Characterizing and reducing microfabrication-induced loss in superconducting devices, Part II: Xmon qubits

ANTHONY MTEGRANT, Google, Santa Barbara, A. DUNSWORTH, C. QUINTANA, UC Santa Barbara, J. KELLY, R. BARENDTS, Google, Santa Barbara, B. CAMPBELL, UC Santa Barbara, Y. CHEN, Google, Santa Barbara, Z. CHEN, B. CHIARO, UC Santa Barbara, A. FOWLER, E. JEFFREY, J. MUTUS, Google, Santa Barbara, C. NEILL, P.J.J. O’MALLEY, UC Santa Barbara, P. ROUSHAN, D. SANK, Google, Santa Barbara, A. VAINSENCHER, J. WENNER, UC Santa Barbara, T. WHITE, Google, Santa Barbara, J.M. MARTINIS, University of California and Google, Santa Barbara —Microfabrication-induced loss has previously been shown to limit the coherence times of both planar and 3-D superconducting qubits. Energy loss in these qubits arises from interactions with two-level state defects which are located in thin lossy surface dielectrics. More recently, we have identified a major source of this loss and then substantially improved this decoherence channel using a novel resonator structure for characterization and improvement. I will report on recent measurements of Xmon qubits with substantially improved coherence times due to our new fabrication process.