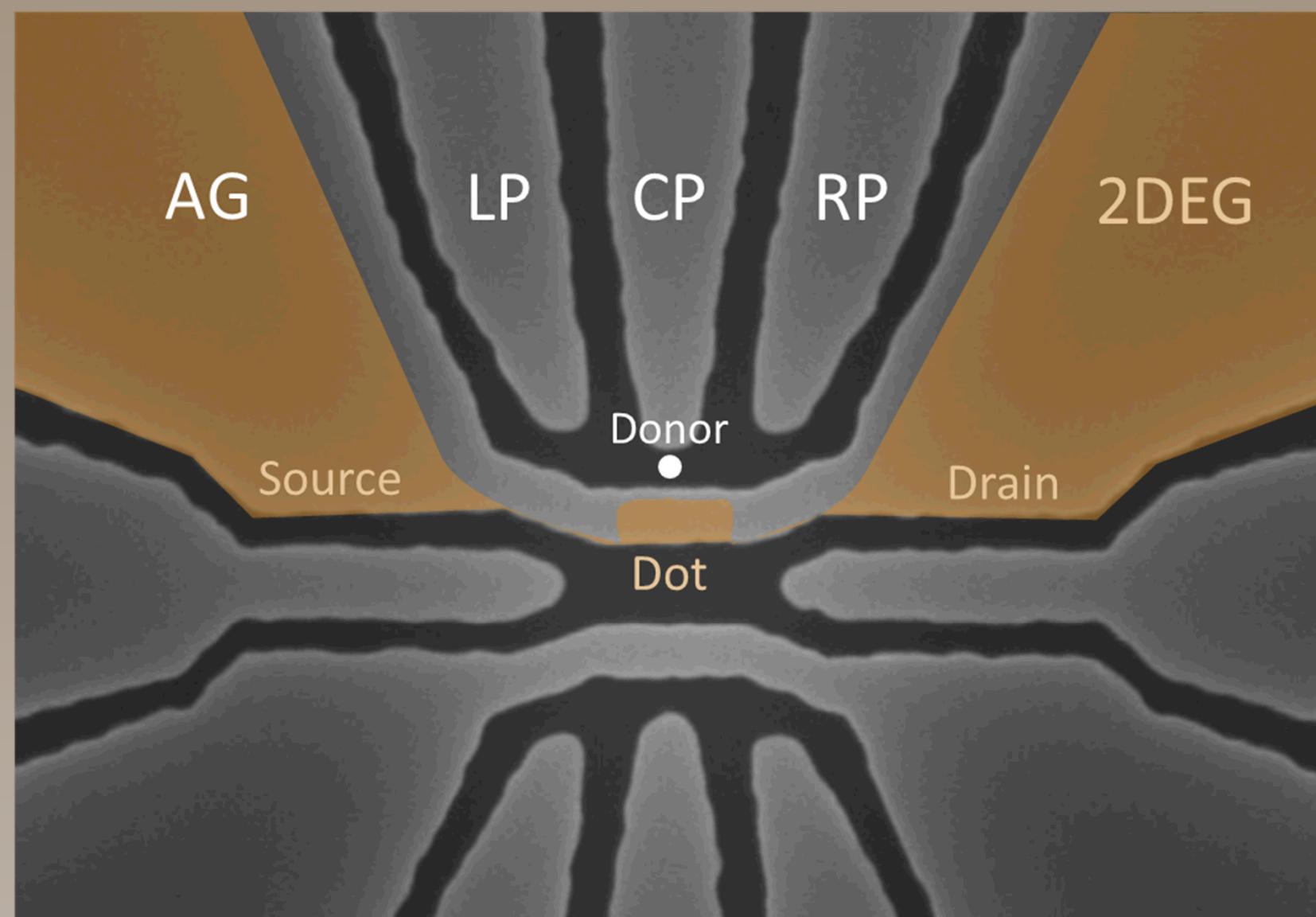




Cryogenic Preamplification using a Heterojunction-Bipolar-Transistor Inline with a Silicon Single-Electron-Transistor

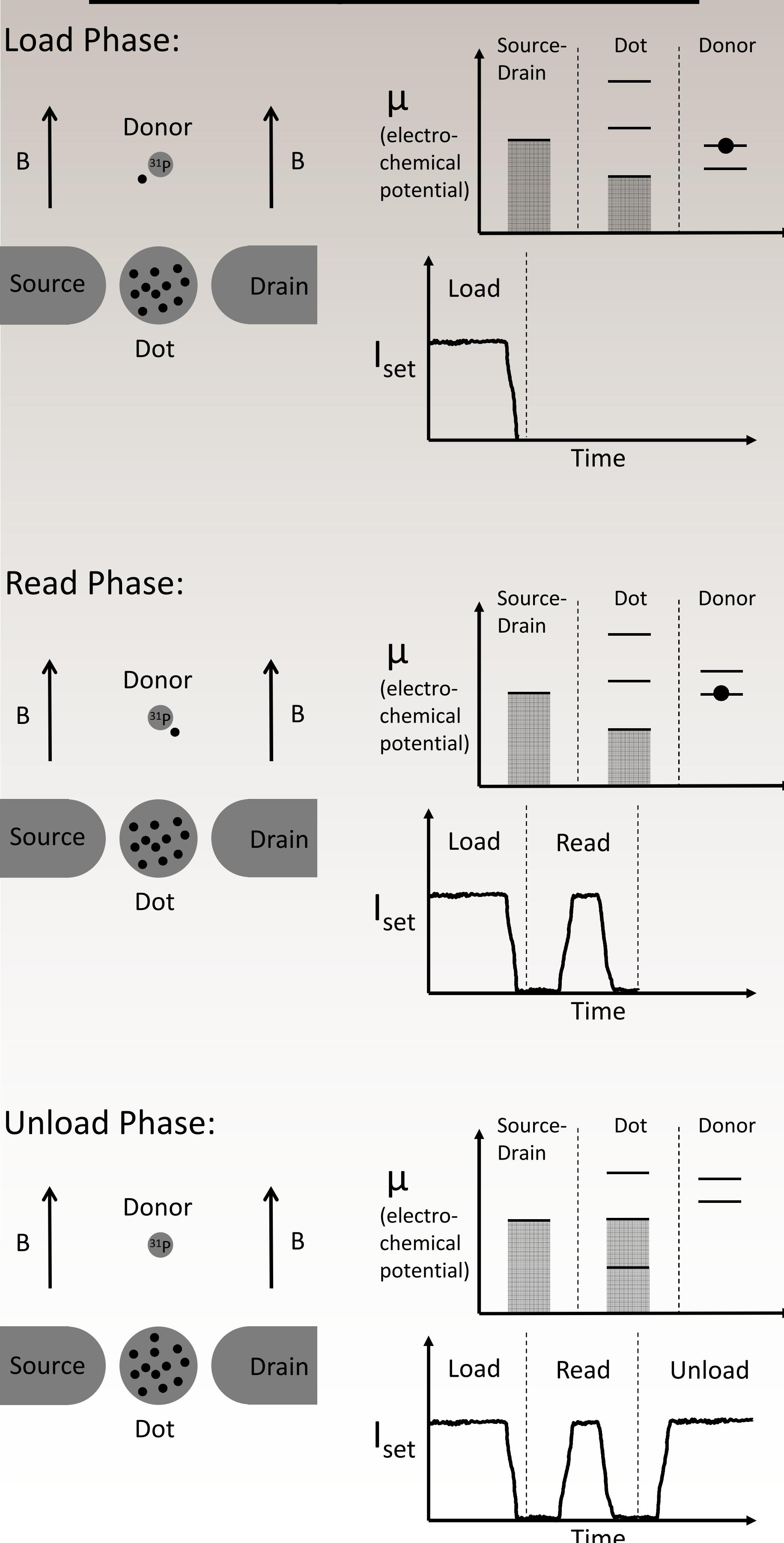
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Silicon SET Nanostructure



- Fabricated at Sandia National Laboratories.
- Electrostatically defined quantum dot.
- Bulk ^{28}Si for longer coherence.

Single-Shot Donor Spin Readout



- **Goal:** Increase SNR and time resolution for higher fidelity donor spin readout.
- **Approach:** Explore possible benefits of cryogenic, non-linear pre-amplification.
- **Challenges:** Noise, parasitic capacitance, staging, power dissipation, floating drain.

One option: HEMT (High Electron Mobility Transistor)

- Field Effect Transistor (FET).
- Shunting resistor R_s for voltage input.
- DC power dissipation of $10 \mu\text{W}$ to 1mW .

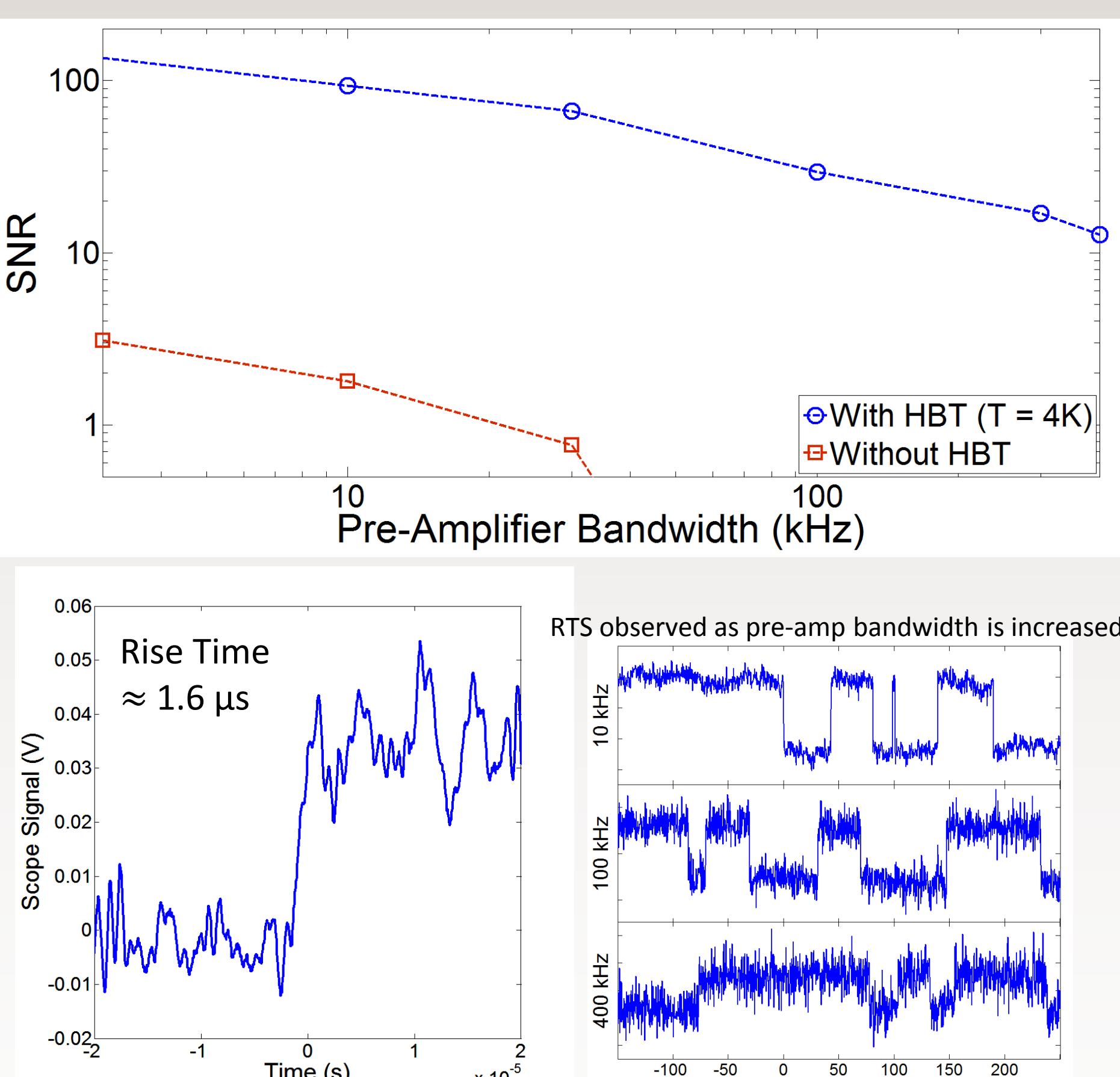
An alternative: HBT (Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor)

- Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT)
- Current input into the base.
- We chose a commercial HBT model based on measured performance at low temperature.
- No shunting resistor \rightarrow no $(R_s \cdot C)$ time constant.
- We measured a DC power dissipation of 50nW to $5 \mu\text{W}$.



Single-Shot Time-Domain Results

Source is pulsed in Coulomb blockade region and single-shot oscilloscope data is recorded as pre-amp bandwidth is increased.

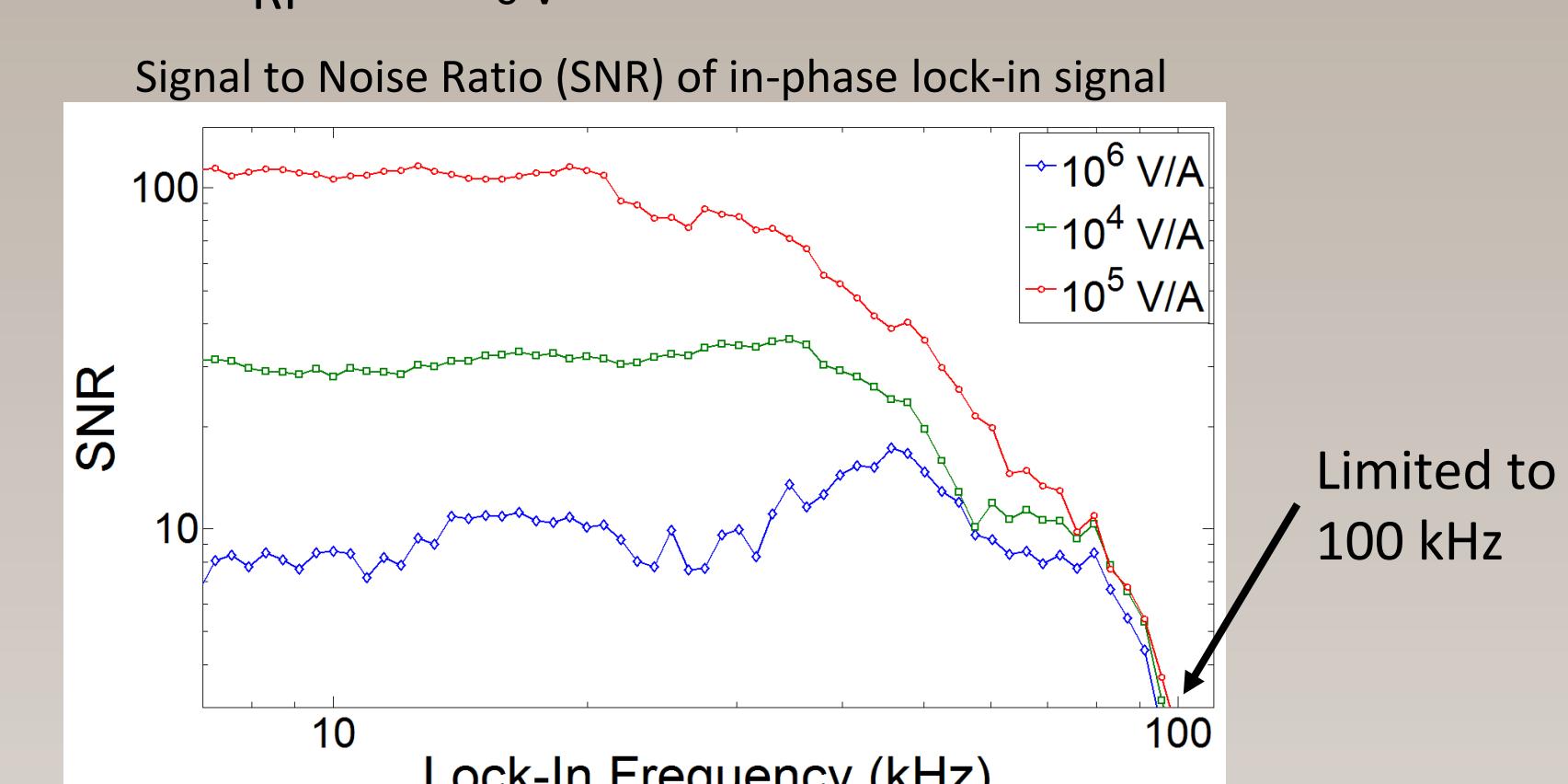
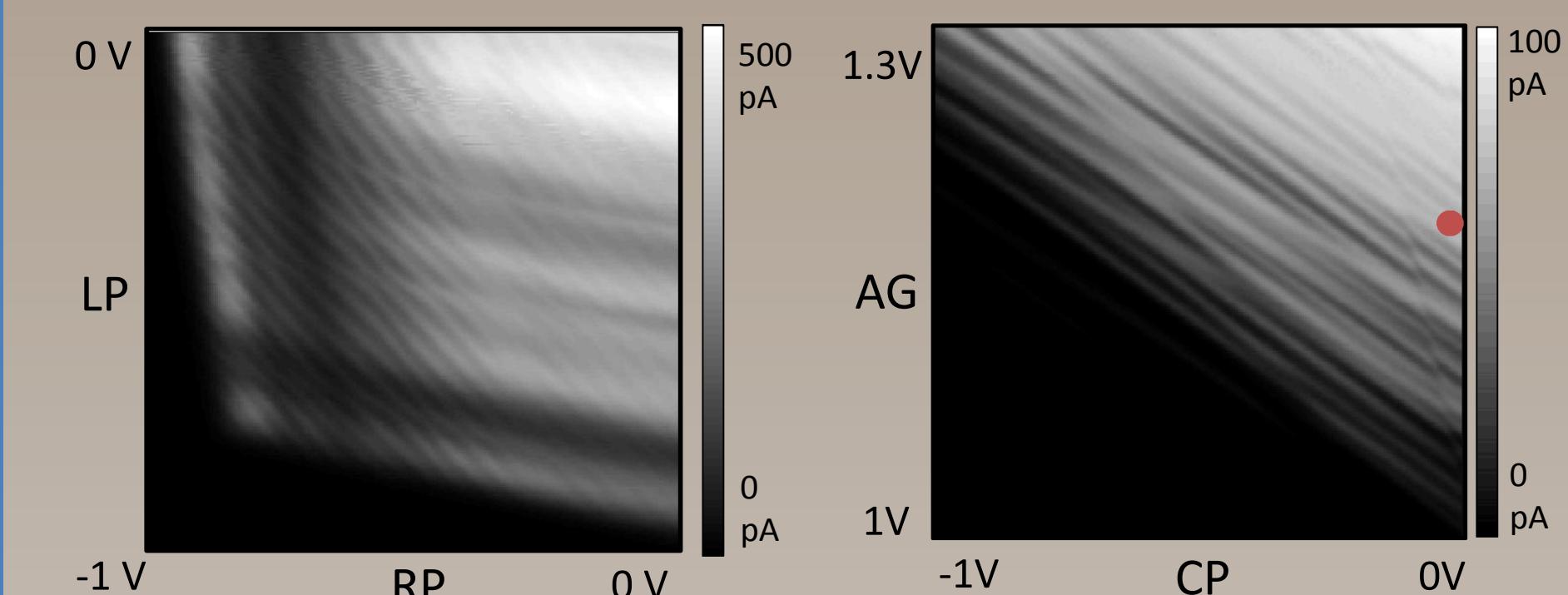
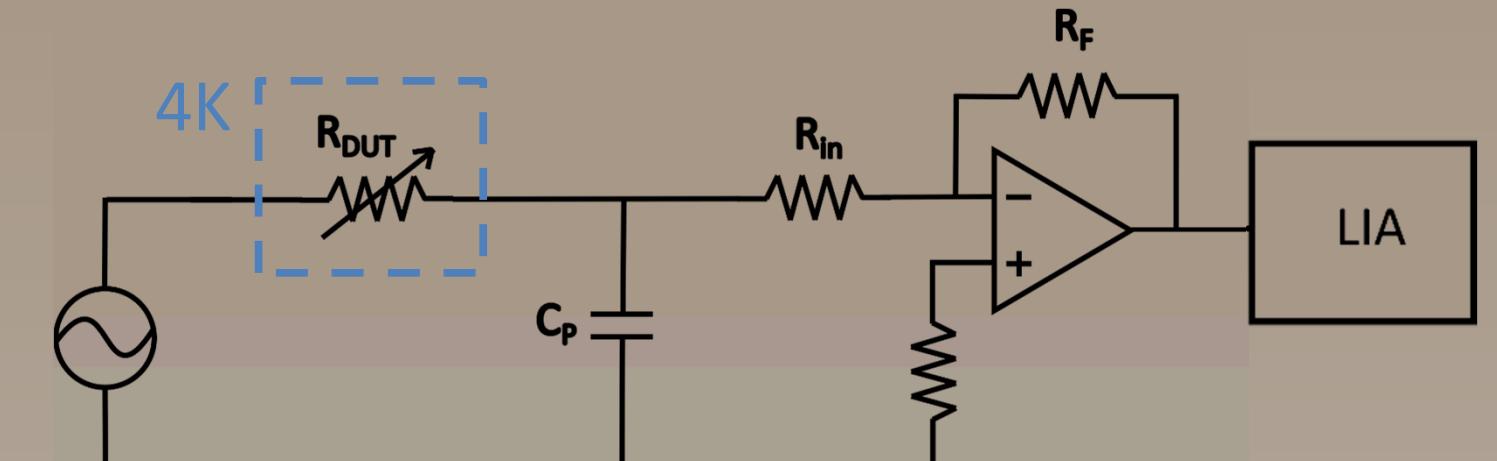


Conclusions

- **Calibrated current pulses allow comparison with and without HBT.**
- **SNR increased by a factor of 10 to 100.**
- **Measured rise time as low as $1.6 \mu\text{s}$.**
- **DC power dissipation is 50nW to $5 \mu\text{W}$.**

Bandwidth Without HBT

Measurement Circuit:



Bandwidth With HBT

Measurement Circuit:

