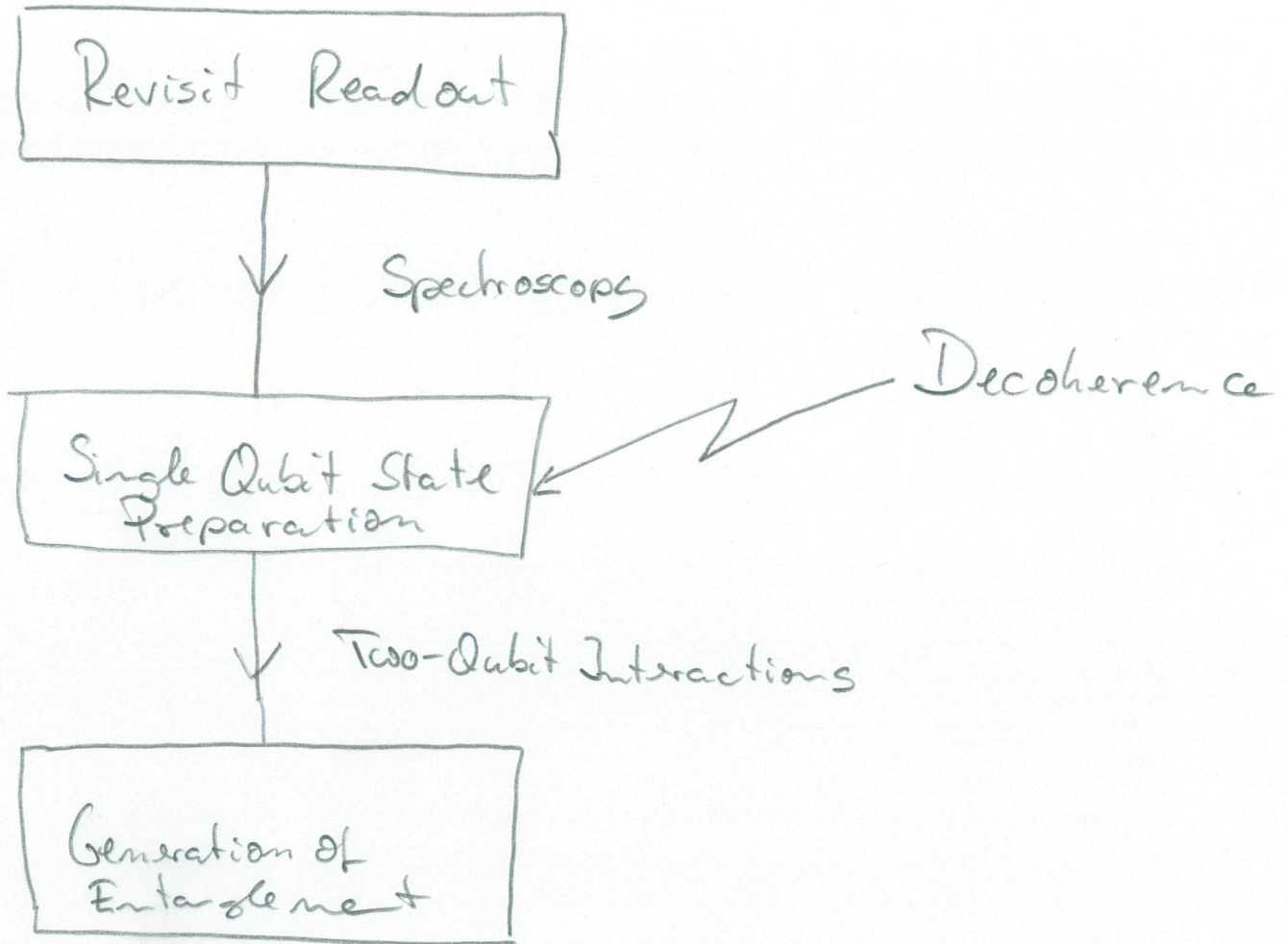


QIPC with Superconducting Circuits

Before: linear oscillators, non-linear qubits, qubit oscillator interaction (Cavity QED), readout

Today:



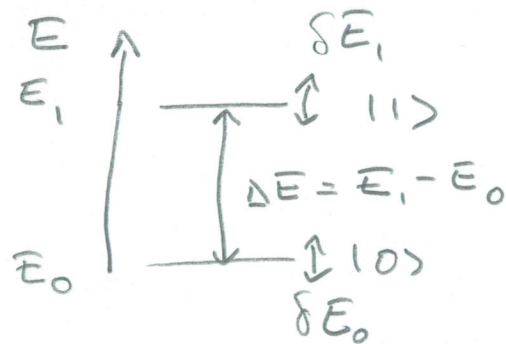
Next Monday: CNOT gate, Realization of algorithms

Sources of Decoherence

(1)

- Consider specific qubit: Cooper pair box

$$\hat{H}_0 = E_C (\hat{N} - N_g)^2 + E_J \cos \hat{\delta}$$

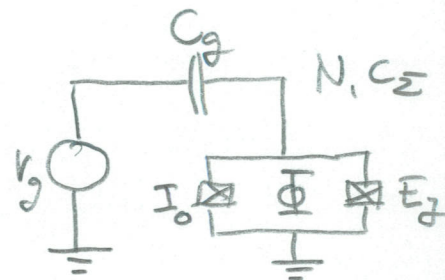


- Parameters λ_i of \hat{H}_0

$$\lambda_i: \begin{cases} E_C = \frac{(ze)^2}{C_\Sigma} & ; & N_g = \frac{C_g V_g}{ze} \\ E_J = \frac{I_0 \Phi_0}{2\pi} & ; & \delta = \pi \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \end{cases}$$

electrostatic energy

magnetic energy



- fluctuations $\delta\lambda_i$ in λ_i lead to transition energy fluctuations

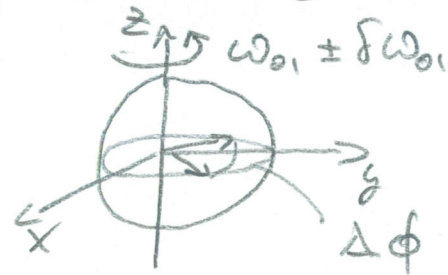
$$\hat{H} = H_0 \hat{\sigma}_z$$

$$\hat{H} = \left(H_0(\lambda_0) + \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial \lambda} \delta\lambda + \frac{\partial^2 H_0}{\partial \lambda^2} \delta\lambda^2 + \dots \right) \hat{\sigma}_z$$

$\delta\lambda$: deviation from desired parameter λ_0

- deviation $\Delta\phi$ of phase from desired value ϕ_0 after time t

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{\partial\omega_{01}}{\partial\lambda} \int_0^t \delta\lambda(t') dt'$$



- avoiding fluctuations $\Delta\phi$

- $\delta\lambda = 0$

avoid fluctuations in parameter

- $\frac{\partial H_0}{\partial\lambda} = 0$

avoid sensitivity of Hamiltonian to parameter

- spin echo

dynamic cancellation of the effect of slow fluctuations

Generating Entanglement using Sideband Transitions

(3)

- consider qubit A, qubit B, resonator R $|A, B, R\rangle$

$$|gg0\rangle \xrightarrow{\pi_A} |eg0\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{(\pi/2)_B} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|eg0\rangle + |ee1\rangle)$$

$$\xrightarrow{(\pi)_A} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|eg\rangle + |ge\rangle) \otimes |0\rangle = \Psi^+ \otimes |0\rangle$$

Bell state

$$\xrightarrow{\pi_B} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|gg\rangle + |ee\rangle) \otimes |0\rangle = \Phi^+ \otimes |0\rangle$$

Bell state

- note: any interaction that can generate entanglement can be used to realize a logic gate