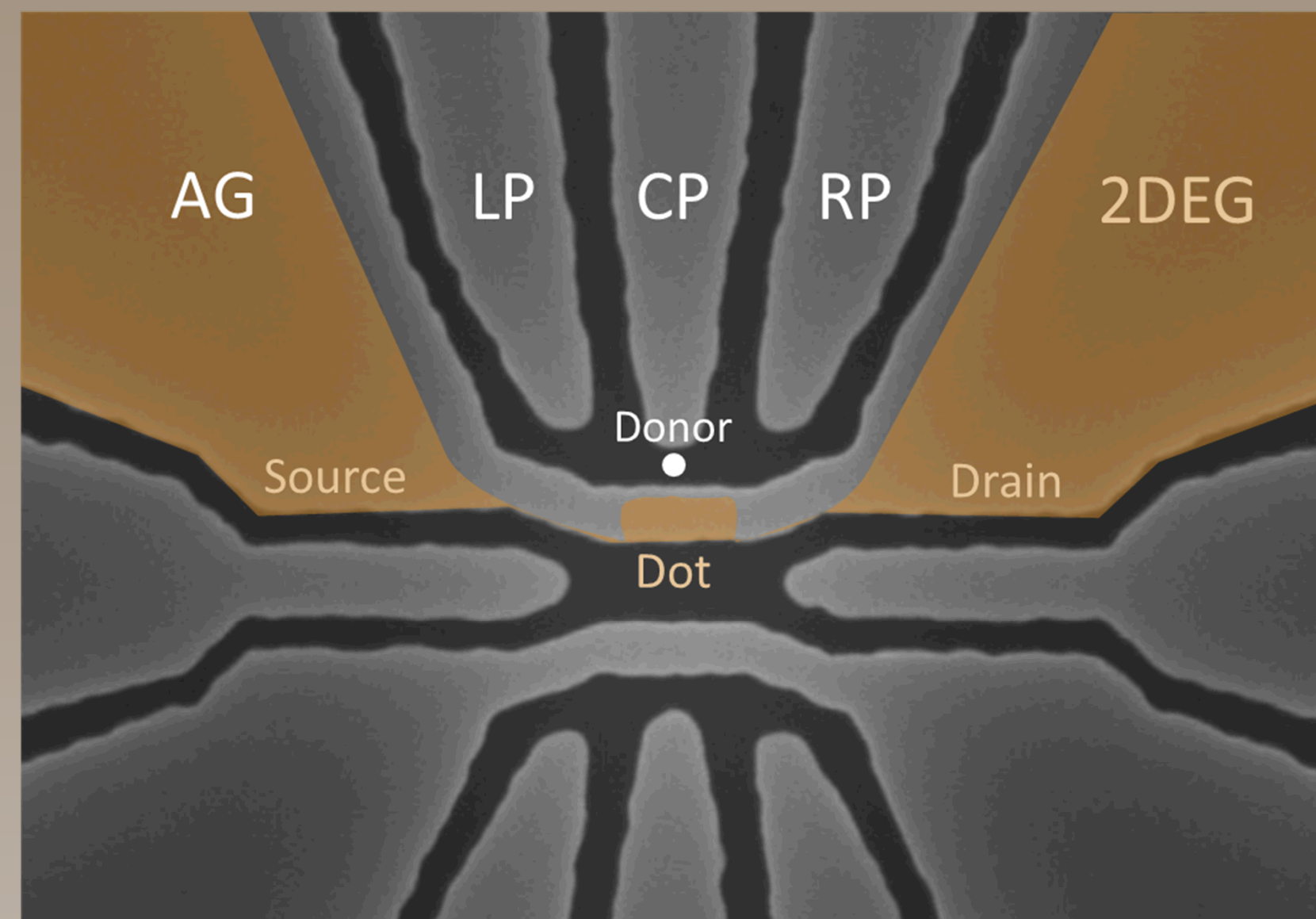


Exceptional service in the national interest

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

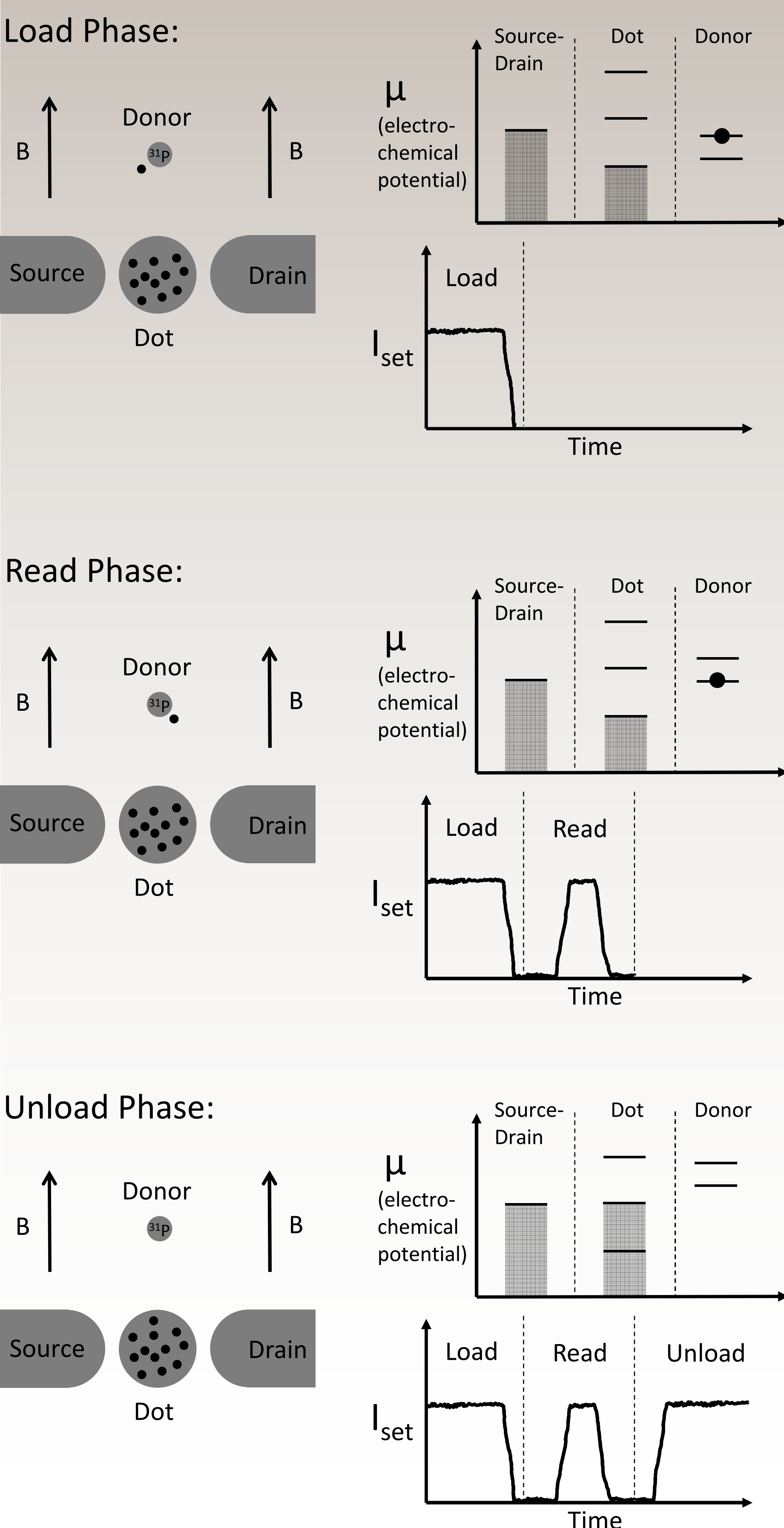
Matt Curry, Troy England, Nathan Bishop, Greg Ten-Eyck, Joel Wendt, Tammy Pluym, Mike Lilly, Steve Carr, and Malcolm Carroll

Silicon SET Nanostructure



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

Single-Shot Donor Spin Readout

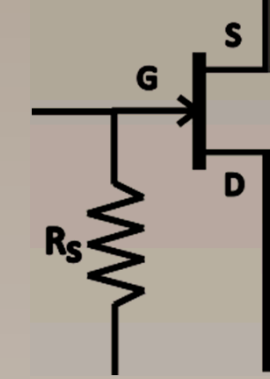


Motivation

- 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 μW to 1 mW.



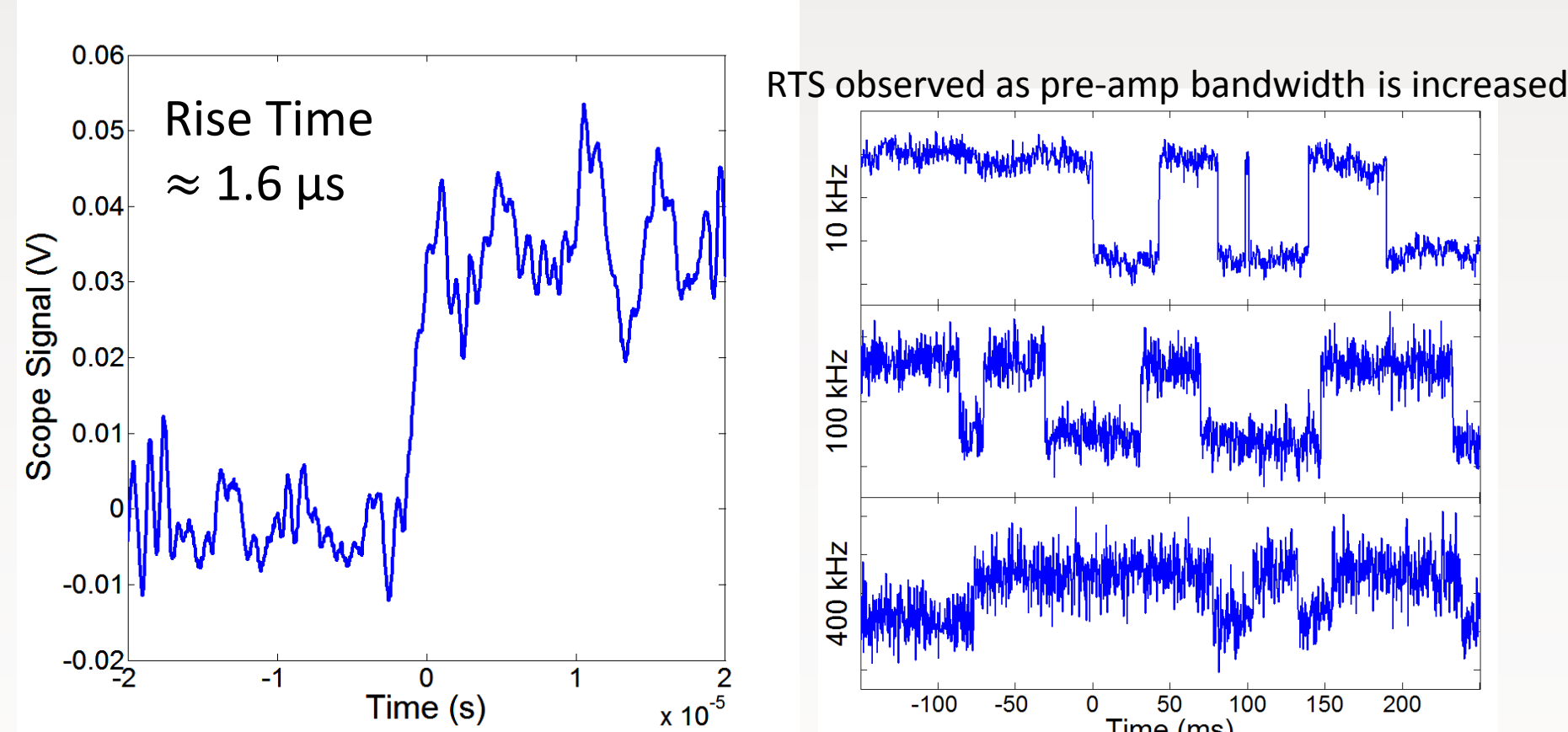
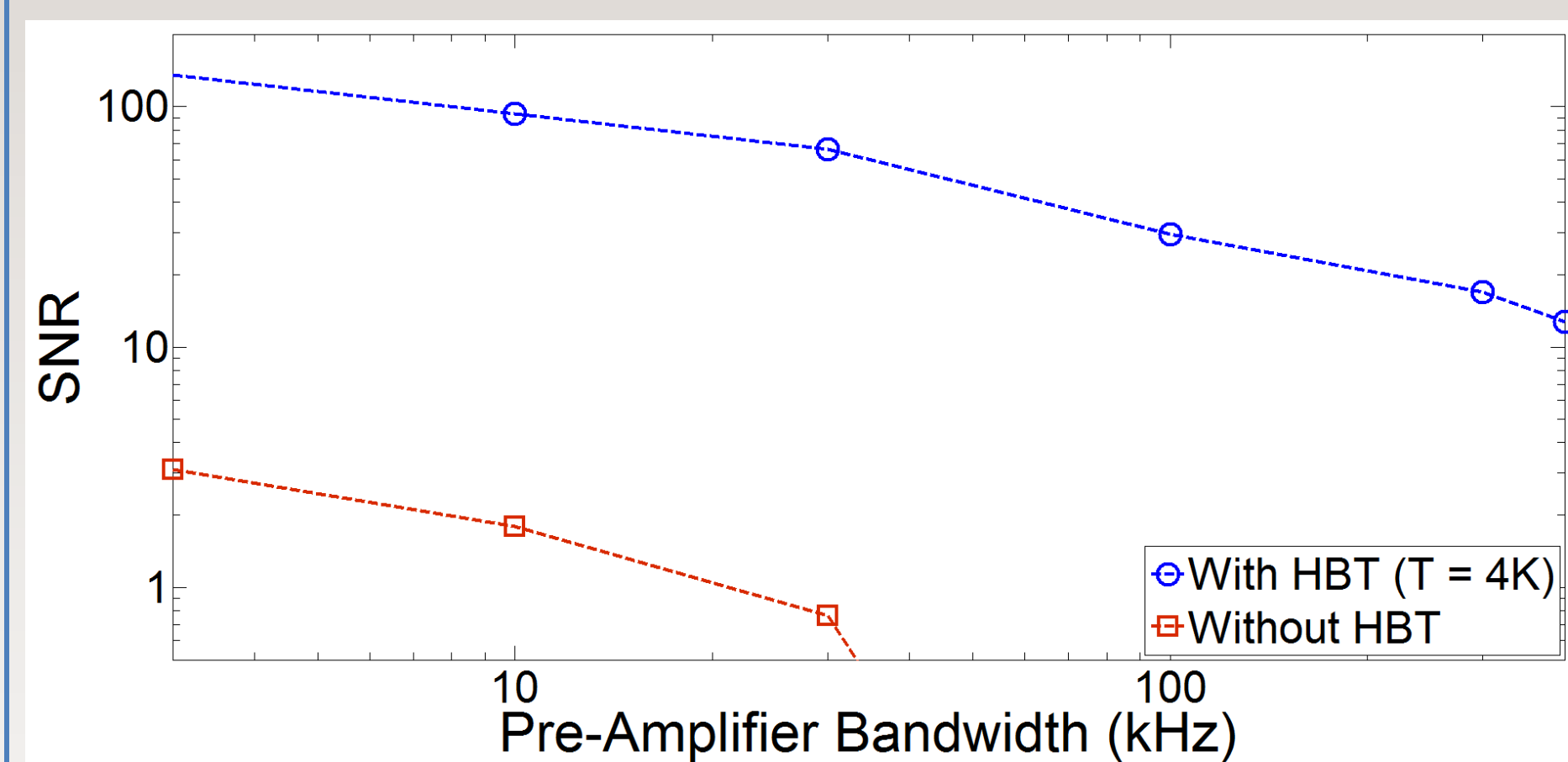
An alternative: HBT (Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor)

- 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 50 nW to 5 μW .



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.

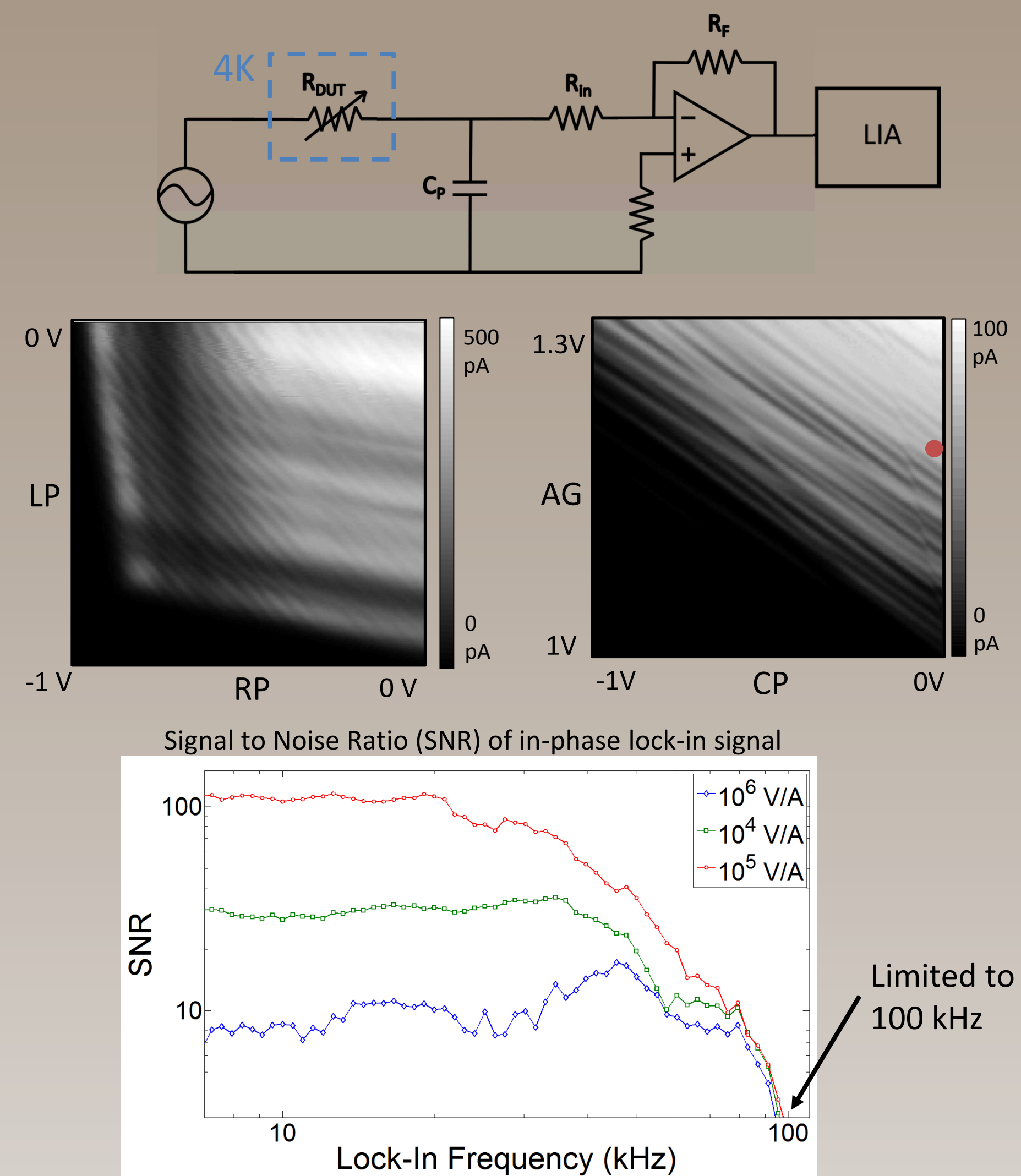


Conclusions

- 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 μs .
- DC power dissipation is 50 nW to 5 μW .

Bandwidth Without HBT

Measurement Circuit:



Bandwidth With HBT

Measurement Circuit:

