Towards a quantum interface between light and microwave circuits





Quantum information network built from nodes linked by propagating modes



quantum network

physically secure communication

uncopiable information



Quantum transduction connects disparate physical systems

optical light:

long distance communication

ambient temperature



microwave circuits:

process quantum information ultralow temperature T < 250 mK





Quantum state preserving convertor is a unitary device





quantum state preserving =>
bidirectional, lossless, reflectionless network

 $T_{\rm up} = T_{\rm down} = 1$ $R_{\rm elec} = R_{\rm opt} = 0$



Mechanical oscillator creates coherent coupling between microwaves and light





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Suspended membrane in optical cavity forms optomechanical system





Si₃N₄ membrane (50 nm)



Harris group (YALE)



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<u>optomechanical coupling</u> (g)position alters optical phase

optical amplitude alters momentum



Superb coherent control creates optomechanical system in quantum regime



optomechanics in the quantum regime $\frac{g^2}{4\kappa_o} > n_{env}\gamma_m$



Resonant circuit with compliant capacitor creates electromechanical system



<u>Electromechanical system</u> superconducting LC circuit quantum circuit for *T* < 250 mK





Microwave fields control the quantum state of a mechanical oscillator



State transfer Nature **495**, 210 – 214 (2013)

Entanglement Science 342, 710 – 713 (2013)





Opto-electromechanical system formed from "flip-chips" in optical cavity



mirrors: high-finesse optical cavity top chip: membrane and one plate of capacitor bottom chip: remainder of electrical circuit



Image of assembled flip-chip structure



Diagram of optical cavity assembly





Image of optical cavity assembly

optical port

microwave port



4 K sufficiently cold to test electro-optic conversion in a classical regime



4 K cryostat with optical access

 $T_c \text{ of Nb: 9.2 K}$ $\frac{k_B T}{\hbar \omega_e} \approx 12$



Conversion requires both optical and microwave pumps





Power absorbed at the microwave port is converted to optical light



Bidirectional operation a prerequisite for quantum state transfer

T = 4 K



R. W. Andrews, C. A. Regal, KWL, et al., *Nature Physics* **10**, 321–326 (2014).



The future of mechanical systems in the quantum regime



quantum operation of electro-optomechanical convertor

impact: create quantum networks



Reaching the regime of quantum state preservation: cooling the environment



optical access dilution refrigerator in low vibration environment

T < 100 mK



Conclusions

transfer between microwave and optical fields

classical

bidirectional

cryogenic

poised for quantum operation

microelectromechanics: a new quantum technology



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