

Title: Quantum Optics and Quantum Information Processing with Superconducting Circuits

Date: Apr 20, 2005 02:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/05040063>

Abstract: Superconducting circuits based on Josephson junctions are promising candidates for the implementation of solid-state qubits. In most of the recent experiments on these circuits, the qubits are controlled by a classical field containing a large number of photons. The possibility of coherently coupling these systems to a single photon has been recently suggested, opening the possibility to study analogs of quantum optics in condensed matter systems. I will review one of these proposals based on a superconducting charge qubit fabricated inside a high quality transmission line resonator and will describe its recent experimental realization. When the qubit is brought into resonance with the resonator, vacuum Rabi splitting is observed indicating that the regime of strong coupling has been reached. When the qubit is detuned from the cavity, I will explain how quantum non-demolition measurement can be realized. I will discuss how the measurement process can be quantitatively understood in this regime allowing us to explore the effect of measurement back-action on the qubit and to extract, for the first time in superconducting qubits, large visibility in Rabi oscillations.

Quantum optics and quantum information processing with superconducting circuits

Alexandre Blais

THEORY

R.-S. Huang
S. M. Girvin

EXPT.

A. Wallraff
D. Schuster
L. Frunzio
J. Majer,
R. J. Schoelkopf

Quantum optics and quantum information processing with superconducting circuits

Alexandre Blais

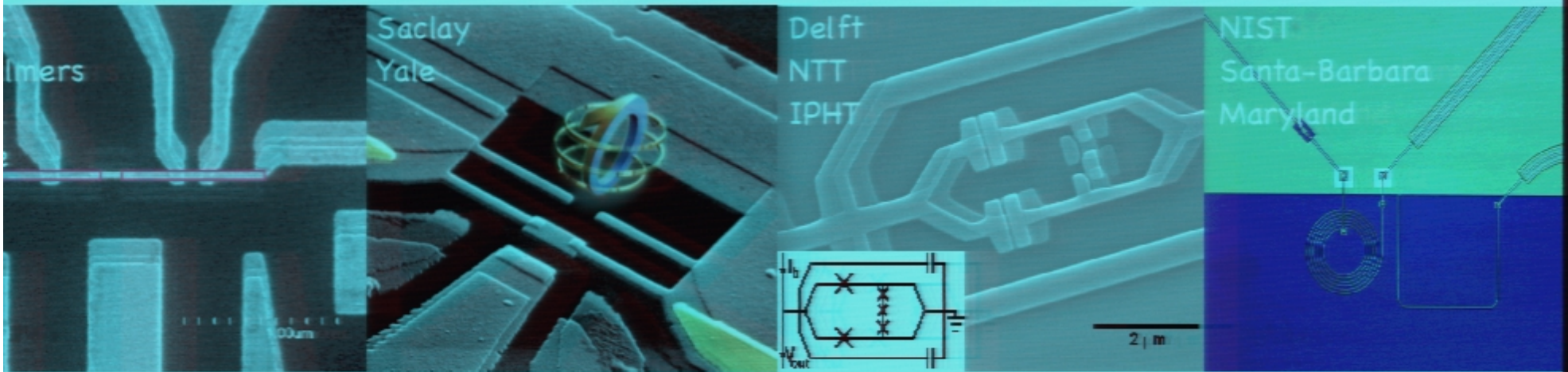
THEORY

R.-S. Huang
S. M. Girvin

EXPT.

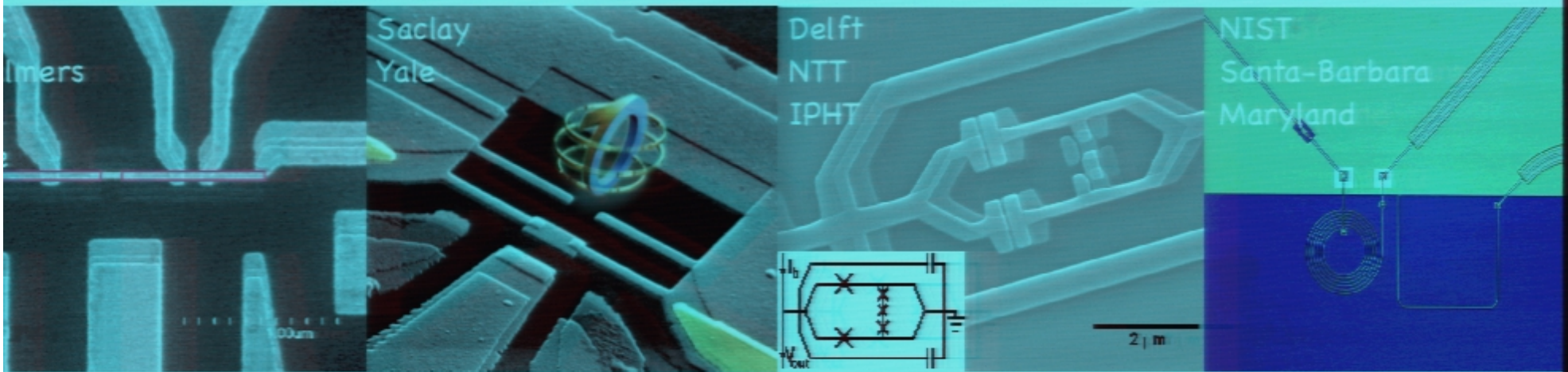
A. Wallraff
D. Schuster
L. Frunzio
J. Majer,
R. J. Schoelkopf

Superconducting quantum electrical circuits

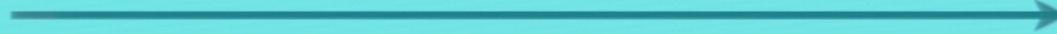


Charge e \longrightarrow Phase e

Superconducting quantum electrical circuits

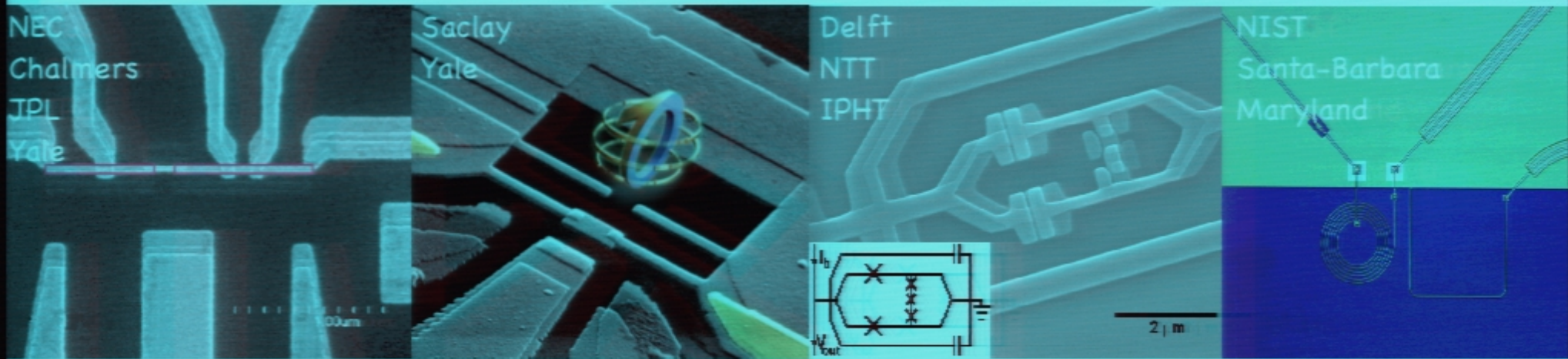


Charge e

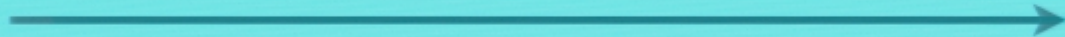


Phase e

Superconducting quantum electrical circuits

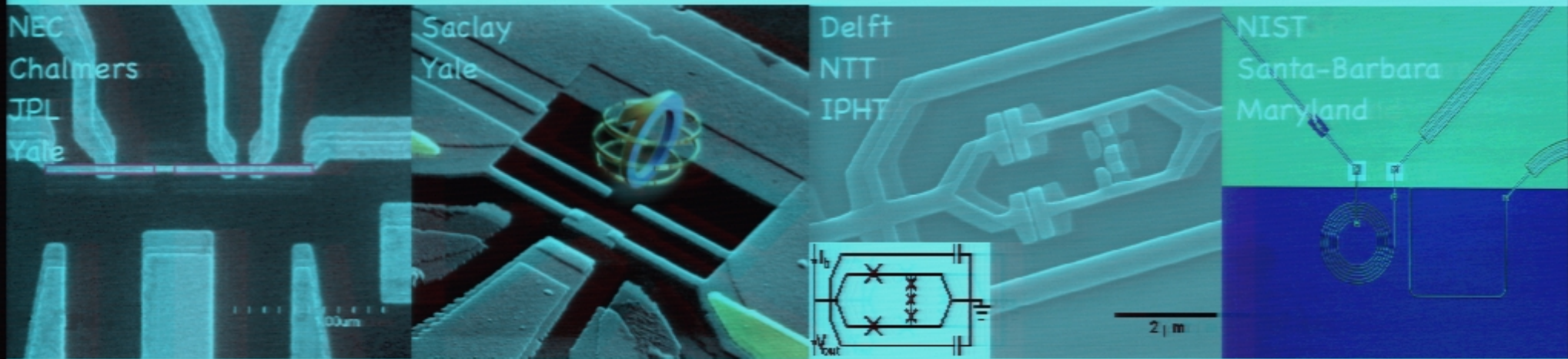


Charge e

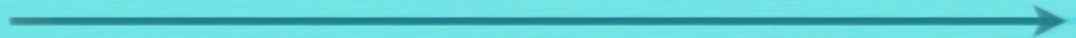


Phase e

Superconducting quantum electrical circuits



Charge



Phase

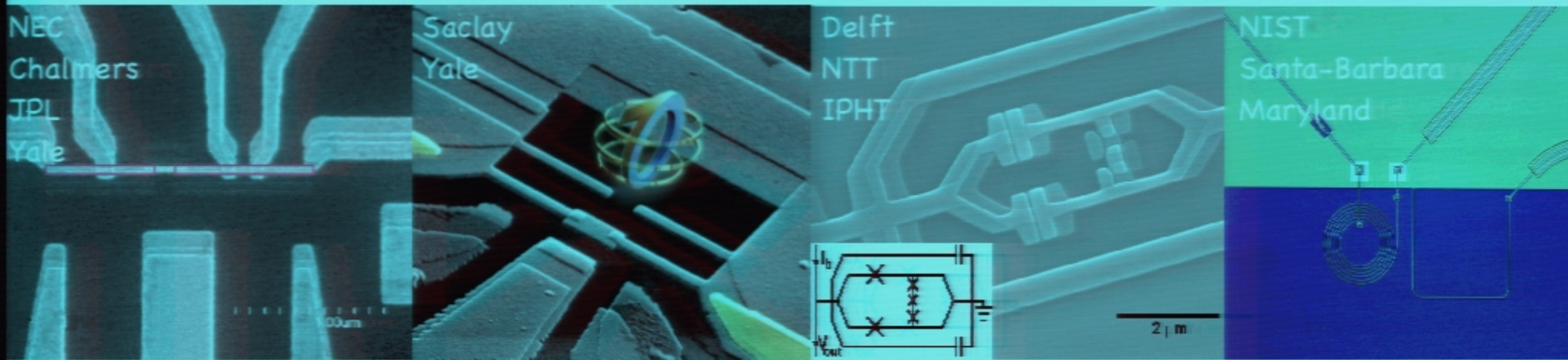
1999 → 2004

Coherent control

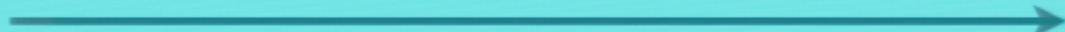
Coupled qubits

First two-qubit gates

Superconducting quantum electrical circuits



Charge e



Phase e

1999 → 2004

Coherent control → Coupled qubits → First two-qubit gates

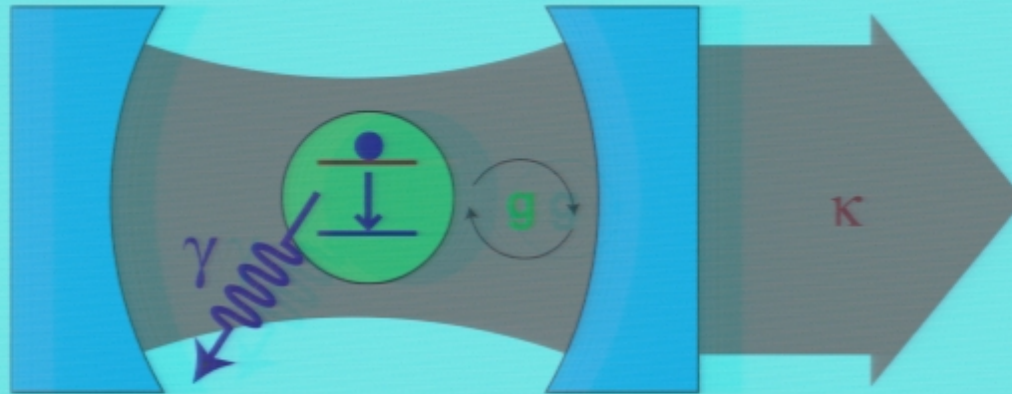
2004

Outline

- Cavity Quantum Electrodynamics
- Circuit Quantum Electrodynamics
 - Artificial cavity and atoms
 - Strong coupling regime
- Spectroscopy
 - Ac-Stark shift
 - Measurement-induced dephasing
- Coherent control
 - Approaching unit visibility
- Outlook

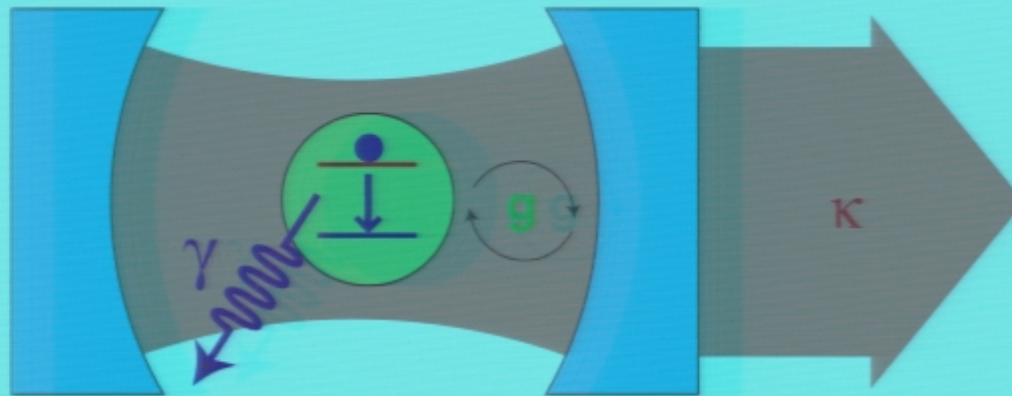
Cavity Quantum Electrodynamics

Engineering the vacuum



Cavity Quantum Electrodynamics

Engineering the vacuum

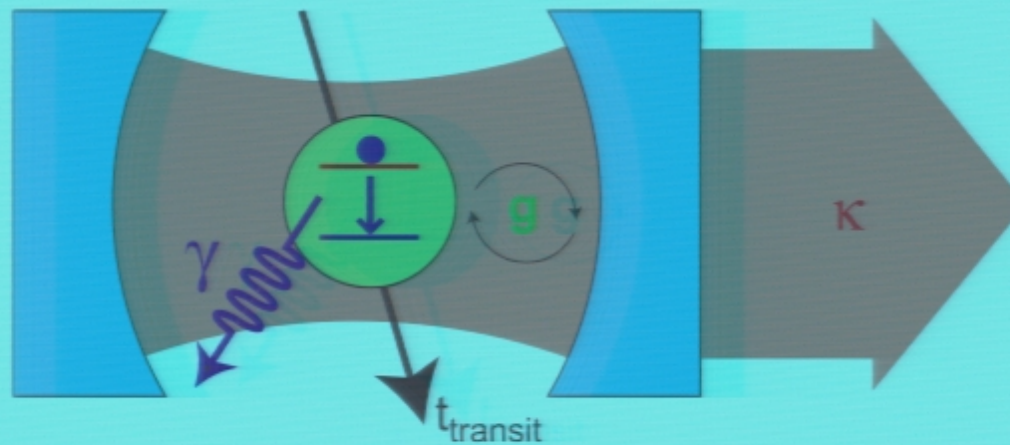


Jaynes-Cummings Hamiltonian:

$$H = \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \hbar\frac{\omega_a}{2}\sigma_z + \hbar g(a^\dagger\sigma_- + a\sigma_+)$$

Cavity Quantum Electrodynamics

Engineering the vacuum

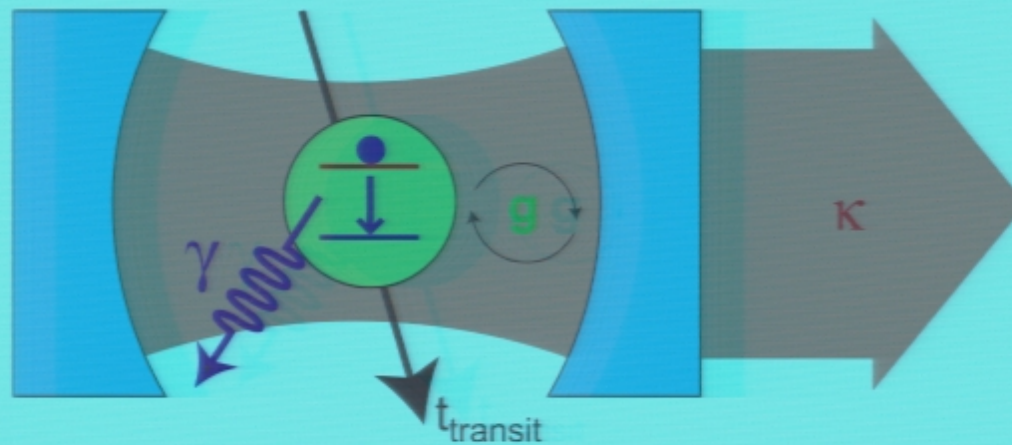


Jaynes-Cummings Hamiltonian:

$$H = \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \hbar\frac{\omega_a}{2}\sigma_z + \hbar g(a^\dagger\sigma_- + a\sigma_+)$$

Cavity Quantum Electrodynamics

Engineering the vacuum



Jaynes-Cummings Hamiltonian:

$$H = \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \hbar\frac{\omega_a}{2}\sigma_z + \hbar g(a^\dagger\sigma_- + a\sigma_+)$$

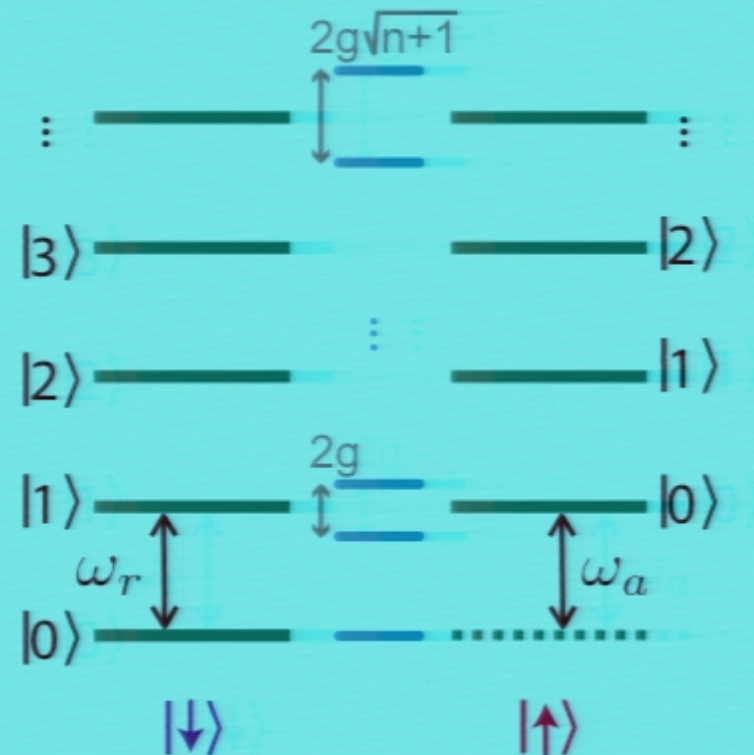
Strong coupling: $g \gg \kappa, \gamma, t_{\text{transit}}^{-1}$

Cavity QED

$$H = \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \hbar\frac{\omega_a}{2}\sigma_z + \hbar g(a^\dagger\sigma_- + a\sigma_+)$$

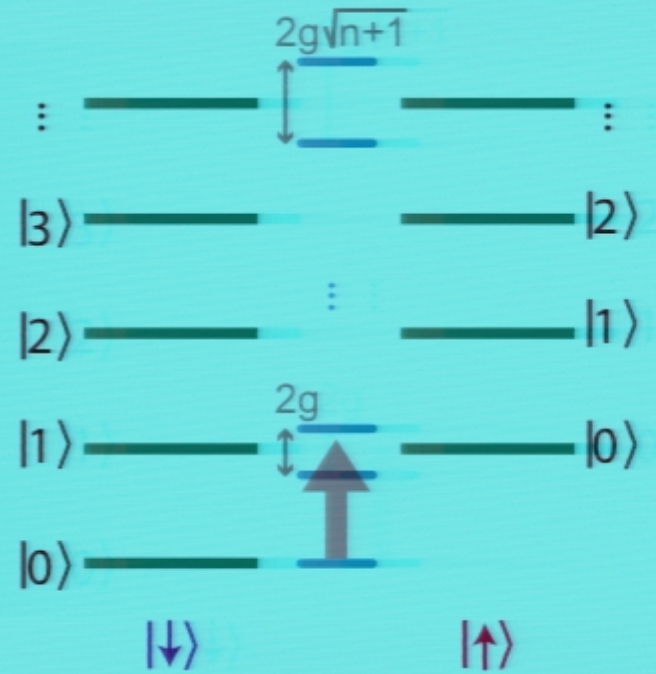
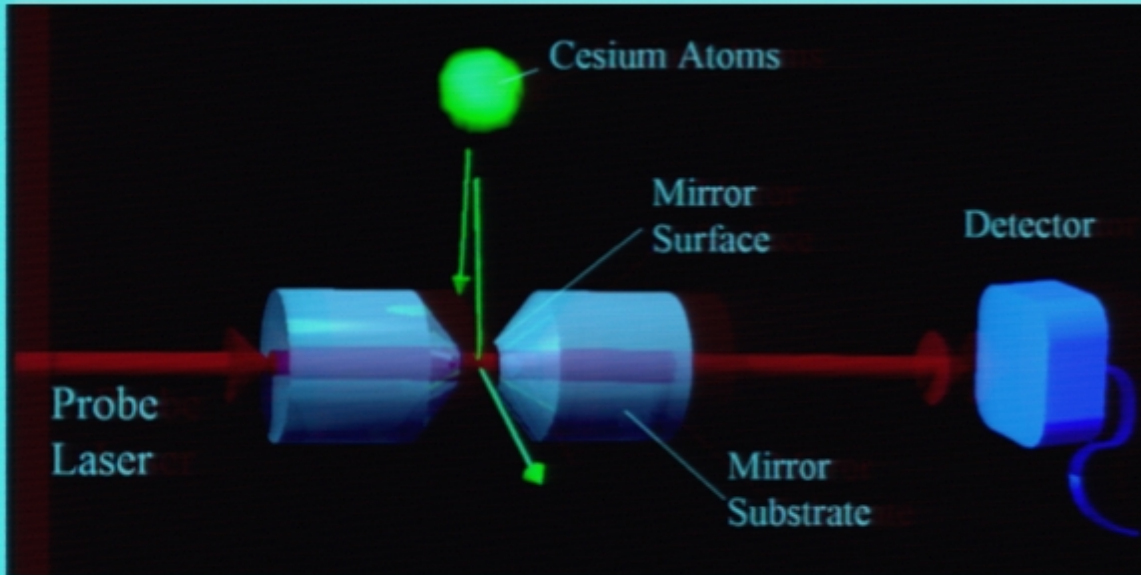
In resonance:

$$\Delta = \omega_a - \omega_r = 0$$



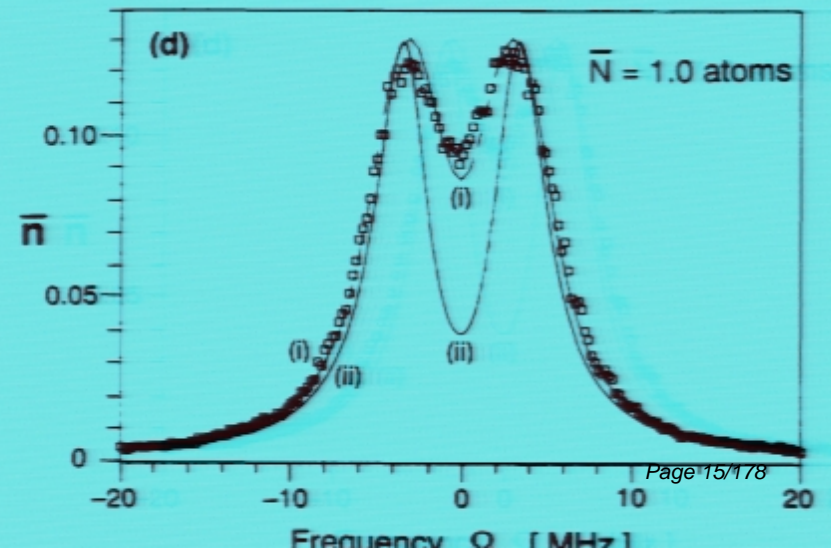
Cavity QED

Optical frequencies, Alkali atoms



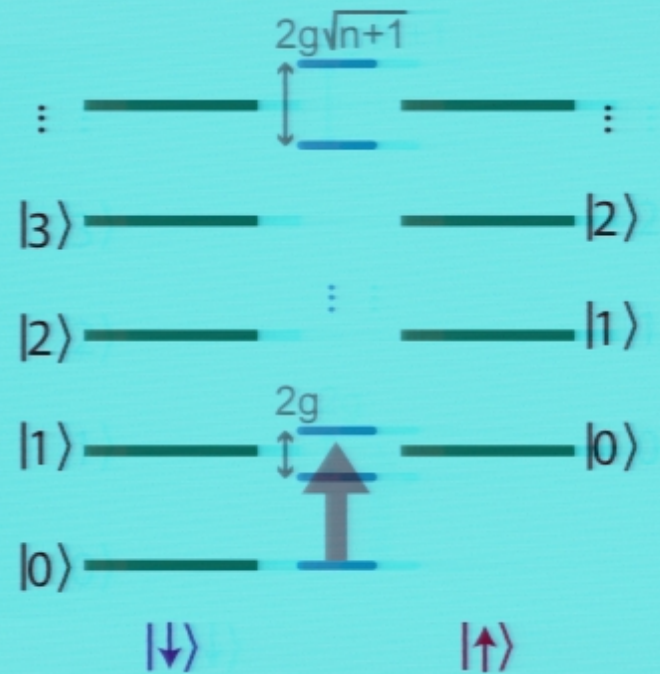
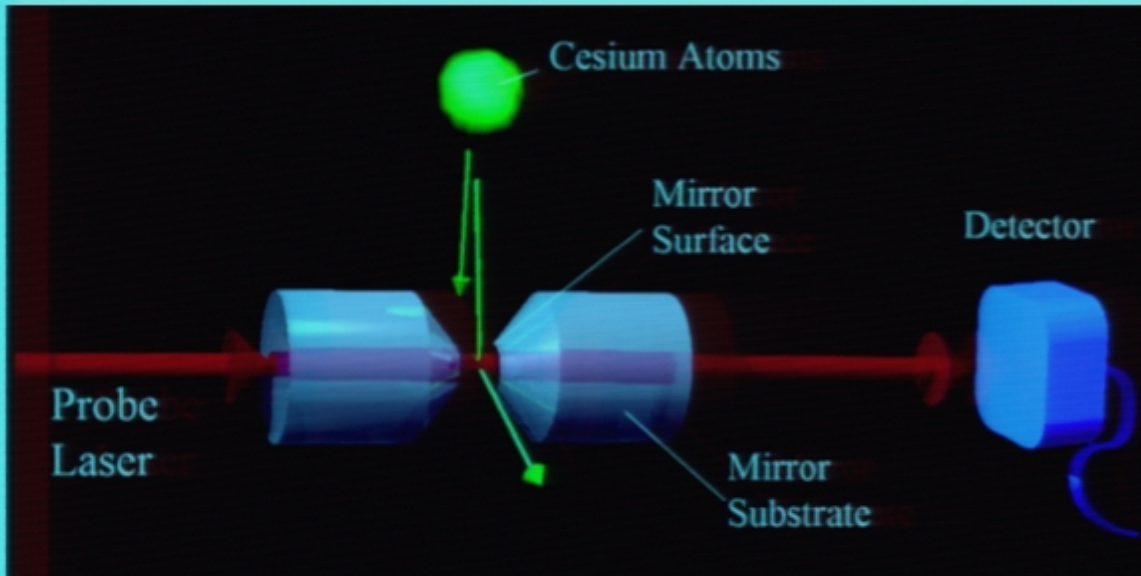
Thompson et al., PRL 68, 1132 (1992)

Boca et al., PRL 93, 233603 (2004)



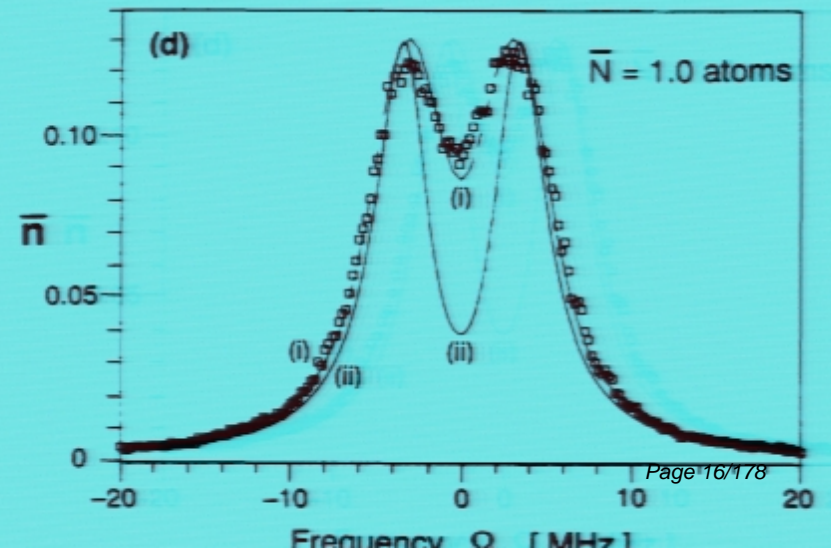
Cavity QED

Optical frequencies, Alkali atoms



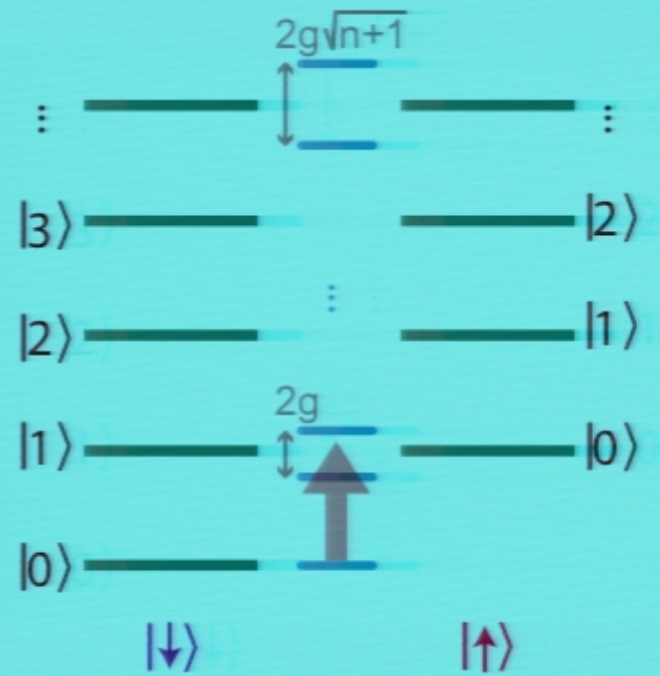
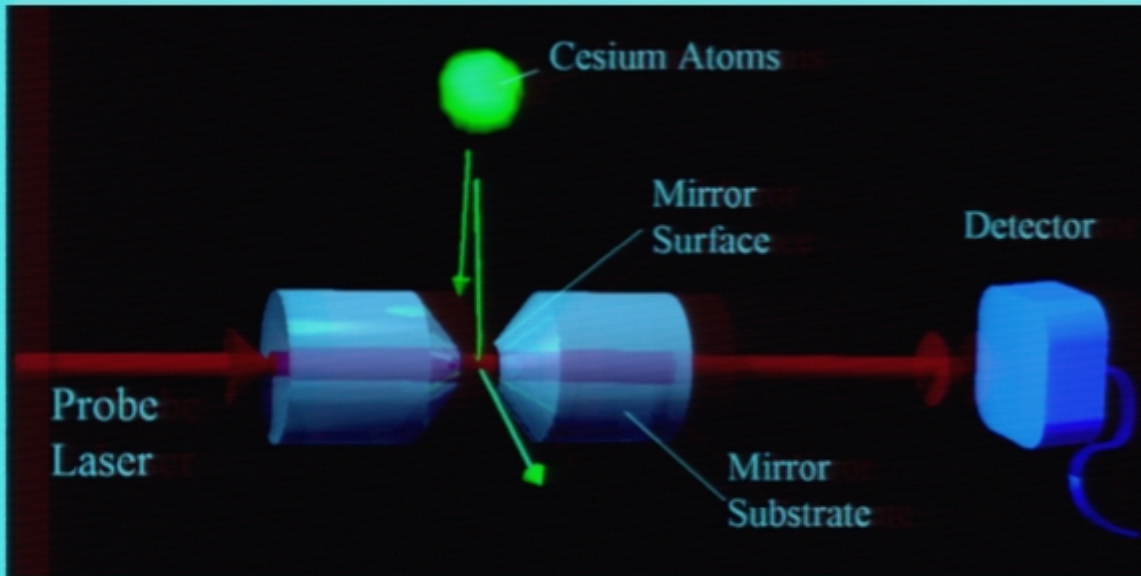
Thompson et al., PRL 68, 1132 (1992)

Boca et al., PRL 93, 233603 (2004)



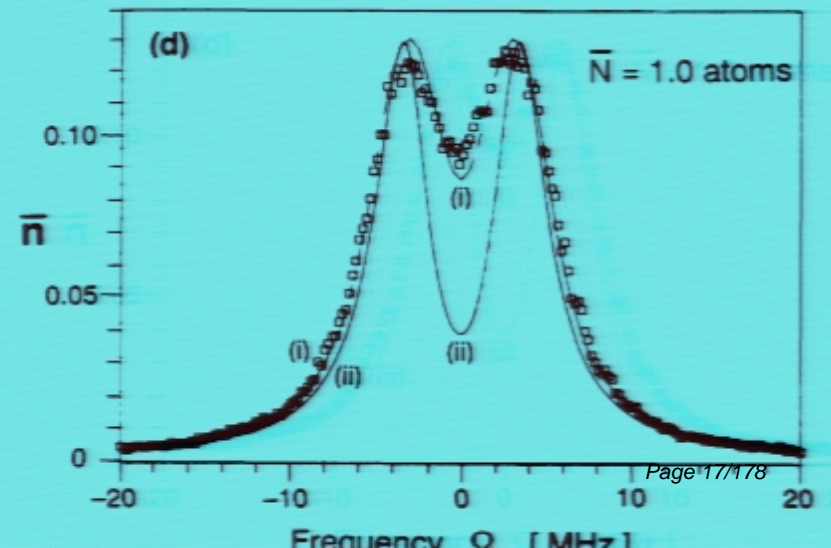
Cavity QED

Optical frequencies, Alkali atoms



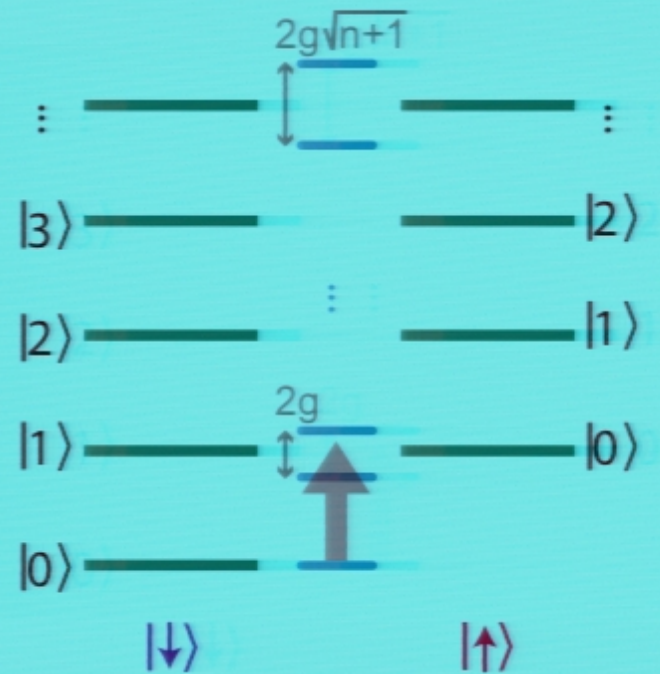
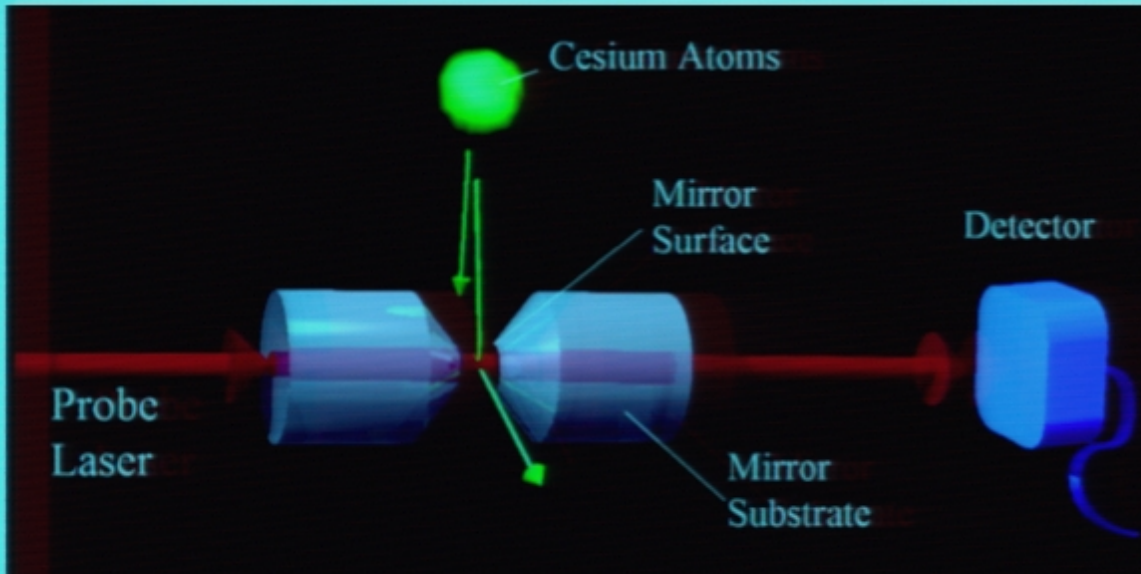
Thompson et al., PRL 68, 1132 (1992)

Boca et al., PRL 93, 233603 (2004)



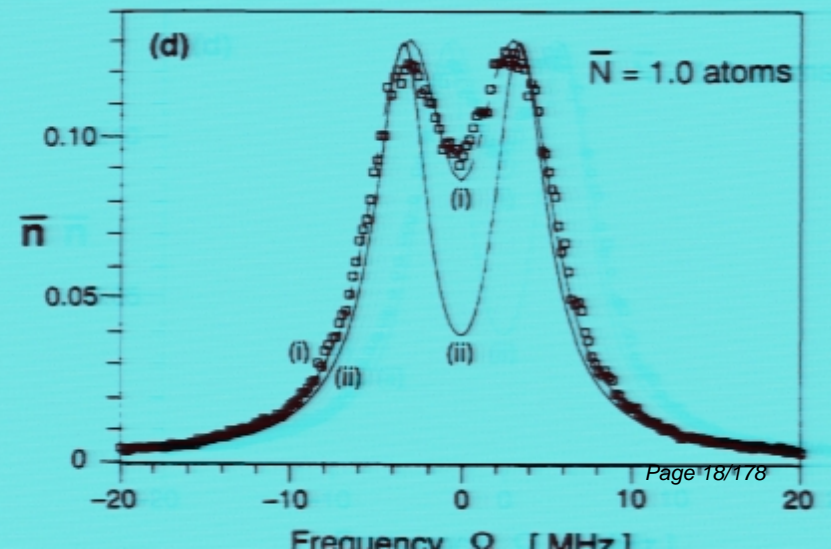
Cavity QED

Optical frequencies, Alkali atoms

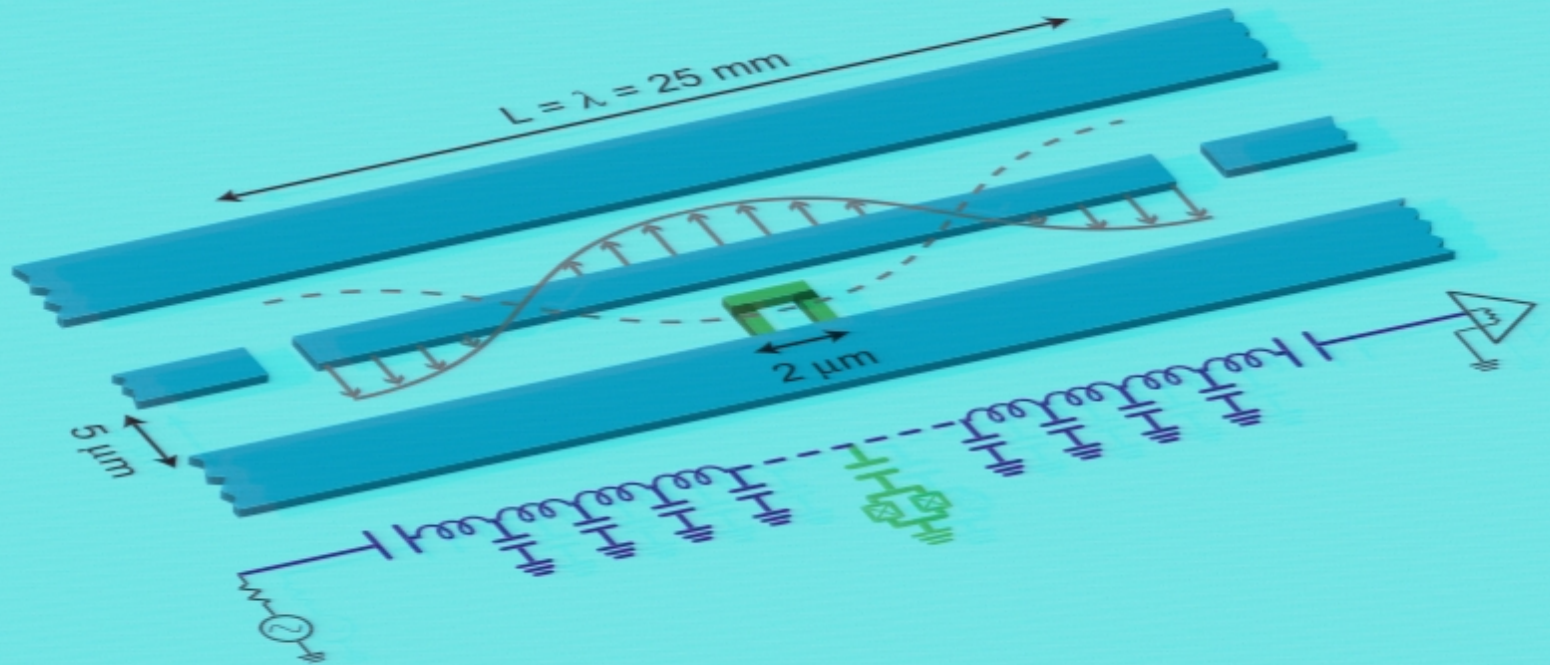
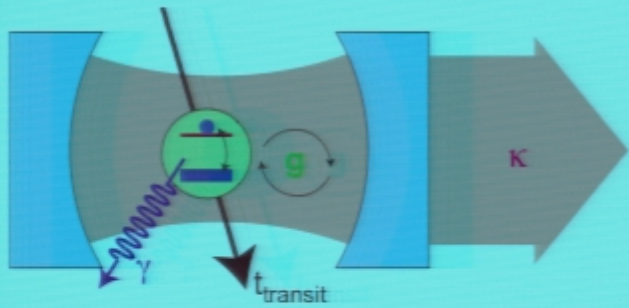


Thompson et al., PRL 68, 1132 (1992)

Boca et al., PRL 93, 233603 (2004)



Circuit Quantum Electrodynamics

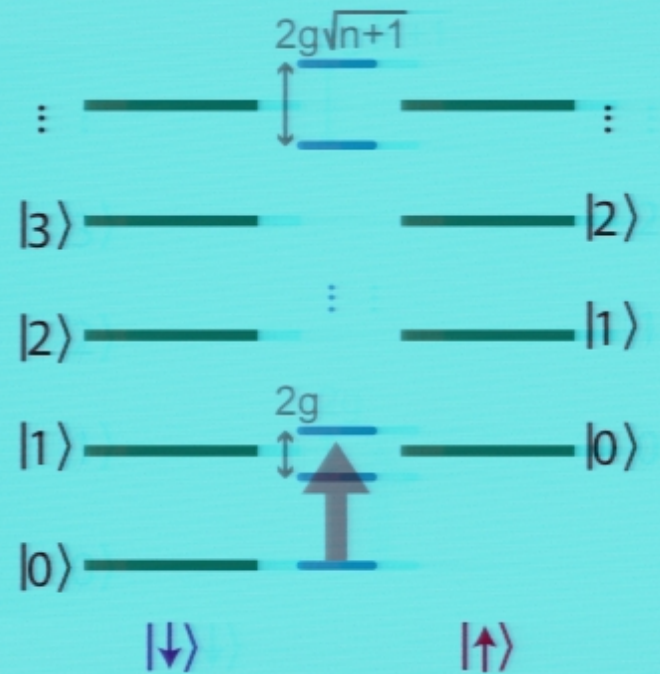
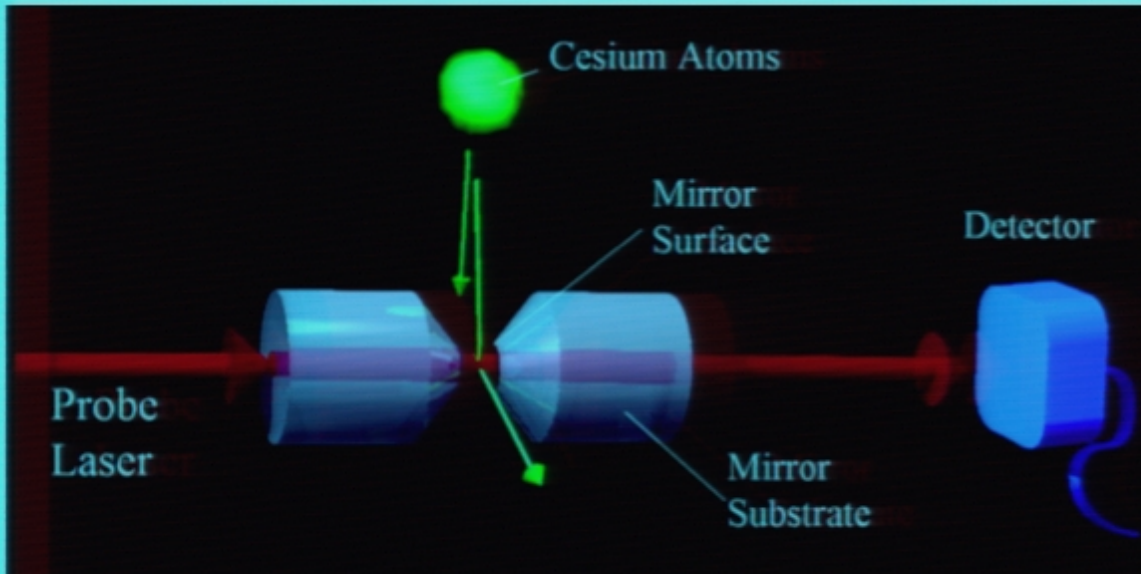


Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

Atom: superconducting charge qubit

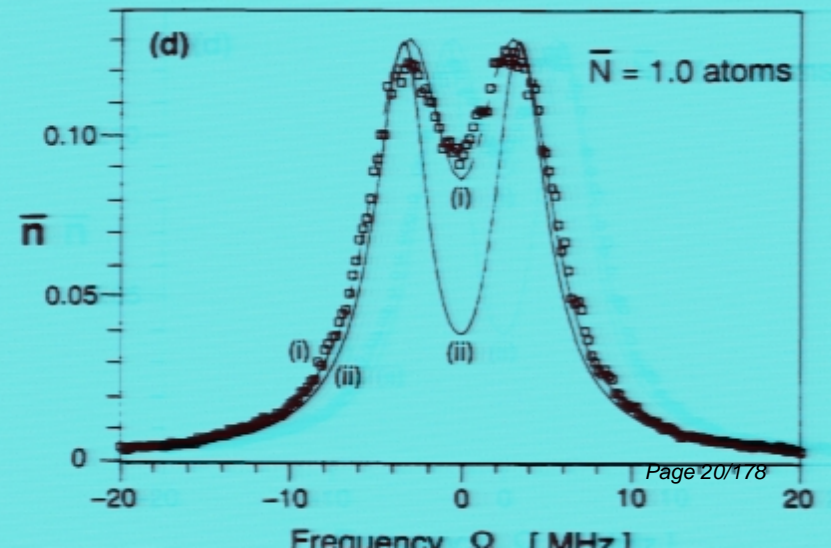
Cavity QED

Optical frequencies, Alkali atoms

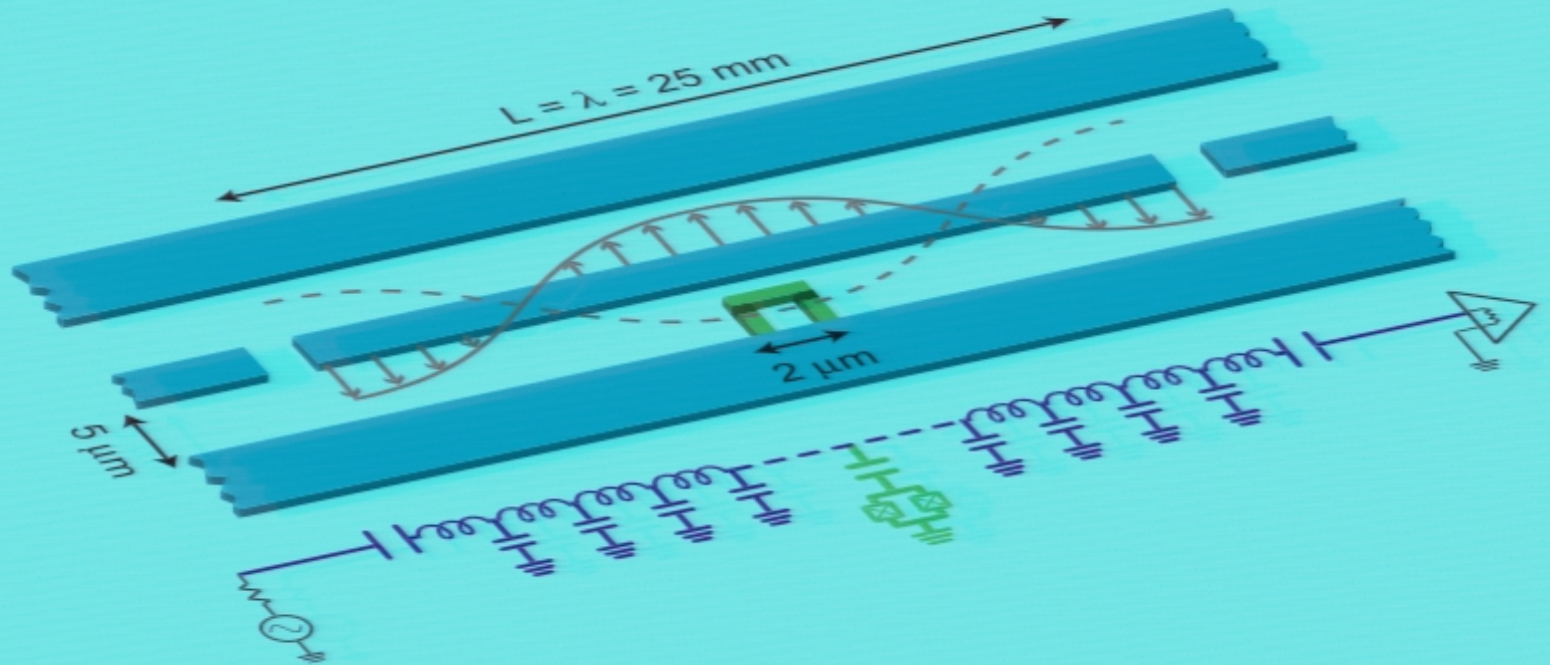
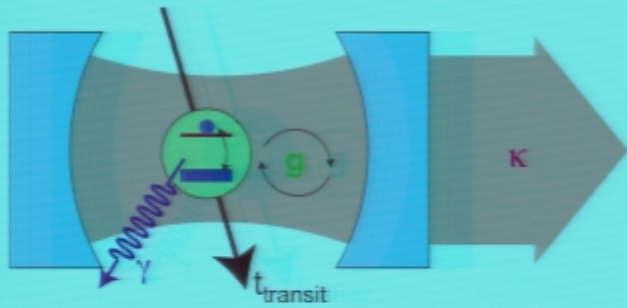


Thompson et al., PRL 68, 1132 (1992)

Boca et al., PRL 93, 233603 (2004)



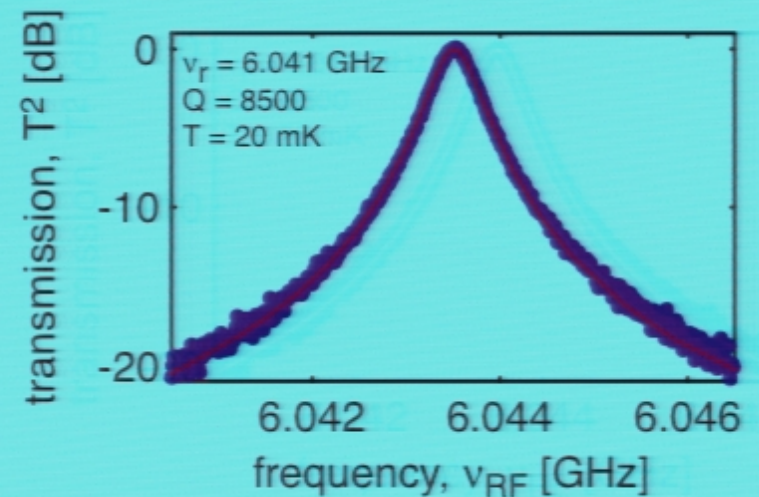
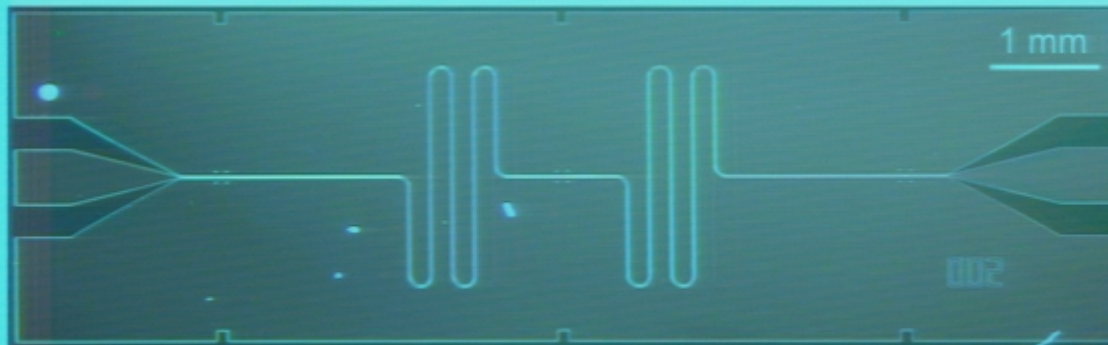
Circuit Quantum Electrodynamics



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

Atom: superconducting charge qubit

Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

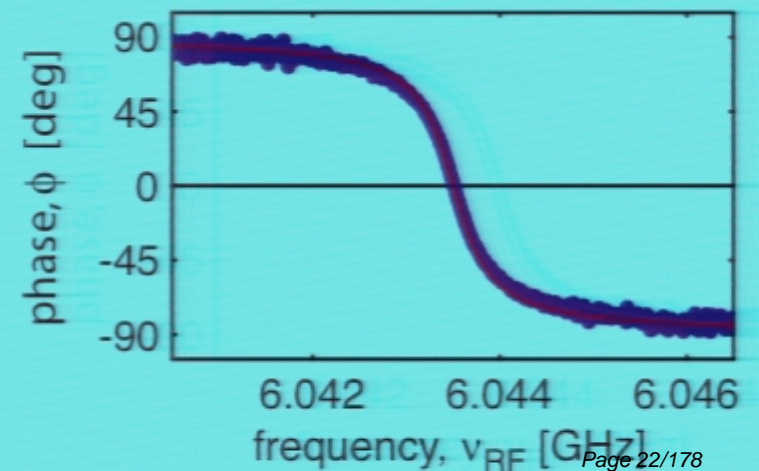


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

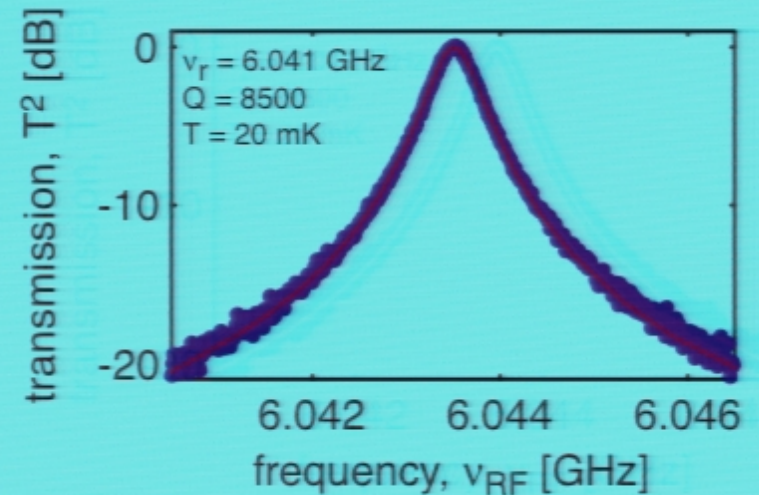
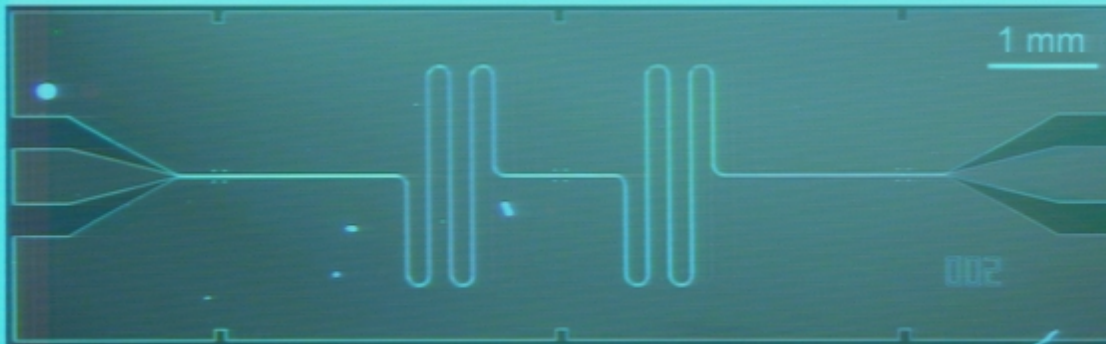
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

➔ $N_{th} \approx 0.06$ @ 100mK



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

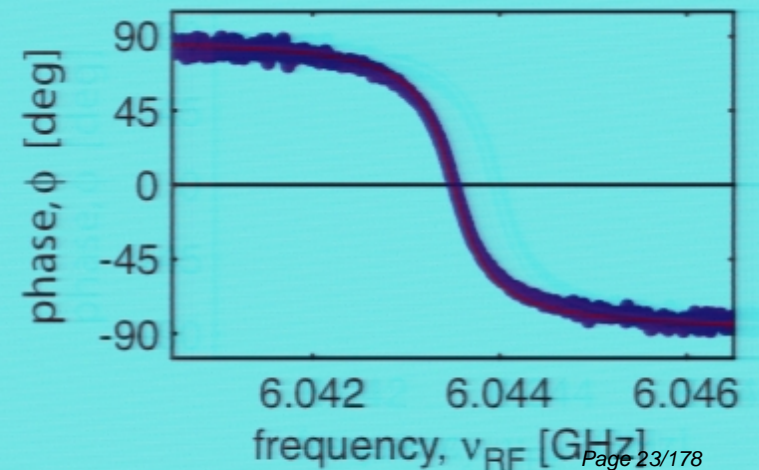


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

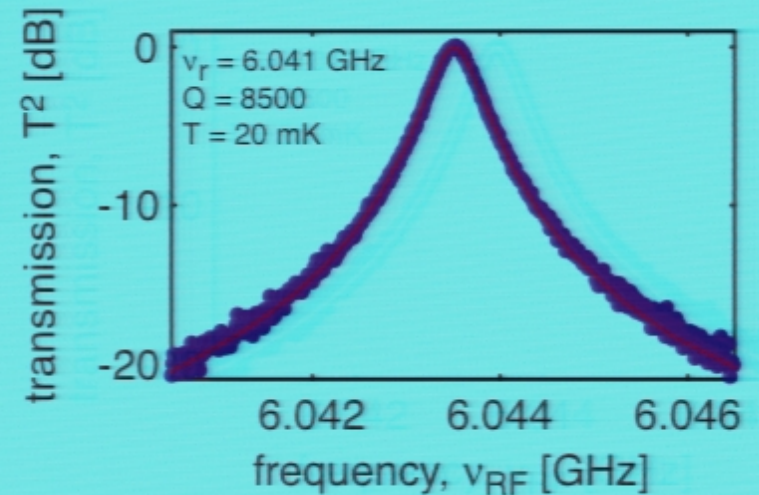
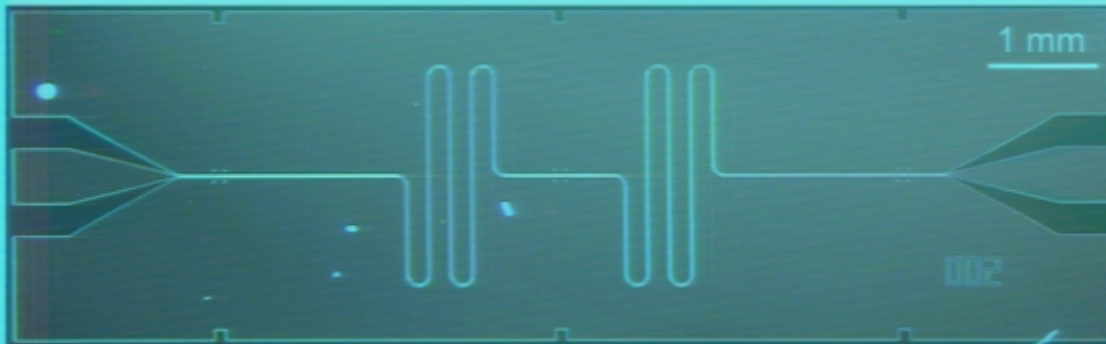
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

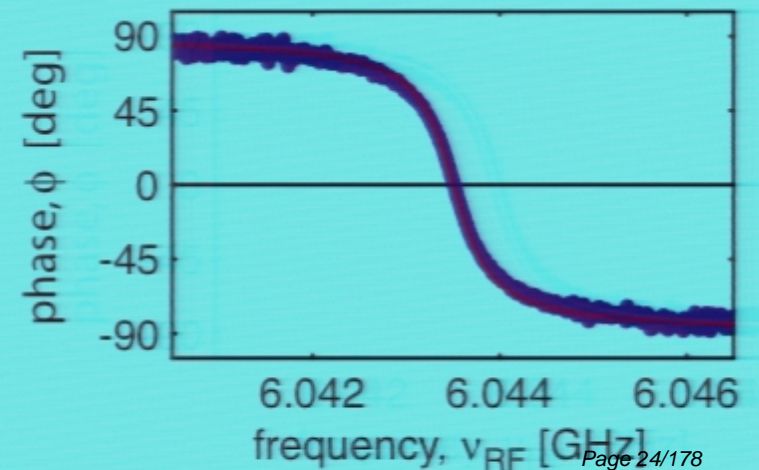


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

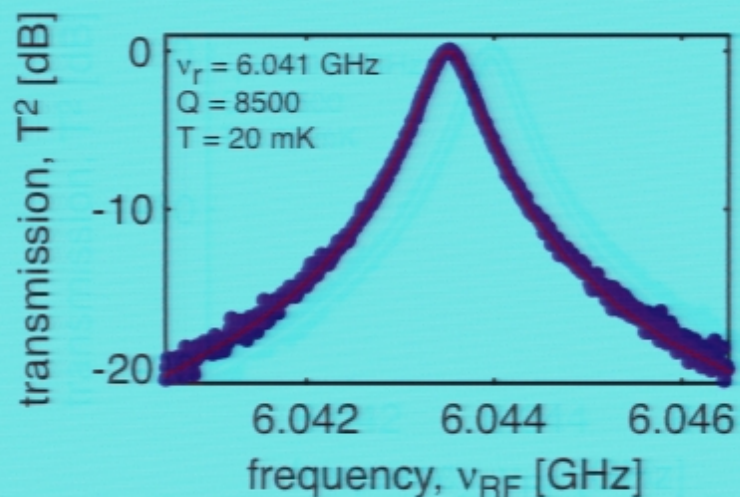
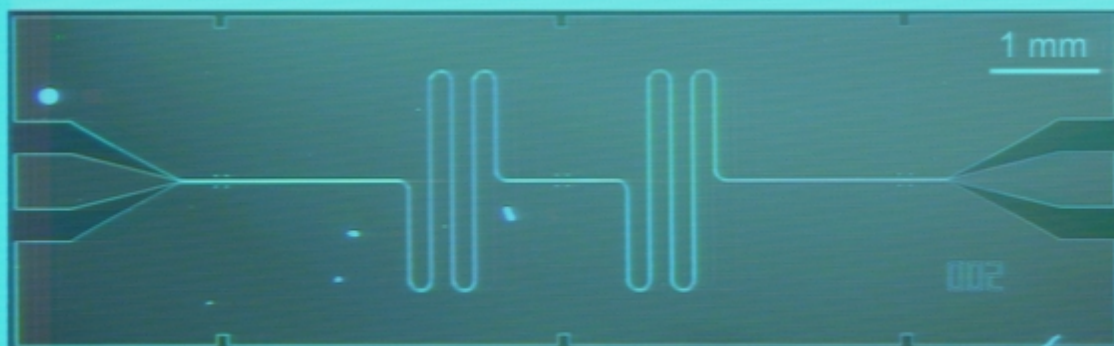
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

➔ $N_{th} \approx 0.06$ @ 100mK



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

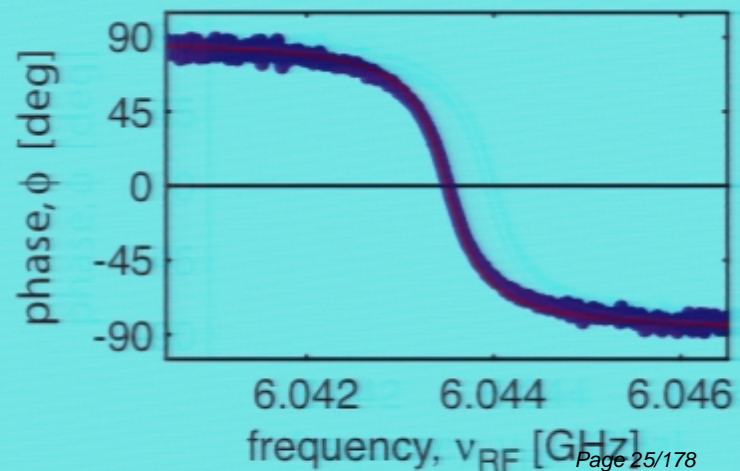


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

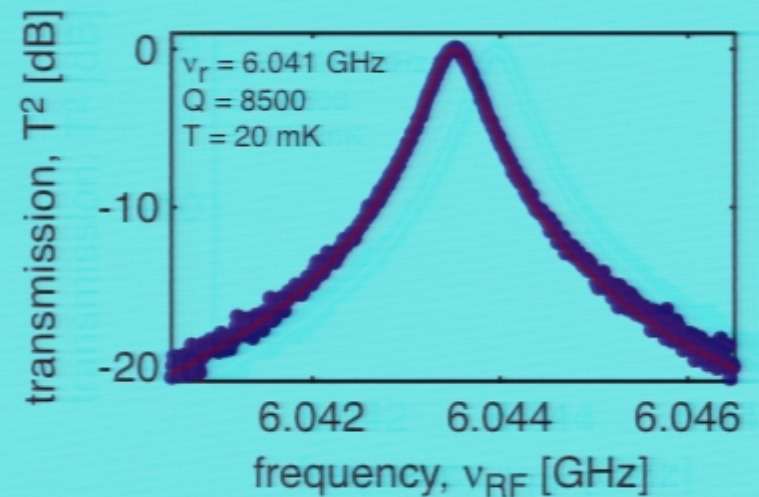
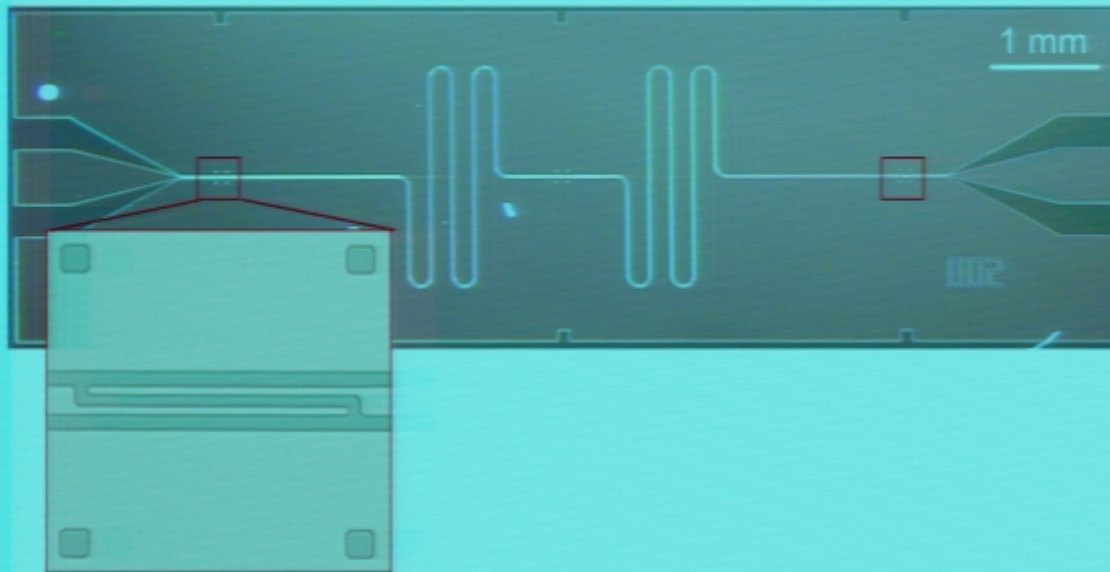
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

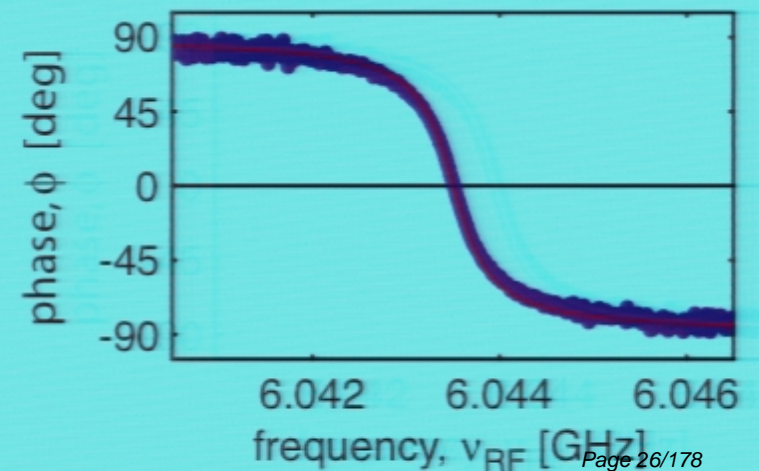


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

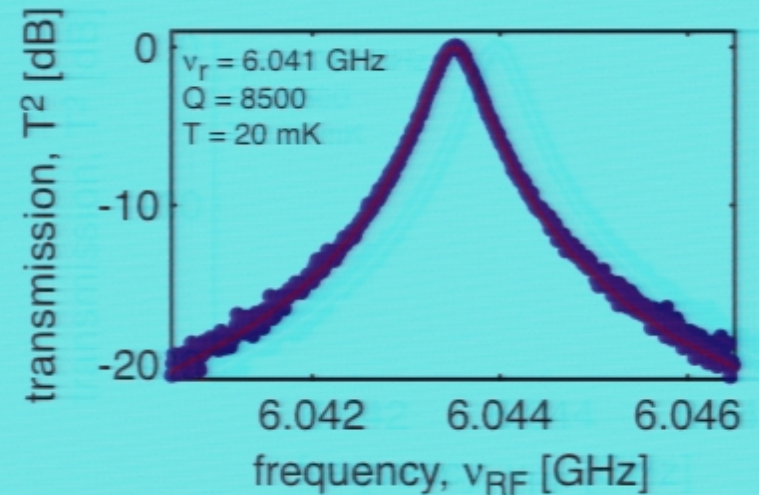
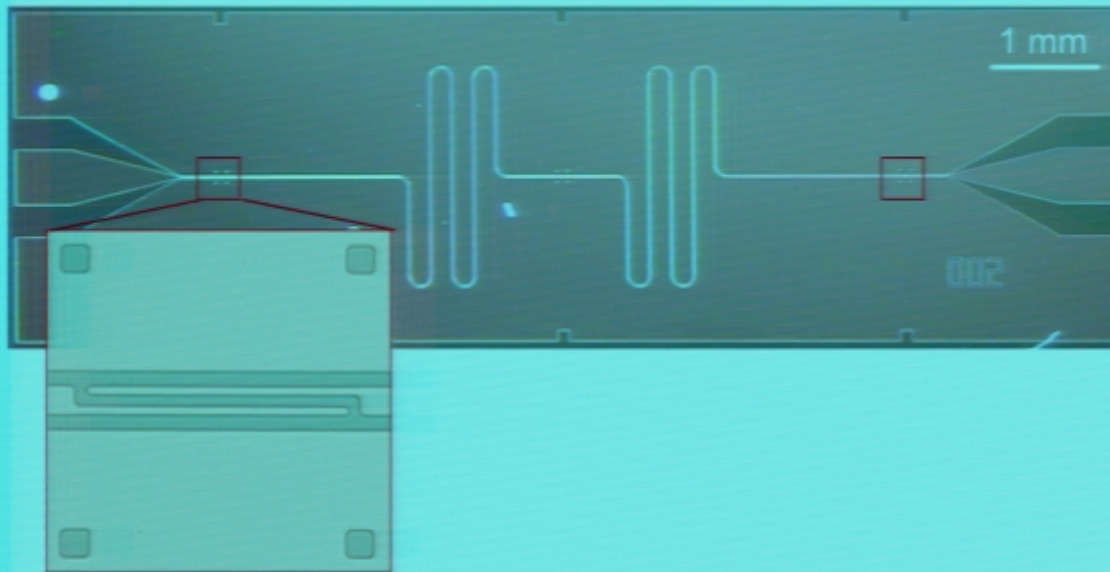
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

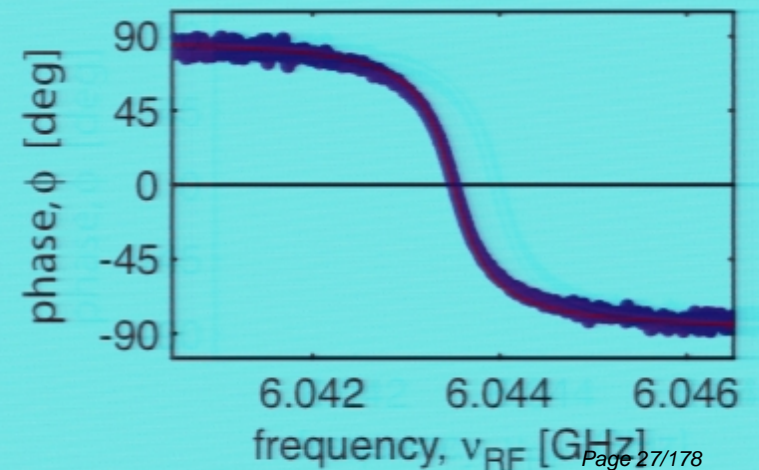


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

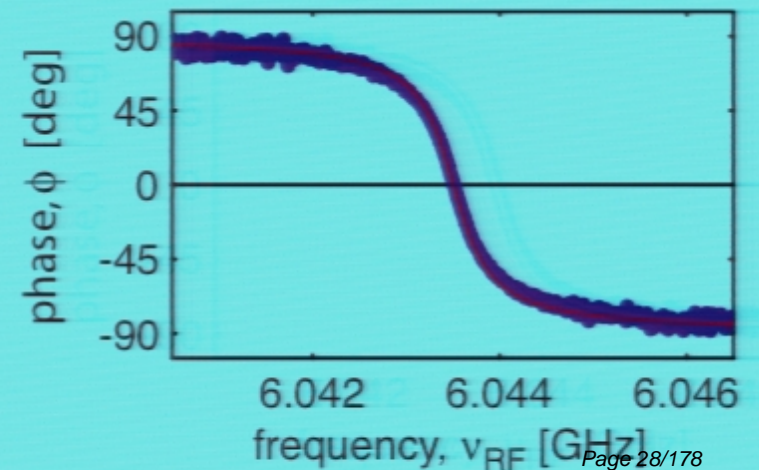
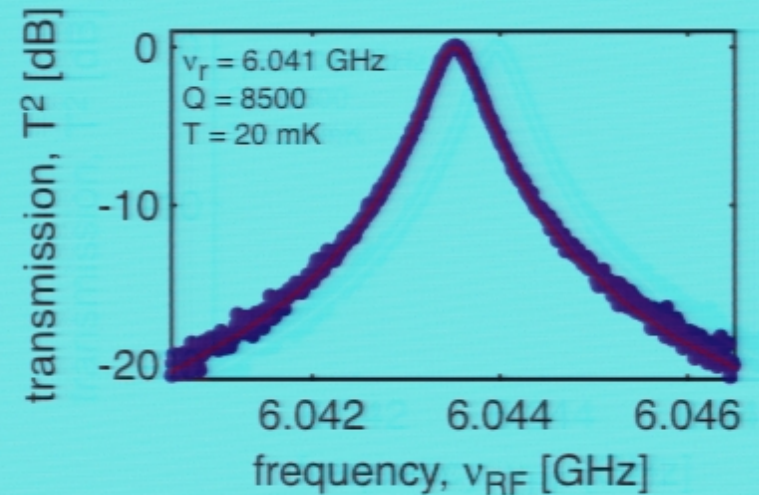
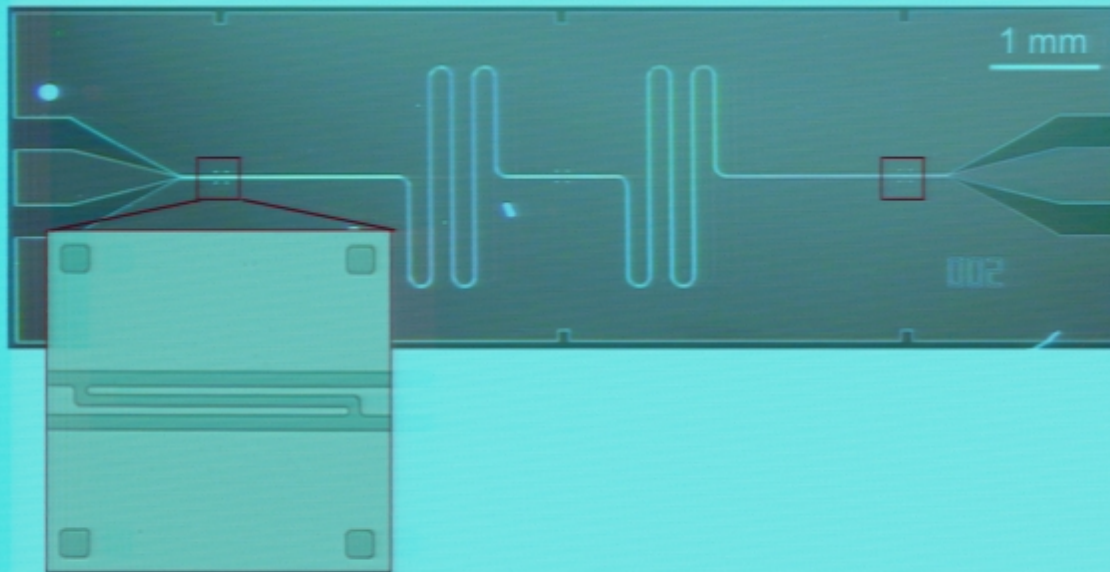
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator



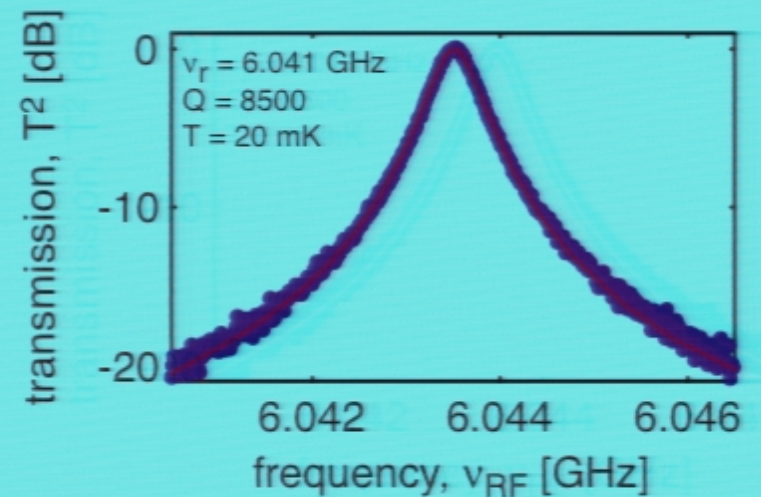
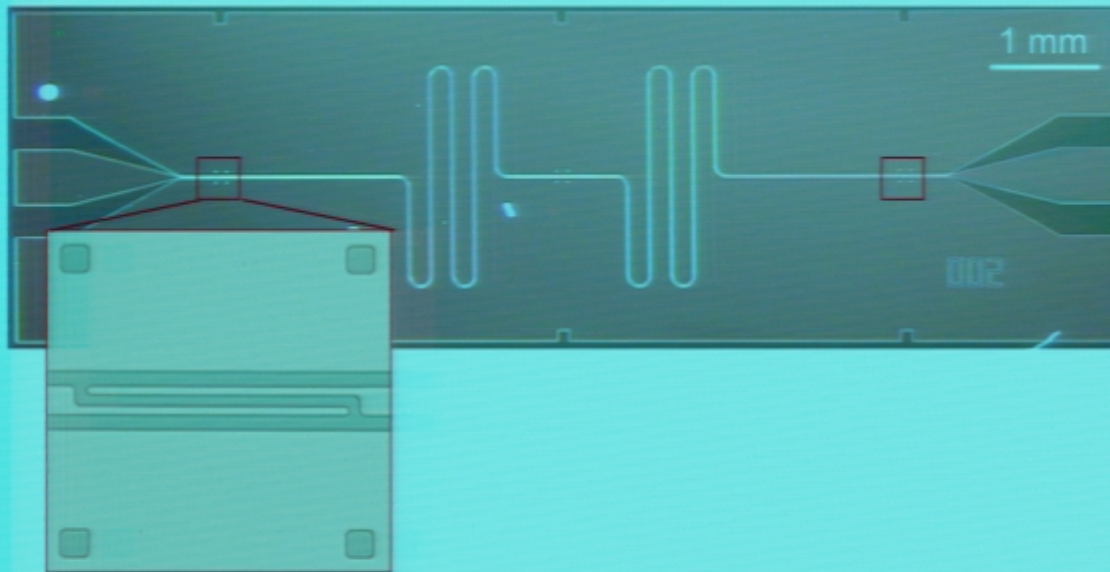
$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$

Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

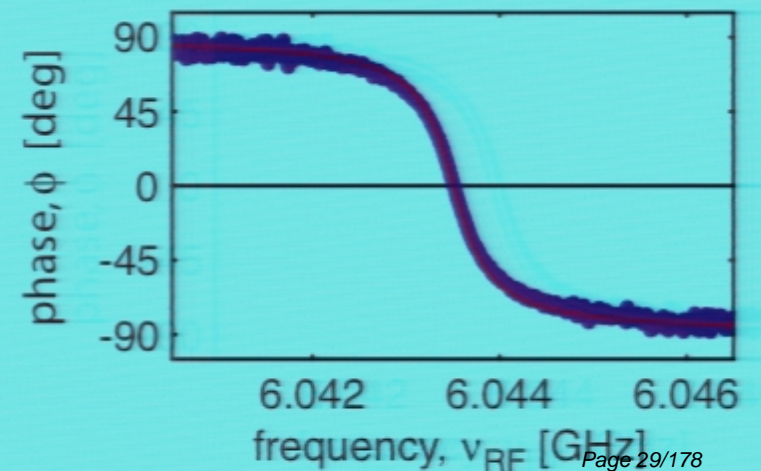


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

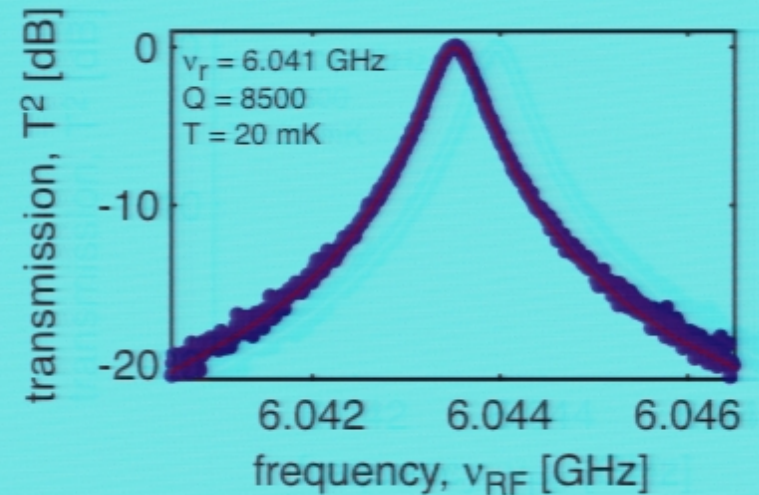
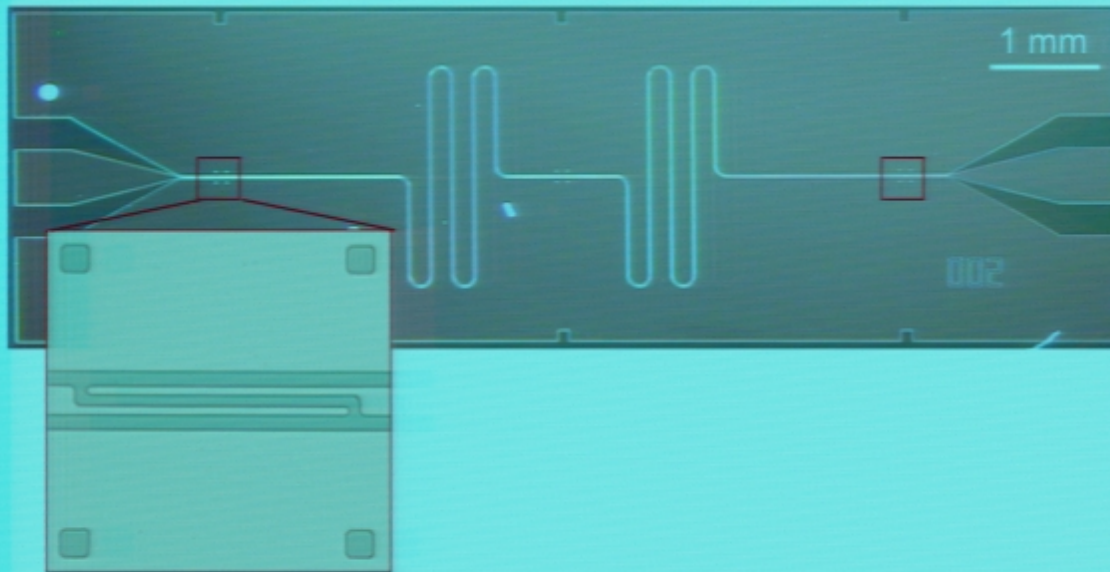
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

➔ $N_{th} \approx 0.06$ @ 100mK



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

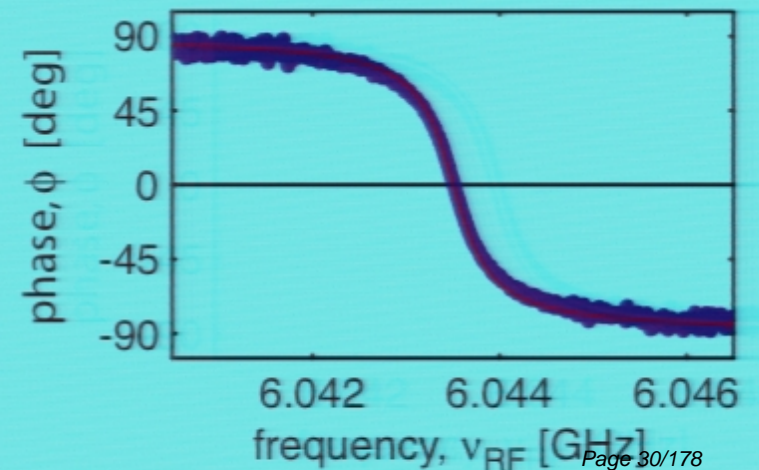


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

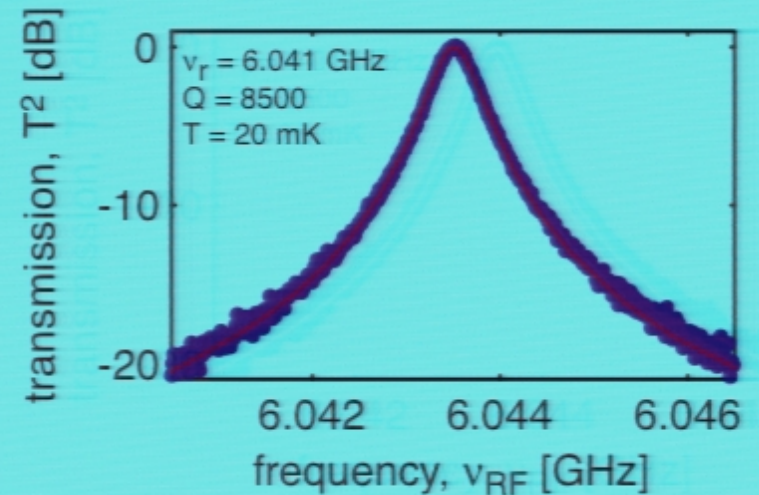
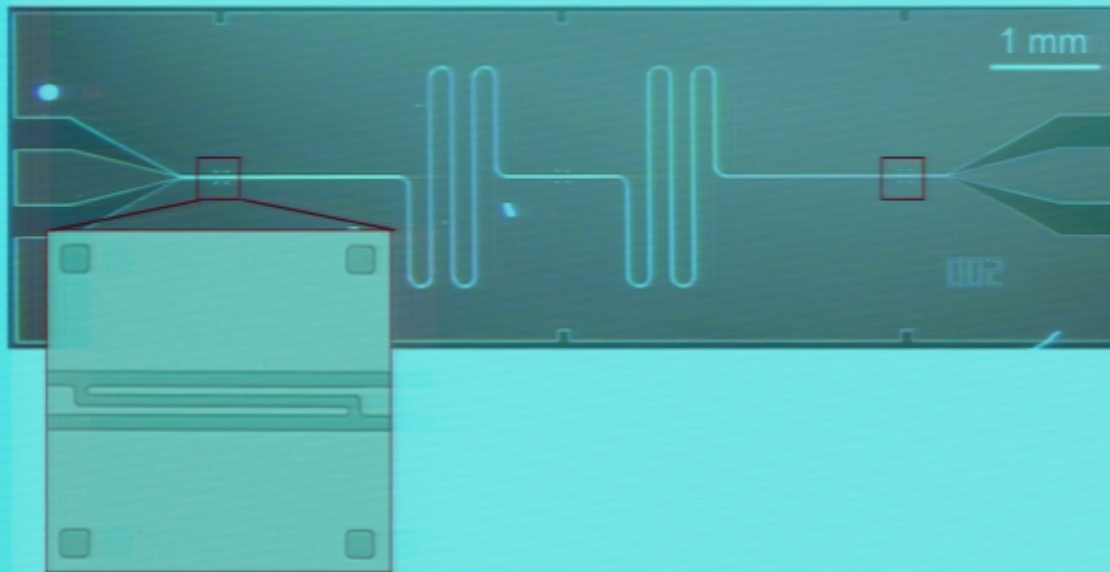
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

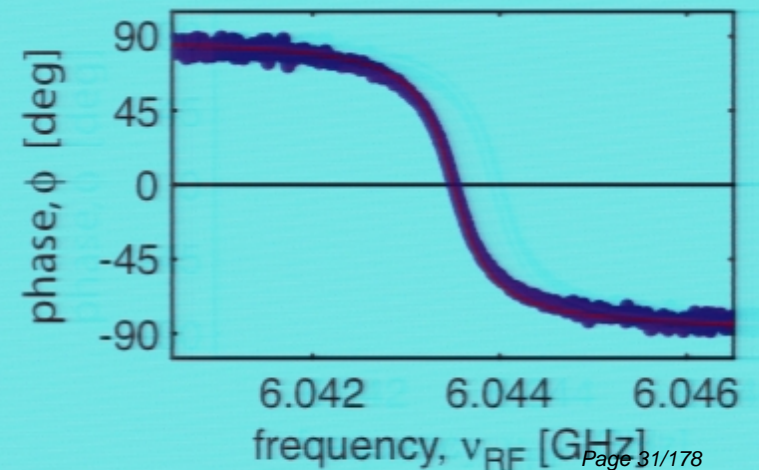


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

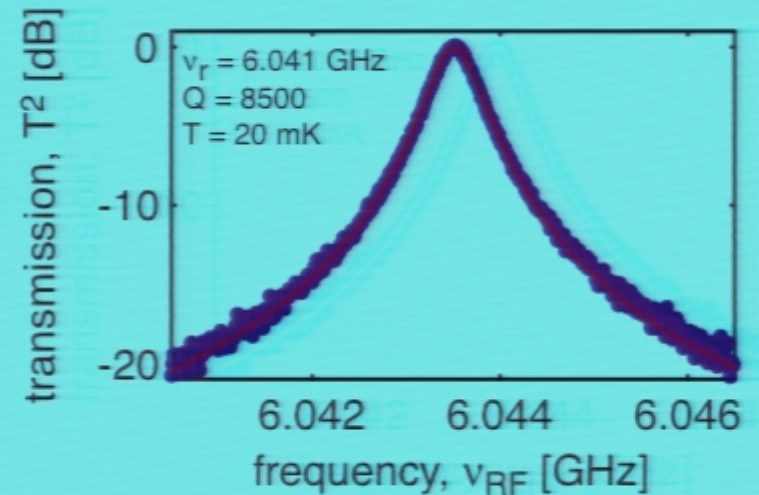
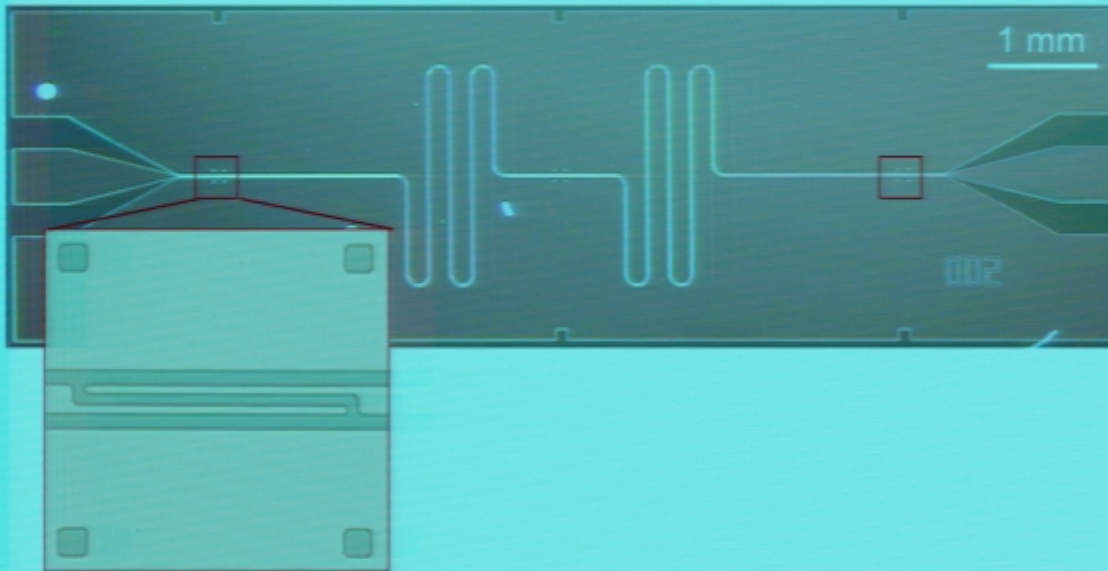
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

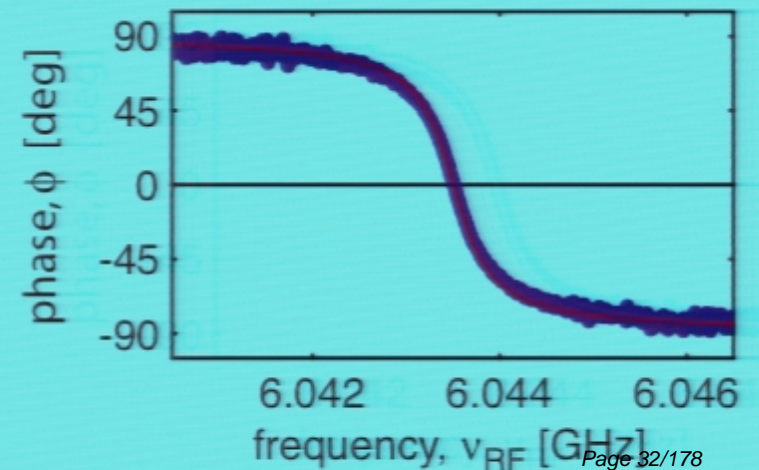


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

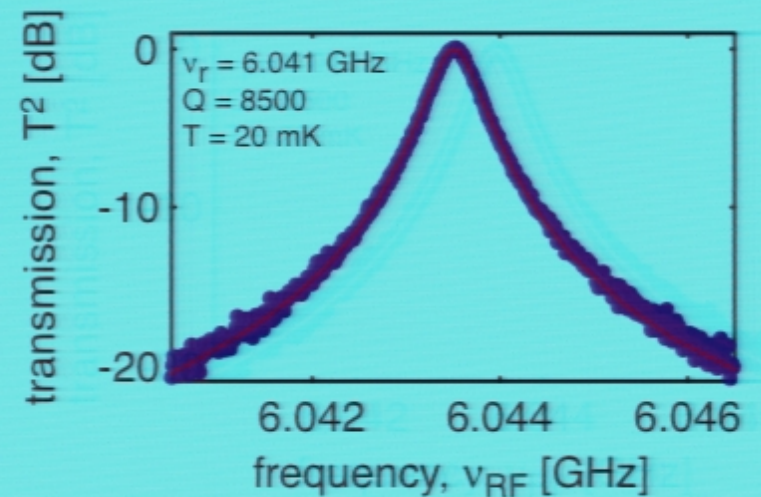
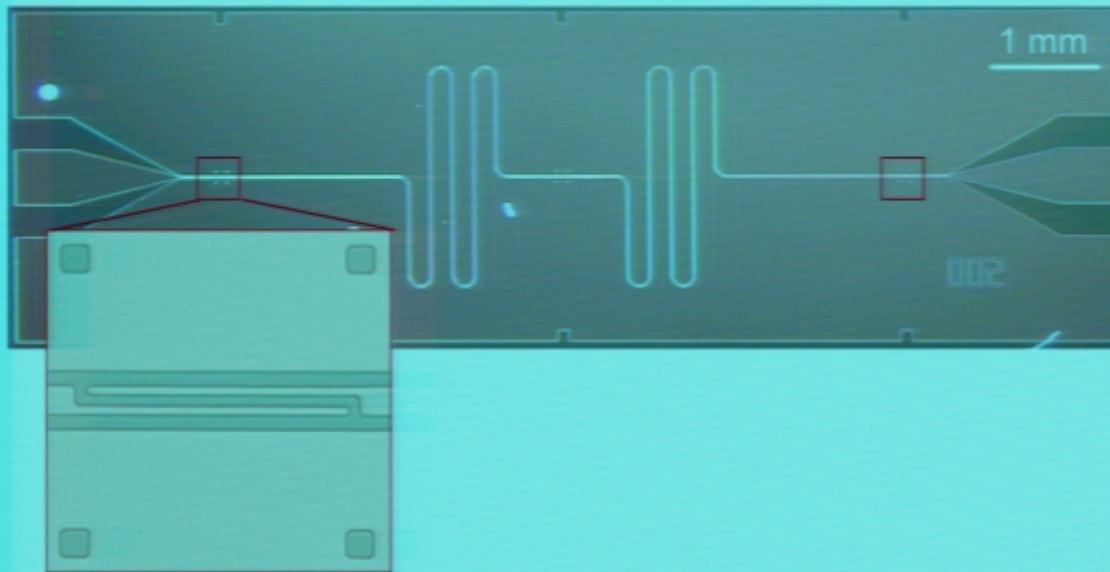
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

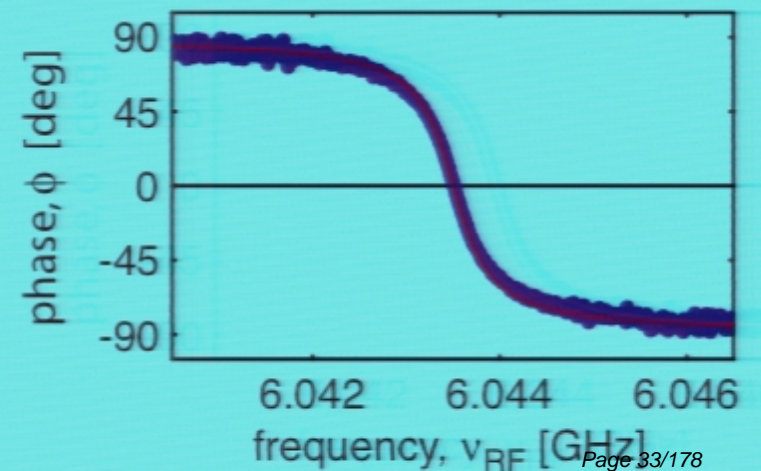


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

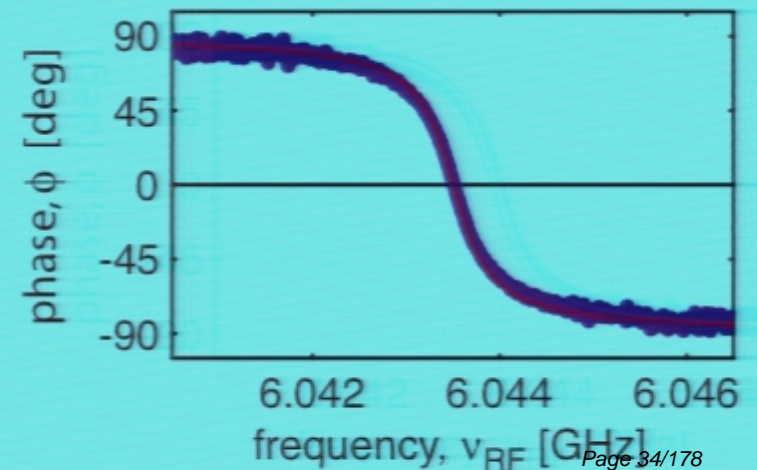
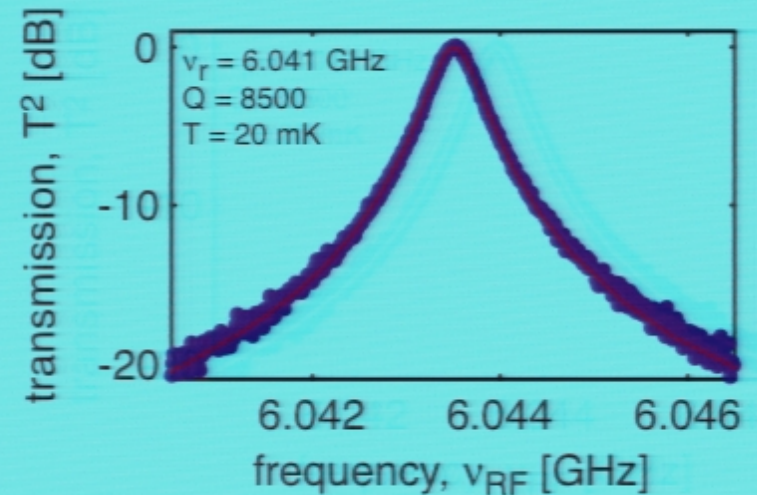
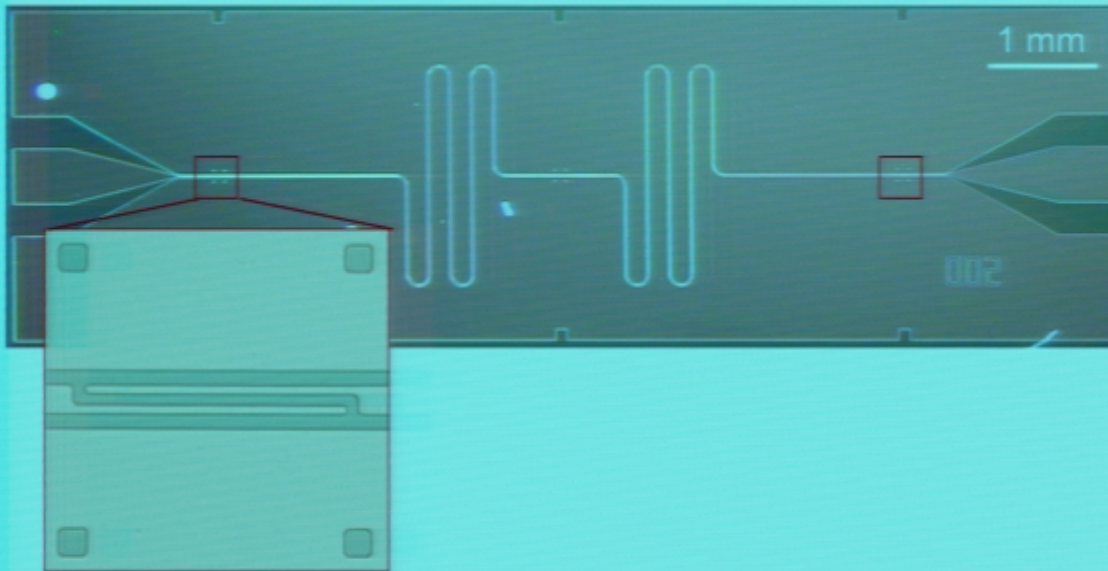
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator



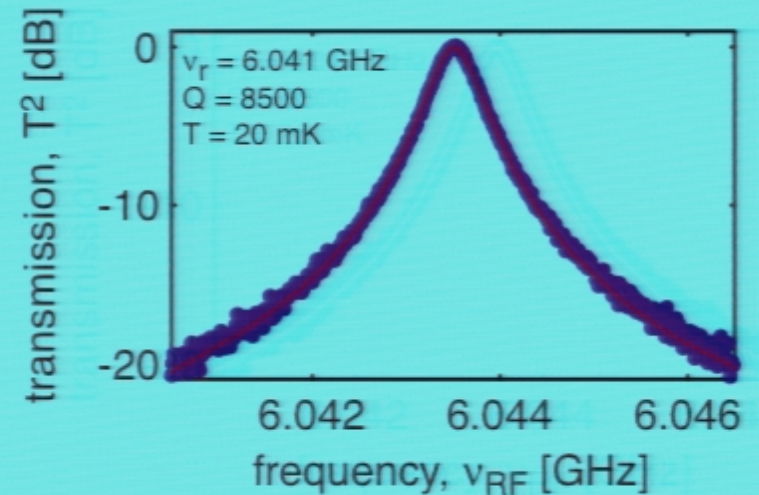
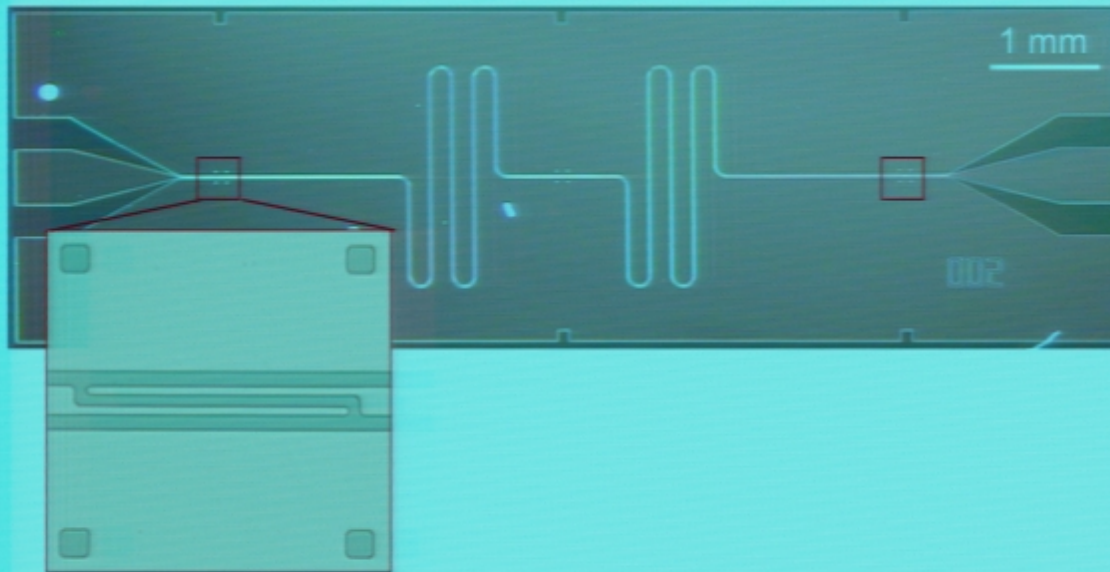
$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100 \text{ mK}$$

Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

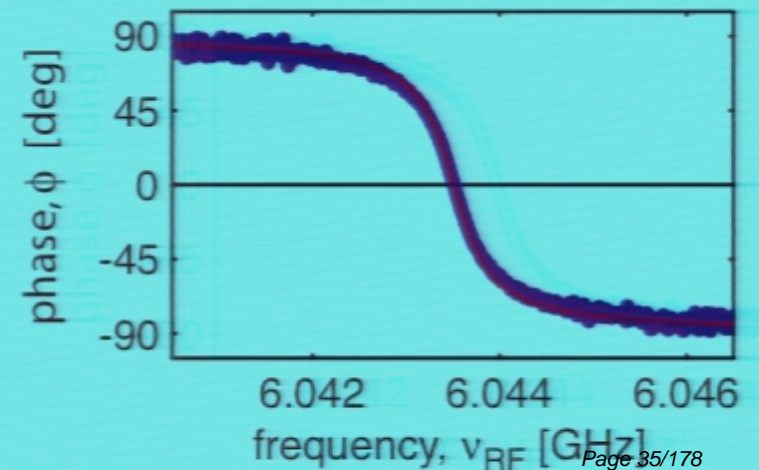


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

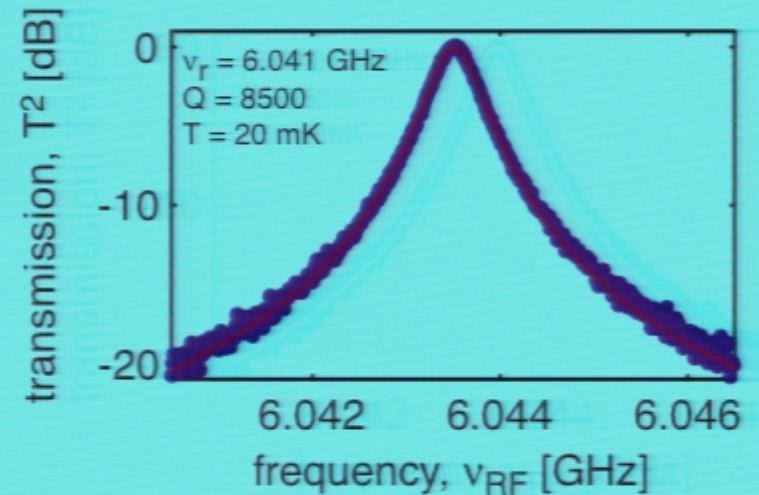
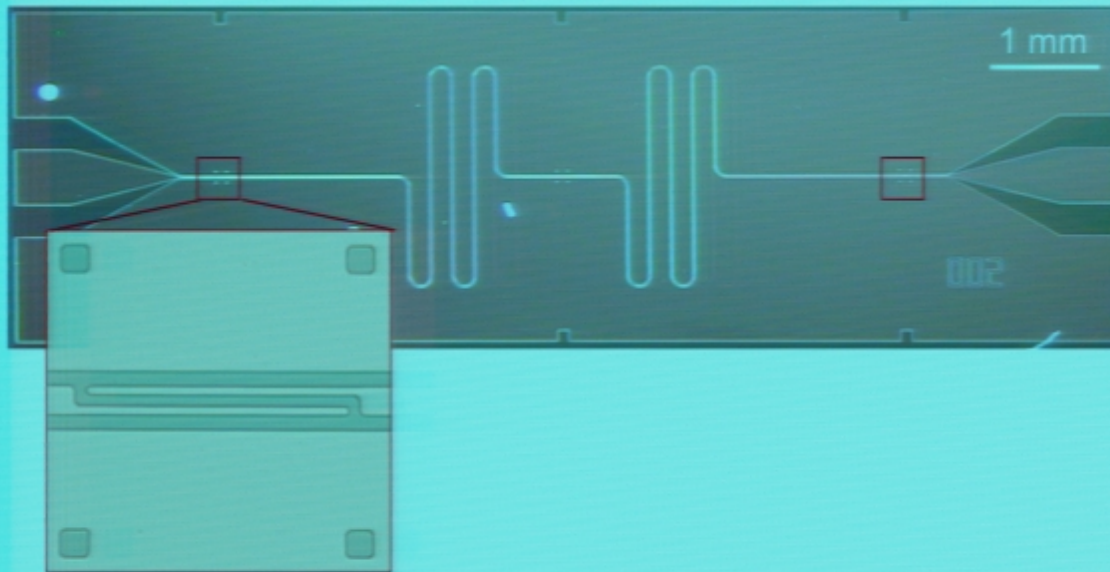
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

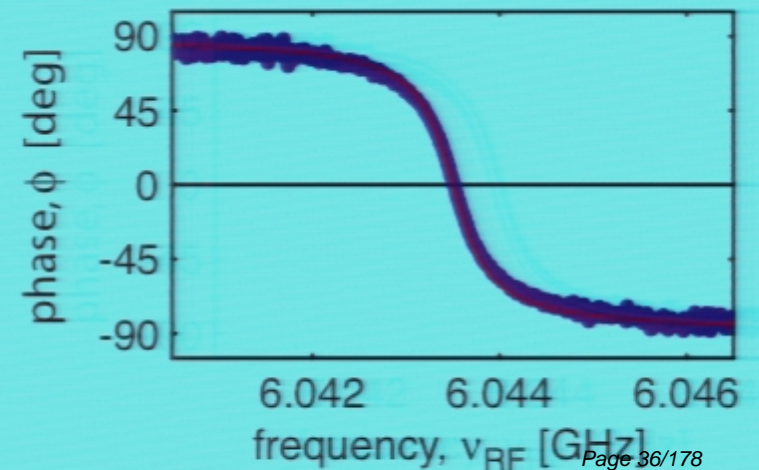


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

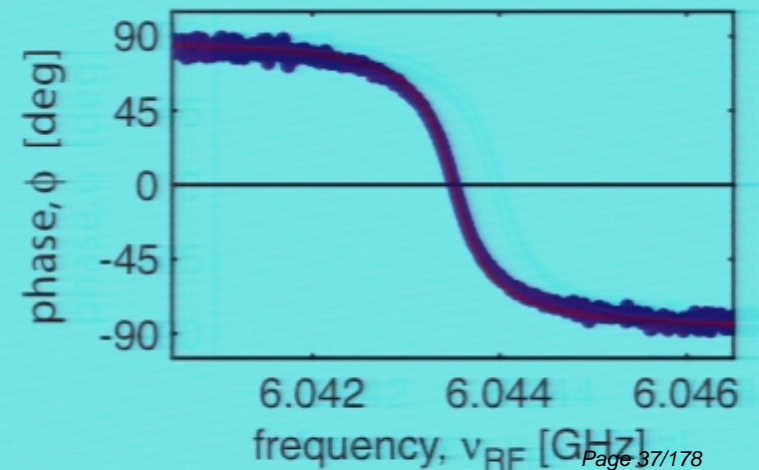
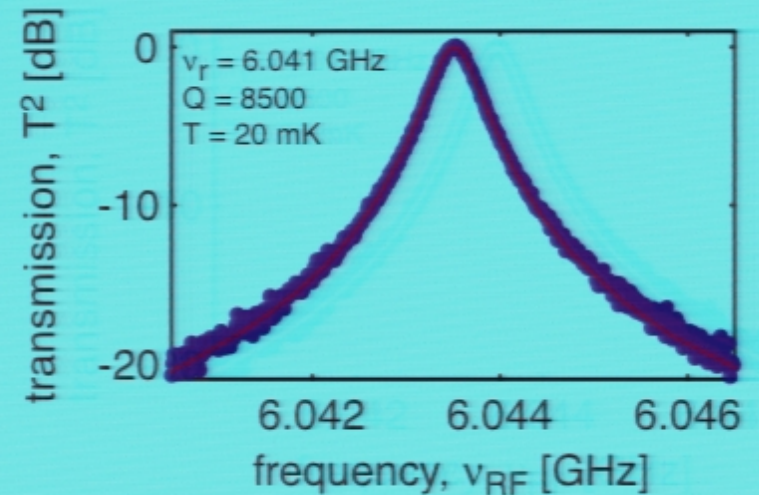
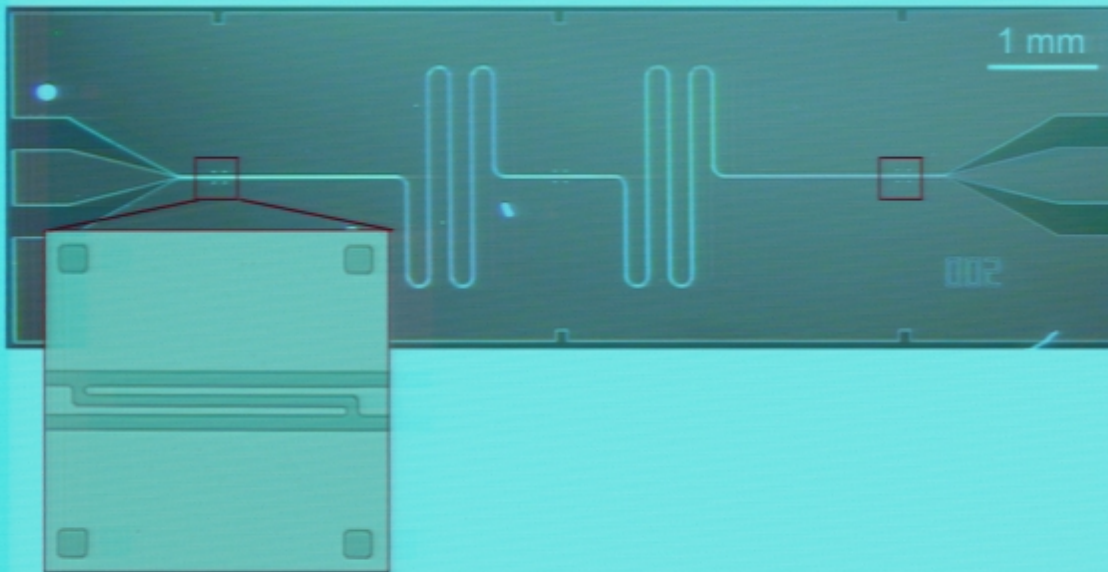
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator



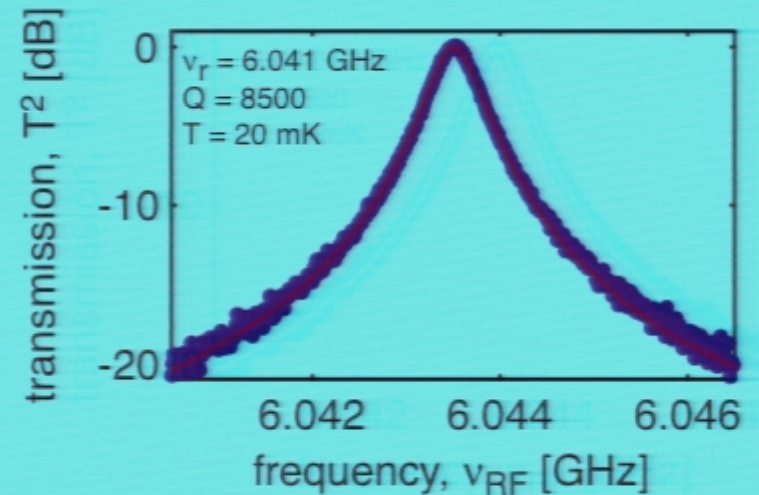
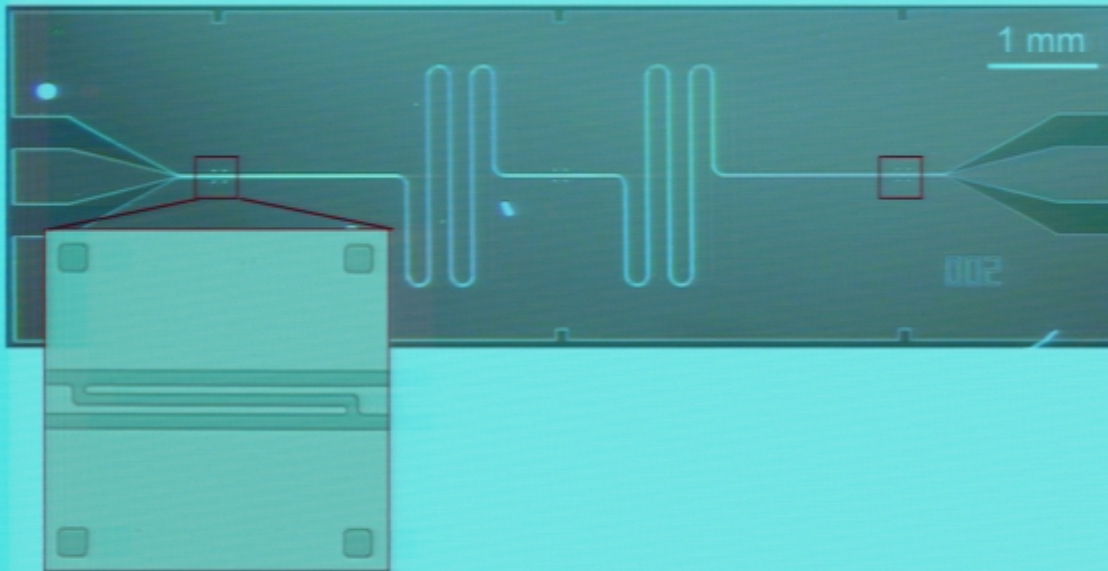
$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100 \text{ mK}$$

Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

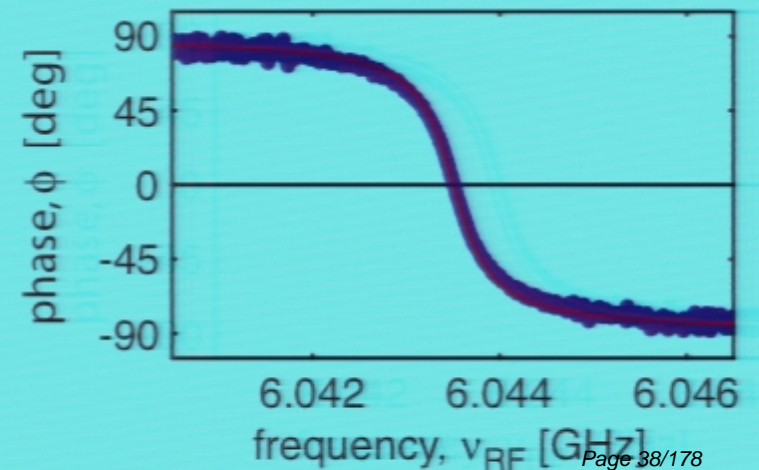


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

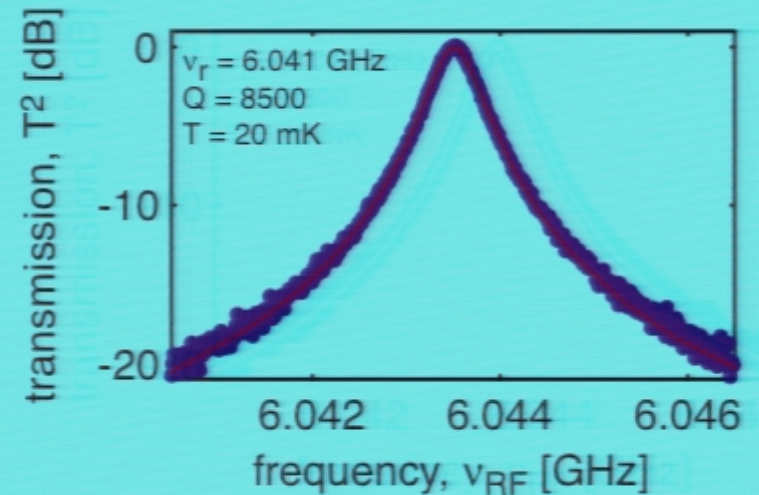
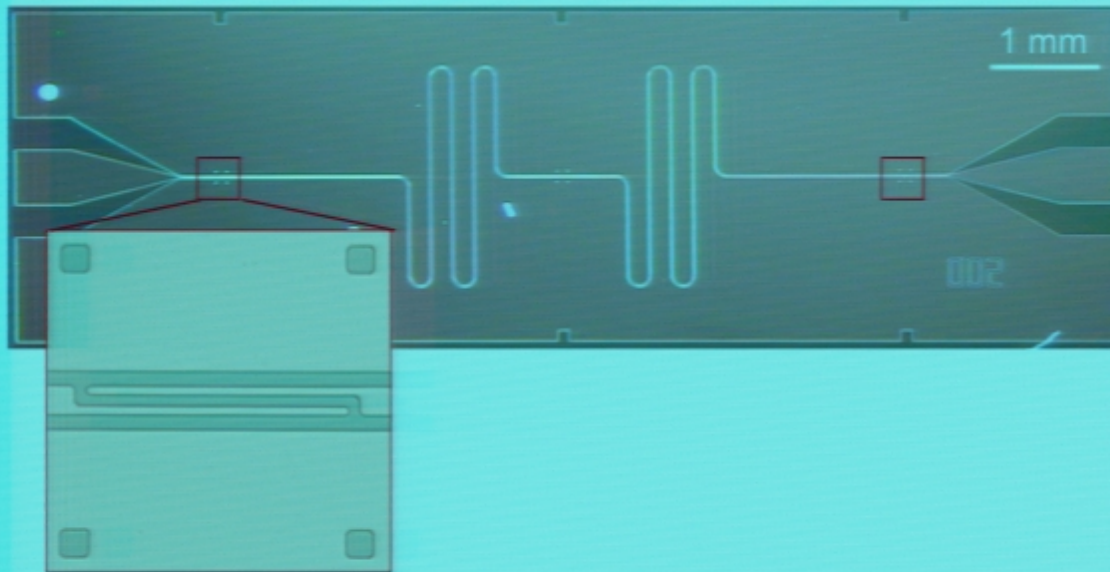
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100 \text{ mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator

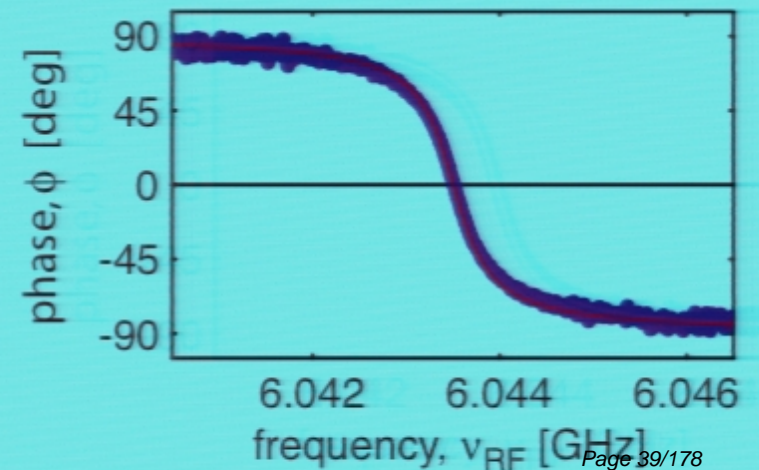


$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

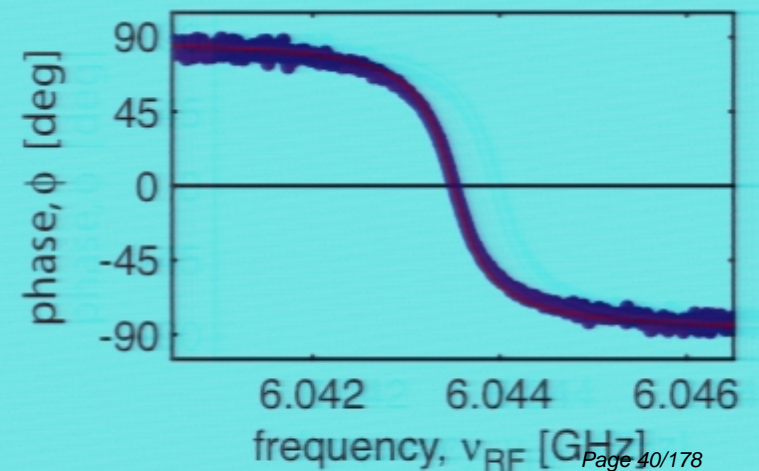
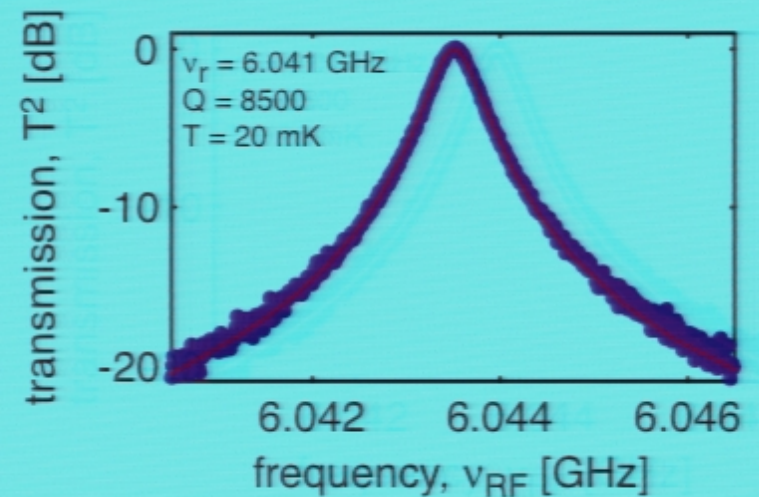
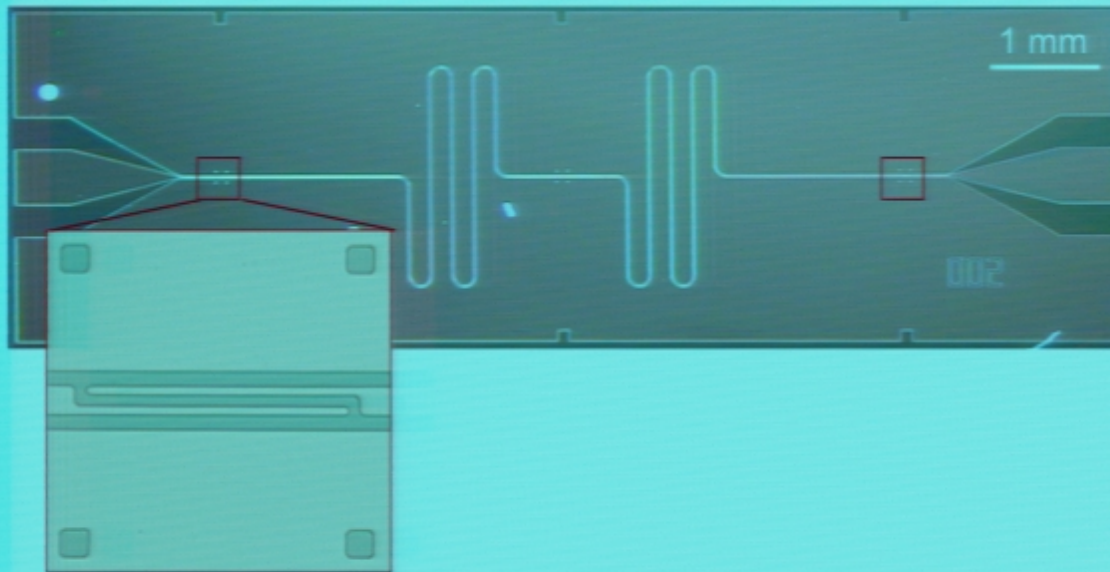
$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator



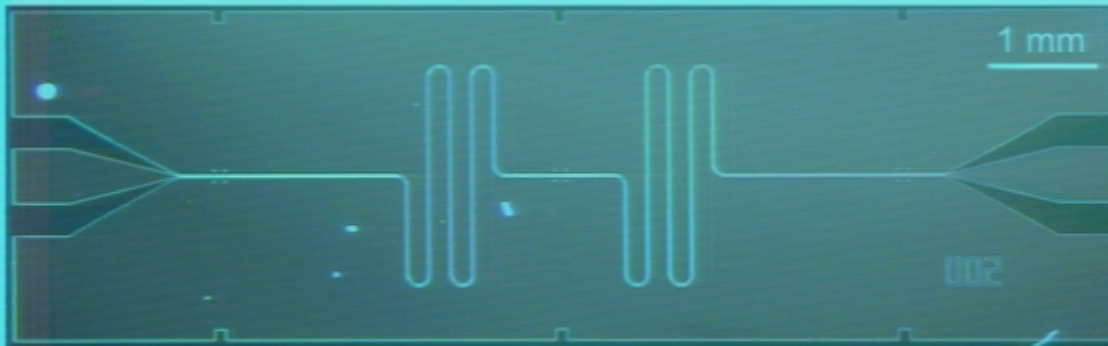
$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$

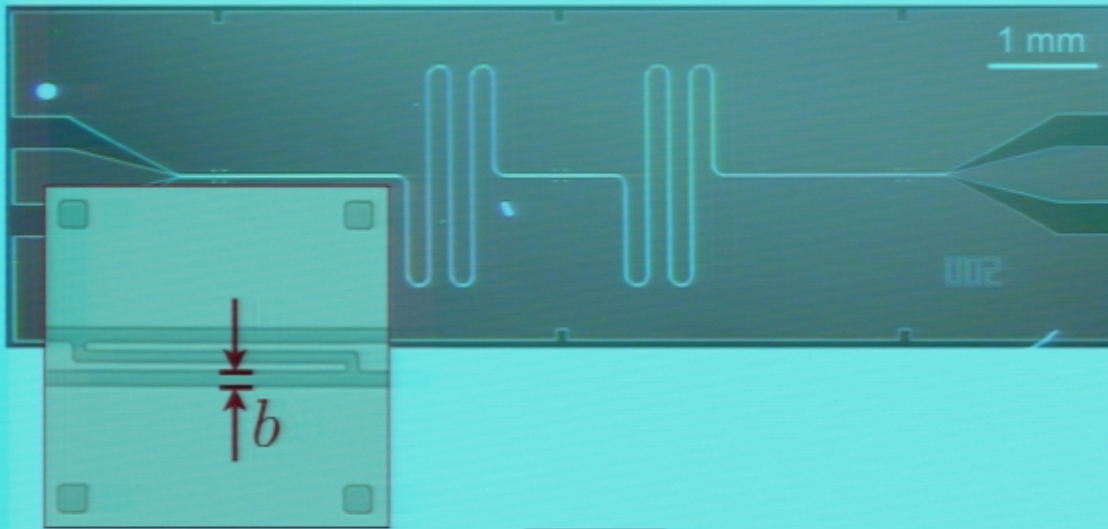
Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator



$$V_{\text{RMS}}^0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega_r}{2C_r}} \sim 1 \mu\text{V}$$

$$H = \hbar\omega_r \left(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator



$$V_{\text{RMS}}^0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega_r}{2C_r}} \sim 1 \mu\text{V}$$

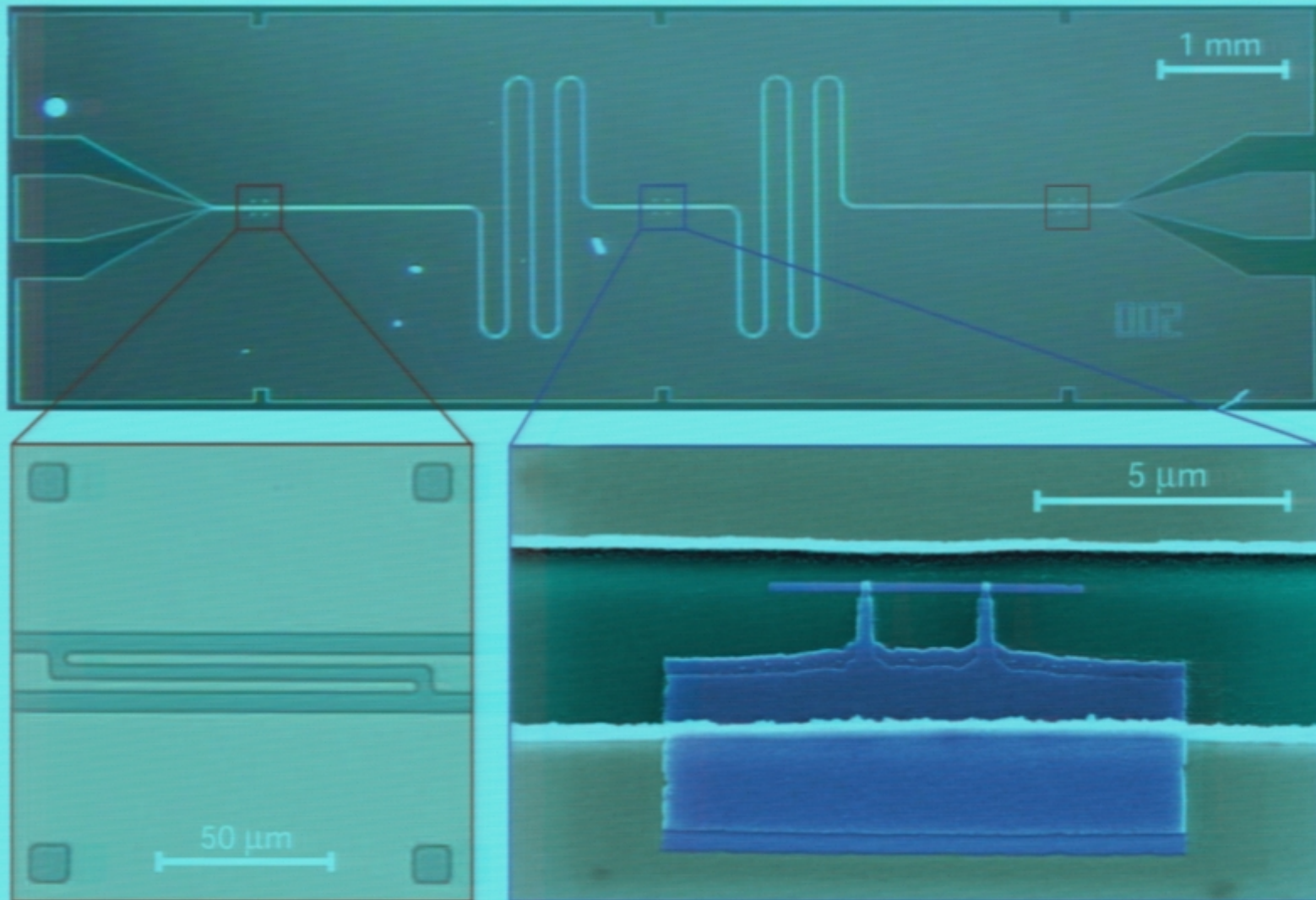
$$H = \hbar\omega_r \left(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow E_0 = \frac{V_{\text{RMS}}^0}{b} \sim 0.2 \text{ V/m}$$

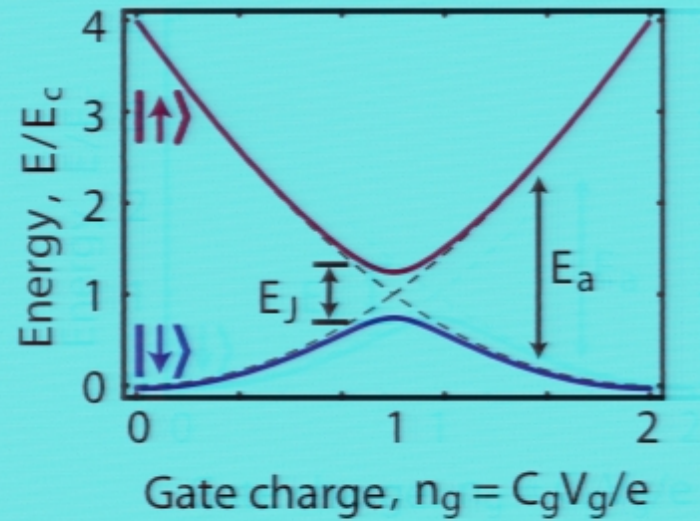
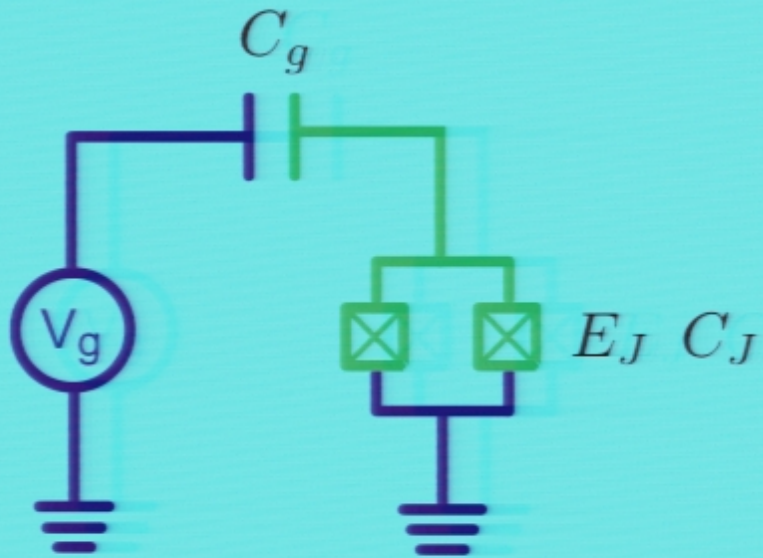
100 X more intense
than in 3D micro-
wave cavities

Circuit QED

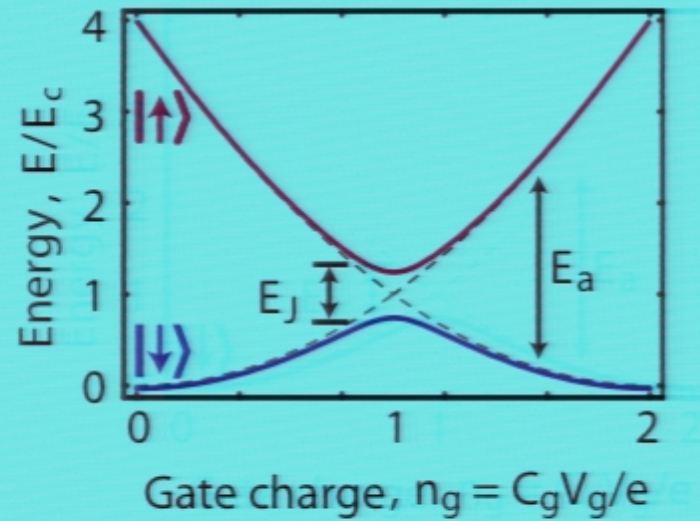
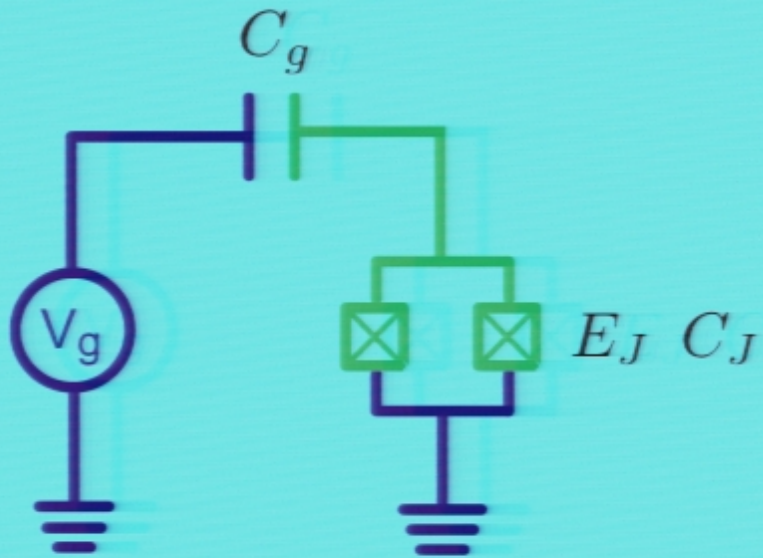
On-chip quantum optics



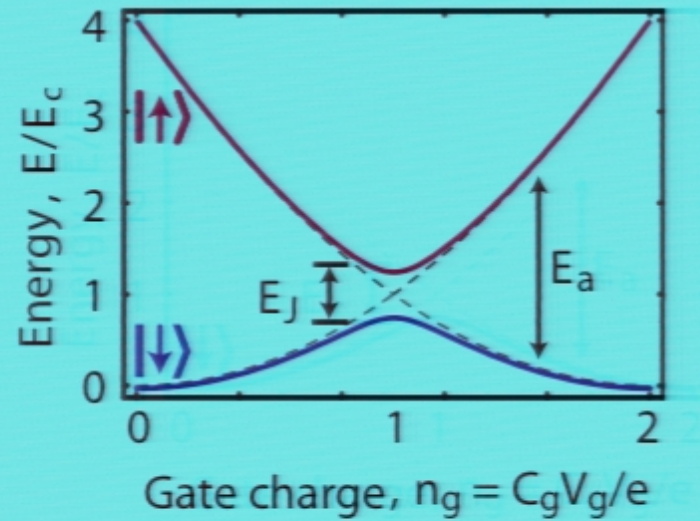
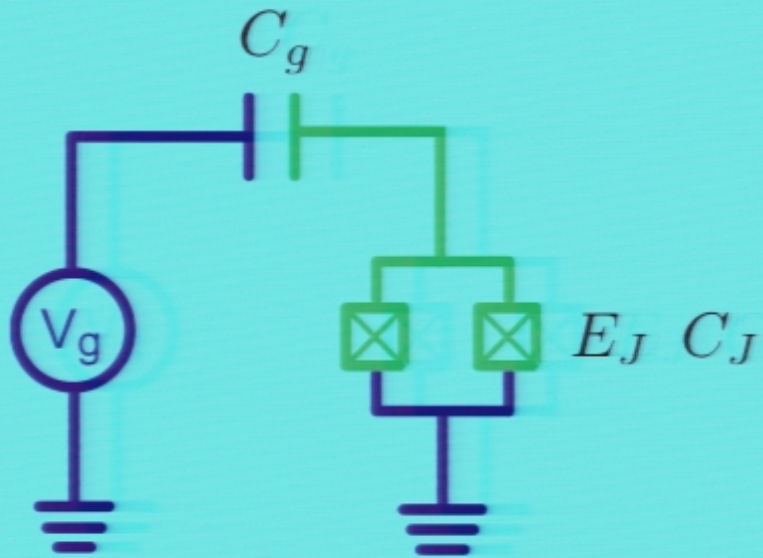
Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



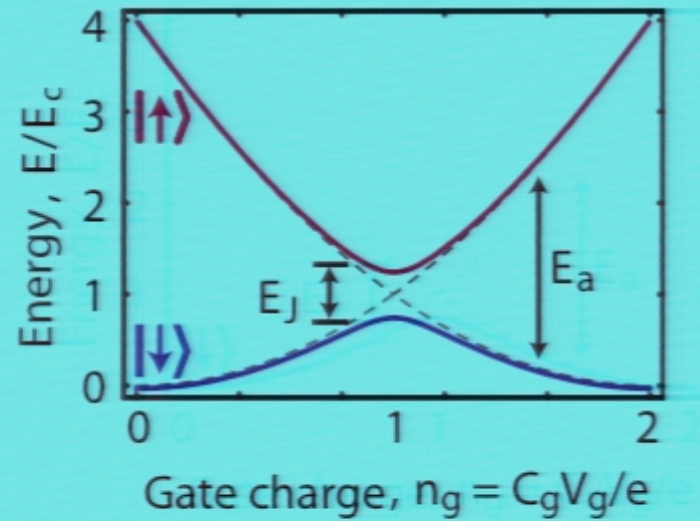
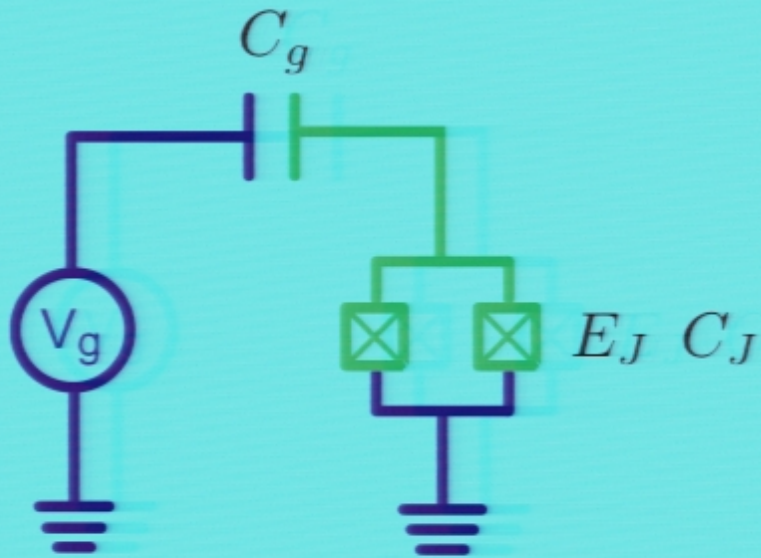
Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



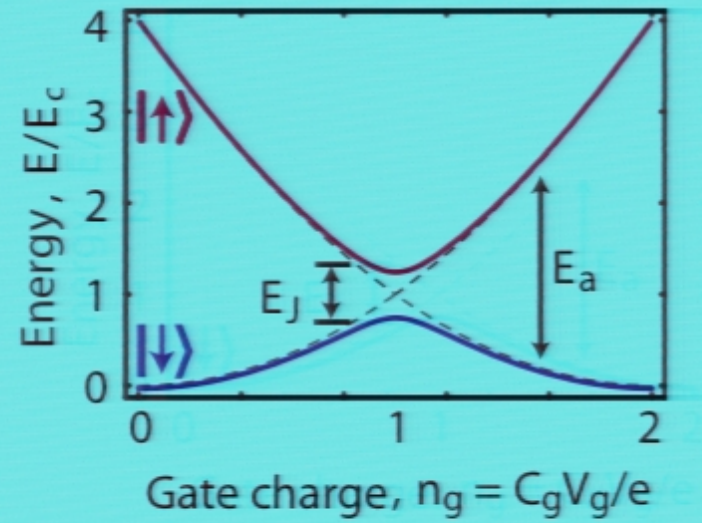
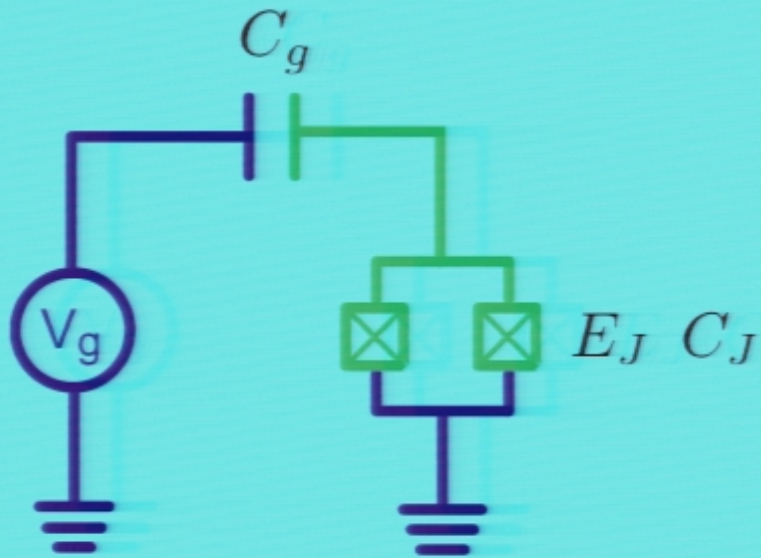
Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



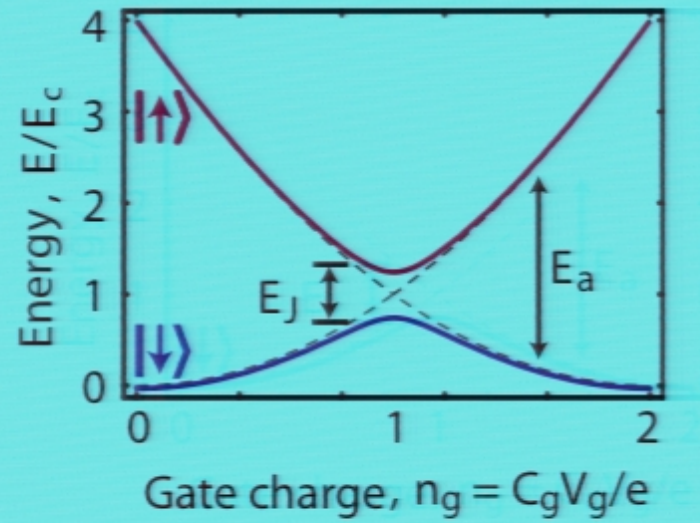
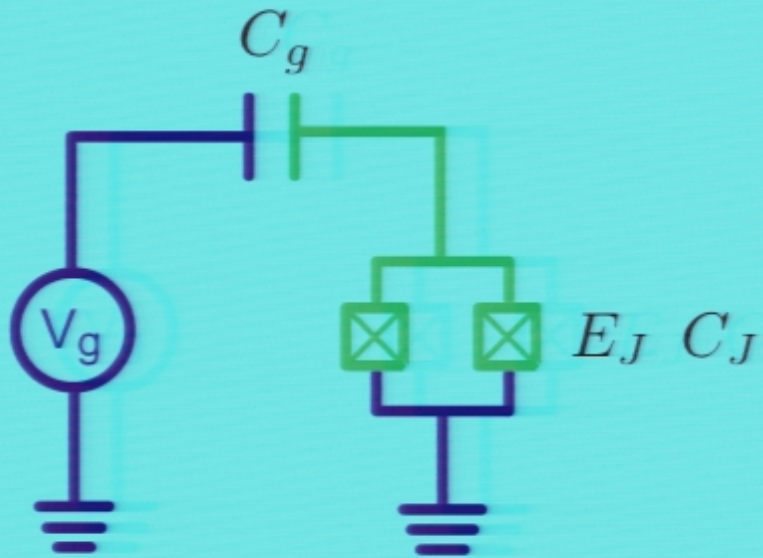
Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



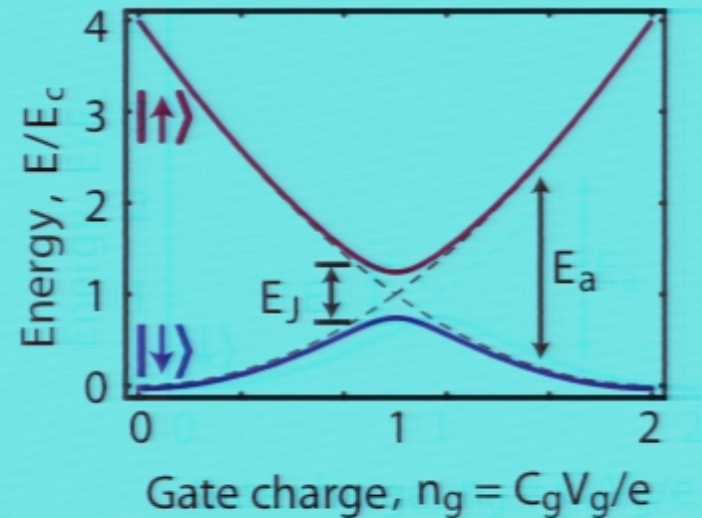
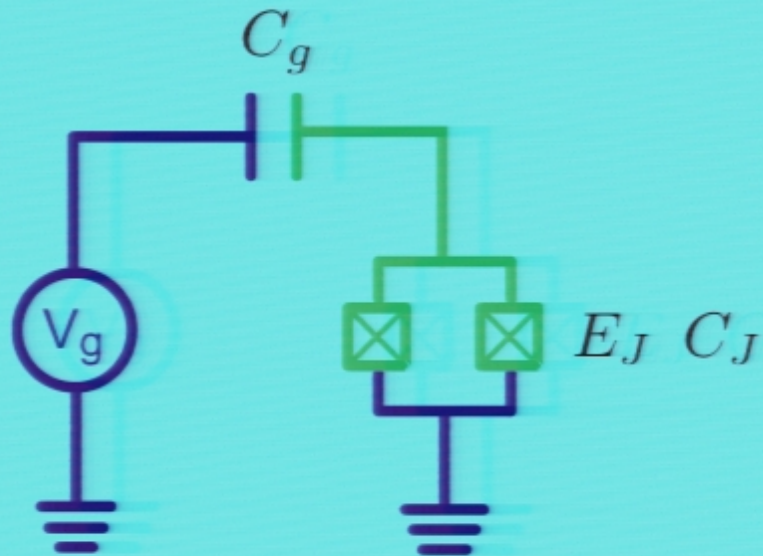
Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial two-level system:

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

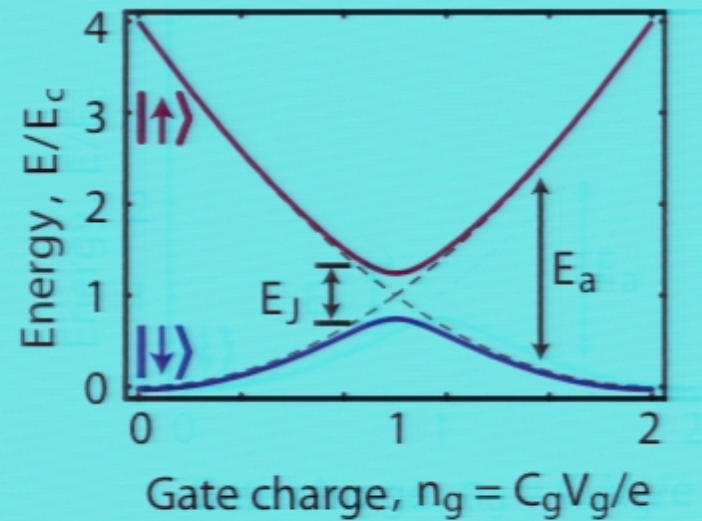
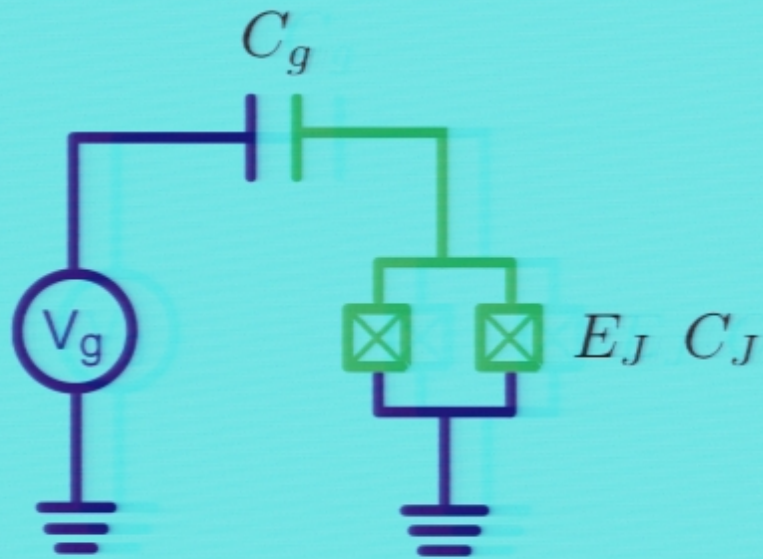
$$E_a = \sqrt{E_J^2 + E_{el}^2}$$

Effective fields:

$$E_J = E_{J,\max} \cos(\pi\Phi_x/\Phi_0)$$

$$E_{el} = 4E_c(1 - n_g)$$

Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial two-level system:

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

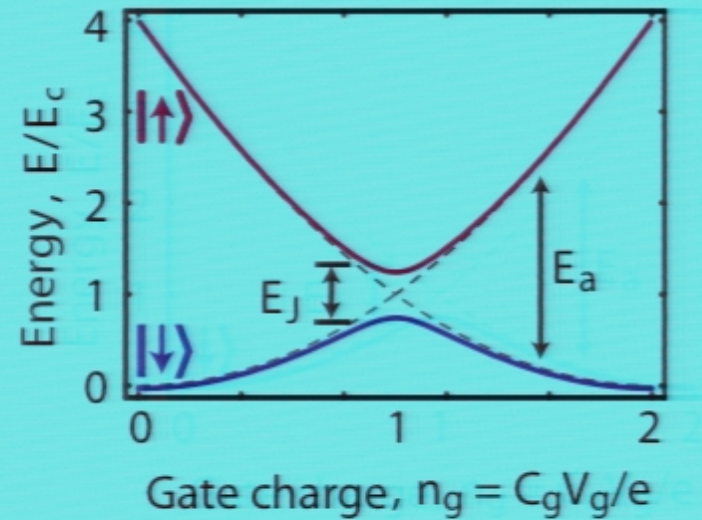
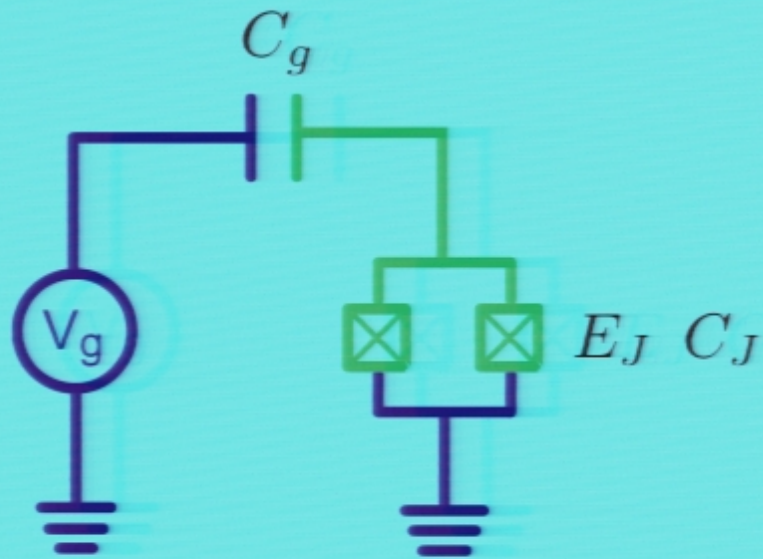
$$E_a = \sqrt{E_J^2 + E_{el}^2}$$

Effective fields:

$$E_J = E_{J,\max} \cos(\pi\Phi_x/\Phi_0)$$

$$E_{el} = 4E_c(1 - n_g)$$

Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial two-level system:

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

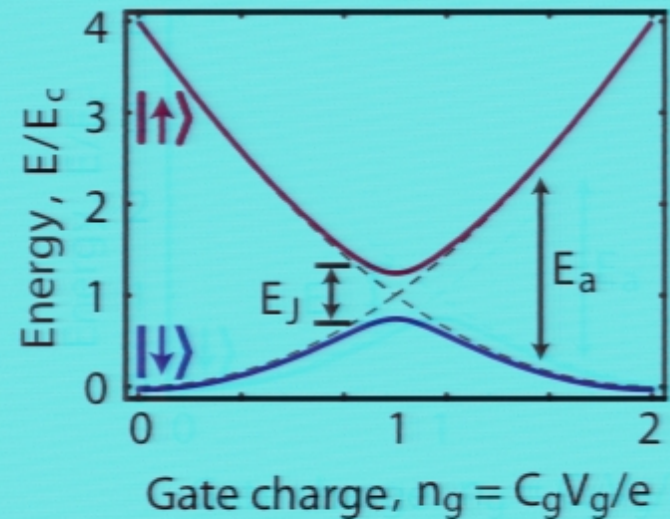
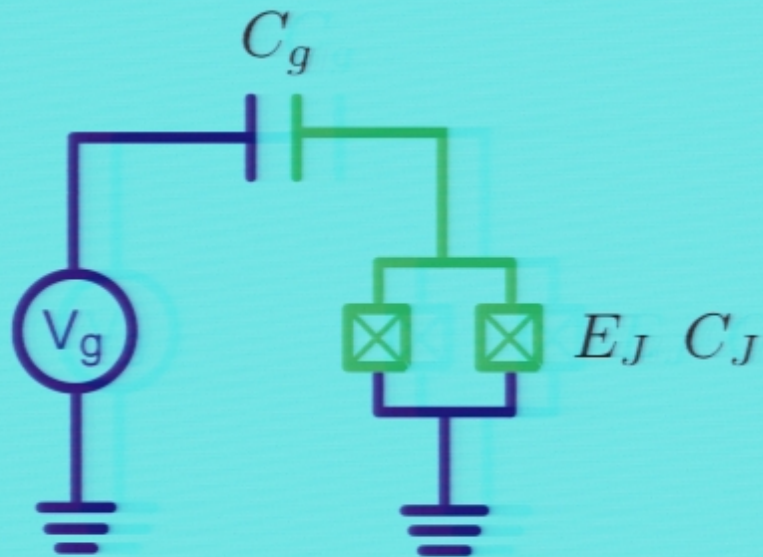
$$E_a = \sqrt{E_J^2 + E_{el}^2}$$

Effective fields:

$$E_J = E_{J,\max} \cos(\pi\Phi_x/\Phi_0)$$

$$E_{el} = 4E_c(1 - n_g)$$

Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial two-level system:

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

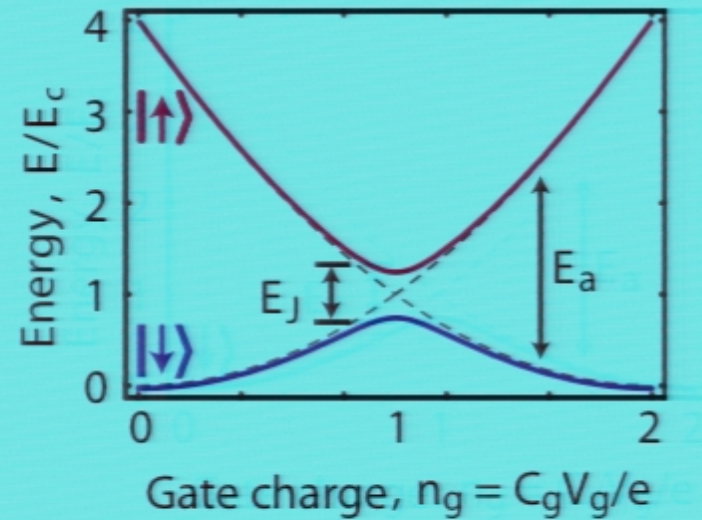
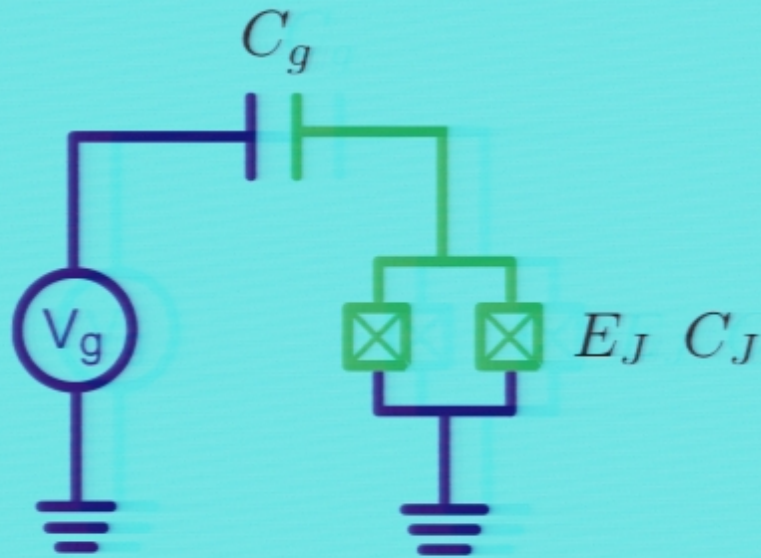
$$E_a = \sqrt{E_J^2 + E_{el}^2}$$

Effective fields:

$$E_J = E_{J,\max} \cos(\pi\Phi_x/\Phi_0)$$

$$E_{el} = 4E_c(1 - n_g)$$

Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial two-level system:

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

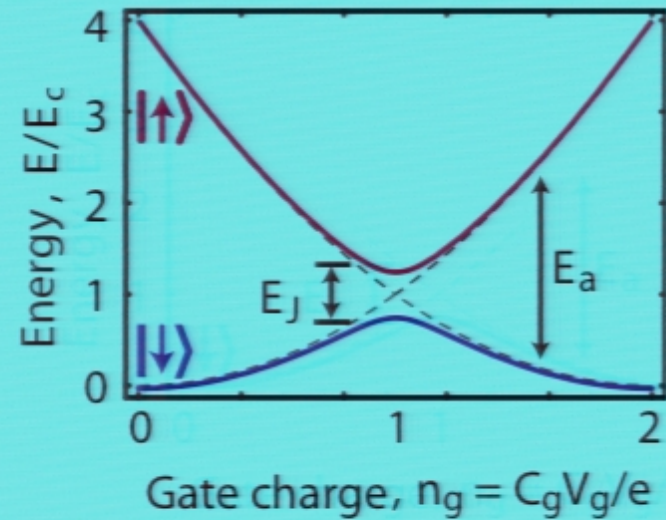
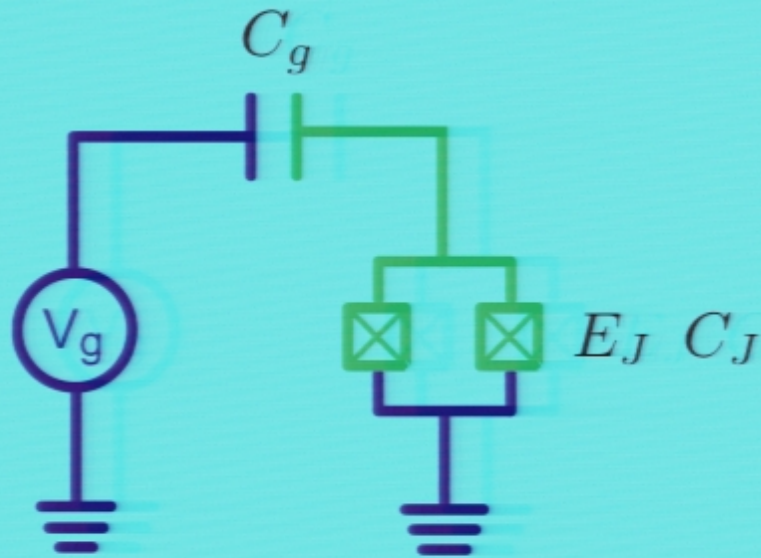
$$E_a = \sqrt{E_J^2 + E_{el}^2}$$

Effective fields:

$$E_J = E_{J,\max} \cos(\pi\Phi_x/\Phi_0)$$

$$E_{el} = 4E_c(1 - n_g)$$

Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial two-level system:

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

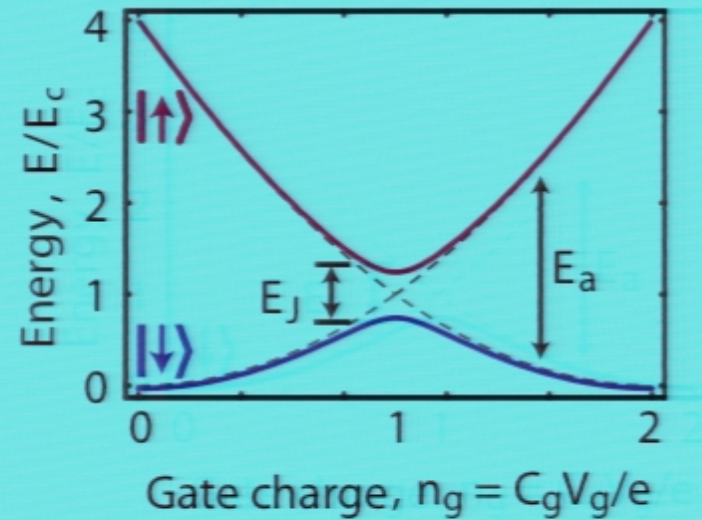
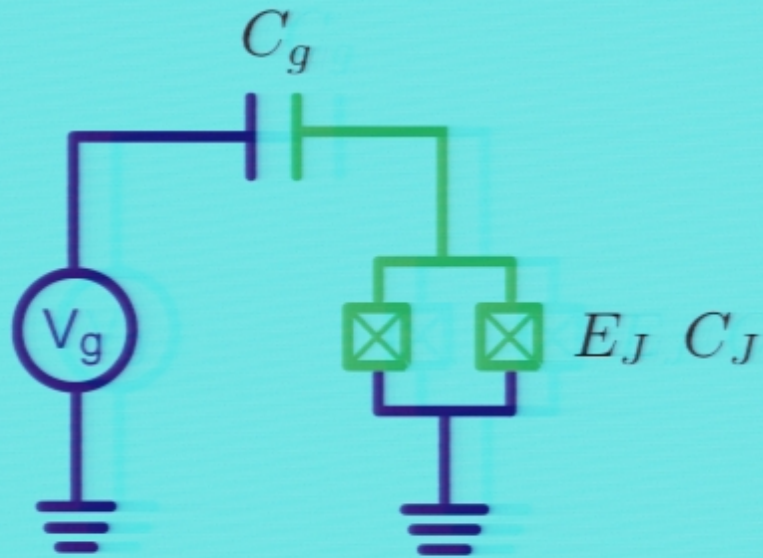
$$E_a = \sqrt{E_J^2 + E_{el}^2}$$

Effective fields:

$$E_J = E_{J,\max} \cos(\pi\Phi_x/\Phi_0)$$

$$E_{el} = 4E_c(1 - n_g)$$

Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial two-level system:

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

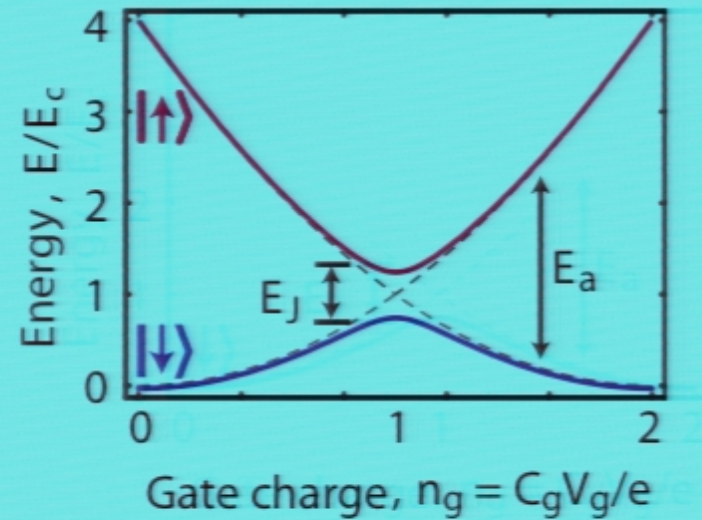
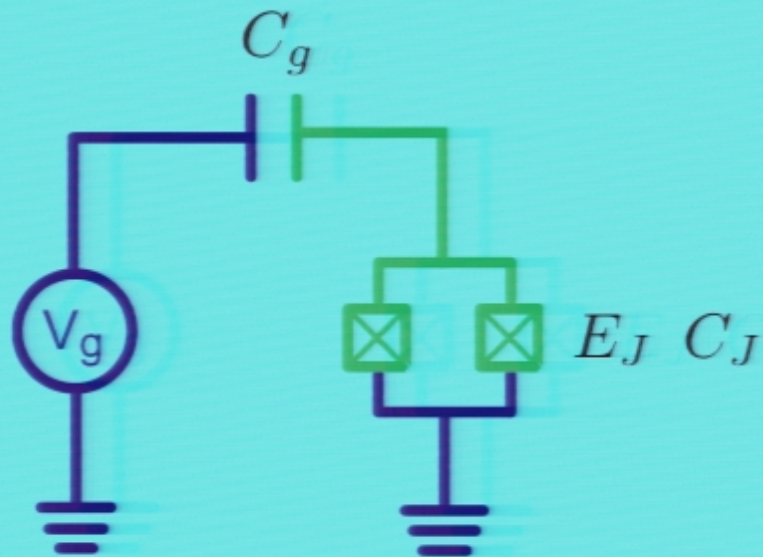
$$E_a = \sqrt{E_J^2 + E_{el}^2}$$

Effective fields:

$$E_J = E_{J,\max} \cos(\pi\Phi_x/\Phi_0)$$

$$E_{el} = 4E_c(1 - n_g)$$

Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial two-level system:

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

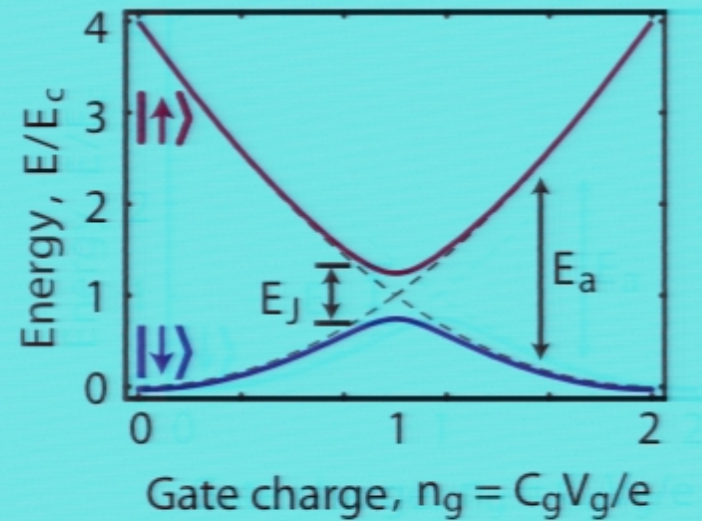
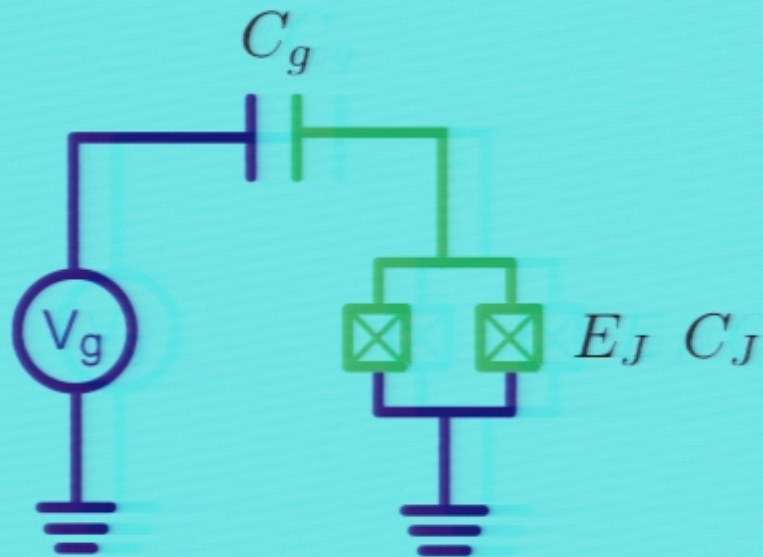
$$E_a = \sqrt{E_J^2 + E_{el}^2}$$

Effective fields:

$$E_J = E_{J,\max} \cos(\pi\Phi_x/\Phi_0)$$

$$E_{el} = 4E_c(1 - n_g)$$

Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial two-level system:

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

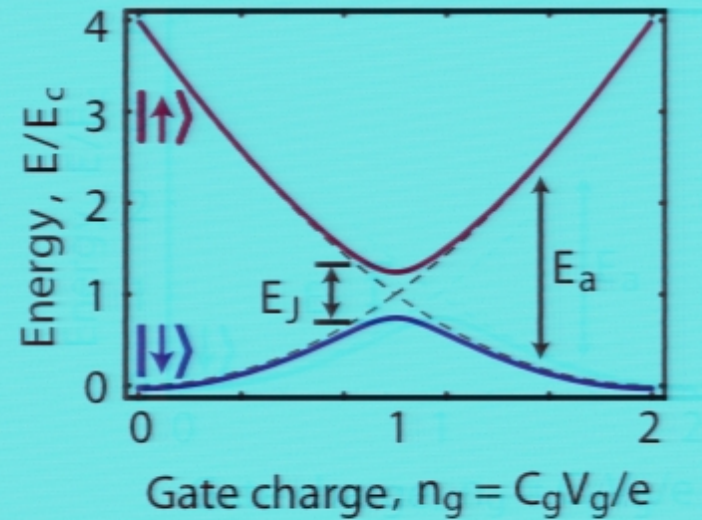
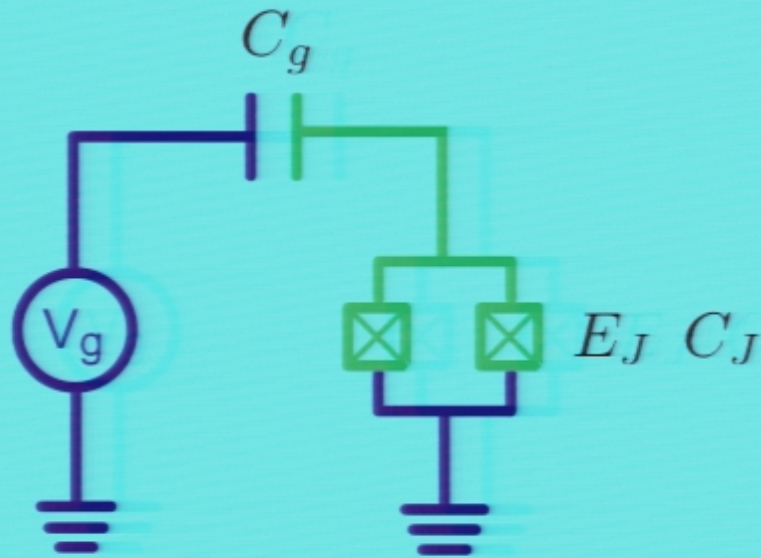
$$E_a = \sqrt{E_J^2 + E_{el}^2}$$

Effective fields:

$$E_J = E_{J,\max} \cos(\pi\Phi_x/\Phi_0)$$

$$E_{el} = 4E_c(1 - n_g)$$

Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial two-level system:

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

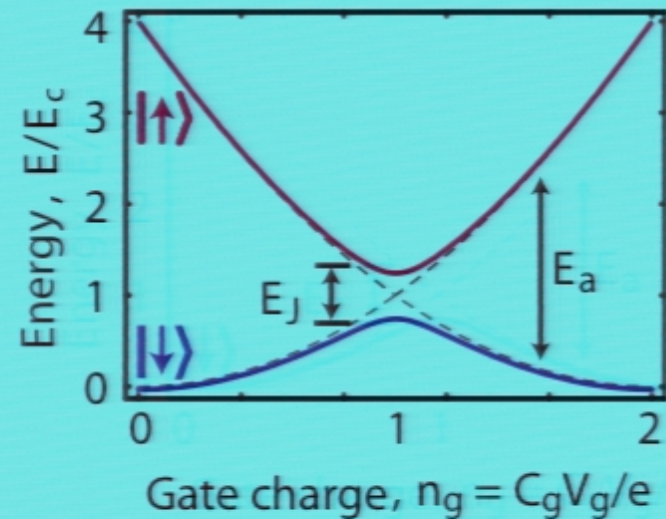
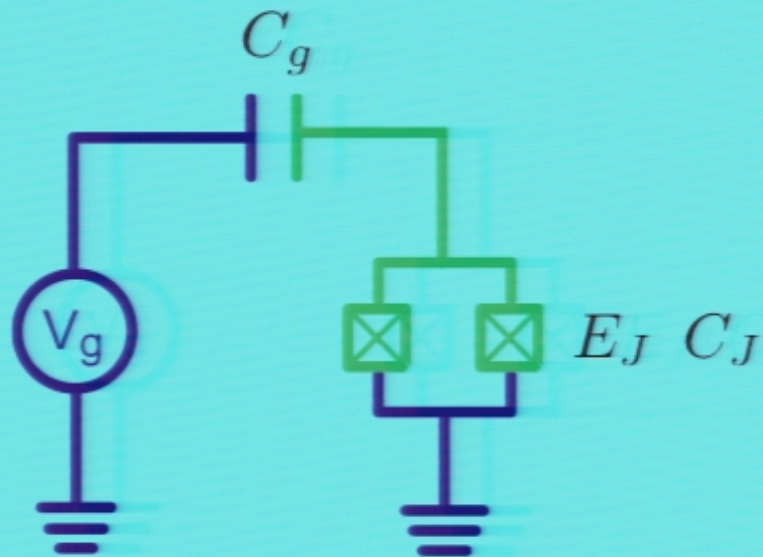
$$E_a = \sqrt{E_J^2 + E_{el}^2}$$

Effective fields:

$$E_J = E_{J,\max} \cos(\pi\Phi_x/\Phi_0)$$

$$E_{el} = 4E_c(1 - n_g)$$

Artificial atom: Cooper-pair box



Artificial two-level system:

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

$$E_a = \sqrt{E_J^2 + E_{el}^2}$$

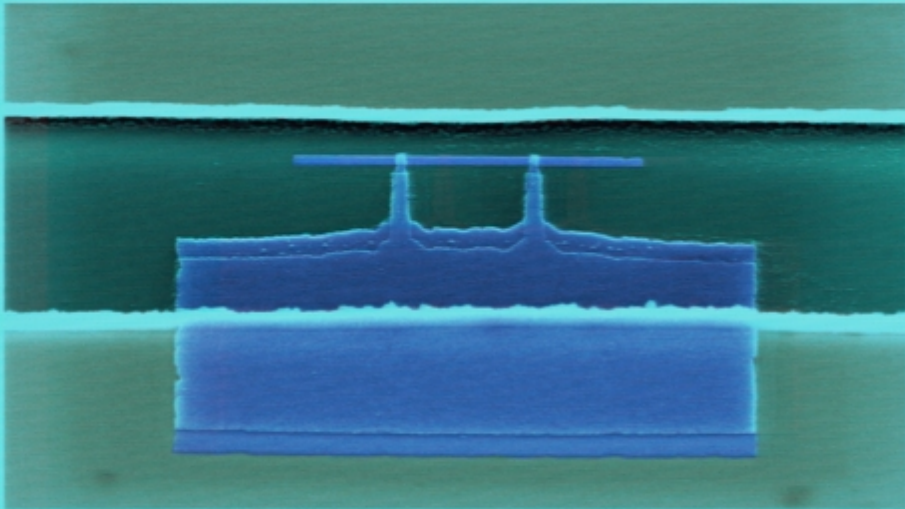
Effective fields:

$$E_J = E_{J,\max} \cos(\pi\Phi_x/\Phi_0)$$

$$E_{el} = 4E_c(1 - n_g)$$

Resonator-qubit coupling

Jaynes-Cummings interaction

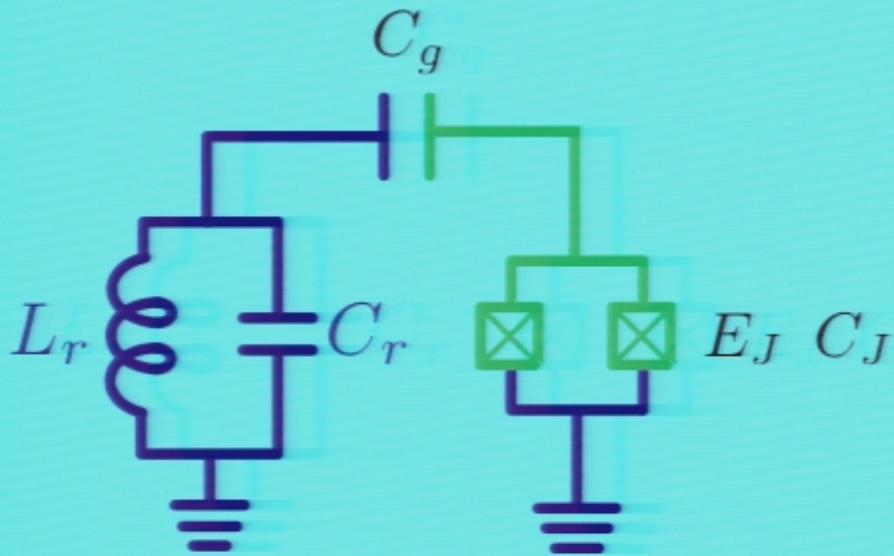


$$V_g = V_g^{\text{dc}} + V_{\text{LC}}$$

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

Resonator-qubit coupling

Jaynes-Cummings interaction

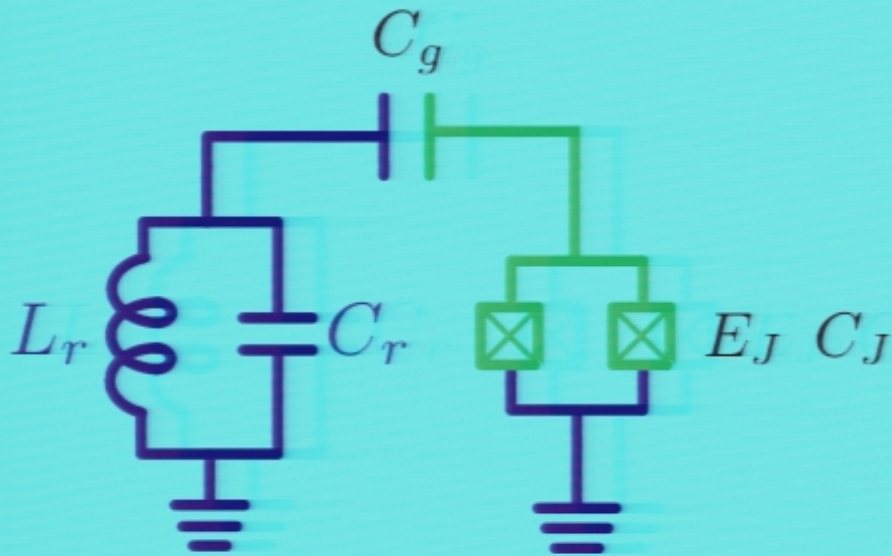


$$V_g = V_g^{\text{dc}} + V_{\text{LC}}$$

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{el}}{2}\sigma_x$$

Resonator-qubit coupling

Jaynes-Cummings interaction



$$V_g = V_g^{\text{dc}} + V_{\text{LC}}$$

$$H_Q = -\frac{E_J}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{E_{\text{el}}}{2}\sigma_x$$

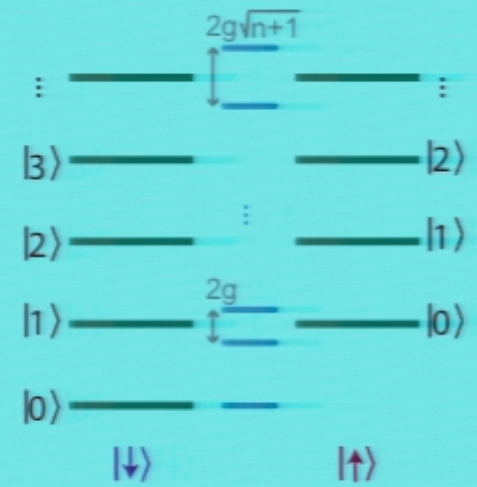
$$H = \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \hbar\frac{\omega_a}{2}\sigma_z + \hbar g(a^\dagger\sigma_- + a\sigma_+)$$

$$\frac{g}{2\pi} = \frac{e C_g}{h C_\Sigma} V_{\text{RMS}}^0 \sim 1 - 100 \text{ MHz}$$

$$t_{\text{transit}} = \infty$$

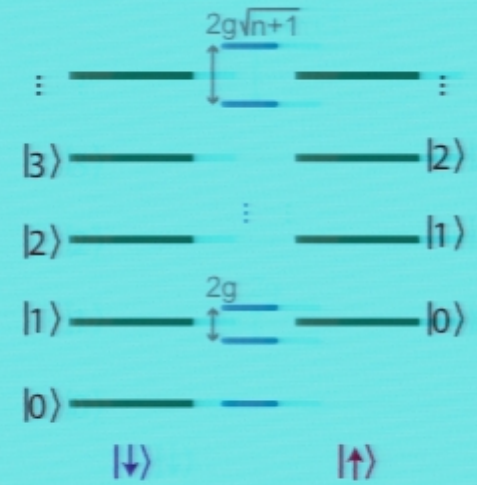
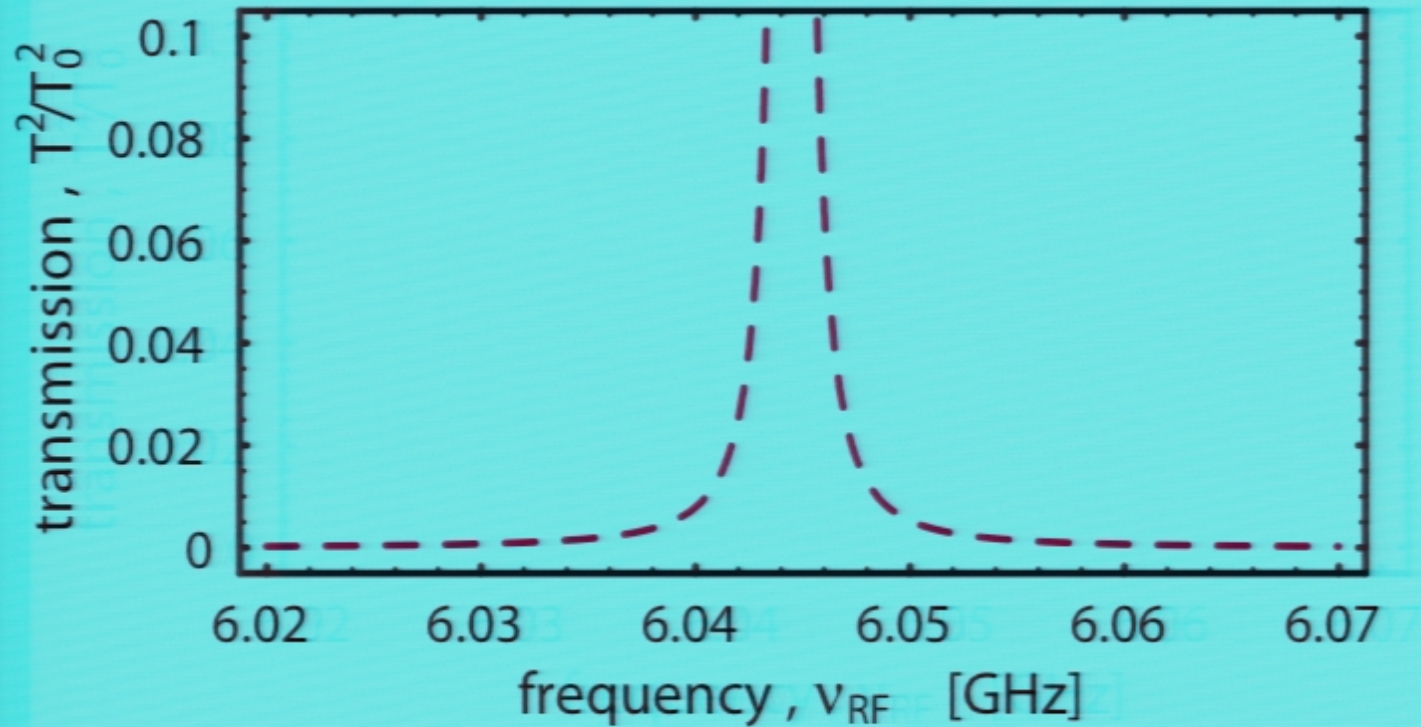
Vacuum Rabi splitting

First observation in superconducting circuits



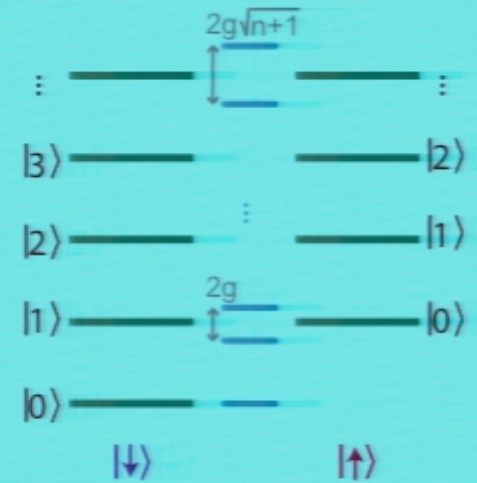
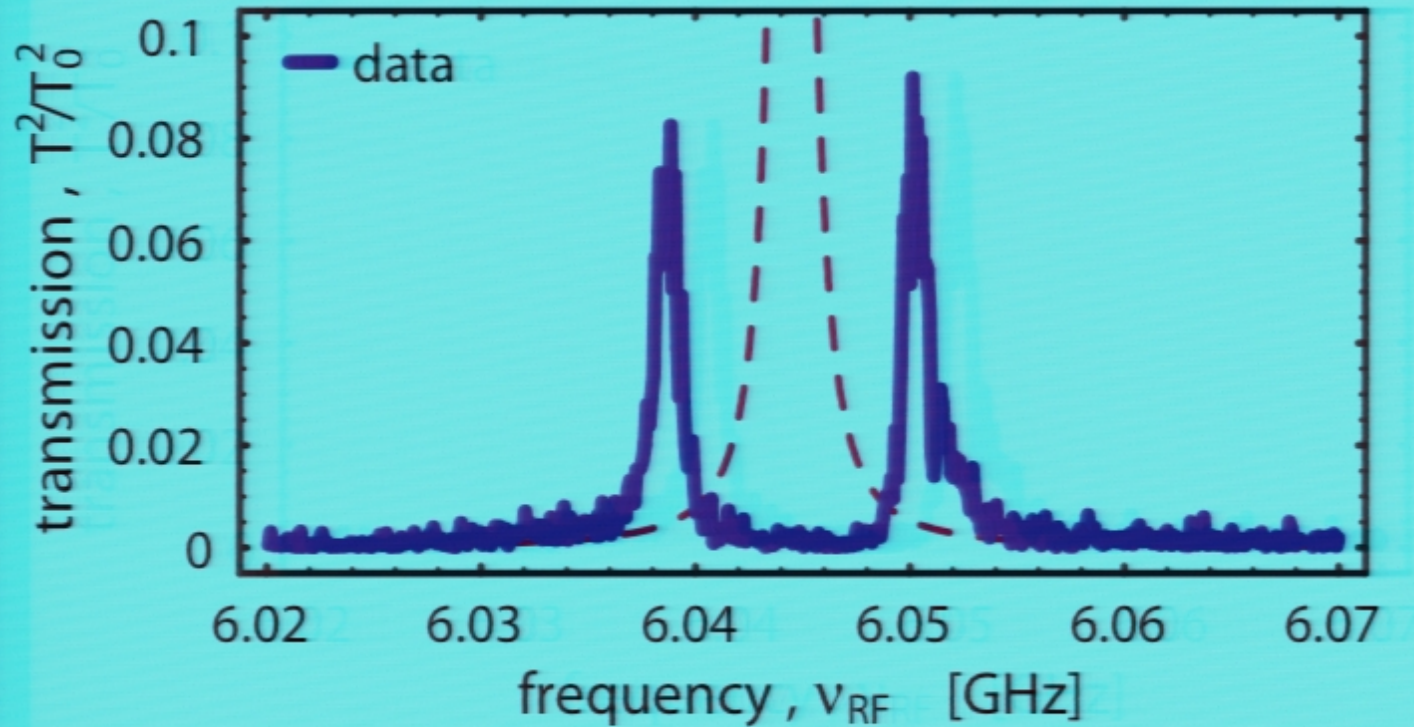
Vacuum Rabi splitting

First observation in superconducting circuits



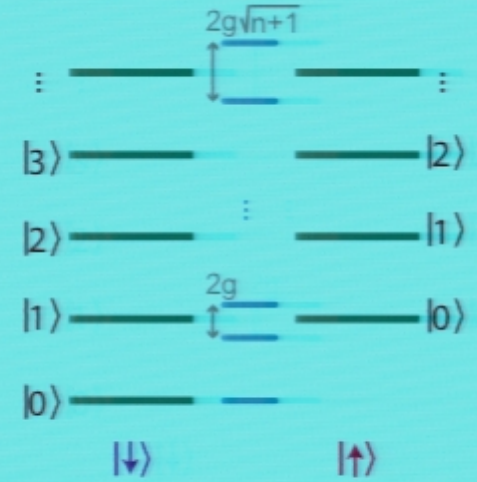
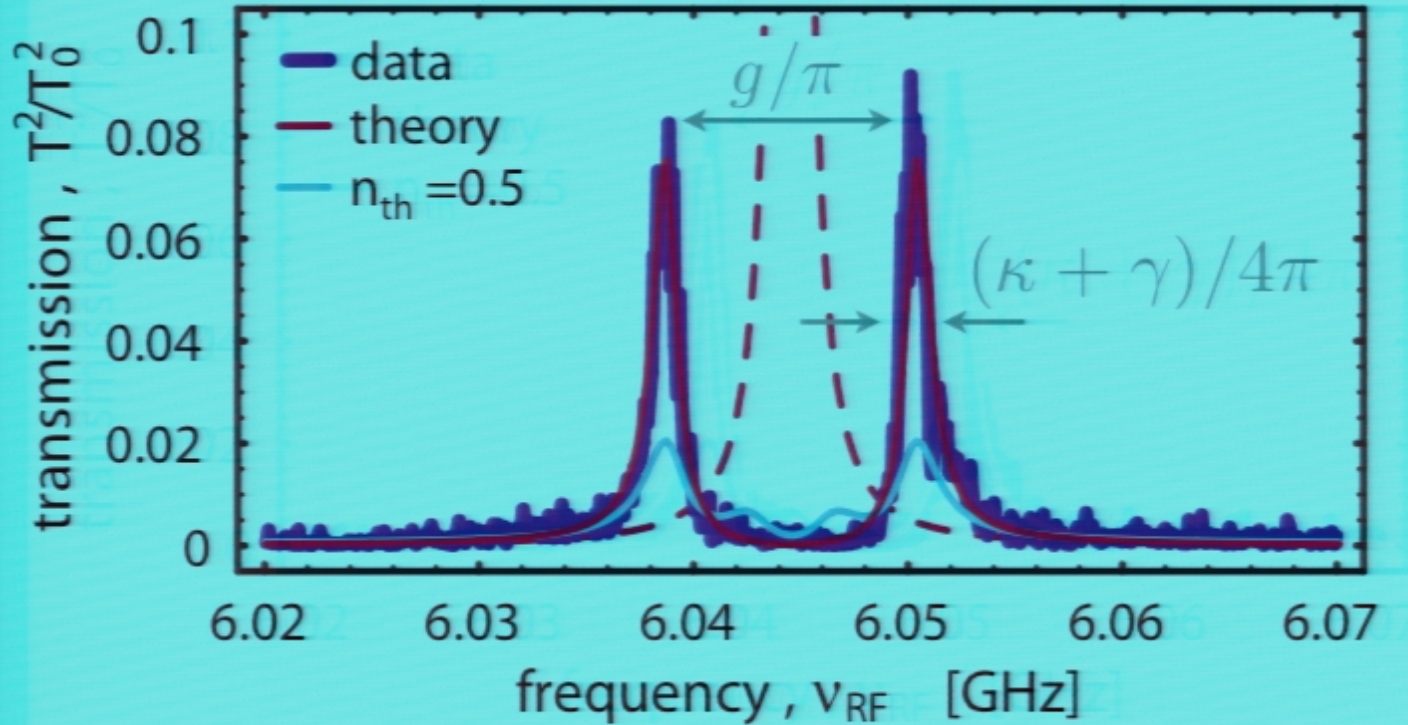
Vacuum Rabi splitting

First observation in superconducting circuits



Vacuum Rabi splitting

First observation in superconducting circuits

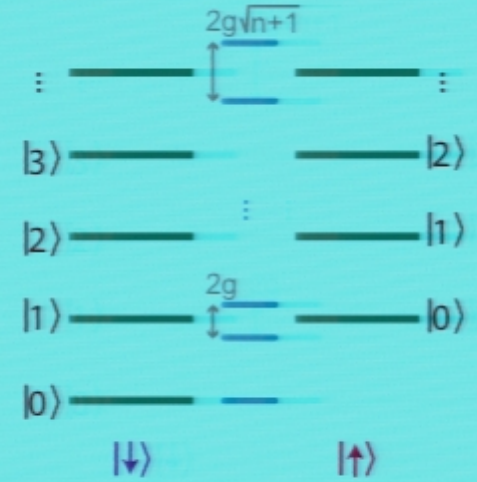
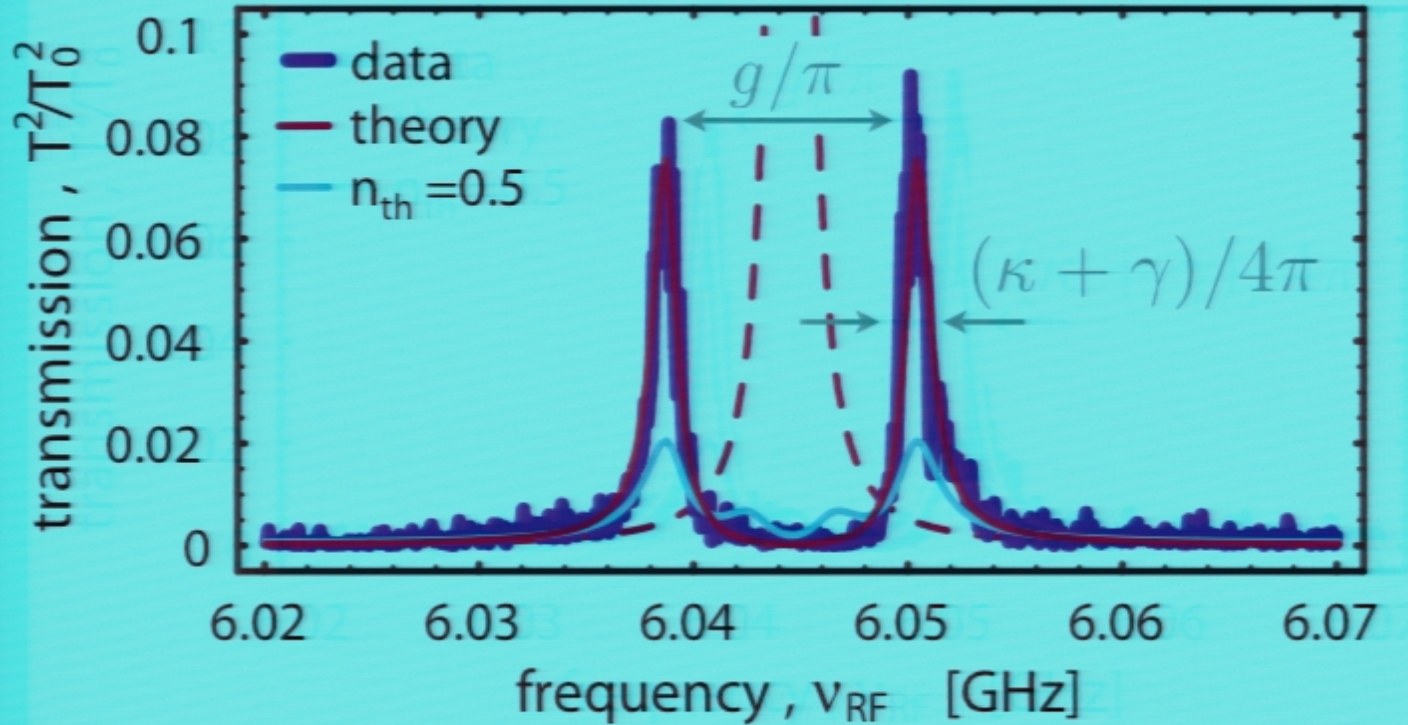


$g/2\pi = 5.8 \text{ MHz}$
 $\kappa/2\pi = 0.7 \text{ MHz}$
 $\gamma/2\pi = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$

➔ Strong coupling CQED

Vacuum Rabi splitting

First observation in superconducting circuits

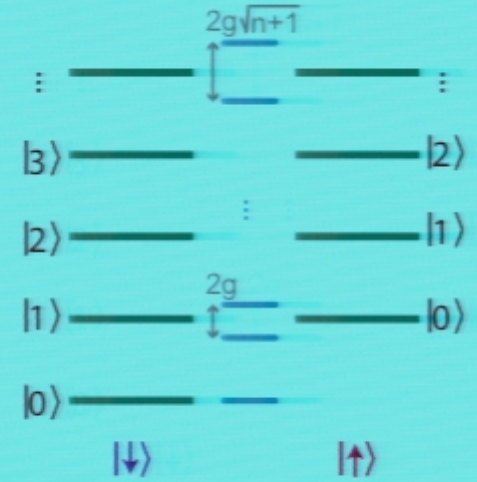
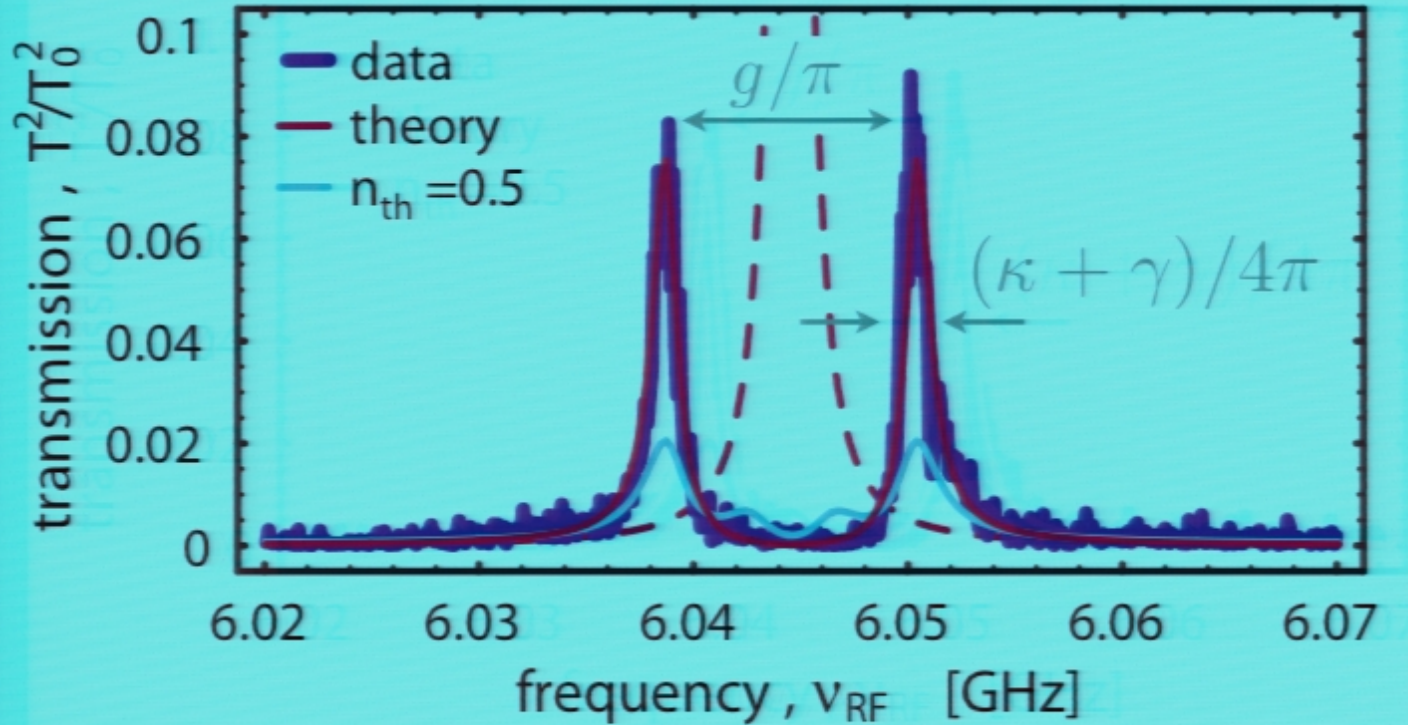


$g/2\pi = 5.8$ MHz
 $\kappa/2\pi = 0.7$ MHz
 $\gamma/2\pi = 1.0$ MHz

➔ Strong coupling CQED

Vacuum Rabi splitting

First observation in superconducting circuits



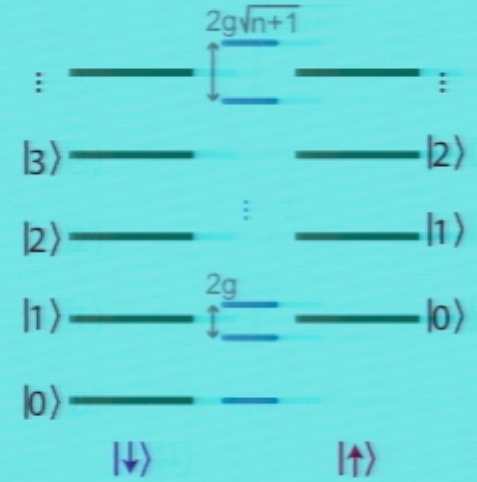
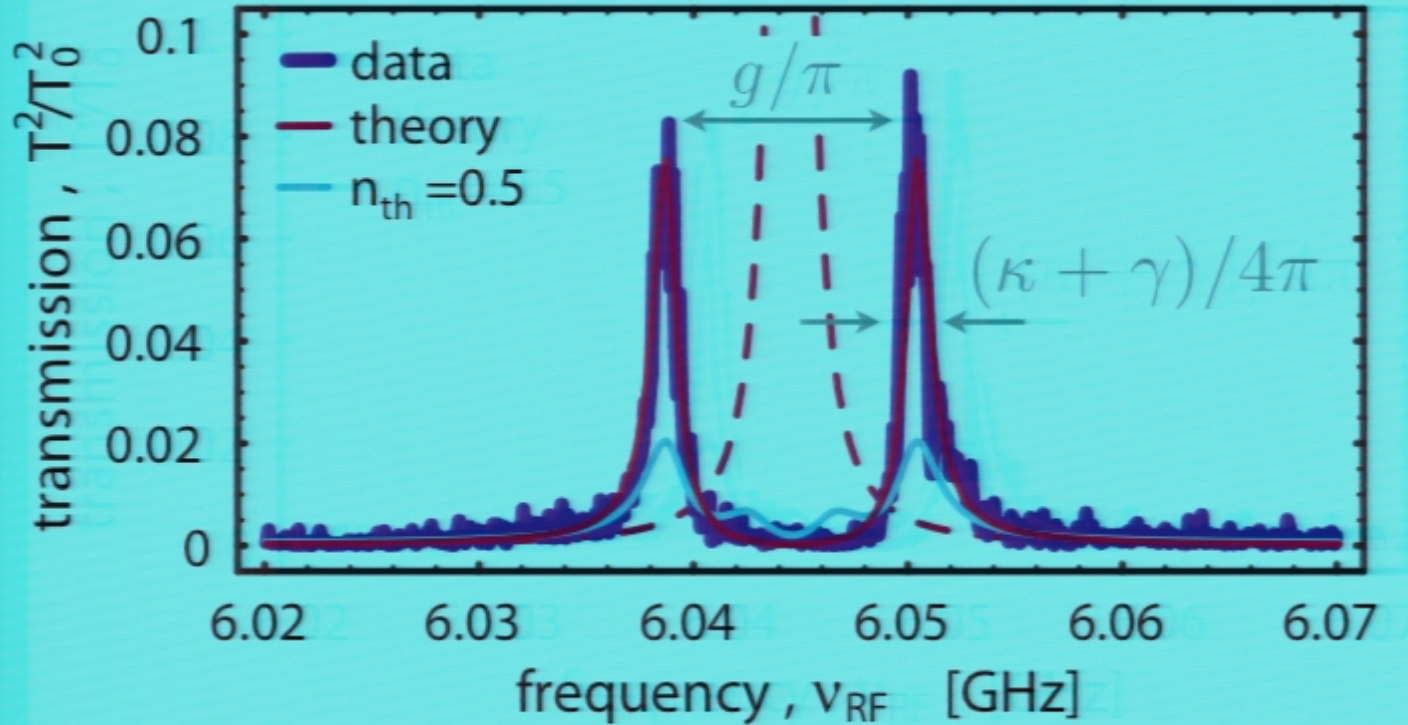
$g/2\pi = 5.8$ MHz
 $\kappa/2\pi = 0.7$ MHz
 $\gamma/2\pi = 1.0$ MHz



Strong coupling CQED

Vacuum Rabi splitting

First observation in superconducting circuits

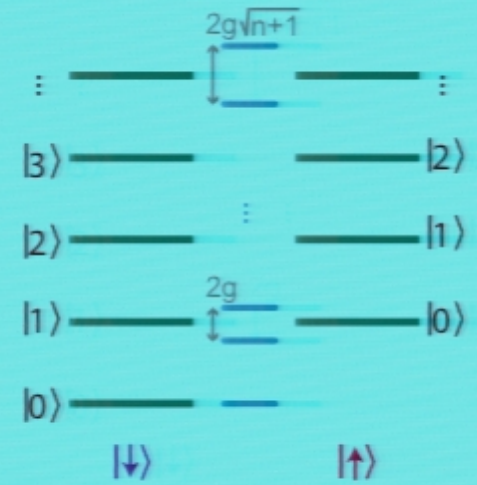
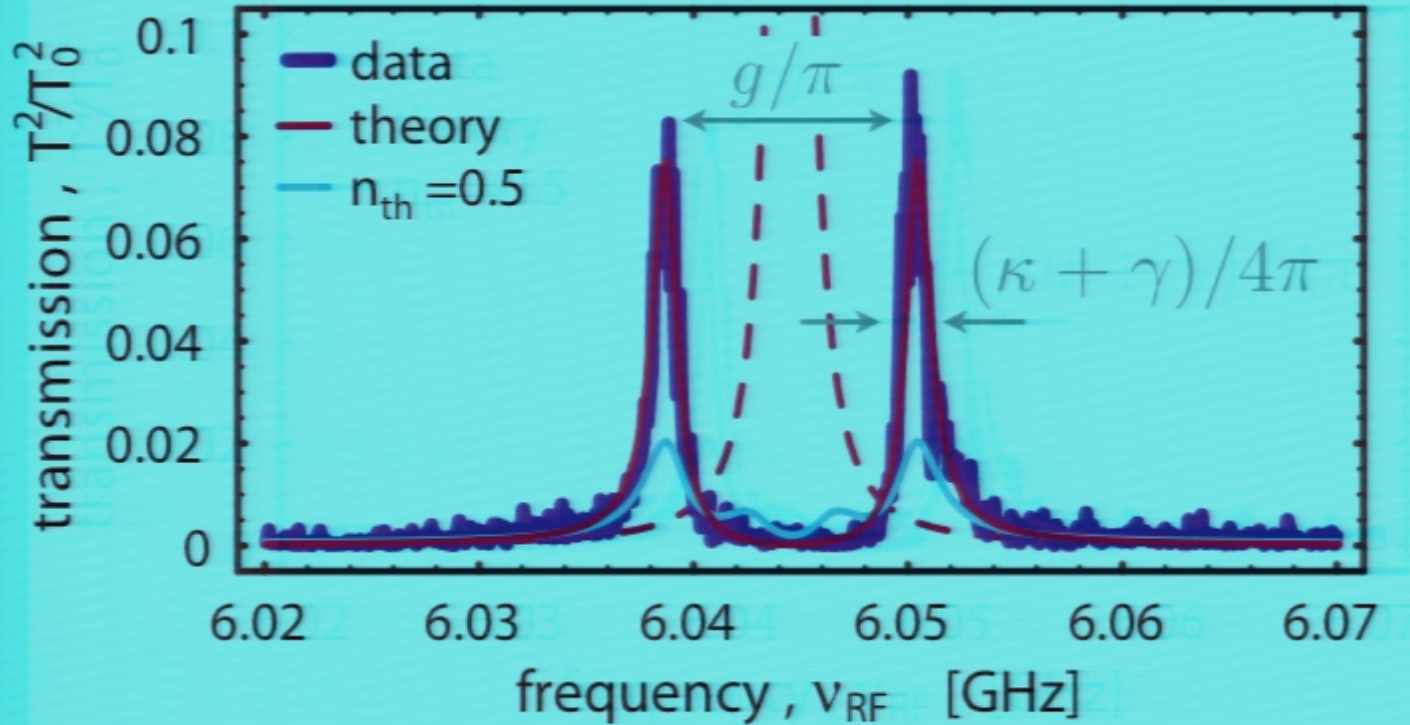


$g/2\pi = 5.8$ MHz
 $\kappa/2\pi = 0.7$ MHz
 $\gamma/2\pi = 1.0$ MHz

➔ Strong coupling CQED

Vacuum Rabi splitting

First observation in superconducting circuits



$$g/2\pi = 5.8 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\kappa/2\pi = 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

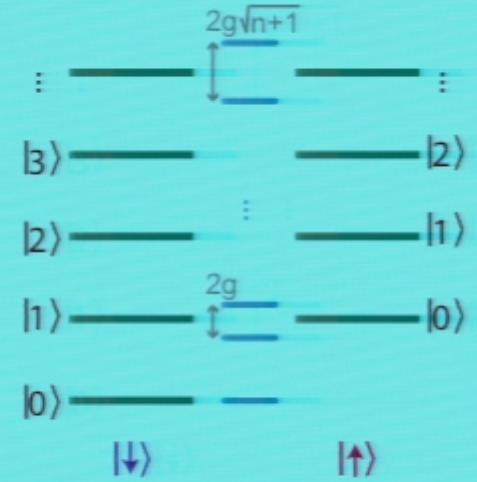
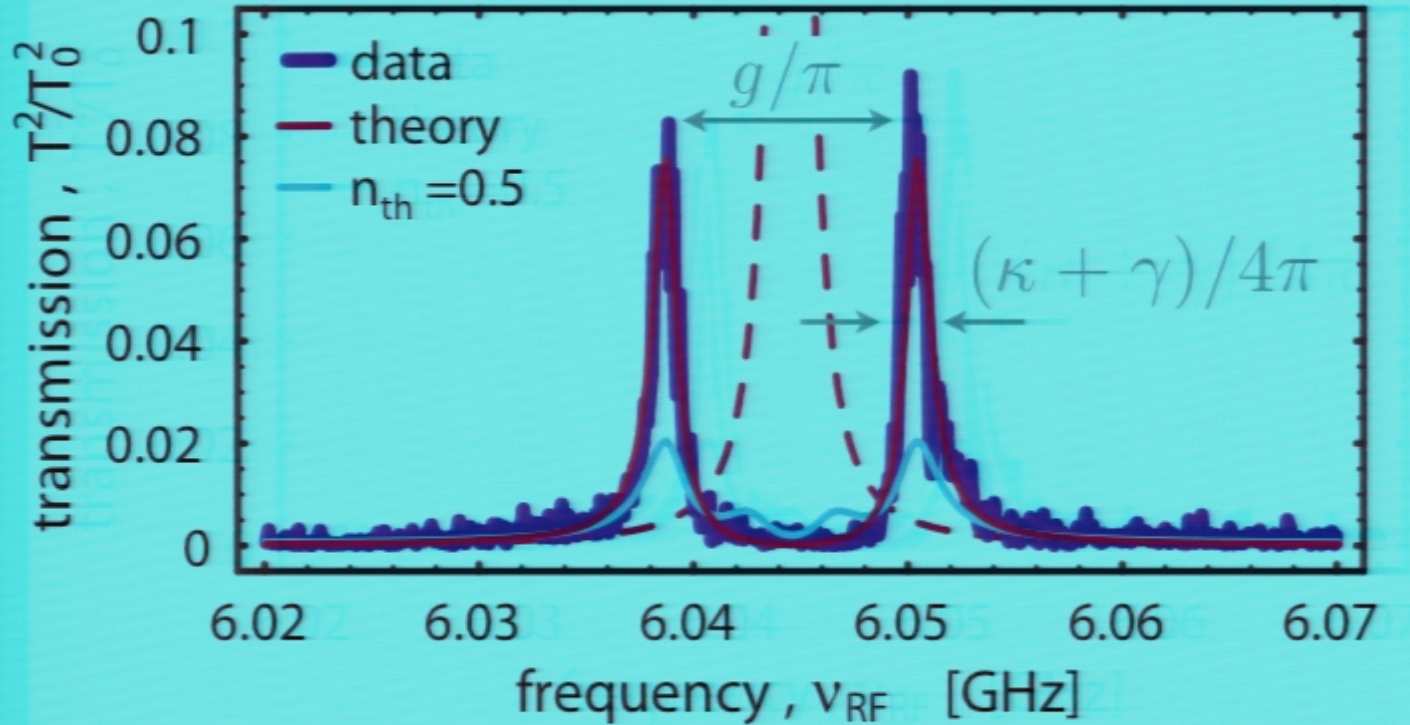
$$\gamma/2\pi = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$$



Strong coupling CQED

Vacuum Rabi splitting

First observation in superconducting circuits



$g/2\pi = 5.8$ MHz
 $\kappa/2\pi = 0.7$ MHz
 $\gamma/2\pi = 1.0$ MHz

➡ Strong coupling CQED

Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

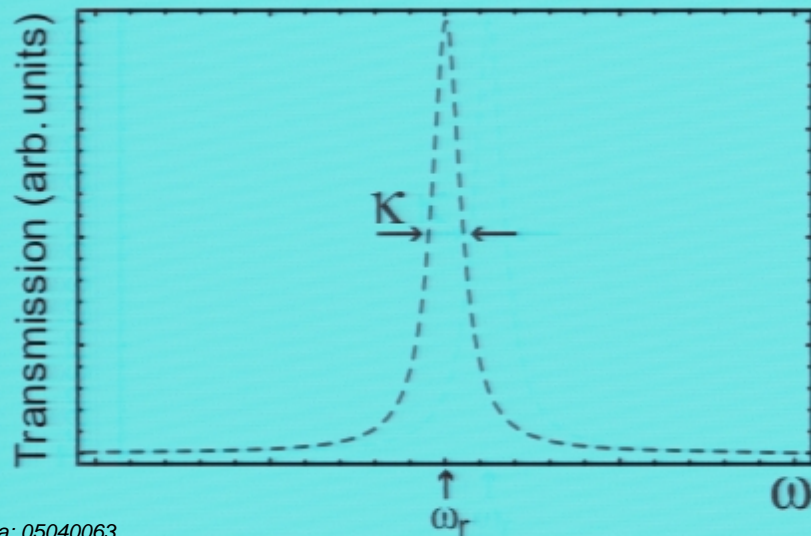
$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑ cavity freq. pull ↑ Lamb shift



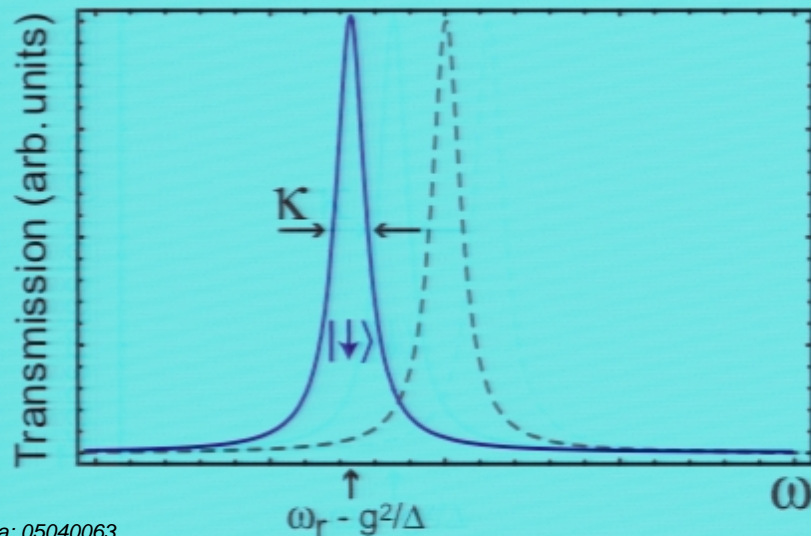
Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑↑
↑↑

cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

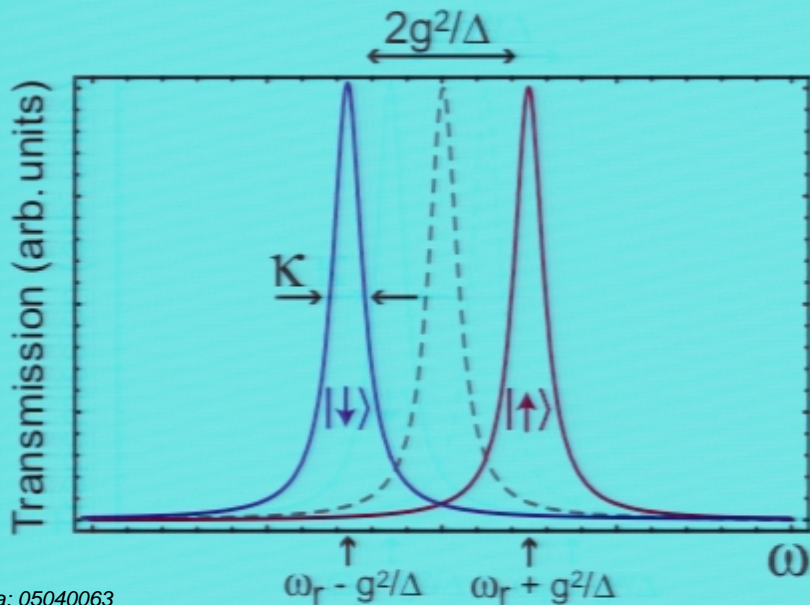


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

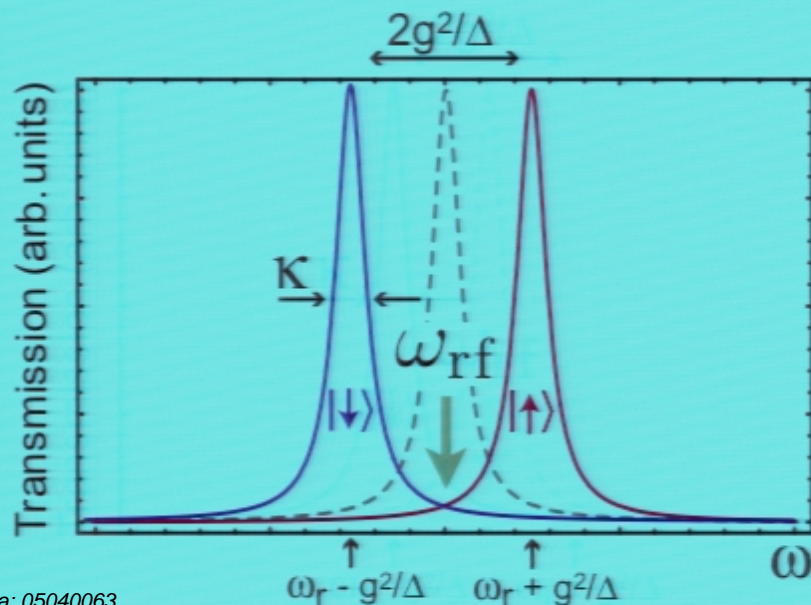


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑ cavity freq. pull ↑ Lamb shift

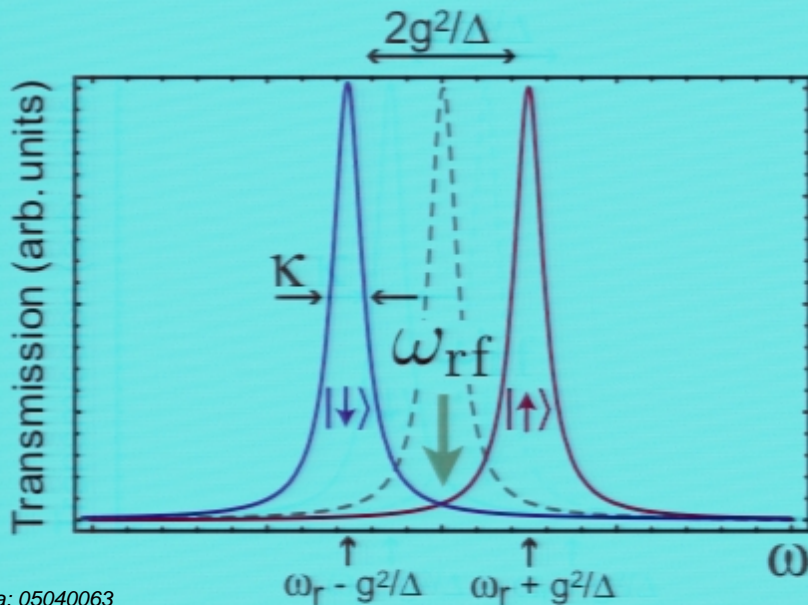


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑ cavity freq. pull ↑ Lamb shift



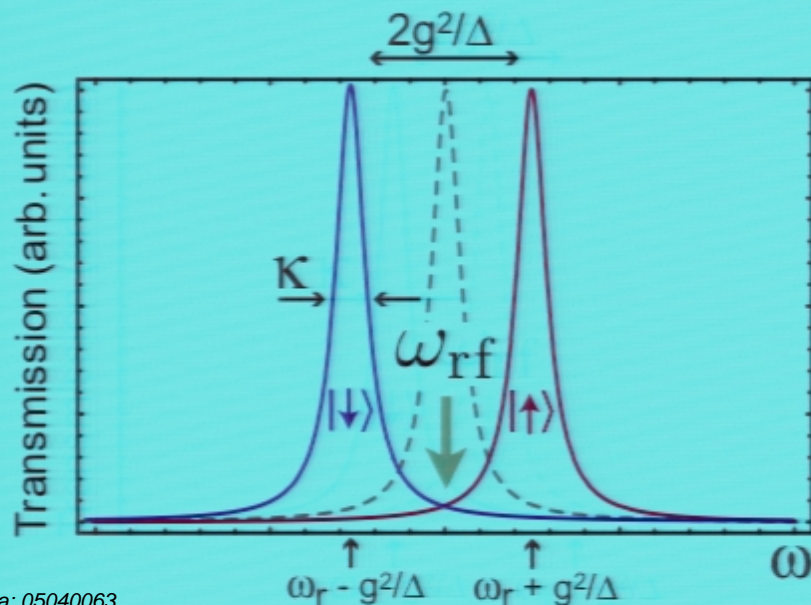
Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑↑
↑↑

cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

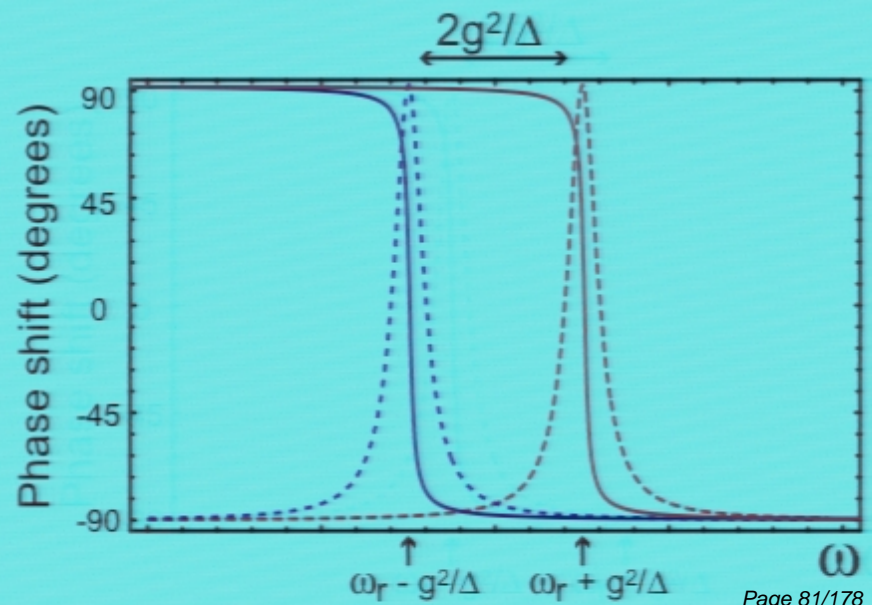
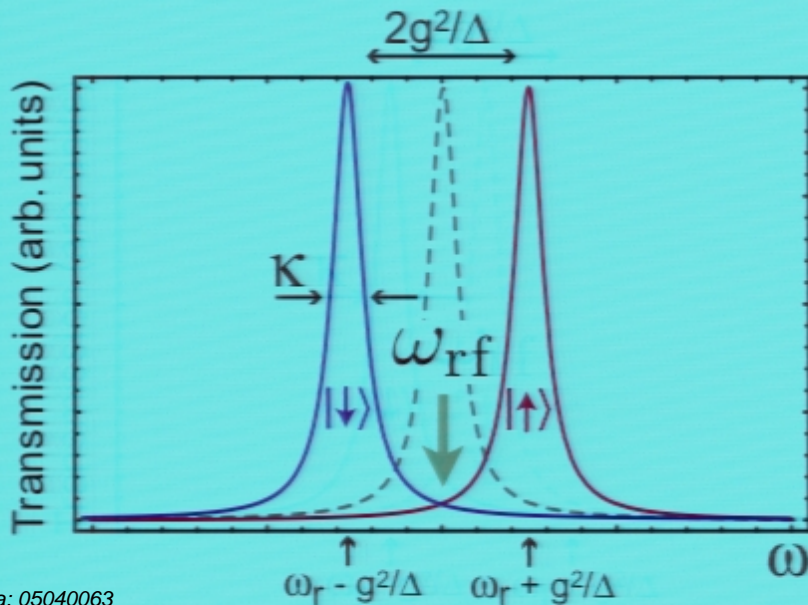


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

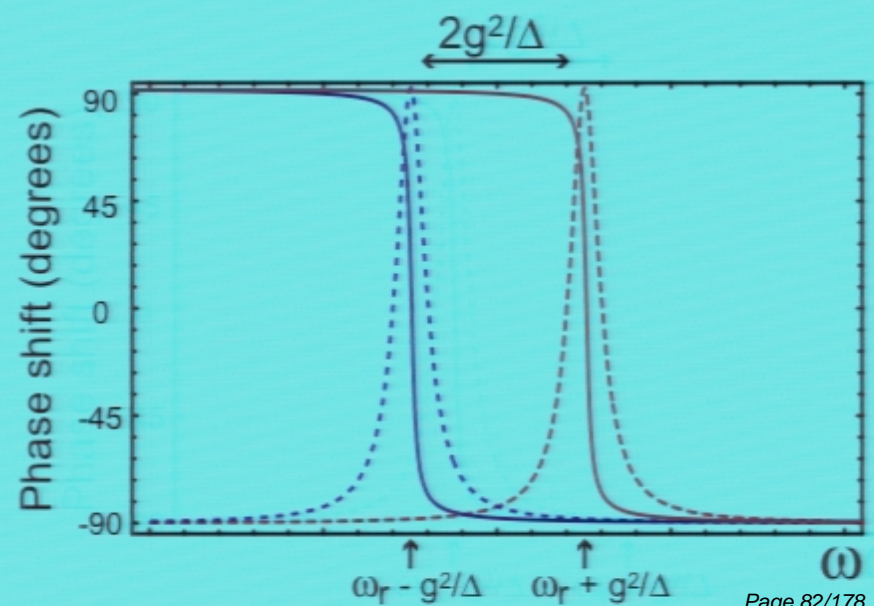
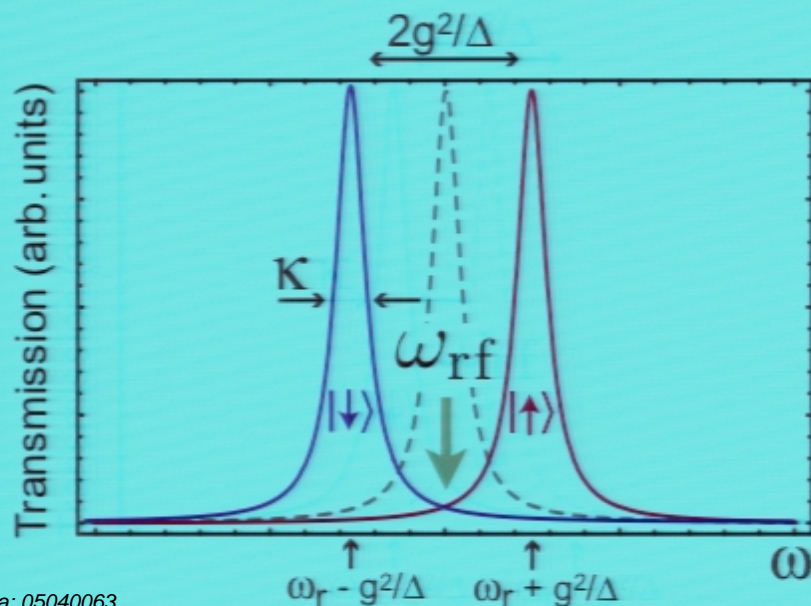


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

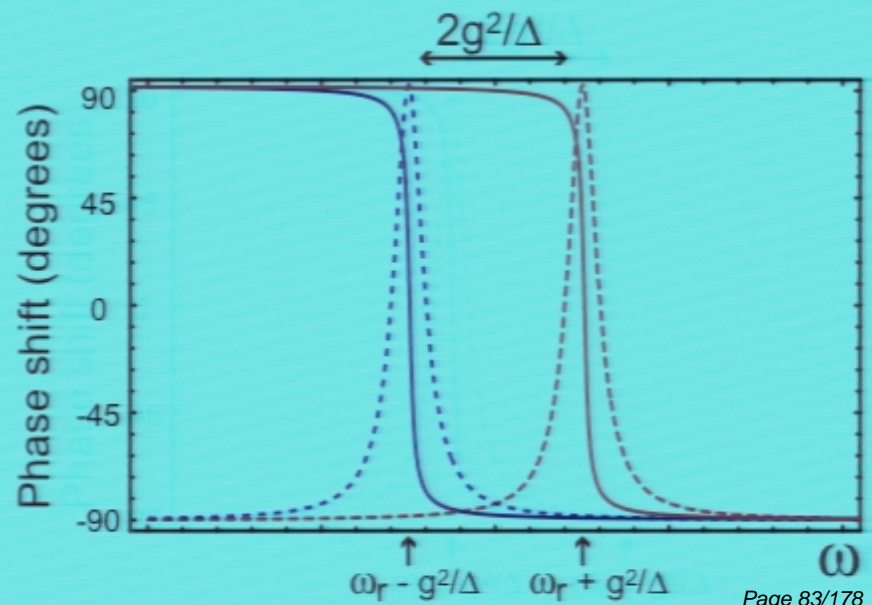
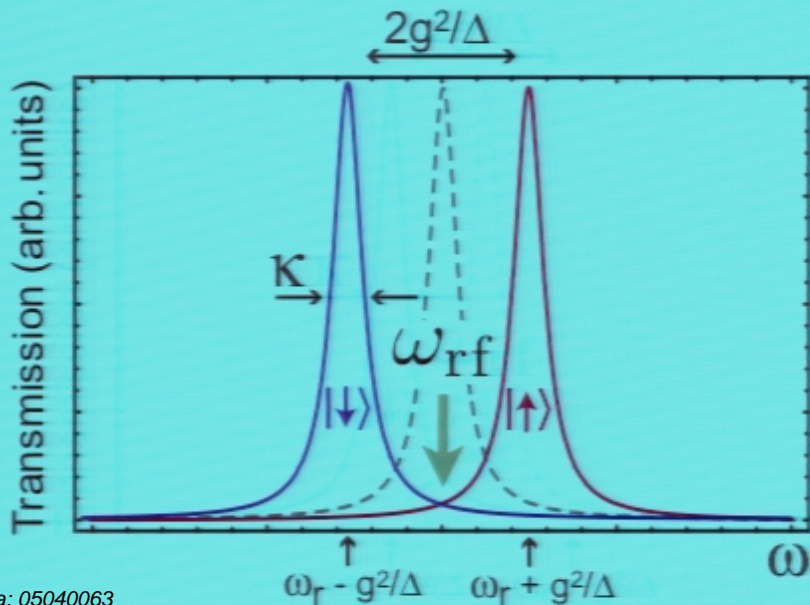


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑ cavity freq. pull ↑ Lamb shift

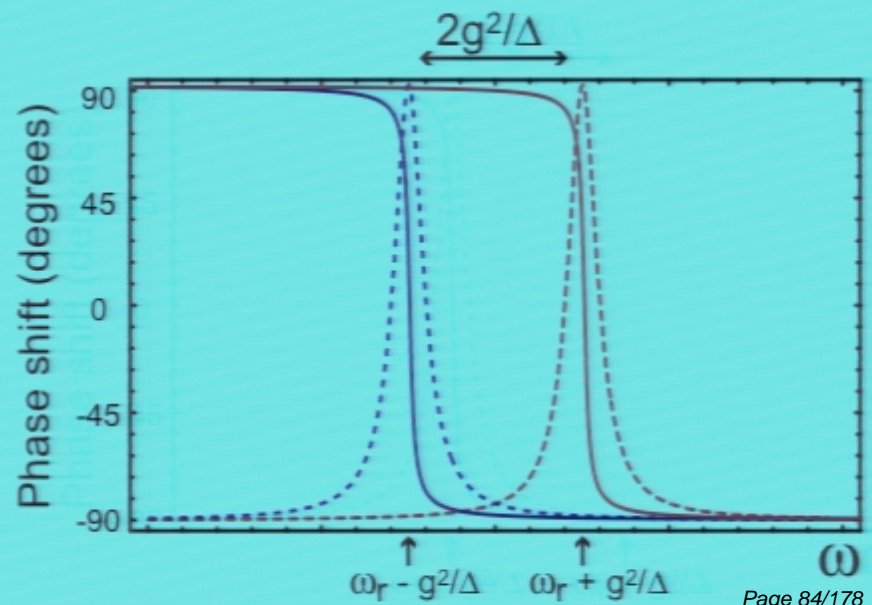
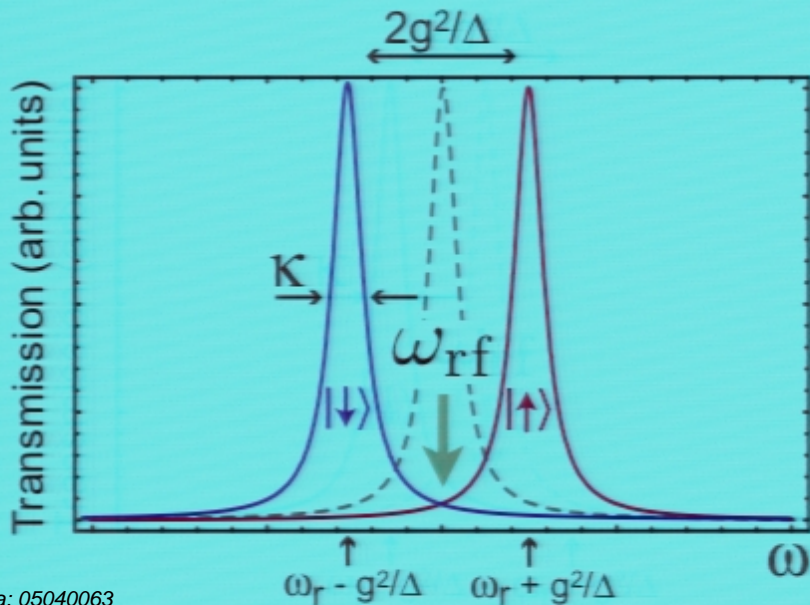


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

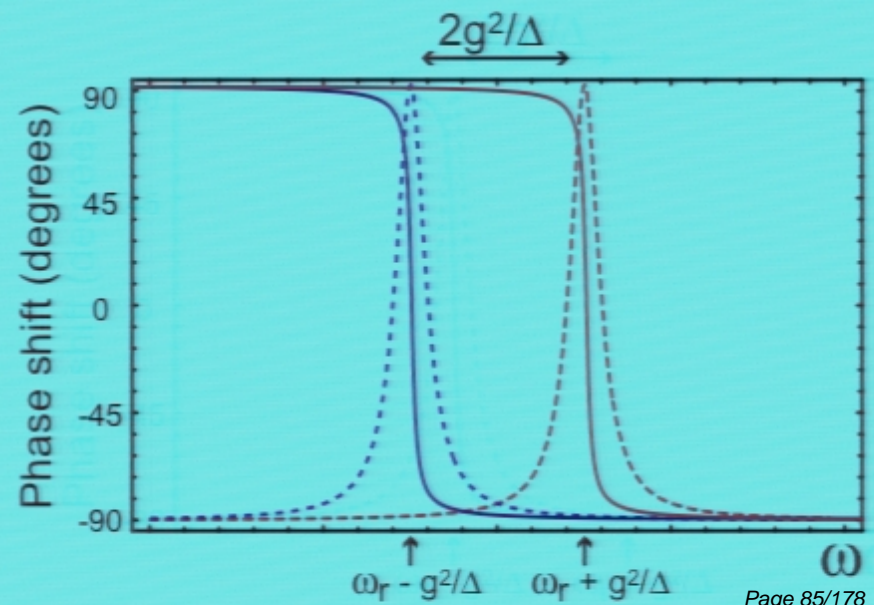
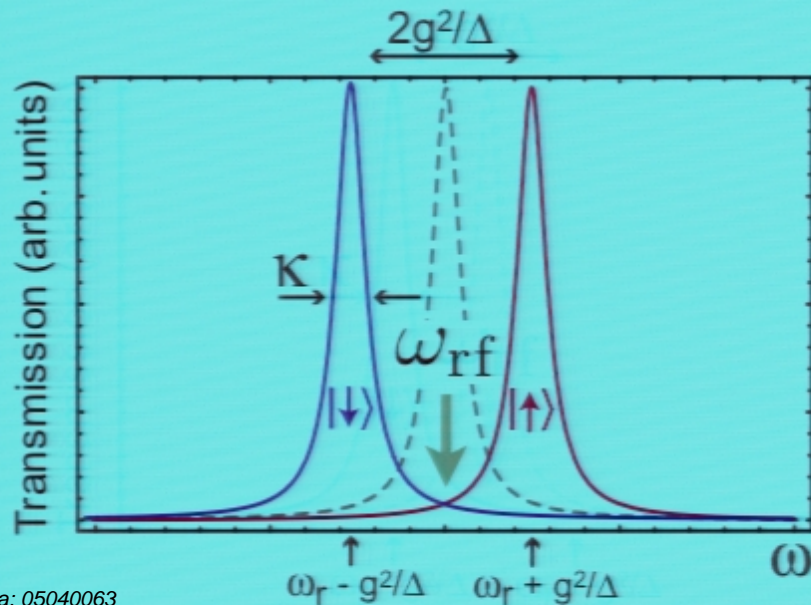


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

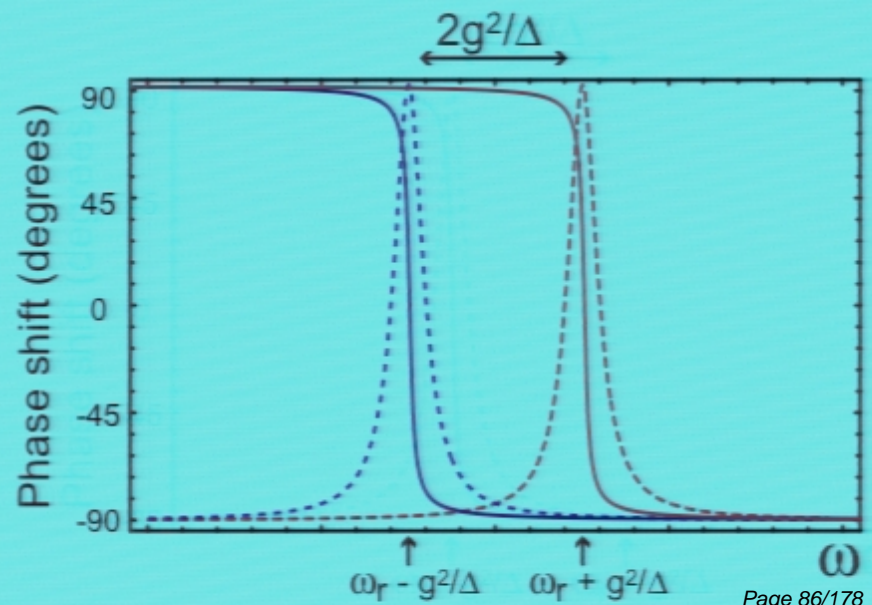
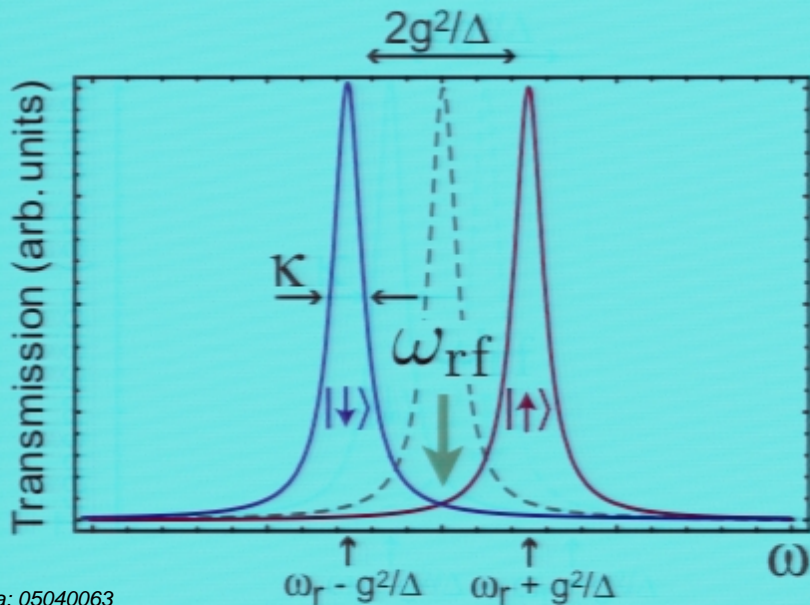


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

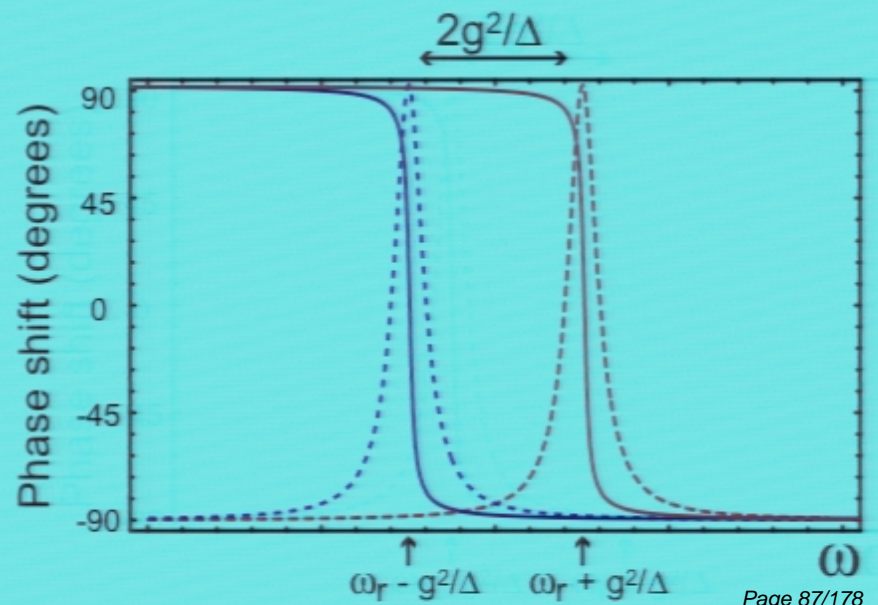
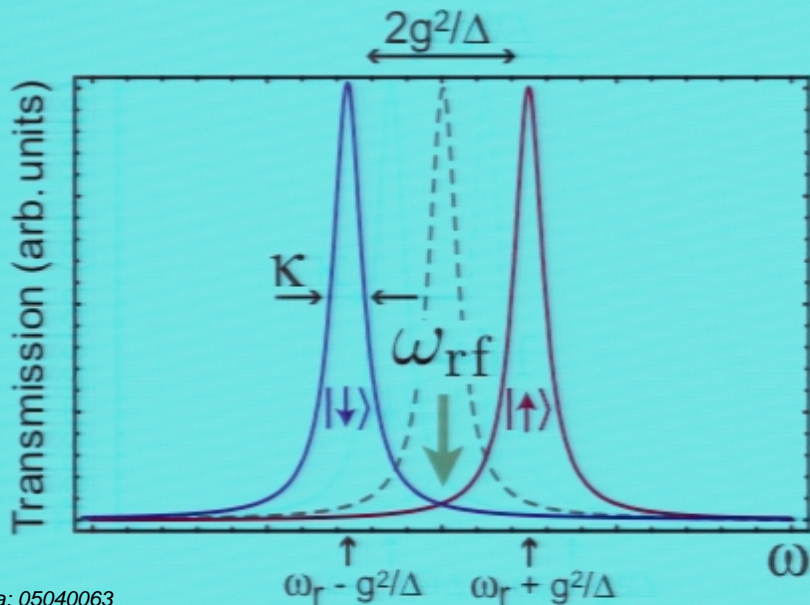


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑ cavity freq. pull ↑ Lamb shift

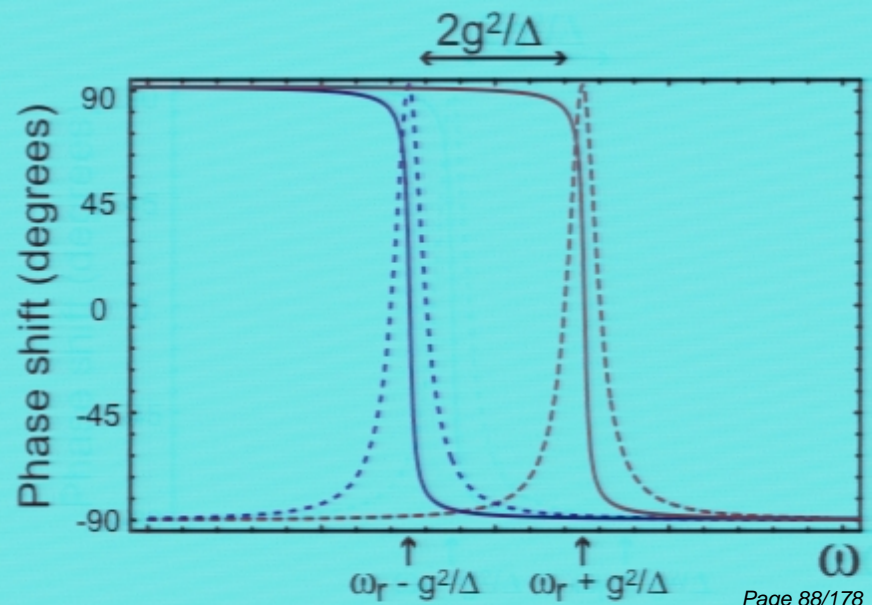
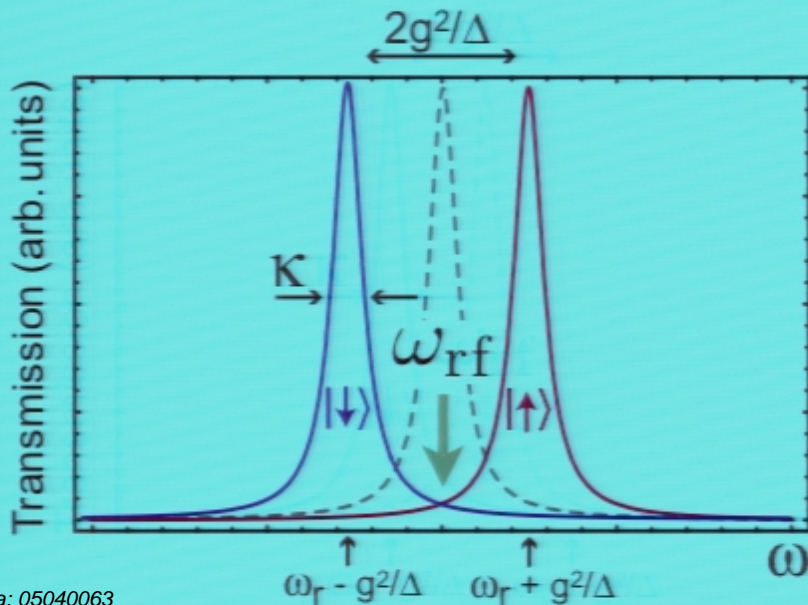


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

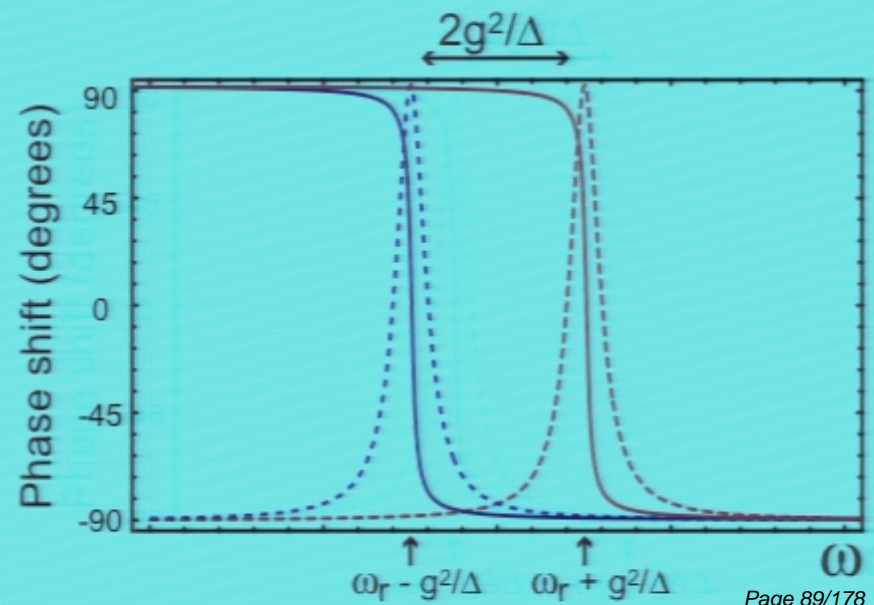
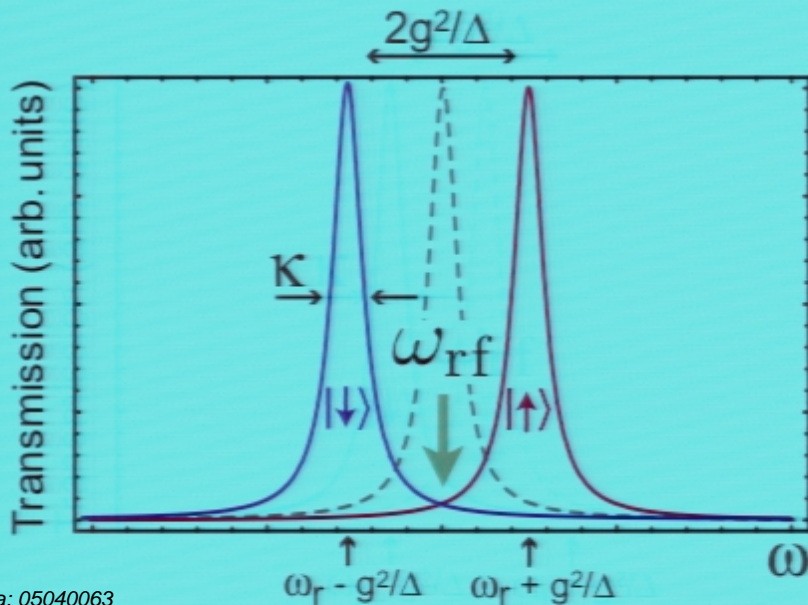


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

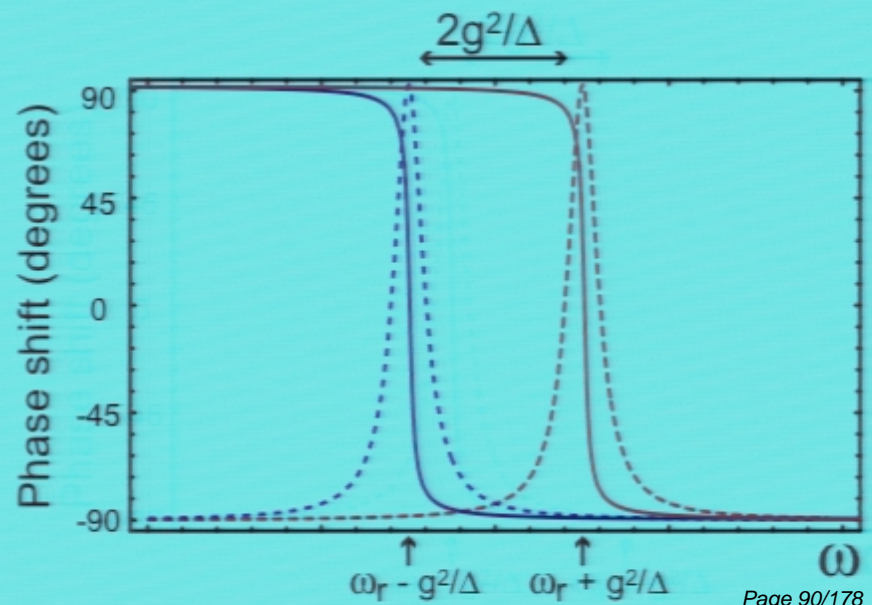
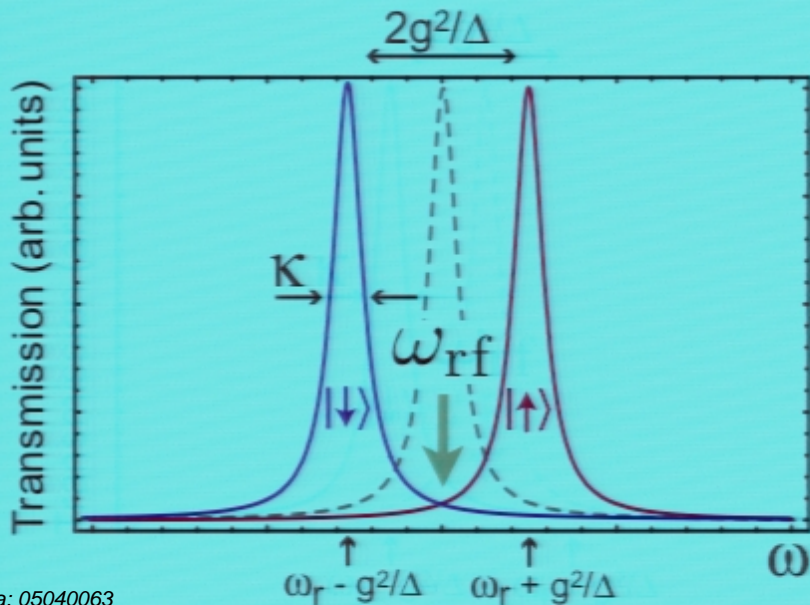


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

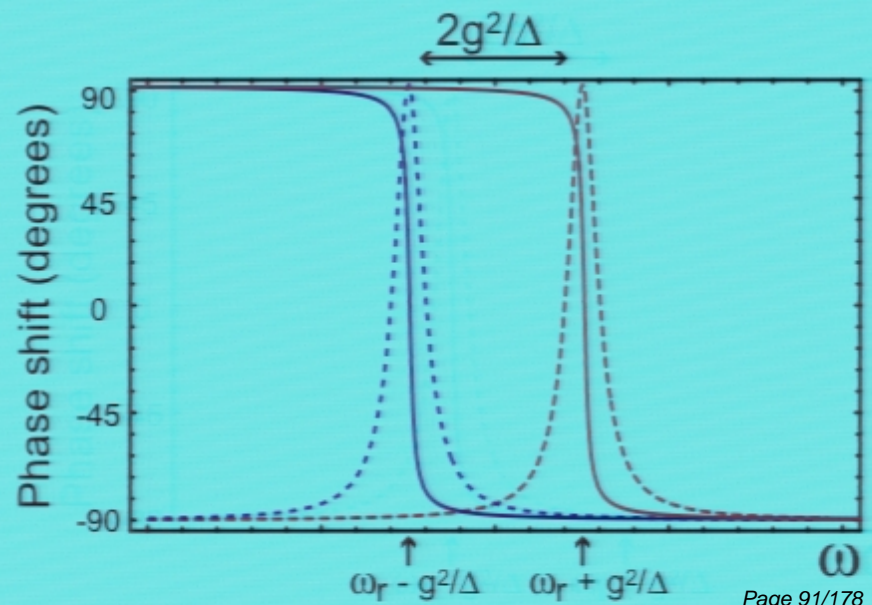
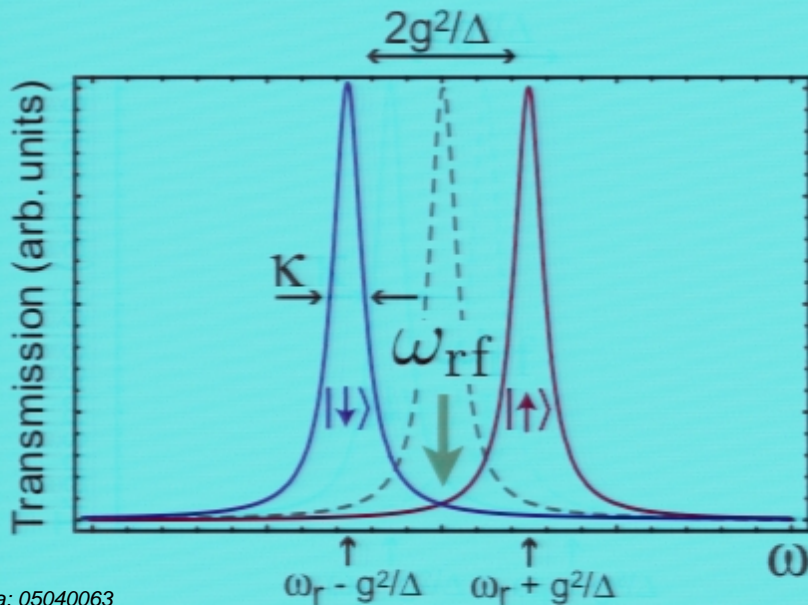


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift

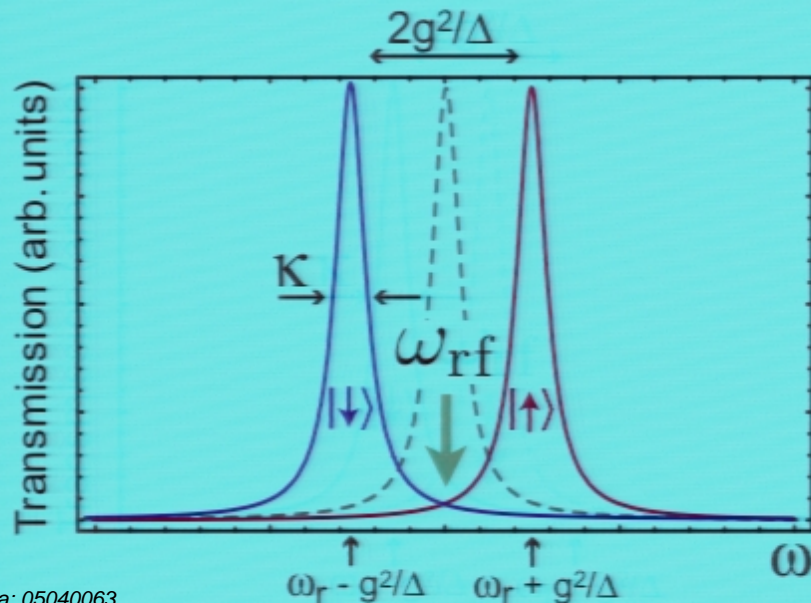


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑ cavity freq. pull ↑ Lamb shift



- Phase accumulation

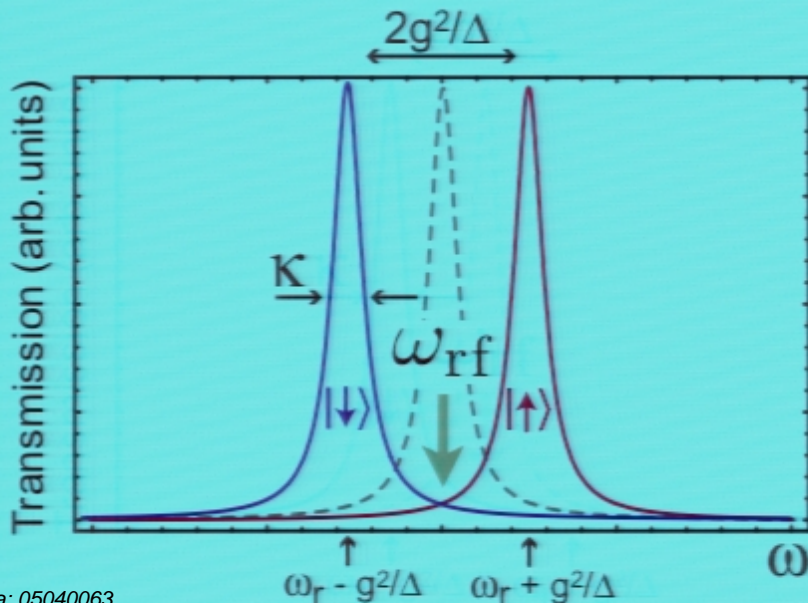
$$\Delta\varphi = \pm \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$

Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift



- Phase accumulation

$$\Delta\varphi = \pm \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$

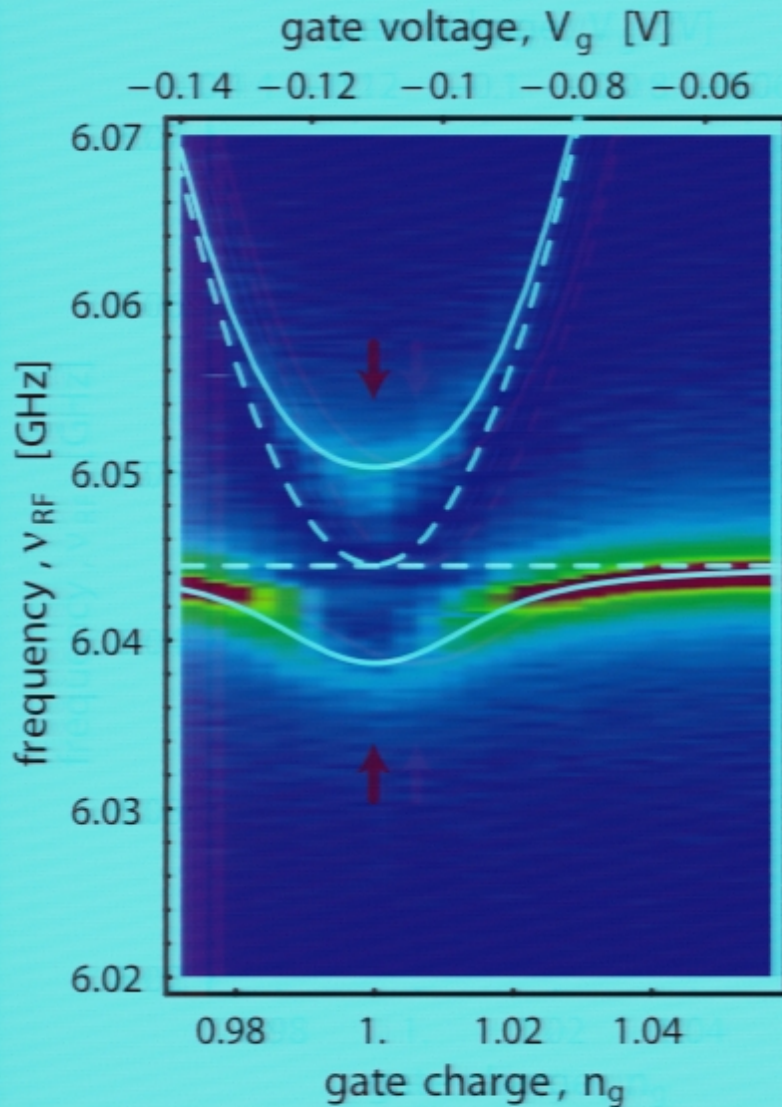
Dispersive limit

$$\text{For } |\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g \quad U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

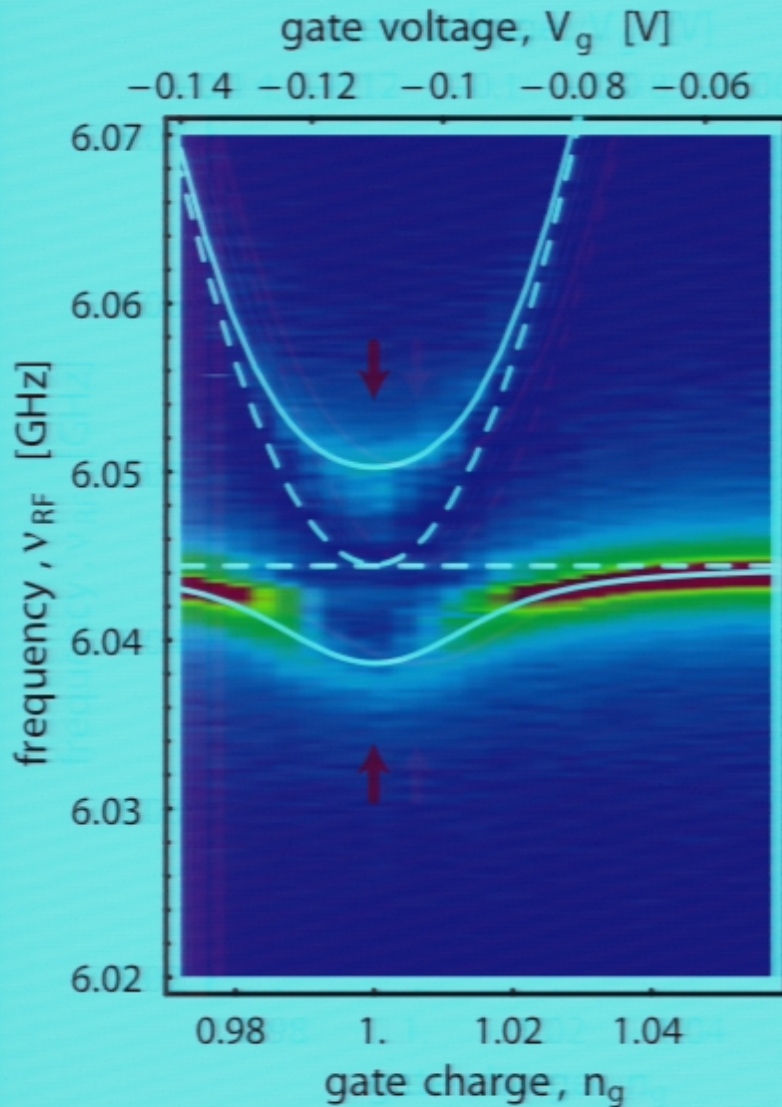
Vacuum Rabi splitting

First observation in superconducting circuits



Vacuum Rabi splitting

First observation in superconducting circuits

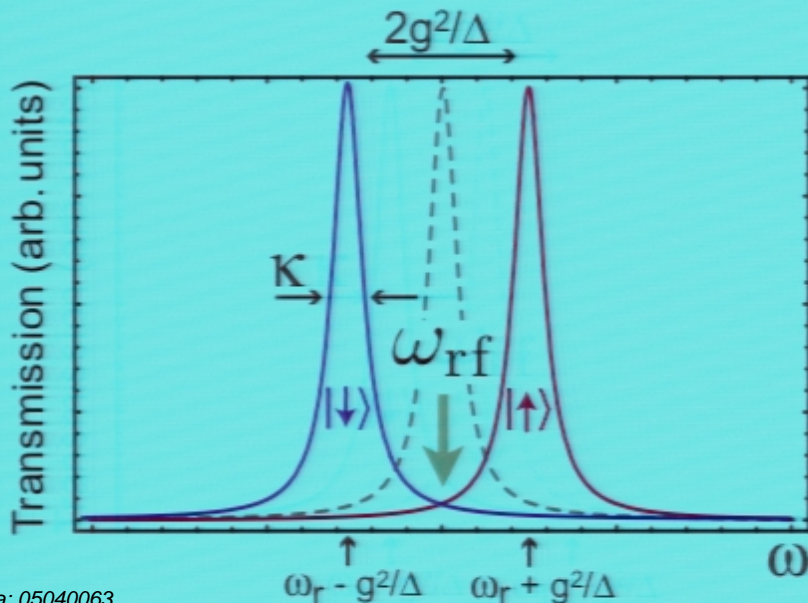


Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑ cavity freq. pull ↑ Lamb shift



- Phase accumulation

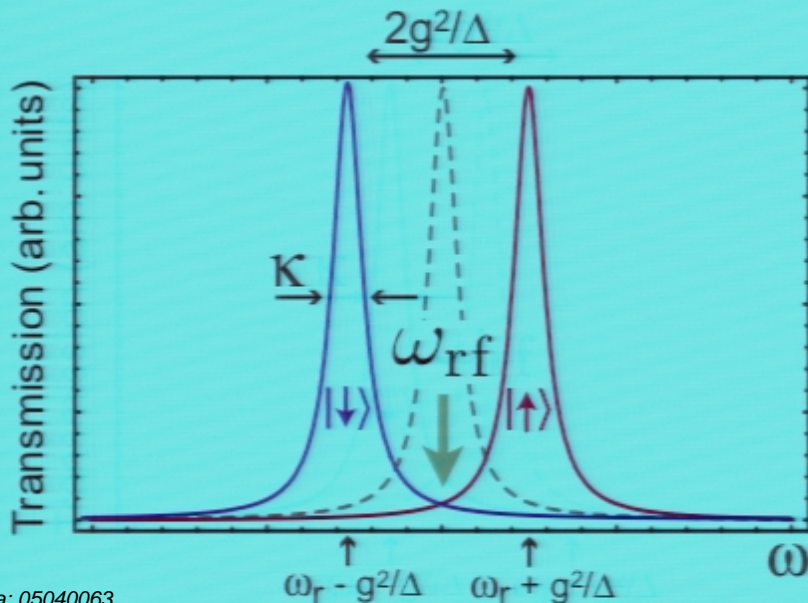
$$\Delta\varphi = \pm \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$

Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
↑
cavity freq. pull
Lamb shift



- Phase accumulation

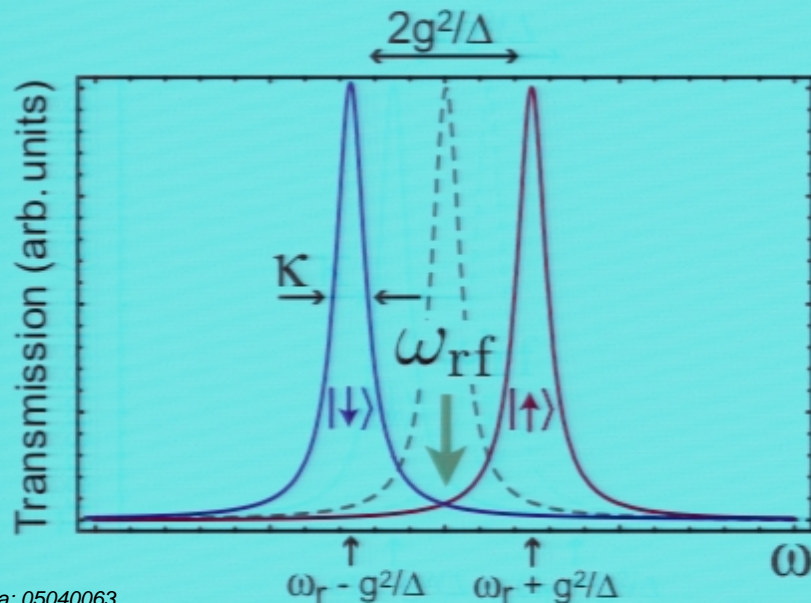
$$\Delta\varphi = \pm \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$

Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑
cavity freq. pull
↑
Lamb shift



- Phase accumulation

$$\Delta\varphi = \pm \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$

- QND measurement

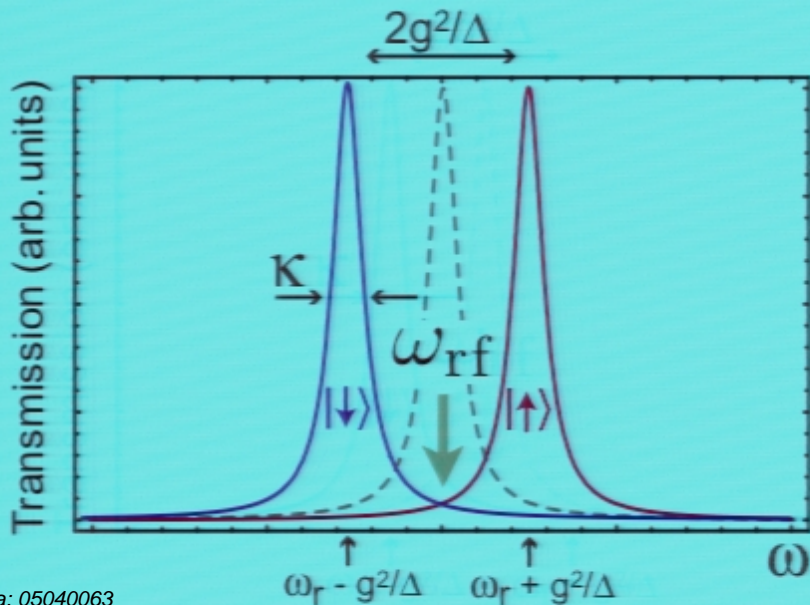
$$[H_{\text{eff}}, \sigma_z] = 0$$

Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

↑ cavity freq. pull ↑ Lamb shift



- Phase accumulation

$$\Delta\varphi = \pm \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$

- QND measurement

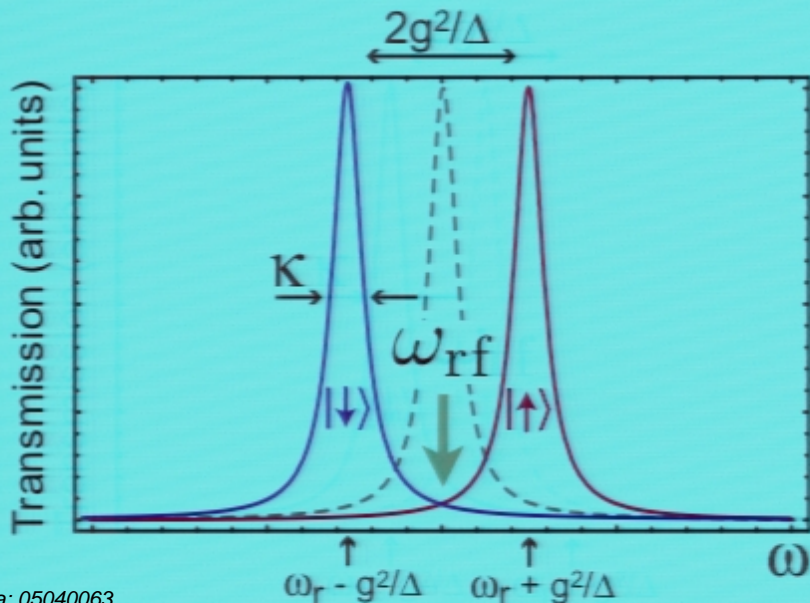
$$[H_{\text{eff}}, \sigma_z] = 0$$

Dispersive limit

For $|\Delta| = |\omega_a - \omega_r| \gg g$ $U = \exp \left[\frac{g}{\Delta} (a\sigma_+ - a^\dagger\sigma_-) \right]$

$$H_{\text{eff}} = U H U^\dagger \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

\uparrow
cavity freq. pull
 \uparrow
Lamb shift



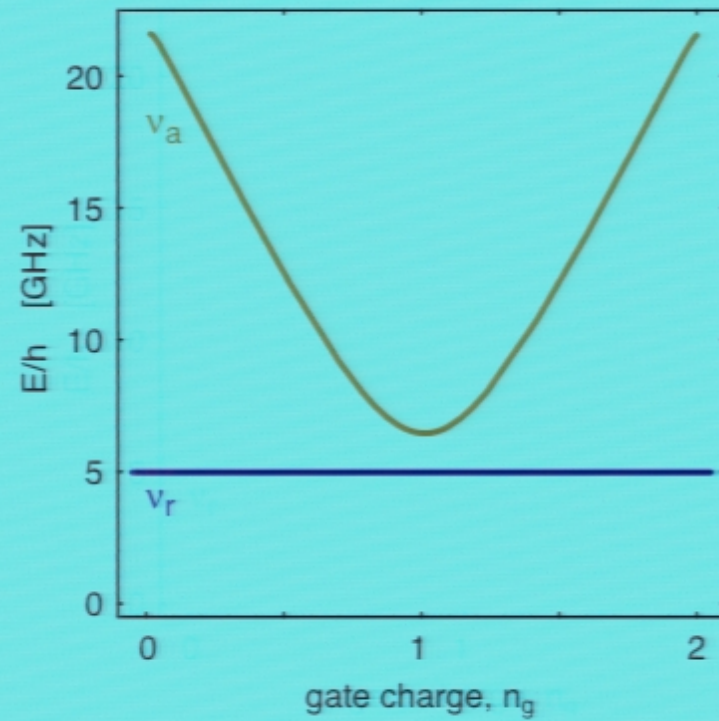
- Phase accumulation

$$\Delta\varphi = \pm \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$

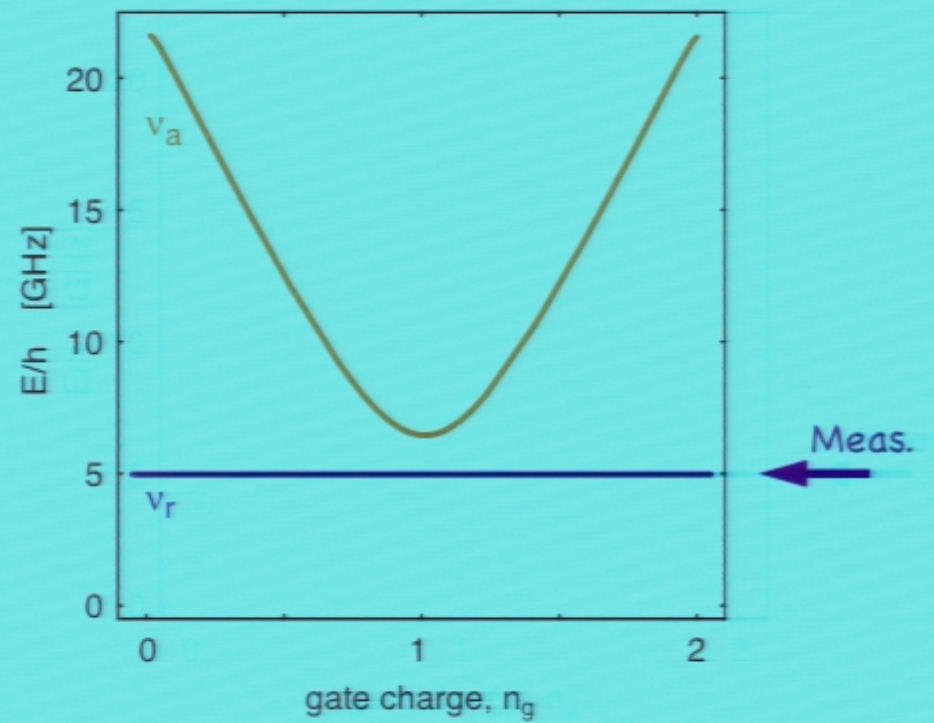
- QND measurement

$$[H_{\text{eff}}, \sigma_z] = 0$$

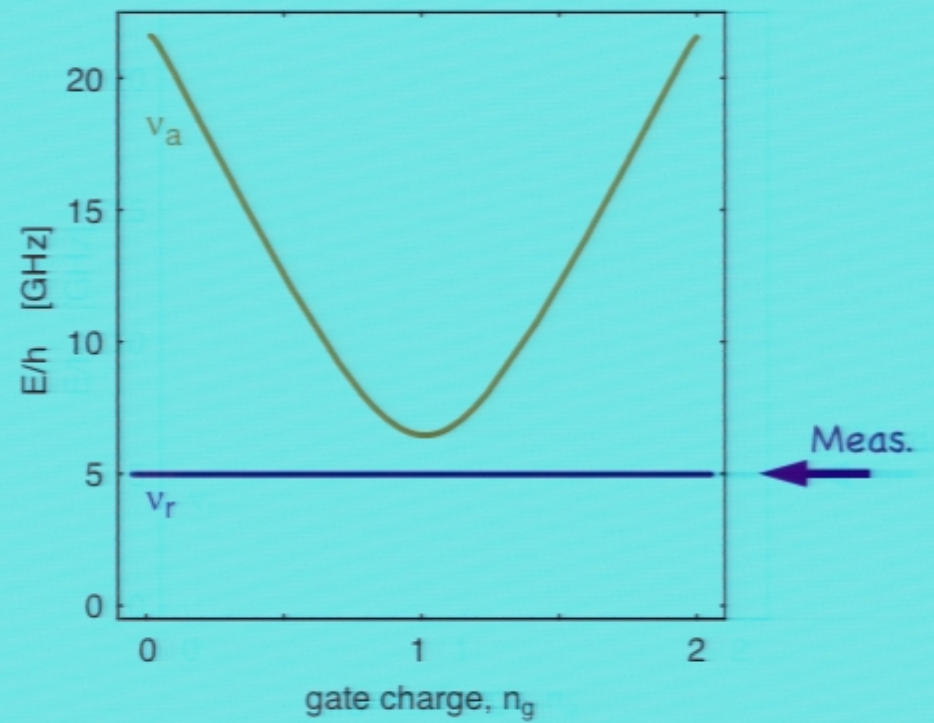
Dispersive limit



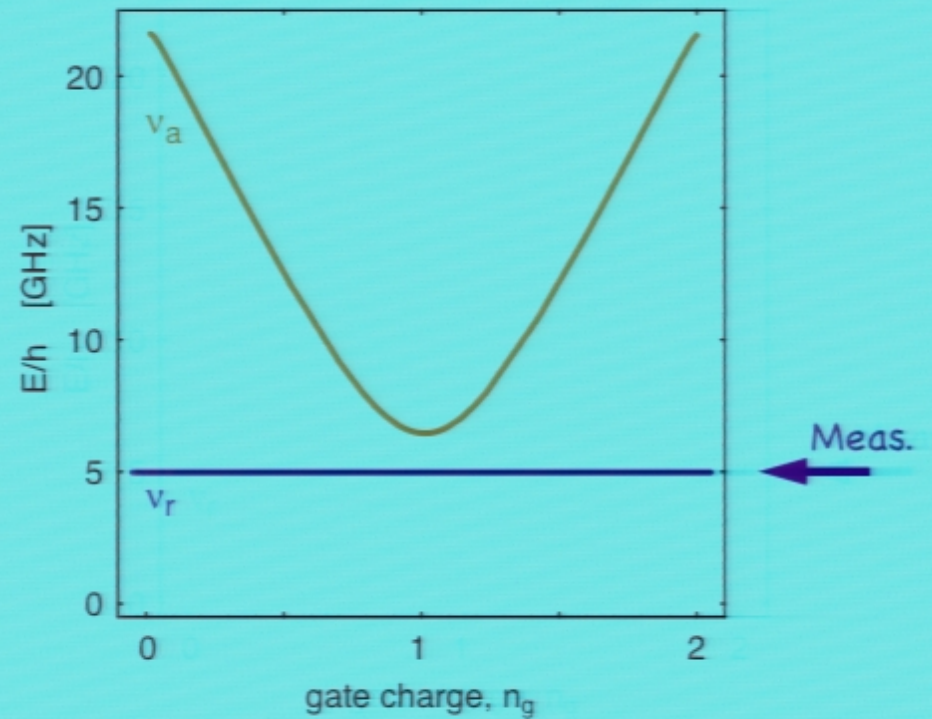
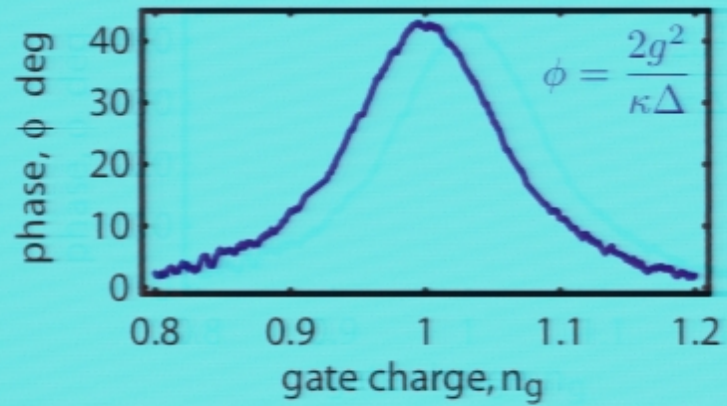
Dispersive limit



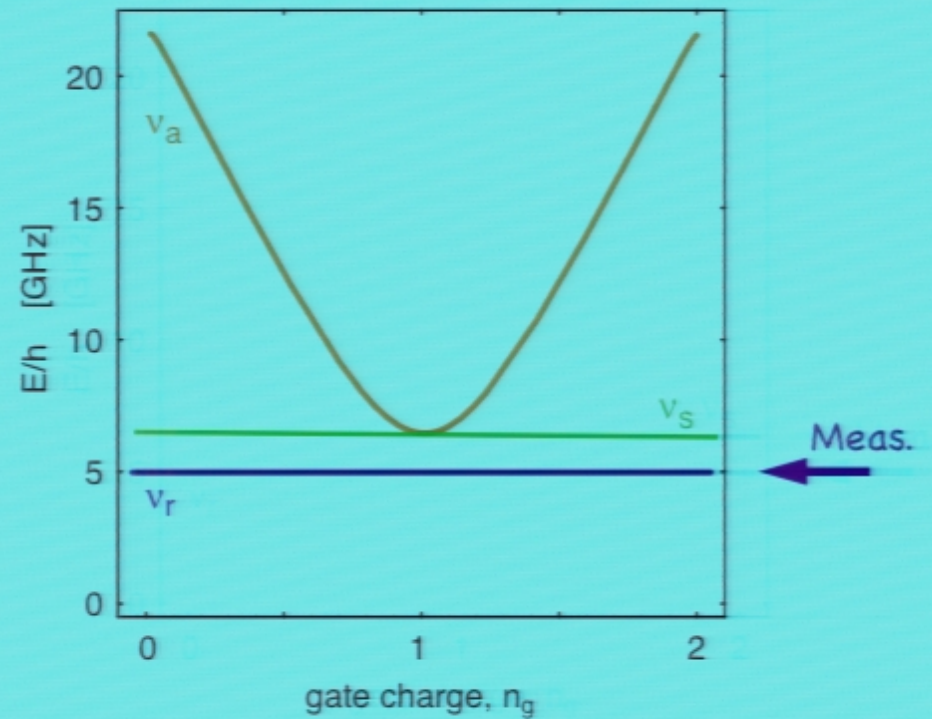
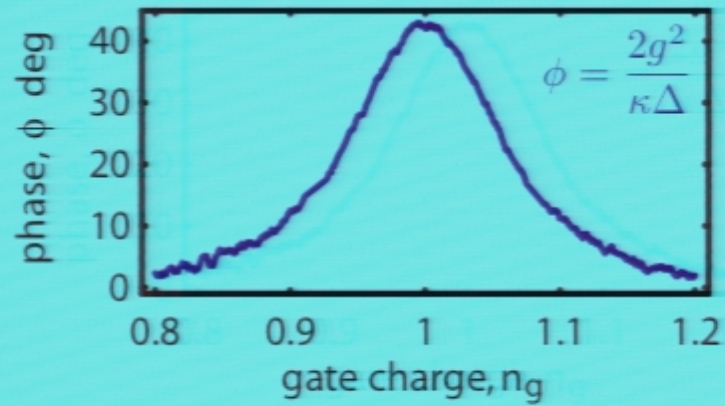
Dispersive limit



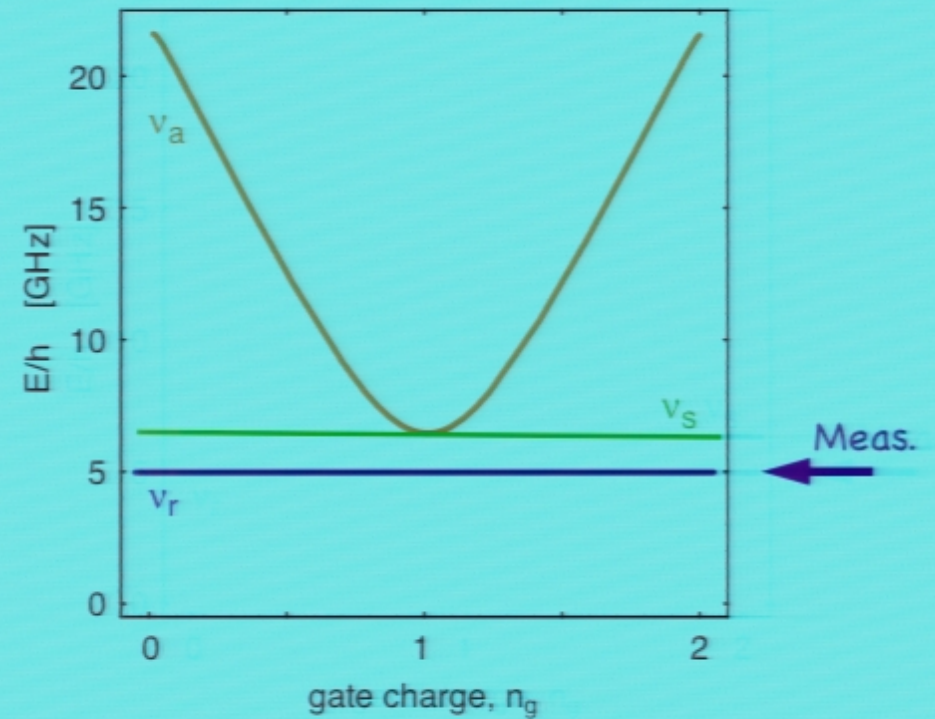
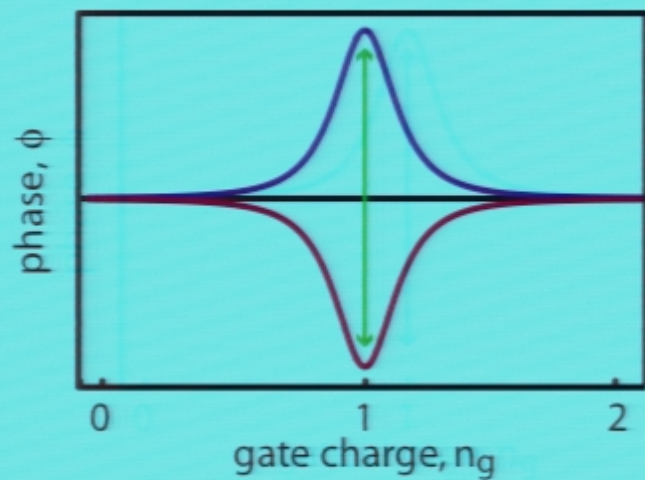
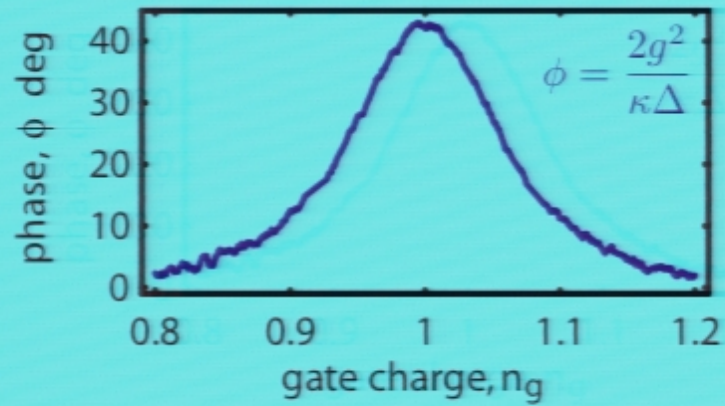
Dispersive limit



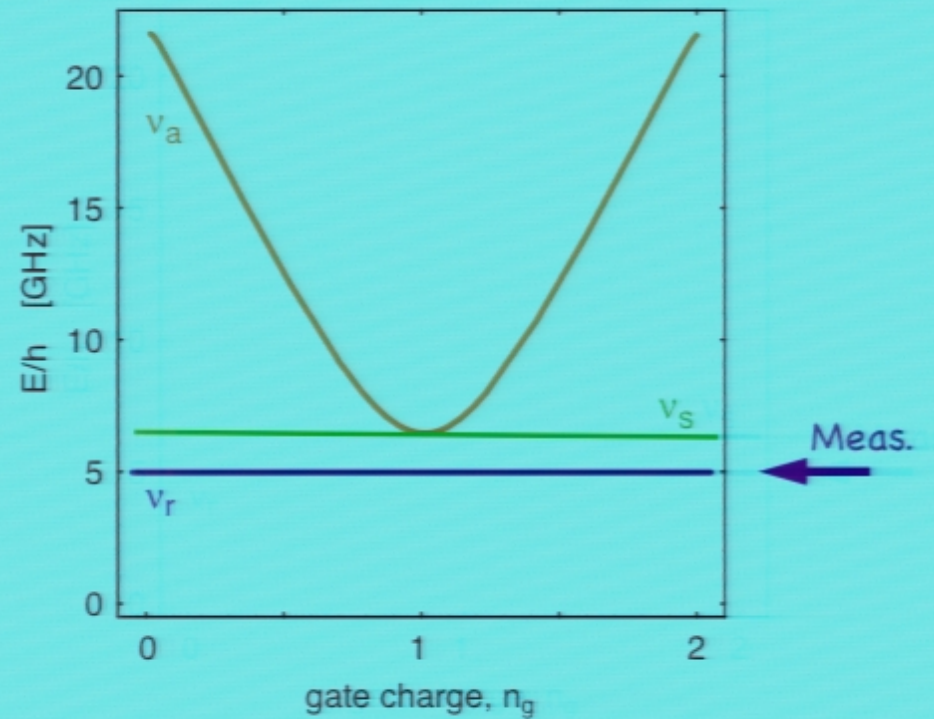
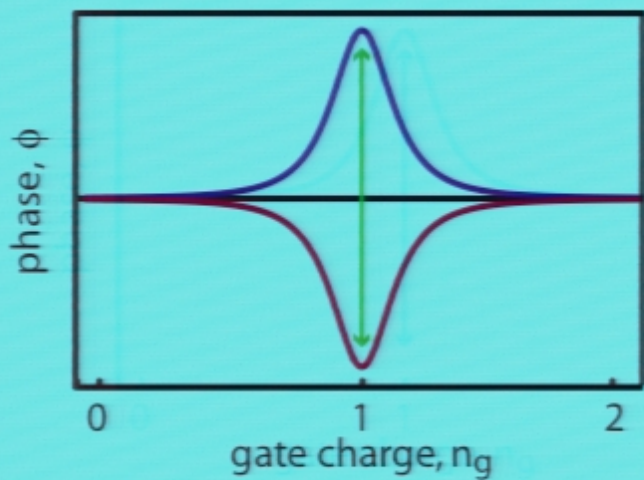
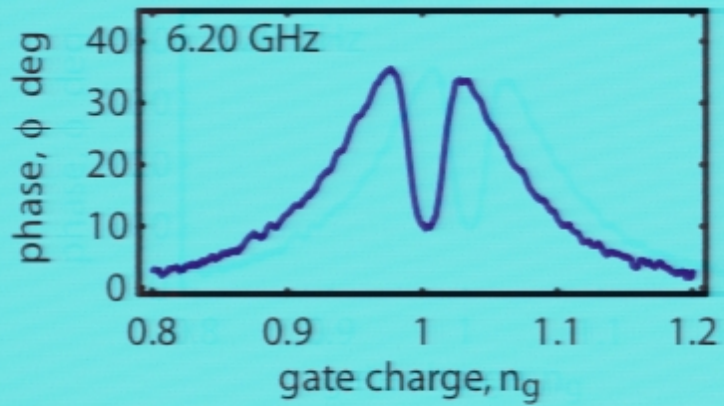
Dispersive limit



Dispersive limit



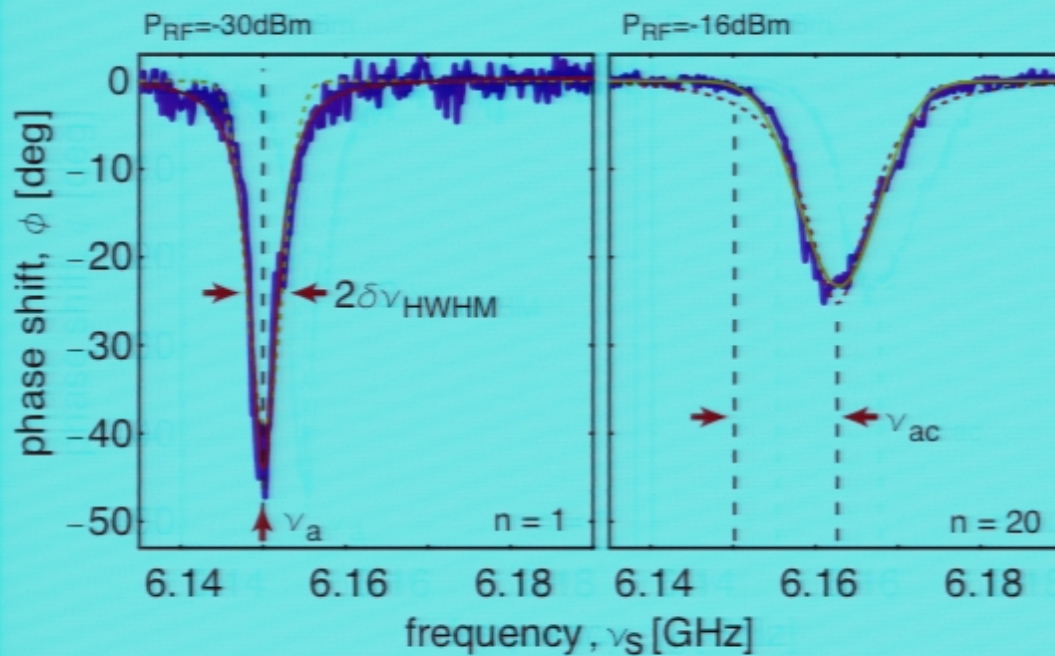
Dispersive limit



Ac-Stark Shift

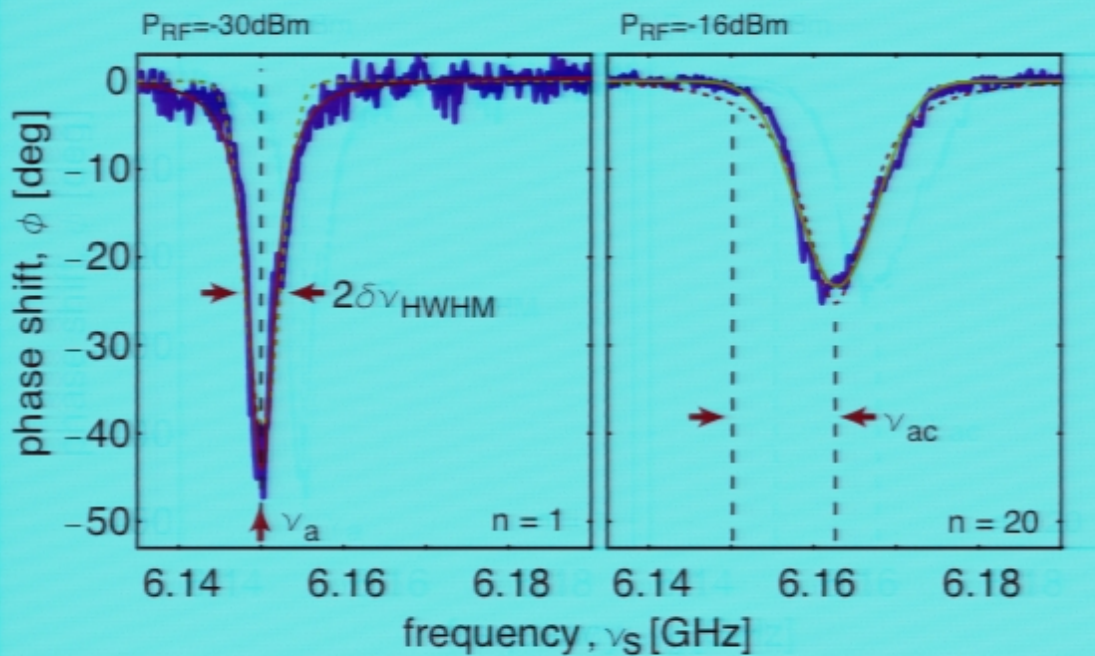
→ Fixed spectroscopy power

→ Change read-out power



Ac-Stark Shift

- Fixed spectroscopy power
- Change read-out power

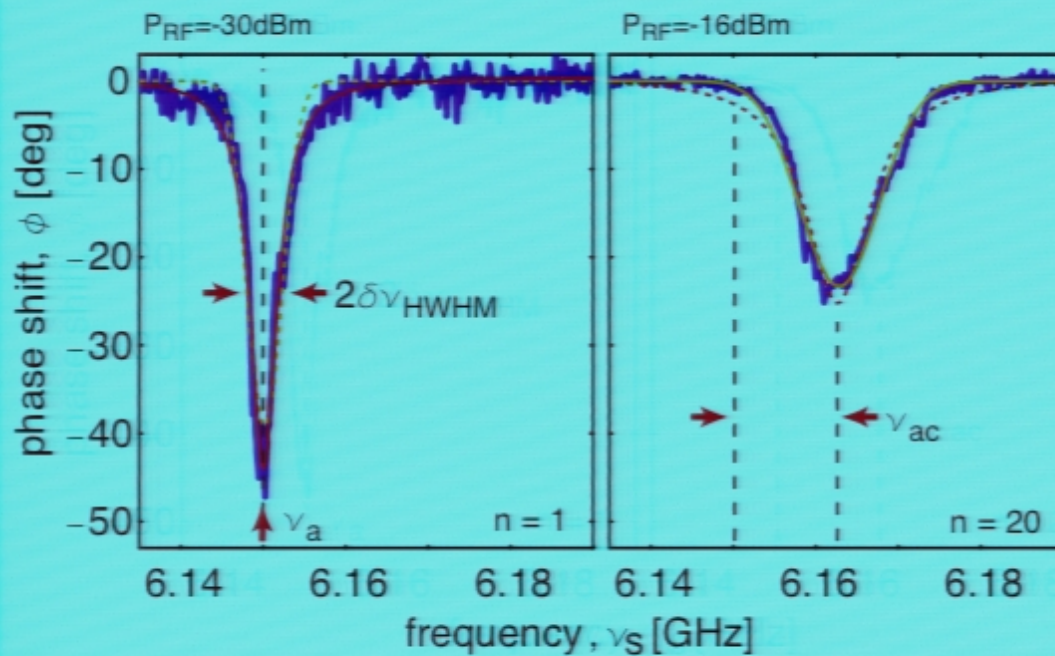


$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar \left(\omega_r + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z$$

Ac-Stark Shift

→ Fixed spectroscopy power

→ Change read-out power



$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

An initial superposition becomes

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|\downarrow\rangle + e^{-i[\omega_a t + g^2 t/\Delta + \varphi(t)]} |\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

with

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} \left[\bar{n}t + \int_0^t d\tau \delta\hat{n}(\tau) \right] = \varphi_{\bar{n}}t + \delta\varphi(t)$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

An initial superposition becomes

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|\downarrow\rangle + e^{-i[\omega_a t + g^2 t/\Delta + \varphi(t)]} |\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

with

ac-Stark

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} \left[\bar{n}t + \int_0^t d\tau \delta\hat{n}(\tau) \right] = \varphi_{\bar{n}} t + \delta\varphi(t)$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

An initial superposition becomes

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|\downarrow\rangle + e^{-i[\omega_a t + g^2 t/\Delta + \varphi(t)]} |\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

with

ac-Stark random \rightarrow dephasing

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} \left[\bar{n}t + \int_0^t d\tau \delta\hat{n}(\tau) \right] = \varphi_{\bar{n}} t + \delta\varphi(t)$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

An initial superposition becomes

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|\downarrow\rangle + e^{-i[\omega_a t + g^2 t / \Delta + \varphi(t)]} |\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

with

ac-Stark random \rightarrow dephasing

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} \left[\bar{n}t + \int_0^t d\tau \delta\hat{n}(\tau) \right] = \varphi_{\bar{n}}t + \delta\varphi(t)$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

An initial superposition becomes

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|\downarrow\rangle + e^{-i[\omega_a t + g^2 t/\Delta + \varphi(t)]} |\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

with

ac-Stark random \rightarrow dephasing

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} \left[\bar{n}t + \int_0^t d\tau \delta\hat{n}(\tau) \right] = \varphi_{\bar{n}}t + \delta\varphi(t)$$

Measurement-induced dephasing:

$$\langle e^{-i\delta\varphi(t)} \rangle \approx e^{-\frac{1}{2}\langle \delta\varphi^2(t) \rangle} = e^{-2\left(\frac{g^2}{\Delta}\right)^2 \iint_0^t dt_1 dt_2 \langle \delta\hat{n}(t_1) \delta\hat{n}(t_2) \rangle}$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

An initial superposition becomes

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|\downarrow\rangle + e^{-i[\omega_a t + g^2 t/\Delta + \varphi(t)]} |\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

with

ac-Stark random \rightarrow dephasing

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} \left[\bar{n}t + \int_0^t d\tau \delta\hat{n}(\tau) \right] = \varphi_{\bar{n}}t + \delta\varphi(t)$$

Measurement-induced dephasing:

$$\langle e^{-i\delta\varphi(t)} \rangle \approx e^{-\frac{1}{2}\langle \delta\varphi^2(t) \rangle} = e^{-2\left(\frac{g^2}{\Delta}\right)^2 \iint_0^t dt_1 dt_2 \langle \delta\hat{n}(t_1)\delta\hat{n}(t_2) \rangle}$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

An initial superposition becomes

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|\downarrow\rangle + e^{-i[\omega_a t + g^2 t/\Delta + \varphi(t)]} |\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

with

ac-Stark random \rightarrow dephasing

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} \left[\bar{n}t + \int_0^t d\tau \delta\hat{n}(\tau) \right] = \varphi_{\bar{n}}t + \delta\varphi(t)$$

Measurement-induced dephasing:

$$\langle e^{-i\delta\varphi(t)} \rangle \approx e^{-\frac{1}{2}\langle \delta\varphi^2(t) \rangle} = e^{-2\left(\frac{g^2}{\Delta}\right)^2 \iint_0^t dt_1 dt_2 \langle \delta\hat{n}(t_1)\delta\hat{n}(t_2) \rangle}$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

An initial superposition becomes

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|\downarrow\rangle + e^{-i[\omega_a t + g^2 t/\Delta + \varphi(t)]} |\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

with

ac-Stark random \rightarrow dephasing

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} \left[\bar{n}t + \int_0^t d\tau \delta\hat{n}(\tau) \right] = \varphi_{\bar{n}}t + \delta\varphi(t)$$

Measurement-induced dephasing:

$$\langle e^{-i\delta\varphi(t)} \rangle \approx e^{-\frac{1}{2}\langle \delta\varphi^2(t) \rangle} = e^{-2\left(\frac{g^2}{\Delta}\right)^2 \iint_0^t dt_1 dt_2 \langle \delta\hat{n}(t_1)\delta\hat{n}(t_2) \rangle}$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2} |t_1 - t_2|}$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2} |t_1 - t_2|}$$

... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa}\right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j\right)^2}$$

with

$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa \bar{n} \theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2} |t_1 - t_2|}$$

... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa} \right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j \right)^2}$$

with

$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa \bar{n} \theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa \Delta}$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2} |t_1 - t_2|}$$

... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa} \right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j \right)^2}$$

with

$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa \bar{n} \theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa \Delta}$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2} |t_1 - t_2|}$$

... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa}\right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j\right)^2}$$

with

$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa \bar{n} \theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2}|t_1 - t_2|}$$

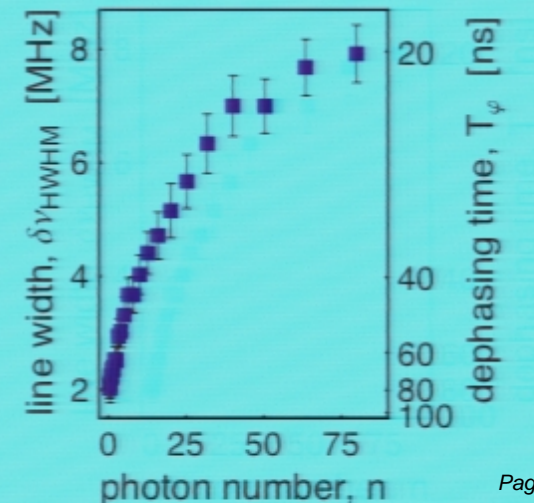
... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa}\right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j\right)^2}$$

with

$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa\bar{n}\theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$



Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2} |t_1 - t_2|}$$

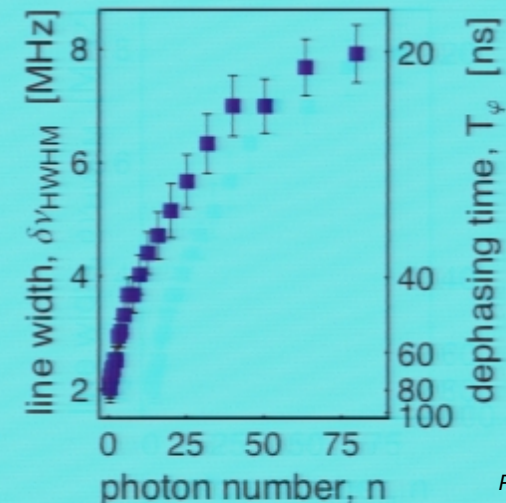
... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa}\right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j\right)^2}$$

with

$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa \bar{n} \theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$



Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2} |t_1 - t_2|}$$

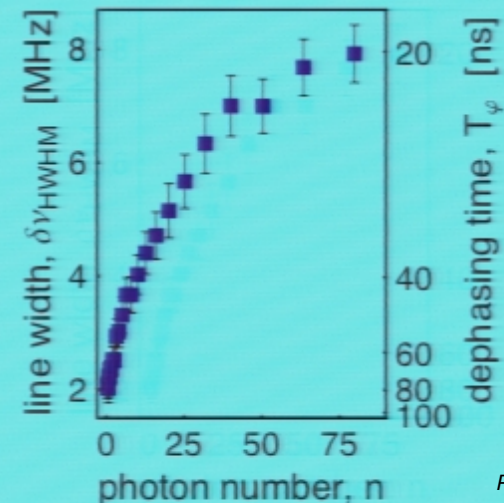
... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa}\right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j\right)^2}$$

with

$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa \bar{n} \theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$



Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2} |t_1 - t_2|}$$

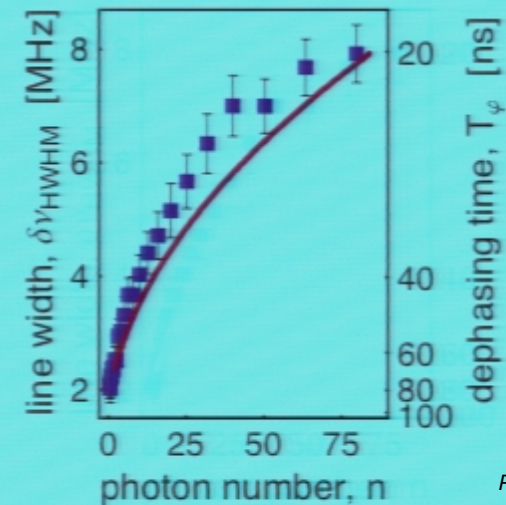
... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa}\right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j\right)^2}$$

with

$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa \bar{n} \theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$



Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2}|t_1 - t_2|}$$

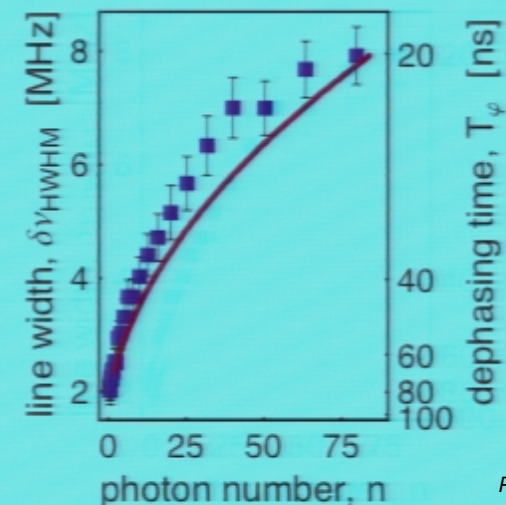
... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa}\right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j\right)^2}$$

with

$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa\bar{n}\theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$



Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2} |t_1 - t_2|}$$

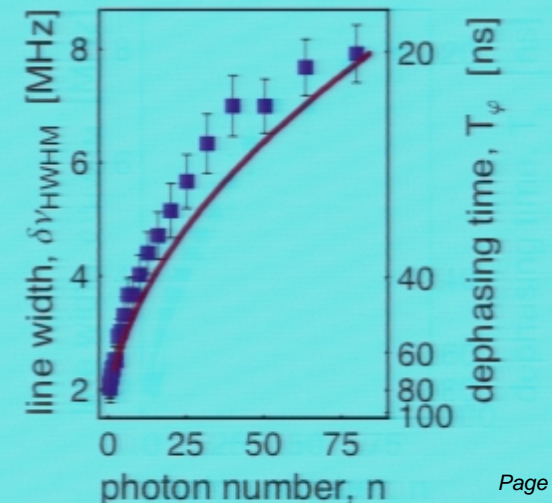
... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa}\right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j\right)^2}$$

with

$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa \bar{n} \theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$



Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2} |t_1 - t_2|}$$

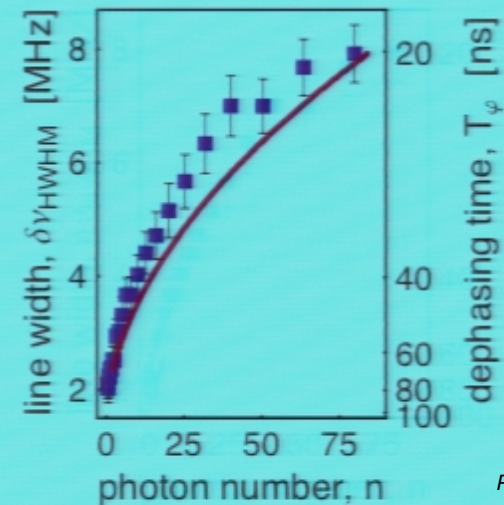
... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa}\right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j\right)^2}$$

with

$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa \bar{n} \theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$



Measurement-induced dephasing

$$H_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar\omega_r a^\dagger a + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\omega_a + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} + \frac{2g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \right) \sigma_z$$

Measurement-induced dephasing

For a coherently driven cavity

$$\langle \delta \hat{n}(t_1) \delta \hat{n}(t_2) \rangle = \bar{n} e^{-\frac{\kappa}{2} |t_1 - t_2|}$$

... we get for the lineshape

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{-i\varphi} \rangle e^{-t\Gamma_2^0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j \frac{\left(\frac{-2\Gamma_{\text{meas}}}{\kappa}\right)^j}{j!} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j}{(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_a)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j\right)^2}$$

with

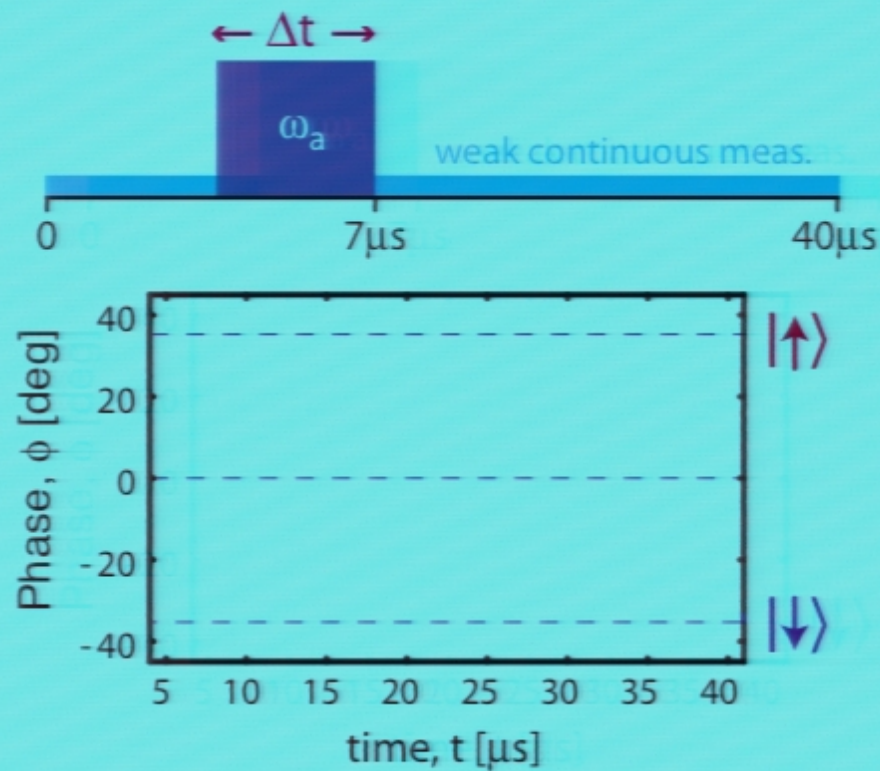
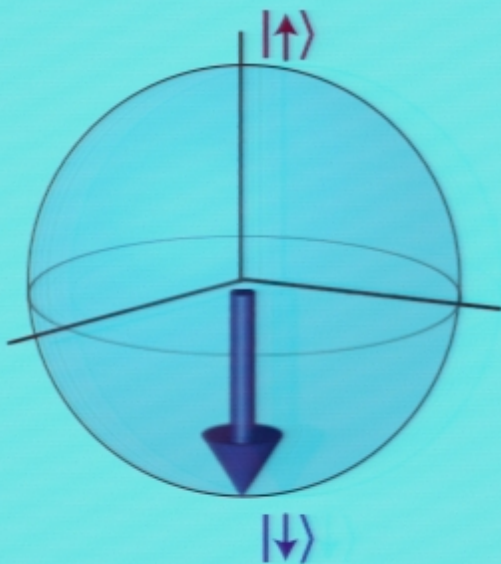
$$\Gamma_j = 2(\Gamma_2^0 + \Gamma_{\text{meas}}) + j\kappa$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{meas}} = 2\kappa \bar{n} \theta_0^2 \quad \theta_0 = \frac{2g^2}{\kappa\Delta}$$

Time-domain control

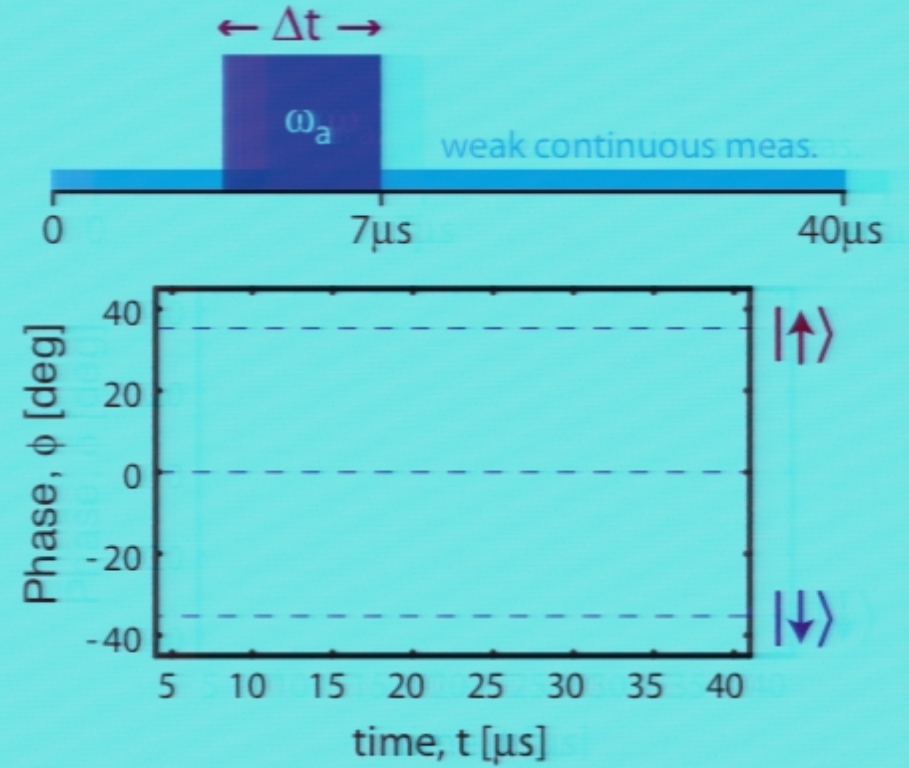
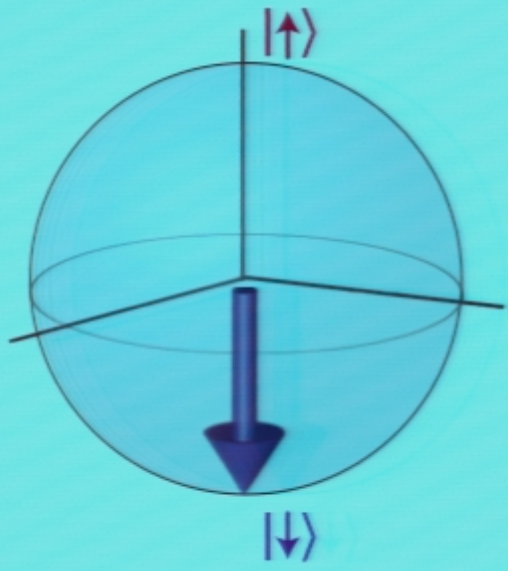
Coherent control

Temporal response



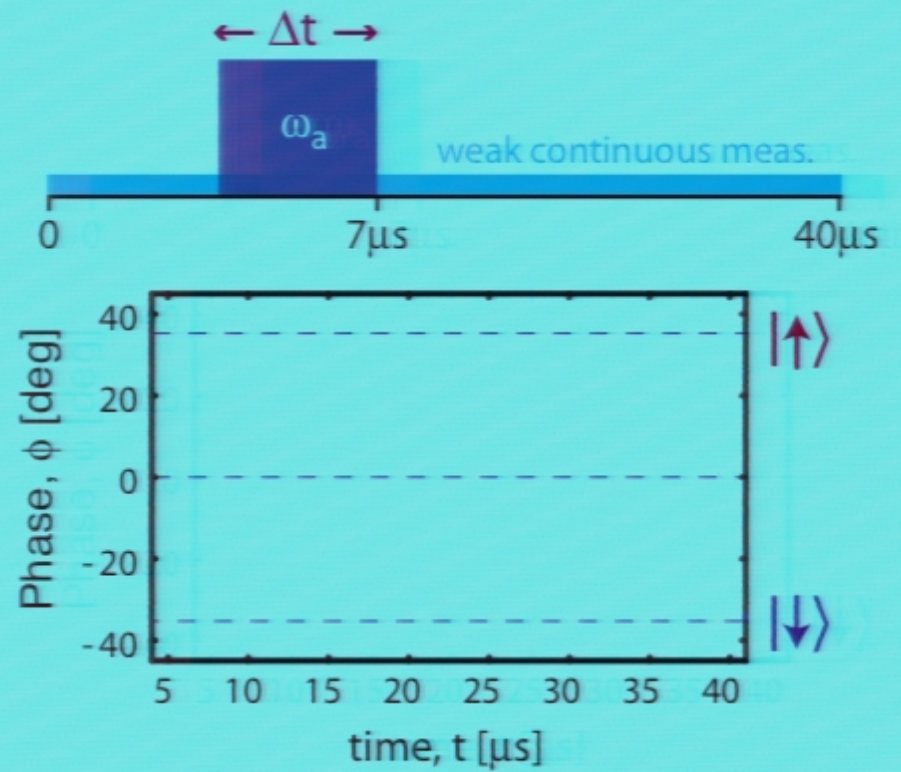
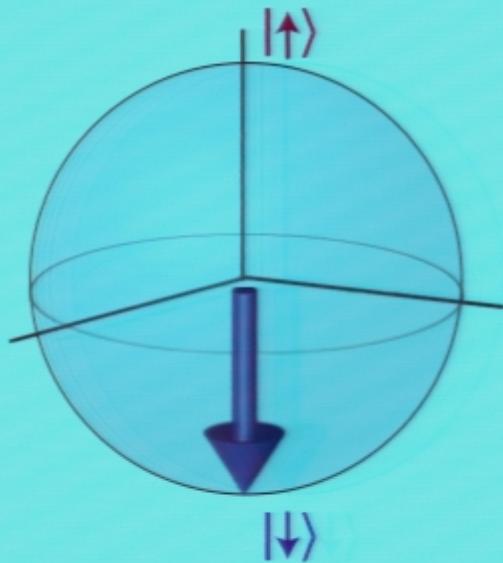
Coherent control

Temporal response



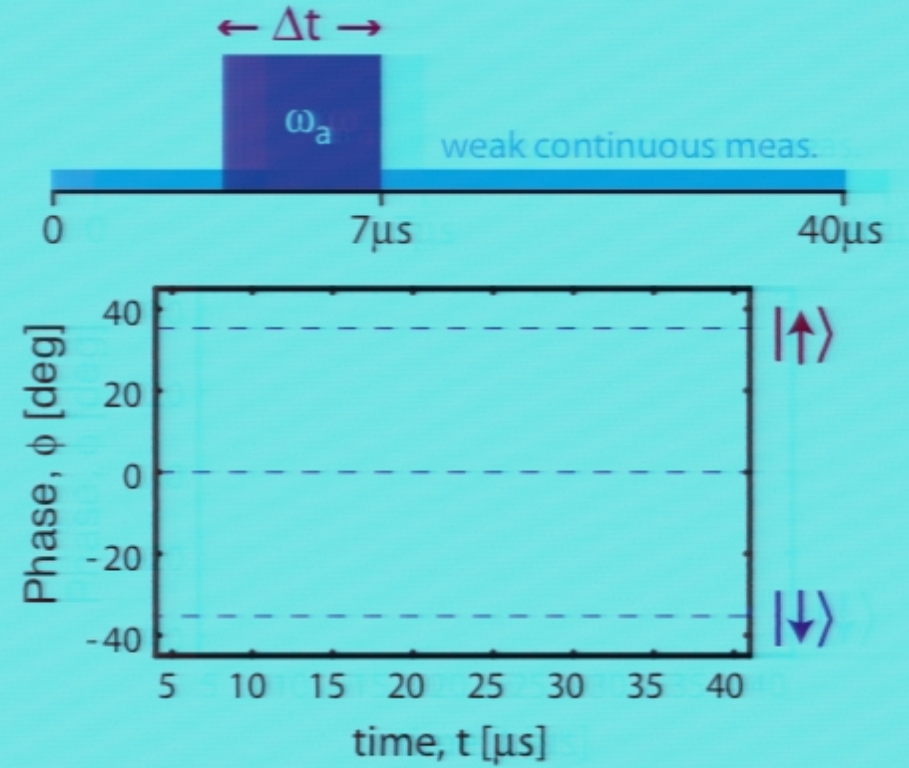
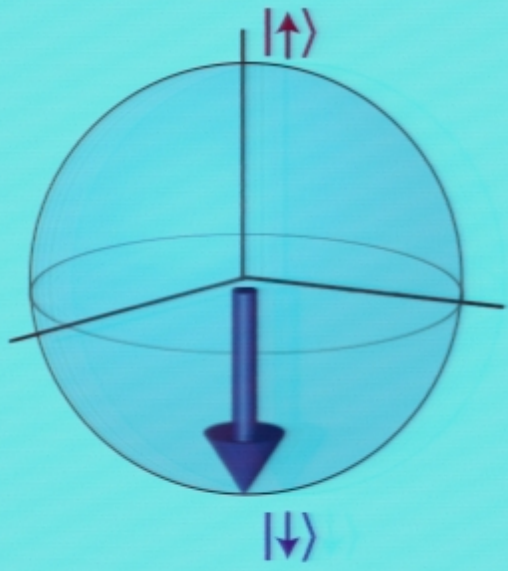
Coherent control

Temporal response



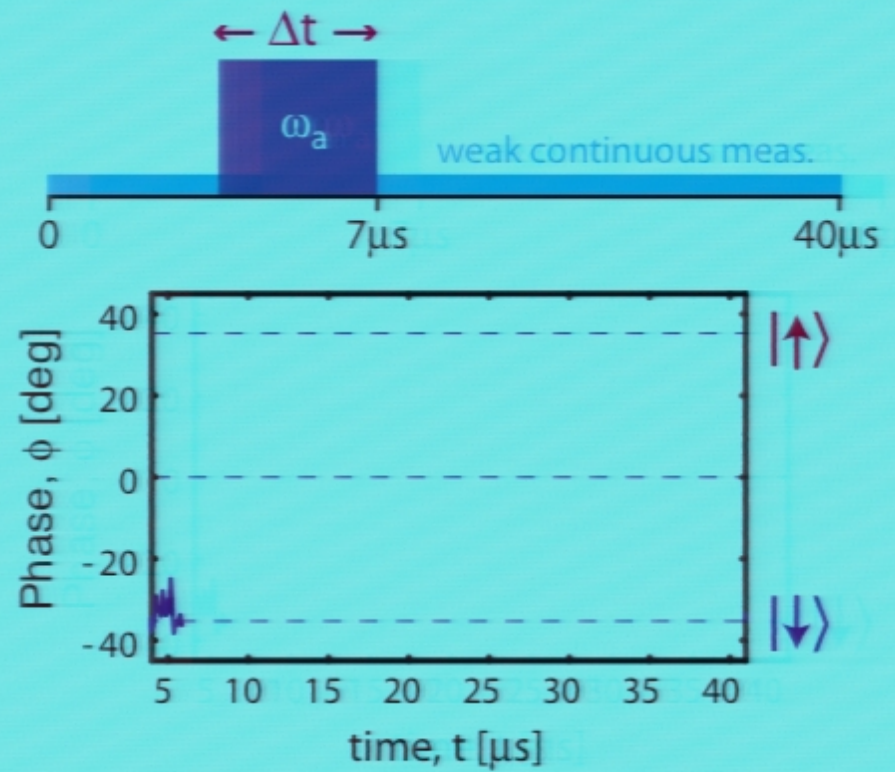
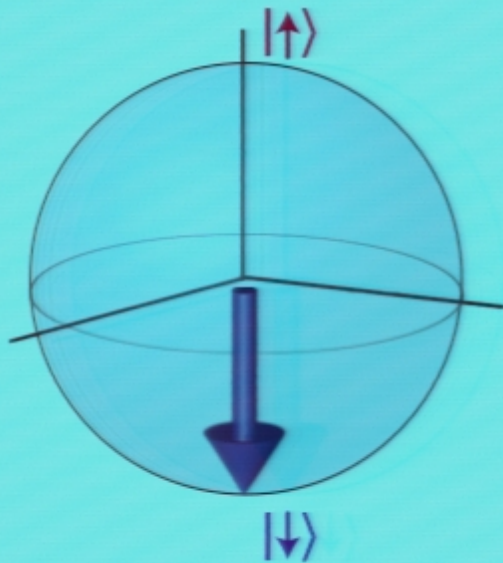
Coherent control

Temporal response



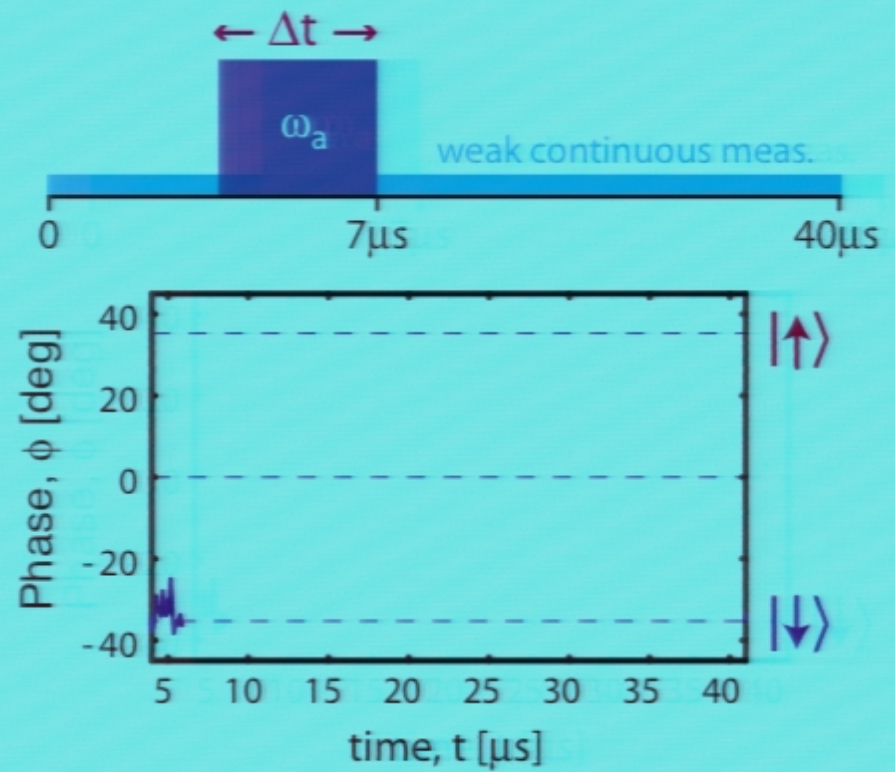
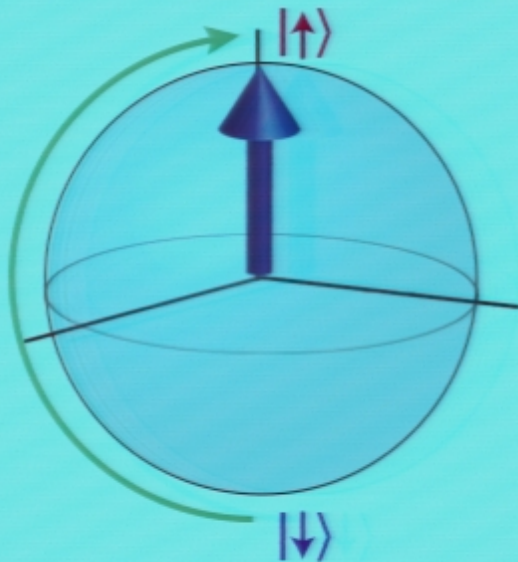
Coherent control

Temporal response



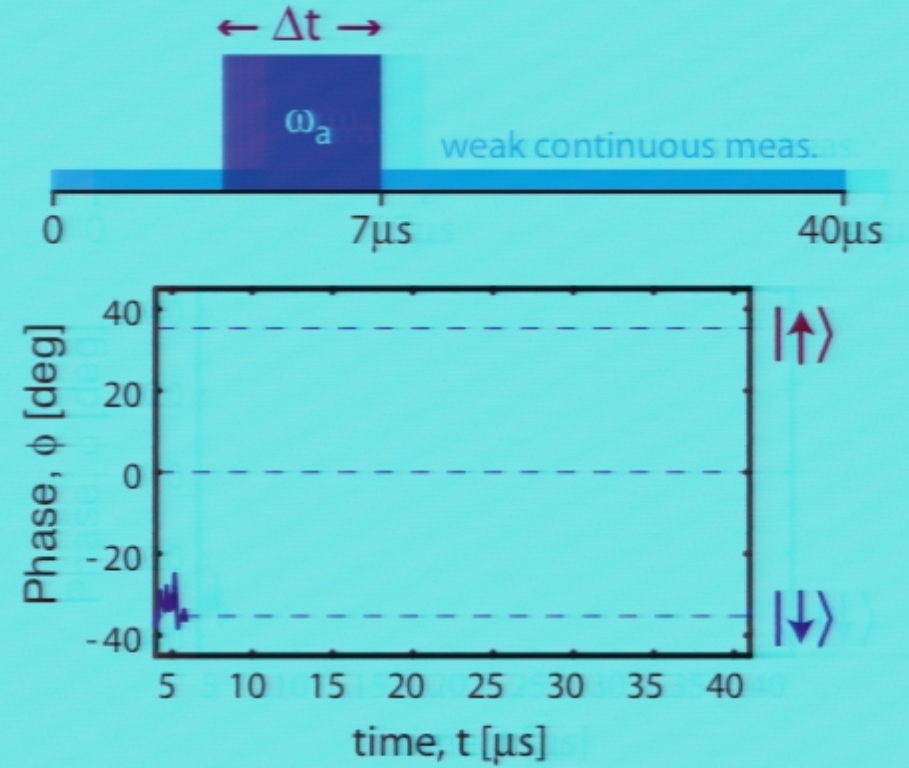
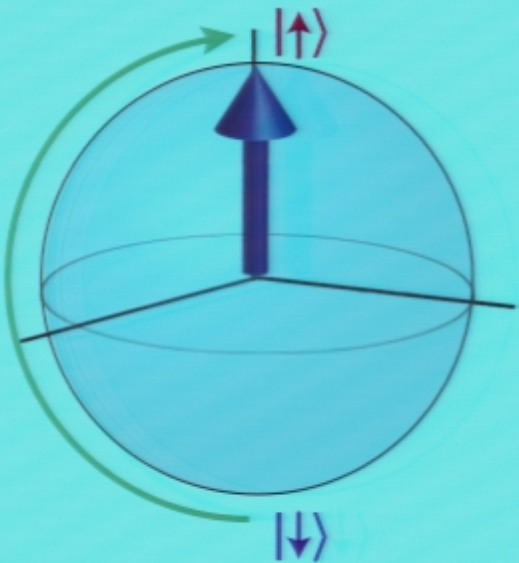
Coherent control

Temporal response



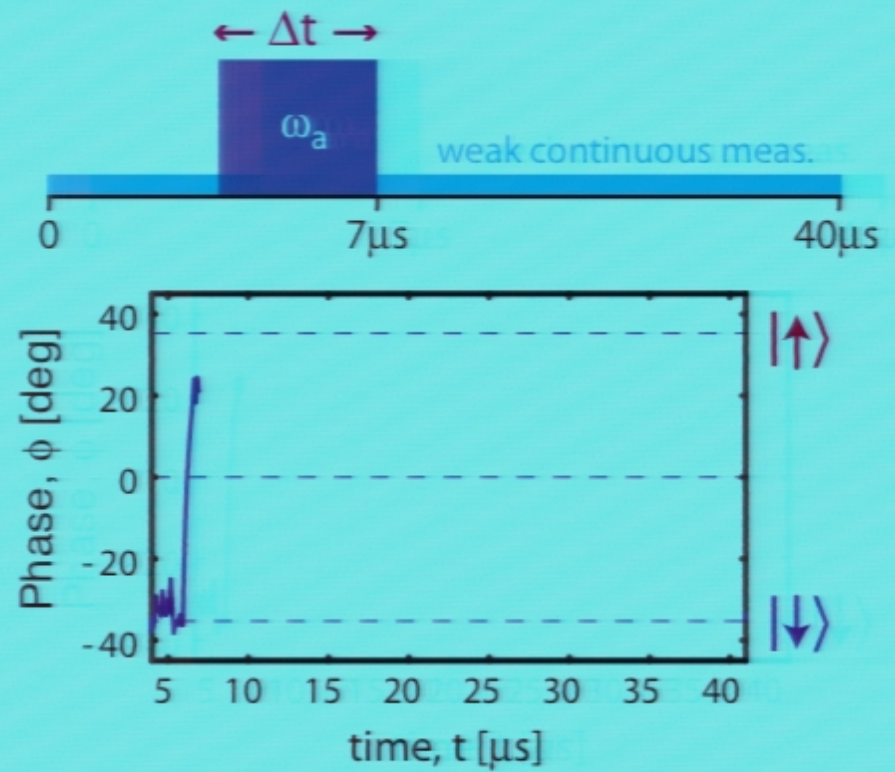
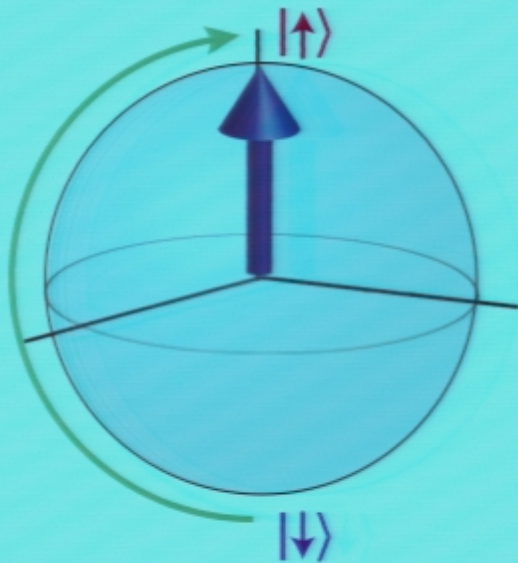
Coherent control

Temporal response



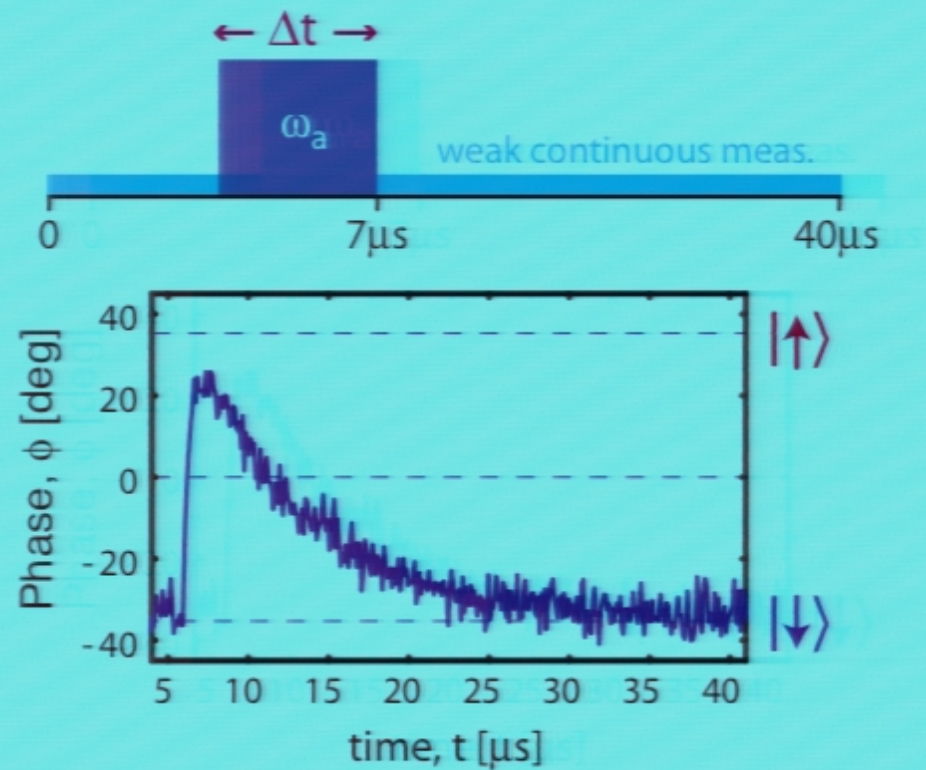
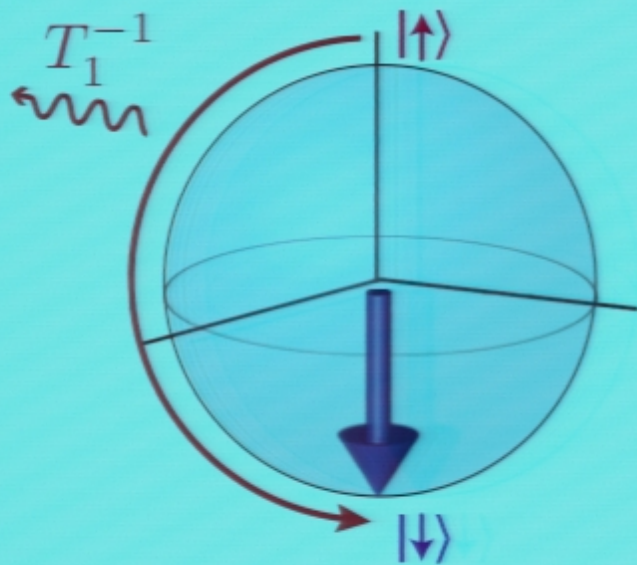
Coherent control

Temporal response



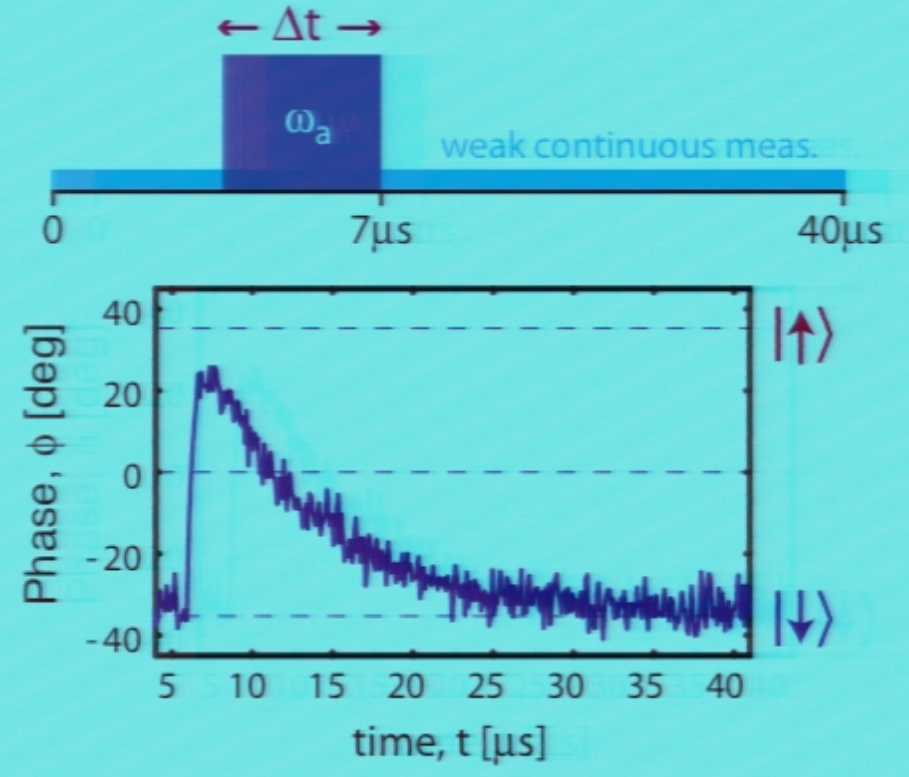
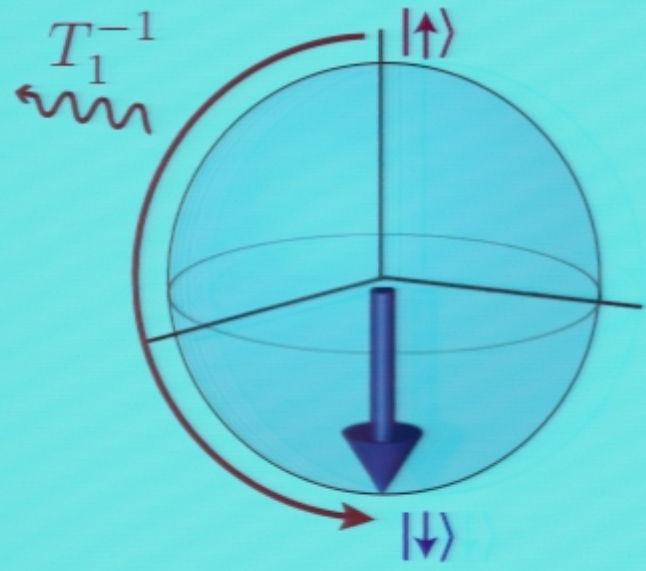
Coherent control

Temporal response



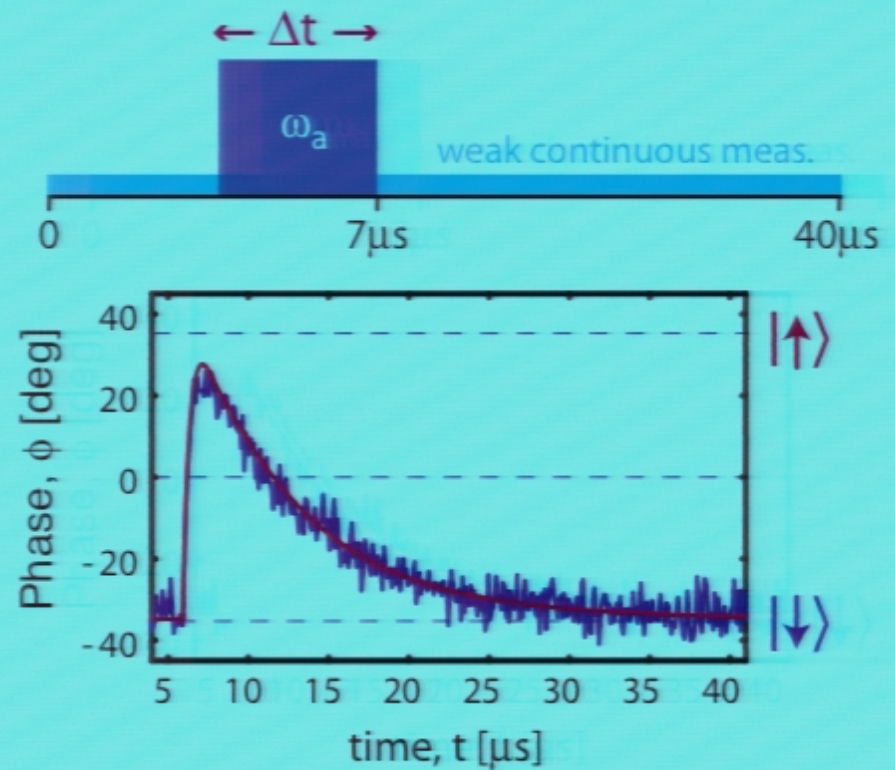
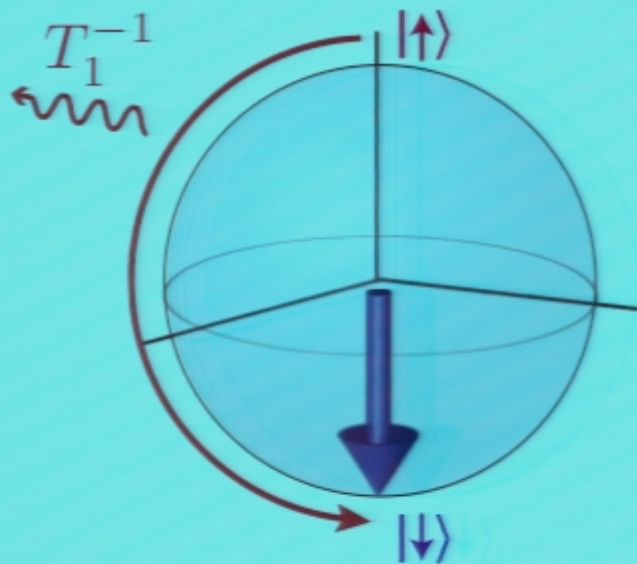
Coherent control

Temporal response



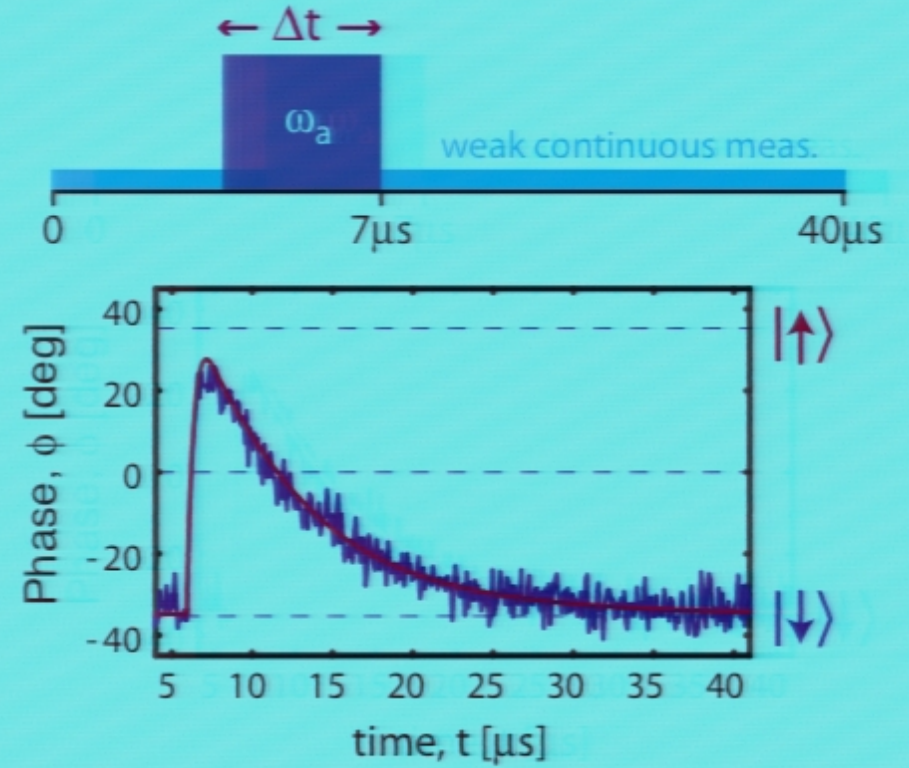
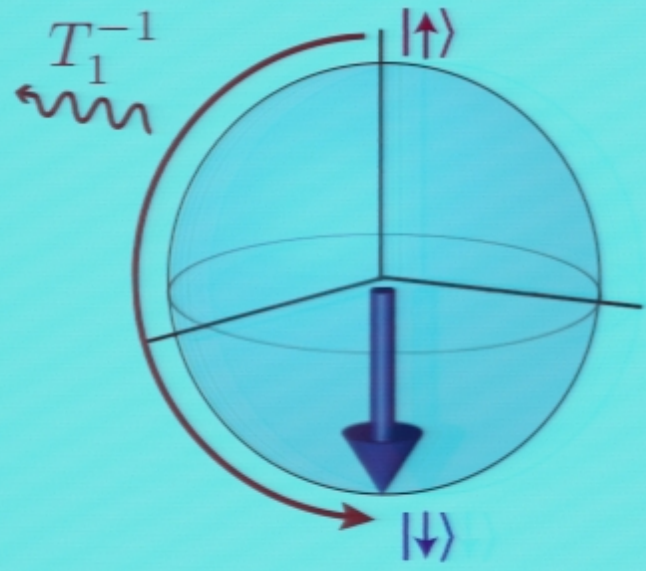
Coherent control

Temporal response



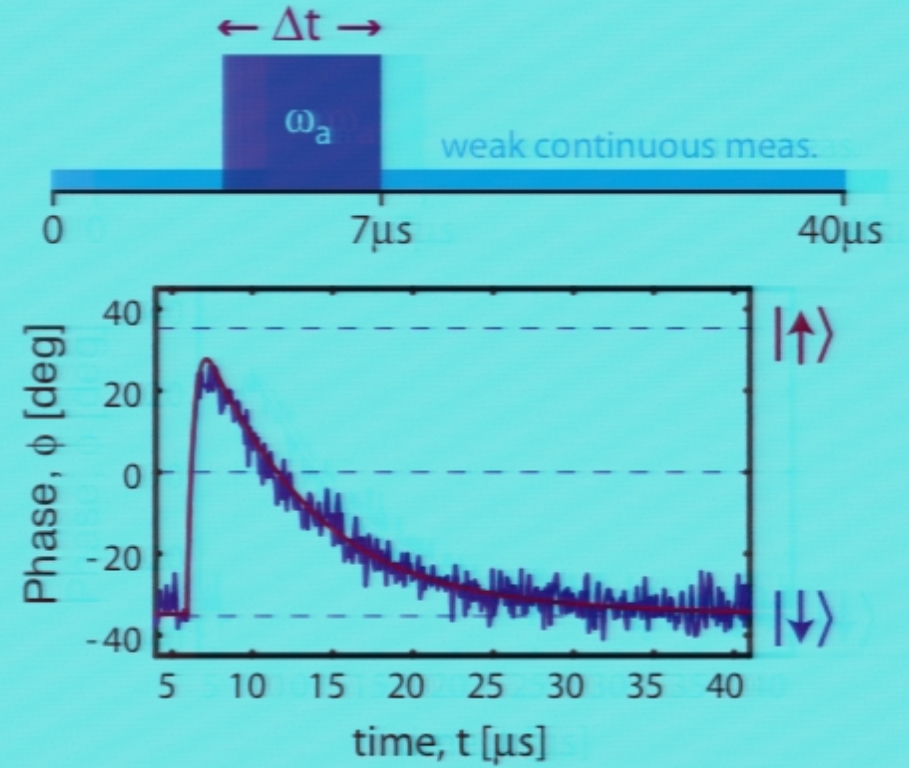
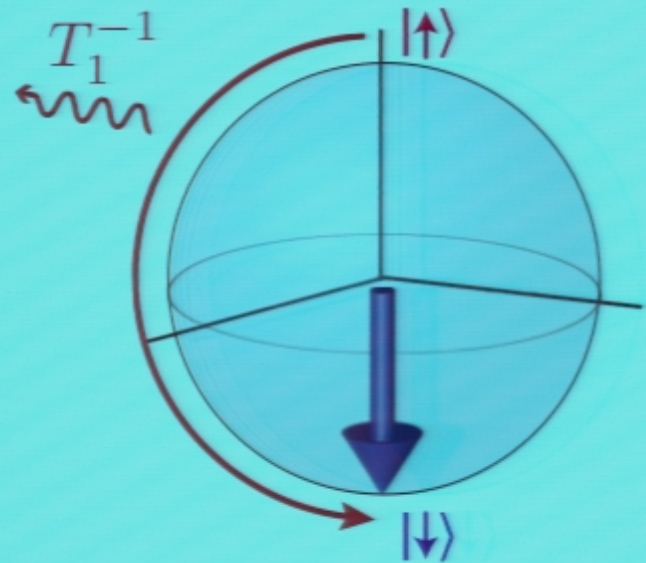
Coherent control

Temporal response



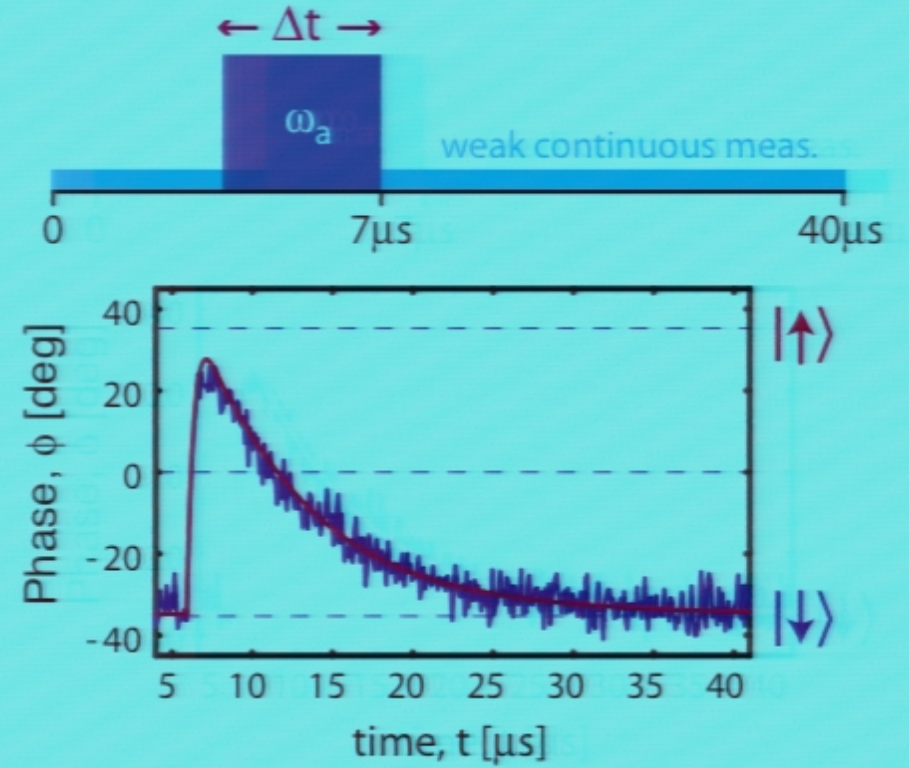
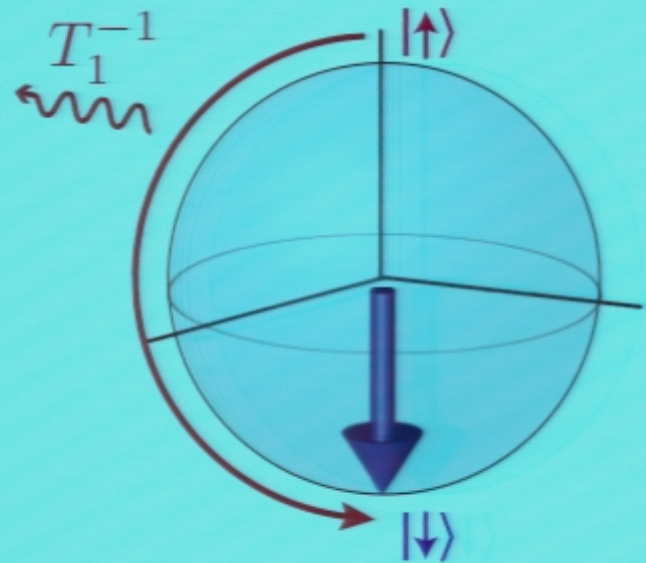
Coherent control

Temporal response



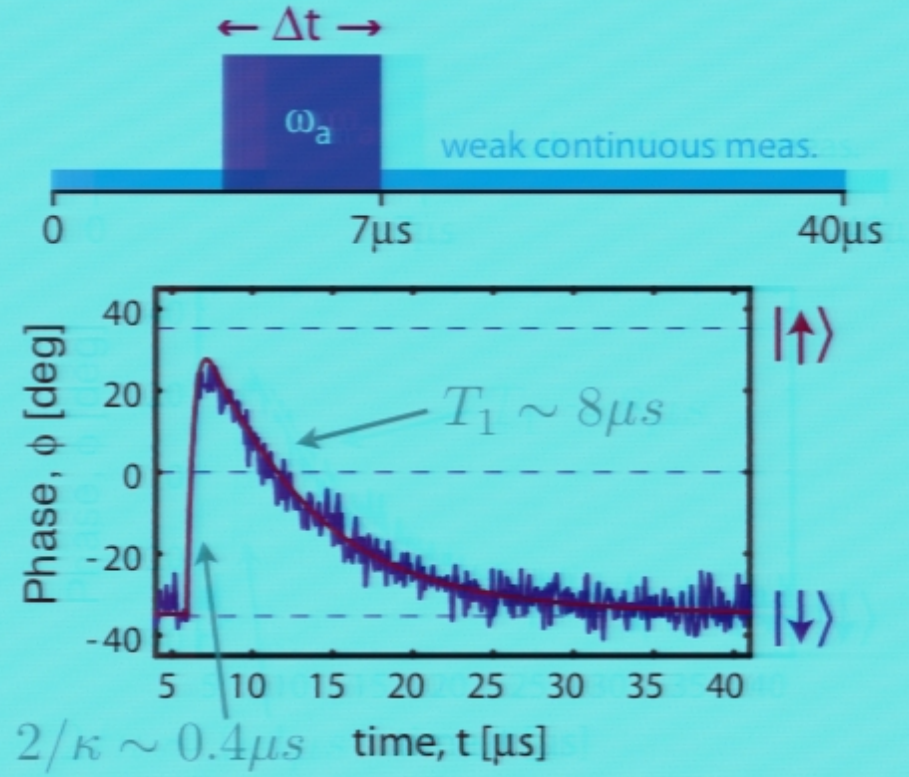
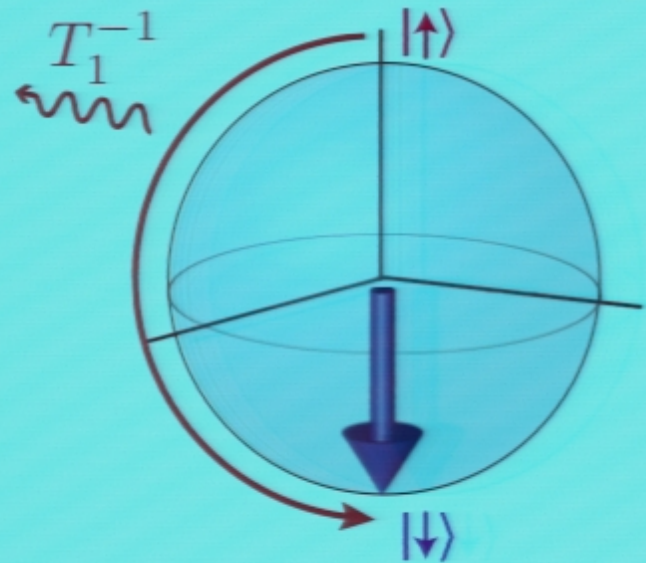
Coherent control

Temporal response



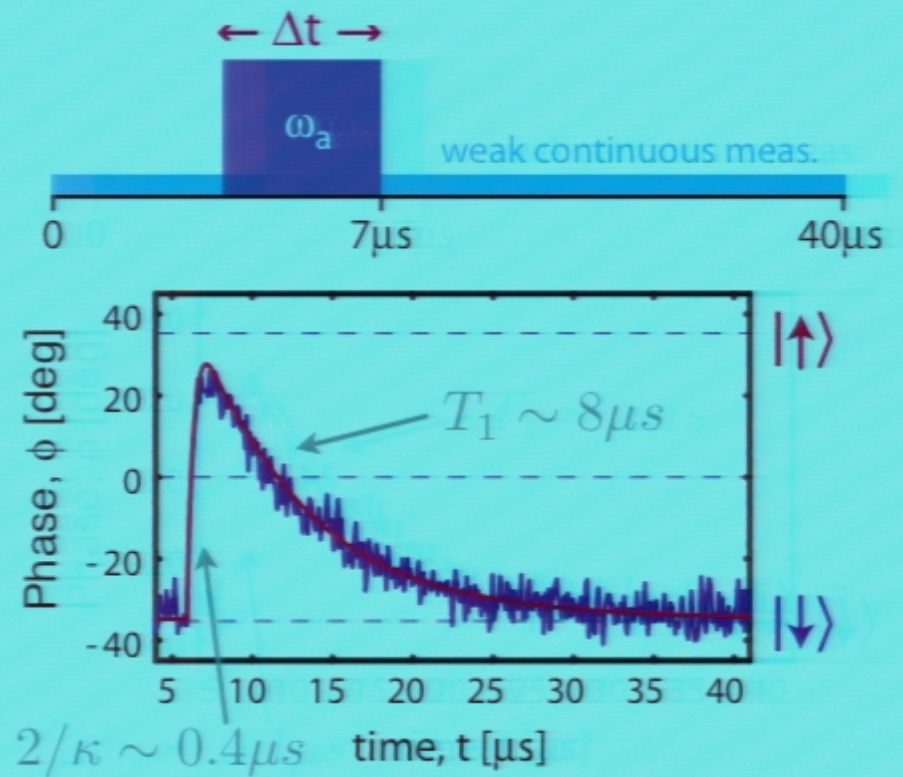
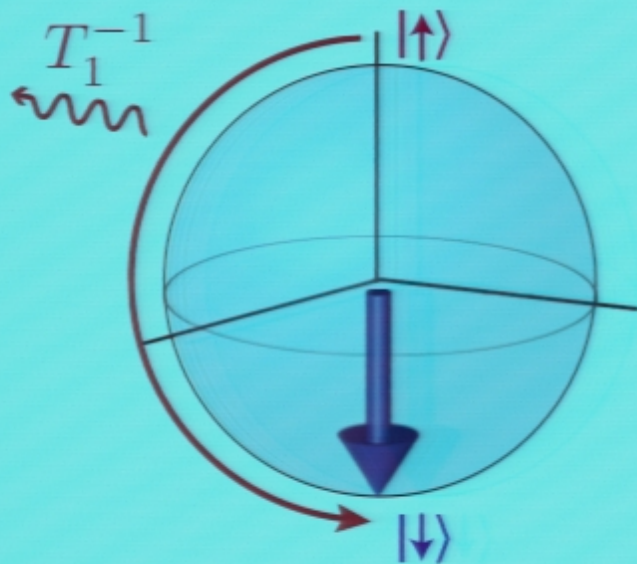
Coherent control

Temporal response



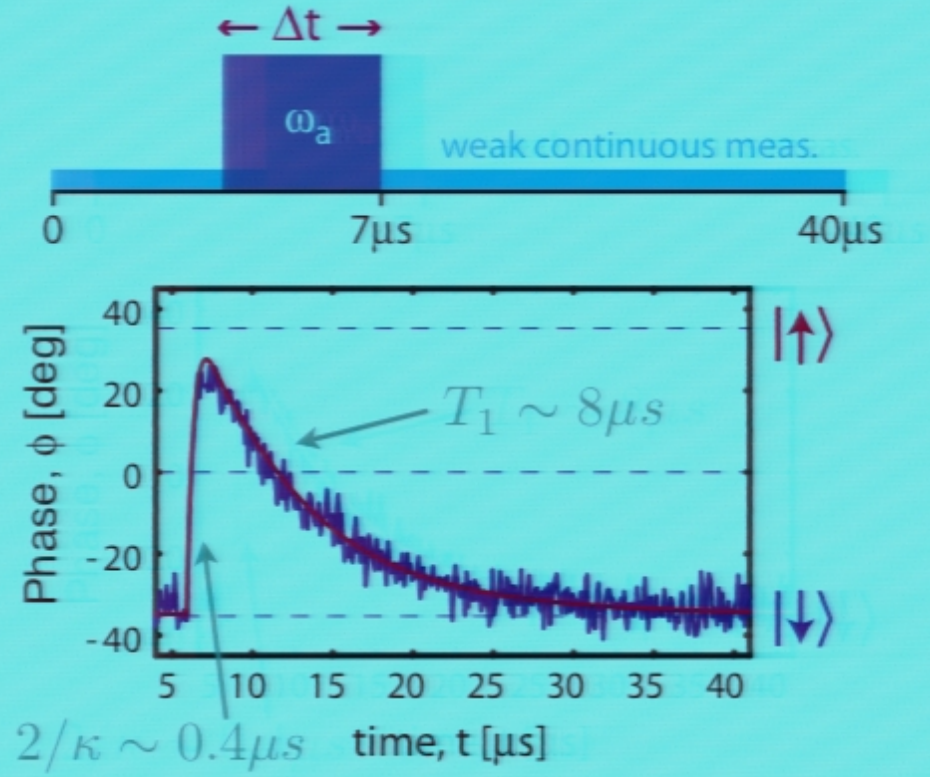
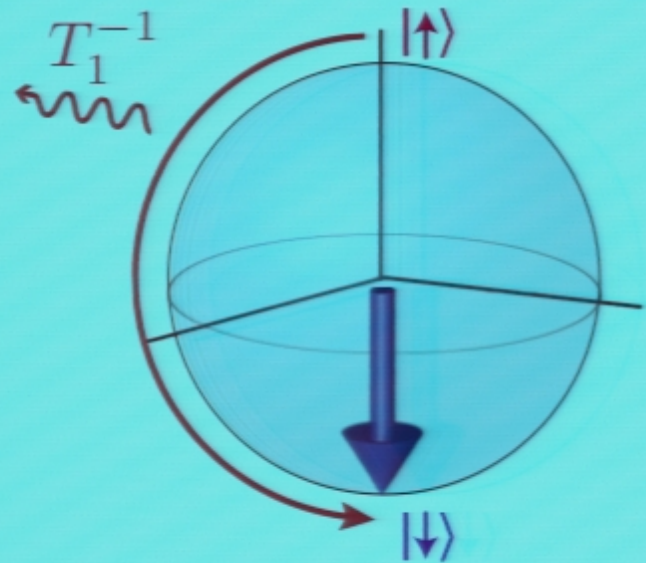
Coherent control

Temporal response



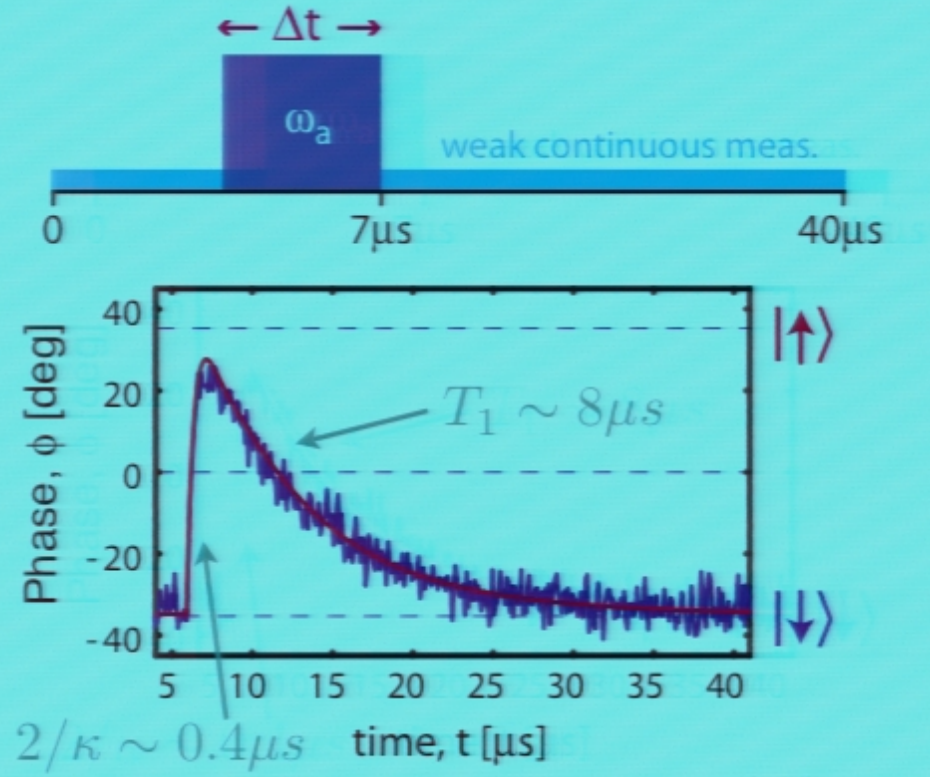
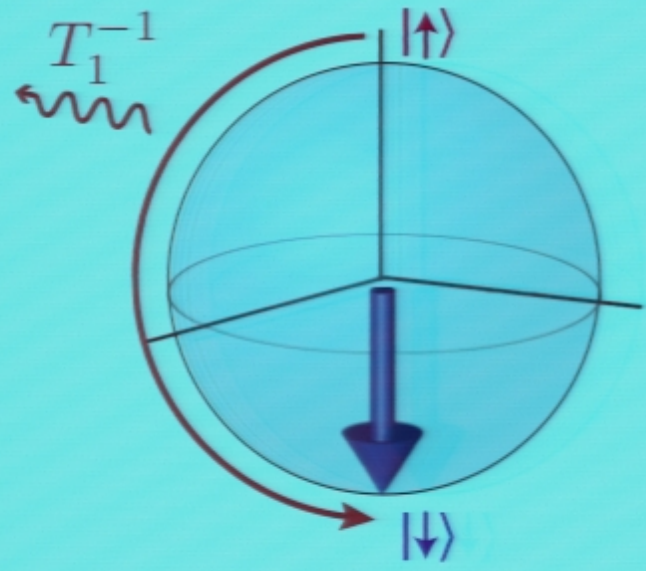
Coherent control

Temporal response



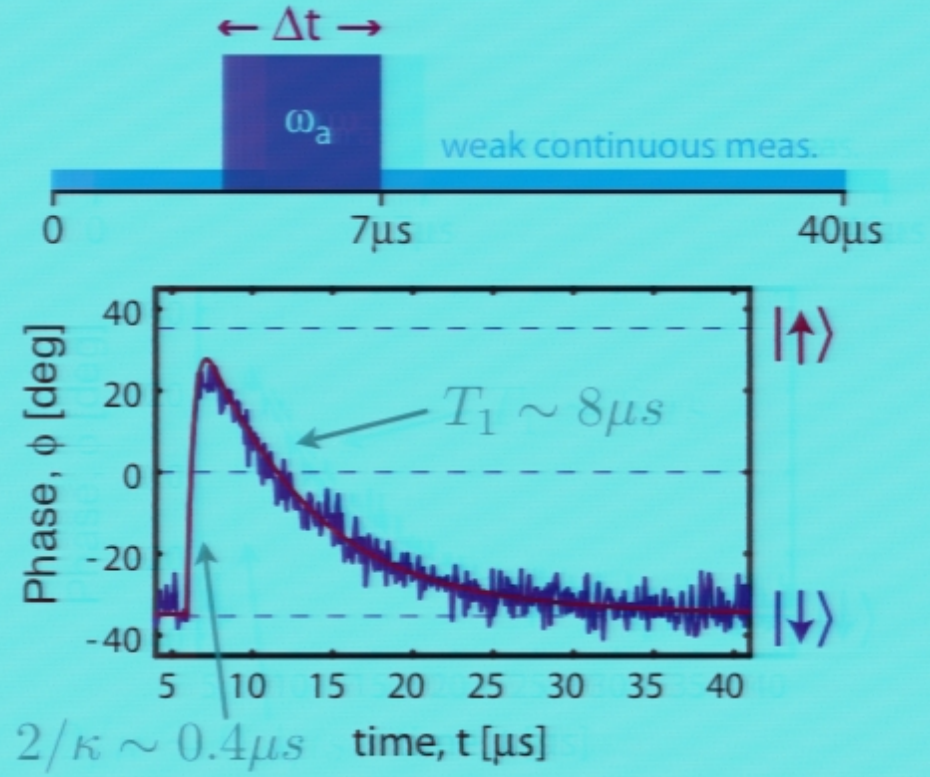
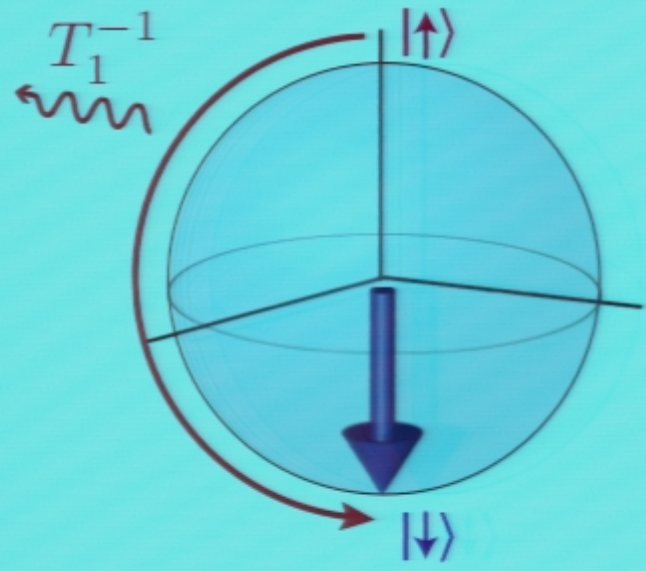
Coherent control

Temporal response



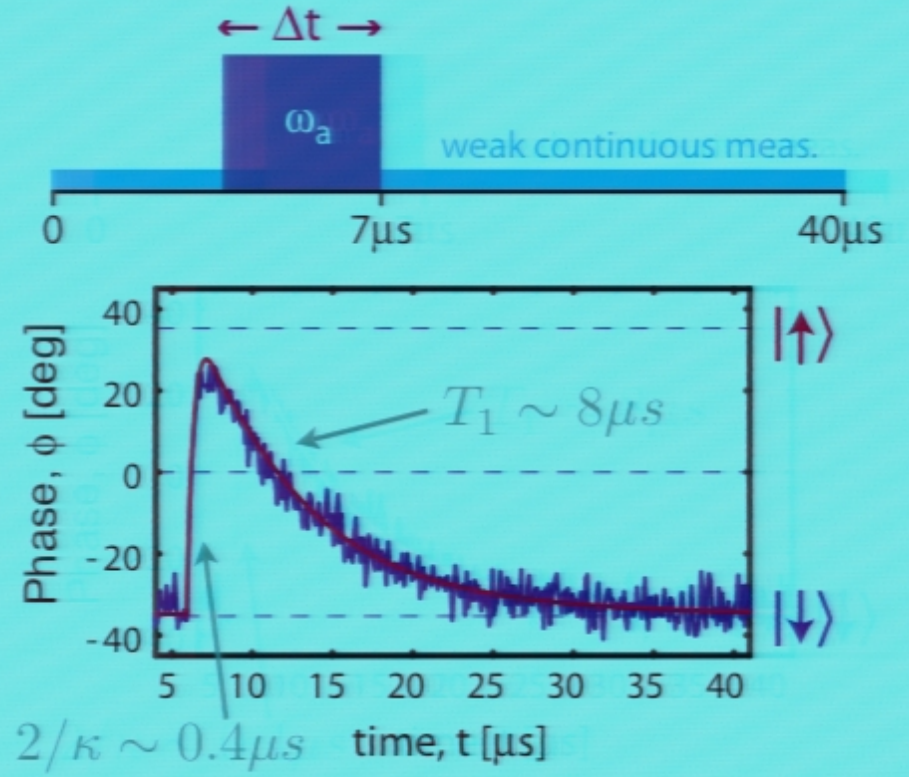
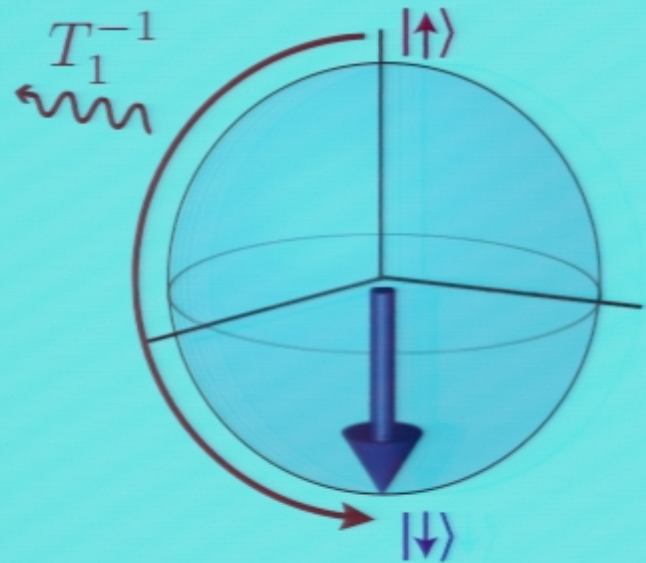
Coherent control

Temporal response



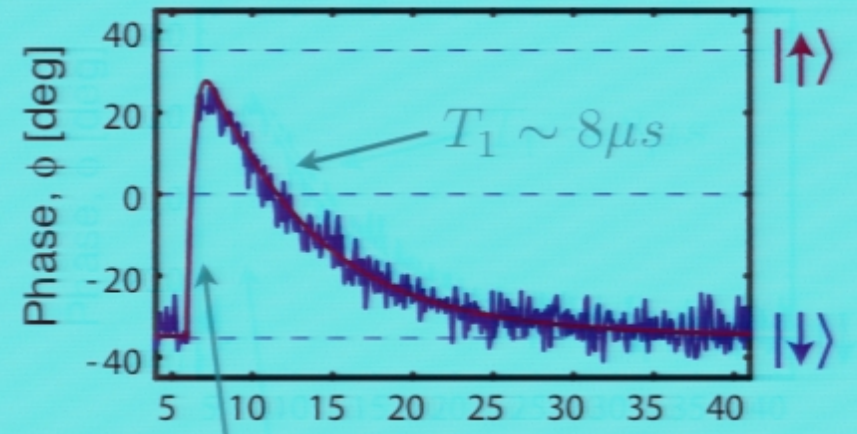
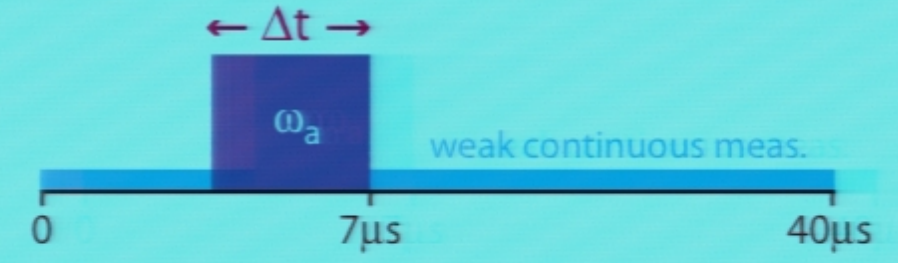
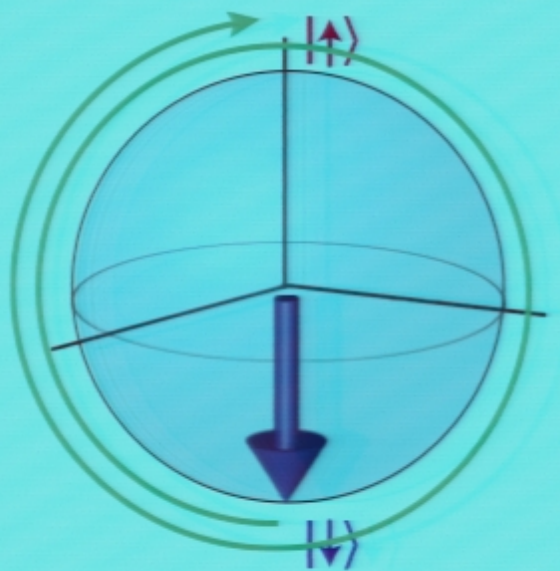
Coherent control

Temporal response

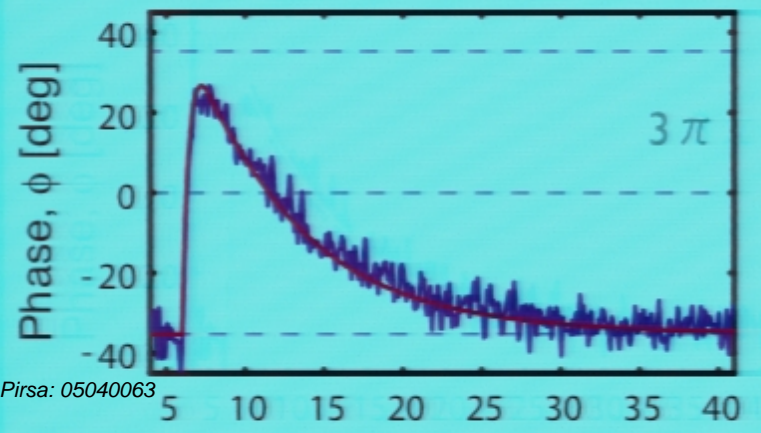


Coherent control

Temporal response

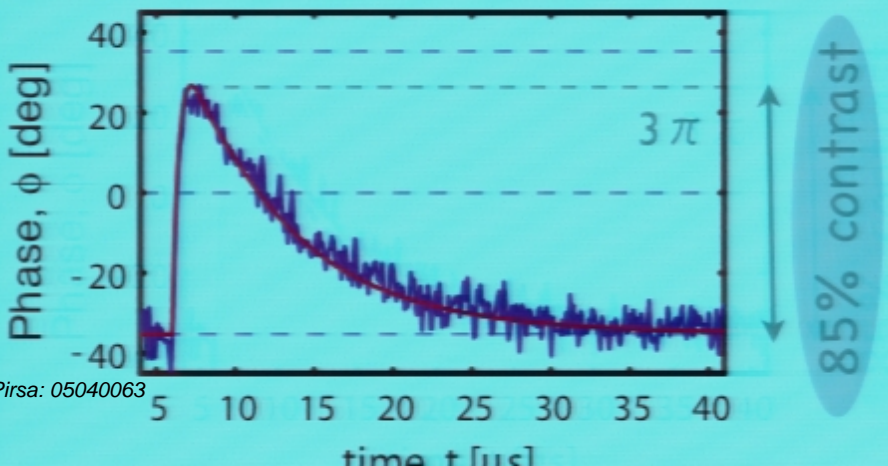
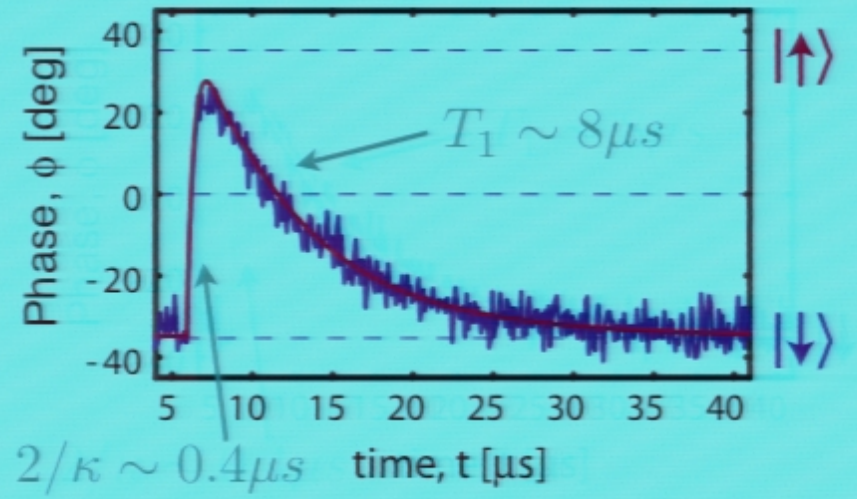
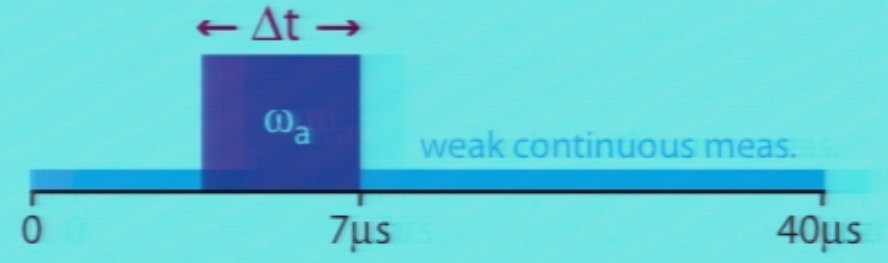
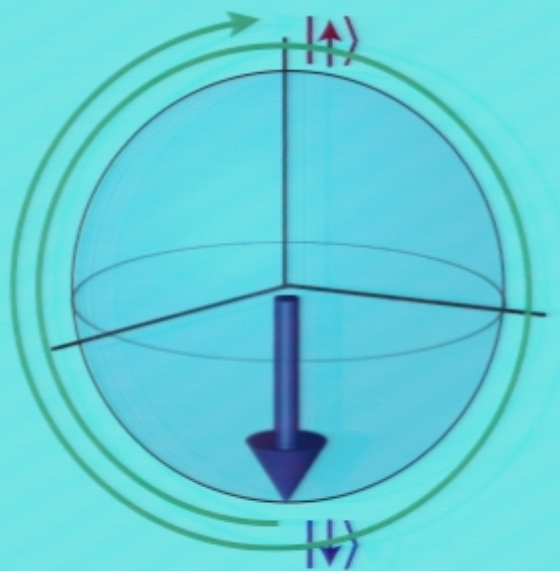


$2/\kappa \sim 0.4 \mu\text{s}$ time, t [μs]



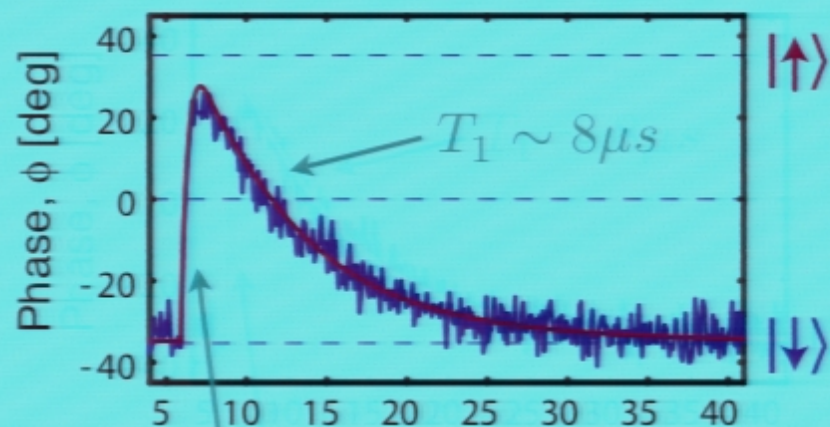
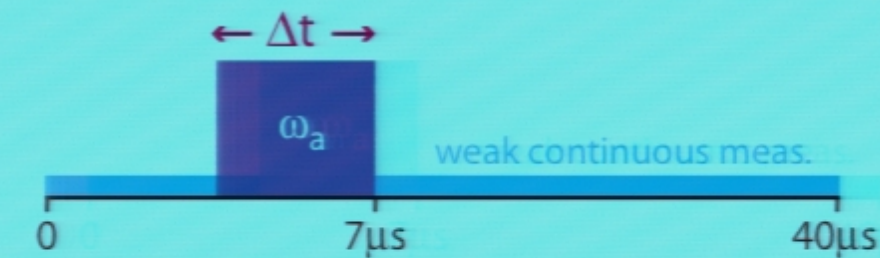
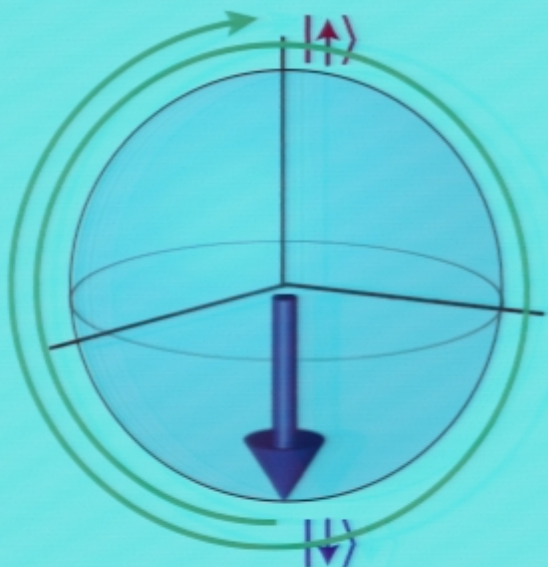
Coherent control

Temporal response

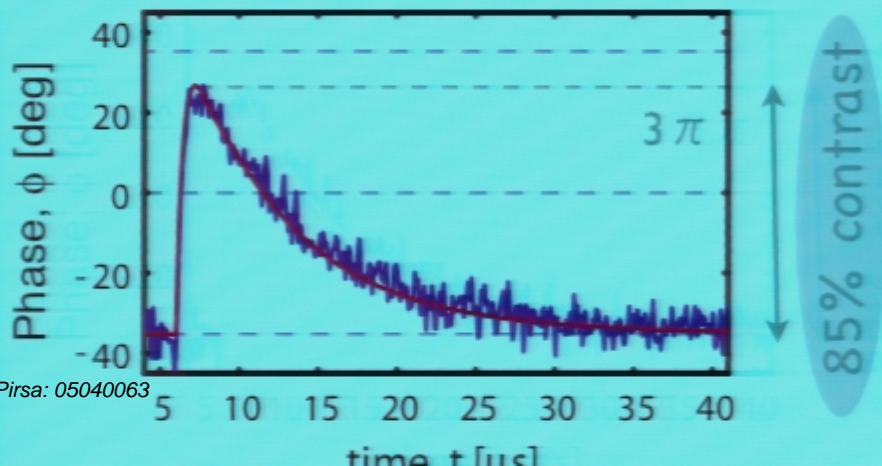


Coherent control

Temporal response

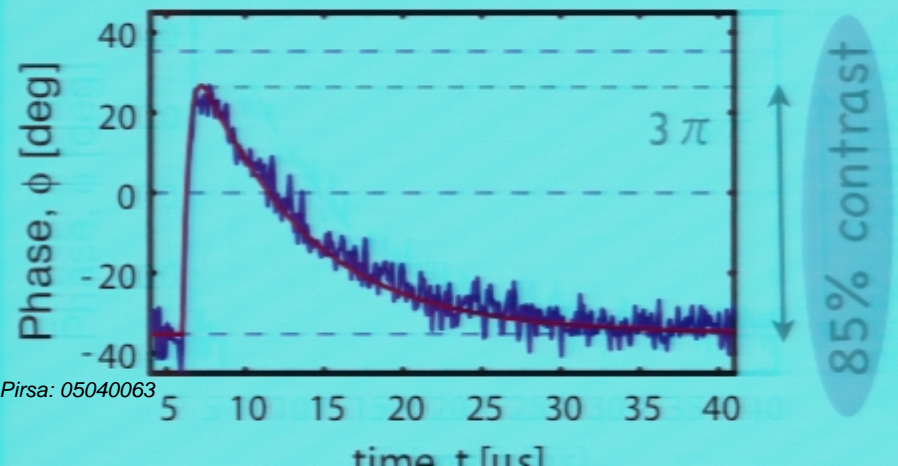
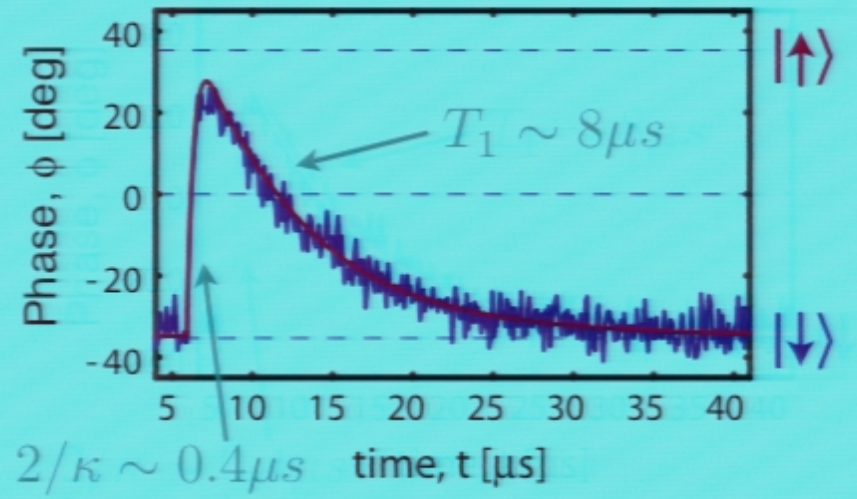
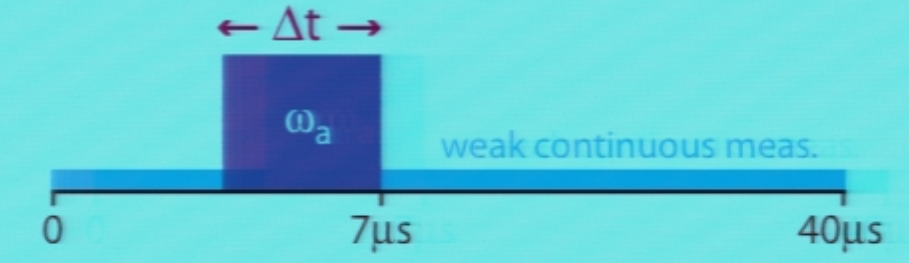
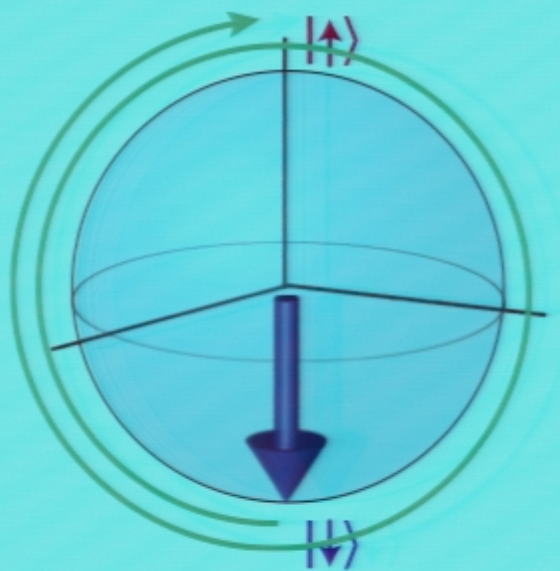


$2/\kappa \sim 0.4 \mu\text{s}$ time, t [μs]



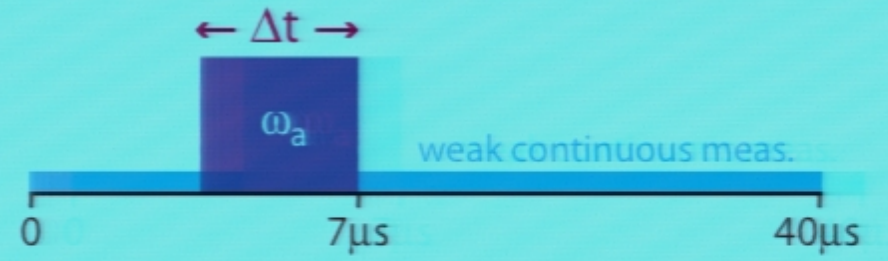
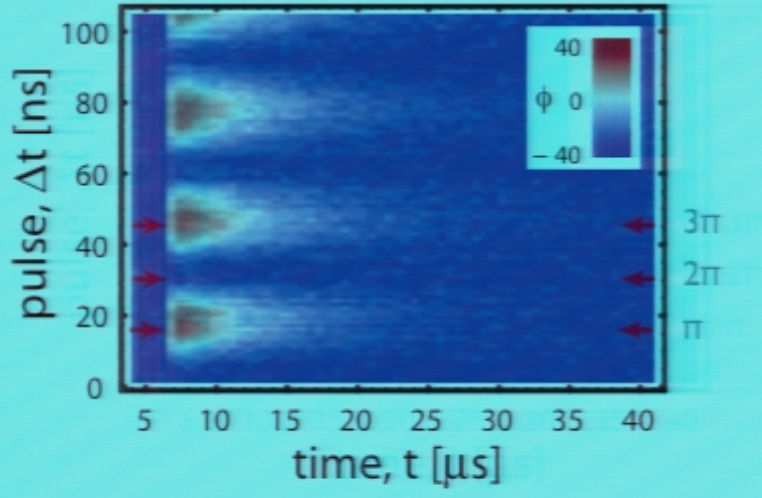
Coherent control

Temporal response

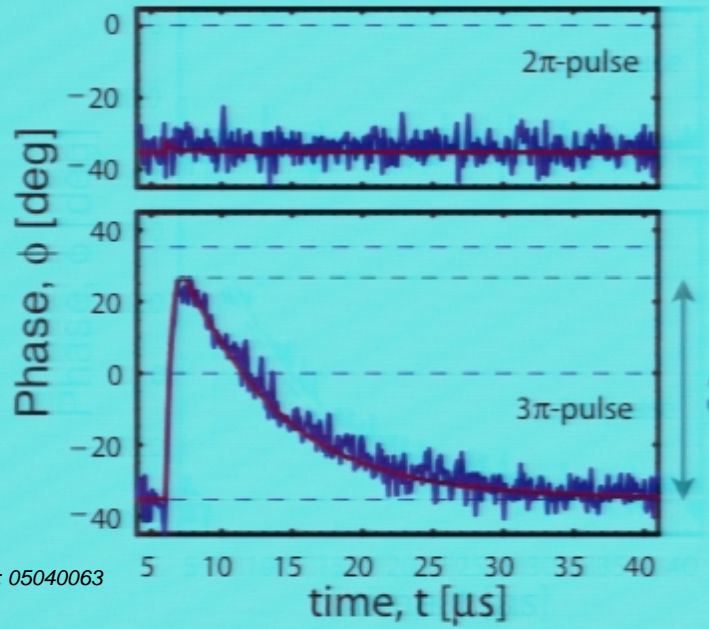


Coherent control

Rabi oscillations

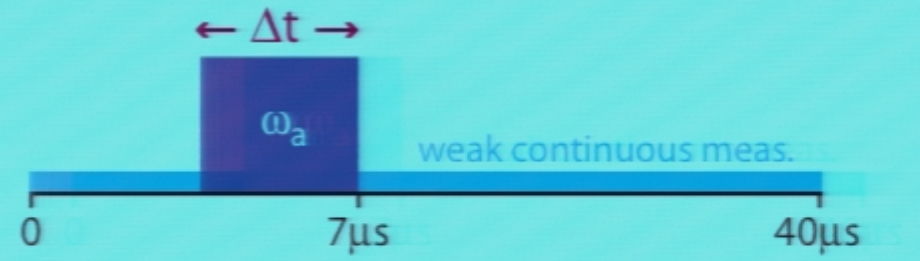
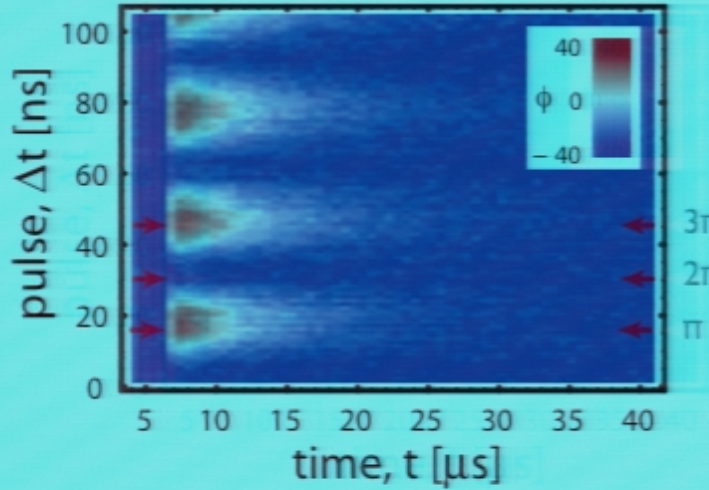


Time scales: $T_1 \sim 8\mu\text{s}$
 $2/\kappa \sim 0.4\mu\text{s}$

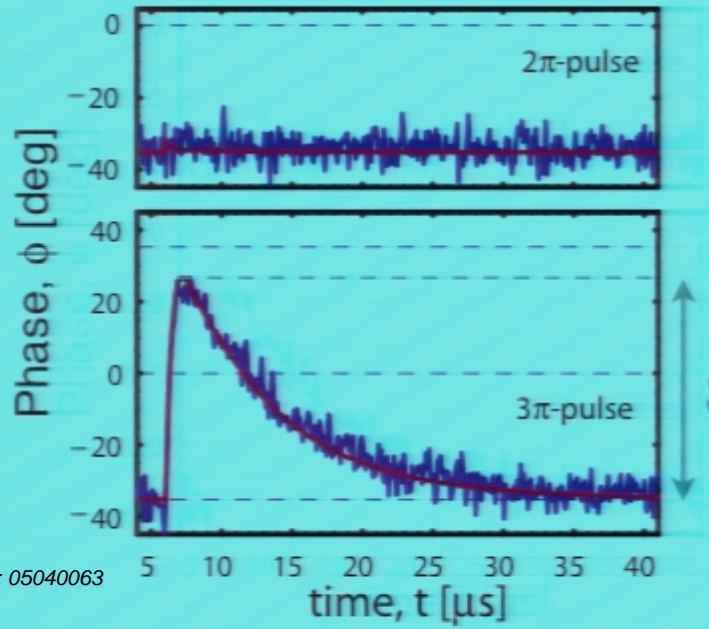


Coherent control

Rabi oscillations



Time scales: $T_1 \sim 8 \mu$ s
 $2/\kappa \sim 0.4 \mu$ s



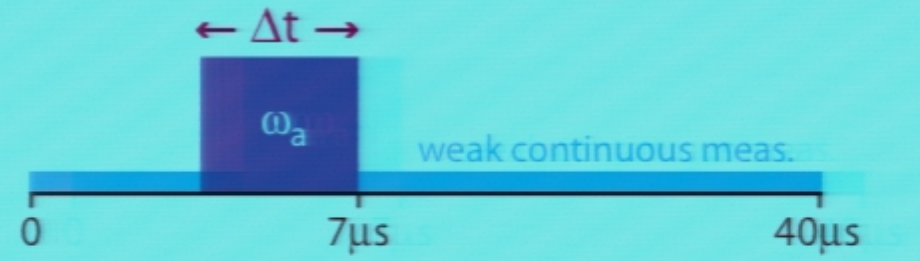
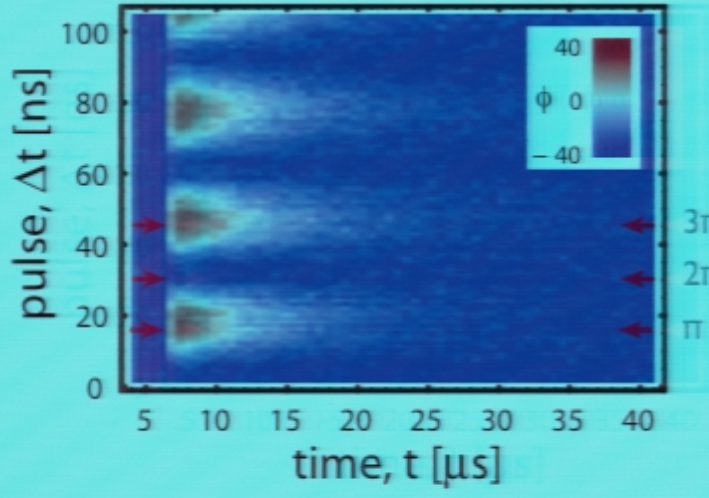
Relaxation

Finite readout time

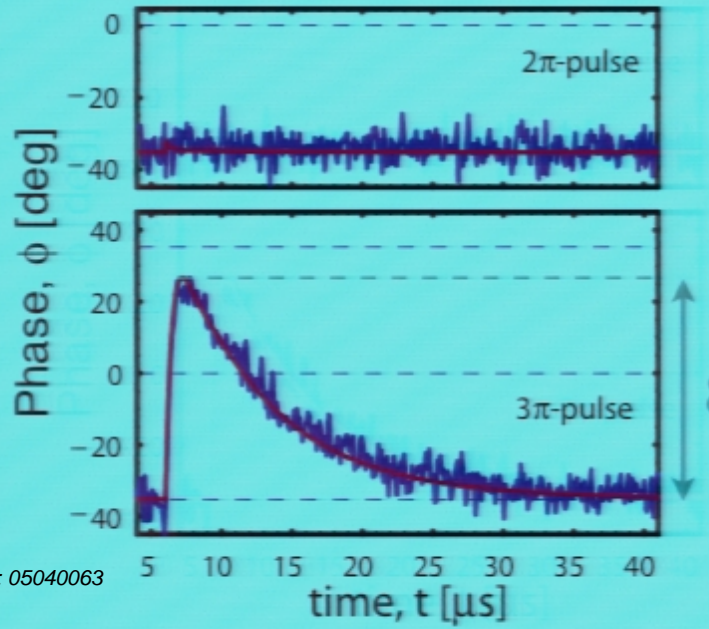
Imperfect pulses

Coherent control

Rabi oscillations



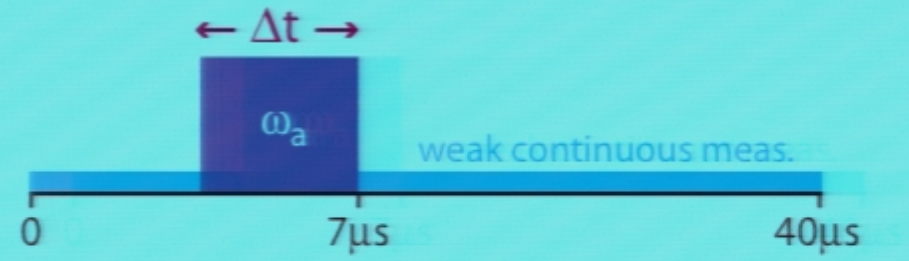
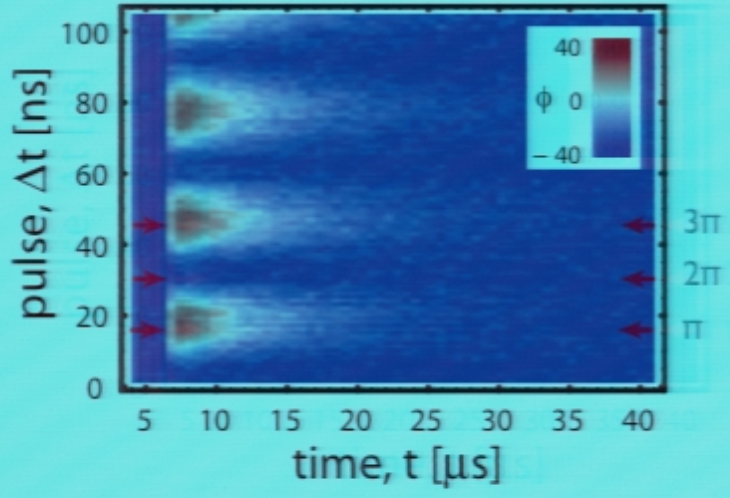
Time scales: $T_1 \sim 8\mu s$
 $2/\kappa \sim 0.4\mu s$



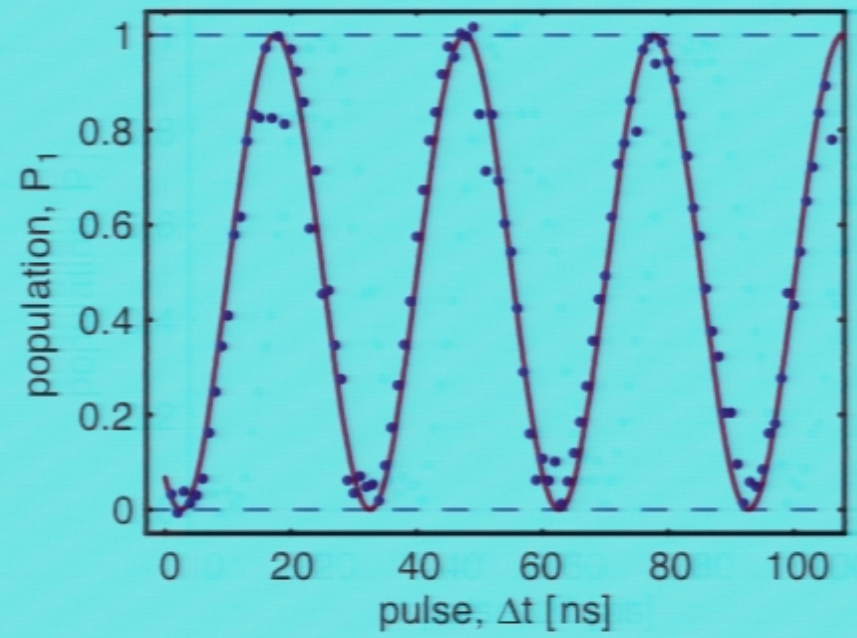
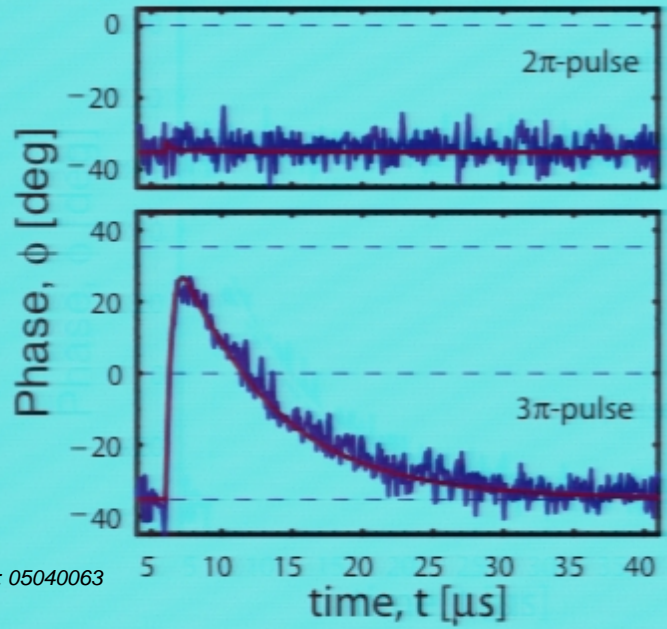
- ✓ Relaxation
- ✓ Finite readout time
- Imperfect pulses

Coherent control

Rabi oscillations

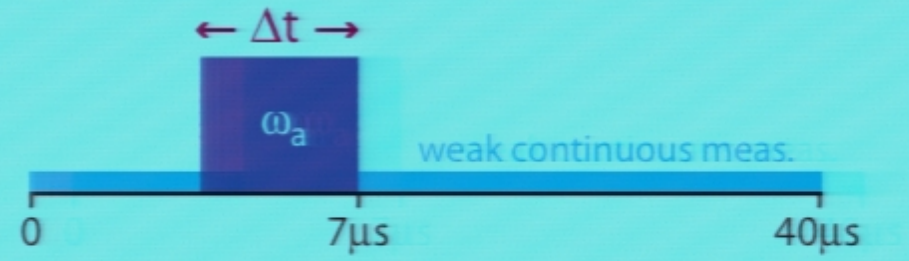
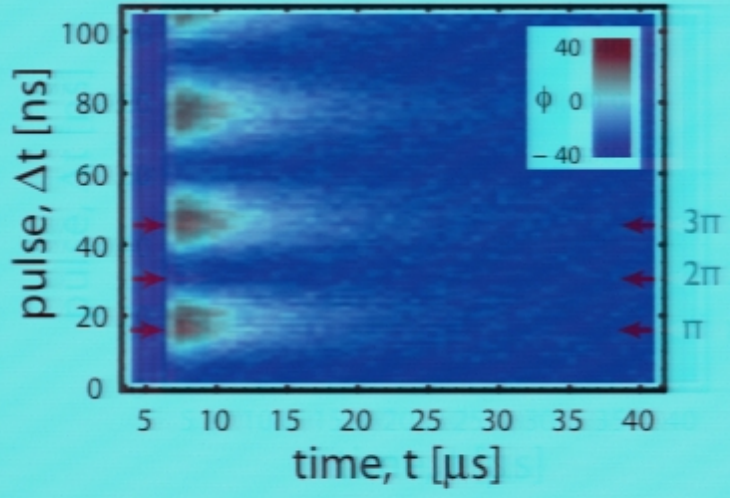


Time scales: $T_1 \sim 8\mu s$
 $2/\kappa \sim 0.4\mu s$

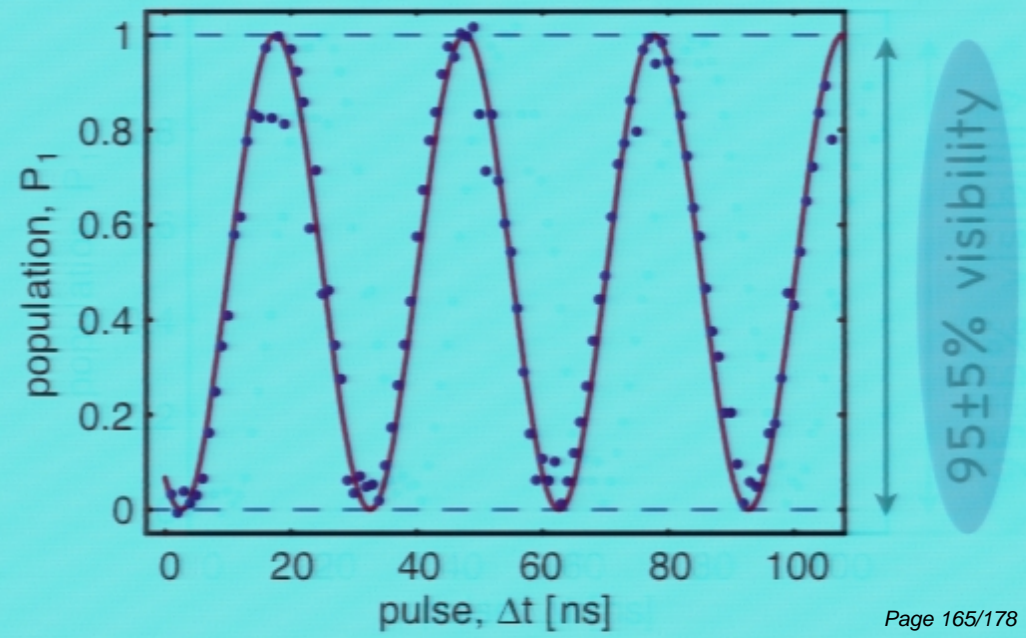
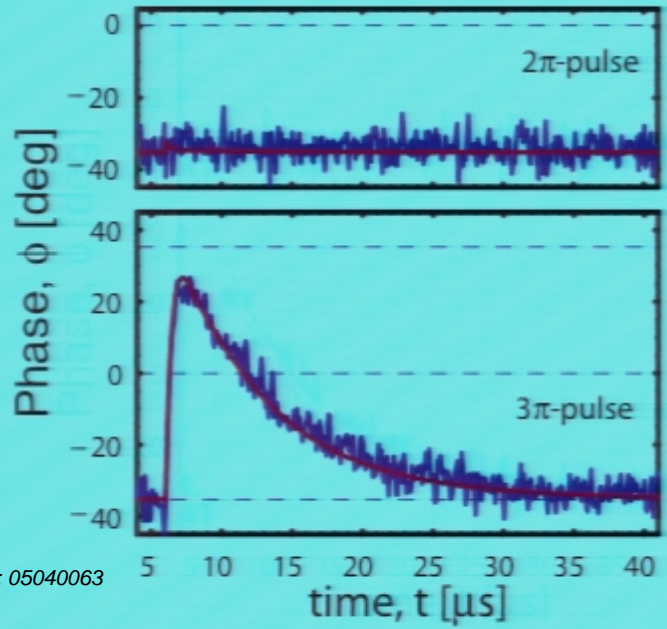


Coherent control

Rabi oscillations

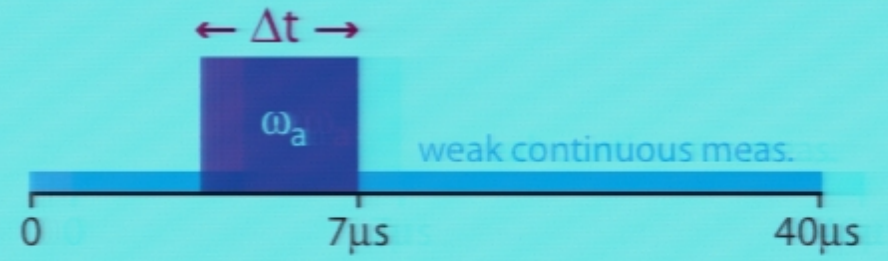
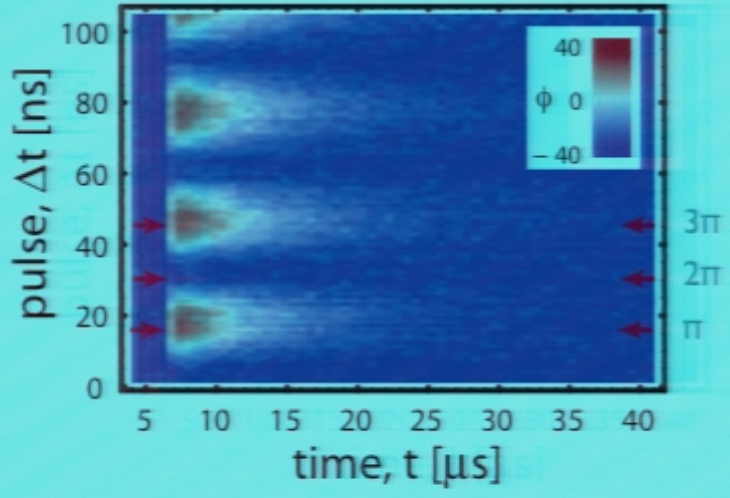


Time scales: $T_1 \sim 8 \mu s$
 $2/\kappa \sim 0.4 \mu s$

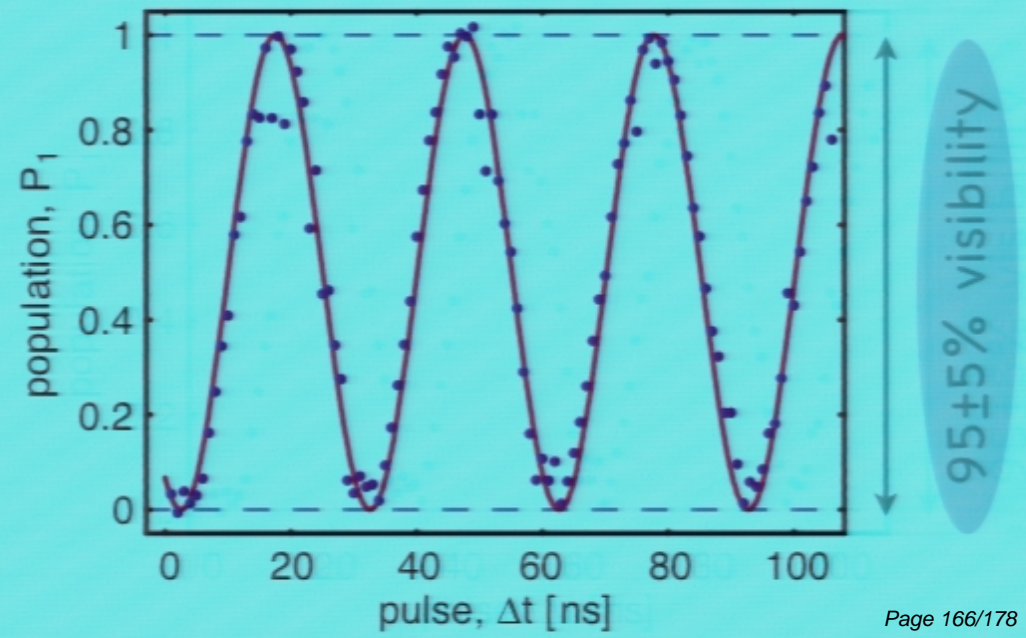
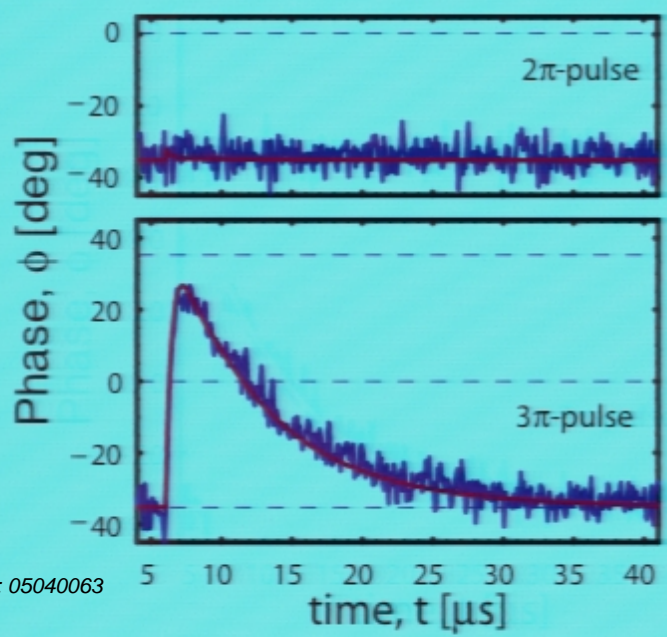


Coherent control

Rabi oscillations

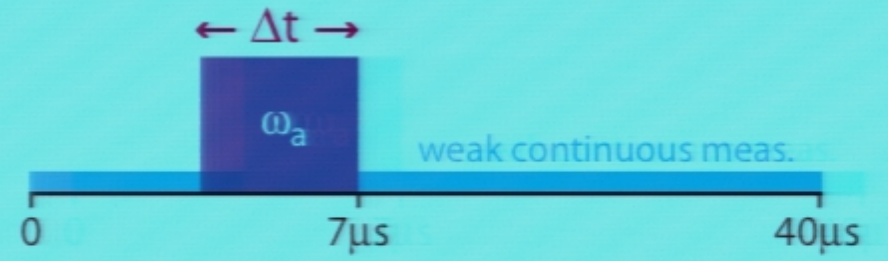
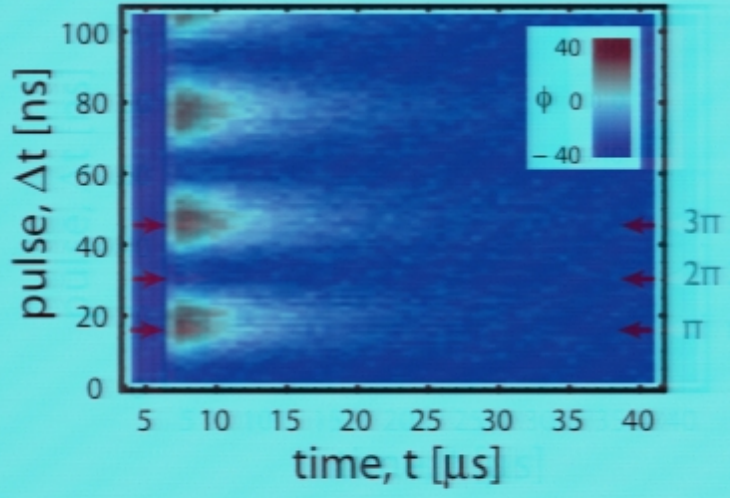


Time scales: $T_1 \sim 8\mu\text{s}$
 $2/\kappa \sim 0.4\mu\text{s}$

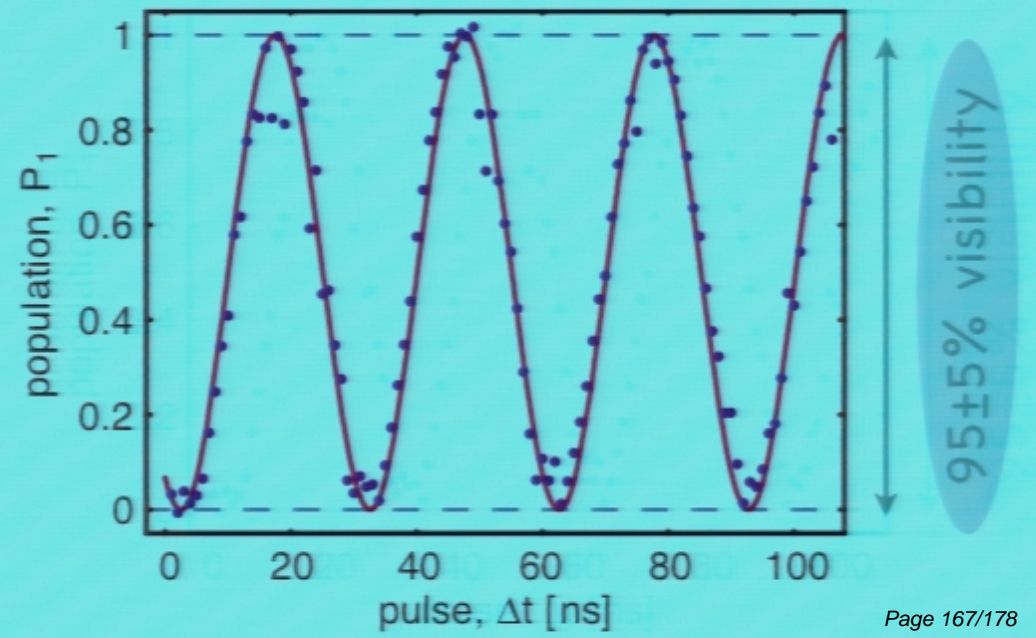
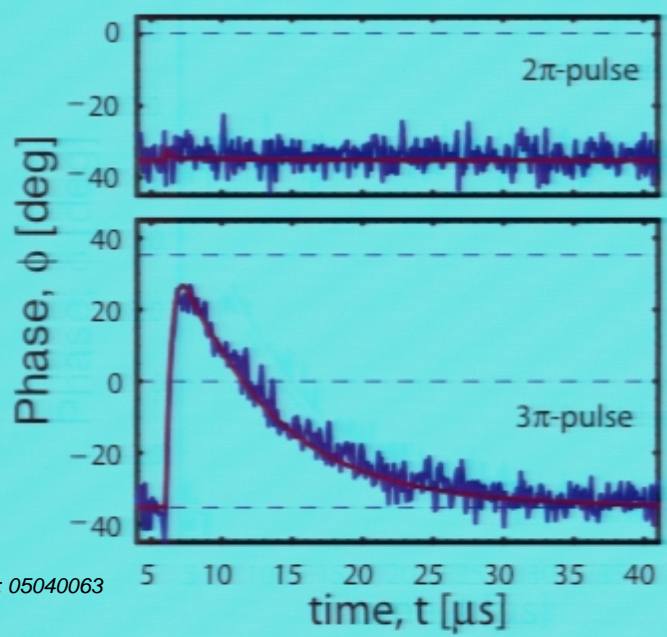


Coherent control

Rabi oscillations

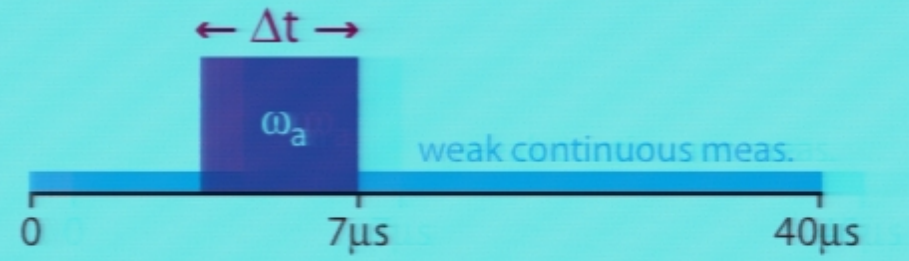
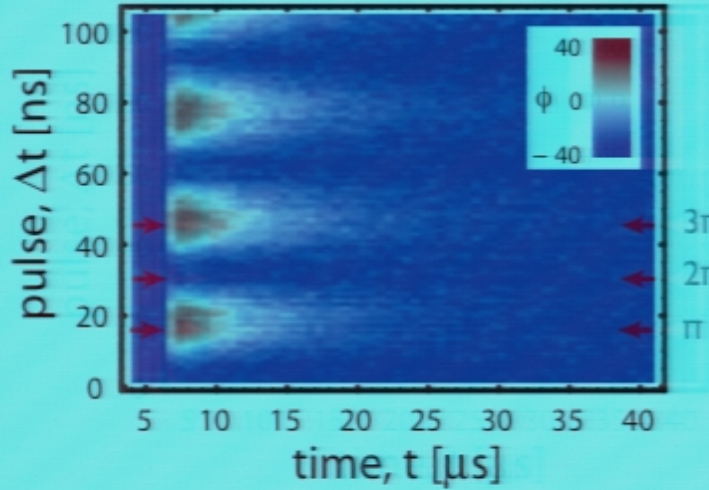


Time scales: $T_1 \sim 8 \mu s$
 $2/\kappa \sim 0.4 \mu s$

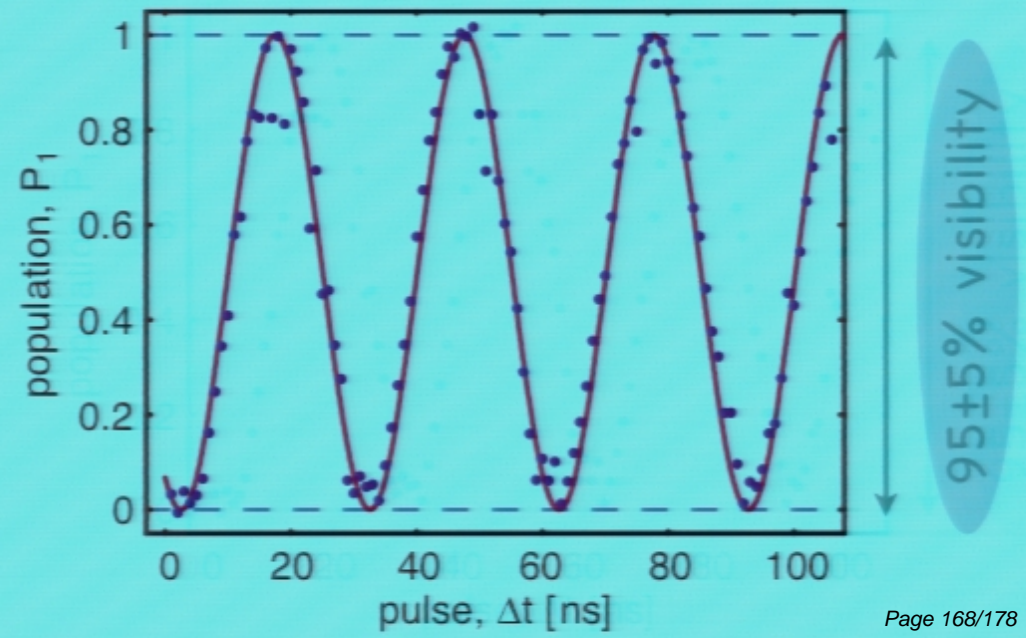
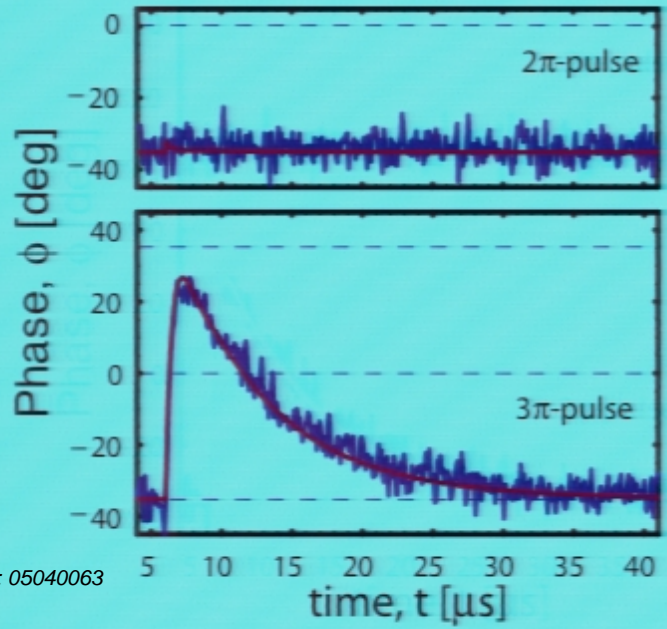


Coherent control

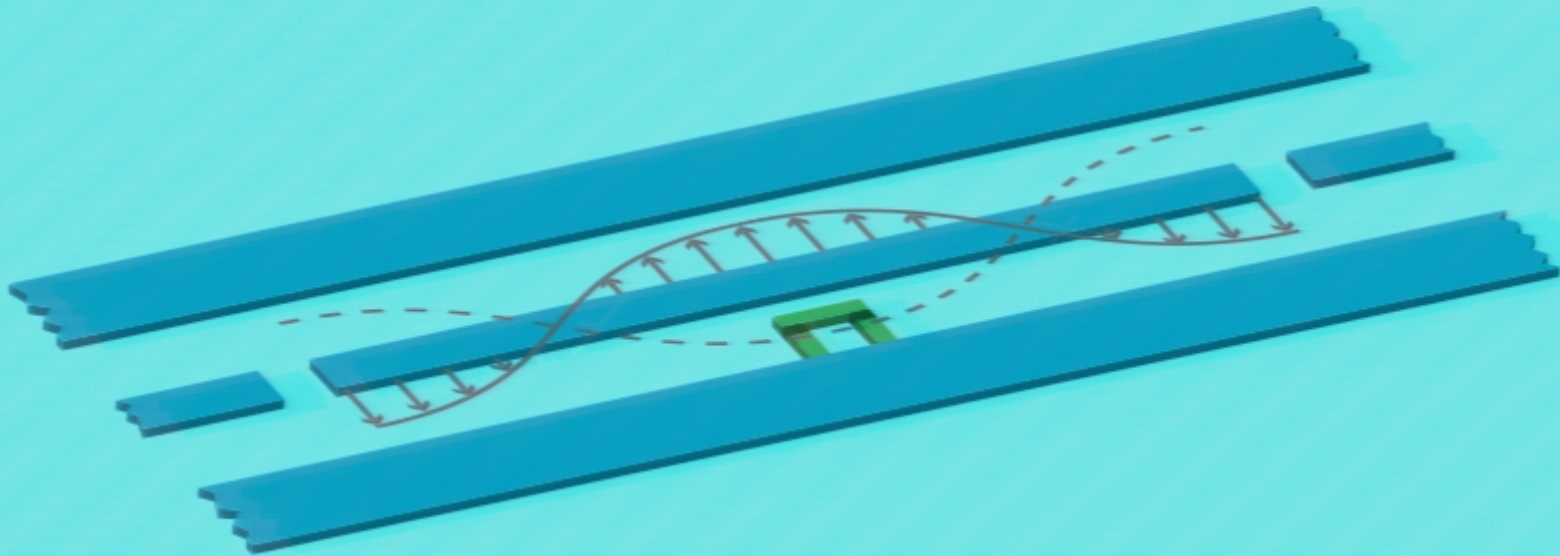
Rabi oscillations



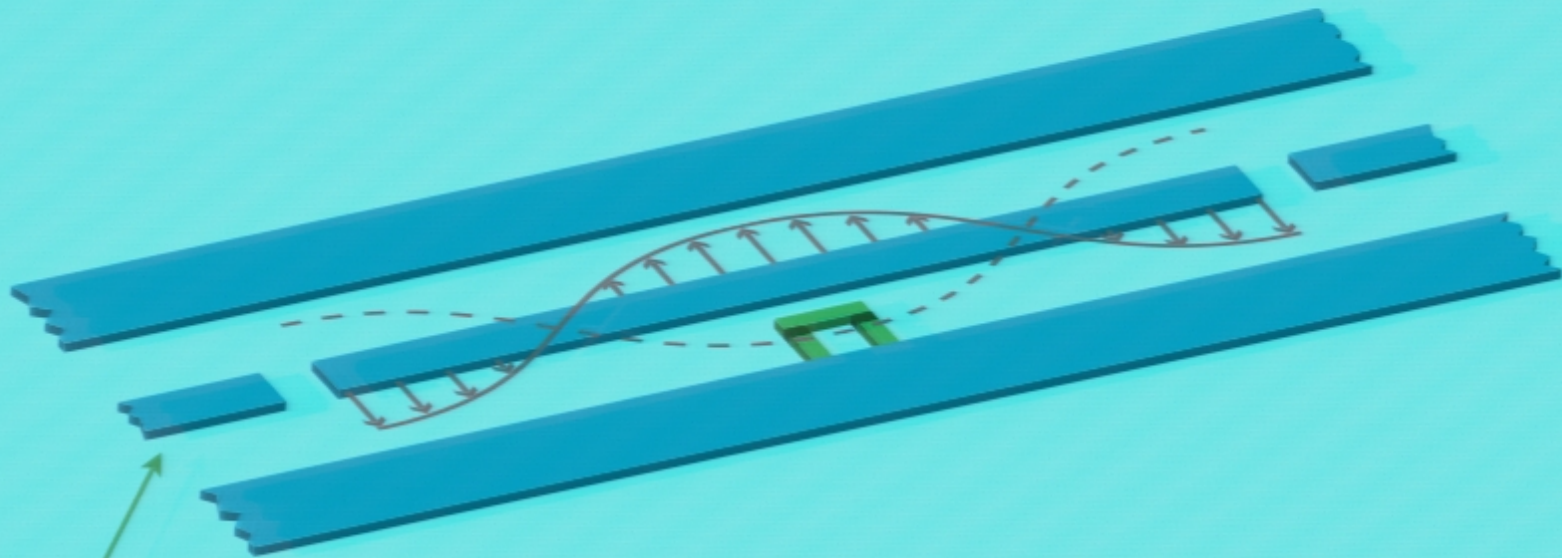
Time scales: $T_1 \sim 8\mu s$
 $2/\kappa \sim 0.4\mu s$



Summary

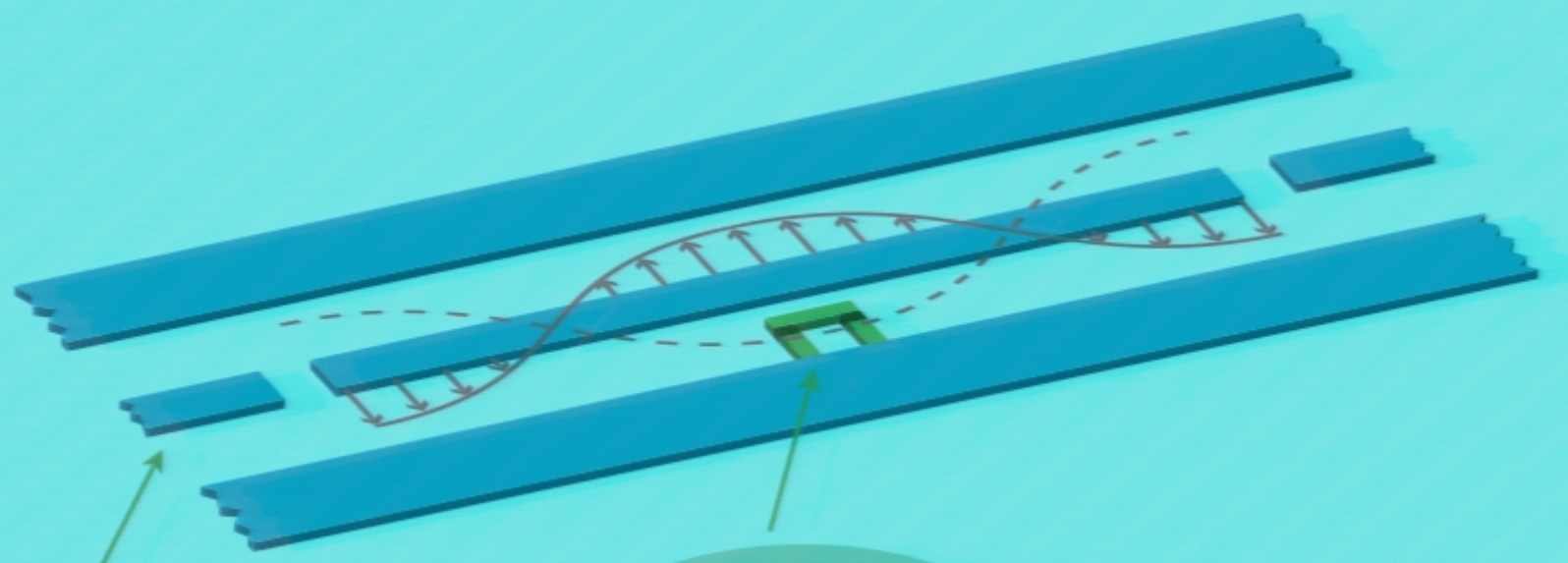


Summary



Cavity with large vacuum field and long photon lifetime

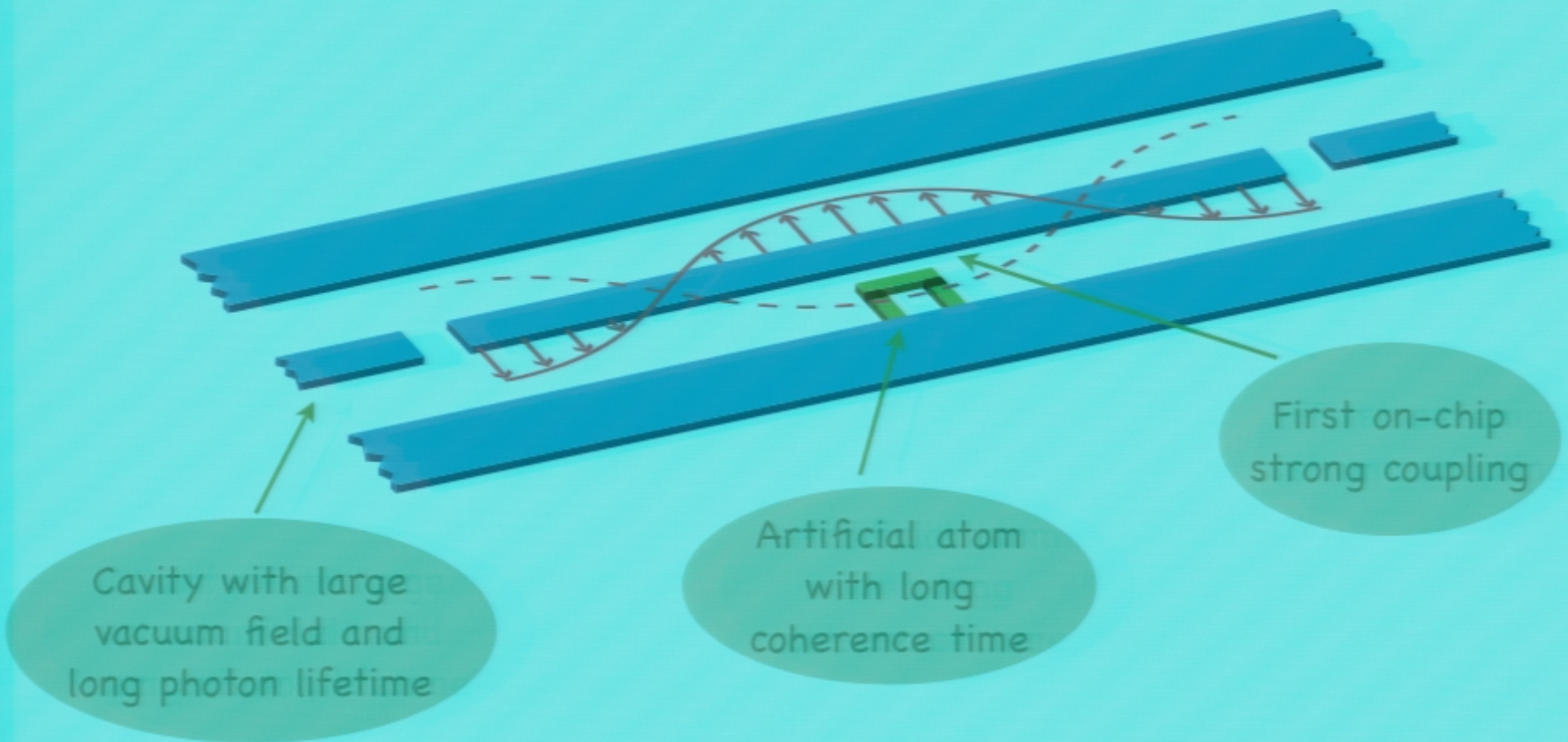
Summary



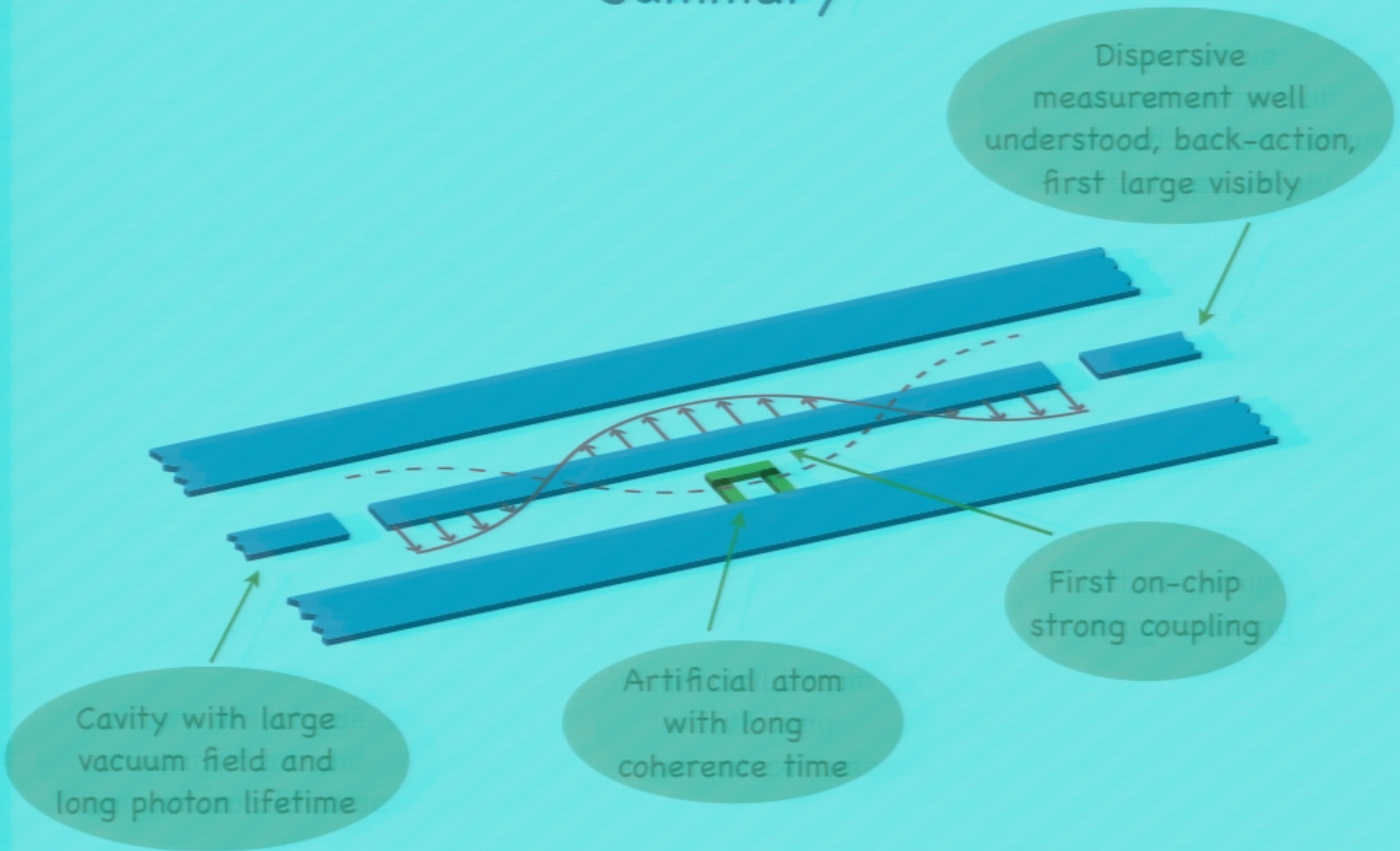
Cavity with large vacuum field and long photon lifetime

Artificial atom with long coherence time

Summary



Summary

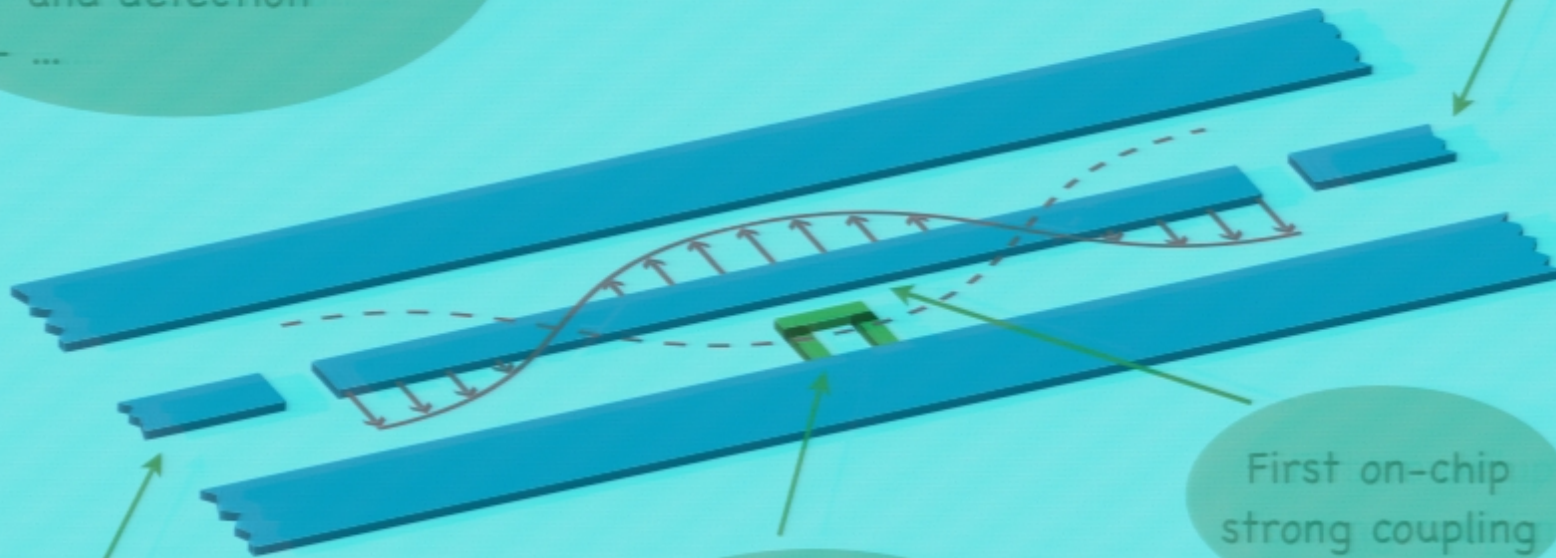


Summary

What's next:

- Two-qubit gates
- Single-photon source and detection
- ...

Dispersive measurement well understood, back-action, first large visibly



First on-chip strong coupling

Artificial atom with long coherence time

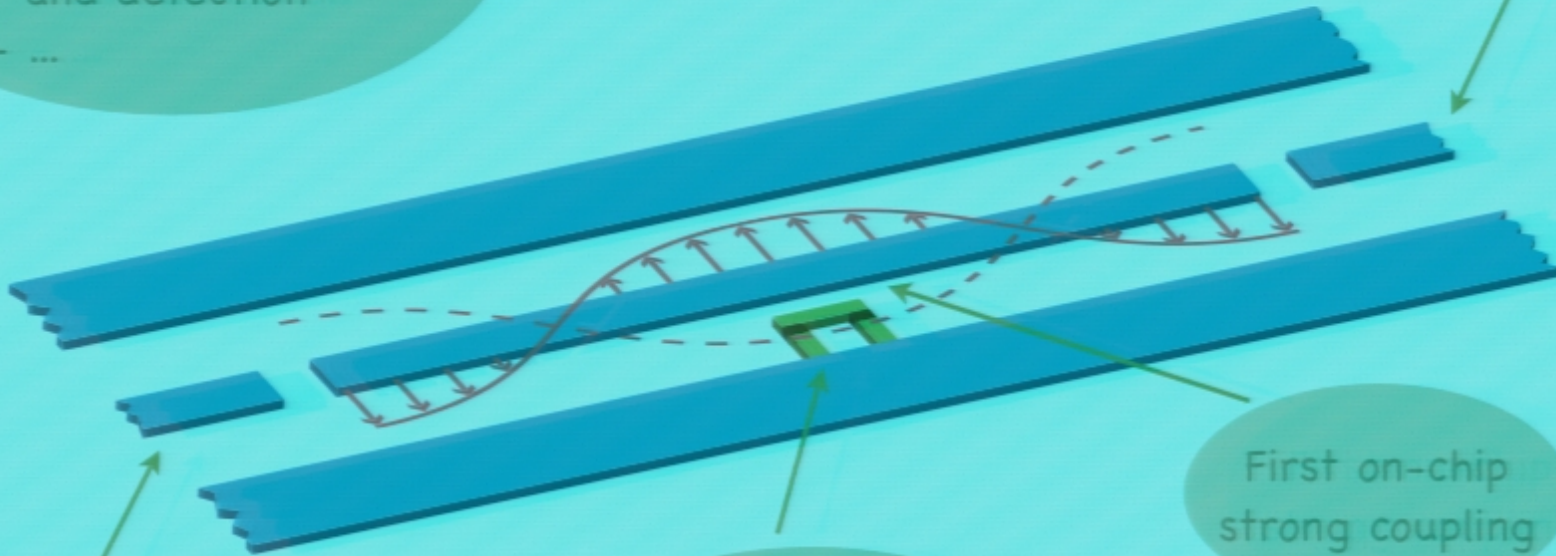
Cavity with large vacuum field and long photon lifetime

Summary

What's next:

- Two-qubit gates
- Single-photon source and detection
- ...

Dispersive measurement well understood, back-action, first large visibly



Cavity with large vacuum field and long photon lifetime

Artificial atom with long coherence time

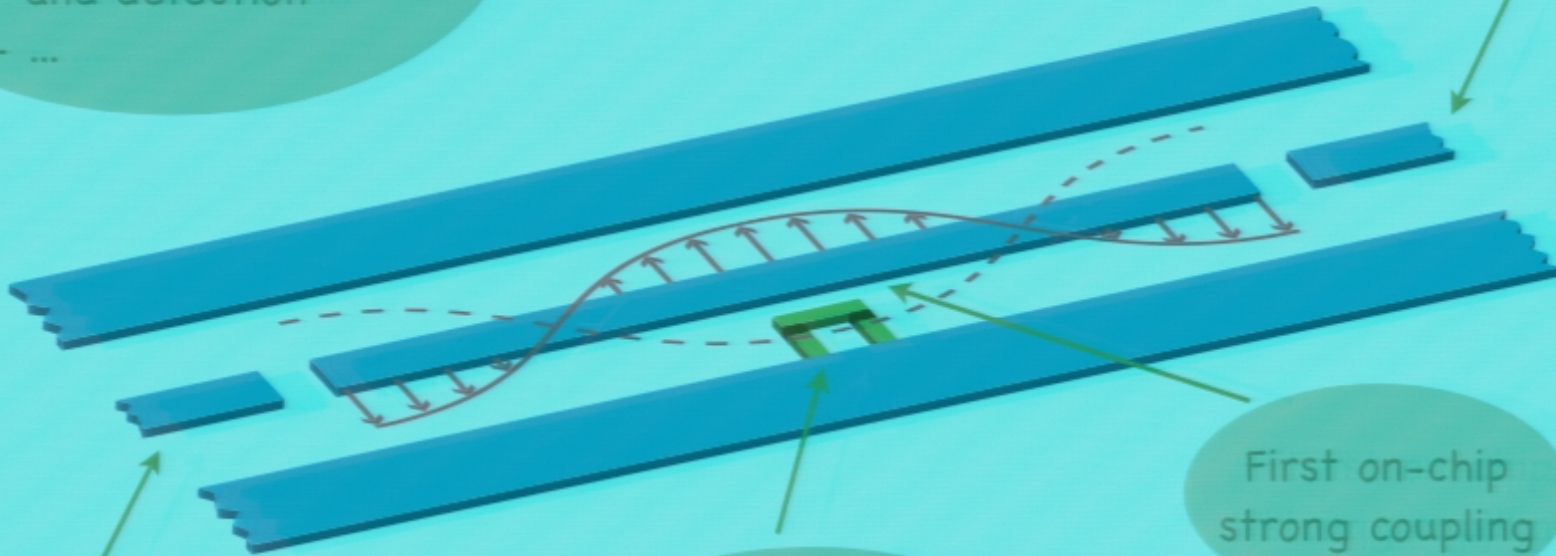
First on-chip strong coupling

Summary

What's next:

- Two-qubit gates
- Single-photon source and detection
- ...

Dispersive measurement well understood, back-action, first large visibly



Cavity with large vacuum field and long photon lifetime

Artificial atom with long coherence time

First on-chip strong coupling

Summary

What's next:

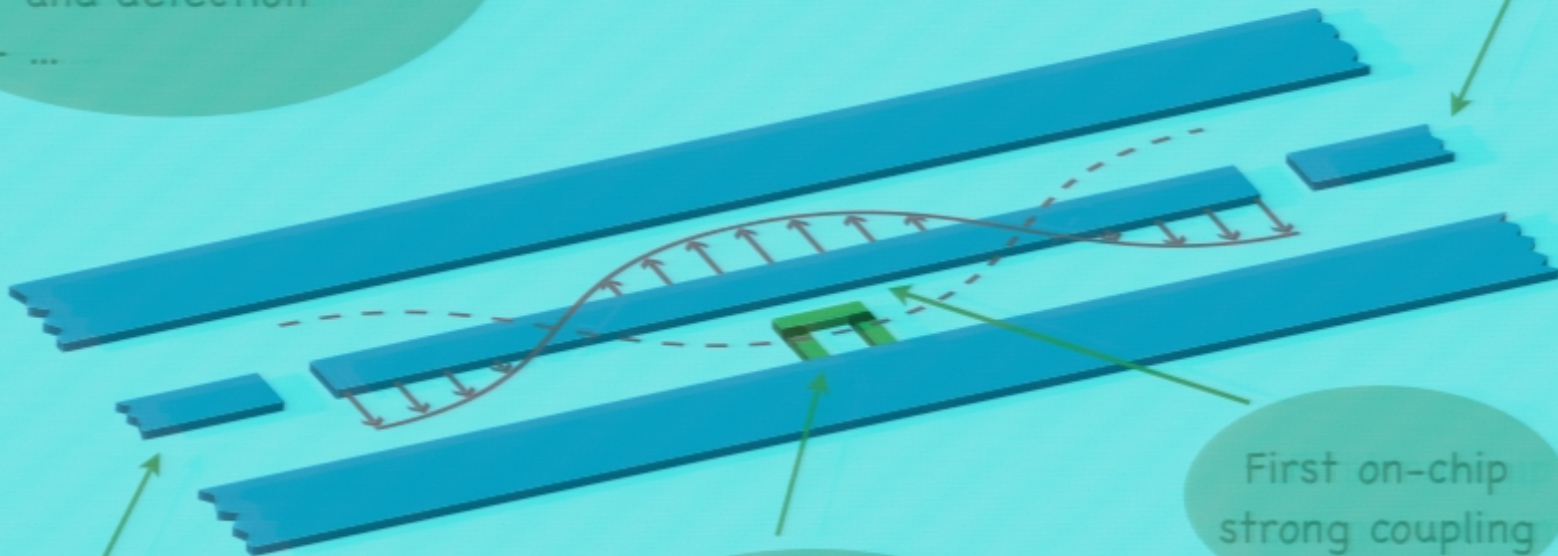
- Two-qubit gates
- Single-photon source and detection
- ...

Dispersive measurement well understood, back-action, first large visibly

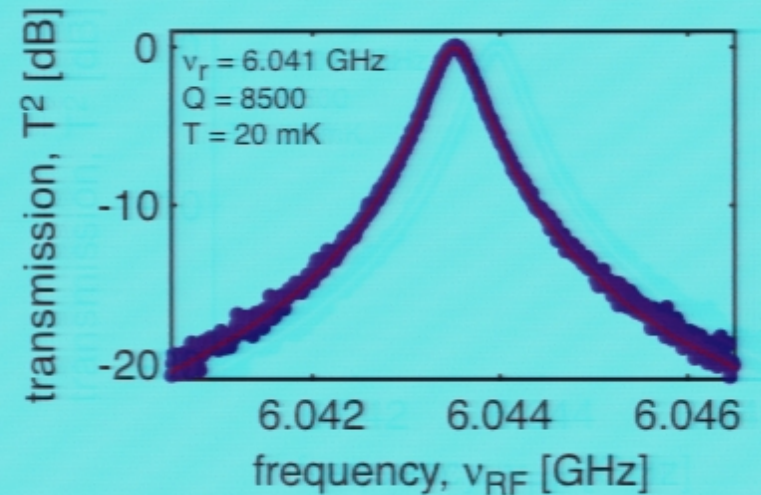
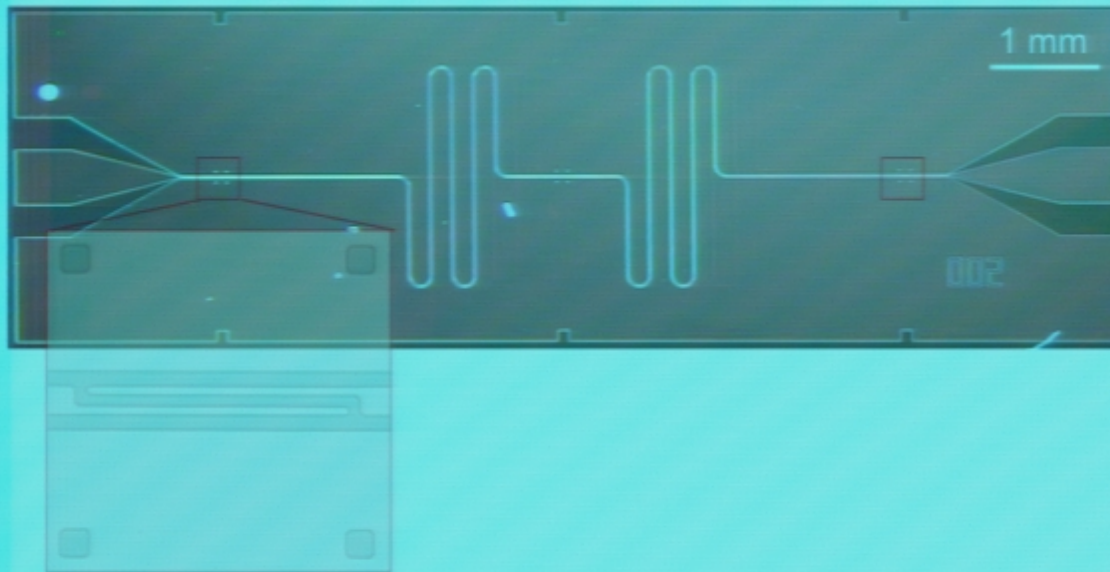
First on-chip strong coupling

Cavity with large vacuum field and long photon lifetime

Artificial atom with long coherence time



Cavity: superconducting 1D waveguide resonator



$$\kappa/2\pi = \nu_r/Q \approx 0.7 \text{ MHz}$$

$$T_\kappa = 1/\kappa \approx 224 \text{ ns}$$

$$h\nu_r = 300 \text{ mK}$$

$$\rightarrow N_{th} \approx 0.06 \text{ @ } 100\text{mK}$$

