

HIGH POWER LASERS FOR **STRONTIUM AI**

DR JOSEPH THOM

QUANTUM TECHNOLOGY SCIENTIST





2006

Established M Squared in Glasgow.

380+

Individual patents.

100+

The number of people we employ, over three continents.

£18M +

Our turnover in the last financial year.

33

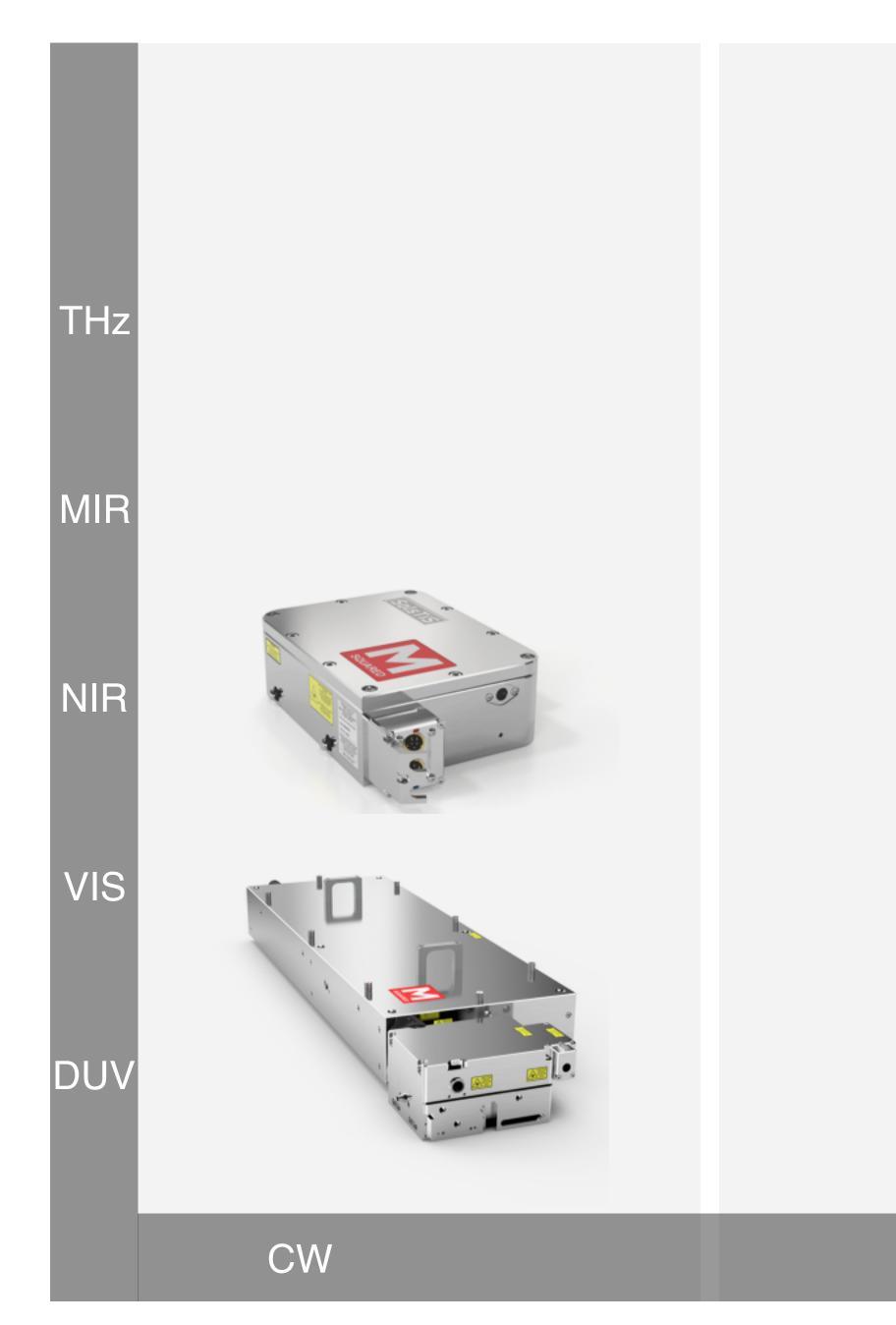
Number of countries in which we are active.

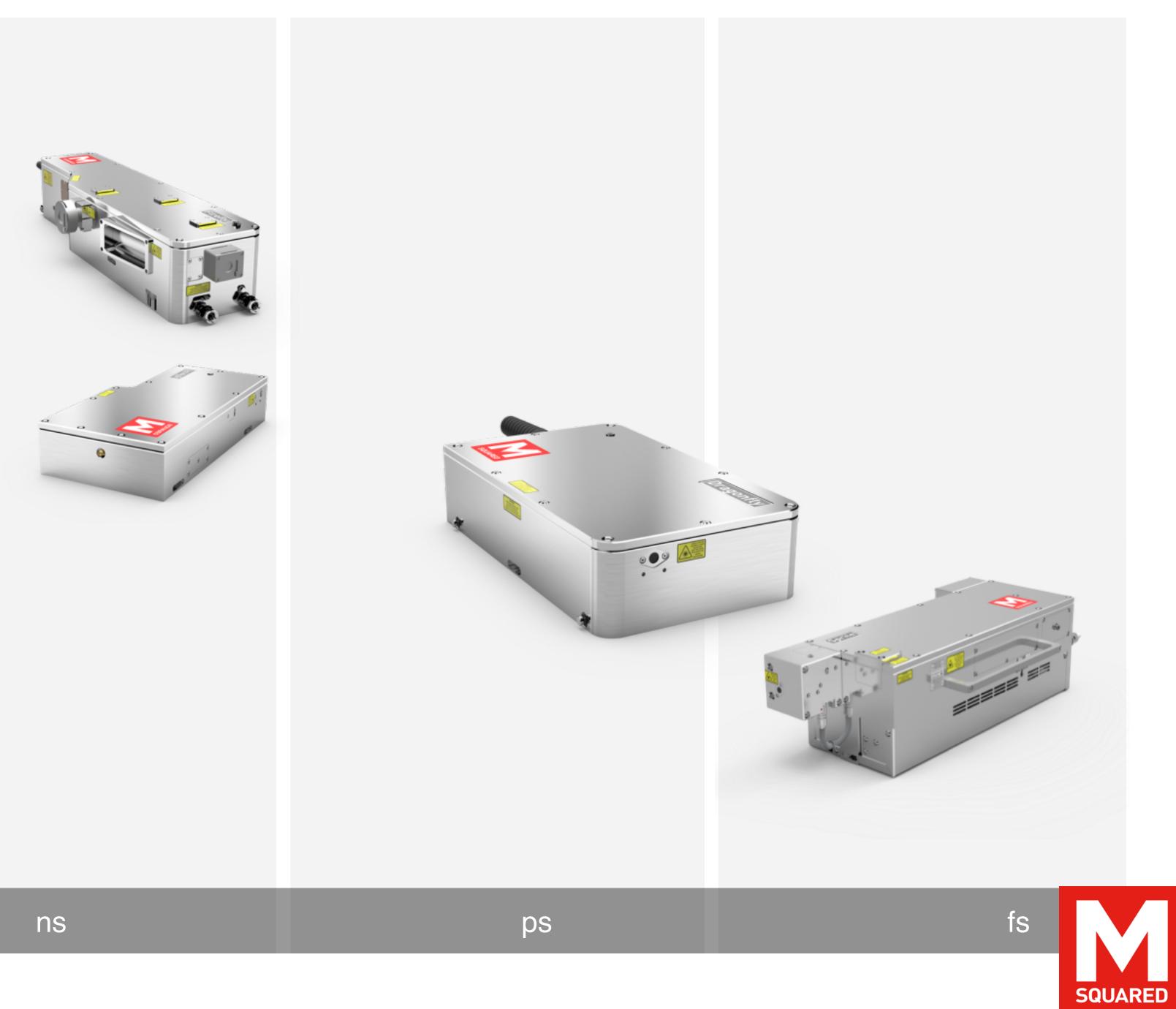
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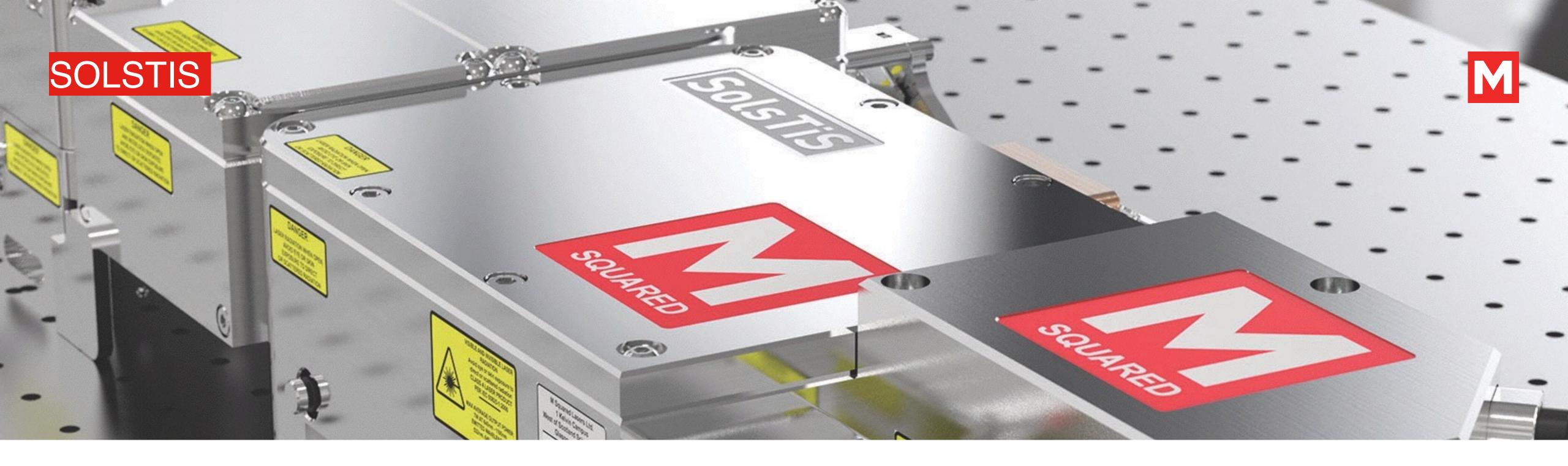
Number of partners and customers.











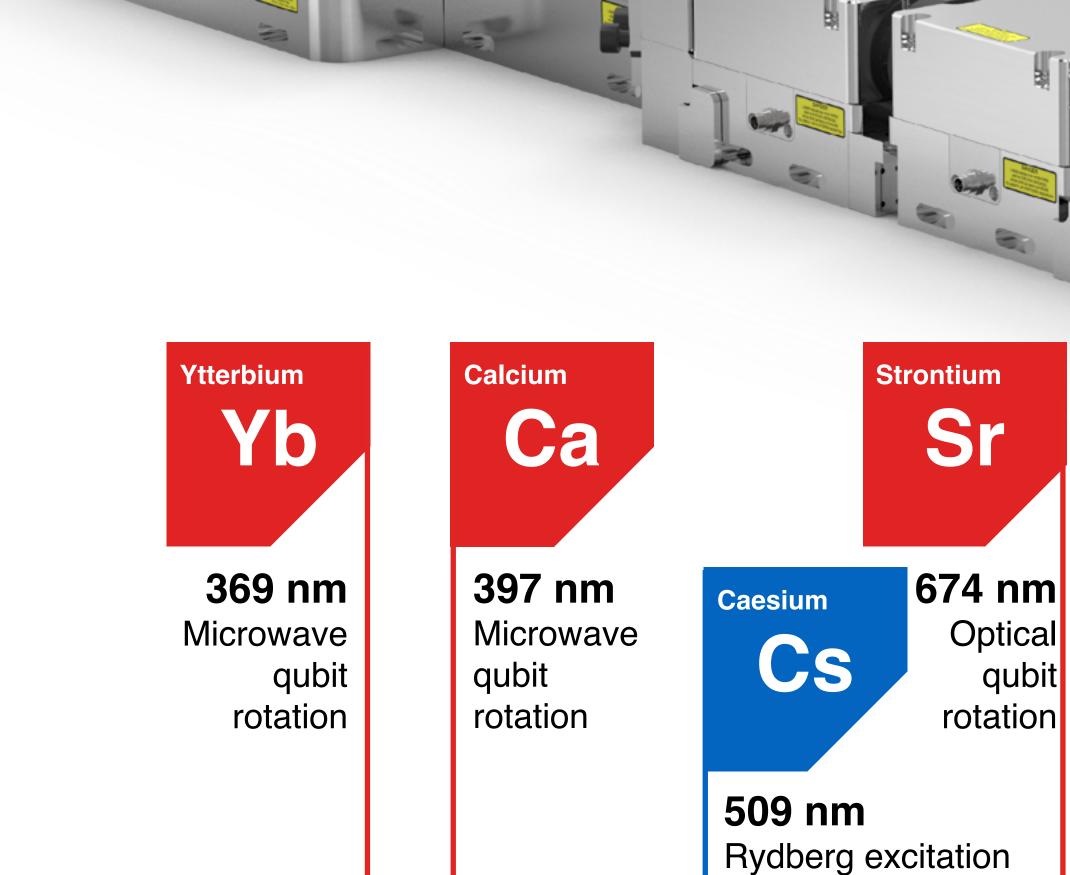
SOLSTIS SPECIFICATIONS

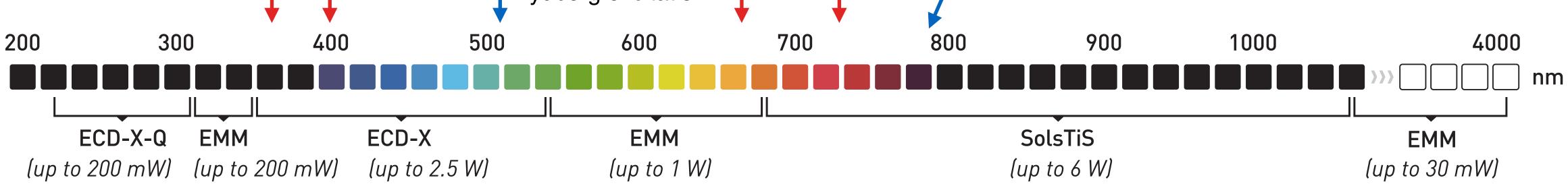
LARGE TUNING RANGE - 670 nm to 1050 nm HIGH POWER - > 5 W at 780 nm NARROW LINEWIDTH - < 50 KHz LOW AMPLITUDE NOISE - < 0.075 % (10 Hz to 10 MHz) CONTROL BY ETHERNET





CURRENT SYSTEMS FOR QUANTUM EXPERIMENTS







SOLSTIS MODULAR DESIGN 205 nm - 4 µm

Rubidium Rb

780 nm

Laser cooling

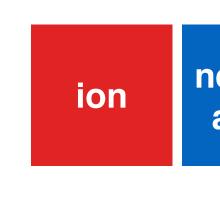
and Raman

transitions

729 nm Optical qubit rotation

Calcium

Ca



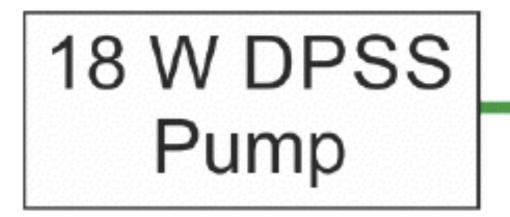






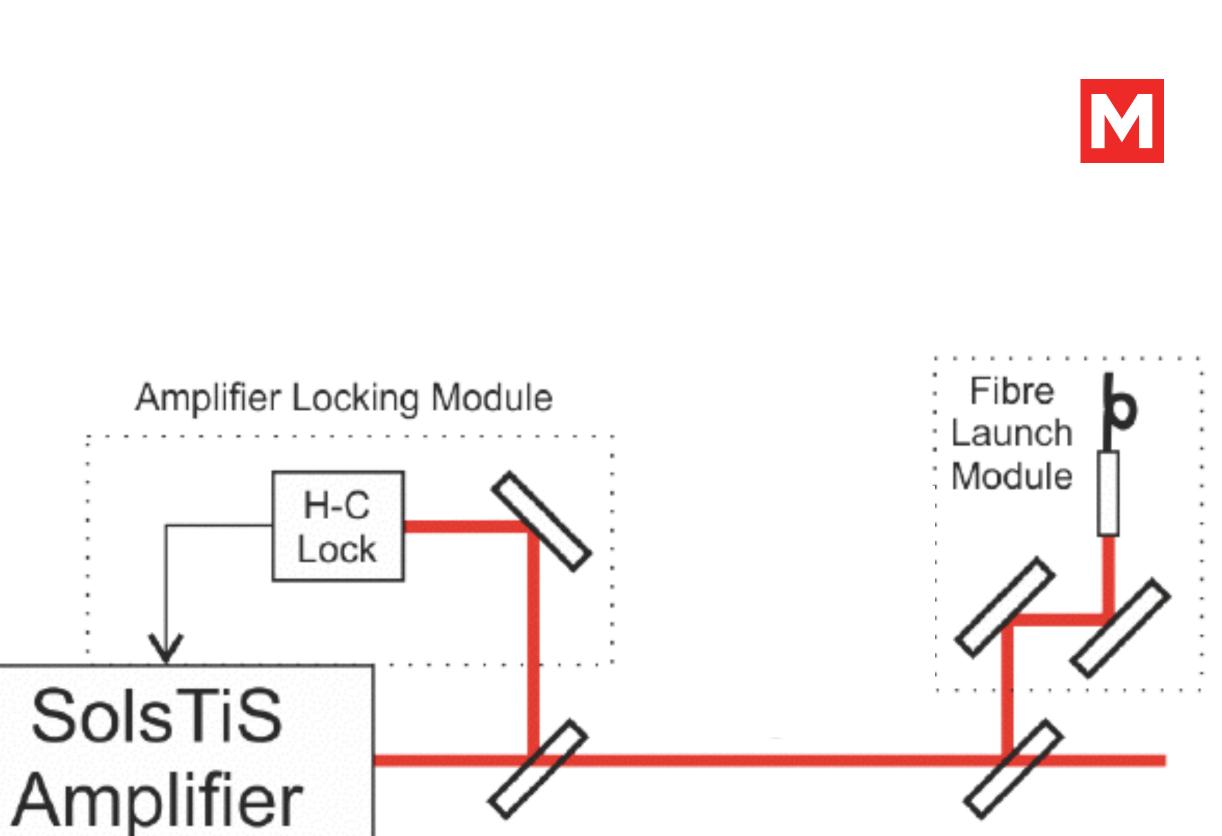
SPECIFICATIONS

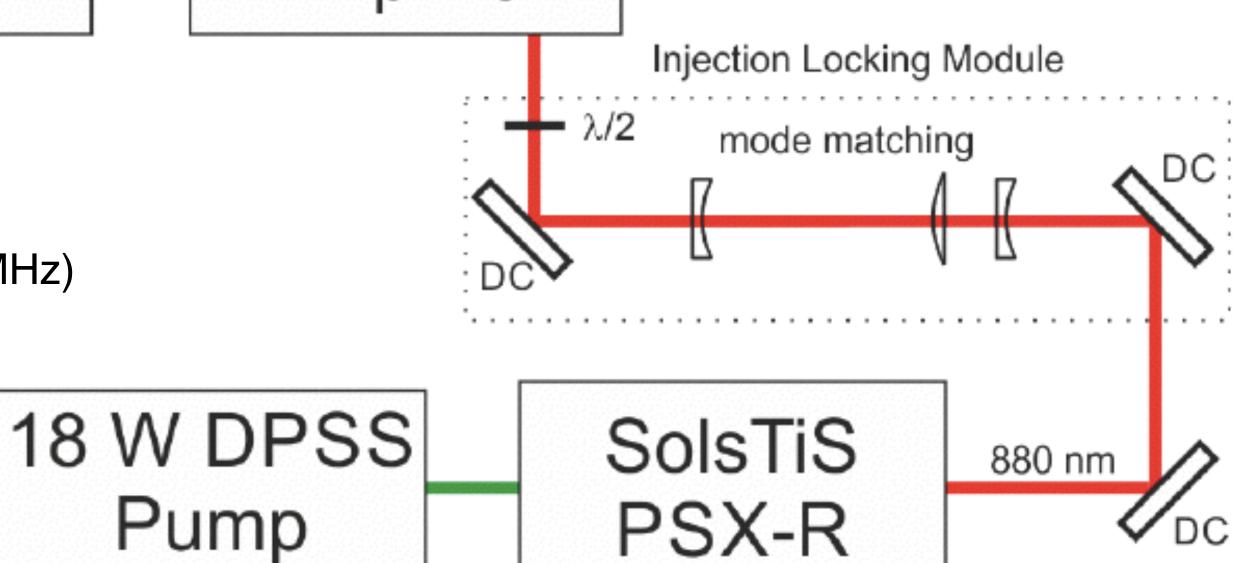
AMPLIFIER OUTPUT - > 10 W at 880 nm **FIBRE COUPLING EFFICIENCY -** 83 % **M2 PARAMETER -** < 1.01



NARROW LINEWIDTH - < 50 KHz **LOW AMPLITUDE NOISE -** < 0.075 % (10 Hz to 10 MHz)









SPECIFICATIONS

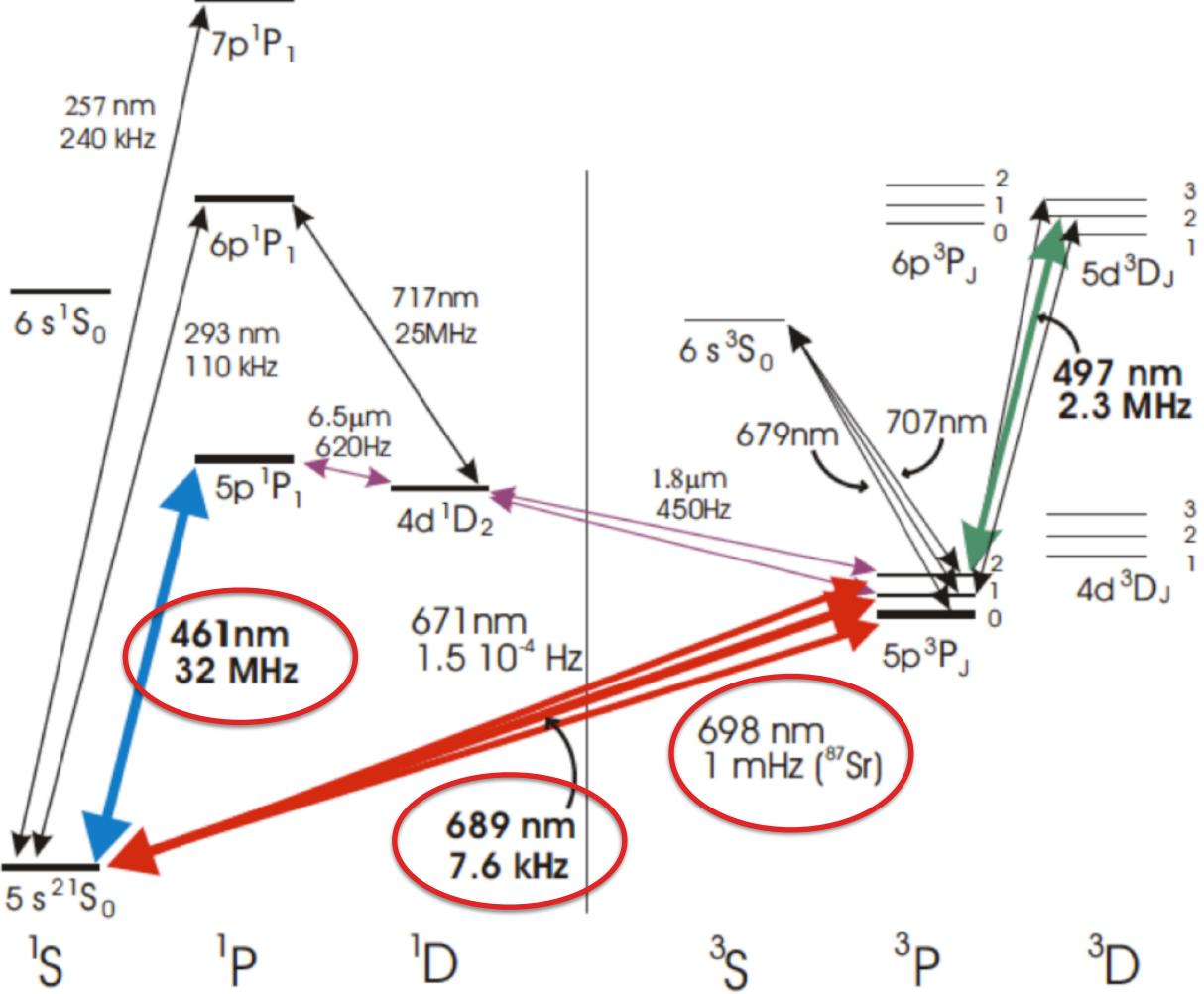
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OUTPUT POWERS AT STRONTIUM WAVELENGTHS

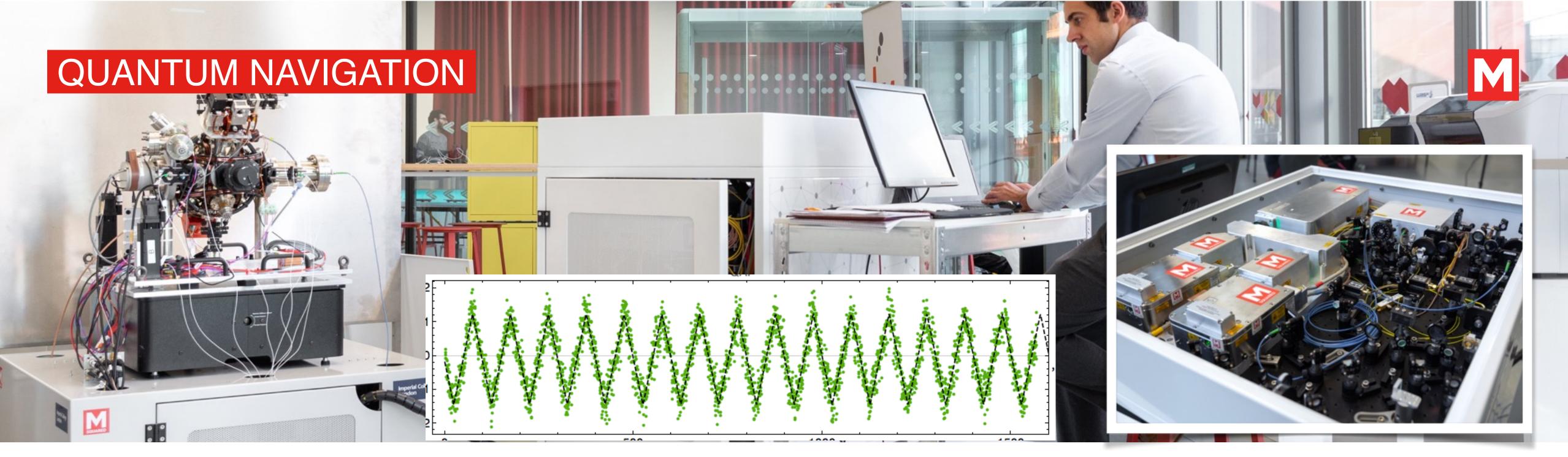
461 nm - > 2 W (after SHG module)

689 nm - > 7 W

698 nm - > 8 W (powers in standard configuration are approximately a factor of 2 less)







STATE OF THE ART

ACCELERATION MEASUREMENTS AT ~ 100 ng

LASER REQUIREMENTS

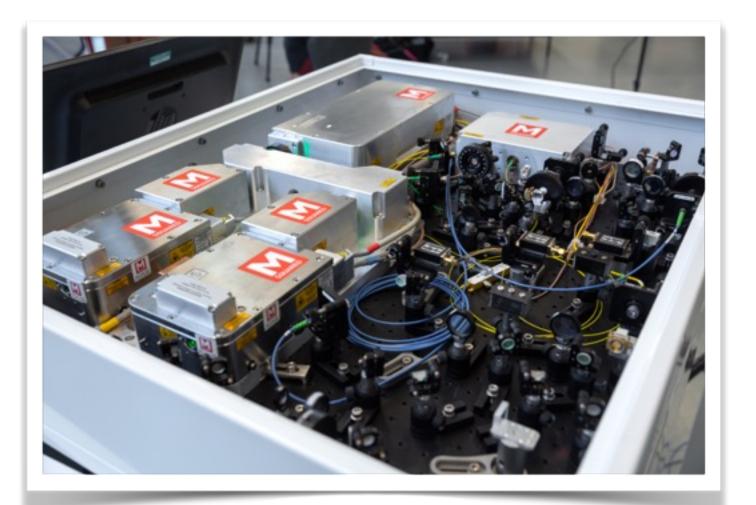
LOW PHASE NOISE - 25 mrad AT T = 25 ms - HIGH SENSITIVITY INTERFEROMETER

HIGH POWER - 6 W TOTAL POWER AT 780 nm - LARGE RAMAN BEAMS AND SHORT PULSE DURATIONS

SYSTEM AGILITY - FINELY TUNED OPTICAL PULSES FOR LASER COOLING, STATE PREPARATION, RAMAN TRANSITIONS Imperial College London



QUANTUM GRAVIMETRY





STATE OF THE ART

ACCELERATION MEASUREMENTS AT ~ 1 ng

LASER REQUIREMENTS

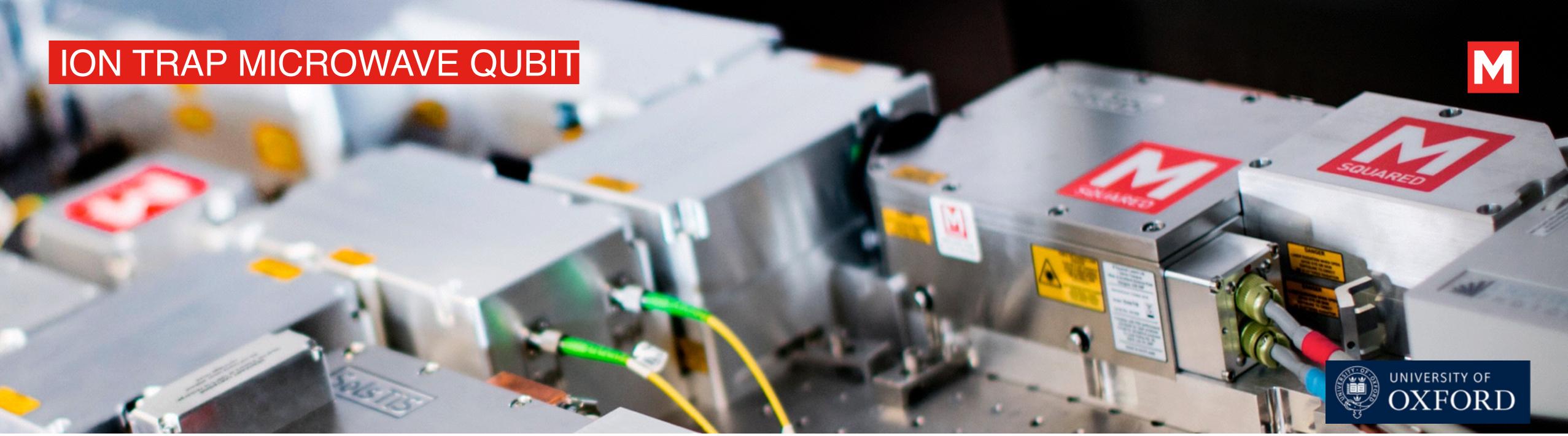
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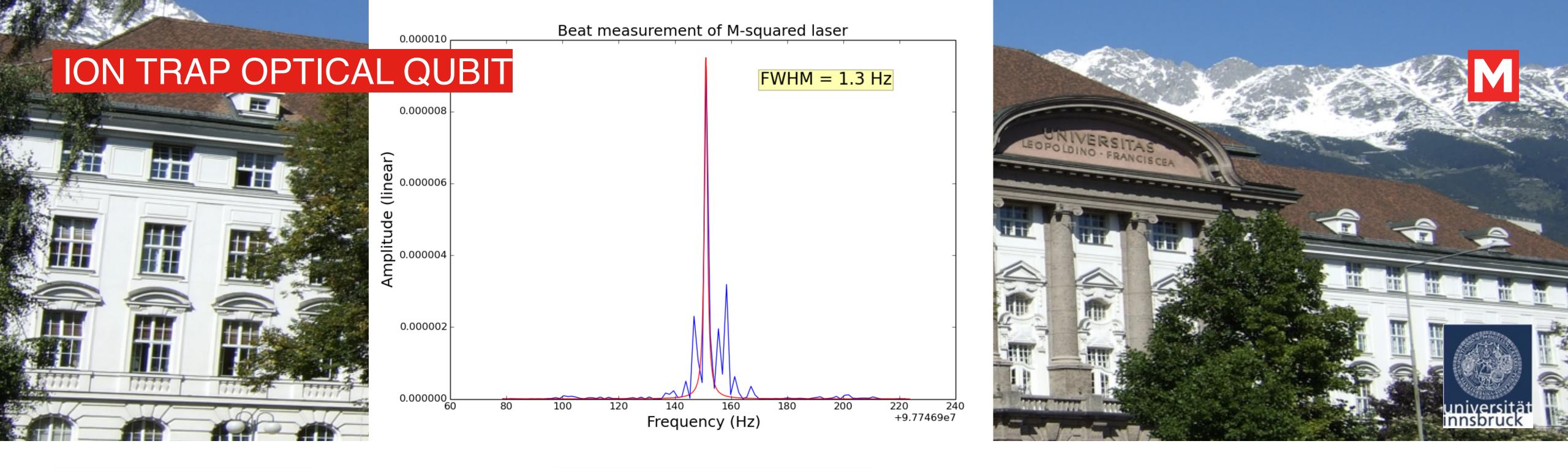
STATE OF THE ART

~ 99.9 % TWO QUBIT FIDELITY ~ 99.99 % SINGLE QUBIT (LUCAS, OXFORD)

LASER REQUIREMENTS

PHASE LOCKED LASERS FOR STIMULATED RAMAN TRANSITIONS:

- LOW PHASE NOISE 5 mrad BETWEEN 1 kHz -1 MHz FOR 3.2 GHz GIVES ACCURATE QUBIT ROTATIONS
- HIGH POWER LARGE DETUNING FROM ATOMIC RESONANCE
- HIGH POWER INTENSE LASER FIELD AT MULTIPLE IONS PERMITS FAST GATE ROTATIONS



STATE OF THE ART

> 99.9% TWO QUBIT FIDELITY > 99.9 % SINGLE QUBIT FIDELITY (BLATT, INNSBRUCK)

LASER REQUIREMENTS

(~1s)

HIGH POWER STABILITY - ACCURATE QUBIT ROTATIONS

LOW AMPLIFIED SPONTANEOUS EMISSION

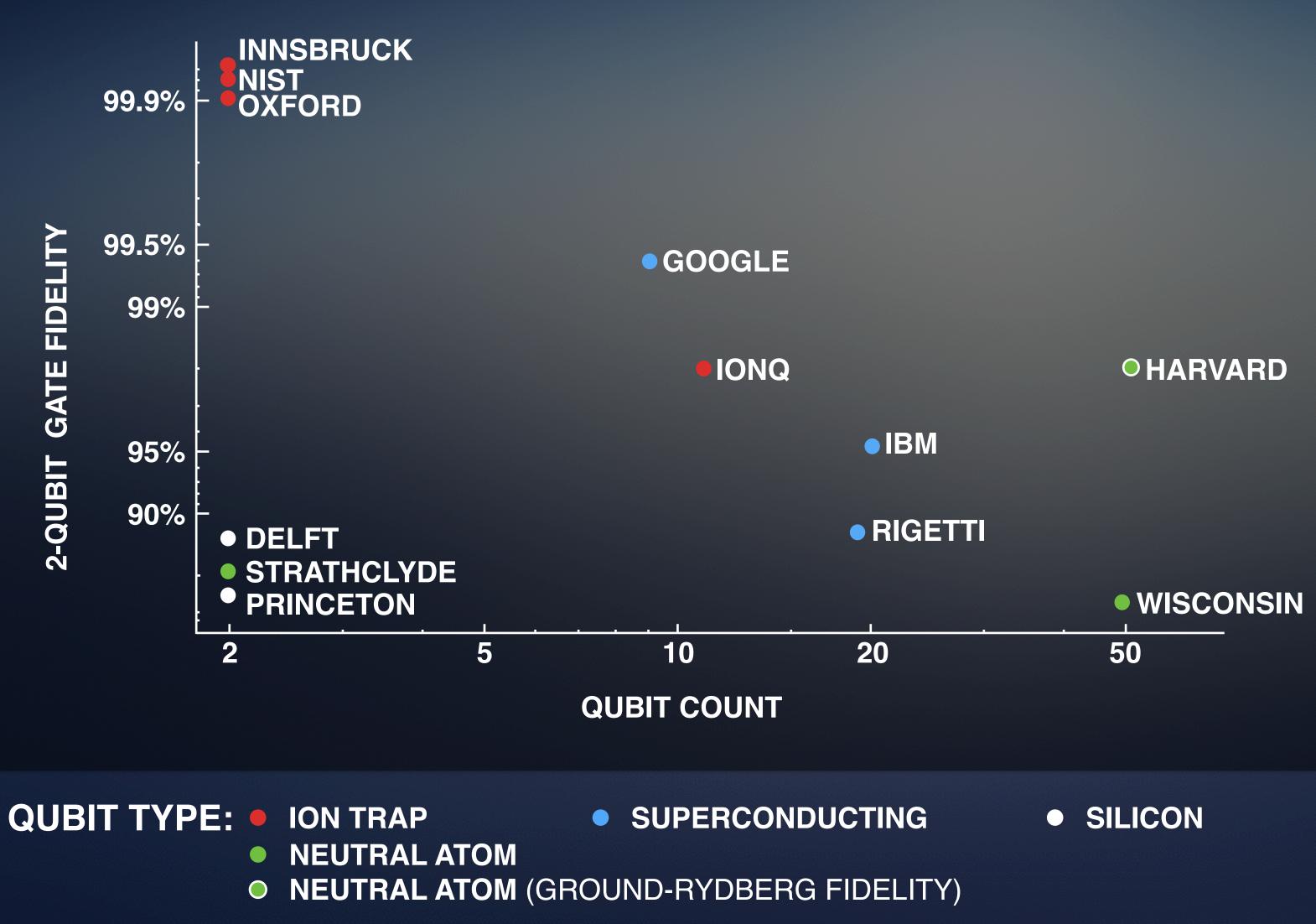
NARROW LINEWIDTH - LONG COHERENCE TIMES

STATE OF THE ART IN QUANTUM COMPUTING

Ion based devices show highest gate fidelities at > 99.9%.

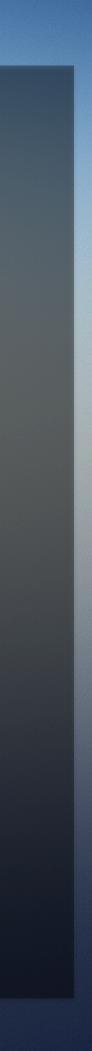
Advantageous when scaling quantum computers since less qubits are needed to form logical qubits.

Ultra-stable and powerful lasers are key to achieving the highest fidelities.









QUANTUM TIMEKEEPING

Optical lattice clocks require spectral purity Solstis targets the 'magic wavelength' to create a 3D strontium lattice.

STATE OF THE ART

1 PART IN 10-19 MEASUREMENTS OF OPTICAL FREQUENCY

LASER REQUIREMENTS

HIGH POWER - LATTICE WITH MANY DEEP TRAPPING SITES LOW POWER NOISE - MINIMAL 'SHAKING' OF LATTICE TO PREVENT ATOM HEATING

NIST (USA)	JILA (USA)	SYRTE (FRANCE)	
RIKEN (JAPAN)	NPL (UK)	INRIM (ITALY)	



Editors' Suggestion

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 120, 103201 (2018) Featured in Physics

Imaging Optical Frequencies with 100 μ Hz Precision and 1.1 μ m Resolution

G. Edward Marti,^{1,2,*} Ross B. Hutson,^{1,2} Akihisa Goban,^{1,2} Sara L. Campbell,^{1,2} Nicola Poli,^{3,4} and Jun Ye^{1,2} ¹JILA, National Institute of Standards and Technology and University of Colorado, 440 UCB, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA

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⁴Istituto Nazionale di Ottica, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (INO-CNR), Largo Enrico Fermi, 6, 50125 Firenze, Italy

(Received 22 November 2017; published 5 March 2018)

We implement imaging spectroscopy of the optical clock transition of lattice-trapped degenerate fermionic Sr in the Mott-insulating regime, combining micron spatial resolution with submillihertz spectral precision. We use these tools to demonstrate atomic coherence for up to 15 s on the clock transition and reach a record frequency precision of 2.5×10^{-19} . We perform the most rapid evaluation of trapping light shifts and record a 150 mHz linewidth, the narrowest Rabi line shape observed on a coherent optical transition. The important emerging capability of combining high-resolution imaging and spectroscopy will improve the clock precision, and provide a path towards measuring many-body interactions and testing

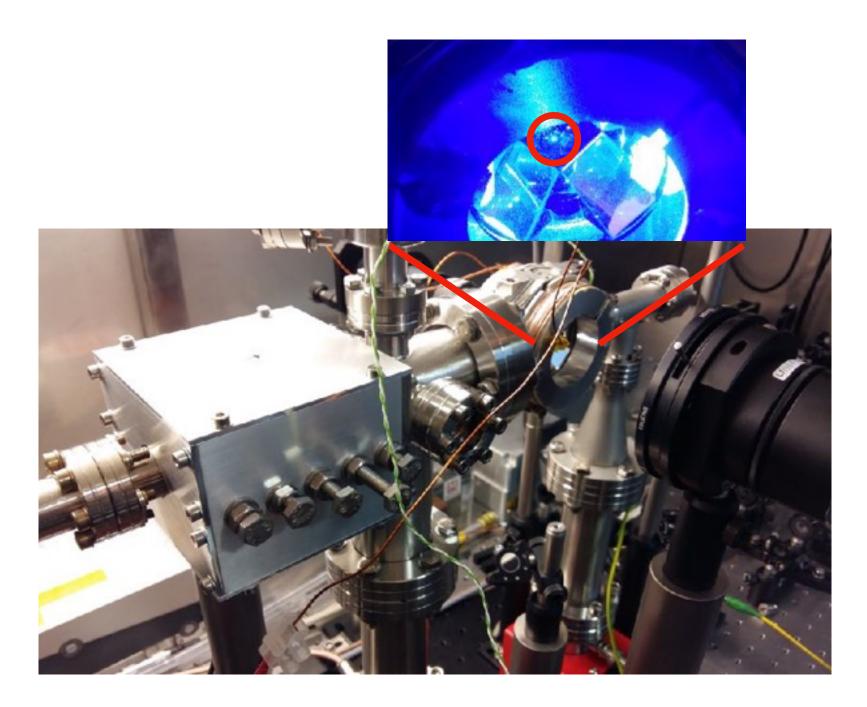
PTB (GERMANY)

ECNU (CHINA)



COMMERCIALISING ATOMIC CLOCKS AT M SQUARED

Single-beam MOT for the first commercial ⁸⁷Sr optical lattice clock

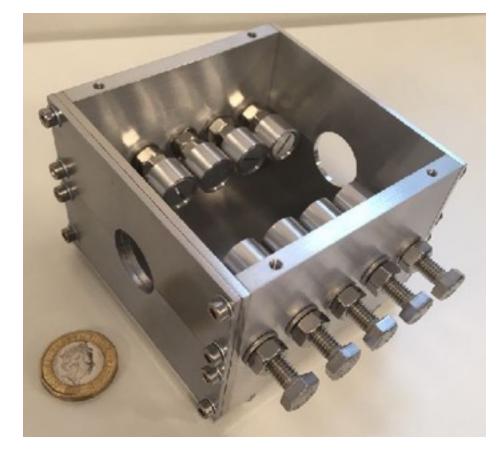


Sr spectroscopy vapour cell

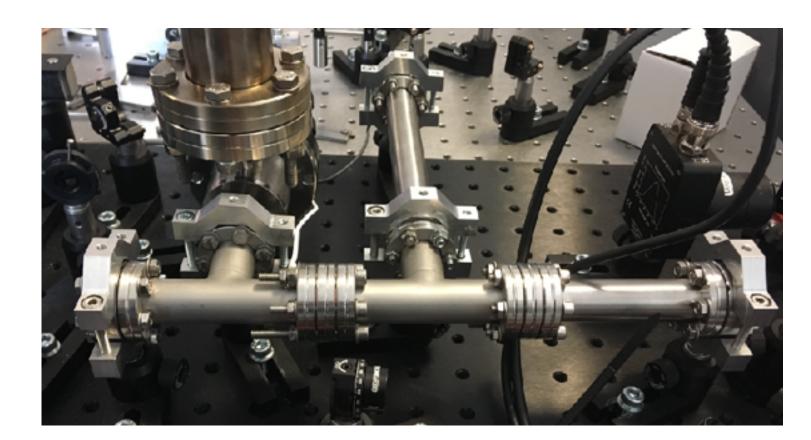


UNIVERSITY^{OF} BIRMINGHAM

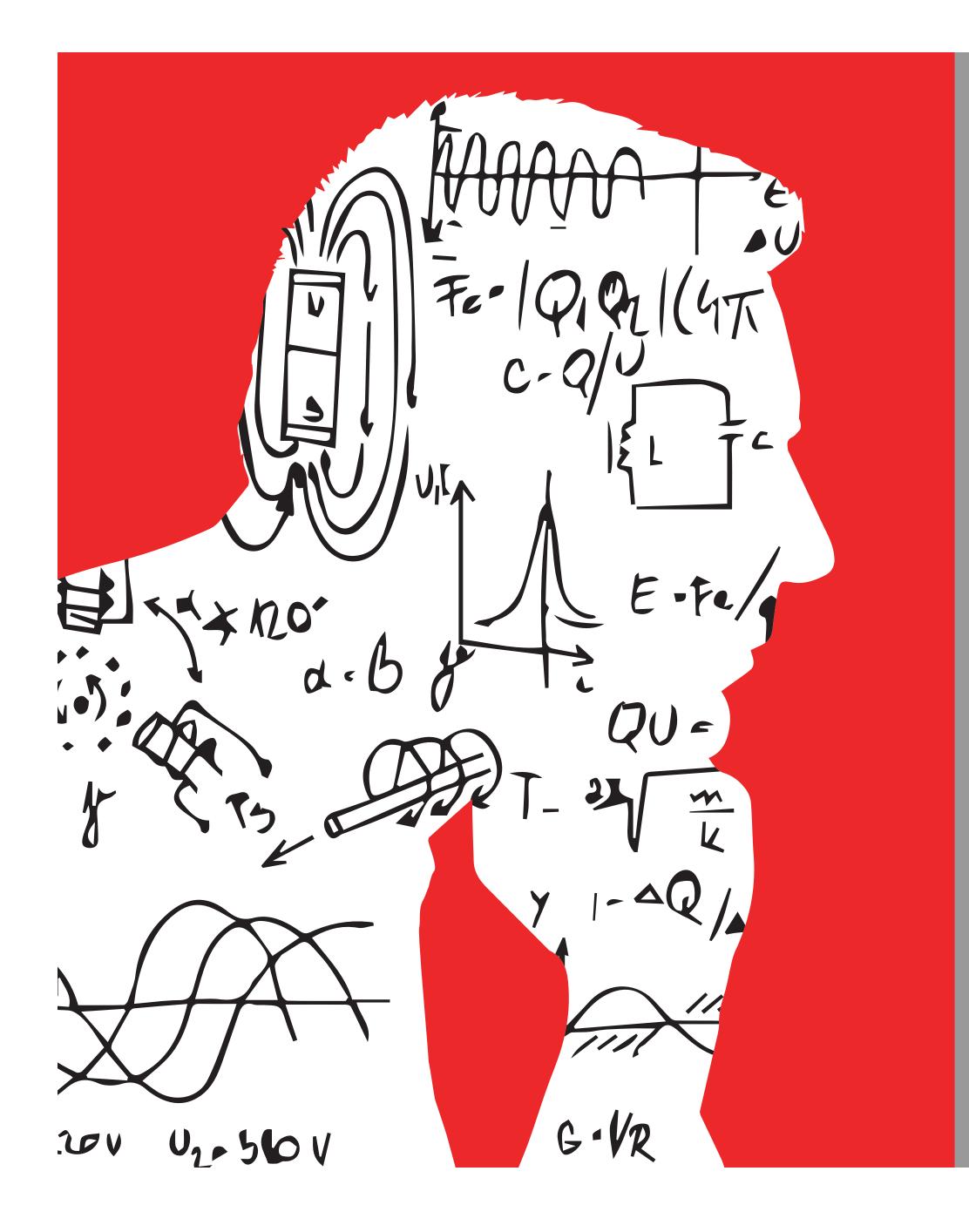




Compact permanent magnet Zeeman slower







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