

Generation of long-range entanglement in a macroscopic spin singlet

R.J. Sewell¹, N. Behbood¹, G. Colangelo¹, F. Martin Ciurana¹,
G. Tóth^{2,3,4} and M.W. Mitchell^{1,5}

1. ICFO-Institut de Ciències Fòniques, Mediterranean Technology Park, 08860 Castelldefels (Barcelona), Spain
2. Department of Theoretical Physics, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, P.O. Box 644, E-48080 Bilbao, Spain
3. IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, E-48011 Bilbao, Spain
4. Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, P.O. Box 49, H-1525 Budapest, Hungary
5. ICREA – Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, 08015 Barcelona, Spain

We report the generation of long-range entanglement in a macroscopic spin singlet (MSS) [1,2] via collective quantum non-demolition (QND) measurement [3] a global entanglement method predicted [4] to produce entanglement at all length scales. In a cold ⁸⁷Rb spin ensemble of up to 2×10^6 atoms, we generate a MSS, entangling at least half of the atoms. Using a gradient field to convert singlets to triplets, we detect the decay of entanglement in the MSS via spin noise spectroscopy [4] consistent with a mean entanglement length comparable to the size of the atom cloud (~ 4 mm), three orders of magnitude larger than previously detected in atomic spin systems [5].

Long-range entanglement is central to outstanding problems in condensed matter physics, including high- T_c superconductors and the quantum Hall effects [6,7]. The study of such models is a major goal of atomic quantum simulation [8] and many essential capabilities have been developed, however generating long-range entanglement by local interactions is challenging [9] and to date only short-range (μ m) entanglement has been shown [5]. The QND technique offers a promising new route to large-scale entanglement generation and detection for quantum simulation [10,11].

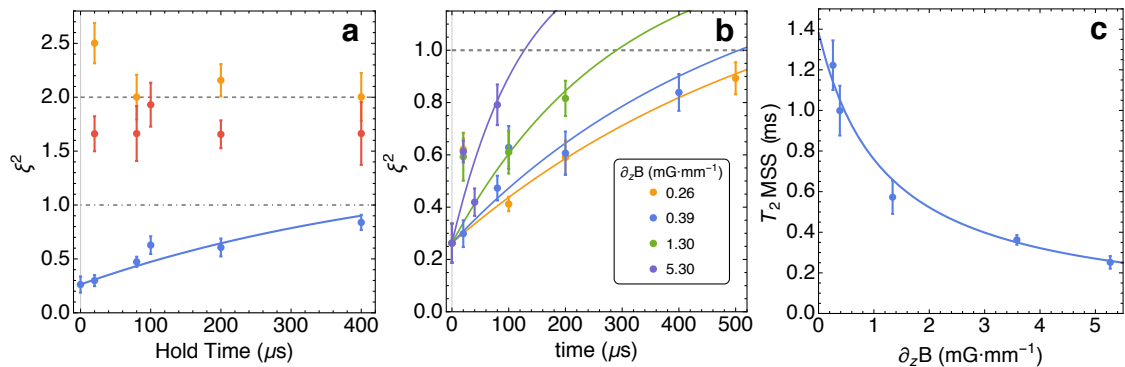


Fig. 1 Noise spectroscopy of a MSS via QND measurements of the spin squeezing parameter ξ^2 after a variable hold time in an applied gradient field. (a) The MSS (blue) rapidly dephases due to singlet-triplet spin flips [4], whereas the detection spin noise from a reference thermal spin state (TSS) [12] measured before (yellow) and after (red) applying the field gradient remains constant. (b) The spin dephasing rate can be altered by changing the magnitude of the applied field gradient. (c) Measured dephasing time of the MSS as a function of the applied field gradient. A simple model fitted to the data (solid curve) indicates a mean entanglement length comparable to the size of the atom cloud (~ 4 mm)

References

- [1] N. Behbood *et al.*, “Generation of Macroscopic Singlet States in a Cold Atomic Ensemble,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **113**, 093601 (2014).
- [2] G. Tóth and M.W. Mitchell, “Generation of macroscopic singlet states in atomic ensembles,” *New J. Phys.* **12**, 053007 (2010).
- [3] R. J. Sewell *et al.*, “Certified quantum non-demolition measurement of a macroscopic material system,” *Nat. Photon.* **7**, 517 (2013).
- [4] I. Urizar-Lanz *et al.*, “Macroscopic singlet states for gradient magnetometry,” *Phys. Rev. A* **88**, 013626 (2013).
- [5] D. Greif *et al.*, “Short-Range Quantum Magnetism of Ultracold Fermions in an Optical Lattice,” *Science* **340**, 1307 (2013).
- [6] V. Kalmeyer and R.B. Laughlin, “Equivalence of the resonating-valence-bond and fractional quantum Hall states,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **59**, 2095 (1987).
- [7] P. W. Anderson, “The resonating valence bond state in La₂CuO₄ and superconductivity,” *Science* **235**, 1196 (1987).
- [8] I. Bloch, J. Dalibard and S. Nascimbene, “Quantum simulations with ultracold quantum gases,” *Nat. Phys.* **8**, 267 (2012).
- [9] D.C. McKay and B. DeMarco, “Cooling in strongly correlated optical lattices: prospects and challenges,” *Rep. Prog. Phys.* **74**, 054401 (2011).
- [10] K. Eckert *et al.*, “Quantum non-demolition detection of strongly correlated systems,” *Nat. Phys.* **4**, 50 (2008).
- [11] P. Hauke *et al.*, “Quantum control of spin correlations in ultracold lattice gases,” *Phys. Rev. A* **87**, 021601 (2013).
- [12] M. Koschorreck *et al.*, “Sub-Projection-Noise Sensitivity in Broadband Atomic Magnetometry,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **104**, 093602 (2010).