

Quantum simulation of the Klein paradox with trapped ions

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Talk overview:

- Relativistic quantum mechanics basics
- Mapping to ion trap system
- Results

Relativistic quantum mechanics basics

Dirac equation

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = (c\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{p}} + \beta mc^2) \psi$$

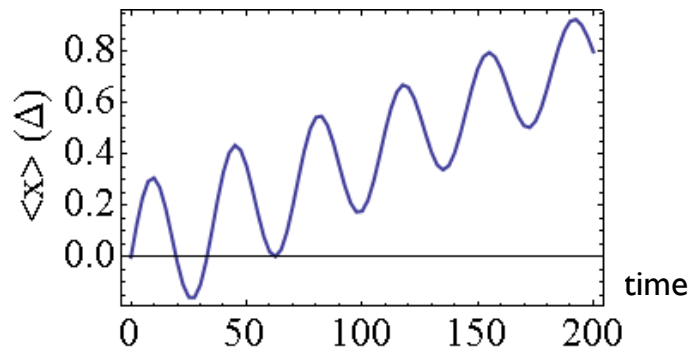
- Unites QM and relativity
- Predicts spin and anti-matter



$$E = \pm \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4}$$

$$\psi = \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\Delta^2}}}{(\sqrt{2\pi} 2\Delta)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

Predictions Zitterbewegung

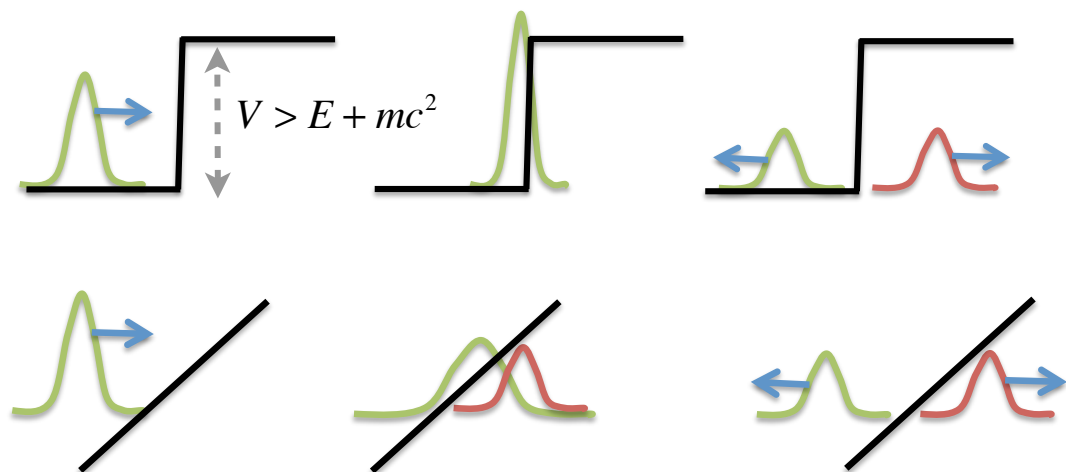


Gerritsma R., *et al.*
Nature **463**, 68, 2010.

Klein paradox

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = (c\hat{p}\sigma_x + mc^2\sigma_z + q\phi) \psi$$

electric potential

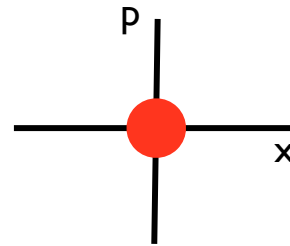


1D scattering problems already non-trivial on a classical computer (hundreds of dimensions)

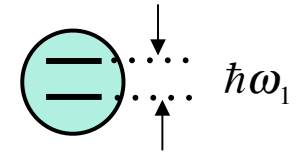
How to simulate this stuff with trapped ions

Mapping the Hilbert space

$$\psi = \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\Delta^2}}}{\left(\sqrt{2\pi}2\Delta\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$



COM vibrational mode
of ion in harmonic trap

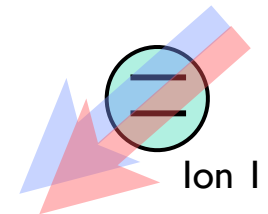
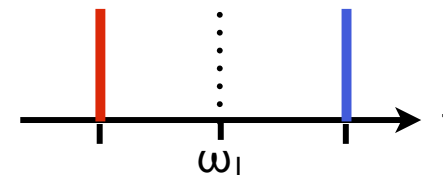


Ca⁴³ ion optical qubit
 $S_{1/2,m=1/2} \rightarrow D_{5/2,m=3/2}$

Simulating the dynamics of a free particle

$$H = c\hat{p}\sigma_x + mc^2\sigma_z$$

Bichromatic laser

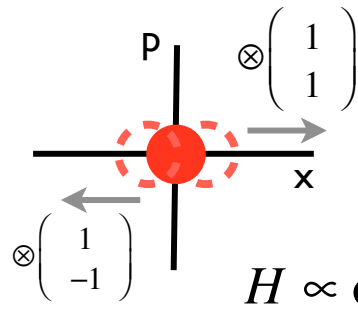


$\hat{x}$

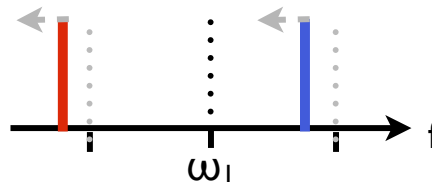
$\hat{p}$

$$H = \hbar\eta\tilde{\Omega}(\sigma_x \cos\phi_+ - \sigma_y \sin\phi_+) \otimes \left((a^\dagger + a) \cos\phi_- - i(a^\dagger - a) \sin\phi_- \right)$$

tool for state dependent ion displacement



$$H \propto \sigma_x \hat{p}$$



$$H_{bichr1} \sim \sigma_x \hat{p} + \sigma_z$$

$$H_{bichr1} = 2\eta\tilde{\Omega}\Delta\sigma_x\hat{p} + \hbar\Omega\sigma_z$$

$$mc^2 := \hbar\Omega \quad c := 2\eta\Delta\tilde{\Omega}$$

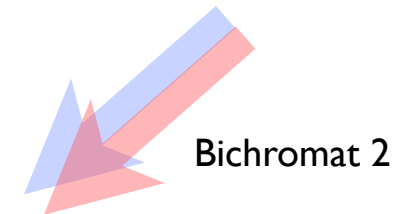
Simulation with trapped ions

Simulating a linear external electric potential

$$H = c\hat{p}\hat{\sigma}_x + mc^2\hat{\sigma}_z + q\hat{x}$$

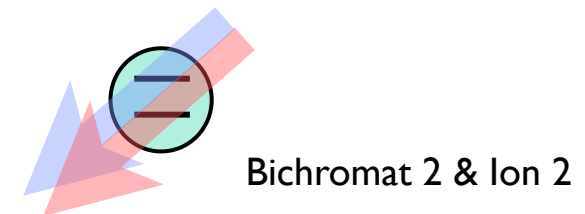
- Add another bichromatic laser with a different phase setting

$$H_{bi2} = \hbar\eta\tilde{\Omega}\sigma_x\hat{x}$$



- Add another ion prepared in $|+\rangle$ eigenstate of σ_x

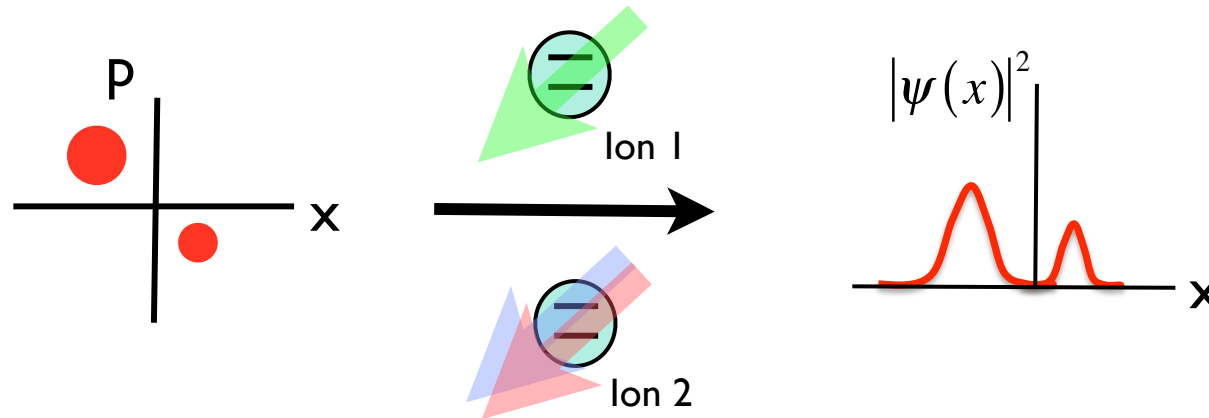
$$H_{bi2} = \hbar\eta\tilde{\Omega}\sigma_x\hat{x} \xrightarrow{|+\rangle_2} H_{bi2} = \hbar\eta\tilde{\Omega}\hat{x}$$



$$q := \hbar\eta\tilde{\Omega}$$

Simulation with trapped ions

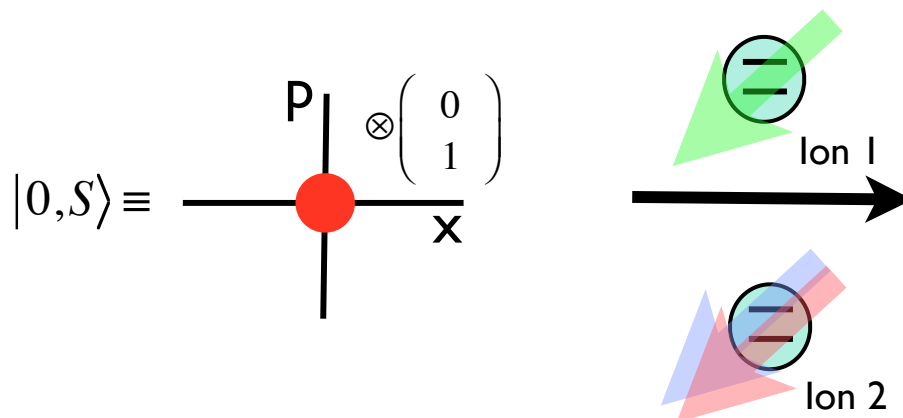
Measurement $|\psi(x)|^2$ $|\psi(p)|^2$ $\langle \hat{x} \rangle$ $\langle \hat{p} \rangle$ $|\psi_{\pm E}(x)|^2$



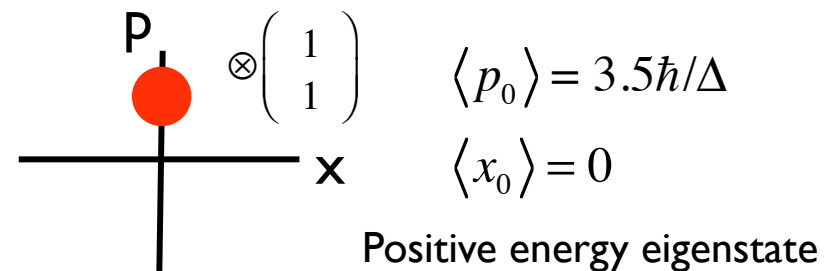
Either first project internal state into energy eigenstates OR trace it out via incoherent dissipative process

State preparation

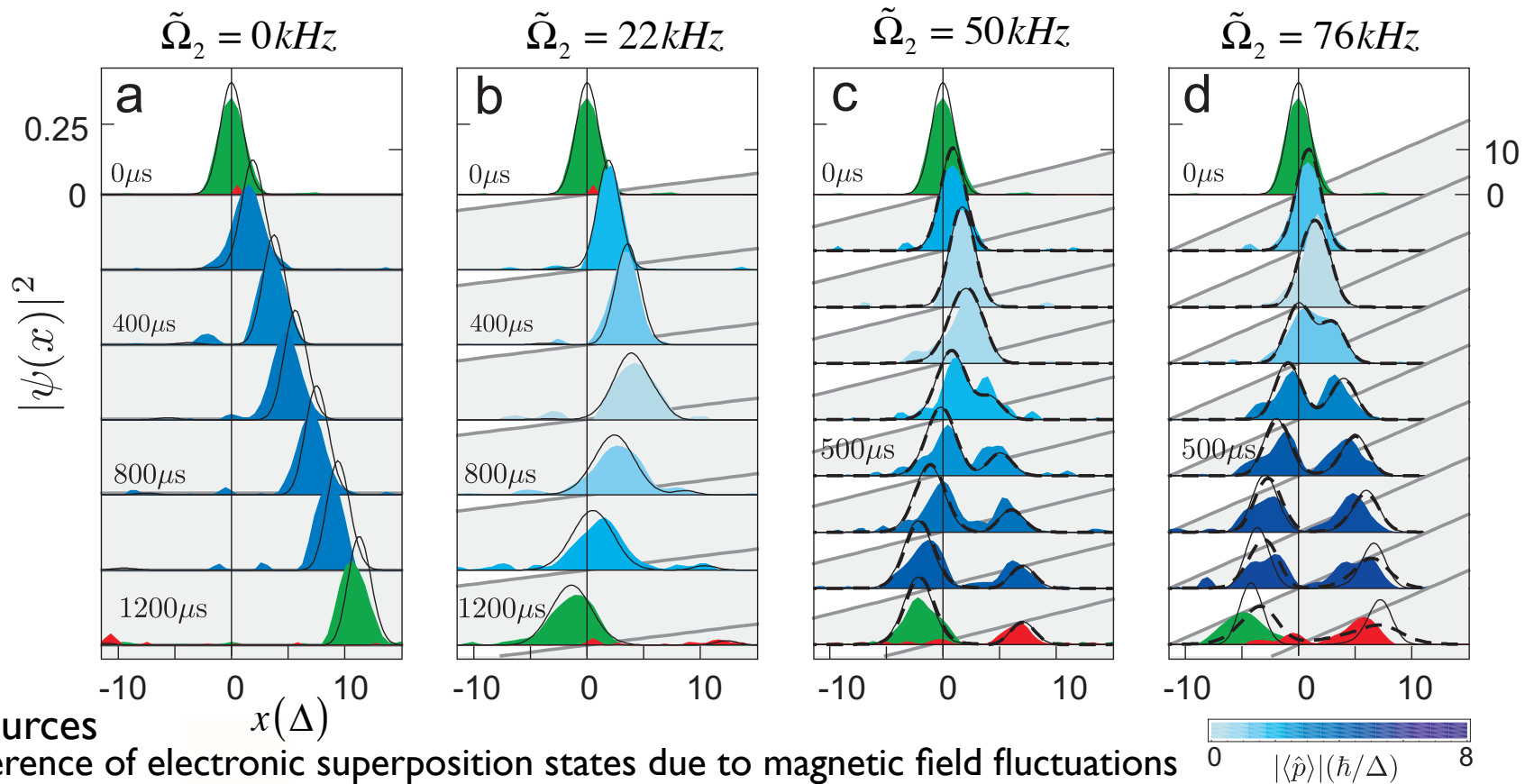
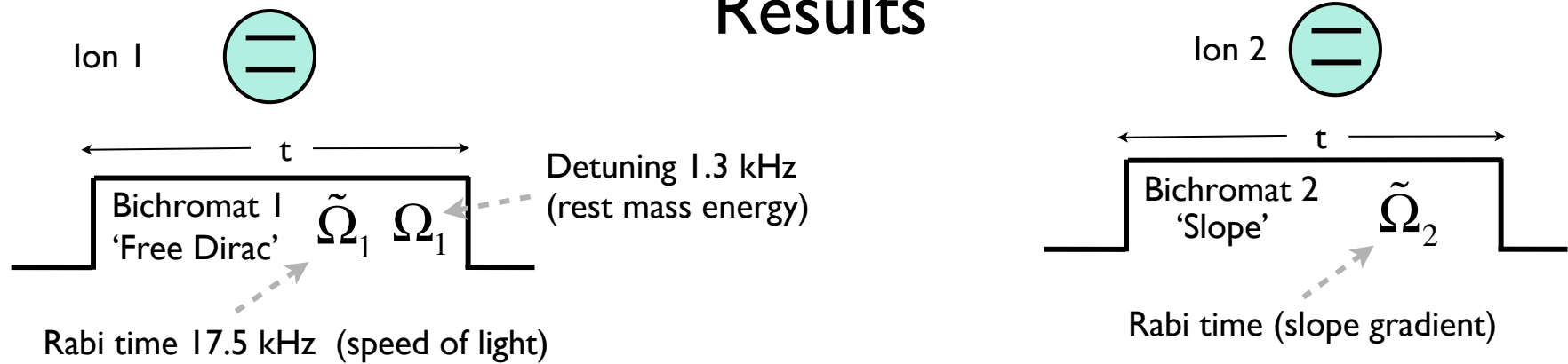
After optical pumping and sideband cooling:



Most frequently used initial input state:



Results



Error sources

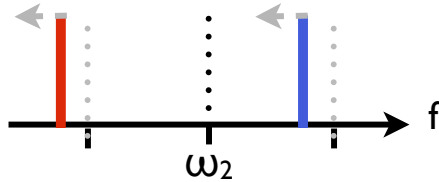
- Decoherence of electronic superposition states due to magnetic field fluctuations
- Slow drifts in the trap frequency $\sim 25 \text{ Hz}$ causing phase space to rotate
- Imperfections in state preparation and analysis pulses cause additional structure
- Breakdown of linearity approximation (Lamb dicke) as phonon number gets really big

Results

x^2 potential also possible:

relativistic quantum mass on a spring

Large detuning of
Bichromat 2



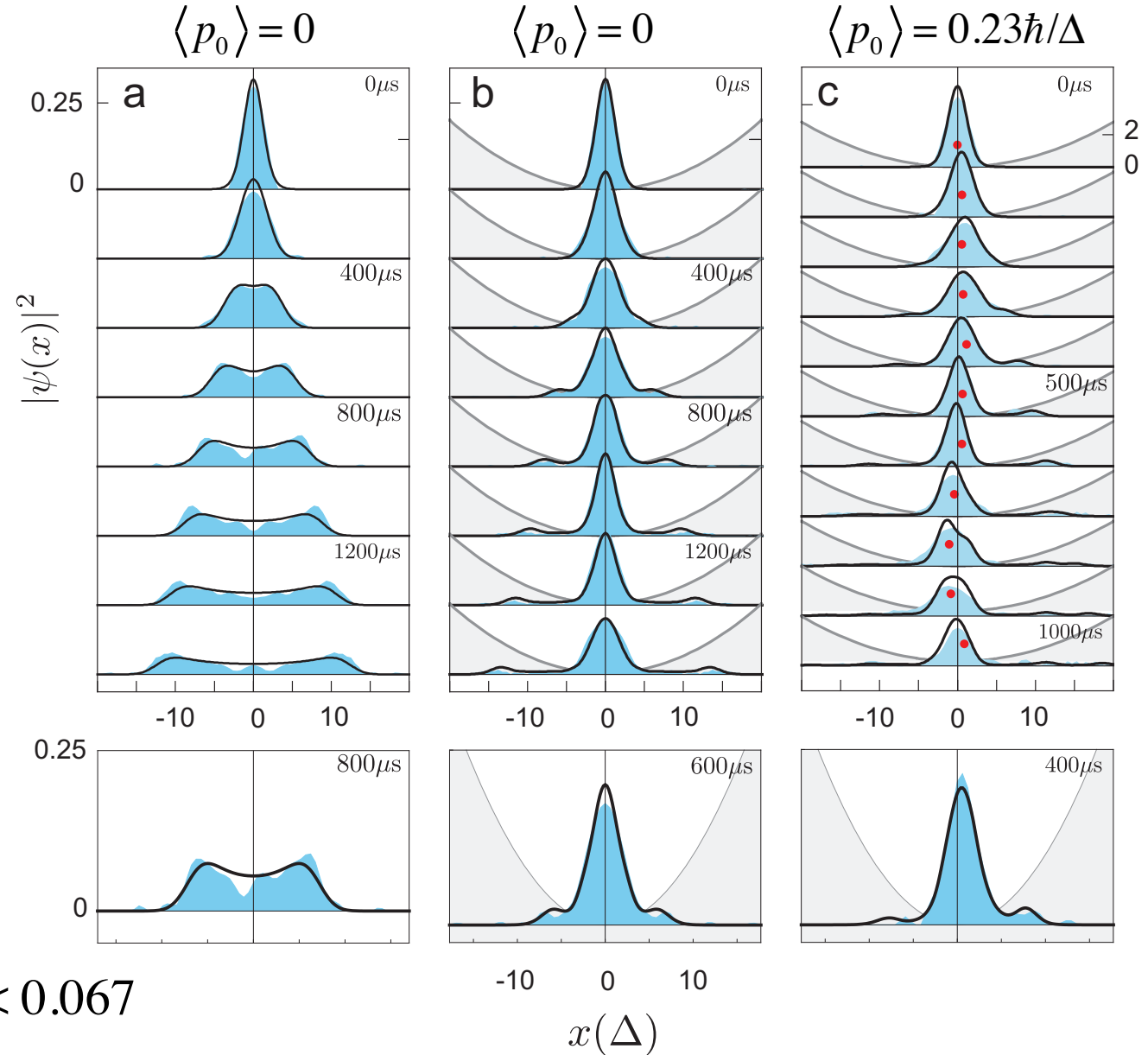
$$H_{bichr2} = \frac{\hbar \eta^2 \tilde{\Omega}^2}{2\Omega} \hat{x}^2 \sigma_z$$

$$\frac{\eta \tilde{\Omega}}{\Omega} \ll 1$$

$$\tilde{\Omega} = 50 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\Omega = 33 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\frac{\eta \tilde{\Omega}}{\Omega} \ll 0.067$$



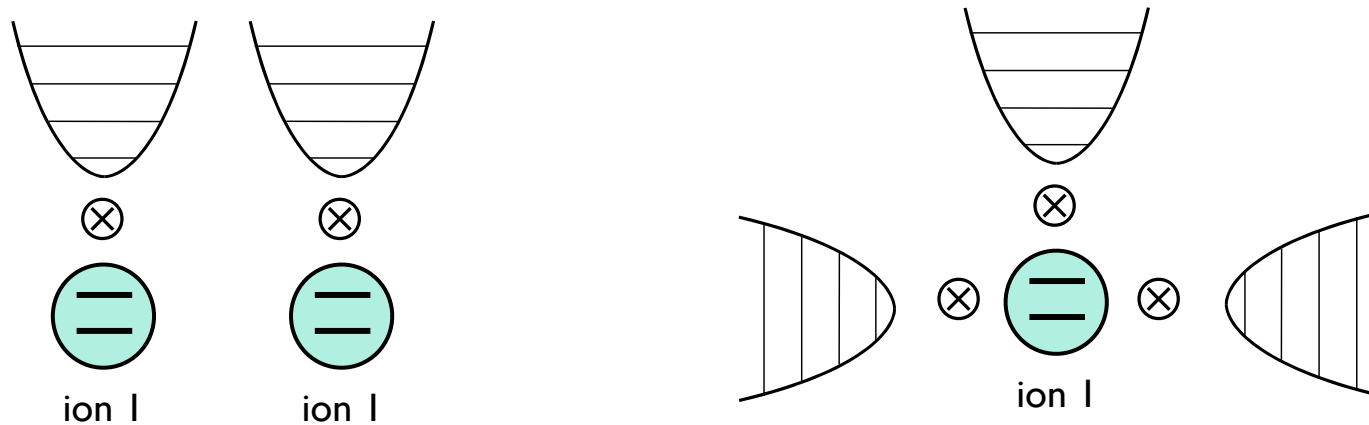
Outlook

- Other potentials

$$i\hbar\partial_t\psi = \left[c\sigma_x \left(p - \boxed{\frac{q}{c}A} \right) + \boxed{q\phi} + (mc^2 + \boxed{V})\sigma_z - \boxed{q\tilde{V}}\sigma_y \right] \psi$$

Magnetic Electric Scalar Pseudo scalar

- Scaling up



Two Dirac particles in 1D

One Dirac particle in 3D

- Other physics

Quantized Dirac fields & Majorana physics
(theory paper coming soon....)



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