

Spoke 6 Quantum Integration

Quantum Collective States in Superconducting Qubit Networks – part B (5 qubits)



B. Ruggiero MC E. Esposito MC C. Bonavolontà TD MC



M. Lisitskiy MC V. Di Meo TD MC



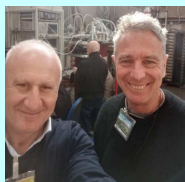
G. Brida, L. Fasolo, E. Enrico



P. Silvestrini



F. Romeo



PNRR Partenariato Esteso
NATIONAL QUANTUM SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE "NQSTI"

Spoke 6 Quantum Integration - The Role of ISASI

Quantum Collective States in Superconducting Qubit Networks (SQN)

	Scientific Item	Millestones		MCTI CNR	
6.3.3 Superconducting quantum networks	6.3.3.2 Demonstration of superconducting quantum networks topologies composed of interacting Josephson devices in 2D lattices.	M12-A6.3 M24-A6.3 M36-A6.3	CNR INFN	B. Ruggiero (CNR ISASI, NA) M. Lisitskiy (CNR-SPIN, NA), M. Salluzzo (CNR SPIN, NA), E. Esposito (CNR ISASI, NA), C. Gatti (INFN LNF)	

2023 - 2025

Quantum Integration 400 KEuro
(Spoke 6 ISASI -Pozzuoli)

SQN Superconducting Qubit Network

2022 2024



PHYSICAL REVIEW B **105**, 104516 (2022)

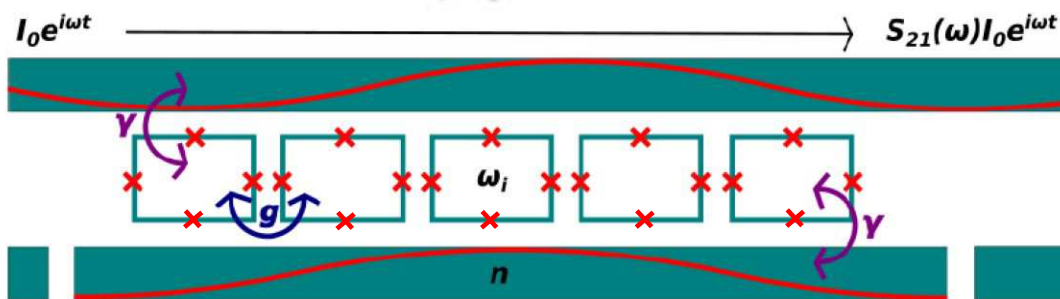
Quantum dynamics of disordered arrays of interacting superconducting qubits quantum collective states

M. V. Fistul^{1,2}, O. Neyenhuis¹, A. B. Bocaz¹, M. Lisitskiy³, and I. M. Eremin¹

¹Theoretische Physik III, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum 44801, Germany

²National University of Science and Technology MISIS, Moscow 119049, Russia

³CNR-SPIN Institute of Superconductors, Innovative Materials and Devices, Pozzuoli, Naples 80078, Italy



$$\hat{H}_{\text{tot}} = \hat{H}_{\text{SQA}} - \alpha I(t) \sum_i \hat{\sigma}_i^z,$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{SQA}} = \hat{H}_{\text{qb}} + \hat{H}_{\text{SR}} + \hat{H}_{\text{LR}} + \hat{H}_{\text{ph}} + \hat{H}_{\text{qb-ph}},$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{qb}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\frac{\Delta_i}{2} \hat{\sigma}_i^x + \frac{\epsilon_i}{2} \hat{\sigma}_i^z \right]$$

g is the coupling strength between qubits and the transmission line
 $I(t)$ is the current flowing along the transmission line

\hat{a}^\dagger (\hat{a}) are the creation (annihilation) photon operators

$$\hat{H}_{\text{SR}} = g_{\text{SR}} \sum_i \hat{\sigma}_i^z \hat{\sigma}_{i+1}^z,$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{LR}} = g_{\text{LR}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N [\hat{\sigma}_i^x \hat{\sigma}_j^x + \hat{\sigma}_i^y \hat{\sigma}_j^y].$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{ph}} = \hbar \omega_0 \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a},$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{qb-ph}} = \gamma \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\sigma}_i^z (\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a}),$$

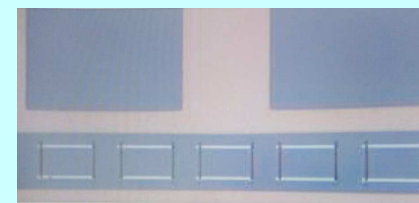
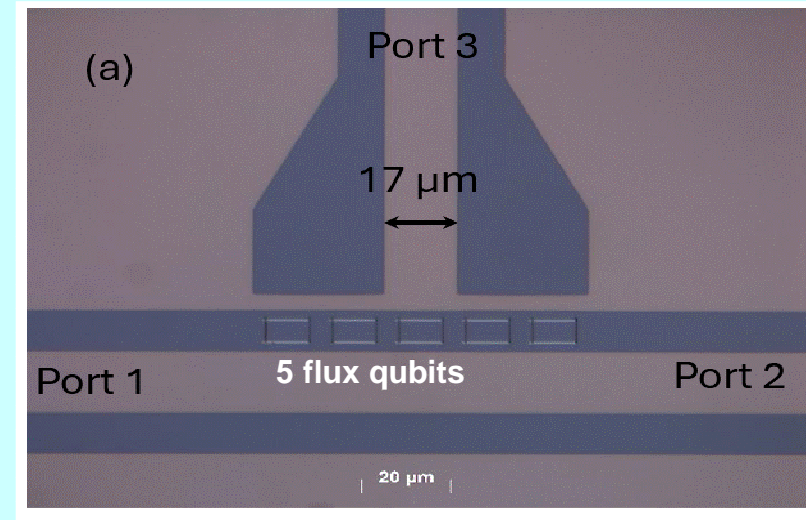
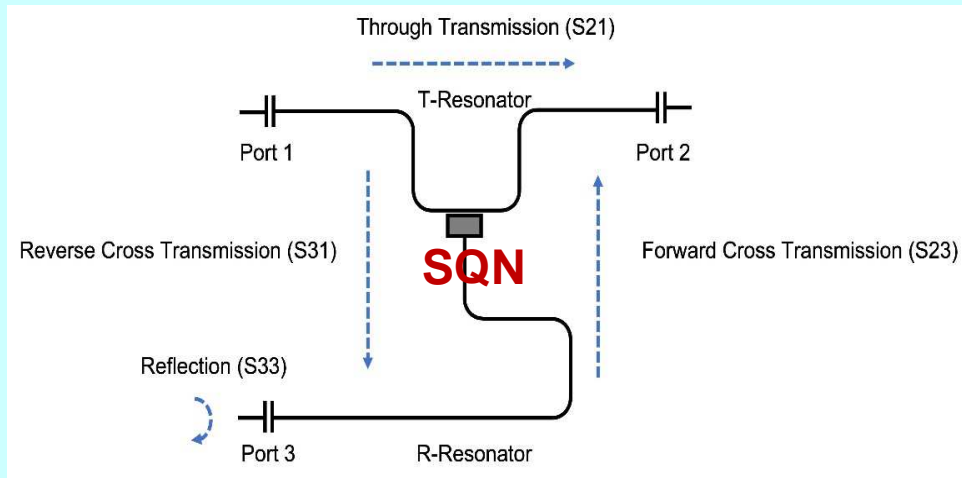
$$\Delta S_{21}(\omega) \simeq C(\omega),$$

transmission coefficient

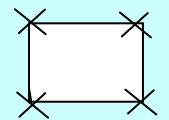
dynamic susceptibility,

The schematic of an SQN with five flux qubits coupled to the low-dissipative cavity and the transmission line is presented. The transmission line is used to establish an experimental setup for the measurements of S_{21}

Superconducting qubit network (SQN) with 5 flux qubits with 4 JJ



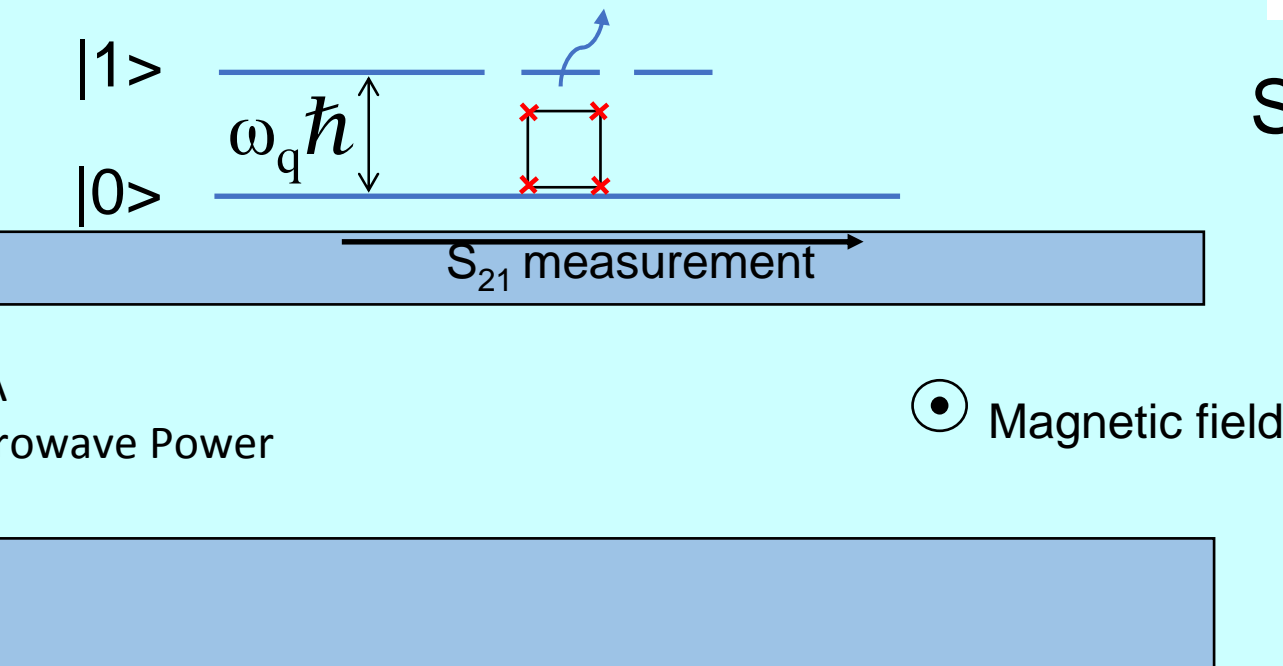
4 JJ flux qubits



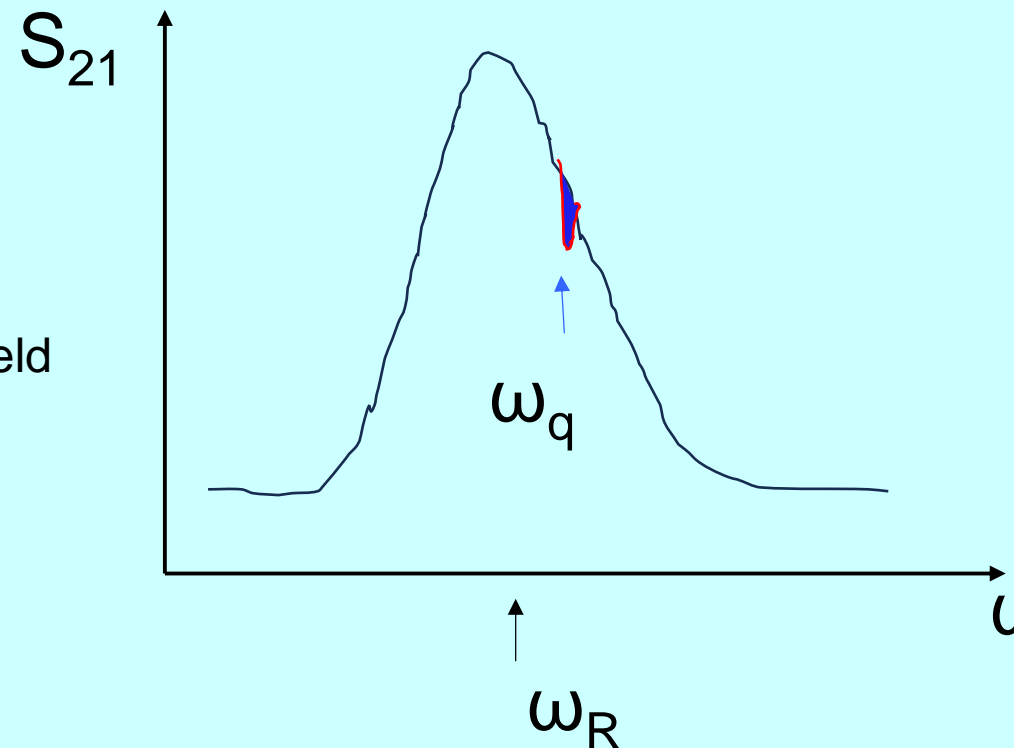
The transmission coefficient S_{21} vs frequency behaviour could present dips (absorption) when photons are exchanged in the resonant cavity.

Nonlinear interactions between photons of energy level transitions in qubits and microwave power

superconducting coplanar waveguide (CPW) resonator

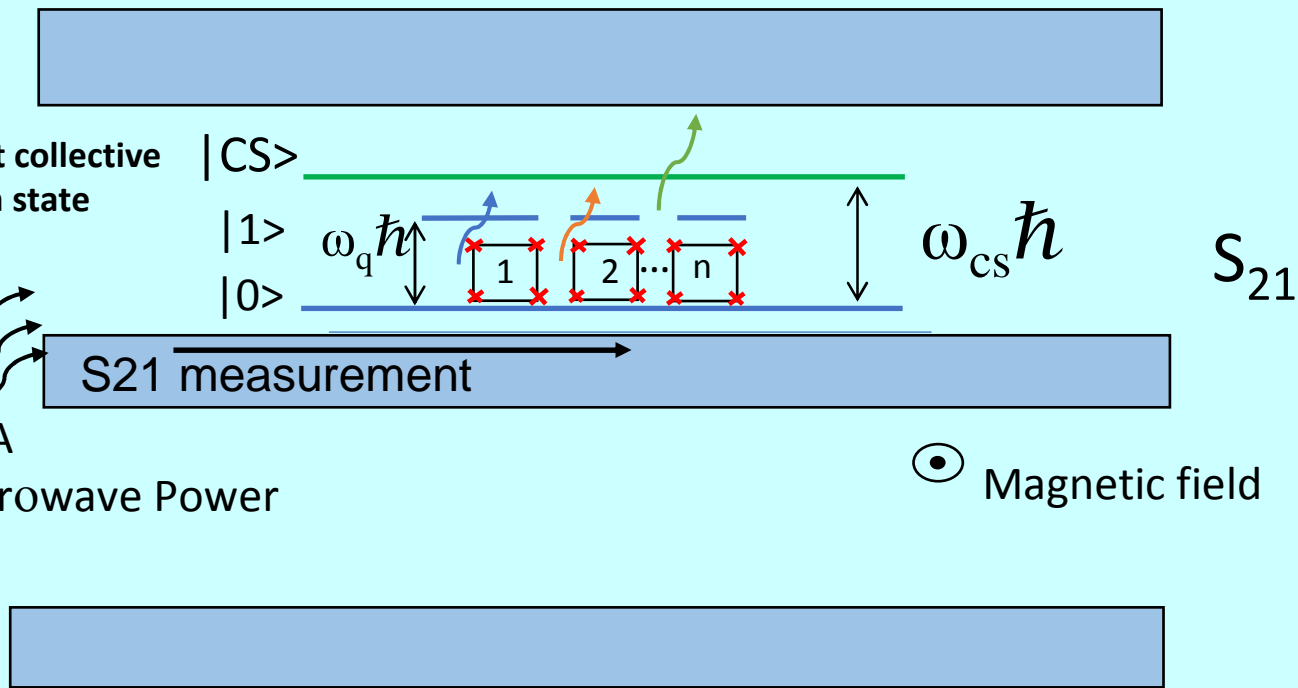


S_{21} vs ω
transmission coefficient as function of frequency

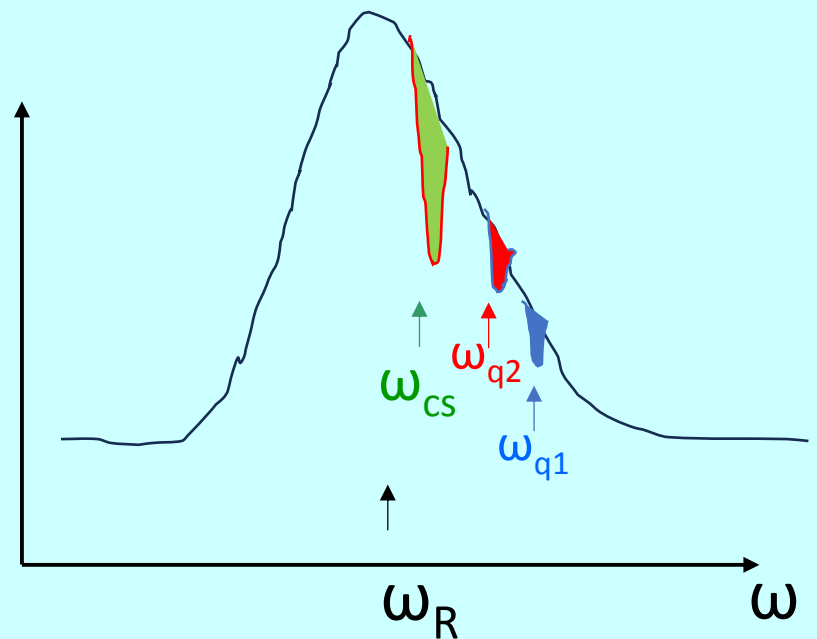


Superconducting qubit network (SQN) with 5 flux qubits with 4 JJ

Superconducting coplanar waveguide (CPW) resonator



Long-range interactions



Oscillations on S_{21} indicate the interaction between qubit and resonant circuit.

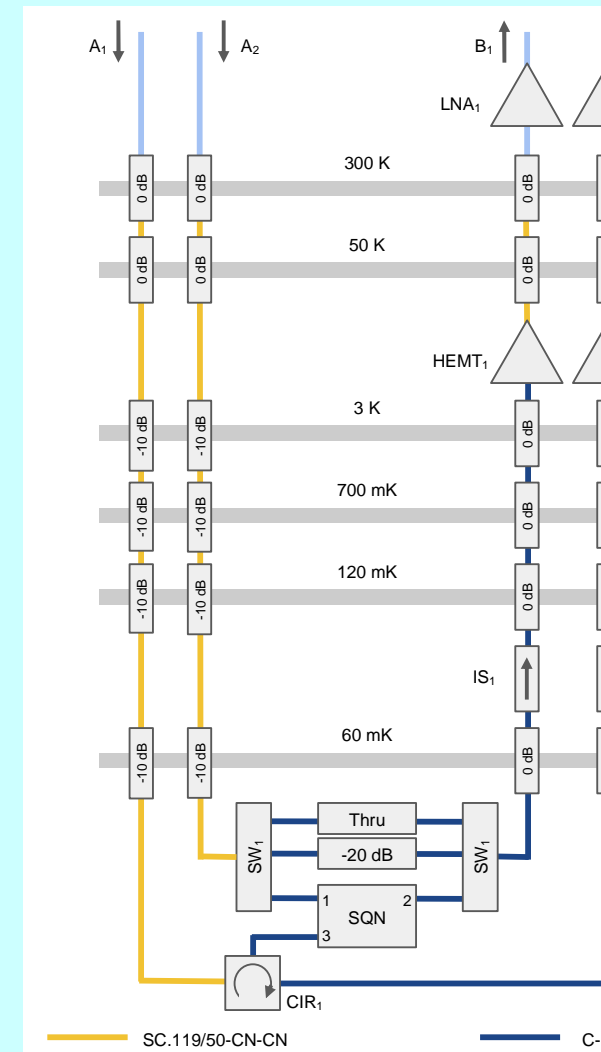
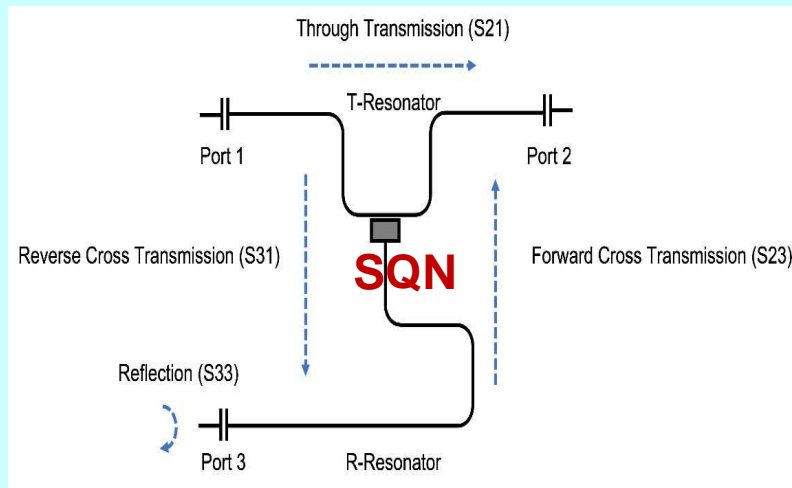
Main resonant dip..... is associated with COLLECTIVE QUANTUM STATE in SQN.

Experiments on two Resonators with SQN with 5 flux qubits

T = 20

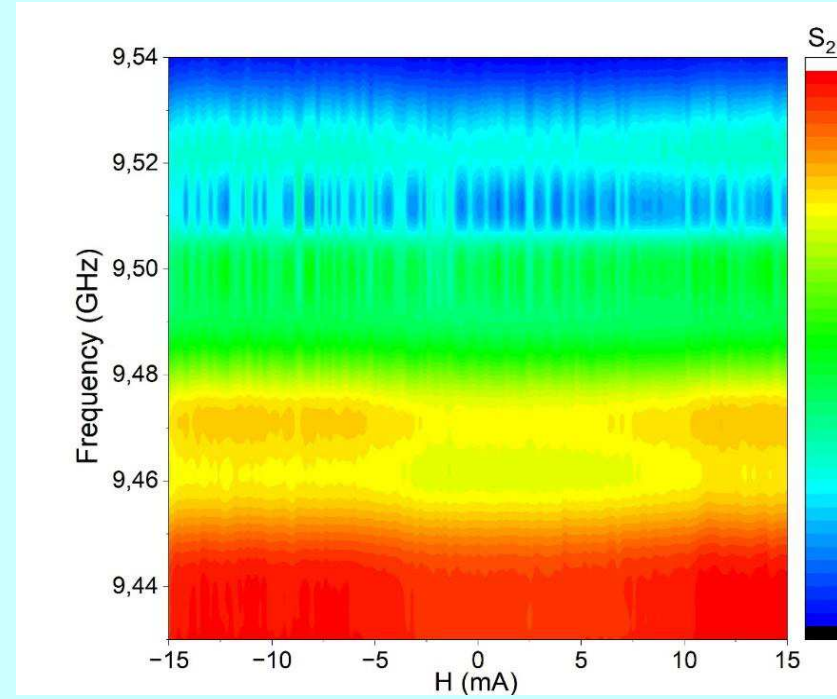
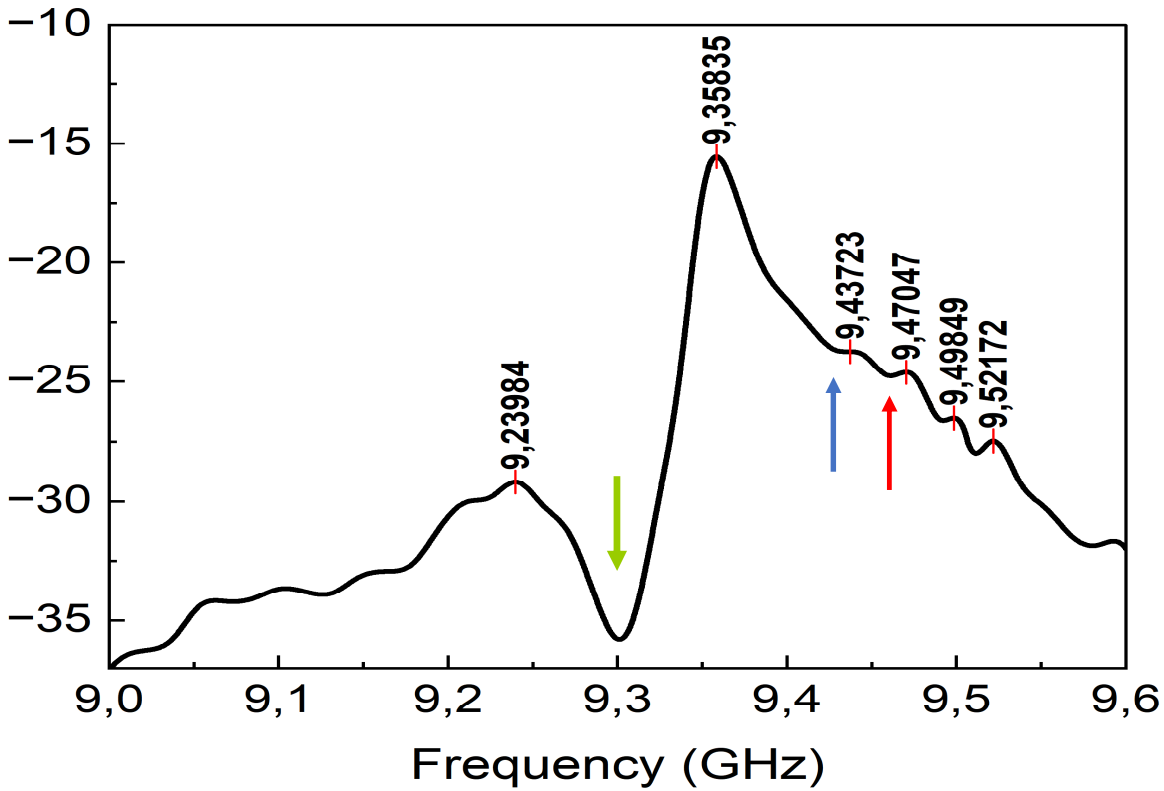
Brida and E. Enrico

23/24 **INRiM**
ISTITUTO NAZIONALE
DI RICERCA METROLOGICA
IR SPIN Pozzuoli
IR ISASI Pozzuoli

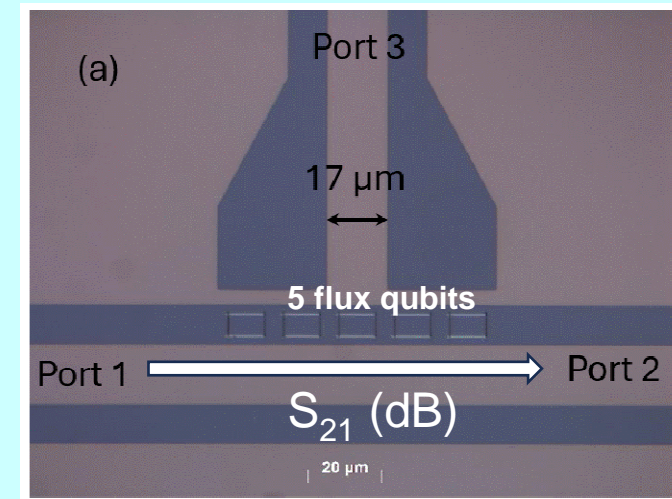


co, E.; Bonavolontà, C.; Brida, G.; Coda, G.; Il'ichev, E.; Fasolo, L.; Fistoul, M.; Meda, A.; Oberto, L.; Oelsner, G.; Rajte
Ruggiero, B.; Silvestrini, P.; Valentino, M.; Vanacore, P.; Lisitskiy, M.
TRANSACTIONS ON APPLIED SUPERCONDUCTIVITY 34 (3), p. 1500306 (2023)

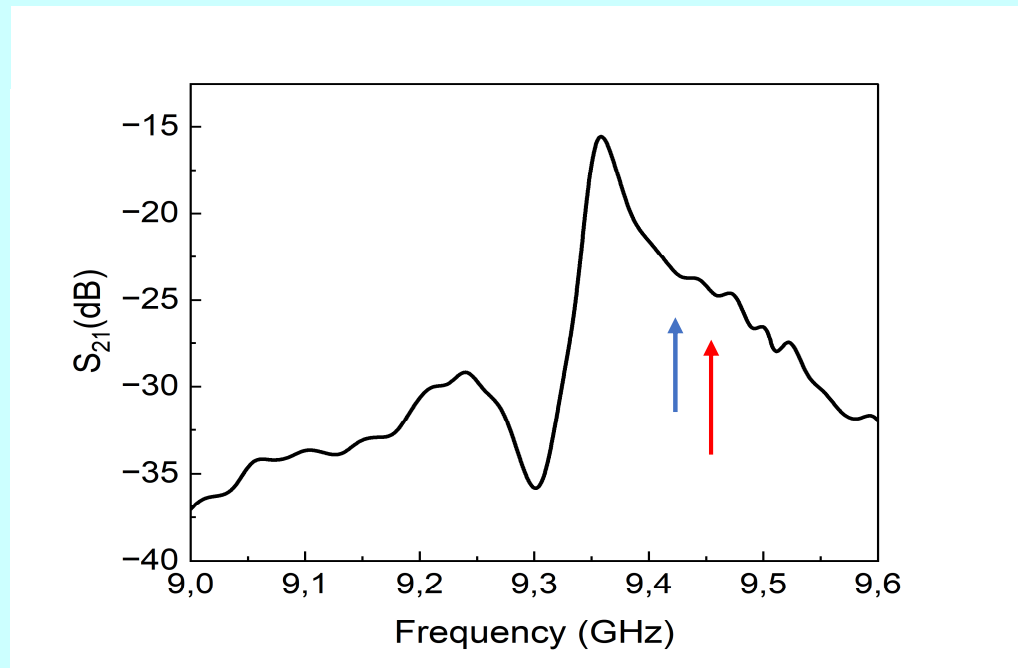
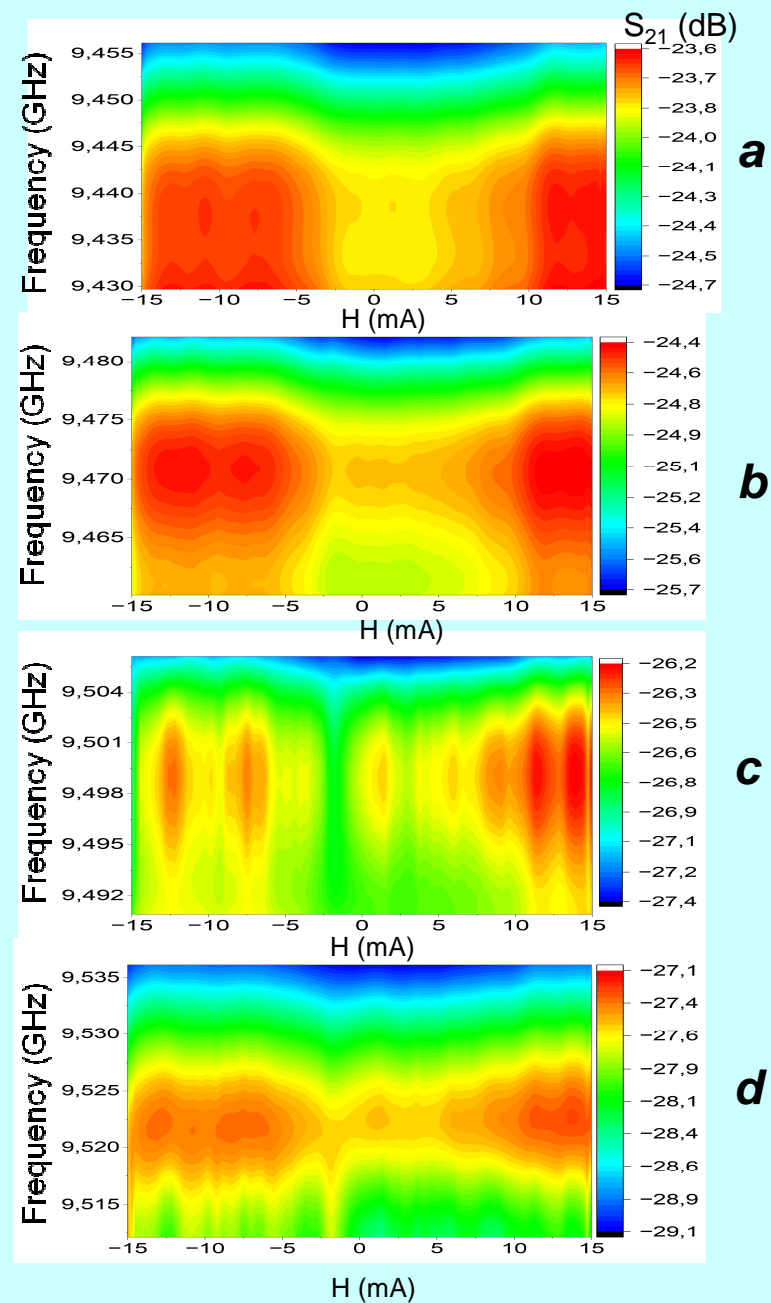
Color plot



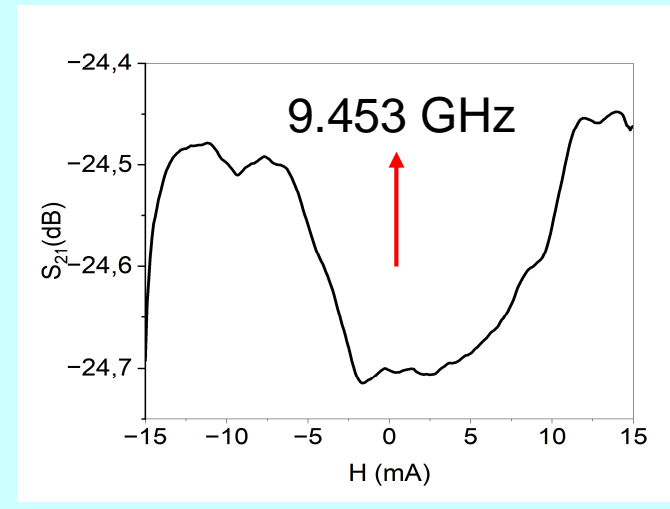
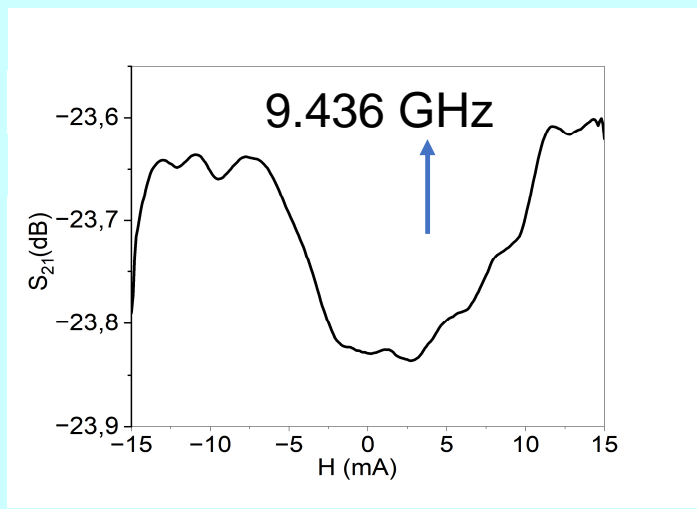
transmission measurements of S_{21} versus frequency demonstrate the presence of **number of resonant dips**.



Resonant dips as function of external magnetic field

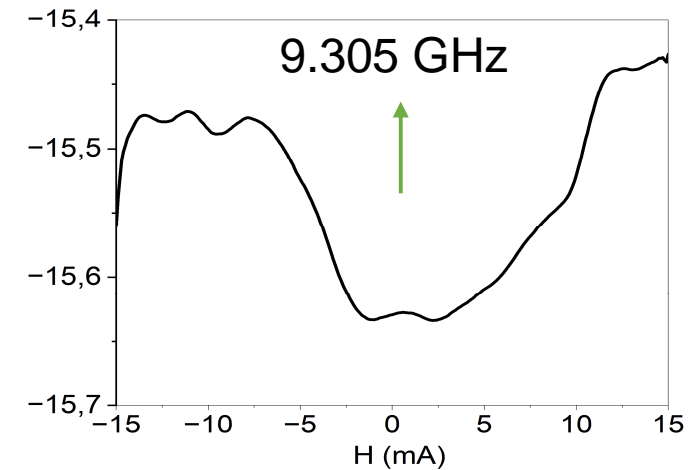
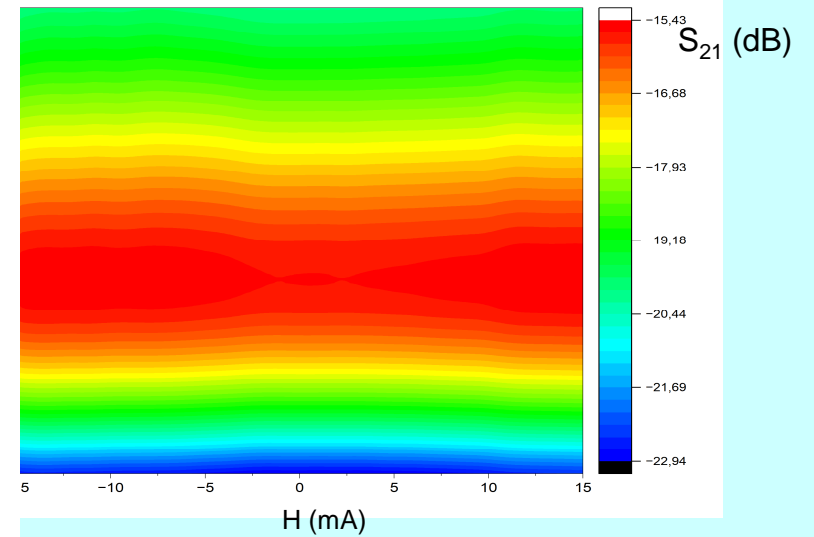
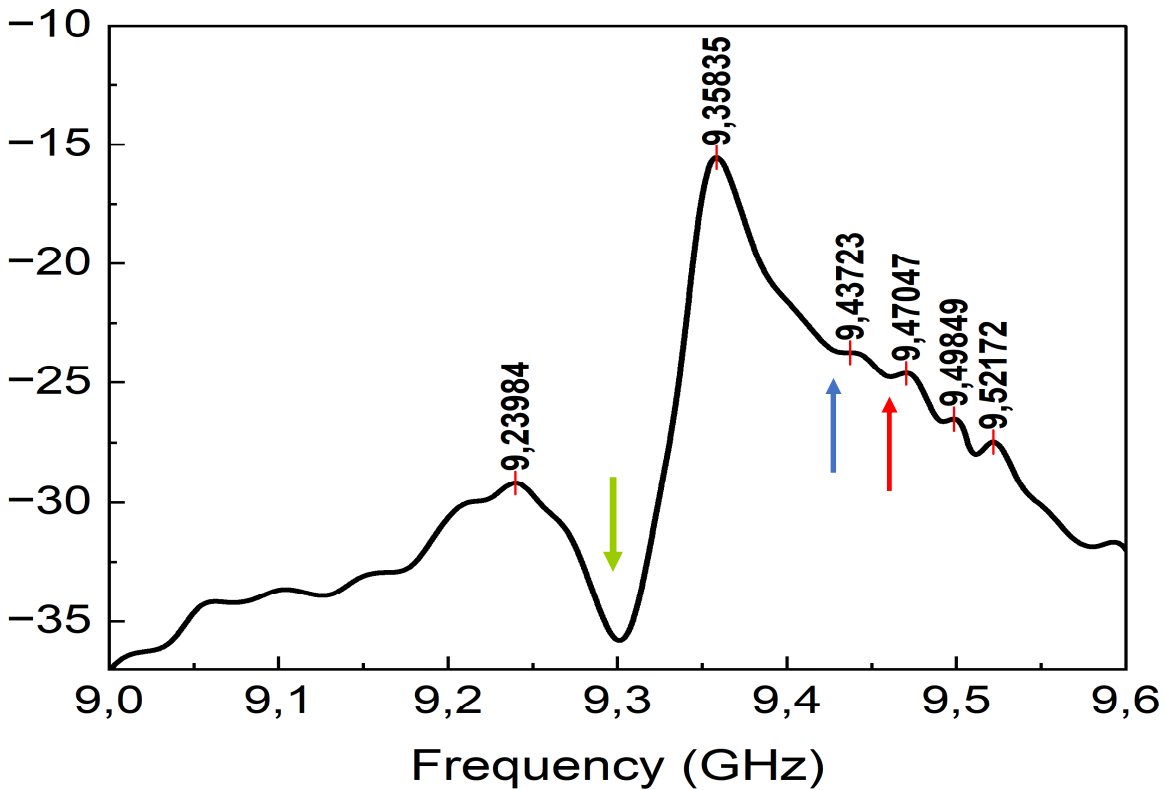


Periodic dependence of resonant dips as function of the external magnetic field is associated with **the excitation of single qubits**



3 terminal SQN with 5 flux qubits

Color map S_{21} main resonance 9,305 GHz,



<https://nqsti.it/research-highlights> March 27th, 2024

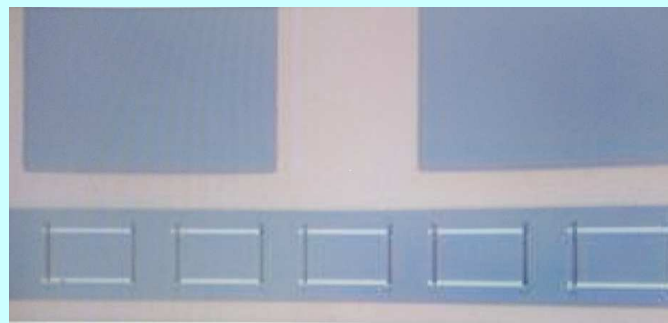
The main resonant dip in $S_{21}(\omega)$ dependence and its periodic magnetic field oscillation indicate the presence of a strong long-range interaction between qubits leading to the quantum collective state

125-M 36 Spoke 6 ISASI Fabrication a) and Measurements b) (Cross SQN)

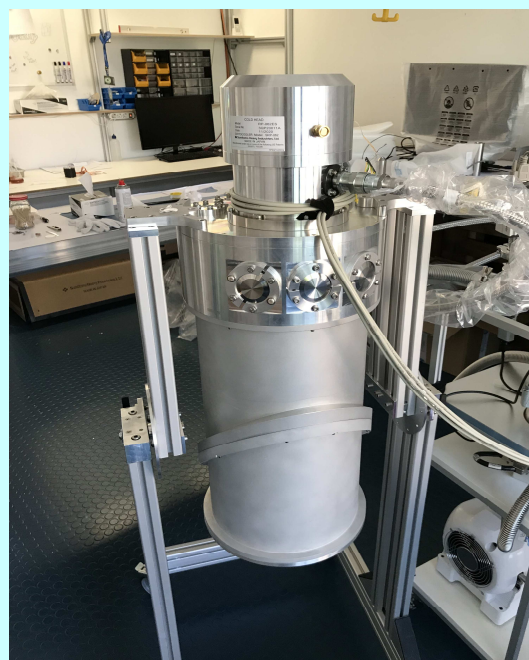
a) EBL ISASI CNR

SQN with 5 flux Qubit with 4 Josephson Junction

Area JJ = $0.2 \times 0.5 \mu\text{m}^2$



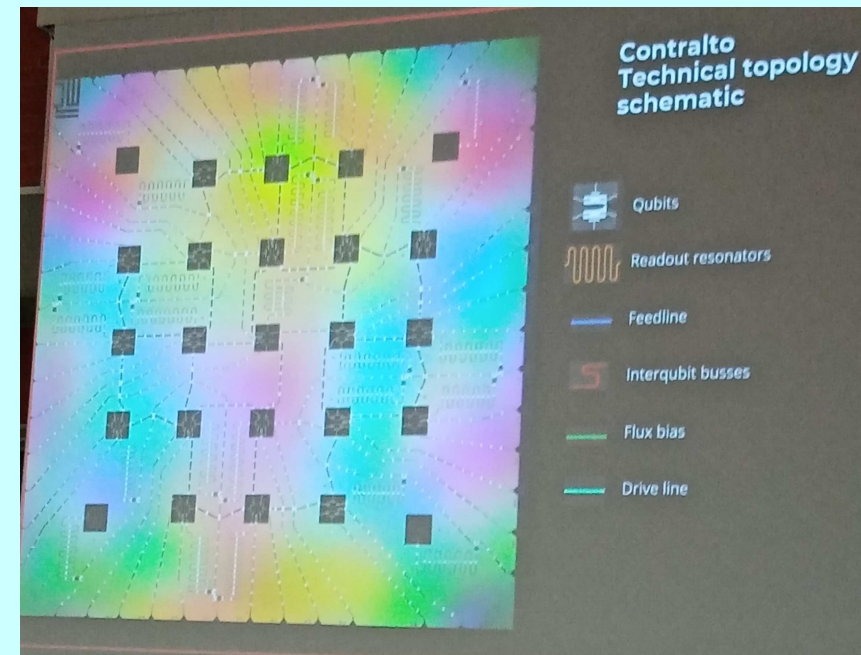
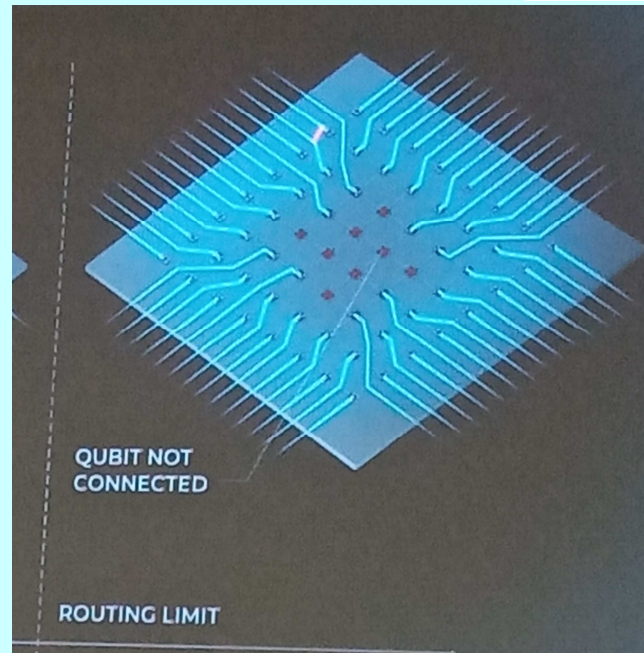
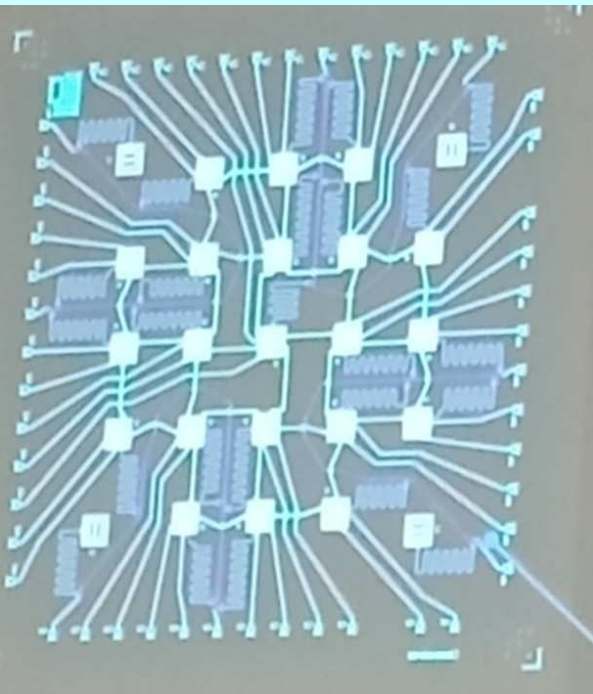
ADR Helium Free Cryostat T= 50 mK
SPIN/ISASI Pozzuoli CNR



Topological Corrections in realising qubit chip

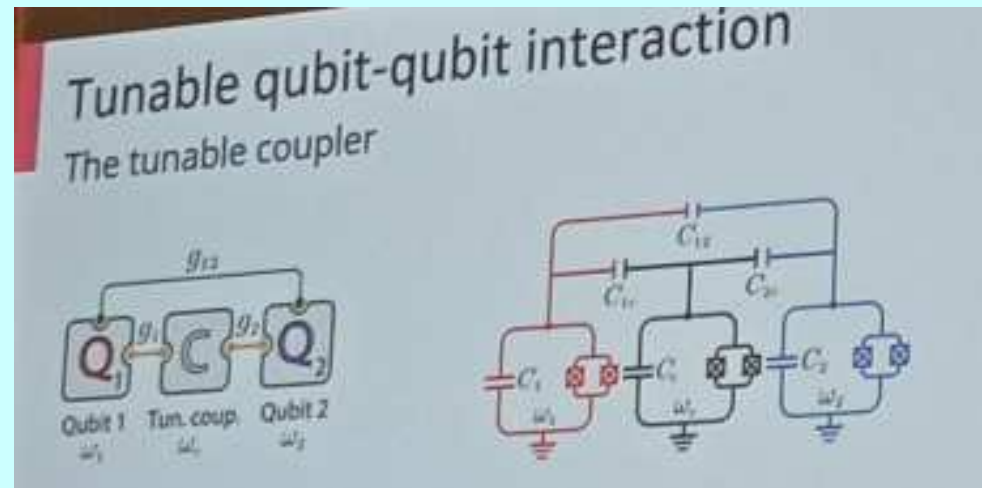
QC Companies

QuantumWare



Rigetti

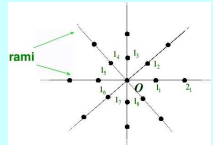
Qubit/qubit Interaction



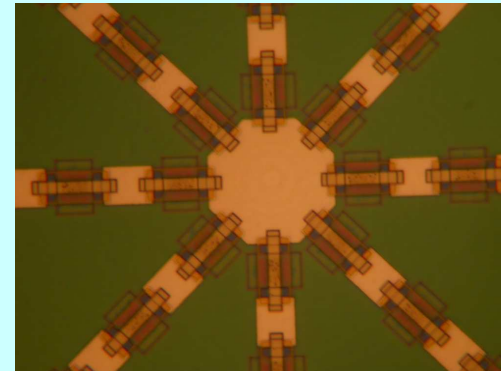
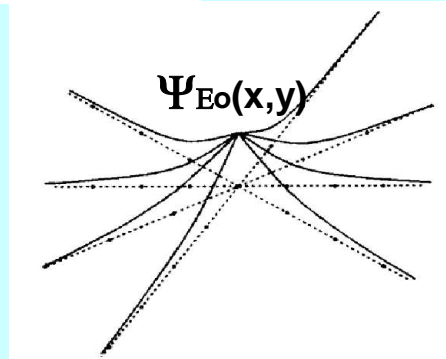
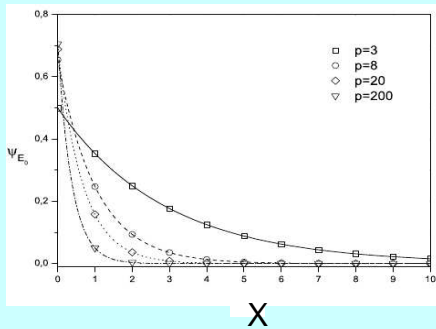
Topology-induced Qubit/Qubit configurations ...!!

Andrea Trombettoni /Paolo Silvestrini

Topology-Induced Spatial Bose-Einstein Condensation in Inhomogeneous Josephson Arrays (JJ STAR NETWORK)

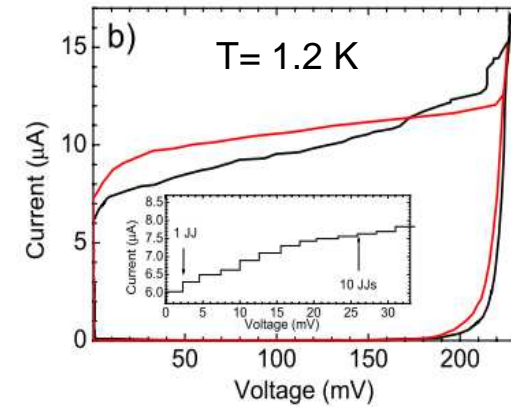
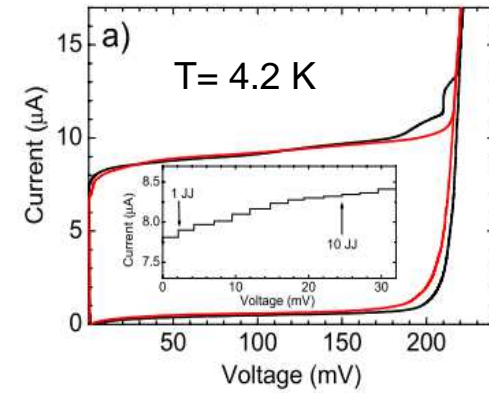


$$\psi_{E_0}^{star}(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{p-2}{2p-2}} e^{-\frac{x}{\xi}} \quad \xi = \frac{2}{\log(p-1)}$$



JJ STAR NETWORK

SN (black)
RN (red)



Corato, **A. Trombettoni, P. Silvestrini, R. Russo, B. Ruggiero**
Nonhomogeneous superconductivity in comb-shaped Josephson junction networks
Journal of Physics **8**, 327 (2006).

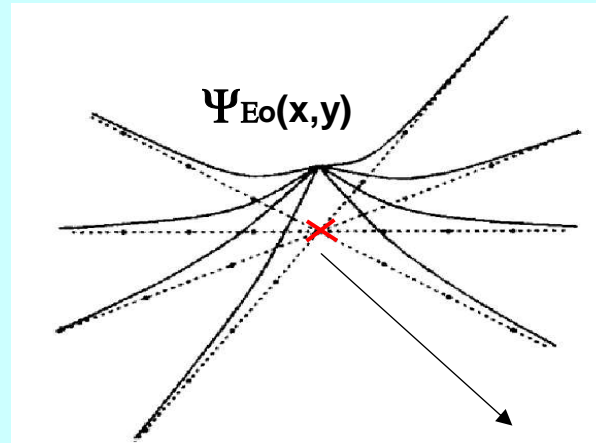
Silvestrini, R. Russo, V. Corato, **B. Ruggiero, A. Trombettoni**.....
Topology-induced critical current enhancement in Josephson networks.
Physics Letters **A370**, 499 (2007).

Corato et al. *Journal of Phys.* **33**, 045401 (2021)

The observed phenomena evidence a surprising behavior of transport properties in superconducting Josephson junction Network

Modeling Superconducting Qubit Networks with 5 flux qubit

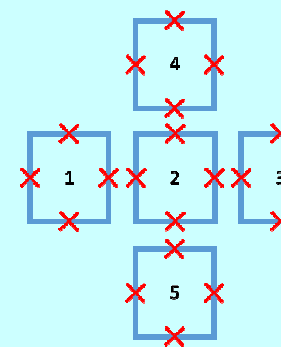
SQN topology effects



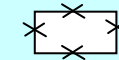
JJ STAR NETWORK



Cross SQN



Josephson Junctions \rightarrow 4 JJ Flux Qubit



JJ Flux Qubit Effective Hamiltonian

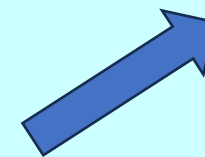
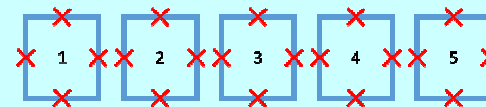
Qubit effective Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H}_{eff} = -\epsilon(f) \sigma_z - \Delta \sigma_x$$

$$f = \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0}$$

$$\epsilon(f) = I_S \Phi_0 \left(f - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Linear SQN



1990-1999 ELQ, MQT, RMQT ICIB CNR

REVIEW B

VOLUME 54, NUMBER 2

1 JULY 1996-II

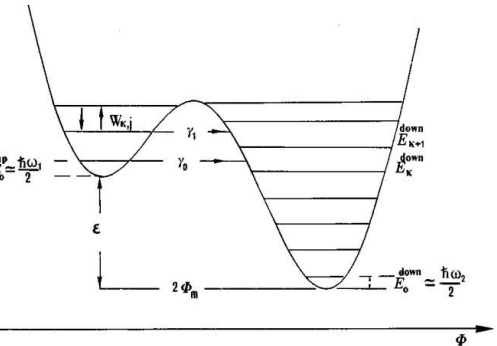
Resonant macroscopic quantum tunneling in SQUID systems

Nb

Paolo Silvestrini, Berardo Ruggiero, and Yuri N. Ovchinnikov*
 Istituto di Cibernetica del C.N.R., I-80072, Arco Felice, Napoli, Italy
 (Received 29 January 1996)

30 mK = T < T_{cross}

$$\Gamma(K) = \frac{dI}{dt} \frac{1}{\Delta I} \frac{P(K)}{\sum_{j=1}^{K_{\max}} P(j) - \sum_{j=1}^K P(j)}$$



1. Sketch of the potential $U(\Phi)$ describing the SQUID in a quantum picture.

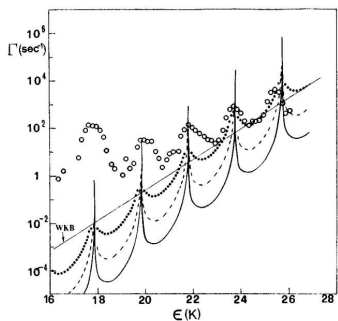
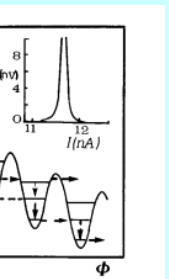
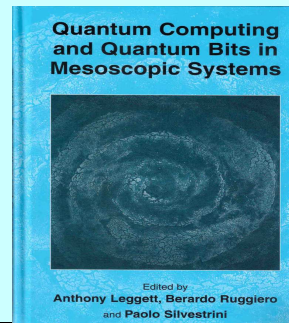
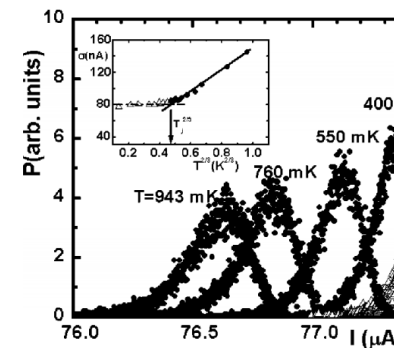
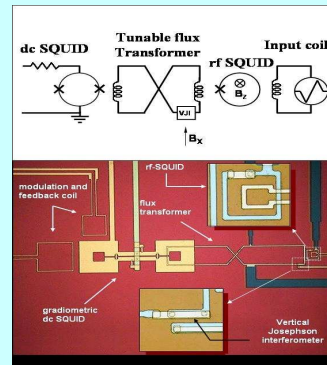
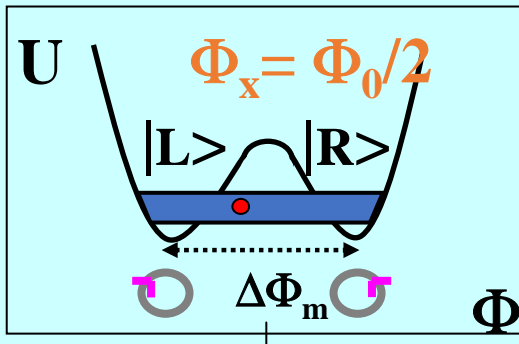


FIG. 2. Escape rate Γ vs I . Open circles are data from Ref. 9, while three different values of resistance have been considered for the theoretical curves: $R/R_0=100$ (solid line), $R/R_0=10$ (dashed line), $R/R_0=1$ (solid points); $R_0=6.45$ k Ω . For all the curves $L=210$ pH, $C=80$ pF, and $\Delta U_0=16.3$ K.

B) 2000-2013 MQC Group ICIB CNR



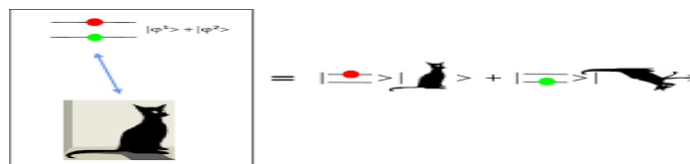
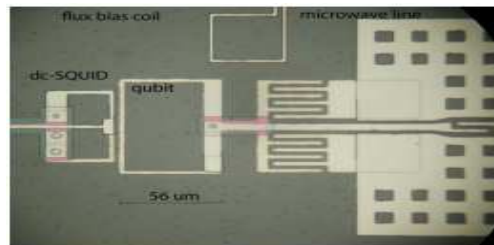
Nb rf-SQUID as a qubit

20 mK = T < T_{cross}

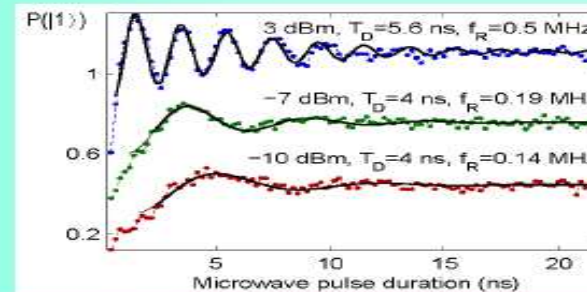
C) 2014-2018 MQC in phase qubits

NbN based superconducting Josephson phase qubit with AlN tunnel barrier
 M.P. Lisitskiy, et al *IEEE Trans on Superc.* pp.1-3 (2017)

Nb



Rabi oscillations



Rabi oscillations are measured by varying the duration of the resonant microwave pulse $\Delta t_{\mu W}$. The measured decay time is about of 3-5 ns.