

# HYBRID SYSTEMS FOR QUANTUM INFORMATION

C H R I S   W I L S O N

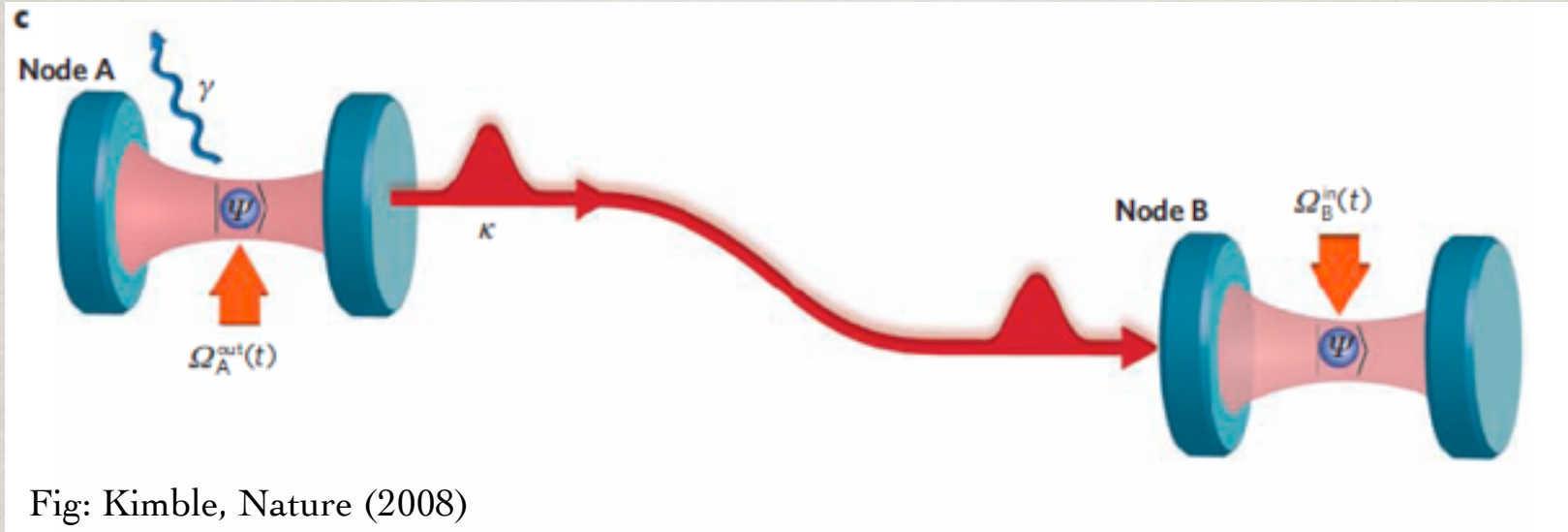
MATTHIAS STAUDT, IOCHUN HOI, MARTIN  
SANDBERG, PER DELSING

GÖRAN JOHANSSON, VITALY SHUMEIKO

A nascent collaboration with the  
Gisin group at University of Geneva:

NICOLAS SANGOUARD, MIKAEL AFZELIUS

# HYBRID QUANTUM NETWORK



- ✿ Telecom photons to distribute quantum information
- ✿ Superconducting circuits to process at nodes

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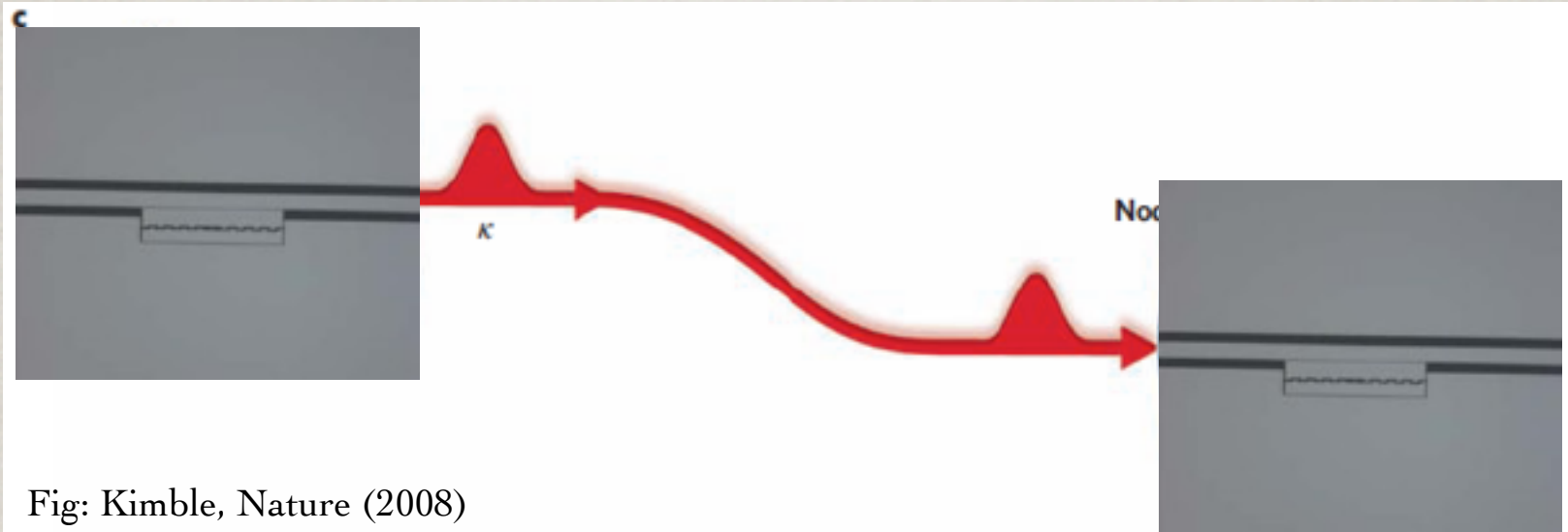


Fig: Kimble, Nature (2008)

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- ✿ Superconducting circuits to process at nodes

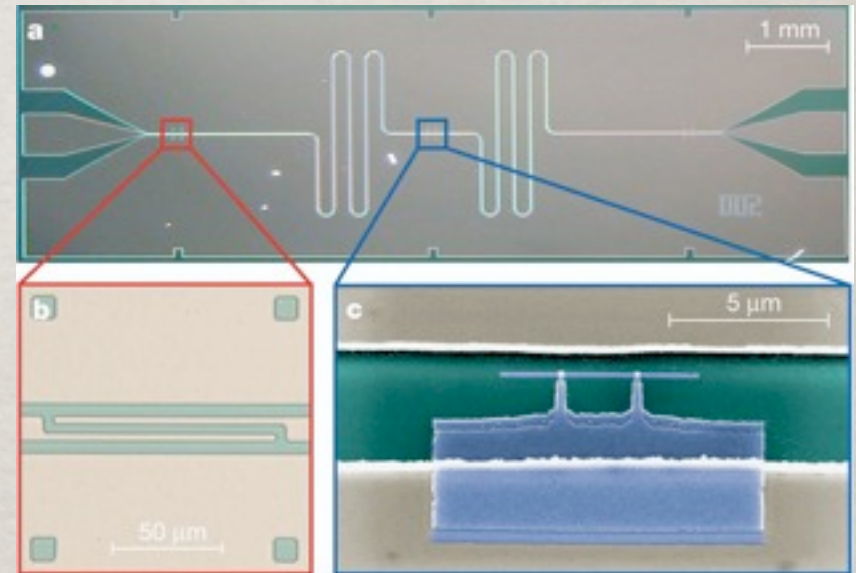
QUANTUM CIRCUITS  
AND  
ARTIFICIAL ATOMS

# CIRCUIT QUANTUM ELECTRODYNAMICS

Atoms  $\Rightarrow$  Qubits

3D Cavity  $\Rightarrow$  1D on-chip resonator

- ✱ In 2004, Wallraff et. al. introduced circuit QED
- ✱ Coupling strengths not accessible in cavity QED are possible.
- ✱ “Atoms” can be engineered.

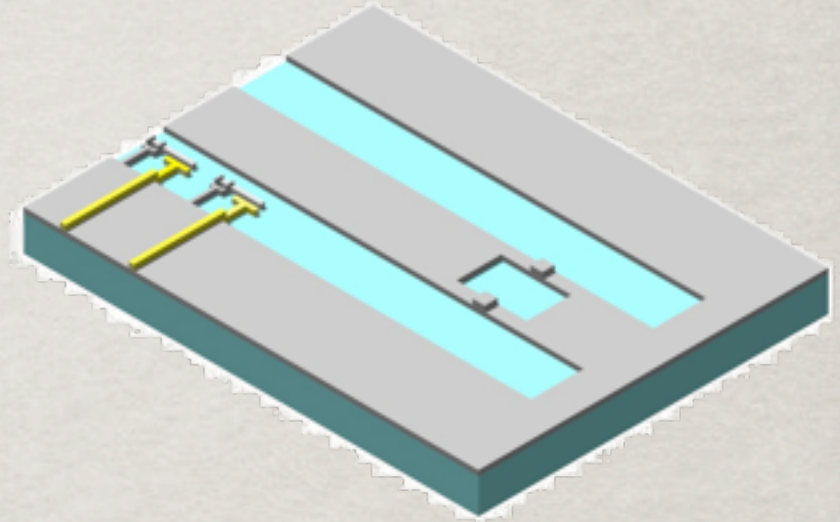


Wallraff et. al. Nature, 2004.

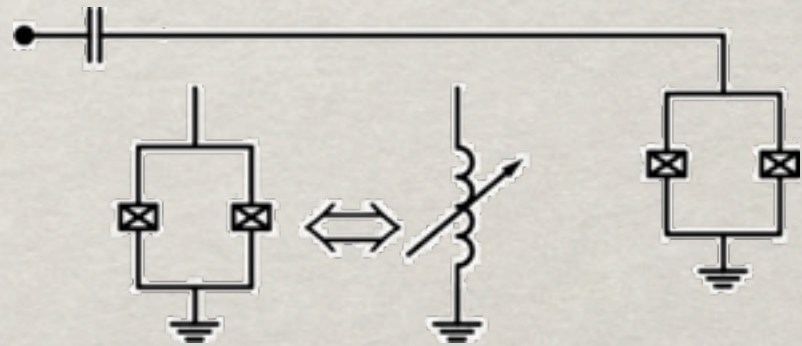
# CIRCUIT QUANTUM ELECTRODYNAMICS

- ✿ Vacuum Rabi splitting. Wallraff, Nature, 2004.
- ✿ Photon number distribution. Schuster, Nature, 2007.
- ✿ Entanglement between two qubits. Majer, Nature, 2007.
- ✿ Resolving Vacuum fluctuations. Fragner, Science, 2008.
- ✿ Generation and resolving of number states. Hoffheinz, Nature, 2008,2009.
- ✿ Simple quantum algorithms. DiCarlo Nature, 2009.
- ✿ And more...

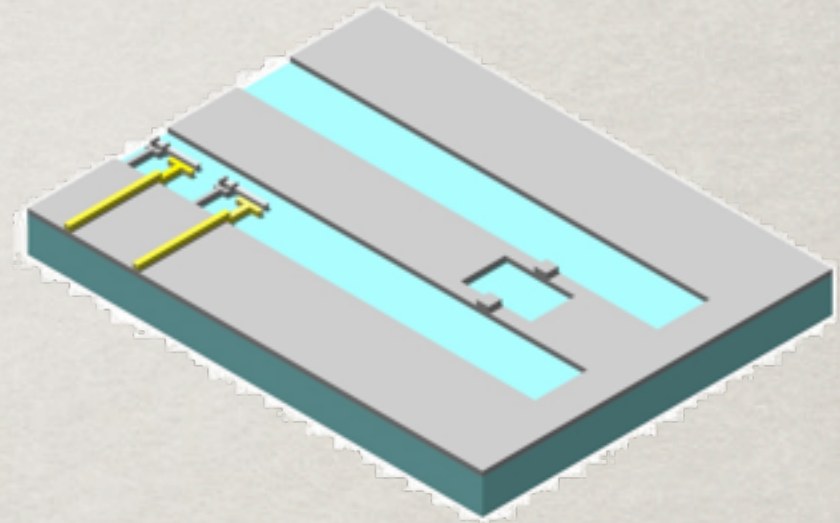
# TUNABLE TRANSMISSION LINE RESONATOR



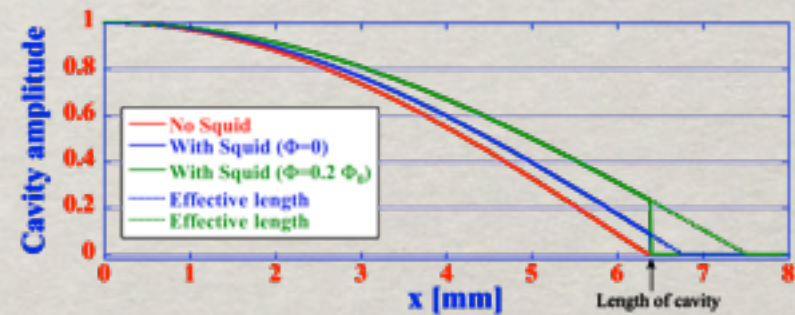
- ✱ Transmission line terminated in a tunable impedance.
- ✱ Tunable impedance: the Josephson inductance of a SQUID.
- ✱ M. Wallquist et al. constructed a control-phase gate protocol



# TUNABLE TRANSMISSION LINE RESONATOR



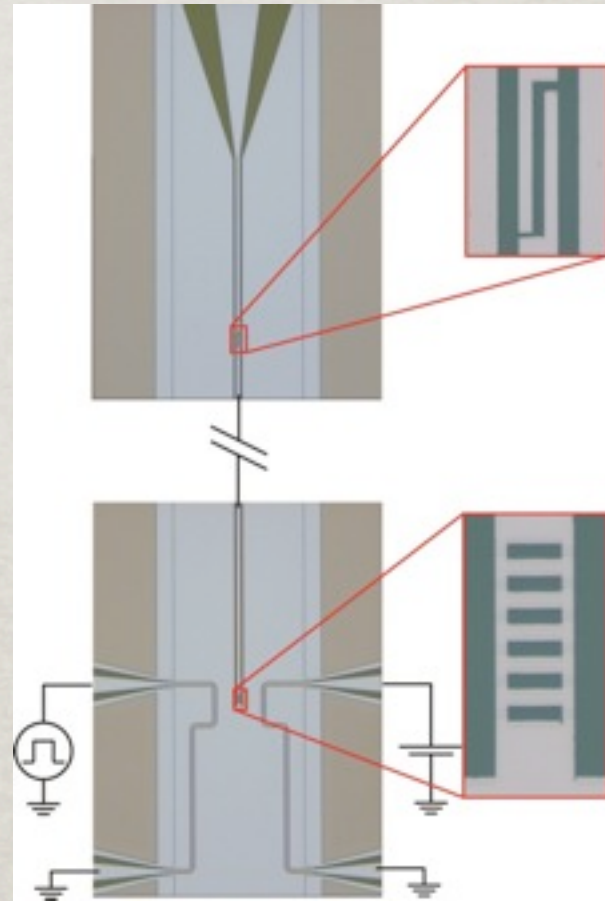
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- ✱ M. Wallquist et al. constructed a control-phase gate protocol





# DEVICE FABRICATION

Transmission line and SQUID  
fabricated in Al. Tunnel junctions  
fabricated from native  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ .



Coupling  
capacitance

Array of  
SQUIDs

On-chip tuning lines for fast tuning

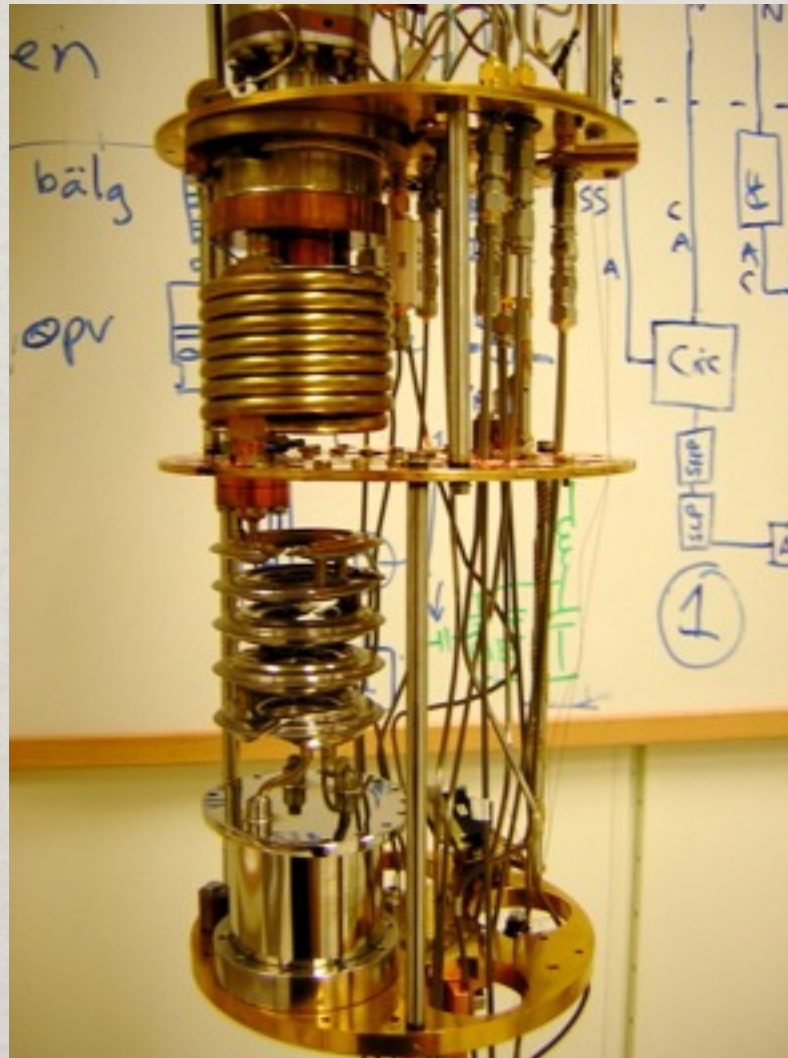
# DILUTION FRIDGE



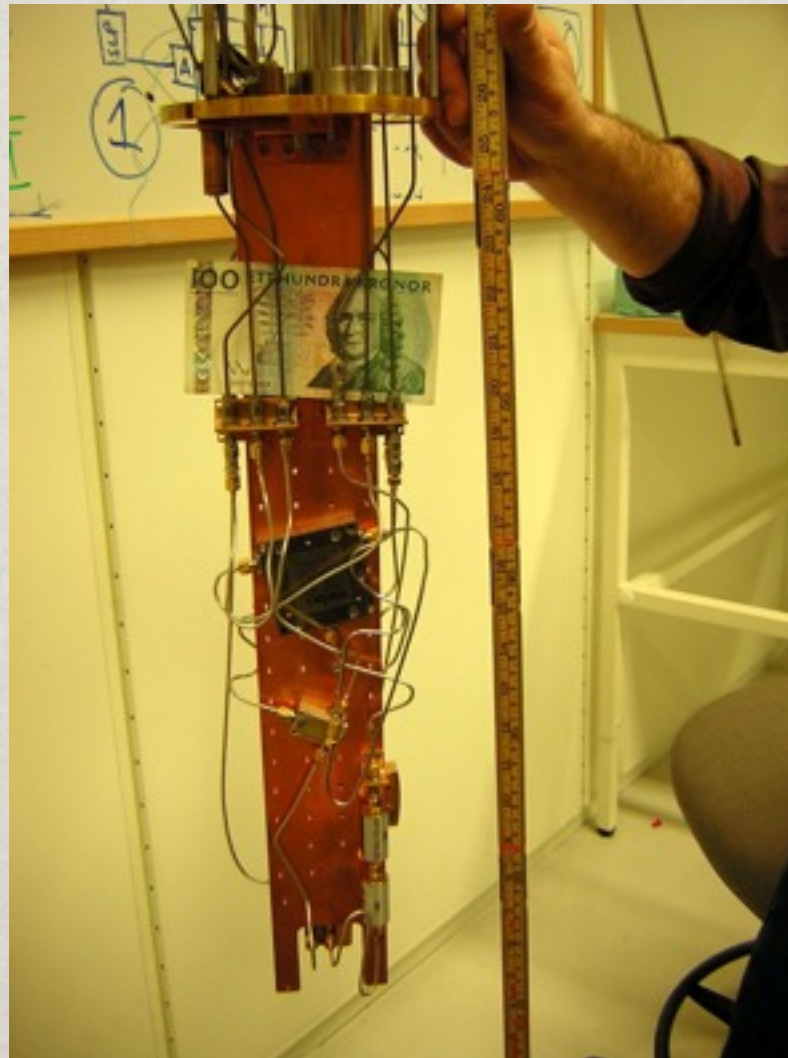
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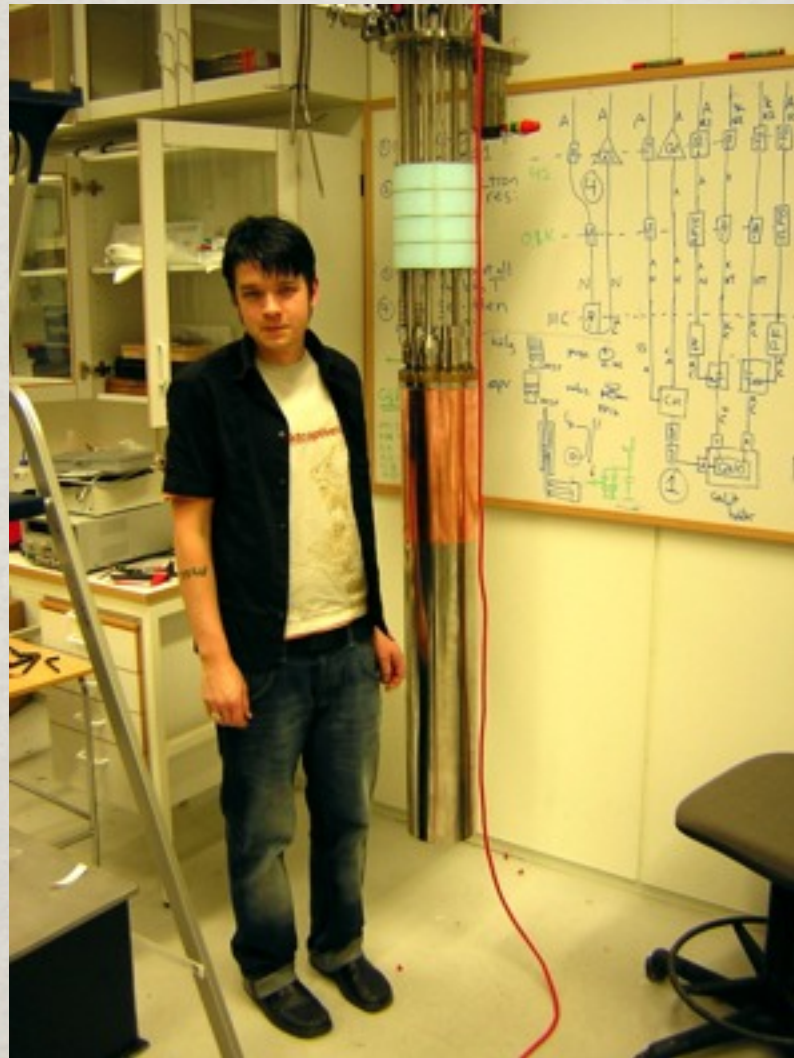
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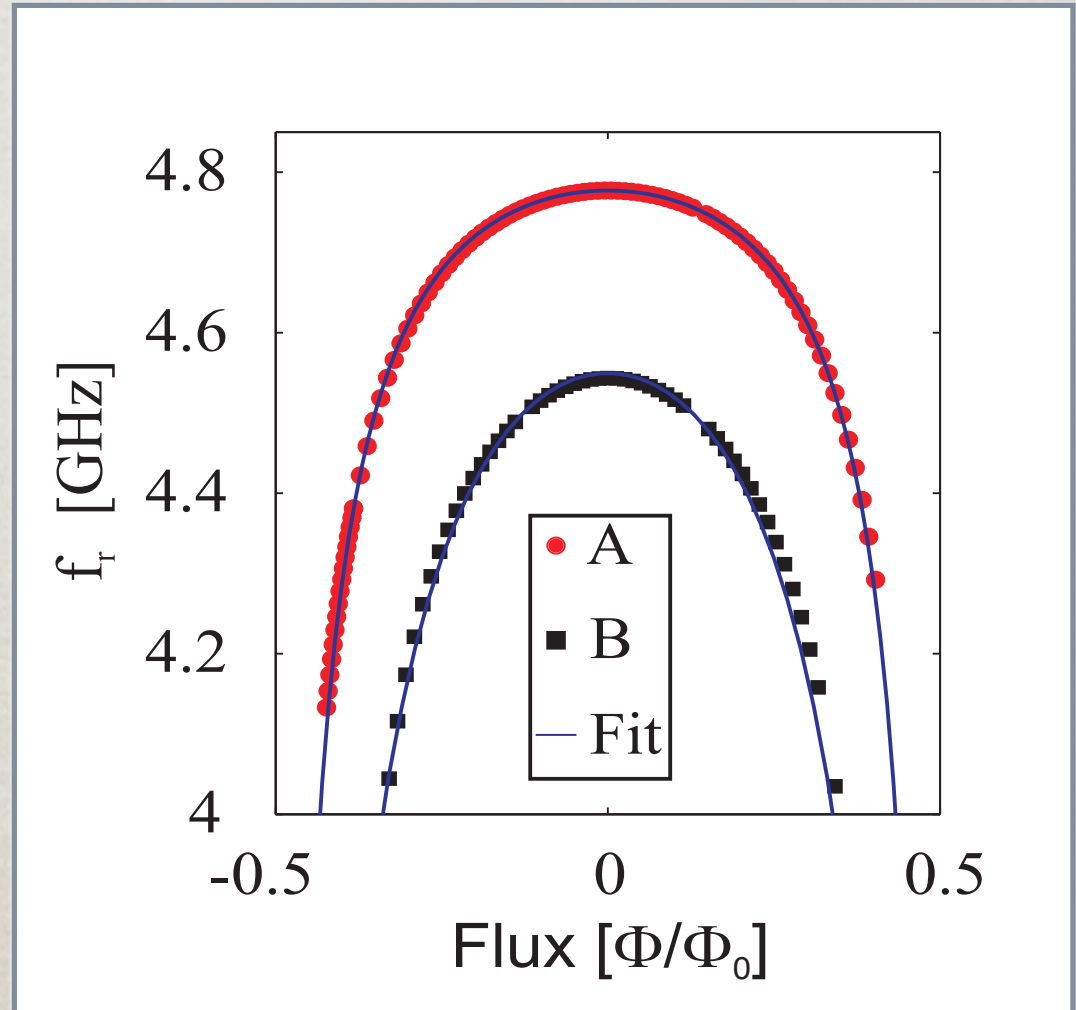
# TUNABILITY

- ✱ Frequency tuning explained well by Josephson ind.

$$f(\Phi) = \frac{f_0}{1 + \frac{L_s(\Phi)}{Ll}}$$

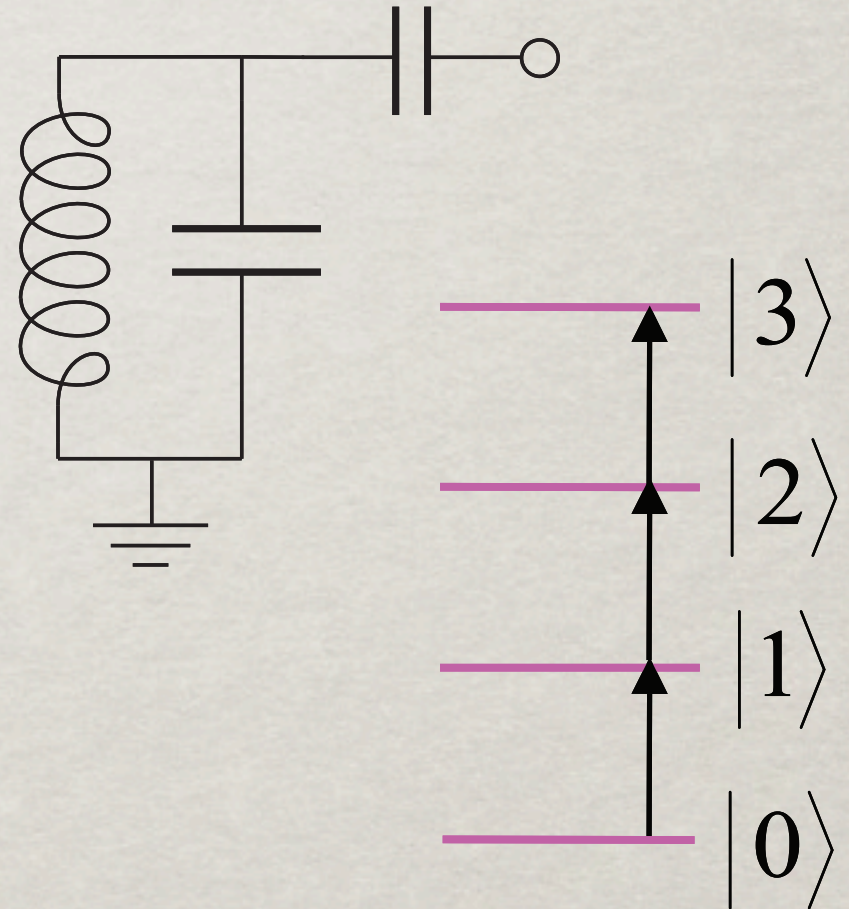
Sandberg, et al. *APL*, **92** (2008)

Yamamoto, et al. *APL*, **93** (2008)



# ARTIFICIAL ATOMS

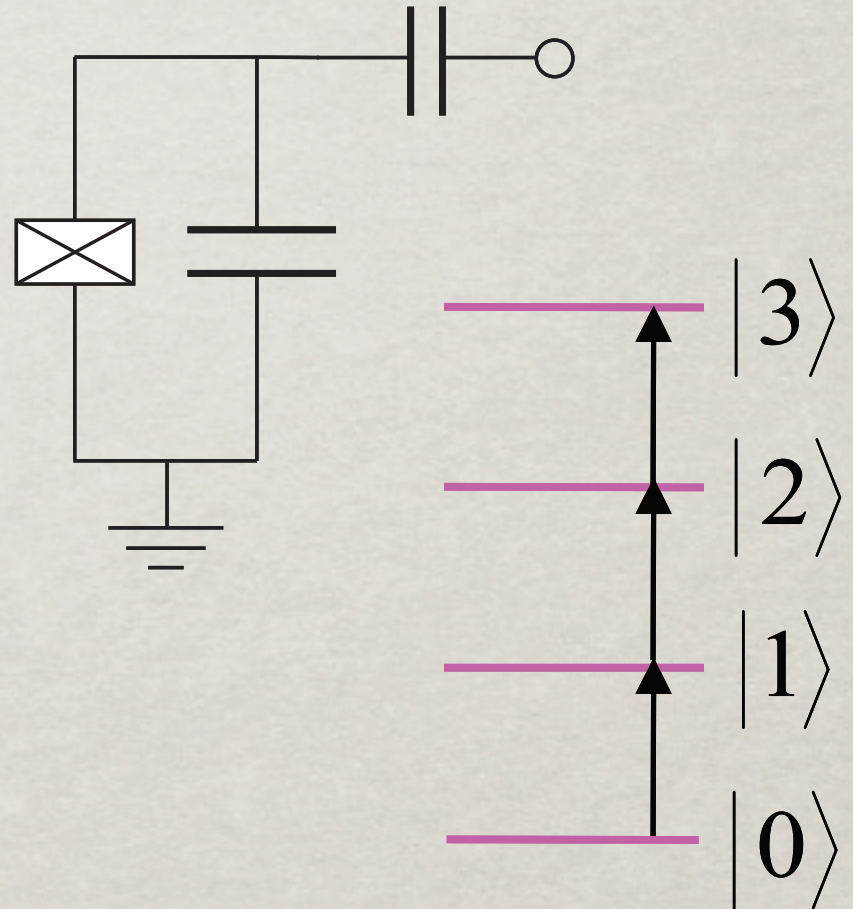
- ✱ Quantized electrical circuit
- ✱ Harmonic oscillator is not a qubit
- ✱ Nonlinearity makes the circuit anharmonic and addressable
- ✱ Small JJ is a good nonlinear inductor





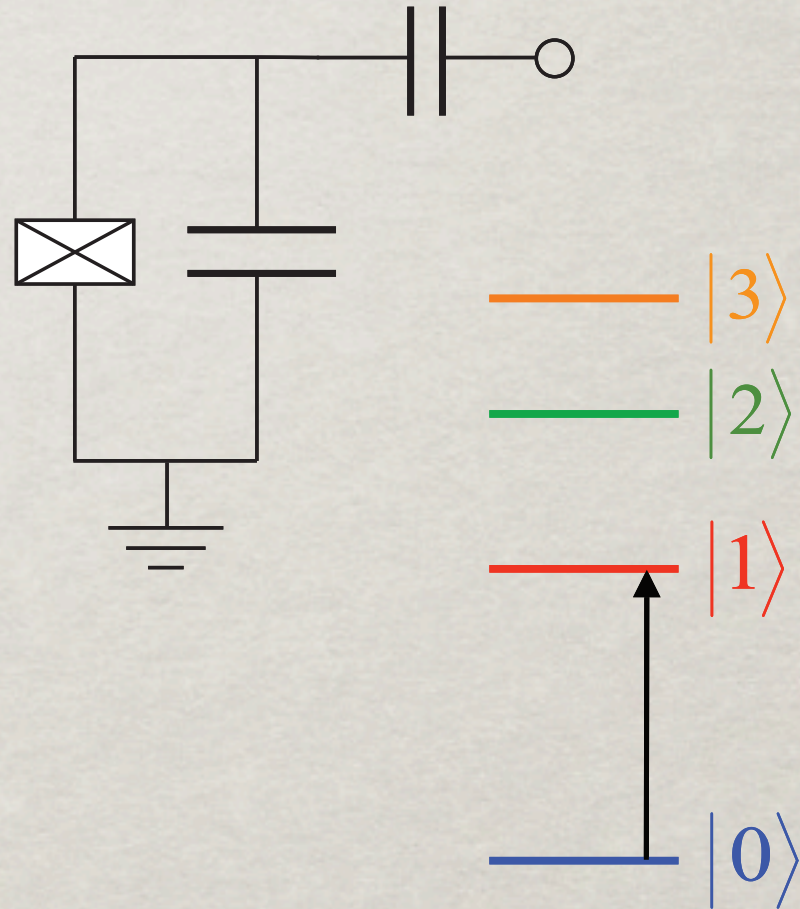
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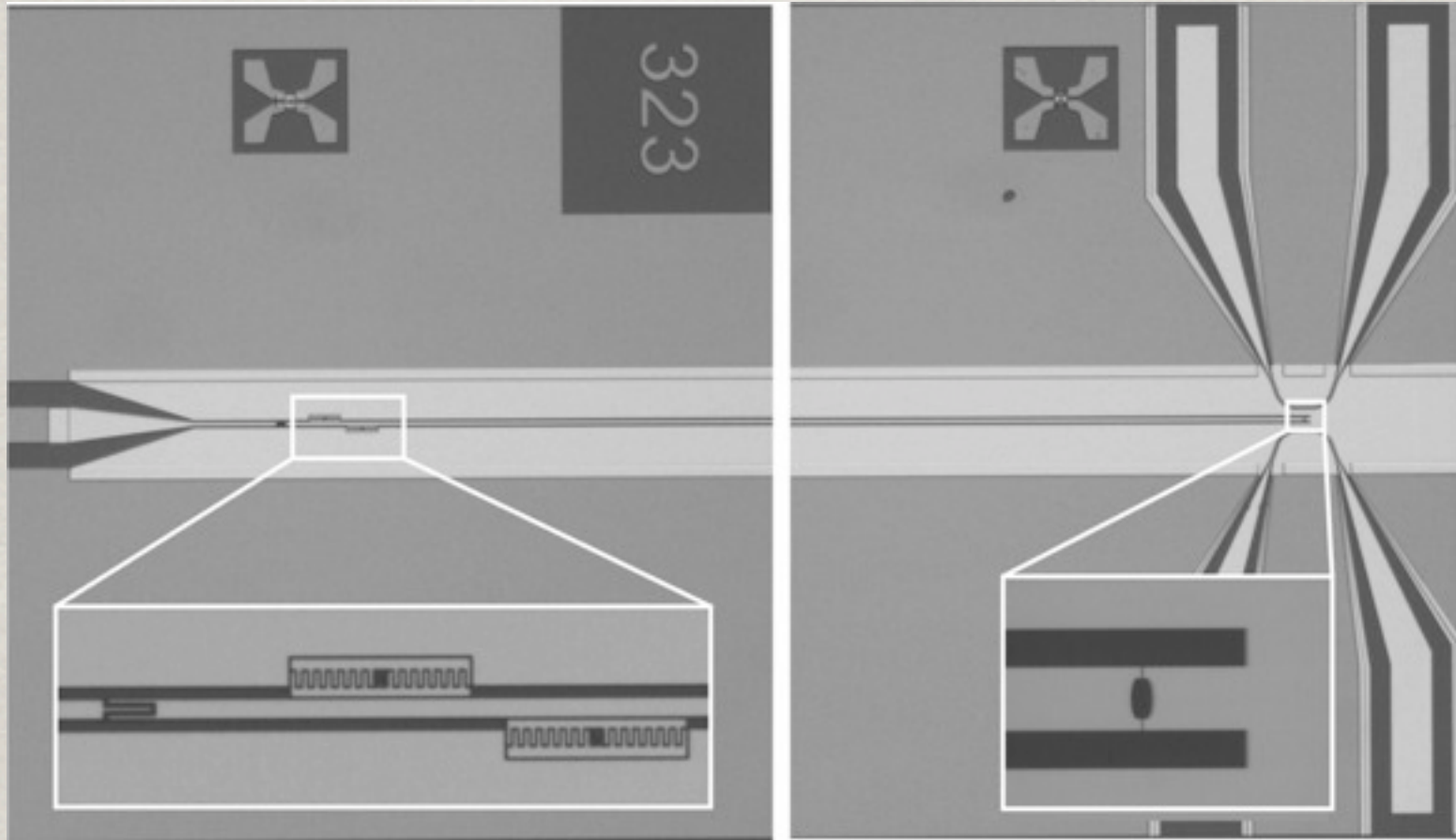


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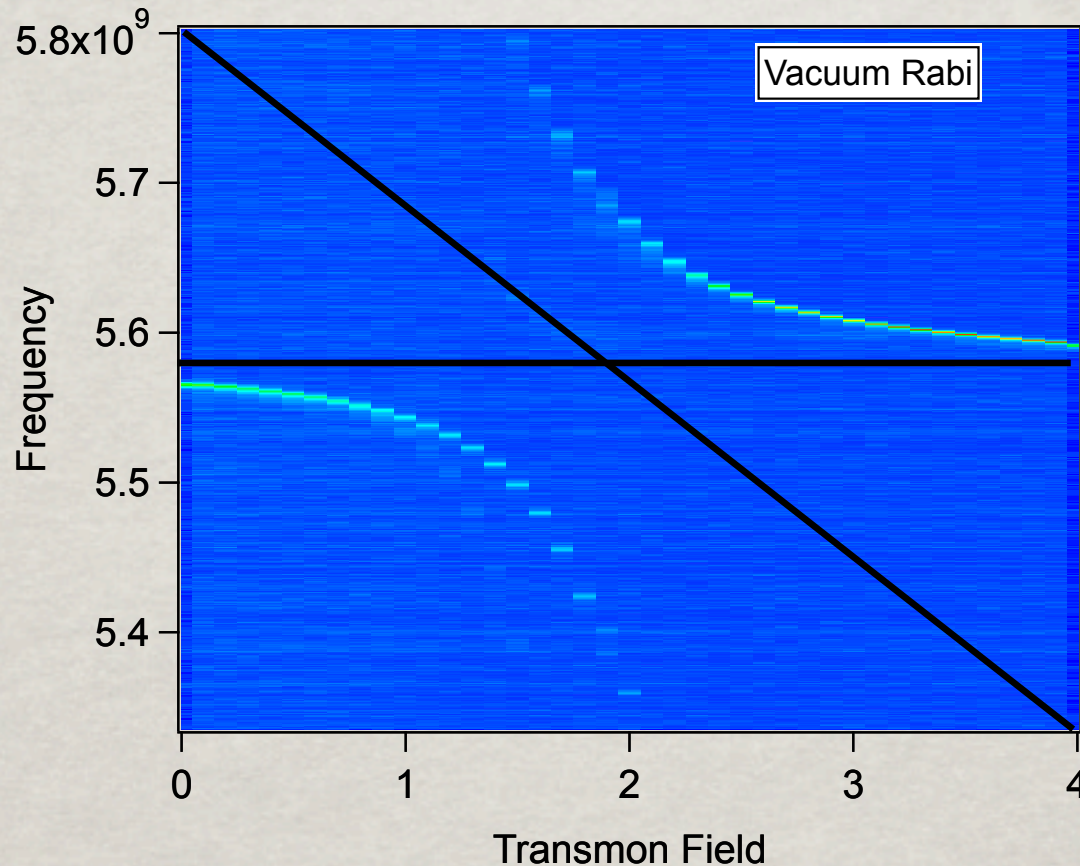


# CIRCUIT QED



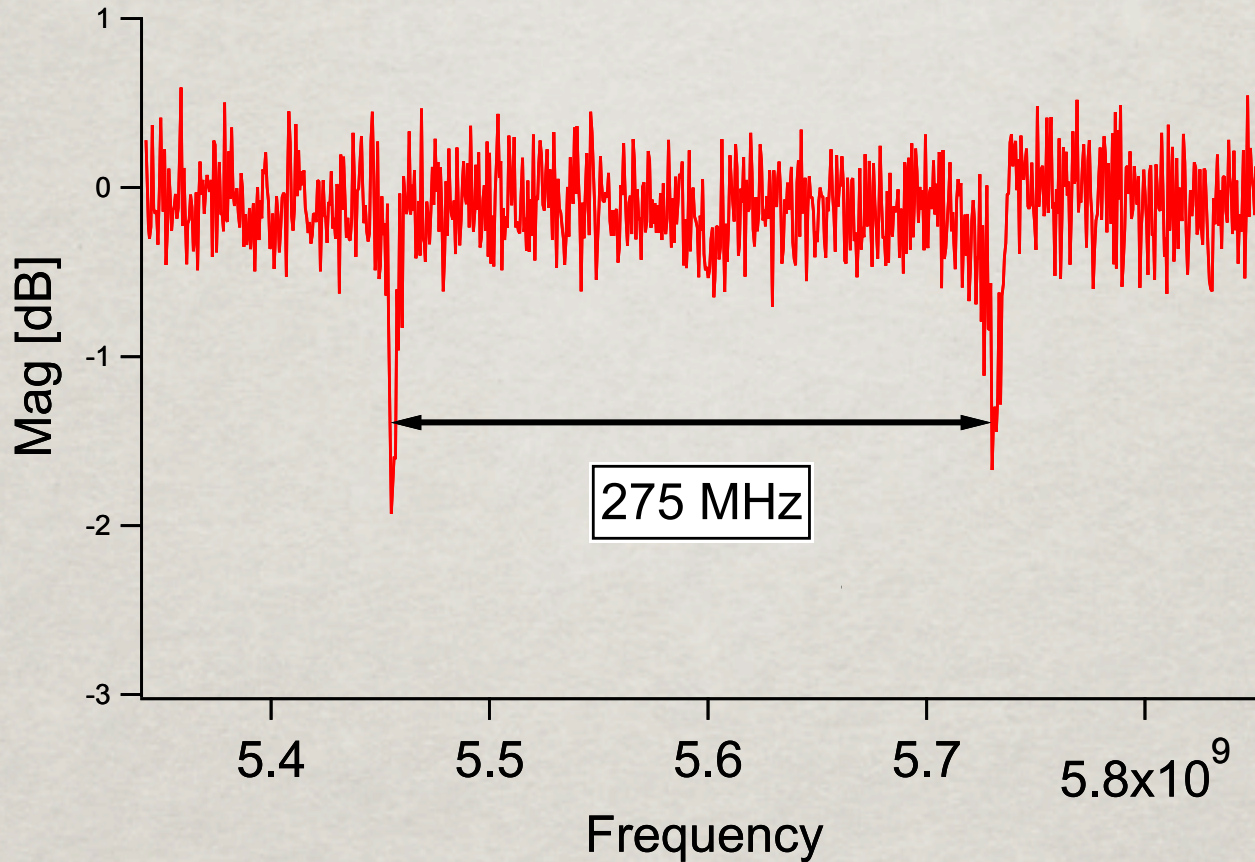
Wallraff et al, Nature **431** (2004) (and many more)  
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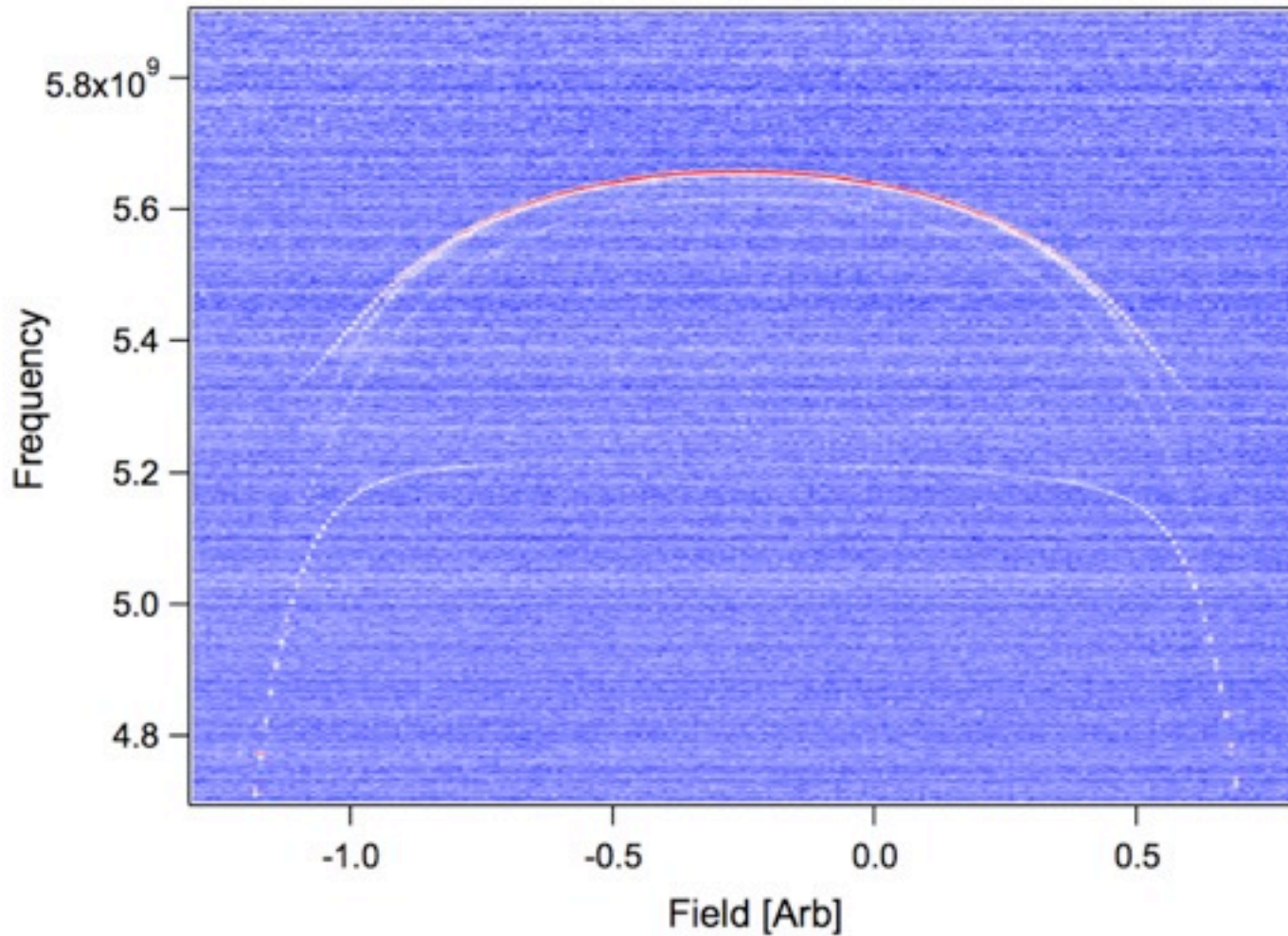
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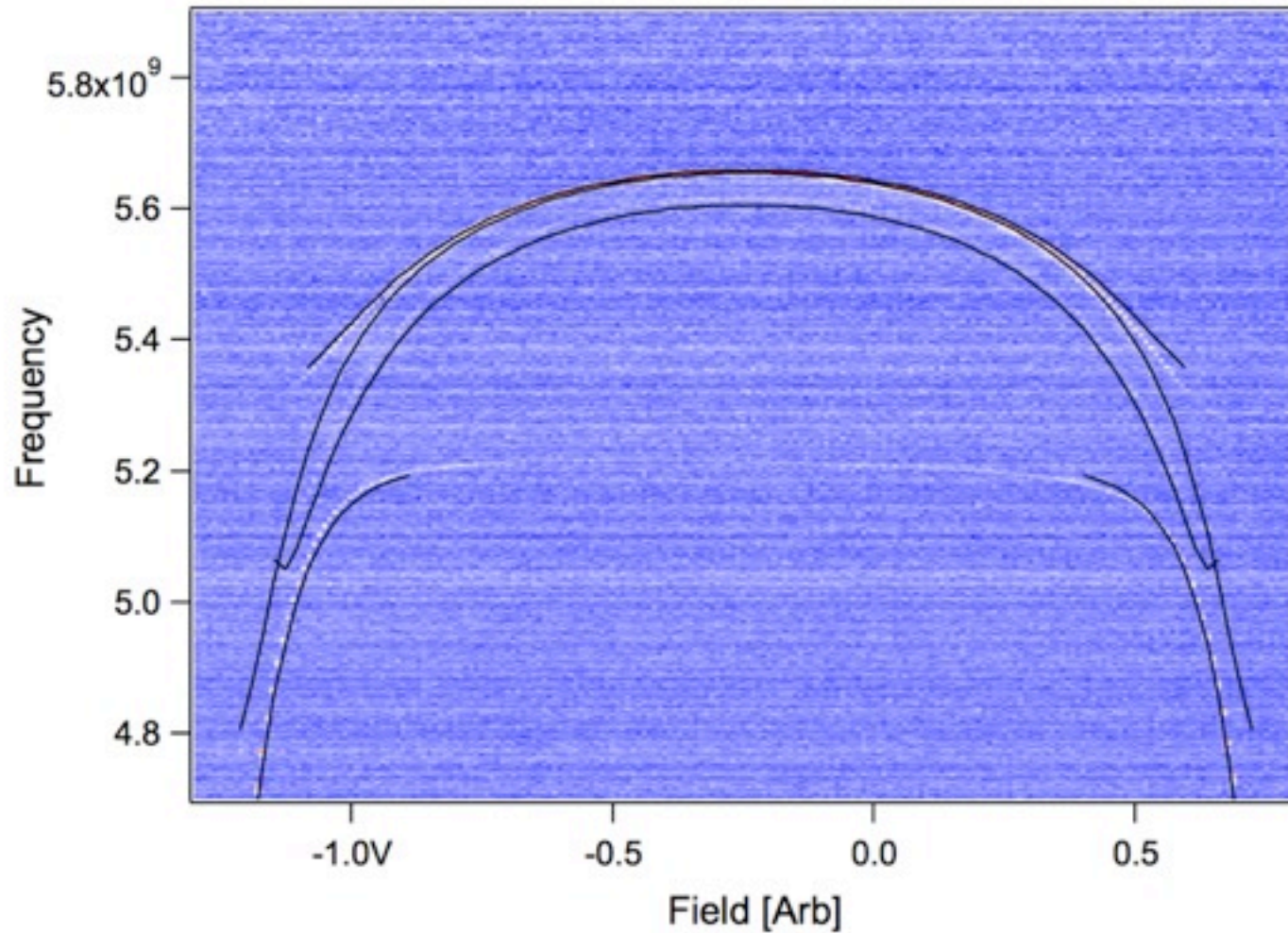
# VACUUM RABI

☼ Tuning the resonator

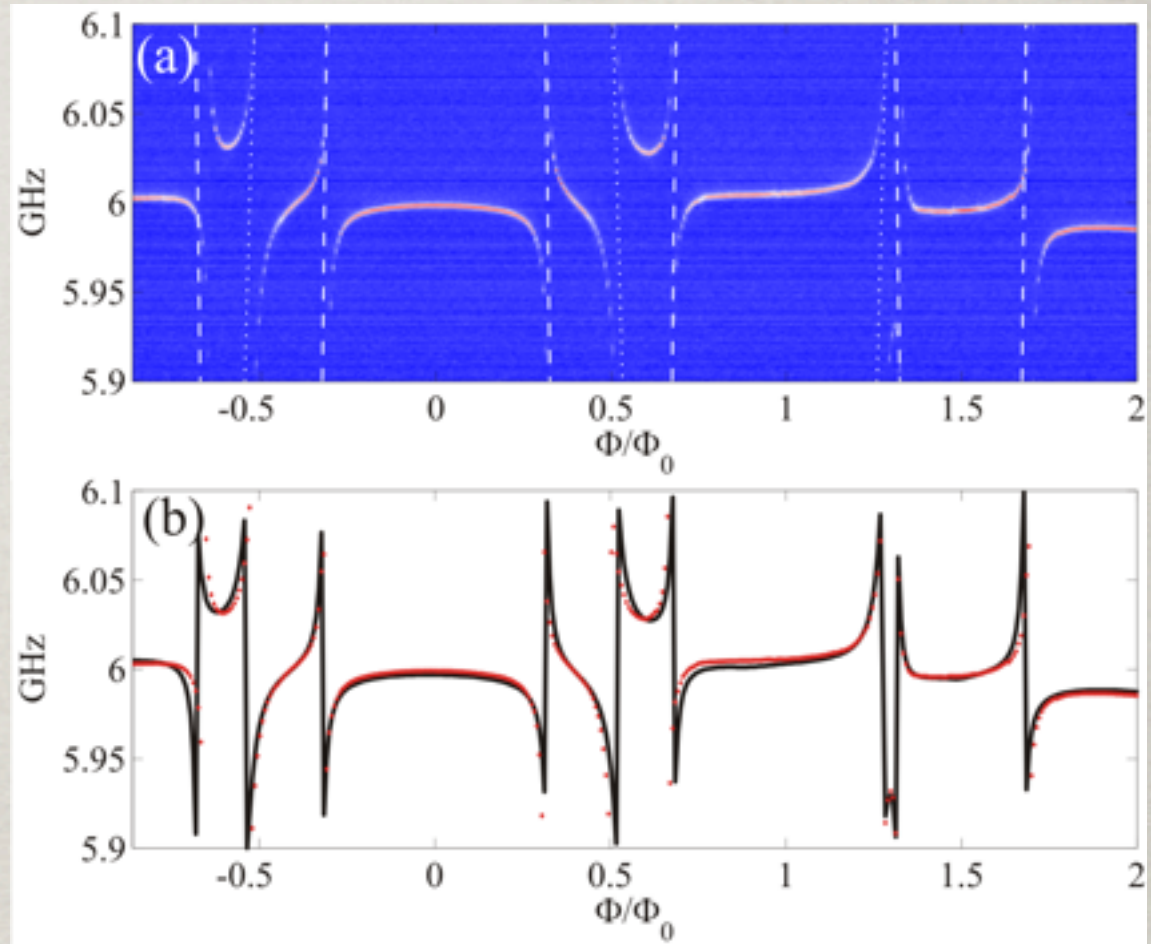
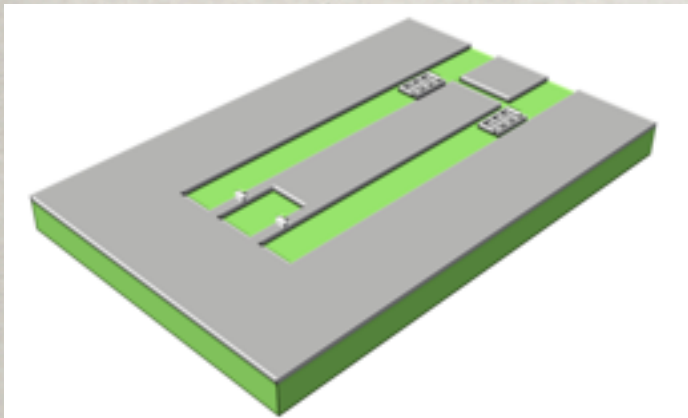


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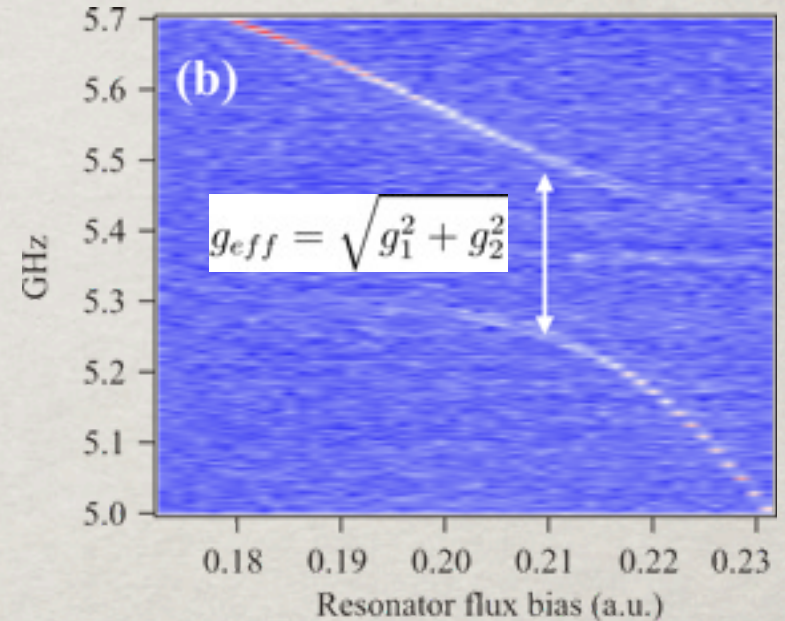
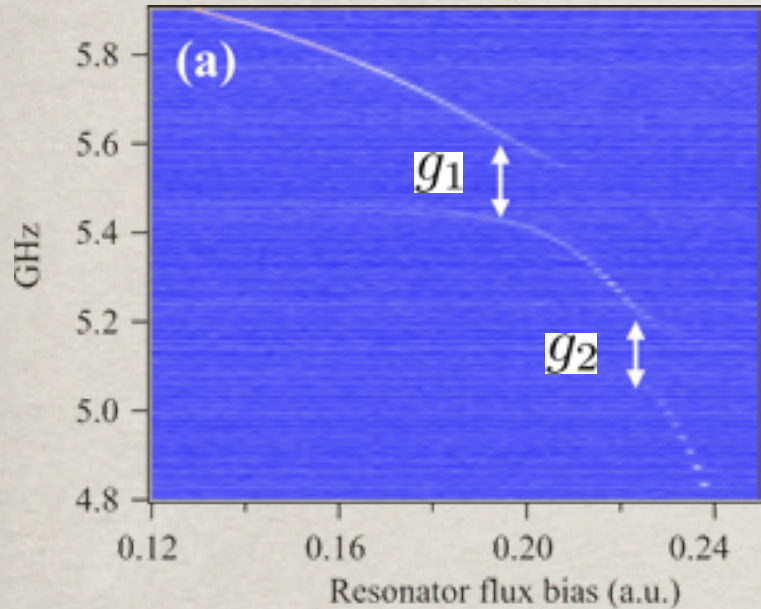
# 2-QUBIT CIRCUIT QED



✱ Fit only the flux coupling, others parameters from spectroscopy



# 2-QUBIT CIRCUIT QED



- ☼ Tune resonator with qubits detuned

- ☼ Now with qubits on resonance
- ☼ Qubits acts as one collective system: Tavis-Cummings model

SINGLE-ATOM  
SCATTERING AND  
1D QED

# SINGLE-ATOM SCATTERING

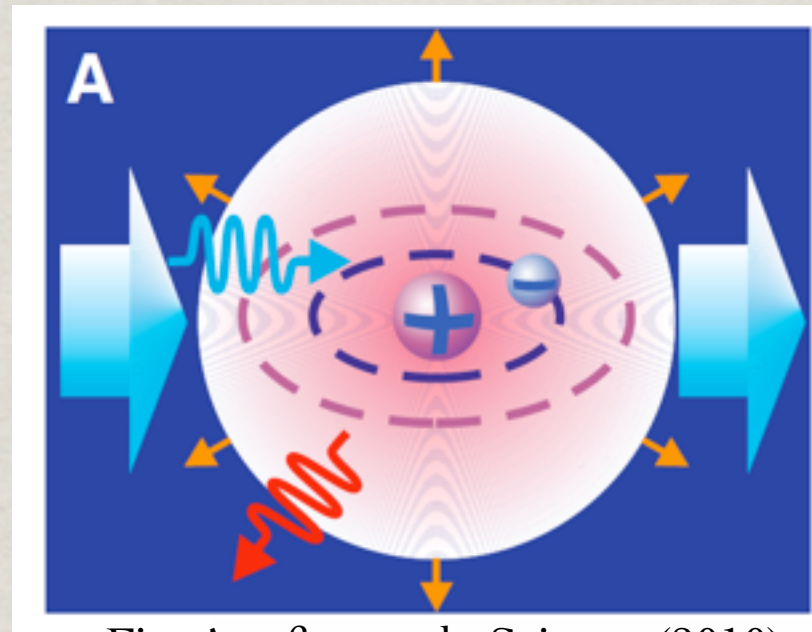


Fig: Astafiev et al., Science (2010).

# SINGLE-ATOM SCATTERING

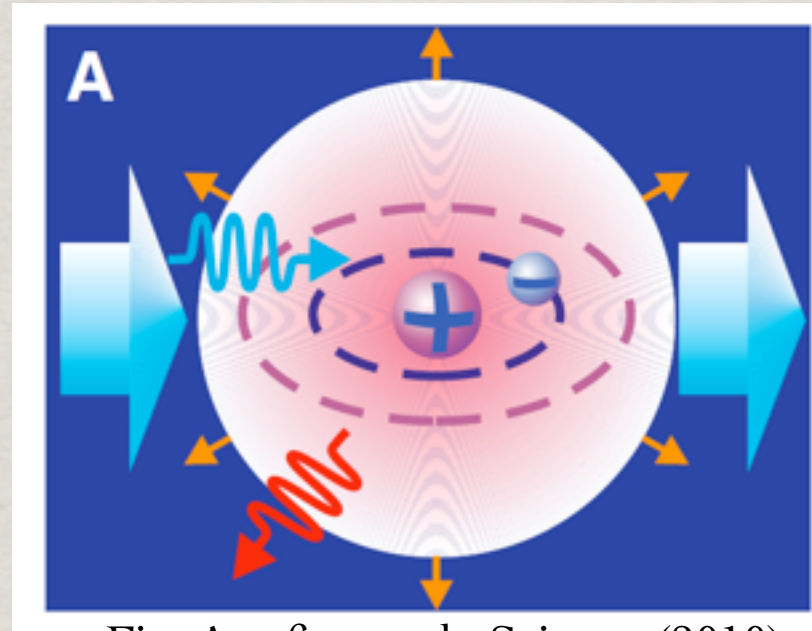


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- ✿ What is the maximum reflection from a single atom?

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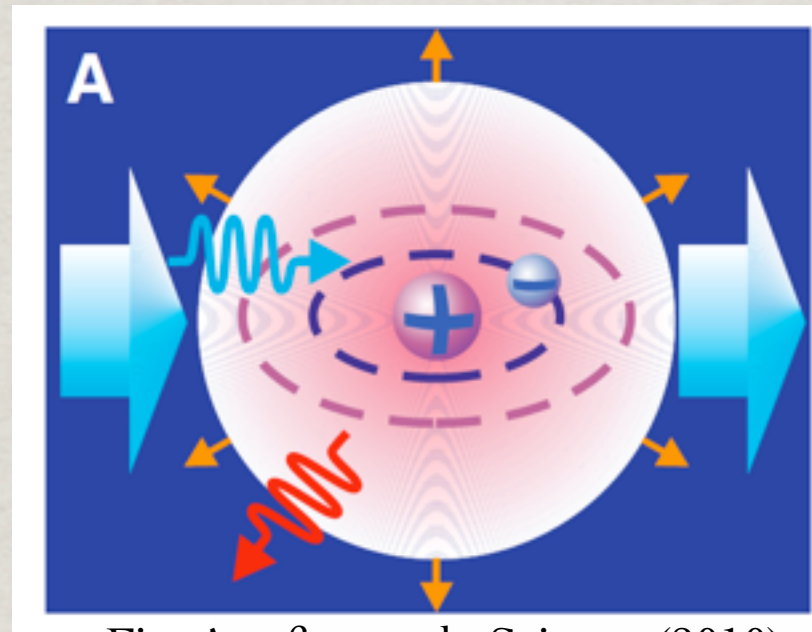


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- ✿ What is the maximum reflection from a single atom?
  - ✿ First guess: 50% because 1/2 of spontaneous emission goes forward, 1/2 back

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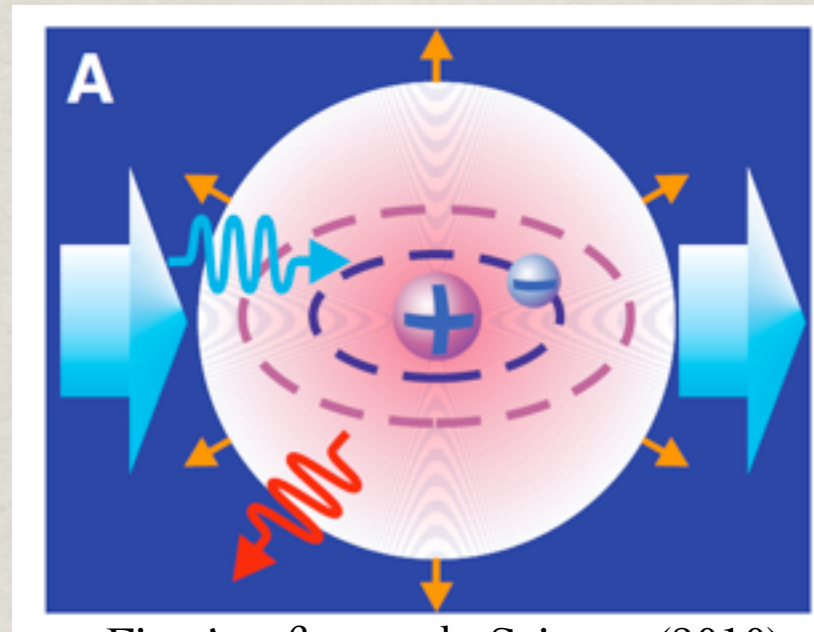
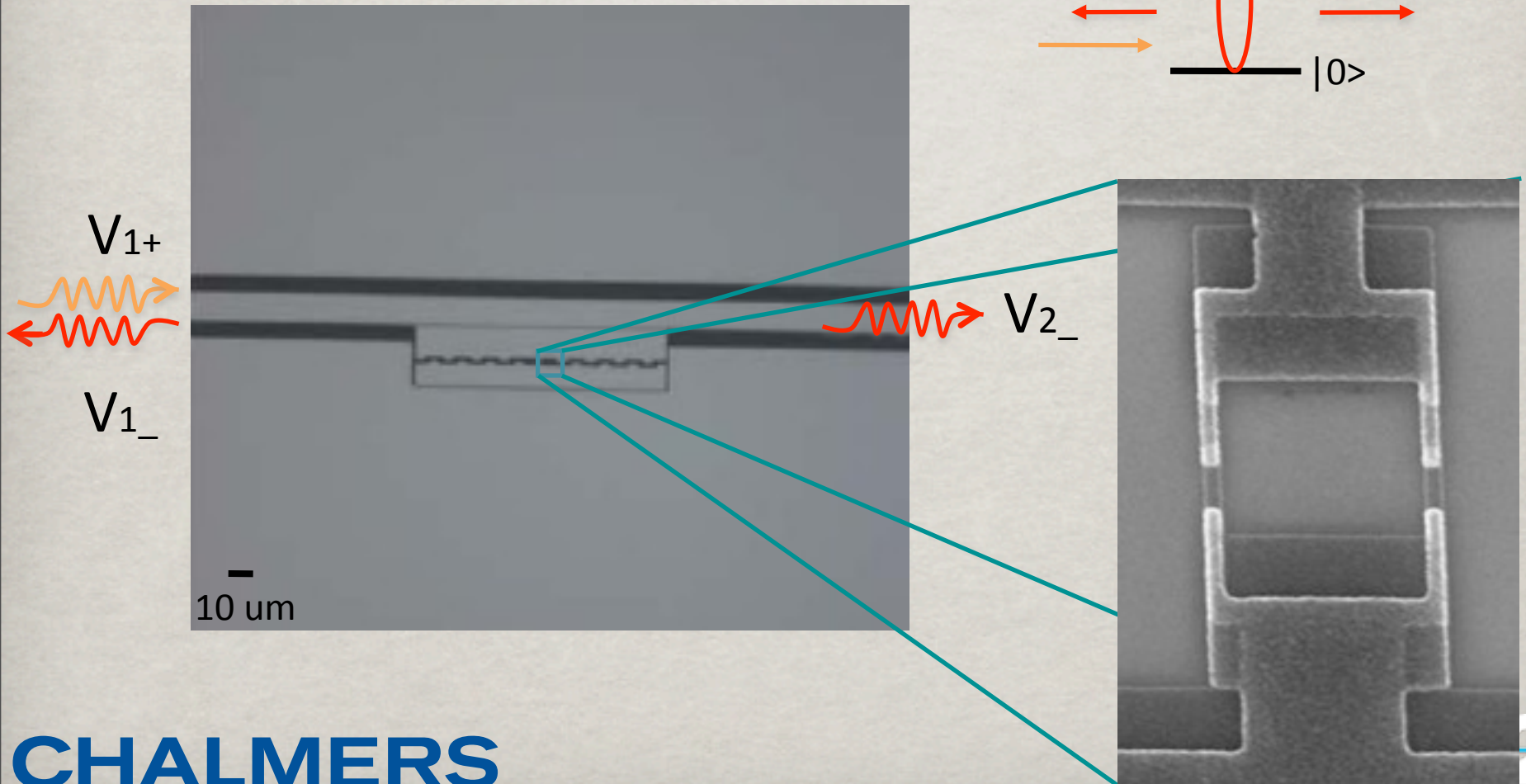
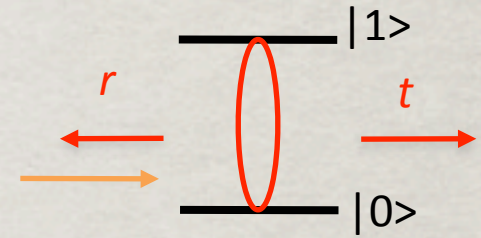


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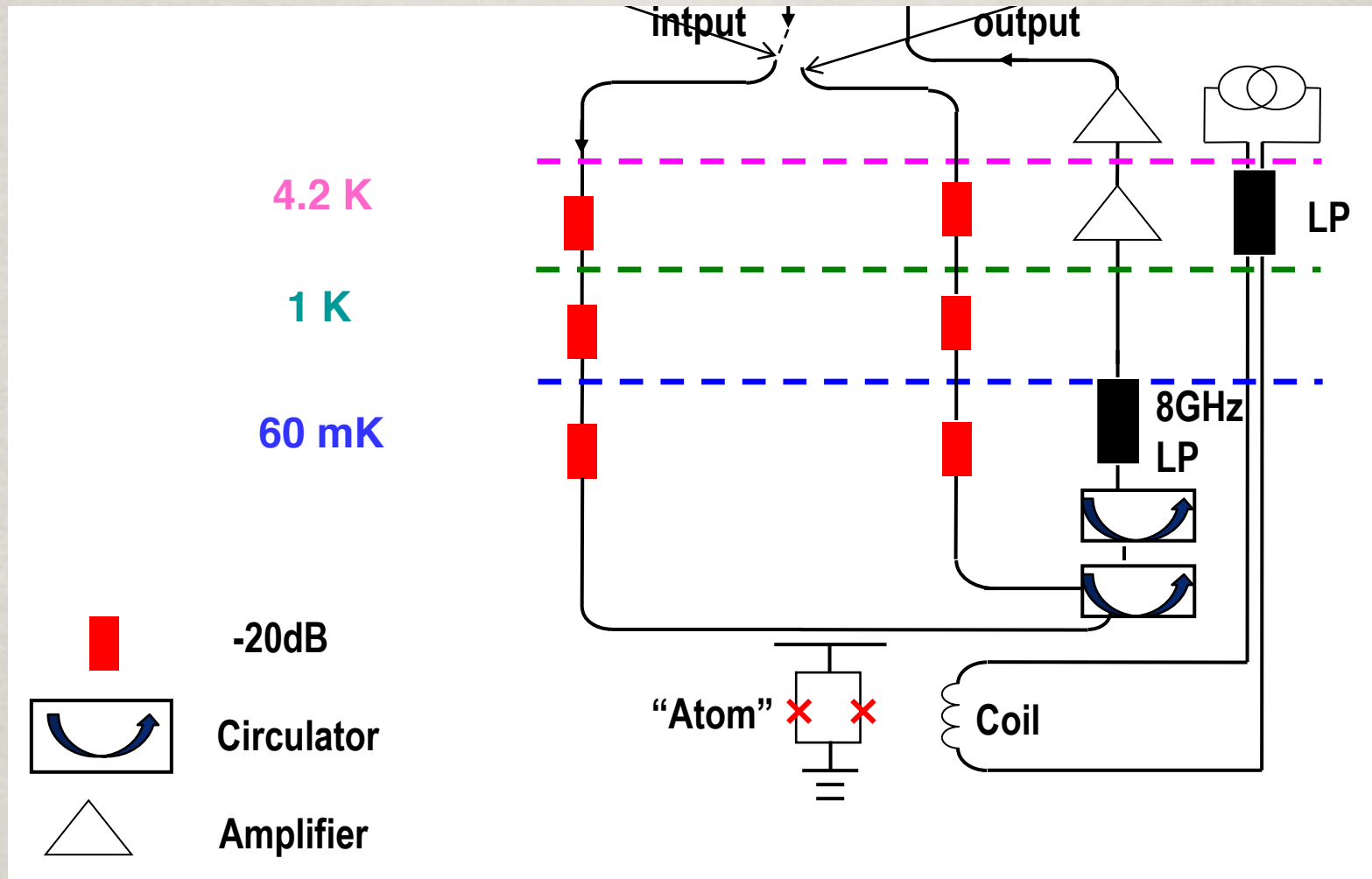
- ✿ What is the maximum reflection from a single atom?
  - ✿ First guess: 50% because 1/2 of spontaneous emission goes forward, 1/2 back
  - ✿ Fully coherent: 100% because forward scattering destructively interferes with incoming wave

# ATOM IN A TRANSMISSION LINE

Astafiev, et al., Science (2010).

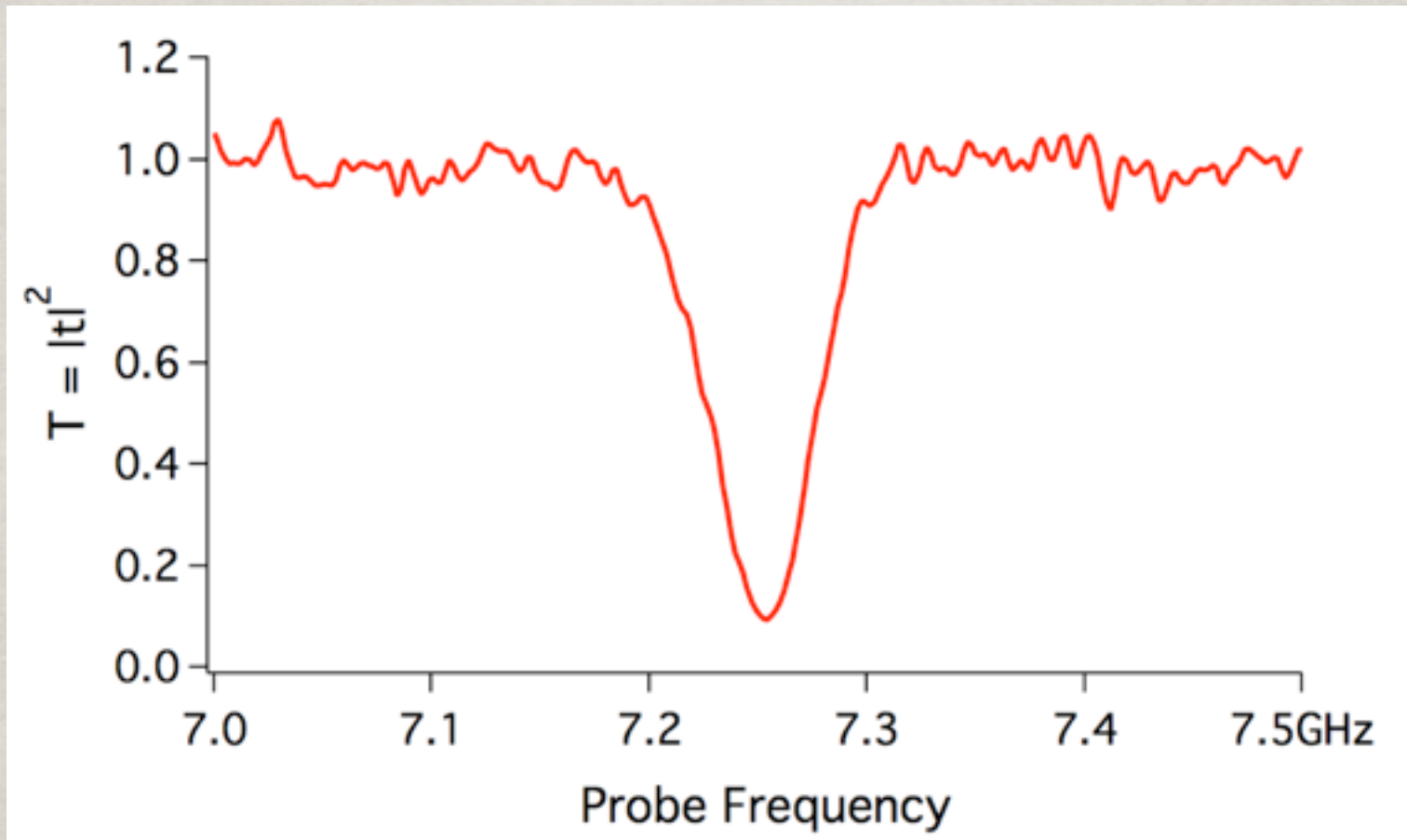


# MEASUREMENT SETUP

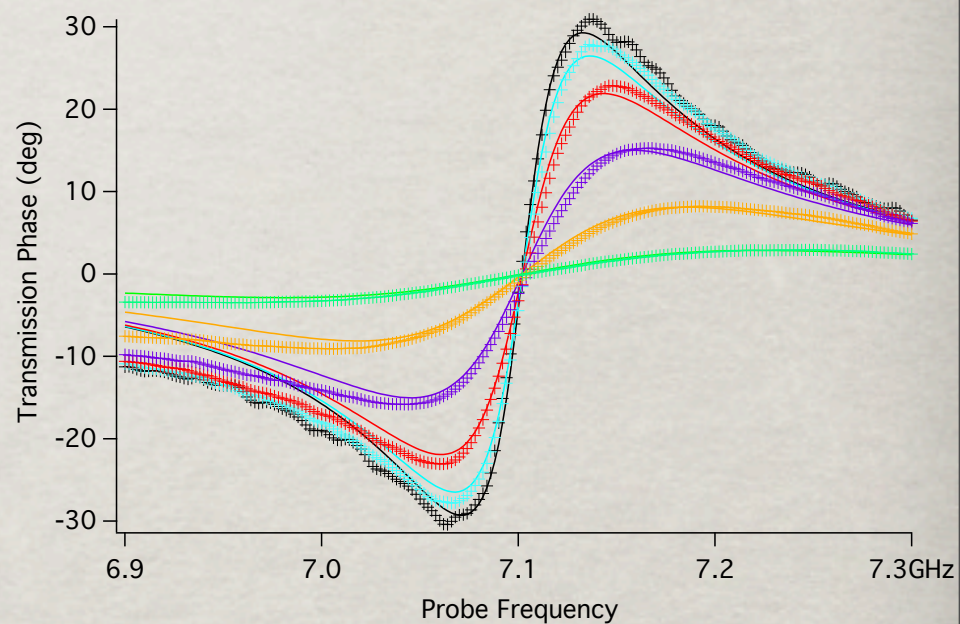
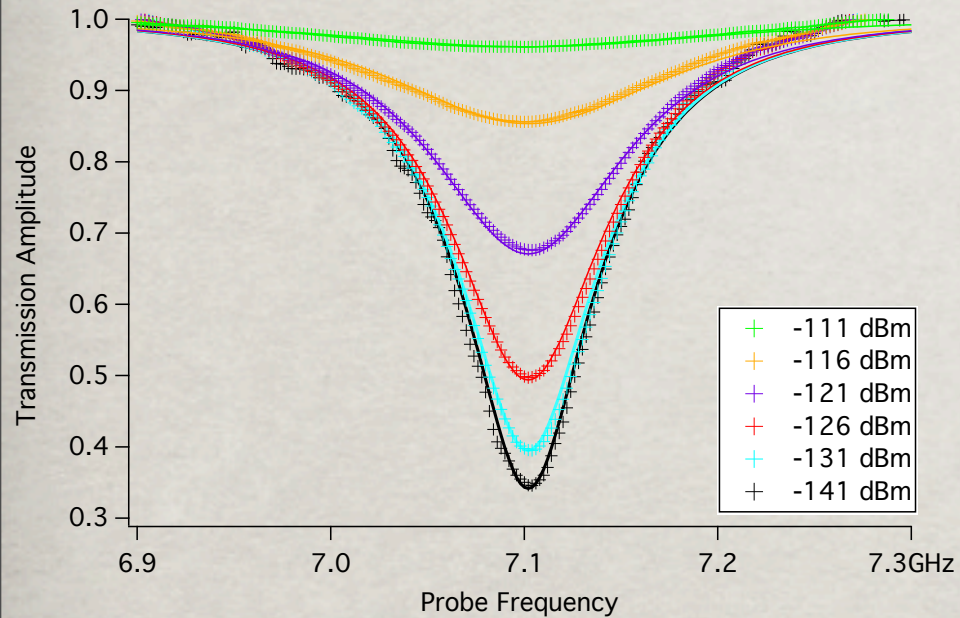




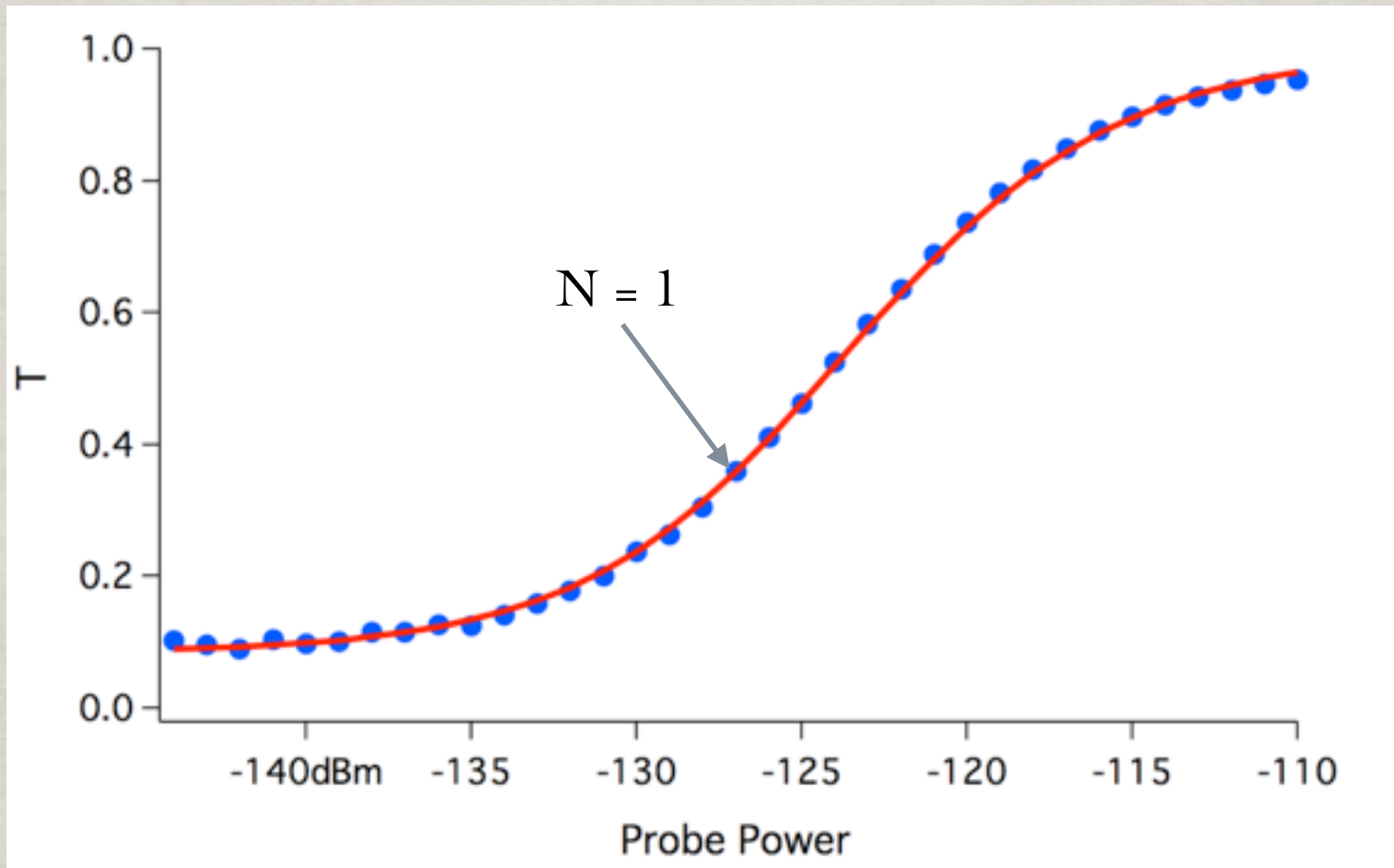
# STRONG EXTINCTION



# STRONG SATURATION

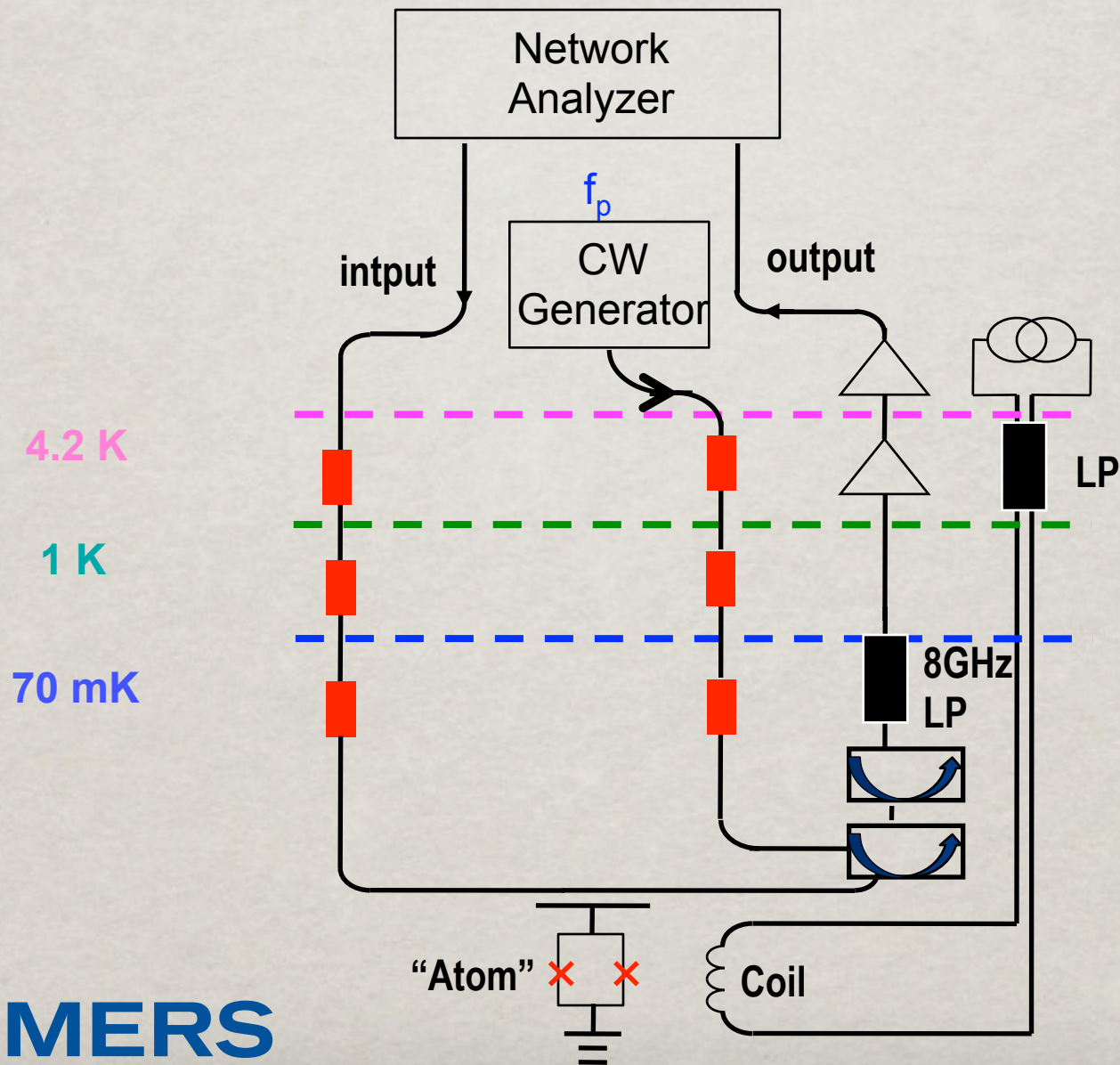


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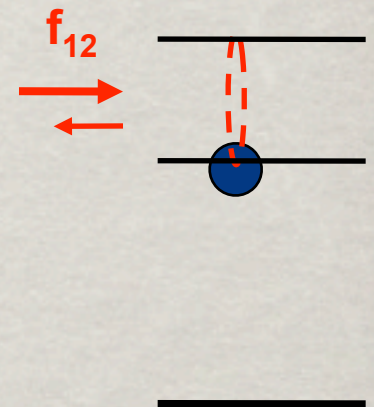
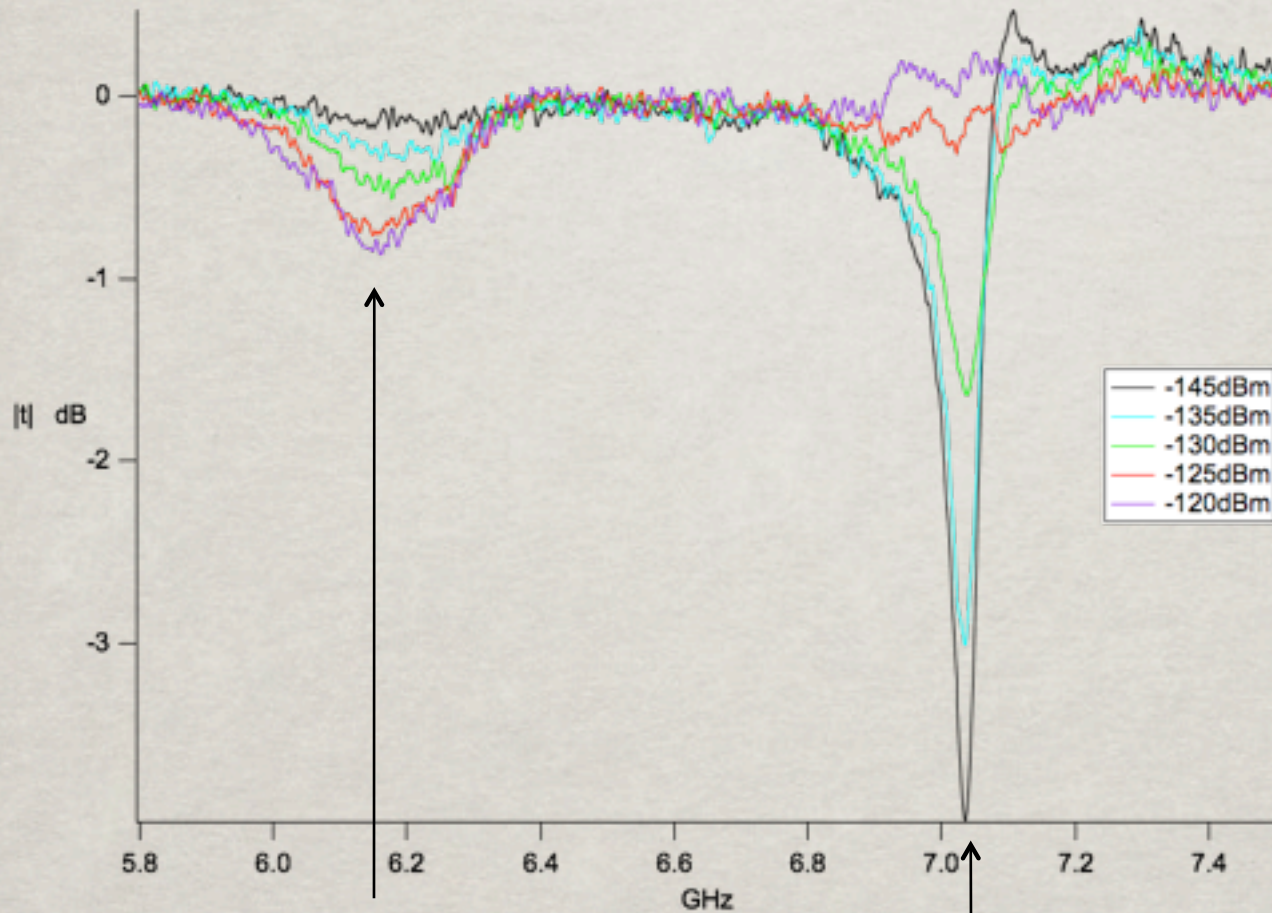


$$N = \frac{P}{hf_0\Gamma_1}$$

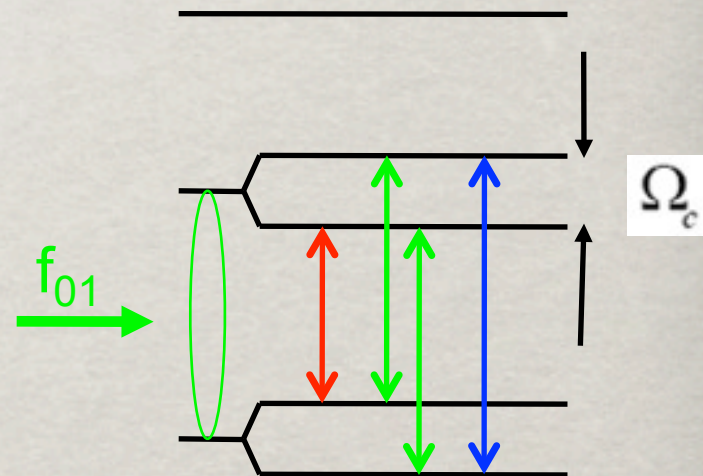
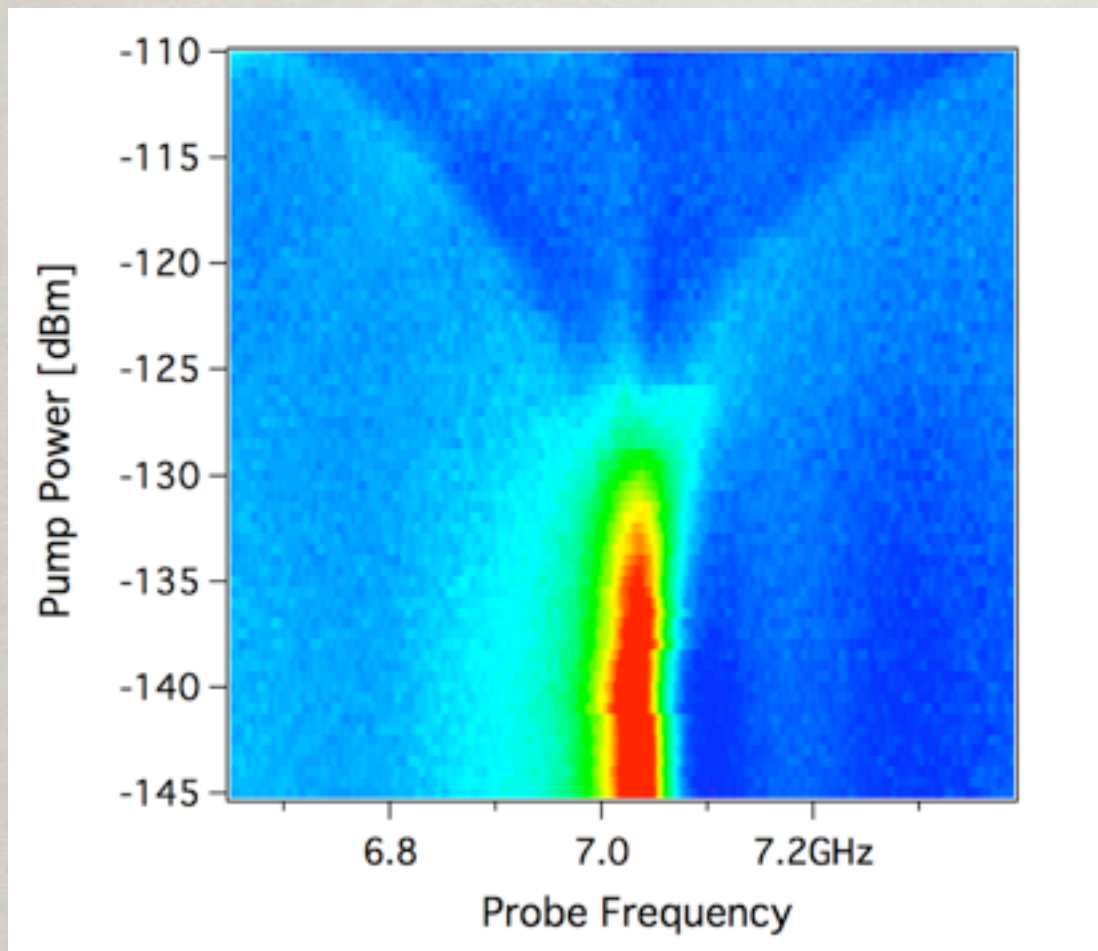
# TWO-TONE SPECTROSCOPY



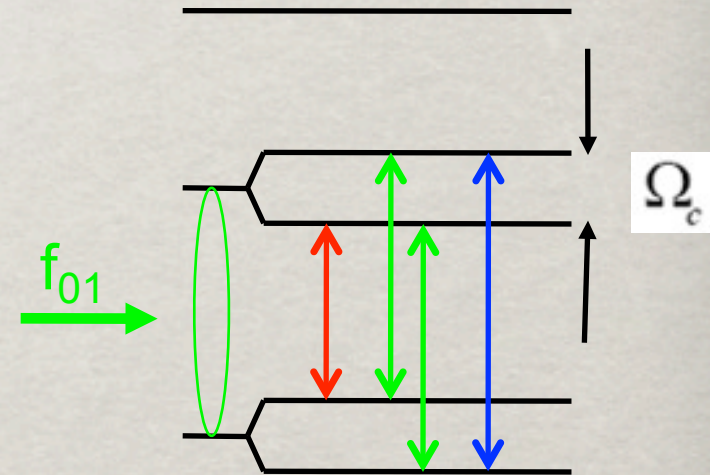
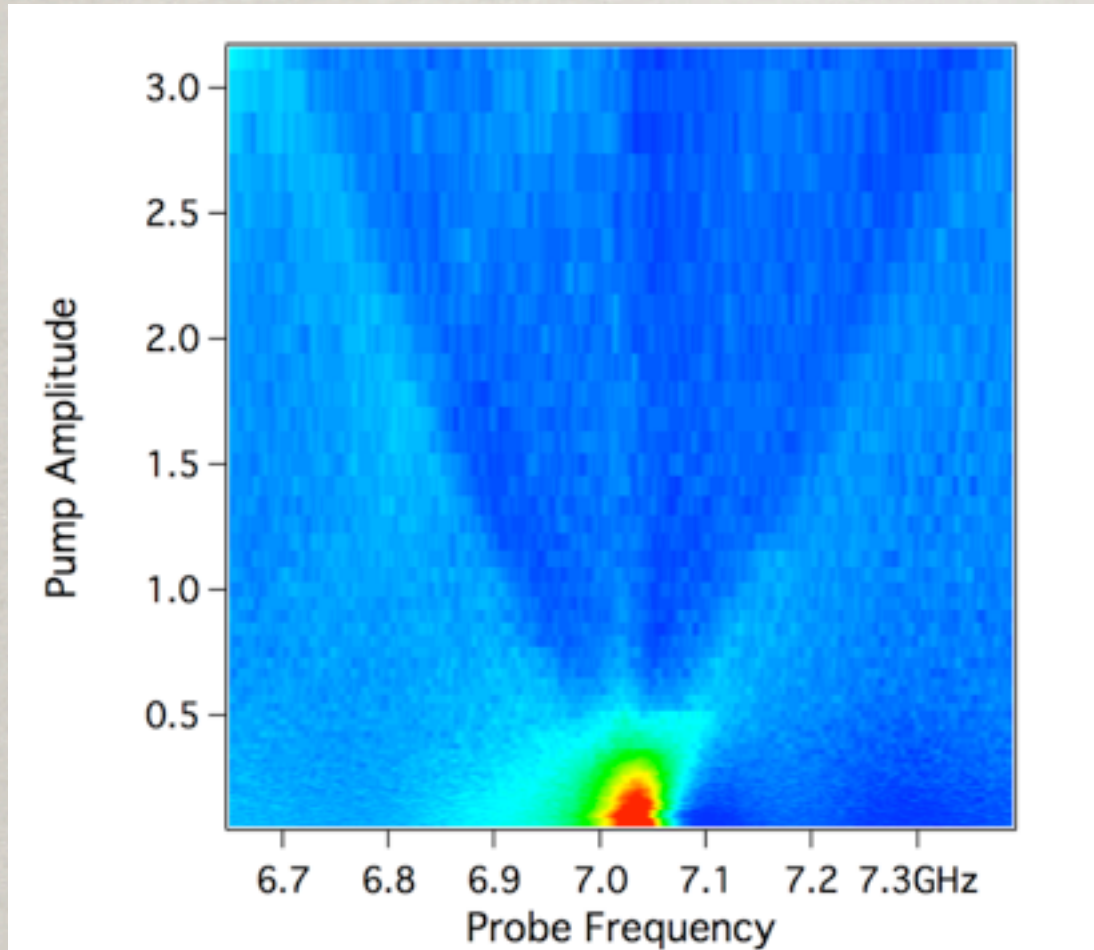
# EXCITED EXTINCTION



# MOLLOW TRIPLET

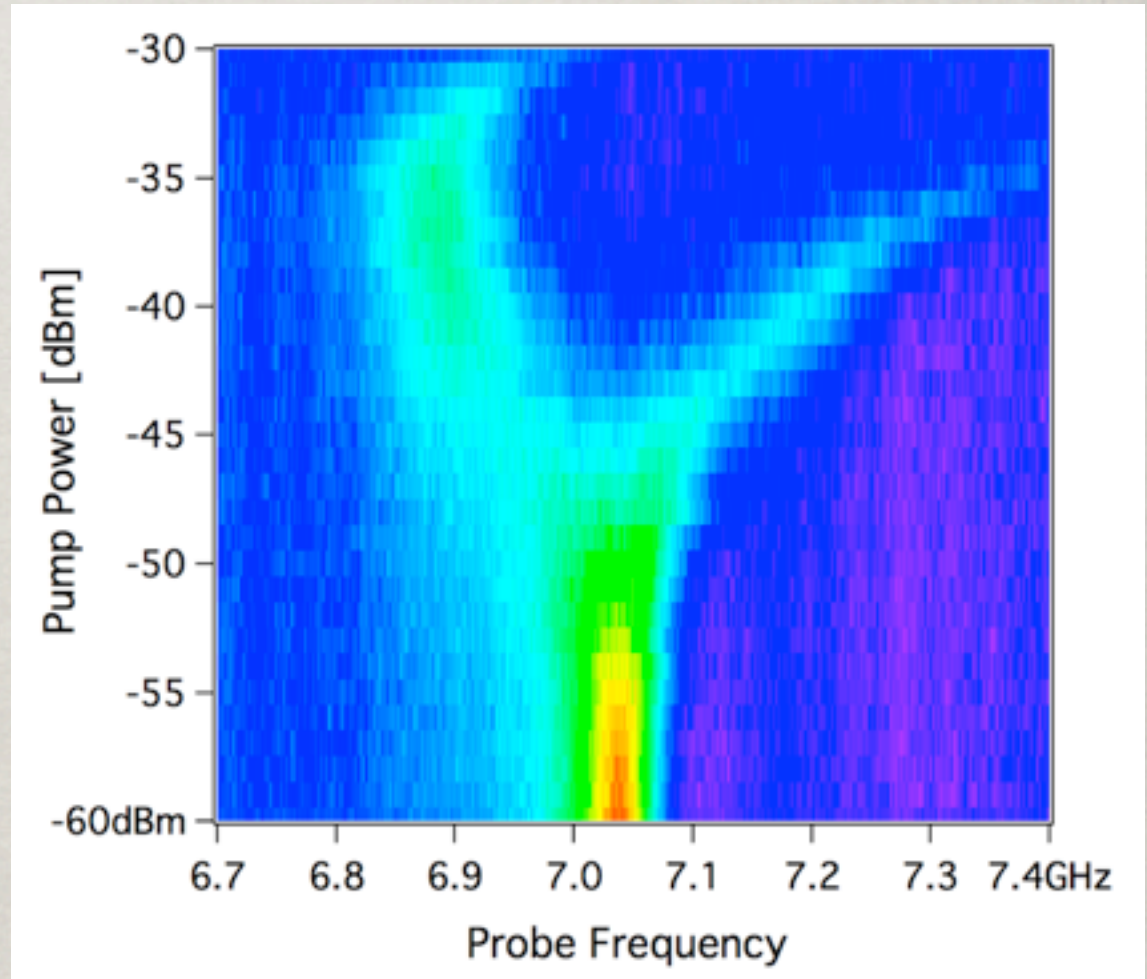
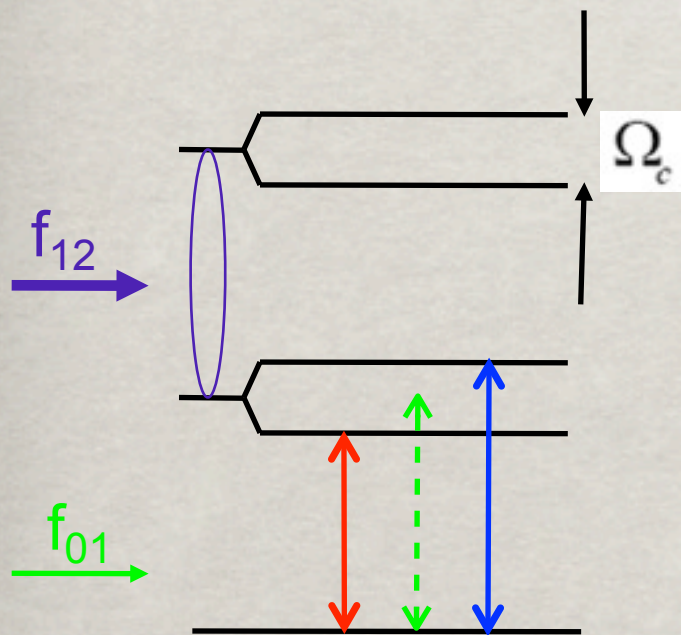


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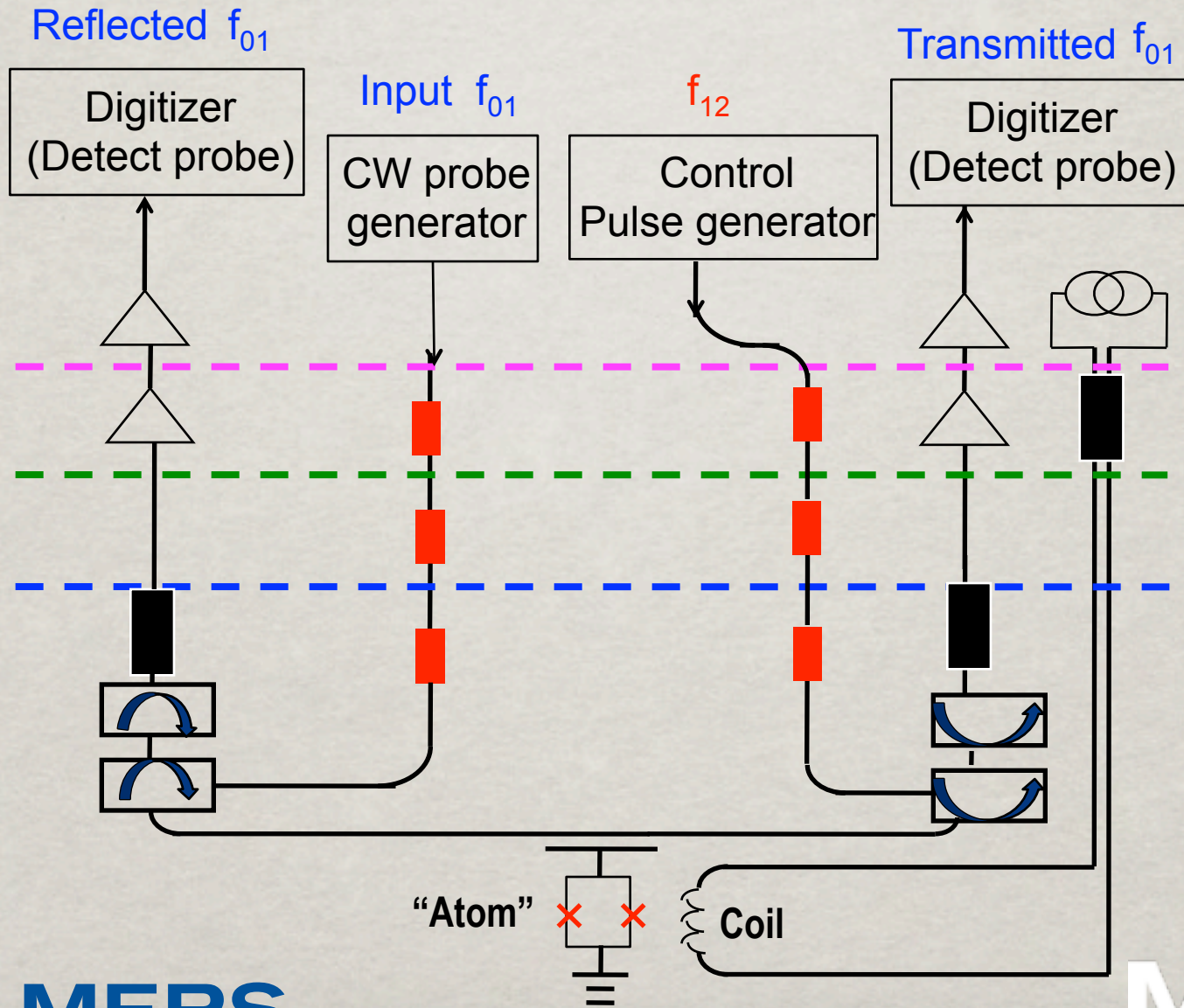
# ELECTROMAGNETICALLY INDUCED TRANSPARENCY

☼ Pump 1-2 transition

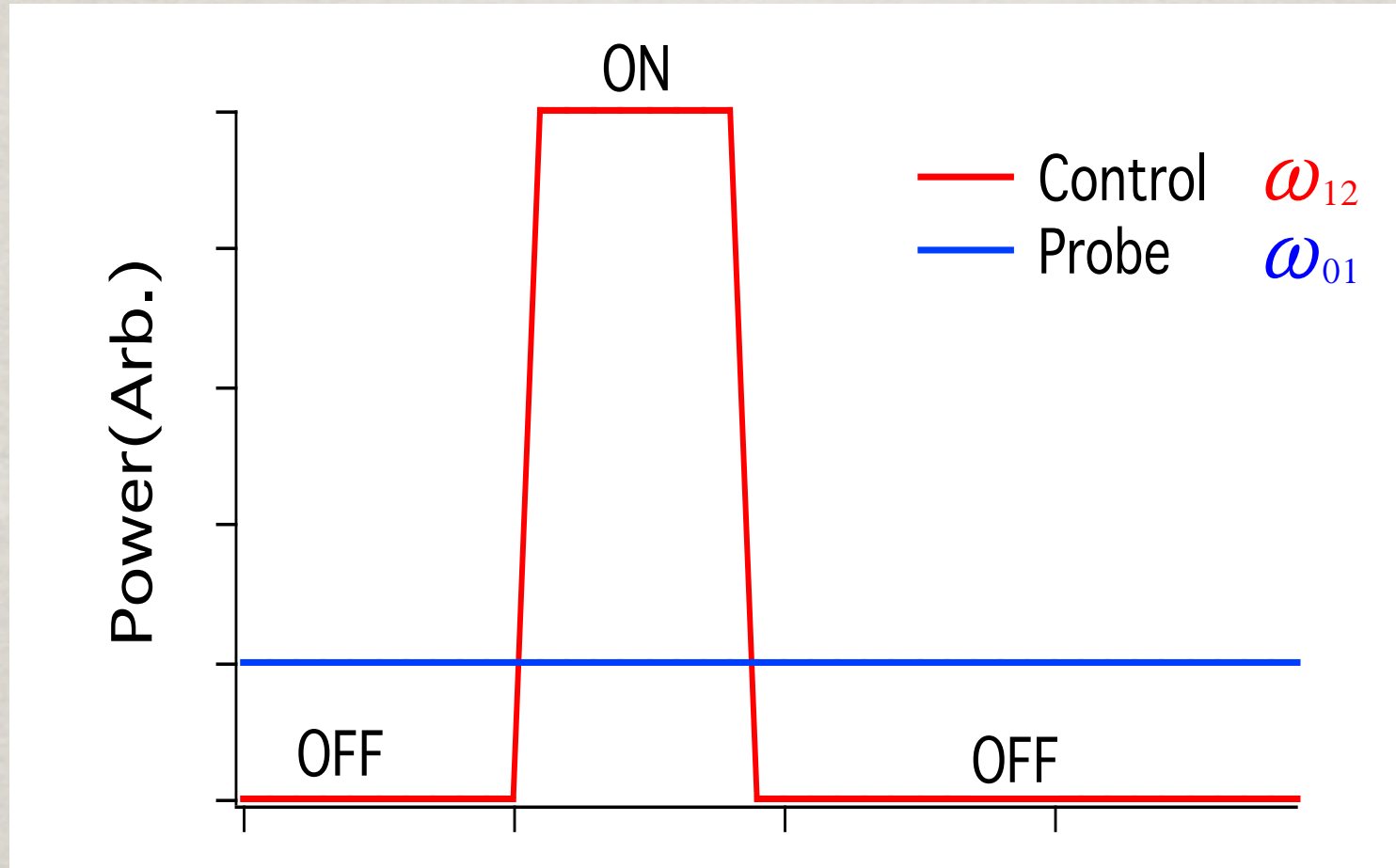




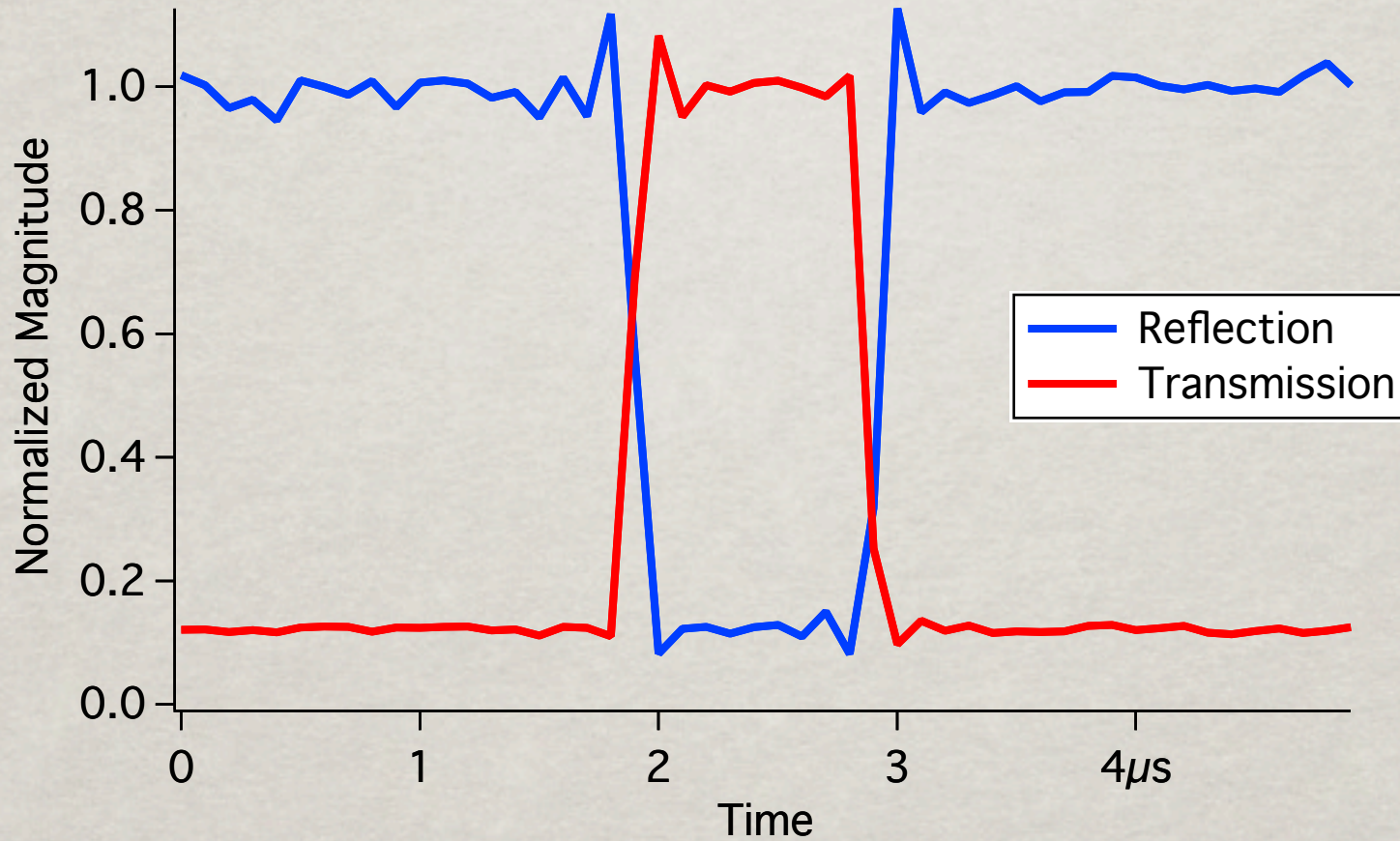
# SINGLE-PHOTON ROUTER



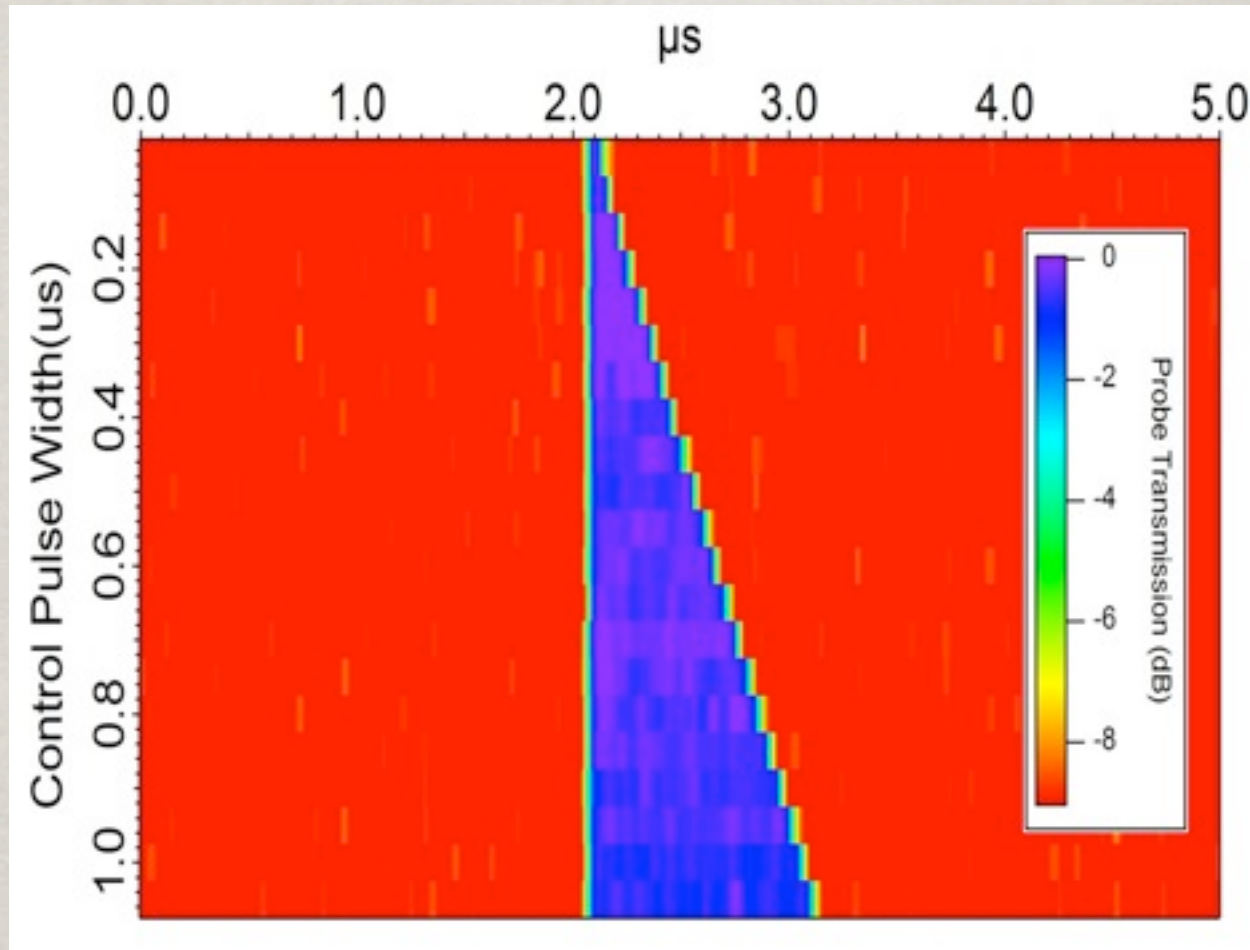
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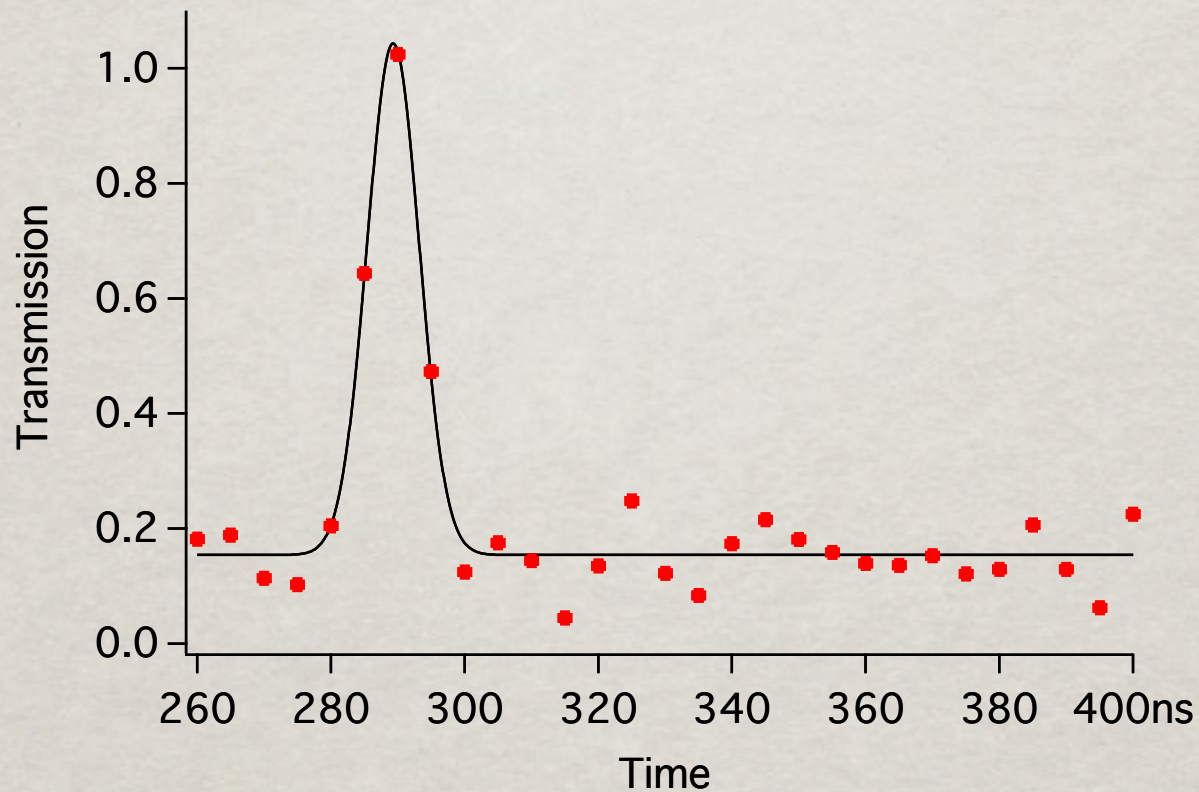


# SINGLE-PHOTON ROUTER



✱ Operation time down to  $\sim 10$  ns

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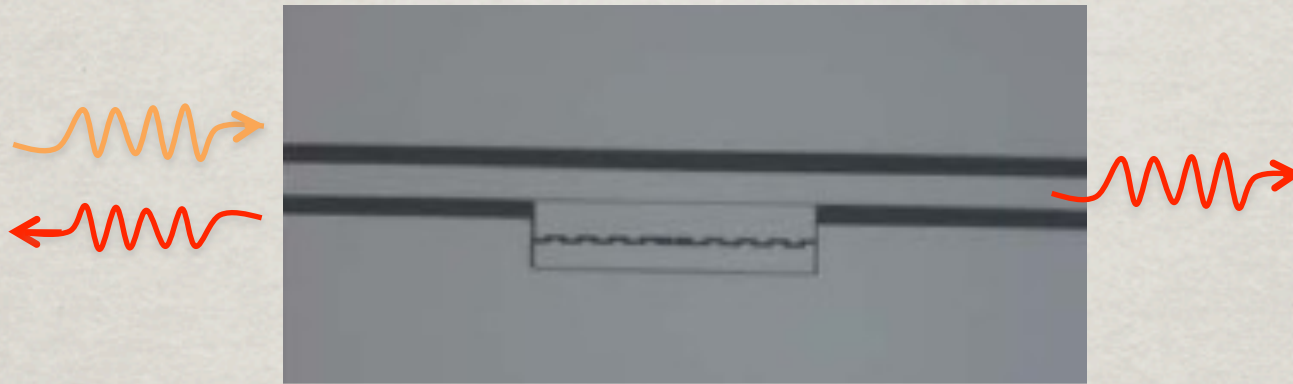


✱ Operation time down to  $\sim 10$  ns

# QUANTUM-STATE FILTER

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$$|\Phi_{in}\rangle = a_0 |0\rangle + a_1 |1\rangle + a_2 |2\rangle + \dots$$



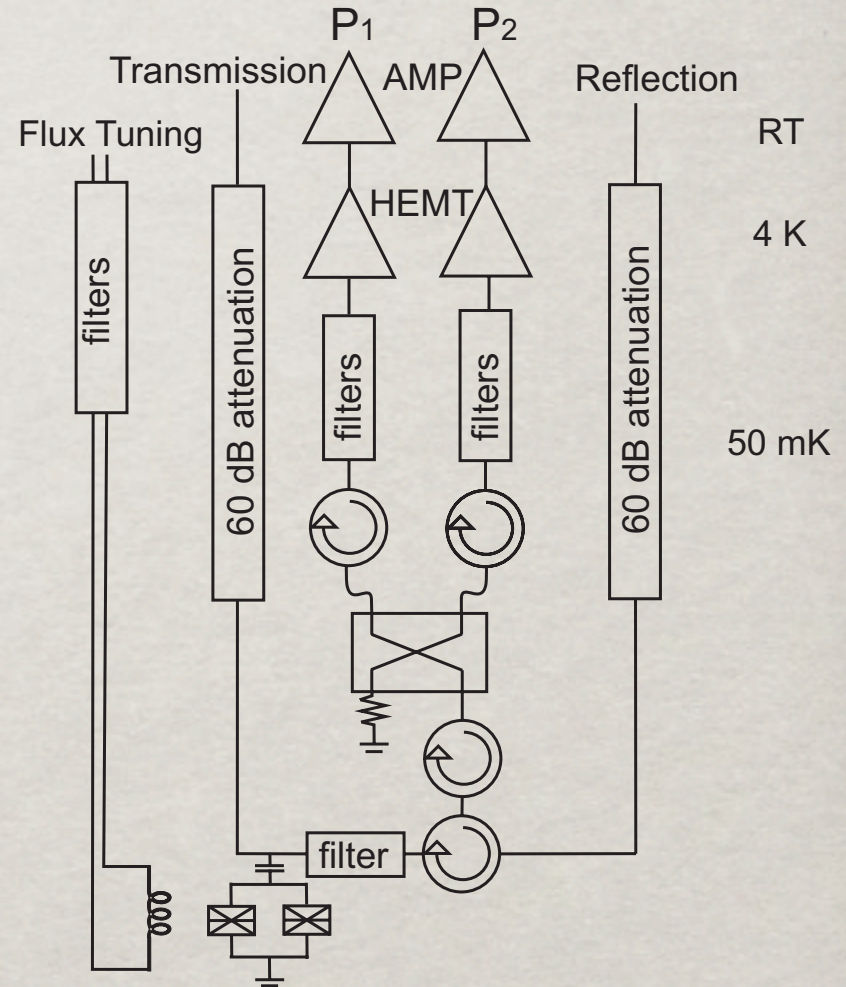
$$|\Phi_R\rangle = r_0 |0\rangle + r_1 |1\rangle$$

$$|\Phi_T\rangle = t_0 |0\rangle + t_2 |2\rangle + t_3 |3\rangle \dots$$

- ✱ Atom selectively reflects 1-photon state
- ✱ Input coherent state converted to nonclassical state

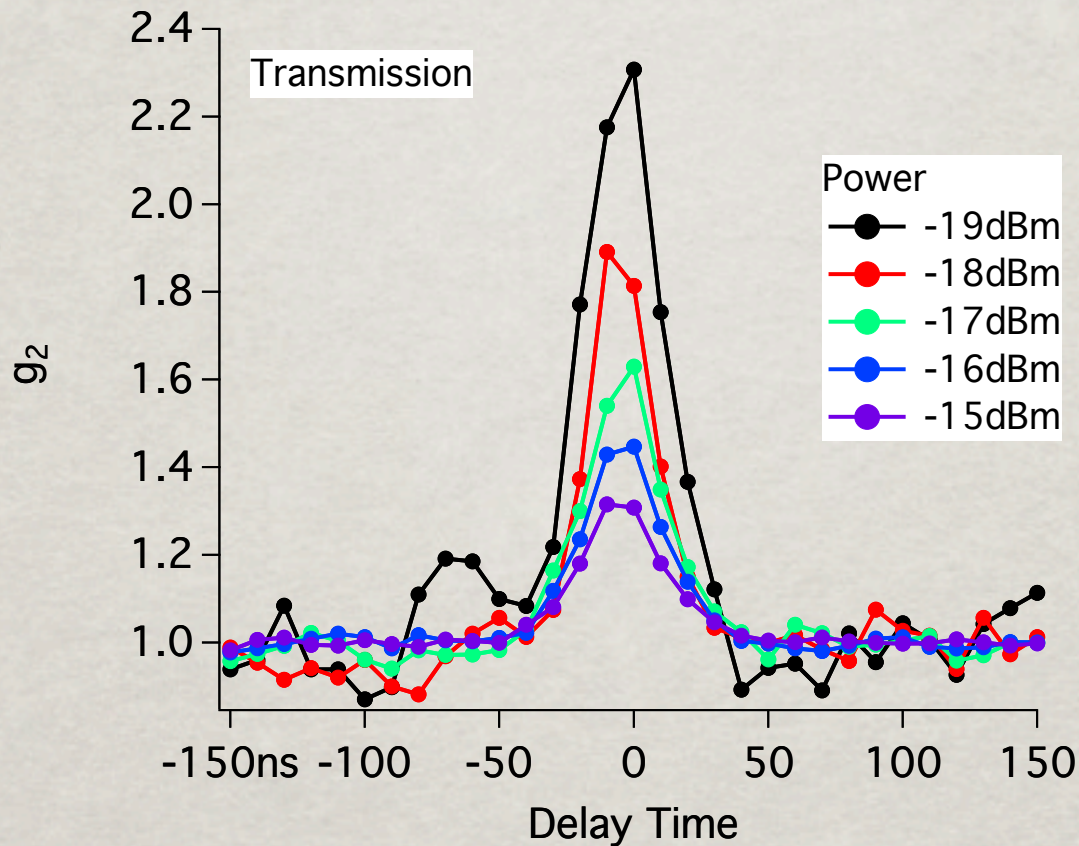
# FOURTH MOMENT ( $g^{(2)}$ )

- ✱ HBT measurements of output state
- ✱ Commercial “beamsplitter”
- ✱ Gabelli et al., **PRL** (2004)



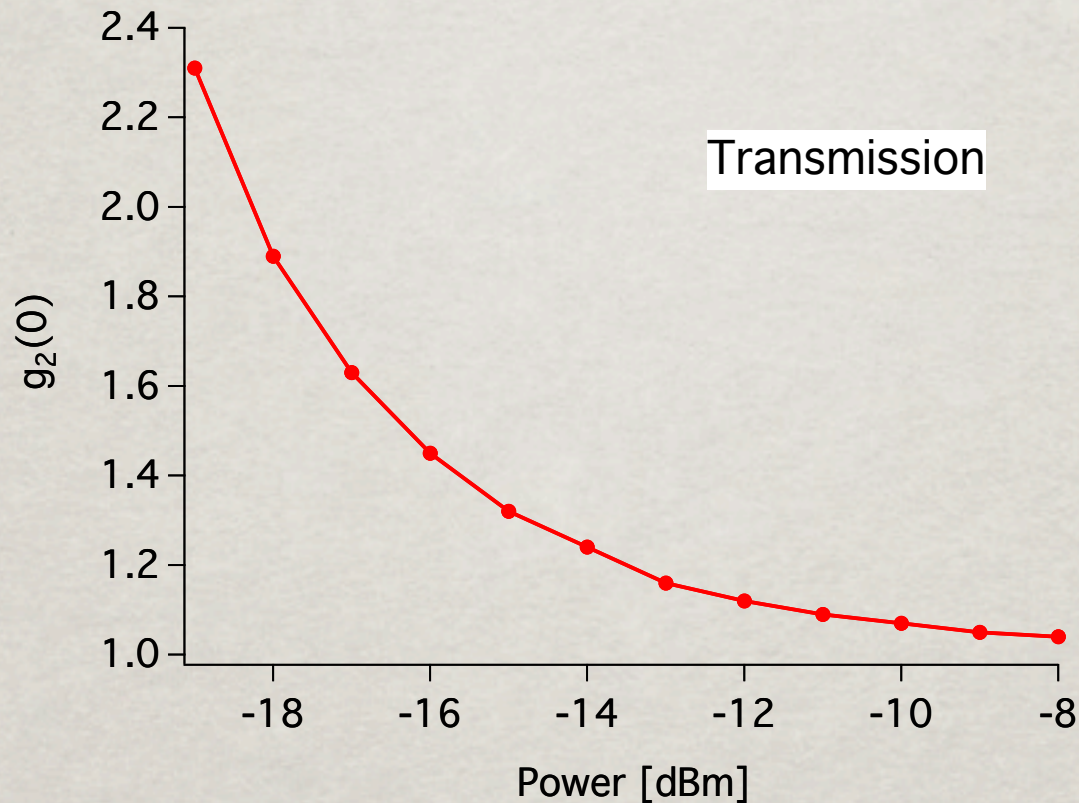


# SUPERBUNCHING



- ☼ Observe superbunching of transmitted mode
  - $n = 1$  state “filtered out”

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  - $n = 1$  state “filtered out”

# SUMMARY

- ✿ Demonstrated strong extinction caused by a single “atom”
- ✿ Demonstrated single-photon router using EIT
- ✿ Measured nonclassical statistics produce by a novel quantum-state filter

TOWARDS AN  
OPTICAL-MICROWAVE  
QUANTUM INTERFACE

# HYBRID QUANTUM NETWORK

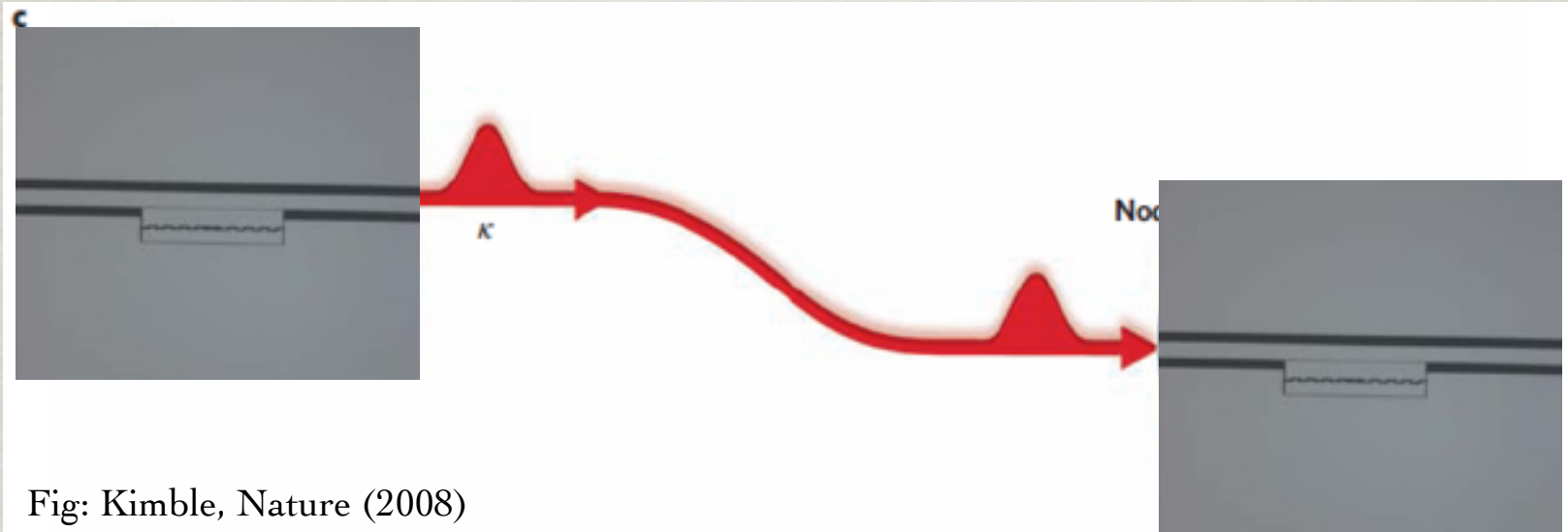
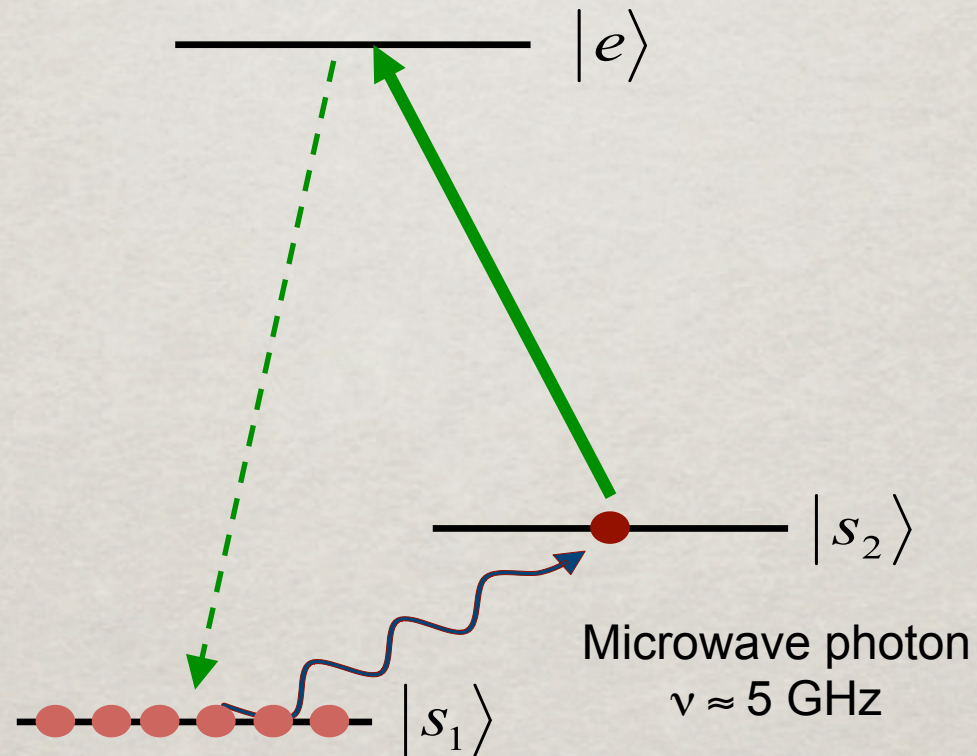


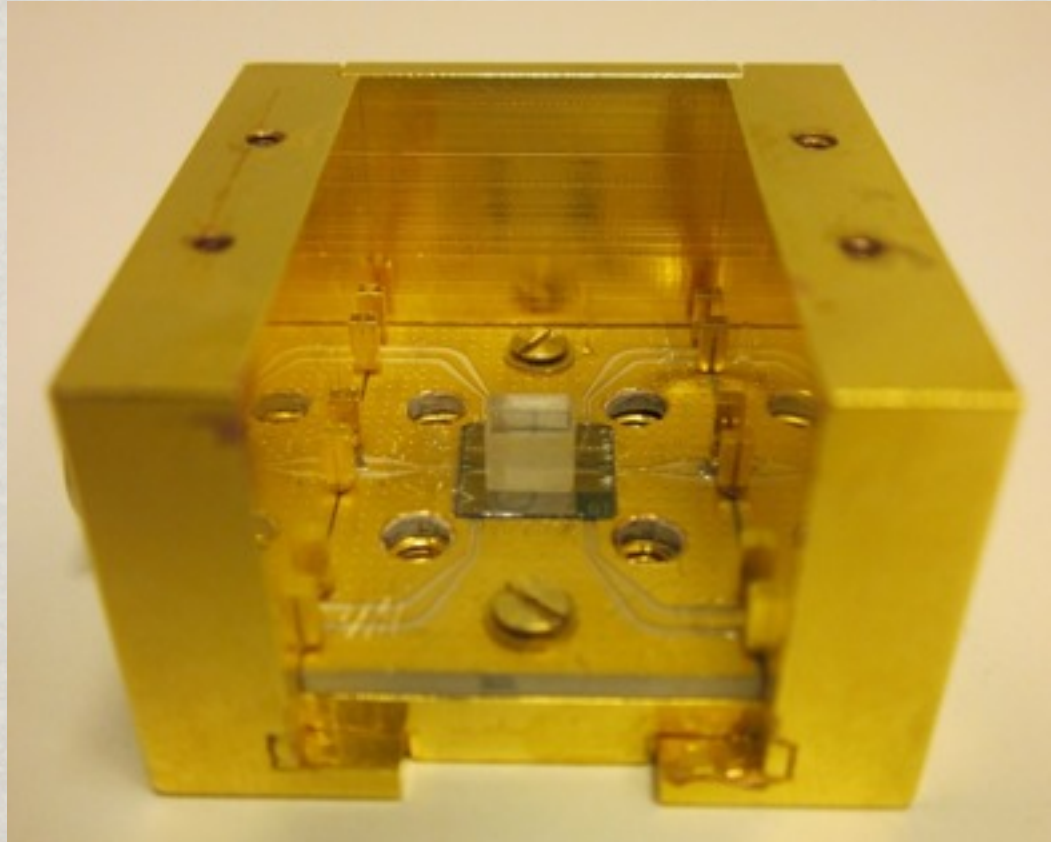
Fig: Kimble, Nature (2008)

- ✿ Telecom photons to distribute quantum information
- ✿ Superconducting circuits to process at nodes
- ✿ **Need to coherently convert frequency by factor of  $10^4$ !**

# QUANTUM INTERFACE

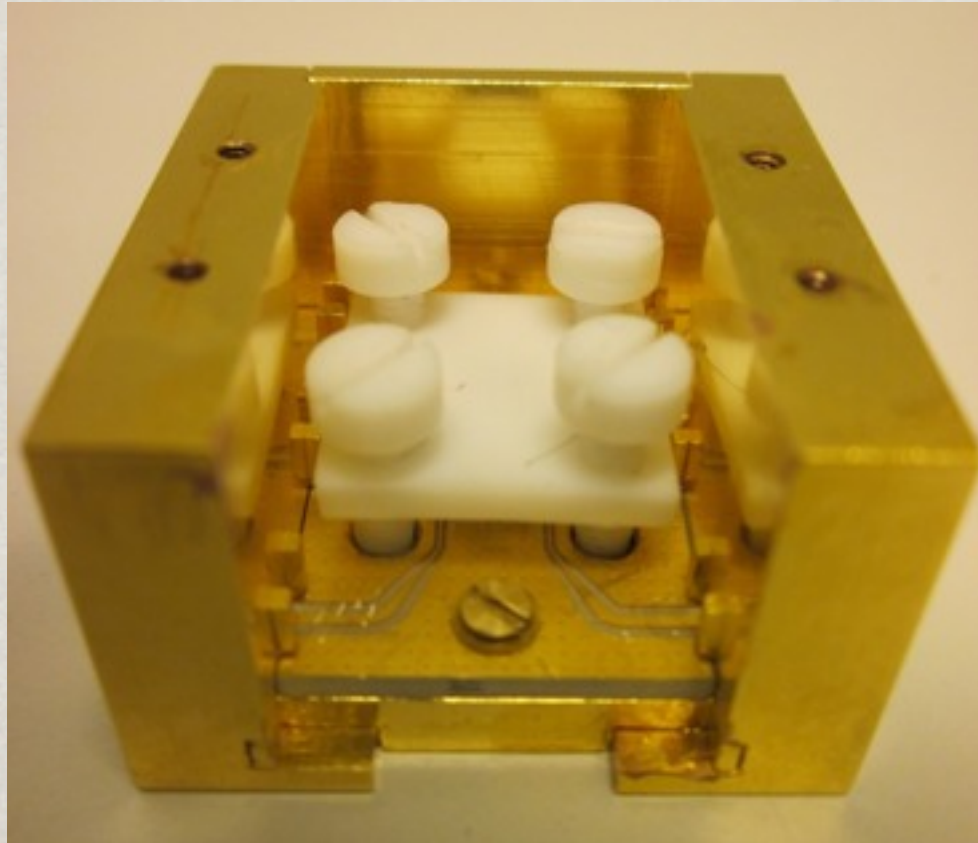


# MICROWAVE COUPLING



- ✿ Erbium doped crystal coupled to low-Q Nb CPW
- ✿ Pressed contact

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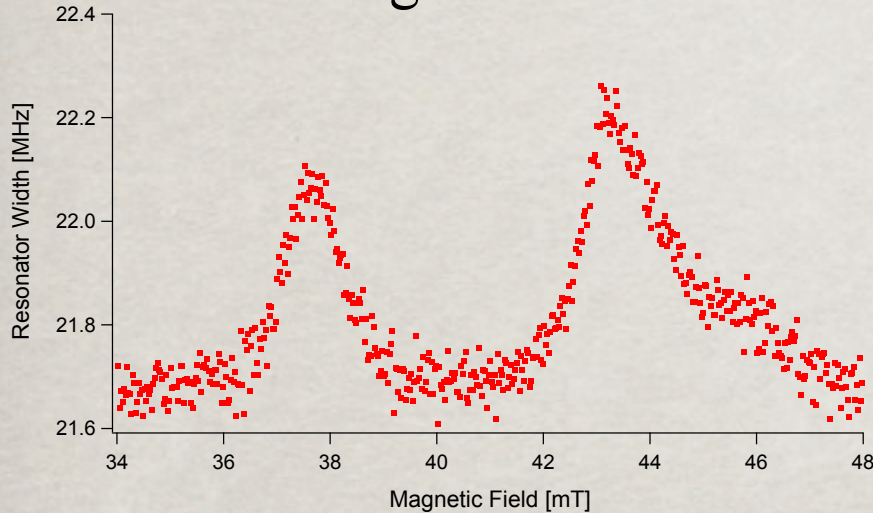


- ✱ Erbium doped crystal coupled to low-Q Nb CPW
- ✱ Pressed contact

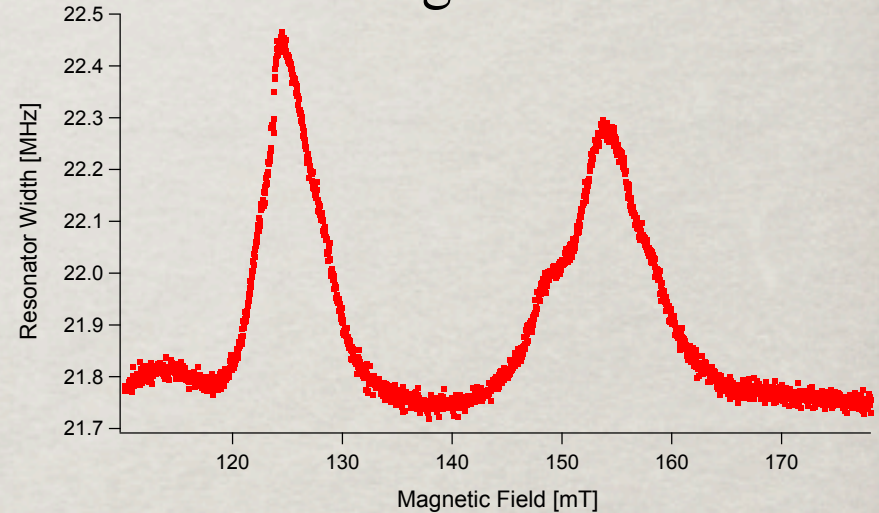


# PLANAR ESR

$g \sim 7$

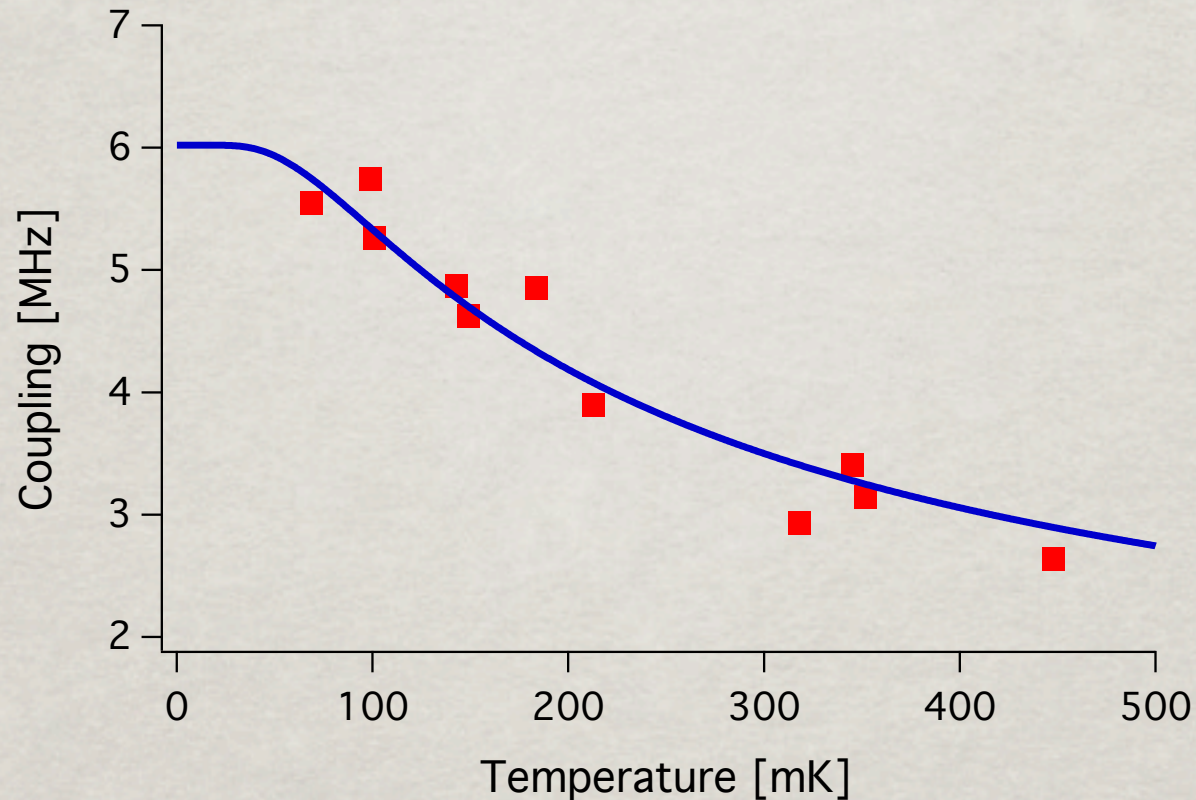


$g \sim 2$



- ✿ Magnetic field tunes Zeeman splitting of spin levels
- ✿ On resonances, ensemble damps the resonator
- ✿ Measure resonance width vs. magnetic field
- ✿ Collective coupling  $g_c \sim 5$  MHz, implying  $N \sim 10^{12}$

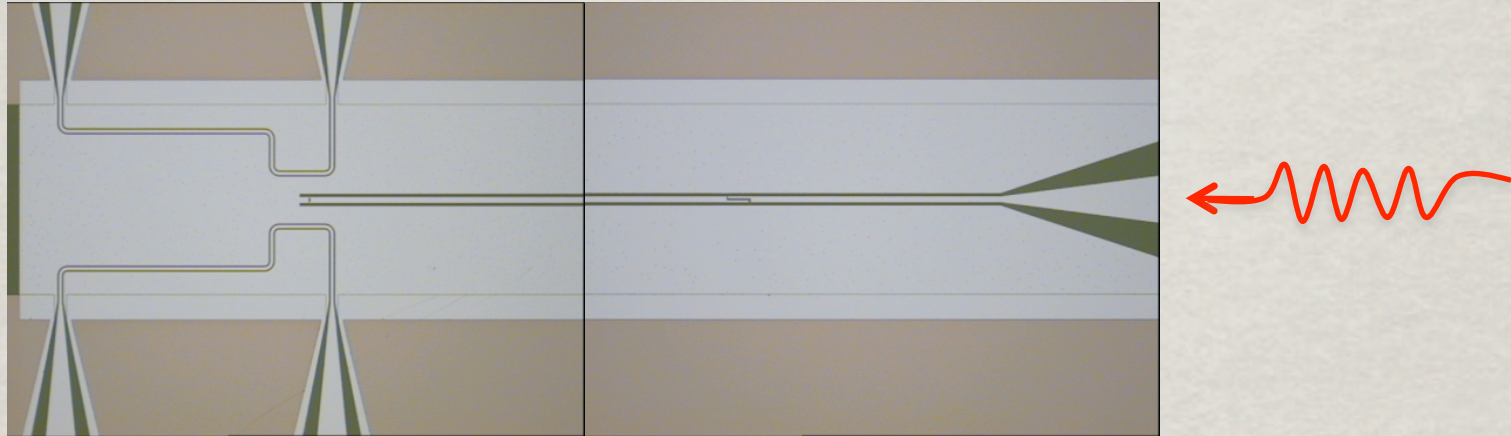
# TEMP. DEPENDENCE



✱  $g_c$  declines with temp as the spins depolarize

$$g_c = g\sqrt{N(T)} = g_0\sqrt{\tanh\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T}\right)}$$

# PROPAGATING PHOTONS



- ✱ Necessary to catch propagating photons originating outside of the cavity
- ✱ “Strong coupling” is not a requirement

# FUTURE WORK

- ✻ Tunable resonator to measure zero field lines
- ✻ Compare with Nd
- ✻ Impedance matching and photonic memory...