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<https://github.com/SangersJeroen/AP3442>

Quantum dots

- (a) (i) How can individual electrons be trapped in semiconductor quantum dots?
Using back gates you can fabricate a confining potential in a two-dimensional electron gas. If this fabricated quantum dot is small enough the charging energy required for a second electron to jump in is smaller than the thermal energy available.
- (ii) What are some common material platforms?
Common materials are a Gallium-Arsenide and Aluminium-Gallium-Arsenide interface. If the materials have a different bandgap then a two-dimensional electron gas will be formed. Nowadays, they use Silicon or Germanium.
- (b) (i) What does the charge stability diagram of a double quantum dot look like?
For zero inter-dot capacitance it has horizontally and vertically evenly spaced lines. If there is inter-dot capacitance the squares made by the previously straight lines turn in to hexagons due to the presence of an electron in dot A changing the energy level in dot B. The lines are now slanted as well.
- (ii) What physical effects do we see?
We see the inter-dot capacitances, the number of electrons in each dot, and, the currents for certain gate voltages.
- (iii) How can we measure a charge stability diagram?
One can measure the current through a third closely placed quantum dot since this dot will also be affected by the number of electrons in the first two quantum dots. Measuring the current through the third quantum dot whilst sweeping the gate voltages of the other two quantum dots allows us to construct the charge stability diagram.
- (c) Explain how the state of a single electron spin in a quantum dot can be read out. What experimental conditions need to be met for the read-out to achieve high fidelity?
Since the energies of spin-up and spin-down electrons are different it is possible to raise the gate voltage of the quantum dot such that one of the spin states is above the Fermi-energy level of the source so that the electron will jump out. This transition can be monitored by looking at the current through a quantum point contact given that we can measure currents in the nano-amperes.
- (d) Explain two methods for the coherent control of a single electron spin in a quantum dot. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of both. Bonus: explain a third method.
One way is by using an extra oscillating magnetic field perpendicular to the static magnetic field, this oscillating field has a component that couples to the electron spin and causes Rabi-oscillations. Another way is by using the electric-dipole interaction, using this method you put an oscillating electric signal on one of the electrodes to pull and push the electron in the well such that it sees an apparent magnetic field that induces Rabi-oscillations. The second method makes it easier to address single atoms and allows for all-electrical control. A third way for electrical driving is using a magnetic field gradient from a small magnetic material, this however causes dephasing since the spin is now coupled to the charge.
- (e) Explain two types of two-qubit gates between single-electron spin qubits in quantum dots. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of both. Bonus: explain a third method.
You can control the qubits and thus implement gates by either driving electrically by changing the voltage on a gate or you can apply gate voltage pulses. In addition, you can also implement magnetic driving by passing a current through a wire next to the qubits.

- (f) (i) What are the limiting decoherence mechanism for single-spin qubits in quantum dots?
The limiting decoherence mechanism is spin dephasing characterised by T_2^ .*
- (ii) How do they impact the fidelity of single-shot readout and of single- and two-qubit gates?
If the spin state decays before read-out you have no way of knowing what the spin state was.
- (iii) How did the timescales and limiting mechanisms evolve over the years?
The timescales got longer by $100\times$ twice by eliminating excess nuclear spins in the substrate. T_2^ times are now up to 250 microseconds with a pure Silicon-28 substrate.*
- (iv) To what extent can dynamical decoupling techniques extend the decoherence times?
They reduce the coupling between the qubit spin and the nuclear spin of the substrate, this removes the randomness in felt magnetic field.
- (v) What does this tell us about the decoherence mechanisms?
That random noise magnetic fields cause decoherence.
- (g) (i) What are the limiting energy relaxation mechanisms for single-spin qubits in quantum dots?
Heisenberg exchange and Ising exchange, in the first the XIX_2 and YIY_2 interaction are taken into account and only matter if the spin-level splitting of both qubits are similar.
- (ii) How do they impact the fidelity of single-shot readout and of single- and two-qubit gates?
They decrease the fidelity since they allow electron spins to flip and tunnel to the other quantum dots.
- (iii) How did the timescales and limiting mechanisms evolve over the years?
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- (h) (i) What are the main challenges for scaling up spin qubits in quantum dots?
Bringing in the control electronic wires to the qubits you want to control.
- (ii) What main ideas exist for overcoming these challenges?
Big monolithic arrays of qubits.

Nitrogen vacancy qubits

- How is the NV electron spin qubit formed?
In a Carbon-13 diamond lattice two carbon atoms are removed and one of them is replaced by a Nitrogen-14 atom such that there is one free unbound electron spin and one excess nuclear spin in the lattice due to the vacancy and added nitrogen atom respectively.
- How can the NV electron spin be read out? How is it manipulated?
The electron spin can be read-out using a laser that excites it from the ground state to an excited state after which it fluoresces, this fluorescence is what we see and measure. The resonant frequency of the laser depends on the spin state.
- How can we perform two-qubit gates between two NV electron spin qubits?
Since the electron spin and the nuclear spin interact by the hyperfine interaction (at 2MHz) and the nuclear spin reacts to the electron spin electric field via quadrupole interaction if it is a ^{14}N nuclear spin (-5 MHz). A two-qubit CNOT gate is then implemented by driving the nuclear spin at an interaction frequency such that the spin of the electron flips.

4. What is the limiting decoherence mechanism for the NV electron spin qubit?
It's the electron spin decoherence.
5. What additional qubits can be provided within a single NV centre? (N15/14,C13)
There can be two qubits total, one electron spin qubit and one nuclear spin qubit or a nuclear spin qubit depending on the nitrogen isotope, for N14 99.6% abundance it is a qubit (spin-1) and for N15 0.4% abundance it is a qubit (spin-1/2).
6. How can we extend qubit coherence by DD? Why does this work?
Since a qubit picks up phase from the Carbon-13 nuclear spin bath's magnetic fields, which are highly random, it does not work if we only apply one pulse, so we apply many such π pulses. This is dynamical decoupling from the environment.
7. How can we (selectively) control a ^{13}C nuclear spin by flipping the electron spin back and forth? How can we entangle the electron spin and a ^{13}C spin?
The evolution of the Carbon-13 nuclear spin depends on the electron spin in the controllable NV-centre by the hyperfine coupling between the spins. Thus, by changing the electron spin from zero to up or down we can tune the axis and rate of the nuclear spin change since these two axis don't commute we can completely control the rotation of the spin and entangle the nuclear spin with the electron spin. Different nuclear spins in the diamond lattice feel different electrical field strengths and thus precess at different rates, allowing selective control over any individual spins
8. What are the main challenges in scaling up? What ideas exist for overcoming the challenges?
The interaction that allows for control of multiple nuclear spins scales inversely with the distance cubed so it makes it hard to control many nuclear spins. But scaling up would look like 50 nuclear spins coupled to a single defect and then coupling defects together by magnetic coupling. But this will be limited by: crosstalk, frequency crowding, fan-out or heating.

Superconducting qubits

1. Conceptually describe the transmon qubit, the role of its components and the relevant energy scales.
A transmon qubit is a small superconducting circuit that is made up of an inductor made of two Josephson junctions, and, a capacitor. The inductor is nonlinear such that the energy levels of the oscillator are not evenly spaced, such that a two-level system can be made.
2. How are modern superconducting made, and what do they look like?
They are made on chips and look just like the traces on a normal circuit board. And are also made by etching and deposition.
3. How is single-qubit control of transmon qubits achieved (three axis)?
The qubit is controlled by driving using microwave frequency pulse, the X and Y rotations are implemented by using signals of different phases. A Z rotation is an effective extra phase picked up due to the slightly faster rotation around the quantization axis, this faster rotation is due to the change in the energies of the qubit levels that was tuned by changing the magnetic flux through the SQUID.
4. What is the most straightforward way of coupling two superconducting qubits?
Directly capacitively coupling them.
5. What is the Hamiltonian of a superconducting qubit plus resonator system? Which roles do microwave resonators play in superconducting qubit experiments, and which operating regimes do we distinguish?

The total Hamiltonian consist of the smaller Hamiltonians of the quantized field, the 2-level system, the electric dipole interaction, and dissipation terms. The microwave resonator lines are used to read-out qubits, mediate interactions between qubits, and, protect qubits from the continuum. Operating regimes we distinguish between are the dispersive and resonant regimes.

6. Explain the concept of the vacuum Rabi splitting and vacuum Rabi oscillations.

Since there are two levels that are on-resonance and the levels are coupled together we get an avoided crossing of the energy levels. Vacuum Rabi oscillations are the continuously emitting and reabsorbing of photons by the two-level system into the cavity.

7. Describe qubit readout in the dispersive regime. How is frequency multiplexing used to read out multiple qubits through a single feedline?

In the dispersive regime the existence of a photon in the qubit changes the resonance frequency of the resonator. We can then probe the qubit state by looking at the transmission of the resonator for certain frequencies. You can then probe multiple qubits together by having a common feedline capacitively coupled to qubit resonators.

8. How can qubits be coupled together in the dispersive regime, and two-qubit gates implemented? What are the relevant energy scales?

They can be coupled together but coupling both qubits to a common resonator and the virtual states therein. This coupling causes new bonding and anti-bonding states, letting the states evolve under the new coupled hamiltonian you get an iSWAP gate. Energy scale is about 5GHz.

9. How can additional energy levels be used to implement a CPhase gate?

The higher excited states can be used to create anti-bonding to the $|11\rangle$ state by then adiabatically changing the flux this state is the only state that picks up an extra phase.

10. What effect does charge noise have on the qubit properties and what steps have been taken to reduce those effects?

Charge noise causes decoherence and can flip the state of the qubit. Researchers now mainly use the region in which the Josephson energy is 50 times larger than the charging energy, in this regime the qubit energy levels are flat.

11. What our noise sources affect superconducting qubits?

The noise effects the rate of dephasing of the system.

12. Describe the scaling challenges.

Mapping the feedlines on a 2D chip is getting impossible for bigger qubit chips.

Ion trap qubits

1. What ingredients are needed to trap charged particles such as ions in vacuum?

Time dependant electric fields originating from different electrodes.

2. Conceptually, in what types of internal state of the ion are qubits encoded?

The levels are hyperfine split states in single atoms that can be excited with lasers.

3. What are the implications for addressing the qubits?

Beams of light are steered onto specific ions such that there is limited crosstalk.

4. How is a register of ion trap qubits read out?

By shining a green laser onto the ions. Ions with their internal S state occupied get pump to and excited state and then fluoresce when this excited state decays.

5. How does a laser field interact with a trapped ion? What possible transitions are allowed?

The Hamiltonian of the ion consists of the motional state of the ion in the trap modelled by a harmonic oscillator and an effective two level system, the interaction is then described by an interaction hamiltonian that consists of terms coupling the travelling laser light and the two level system. The transitions allowed are from ground to excited state with or without changing motional state or from excited state to ground state with or without changing motional state. Going to a higher motional state goes via the blue sideband and going to a lower motional state goes via the red sideband.

6. How does the two-qubit Cirac-Zoller gate work?

Having two ions in their motional ground state and being either excited or in the ground state for the qubit system. We can map the qubit system of one of the ions into the ions motional state, and then excite the qubit system into an auxiliary excited state and back so that it picks up a phase. Then remapping the motional state back to the qubit state we see a negation of sign if the original atom was in an excited qubit state.

7. How are ions cooled to their motional ground state?

By means of doppler cooling, shooting a slightly redly detuned laser at the ion it only gets absorbed if the ion moves at the right velocity towards the laser, the ion then absorbs the photon and its momentum and slows down temporarily. Another way is by red sideband cooling in which the ion moves to an excited qubit lower motional state.

8. Discuss the scaling challenges.

The scaling challenges are the designs of the traps to hold that many qubits?

Adiabatic quantum computing

1. What is the central idea of adiabatic quantum computing? What determines the speed of adiabatic quantum computation?

That the solution of a hard problem is encoded in a Hamiltonian H_1 and that the ground state of a different Hamiltonian H_0 is easy to prepare, if these don't commute we can slowly vary the system from H_0 to H_1 and measure the end result to get the solution to the problem. The speed is determined by the smallest gap between eigenvalues, you need to vary the system slow enough that you stay in the ground state.

2. Describe the class of problems that is commonly studied with prototype adiabatic quantum computers. How are these problems mapped onto a adiabatic quantum computer?

Combinatorial optimization problems, in which the solution is the function of a weighted bit string. These problems are classically NP hard. To solve the problem the input bit string is characterised by spins and the solution as an Ising hamiltonian

3. Describe the most common physical realization of adiabatic quantum computers. What is the state-of-the-art, and how does it compare to other qubit approaches?

The most common implementation is with superconducting qubits with the qubit encoded in the clockwise or counter-clockwise flow of current. What's different is that the gates between qubits are made using other superconducting structures.

4. What is the current understanding of the quantum speed-up achieved by prototype adiabatic quantum computers? Why is there sometimes controversy around the claims made?

The speed-up of the quantum algorithm is often compared to the classical alternative (quantum annealing vs classical annealing). People sometimes test on small problems and then extrapolate to bigger problems.

5. What is known about the power of future adiabatic quantum computers? How do they differ from today's prototypes?

They want to implement non-stochastic hamiltonians which are then equivalent to the quantum circuit model.

6. What is the role of quantum coherence, entanglement and relaxation in adiabatic quantum computing?

It is not clear whether entanglement is needed for the speed-up and coherence is not maintained for a long time in the DWave quantum computer.

7. Outline how the equivalent of Grover's algorithm can be run on an adiabatic quantum computer. Is the same speed-up achieved as with the circuit model?

The hamiltonian H_0 is implemented as identity matrix minus an equal superposition of eigenstates and the final hamiltonian H_1 is the identity matrix minus the marked state. Moving from H_0 to H_1 solves the problem. The speed-up is still quadratic since you know where the minimum energy gap is, thus you do not need to move slowly over the hole range.