CPW resonators Noise and Decoherence vs Spin Echo Xmon cQED



Fedorov G. P., Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology September 13, 2015

## 1 Coplanar waveguide resonators

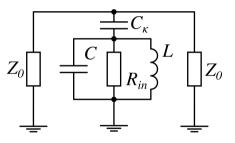
- Quality factors and effective parameters
- S-parameters
- Xmon design peculiarities
- Simulations
- Noise and decoherence versus Hahn echo technique
  - Quantum-mechanically treated dephasing
  - Classically treated dephasingHahn echo
  - Noise PSD
  - Who wins?
- 3 Xmon cQED
  - Circuit quantization
  - Eigenproblem for an isolated Xmon
  - Strong driving
  - Eigenproblem for a qubit-resonator system
  - Dispersive shifts

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#### Coplanar waveguide resonators



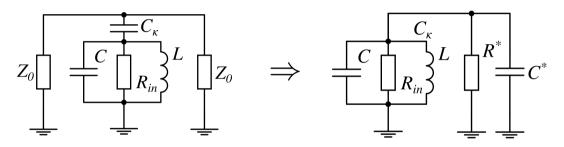
Capacitively coupled CPW resonator as a lumped-element model:



#### Coplanar waveguide resonators



Capacitively coupled CPW resonator as a lumped-element model:

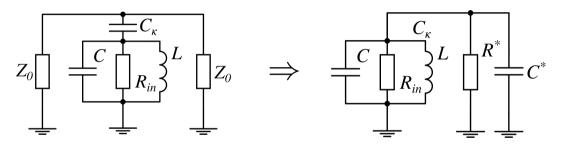


$$R^* = \frac{1 + \omega^2 C_\kappa^2 (Z_0/2)^2}{\omega^2 C_\kappa^2 (Z_0/2)}, \quad C^* = \frac{C_\kappa}{1 + \omega^2 C_\kappa^2 (Z_0/2)^2} \approx C_\kappa \text{ (for our case)}.$$

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Capacitively coupled CPW resonator as a lumped-element model:

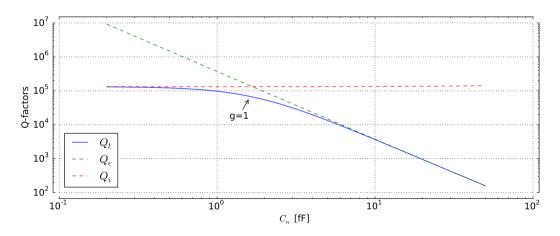


$$Q_i = \omega(C + C^*)R_{in}, \quad Q_e = \omega(C + C^*)R^*, \quad Q_l = \omega(C + C^*)\frac{1}{1/R^* + 1/R_{in}}.$$





Loaded, internal and external quality factors depending on  $C_{\kappa}$ :

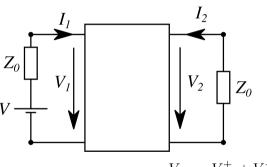


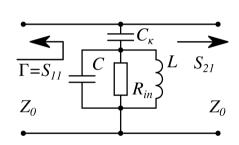
#### **S**-parameters

#### Coplanar waveguide resonators



General algorithm for calculating S-parameters of a given device:





$$V_{1,2} = V_{1,2}^+ + V_{1,2}^-,$$

Kirchgoff's laws 
$$\Rightarrow$$

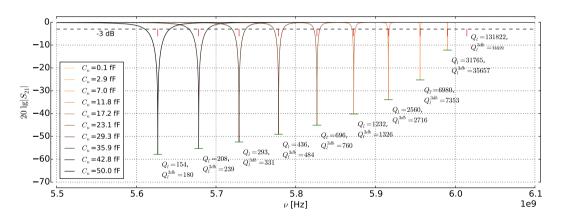
$$I_{1,2} = \frac{V_{1,2}^+ - V_{1,2}^-}{Z_0}$$

$$I_{1,2} = \frac{V_{1,2}^+ - V_{1,2}^-}{Z_0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} V_1^- \\ V_2^- \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^+ \\ V_2^+ \end{pmatrix}.$$

#### Coplanar waveguide resonators



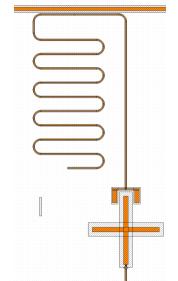
#### Transmission spectra for the shunting resonator depending on $C_{\kappa}$ :



#### Xmon design peculiarities

#### Coplanar waveguide resonators





 $l = \lambda/4$  coplanar resonators,  $W = 4 \,\mu m, \; G = 2 \,\mu m.$ 

Unconventional coupling area:

$$C_{\kappa}^{eff} = C_{\kappa} \cos \frac{\pi x_{\kappa}}{2l} ?$$

$$M_{\kappa} = ?$$

"Claw" coupler at the open end. Adds up some phase  $\phi(\omega)$  and can be replaced by

$$\Delta l = \frac{\phi(\omega_r)c}{2\omega_r\sqrt{\varepsilon_{eff}}}$$

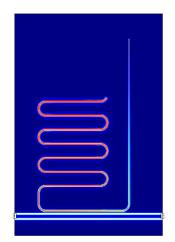
with extreme accuracy.

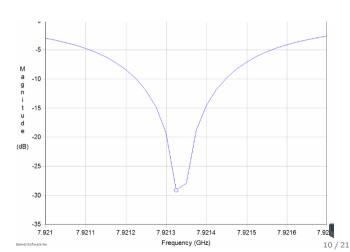
#### **Simulations**

#### Coplanar waveguide resonators



Resonator without a claw. Frequency expected from the length and  $C_{\kappa}$  (extracted from  $Q_L \approx 10^4$ ) is 7.925 GHz.



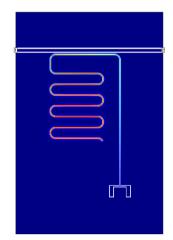


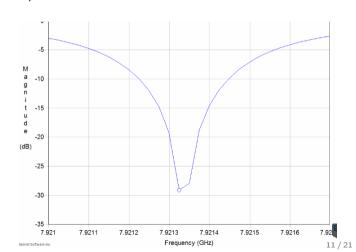
#### **Simulations**

#### Coplanar waveguide resonators



Resonator with a claw. Frequency expected from the previous simulation and  $\phi$  (also simulated separately for the given claw) is 7.4255 GHz.





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## Quantum-mechanically treated dephasing



### Classically treated dephasing



#### Hahn echo



#### Noise PSD



#### Who wins?



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# Circuit quantization Xmon cQED



## Eigenproblem for an isolated Xmon Xmon cQED



# Strong driving Xmon cQED



## Eigenproblem for a qubit-resonator system Xmon cQED



## Dispersive shifts Xmon cQED

