



JOHANNES GUTENBERG
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

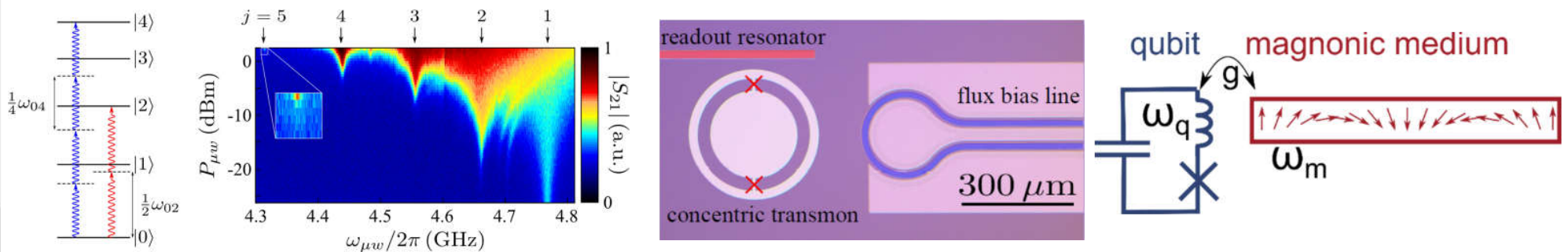
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¹Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)

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September 29th 2015, Burg Warberg, Kryo 2015

Experiments with superconducting qubits multi-photon dressing, qubits with magnetic coupling



Introduction

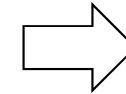
- Anharmonic many-level quantum circuit
 - Dispersive shifts, power spectroscopy, Rabi sidebands
- Concentric transmons
 - Gradiometric, fast tunable, site-selective σ_z coupling
- Ongoing
 - QuantumMagnonics:
quantum limited detection of dynamics in ferromagnets

Bits and Quantum Bits

Classical bit

1 1 0 1 1 0

1st transistor 1947



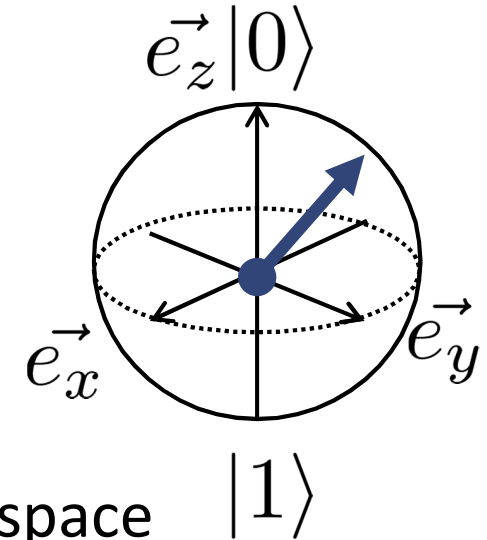
Today's chips

Integrated circuit
1-4 GHz clock rate
Multi-core processor

Quantum bit (qubit)

$$S = 1/2$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$



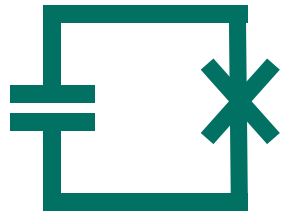
Superposition & entanglement: 2^N - dim. Hilbert space

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{j=0}^{2^N-1} \alpha_j |\phi_{j,1}\rangle \otimes |\phi_{j,2}\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes |\phi_{j,N}\rangle$$

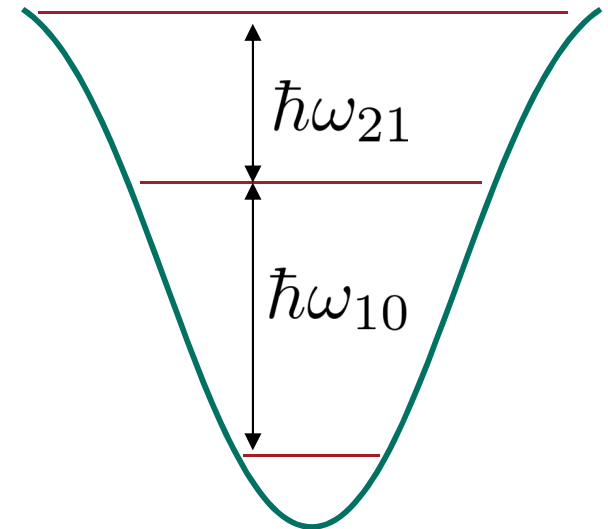
→ Parallel processing (Shor factoring, Grover search, Q-simulation)



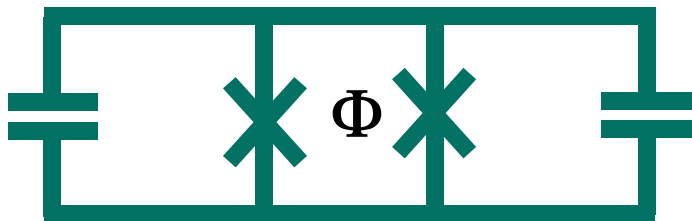
Transmons: capacitively shunted Josephson junction → Anharmonic oscillator



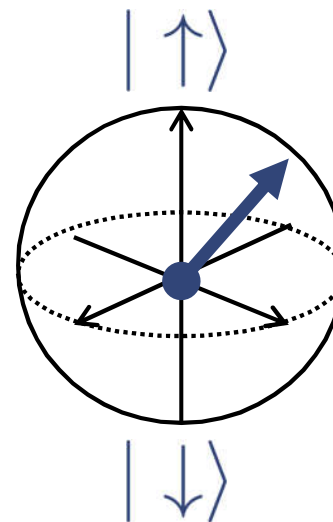
$$L_J(\phi) \propto \frac{1}{I_c \cos \phi}$$



Non-linear, tunable LC oscillator



Two lowest levels → **Bloch sphere**



$$|\Psi\rangle = \alpha|\uparrow\rangle + \beta|\downarrow\rangle$$

Magnetic flux Φ changes $L_J(\phi)$

$$\omega_{10}(\Phi) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_J(\Phi)C}}$$

- Introduction

- ▶ **Anharmonic many-level quantum circuit**

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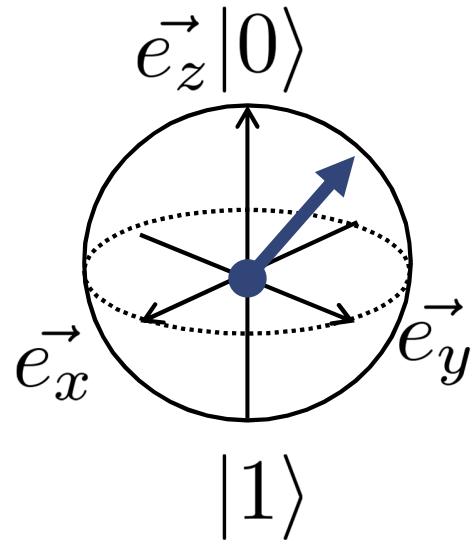
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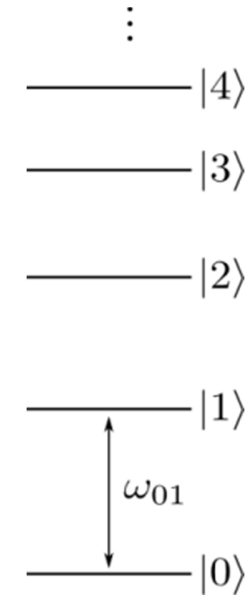


Anharmonic many-level quantum circuit



$$|\Psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

transmon qubit:
 weak anharmonicity



Consider higher quantum levels

efficient & robust
 quantum gates

enhanced security of key
 distribution in quantum
 cryptography

quantum
 simulation

spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ \leftrightarrow two levels
 spin-1 \leftrightarrow three levels

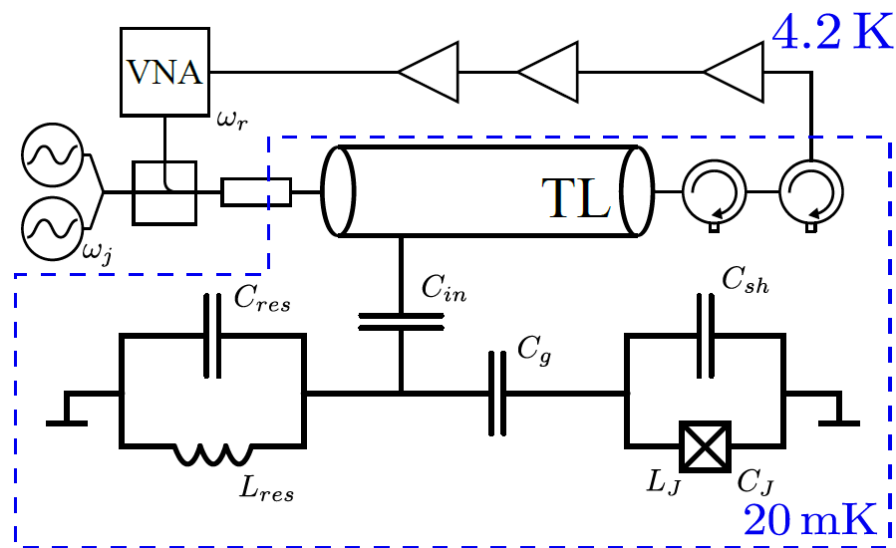
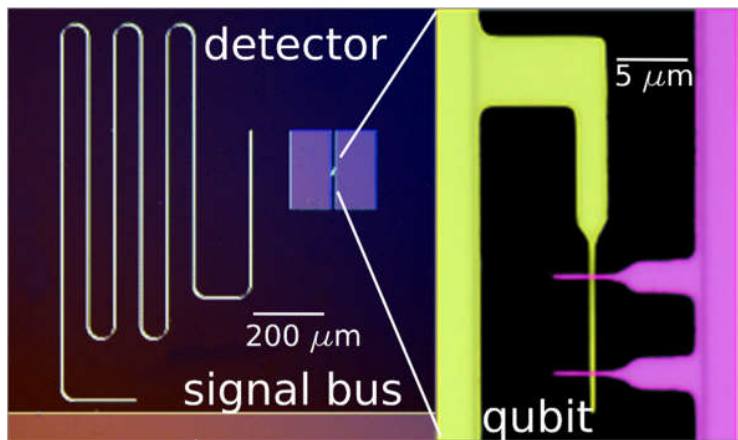
Neeley Nat. Phys. **4**, 523 (2008)
 Fedorov Nat. **481**, 170 (2011)

Bruß PRL **88**, 127901 (2002)
 Cerf PRL **88**, 127902 (2002)

Paraoanu JLTP **175**, 633 (2014)



Experiment



$$\hat{H} = \hbar \sum_j \omega_j |j\rangle \langle j| + \hbar \omega_r \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hbar \sum_{i,j} g_{ij} |i\rangle \langle j| (\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a})$$

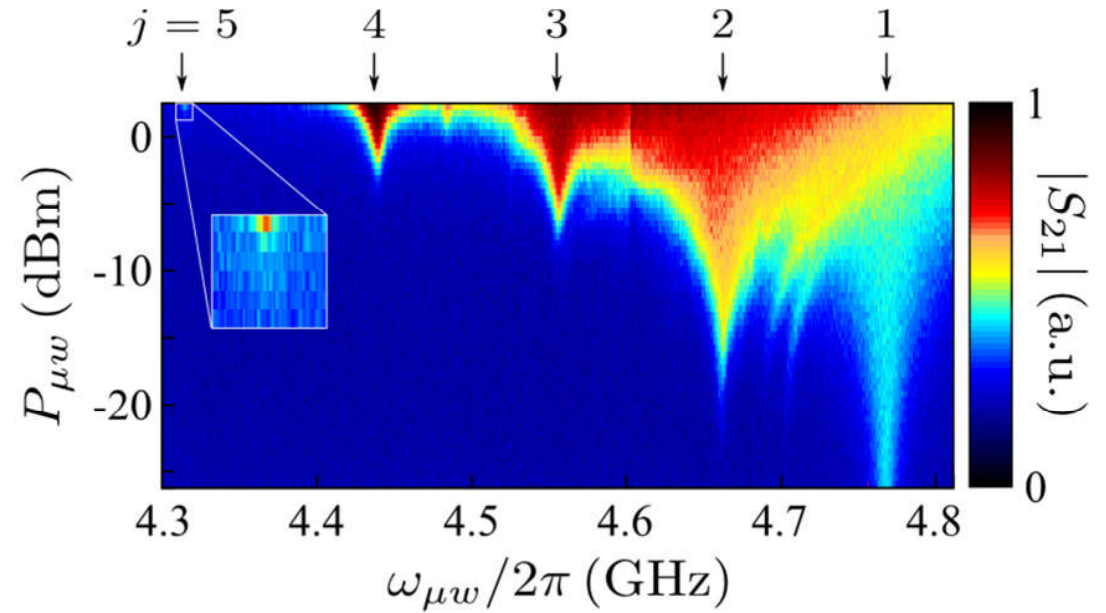
- microstrip geometry Sandberg *et al.* APL **102**, 072601 (2013)
- overlap Josephson junction
- transmon regime: $E_J \gg E_C \Rightarrow \alpha_r \sim 0.05$
- spectroscopic measurements
 - VNA readout tone
 - microwave drive/probe tone

Koch *et al.* PRA **76**, 042319 (2007)

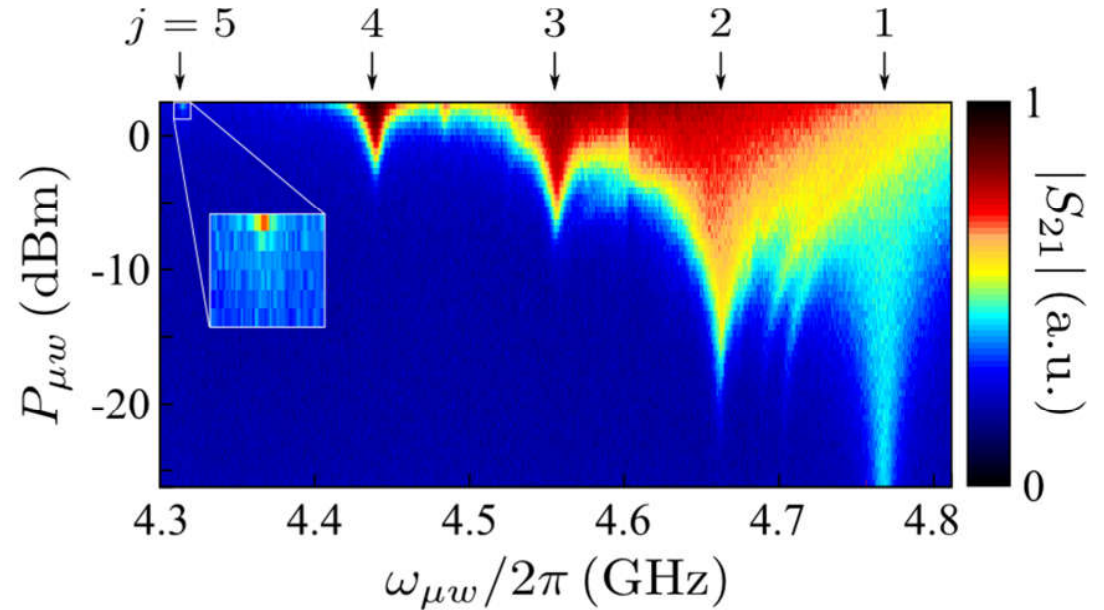
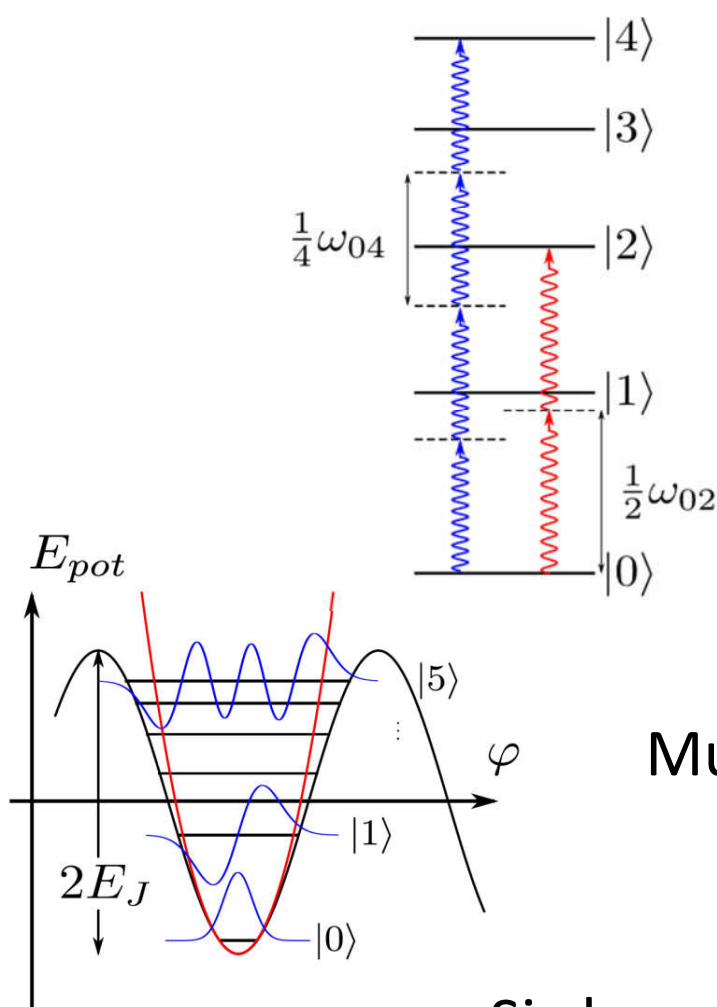
Blais *et al.* PRA **69**, 062320 (2004)



Power spectroscopy – multiphoton transitions



Power spectroscopy – multiphoton transitions



Multi-photon transitions $1/j$ ($|0\rangle \leftrightarrow |j\rangle$)

- Six bound states in Josephson potential
- Dispersive shift scales with excitation number $\langle n \rangle$

Dispersive shift by higher levels

effective Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H}' = \hbar \sum_j \omega_j |j\rangle\langle j| + \hbar \underbrace{\sum_{j=1} \chi_{j-1,j} |j\rangle\langle j|}_{\text{Induced by resonator}} + \hbar \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \left(\omega_r - \chi_{01} |0\rangle\langle 0| + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1} (\chi_{j-1,j} - \chi_{j,j+1}) |j\rangle\langle j|}_{\text{Induced by qubit}} \right)$$

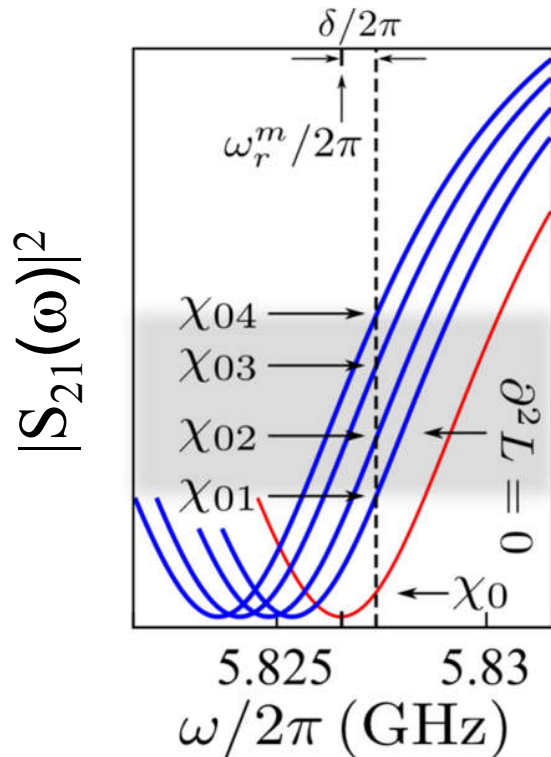




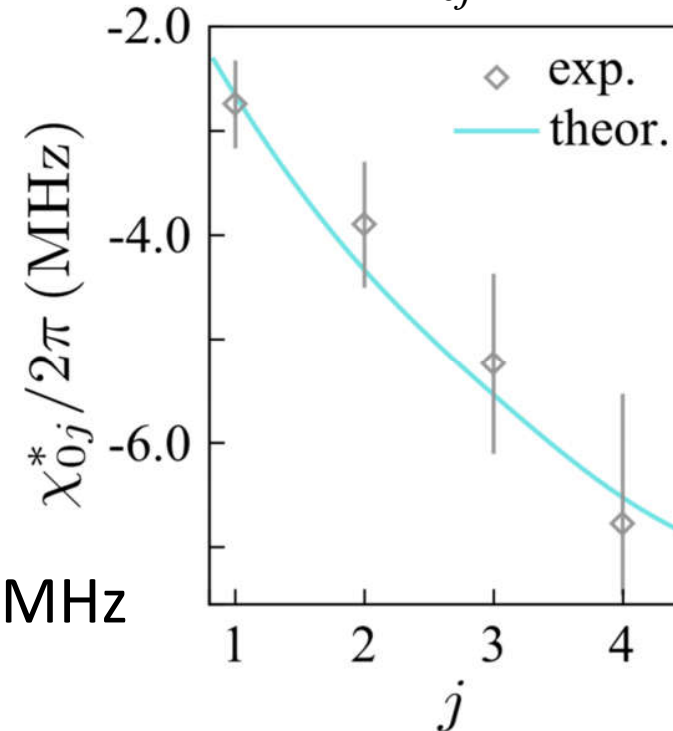
Dispersive shift by higher levels

Rotating-wave Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H}' = \hbar \sum_j \omega_j |j\rangle\langle j| + \underbrace{\hbar \sum_{j=1} \chi_{j-1,j} |j\rangle\langle j|}_{\text{Induced by resonator}} + \hbar \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \left(\omega_r - \chi_{01} |0\rangle\langle 0| + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1} (\chi_{j-1,j} - \chi_{j,j+1}) |j\rangle\langle j|}_{\text{Induced by qubit}} \right)$$



Spectroscopy: equal population of $|0\rangle, |j\rangle$
 Relative resonator shift χ_{0j}^*

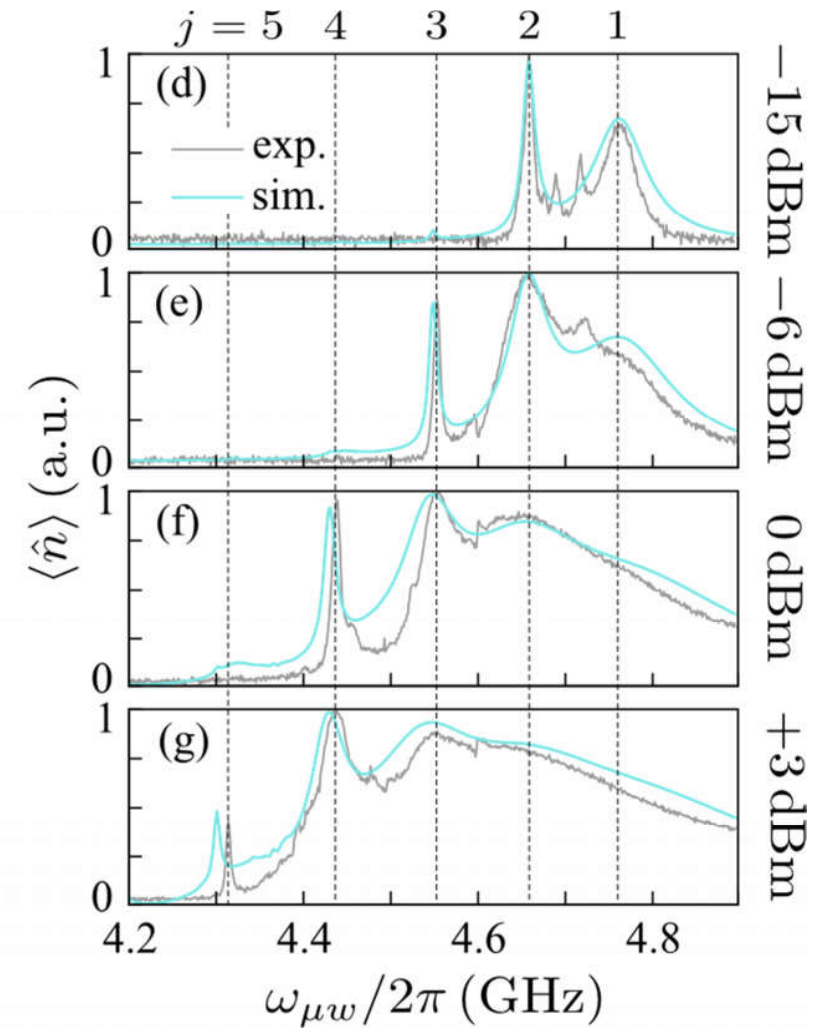
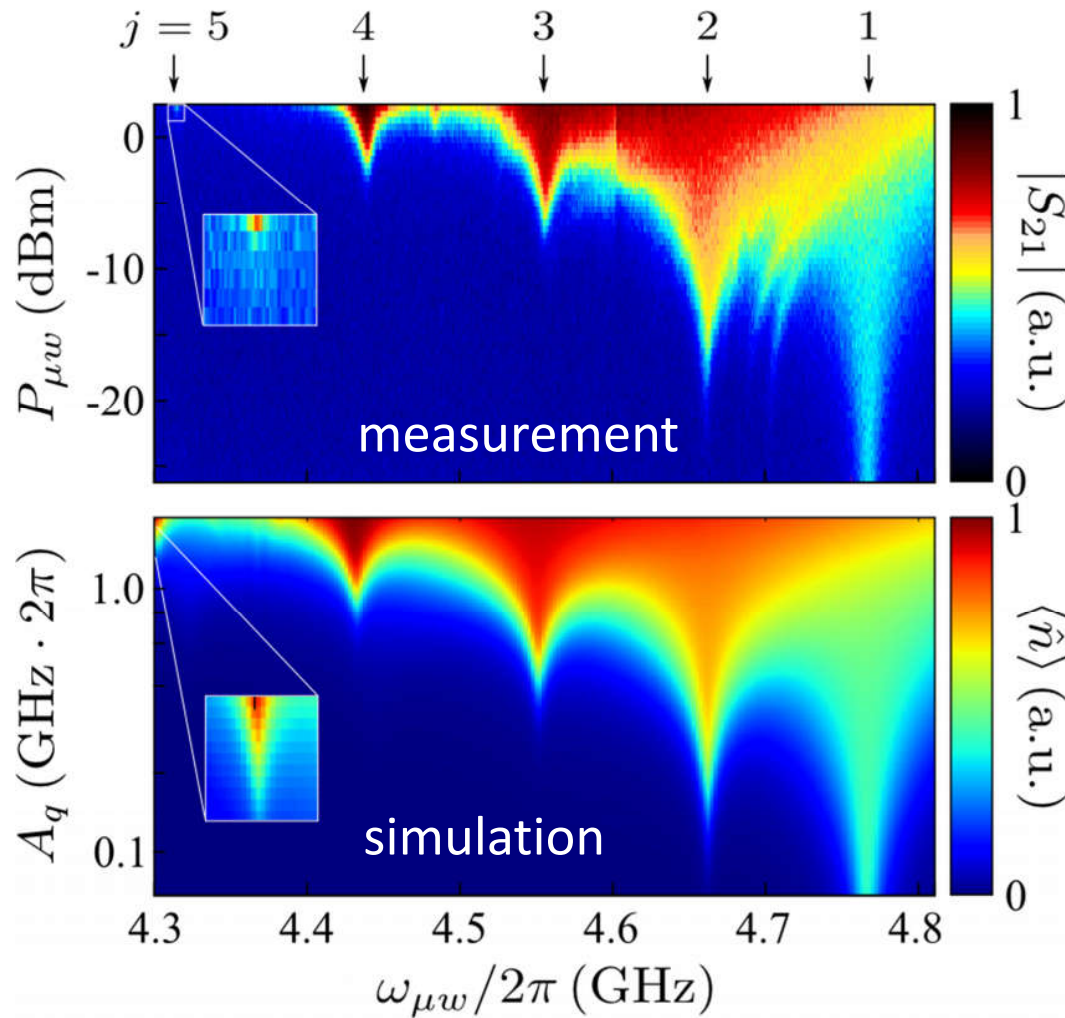


$g_{01} = 115$ MHz
 $\Delta \approx 1$ GHz



Power spectroscopy – data & simulation

$$\hat{H}^{sim} = \hat{H} + \hbar A_q \sum_{i,j} \frac{g_{ij}}{g_{01}} |i\rangle \langle j| \cos \omega_{\mu w} t$$

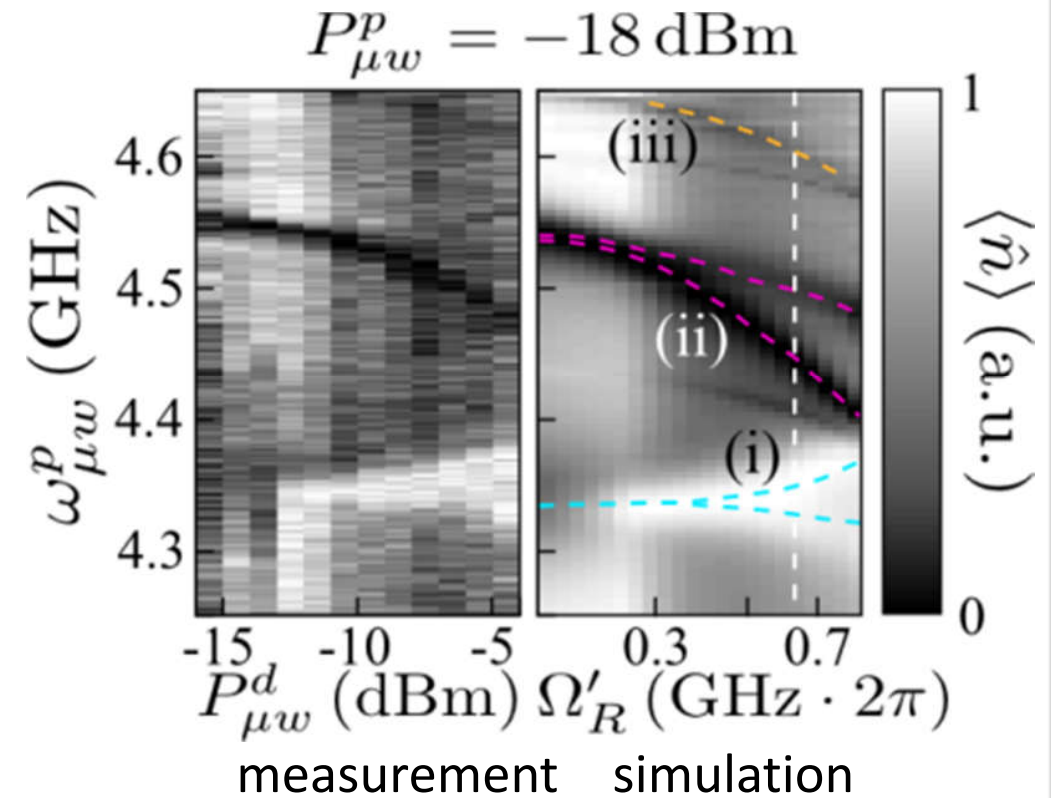
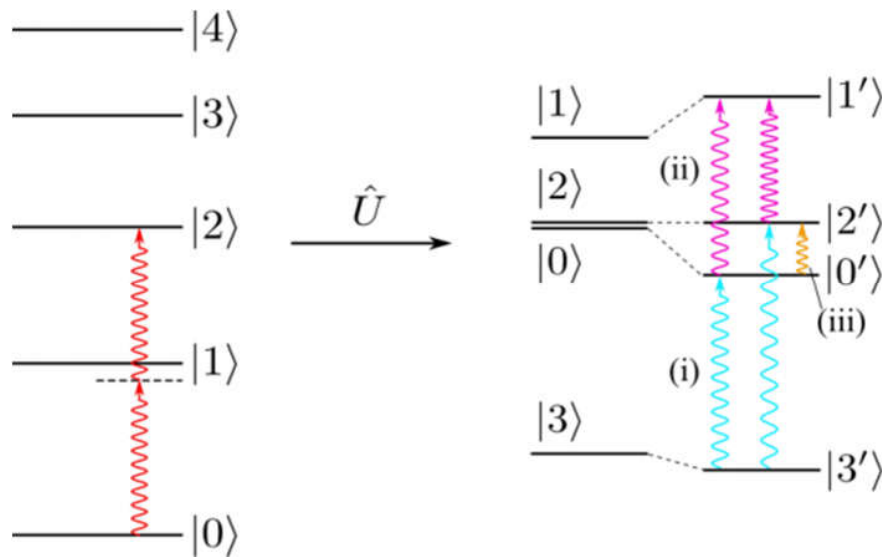




Multiphoton dressing $|0\rangle - |2\rangle$, Rabi sidebands

Strong drive

Sweep drive amp, probe freq.

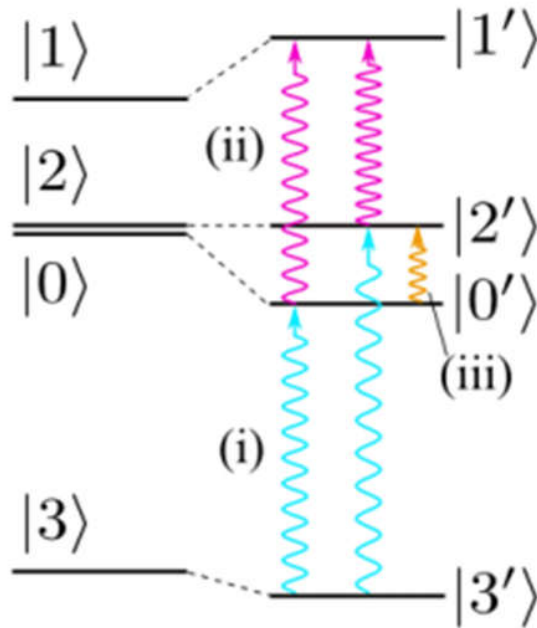


- $|0\rangle, |2\rangle$ degenerate in rotating frame \rightarrow dressing
- Probing level structure (in rotating frame) with weak probe tone



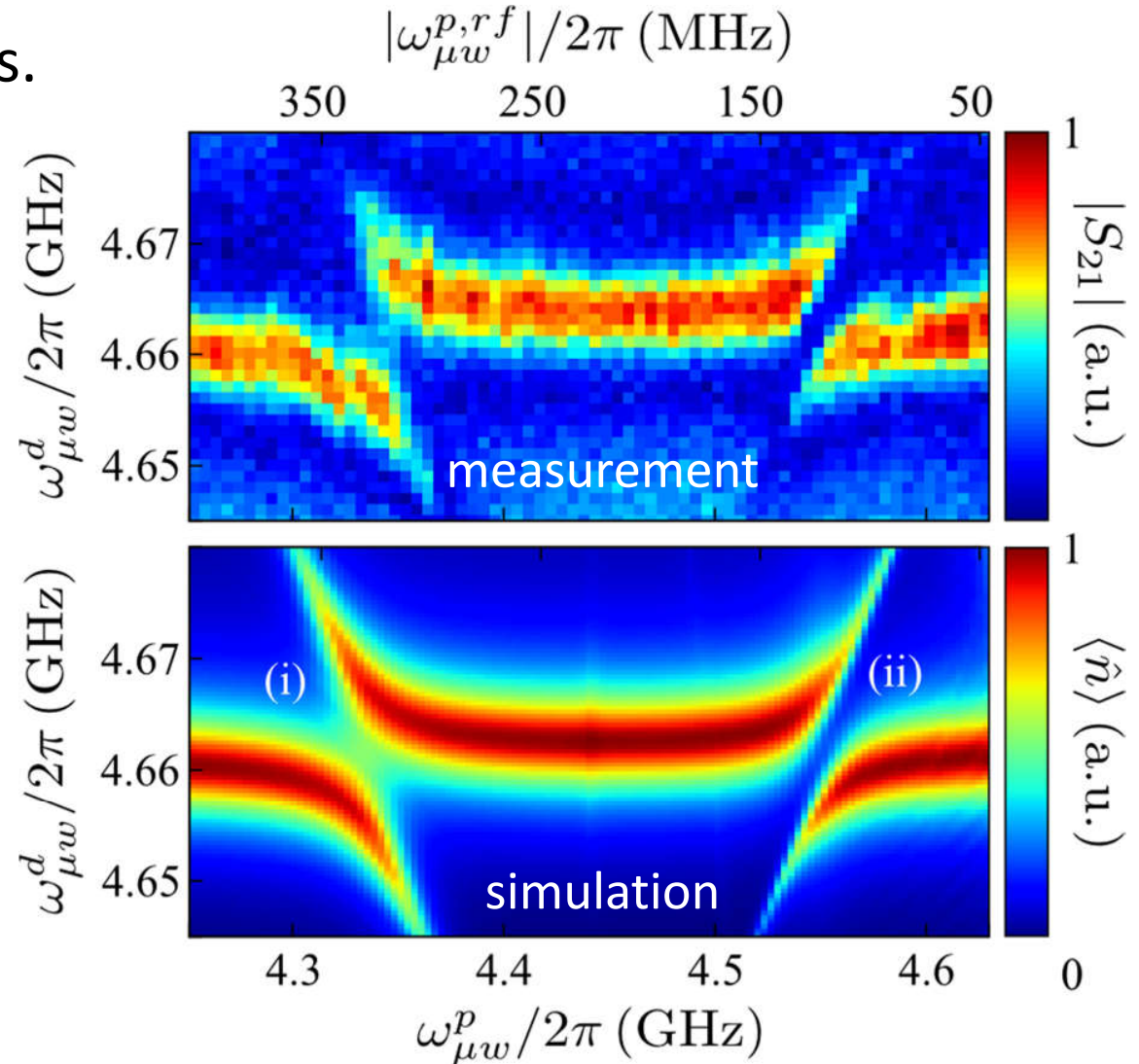
Multiphoton dressing – pumping the $|2\rangle$ -level

Sweep drive & probe freqs.



$$\omega_3^{rf}/2\pi = (-)330 \text{ MHz (i)}$$

$$\omega_1^{rf}/2\pi = 104 \text{ MHz (ii)}$$



Dynamical coupling of levels by probe tone
 → avoided crossing, Autler-Townes doublet

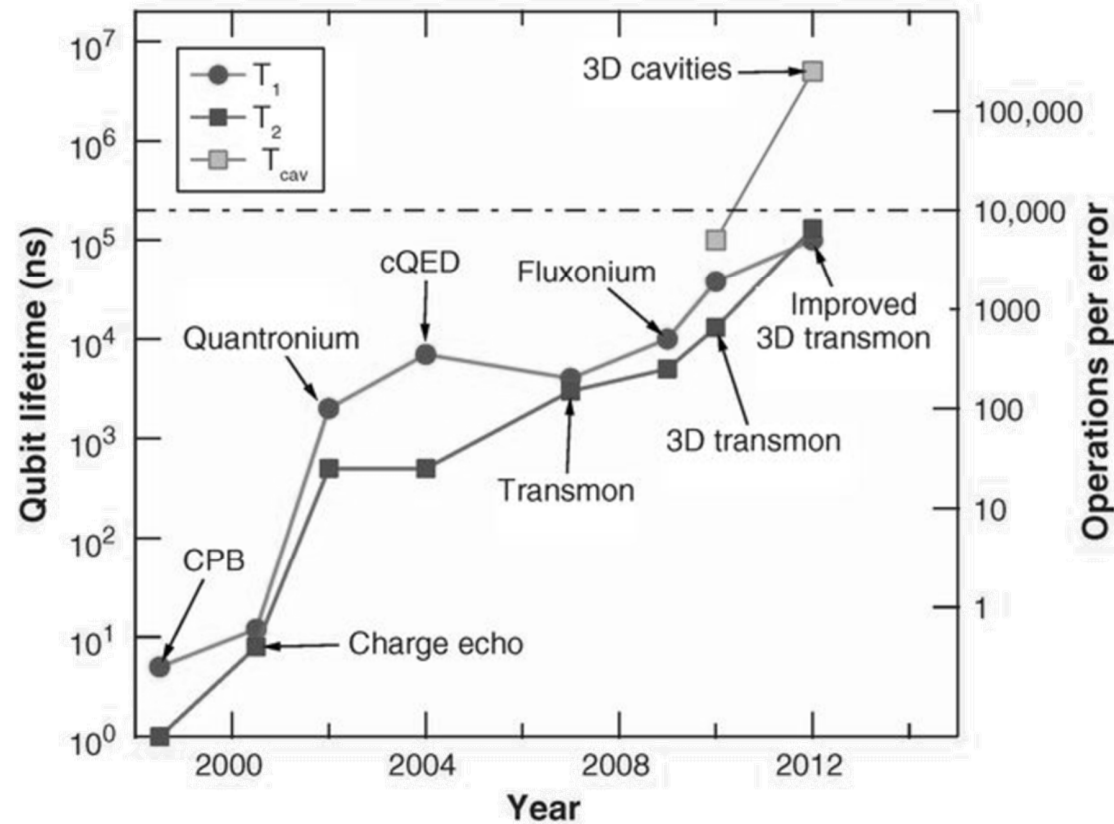
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Concentric transmons

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Advancing coherence in superconducting qubits



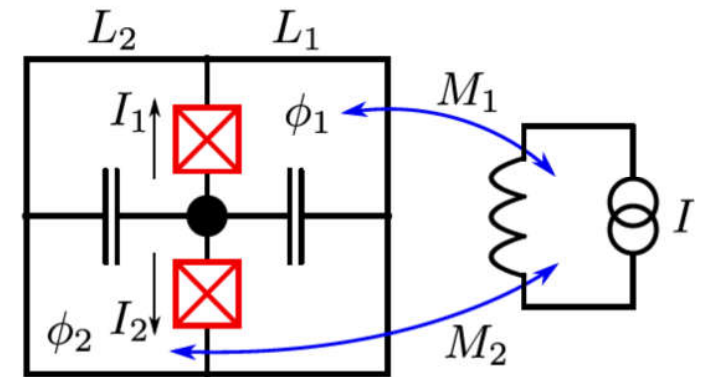
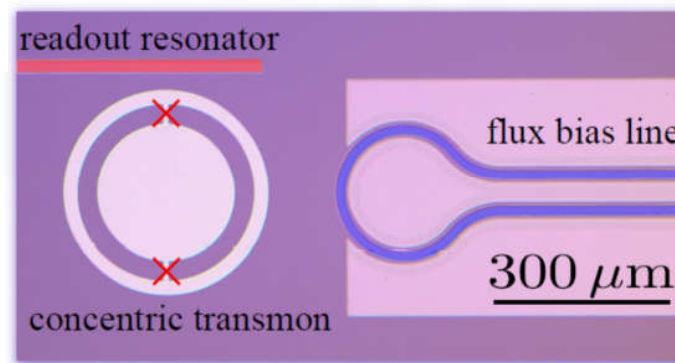
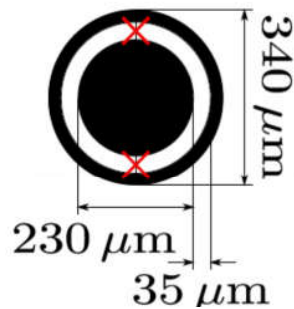
Devoret, Schoelkopf Science **339**, 116 (2013)

- Long coherence: scalable quantum computation, error correction
- Useful: high experimental flexibility by fast flux tuning of levels

Novel design: Tunable, concentric transmon qubit (2d)

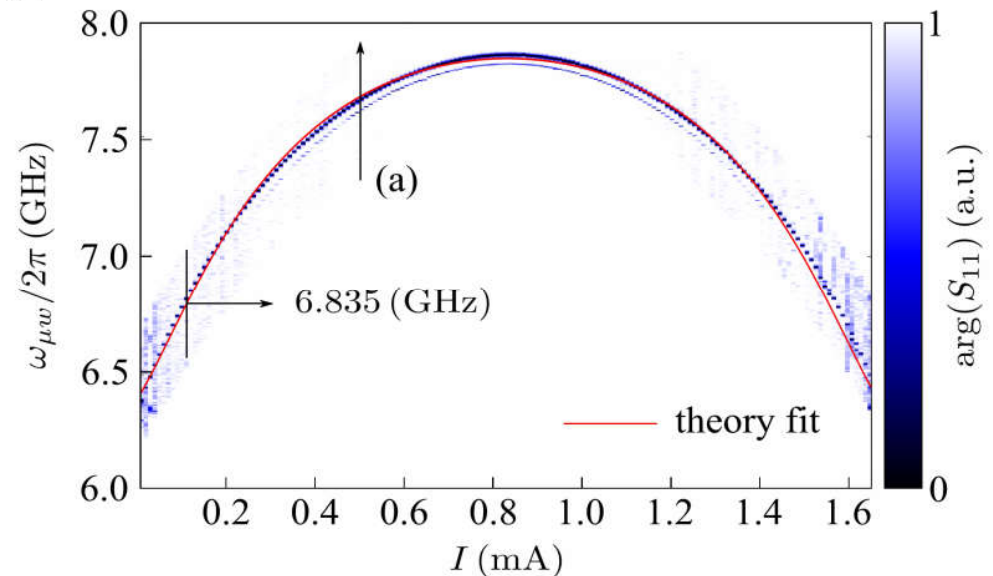
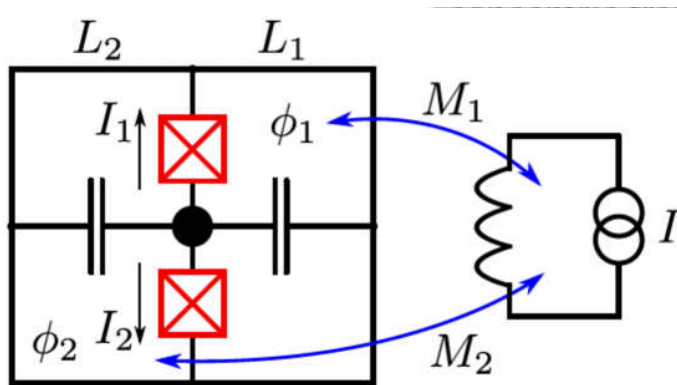
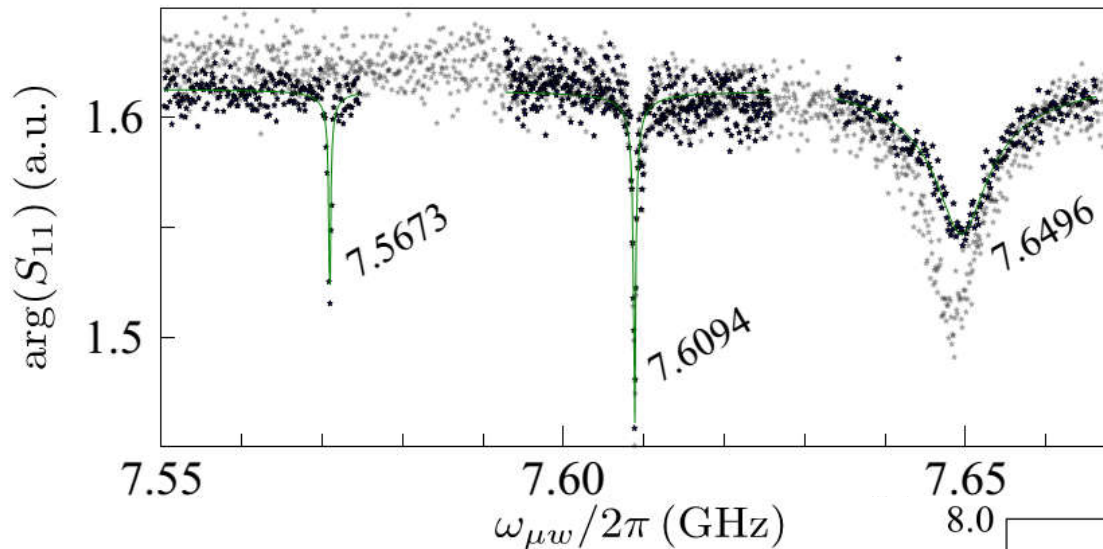
Coherence T_2 limited by energy relaxation $T_2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}T_1^{-1} + \tau_\phi^{-1}$

- Minimize surface/interface TLS loss \rightarrow microstrip design
- radiative decay \rightarrow reduce qubit's dipole moment (symmetry)



- Fast (ns) tunability
- Side-selective σ_z and σ_x couplings

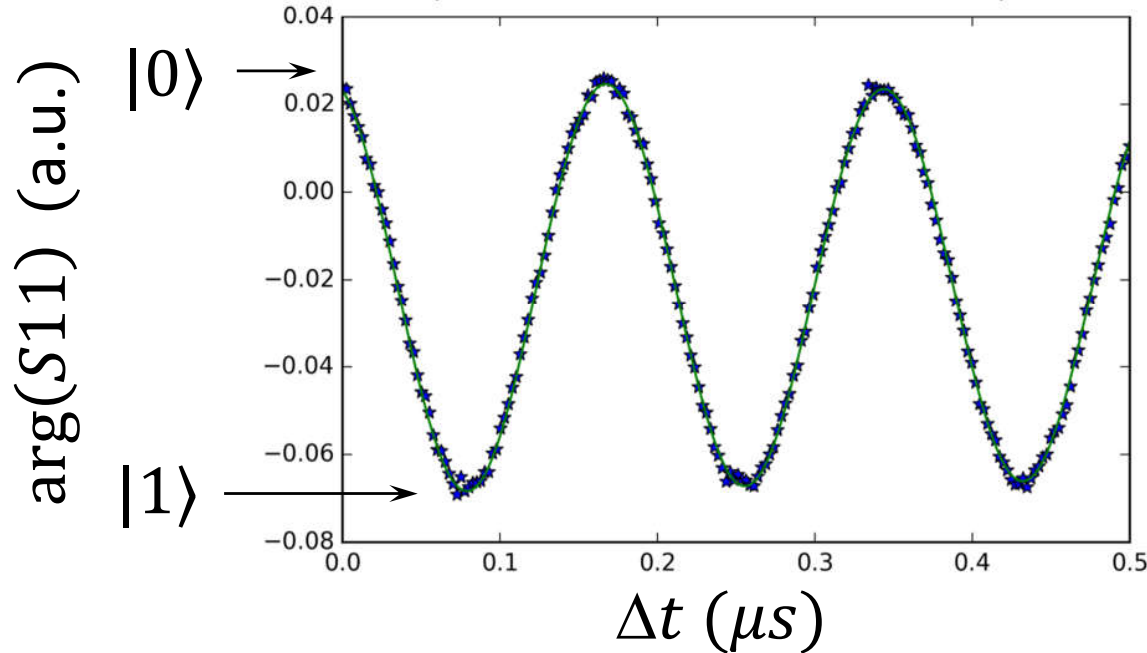
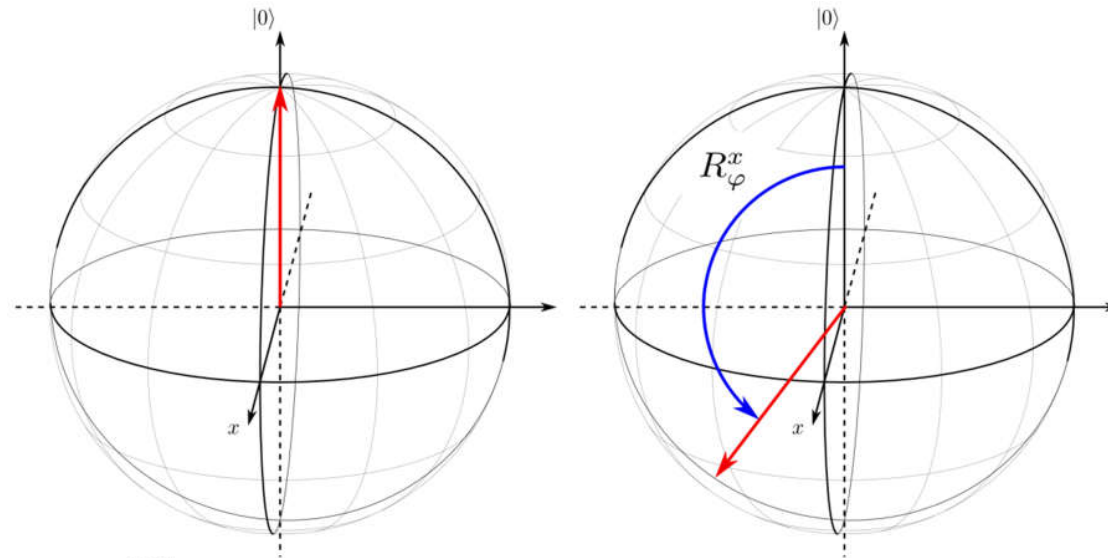
Concentric transmon qubit – flux spectroscopy



E_J, E_C do not match conventional transmon theory Koch *et al.* PRA **76**, 042319 (2007)

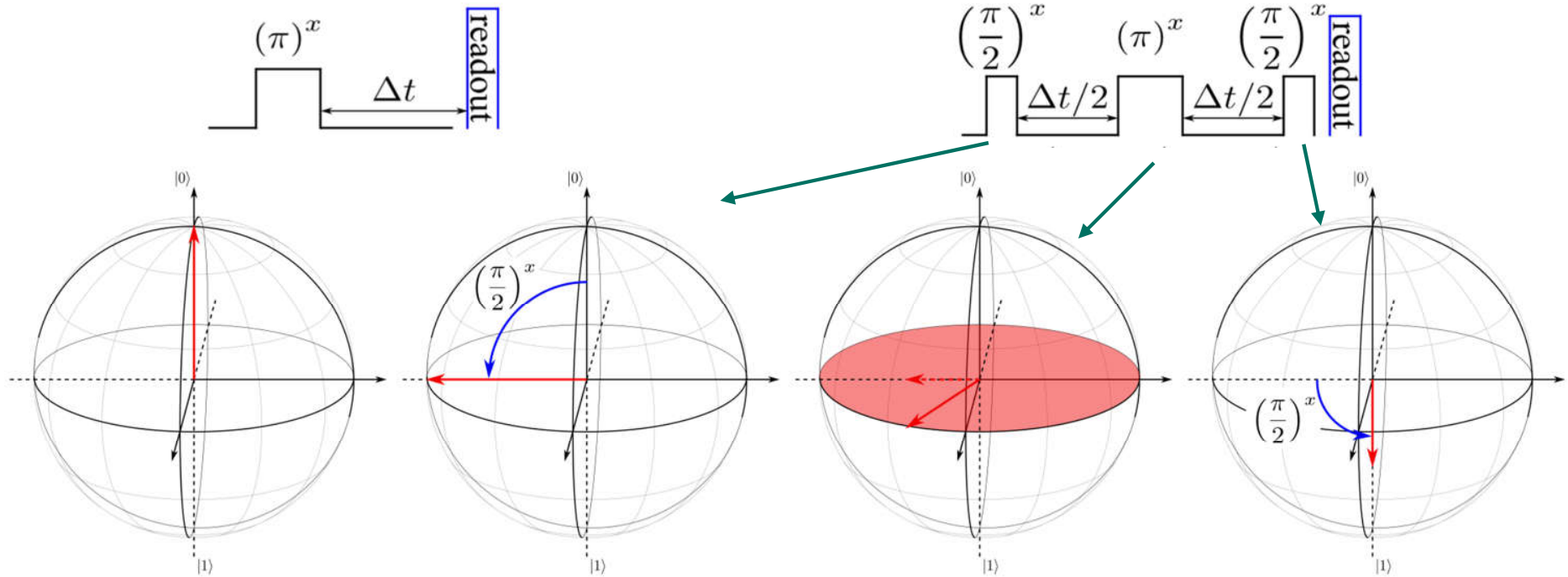
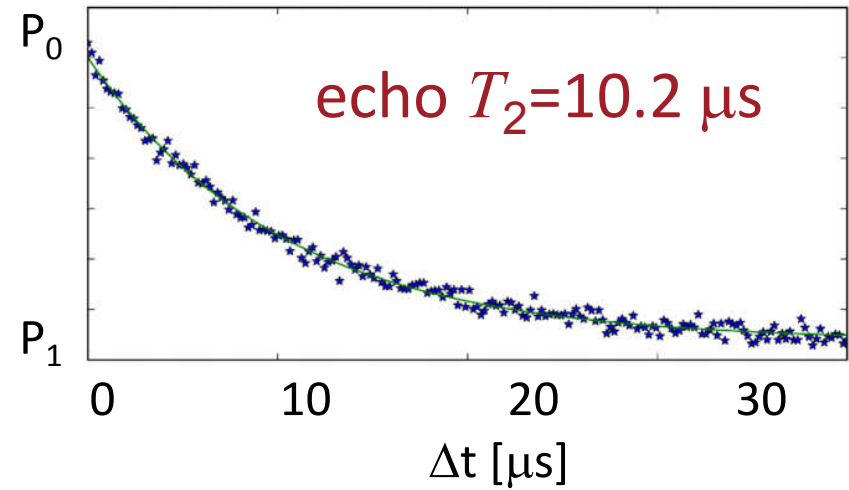
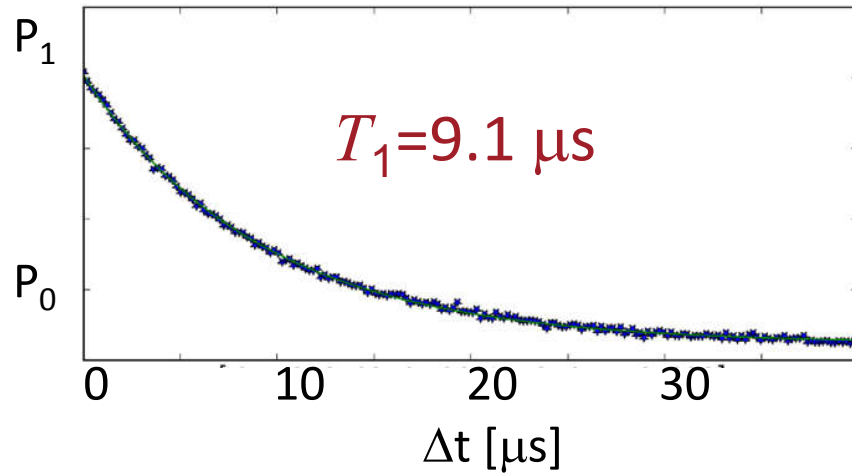
→ Modified Hamiltonian considering geometric inductance

Pulsed measurements – Rabi oscillations



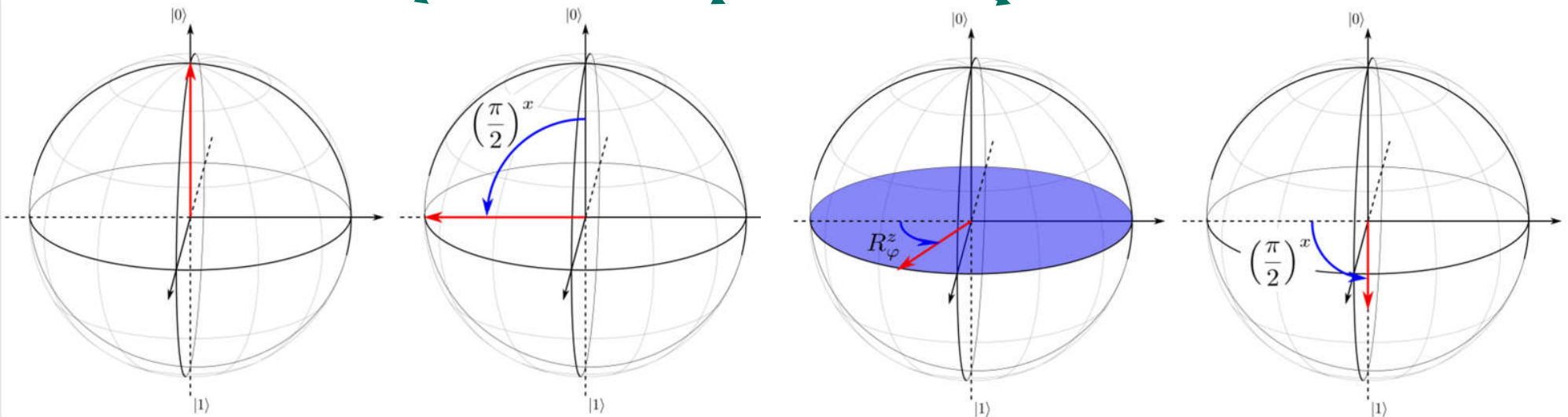
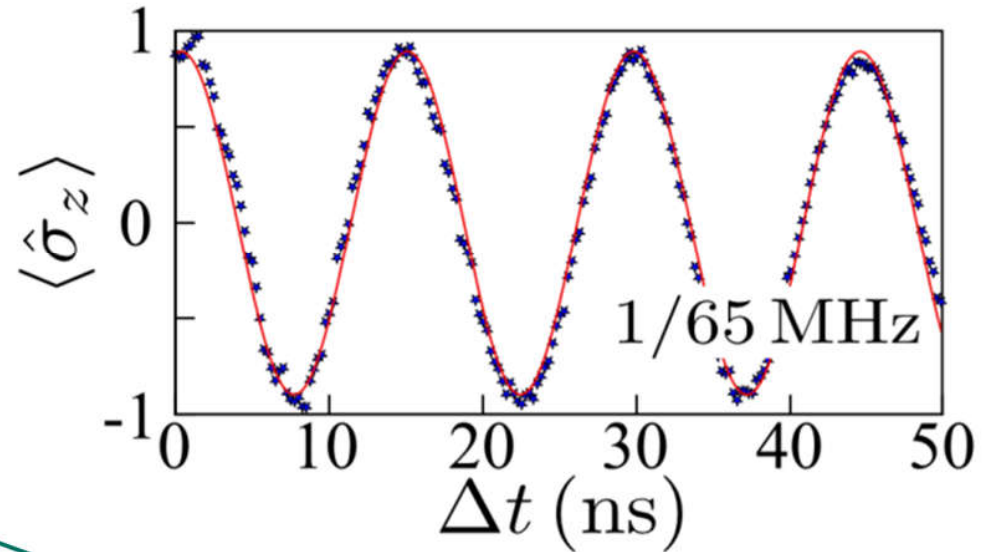
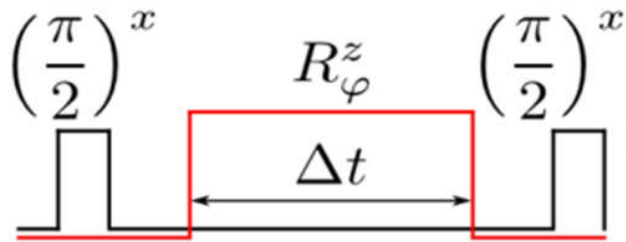


Pulsed measurements – Lifetime and coherence



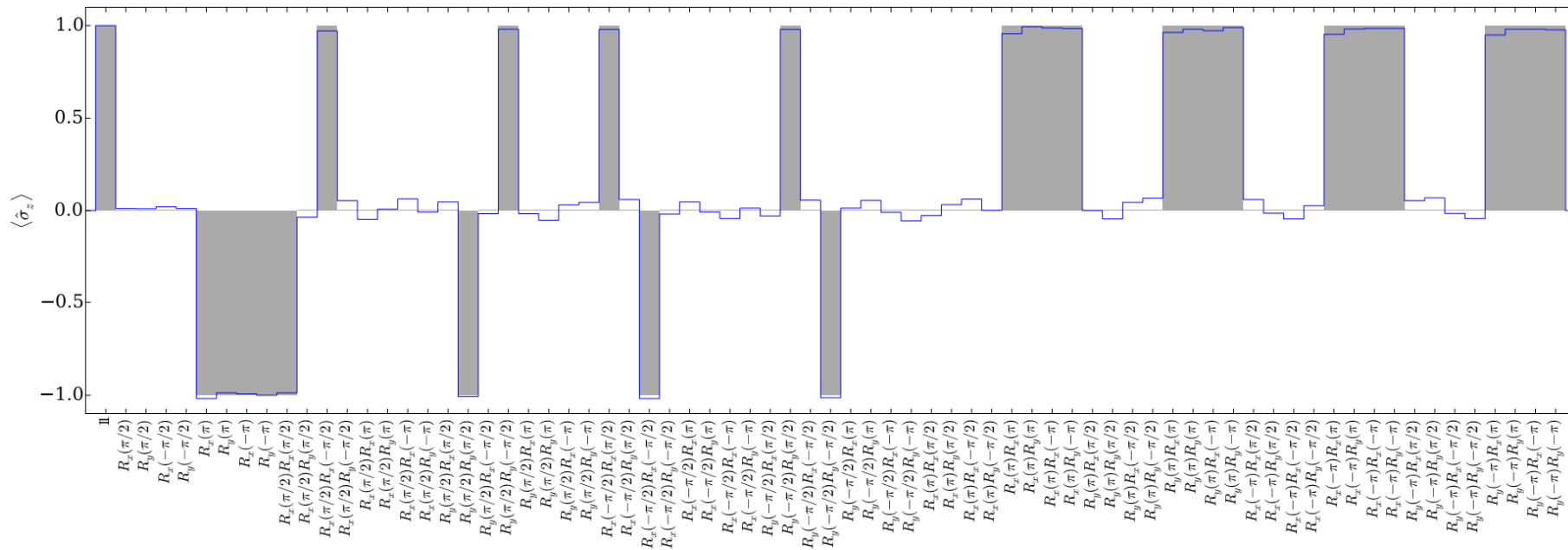


Pulsed measurements – fast z (energy splitting)-control





XYZ-tomography, benchmarking, state control



Full $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$ control, SSB-mixing,
 shaped pulses (DRAG)

→ Gate benchmarking (99.54%)

→ Precise qubit state control

→ Monitor decay $|\psi_i\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$ (x-axis)



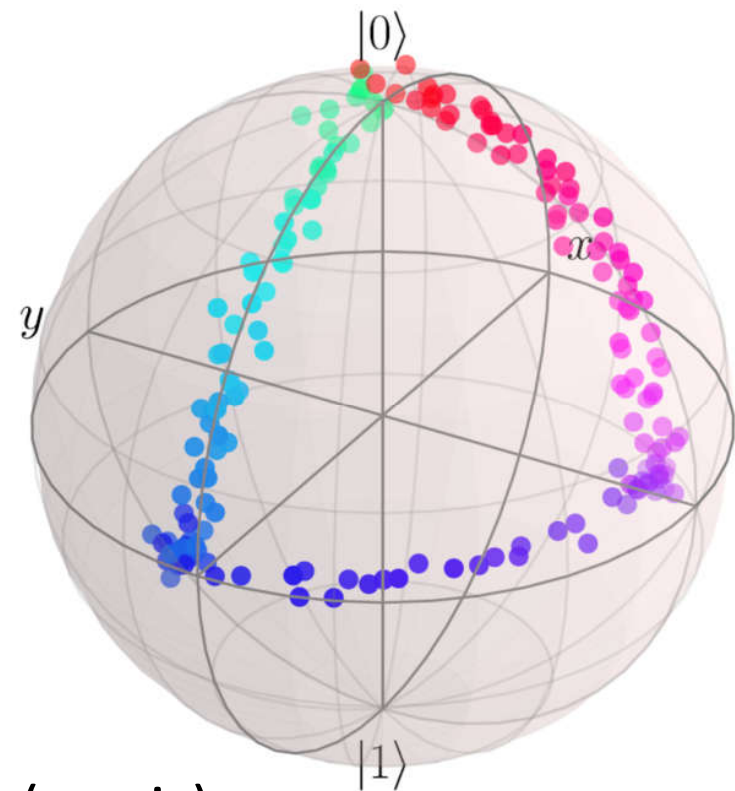
XYZ-tomography, benchmarking, state control

Full $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$ control, SSB-mixing,
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→ Gate benchmarking (99.54%)

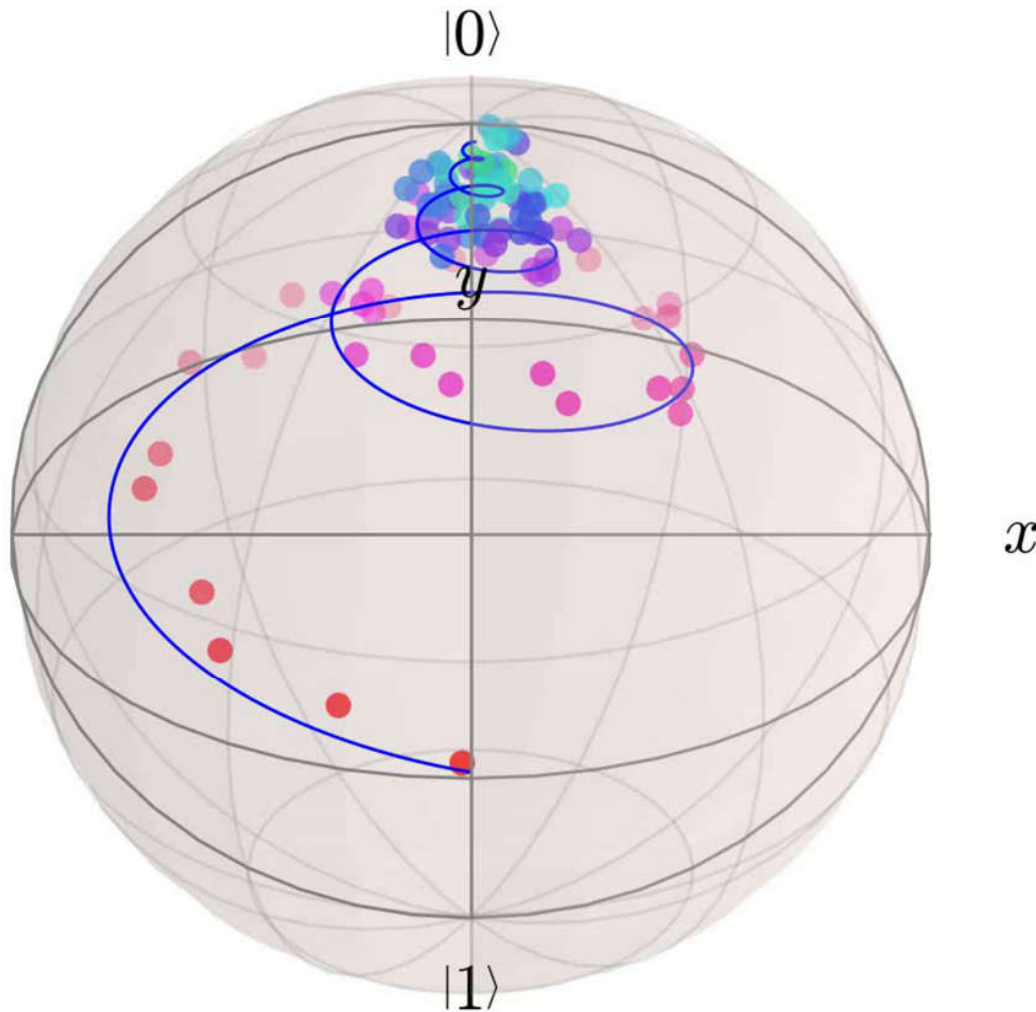
→ **Precise qubit state control**

→ Monitor decay $|\psi_i\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$ (x-axis)





XYZ-tomography, benchmarking, state control



→ Monitor decay $|\psi_i\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$ (**x-axis**)

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Ongoing

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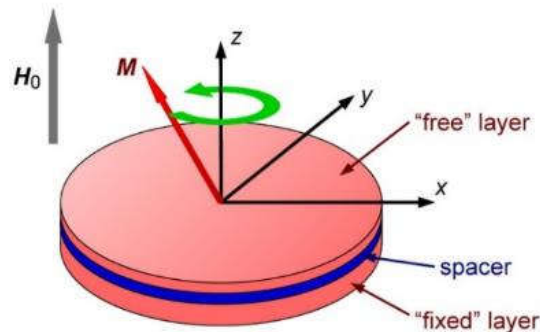
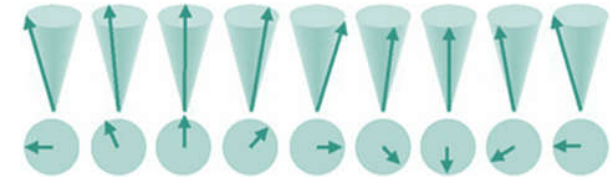


Magnonics: spin waves in nanostructures

Magnon: quantized spin wave excitation

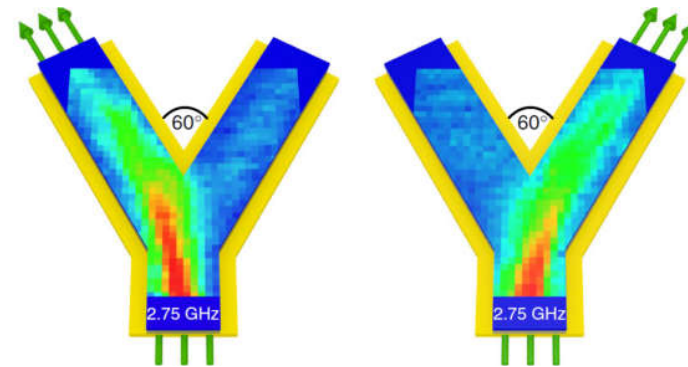
Future information technology

(e.g. spin-torque oscillator, spin-wave propagation control for logic)



Slavin *et al.*, Nat. Nanotech. 4, 479 (2009)

Linewidth $\Delta f > 1$ MHz



Vogt *et al.*, Nat. Commun. 5, 3727 (2014)

Attenuation length ~ 10 μm

Strong magnon damping: magnon/phonon/electron scattering

Grand challenge:

To understand physics, single magnon information needed!

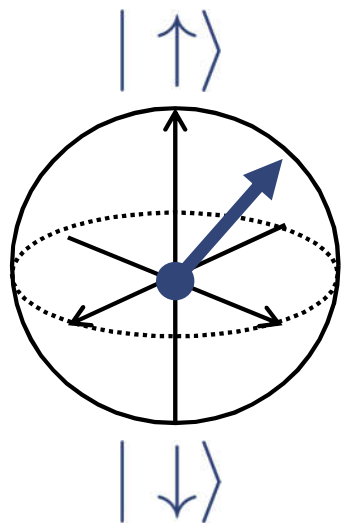


How to probe a single magnon?

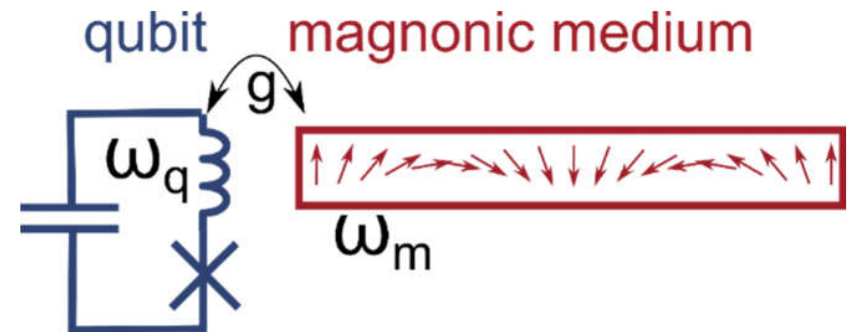


- Quantum ground state ($T=10$ mK) $\hbar\omega_m \gg k_B T$
- Ultra-low power spectroscopy, coherent coupling
- **How to achieve?**

Extend magnon to artificial spin!



$$|\Psi\rangle = \alpha|\uparrow\rangle + \beta|\downarrow\rangle$$

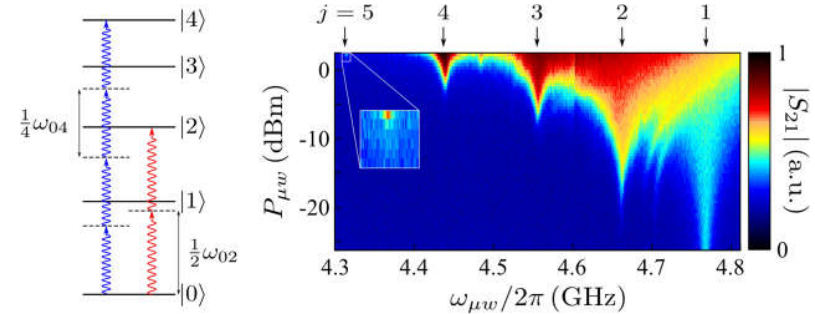


Access magnon lifetime and coherence via coherent coupling

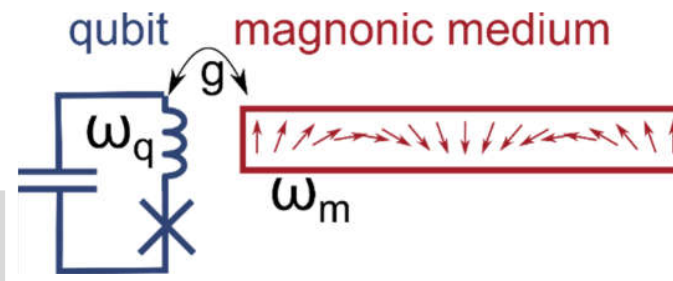
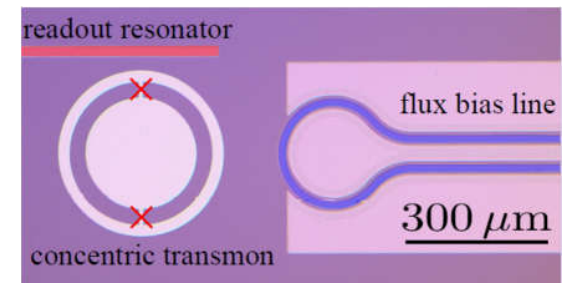
Use concentric transmon with σ_z coupling

Summary

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Thank you for your attention

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