Two-Qubit Dynamics with Josephson Qubits

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Background

Background

Cooper Pair Box

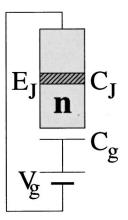


Figure: http://journals.aps.org/rmp/pdf/10.1103/RevModPhys.73.357

Background SQUIDs

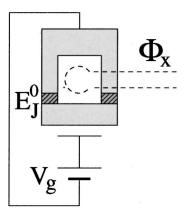


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Background

Single-Qubit Charging Diagram

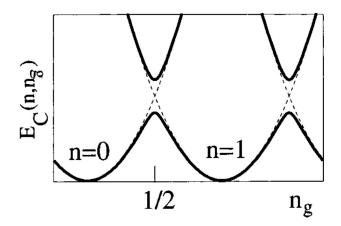


Figure: A simple caption

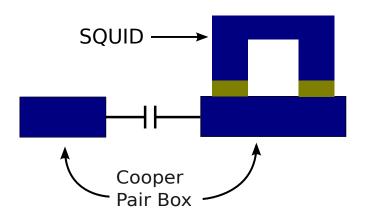
Background

Previous Experiments

Ref

http://journals.aps.org/prl/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevLett.78.4817 http://journals.aps.org/prl/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevLett.79.2328

Basic Idea



The Circuit

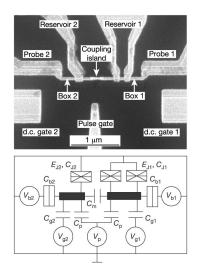


Figure: http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v421/n6925/full/nature01365.html

Charging Diagram of Two-Qubit Case

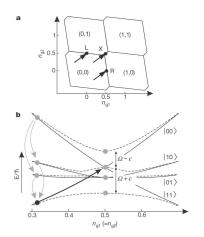


Figure: http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v421/n6925/full/nature01365.html

Points L and R

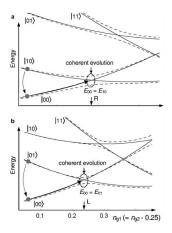


Figure: http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.193.5098&rep=rep1&type=pdf

Charging Diagram Level Curves

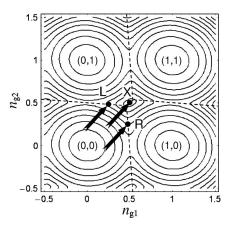


Figure: http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.193.5098&rep=rep1&type=pdf

Charging-Energy Diagram

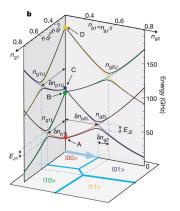


Figure: http://qudev.ethz.ch/content/courses/QSIT09/pdfs/Yamamoto2003.pdf

Hamiltonian

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} E_{00} & -\frac{1}{2}E_{J1} & -\frac{1}{2}E_{J2} & 0\\ -\frac{1}{2}E_{J1} & E_{10} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}E_{J2}\\ -\frac{1}{2}E_{J2} & 0 & E_{01} & -\frac{1}{2}E_{J1}\\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2}E_{J2} & -\frac{1}{2}E_{J1} & E_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

Where...

- $E_{n1n2} = E_{c1}(n_{g1} n_1)^2 + E_{c2}(n_{g2} n_2)^2 + E_m(n_{g1} n_1)(n_{g2} n_2)$
- \triangleright E_{Ji} is the Josephson energy of the i^{th} box
- ▶ $E_{c1,c2} = 4e^2 C_{\Sigma 2,\Sigma 1}/2(C_{\Sigma 1}C_{\Sigma 2} C_m^2)$ are the effective Cooper pair charging energies
- $ightharpoonup C_{\Sigma i}$ is the sum of all capacitances connected to the i^{th} island
- ▶ $n_{g1,g2} = (C_{g1,g2}V_{g1,g2} + C_pV_p)/2e$ is the charge, indiced by the gate and pulse voltages, on the qubits
- $E_m = 4e^2 C_m/(C_{\Sigma 1}C_{\Sigma 2} C_m^2)$ is the coupling energy of the qubits

Probabilities

Initially, $|\psi\rangle = |00\rangle$

Using this Hamiltonian and an ideal rectangular pulse of length Δt ,

$$p_{1,2}(1) = \frac{1}{4} \left(2 - (1 - \chi_{1,2}) cos[(\Omega + \epsilon) \Delta t] - (1 + \chi_{1,2}) cos[(\Omega - \epsilon) \Delta t] \right)$$

Where...

$$\chi_{1,2} = \frac{E_{J_2,J_1}^2 - E_{J_1,J_2}^2) + E_m^2/4}{4\hbar^2 \Omega \epsilon}$$

•
$$\epsilon = \sqrt{(E_{J1} - E_{J2})^2 + (E_m/2)^2}/2\hbar$$

State Readout

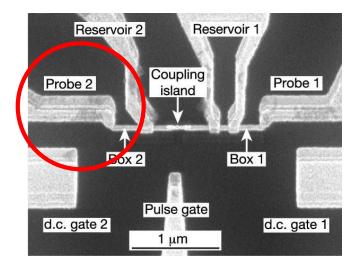


Figure: http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v421/n6925/full/nature01365.html

Parameter Measurements / Frequency Responses

- Tune system by bringing to point L or R, exciting oscillations in one qubit
- Get cosines with exponential decay
- Fourier transform gives frequencies, which define E_{J1} or E_{J2}
- Drive system to point X and perform same Fourier measurement
- This time, get 2 frequencies, $\Omega \pm \epsilon$

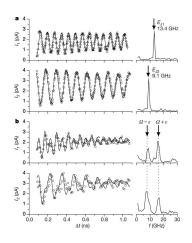


Figure: http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v421/n6925/full/nature01365.html

EJ1 dependence of spectrum components



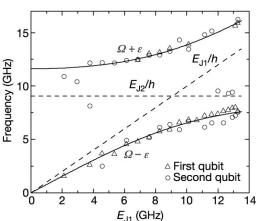


Figure: http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v421/n6925/full/nature01365.html

Coherence

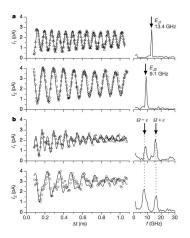
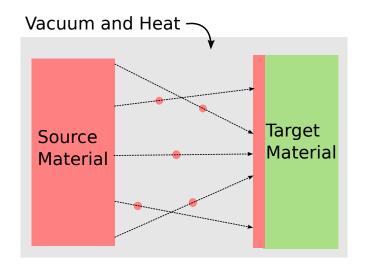
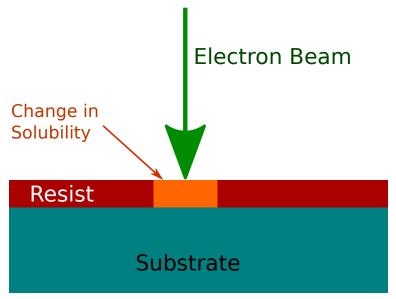


Figure: http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v421/n6925/full/nature01365.html

Evapouration (Deposition)



Electron Beam Lithography (EBL)



Fabrication Techniques Etching

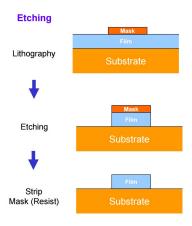


Figure: http://www.mrsec.harvard.edu/education/ap298r2004/Erli%20chen%20Fabrication%20III%20-%20Etching.pdf

Lift-off

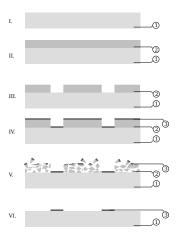


Figure: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lift-off_%28microtechnology%29

SEM image of a SQUID qubit

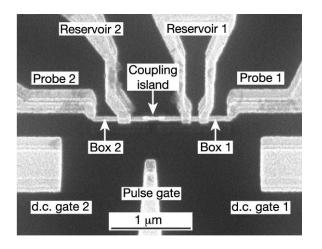


Figure: http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v421/n6925/full/nature01365.html

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Reference Papers

 $\label{lem:http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v421/n6925/full/nature01365.html $$ $$ http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.193.5098\&rep=rep1&type=pdf (Figures cited individually) $$$