



Integrated photonics as enabler of scalable quantum technology

Cyber Alp Retreat 2025

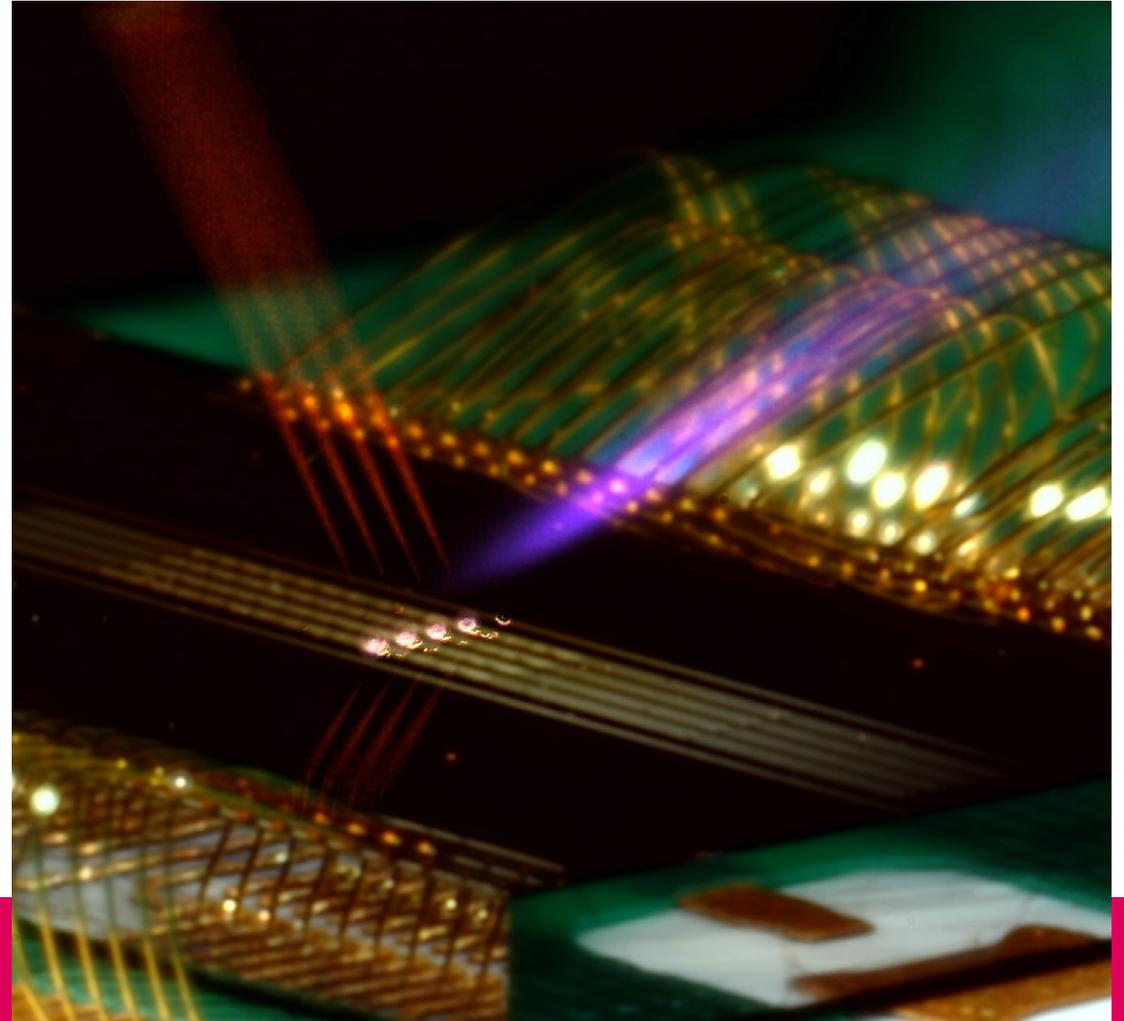


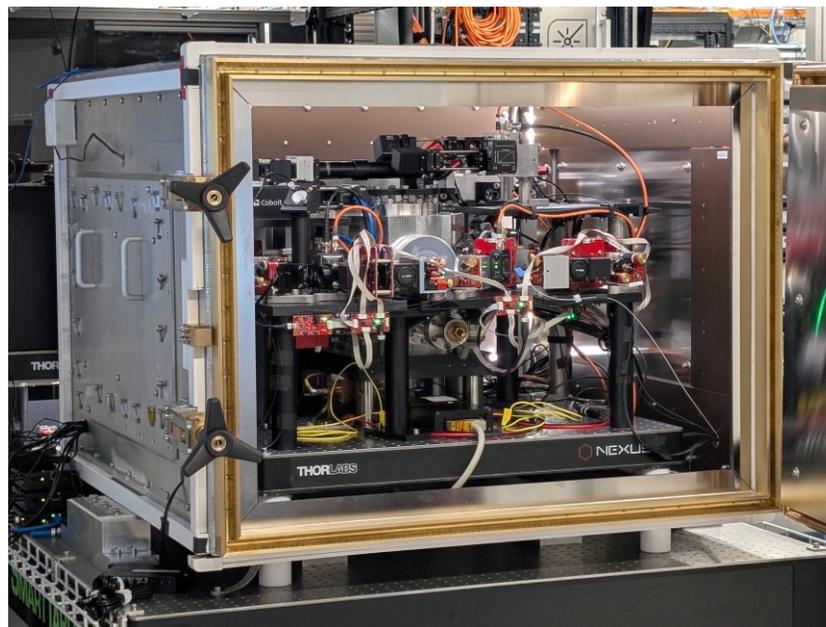
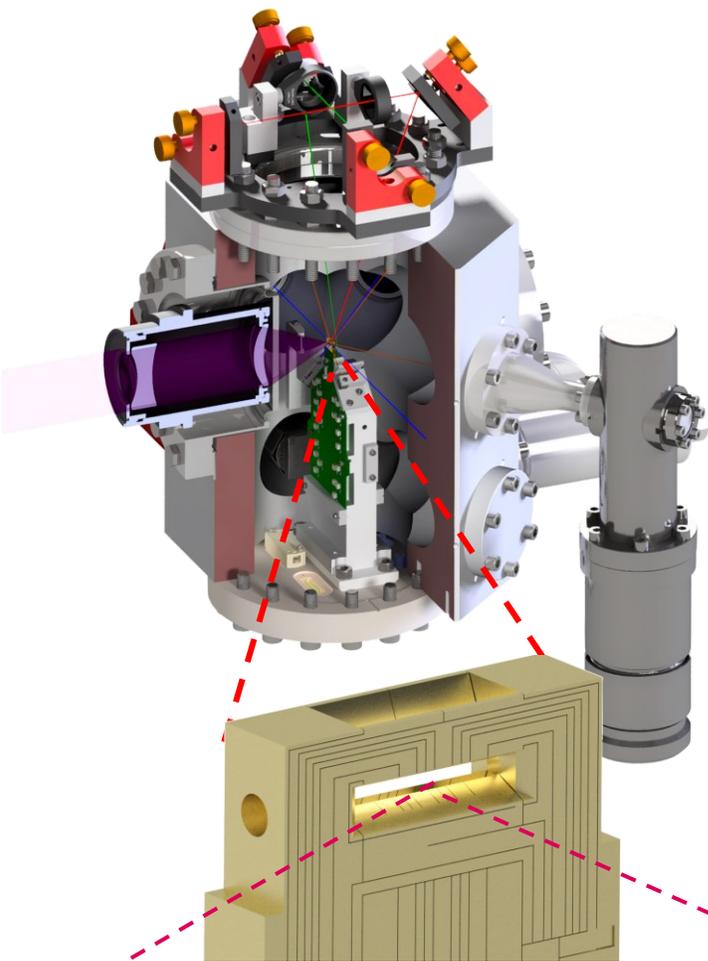
Photo: Noah Tajwar / Tereza Viskova

Sofia Cano Castro
Davos, 19.06.2025

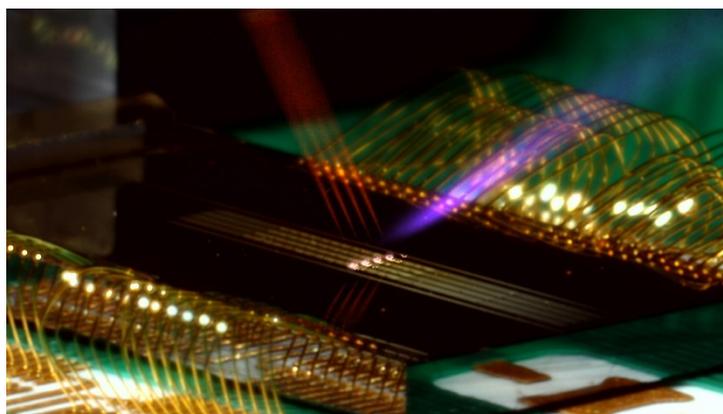
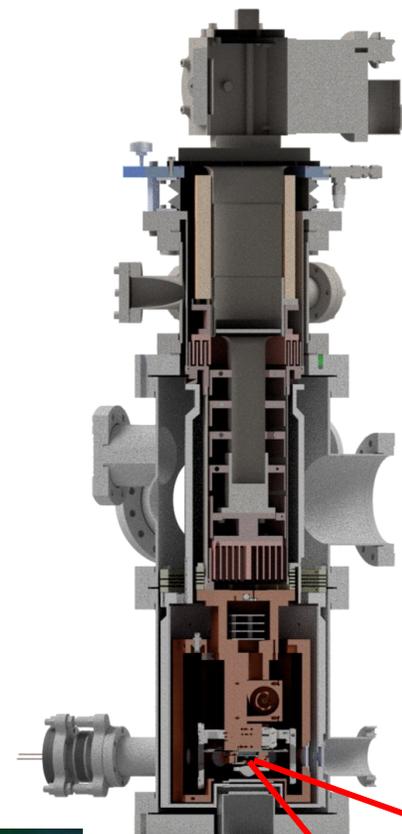


Quantum Computing Hub

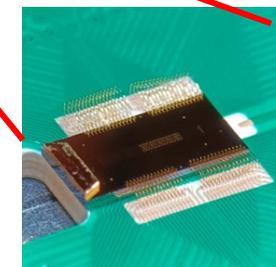
Trapped ion quantum computing at the Quantum Computing Hub



**Room temperature
3D trap**



**Cryogenic
2D chip trap
Integrated
photonics**



33 Ca^+ (supports up to 50 physical qubits)

Autonomous runs + remote operation

- I. Introduction
- II. Photonic integration
 - a) Motivation
 - b) Status
- III. Active devices
 - a) Ion trap requirements
 - b) Optical modulators
- IV. Observations
 - a) Challenges
 - b) Opportunities

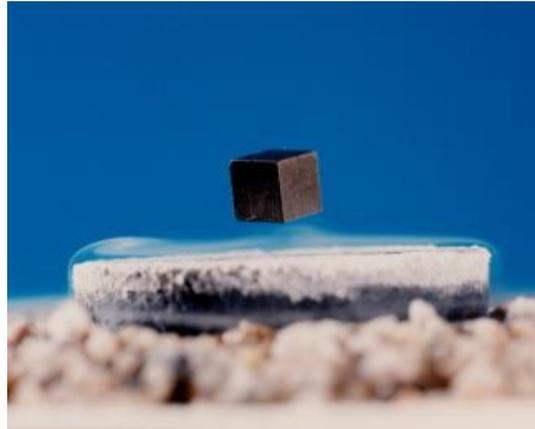
Quantum Computing



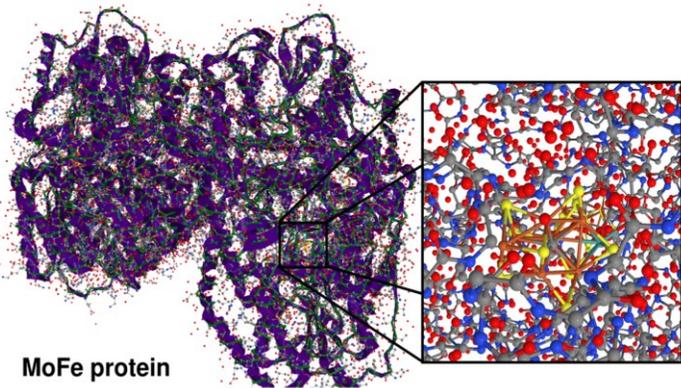
... to simulate nature at the quantum level



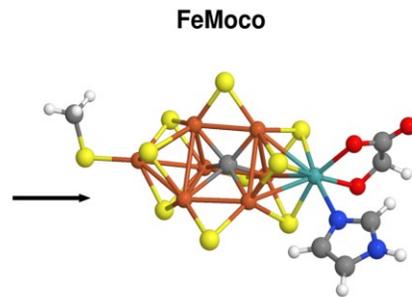
Richard Feynman
1982



Superconductivity



MoFe protein

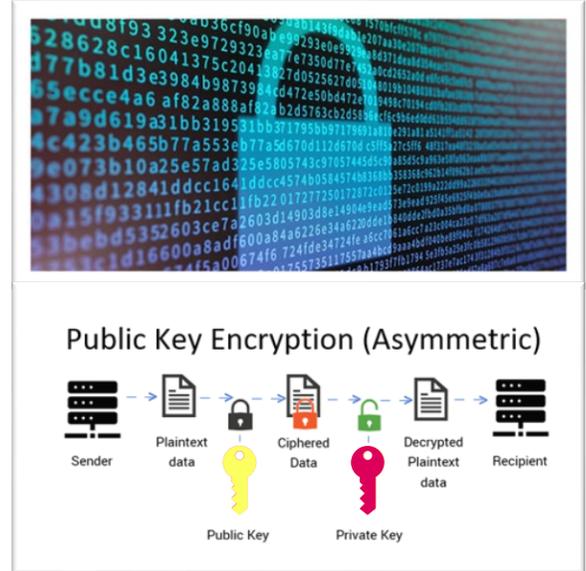


Nitrogen fixation

... as a general purpose computing "tool"



Peter Shor
1994



Prime factoring of large integers

Vying for quantum advantage

2019: **Quantum Supremacy** (Nature)

2023: **The Quantum Leap** (Nature)

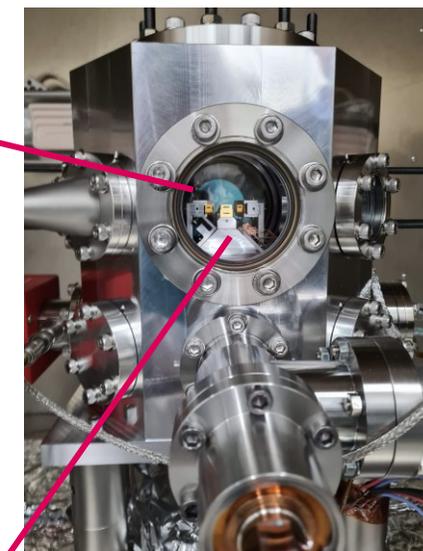
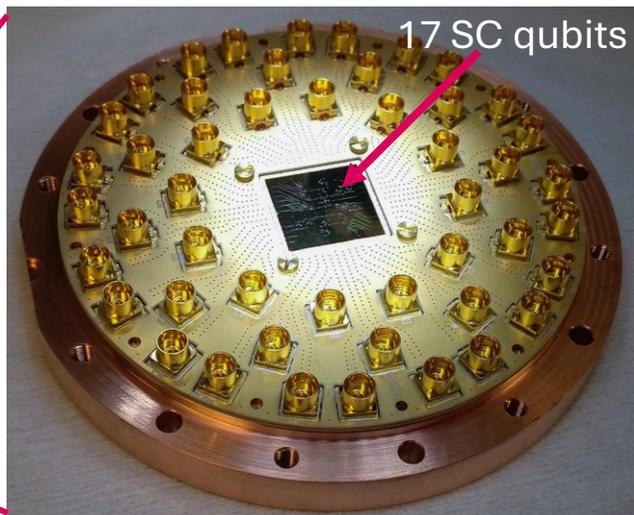
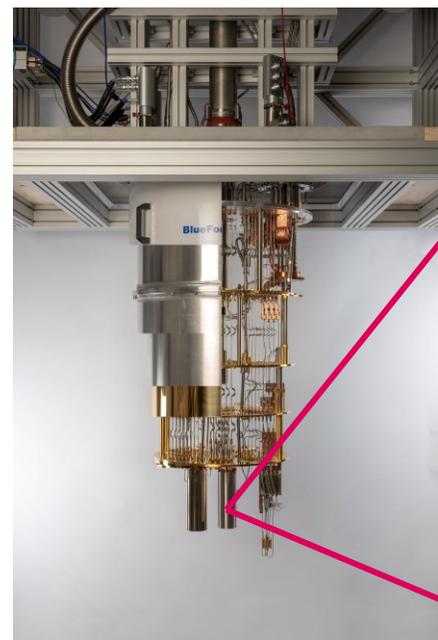
THIS MACHINE CAN SOLVE PROBLEMS IN SECONDS THAT USED TO TAKE YEARS

Hype

How to build a quantum computer for qu(antum) bits.

Made by humans

Taken from nature

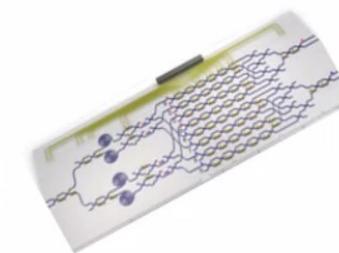
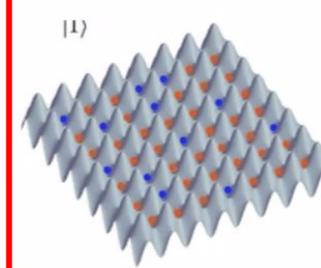
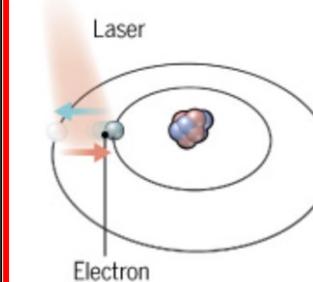
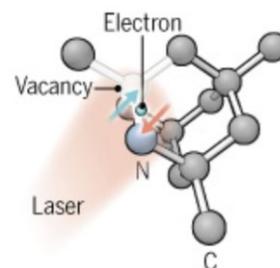
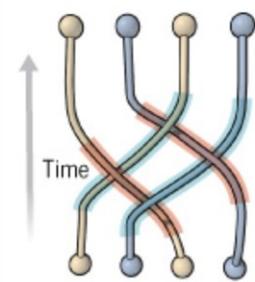
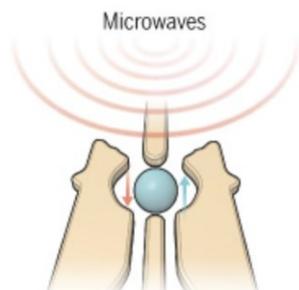
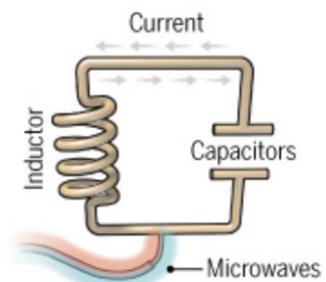


Superconducting circuits

Trapped ions

Synthetic Qubits

Natural Qubits



Superconducting Loops

Silicon Quantum Dots

Topological Qubits

Diamond Vacancies

Trapped Ions

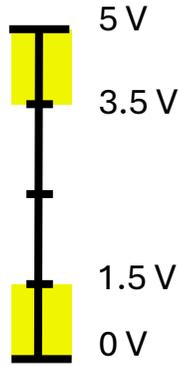
Neutral Atoms

Photonics

Error corrected quantum computers

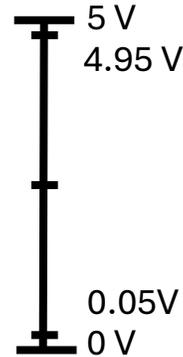


Boolean logic...



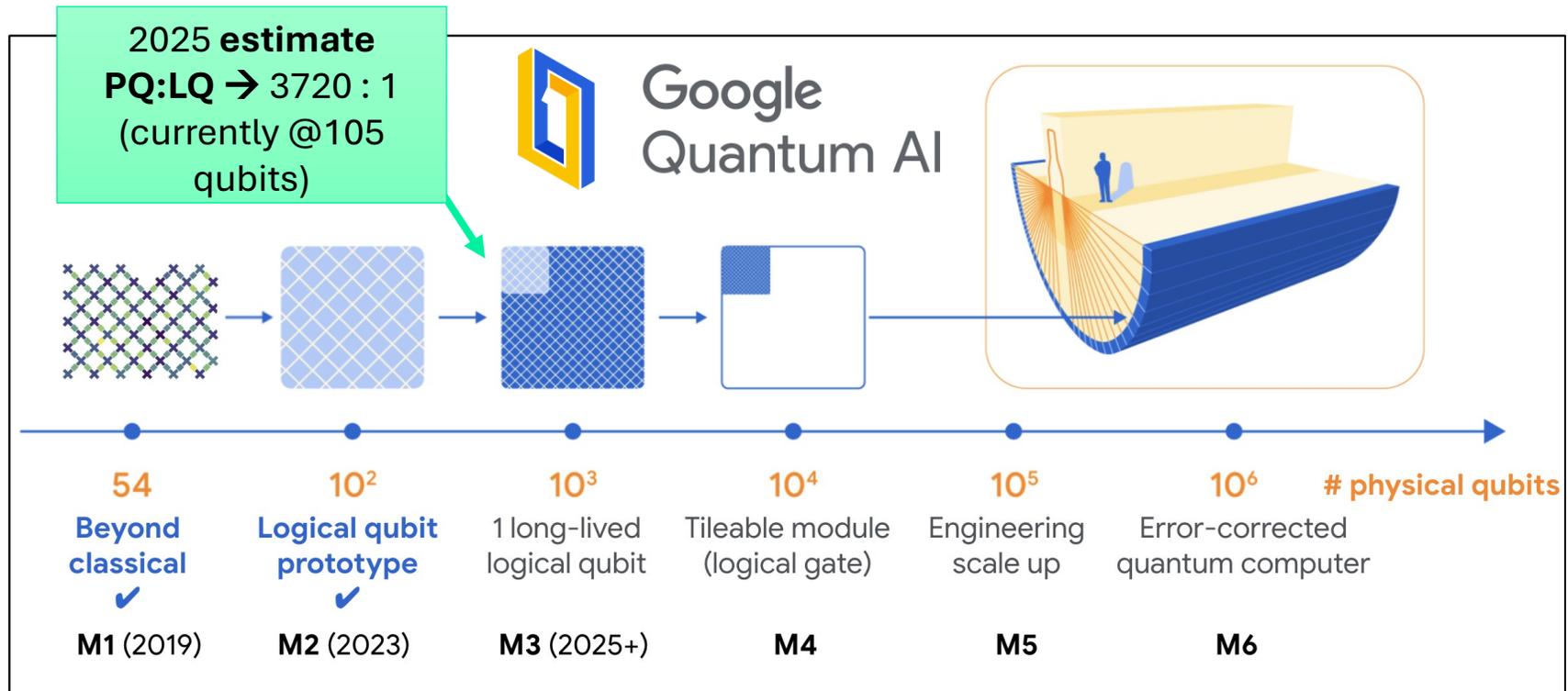
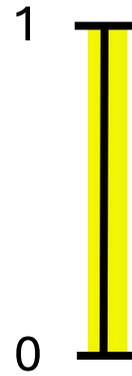
Acceptable CMOS gate input

1



Acceptable CMOS gate output

Quantum information...

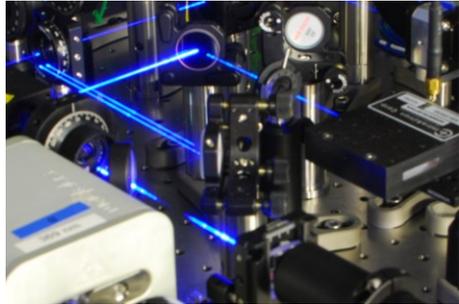


Trapped ion quantum computer

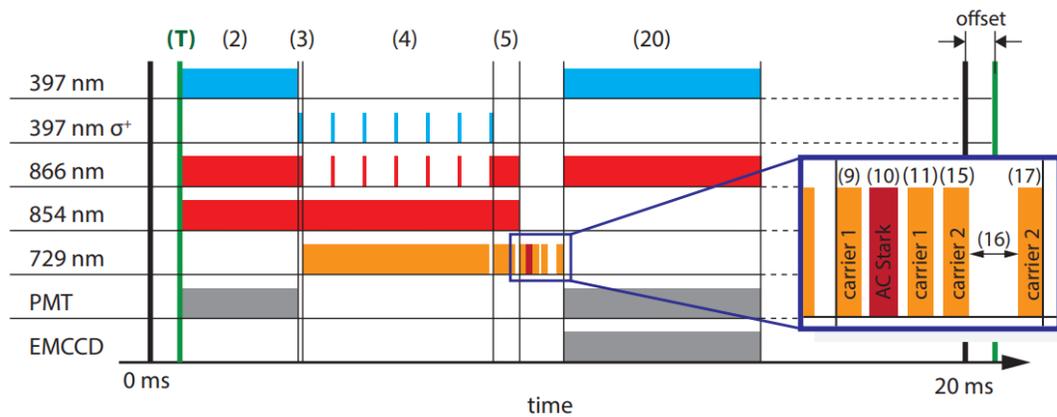
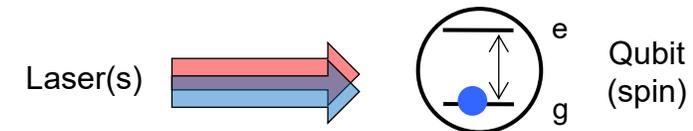
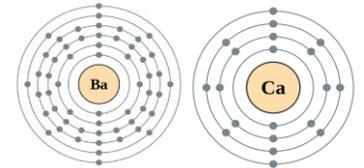
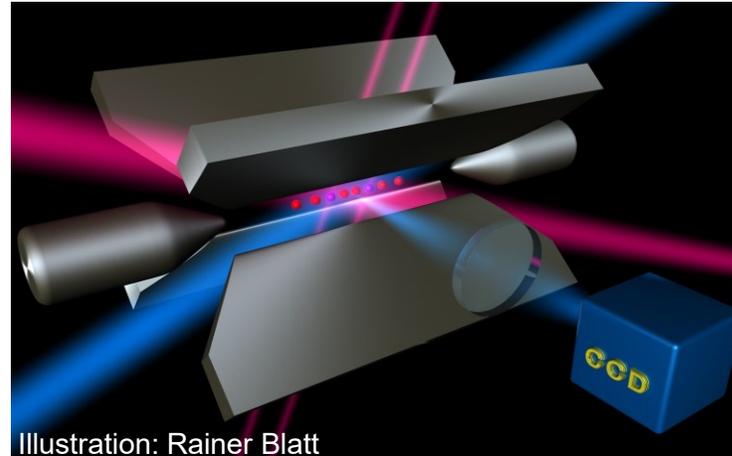
Encoding



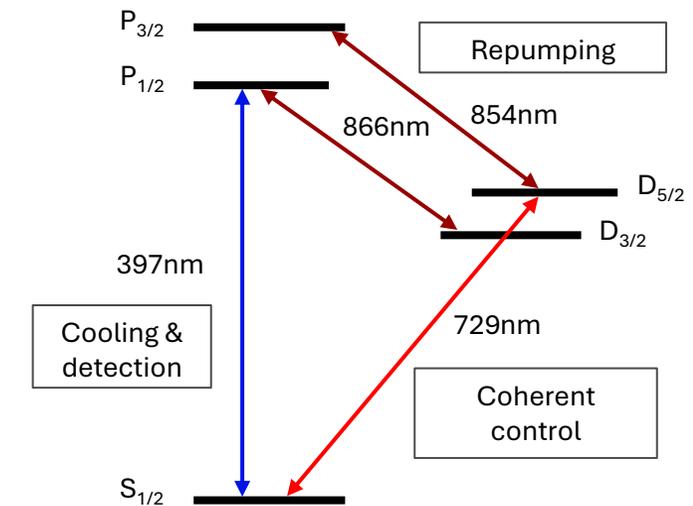
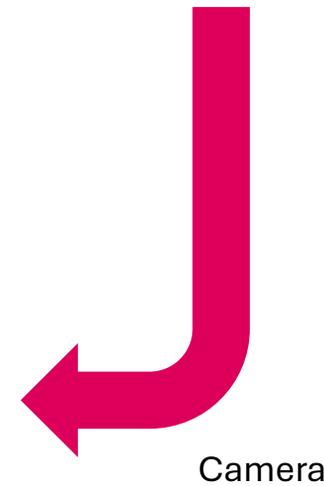
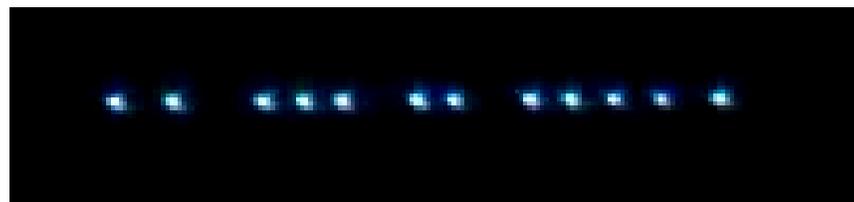
+ Laser(s)



+ Ion trap

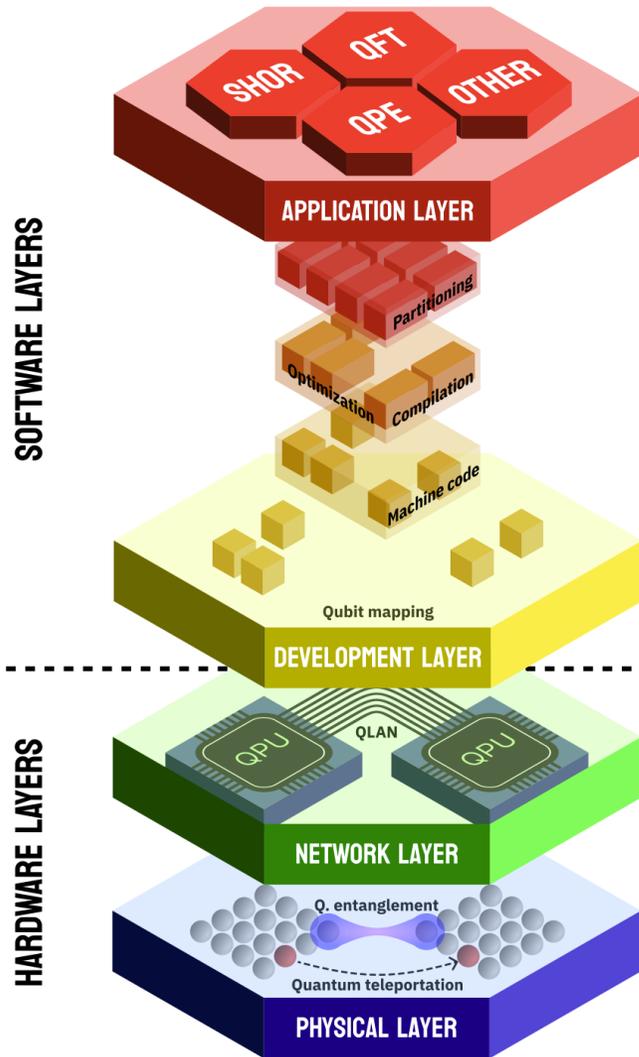


Result



Integrated photonics

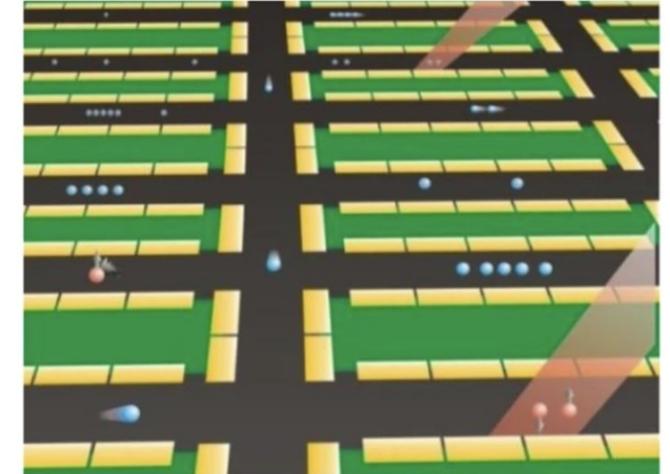
Motivation: key element for scaling quantum computers



The cabling for 56 superconducting qubits

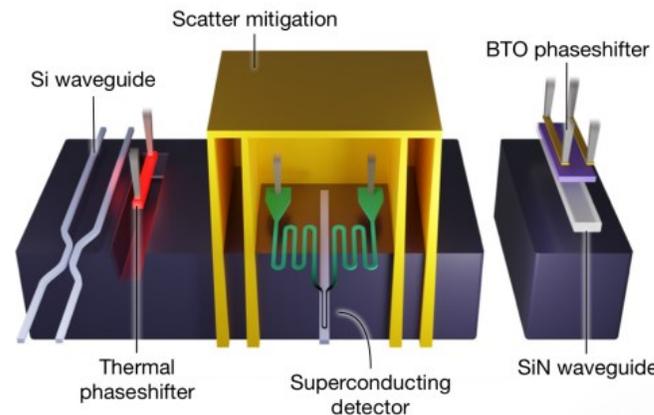


1000s of laser beams in an ion trap



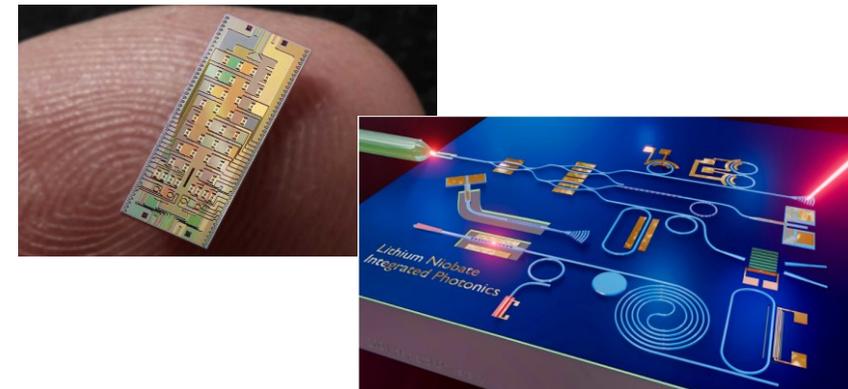
Kielpinski et al, Nature **417** 709 (2002).

Quantum photonic stack



PsiQuantum Team, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2404.17570>

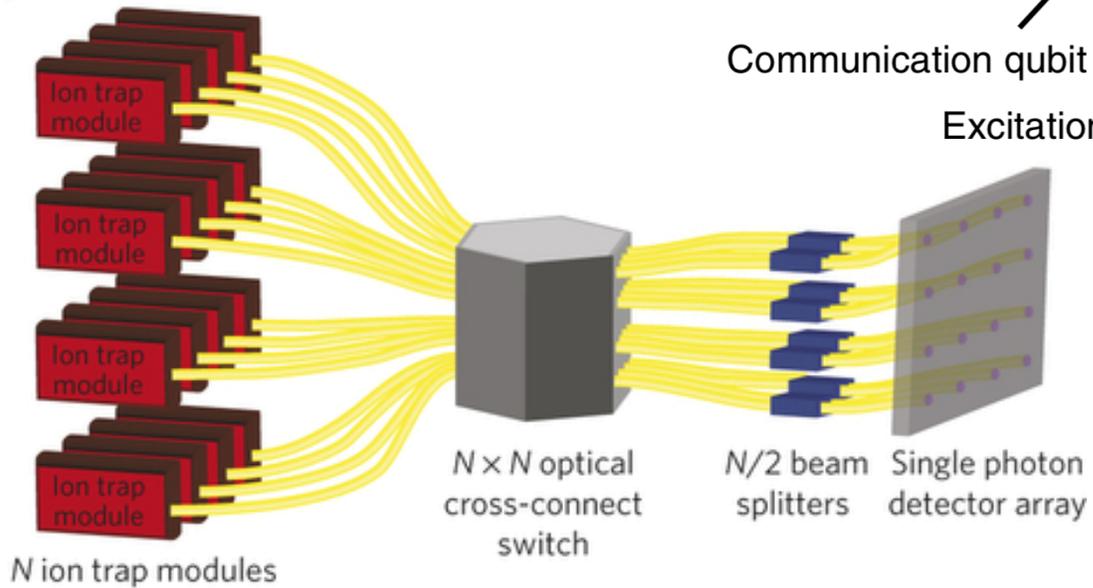
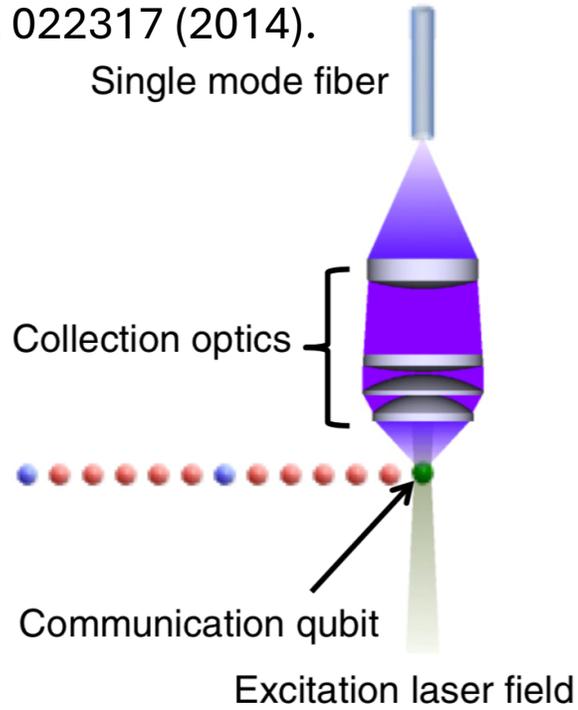
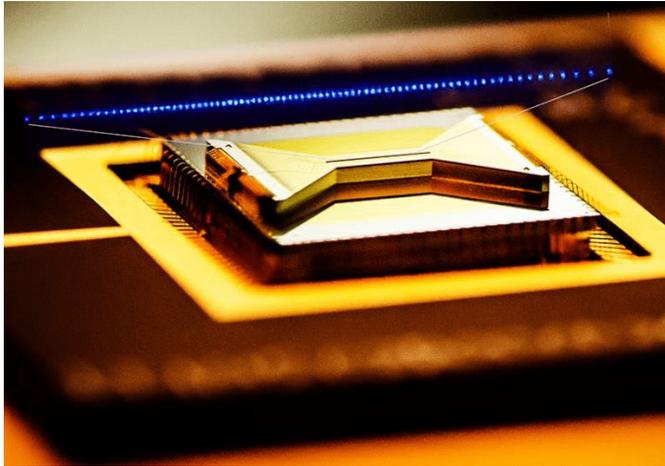
Miniaturized opto-electrical circuits



Two ways to scale up ions

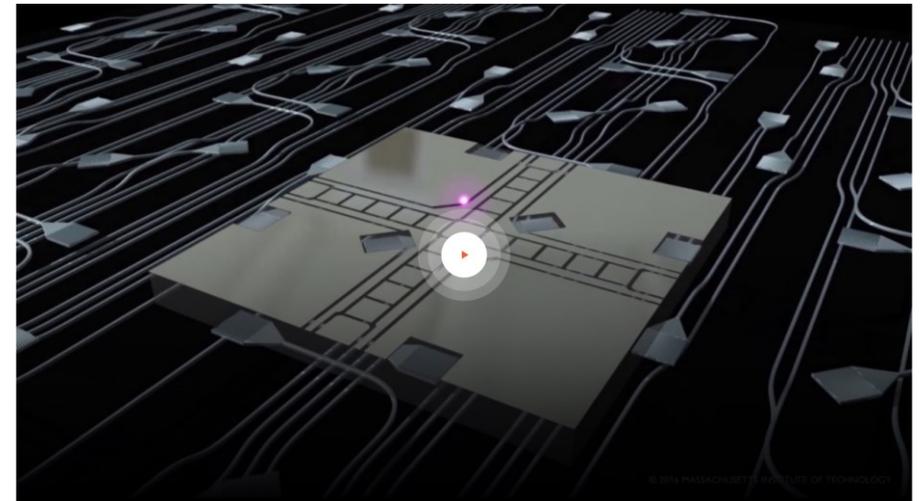
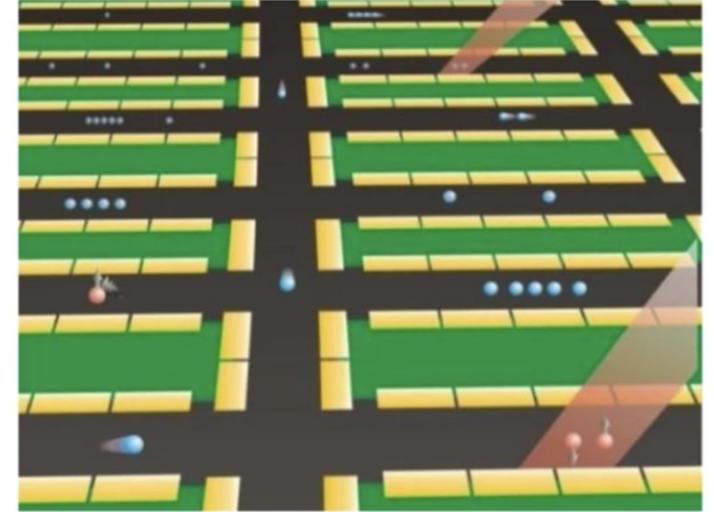
Photonic interconnects

Monroe et al. *Phys. Rev. A* **89**, 022317 (2014).



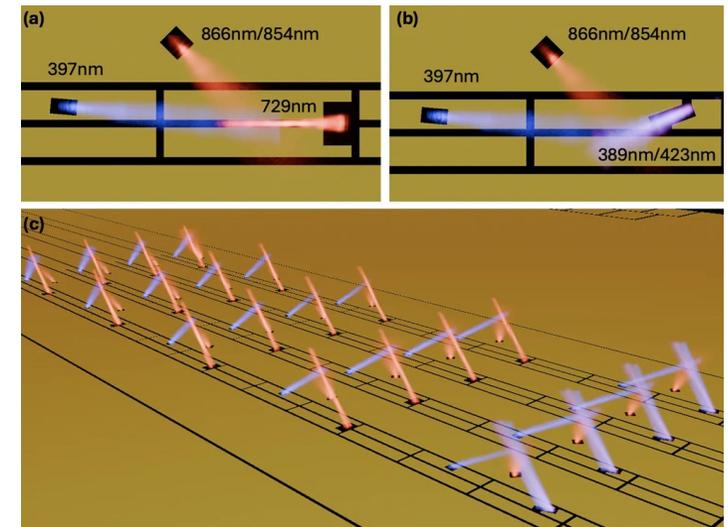
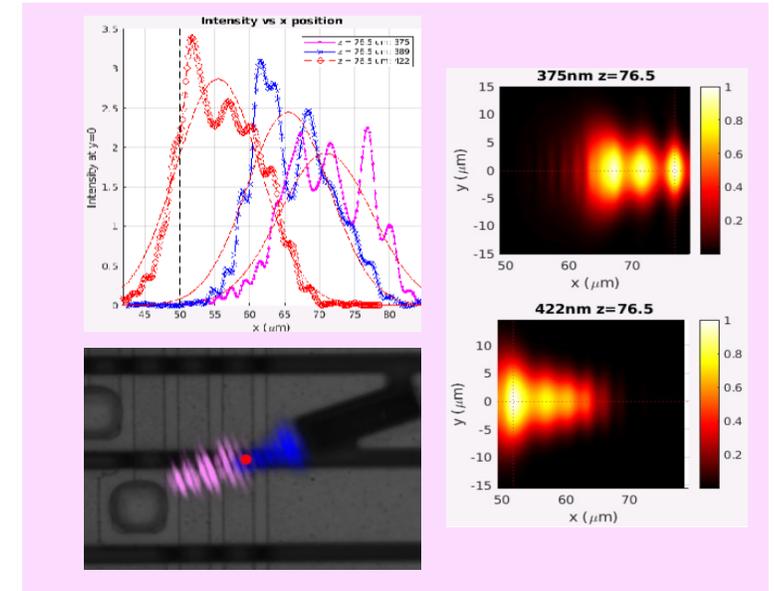
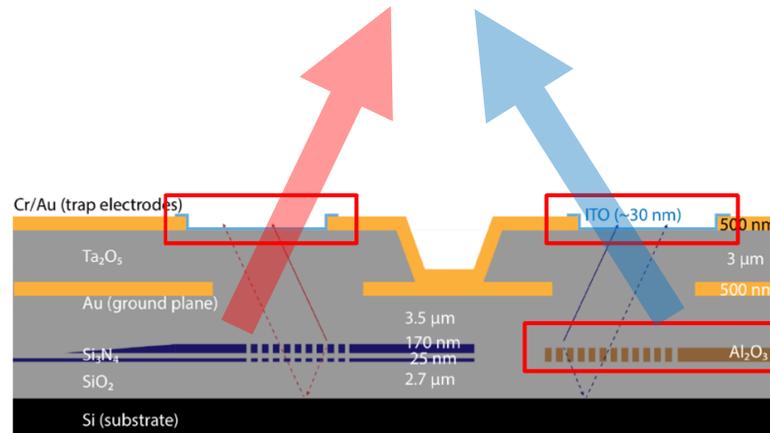
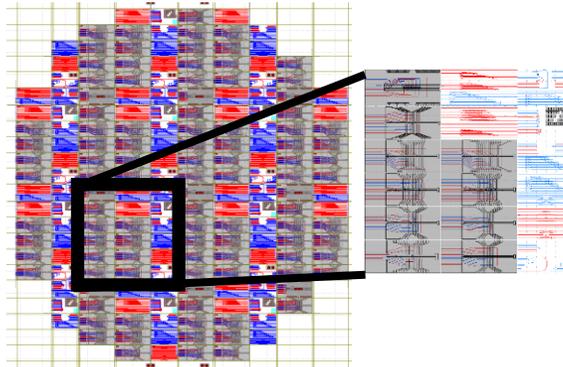
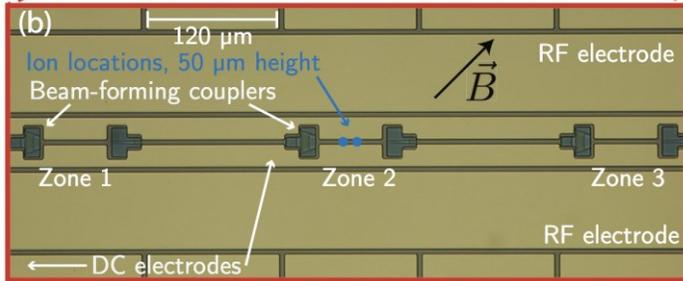
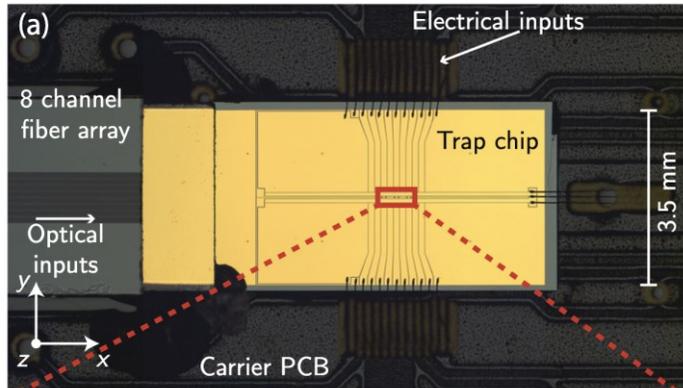
Q(uantum)CCD

Kielpinski et al, *Nature* **417** 703 (2002).



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UT3ev9OgkmY>

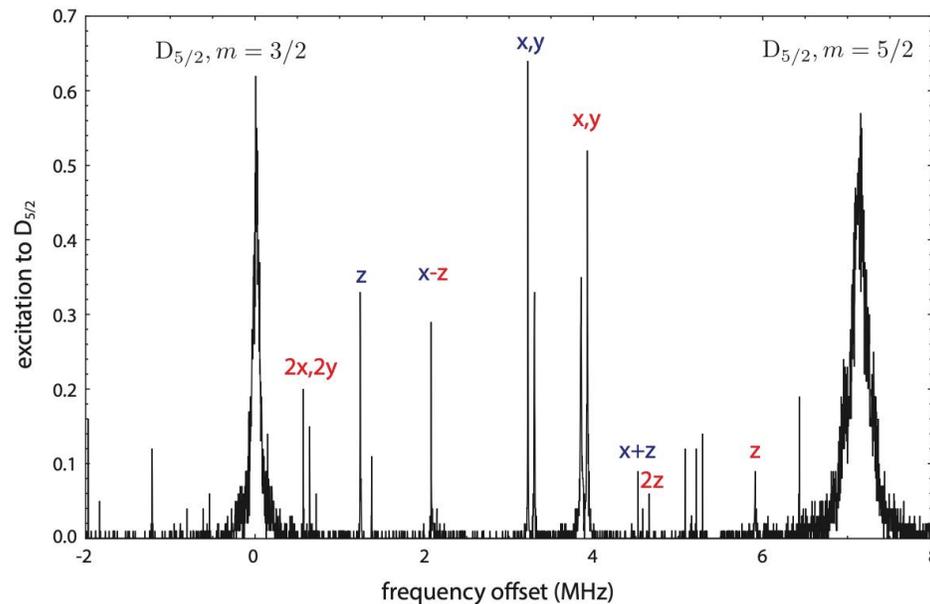
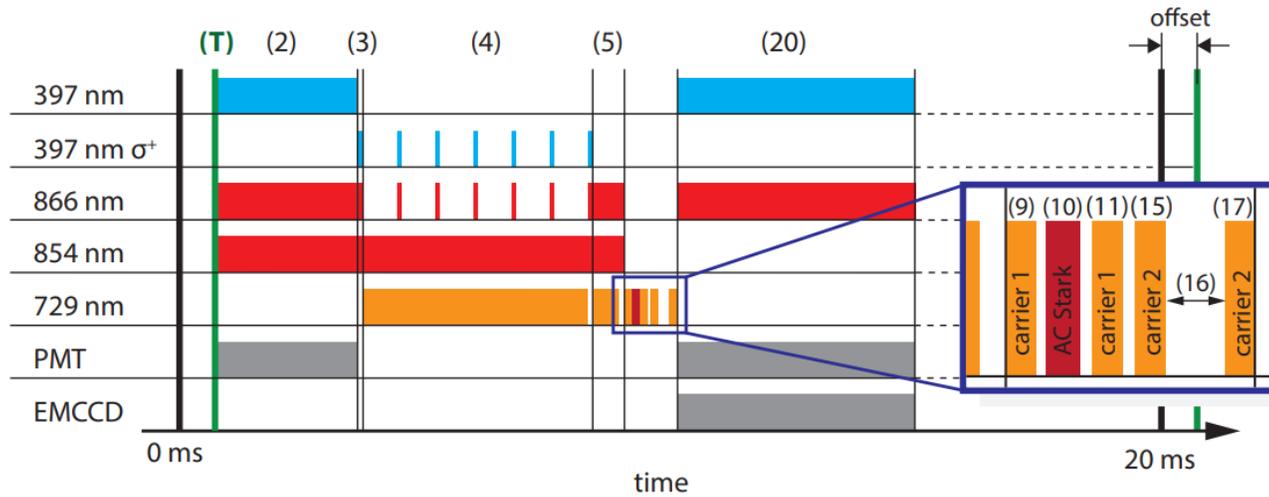
Status



K. K. Mehta, C. Zhang, M. Malinowski, T.-L. Nguyen, M. Stadler, and J. P. Home, *Nature* **586**, 533-537 (2020).

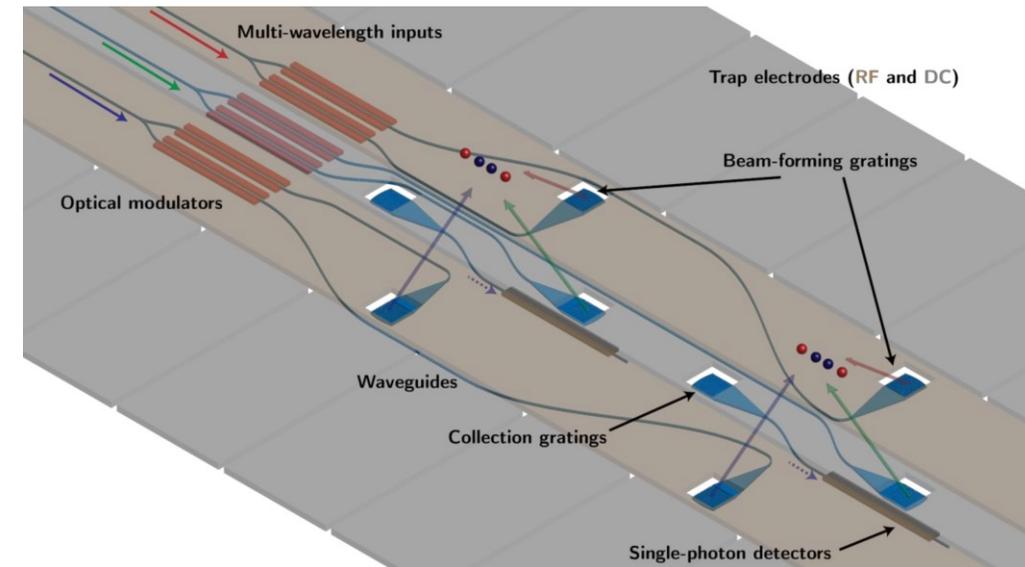
Active devices

Ion trap specifications



Ca+

- Wavelength: 375 – 866 nm
- Power: 10 μ W – 10 mW
- Target ER: \gg 60 dB
- Bandwidth: 10 - 100 MHz*

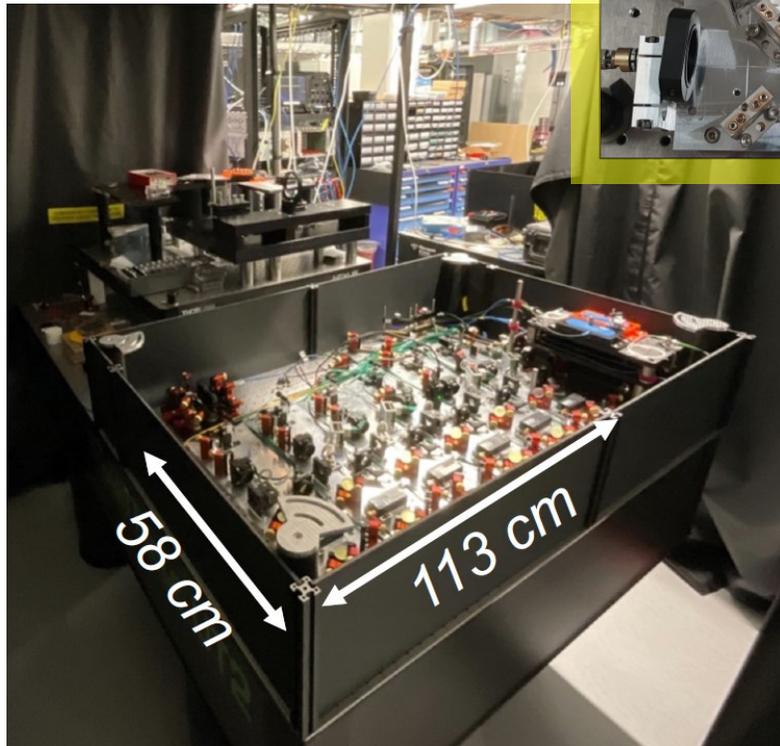


John Chiaverini and Karan K. Mehta in:
 Moody, G. *et al.* 2022 Roadmap on integrated quantum
 photonics. *J Phys Photonics* **4**, 012501 (2022). 08.07.2025

Active components

Signal control: Intensity, frequency and phase tuning.

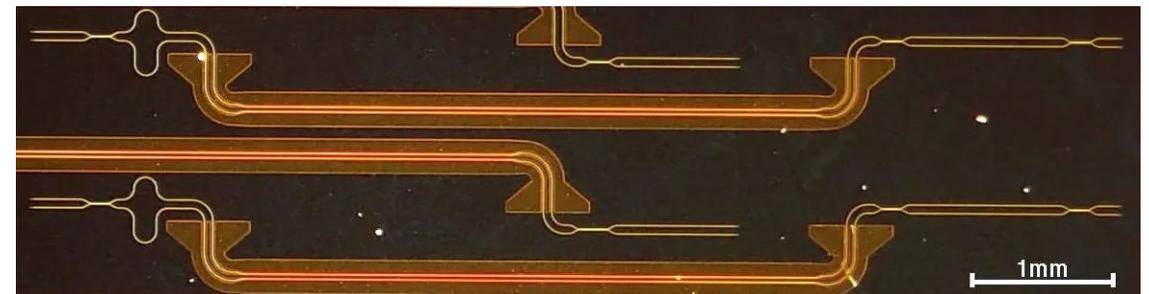
- EOM
- AOM



- TFLN iEOM



CSEM



Optical Nanomaterials Group @ ETH Zürich (G. Finco, F. Kaufmann, J. Kellner, R. Grange)

Integrated optical modulators



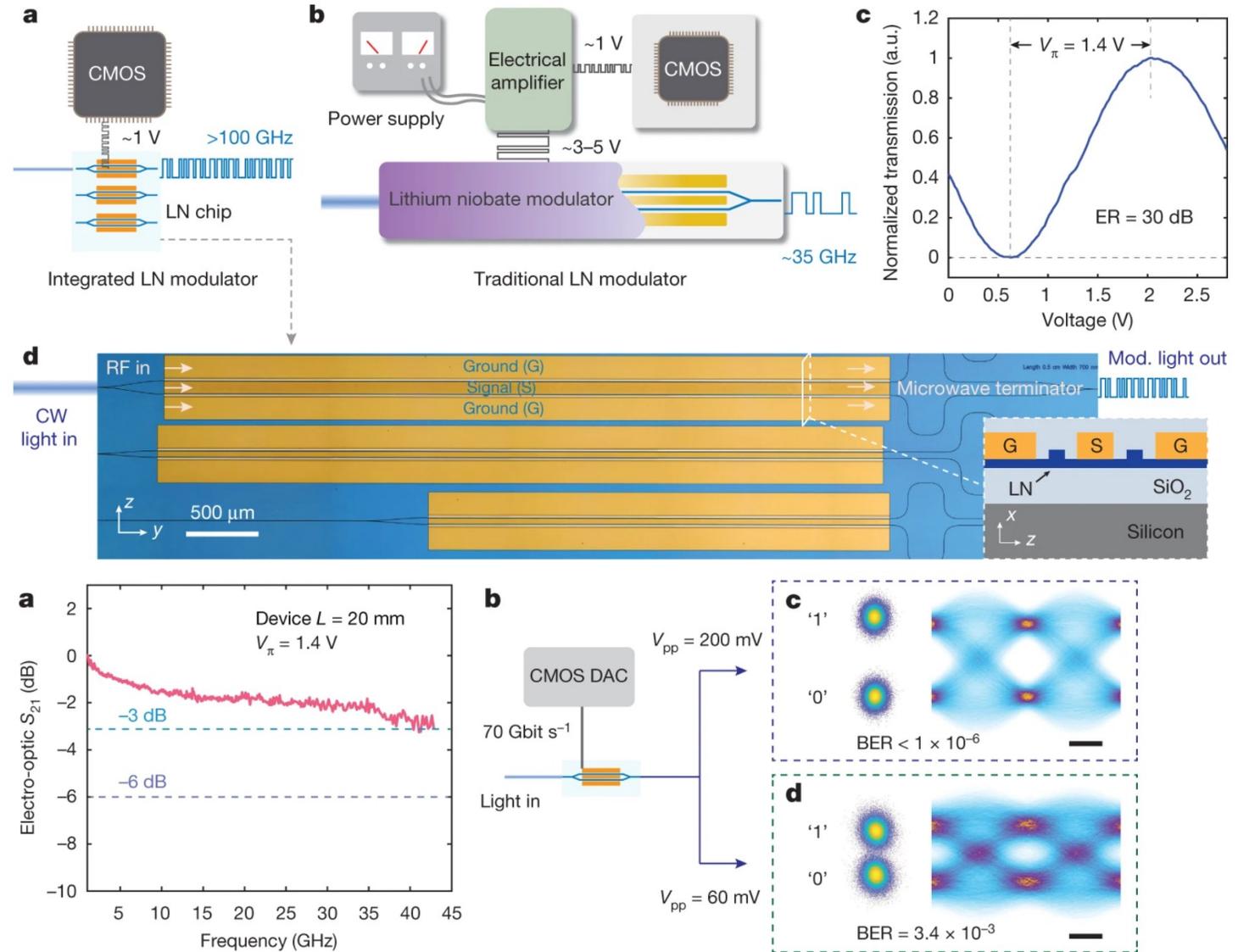
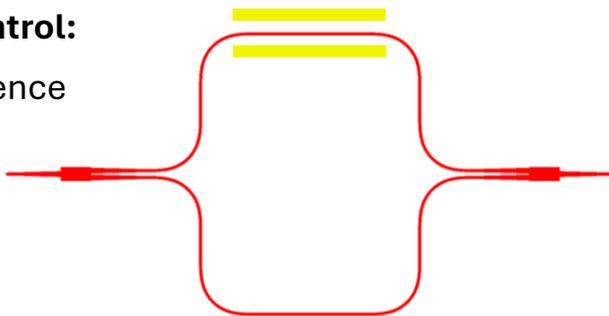
Optical phase shift:

$$\Delta\Phi = (2\pi/\lambda_0)\Delta n_{\text{eff}}x$$

Electro-optic effect, i.e. refractive index changes due to material polarization under electric field

Intensity control:

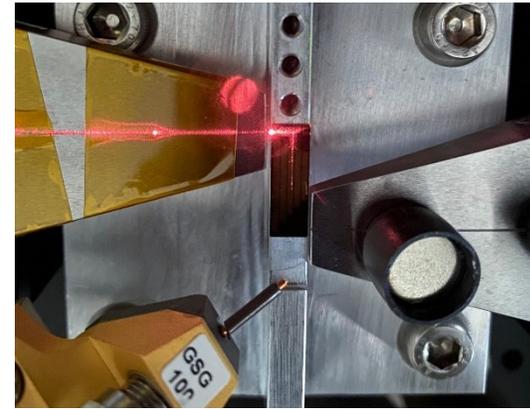
Interference



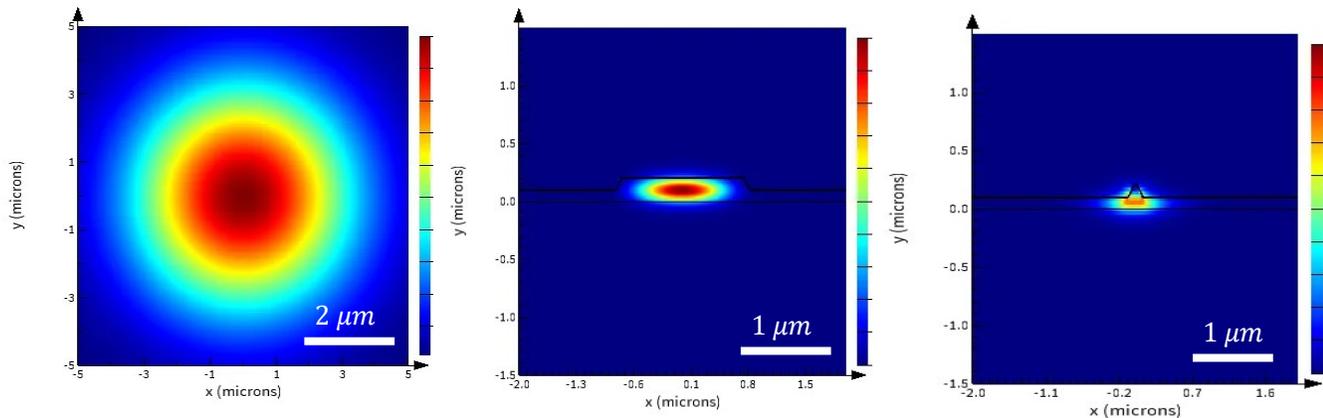
Wang, C. *et al.* Integrated lithium niobate electro-optic modulators operating at CMOS-compatible voltages. *Nature* **562**, 101–104 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0551-y>

Observations

Challenge 1: Low loss interfacing

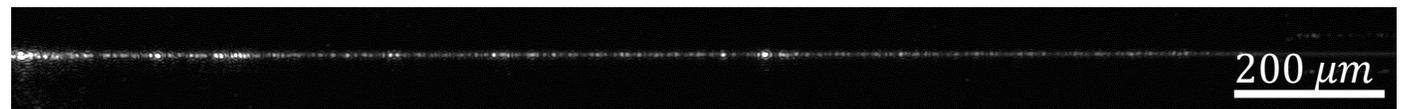


Issue: High index contrast and confined modes in thin film waveguides makes edge coupling not straight forward.

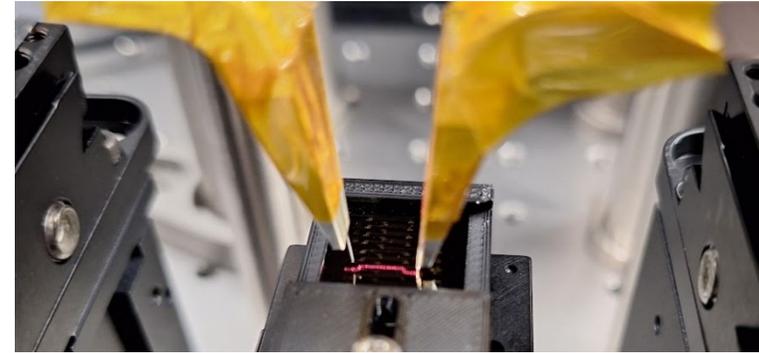
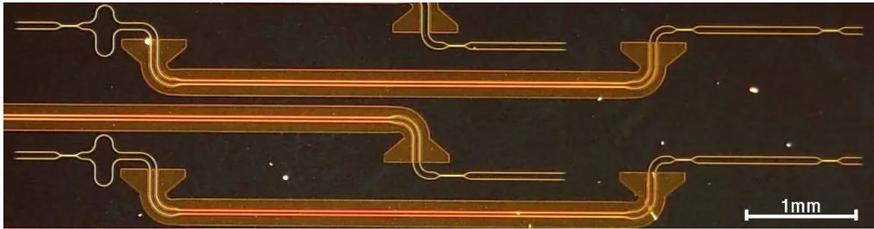


Scattering loss scales scale with the wavelength.

$$\alpha_{scattering} \propto \lambda^{-3}$$



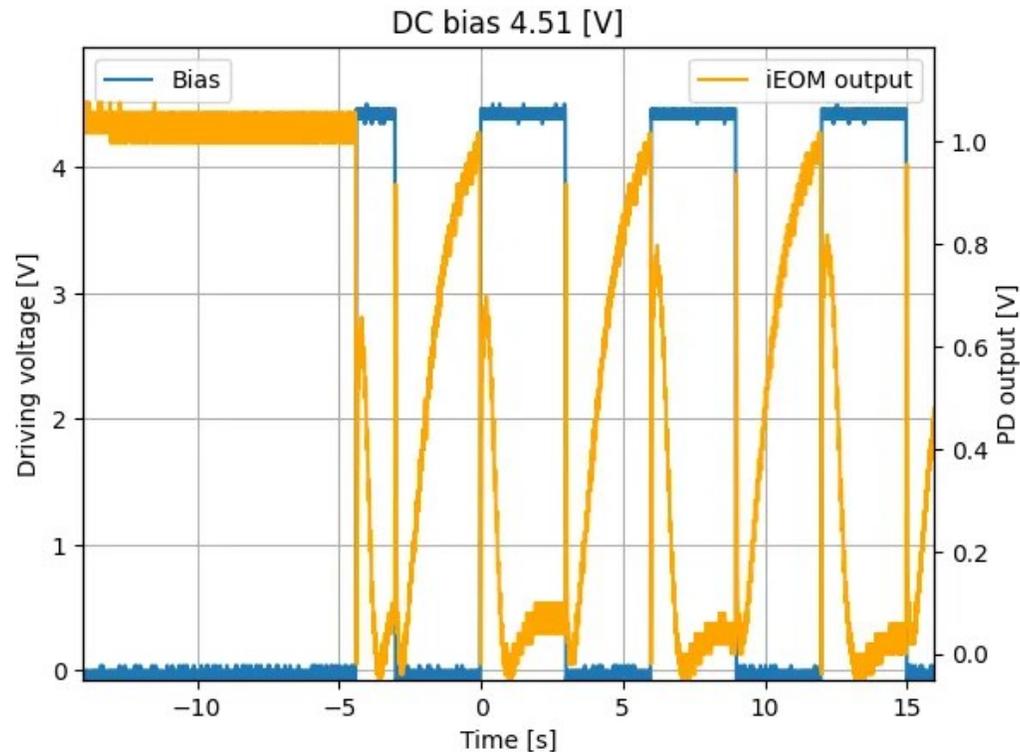
Challenge 2: Stability



$$P_{in} = 12 \text{ mW}$$

$$V_{\pi} = 3.5 \text{ V}^*$$

Issue: Observation of zero point drifts at lower frequencies (< 10 MHz).



- Trapped charges accumulating that may depend on fabrication, electrode distribution and temperature.

J. Holzgrafe et al, "Relaxation of the electro-optic response in thin-film lithium niobate modulators," *Opt. Express* 32, 3619-3631 (2024)



Opportunities

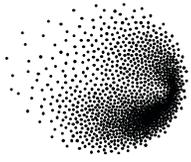
- Integration with other platforms to exploit benefits from each (heterogenous integration), i.e. SiN for tapers/low loss routing.
- Test other active materials including lithium tantalate.
- Implement design mitigation strategies.
- Targeted development for visible/quantum technologies.
- Leverage expertise in packaging and fabrication in the Swiss ecosystem.





Conclusions

- Passive photonic integration has been demonstrated in the ion trap field and will enable scalable laser delivery in ion traps.
- Integrated active devices have not been yet explored to the same extent and will become very relevant for large scale implementations.
- Main challenges for the use of existing technologies include interfacing issues related to the working wavelengths and lack of stability at the required time scales.



PSI

**Thank you for your
attention**

