
NIST Researchers Develop Miniature Lens for Trapping Atoms

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Nanopillar-studded surfaces interact with light to provide a new way to trap, image and manipulate single atoms.

Atoms are notoriously difficult to control. They zigzag like fireflies, tunnel out of the strongest containers and jitter even at temperatures near absolute zero.

Nonetheless, scientists need to trap and manipulate single atoms in order for quantum devices, such as atomic clocks or quantum computers, to operate properly. If individual atoms can be corralled and controlled in large arrays, they can serve as quantum bits, or qubits — tiny discrete units of information whose state or orientation may eventually be used to carry out calculations at speeds far greater than the fastest supercomputer.

Researchers at the [National Institute of Standards and Technology](#) (NIST), together with collaborators from JILA — a joint institute of the [University of Colorado](#) and NIST in Boulder — have for the first time demonstrated that they can trap single atoms using a novel miniaturized version of “optical tweezers” — a system that grabs atoms using a laser beam as chopsticks.



Graphical illustration of light focusing using a planar glass surface studded with millions of nanopillars (referred to as a metalens) forming an optical tweezer. (A) Device cross section depicts plane waves of light that come to a focus through secondary wavelets generated by nanopillars of varying size. (B) The same metalens is used to trap and image single rubidium atoms.

Ordinarily, optical tweezers, which garnered the 2018 Nobel Prize in Physics, feature bulky

centimeter-size lenses or microscope objectives outside the vacuum holding individual atoms. NIST and JILA have previously used the technique with great success to create an atomic clock.

In the new design, instead of typical lenses, the NIST team used unconventional optics — a square glass wafer about 4 millimeters in length imprinted with millions of pillars only a few hundreds of nanometers (billionths of a meter) in height that collectively act as tiny lenses. These imprinted surfaces, dubbed metasurfaces, focus laser light to trap, manipulate and image individual atoms within a vapor. The metasurfaces can operate in the vacuum where the cloud of trapped atoms is located, unlike ordinary optical tweezers.

The process involves several steps. First, incoming light that has a particularly simple form, known as a plane wave, strikes groups of the tiny nanopillars. (Plane waves are like moving parallel sheets of light that have a uniform wavefront, or phase, whose oscillations remain in sync with each other and neither diverge nor converge as they travel.) The groupings of nanopillars transform the plane waves into a series of little wavelets, each of which is slightly out of sync with its neighbor. As a result, adjacent wavelets reach their peak at slightly different times.

These wavelets combine or “interfere” with each other, causing them to focus all their energy at a specific position — the location of the atom that is to be trapped.

Depending on the angle at which the incoming plane waves of light strike the nanopillars, the wavelets are focused at slightly different places, enabling the optical system to trap a series of individual atoms that reside at slightly different locations from each other.

Because the mini flat-lenses can be operated within a vacuum chamber and require no moving parts, the atoms can be trapped without having to build and manipulate a complex optical system, said NIST researcher Amit Agrawal. Other researchers at NIST and JILA have previously used conventional optical tweezers with great success to design atomic clocks.

In the new study, Agrawal and two other NIST scientists, Scott Papp and Wenqi Zhu, along with collaborators from Cindy Regal's group at JILA, designed, fabricated and tested the metasurfaces and performed single-atom trapping experiments.

In a paper published today in [PRX Quantum](#), the researchers reported that they had separately trapped nine single rubidium atoms. The same technique, scaled up by using multiple metasurfaces or one with large field of view, should be able to confine hundreds of single atoms, Agrawal said, and could lead the way to routinely trap an array of atoms using a chip-scale optical system.

The system held the atoms in place for about 10 seconds, which is long enough to study the quantum mechanical properties of the particles and use them to store quantum information. (Quantum experiments operate on time scales of ten millionths to thousandths of a second.)

To demonstrate that they captured the rubidium atoms, the researchers illuminated them with a separate light source, causing them to fluoresce. The metasurfaces then played a second critical role. Initially, they had shaped and focused the incoming light that trapped the rubidium atoms. Now the metasurfaces captured and focused the fluorescent light emitted by these same atoms, redirecting the fluorescent radiation into a camera in order to image the atoms.

The metasurfaces can do more than just confine single atoms. By focusing light with pinpoint accuracy, the metasurfaces can coax individual atoms into special quantum states, tailored for specific atom-trapping experiments.

For example, polarized light directed by the tiny lenses can cause an atom's spin — a quantum attribute analogous to the Earth spinning on its axis — to point in a particular direction. These interactions between focused light and single atoms are useful for many types of atom-scale experiments and devices, including future quantum computers.

Read the [original article](#) on National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

