

Leonardo DiCarlo

Superconducting quantum circuits:

The transmon qubit

Nature's quantum bits

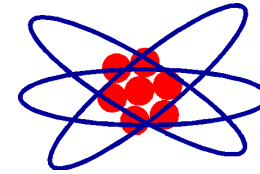
true qubits



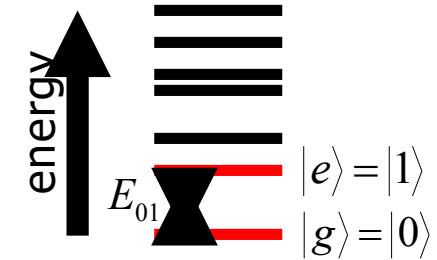
$$\begin{aligned} \text{red line} & \quad |\downarrow\rangle = |1\rangle \\ \text{red line} & \quad |\uparrow\rangle = |0\rangle \end{aligned}$$

single spin-1/2

effective qubits

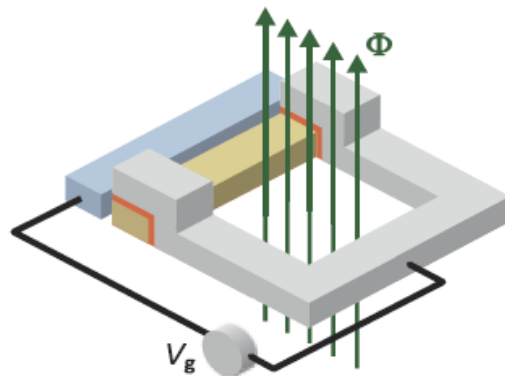


single atom

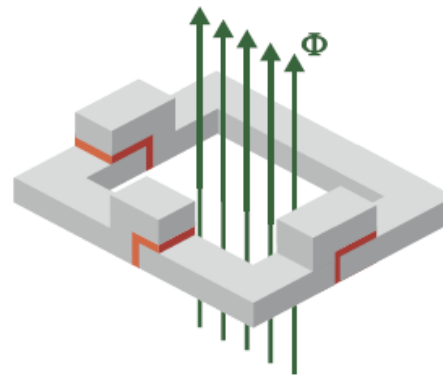


Manmade quantum bits *artificial* atoms built from circuits

charge qubit



flux qubit



phase qubit

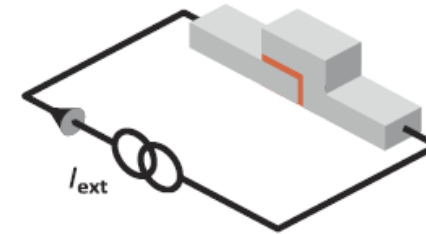


Image credit: W.D. Oliver & P.B. Welander, MRS Bulletin **38**, 816 (2013)

Transmon qubits embedded in a planar circuit

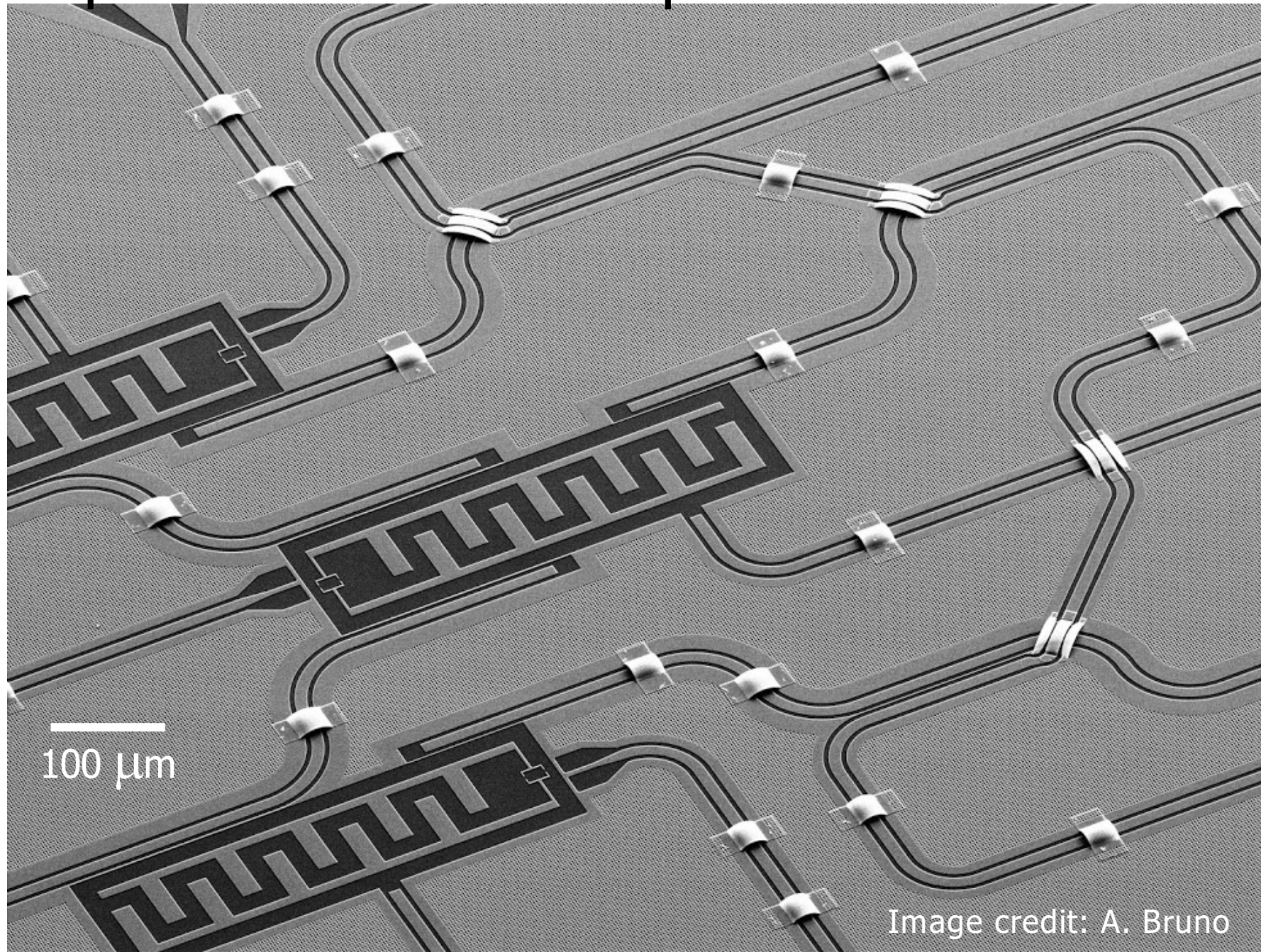
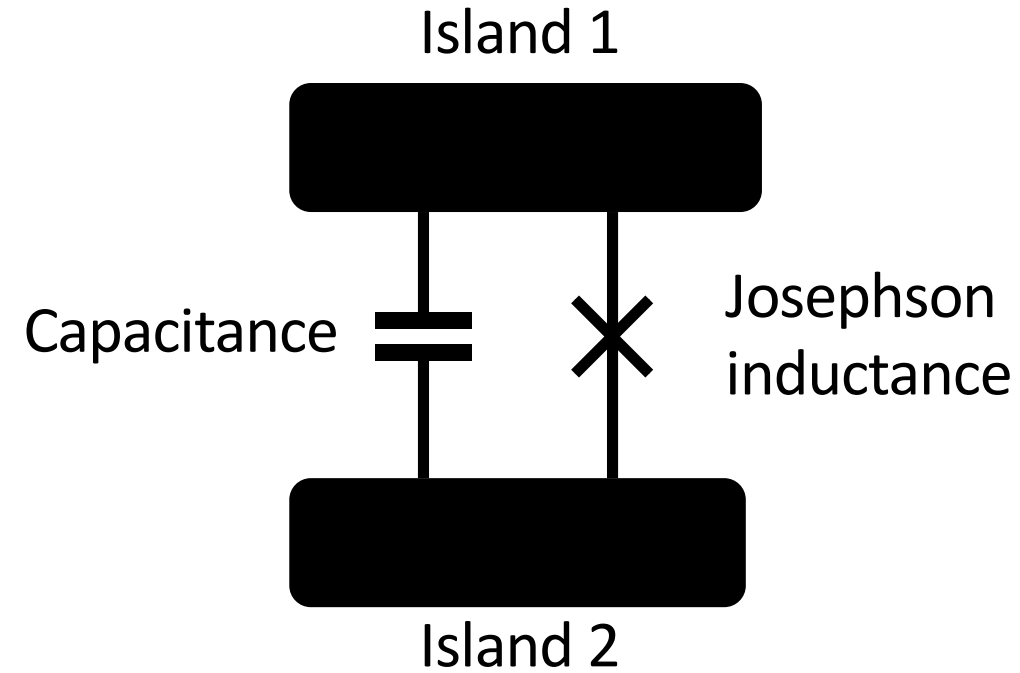


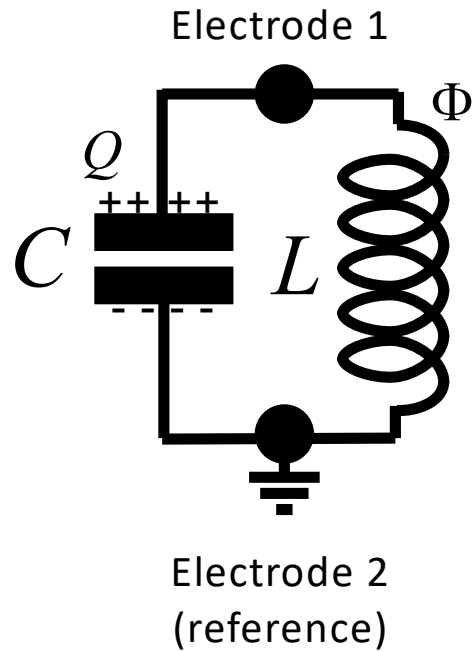
Image credit: A. Bruno

The Transmon qubit



Theory of the transmon: J. Koch *et al.*, Phys Rev. A **76**, 042319 (2007)

The quantized LC oscillator



Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H}_{\text{LC}} = \frac{\hat{Q}^2}{2C} + \frac{\hat{\Phi}^2}{2L}$$

Capacitive term

Inductive term

Canonically conjugate variables:

$\hat{\Phi}$ = Flux through the inductor.

\hat{Q} = Charge on capacitor plate.

$$[\hat{\Phi}, \hat{Q}] = i\hbar$$

Correspondence with simple harmonic oscillator

$$\hat{H}_{\text{LC}} = \frac{\hat{\Phi}^2}{2L} + \frac{\hat{Q}^2}{2C}$$

$$[\hat{\Phi}, \hat{Q}] = i\hbar$$

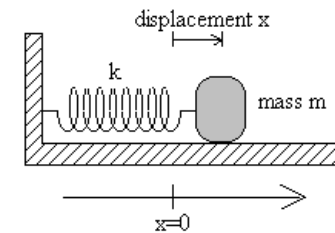
$$\hat{H}_{\text{SHO}} = \frac{k\hat{X}^2}{2} + \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m}$$

$$[\hat{X}, \hat{P}] = i\hbar$$

Correspondence:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Phi} &\leftrightarrow \hat{X} & L &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{k} \\ \hat{Q} &\leftrightarrow \hat{P} & C &\leftrightarrow m \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$



Solve using ladder operators:

$$\hat{a} = \left(\frac{\hat{Q}}{Q_{\text{zpf}}} - i \frac{\hat{\Phi}}{\Phi_{\text{zpf}}} \right)$$

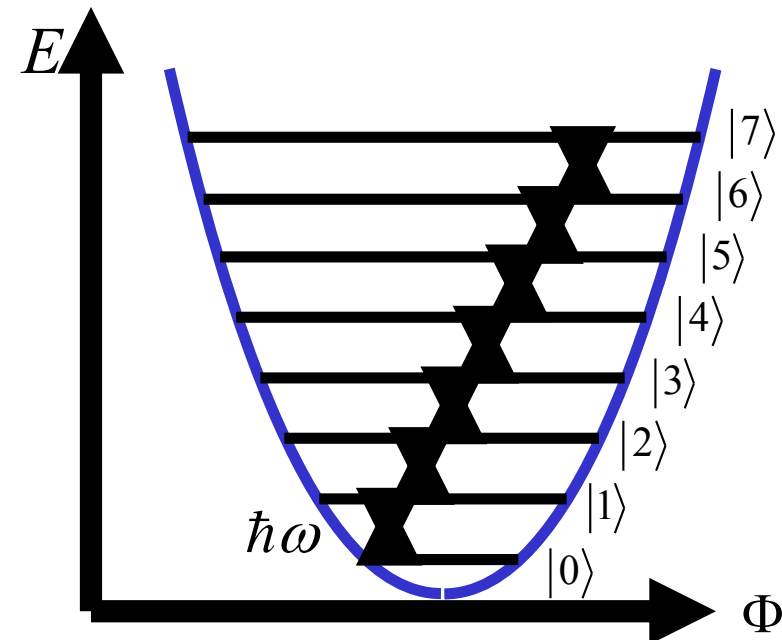
$$\hat{a}^\dagger = \left(\frac{\hat{Q}}{Q_{\text{zpf}}} + i \frac{\hat{\Phi}}{\Phi_{\text{zpf}}} \right)$$

$$\Phi_{\text{zpf}} = \sqrt{2\hbar Z}$$

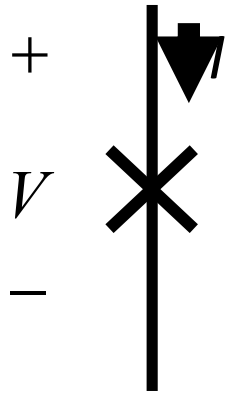
$$Q_{\text{zpf}} = \sqrt{2\hbar / Z}$$

$$Z = \omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{LC}} = \hbar\omega \left(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1$$



The Josephson junction

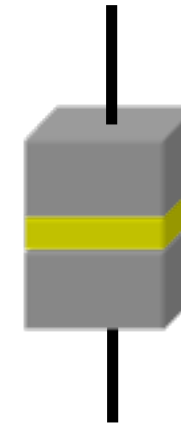


$$I = I_c \sin\left(2\pi \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_o}\right)$$

$$V = \frac{\hbar}{2e} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$\Phi_o = \frac{h}{2e}$$

flux quantum



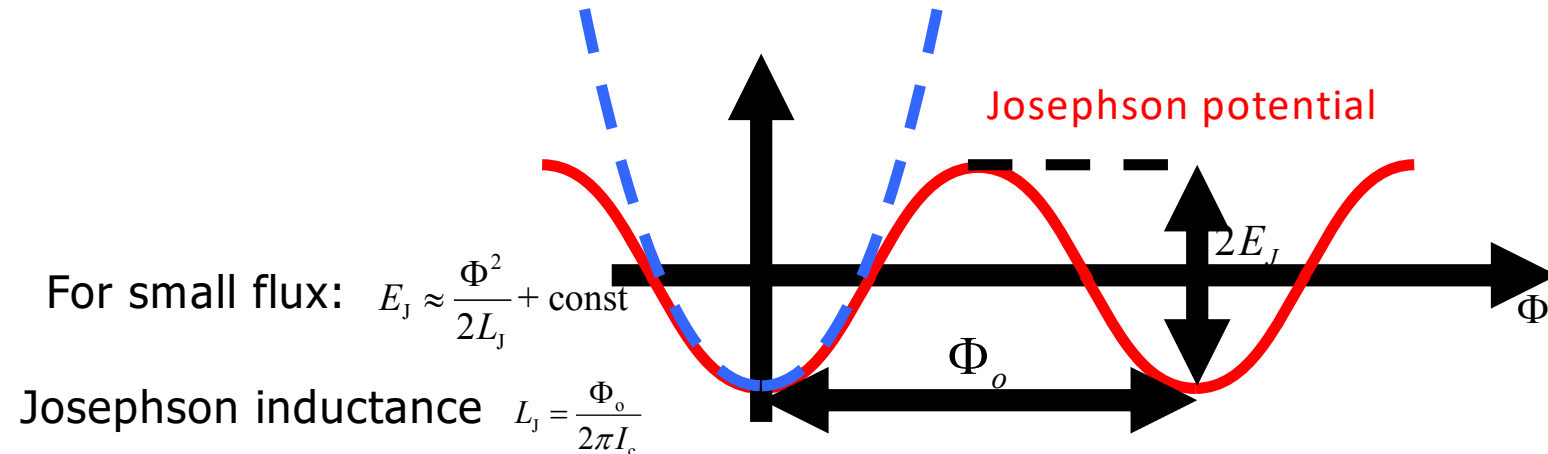
S superconductor-
I insulator-
S superconductor
tunnel junction

$$I_c = \frac{\pi}{2e} \frac{\Delta}{R}$$

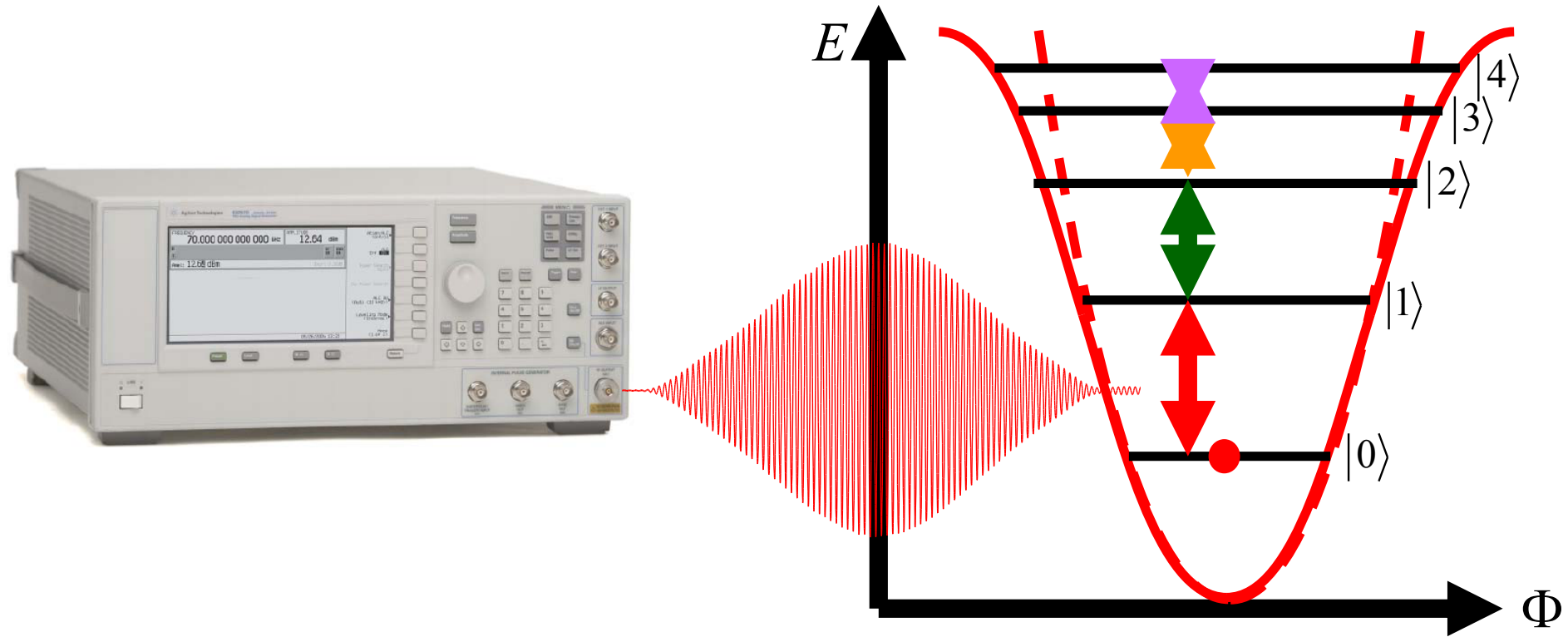
$$E_{\text{stored}} = E_J \left(1 - \cos\left(2\pi \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_o}\right)\right)$$

$$E_J = \frac{I_c \Phi_o}{2\pi}$$

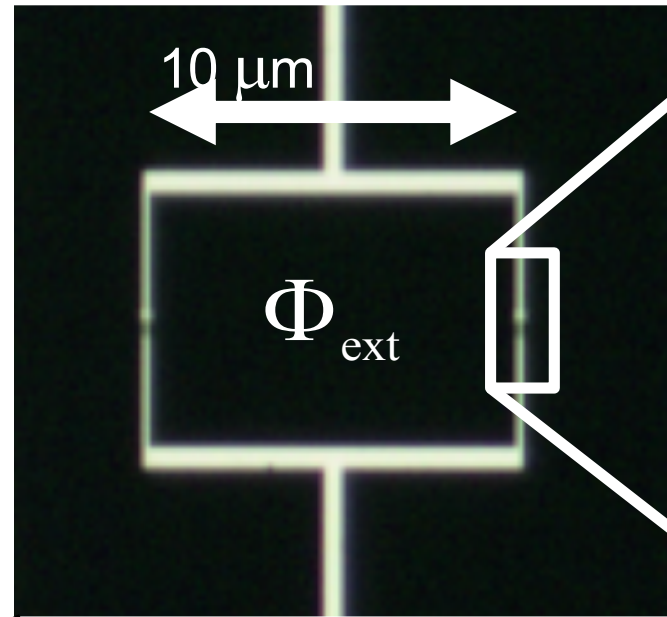
Josephson Energy



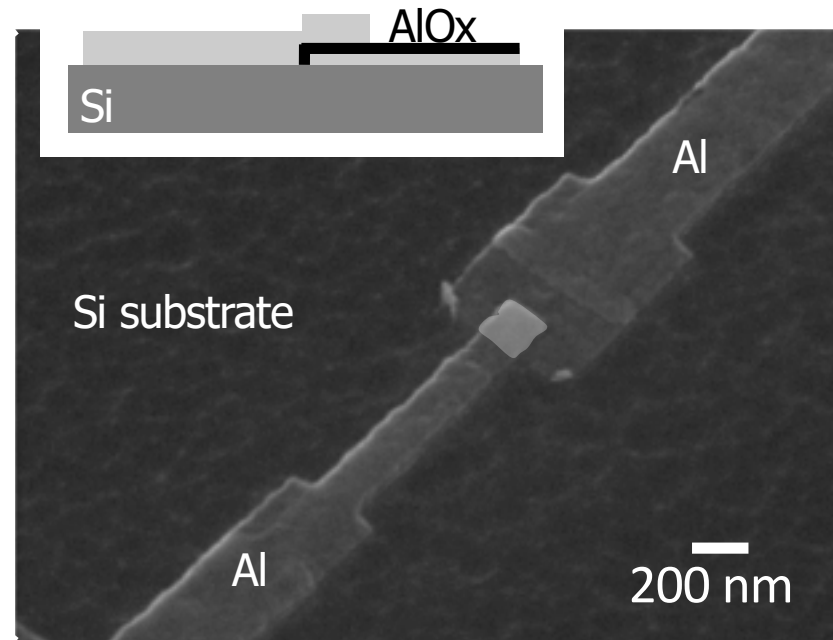
Transmon energy spectrum



Two-junction transmon



Superconductor-Insulator-Superconductor junction



Flux control of transmon frequency

Short-circuited transmission line

