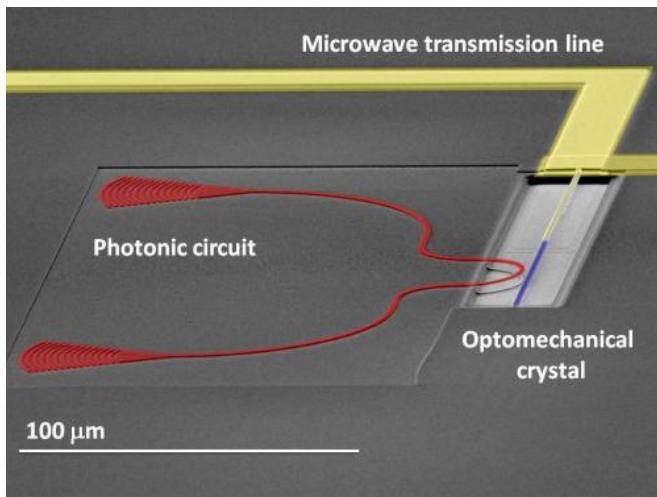


# Researchers make headway in quantum information transfer via nanomechanical coupling

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signals to light and sends it through optical fibers, but accomplishing this with [quantum information](#) is one of the great challenges in [quantum physics](#). If realized, this would enable secure communication and even quantum teleportation, a process by which quantum information can be transmitted from one location to another.

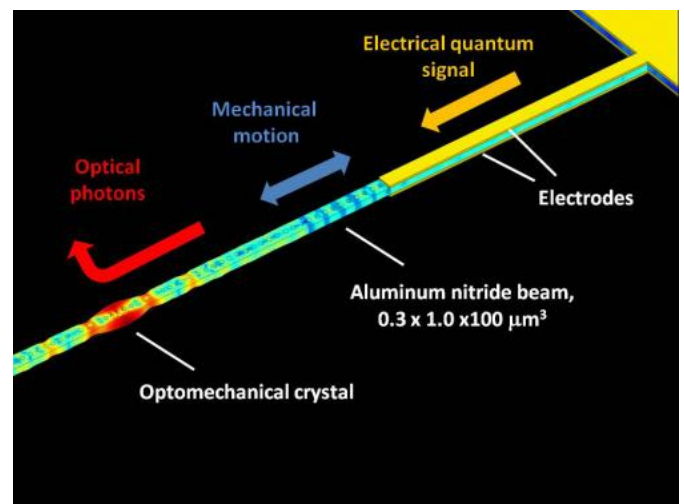
"There's this big effort going on in science now to construct computers and networks that work on the principles of quantum physics," says lead author Jörg Bochmann, a postdoctoral scholar in UCSB's Department of Physics. "And we have found that there actually is a way to translate electrical quantum states to optical quantum states."

This is a schematic of electro-optomechanical transduction in the piezoelectric optomechanical crystal. Credit: Joerg Bochmann & Amit Vainsencher, UCSB

Fiber optics has made communication faster than ever, but the next step involves a quantum leap — literally. In order to improve the security of the transfer of information, scientists are working on how to translate electrical quantum states to optical quantum states in a way that would enable ultrafast, quantum-encrypted communications.

A UC Santa Barbara research team has demonstrated the first and arguably most challenging step in the process. The paper, published in *Nature Physics*, describes a nanomechanical transducer that provides strong and coherent coupling between [microwave signals](#) and optical photons. In other words, the transducer is an effective conduit for translating electrical signals (microwaves) into light (photons).

Today's high-speed Internet converts electrical



This is a scanning electron micrograph of the device showing the mechanically suspended optomechanical crystal (blue) with electrodes (yellow) and the photonic circuit (red). Credit: Joerg Bochmann & Amit Vainsencher, UCSB

The new paper outlines the concept and presents a

[prototype device](#), which uses an optomechanical crystal implemented in a piezoelectric material in a way that is compatible with superconducting qubits, quantum analogs of classical bits. Operating the device at the single phonon limit, the scientists were able generate coherent interactions between electrical signals, very high frequency [mechanical vibrations](#), and optical signals.

Although the first prototype of the transducer has not been operated in the quantum realm, that is, in fact, the next step for the research effort. "In this paper, we're characterizing the system using classical electrical and [optical signals](#) and find that the essential parameters look very promising," says Bochmann. "In the next step, we would have to actually input quantum signals from the electrical side and then check whether the quantum properties are preserved in the light."

According to the authors, their prototype transducer is fully compatible with superconducting quantum circuits and is well suited for cryogenic operation. "The coupled dynamics of the system should be the same at low temperatures as in our room temperature measurements, albeit with a lower thermal background," said co-author Andrew Cleland, a professor of physics and associate director of the California Nanosystems Institute at UCSB. "Genuine quantum features and non-classical mechanical states will emerge when we couple a superconducting qubit to the transducer."

"We believe that combining optomechanics with superconducting quantum devices will enable a new generation of on-chip quantum devices with unique capabilities, as well as opening an exciting pathway for realizing entangled networks of electronic and photonic quantum systems," Cleland said.

Provided by University of California - Santa Barbara

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