

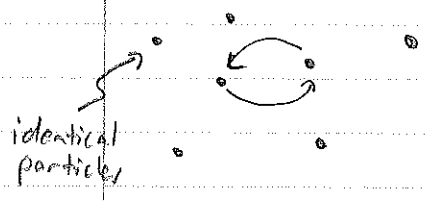
7-9-18

Majorana-based Quantum Computing

Outline

- I. Big Picture (non-Abelian anyons/TQC)
- II. Toy Models
 - A. Kitaev chain
 - B. 2D topo SC
- III. Experimental Blueprints
- IV. Majorana Detection
- V. Quantum state readout
- VI. Qubit characterization

Big Picture



Possible exchange statistics

- $\Psi \rightarrow \pm \Psi$ (bosons/Fermions; all elementary particles)
- $\Psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \Psi$ (Abelian anyons)

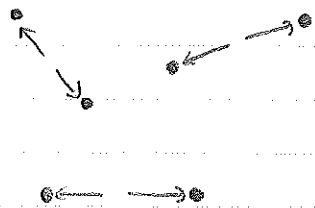
focus here \rightarrow

$\Psi_i \rightarrow U_{ij} \Psi_j$ (non-Abelian anyons)

(Ising) non-Abelian anyons

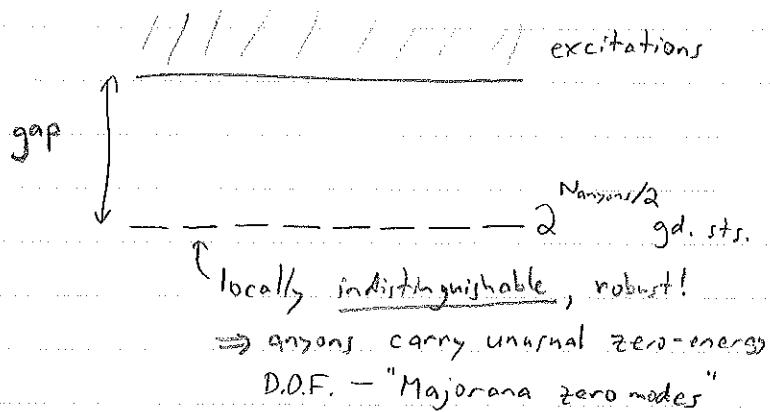
Three hallmarks:

1. Ground state degeneracy

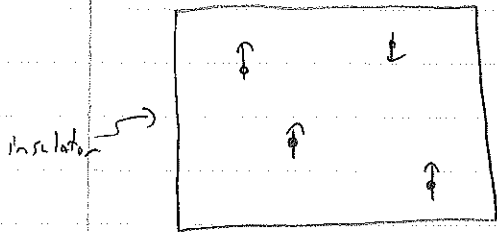


Fault-tolerant qubit states

[motivate through absence of dephasing]

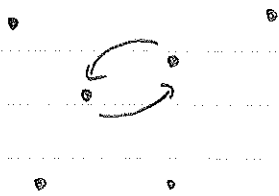


cf. free spin-1/2's

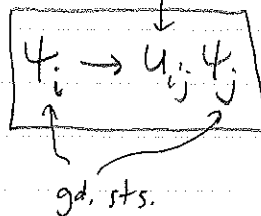


⇒ $2^{N_{spin}}$ gd. sts., but qualitatively different!
 -locally distinguishable, not robust
 [e.g., measure magnetizations, apply Zeeman field]

2. Non-Abelian statistics



adiabatic braid ⇒



[i.e., depends on topology of braid, not detailed path chosen]

Fault-tolerant quantum gates

3. Nontrivial Fusion

• → ← •
can "fuse" in multiple ways

2 Ising anyons...
$$\sigma \times \sigma = I + \psi$$

... can annihilate

... or form a fermion

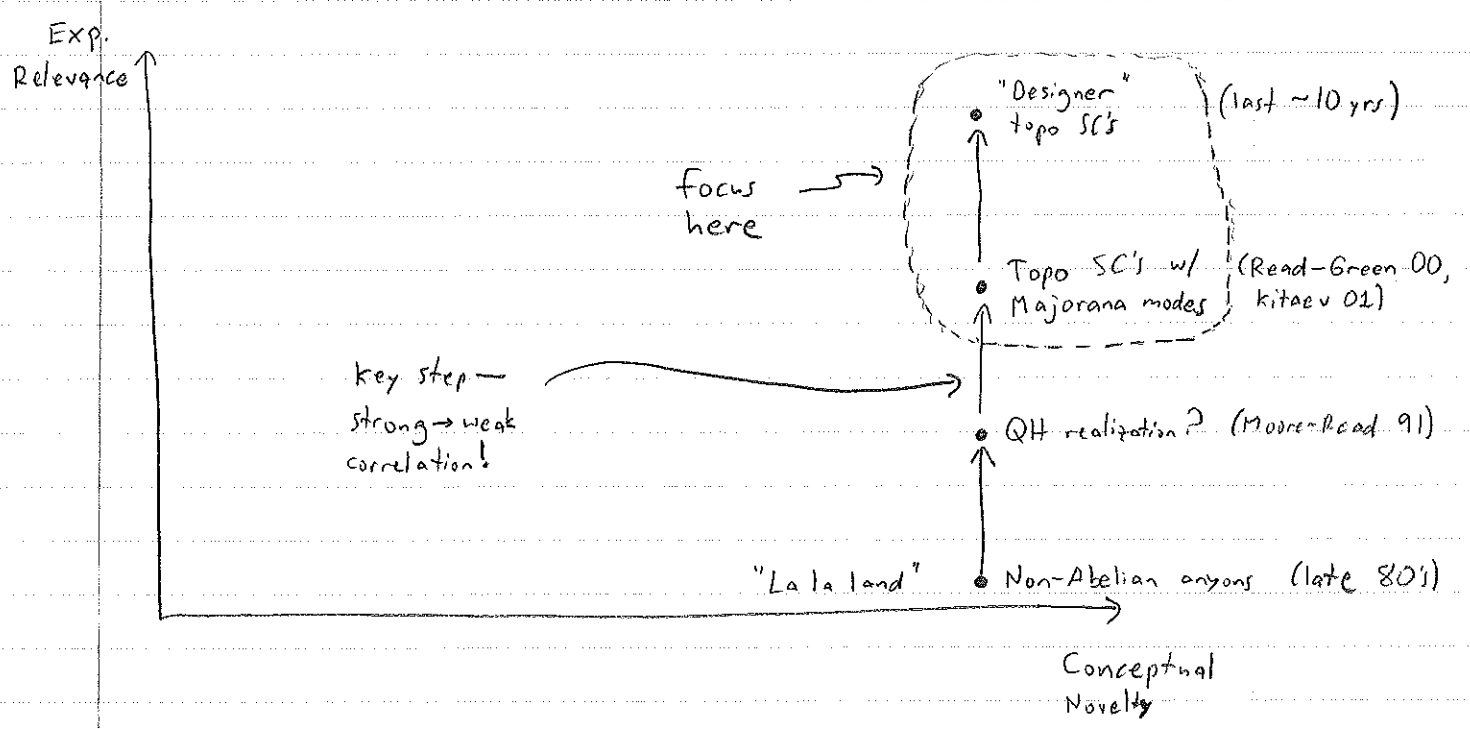
[Note that non-Abelian statistics \Leftrightarrow nontrivial fusion; these properties also rely critically on peculiar gd. st. deg.]

Readout

Kitaev - exploit for "topological quantum computing"

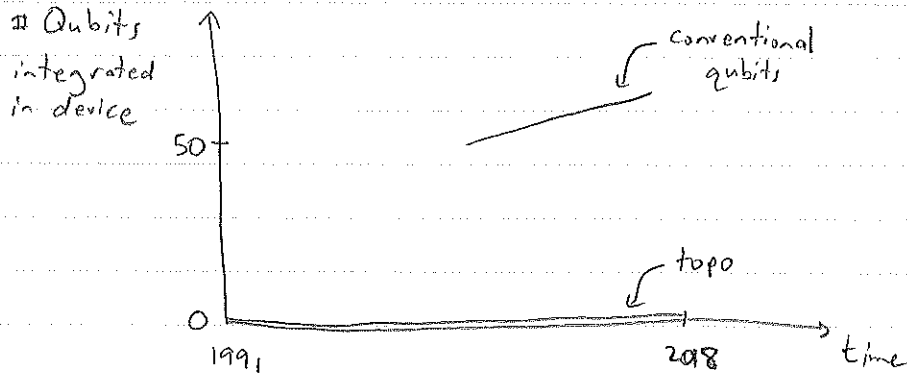
But how to build the hardware???

"Fisher plot"



[QH, topo SC's realize slightly different non-Abelian-anyon physics; SC's harbor "exotic non-Abelian defects".]

Where are we now?

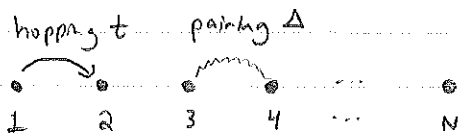


Motivation for TQC:

- (1) Awesome physics, discoverable even @ 1-qubit level [efforts underway, e.g., @ MS]
- (2) Mitigating error correction [which is daunting]

Toy Models I: Kitaev chain

Spinless fermions on N-site chain w/ P.B.C.'s (for now).



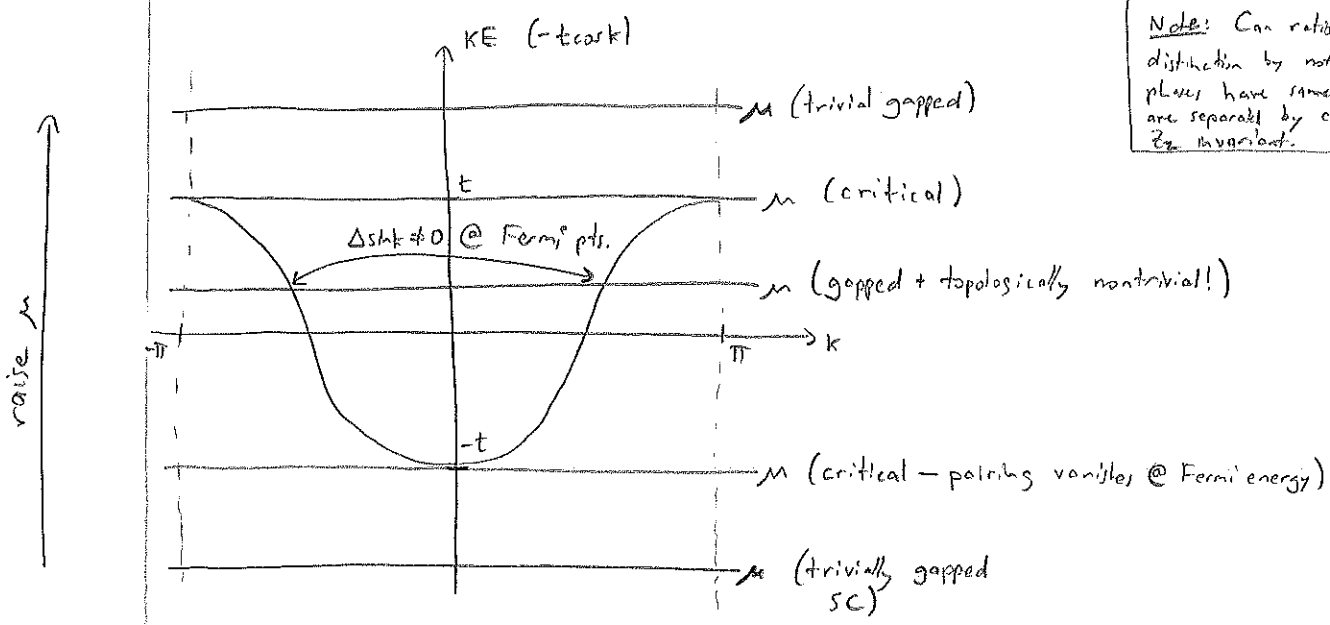
$$H = \sum_x \left[-\mu c_x^\dagger c_x - \frac{1}{2} (t c_x^\dagger c_{x+1} + \Delta c_x c_{x+1} + h.c.) \right]$$

P.B.C. \Rightarrow go to k-space,

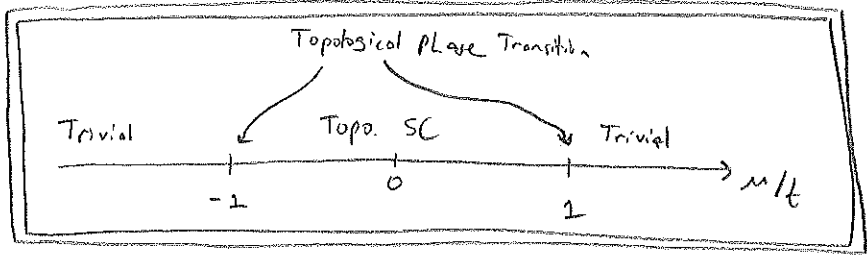
$$H = \sum_{k \in BZ} \left[(-\mu - t \cos k) c_k^\dagger c_k + \left(\frac{i\Delta}{2} \sin k c_k c_{-k} + h.c. \right) \right]$$

odd parity
(required by
spinlessness)

Phase Diagram as f² of μ ?



Note: Can rationalize topo distinction by noting that gapped phases have same symmetry, yet are separable by critical pt. Mention \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant.



Want to explore universal properties of phases/transitions. Convenient to take

$\Delta = t$ hereafter.

$$\Rightarrow H = \sum_x \left[-\mu c_x^+ c_x - \frac{1}{2} t (c_x^+ + c_x) (c_{x+1} - c_{x+1}^+) \right]$$

hopping
pairing

Gapped phases

Take open B.C.'s now + use Majorana rep.:

$$c_x = \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_{B,x} + i \gamma_{A,x})$$

Majorana ops.
(only pairs have well-defined occupation #'s)

$$\gamma_\alpha = \gamma_\alpha^\dagger, \quad \gamma_\alpha^2 = \mathbb{I}$$

$$\{\gamma_\alpha, \gamma_{\alpha' \neq \alpha}\} = 0$$

(Majorana op. algebra — reproduces $c_x^2 = (c_x^\dagger)^2 = 0$,
 $\{c_x, c_{x'}^\dagger\} = \delta_{xx'}$)

Note: this is always a legitimate rep. of any ordinary fermion op, like c_x . Does not however guarantee that a system supports Majorana-like excitations as well see!

Rewrite H:

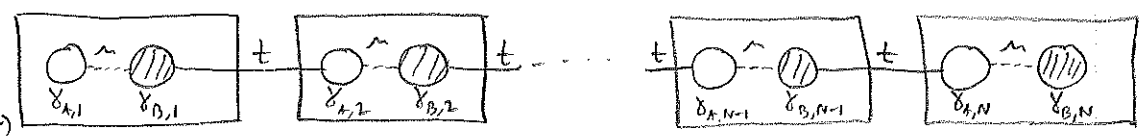
$$c_x^\dagger c_x = \frac{1}{4} (\gamma_{B,x} - i \gamma_{A,x}) (\gamma_{B,x} + i \gamma_{A,x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1 + 1 + i \gamma_{B,x} \gamma_{A,x} - i \gamma_{A,x} \gamma_{B,x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 + i \gamma_{B,x} \gamma_{A,x})$$

$$(c_x^\dagger + c_x)(c_{x+1} - c_{x+1}^\dagger) = i \gamma_{B,x} \gamma_{A,x+1}$$

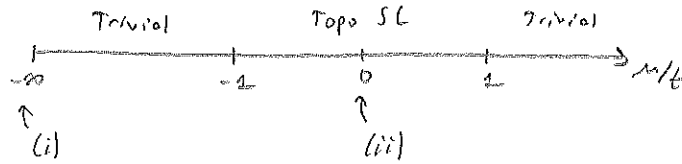
$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{-i}{2} \sum_x (\mu \gamma_{B,x} \gamma_{A,x} + t \gamma_{B,x} \gamma_{A,x+1})$$



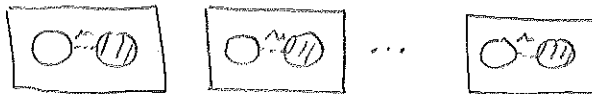
c_x fermion

Majorana chain w/ competing dimerizations $\mu, t!$

For revealing snapshots of gapped phases, examine 2 limits:



(i) $\mu < 0, t = 0$



Trivial product state w/ no entanglement between sides. (vacuum of c_x fermions.)
 Unique g.d. state.

(ii) $\mu = 0, t > 0$



unpaired Majorana ops - zero modes!
 [fermion split into two well-separated halves]

Several comments in order:

• $\gamma_1 = \frac{c_1 - c_1^\dagger}{i}, \quad \gamma_2 = c_N + c_N^\dagger, \quad [H, \gamma_{1,2}] = 0$

• Non-local fermion $d = \frac{\gamma_1 + i\gamma_2}{2}$ can be filled, empty w/ no energy cost.

\Rightarrow 2-fold topological g.d. state deg.!

$|0\rangle, d^\dagger|0\rangle \equiv |1\rangle$

carries opposite fermion parity

[Very unusual - most SC's prefer even parity so that all e^- 's can pair. Excitation energy for unpaired e^- vanishes for topo. reasons here.]

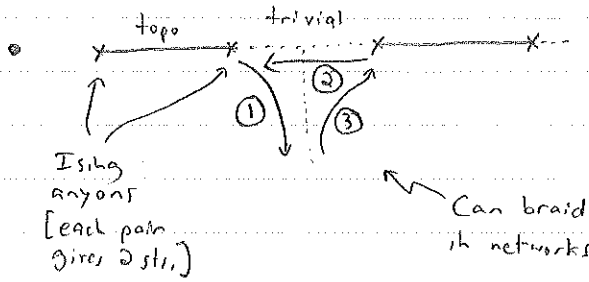
• For $\mu \neq 0, t > 0$, a zero modes decay exponentially into bulk



$\Rightarrow \frac{|1\rangle}{|0\rangle} \sim e^{-L/\xi}$

[most statements here should be understood as "up to exponentially small corrections"]

- Deg. robust to local perturbations; local measurements can't distinguish gd. sts. [fermion parity not locally detectable! contrast to deg. ↑, ↓ spin states]
- Ends of topo SC ≈ Ising non-Abelian anyons; γ 's are "internal" D.O.F. encoding deg. [shouldn't view them as particles!]

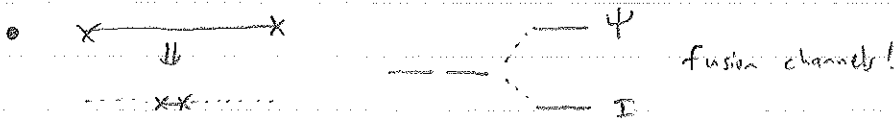


$$\Psi_i \rightarrow U_{ij} \Psi_j$$

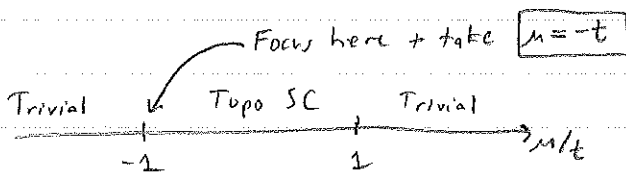
HW: Use fermion parity conservation, locality to argue that $U = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4} \gamma_a \gamma_b}$ for γ_a, γ_b swap.

[Braids exchange "half" of one fermion w/ "half" of another — hence nontriviality]

- Braiding alone not universal [Deficit of Ising; missing gates have high error tolerance]



Topo Phase Transition



Low-energy physics @ criticality?

$$H \rightarrow H_{crit} = -\frac{it}{2} \sum_x (-\gamma_{B,x} \gamma_{A,x} + \gamma_{B,x} \gamma_{A,x+1}) = -\frac{it}{2} \sum_x \gamma_{B,x} (\gamma_{A,x+1} - \gamma_{A,x})$$

$$\sim -\frac{it}{2} \int_x \gamma_B \partial_x \gamma_A$$

↑
continuum limit

Write $\gamma_{A/B} = \gamma_R \pm \gamma_L \Rightarrow H_{crit} = \frac{-it}{2} \int_x (\gamma_R - \gamma_L) \partial_x (\gamma_R + \gamma_L)$

$$= \frac{-it}{2} \int_x (\gamma_R \partial_x \gamma_R - \gamma_L \partial_x \gamma_L + \underbrace{\gamma_R \partial_x \gamma_L - \gamma_L \partial_x \gamma_R}_{cancel})$$

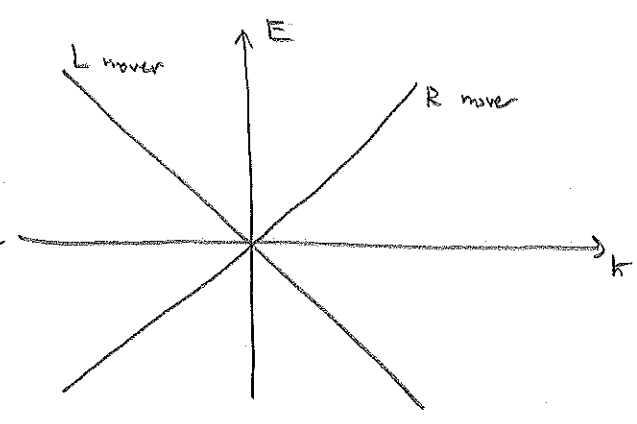
So we get $H_{crit} = \int_x (-iv \gamma_R \partial_x \gamma_R + iv \gamma_L \partial_x \gamma_L)$ (vac.t)

chiral, gapless Majorana fermions!

Go to k-space: $\gamma_{R/L}(x) = \int_k e^{ikx} \gamma_{R/L}(k)$ [Implicitly thinking about P.B.C.'s again.]

Hermiticity $\Rightarrow \gamma_{R/L}^\dagger(k) = \gamma_{R/L}^\dagger(-k)$ (*)

$\Rightarrow H_{crit} = \int_k [vk \gamma_R^\dagger(k) \gamma_R(k) - vk \gamma_L^\dagger(k) \gamma_L(k)]$



not distinct from E > 0 levels.

By (*), E > 0, E < 0 states not distinct!

\Rightarrow "half" of usual single-channel wire.

[can be made very precise; e.g., thermal transport exactly half that in a usual wire (c = 1/2 vs. 1).]

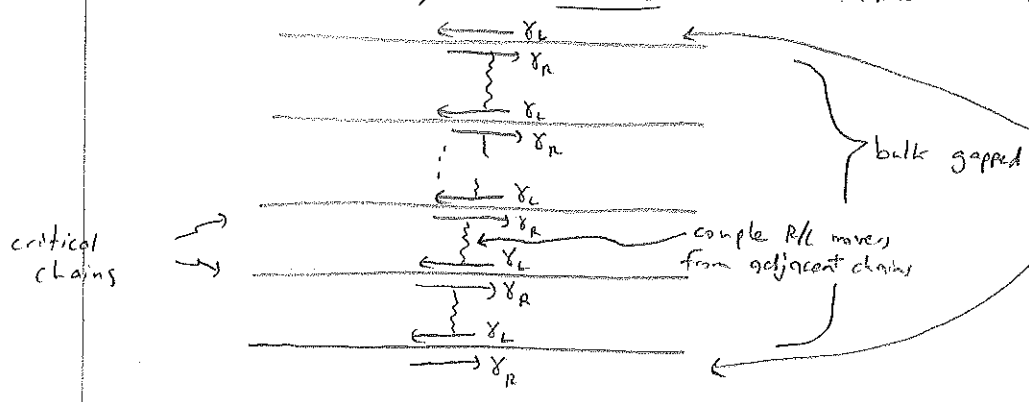
So Majorana physics in Kitaev chain appears in 2 ways:

- (i) Localized zero modes in topological phase
- (ii) Gapless propagating deg. of freedom at criticality.

Toy Models II: 2D Topo. SC's

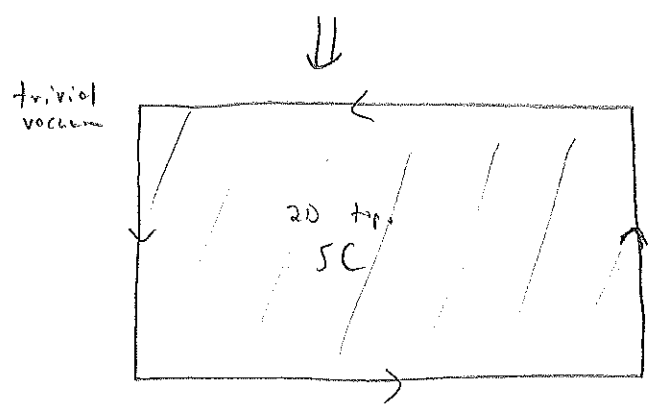
Build from array of critical Kitaev chains

[efficiently increases our understanding of 1D case.]



unpaired chiral Majorana edge states!

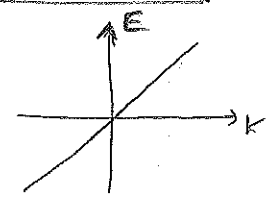
[hallmark of 2D topo SC. Note similarity to nontrivial dimerization in Kitaev chain.]



edge coord. chiral Majorana field

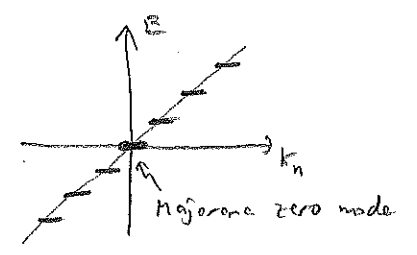
$$H_{edge} = \int dx (-iv \gamma \partial_x \gamma)$$

$$E = v k$$



Important Q: Spectrum for finite perimeter L?

i.e. is k quantized to (i) $k_n = \frac{2\pi}{L} n$ (PBC)

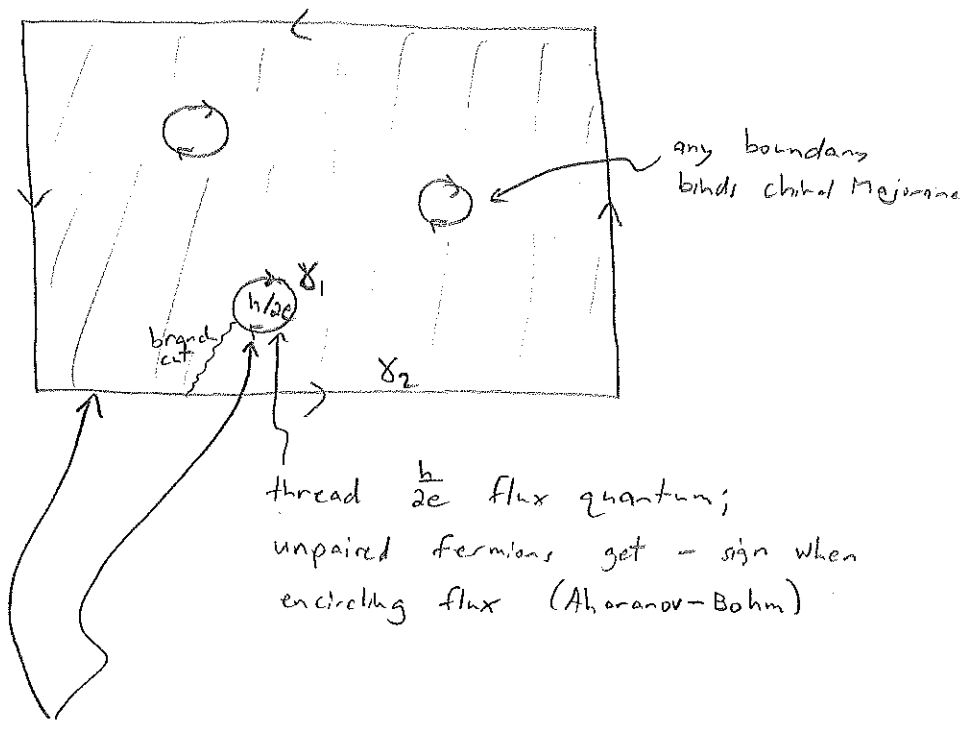


or

$$(ii) k_n = \frac{2\pi}{L} (n + \frac{1}{2}) \text{ (anti-PBC)}$$

correct answer; PBC ruled out because you can't have just one Majorana zero mode! [Hilbert space wouldn't make sense.]

Drill holes:



Majorana B.C.'s shift from anti-periodic \rightarrow periodic!
 \Rightarrow zero modes γ_1, γ_2 !

Lessons: (i) boundaries of 2D top SC host chiral Majorana fermions [causes of Majorana end-states in 1D]

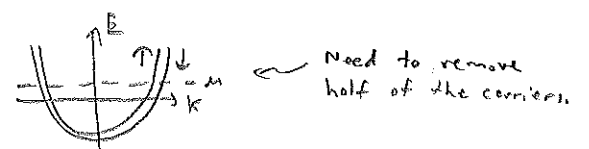
(ii) $\frac{h}{2e}$ flux localizes a Majorana zero mode [deeply related to (i)!]
 + i. forms Ising non-Abelian anyon

Experimental Blueprints

Wanted: "Spinless" 1D, 2D SC's \leftarrow [both harbor Ising anyons, albeit in different ways]

Challenges: (1) We live in 3D

(2) e^- 's carry spin



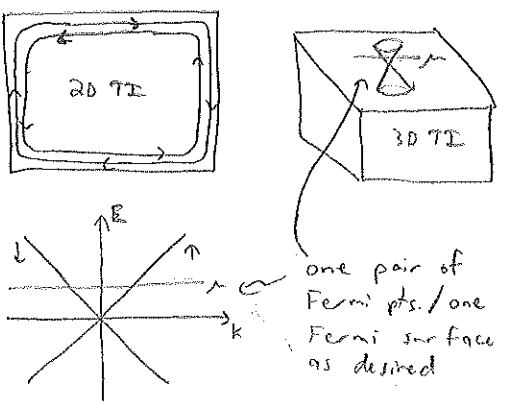
(3) Nearly all SC's arise from a singlet Cooper pairs.

Likely no "intrinsic" realizations in solid state - despite 1000's of known SC's!

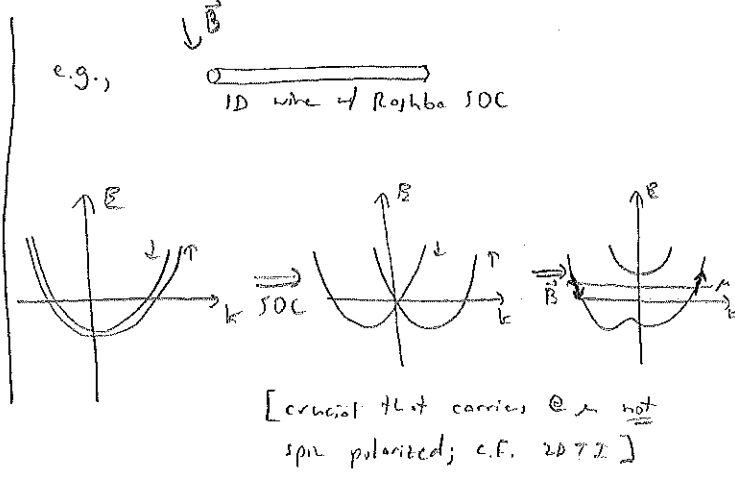
Can instead "engineer" topo. SC's! O(100) papers revealing various strategies.
Most follow a common recipe:

Step I

Use TI boundary



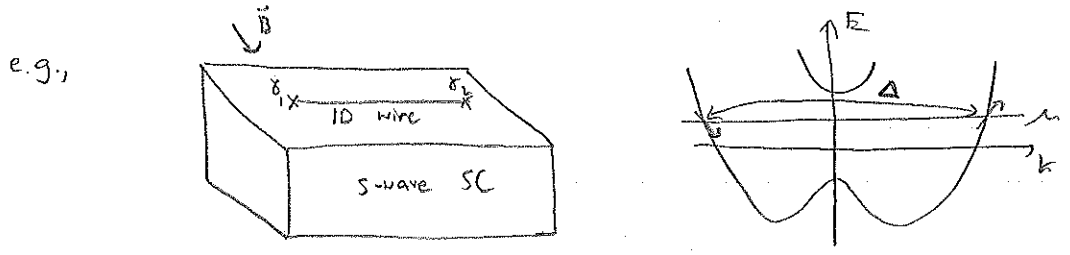
or Break J in low-D systems w/ SOC



Solves challenges 1, 2! [in a way that makes challenge 3 "easy"]

Step II

Couple systems above to s-wave SC.



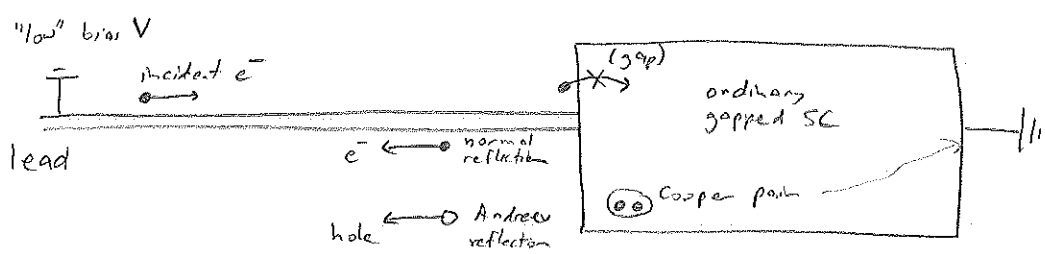
"proximity effect" drives 1D, 2D topo SC!!

Lots of expts followed, but first...

Majorana Detection *

Focus on tunneling methods - most common so far.

Primer - SC tunneling as scattering problem



Conductance

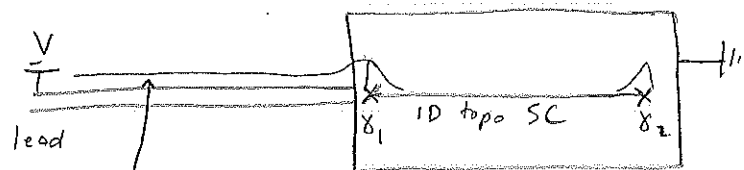
$$G = \frac{dI}{dV} = 2 \times \frac{e^2}{h} \times (\text{Andreev ref. prob.})$$

reflects pair injection

conductance quantum

Solve just like potential barrier scattering in intro QM
- get wavefns, extract normal/Andreev ref. coefficients.

Result for topo SC



δ_1 delocalizes into lead

\Rightarrow low-energy wavefns acquire equal e^- /hole character

[generic property of localized modes coupled to gapless deg. of freedom]

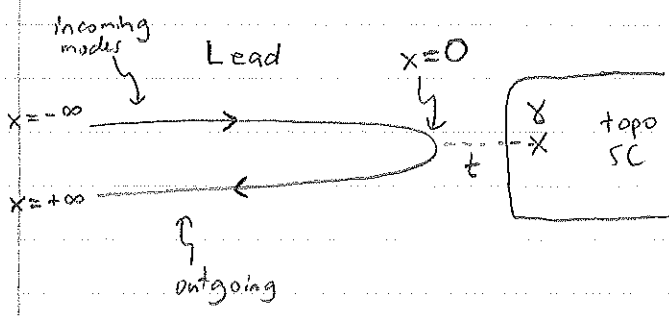
\Rightarrow Majorana-mediated "perfect Andreev reflection"!

$$G = \frac{2e^2}{h} \quad (V \rightarrow 0)$$

skip

* We'll probe the existence of Majorana modes (which is possible w/ local measurements) and not the quantum info they encode!

Topo SC case



[γ could arise from 1D or 2D topo SC.]

$$H = H_{\text{lead}} + H_t$$

$$H_{\text{lead}} = \int_x [-iv\psi^\dagger \partial_x \psi]$$

$$H_t = t\gamma [\psi(x=0) - \psi^\dagger(x=0)]$$

HW: Diagonalize, Find Andreev ref. prob. for any energy.

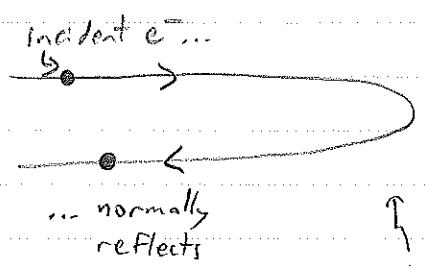
We'll look @ $E \gg \frac{t^2}{v}$, $E \ll \frac{t^2}{v}$

[t^2/v looks strange, but is dimensionally correct.]

- $E \gg \frac{t^2}{v}$

Here $H \approx H_{\text{lead}} \Rightarrow$ plane-wave eigenrts. created by

$$\Gamma_E^\dagger = \int_x e^{i\frac{E}{v}x} \psi^\dagger(x)$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ X \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(E \gg \frac{t^2}{v}) = 0$$

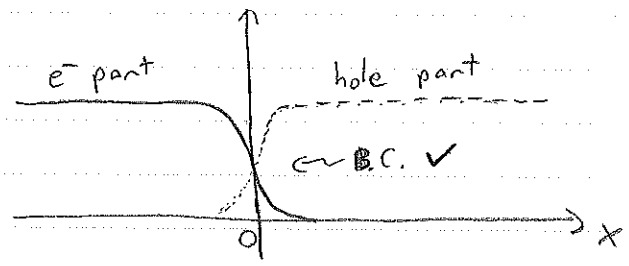
decouple

[could get $G(E \gg \frac{t^2}{v})$ non-zero if we included more terms beyond t though; this result is not universal contrary to $E \rightarrow 0$ limit]

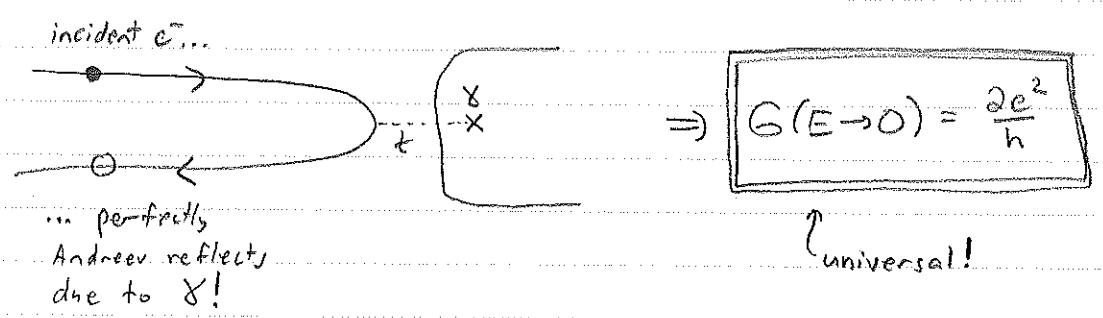
• $E \ll \frac{t^2}{V}$ "Large" H_2 imposes $\psi(x=0) = \psi^\dagger(x=0)$ B.C.'s!

\Rightarrow plane waves w/ $e^- \leftrightarrow$ hole conversion @ $x=0$,

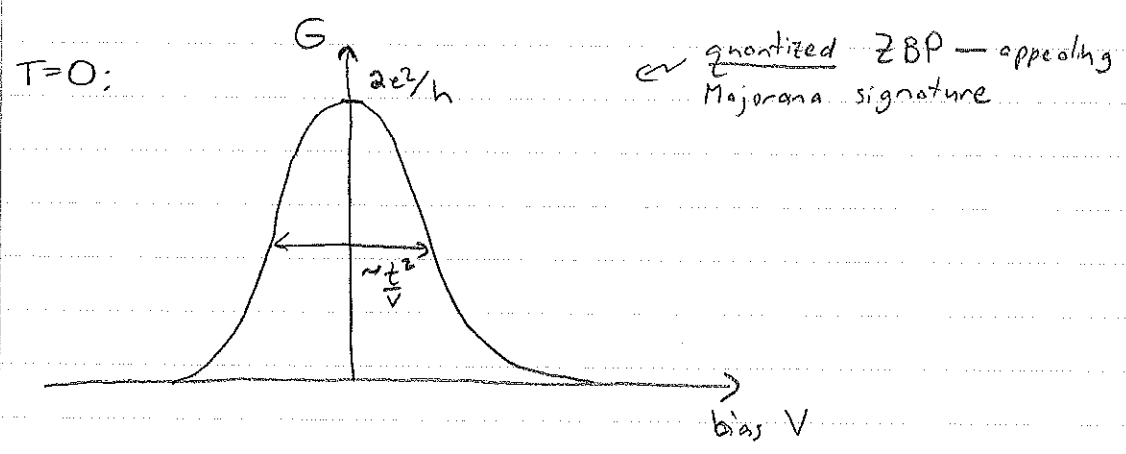
$$\Gamma_E^+ = \int_x e^{i\frac{E}{V}x} [\Theta(-x)\psi^\dagger(x) + \Theta(x)\psi(x)]$$



[or, invert to get $\psi(x)$ in terms of Γ_E^+ 's; will see $\psi(x=0) = \psi^\dagger(x=0)$.]

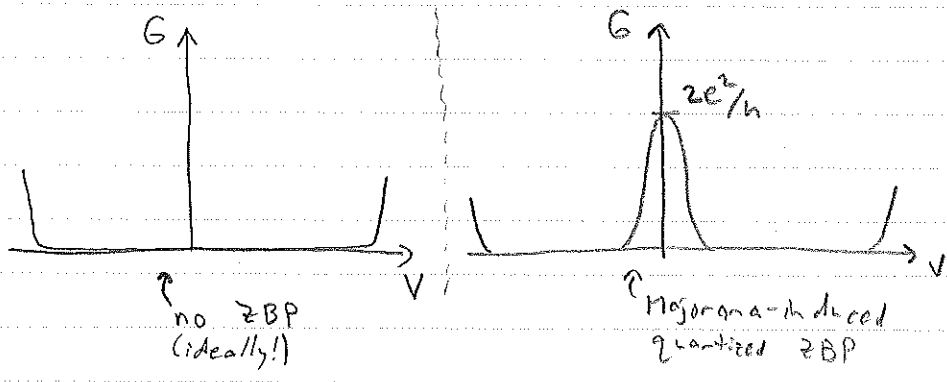
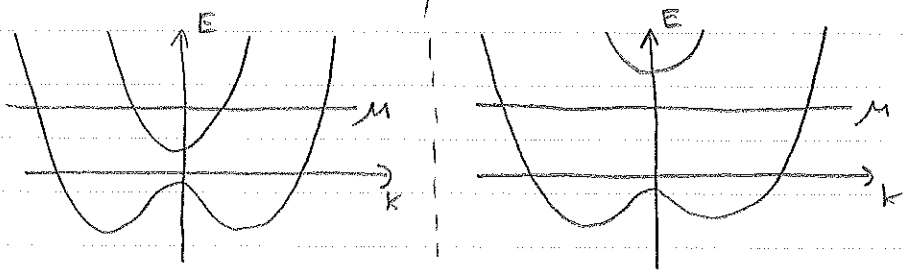
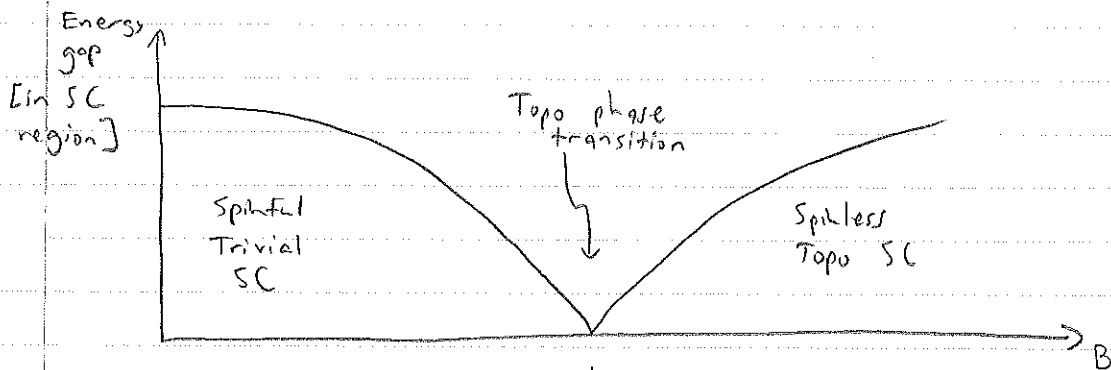
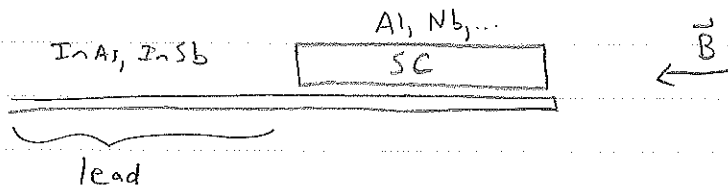


Summary



Experiments

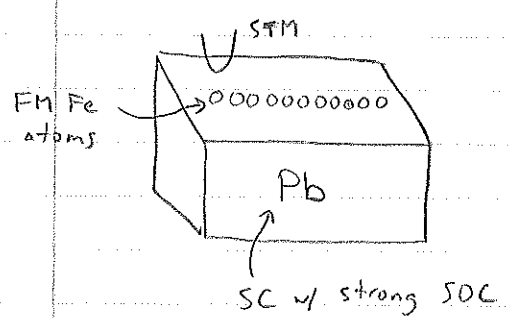
- 1D wires (Kouwenhoven, Heiblum, Marcus, von der Hagen, ...)



Pros - high-quality devices, many gaps see expected ZBP - even quantized (as of 2018)

Cons - phase transition usually not seen, only probes wire ends, hard to distinguish Majorana ZBP from trivial 'Andreev bound st.' ZBP, tuning required to access topo phase

• Fe chains (Yazdani, Berlin gp., ...)



No B-field required, topo phase "automatic", spatial resolution of G , ZBP's seen @ edges [non-quantized].

Path forward? ← Interesting problem!

• Vortices in Fe-based SC's (see, eg, arXiv:1807.01278)

Interesting systems / ZBP data...

[similar to Fu-Kane 3DTI story, but w/ intrinsic superconductivity]

After Majorana detection, natural to ask a subtler question:

How to reveal information encoded in Majoranas?

[Now looking ahead to future expts.]

Quantum State Readout

2 strategies:

(i) Spoil degeneracy or (ii) interference expt.

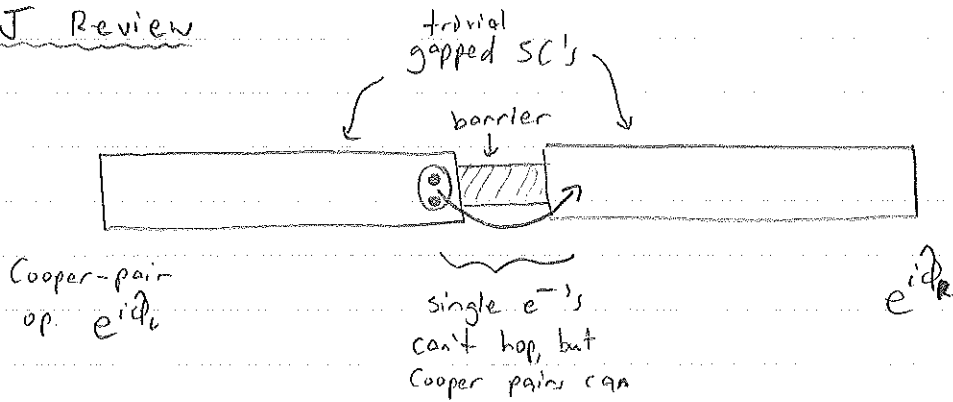
↑
[converts locally indistinguishable states → locally distinguishable]

↑
[essentially non-local measurement]

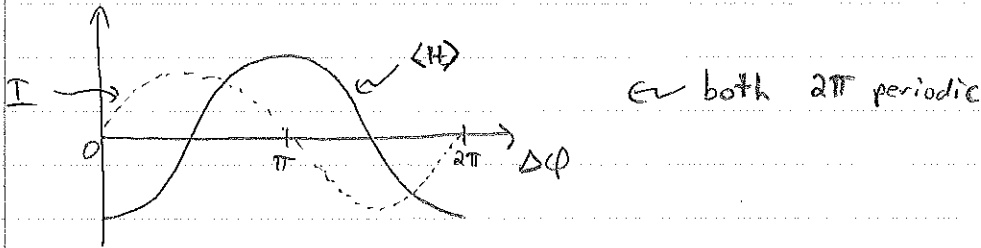
Look @ examples of both, focusing on 1D wires.

Fractional Josephson Effect

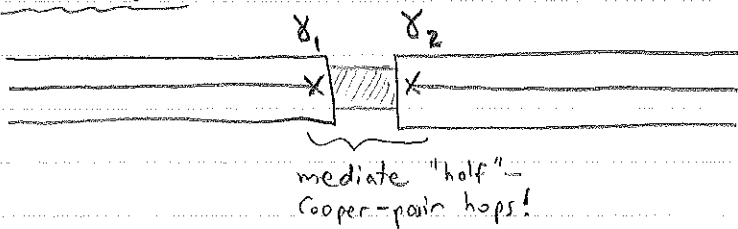
JJ Review



$$H = -J \cos(\hat{\phi}_L - \hat{\phi}_R) \Rightarrow \text{current } I = \frac{2e}{\hbar} \frac{d\langle H \rangle}{d\Delta\phi} \propto \sin(\Delta\phi)$$



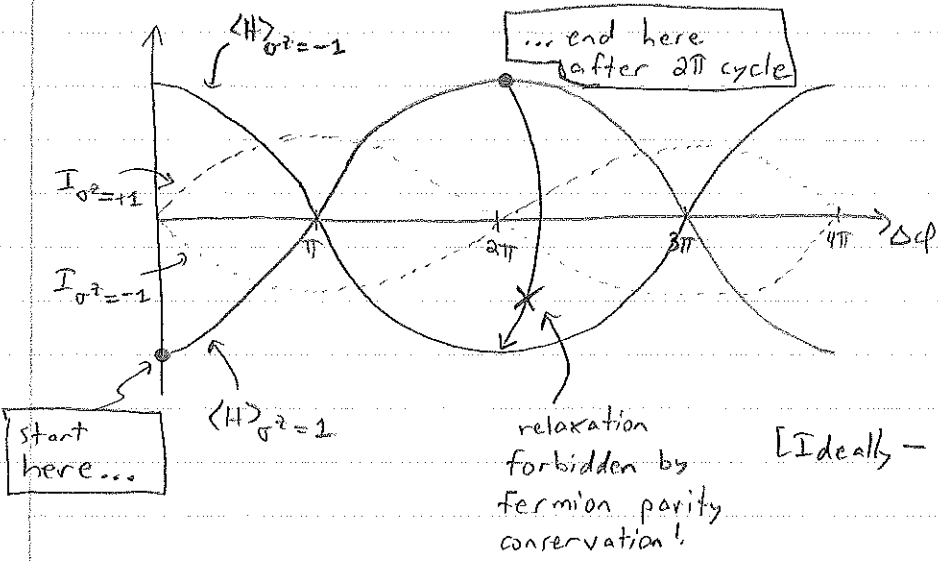
Topo SC JJ



$$H_{12} = -t \sigma^z \cos\left(\frac{\hat{\phi}_L - \hat{\phi}_R}{2}\right) \Rightarrow I \propto \langle \sigma^z \rangle \sin\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right)$$

$$\sigma^z = i\gamma_1\gamma_2$$

HW - Derive H_{12} from JJ made of Kitaev chains.



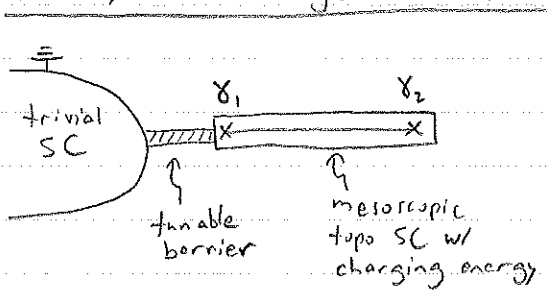
w/ fixed σ^z , I is 4π periodic!
(fractional JE)

[Ideally - "poisoning" is a challenge...]

Measure $I(\Delta\phi) \Rightarrow$ infer σ^z !

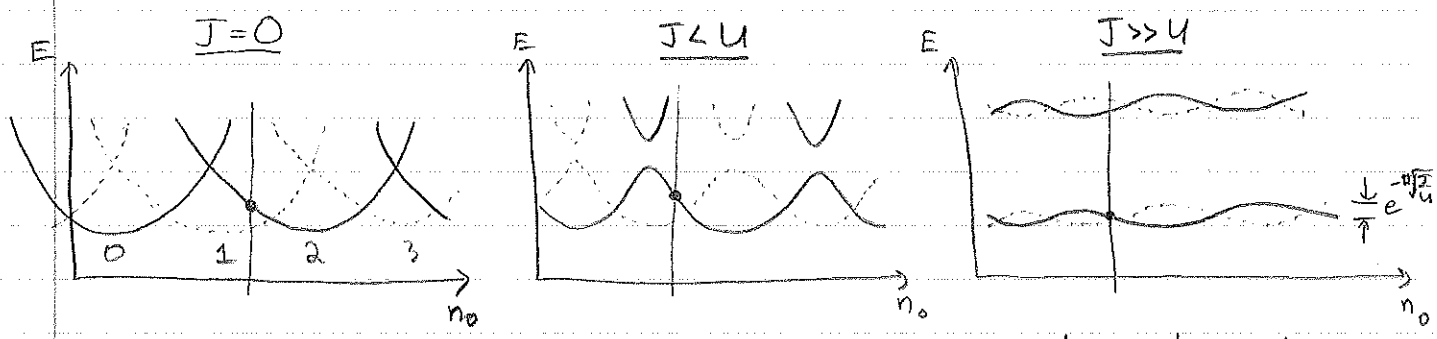
[Can connect w/ fusion channels Ψ, Ψ , corresponding to gd. states / excited states of $H_{1,2}$. Note that $2\pi \Delta\phi$ winding cycles fusion channels.]

Parity \rightarrow Charge Conversion



$$H = -J \cos(\Delta\phi) + U(\hat{n} - n_0)^2$$

J : hops Cooper pairs, $\hat{n} \rightarrow \hat{n} \pm 2$
 U : tunable offset charge
 $\hat{n} \in \mathbb{Z}$, charge on topo SC



non-deg. charge str.

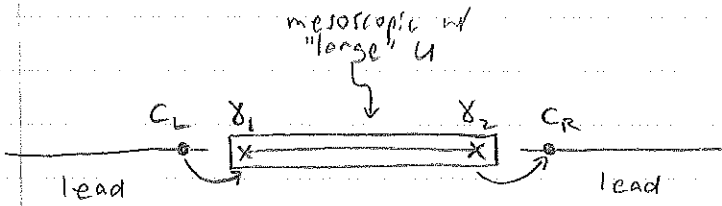
\sim degenerate even/odd parity str., $\sigma^z = i\delta_1 \delta_2$

← readout!

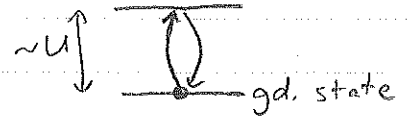
measure $\hat{n} \Rightarrow$ infer σ^z

[tuning across these regimes is tricky; also possible to explore transmon-based readout.]

Interference



[It's crucial that γ_1, γ_2 encode a single fermion state shared between 2 ends.]

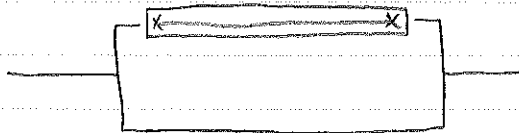


$$H_{\text{eff}} \sim \frac{t^2}{U} \sigma^z c_L^\dagger c_R + \text{h.c.}$$

[Note that tunneling term w/out σ^z is disallowed by symmetry; e.g., $c_L \rightarrow -c_L, \gamma_1 \rightarrow -\gamma_1$]

\uparrow
 e^- acquires $\sigma^z = \pm i\gamma_1\gamma_2$ dependent phase.
 How to measure? Interference!

Add reference arm:



Conductance

$$G = G_0 + \sigma^z \delta G$$

Measure $G \Rightarrow$ infer σ^z

[Very powerful if realized. Also allows multi-Majorana measurements.]

Qubit Characterization

Elementary topo qubit: $\gamma_1 \quad \gamma_2 \quad \gamma_3 \quad \gamma_4$
 $x \quad \quad \quad x \quad \quad \quad x \quad \quad \quad x$

$$\begin{aligned} |0\rangle &\equiv |i\gamma_1\gamma_2 = 1, i\gamma_3\gamma_4 = 1\rangle \\ |1\rangle &\equiv | \quad \quad \quad -1 \quad \quad \quad -1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

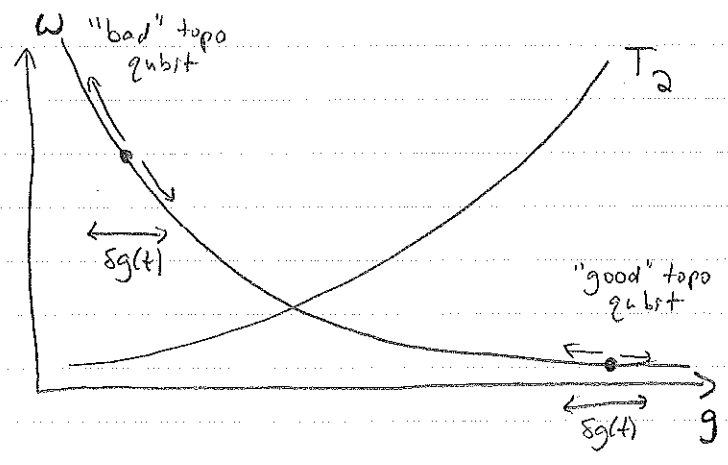
← logical qubit sts.
 [which have same total fermion parity; w/ only 2 Majoranas we're stuck in one sector]

Explore (i) topological protection of quantum info
 (ii) non-Abelian stat. / fault-tolerant gates

Topological protection

What to look for experimentally, \Rightarrow

$$\begin{array}{c}
 |1\rangle \\
 \hline
 \omega \sim e^{-L/\xi(g_1, g_2, \dots)} \\
 \hline
 |0\rangle
 \end{array}
 \quad \text{e.g., } \mu, B, \dots$$



$$\omega \sim \frac{1}{T_2} \longrightarrow \infty$$

perfect
topo qubit

[measurable in Ramsey-like protocols; contrast to, say, spin qubit where $\omega=0$ does not constrain T_2]

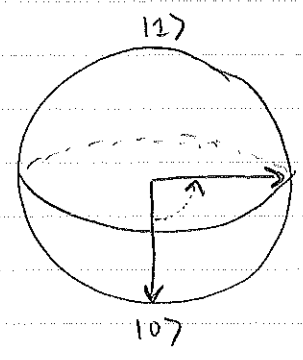
[Note also that g stands for all possible couplings. Some qubits (e.g., transmon) enjoy insensitivity to certain noise sources. Topo qubits are insensitive to arbitrary noise, provided freq/amplitude aren't too high.]

Gates

Swap $\chi_2 \leftrightarrow \chi_3 \Rightarrow$ unitary rot.

$$U = e^{\pm \frac{\pi}{4} \chi_2 \chi_3} = e^{\pm i \frac{\pi}{4} \sigma^x}$$

recall HW



"perfect" $\frac{\pi}{2}$ rotation

Topo
qubits

