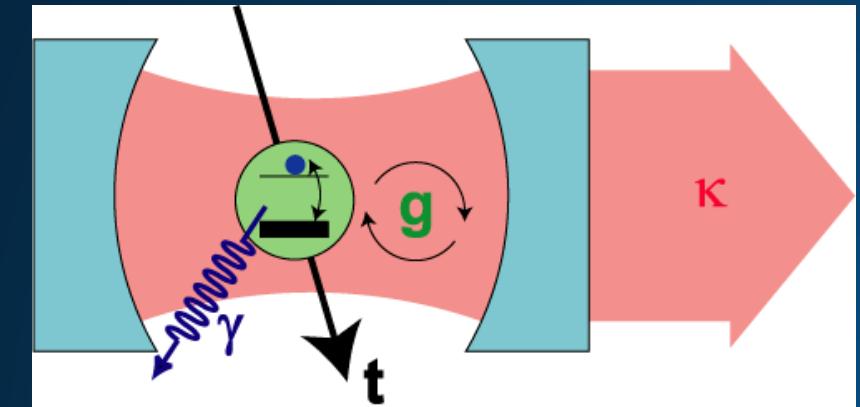


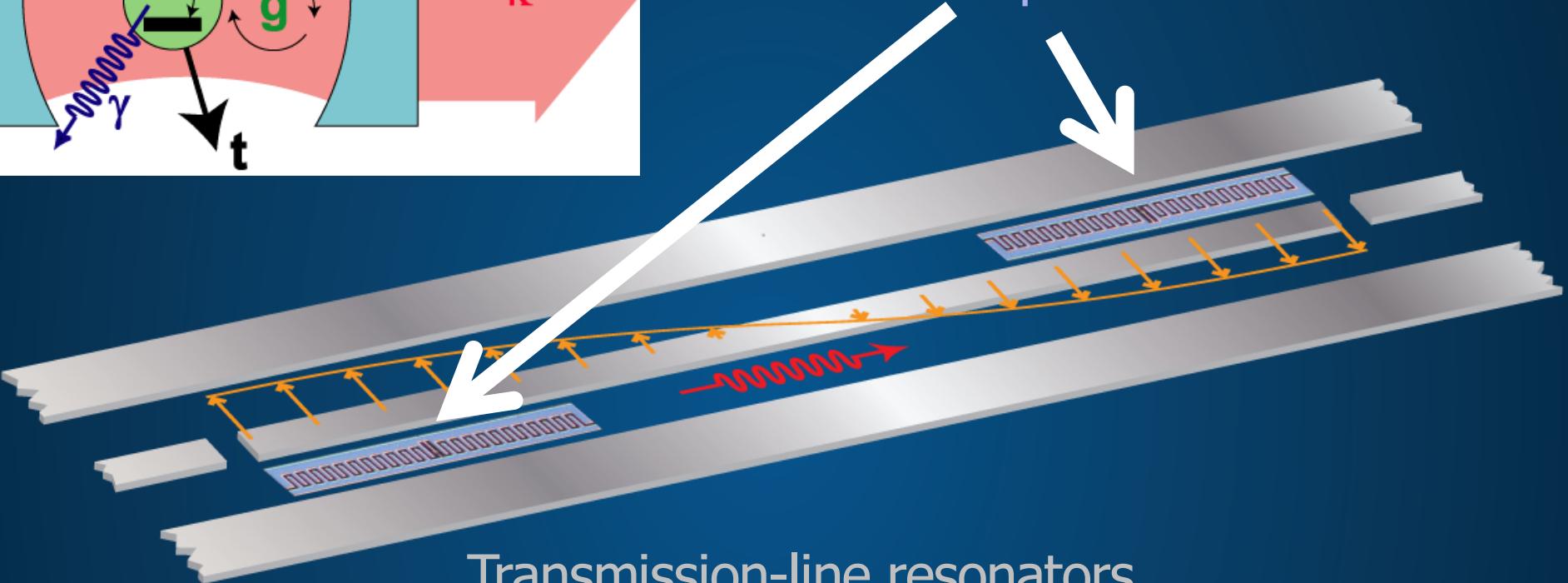
Leonardo DiCarlo

*Superconducting quantum circuits:  
Circuit QED*

## Cavity QED with wires



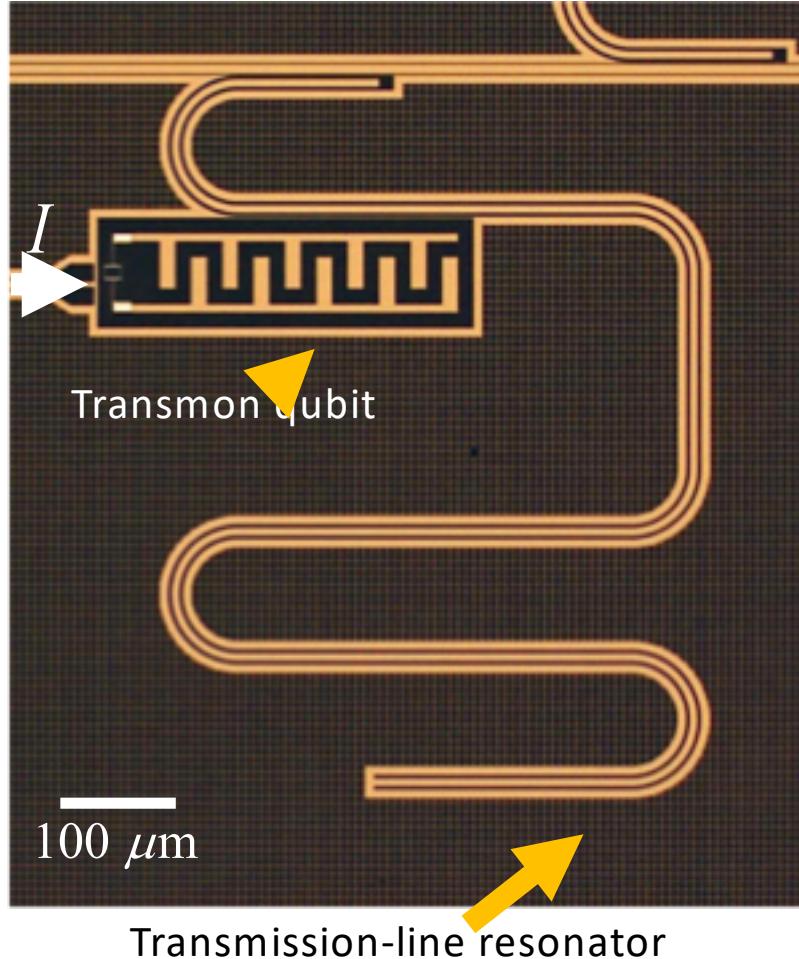
Josephson-junction  
qubits



Transmission-line resonators

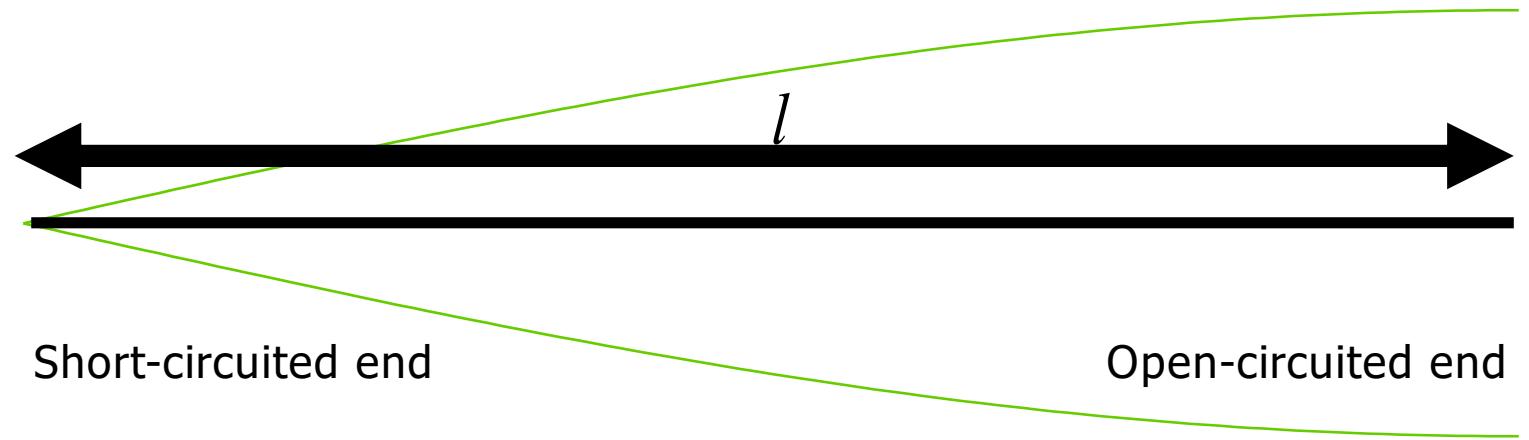
- mediate interaction between qubits
- allow qubit readout

# Qubit-resonator interaction



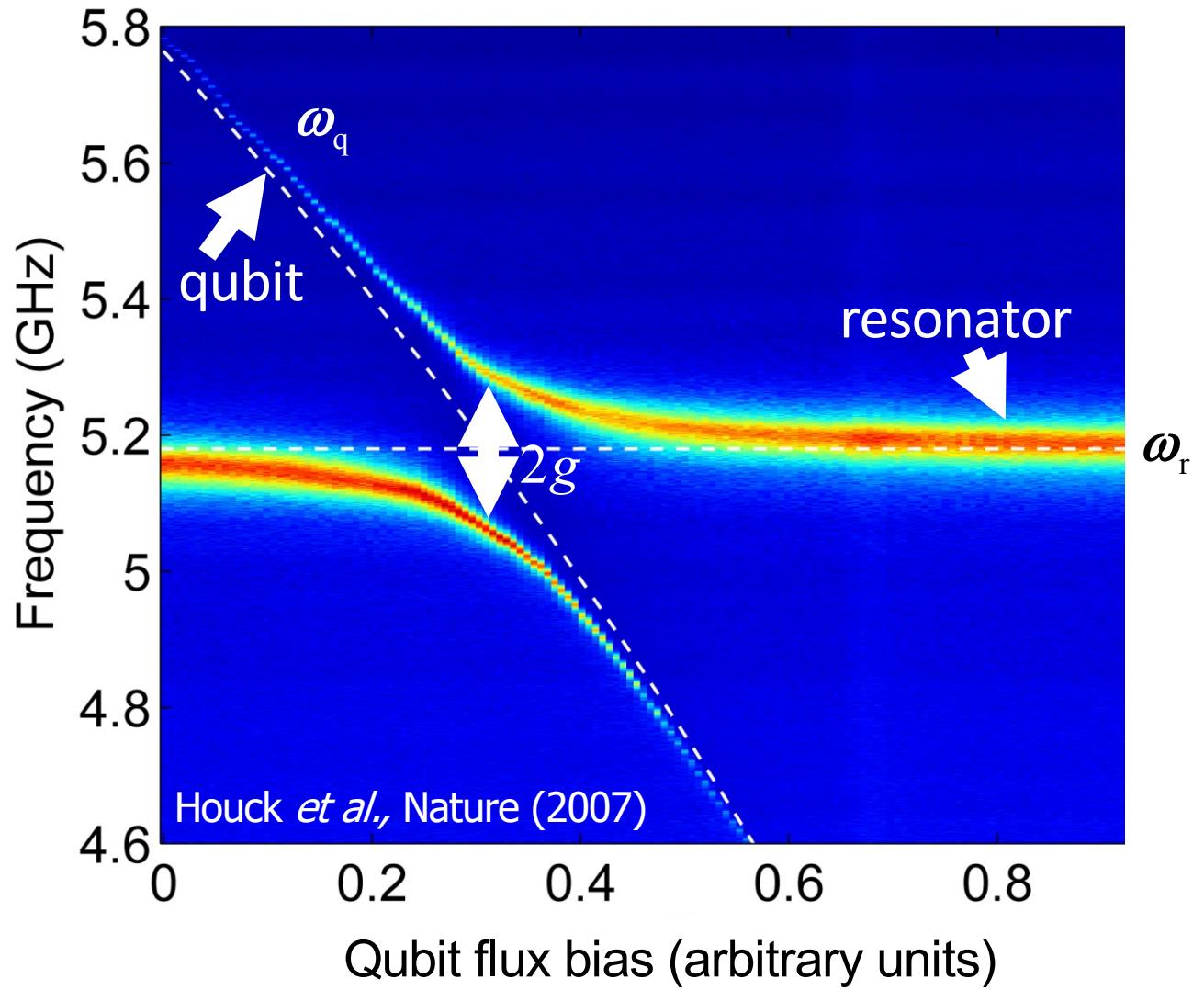
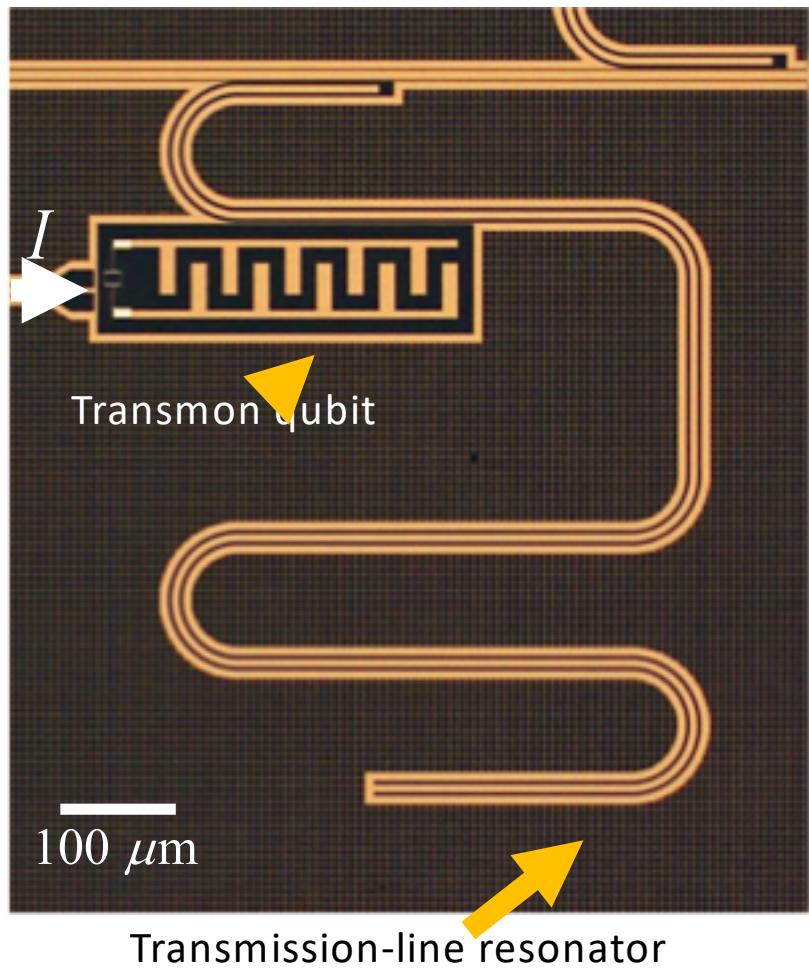
Resonator modes (usually we focus on fundamental) are set by

- the total resonator length  $l$
- the end terminations (short or open circuit)
- the phase velocity (slower than speed of light in vacuum by factor 2-3)



The coupling between qubit and resonator is typically capacitive

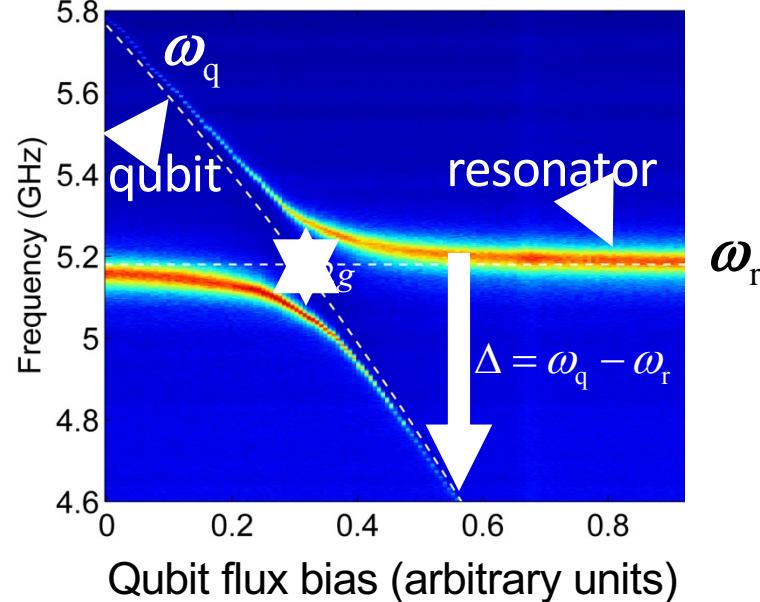
# Qubit-resonator interaction



$$\hat{H}_{\text{int}} = \hbar g (a_r \hat{\sigma}_+ + a_r^\dagger \hat{\sigma}_-) \quad \text{Jaynes-Cummings interaction}$$

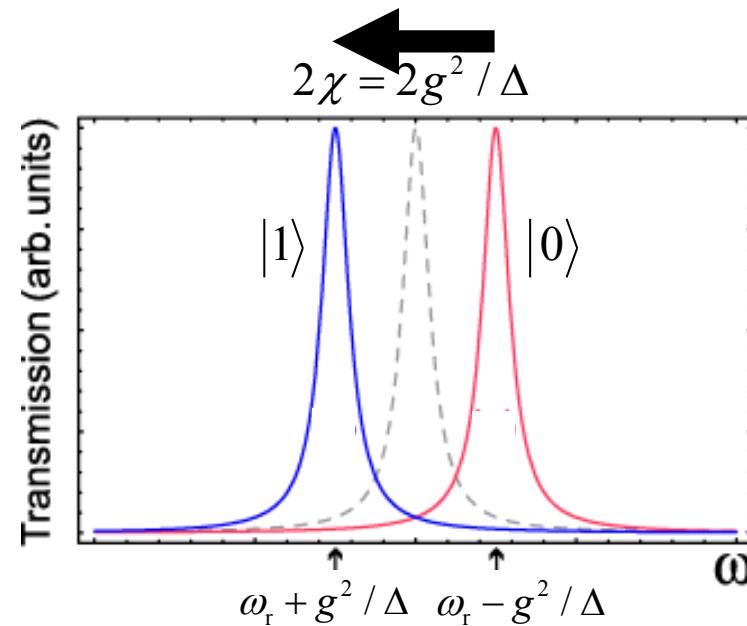
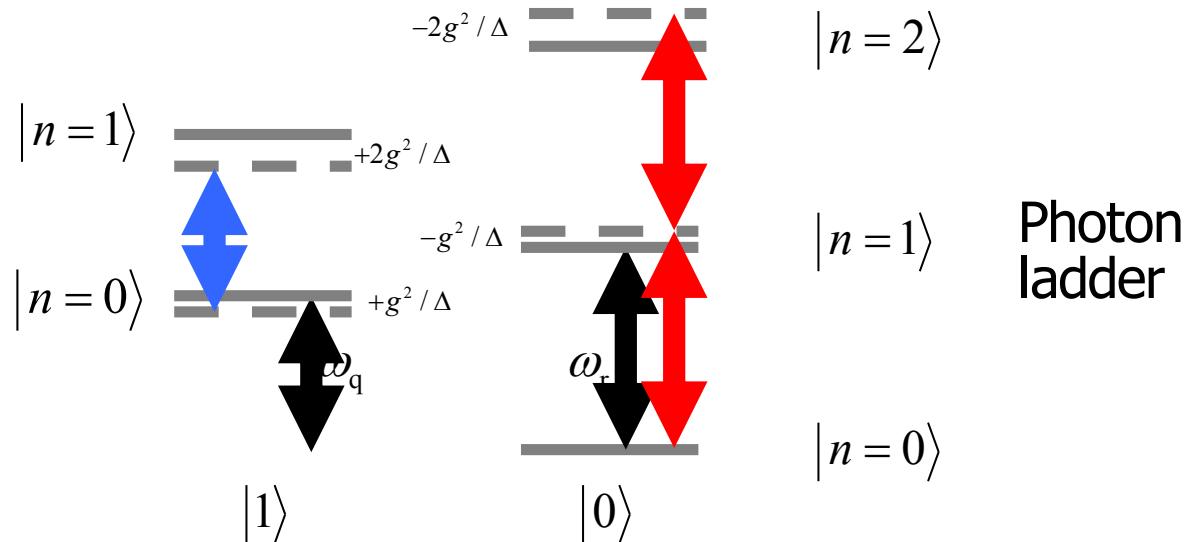


# Dispersive regime

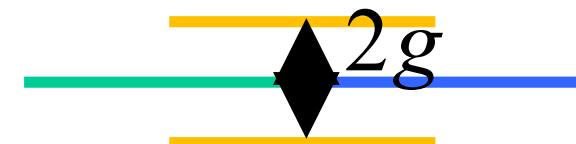
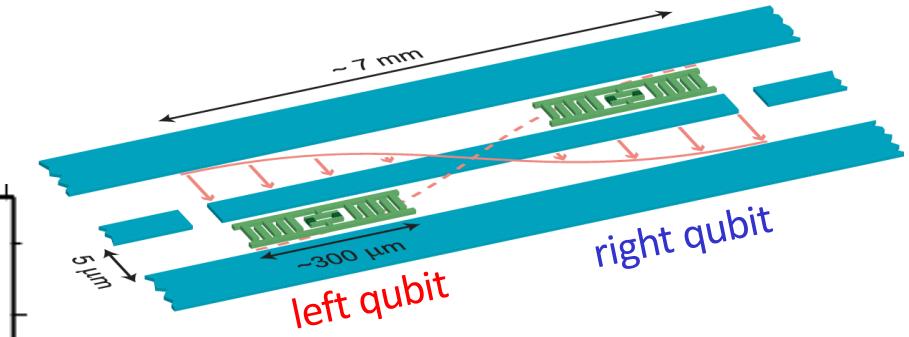
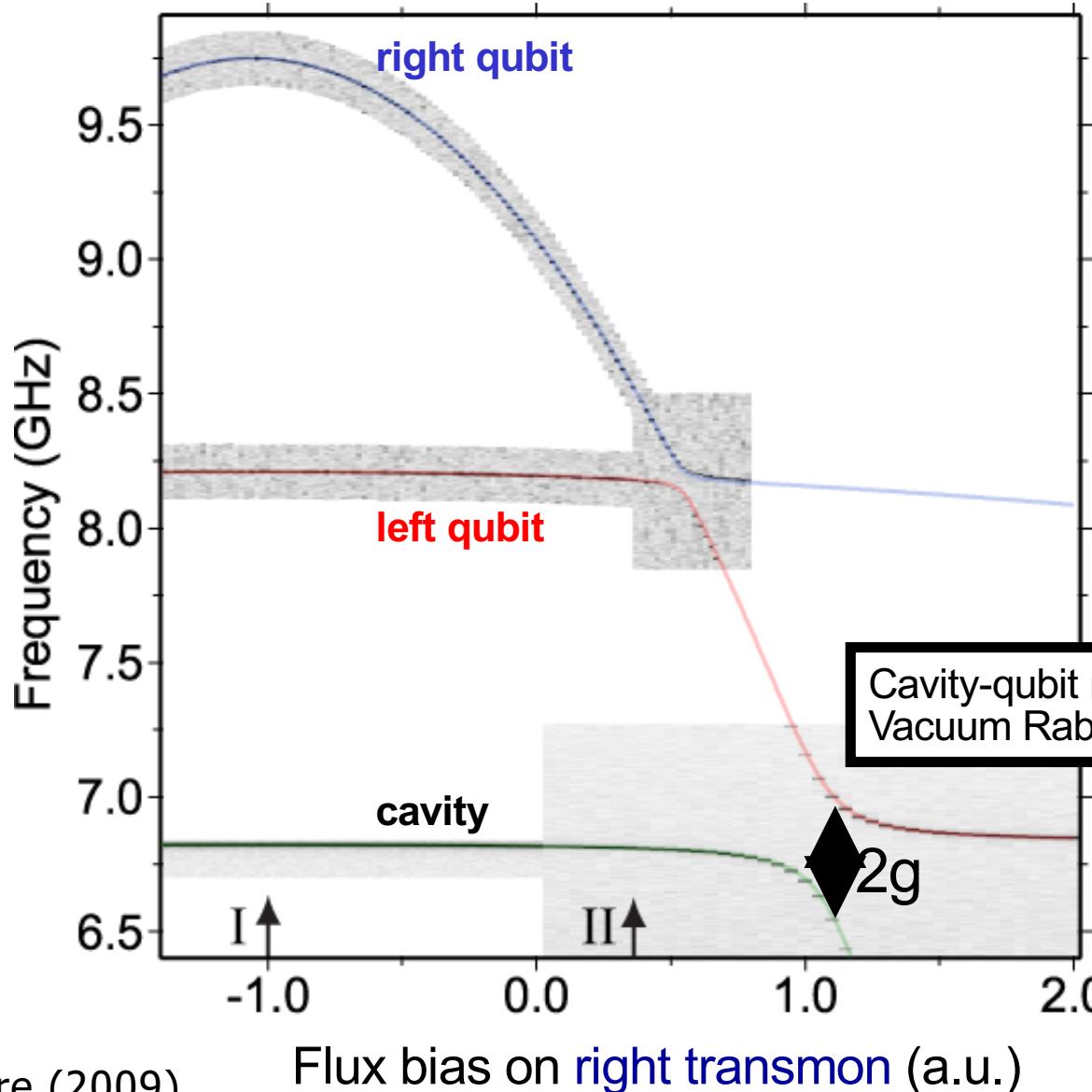


Dispersive regime:  $|\Delta| = |\omega_q - \omega_r| \gg g$

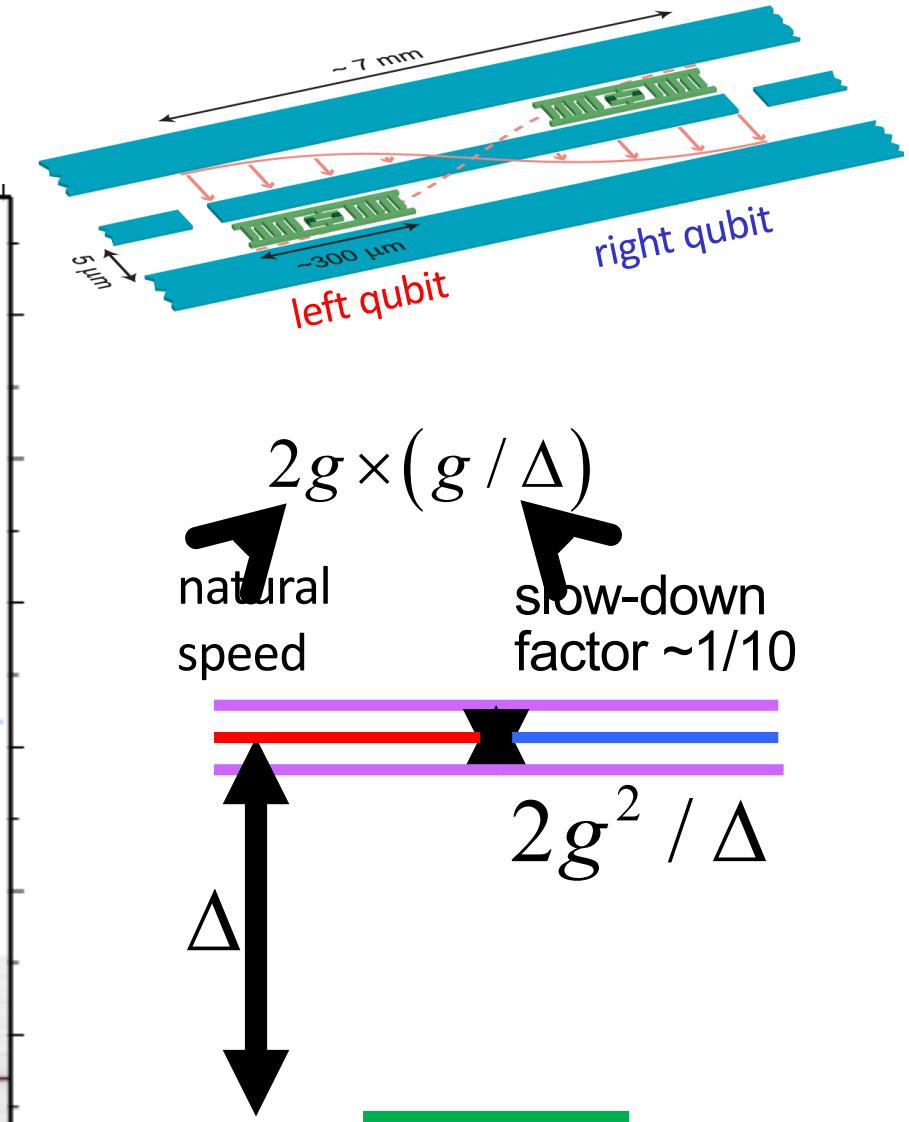
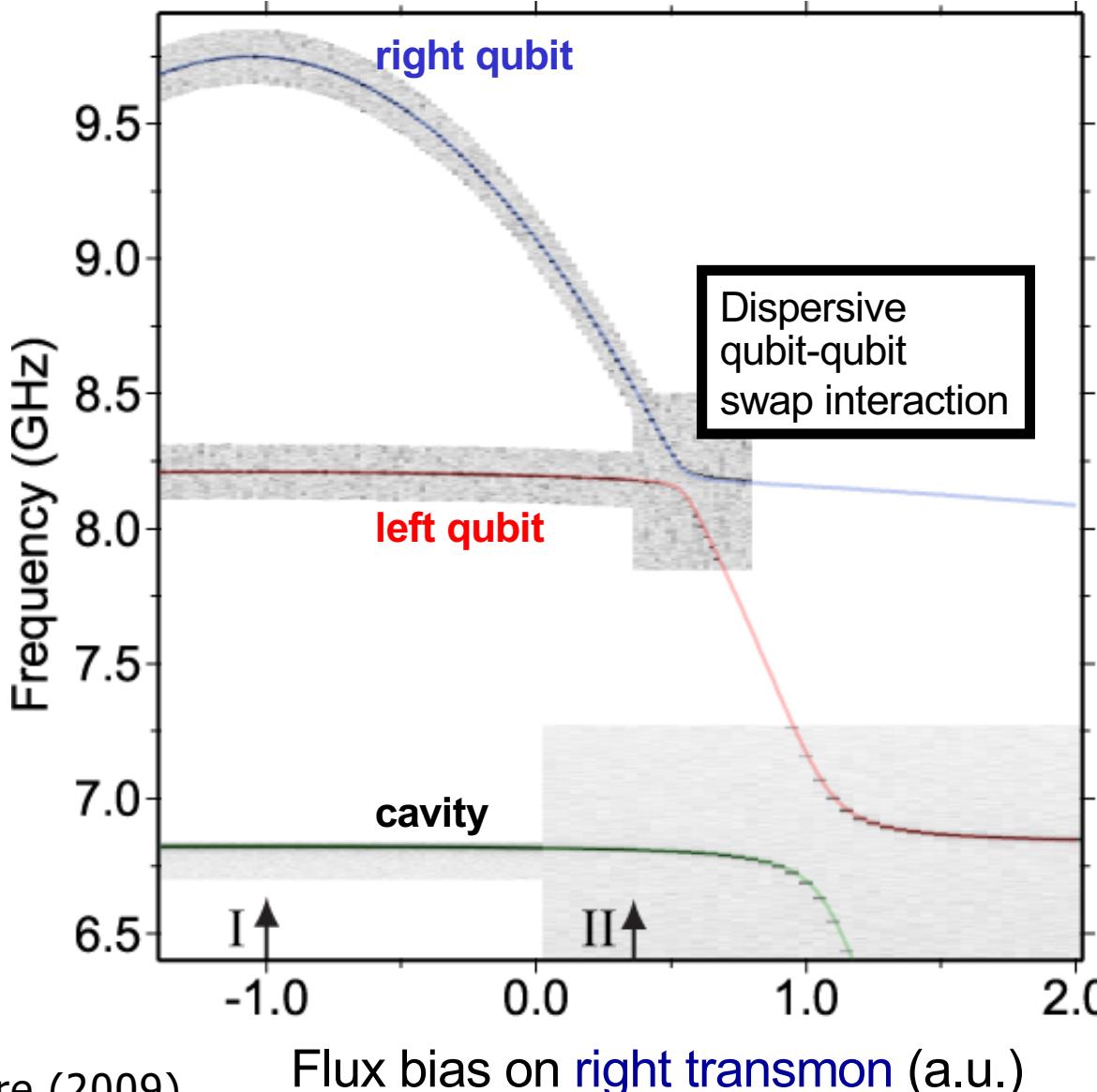
$$\hat{H}_{\text{int}} = -\hbar\chi\hat{\sigma}_Z a_r^\dagger a_r$$



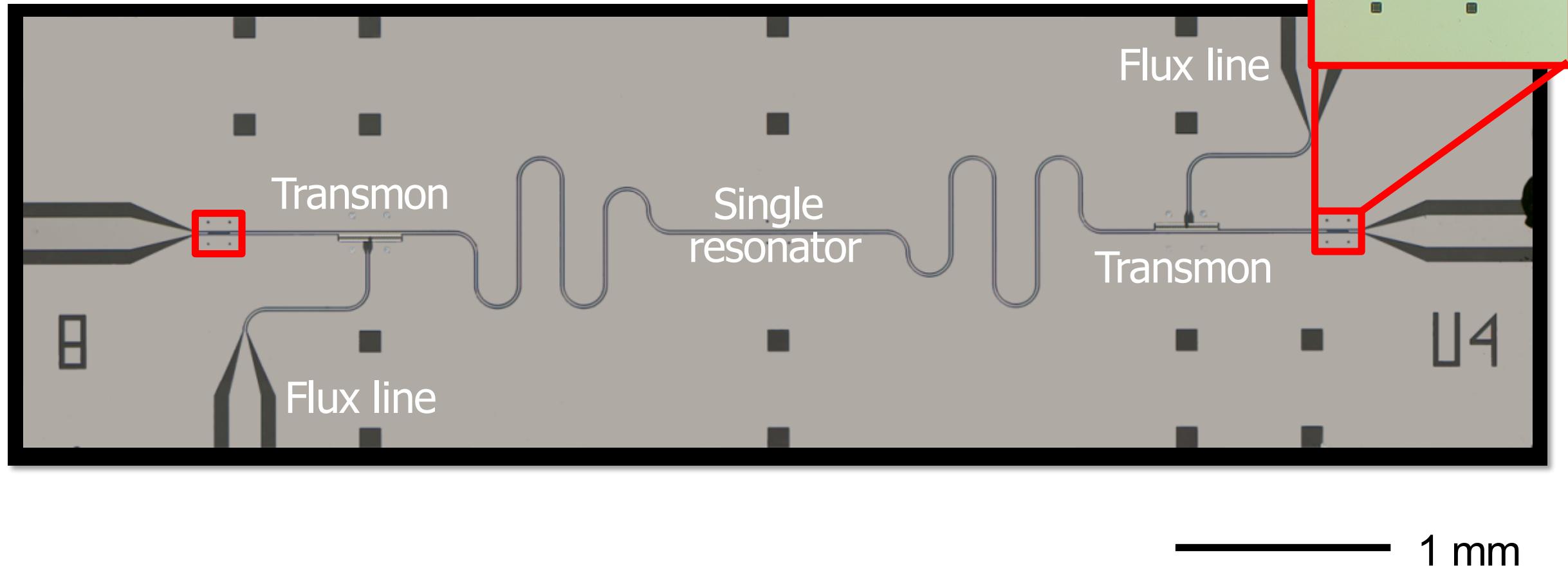
# Dispersive qubit-qubit interactions



# Dispersive qubit-qubit interactions

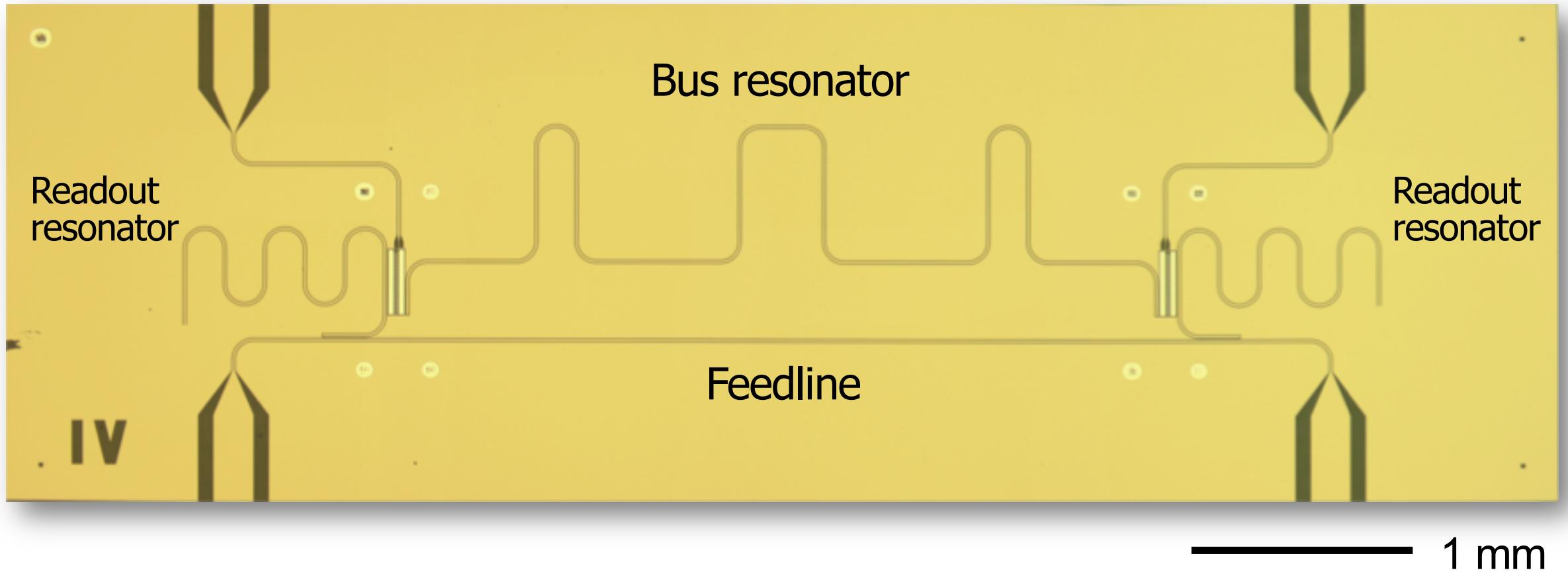


# First-generation two-qubit quantum processor



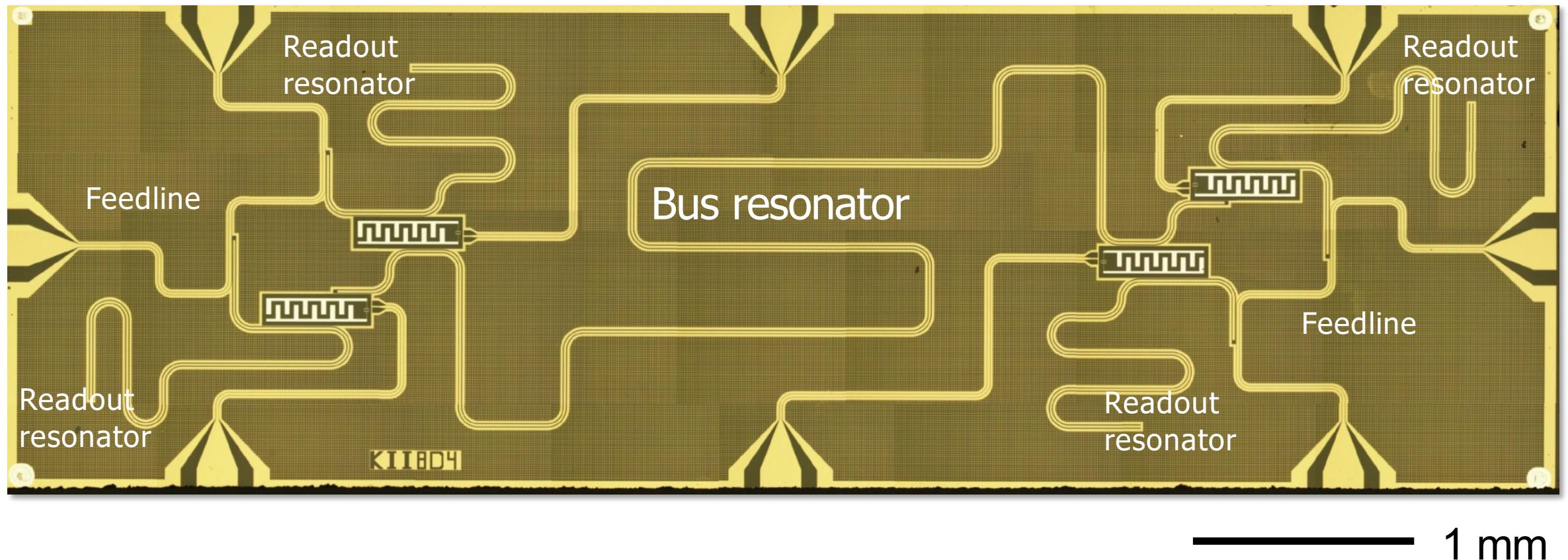
One resonator for both qubit-qubit coupling and for readout

# Second-generation two-qubit processor



Different resonators for qubit-qubit coupling and for readout of each qubit

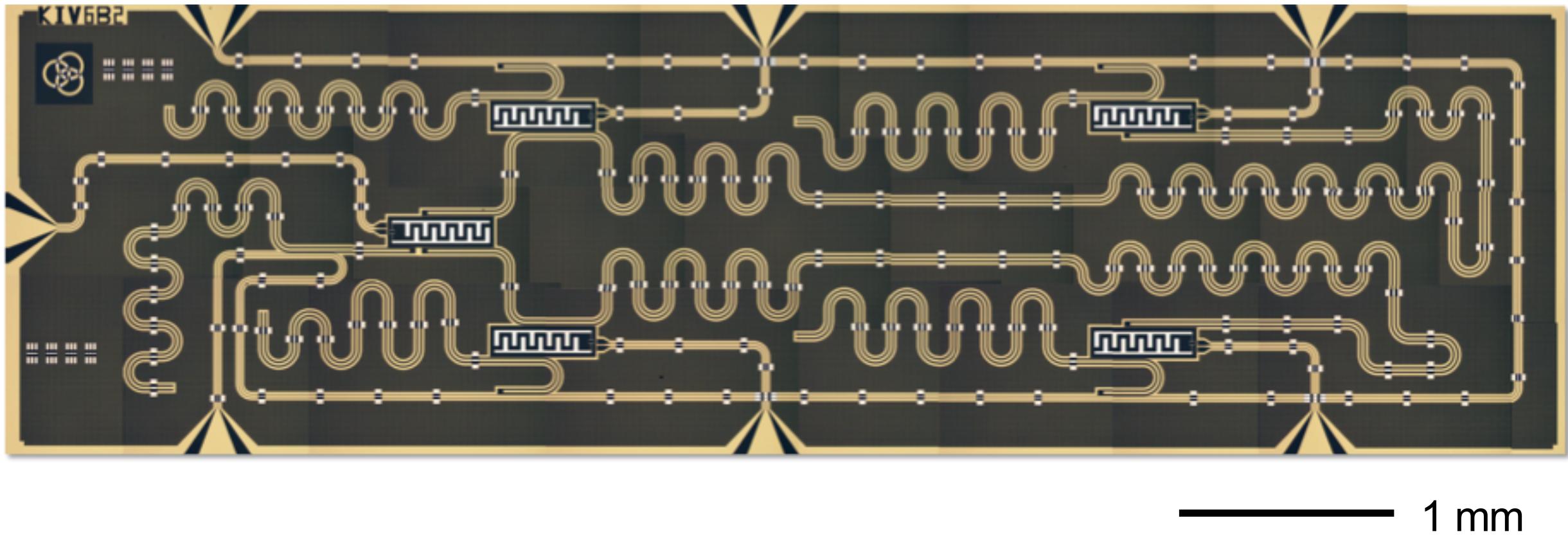
# Second-generation four-qubit processor



Different resonators for qubit-qubit coupling and for readout of each qubit

# Second-generation five-qubit processor

Challenge: identify the readout resonators and bus resonators



Different resonators for qubit-qubit coupling and for readout of each qubit

# Connections to external circuitry

