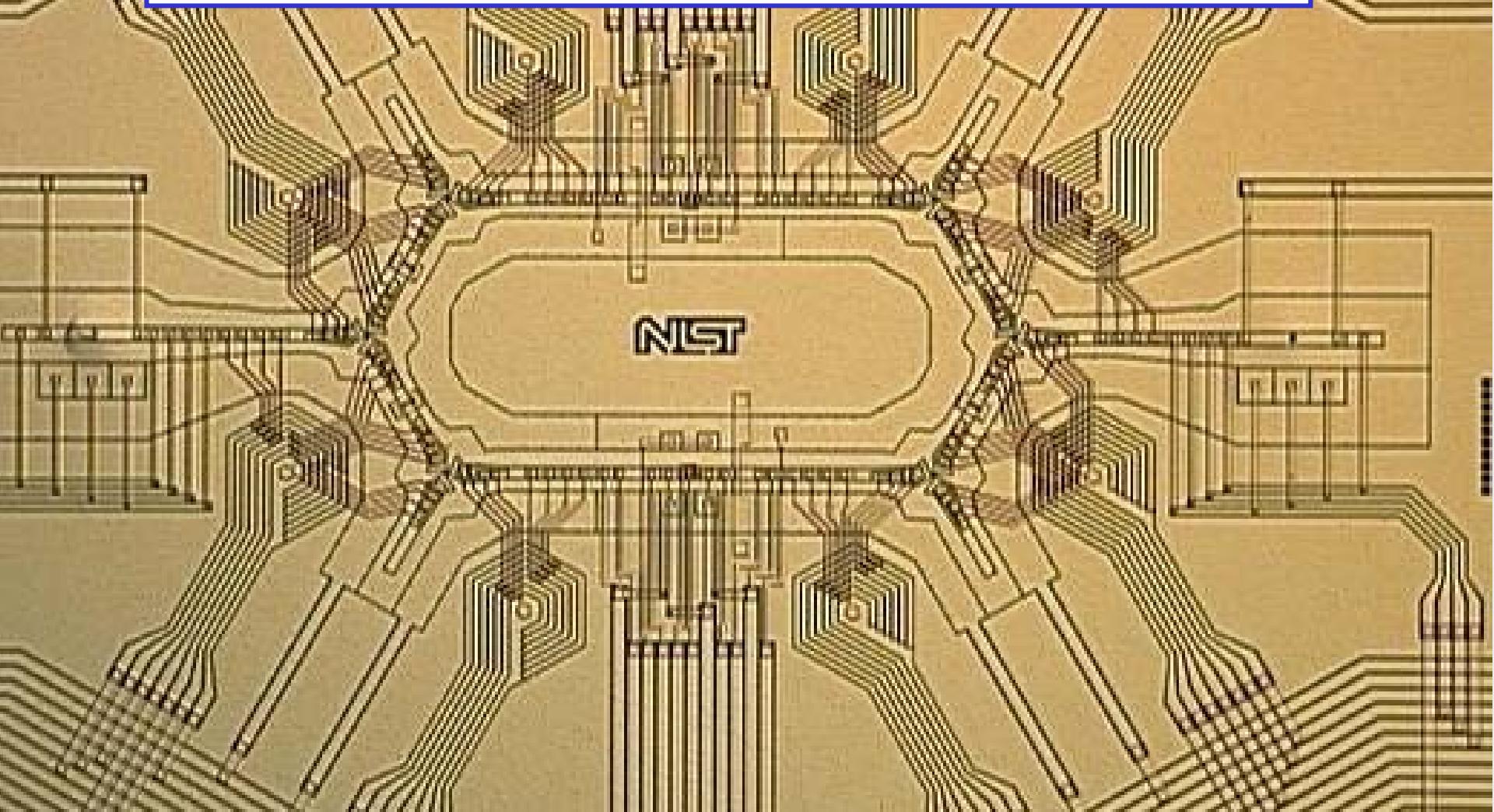
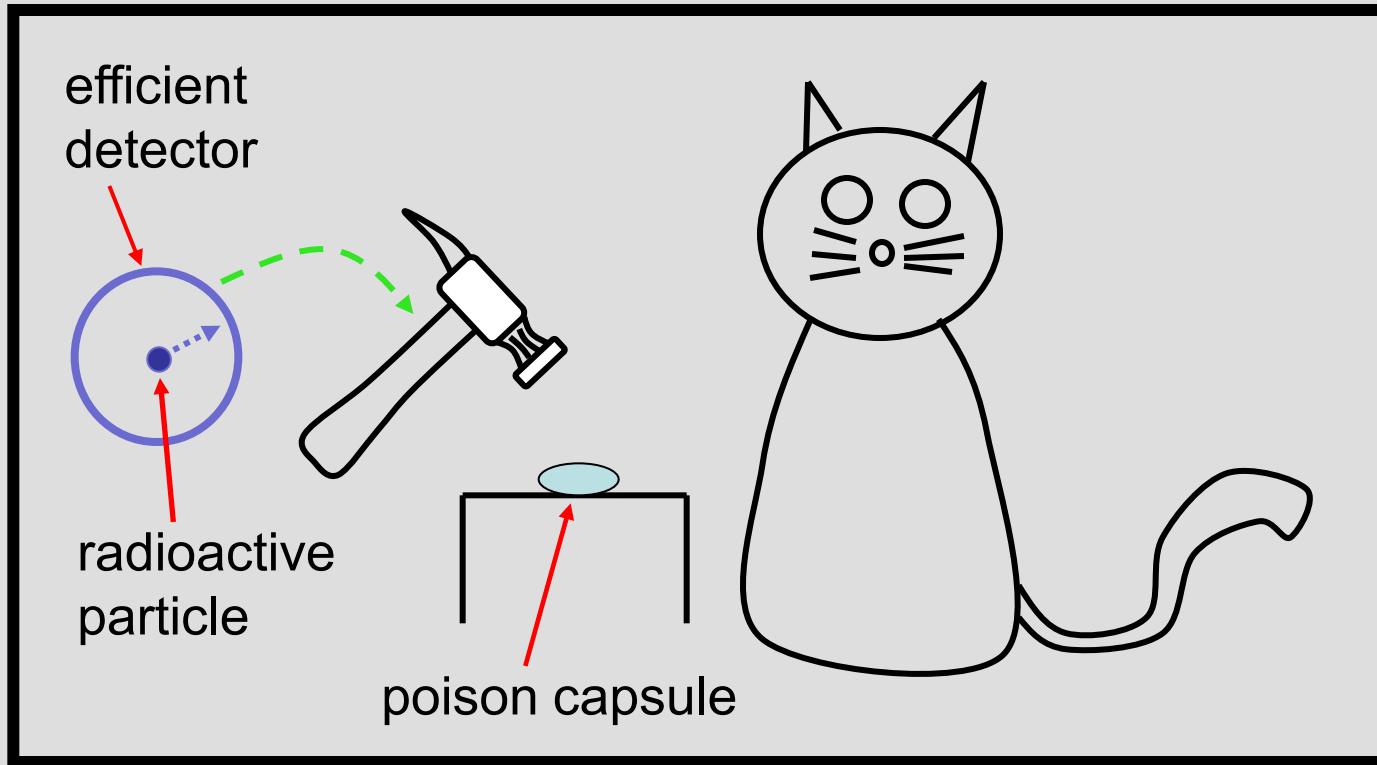
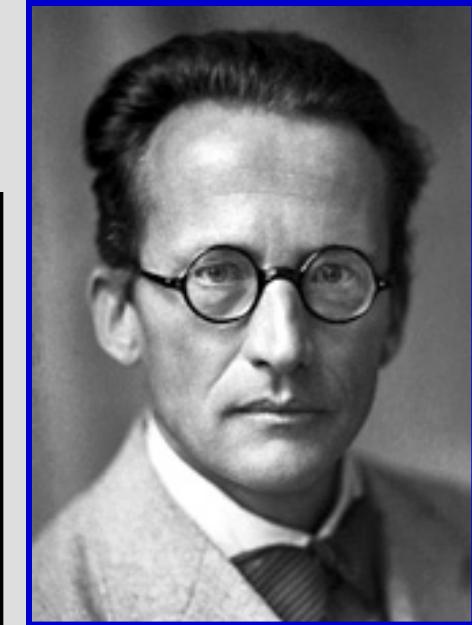


Superposition, Entanglement, and Raising Schrödinger's Cat

D. J. Wineland, NIST, Boulder, CO



Erwin Schrödinger's Cat (1935)



← sealed box

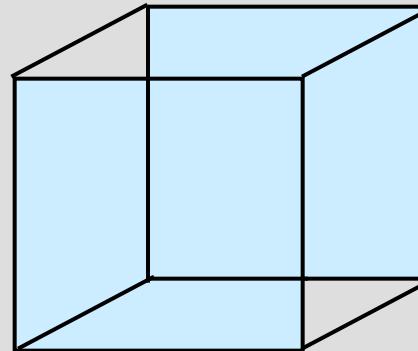
At “half-life of particle, quantum mechanics says
cat is simultaneously dead and alive!

“superposition”

$$\Psi = |\text{radioactive}\rangle|\text{alive}\rangle + |\text{not radioactive}\rangle|\text{dead}\rangle$$

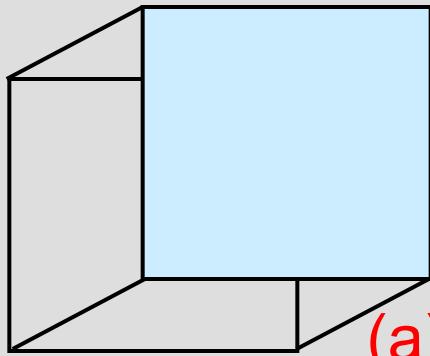
Analog of quantum superposition

two “states” of a box

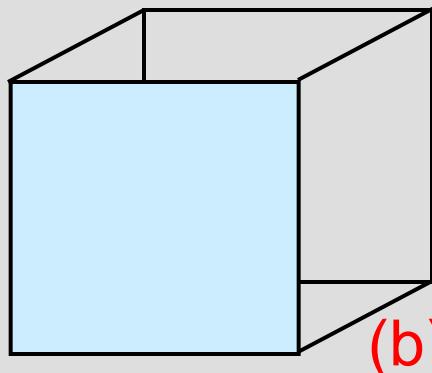


?

(a) and (b)



(a)



(b)

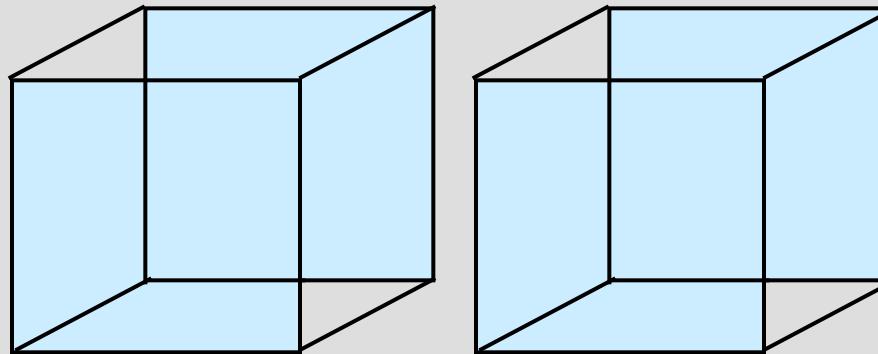
1. ambiguity about which state the box is in.

Box possesses both properties simultaneously

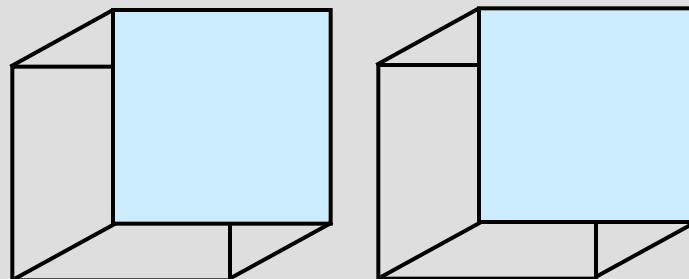
2. quantum measurement: collapse or “projection” into either state (a) or (b)

Analog of quantum entanglement

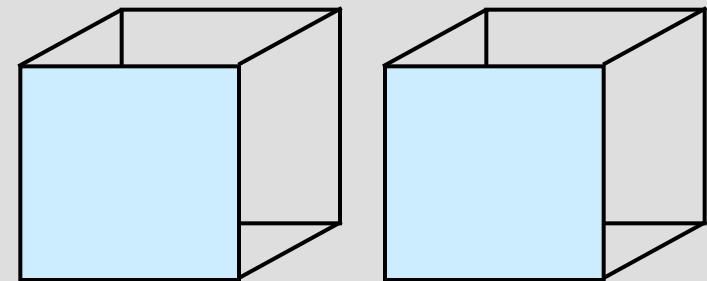
two entangled
boxes:



tend to
see:

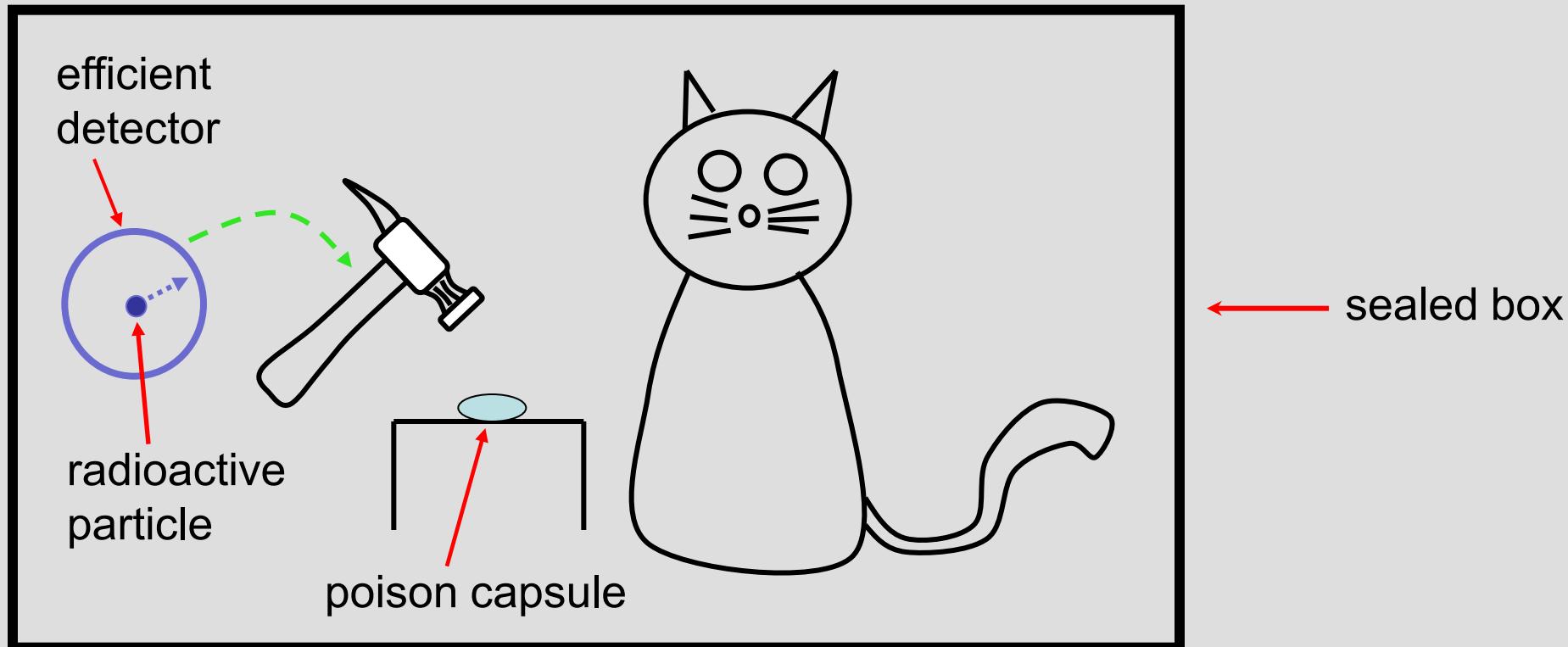


or:



“measured” states of boxes are correlated

Erwin Schrödinger's Cat (1935)



at half-life: $\Psi = |\text{radioactive particle alive}\rangle|\text{cat alive}\rangle + |\text{radioactive particle decayed}\rangle|\text{cat dead}\rangle$

- state of cat is “entangled” with state of radioactive particle
- measured states are correlated

Schrödinger (1952):

“We never experiment with just one electron or atom or (small) molecule. In thought experiments, we sometimes assume that we do; this invariably entails ridiculous consequences...”

But now we can enter this world!

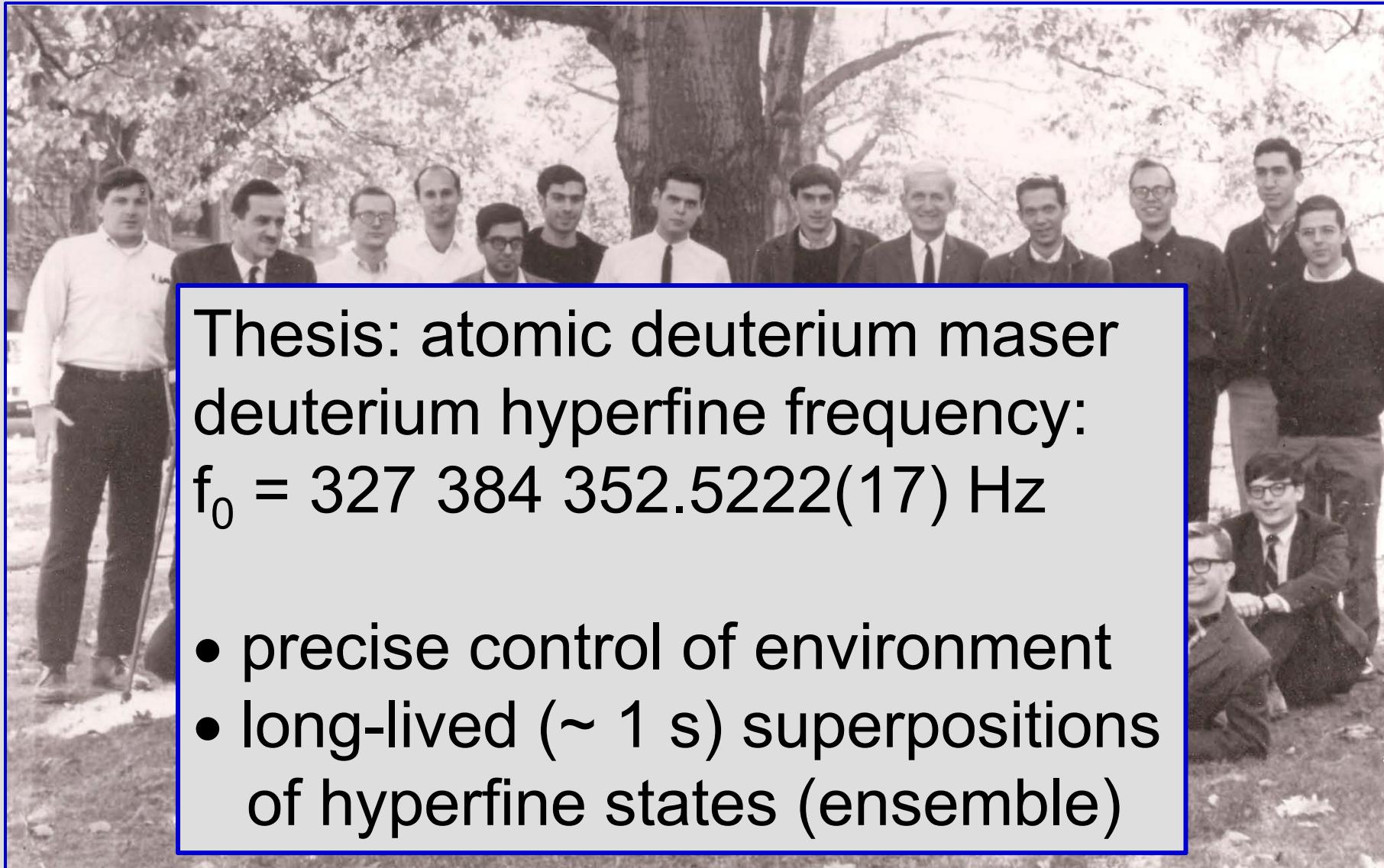
Need:

- * precise control + isolation from environment
- * simple small systems
 - e.g., single or small groups of particles

The development:

- * personal story + the work of many others

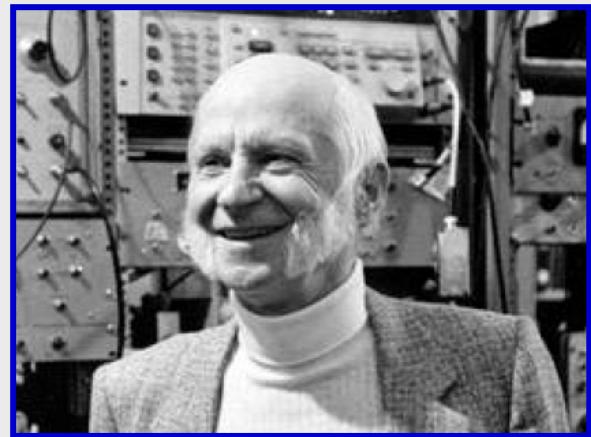
Norman Ramsey's group, Harvard, 1966



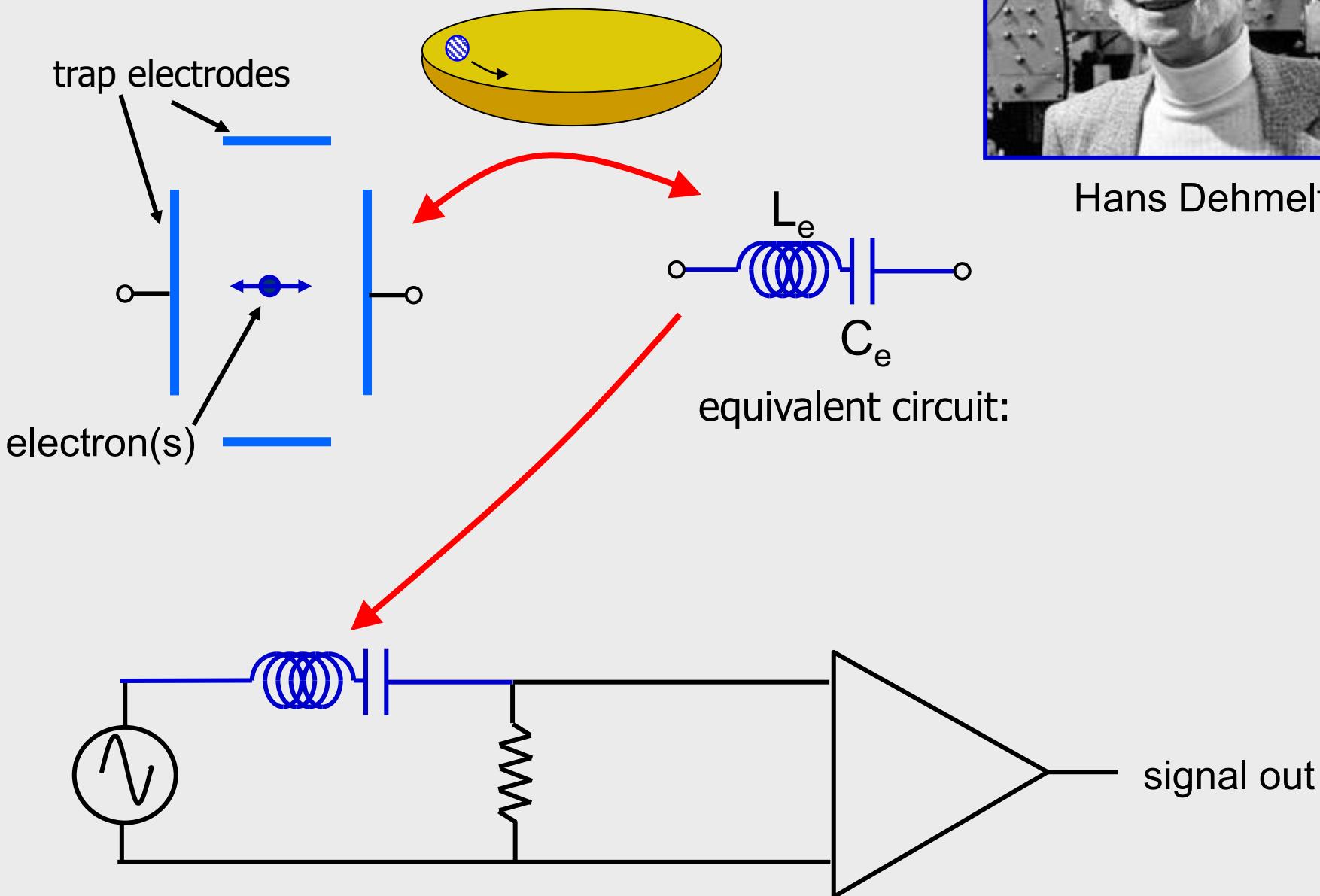
Thesis: atomic deuterium maser
deuterium hyperfine frequency:
 $f_0 = 327\ 384\ 352.5222(17)\ \text{Hz}$

- precise control of environment
- long-lived ($\sim 1\ \text{s}$) superpositions of hyperfine states (ensemble)

On to Hans Dehmelt's lab: trapped electrons/ions



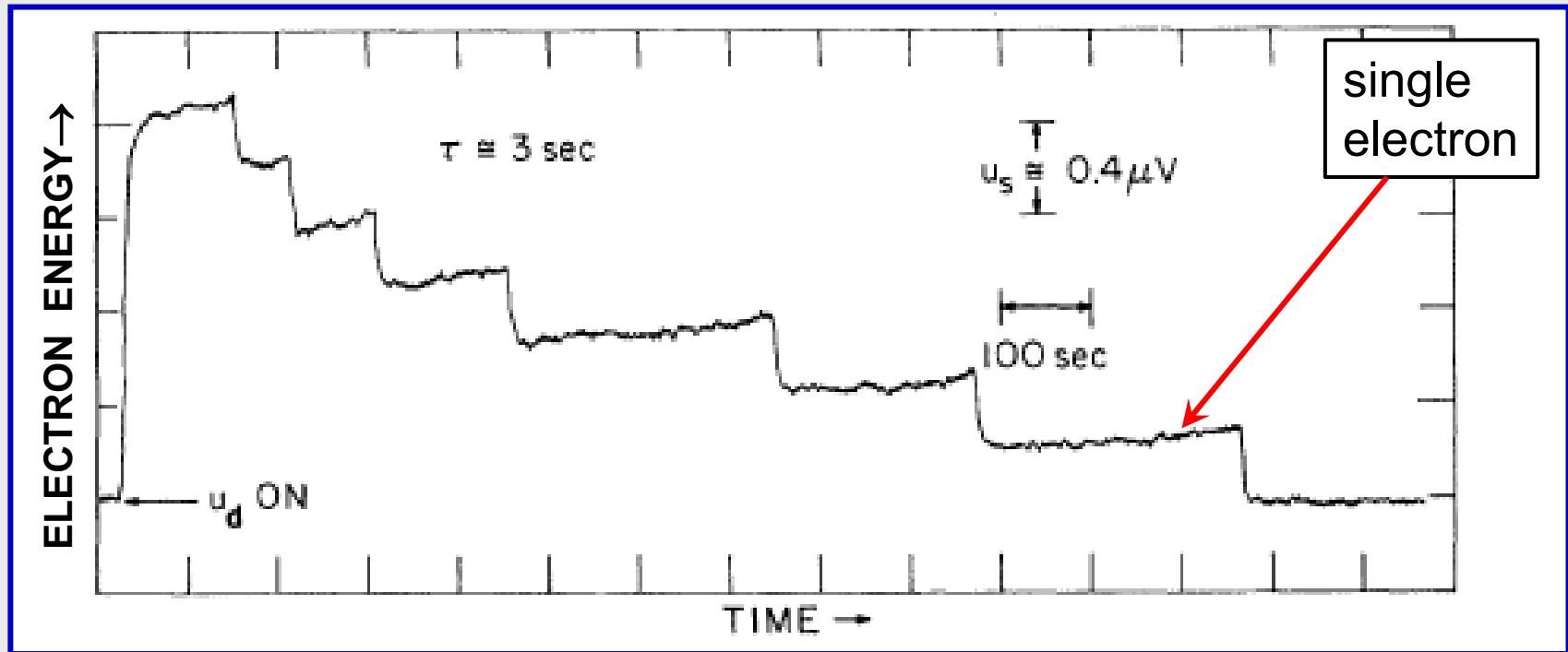
Hans Dehmelt



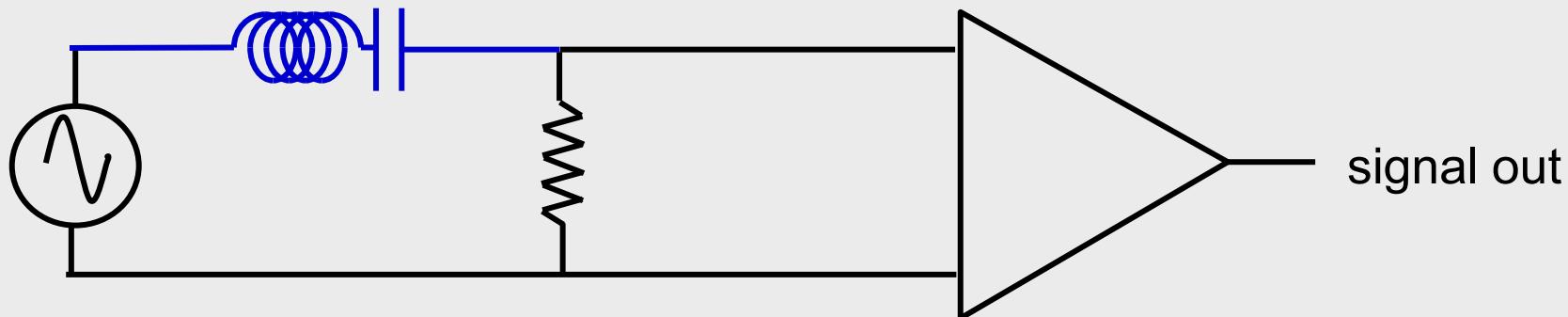
Single electrons

precursor to measurement of μ_{electron}

R. S. Van Dyck, P. Ekstrom, H. Dehmelt, Phys. Rev. Lett. **38**, 310 (1977)



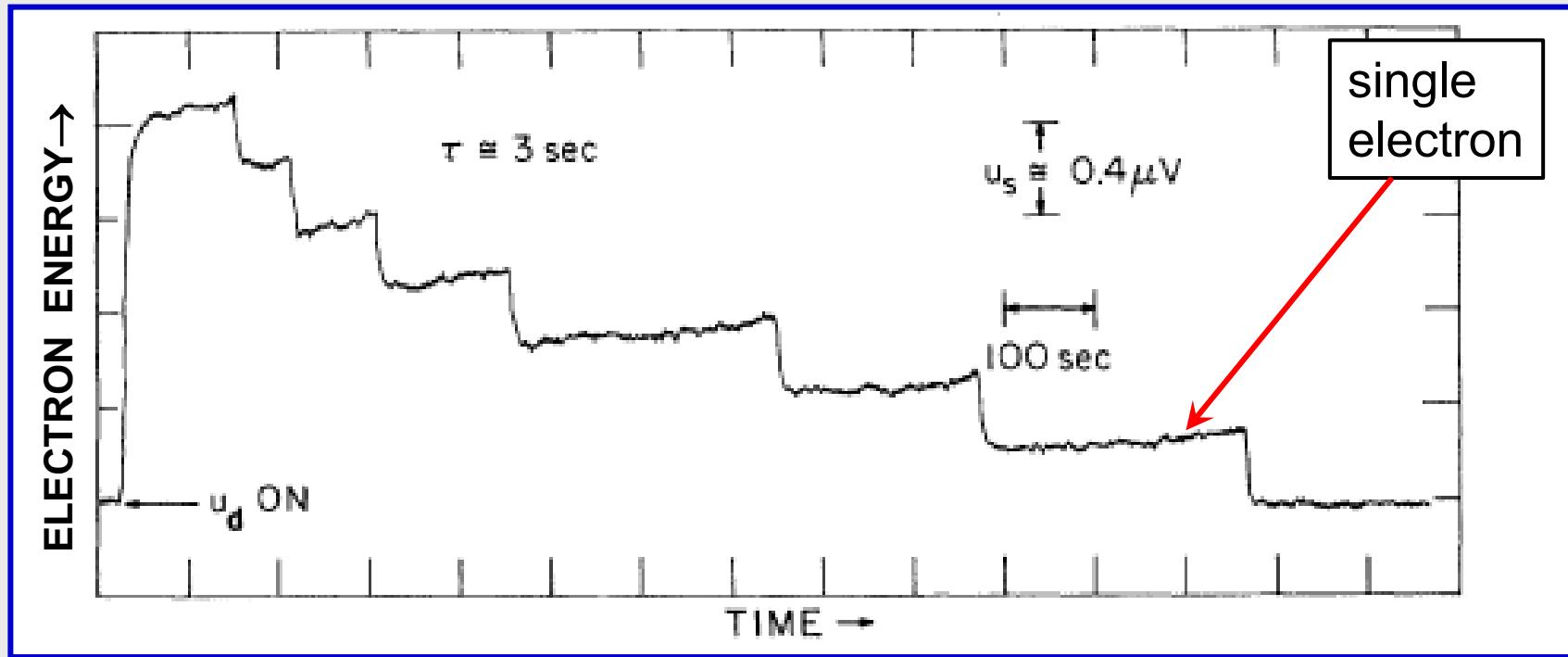
D. Wineland, P. Ekstrom, and H. Dehmelt, Phys. Rev. Lett. **31**, 1279 (1973).



Single electrons

precursor to measurement of μ_{electron}

R. S. Van Dyck, P. Ekstrom, H. Dehmelt, Phys. Rev. Lett. **38**, 310 (1977)



D. Wineland, P. Ekstrom, and H. Dehmelt, Phys. Rev. Lett. **31**, 1279 (1973).

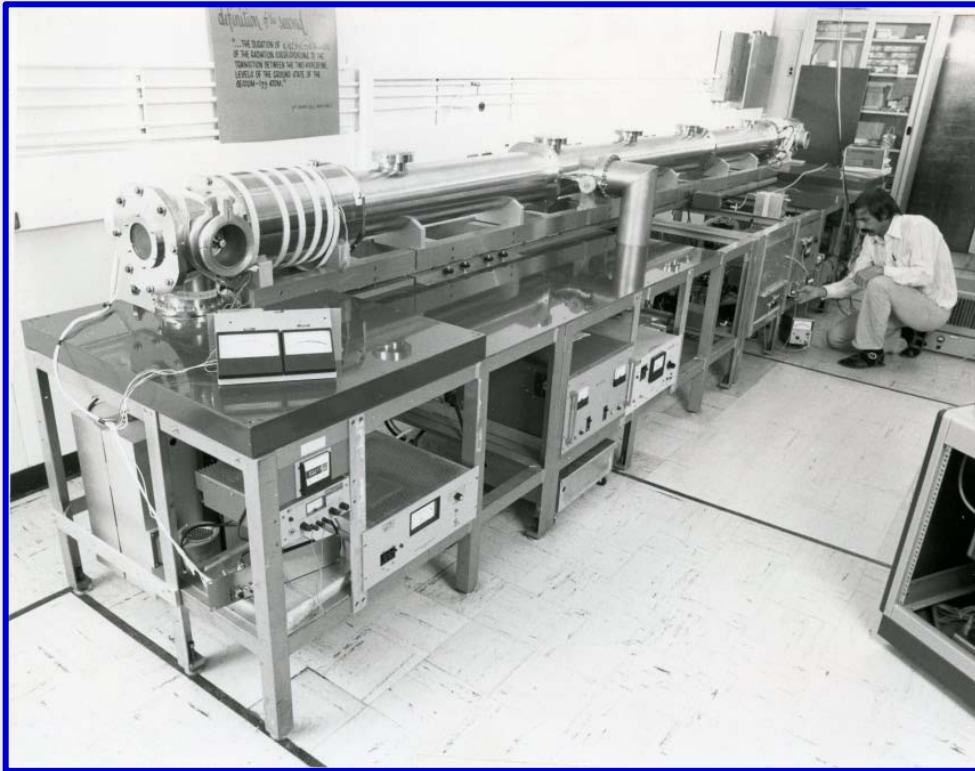
and, some ideas about laser cooling

D.J.Wineland and H. Dehmelt, Bulletin, Am. Phys. Soc. **20**, 637 (1975)

concurrently,

T. W. Hänsch and A. L. Schawlow, Opt. Comm. **13**, 68 (1975)

On to NIST (then NBS, National Bureau of Standards)



Helmut Hellwig

Cs beam frequency standard
“NBS-6”

Optical-Sideband Cooling of Visible Atom Cloud Confined in Parabolic Well

W. Neuhauser, M. Hohenstatt, and P. Toschek

Institut für Angewandte Physik I der Universität Heidelberg, D-69 Heidelberg, West Germany

and

H. Dehmelt

Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

(Received 25 April 1978)

An assemblage of $< 50 \text{ Ba}^+$ ions, contained in a parabolic well, has been visually observed and cooled by means of near-resonant laser irradiation.



Peter Toschek

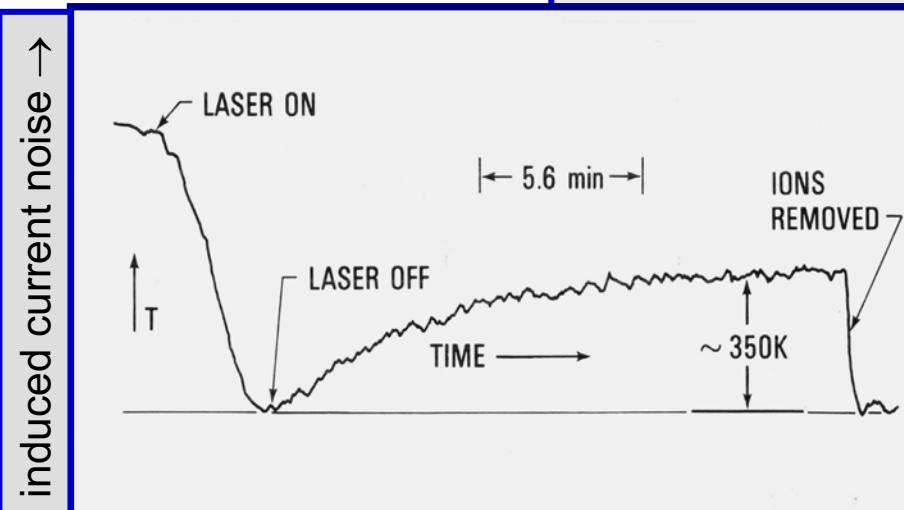
Radiation-Pressure Cooling of Bound Resonance Absorbers

D. J. Wineland, R. E. Drullinger, and F. L.

Time and Frequency Division, National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colorado 80303

(Received 26 April 1978)

We report the first observation of radiation-pressure cooling of bound resonance absorbers which are elastically bound to a laboratory fixed apparatus. Atoms confined in a Penning electromagnetic trap are cooled to $< 40 \text{ K}$ by irradiating them with an 8- μW output of a frequency doubled, single-mode dye laser tuned to the red side of the Doppler profile on the ${}^2S_{1/2} \leftrightarrow {}^2P_{3/2}$ ($M_J = +\frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow M_J = +\frac{3}{2}$) transitions. Cooling to approximately 10^{-3} K should be possible.



1979



Wayne
Itano

Jim
Bergquist

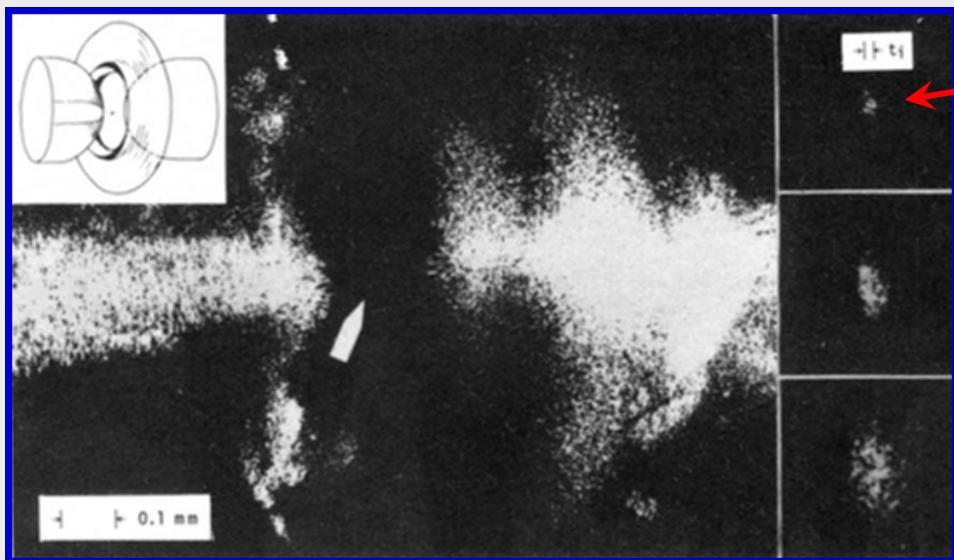
Dave
Wineland

Bob
Drullinger

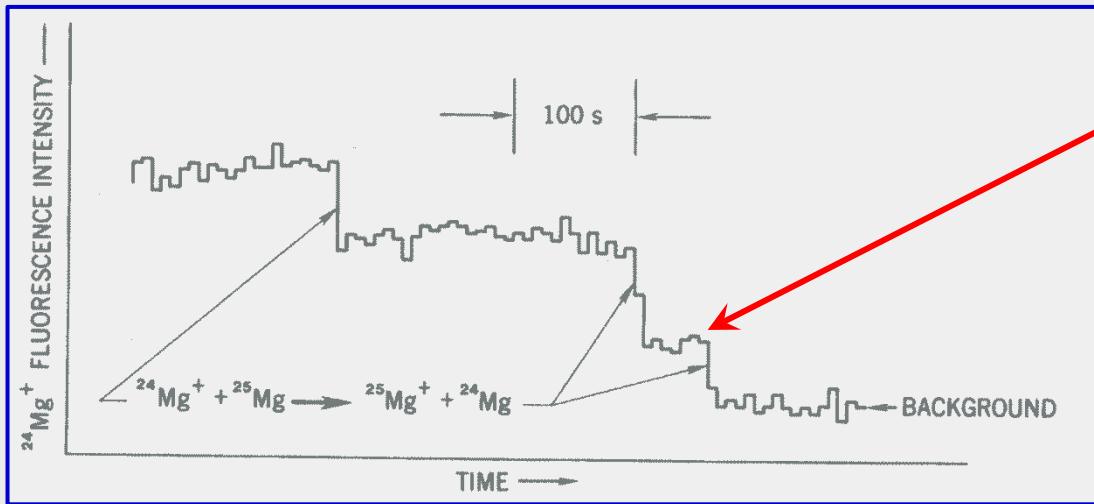
2012



Individual ions:

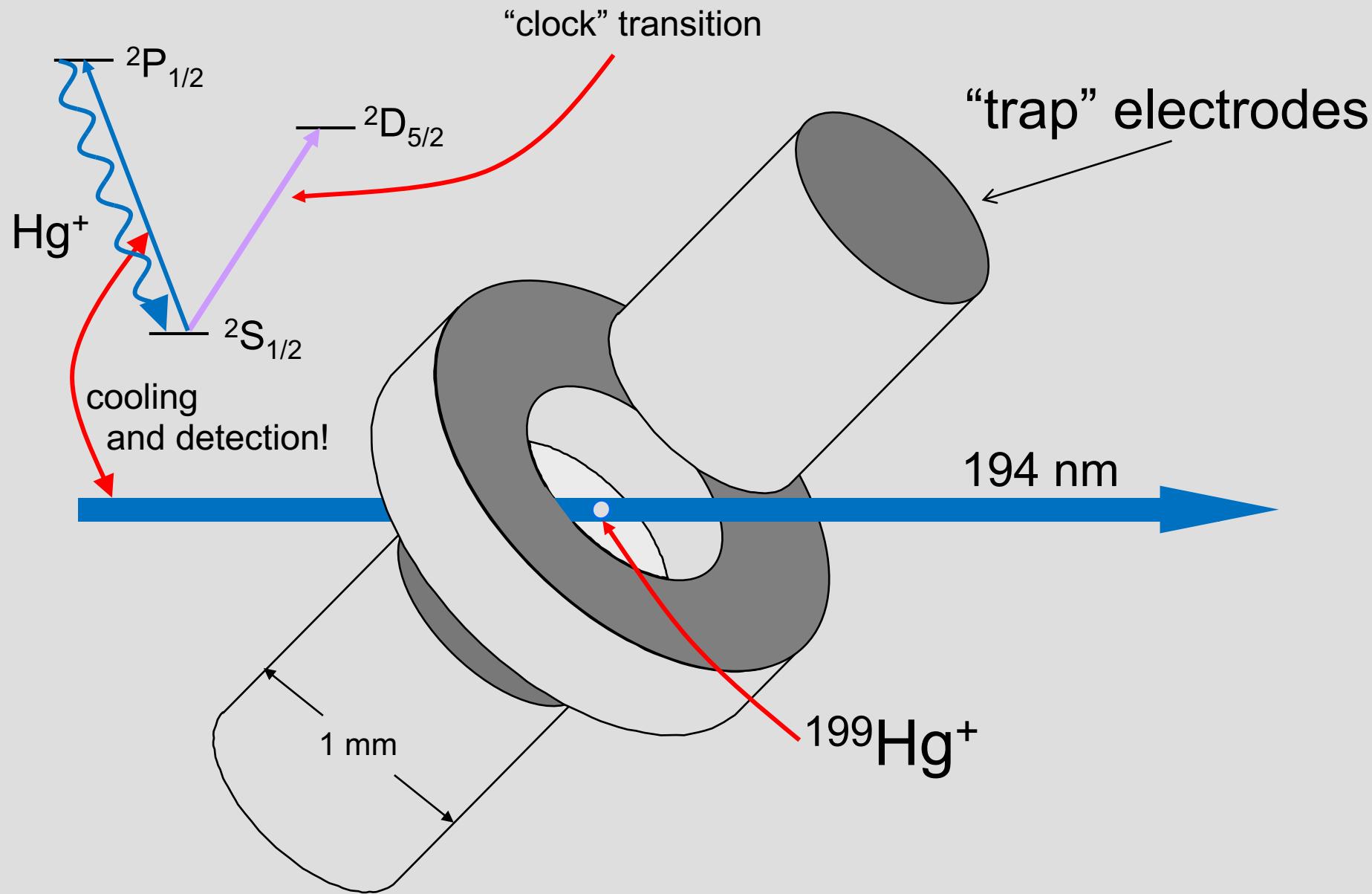


single Ba^+ ion
W. Neuhauser, M. Hohenstatt,
P. Toschek, H. Dehmelt,
Phys. Rev. A22, 1137 (1980).



single $^{24}\text{Mg}^+$ ion
D.J. Wineland and W. M. Itano,
Phys. Lett. 82A, 75-78 (1981).

Single Hg⁺ ion experiments at NIST



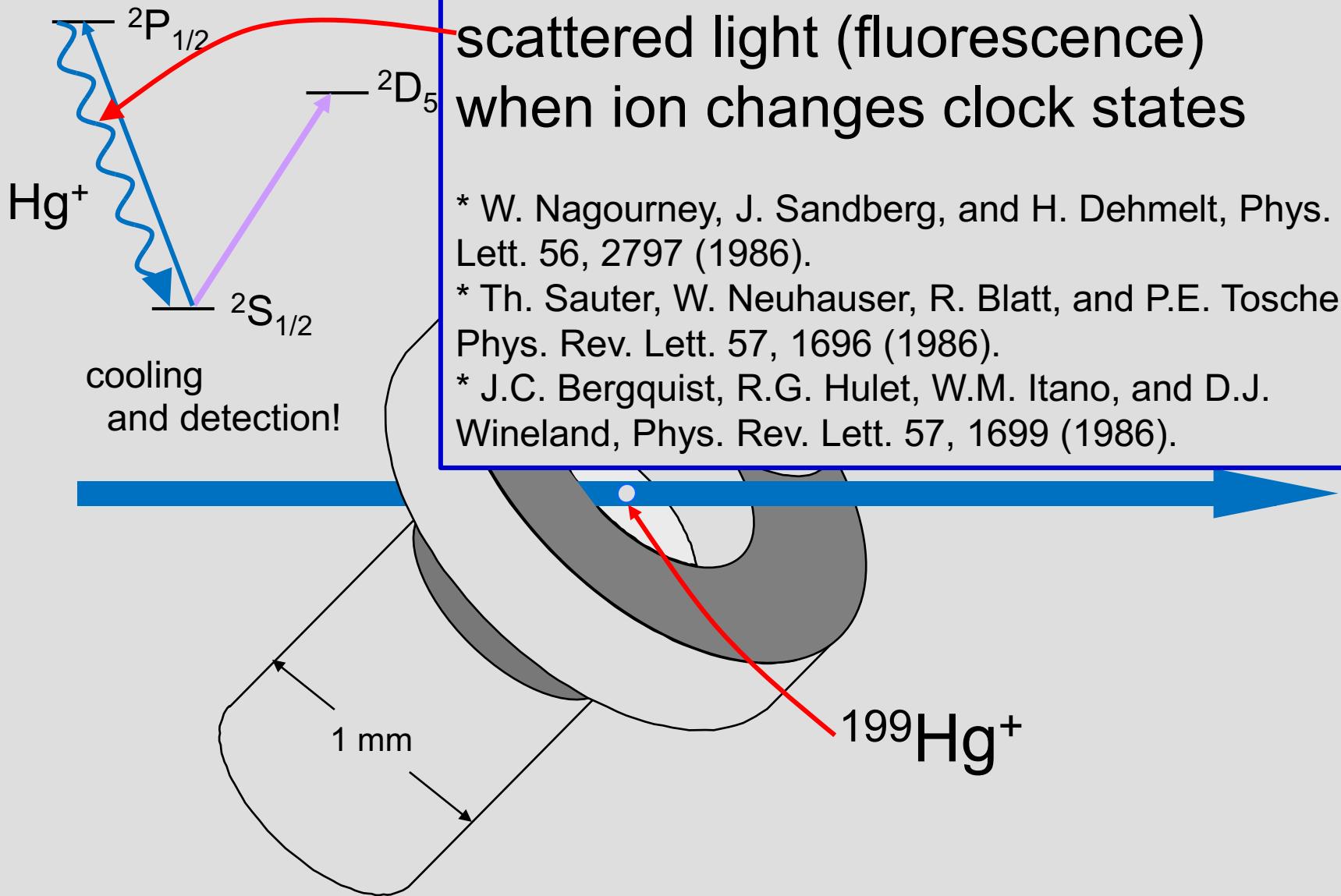
“Quantum jumps”

See abrupt changes in scattered light (fluorescence) when ion changes clock states

* W. Nagourney, J. Sandberg, and H. Dehmelt, Phys. Rev. Lett. 56, 2797 (1986).

* Th. Sauter, W. Neuhauser, R. Blatt, and P.E. Toschek, Phys. Rev. Lett. 57, 1696 (1986).

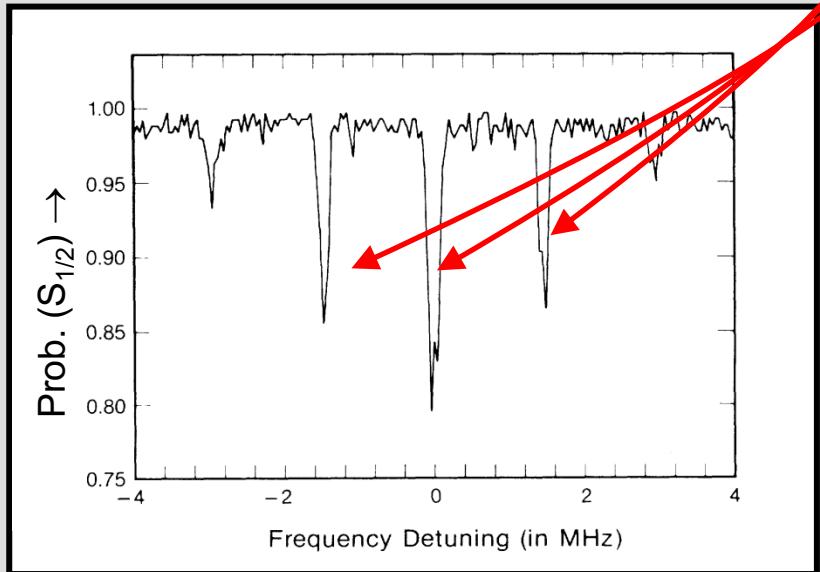
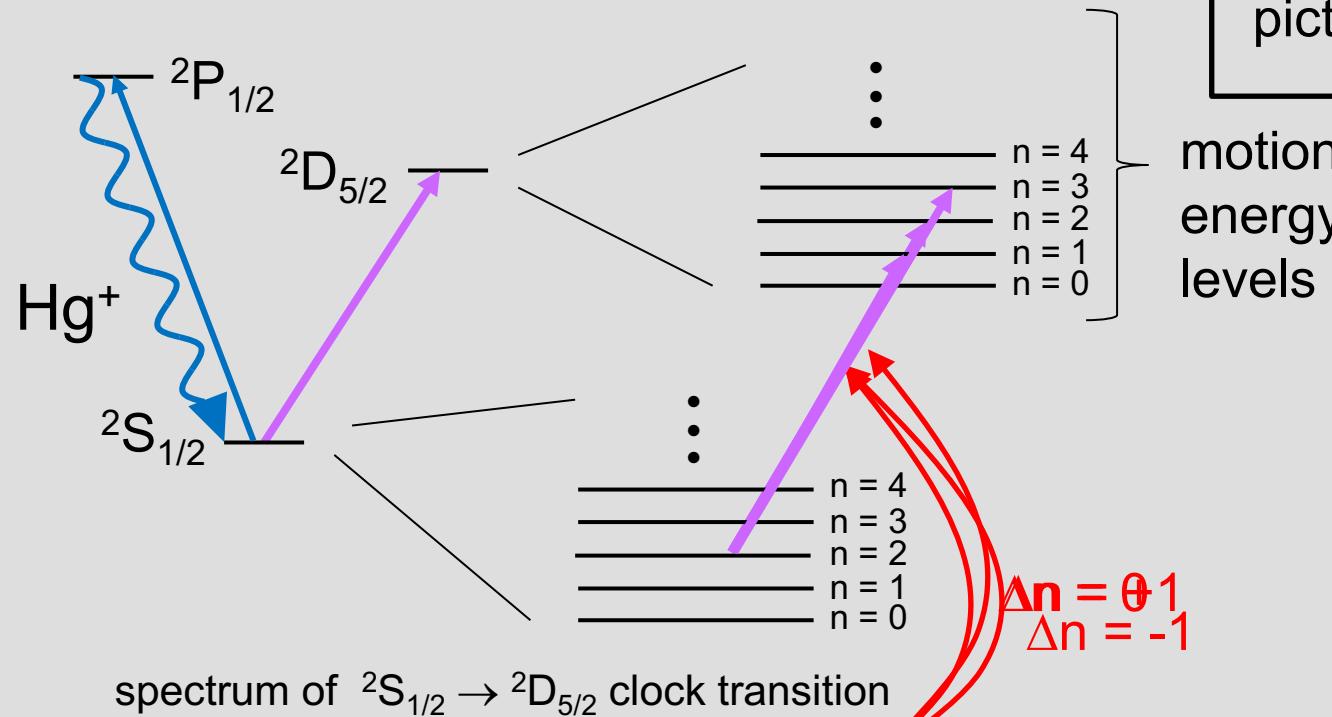
* J.C. Bergquist, R.G. Hulet, W.M. Itano, and D.J. Wineland, Phys. Rev. Lett. 57, 1699 (1986).



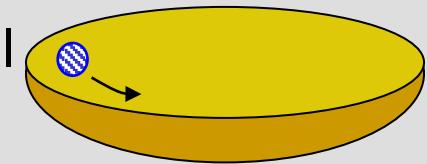
Quantum Jumps of a Single Ion

“Quantum Jumps I” (1986 release)

Quantized motion?:



classical
picture

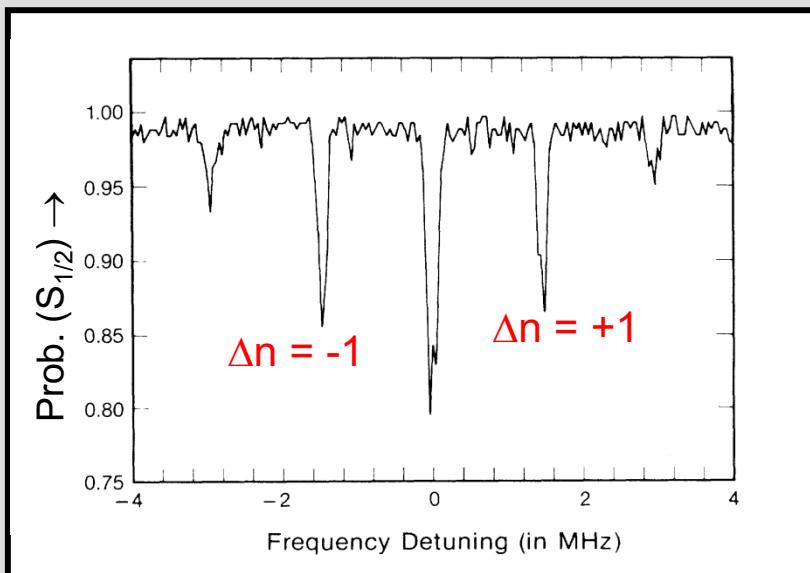
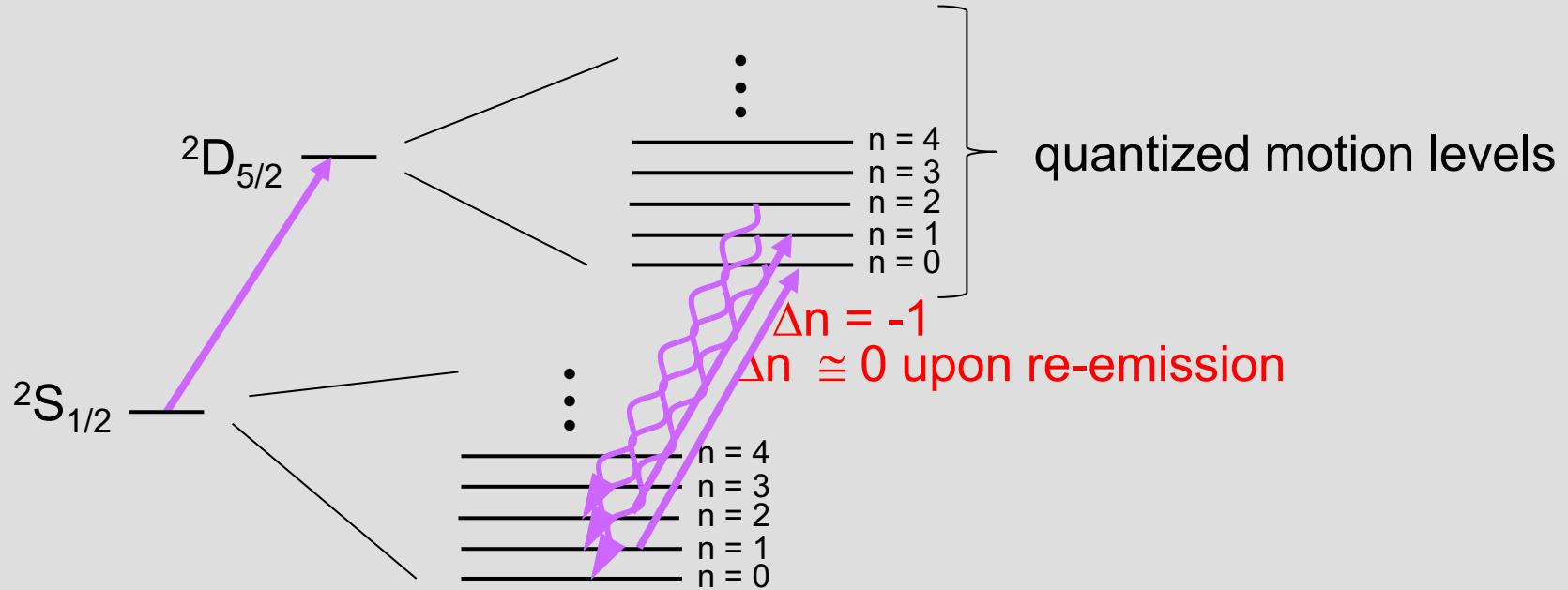


motion
energy
levels

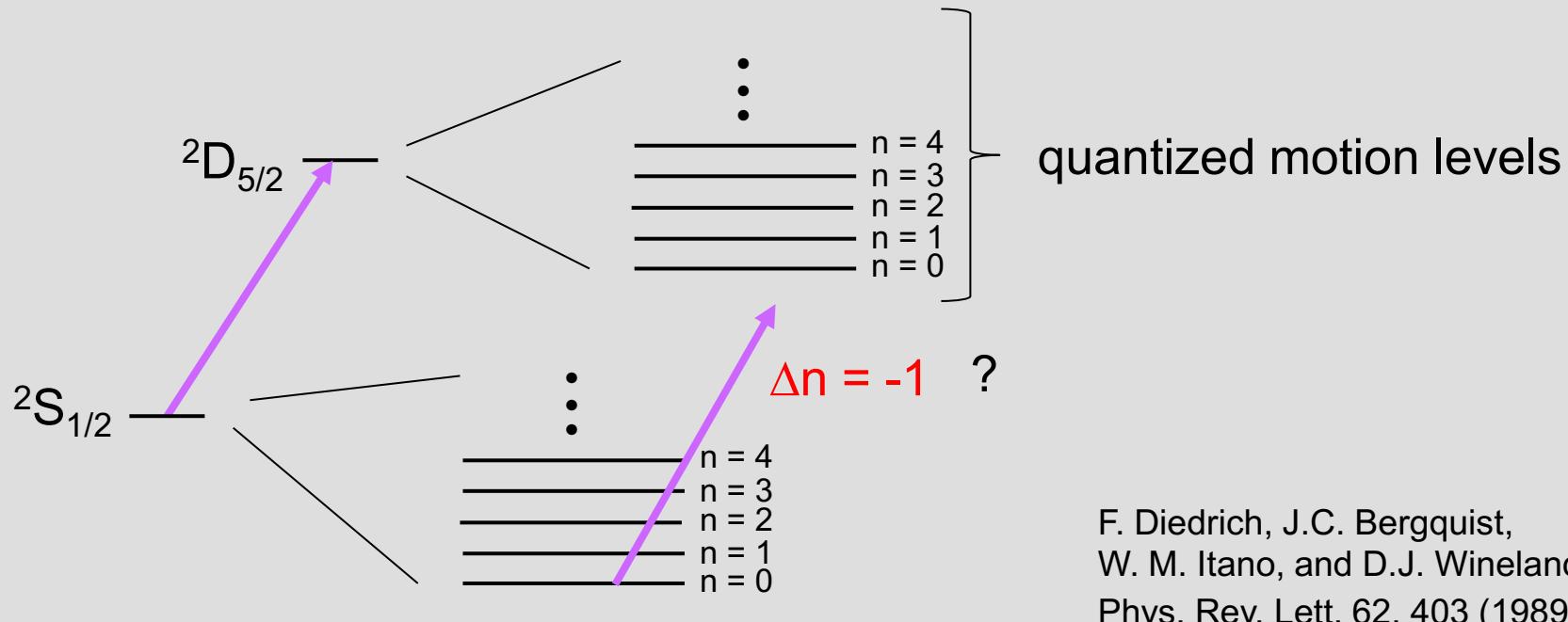
quantum
picture

J. C. Bergquist, W. M. Itano, D. J. Wineland,
Phys. Rev. A36, 428 (1987).

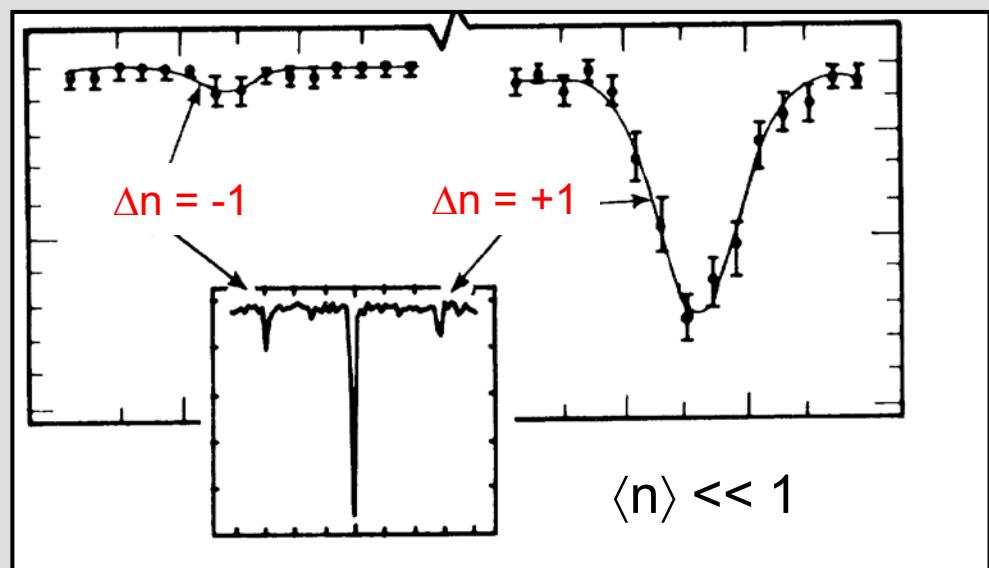
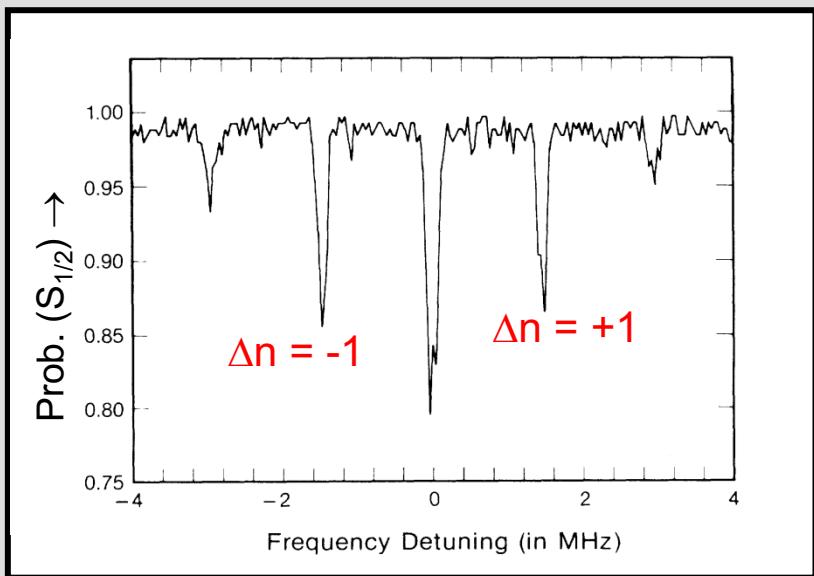
Cooling to the ground state of motion



Cooling to the ground state of motion



F. Diedrich, J.C. Bergquist,
W. M. Itano, and D.J. Wineland,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 62, 403 (1989).

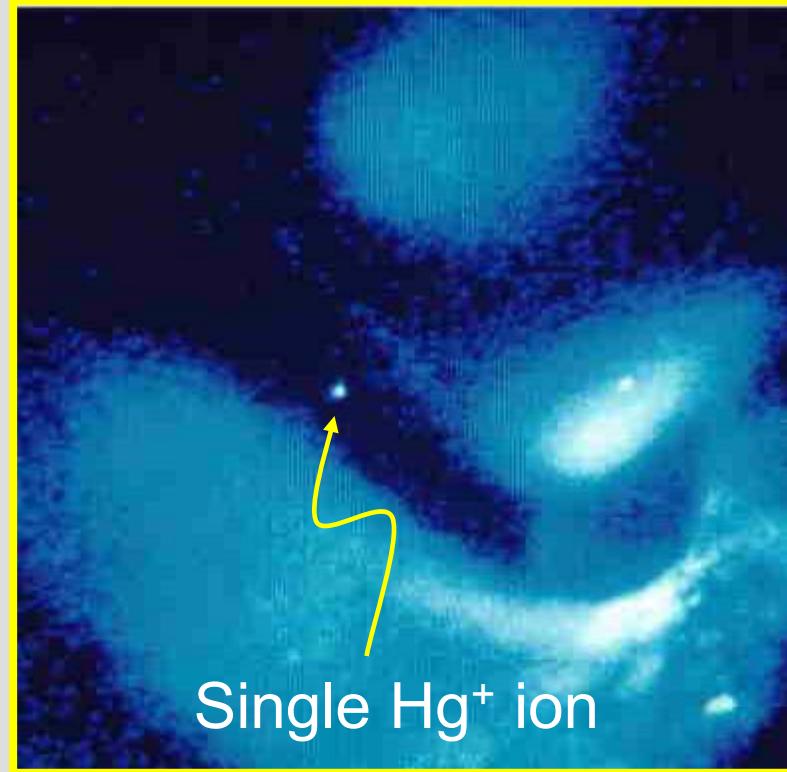


Single ions for (optical) clocks:

J. C. Bergquist et al., 1981 →



Jim Bergquist

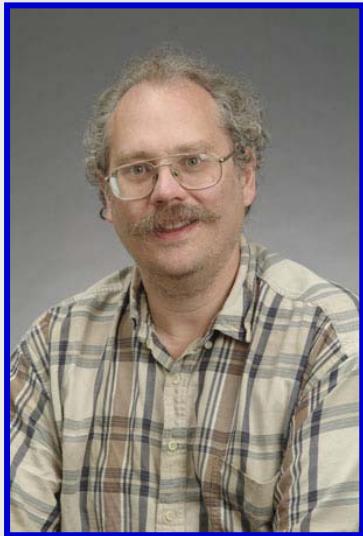


Single Hg^+ ion

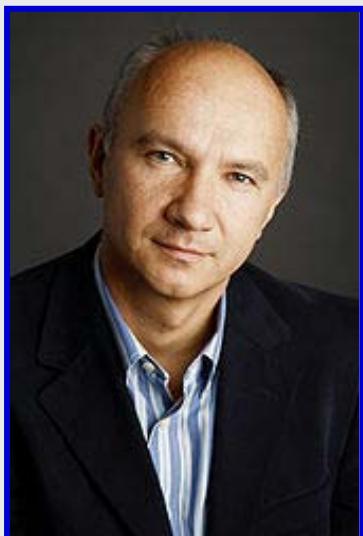
- trapping ⇒ first-order Doppler shift → 0
- trapping + laser cooling ⇒ time dilation → 0
- trapping in high vacuum at low temp
⇒ environmental perturbations (collisions, black body shifts, etc.) → 0

Enter quantum information processing

Richard Feynman, David Deutsch, Paul Benioff,...(1980's)



Peter Shor: algorithm for efficient number factoring on a quantum computer (~ 1994)



Artur Ekert: presentation at the 1994 International Conference on Atomic Physics
Boulder, Colorado

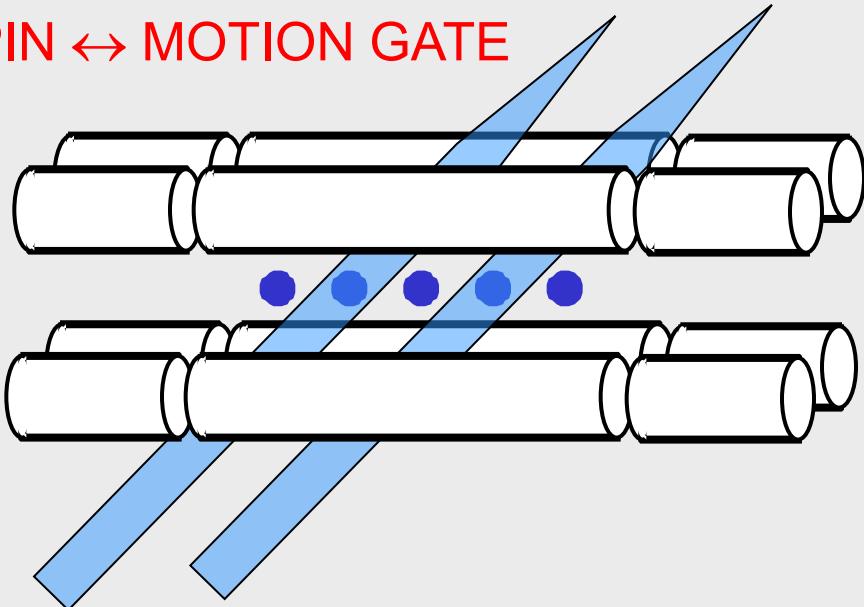
Atomic Ion Quantum Computation:

(J. I. Cirac, P. Zoller, Phys. Rev. Lett. 74, 4091 (1995))

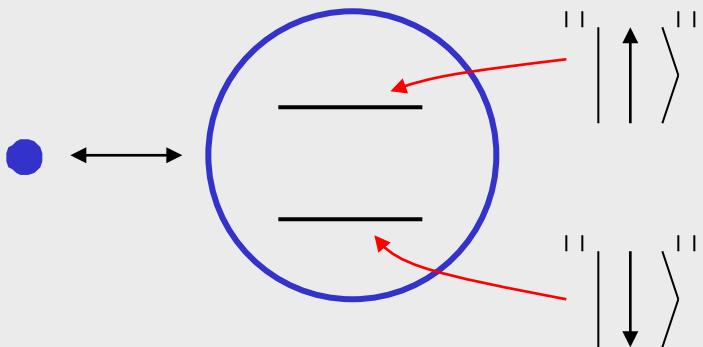


SPIN → MOTION MAP

SPIN ↔ MOTION GATE



INTERNAL STATE “QUBIT”

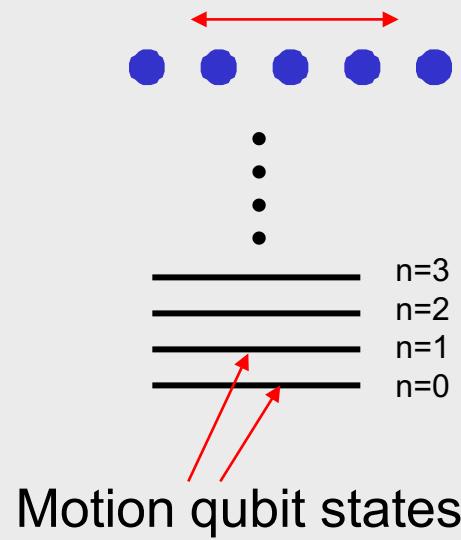


Ignacio Cirac

Peter Zoller

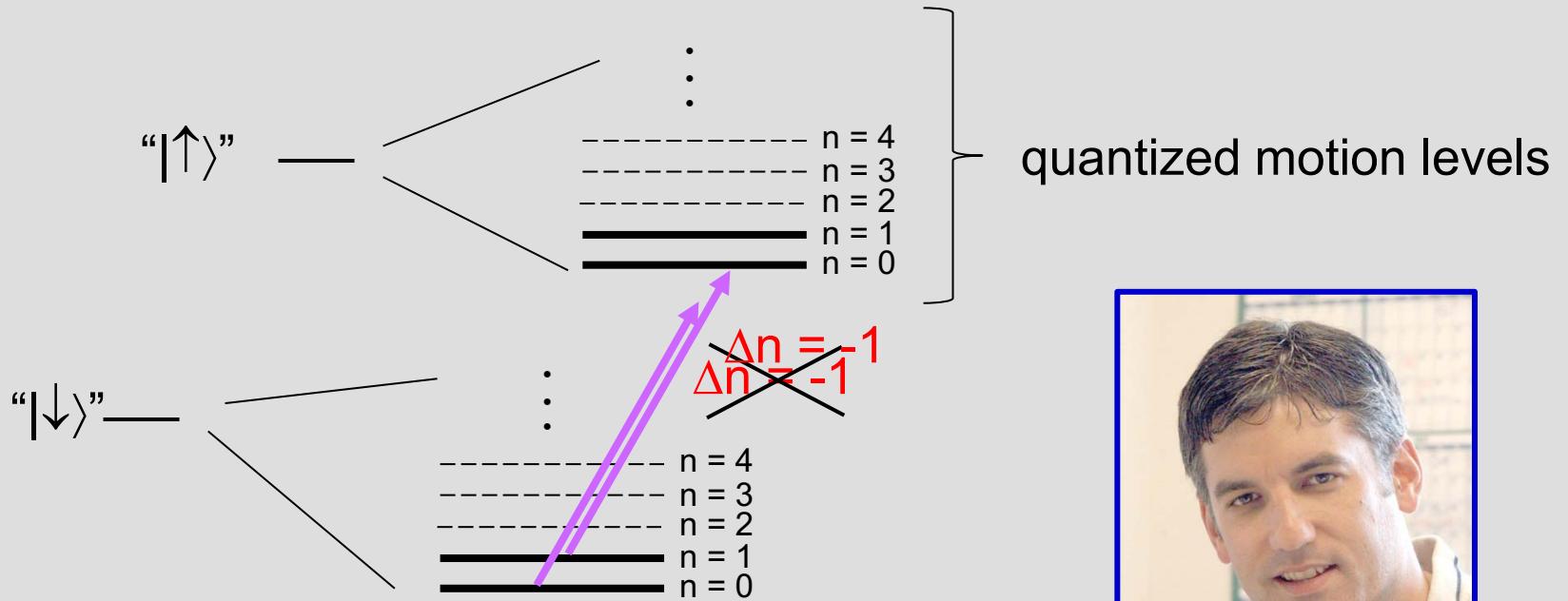
MOTION “DATA BUS”

(e.g., center-of-mass mode)



Motion qubit states

Quantum logic gates?



Simple example of quantum logic:

control bit
(motion state)

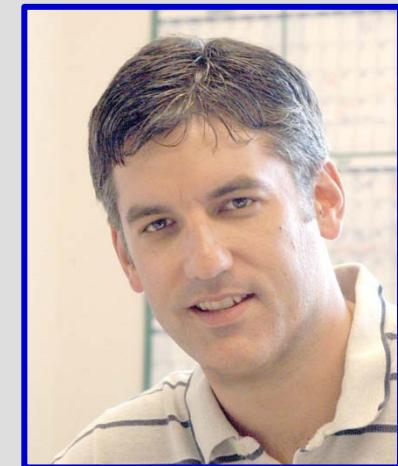
target bit
(atomic internal state)

$n = 1$

$|\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow |\uparrow\rangle$

$n = 0$

$|\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow |\downarrow\rangle$



Chris Monroe

"Controlled-NOT" gate between motion and atom's internal state
C. Monroe, D. M. Meekhof, B. E. King, W. M. Itano, and D. J. Wineland, Phys. Rev. Lett. 75, 4714 (1995).

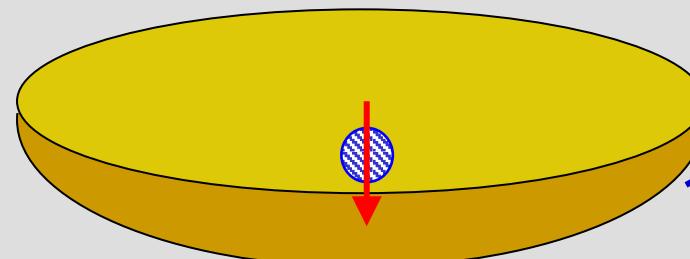
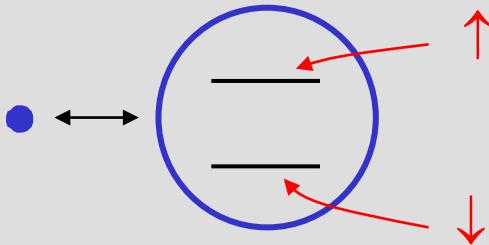
Atomic ion experimental groups

pursuing Quantum Information Processing:

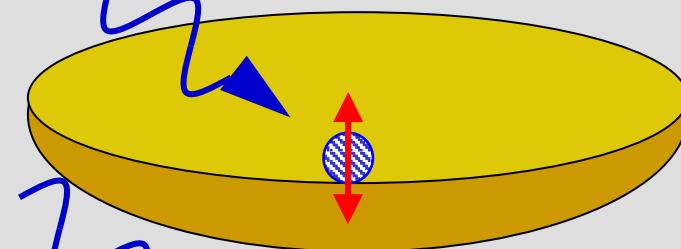
Aarhus
Amherst
Beijing (Tsinghua)
Berkeley
Duke
ETH (Zürich)
Freiburg
Garching (MPQ)
Georgia Tech
Griffiths University
Hannover
Innsbruck
JQI (U. Maryland)
Lincoln Labs
London (Imperial)
Mainz

MIT
NIST
NPL
Osaka University
Oxford
Paris (Université Paris)
PTB, Braunschweig
Saarland
Sandia National Lab
Siegen
Simon Fraser University
Singapore
Sussex
Sydney
U. Washington
Weizmann Institute

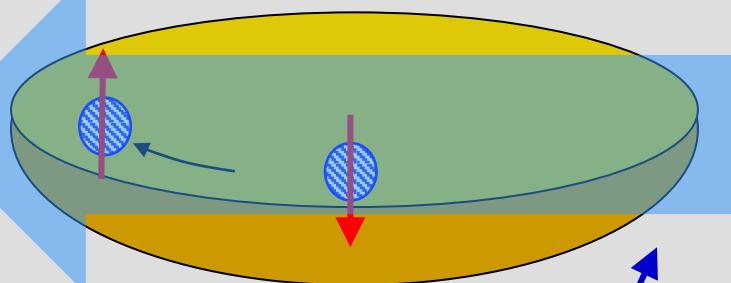
Schrödinger's Cat?



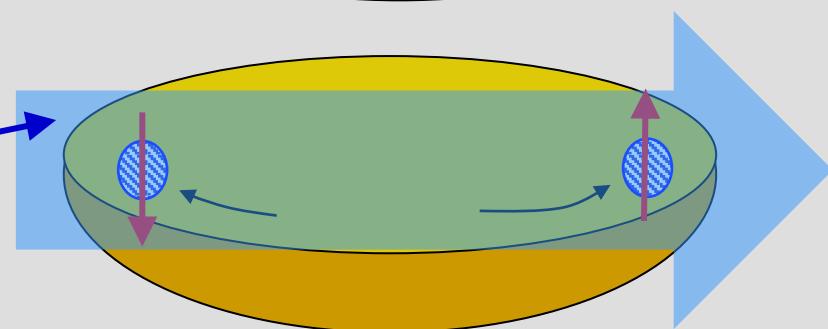
$$|\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow |\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle$$



$$|\downarrow\rangle \leftrightarrow |\uparrow\rangle$$

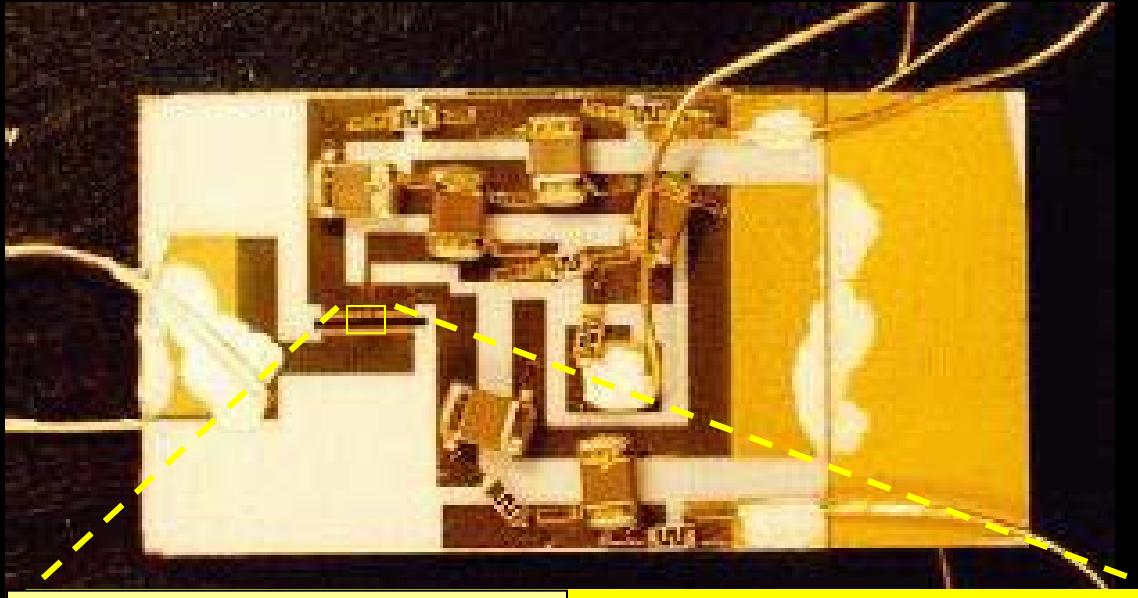


laser dipole force:
Force (\uparrow) = F
Force (\downarrow) = 0



$$\Psi = |\downarrow\rangle|\text{LEFT}\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle|\text{RIGHT}\rangle$$

atomic Schrödinger “kitten”



trapped
 ${}^9\text{Be}^+$ ion

Letter to *Science* (273, 860 (1996)):

“Kitten”...seems needlessly macroscopic as a metaphor for a single trapped atom. How about “Schrödinger’s furrball?”

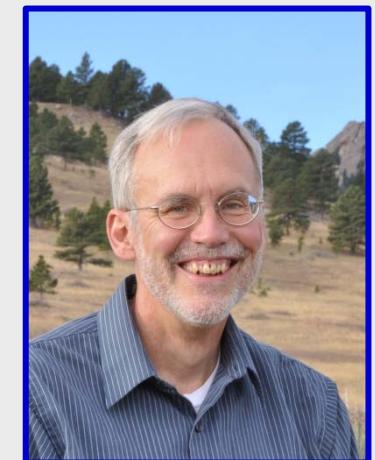
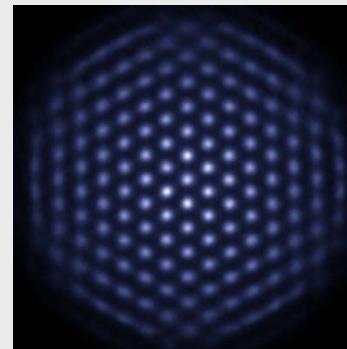
Andrew Ahlgren, U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

Quantum Information Processing with ions

- gates, simple algorithm implementations
many groups including NIST
- simulations of other quantum systems (S. Lloyd,...)
 - ◊ e.g., interacting oscillating ion dipoles simulate quantum magnets
 - C. Monroe et al., U. Maryland
 - T. Schätz et al., Freiburg;
 - J. Bollinger et al., NIST
 - • • •
- universal (digital) quantum simulator

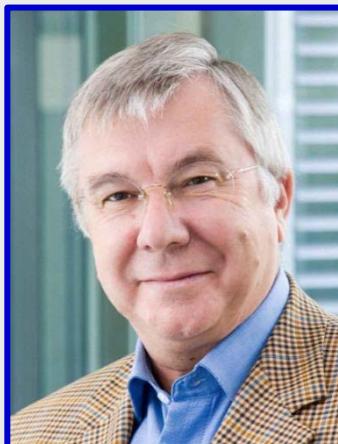


Didi Leibfried



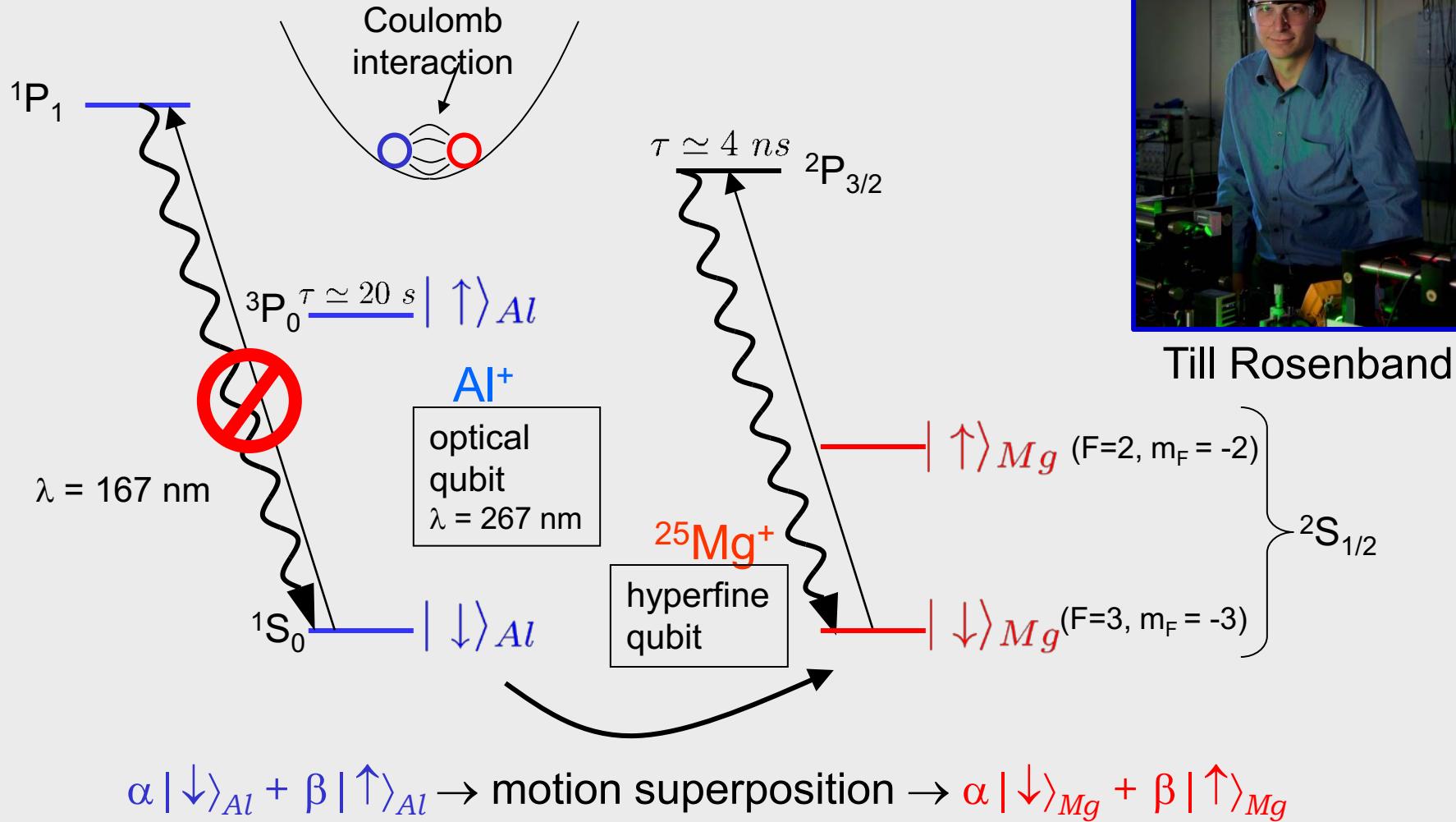
John Bollinger

Rainer Blatt



and many more...

Al^+ “quantum-logic clock” (T. Rosenband et al.)

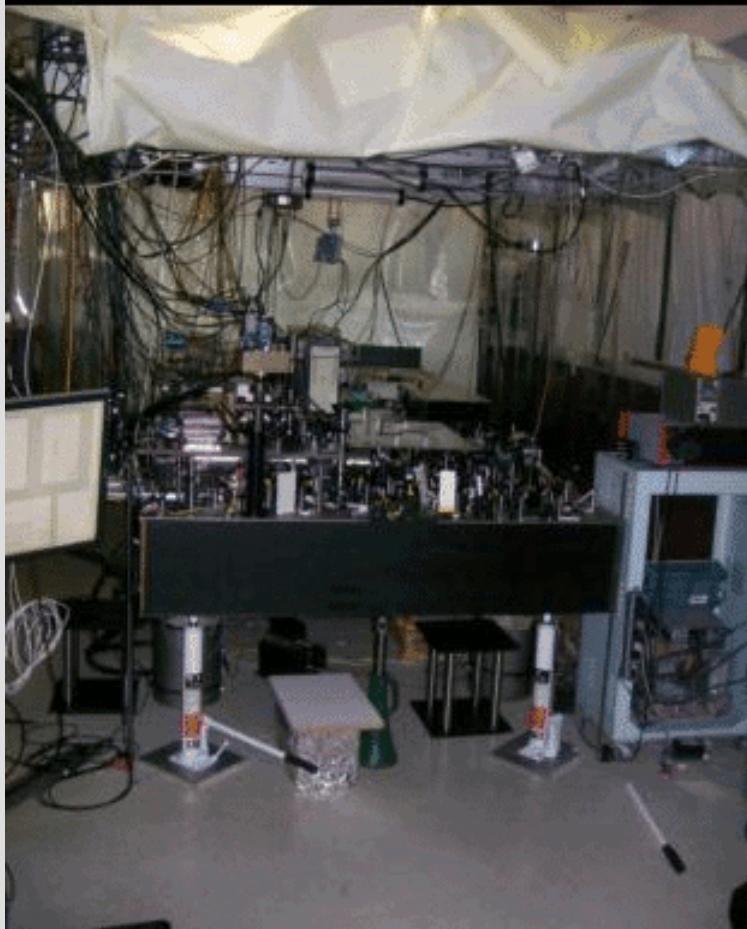


- ◊ laser-cooled Mg^+ keeps Al^+ cold
- ◊ Mg^+ used to calibrate $\langle \text{B}^2 \rangle$ from all sources
- ◊ collisions observed by ions switching places
- ◊

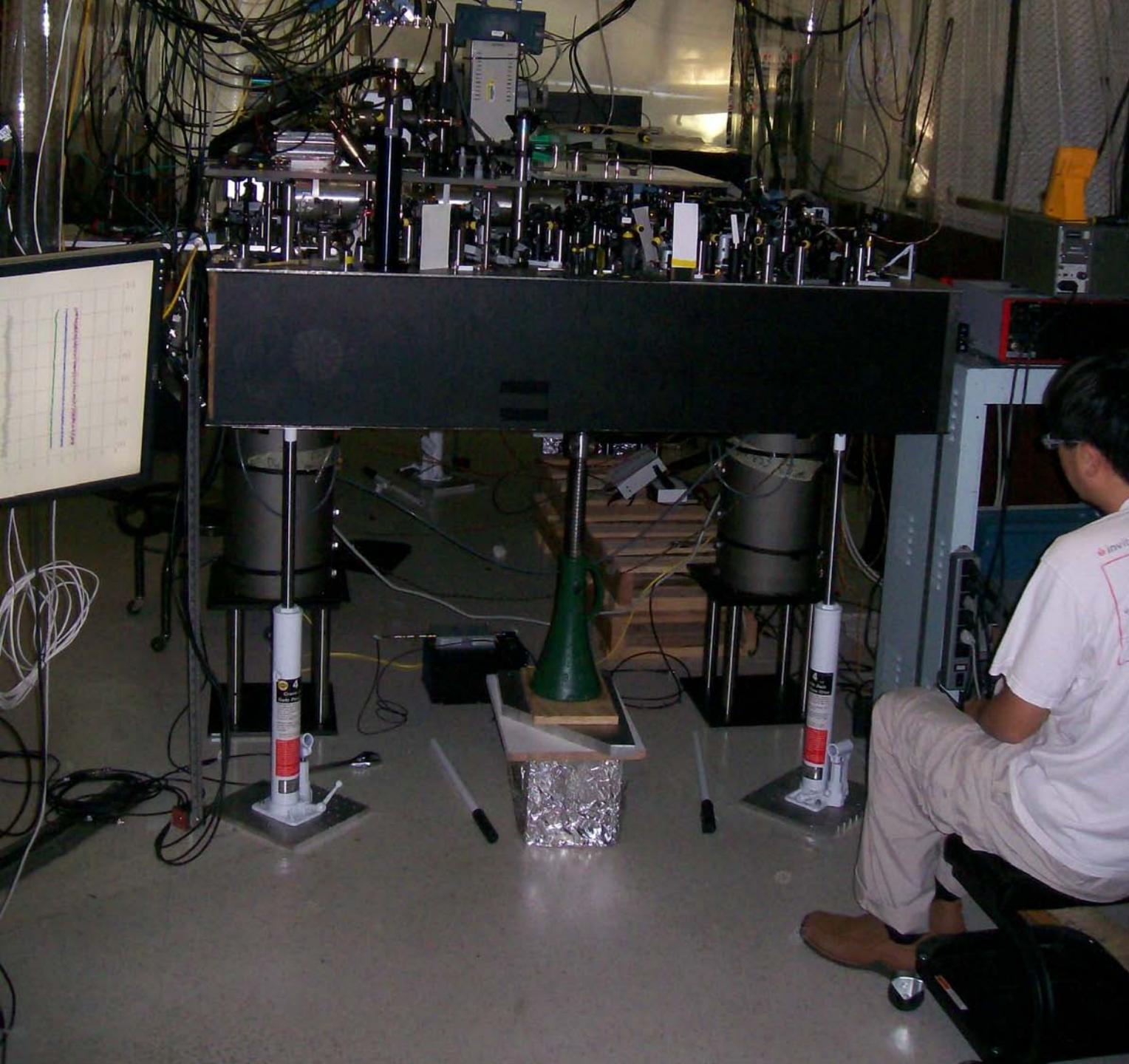
\Rightarrow systematic uncertainty $\approx 10^{-17}$

James Chou with “portable” Al⁺ clock

$$\Delta\nu/\nu_0 \sim 0.00000000000000000000$$



measure
gravitational potential
red shift

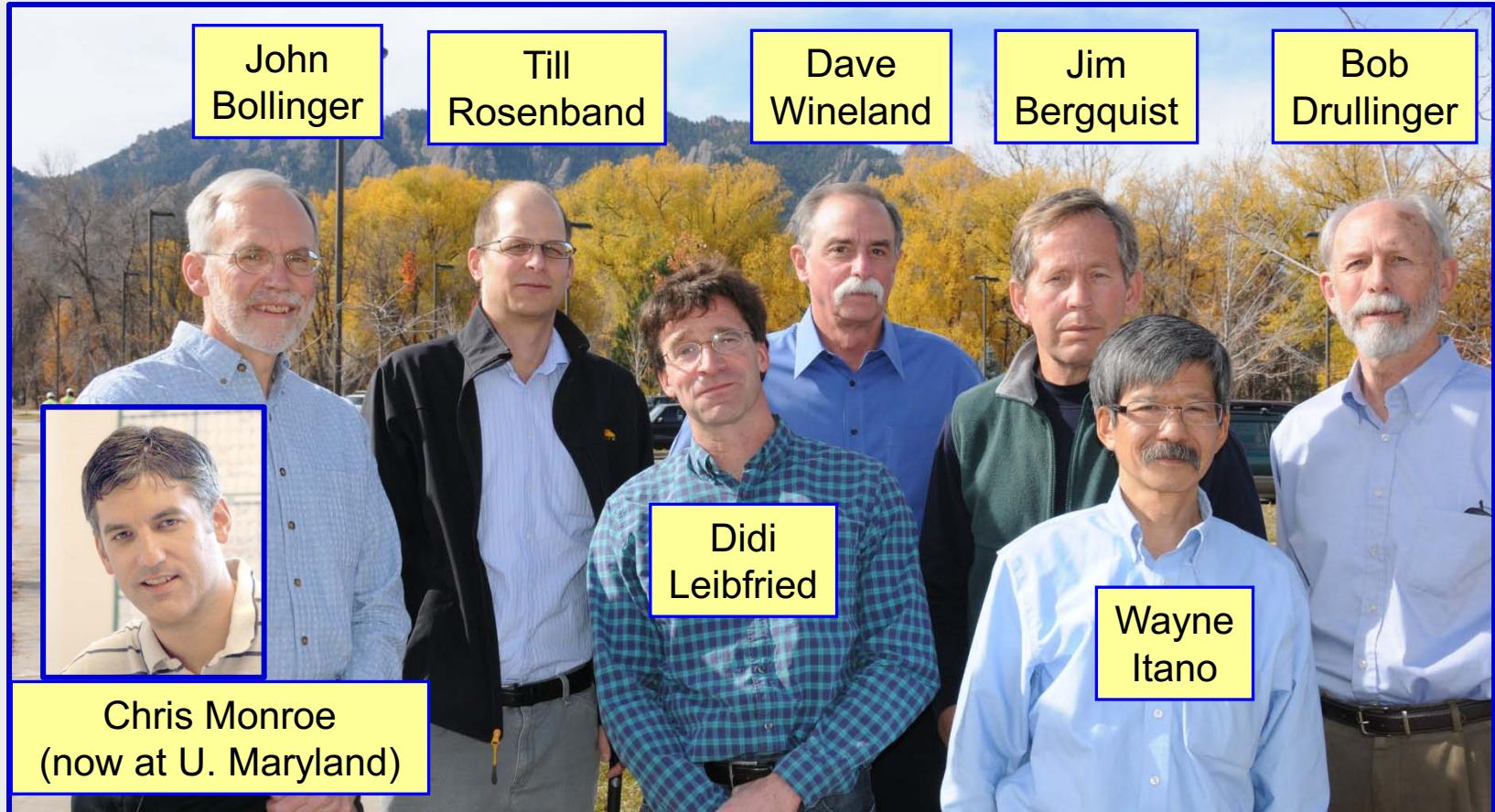


$\Delta h = 33 \text{ cm}$
predict
 36×10^{-18}

measure
 $41 \pm 16 \times 10^{-18}$

NIST group: collaboration of many people

-



- plus students, postdocs, visitors (> 100)
- institutional support

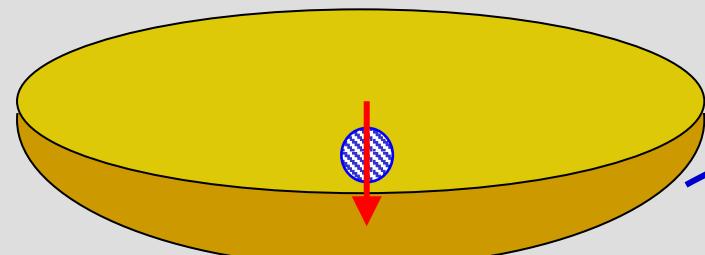
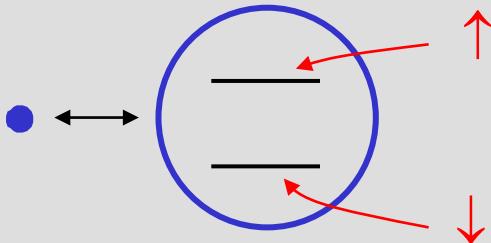
Helmut Hellwig, Sam Stein, Don Sullivan, Tom O'Brian, Katharine Gebbie...



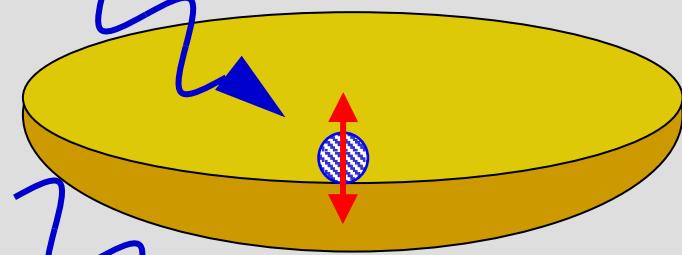
And good friends along the way!



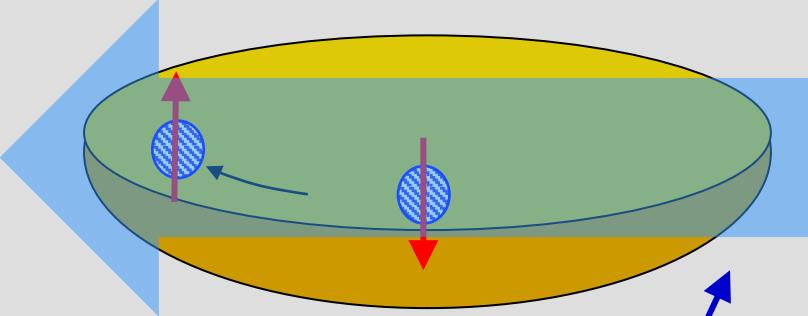
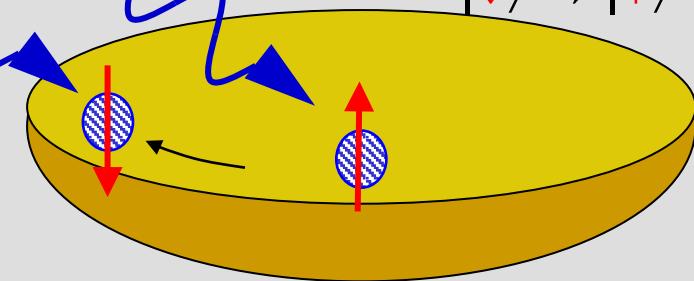
Schrödinger's Cat?



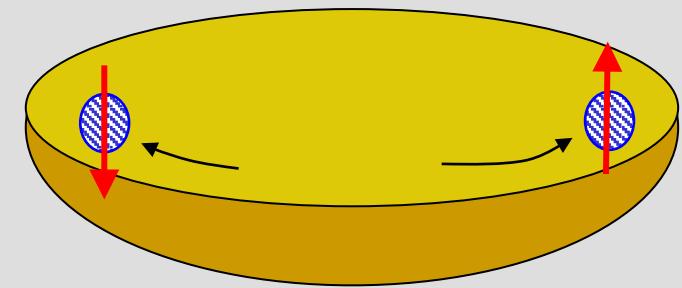
$$|\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow |\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle$$



$$|\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow |\uparrow\rangle$$

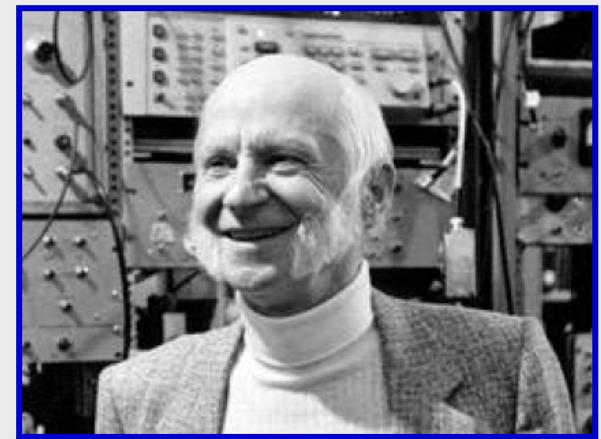


laser dipole force:
Force (\uparrow) = F
Force (\downarrow) = 0



$$\Psi = |\downarrow\rangle|\text{LEFT}\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle|\text{RIGHT}\rangle$$

On to Hans Dehmelt's lab: trapped electrons/ions



Hans Dehmelt

