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半導体ナノ構造による 量子情報インターフェースの研究

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量子情報技術への期待

重ね合わせ状態を利用した量子並列計算



量子力学の原理に基づく秘匿性





半導体ナノ構造による量子情報インターフェースの研究



基礎実験(物性)&理論

半導体ナノ構造で現れる様々な相互作用に関する基礎物性(実験と理論)を研究し、 量子情報インターフェースへの可能性を探る。

代表的な研究成果(2005~2009年度)



多機能二量子ビット操作

G. Shinkai, T. Hayashi, T. Ota, and T. Fujisawa, "Correlated coherent oscillations in coupled semiconductor charge qubits", Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 056802 (2009).

T. Fujisawa, G. Shinkai, T. Hayashi, and T. Ota, 'Multiple Two-qubit Operations for a Coupled Semiconductor Charge Qubit'. to be published (2010).

Two-qubit unitary operators



1量子ビットとの組み合わせによって、相互に実現可能であるが、少数ステップが望まれる。



Semiconductor charge qubit







Advantages:

- Potentially scalable with nanofabrication techniques EB lithography, etc.
- Electrically tunable qubit parameters
- Mature nanoelectronics

Single electron circuits, Charge detector (QPC), etc.

Materials

Semiconductors (GaAs, Si, ...), molecules, etc.

• Insensitive to nuclear spins!

Disadvantages:

Short coherence time

Electron-phonon coupling Background charge fluctuation

Semiconductor charge qubit



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Lattice temp. ~ 20 mK (2 ueV) Electron temp. ~ 100 mK (9 ueV) Charging energy of each dot: ~ 1 meV Typical energy spacing in each dot: ~200 ueV Electrostatic coupling energy: ~200 ueV

Experimental parameters in the device





 $\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2$: Detuning of Qubit 1 and 2 t_1, t_2 : Tunneling coupling of Qubit 1 and 2 J: Electrostatic coupling between the two qubits δ_1, δ_2 : Average electrochemical potentials of Qubit 1 and 2 $\Gamma_{1L}, \Gamma_{1R}, \Gamma_{2L}, \Gamma_{2R}$: Tunnel rates to the leads eV_{1D}, eV_{2D} : Bias voltages of Qubit 1 and 2

Eigenenergies of the two-qubit system



High-speed pulse measurement



= (coherent pumping current) + (reduction of inelastic current)

Experiments



Multiple quantum operations



単一電子電流計

T. Fujisawa, R. Tomita, T. Hayashi, and Y. Hirayama, ''Bidirectional counting of single electrons'', Science 312, 1634 (2006).

Photon counting vs. Electron counting

	Photon counting (optical light)	Electron counting (Electrical current)
Interests	photon statistics coherent/squeezed state entanglement	electron statistics cf. low-freq. shot noise sub-Poissonian fractional charge higher-order moment
Interaction	non-interacting (in vacuum and fiber) (usually) unidirectional	interacting electron-electron (-environment) backscattering/correlation Bidirectional counting is essential
	Photon counter	

Bidirectional single-electron counter (B-SEC)



Ideal electron counter

[sensitivity] counting single-electron transport (phase will be lost) [speed] high bandwidth for detecting individual electron transport [bidirectional] counting forward and backward transport [zero impedance] no scattering in SEC (ballistic)

Single electron hopping between the dots



Rate equation for single-electron transport



The transport is governed by the rate equation.



Current through barrier k (L, C, R): Average current: $I_0 = \langle I_k(t) \rangle$

 $I_k(t) = \sum v_k \rho(t) \qquad \begin{array}{l} v_k: \text{ Velocity matrix} \\ \text{for } k=\text{c (central barrier):} \end{array} \quad v_c = \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{L \to R} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\Gamma_{R \to L} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Current correlation: $C_{kk}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \left\{ \Delta I_k(t), \Delta I_k(0) \right\} \right\rangle$

Noise of the curernt: $S_{kk}(\omega) = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega t} C_{kk}(t) dt$

Higher-order moment: $M_n = \langle \langle I^n \rangle \rangle$

S. Hershfield et al., Phys Rev. B 47, 1967 (1993). D. A. Bagrets and Yu. V. Nazarov, Phys. Rev. B 67, 085316(2003).

Noise spectrum of tunneling current



Forward (reverse) recurrence time



SEC of tunneling current through a QD



まとめ

