

Dark Wave Lab Workshop  
at Fermilab

# Possibility of superconducting qubits in a strong magnetic field

April 15, 2024

The University of Tokyo / ICEPP    Tatsumi Nitta

# Why superconducting qubits?

## *Superconducting Quantum Computer*

## *Quantum sensor*

Large electric coupling  
 $O(10^6) \times \text{atom}$



High sensitivity to  
weak EM field

Fast drive & long coherence  
 $O(10) \text{ ns} \ \& \ T_1 > O(100) \ \mu\text{s}$



Fast measurement  
& complex operation

non-demolition readout



Low stat. uncertainty

Designable circuit

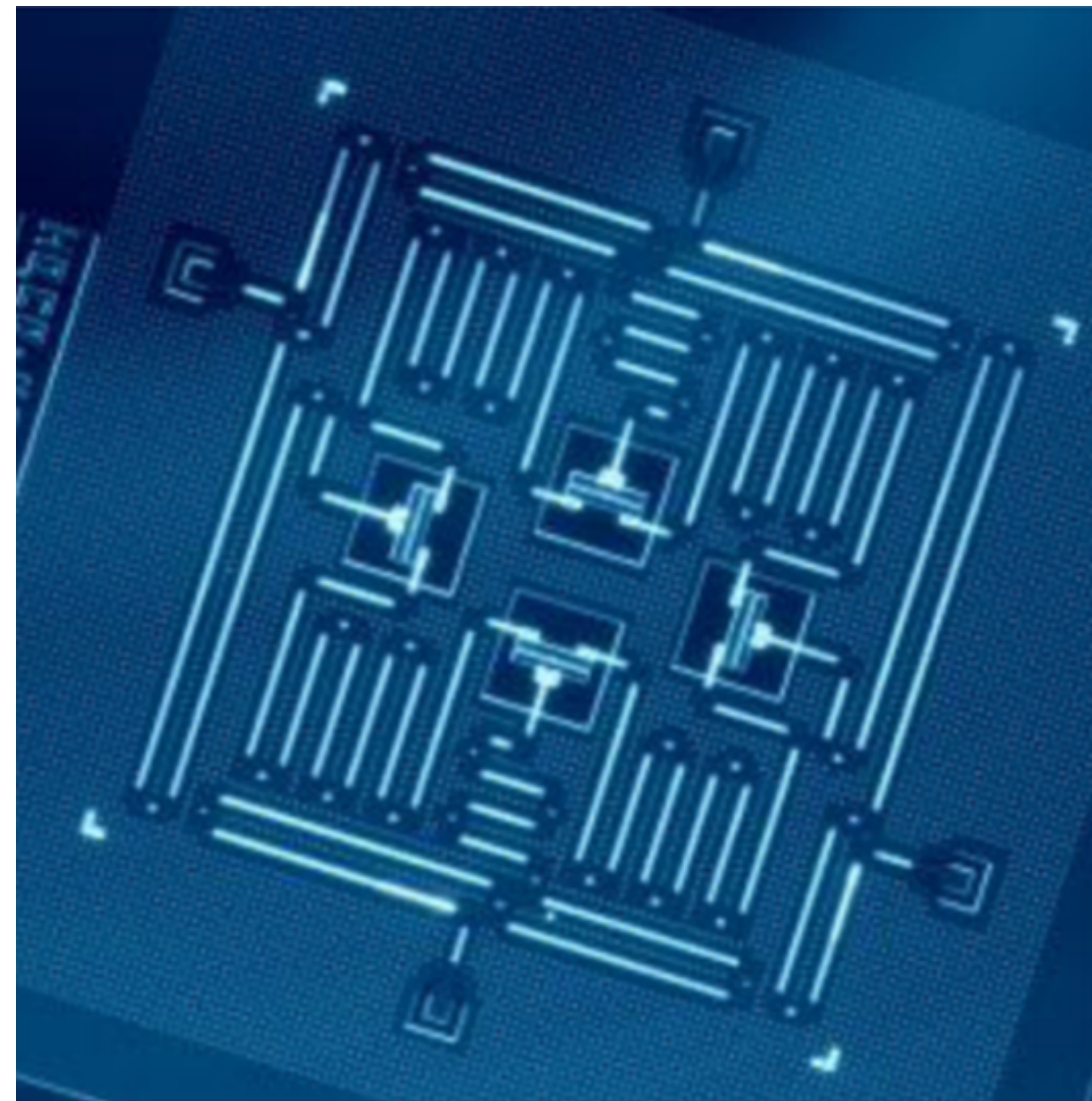


Circuit for physics

Low noise environment



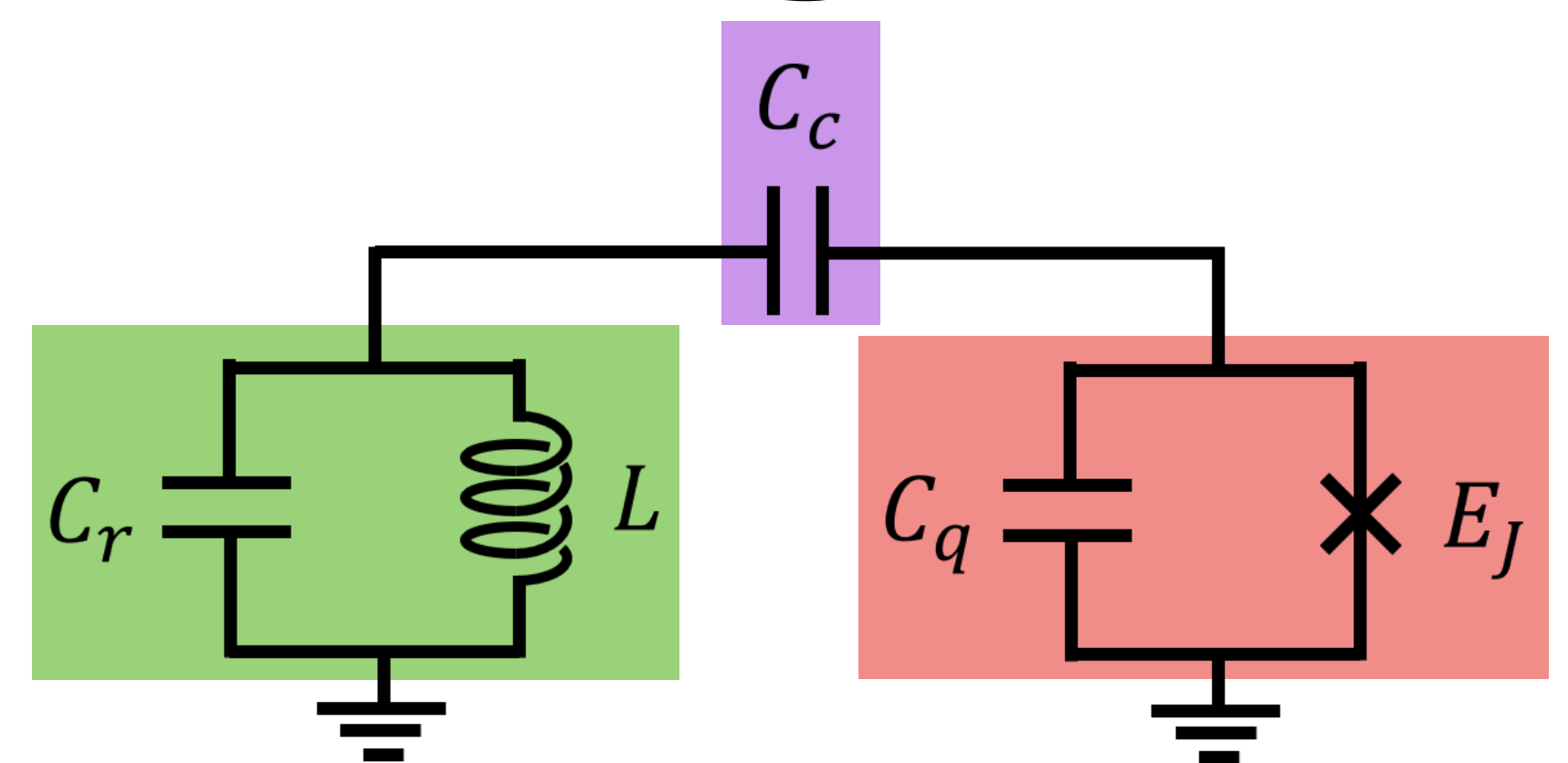
Low dark count



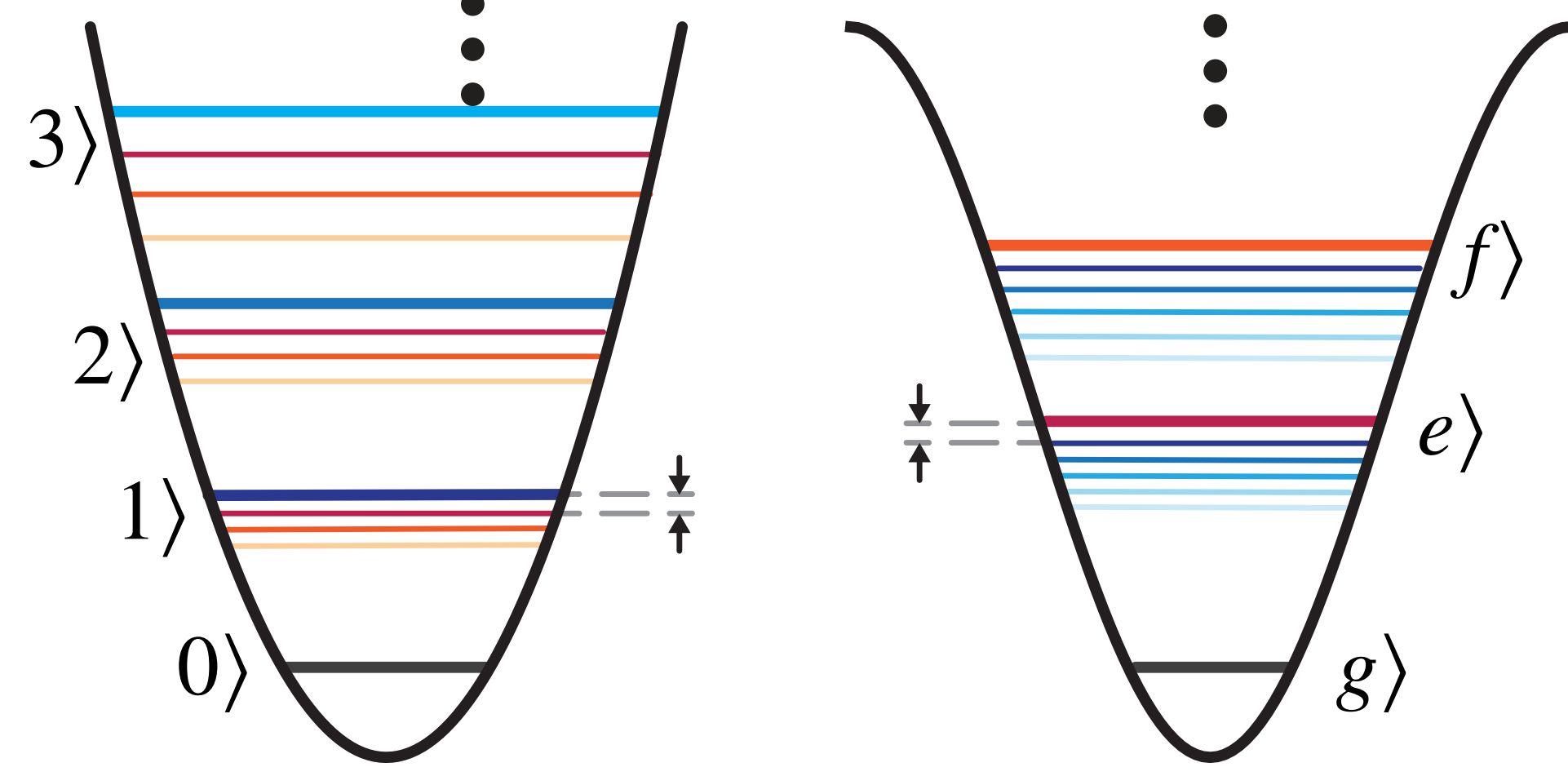
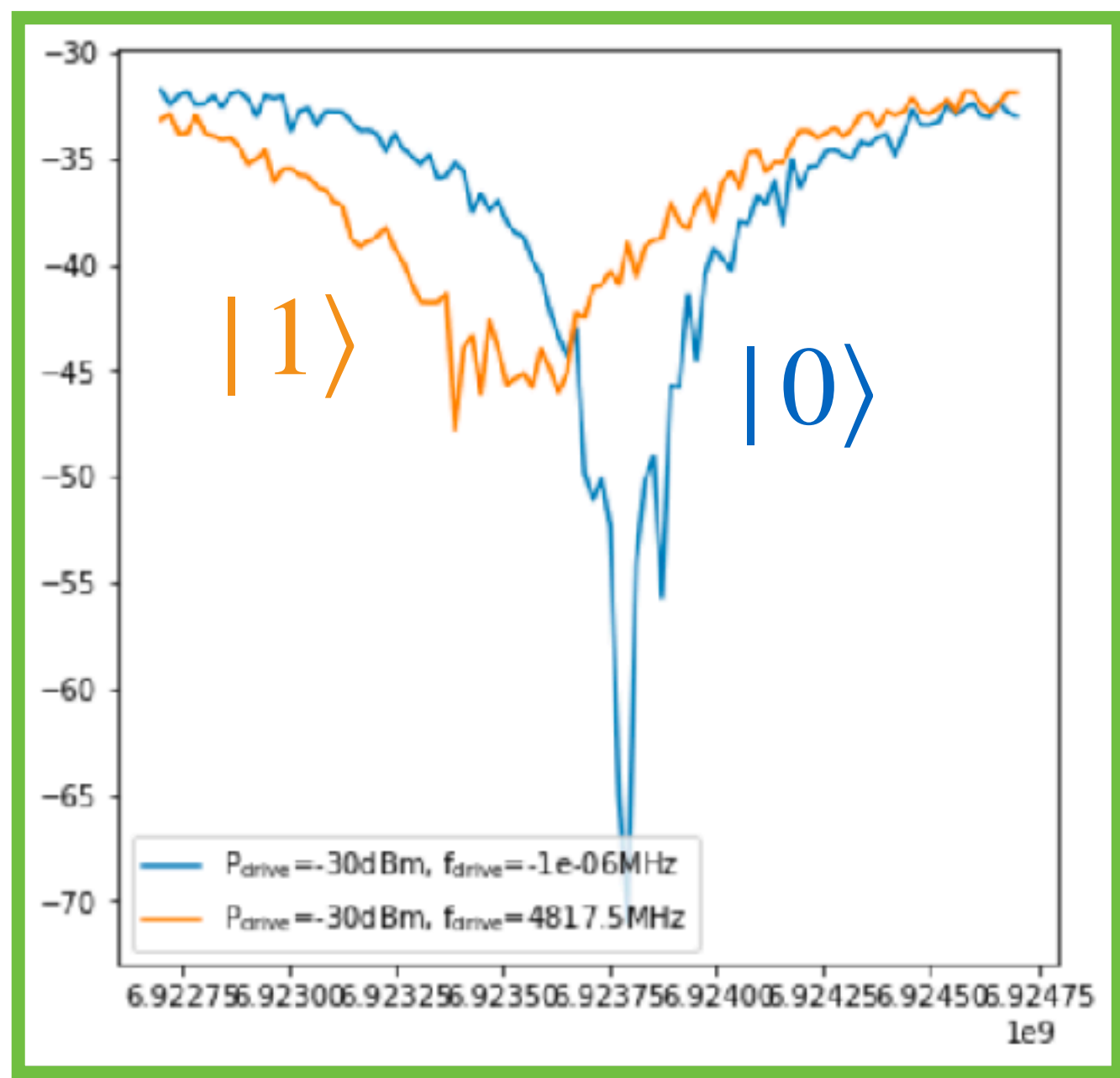
**Superconducting qubit is a wonderful playground for HEP**

# Superconducting Qubits

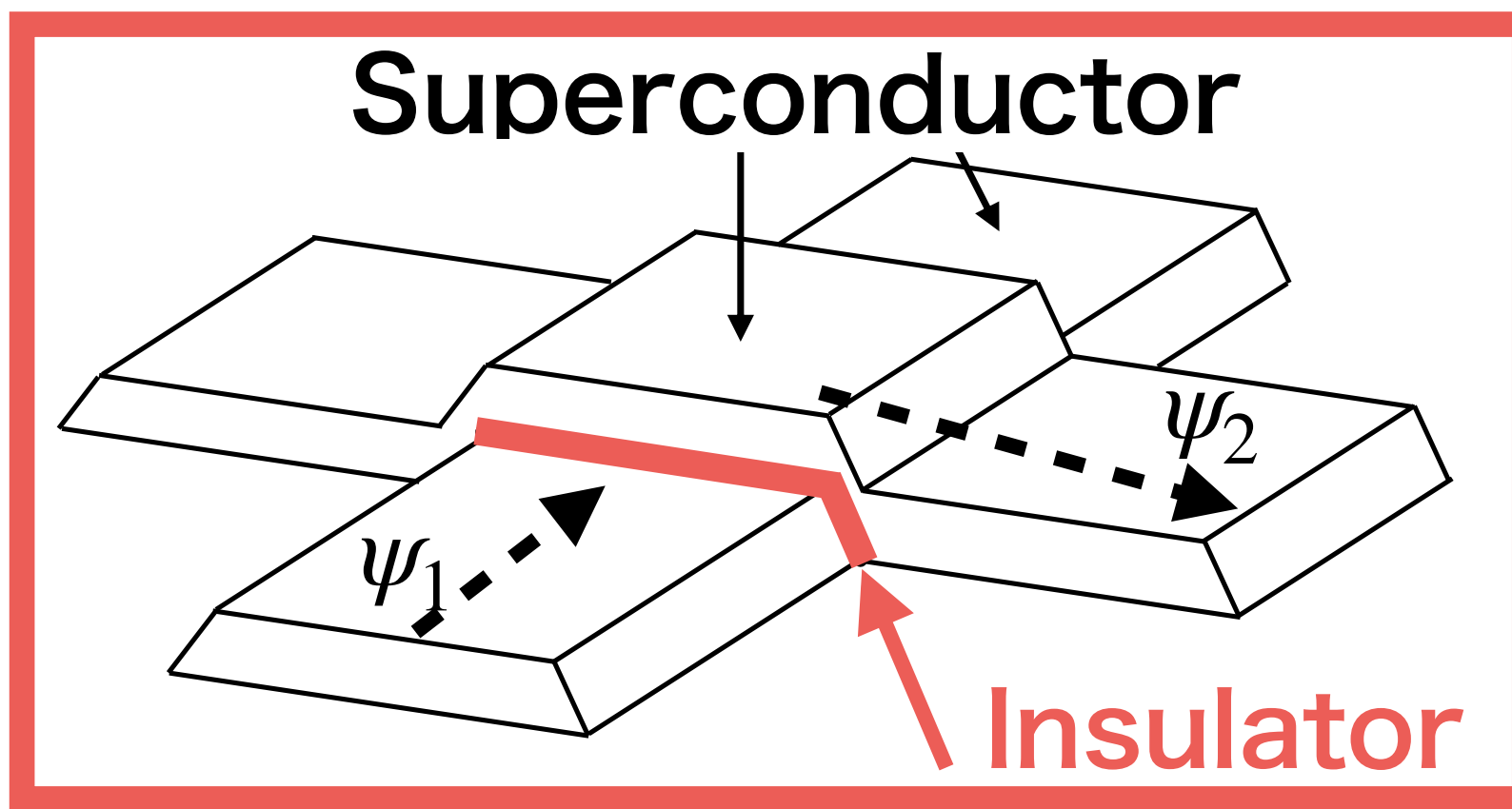
resonator is weakly **coupled** with qubit



LC resonator with nonlinear inductor

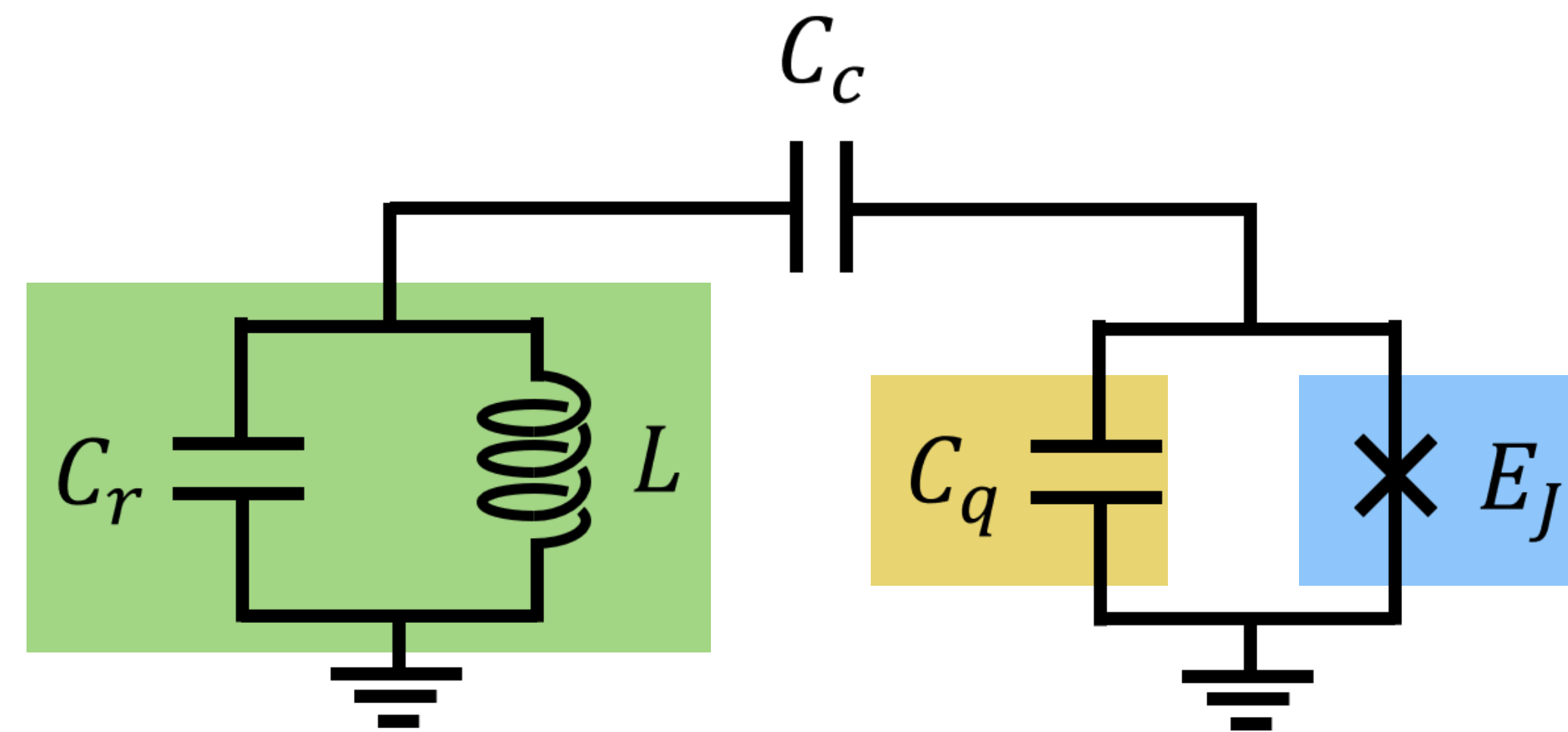
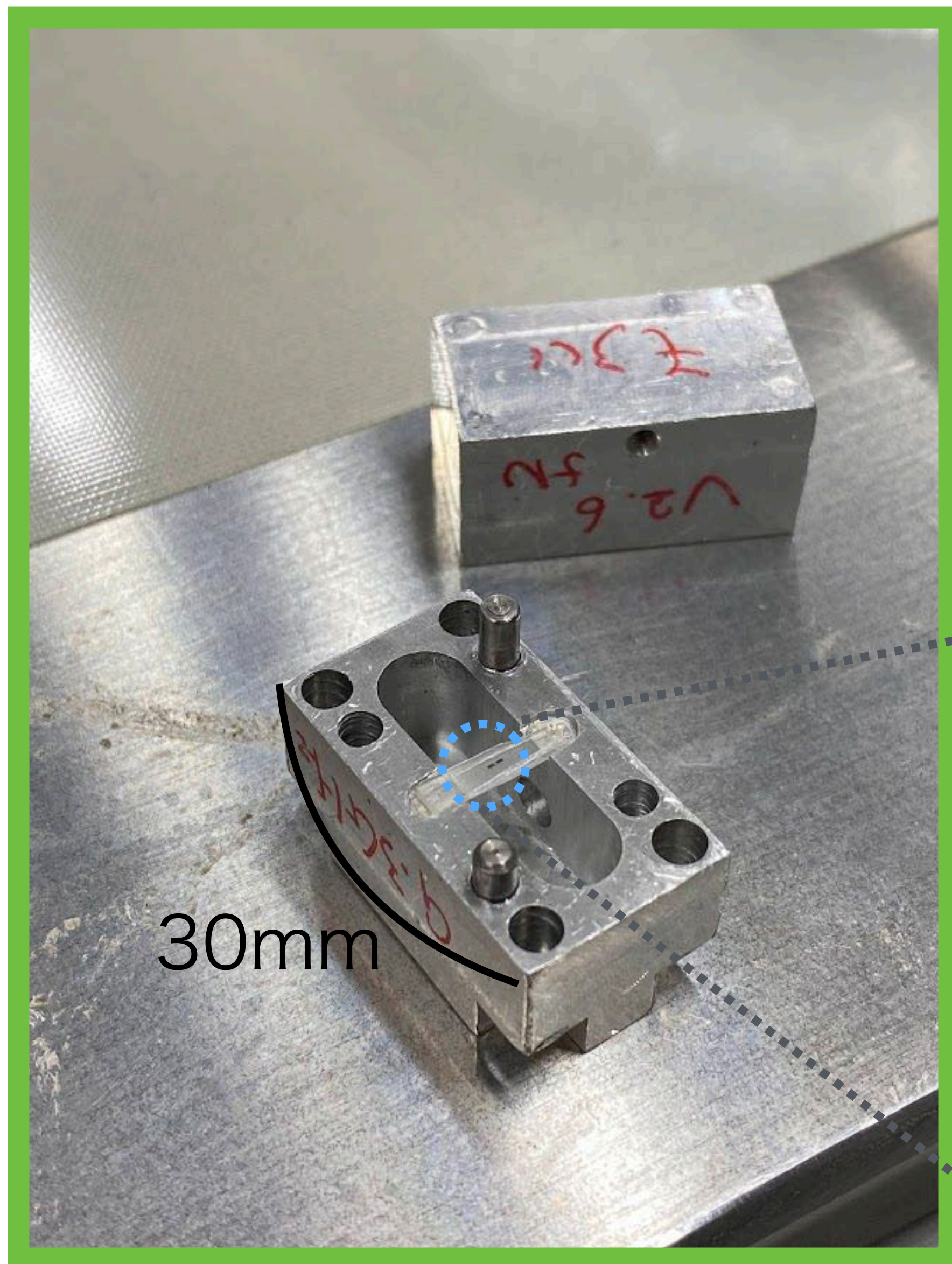


$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \left( \omega_q + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \right) \sigma_z + \hbar \left[ \omega_c + \frac{g^2}{\Delta} \sigma_z \right] a^\dagger a$$

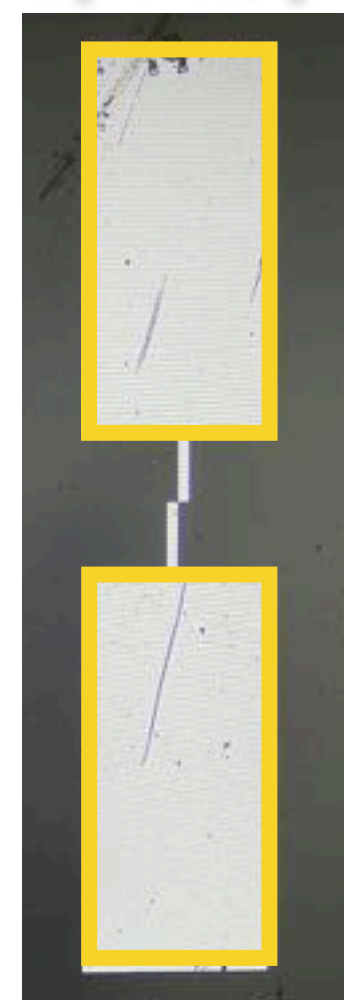


**Josephson Junction (JJ)**

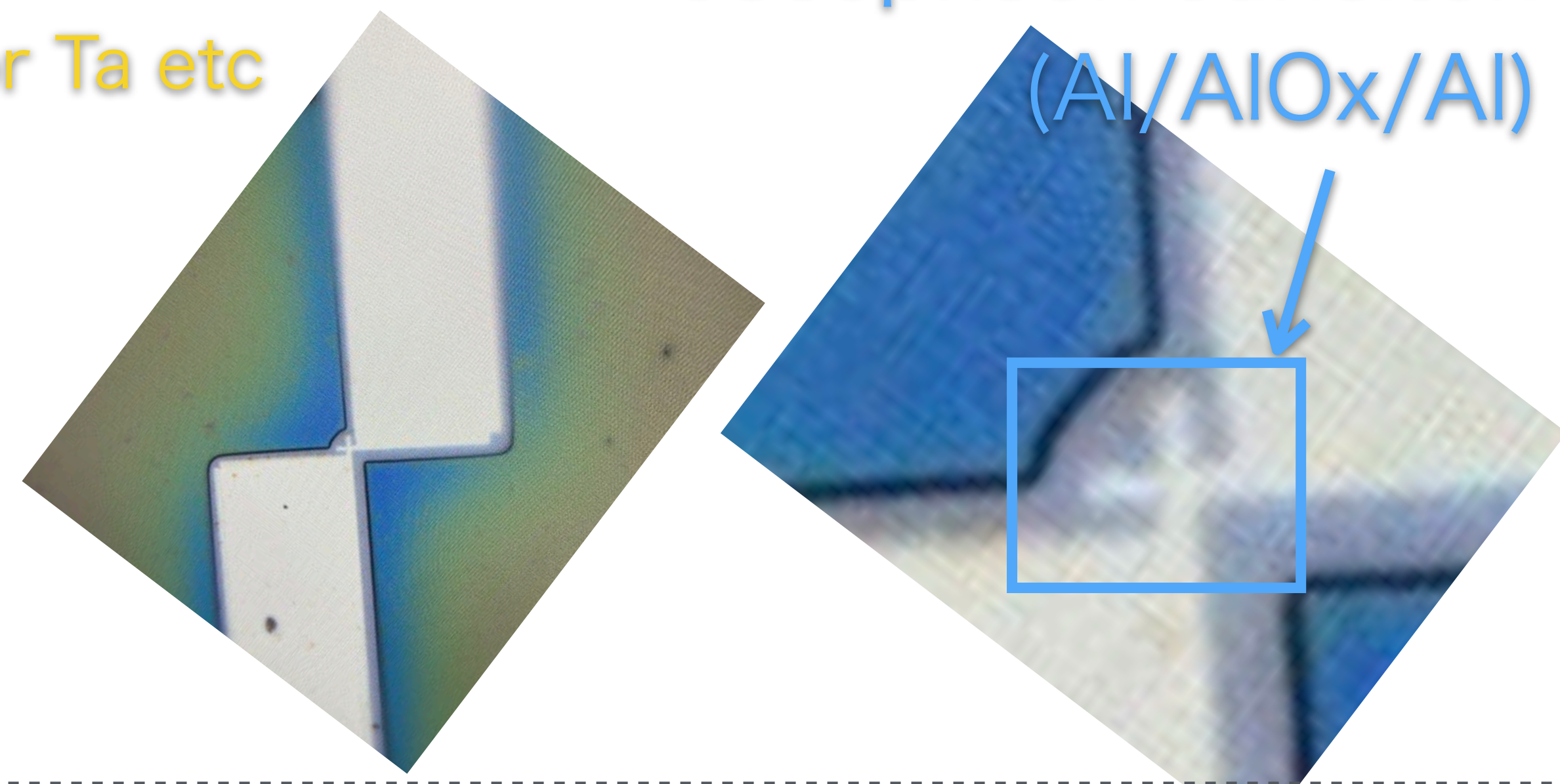
# Physical design (3D Resonator)



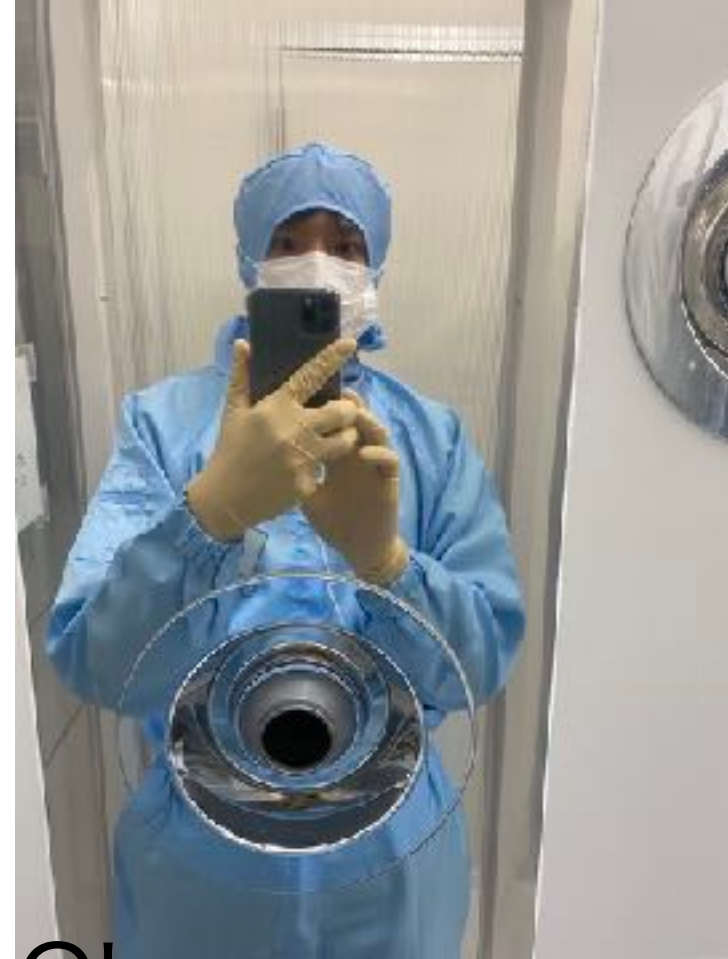
Capacitance Pads  
Al, Nb, or Ta etc



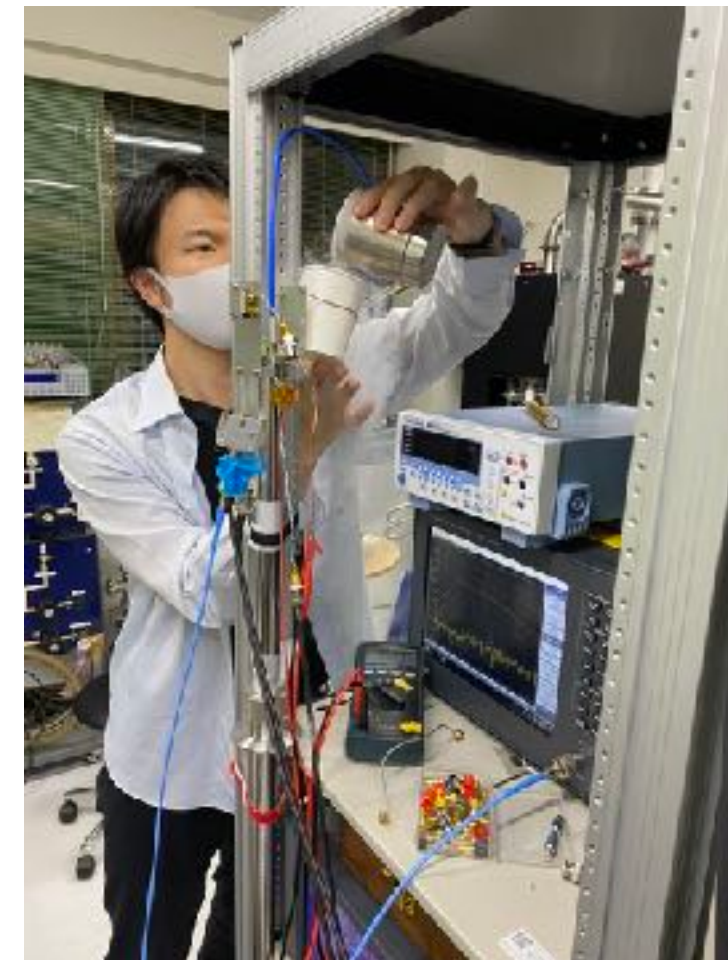
Josephson Junction  
(Al/AlOx/Al)



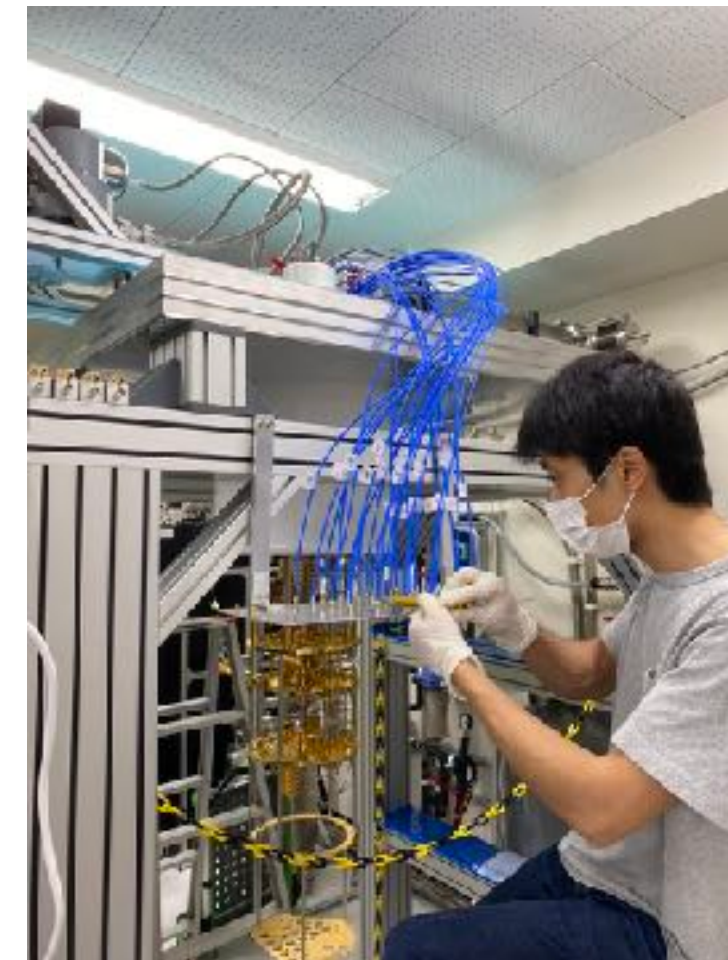
# Quantum hardware team in ICEPP<sup>5</sup> Japan



Shion Chen  
→ Move to Kyoto soon



Toshiaki Inada



Tatsumi Nitta



Kirill Shulga



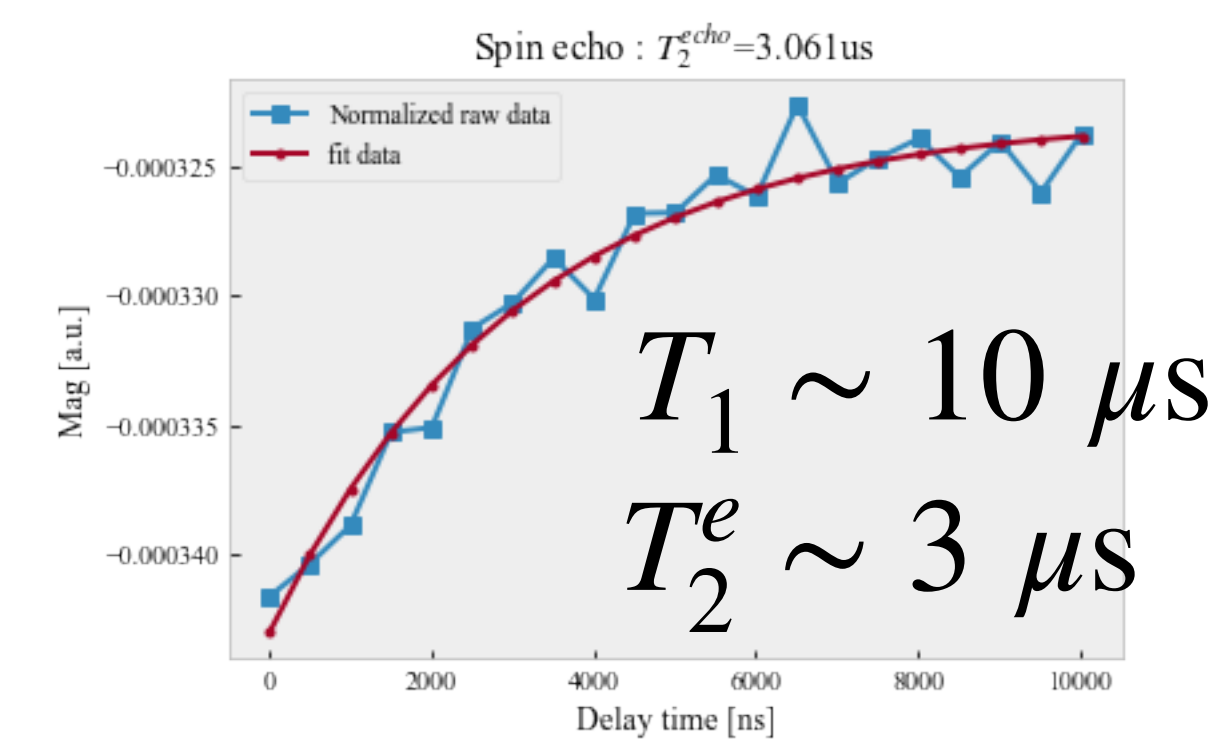
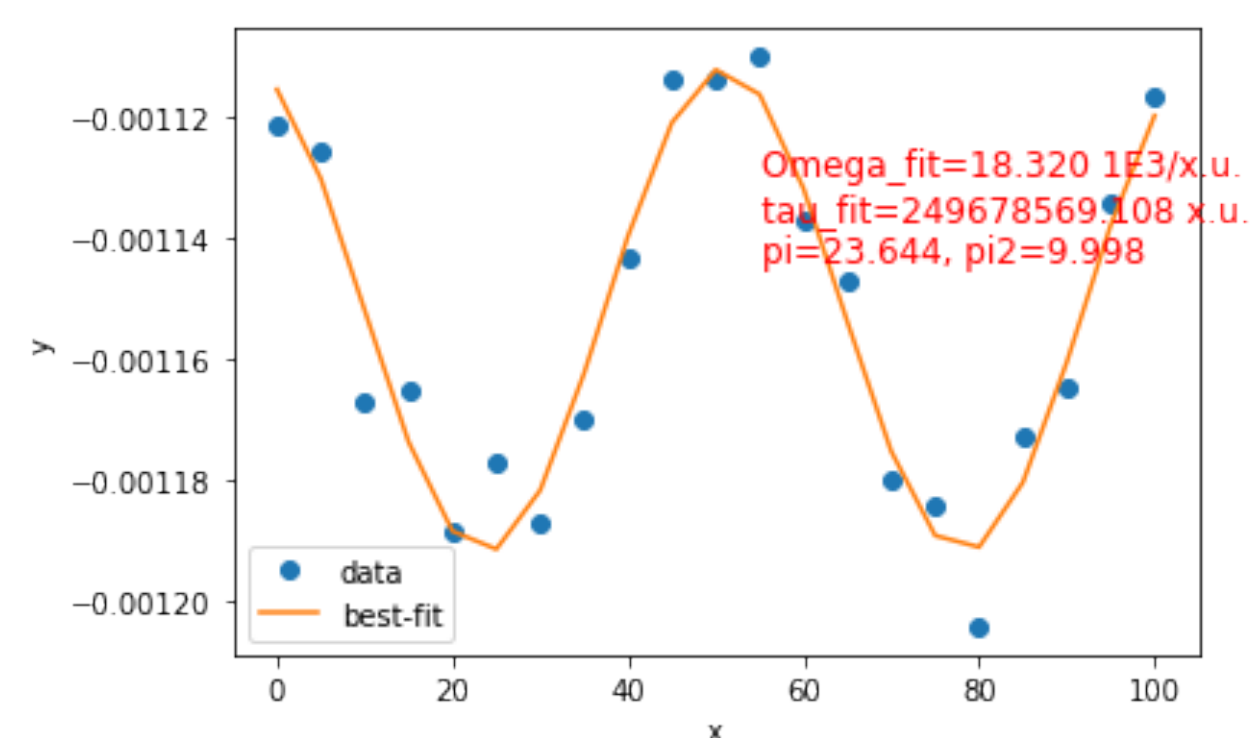
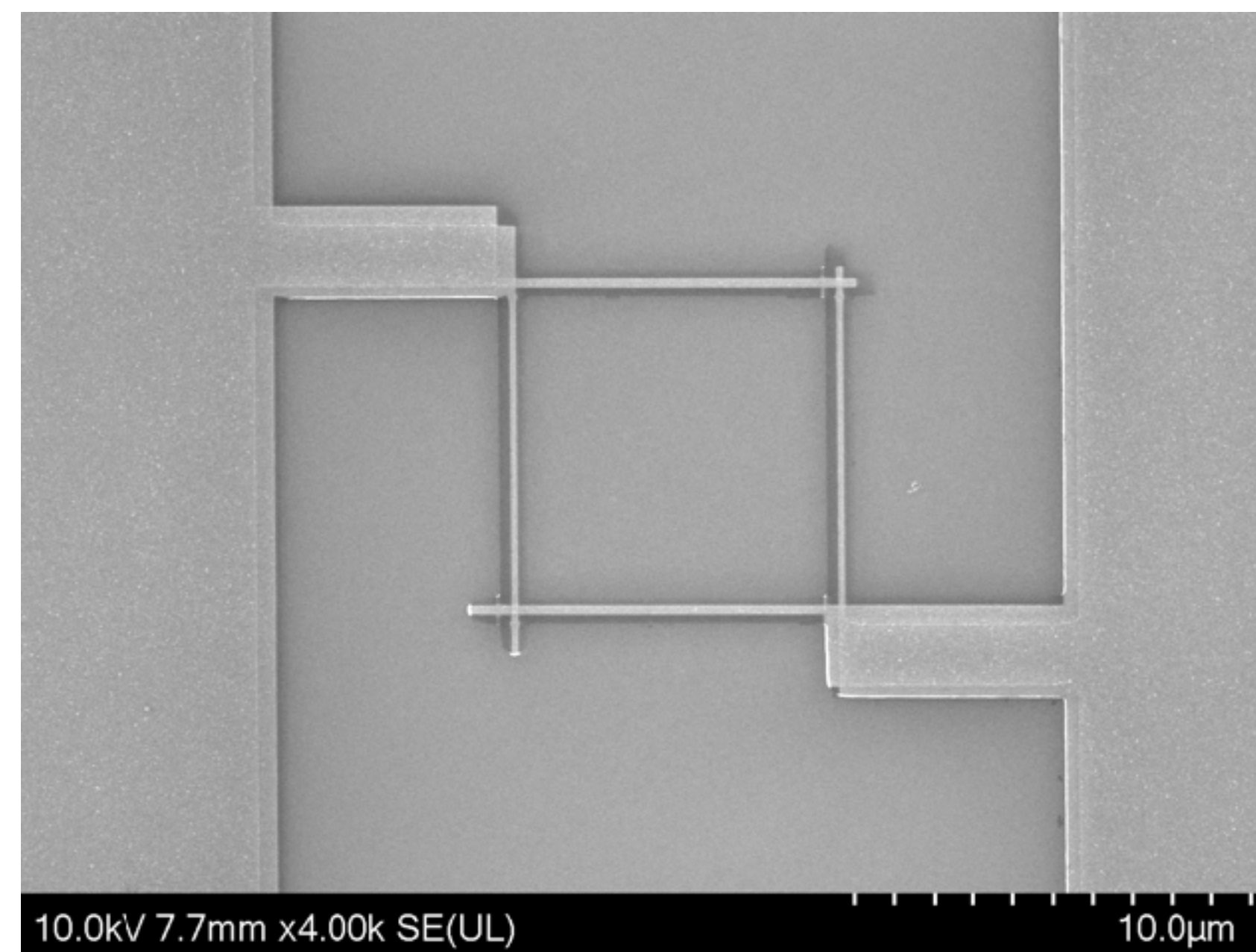
Karin Watanabe



Kan Nakazono

- Superconducting qubit fabrication
- DM searches using qubits
- QC related R&Ds (IBM sponsored research)
- High-freq. gravitational wave search (w/ FNAL/KEK)
- Analogue blackhole emulation using SQUID arrays

# Activities: Qubit Fabrication

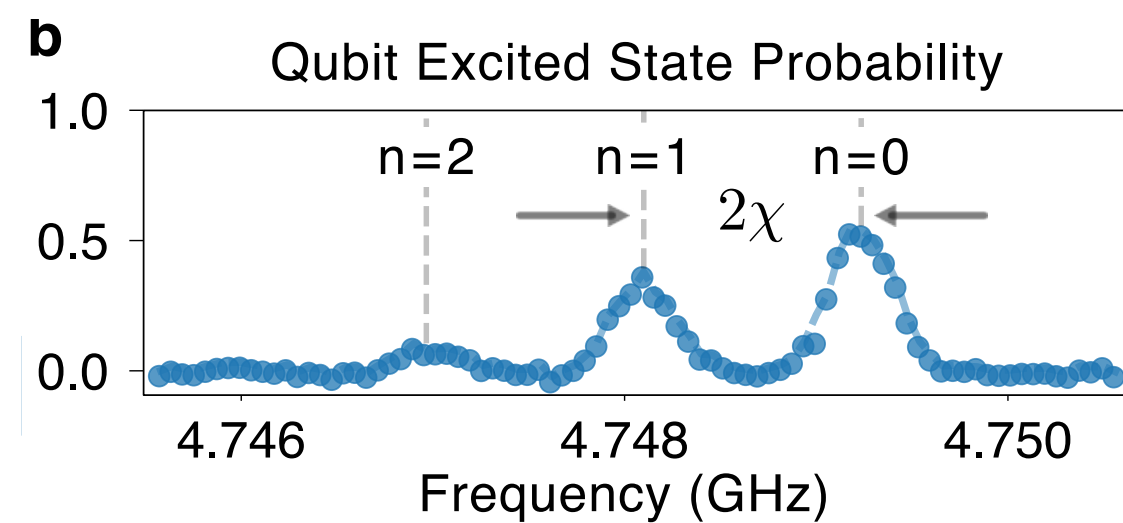
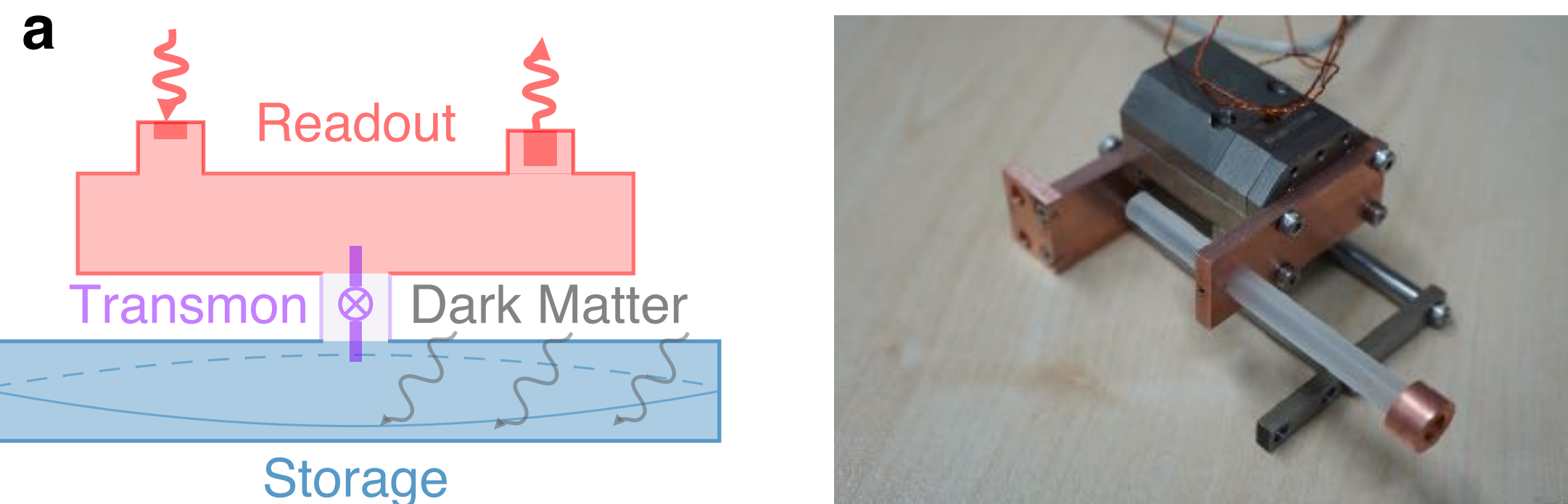


Decent performance!

# Activities: Dark wave searches

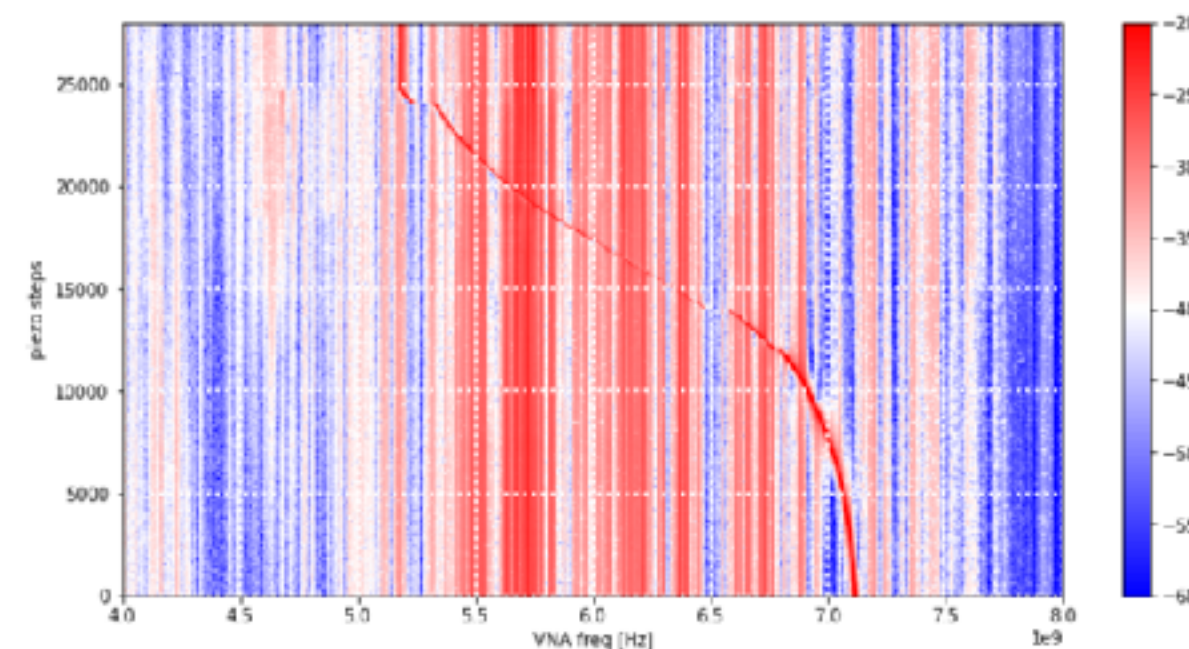
$$\mathcal{H}/\hbar = \left( \omega_q + g^2/\Delta \right) \sigma_z/2 + \left( \omega_c + g^2/\Delta \sigma_z \right) a^\dagger a$$

## Single Photon Counter at GHz



Aaron et.al.

PRL 126 141302 (2021)



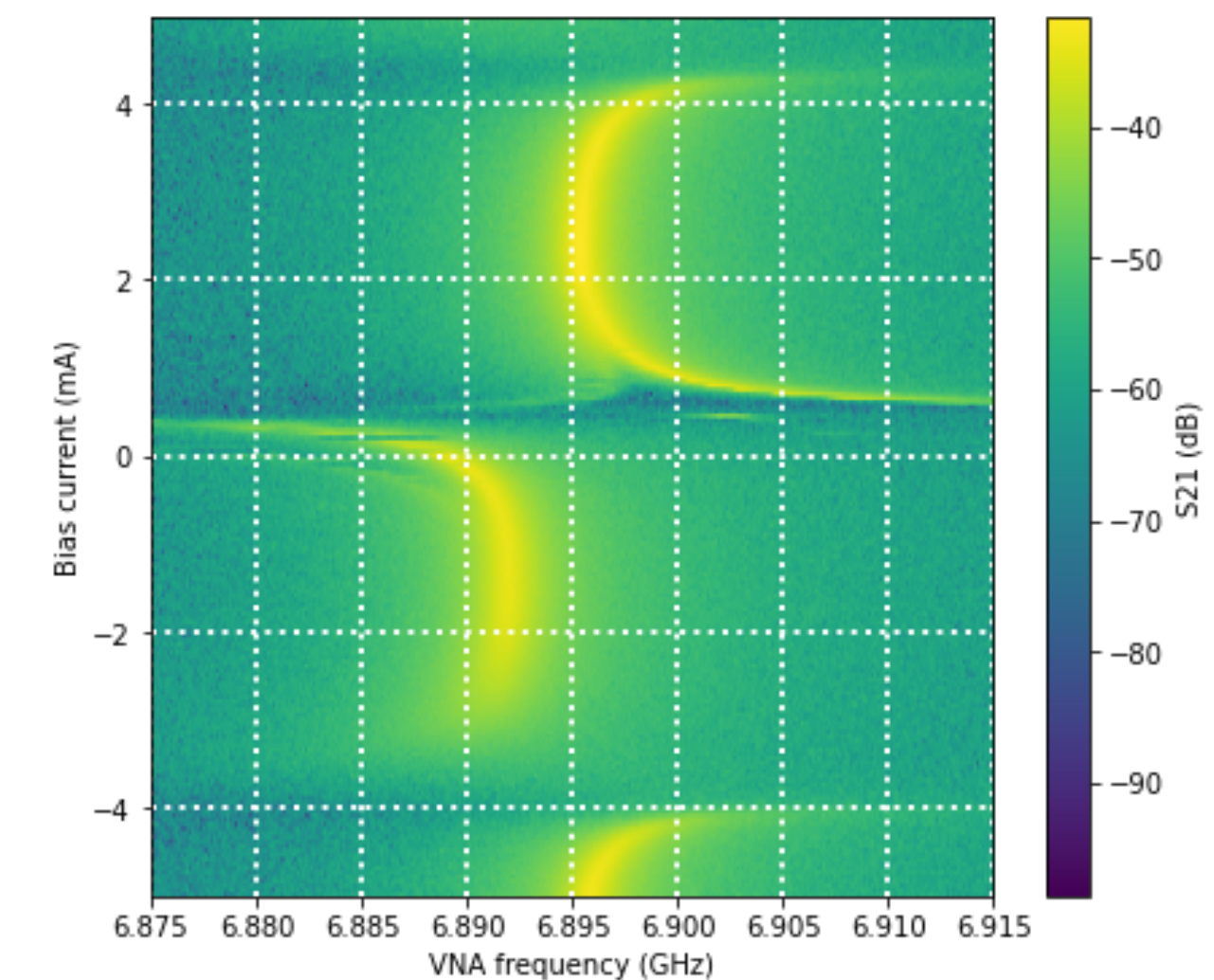
4-7 GHz wideband tunability

## Tuning cavity resonance with qubit

$$\Delta = \omega_c - \omega_q$$

$\omega_q$  tuning

$\sim \omega_c$  tuning!



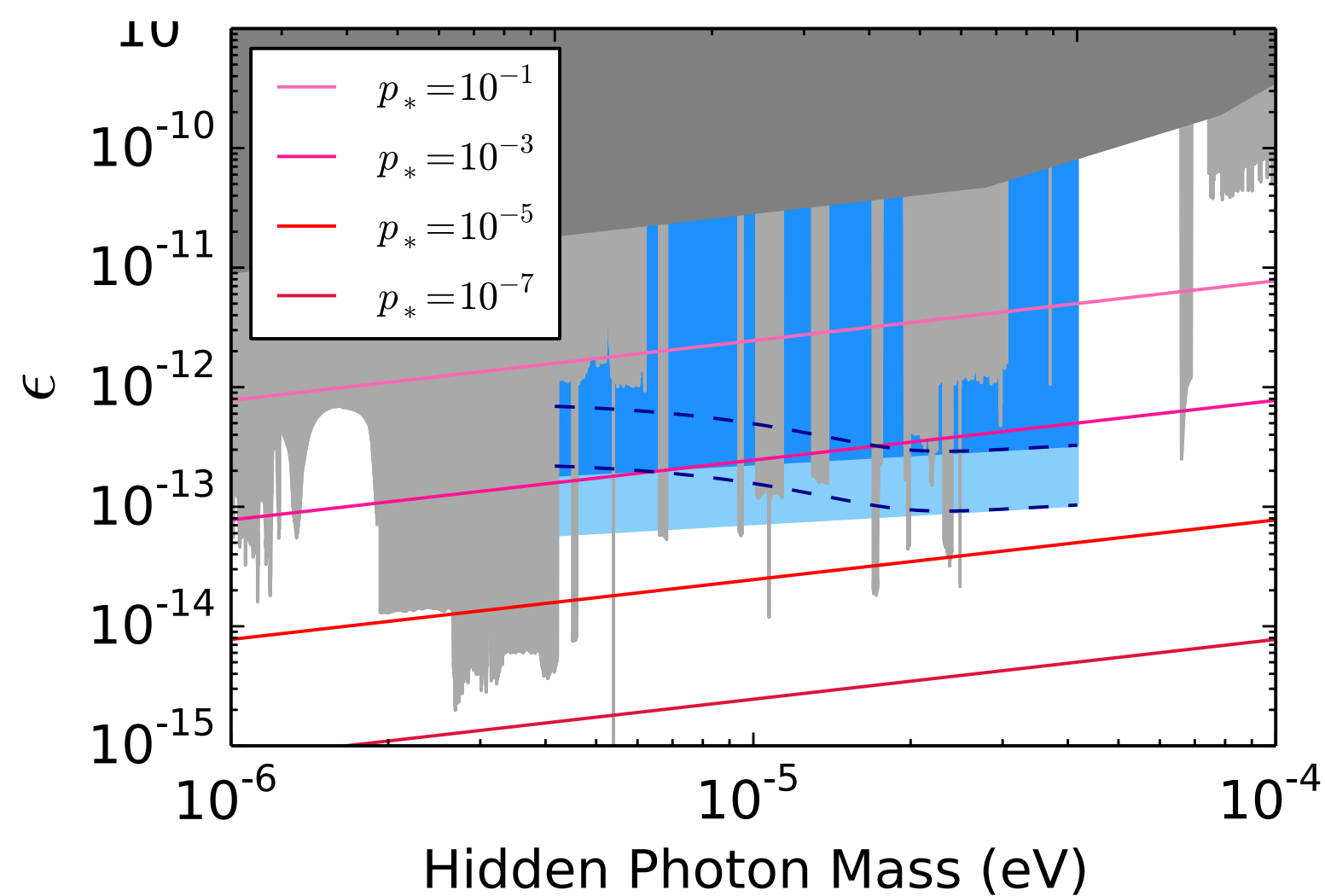
- **Cavity tuning without rods**
- $g$  is designable  $\rightarrow \sim$  GHz tuning

# Activities: Dark wave searches

## Qubit excitation with dark photons



DP can excite qubit directly

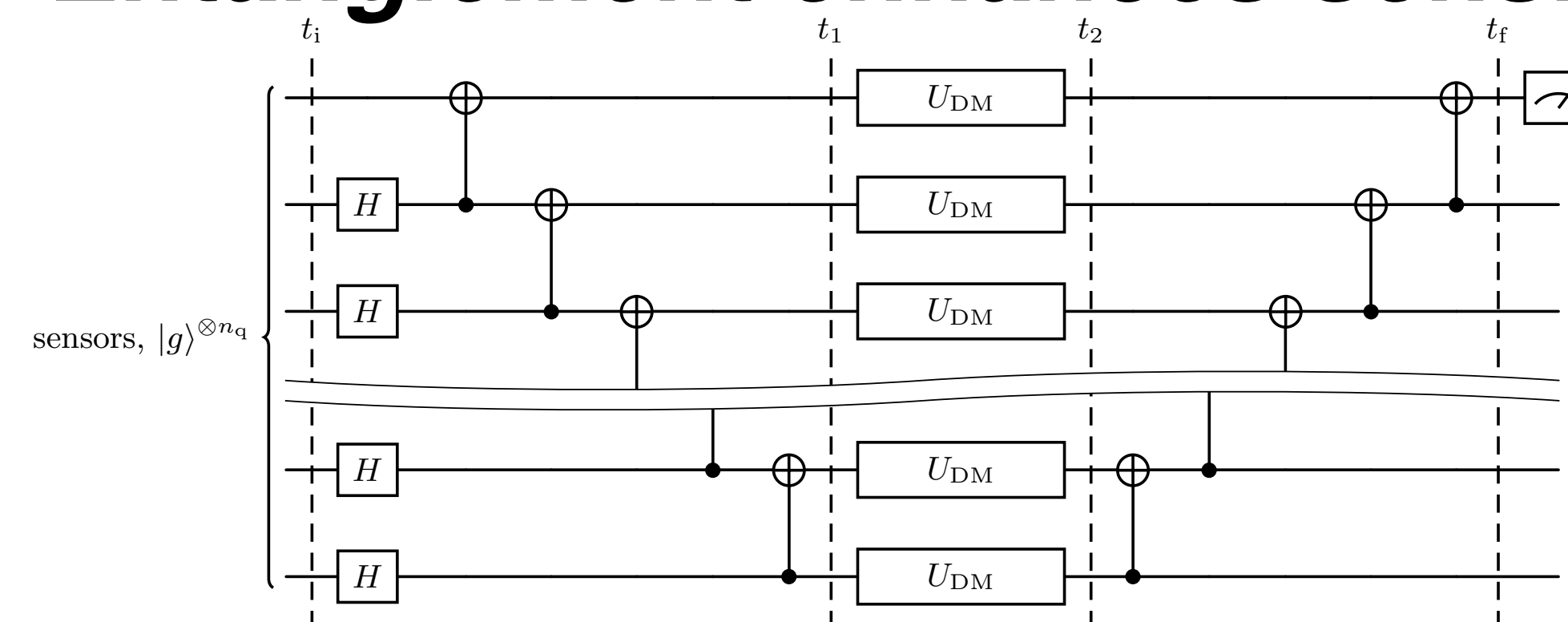


Hidden Photon Mass (eV)

Wideband sensitivity

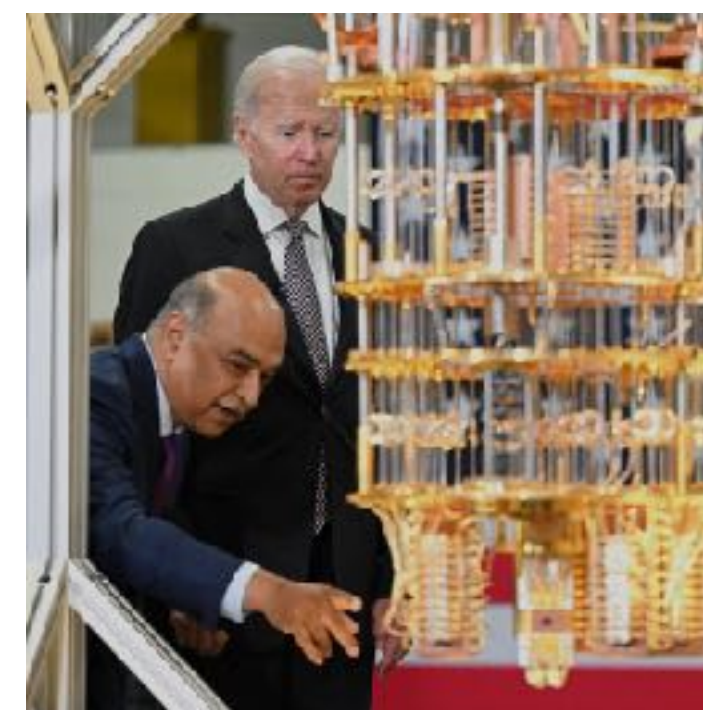
S. Chen et.al.  
Phys. Rev. Lett.  
131, 211001

## Entanglement enhances sensitivity



arxiv: 2311.10413

Multiple qubits entanglement  
enhances signal  $P_{\text{sig}} \propto N_{\text{qubits}}^2$  !



Google IBM

Any quantum computer  
is possibly a DM sensor



# Worth putting qubit in B-field?

***Yes! Many applications...***

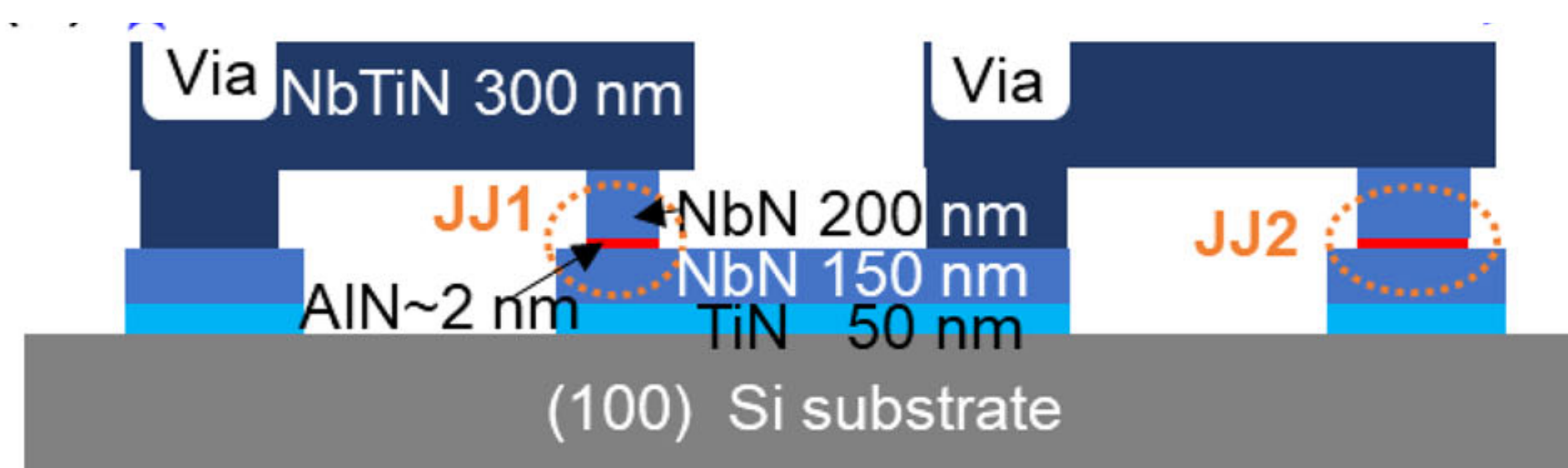
- Dark photon searches -> Axion searches !
  - with JPA/TWPA without zero-field region
  - with single photon counter / direct detection
- Other JJ based quantum device (JPC as switch etc)
- Condensed matter application like [quantum spin liquid](#) in  $\alpha$  - RuCl<sub>3</sub>
- Readout of the other quantum system ([NV-center](#), [Magnons](#))

# Does qubit survive in B-field?

*No, but some ideas...*

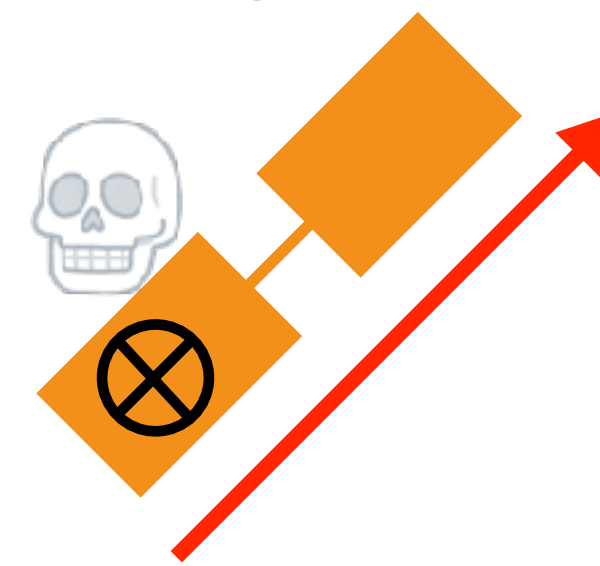
Use high  $T_C$  materials

		SC type	H <sub>C</sub>
Conventional	Al	Type- I	~0.01 T
	Nb	Type- II	~0.2 T
	Ta	Type- I	~0.08 T
Might worth?	NbTi	Type- II	~12 T
	NbAl	Type- II	~34 T



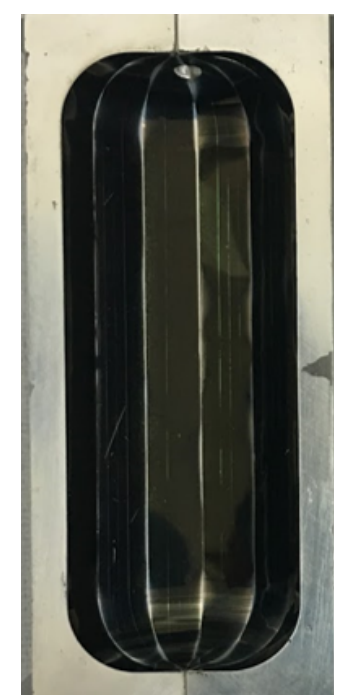
Nature Commun Mater 2, 98 (2021)

Avoiding penetrating thin films



Applying B-field along with thin film

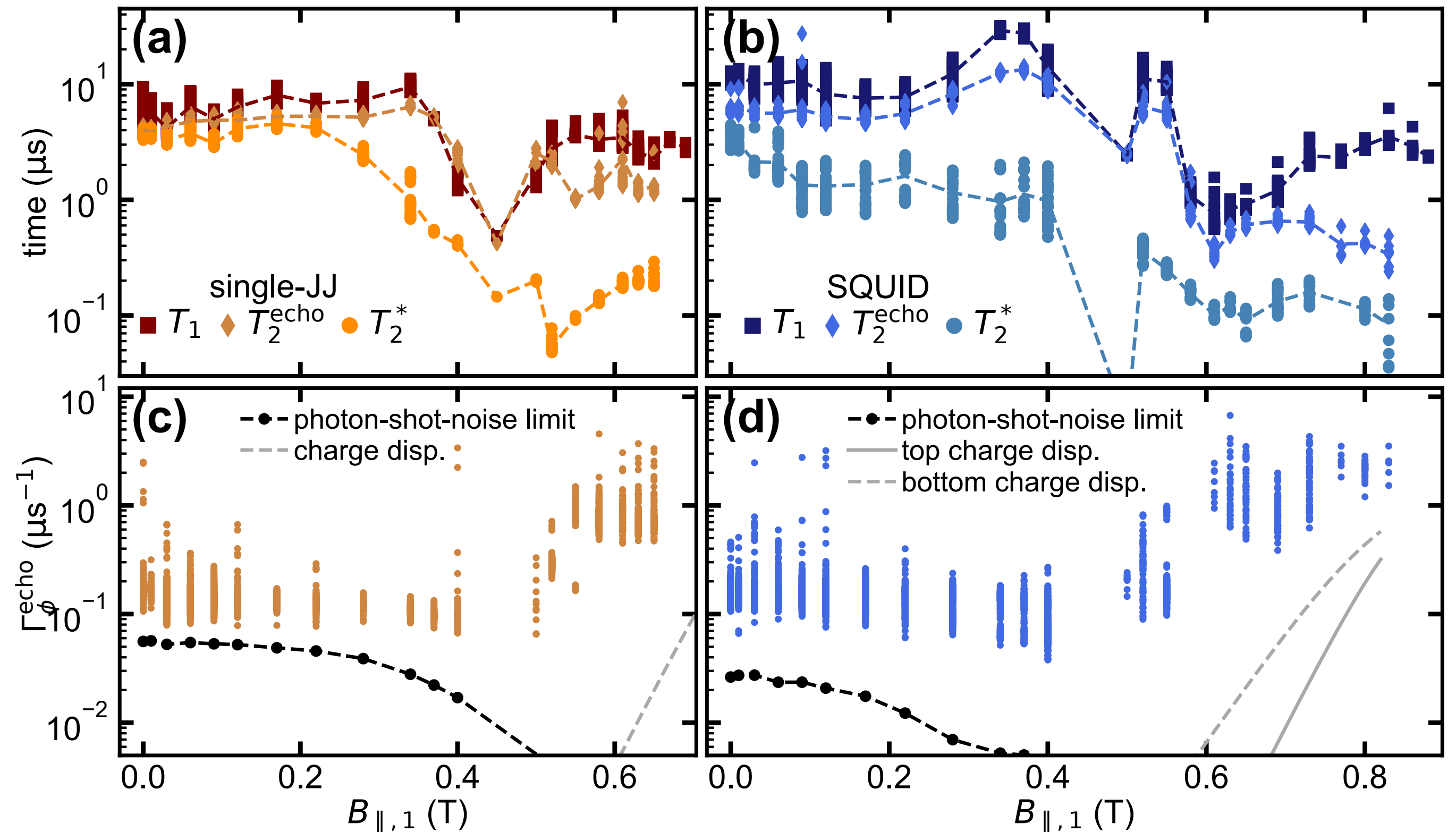
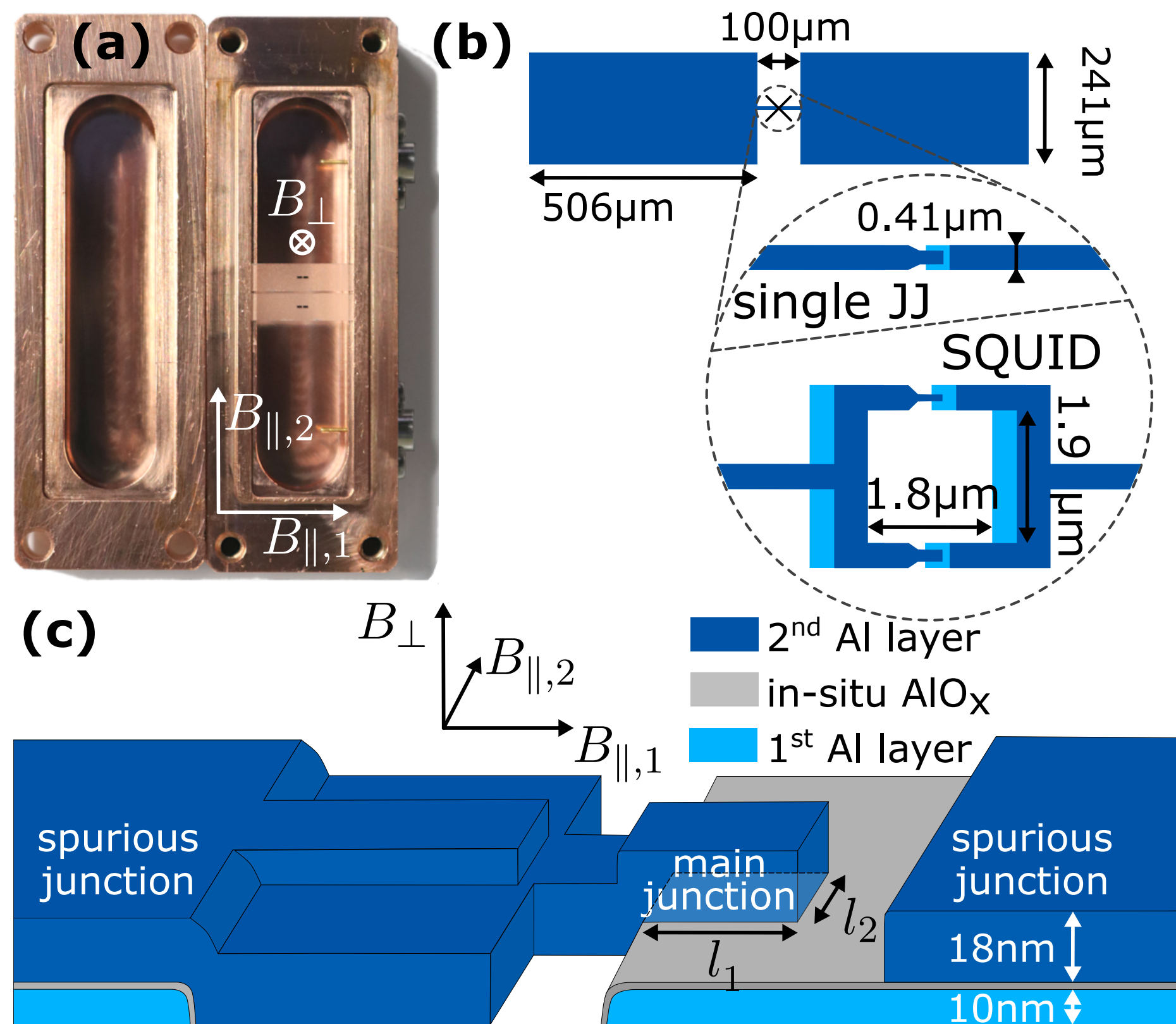
Similar situation in  
YBCO cavity at CAPP  
NbTi cavity at INFN



Thin film ~ 100 nm  
Cross section is extremely low

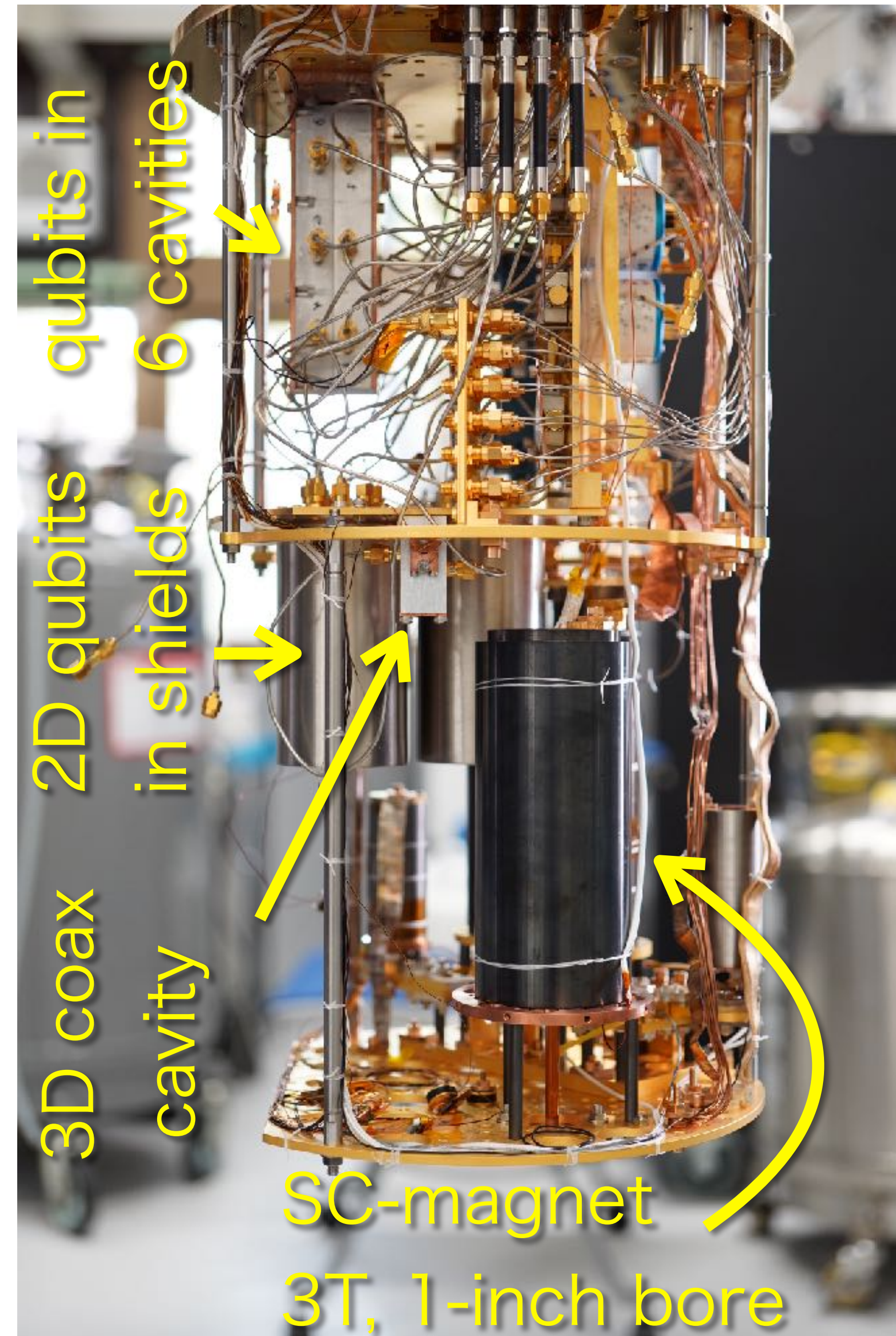
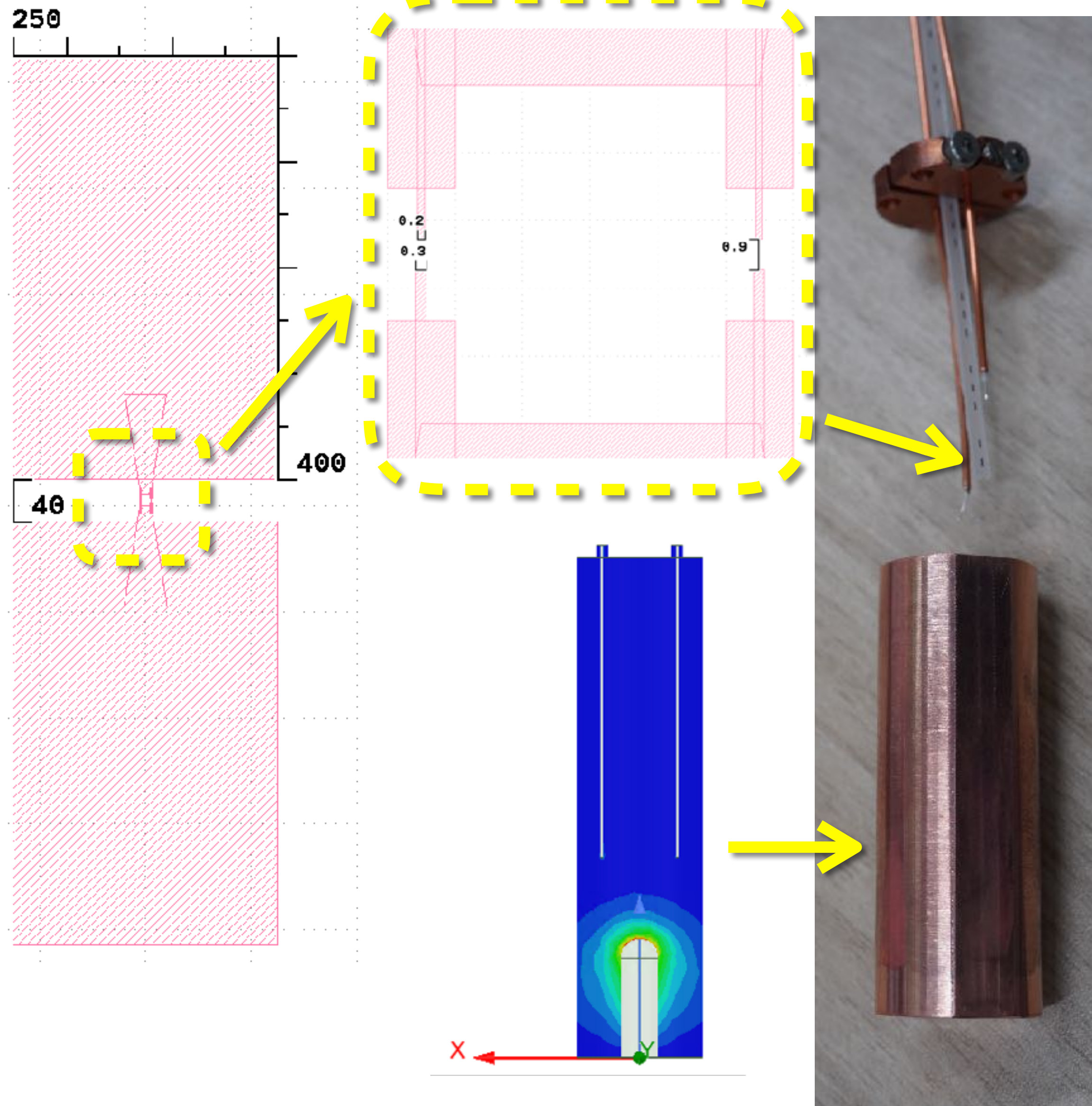
# Highest Magnetic Field Ever Applied

Phys. Rev. Applied 17, 034032

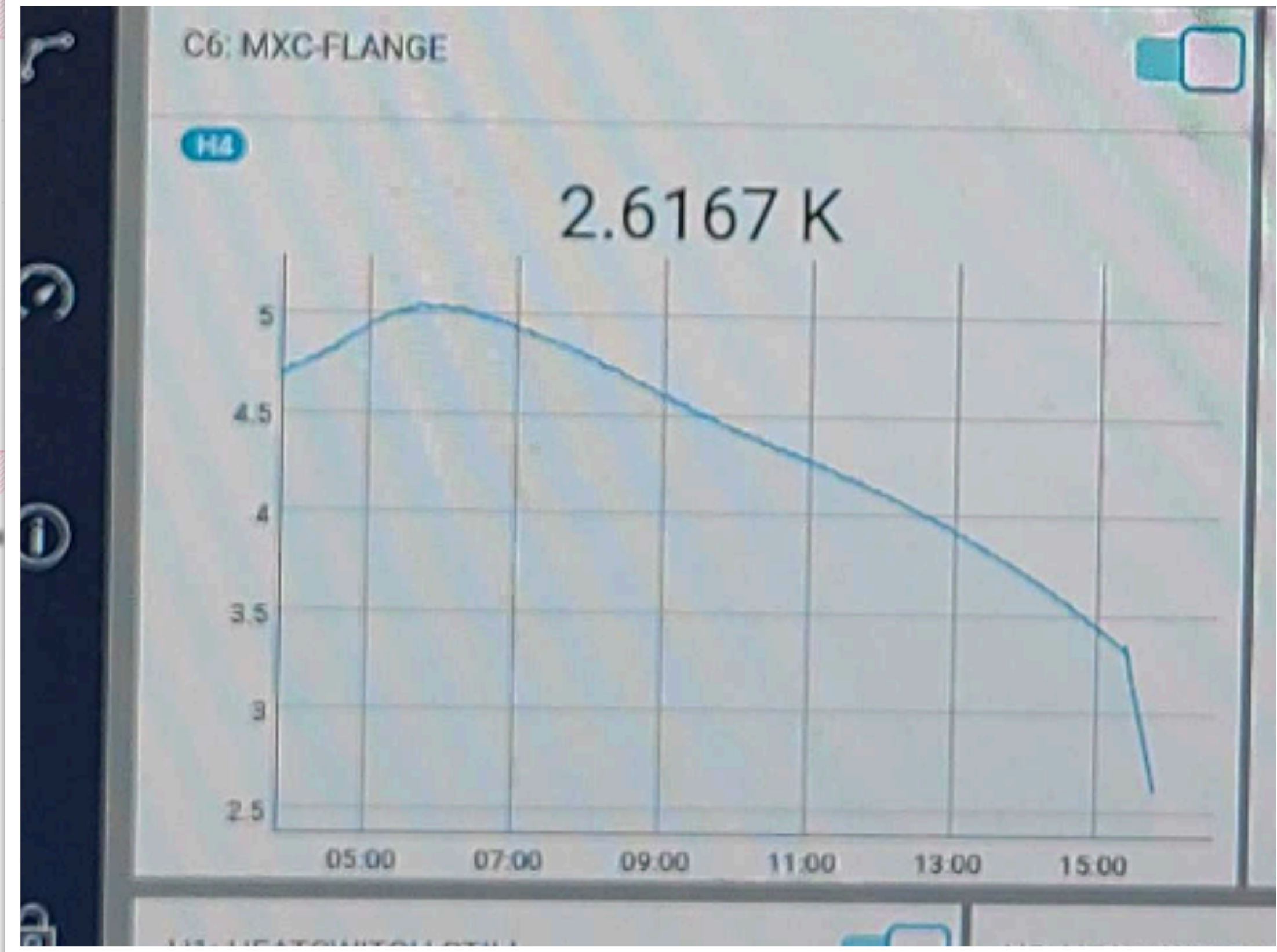
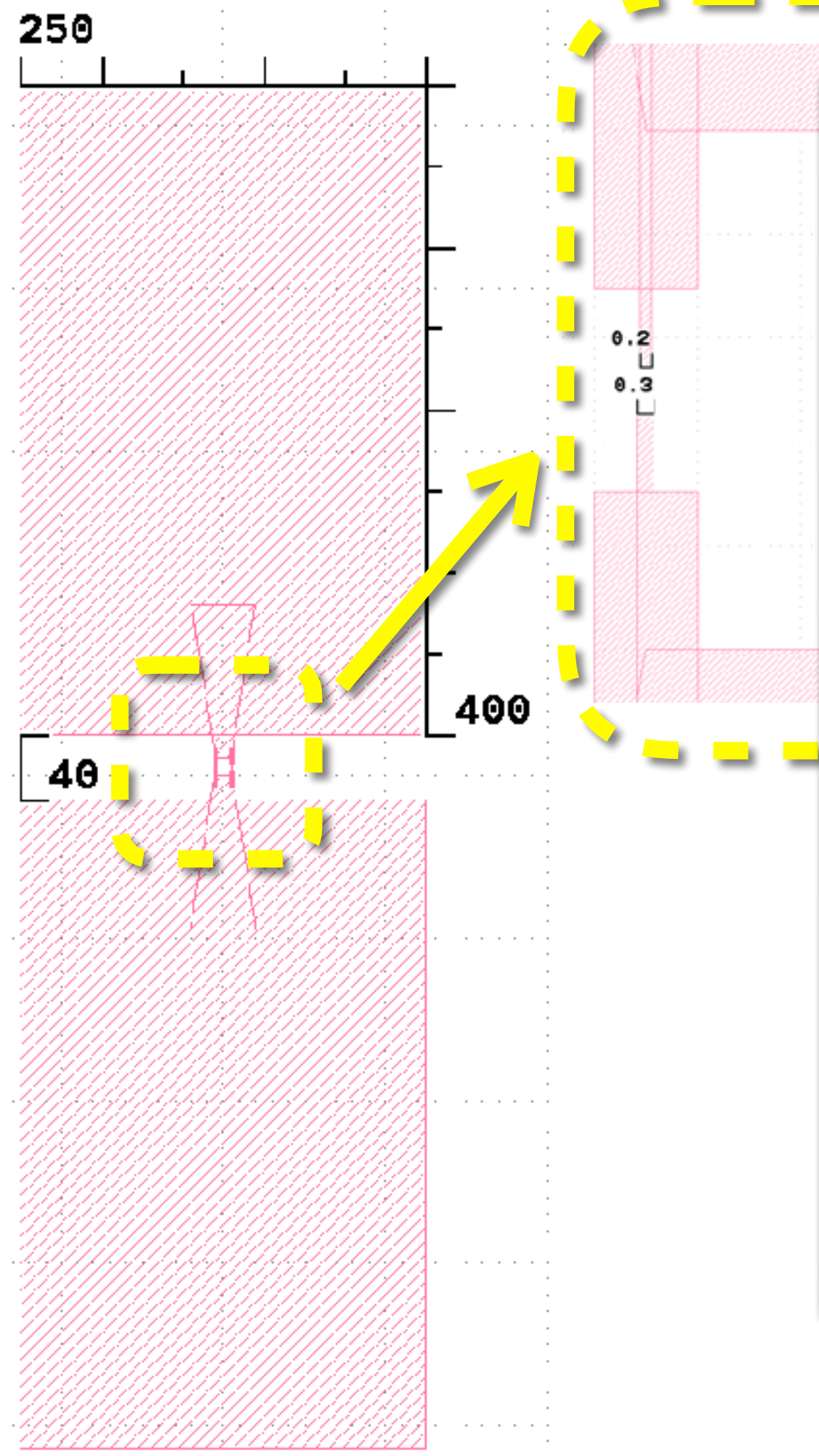


**Al-AlO<sub>x</sub>-Al Junction has 1 Tesla tolerance**

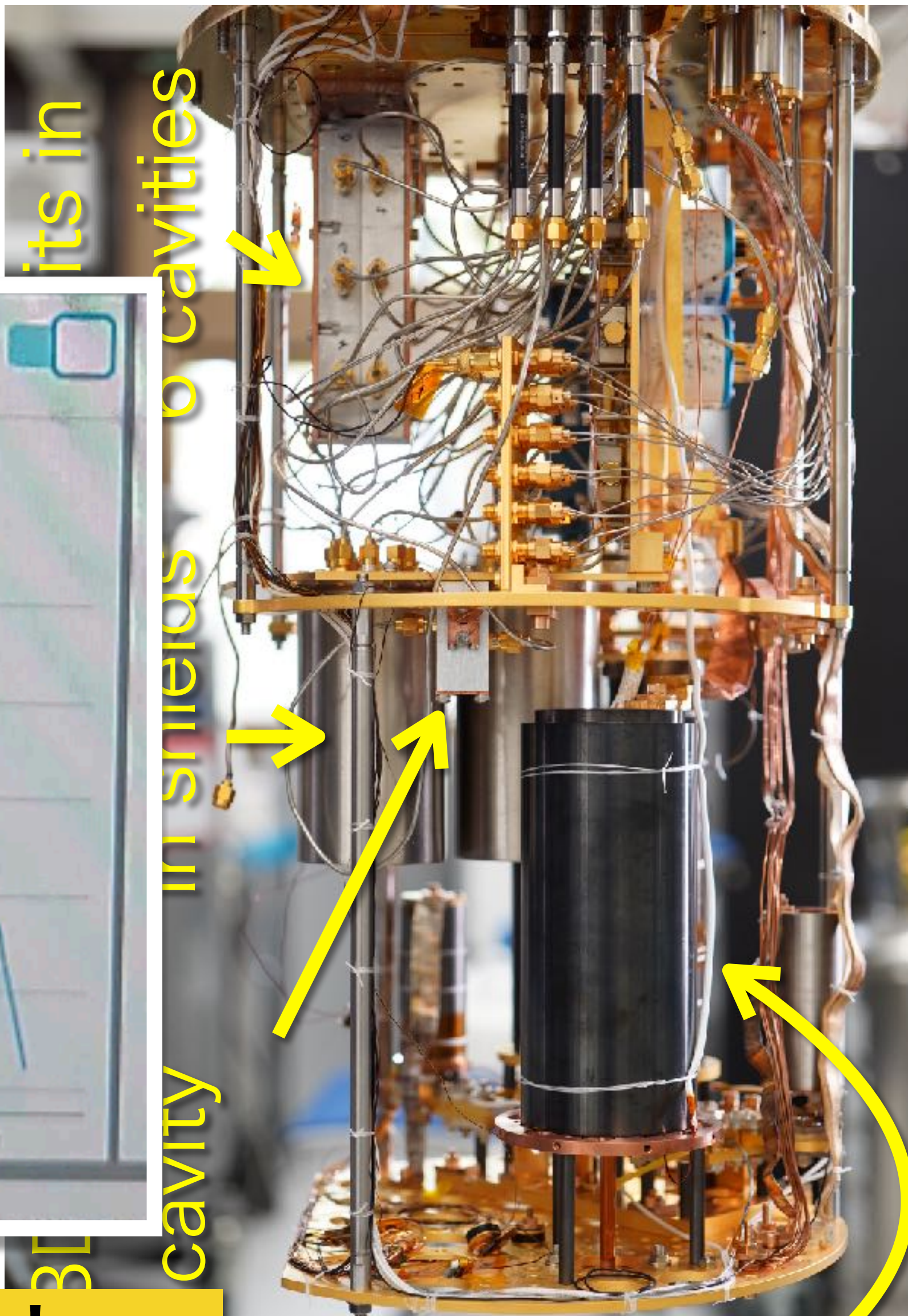
# Current Status



# Current Status



**This setup is now cooling down**



its in  
to cavities  
in stainless  
cavity

SC-magnet  
3T, 1-inch bore



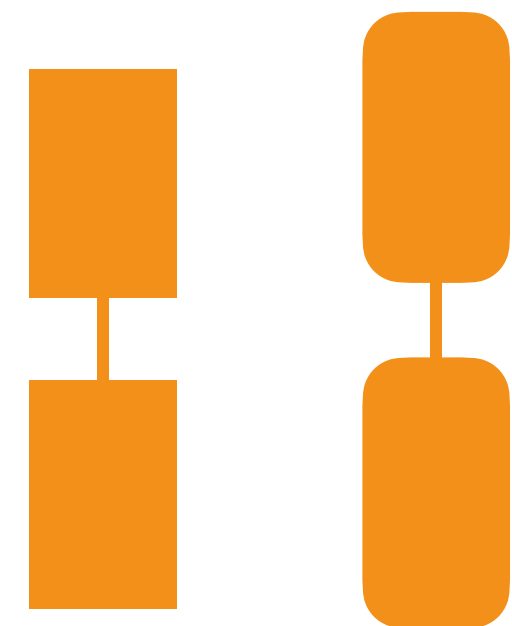
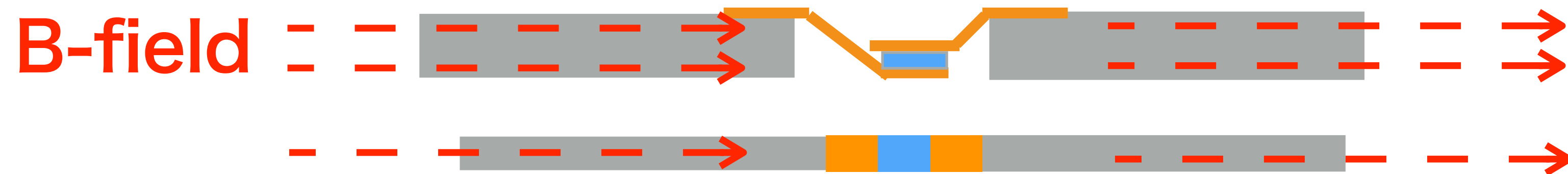
# Future Plans / Possibilities

1. Test qubit in ~ 3 Tesla -> Now ongoing

2. Sneak in the 9.4 T magnet at FNAL?

Our setup is very small: **1 inch diameter, less than 2 inches length**

3. Test dedicated design for escaping magnetic flux



4. Test fancy material for higher tolerance

# Summary

- Superconducting qubits have many application to HEP
- Qubit in a strong magnetic field opens various possibilities

**Especially, axion searches with extreme sensitivity**

- Qubit is proved working under 1 Tesla
  - We are now expanding it towards ~10 Tesla
- There are several options to make it more B-field tolerant