

Developing New Directions in Fundamental Physics (DND) 2020

Session: New Technologies and Techniques

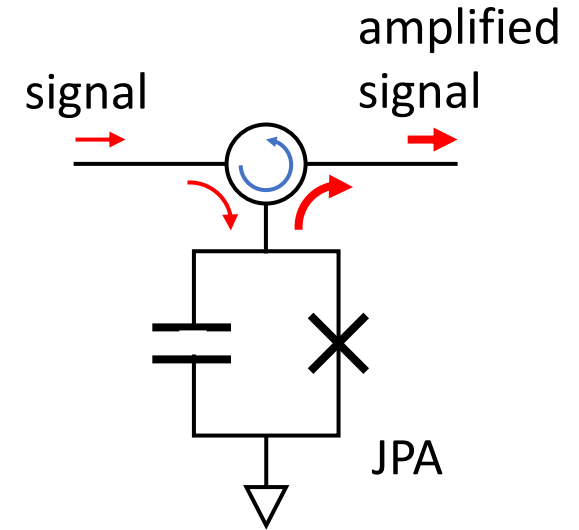
Superconducting Quantum Sensors and Tests of Quantum Mechanics

Weijian Chen

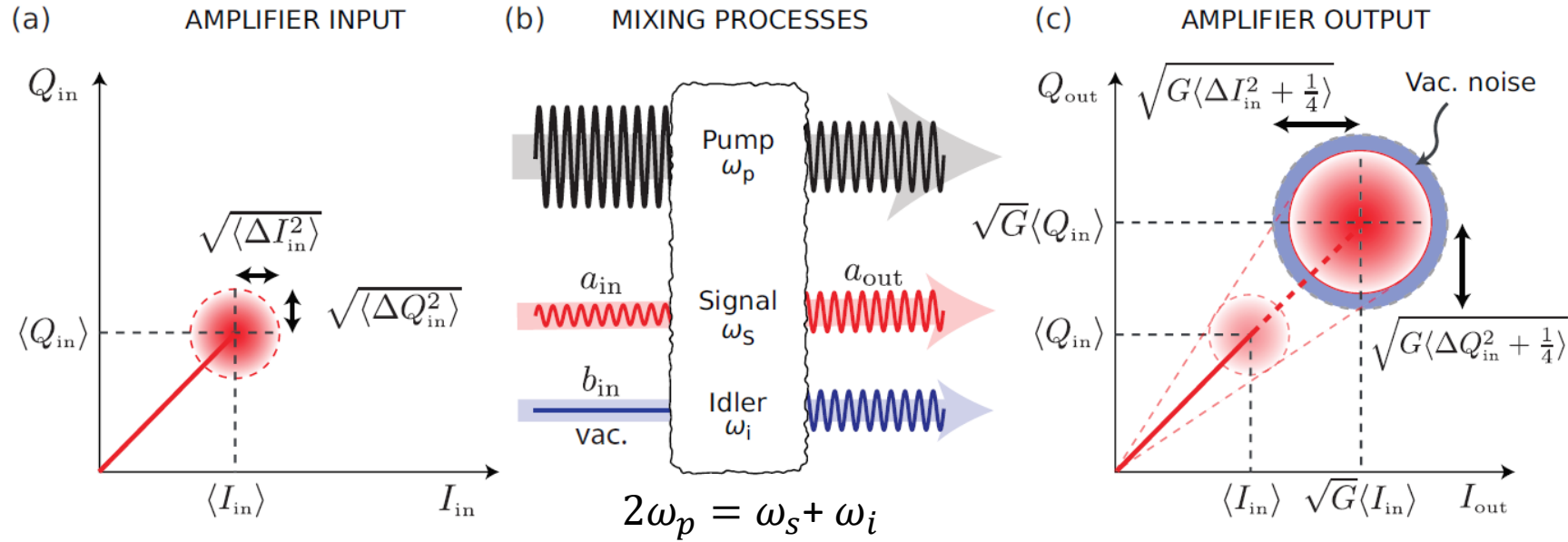
Murch group, Department of Physics

Washington University in St. Louis

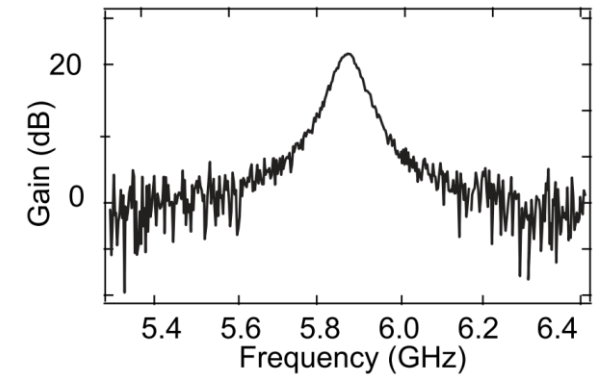
- Quantum limited amplification
 - *Josephson parametric amplifier*
 - *Squeezing generation*
 - *Dark matter axion search*
- Superconducting qubit sensor
 - *Dispersive measurement*
 - *Photon/magnon detector*
 - *Noise mitigation and spectroscopy*
- Non-Hermitian quantum mechanics
 - *Exceptional points*
 - *Exceptional-point sensor*
 - *Non-Hermitian superconducting qubit*



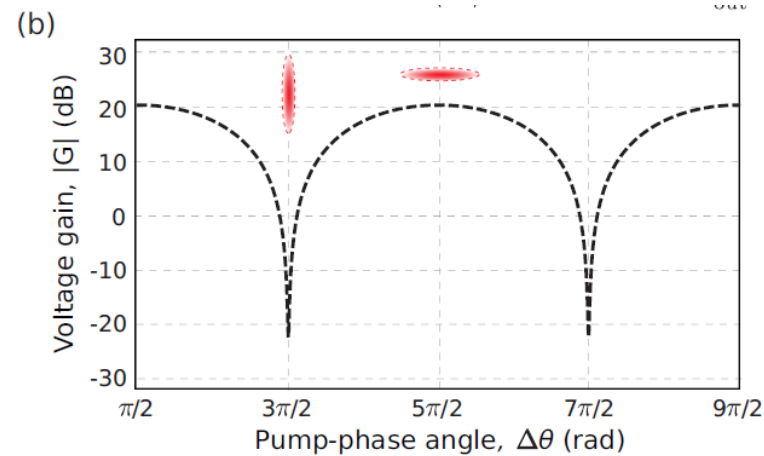
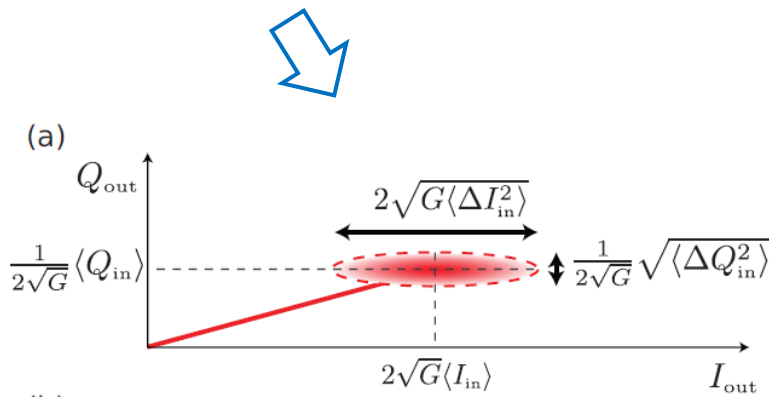
Parametric amplification



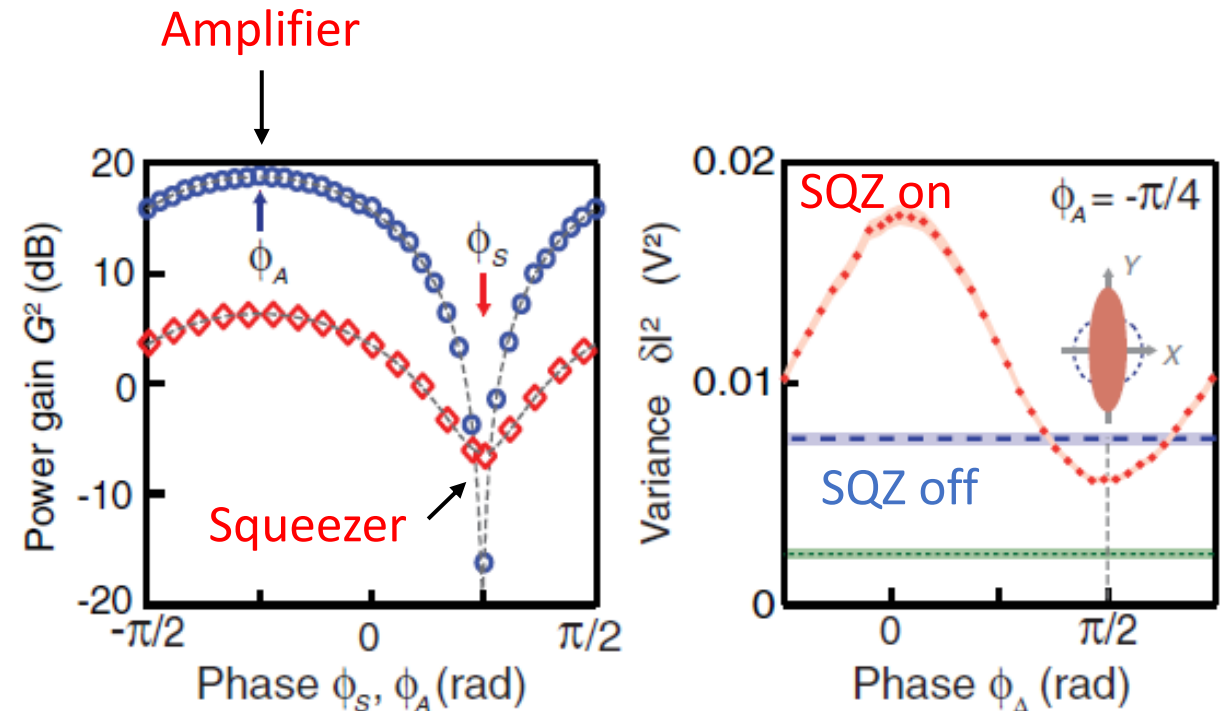
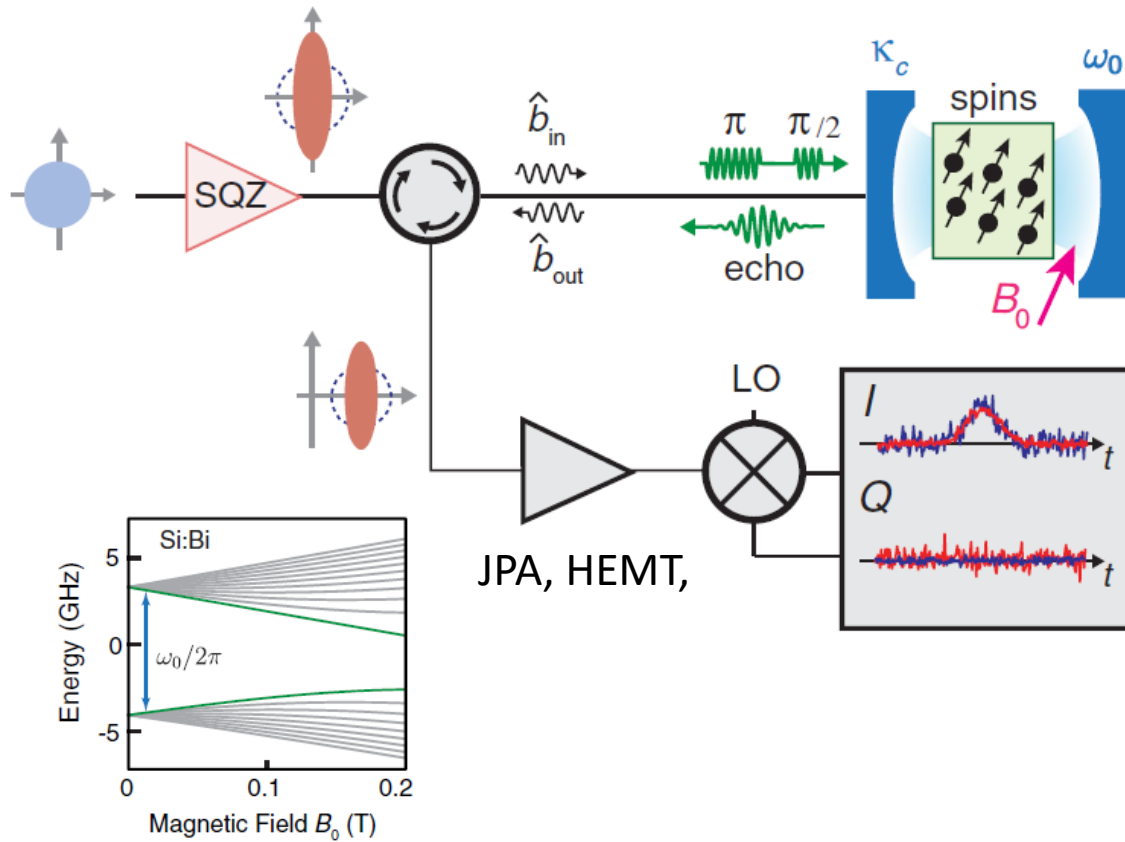
Phase-preserving amplification



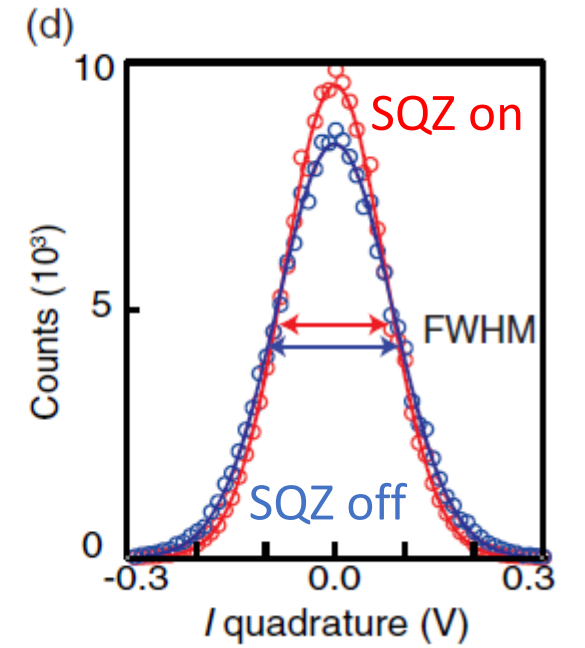
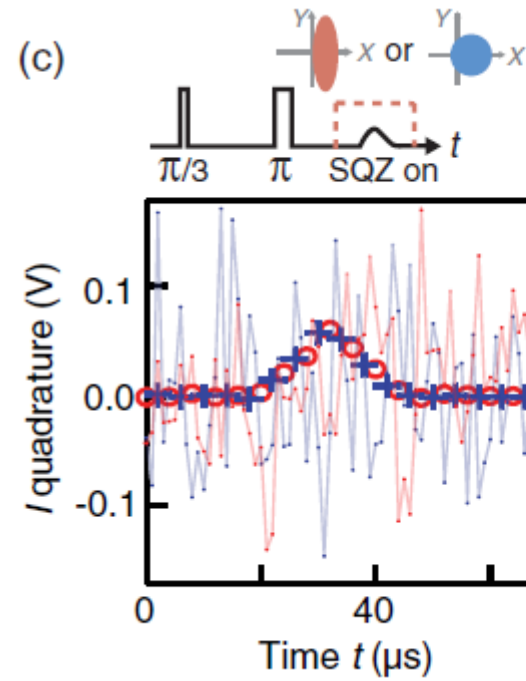
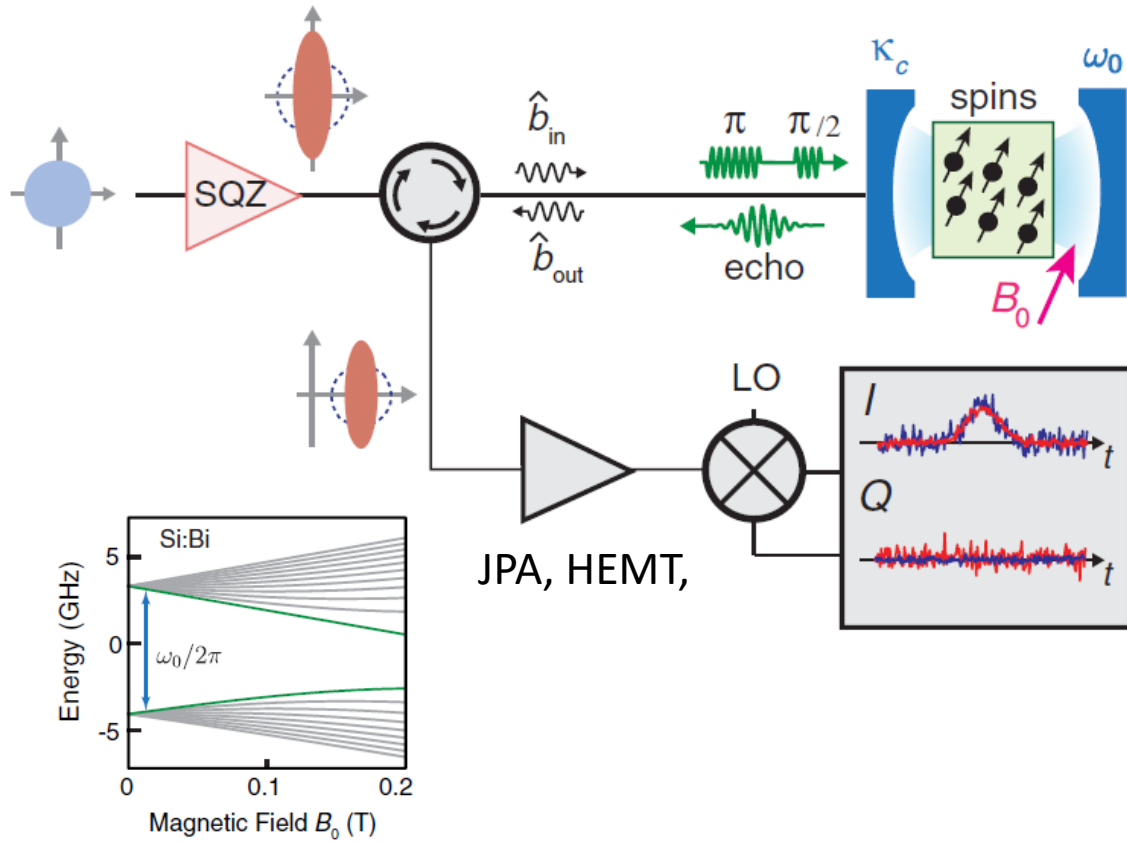
Phase-sensitive amplification



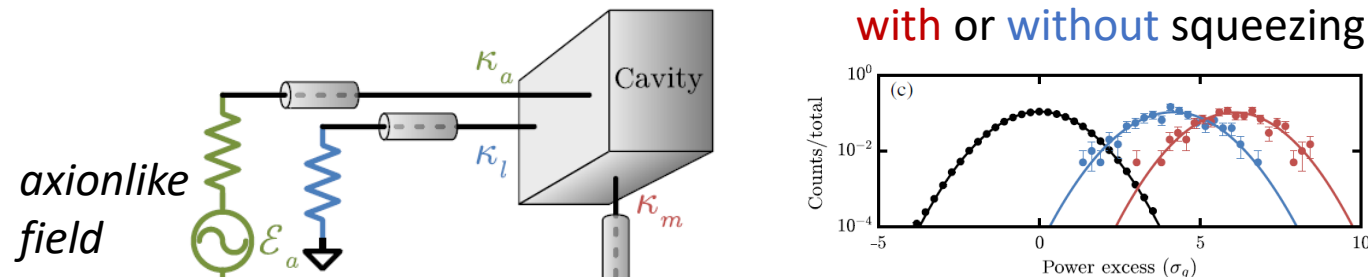
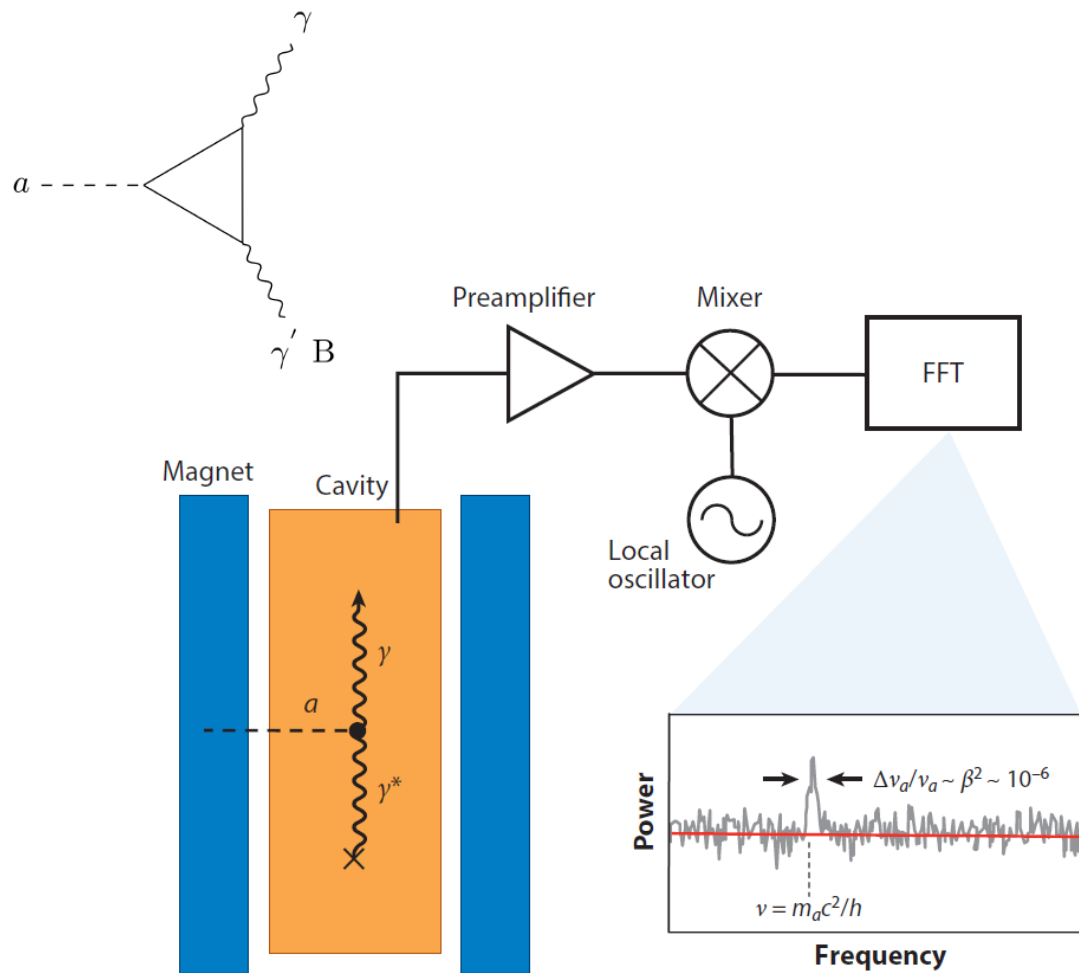
Magnetic resonance with squeezed microwaves



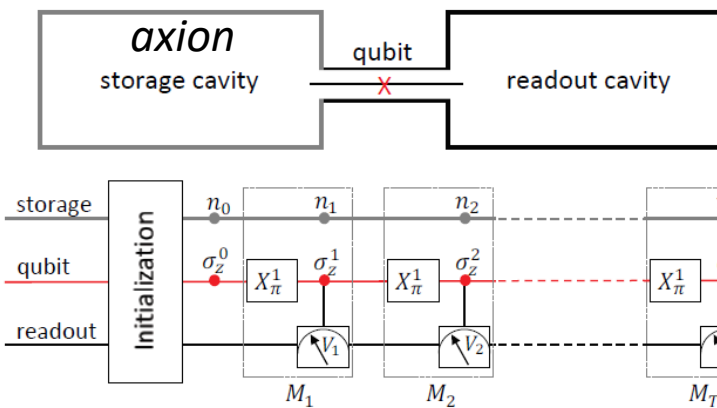
Magnetic resonance with squeezed microwaves



Accelerate dark matter axion search

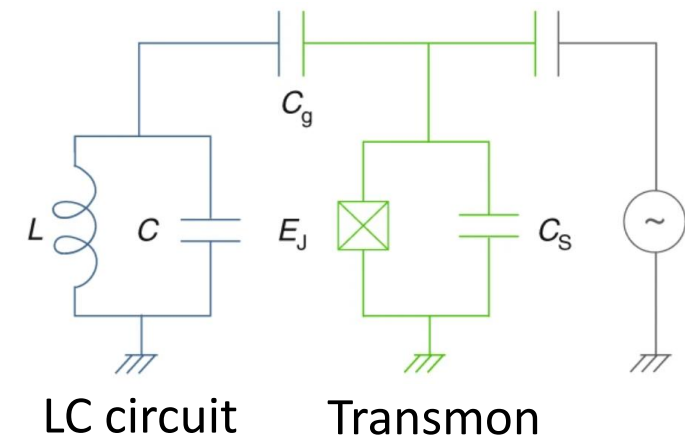


Strategy I:
Squeezed vacuum

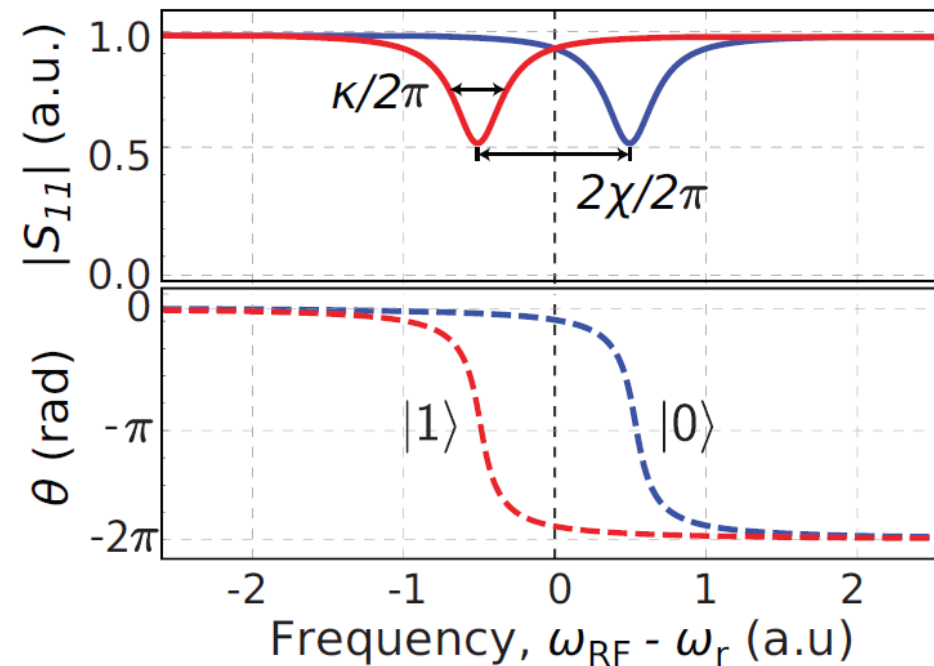
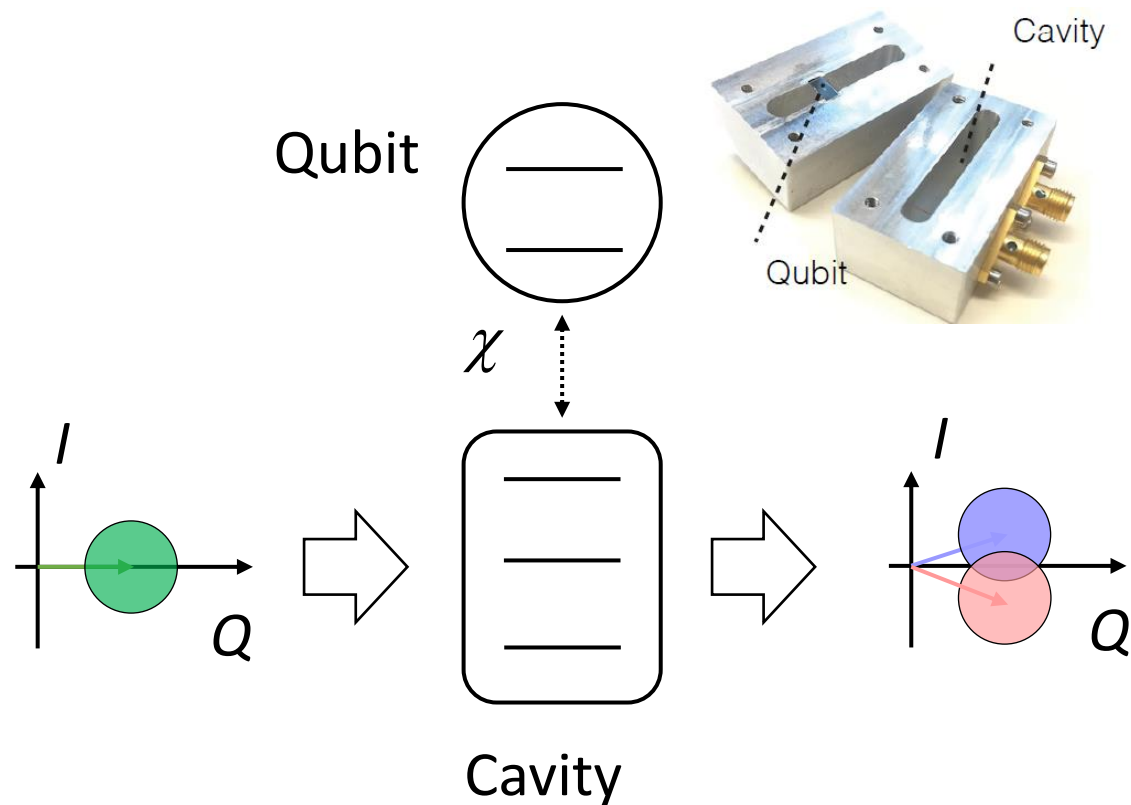


Strategy II:
QND single photon
detection

- Quantum limited amplification
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Dispersive measurement



Dispersive approximation

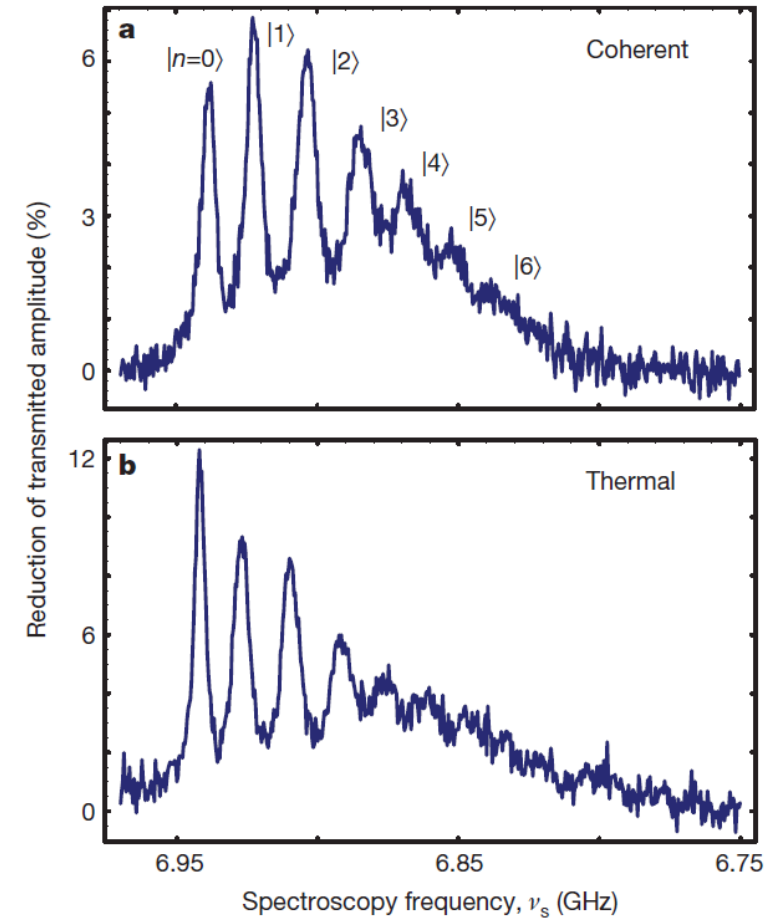
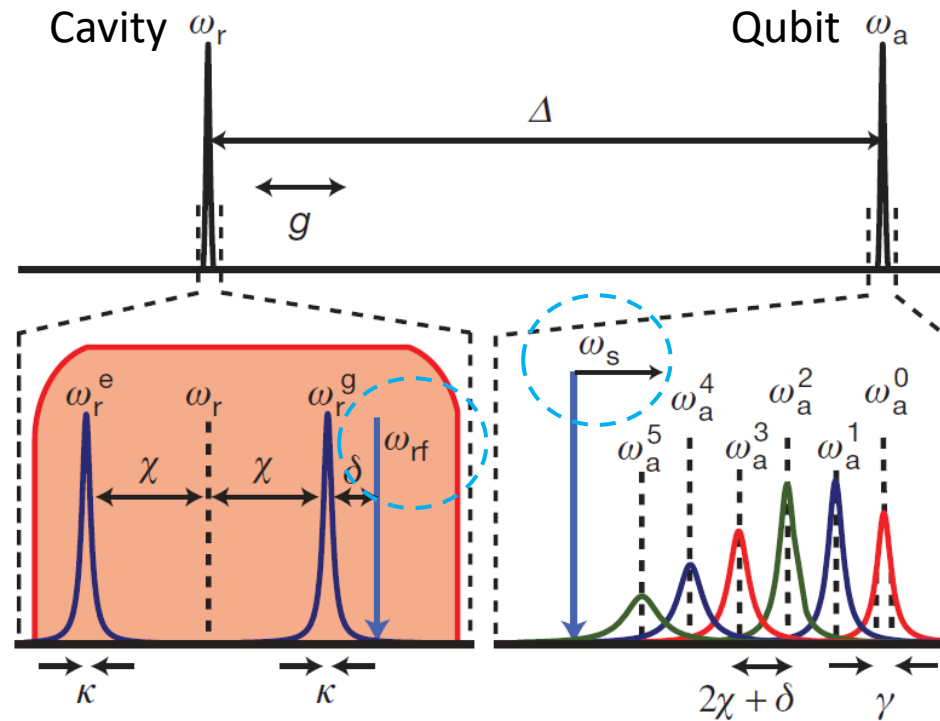
$$H = \hbar\omega_c(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{\hbar\omega_q}{2}\sigma_z + \hbar\chi(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2})\sigma_z = \hbar(\omega_c + \chi\sigma_z)(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{\hbar\omega_q}{2}\sigma_z$$

Resolving photon number states

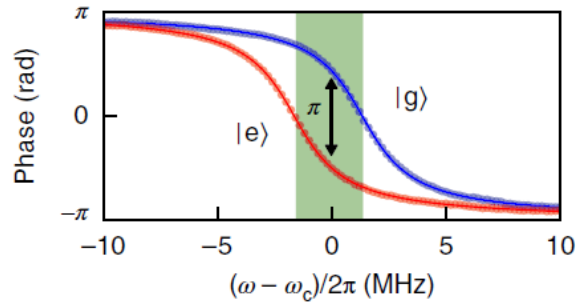
$$H = \hbar\omega_c\left(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\hbar\omega_q}{2}\sigma_z + \hbar\chi\left(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}\right)\sigma_z$$

$$= \hbar\omega_c\left(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \hbar\left(\frac{\omega_q}{2} + \chi a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}\chi\right)\sigma_z$$

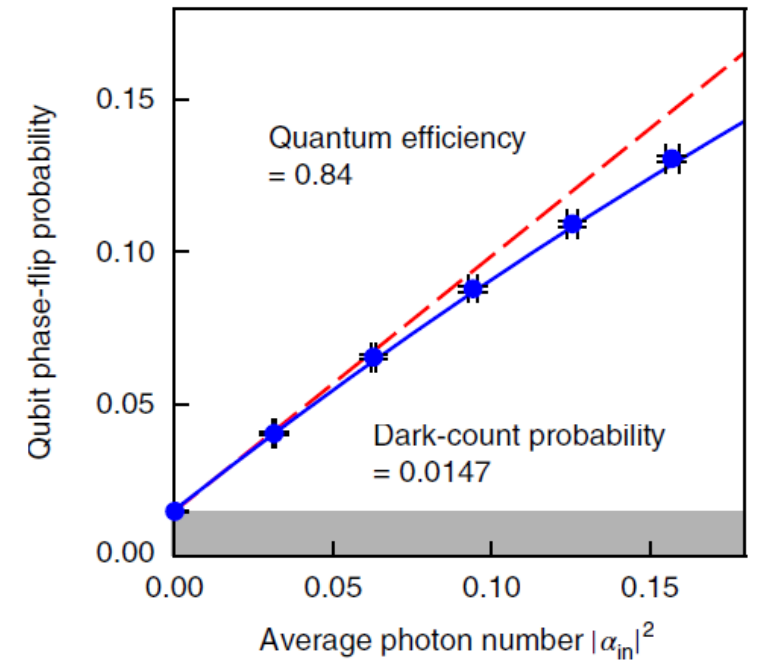
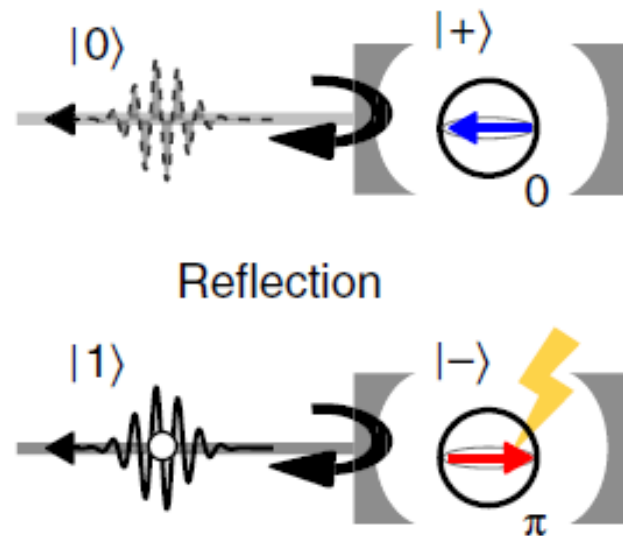
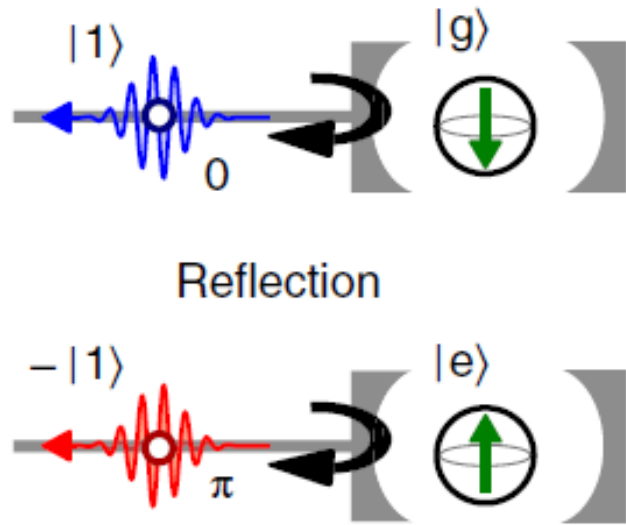
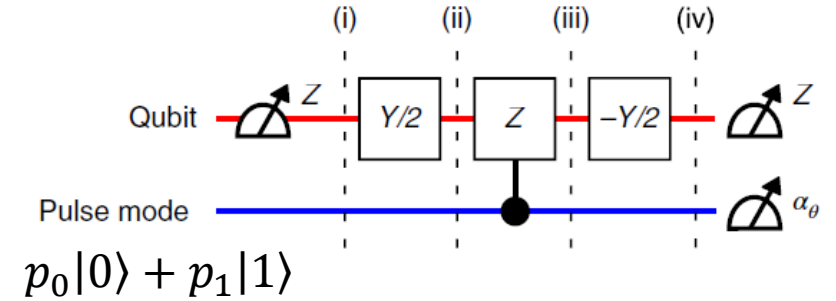
ac-Stark shift



Detection of an itinerant photon

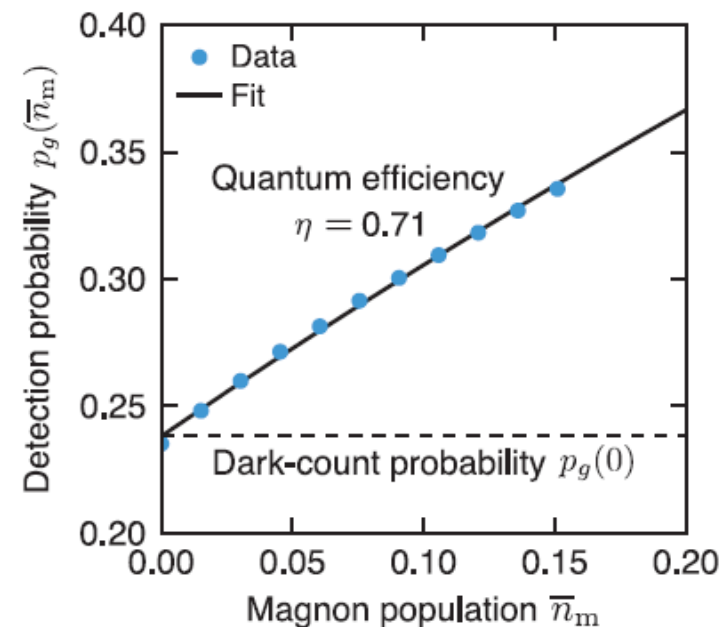
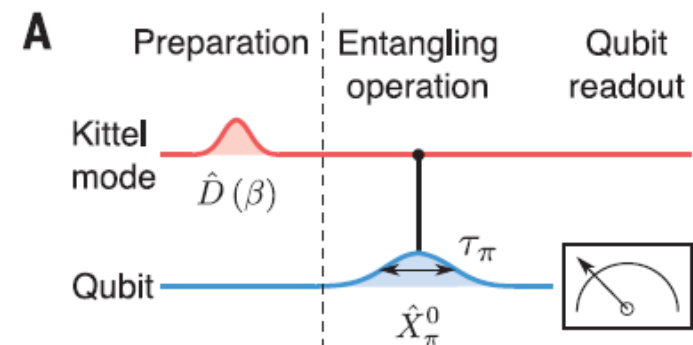
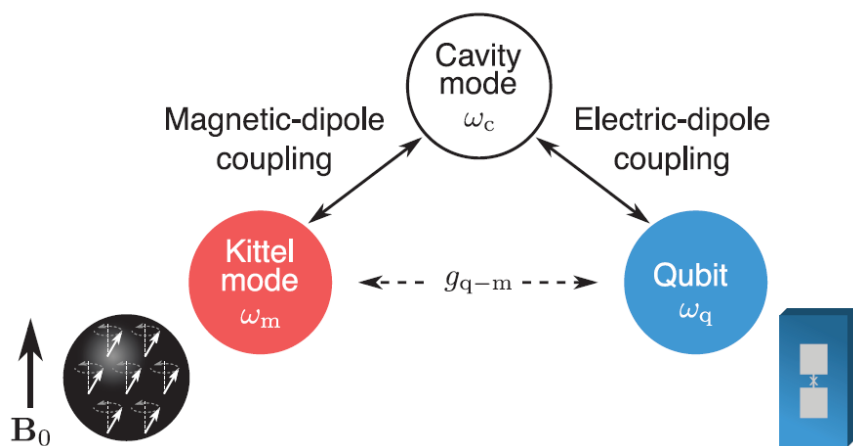
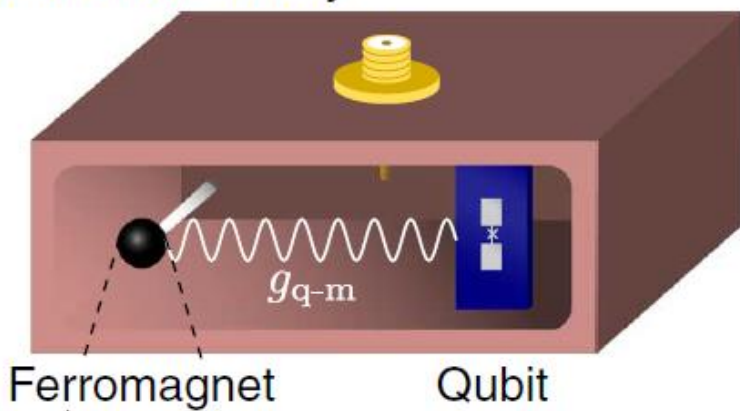


Control-Z gate



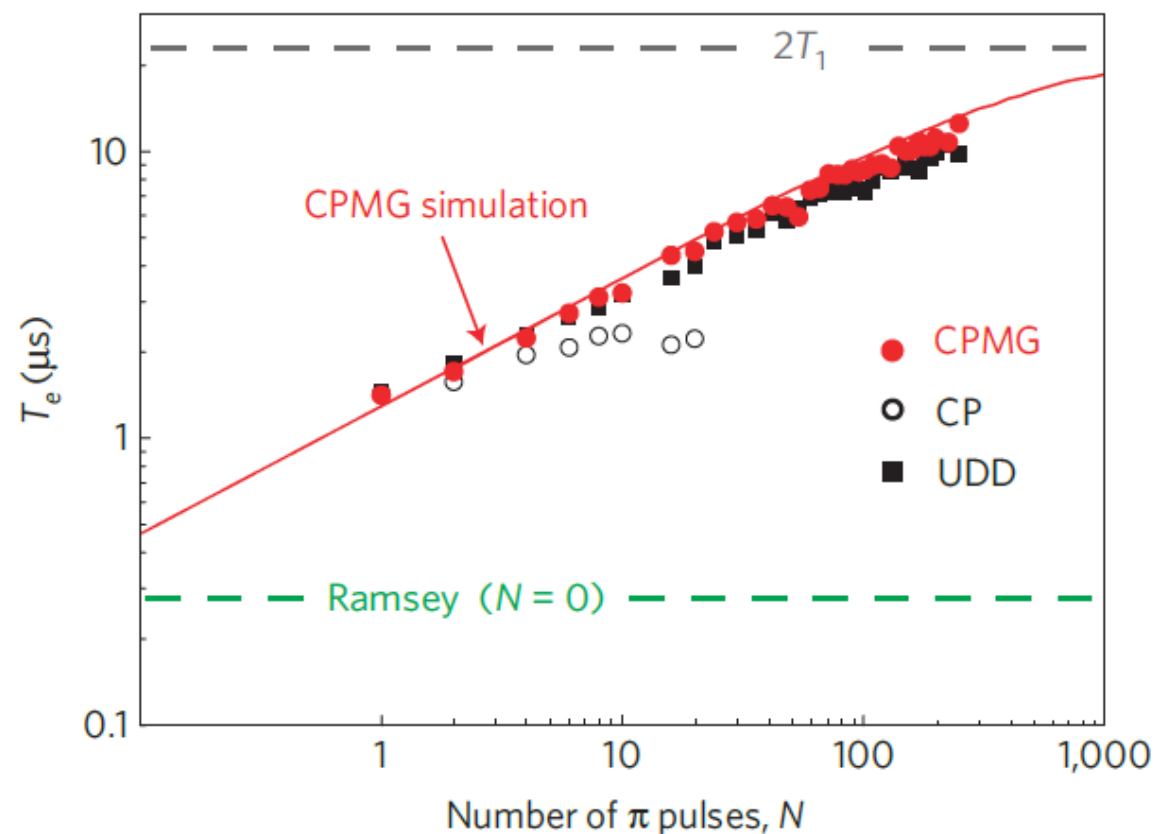
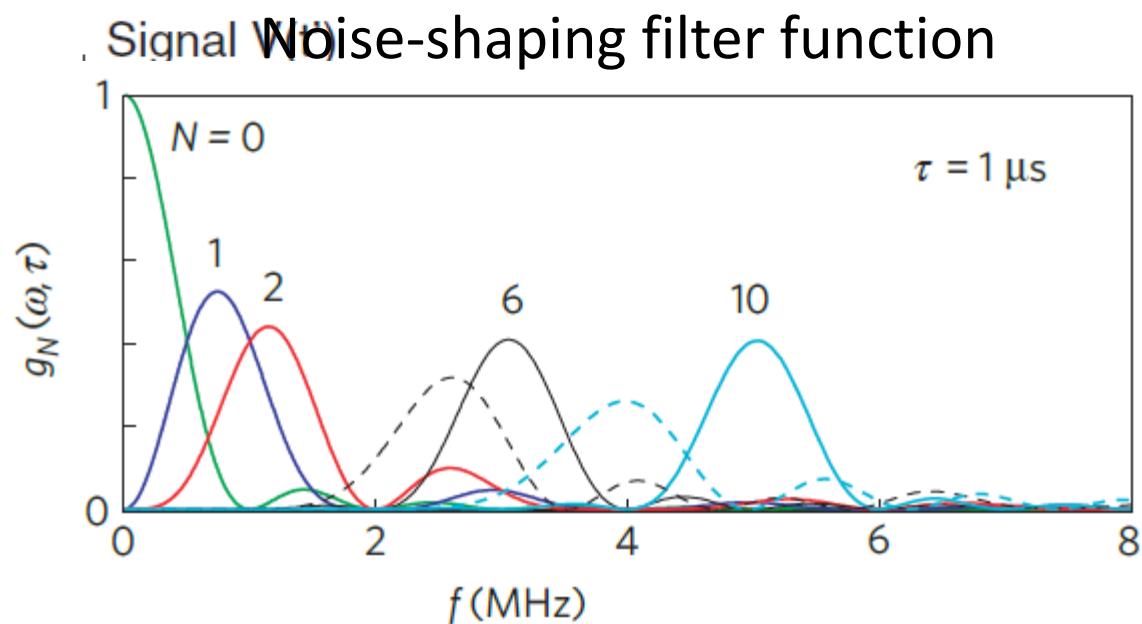
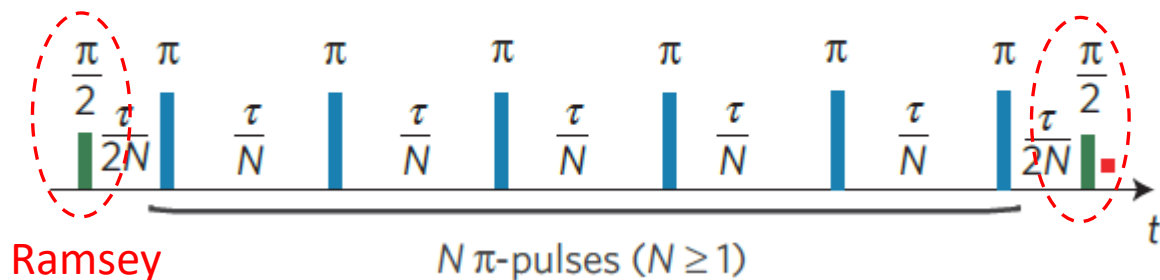
Detection of single magnon

Microwave cavity



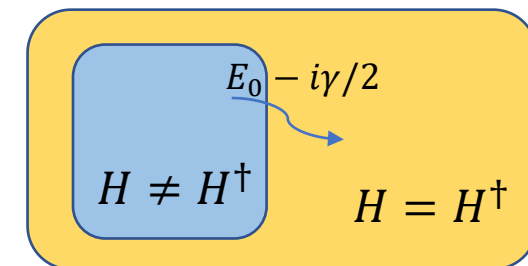
Noise mitigation and spectroscopy

CP/CPMG

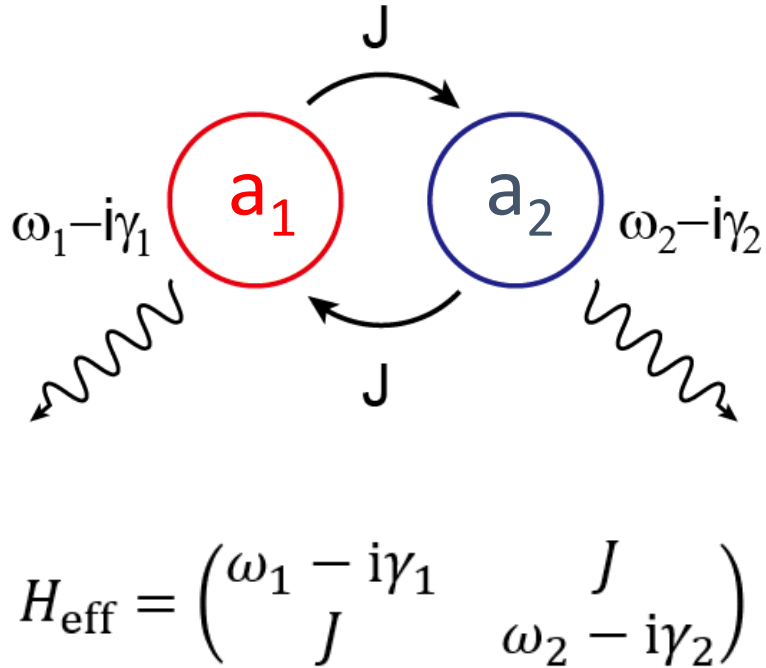


Degen *et al.*, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **89**, 035002 (2017);
Bylander *et al.*, *Nat. Phys.* **7**, 565 (2011).

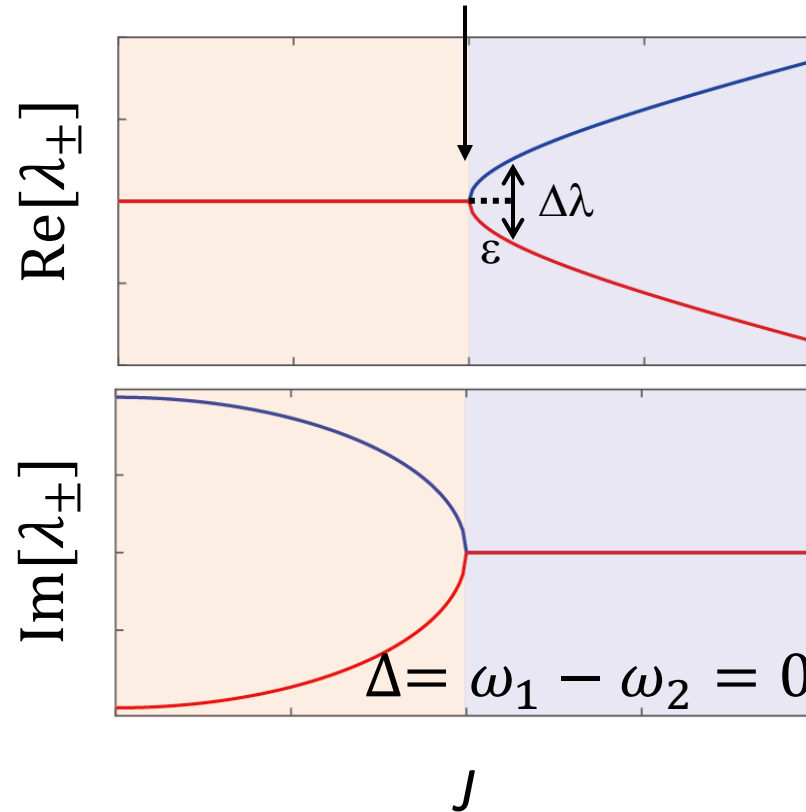
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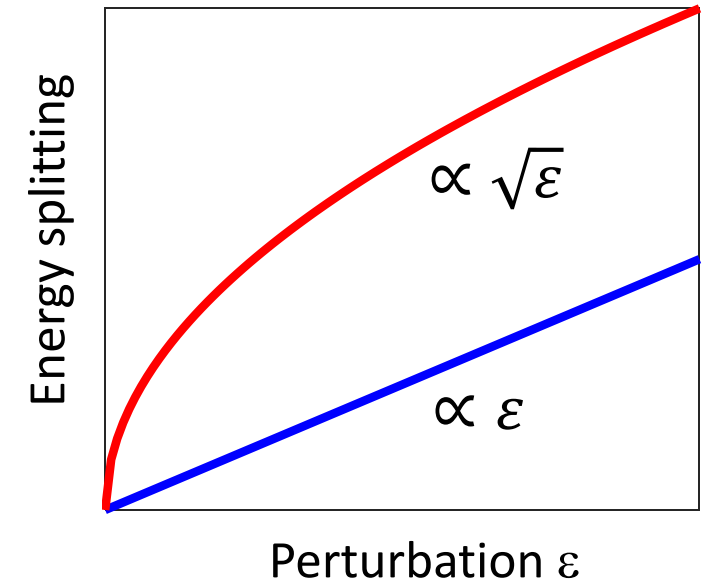
Non-Hermitian physics and exceptional points



Exceptional Point



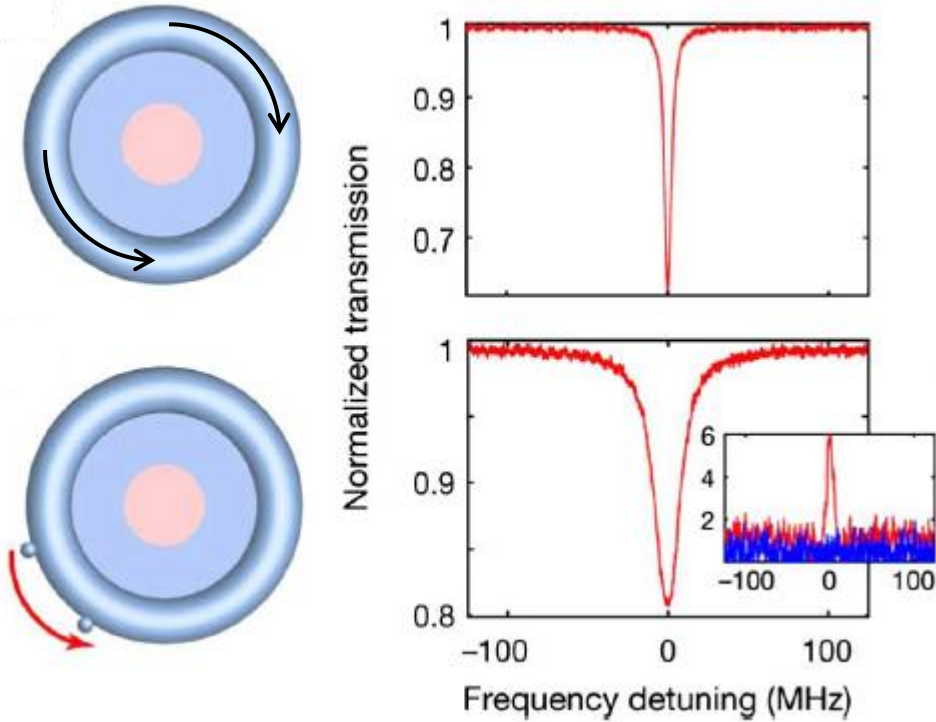
EP enhanced energy splitting



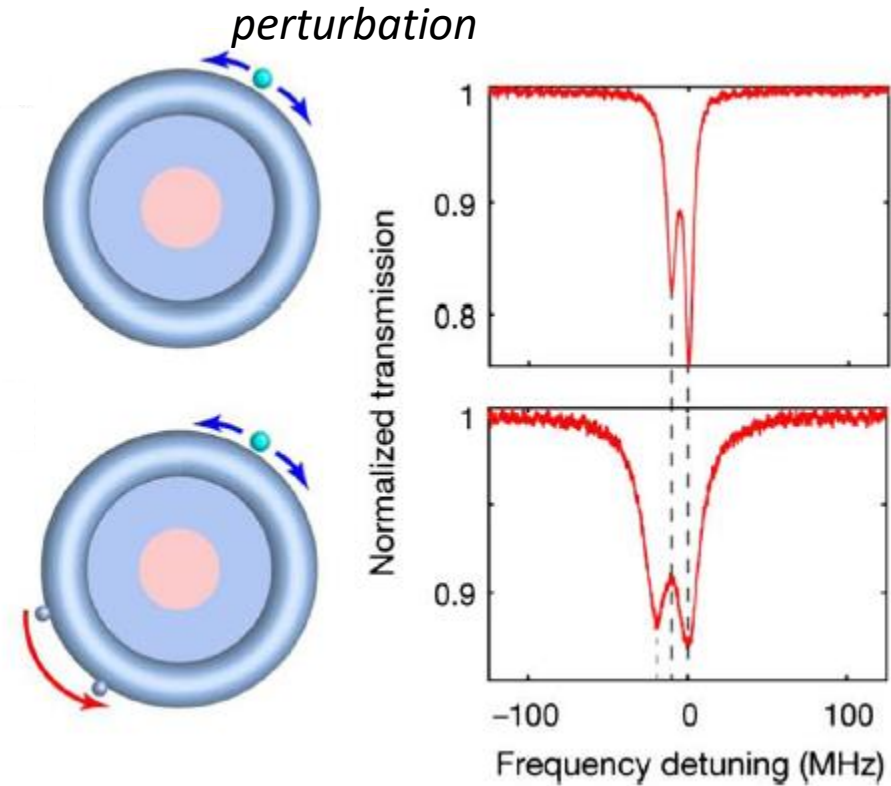
Exceptional point (EP): both the eigenvalues and the eigenstates are degenerate

Exceptional-point sensor

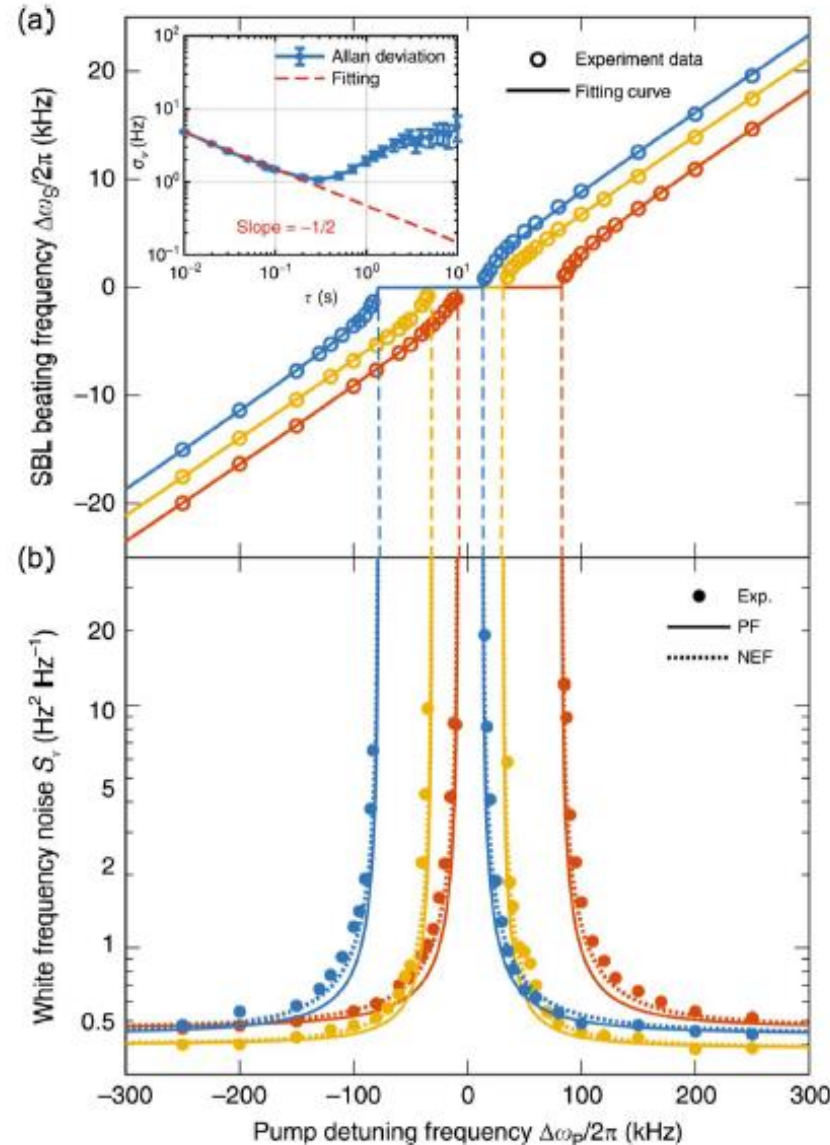
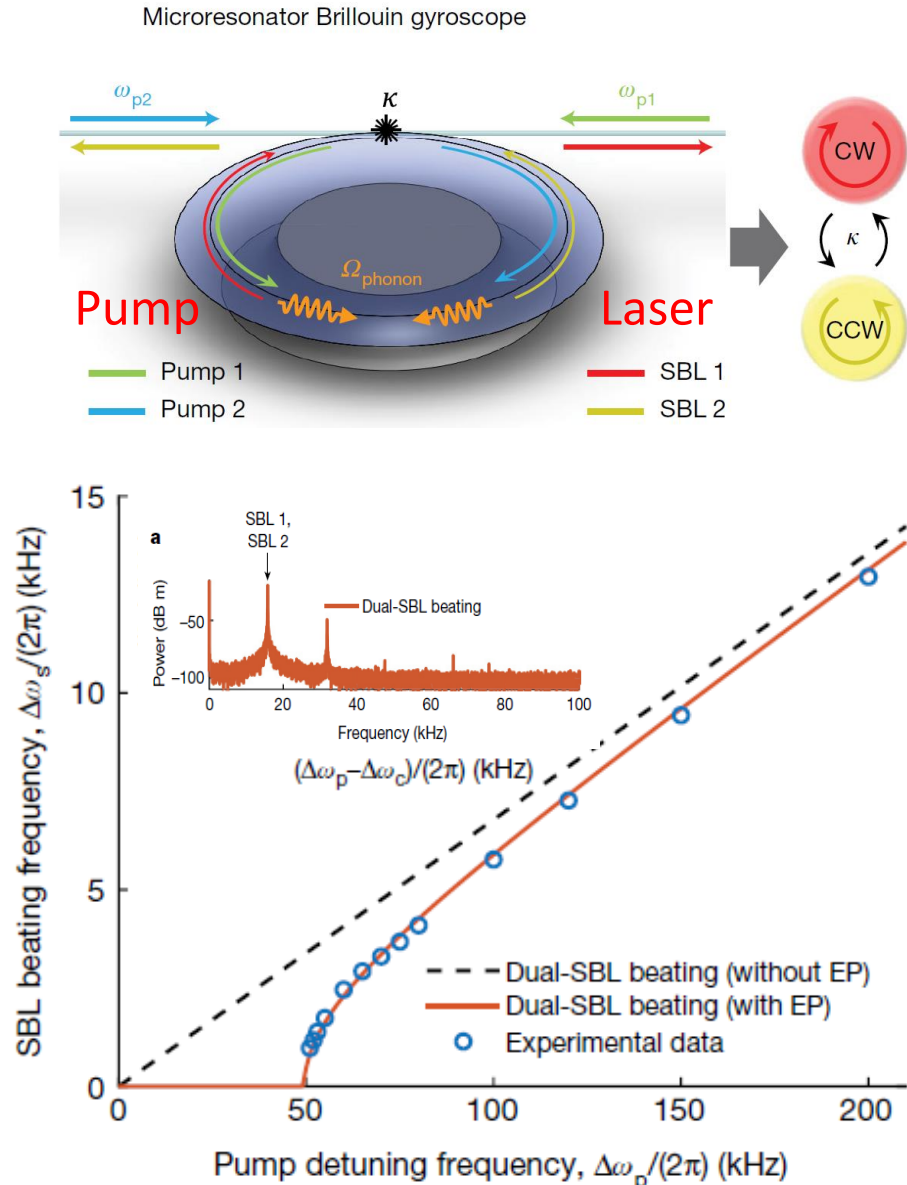
*Hermitian
Degeneracy*



*Non-Hermitian
Degeneracy*



Exceptional-point sensor



Non-Hermitian sensing:

Lau *et al.*, *Nat. Commun.* **9**, 4320 (2018);
 Roy *et al.*, arXiv:2009.07522;
 McDonald *et al.*, *Nat Commun.* **11**, 5382 (2020).

Linewidth broadening

Lai *et al.*, *Nature* **576**, 65-69 (2019);
 Wang *et al.*, *Nat. Commun.* **11**, 1610 (2020)

Exceptional points in superconducting qubits

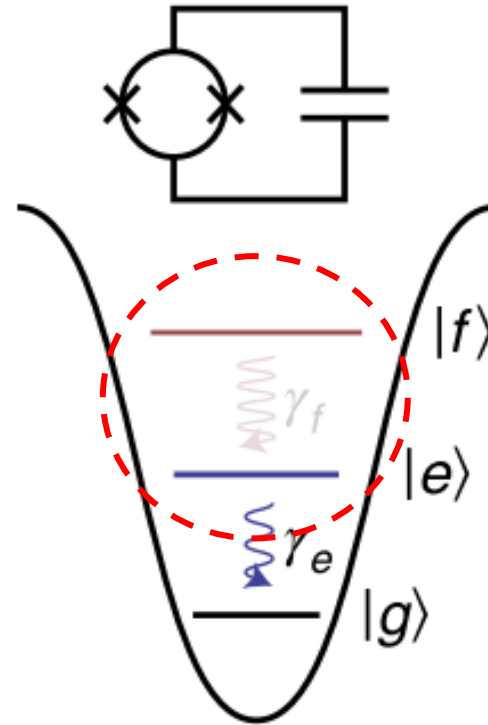
Qutrit in a Transmon Circuit

Bath engineering

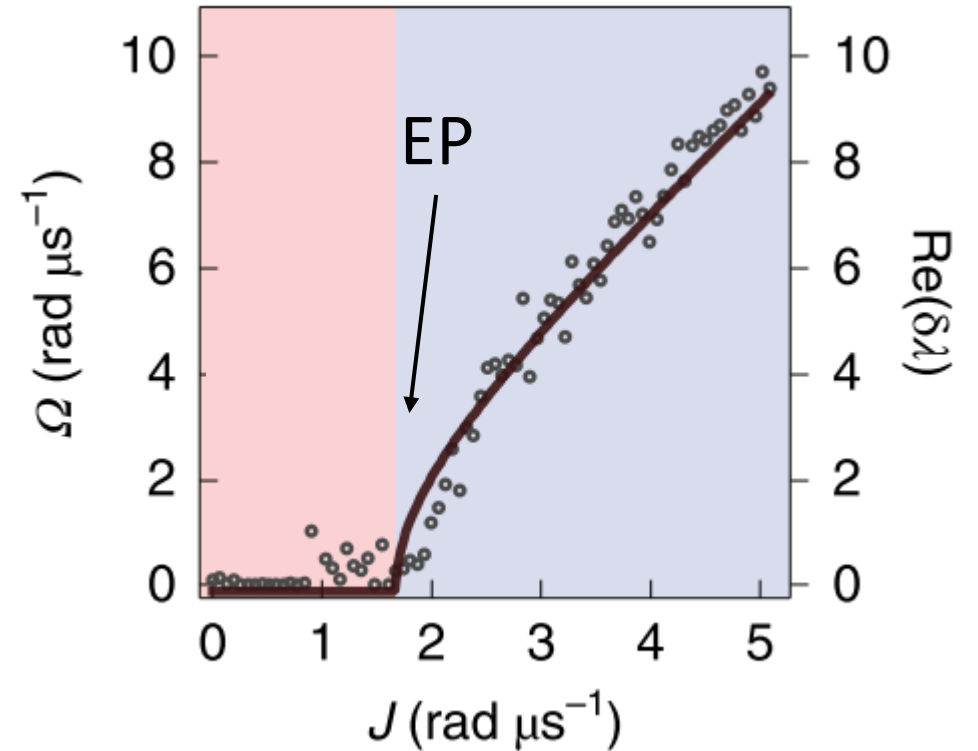
$$\gamma_e \gg \gamma_f$$

Post-selection

Non-Hermitian Qubit



$$H = \begin{pmatrix} -i\gamma_e/2 & J \\ J & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Exceptional points in superconducting qubits

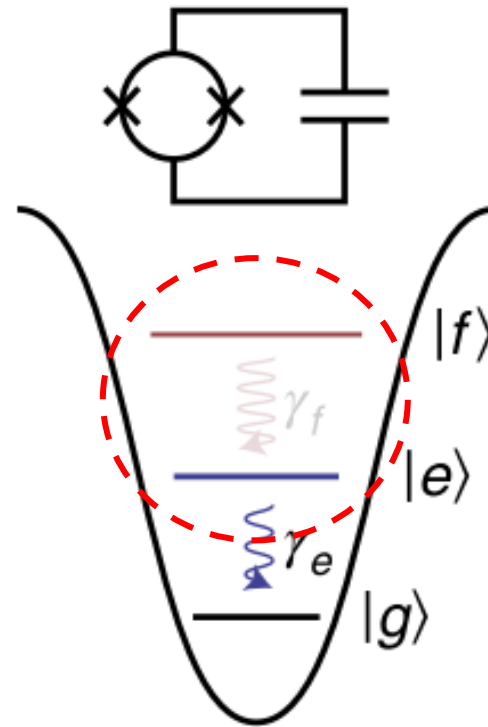
Qutrit in a Transmon Circuit

Bath engineering

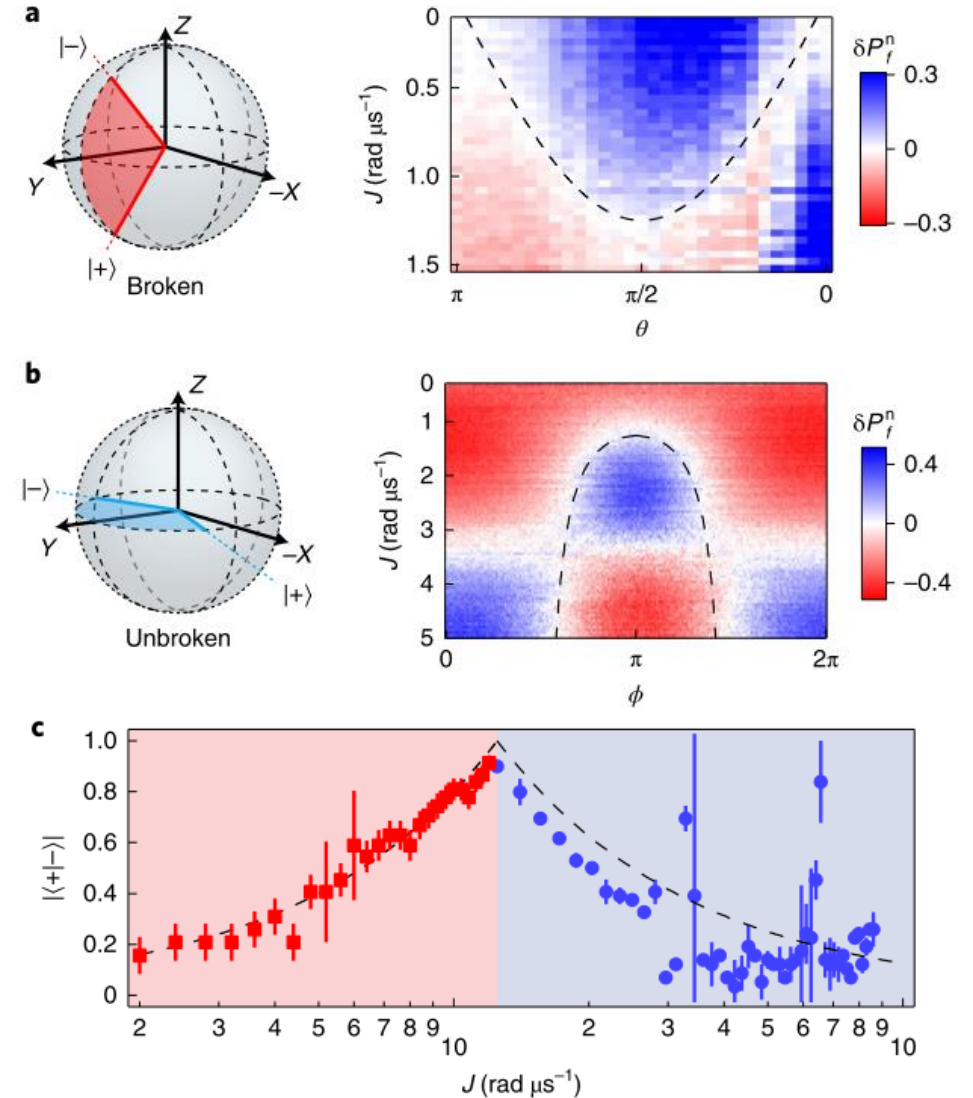
$$\gamma_e \gg \gamma_f$$

Post-selection

Non-Hermitian Qubit

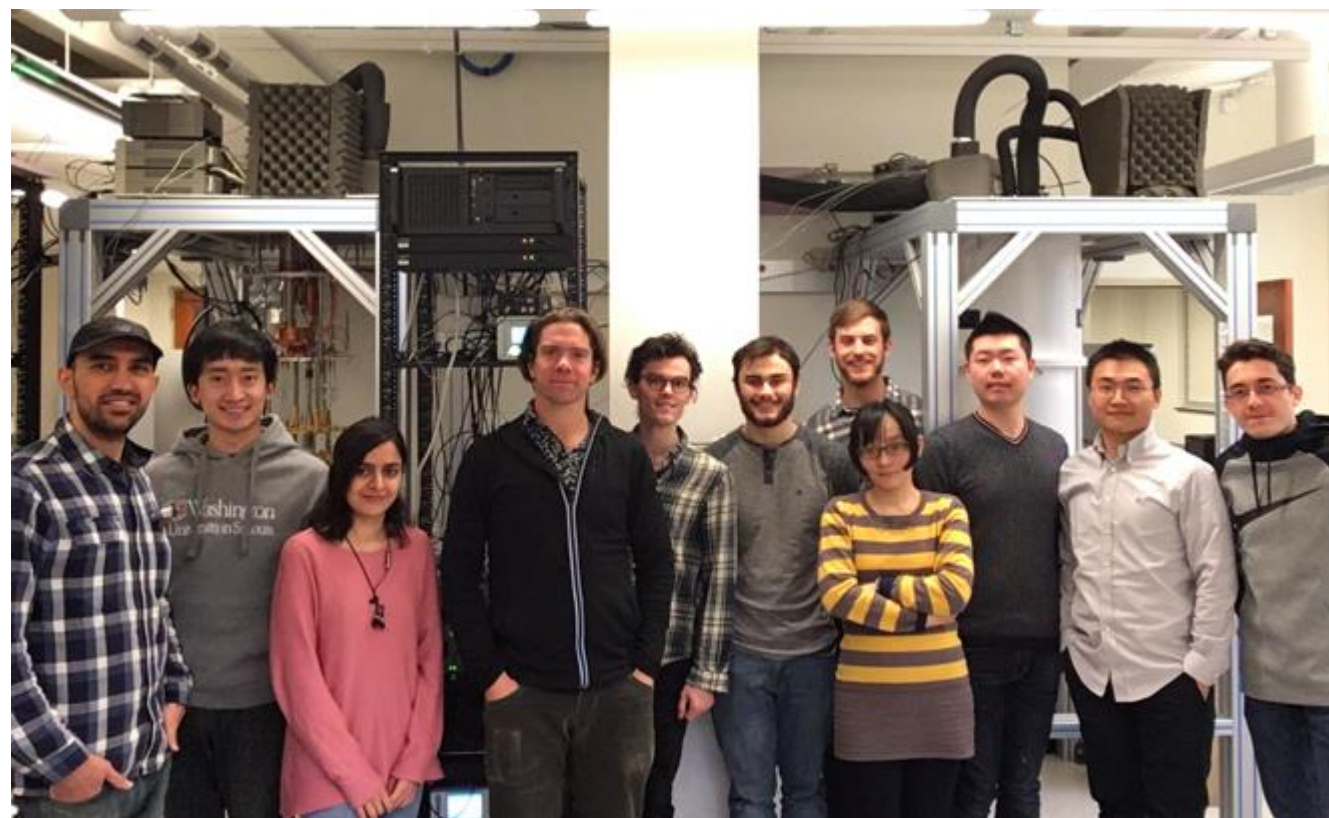


$$H = \begin{pmatrix} -i\gamma_e/2 & J \\ J & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Summary

- Quantum limited amplification
- Superconducting qubit sensor
- Non-Hermitian quantum mechanics

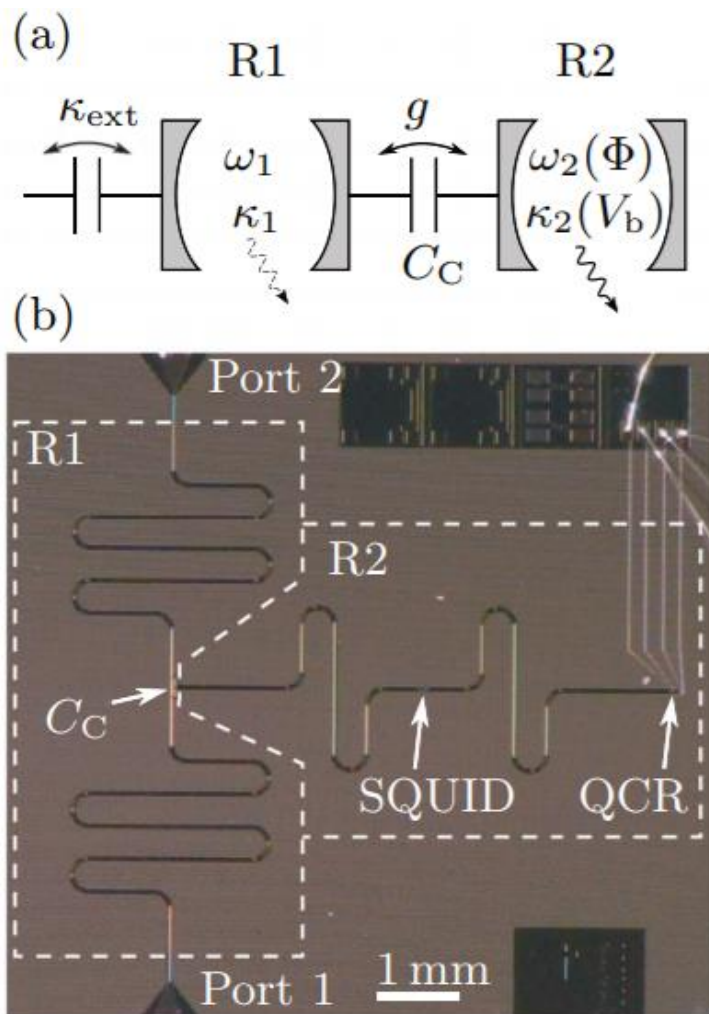


Murch Group



@ Washington University

Exceptional points in superconducting circuits



Ring-down measurement of R1

