

DART  
WARS



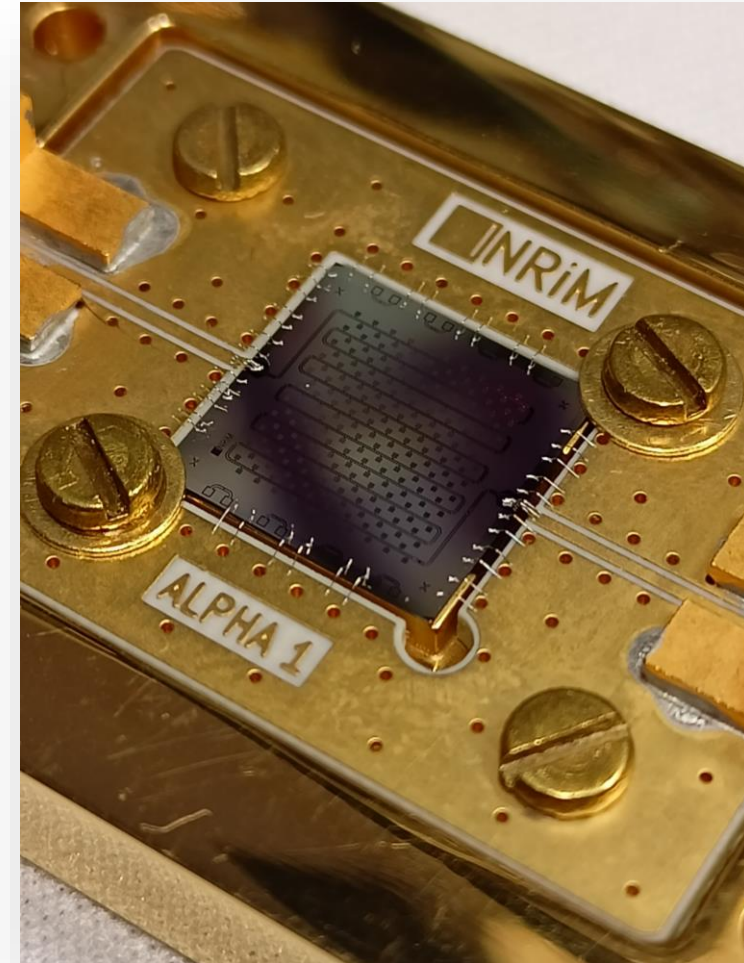
Experimental characterization of RF-SQUIDs based  
Josephson Traveling Wave Parametric Amplifier  
exploiting Resonant Phase Matching scheme

DARTWARS annual meeting – 6 Feb 2023

*Emanuele ENRICO*

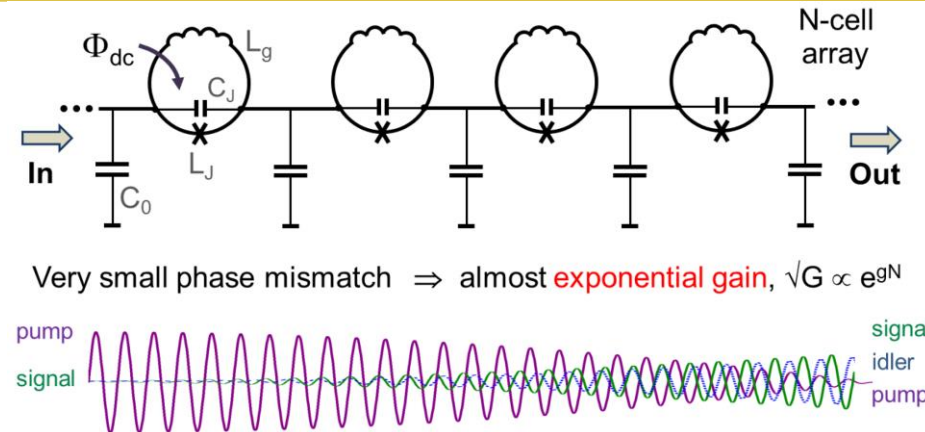
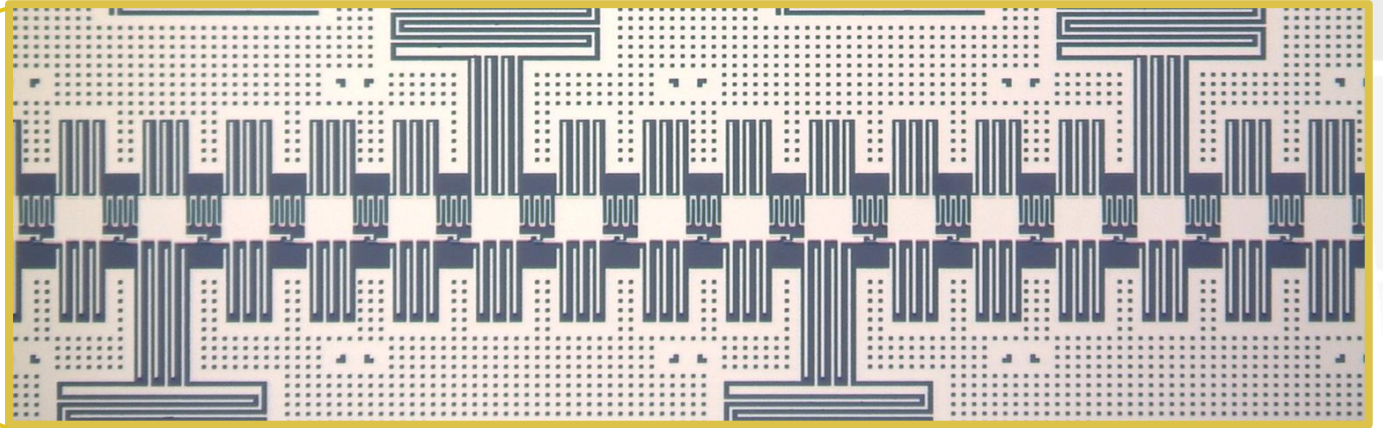
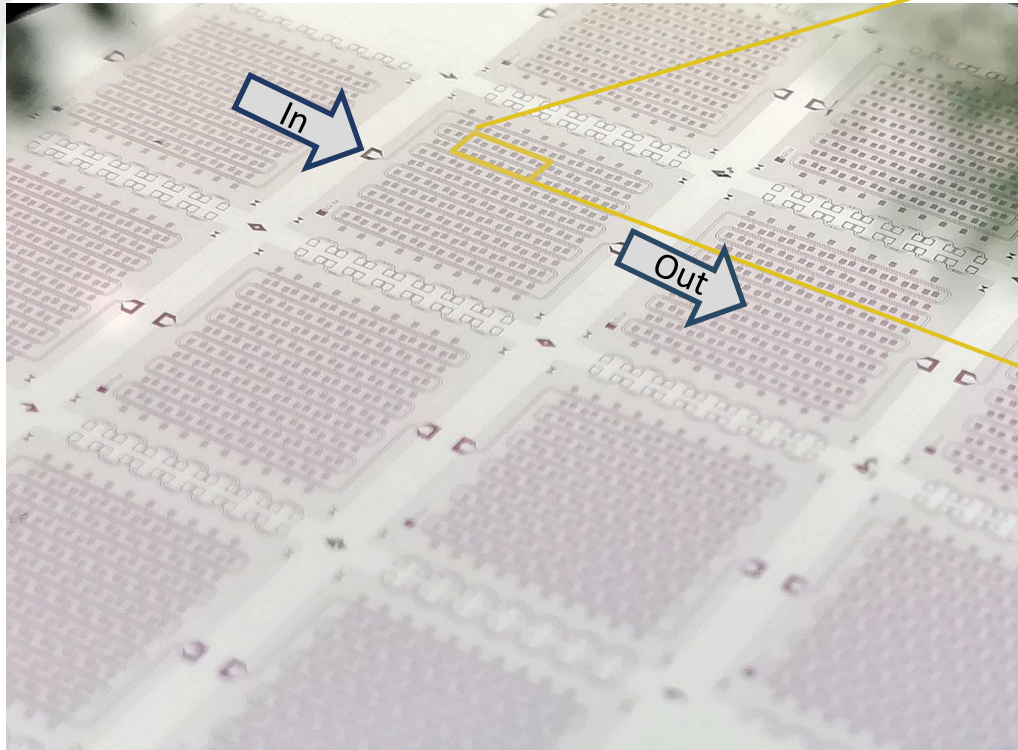
# Introduction

- JTWPA preliminary characterization **recap.**
- JTWPA based on Resonant Phase Matching (**RPM**) optimization and fabrication
- Preliminary **cryogenic characterization**



# Nonlinear (meta) materials - $\mu$ Waves

- Transmission line (eg. CPW or stripline) + **identical** meta-atom (with JJ nonlinearity)
- Effects of the interaction with the single cell are perturbative -> avoid abrupt changes that acts like point defects or scattering sites (crystal analogy)



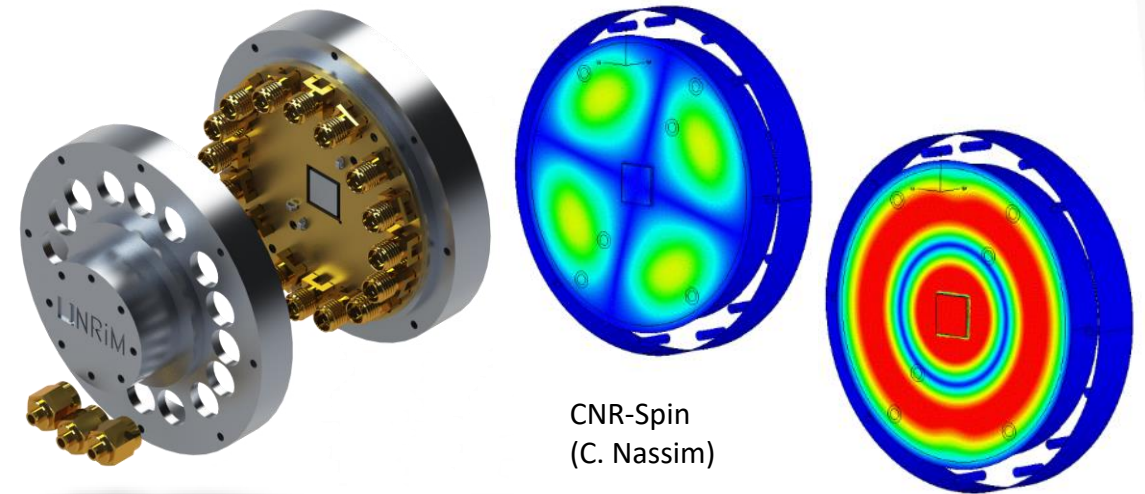
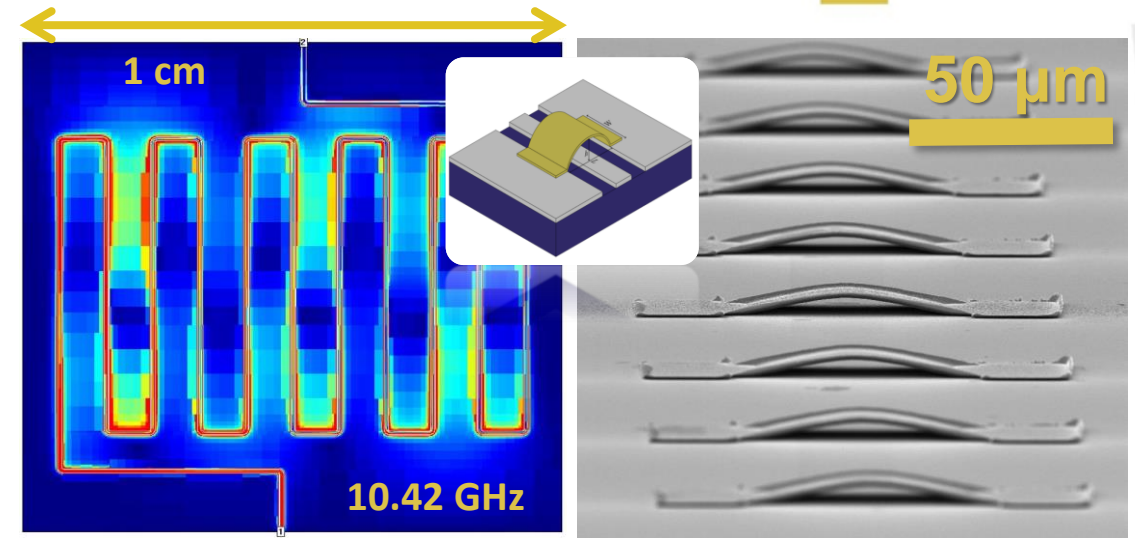
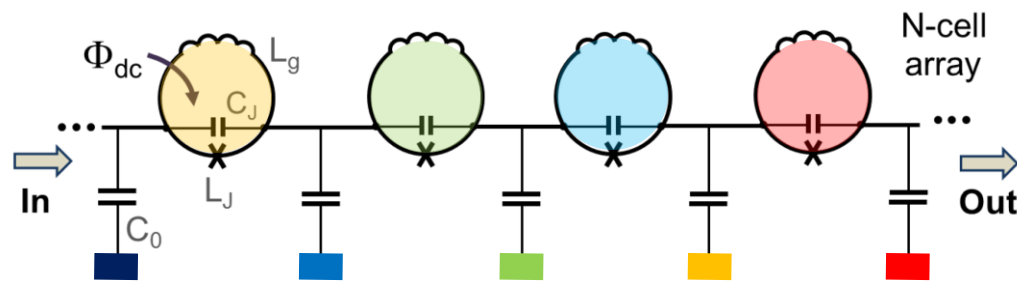
S. Pagano et al., *Development of Quantum Limited Superconducting Amplifiers for Advanced Detection*, IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond, **32**, 4 (2022)

Zorin, *Phys. Rev. Appl.* **6**, 034006 (2016)

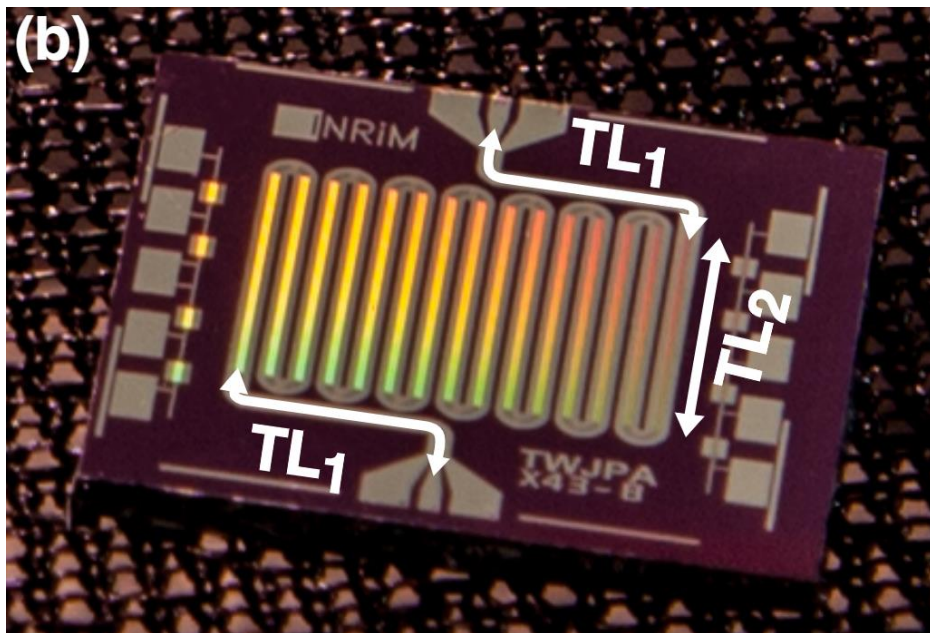


# Transmission lines peculiarities

- Packed CPW/stripline
- Influenced by substrate/dielectrics choice  
**materials** losses (eg. TLS)
- Total size vs. chip size  
**slotline** modes -> Airbridges
- Chip and connectors size influence packaging  
**cavity** modes



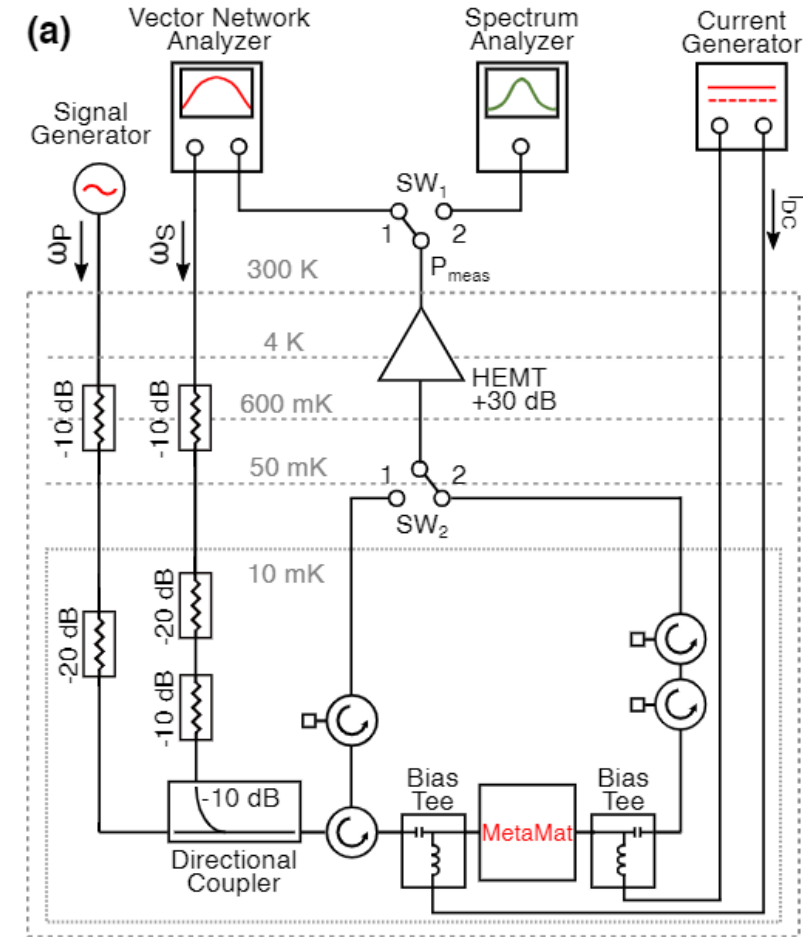
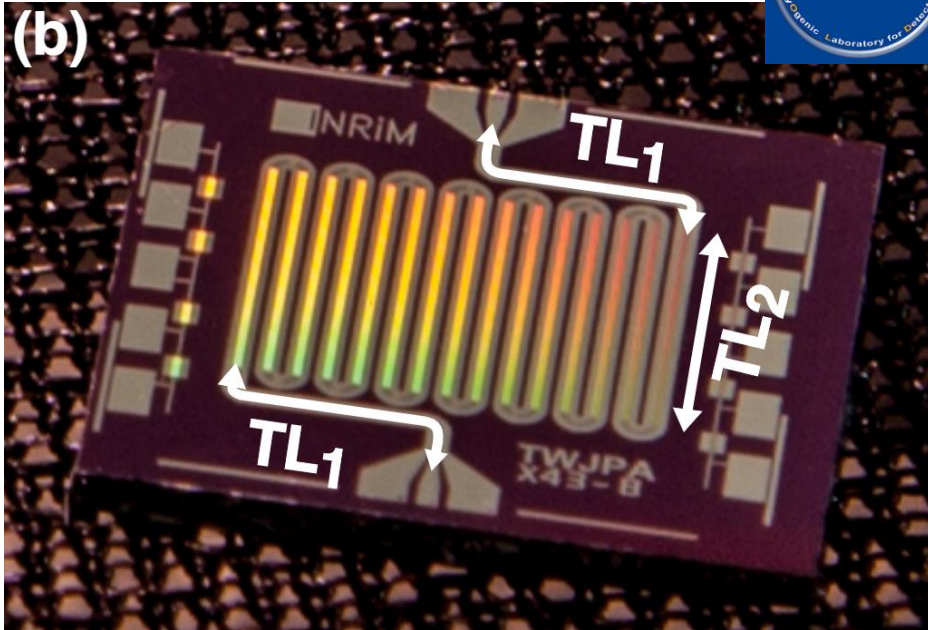
# Preliminary characterization



## Preliminary samples

- Poor impedance matching of TL1, TL2 and 50  $\Omega$
- No dispersion engineering
- High Josephson Junctions parameters spread
- No slopline modes rejection techniques

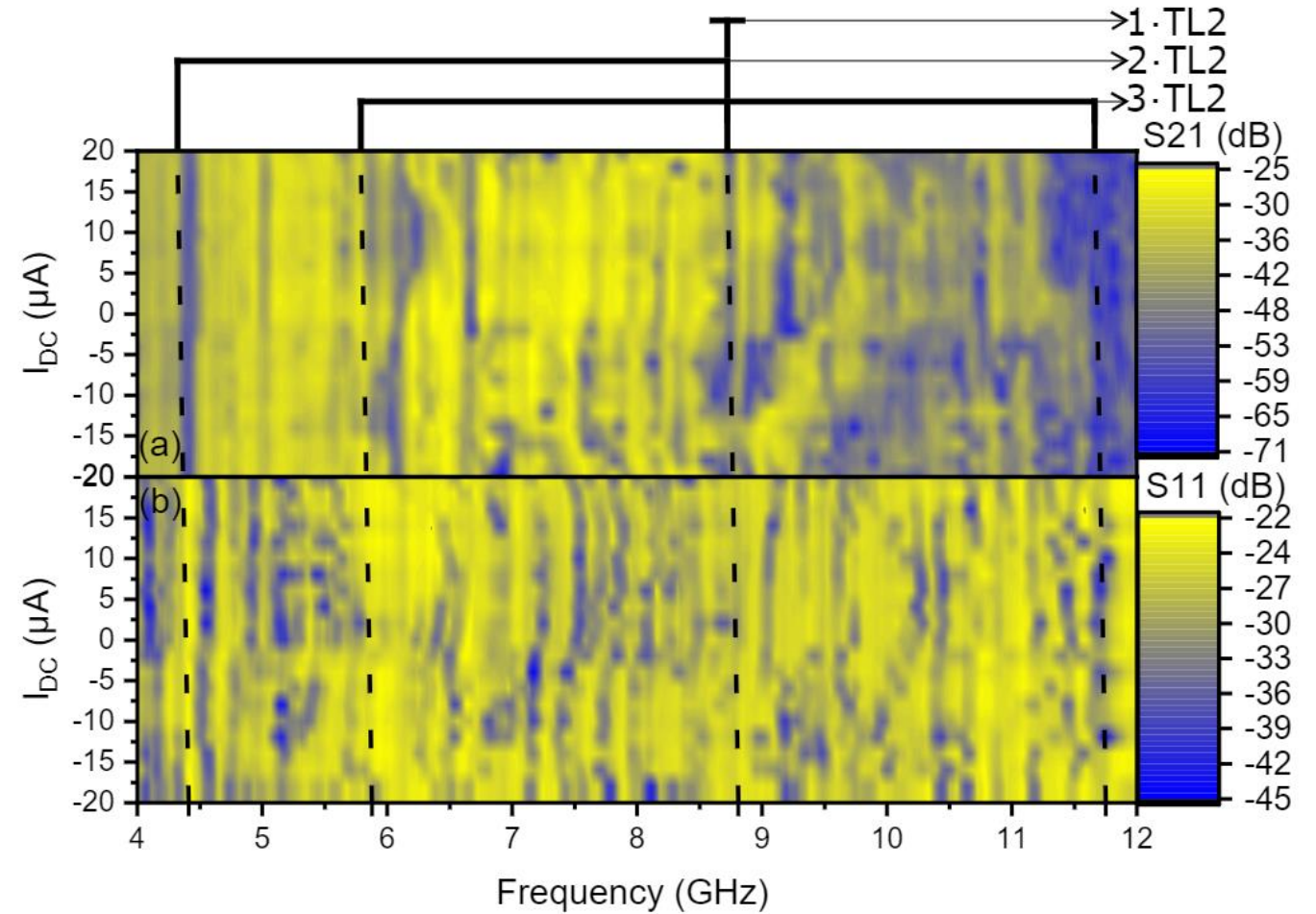
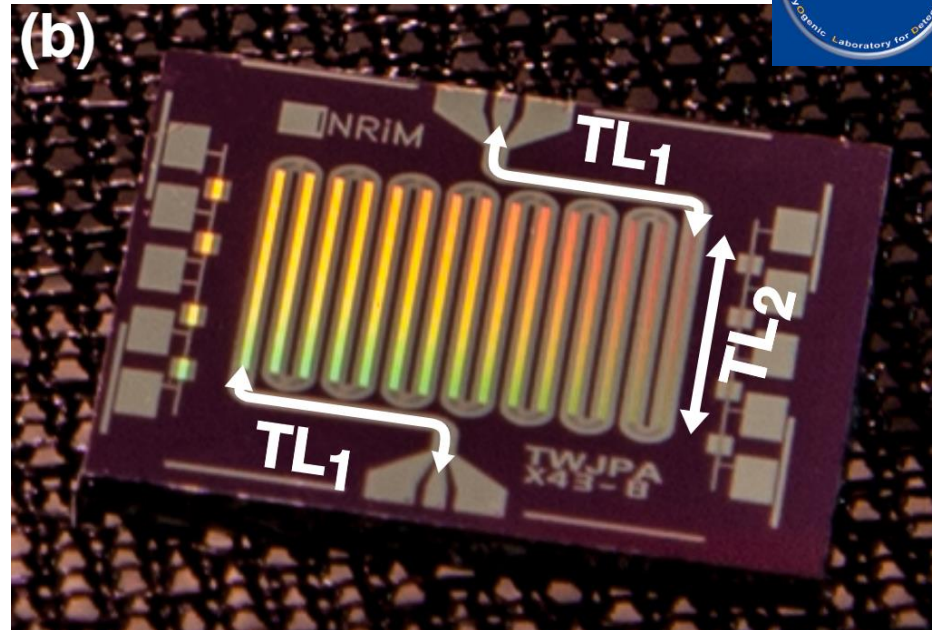
# Preliminary characterization



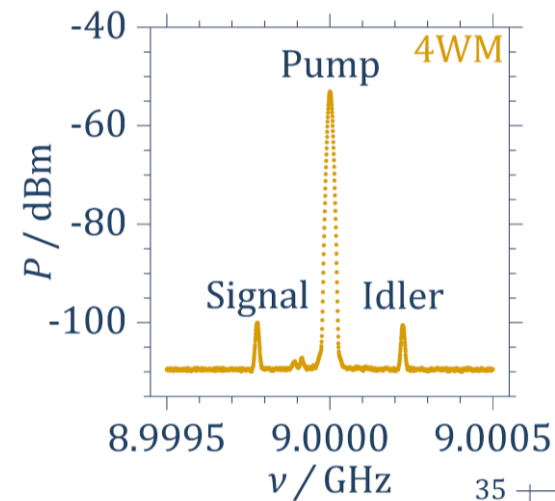
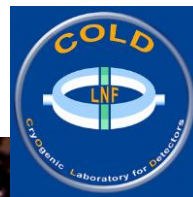
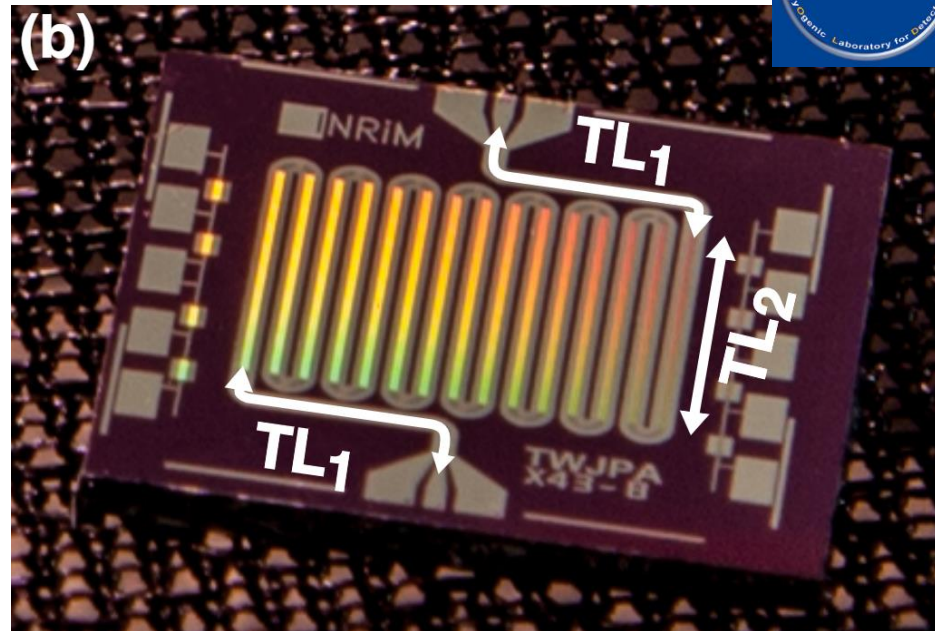


# Preliminary characterization

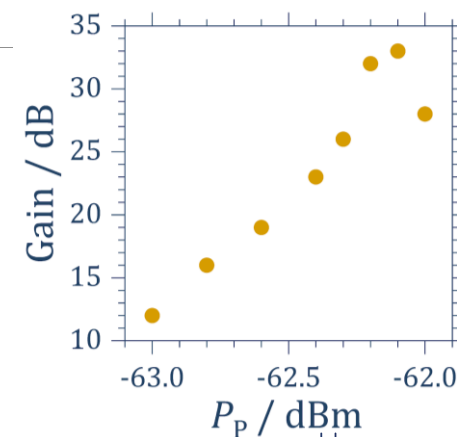
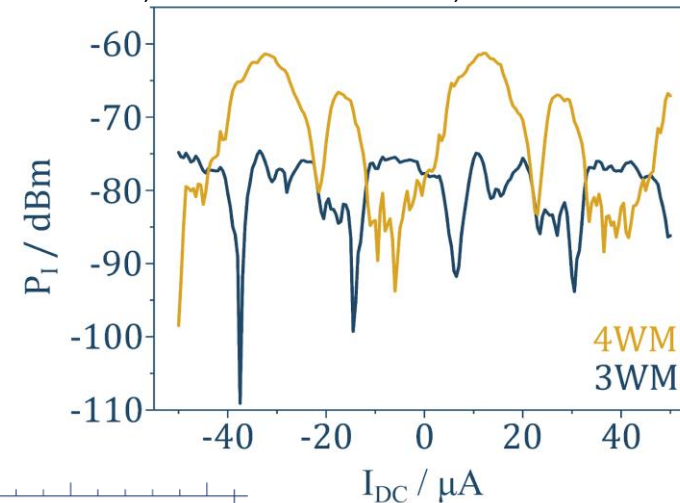
(b)



# Preliminary characterization

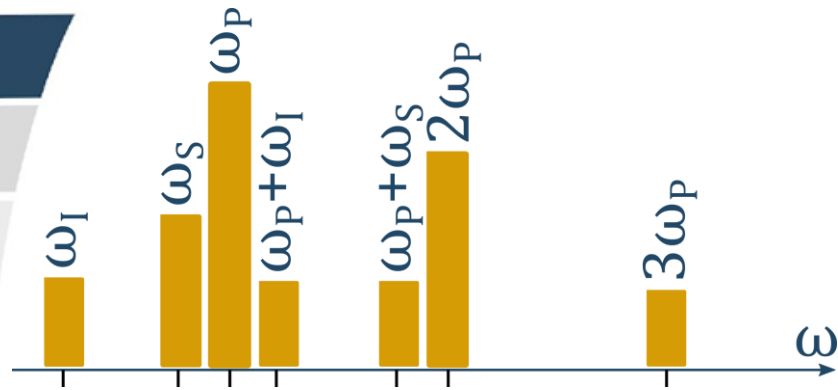


$$\begin{aligned} \nu_p &= 6.8 \text{ GHz} \\ \nu_s &= 3.3 \text{ GHz} \\ \nu_{i,3WM} &= 3.5 \text{ GHz} \quad \nu_{i,4WM} = 10.3 \text{ GHz} \end{aligned}$$

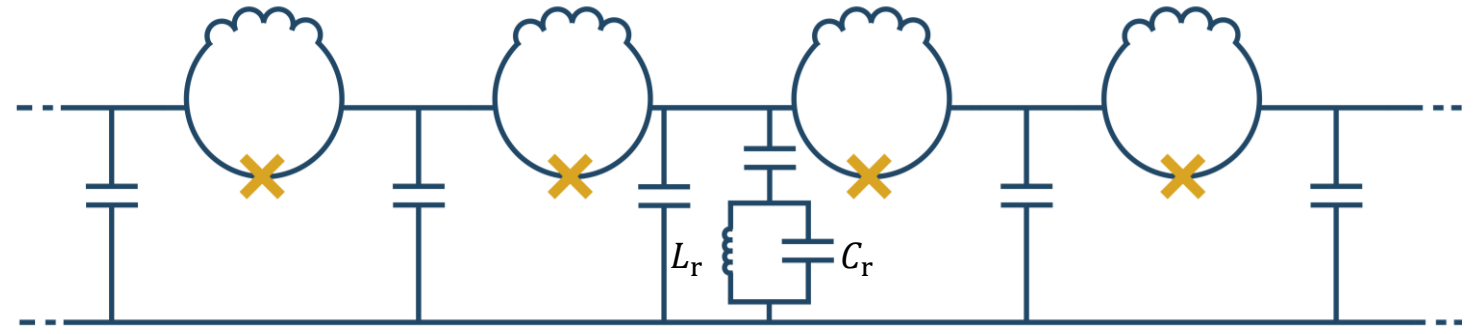




# Resonant Phase Matching scheme

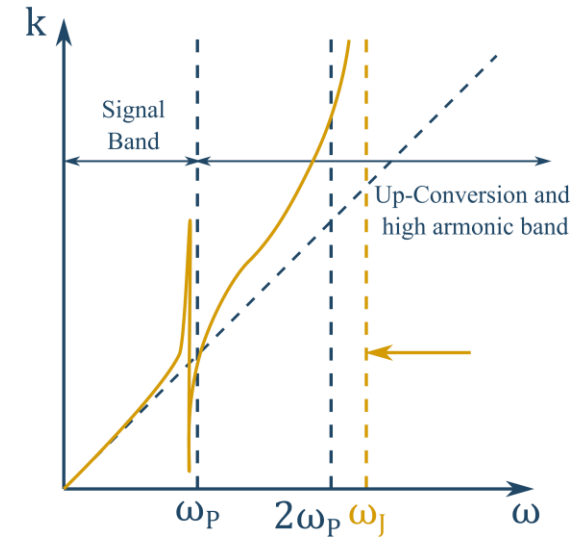
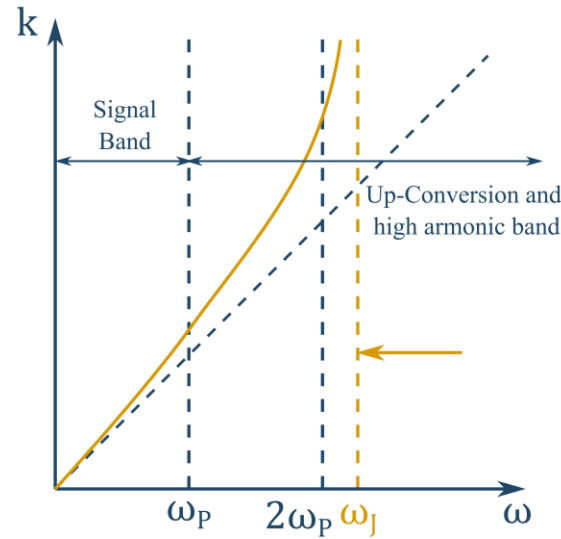
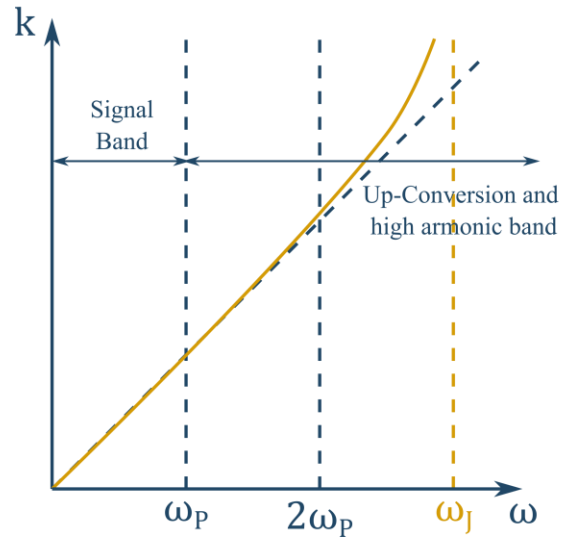


Without RPM



With lower plasma frequency

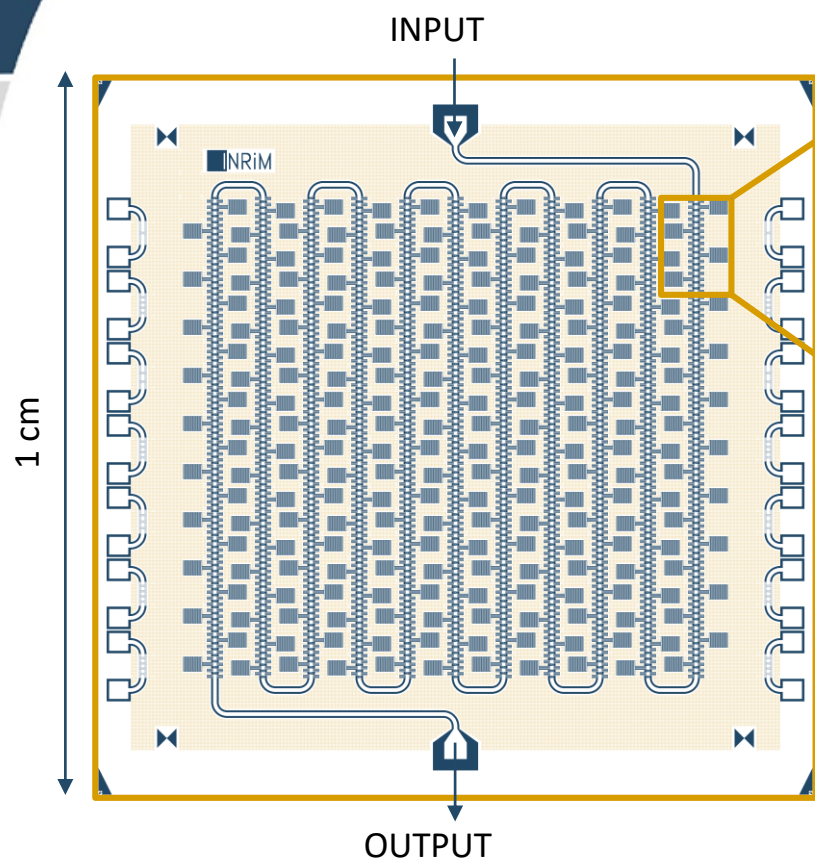
With RPM



$$\omega_J = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_J}}$$

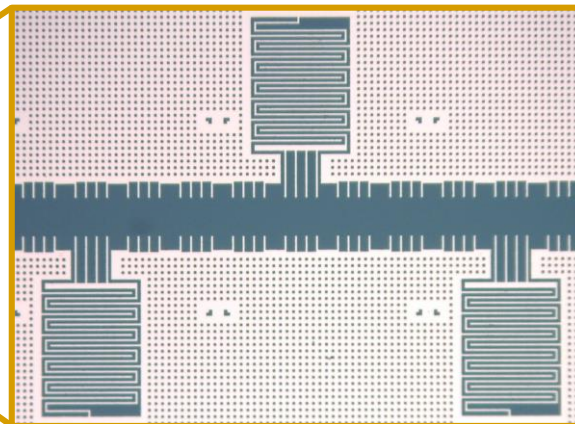
O'Brien K., et al, "Resonant phase matching of Josephson Junction Traveling Wave Parametric Amplifiers", in *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **113** (2014).

# JTWPA – From Design to Fabrication

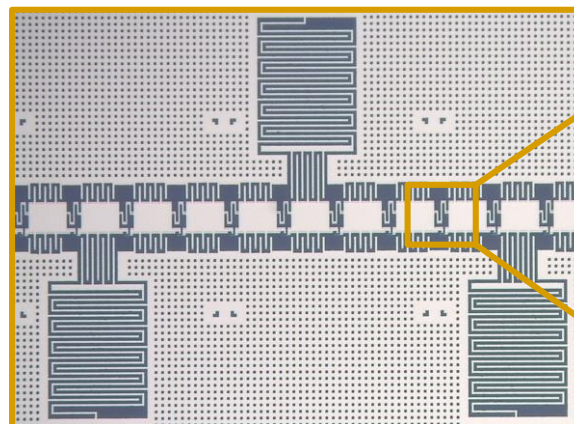


Coplanar transmission line (~7 cm) embedding  
880 elementary cells

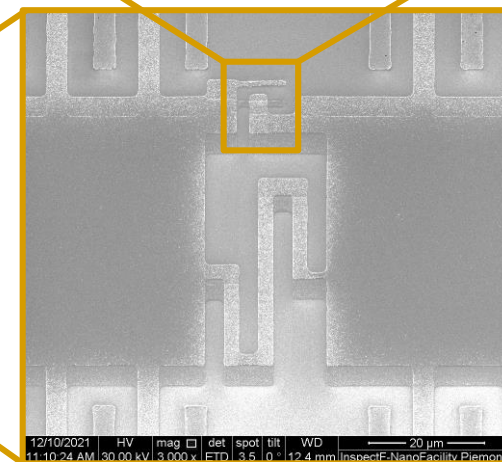
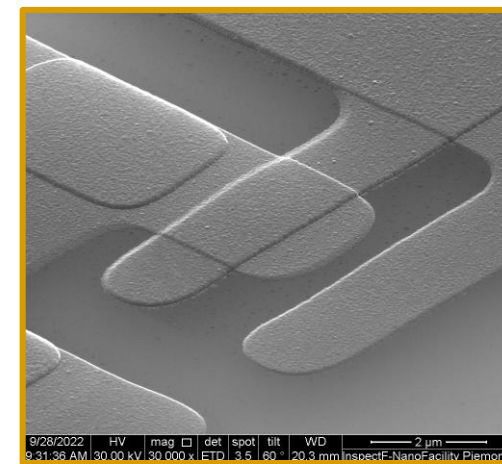
First UV Lithography



Second UV Lithography

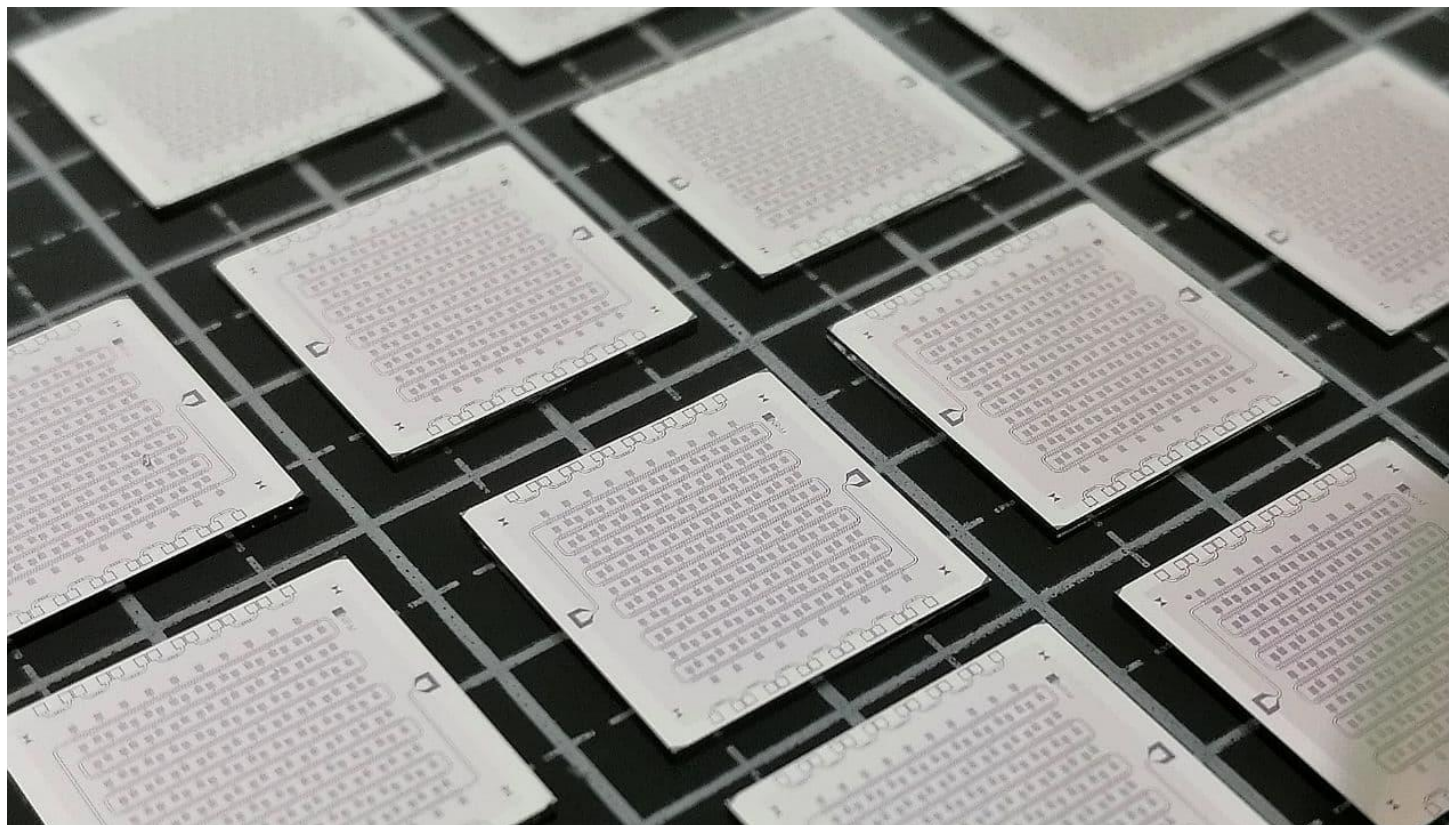
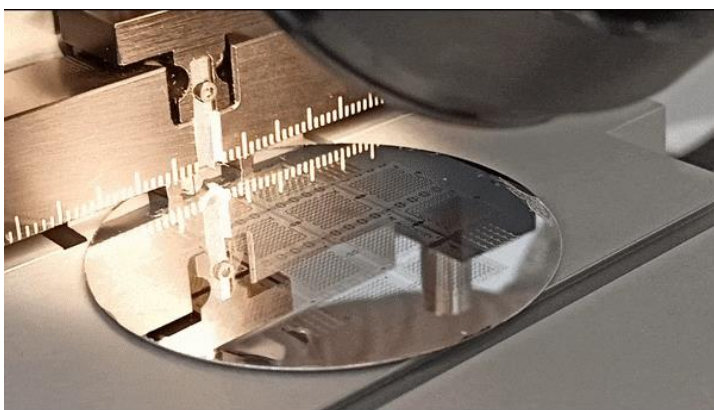


Double Angle Evaporation





# RPM-based JTWPA



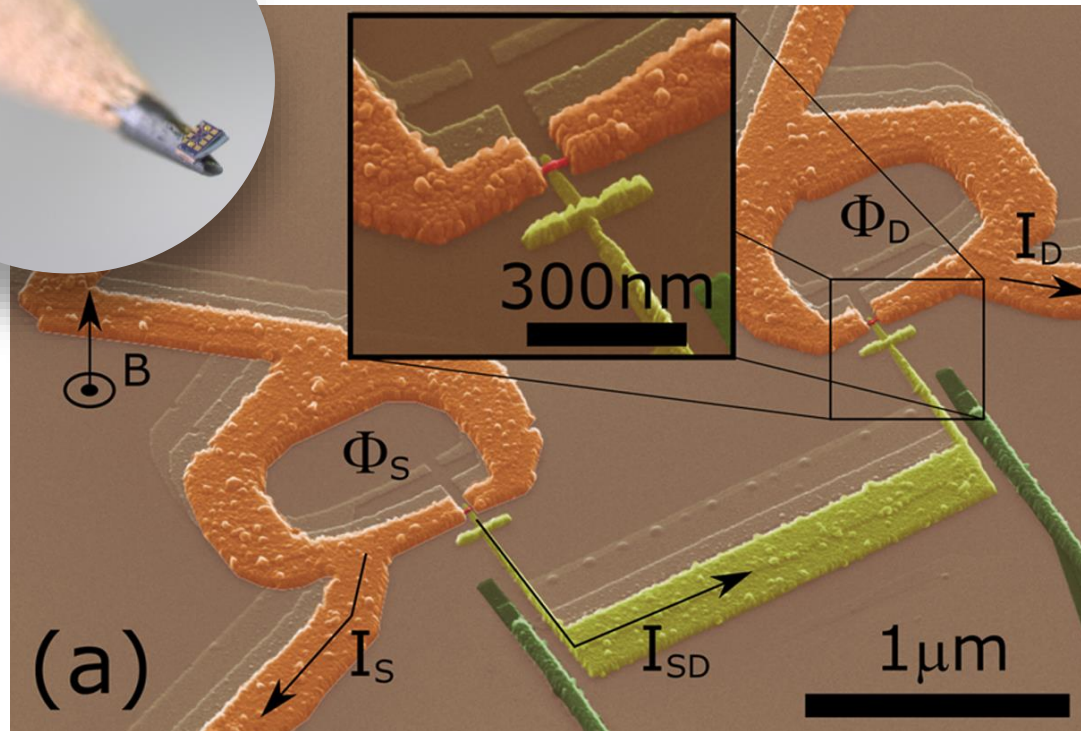
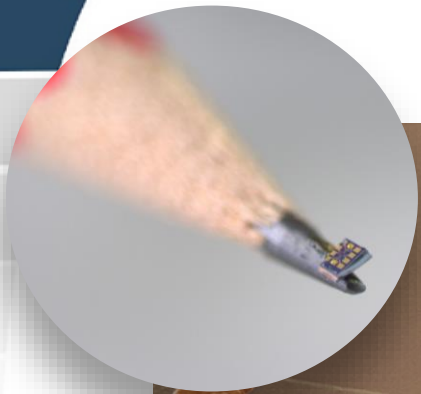
Experimental characterization of RF-SQUIDS based Josephson Traveling Wave Parametric Amplifier exploiting Resonant Phase Matching scheme - DARTWARS annual meeting – 06/02/2023 - E. ENRICO



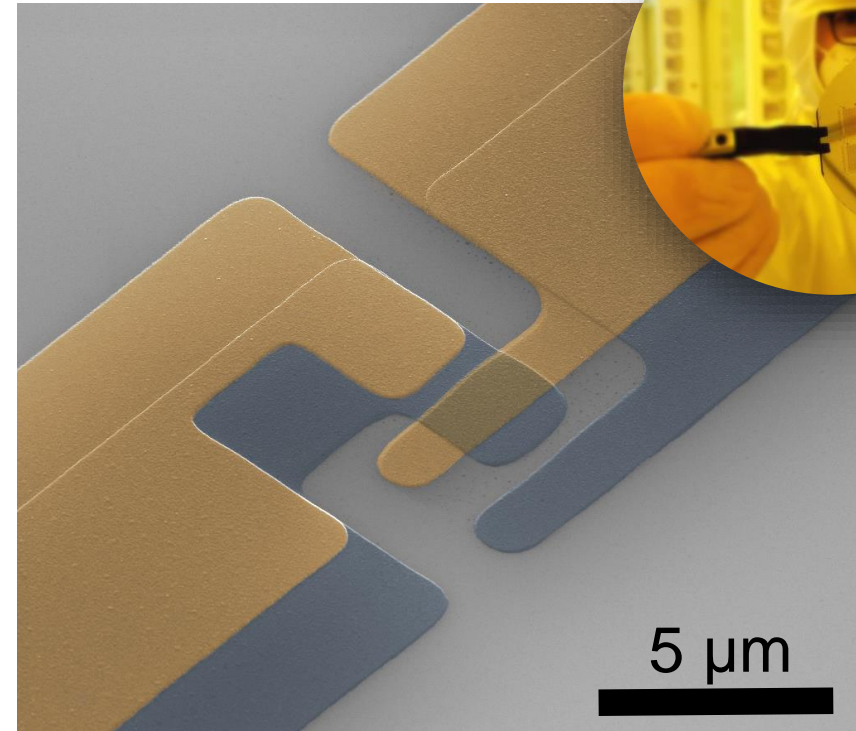


# Technological challenge

Need for **reproducibility** and **stability** of Josephson Junctions on a large scale approach



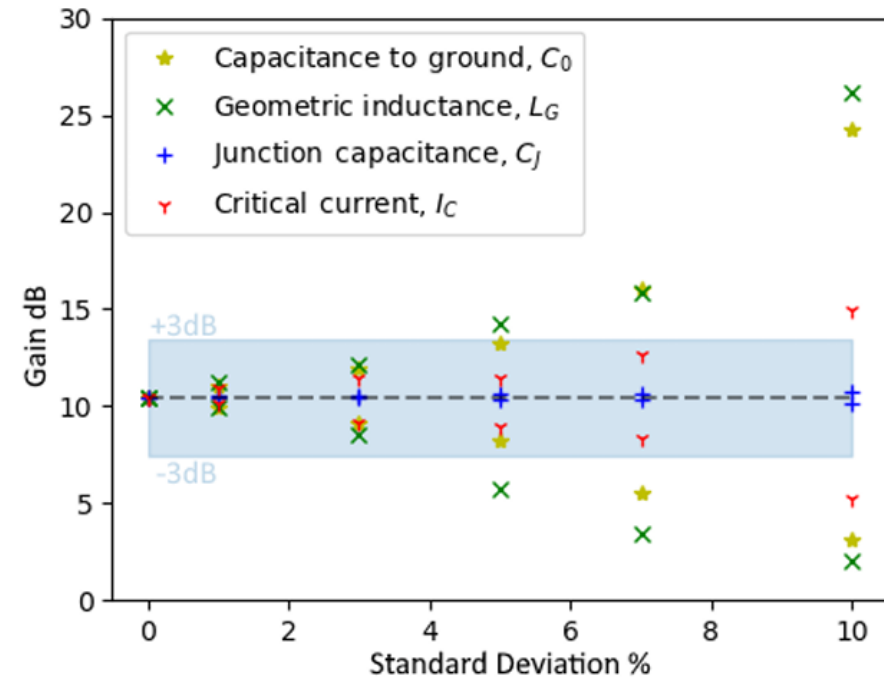
E. Enrico, et al., *Single charge transport in a fully superconducting SQUSET locally tuned by self-inductance effects*, AIP Advances **12**, 055122 (2022)



UV shadow lithography based Josephson Junction

# The role of Josephson Junction parameters spread

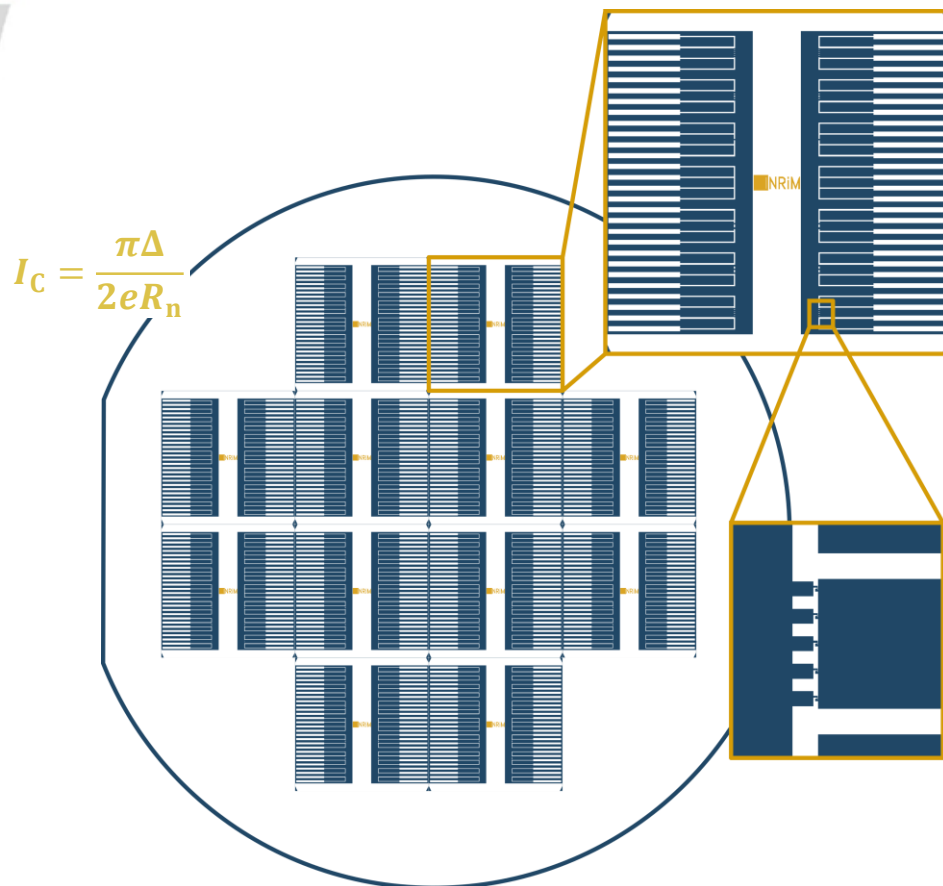
- Josephson Junction **spread** of parameters deeply affect the amplifiers performances (eg. Gain)
- Due to the exponential dependence of its properties, Josephson tunnel junctions are the **bottleneck** of the whole JTWPAs operation



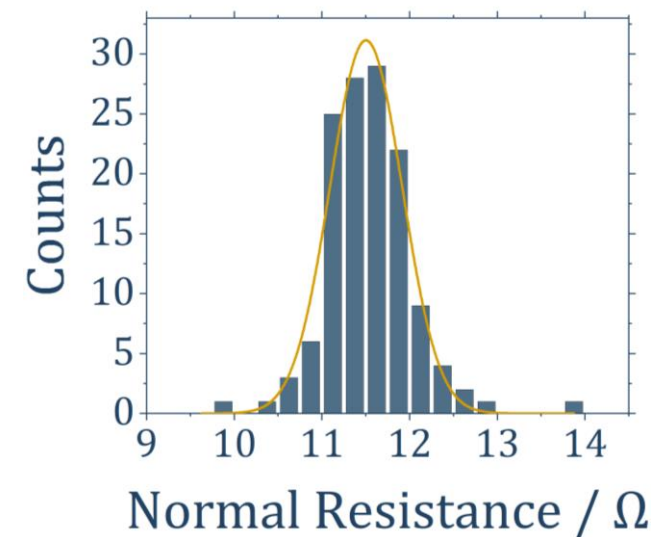
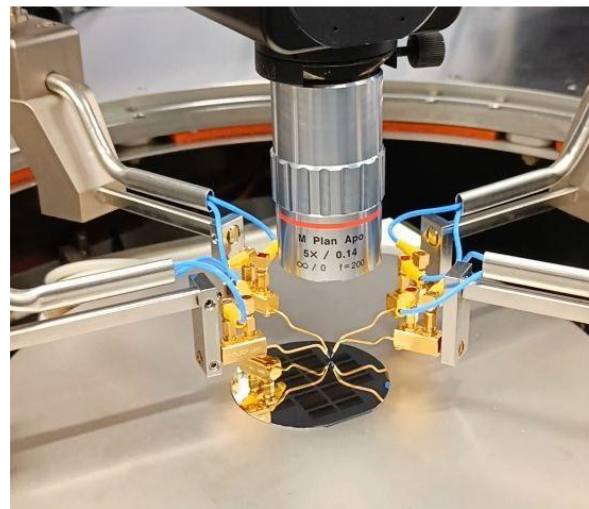
*The Effect of Parameter Variations on the Performance of the Josephson Travelling Wave Parametric Amplifiers, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.07766>*

# Josephson junction testing

Test on a 2" wafer scale of JJs **normal resistance spread** by means of a 4-terminal measurement with a semi-automatic probe.



Each wafer contains 480 JJs organized in 144 series of different length (1-5)

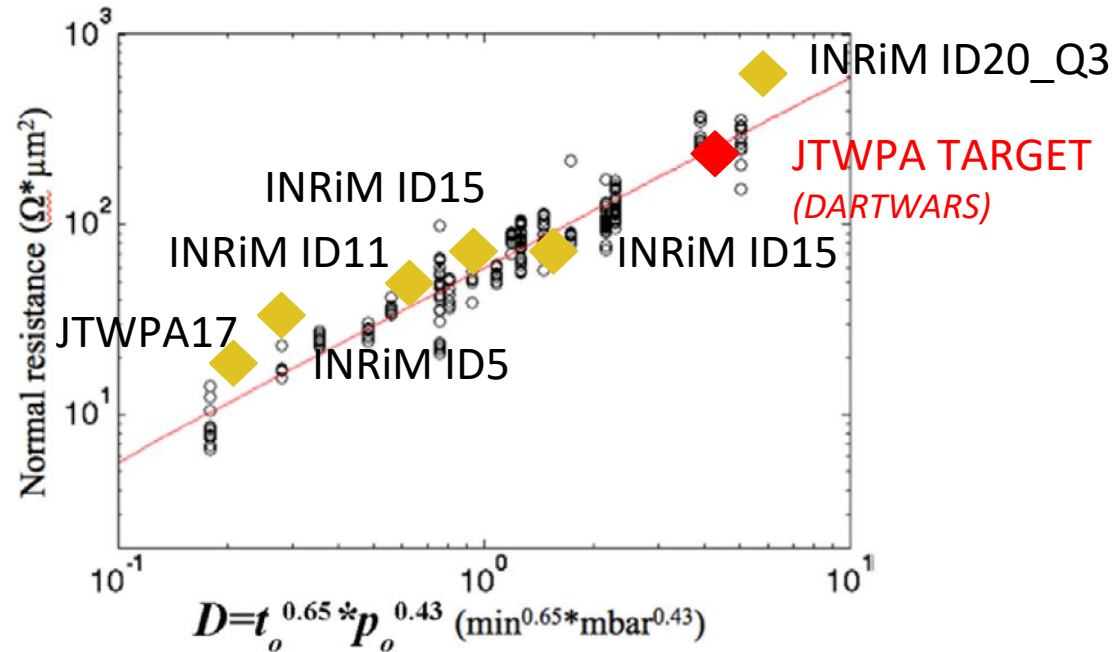


After several improvement of the fabrication protocol, we obtain a relative standard deviation  
 $\sigma_{rel} \sim 3.6 \%$



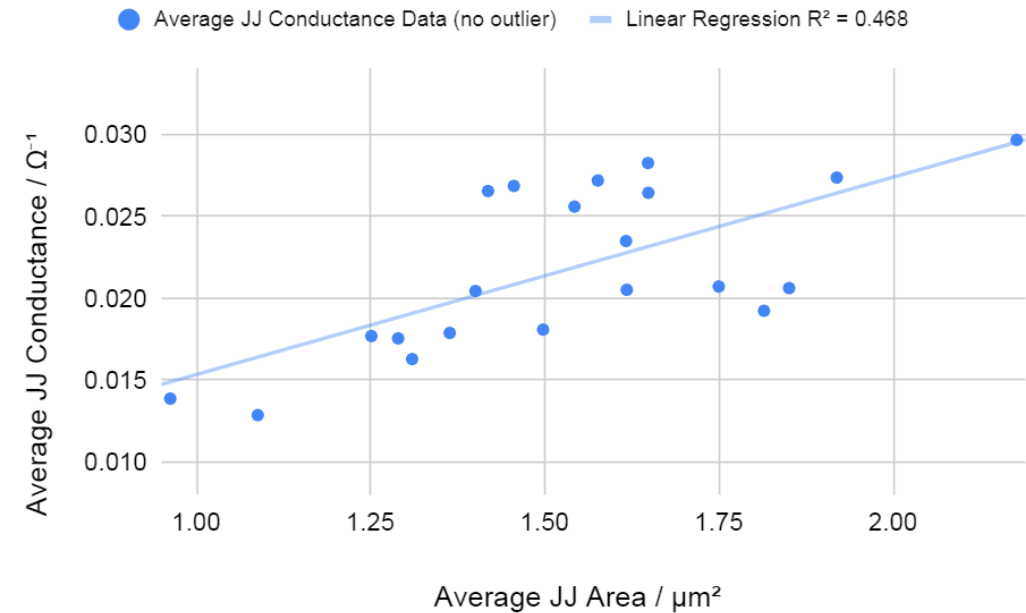
# Josephson Junctions - area/oxidation interplay

Calibration points following the model presented in  
L J Zeng *et al* 2015 *J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys.* **48** 395308)



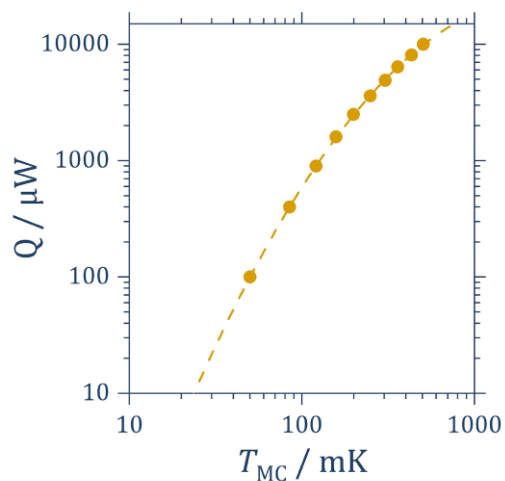
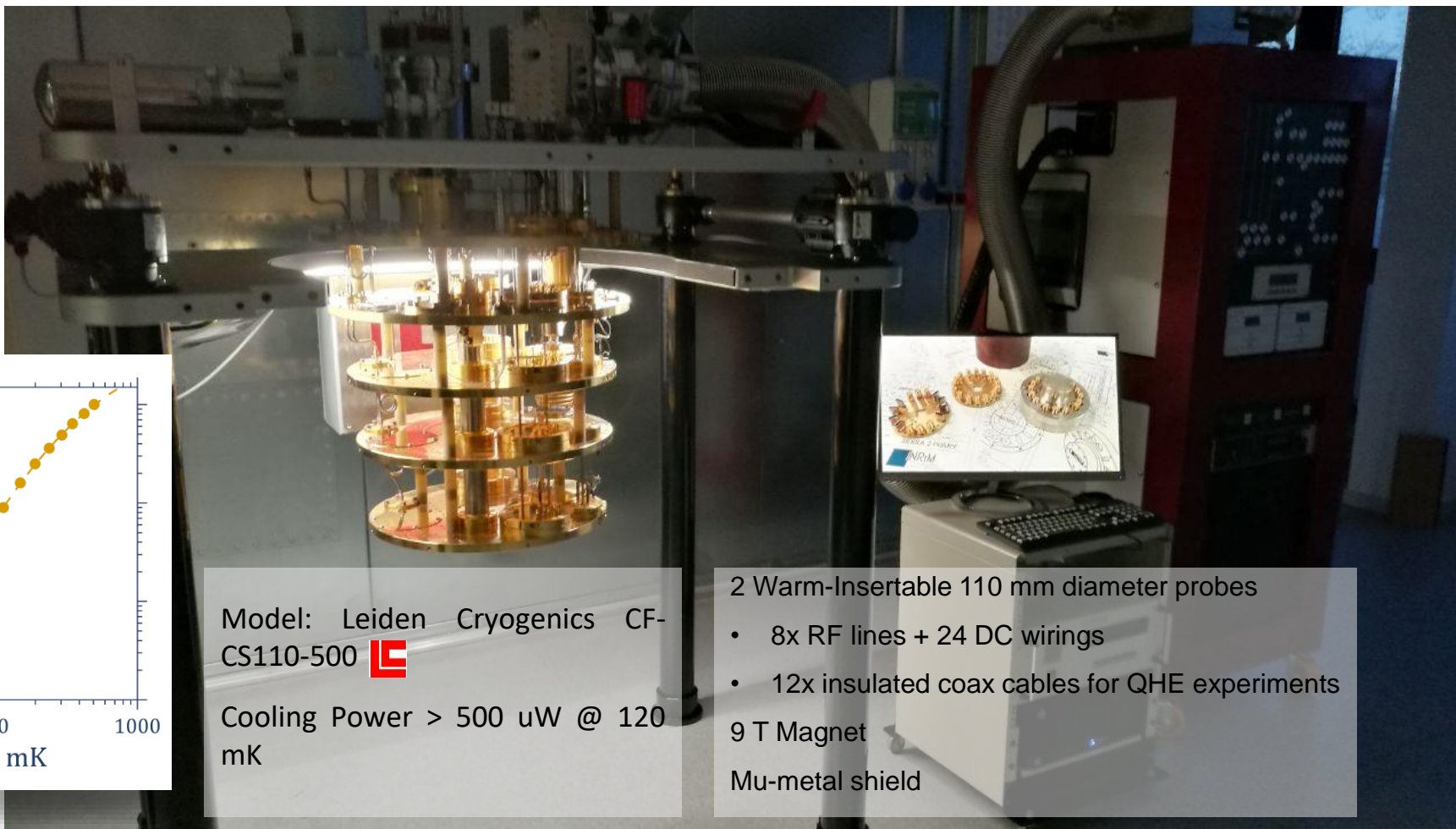
Run to run predictability and repeatability

INRiM ID15 - Area vs. Conductance correlation



On-Wafer reproducibility and homogeneity

# Quantum Signals Processing Lab.



Model: Leiden Cryogenics CF-CS110-500 

Cooling Power > 500  $\mu$ W @ 120 mK

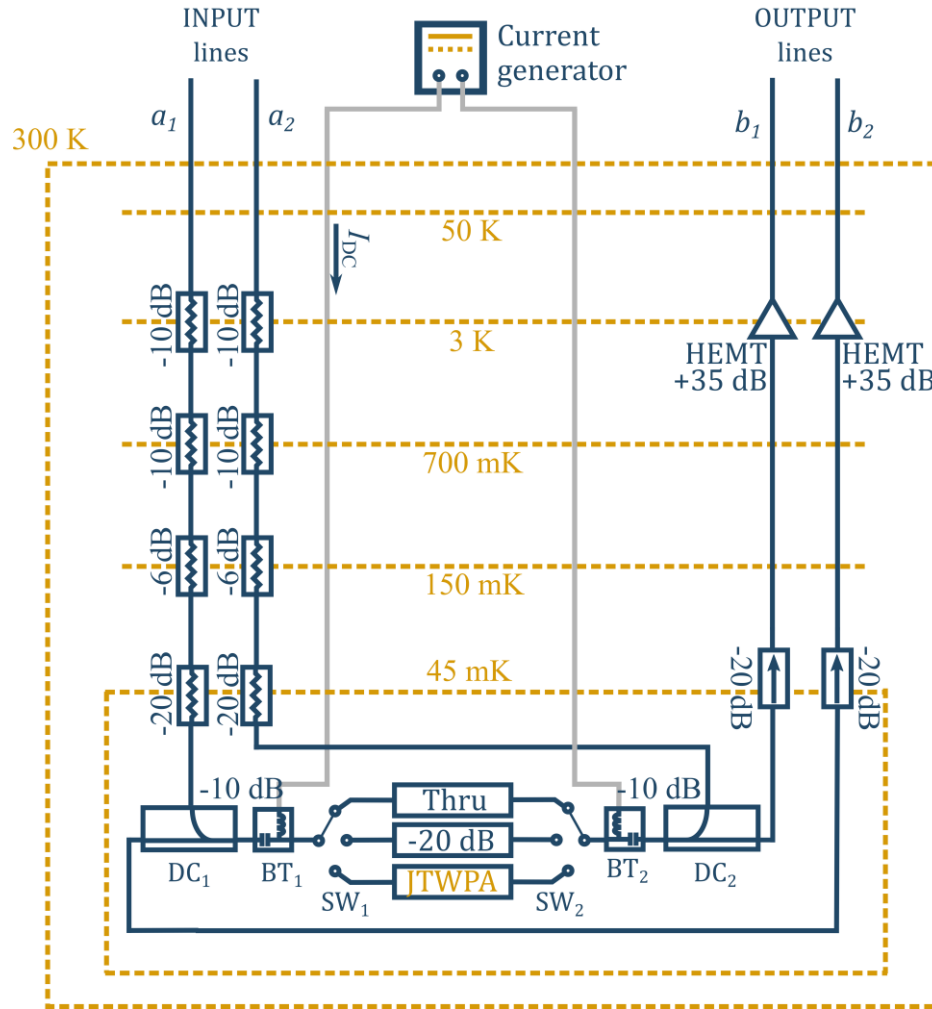
2 Warm-Insertable 110 mm diameter probes

- 8x RF lines + 24 DC wirings
- 12x insulated coax cables for QHE experiments

9 T Magnet

Mu-metal shield

# Cryogenic probe for TRL calibration



Two-ports microwave **S-parameters** calibration scheme at cryogenic temperature

Uncertainty budget contributions:

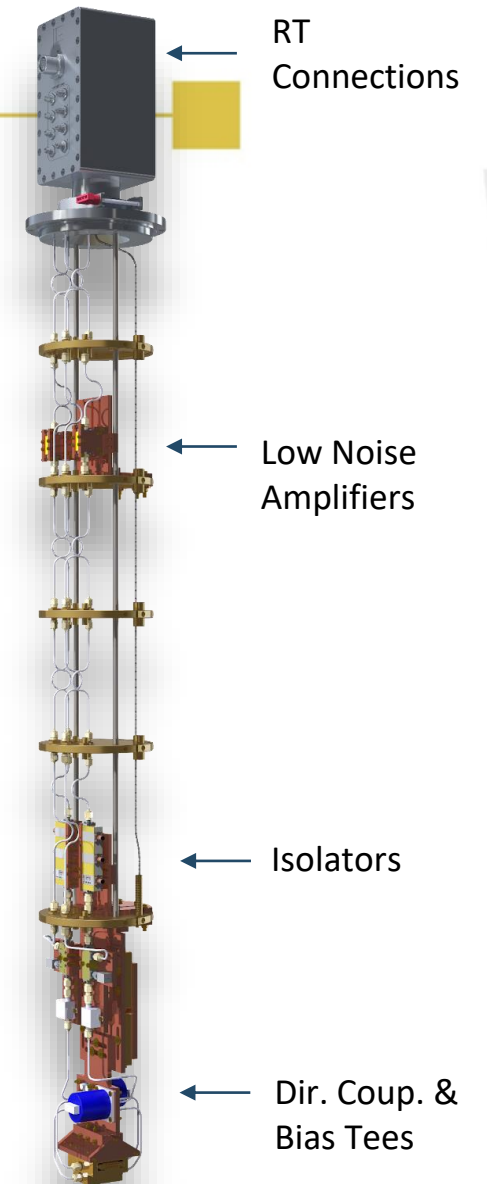
- Reproducibility
- Stability
- Standards



Microwave metrology for superconducting quantum circuits (20FUN07 SuperQuant)

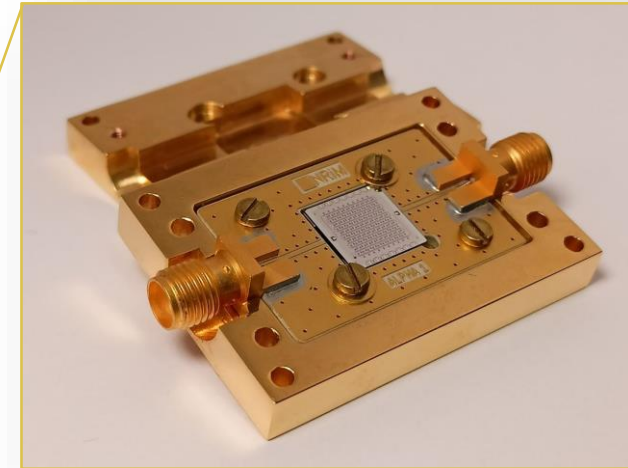
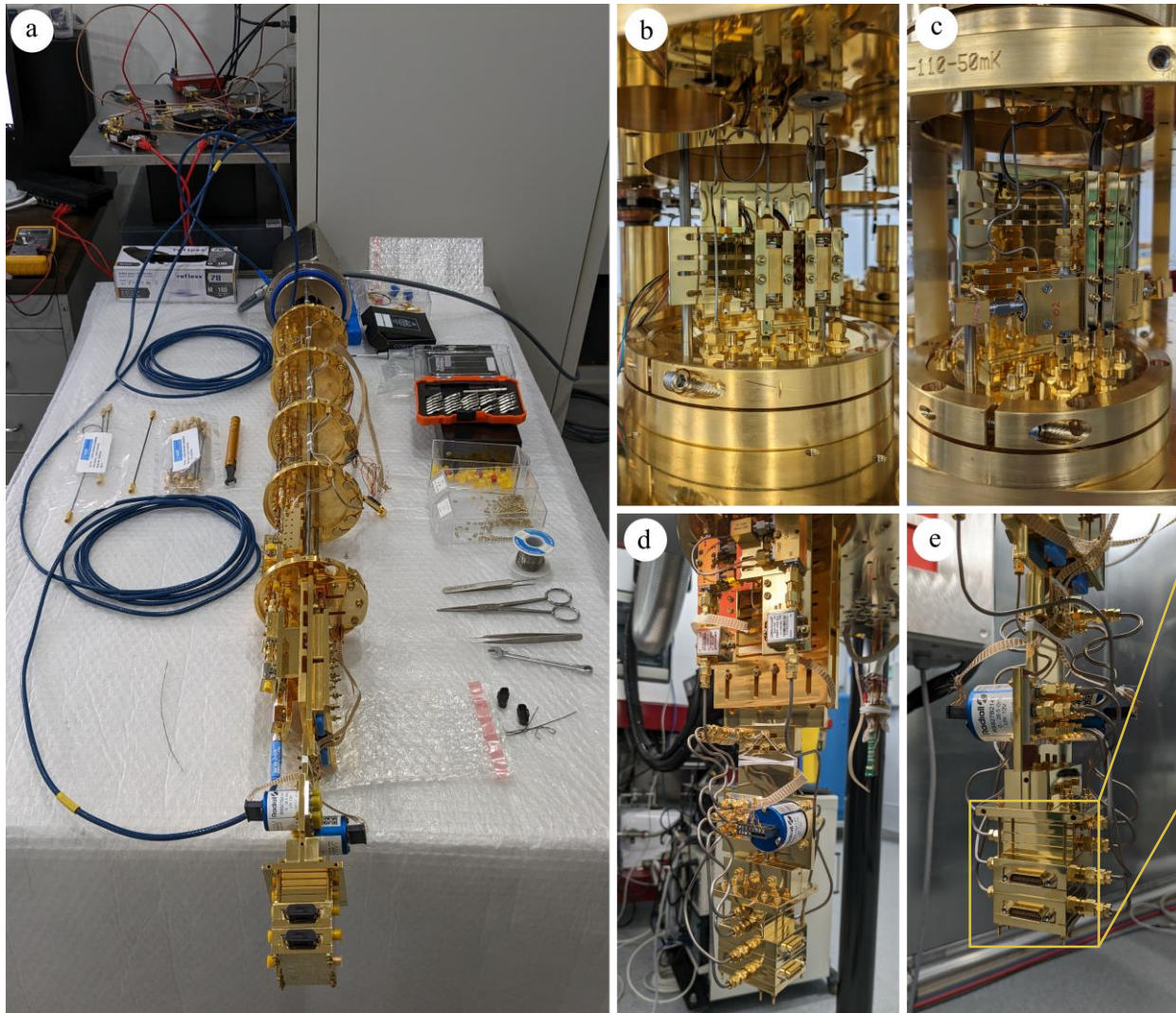


Ranzani L., Spietz L., Popovic Z., and Aumentado J., "Two-port microwave calibration at millikelvin temperatures", *Review of Scientific Instruments* **84**, 034704 (2013)

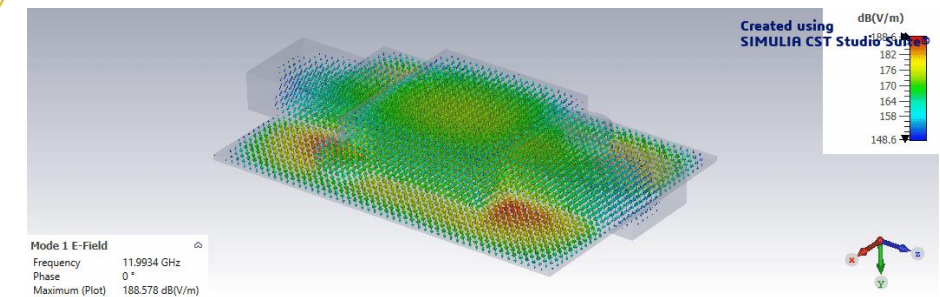




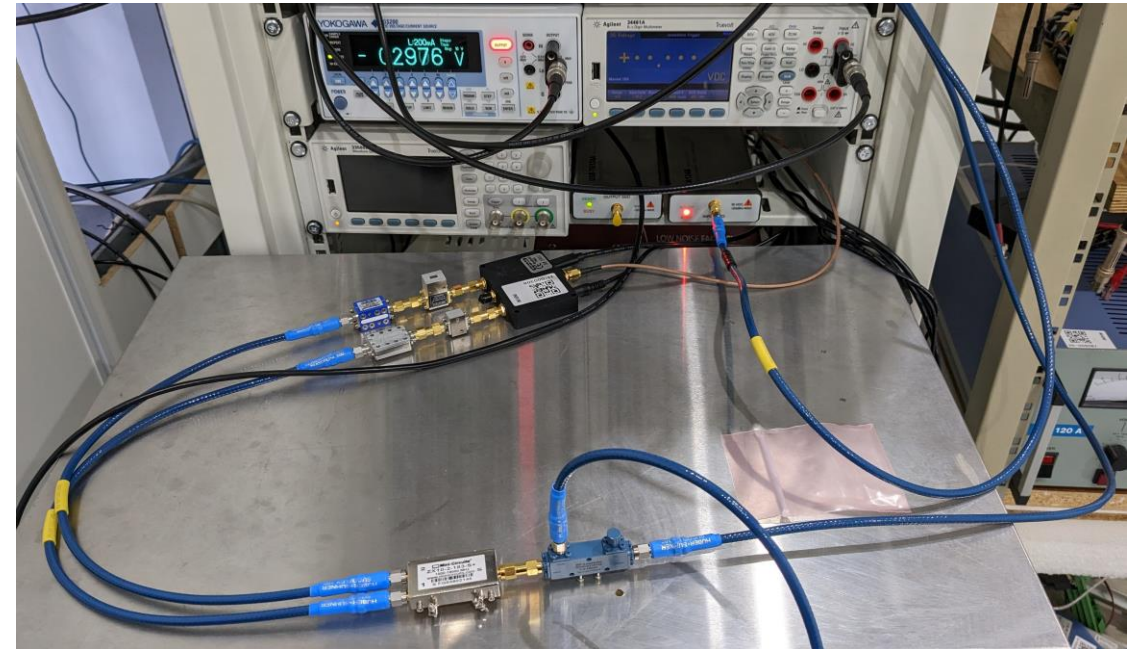
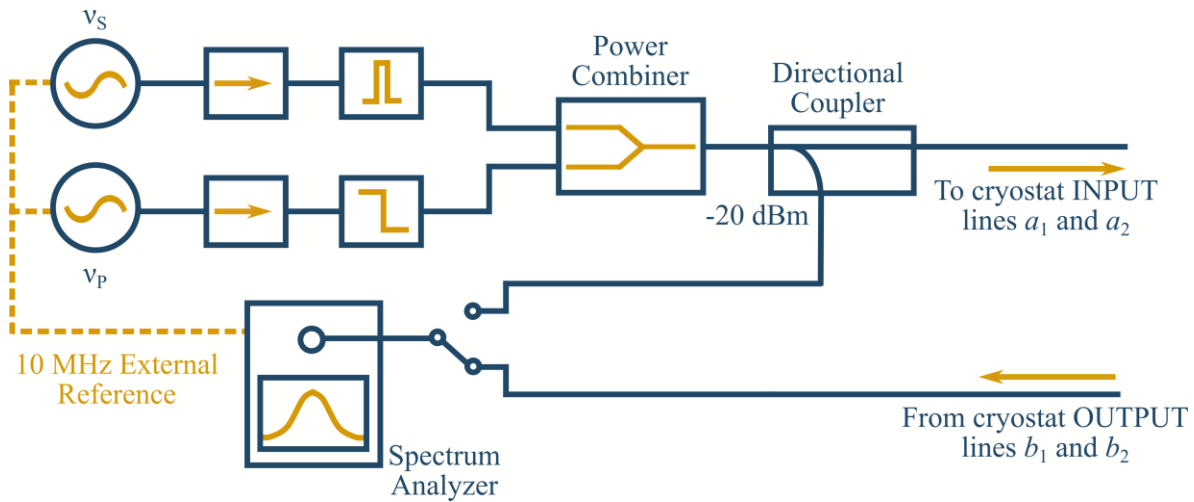
# Cryogenic probe for TRL calibration



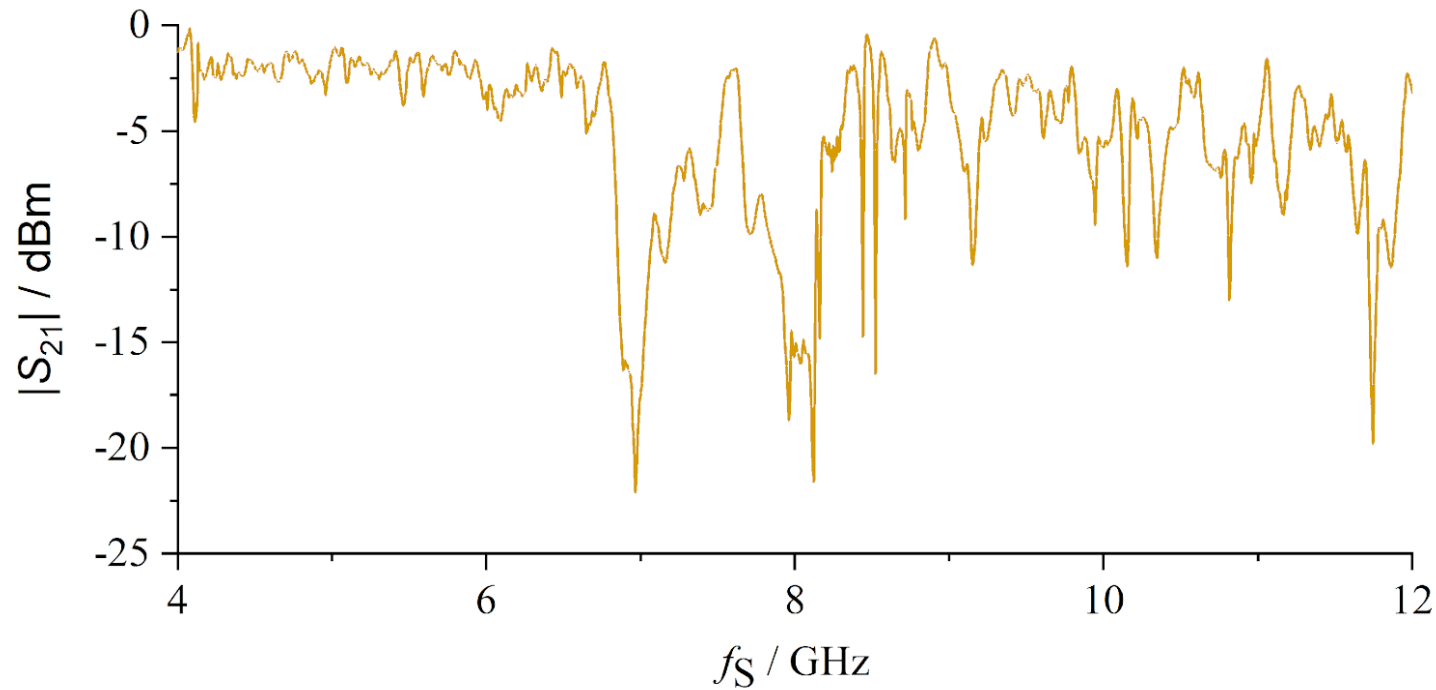
A new two-port sample holder with lowest resonant cavity mode at 12 GHz



# Room Temperature Setup

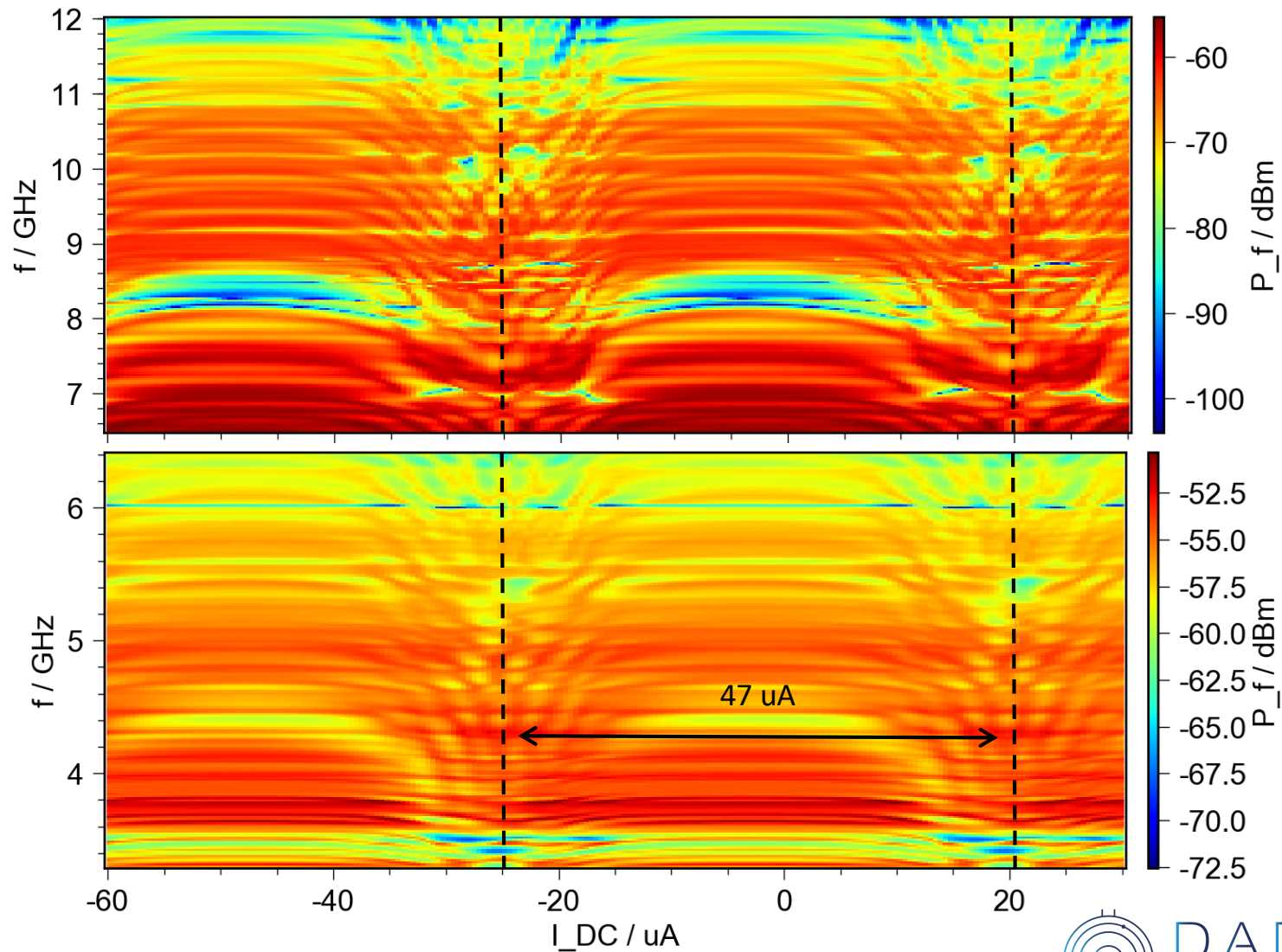


# Single tone spectroscopy



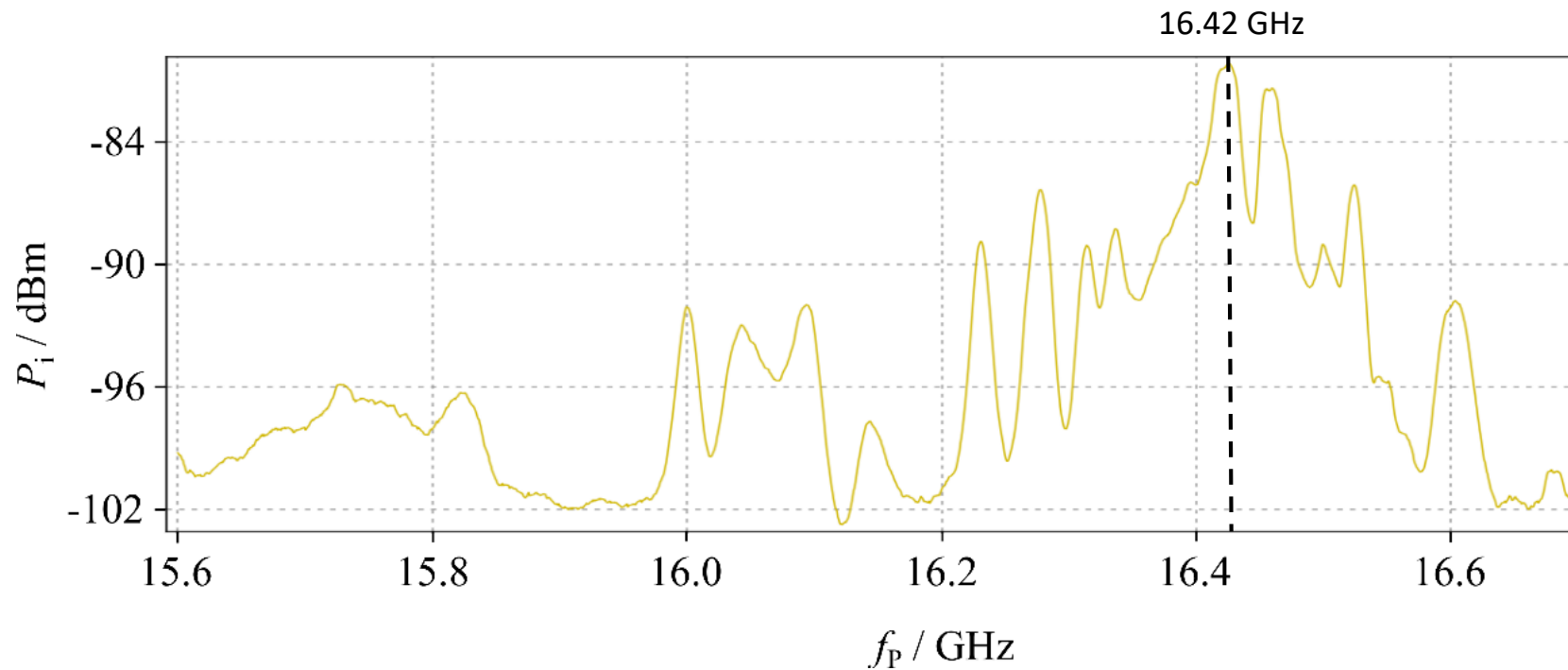


# Single tone spectroscopy vs $I_{DC}$



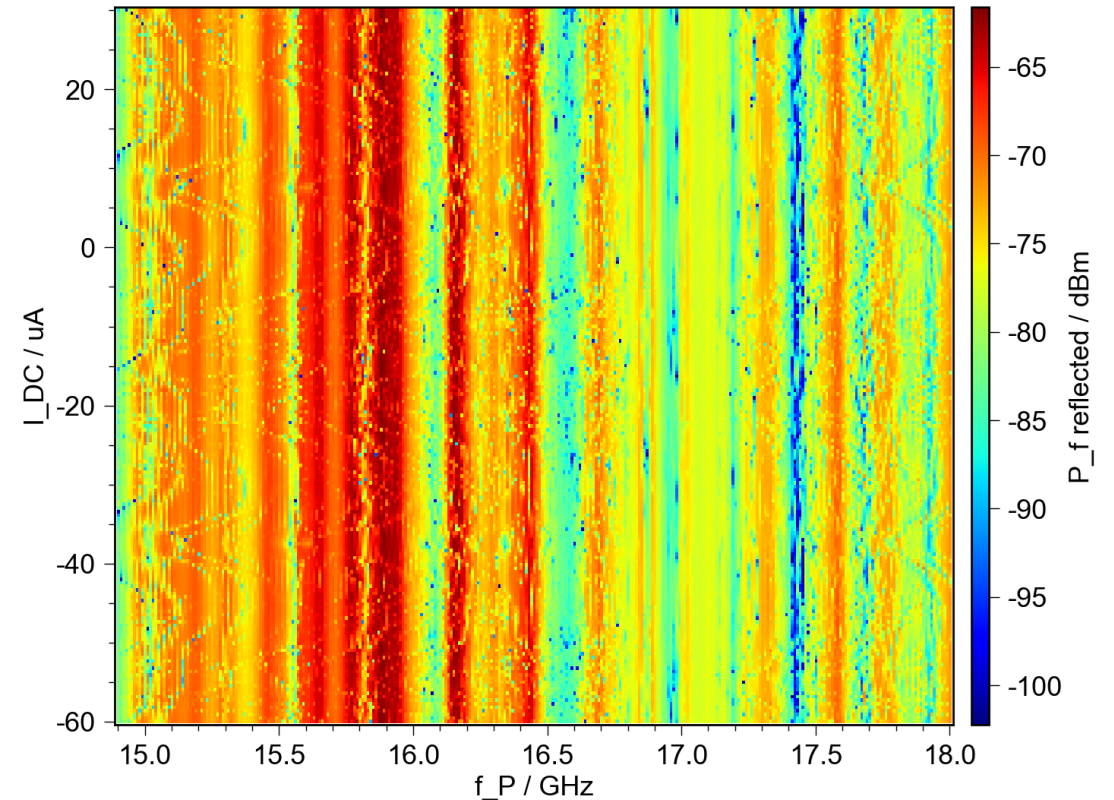
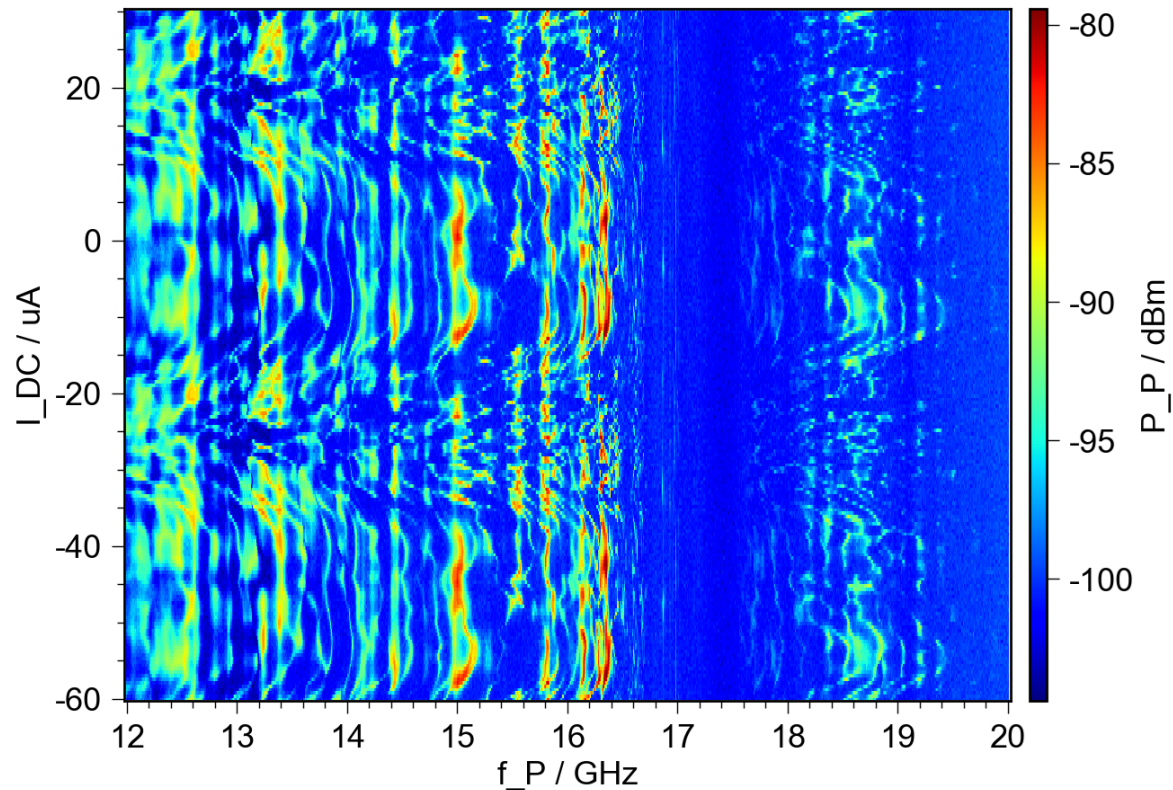
# Pump spectroscopy vs $I_{DC}$

fixed  $f_p = 7.5$  GHz



# Pump spectroscopy vs $I_{DC}$

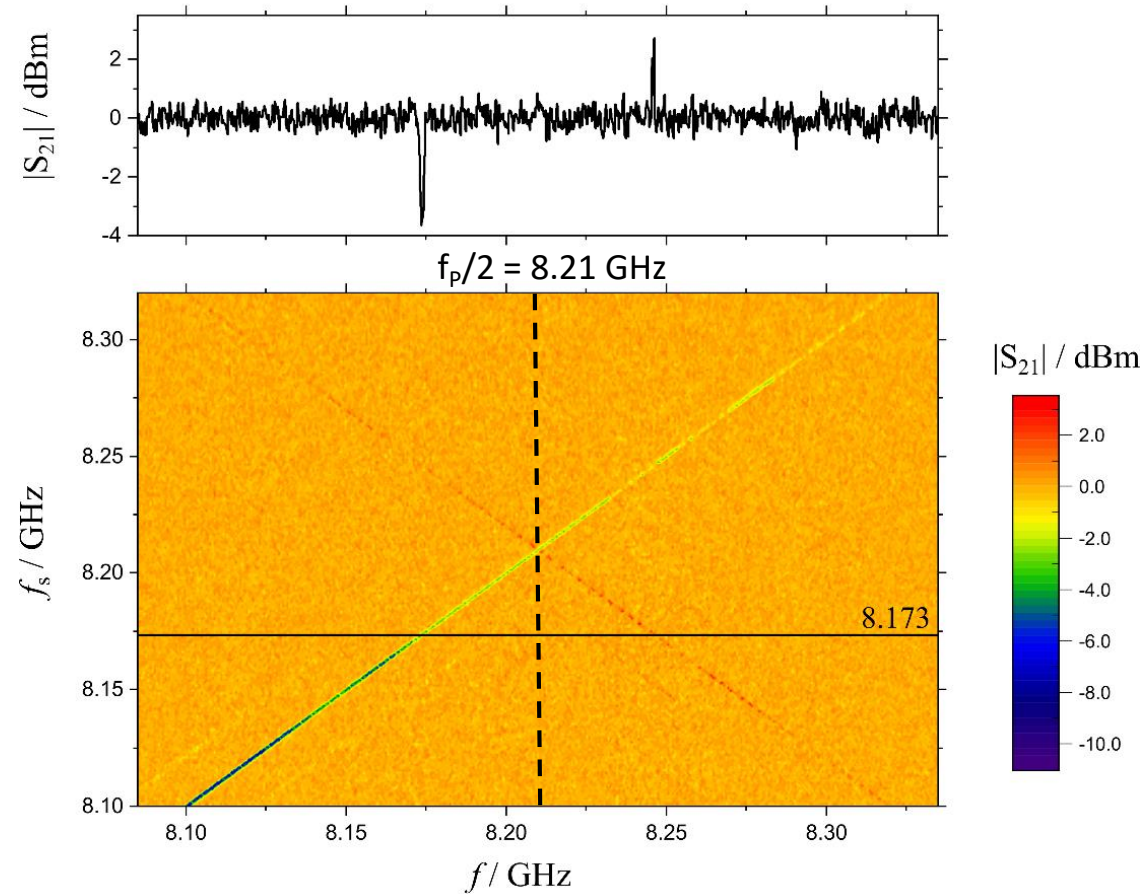
fixed  $f_p = 7.5$  GHz





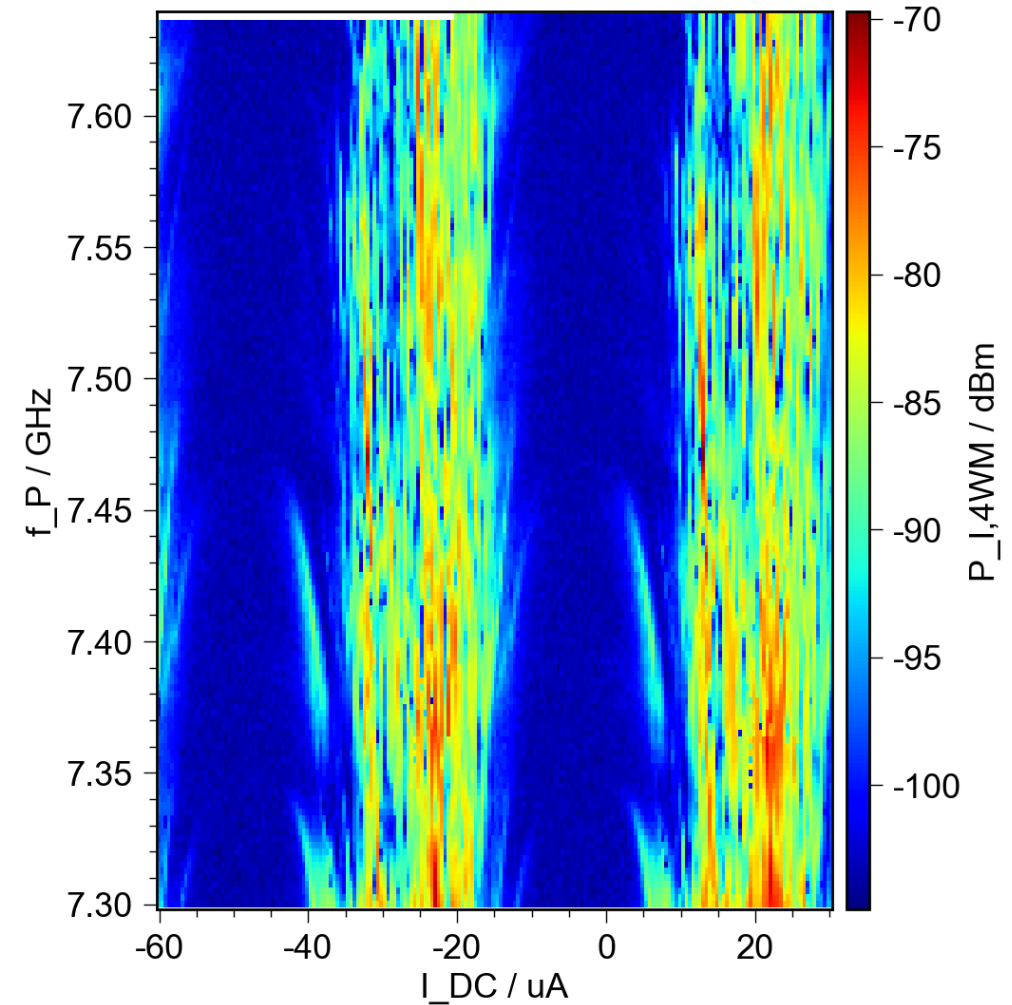
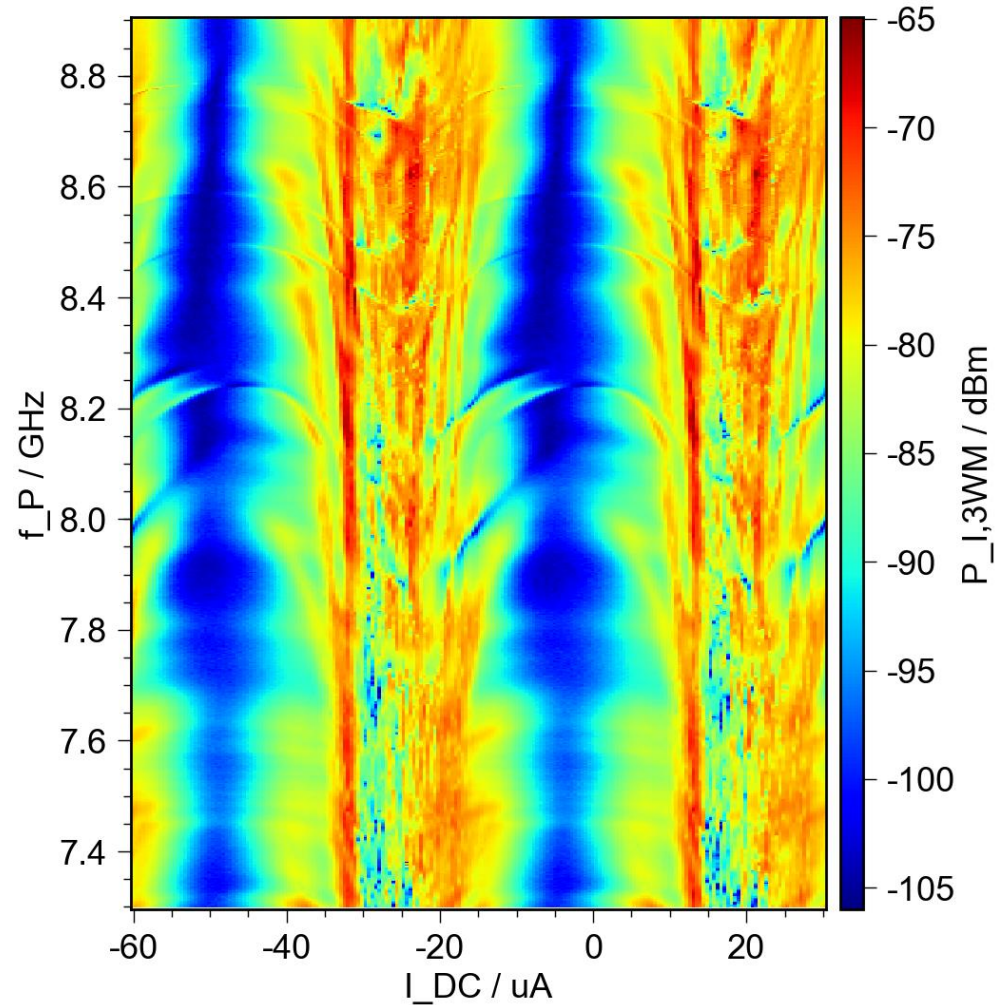
# S/I frequency correlation

fixed  $f_p = 16.42$  GHz



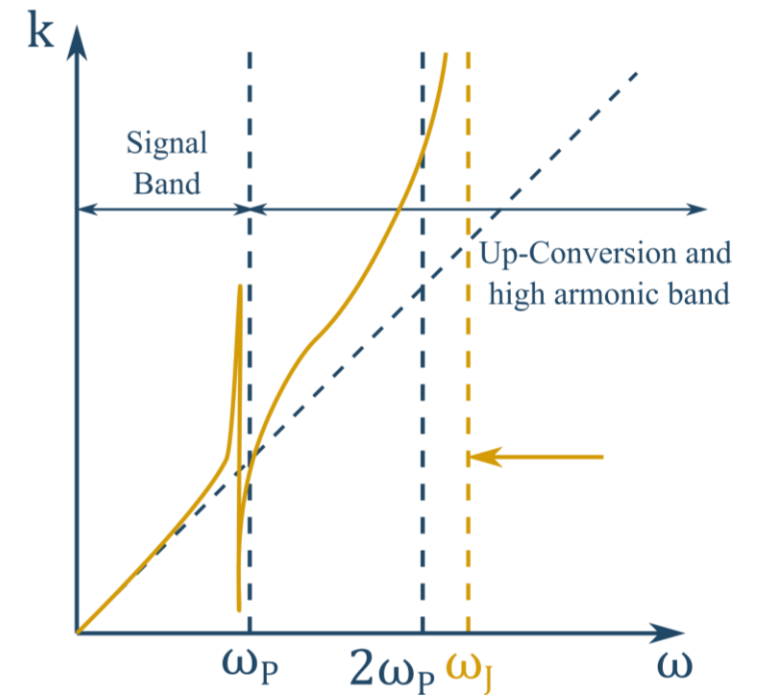
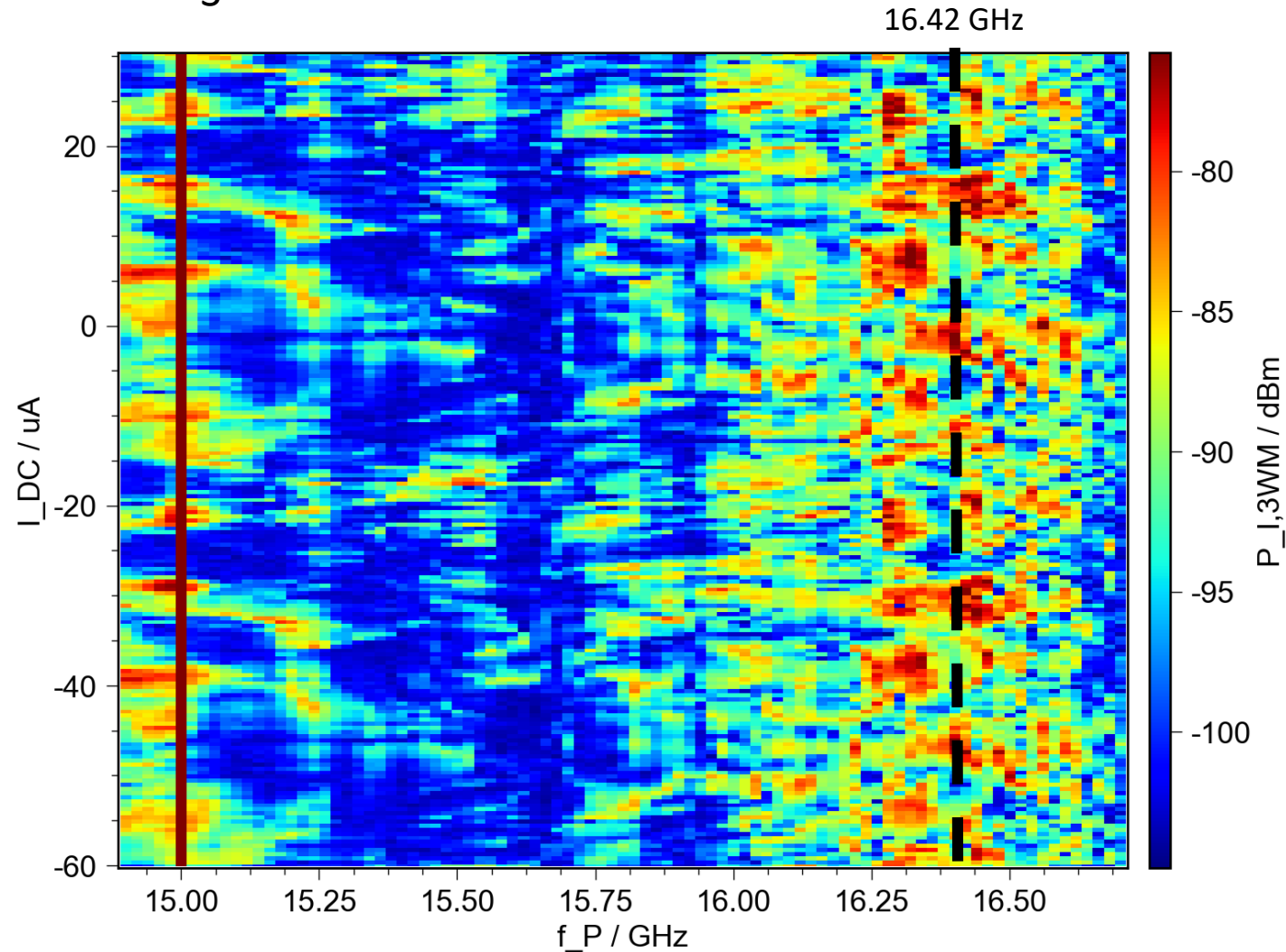
# 3WM and 4WM idlers vs $I_{DC}$

fixed  $f_s = 3.5$  GHz



# 3WM idler vs $f_p$ and $I_{DC}$

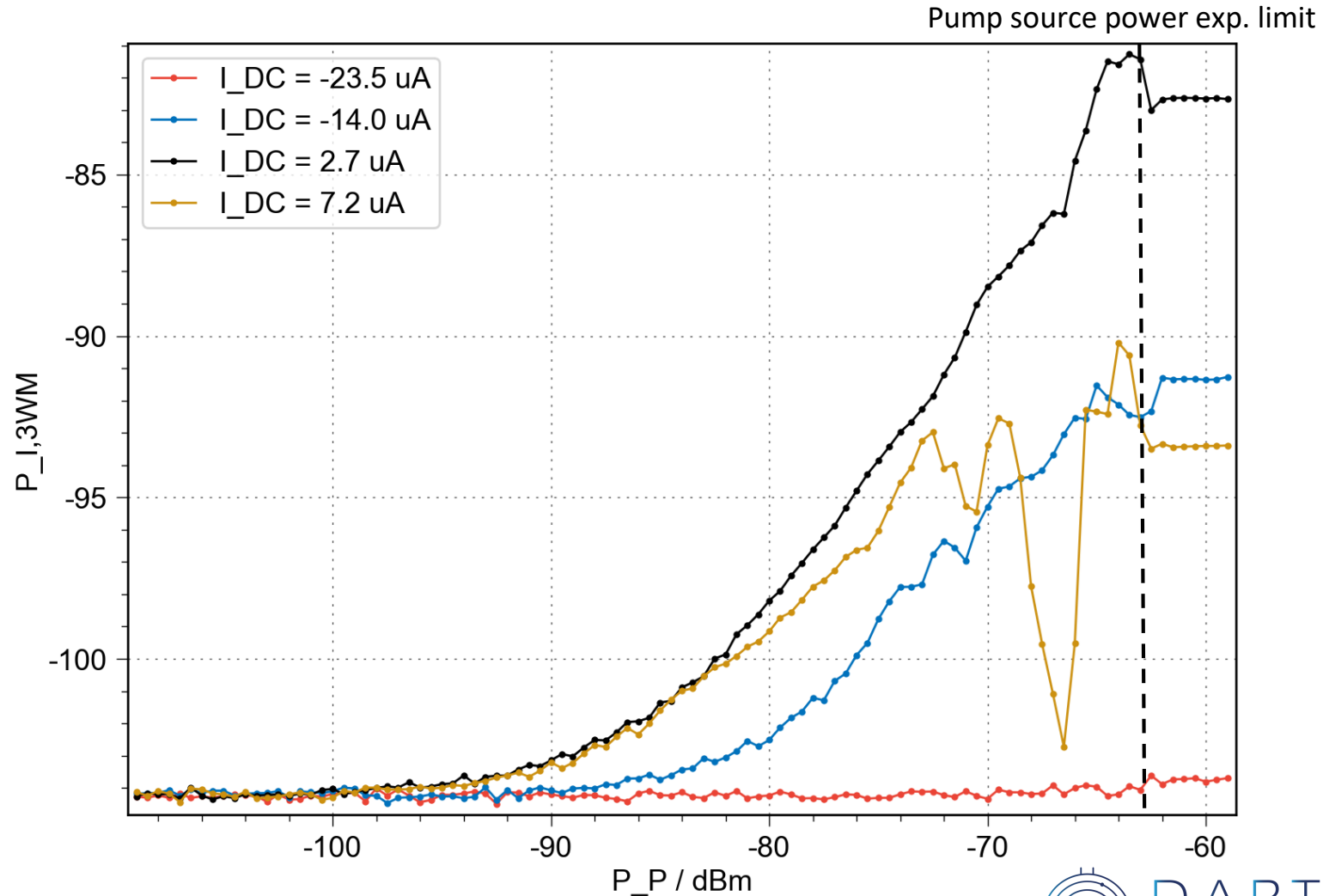
fixed  $f_s = 7.5$  GHz





# 3WM idler vs $P_p$

no signal gain observed due to limited exp. conditions



# Conclusions and Perspectives

- Future cryo. measurement will quantify **bandwidth** and **signal gain**
- **JTWPA** based on RPM (X-band) fabricated and **tested**
- More statistics should guarantee a better understanding of the responsible for **transmission ripples**
- JTWPA devices ready **to be shipped**
- Cryo. setup continuously improving from measurement feedback

# Thanks for your attention