

Improved modeling of superconducting circuits

G. Catelani

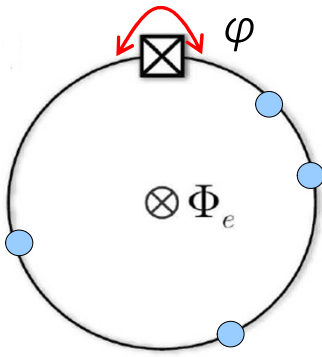
Institute for Quantum Information, Forschungszentrum Jülich (Germany)

and

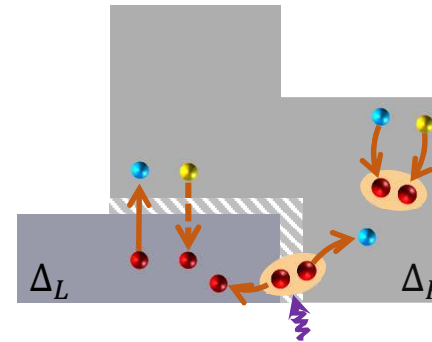
Quantum Research Center, Technology Innovation Institute (UAE)

Outline

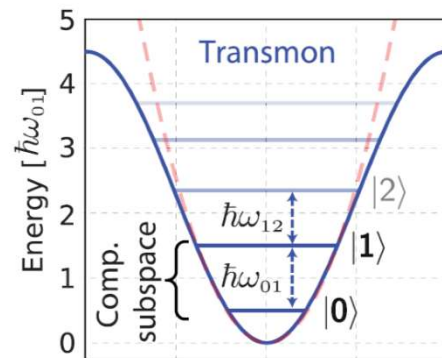
1. Review of quasiparticles in qubits



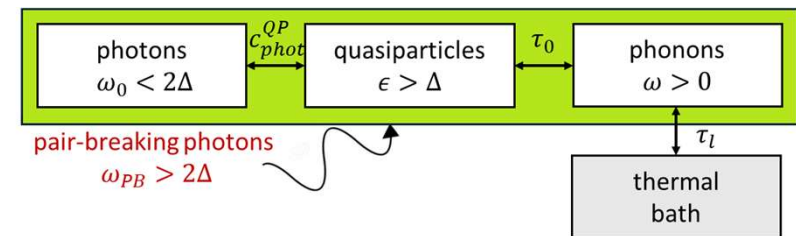
2. Modeling gap asymmetry



3. Modeling higher transmon levels



4. Quasiparticles in resonators



Superconductivity & Bogoliubov quasiparticles

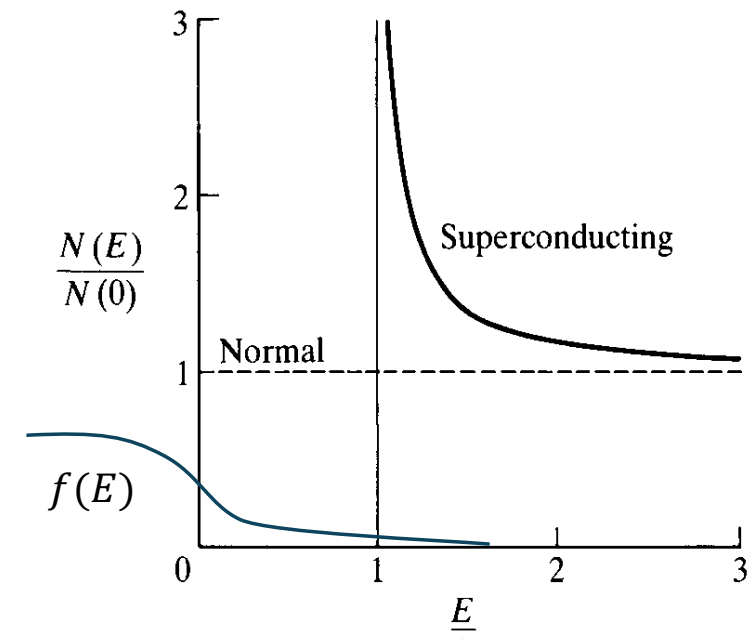
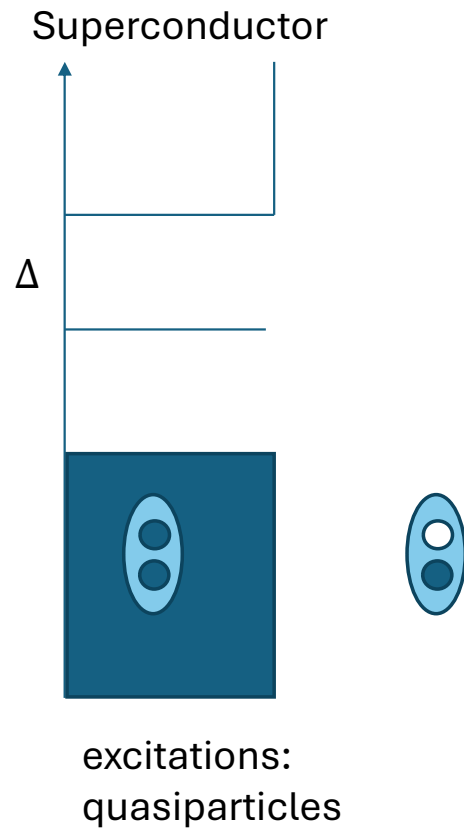
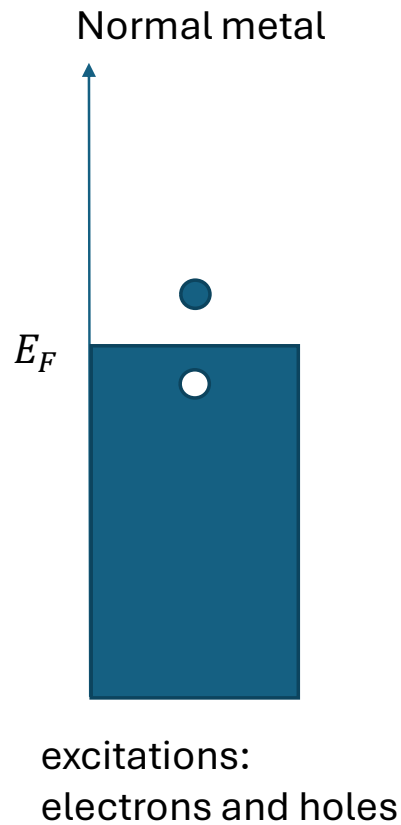
$$\mathcal{H}_M = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} E_{\mathbf{k}} (\gamma_{\mathbf{k}0}^* \gamma_{\mathbf{k}0} + \gamma_{\mathbf{k}1}^* \gamma_{\mathbf{k}1})$$

$$E_{\mathbf{k}} = (\xi_{\mathbf{k}}^2 + |\Delta_{\mathbf{k}}|^2)^{1/2}$$

Bogoliubov
transformation

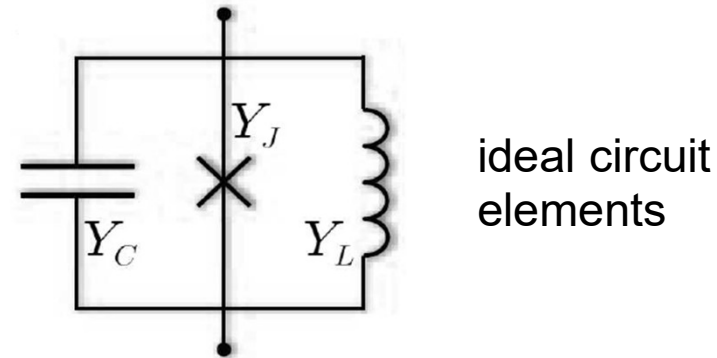
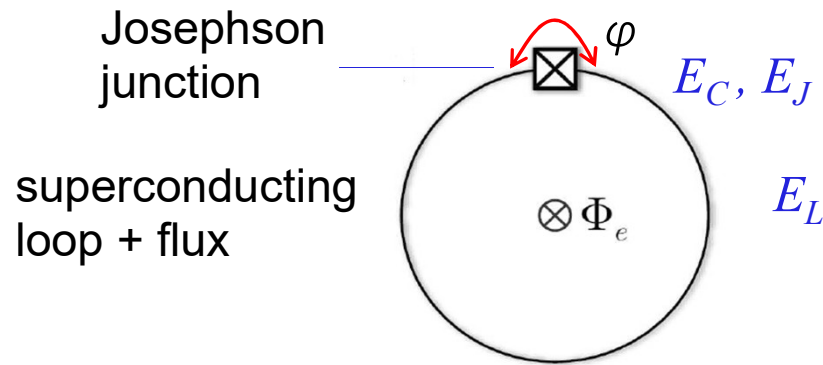
$$\gamma_{\mathbf{k}0}^* = u_{\mathbf{k}}^* c_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow}^* - v_{\mathbf{k}}^* c_{-\mathbf{k}\downarrow}$$

$$\gamma_{\mathbf{k}1}^* = u_{\mathbf{k}}^* c_{-\mathbf{k}\downarrow}^* + v_{\mathbf{k}}^* c_{\mathbf{k}\uparrow}$$



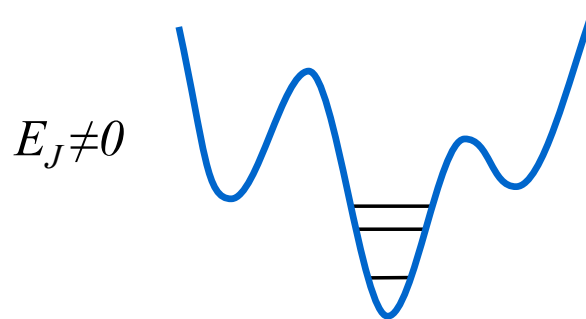
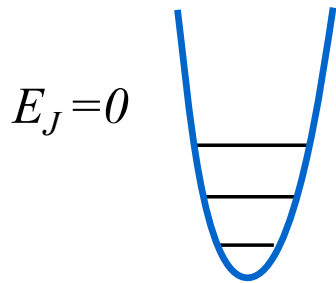
$$\frac{N_s(E)}{N(0)} = \frac{d\xi}{dE} = \begin{cases} \frac{E}{(E^2 - \Delta^2)^{1/2}} & (E > \Delta) \\ 0 & (E < \Delta) \end{cases}$$

Single-junction qubit (no QPs)



qubit Hamiltonian
(**quantum** dynamics
of **phase difference**)

$$\hat{H}_\varphi = \underbrace{4E_C \left(\hat{N} - \underline{n_g} \right)^2}_{\text{charging energy } e^2/2C} - \underbrace{E_J \cos \hat{\varphi}}_{\text{Josephson energy}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} E_L \left(\hat{\varphi} - \underline{2\pi\Phi_e/\Phi_0} \right)^2}_{\text{inductive energy } (\Phi_0/2\pi)^2/L}$$

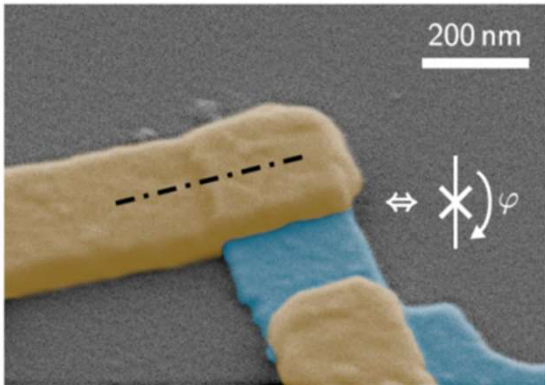


number operator: $\hat{N} = \frac{\hat{Q}}{2e} = -i \frac{d}{d\varphi}$

external flux: Φ_e

gate voltage: n_g

Tunnel junction



tunneling Hamiltonian $H_T \sim \tilde{t} (c_L^\dagger c_R + c_R^\dagger c_L)$

N: $I = GV \quad G = 2 \frac{e^2}{h} \sum_p T_p \quad T_p \sim \tilde{t}^2 \ll 1$

S: Bogoliubov transformation $H_T = H_T^p + H_T^{\text{qp}}$

- pair tunneling

$$H_T^p \sim \tilde{t} \left(e^{i\varphi/2} u_L v_R + e^{-i\varphi/2} v_L u_R \right) \gamma_L^\dagger \gamma_R^\dagger + \text{H.c.}$$

- qp tunneling

$$H_T^{\text{qp}} \sim \tilde{t} \left(e^{i\varphi/2} u_L u_R - e^{-i\varphi/2} v_L v_R \right) \gamma_L^\dagger \gamma_R + \text{H.c.} \quad \text{dissipation} \propto x_{qp}$$

1st Josephson relation:

$$I = I_c \sin \varphi$$

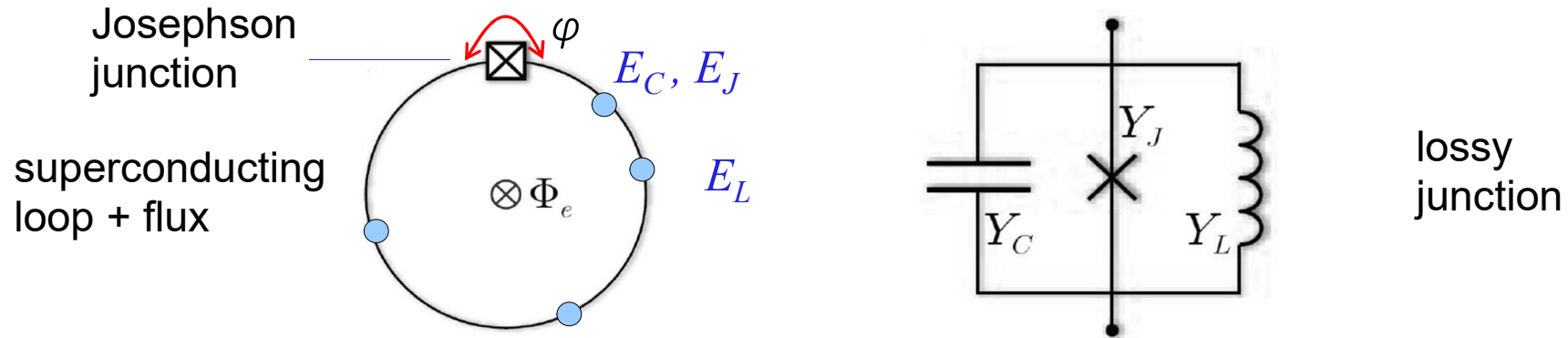
supercurrent (no dissipation)

$$I = \dot{Q} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \Phi} \quad \varphi = 2\pi \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = -E_J \cos \varphi$$

$$I_c = \frac{2e}{\hbar} E_J \quad E_J = \frac{\Delta}{8} \frac{G}{e^2/h}$$

Single-junction qubit (with QPs)



$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_\varphi + \hat{H}_{\text{qp}} + \hat{H}_T$$

qubit Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H}_\varphi = 4E_C \left(\hat{N} - n_g \right)^2 - E_J \cos \hat{\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} E_L \left(\hat{\varphi} - 2\pi \Phi_e / \Phi_0 \right)^2$$

qp Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H}_{\text{qp}} = \sum_k E_k \hat{\gamma}_k^\dagger \hat{\gamma}_k \quad E_k = \sqrt{\xi_k^2 + \Delta^2}$$

non-degenerate gas of excitations above gap

qp tunneling

$$\hat{H}_T \sim \tilde{t} \sum \left(i \sin \frac{\hat{\varphi}}{2} \right) \hat{\gamma}_L^\dagger \hat{\gamma}_R + \text{H.c.}$$

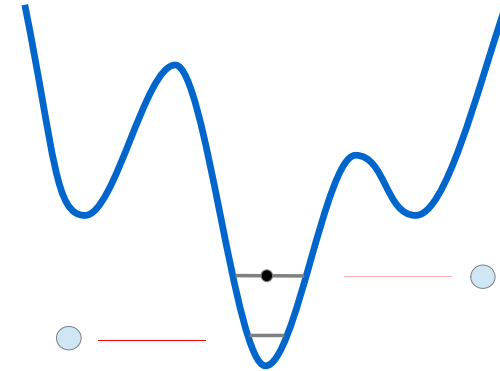
low-energy quasiparticles
 $T \ll \omega$

Transition rates and relaxation

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_\varphi + \hat{H}_{\text{qp}} + \hat{H}_T$$

qp tunneling

$$\hat{H}_T \sim \tilde{t} \sum \left(i \sin \frac{\hat{\varphi}}{2} \right) \hat{\gamma}_L^\dagger \hat{\gamma}_R + \text{H.c.}$$



Fermi golden rule:

$$\Gamma_{i \rightarrow f} = 2\pi \sum_{\{\lambda\}_{\text{qp}}} \langle\langle |\langle f, \{\lambda\}_{\text{qp}} | H_T | i, \{\eta\}_{\text{qp}} \rangle|^2 \delta(E_{\lambda, \text{qp}} - E_{\eta, \text{qp}} - \omega_{if}) \rangle\rangle_{\text{qp}}$$

qubit (phase) states

qp states

quantum statistical averaging

$$\omega_{if} = E_i - E_f$$

qp and phase dynamics factorize:

$$\Gamma_{i \rightarrow f} = \left| \langle f | \sin \frac{\hat{\varphi}}{2} | i \rangle \right|^2 S_{\text{qp}}(\omega_{if})$$

non-linear qubit-qp interaction

qp current spectral density

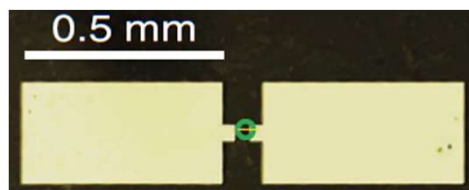
cold qp $T_{\text{eff}} \ll \omega_{if}$

$$S_{\text{qp}}(\omega) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}} x_{\text{qp}} \propto \text{Re } Y_{\text{qp}}^{hf}$$

normalized qp density

admittance (magnitude)

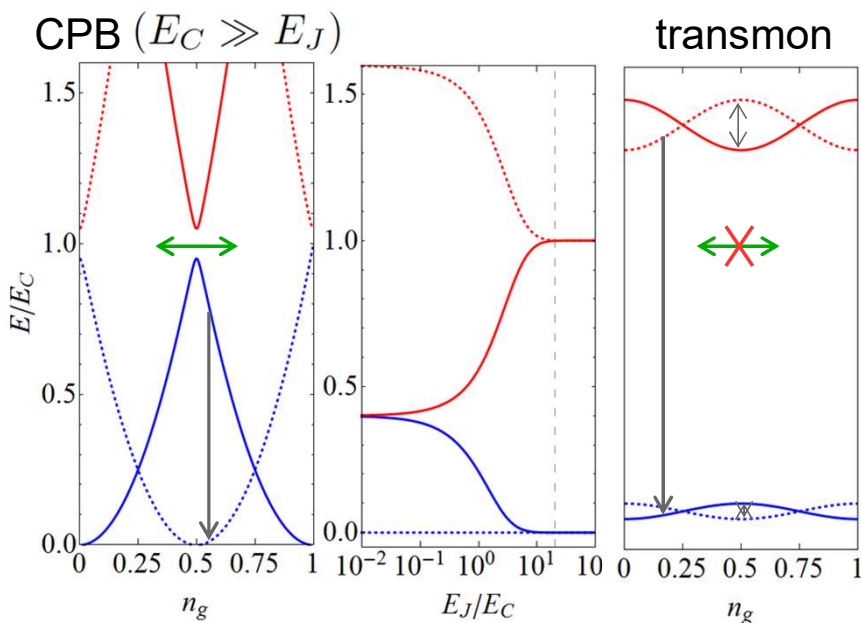
QPs in transmon



$$\hat{H}_\varphi = 4E_C \left(\hat{N} - n_g \right)^2 - E_J \cos \hat{\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} E_L \left(\hat{\varphi} - 2\pi \Phi_e / \Phi_0 \right)^2$$

$$E_C \ll E_J$$

$$x_{eq} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi T}{\Delta}} e^{-\Delta/T}$$

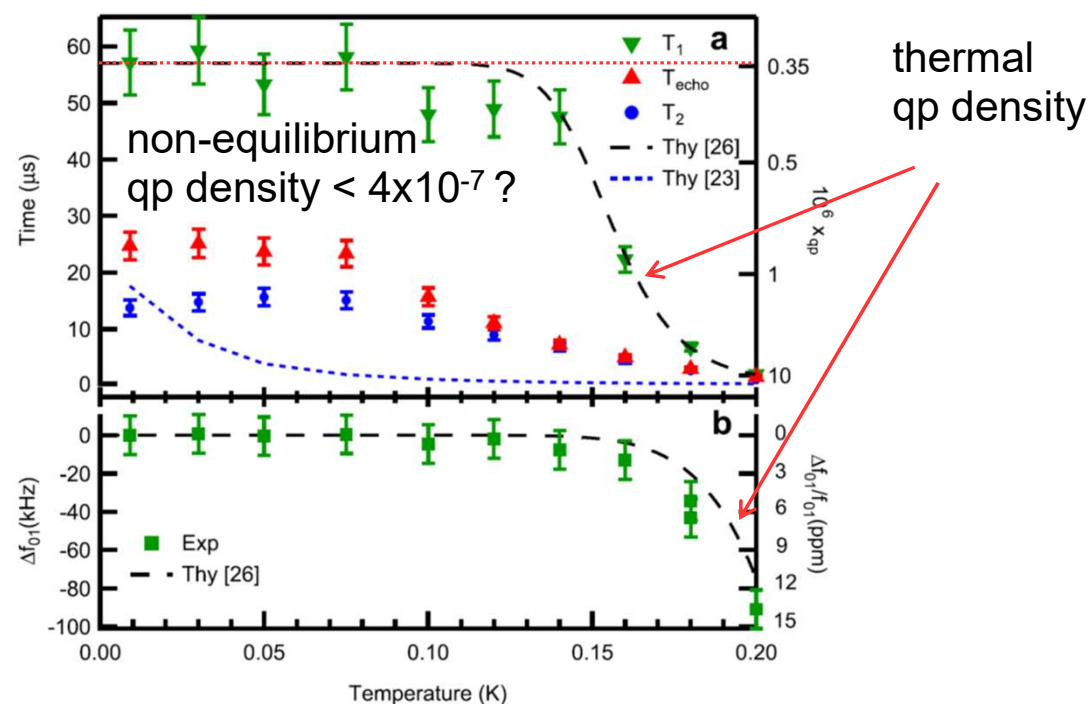


● charge noise

● quasiparticle poisoning

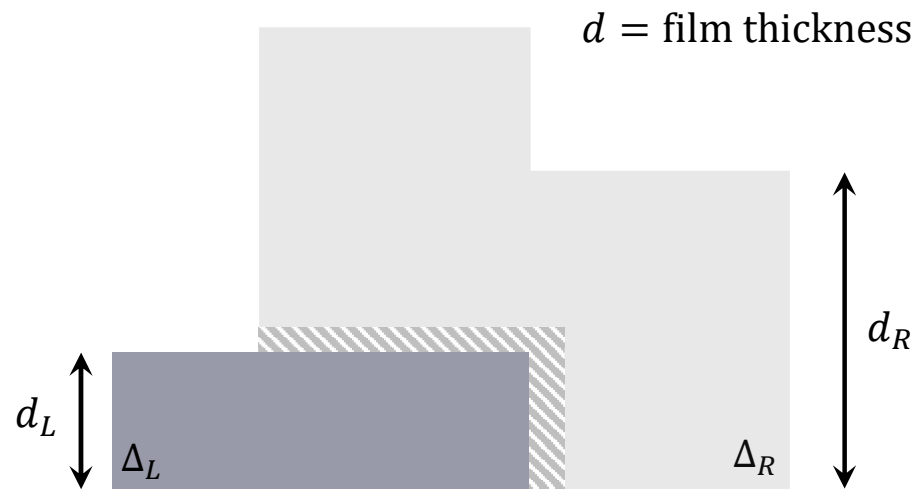
Lutchyn, Glazman, Larkin,
PRB **72**, 014517 (2005)

Koch et al.,
PRA **76**,
042319 (2007)



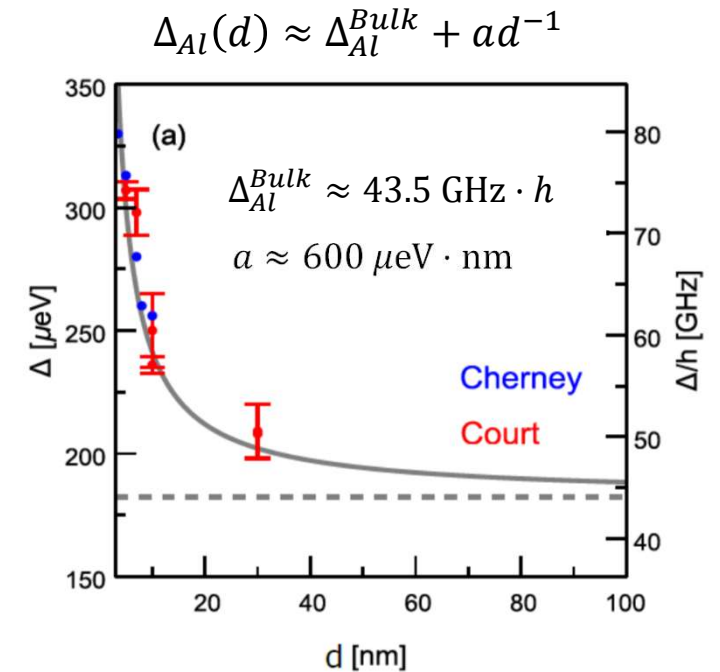
H. Paik et al., *PRL* **107**, 240501 (2011)

Al film thickness and superconducting gap



$$E_J \approx \frac{\Delta_L \Delta_R}{4(\Delta_L + \Delta_R)} \frac{G}{e^2/h}$$

New energy scale
 $\hbar\omega_{LR} = \Delta_L - \Delta_R$



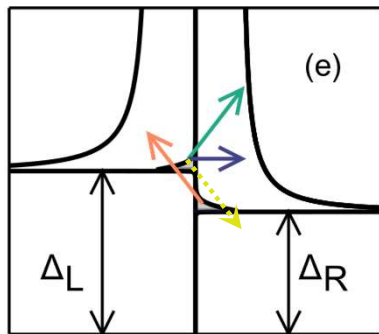
Cherney and J. Shewchun, *Can. J. Phys.* **47**, 1101 (1969)

Court et al., *Supercond. Sci. and Technol.* **21**, 015013 (2007)

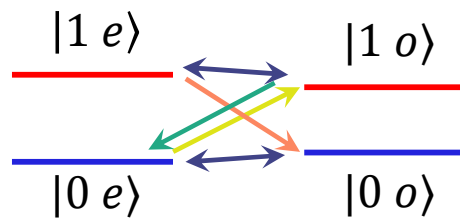
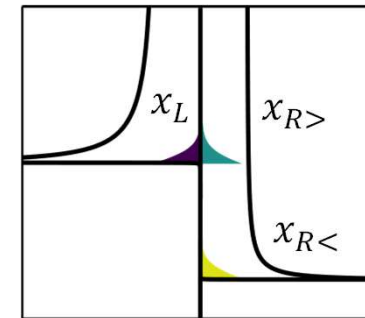
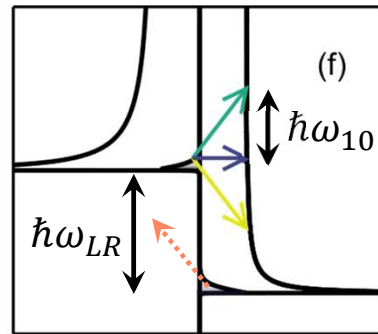
Quasiparticle transitions with different gaps

Two cases:

I: $\omega_{10} > \omega_{LR}$



II: $\omega_{LR} > \omega_{10}$

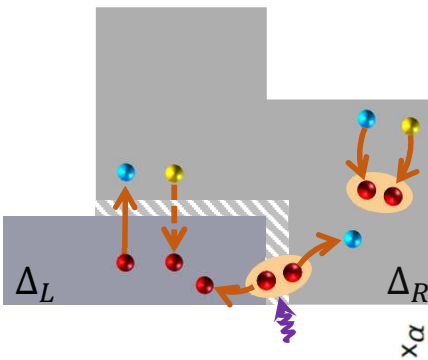


New energy scale
 $\hbar\omega_{LR} = \Delta_L - \Delta_R$

x_L
 $x_{R>}$
 $x_{R<}$ } Nonequilibrium qp densities

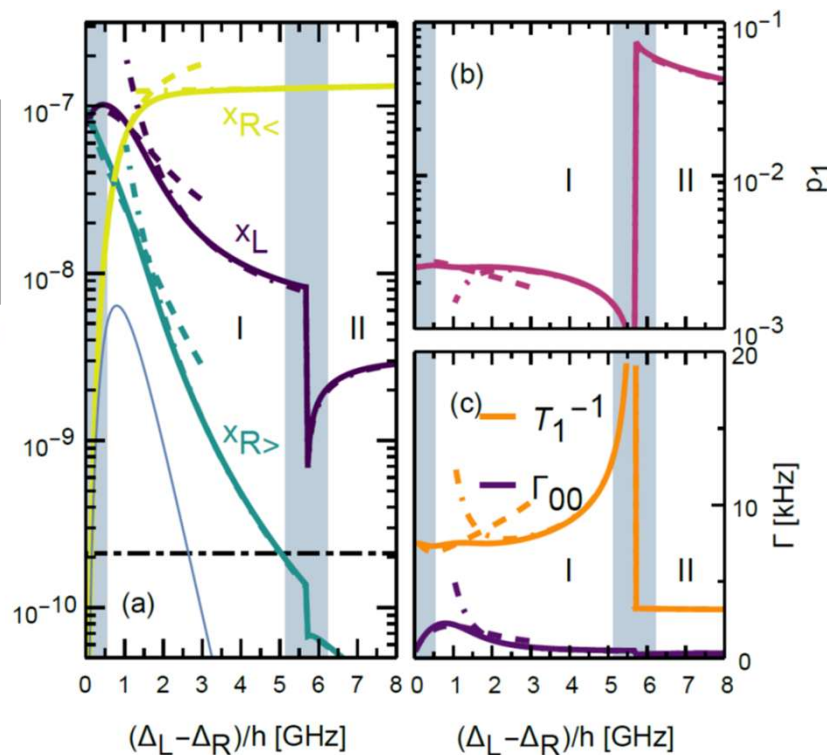
Quasiparticle-qubit nonequilibrium steady state

$$\dot{p}_i = \dot{x}_L = \dot{x}_{R>} = \dot{x}_{R<} = 0$$



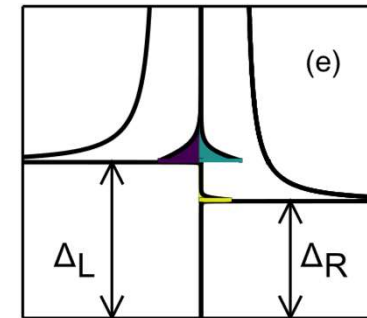
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_\alpha &= g_\alpha(p_i, x_\alpha) \\ \dot{p}_i &= f_i(p_i, x_\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

coupled rate eqns
for qp density and
qubit population



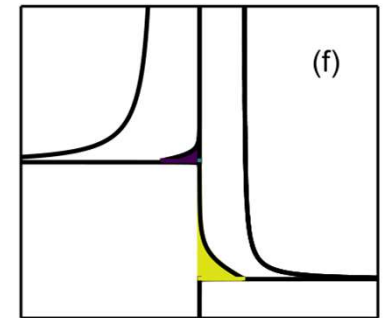
I : $\omega_{LR} \ll \omega_{10}$

II : $\omega_{LR} > \omega_{10}$



Quasiparticles located
at energies $\sim \Delta_L$

- ✓ low values of p_1
- ✗ lower values of T_1

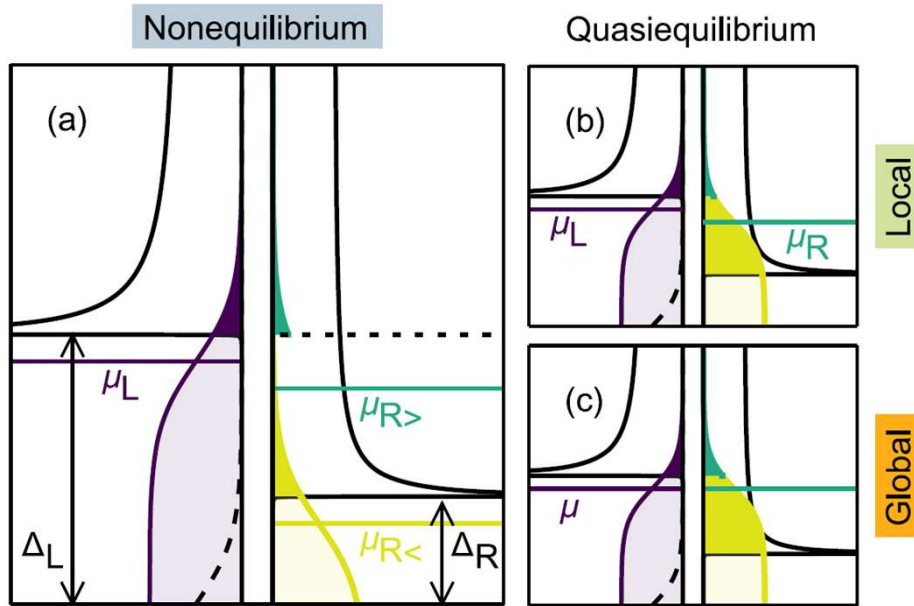


Quasiparticles trapped
at energies $\sim \Delta_R$

- ✗ higher values of p_1
- ✓ improved T_1

Google: *PRL* **133**, 240601(2024)
& *Nature* **638**, 920 (2025)

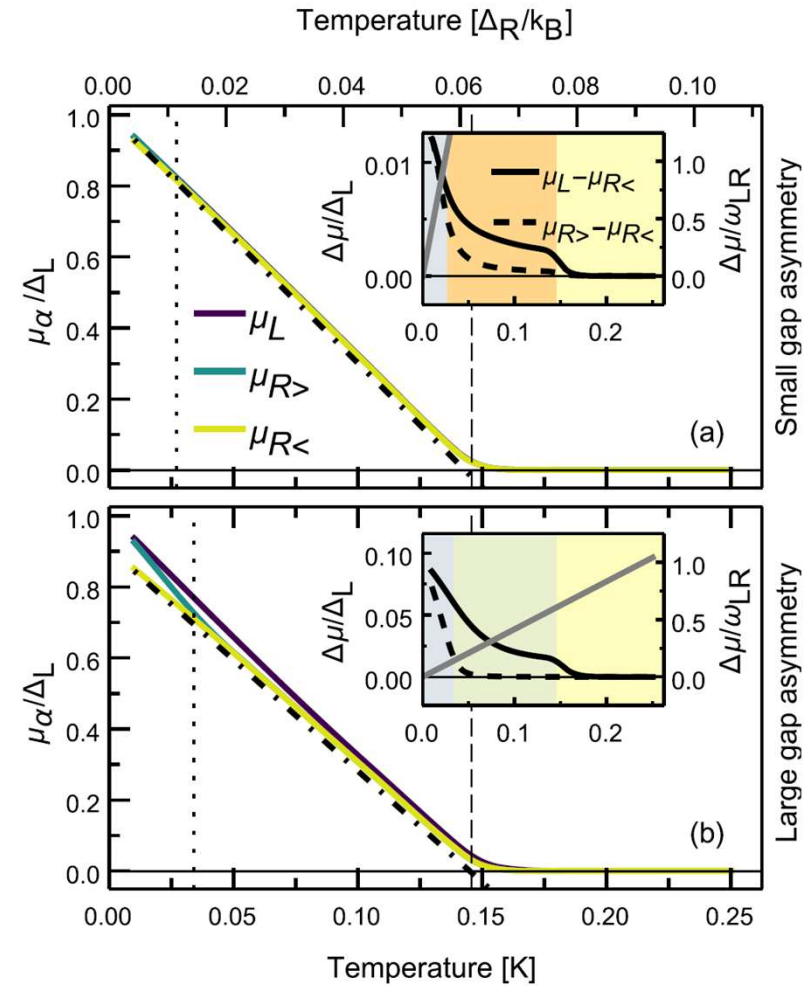
Nonequilibrium regimes vs T



Ansatz for distribution functions:

$$f_L(\epsilon) = f_0(\epsilon - \mu_L)$$

$$f_R(\epsilon) = f_0(\epsilon - \mu_{R<})\theta(\Delta_L - \epsilon) + f_0(\epsilon - \mu_{R>})\theta(\epsilon - \Delta_L)$$



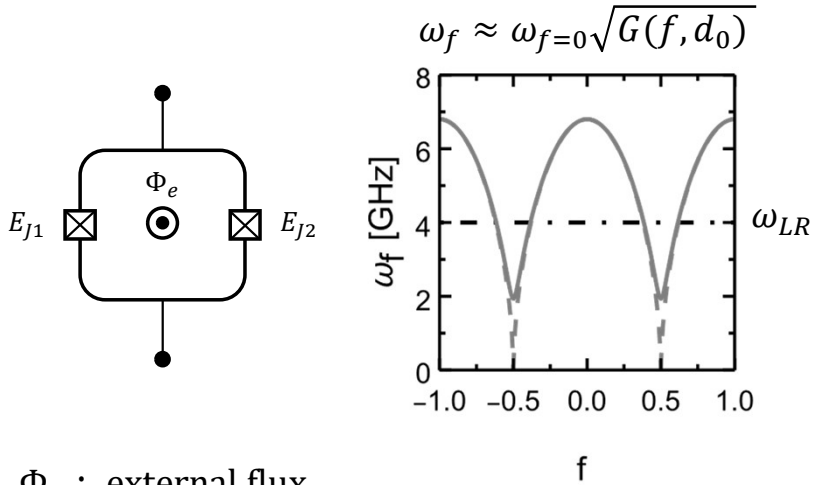
tunneling vs
e-ph scattering

generation by
thermal ph

0.5 GHz

5 GHz

Probing gap-asymmetry: split-transmon



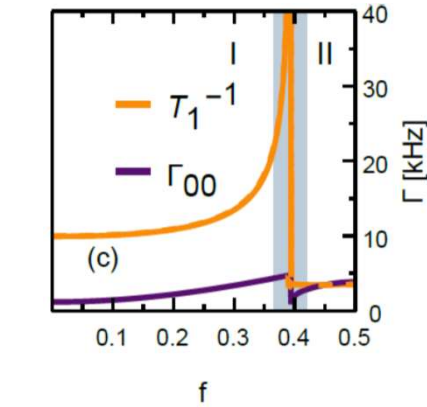
Φ_e : external flux

$\Phi_0 = \frac{h}{2e}$: flux quantum

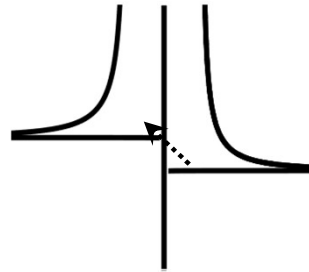
$$G(f, d_0) = \frac{E_J(f, d_0)}{E_{J\Sigma}} = \sqrt{\cos^2(\pi f) + d_0^2 \sin^2(\pi f)}$$

$$E_{J\Sigma} = E_{J1} + E_{J2} \quad d_0 = \frac{E_{J1} - E_{J2}}{E_{J1} + E_{J2}}$$

G. Marchegiani, L. Amico, G. Catelani, *PRX Quantum* **3**, 040338 (2022)



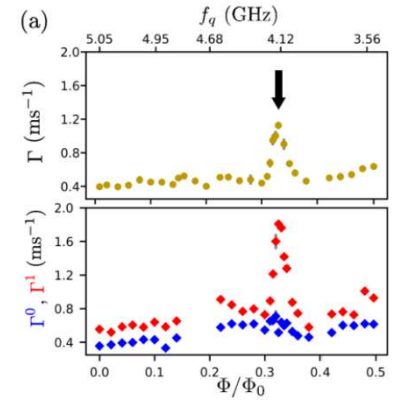
Diverging rate $\Gamma_{10}^{eo} \rightarrow +\infty$
 $\omega_{LR} = \omega_{10}(f)$



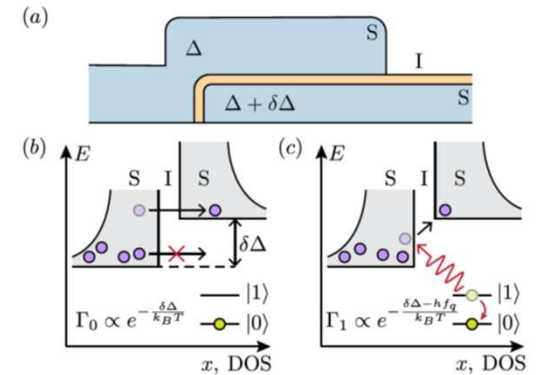
$$\Gamma \approx 0.5(\Gamma^0 + \Gamma^1)$$

$$\Gamma^0 = \Gamma^{0 \rightarrow 0} + \Gamma^{0 \rightarrow 1}$$

$$\Gamma^1 = \Gamma^{1 \rightarrow 0} + \Gamma^{1 \rightarrow 1}$$

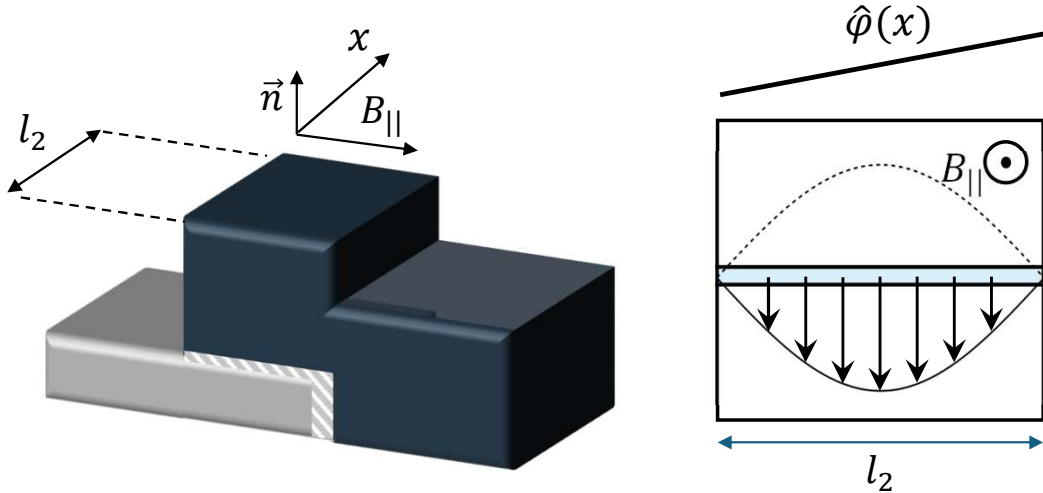


S. Diamond et al., *PRX Quantum* **3**, 040304 (2022)

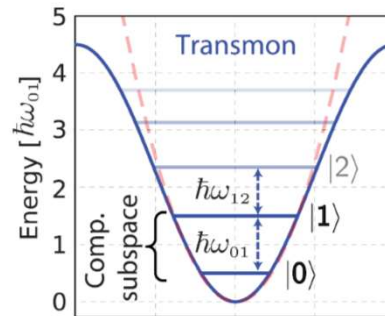
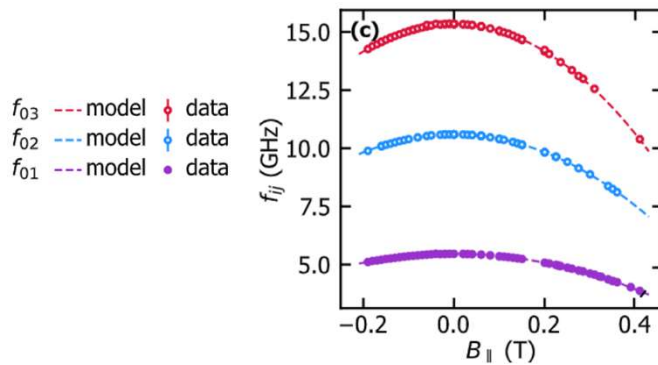


T. Connolly et al., *PRL* **132**, 217001 (2024)
 [see also Marchegiani and GC,
Commun Phys **8**, 120 (2025)]

Probing gap-asymmetry: parallel magnetic field

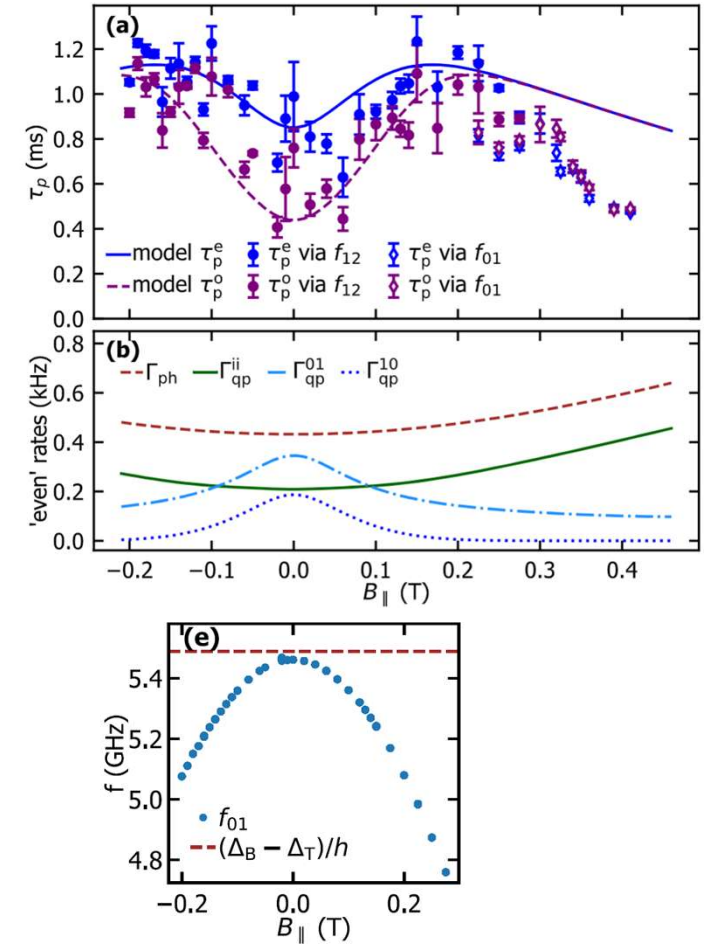


$$E_J \propto I_J(B_{||}) = I_J(0) \left| \text{Sinc} \left(\pi \frac{B_{||}}{B_{\Phi 0}} \right) \right| \rightarrow \text{reduces } f_{01}$$



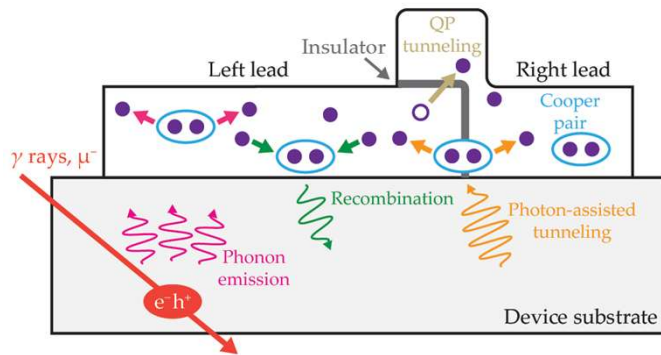
parity
switching
time

rates

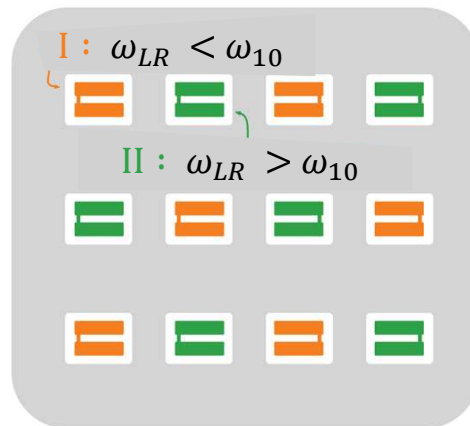


J. Krause, G. Marchegiani, L. M. Janssen, G. Catelani, Y. Ando, C. Dickel, *PRApp* **22**, 044063 (2024)

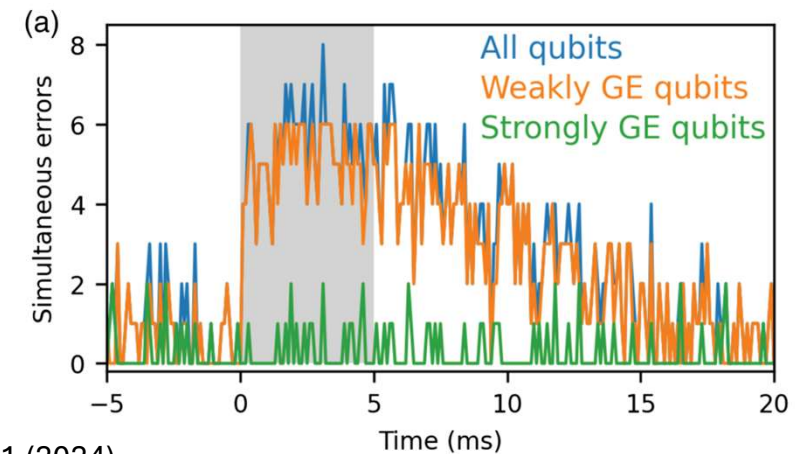
QP bursts and gap-asymmetry



J. Aumentado, GC, K. Serniak
Physics today **76**, 34 (2023)



M. McEwen, et al., *PRL* **133**, 240601 (2024)

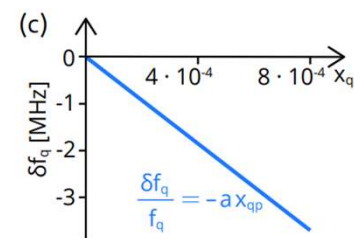
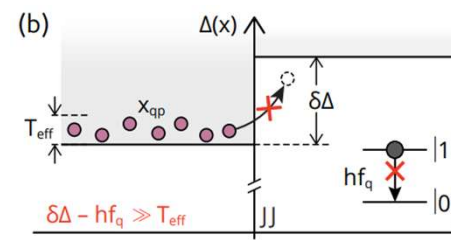


Quantum error correction below the surface code threshold

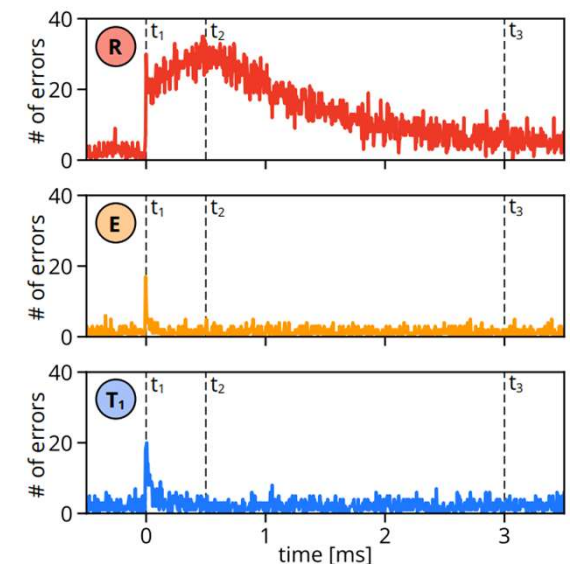
Google Quantum AI and Collaborators*

Notably, the error per cycle on the 72-qubit processor is suppressed far below 10^{-6} , breaking past the error floor observed previously. We attribute the mitigation of high-energy impact failures to gap-engineered Josephson junctions³⁹. However, at code distances of $d \geq 15$, we observe a deviation from exponential error suppression at high distances culminating in an apparent logical error floor of 10^{-10} .

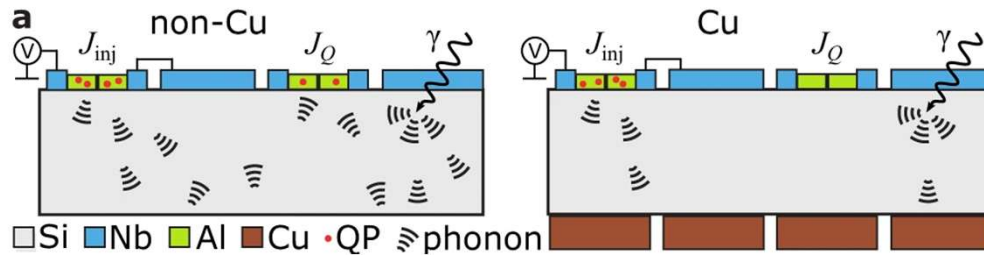
Nature **638**, 920 (2025)



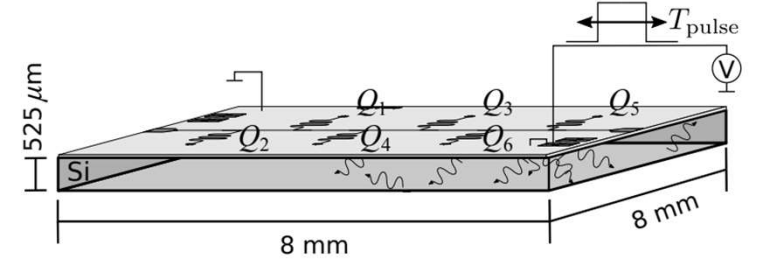
arXiv:2506.18228



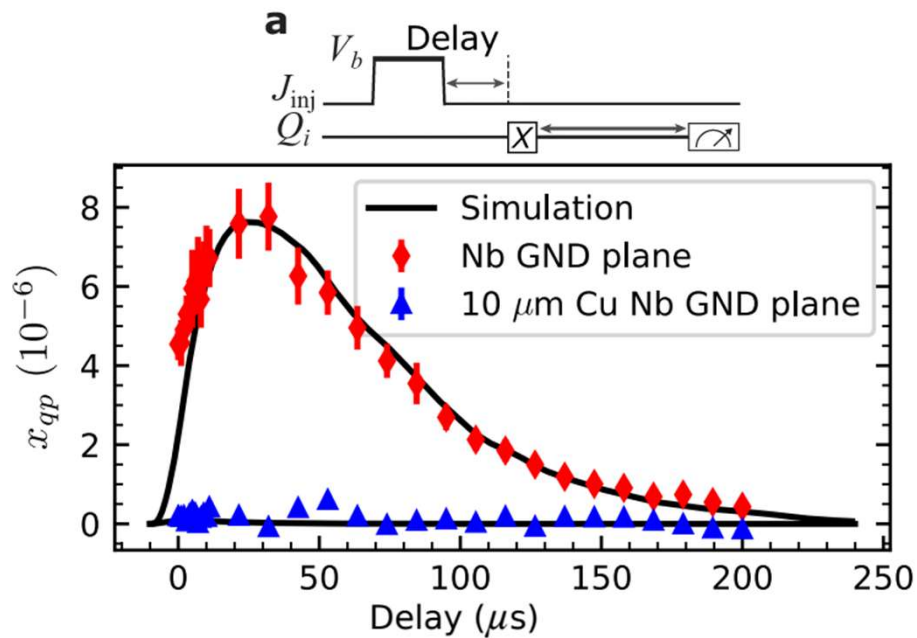
Mitigating quasiparticle decoherence



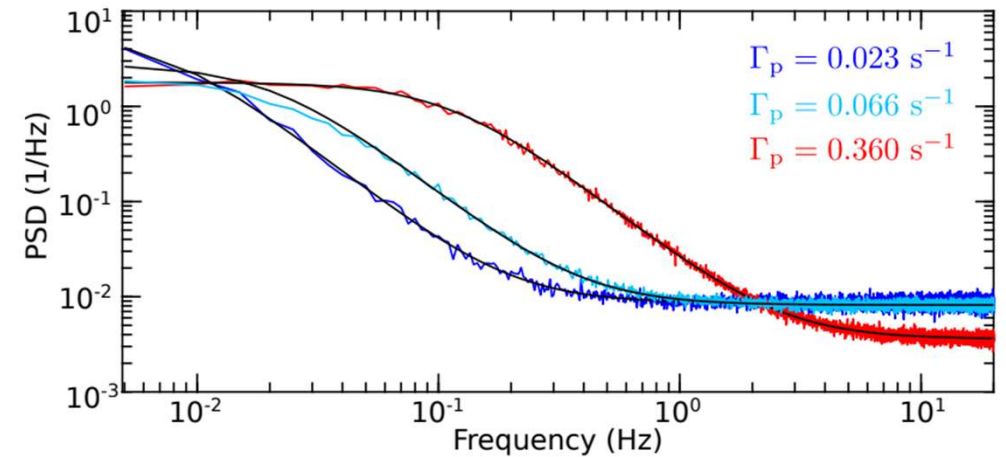
(a) $\rightsquigarrow$ phonon



(b) $\bullet$ phonon initialization

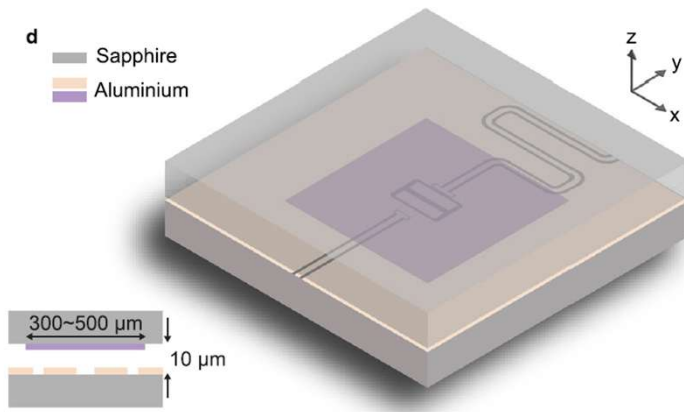
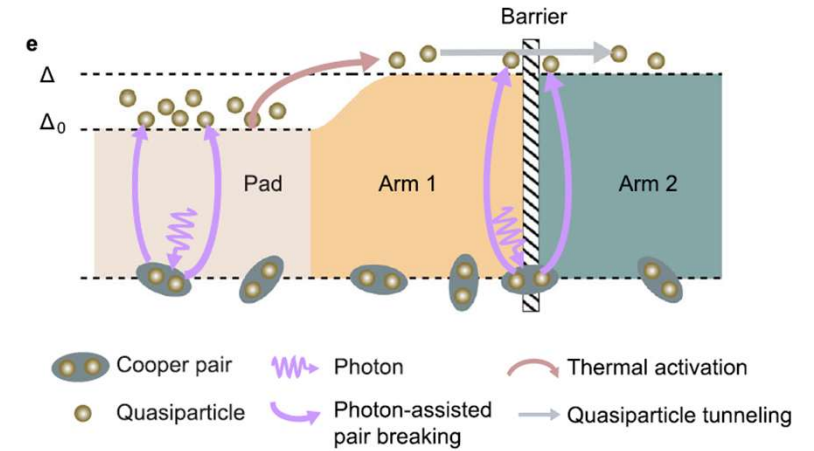
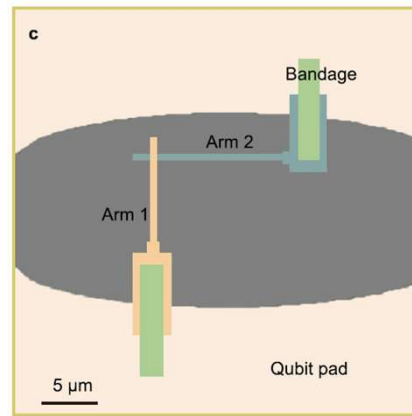
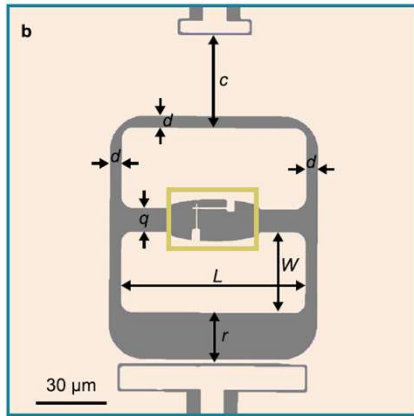


V. Iaia et al., *Nat Commun* **13**, 6425 (2022)

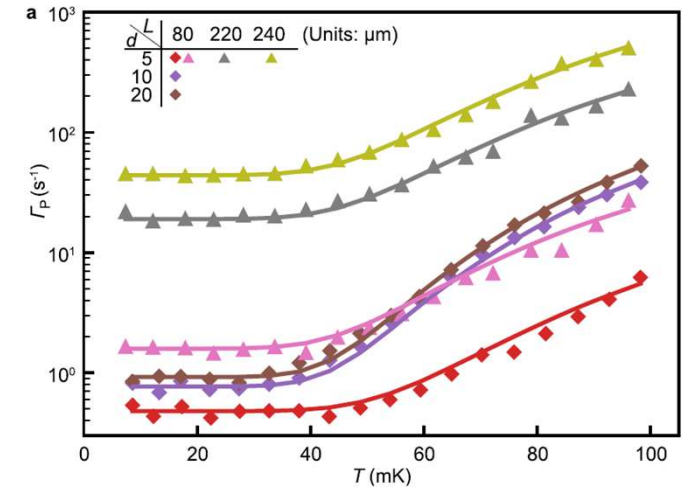
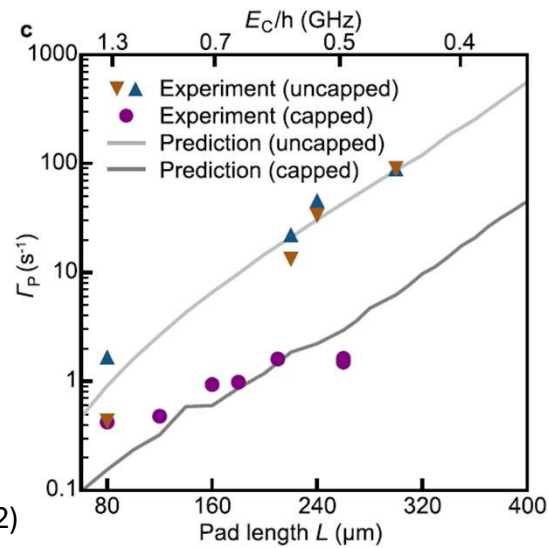


E. Yelton et al., *PRB* **110**, 024519 (2024)

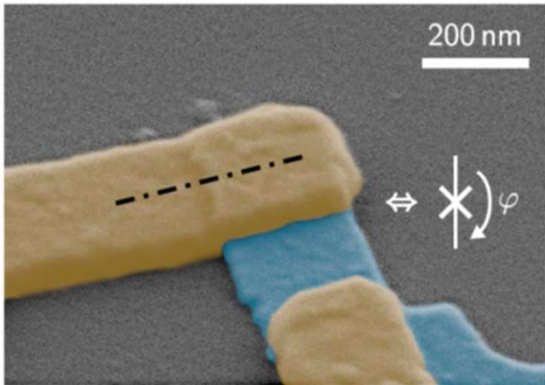
Mitigating quasiparticle decoherence



X. Pan et al., *Nat Commun* **13**, 7196 (2022)



Tunnel junction



tunneling Hamiltonian $H_T \sim \tilde{t} (c_L^\dagger c_R + c_R^\dagger c_L)$

N: $I = GV$ $G = 2 \frac{e^2}{h} \sum_p T_p$ $T_p \sim \tilde{t}^2 \ll 1$

S: Bogoliubov transformation $H_T = H_T^p + H_T^{\text{qp}}$

• pair tunneling

$$H_T^p \sim \tilde{t} \left(e^{i\varphi/2} u_L v_R + e^{-i\varphi/2} v_L u_R \right) \gamma_L^\dagger \gamma_R^\dagger + \text{H.c.}$$

• qp tunneling

$$H_T^{\text{qp}} \sim \tilde{t} \left(e^{i\varphi/2} u_L u_R - e^{-i\varphi/2} v_L v_R \right) \gamma_L^\dagger \gamma_R + \text{H.c.} \quad \text{dissipation} \propto x_{qp}$$

1st Josephson relation:

$$I = I_c \sin \varphi$$

supercurrent (no dissipation)

$$I = \dot{Q} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \Phi}$$

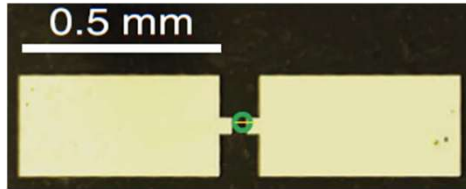
$$\varphi = 2\pi \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = -E_J \cos \varphi$$

$$I_c = \frac{2e}{h} E_J \quad E_J = \frac{\Delta}{8} \frac{G}{e^2/h}$$

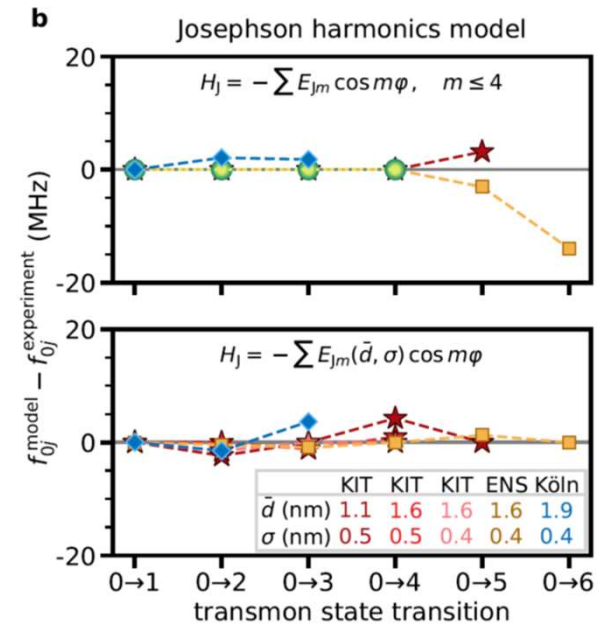
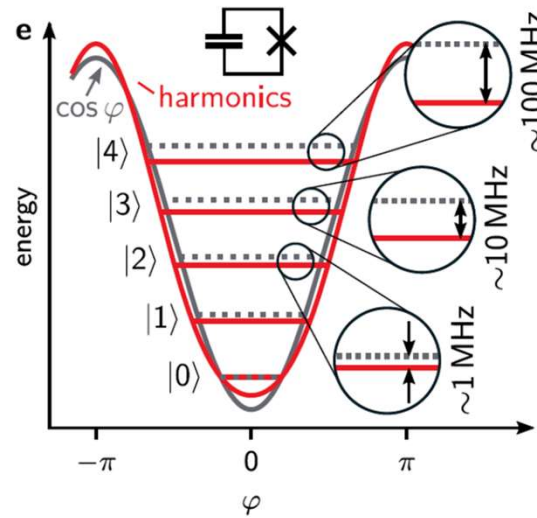
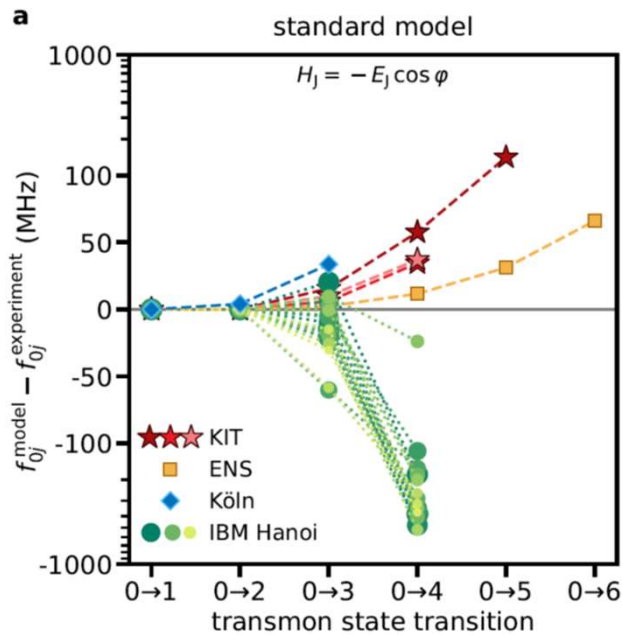
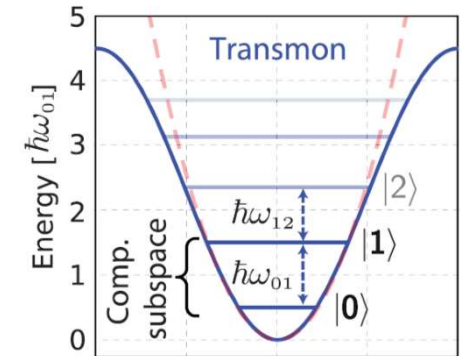
exact in the tunnel limit: $T_p \rightarrow 0$ and number of channel $\rightarrow \infty$ at constant G

Transmon spectroscopy

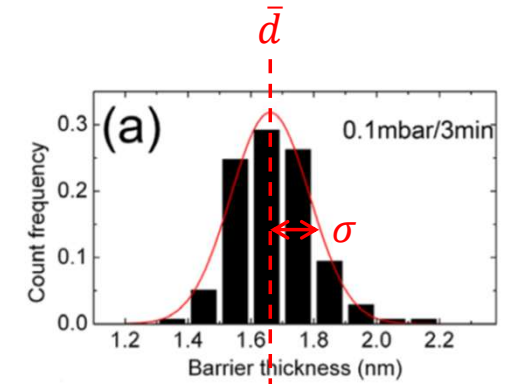
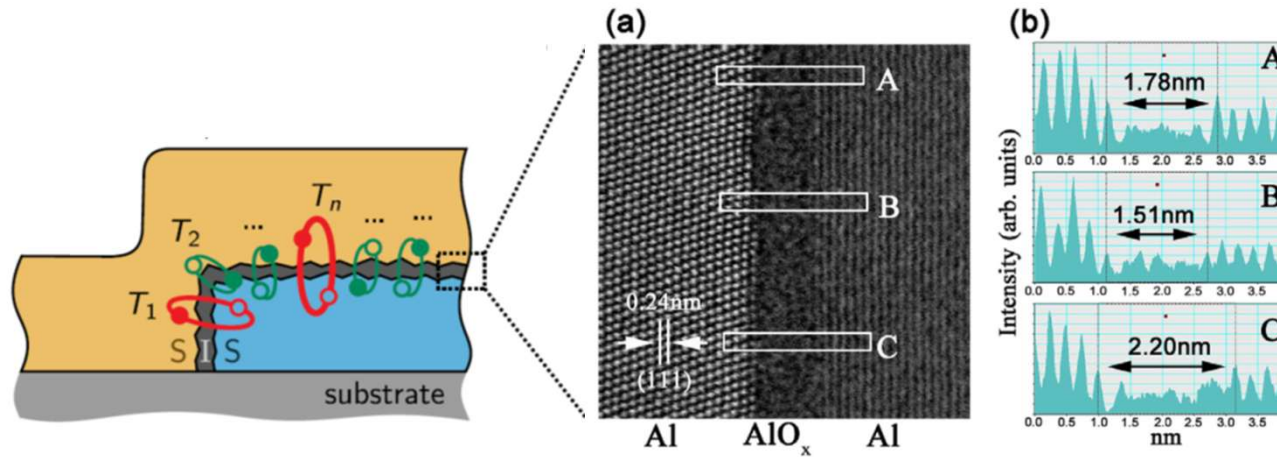


$$\hat{H}_\varphi = 4E_C \left(\hat{N} - n_g \right)^2 - E_J \cos \hat{\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} E_L \left(\varphi - 2\pi \Phi_e / \Phi_0 \right)^2$$

$E_C \ll E_J$



The “ d - σ ” model



Zeng et al., *J. Phys. D* **48**, 395308 (2015)

current-phase
relation

$$I_S(\varphi) = \frac{e\Delta}{2\hbar} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{T_n \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - T_n \sin^2(\varphi/2)}} = \frac{e\Delta}{2\hbar} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^N c_m(T_n) \sin(m\varphi)$$

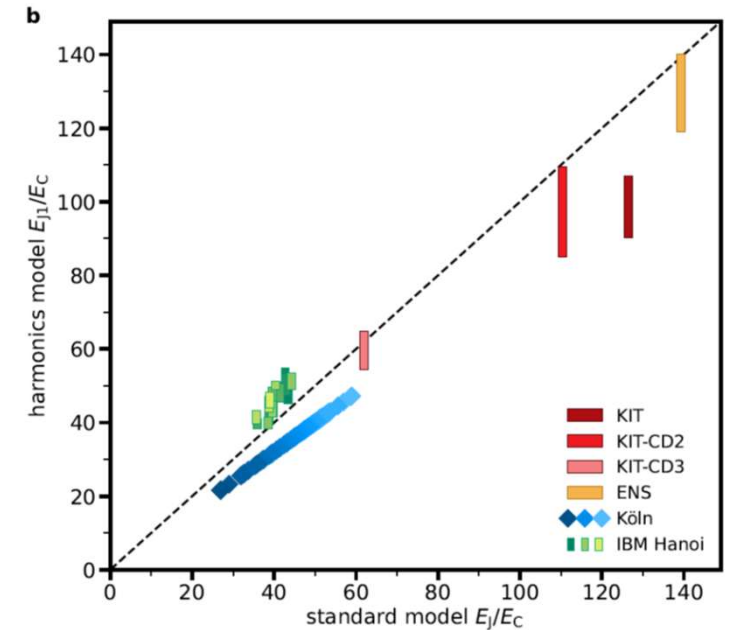
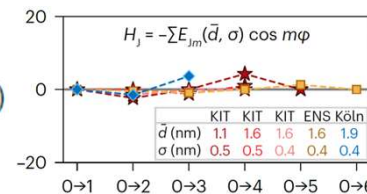
Josephson
Hamiltonian

$$H_J = -\Delta \sum_{n=1}^N \sqrt{1 - T_n \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} = -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E_{Jm} \cos(m\varphi)$$

$$E_{Jm} = \frac{\Delta}{4} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{n=1}^N c_m(T_n) = \frac{\Delta}{4} \frac{N}{m} \int_0^1 dT \rho(T) c_m(T)$$

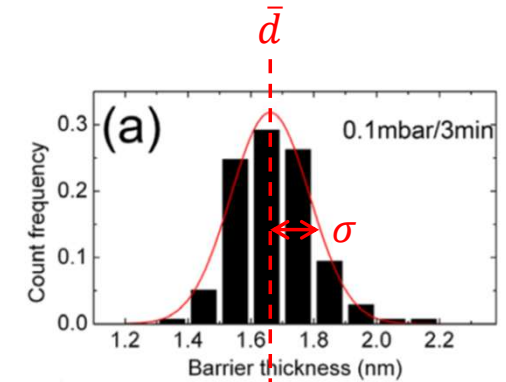
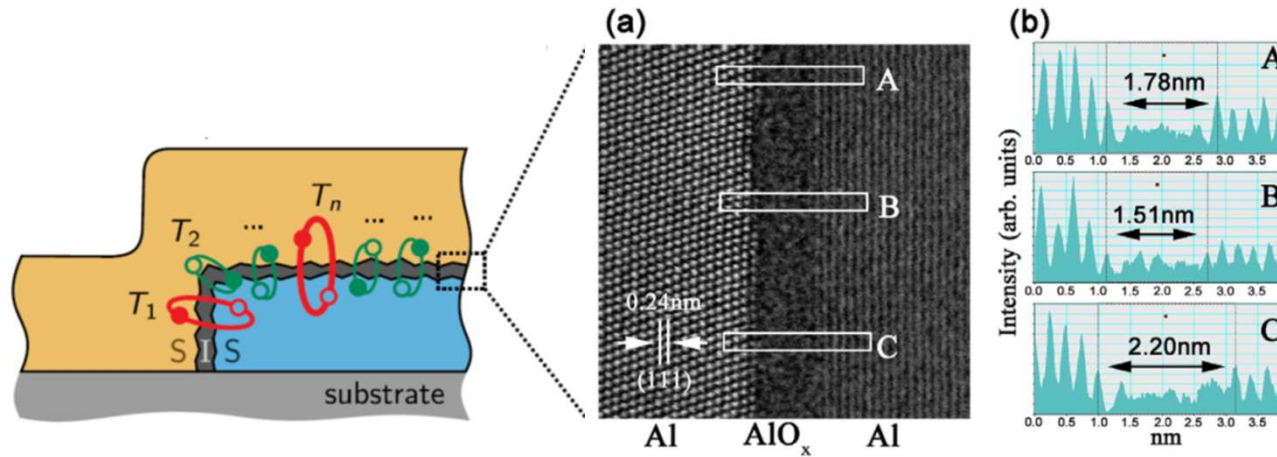
get $\rho(T)$ from

$$\rho(d) = \frac{2\Theta(d)}{1 + \text{Erf}(\bar{d}/\sqrt{2}\sigma)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(d-\bar{d})^2/(2\sigma^2)}$$



Nat Phys **20**, 815 (2024)

The “d-σ” model



Zeng et al., *J. Phys. D* **48**, 395308 (2015)

current-phase relation

$$I_S(\varphi) = \frac{e\Delta}{2\hbar} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{T_n \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - T_n \sin^2(\varphi/2)}} = \frac{e\Delta}{2\hbar} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^N c_m(T_n) \sin(m\varphi)$$

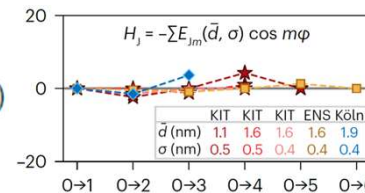
Josephson Hamiltonian

$$H_J = -\Delta \sum_{n=1}^N \sqrt{1 - T_n \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} = -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E_{Jm} \cos(m\varphi)$$

$$E_{Jm} = \frac{\Delta}{4} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{n=1}^N c_m(T_n) = \frac{\Delta}{4} \frac{N}{m} \int_0^1 dT \rho(T) c_m(T)$$

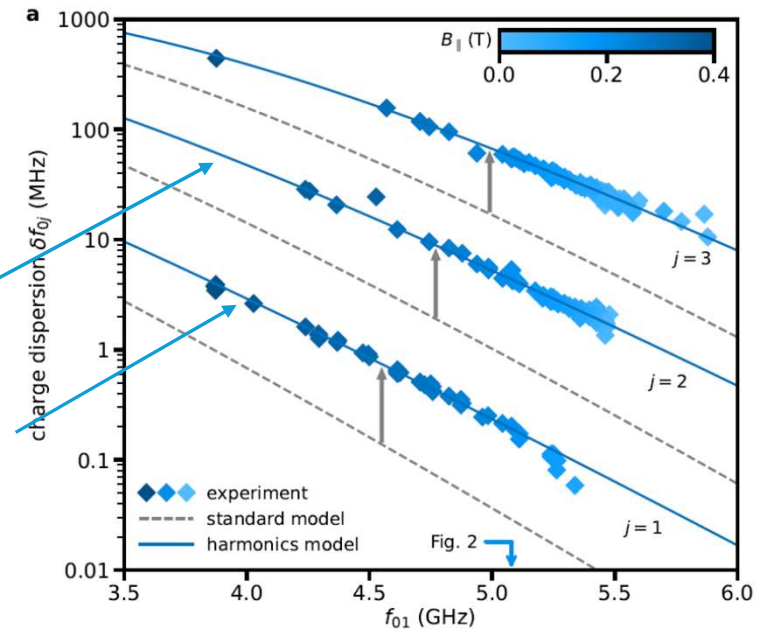
get $\rho(T)$ from

$$\rho(d) = \frac{2\Theta(d)}{1 + \text{Erf}(\bar{d}/\sqrt{2}\sigma)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(d-\bar{d})^2/(2\sigma^2)}$$



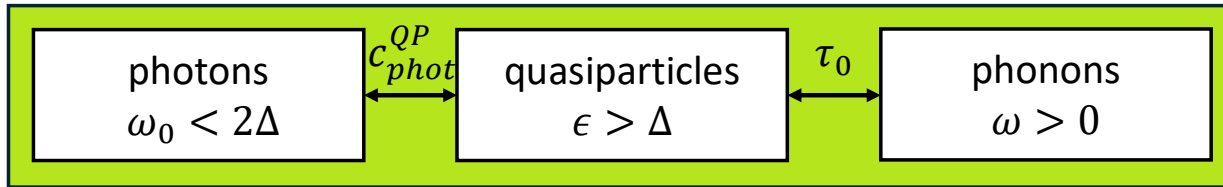
CZ gate fidelity

charge noise dephasing



Nat Phys **20**, 815 (2024)

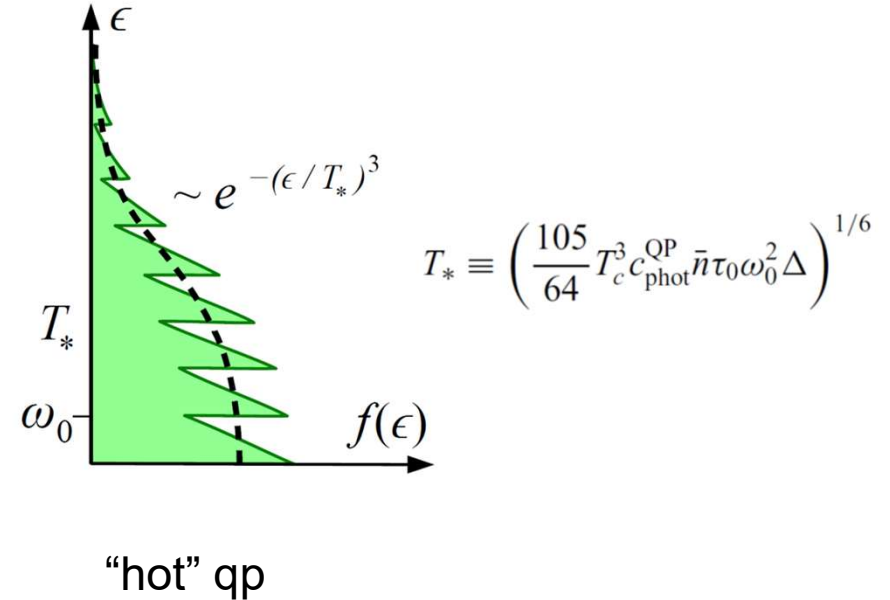
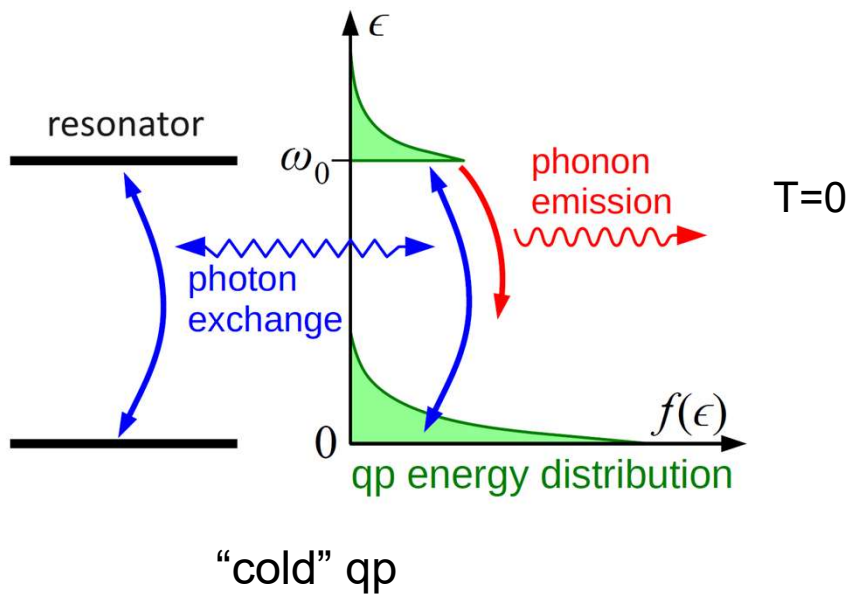
Quasiparticles in resonators



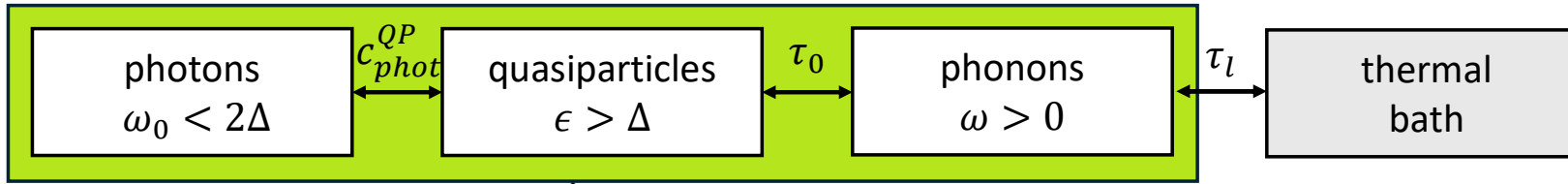
GC and D. Basko,
SciPost Phys **6**,
013 (2019)

$$\frac{d}{dt}f(\epsilon) = St^{pho}\{f, n\} + St^{phot}\{f, \bar{n}\}$$

- emission/absorption



Quasiparticles in resonators



P. Fischer and GC,
Phys Rev Applied
19, 054087 (2023)

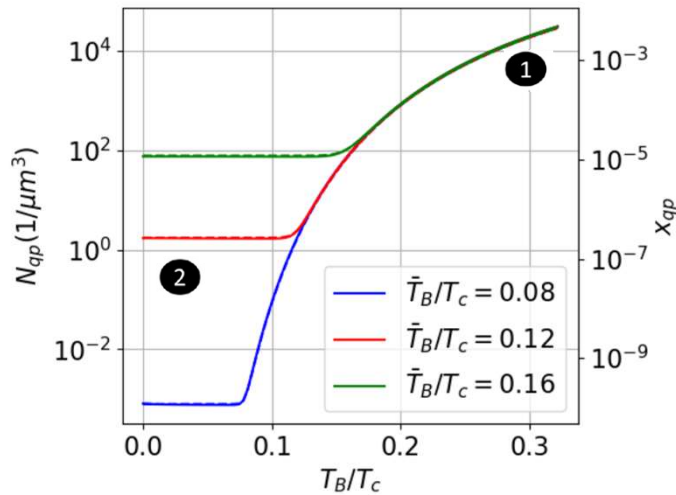
pair-breaking photons
 $\omega_{PB} > 2\Delta$

P. Fischer and GC,
SciPost Phys **17**, 070 (2024)

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(\epsilon) = St^{phon}\{f, n\} + St^{phot}\{f, \bar{n}\} + St_{PB}^{phot}\{f, \bar{n}_{PB}\}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} n(\omega) = St^{QP}\{f, n\} - \frac{1}{\tau_l}(n - n_T)$$

- emission/absorption
- generation/recombination
- thermalization



Generalized RT model:

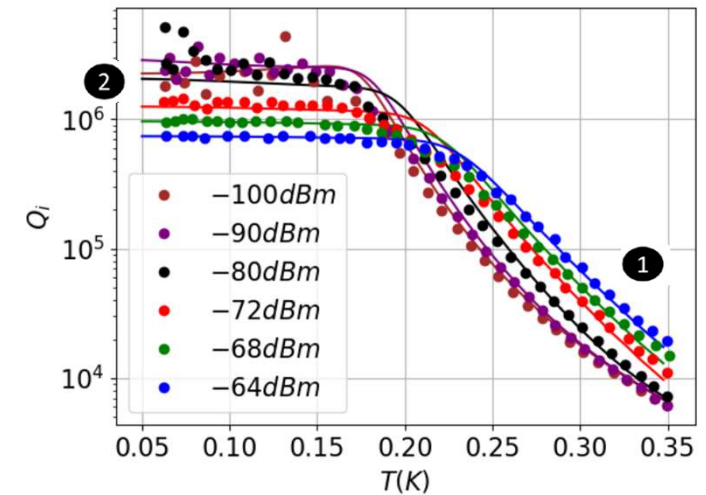
$$\frac{dN_{QP}}{dt} = G_T + \cancel{G(T_*/\Delta)N_{QP}} - RN_{QP}^2$$

hot qp

$$G_T = G_{T_B} + G_{\bar{T}_B}$$

pair-breaking photons 2

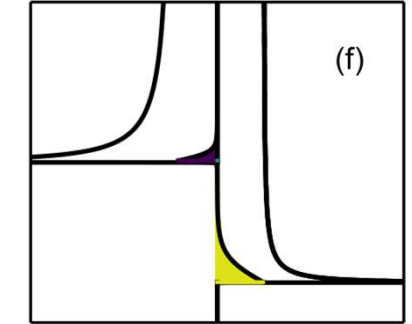
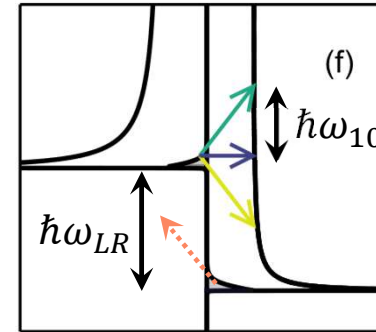
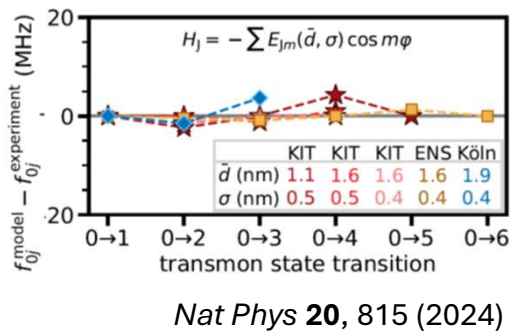
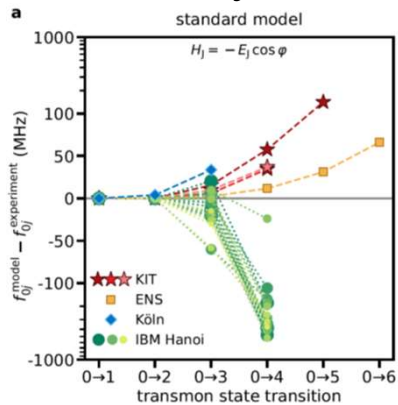
thermal phonons 1



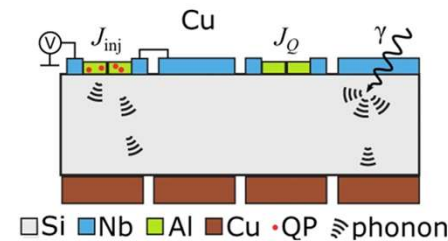
exp: de Visser et al., *PRL* **112**, 047004 (2014)

Summary

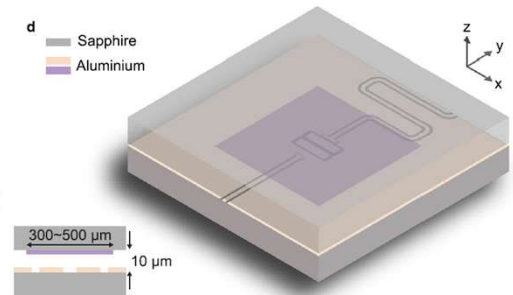
- standard fabrication leads to gap difference
- gap difference larger than qubit frequency decreases transition rates and protects against bursts
- generation mechanisms & mitigation
- spectroscopic measurements in transmons are incompatible with standard tunnel model
- necessary to account for barrier inhomogeneity



PRX Quantum **3**, 040338 (2022)

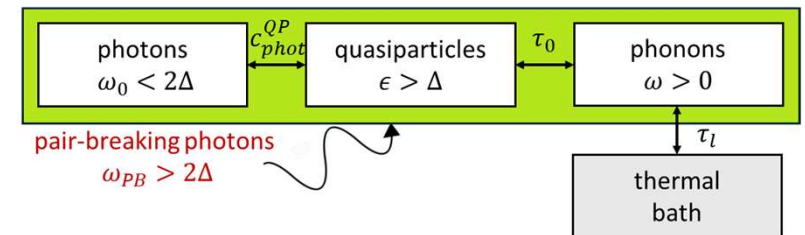


PRB **110**, 024519 (2024)



Nat Commun **13**, 7196 (2022)

• QP in resonators



PRApp **19**, 054087 (2023), *SciPost Phys* **17**, 070 (2024)