Passive Qubit State Detection via Light Distortion in a Superconductive-Fluid System with Field Amplification Shell

Jonathon Poe (noblesite@gmail.com)

Abstract:

We propose a theoretical framework for non-invasive qubit state detection based on light distortion caused by refractive index shifts in a cryogenic superconductive-fluid environment. By embedding a niobium-based qubit conductor in a dielectric medium such as liquid helium, and probing the surrounding fluid with coherent light, the model predicts phase shifts induced by Kerr-effect interactions. These shifts--although small--can be amplified using a multi-pass cavity and detected interferometrically ...

1. System Overview:

* Qubit Core: Superconducting metal (e.g., niobium) hosting transmon or flux-based qubits.
* Field Medium: Ultra-pure dielectric fluid (e.g., liquid helium or engineered cryo-fluorocarbon).
* Field Amplification Shell (QOFAS): Reflective, EM-reactive, or piezoelectric nanoparticles (e.g., silver, bismuth, or quartz) suspended in the fluid but isolated from the qubit surface.
* Light Probe: Coherent laser beams directed through the fluid near the conductor.
* Detector: High-precision interferometer or photonic phase sensor.

2. Core Hypothesis:

The qubit's quantum field subtly alters the polarizability of the surrounding fluid. Suspended particles modulate light scattering and refraction based on local EM field strength. Piezoelectric quartz nanoparticles resonate under EM exposure, inducing refractive index or scattering shifts without collapsing the wavefunction.

3. Theoretical Framework:

* Maxwell-Schrödinger Coupling
* Kerr and Faraday Effects
* QOFAS (Optical Field Amplification Shell)
* Quantum Non-Demolition Measurement (QND)

4. Observables & Equations:

* Phase shift: Deltaphi = (2pinL)/lambda
* Index shift: Deltan = alphaE^2
* Simulated Deltaphi at E = 3000 V/m ~ 8.06e-12 radians
* Multi-pass amplification confirms measurable fringe shifts

5. Challenges & Considerations:

* Prevent decoherence via fluid design
* Maintain cryo-stable lattice response in piezoelectric particles
* Isolate QOFAS particles electrically
* Minimize vibrational and thermal noise

6. Simulation Path:

* EM field modeling via FDTD or FEM
* Light-path simulation with phase-shift overlays
* Monte Carlo modeling of particle interaction
* Lattice vibration analysis under EM resonance

7. Conclusion:

This model enables passive readout of qubit states using optical phase modulation. The addition of QOFAS enhances detection sensitivity without disturbing the quantum state. Quartz nanoparticles may provide a scalable, cryogenically stable method for fringe shift amplification, enabling high-fidelity quantum state detection in future hardware systems.

Note:

Niobium is preferred over aluminum due to stronger EM tolerance and critical temperature (Tc approx. 9.2K vs approx. 1.2K), enabling better coupling and enhanced fringe response under superconductive conditions.