

Practical Superconducting Qubit Design Parameters, OJB

(Found in Chapter 24 of Prof. Hiu Wong's Quantum Computing Architecture and Hardware for Engineers book, see reference section)

Resonator length design equation (57:18)

<https://youtu.be/kPrEJo60p5s?si=0uKJz-pZd5CPxZhg&t=3438>

Transmon design equations (102:00)

<https://youtu.be/kPrEJo60p5s?si=8QZQten1XjQyUCO5&t=3720>

Example single qubit gate design equations (102:27)

https://youtu.be/kPrEJo60p5s?si=j1pS4xu31QPxNC_F&t=3747

Translate to Circuit Parameters



Tutorial 04

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &= E_{21} - E_{10}, \\
 &= -E_c. \\
 E_c &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{|e|^2}{C}. \quad \text{Get: } C_g + C_J + C_S
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha > 0.1 \omega_{10} \\
 \frac{E_J}{E_c} > 50 \\
 R_{n,min} < R_n < R_{n,max}
 \end{aligned}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{aligned}
 E_{10} &= \hbar \omega_0, \\
 &= \sqrt{8E_c E_J} - E_c. \\
 E_J &= \frac{I_c \Phi_0}{2\pi}. \quad \text{Get: } I_c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta(T=0) &= 1.764 k T_c \\
 I_c &= \frac{\pi \Delta}{2 R_n |e|} \\
 I_c R_n &= \frac{\pi \Delta}{2 |e|} \quad \text{Get: } R_n
 \end{aligned}$$

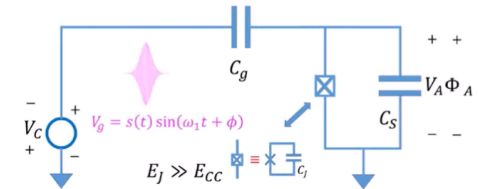


Fig. 21.1 A transmon with AC external voltage for 1-qubit implementation. The circuit is the same as that in Fig. 20.3 except the external voltage only has AC component with an envelope function, $s(t)$.

24.3.2 Design of Feedline and Resonator

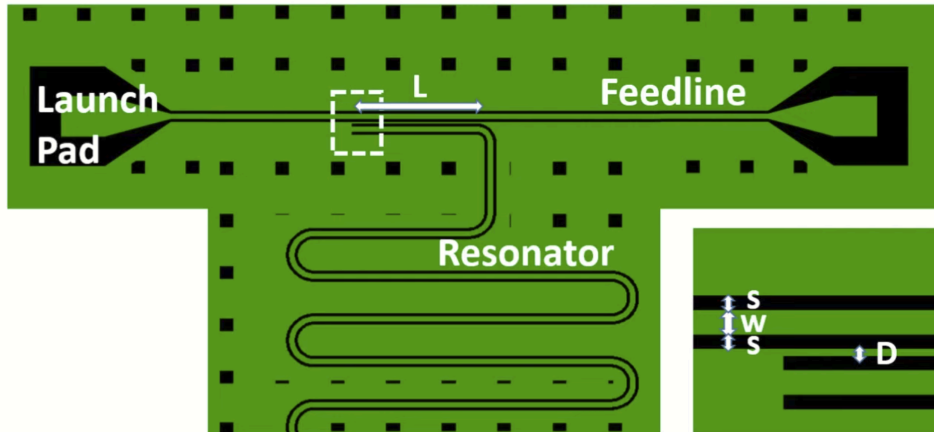
24.3.2.1 CPW Design

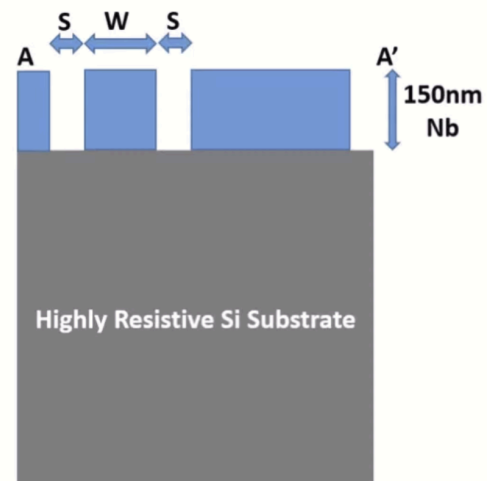
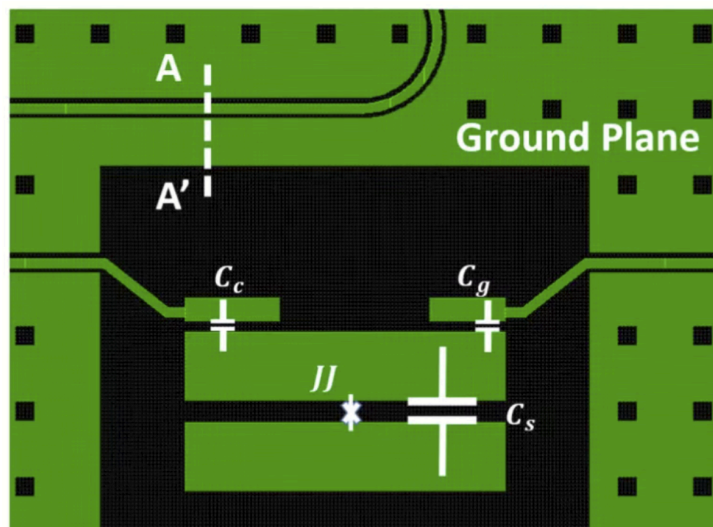
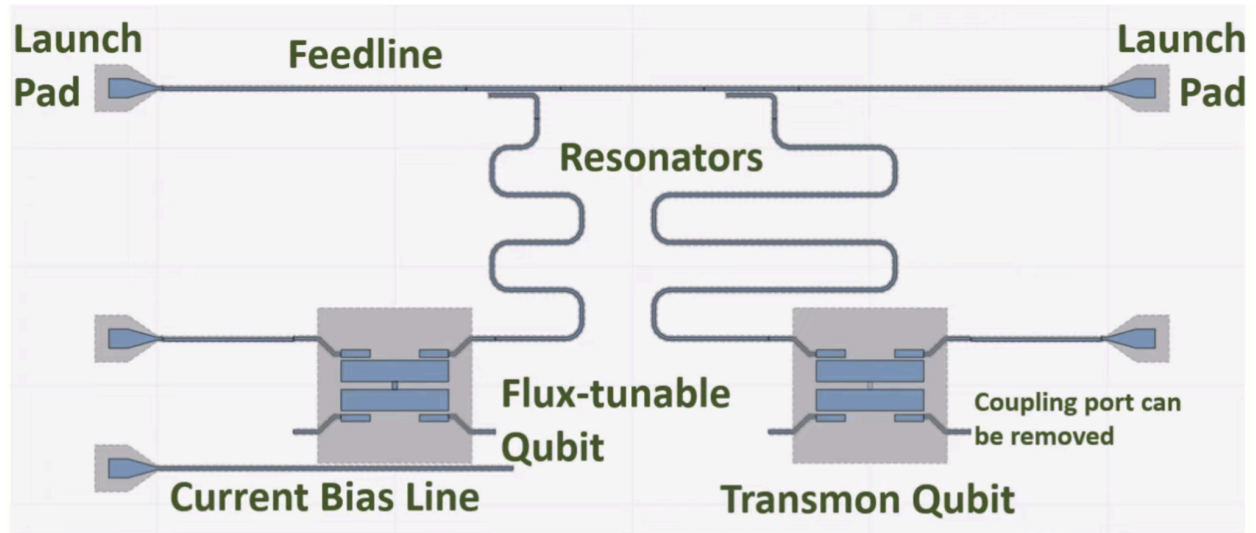
Firstly, we need to design the feedline and the resonator to have the same characteristic impedance, Z_0 , as the system has. Here we assume $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$. To do this, we can go through analytical calculations or simulations. One can find that $s = 5.8 \mu\text{m}$ and $w = 10 \mu\text{m}$ will give the required characteristic impedance by using the tools in [5] or [6]. Reference [6] is based on [7].

24.3.2.2 $\lambda/4$ -Resonator Design

We need to design a $\lambda/4$ -resonator with $\omega_r = 2\pi \times 7 \text{ GHz}$. Since an electromagnetic wave will have a shorter wavelength in matters than in a vacuum, we need to find the effective relative dielectric constant, ϵ_{eff} , so that we can find the wavelength and, thus, the length of the CPW. This can be performed by using simulations. For example, in [8], the effective relative dielectric constant for the EM fields for metals on the top of a silicon substrate is extracted to be 6.1. Therefore, the length of the resonator is found to be

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \frac{\lambda_{\text{matter}}}{4}, \\
 &= \frac{\lambda_{\text{vacuum}}}{4\sqrt{\epsilon_{eff}}}, \\
 &= \frac{c}{4f\sqrt{\epsilon_{eff}}}, \\
 &= \frac{3 \times 10^8}{4 \times 7 \times 10^9 \times \sqrt{6.1}} \text{ m}, \\
 &= 4.338 \text{ mm},
 \end{aligned} \tag{24.4}$$





Additional References

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