

ARTICLE

DOI: 10.1038/s41467-017-01063-9

OPEN

Circuit quantum acoustodynamics with surface acoustic waves

Riccardo Manenti¹, Anton F. Kockum ², Andrew Patterson¹, Tanja Behrle¹, Joseph Rahamim¹,
Giovanna Tancredi¹, Franco Nori ^{2,3} & Peter J. Leek¹

The experimental investigation of quantum devices incorporating mechanical resonators has opened up new frontiers in the study of quantum mechanics at a macroscopic level. It has recently been shown that surface acoustic waves (SAWs) can be piezoelectrically coupled to superconducting qubits, and confined in high-quality Fabry-Perot cavities in the quantum regime. Here we present measurements of a device in which a superconducting qubit is coupled to a SAW cavity, realising a surface acoustic version of cavity quantum electrodynamics. We use measurements of the AC Stark shift between the two systems to determine the coupling strength, which is in agreement with a theoretical model. This quantum acoustodynamics architecture may be used to develop new quantum acoustic devices in which quantum information is stored in trapped on-chip acoustic wavepackets, and manipulated in ways that are impossible with purely electromagnetic signals, due to the 10^5 times slower mechanical waves.

¹Clarendon Laboratory, Department of Physics, University of Oxford, OX1 3PU Oxford, UK. ²Center for Emergent Matter Science, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan. ³Physics Department, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1040, USA. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to R.M. (email: riccardo.manenti@physics.ox.ac.uk) or to P.J.L. (email: peter.leek@physics.ox.ac.uk)

The study of the quantum nature of mechanical systems has rapidly increased in the last decade^{1–3}. The primary goal of these experiments has been the demonstration of the quantum behaviour of macroscopic objects when suitably isolated from their environment, with the intent to corroborate the validity of quantum mechanics at macroscopic scales. Pioneering work has now experimentally proved the possibility to prepare mechanical objects close to their quantum ground state^{4,5} and to coherently manipulate their state⁶. These results have encouraged new lines of research utilising mechanical quantum devices, including the development of microwave-optical converters⁷, mechanical quantum memories⁸ and quantum-limited amplifiers⁹, the generation of squeezed vacuum states of mechanical objects^{10,11}, and the detection of non-classical correlations of photon–phonon pairs¹².

A highly successful architecture for the exchange of single quanta between coupled quantum systems is the solid-state version of cavity quantum electrodynamics (QED), known as circuit QED¹³, in which the electrical interaction between a qubit and a high-quality microwave resonator offers the possibility to reliably control, store, and read out quantum bits of information on a chip. Although many quantum experiments involving mechanical objects have been reported that use an optomechanical coupling between an electric field and a mechanical system², a parallel series of investigations have employed such a circuit-QED type of interaction between mechanical resonators and superconducting qubits^{6,14–16}, which in principle enables full control of the quantum state of the mechanical mode via the qubit.

In contrast to these experiments involving localised mechanical modes, studies have also recently emerged on the coupling of superconducting qubits to travelling surface acoustic waves (SAWs)^{17,18}, which are mechanical perturbations that propagate on the surface of a crystal¹⁹, and are naturally coupled to superconducting circuits using the piezoelectric effect. As well as being of fundamental interest to study such acoustic waves at the quantum level, they may find uses in quantum signal processing, since their slow speed of travel (five orders of magnitude slower than light) means many-wavelength signals can be manipulated on a mm-scale chip^{18,20,21}. It has been demonstrated that Fabry–Perot SAW cavities formed using superconducting surface Bragg mirrors can reach quality factors in the 10^5 range at microwave frequencies^{22,23}, opening up the possibility of realising surface acoustic cavity QED, either with superconducting qubits, or with other solid-state quantum systems²⁴. SAW cavities have also been proposed as a potential quantum acousto-optic transducer between superconducting qubits and optical photons by exploiting stimulated Brillouin scattering²⁵.

In this work, we present measurements of a device in which a tuneable transmon qubit²⁶ is piezoelectrically coupled to a SAW cavity, displaying a surface acoustic version of cavity QED which we call circuit quantum acoustodynamics (QAD). We characterise the dispersive interaction between the two systems in several ways. First, we measure the frequency shift of the acoustic mode as the qubit is flux tuned. Secondly, we measure the acoustic Stark shift of the qubit due to the population of the mechanical resonator and we observe a preferential coupling of the qubit to one longitudinal mode of the acoustic cavity. We extract the coupling and we show that it is in agreement with theoretical expectations. In order to demonstrate the possibility to control the device in the time domain, we show a time-delayed Stark shift made possible by the slow travel of the wave. We also present spectroscopic measurements of the qubit via the Stark shift of the acoustic cavity, indicating that SAWs can in principle be adopted as an alternative qubit readout scheme in quantum information processors.

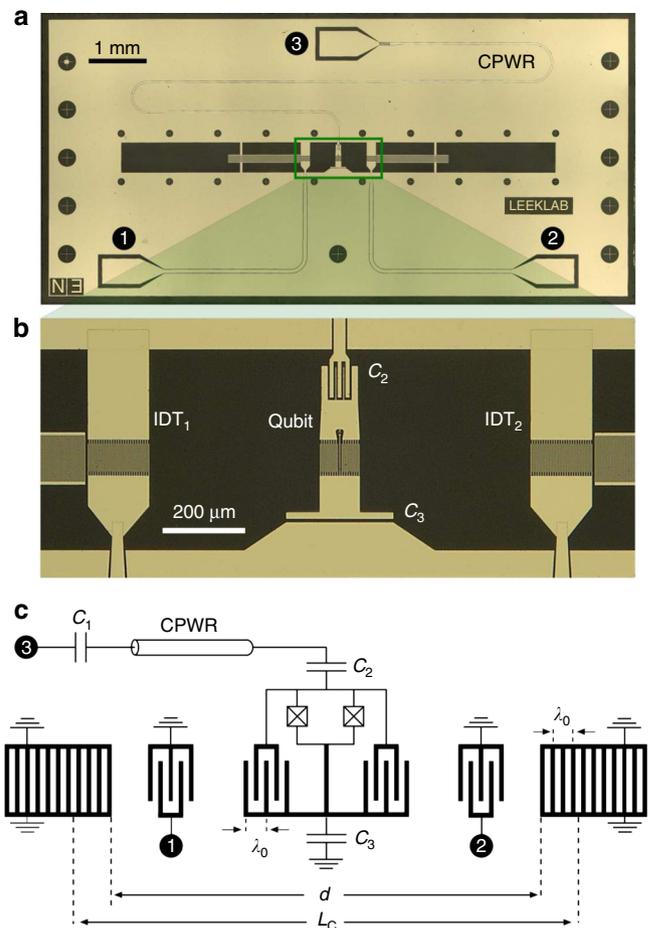


Fig. 1 Circuit quantum acoustodynamics device. **a** Optical image of the measured device. In the centre of the chip, a transmon is embedded in a SAW cavity. A coplanar waveguide resonator (CPWR) is coupled to the transmon and measured via port 3. The SAW cavity is probed via two interdigitated transducers (IDTs) connected to ports 1 and 2. **b** Close-up image showing the transmon qubit and SAW IDTs in between the two Bragg gratings that form the SAW cavity. **c** Equivalent electrical circuit of the device incorporating a spatial schematic of the SAW cavity. The geometrical parameters λ_0 , d and L_c denote the wavelength, the distance between the two Bragg gratings and the effective length of the cavity, respectively

Results

Description of the experiment. Our measured device (Fig. 1) is fabricated on ST-X quartz, on which the free SAW speed is $v_f \approx 3158$ m/s at room temperature¹⁹. This travelling mode is excited by applying an oscillating voltage to the electrodes of an interdigitated transducer (IDT) patterned on the surface of the substrate. The propagating SAW is confined to a small region of the chip between two Bragg mirrors facing each other forming a Fabry–Perot acoustic cavity; each mirror consists of a regular array of shorted metallic strips. A tuneable transmon qubit is situated in the middle of the SAW cavity and consists of a SQUID shunted by an interdigitated capacitance with periodicity λ_0 matching the SAW IDTs (see Supplementary Note 1 for further details on device parameters). The transmon is also coupled to an auxiliary coplanar waveguide resonator (CPWR) employed for independent dispersive qubit readout²⁷. All measurements presented hereafter have been performed at the base temperature $T \approx 10$ mK of a dilution refrigerator. Microwave ports 1 and 2 are connected to room temperature via low (≈ 16 dB) attenuation

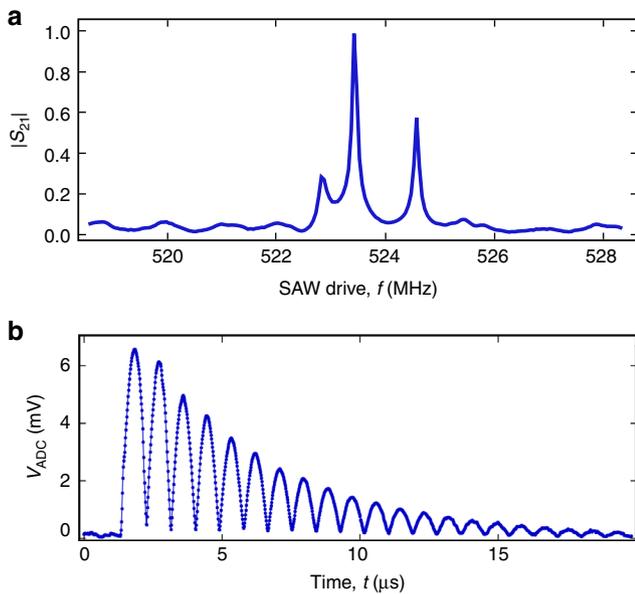


Fig. 2 SAW cavity response. **a** Normalised linear magnitude of the measured transmission coefficient S_{21} of the 2-port SAWR (blue solid line). The transmitted signal has been acquired with a vector network analyser with input power set at -30 dBm. **b** Time resolved measurement of the 2-port SAWR. This measurement has been performed by applying a 800 ns $\lesssim 2L_c/v_e$ electrical pulse to IDT₁ and acquiring the output signal from IDT₂. The graph shows the voltage difference at the input of the acquisition card

lines in order to easily populate and measure the SAW cavity modes, while port 3 is highly attenuated (≈ 70 dB) such that the CPWR and qubit are close to their quantum-mechanical ground states.

SAW cavity response in frequency and time domain. The SAW cavity contains two transducers for the excitation and detection of the acoustic wave. Figure 2a shows the transmission coefficient S_{21} of the cavity, measured via the two IDTs. The frequency of the central mechanical mode is $f_{m2} = 523.435$ MHz, while side peaks seen at $f_{m1} = 522.83$ MHz and $f_{m3} = 524.58$ MHz are likely to be additional mechanical modes. The quality factors of these modes, $Q_{m1,m2,m3} = \{4820, 6980, 7580\}$, are obtained from additional measurements of S_{11} (see Supplementary Note 1 for more information). Since the periodicity of the IDTs is set to $\lambda_0 = 6$ in fabrication, the central mode frequency is consistent with a speed of sound of $v_e = f_{m2}\lambda_0 = 3140.6$ m/s, assuming a symmetric device. The slight difference between v_e and the textbook room temperature value v_f may be due to slight device asymmetry and/or stiffness tensor changes or crystal contraction at millikelvin temperatures. Note that the SAW cavity modes are not in their ground state, due to the mode frequencies $f_{mi} \lesssim k_B T/h$ and low-attenuation connections to room temperature.

The acoustic nature of the observed resonant modes can be further tested by measuring the device response to a short coherent drive pulse (Fig. 2b). An exponentially decaying train of pulses is clearly observed in the response, consistent with the applied 800 ns pulse reflecting back and forth between the mirrors of the cavity. The decay time of the pulses, the lifetime of phonons in the SAW cavity, is $\tau \approx 2.4$ μ s. The pulses measured in the response are separated by $\Delta t = 870$ ns, consistent with a cavity length of $L_c = v_e \Delta t / 2 \approx 1365$ μ m. As expected, the cavity length is slightly longer than the distance between the two gratings $d = 1260$ μ m. This is consistent with the fact that SAWs

slightly penetrate into the gratings by an amount $L_p = (L_c - d)/2 = 55$ μ m before being efficiently reflected. The frequency spacing of adjacent modes (the free spectral range) of the cavity are also consistent with the same cavity length, $L_c = v_e/2|f_{m2} - f_{m3}| \approx 1365$ μ m, where we have used the two higher-quality modes f_{m2} and f_{m3} . Note, however, that f_{m1} is slightly closer in frequency to f_{m2} . This asymmetric behaviour in the frequency domain may be due to the fact that the grating stopband does not perfectly coincide with the resonant frequency of the IDTs²⁸.

Interaction between a SAW cavity and a superconducting qubit. Having characterised the SAW cavity, we now proceed to examine its interaction with the superconducting qubit, a flux-tunable transmon. An appropriate quantum-mechanical description of this system (including the readout CPWR) is the generalised Jaynes–Cummings Hamiltonian of two resonators both coupled to the same transmon qubit (for reasons that will become clear, we will only consider the central acoustic mode at f_{m2} , which we hereafter refer to as the SAW resonator, SAWR):

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}/h = & \sum_j f_j(\Phi) |j\rangle\langle j| + f_r \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + f_{m2} \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{b} \\ & + \sum_{ij} \left[g_{ij}(\Phi) |i\rangle\langle j| (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) + \lambda_{m2,ij}(\Phi) |i\rangle\langle j| (\hat{b} + \hat{b}^\dagger) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $f_j(\Phi)$ are the flux dependent transmon transition frequencies, $f_r = 5.83$ GHz is the CPWR frequency, \hat{a} (\hat{a}^\dagger) and \hat{b} (\hat{b}^\dagger) are the annihilation (creation) operators of the microwave cavity and of the mechanical resonator, respectively and $g_{ij}(\Phi)$ [$\lambda_{m2,ij}(\Phi)$] is the coupling strength between the qubit and the CPWR (SAWR). Hereafter, we will denote the coupling strength between the CPWR (SAWR) and the first energy level of the qubit simply by g (λ_{m2}). The transition frequency f_q between the first two energy levels of the qubit is tuned by applying an external magnetic flux Φ to its superconducting loop, and its value is given by:

$$hf_q(\Phi) = \sqrt{8E_C E_{J0} \cos|\pi\Phi/\Phi_0|} - E_C, \quad (2)$$

where $\Phi_0 = h/2e$ is the magnetic flux quantum, and $E_C = h \times 0.31$ GHz, $E_{J0} = h \times 10.7$ GHz are the Coulomb and maximum Josephson energy of the qubit (obtained from standard qubit spectroscopy). The electrical coupling between the CPWR and the qubit mainly originates from the capacitance C_2 shown in Fig. 1b. The acoustic coupling is instead due to the potential difference generated by the acoustic wave on the electrodes of the qubit and is given by:

$$\lambda_{m2}(\Phi, f) = \frac{e C_q}{h C_\Sigma} \left(\frac{E_J(\Phi)}{2E_C} \right)^{1/4} \frac{e_{pz}}{\epsilon} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2\rho A_c v_e}} A(f), \quad (3)$$

where e is the electron charge, C_q and C_Σ are the qubit capacitance and the total capacitance seen by the qubit respectively, e_{pz} is the piezoelectric coupling coefficient, ϵ is the substrate permittivity, ρ is the substrate mass density, A_c is the acoustic cavity area and $A(f)$ is a normalised array factor (see Supplementary Note 2 for a derivation of Eq. (3)). From values related to our experiment, this formula predicts $\lambda_{m2} = 6.0$ MHz (for a qubit frequency of $f_q = 2.52$ GHz, for comparison with later measurements).

SAW cavity response as a function of flux. As a first probe of the interaction between the qubit and the SAW mode, we measure

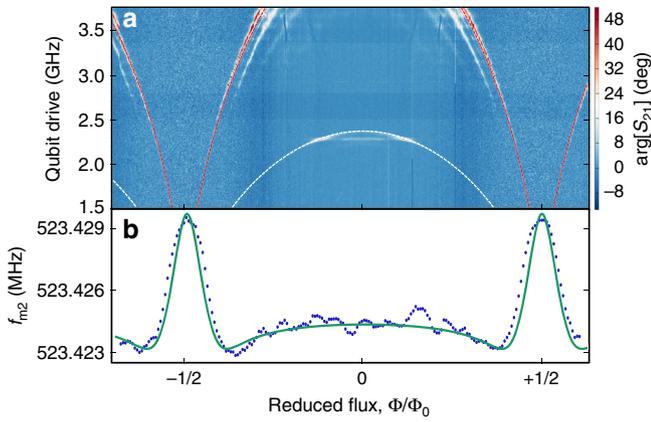


Fig. 3 Flux dependent acoustic shift. **a** Qubit spectroscopy performed with the CPWR as a function of reduced magnetic flux. The red dashed line is a fit to Eq. (2) and indicates the qubit transition frequency $f_q(\Phi)$. The white dashed line, with analytical form $f_q(\Phi)/2$, denotes an excitation of the qubit via a two photon process. **b** Measured resonant frequency of the acoustic mode f_{m2} as a function of reduced flux at fixed SAW drive power of -80 dBm (blue points) and numerical model based on Eq. (1) (green solid curve)

both the frequency of the qubit (via the CPWR) and the acoustic mode f_{m2} as a function of magnetic flux Φ (Fig. 3). The qubit frequency (Fig. 3a) fits well to Eq. (2), while the SAW mode frequency (Fig. 3b) also shows a flux dependence with the same periodicity. By fitting the experimental curve of Fig. 3b with a QuTiP numerical model²⁹ based on Eq. (1), we can extract the value of the acoustic coupling and we find $\lambda_{m2} = 5.7 \pm 0.5$ MHz at $f_q = 2.52$ GHz. In this model, the transmon coupling strengths and level spacings are calculated by diagonalising the Hamiltonian for a Cooper-pair box including many charge states²⁶. The free parameters of the model are the coupling strength λ_{m2} , the asymmetry of the critical currents of the two Josephson junctions [$d_{\text{sym}} = (I_{c1} - I_{c2}) / (I_{c1} + I_{c2}) = 0.09$] and the effective temperature of the device ($T = 85$ mK). The additional SAW modes at f_{m1} and f_{m3} do not show any detectable flux dependence. This is in agreement with the expectation that these modes are antisymmetric with respect to the centre of the cavity, whereas the central mode f_{m2} and the qubit transducer geometry are both symmetric.

Acoustic Stark shift of the qubit. A second method to investigate the acoustic coupling between the qubit and the SAW is to measure the AC Stark shift between the two systems in the far-detuned limit (Fig. 4), in which the Hamiltonian of the SAW-qubit system becomes:

$$\hat{H}_{\text{disp}}/h \approx f_{m2} \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{b} + \frac{1}{2} (f_q + 2\chi \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{b} + \chi) \hat{\sigma}_z, \quad (4)$$

where $\hat{\sigma}_z$ is a Pauli operator and we have approximated the transmon as a two-level system for simplicity. We first set the magnetic flux such that the qubit frequency is $f_q = 3.29$ GHz, and the qubit-SAW detuning is $\Delta = 2.77$ GHz $\gg \lambda_{m2}$. In Fig. 4a, we show the qubit frequency shift as a function of SAW drive frequency close to the acoustic modes at two different drive powers. At the lower power of $P_{\text{in}} = -74$ dBm, we clearly observe a qubit frequency shift only at the frequency of the central SAW mode f_{m2} . The shift fits well to a Lorentzian centred at f_{m2} , and has a FWHM of 60 ± 5 kHz, close to that obtained for the SAW mode measured via S_{21} . No such frequency shift is observed at the other SAW mode frequencies f_{m1} and f_{m3} until higher power. From a second measurement at $P_{\text{in}} = -64$ dBm, high enough to observe small

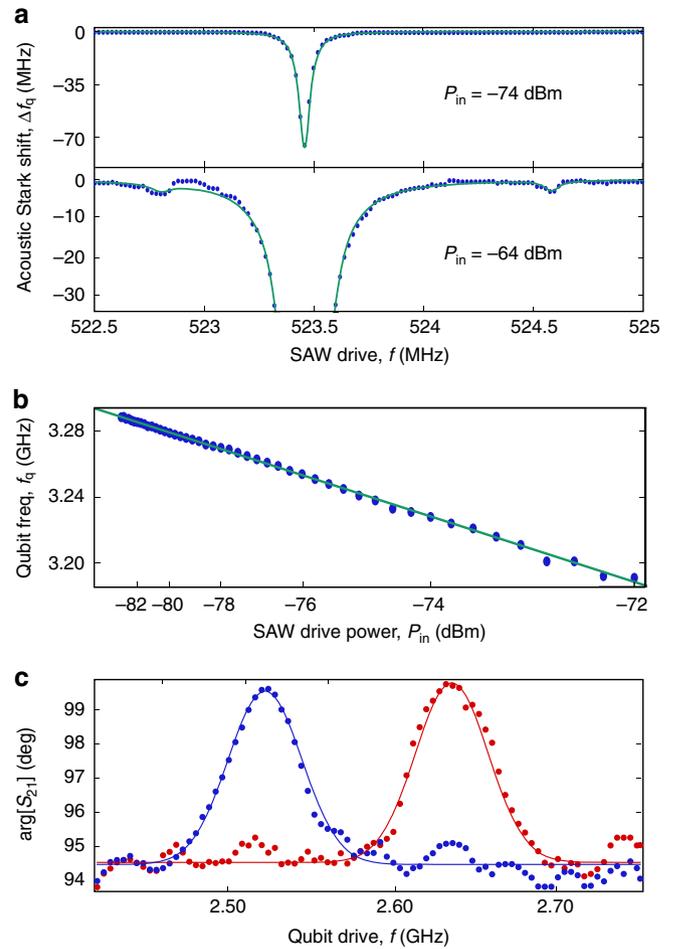


Fig. 4 Acoustic Stark shift. **a** Qubit frequency shift as a function of SAW drive at two different powers: -74 dBm (top panel) and -64 dBm (bottom panel). The green curves are Lorentzian fits to the data points. **b** Qubit frequency as a function of SAW drive power P_{in} at a fixed SAW frequency f_{m2} (blue points). The green solid line is a linear fit to the data. **c** Qubit spectroscopy performed with the SAWR at two different flux values [$0.395\Phi_0$ (red points) and $0.403\Phi_0$ (blue points)]. The solid lines are gaussian fits to the data points

shifts at f_{m1} and f_{m3} , we can estimate the coupling of the qubit to these additional modes. Assuming that $\lambda_{m2} = 5.7$ MHz from the fit to the flux dependence of f_{m2} , and taking into account the different drive powers of the two experiments, we can estimate the coupling to the two side modes to be $\lambda_{m1} \approx 380$ kHz and $\lambda_{m3} \approx 340$ kHz, more than an order of magnitude lower than the coupling to the central mode. Figure 4b illustrates the qubit frequency shift as a function of drive power at frequency f_{m2} . The shift is observed to be linear, in agreement with the AC Stark effect.

Acoustic dispersive readout of the qubit. In a complementary experiment, we measure the Stark shift of the SAW mode frequency when the qubit excited state is populated (Fig. 4c), an acoustic equivalent of circuit QED dispersive qubit readout²⁷. This measurement can be used to extract an independent estimate of the acoustic coupling λ_{m2} . We carry out such a measurement at two different values of the magnetic flux, in both cases measuring the phase shift $\Delta\phi$ of a probe drive at f_{m2} under strong drive of the qubit. We have $\Delta\phi = 2 \arctan(|\chi|/\kappa_{m2})$, where κ_{m2} is the mechanical mode linewidth, $\chi = -\lambda_{m2}^2 E_C / \Delta(\Delta - E_C)$ is the dispersive shift for a transmon and $\Delta = f_q - f_{m2}$ is the frequency

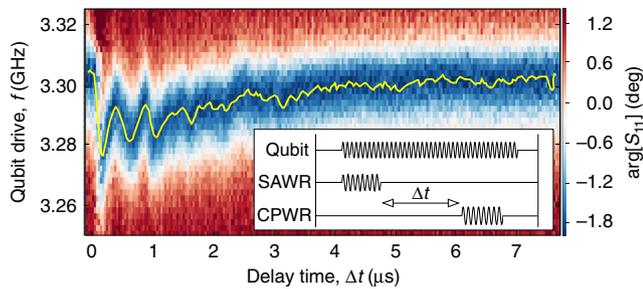


Fig. 5 Time-delayed acoustic Stark shift. Measured time-delayed acoustic Stark shift of the qubit. The yellow solid line indicates the qubit frequency. Inset: pulse scheme related to this experiment: a continuous drive excites the qubit, while two short 100 ns pulses delayed by Δt drive the SAWR and the CPWR for the readout

detuning. From Fig. 4c, we have $\Delta = 2.00$ GHz and $\Delta\phi = 4.9^\circ \pm 0.3^\circ$ and since $\kappa_{m2} = 75$ kHz, we find $|\chi| = 3.2$ kHz and $\lambda_{m2} = 5.9 \pm 0.2$ MHz, in close agreement with our earlier estimate obtained by fitting the flux dependence of f_{m2} . We can now use this measurement of χ to obtain an estimate for the average coherent phonon population $\bar{n} = \langle \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{b} \rangle$ of the SAW mode in the experiment shown in Fig. 4a, obtaining $\bar{n} \approx 10^4 (10^5)$ for $P_{in} = -74$ (-64) dBm. These values are within the limit in which the dispersive Hamiltonian remains valid³⁰, $\lambda_{m2} \sqrt{\bar{n}} < \Delta$.

Time-delayed acoustic Stark shift of the qubit. We finally report an experiment in which we use the slow travel of the acoustic wave to apply a time-delayed Stark shift to the qubit, occurring as a SAW pulse passes the qubit inside the SAW cavity (Fig. 5). A short 100 ns pulse is first applied to one SAW IDT, then a time-delayed pulsed measurement of the qubit is subsequently carried out via the CPWR (with a 100 ns measurement pulse). A continuous drive is applied to the qubit throughout the experiment, the frequency of which is varied to determine the qubit frequency. The qubit is observed to shift lower in frequency initially at a time 170 ns after the SAW pulse is applied, exactly consistent with the time-of-flight of the SAW pulse between the IDT and qubit. Several further frequency dips are then observed, spaced by ~ 430 ns, again consistent with the SAW time-of-flight from qubit to one Bragg mirror and back again. The qubit frequency is observed to decay back to its undisturbed value over a timescale of ≈ 3 μ s, similar to the phonon lifetime of the SAW cavity. The multiple reflections between qubit, IDTs and Bragg mirrors likely serve to smooth out the response beyond a time delay of around 1 μ s. As well as demonstrating the unique slow propagation of SAWs in a quantum device, this experiment also serves to further prove that the Stark shifts that we observe are indeed due to the acoustic field of the SAW mode, rather than a crosstalk of the electromagnetic signal applied to the IDT directly to the qubit.

Superconducting qubit coherence. Although, as detailed above, we have been able to observe clear signatures of the coherent coupling between a transmon and SAW resonator in our device, the coherence of our transmon ($T_{1(2)} = 46(67)$ ns at $f_q = 2.6$ GHz (see Supplementary Note 1 for more details)) is significantly lower than the current state of the art. There are several likely explanations for this short coherence. Firstly, the low-temperature dielectric loss tangent of our quartz substrate may be significantly higher than the low-loss sapphire and silicon substrates typically used in current superconducting circuits. Secondly, our transmon geometry necessarily includes a fine-pitched interdigitated capacitor to couple to the SAWs, which increases the dielectric participation ratio with respect to current

high-coherence designs³¹. Lastly, since quartz is a piezoelectric material, there may be a noticeable contribution to qubit energy relaxation from bulk (as opposed to surface) phonon emission.

Discussion

The prototype quantum acoustic device that we have presented here may be improved, opening up the possibility of using cavity-trapped SAWs for quantum memories, time delays and quantum signal filtering applications. In particular, we have used a relatively weak piezoelectric substrate for our experiment, nevertheless achieving a qubit–SAWR coupling strength of 5.7 MHz. Stronger piezoelectrics such as lithium niobate or zinc oxide could dramatically increase this coupling strength. This could have the additional benefit of enabling the qubit coherence to be improved, as the electric field of the qubit could be designed to only partially reside in the piezoelectric substrate (which in the present case likely limits coherence due to undesired bulk acoustic emission). The 10^5 times reduced speed of travel of SAWs compared to electromagnetic signals also makes our device a miniaturised mechanical implementation of traditional cavity QED, and an ideal engineered platform to push the boundaries of cavity QED physics, opening up the possibility to explore, for instance, strong coupling multimode cavity QED with mechanical devices.

Data availability. The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Received: 13 June 2017 Accepted: 13 August 2017

Published online: 17 October 2017

References

- Poot, M. & van der Zant, H. S. Mechanical systems in the quantum regime. *Phys. Rep.* **511**, 273–335 (2012).
- Aspelmeyer, M., Kippenberg, T. J. & Marquardt, F. Cavity optomechanics. *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **86**, 1391–1452 (2014).
- Treutlein, P., Genes, C., Hammerer, K., Poggio, M. & Rabl, P. *Hybrid Mechanical Systems* 327–351 (Springer, 2014).
- Teufel, J. D. et al. Sideband cooling of micromechanical motion to the quantum ground state. *Nature* **475**, 359–363 (2011).
- Chan, J. et al. Laser cooling of a nanomechanical oscillator into its quantum ground state. *Nature* **478**, 89–92 (2011).
- O’Connell, A. D. et al. Quantum ground state and single-phonon control of a mechanical resonator. *Nature* **464**, 697–703 (2010).
- Andrews, R. W. et al. Bidirectional and efficient conversion between microwave and optical light. *Nat. Phys.* **10**, 321–326 (2014).
- Palomaki, T. A., Harlow, J. W., Teufel, J. D., Simmonds, R. W. & Lehnert, K. W. Coherent state transfer between itinerant microwave fields and a mechanical oscillator. *Nature* **495**, 210–214 (2013).
- Massel, F. et al. Microwave amplification with nanomechanical resonators. *Nature* **480**, 351–354 (2011).
- Wollman, E. E. et al. Quantum squeezing of motion in a mechanical resonator. *Science* **349**, 952–955 (2015).
- Pirkkalainen, J.-M., Damskagg, E., Brandt, M., Massel, F. & Sillanpää, M. A. Squeezing of quantum noise of motion in a micromechanical resonator. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115**, 243601 (2015).
- Riedinger, R. et al. Non-classical correlations between single photons and phonons from a mechanical oscillator. *Nature* **530**, 313–316 (2016).
- Wallraff, A. et al. Strong coupling of a single photon to a superconducting qubit using circuit quantum electrodynamics. *Nature* **431**, 162–167 (2004).
- LaHaye, M. D., Suh, J., Echternach, P. M., Schwab, K. C. & Roukes, M. L. Nanomechanical measurements of a superconducting qubit. *Nature* **459**, 960–964 (2009).
- Pirkkalainen, J.-M. et al. Hybrid circuit cavity quantum electrodynamics with a micromechanical resonator. *Nature* **494**, 211–215 (2013).
- Rouxinol, F. et al. Measurements of nanoresonator–qubit interactions in a hybrid quantum electromechanical system. *Nanotechnology* **27**, 364003 (2016).
- Gustafsson, M. V. et al. Propagating phonons coupled to an artificial atom. *Science* **346**, 207–211 (2014).

18. Aref, T. et al. *Quantum Acoustics with Surface Acoustic Waves*, 217–244 (Springer International Publishing, 2016).
19. Morgan, D. *Surface Acoustic Wave Filters* (Academic Press, 2007).
20. Kockum, F. A., Delsing, P. & Johansson, G. Designing frequency-dependent relaxation rates and Lamb shifts for a giant artificial atom. *Phys. Rev. A* **90**, 013837 (2014).
21. Guo, L., Grimsmo, A., Kockum, A. F., Pletyukhov, M. & Johansson, G. Giant acoustic atom: a single quantum system with a deterministic time delay. *Phys. Rev. A* **95**, 053821 (2017).
22. Manenti, R. et al. Surface acoustic wave resonators in the quantum regime. *Phys. Rev. B* **93**, 041411 (2016).
23. Magnusson, E. B. et al. Surface acoustic wave devices on bulk ZnO at low temperature. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **106**, 063509 (2015).
24. Schuetz, M. J. A. et al. Universal quantum transducers based on surface acoustic waves. *Phys. Rev. X* **5**, 031031 (2015).
25. Shumeiko, V. S. Quantum acousto-optic transducer for superconducting qubits. *Phys. Rev. A* **93**, 023838 (2016).
26. Koch, J. et al. Charge-insensitive qubit design derived from the cooper pair box. *Phys. Rev. A* **76**, 042319 (2007).
27. Wallraff, A. et al. Approaching unit visibility for control of a superconducting qubit with dispersive readout. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **95**, 060501 (2005).
28. Uno, T. & Jumonji, H. Optimization of quartz SAW resonator structure with groove gratings. *IEEE Trans. Sonics Ultrason.* **29**, 299–309 (1982).
29. Johansson, J. R., Nation, P. D. & Nori, F. QuTiP 2: a Python framework for the dynamics of open quantum systems. *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **184**, 1234–1240 (2013).
30. Boissonneault, M., Gambetta, J. M. & Blais, A. Dispersive regime of circuit QED: photon-dependent qubit dephasing and relaxation rates. *Phys. Rev. A* **79**, 013819 (2009).
31. Wang, C. et al. Surface participation and dielectric loss in superconducting qubits. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **107**, 162601 (2015).

Acknowledgements

This work has received funding from the UK Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (under Grant Nos. EP/J001821/1 and EP/J013501/1), CREST, the John Templeton Foundation, and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

Author contributions

R.M. designed, fabricated and measured the device, and carried out all of the data analysis. A.F.K. carried out the QuTip simulations and derived the formula for the coupling strength. A.P., T.B., J.R. and G.T. contributed to the experimental setup. R.M. and P.J.L. wrote the paper with contributions from A.F.K. and F.N.; P.J.L. conceived and supervised the project.

Additional information

Supplementary Information accompanies this paper at doi:10.1038/s41467-017-01063-9.

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

Reprints and permission information is available online at <http://npg.nature.com/reprintsandpermissions/>

Publisher's note: Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2017