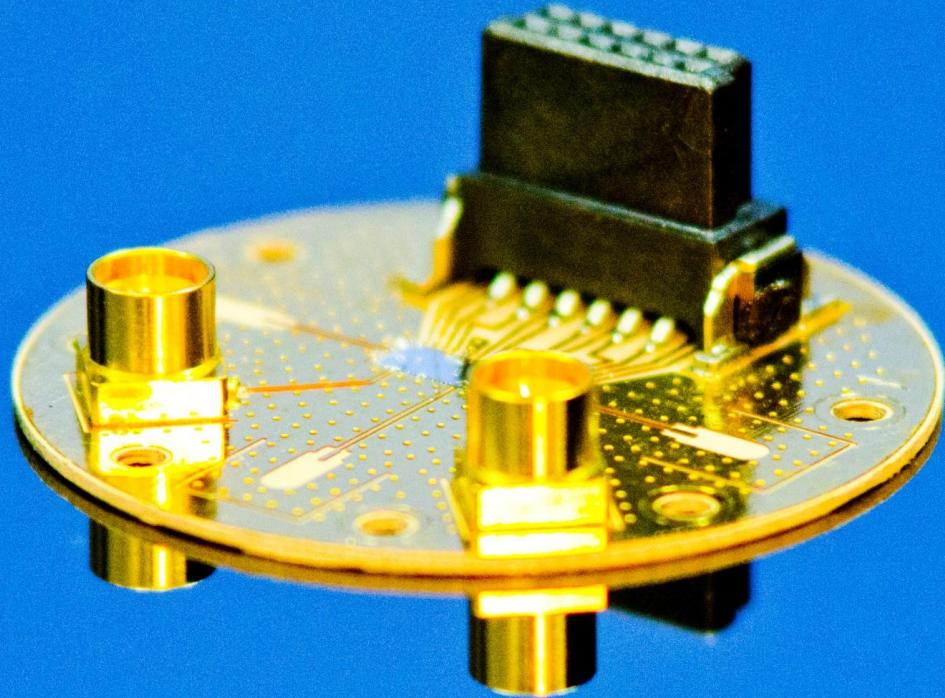


Interaction between quantum dots and superconducting microwave resonators



Tobias Frey

Supervisors: P. J. Leek, T. Ihn, K. Ensslin, A. Wallraff

Collaborators: M. Beck, J. Faist, M. Büttiker, A. Blais

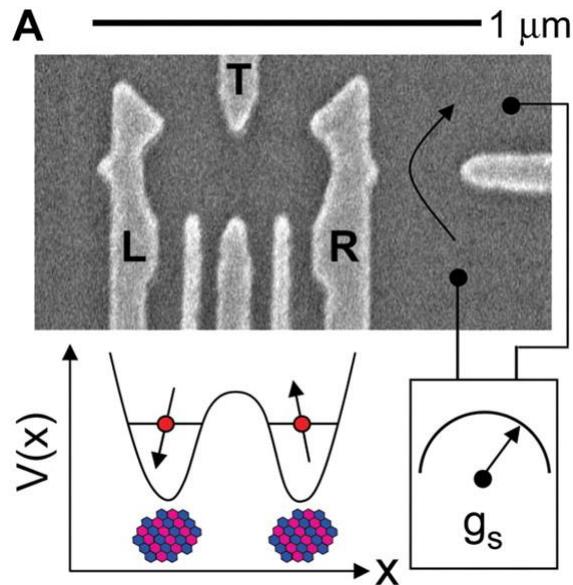
Motivation

Interconnect the worlds of semiconductor and superconductor based quantum circuits

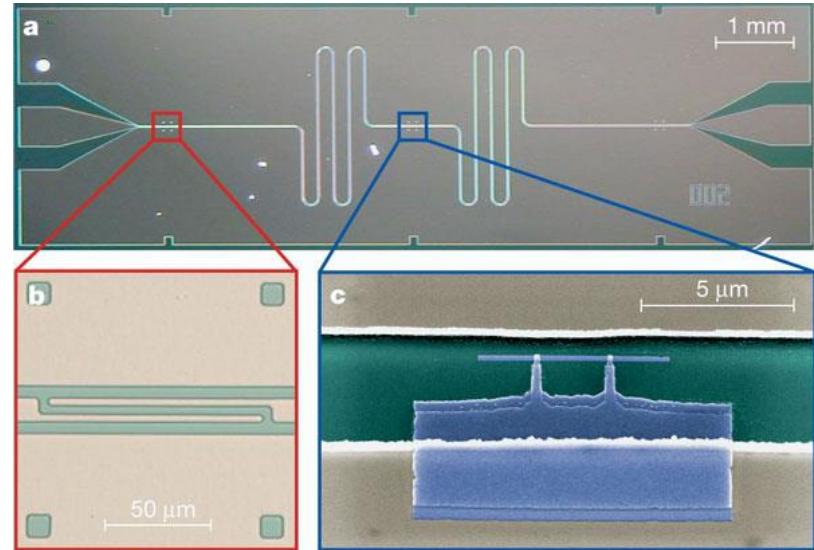
Motivation

Interconnect the worlds of semiconductor and superconductor based quantum circuits

Spin qubits in quantum dots



Circuit quantum electrodynamics

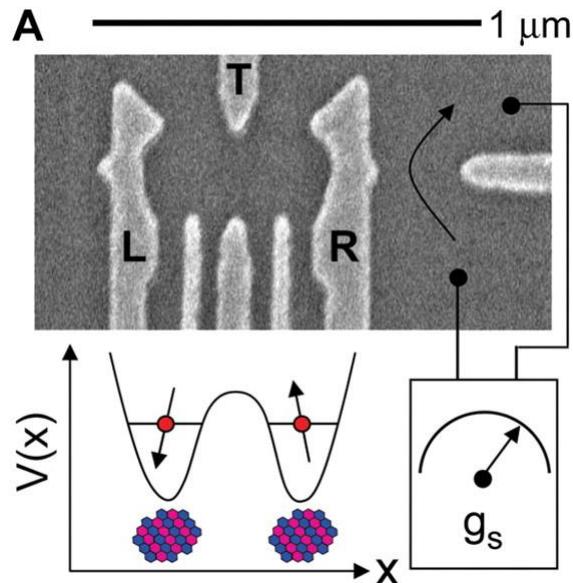


Motivation

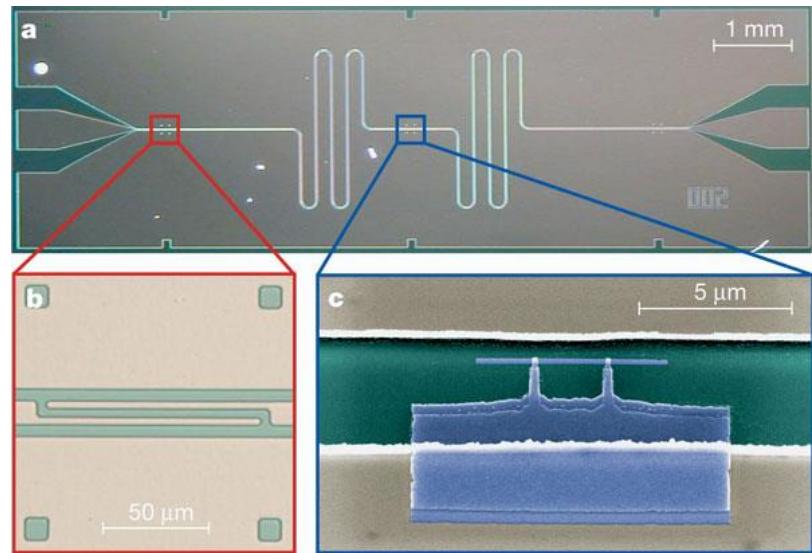
Interconnect the worlds of semiconductor and superconductor based quantum circuits

Petta et al., Science (2005)

Spin qubits in quantum dots



Circuit quantum electrodynamics

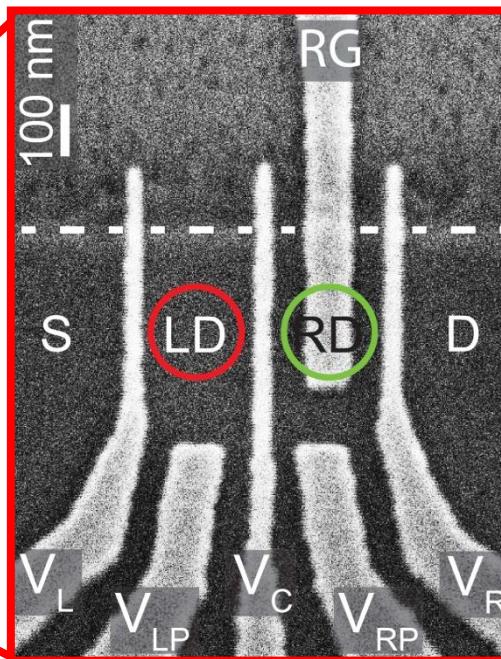
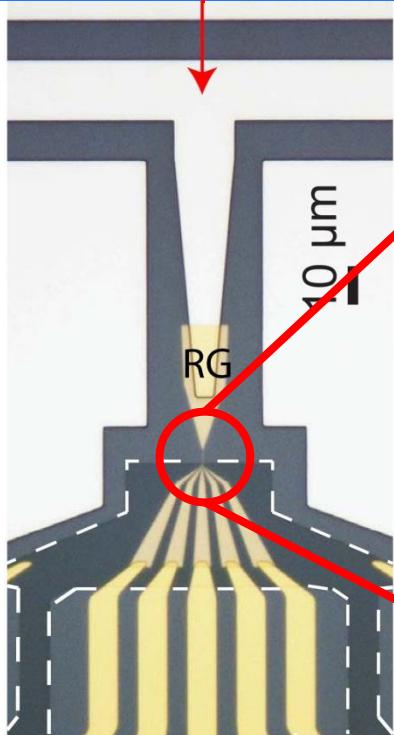
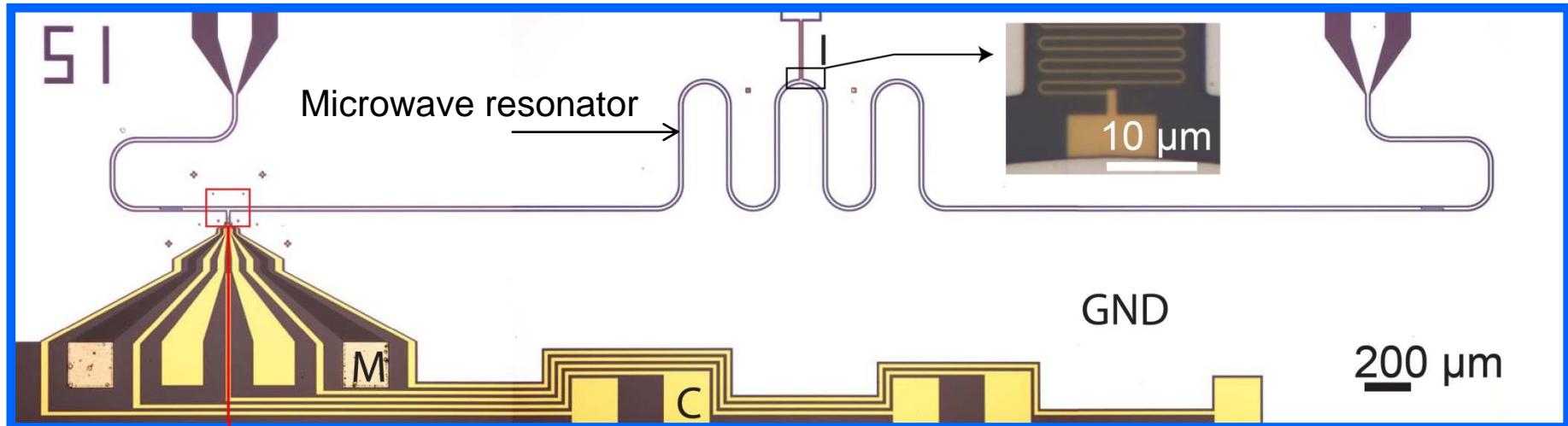


Wallraff et al., Nature (2004)

Potential benefits:

- To enable long distance coherent coupling
- Implement alternative measurement / read-out scheme
- Realize interfaces between quantum systems

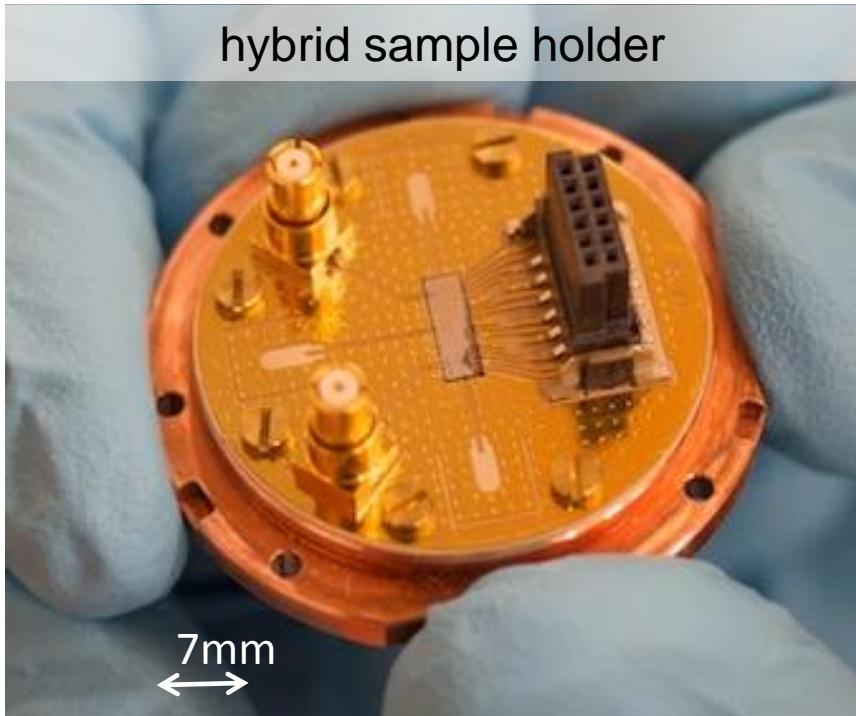
Hybrid quantum device



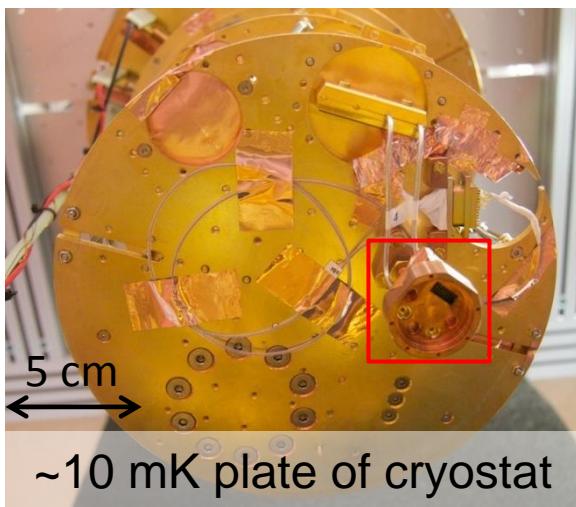
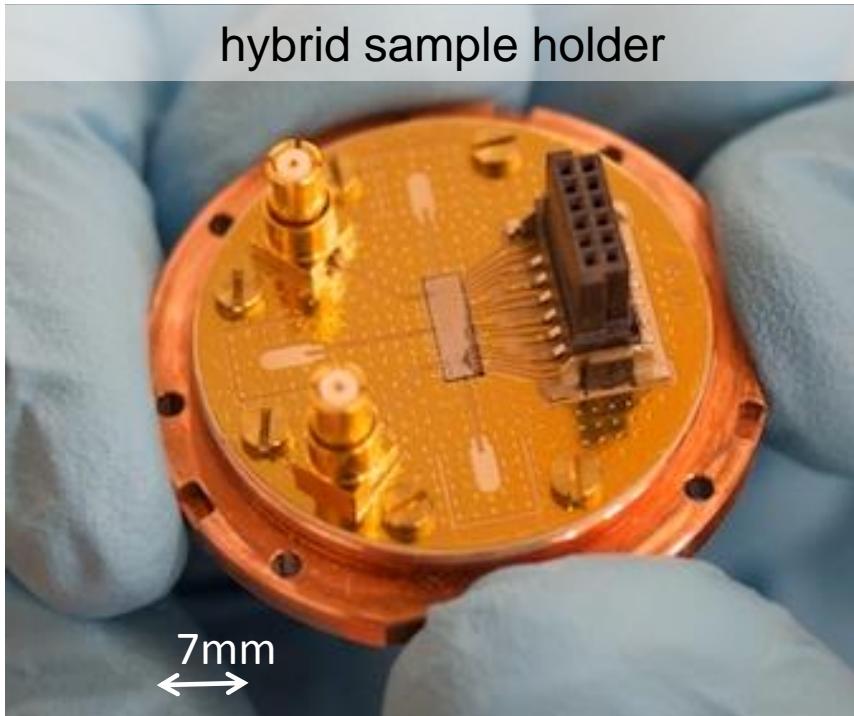
GaAs/AlGaAs
35nm 2DEG depth

Aluminum resonator
 $v_{res} \approx 6.75$ GHz
 $Q \approx 2600$

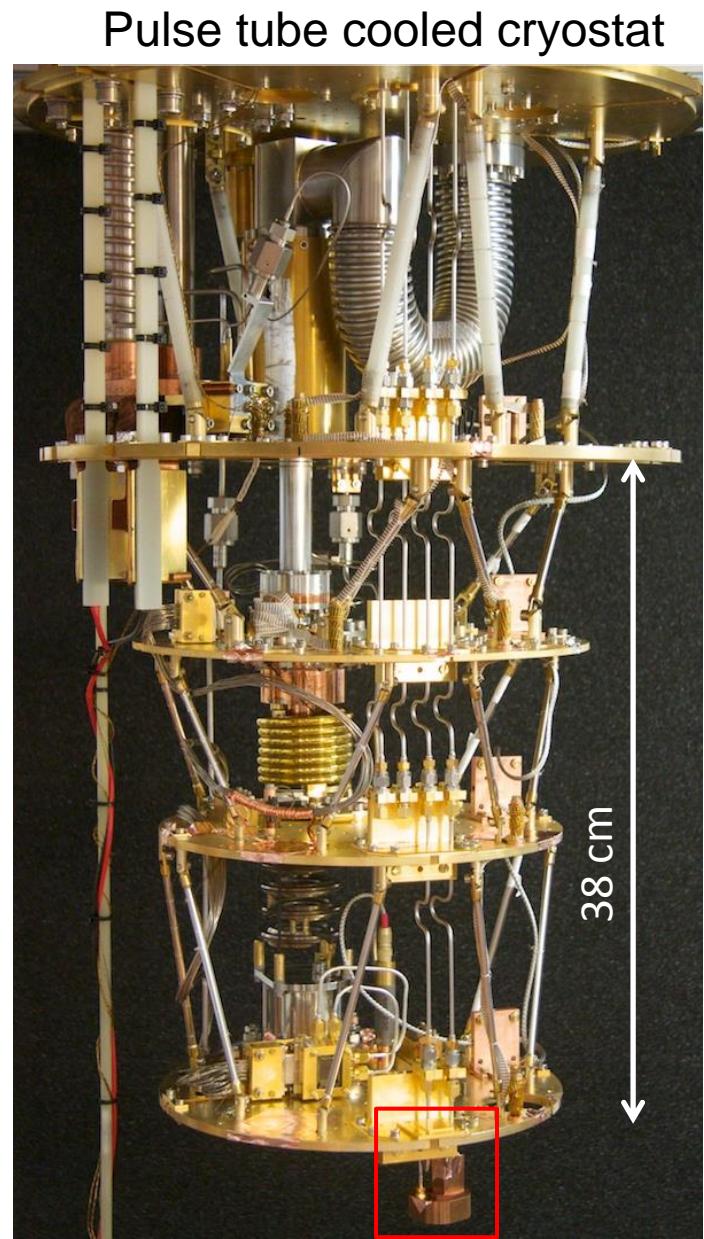
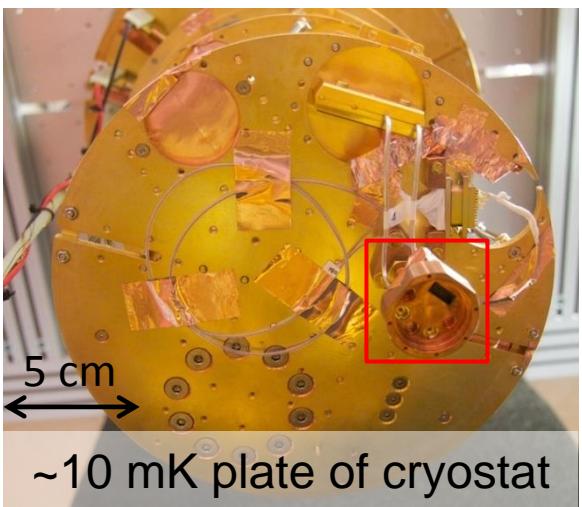
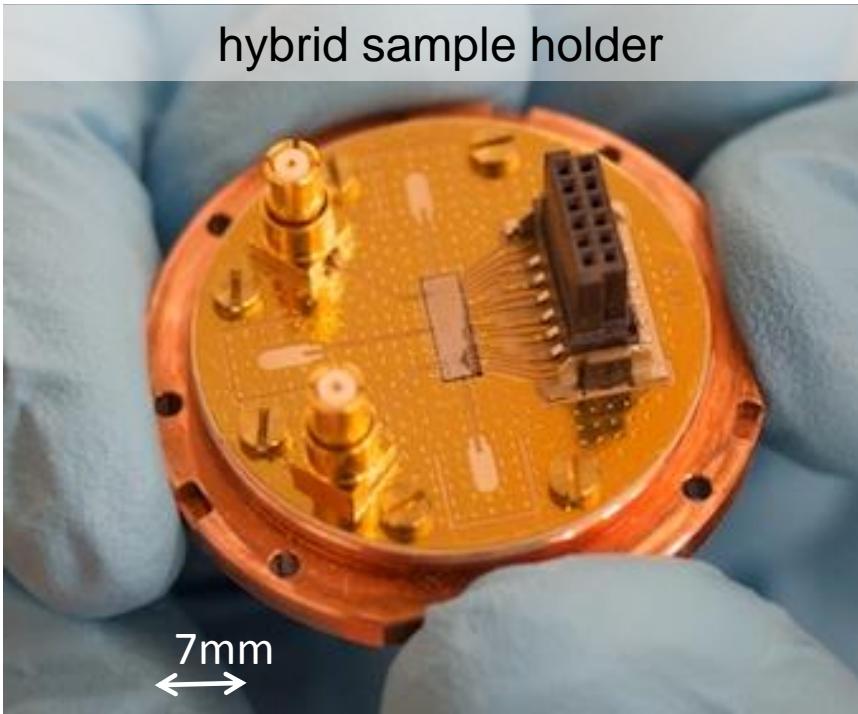
Hybrid Quantum Dot / Circuit QED Measurement Setup



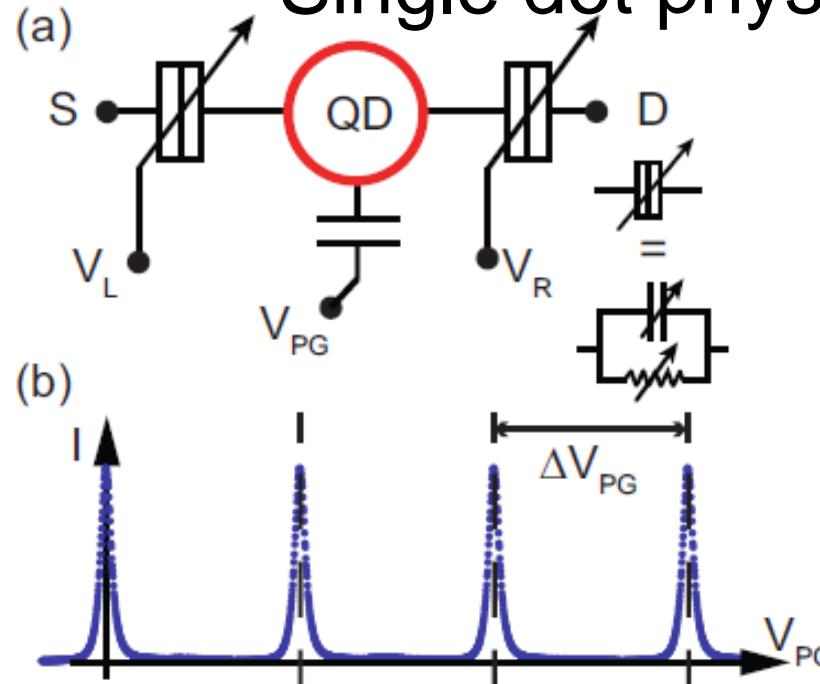
Hybrid Quantum Dot / Circuit QED Measurement Setup



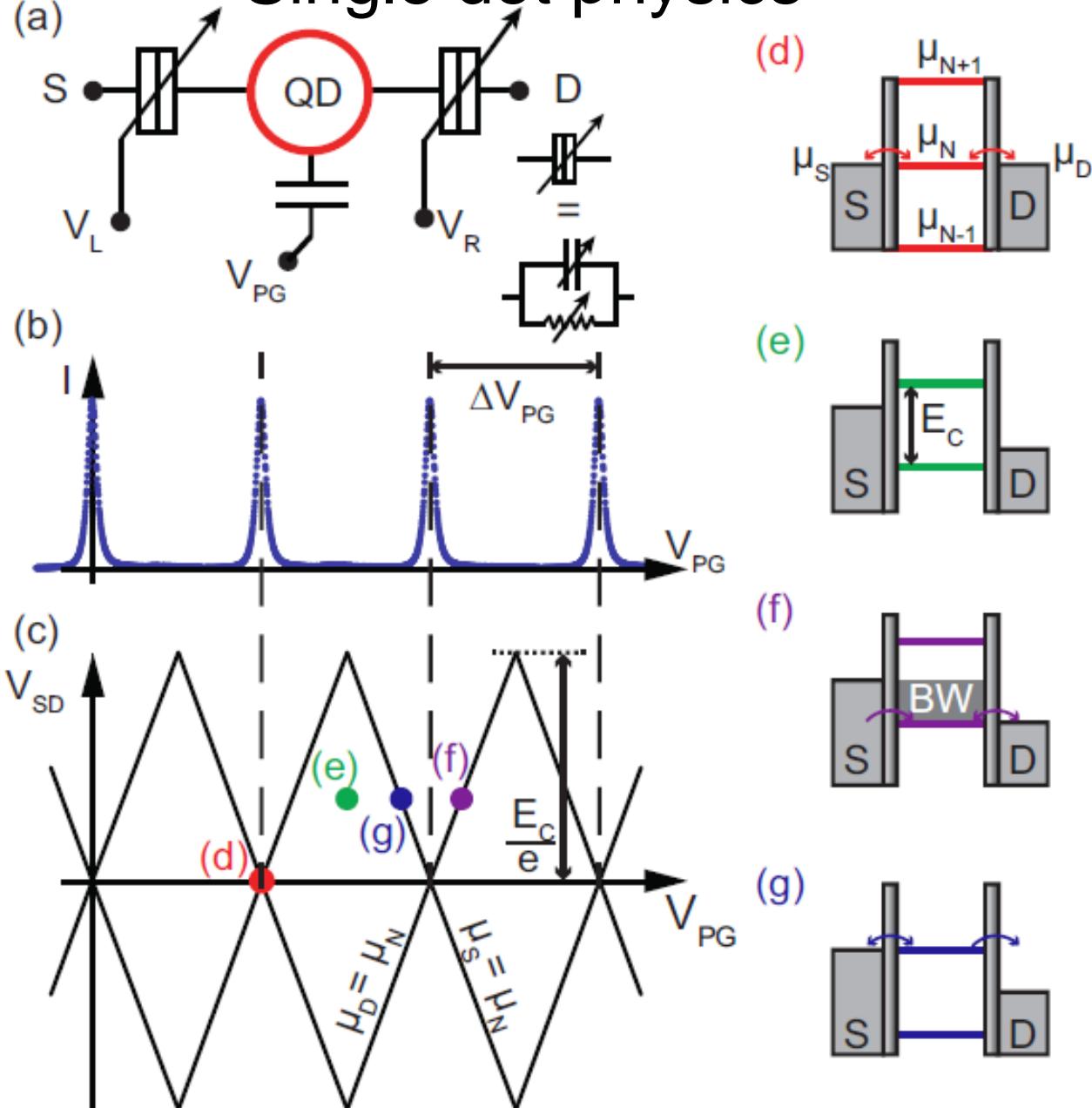
Hybrid Quantum Dot / Circuit QED Measurement Setup



Single dot physics

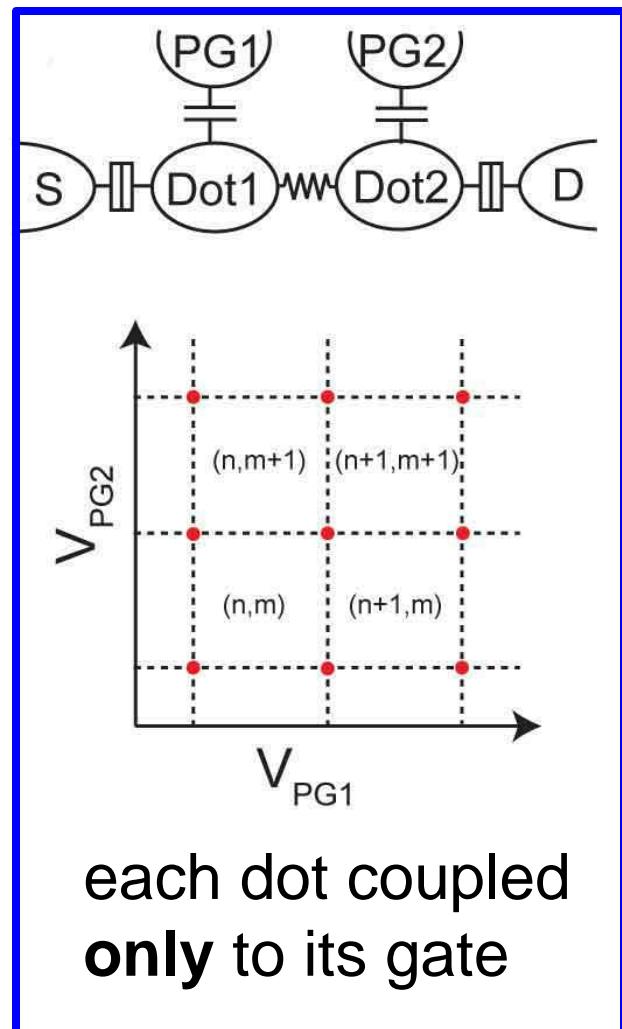


Single dot physics



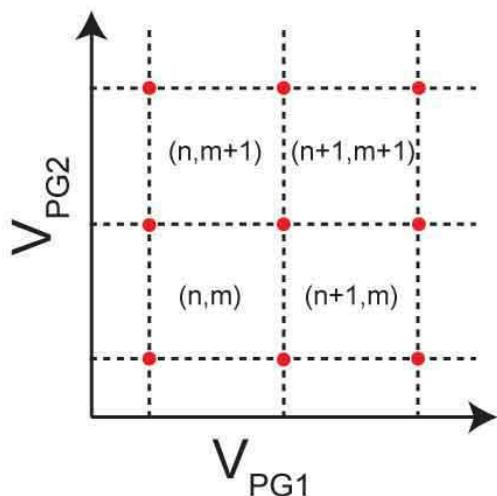
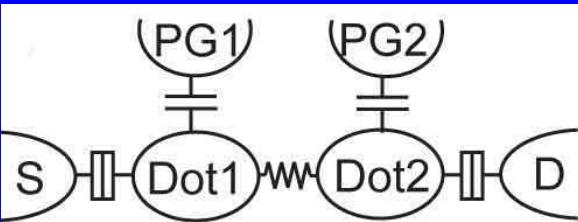
Charge stability diagram: double dot

$$\text{---} = \text{---}$$

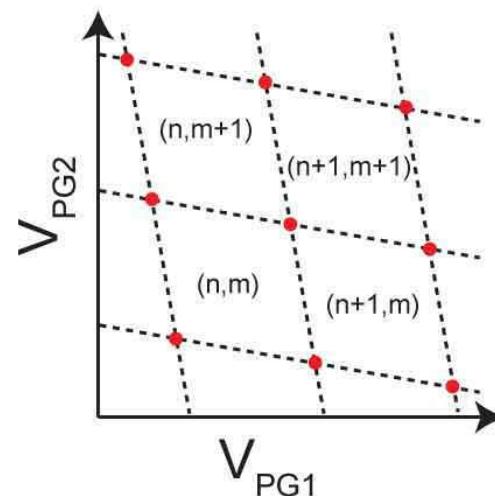
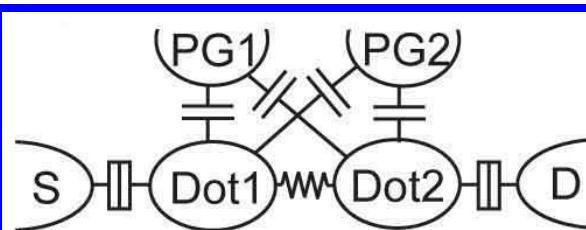


Charge stability diagram: double dot

$$\text{---} = \text{---} \parallel \text{---}$$



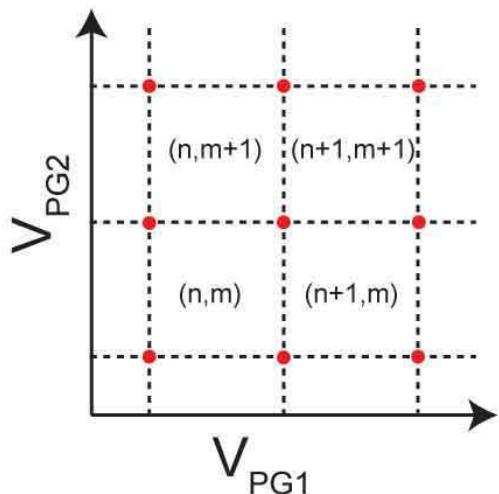
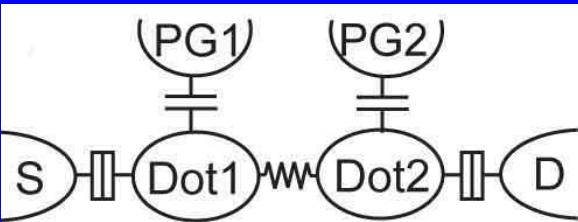
each dot coupled
only to its gate



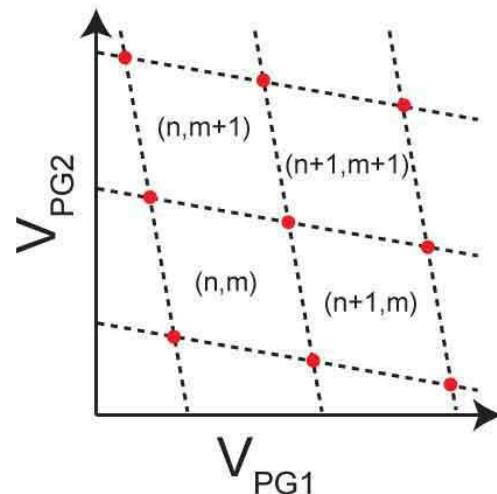
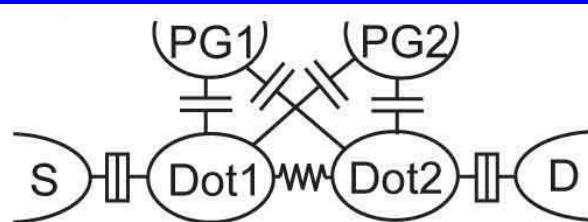
each dot coupled
to **both** gates

Charge stability diagram: double dot

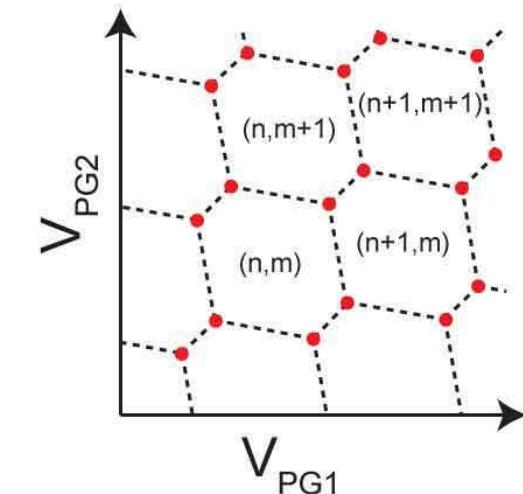
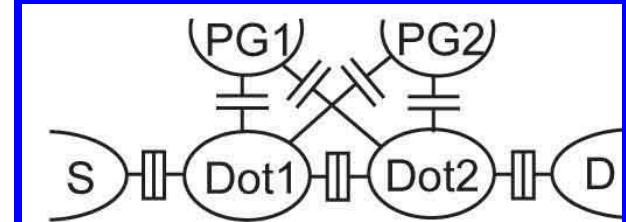
$$\text{---} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$



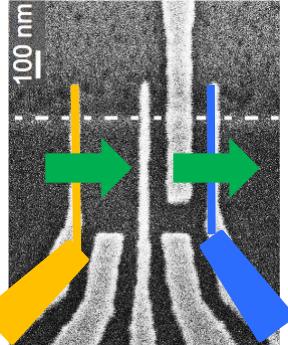
each dot coupled
only to its gate



each dot coupled
to **both** gates

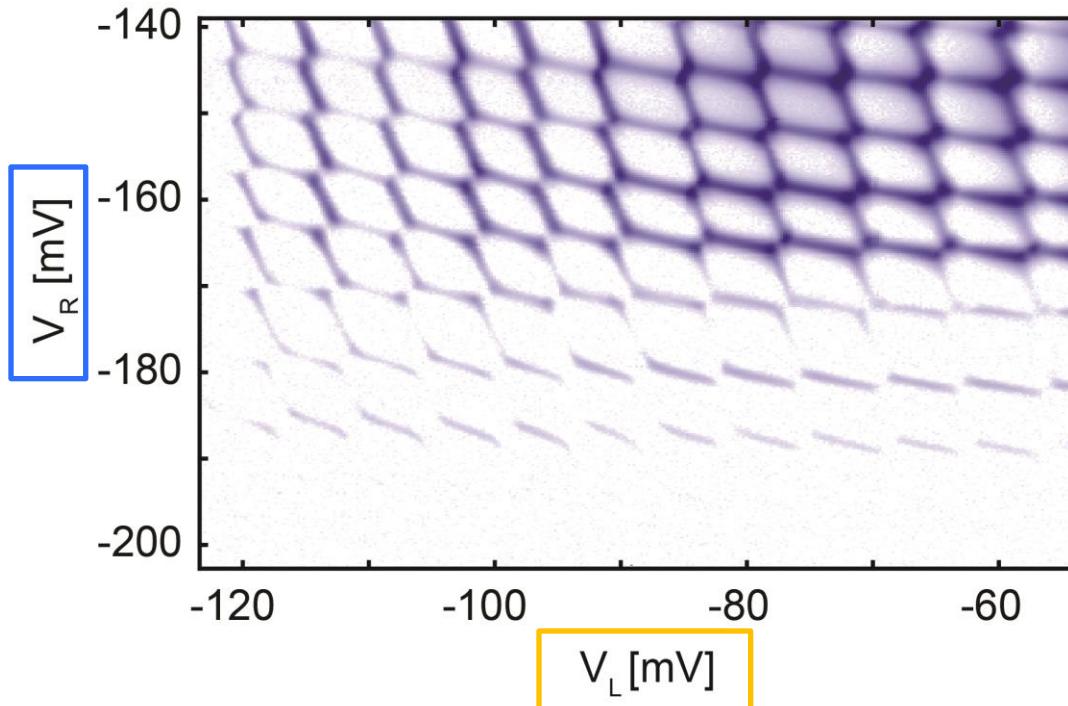


both dots coupled
to each other

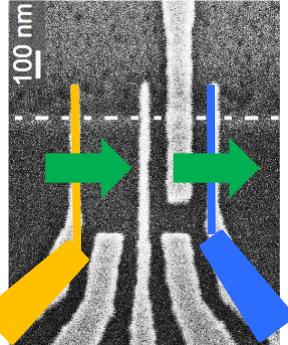


Transport through the double quantum dot

0 2
 $\log_{10}(I \text{ [pA]})$

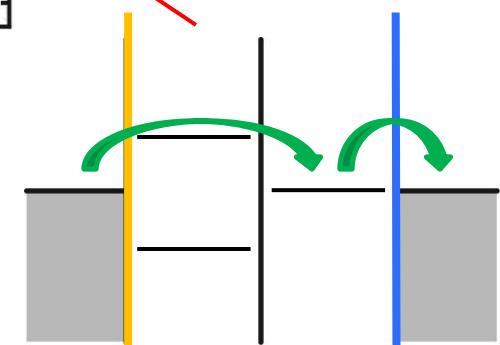
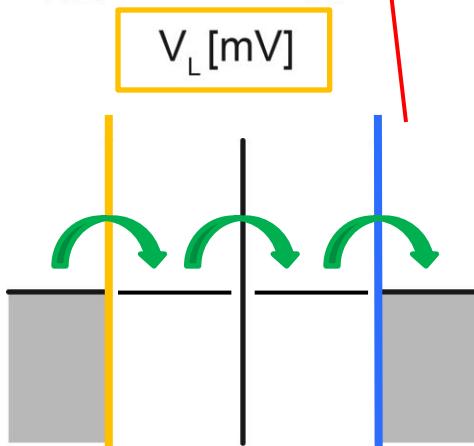
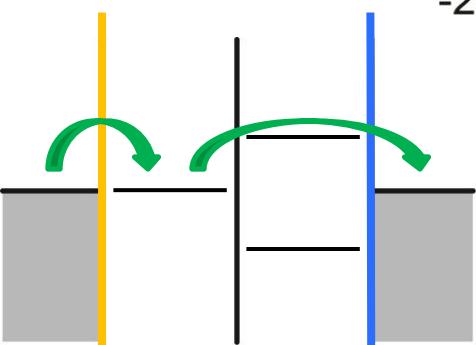
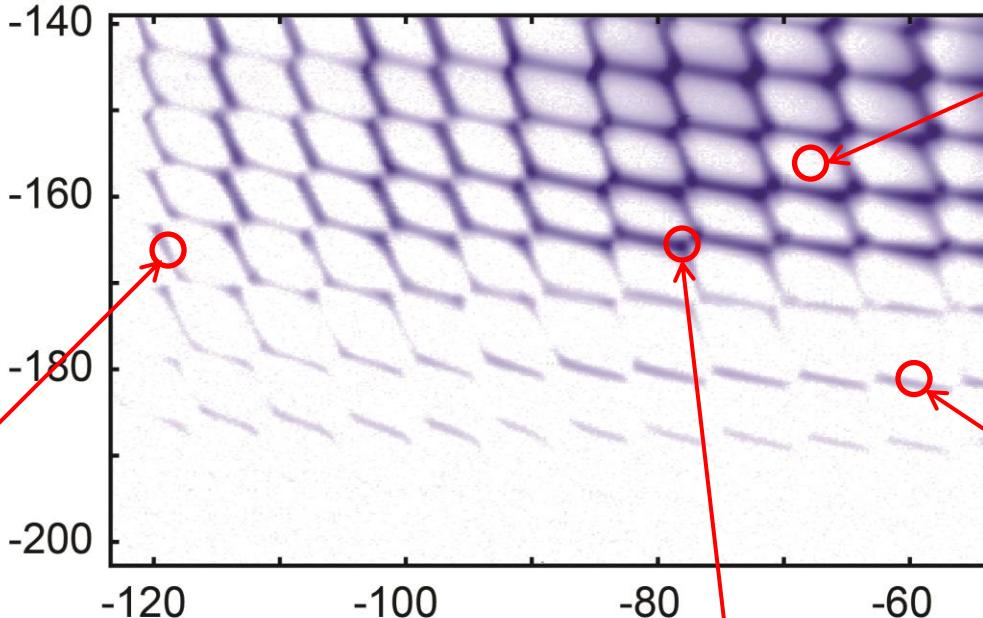
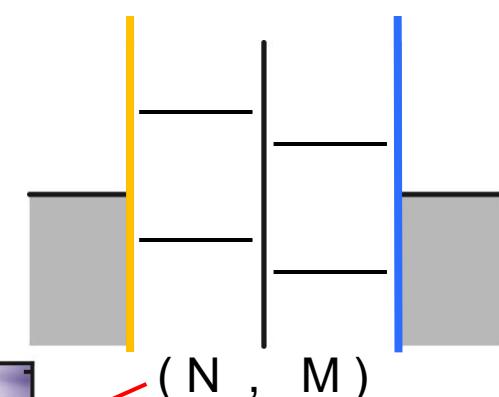


charging energy ~ 1 meV;
many electron regime



Transport through the double quantum dot

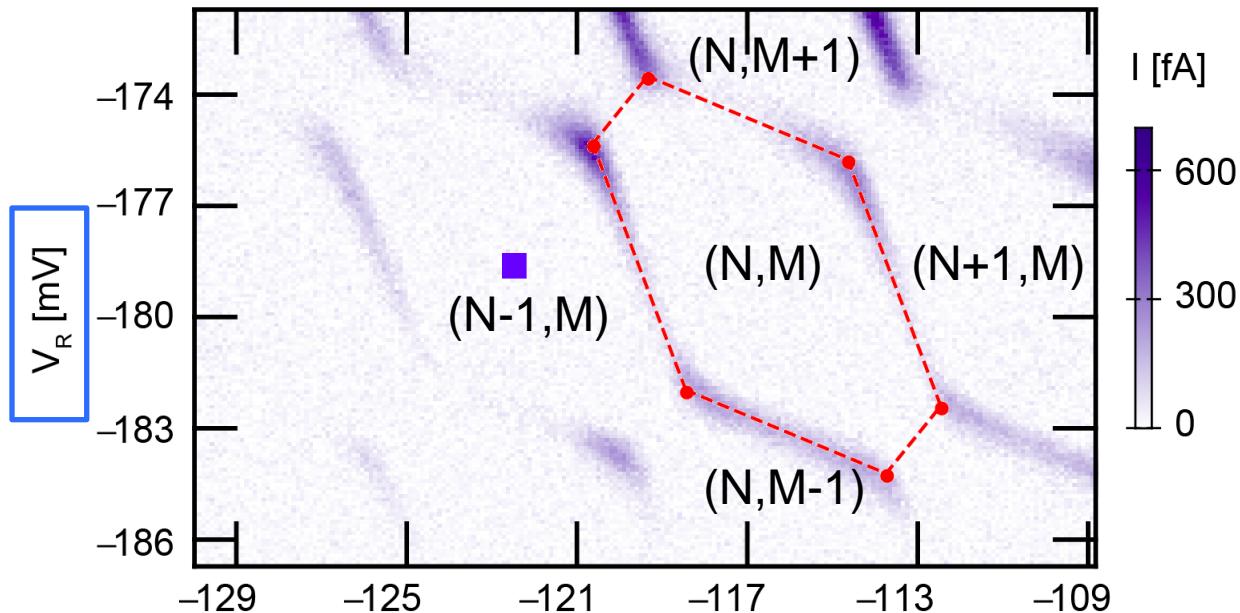
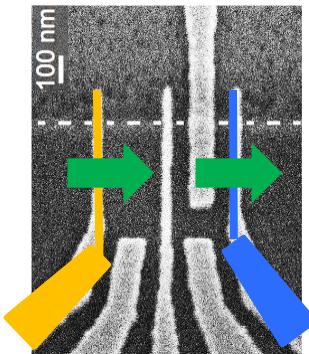
0 2 $\log_{10}(I \text{ [pA]})$



charging energy ~ 1 meV;
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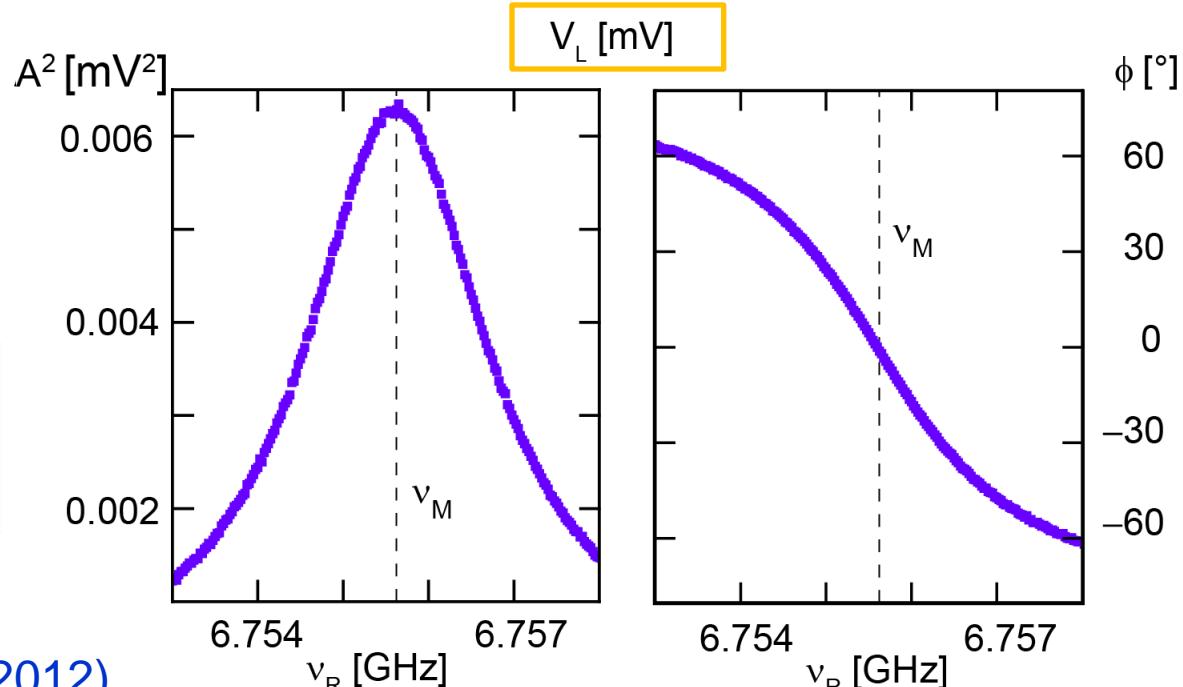
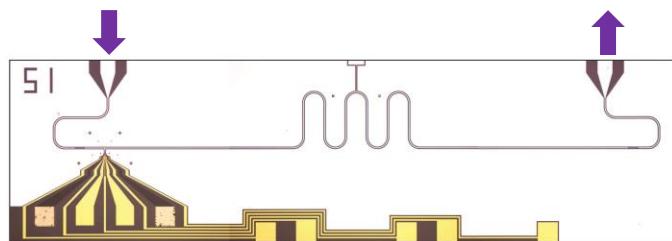
Double Dot Current and Resonator Transmission

Transport
measurements:



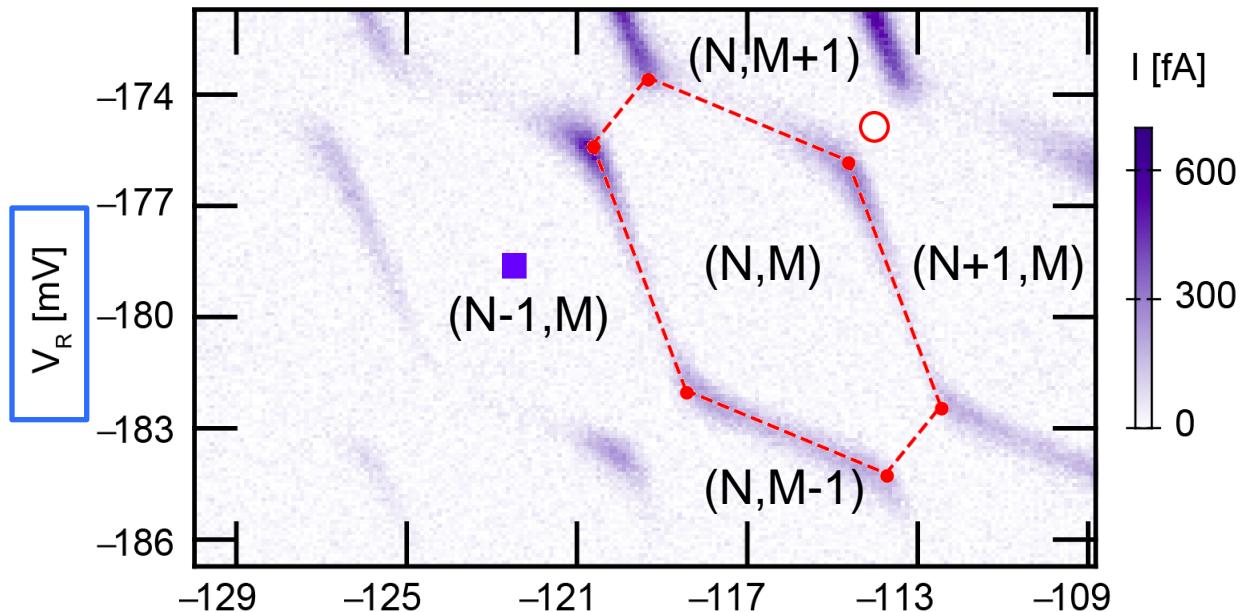
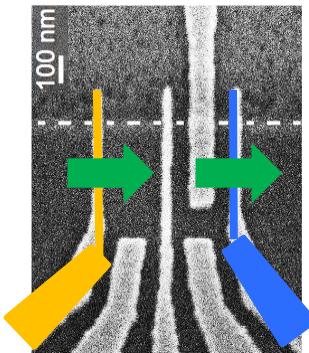
Resonator transmission :

- amplitude
- phase



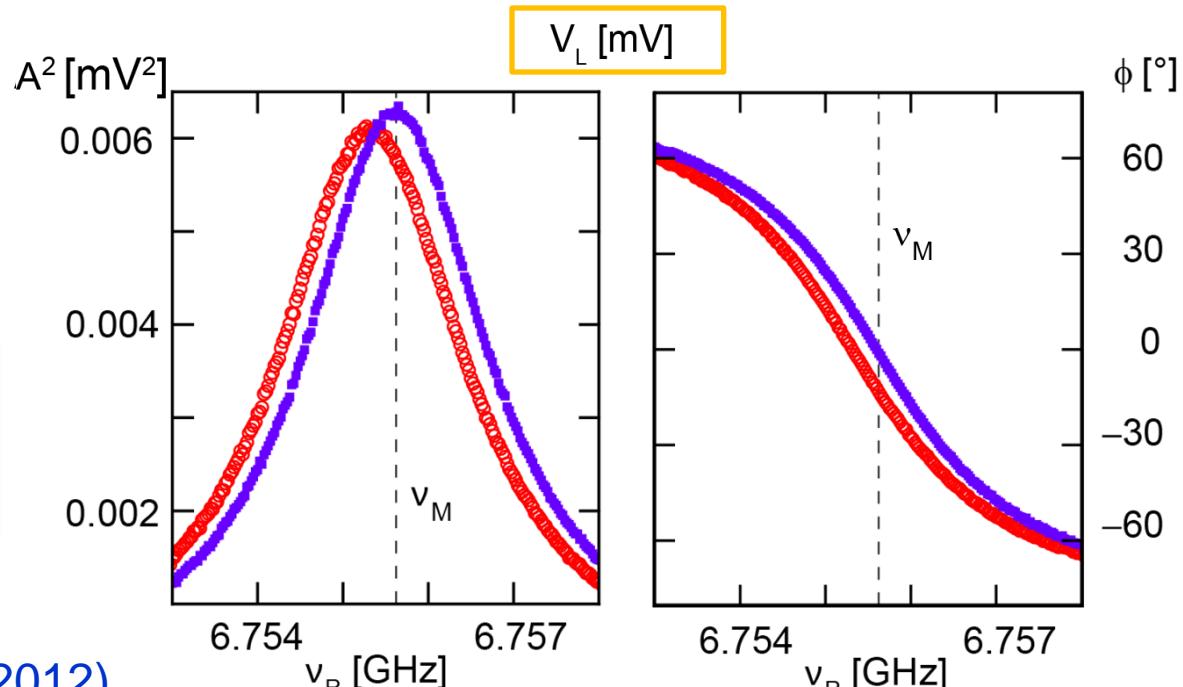
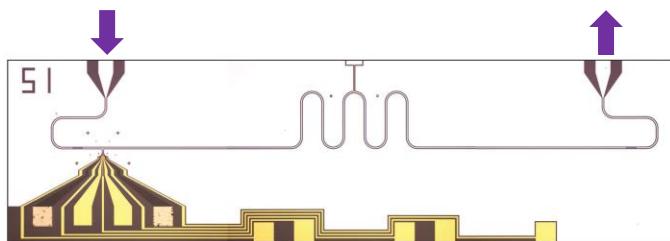
Double Dot Current and Resonator Transmission

Transport
measurements:



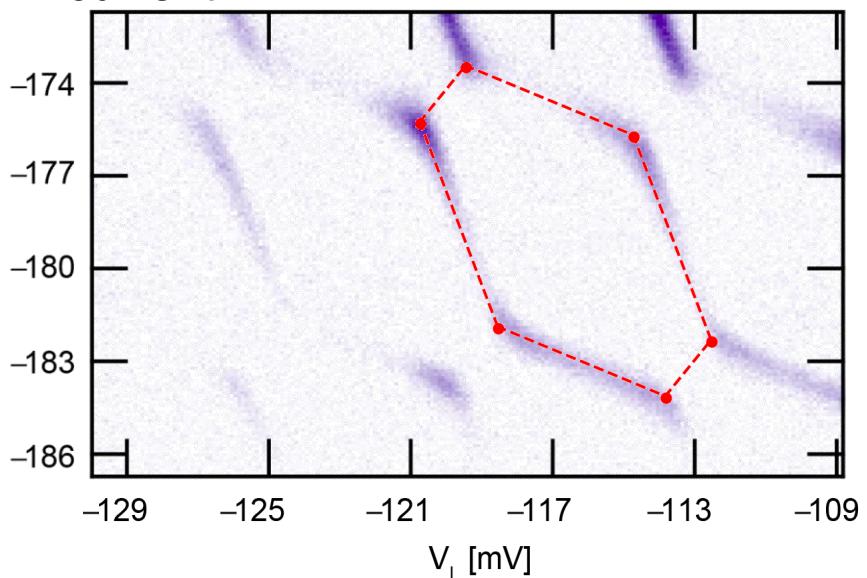
Resonator transmission :

- amplitude
- phase

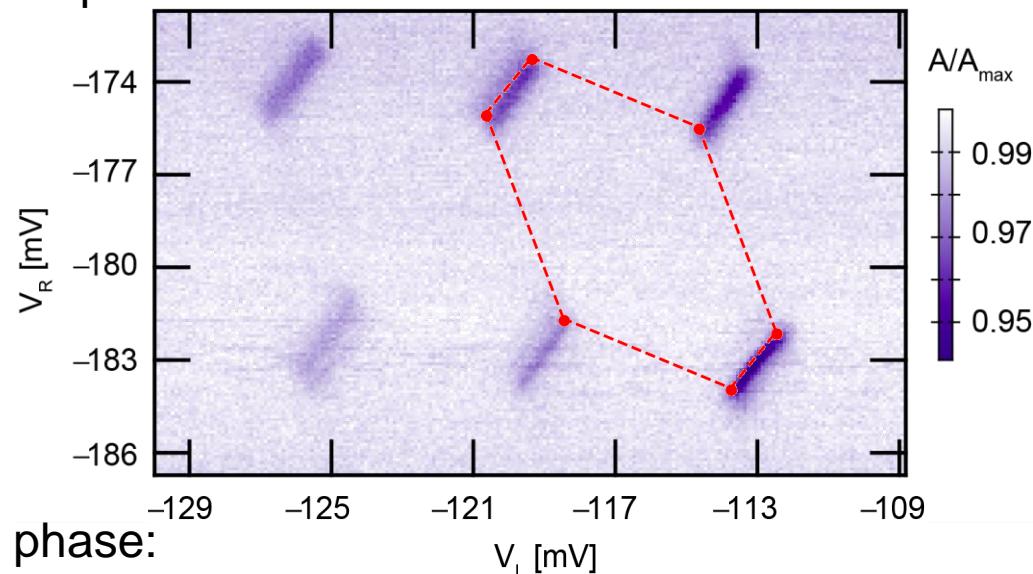


Charging Diagrams in Current, Amplitude and Phase

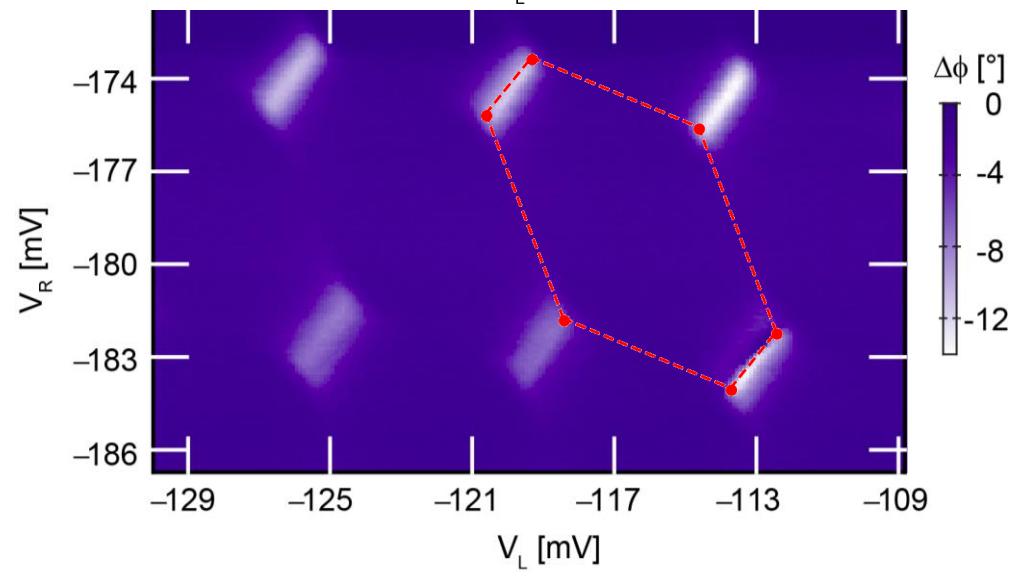
current:



amplitude:

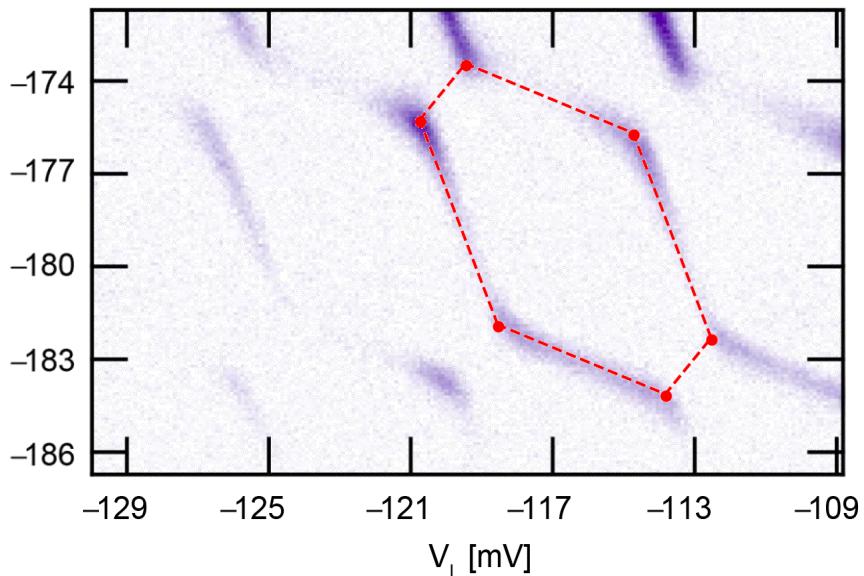


phase:

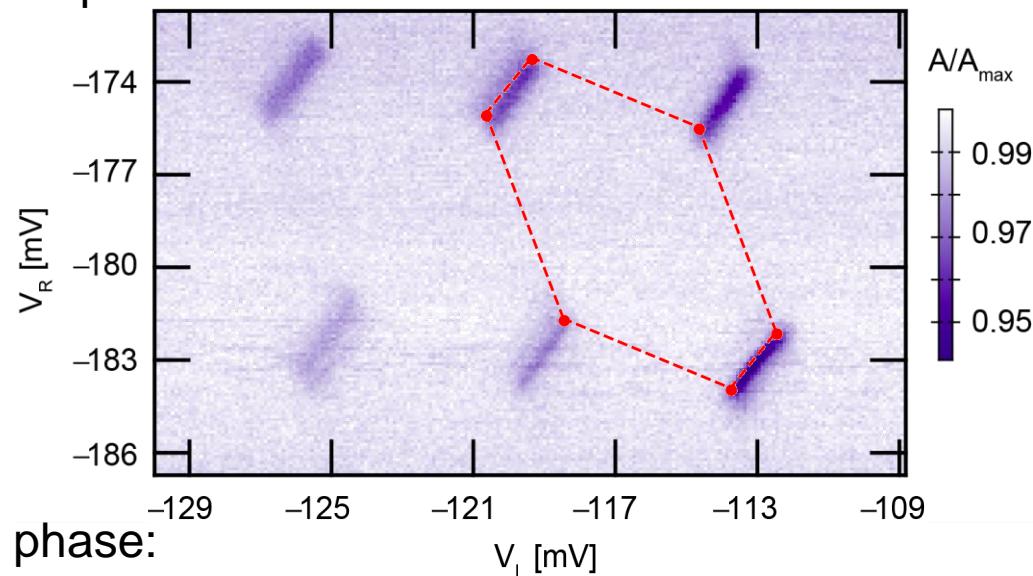


Charging Diagrams in Current, Amplitude and Phase

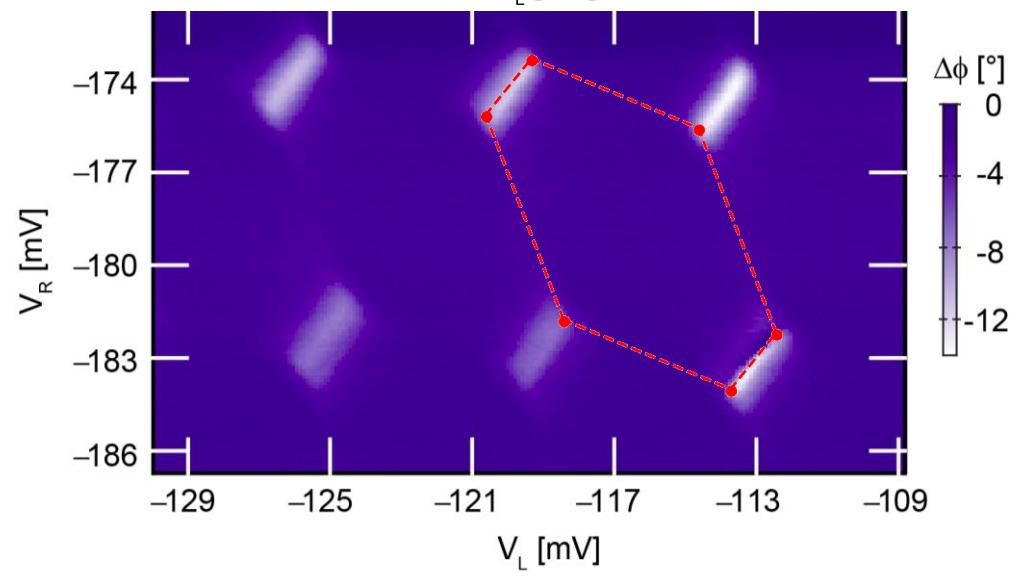
current:



amplitude:



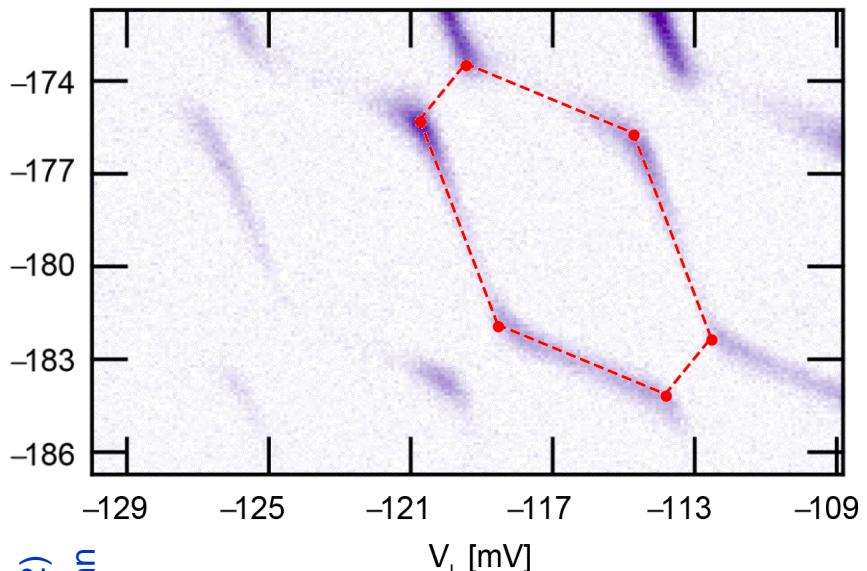
phase:



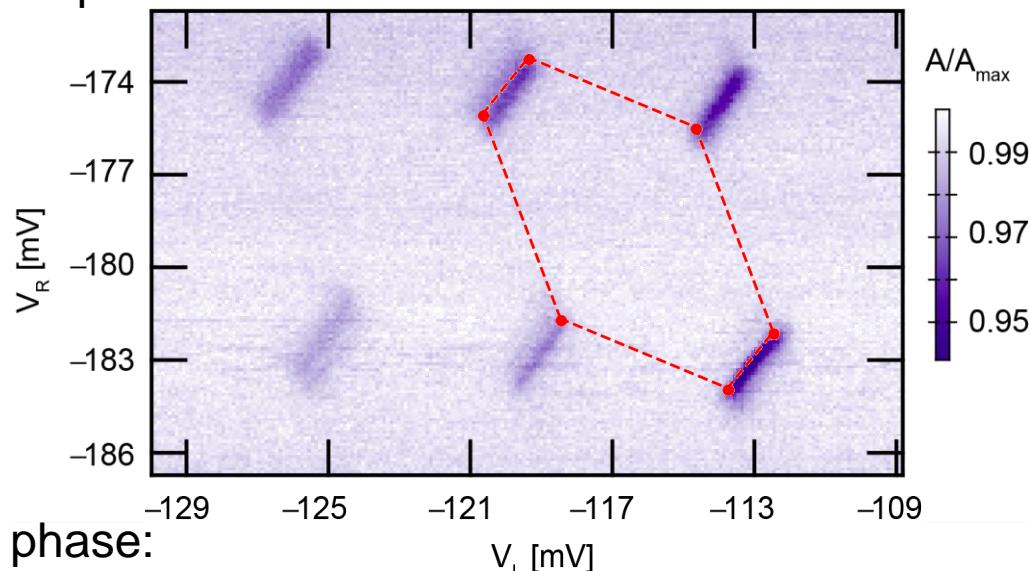
- systematic changes in transmission amplitude and phase
- equivalent charging diagrams ...
- ... but different physical origin of signal

Charging Diagrams in Current, Amplitude and Phase

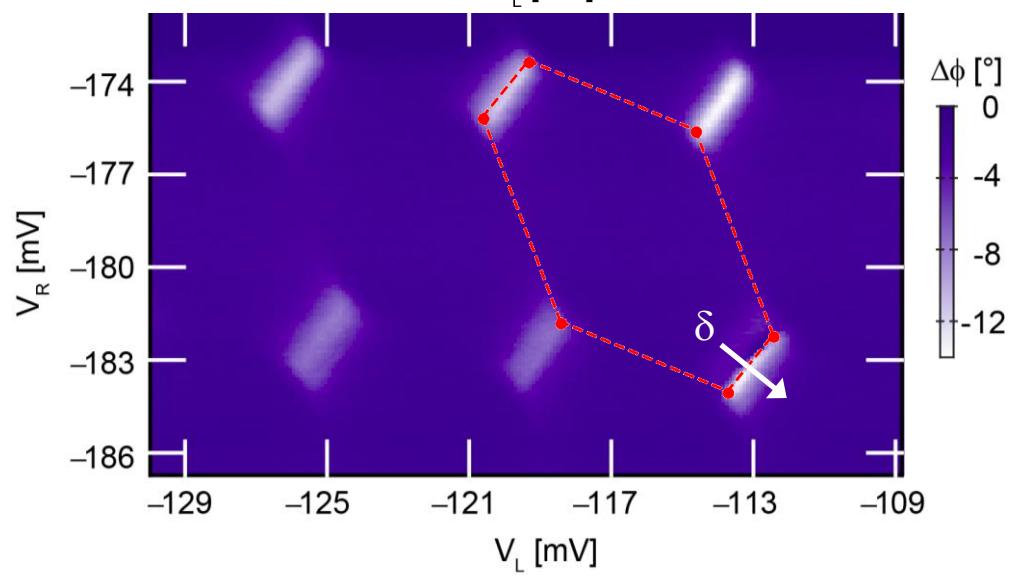
current:



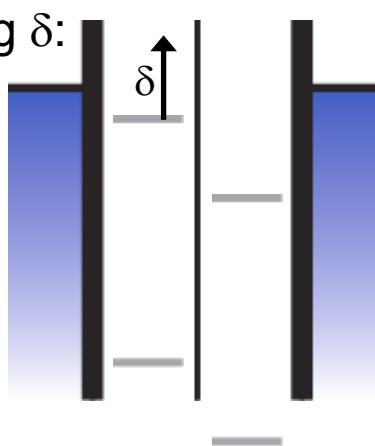
amplitude:



phase:

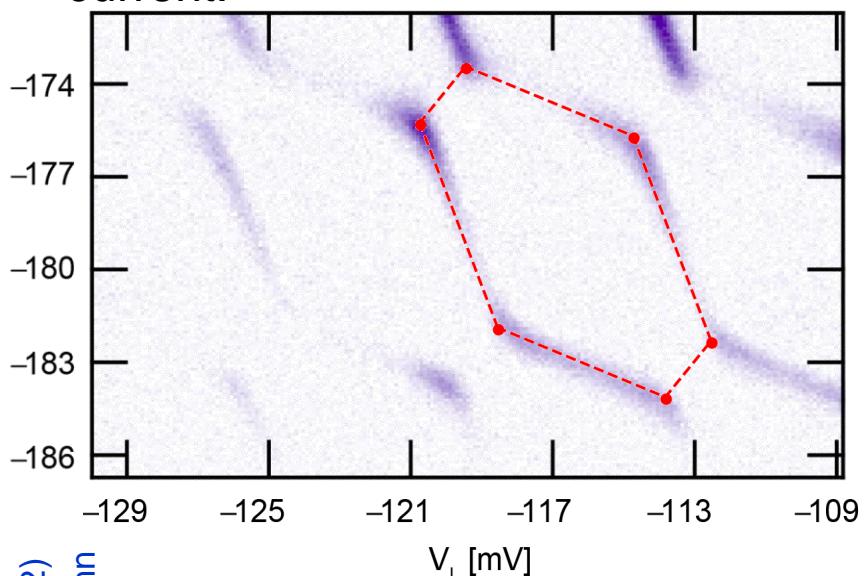


detuning δ :

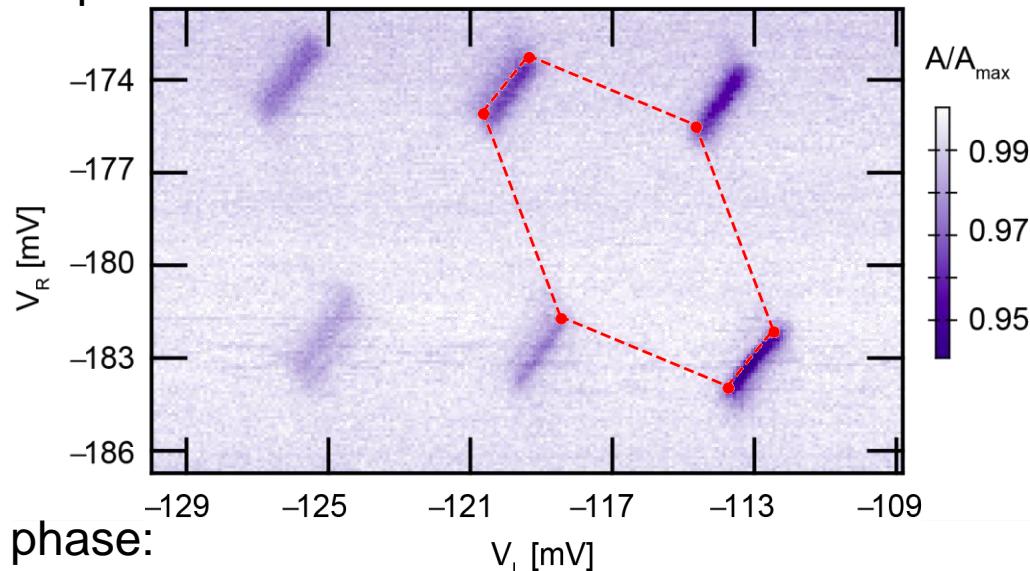


Charging Diagrams in Current, Amplitude and Phase

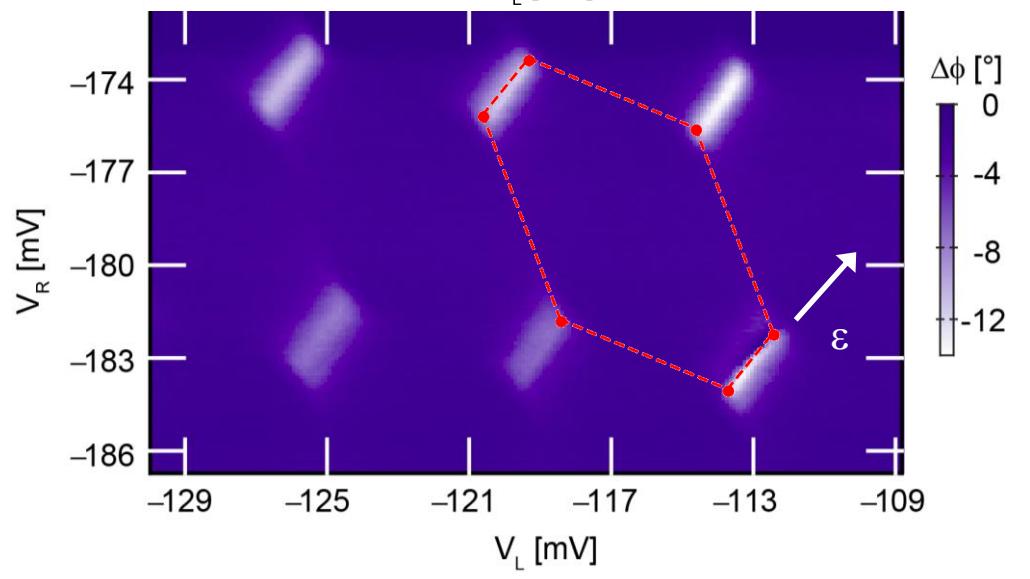
current:



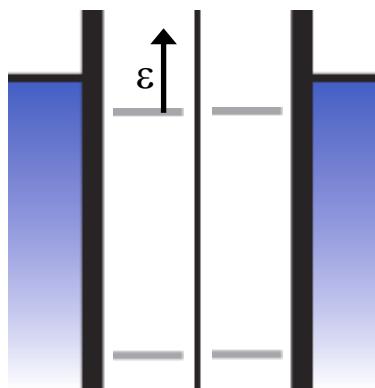
amplitude:



phase:

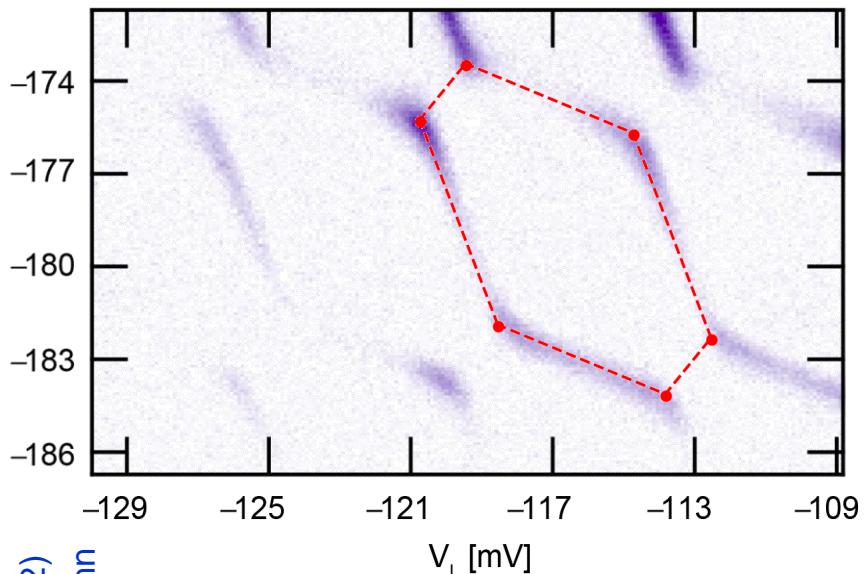


total energy ε :

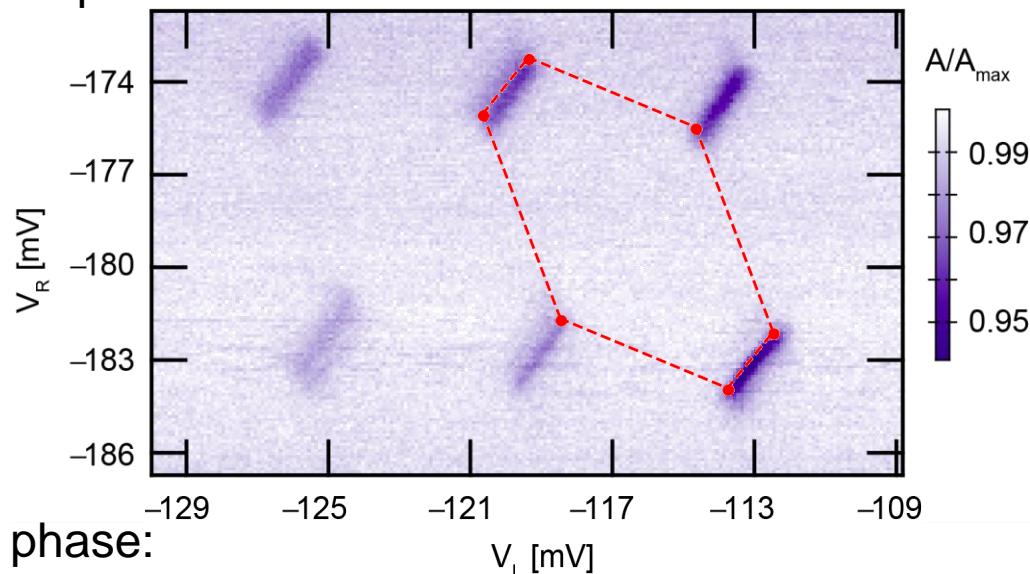


Charging Diagrams in Current, Amplitude and Phase

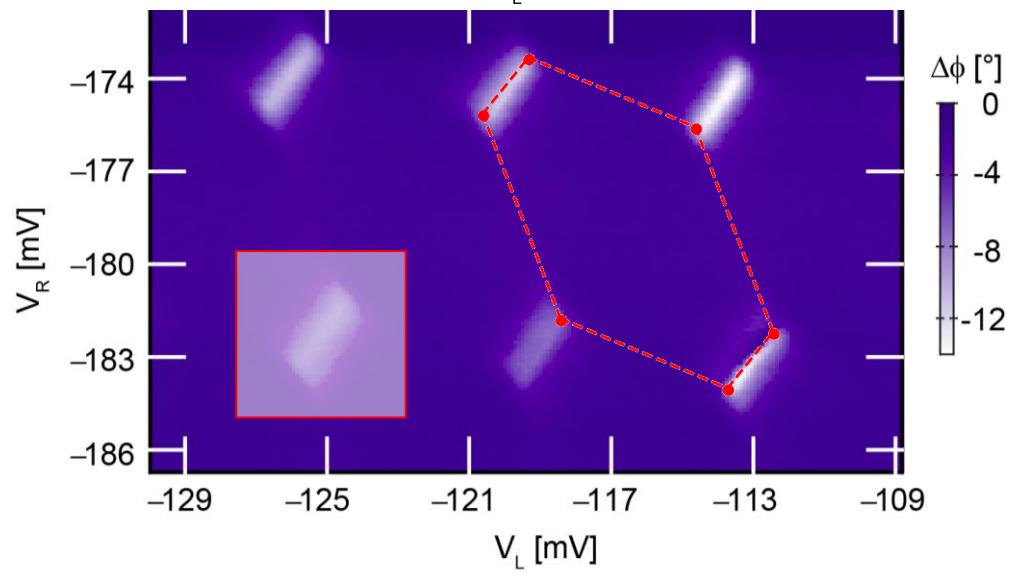
current:



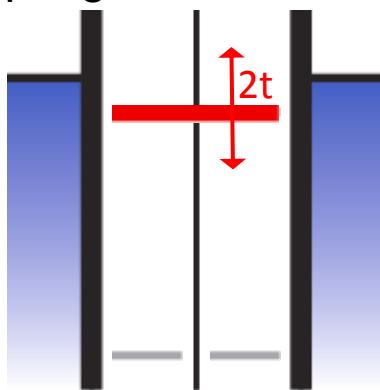
amplitude:



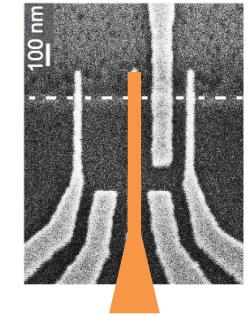
phase:



tunnel coupling t :

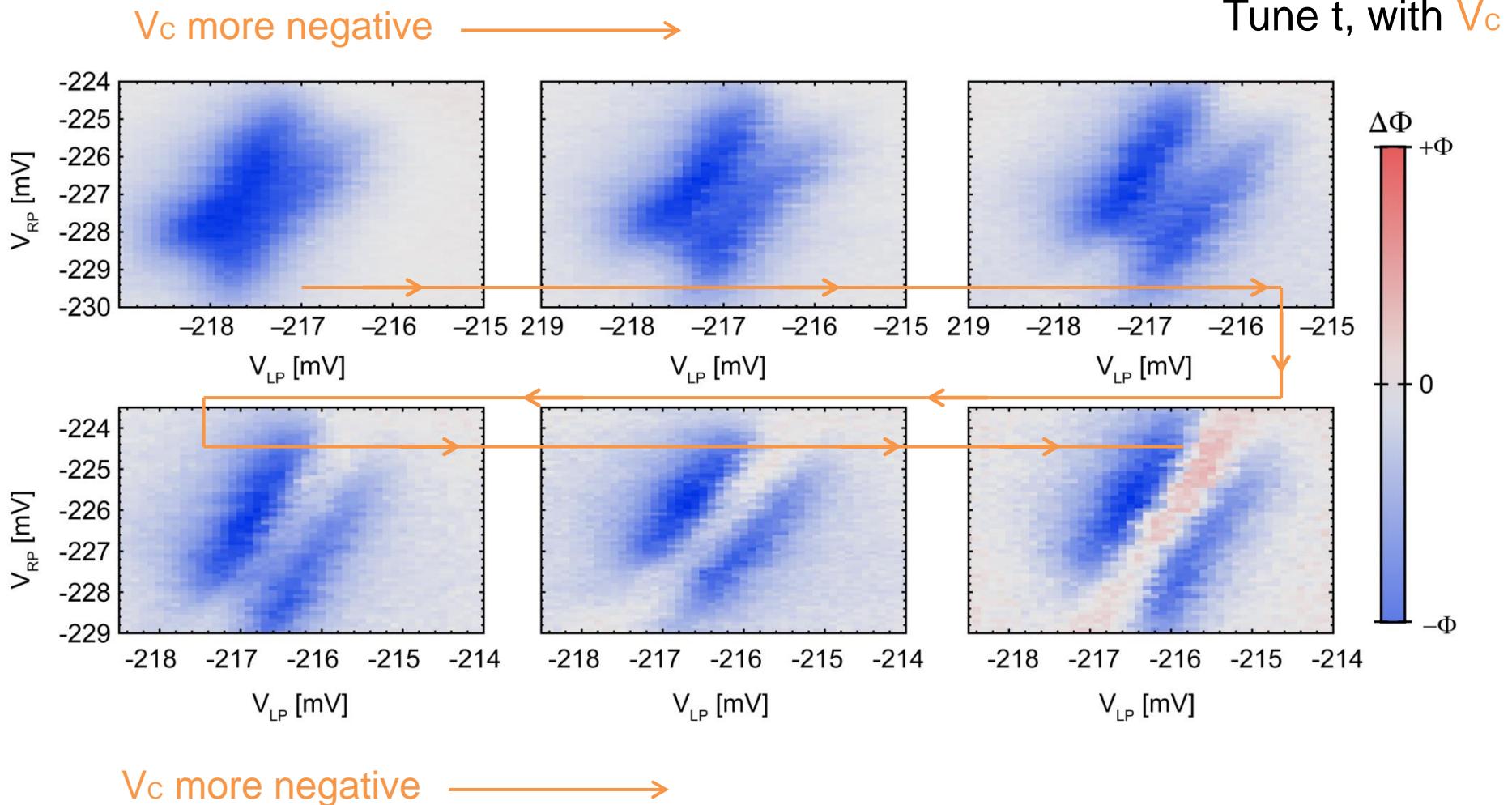
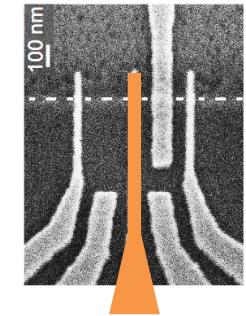


Resonator/Double-Dot Interaction Center Gate Voltage (V_c) Influence

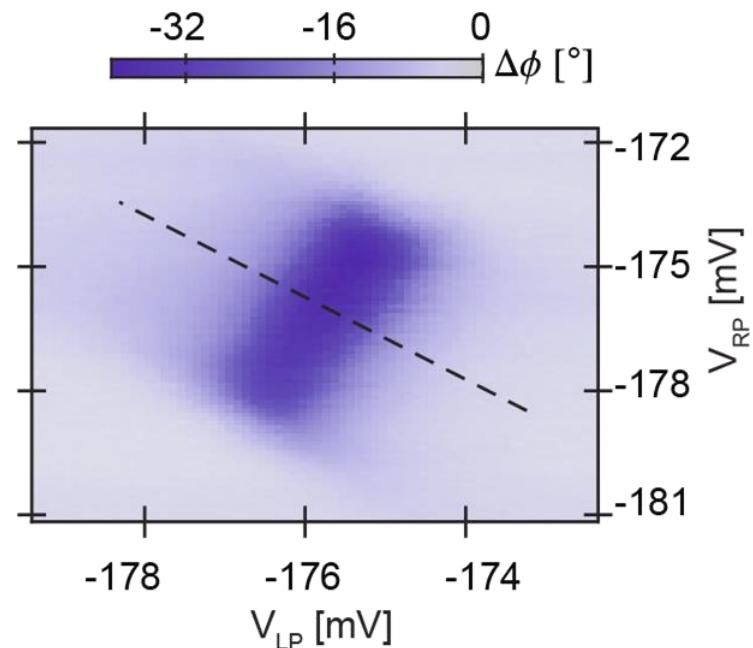
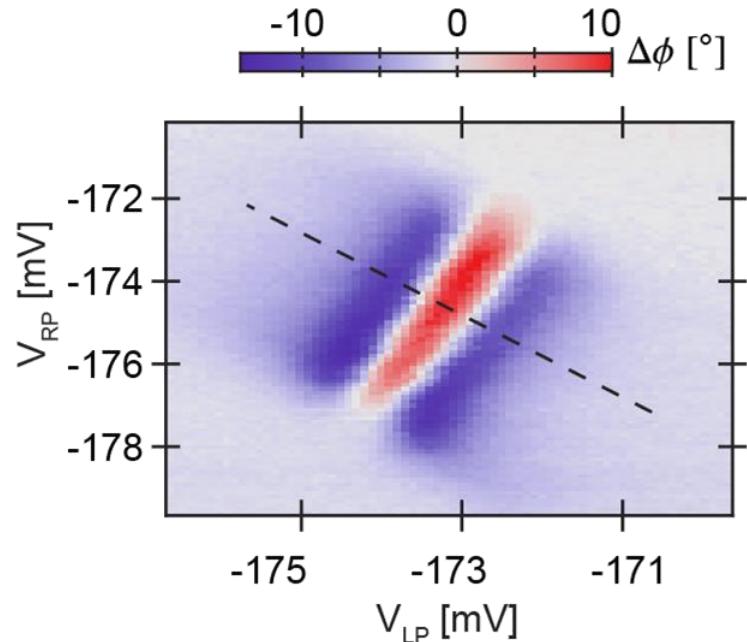


Tune t , with V_c

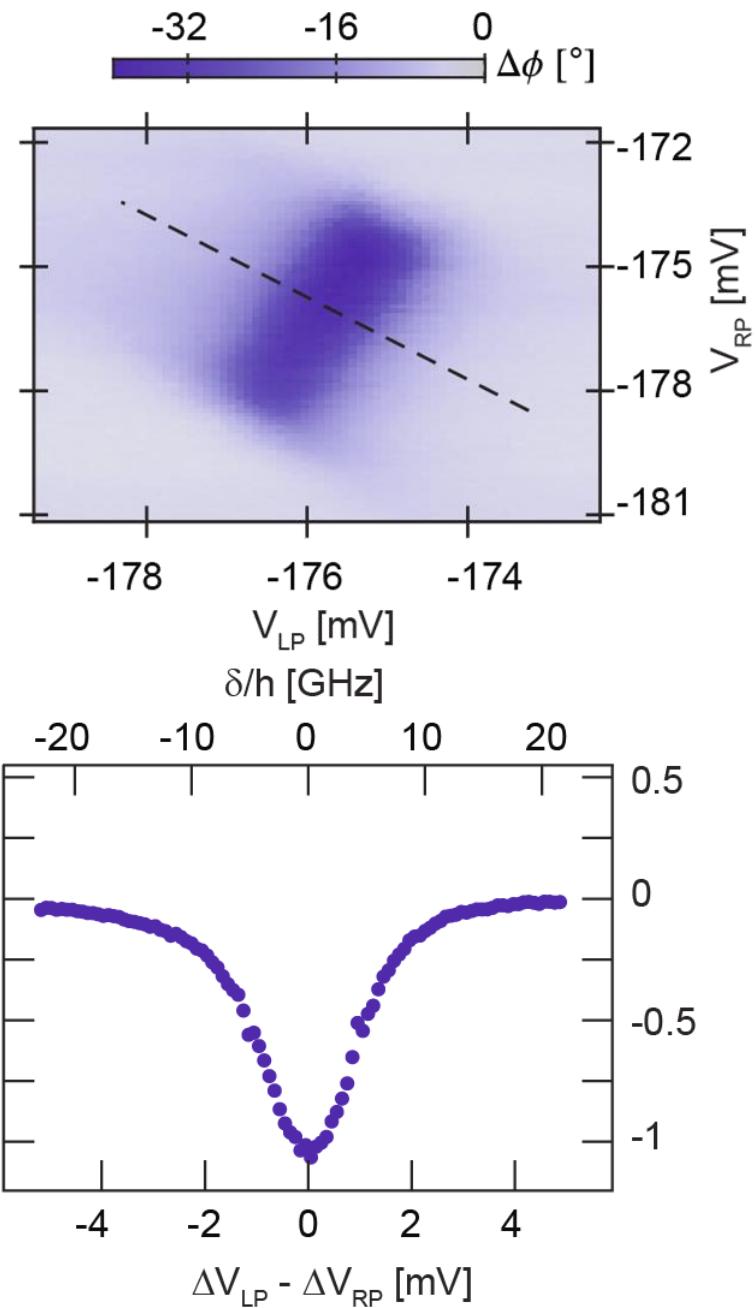
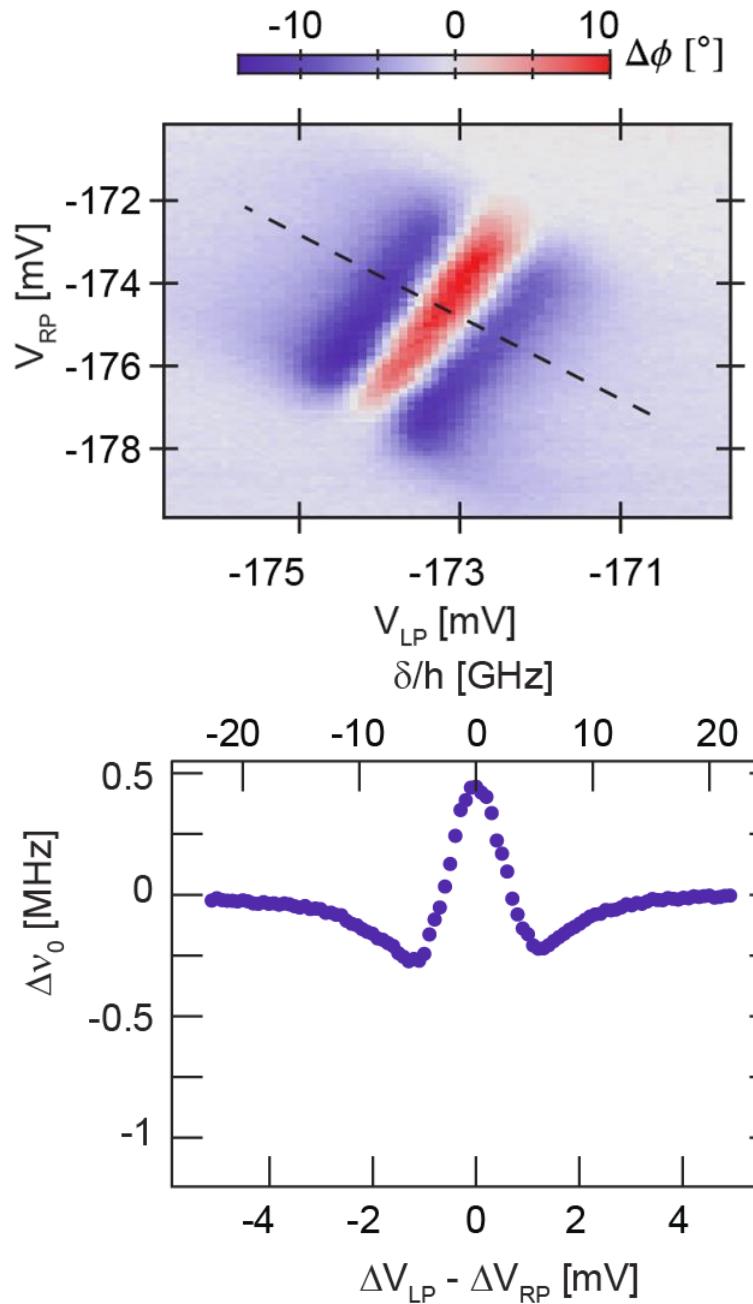
Resonator/Double-Dot Interaction Center Gate Voltage (V_c) Influence



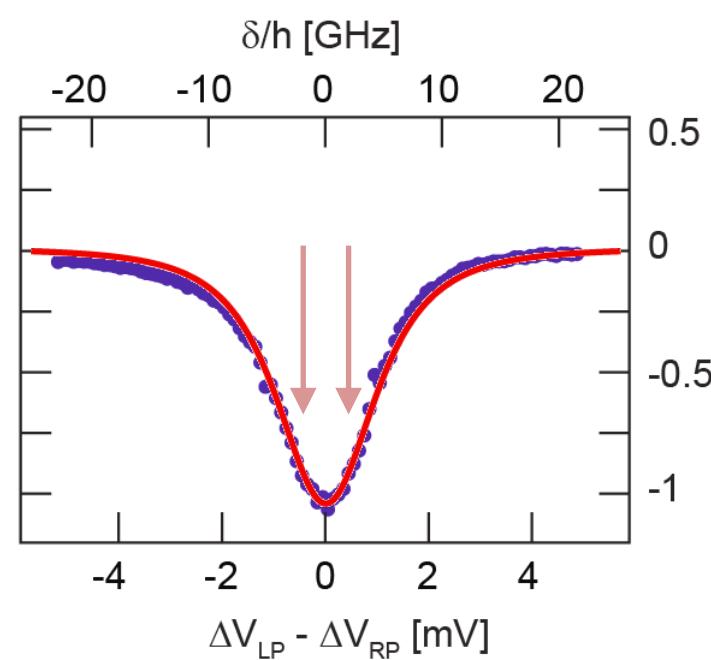
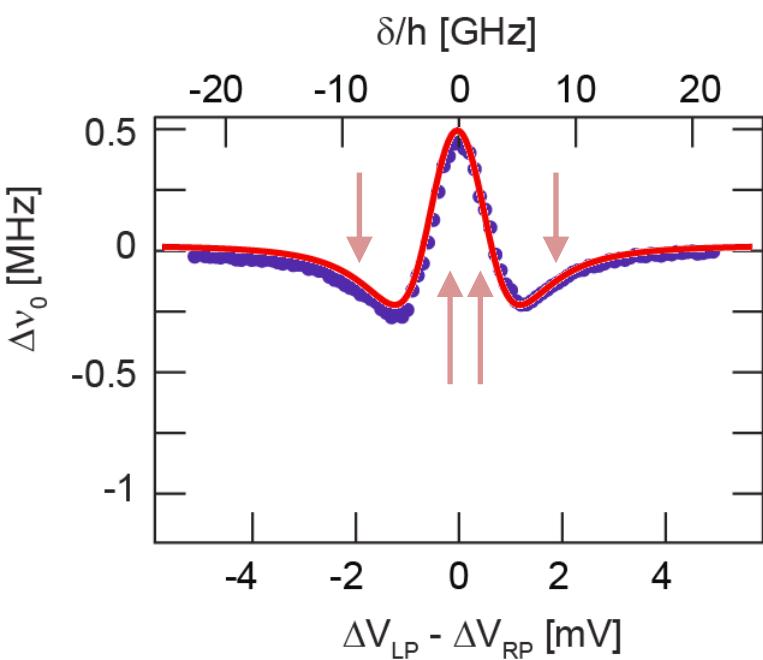
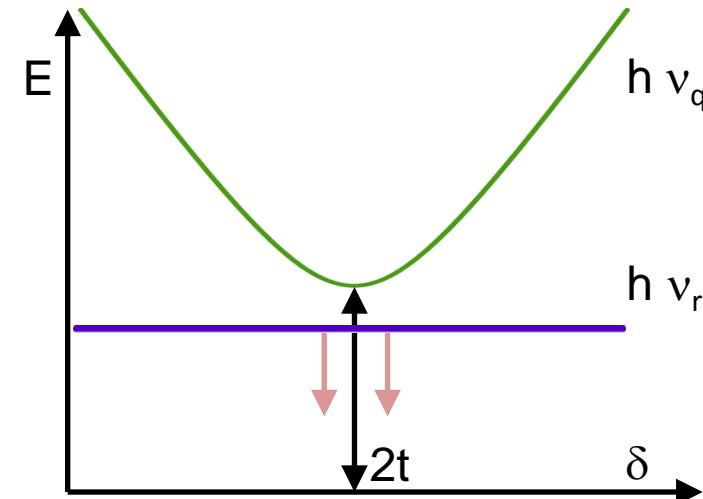
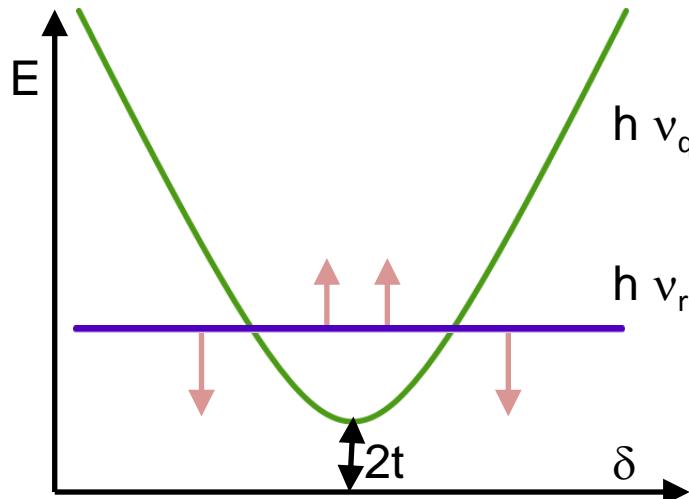
Detailed Resonator/Double-Dot Interaction



Detailed Resonator/Double-Dot Interaction



Non-Resonant Frequency Shifts



Summary

- Fabricated integrated semiconductor/superconductor device
- Explored novel measurement scheme for quantum dots
- Observed first indications of controlled resonator/quantum dot dipole-coupling

Outlook

- Explore limits of coherence
- Work towards coherent interface
- Evaluate potential to investigate spin physics
- Use resonator as a coupling bus in semiconductor-based QIP

T. Frey, P. J. Leek, M. Beck, A. Blais, T. Ihn, K. Ensslin and A. Wallraff,
PRL 108, 046807 (2012)