

Parameteric (Quantum) Amplifiers for Detectors

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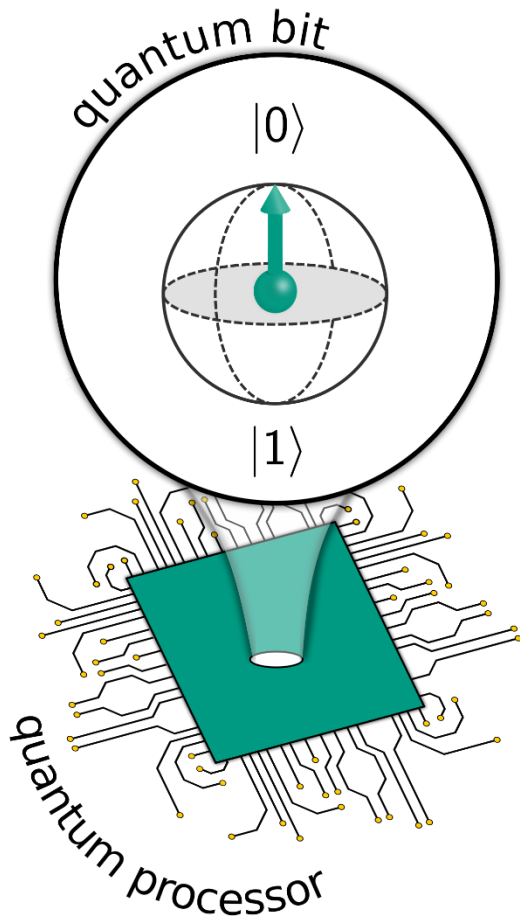


QUANTERA

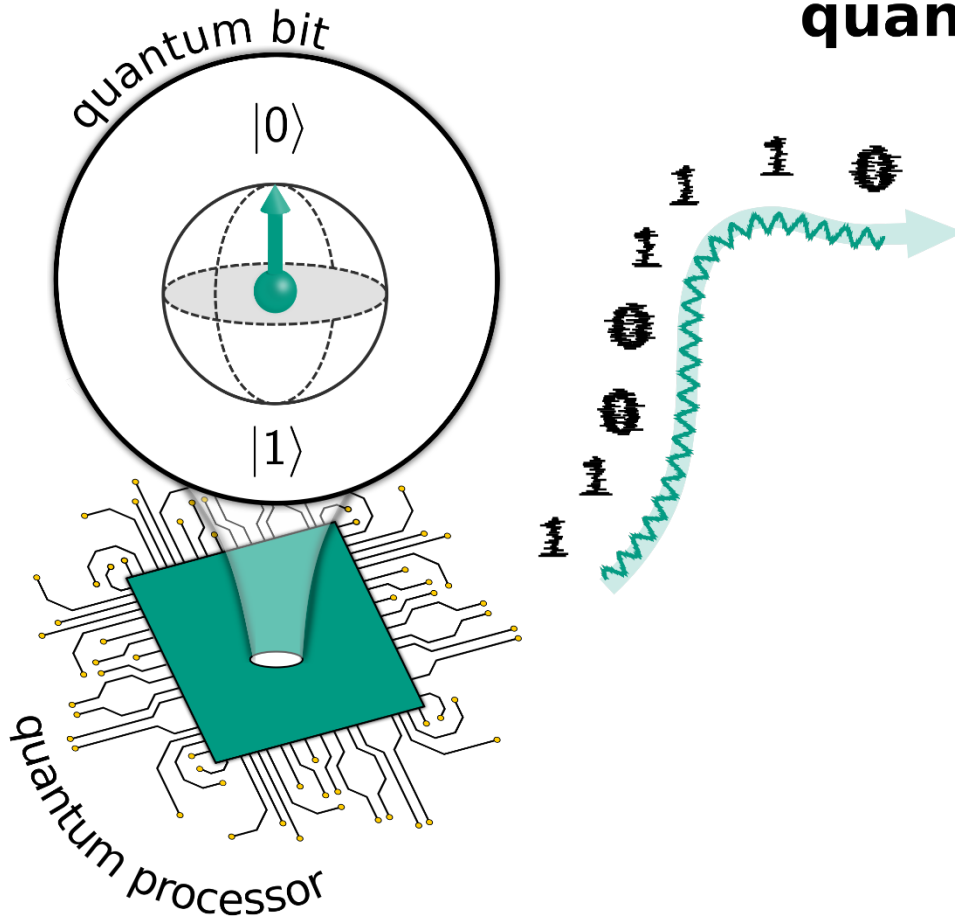


Alexander von Humboldt

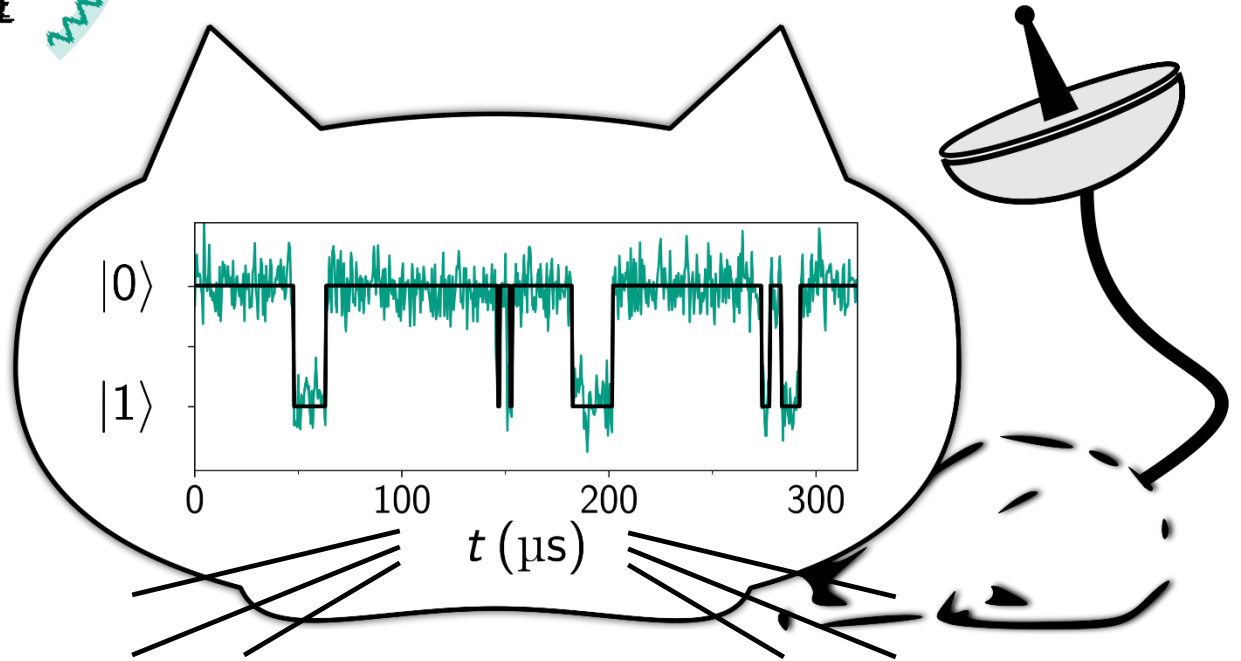
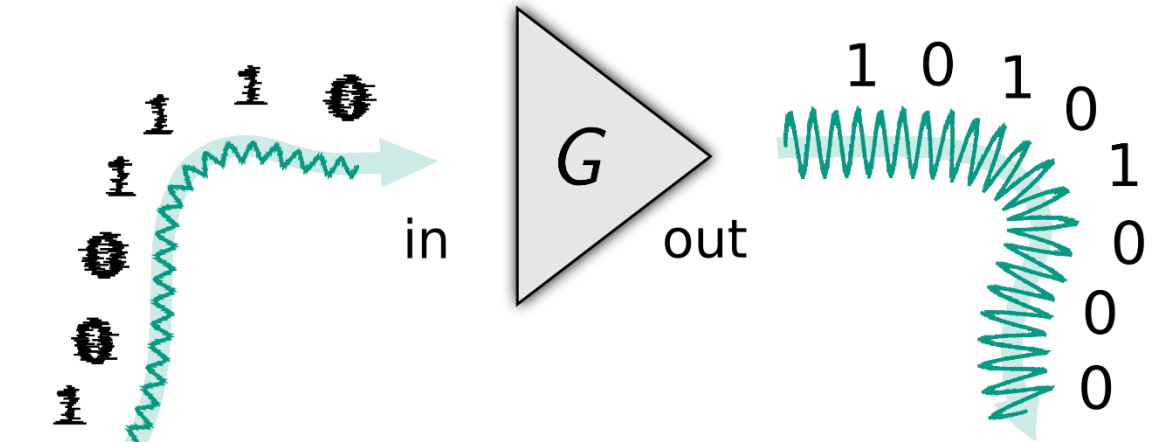
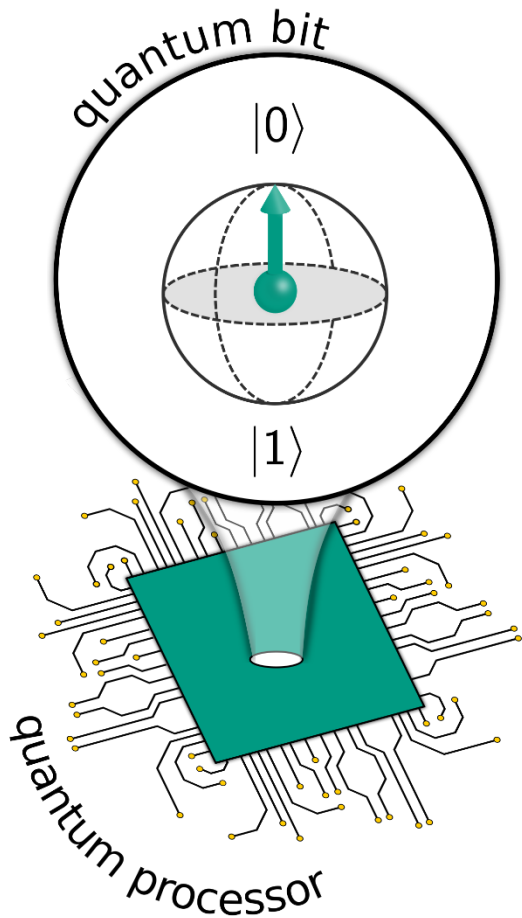
Why use a quantum amplifier ?



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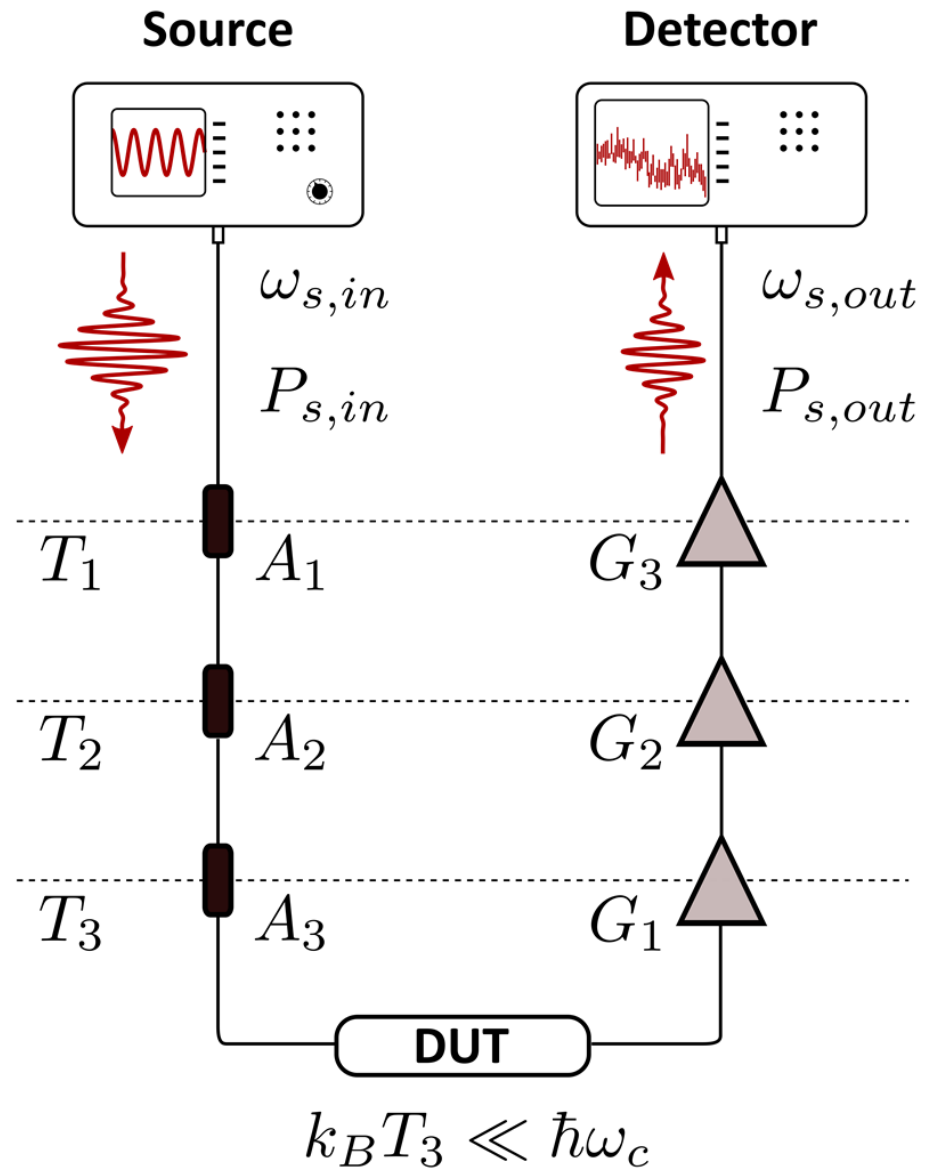
Why do we need amplifiers in cQED?



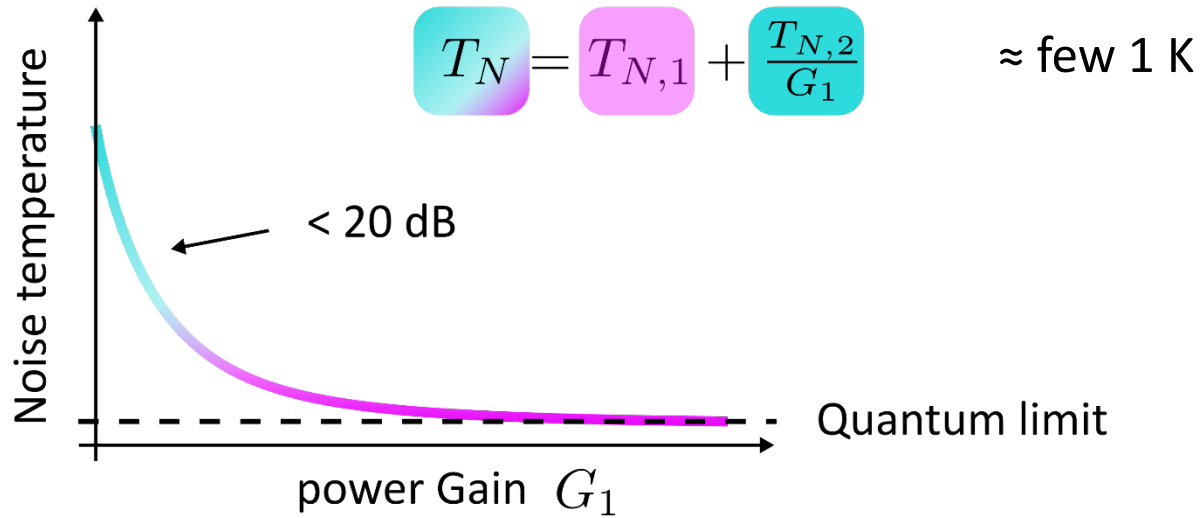
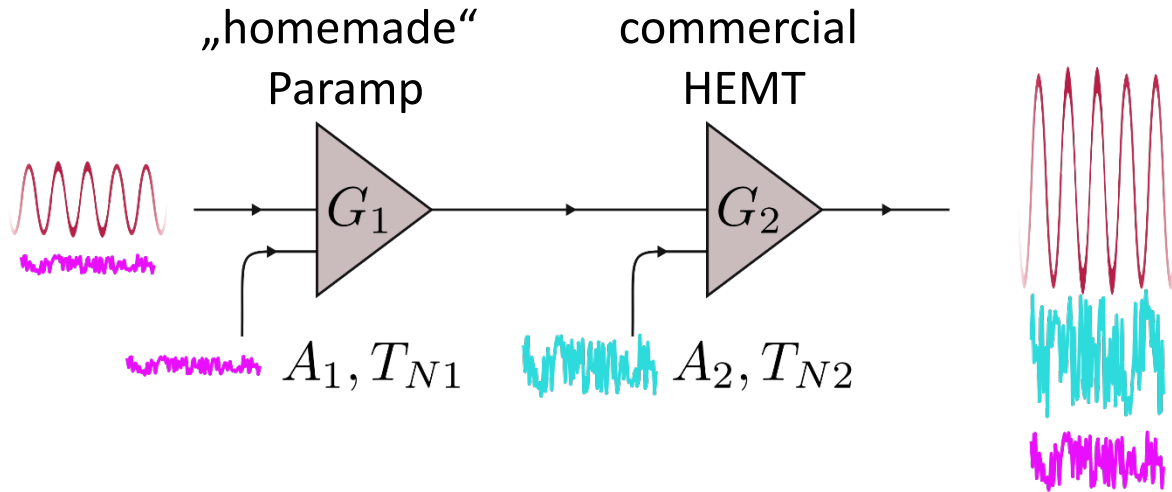
Devoret & Schoelkopf,
Science **339**, 1169 (2013)

Haroche, Brune & Raimond,
Nature Phys. **16**, 243 (2020)

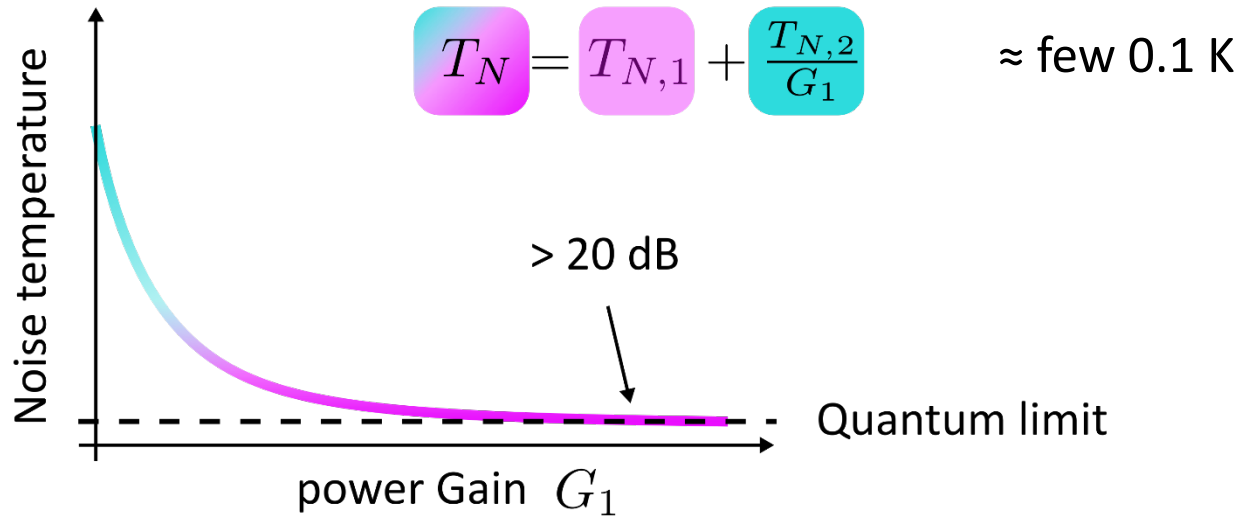
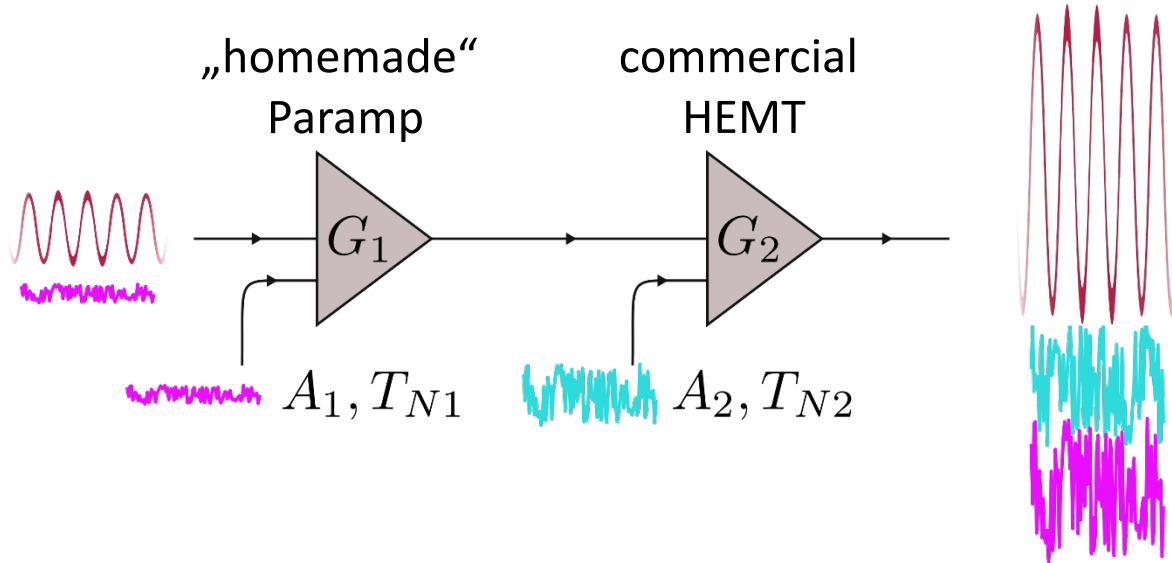
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Noise temperature



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single photon readout signals**

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**Quantum systems are fragile =>
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**But detectors are not that “fragile”
So, do we need parametric amplifiers for detectors?**

Let's take a look at RF resonators (detectors) readout

Increase kinetic inductance:

⇒ increase responsivity

$$\mathfrak{R} \sim \alpha = L_K / (L_K + L_G)$$

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(Maleeva *et. al.*, Nat. Comm. 9:3889, 2018)

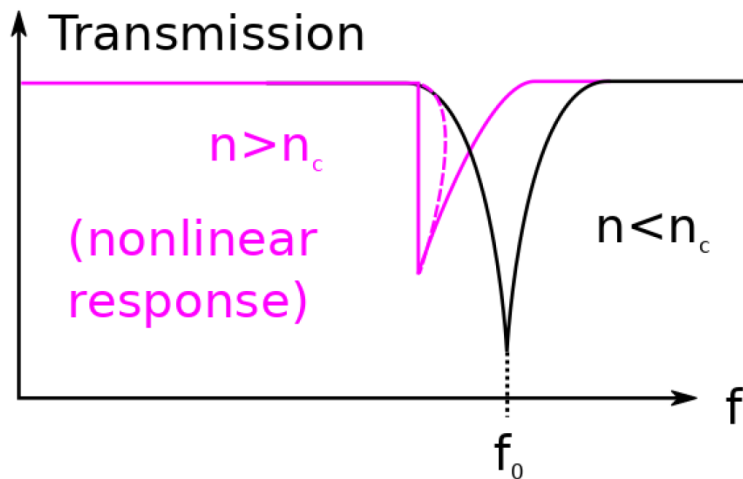
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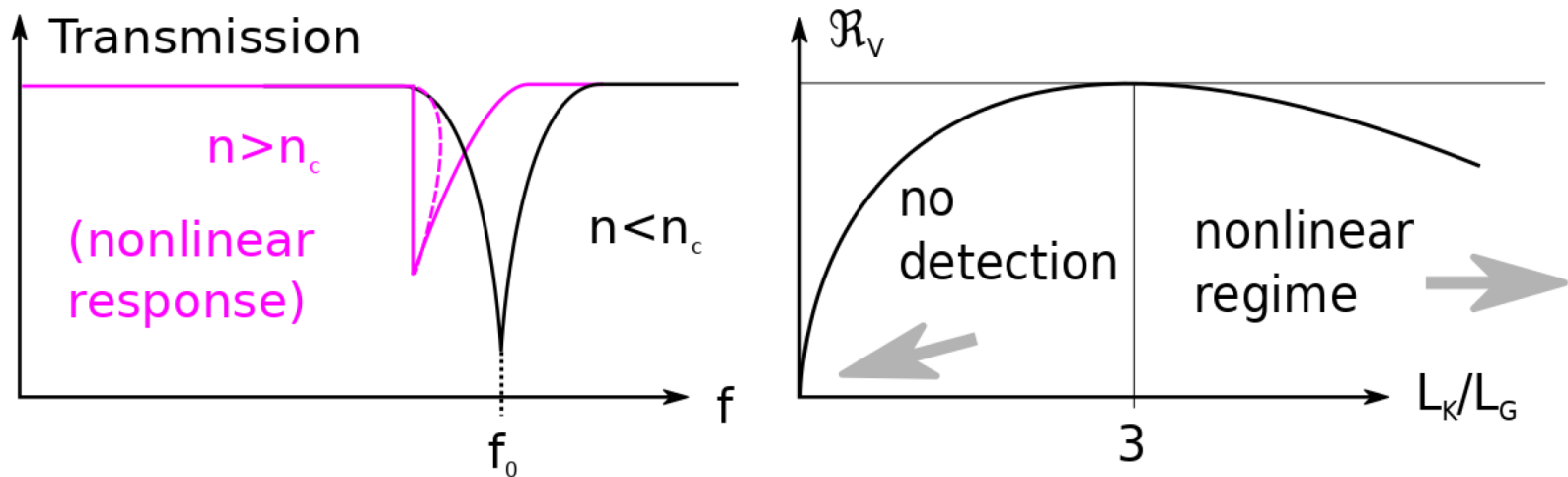
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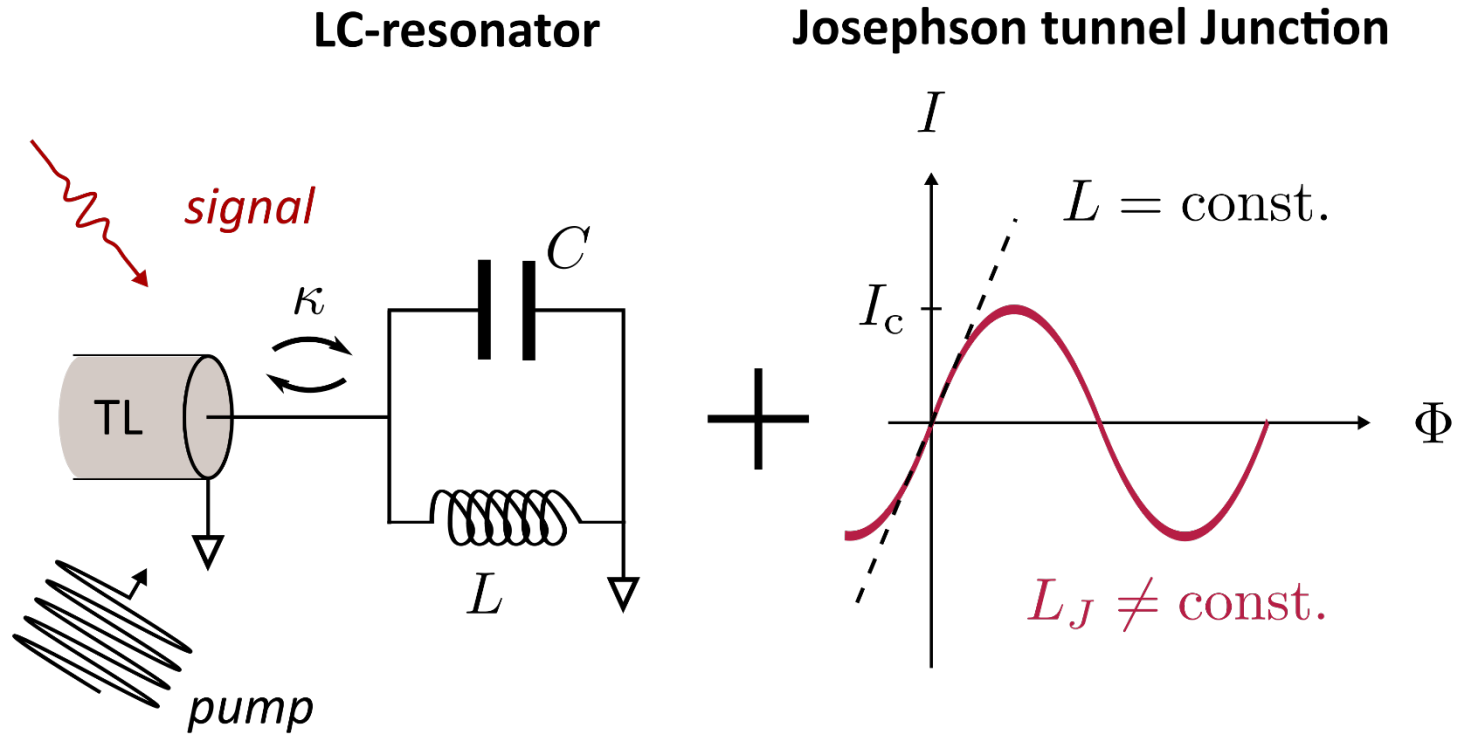
(Maleeva *et. al.*, Nat. Comm. 9:3889, 2018)



Encode interplay in **voltage responsivity**:

$$\mathcal{R}_V = \alpha \times n_c^{1/2} \Rightarrow \text{maximum at } \alpha = 3/4$$

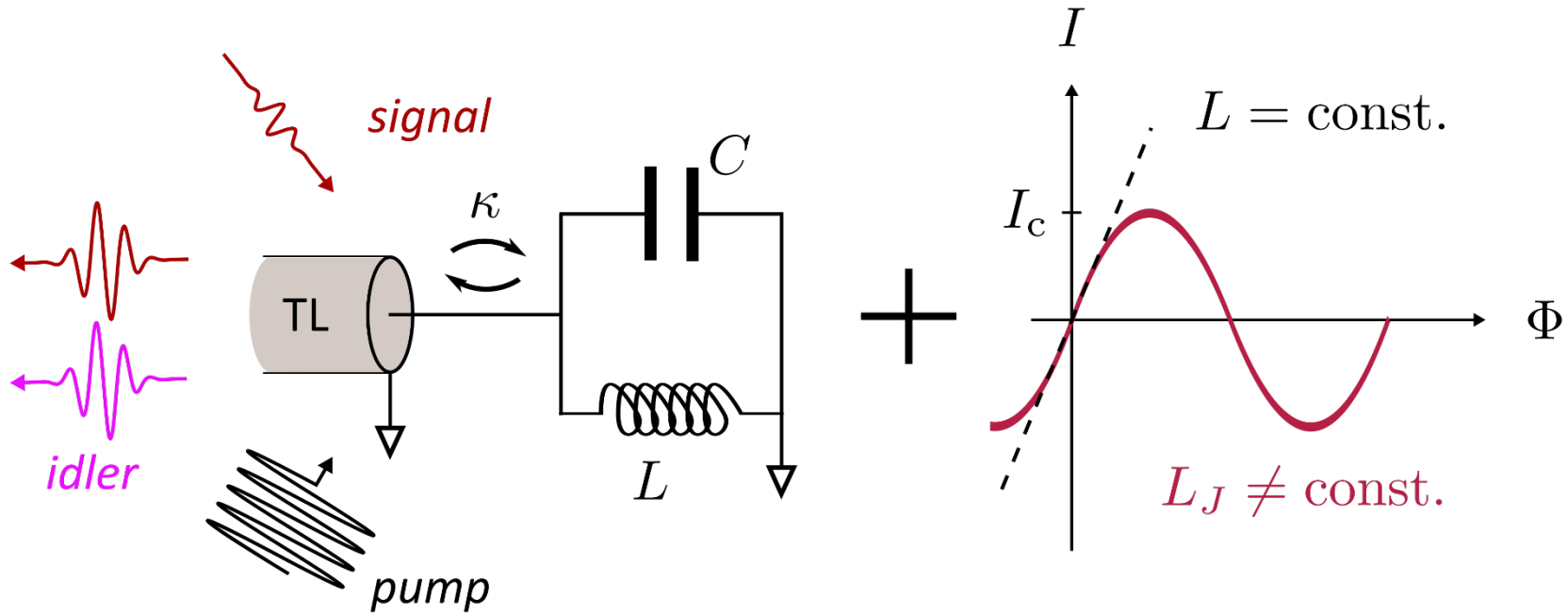
Josephson Parametric Amplifier (JPA)



Josephson Parametric Amplifier (JPA)

LC-resonator

Josephson tunnel Junction



$$\omega_s + \omega_i = 2\omega_p$$

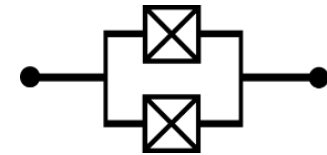
Parametric amplifier check list

- **Enhance *saturation power***

C. Eichler *et al.*, EPJQT (2014)



- **Cover a *large frequency band***

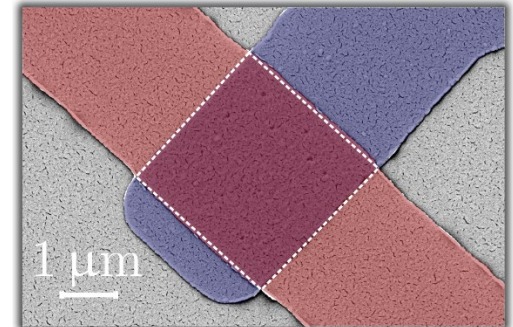


- **Pump – signal *separation in frequency***

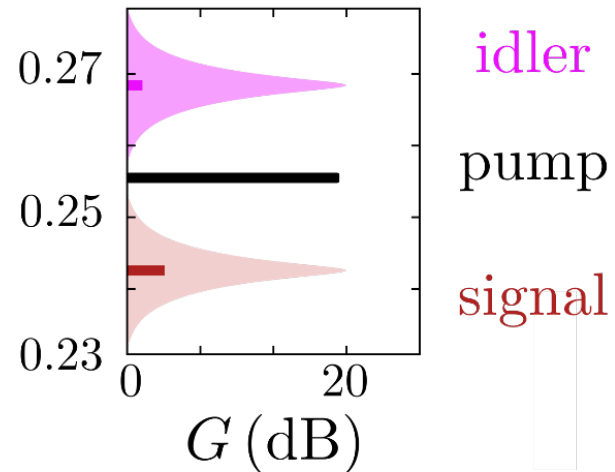
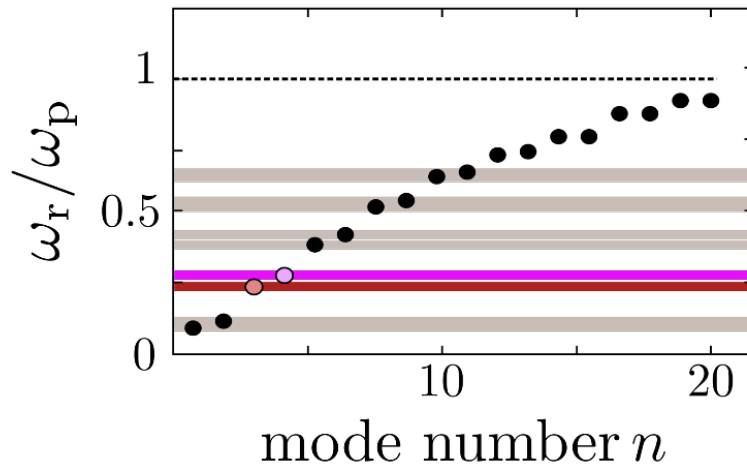
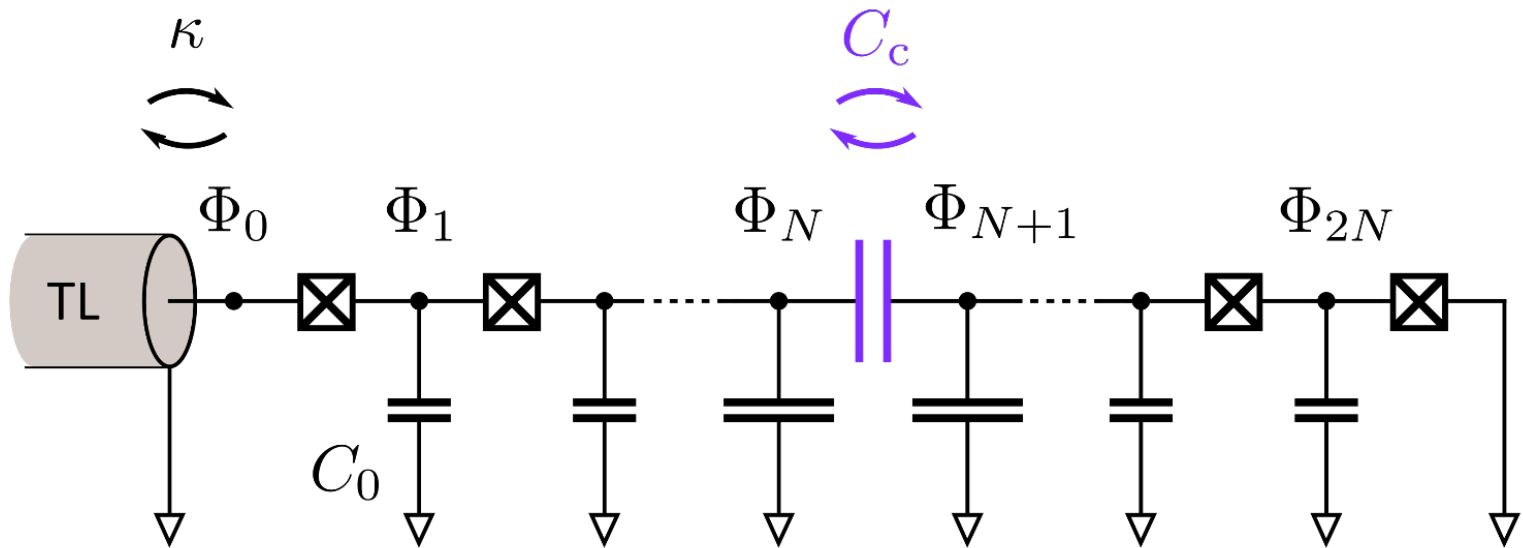
A. Roy, M. Devoret, CRP (2016)

- **Simple and *cheap fabrication***

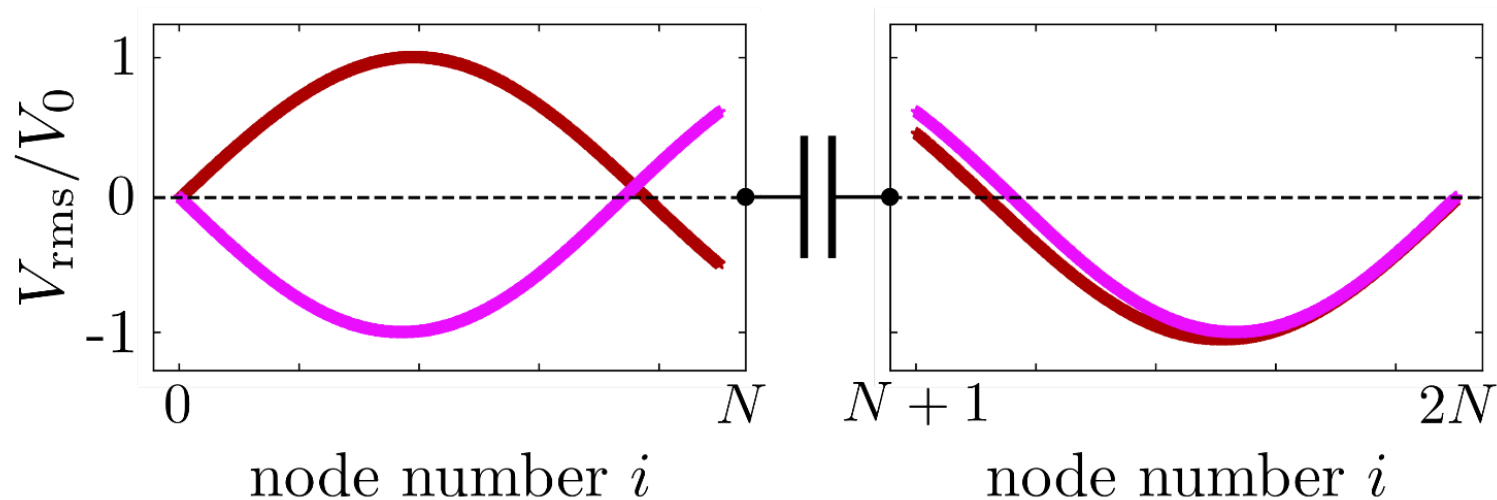
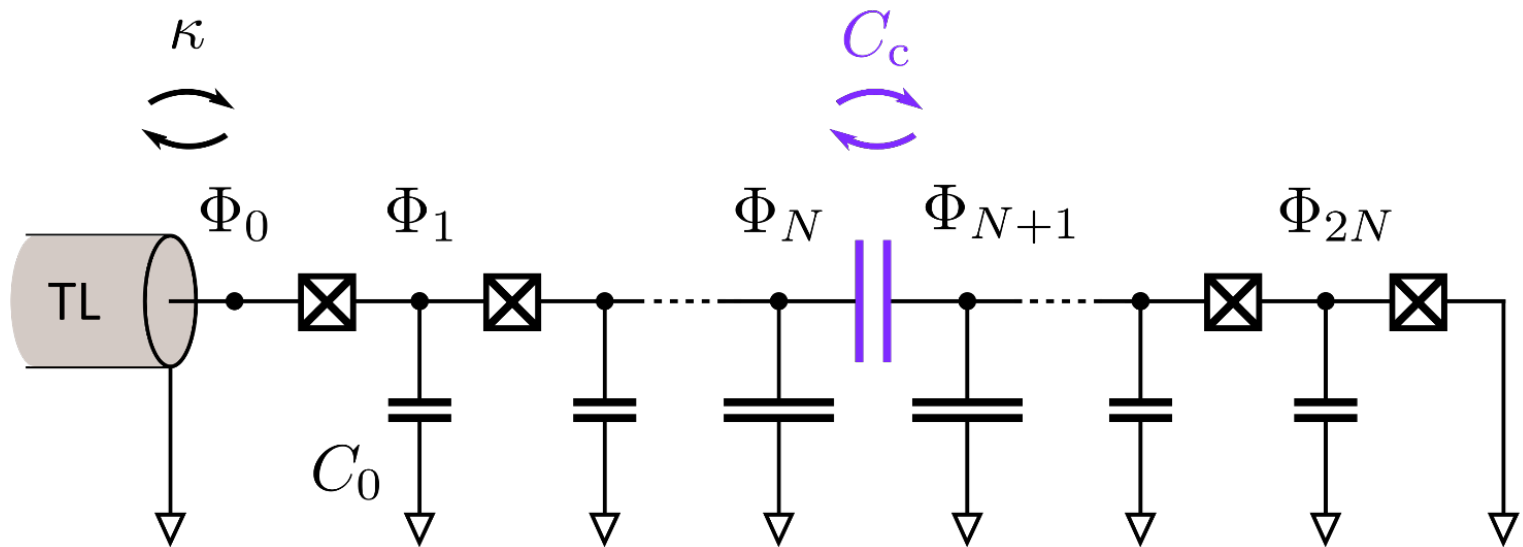
L. Grünhaupt *et al.*, APL (2017)



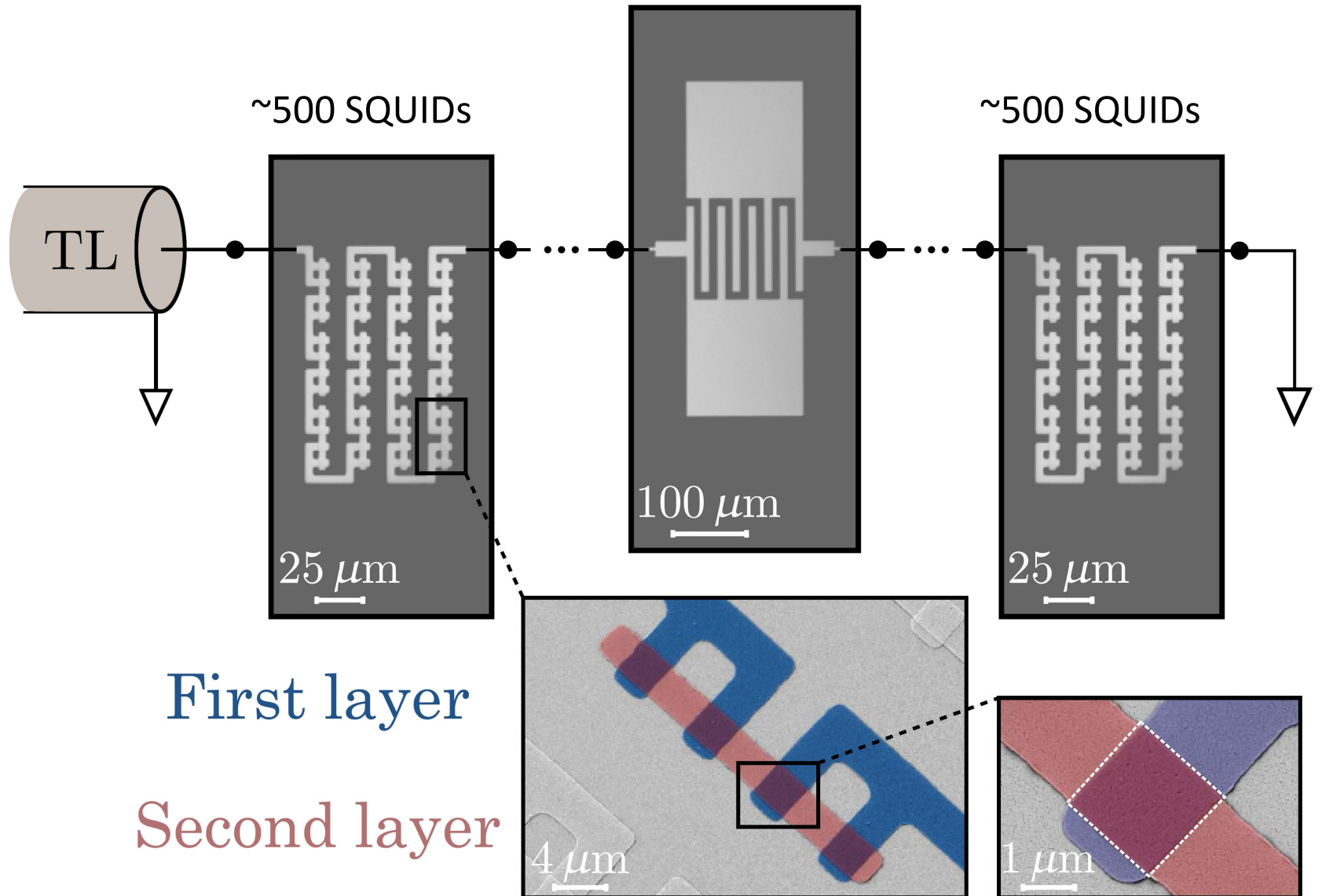
Dimer-Josephson-Junction-Array-Amplifier (DJJAA)



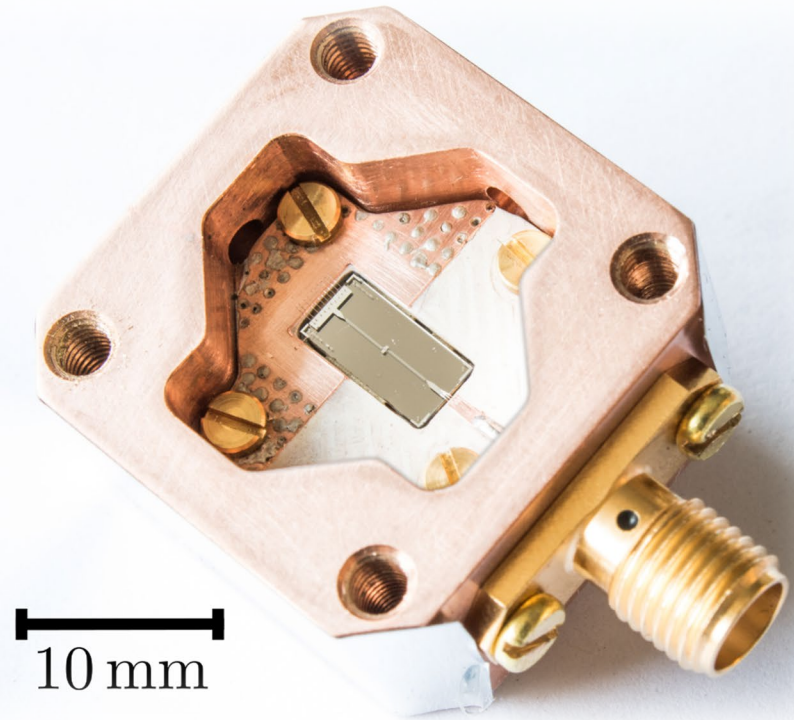
Dimer-Josephson-Junction-Array-Amplifier (DJAA)



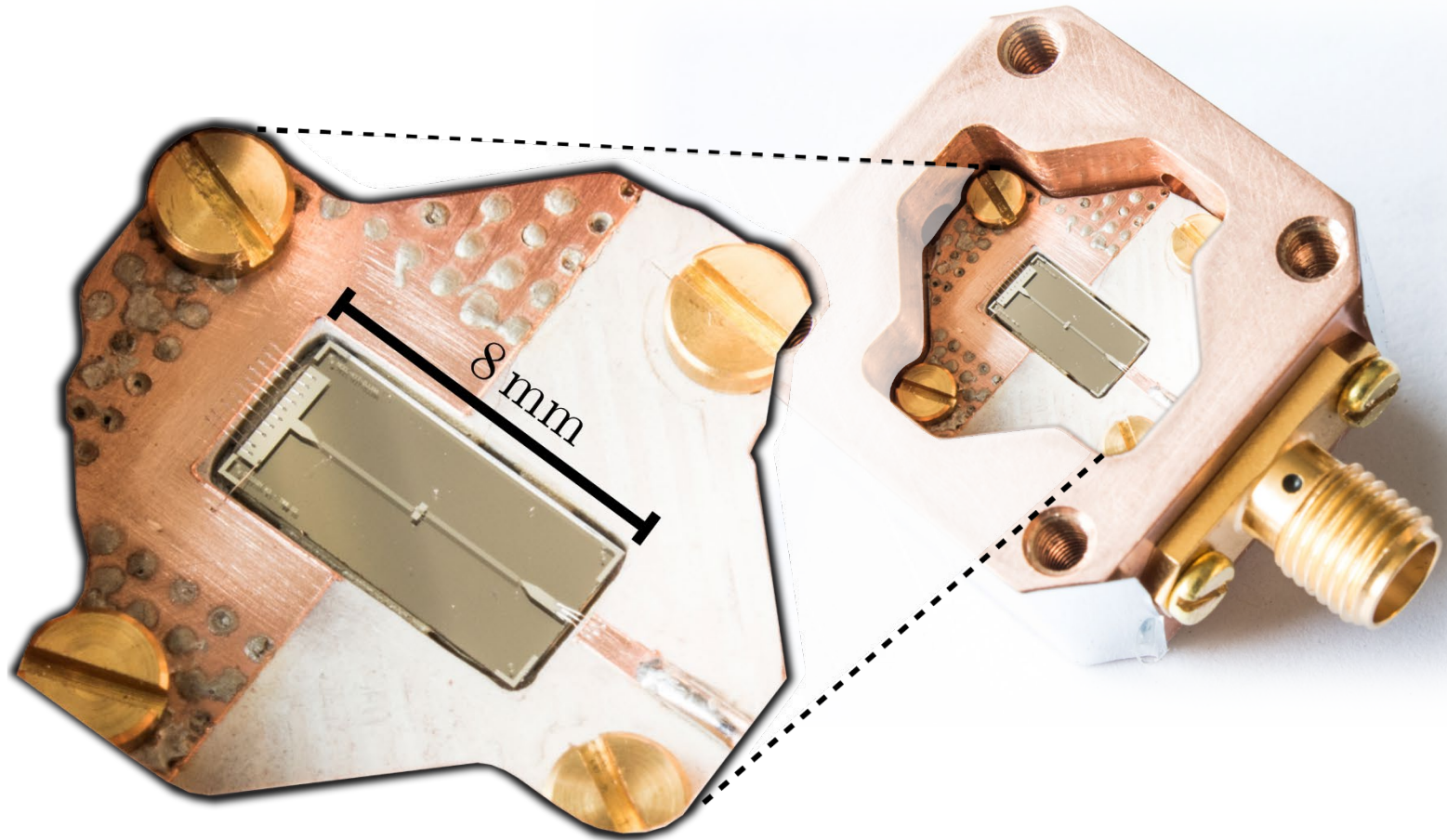
DJJA Circuit design



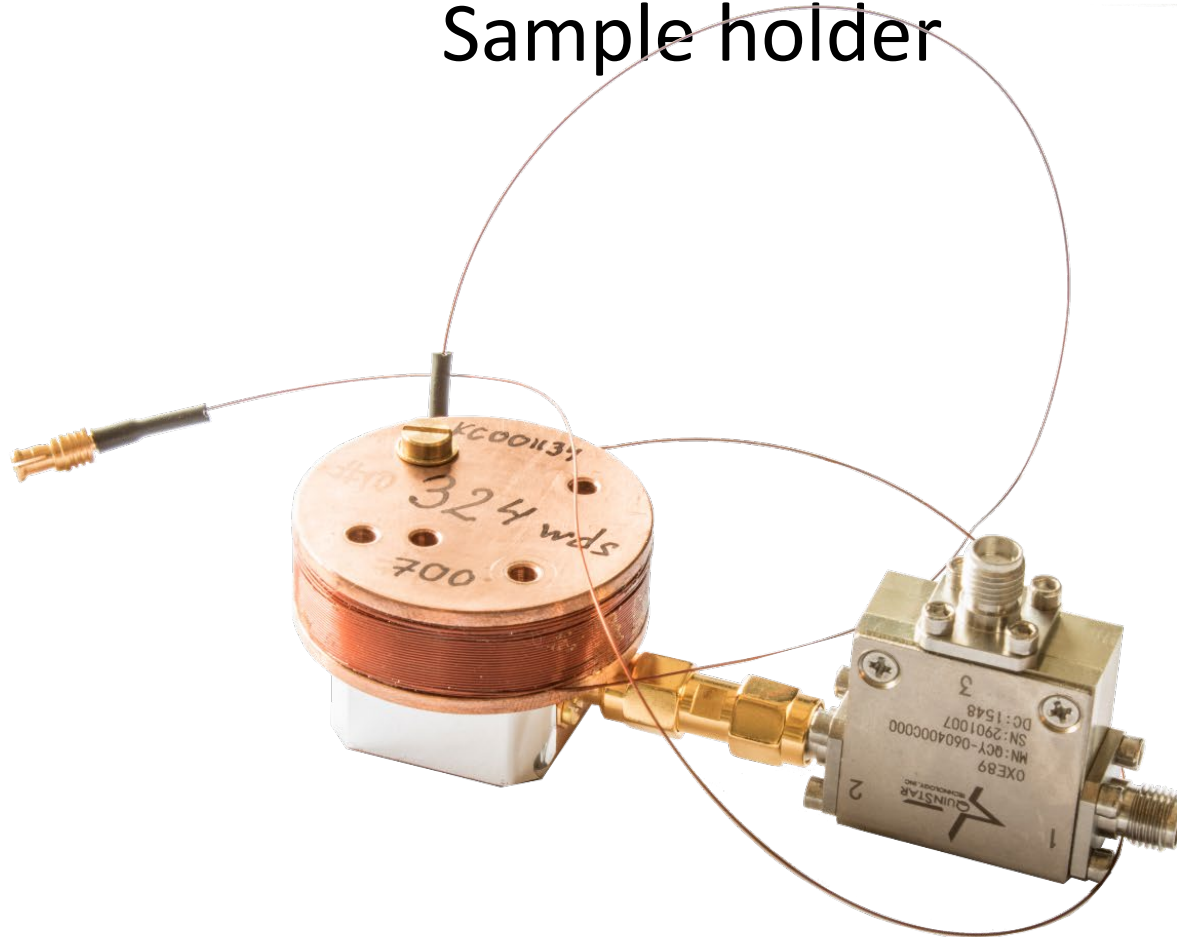
Sample holder



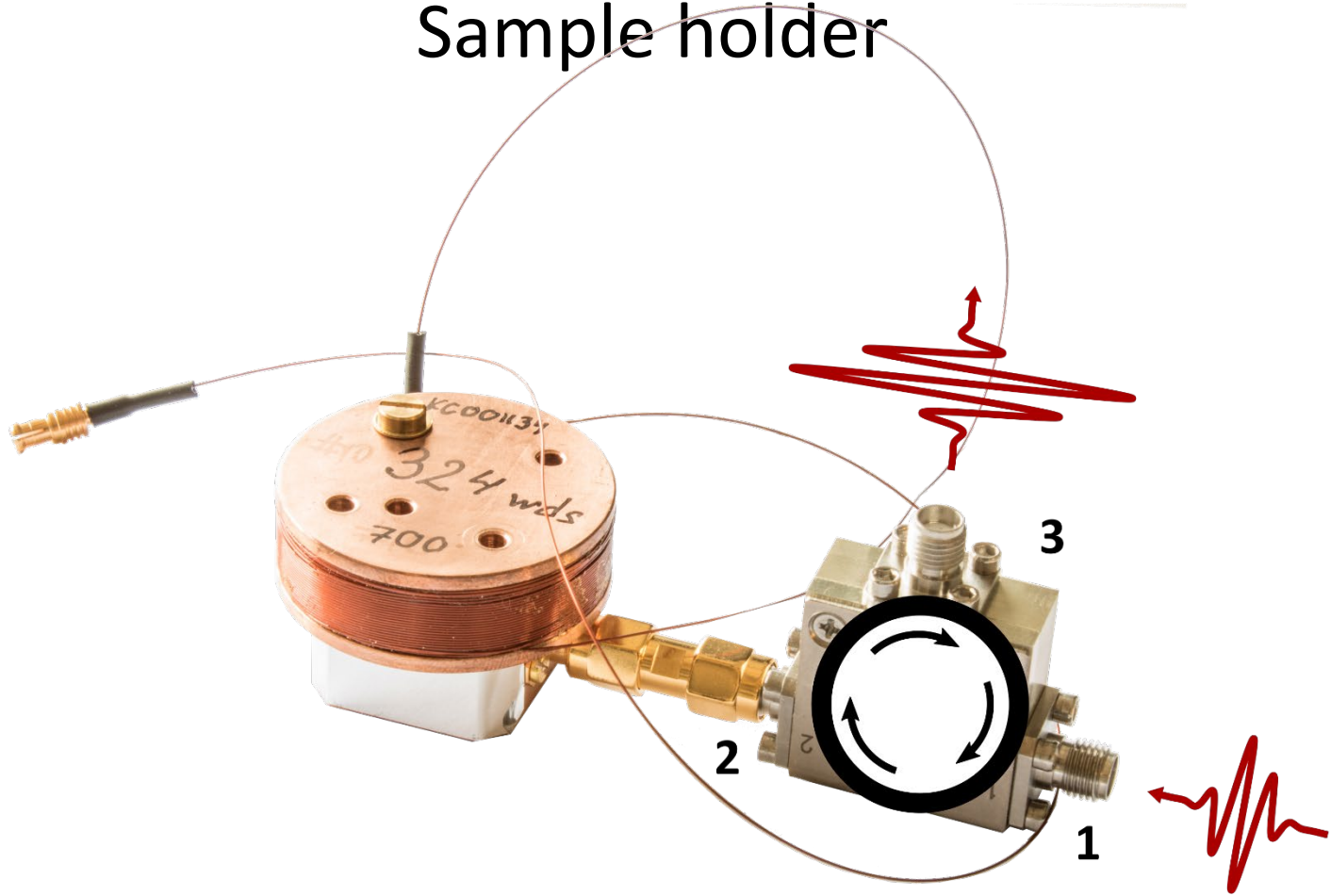
Sample holder



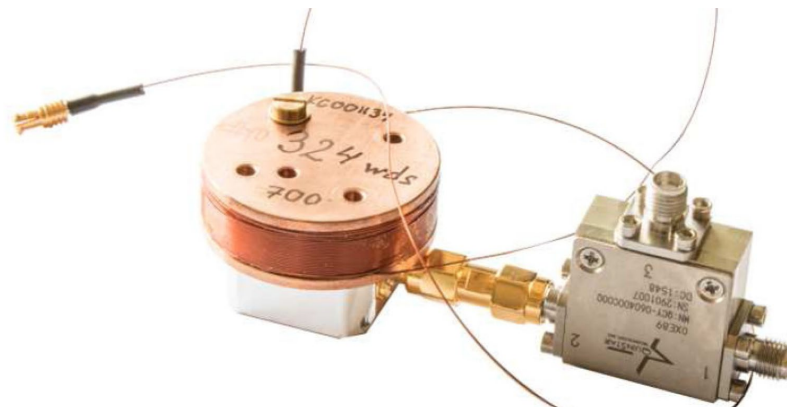
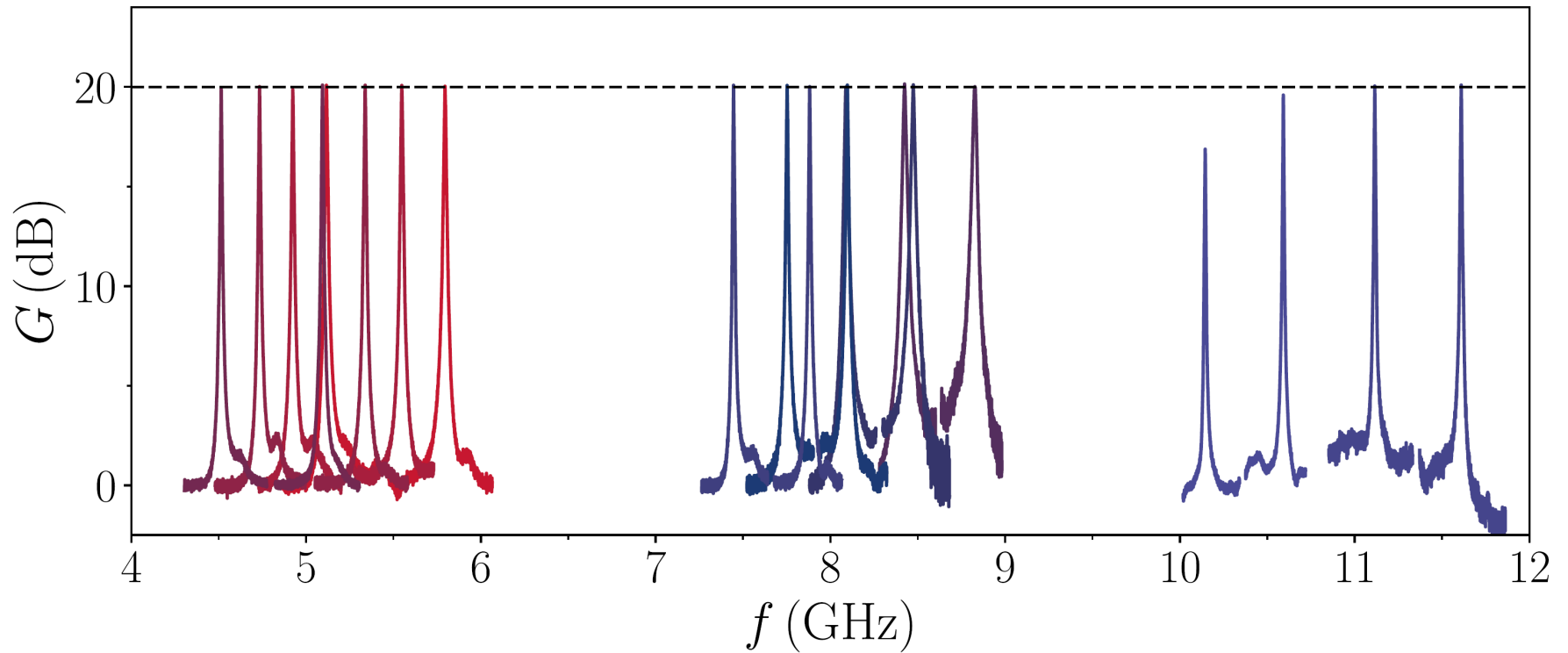
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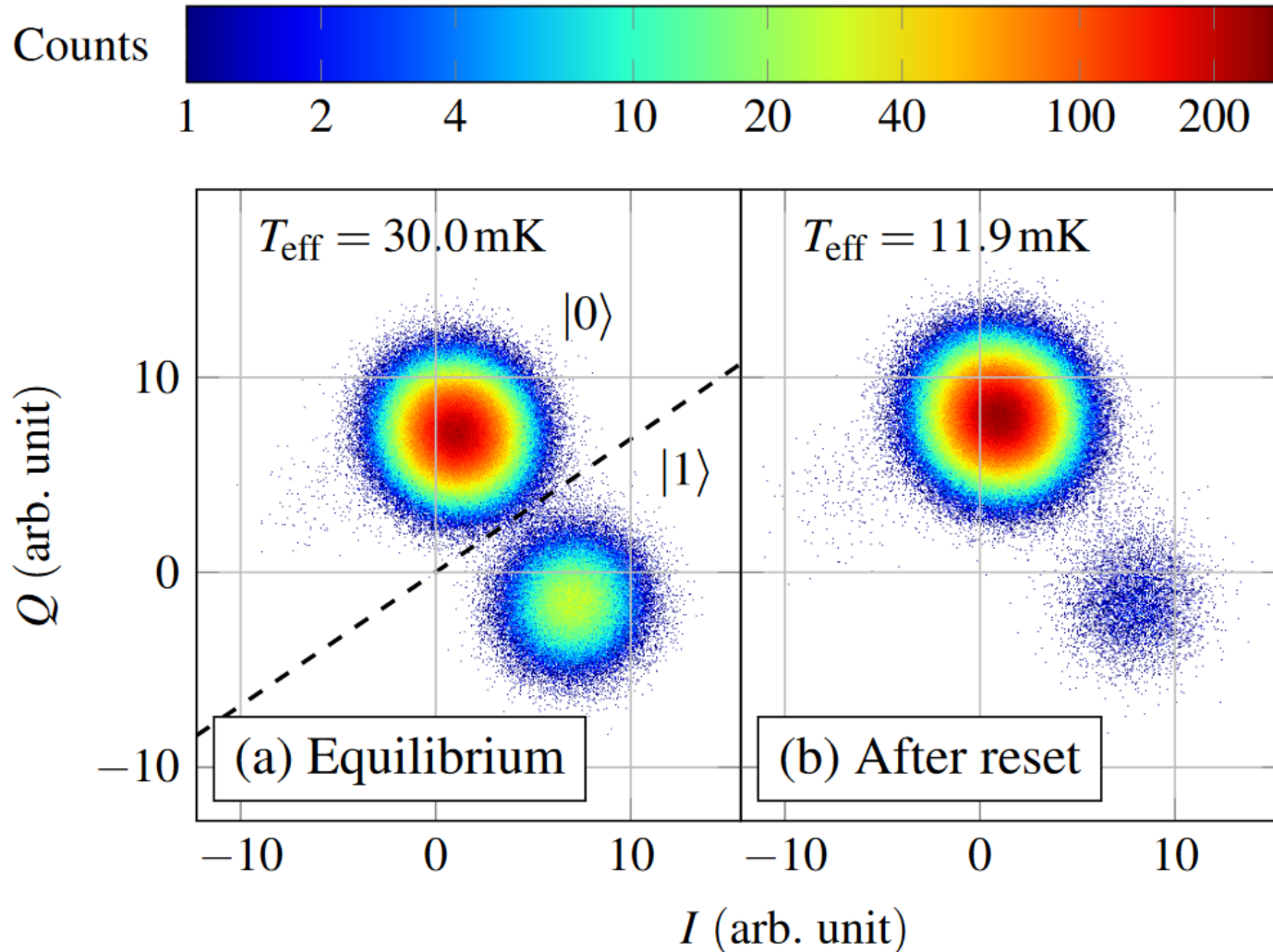
DJAA gain



Saturation power:
-95 dBm

DJJA in action

- using FPGA electronics from AG Sander and Weber (KIT-IPE) -



Conclusions:

- Josephson parametric amplifiers are an essential tool for quantum information processing

- JPAs might become a useful tool for detectors IF

*** applications require powers in the -90 dBm range**

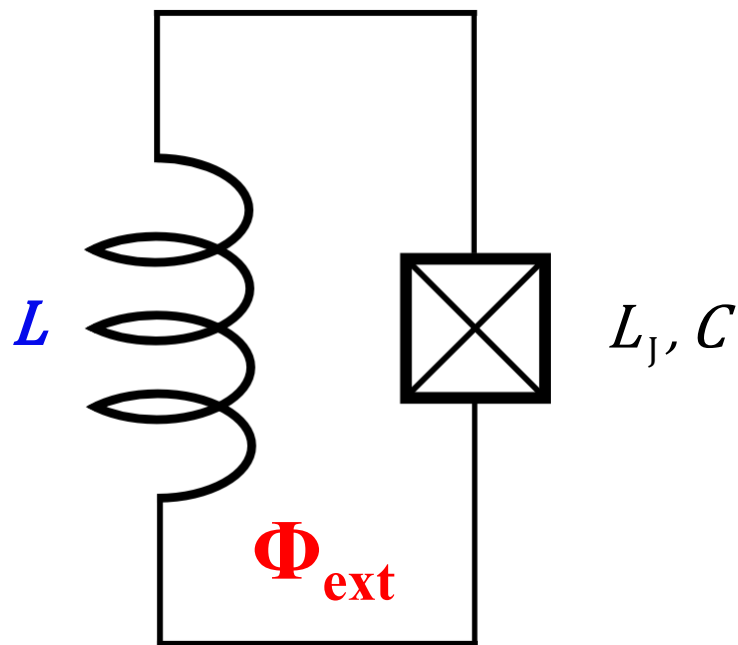
or

*** quantum limited JPAs can exceed -90 dBm**

Supplementary info

Fluxonium qubits

Manucharyan et al. Science (2009)



Needs “superinductance”:

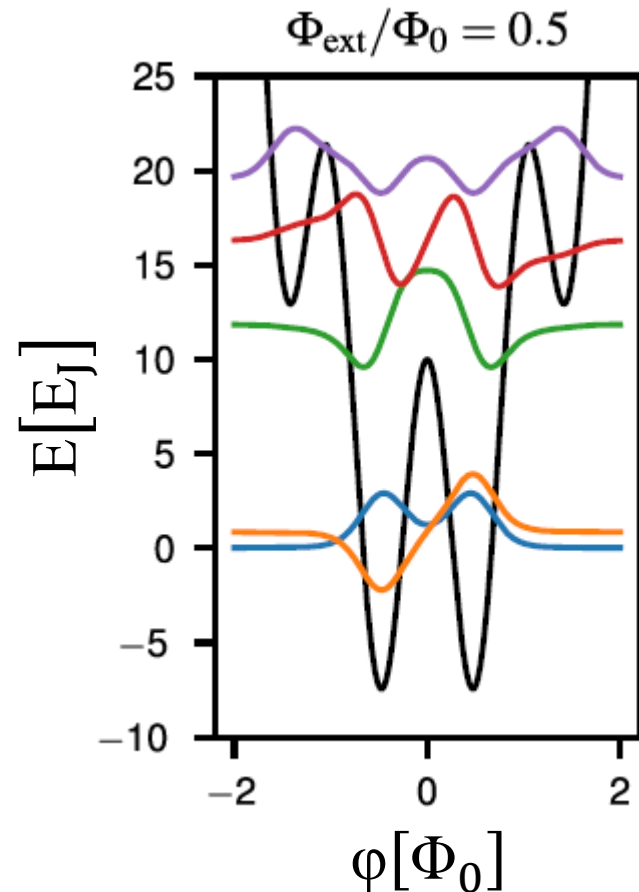
$$L \omega \Big|_{10\text{GHz}} \gg R_0 = \frac{h}{(2e)^2} = 6.4 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Masluk et al. PRL (2012)

Bell et al. PRL (2012)

Pioneering by P. Delsing and D. Haviland

PRL 67 (1991), PRB 54 (1996), ...



Pop et al. Nature (2014)

Earnest et al. PRL (2017)

Nguyen et al. PRX (2019)

Pita-Vidal et al. PRApp (2019)

Pechenezhskiy et al. Nature (2020)

Kalashnikov et al. PRX Q (2020)

E-beam image of Fluxonium

Pop et al., Nature (2014)

tunable
coupling
junctions
(SQUIDs)

antenna

Φ_{ext}

phase-slip
junction

Superinductance 2nd generation:

disordered superconductors

geometric spiral inductors

NbN: Niepce et al. PR Appl. (2019)

TiN: Shearrow et al. APL (2018)

NbTiN: Samkharadze et al. PR Appl. (2016)

Peruzzo et al. PR Appl. (2020)

Peruzzo et al. arXiv:2106.05882

Maleeva et al. JAP (2015)

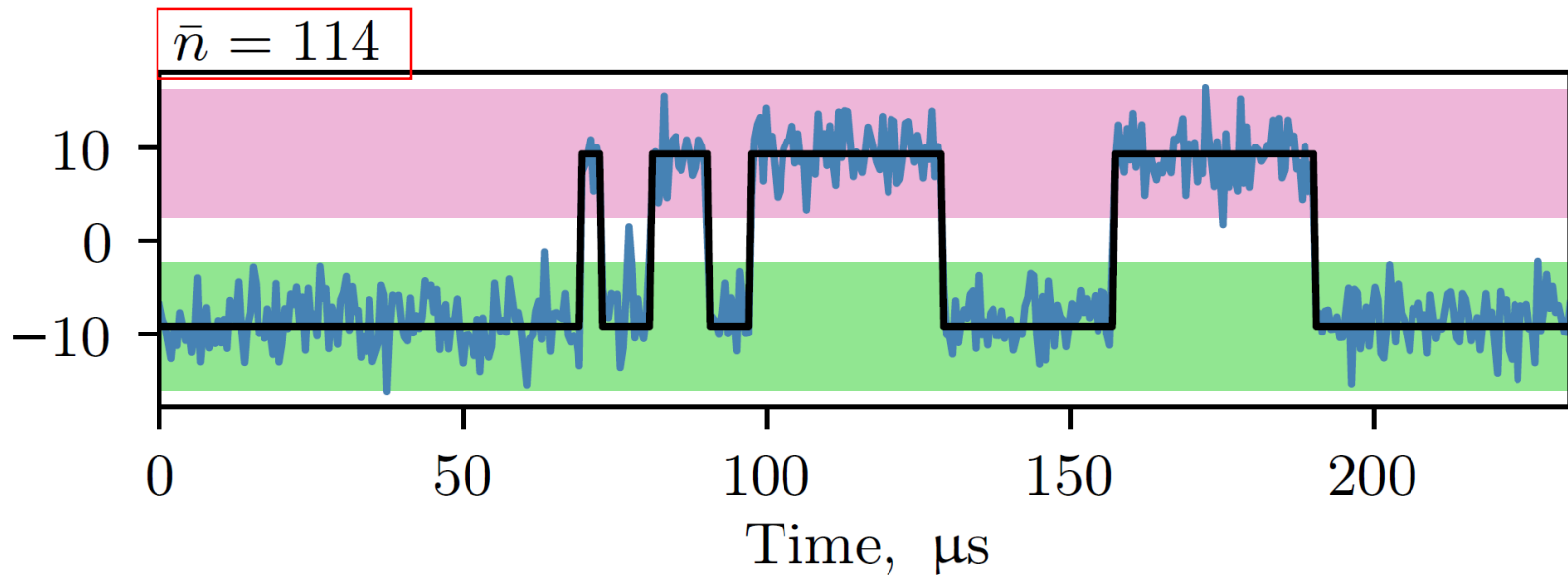
granular Aluminum:

Grünhaupt et al. PRL (2018)

Maleeva et al. Nature Comm. (2018)

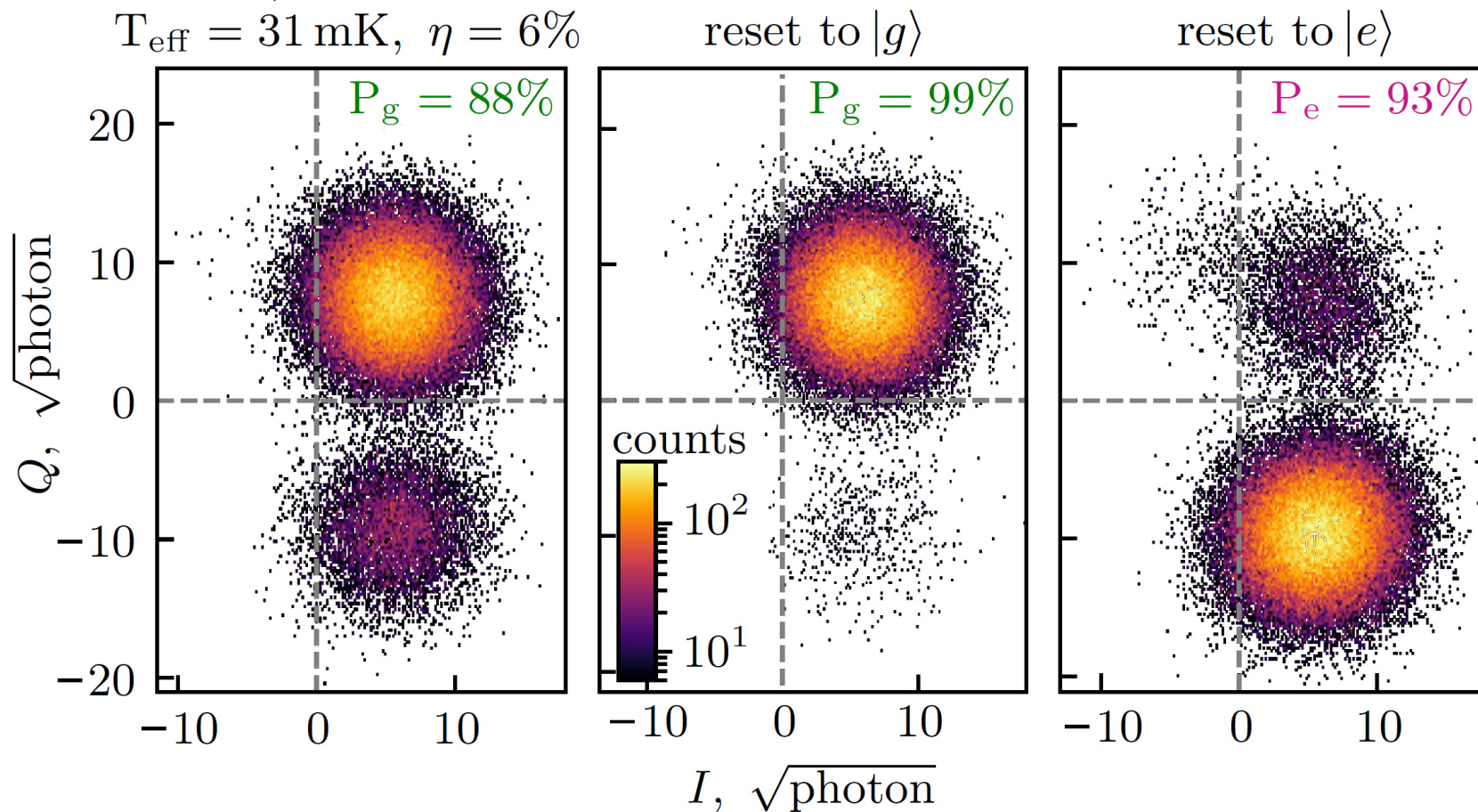
Grünhaupt&Spiecker et al. Nature Mat. (2019)

GrAI fluxonium: resilience to readout photons



GrAI fluxonium: resilience to readout photons

$\bar{n} = 98, \tau_m = 560$ ns
 $T_{\text{eff}} = 31$ mK, $\eta = 6\%$



GrAI fluxonium + high dynamic range DJJAA

