

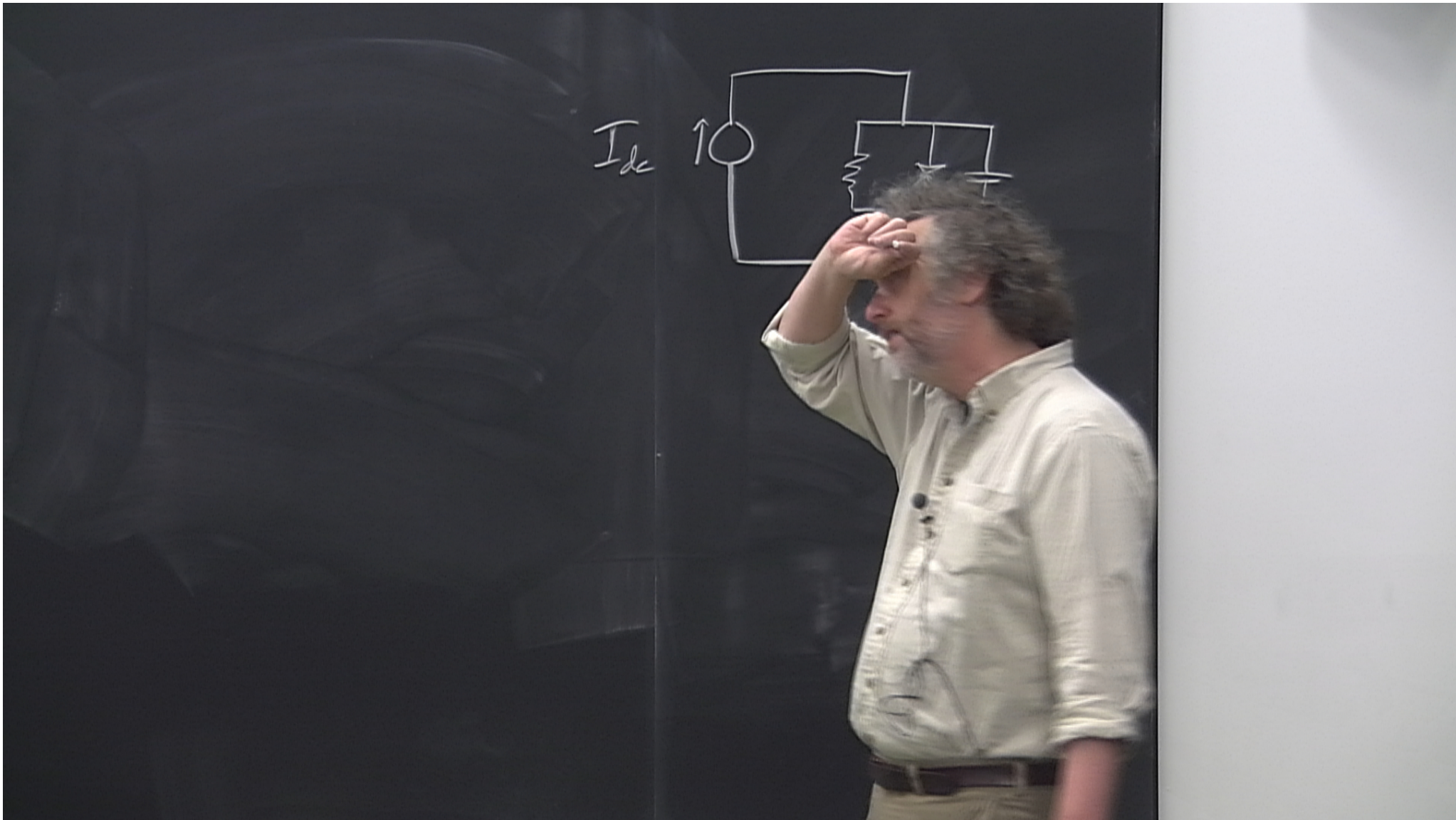
Title: Explorations in Quantum Information - Lecture 14

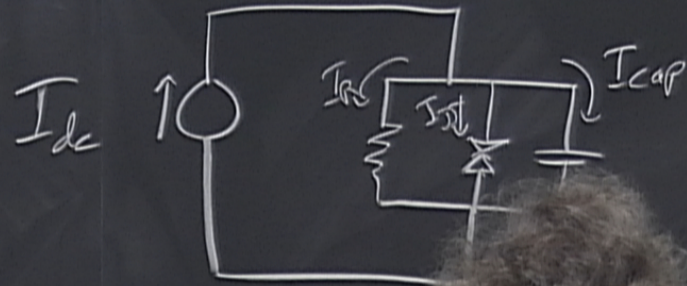
Date: Mar 29, 2012 02:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/12030021>

Abstract:

local bound states. Map to qubit.

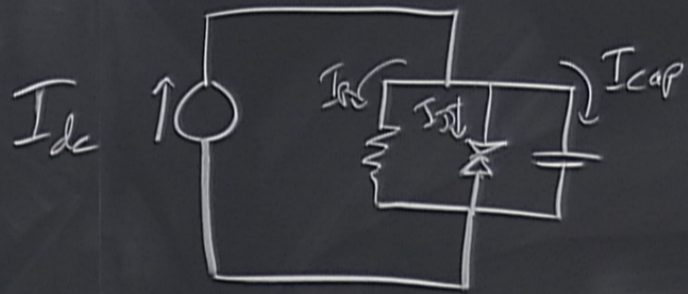




$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{cap}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{V}{R}$$



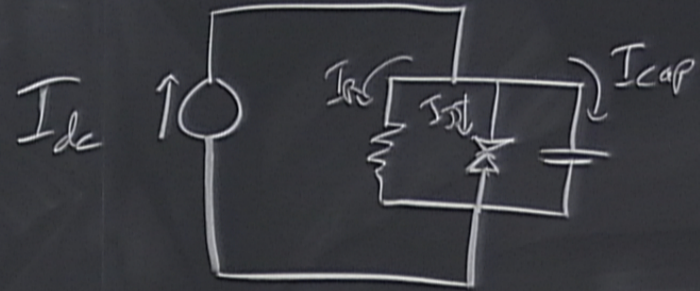
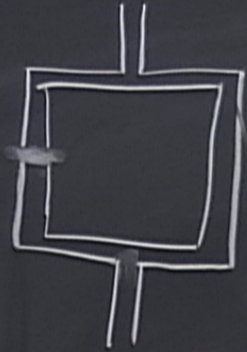
$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{TJ} + I_{cap}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$= I_c \sin \phi$$

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$



$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{TJ} + I_{cap}$$

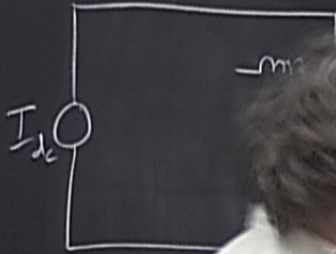
$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

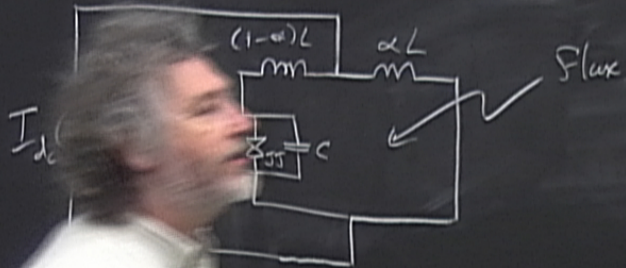
$$= I_c \sin \phi$$

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

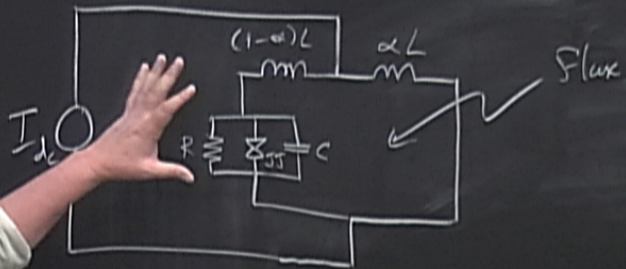
local bound states. Map to qubit.



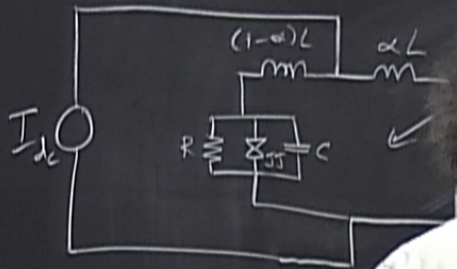
local bound states. Map to qubit.



local bound states. Map to qubit.

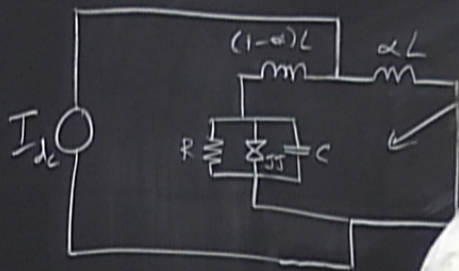


local bound states. Map to qubit.



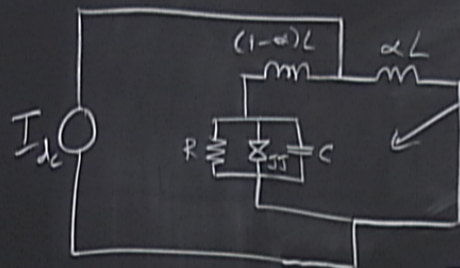
$\nabla \phi$

local bound states. Map to qubit.



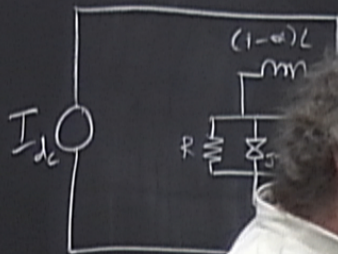
$$\nabla \phi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

local bound states. Map to qubit.



$$\left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0}\right) \vec{A}$$

local bound states. Map to qubit.

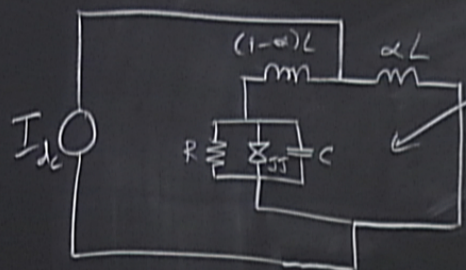


Flux

$$\nabla \varphi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

$$\varphi = 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

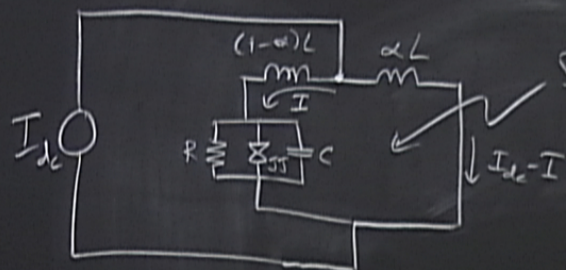
local bound states. Map to qubit.



$$\varphi = \left(\frac{2\pi R}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

$$= 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

local bound states. Map to qubit.

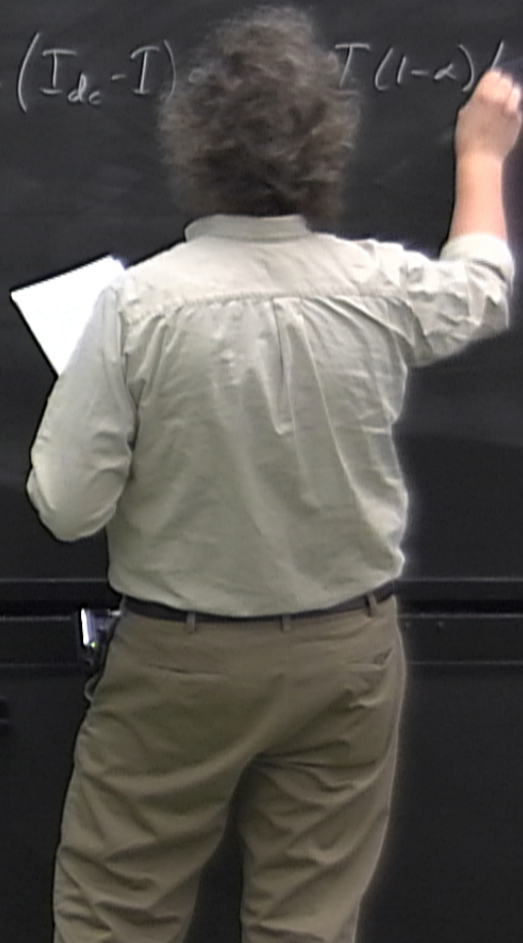


Flux, Φ

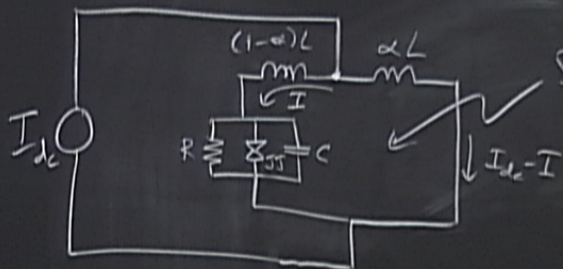
$$\nabla \varphi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

$$\varphi = 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

$$\Phi = (I_{dc} - I) \frac{L(1-\alpha)}{\alpha}$$



local bound states. Map to qubit.

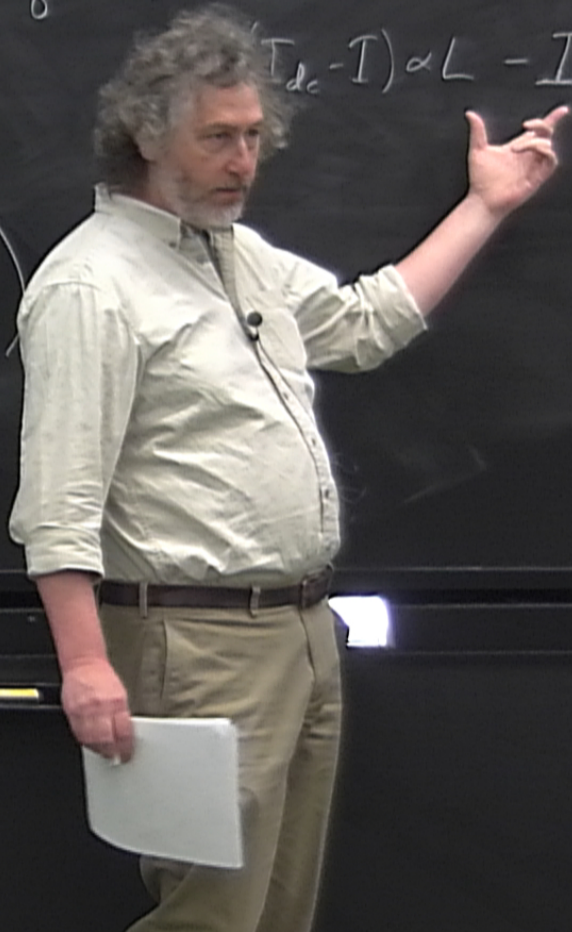


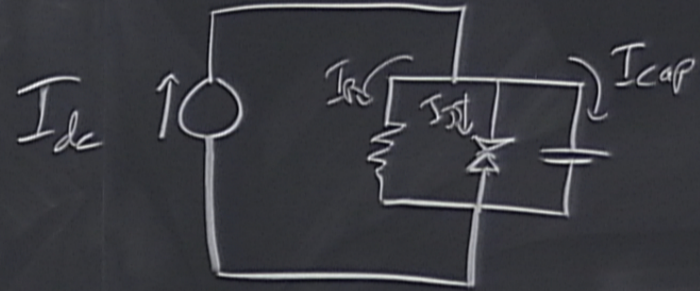
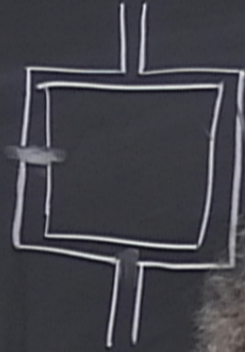
Flux, Φ

$$\nabla \varphi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

$$\varphi = 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

$$(I_{dc} - I)\alpha L - I(1-\alpha)L$$





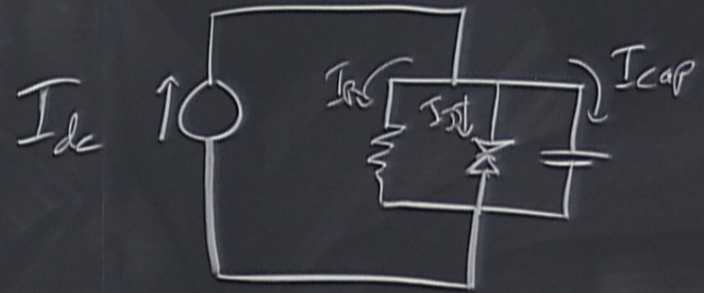
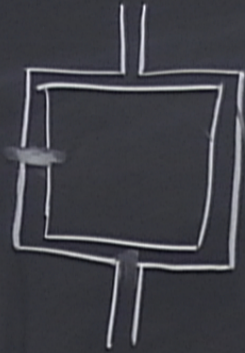
$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{TJ} + I_{cap}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$= I_c \sin \phi$$

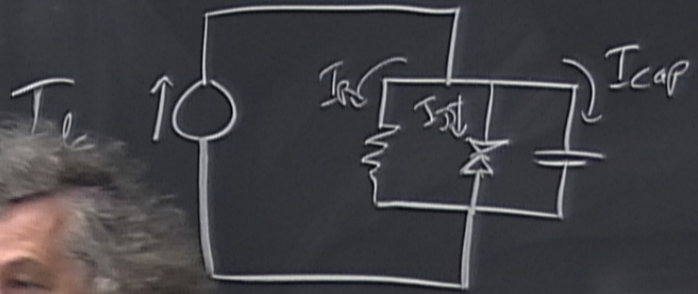
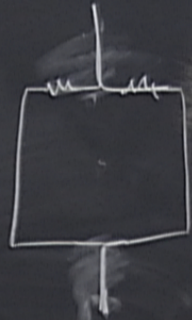
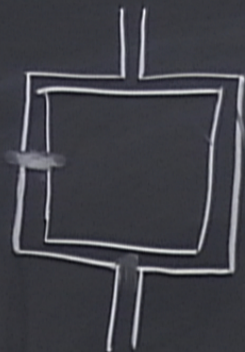
$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$



$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_T + I_{cap}$$

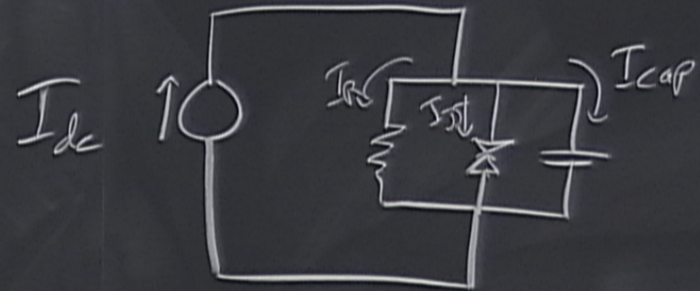
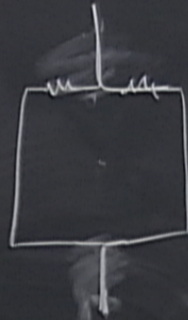
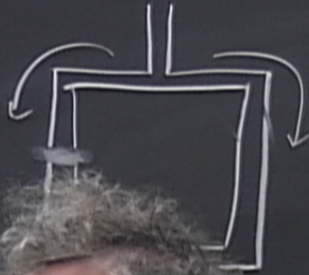
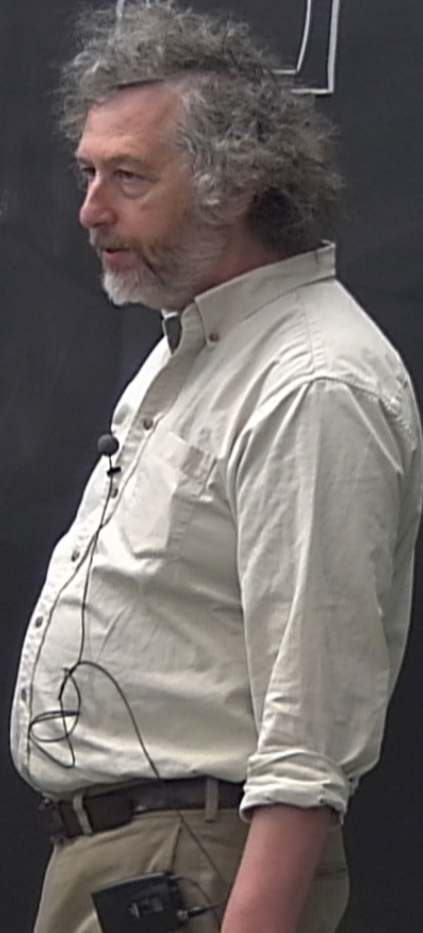
$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$



$$I_c = I_R + I_{TS} + I_{cap}$$

$$= \frac{d\phi}{R dt} + I_c \sin \phi + I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$



$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{TJ} + I_{cap}$$

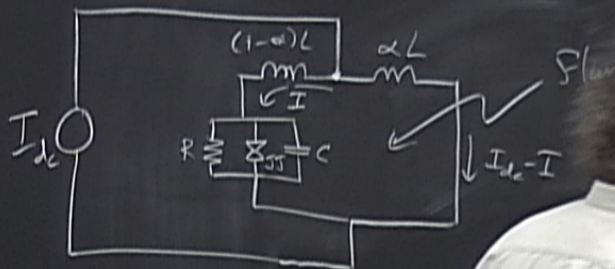
$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$= I_c \sin \phi$$

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

local bound states. Map to qubit.

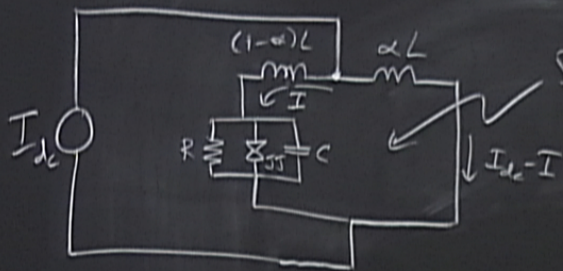


$$\left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0}\right) \vec{A}$$

$$= 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

$$\Phi = (I_{dc} - I)\alpha L - I(1-\alpha)L$$

local bound states. Map to qubit.



Flux, Φ

$$\nabla \varphi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

$$\varphi = 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

$$-I) \alpha L - I(1-\alpha)L$$

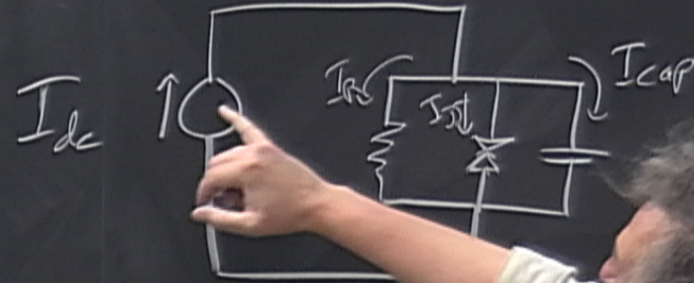
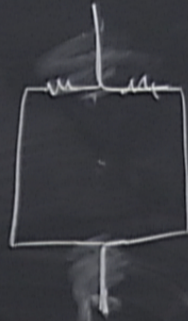
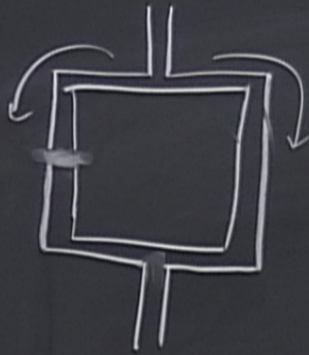
$$= (\alpha$$

res. Map to qubit,

$$\rho = \left(\frac{2\mathcal{R}}{\Phi_d} \right) \vec{A}$$

$$= 2\mathcal{R} \left(n + \frac{\Phi_d}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathcal{I}_{dc} - \mathcal{I}) \alpha L - \mathcal{I}(1-\alpha)L \\ & = (\alpha \mathcal{I}_{dc} - \mathcal{I}) L \end{aligned}$$



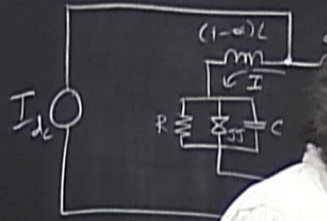
$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{D1}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2\pi R} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$= I_c \sin \phi$$

local bound states. Map to qubit.



Flux, Φ

$$\nabla \varphi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

$$\varphi = 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

$$\Phi = (I_{dc} - I)\alpha L - I(1-\alpha)L$$

$$= (\alpha I_{dc} - I)L$$

$$\Phi = \alpha I_{dc} L - \frac{\hbar c L}{2e} \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} - \frac{\hbar L}{2eR} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} - I_c$$

p to qubit,

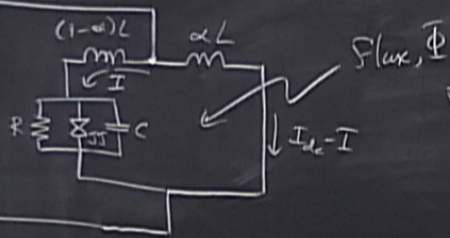
$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= (I_{dc} - I)\alpha L - I(1-\alpha)L \\ &= (\alpha I_{dc} - I)L\end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi = \alpha I_{dc}L - \frac{\hbar C L}{2e} \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} - \frac{\hbar L}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} - I_c \sin\phi$$

$$\frac{\hbar C}{2e} \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} + \frac{\hbar}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \underbrace{-I_c \sin\phi}_{\text{force}} - \frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi L} + \alpha I_{dc}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

local bound states. Map to qubit.



$$\nabla \phi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

$$\phi = 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

$$\Phi = (I_{dc} - I) L - I(1-\alpha)L$$

$$\Phi L - \frac{\hbar c L d^2 \phi}{2e} \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} - \frac{\hbar L}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} - I_c \sin \phi$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \underbrace{-I_c \sin \phi - \frac{\Phi_0 \phi + \alpha I_{dc}}{2\pi L}}_{\text{Source}}$$

to gubit,

$$\Phi = (I_{dc} - I)\alpha L - I(1-\alpha)L$$
$$= (\alpha I_{dc} - I)L$$

$$\Phi = \alpha I_{dc}L - \frac{\hbar c L}{ze} \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} - \frac{\hbar L}{zeR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} - I \sin \phi$$

$$\frac{\hbar c}{ze} \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} + \frac{\hbar}{zeR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \underbrace{-I \sin \phi}_{\text{source}} - \frac{\Phi_0 \phi}{2\pi L}$$

$$I(\phi) =$$

to qubit,

$$\Phi = (I_{dc} - I)\alpha L - I(1-\alpha)L$$
$$= (\alpha I_{dc} - I)L$$

$$\Phi = \alpha I_{dc}L - \frac{\hbar C L}{2e} \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} - \frac{\hbar L}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} - I_c \sin\phi$$

$$\frac{\hbar C}{2e} \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} + \frac{\hbar}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \underbrace{-I_c \sin\phi}_{\text{force}} - \frac{\Phi_0 \phi + \alpha I_{dc}}{2\pi L}$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\phi) = -\alpha I_{dc} \phi + \frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi L} \phi^2 - I_c \cos\phi$$

to gubit,

$$\Phi = (I_{dc} - I)\alpha L - I(1-\alpha)L$$
$$= (\alpha I_{dc} - I)L$$

$$\Phi = \alpha I_{dc}L - \frac{\hbar c L}{ze} \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} - \frac{\hbar L}{zeR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} - I_c \phi$$

$$\frac{\hbar c}{ze} \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} + \frac{\hbar}{zeR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \underbrace{-I_c \sin \phi}_{\text{force}} - \frac{\Phi_0 \phi}{2\pi L}$$

$$-\alpha I_{dc} \phi + \frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi L} \phi^2 - I_c \cos \theta$$

to qubit,

$$\Phi = (I_{dc} - I)\alpha L - I(1-\alpha)L$$
$$= (\alpha I_{dc} - I)L$$

$$\Phi = \alpha I_{dc} L - \frac{\hbar C L}{2e} \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} - \frac{\hbar L}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} - I_c \sin \phi$$

$$\frac{\hbar C}{2e} \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} + \frac{\hbar}{2eR} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \underbrace{-I_c \sin \phi}_{\text{force}} - \frac{\Phi_0 \phi + \alpha I_{dc}}{2\pi L}$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\phi) = -\alpha I_{dc} \phi + \frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi L} \phi^2 - I_c \cos \phi$$

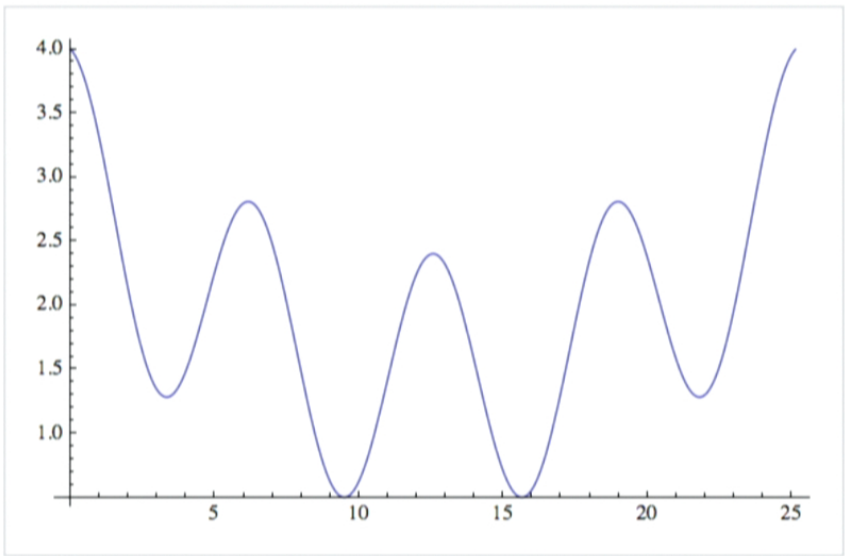
under
our
control

In[6]:= Manipulate[Plot[Ur[ϕ , 1, Idc, α], { ϕ , 0, 8 π }], {Idc, 0, 3}, { α , 0, 1}]

Idc

α

Out[6]=



■ numerical estimation of the eigenstructure

electrons in thin films.

chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to ω

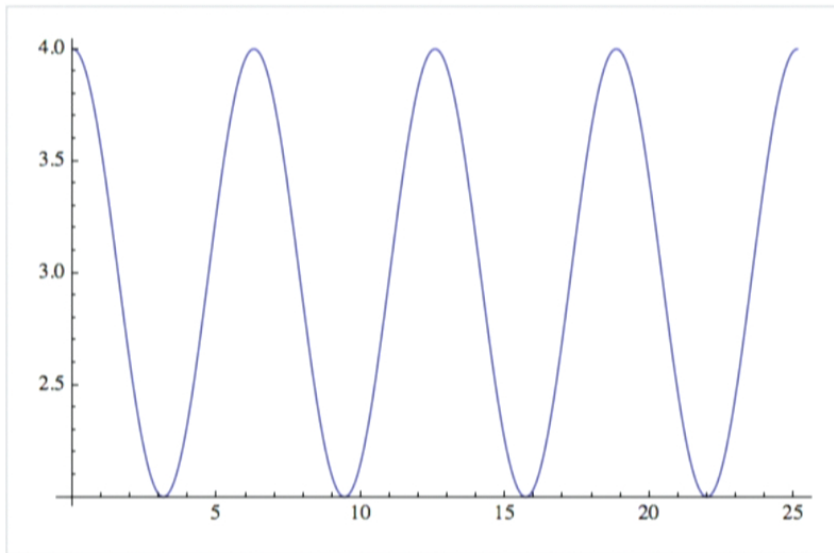
150%

In[6]:= Manipulate[Plot[Ur[ϕ , 1, Idc, α], { ϕ , 0, 8 π }], {Idc, 0, 3}, { α , 0, 1}]

Idc

α

Out[6]=



■ numerical estimation of the eigenstructure

electrons in thin films.

chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to ω_c

150%

Mathematica File Edit Insert Format Cell Graphics Evaluation Palettes Window Help Thu 2:26 PM dcory

Phase qubit.nb

In[6]:= Manipulate[Plot[Ur[ϕ , 1, Idc, α], { ϕ , 0, 8 π }], {Idc, 0, 3}, { α , 0, 1}]

Idc 0.105

α 0.007

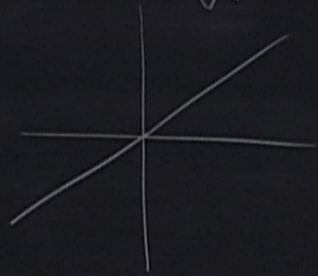
Out[6]=

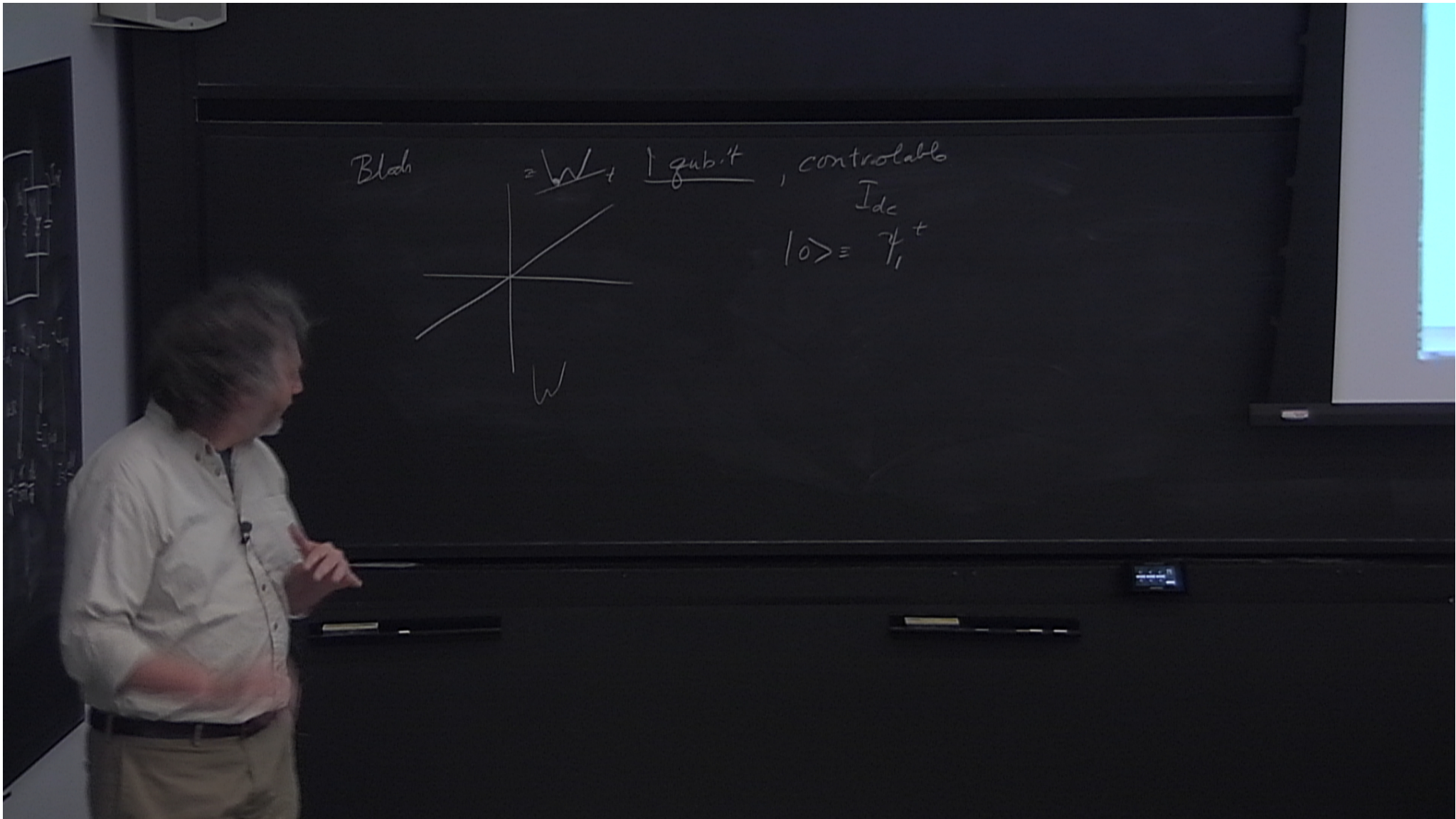
Bloch

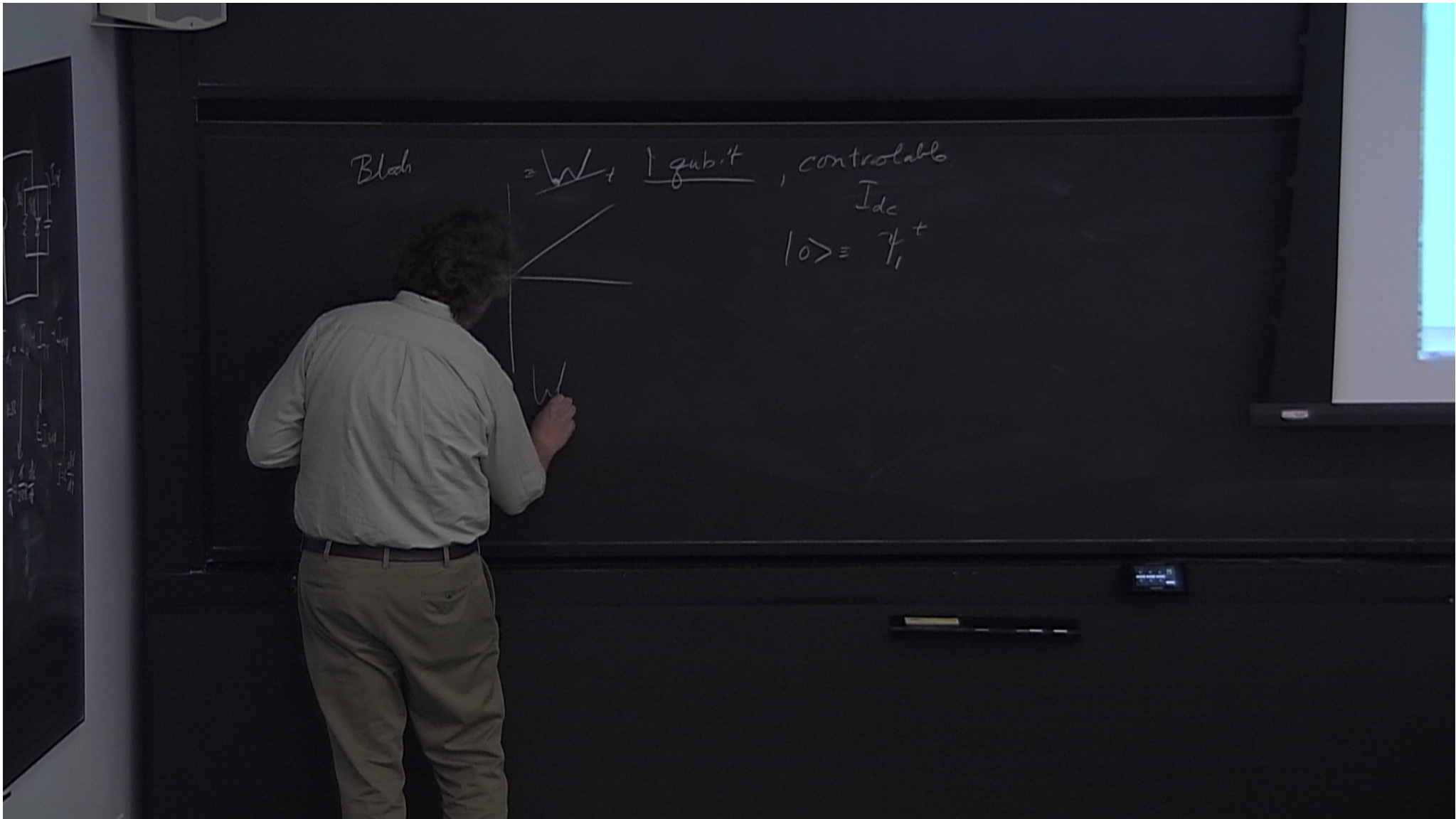


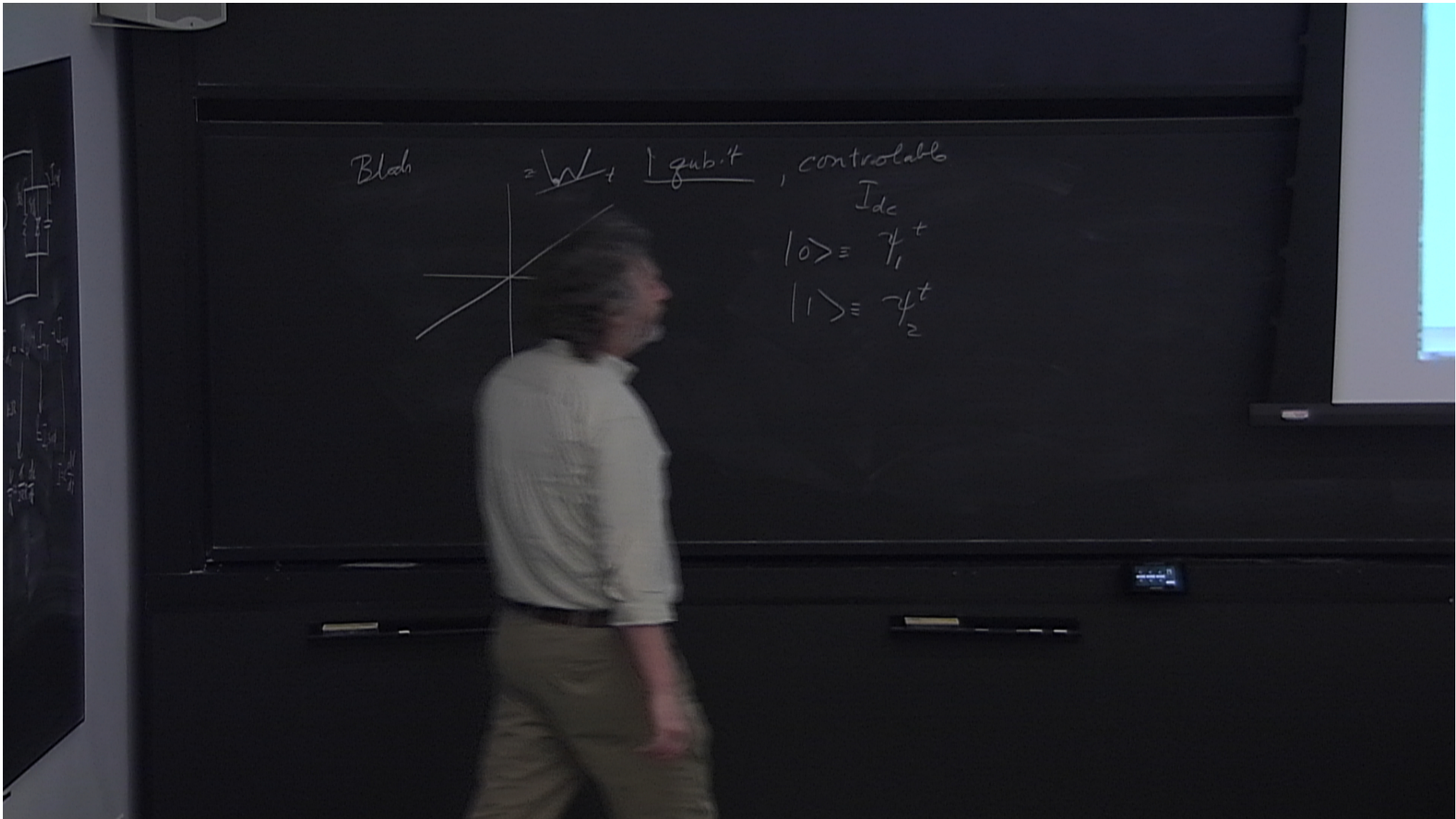
1 qubit, controllable
 I_{dc}

Block $\approx W$ 1 qubit, controllable
 I_{dc}







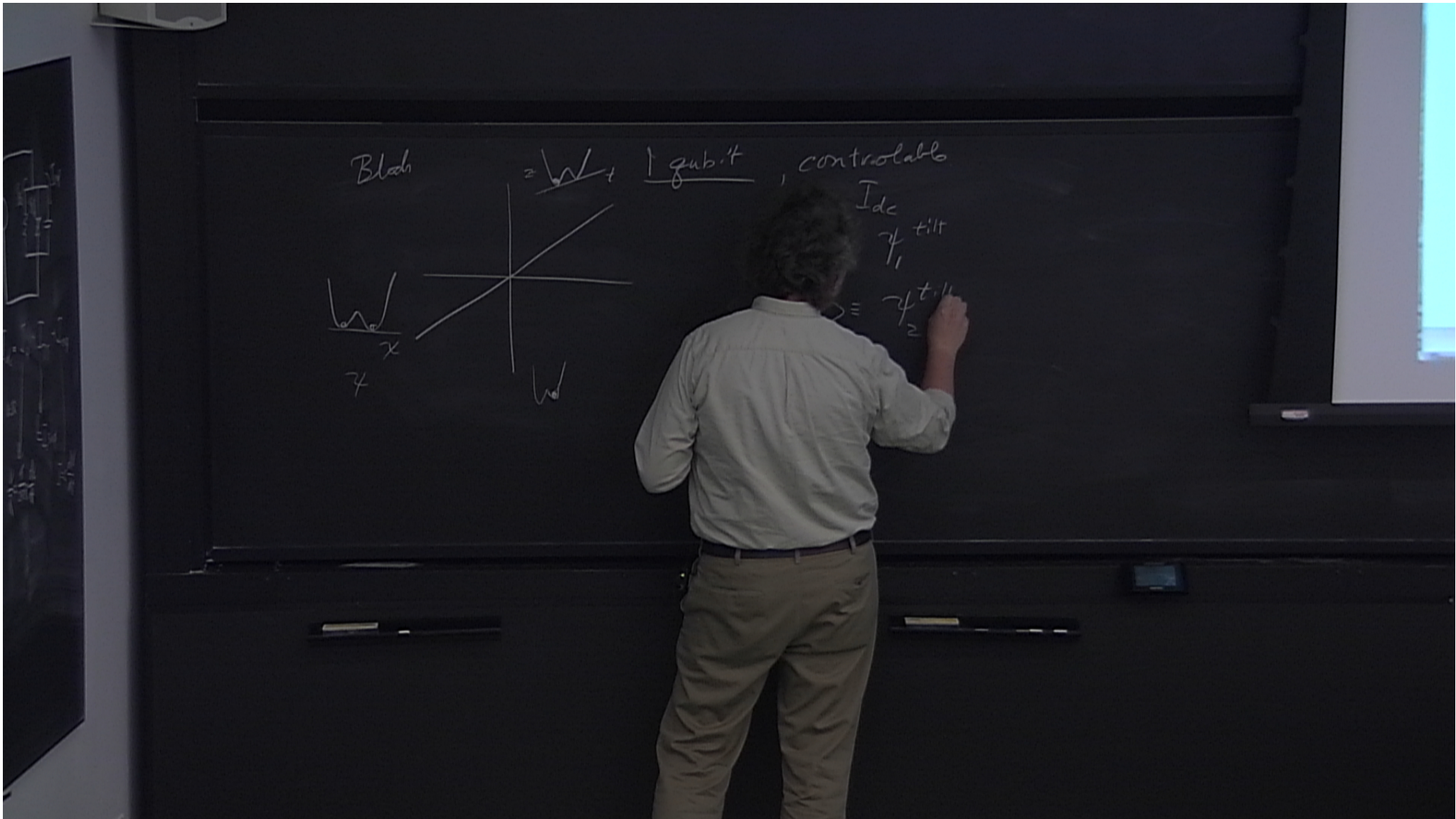


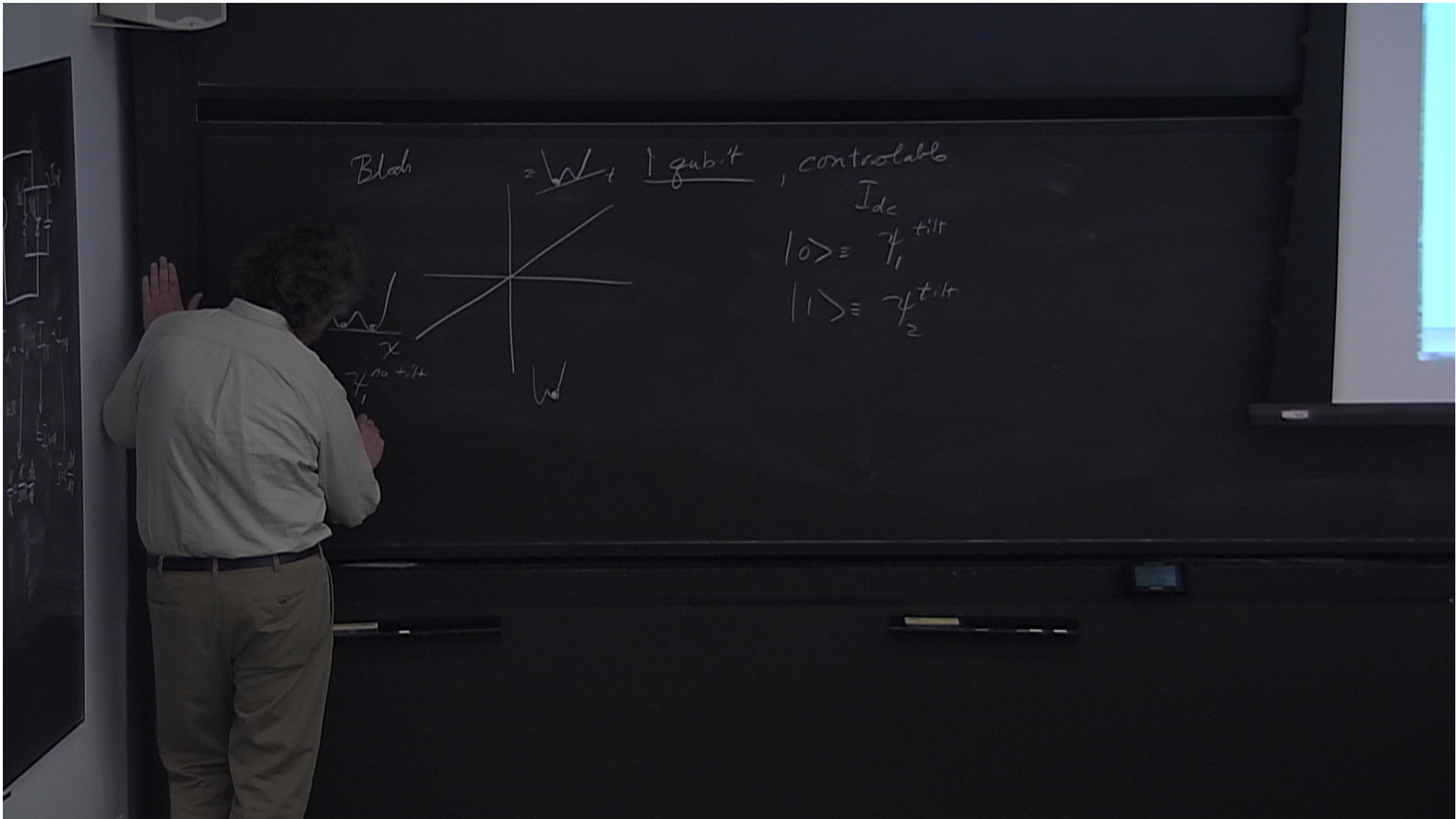
Bloch = $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 qubit, controllabile

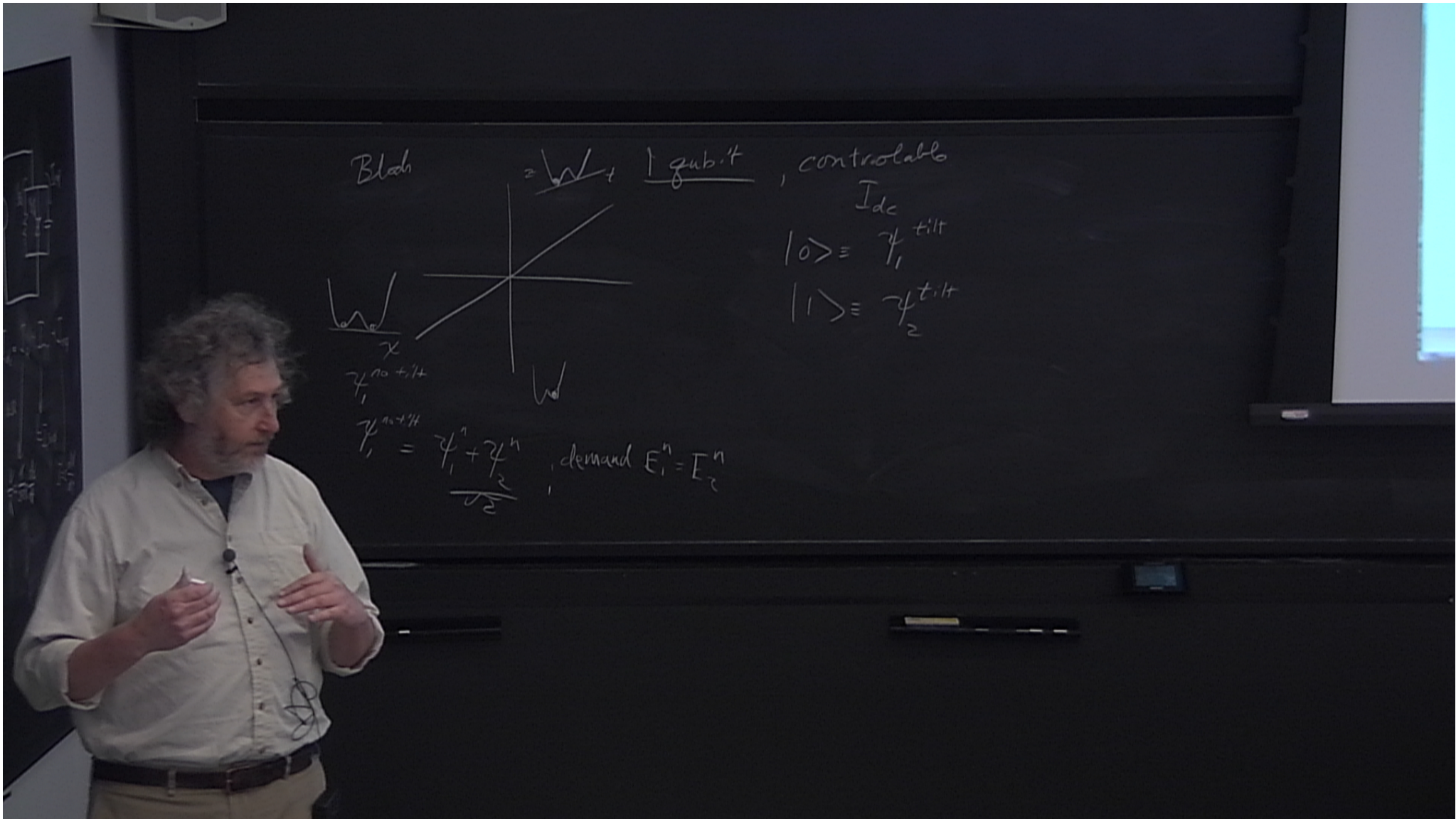
I_{dc}

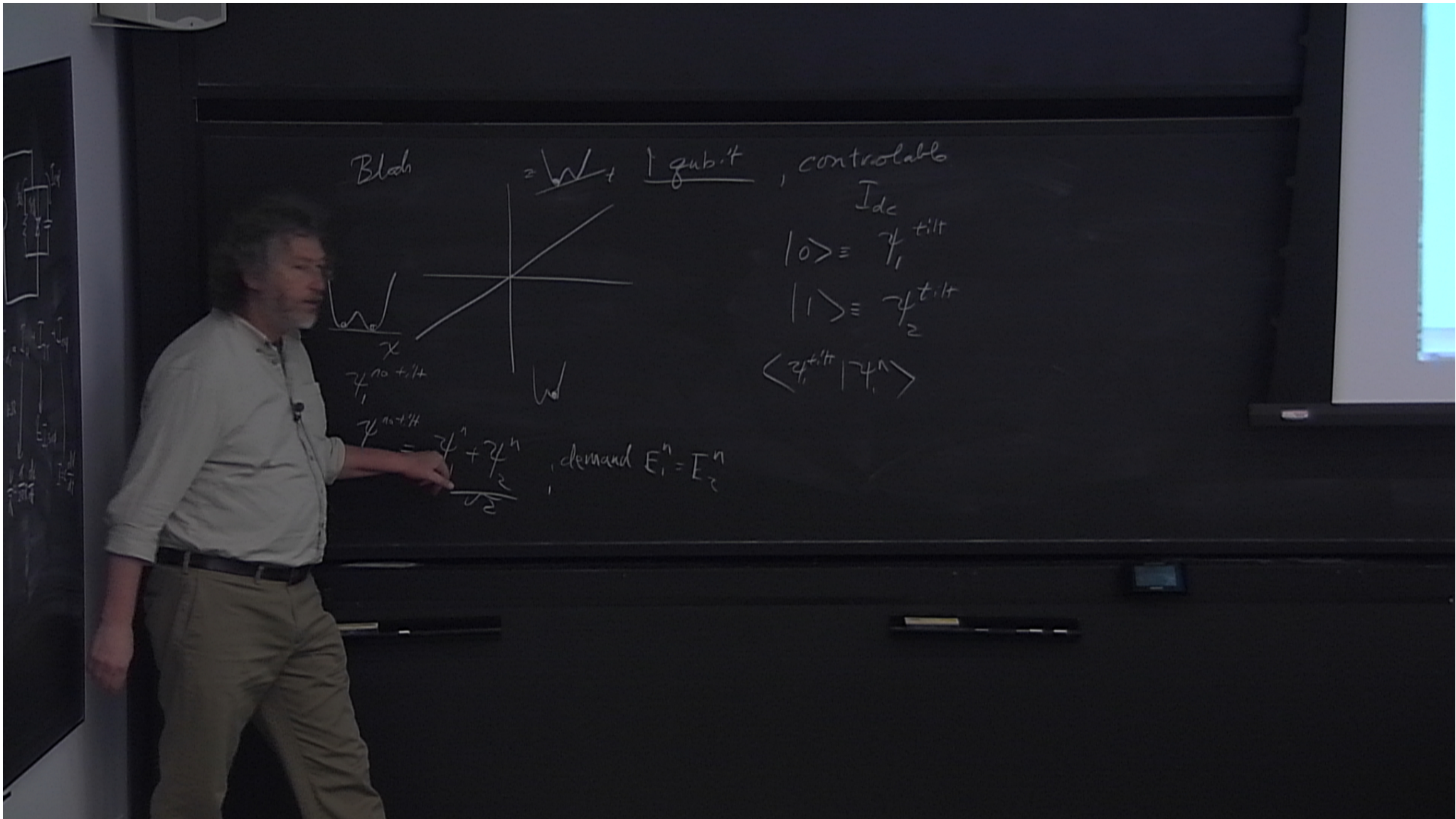
$$|0\rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

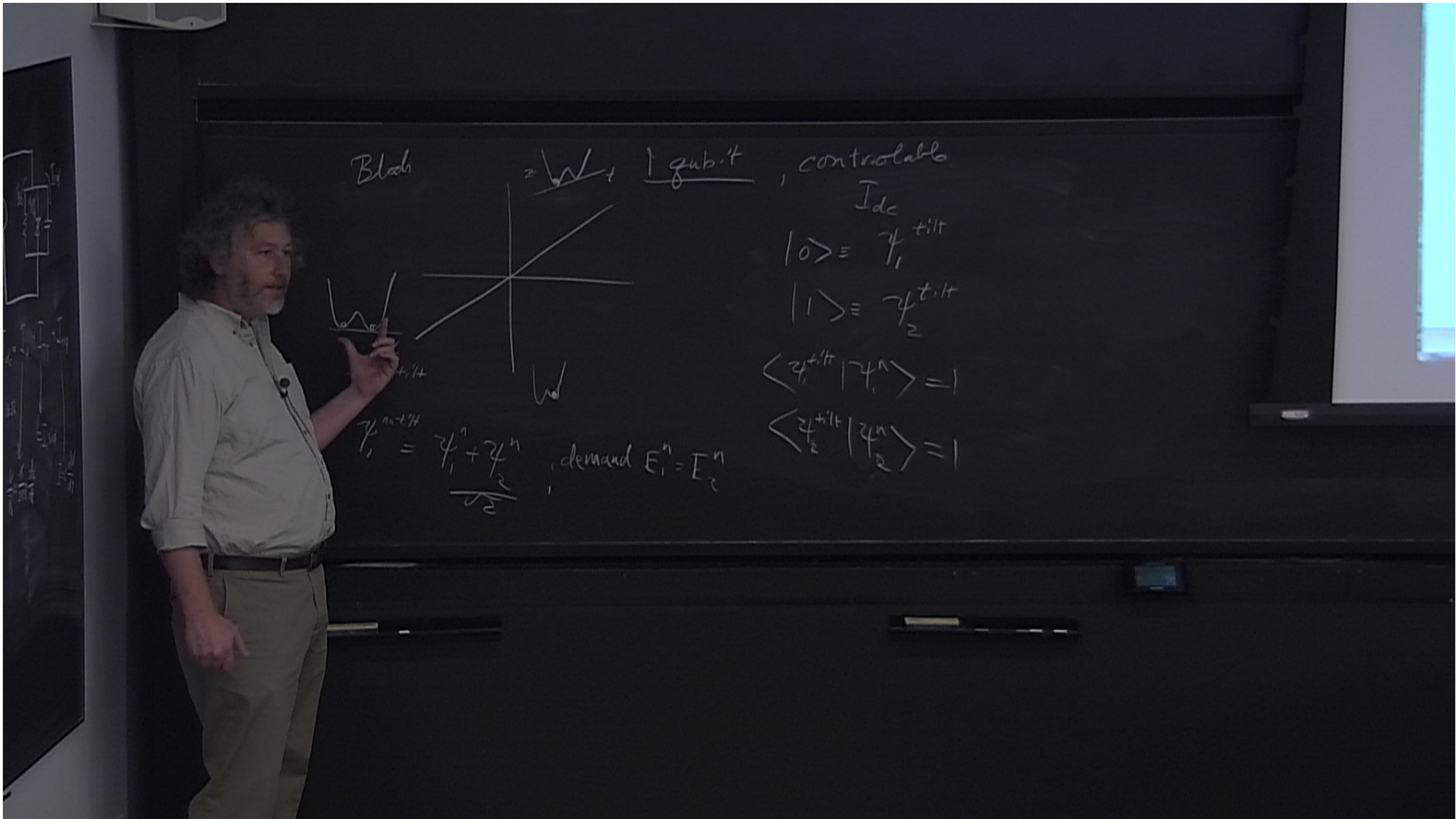
$$|1\rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$





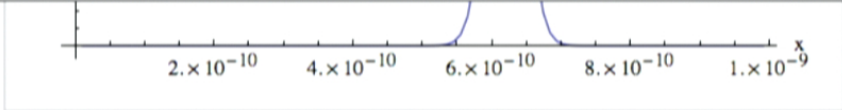






Mathematica File Edit Insert Format Cell Graphics Evaluation Palettes Window Help Thu 2:36 PM dcory

Phase qubit.nb



■ overlap

```
In[43]:= Sum[Conjugate[ψrdeg[[1]]][[n]] ψrdeg[[2]][[n]], {n, 1, 100}] / 100
Out[43]= 0.999984
```

```
In[45]:= Sum[Conjugate[ψrdeg[[2]]][[n]] ψrdeg[[1]][[n]], {n, 1, 100}] / 100
Out[45]= 0.999984
```

150%

electrons in thin films. chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to 10

Bloch

ω | qubit, controllable

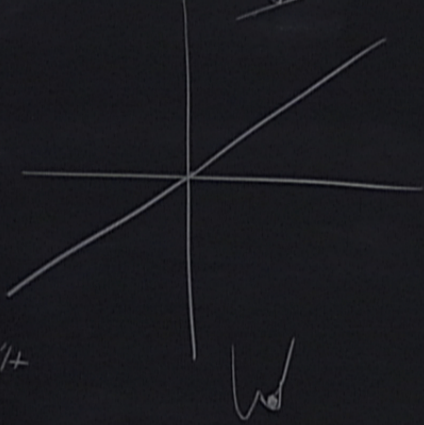
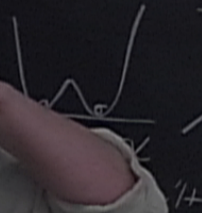
I_{dc}

$$|0\rangle = \psi_1^{tilt}$$

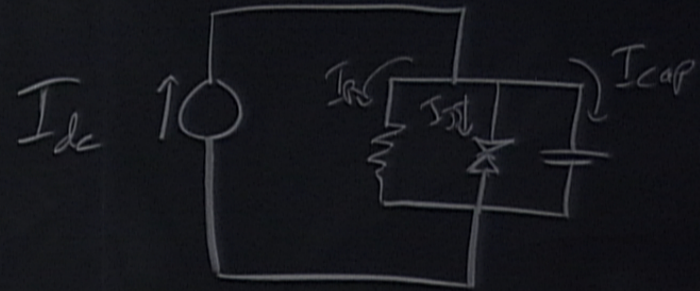
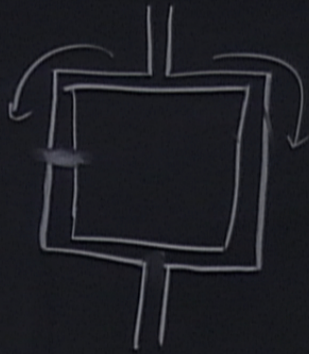
$$|1\rangle = \psi_2^{tilt}$$

$$\langle \psi_1^{tilt} | \psi_1^n \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle \psi_2^{tilt} | \psi_2^n \rangle = 1$$



$$\psi_1^{no\ tilt} = \frac{\psi_1^n + \psi_2^n}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ demand } E_1^n = E_2^n$$



$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{T_T} + I_{cap}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega R} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$= I_c \sin \omega t$$

Bloch

$z = \frac{W}{t}$ 1 qubit, controllable

I_{dc}

$$|0\rangle = \psi_1^{tilt}$$

$$|1\rangle = \psi_2^{tilt}$$

write a ϕ in one well

W

$$\langle \psi_1^{tilt} | \psi_1^n \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle \psi_2^{tilt} | \psi_2^n \rangle = 1$$

$$\frac{\psi_1^n + \psi_2^n}{2}$$

demand $E_1^n = E_2^n$

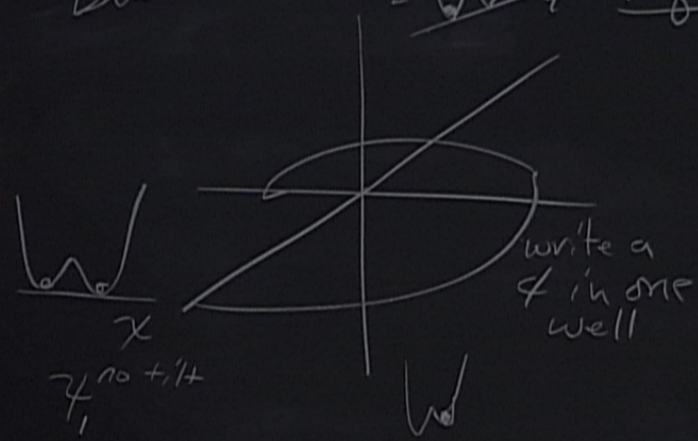
Bloch

$\approx \frac{W}{t}$ 1 qubit, controllable

I_{dc}

$$|0\rangle = \psi_1^{tilt}$$

$$|1\rangle = \psi_2^{tilt}$$



$$\psi_1^{no\ tilt}$$

$$\psi_1^{tilt}$$

$$\frac{\psi_1^n + \psi_2^n}{\sqrt{2}}$$

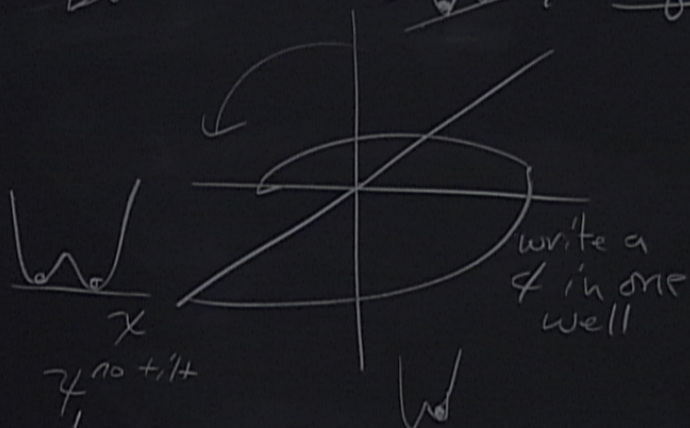
demand $E_1^n = E_2^n$

$$\langle \psi_1^{tilt} | \psi_1^n \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle \psi_2^{tilt} | \psi_2^n \rangle = 1$$

Bloch

$\approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\hbar} \text{gub.}^4$, controllable
 I_{dc}



$\psi_{10}^{no+1/4} = \frac{\psi_1^n + \psi_2^n}{\sqrt{2}}$, demand $E_1^n = E_2^n$

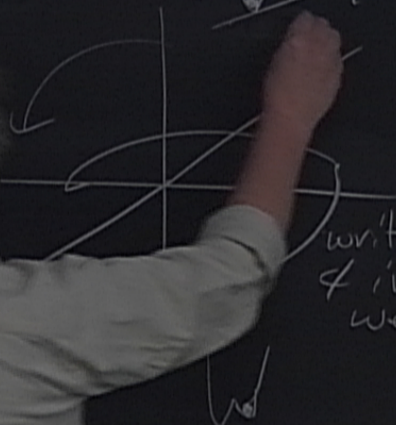
$|0\rangle \equiv$

$|1\rangle \equiv$

$\langle \dots \rangle$

Bloch

$\approx \frac{W}{t}$ 1 qubit, controllable



write a ψ in one well

I_{dc}

$$|0\rangle = \psi_1^{tilt}$$

$$|1\rangle = \psi_2^{tilt}$$

$$\left\| \begin{aligned} \langle \psi_1^{tilt} | \psi_1^n \rangle &= 1 \\ \langle \psi_2^{tilt} | \psi_2^n \rangle &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\|$$

demand $E_1^n = E_2^n$

Bloch

$\hat{H} = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$, controllable

operator along x

operator along z

I_{dc}

$|0\rangle = \psi_1^{tilt}$

$|1\rangle = \psi_2^{tilt}$

write a ψ in one well

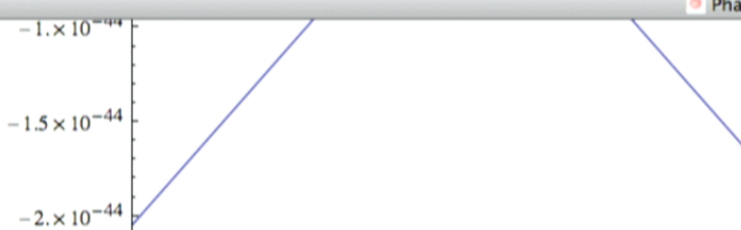
$\psi_1^{no\ tilt} = \frac{\psi_1^n + \psi_2^n}{\sqrt{2}}$, demand $E_1^n = E_2^n$

$\langle \psi_1^{tilt} | \psi_1^n \rangle = 1$

$\langle \psi_2^{tilt} | \psi_2^n \rangle = 1$

Mathematica File Edit Insert Format Cell Graphics Evaluation Palettes Window Help Thu 2:41 PM dcory

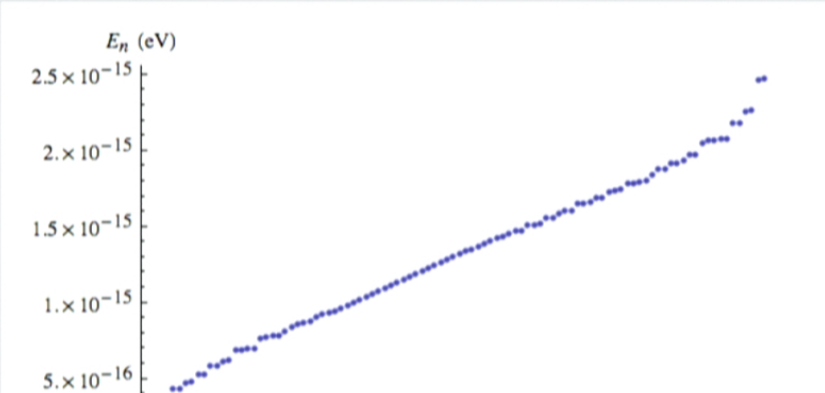
Phase qubit.nb

Out[34]= 

In[15]:= `Manipulate[ListPlot[vsr[Idc, α] 2 π m / h / eV, {PlotRange \rightarrow All, AxesLabel \rightarrow {"n", "En (eV)"}}, {Idc, 0, 2}, { α , 0, 1}, SaveDefinitions \rightarrow True]`

Idc

α

Out[15]= 

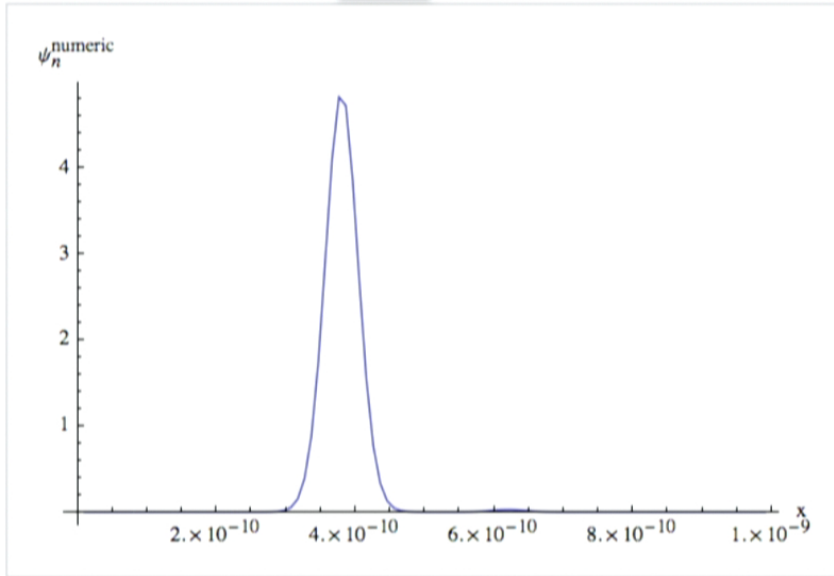
150%

electrons in thin films. chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to 10

```
{AxesLabel -> {"x", " $\psi_n^{\text{numeric}}$ "}, PlotJoined -> True, PlotRange -> All}], {n, 1, 100, 1},  
SaveDefinitions -> True]
```

n [-] [Step Forward] [Step Backward] [Reset]

Out[36]=



■ non degenerate

```
In[37]:= vsr[0.255, 0.010114][[1]] - vsr[0.255, 0.010114][[2]]
```

electrons in thin films.

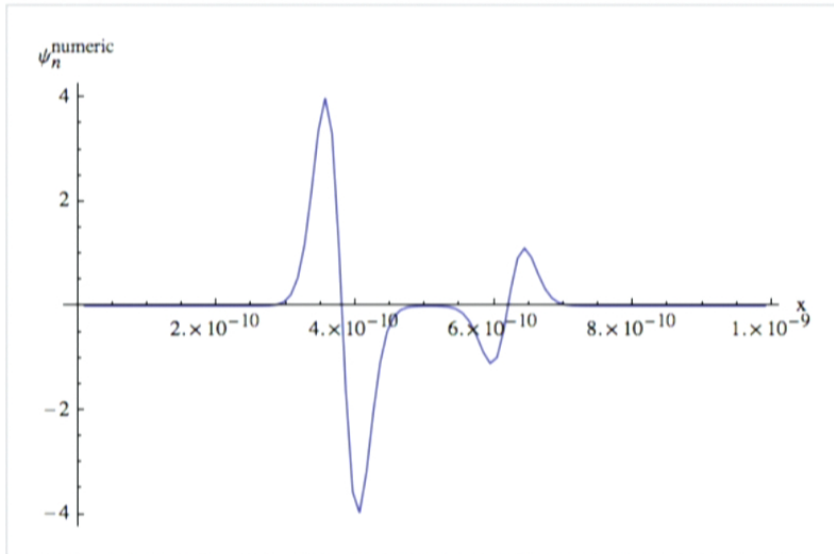
chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to ω_c .

150%

```
{AxesLabel -> {"x", " $\psi_n^{\text{numeric}}$ "}, PlotJoined -> True, PlotRange -> All}], {n, 1, 100, 1},  
SaveDefinitions -> True]
```

n

Out[36]=



■ non degenerate

```
In[37]:= vsr[0.255, 0.010114][[1]] - vsr[0.255, 0.010114][[2]]
```

-----41

electrons in thin films.

chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to 10

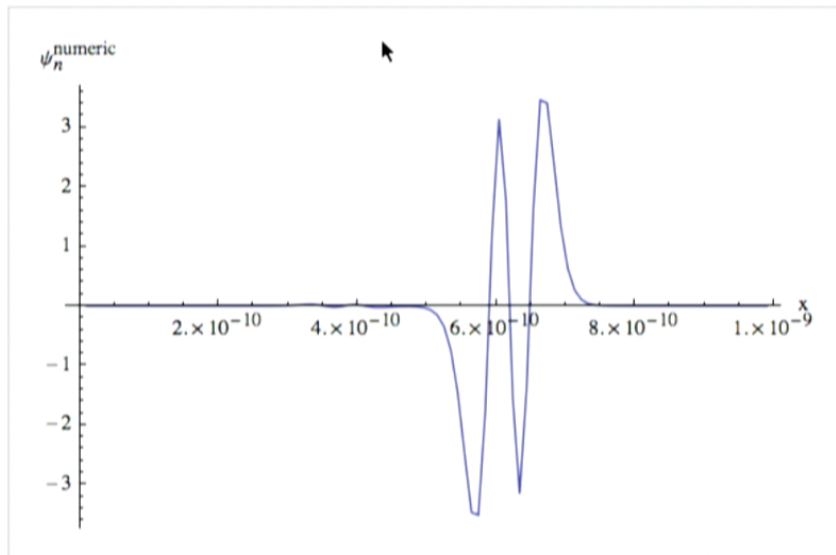
150%

```
In[38]:=  $\psi_{\text{rnde}} = \text{Table}[\text{Eigenvectors}[\text{fdHr}[0.255, 0.010114]]][[101 - n]] / \text{Sqrt}[1 / 100] // \text{N}, \{n, 1, 100\}];$ 
```

```
In[39]:= Manipulate[  
  ListPlot[Transpose[{x,  $\psi_{\text{rnde}}[[n]]$ }]},  
  {AxesLabel -> {"x", " $\psi_n^{\text{numeric}}$ "}, PlotJoined -> True, PlotRange -> All}], {n, 1, 100, 1},  
  SaveDefinitions -> True]
```



Out[39]=



■ overlap

electrons in thin films.

chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to 10

150%

Blach

$\approx W_t$ | qubit

, controllable

operator along z

I_{dc}

$$|0\rangle \equiv \psi_1^{tilt}$$

$$|1\rangle \equiv \psi_2^{tilt}$$

write a ψ in one well

$$\langle \psi_1^{tilt} | \psi_1^n \rangle = 1$$

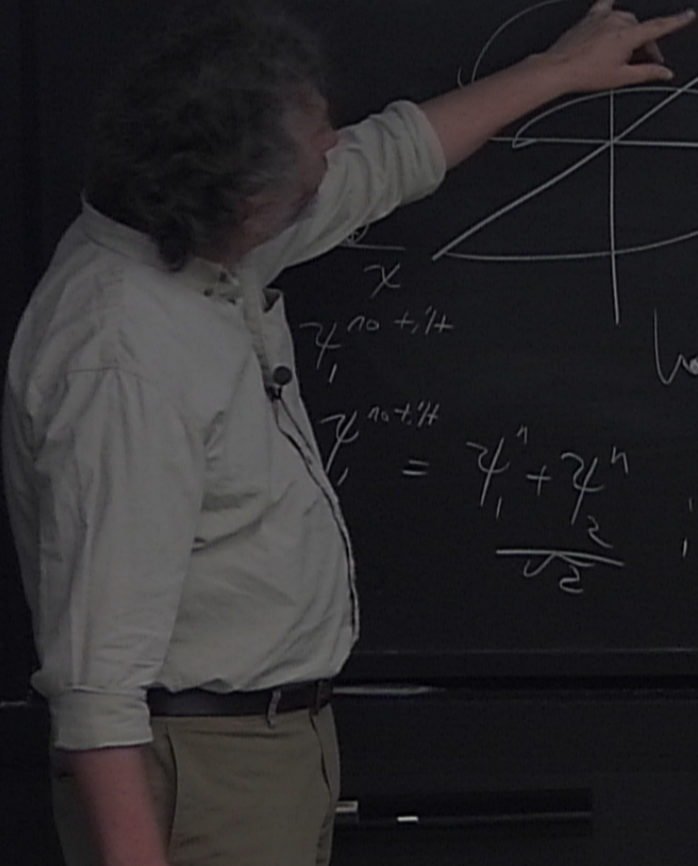
$$\langle \psi_2^{tilt} | \psi_2^n \rangle = 1$$

$$\psi_1^{no\ tilt}$$

$$\psi_2^{no\ tilt}$$

$$= \frac{\psi_1^n + \psi_2^n}{\sqrt{2}}$$

demand $E_1^n = E_2^n$



Blah

$= W_t$ 1 qubit, controllable

operator along x

operator along z

I_{dc}

$|0\rangle = \psi_1^{tilt}$

$|1\rangle = \psi_2^{tilt}$

write a ϕ in one well

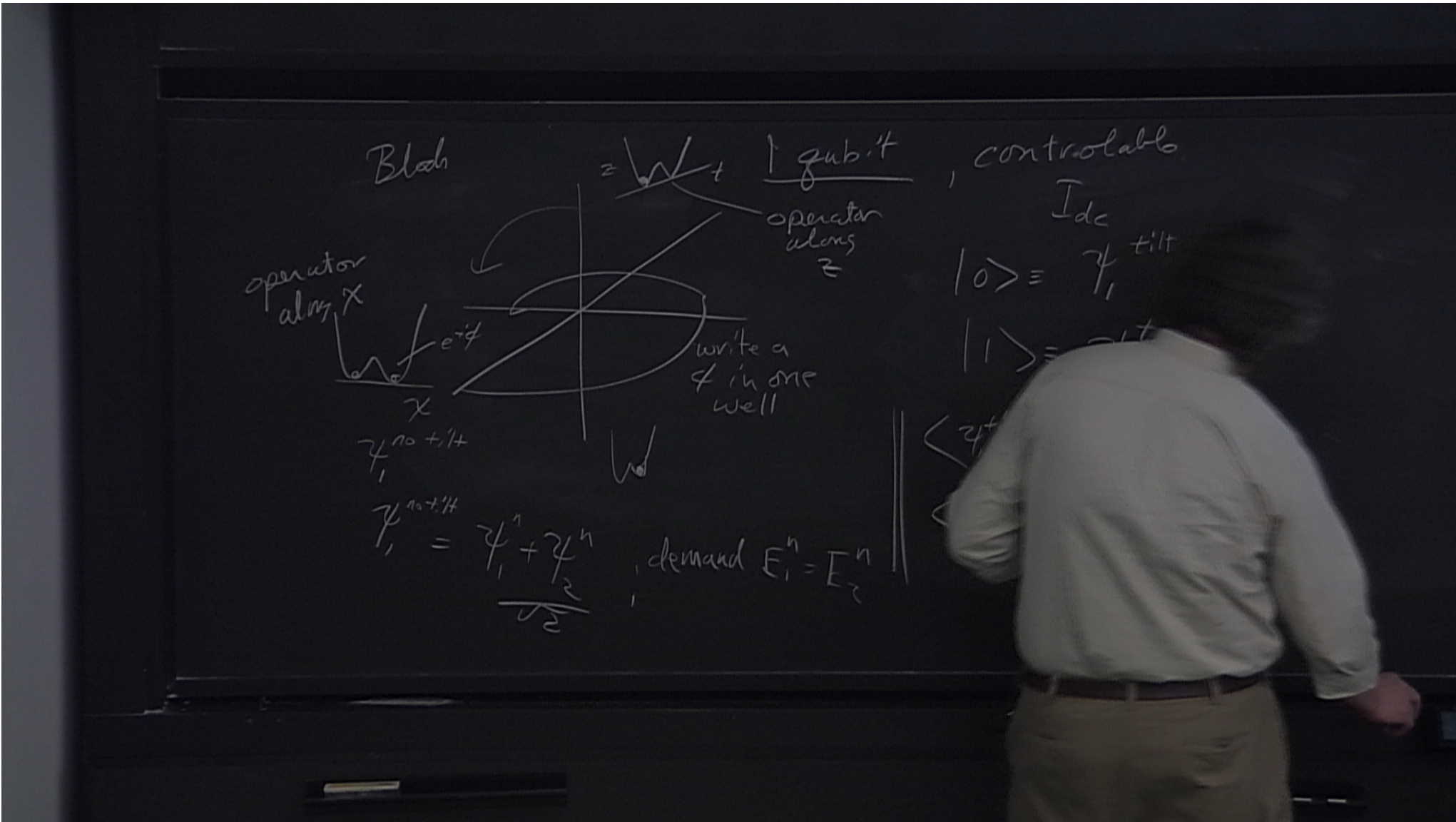
$\psi_1^{no tilt}$

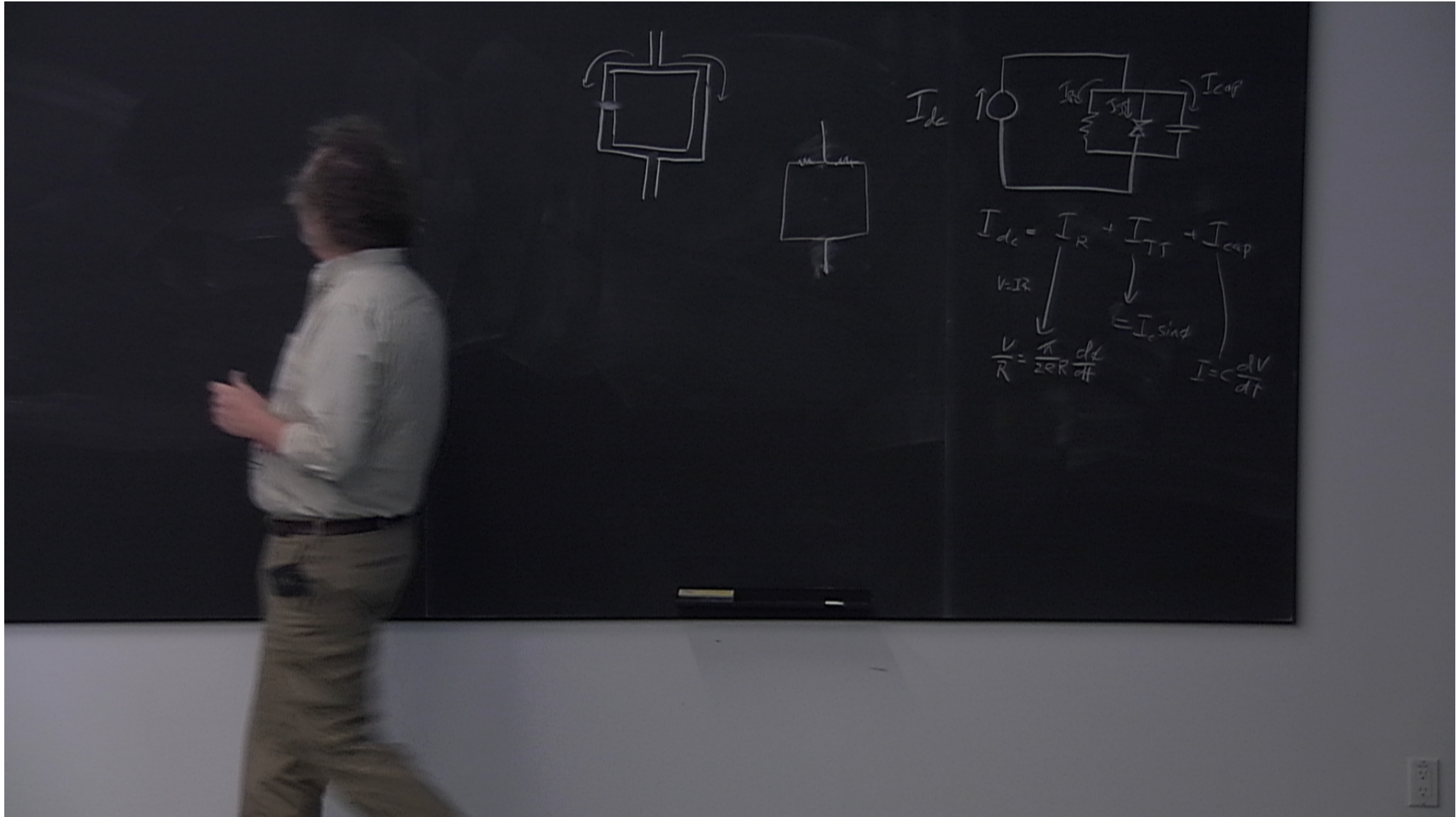
$\psi_1^{no tilt} = \frac{\psi_1^n + \psi_2^n}{\sqrt{2}}$

demand $E_1^n = E_2^n$

$\langle \psi_1^{tilt} | \psi_1^n \rangle$

$\langle \psi_2^{tilt} | \psi_2^n \rangle$



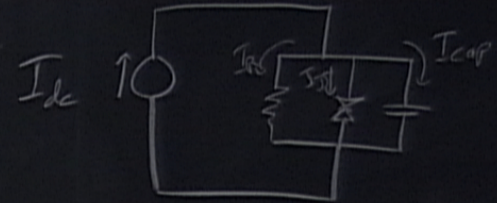
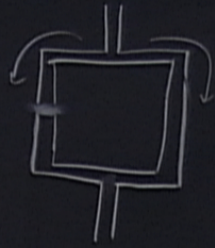


$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{LL} + I_{cap}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega R} \frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$



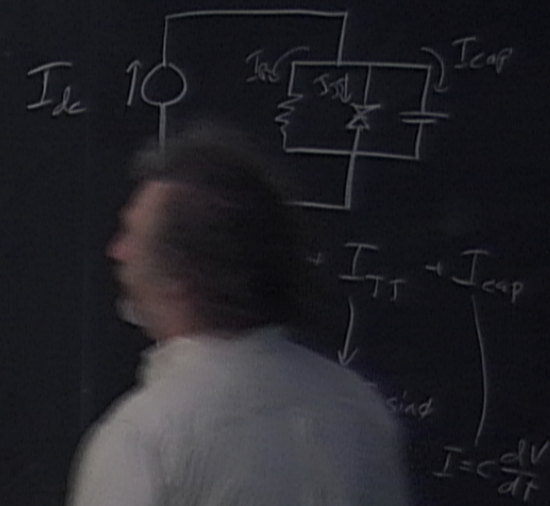
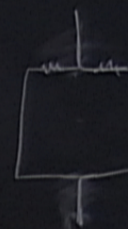
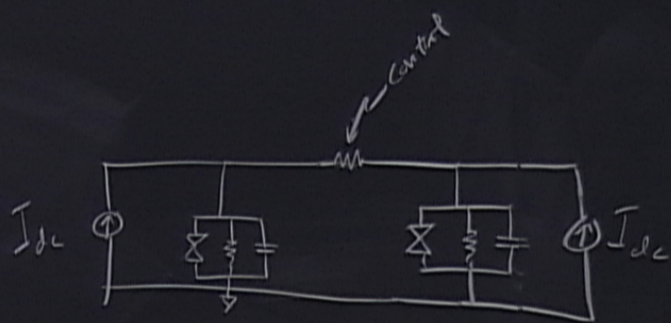
$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{TT} + I_{cap}$$

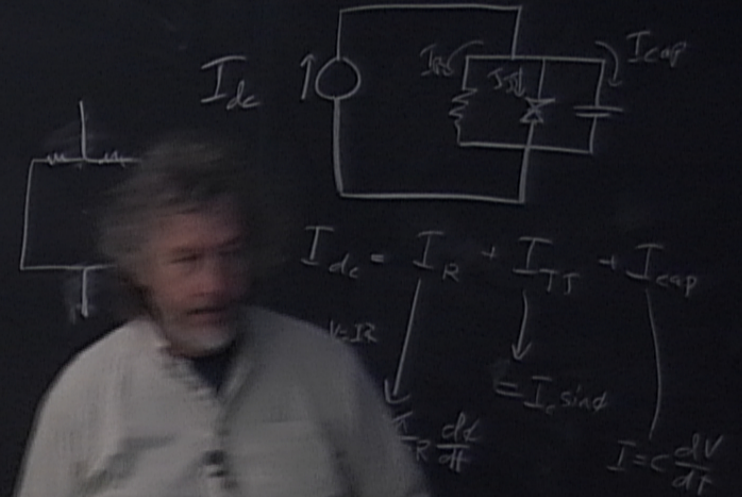
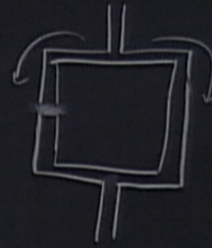
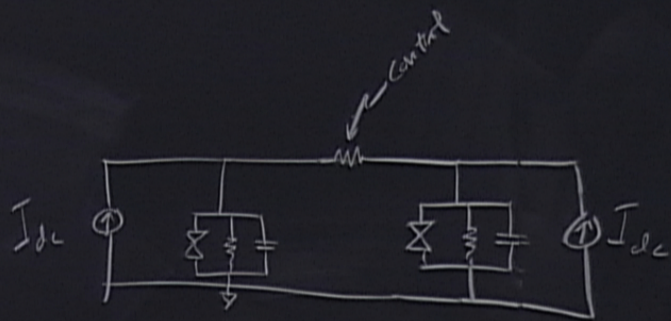
$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega R} \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$= I_c \sin$$

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

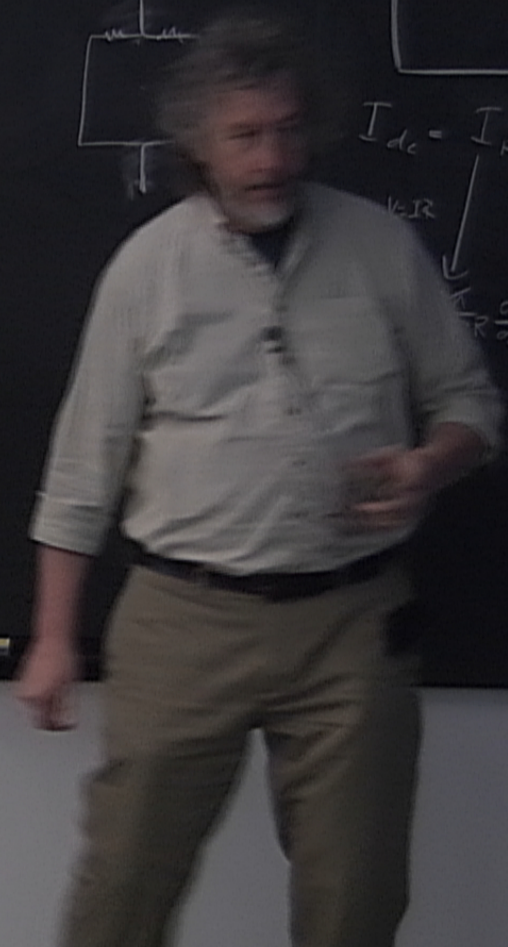


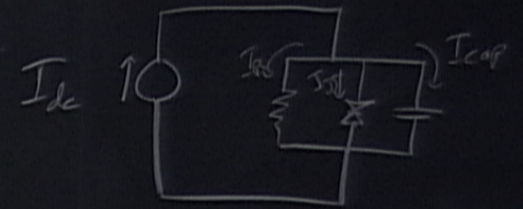
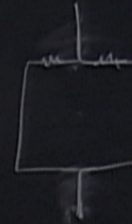
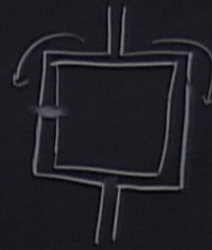
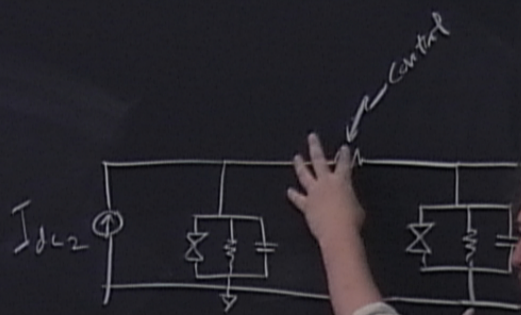


$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{TS} + I_{cap}$$

$$I_{cap} = I_c \sin \omega t$$

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$





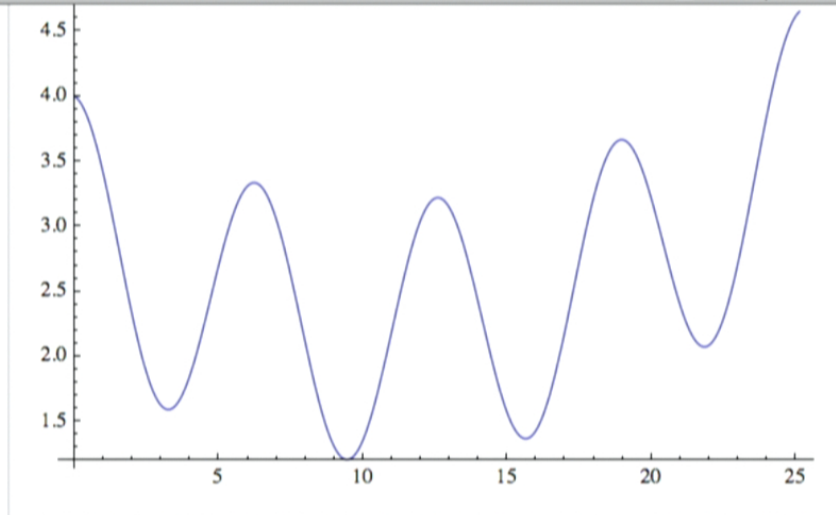
$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{TS} + I_{cap}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega R} \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$= I_c \sin \omega t$$

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$



Out[6]=

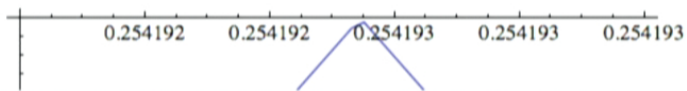
- numerical estimation of the eigenstructure

- define finite difference Hamiltonian

```
In[13]:= fdHr[Idc_,  $\alpha$ ] :=
  t0 (DiagonalMatrix[Table[2 + Ur[(n - 1) (8  $\pi$  / 99), 1, Idc,  $\alpha$ ], {n, 1, 100}]] +
  DiagonalMatrix[Table[-1, {99}], 1] + DiagonalMatrix[Table[-1, {99}], -1]);
```

```
In[14]:= vsr[Idc_,  $\alpha$ ] := Reverse[Eigenvalues[fdHr[Idc,  $\alpha$ ]]];
```

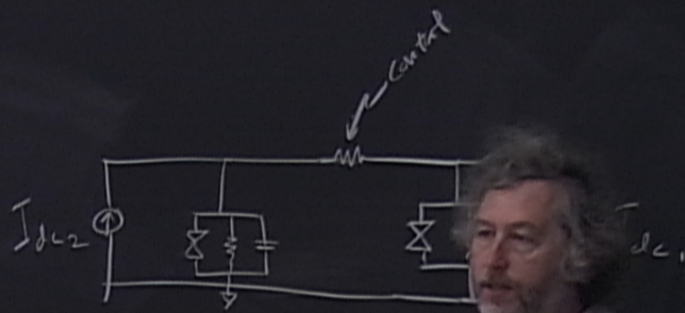
```
In[34]:= Plot[vsr[Idc, 0.010114][[1]] - vsr[Idc, 0.010114][[2]], {Idc, 0.254192, 0.254193}]
```



electrons in thin films.

chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to ω_0

150%



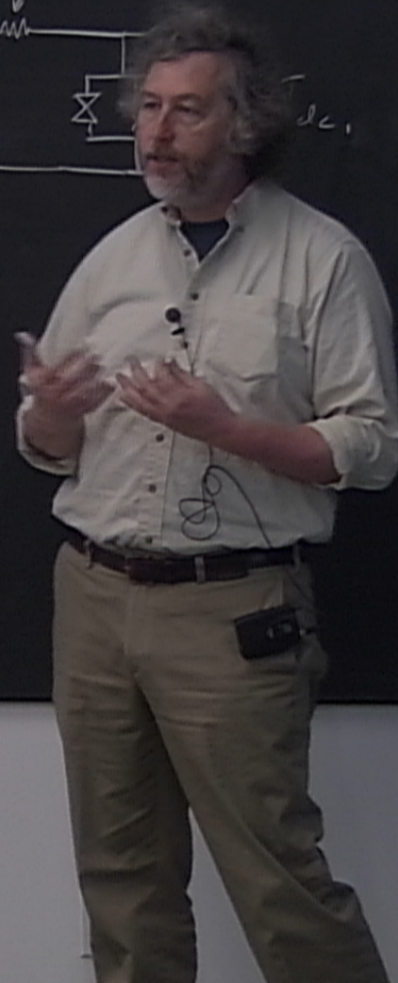
$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{TS} + I_{cap}$$

$$V = IR$$

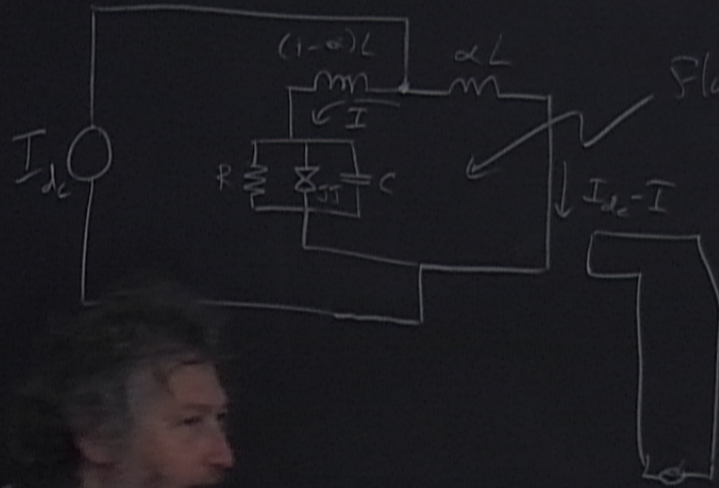
$$I = I_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega R} \frac{dI}{dt}$$



local bound states. Map to qubit.



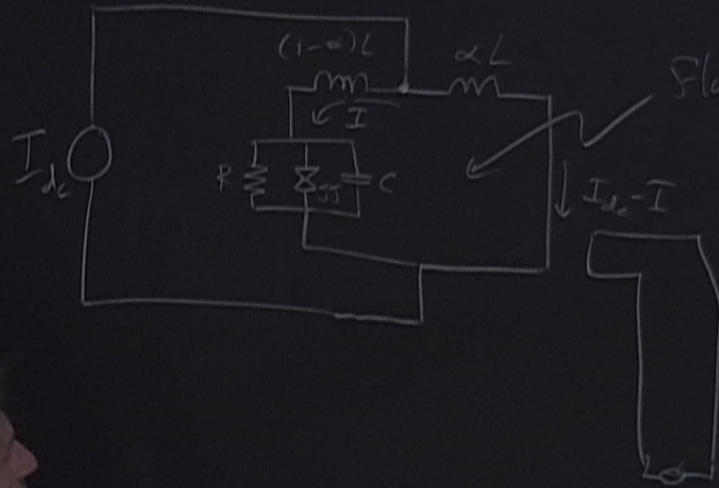
$$\nabla \varphi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

$$\varphi = 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

$$\Phi = \left(I_{dc} \right)$$

$$\Phi = \frac{\hbar C}{2e}$$

local bound states. Map to qubit.

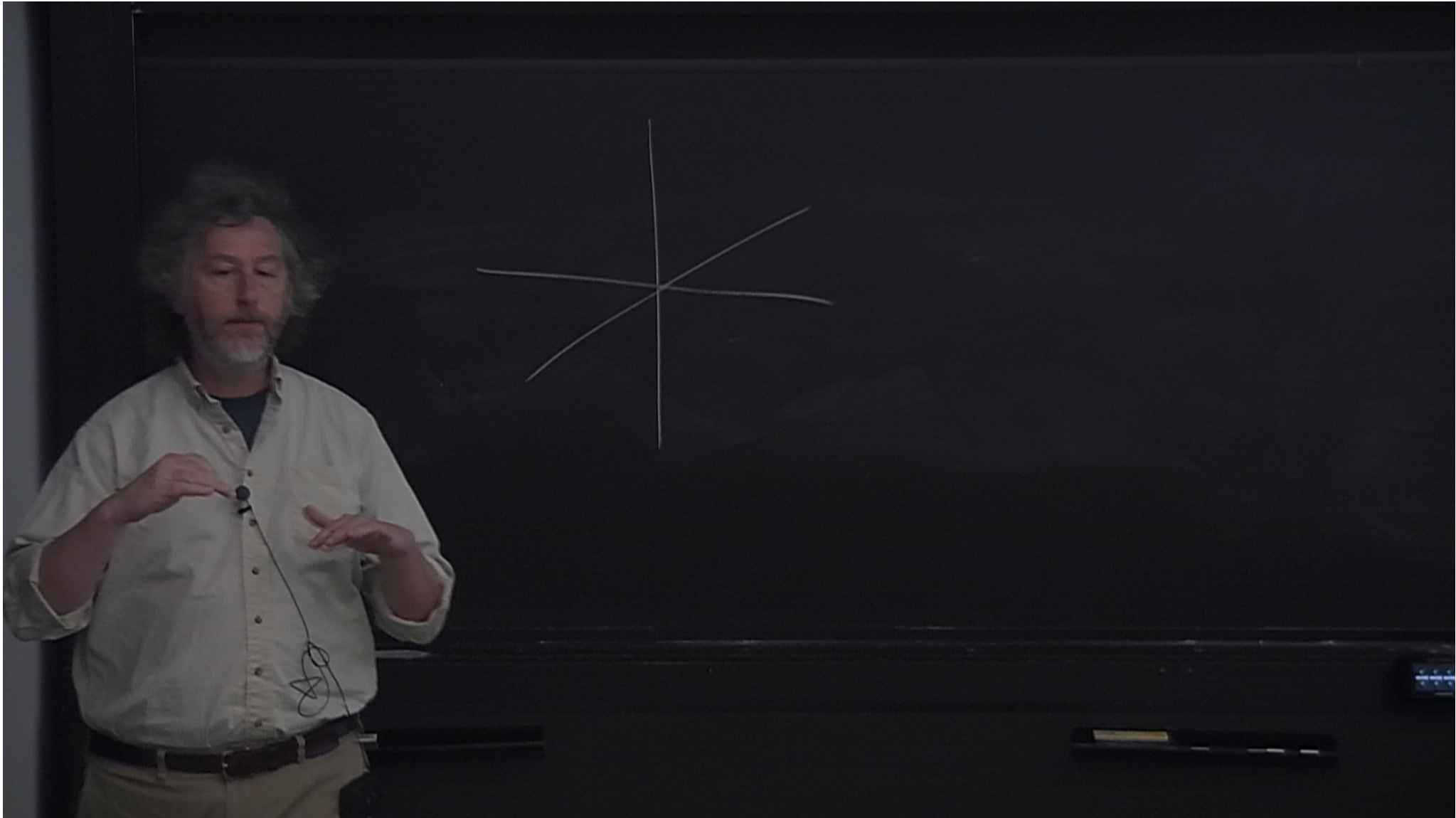


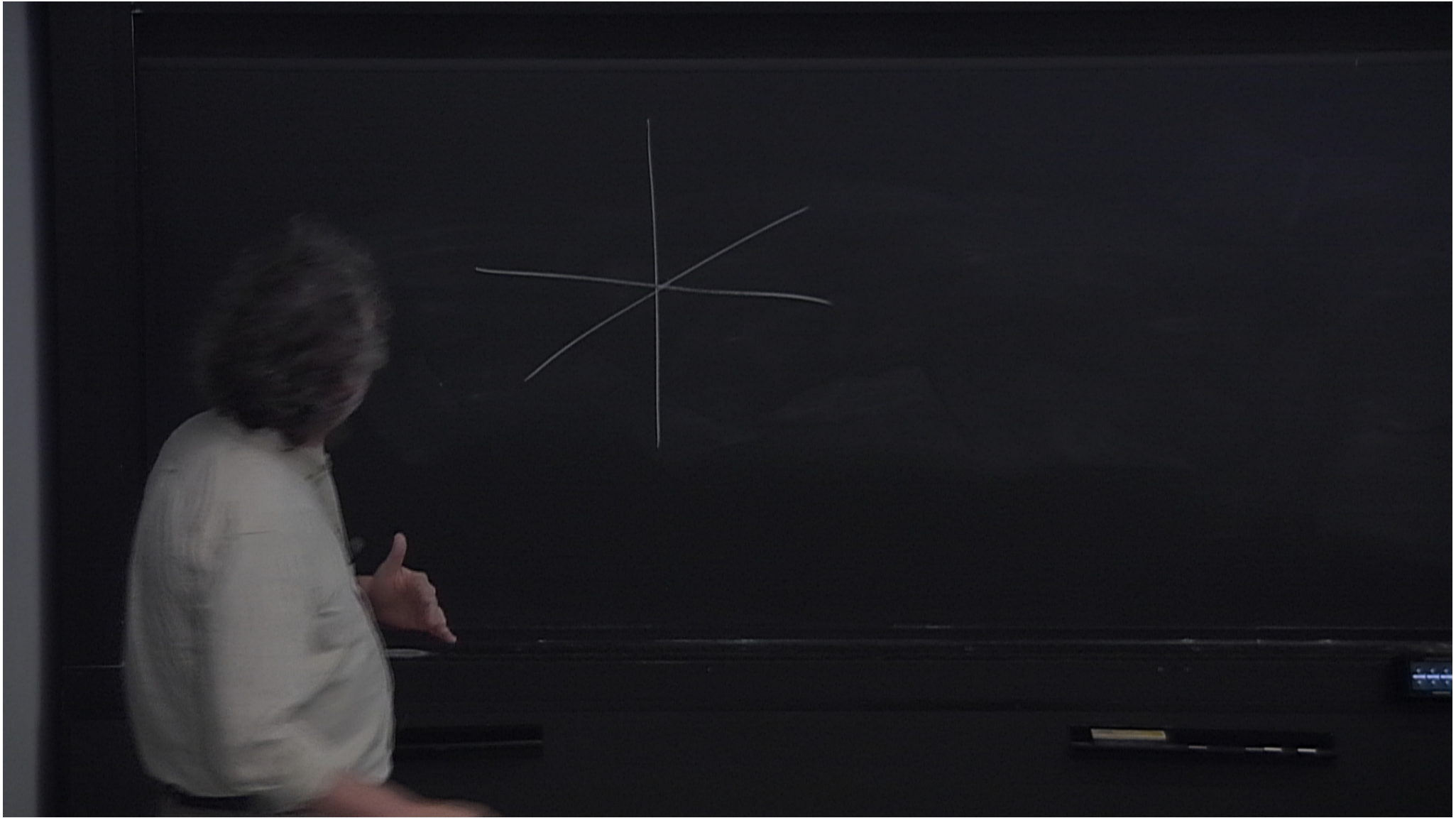
$$\nabla \varphi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

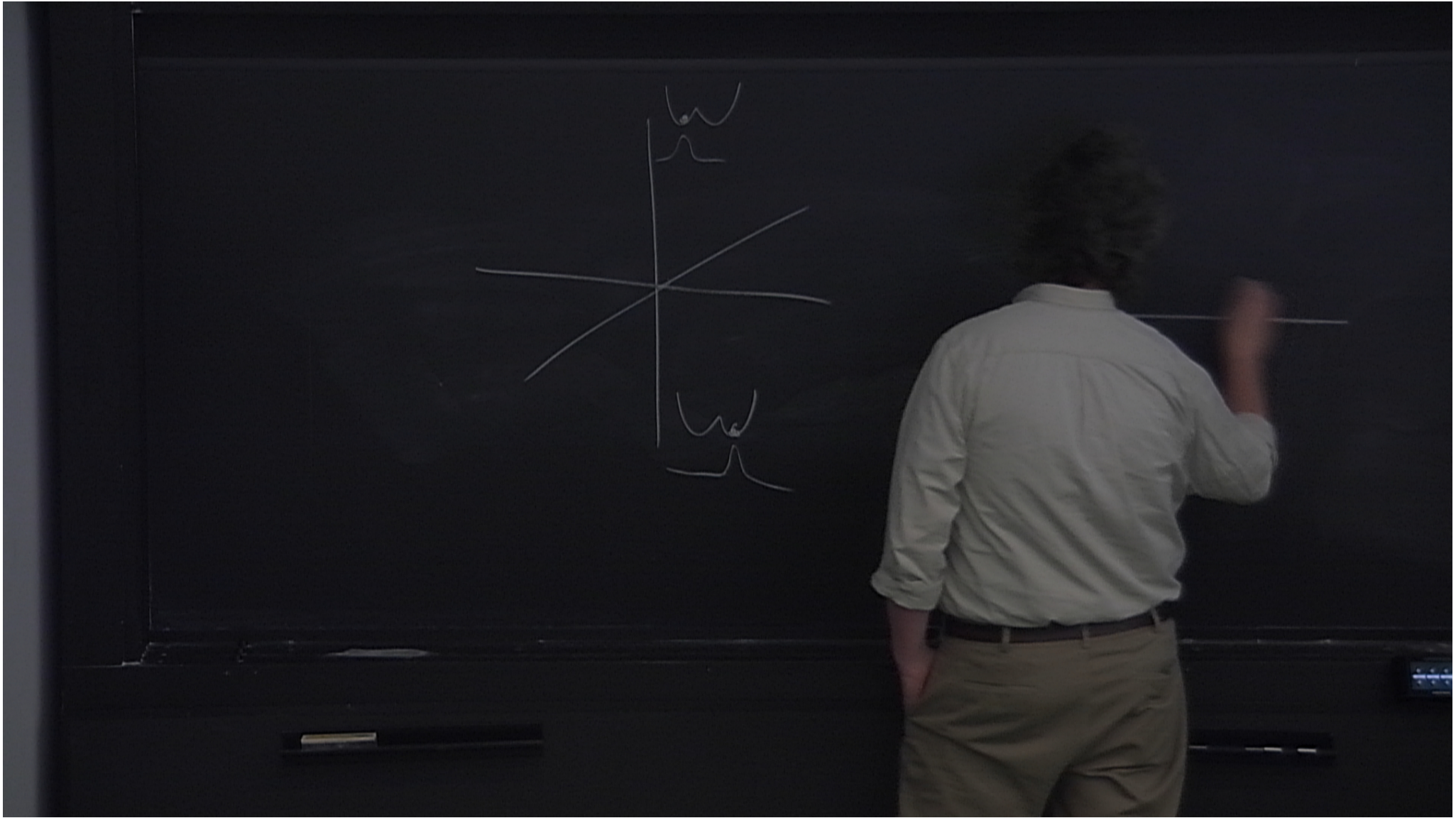
$$\varphi = 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

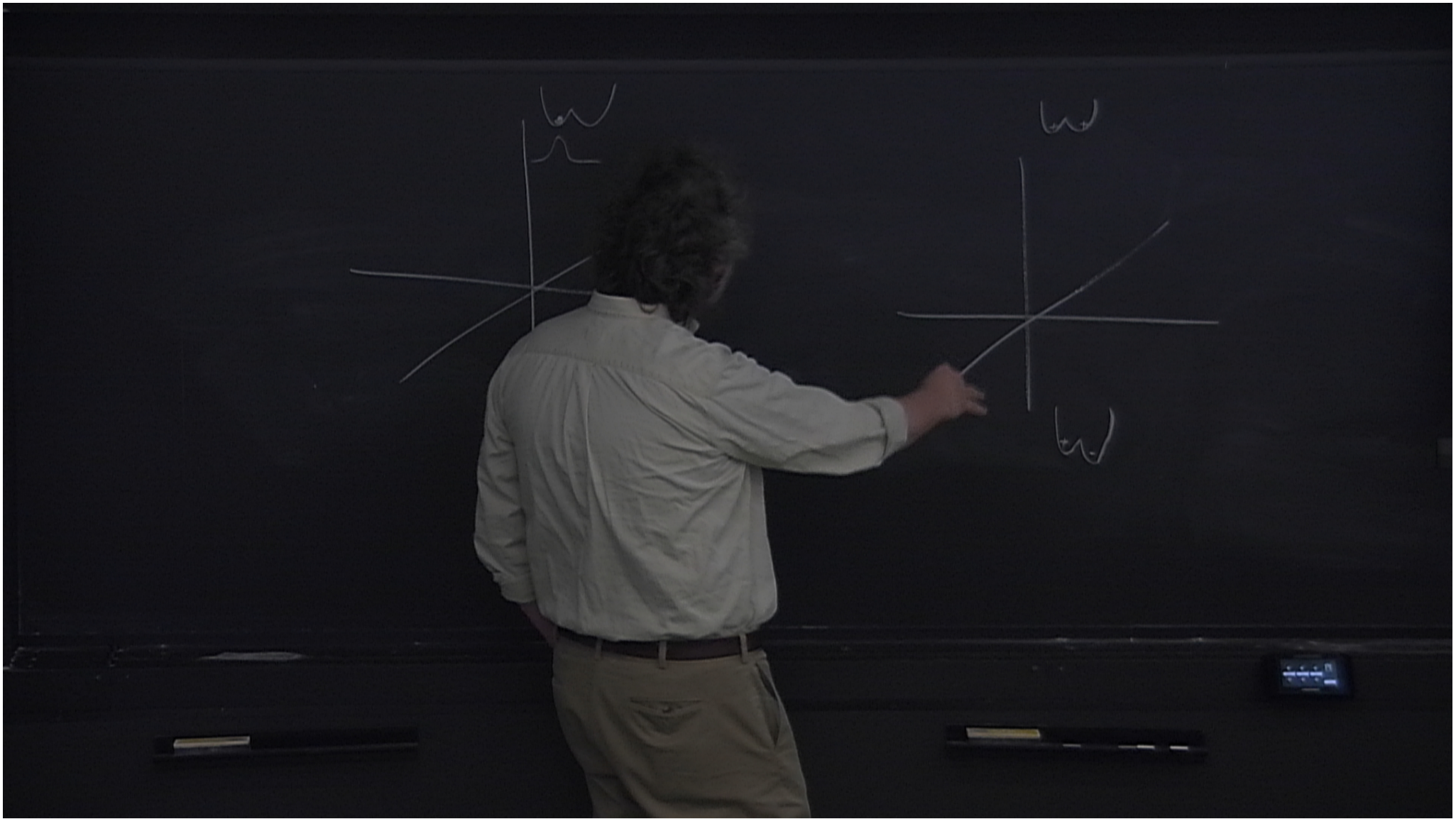
$$\Phi = \left(I_{dc} \right)$$

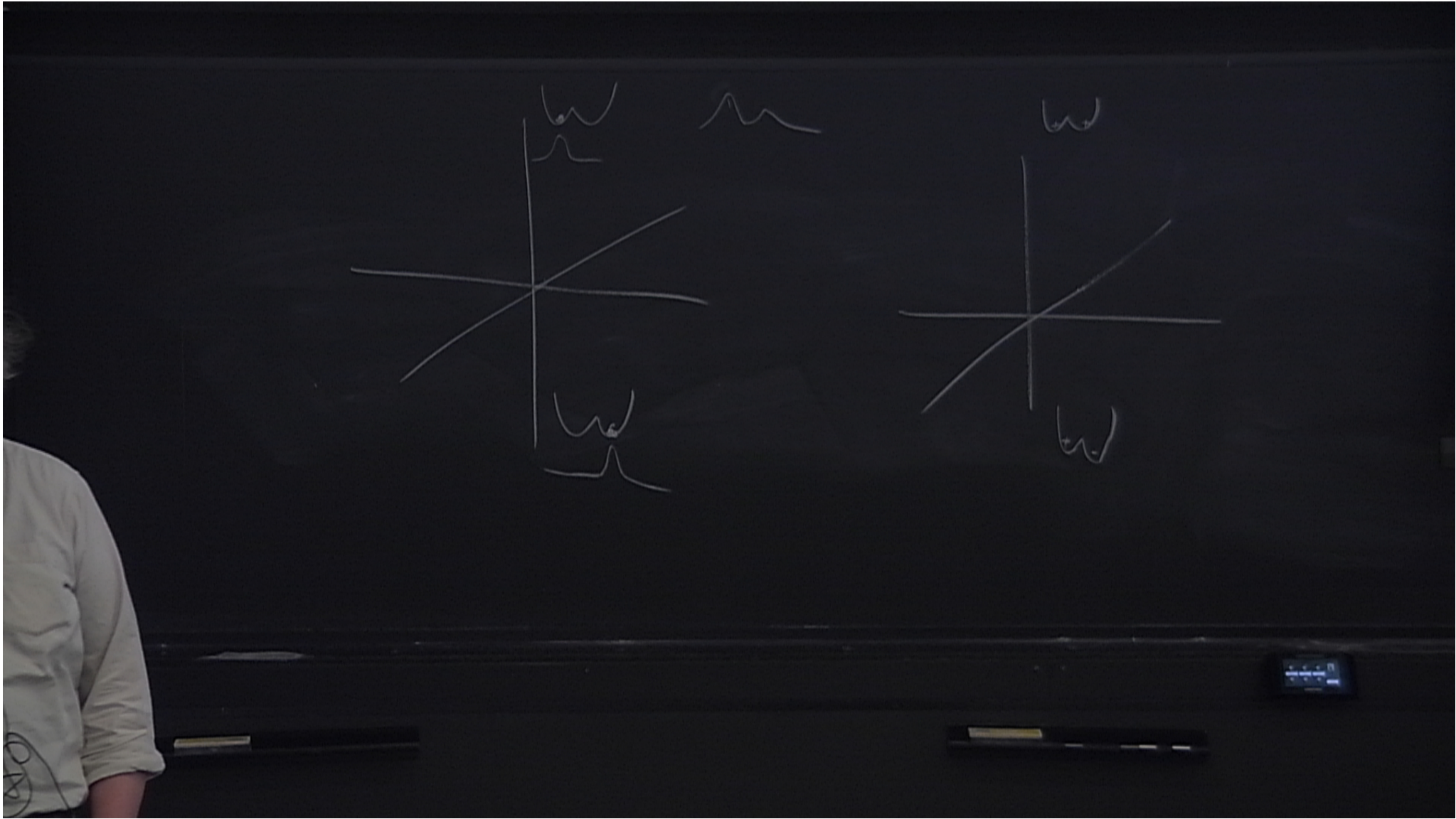
$$\Phi = \frac{\hbar C}{2e}$$

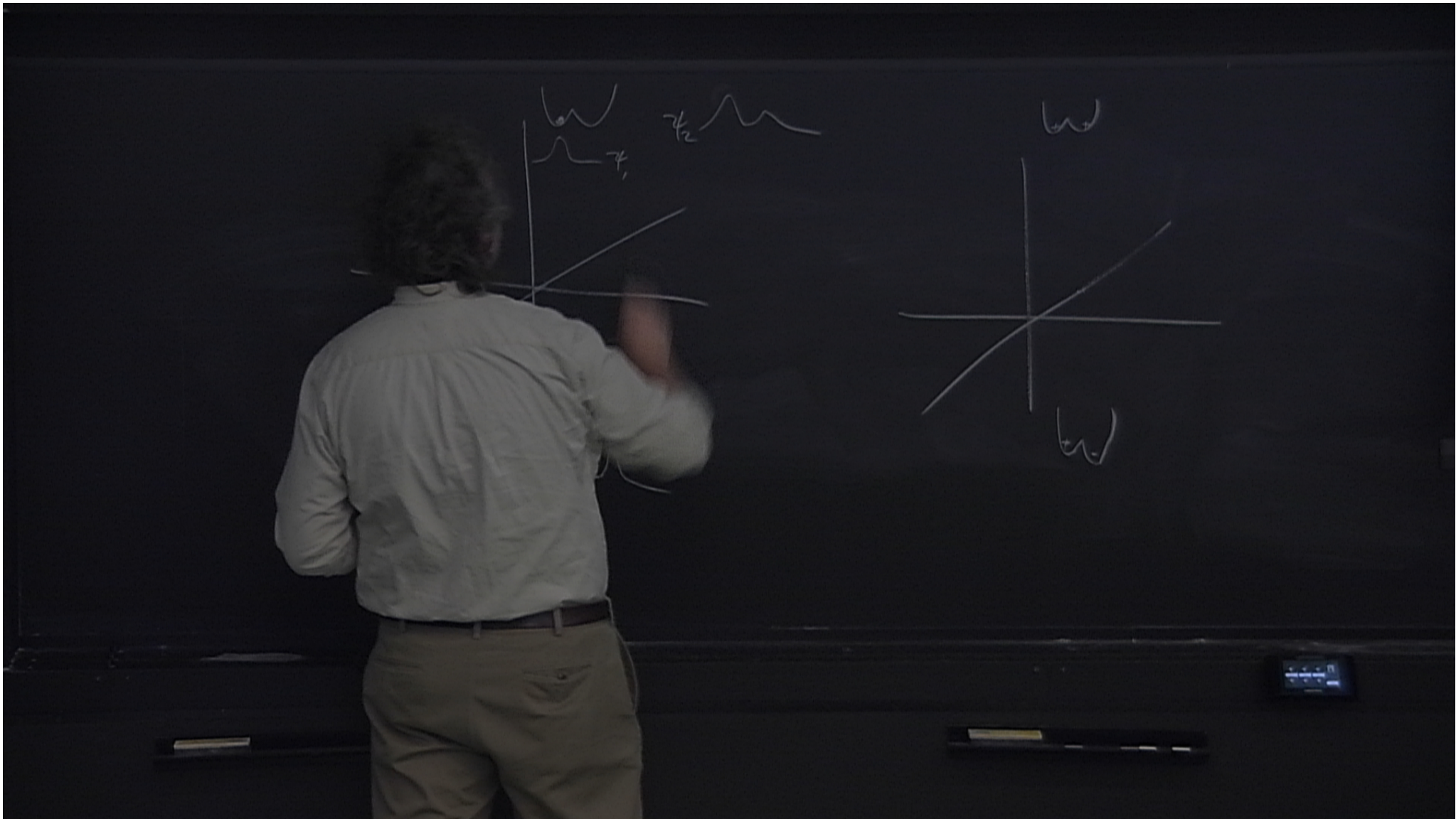


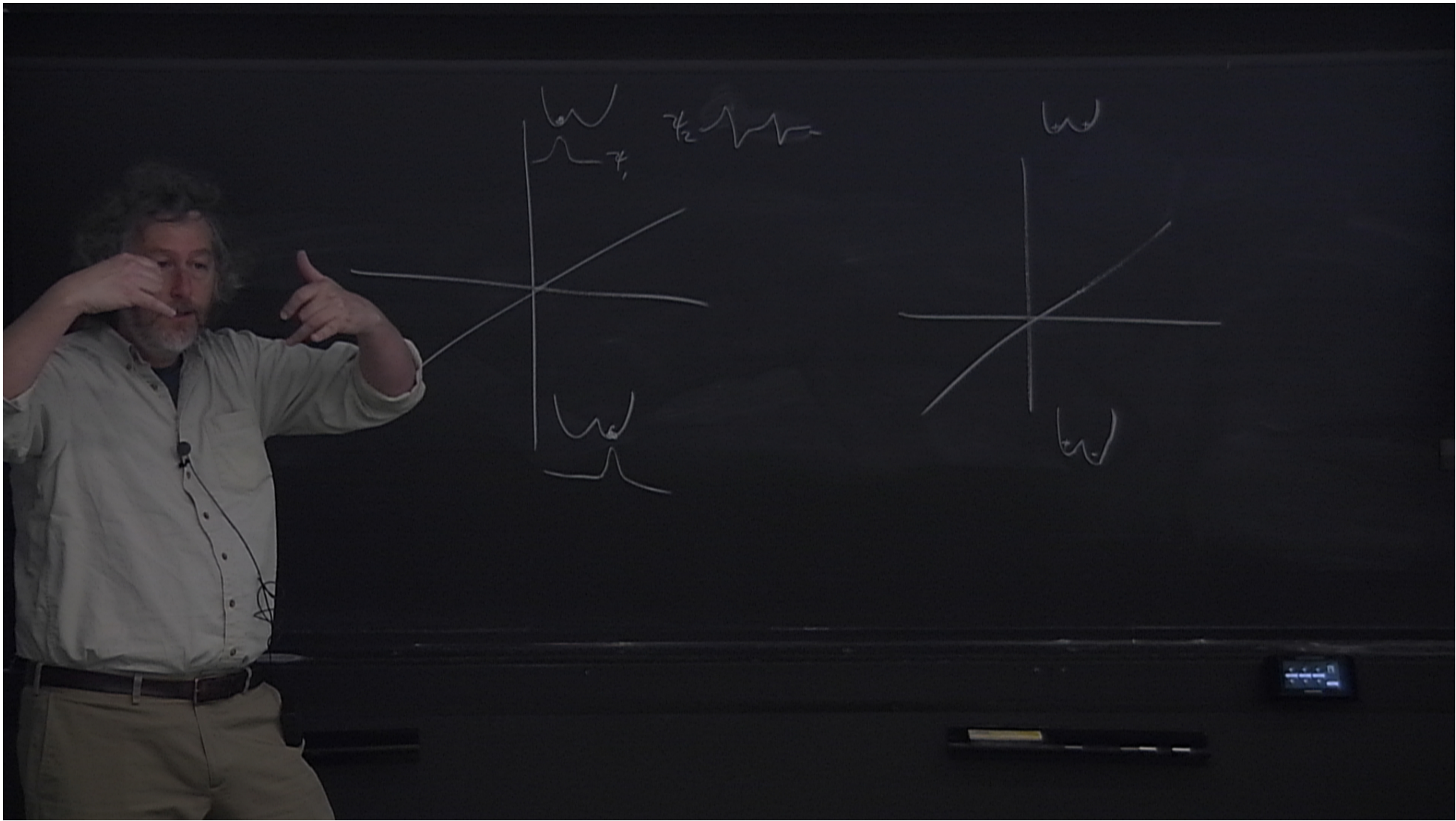


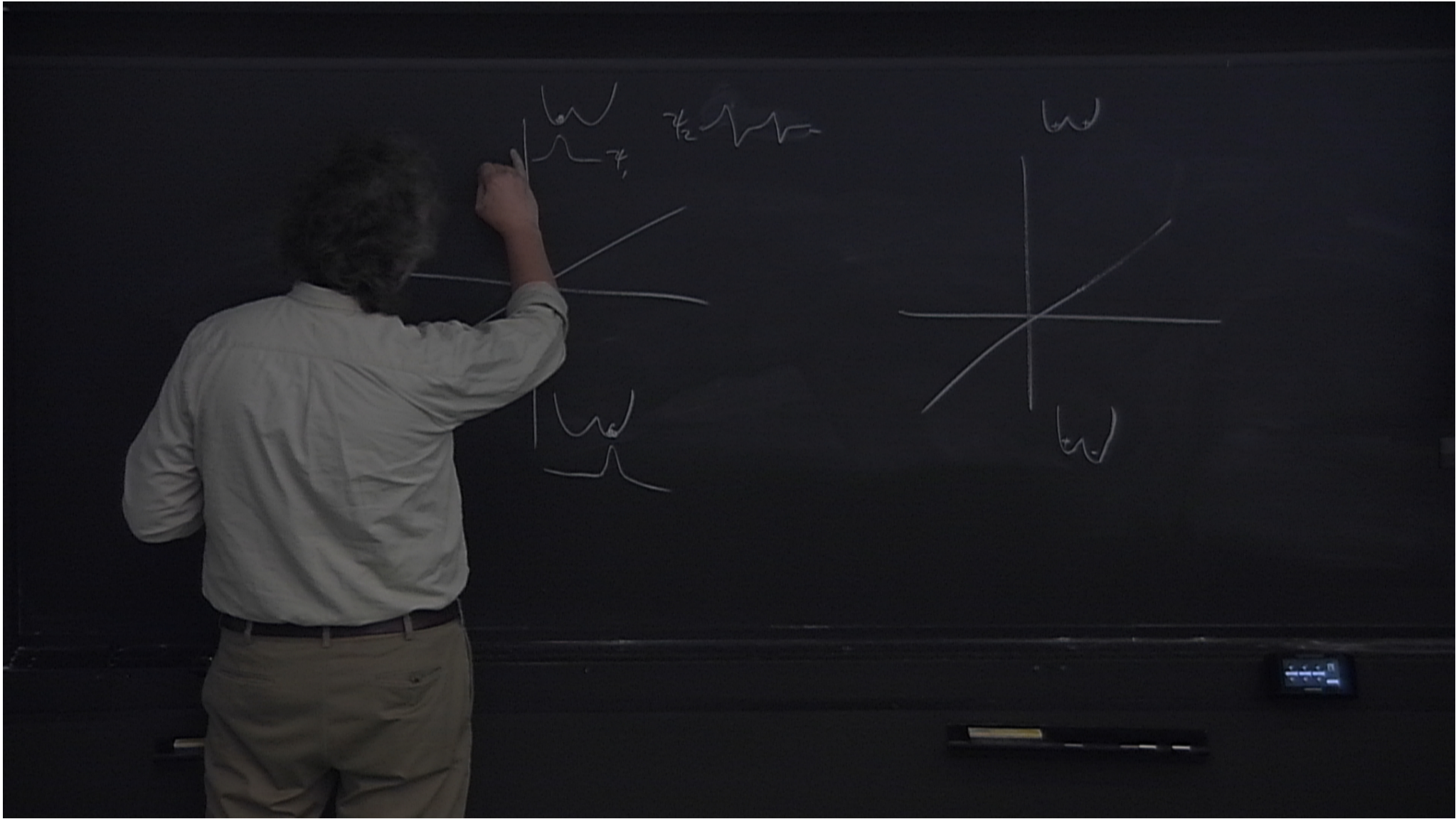








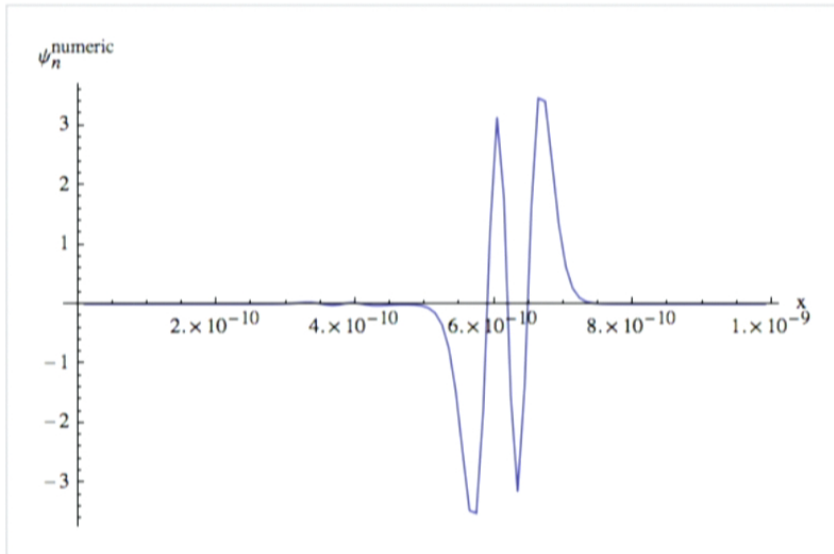




```
In[39]:= Manipulate[ListPlot[Transpose[{x,  $\psi_{n\text{numeric}}$ }],  
  {AxesLabel -> {"x", " $\psi_{n\text{numeric}}$ "}, PlotJoined -> True, PlotRange -> All}], {n, 1, 100, 1},  
  SaveDefinitions -> True]
```

n

Out[39]=



■ overlap

electrons in thin films.

chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to ω_c

150%

Mathematica File Edit Insert Format Cell Graphics Evaluation Palettes Window Help Thu 2:55 PM dcory

Phase qubit.nb

0.15 α 0.007

Out(6)=

- numerical estimation of the eigenstructure
- define finite difference Hamiltonian

```
In[13]:= fdHr[Idc_,  $\alpha$ ] :=
  t0 (DiagonalMatrix[Table[2 + Ur[(n - 1) (8  $\pi$  / 99)], 1, Idc,  $\alpha$ ], {n, 1, 100}]] +
  DiagonalMatrix[Table[-1. {99}]], 1] + DiagonalMatrix[Table[-1. {99}]], -1] :
```

150%

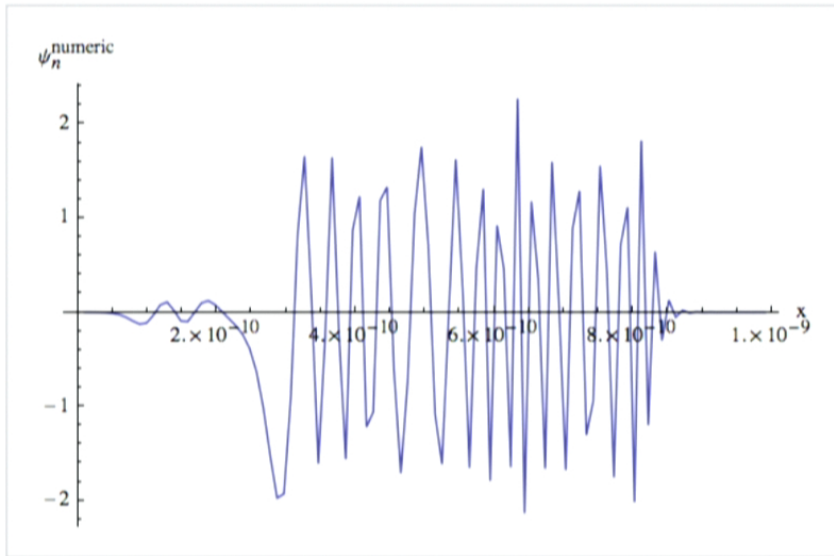
electrons in thin films. chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to 10

```
In[11]:= Manipulate[ListPlot[Transpose[{x,  $\psi$ [Idc][[n]]}],  
  {AxesLabel -> {"x", " $\psi_n^{\text{numeric}}$ "}, PlotJoined -> True, PlotRange -> All}], {n, 1, 100, 1},  
  {Idc, {0, .001, .003, .2, 1, 2}}, SaveDefinitions -> True]
```

n

Idc 0.2

Out[11]=



Potential for current biased JJ ring

electrons in thin films.

chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to ω

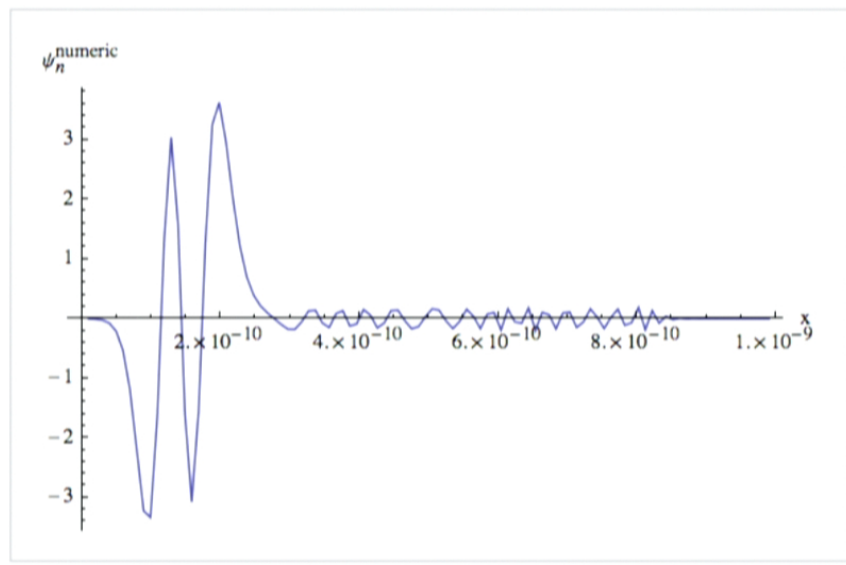
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```
In[11]:= Manipulate[ListPlot[Transpose[{x,  $\psi$ [Idc][[n]]}],  
  {AxesLabel -> {"x", " $\psi_n^{\text{numeric}}$ "}, PlotJoined -> True, PlotRange -> All}], {n, 1, 100, 1},  
  {Idc, {0, .001, .003, .2, 1, 2}}, SaveDefinitions -> True]
```

n

Idc 0.2

Out[11]=

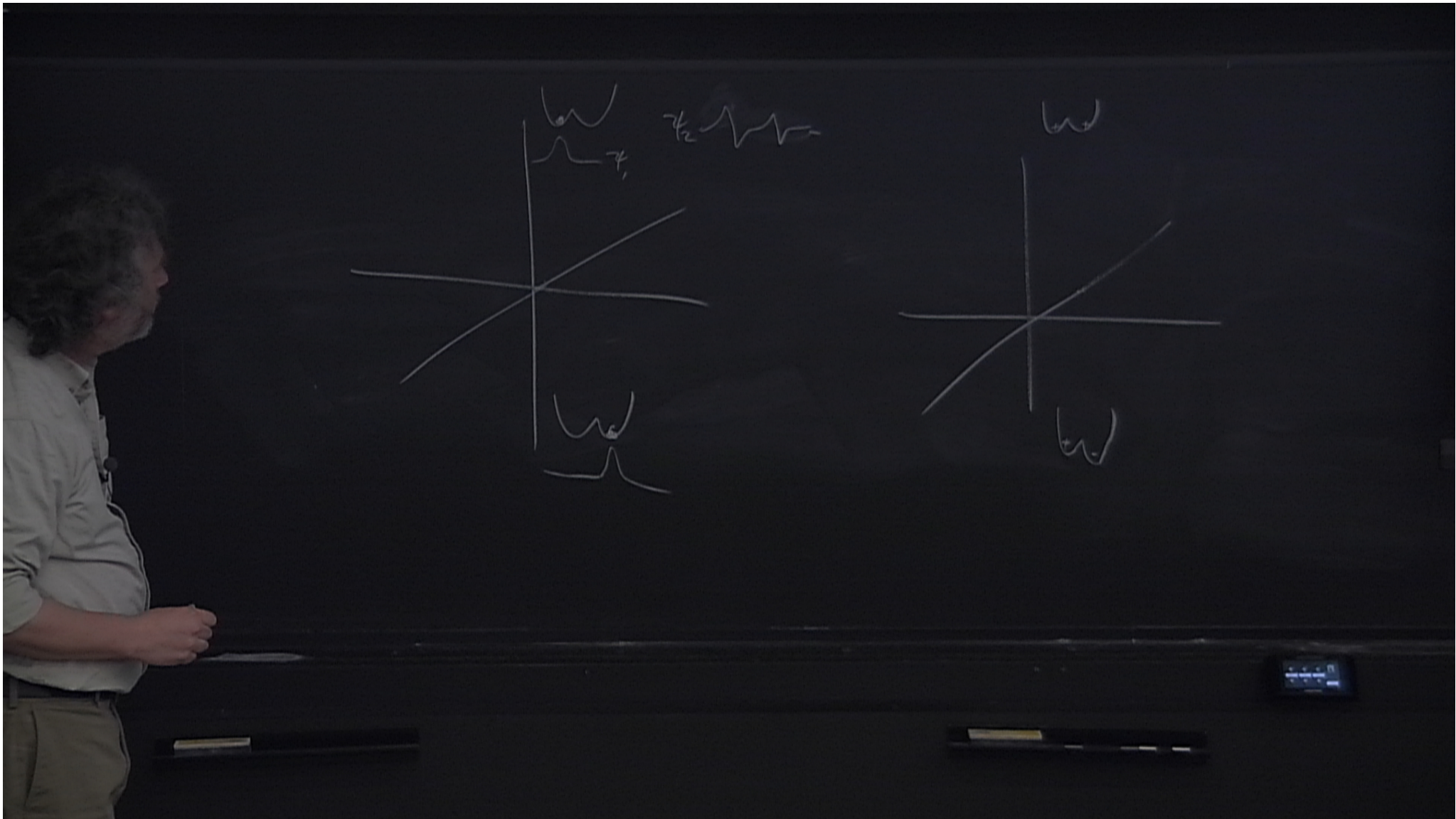


Potential for current biased JJ ring

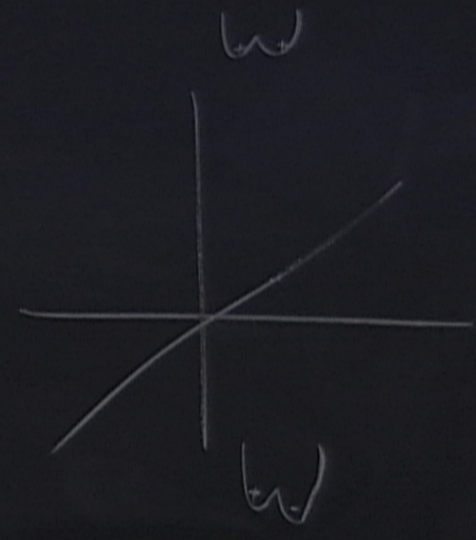
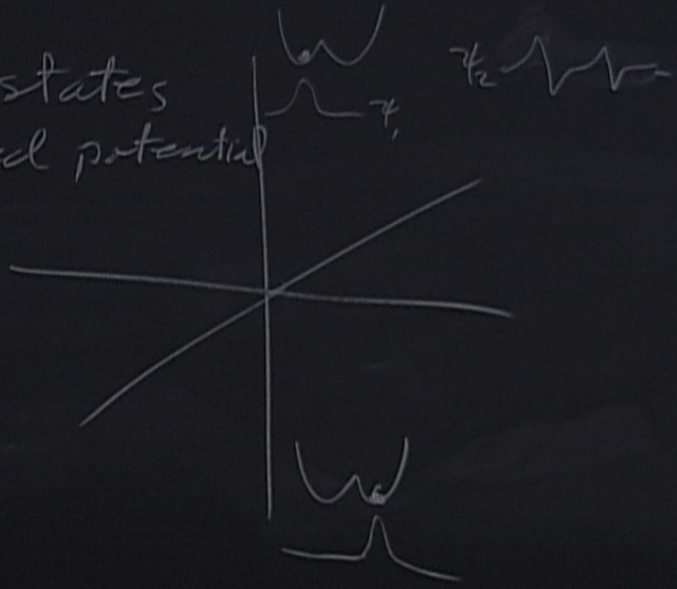
electrons in thin films.

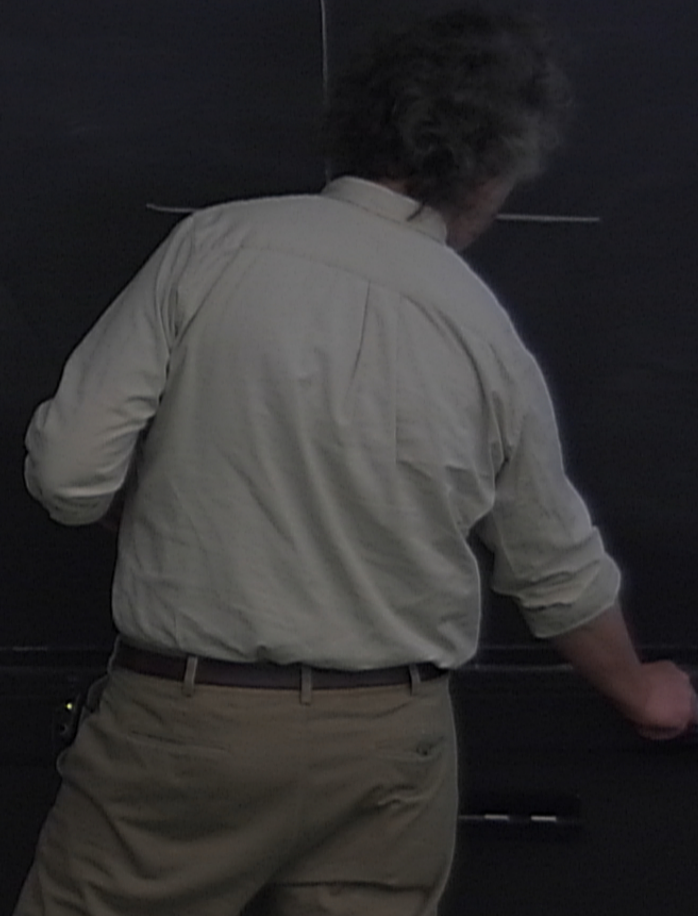
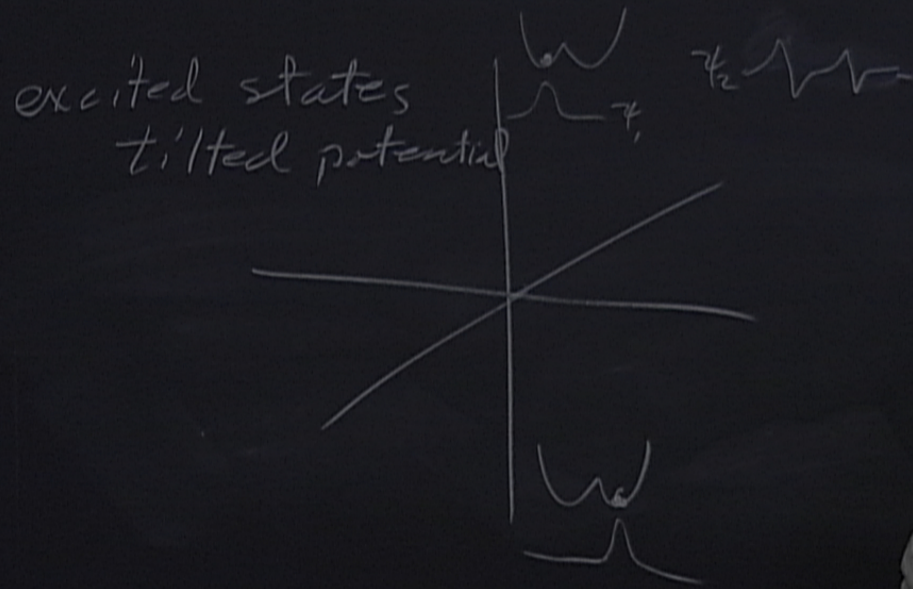
chosen such that its resonance frequency ω_p is close to ω_c .

150%



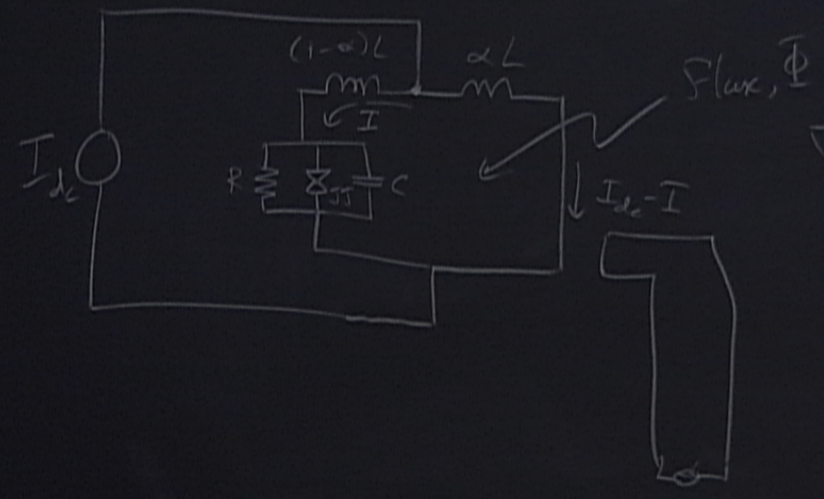
excited states
tilted potential





$\psi_{no \pm 1/2}$
 write a ψ in one well
 $|1\rangle \equiv \frac{\psi_1 + i\psi_2}{2}$
 $\langle \psi_1 + i\psi_2 | \psi_1 \rangle = 1$

local bound states. Map to qubit.



$$\nabla \phi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

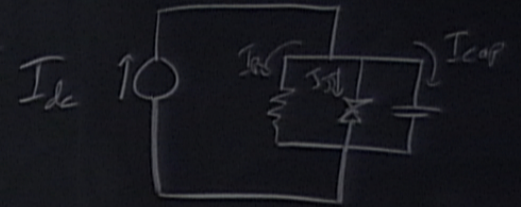
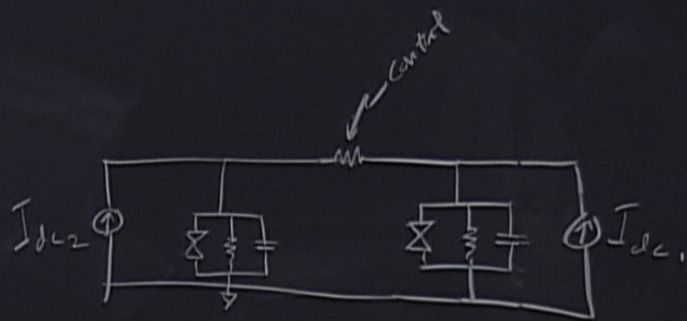
$$\phi = 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

$$\Phi = (I_{dc} - I) \alpha L$$

$$= \alpha I_{dc} L$$

$$\Phi = \alpha I_{dc} L$$

$$\frac{\hbar C}{2e} \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} + \frac{\hbar}{2e}$$



$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{TS} + I_{cap}$$

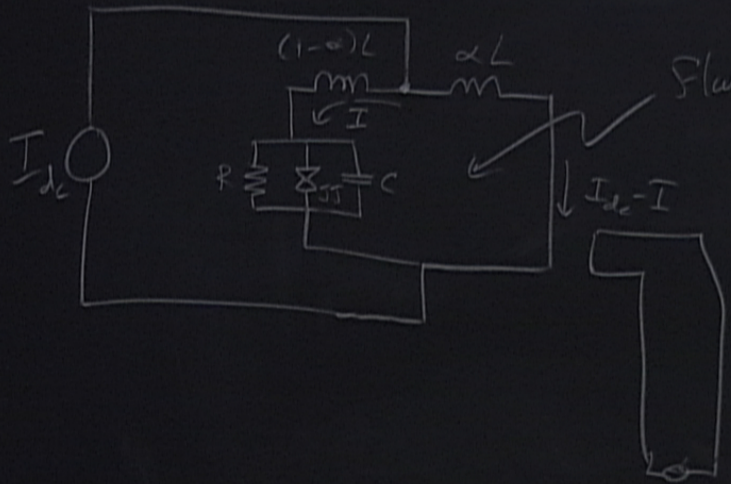
$$V = IR$$

$$I = I_c \sin \omega t$$

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega R} \frac{dI}{dt}$$

local bound states. Map to qubit.



$$\nabla \phi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \right) \vec{A}$$

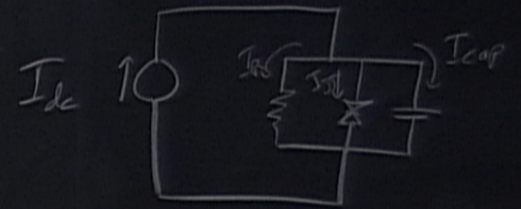
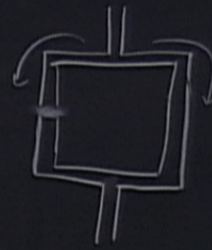
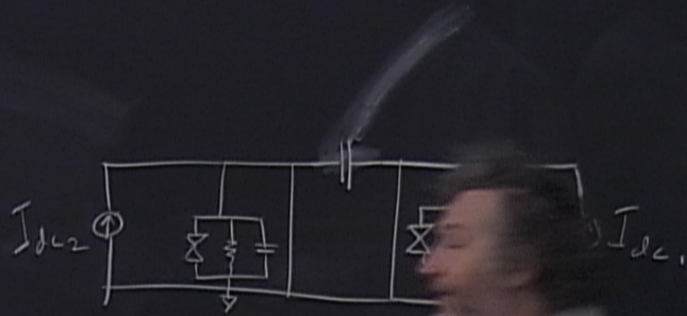
$$\phi = 2\pi \left(n + \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \right)$$

$$\Phi = (I_{dc} - I) \alpha L$$

$$= (\alpha I_{dc} - \alpha I) L$$

$$\Phi = \alpha I_{dc} L - \alpha I L$$

$$\frac{\hbar C}{2e} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\hbar}{2e} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$



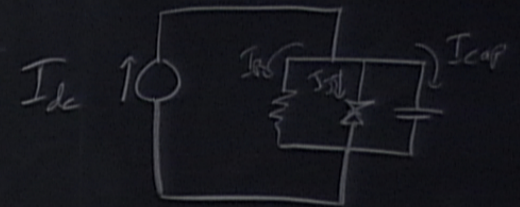
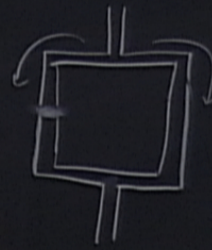
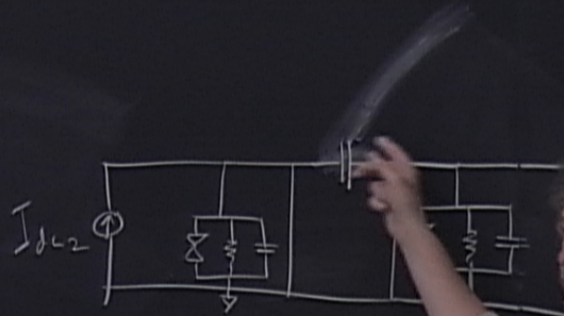
$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{TS} + I_{cap}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega R} \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$= I_c \sin \omega t$$

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$



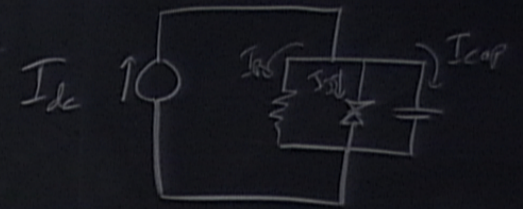
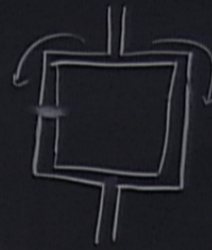
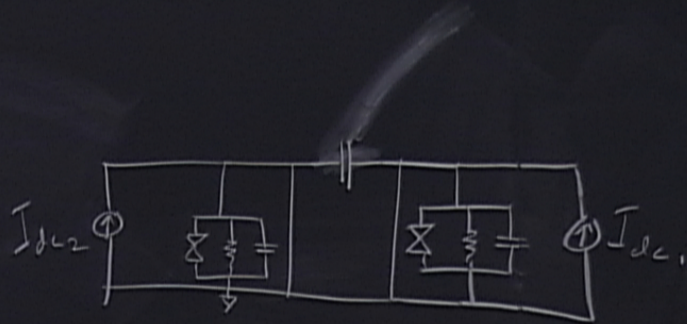
$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{DS} + I_{cap}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$I = I_c \sin \omega t$$

$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega R} \frac{dI}{dt}$$



$$I_{dc} = I_R + I_{TS} + I_{cap}$$

$$V = IR \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega R} \frac{dV}{dt} \quad = I_c \sin \omega t \quad I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$