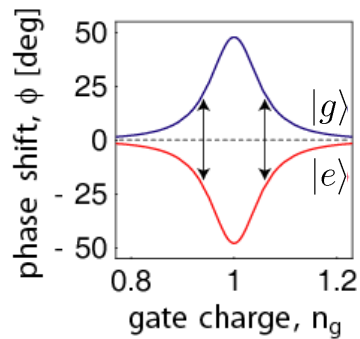
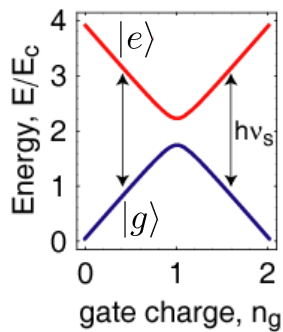
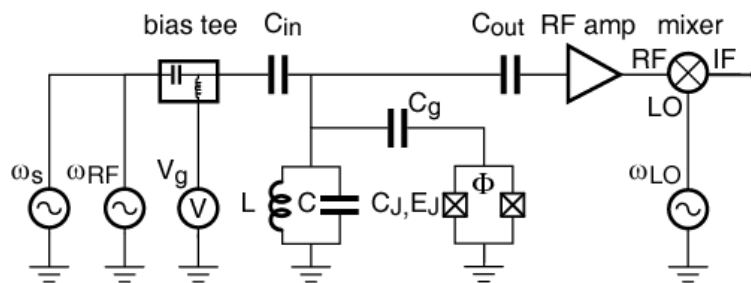


# Qubit Spectroscopy with Dispersive Read-Out

**ETH**

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich  
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

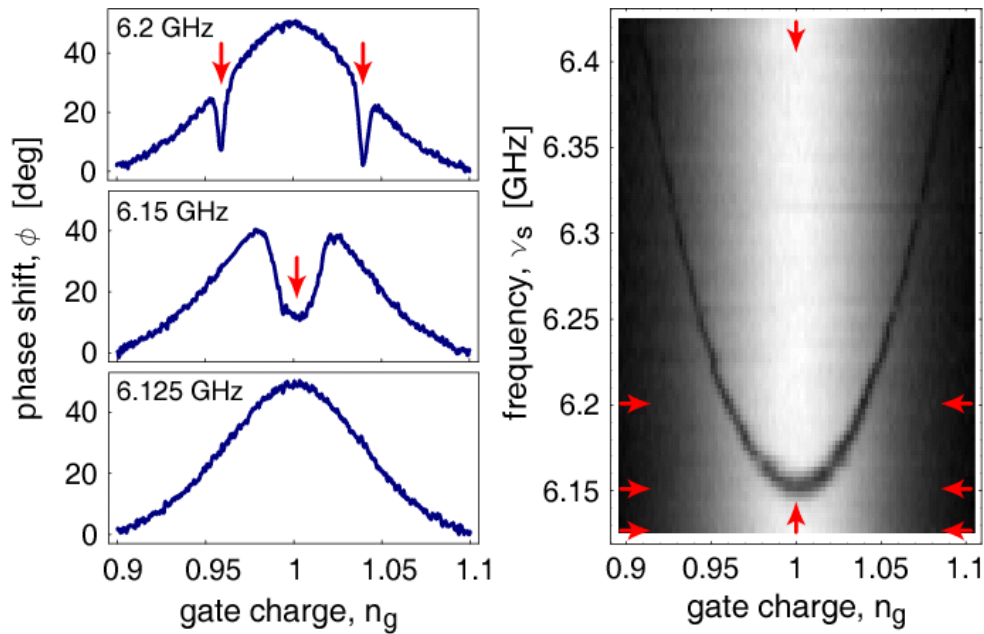
## Realization



**ETH**

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich  
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

# CW Spectroscopy of Cooper Pair Box

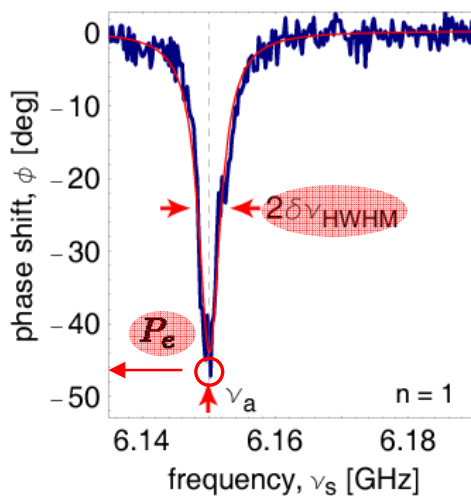


detuning  $\Delta_{r,a}/2\pi \sim 100$  MHz    extracted:  $E_J = 6.2$  GHz,  $E_C = 4.8$  GHz

## Line Shape

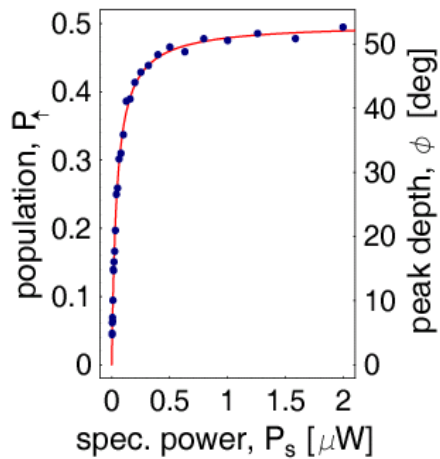
excited state population (steady-state Bloch equations):

$$P_e = 1 - P_g = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Omega_R^2 T_1 T_2}{1 + (T_2 \Delta_{s,a})^2 + \Omega_R^2 T_1 T_2}$$



- fixed drive  $P_s \propto \Omega_R^2 = n_s \omega_{\text{vac}}^2$
- varying  $\Delta_{s,a} = \omega_s - \tilde{\omega}_a$
- weak continuous measurement ( $n \sim 1$ )
- at charge degeneracy ( $n_g = 1$ )

## Excited State Population



peak depth  $\rightarrow$  population (saturation):

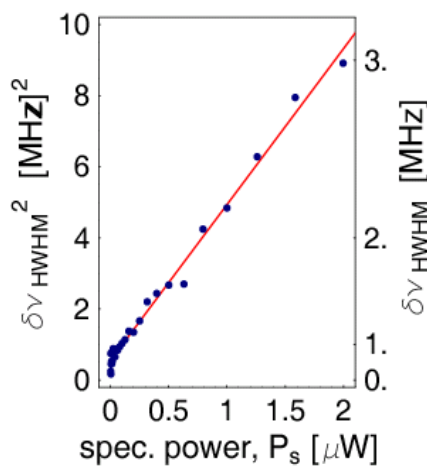
$$P_e = 1 - P_g = \frac{1}{21 + \Omega_R^2 T_1 T_2}$$



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D. I. Schuster, A. Wallraff, A. Blais, L. Frunzio, R.-S. Huang, J. Majer, S. Girvin, and R. J. Schoelkopf, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **94**, 123062 (2005)

## Line Width



line width  $\rightarrow$  coherence time:

$$2\pi\delta\nu_{\text{HWHM}} = \frac{1}{T_2'} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_2^2} + \Omega_R^2 \frac{T_1}{T_2}}$$

$\text{Min}(\delta\nu_{\text{HWHM}}) \sim 750 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow T_2 > 200 \text{ ns}$



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D. I. Schuster, A. Wallraff, A. Blais, L. Frunzio, R.-S. Huang, J. Majer, S. Girvin, and R. J. Schoelkopf, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **94**, 123062 (2005)

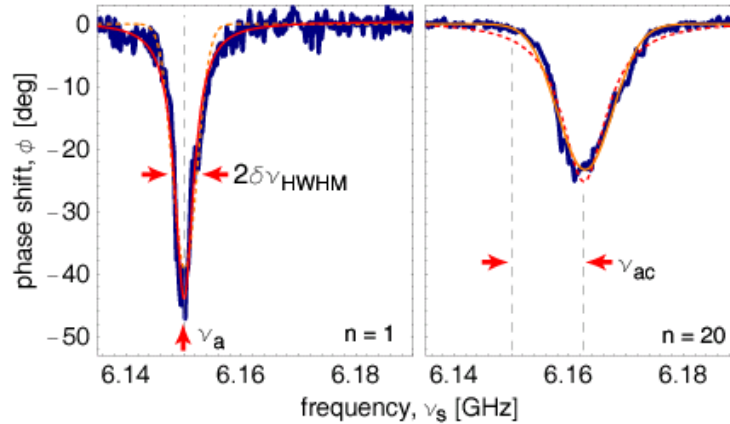
# AC-Stark Effect & Measurement Back Action

for  $\Delta_{a,\tau} = \omega_a - \omega_\tau \gg g$

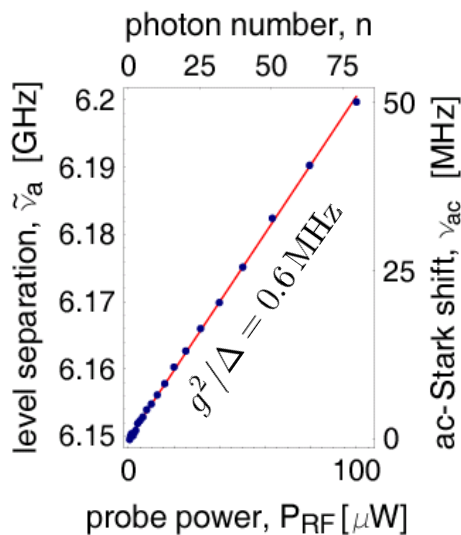
ac-Stark (light) shift

$$H \approx \hbar\omega_\tau a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}\hbar \left( \omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

photon number dependence of line position and width



# AC-Stark Effect: Line Shift



• ac-Stark (light) shift:

$$\nu_{\text{ac}} = \bar{n} \frac{g^2}{\pi\Delta_{a,\tau}}$$

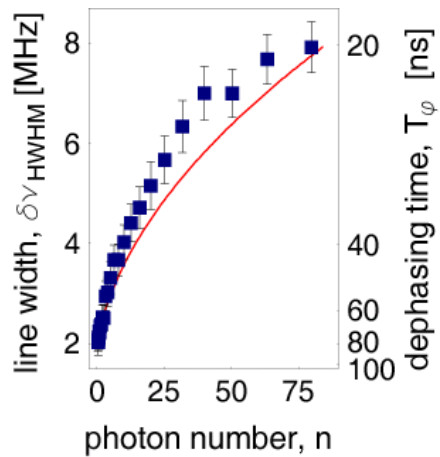
• here  $\nu_{\text{ac}}/\bar{n} = 0.6 \text{ MHz}$

• use for photon number calibration

# AC-Stark Effect: Line Broadening

photon shot noise:

- quantum fluctuations  $\delta n$  in coherent field with  $n$  photons
- random fluctuations in qubit level separation (ac-Stark)



- for large  $n$  gaussian fluctuations in  $n$ :

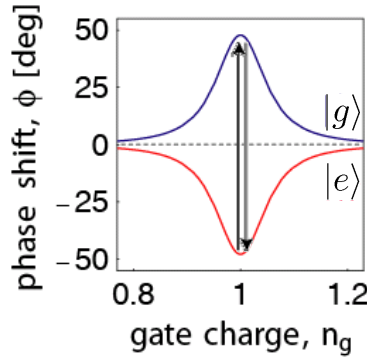
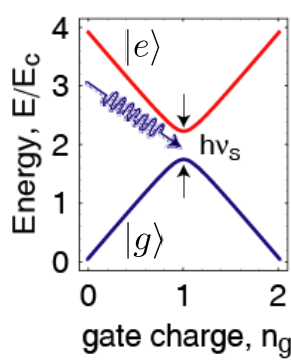
$$\delta\nu_{\text{HWHM}} = \sqrt{2 \ln 2} \frac{g^2}{\pi \Delta_{a,r}} \sqrt{n}$$

- characteristic measurement back-action

## Coherent Control ...

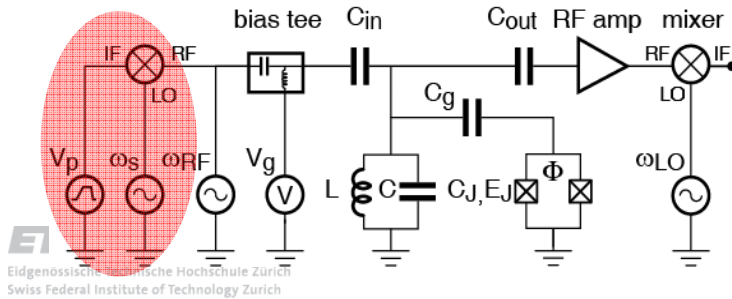
*... of a superconducting charge qubit.*

# Coherent Control and Read-out in a Cavity



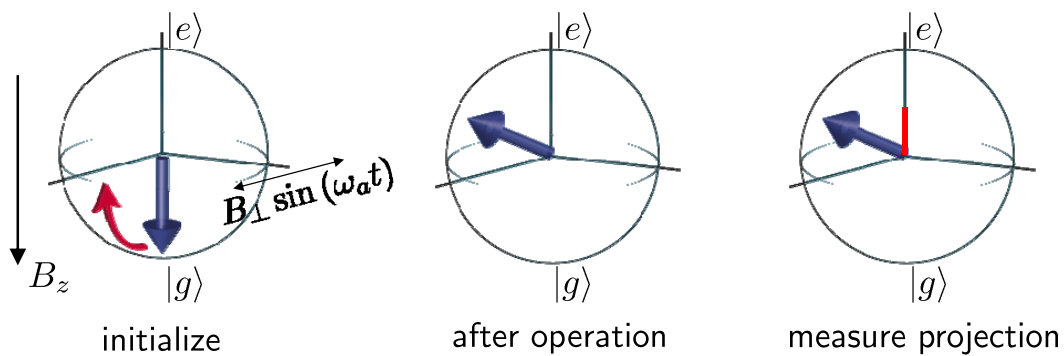
- apply resonant microwave pulse to qubit
- detect change of phase

realization:



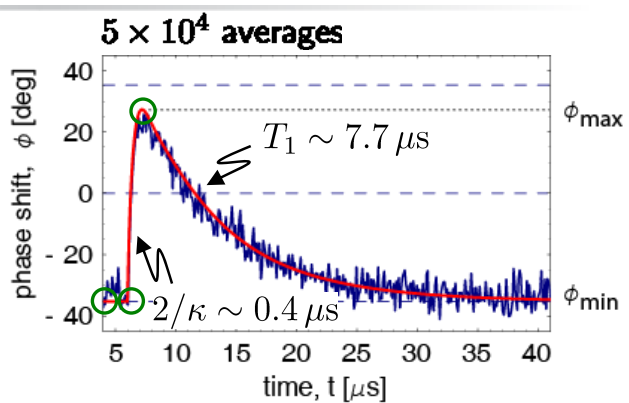
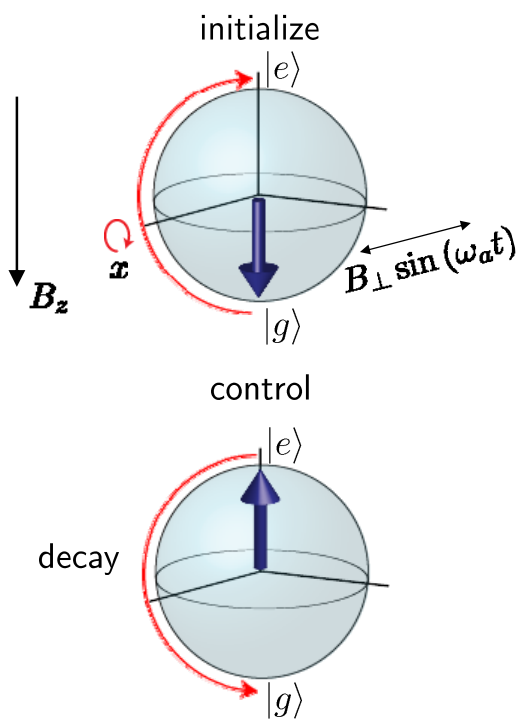
- simultaneous control and measurement

# Coherent Control of a Qubit in a Cavity



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

# Qubit Control and Readout

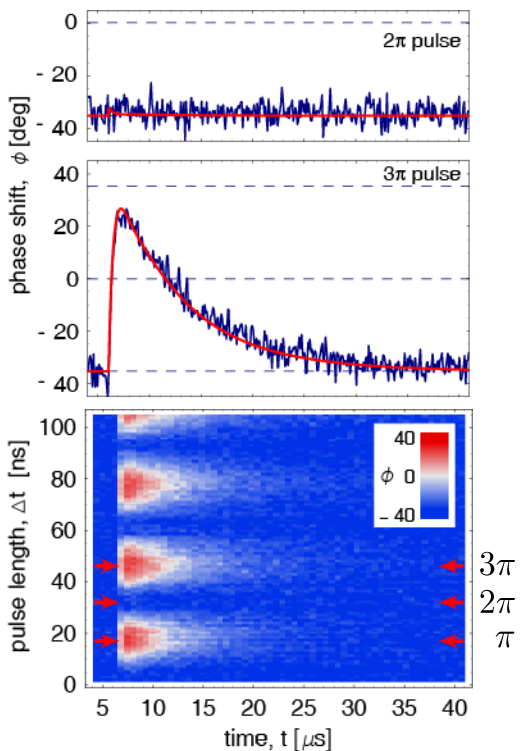
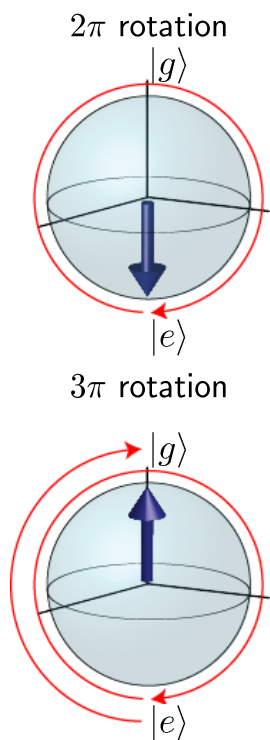


## measurement properties:

- continuous
- dispersive
- quantum non-demolition
- in good agreement with predictions

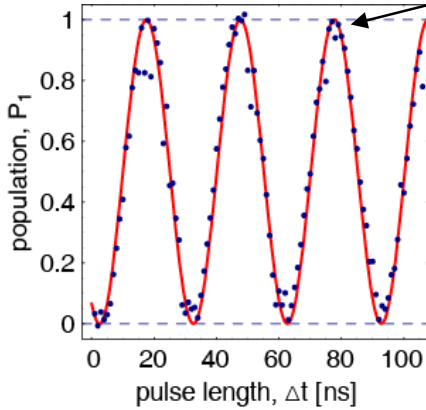
Wallraff, Schuster, Blais, ... Girvin, and Schoelkopf, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **95**, 060501 (2005)

# Varying the Control Pulse Length



# High Visibility Rabi Oscillations

Rabi oscillations:



visibility  $95 \pm 5\%$

for superconducting qubits:

- high visibility
- well characterized and understood measurement
- good control accuracy

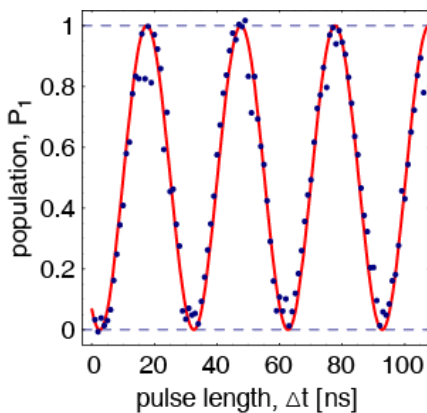
A. Wallraff, D. I. Schuster, A. Blais, L. Frunzio, J. Majer, S. M. Girvin, and R. J. Schoelkopf, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **95**, 060501 (2005)

# Rabi Frequency

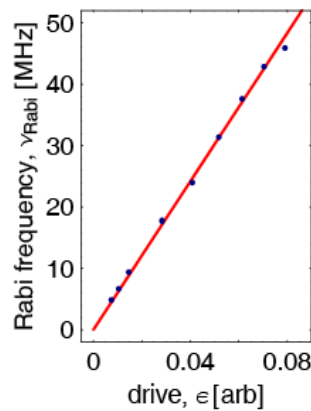
pulse scheme:



Rabi oscillations:



Rabi frequency:



- linear dependence on drive amplitude



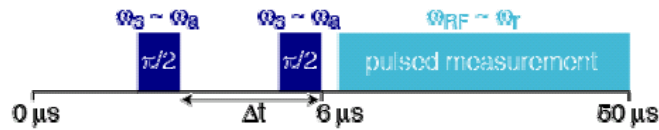
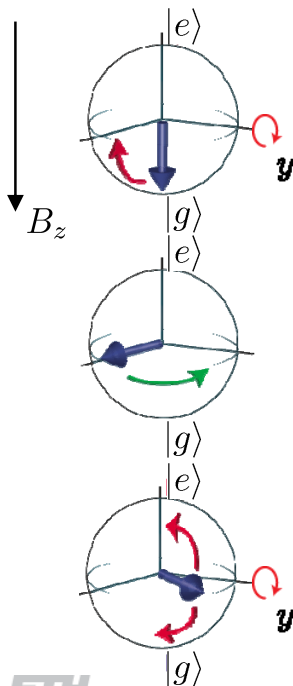
# Measurements of Coherence Time



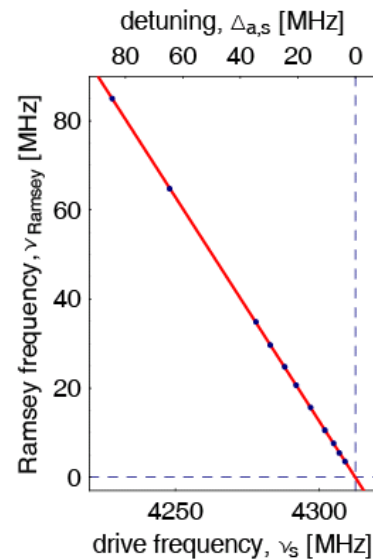
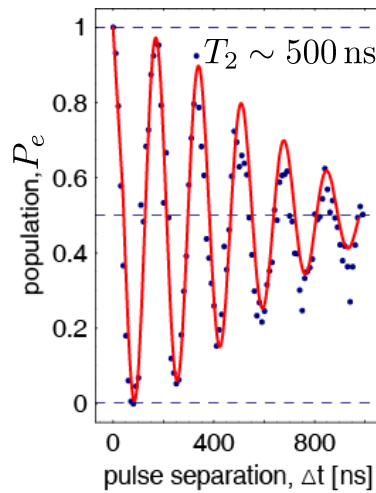
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Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

## Ramsey Fringes: Coherence Time Measurement

pulse scheme:



Ramsey fringes:



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