

Quasiperiodic Nonlinear Capacitance

Dirac physics and charge localization

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Soon on arXiv



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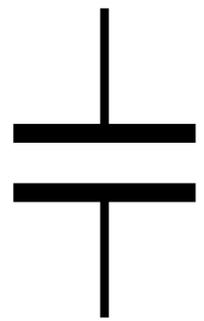
Why nonlinear capacitances?

$$\left[\hat{\phi}, \hat{N} \right] = i \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \left[\hat{x}, \hat{p} \right] = i$$

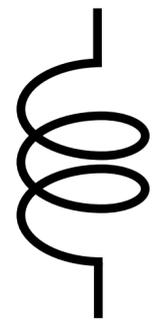
Circuit elements \longrightarrow shaping of energy profile $H(\phi, N)$

Why nonlinear capacitances?

Family of quantum circuit elements



$$\sim N^2$$



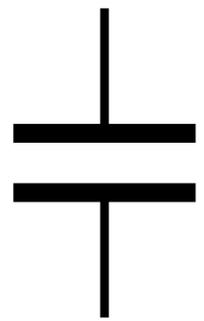
$$\sim \phi^2$$



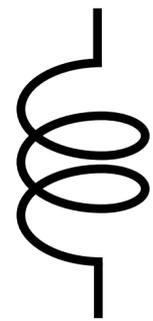
$$\sim \cos(\phi)$$

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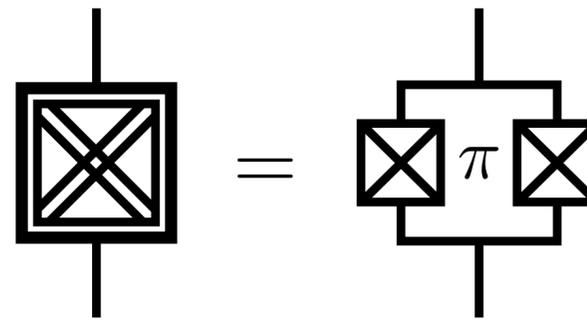


$$\sim \phi^2$$



$$\sim \cos(\phi)$$

Cotunneling junction

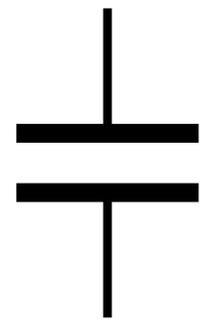


$$\sim \cos(2\phi)$$

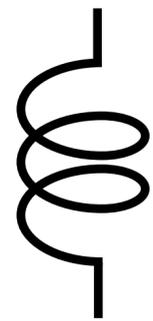
Smith et al.,
npj Quantum Inf (2020)

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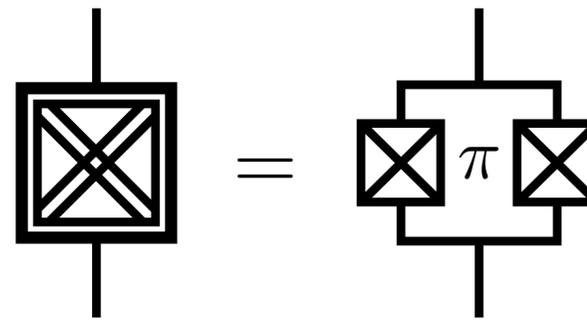


$$\sim \phi^2$$



$$\sim \cos(\phi)$$

Cotunneling junction



$$\sim \cos(2\phi)$$

Smith et al.,
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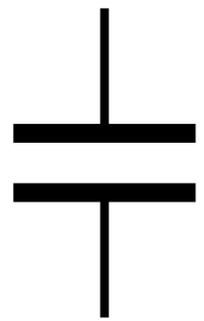
Majorana junction

Error 404

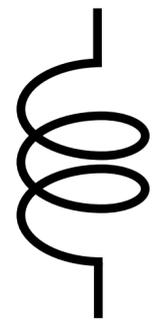
$$\sim \cos(\phi/2)$$

Why nonlinear capacitances?

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$$\sim N^2$$

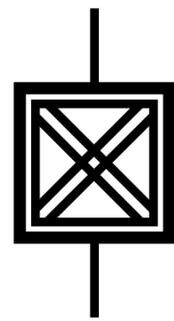


$$\sim \phi^2$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$n = 2$$

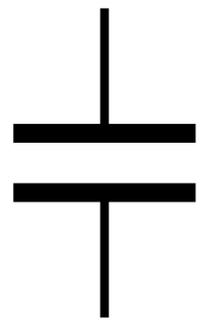


$$\sim \cos(n\phi)$$

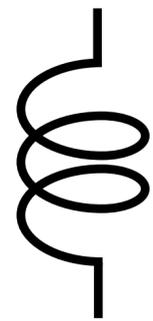
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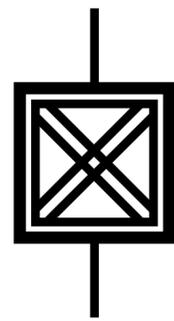
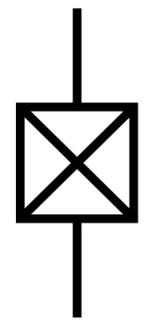


$$\sim \phi^2$$

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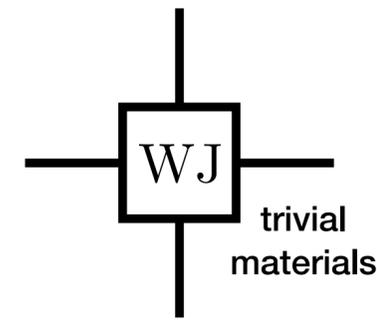
$$n = 2$$



$$\sim \cos(n\phi)$$

Smith et al.,
npj Quantum Inf (2020)

Weyl junction

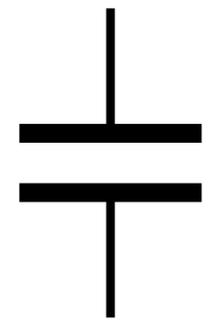


$$\sim \sum_i \sigma_i \phi_i$$

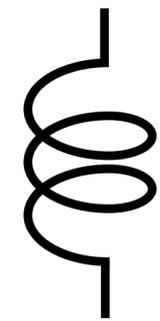
Riwar et al.,
Nat. Commun. (2016)

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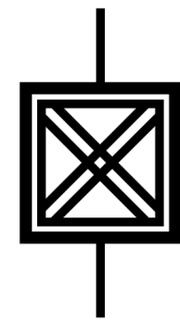


$$\sim \phi^2$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2}$$



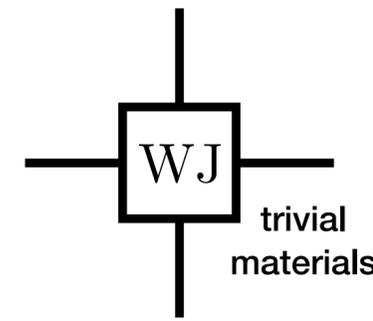
$$n = 2$$



$$\sim \cos(n\phi)$$

Smith et al.,
npj Quantum Inf (2020)

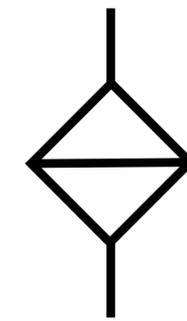
Weyl junction



$$\sim \sum_i \sigma_i \phi_i$$

Riwar et al.,
Nat. Commun. (2016)

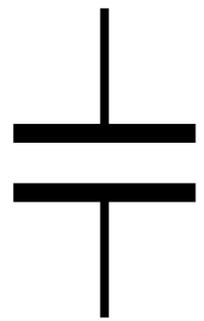
Phase slip junction



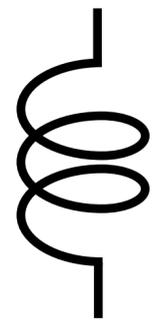
$$\sim \cos(2\pi N)$$

Why nonlinear capacitances?

Family of quantum circuit elements



$$\sim N^2$$

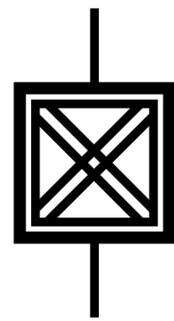


$$\sim \phi^2$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2}$$



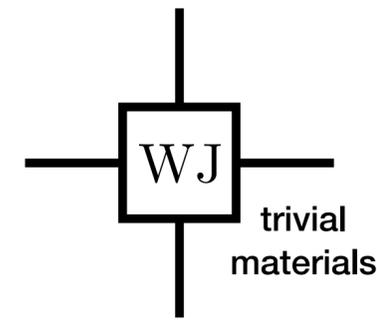
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Smith et al.,
npj Quantum Inf (2020)

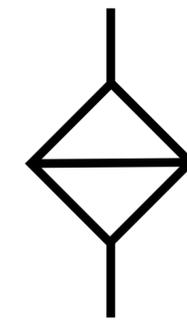
Weyl junction



$$\sim \sum_i \sigma_i \phi_i$$

Riwar et al.,
Nat. Commun. (2016)

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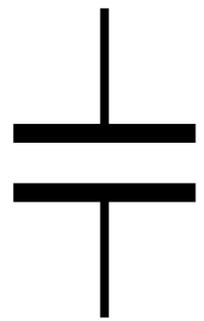


$$\sim \cos(2\pi N) (?)$$

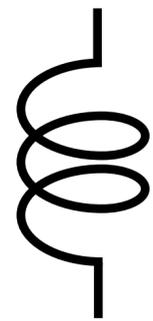
Kolofoti & Riwar (2022)
arXiv:2204.13633

Why nonlinear capacitances?

Family of quantum circuit elements



$$\sim N^2$$

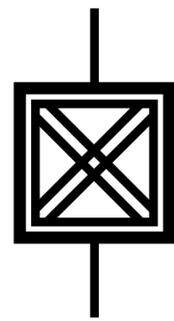
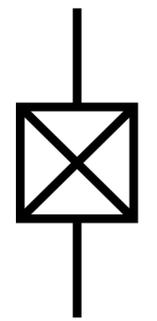


$$\sim \phi^2$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2}$$



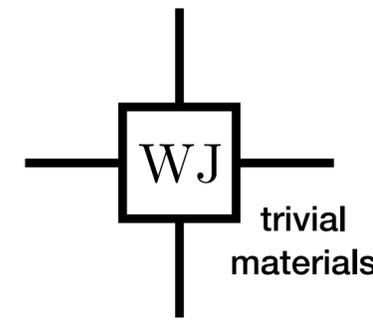
$$n = 2$$



$$\sim \cos(n\phi)$$

Smith et al.,
npj Quantum Inf (2020)

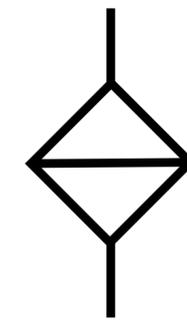
Weyl junction



$$\sim \sum_i \sigma_i \phi_i$$

Riwar et al.,
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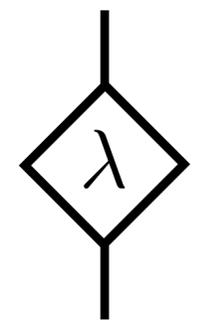
Phase slip junction



$$\sim \cos(2\pi N) (?)$$

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New element to shape energy profile in charge space N :

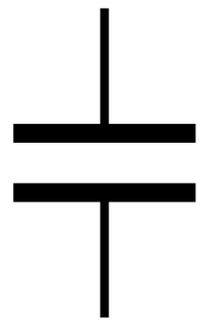


$$\sim \cos(2\pi \lambda N)$$

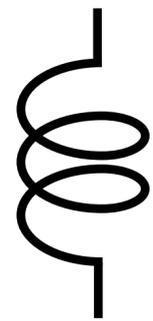
$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

Why nonlinear capacitances?

Family of quantum circuit elements



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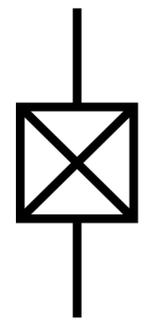


$$\sim \phi^2$$

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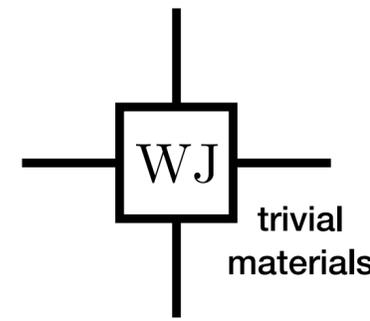
$$n = 2$$



$$\sim \cos(n\phi)$$

Smith et al.,
npj Quantum Inf (2020)

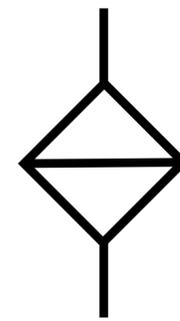
Weyl junction



$$\sim \sum_i \sigma_i \phi_i$$

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Nat. Commun. (2016)

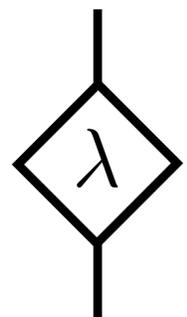
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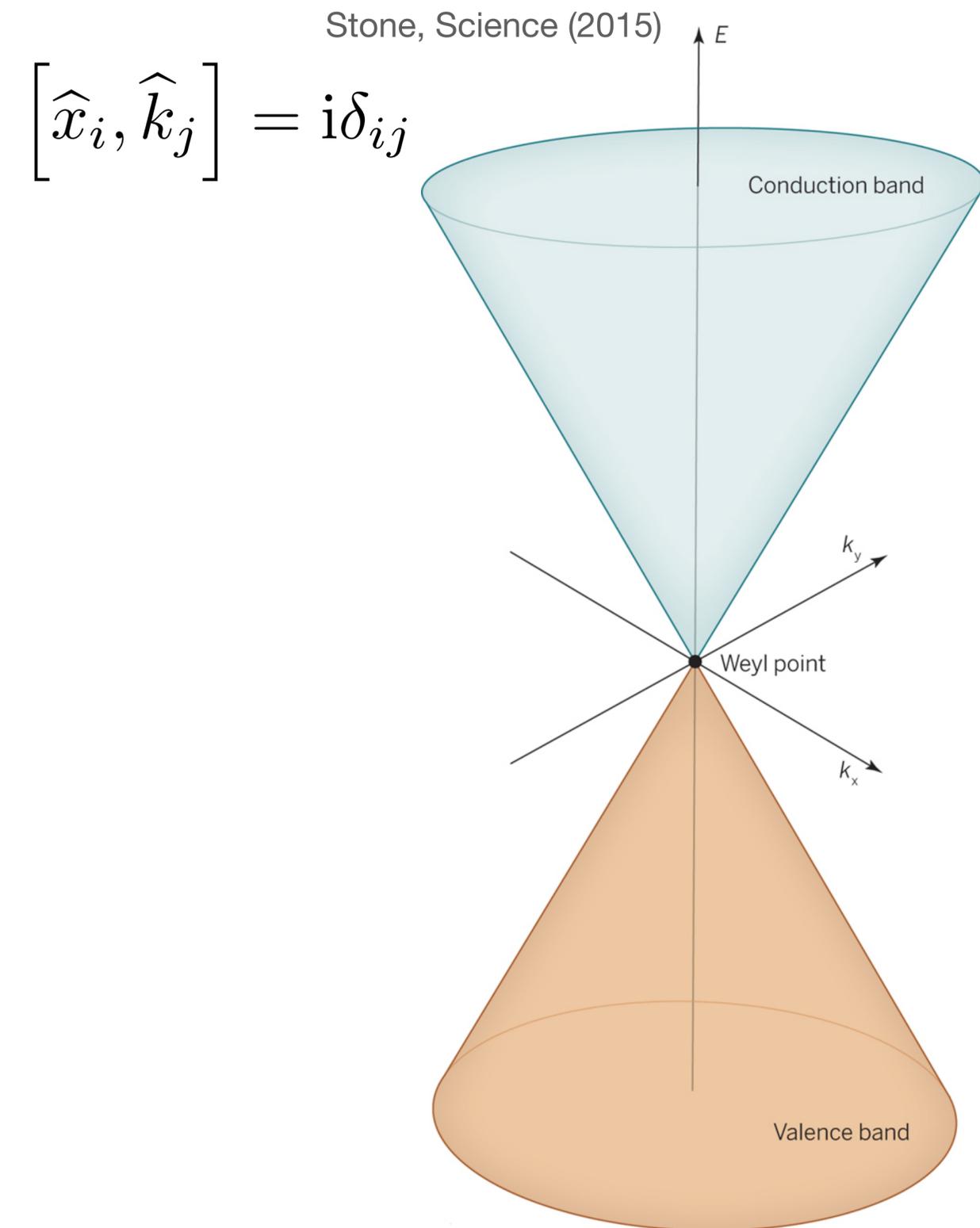


$$\sim \cos(2\pi \lambda N)$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

→ Dirac physics and charge localization

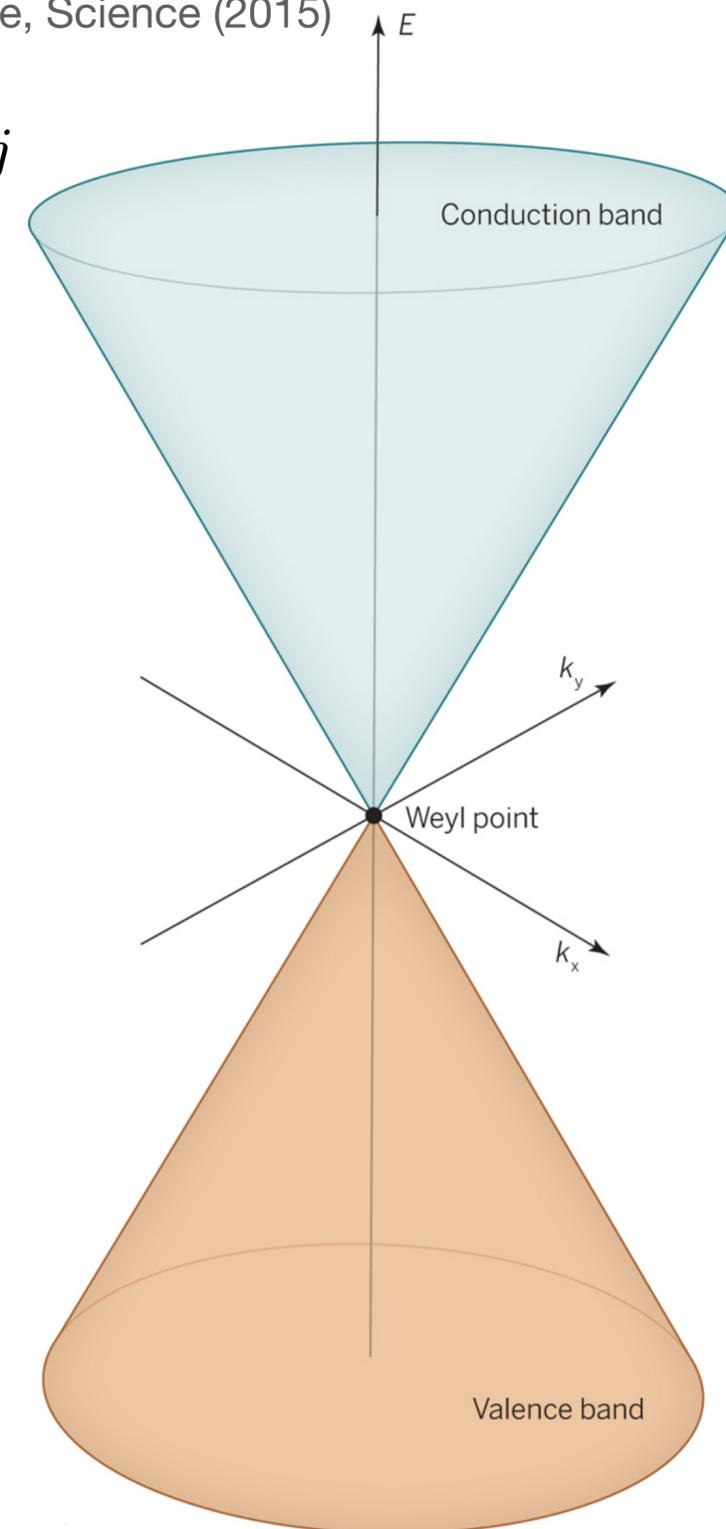
Dirac system



Dirac system

- Dirac points (e.g. 2D graphene) $H_{\text{Dirac}} = k_1\sigma_1 + k_2\sigma_2$ $[\hat{x}_i, \hat{k}_j] = i\delta_{ij}$

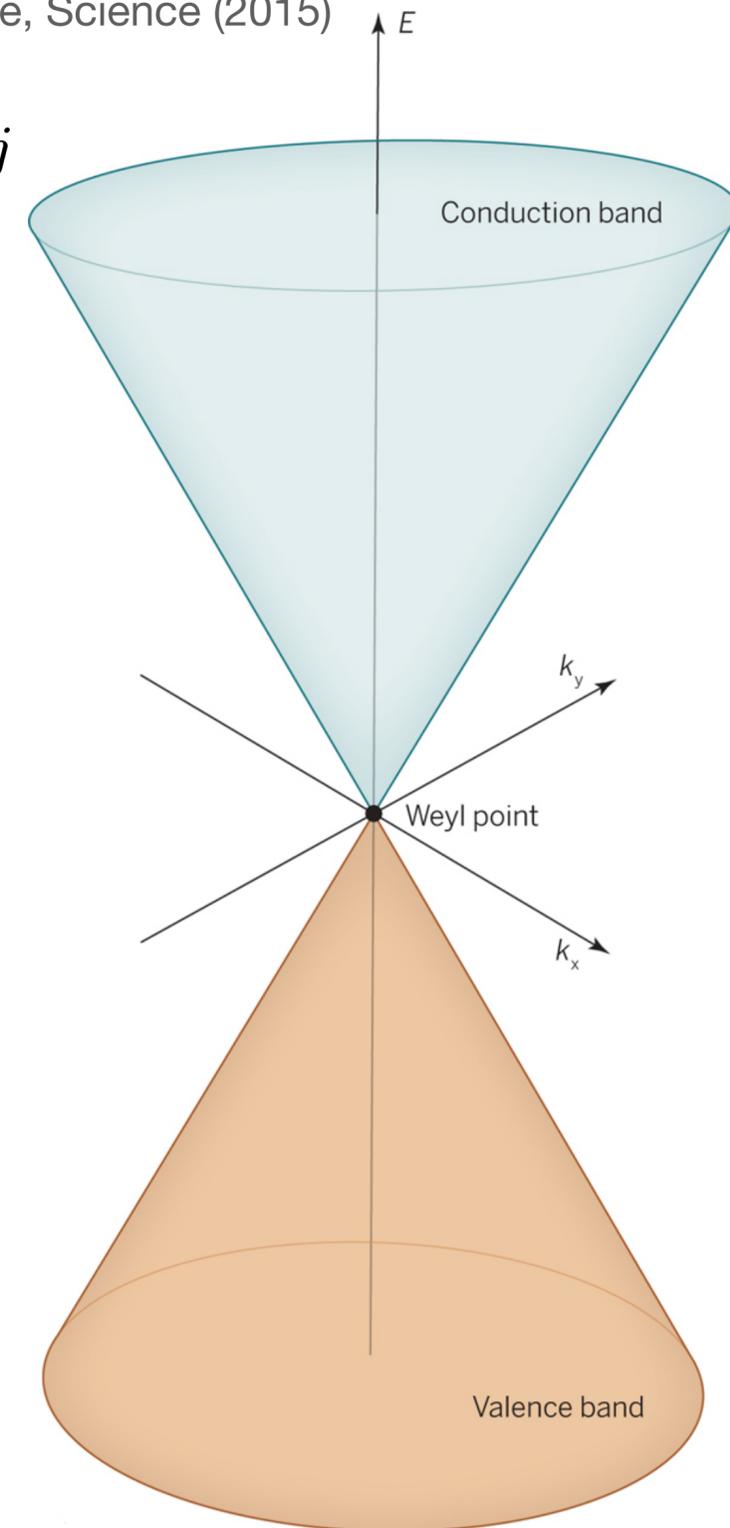
Stone, Science (2015)



Dirac system

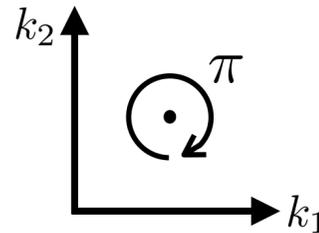
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 - Berry curvature is zero!
- $$[\hat{x}_i, \hat{k}_j] = i\delta_{ij}$$

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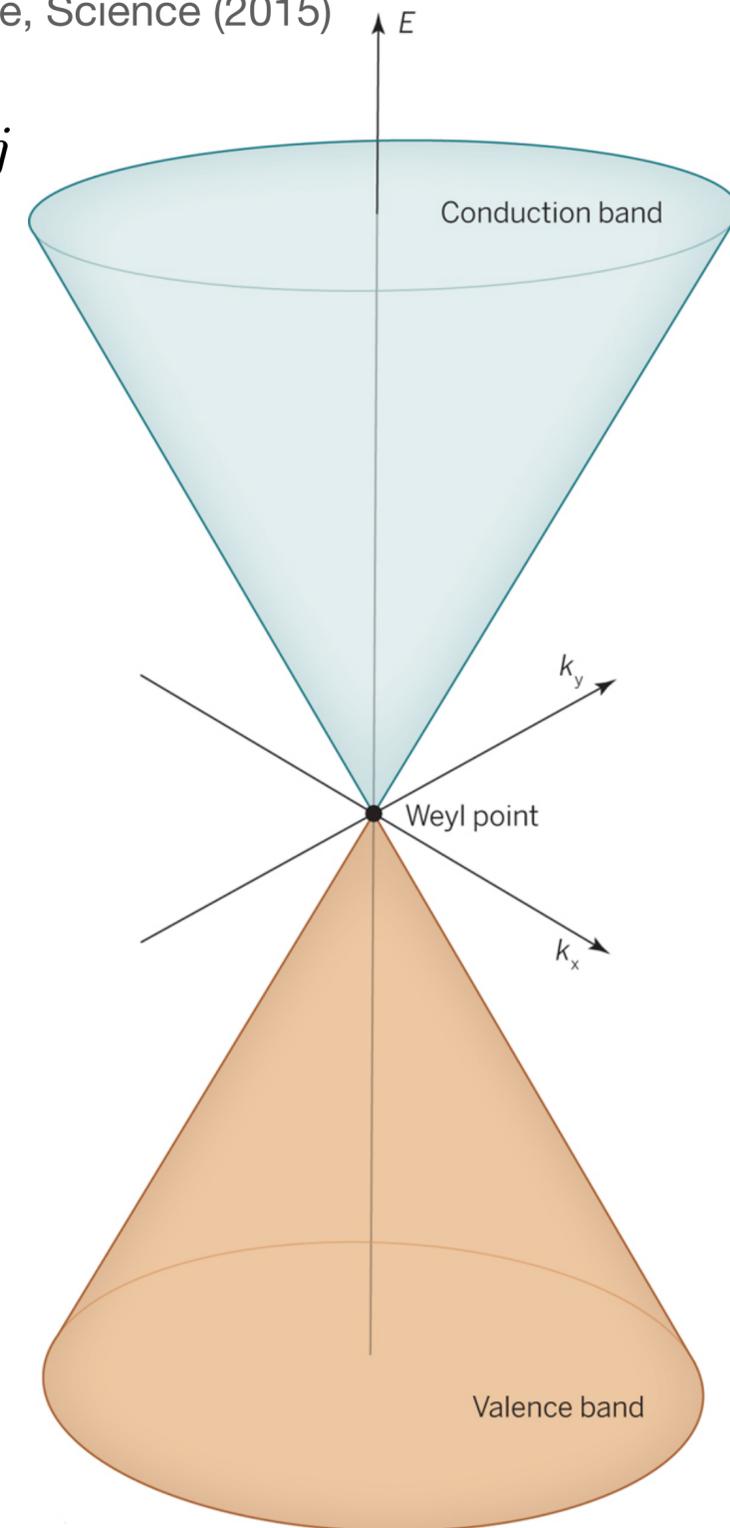


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 - But: quantized Berry phase
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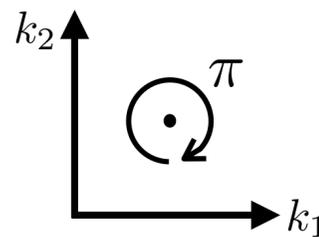


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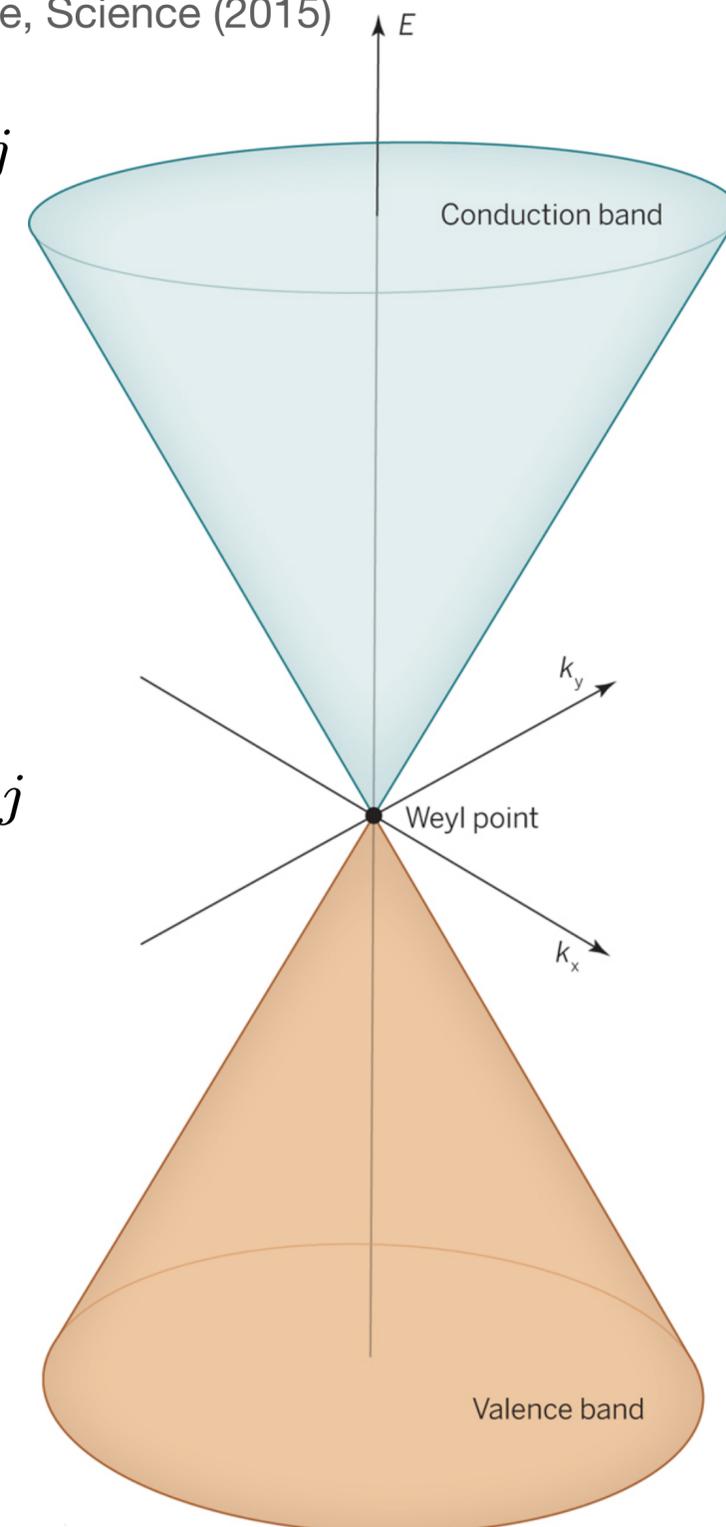


- Topology in *transport d.o.f.* of quantum circuits:

~~$$[\hat{x}_i, \hat{k}_j] = i\delta_{ij}$$~~

$$[\hat{\phi}_i, \hat{N}_j] = i\delta_{ij}$$

Stone, Science (2015)

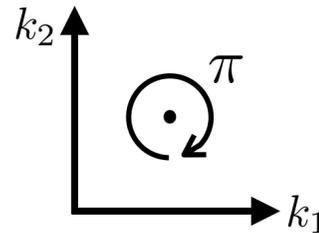


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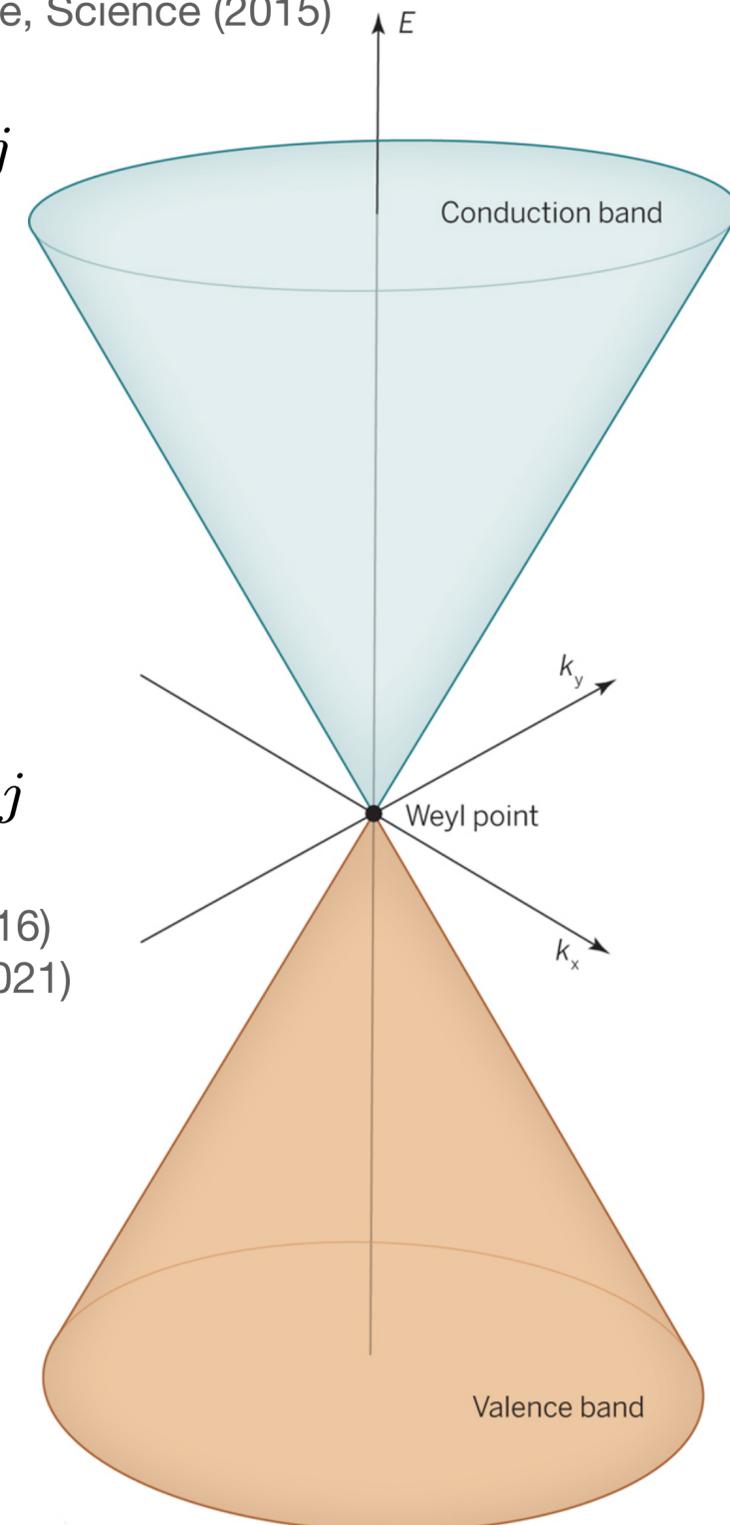
- Topology in *transport d.o.f.* of quantum circuits: $[\hat{\phi}_i, \hat{N}_j] = i\delta_{ij}$

- ✓ Weyl system $H_{\text{Weyl}} = \phi_1\sigma_1 + \phi_2\sigma_2 + \phi_3\sigma_3$

Riwar et al., Nat. Commun. (2016)
Fatemi et al., Phys. Rev. Res. (2021)
...

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Stone, Science (2015)

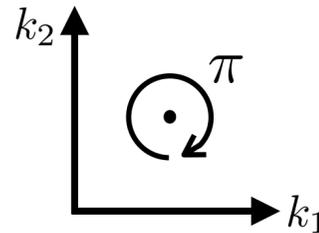


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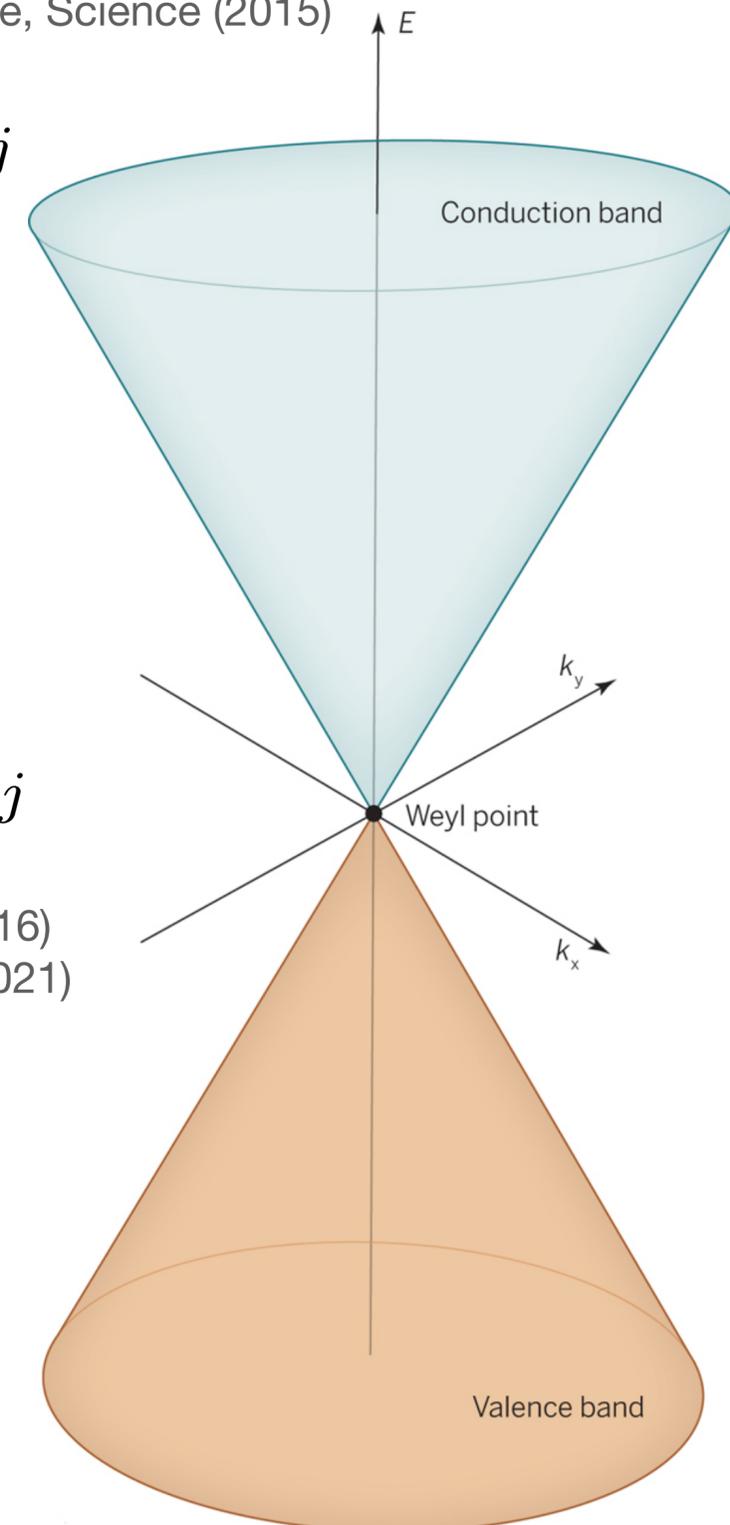
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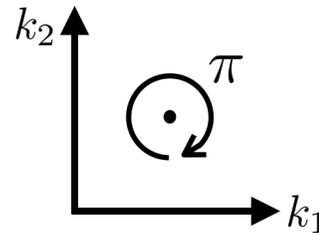


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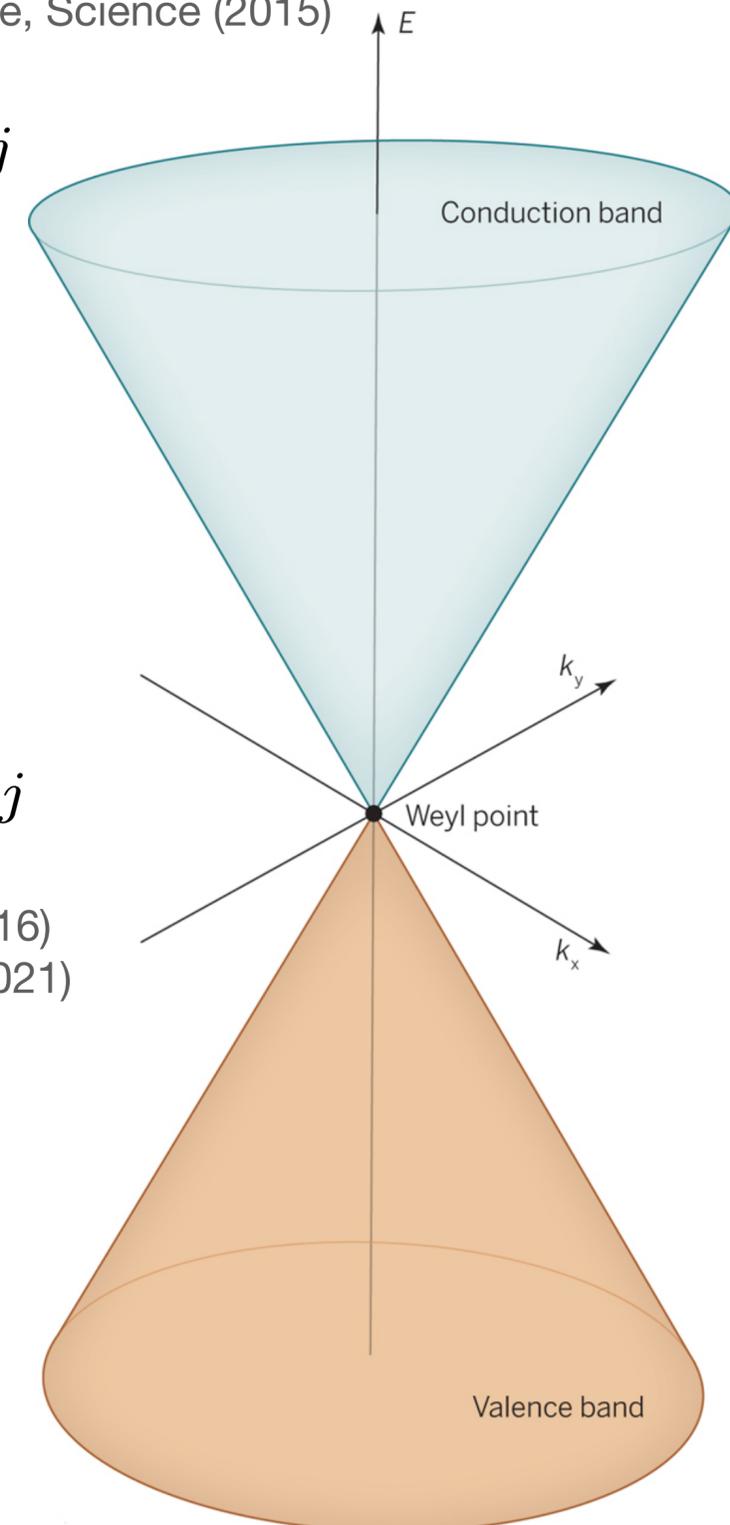
- ✓ Chern insulator Herrig & Riwar, Phys. Rev. Res. (2022)

- Dirac system

so far...

~~$$[\hat{x}_i, \hat{k}_j] = i\delta_{ij}$$~~

Stone, Science (2015)

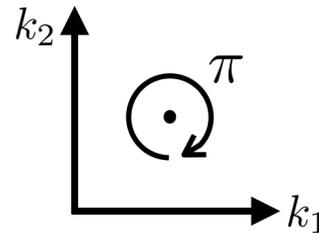


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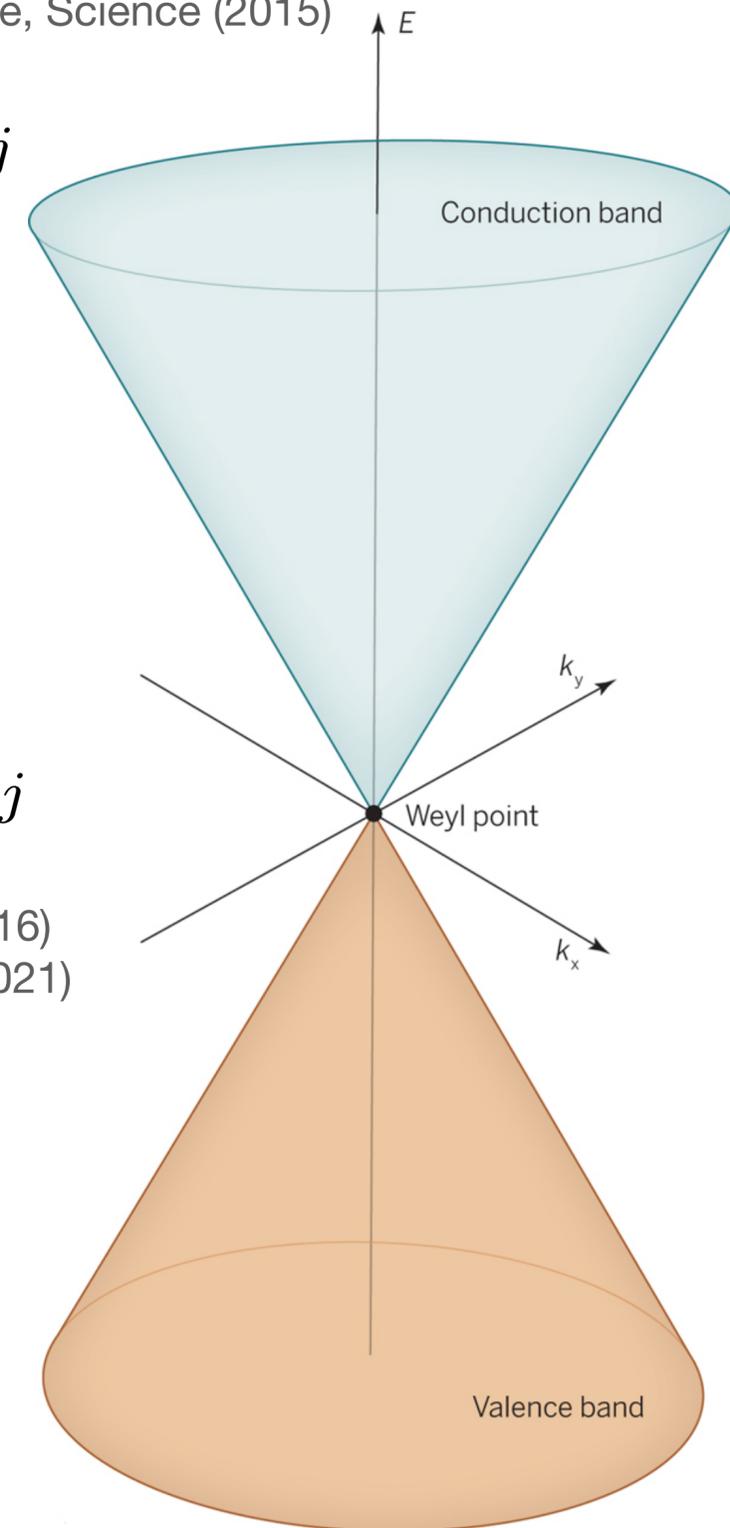
- ✓ Dirac system

Soon on arXiv!

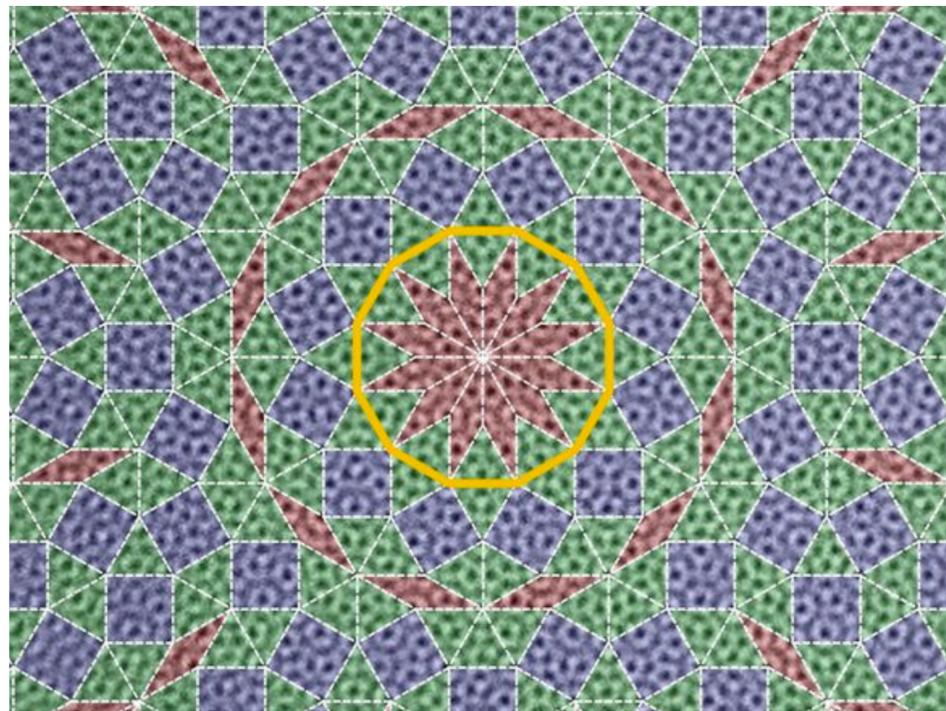
Stone, Science (2015)

$$\cancel{[\hat{x}_i, \hat{k}_j]} = i\delta_{ij}$$

$$[\hat{\phi}_i, \hat{N}_j] = i\delta_{ij}$$



Quasiperiodicity and Anderson localization

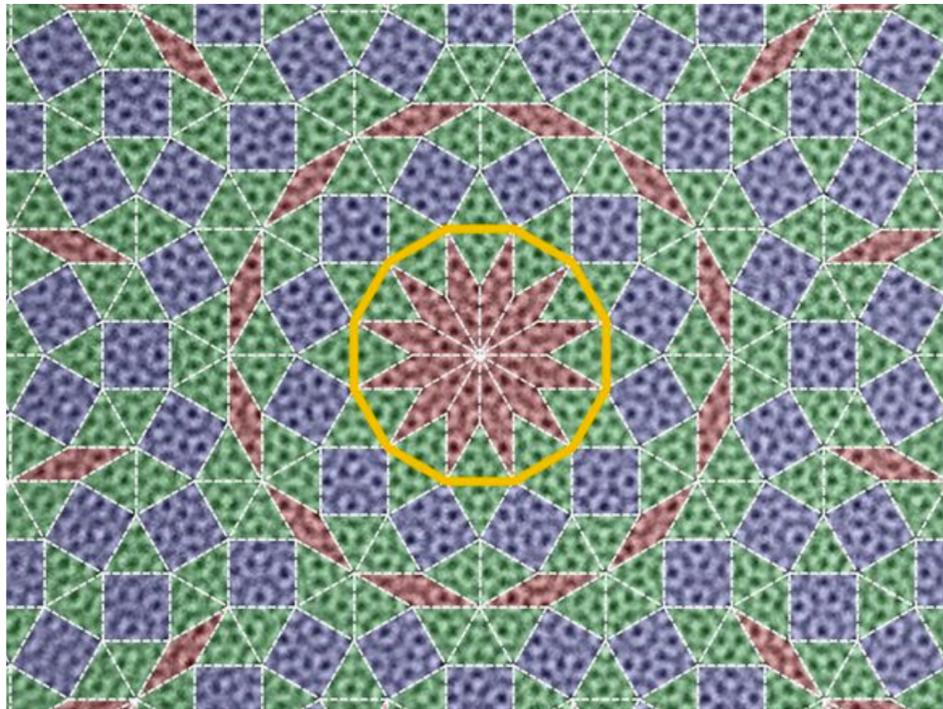


[Ahn *et al*, Science, 2018]

Quasiperiodicity and Anderson localization

Aubry-André model as toy model

$$\hat{H} = W \sum_j \cos(2\pi\lambda j) |j\rangle \langle j| - t \sum_j |j\rangle \langle j-1| + \text{h.c.}$$

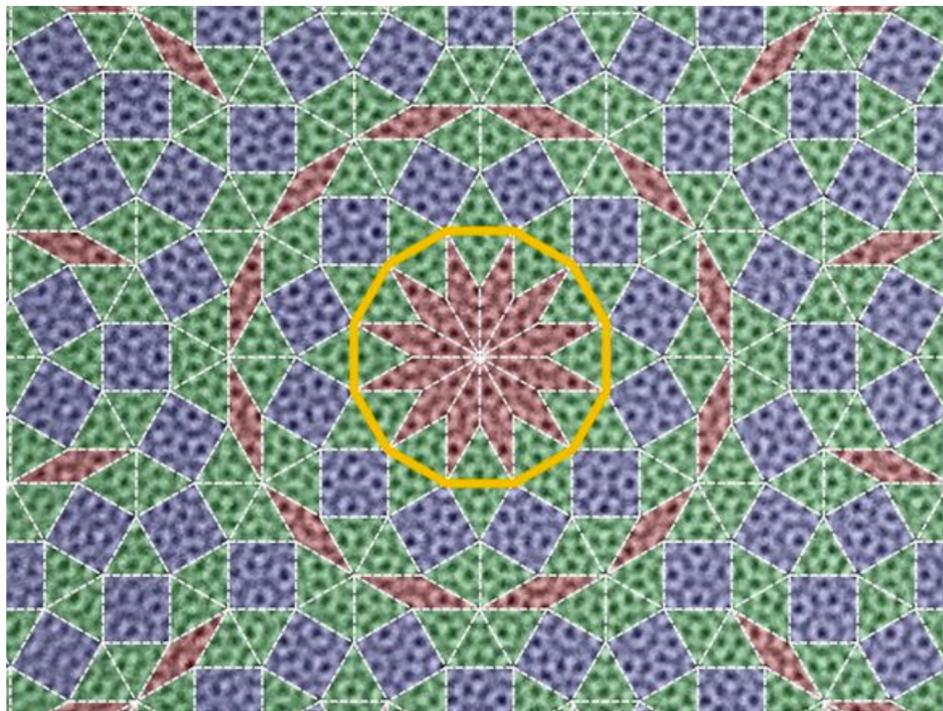


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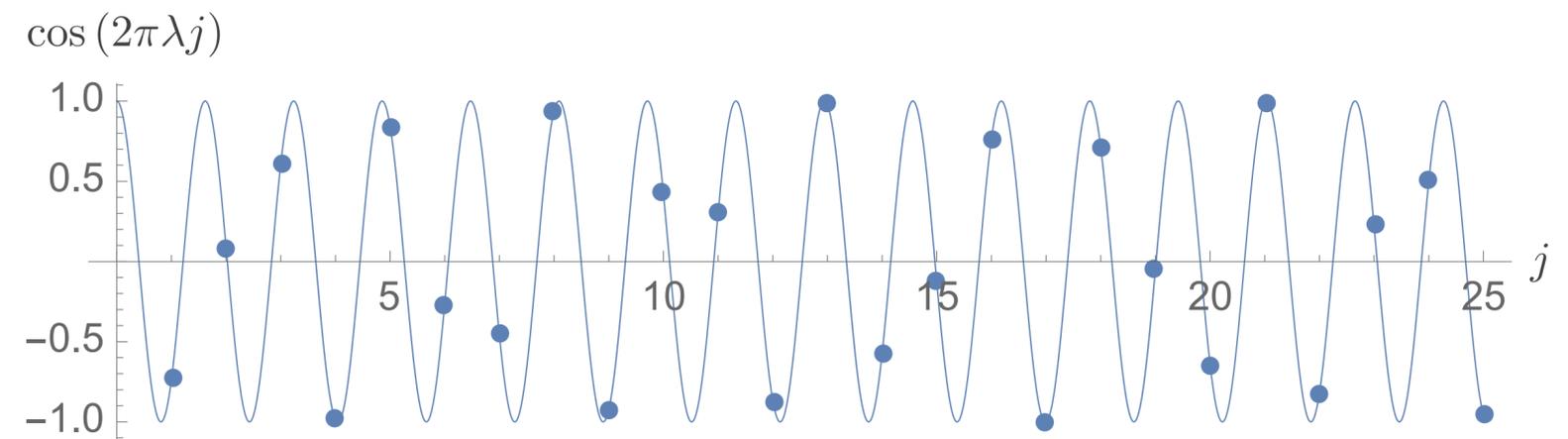
Quasiperiodicity and Anderson localization

Aubry-André model as toy model

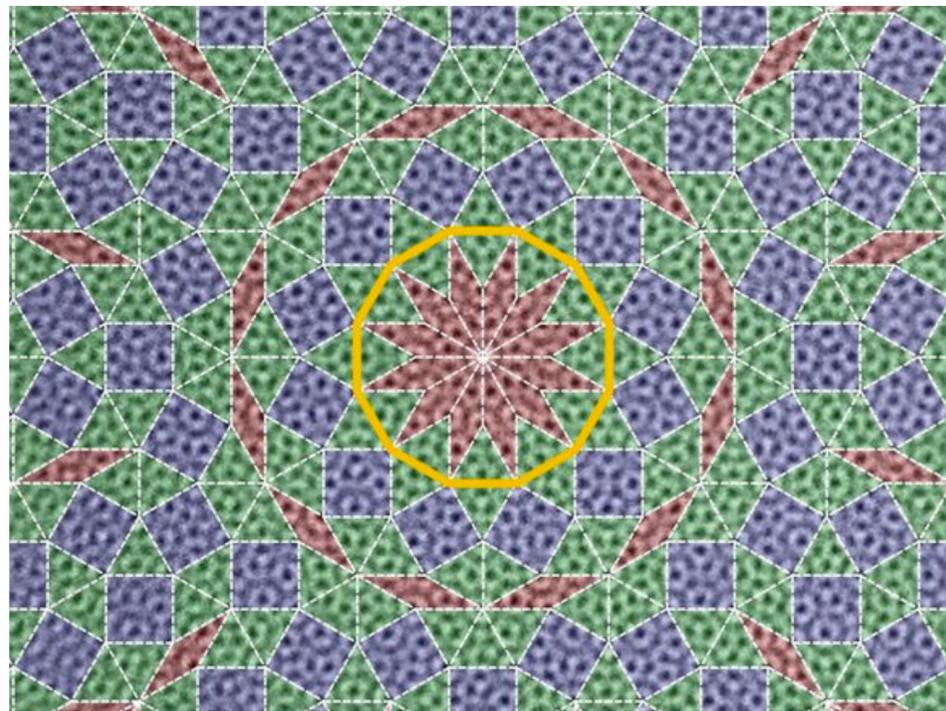
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[Ahn *et al*, Science, 2018]



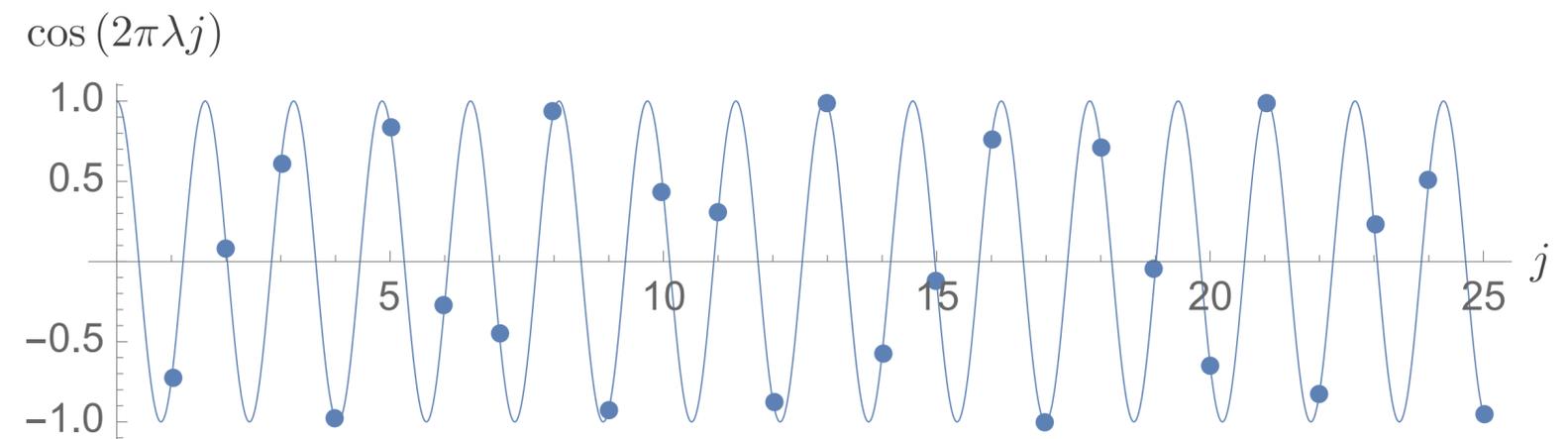
Quasiperiodicity and Anderson localization



[Ahn *et al*, Science, 2018]

Aubry-André model as toy model

$$\hat{H} = W \sum_j \cos(2\pi\lambda j) |j\rangle \langle j| - t \sum_j |j\rangle \langle j-1| + \text{h.c.}$$



Phase transition:

Anderson-localized ($t \ll W$)
vs. delocalized ($t \gg W$) eigenstates

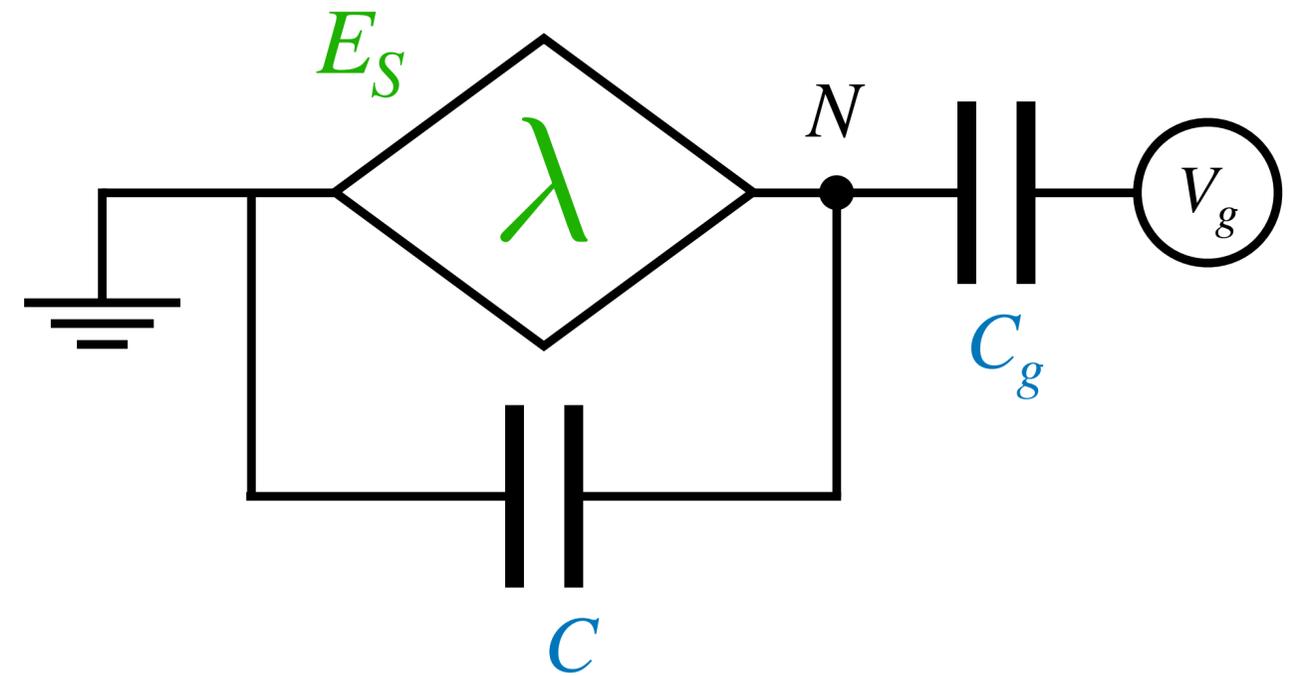
Implementation of the quasiperiodic capacitor

Dirac circuit

Charge localization in a quasiperiodic lattice

Effective nonlinear capacitance

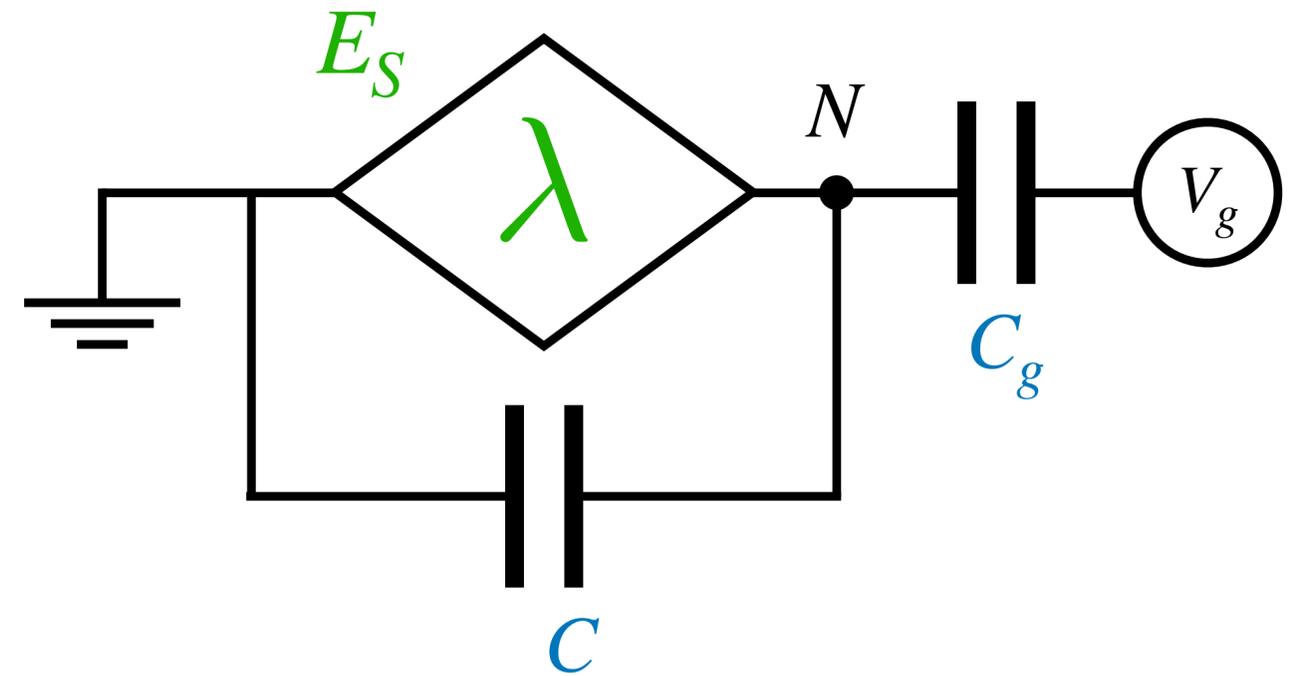
$$H_\lambda = -E_S \cos \left[2\pi \lambda (N + N_g) \right] + 2E_C (N + N_g)^2$$



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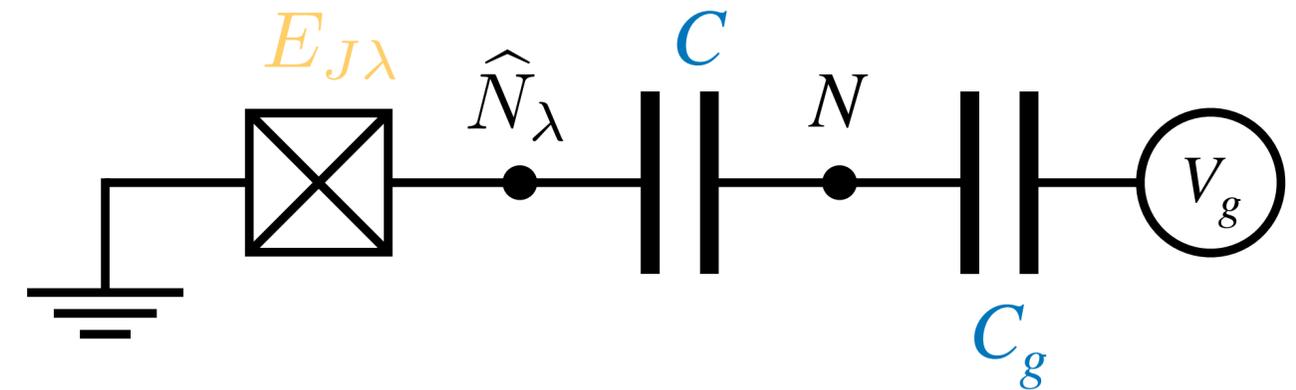
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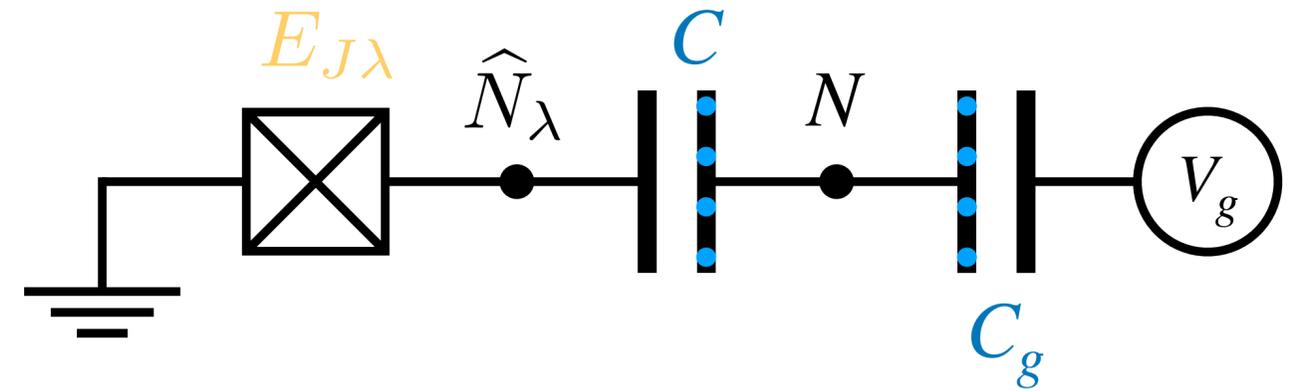
Effective nonlinear capacitance

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_\lambda &= 2E_{C\lambda} \left[\hat{N}_\lambda + \lambda (N + N_g) \right]^2 \\ &\quad - E_{J\lambda} |N_\lambda + 1\rangle \langle N_\lambda| + \text{h.c.} \\ &\quad + 2E_C (N + N_g)^2\end{aligned}$$



Effective nonlinear capacitance

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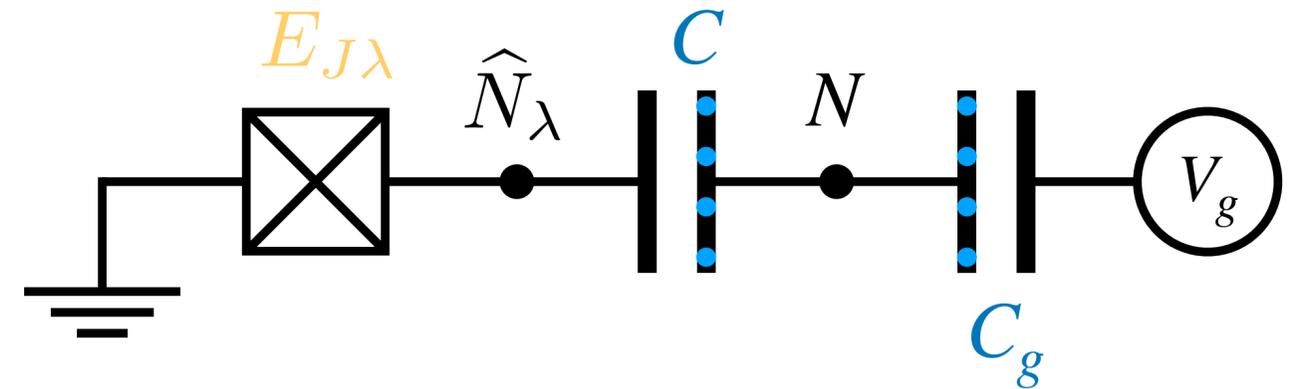
Effective nonlinear capacitance

$$\hat{H}_\lambda = 2E_{C\lambda} \left[\hat{N}_\lambda + \lambda (N + N_g) \right]^2$$

$\lambda = \frac{C}{C + C_g}$

$$-E_{J\lambda} |N_\lambda + 1\rangle \langle N_\lambda| + \text{h.c.}$$

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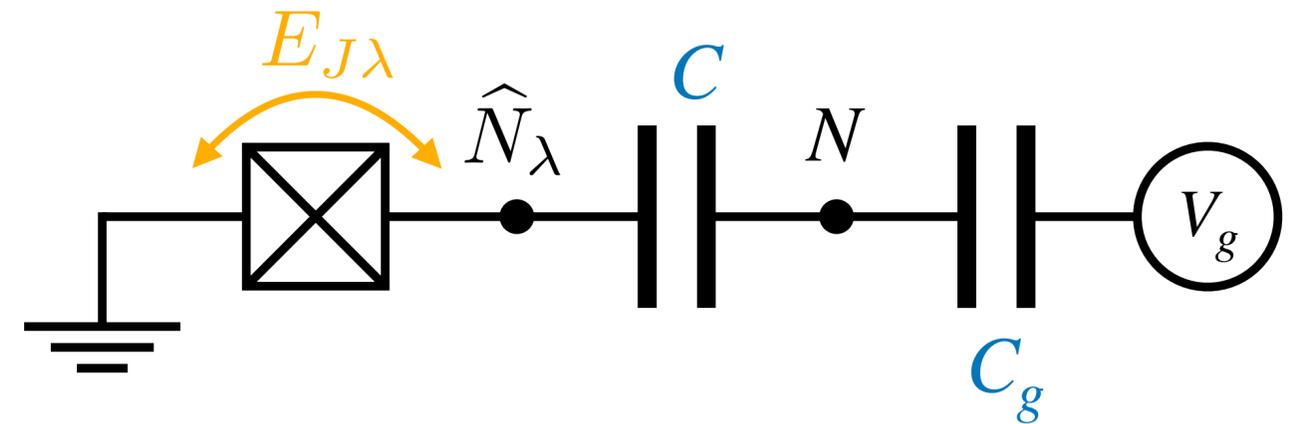
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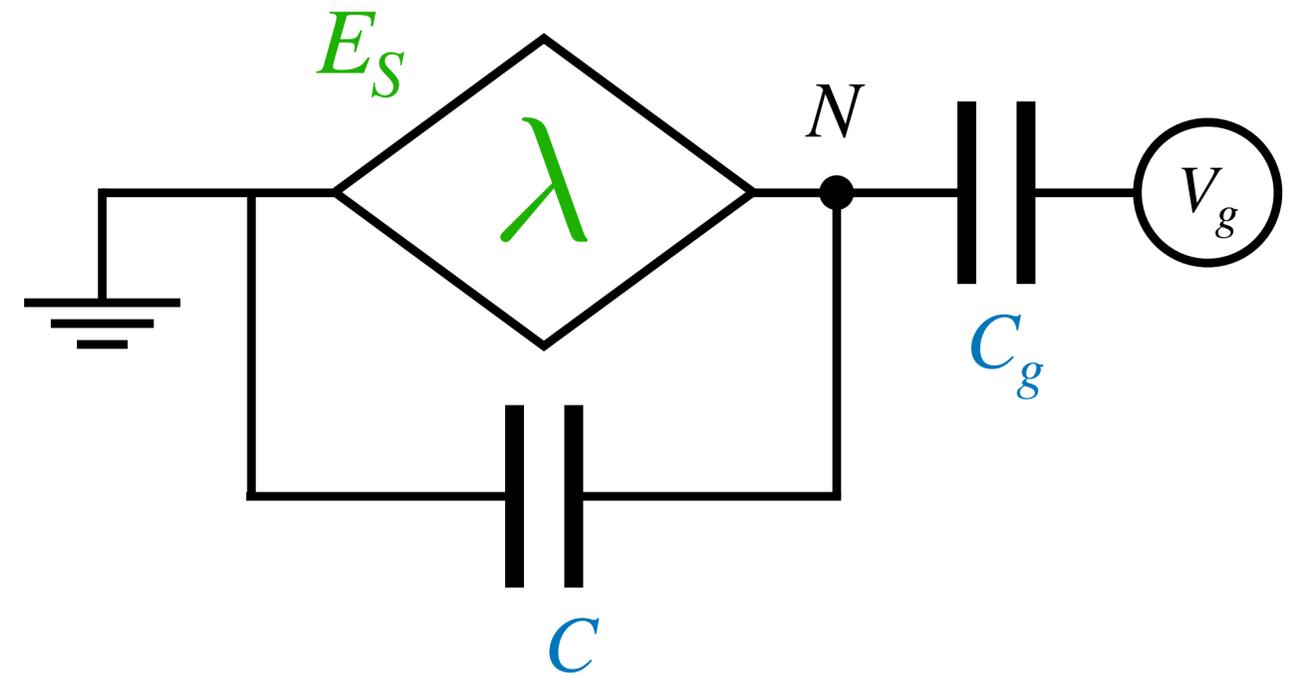
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Implementation of the quasiperiodic capacitor

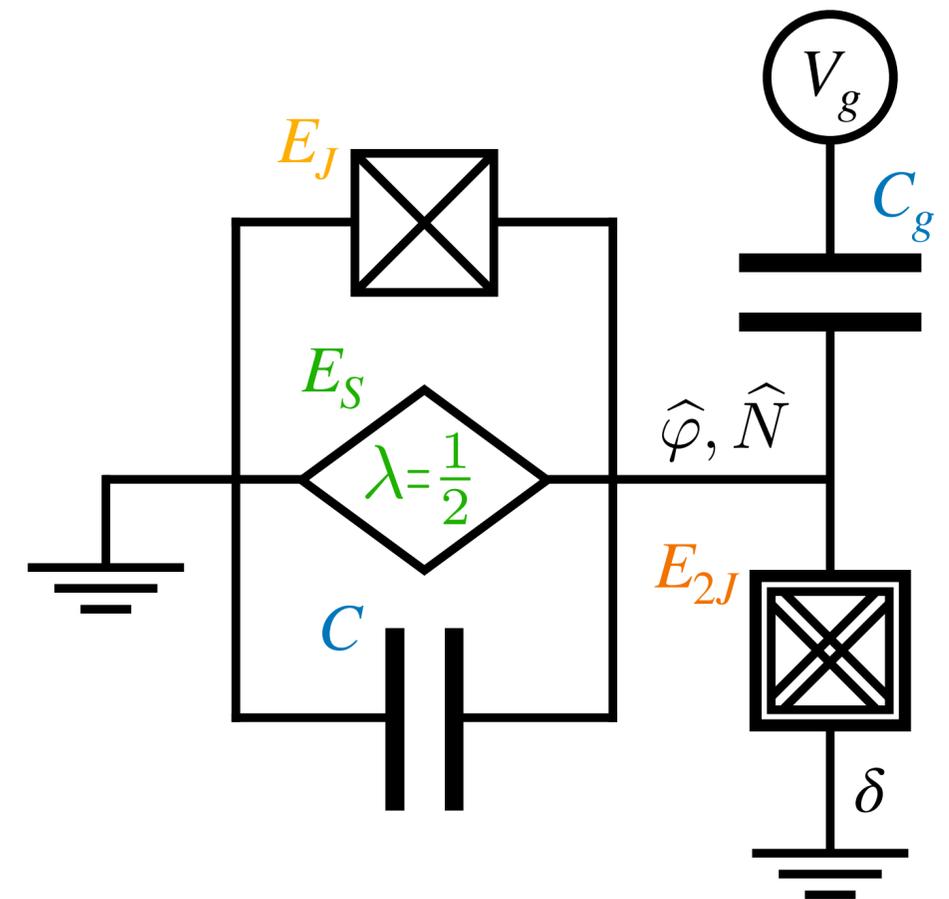
Dirac circuit

Charge localization in a quasiperiodic lattice

Dirac circuit

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{H} = 2E_C \left(\hat{N} + N_g \right)^2 - \overset{\text{dominant}}{E_{2J} \cos [2(\hat{\varphi} - \delta)]} - E_S \cos \left[\pi \left(\hat{N} + N_g \right) \right] - E_J \cos (\hat{\varphi})$$

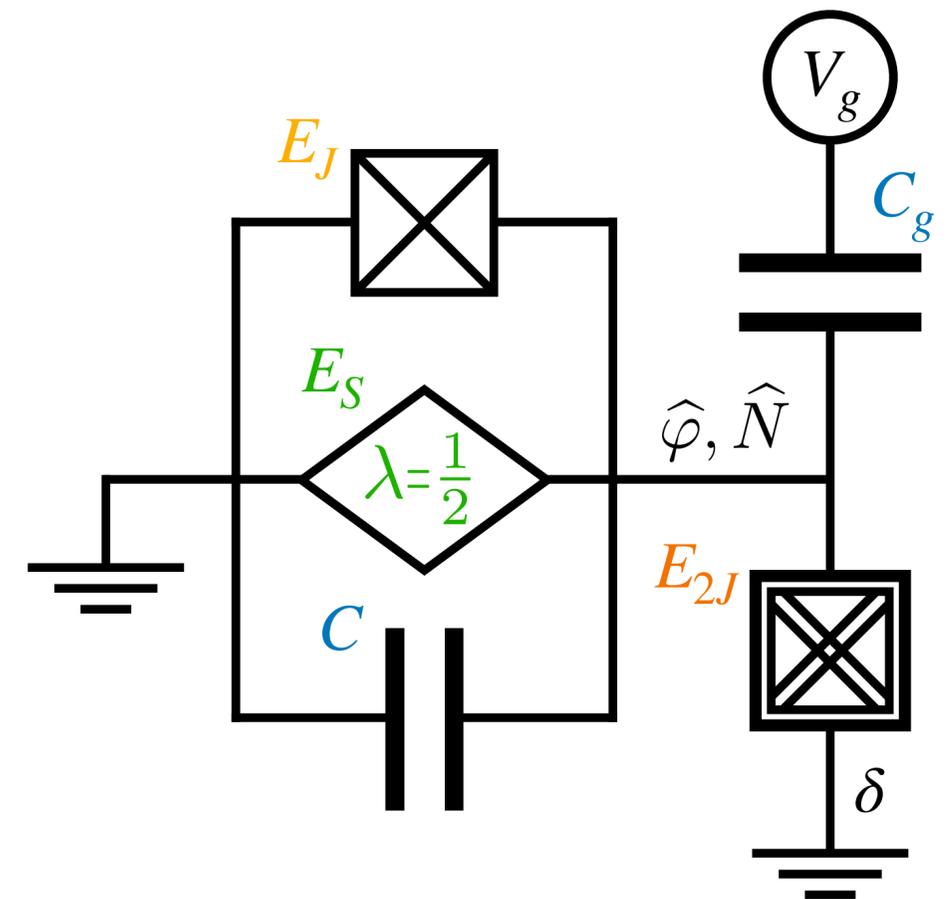


Dirac circuit

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{H} = \underbrace{2E_C (\hat{N} + N_g)^2 - E_{2J} \cos [2(\hat{\varphi} - \delta)]}_{\hat{H}_0} - \underbrace{E_S \cos \left[\pi (\hat{N} + N_g) \right] - E_J \cos (\hat{\varphi})}_{\hat{V}}$$

↖ dominant

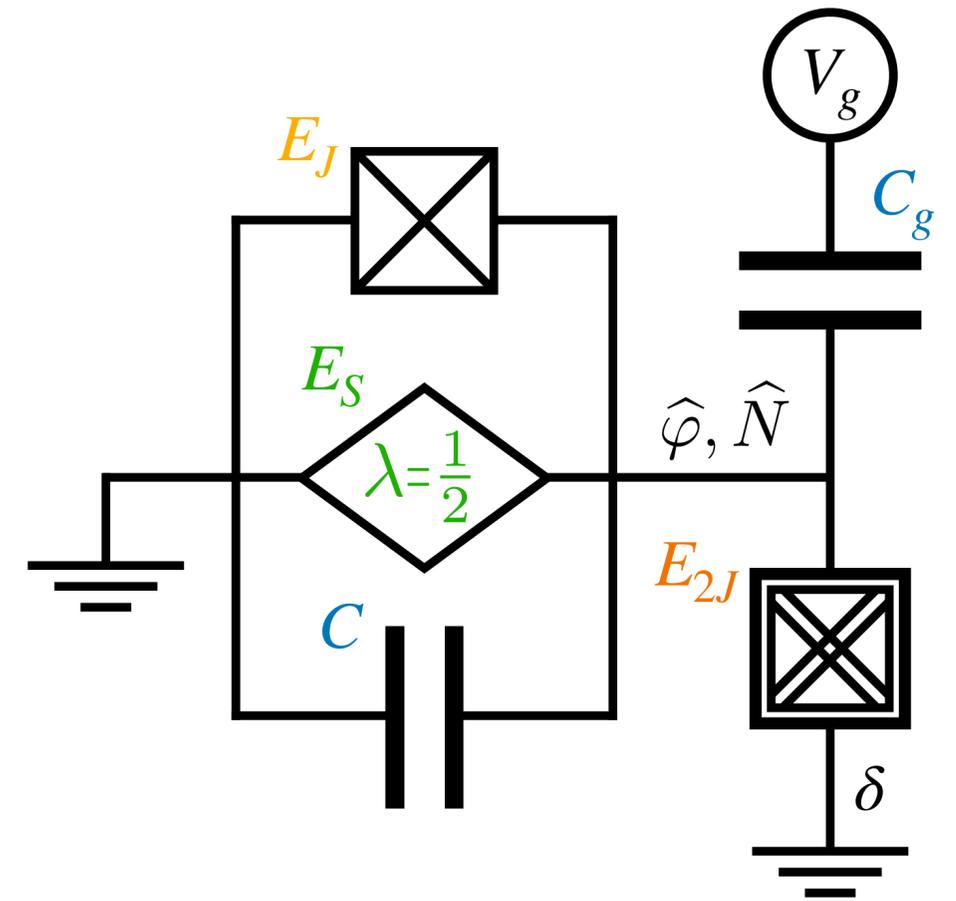
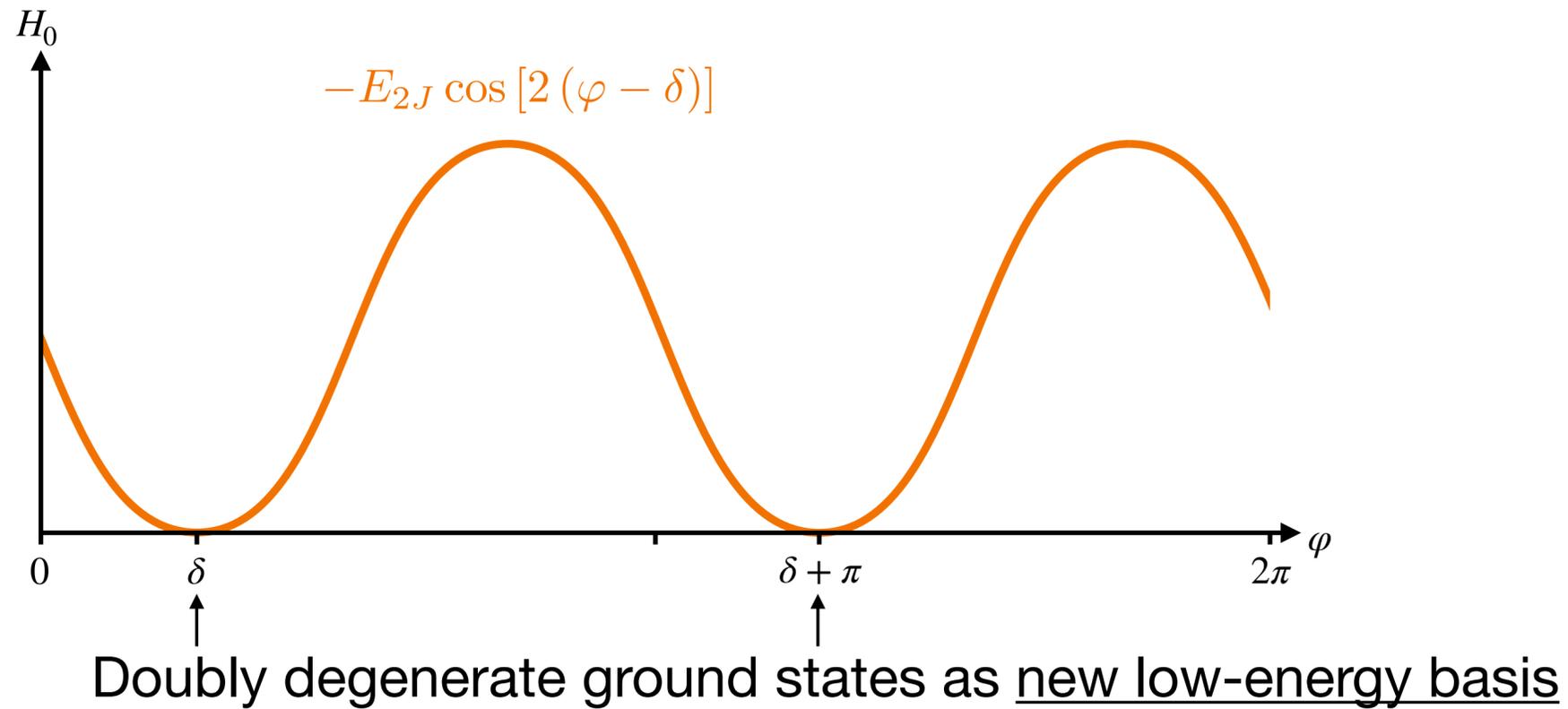


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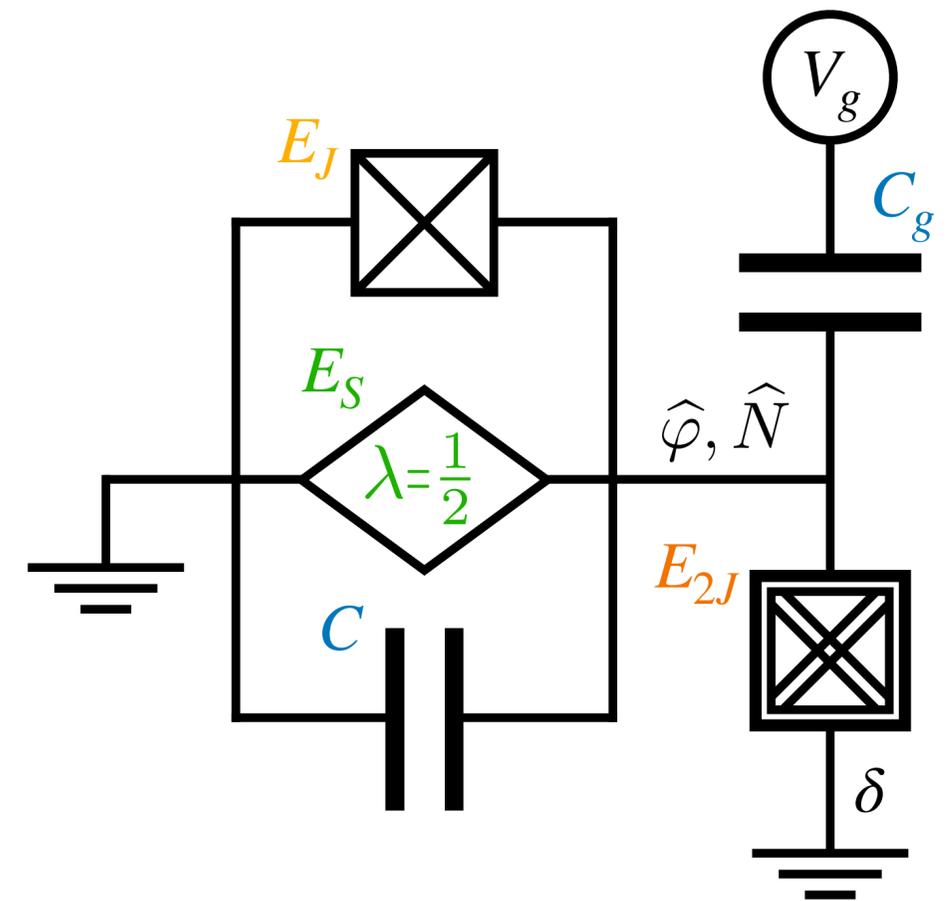
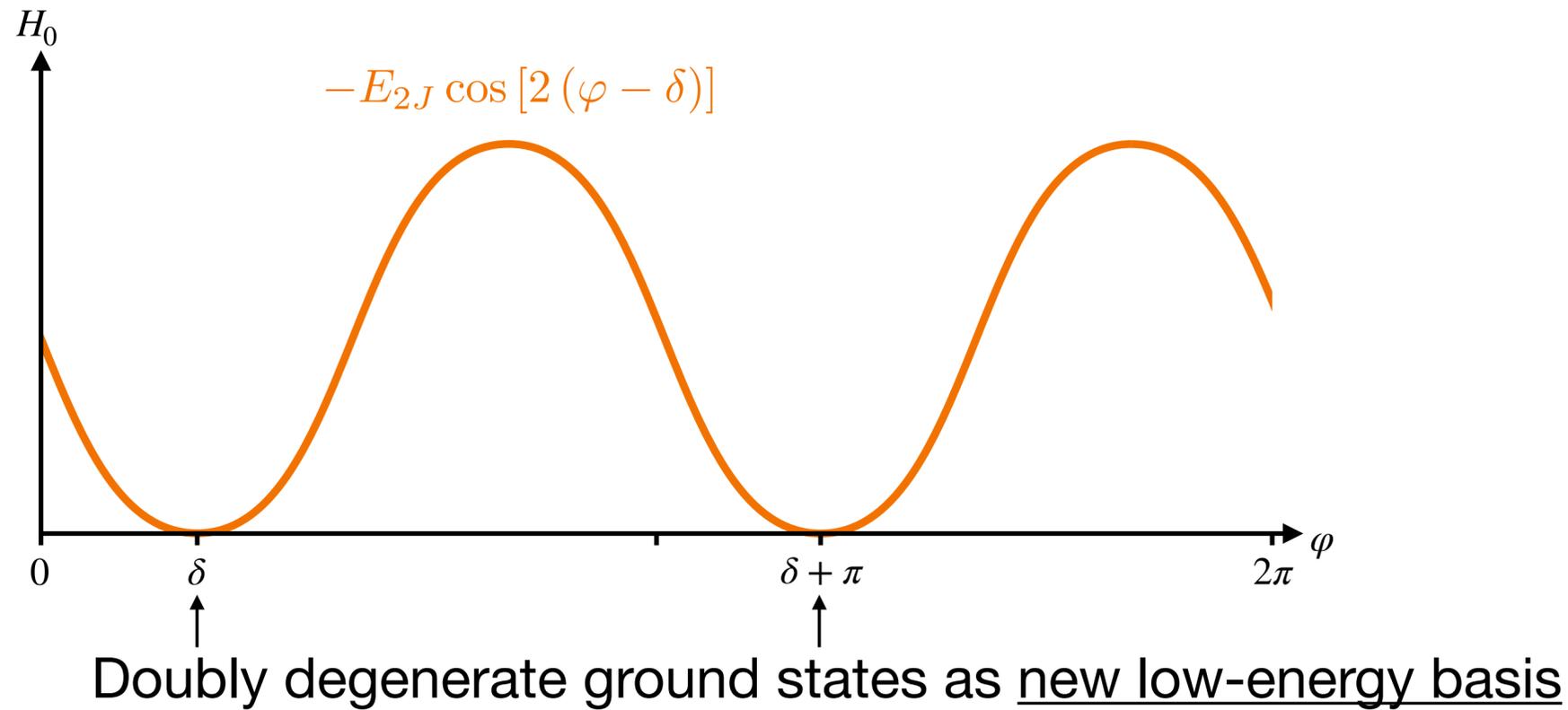


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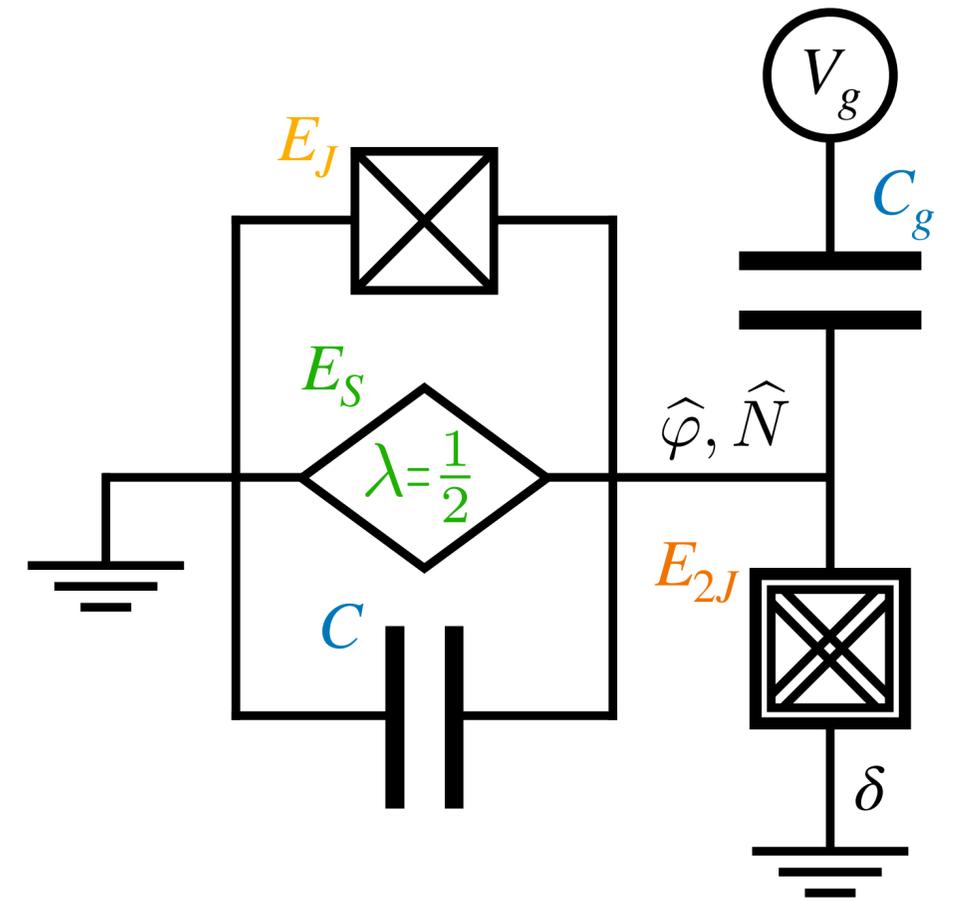
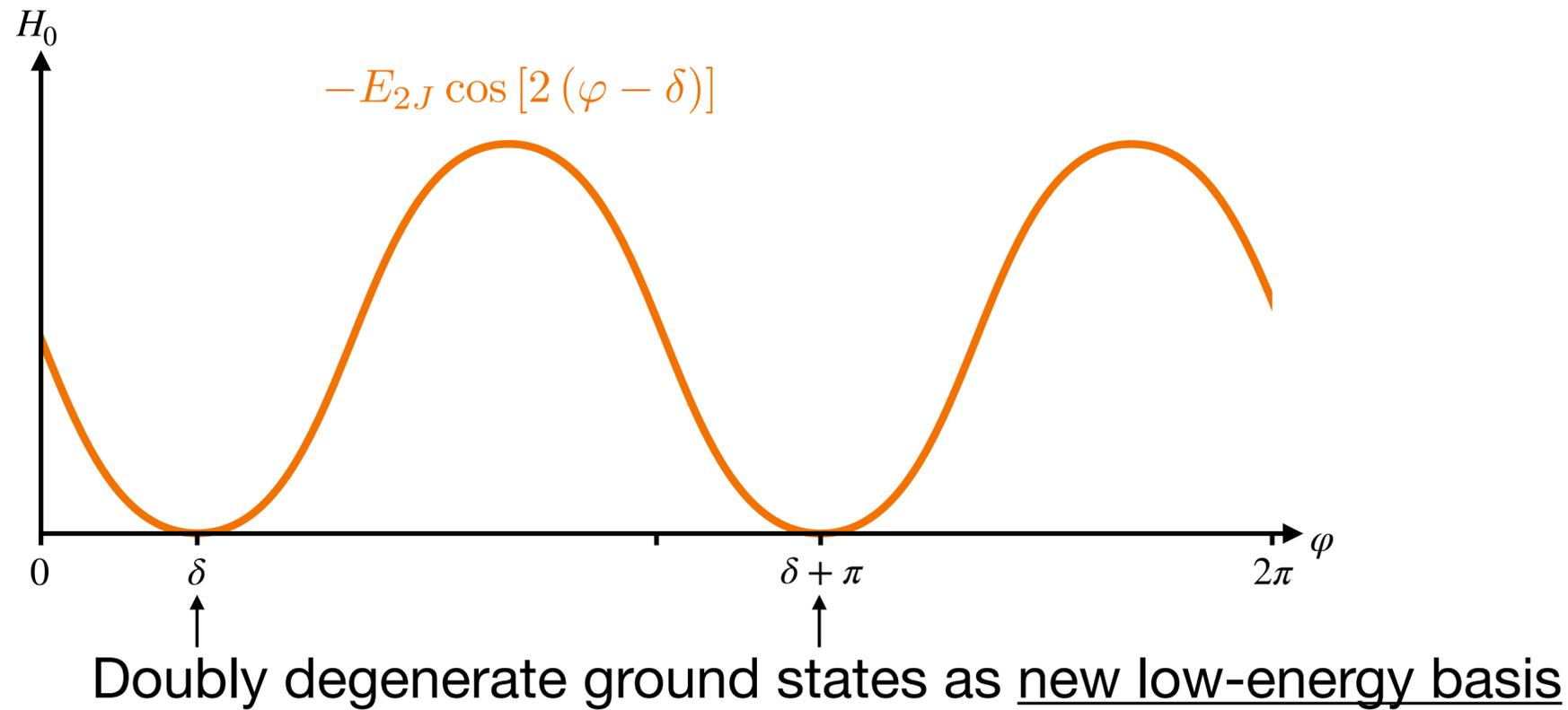
$$\hat{H} \approx -E_S \cos(\pi N_g) \hat{\sigma}_x - E_J \cos(\delta) \hat{\sigma}_z$$

Dirac circuit

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} + \delta\lambda$$

$$\hat{H} = 2E_C (\hat{N} + N_g)^2 - E_{2J} \cos [2(\hat{\varphi} - \delta)] - E_S \cos [2\pi\lambda (\hat{N} + N_g)] - E_J \cos(\hat{\varphi}) - \delta E_J \cos(\hat{\varphi} - \delta)$$

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Classical current noise spectrum

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Geometric Berry curvature term

$$I = I_J + I_{\mathcal{B}} \quad \text{Herrig \& Riwar, Phys. Rev. Res. (2022)}$$

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- Compute current noise spectrum

$$S(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau e^{i\omega\tau} \langle I(t) I(t + \tau) \rangle$$

$$= \underbrace{S_J(\omega)}_{\sim \text{bell curve}} + \underbrace{S_B(\omega)}_{\sim \text{V-shaped}}$$

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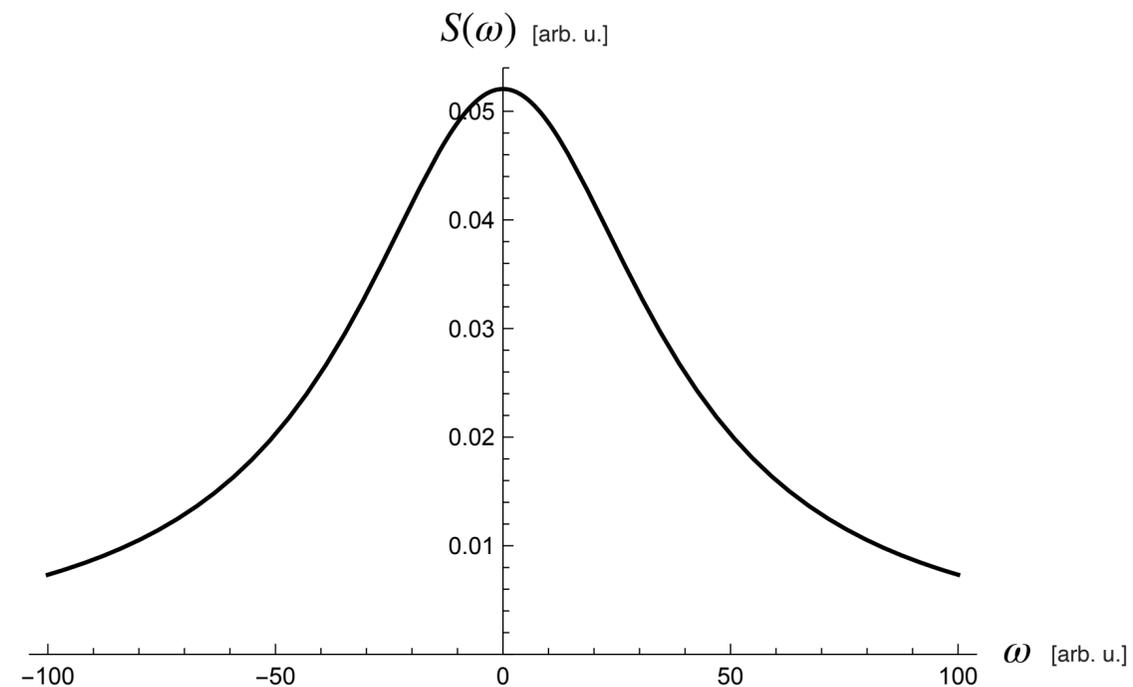
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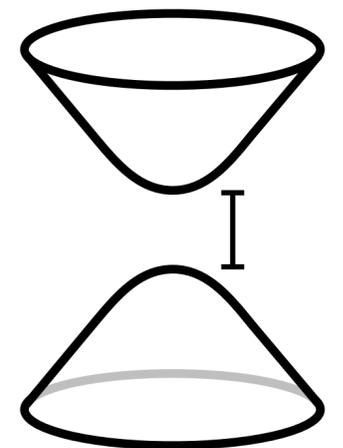
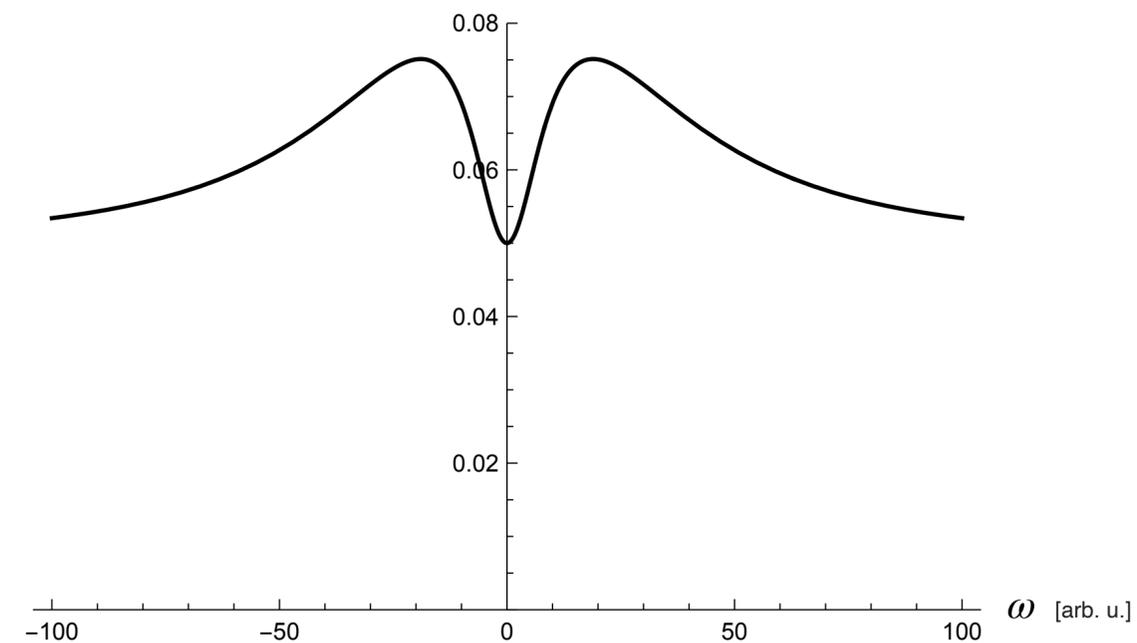
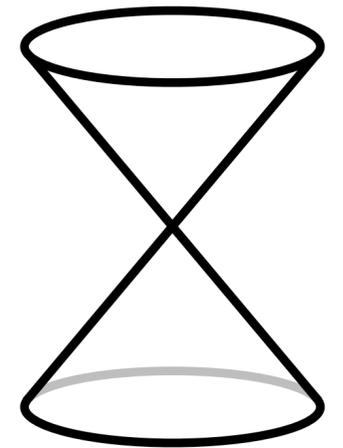
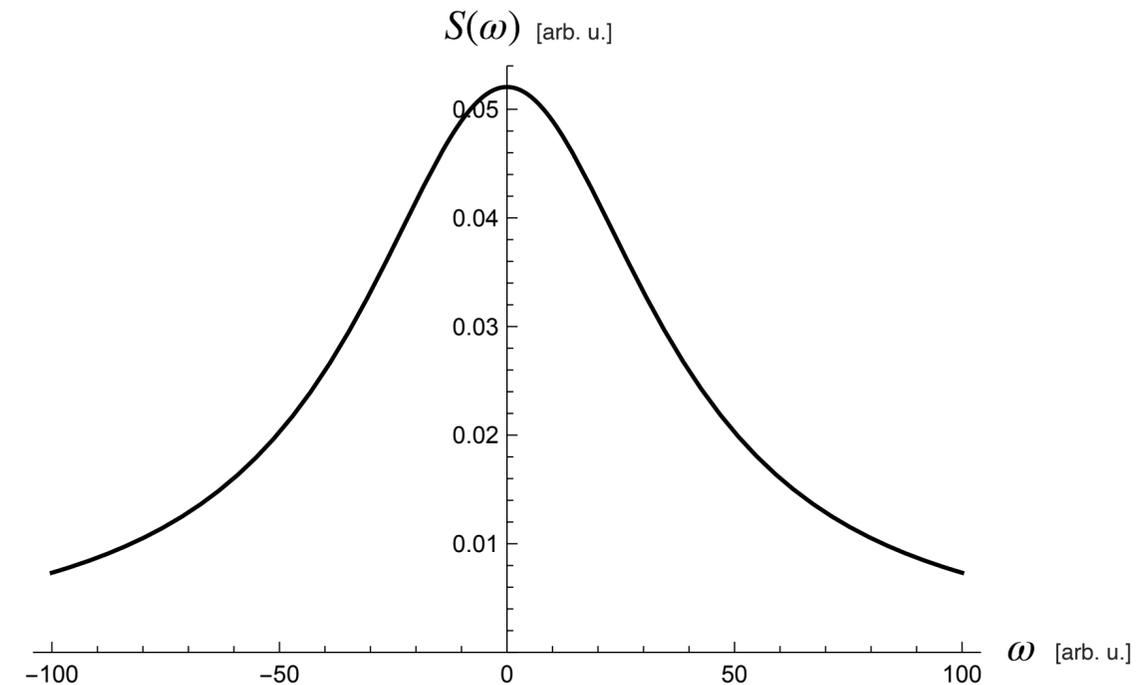
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$$\sim \text{bell curve} \quad \sim \text{dip}$$



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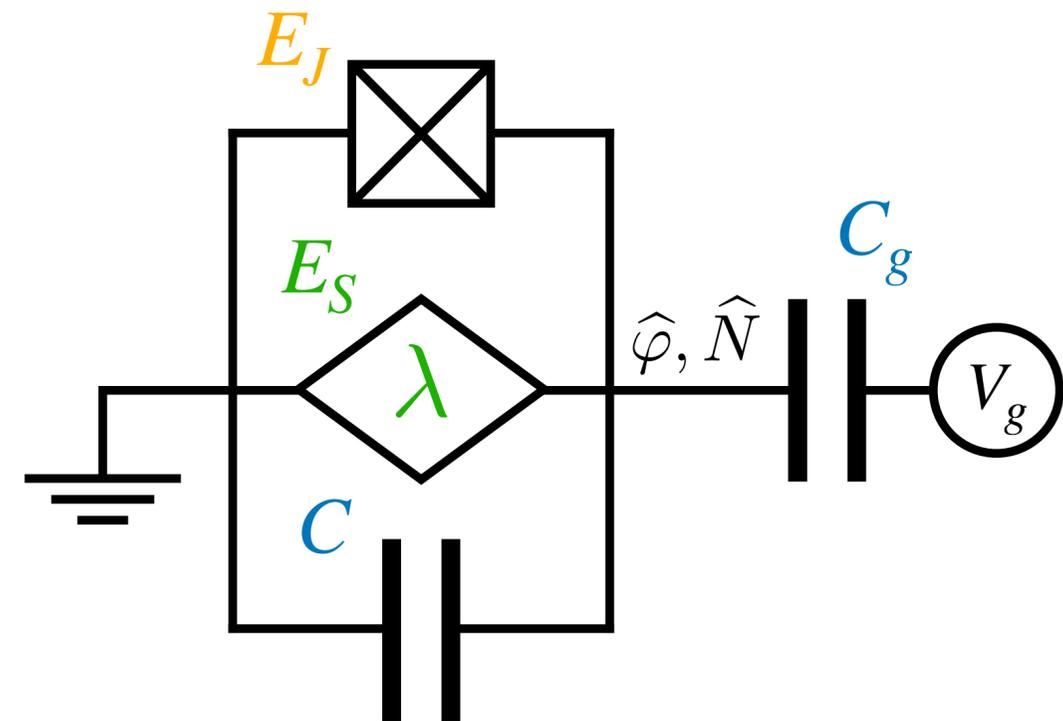
Charge localization in a quasiperiodic lattice

Charge localization

Now: Change perspective, think of charge space as lattice sites!

$$\sum_N \left(2E_C (N + N_g)^2 - E_S \cos \left[2\pi \lambda (N + N_g) \right] \right) |N\rangle \langle N| - E_J \sum_N |N + 1\rangle \langle N| + \text{h.c.}$$

trapping potential quasiperiodic potential



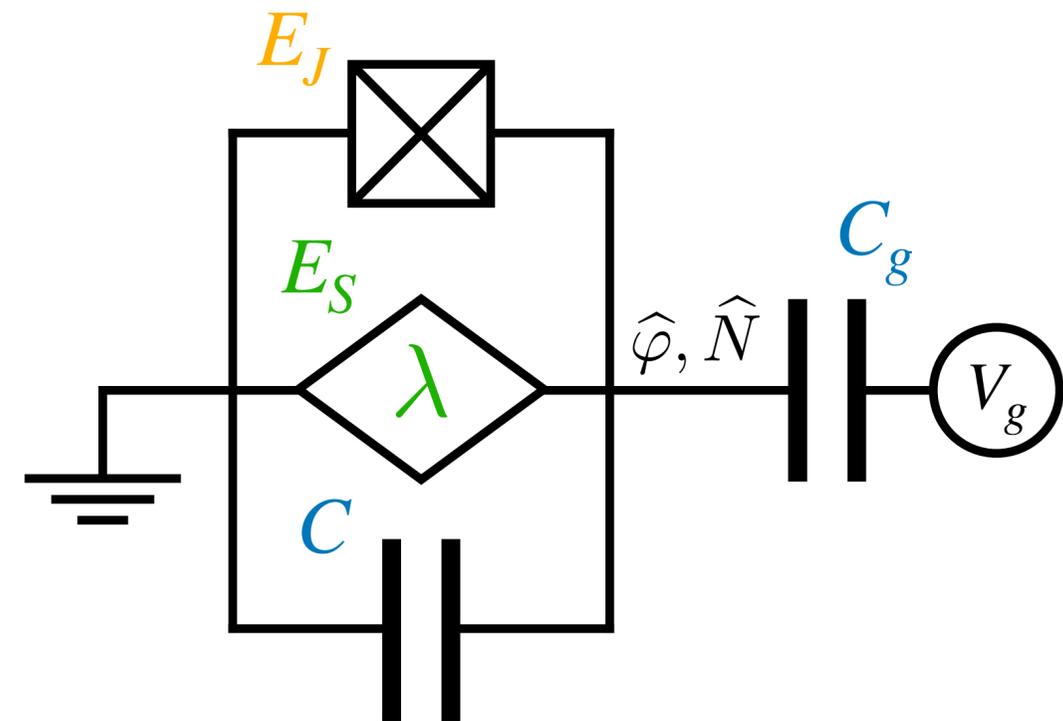
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trapping potential quasiperiodic potential

$E_C \rightarrow 0 \implies$ Aubry-André model



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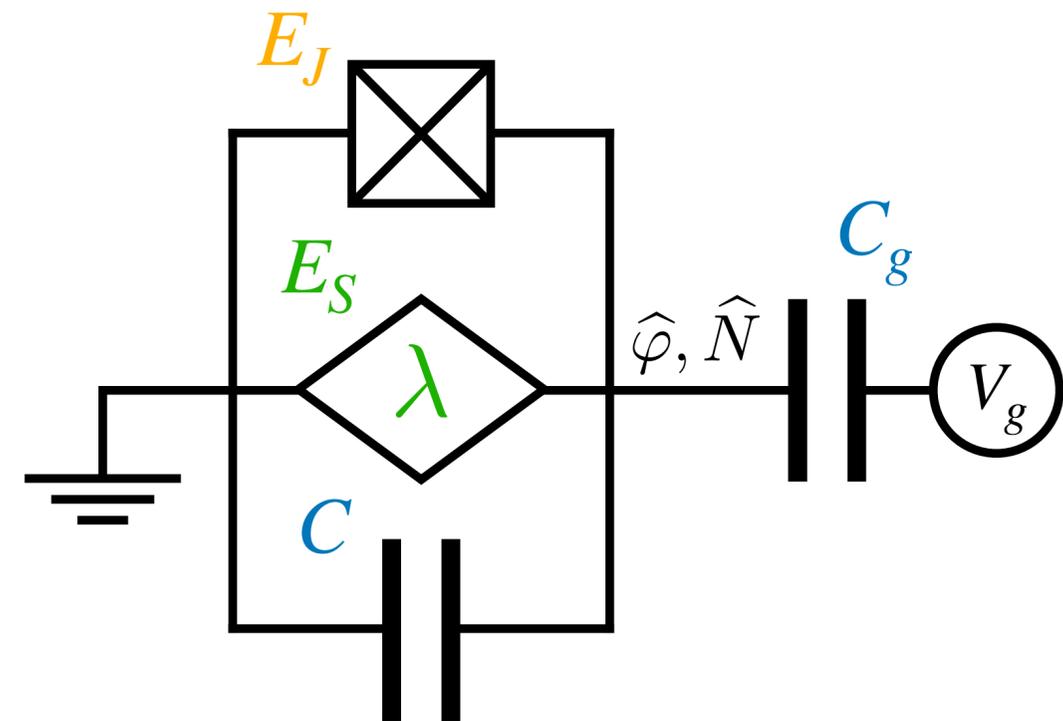
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$E_C > 0 \implies$ trapped AA model



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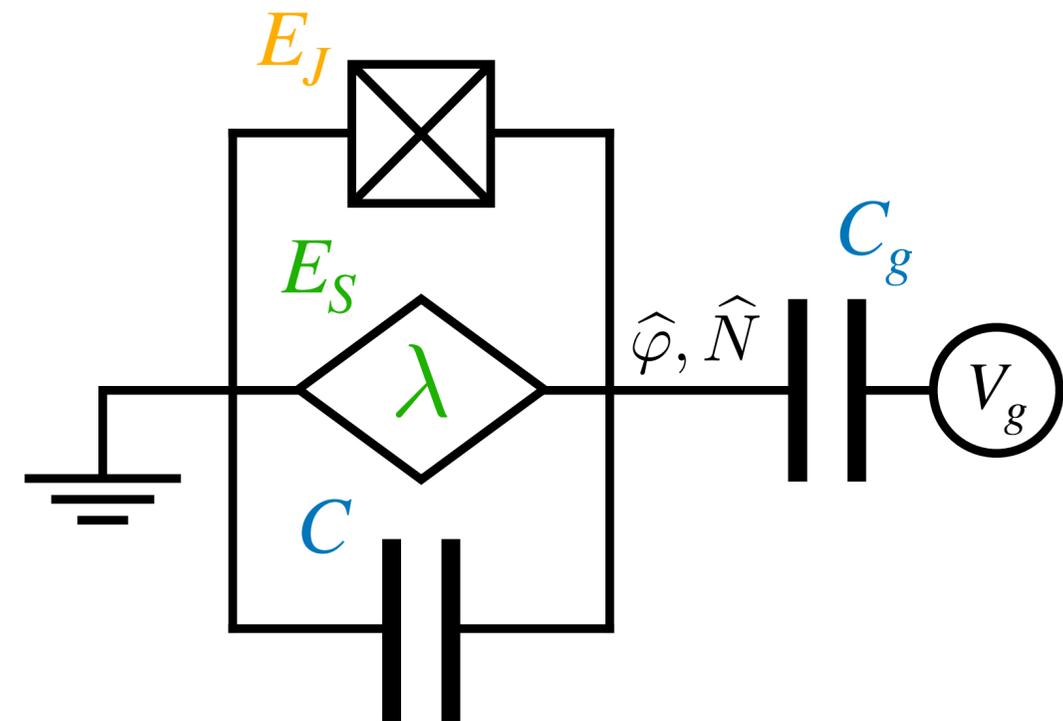
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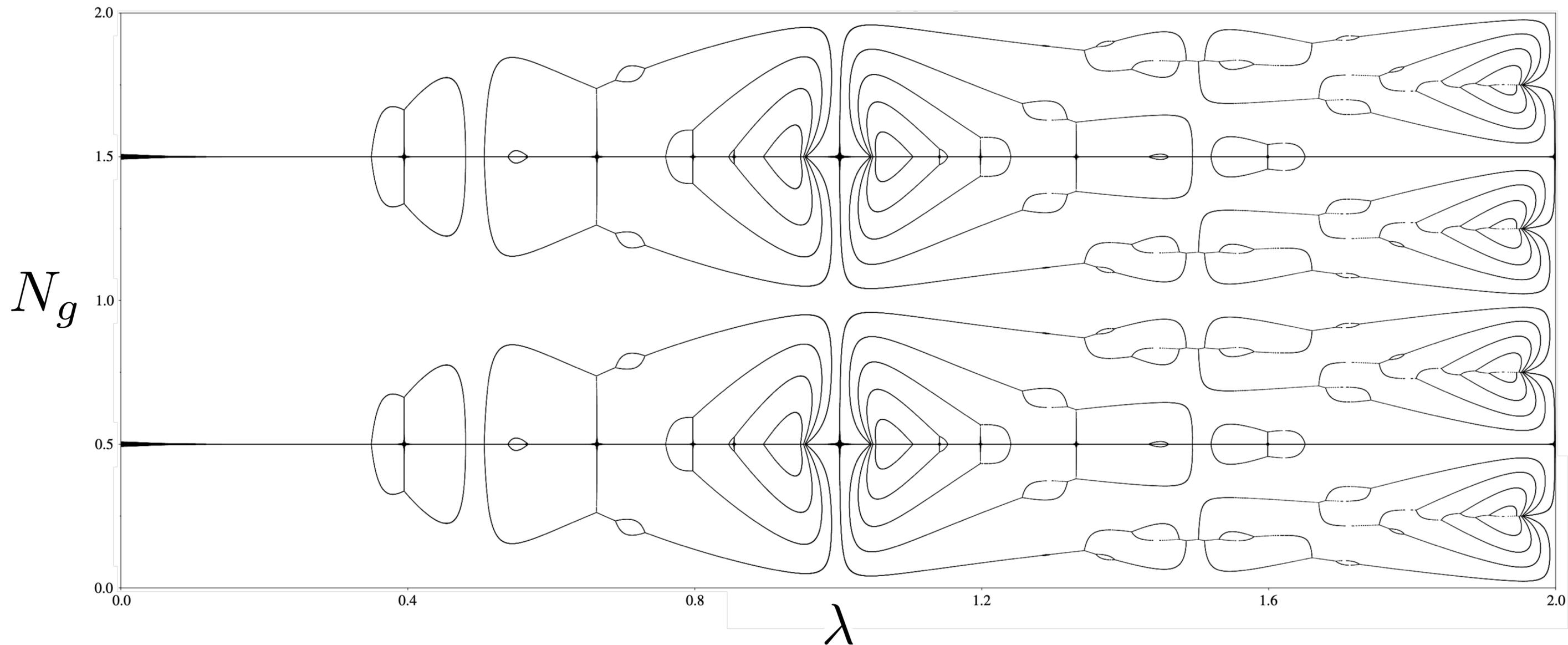
Charge localization for $E_J \ll E_S$

$$\langle \hat{N}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{N} \rangle^2 = 0$$



Very soon on arXiv! email: t.herrig@fz-juelich.de

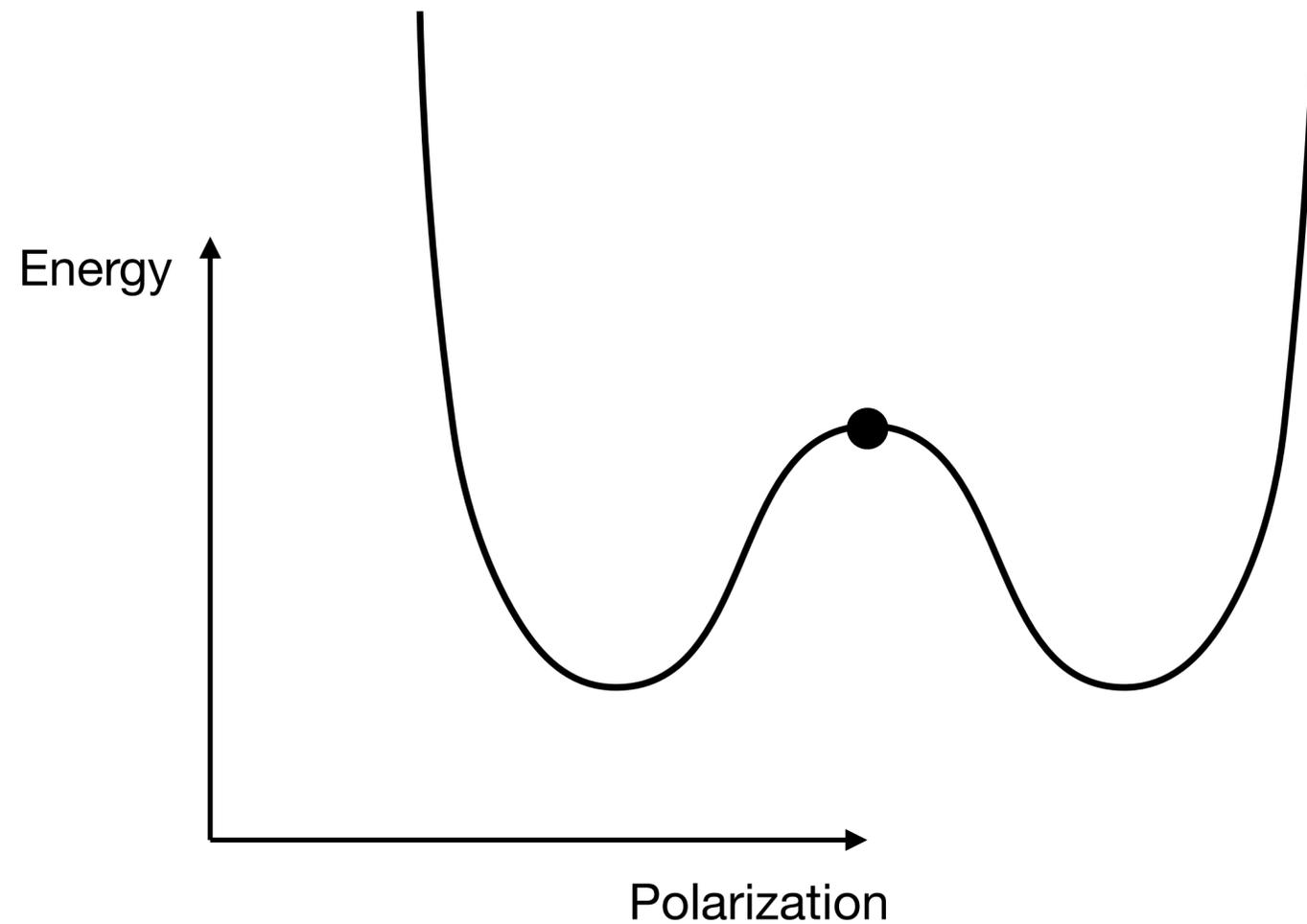
Dirac physics and charge localization due to quasiperiodic nonlinear capacitances
by T. Herrig, J. H. Pixley, E. König and R.-P. Riwar



Thank you for your attention!

Negative Capacitances

Ferroelectric



+

Hard dielectric

+

