



# Building a Quantum Computer

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**Funding:** ARO (Army Research Office)

NSA (National Security Agency)

ARDA (Advanced Research and  
Development Activity)

DARPA (Defense Advanced  
Research Projects Agency )



## Motivation

- Ever-increasing need for fast computers

## Difference Between Quantum and Classical computation

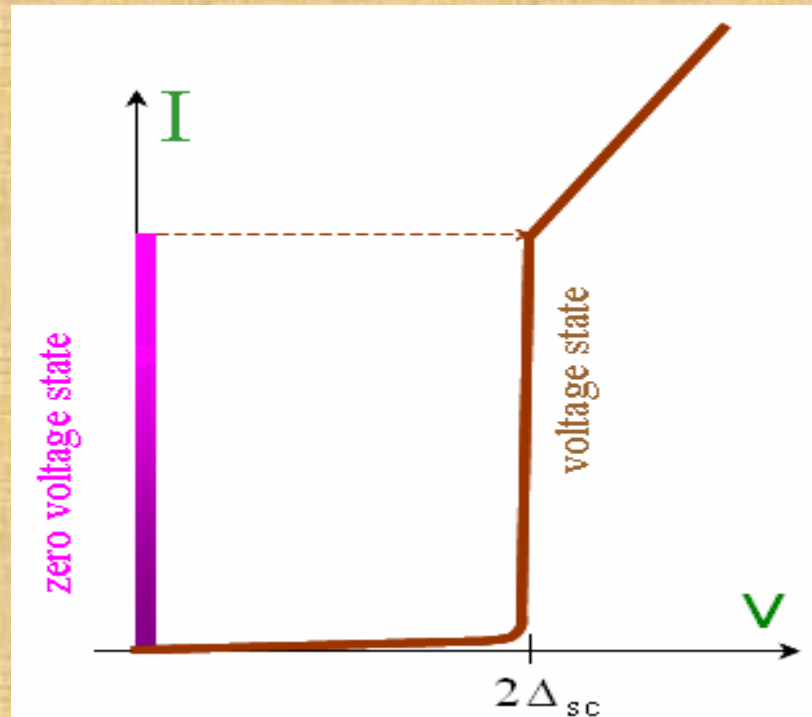
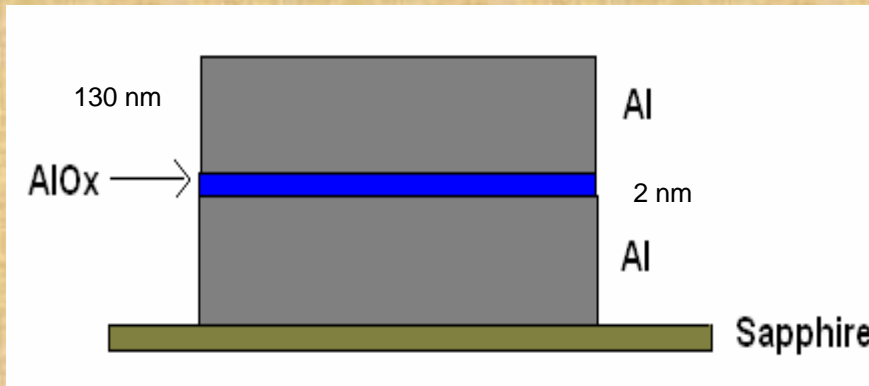
- Number of informational states in a quantum and classical bit
- 2-bit classical (2x1 possible states)                      2-qubits (2x2 possible states)
- A 32-bit quantum processor could be as powerful as 4 billion Pentium 4's

## Applications:

- Powerful decryption tool and could break even most secured encryption used today
- Search engines much faster than Google by using fewer computers
- Could solve many complex problems in a reasonable amount of time

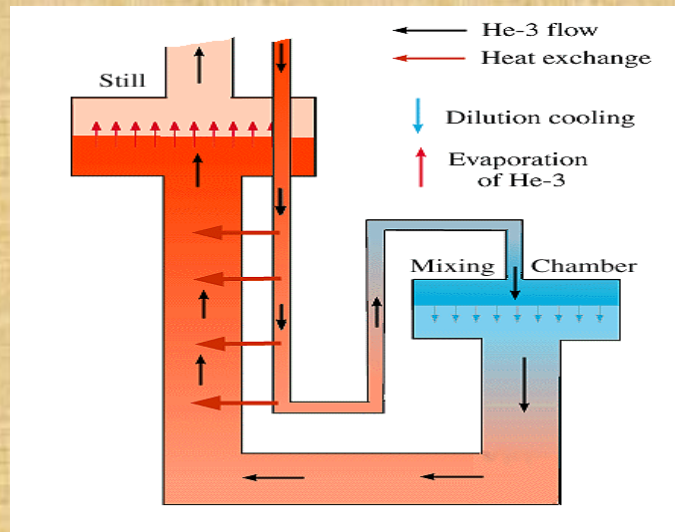
## Technique:

Use of superconducting Josephson junction to build a quantum bit (Qubit)



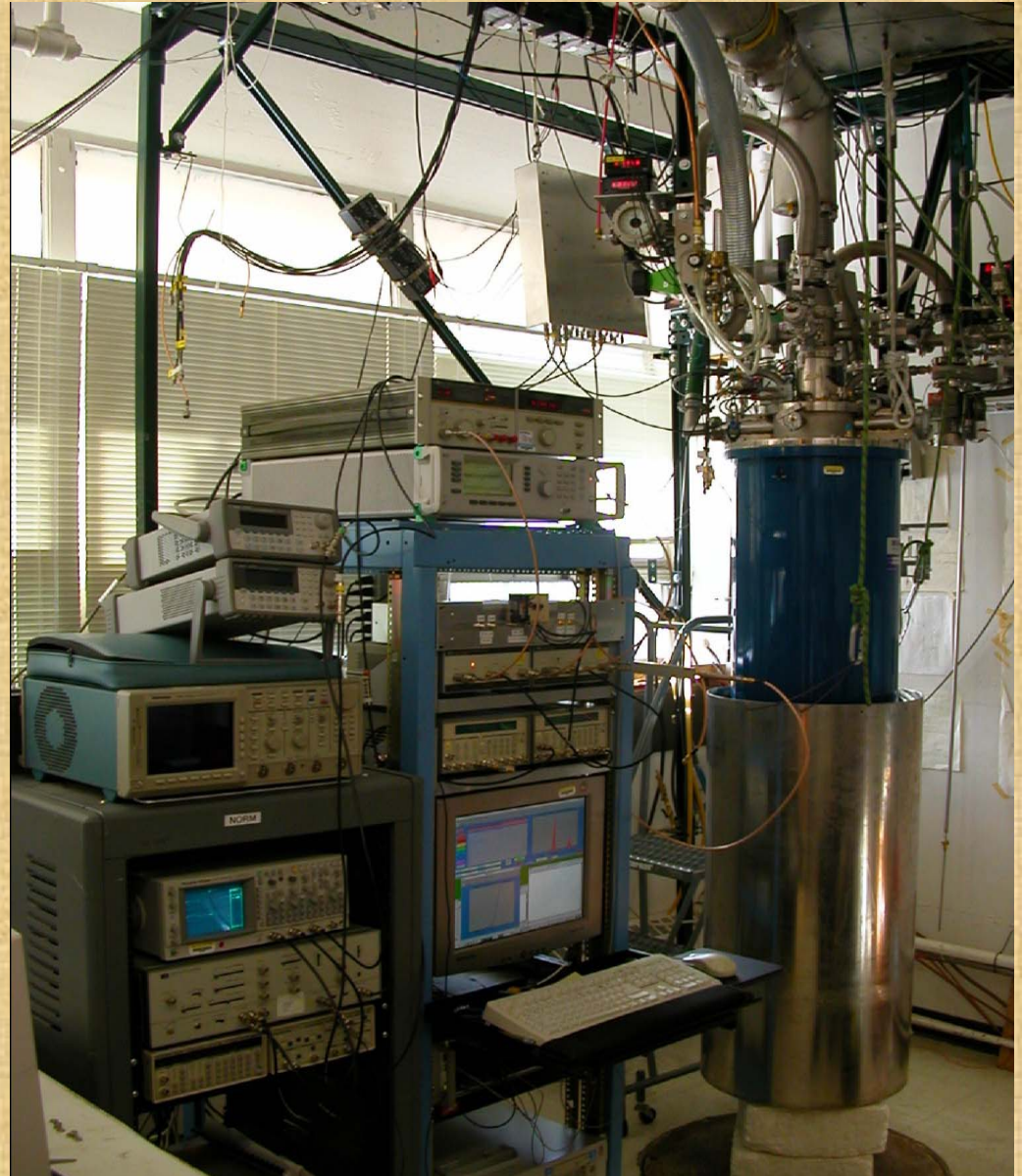
## Dilution Refrigerator:

- Phase separation of  $^3\text{He}$  and  $^4\text{He}$  Mixture below 1 K.



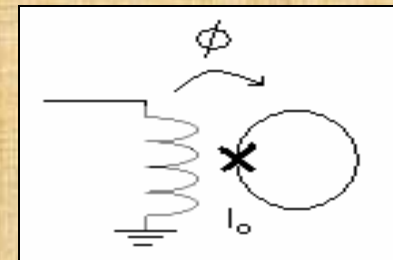
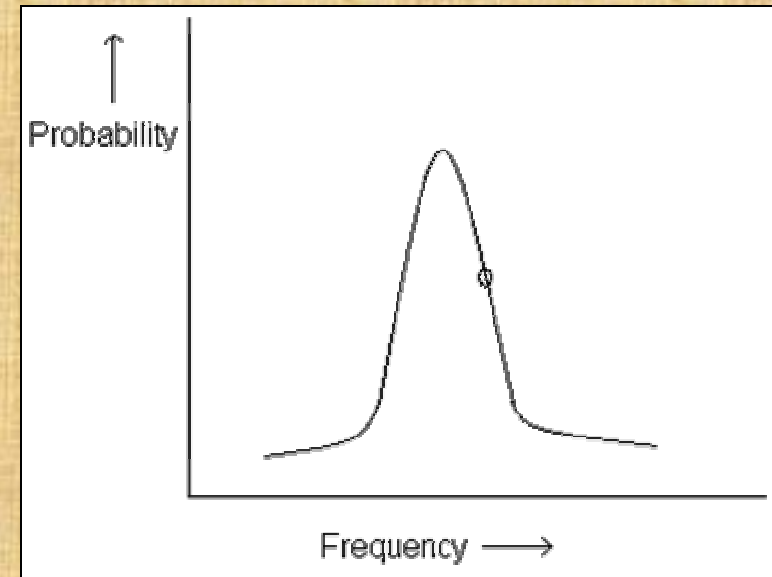
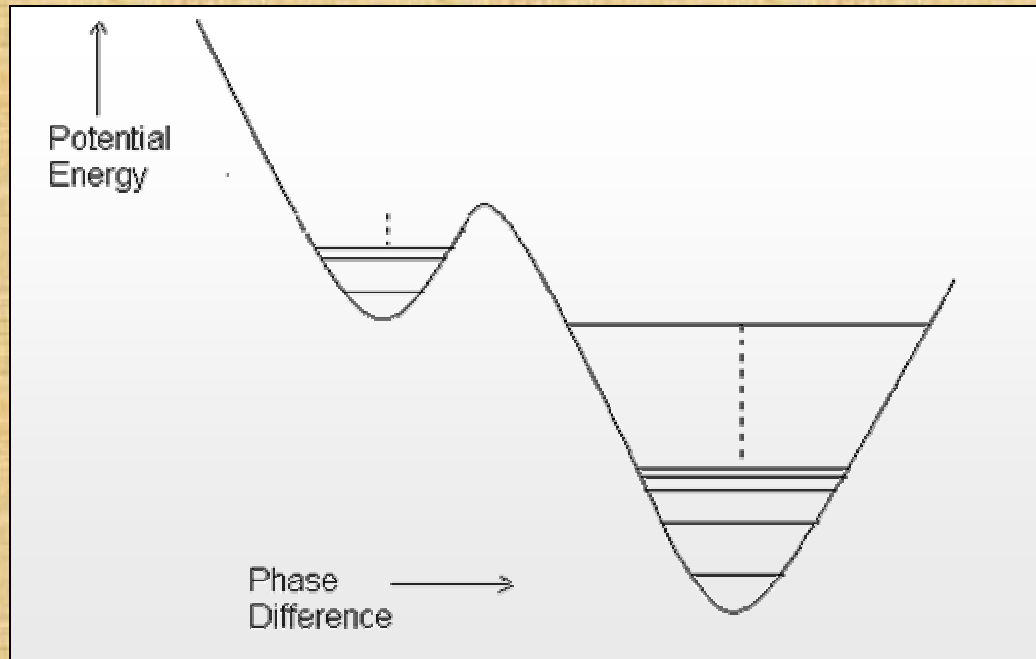
University of Washington

- $^3\text{He}$  is pumped out from the  $^4\text{He}$  rich phase
- For equilibrium some  $^3\text{He}$  has to move across the phase boundary
- $^3\text{He}$  is pumped back and constantly circulated



## Plan:

- Build an artificial atom
- Use lowest two energy states to represent binary numbers: 0 and 1
- Use microwave pulses to switch between energy states

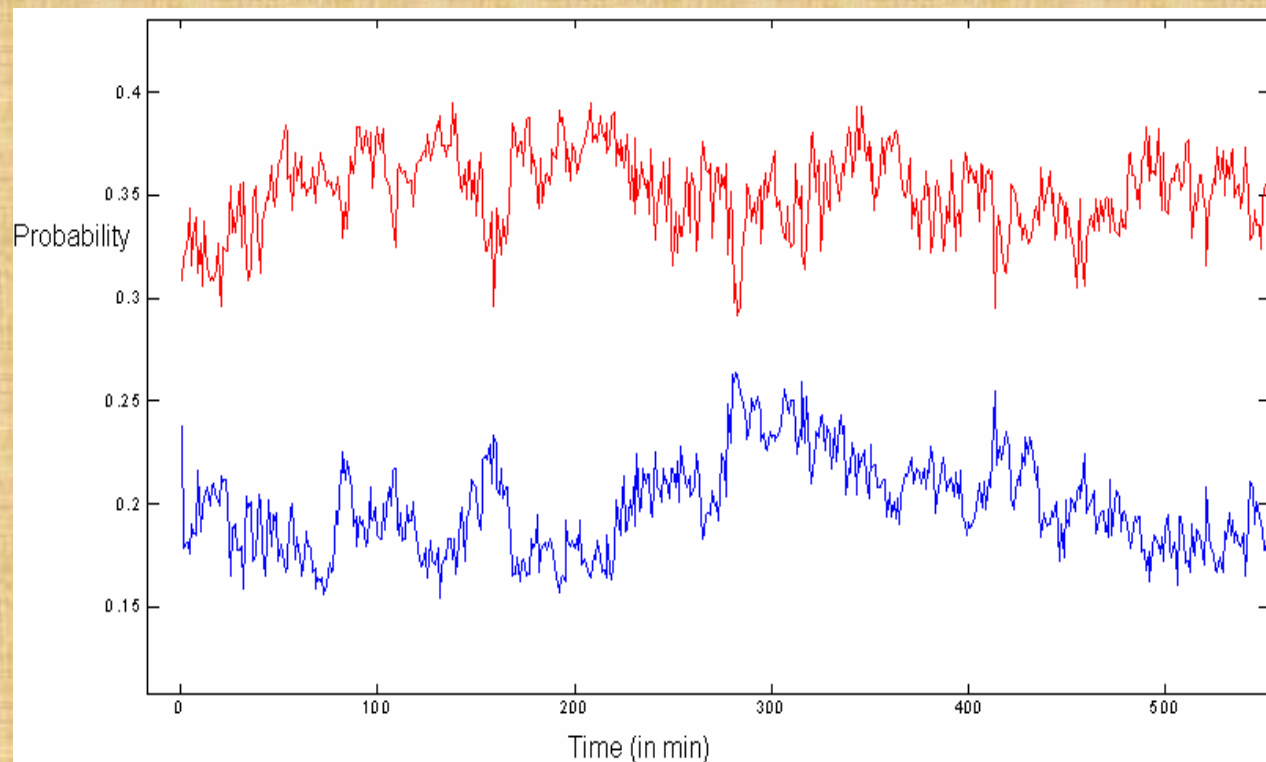
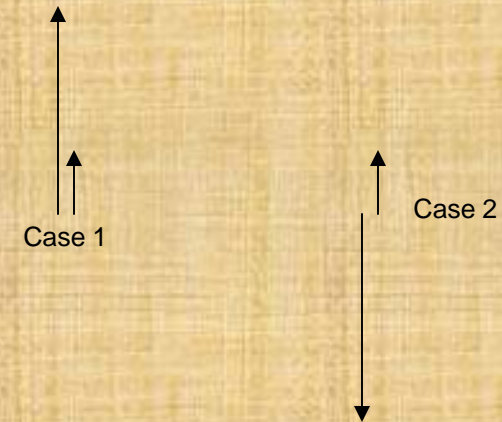


## Obstacles:

- Phase De-coherence due to critical current or magnetic flux noise

## Critical Current noise or Magnetic flux noise?

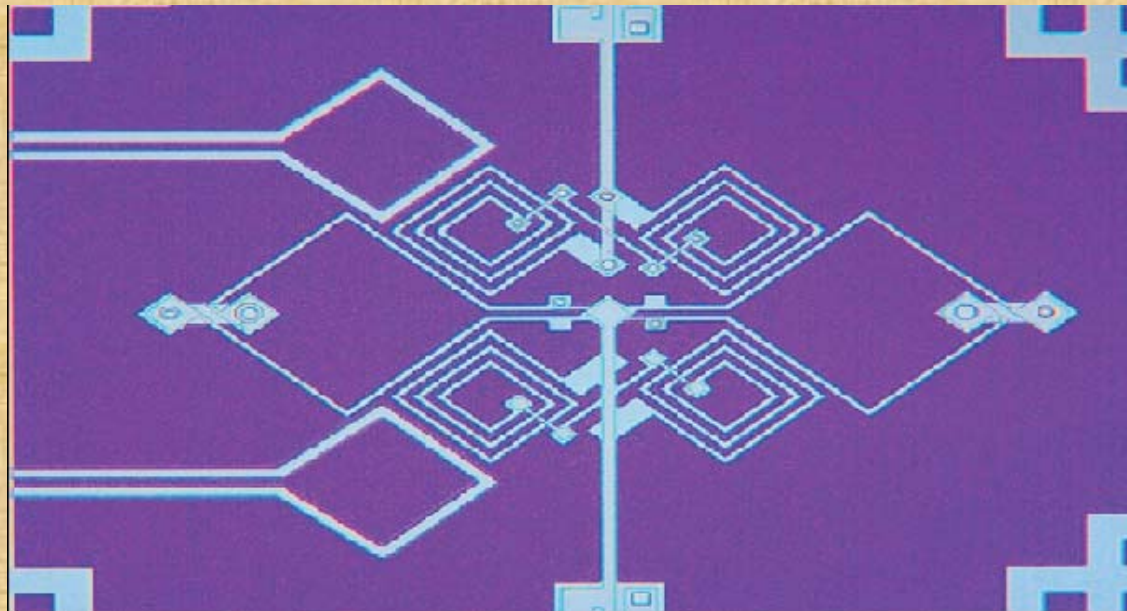
- Resonant frequency depends on the amount of magnetic flux through the qubit
- Operation of the qubit close to the resonant frequency at opposite flux bias
- Different behavior of the noises towards magnetic flux bias



Courtesy of Martinis group UCSB

## Future Modifications

- Making wires as thin as possible
- Better materials for the junction to increase the coherence time



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# Acknowledgements

- Faculty Advisor: Pf. John Martinis
- Mentor: Robert McDermott
- Group Members: Markus Ansmann, Matthias Steffen, Matthew Neley, Hunter McDaniel, Darren Powell
- People who made it Possible: Trevor Hirst, Nicholas Arnold, Liu-Yen Kramer and Michael Northen





## What did I learn?

- How a formal research works?
- Got introduced to cryogenic electronics and materials
- Got my hands on important electronic equipment and got exposed to formal data keeping
- Learnt basics of quantum computing
- Learnt to design and make printed circuit boards
- Learnt computer programs such as lab view which are used for data acquisition
- Learnt how important undergraduate research is.