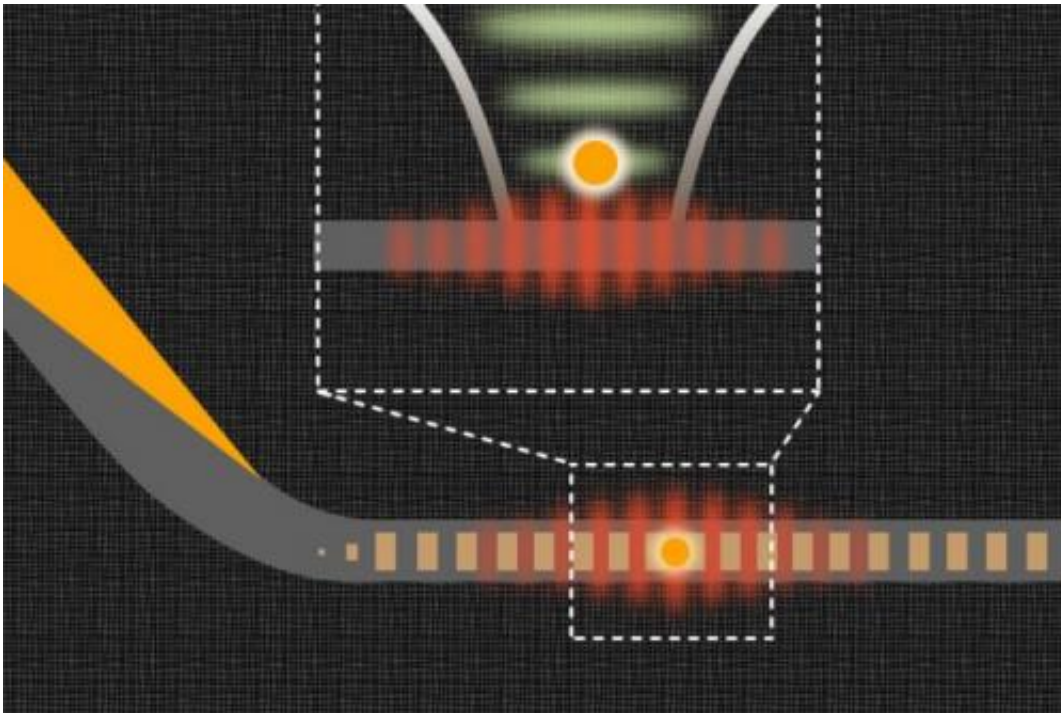


# New 'switch' could power quantum computing

April 9 2014, by Peter Dizikes

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Scientists have developed a new method of trapping rubidium atoms in a lattice of light, which could help the development of quantum computing. Credit: Christine Daniloff/MIT

Using a laser to place individual rubidium atoms near the surface of a lattice of light, scientists at MIT and Harvard University have developed a new method for connecting particles—one that could help in the development of powerful quantum computing systems.

The new technique, described in a paper published today in the journal *Nature*, allows researchers to couple a lone atom of rubidium, a metal, with a single photon, or light particle. This allows both the atom and photon to switch the quantum state of the other particle, providing a mechanism through which quantum-level computing operations could take place.

Moreover, the scientists believe their technique will allow them to increase the number of useful interactions occurring within a small space, thus scaling up the amount of quantum computing processing available.

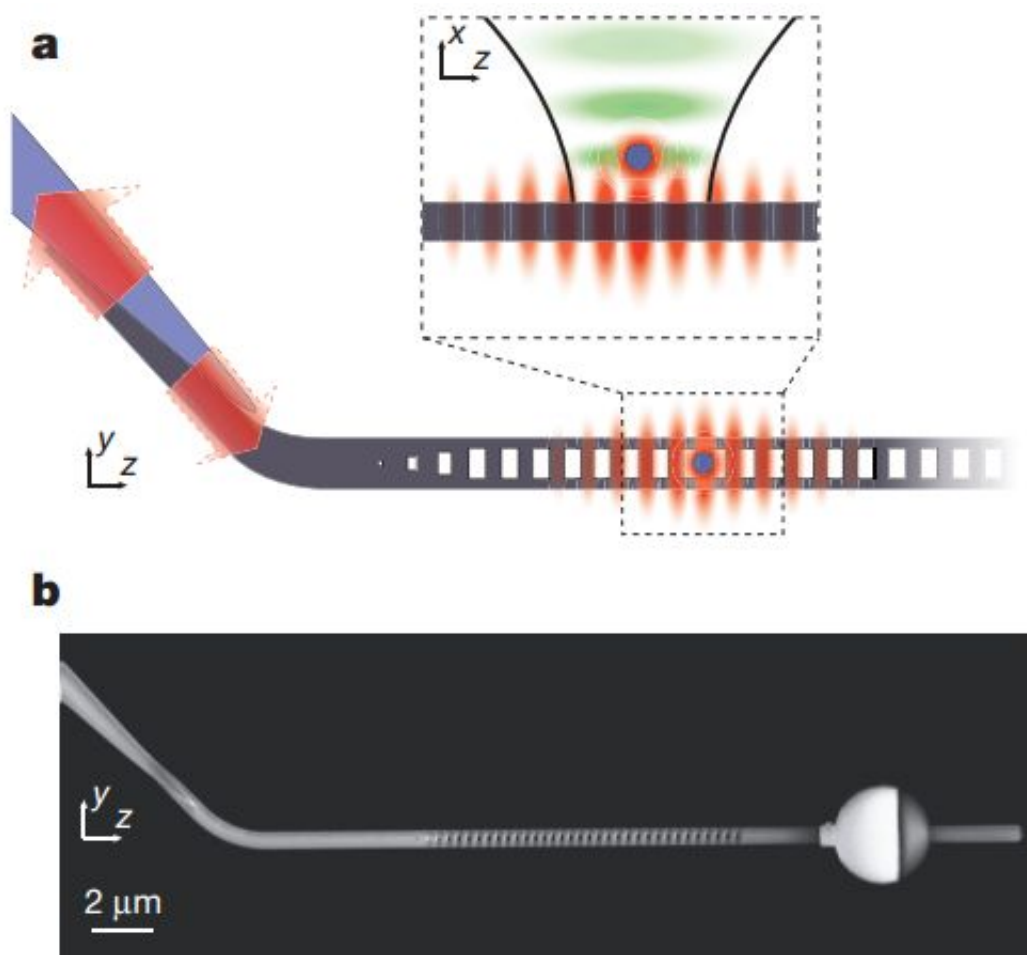
"This is a major advance of this system," says Vladan Vuletic, a professor in MIT's Department of Physics and Research Laboratory for Electronics (RLE), and a co-author of the paper. "We have demonstrated basically an atom can switch the phase of a photon. And the photon can switch the phase of an atom."

That is, [photons](#) can have two polarization states, and interaction with the atom can change the photon from one state to another; conversely, interaction with the photon can change an atom's energy level from its "ground" state to its "excited" state. In this way the atom-photon coupling can serve as a quantum switch to transmit information—the equivalent of a transistor in a classical computing system. And by placing many [atoms](#) within the same field of light, the researchers may be able to build networks that can process quantum information more effectively.

"You can now imagine having several atoms placed there, to make several of these devices—which are only a few hundred nanometers thick, 1,000 times thinner than a human hair—and couple them together to make them exchange information," Vuletic adds.

## Using a photonic cavity

Quantum computing could enable the rapid performance of calculations by taking advantage of the distinctive quantum-level properties of particles. Some particles can be in a condition of superposition, appearing to exist in two places at the same time. Particles in superposition, known as qubits, could thus contain more information than particles at classical scales, and allow for faster computing.



Strong coupling of a trapped atom to a photonic crystal cavity. a, A single <sup>87</sup>Rb atom (blue circle) is trapped in the evanescent field (red) of a photonic crystal (grey). The photonic crystal is attached to a tapered optical fibre (blue), which provides mechanical support and an optical interface to the cavity. The tapered

fibre–waveguide interface provides an adiabatic coupling of the fibre mode to the waveguide mode. The inset shows the one-dimensional trapping lattice (green), formed by the interference of a set of optical tweezers and its reflection from the photonic crystal. b, Scanning electron microscope (SEM) image of a single-sided photonic crystal. The pad on the right-hand side is used to tune the cavity resonance thermally by laser heating. Credit: Nature, DOI: 10.1038/nature13188

However, researchers are in the early stages of determining which materials best allow for quantum-scale computing. The MIT and Harvard researchers have been examining photons as a candidate material, since photons rarely interact with other particles. For this reason, an optical [quantum computing](#) system, using photons, could be harder to knock out of its delicate alignment. But since photons rarely interact with other bits of matter, they are difficult to manipulate in the first place.

In this case, the researchers used a laser to place a rubidium atom very close to the surface of a photonic crystal cavity, a structure of light. The atoms were placed no more than 100 or 200 nanometers—less than a wavelength of light—from the edge of the cavity. At such small distances, there is a strong attractive force between the atom and the surface of the light field, which the researchers used to trap the atom in place.

Other methods of producing a similar outcome have been considered before—such as, in effect, dropping atoms into the light and then finding and trapping them. But the researchers found that they had greater control over the particles this way.

"In some sense, it was a big surprise how simple this solution was compared to the different techniques you might envision of getting the

atoms there," Vuletic says.

The result is what he calls a "hybrid quantum system," where individual atoms are coupled to microscopic fabricated devices, and in which atoms and photons can be controlled in productive ways. The researchers also found that the new device serves as a kind of router separating photons from each other.

"The idea is to combine different things that have different strengths and weaknesses in such a way to generate something new," Vuletic says, adding: "This is an advance in technology. Of course, whether this will be the technology remains to be seen."

## **'Still amazing' to hold onto one atom**

The paper, "Nanophotonic quantum phase switch with a single atom," is co-authored by Vuletic; Tobias Tiecke, a postdoc affiliated with both RLE and Harvard; Harvard professor of physics Mikhail Lukin; Harvard postdoc Nathalie de Leon; and Harvard graduate students Jeff Thompson and Bo Liu.

The collaboration between the MIT and Harvard researchers is one of two advances in the field described in the current issue of *Nature*. Researchers at the Max Planck Institute of Quantum Optics in Germany have concurrently developed a new method of producing atom-photon interactions using mirrors, forming quantum gates, which change the direction of motion or polarization of photons.

If the research techniques seem a bit futuristic, Vuletic says that even as an experienced researcher in the field, he remains slightly awed by the tools at his disposal.

"For me what is still amazing, after working in this for 20 years," Vuletic

reflects, "is that we can hold onto a single atom, we can see it, we can move it around, we can prepare quantum superpositions of atoms, we can detect them one by one."

**More information:** Nanophotonic quantum phase switch with a single atom, *Nature*, 2014. [dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature13188](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature13188)

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