

A spin qubit to interface semi and superconducting technologies

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The route to Universal Quantum Computing

Goals

- ▶ Medium-term: 10^3 physical qubits with QEC
- ▶ Long-term: $10^6 - 10^8$ qubits

... (also) a matter of footprint!

	Semiconductor Single-Spin qubit	Superconductor Flux qubit (DWave like)	Superconductor Transmon qubit (IBM like)	Trapped Ion qubit
# qubits [$10^6/\text{cm}^2$]	8000	8×10^{-4}	10^{-5}	2×10^{-5}
chip area [mm^2]	25	25×10^7	2×10^{10}	10^{10}

Ferraro and Prati, *Physics Letters A* 126352 (2020)

Spin qubits on the way

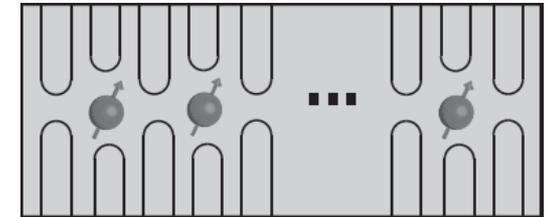
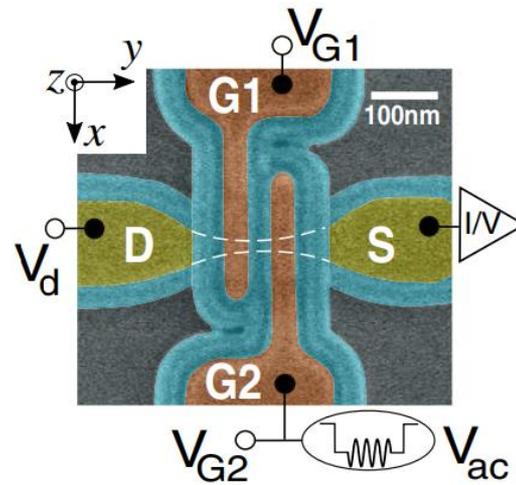
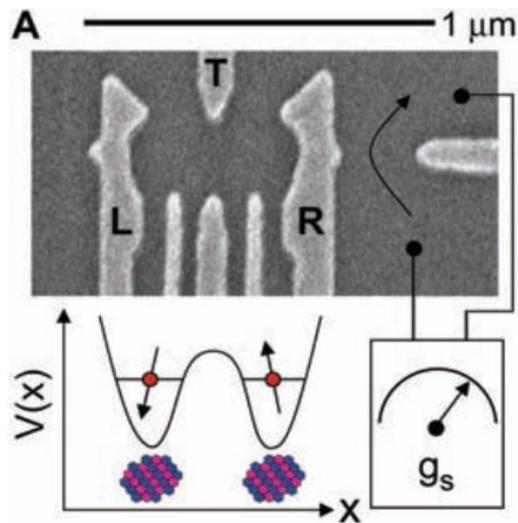
Academia



Pre-industrial facilities
(IMEC, Leti)



CMOS factory
(Intel)

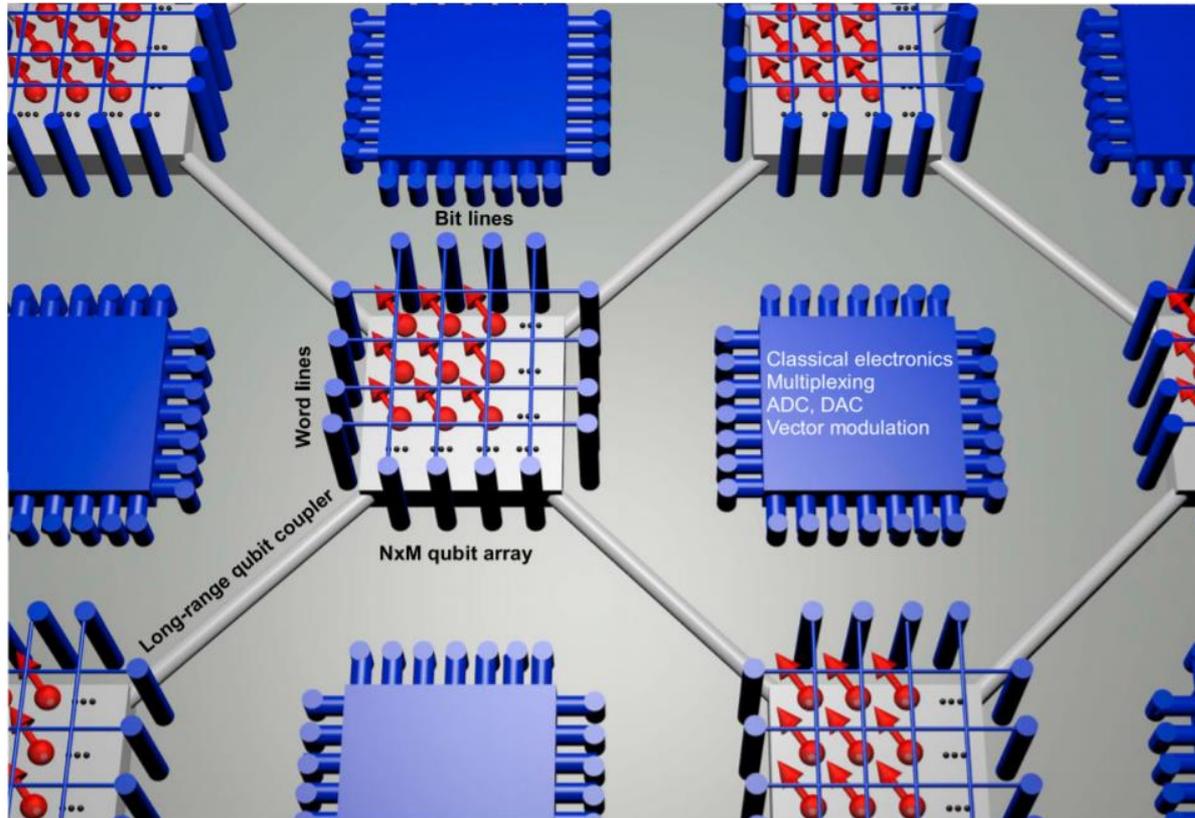


Petta et al., Science **309**, 2180 (2005)

Crippa et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **120**, 137702 (2018)

[ISSCC 2020/SESSION 19/CRYO-CMOS FOR QUANTUM TECHNOLOGIES/19.1](#)

Spin qubits on the way



Vandersypen et al., npj Q. Info. 3, 34 (2017)

A solid-state platform for QIP

First demonstration of quantum supremacy

Google, Nature **574**, 505–510 (2019)

superconductors

Know-how of the CMOS industry to address the scaling challenge

Crippa et al., Nature Comm. **10**, 2776 (2019)

semiconductors

Long range connectivity

Ursin et al., Nature Phys. **3**, 481 (2007)

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optics

germanium (Ge)

A diagram illustrating the convergence of different solid-state technologies onto a single platform. On the left, three red boxes labeled 'superconductors', 'semiconductors', and 'optics' are arranged vertically. Lines from each of these boxes converge on a central dark blue box on the right labeled 'germanium (Ge)'. The 'superconductors' and 'semiconductors' boxes are connected to the top and middle of the 'germanium (Ge)' box, while the 'optics' box is connected to its bottom. A small dark blue circle is located at the point where the lines from 'superconductors' and 'semiconductors' meet the 'germanium (Ge)' box.

Outline

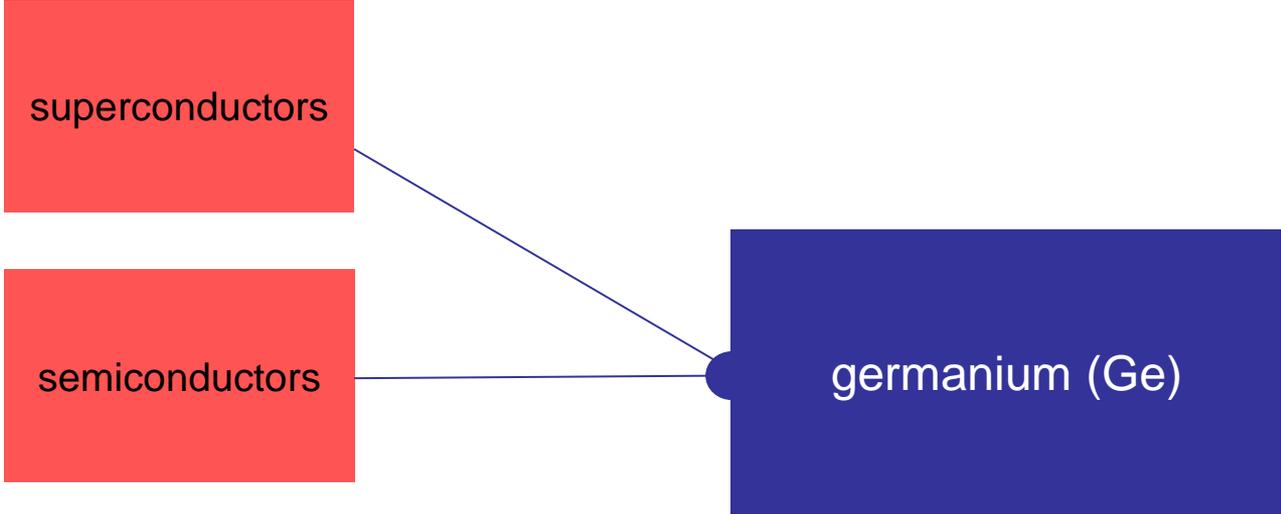
Proximity-induced
superconductivity on Ge

superconductors

An ultra-low magnetic
field spin qubit on Ge

semiconductors

germanium (Ge)

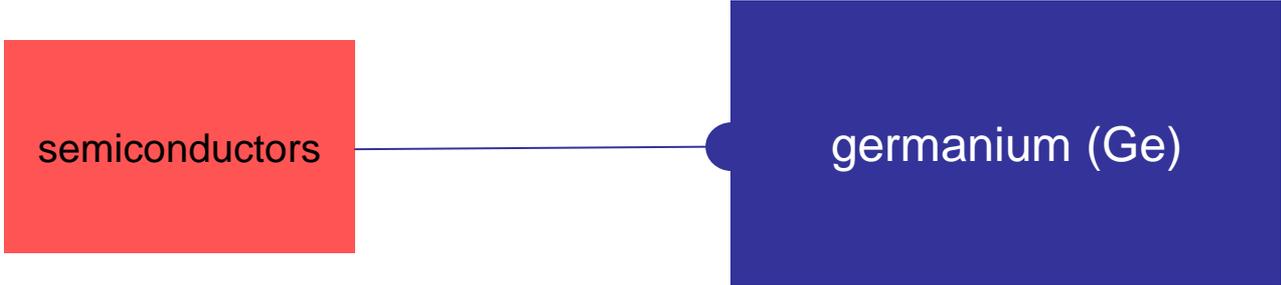


Section 1

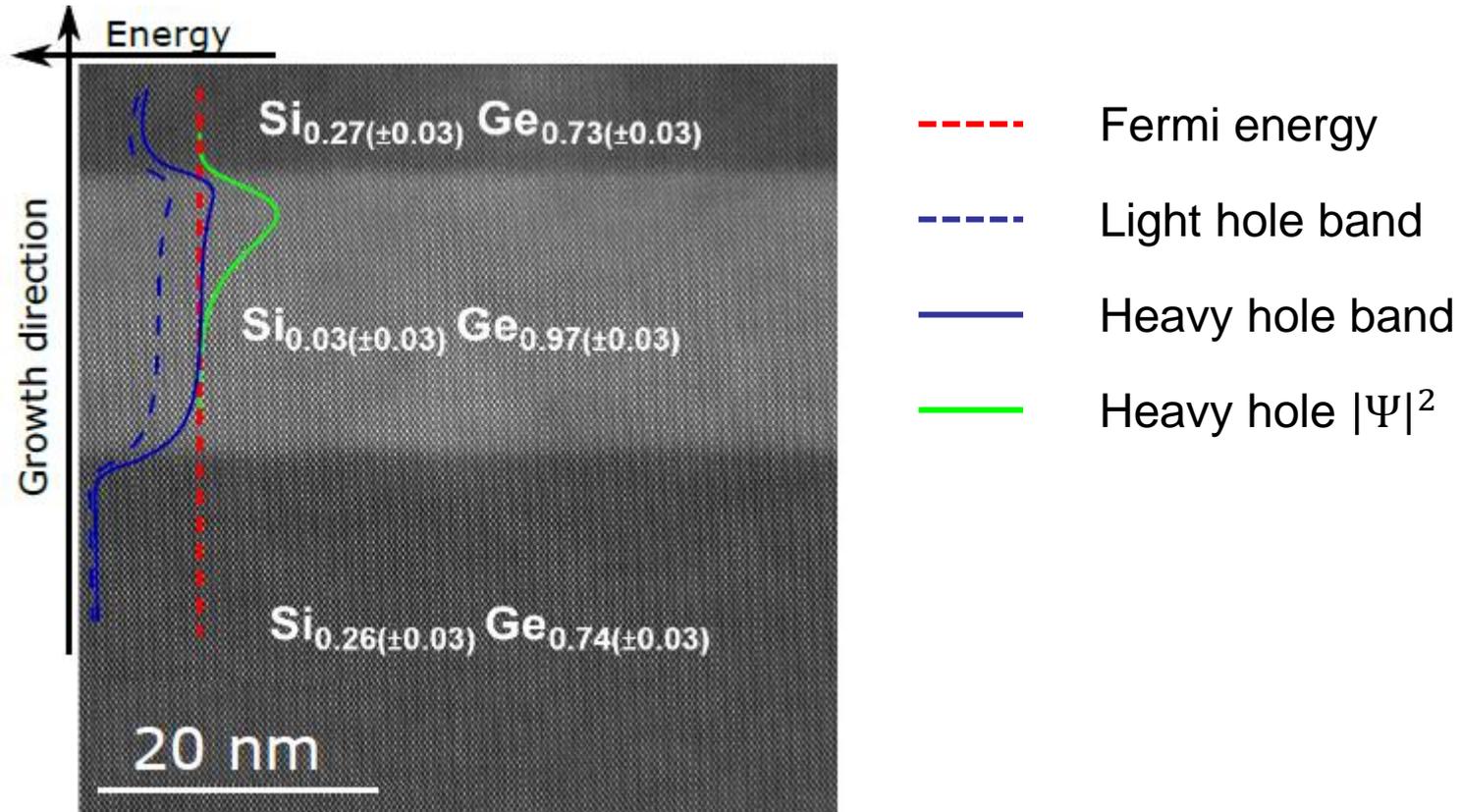
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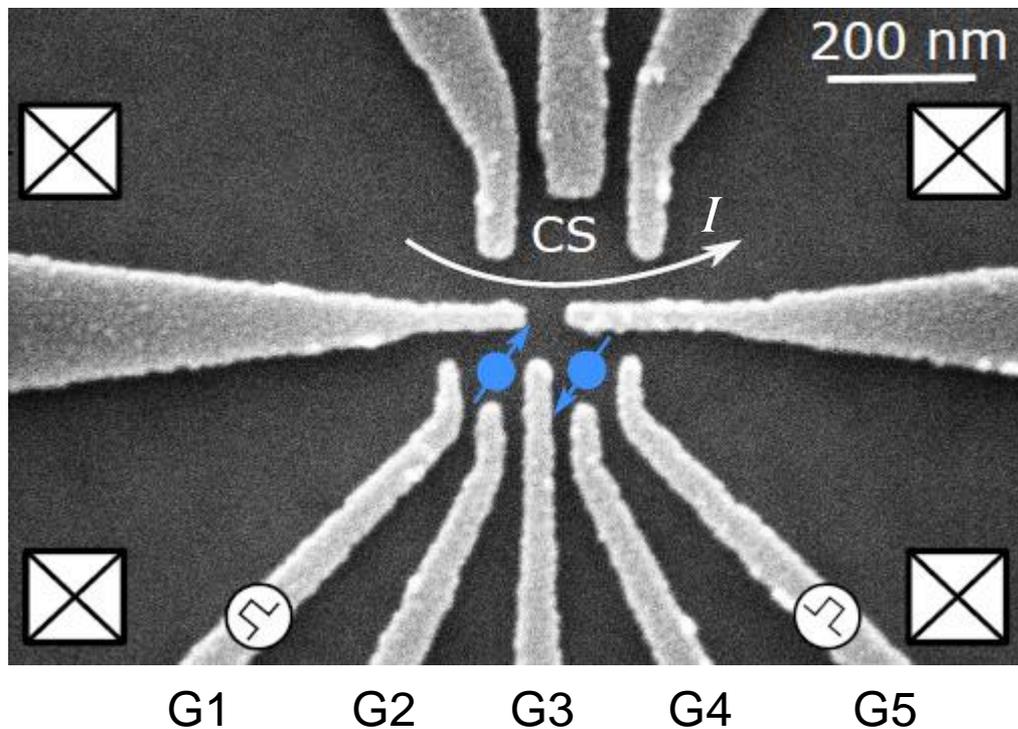


Ge/SiGe structure

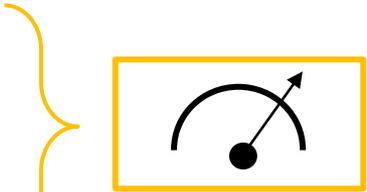
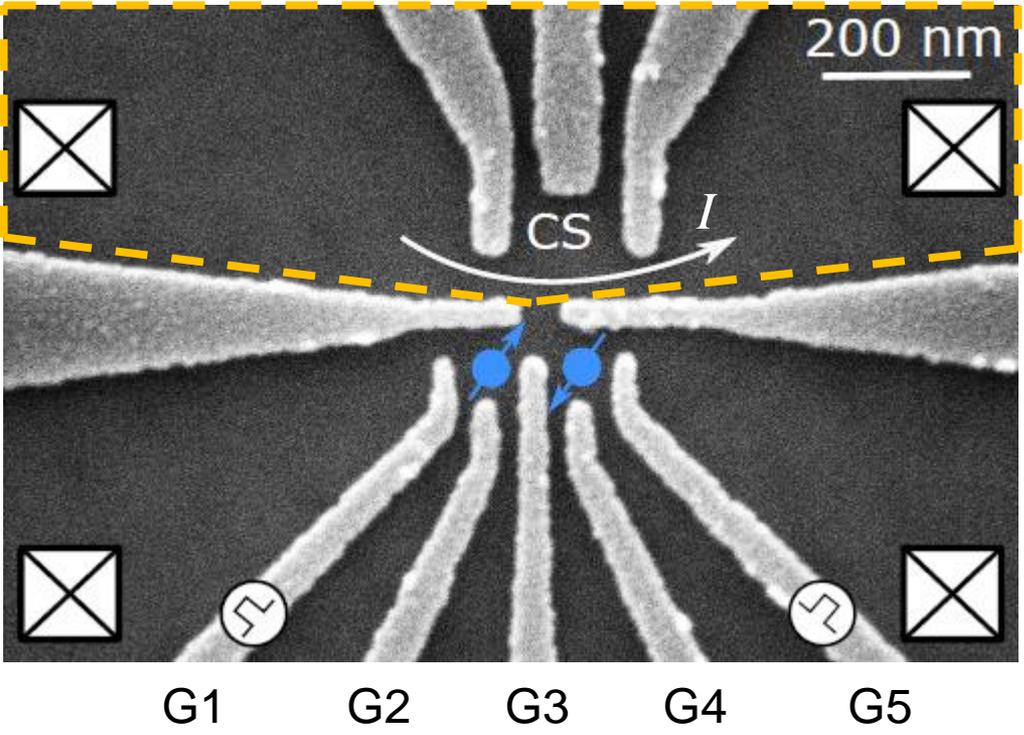


L-NESS, Physics Department, Politecnico di Milano

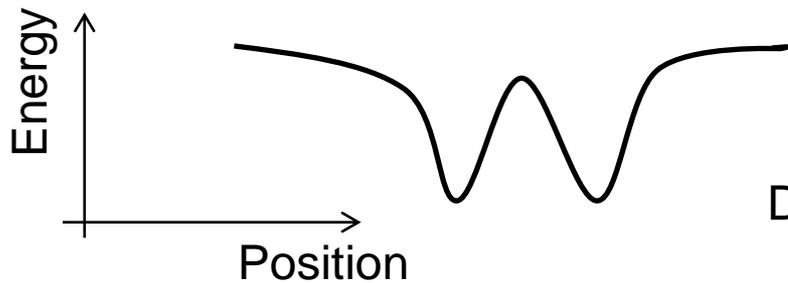
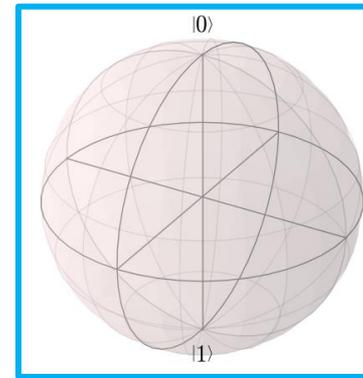
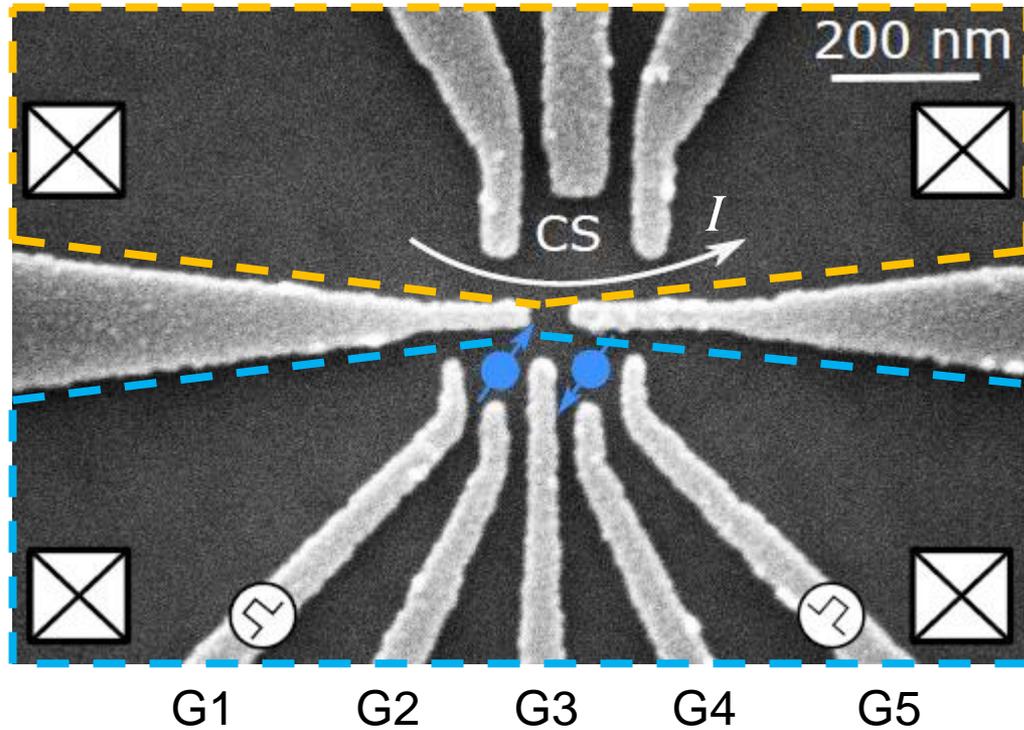
Spin qubit device



Spin qubit device

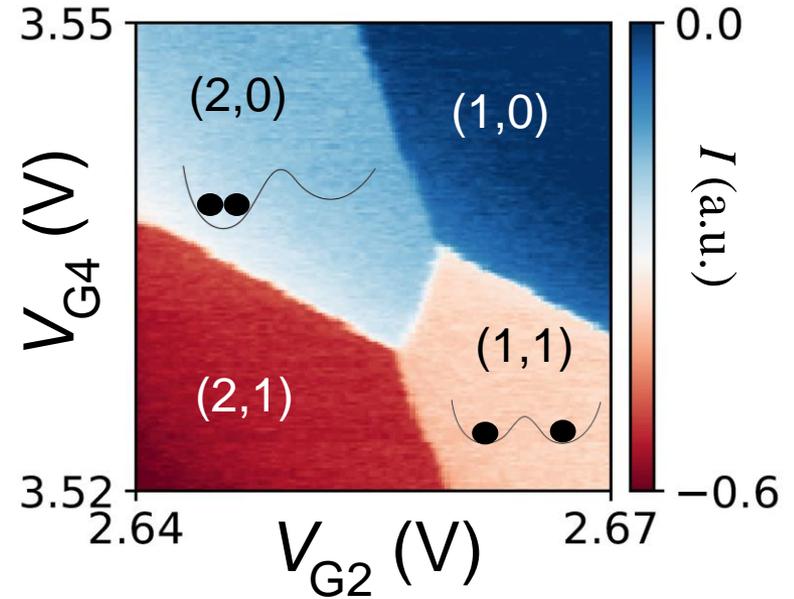
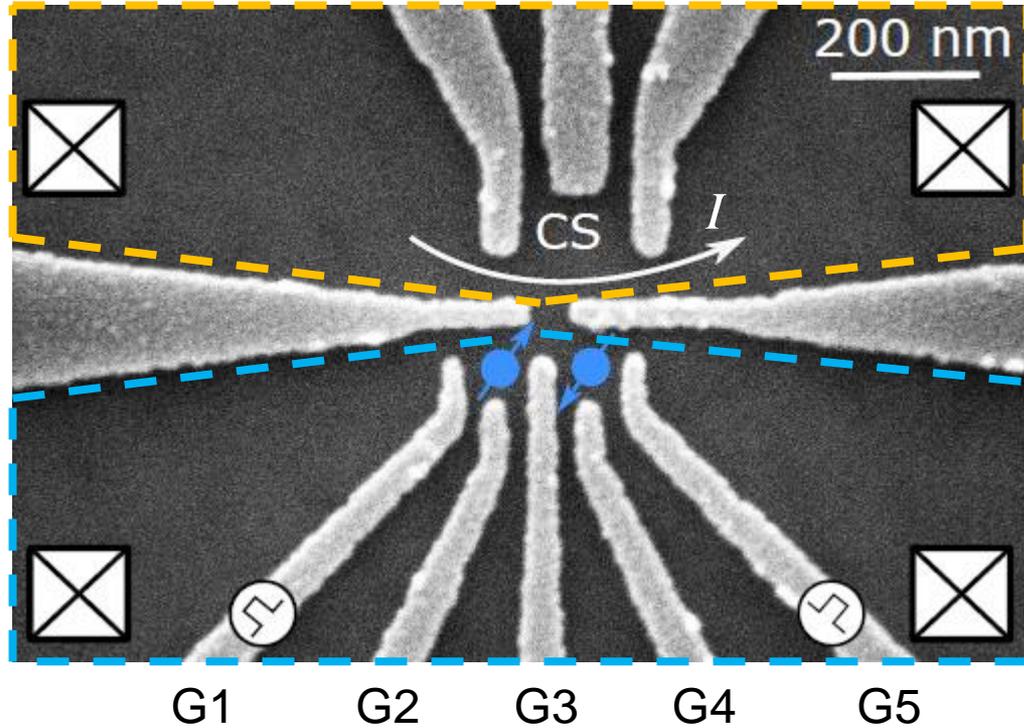


Spin qubit device



Double quantum dot

Double quantum dot



Hole: $\bullet \uparrow$
 Charge \bullet, \circ
 Spin \uparrow, \downarrow

Qubit's basis

Triplets

$$\begin{cases} T_- = |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle \\ T_0 = \frac{|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\ T_+ = |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle \end{cases}$$

Singlet

$$S = \frac{|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Two spins $\frac{1}{2}$:

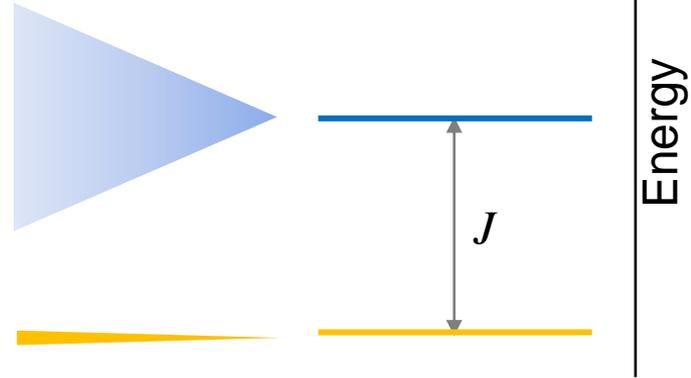
$$\vec{B} = 0$$

$$m_s = +1$$

$$m_s = 0$$

$$m_s = -1$$

$$m_s = 0$$



Qubit's basis

Triplets

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Singlet

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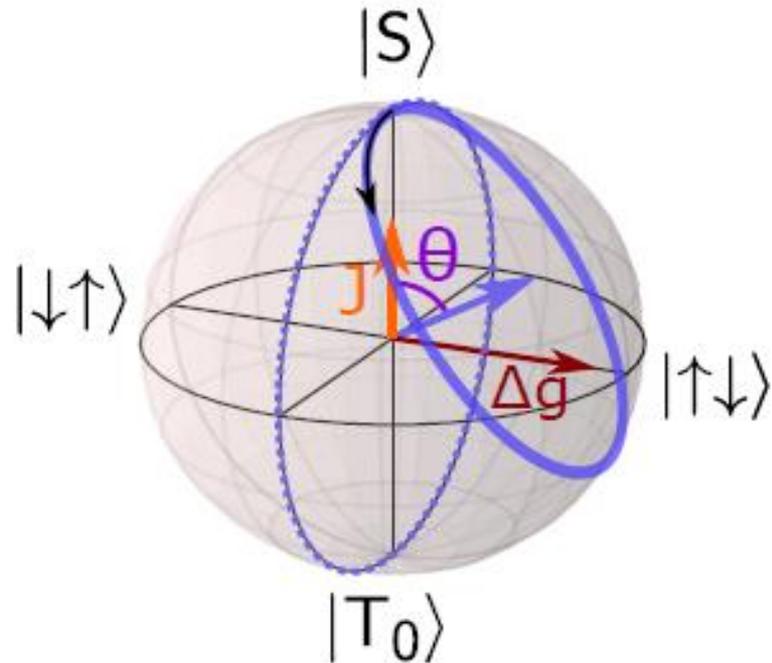
Two spins $\frac{1}{2}$:

$$\vec{B} \neq 0$$



$$H = \begin{pmatrix} -J(\epsilon) & \frac{\Delta g \mu_B B}{2} \\ \frac{\Delta g \mu_B B}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Δg : g factor difference
 μ_B : Bohr magneton
 B : external magnetic field



Why Ge?

Planar Ge:

- ▶ Low m^*
- ▶ Intrinsic high g factor (compared to GaAs and Si) $\rightarrow \Delta g$
- ▶ Excellent electrostatic control $\rightarrow J$



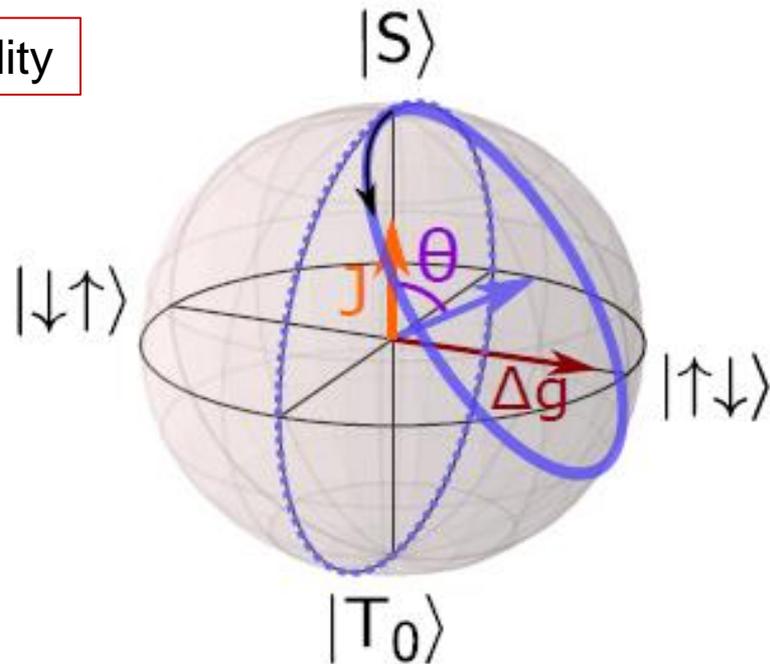
Low magnetic field operability

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} -J(\epsilon) & \frac{\Delta g \mu_B B}{2} \\ \frac{\Delta g \mu_B B}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

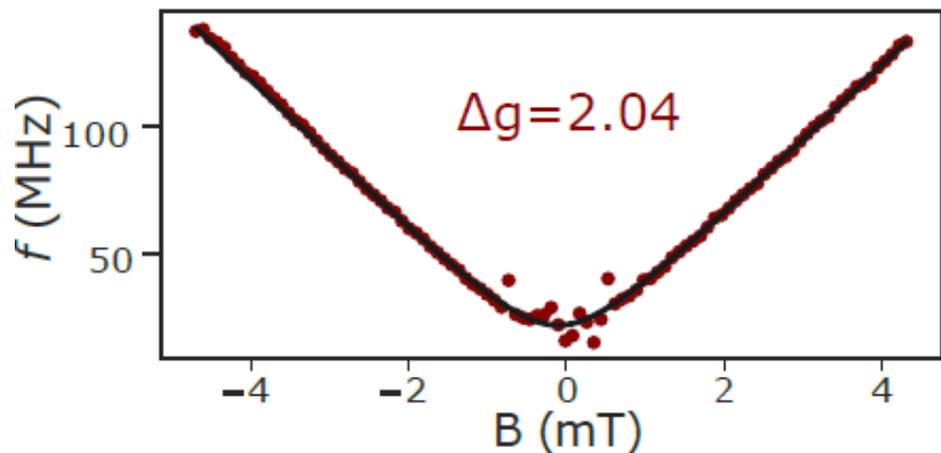
Δg : g factor difference

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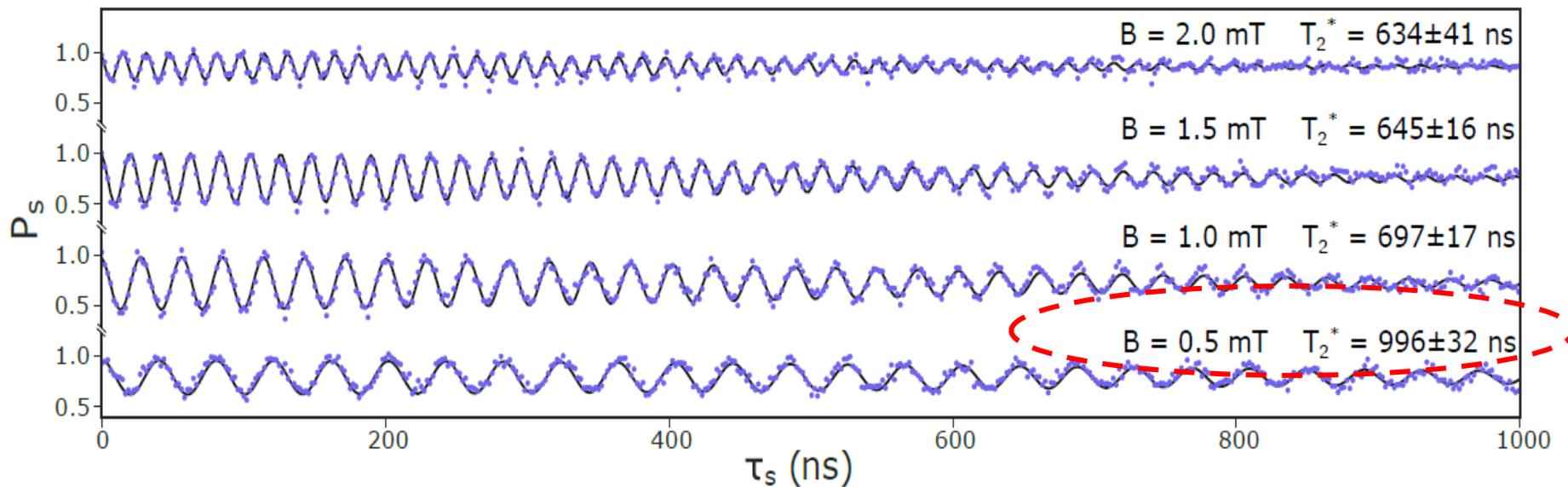
B : external magnetic field



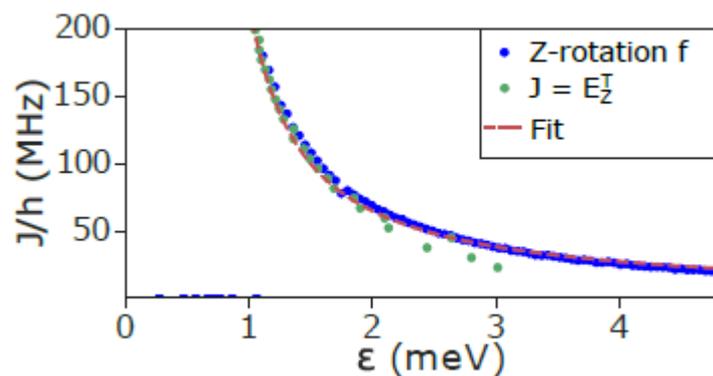
X gate (Rabi oscillations)



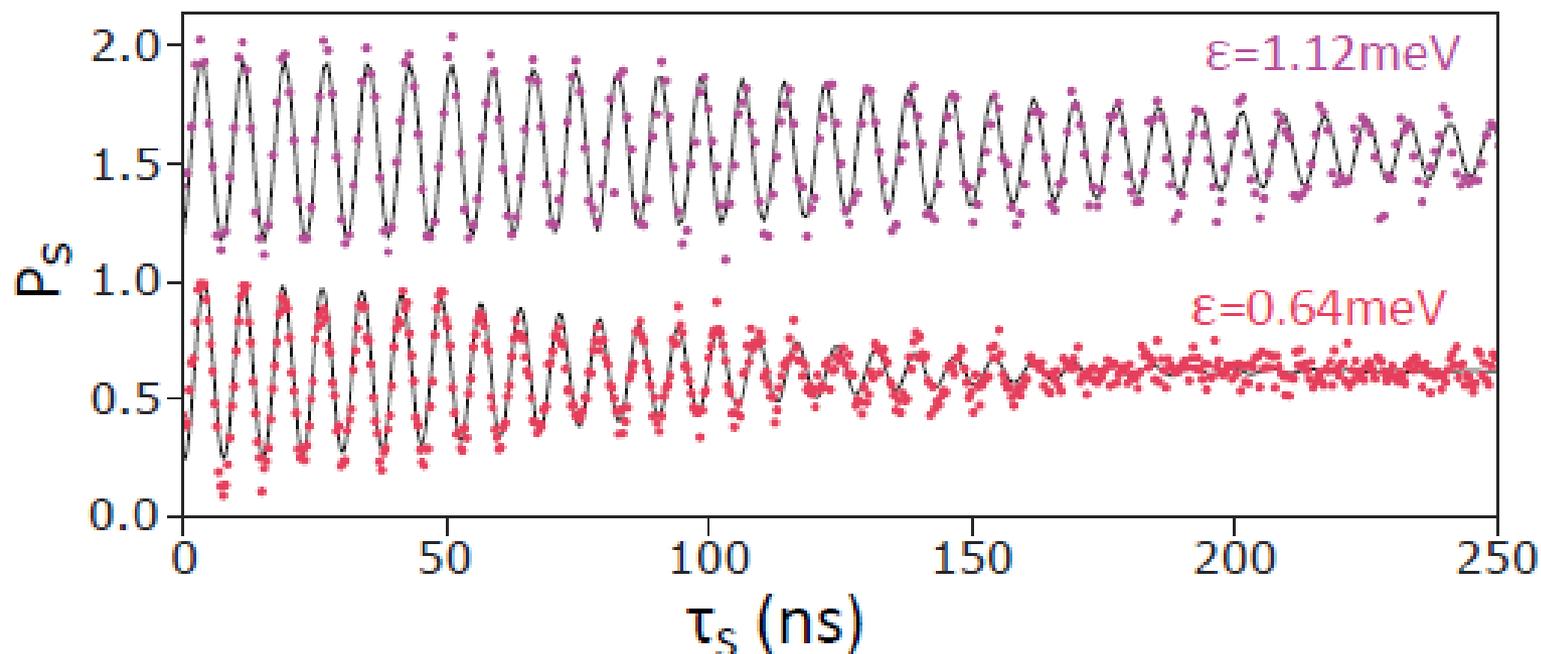
<10ns to perform a X gate



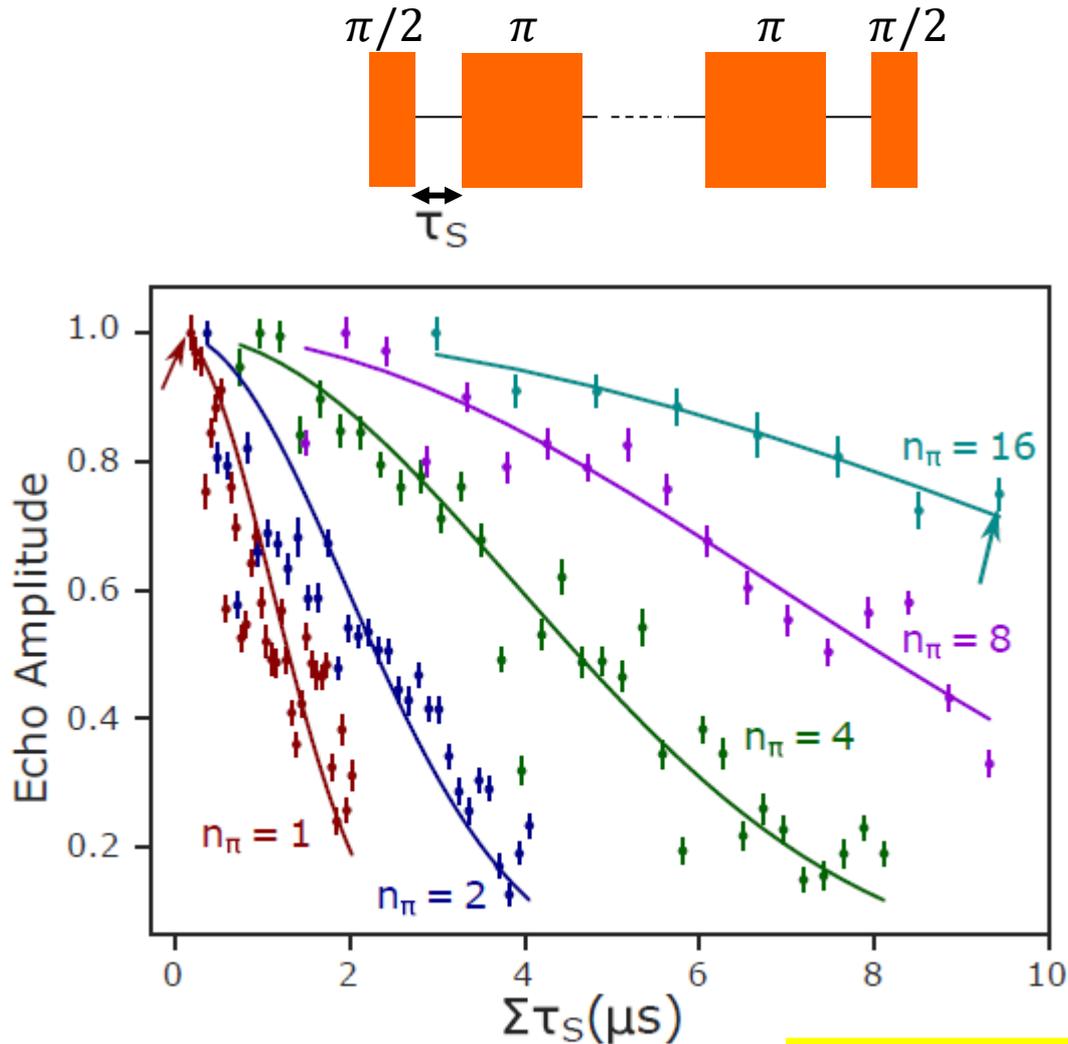
Z gate (exchange oscillations)



<10ns to perform a Z gate



Coherence (Echo)



Jirovec et al., arXiv 2011.13755 (2020)

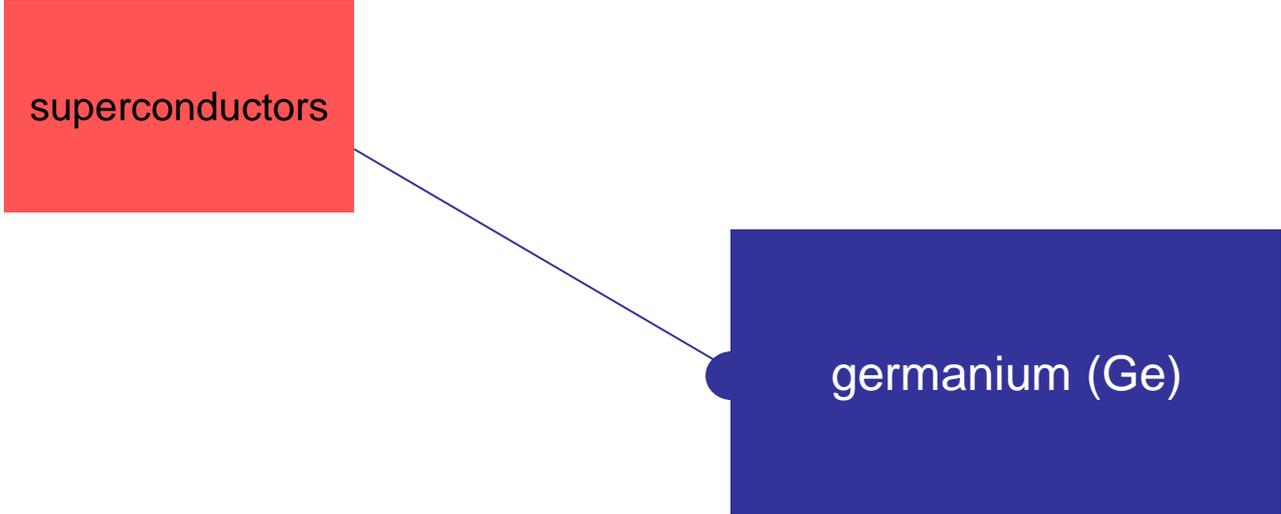
T2 > 15 μs with 16 refocusing pulses

Section 2

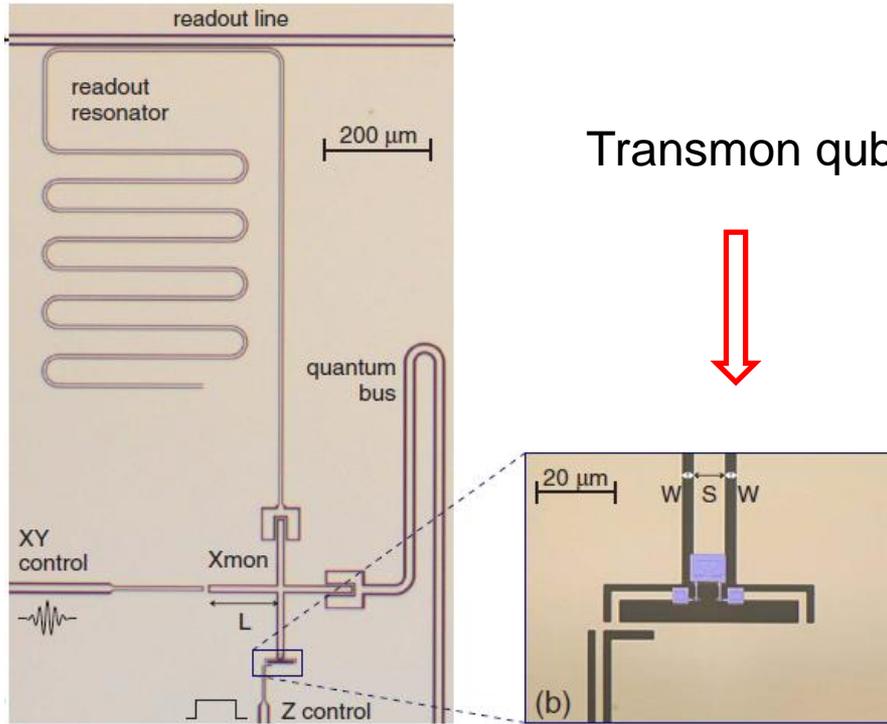
Proximity-induced
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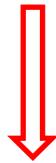
germanium (Ge)



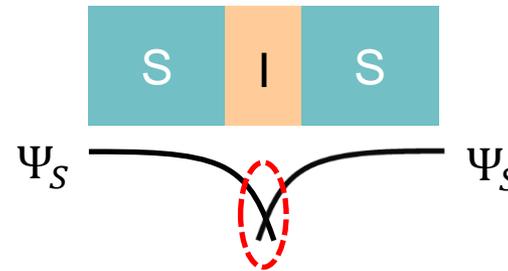
«Conventional» superconducting qubit



Transmon qubit

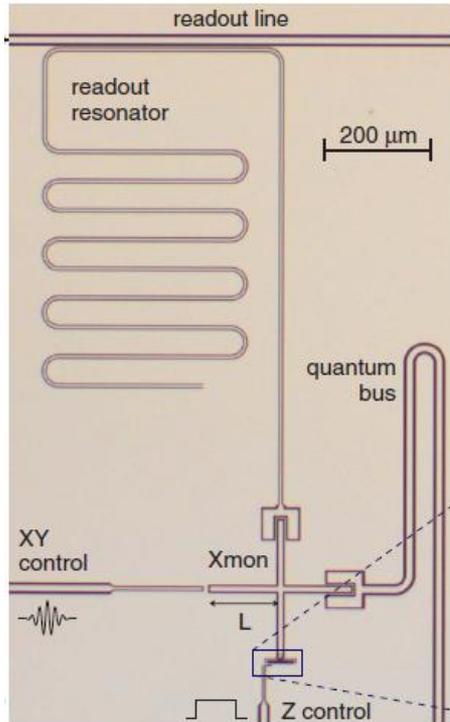


Josephson junction

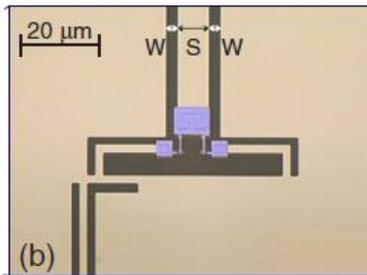


Barends et al., PRL **111**, 080502 (2013)

«Super» superconducting qubit

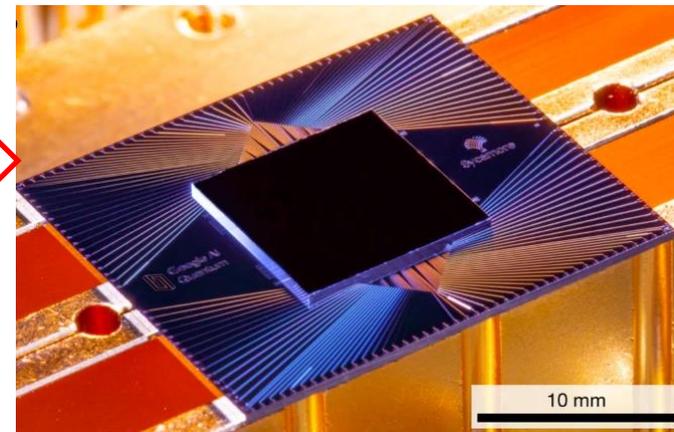


Transmon qubit



x53

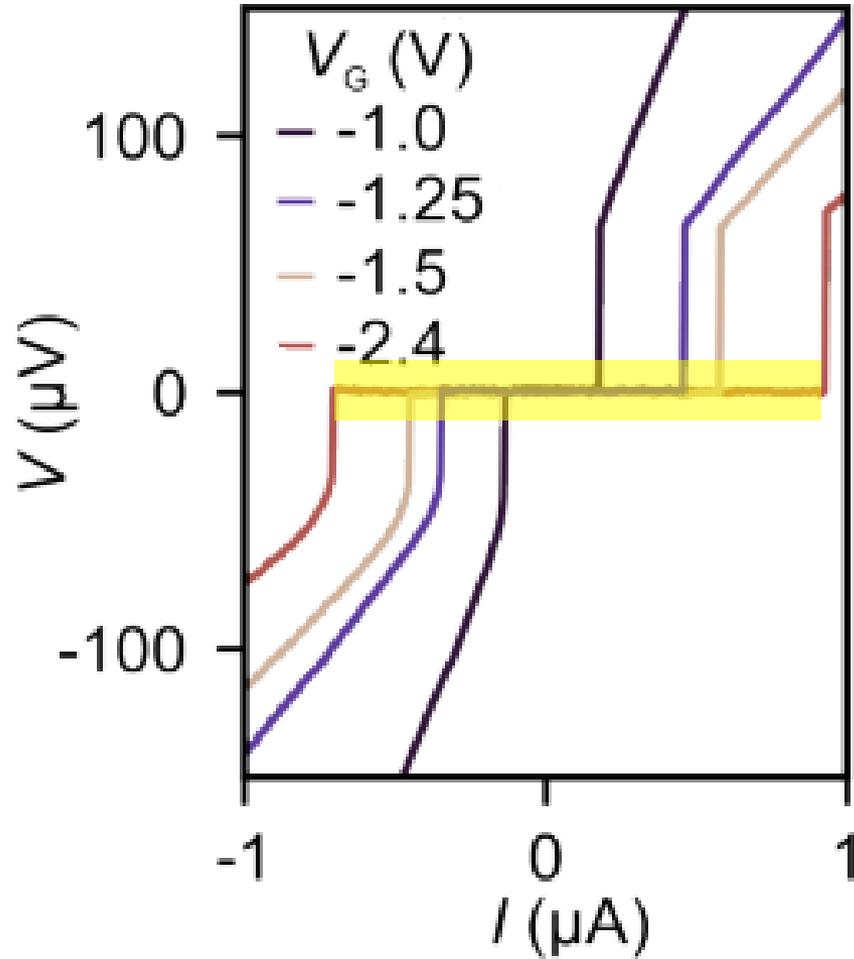
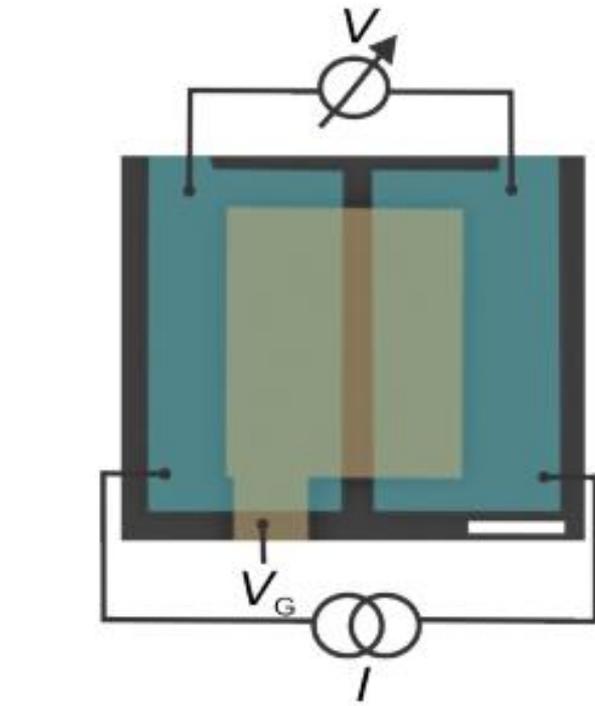
Sycamore processor



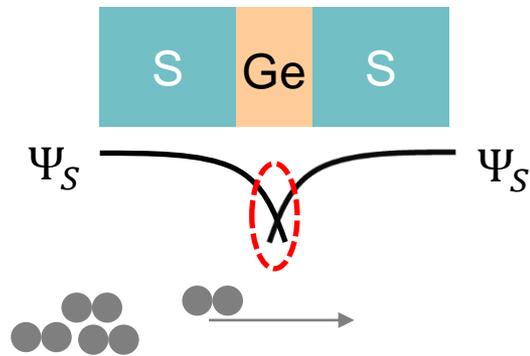
Barends et al., PRL **111**, 080502 (2013)

[Google, Nature](#) **574**, 505–510 (2019)

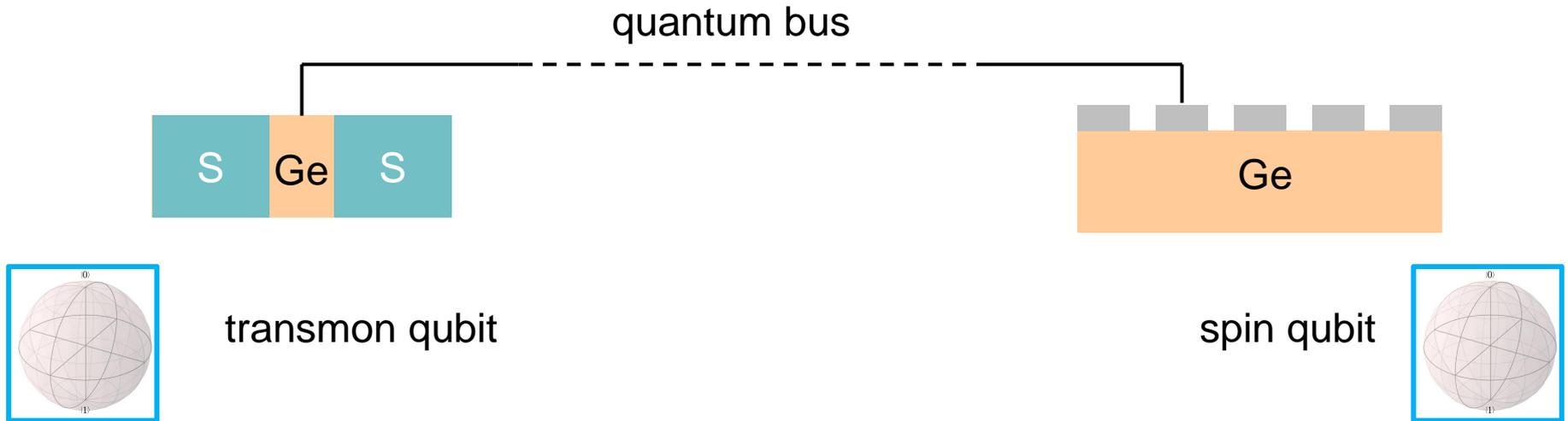
Towards a Ge-superconducting qubit



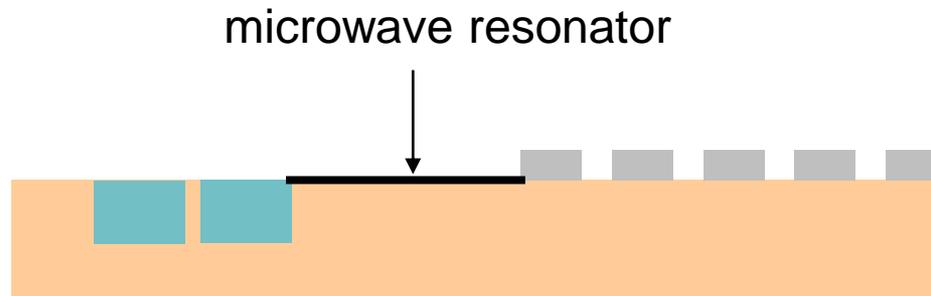
Aggarwal et al., arXiv 2012.00322 (2020)



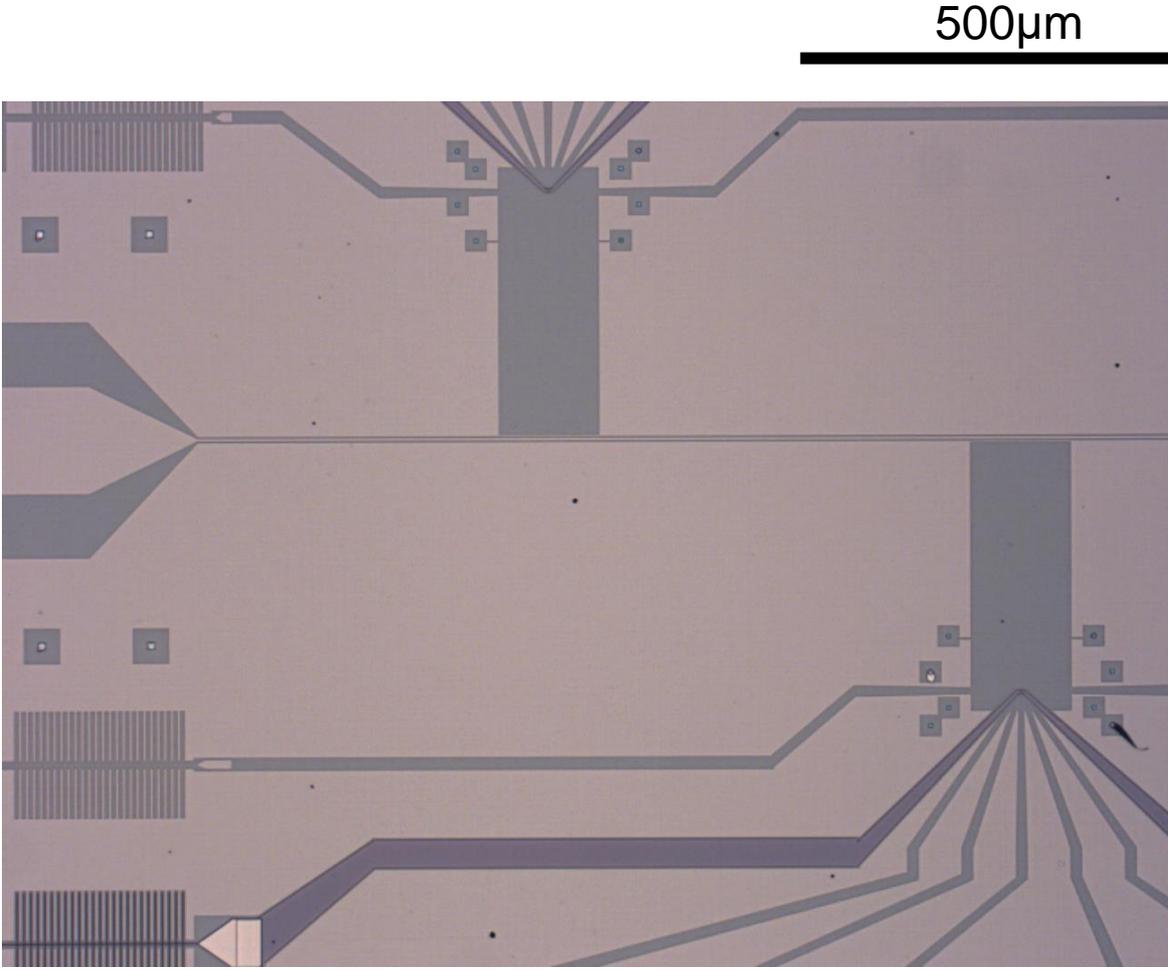
Semi-super monolithic integration



BOTH qubits within a single material platform: germanium



Semi-super monolithic integration



Conclusions & Outlooks

- Singlet-triplet Ge spin qubit:
 - ▶ Single-qubit gates in less than 10 ns, coherence > 15 μ s
 - ▶ Tools for characterizing and mitigating errors
 - ▶ Low B field operability \rightarrow coexistence with superconducting classical & quantum electronics

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Aggarwal et al., arXiv 2012.00322 (2020)

on a CMOS-compatible substrate

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Thank you!

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Why holes?

- Contacts: favorable work functions of many metals to inject carriers (fermi pinning)
- Well: deeper than for electrons
- Properties: low m^* ($\sim 0.1m_e$) \rightarrow promotes the confinement by uniform potential landscapes
 \rightarrow large extent of the wavefunction
electrical spin manipulation with no detrimental effects on coherence
ease in fab (gates pitch relaxed)