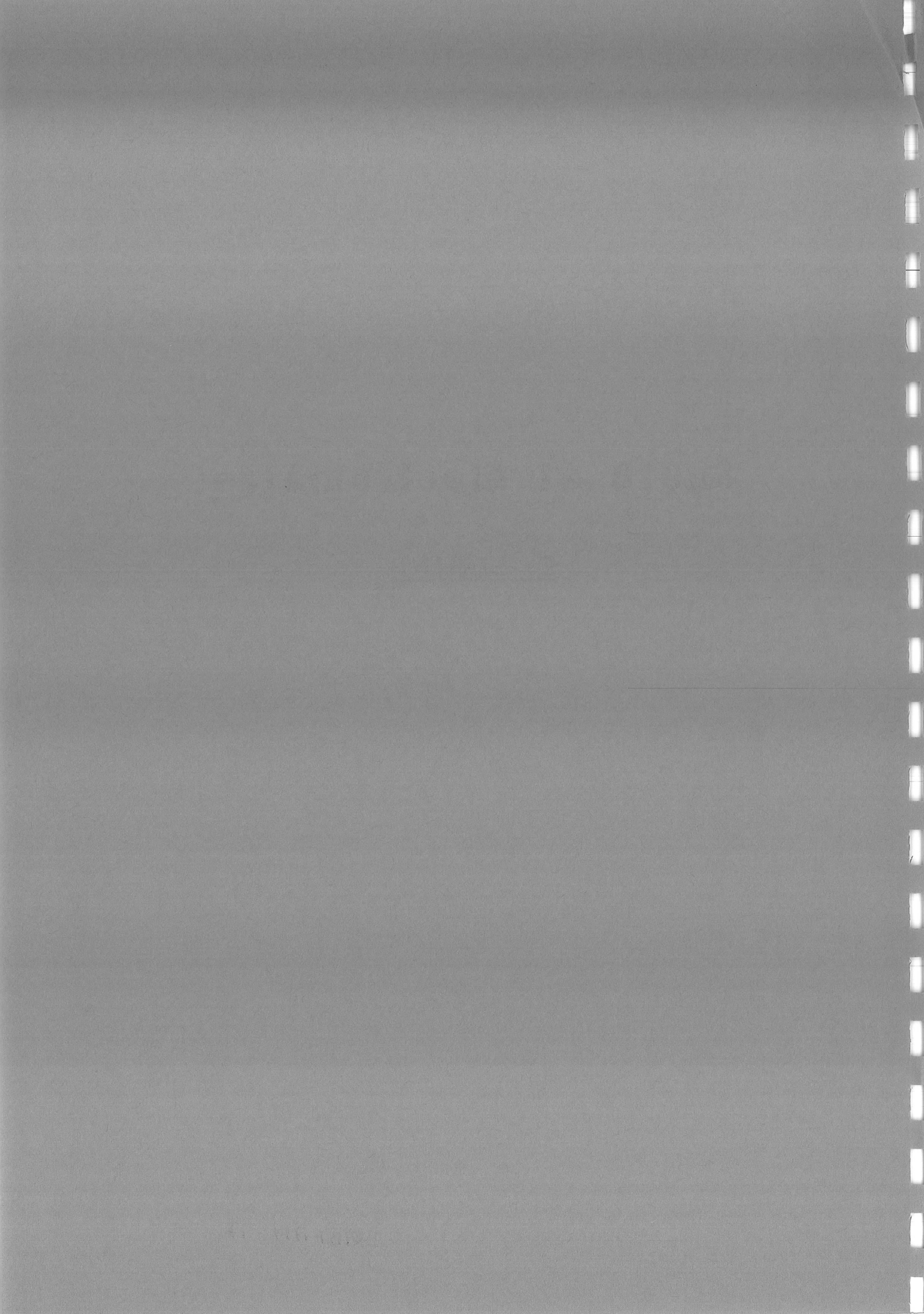


SQUID et électromètre

C. URBINA

DRTBT 1991 - 17



DETECTION DE LA CHARGE ELECTRIQUE ① ET DU FLUX MAGNETIQUE ...

AVEC

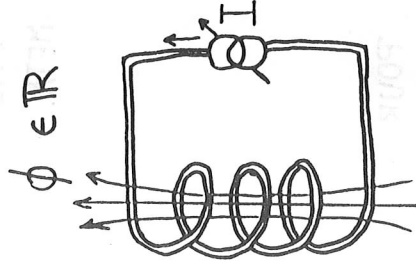
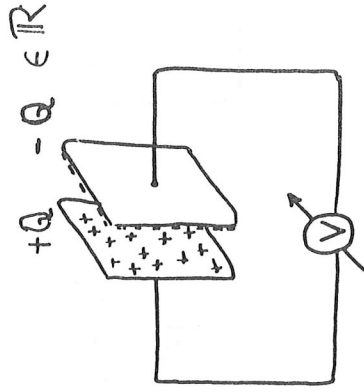
... "LES SUBQUANTIMETRES"

C. URBINA, GROUPE QUANTRONIQUE, SPEC, CE-SACLAY

CHARGE ET FLUX

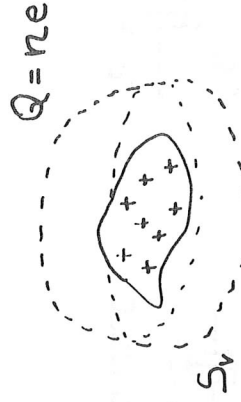
②

CHARGES ET FLUX CONTINUS:

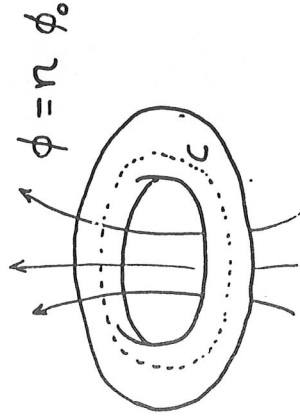


CHARGES ET FLUX QUANTIFIES:

ILE METALLIQUE ISOLEE



ANNEAU SUPRACONDUCTEUR



$$Q = \iint_{S_v} \epsilon \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = ne$$

$$\phi = \iint_{S_c} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = n \phi_0$$

$$e = 1,60219 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$\phi_0 = \frac{h}{2e} = 2,07 \times 10^{-15} \text{ Wb}$$

SQUIDS

R. FEYNNMAN: LECTURES ON PHYS.
VOL. III

J. CLARKE: SUPERCONDUCTING DEVICES
(ACADEMIC PRESS, 1990)
ed. RUGGIERO, RUDMAN

- PHYSICS TODAY, MARCH 86

I. TINKHAM: INT. TO SUPERCONDUCT.

BARONE & PATERNO: PHYSICS AND APPLICATIONS
OF THE JOSEPHSON EFFECT
(WILEY)

SET

LES IMAGES DE LA PHYSIQUE
CURS 1991

SINGLE ELECTRON TUNNELING
& MESOSCOPIC DEVICES
ed. KOCH, SPRINGER-VERLAG 91

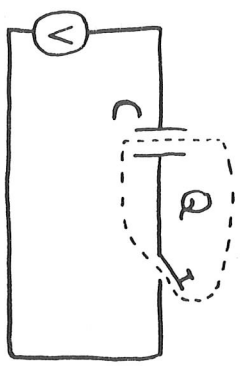
SINGLE CHARGE TUNNELING
LES HOUCHEs, 91 MARCH
ED. GRABERT & DEVOIRET
PLENUM 92

DIFFICULTE



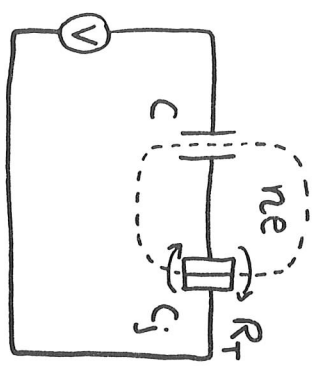
LA BOITE A QUANTA DE CHARGE (3)

UNE ILE METALLIQUE



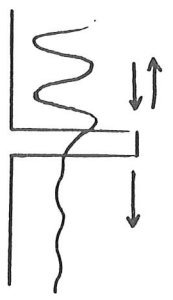
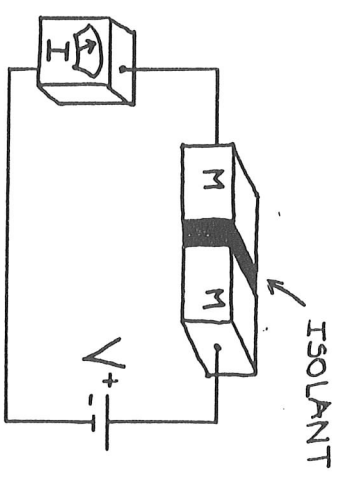
$Q = ne$
n. FIXE

POUR CHANGER LA CHARGE DE L'ILE ON FERME PRESQUE COMPLETEMENT L'INTERUPTEUR. ON FORME ALORS UNE JONCTION TUNNEL, A TRAVERS LAQUELLE LA CHARGE PEUT PASSER, MAIS SOUS FORME DE PAQUETS ELEMENTAIRES : LES ELECTRONS

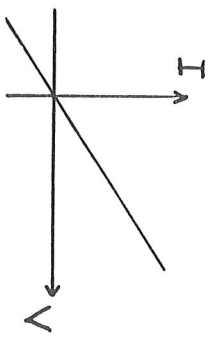


BOITE A ELECTRONS

LA JONCTION TUNNEL (4)



COEF. DE TRANSMISSION T



"RESISTANCE" TUNNEL

$$I = \frac{V}{R_T}$$

$$R_T = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{h}{e^2} \frac{1}{Z}$$

$\hookrightarrow R_K \sim 26 \text{ k}\Omega$



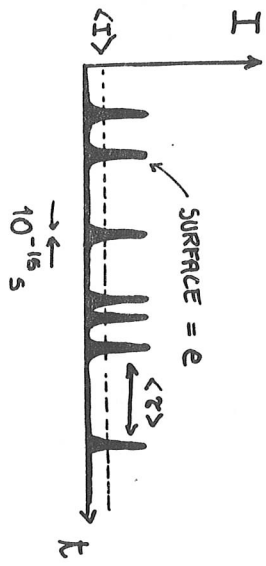
JONCTION TUNNEL

FUITE DISCRETE

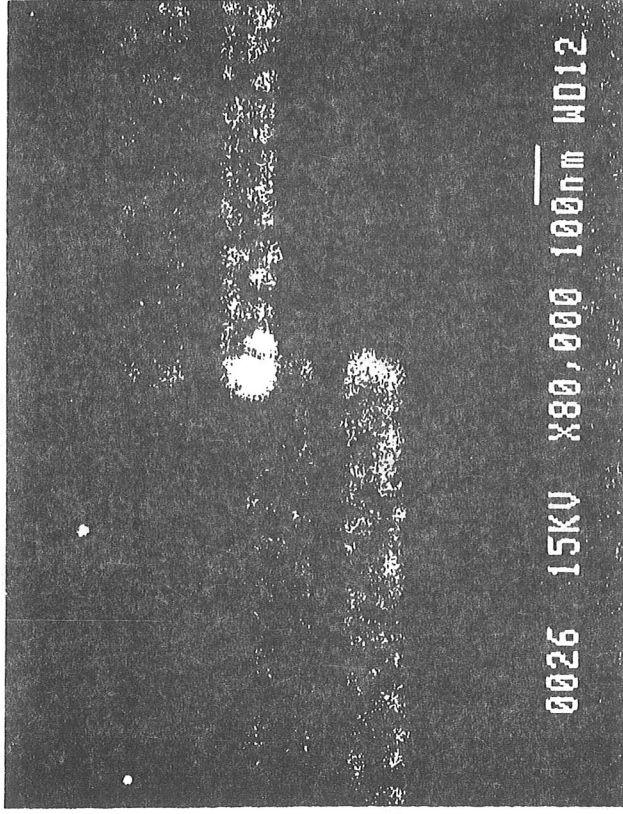
SI $R_T \gg R_K$ ($Z \ll 1$), LES ELECTRONS SONT D'UN COTE OU DE L'AUTRE (PAS DE COHERENCE)

"BRUIT DE GRENNVILLE"

$$\langle \tau \rangle = R_T \frac{e}{V}$$



NANOJUNCTION $Al - Al_2O_3 - Al$



NANOLITHOGRAPHIE PAR FAISCEAU ELECTRONIQUE

+

ÉVAPORATION A TRAVERS UN MASQUE SUSPENDU

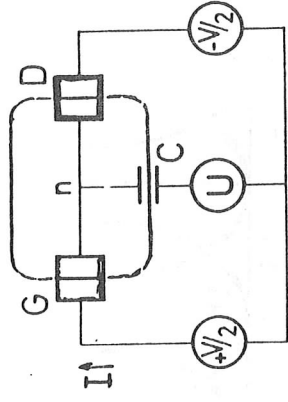
(J. Dolan)

⑤ L'ELECTRONIQUE A PETITES JUNCTIONS

(FULTON & DOLAN, PRL 59, 109, 1987) Single Electron Transistor

UNE BOITE AVEC ENTREE-SORTIE DISTINCTES

LES ELECTRONS ENTRENT PAR LA JONCTION DE DROITE ET SORTENT PAR LA JONCTION DE GAUCHE, UN A UN.

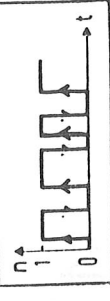
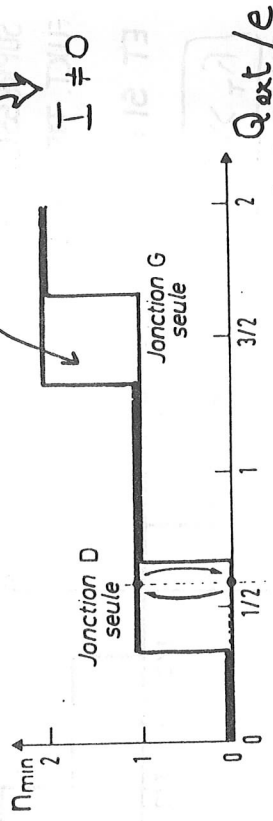


$$Q_{ext} = CU$$

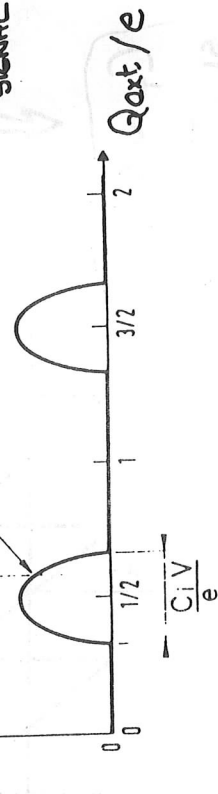
REGION D'ASTABILITE



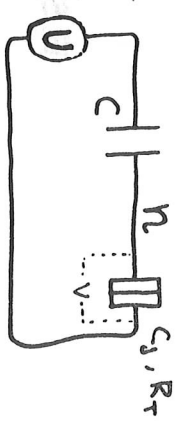
$$I \neq 0$$



MODULATION DU DEBIT PAR LE SIGNAL



LE COURANT DANS L'ELECT. EST PERIODIQUE EN Q: PERIODE e.



ENERGIE ELECTROSTATIQUE

$$E = \frac{(ne - Q_{ext})^2}{2C_T}$$

$$C_T = C_g + C$$

$$Q_{ext} = CU$$

LE CIRCUIT ADOPTE

: ETAT D'ENERGIE MIN. SI :

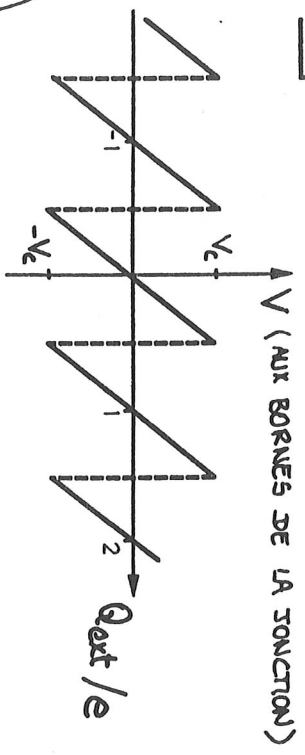
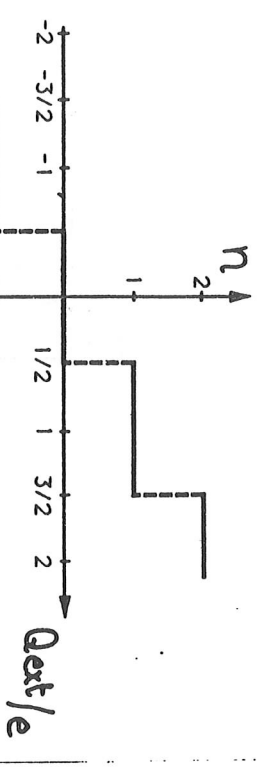
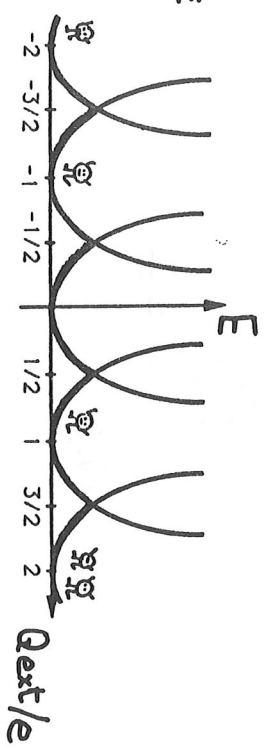
$$\frac{e^2}{2C_T} \gg k_B T$$

SUPPRESSION DES FLUCT. THERMIQUES)

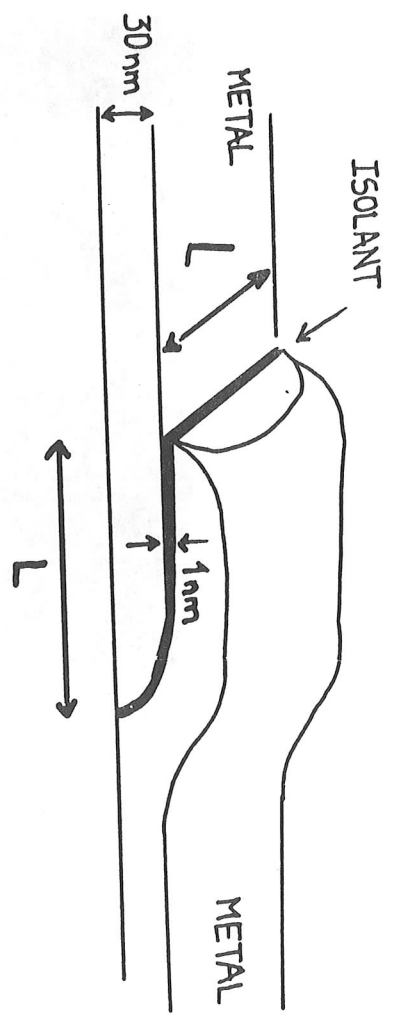
ET SI :

$$r_T \gg R_K$$

(PAS DE FLUCT. QUANTIQUES)



$C_T \sim 1 \text{ fF}$
SI $T \sim 20 \text{ mK}$



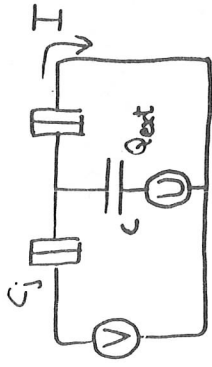
POUR AVOIR DE L'EFFET TUNNEL : BARRIERE ISOLANTE $\sim 1 \text{ nm}$

POUR AVOIR DU BLOCAGE DE COULOMB: CAPACITE $\leq 10^{-15} \text{ F}$

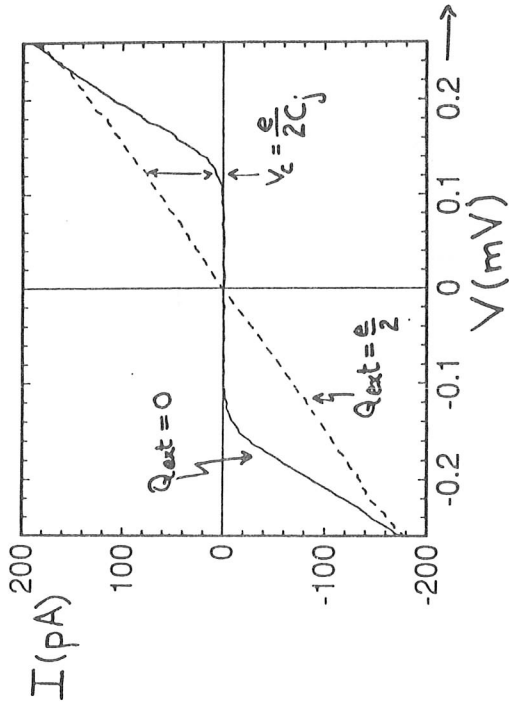
\Rightarrow DIMENSIONS LATERALES $L \leq 100 \text{ nm}$

CARACTERISTIQUES EXPERIMENTALES

⑨



$C_j \sim 0.6 \text{ fF}$
 $C \sim 80 \text{ aF}$
 $T \sim 20 \text{ mK}$



SENSIBILITE MESURE DU COURANT

$\sim 0.05 \text{ pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
 @ 1 kHz

AU POINT OPTIMUM P:

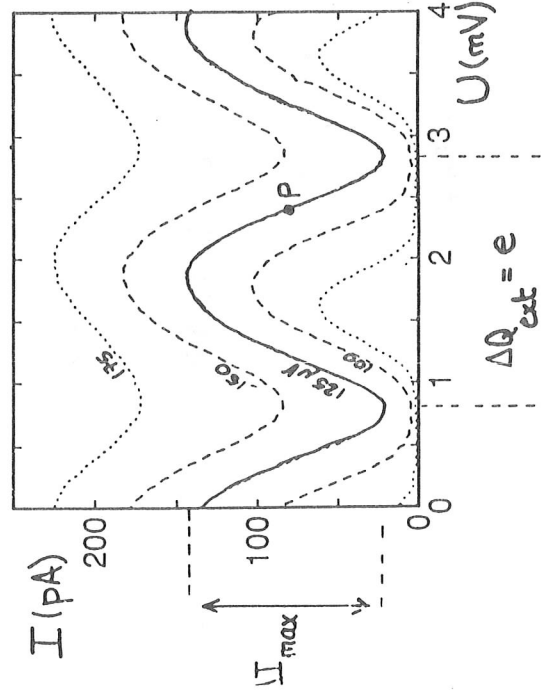
$\frac{\partial I}{\partial Q_{ext}} \sim 400 \text{ pA}/e$



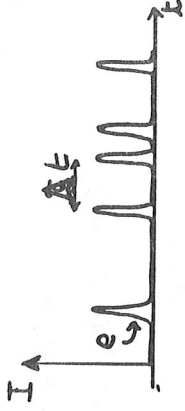
SENSIBILITE EN CHARGE

$\sim 1.2 \times 10^{-4} e/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

@ 1 kHz



SENSIBILITE ULTIME DE L'ELECTROMETRE (T=0)



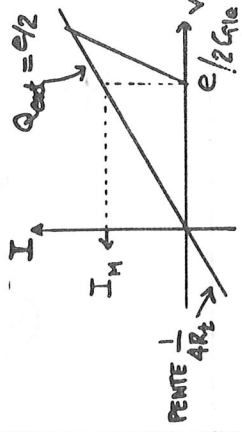
PHENOMENE POISSONNIEN

$\langle \Delta E \rangle = 4 R_T C_{jle}$

SPECTRE EN PUISSANCE DU BRUIT DE GRENAILLE (SORTIE)

$S_I = 2eI$

$I_M = \frac{e/2C_{jle}}{4R_T}$



$Z = R_T C_{jle}$

deux de la temp

AU POINT DE POLARISATION OPTIMALE ($V = e/2C_{jle}$, $Q_{ext} = e/4$)

FONCTION TRANSFERT: $\frac{\partial I}{\partial Q_{ext}} = \frac{I_M}{e/2} = \frac{I_M}{e/2}$
 $= \frac{e}{8Z}$, $\langle \Delta t \rangle = 8Z$

BRUIT EN CHARGE A L'ENTREE:

$S_Q = \frac{S_I}{(e/2)^2} = 2e^2 R_T C_{jle} = e^2 Z$

SENSIBILITE EN ENERGIE:

$\epsilon = \frac{S_Q}{2C_{jle}} = \frac{e^2 R_T}{2}$

POUR QUE LES FLUCTUATIONS QUANTIQUES NE DETRUISENT PAS LA QUANTIFICATION DE LA CHARGE DE L'ILE

$\frac{e^2}{2C_{jle}} > \frac{h}{4\pi}$

$(R_T > \frac{R_K}{4\pi})$

$\epsilon > h$

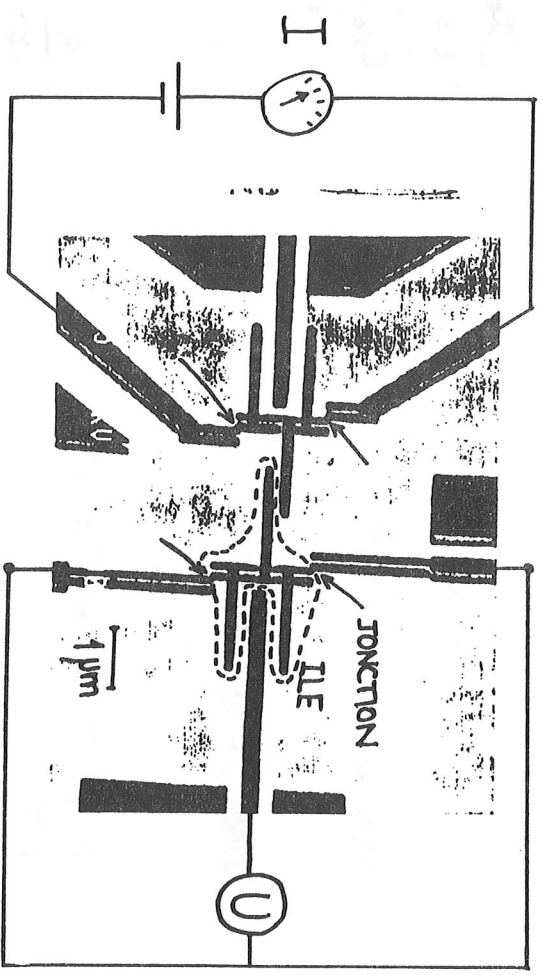
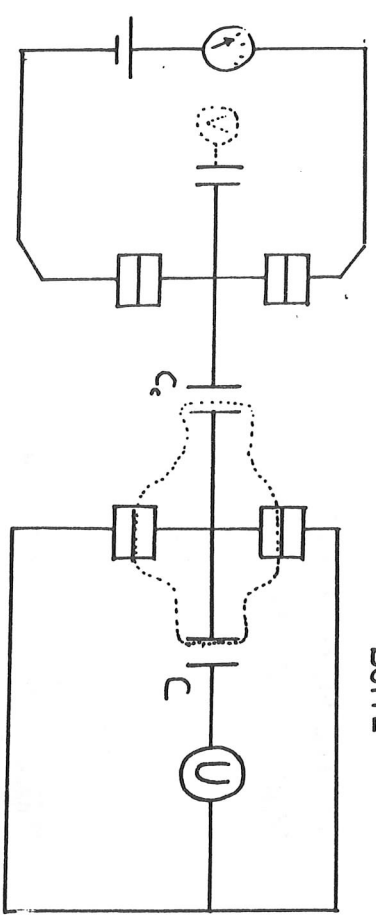
LIMITE ULTIME

EXPERIENCE

(11)

$C_J \sim 0.7 \text{ fF}$
 $C \sim .08 \text{ fF}, C_e \sim .07 \text{ fF}$

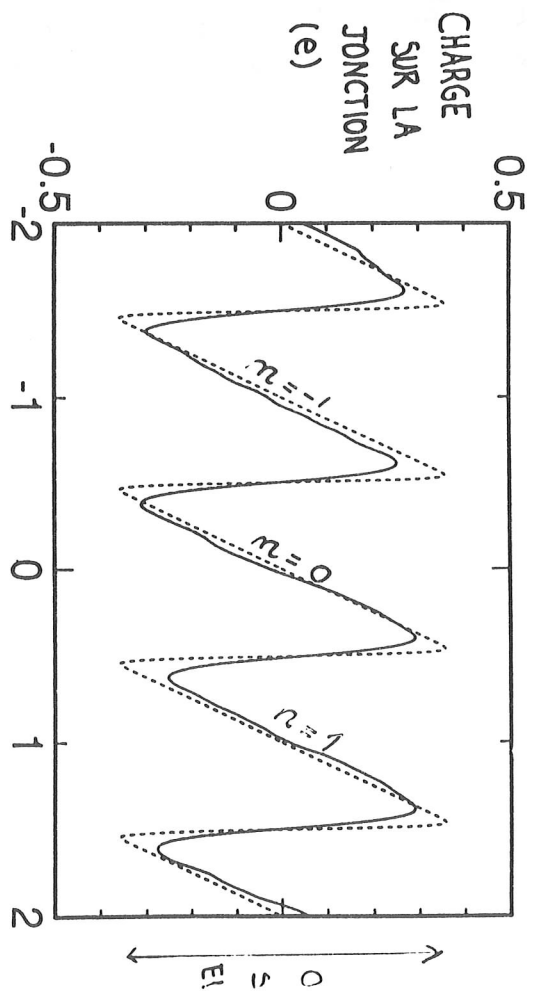
ELECTROMETRE
 BOITE



1, 2, 3, ...

(12)

CHARGE SUR LA JONCTION DE LA BOITE
 MESURÉE AVEC L'ELECTROMETRE A DOUBLE JONCTION



CHARGE DE POLARISATION C_U/e

$T \approx 20 \text{ mK}$

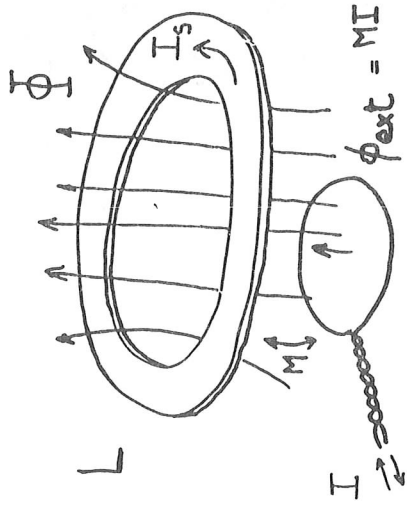
(LAFARGE et al. Z. Phys. B (92))

LA BOITE A QUANTA DE FLUX

(13)

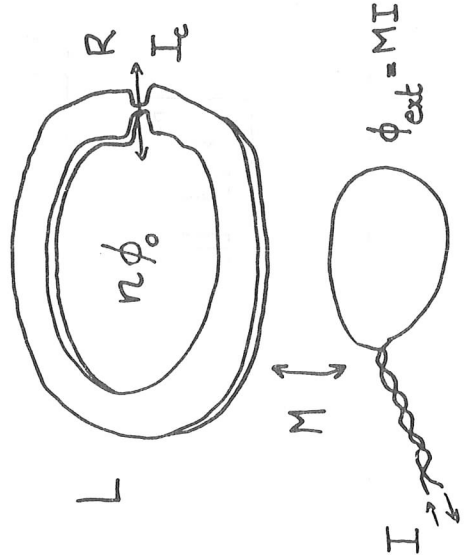
UN ANNEAU SUPRACOND. PARFAIT

$$\Phi = n \phi_0$$



POUR CHANGER LE FLUX DANS L'ANNEAU ON OUVRE CELUI-CI PRESQUE COMPLETEMENT EN UN POINT. ON FORME ALORS UN MICROPONT, A TRAVERS LEQUEL LE FLUX PEUT PASSER, MAIS SOUS FORME DE PAQUETS ELEMENTAIRES: LES FLUXONS.

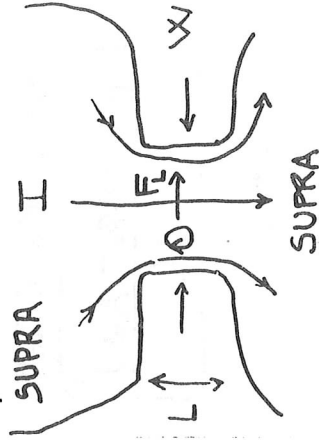
MICROPONT



FUITE DISCRETE

LE MICROPONT SUPRACONDUCTEUR

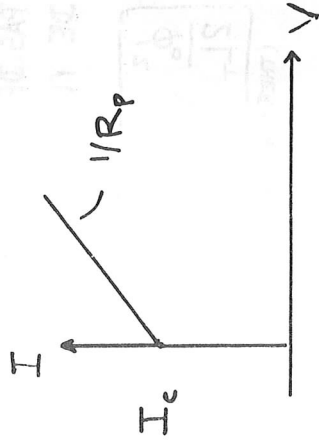
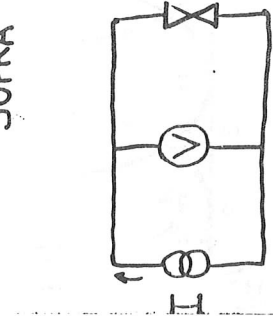
(14)



⊙: VORTEX ϕ_0

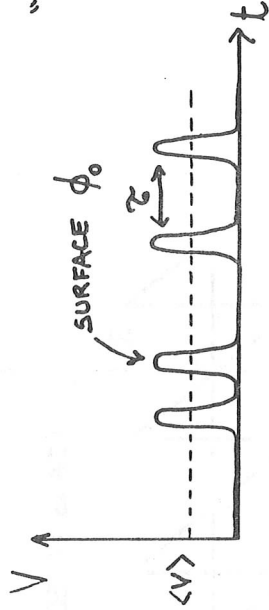
$F_L =$ FORCE DE LORENTZ

$$L, W < \xi$$



$I_c =$ COURANT CRITIQUE (CREER UN VORTEX ET LE DEPIEGER)

$R_p =$ RESISTANCE (FROTTEMENT VISQUEUX)



" BRUIT DE GRENAILLE

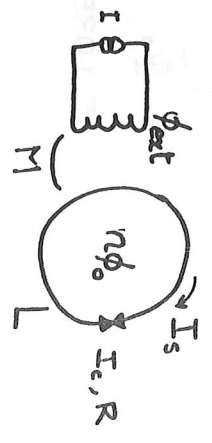
$$\langle \tau \rangle = \frac{\phi_0}{R_p(I - I_c)}$$

INDUCTANCE EQUIVALENTE:

$$L_p = \frac{\phi_0}{2\pi} \frac{1}{I_c}$$

LA BOITE A FLUXONS

(15)



ENERGIE MAGNETIQUE

$$E = \frac{(n\phi_0 - \phi_{ext})^2}{2L_T}$$

$$L_T = L + L_P$$

PAS DE FLUCTUATIONS DE n SI :

$$\frac{\phi_0^2}{2L_T} \gg k_B T$$

(THERMIQUE)

ET SI :

$$R \ll R_K$$

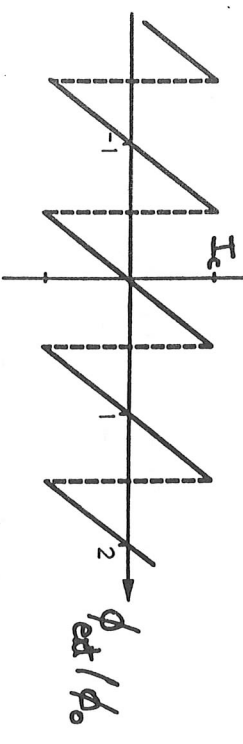
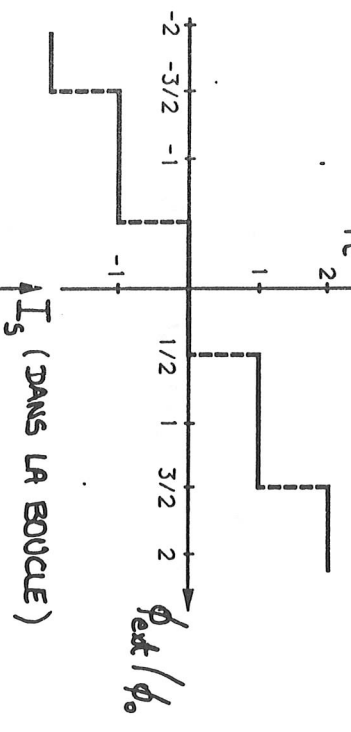
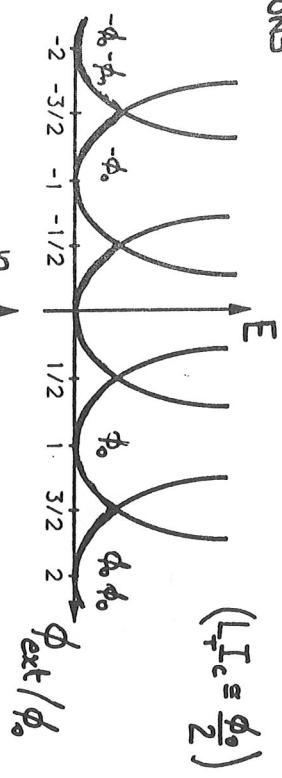
(QUANTIQUE)

$$L_T \ll 30 nH$$

$$T \sim 4K$$

COMME $L \sim \mu_0 r$
 $\Rightarrow r \text{ grand } r \ll 1 \text{ cm}$

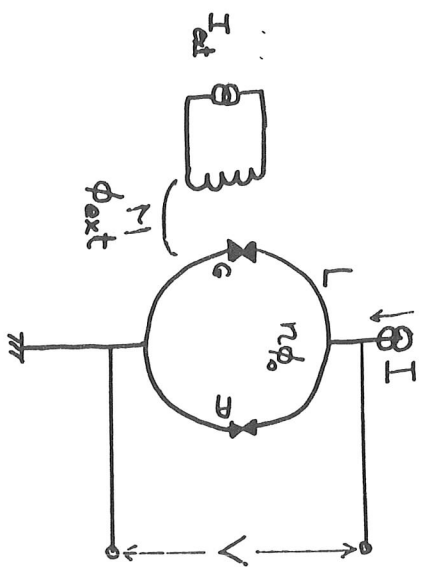
$$I_c \gg 30 nA$$



UNE BOITE A FLUXONS AVEC ENTREE ET SORTIE DISTINCTES

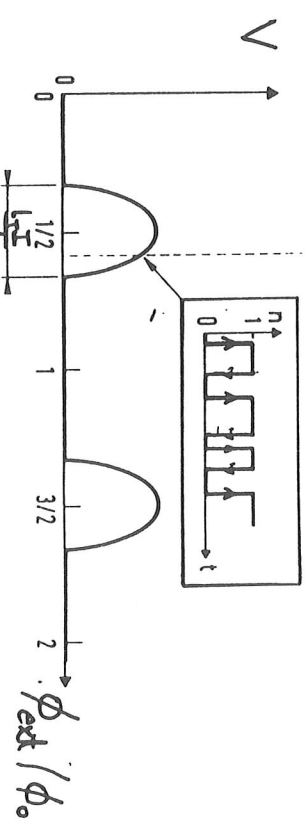
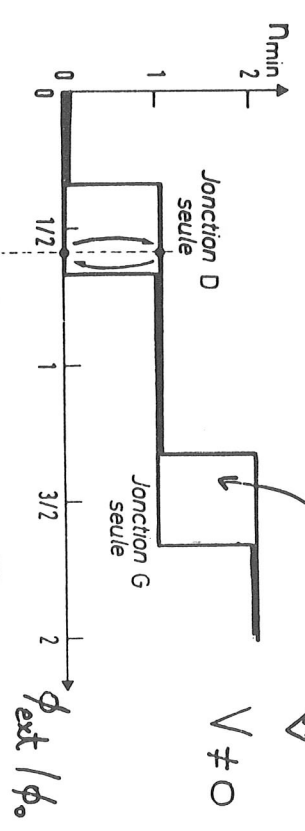
LE SQUID (dc)

(16)



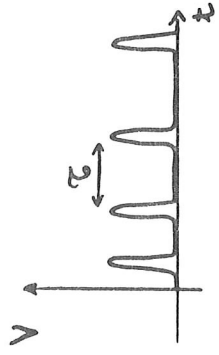
ASTABILITE

$$V \neq 0$$



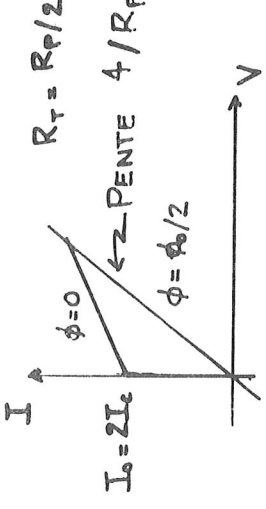
LA TENSION V AUX BORNES DU SQUID EST PERIODIQUE EN ϕ_{ext}

SENSIBILITE ULTIME DU SQUID d.c. (T=0)



A COURANT CONSTANT

$\langle \varepsilon \rangle$ (ET DONC V) EST MODULÉ PAR ϕ



LE COURANT CRITIQUE EST MODULÉ PAR ϕ (ON CHOISIT $L_T I_c = \phi_0/2$)

LE POINT DE POLARISATION OPTIMUM EST $I = I_0$, $\phi_{ext} = \phi_0/4$
 $\langle \varepsilon \rangle \sim \frac{L_T}{R_T} \Rightarrow V \sim \phi_0 \frac{L_T}{R_T}$

COURANT POISSONNIEN DE ϕ_0 s \Rightarrow BRUIT EN V $S_V = 2\phi_0 V$

COEF. DE TRANSFERT $\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi}\right) \approx \frac{R_T}{L_T} \Rightarrow$ BRUIT EN FLUX $S_\phi = S_V / \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi}\right)^2$

SENSIBILITE EN ENERGIE $\boxed{\varepsilon = \frac{S_\phi}{2L_T} \approx \frac{\phi_0^2}{R_T}}$

POUR QUE LES FLUCT. QUANT. NE DETRUISENT PAS LA QUANTIFICATION DU FLUX $\frac{\phi_0^2}{2L_T} > \frac{\hbar}{\langle \varepsilon \rangle}$ ($R_T < \frac{\hbar}{2R_F}$)

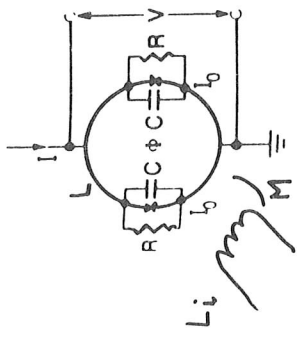
LIMITE QUANTIQUE $\varepsilon > \hbar$

LE SQUID A JONCTIONS JOSEPHSON

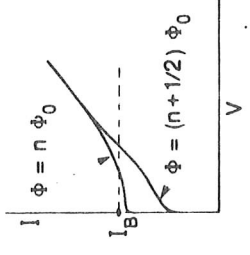
X : JONCTION TUNNEL SOPRA

TYPIQUEMENT

- $I_0 \sim 5 \mu A$
- $R \sim 8 \Omega$
- $C \sim 0.5 pF$
- $L \sim 0.4 nH$

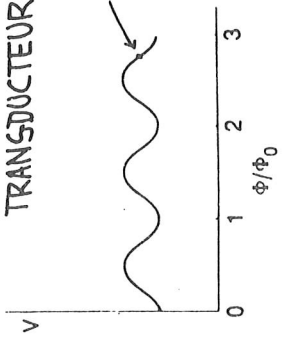


MODULATION DU I_c



TRANSDUCTEUR FLUX-TENSION

$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} \approx \frac{R}{L} \sim 15 \mu V$



BRUIT EN SORTIE : $S_V \approx 16 k_B T R$ (REGIME THERMIQUE)

BRUIT EN FLUX A L'ENTREE $S_\phi = \frac{S_V}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi}\right)^2}$

SENSIBILITE EN ENERGIE $\varepsilon = \frac{S_\phi}{2L} \approx 9 k_B T \frac{L}{R}$

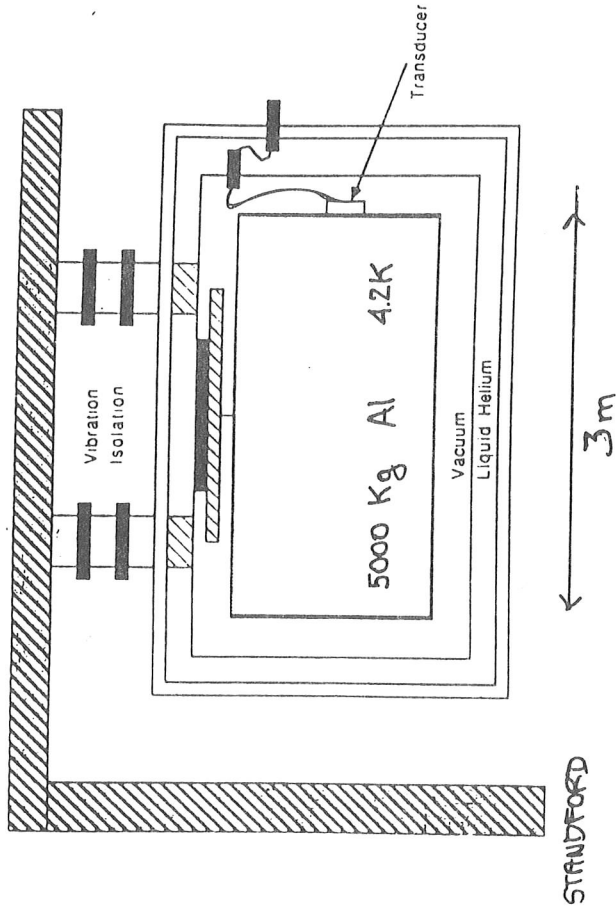
TYPIQUEMENT A 4K $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_\phi^2 \approx 2 \times 10^{-6} \phi_0^2 / Hz \\ \varepsilon \approx 400 \hbar \end{array} \right.$ LIMITE QUANTIQUE (PETIT L, BASSET T) $\varepsilon \sim \hbar$

DETECTION D'ONDES GRAVITATIONNELLES

21

ANTENNE DE WEBER (Michelson et al. Science 237, (50, 1987))

PULSE ($\tau \sim 1\text{ms}$) EMIS PAR UNE ETOILE QUI S'EFFONDRE NETS EN OSCILLATION LA BARRE D'AL.



MODE FONDAMENTAL

$$\frac{\omega}{2\pi} \sim 842 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Q \sim 5 \times 10^6$$

$$\text{SENSIBILITÉ } \frac{\langle \delta L^2 \rangle^{1/2}}{L} \sim 10^{-18}$$

POURRAIT DETECTER DES EVENT DANS NOTRE GALAXIE (PAS PRESIDENTS!)

IMITE QUANTIQUE

$$\frac{\langle \delta L^2 \rangle^{1/2}}{L} \sim 3 \times 10^{-21}$$

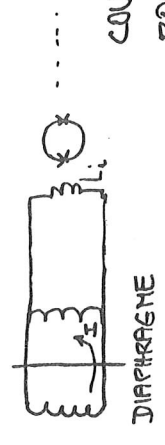
$$\Rightarrow T \approx 40 \text{ nK}$$

EN FAIT $T_{\text{eff}} \approx \hbar \omega T / Q$

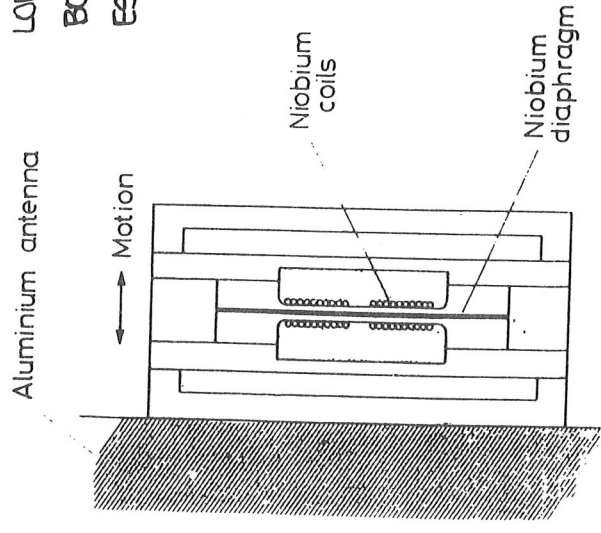
$$\Rightarrow T \sim 40 \text{ mK OUF } \nabla$$

TRANSDUCTEUR LIMITE QUANTIQUEMENT

22



ON PIEGE UN COURANT I DANS LA BOUCLE DE GAUCHE. LORSQUE LE DIAPHRAGME BOUGE, UN SIGNAL EST DEVIÉ SUR L₂



AVEC ANTENNE + SQUID LIMITES QUANTIQUEMENT ON POURRAIT DETECTER DES EVENTEMENTS DANS L'AMAS DE LA VIERGE : 1 PAR MOIS ?

22

