

DEMETRA

Mitigation of the Radioactivity Effects in Quantum Bits

Laura Cardani for the **DEMETRA Collaboration**

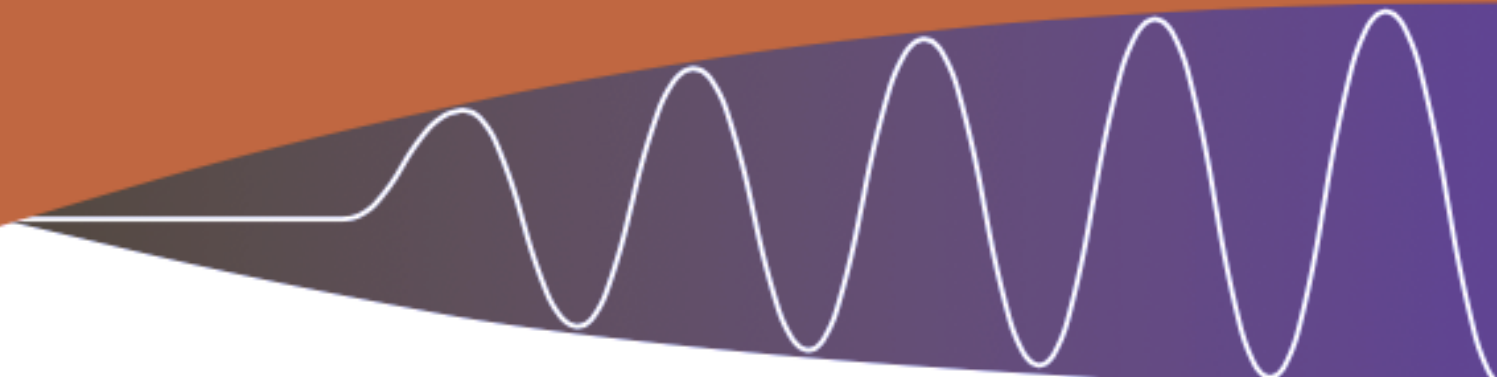
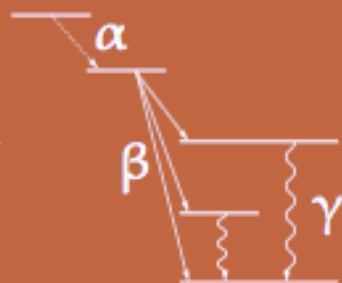
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare - Roma

23/05/2019 Jaca, Spain



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

Low
Radioactivity
Techniques



QUANTUM BITS

Fundamental unit of information in a quantum computer

To work: strongly coupled to other qubits (entanglement), decoupled from the world

How: *Any* two level quantum system

- Ions in traps
- Rydberg atoms
- Electron spin in quantum dots
- ...
- Superconducting circuits

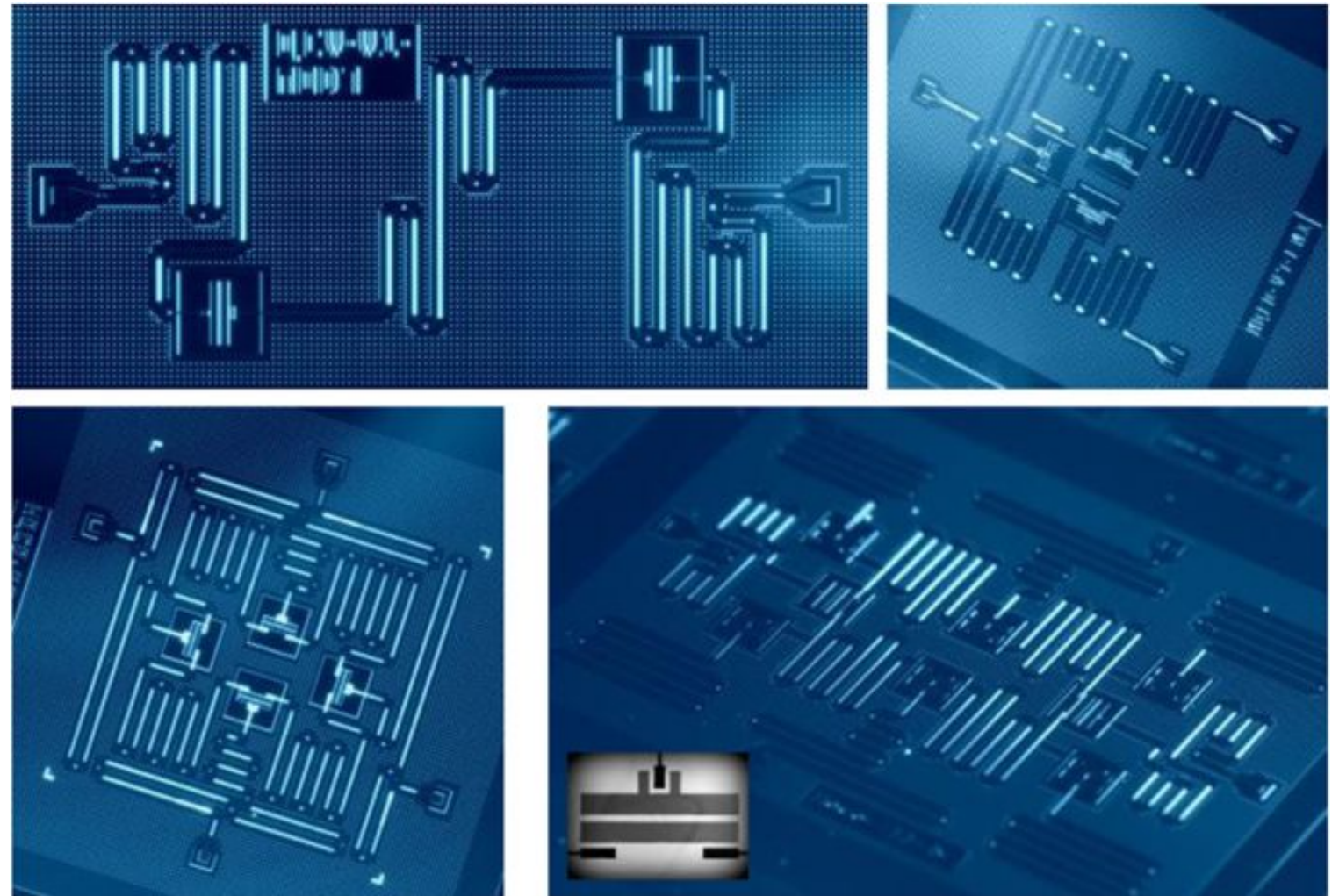
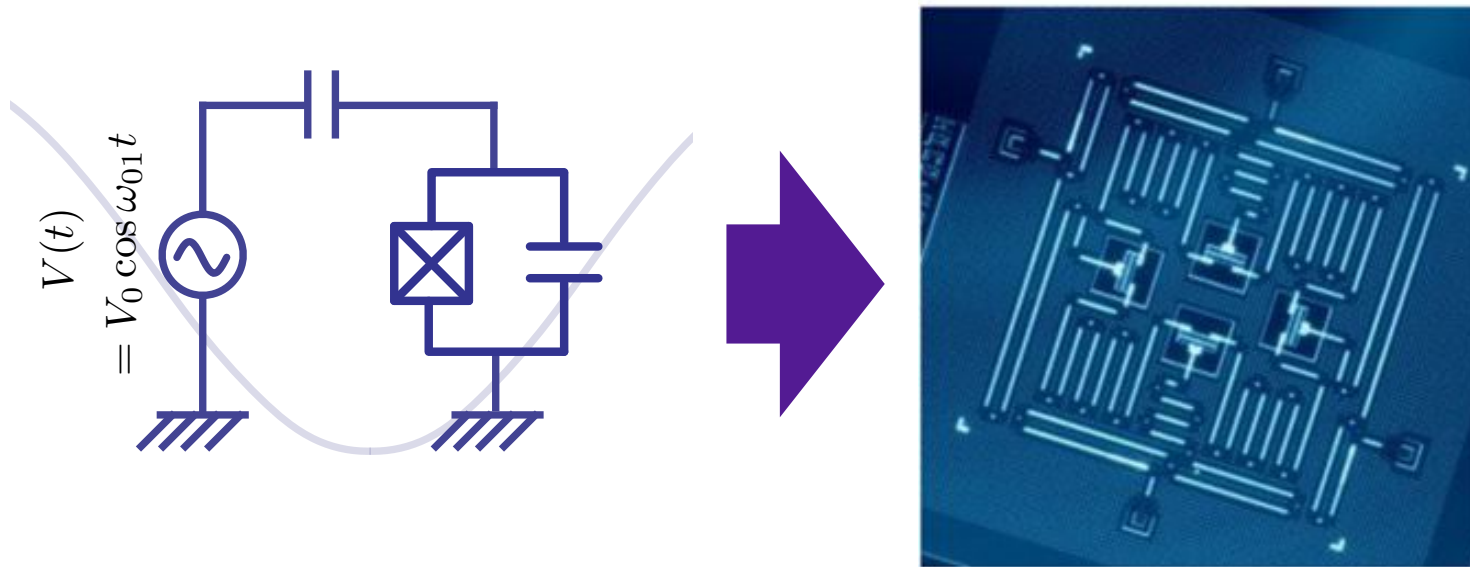


Image from J.Gambetta, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41534-016-0004-0>

SUPERCONDUCTING QUBITS



- **Macroscopic circuits**
- **Tens of nm of superconductor deposited on dielectric substrate, operated in cryostats**
- **Easy to design, fabricate, assemble**
- **Easy to inter-couple: wires, L, C...**



SUPERCONDUCTING QUBITS

But limited coherence time!



Dielectric two-level system

Paramagnetic molecules
at the interface

Vortices trapped in
the superconductor

Quasiparticles

In this talk, focus on quasiparticles

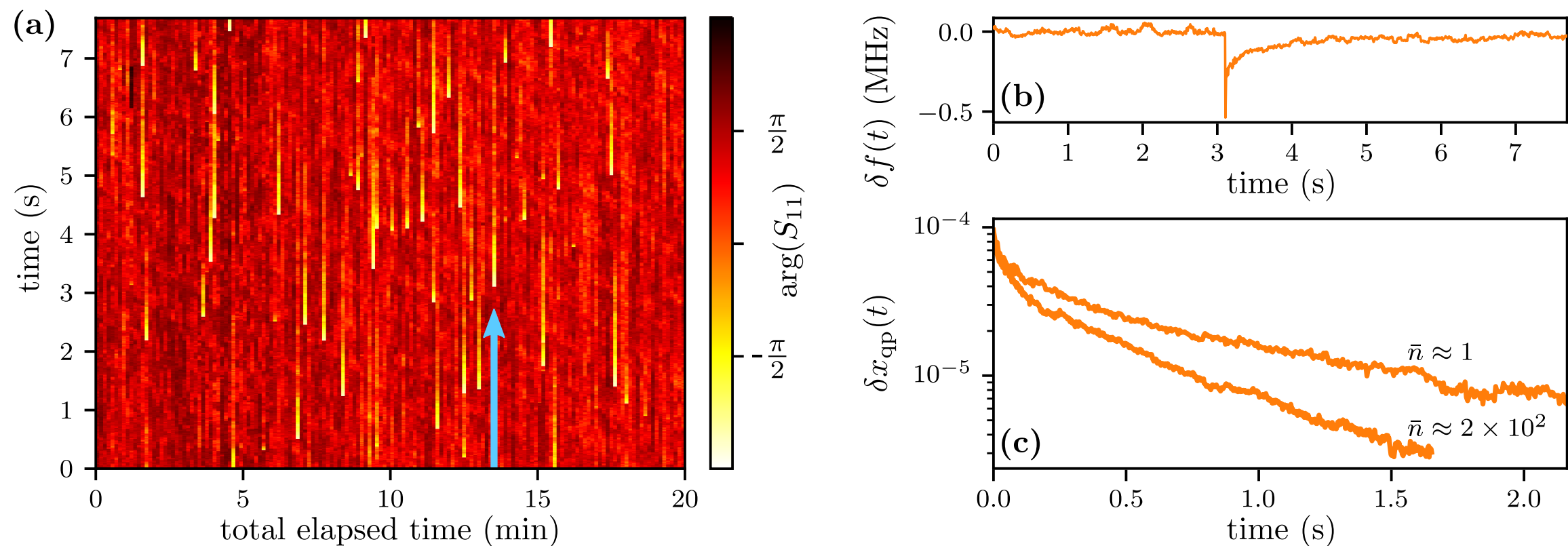


EVIDENCES FOR QUASIPARTICLES

Superconductor cooled to mK temperature \rightarrow electrons bound in Cooper pairs

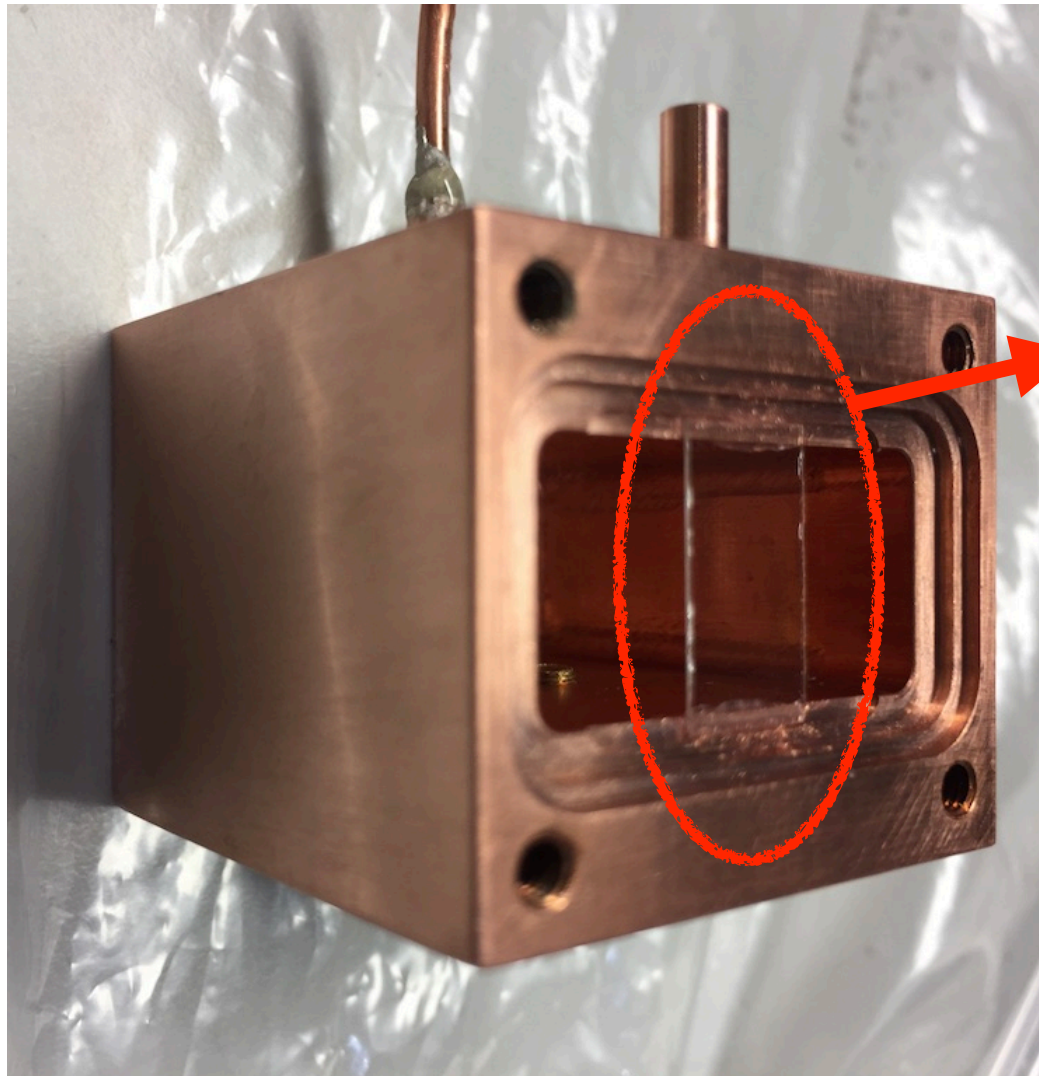
But many mechanisms can break Cooper pairs, producing quasiparticles

Pop 2018 doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.121.117001

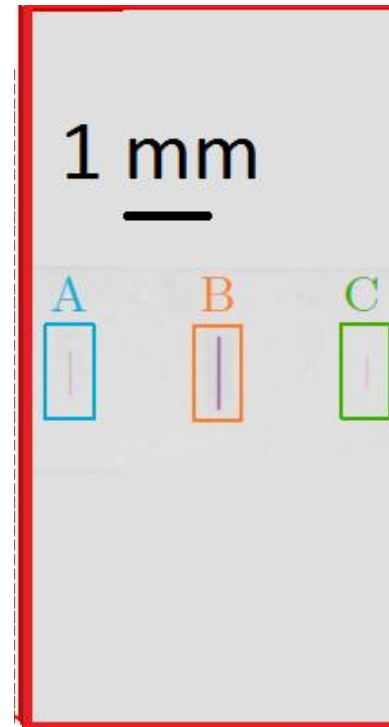


What is the origin of quasiparticles bursts?
How will they impact the performance of qubits?

QUASIPARTICLES CREATED BY RADIOACTIVITY



Superconducting resonators deposited on sapphire insulator



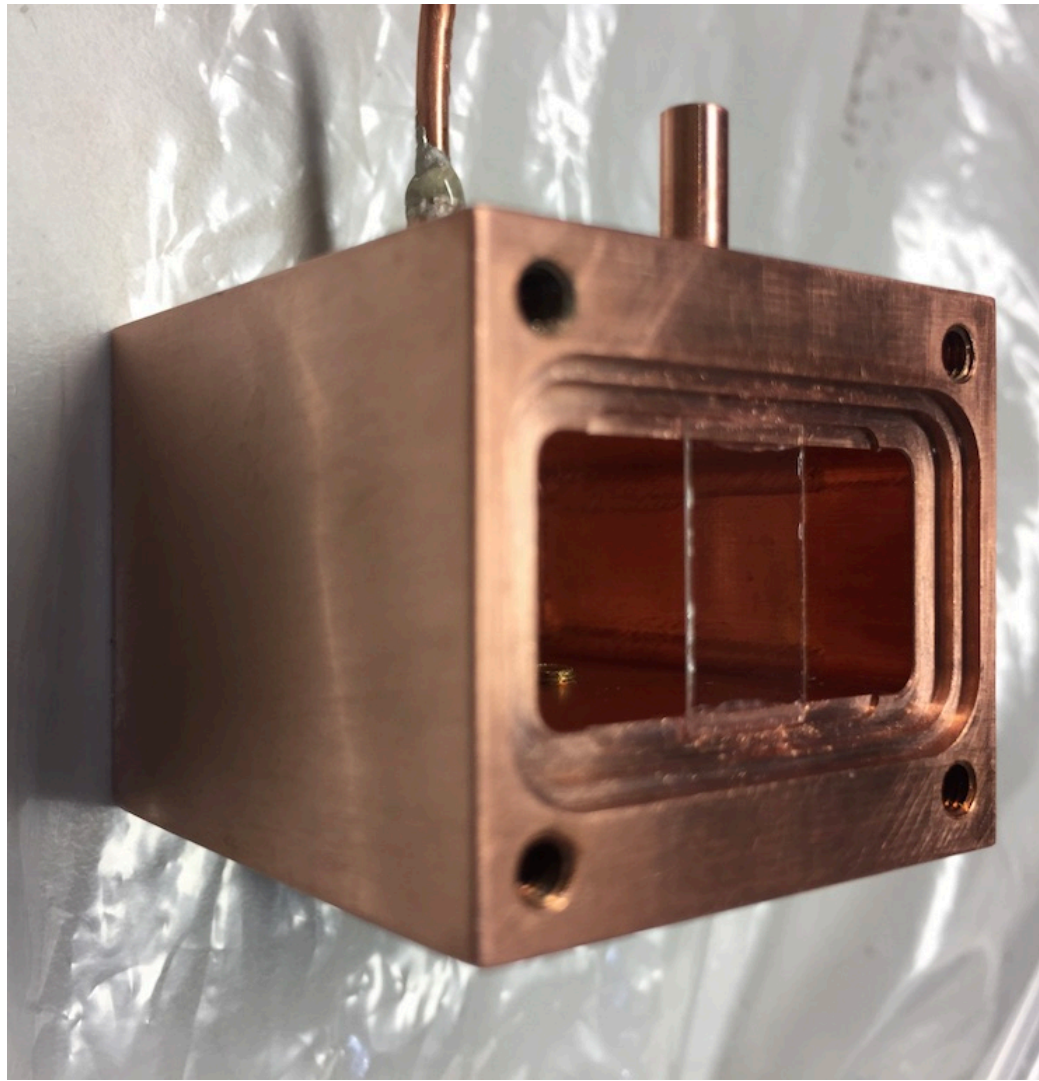
- 3 GrAl resonators
- Sapphire substrate $\sim 1\text{cm}^2 \times 300\mu\text{m}$
- Assembled in copper holder

RADIOACTIVITY:

- Substrate: target for radioactivity
- Radioactivity creates phonons traveling around
- Phonons reach qubit and break Cooper pairs
- Created quasiparticles spoil coherence

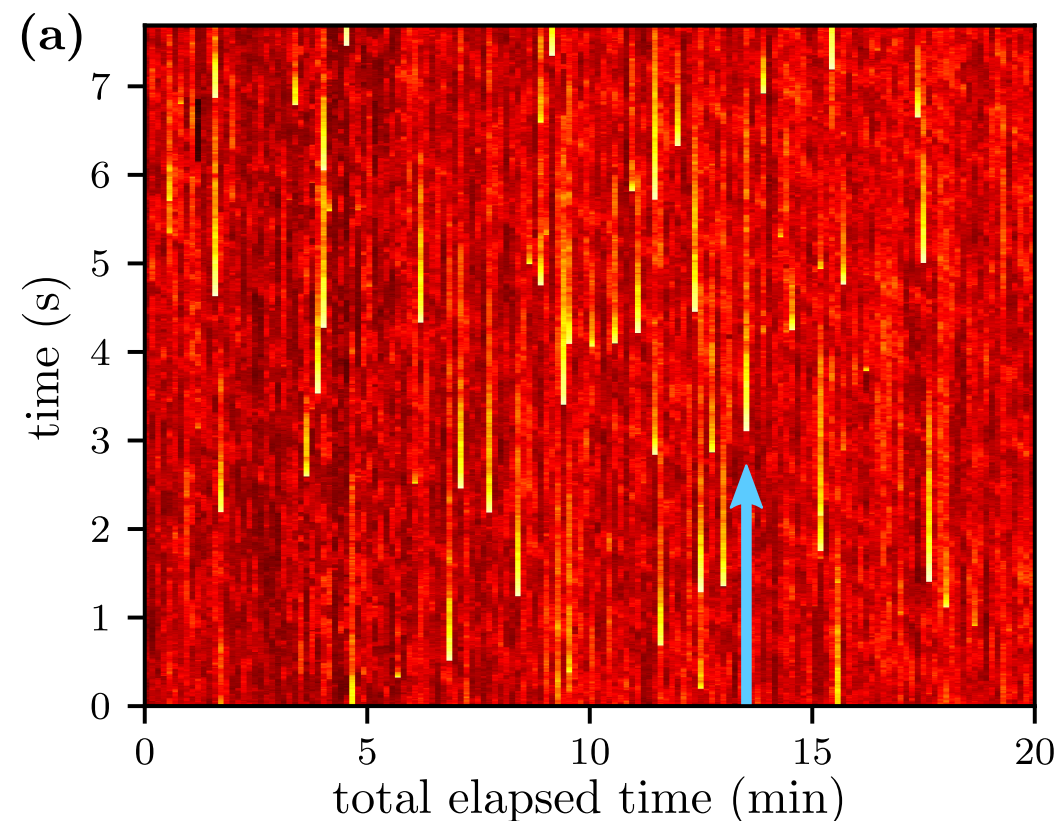
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DEcoherence Mitigation through EnvironmenTal Radioactivity Abatement



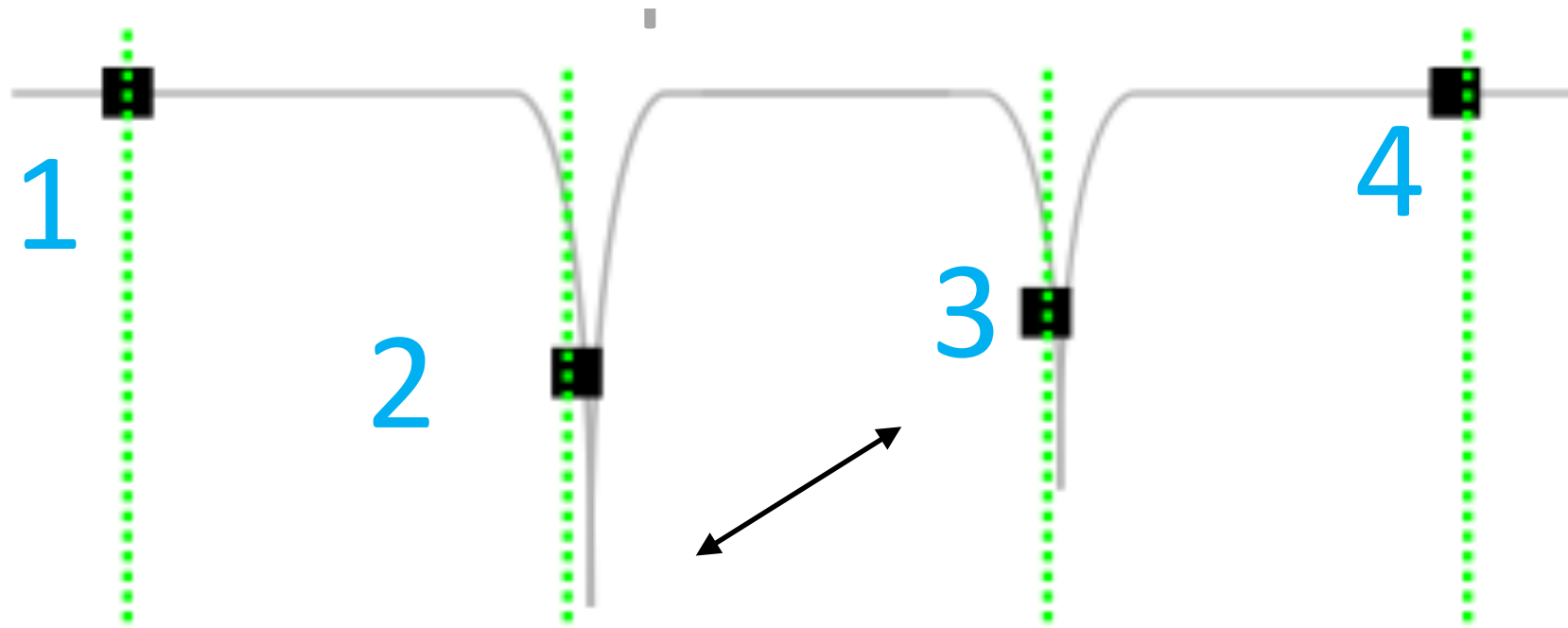
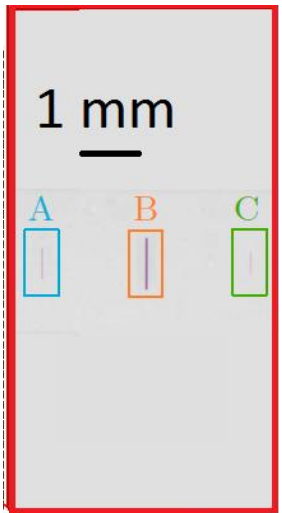
Superconducting resonators deposited on sapphire insulator

1. Prove that radioactivity in substrate matter
2. Prove that we can suppress their rate
3. Understand the impact on qubit coherence



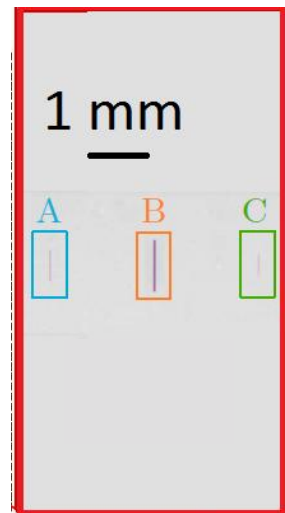
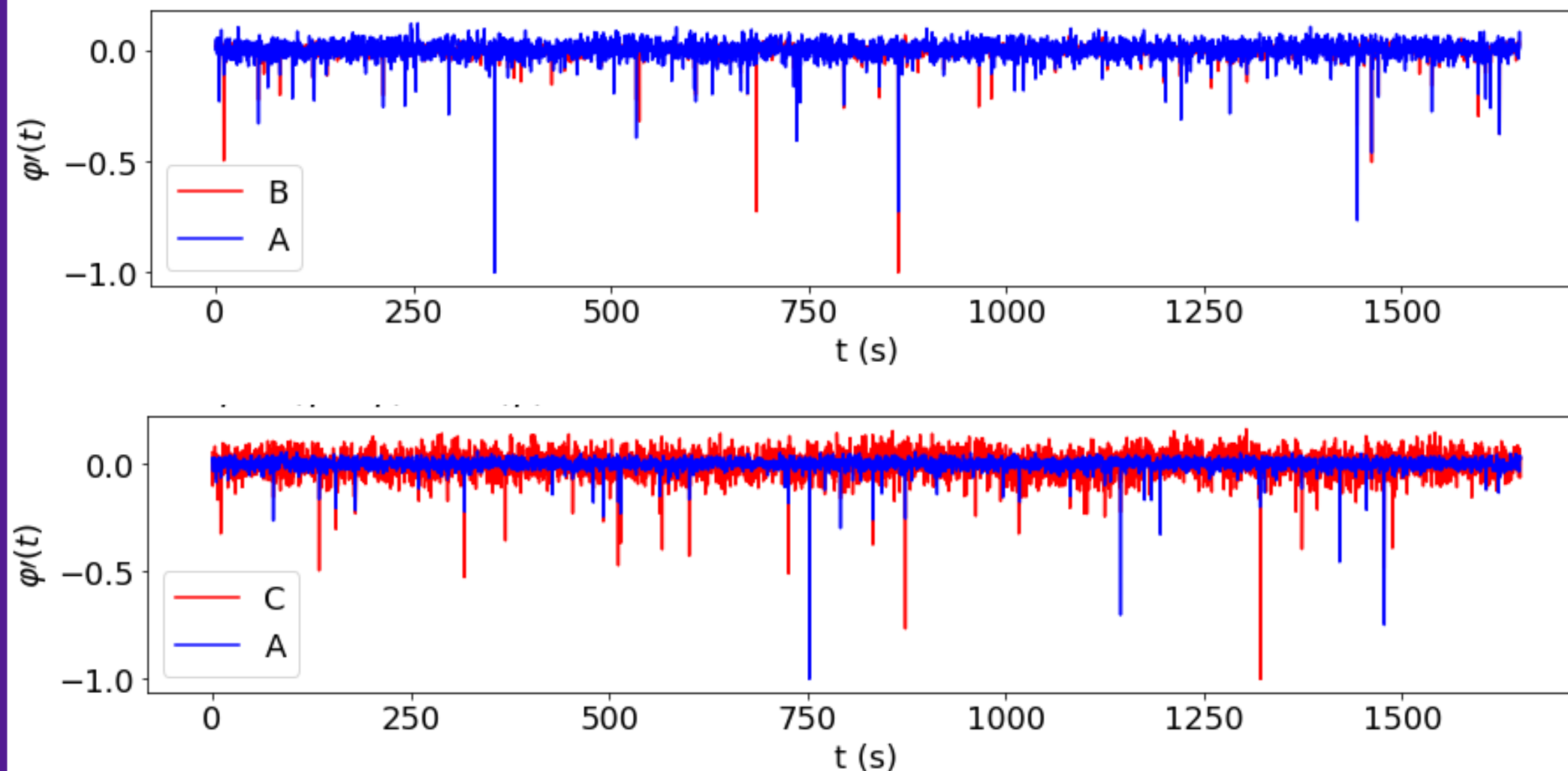
INTERACTIONS IN SUBSTRATE

- KIT built a prototype with 3 resonators (good qubit proxy, easy operation)
- Operated in LNGS - HallC R&D cryostat with ThO_2 γ -source
- Only two of them could be acquired simultaneously



Credits for these figures/analysis to F.Valenti

INTERACTIONS IN SUBSTRATE

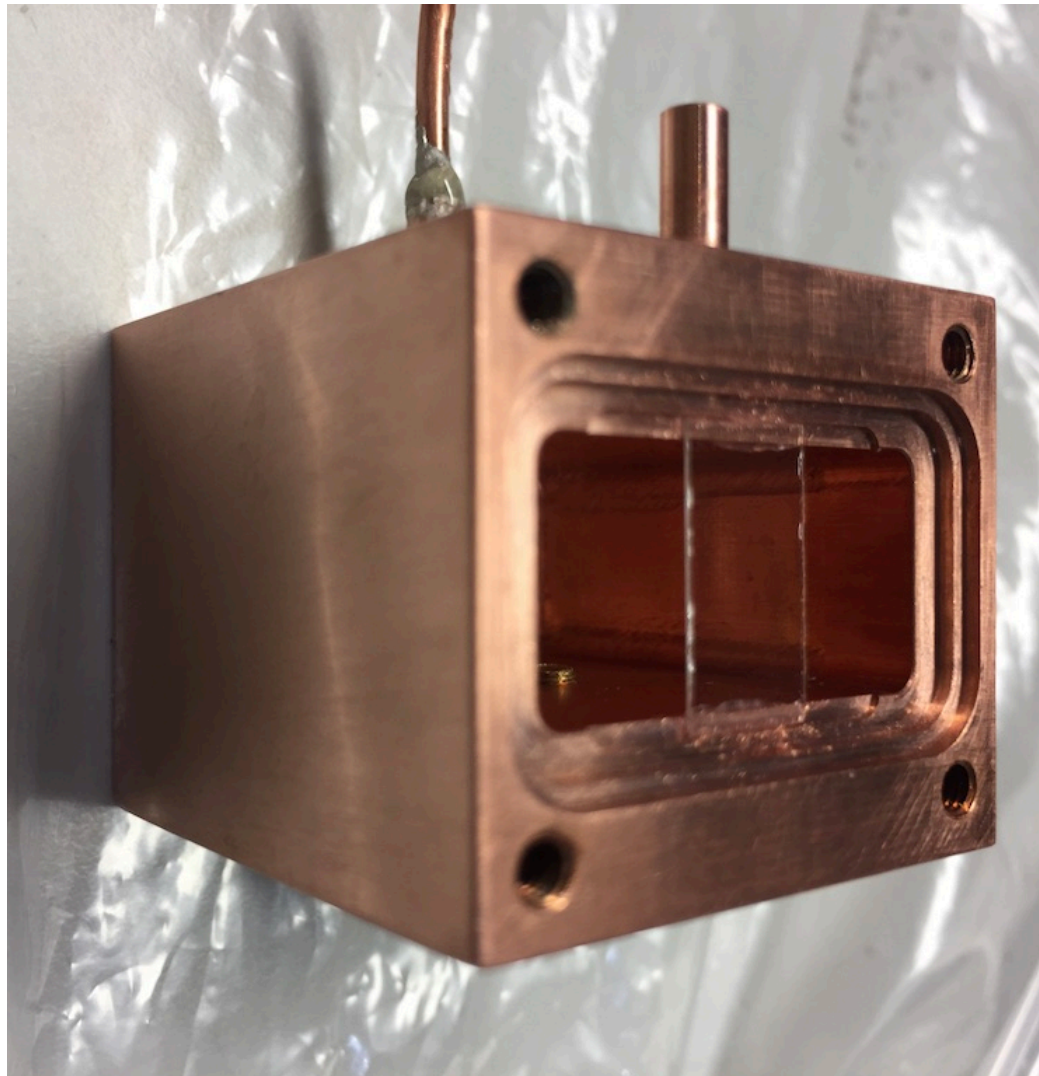


Simultaneous trigger by all resonators —> interactions are in the substrate!

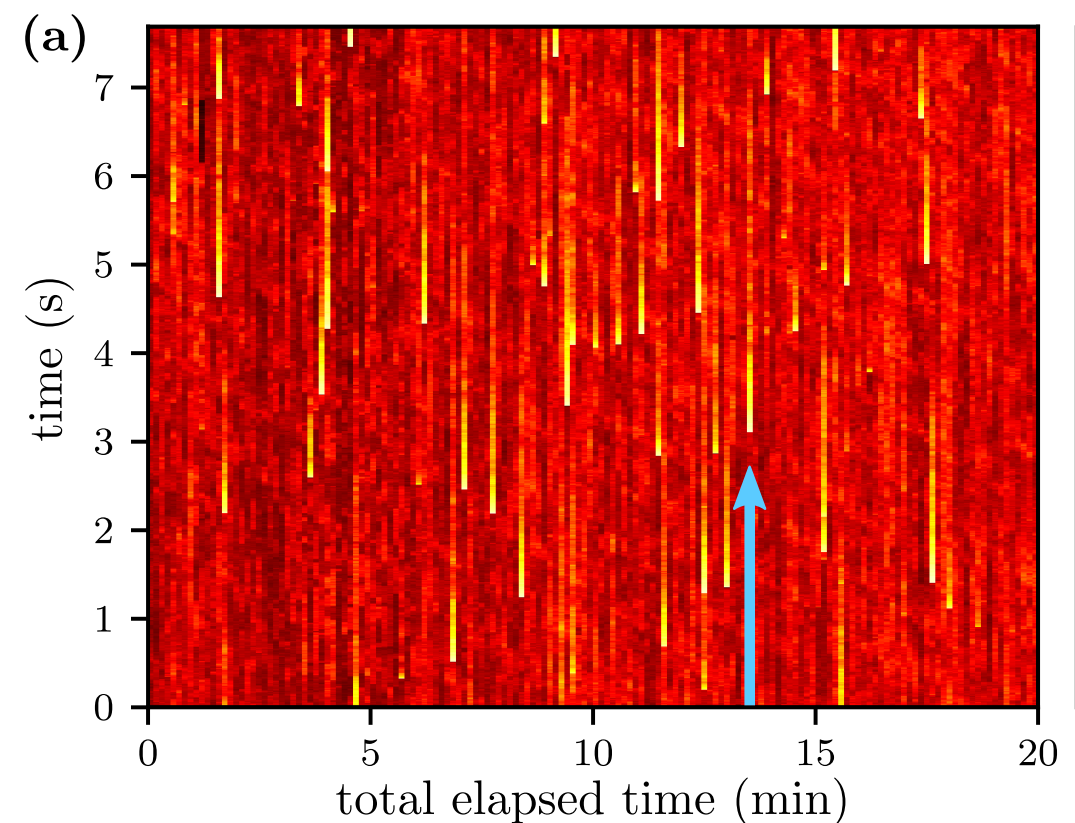
Credits for these figures/analysis to F.Valenti

DEMETRA

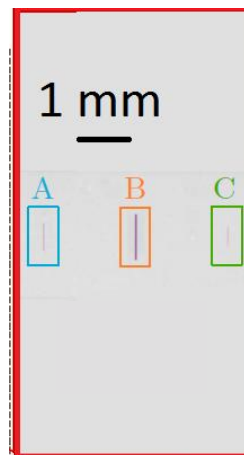
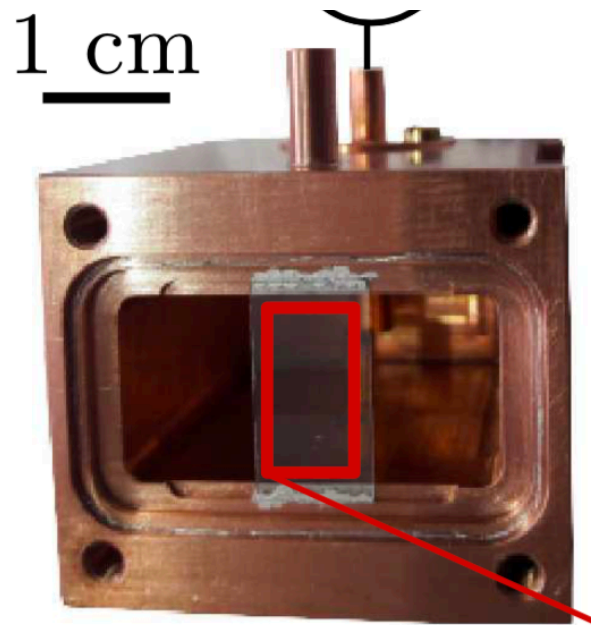
DEcoherence Mitigation through EnvironmenTal Radioactivity Abatement



- ~~1. Prove that radioactivity in substrate matters~~
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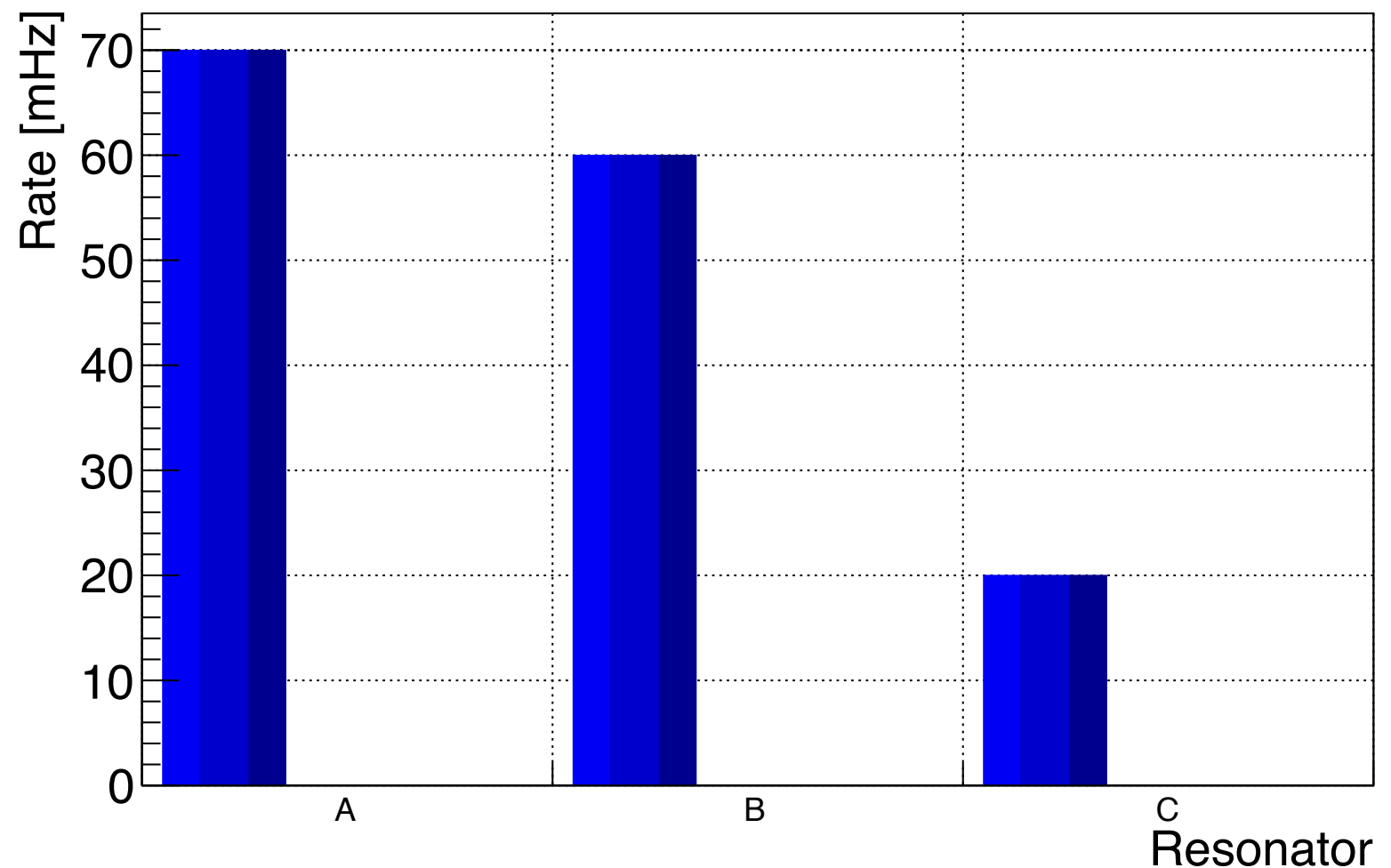


RATE SUPPRESSION

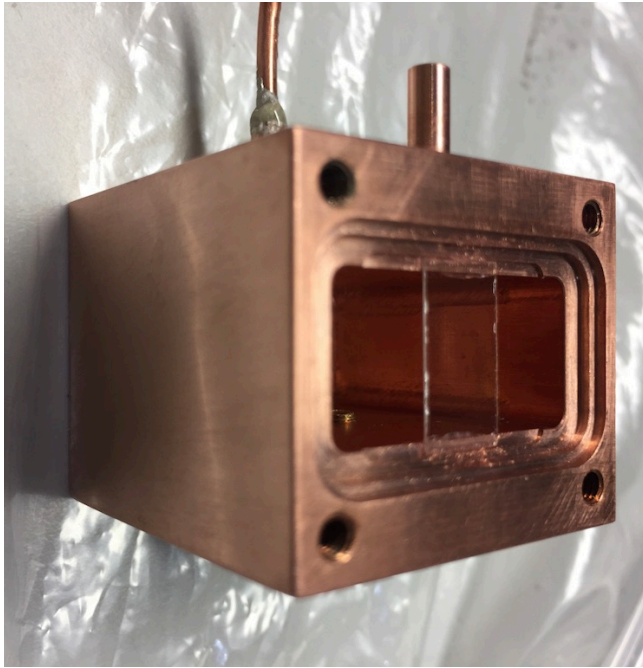


1. Three resonators assembled with no cleaning protocols
2. Operation in a non-shielded cryostat above ground (KIT)

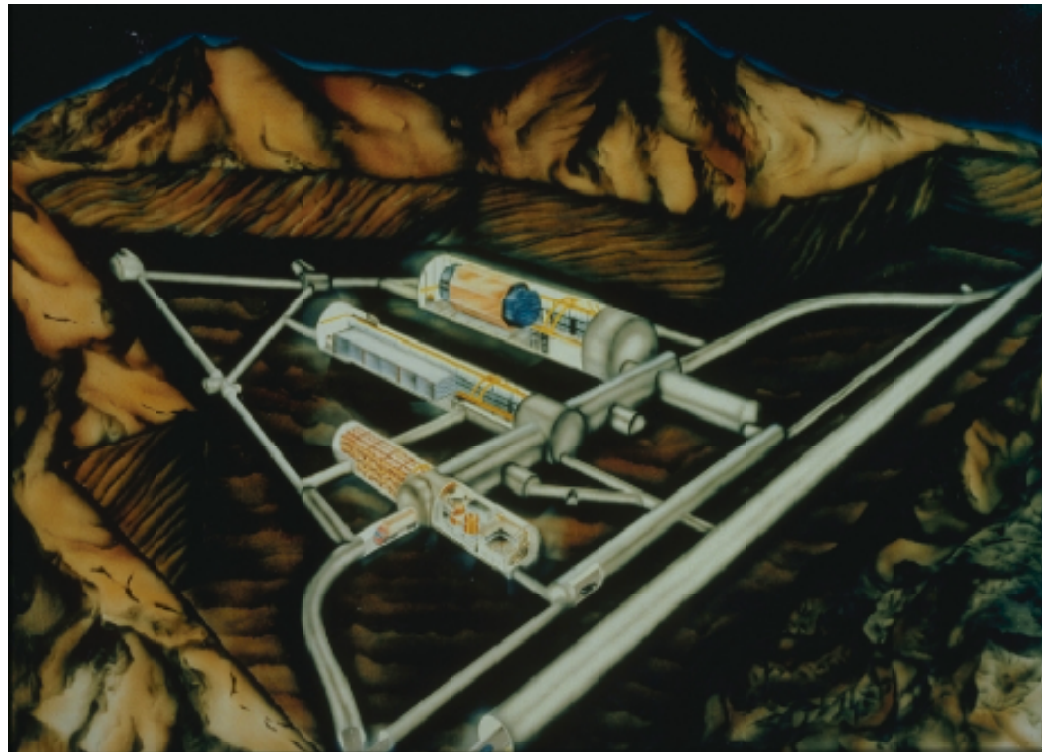
Different geometries so
different sensitivities



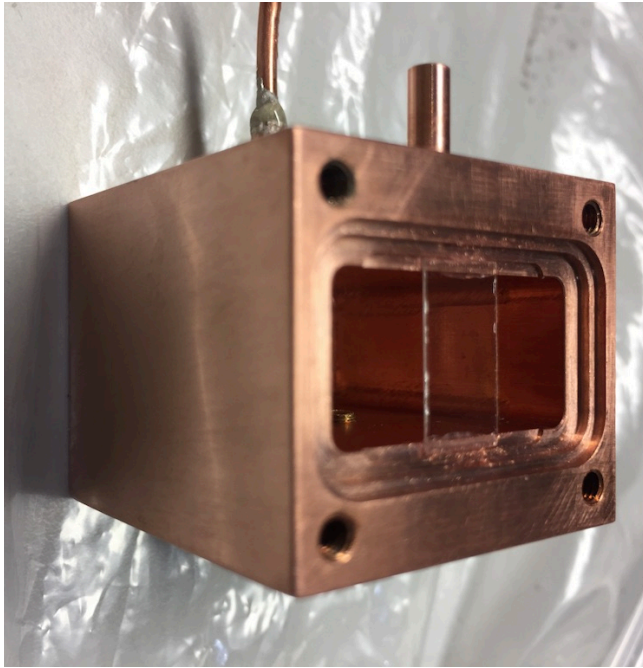
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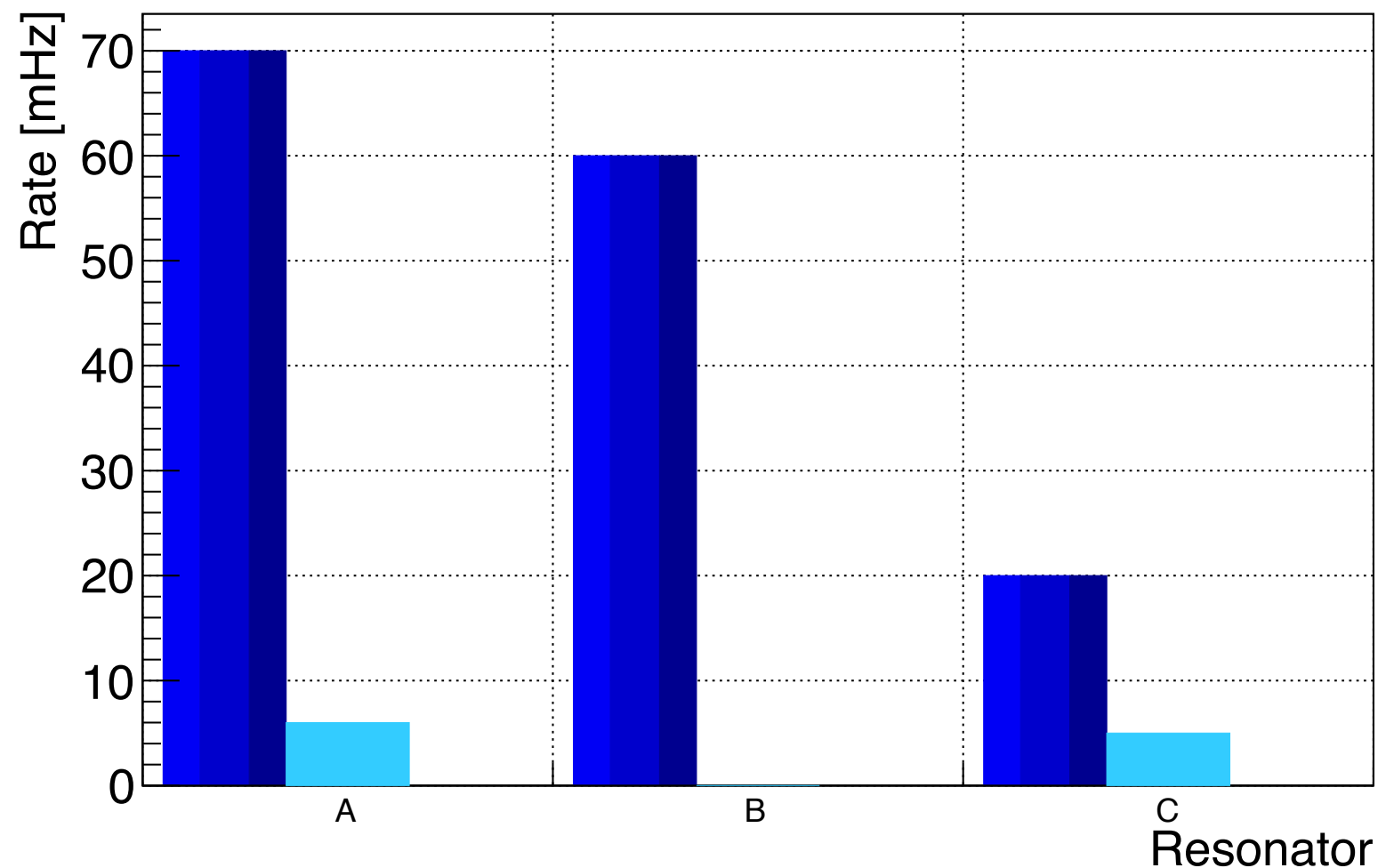
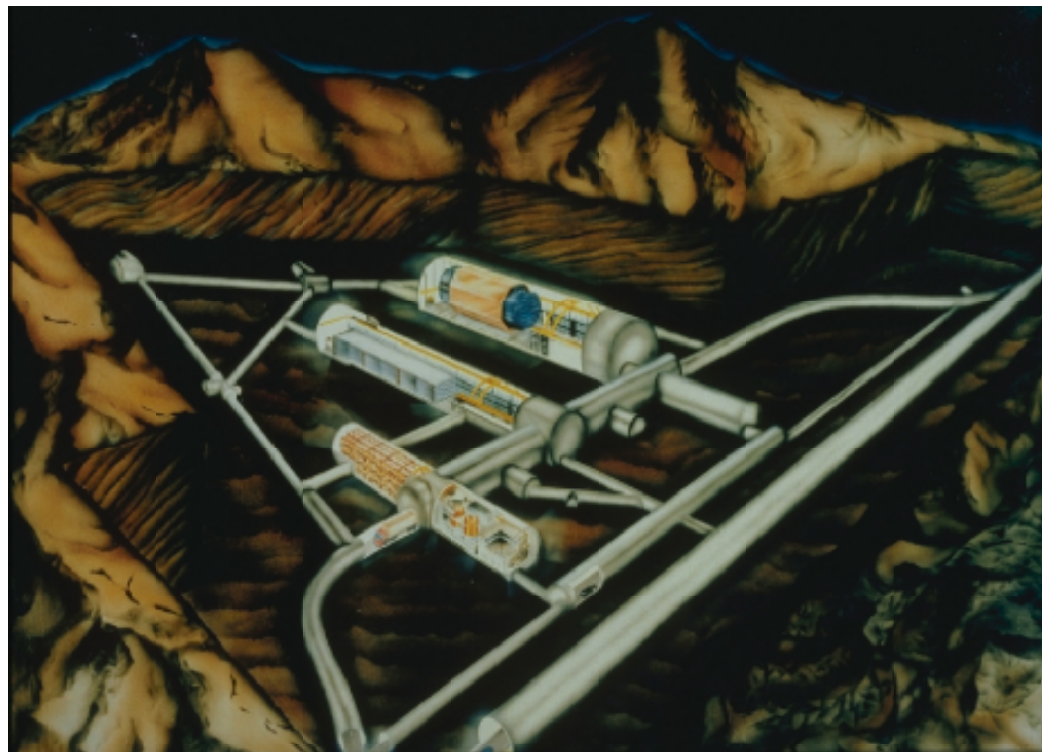
1. Basic material selection and rough materials cleaning
2. Operation underground in and R&D cryostat HallC - LNGS



RATE SUPPRESSION



1. Basic material selection and rough materials cleaning
2. Operation underground in and R&D cryostat HallC - LNGS

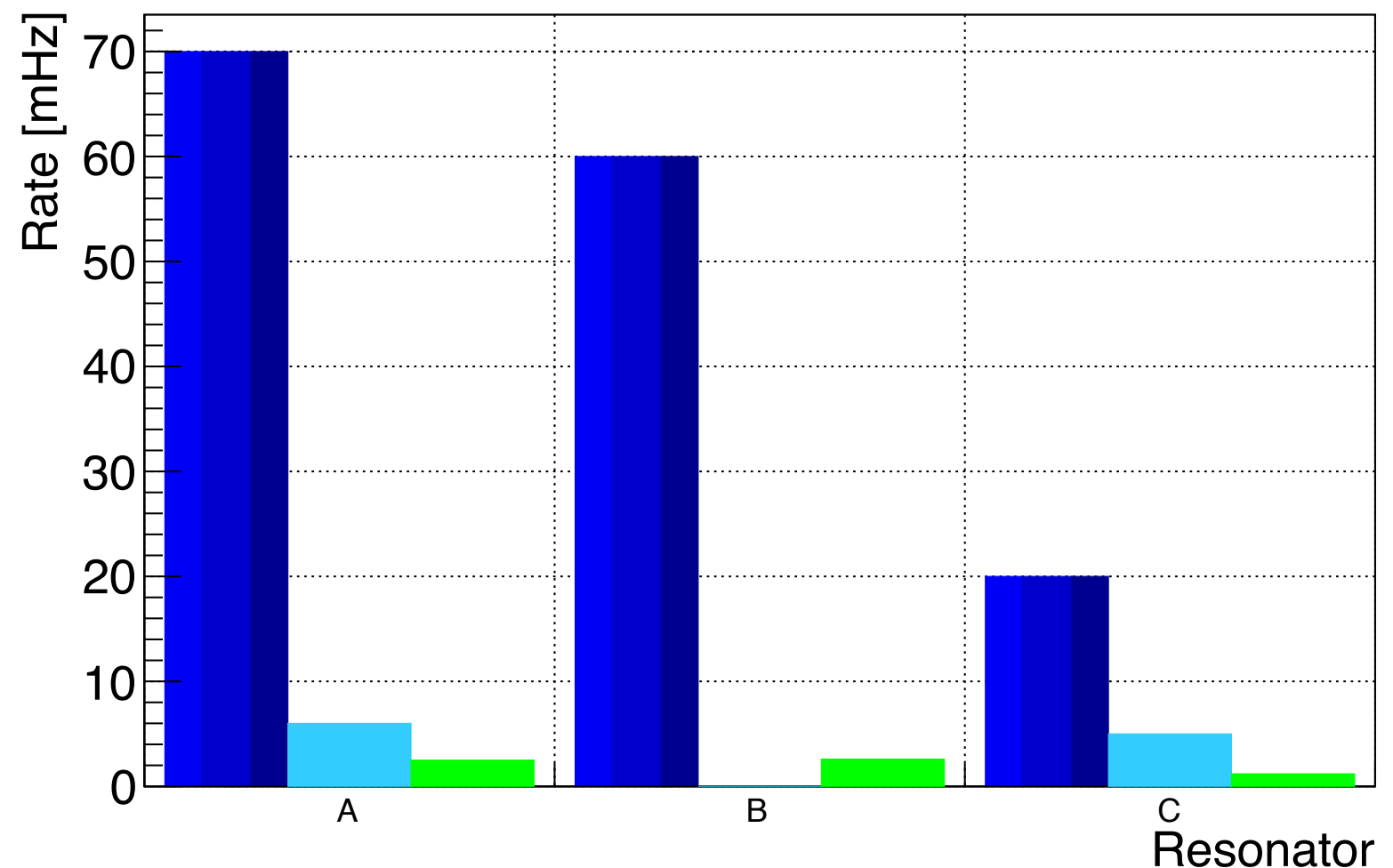


RATE SUPPRESSION



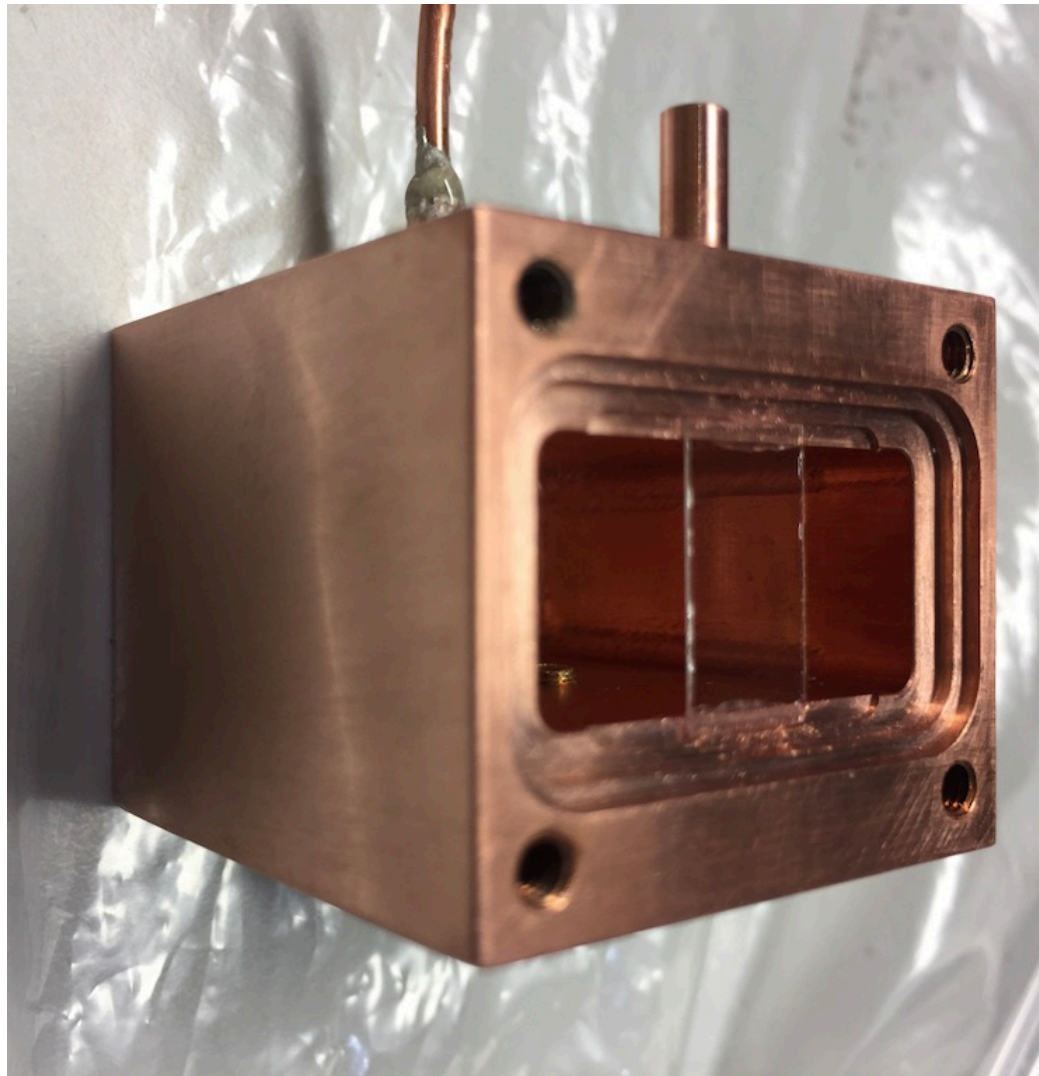
Add a 10-20 cm thick lead shield around the cryostat

Rate drops by more than x10
Milestone for quantum error correction

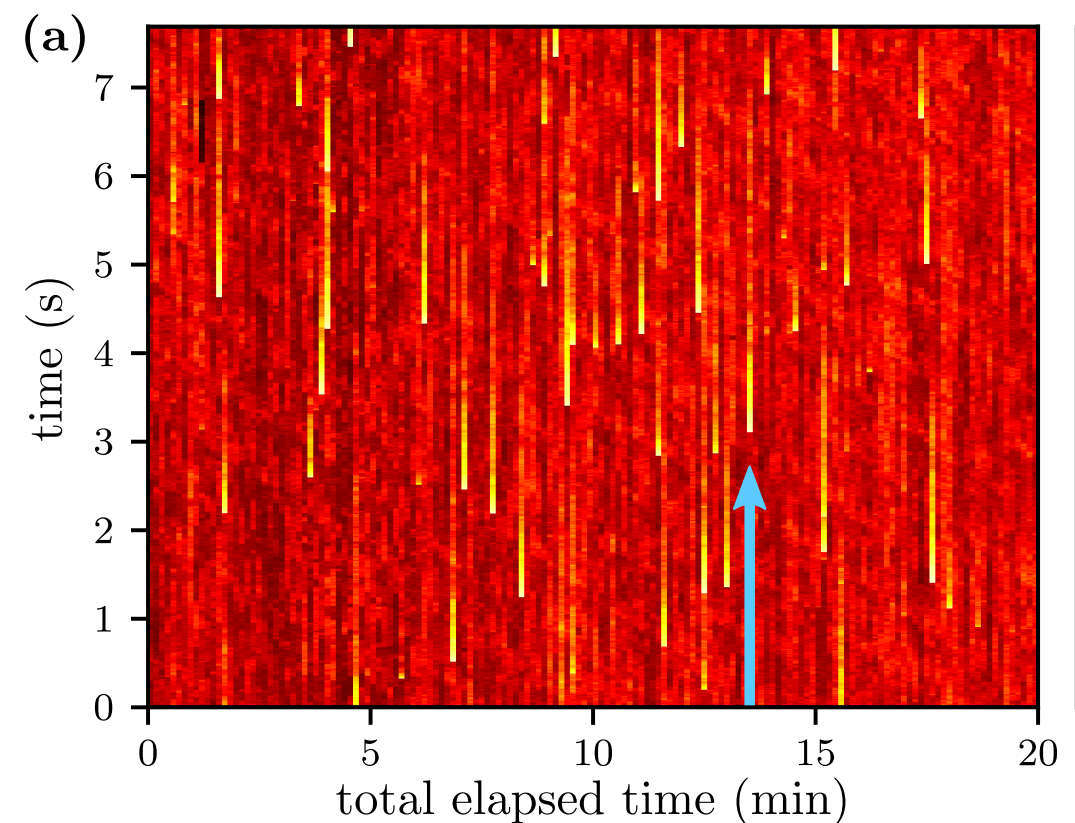


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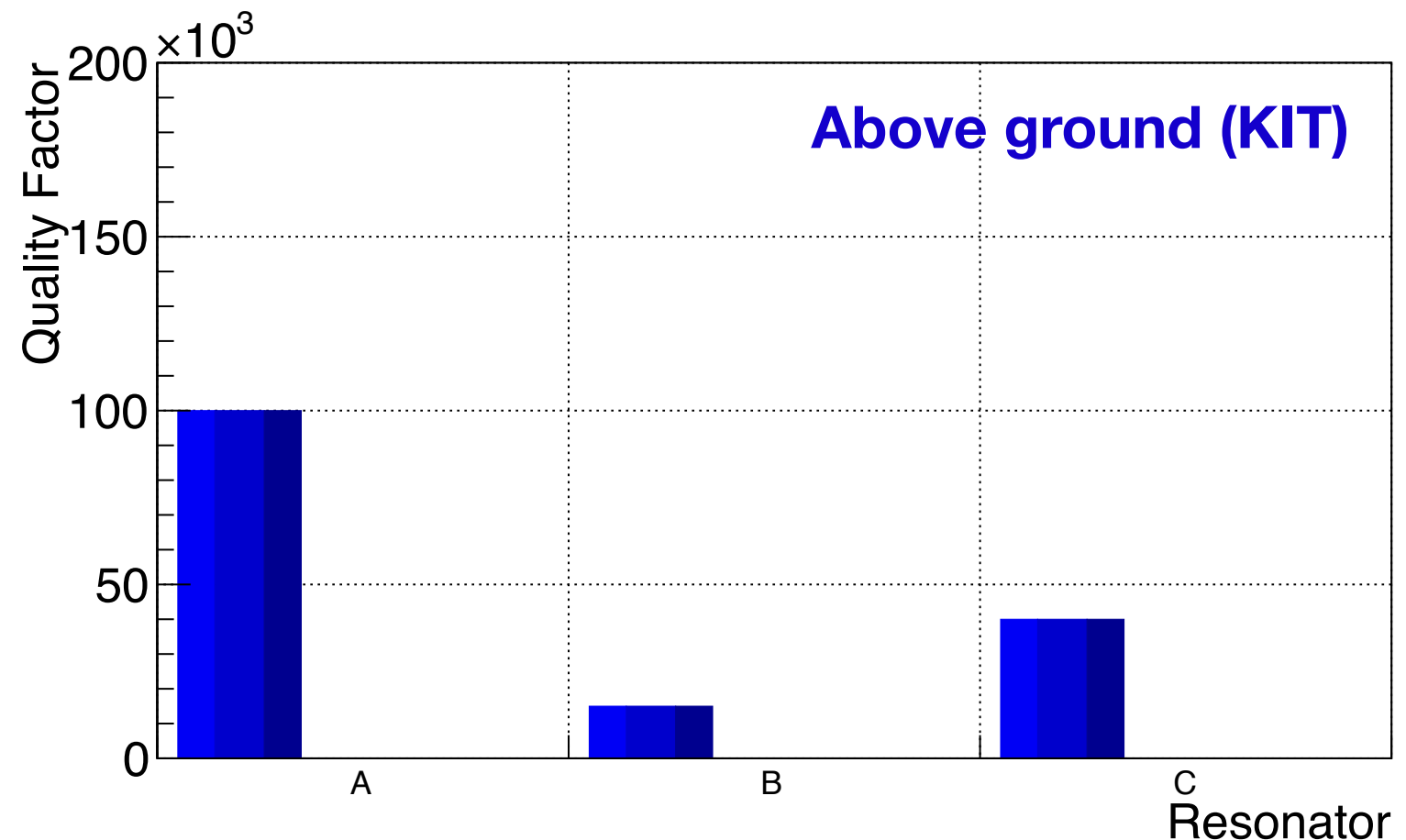
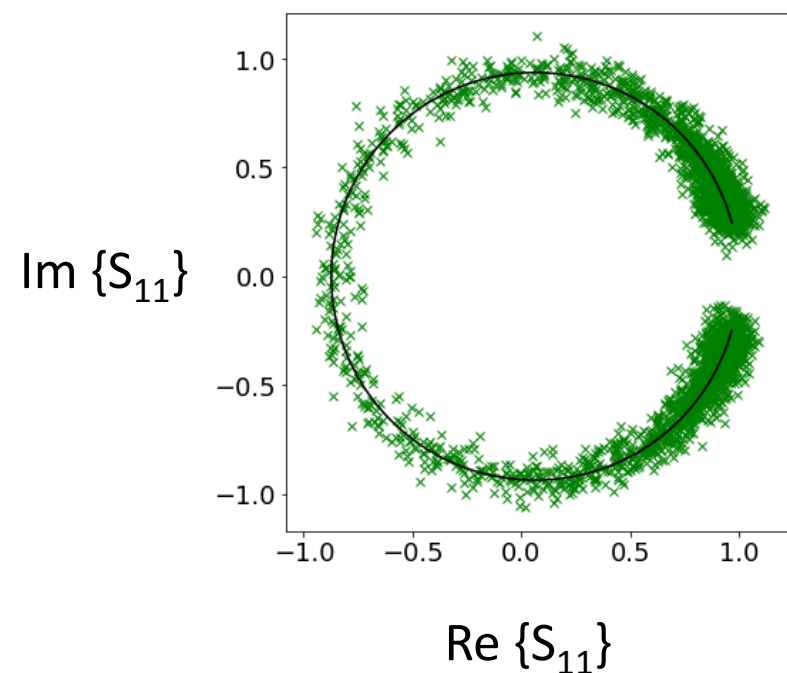
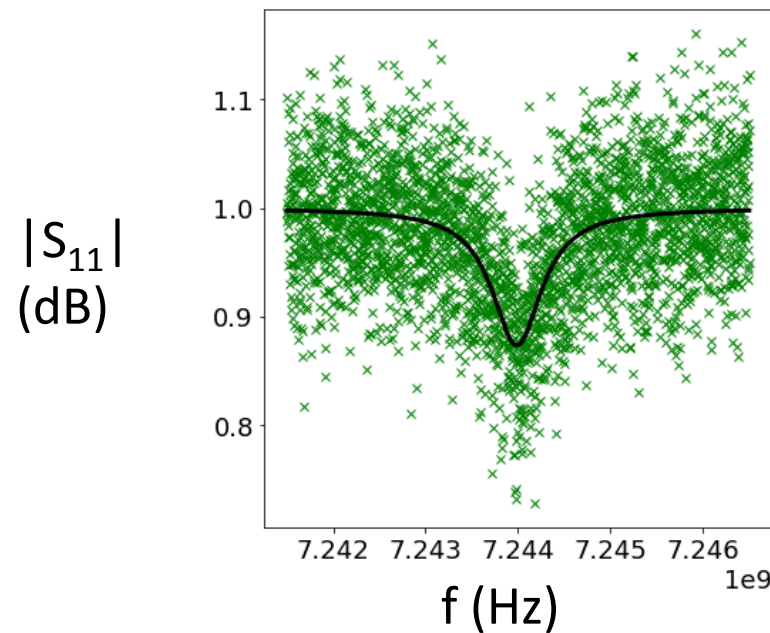


1. ~~Prove that radioactivity in substrate matters~~
2. ~~Prove that we can suppress their rate~~
3. Understand the impact on qubit coherence



GLOBAL PERFORMANCE vs RATE

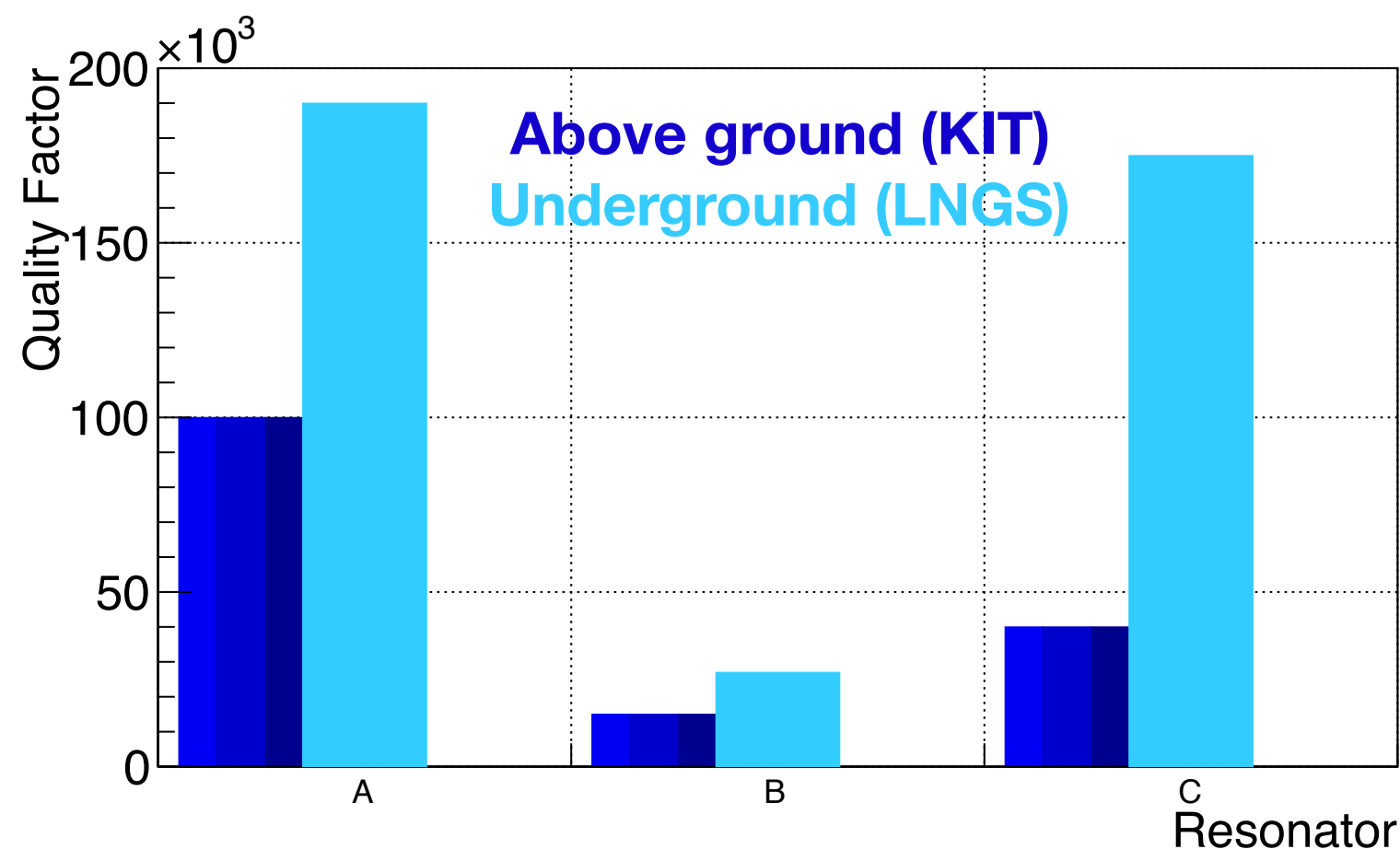
Study the internal quality factor: the higher the better



GLOBAL PERFORMANCE vs RATE



Study the internal quality factor: the higher the better

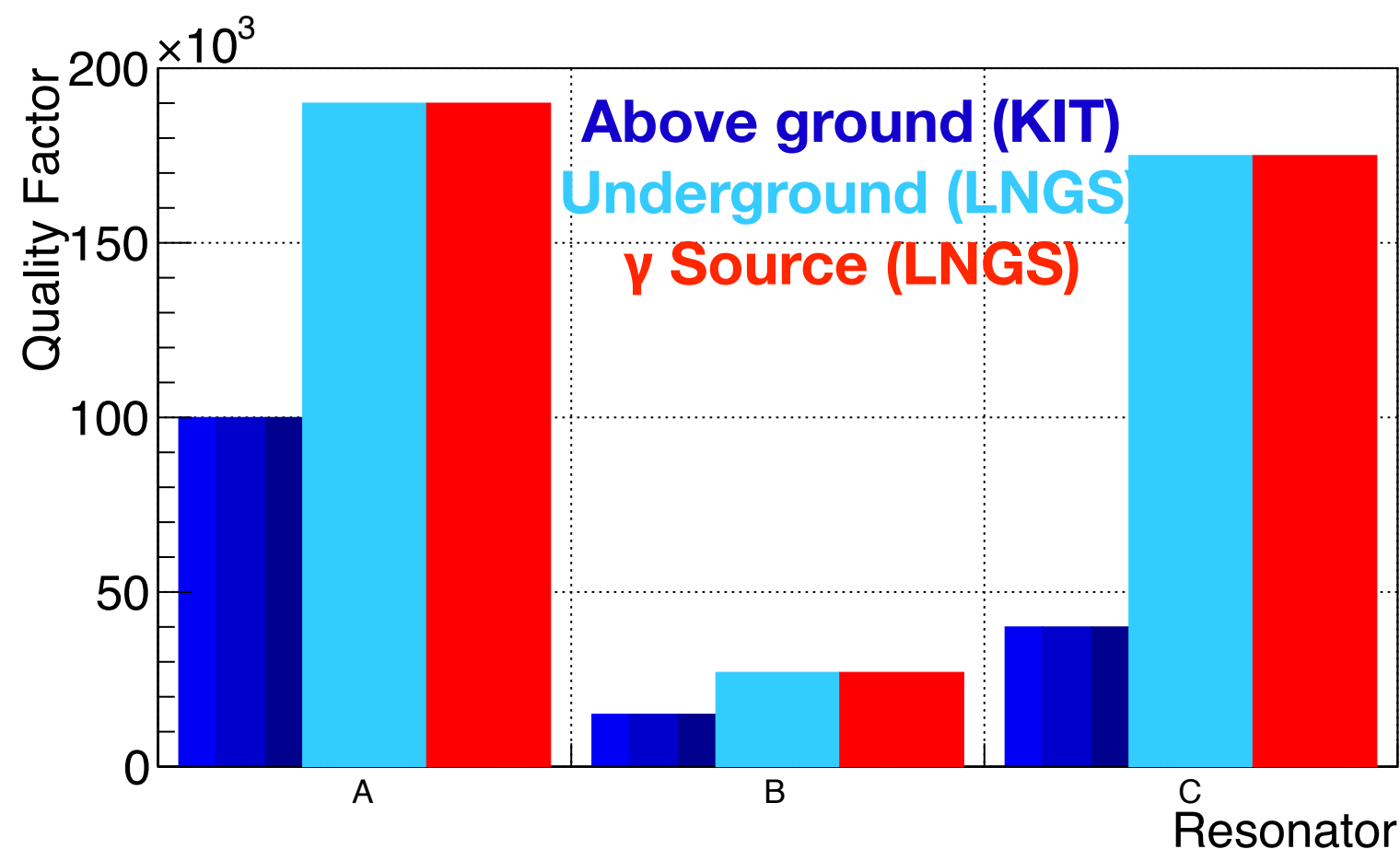


Significant improvement with “clean” set-up

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE vs RATE



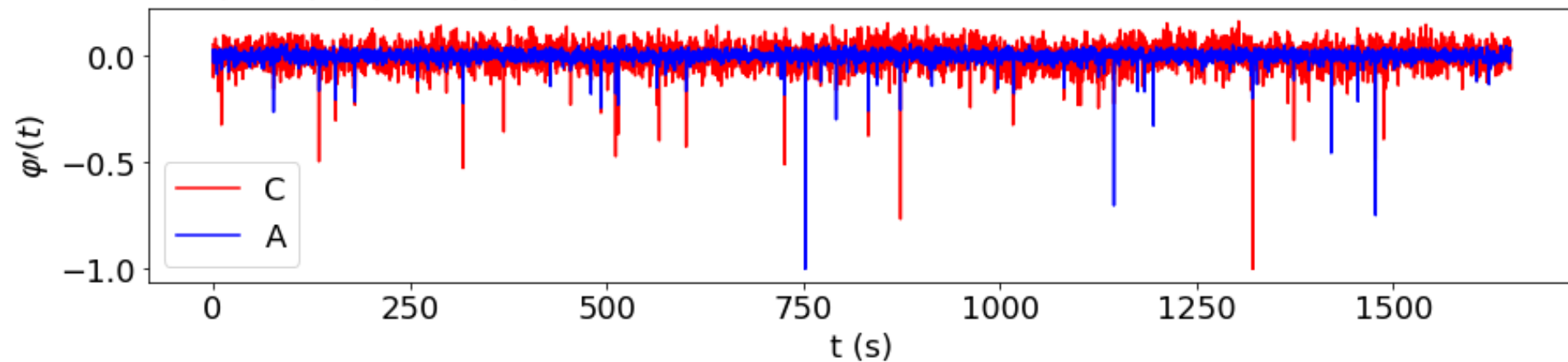
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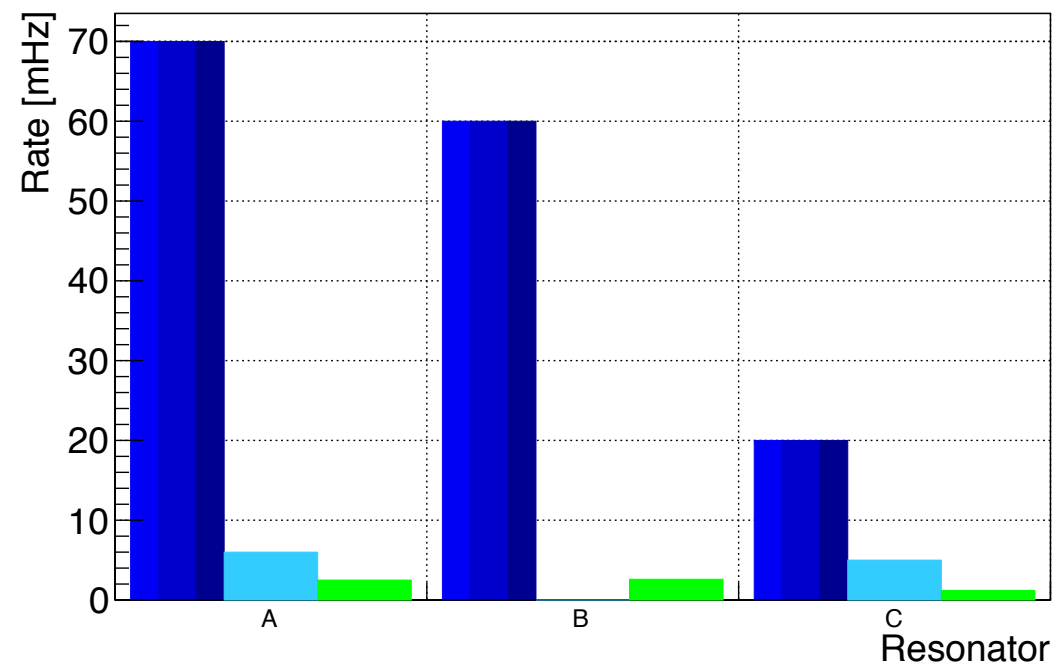
Increasing x100 the rate did not impact the performance!

CONCLUSIONS

1. Superconducting qubits can be sensitive to interactions in substrate



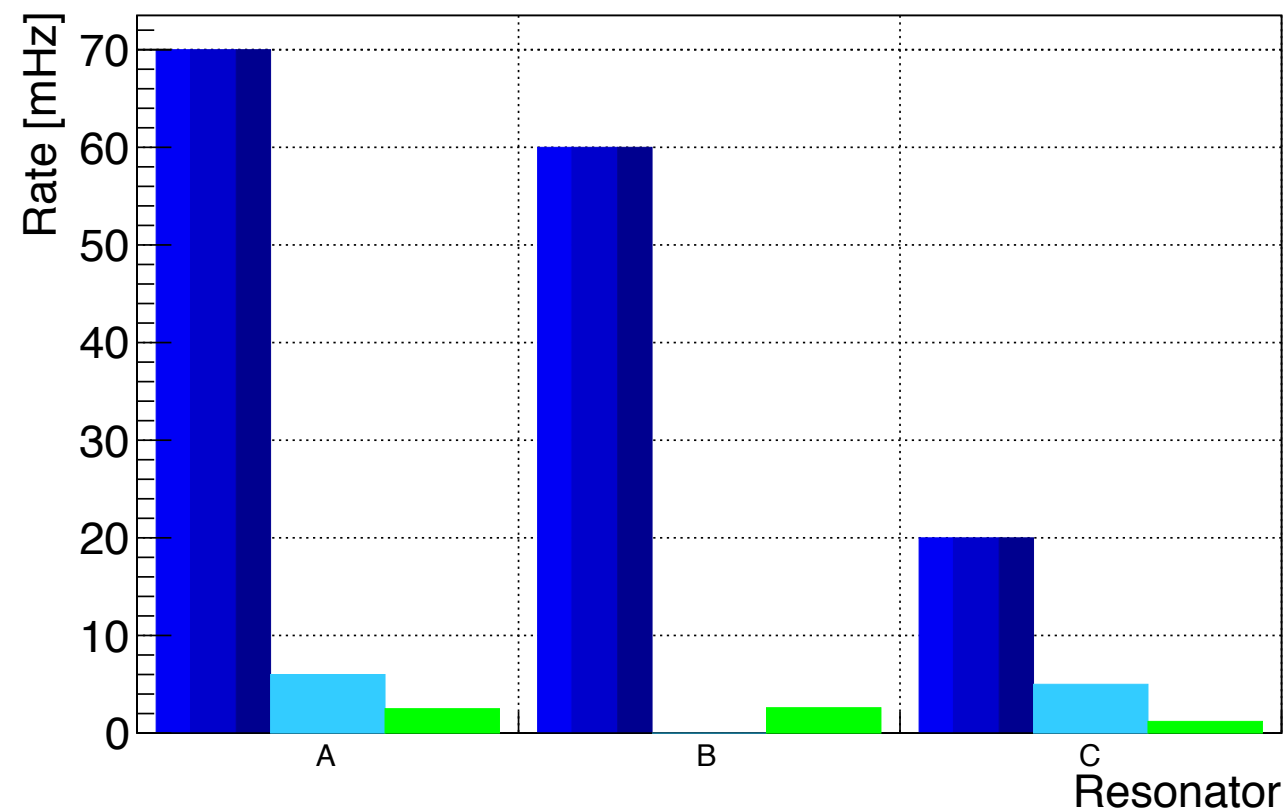
2. Proved that it is possible to suppress them



PERSPECTIVES

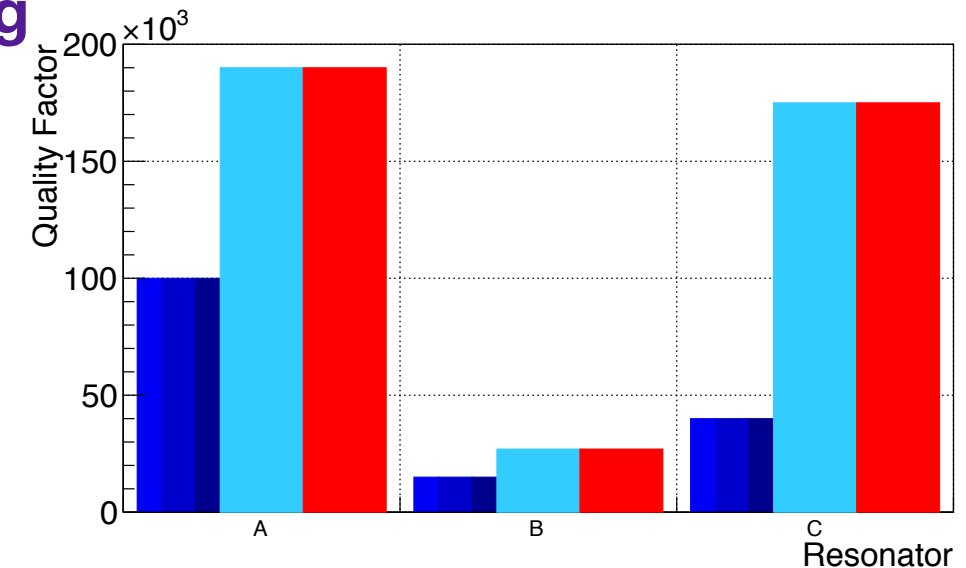
1. Separate single contributions to the measured rate (cosmic rays, materials...)

- Radio-assay
- Simulations



PERSPECTIVES

1. Separate single contributions to the measured rate (cosmic rays, materials...)
 - Radio-assay
 - Simulations
2. Understand “impacts rate” vs “general performances”:
 - What determined a general improvement
 - Why adding a source did not result in a worsening



PERSPECTIVES

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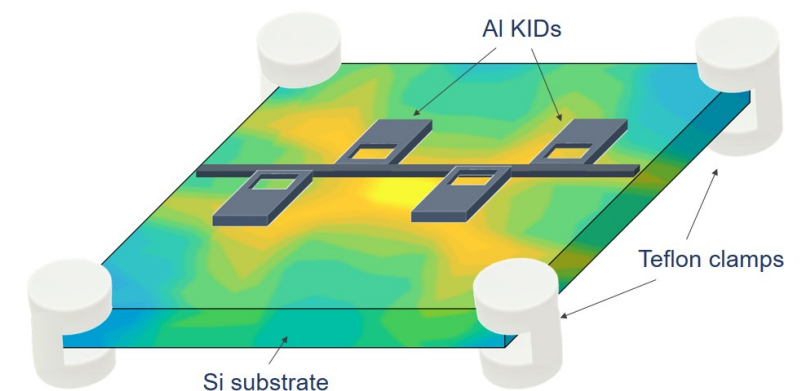
- Radio-assay
- Simulations

2. Understand “impacts rate” vs “general performances”:

- What determined a general improvement
- Why adding a source did not result in a worsening

3. Which Physics relates radioactivity to coherence?

- Simulate phonos propagation and absorption
- Theoretical framework phonons \longleftrightarrow quasiparticles



M. Martinez et al.
Phys Rev Apply 2019

THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION!



**V. Caracciolo, L. Cardani, N. Casali, M. Clemenza, A. Cruciani,
L. Gironi, S. Pirro, C. Rusconi, M. Vignati**



I. Colantoni



M. Martinez



**T. Charpentier, L. Gruenhaupt, D. Gusenkova, F. Henriques,
M. Lagoin, I. Pop, F. Valenti, W. Wernsdorfer, A. Ustinov**



G. Catelani

**We welcome
new collaborators!**



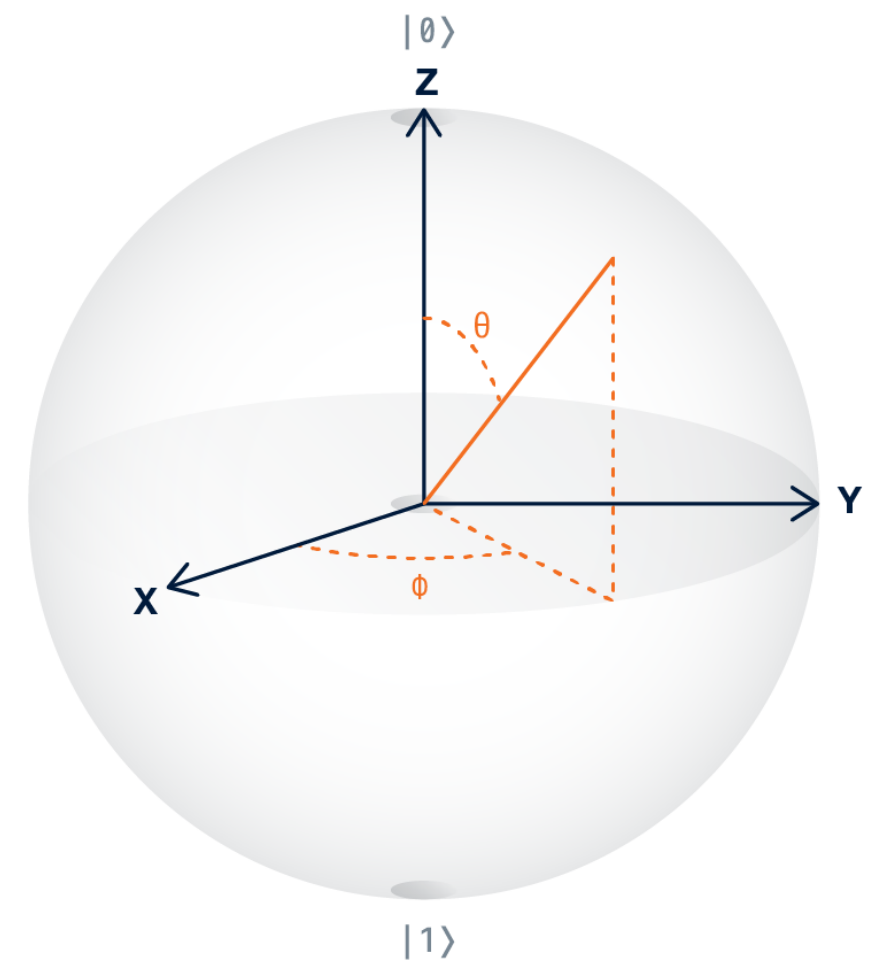
QUANTUM BITS

Fundamental unit of information in a quantum computer
Any two level quantum system

$$\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

Key feature: entanglement

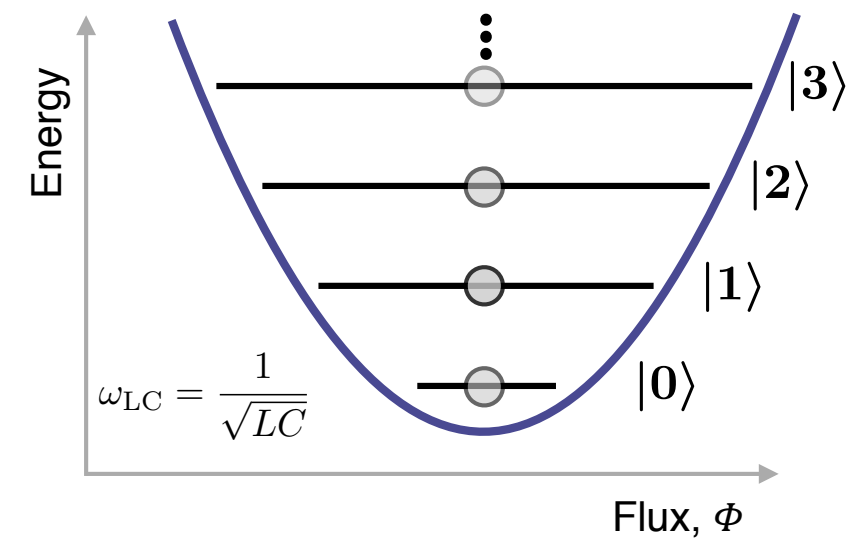
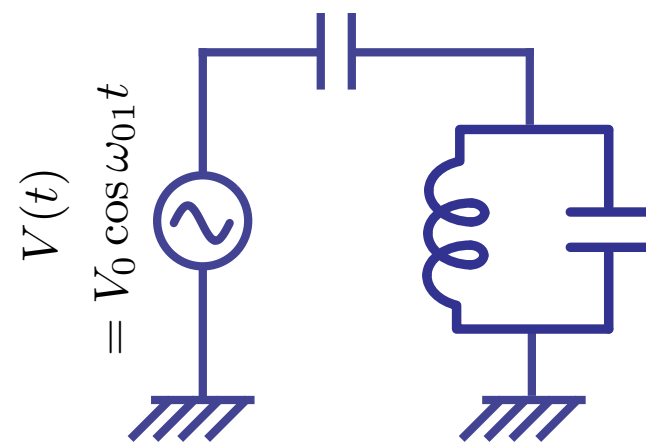
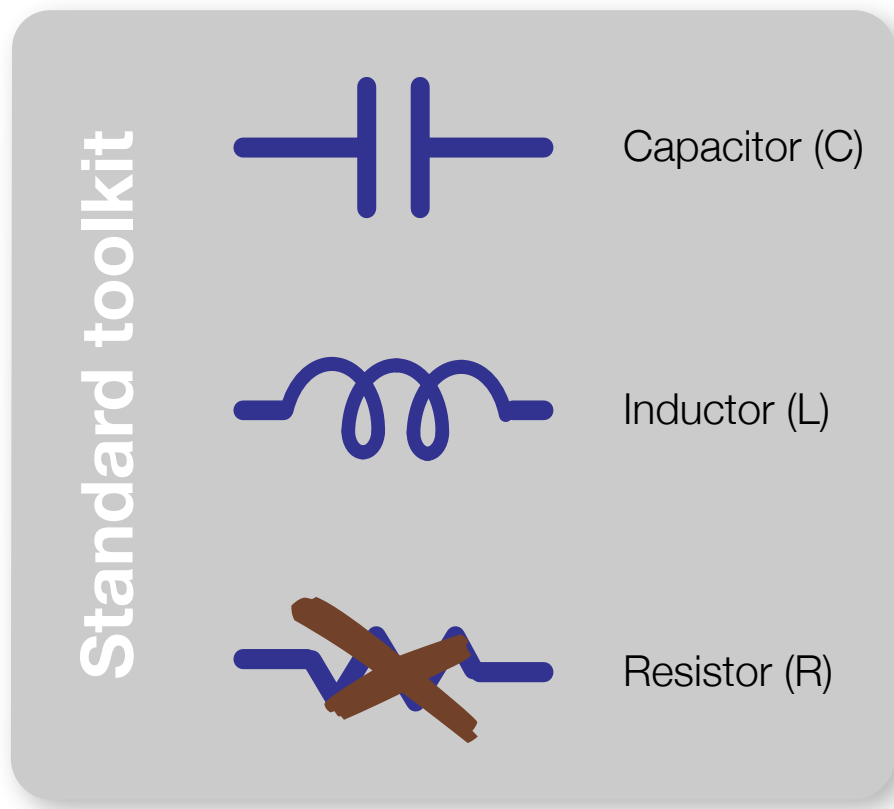
$$\Psi = \sum_{s_1, \dots, s_N} \alpha_{s_1, \dots, s_N} \psi_{s_1, \dots, s_N}$$



Quantum computer with n qubits: $2^n - 1$ complex numbers
Classical memory with n bits: string of n zeroes and ones

BUILDING SUPERCONDUCTING QUBITS

Macroscopic electrical circuit



BUILDING SUPERCONDUCTING QUBITS

Quite simple to design and fabricate

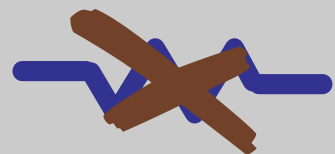
Standard toolkit



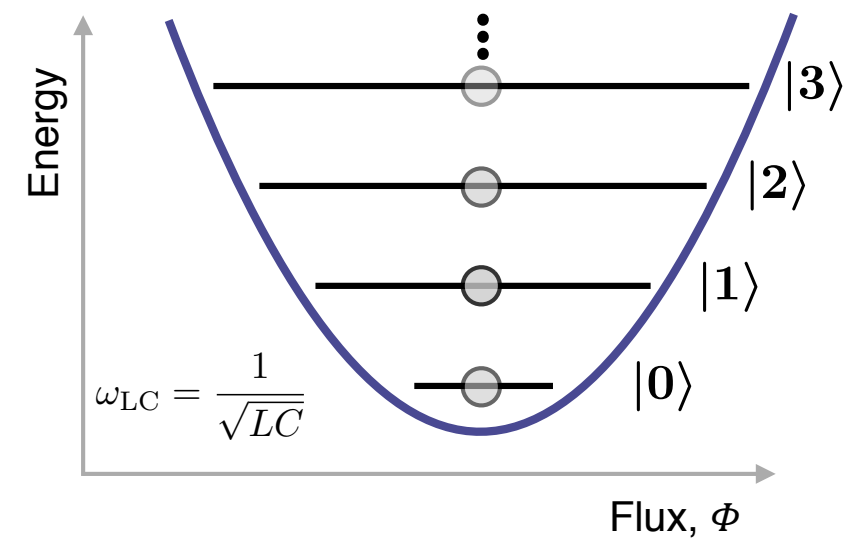
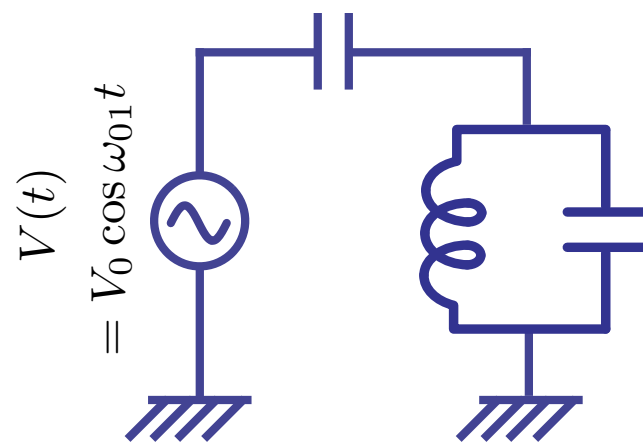
Capacitor (C)



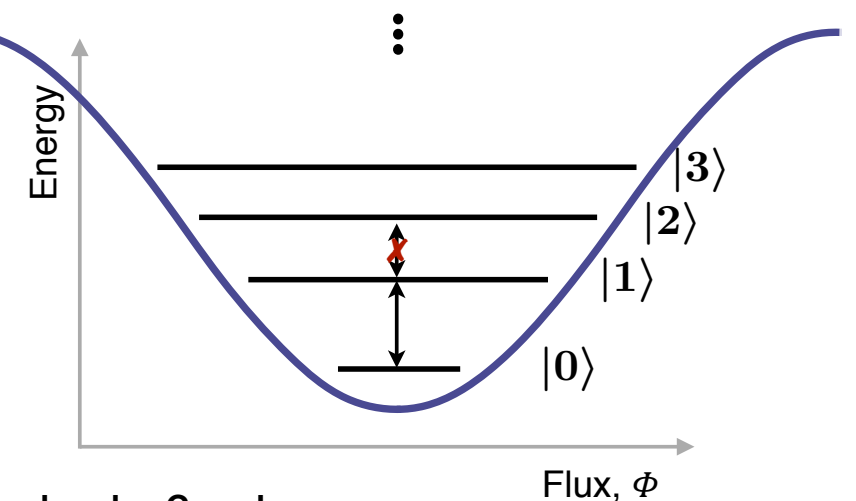
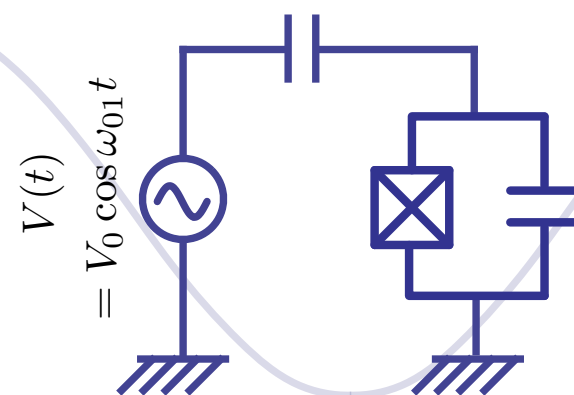
Inductor (L)



Resistor (R)



Josephson
junctions



Credits for the figures to A. Blais, Université de Sherbrooke, Canada

THE NIGHTMARE OF QUASI-PARTICLES IN QUBITS

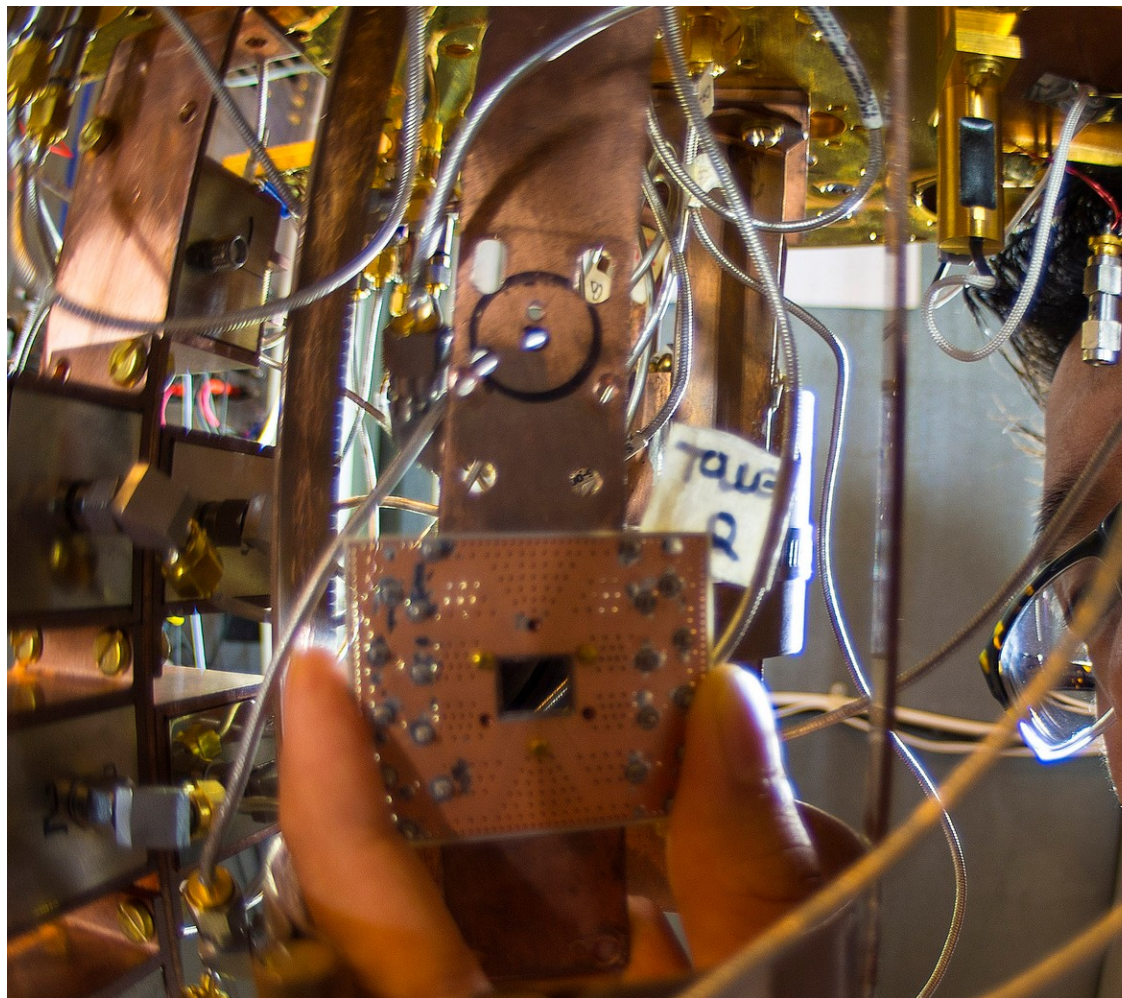
Superconductor cooled to mK temperature —> electrons bound in Cooper pairs
BUT
Many mechanisms can break Cooper pairs, producing quasiparticles

PROBLEM

- Absorb qubit energy and dissipate it via phonons
- Excite the qubit to $|1\rangle$ level
- Change the ΔE between $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$
-

PRODUCTION OF QUASI-PARTICLES IN QUBITS

**What is the origin of quasiparticles bursts?
How will they impact the performance of qubits?**

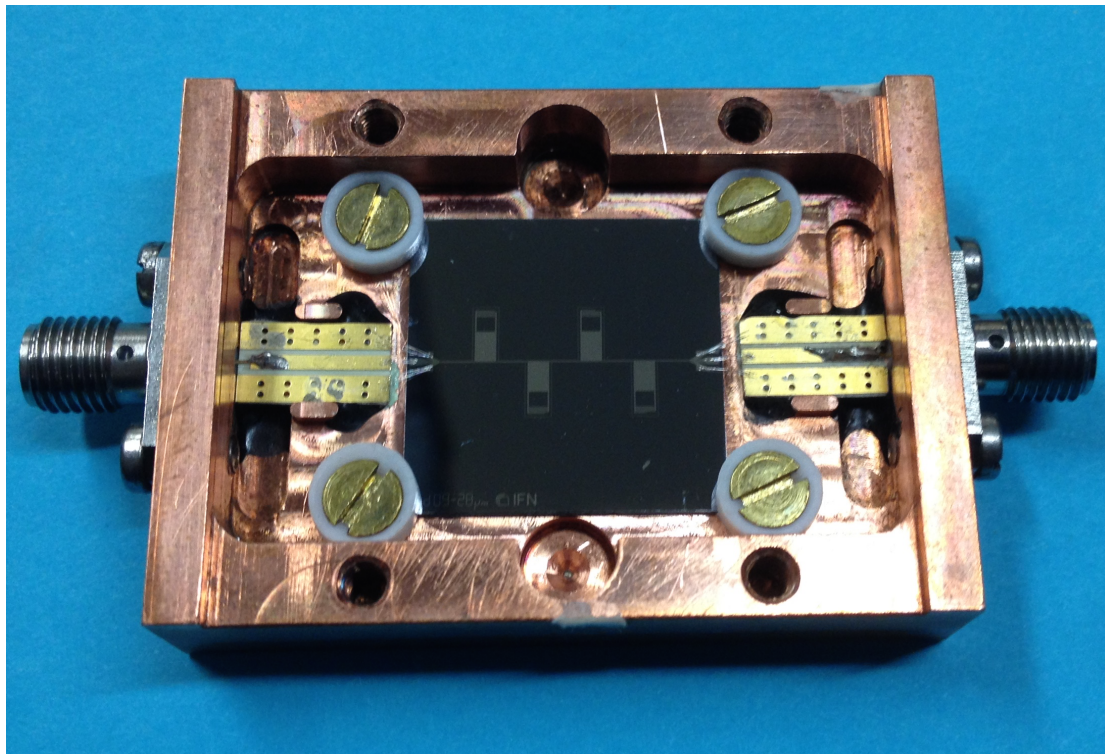


HOW

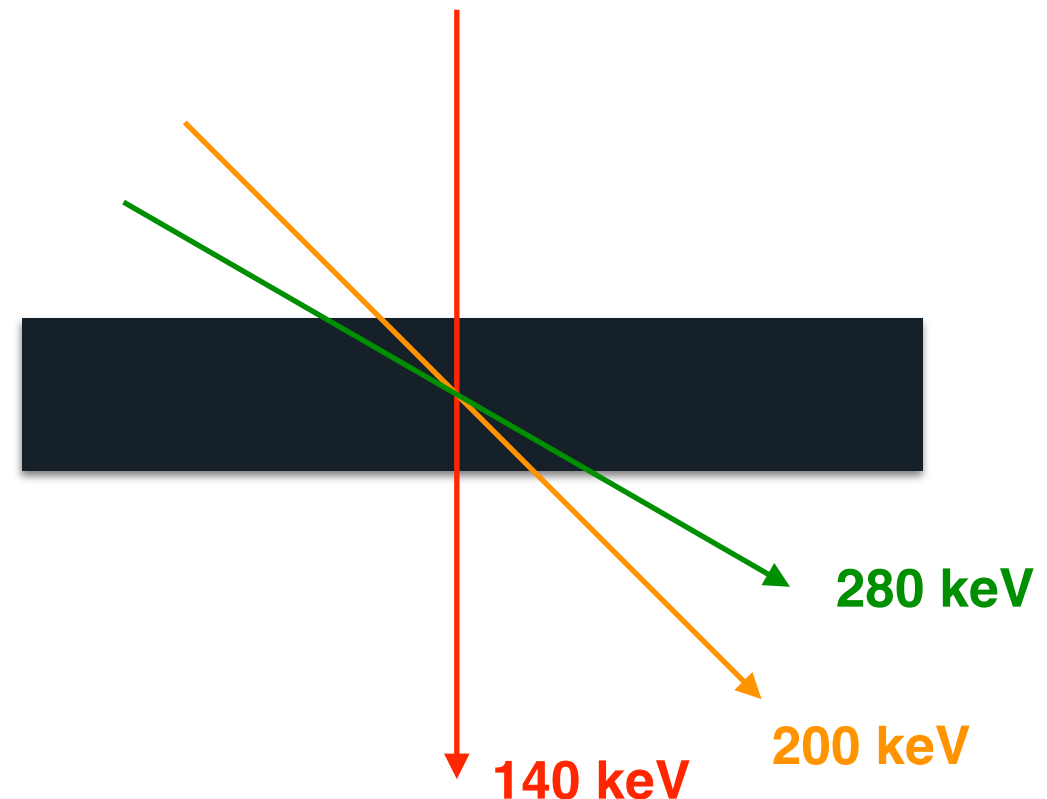
- Infrared radiation
- Thermal stress
- Dissipation of the readout line
-
- Phonons

QUBITS vs RESONATORS

In qubit, phonons are a nightmare
On the contrary, in Particle Physics, phonons are what we want to measure! The technologies have opposite requirements but can benefit from each others

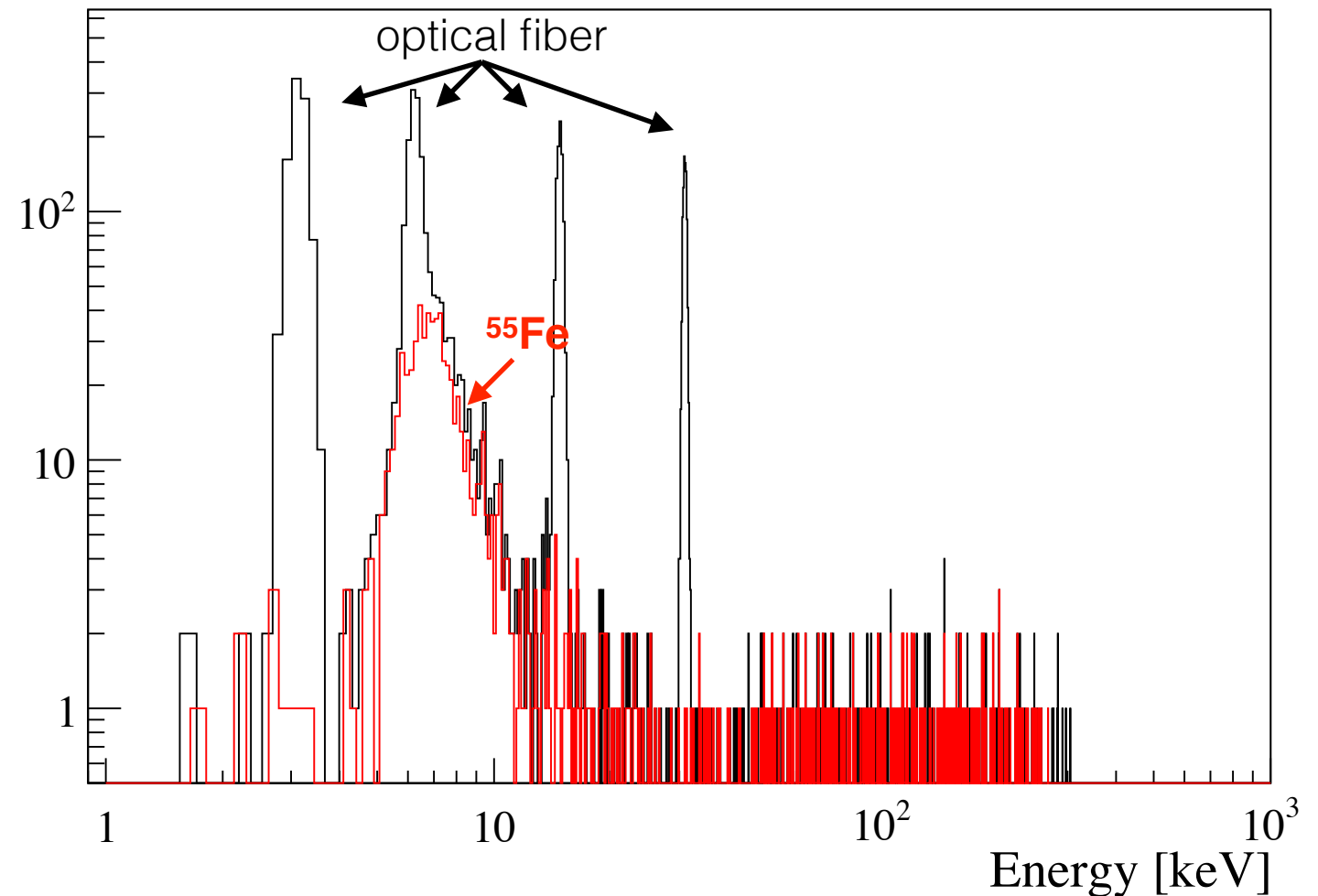
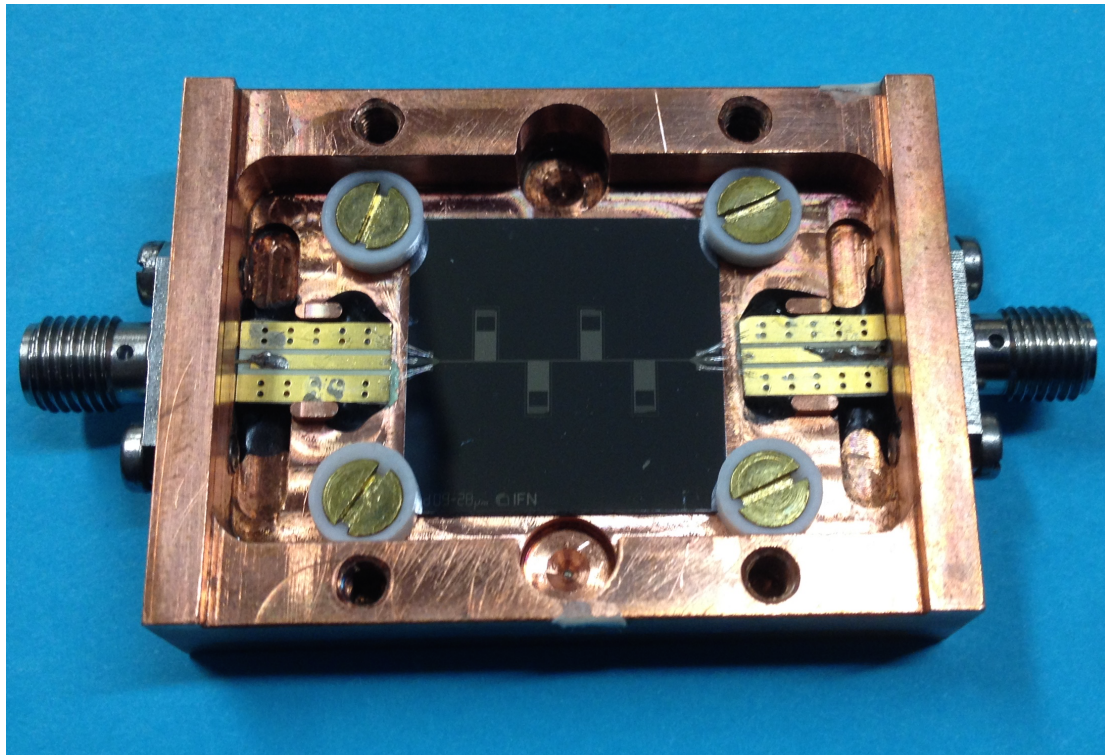


KID (Kinetic Inductance Detector)
Developed within the CALDER project
(ERC starting grant, PI: M. Vignati)



~ 4 μ /min with an E 150-300 keV

QUBITS vs RESONATORS



Flat distribution from a few keV to ~300 keV (above detector not working)

Rate (>10 keV) = 30 events/min detector