

# Hardware for efficient measurements and massive signal delivery in superconducting quantum processors

Photonic link: *Arxiv 2009.01167 (2020)*

Nonreciprocal amplifier: *Arxiv 2009.08863 (2020)*

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F. Quinlan  
L. Ranzani

# Outline



- The scalability challenge
- Signal delivery with a photonic link
- Nonreciprocal parametric devices

*Arxiv 2009.01167 (2020)*

Phys. Rev. Applied, **7** 024028 (2017)

Phys. Rev. Applied, **13** 044005 (2020)

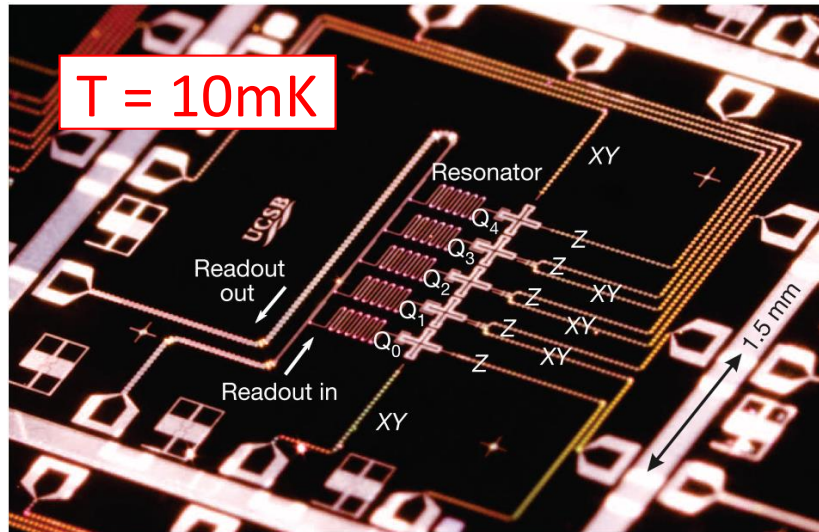
*Arxiv 2009.08863 (2020)*

# Superconducting quantum processor

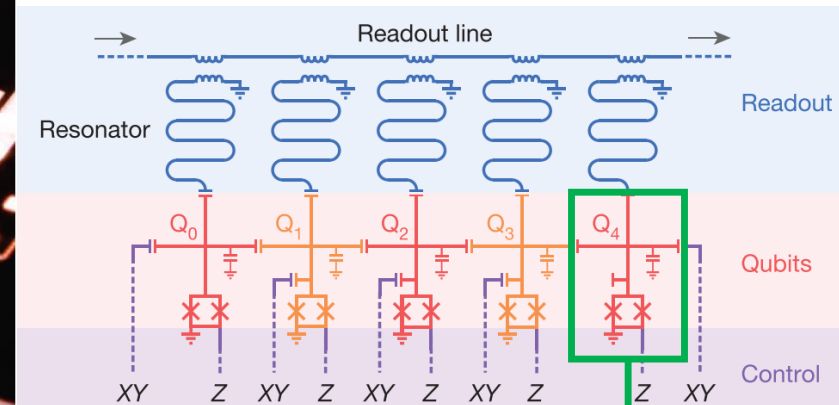


- Scalability
- Initialization
- Coherence
- Gates
- Measurements

*D. DiVicenzo, Fortschritte der Physik 48 (2000)*

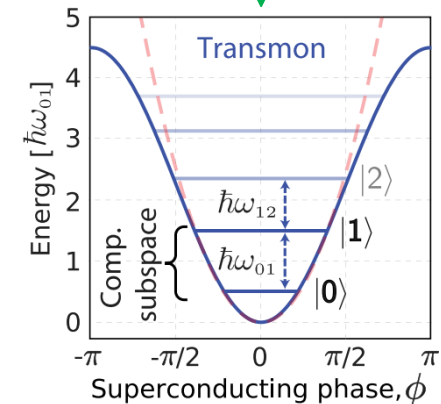


*Barends, ... , Martinis, Nature 508 (2014)*



Qubits = non-linear LC resonant circuits (4-8GHz)

Control and readout with microwave pulses



*Krantz, ... , Oliver, App. Phys. Rev. 6 (2019)*

# Scalability?

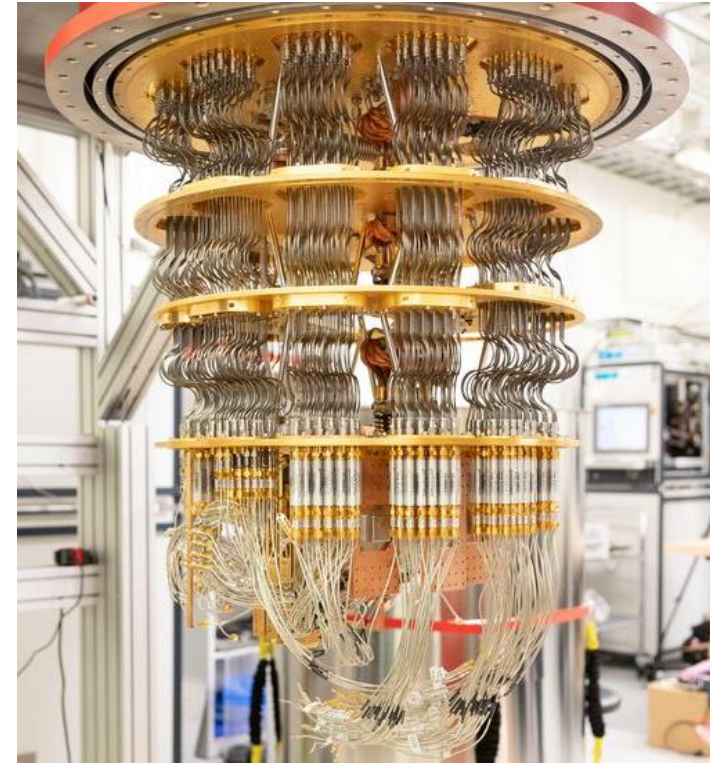
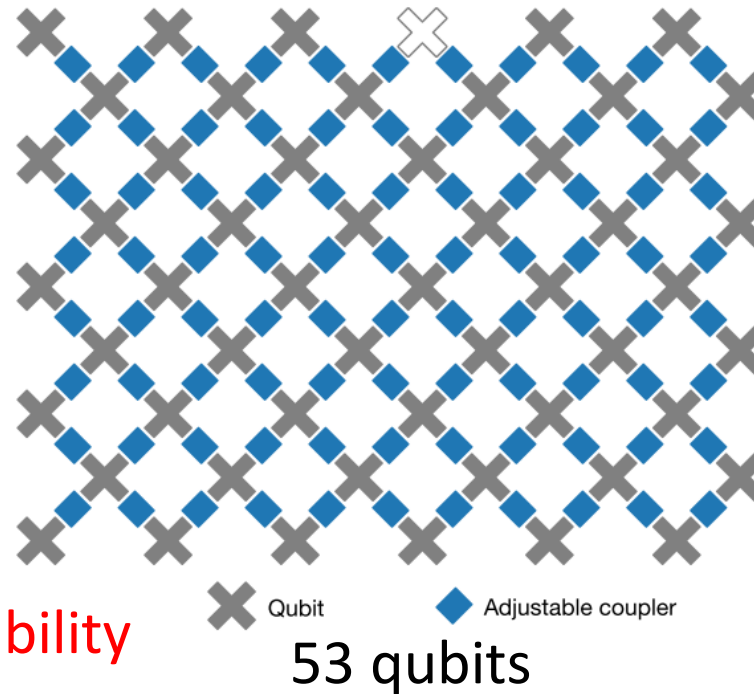


- Scalability
- Initialization
- Coherence
- Gates
- Measurements

Head load and space limitations prevent scalability beyond  $10^3$  qubits

*Krinner, ... , Wallraff, EJP Q. Tech. 6 (2019)*

*F. Arute, ... , J. M. Martinis, Nature 574 (2019)*



**A universal computer will realistically require  $10^6$  qubits**

*Fowler, ..., Cleland, PRA 86 (2012)*  
*Reiher, ..., Troyer, PNAS 114 (2017)*

# The scalability challenge



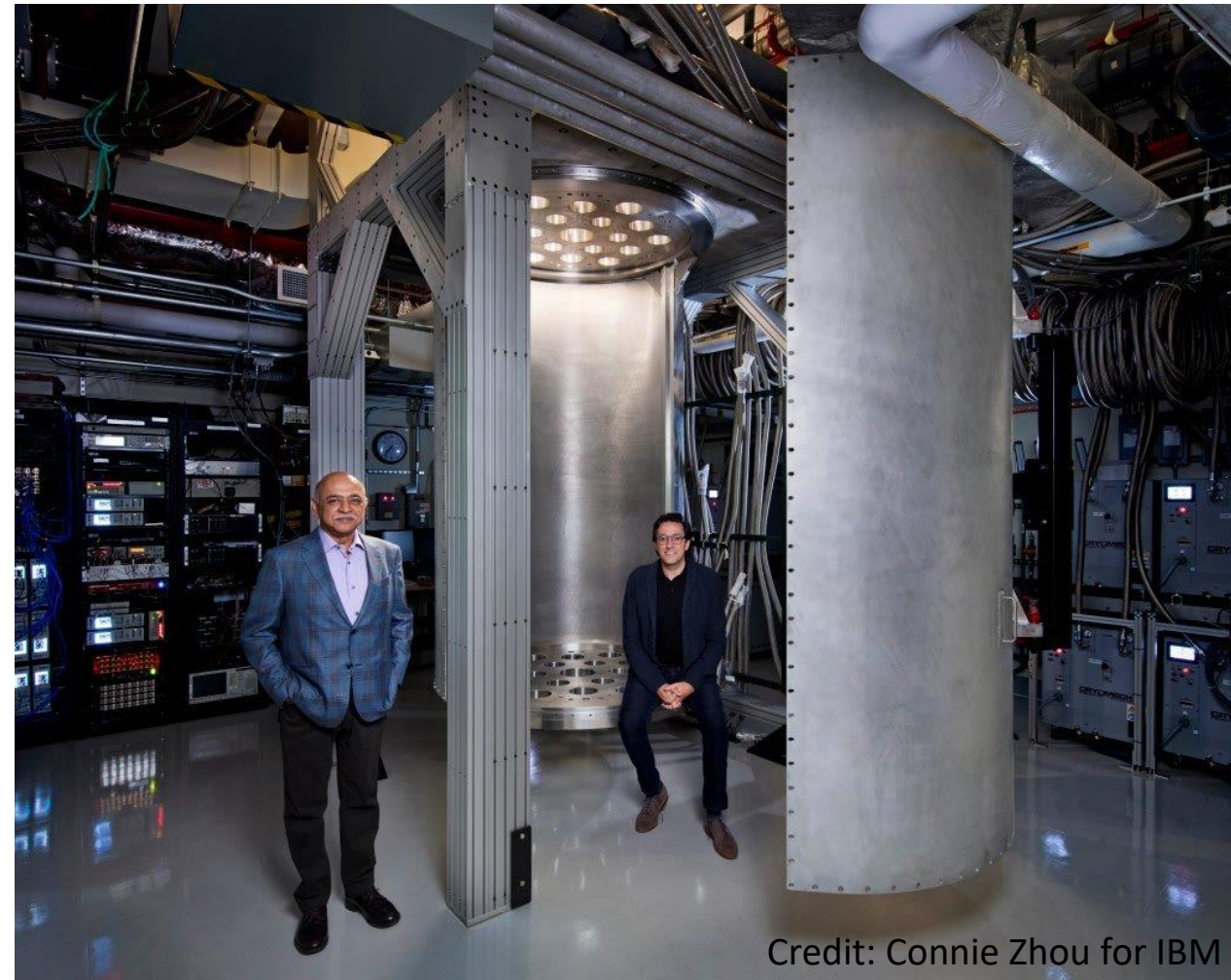
- Make bigger fridges
- Distribute entanglement over multiple fridges
- More qubits per fridge



# The scalability challenge

NIST

- Make bigger fridges
- Distribute entanglement over multiple fridges
- More qubits per fridge



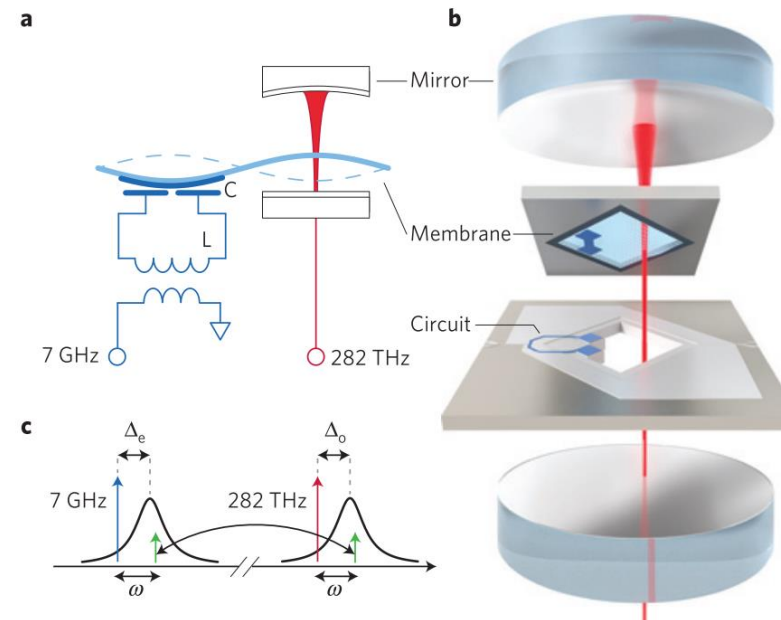
Credit: Connie Zhou for IBM

# The scalability challenge



- Make bigger fridges
- Distribute entanglement over multiple fridges
- More qubits per fridge

Quantum coherent microwave-to-optical conversion:



Andrews, ... , Lehnert, *Nat. Phys.* 10 (2014)

Higginbotham, ... , Regal, *Nat. Phys.* 14 (2018)

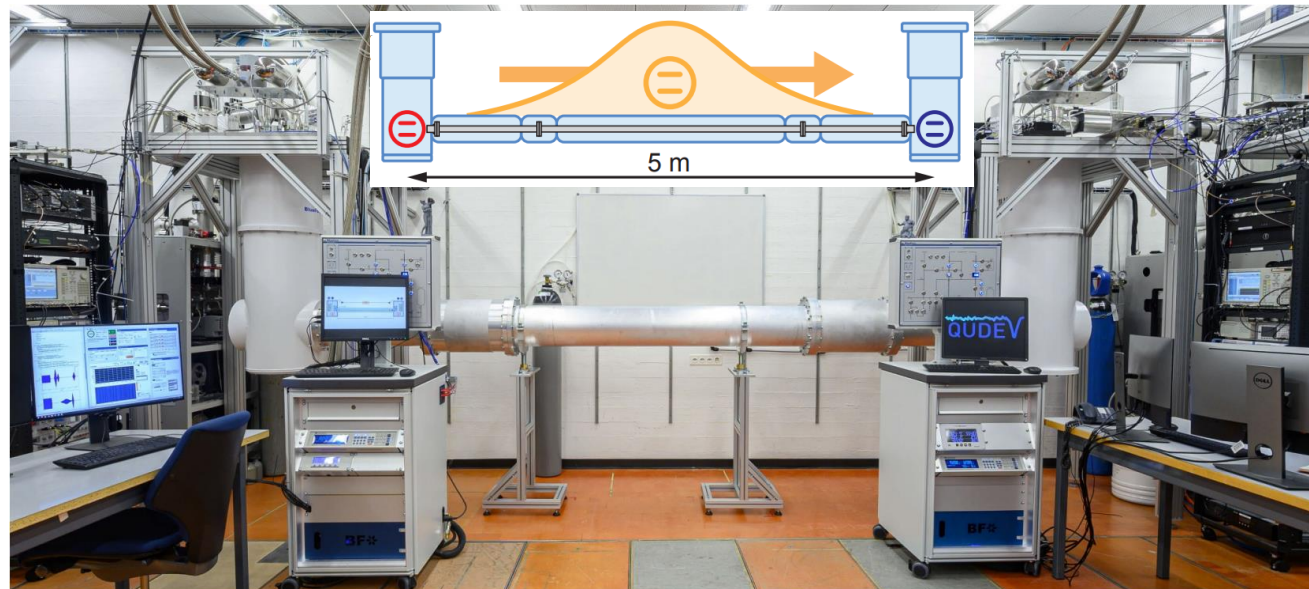
Other options: Mirhosseini, ... , Painter, *ArXiv*. 2004.04838 (2020)

# The scalability challenge



- Make bigger fridges
- Distribute entanglement over multiple fridges
- More qubits per fridge

Quantum coherent microwave links:



PMagnard, ... , Wallraff, *ArXiv* 2008.01642 (2020)

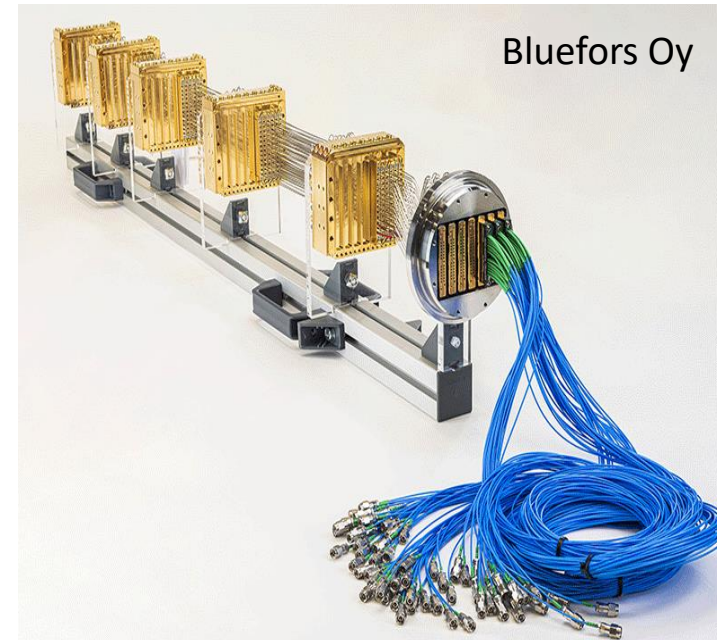


# The scalability challenge

NIST

- Make bigger fridges
- Distribute entanglement over multiple fridges
- More qubits per fridge

Higher density wiring:



**Also cryo CMOS:**

*Barding, ... , Martinis* *IEEE Journal of SSC* 54 (2019)

*Xue, ... , Vandersypen*, *Arxiv* 2009.14185 (2020)

**or SFQ coprocessors:**

*McDermott, ... , Ohki*, *Quantum Sci. Technol.* 3 (2018)

*Leonard, ... , McDermott*, *Phys. Rev. Applied* 11 (2019)

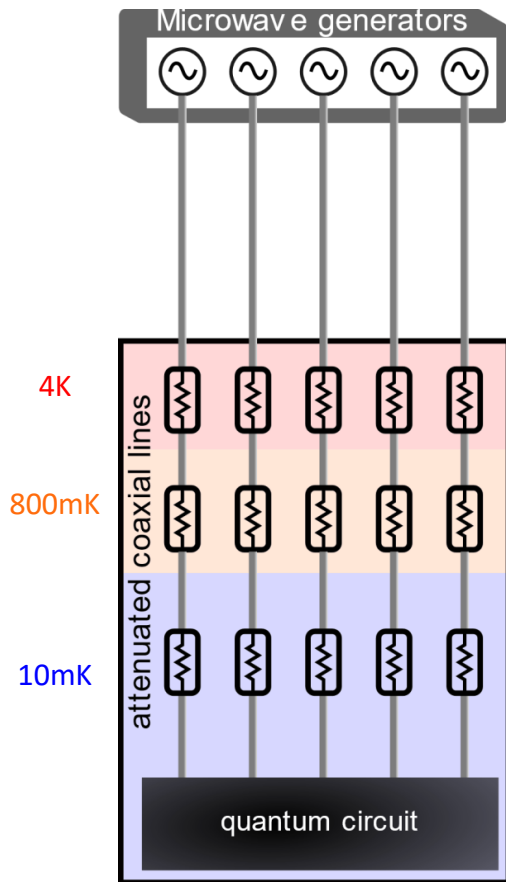
# Outline



- The scalability challenge
- Signal delivery with a photonic link
- Parametric non-reciprocal devices

*Arxiv 2009.01167 (2020)*

# Alternative approach: the photonic link



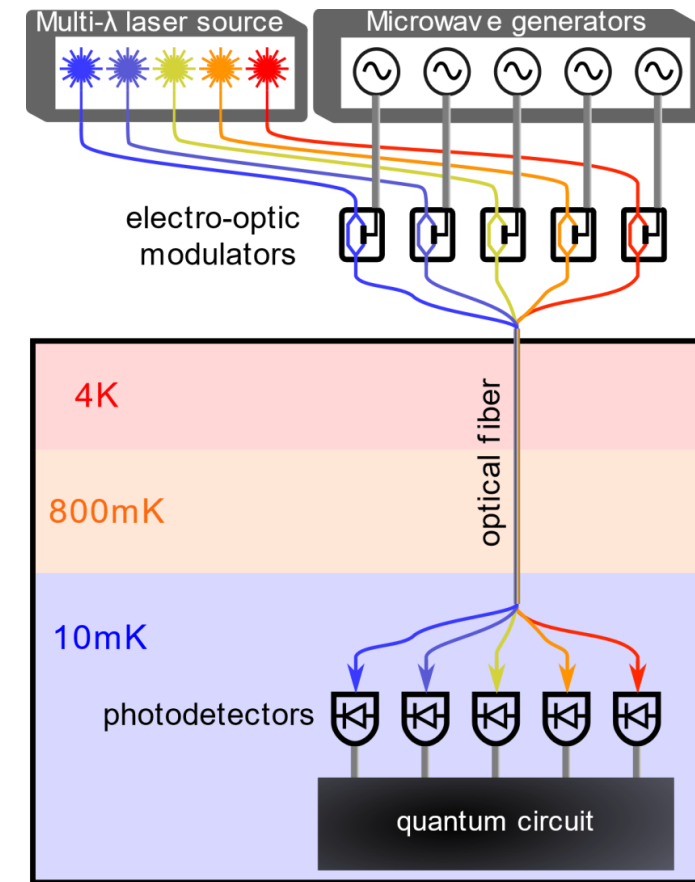
RF photonics is a mature technology (Room Temp) and optical fibers are:

- Cheap
- Small
- High bandwidth
- Low thermal conductivity



**Can this approach:**

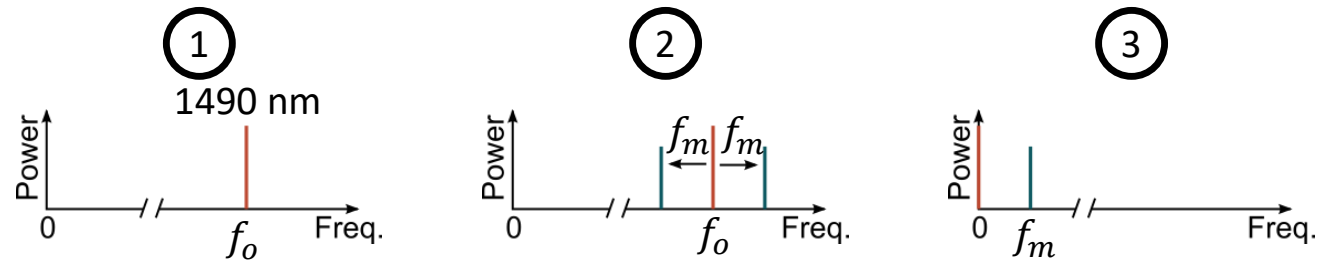
- 1. work at all?**
- 2. scale to  $10^6$  qubits?**



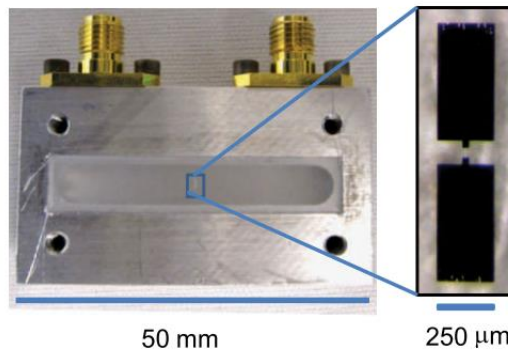
# Proof of principle using a 3D transmon



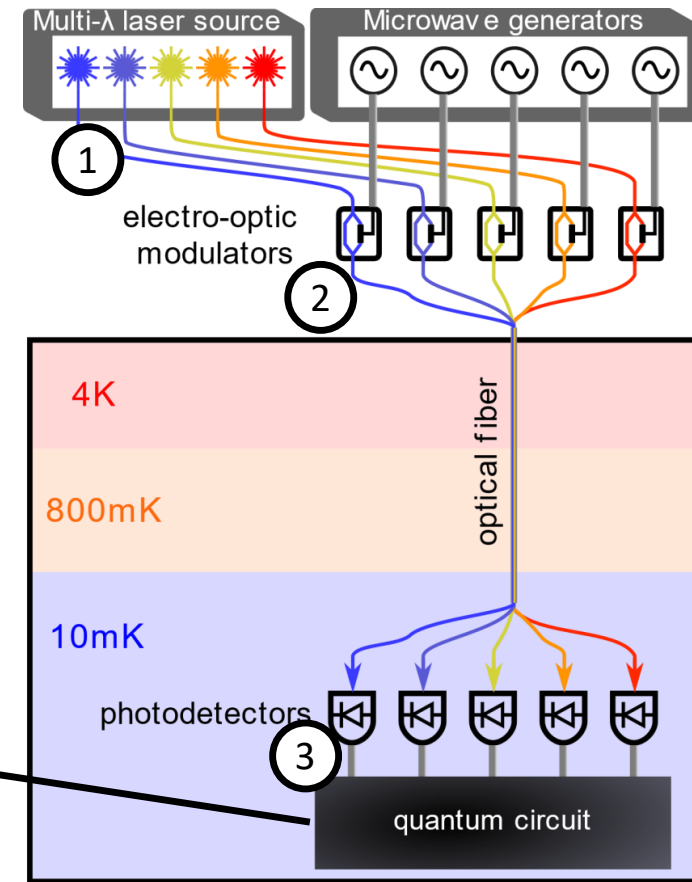
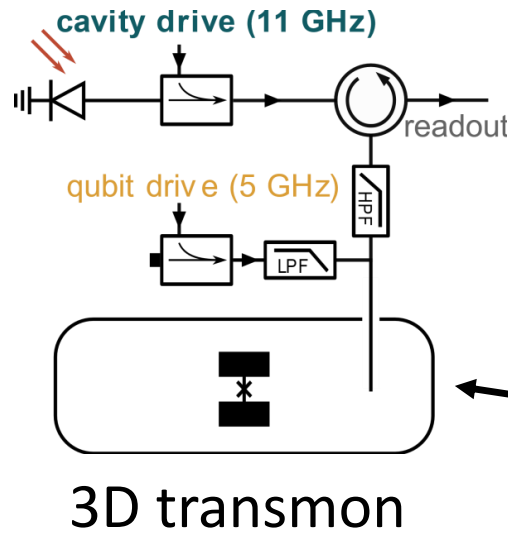
Photonic link = EOM + photodiode (*InGaAs*)



J Davila-Rodriguez, ..., F. Quinlan, *CLEO* (2019)

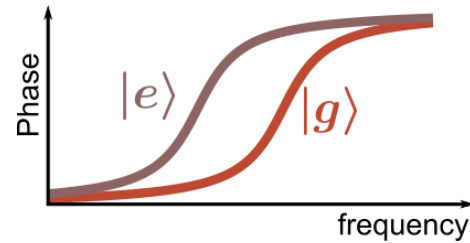
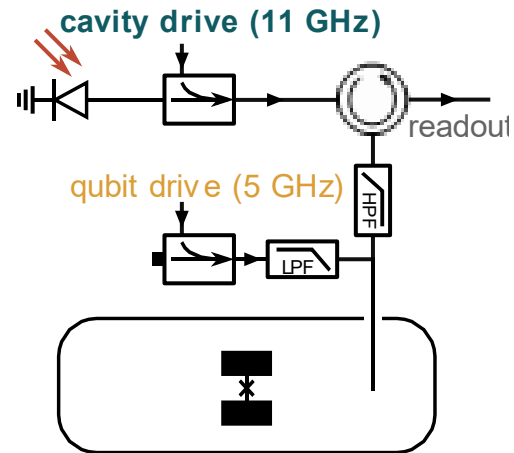


H. Paik, ..., R. J. Schoelkopf, *PRL* 107 (2011)





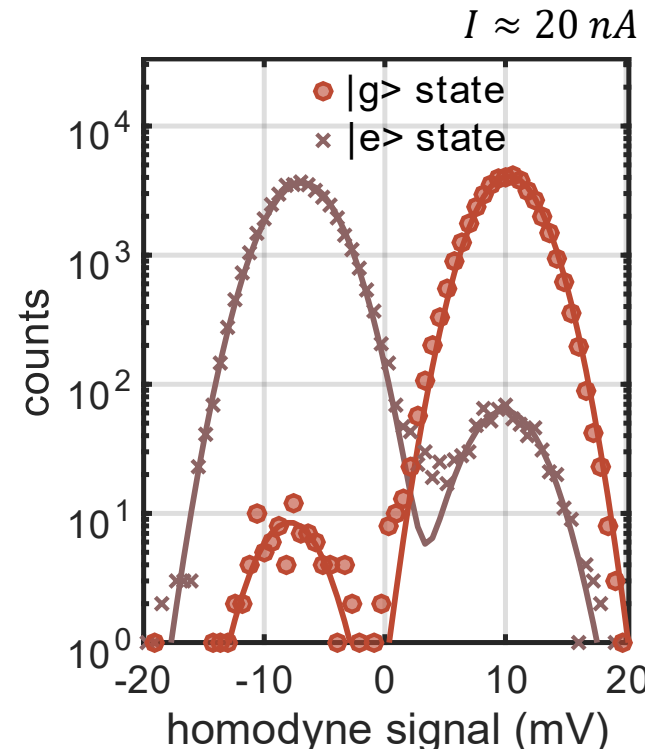
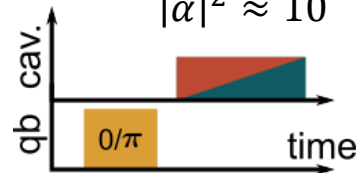
# Qubit readout with a photonic link



Qubit state dependent cavity frequency

$$P_{\mu} \approx -120 \text{ dBm}$$

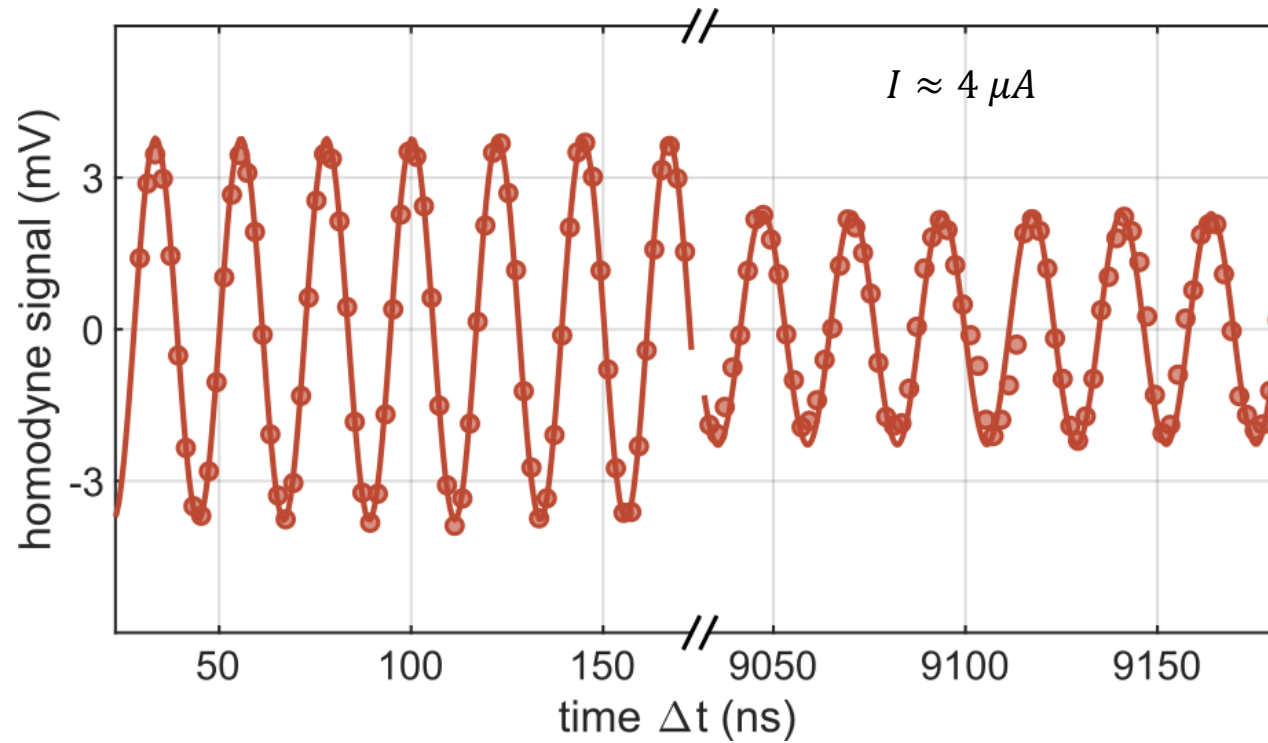
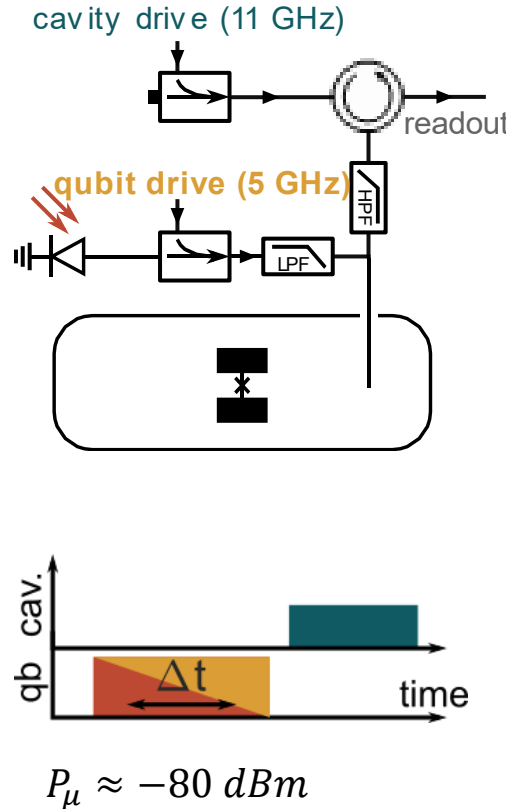
$$|\alpha|^2 \approx 10$$



$$F \approx 98\%$$

**High Fidelity  
Single-shot  
QND readout**

# Qubit control with a photonic link



**Fast Rabi oscillations**

# Heat load and scaling estimation



$$P_{cool} = 20 \mu W \quad n_{qubit} = P_{cool} / P_{load}$$

Passive heat load: Krinner, ... , Wallraff, *EJP Q. Tech.* 6 (2019)

- Coax = 14nW
- Fiber = 3pW

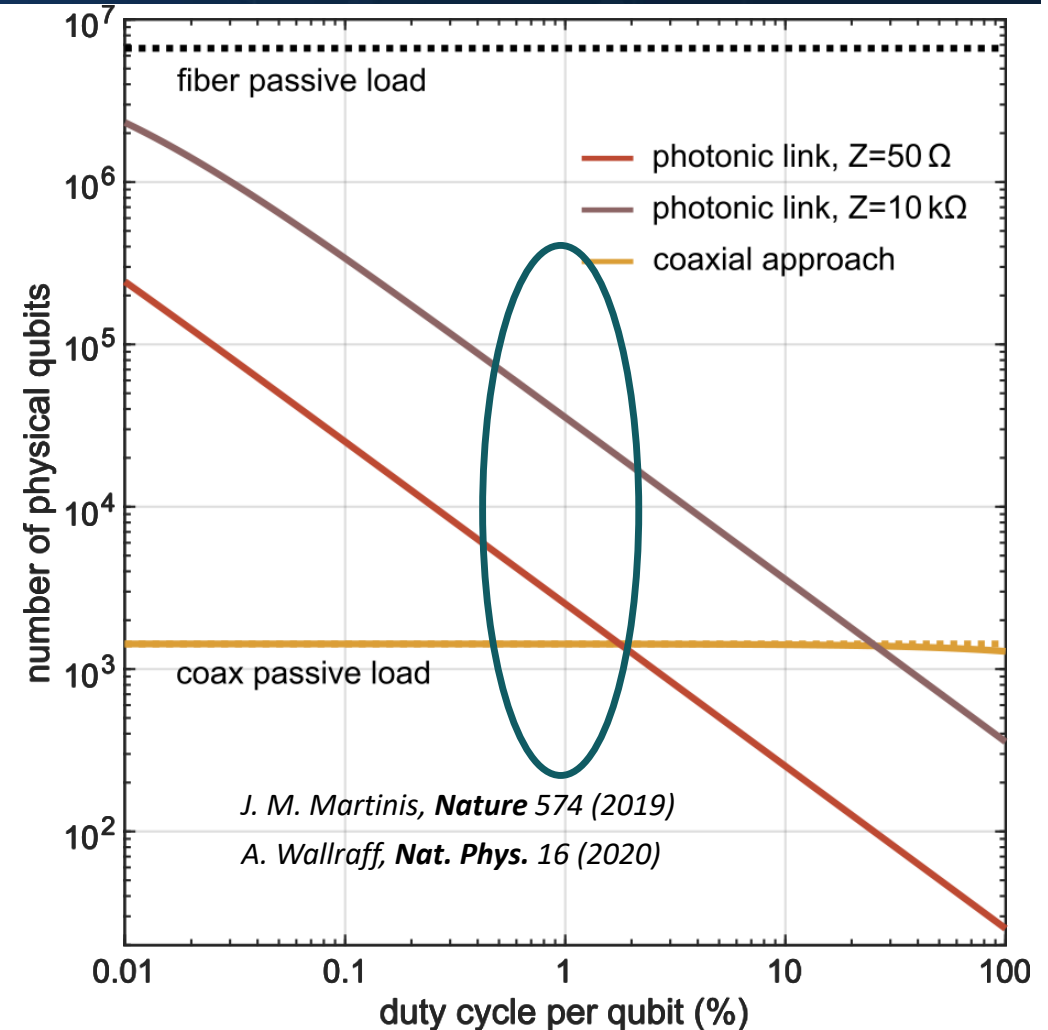
**There is a path  
to  $10^6$  qubits!**

Active heat load:

- Coax = cold attenuators
- Photonic link = Optical dissipation

Total heat load:

$$P_{load} = P_{pass} + D_{cycle} \times P_{act}$$

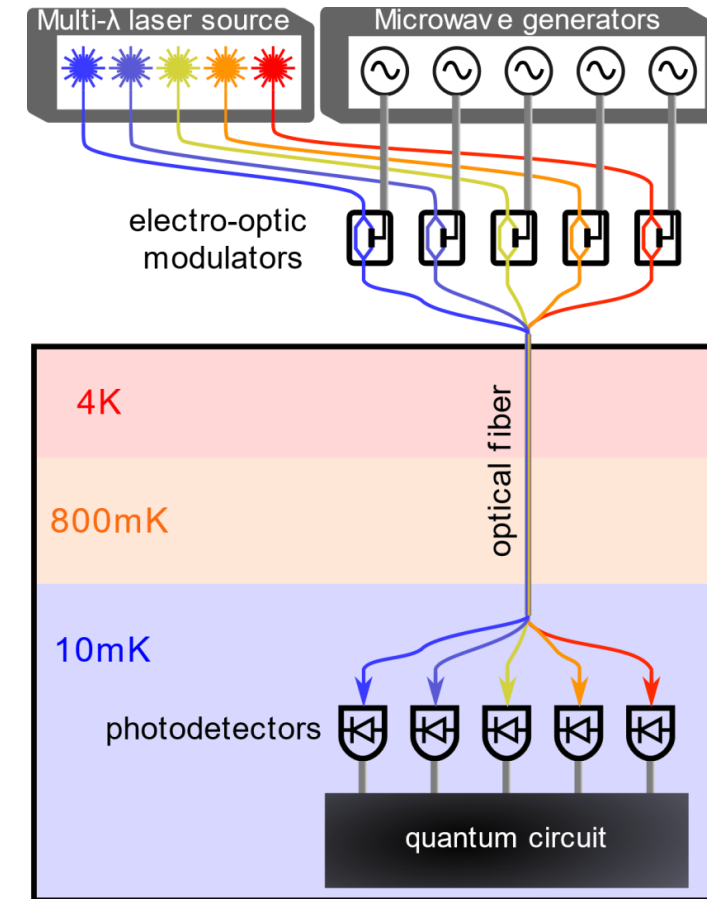


Arxiv 2009.01167 (2020)



# Photonic link: final considerations

- Applies to any system that needs massive signal delivery at cryogenic temperatures
  - Large arrays of detectors for astronomy
  - 4K electronic
- Other type of photonic link?
  - Anything that would enable optical fiber wiring
- Getting signals back to room temperature is still a challenge





# Outline



- The scalability challenge
- Signal delivery with a photonic link

- **Nonreciprocal parametric devices**

Phys. Rev. Applied, **7** 024028 (2017)

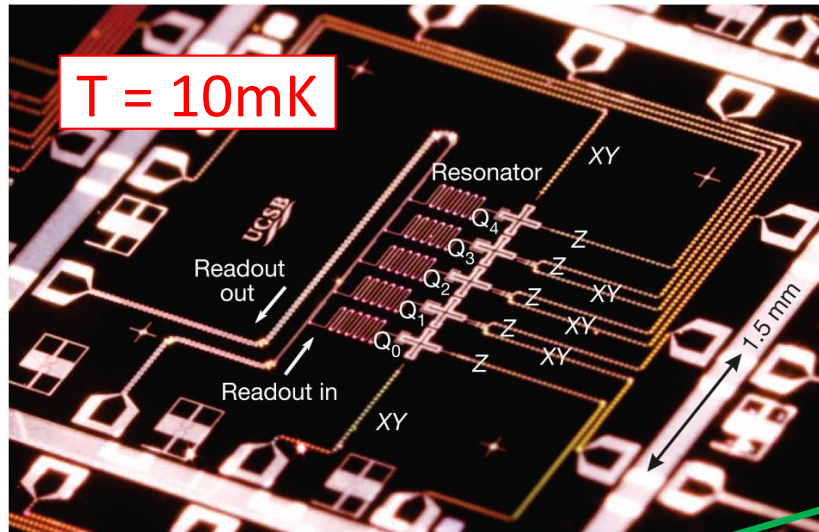
Phys. Rev. Applied, **13** 044005 (2020)

*Arxiv* **2009.08863** (2020)

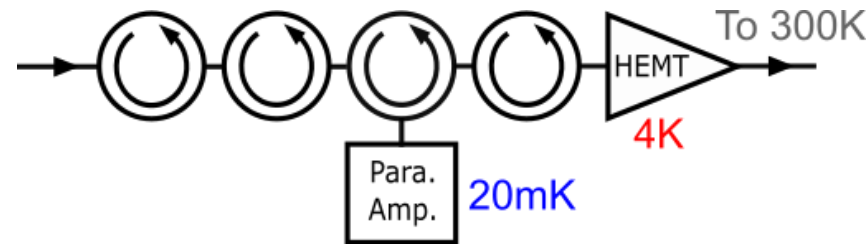
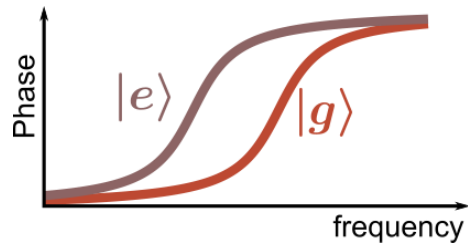
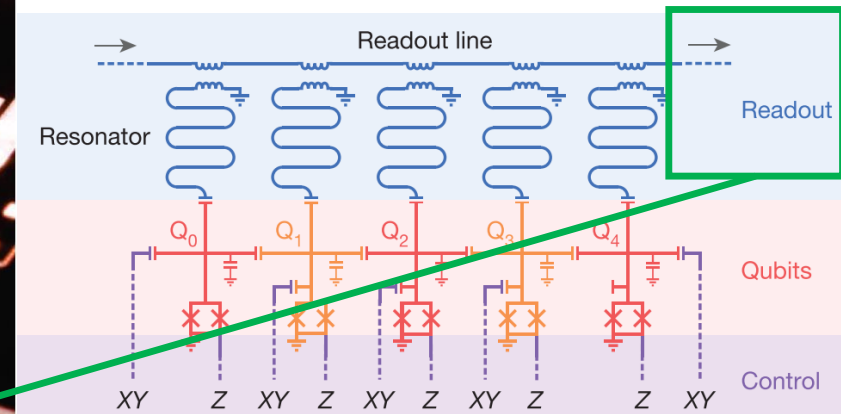
# Scalability?



- Scalability
- Initialization
- Coherence
- Gates
- Measurements



Barends, ... , Martinis, *Nature* 508 (2014)



High fidelity readout needs a low-noise measurement chain

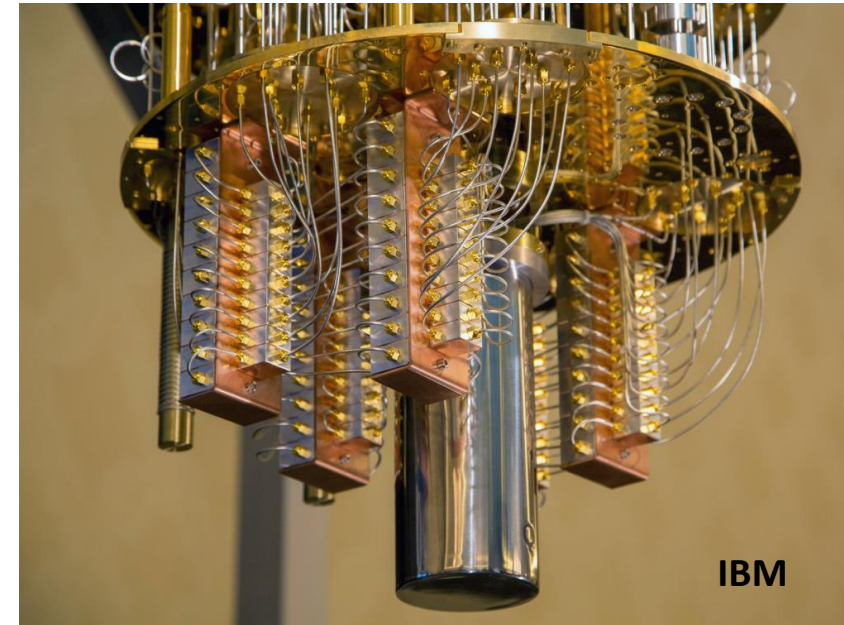
J. Aumentado, *IEEE MW magazine* 21 (2020)

L. Ranzani, J. Aumentado, *IEEE MW magazine* 20 (2019)

# Scalability?

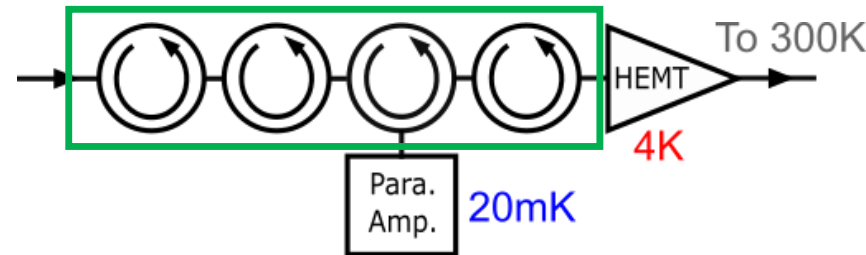


- Scalability
- Initialization
- Coherence
- Gates
- Measurements



## MW circulators issues:

- Loss
- Magnetic field
- Size

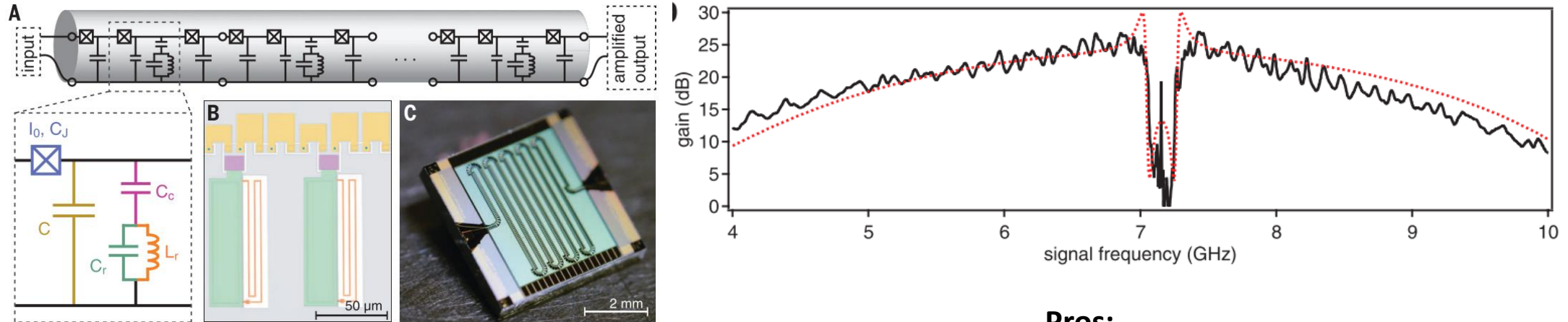


Can we integrate directionality within the quantum circuits?

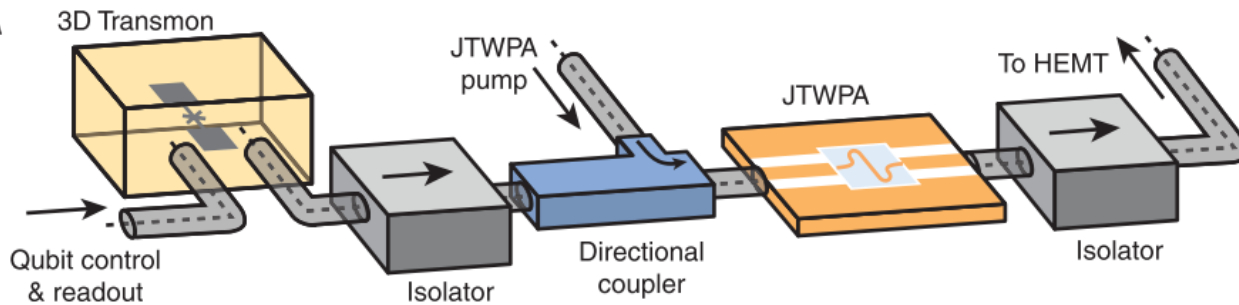
J. Aumentado, *IEEE MW magazine* 21 (2020)

L. Ranzani, J. Aumentado, *IEEE MW magazine* 20 (2019)

# Traveling wave amplifiers



Macklin, ... , Siddiqi, *Science* 350 (2015)



Also: Planat, ... , Roch, *PRX* 10 (2020)

## Pros:

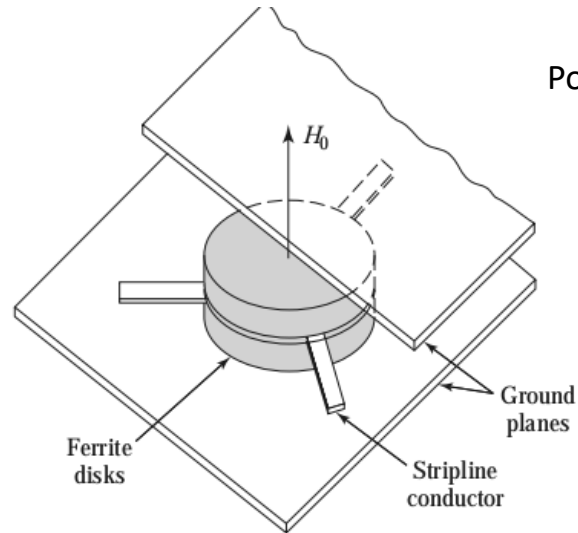
- Many GHz of bandwidth
- High dynamic range

## Cons:

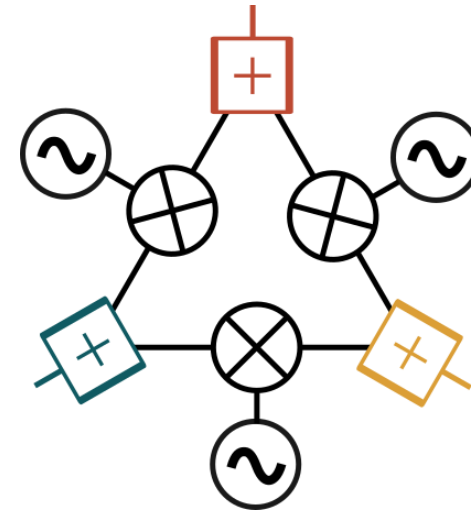
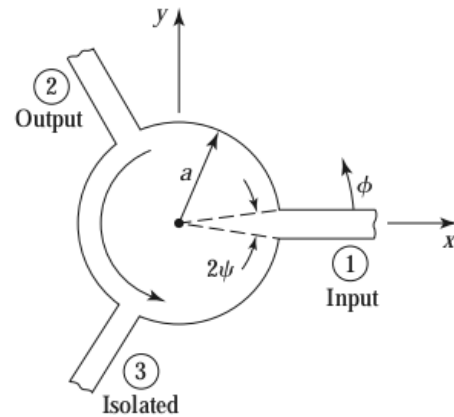
- High pump power
- Residual reverse gain



# Parametric nonreciprocity



Pozar, **Microwave engineering**



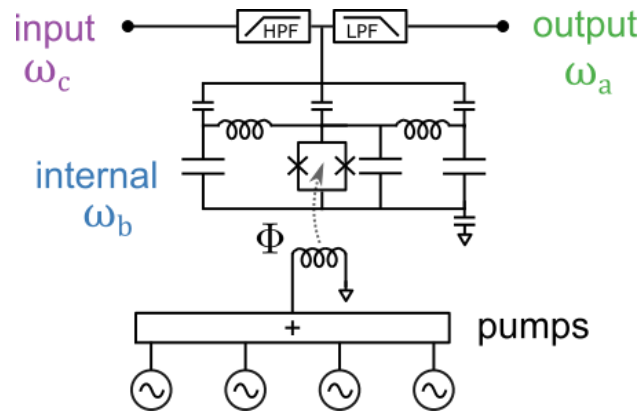
## Necessary ingredients:

- Interferometer
- Nonreciprocal phase shift

## Parametric implementation:

- Superconducting resonators
- Parametric frequency conversion

# Field Programmable Josephson Amplifier



- 3 resonators
- 1 SQUID
- All-to-all parametric coupling

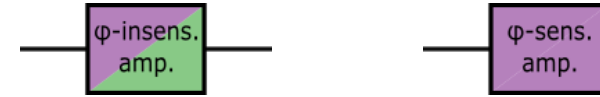
*Phys. Rev. Applied*, **7** 024028 (2017)  
*Phys. Rev. Applied*, **13** 044005 (2017)

**No pump:** open circuit

**1 pump:** Frequency converter



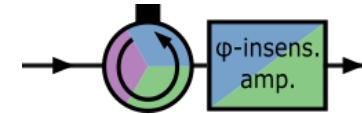
Phase sensitive or insensitive amplifier



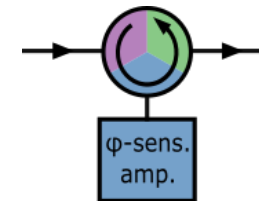
**3 pumps:** Circulator



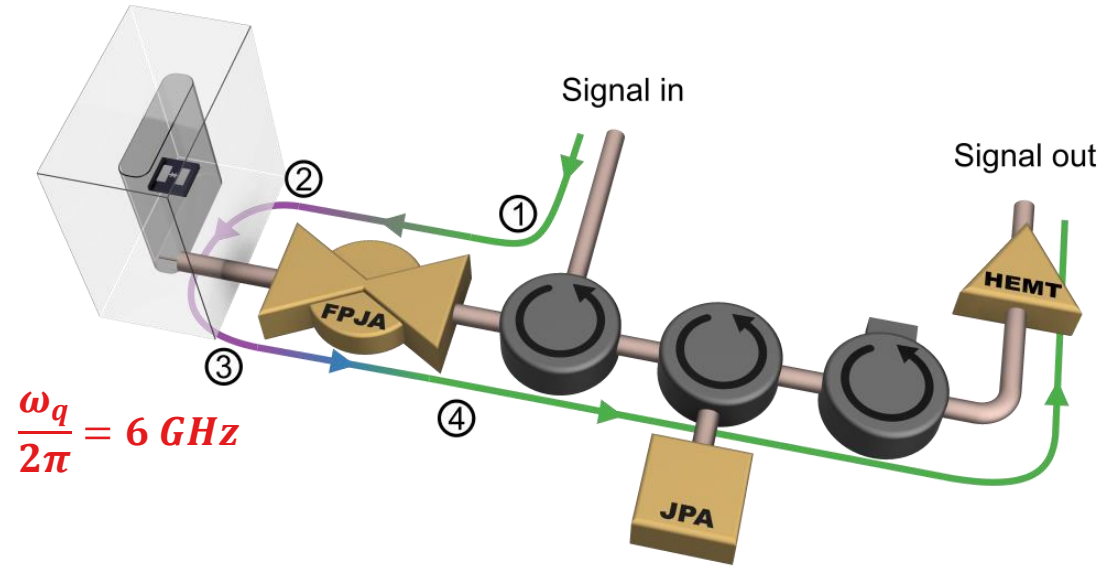
Directional phase insensitive amplifier



**4 pumps:** Directional phase sensitive amplifier



# Efficient qubit measurement

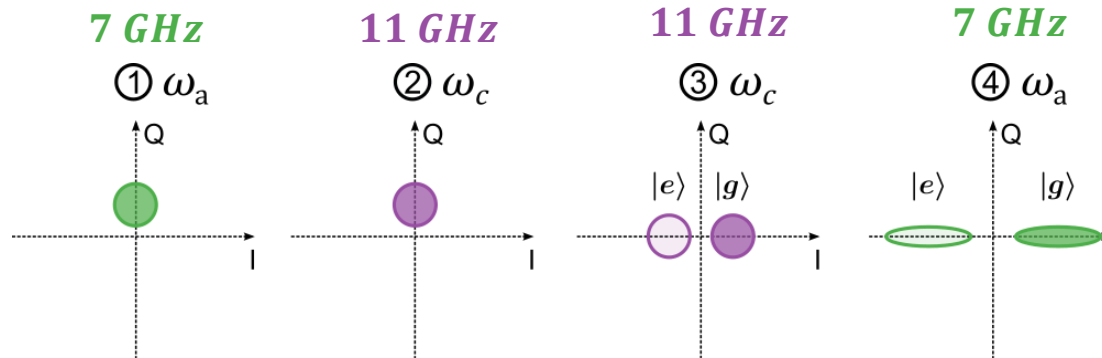


**Pros:**

- Ultra-low noise
- Fully integrable on-chip

**Cons:**

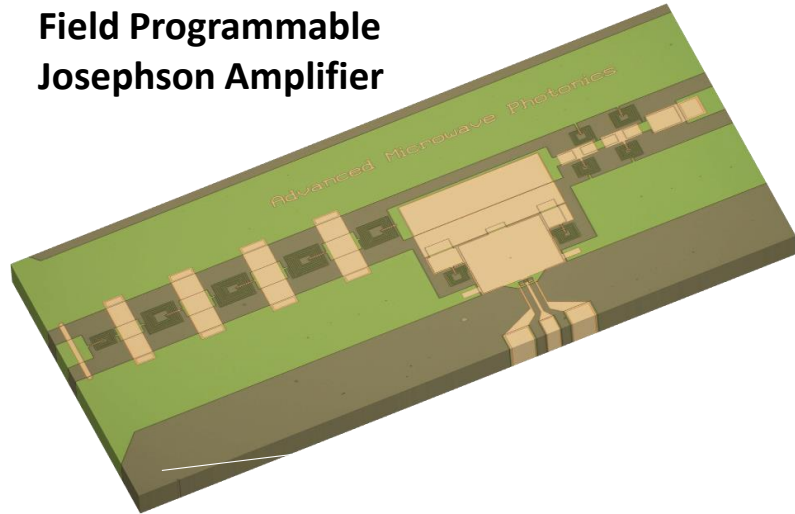
- Limited bandwidth
- Limited dynamic range



# Nonreciprocal amps: final considerations

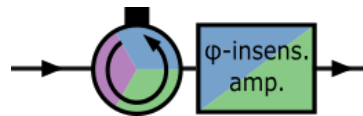


## Field Programmable Josephson Amplifier



In-situ programmable readout cavity:

open circuit



- High efficiency for quantum feedback
- Transform readout cavities into tunable coupler and nonreciprocal amplifiers
  - Phase insensitive gain to benefit from isolation
  - Tunable coupling in real time

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