Overview of QIS and Quantum Emulation studies at University of Illinois



>> <u>Prospects for studying dynamical gauge fields</u> with cold atoms and molecules

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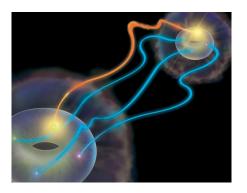
Intersections between Nuclear Physics and Quantum Information (NPQI workshop) Argonne National Laboratory – 2 pm, March 29, 2018

Kwiat Group: Quantum Information Science

Improving quantum technologies Development of entangled photon and single-photon sources Development of single-photon detectors Improving efficiency of photon collection in noisy environments

<u>More fundamental studies</u> Bell-like tests of nonlocal realism Superdense encoding of quantum information Teleportation and quantum communications Few- and single-photon detection by humans





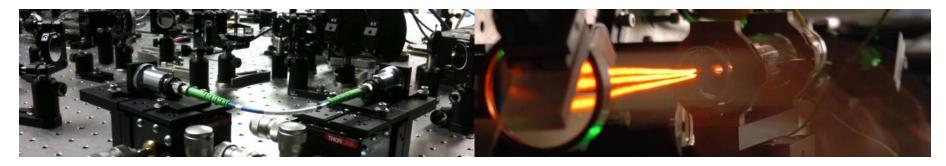


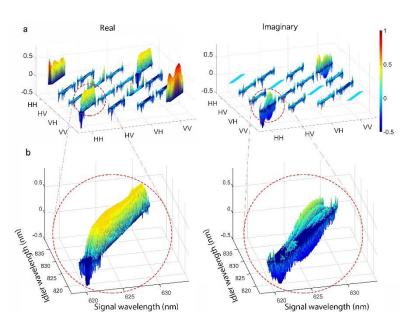




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Lorenz Group: Quantum Optics and Spectroscopy





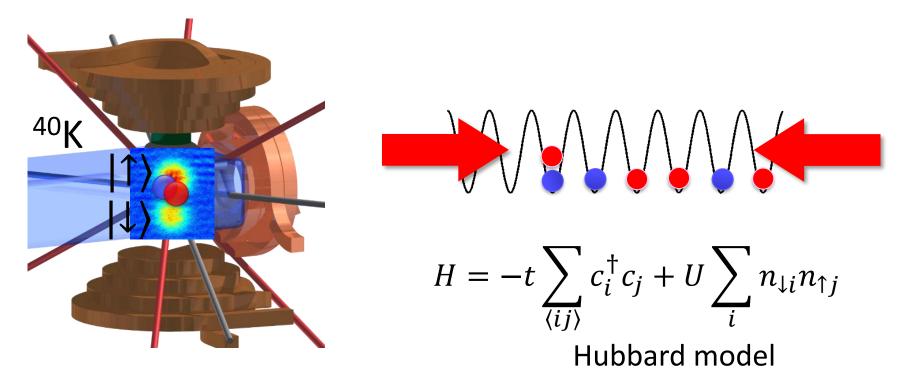
Motivation: quantum information applications, fundamental studies

- Engineering photonic quantum states for quantum applications
- High-resolution, high-efficiency measurement techniques for characterization of photonic quantum states in multiple degrees of freedom
- Quantum memories for telecom broadband photonic quantum states, fundamental studies of influence of light-matter interaction on photonpair properties

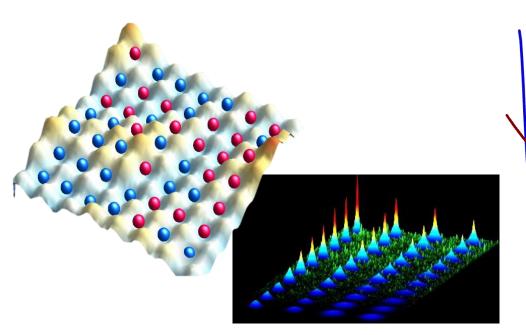


DeMarco group

Optical lattice quantum emulation

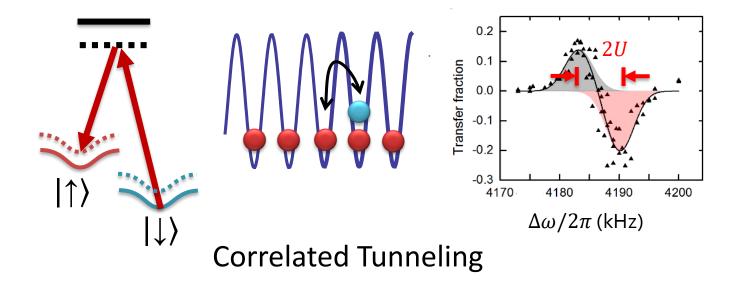


Minimal model for strongly interacting quantum matter



Disorder

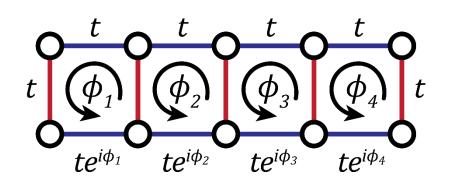
Spin-dependent lattices & potentials



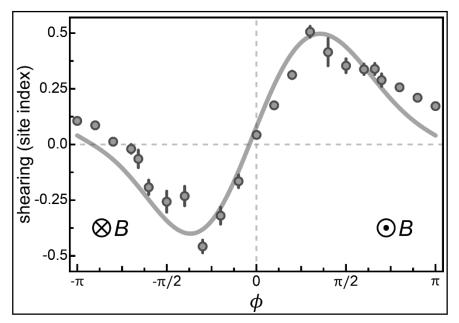


Quantum simulation with non-standard, synthetic lattices

w/ cold atoms & molecules



Designer *classical* gauge fields

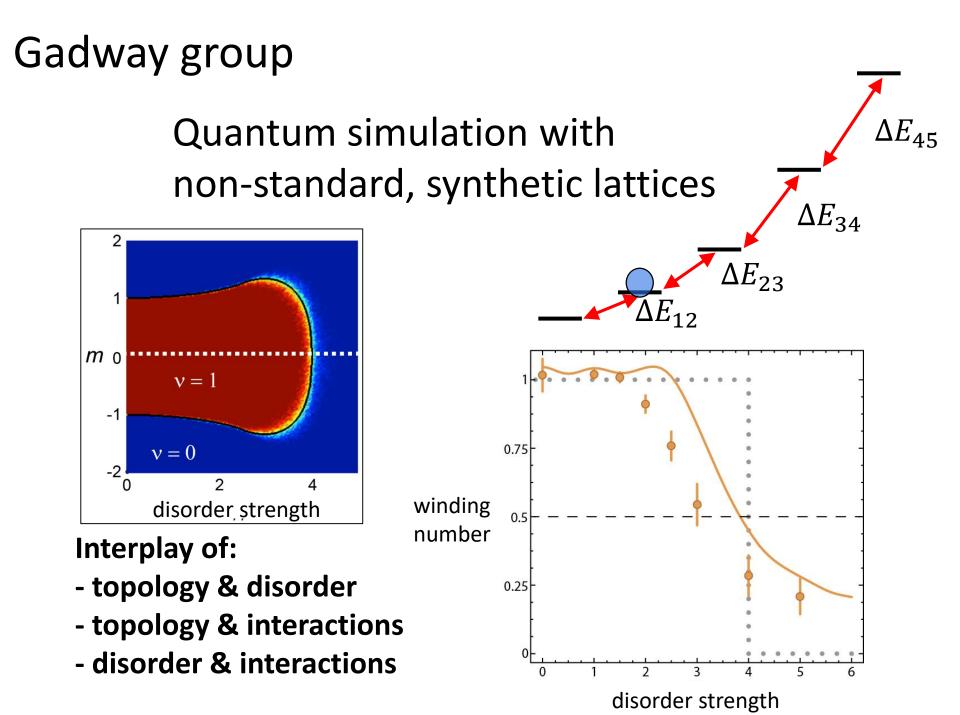


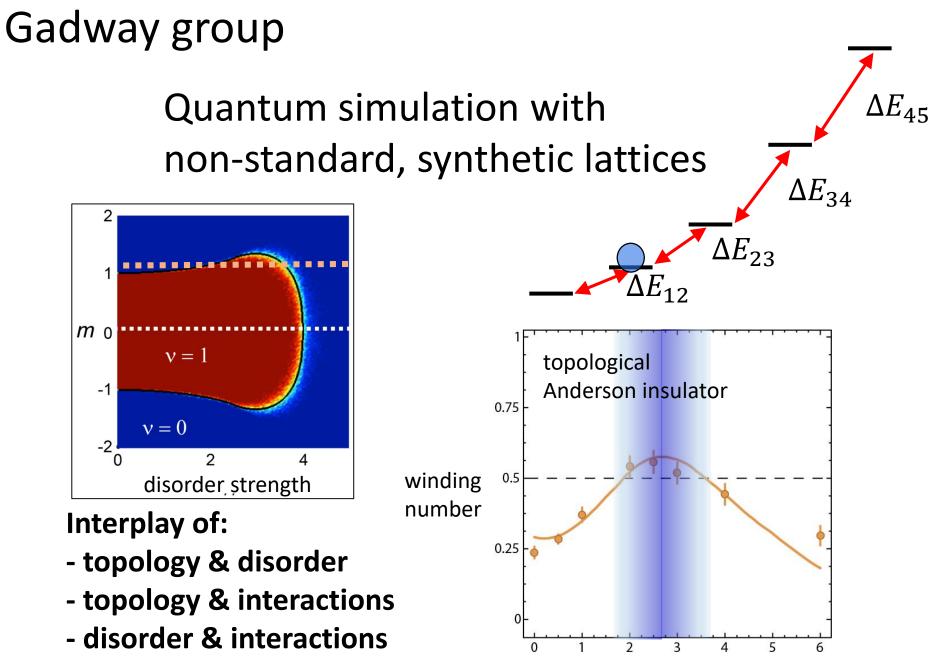
 ΔE_{12}

 ΔE_{45}

 ΔE_{34}

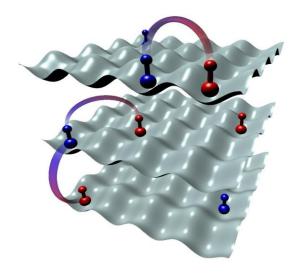
 E_{23}





disorder strength

Gadway / DeMarco – ultracold molecules



Harnessing dipolar exchange interactions for the emulation of lattice gauge theories

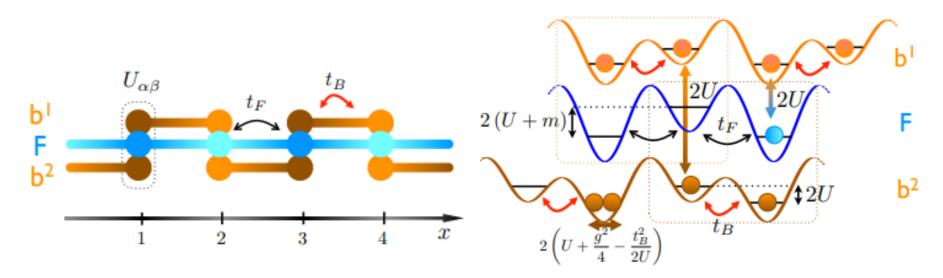
Gadway / DeMarco – ultracold molecules

Requires extreme control, not very forgiving for cold atoms → molecules are a natural fit

- Quantum field theory
 - Lattice gauge theory

Quantum link model

- Multiple species (2 bosons, 1 fermion)
- Spin-dependent tunneling / site energies
- Control of all interactions [must be stable]
- Keep entropy low
 - ightarrow gauge invariance only at low T, low S/N



Banerjee, et al. PRL 109, 175302 (2012)

atoms \rightarrow molecules

particle hopping \rightarrow spin "hopping" by dipolar exchange

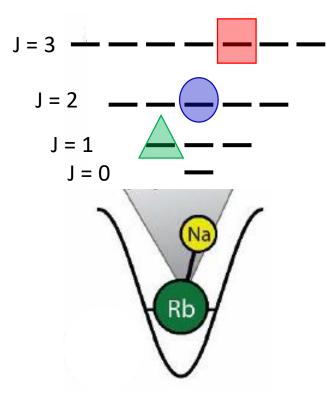
correlated hopping (low S/N, low t/U) \rightarrow naturally imposed by dipolar exchange

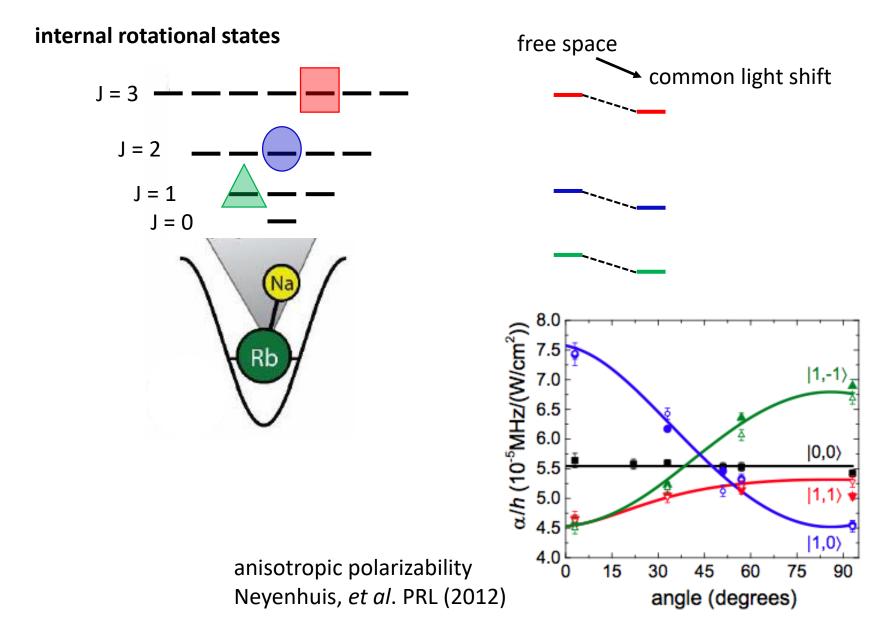
spin-dependent potentials \rightarrow local "magnetic fields" / light shifts

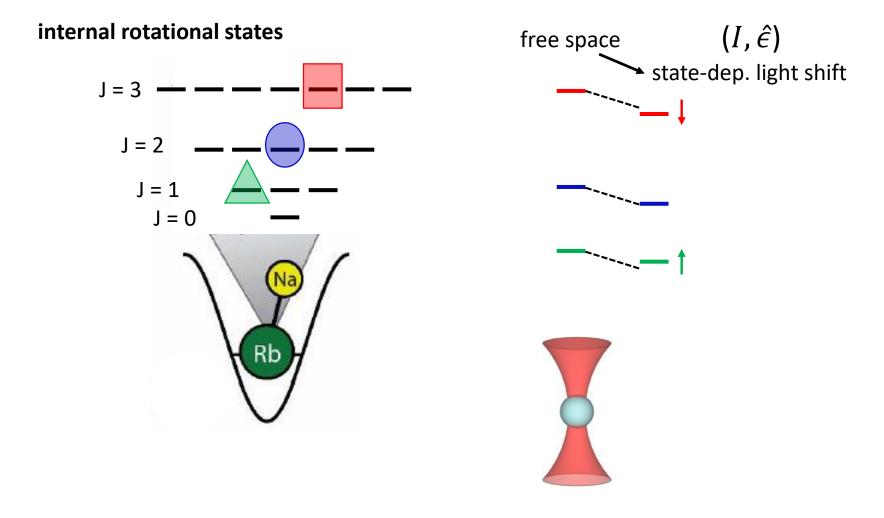
start with "low" entropy by motion \rightarrow motion frozen out, initial spin entropy = 0

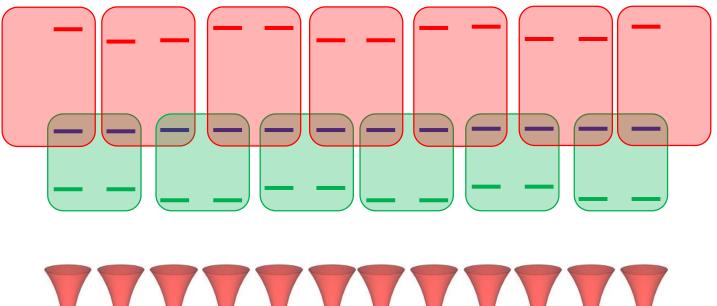
gauge invariance / Gauss' law imposed by hand

internal rotational states

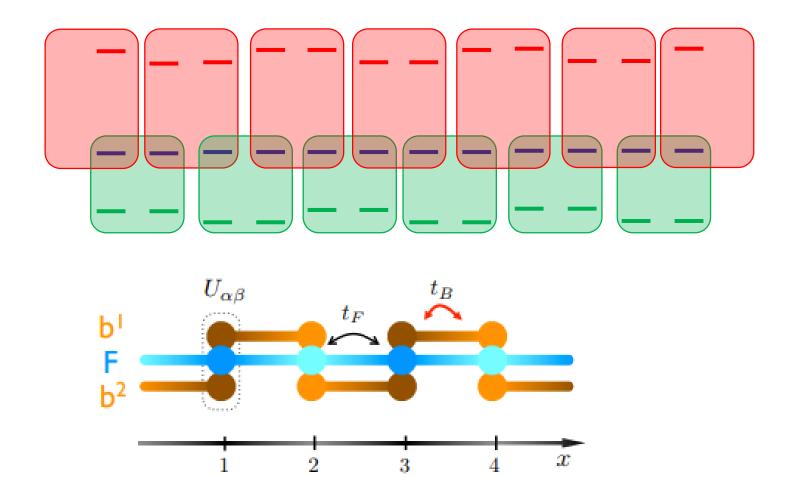








 $(I_1, \hat{\epsilon}_1)$, $(I_2, \hat{\epsilon}_2)$, $(I_3, \hat{\epsilon}_3)$



Banerjee, et al. PRL 109, 175302 (2012)

Thanks! Questions?

