Quantum Circuits

Input:

2 photons on different paths Coupler: Splits/mixes the paths, letting states overlap/interact.

Input

Core concept: Qubits store quantum information, but to actually

perform computation, they must interact to carry out logic

Refractive Index Thermal Tuning

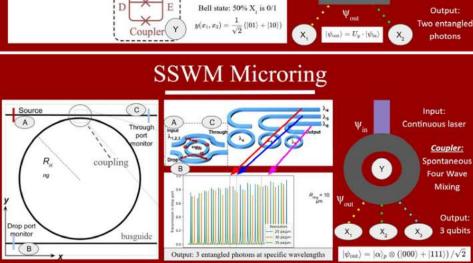
 $\Delta n = |n_{
m bus} - n_{
m ring}| \gg 0$ eta =

 $\Delta eta = |eta_{
m bus} - eta_{
m ring}| = rac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \cdot \Delta n \gg 0$

 $\kappa \propto \exp(-\alpha \cdot \Delta n)$ As $\Delta n \uparrow : \kappa \downarrow \Delta \beta \uparrow$

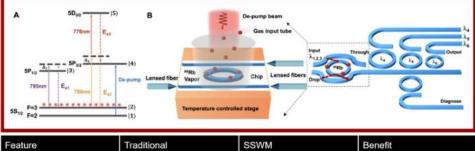
n = refractive index

 β = propagation



Spontaneous Six Wave Mixing Microring

Microrings are traditionally used in classical photonics to support computation, but this work advances their role towards being an active element in the execution of quantum logic.

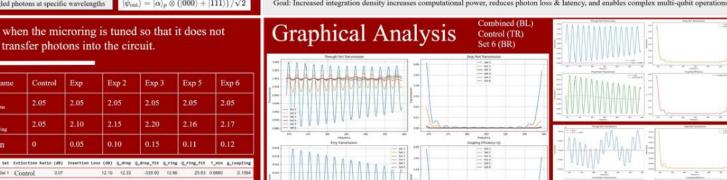


Classical pump laser

Eliminates the need for

separate sources No Photon Generation Yes via SFWM Reduces system complexity Main Function Mixes/redirects existing Generates and entangled Combines two functions photons photons Entanglement Interference of input Created during generation photons Tunability Usually fixed Tunable via resonance Dynamic control Goal: Increased integration density increases computational power, reduces photon loss & latency, and enables complex multi-qubit operations. Combined (BL) Control (TR)

Pre-existing photons



Decoupling is when the microring is tuned so that it does not Decoupling: transfer photons into the circuit.

Control

2.05

Exp

2.05

2.10

0.05

Exp 2

0.10

Exp 3

0.15

Exp 5

0.11

Exp 6

0.12

Name

