Dispersive Regime for Quantum Computation



Non-Resonant (Dispersive) Interaction

approximate diagonalization:
$$|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$$
:
 $H \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{q^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^{\dagger} a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{q^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$
cavity frequency shift
and qubit ac-Stark shift
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Circuit QED – read out of qubit state

transmission measurement to determine qubit state: •



Phase sensitive measurement of transmitted microwave:



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Circuit QED – read out of qubit state

• transmission measurement to determine qubit state:



dispersive Hamiltonian:

$$\begin{split} H = \hbar(\omega_r + \chi \sigma_z) a^{\dagger} a + \frac{\hbar}{2} (\omega_a + \chi) \sigma_z \\ & \checkmark \\ \text{state-dependent frequency shift} \quad -> \sigma_z \, \text{determined} \\ \text{extendable to more qubits} \end{split}$$

excite qubit at t<o

measure transmitted field quadratures (I, Q) with microwave drive at resonance $(\omega_m = \omega_r - \chi)$

qubit in ground state: full resonator transmission (rise time given by κ)

qubit in excited state: only partial transmission until qubit decays to ground state



Population reconstruction

Area between curves is proportional to qubit state population:

50



Coherent Single Qubit Control



Qubit control

apply microwave signal through resonator input

or through side-gate



time-dependent Hamiltonian for state manipulation

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega_a\hat{\sigma}_z + \hbar\Omega_R\cos(\omega_b t + \phi_R)\hat{\sigma}_x$$



Coherent Control of a Qubit in a Cavity



- qubit state represented on a Bloch sphere
- vary length, amplitude and phase of microwave pulse to control qubit state

Qubit Control and Readout



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Coherent population transfer – Rabi Oscillations



3 measurements for 3 coefficients r_x , r_y , r_z of $\rho = \frac{1}{2}(id + r_x\sigma_x + r_y\sigma_z + r_z\sigma_z)$



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3 measurements for 3 coefficients r_x, r_y, r_z of $\rho = \frac{1}{2}(id + r_x\sigma_x + r_y\sigma_z + r_z\sigma_z)$

Measurement along z-axis: $r_z = \langle \sigma_z \rangle = \text{Tr}[\rho \sigma_z]$



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Measurement along z-axis: $r_z = \langle \sigma_z \rangle = \text{Tr}[\rho \sigma_z]$ Rotation + measurement: $r_x = \langle \sigma_x \rangle = \text{Tr}[(\frac{\pi}{2})_y \rho(\frac{\pi}{2})_{-y} \sigma_z]$



3 measurements for 3 coefficients r_x , r_y , r_z of $\rho = \frac{1}{2}(id + r_x\sigma_x + r_y\sigma_z + r_z\sigma_z)$

Measurement along z-axis: $r_z = \langle \sigma_z \rangle = \operatorname{Tr}[\rho \sigma_z]$ Rotation + measurement: $r_x = \langle \sigma_x \rangle = \operatorname{Tr}[\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)_y \rho\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)_{-y} \sigma_z]$ Rotation + measurement: $r_y = \langle \sigma_y \rangle = \operatorname{Tr}[\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)_x \rho\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)_{-x} \sigma_z]$



Control and Tomographic Read-Out of Single Qubit

Rabi rotation pulse sequence:





L. Steffen et al., Quantum Device Lab, ETH Zurich (2008)