30.11.2009 QSIT lecture – student presentation

Geometric phase gate

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Geometric phase

Apply a force F(t) to a harmonic oscillator in resonance with its frequency ω :

t = 0 t > 0 t = T F(t) **F(t) F(t)** 8 8 6 2 $\sum c_n |n\rangle$ $|0\rangle$ $e^{i\phi}$ $\langle E \rangle = \hbar \omega / 2$ $\langle E \rangle = \hbar \omega / 2$ $\langle E \rangle > \hbar \omega / 2$

After time T, state oscillator returns to original state **up to phase φ**

Geometric phase

Oscillator state describes a **closed curve** in phase-space



Phase change proportional to area and independent of initial state: $\phi = A/\hbar$ A depends on the the **strength** of F(t)

Geometric phase gate

Goal: Gate changing the **relative phases** of two-qubit states

In the basis $|00\rangle, |10\rangle, |01\rangle, |11\rangle$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\pi/2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{i\pi/2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Here: Harmonic oscillator is the **stretch mode** of two trapped ions



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Experimental principle



Comparison to Cirac-Zoller

Cirac-Zoller gate	Geometric phase gate
Single-ion addressing (i.e., laser deflection) is necessary	Ions are addressed simultaneously, laser beam is fixed in space
Phase stability of the laser is very crucial	Gate phase ϕ is not directly linked to laser phase
Oscillator has to be in the ground state (it represents an auxiliary qubit state)	Gate phase ϕ is independent of initial oscillator state

Conclusions

Geometric phase gate is attractive as universal gate

Already first experimental demonstration very successful (fidelity 97%)

Room, and ideas, for improving gate performance





