Characterization of a two-transmon processor with individual single-shot qubit readout

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We report the characterization of a two-qubit processor implemented with two capacitively coupled tunable superconducting qubits of the transmon type, each qubit having its own non-destructive single-shot readout. The fixed capacitive coupling yields the $\sqrt{iSWAP}$ two-qubit gate for a suitable interaction time. We reconstruct by state tomography the coherent dynamics of the two-bit register as a function of the interaction time, observe a violation of the Bell inequality by 22 standard deviations after correcting readout errors, and measure by quantum process tomography a gate fidelity of 90%.

Quantum information processing is one of the most appealing ideas for exploiting the resources of quantum physics and performing tasks beyond the reach of classical machines [1]. Ideally, a quantum processor consists of an ensemble of highly coherent two-level systems, the qubits, that can be efficiently reset, that can follow any unitary evolution needed by an algorithm using a universal set of single and two qubit gates, and that can be readout projectively. In the domain of electoral quantum circuits [2], important progress [3,4] has been achieved recently with the operation of elementary quantum processors based on different superconducting qubits. Those based on transmon qubits [5,6,11] are well protected against decoherence but embed all the qubits in a single resonator used both for coupling them and for joint readout. Consequently, individual readout of the qubits is not possible and the results of a calculation, as the Grover search algorithm demonstrated on two qubits [3], cannot be obtained by running the algorithm only once. Furthermore, the overhead for getting a result from such a processor without single-shot readout but with a larger number of qubits overcomes the speed-up gain expected for any useful algorithm. The situation is different for processors based on phase qubits [5,6,11], where the qubits are more sensitive to decoherence but can be read individually with high fidelity, although destructively. This significant departure from the wished scheme can be circumvented, when needed, since a destructive readout can be transformed into a non-destructive one at the cost of adding one ancilla qubit and one extra two-qubit gate for each qubit to be read projectively. Moreover, energy release during a destructive readout can result in a sizeable cross-talk between the readout outcomes, which can also be solved at the expense of a more complex architecture [10,11].

In this work, we operate a new architecture that comes closer to the ideal quantum processor design than the above-mentioned ones. Our circuit is based on frequency tunable transmons that are capacitively coupled. Although the coupling is fixed, the interaction is effective only when the qubits are on resonance, which yields the $\sqrt{iSWAP}$ universal gate for an adequate coupling duration. Each qubit is equipped with its own non-destructive single-shot readout [12,13] and the two qubits can be read with low cross-talk. In order to characterize the circuit operation, we reconstruct the time evolution of the two-qubit register density matrix during the resonant and coherent exchange of a single quantum of excitation between the qubits by quantum state tomography. Then, we prepare a Bell state with concurrence 0.85, measure the CHSH entanglement witness, and find a violation of the corresponding Bell inequality by 22 standard deviations. We then characterize the $\sqrt{iSWAP}$ universal gate operation by determining its process map with quantum process tomography [1]. We find a gate fidelity of 90% due to qubit decoherence and systematic unitary errors.

The circuit implemented is schematized in Fig.1a: the coupled qubits with their respective control and readout sub-circuits are fabricated on a Si chip (see supplementary information S1). The chip is cooled down to 20 mK in a dilution refrigerator and connected to room temperature sources and measurement devices by attenuated and filtered control lines and by two measurement lines equipped with cryogenic amplifiers. Each transmon $j = I, II$ is a capacitively shunted SQUID characterized by its Coulomb energy $E_C^j$ for a Cooper pair, the asymmetry $d_j$ between its two Josephson junctions, and its total effective Josephson energy $E_j^i(\phi_j) = E_j^i |\cos(x_j)|\sqrt{1 + d_j^2\tan^2(x_j)}$, with $x_j = \pi\phi_j/\phi_0$, $\phi_0$ the flux quantum, and $\phi_j$ the magnetic flux through the SQUIDs induced by two local current lines with a 0.5 GHz bandwidth. The transition frequencies $\nu_j \approx \sqrt{2E_C^jE_j^i}/\hbar$ between the two lowest energy states $|0\rangle^j$ and $|1\rangle^j$ can thus be tuned by $\phi_j$. The qubits are coupled by a capacitor with nominal value $C_c \approx 0.13 \text{ fF}$ and form a register with Hamiltonian $H = h ( -\nu_I \sigma_I^z - \nu_{II} \sigma_{II}^z + 2g \sigma_I^x \sigma_{II}^x ) / 2$. Here $h$ is the Planck constant, $\sigma_{x,y,z}$ are the Pauli operators, $2g = \sqrt{E_C^I E_C^{II} \nu_I \nu_{II}} / E_{Cc} \ll \nu_{II}$ is the coupling frequency, and $E_{Cc}$ the Coulomb energy of a Cooper pair on the coupling capacitor. The two-qubit gate is defined in the uncoupled basis $\{|uv\} = \{|0\rangle_I \otimes |0\rangle_{II}, |0\rangle_I \otimes |1\rangle_{II}, |1\rangle_I \otimes |0\rangle_{II}, |1\rangle_I \otimes |1\rangle_{II}\}$. 

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at a working point $M_{1\mathrm{II}}$ where the qubits are sufficiently detuned ($\nu_{1\mathrm{I}} - \nu_{1\mathrm{II}} \gg 2g$) to be negligibly coupled. Bringing them on resonance at a frequency $\nu$ in a time much shorter than $1/2g$ but much longer than $1/\nu$, and keeping them on resonance during a time $\Delta t$, one implements an operation $\Theta_1, \Theta_{1\mathrm{II}}, \sqrt{iSWAP}(8g\Delta t)$, which is the product of the gate to an adjustable power and of two single qubit phase gates $\Theta_j = \exp\left(i\theta_j\sigma_j^z/2\right)$ accounting for the dynamical phases $\theta_j = \int 2\pi(\nu - \nu_j)dt$ accumulated during the coupling. The exact $\sqrt{iSWAP}$ gate can thus be obtained by choosing $\Delta t = 1/8g$ and by applying a compensation rotation $\Theta_j^{-1}$ to each qubit afterward.

For readout, each qubit is capacitively coupled to its own $\lambda/2$ coplanar waveguide resonator with frequency $\nu_j$ and quality factor $Q_j$. This resonator is made non linear with a Josephson junction and is operated as a Josephson bifurcation amplifier, as explained in detail in [13]. The homodyne measurement (see Fig.1b) of two microwave pulses simultaneously applied to and reflected from the resonators yields a two-bit outcome $uv$ that maps with a high fidelity the state $|uv\rangle$ on which the register is projected; the probabilities $p_{uv}$ of the four possible outcomes are determined by repeating the same experimental sequence a few $10^4$ times. Single qubit rotations $u(\theta)$ by an angle $\theta$ around an axis $\hat{u}$ of the XY plane of the Bloch sphere are obtained by applying Gaussian microwave pulses through the readout resonators, with frequencies $\nu_j$, phases $\varphi_j = \langle \hat{X}, \hat{U} \rangle$, and calibrated area $A_j \propto \theta$. Rotations around $Z$ are obtained by changing temporarily $\nu_{1\mathrm{II}}$ with dc pulses on the current lines.

The sample is first characterized by spectroscopy (see Fig.1a) and a fit of the transmon model to the data yields the sample parameters (see S2). The working points where the qubits are manipulated ($M_{1\mathrm{II}}$, resonantly coupled (C), and read out ($R_{1\mathrm{II}}$) are chosen to yield sufficiently long relaxation times $\sim 0.5 \mu$s during gates, negligible residual coupling during single qubit rotations and readout, and best possible fidelities at readout. Figure 1b shows these points as well as the spectroscopic anticrossing of the two qubits at point $C$, where $2g = 8.3 \text{ MHz}$ in agreement with the design value of $C_c$. Then, readout errors are characterized at $R_{1\mathrm{II}}$ (see Fig. S3.1): In a first approximation, the errors are independent for the two readouts and are of about 10% and 20% when reading $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ respectively. This limited fidelity results for a large part from energy relaxation of the qubits at readout. In addition we observe a small readout cross talk, i.e. a variation of up to 2% in the probability of an outcome of readout $j$ depending on the state of the other qubit. All these effects are calibrated by measuring the four $p_{uv}$ probabilities for each of the four $|uv\rangle$ states, which allows us to calculate a $4 \times 4$ readout matrix $R$ linking the $p_{uv}$'s to the $|uv\rangle$ populations.

Repeating the pulse sequence shown in Fig 1b at $M_{1} = 5.247 \text{ GHz}$, $M_{1\mathrm{II}} = C = 5.125 \text{ GHz}$, $R_{1} = 5.80 \text{ GHz}$, $R_{1\mathrm{II}} = 5.75 \text{ GHz}$, and applying the readout corrections $R$, we observe the coherent exchange of a single excitation initially stored in qubit $I$. We show in Fig. 2 the time evolution of the measured $|uv\rangle$ populations, in fair agreement with a prediction obtained by integration of a simple time independent Liouville master equation of the system, involving the independently measured relaxation times $T_{1} = 436 \text{ ns}$ and $T_{1\mathrm{II}} = 520 \text{ ns}$, and two independent effective pure dephasing times $T_{r} = T_{r} = 2.0 \mu$s as fitting parameters. Tomographic reconstruction of
of ρ with the ideal density matrices |ψid⟩⟨ψid| are 95% and 91%, respectively, and are limited by errors on the preparation pulse, statistical noise, and relaxation.

To quantify in a different way our ability to entangle the two qubits, we prepare a Bell state |10⟩+e^{iφ}|01⟩ (with ψ = θH − θI) using the pulse sequence of Fig.1 with Δt = 31 ns and no θ⁻¹ rotations, and measure the CHSH entanglement witness ⟨XXφ⟩ + ⟨YYφ⟩ + ⟨YYφ⟩ − ⟨XXφ⟩ as a function of the angle φ between the orthogonal measurement bases of qubit I and II. Figure 3 compares the results obtained with and without correcting the readout errors, with what is theoretically expected from the decoherence parameters indicated previously: unlike in [10] and because of a readout contrast limited to 70 − 75%, the witness does not exceed the classical bound of 2 without correcting the readout errors. After correction, it reaches 2.43, in good agreement with the theoretical prediction (see also [17]), and exceeds the classical bound by up to 22 standard deviations when averaged over 10⁶ sequences.

In a last experiment, we characterize the imperfections of our √iSWAP gate by quantum process tomography [11]. We build a completely positive map ρout = E(ρin) = ∑m,n χmm′ρinρout Pm,n characterized by a 16 × 16 matrix χ expressed here in the modified Pauli operator basis \{\hat{P}_k\} = \{I, X, Y = iY, Z\}⊗2, for which all matrices are real. For that purpose, we apply the gate (using pulse sequences similar to that of [11]) with Δt = 31 ns and θ⁻¹ rotations) to the sixteen input states.
Figure 4: Map of the implemented $\sqrt{iSWAP}$ gate yielding a fidelity of 90%. (a) Superposition of the ideal (empty thick bars) and experimental (color filled bars) lower part of the Hermitian matrix $\chi$ (elements below 1% not shown). Each complex matrix element is represented by a bar with height proportional to its modulus and a red phase pointer at the top of the bar (as well as a filling color for experiment) giving its argument (top left inset). Expected peaks are marked by a star. (b) Lower part of the $\tilde{\chi}$ error matrix (red circles - see text), with the same convention as in Fig. 2, but with circles magnified for readability (a one-cell diameter represents a 8 % modulus). Main visible contributions (continuous circles) are explained in text.

As a conclusion, we have demonstrated a high fidelity $\sqrt{iSWAP}$ gate in a two josephson qubit circuit with individual non-destructive single-shot readouts, observed a violation of the CHSH-Bell inequality, and followed the register’s dynamics by tomography. Although quantum coherence and readout fidelity are still limited in this circuit, they are sufficient to test in the near future simple quantum algorithms and get their result in a single run, which would demonstrate the concept of quantum speed-up.

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enough to observe the resonator frequency screwed in a copper box anchored to the cold plate of a dilution refrigerator. The chip is glued with wax on a printed circuit board (PCB) and wire bonded to it. The PCB is then magnetron sputtering and then dry-etched in an e-beam lithography. The first layer of aluminum is oxidized in a mixture to form the oxide barrier of the junctions. The resonators are fabricated by double-angle evaporation of aluminum through a shadow mask patterned by e-beam lithography. The sample is fabricated on a silicon chip oxidized over 50 nm. A 150 nm thick niobium layer is first deposited by magnetron sputtering and then dry-etched in a SF6 plasma to pattern the readout resonators, the current lines for frequency tuning, and their ports. Finally, the transmon qubit, the coupling capacitance and the Josephson junctions not shown) yield quality factors $Q_I = 730$ and Kerr non linearities $K_{II}/\nu_R \simeq -2.3 \pm 0.5 \times 10^{-5}$.  

S2. Sample parameters

The sample is first characterized by spectroscopy (see Fig.1.b of main text). The incident power used is high enough to observe the resonator frequency $\nu_R$, the qubit line $\nu_{Q1}$, and the two-photon transition at frequency $\nu_{Q2}/2$ between the ground and second excited states of each transmon (data not shown). A fit of the transmon model to the data yields the sample parameters $E^\dagger_{II}/\hbar = 36.2$ GHz, $E^\dagger_{I}/\hbar = 0.98$ GHz, $d_I = 0.2$, $E^\dagger_{II}/\hbar = 43.1$ GHz, $E^\dagger_{I}/\hbar = 0.87$ GHz, $d_{II} = 0.35$, $\nu_{R}^{I} = 6.84$ GHz, and $\nu_{R}^{II} = 6.70$ GHz. The qubit-readout anticrossing at $\nu = \nu_R$ yields the qubit-readout couplings $g_0^{I} \simeq g_0^{II} \simeq 50$ MHz. Independent measurements of the resonator dynamics (data not shown) yield quality factors $Q_I = Q_{II} = 730$ and Kerr non linearities $K_{I}/\nu_R \simeq K_{II}/\nu_R^{II} \simeq -2.3 \pm 0.5 \times 10^{-5}$.  

S3. Experimental setup

- Qubit microwave pulses: The qubit drive pulses are generated by two phase-locked microwave generators whose continuous wave outputs are fed to a pair of I/Q-mixers. The two IF inputs of each of these mixers are provided by a 4-Channel1 GS/s arbitrary waveform generator (AWG Tektronix AWG5014). Single-sideband mixing in the frequency range of 50-300 MHz is used to generate multi-tone drive pulses and to obtain a high ON/OFF ratio (> 50 dB) of the signal at the output of the mixers. Phase and amplitude errors of the mixers are corrected by measuring the signals at the output and applying sideband and carrier frequency dependent corrections in amplitude and offset to the IF input channels.

- Flux Pulses: The flux control pulses are generated by a second AWG and sent to the chip through a transmission line, equipped with 40 dB of attenuation distributed over different temperature stages and a pair of 1 GHz absorptive low-pass filters at 4K. The input signal of each flux line is fed back to room temperature through an identical transmission line and measured to compensate the non-ideal frequency response of the line.

- Readout Pulses: The pulses for the Josephson bifurcation amplifier (JBA) readouts are generated by mixing the continuous signals of a pair of microwave generators with IF pulses provided by a 1 GS/s arbitrary function generator. Each readout pulse consists of a measurement part with a rise time of 30 ns and a hold time of 100 ns, followed by a 2 $\mu$s long latching part at 90 % of the pulse height.

- Drive and Measurement Lines: The drive and readout microwave signals of each qubit are combined and sent to the sample through a pair of transmission lines that are attenuated by 70 dB over different temperature stages and filtered at 4K and 300 mK. A microwave circulator at 20 mK separates the input signals going to the chip from the reflected signals coming from the chip. The latter are amplified by 36 dB at 4K by two cryogenic HEMT amplifiers (CIT Cryo 1) with noise temperature 5K. The reflected readout pulses get further amplified at room temperature and demodulated with the continuous signals of the readout microwave sources. The IQ quadratures of the demodulated signals are sampled at 1 GS/s by a 4-channel Data Acquisition system (Acqiris DC282).
S4. Readout characterization

Errors in our readout scheme are discussed in detail in [13] for a single qubit. First, incorrect mapping \( |0 \rangle \rightarrow 1 \) or \( |1 \rangle \rightarrow 0 \) of the projected state of the qubit to the dynamical state of the resonator can occur, due to the stochastic nature of the switching between the two dynamical states. As shown in Fig.5, the probability \( p \) to obtain the outcome 1 varies continuously from 0 to 1 over a certain range of drive power \( P_d \) applied to the readout. When the shift in power between the two \( p_{\text{II}|0}\text{II} (P_d) \) curves is not much larger than this range, the two curves overlap and errors are significant even at the optimal drive power where the difference in \( p \) is maximum. Second, even in the case of non overlapping \( p_{\text{II}|0}\text{II} (P_d) \) curves, the qubit initially projected in state \( |1\rangle \) can relax down to \( |0\rangle \) before the end of the measurement, yielding an outcome 0 instead of 1. The probability of these two types of errors vary in opposite directions as a function of the frequency detuning \( \Delta = \nu_R - \nu > 0 \) between the resonator and the qubit, so that a compromise has to be found for \( \Delta \). Besides, the contrast \( c = \text{Max} (p_{|1\rangle} - p_{|0\rangle}) \) can be increased [12] by shelving state \( |1\rangle \) into state \( |2\rangle \) with a microwave \( \pi \) pulse at frequency \( \nu_{S2} \) just before the readout resonator pulse. The smallest errors \( e_{0\text{II}}^0 \) and \( e_{1\text{II}}^1 \) when reading \( |0\rangle \) and \( |1\rangle \) are found for \( \Delta_1 = 440 \text{MHz} \) and \( \Delta_{1II} = 575 \text{MHz} \) and are shown by arrows in the top panels of Fig.5. \( e_0^1 = 5\% \) and \( e_1^1 = 13\% \) (contrast \( c_1 = 1 - e_0^1 - e_1^1 = 82\% \)), and \( e_0^{1II} = 5.5\% \) and \( e_1^{1II} = 12\% \) (contrast \( c_{1II} = 82\% \)). When using the \( |1\rangle \rightarrow |2\rangle \) shelving before readout, \( e_0^1 = 2.5\% \) and \( e_1^1 = 9.5\% \) (contrast \( c_1 = 1 - e_0^1 - e_1^1 = 88\% \)), and \( e_{0\text{II}}^1 = 3\% \) and \( e_{1\text{II}}^1 = 8\% \) (contrast \( c_{1II} = 89\% \)). These best results are very close to those obtained in [12], but are unfortunately not relevant to this work.

Indeed, when the two qubits are measured simultaneously, one has also to take into account a possible readout crosstalk, i.e. an influence of the projected state of each qubit on the outcome of the readout of the other qubit. We do observe such an effect and have to minimize it by increasing \( \Delta_{1II} \) up to \( \sim 1 \text{GHz} \) with respect to previous optimal values and by not using the shelving technique. An immediate consequence shown in Fig.5(b) is a reduction of the \( c_{1II} \) contrasts. The errors when reading \( |0\rangle \) and \( |1\rangle \) are now \( e_0^1 = 19\% \) and \( e_1^1 = 7\% \) (contrast \( c_1 = 74\% \)) and \( e_{0\text{II}}^1 = 19\% \) and \( e_{1\text{II}}^1 = 12\% \) (contrast \( c_{1II} = 69\% \)). Then to characterize the errors due to crosstalk, we measure the \( 4 \times 4 \) readout matrix \( \mathcal{R} \) linking the probabilities \( p_{uv} \) of the four possible \( uv \) outcomes to the population of the four \( |uv\rangle \) states. As shown in Fig.5(c-d), we then rewrite \( \mathcal{R} = \mathcal{C}_{CT} (\mathcal{C}_1 \otimes \mathcal{C}_1) \) as the product of a \( 4 \times 4 \) pure crosstalk matrix \( \mathcal{C}_{CT} \) with the tensorial product of the two \( 2 \times 2 \) single qubit readout matrices

\[
\mathcal{C}_{1,II} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 - e_{0\text{II}}^{1II} & e_{1II}^{1II} \\
e_{0\text{II}}^{1II} & 1 - e_{1II}^{1II}
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

We also illustrate on the figure the impact of the readout errors on our swapping experiment by comparing the bare readout outcomes \( uv \), the outcomes corrected from the independent readout errors only, and the\( |uv\rangle \) population calculated with the full correction including crosstalk.

We now explain briefly the cause of the readout crosstalk in our processor. Unlike what was observed for other qubit readout schemes using switching detectors [5], the crosstalk we observe is not directly due to an electromagnetic perturbation induced by the switching of one detector that would help or prevent the switching of the other one. Indeed, when both qubits frequencies \( \nu_{1II} \) are moved far below \( \nu_R \), the readout crosstalk disappears: the switching of a detector has no measurable effect on the switching of the other one. The crosstalk is actually due to the rather strong ac-Stark shift \( \sim 2 (n_l - n_u) g_0^2/(R - \nu_R) \sim 500 \text{MHz} \) of the qubit frequency when a readout resonator switches from its low to high amplitude dynamical state with \( n_l \sim 10 \) and \( n_u \sim 10^2 \) photons, respectively. The small residual effective coupling between the qubits at readout can then slightly shift the frequency of the other resonator, yielding a change of its switching probability by a few percent. Note that coupling the two qubits by a resonator rather than by a fixed capacitor would not solve this problem.

S5. Removing errors on tomographic pulses before calculating the gate process map

Tomographic errors are removed from the process map of our \( \sqrt{iSWAP} \) gate using the following method. The measured Pauli sets corresponding to the sixteen input states are first fitted by a model including errors both in the preparation of the state (index \( \text{prep} \)) and in the tomographic pulses (index \( \text{tomo} \)). The errors included are angular errors \( \varepsilon_{1II}^{\text{preptomo}} \) on the nominal \( \pi \) rotations around \( X_{1,II}, n_{1II} \), \( \delta_{1II}^{\text{preptomo}} \) on the nominal \( \pi/2 \) rotations around \( X_{1,II} \) and \( Y_{1,II} \), a possible departure \( \xi_{1II} \) from orthogonality of \( \left( X_{1II}, Y_{1II} \right) \) and \( \left( X_{1II}, Y_{1II} \right) \), and a possible rotation \( \mu_{1II} \) of the tomographic \( XY \) frame with respect to the preparation one. The rotation operators used for preparing the states and doing their tomography are thus given by
Figure 5: Readout imperfections and their correction. (a) Switching probabilities of the readouts as a function of their driving power, with the qubit prepared in state $|0\rangle$ (blue), $|1\rangle$ (red), or $|2\rangle$ (brown), at the optimal readout points. The arrows and dashed segments indicate the readout errors and contrast, at the power where the later is maximum. (b) Same as (a) but at readout points $R_I^{1,II}$ used in this work. (c-d) Single readout matrices $C_I$, $C_{II}$ and pure readout crosstalk matrix $C_{CT}$ characterizing the simultaneous readout of the two qubits. (e-g) Bare readout outcomes $uv$, outcomes corrected from the independent readout errors only, and $|uv\rangle$ population calculated with the full correction including crosstalk for the swapping experiment of Fig.2.
Figure 6: Fitting of the pulse errors at state preparation and tomography. Measured (red) and fitted (blue - see text) Pauli sets $\langle P_k \rangle$ for the sixteen targeted input states $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle, |0\rangle + |1\rangle, |0\rangle + i|1\rangle\} \otimes^2$. The $\{II, IX, IY, IZ, XI, ...\}$ operators indicated in abscisse are the targeted operators and not those actually measured (due to tomographic errors).
The sixteen input states are then used for calculating the gate map. Finally, applied to the measured sixteen input and sixteen output Pauli sets to find the sixteen $\mu$ and $\eta$.

![Figure 6](image)

Knowing the tomographic errors and thus $I_{\text{tomo}}$, each input state yields a Pauli set to the columnized density matrix $\rho_{\text{in}}$ with $\{\rho_{\text{in}}^k = U | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | U^\dagger\}$, with $U = \{I_1, X_1^{\text{prep}(\pi)}, Y_1^{\text{prep}(\pi/2)}, X_1^{\text{prep}(-\pi/2)}\} \otimes \{I_{\text{II}}, X_{\text{II}}^{\text{prep}(\pi)}, Y_{\text{II}}^{\text{prep}(\pi/2)}, X_{\text{II}}^{\text{prep}(-\pi/2)}\}$, and each input state yields a Pauli set $\{\langle P_k^e \rangle = Tr(\rho_{\text{in}}^k P_k^e)\}$ with $P_k^e = \{I_1, X_1^e, Y_1^e, Z_1\} \otimes \{I_{\text{II}}, X_{\text{II}}^e, Y_{\text{II}}^e, Z_{\text{II}}\}$. $X^e = Y_{\text{tomo}}(-\pi/2)I_1^e$, $Y_{\text{tomo}}(-\pi/2)$, and $Y^e = X_{\text{tomo}}(\pi/2)I_1^e$.

Figure 6 shows the best fit of the modelled $\{\langle P_k^e \rangle\}$ to the measured input Pauli sets, yielding $\varepsilon_1^{\text{prep}} = -1^\circ$, $\varepsilon_{\text{II}}^{\text{prep}} = -3^\circ$, $\eta_1^{\text{tomo}} = 4^\circ$, $\delta_1^{\text{prep}} = -6^\circ$, $\eta_{\text{II}}^{\text{tomo}} = -4^\circ$, $\lambda_1^{\text{tomo}} = 12^\circ$, $\lambda_{\text{II}}^{\text{tomo}} = 5^\circ$, $\xi_1 = 1^\circ$, $\xi_{\text{II}} = -2^\circ$, and $\mu_1 = \mu_{\text{II}} = 11^\circ$.

Knowing the tomographic errors and thus $\{\langle P_k^e \rangle = Tr(\rho_{\text{in}}^k P_k^e)\}$, we then invert the linear relation $\{\langle P_k^e \rangle = Tr(\rho_{\text{in}}^k P_k^e)\}$ to find the $16 \times 16$ matrix $B$ that links the vector $\overrightarrow{P_k^e}$ to the columnized density matrix $\overrightarrow{\rho}$, i.e. $\overrightarrow{\rho} = B \cdot \overrightarrow{P_k^e}$. The matrix $B$ is finally applied to the measured sixteen input and sixteen output Pauli sets to find the sixteen $(\rho_{\text{in}}, \rho_{\text{out}})_k$ couples to be used for calculating the gate map.