

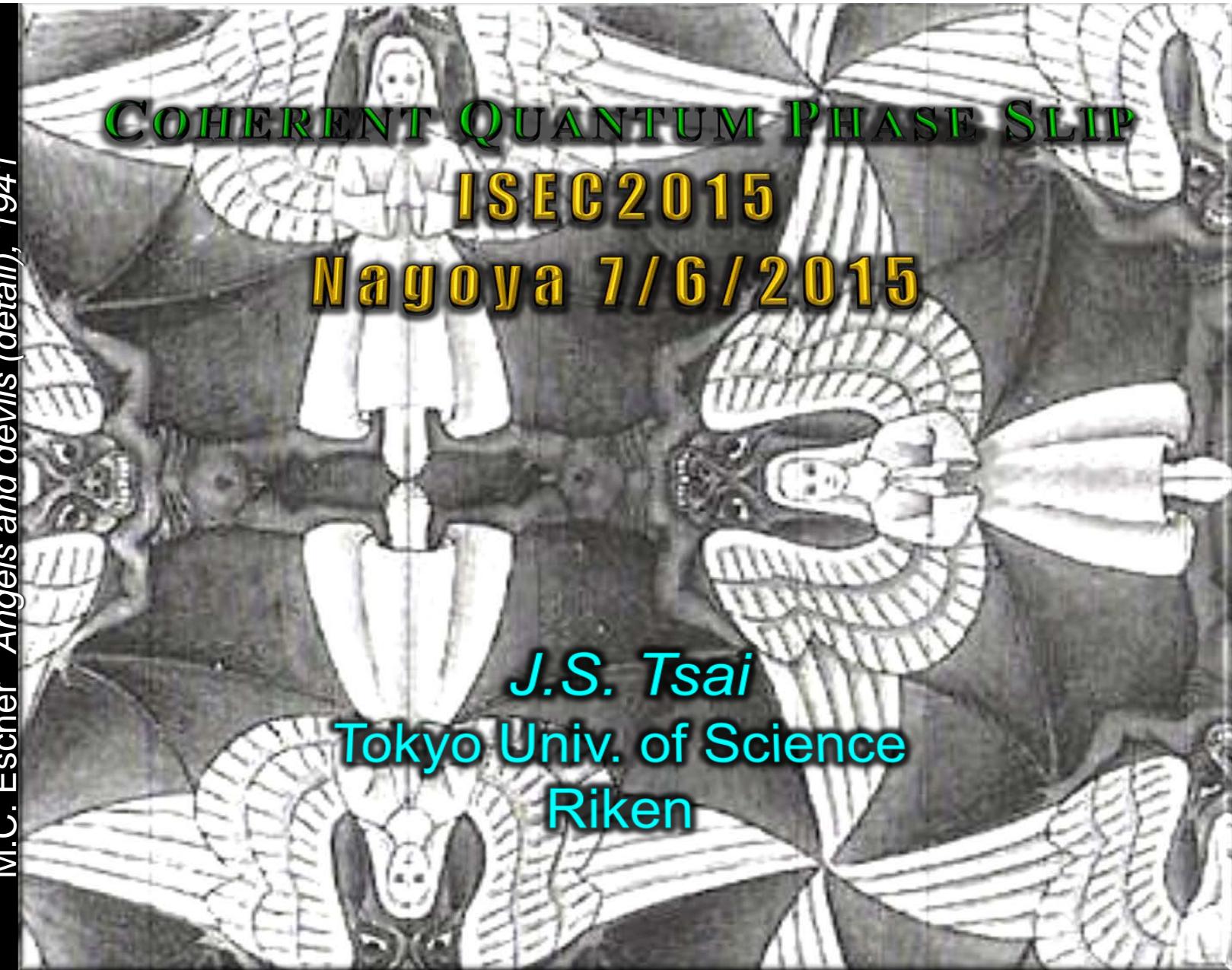
COHERENT QUANTUM PHASE SLIP

ISEC 2015

Nagoya 7/6/2015

J.S. Tsai

Tokyo Univ. of Science
Riken

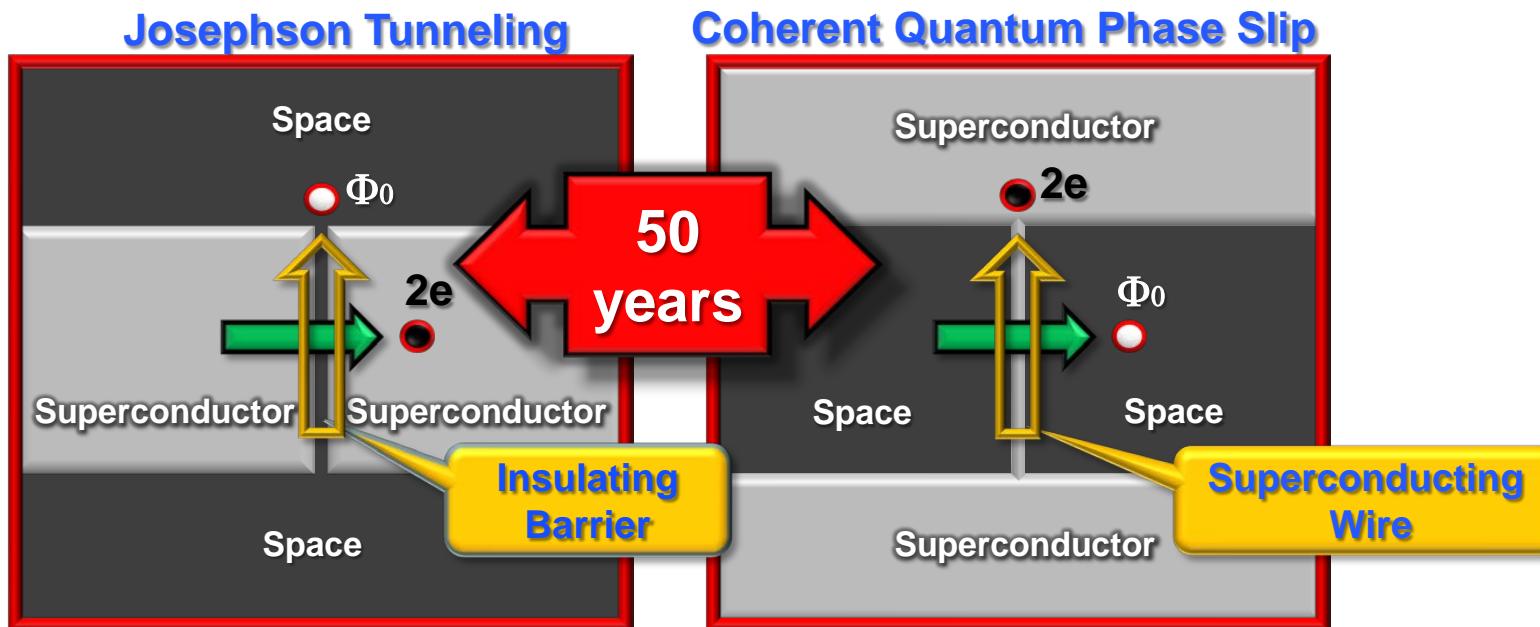


Coherent Quantum Phase Slip:

Exact quantum dual to *Josephson Tunneling*

(Coulomb blockade is a “partial” dual)

Degree of freedom in superconductor: Phase and Charge



Nature doi:10.1038/nature 10930, 2012

Barrier or Path ?



Great Wall

Horse Rider

Defending Soldier (Tourist)

Josephson

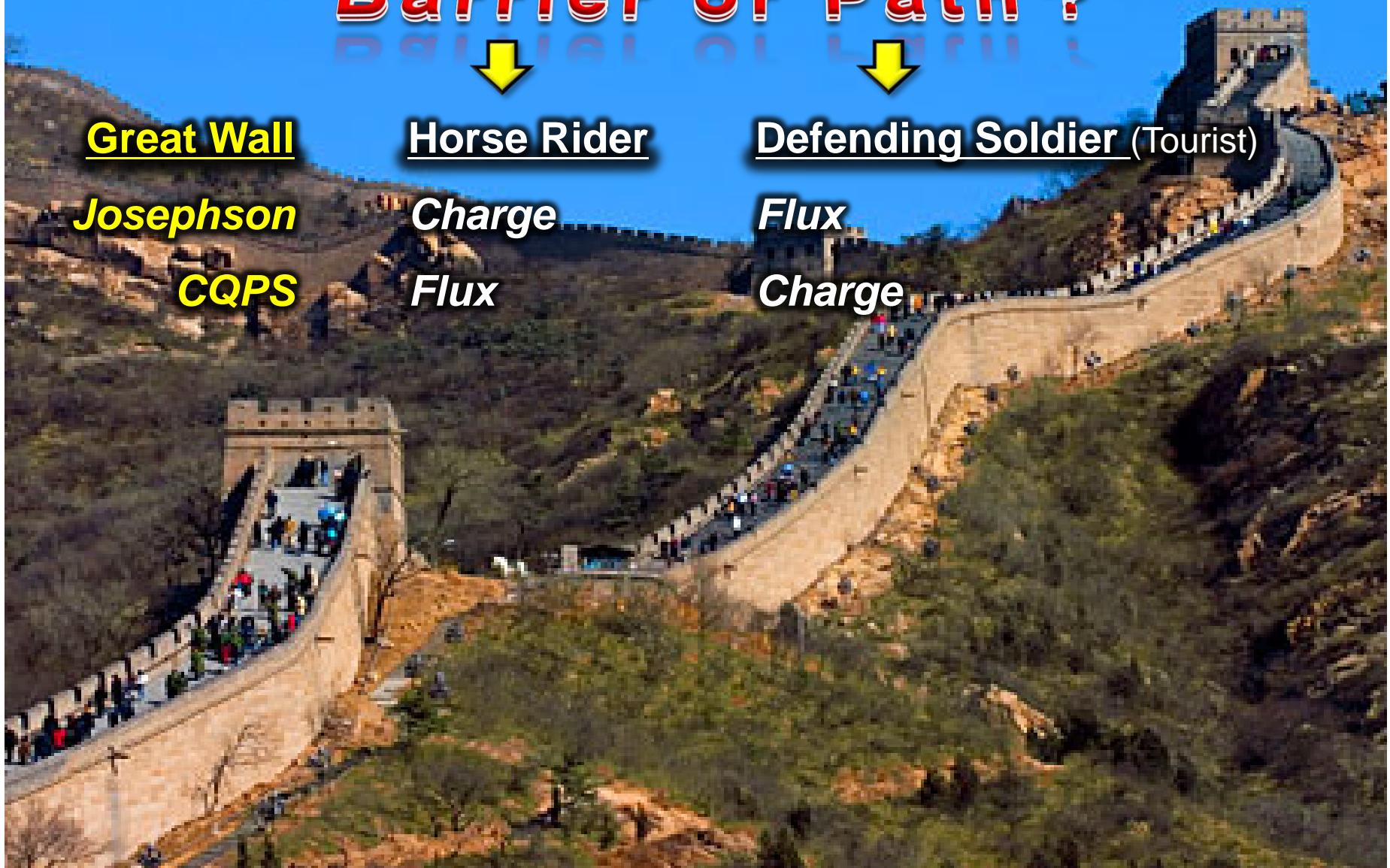
Charge

Flux

CQPS

Flux

Charge



Exact duality

Mooij, Nazarov. *Nature Physics* **2**, 169-172 (2006)

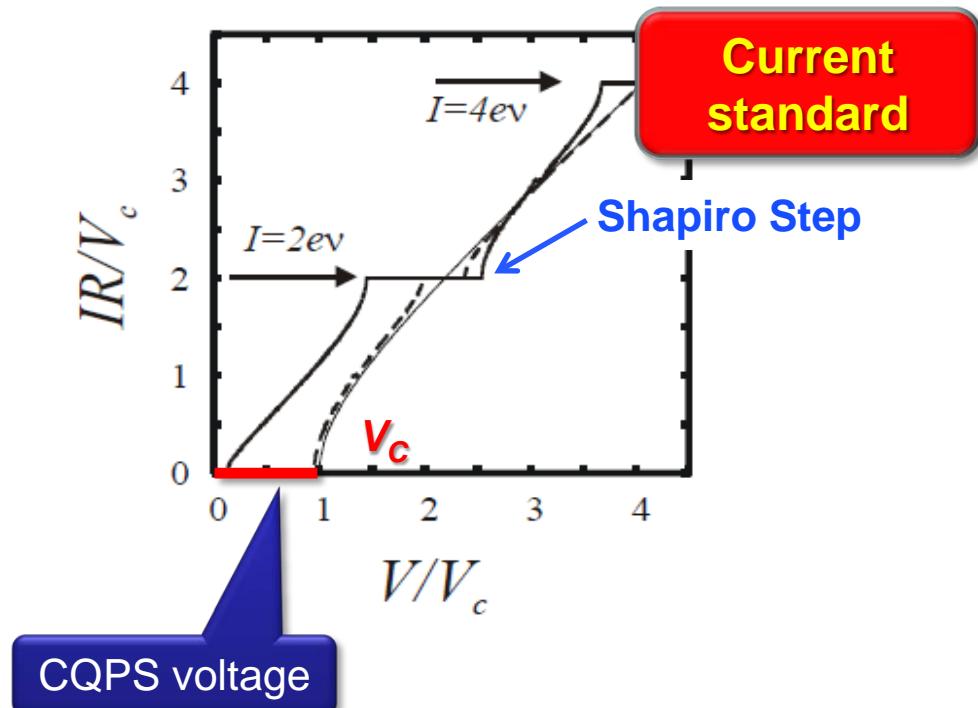
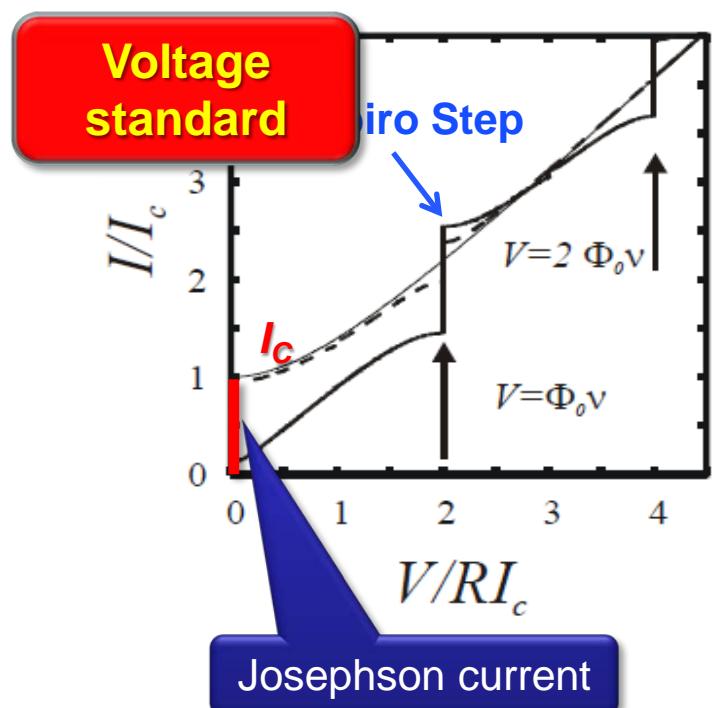
ϕ = Phase across junction

$$[q, \phi] = -i$$

q = Cooper-pair transferred
(continuous number)

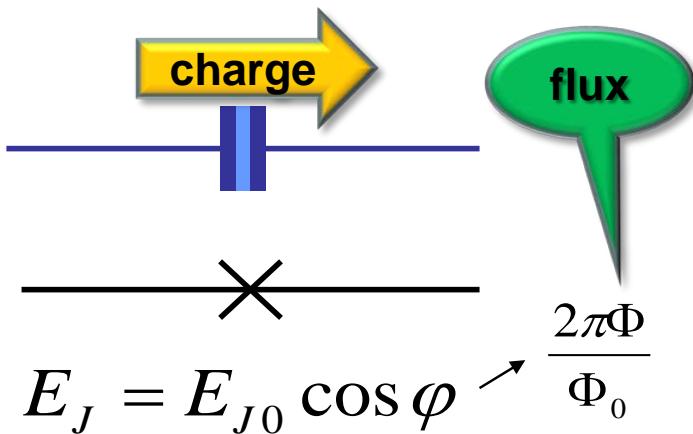
Josephson Current: $I_c \sin\phi$
Kinetic Inductance: $\Phi_0(2\pi l_c \cos\phi)^{-1}$
Shapiro Step: $\Delta V = n\Phi_0 v$

CQPS Voltage: $V_c \sin(2\pi q)$
Kinetic Capacitance: $2e(2\pi V_c \cos(2\pi q))^{-1}$
Shapiro Step: $\Delta I = n2e\nu$



Duality to the Josephson Effect

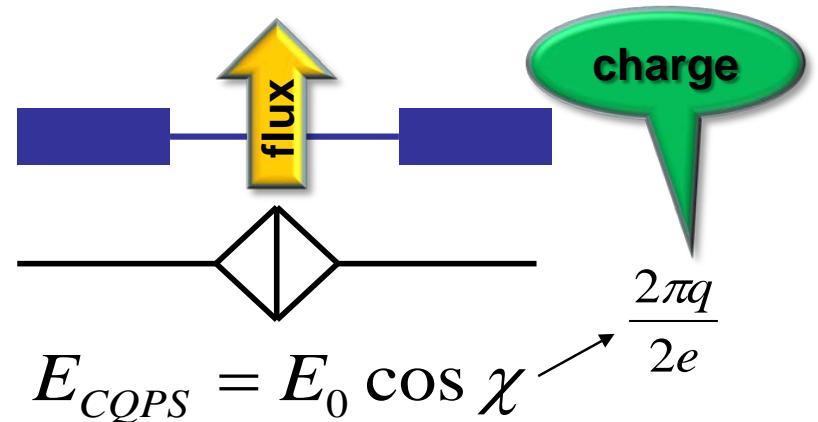
Josephson junction



$$\frac{1}{L_J} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 E_J}{\partial \varphi^2} \sim E_{J0}$$

$$Z \leftrightarrow Y \quad L \leftrightarrow C \quad \Phi_0 \leftrightarrow 2e$$

Quantum phase-slip junction



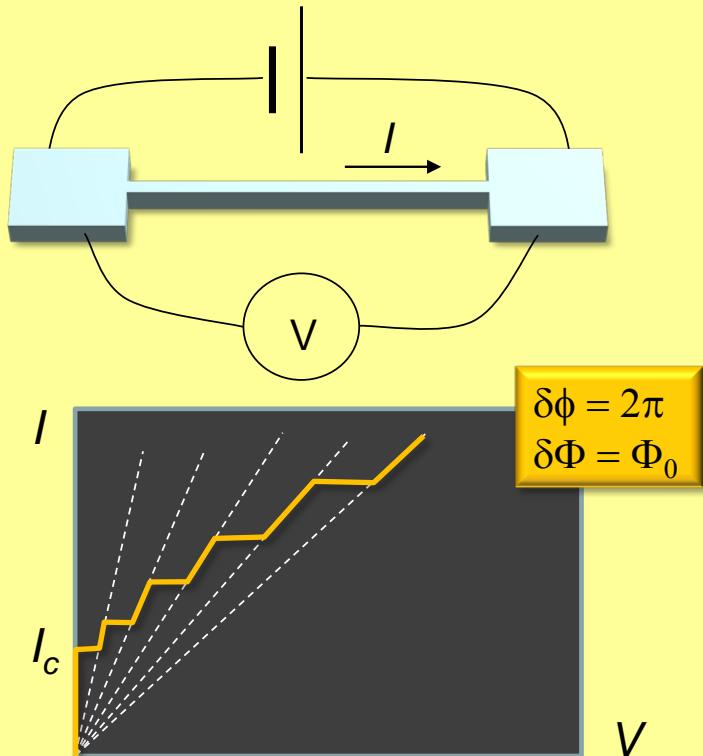
$$\frac{1}{C_k} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{2e} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 E_{CQPS}}{\partial \chi^2} \sim E_0$$

The CQPS is completely dual to the Josephson effect

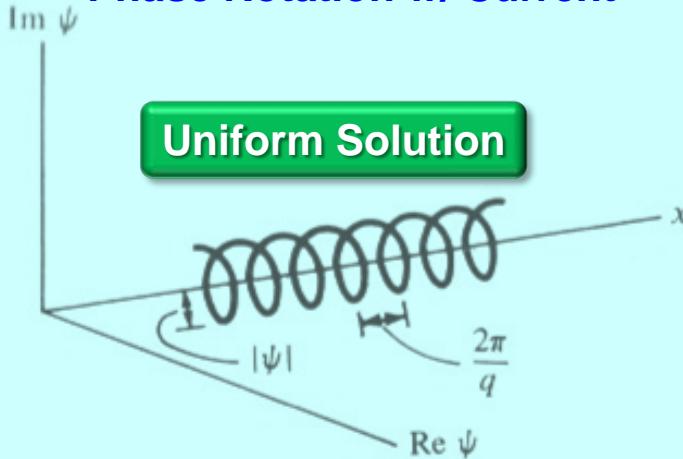
Phase-slip in superconducting nanowires

Thermal phase slip:

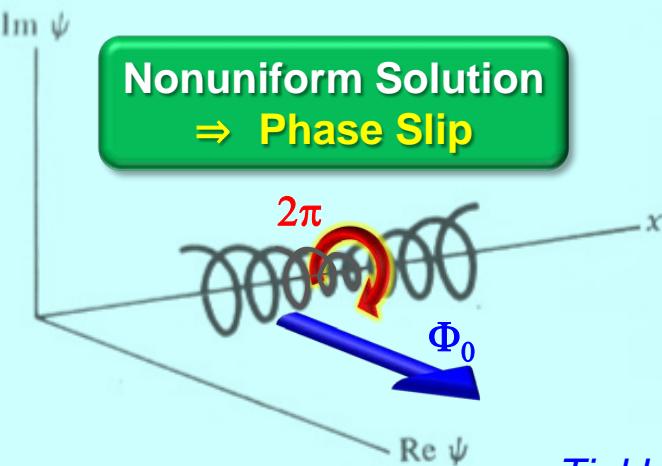
Finite voltage
across superconducting wires



Complex GL wavefunction ψ in 1-D
Phase Rotation w/ Current



Nonuniform Solution
⇒ Phase Slip

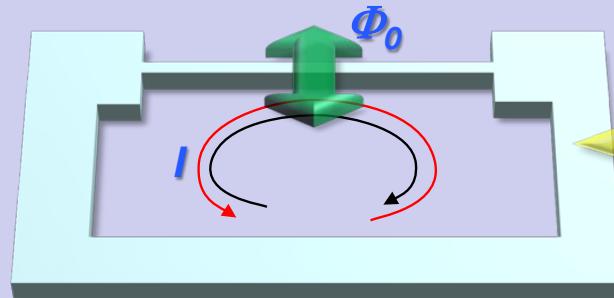


Phase-slip in superconducting nanowires

Coherent Quantum Phase-Slip

CQPS Qubit:

J. E. Mooij, C. J. P. M. Harmans,
New Journal of Physics, 7, 219 (2005).

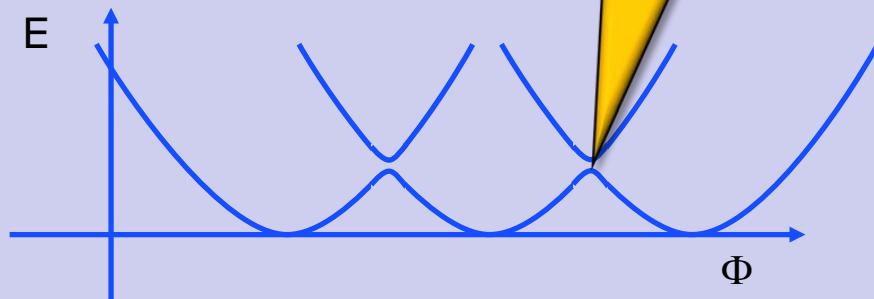


Exact dual
Charge Qubit



$$\Gamma_{cqps} = \alpha \exp\left(-\beta \frac{R_n}{R_\xi}\right)$$

$$\Delta = \eta \Gamma_{cqps}$$



Superconducting qubits

- Quantized charge: $2e$: $|N\rangle, |N+1\rangle$
- Quantized flux: Φ_0 : $|\downarrow\rangle, |\uparrow\rangle$

Charging energy: $E_c = 4e^2/C$

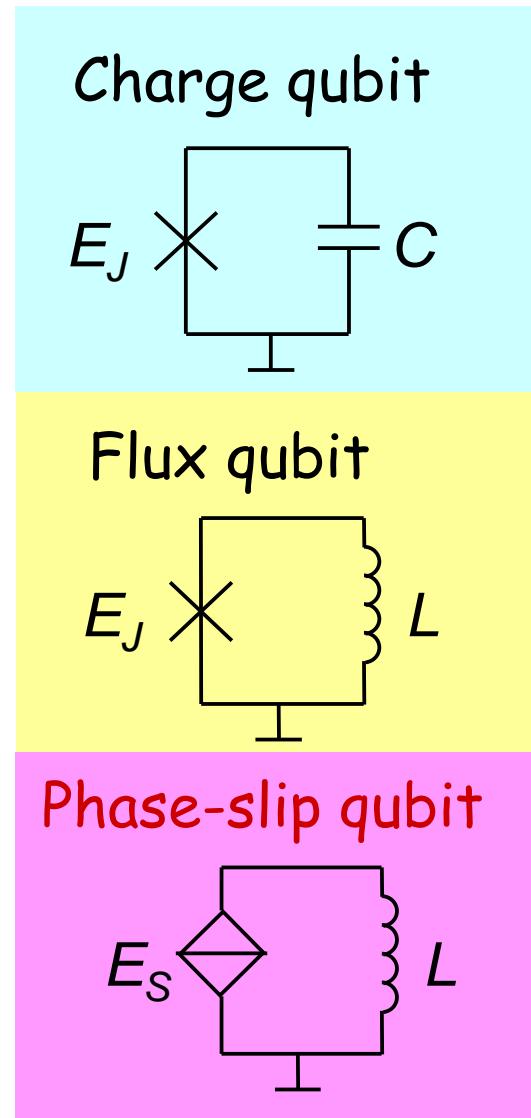
Josephson (tunneling) energy: E_J

Magnetic energy: $E_L = \Phi_0^2/L$

Phase-slip energy: E_S

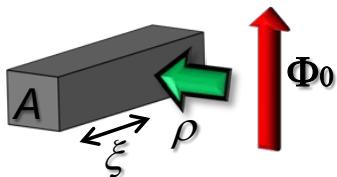
Necessary condition: $E_{\text{qubit}} \gg kT$

- Charge qubit: $E_c \gg E_J$
- Flux qubits: $E_J \gg E_c$
- Phase-slip qubit: $E_L \gg E_S$



Device characteristics

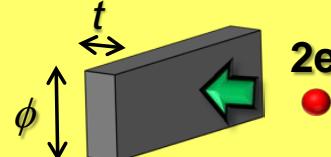
CQPS: superconducting wire



CQPS energy

$$E_{cqps} \propto \alpha \exp(-\beta \frac{R_Q A}{\rho \xi}) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad E_J \propto \alpha' \exp(-\beta' t \sqrt{\phi})$$

Josephson : insulator



Josephson energy

Inductive energy

$$E_k = \frac{\Phi_0^2}{L}$$

$$L_{\square} = 0.14 \frac{h R_{\square}}{k_B T}$$

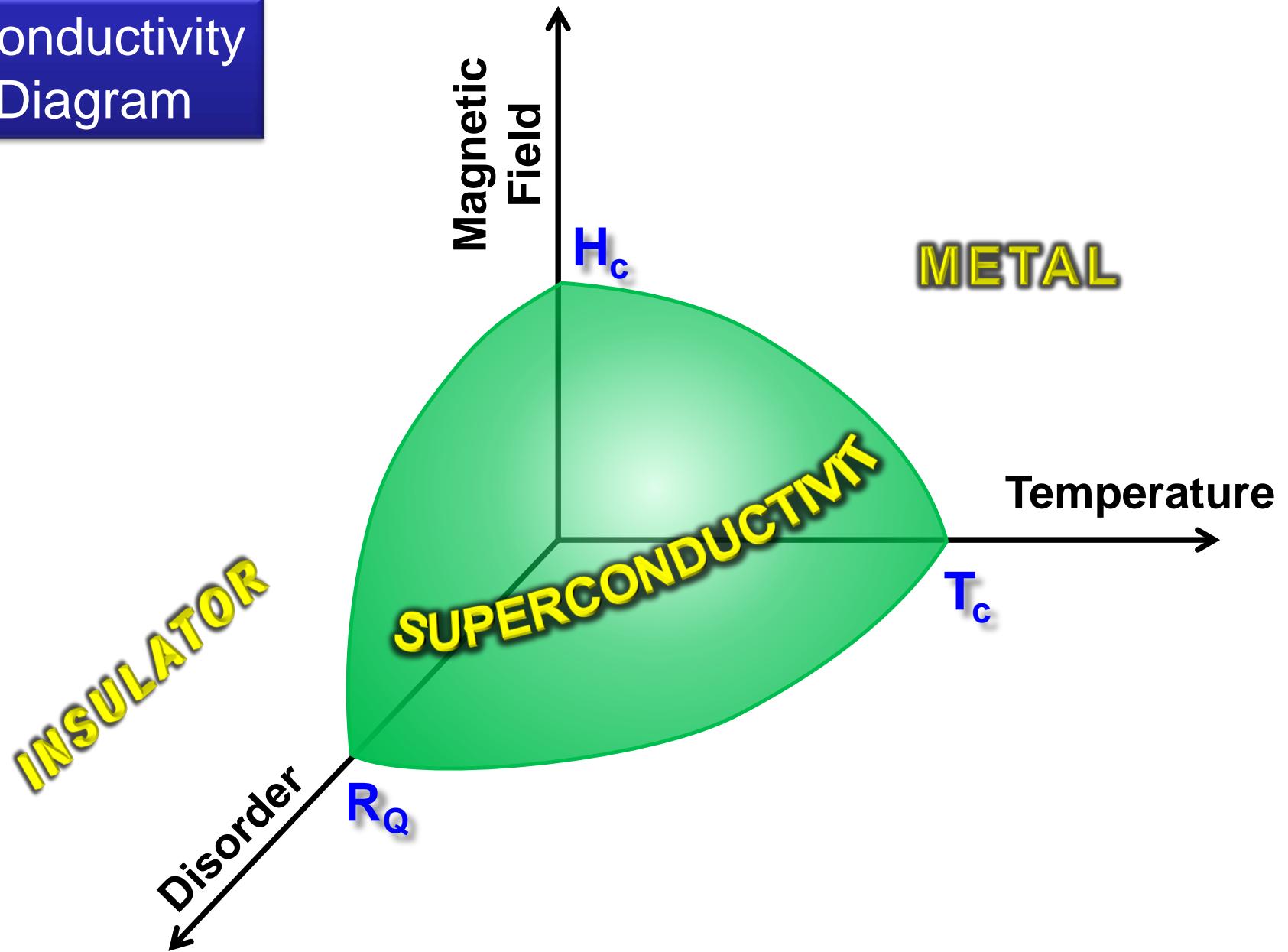
$$E_k \gg E_{cqps} > k_B T$$

A: cross sectional area
 ρ: resistivity(<T_c)
 ξ: coherence length

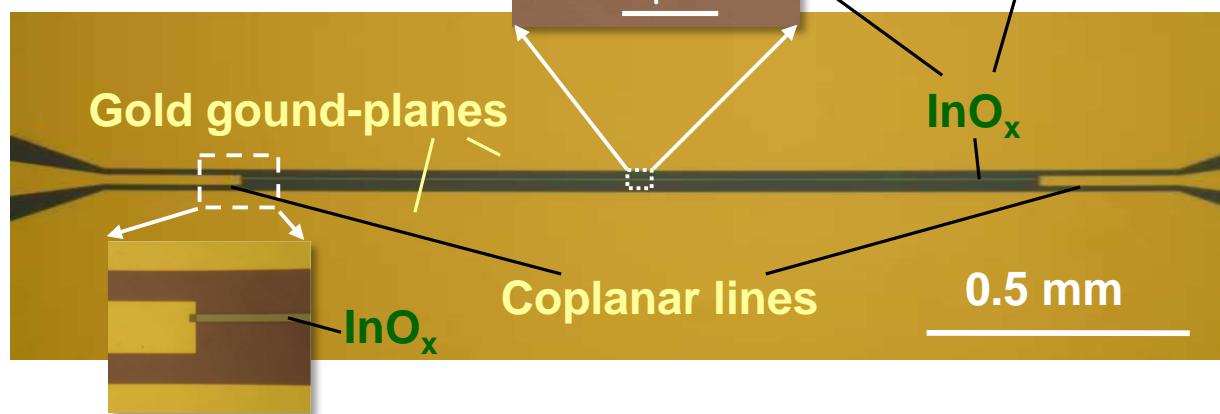
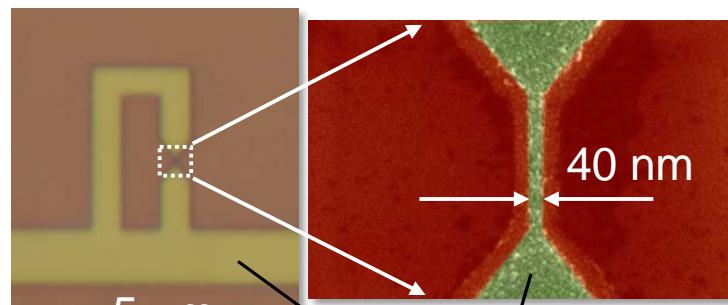
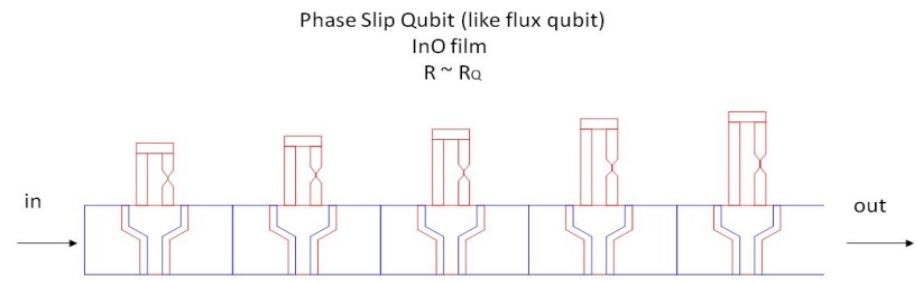
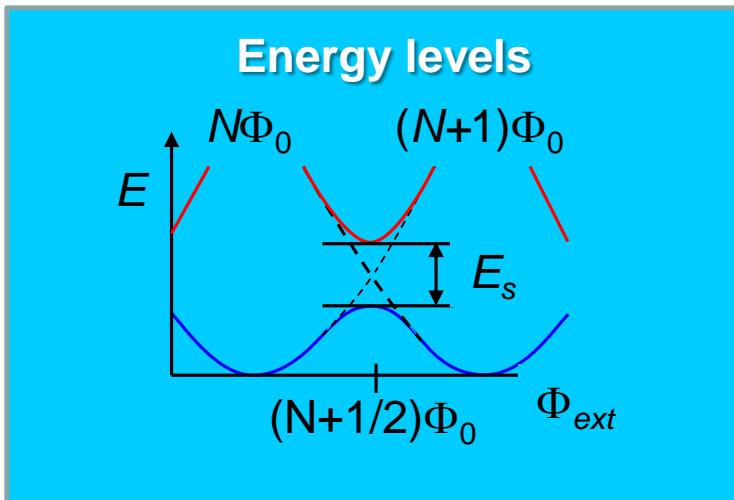
**Disordered superconductor
 for large ρ**

InO_x film
 $t = 35 \text{ nm}$
 $T_c = 2.7 \text{ K}$
 $R_{\square} = 1.7 \text{ k}\Omega$

Superconductivity Phase Diagram

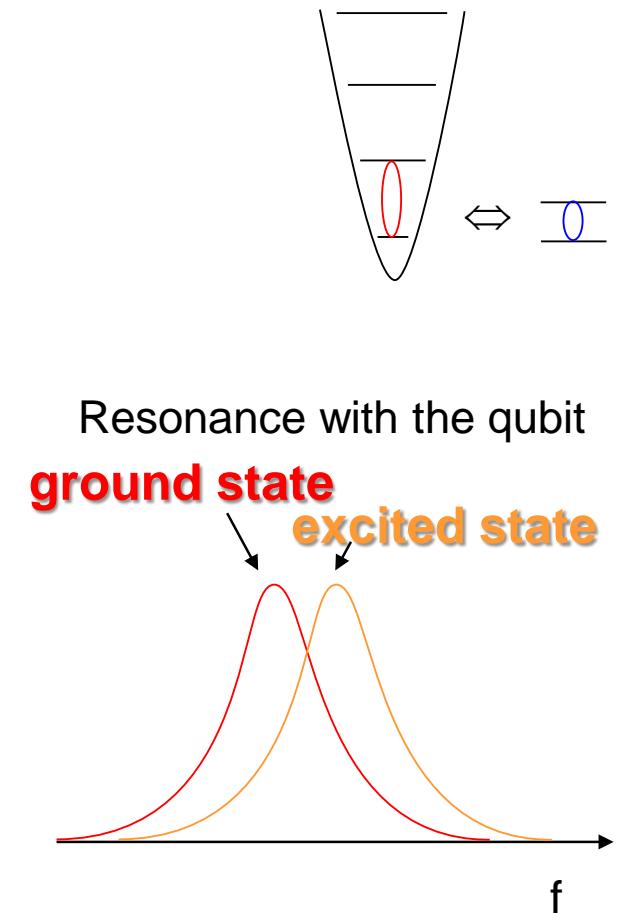
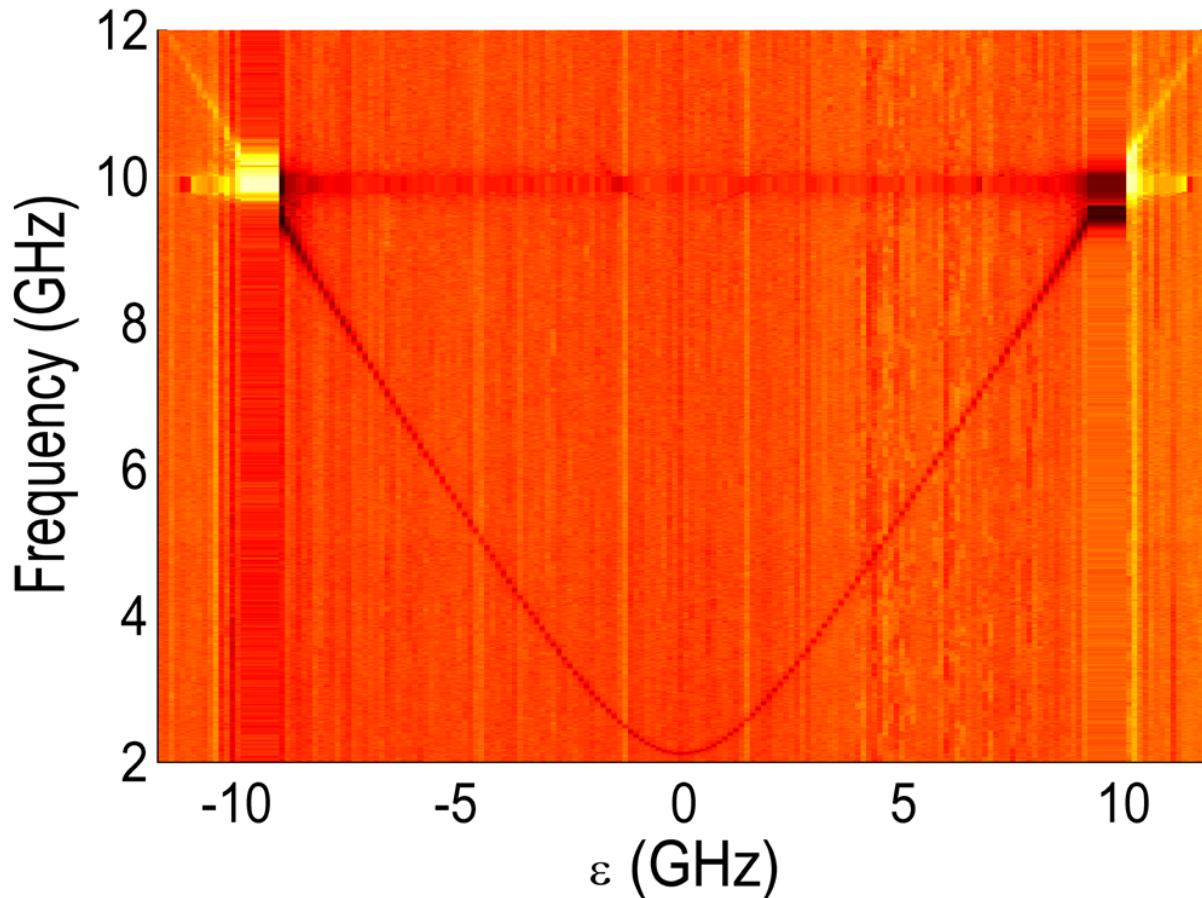


Device configuration CQPS flux qubit + resonator

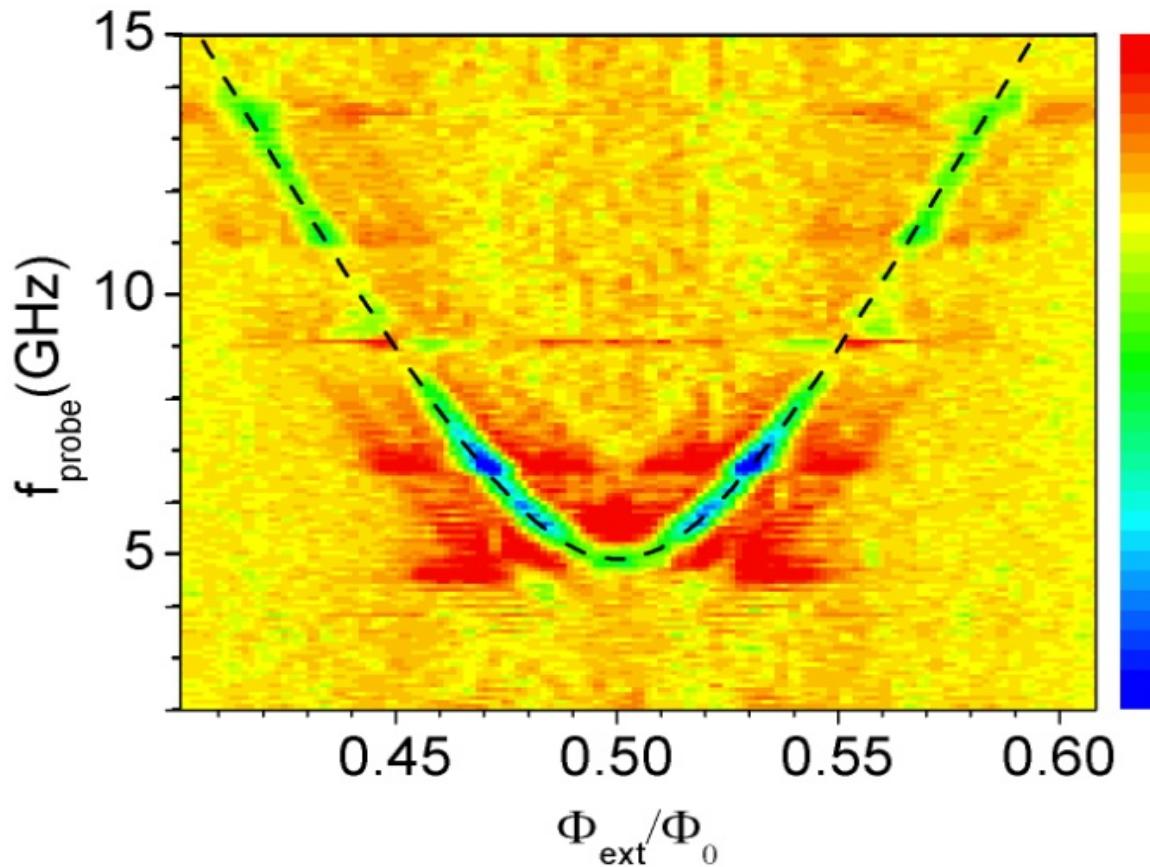


Transmission at the resonator resonance under qubit excitation

Transmission phase modulation

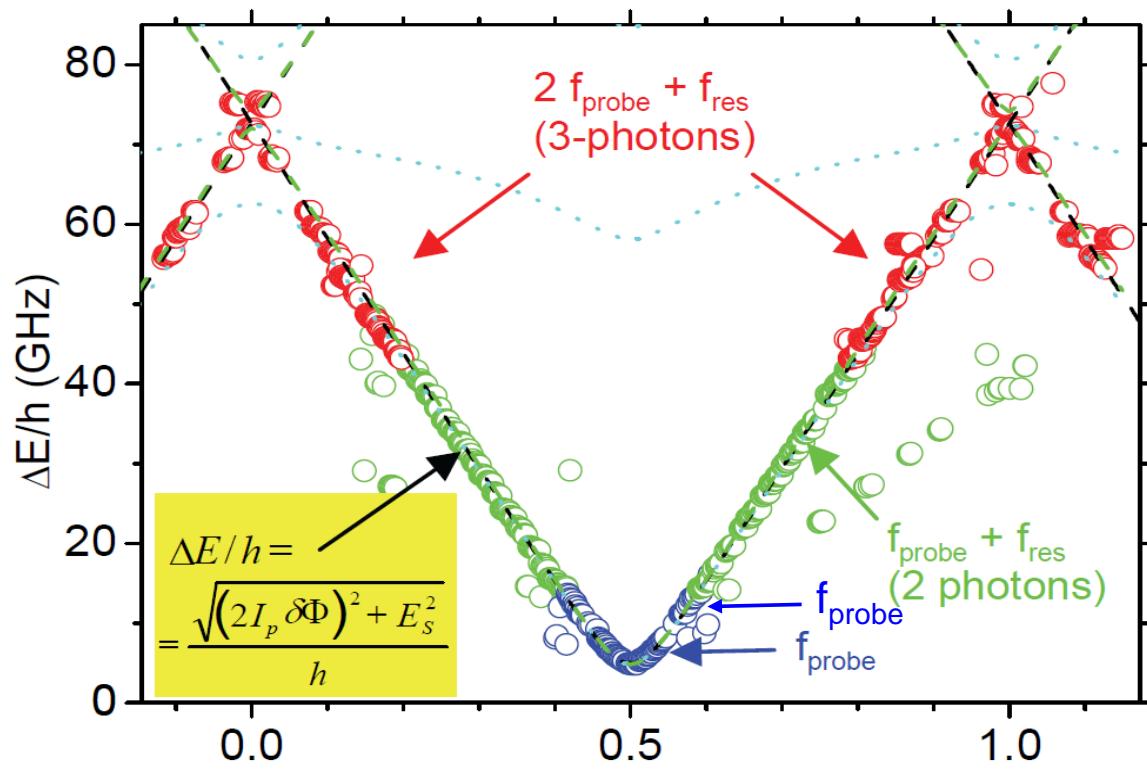


Two-level spectroscopy



The dashed line is a fit to the energy splitting with $E_s/h = 4.9 \text{ GHz}$, $I_p = 24 \text{ nA}$.

Spectroscopy of the system in a wide ranges



direct (single-photon) excitation, $\Delta E/h = f_{\text{probe}}$ (blue dots)

two-photon process, $\Delta E/h = f_{\text{probe}} + f_4$ (green dots)

three-photon process $\Delta E/h = 2 f_{\text{probe}} + f_4$ (red dots)

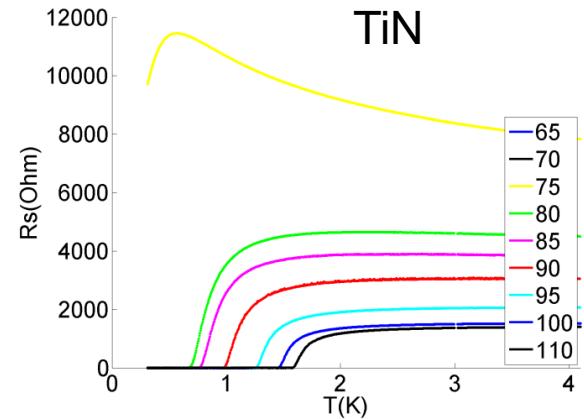
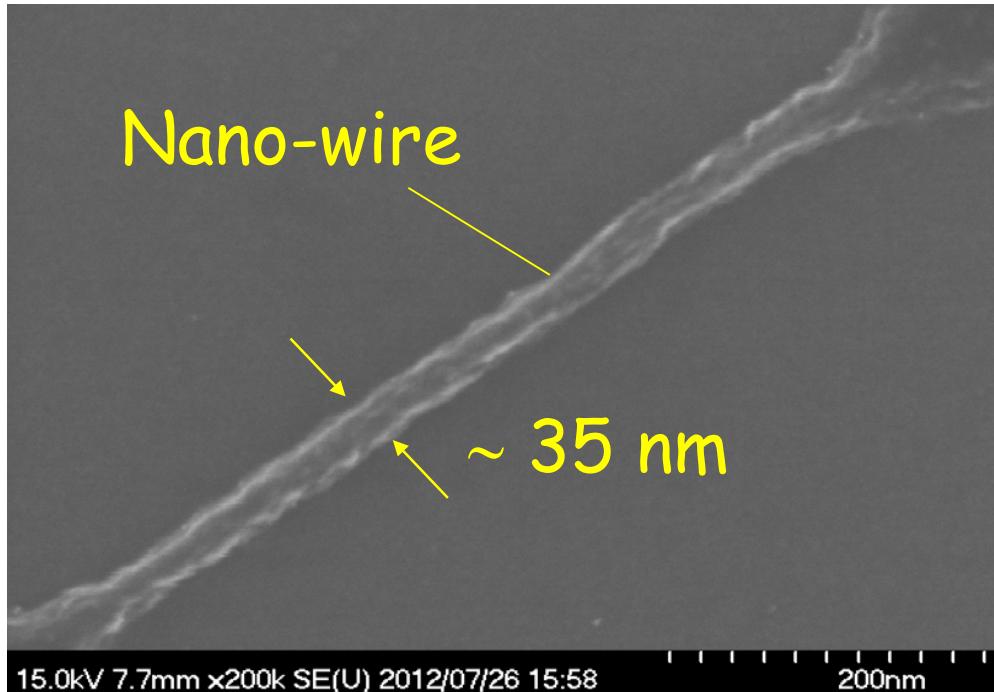
$f_{\text{probe}} \leq 35$ GHz,

The dashed line: calculated with $E_s = 4.9$ GHz and $I_p = 24$ nA

CQPS in other materials

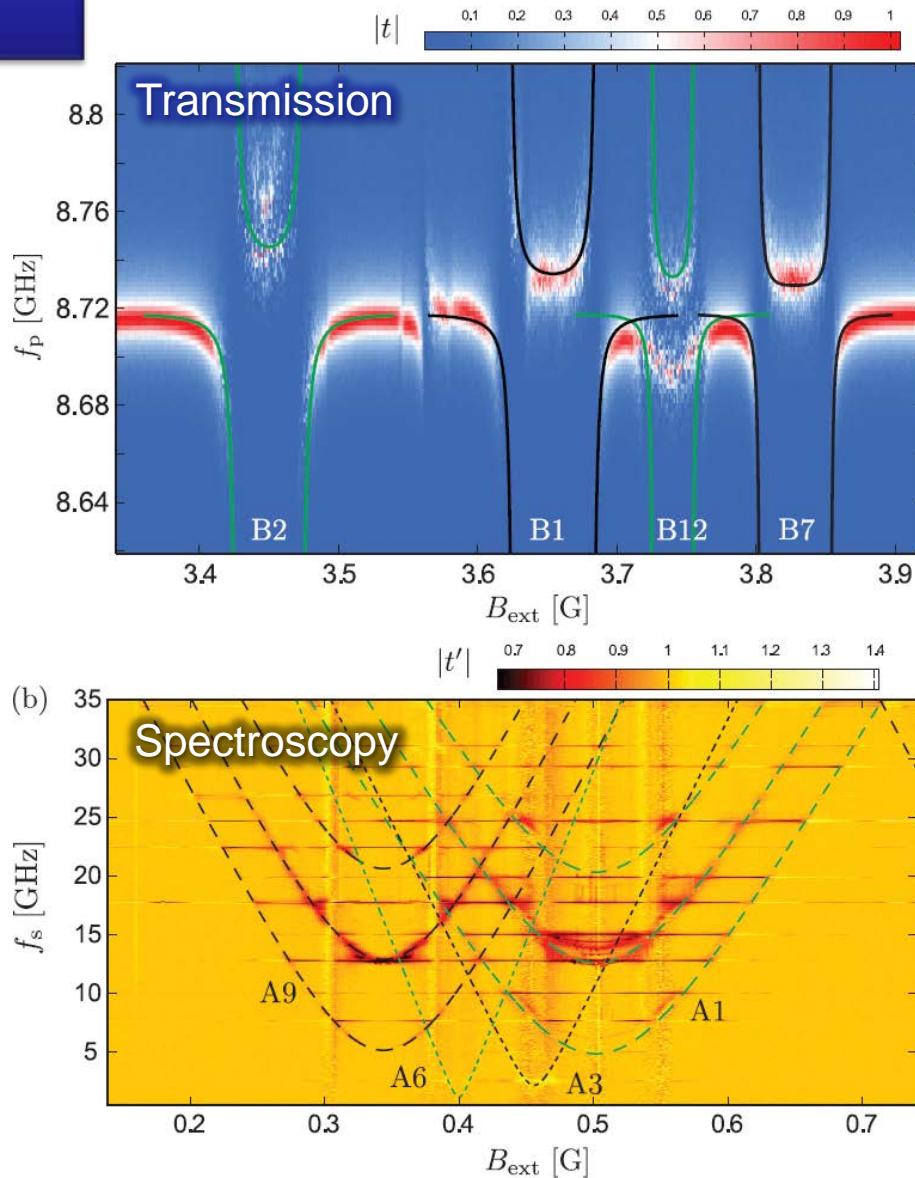
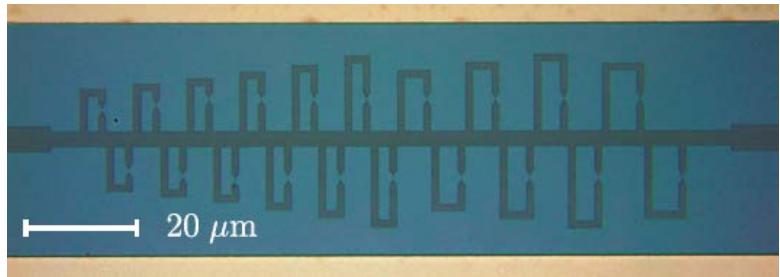
Requirements: $R_{\square} > 1 \text{ k}\Omega$, suppressed T_c

- ALD grown TiN films, $R_{\square} \sim 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ (*TU Delft, Klapwijk's group*)
- Spattered NbN films, $R_{\square} \sim 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ (*MSPU, Gotsman's group*)

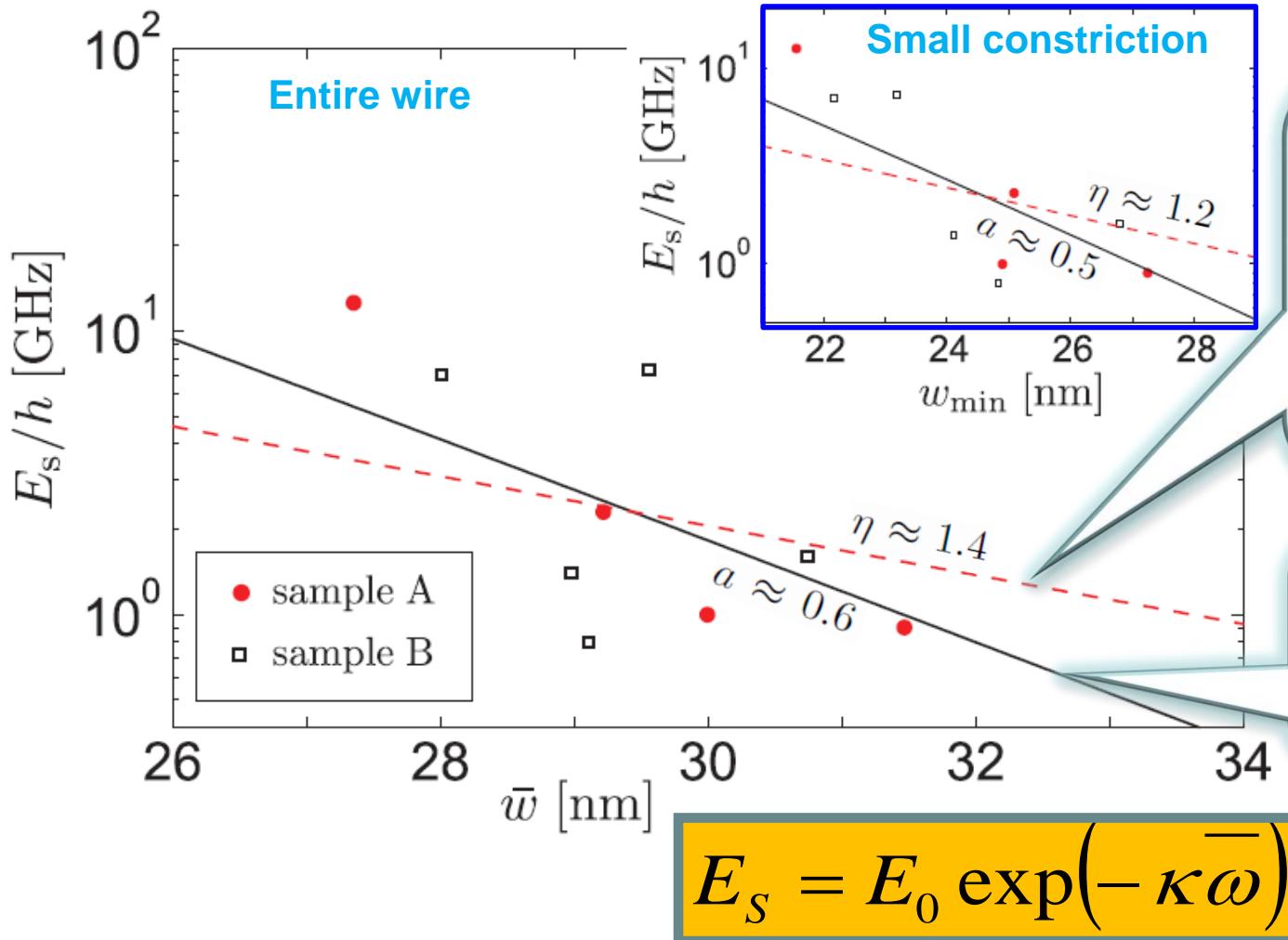


NbN film qubits

20 qubits in a resonator



NbN film qubits: width dependence



Disordered Superconductor

$$E_0 = \rho \sqrt{l/\bar{w}}$$

$$\kappa = \eta \sqrt{\nu_p \rho}$$

$$\rho = (\hbar/2e)^2 L_{\square}^{-1}$$

$$\nu_p = 1/(2e^2 R_{\square} D)$$

BCS

$$E_0 = \Delta (R_Q/R_{\square}) l \bar{w} \xi^{-2}$$

$$\kappa = a (R_Q/R_{\square}) \xi^{-1}$$

$$l = 500 \text{ nm}$$

$$R_{\square} \approx 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$L_{\square} \approx 1.3 \text{ nH}$$

$$D \approx 0.45 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$

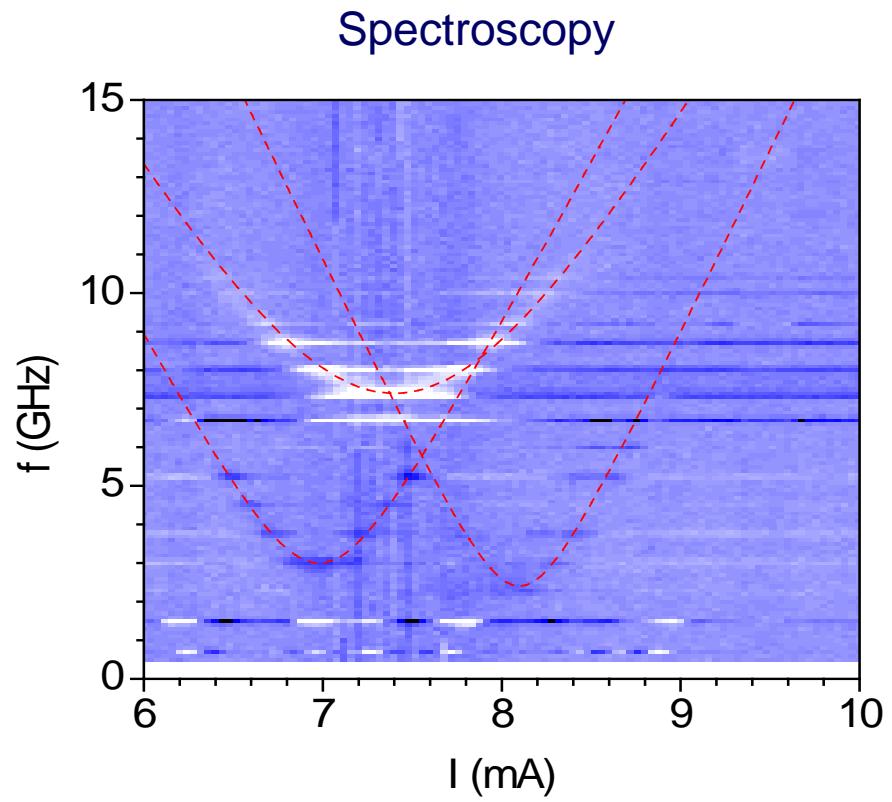
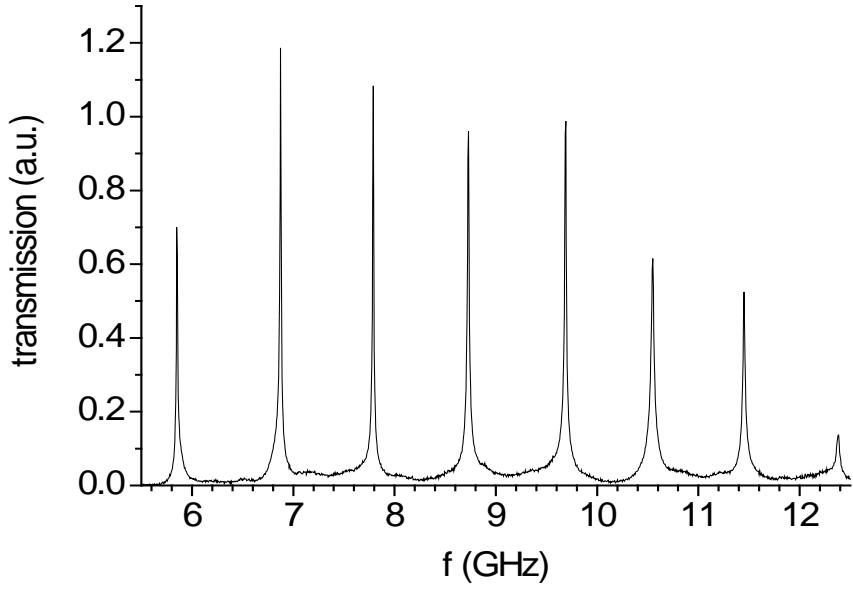
$$\xi = 4 \text{ nm}$$

Peltonen et al, Phys. Rev. B 88, 220506(R) (2013)

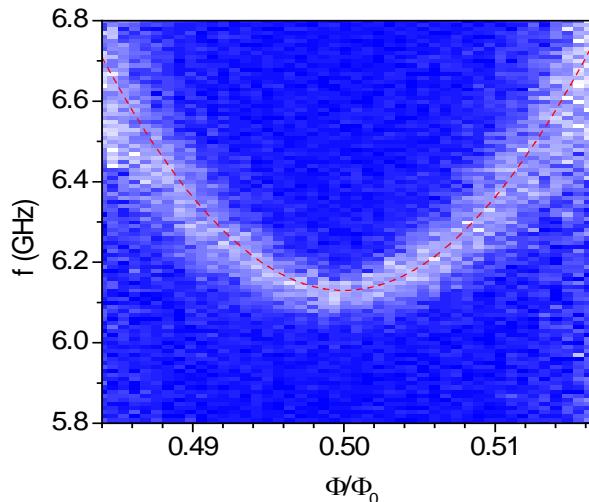
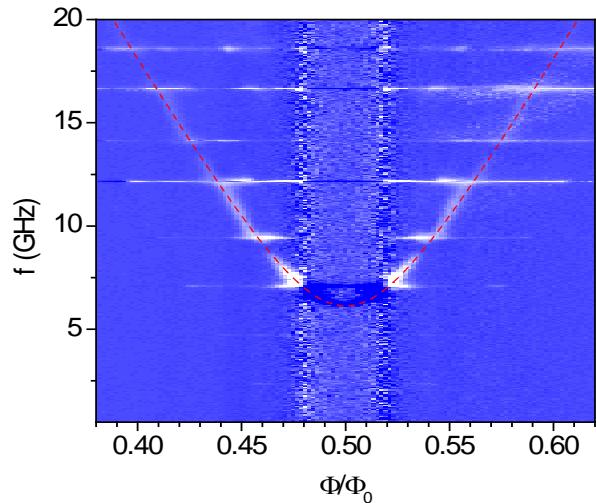
TiN qubits

In MW measurements $T_c \approx 0.8$ K
 $L \approx 1.6$ nH/sq

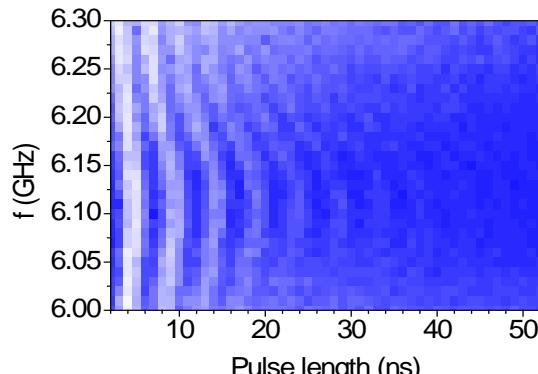
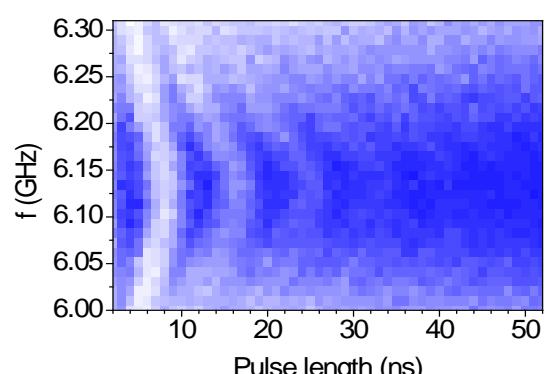
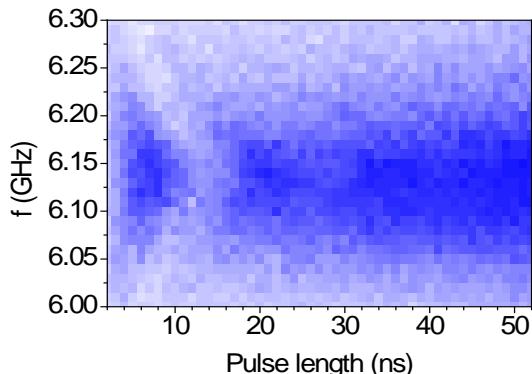
Transmission through 1.5 mm
Length coplanar resonator



NbN qubits: Dynamics



Quantum oscillations



Josephson Electronics

flux quanta (*phase*)

current

parallel element

inductive coupling

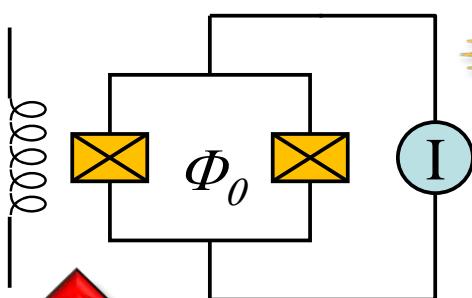
Single Electronics

charge (*number*)

voltage bias

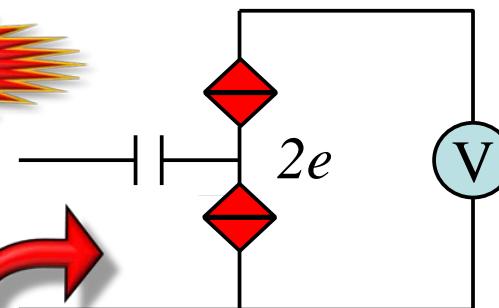
serial element

capacitive coupling



Exact duality

Advantage!
Switching time
 $t \sim L/R \sim ps$

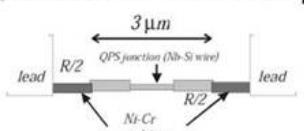


DC SQUID
RF SQUID
Josephson memory
SFQ device
Resistively Couple Device

Single Elect. Transistor
Single Elect. Box
Single Elect. Trap
Single Elect. Turnstile
Resistively Coupled SET

QUANTUM CURRENT STANDARD: Electron Pump $I = ef$

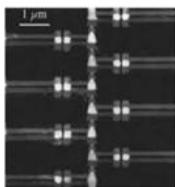
Quantum Phase Slip



J.E. Mooij and Yu. V. Nazarov et al.,
Nature Phys. 2, 169 (2006)

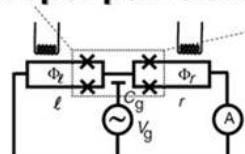
O. V. Astafiev et al., *Nature* 484, 355 (2012)

Single electron transistor



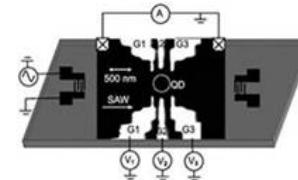
Keller et al., *APL* 69, 1804 (1996)

Cooper pair sluice



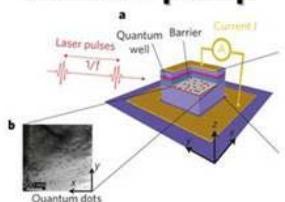
Niskanen et al., *PRL* 91 177003 (2003)

Surface acoustic wave

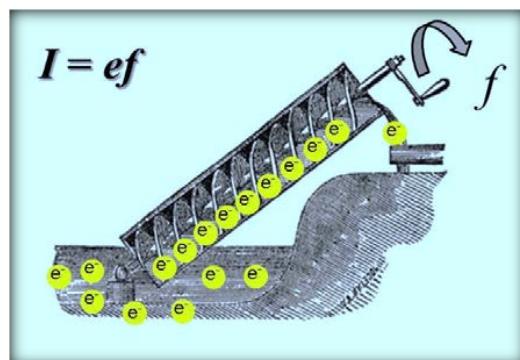


J. Ebbecke et al., *APL* 84, 4319 (2004)

Optically driven electron pump

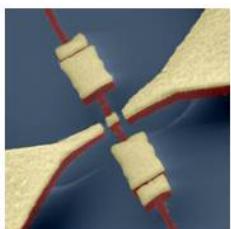


L. Nevou et al., *Nature Phys.* 7, 423 (2011)



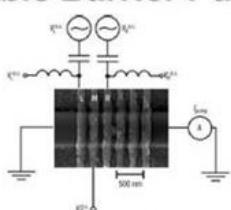
10 – 100 pA with 10^{-7}

Nanomechanical single-electron shuttle



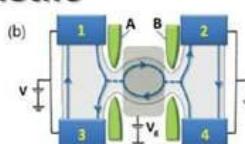
Daniel R. Koenig et al., *Nature Nano.* 3, 482 (2008)

Tunable Barrier Pumping



M.D. Blumenthal et al.,
Nature Phys. 3, 343 (2007)

Nonlocal electron hole turnstile

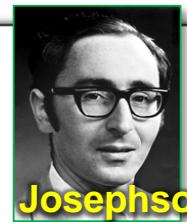


F. Battista and Samuelsson, *PRB* 125324 (2011).

Electrical Quantum Standards (triangle)

Voltage:

Josephson Effect



(Nobel 1973)

Josephson

Accuracy:
 $< 3 \times 10^{-19}$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$V = \frac{h\nu}{2e}$$

$$R = \frac{h}{e^2}$$

COMPETITION

Current:

- **Coherent quantum phase slip**
- **SINIS pump**
- **Semiconductor pump**
- **SET pump, Turnstile**

Resistance:

Quantized Hall Effect



(Nobel 1985)

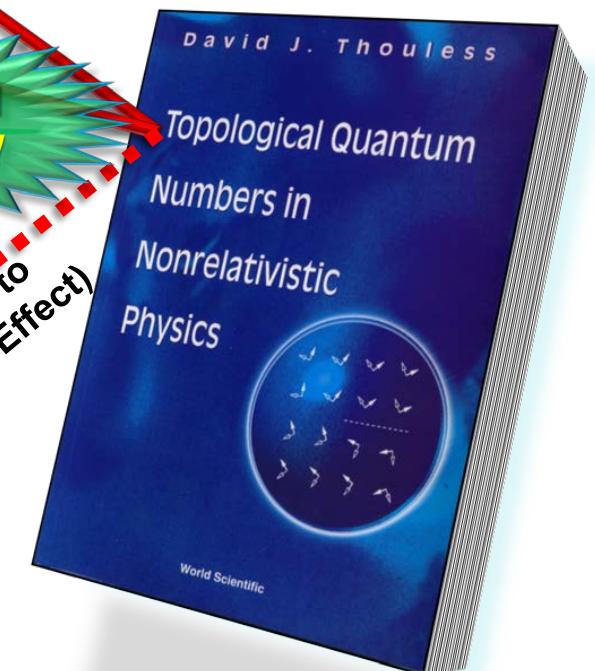
von Klitzing

$$I = 2e\nu$$

**Topological
Protection !**

???

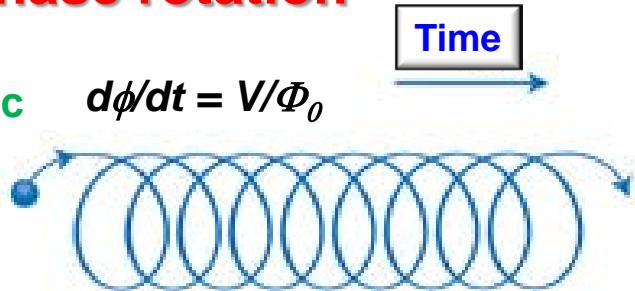
(Conjugate to
Josephson Effect)



Topological Protection

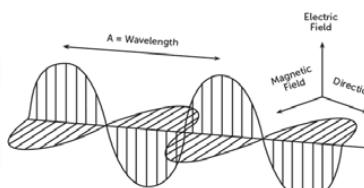
Phase rotation

Macroscopic
Phase ϕ

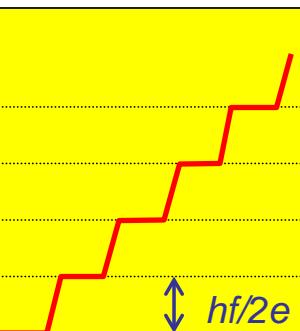


Time

Phase lock w/
External Microwave



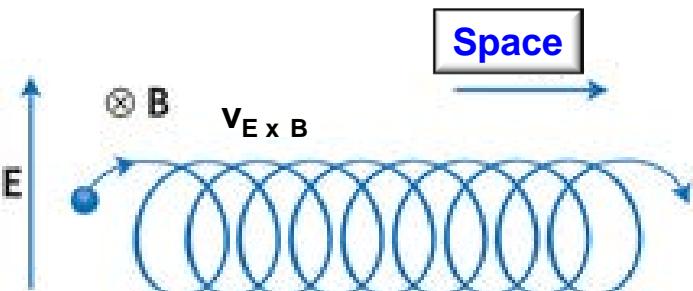
V



Josephson

Cyclotron orbits

Electron
Orbit

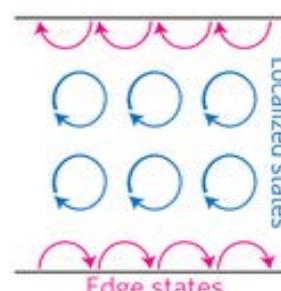


Space

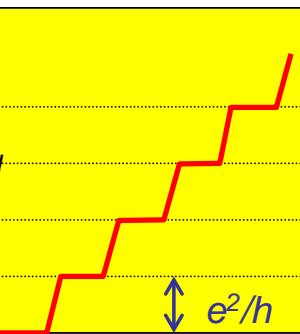
Landau level

$$E_n = \hbar\omega_c(n + 1/2)$$

$$\omega_c = eB/m$$



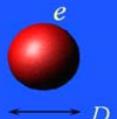
G_{Hall}



B

Quantized Hall

A Brief History of Superconductivity



$$E_c = e^2/C$$
$$C \sim \epsilon_0 D$$

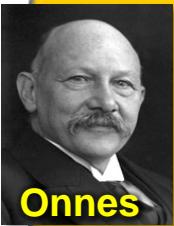


$$E_m = \Phi_0^2/L$$
$$L \sim \mu_0 D$$

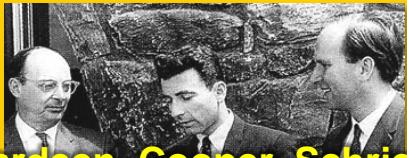
Electric

Magnetic

1911: **Supercurrent**,
(Nobel 1913)



Onnes



Bardeen, Cooper, Schrieffer

1957: **BCS Theory**,
(Nobel 1972)



Josephson

1962: **Josephson Effect**,
(Nobel 1973)

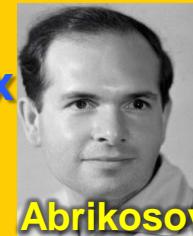


1933: **Meissner Effect**



Meissner

1952: **Abrikosov Vortex**
(Nobel 2003)



Abrikosov

Exact duality

1999: **Macroscopic Quantum Coherence**
(Josephson qubit)

2012: **Coherent Quantum Phase Slip (CQPS)**

Conclusion

- Coherent Quantum Phase Slip has been experimentally demonstrated
- Phase-slip qubit has been realized in thin highly disordered films of InO_x , NbN and TiN
- DC characterization is underway

A detailed view of M.C. Escher's woodcut 'Angels and Devils' (1941). The scene is a complex, symmetrical pattern of figures in a three-dimensional space. Angels, depicted with wings and halos, are shown carrying heavy loads on their backs, while devils with pitchforks and horns drive them. The figures are rendered with fine, repetitive lines that create a sense of depth and motion. The overall composition is a dense, intricate tapestry of figures.

Thank you for
your attention
and
Congratulations
Aono-san!