Leakage Detection in Integer Fluxonium Qubits

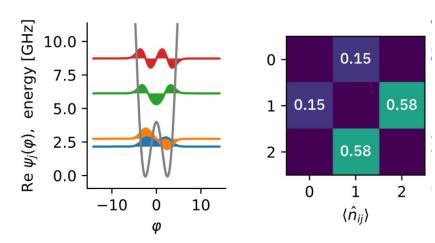
Jiakai Wang, Vlad Manucharyan, Maxim Vavilov





Property of fluxoniums

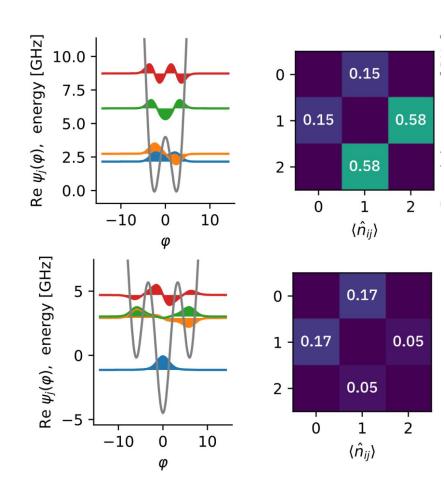
| | Long coherence qubit? |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| half integer fluxonium, ge | |



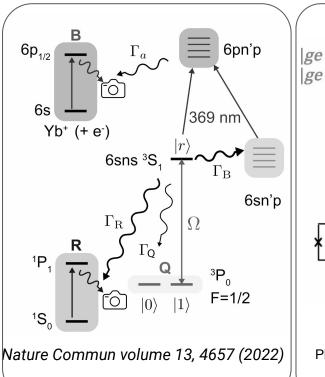


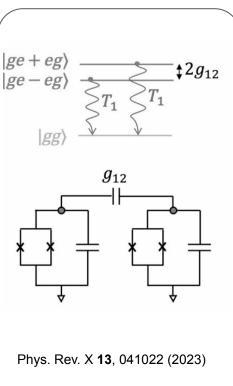
Property of fluxoniums

| | Long coherence qubit? |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| half integer fluxonium, ge | |
| integer fluxonium, ge | (preliminary data) |
| integer fluxonium, ef | ✓ |



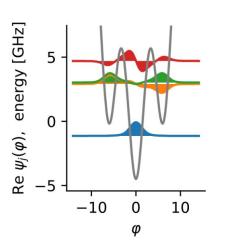
Similarity in error structure

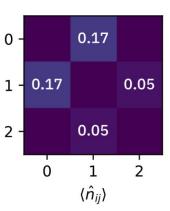




- 1) Highly coherent computational subspace
- 2) Convert most of the leakage to erasure error

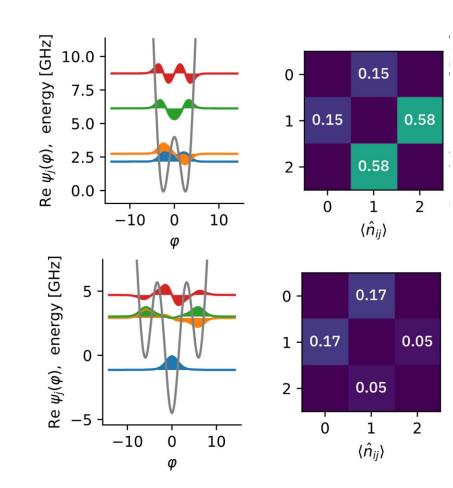
(Note that we are not claiming to have a high erasure ratio Re = P(erasure)/P(total).)



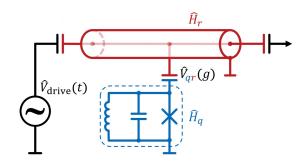


Property of fluxoniums

| | Long coherence qubit? | Potential for erasure conversion? |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| half integer fluxonium, ge | ✓ | |
| integer fluxonium, ge | ✓ | |
| integer fluxonium, ef | | |



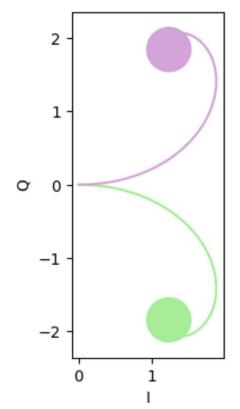
Minimal cQED readout model



Plot credit: arXiv:2402.07360

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{r} + \mathcal{H}_{q} + \mathcal{H}_{interaction}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{interaction}} = g \hat{n_r} \hat{n_q}$$

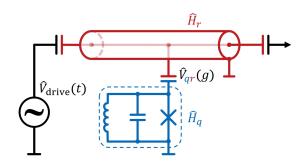


Signal of leakage

Signal of computational states

We want χ_1,χ_2 the same but distinguishable to χ_0

Tuning $\omega_{resonator}$

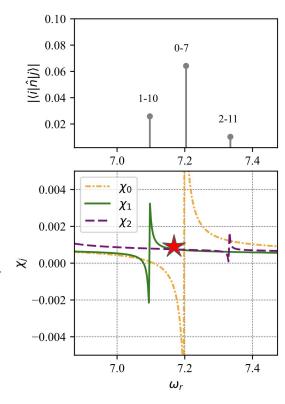


Plot credit: arXiv:2402.07360

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\rm r} + \mathcal{H}_{q} + \mathcal{H}_{\rm interaction}$$

Contribution to resonator frequency shift in approximation:

$$|\langle i|\hat{n}|j\rangle|^2/\Delta_{ij}$$



(Coupling strength $g \approx 100MHz$)

Simulation results

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{r} + \mathcal{H}_{q} + \mathcal{H}_{interaction} + \mathcal{H}_{drive}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{drive} = \Omega(t)(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^{\dagger})$$

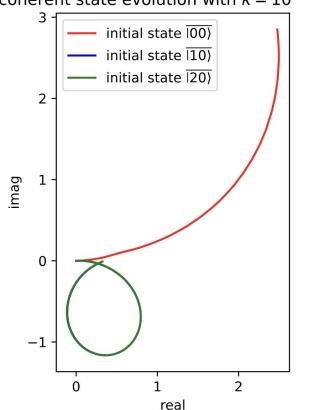
$$\mathcal{D}[\hat{a}]\rho = \kappa \left(\hat{a}\rho\hat{a}^{\dagger} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}\rho - \frac{1}{2}\rho\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}\right)$$

Criterion for good distinguishability:

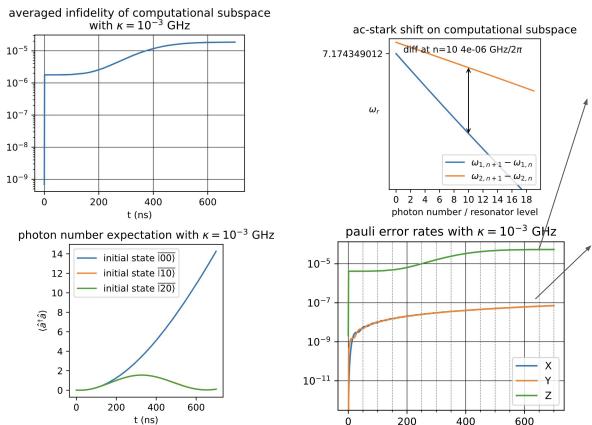
$$\sqrt{\kappa} \int_{t_0}^{t_{stop}} dt' \left| \left\langle \hat{\alpha}^l \right\rangle - \left\langle \hat{\alpha}^{1,2} \right\rangle \right|^2 \gg 1$$



coherent state evolution with $\kappa = 10^{-3}$ GHz



Photon shot dephasing on computational subspace



t (ns)

Photon shot dephasing

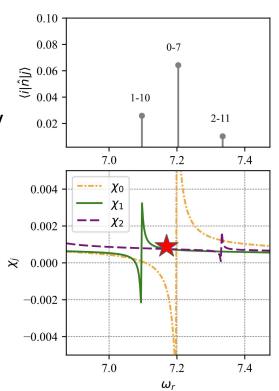
Purcell decay, non-dispersive contribution beyond linear resonator response

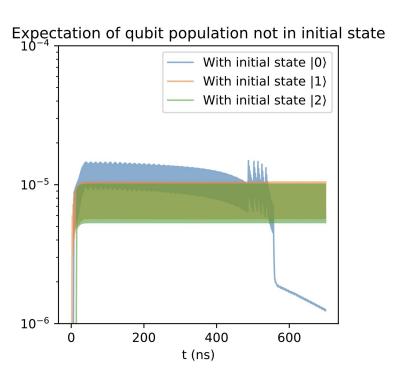
A short note on effective Pauli noise models Michael A. Perlin arXiv:2311.09129

Leakage to higher levels

Minimal additional leakage,

May be handled by QEC decoder





Is the detection worth it?

Assume a g-e T1 of 300µs (preliminary data), then 300 ns would accumulate leakage on the order of 10⁻³,

A 10⁻⁵ fidelity cost of leakage detection is worth doing to remove that 10⁻³ leakage population

Conclusion

- We propose e-f Integer Fluxonium Qubit with highly coherent computational subspace
- 2) The dominant leakage population can be converted into biased erasure, via high-accuracy, high fidelity dispersive detection

Outlook

- Experimentally calibrate the lifetime of e-f subspace of Integer Fluxonium,
- 2) Demonstrate the dispersive leakage detection
- 3) Explore architectural design space of this qubit