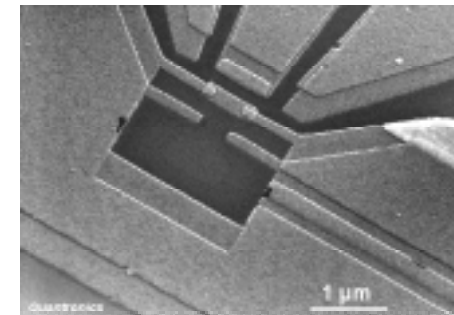
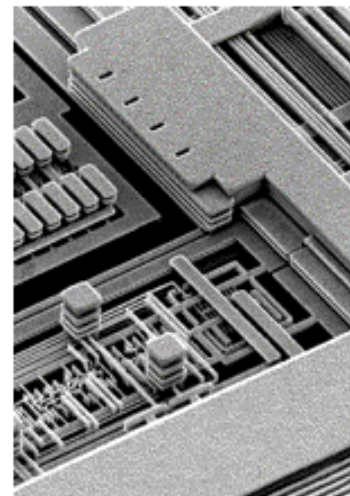
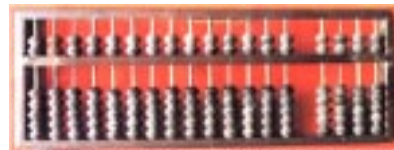


IMPLEMENTATION D 'UN BIT QUANTIQUE DANS UN CIRCUIT SUPRACONDUCTEUR

QUANTUM
ELECTRONICS GROUP

A. AASSIME
A. COTTET
M. DEVORET
D. ESTEVE
P. JOYEZ
H. POTHIER
C. URBINA
D. VION
et précédemment:
V. BOUCHIAT
P. LAFARGE
avec à la technique:
P. ORFILA

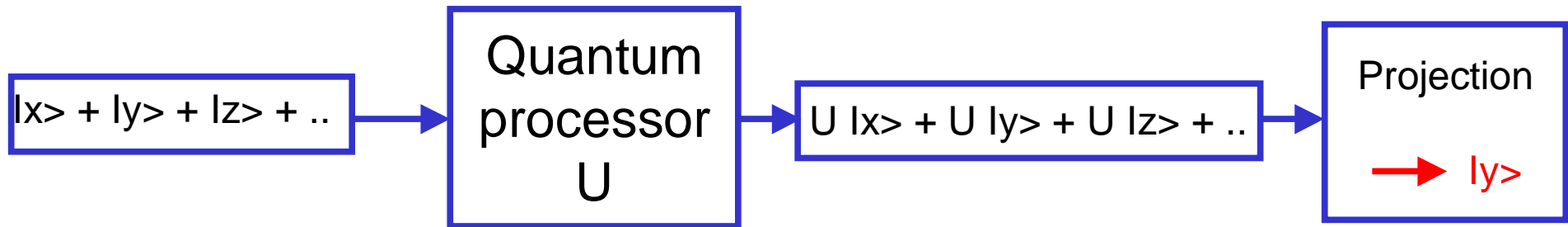
SPEC CEA-Saclay



Quantum computing in a nut

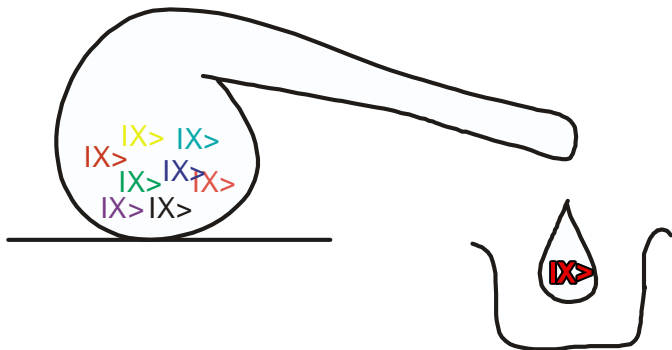
Built-in parallelism...

...but readout projects



Quantum algorithms

AND error correcting codes (Shor,...,1996)

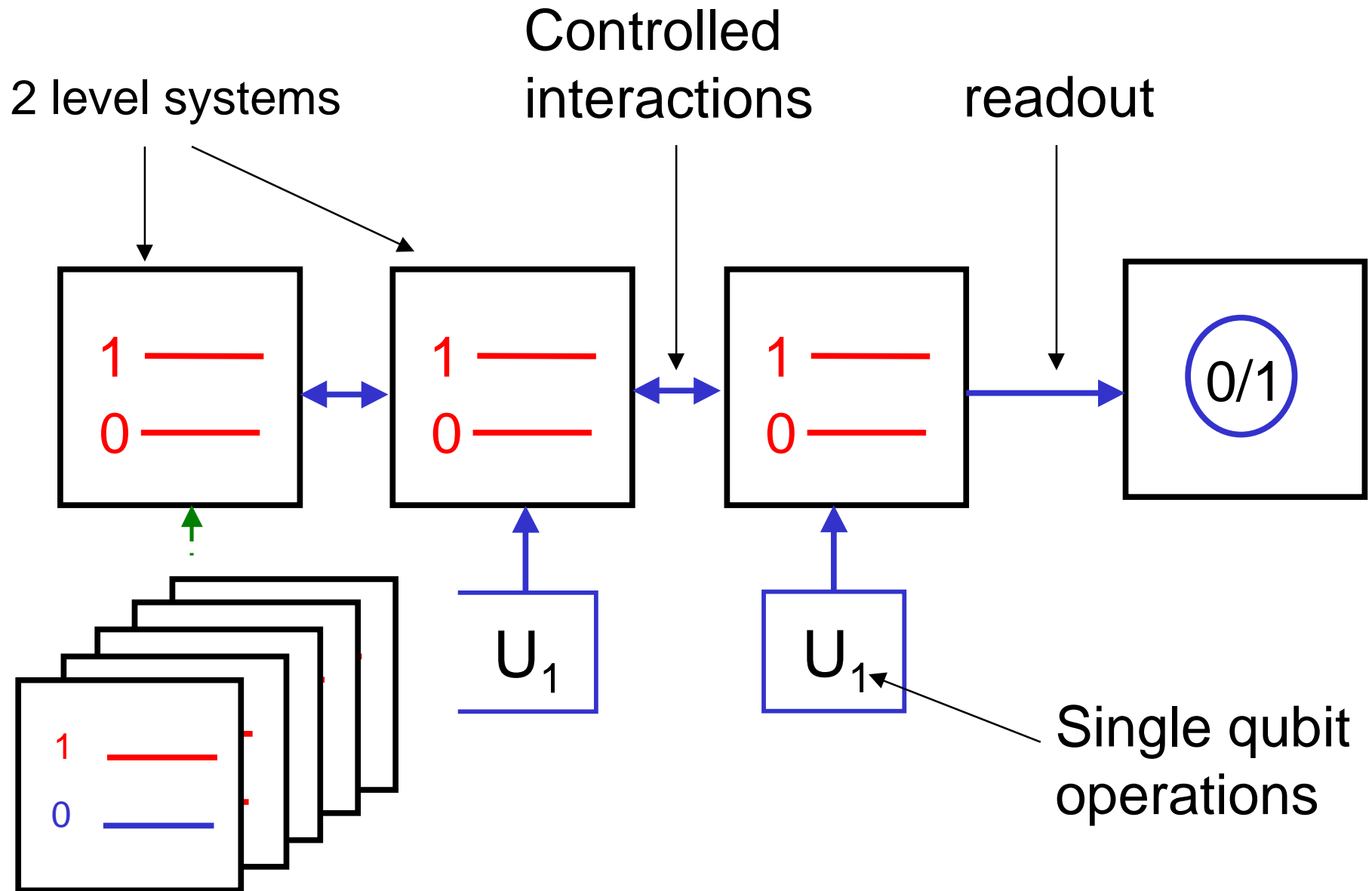


the art of quantum distillation

Factorisation : $O[(\text{Log } N)^3]$
(Shor, 1994)

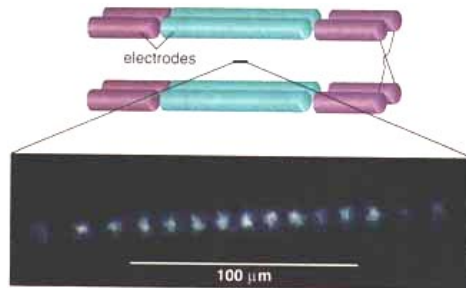
unstructured data base search $O[N^{1/2}]$
(Grover, 1995)

Quantum processor ?



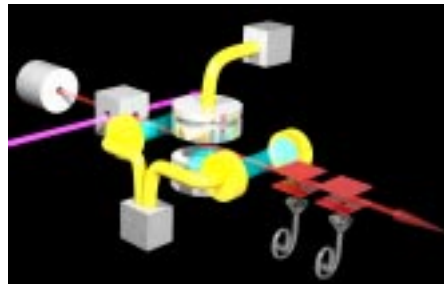
Microscopic objects vs mesoscopic systems

Trapped ions



(NIST,...)

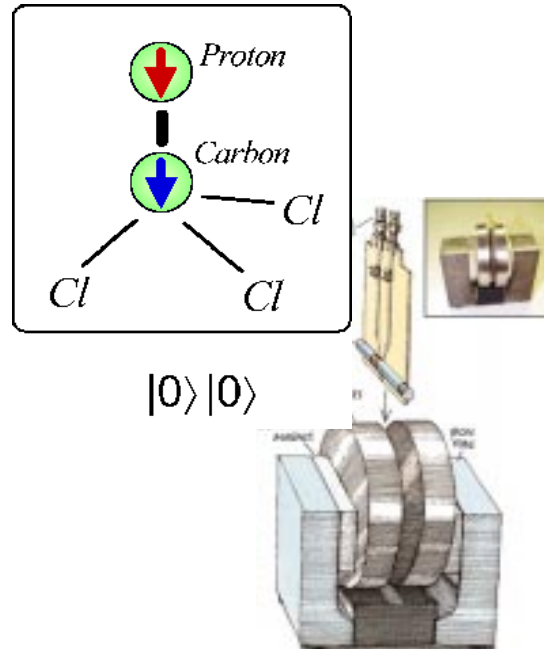
Rydberg atoms



(ENS)

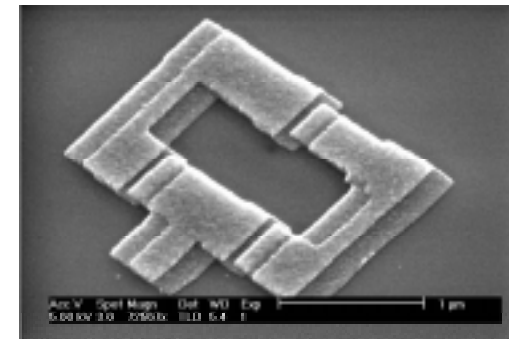
Quantum,
but not easily scalable

nuclear spins



(Stanford, IBM,...)

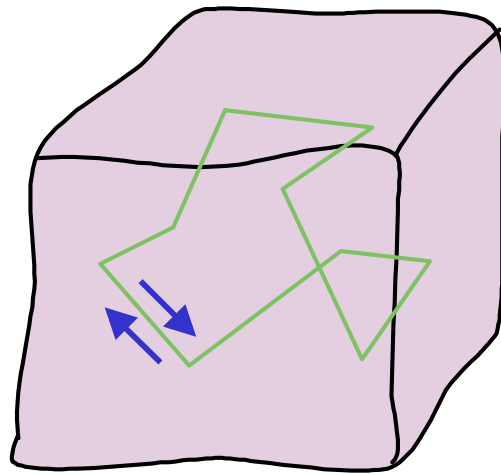
superconducting circuits



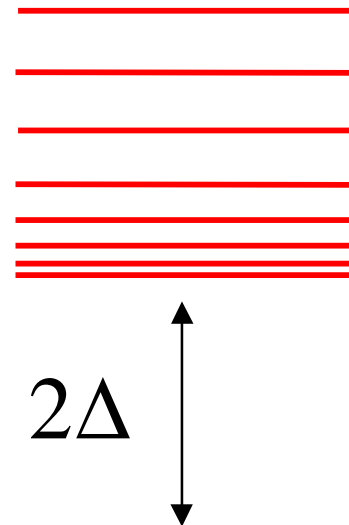
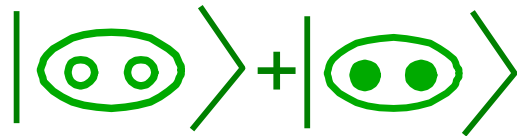
(T.U. Delft)

Scalable,
but not easily quantum

Energy spectrum of a superconducting electrode



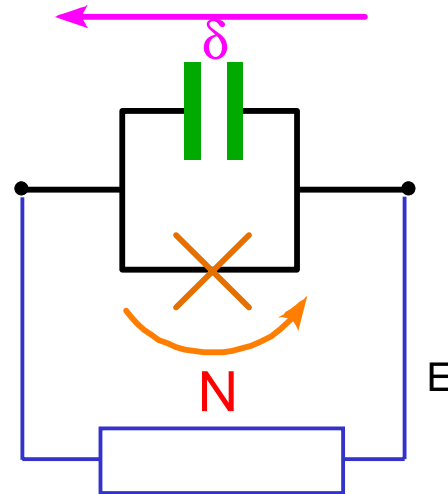
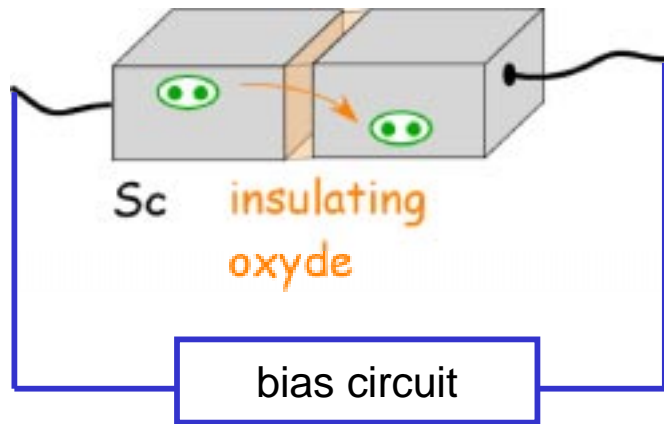
All states paired



Superconducting
Condensate
Ground state

The Josephson junction

A single degree of freedom: δ $[\delta, N] = i$

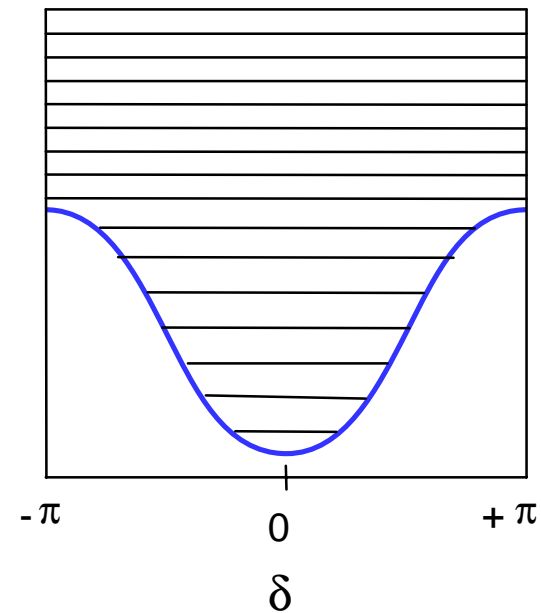


Josephson hamiltonian:

$$H_J = -E_J \cos \delta$$

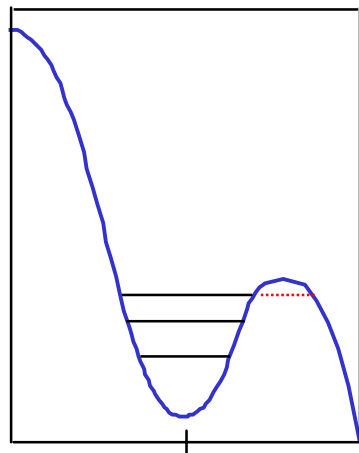
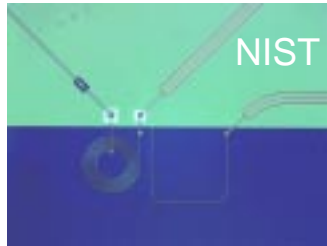
full hamiltonian:

$$H = H_J + H_{elm}$$

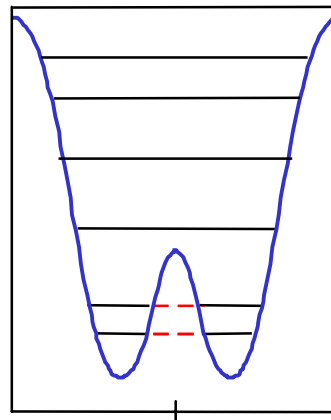
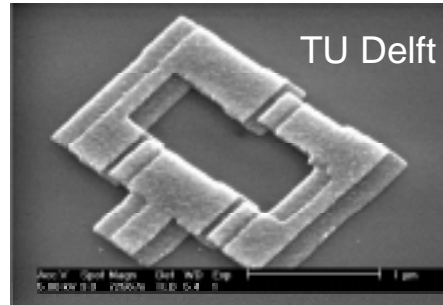


Josephson qubits

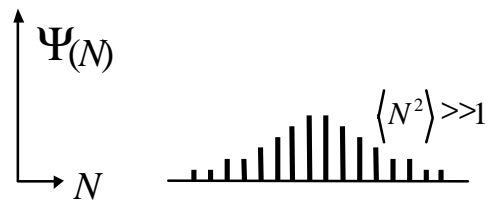
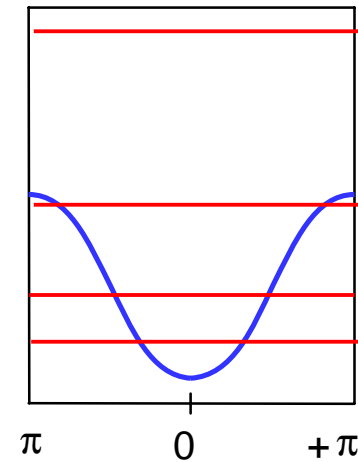
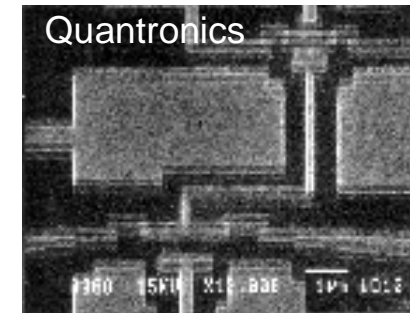
Current-biased large junction



Coupled medium-size junctions



Small junction



Phase state

phase

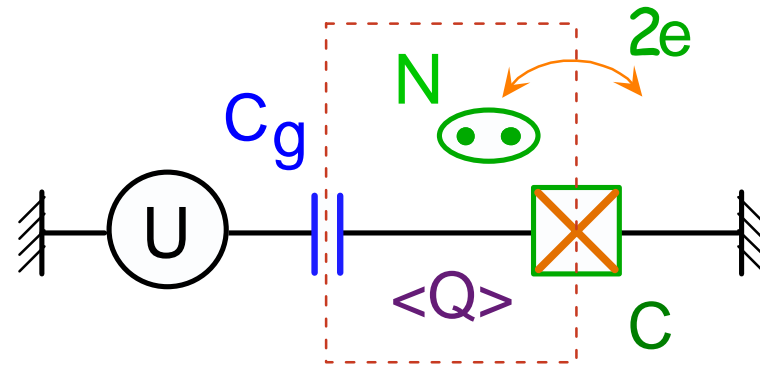
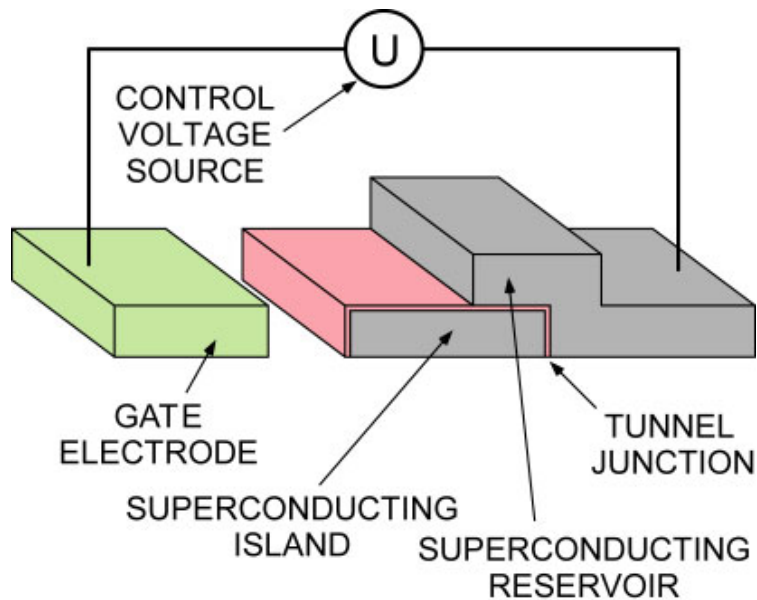


charge



charge state

The Cooper-pair box



$$H = -E_J \cos \delta + E_c (N - N_g)^2$$

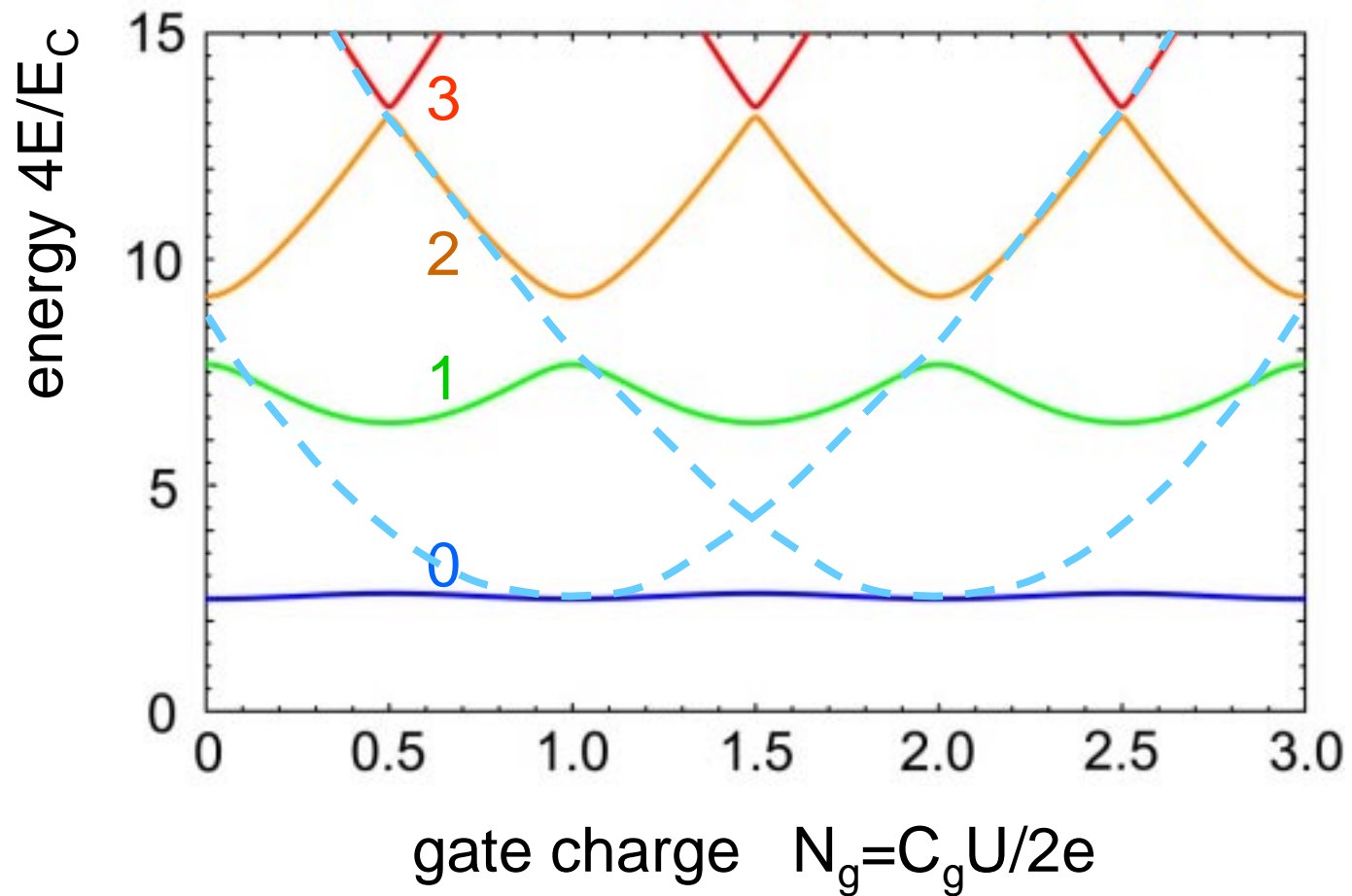
$$E_c = \frac{(2e)^2}{2(C_g + C_J)}$$

$$E_J : |N\rangle \leftrightarrow |N+1\rangle$$

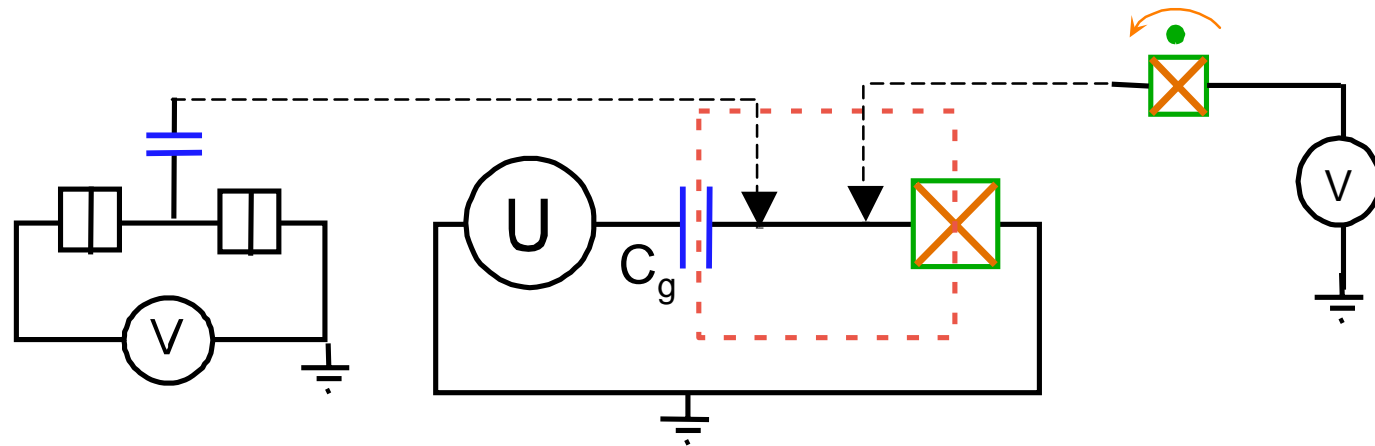
$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_N |N\rangle \langle N+1| + |N+1\rangle \langle N|$$

$$C_g U / 2e$$

Energy levels of the Cooper pair box ($E_J/E_C=1$)

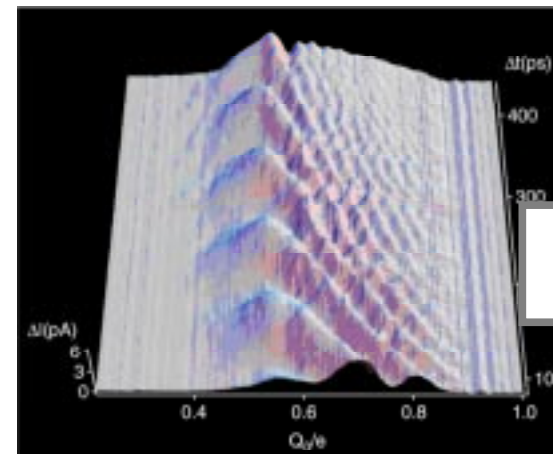
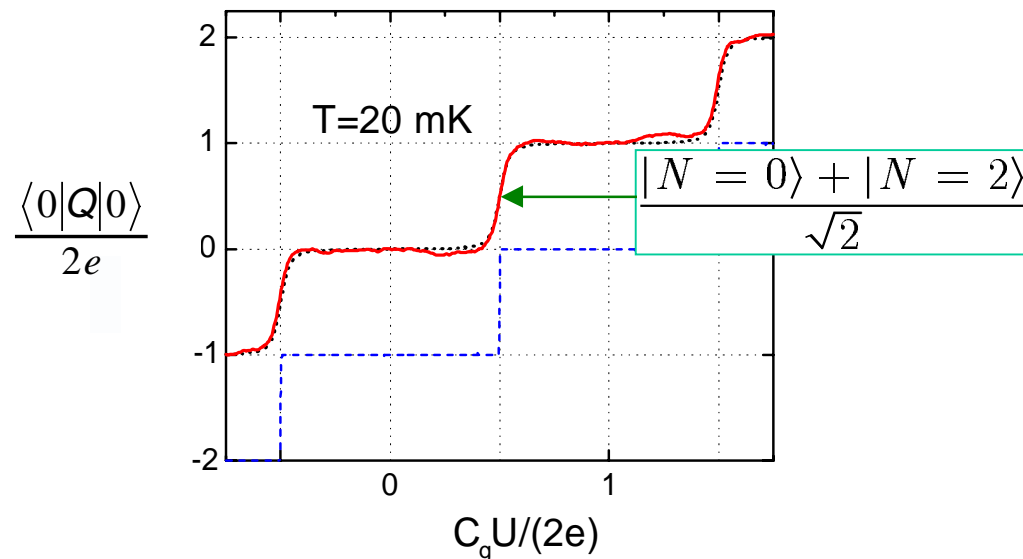


Measuring the Cooper pair box



1996 charge of ground state $|0\rangle$
(Bouchiat et al., *Quantronics*)

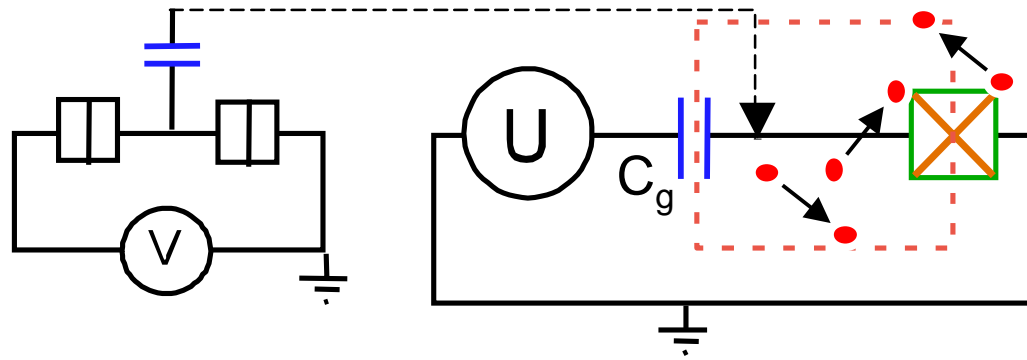
1999 coherent superpositions $\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$
(Nakamura, Pashkin & Tsai, *NEC*)



Evolution time

2001 ...

The charge-noise issue



$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle + e^{i\varphi}|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\varphi(t) = 2\pi \int_0^t v_{01}(t') dt'$$

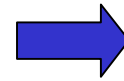
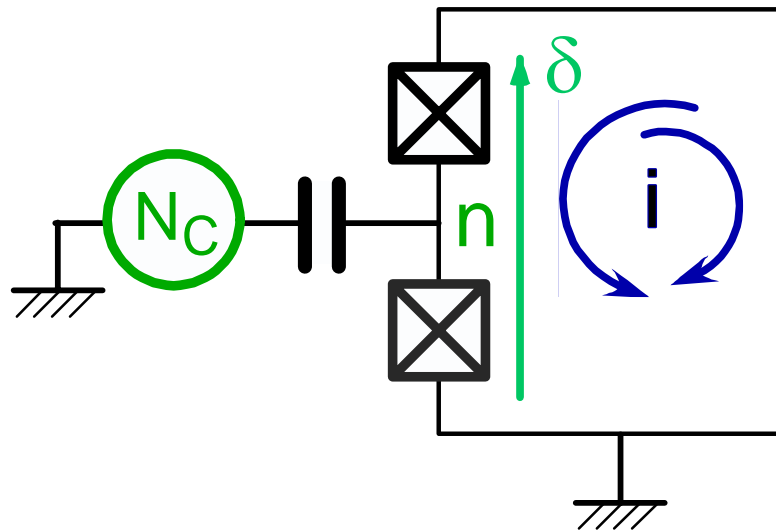
$$v_{01} = \bar{v}_{01} + \frac{d v_{01}}{d N_c} \delta N_c$$

signal

$$\langle Q \rangle_1 - \langle Q \rangle_0$$

dephasing

The splitted Cooper-pair box



CHARGE-PHASE QBIT

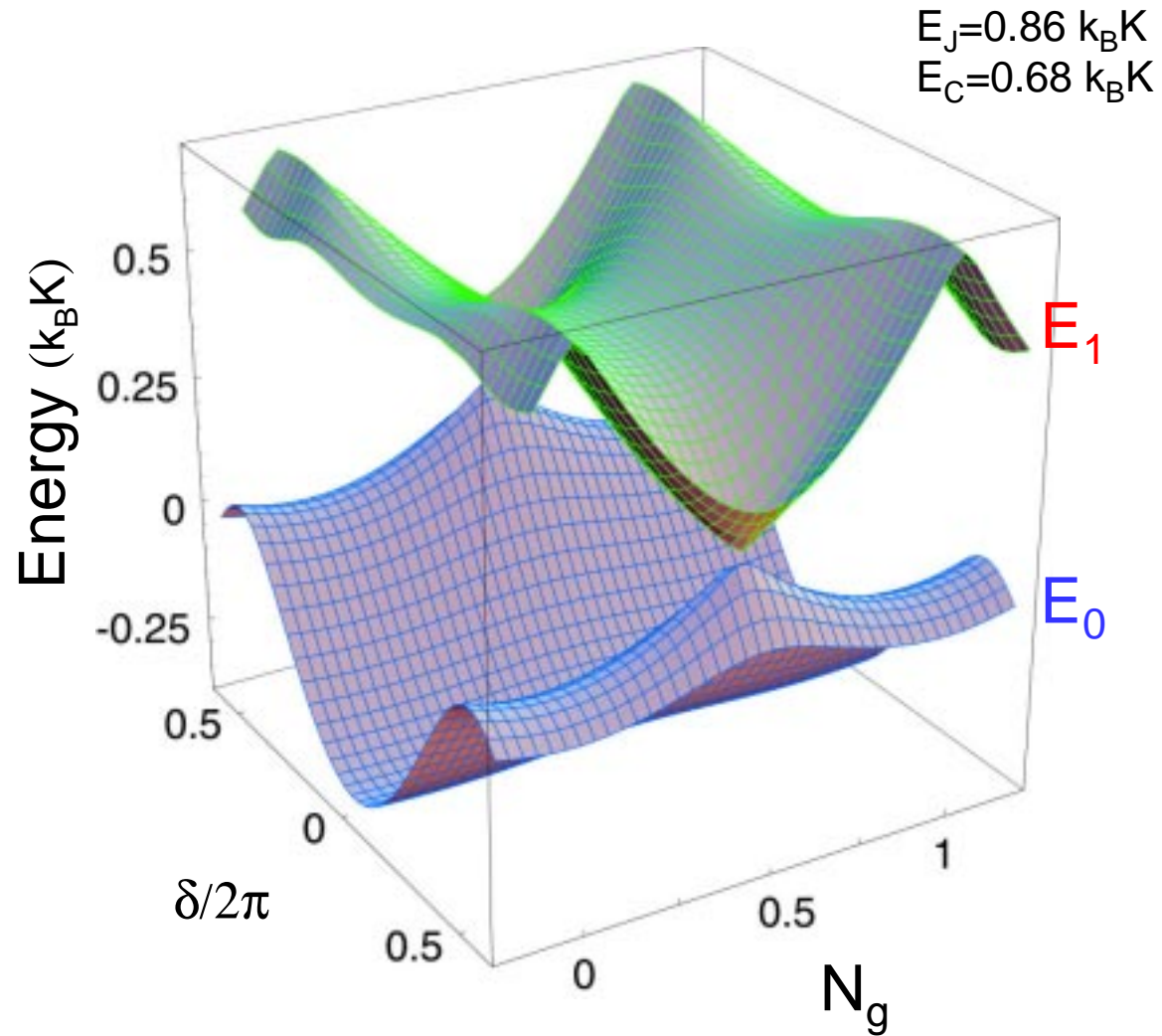
with
persistent current

Write on Read
charge current

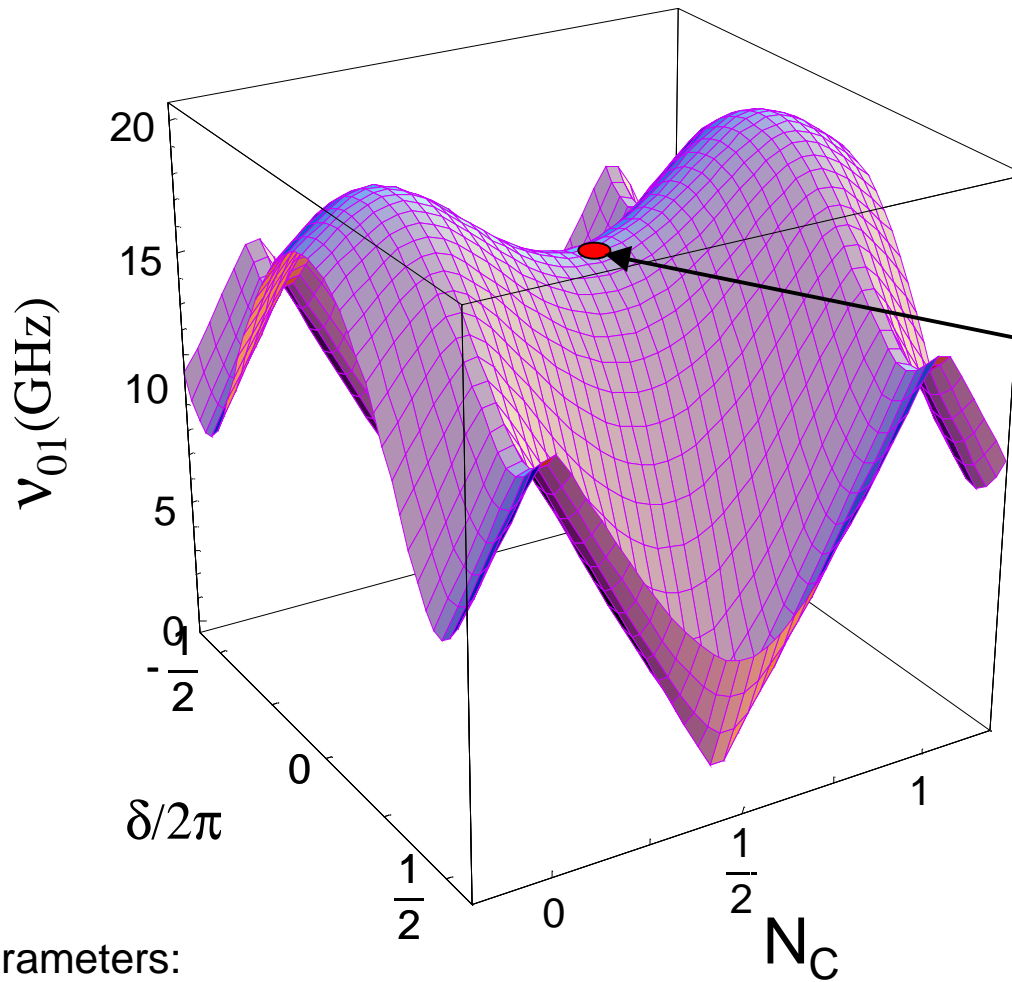
(Note: similar idea by A.Zorin)

Energy levels of the splitted Cooper pair box

Effective box :
$$E_{\text{Jeff}} \approx E_J |\cos(\delta/2)|$$



Transition frequency



Parameters:
 $E_J=0.86 k_B K$
 $E_C=0.68 k_B K$

At saddle point :

$$\begin{aligned} dv_{01}/dN_C &= 0 \\ dv_{01}/d\delta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\varphi(t) = \int_0^t v_{01}(t') dt' \approx v_{01} t$$

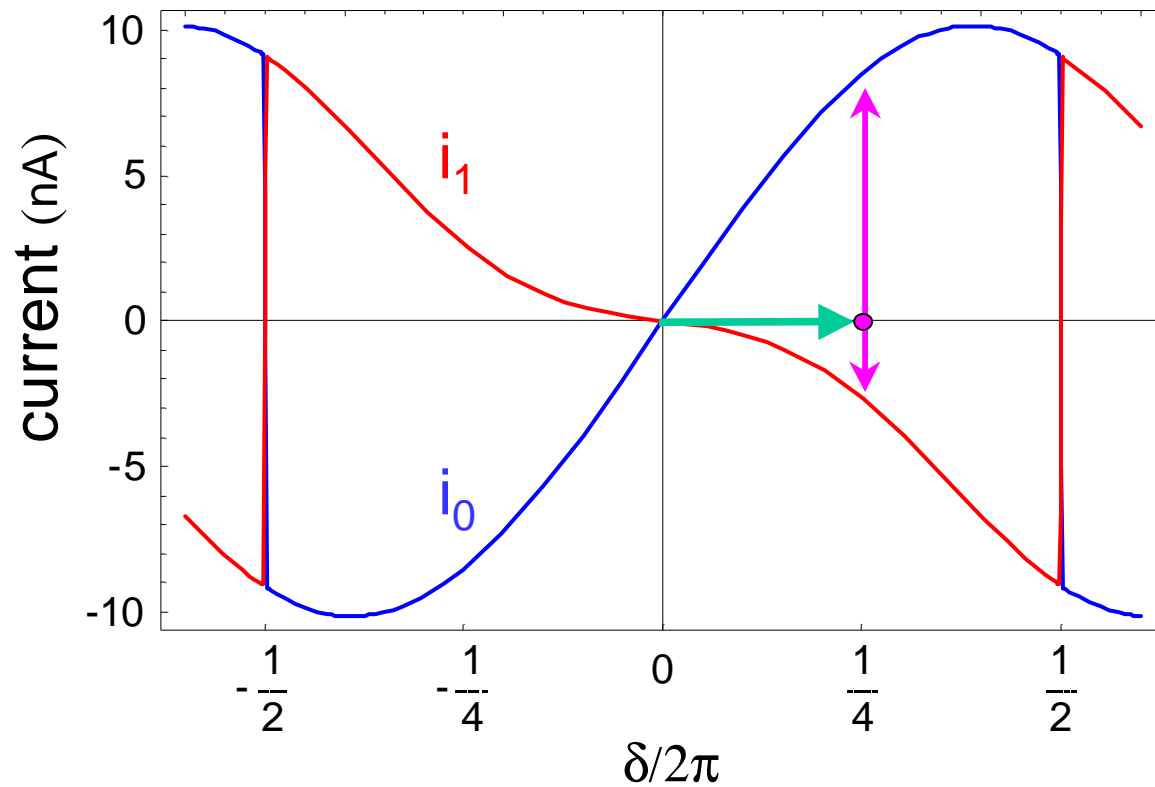
No random dephasing
(at 1st order)

Measurement strategy

$$N_C = 1/2$$

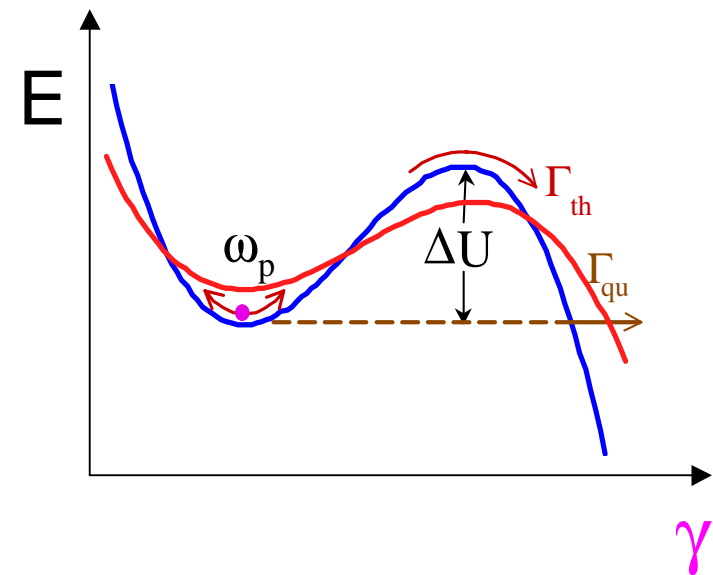
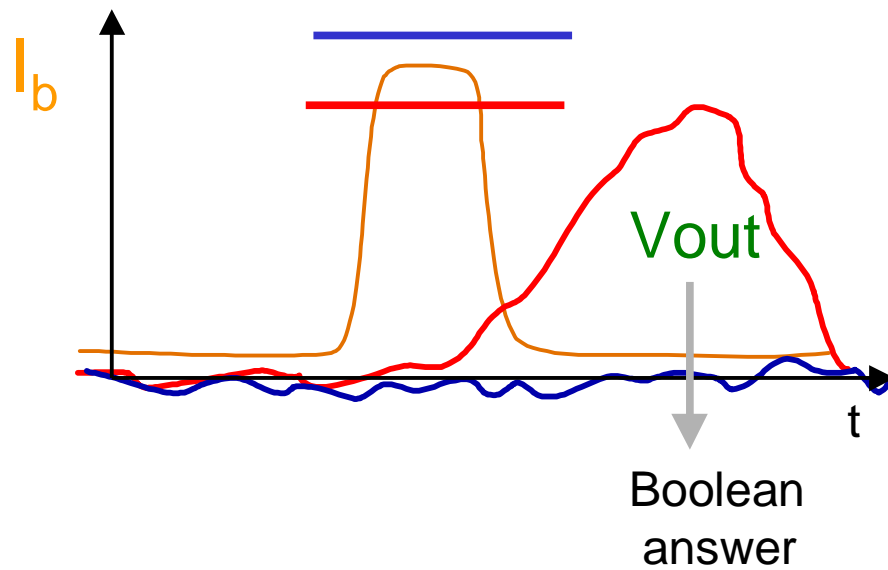
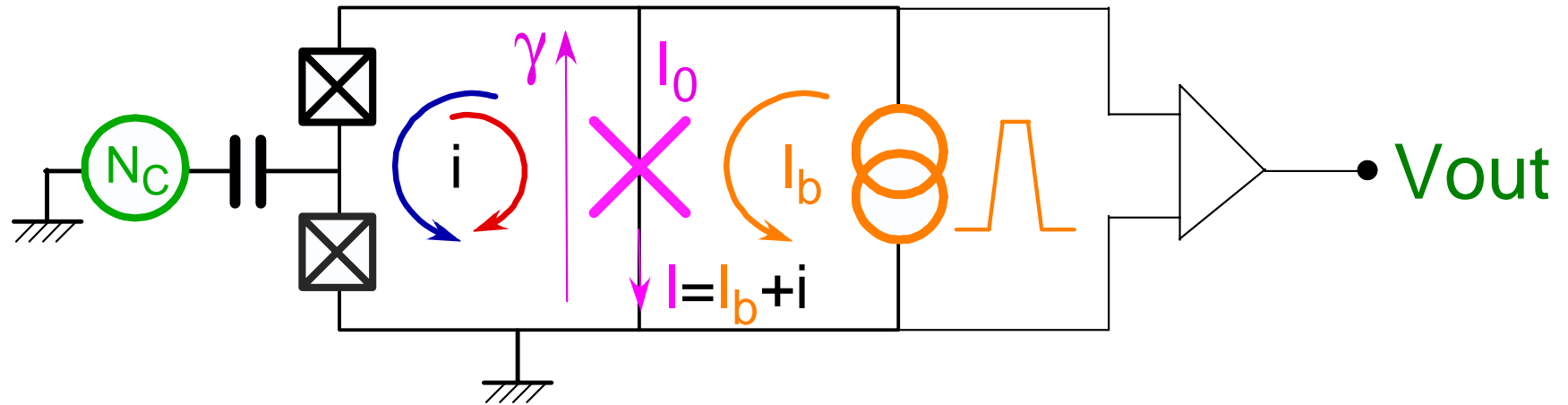
$$E_J = 0.86 \text{ k}_B\text{K}$$
$$E_C = 0.68 \text{ k}_B\text{K}$$

ADIABATIC TRANSFER
TO MEASURING POINT

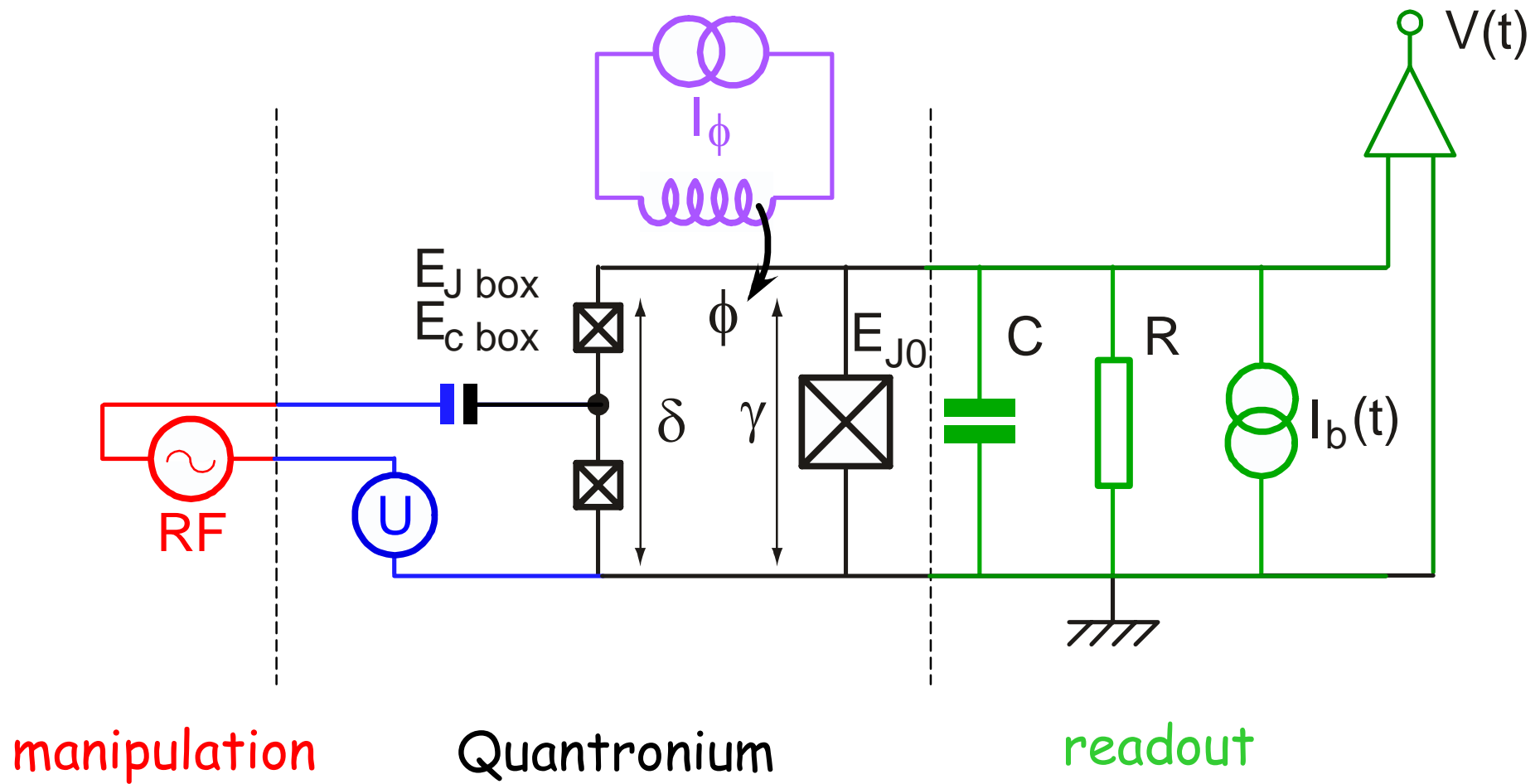


SIGNAL
 $i_1 - i_0$
 $\sim 10 - 20 \text{ nA}$

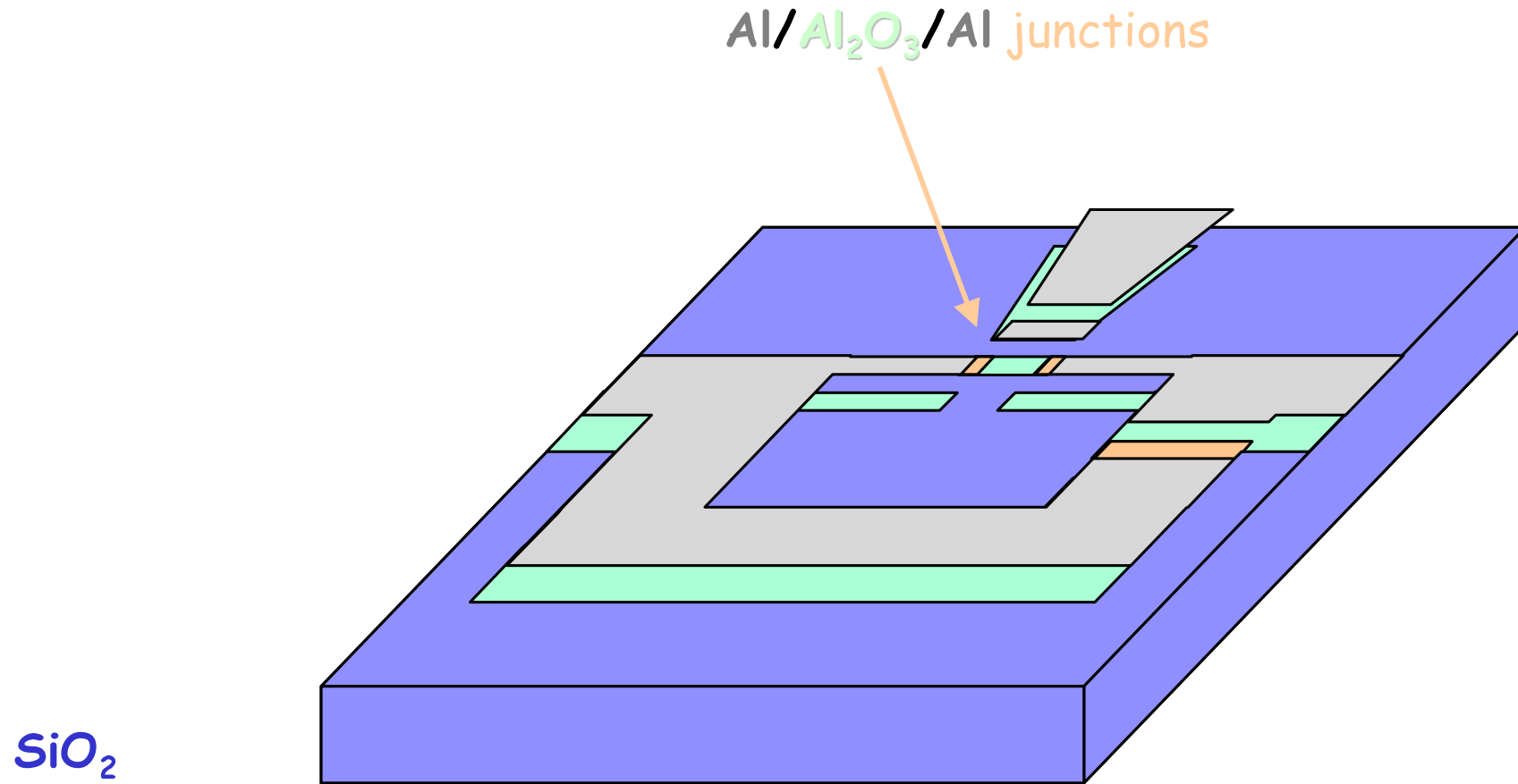
Entangling the qubit with an extra junction



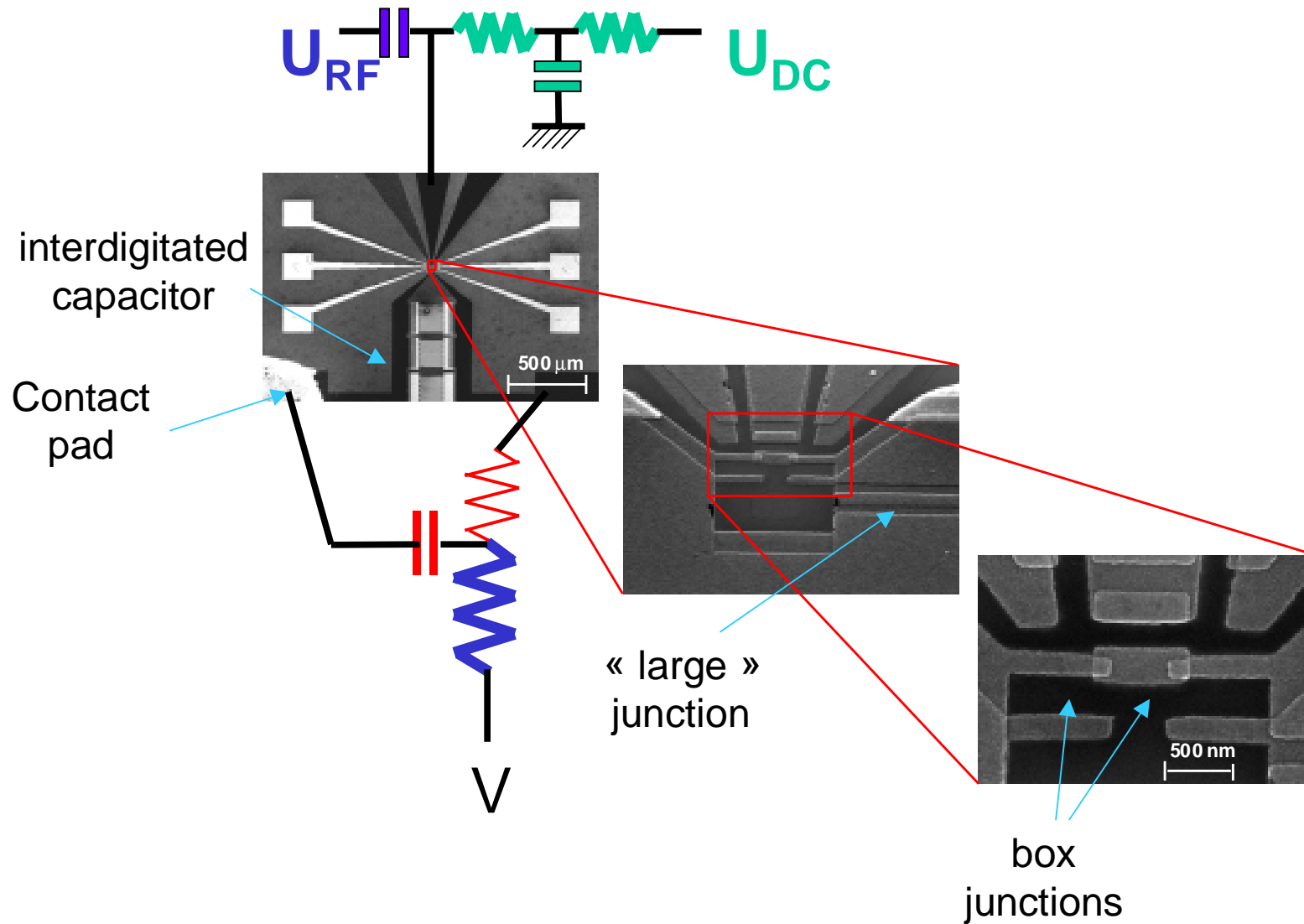
The "Quantronium" circuit



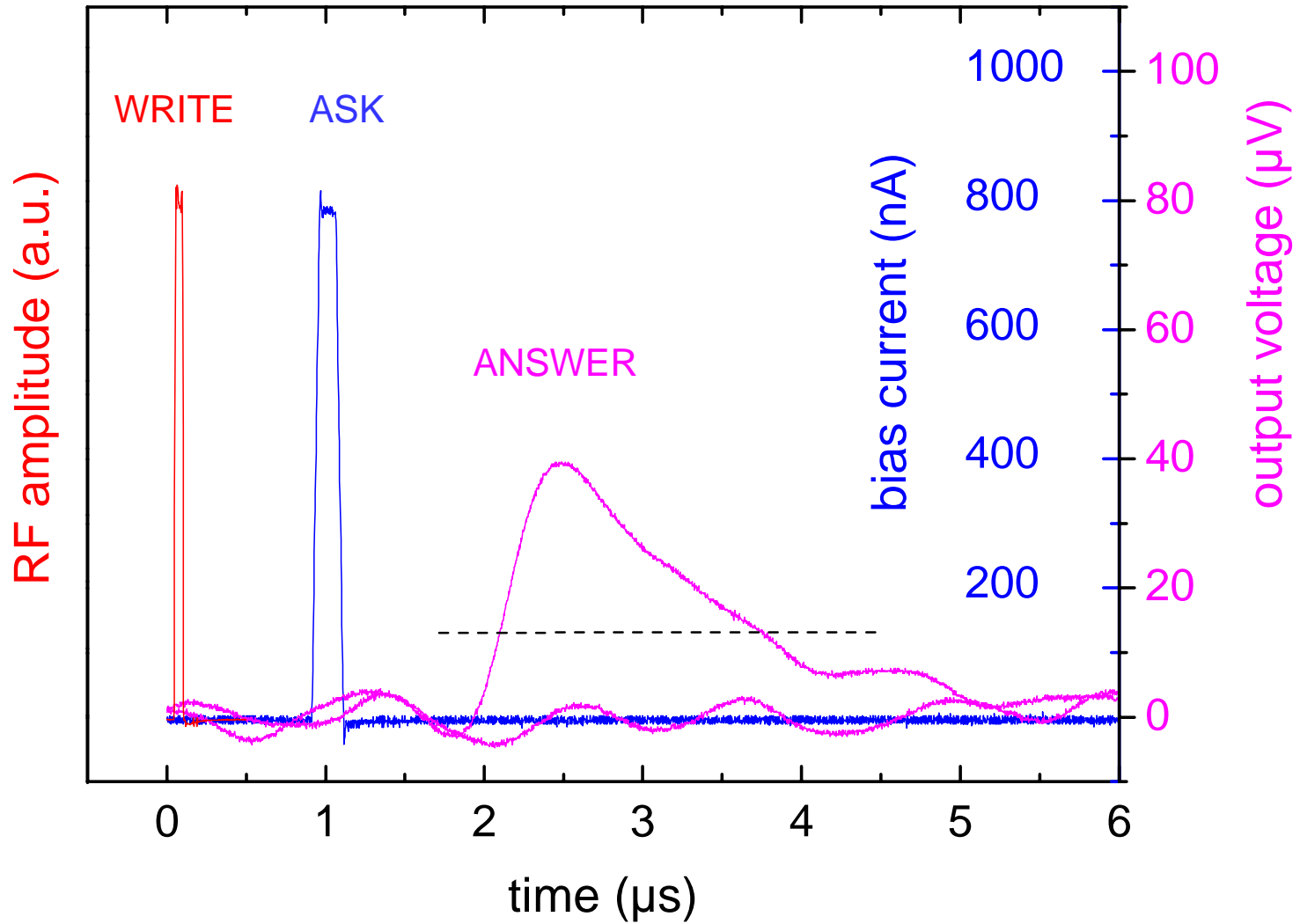
Fabrication process



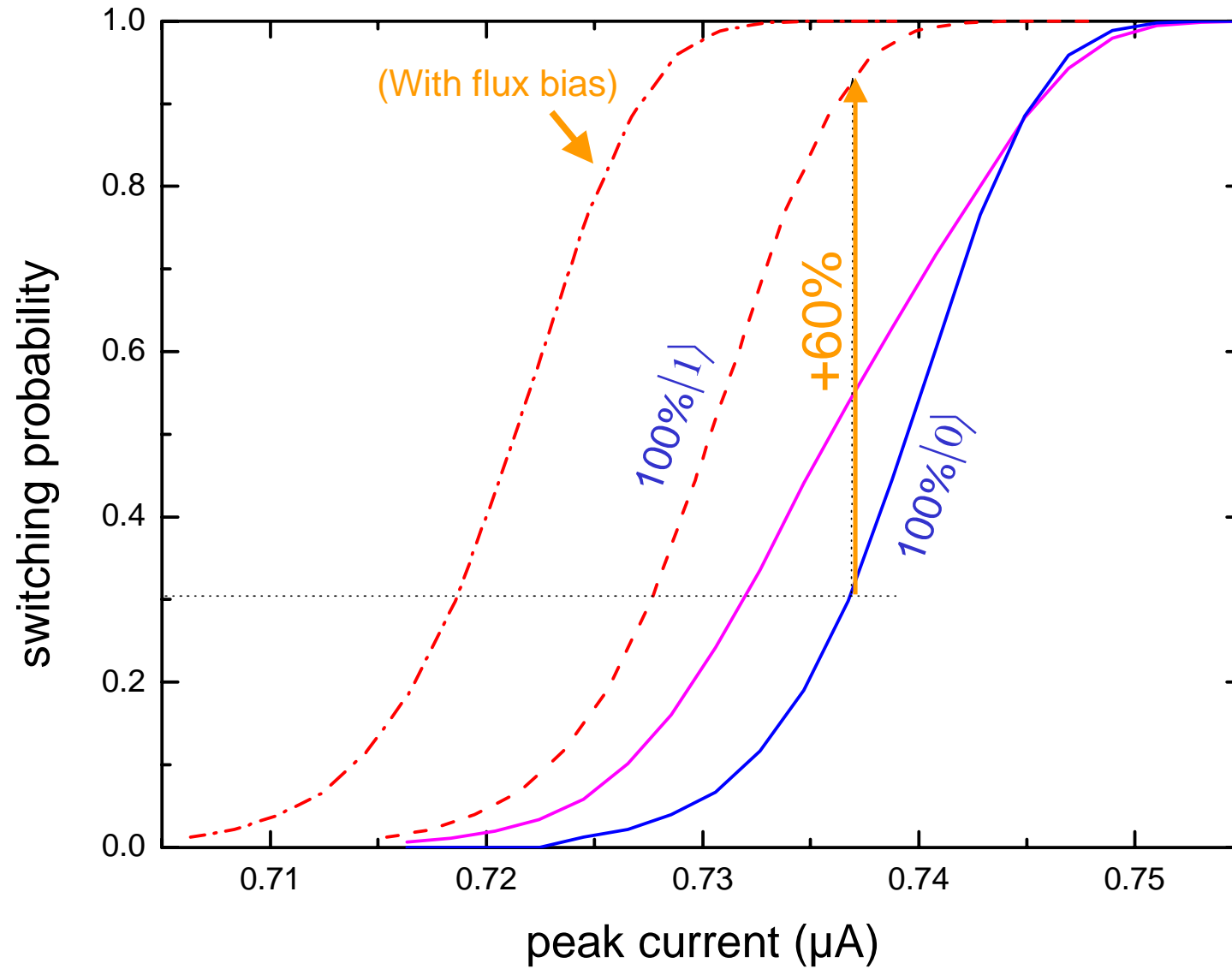
Chip design



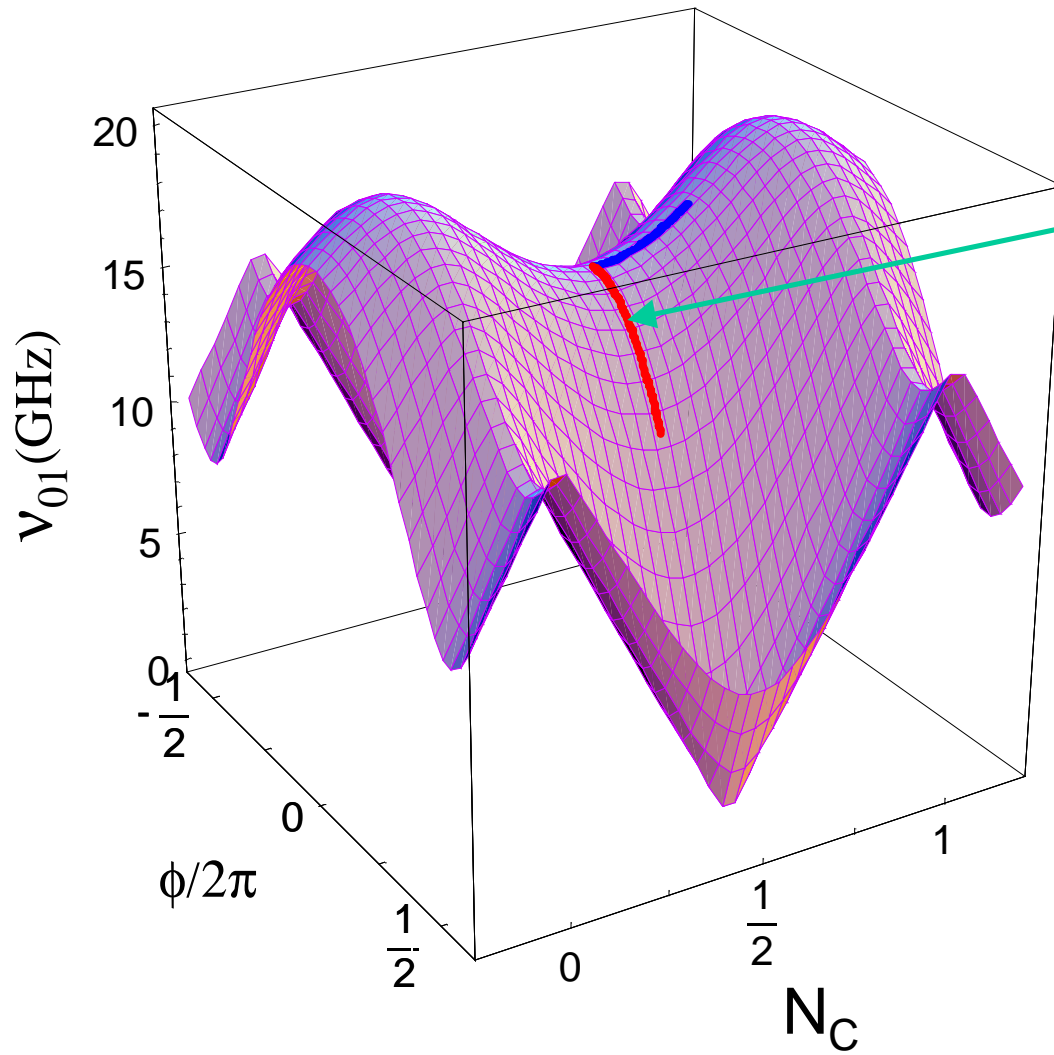
Preparation and readout



Estimated readout sensitivity

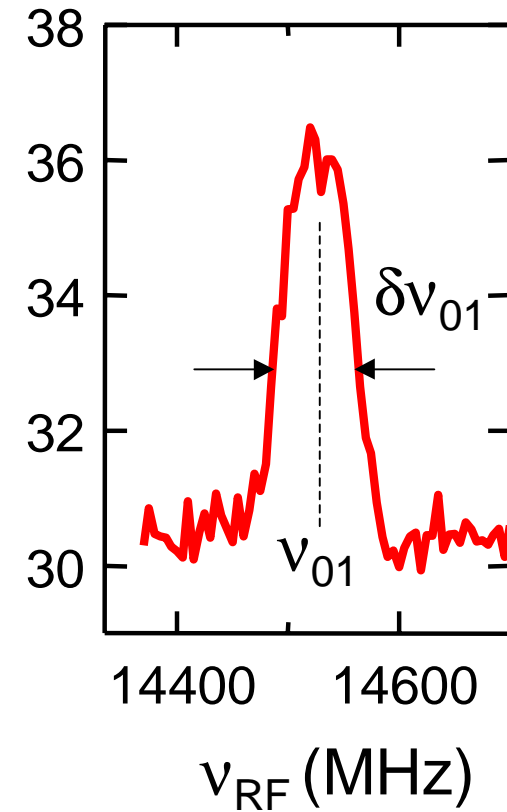


Spectroscopy $\nu_{01}(N_C, \phi/2\pi)$

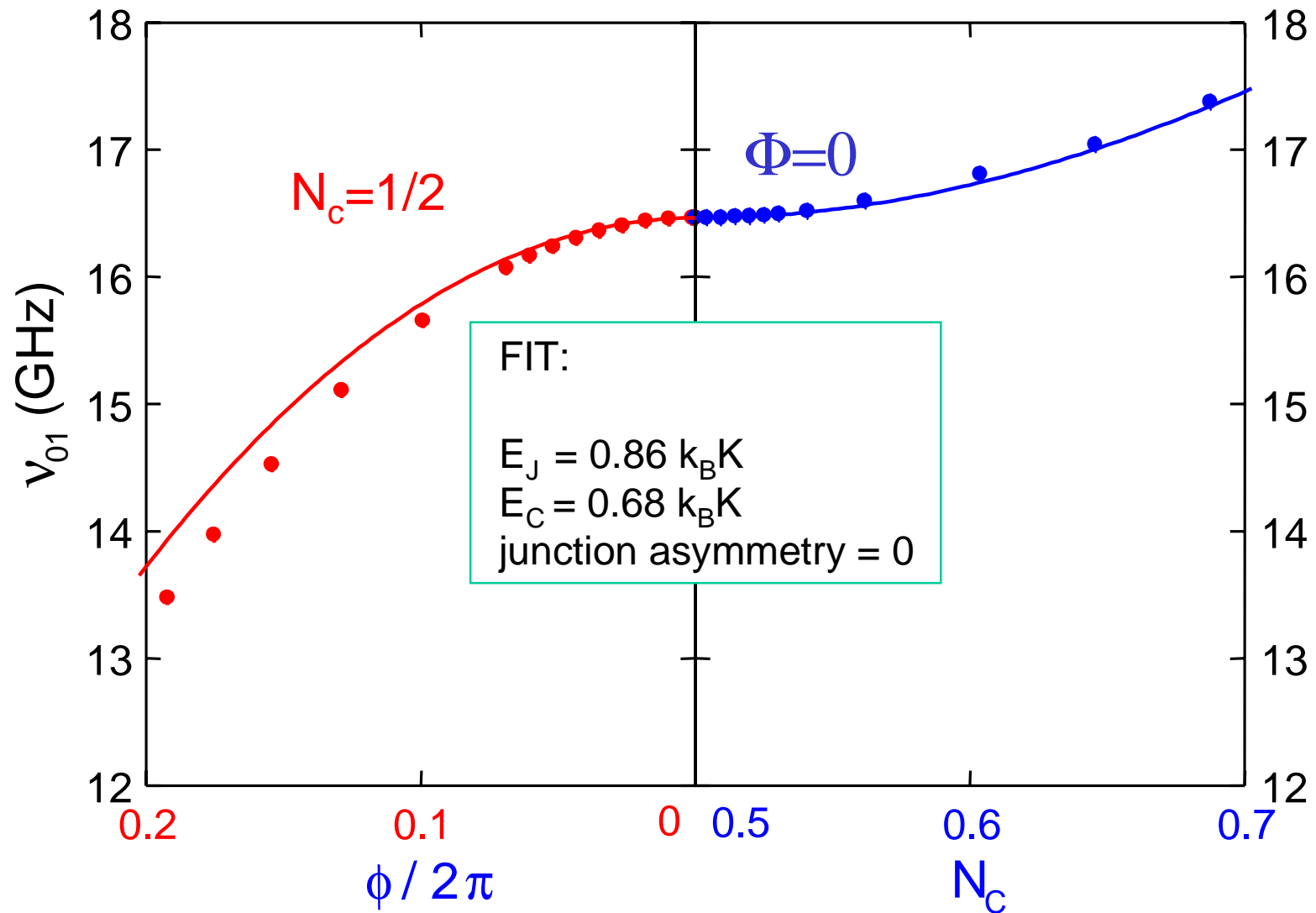


$N_C = 1/2$ $\phi / 2\pi = 0.154$

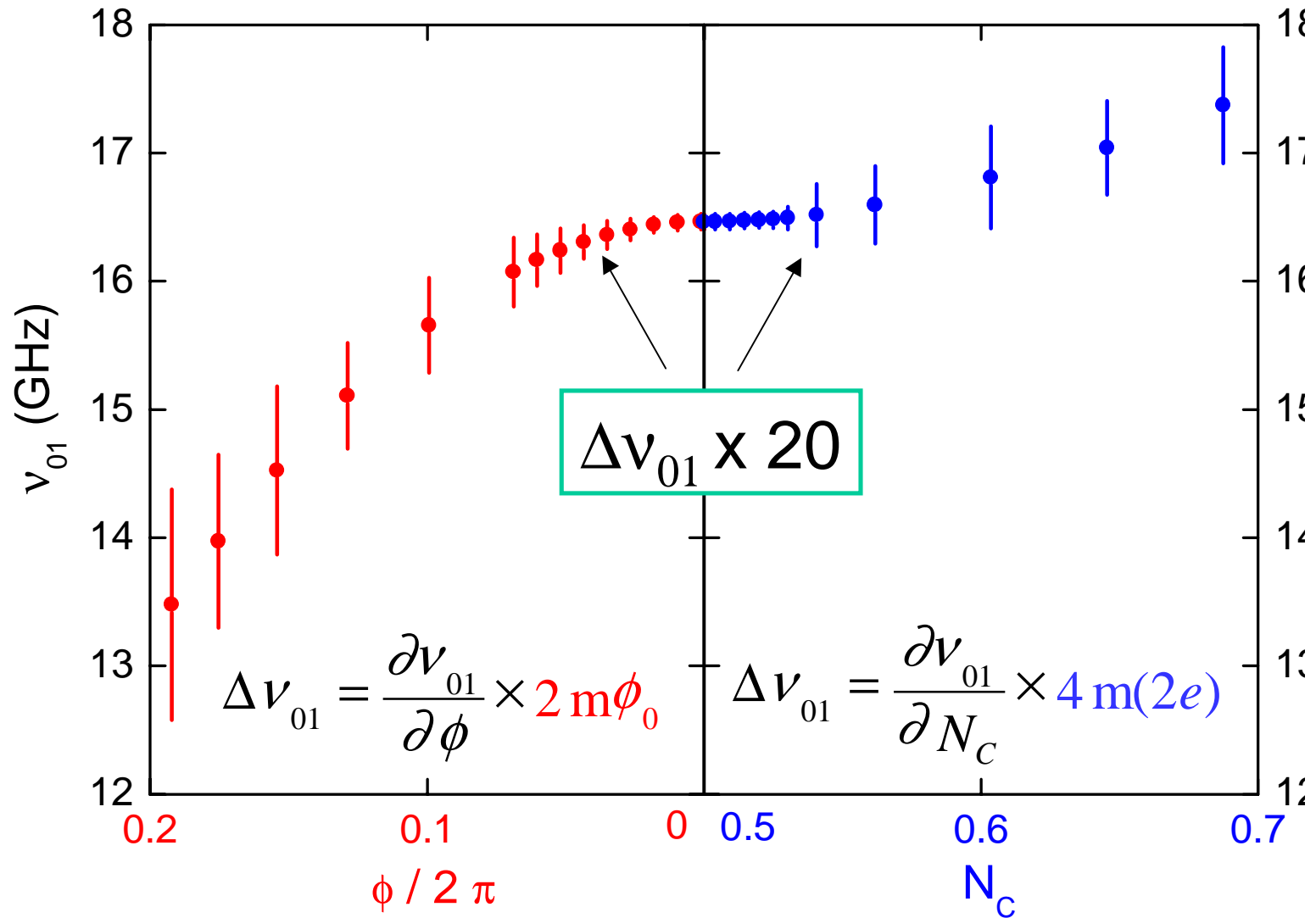
switching probability (%)



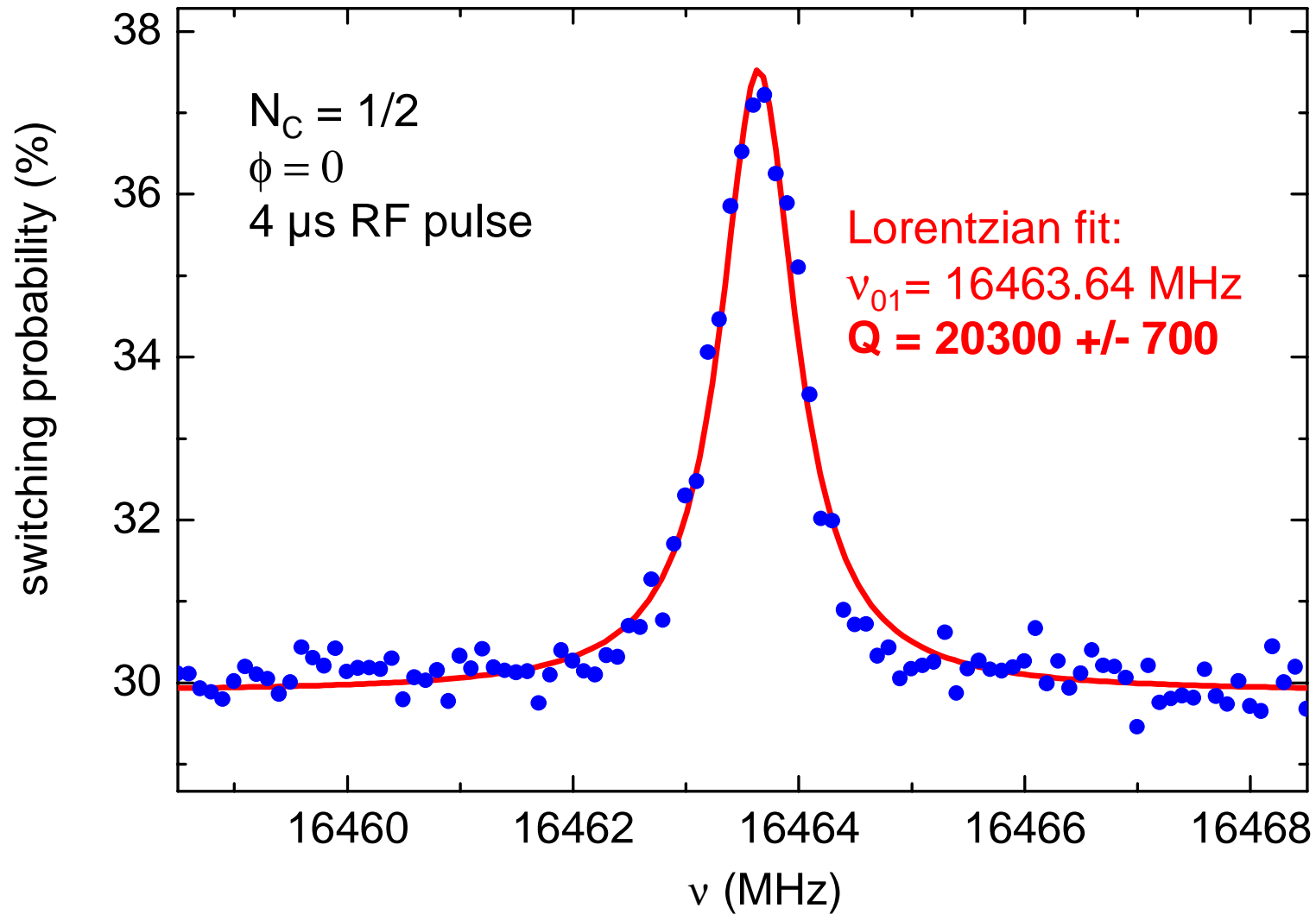
Level spectroscopy close to the saddle point



Line-width close to the saddle point

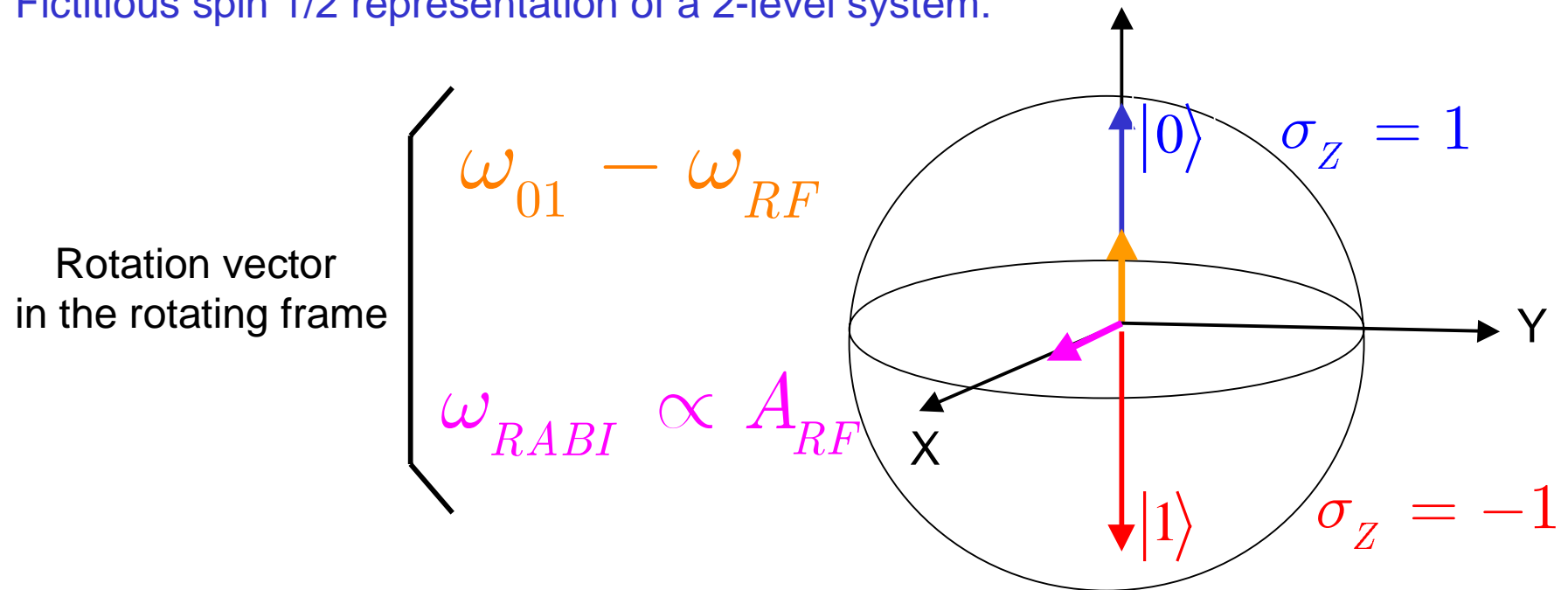


Line-shape at the optimal point

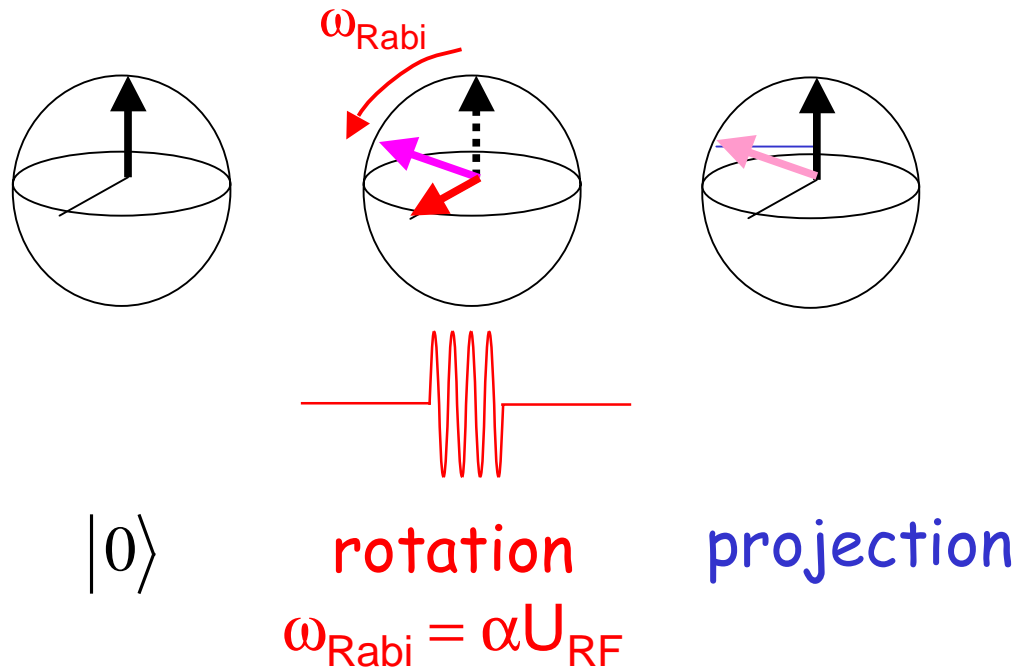
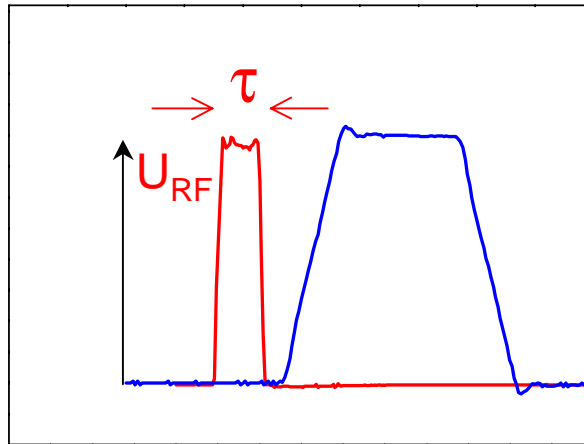


The Bloch sphere in the rotating frame

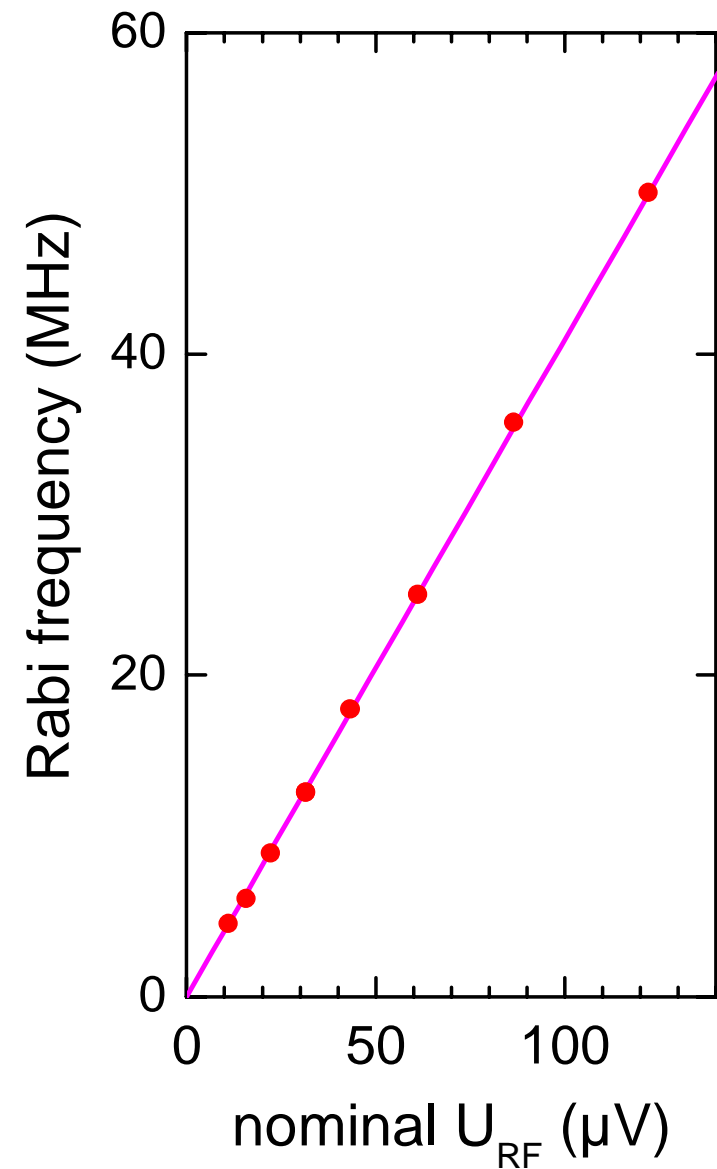
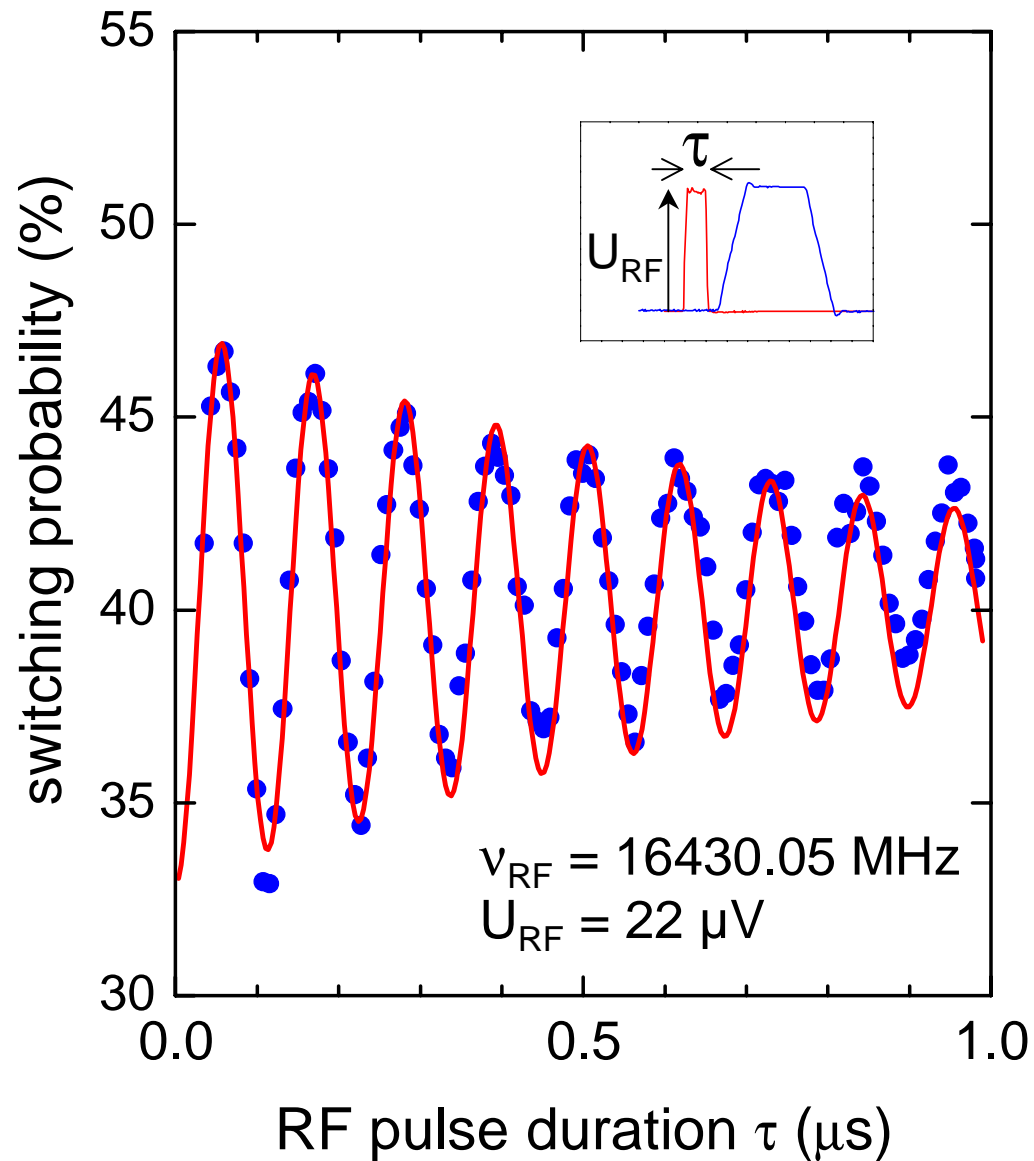
Fictitious spin 1/2 representation of a 2-level system:



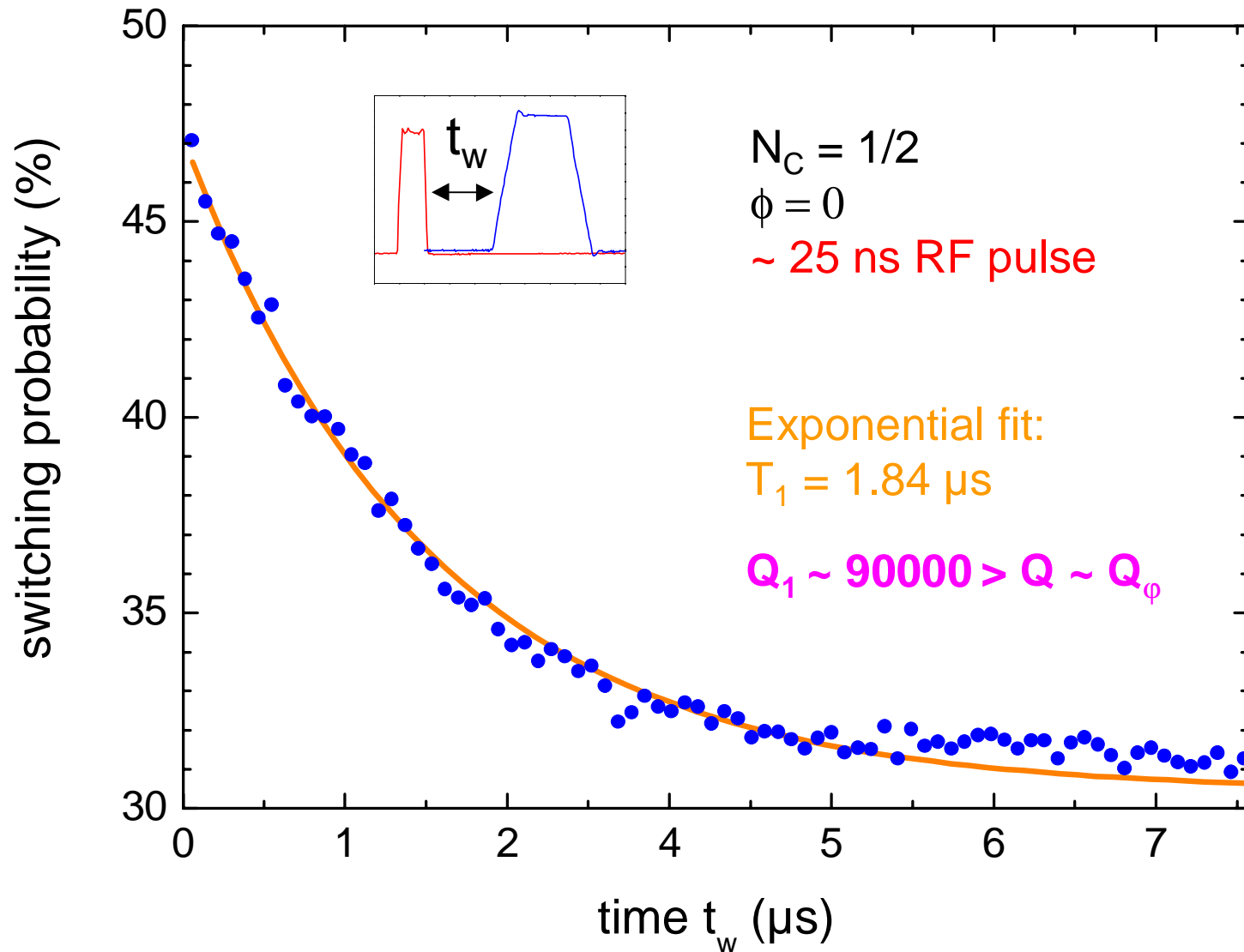
Rabi oscillations



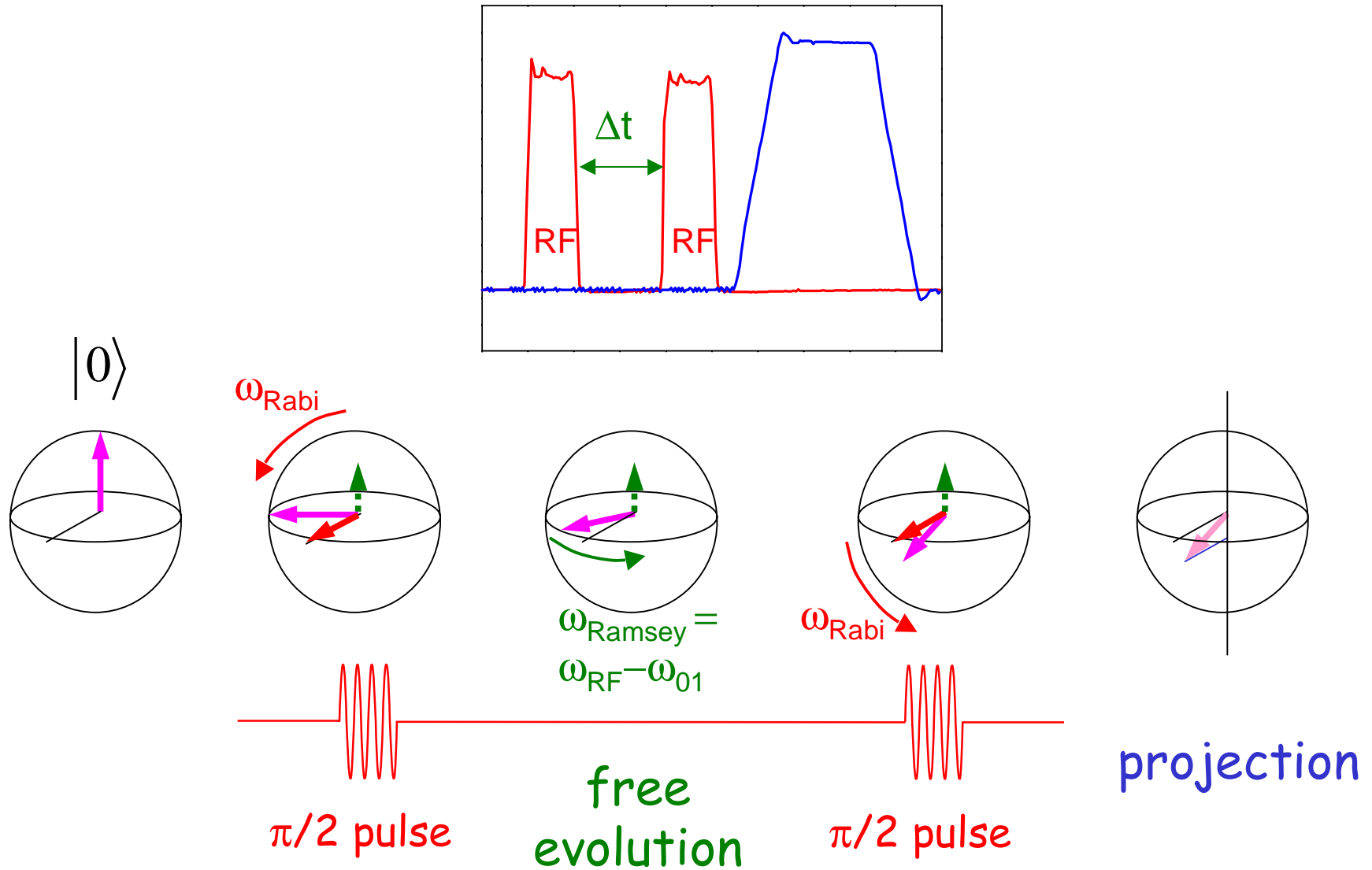
controlled rotations around an in-plane axis



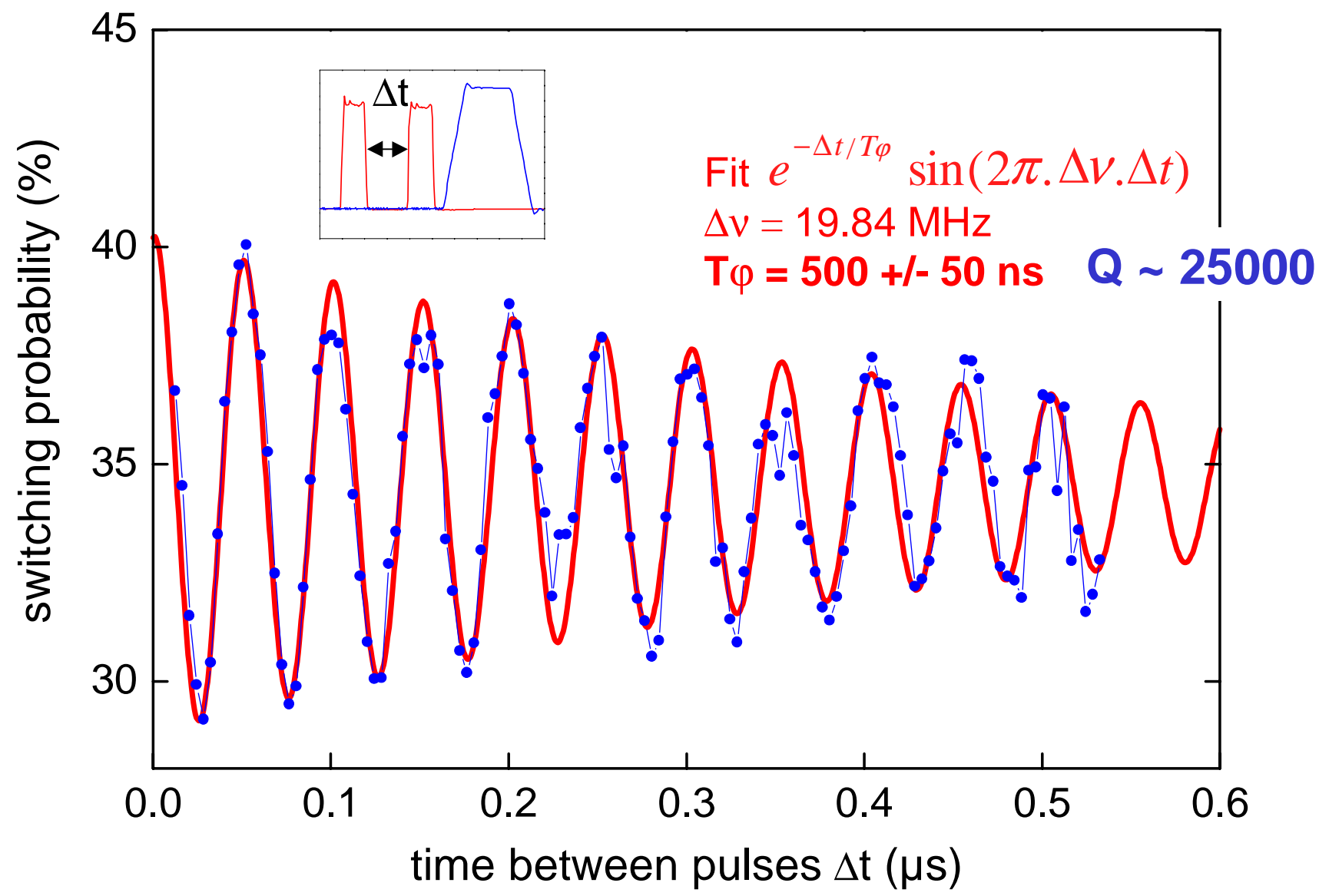
Relaxation at the optimal point



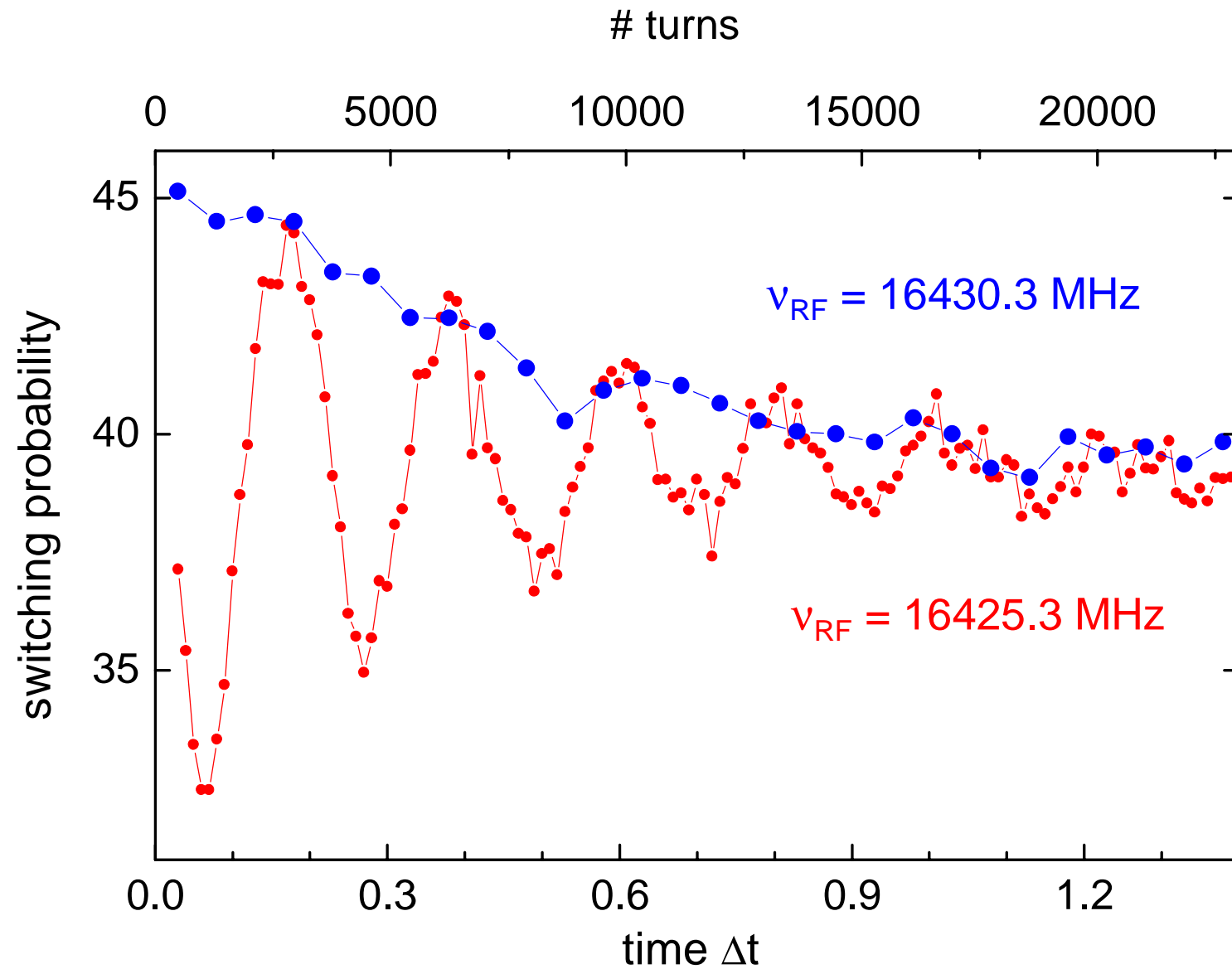
Ramsey interferences



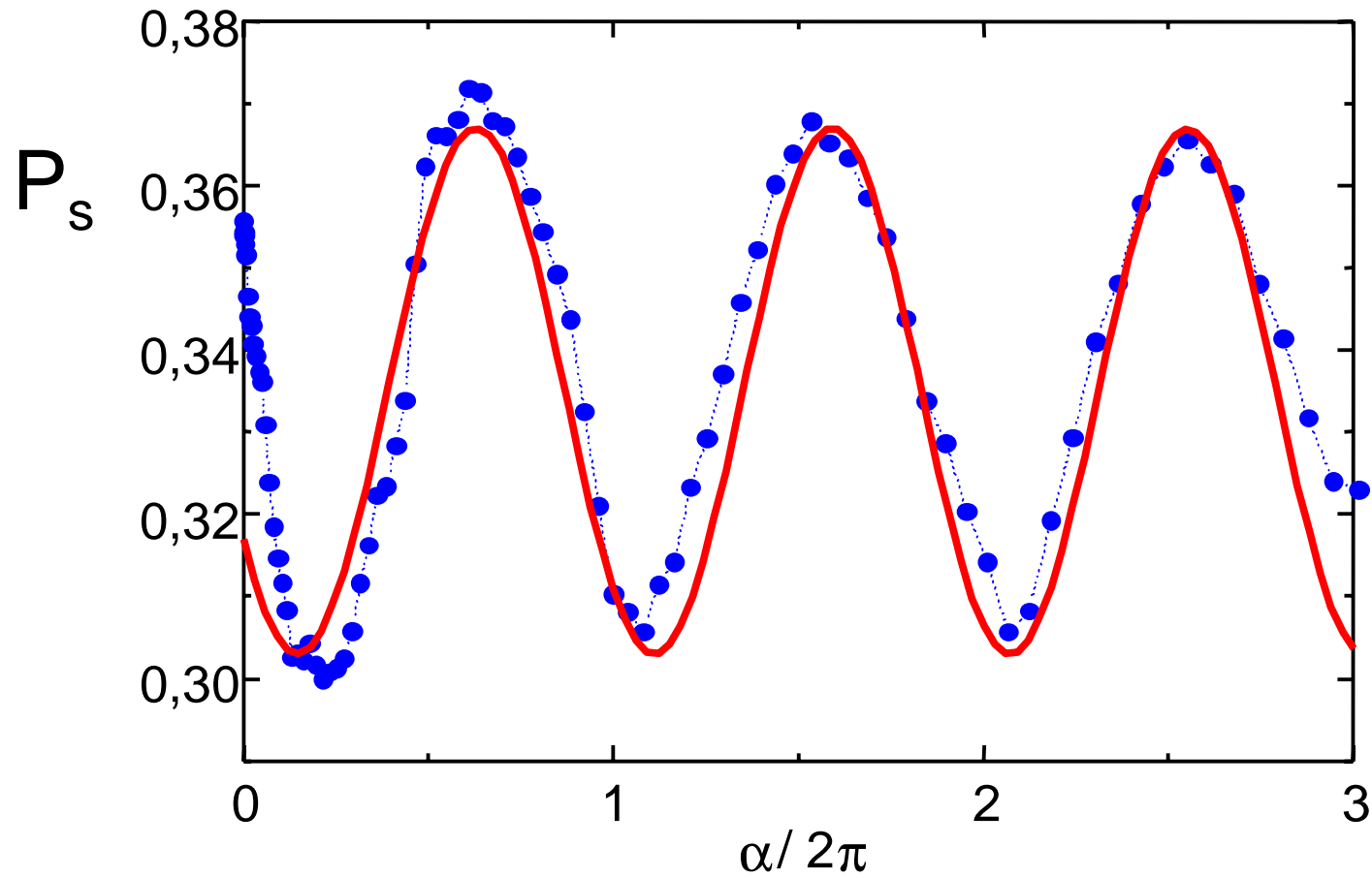
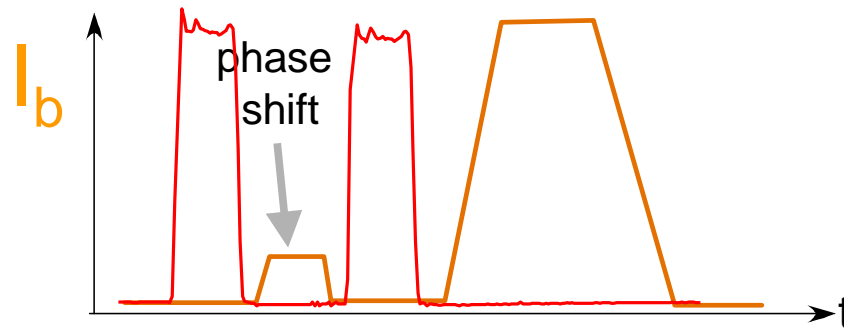
Observations of Ramsey "fringes"



On and off resonance Ramsey experiment

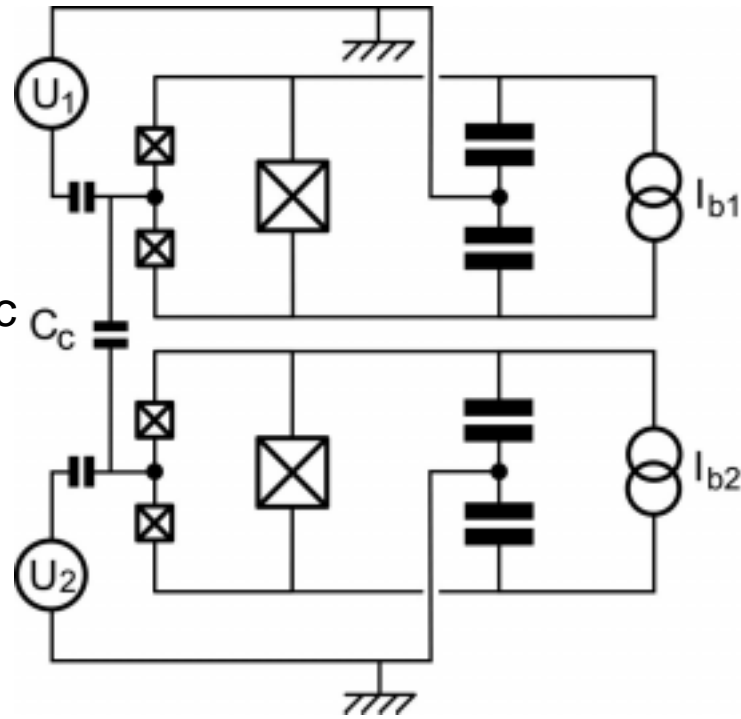


controlled rotations around Z axis



qubit logic gates ?

Electrostatic coupling
Exchange interaction
 $|01\rangle \leftrightarrow |10\rangle$



Bell's states

$$\frac{|01\rangle + |10\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



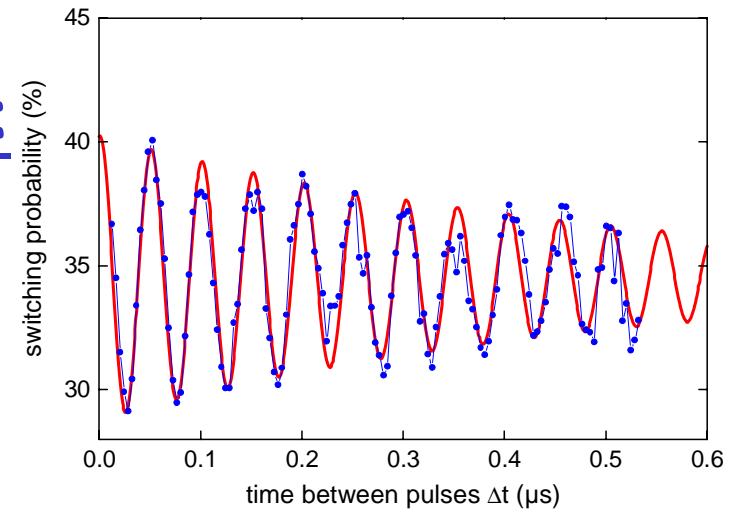
logic gates
 U_1 & $\sqrt{\text{swap}}$
↓
Universal set

Summary

operation of a solid state qubit:

coherence time > 8000 qubit oscillations

imperfect fidelity at readout



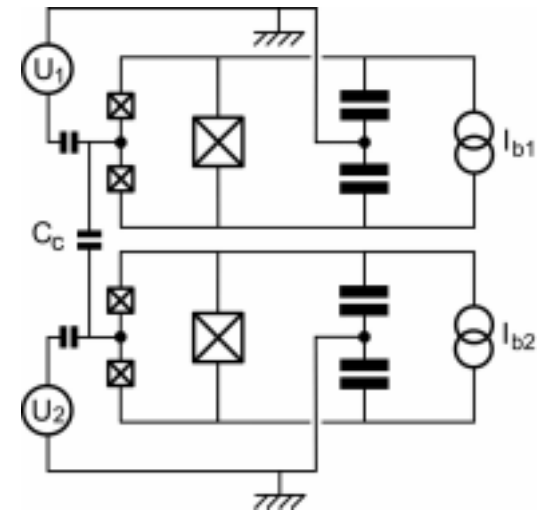
→ ? entanglement

Bell's states & logic gates

coupled qubits

$\sqrt{\text{swap}}$

Cnot,...



Many other possibilities: atoms on chips, spintronics,...