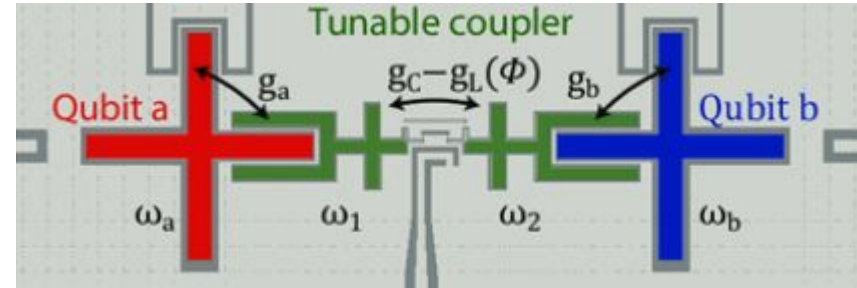
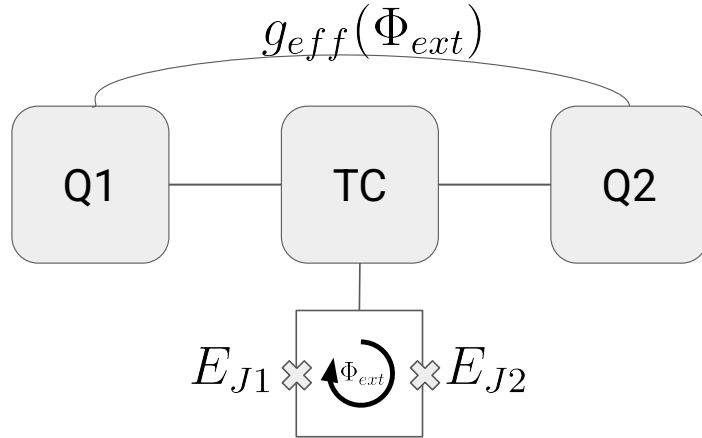




Two-qubit tunable couplers

Danilo Labranca
WP2 Meeting

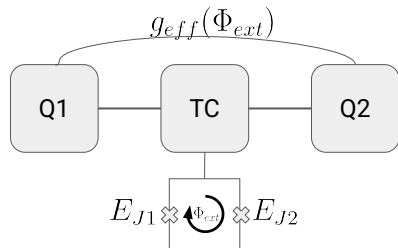
Simple dc-squid transmon tunable coupler design



<https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevapplied.19.064043>

- Coupler's frequency is tunable with flux
- Also the effective coupling strength is tunable

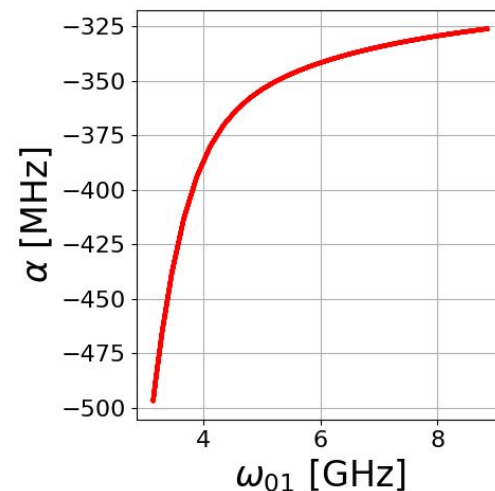
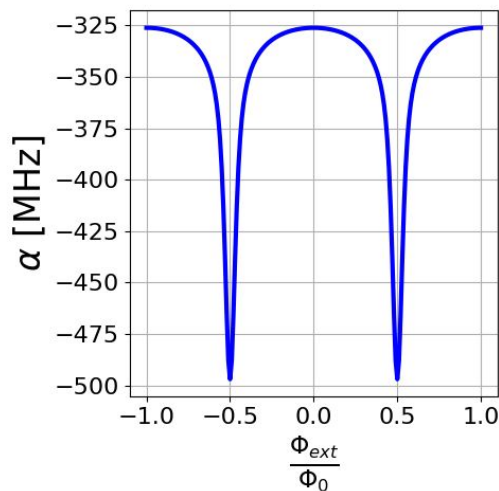
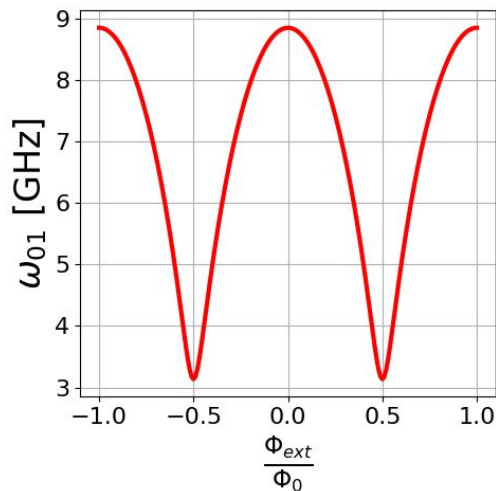
Simple dc-squid transmon tunable coupler



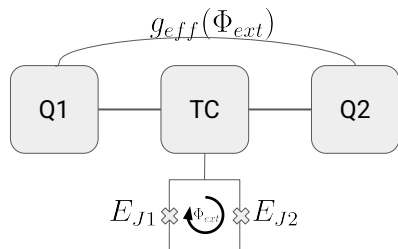
$$g_{eff}(\Phi_{ext}) = g_{1c}g_{2c} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta_{1c}(\Phi_{ext})} + \frac{1}{\Delta_{2c}(\Phi_{ext})} - \frac{1}{\Sigma_{1c}(\Phi_{ext})} - \frac{1}{\Sigma_{2c}(\Phi_{ext})} \right)$$

$$g_{ij} \approx \sqrt{\omega_i \omega_j} * \sqrt{\frac{C_c}{C_i C_j}} \quad \Delta_{ic} = \omega_i - \omega_c \quad \Sigma_{ic} = \omega_i + \omega_c$$

<https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevapplied.10.054062>



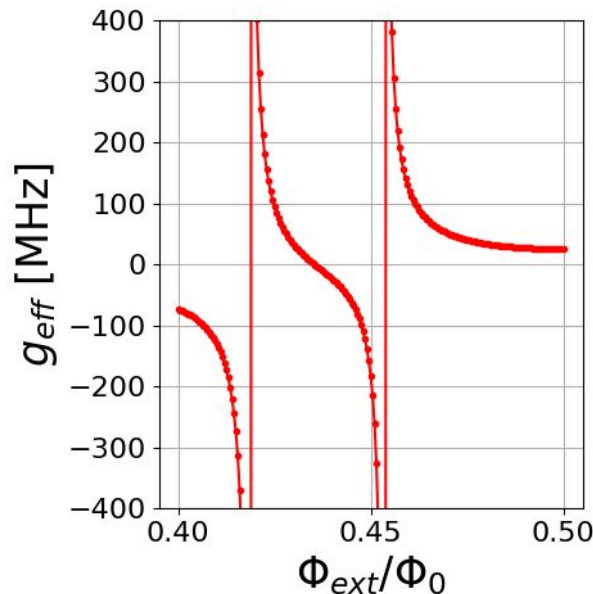
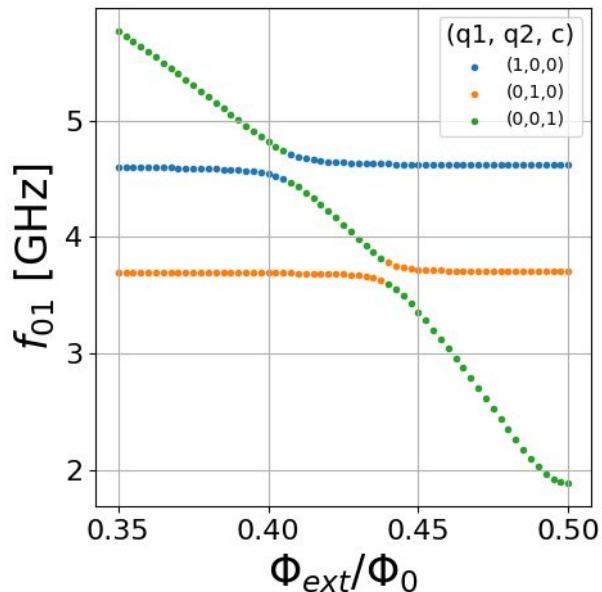
Simple dc-squid transmon tunable coupler



$$g_{eff}(\Phi_{ext}) = g_{1c}g_{2c} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta_{1c}(\Phi_{ext})} + \frac{1}{\Delta_{2c}(\Phi_{ext})} - \frac{1}{\Sigma_{1c}(\Phi_{ext})} - \frac{1}{\Sigma_{2c}(\Phi_{ext})} \right)$$

$$g_{ij} \approx \sqrt{\omega_i \omega_j} * \sqrt{\frac{C_c}{C_i C_j}} \quad \Delta_{ic} = \omega_i - \omega_c \quad \Sigma_{ic} = \omega_i + \omega_c$$

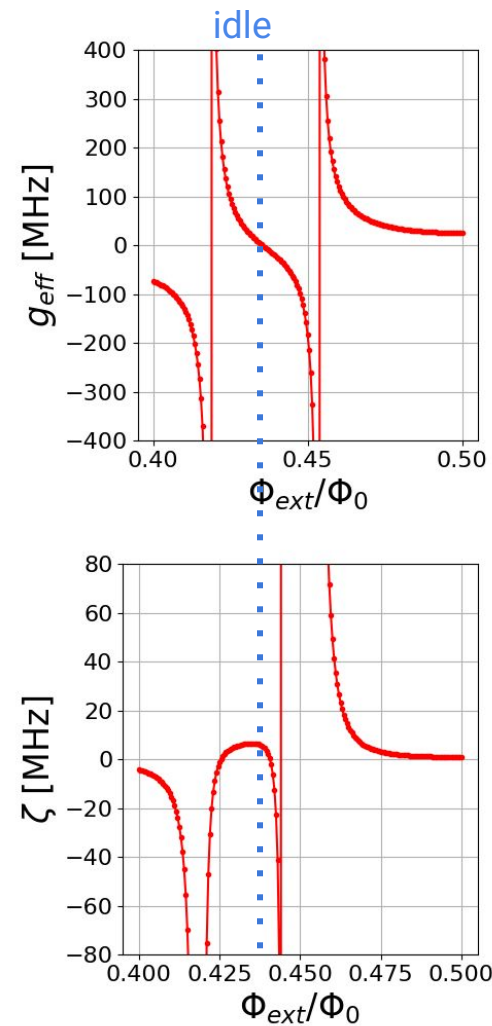
<https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevapplied.10.054062>



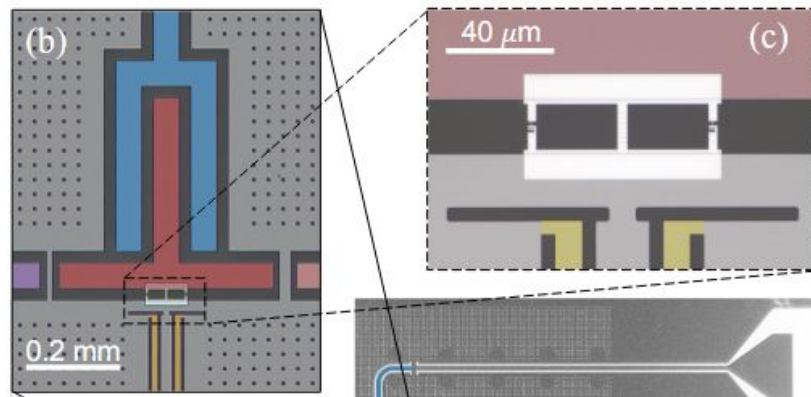
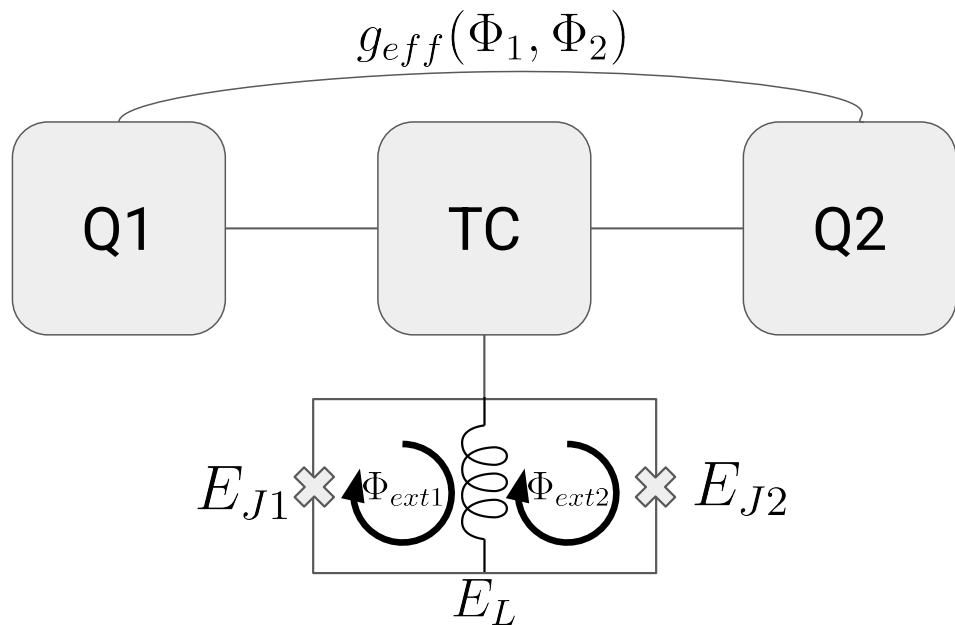
Residual ZZ-coupling

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1810.04182>

$$\begin{aligned}\zeta = & \frac{2g_{1c}^2 g_{2c}^2}{\Delta_{1c} + \Delta_{2c} + \alpha_c} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta_{1c}} + \frac{1}{\Delta_{2c}} \right)^2 \\ & + \left(\frac{g_{1c} g_{2c}}{\Delta_{1c}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{\Delta_{12} + \alpha_2} - \frac{1}{\Delta_{12}} \right) \\ & + \left(\frac{g_{1c} g_{2c}}{\Delta_{2c}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{\Delta_{21} + \alpha_1} - \frac{1}{\Delta_{21}} \right) + \\ & - \left(\frac{g_{1c}^2 g_{2c}^2}{\Delta_{1c}^2 \Delta_{2c}} \right) - \left(\frac{g_{2c}^2 g_{1c}^2}{\Delta_{2c}^2 \Delta_{1c}} \right)\end{aligned}$$



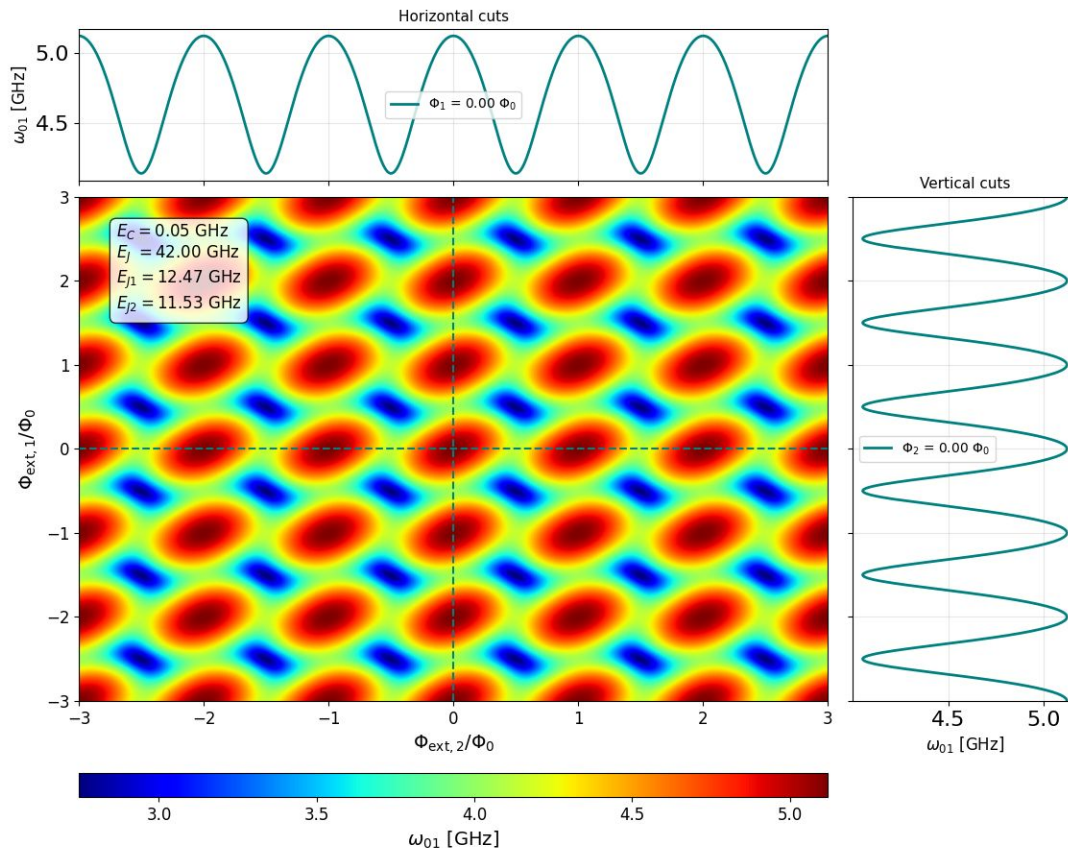
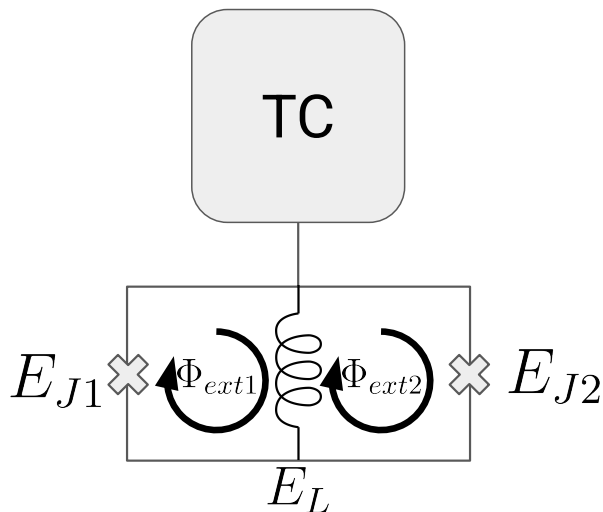
Using an ATS instead of the dc-squid



$$U(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2}E_{L,b}\varphi^2 - E_{J,1} \cos(\varphi + \varphi_{\text{ext},1}) - E_{J,2} \cos(\varphi - \varphi_{\text{ext},2})$$

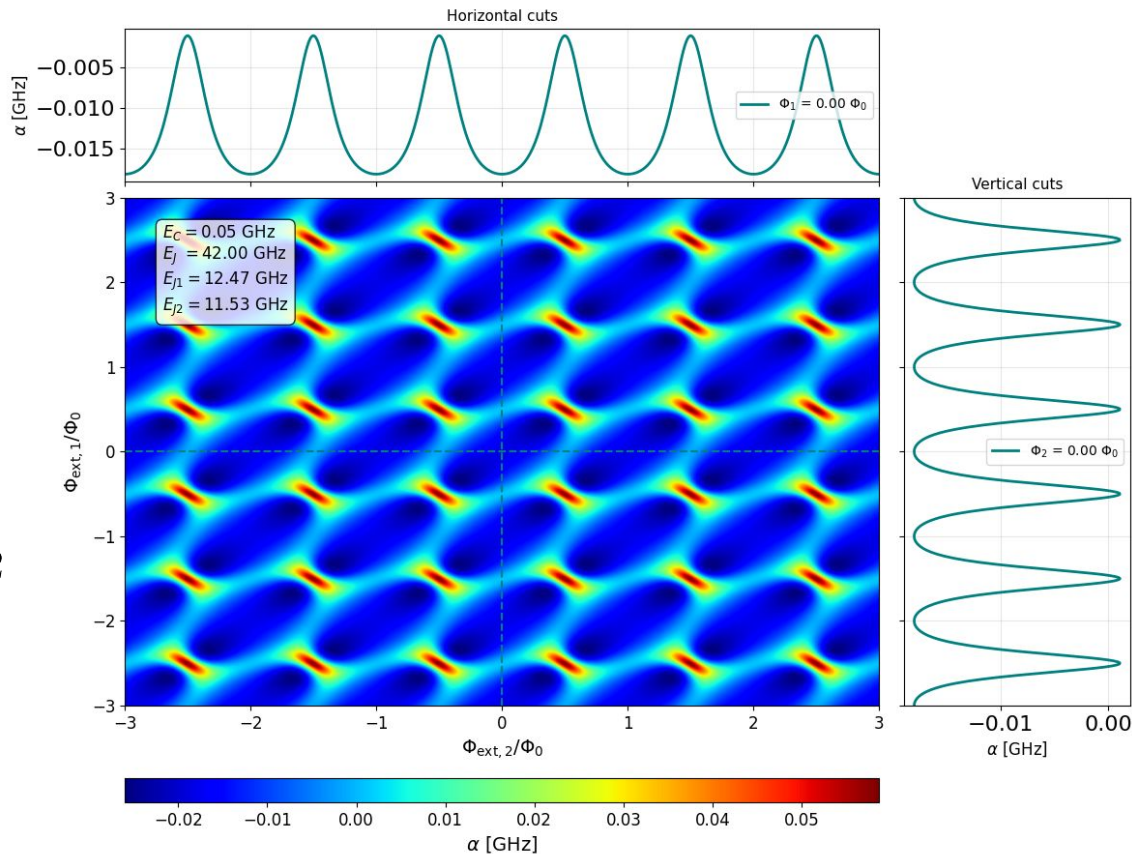
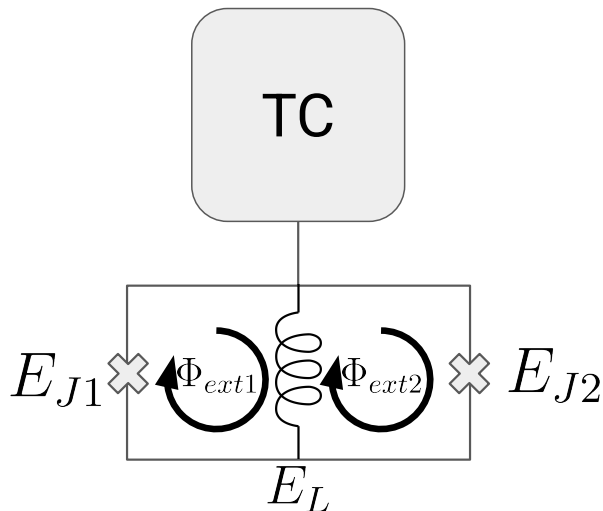
Using an ATS instead of the dc-squid

Frequency

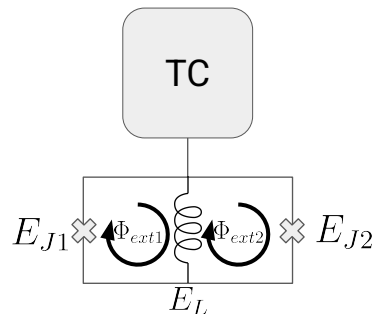


Using an ATS instead of the dc-squid

Anharmonicity



Redefining the coordinates



$$\Phi_{\Sigma} = \frac{\Phi_1 + \Phi_2}{2}$$

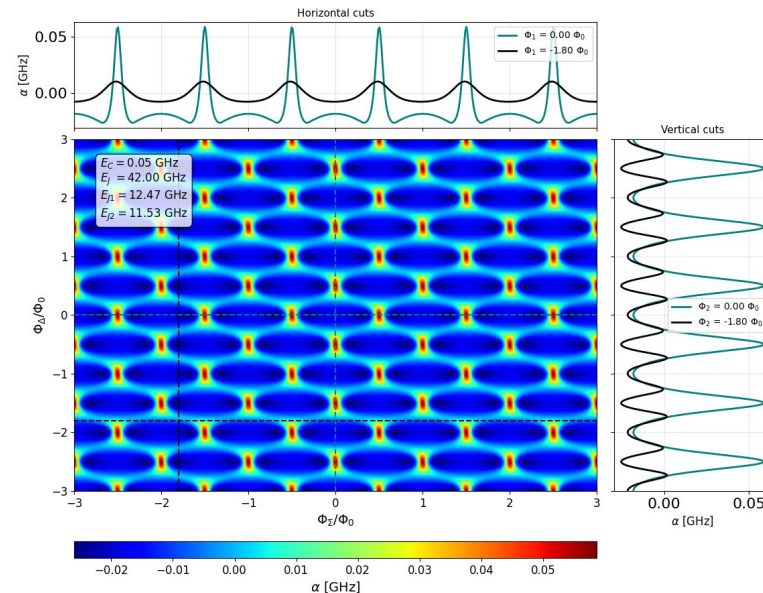
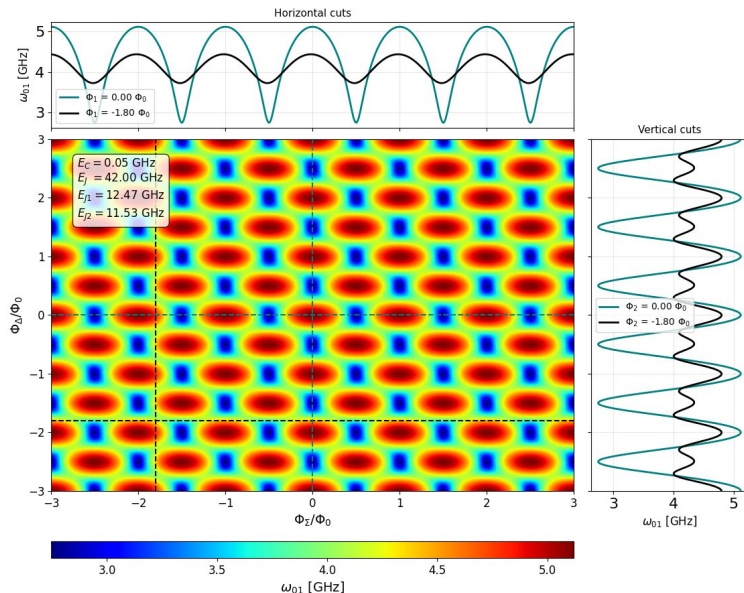
$$\Phi_{\Delta} = \frac{\Phi_1 - \Phi_2}{2}$$

$$\Delta E_J = E_{J1} - E_{J2}$$

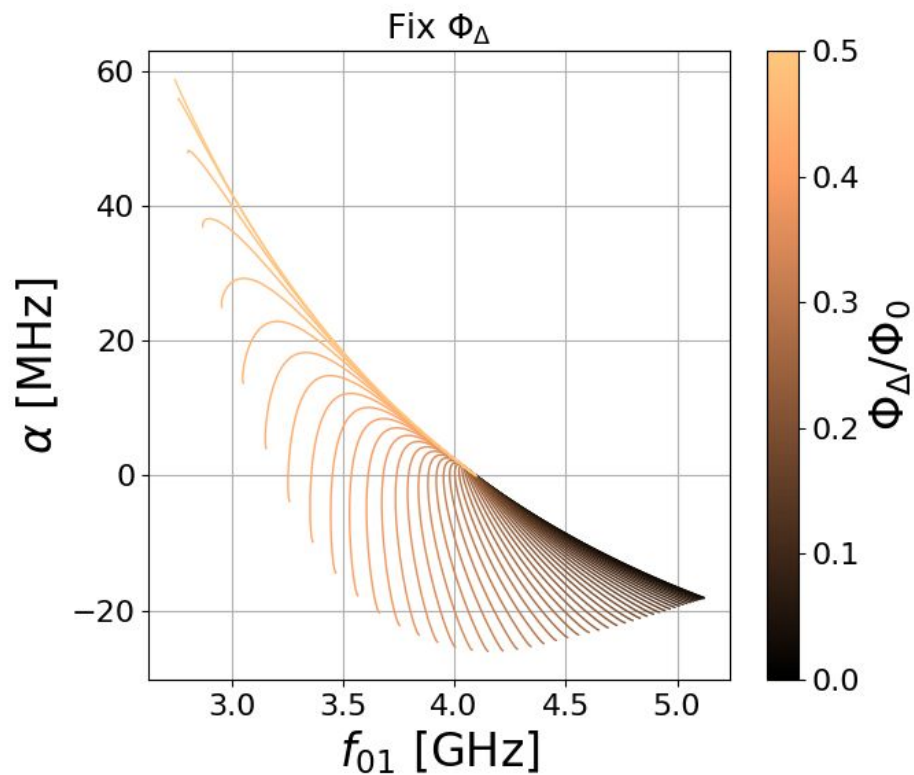
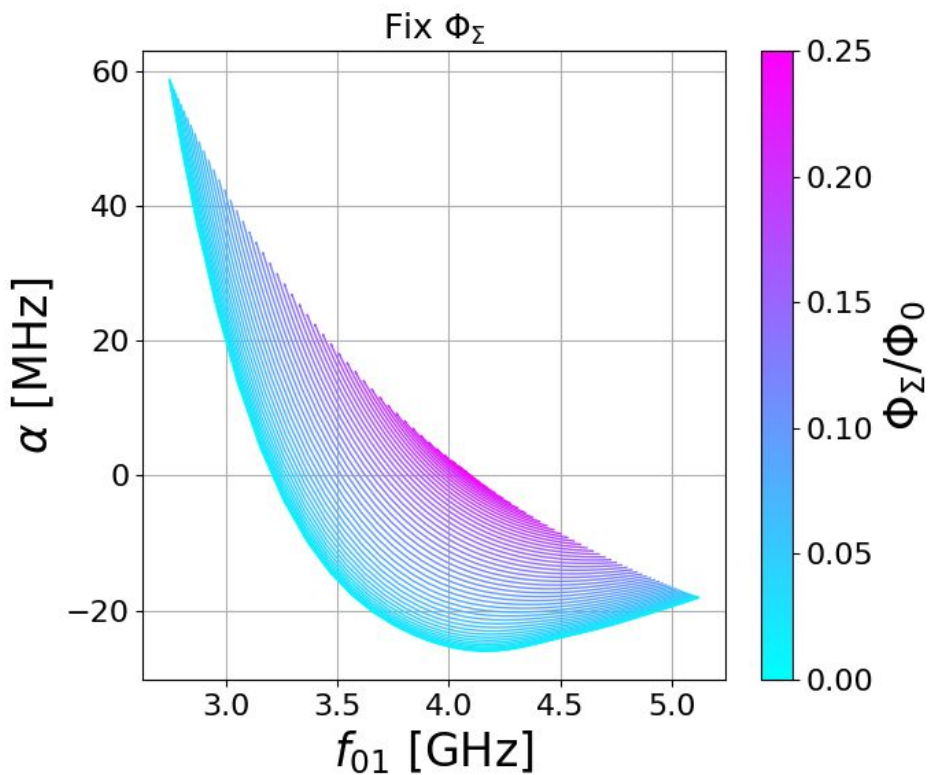
$$U(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2} E_{L,b} \varphi^2 - 2 E_J \cos(\varphi_{\Sigma}) \underbrace{\cos(\varphi + \varphi_{\Delta})}_{\text{Even terms}} + 2 \Delta E_J \sin(\varphi_{\Sigma}) \underbrace{\sin(\varphi + \varphi_{\Delta})}_{\text{Odd terms}}$$

Even terms

Odd terms



Frequency and Anharmonicity relation

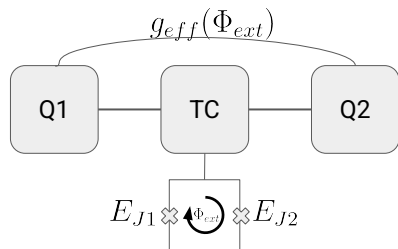


Next Steps

- dc-squid tunable coupler
 - Design device with two qubits with dc-squid tunable coupler
 - Optimize dc-squid coupler for optimal **on-off ratios** (minimizing ZZ-coupling)
 - Study **parametric interactions**
- ATS tunable coupler
 - Precise simulation and extraction of couplings
 - Investigate optimal parameters
 - Study **parametric interactions** (odd terms → **3-qubit gates?**)
- Investigate more complex coupling schemes (two couplers
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1810.04182>)

Backup slides

Simple dc-squid transmon tunable coupler



$$g_{eff}(\Phi_{ext}) = g_{1c}g_{2c} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta_{1c}(\Phi_{ext})} + \frac{1}{\Delta_{2c}(\Phi_{ext})} - \frac{1}{\Sigma_{1c}(\Phi_{ext})} - \frac{1}{\Sigma_{2c}(\Phi_{ext})} \right)$$

$$g_{ij} \approx \sqrt{\omega_i \omega_j} * \sqrt{\frac{C_c}{C_i C_j}} \quad \Delta_{ic} = \omega_i - \omega_c \quad \Sigma_{ic} = \omega_i + \omega_c$$

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