

Fabrication of Counted Donor Devices using Top-Down Ion Implantation

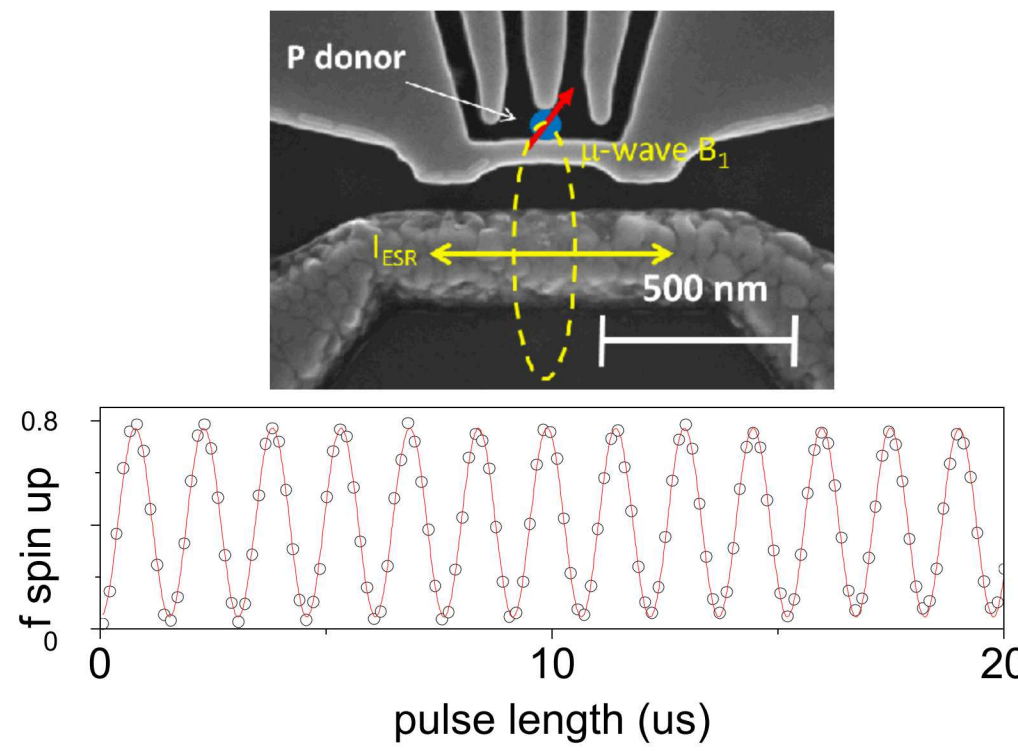


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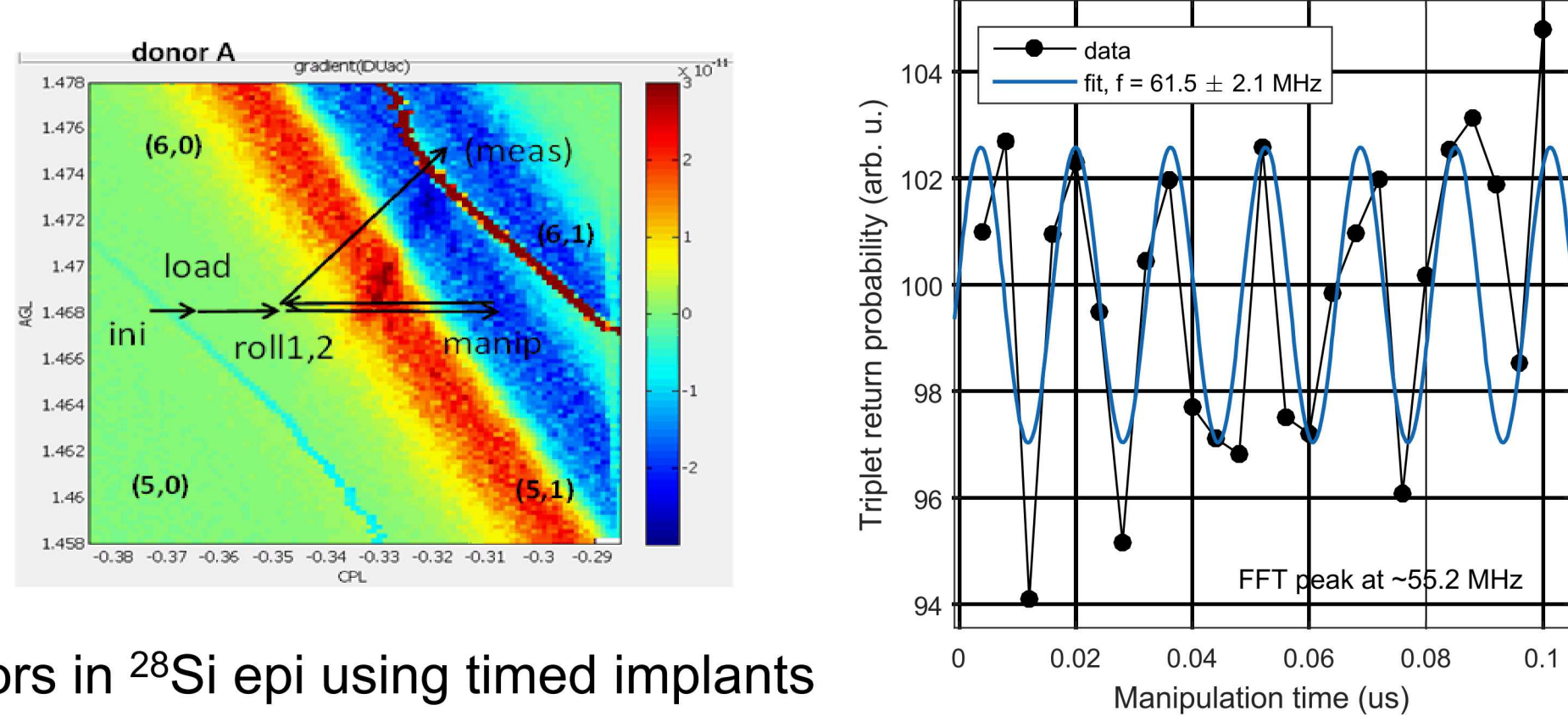
Motivation of Work

Single Qubit Control



Experiments performed on ³¹P donors in ²⁸Si epi using timed implants

Coherent Coupling of Single Donor to QD



→ Outstanding donor results point towards the need for deterministic implants!

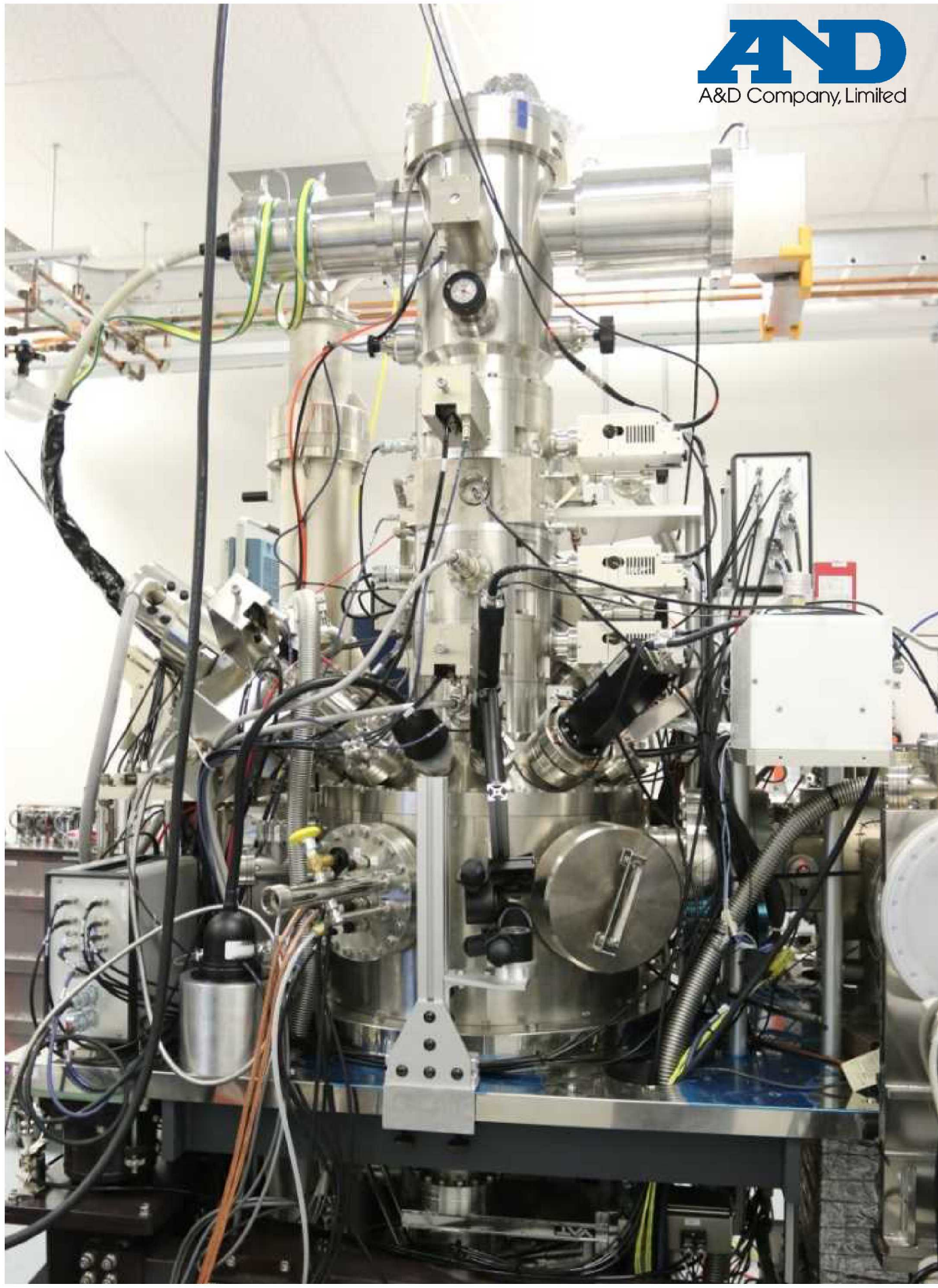
Single ion implantation can be used for the following:

- 1.) Respond to discovery on timed implant path
- 2.) Tool for understanding donor 'activation'
- 3.) Evaluation of different ion species (P, Sb and Bi)
- 4.) Rapid turn-around for high yield single donor devices

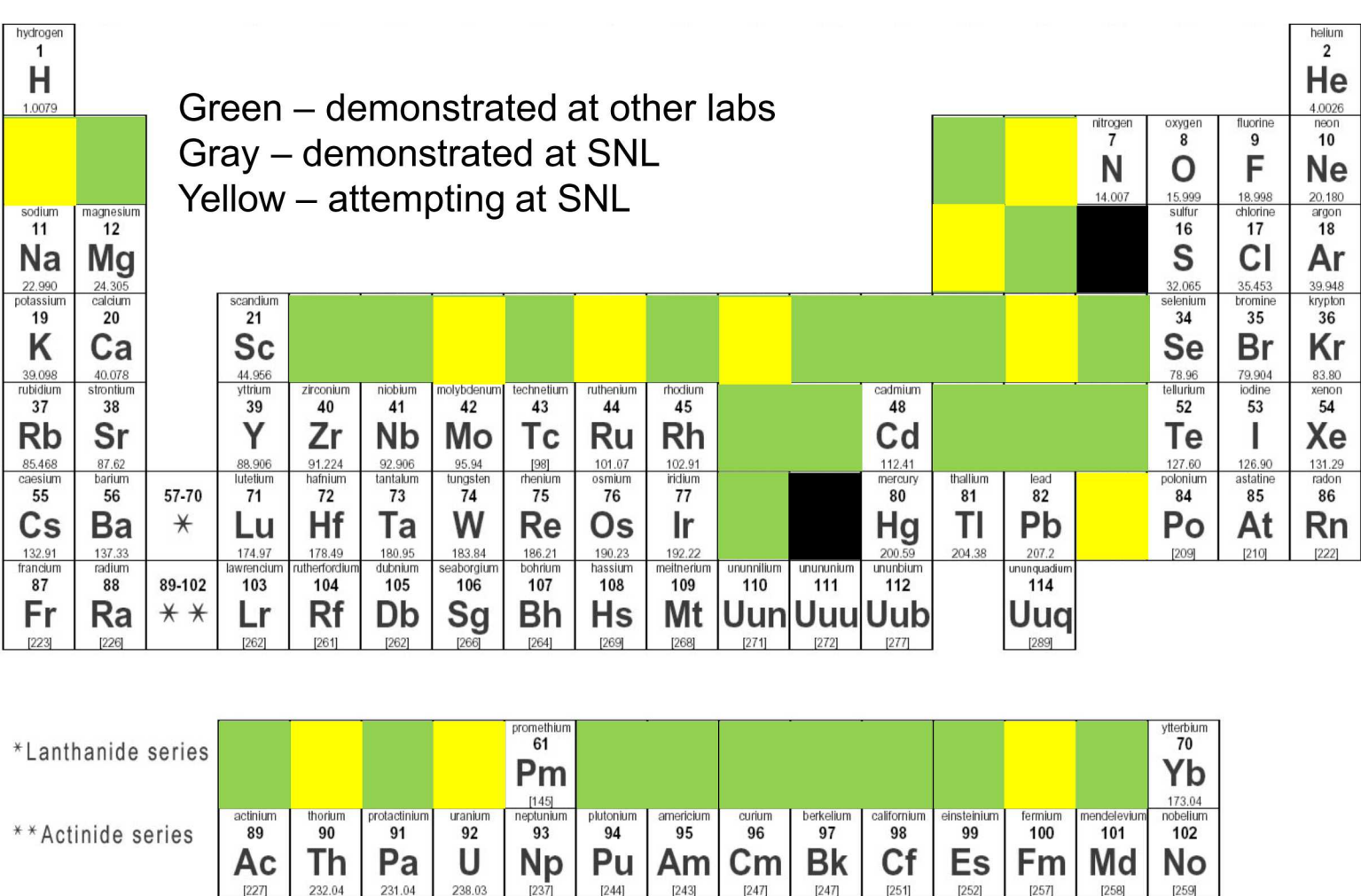
Nanoscale Top-Down Ion Implant

nanolimplanter

- Focused ion beam system (FIB)
→ nm beam spot size on target
- ExB Filter (Wein Filter)
→ Multiple ion species
- Fast blanking and chopping
→ Single ion implantation
- Direct-write lithography
→ nm targeting accuracy

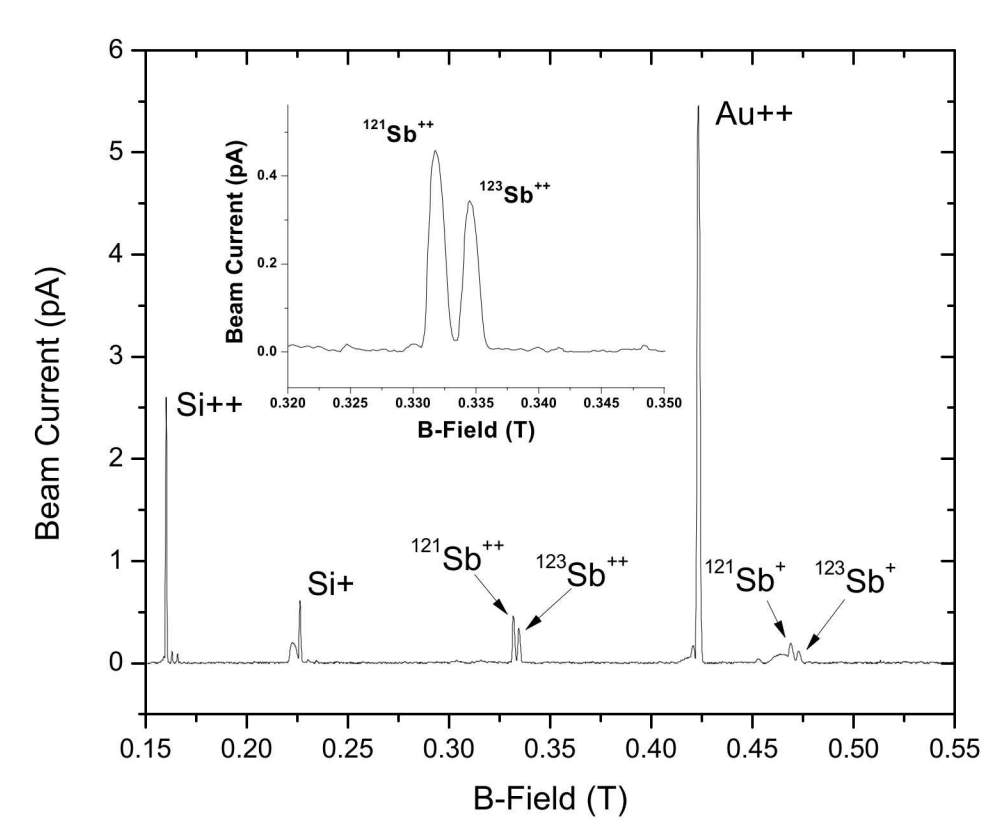


What ion species are possible?



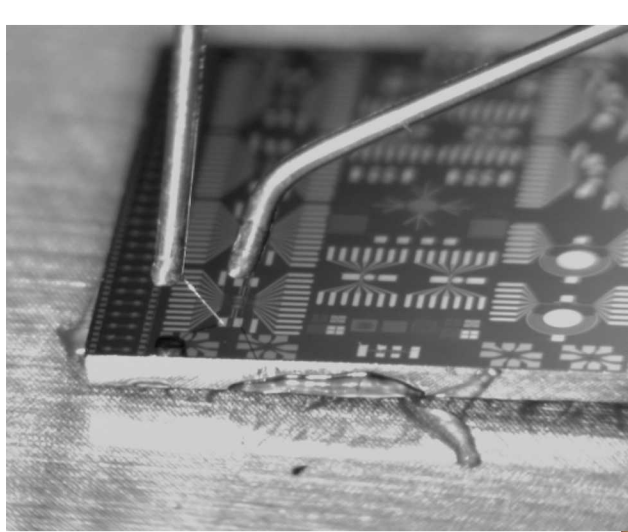
~1/3 the periodic table are available – including P, Sb and Bi

What mass resolution is possible?

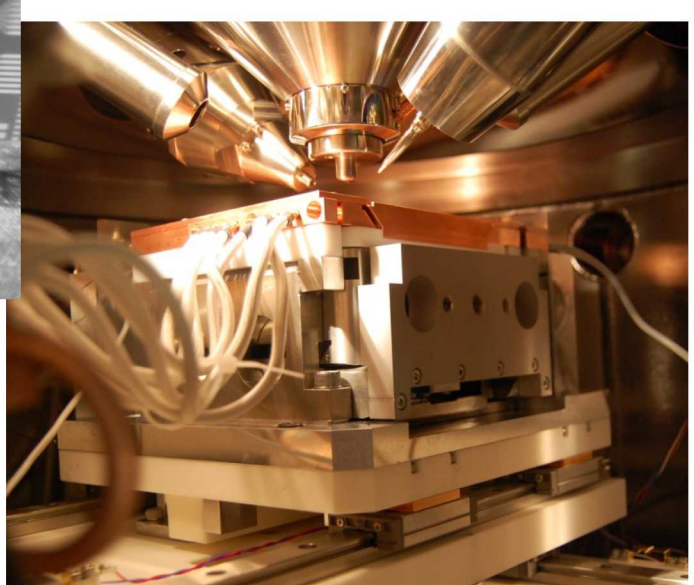


$\Delta m/m \sim 0.016$, separates out isotopes of Sb and Si in this AuSiSb source

Direct write platform and in-situ electrical probes

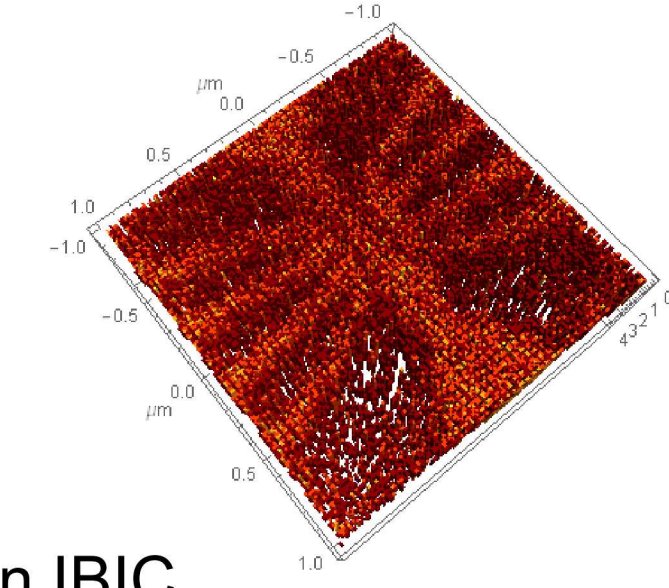


- In-situ electrical probes for measurement of ion strikes as they occur

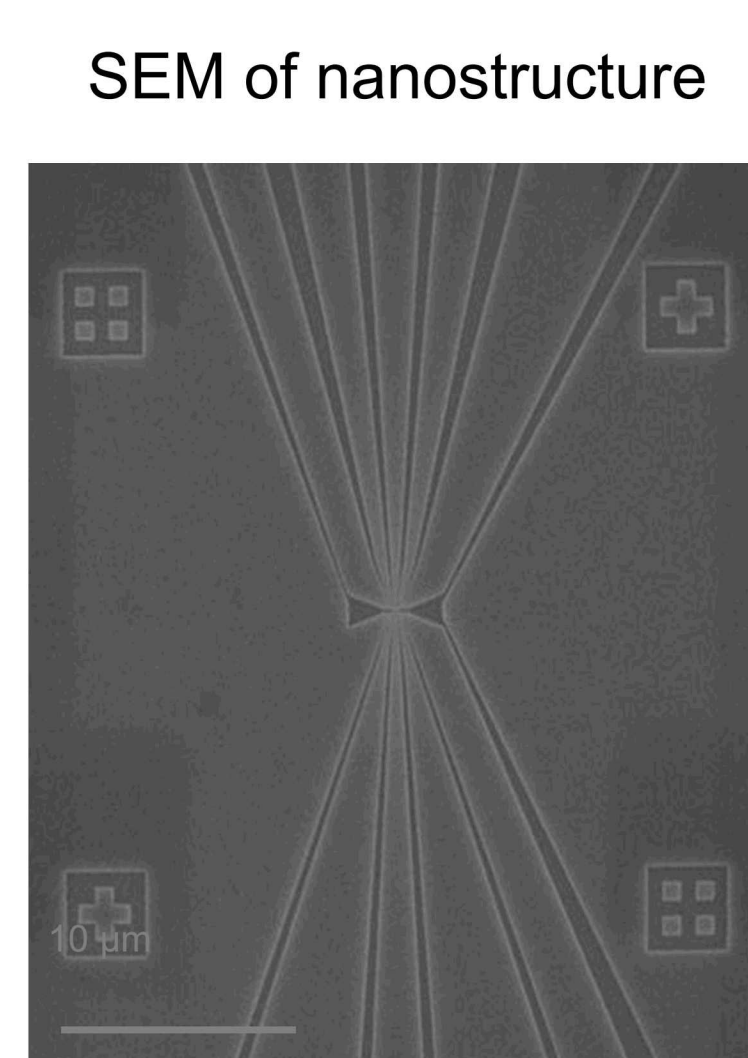


- Low temperature stage
- Built-in lithography software (Raith ELPHY Plus) capable of sub-nm resolution

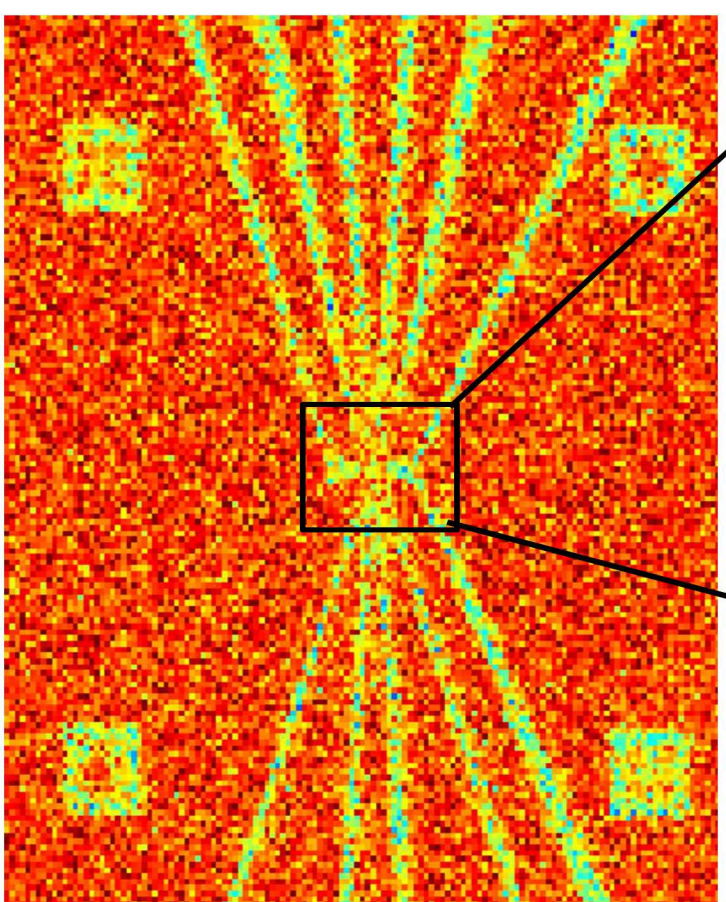
RAITH
NANOFABRICATION



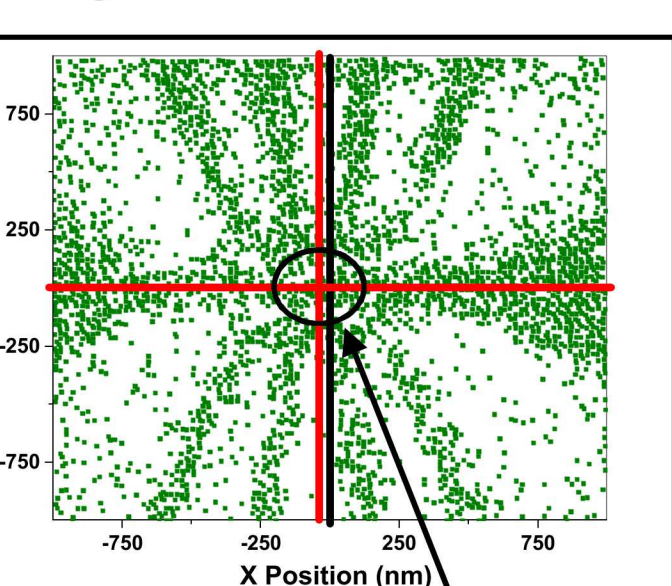
Alignment resolution



Ion Beam Induced Charge (IBIC) of nanostructure



High resolution IBIC

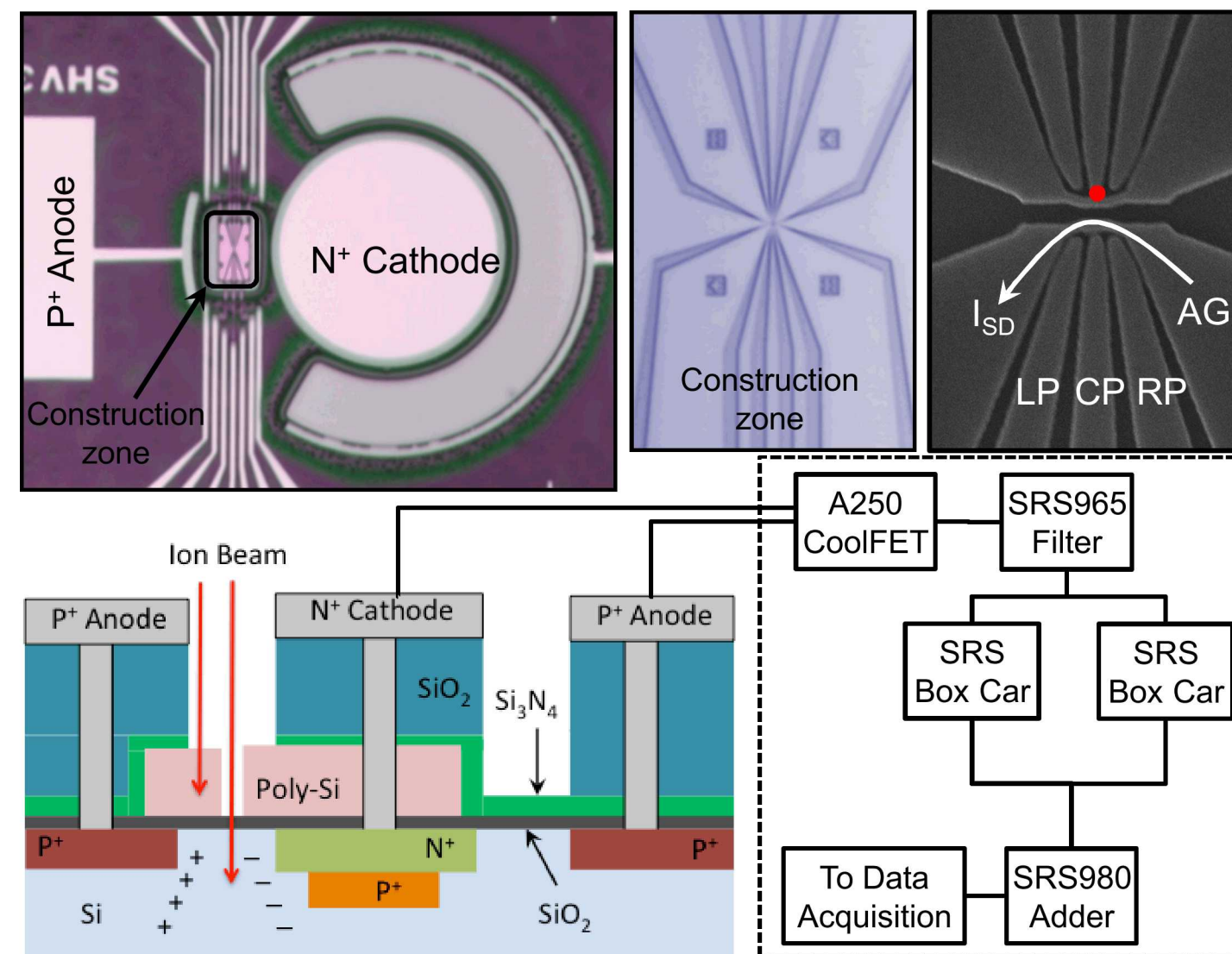


$\Delta x \sim 35$ nm
 $\Delta y \sim 0$ nm

→ Alignment resolution is dominated by beam spot size

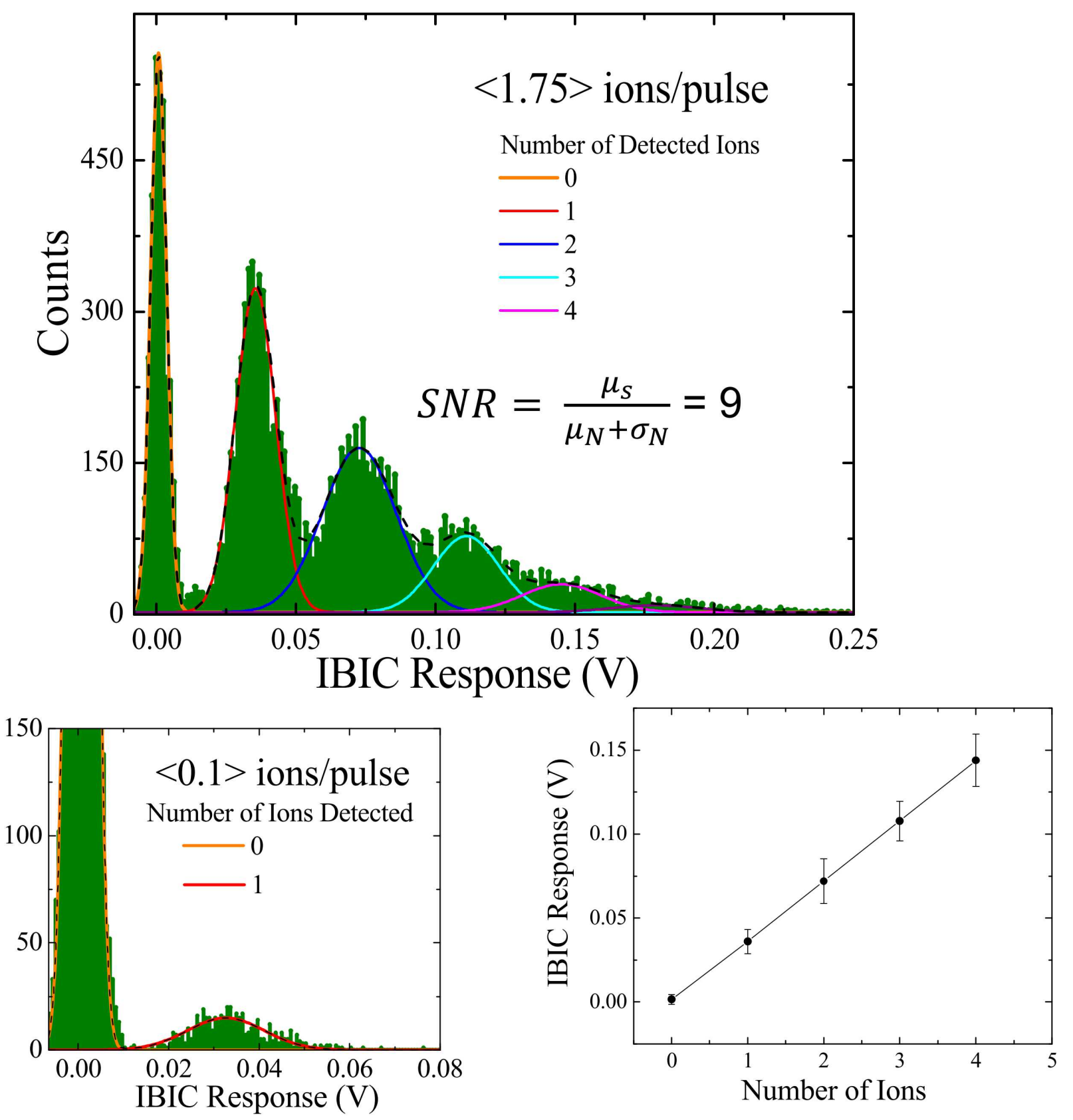
Single Ion Detection

Integrated single ion detector with Si MOS nanostructure



Excellent agreement between the ratio of number of detected ions to Poisson probability distribution.

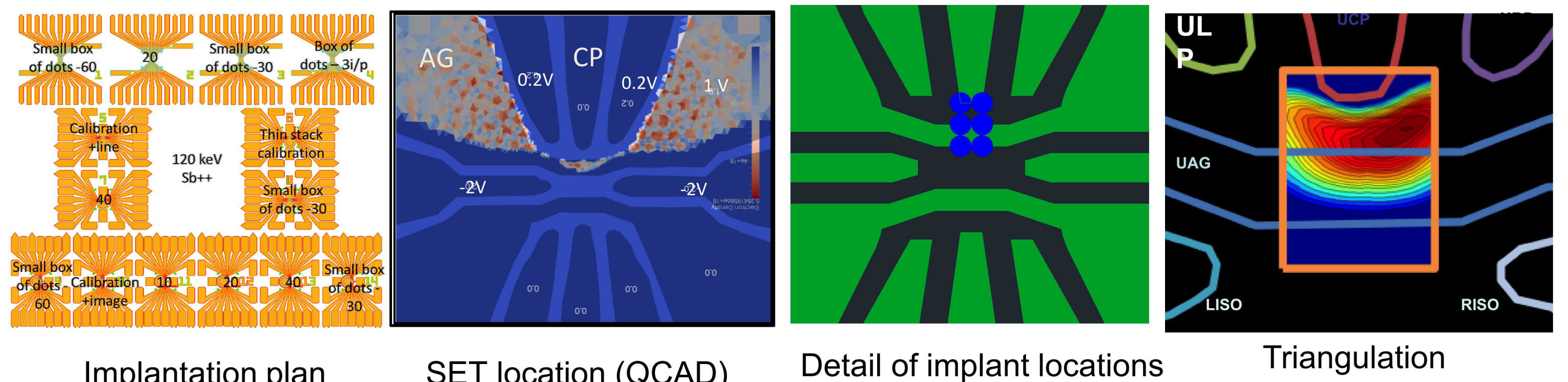
200 keV Si – Quantized Ion Detection



→ Single ion detection now down to 20 keV (50 keV last yr.) and improving!

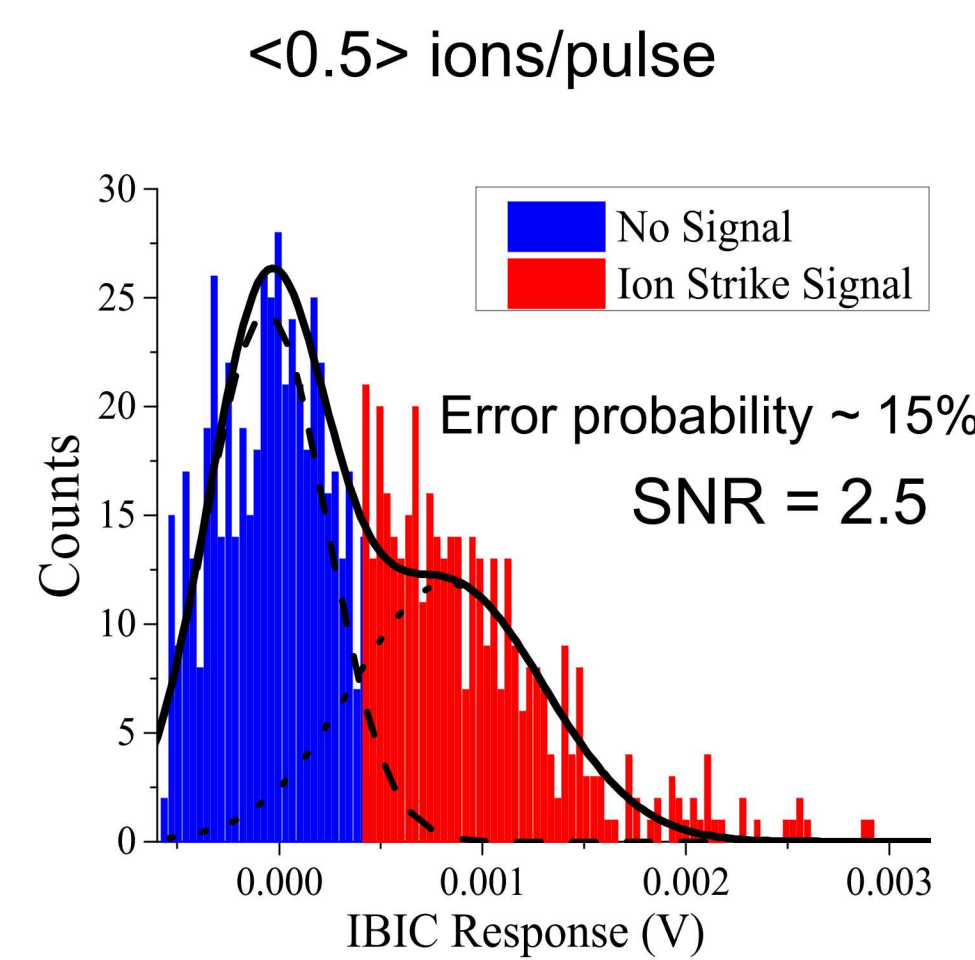
Counted Donor-SET Devices

How to make counted donor devices? 120 keV Sb into a 35 nm oxide layer



Counted Ion Detection and Transport

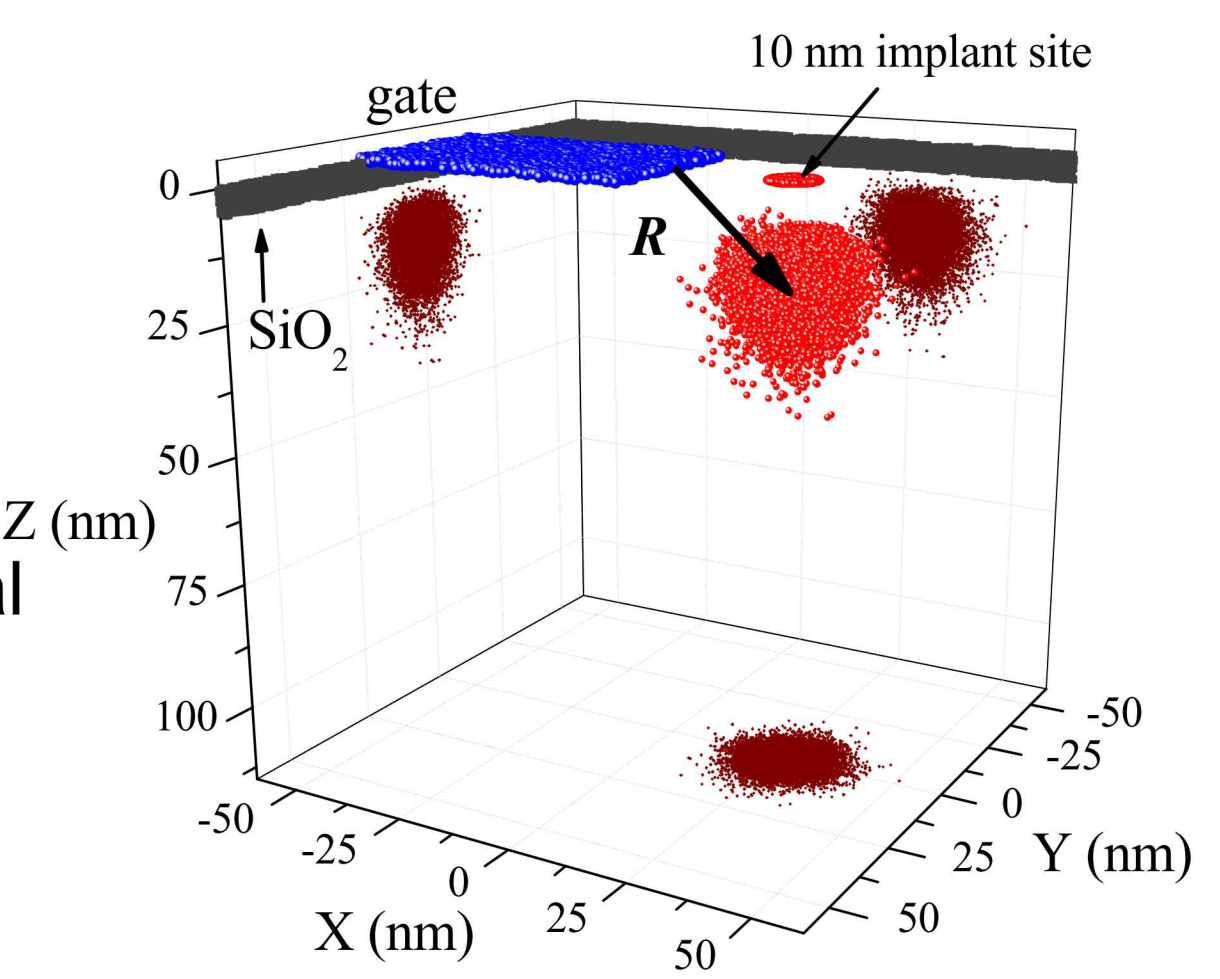
- Iteration process to Improve donor-SET coupling by donor positioning
- Low energy implantation for reduced straggle – 20 keV Sb



20keV Sb + 10nm opening
→ 13.5nm ± 5nm ± 4nm

Triangulation from operational qbit device estimate*:
→ 13.5 ± 2.5nm ± 2.5nm

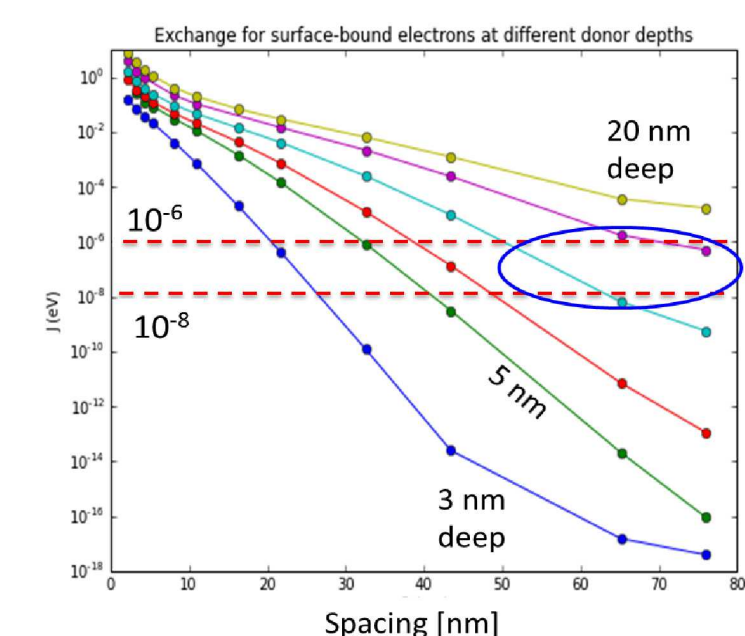
*F. Mohiyaddin, Nanolett. 2013



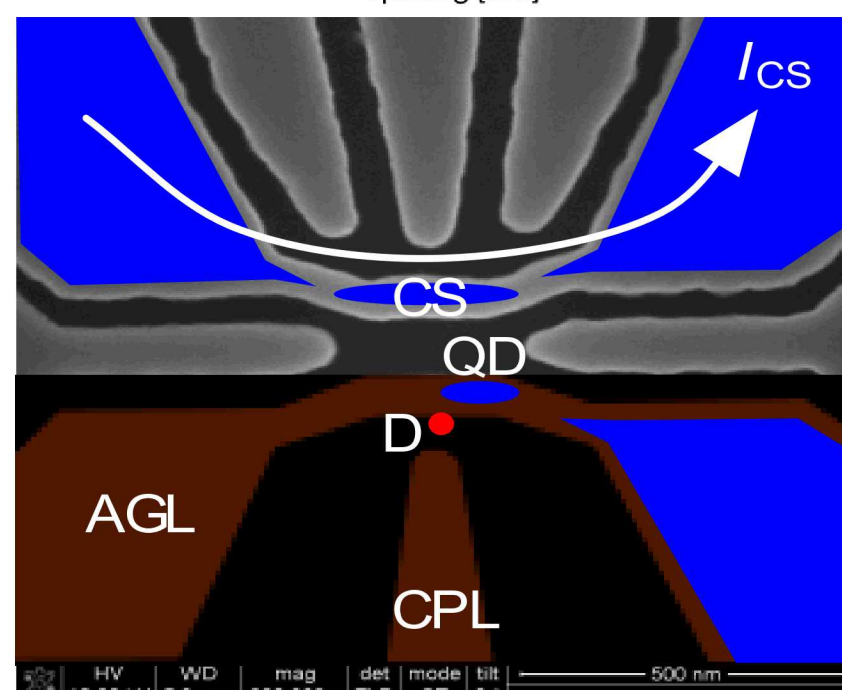
Counted implantation of 20 keV Sb → Deterministic and improved donor positioning

Outlook for 2 Donor: D-QD-QD-D

Previously, donor-donor coupling required strict placement, new designs relax donor placement requirements



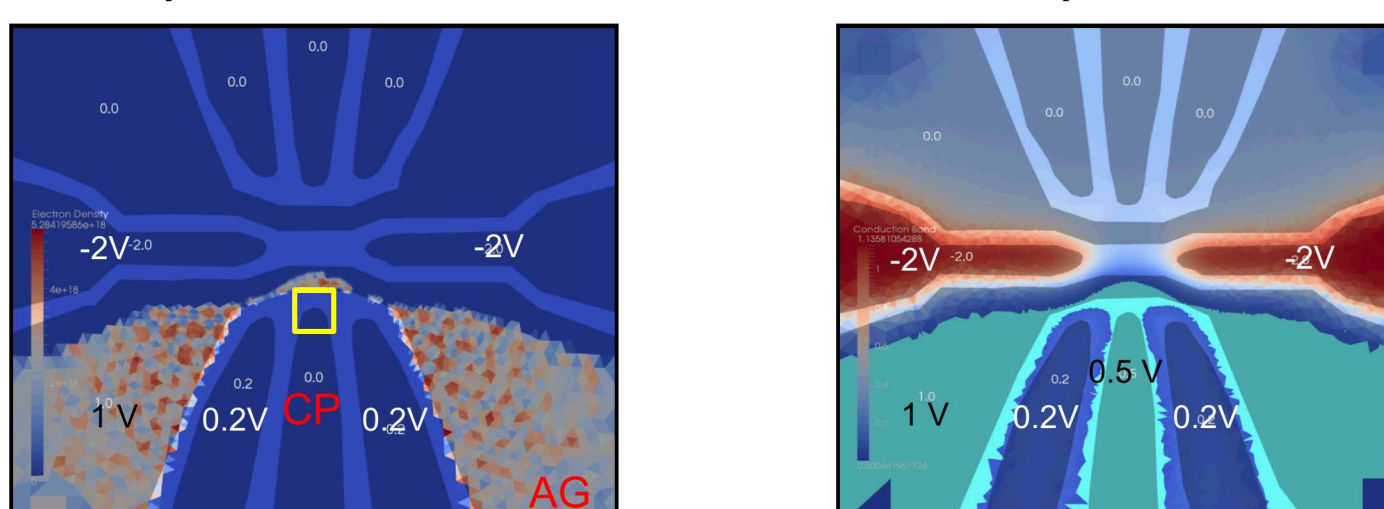
Very difficult to hit these targets using top down ion implantation!



Make use of the donor-QD coupling to reduce donor placement requirements

Work to extend this design to donor-QD-QD-donor

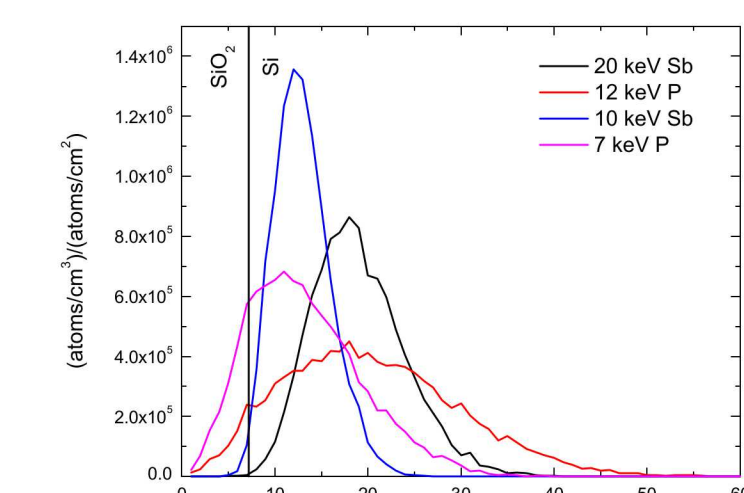
QCAD simulations show simultaneous electron occupation and donor ionization are possible



Donor-QD (few electron) will require a **target depth** of <15 nm with a **lateral spacing** of ~35 nm between the donor and QD.

What is needed to make this device?

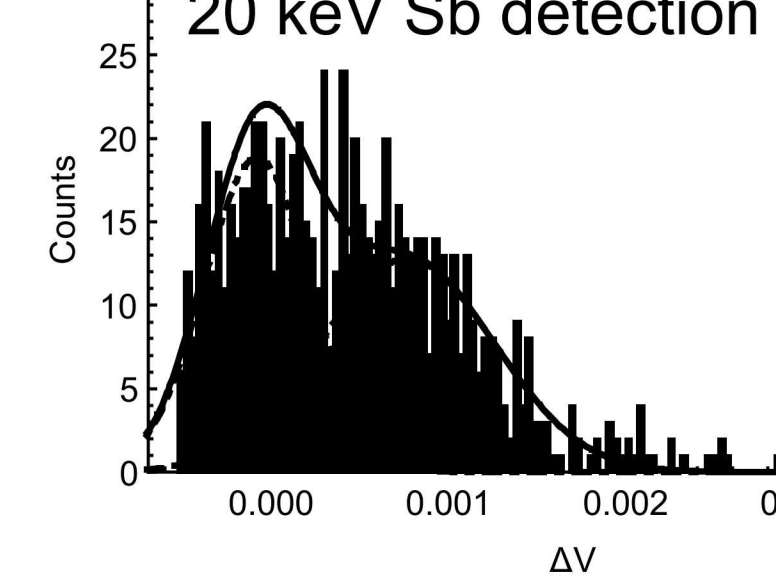
- 1.) Target ion depth of ~5-15 nm below the SiO₂



Ion	Range below SiO ₂	e-h pairs
20 keV Sb	11.5±4.9±4.3 nm	~1500
12 keV P	13.0±9.3±7.8 nm	~1100
10 keV Sb	5.5±3.0±2.9 nm	~500
7 keV P	5.7±6.1±5.1 nm	~500

- 2.) Need to detect low energy ions

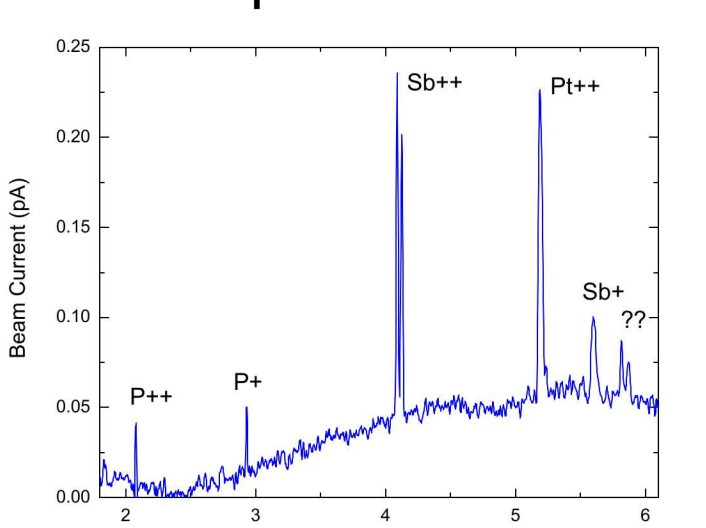
20 keV Sb detection



20 keV Sb detected, if need low energies, we will:
- improve noise floor, in vacuum preamps, etc...
- improve gain – Geiger mode operation, sensitive to <100 e-h pairs!

- 3.) For any experiments that require nuclear spin 1/2 P implants

Mass spectrum PtPSb



Estimated Spot Size
- 20 keV Sb <50 nm
- 12 keV P ~100 nm

Can be reduced by ~40% with negative PS for OL lens (installing)

→ Immediate path forward to donor donor coupling