



# FLUX JPA DESIGN

C GATTI – QubIT 6 APRILE 2022



# Risonatore $\lambda/4$ accoppiato a una linea di trasmissione

RLC parallelo con parametri unloaded

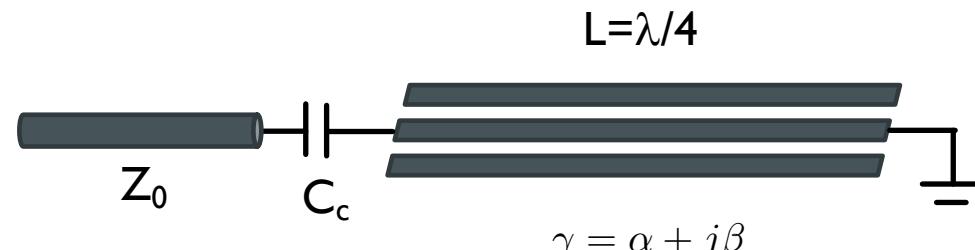
$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi v_p}{\lambda}$$

$$R = \frac{Z_0}{\alpha L}$$

$$C_r = \frac{\pi}{4\omega_0 Z_0}$$

$$L_r = \frac{4Z_0}{\pi\omega_0}$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{\pi}{4\alpha L}$$



Effetto del condensatore di accoppiamento

$$\omega_c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_r(C_r + C_C)}}$$

$$Q = Q_0 \frac{Z_0}{Z_0 + Rk^2}$$

$$k = \omega C_C Z_0$$

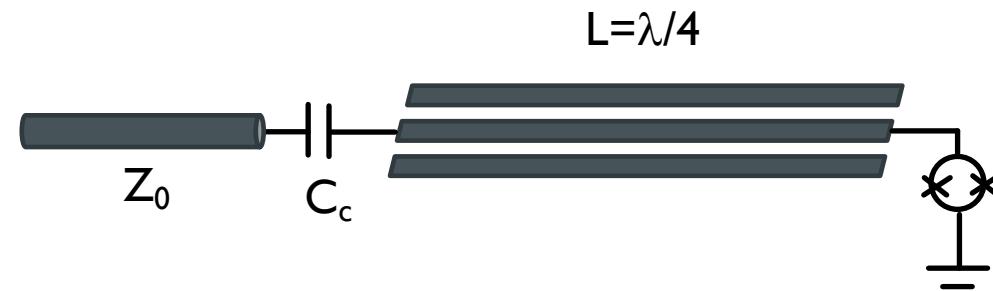
$$k \ll 1$$

Per Al superconduttore su silicio

$$\alpha_{Al} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^{-1}$$

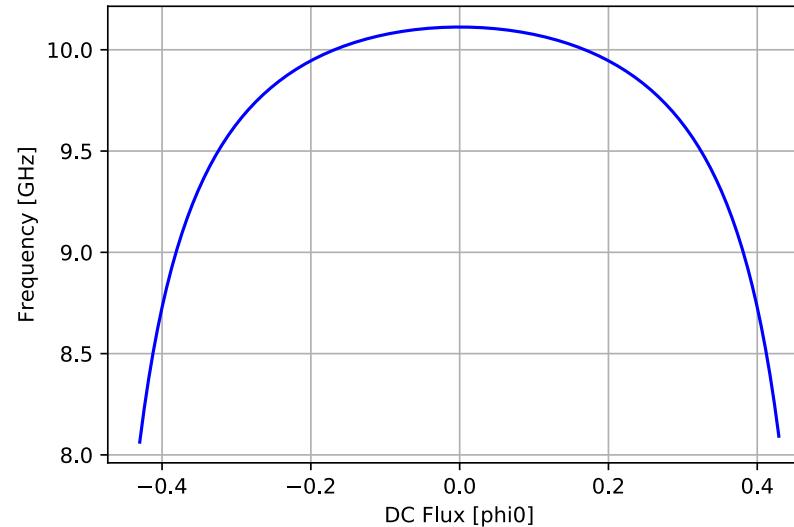
# Risonatore a frequenza tunabile

$$L_{Squid} = \frac{\phi_0}{2\pi} \frac{1}{I_{c,squid} \cos \pi \Phi(B) / \phi_0}$$



$$\omega_r = \frac{\omega_0}{1 + \frac{L_{Squid}}{L_l L}}$$

$$\omega_{squid} \gg \omega_0$$

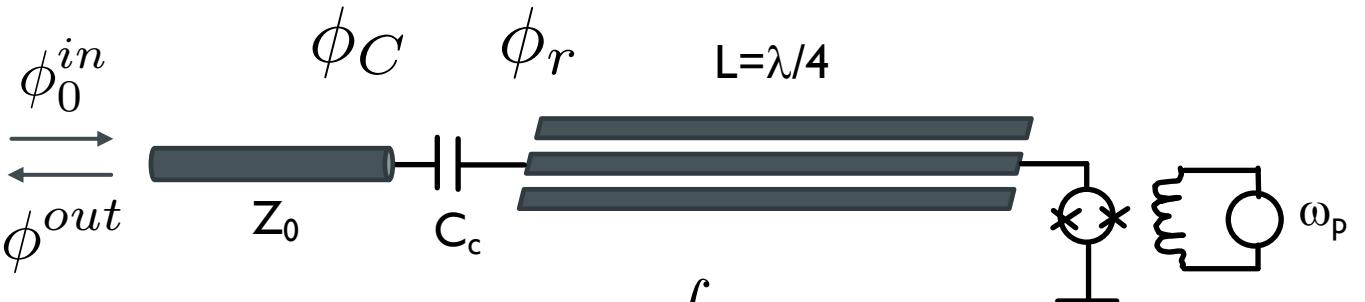


# Flux Pumped JPA

Risolvendo il circuito (ponendo  $I_C = I_r$ )

$$\ddot{\phi}_r + \omega_r^2(\Phi(B))\phi_r = \frac{C_C}{C_C + C_r} \ddot{\phi}_C$$

e sviluppando  $\omega_r^2 = \omega_r^2(\Phi_{DC}) + \frac{d\omega_r^2}{d\delta\phi}\delta\phi$



$$\phi(x, t) = \int dt V(x, t)$$

$$\ddot{\phi}_r + (\omega_r^2(\Phi_{DC}) + F \cos(\omega_p t + \varphi_p)) \phi_r = \frac{C_C}{C_C + C_r} \ddot{\phi}_C$$

Equazione  
oscillatore  
parametrico

$$F = 2\pi \tan\left(\pi \frac{\Phi_{DC}}{\phi_0}\right) \frac{\omega_r^3}{\omega_0} \frac{L_{Squid}(\Phi_{DC})}{L_l L} \frac{\delta\phi}{\phi_0}$$

## Guadagno del Flux JPA

La soluzione per il segnale “out” rispetto a quello “in”

$$\phi_C = \phi_0^{in} + \phi^{out}$$

$$\frac{\phi_1^{out}}{\phi_0^{in}} = 1 - 2 \frac{1 + \xi \sin \theta}{1 + \Omega^2 - \xi^2}$$

$$\frac{\phi_2^{out}}{\phi_0^{in}} = 2 \frac{\xi \cos \theta - \Omega}{1 + \Omega^2 - \xi^2}$$

$$\Omega = \frac{2Q}{\omega_0} \left( \frac{\omega_p}{2} - \omega_0 \right)$$

$$\xi = \frac{FQ}{\omega_0 \omega_p}$$

$\xi < 1$       Amplificatore parametrico  
 $\xi > 1$       Oscillatore parametrico

# FLUX JPA DESIGN

## Resonator Parameters

Resonator Length 2.6mm  
Substrate silicon  $\epsilon_r=11.9$   $\epsilon_{eff}=6.451$   
Bare resonator frequency 11.3 GHz  
Impedance  $Z_0=50 \Omega$   
Bare resonator capacitance 220 fF  
Bare resonator inductance 0.9 nH  
Coupling capacitor 20 fF  
 $S=12 \mu m$  e  $w=7 \mu m$   
 $Q=175$

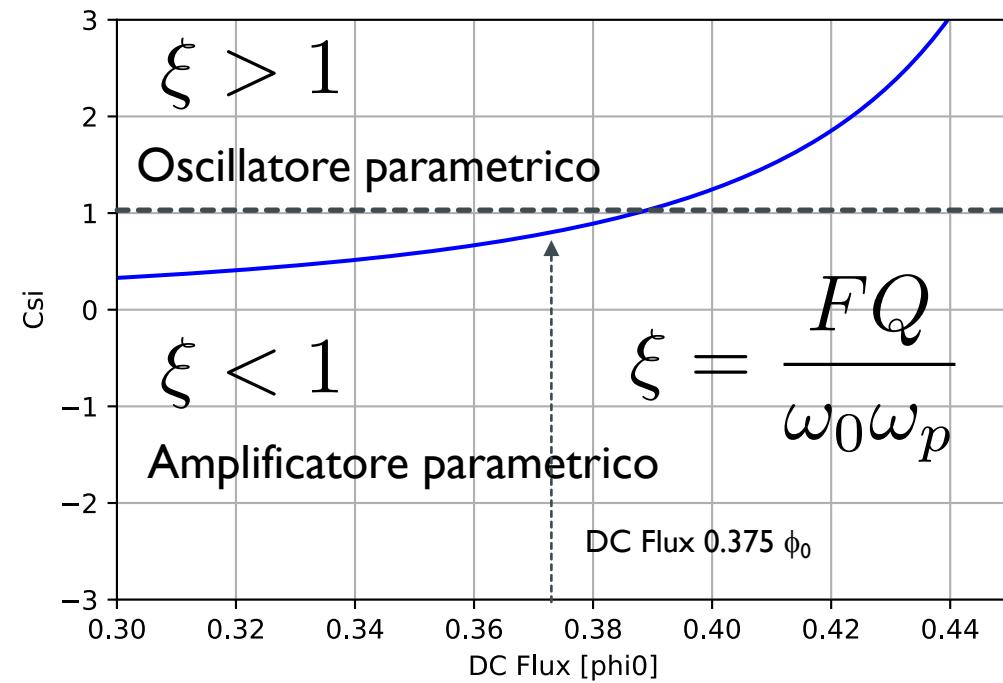
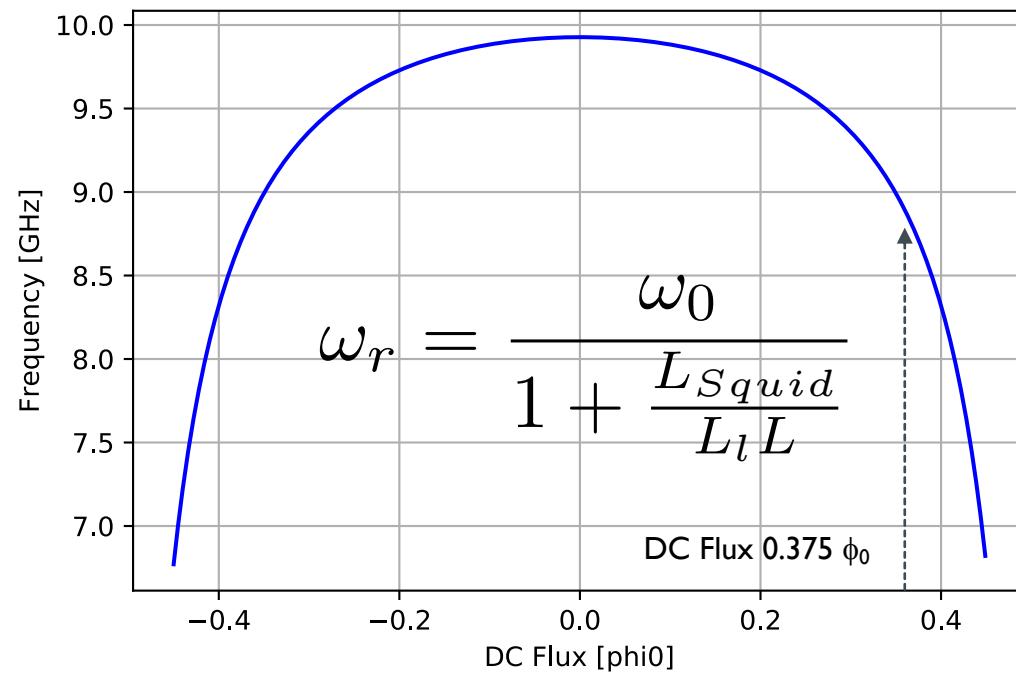
## SQUID Parameters

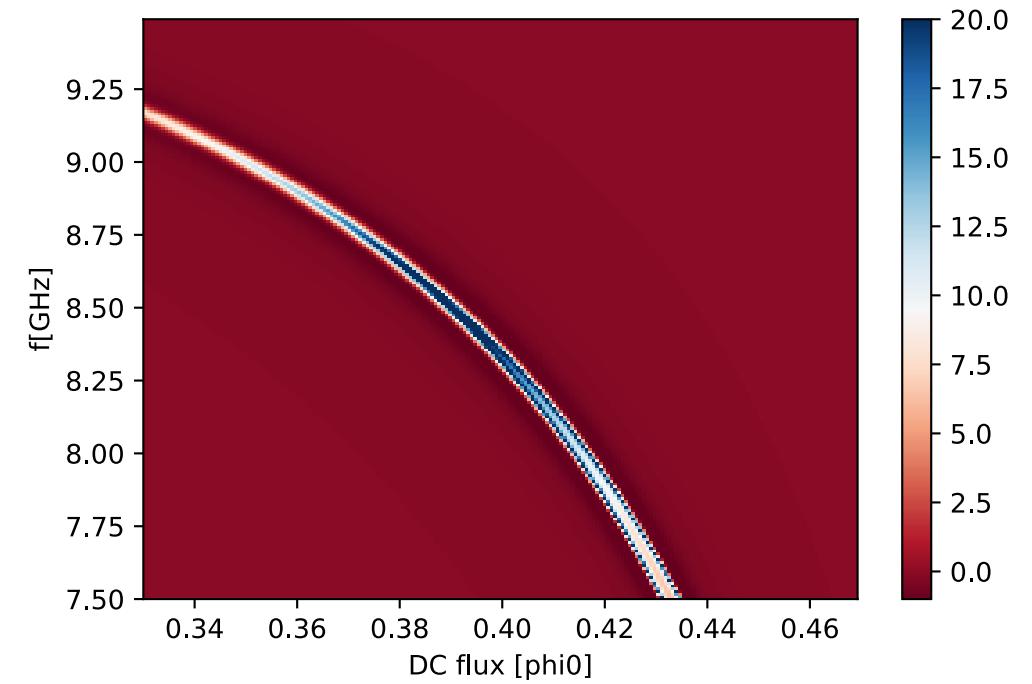
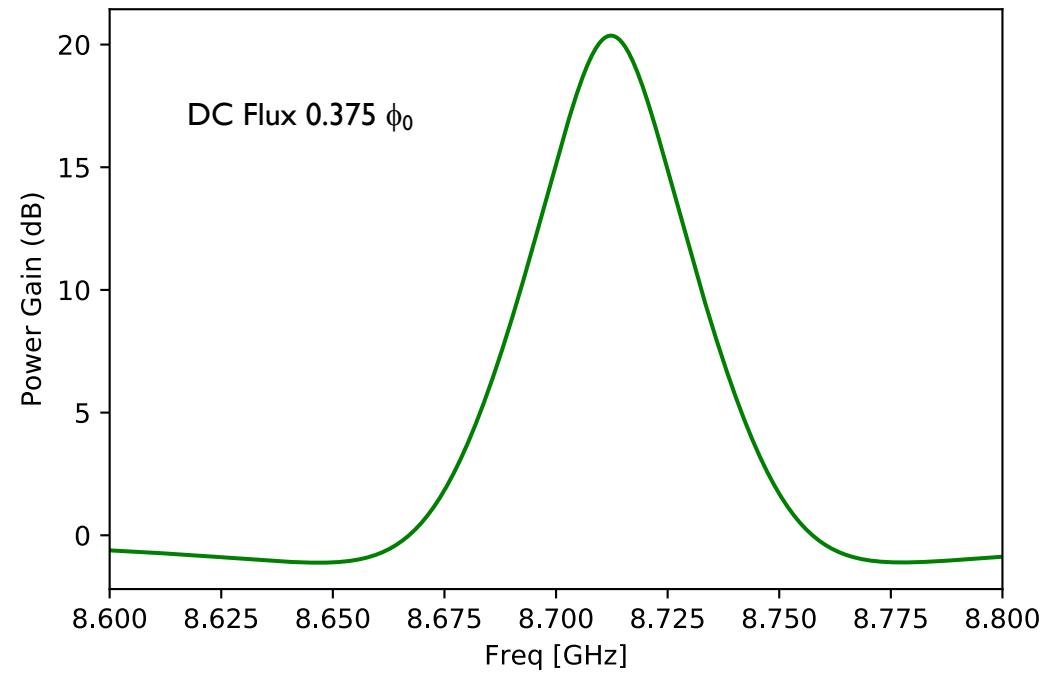
Junction area 0.3-0.6  $\mu m^2$   
Junction  $I_c=1.95 \mu A$   
Junction  $C_j < 0.5 pF$   
Junction  $E_j=967$  GHz  
Junction  $L_j=169$  pH  
Junction freq  $f_{jj} >> 10$  GHz  
DC SQUID  
Area  $9 \times 9 \mu m^2$   
inductance/Resonator inductance  
 $L_s/L_r=0.094$   
M circa 5 pH  
Lgeom circa 150 pH ?

## JPA Bias

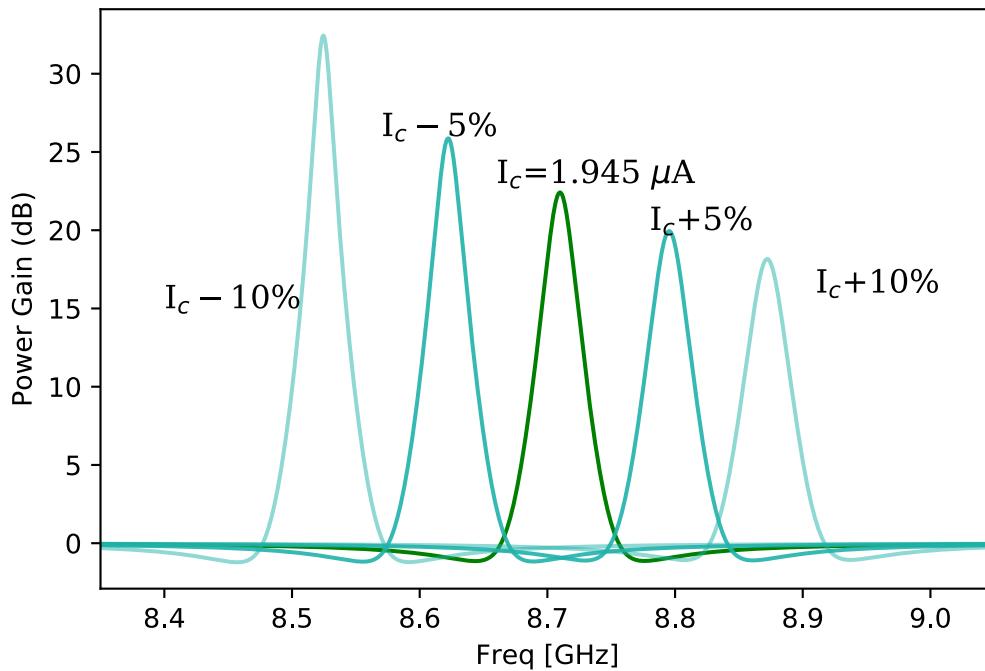
$f_{pump}=2f_{resonance}$   
Flux bias  $0.375 \phi_0$   
 $\delta\phi = 0.0025 \phi_0$   
Pump Power -68 dbm

# FLUX JPA

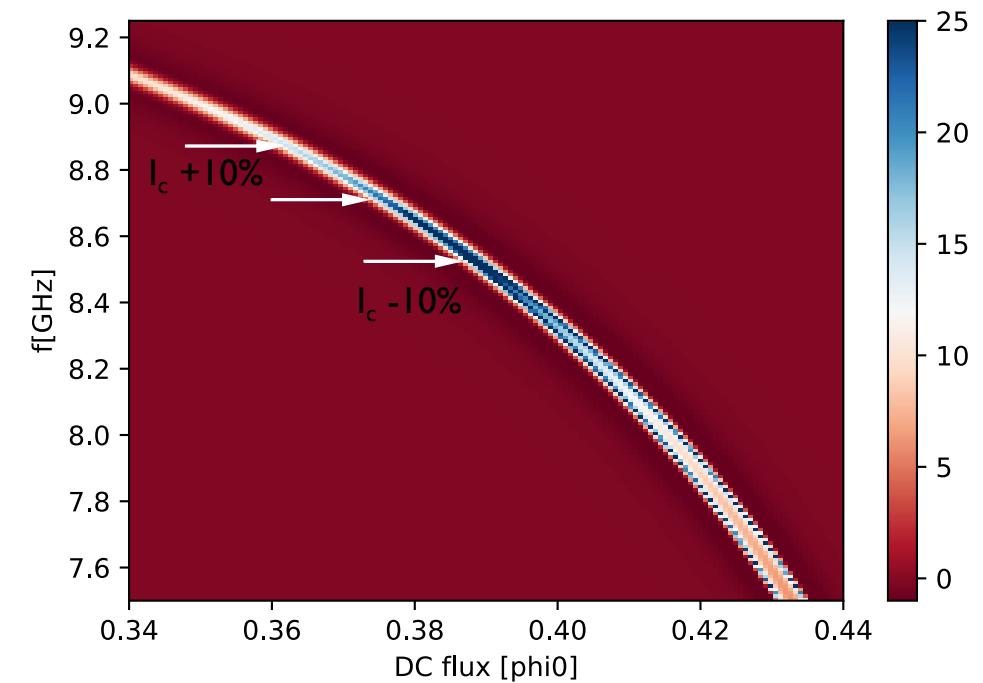




## STUDIO SU TOLLERANZE PARAMETRI E OTTIMIZZAZIONE (ONGOING A. RETTAROLI)



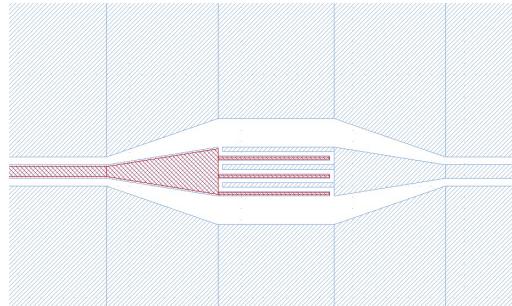
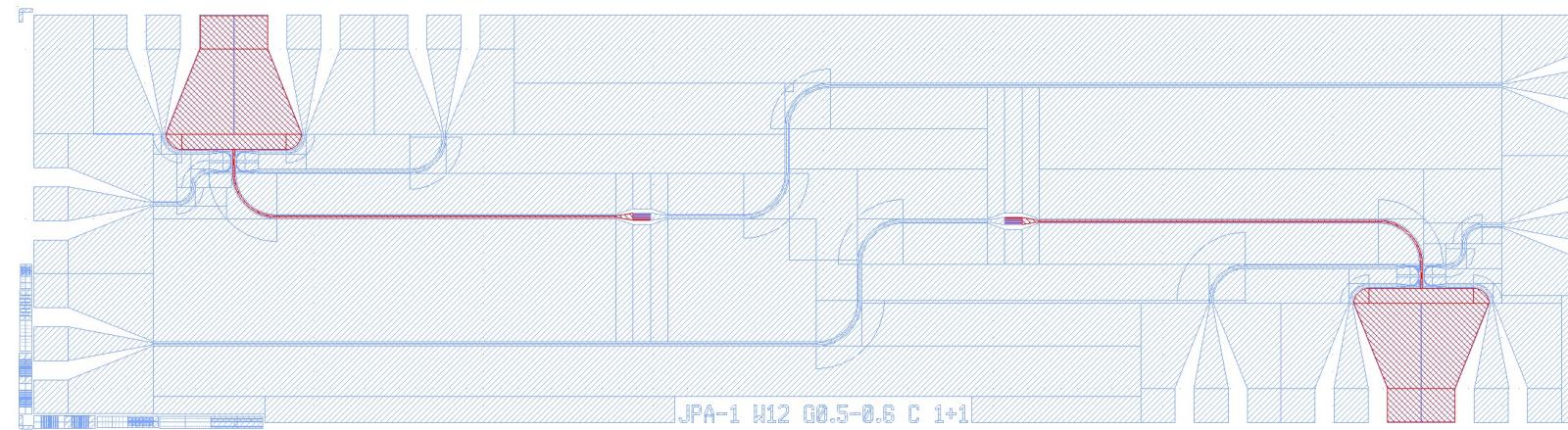
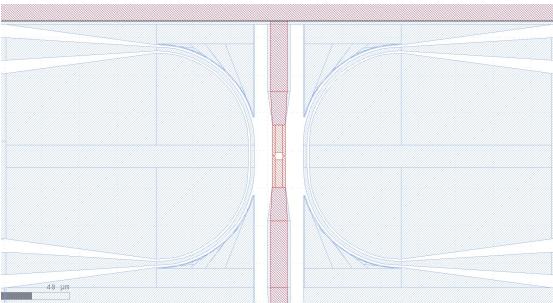
DC Flux Bias = 0.375 phi0  
Cc = 20 fF  
dphi = 20E-4 phi0 (-67.43 dBm)  
Csi = 0.86 con il valore nominale di Ic.



# DESIGN FBK (BENNO M.)

- Area giunzioni: un dispositivo ha ponti  $1.5 \times 0.5$  e l'altro  $1.5 \times 0.6$ . Questo dovrebbe generare aree (con  $30^\circ$  di angolo d'evaporazione) rispettivamente di  $0.57$  e  $0.29 \mu\text{m}^2$
- Area SQUID: l'area interna è  $4 \times 4 \mu\text{m}$ . NB al momento la linea di corrente è larga  $2 \mu\text{m}$  e dista  $14 \mu\text{m}$  dal centro dello SQUID.
- Per  $\text{Eps}_r$  assunto il valore  $\text{Tamb} 11.9$  (volendo si può usare il valore di  $11.45$  trovato da Paolo per le basse temperature).  $\text{Eps}_{\text{eff}}$  dovrebbe essere  $6.346$  secondo calcolatori on-line
- Lunghezza risonatore:  $2.62\text{mm}$  dal centro capacità al centro SQUID (altri fanno da inizio a inizio .....
- S e W risonatore: Lo slot è  $7 \mu\text{m}$  e la linea centrale della CPW è  $12 \mu\text{m}$ .

B Margesin



Capacitori di accoppiamento di  $3 + 3$  digit (larghi  $4 \mu\text{m}$  con gap  $4 \mu\text{m}$  e lunghezza  $100 \mu\text{m}$ ). Usando le formule del lavoro di Gevorgian (IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol 44, no 6, pag. 896 June 1996) trovo valori di  $14 - 18 \text{ pF}$ .

B.M.