal





Ion trap QIP proposal

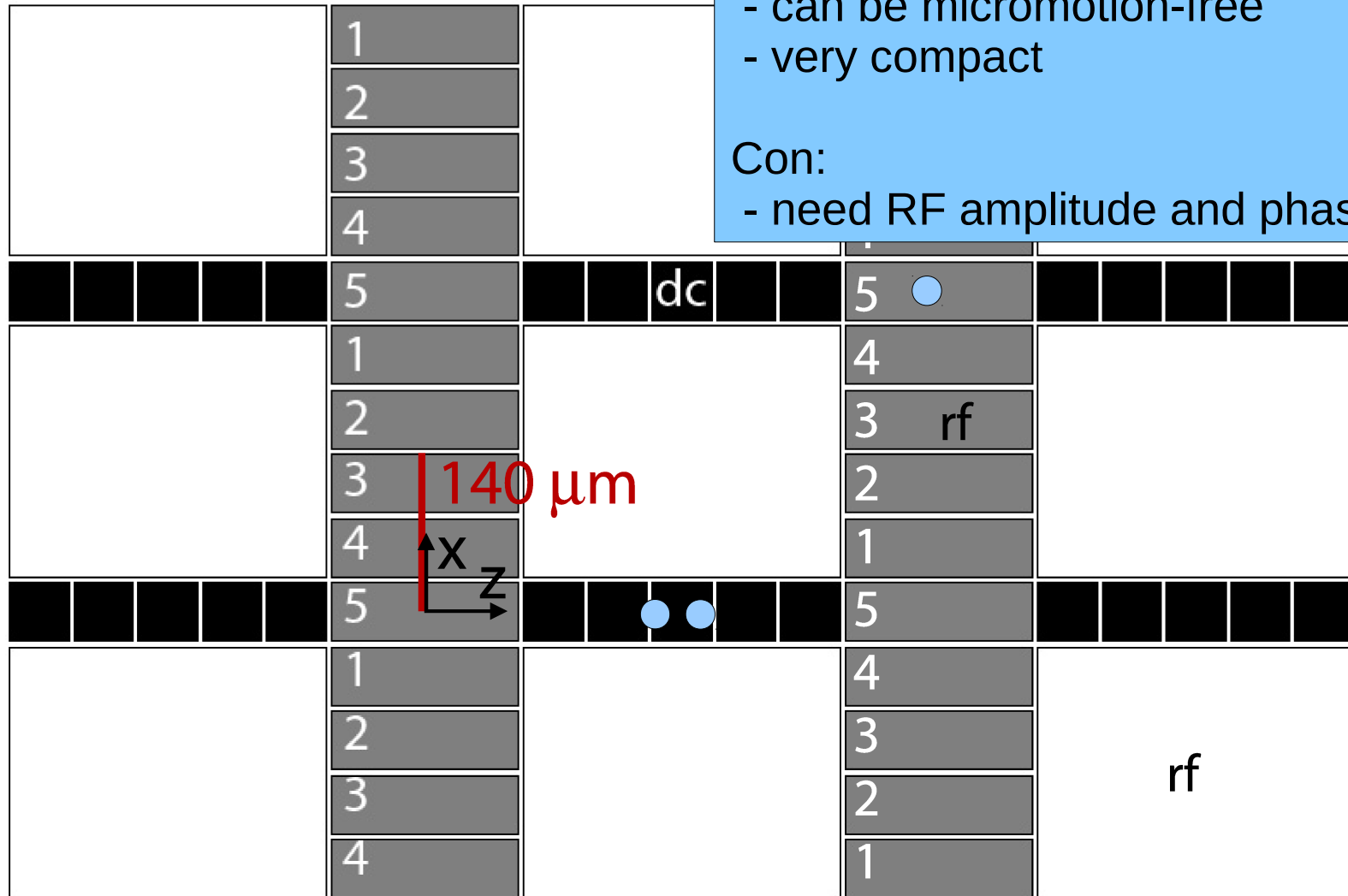


Pro:

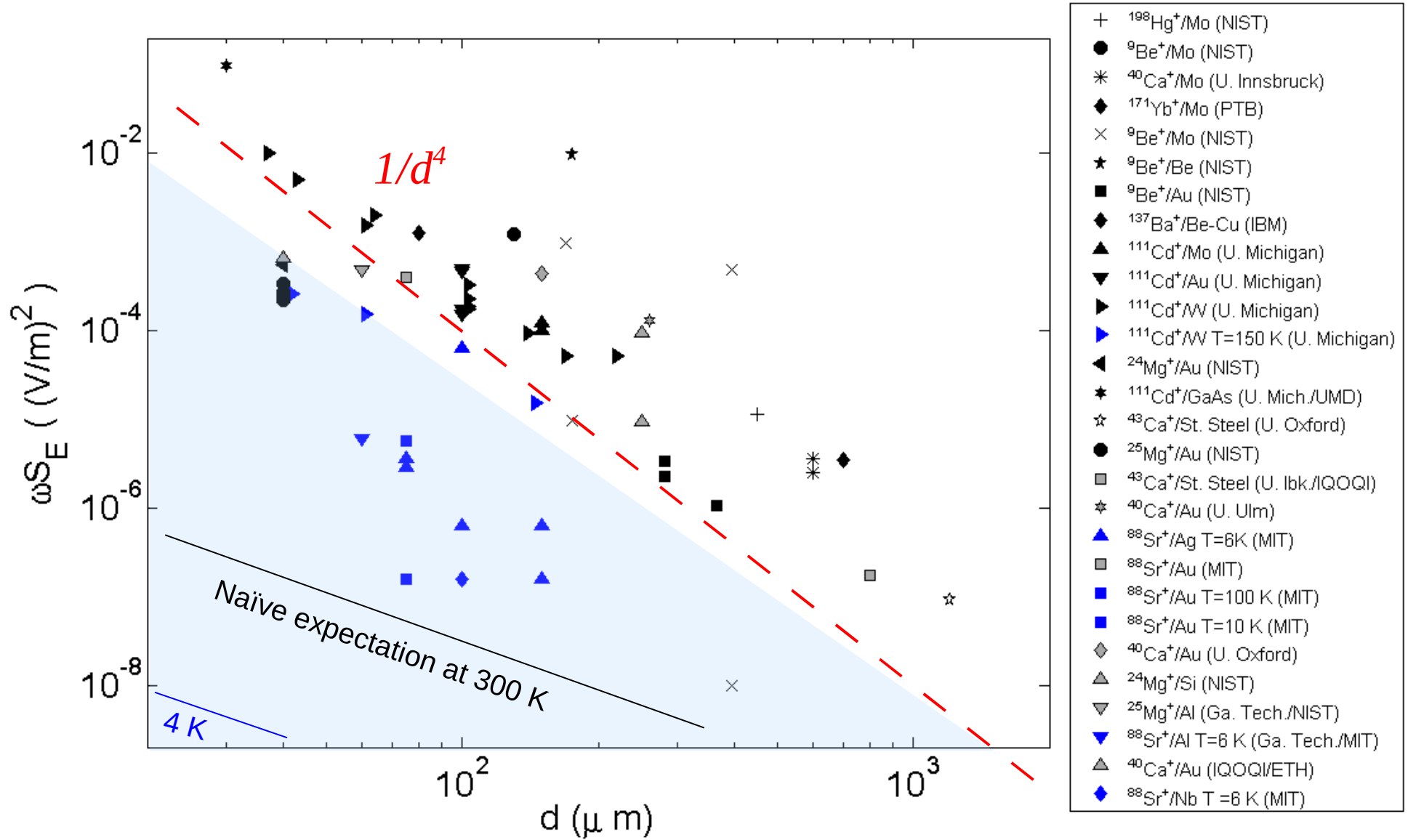
- can be micromotion-free
- very compact

Con:

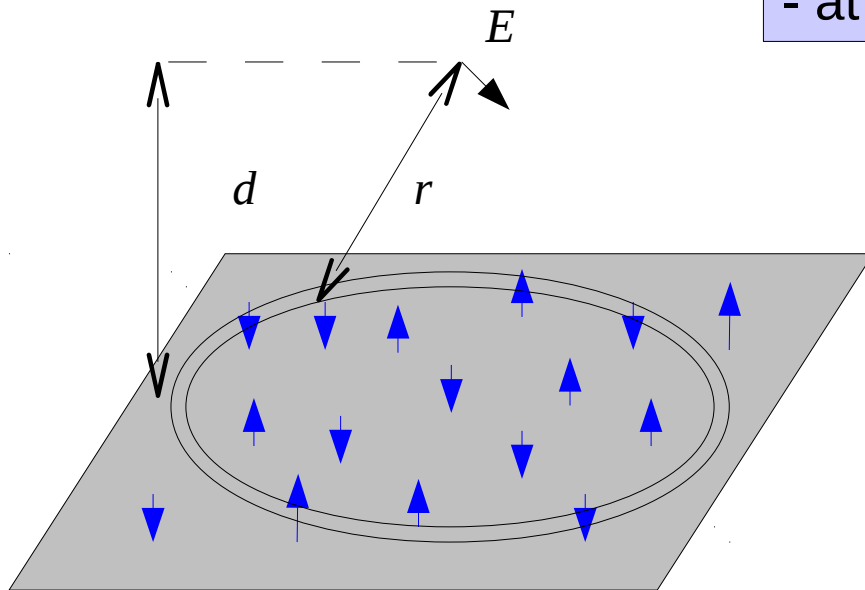
- need RF amplitude and phase control



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- no shielding from bulk metal
- one monolayer of adsorbates is sufficient!
- at 10^{-11} mbar: one monolayer / day



Sources on conducting surface produce dipole field

$$E_{\mu}(r) \sim \frac{\mu}{r^3}$$

Random dipole orientation

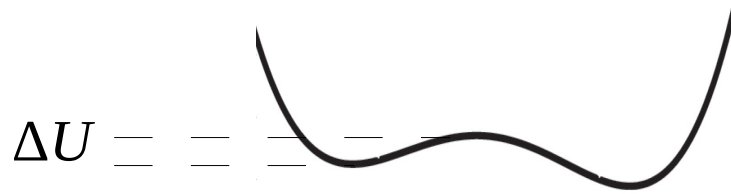
$$E_N(r) \sim \sqrt{N} \frac{\mu}{r^3}$$

Noise spectral density over trap surface

$$S_E \sim \int_{\text{surf}} n_s(r) \left(\frac{\mu}{r^3} \right)^2 S_{\mu} d\alpha \sim \frac{n_s \mu^2}{d^4} S_{\mu}$$

Turchette *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A 61 63418 (2000)

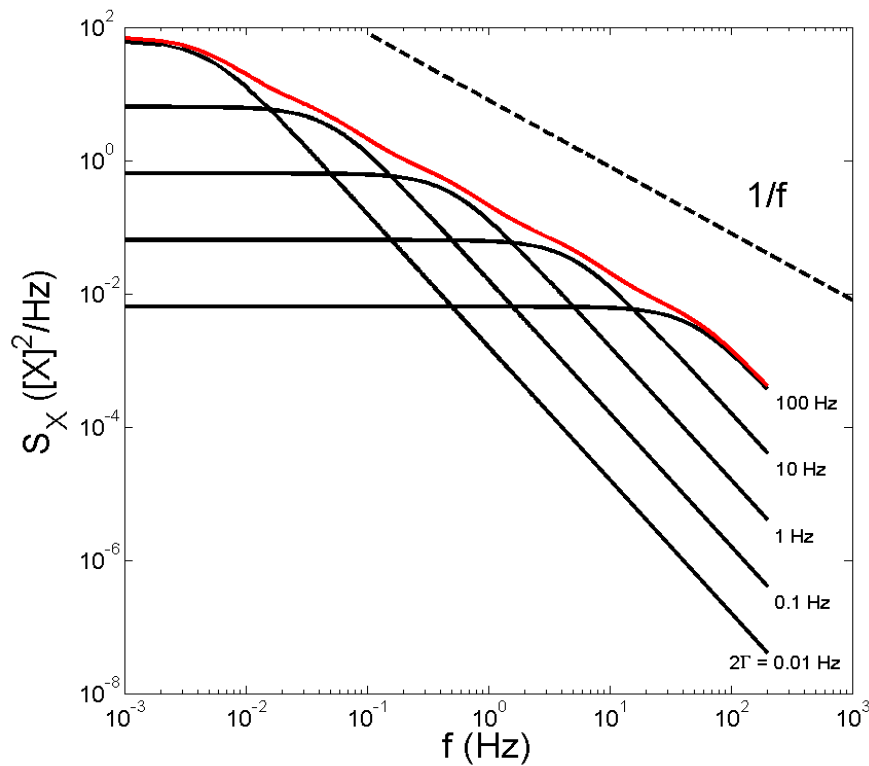
Daniilidis *et al.*, New J. Phys. 13 013032 (2011)



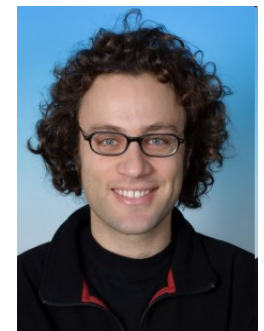
$$\Gamma = \omega_0 \exp(-\Delta U/k_B T)$$

Log-uniform distribution of relaxation rates

$$p(\Gamma) = \frac{\ln(\Gamma_{\max}/\Gamma_{\min})}{\Gamma}, \quad \Gamma_{\min} < \Gamma < \Gamma_{\max}$$



➔ 1/f scaling



Nikos Daniliidis



Plasma surface cleaning



Repeated cleaning / annealing cycles

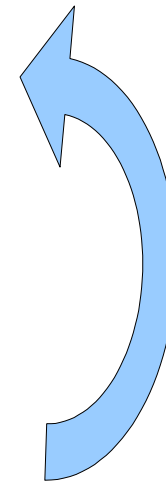
1. Ar⁺ ion bombardment

- Ion energy 150 eV - 2 keV

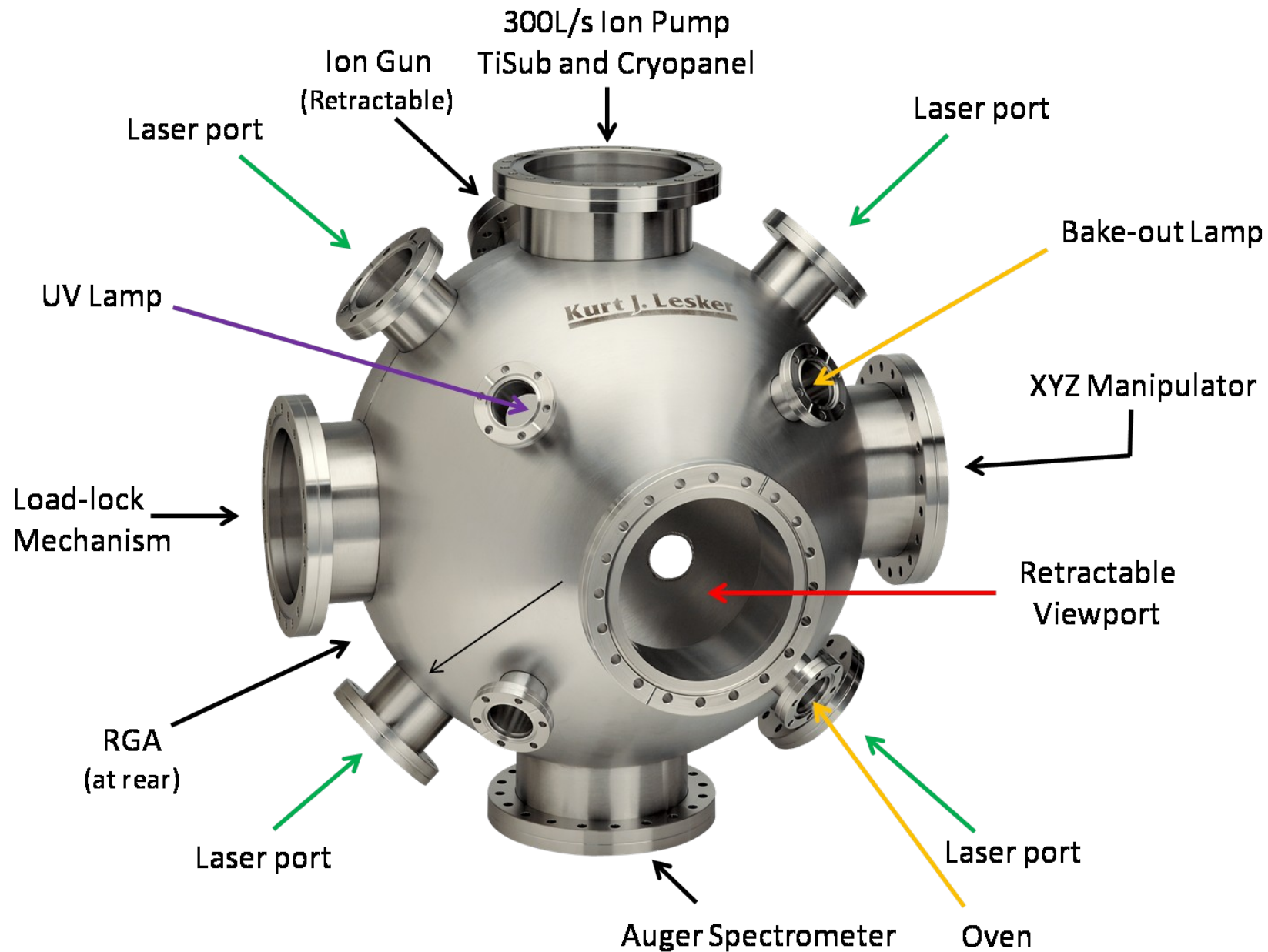
- Beam diameter 5 mm – 20 mm

2. Anneal at 400°C – 800°C

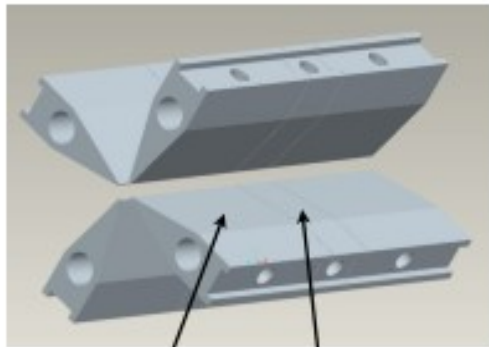
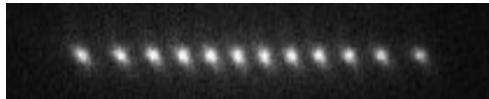
3. Monitor surface contamination



See also NIST, Dustin Hite



Trapped ions

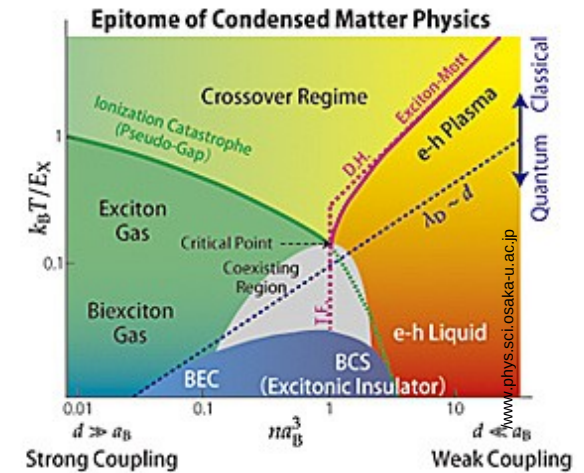


DC endcap
RF electrode

Emulation

Better traps

Condensed matter



- Study physics of ion crystals in microtraps
- Transport in 3D of charged particles
- Candidate mechanism for anomalous heating



People



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