

Abstract Submitted
for the MAR17 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Adiabatic two-qubit state preparation in a superconducting qubit system STEFAN FILIPP, MARC GANZHORN, DANIEL EGGER, ANDREAS FUHRER, NIKOLAJ MOLL, PETER MUELLER, IBM Research - Zurich, Switzerland, MARCO ROTH, Department of Physics, RWTH Aachen University, Germany, SEBASTIAN SCHMIDT, Institute for Theoretical Physics, ETH Zurich, Switzerland — The adiabatic transport of a quantum system from an initial eigenstate to its final state while remaining in the instantaneous eigenstate of the driving Hamiltonian can be used for robust state preparation. With control over both qubit frequencies and qubit-qubit couplings this method can be used to drive the system from initially trivial eigenstates of the uncoupled qubits to complex entangled multi-qubit states. In the context of quantum simulation, the final state may encode a non-trivial ground-state of a complex molecule or, in the context of adiabatic quantum computing, the solution to an optimization problem. Here, we present experimental results on a system comprising fixed-frequency superconducting transmon qubits and a tunable coupler to adjust the qubit-qubit coupling via parametric frequency modulation. We realize different types of interaction by adjusting the frequency of the modulation. A slow variation of drive amplitude and phase leads to an adiabatic steering of the system to its final state showing entanglement between the qubits.

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Date submitted: 11 Nov 2016

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