

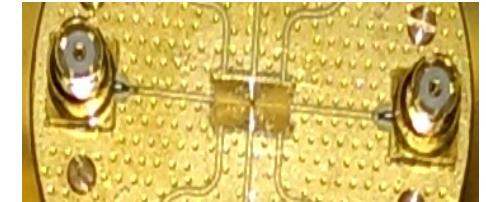
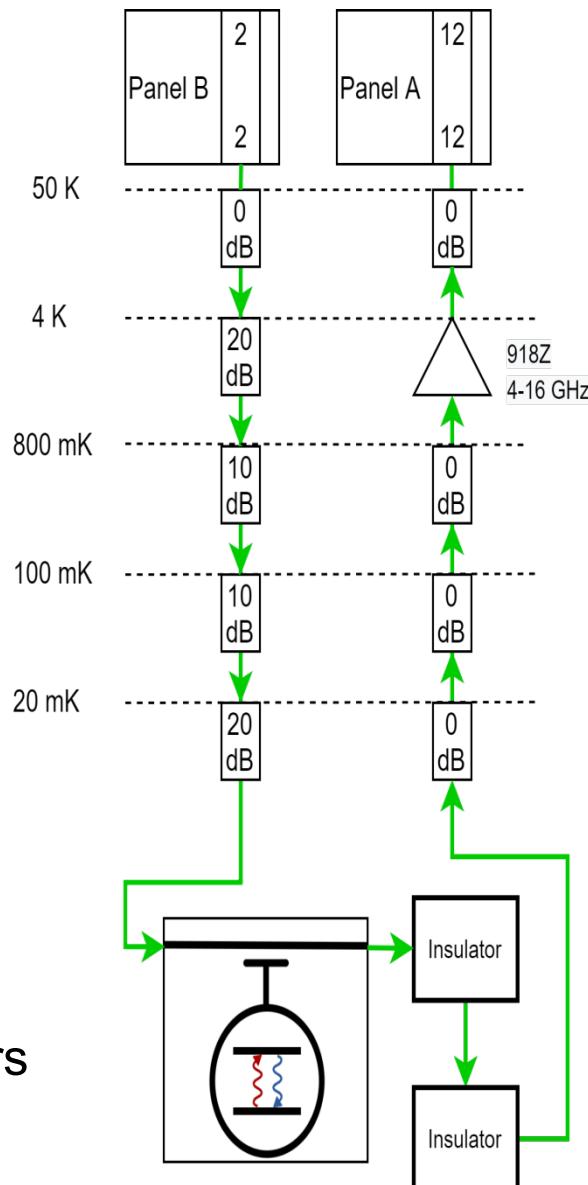
Measurement setup for microwave characterization of superconducting quantum systems

Shamil Kadyrmetov, PhD student

Skoltech

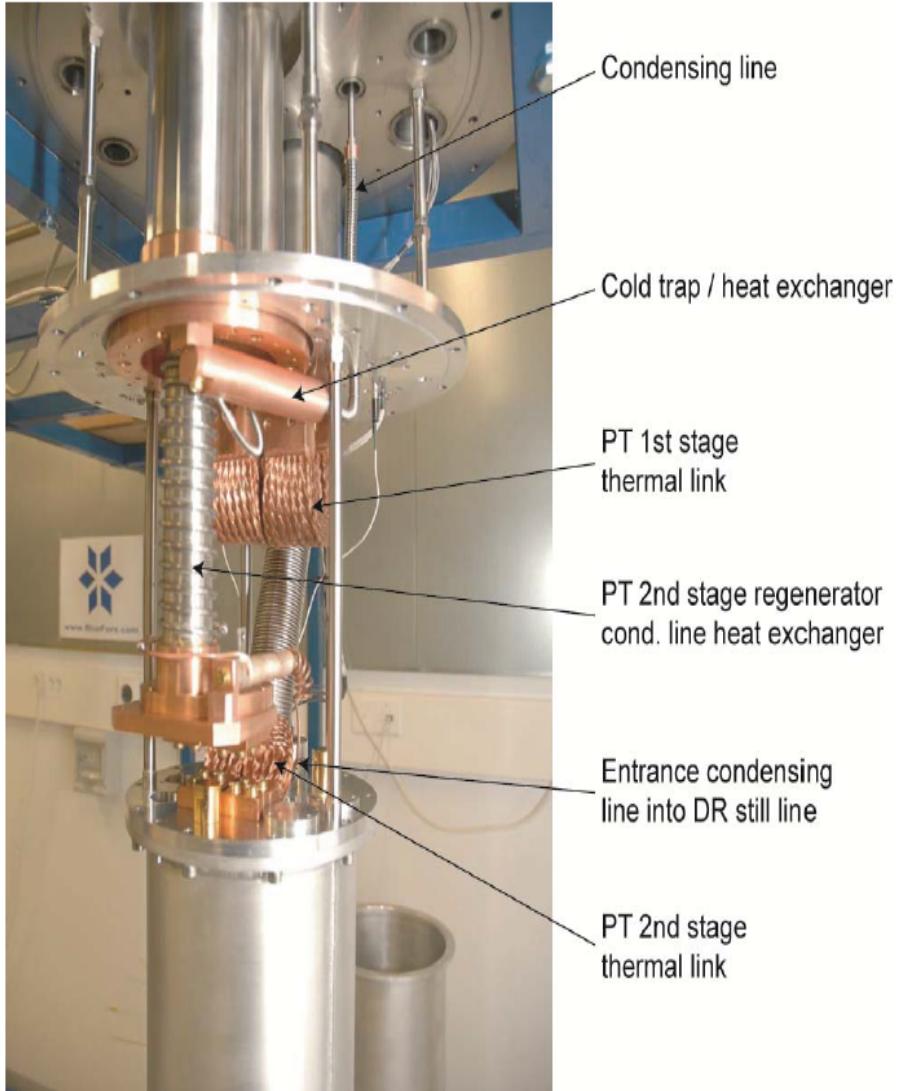
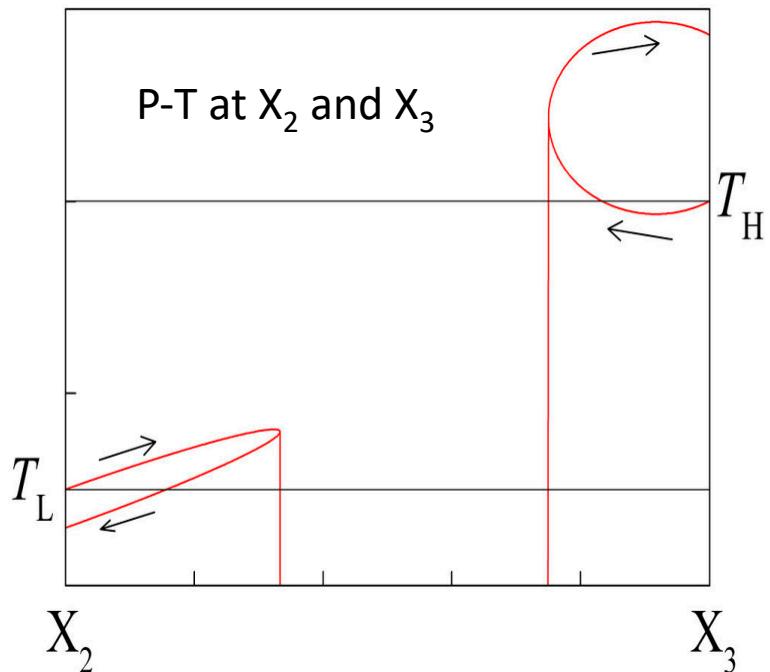
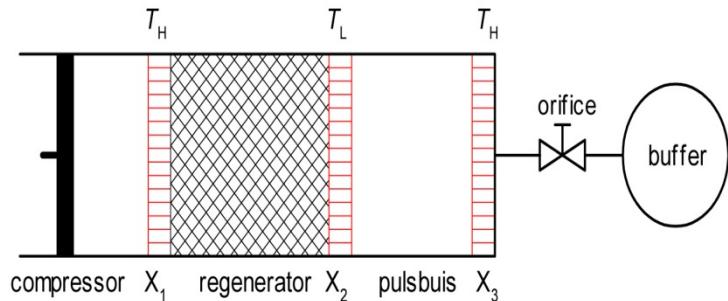
Equipment and usage schematics

1. Cryogenic system:
 - 1.1 Dilution refrigerator
2. DC measurement equipment
 - 2.1 Current/voltage source
 - 2.2 Digitizers
3. Passive devices
 - 3.1 Attenuators
 - 3.2 Line couplers
 - 3.3 Filters
 - 3.4 Mixers
 - 3.5 Circulators
4. CW measurements
 - 4.1 MW amplifiers
 - 4.3 Microwave generators
 - 4.4 Vector Network Analyzers
 - 4.5 Spectrum Analyzers

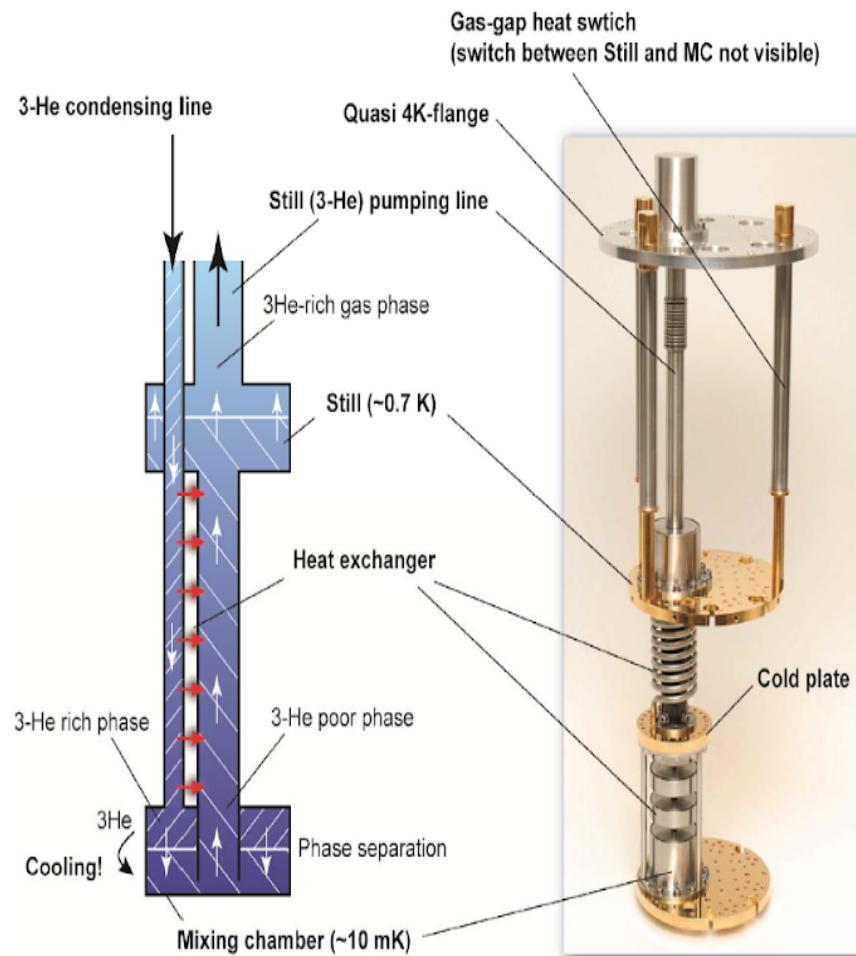
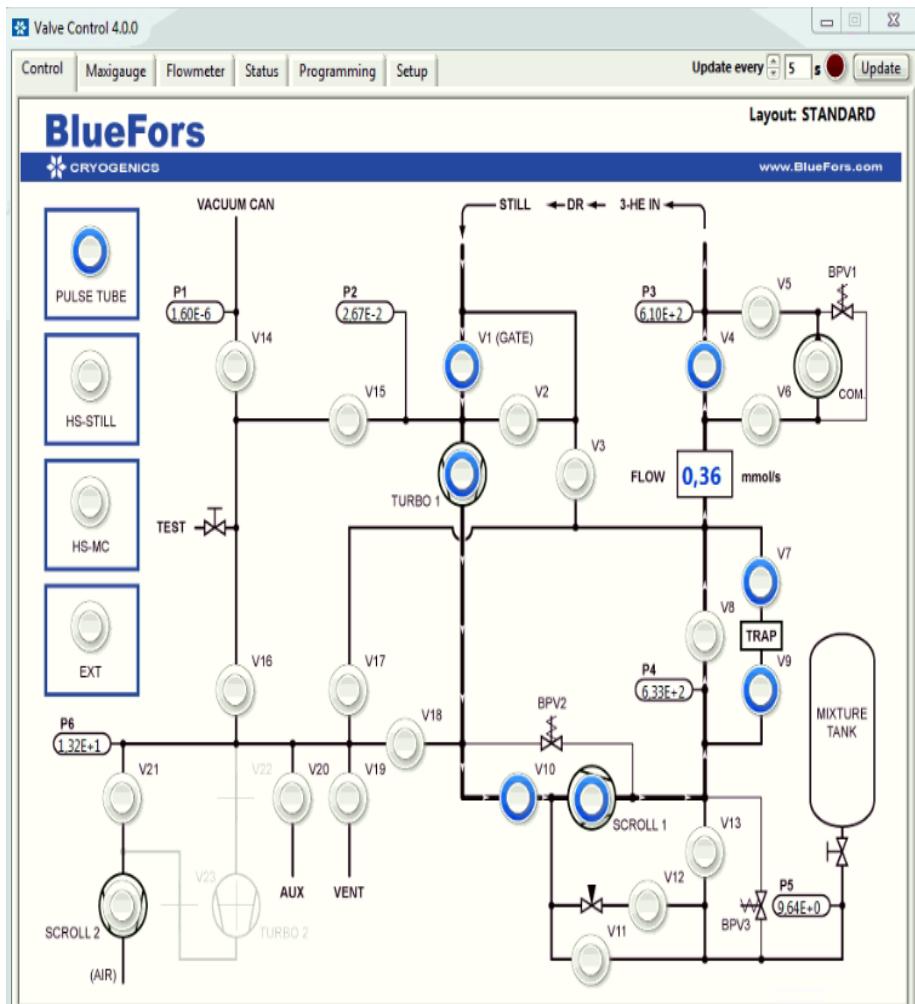


Dilution refrigerator

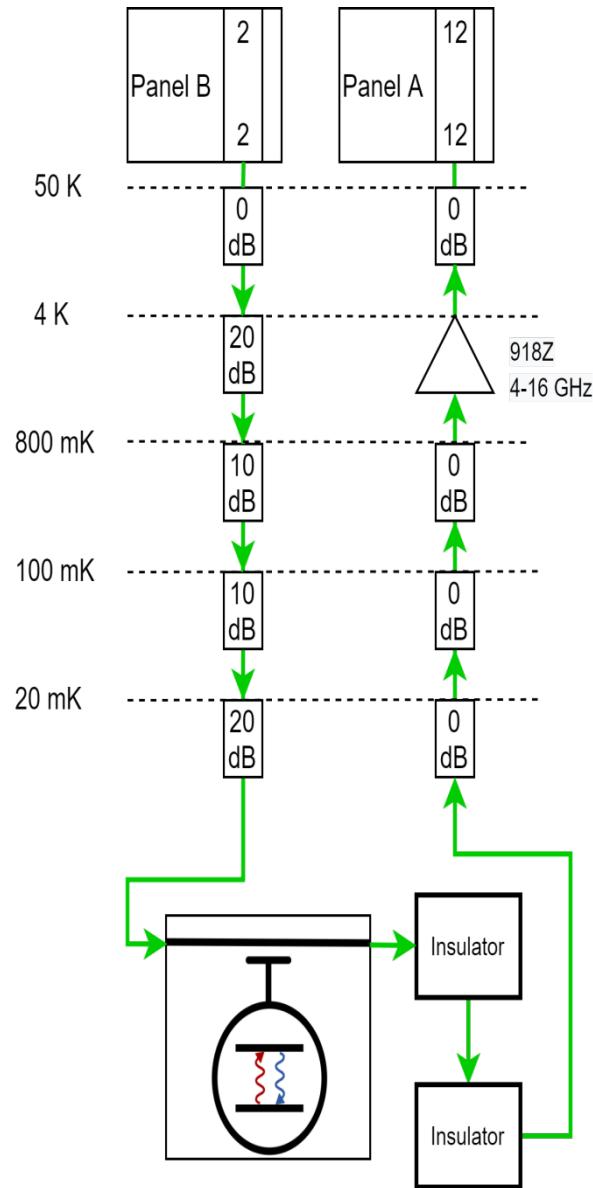
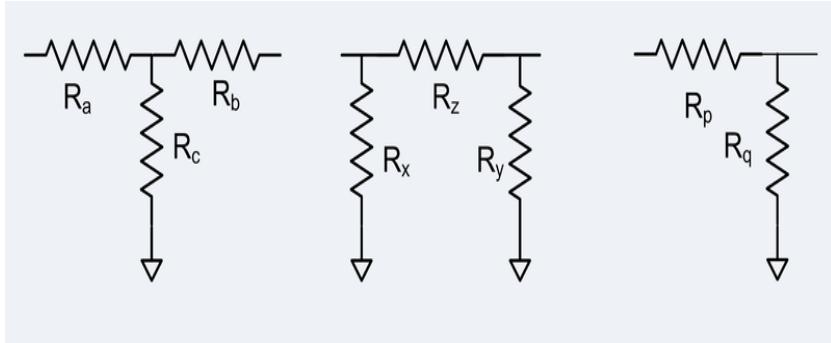
Stirling type pulse tube cooling



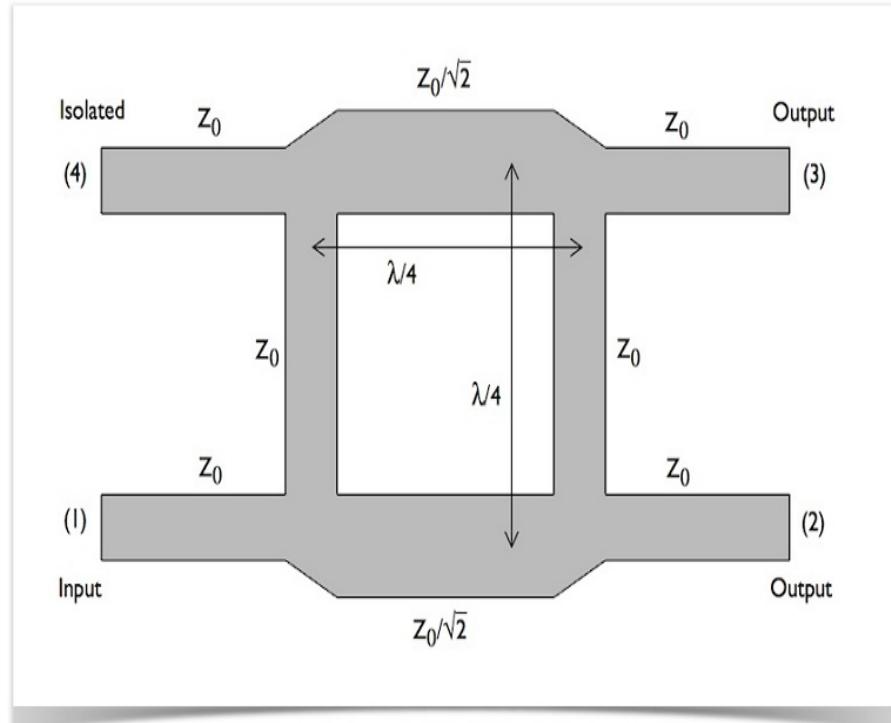
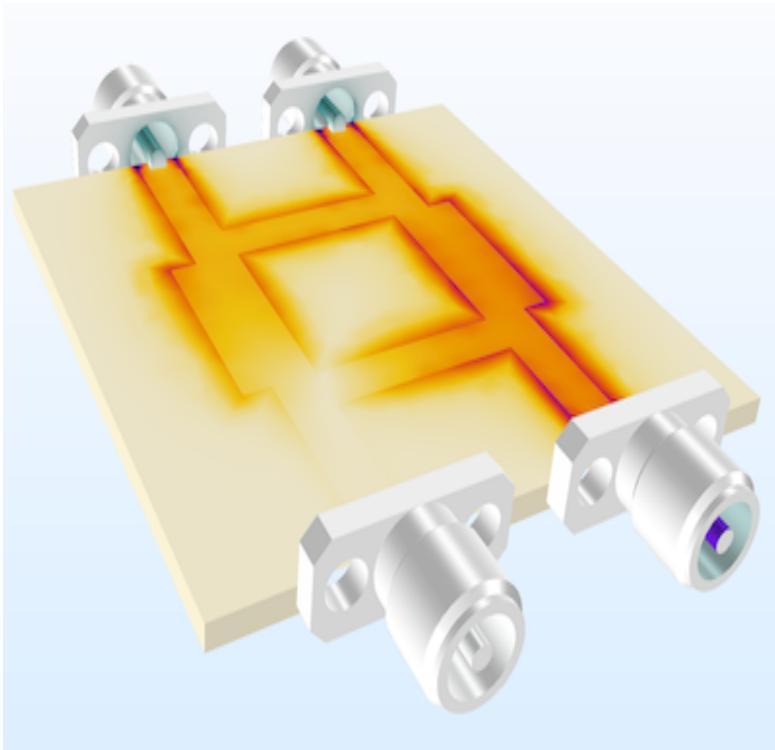
Dilution principle



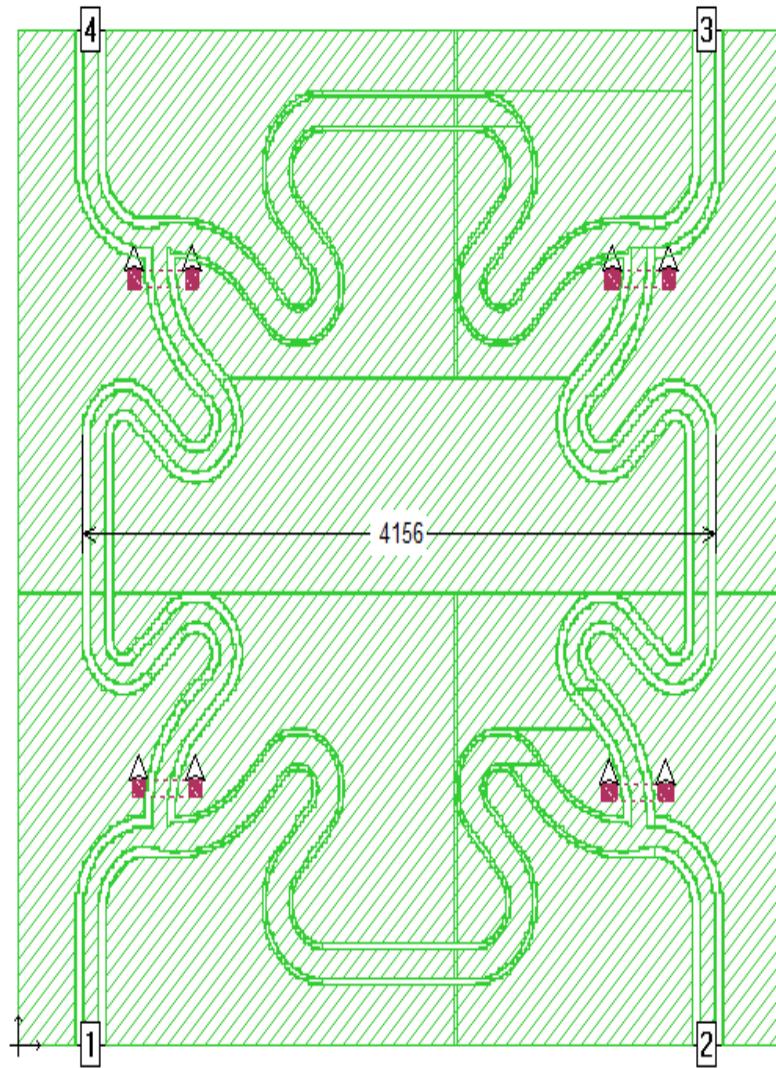
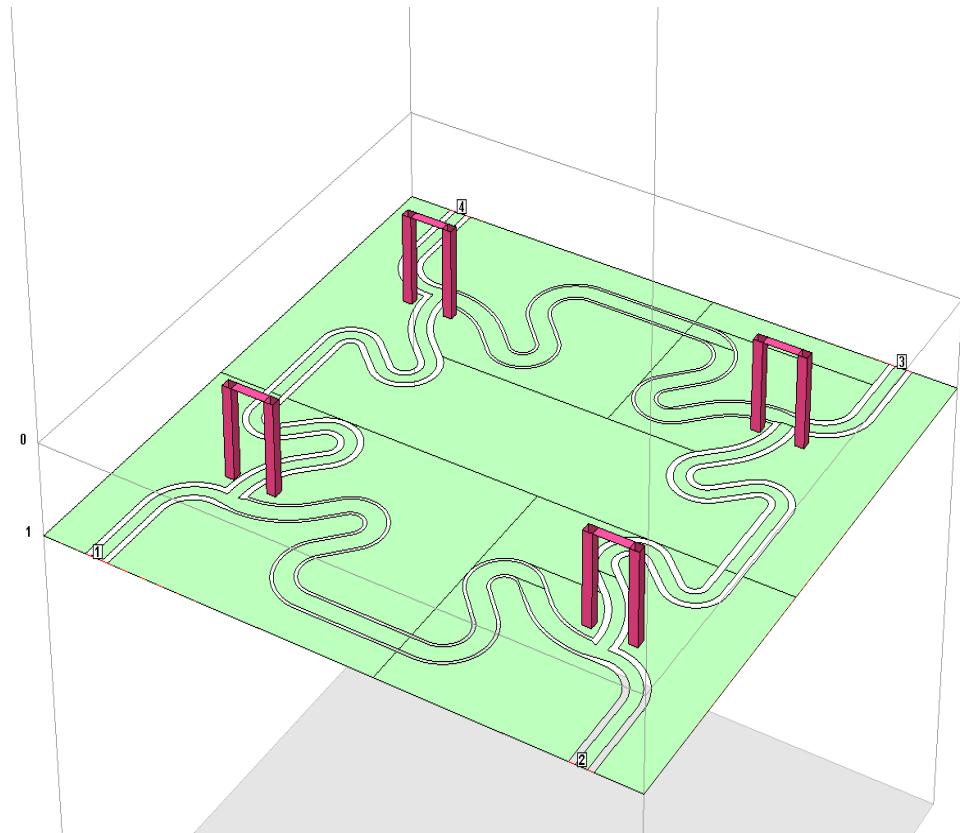
Passive devices. Attenuators



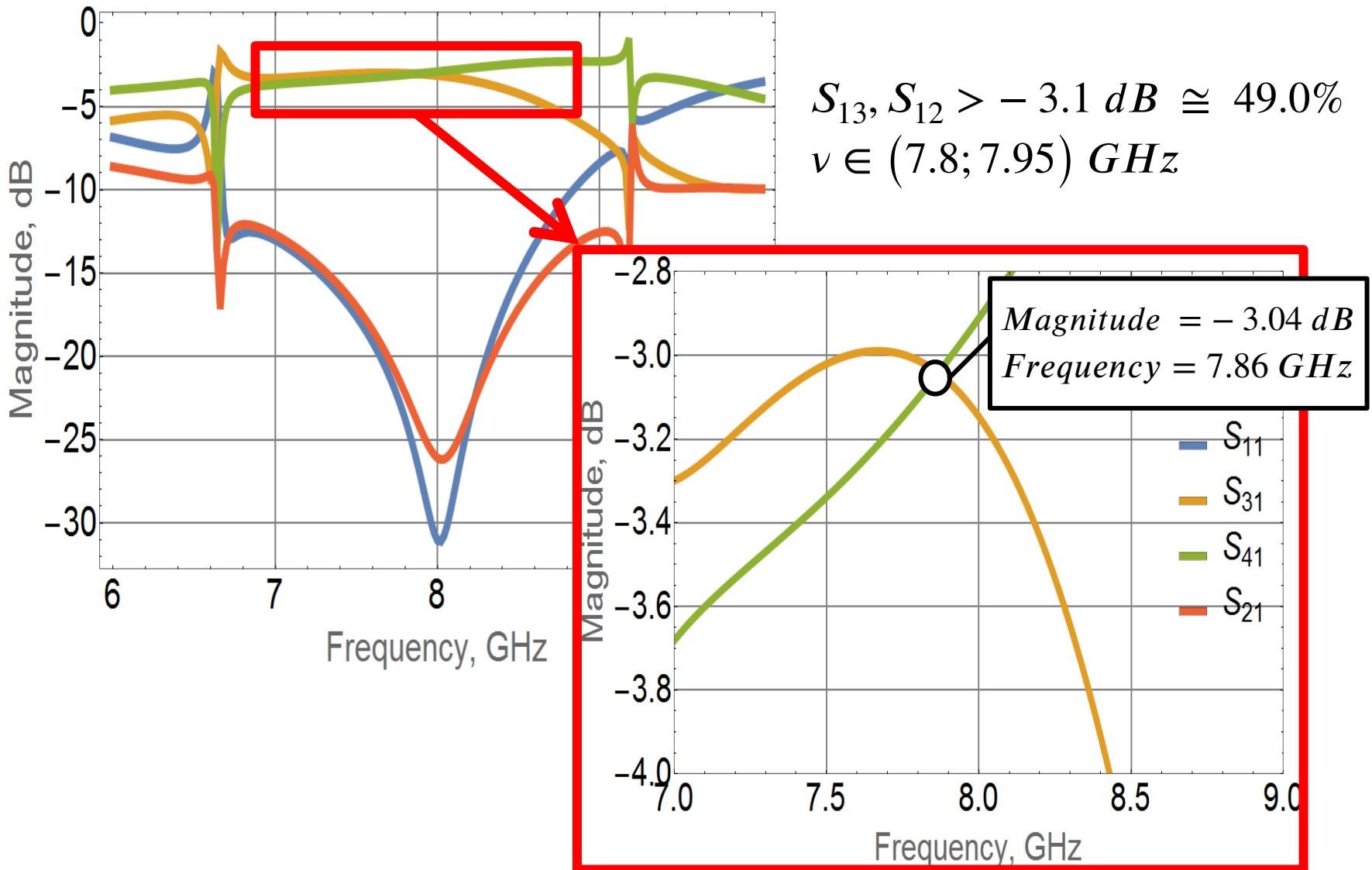
Line couplers #1



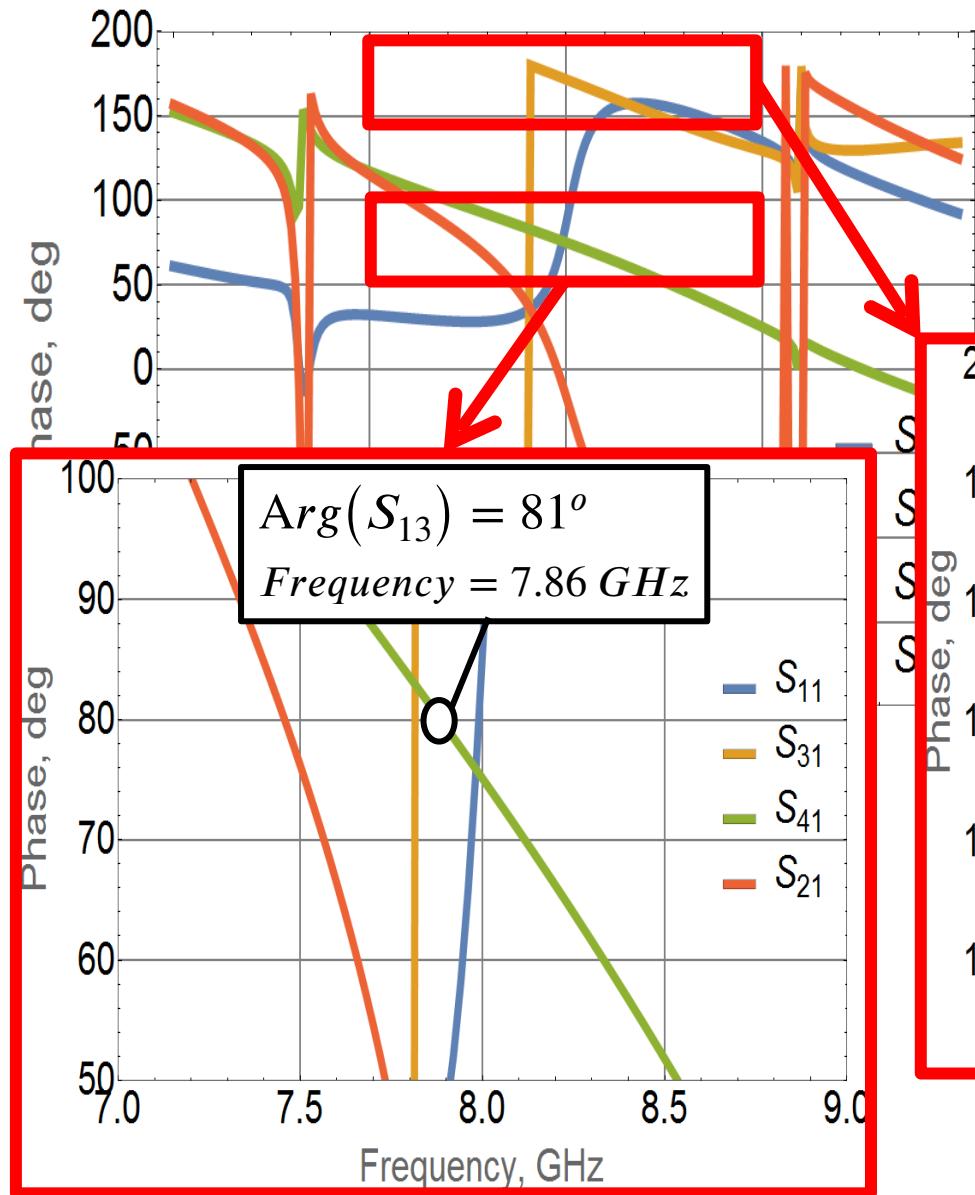
Line couplers #2



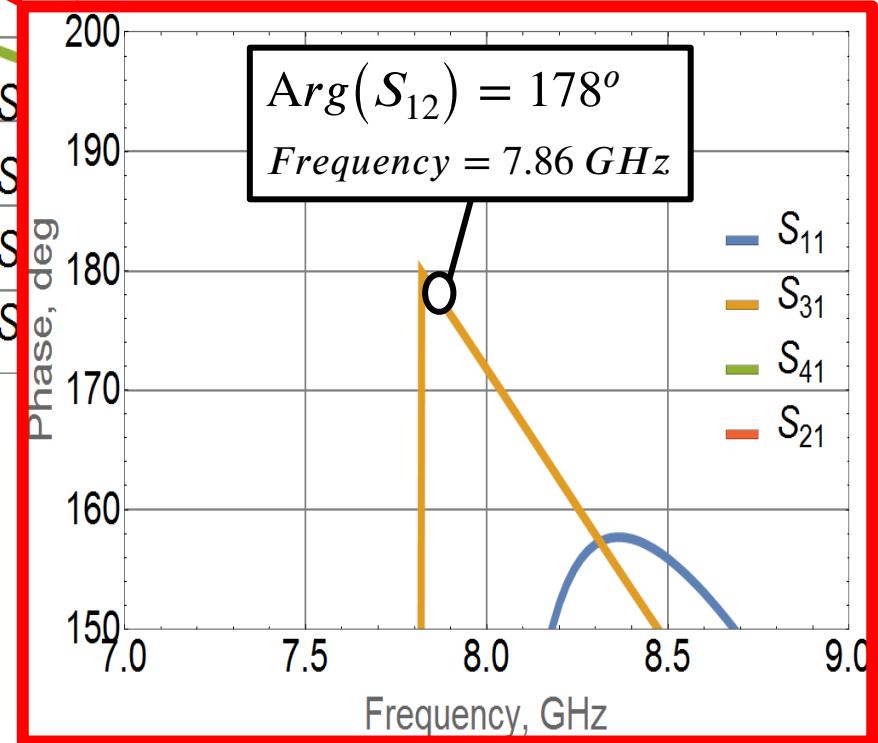
Microwave properties simulations #1



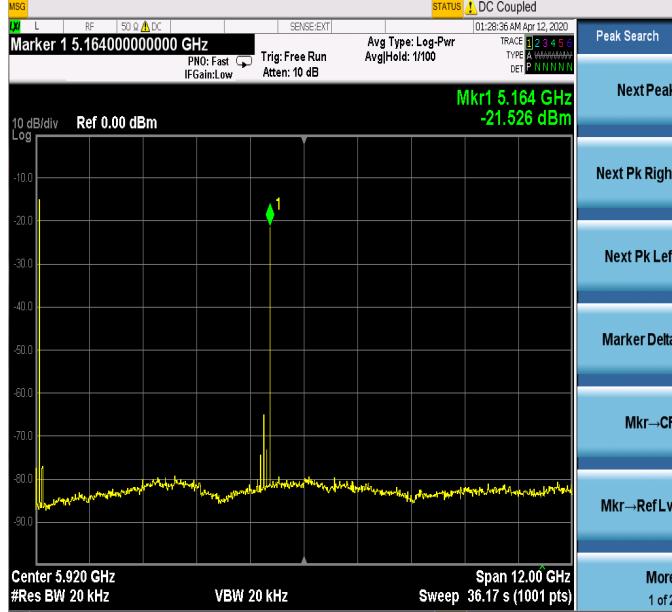
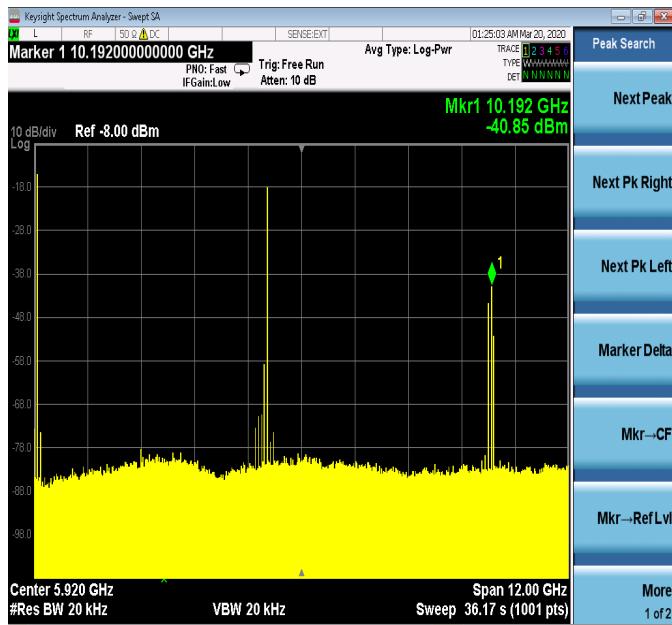
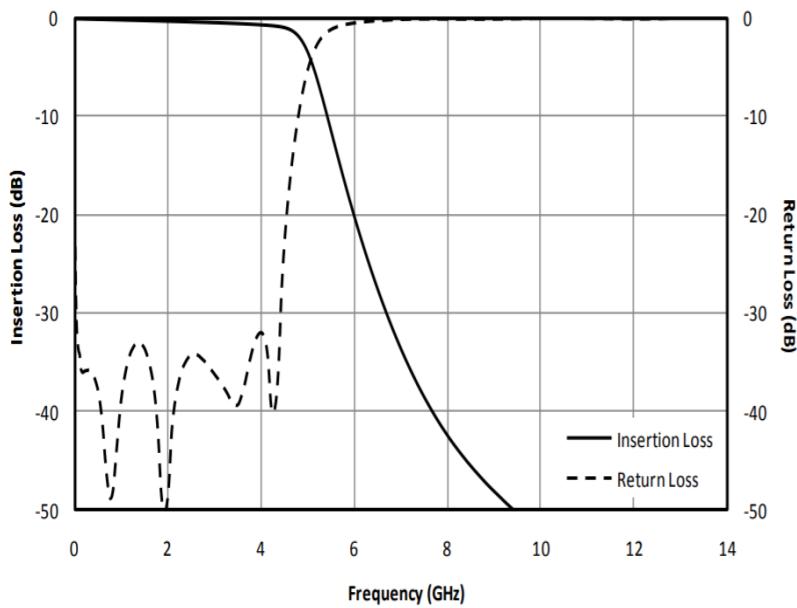
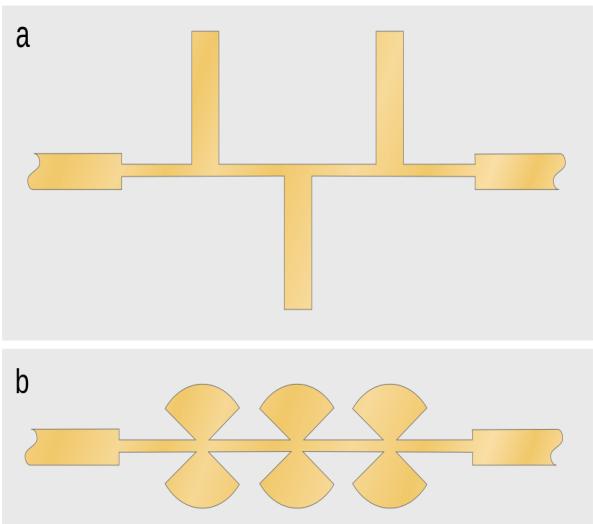
Microwave properties simulations #2



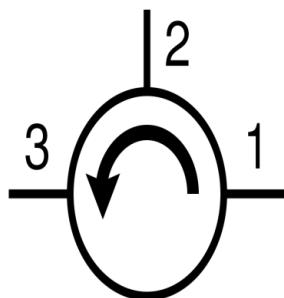
$$\phi_{2out} - \phi_{3out} \approx 97^\circ$$



Passive devices. Filters



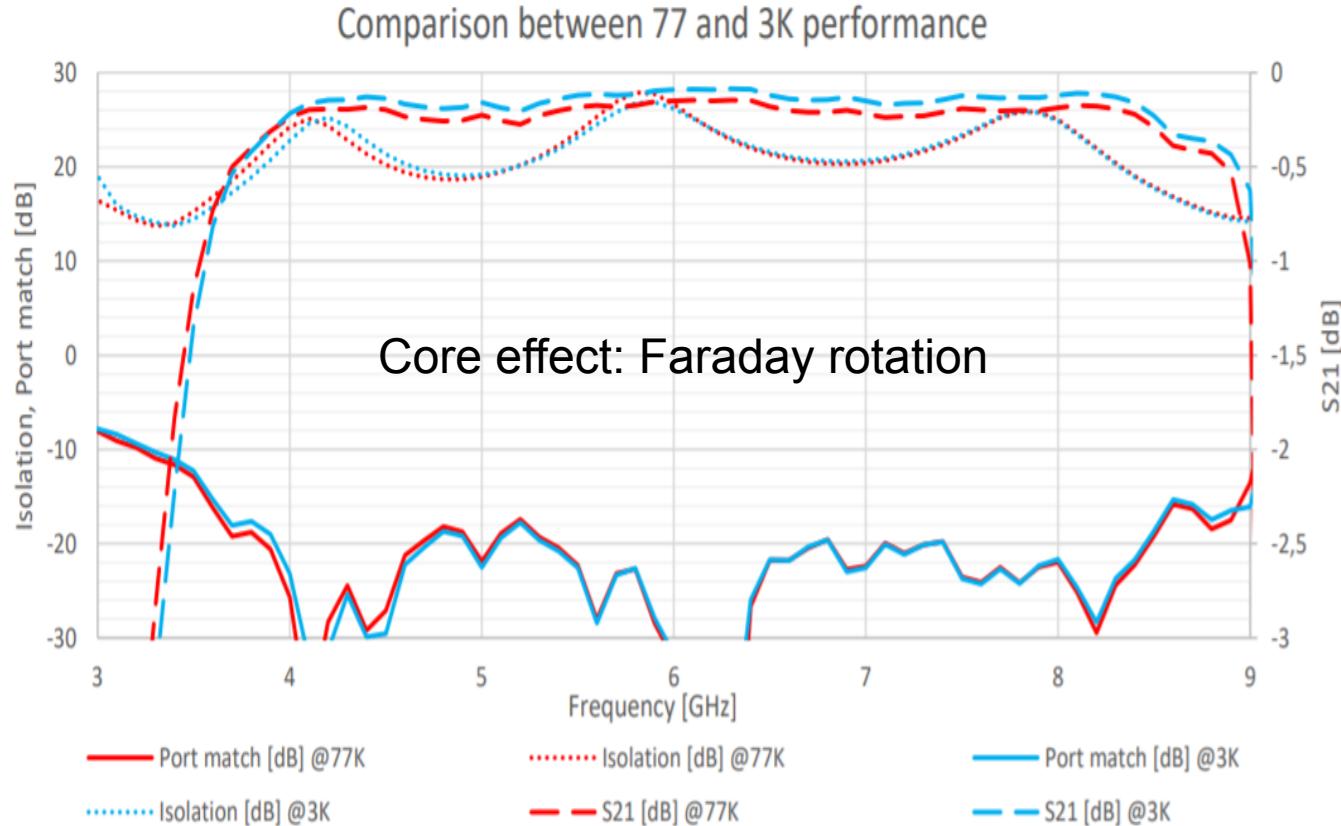
Passive devices. Circulators

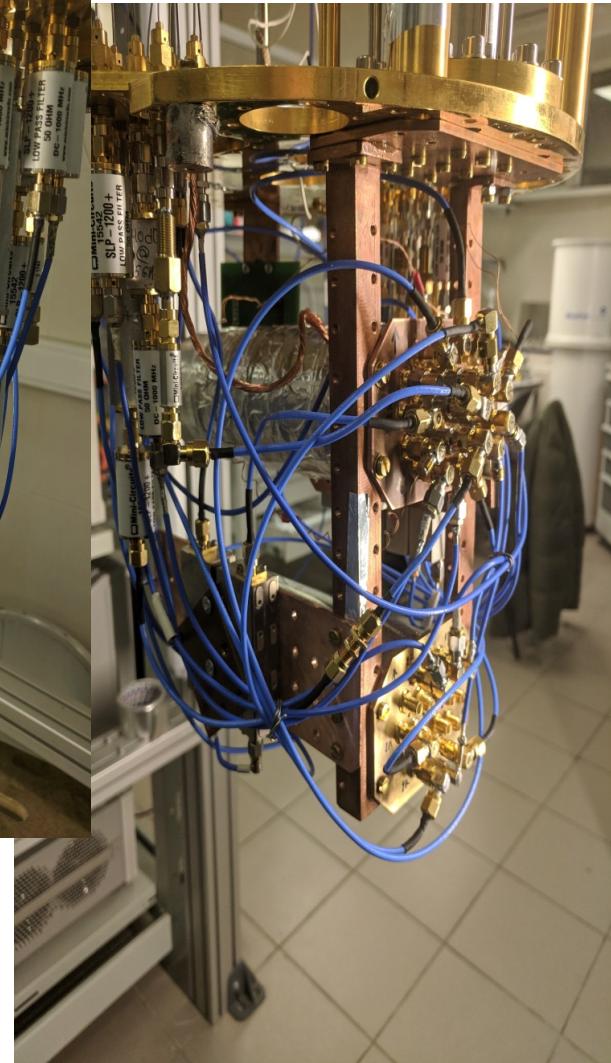
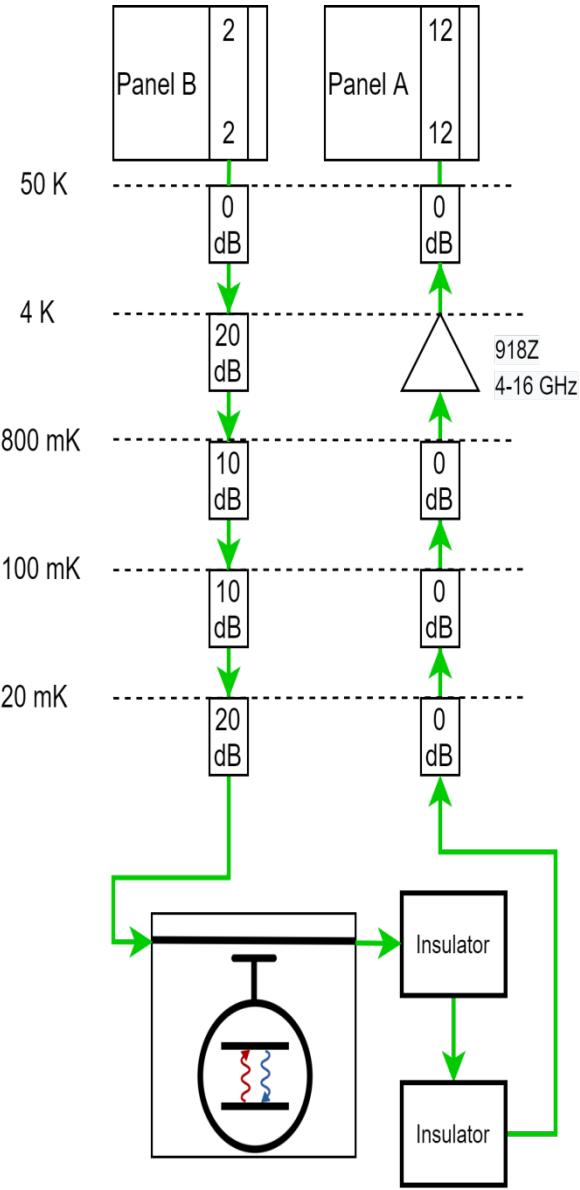


$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

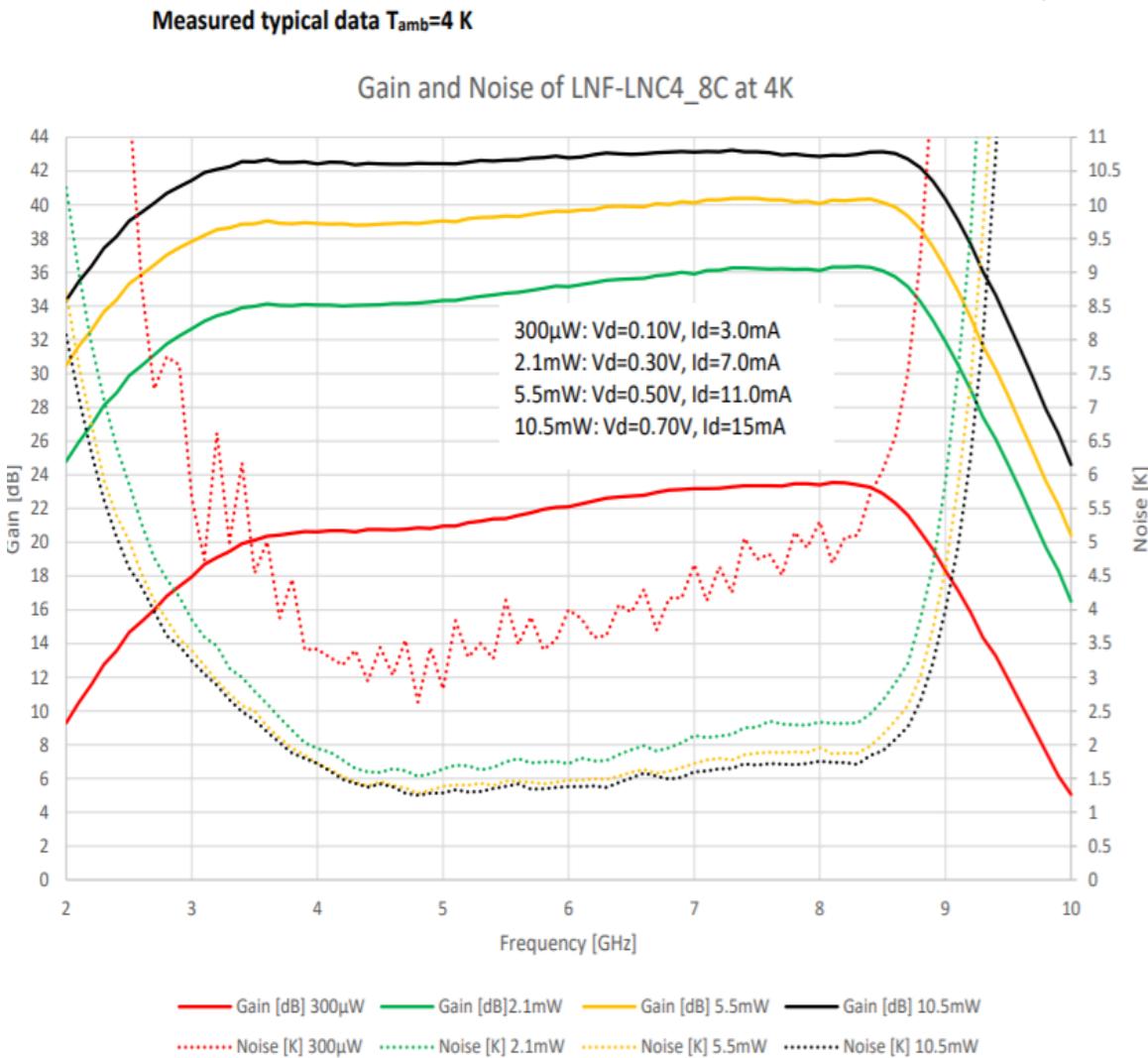
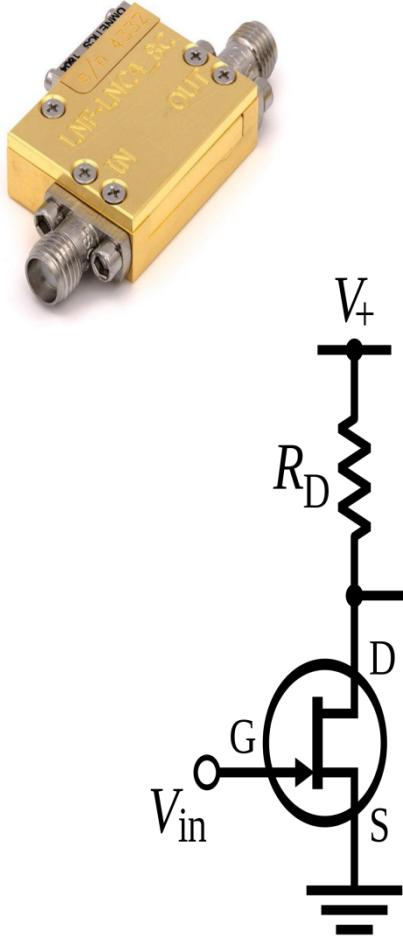
$$\text{Isolation, } dB = 10\log_{10} \frac{P_2^{in}}{P_1^{out}}|_{Z_3=Z_0} = 20\log_{10} S_{12}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Port match, } dB = 10\log_{10} \frac{P_1^{out}}{P_1^{in}}|_{Z_3=Z_2=Z_0} = 20\log_{10} S_{11}$$



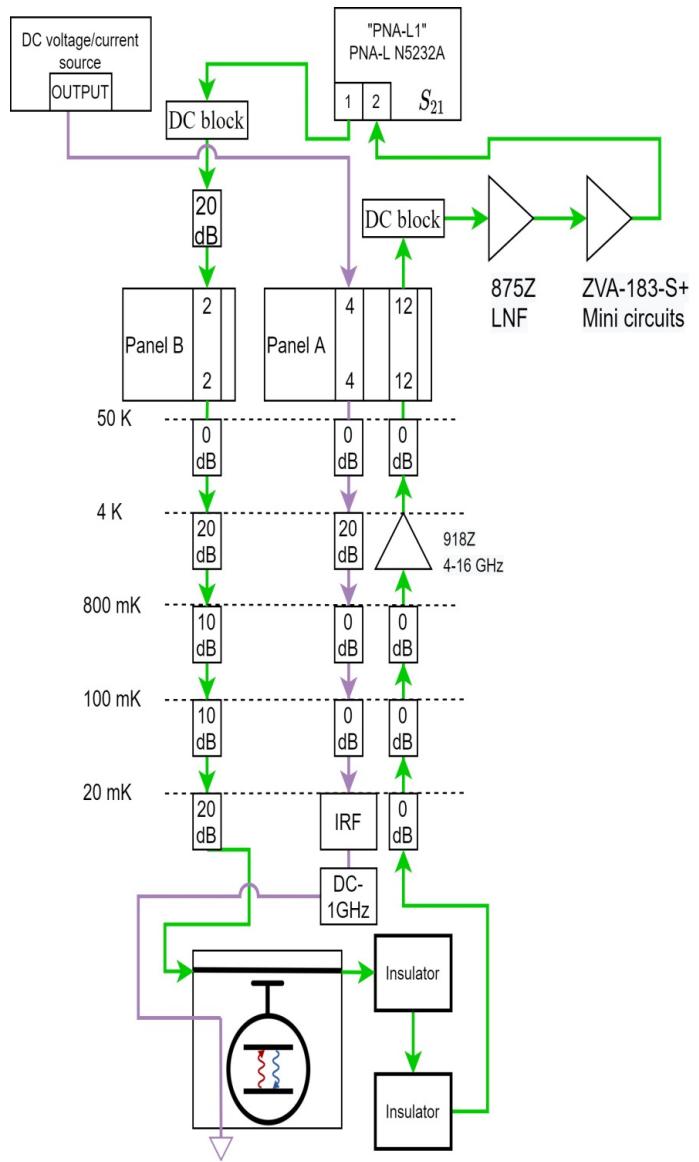
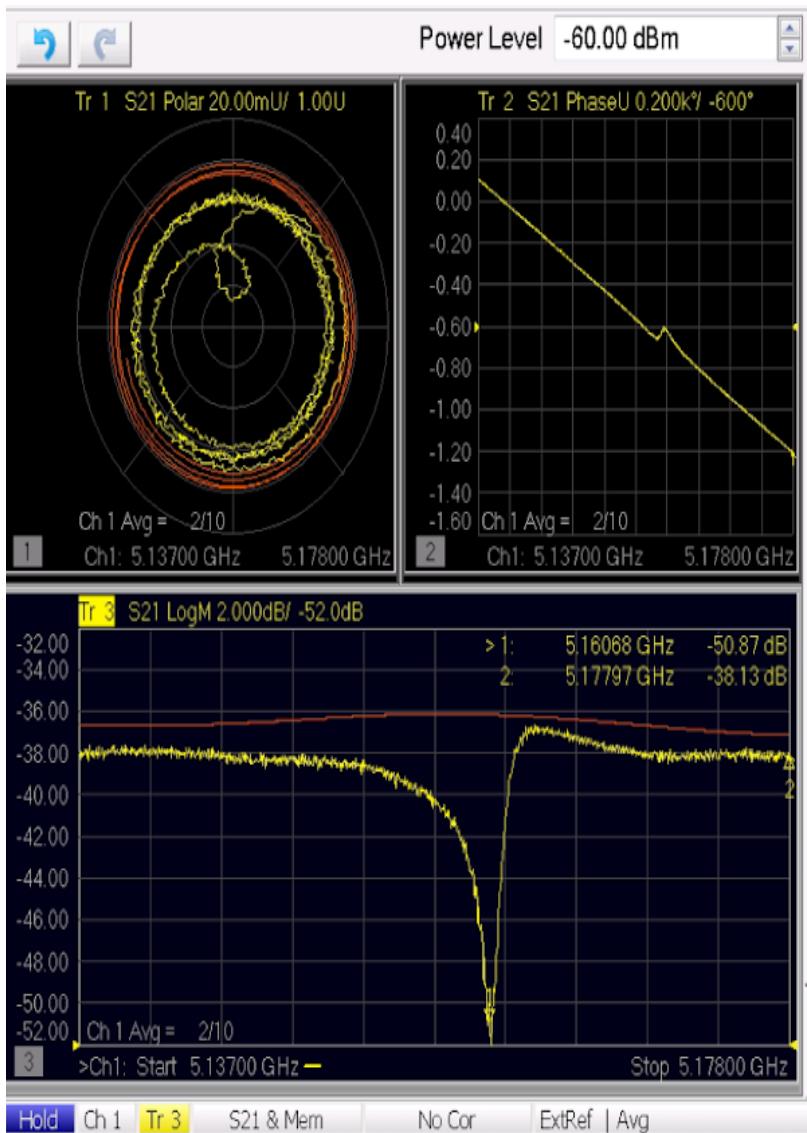


CW measurements. Amplifiers

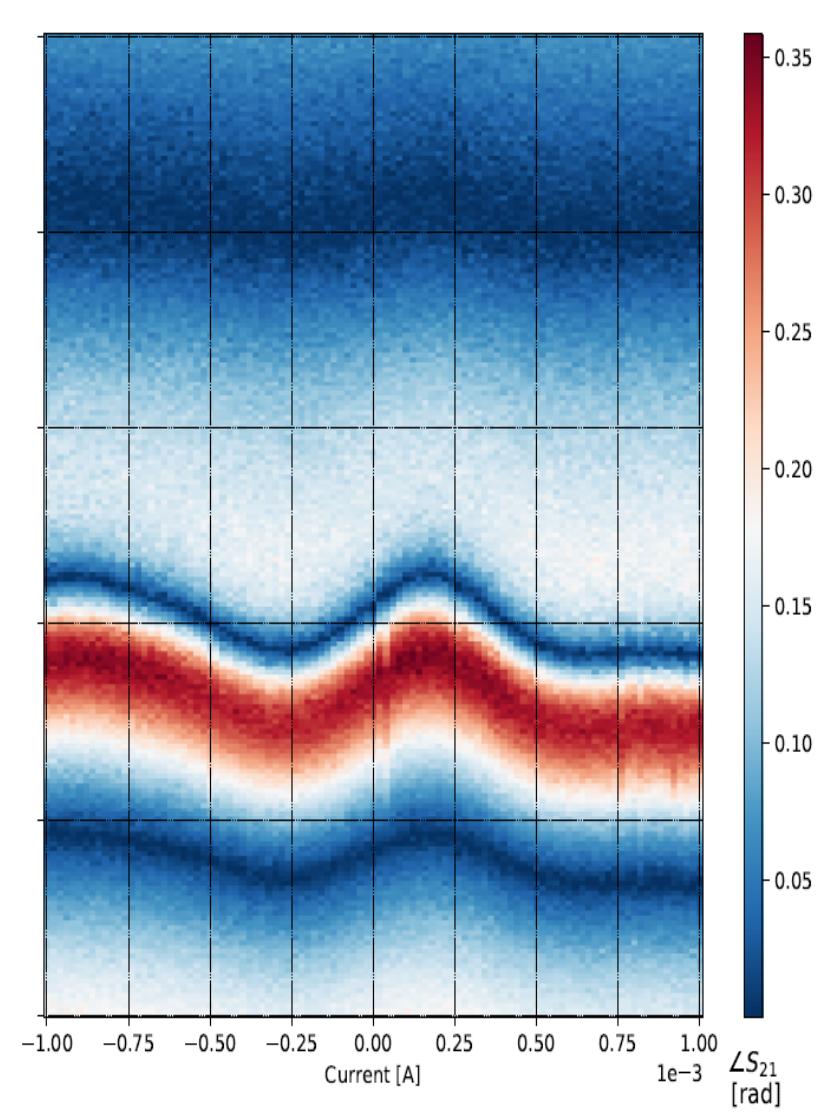
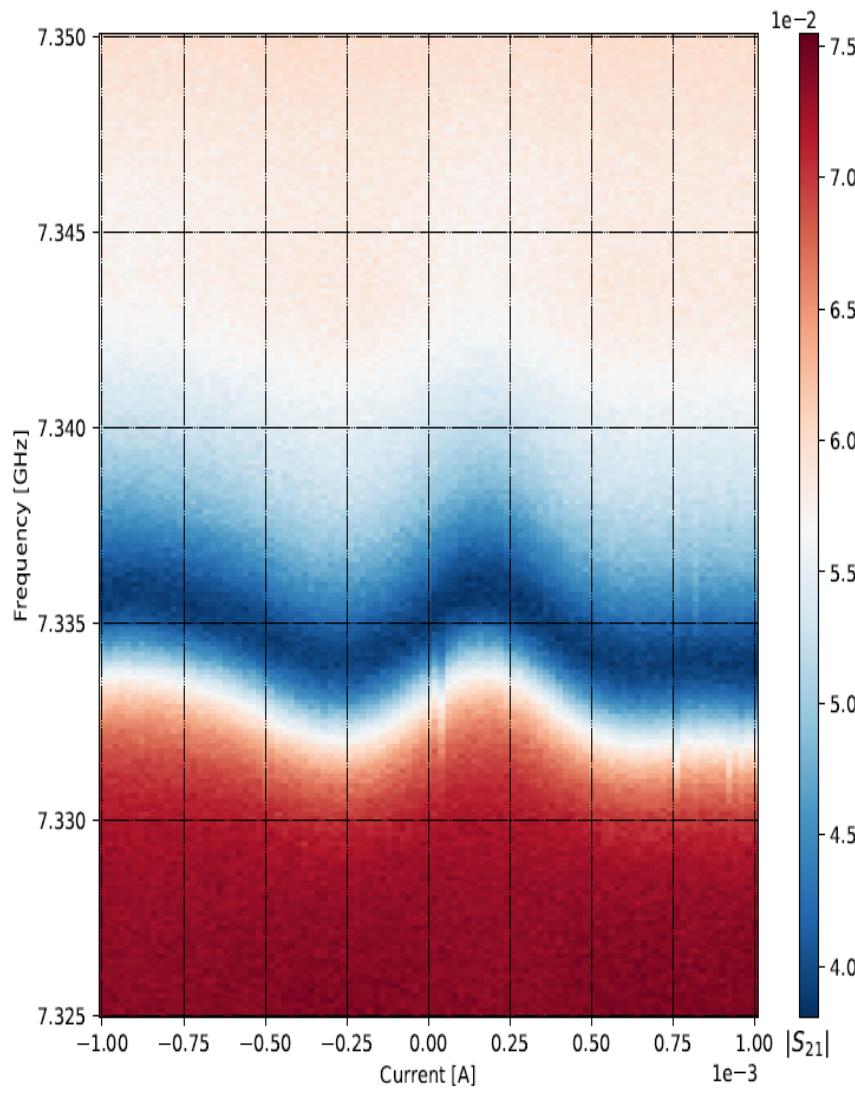


HEMT – High-electron-mobility transistor

CW measurements. VNA



CW measurements. Single tone spectroscopy

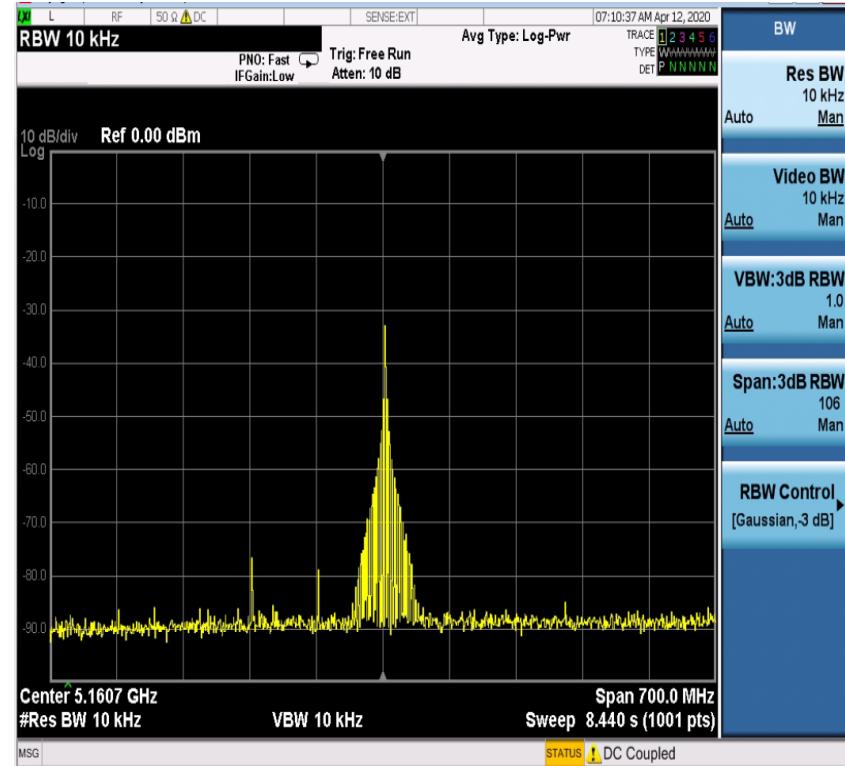
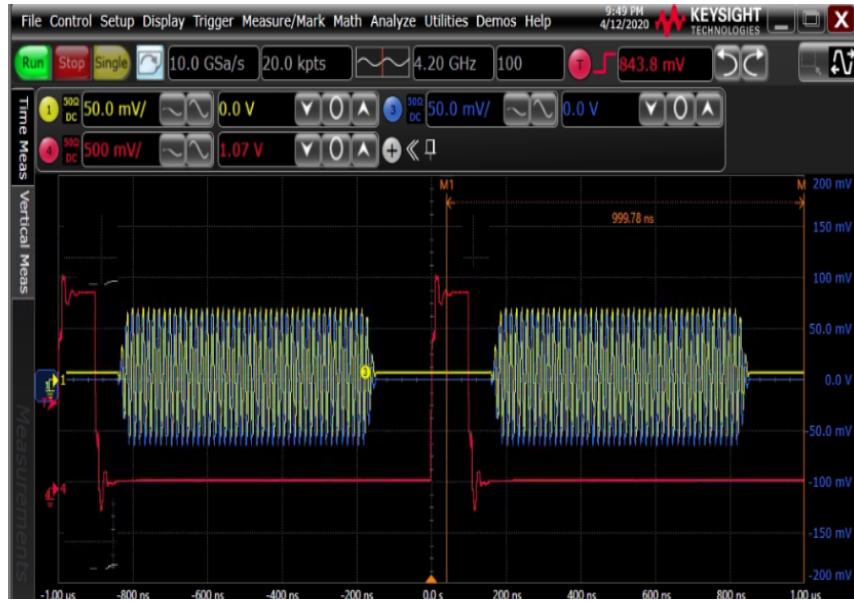


CW measurements. Microwave generators and spectral analyzers



$Resolution \simeq 10^{-3} \text{ Hz}$

$$P_{IO} \leq 10 \text{ dBm}$$



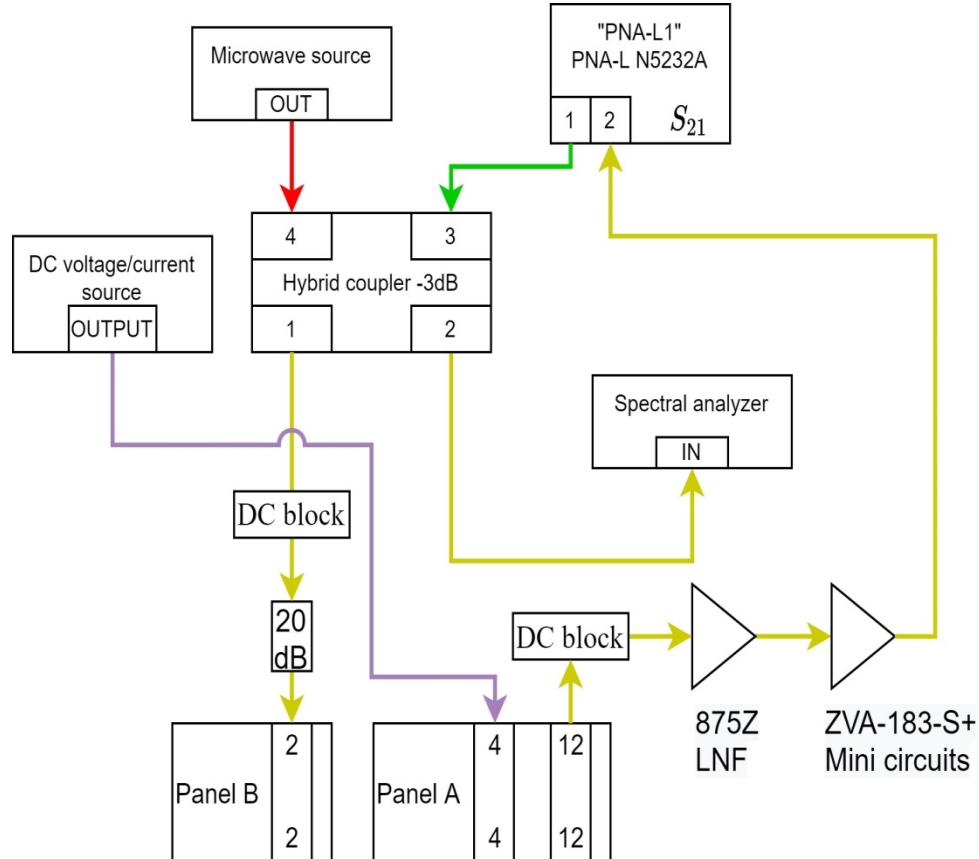
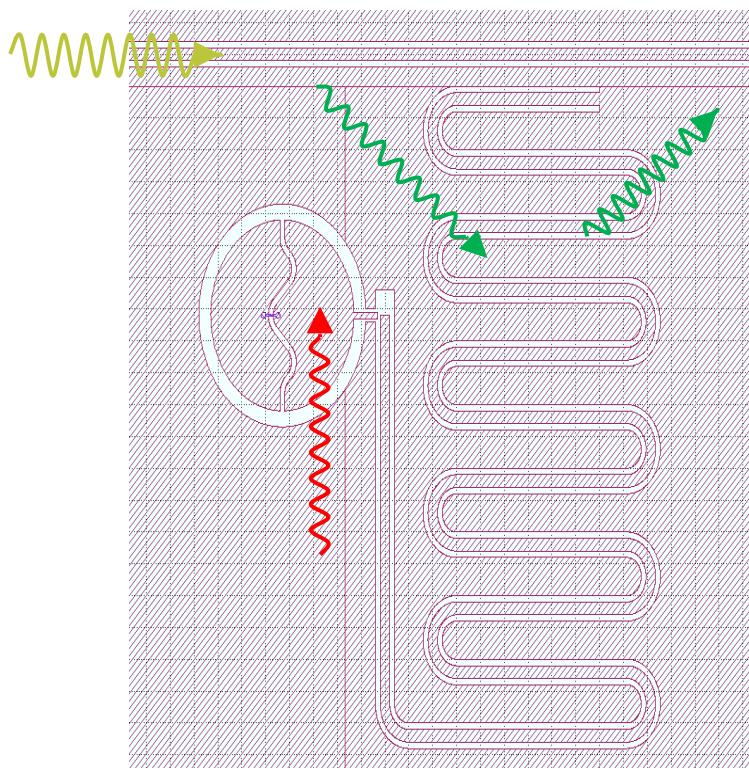
CW measurements. Two tone spectroscopy #1

$$\hat{H}_{JC} = \hbar\omega_c \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hbar\omega_a \frac{\hat{\sigma}_z}{2} + \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2} (\hat{a}\hat{\sigma}_+ + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{\sigma}_-)$$

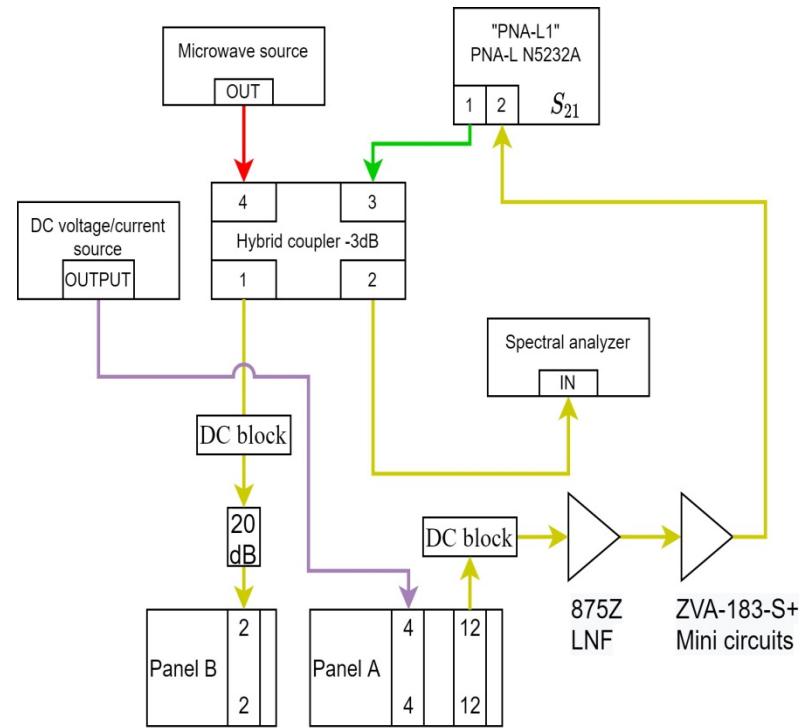
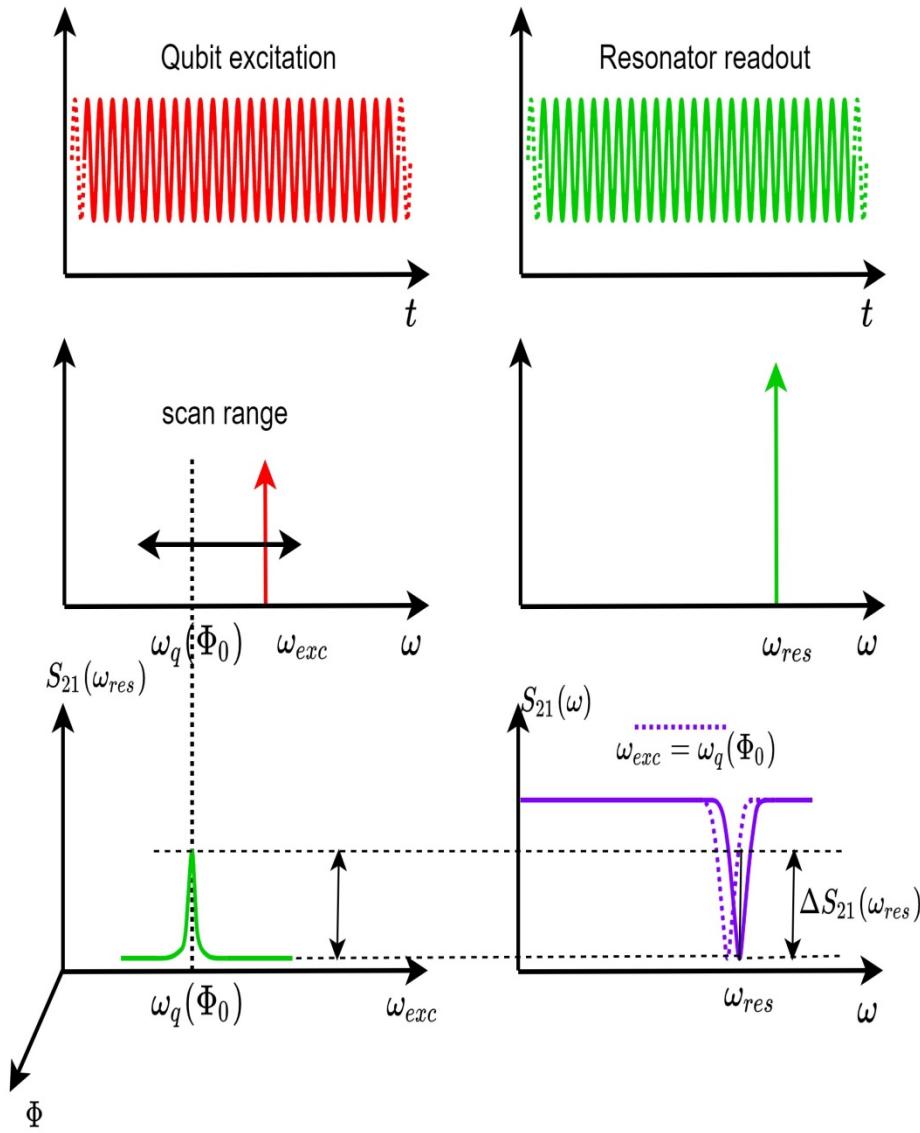
approximate diagonalization: $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$:

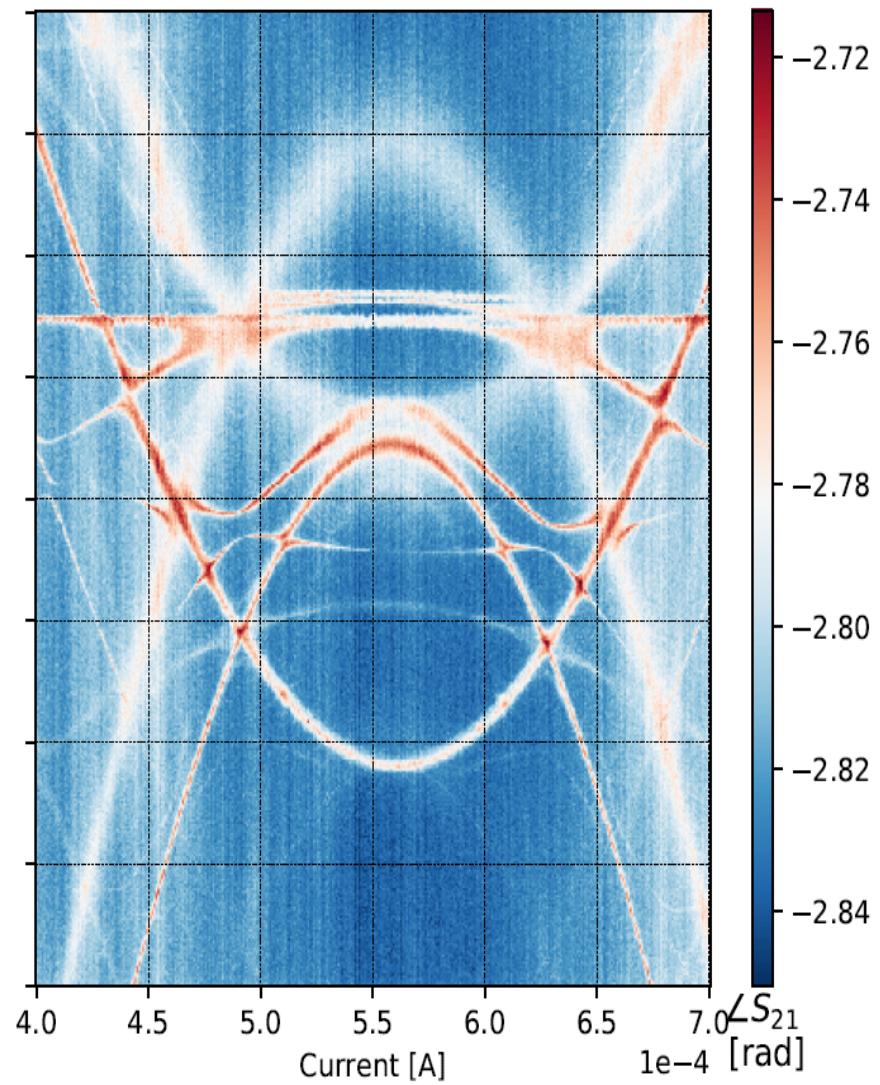
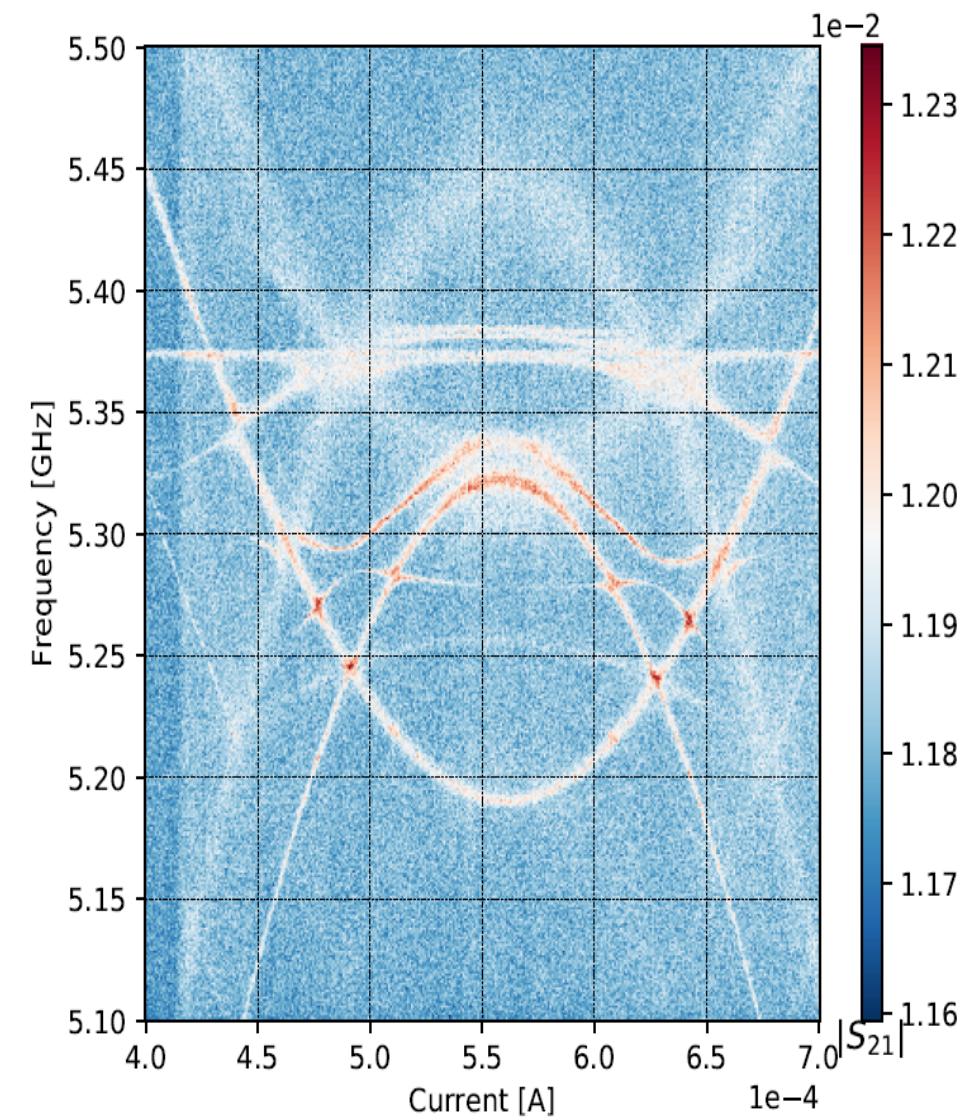
$$H \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

// //
cavity frequency shift Lamb Shift



CW measurements. Two tone spectroscopy #2





Part II starts here (spoilers alert)

1. Passive devices
 - 1.1 Flashback on previous lab
 - 1.2 Mixers
2. Time domain measurements
 - 2.1 Arbitrary waveform generators
 - 2.2 Digitizers
 - 2.3 Rabi oscillations
 - 2.4 Ramsey oscillations

