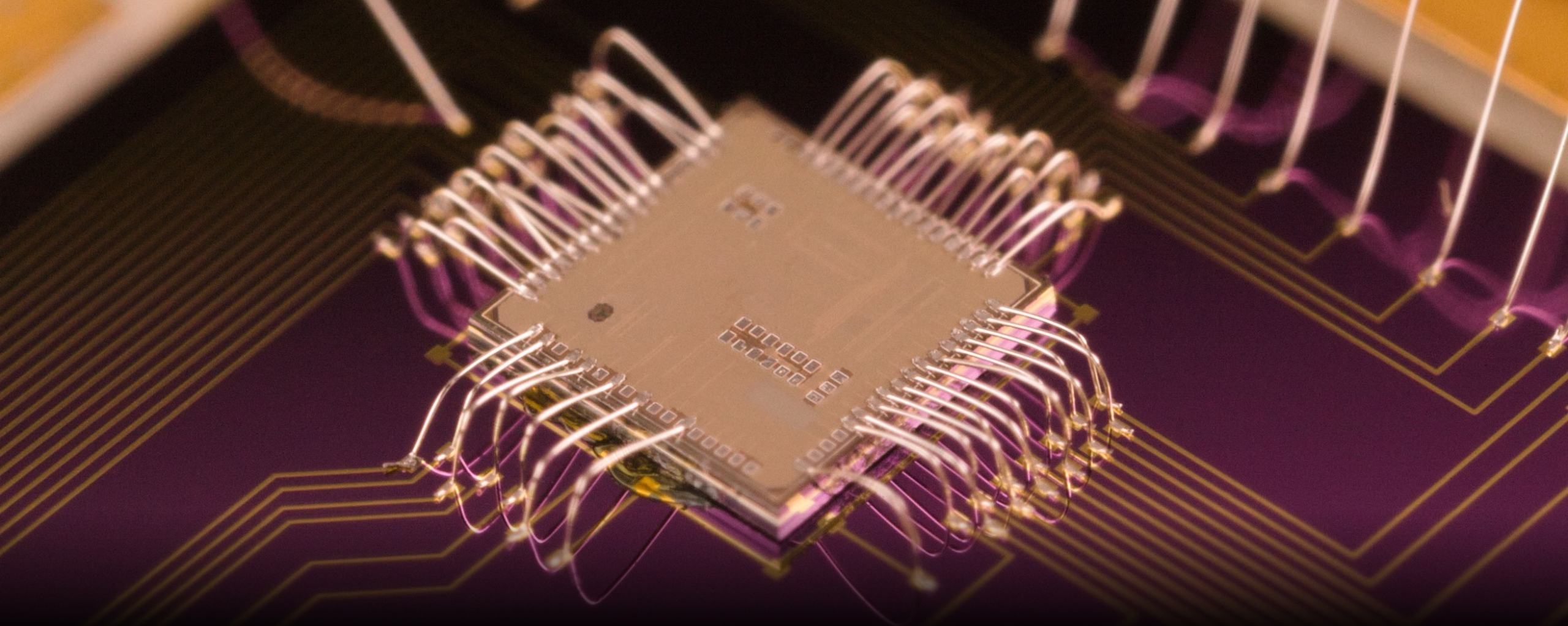
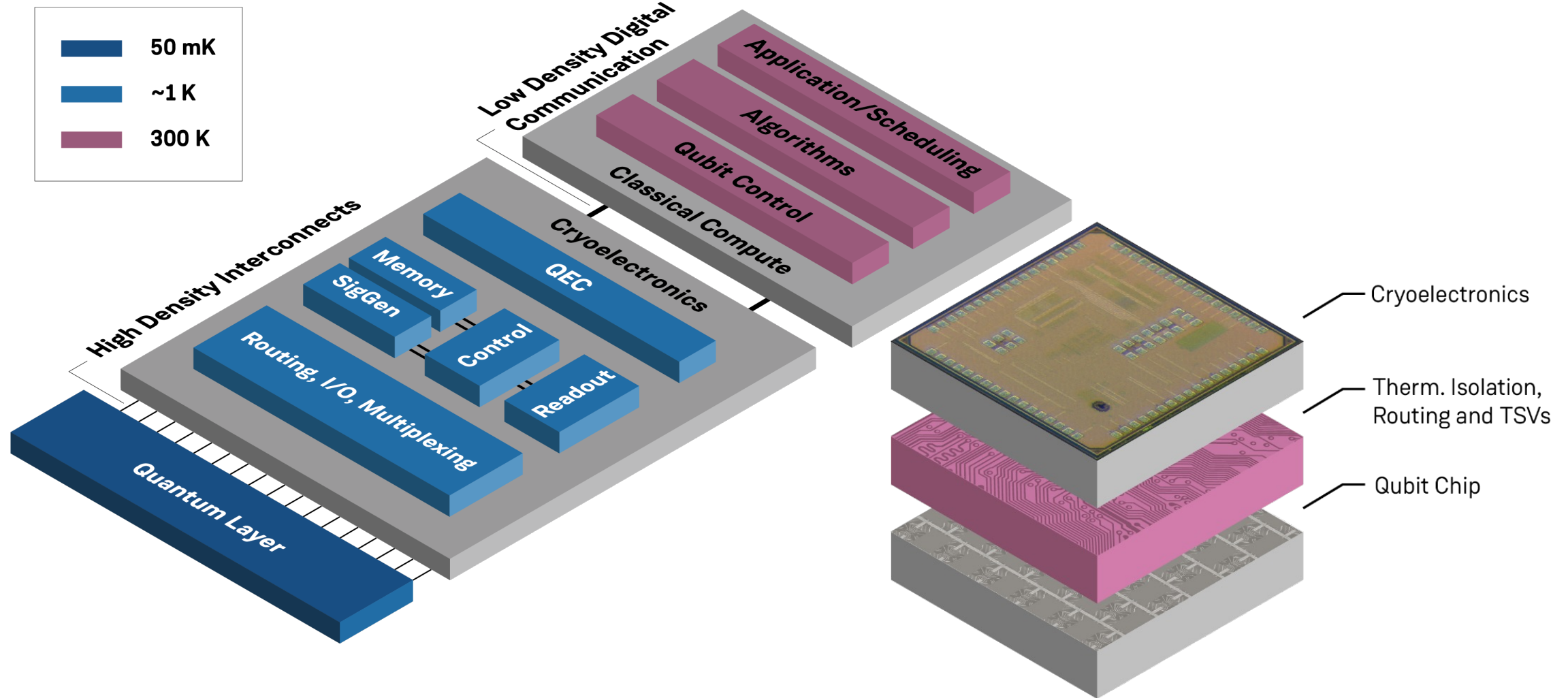




Qubit bias using a CMOS DAC at mK temperatures

Rene Otten, Lea Schreckenberger, Patrick Vliex, Julian Ritzmann, Arne Ludwig, Andreas D. Wieck & Hendrik Bluhm

Introduction



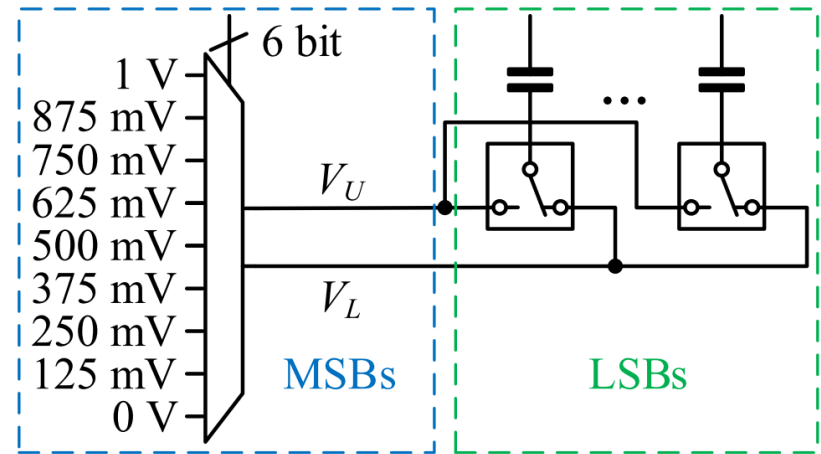
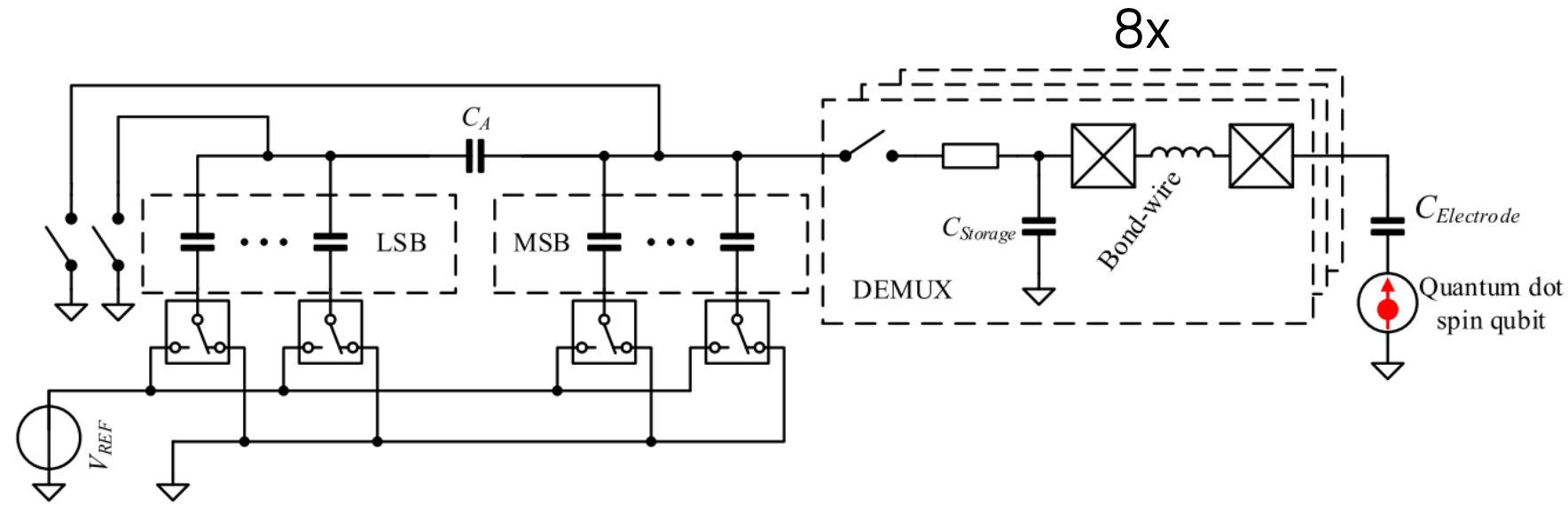
Fully Autonomous DC Bias-DAC Operating at <50mK

See also

Pauka, S.J., Das, K., Kalra, R. et al. Nat Electron (2021)
Xue, X., Patra, B., van Dijk, J.P.G. et al. Nature (2021)

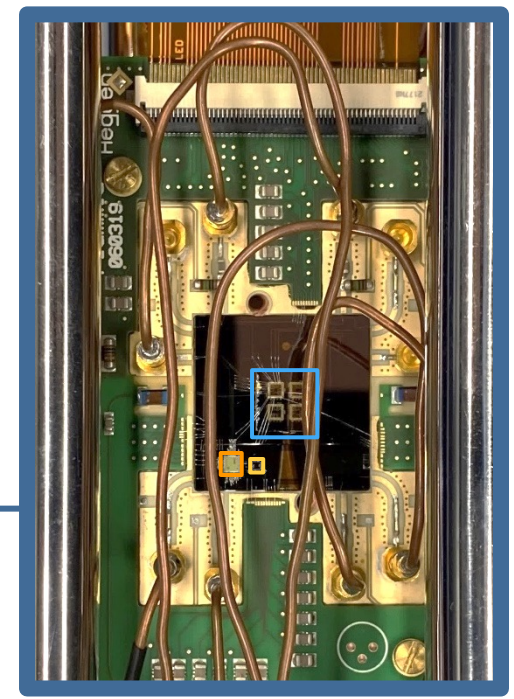
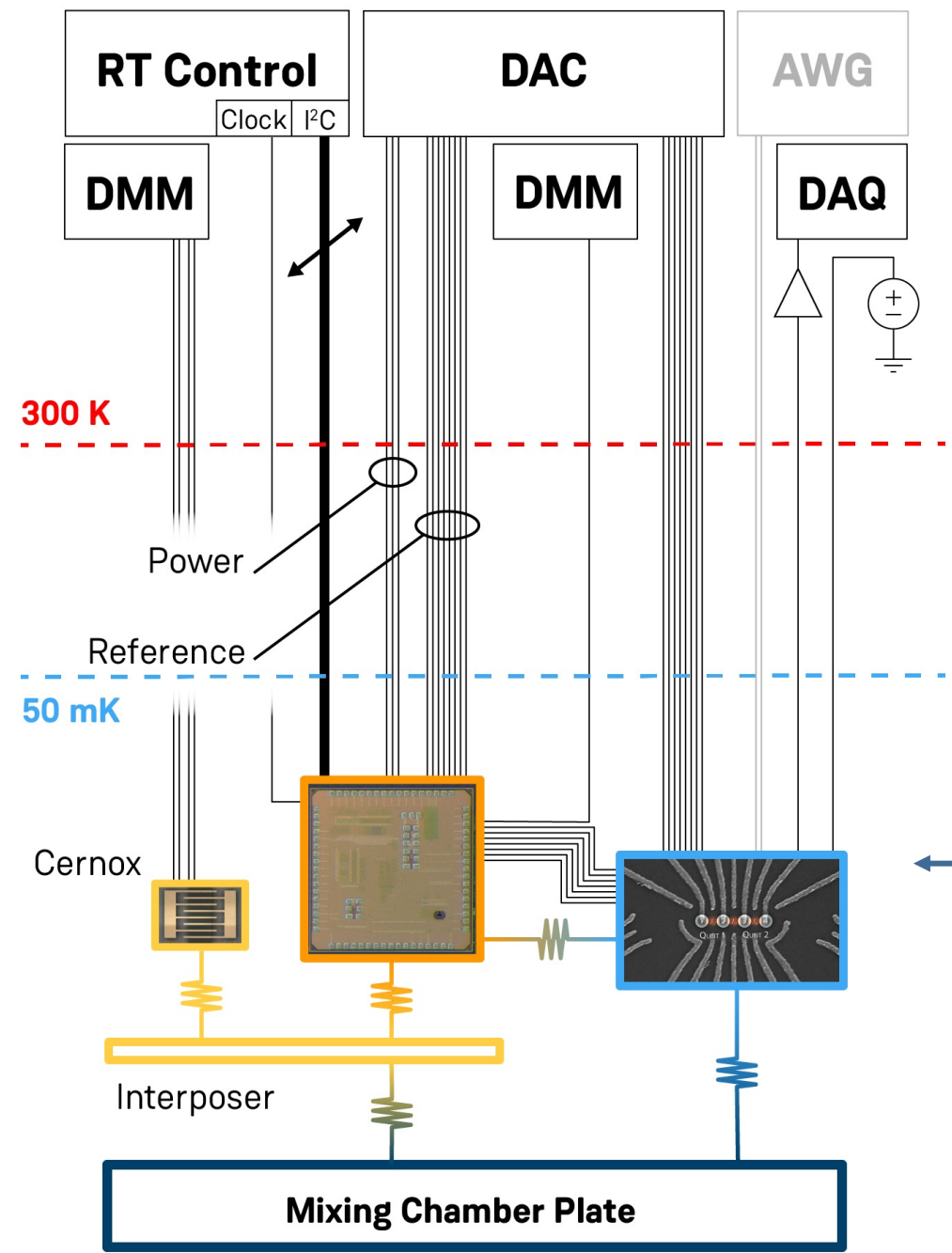
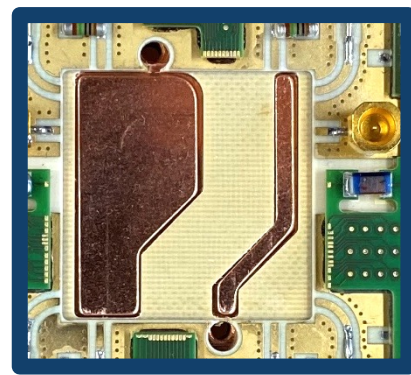
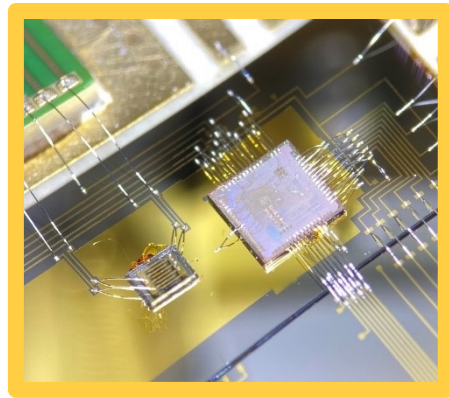
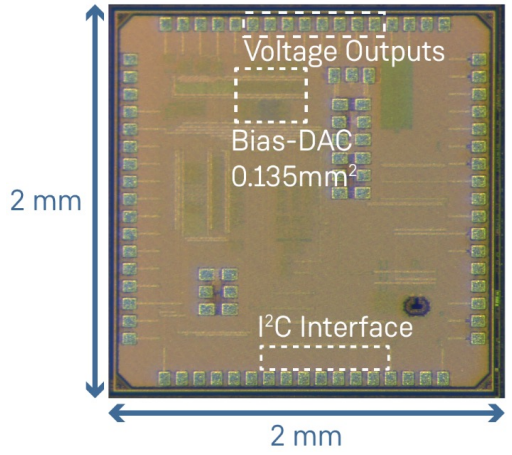
DAC Architecture & Design Considerations

Process	65 nm CMOS
Resolution	13 bit
Range	0 - 1 V
Power Consumption	< 400 μ W

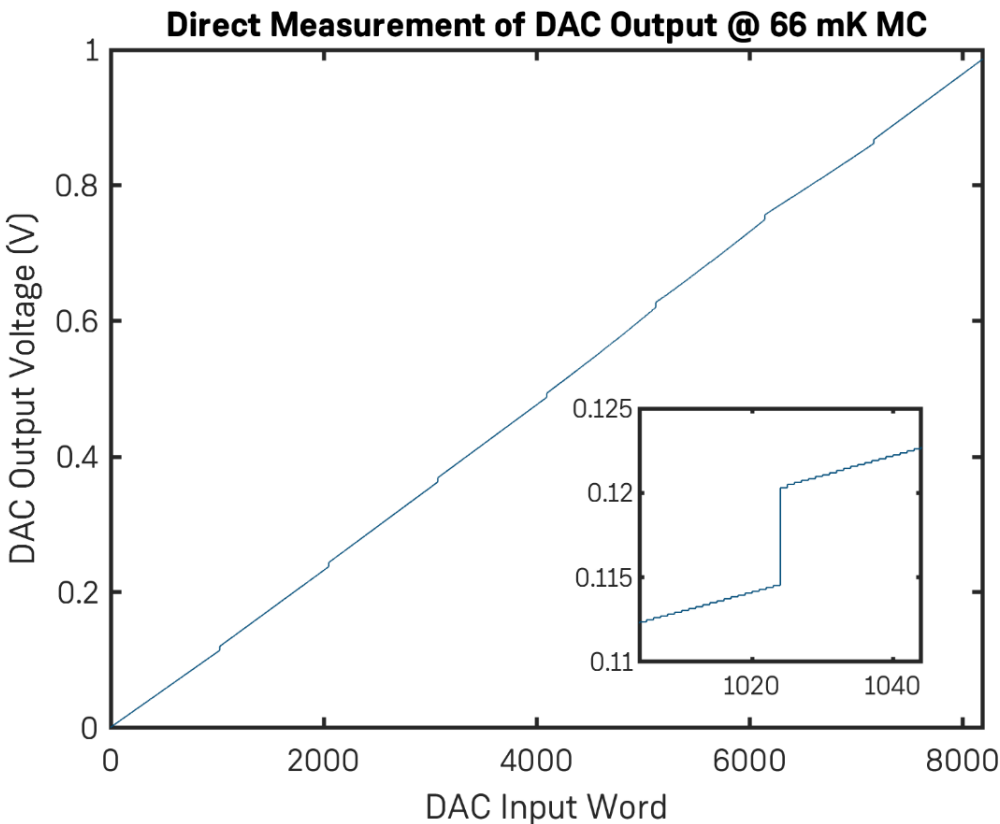


P. Vliex et al., IEEE SSC Letters, vol. 3, 2020, pp. 218–221.

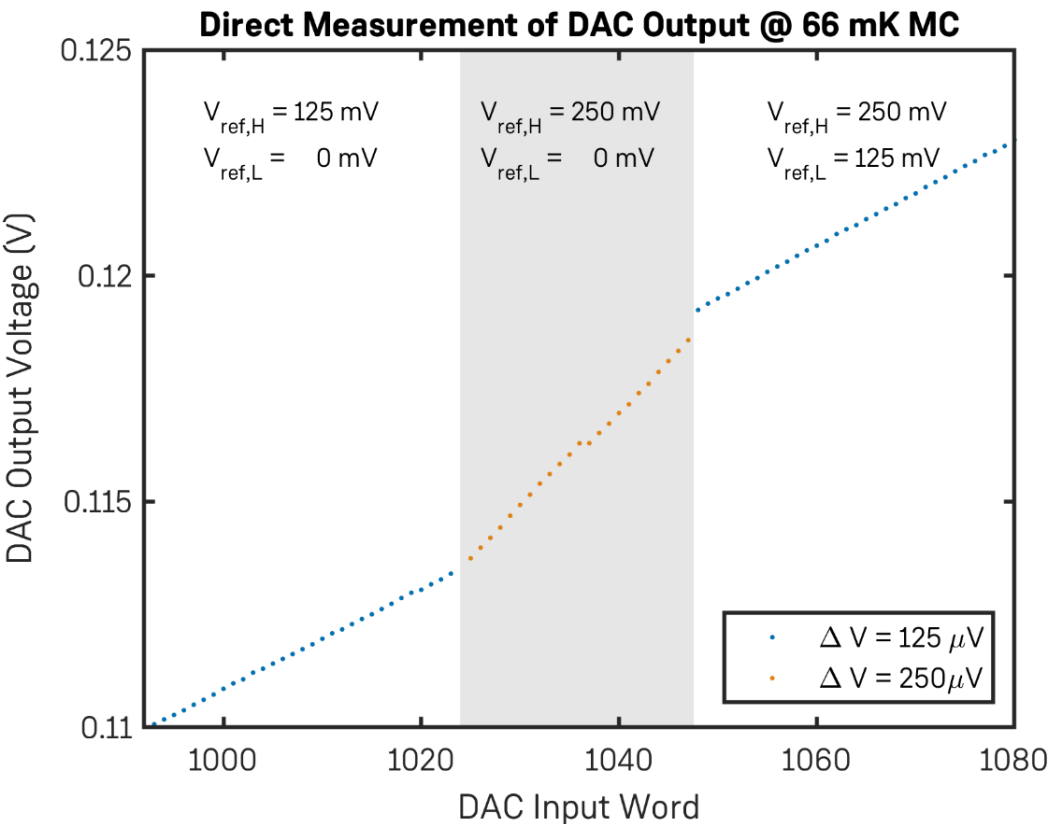
Cryostat Wiring



Direct DAC Output Voltage Characterization

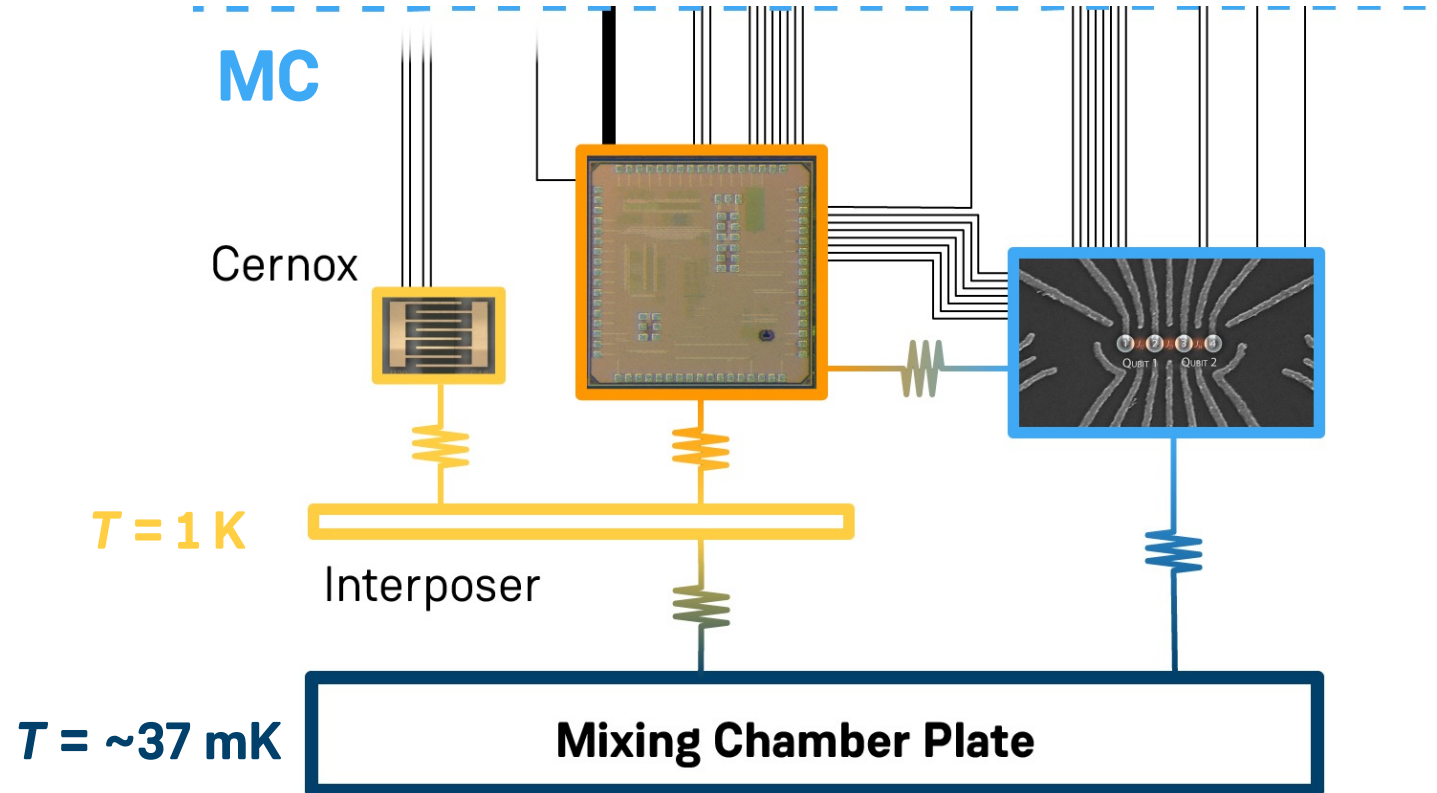


Stray capacitances lead to gain error



We can bridge these gaps by overlapping reference voltages

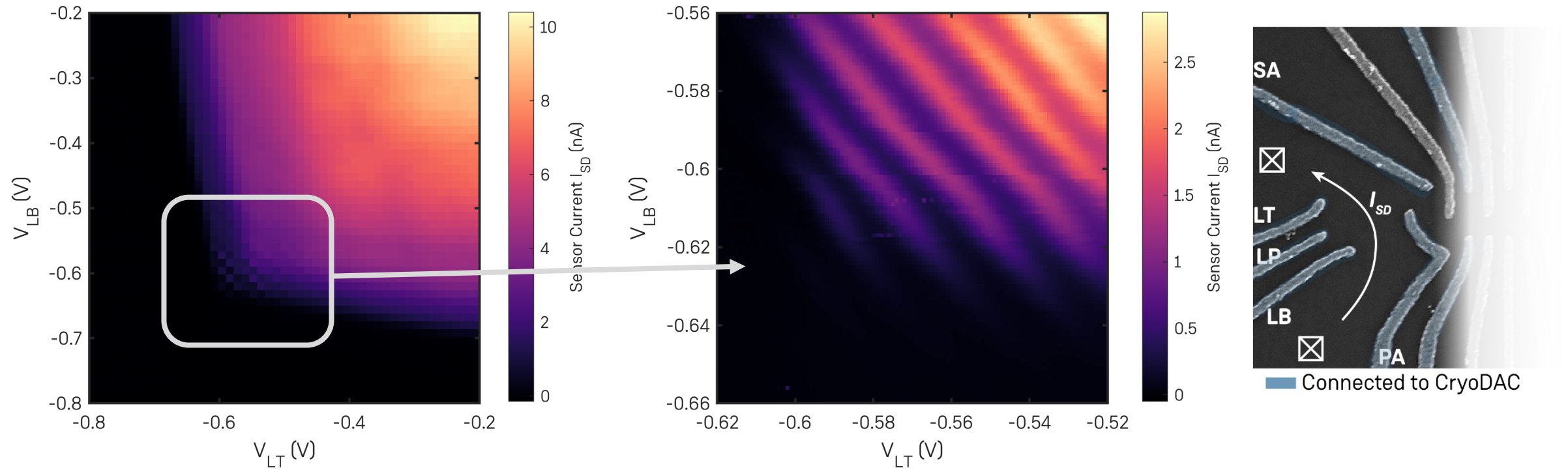
DAC Temperature & Power Consumption



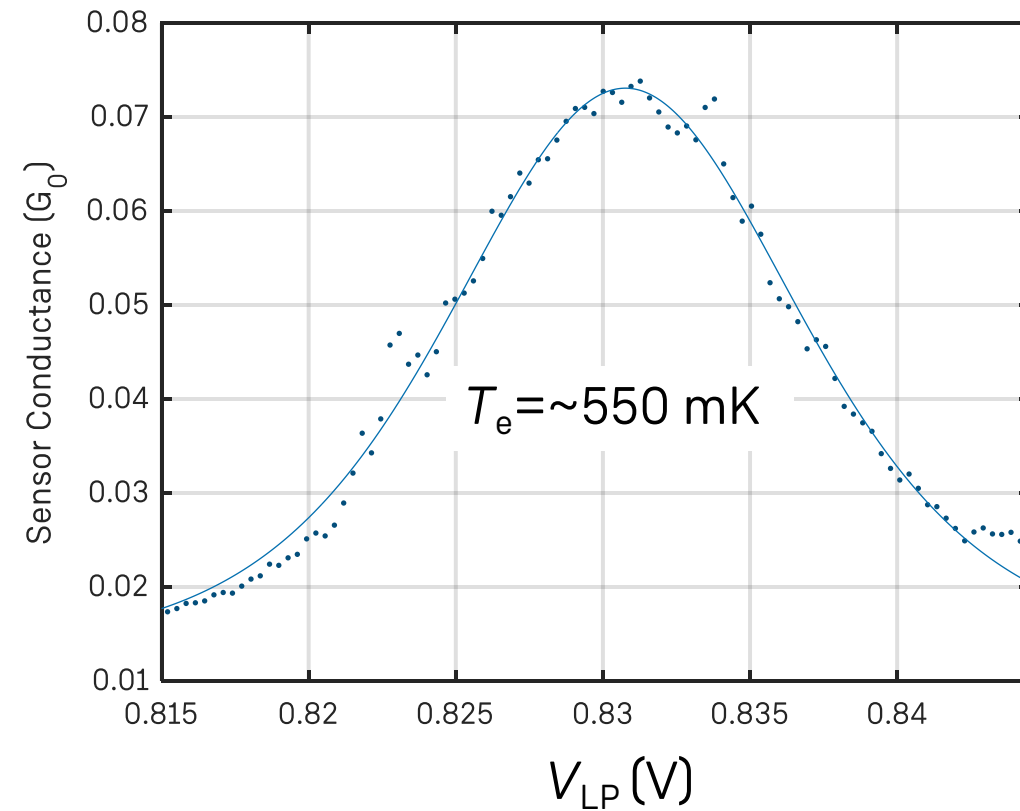
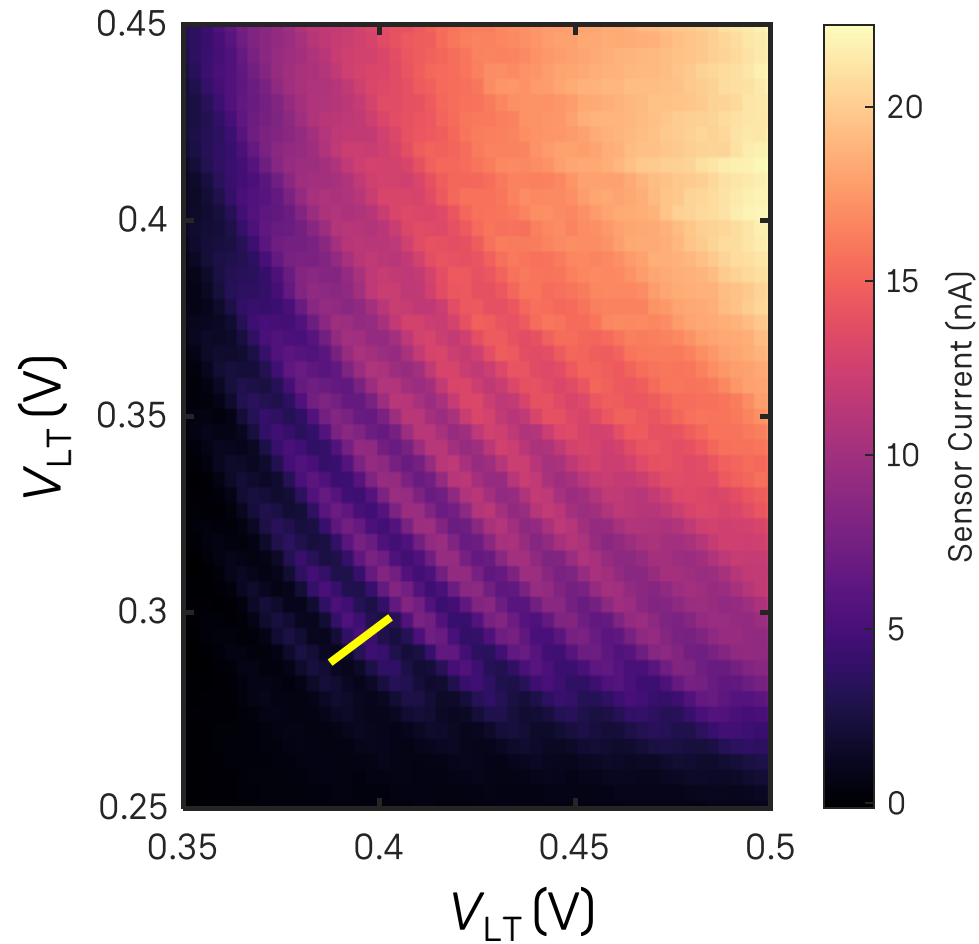
Power Consumption in at <1K

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{all}} &\sim 30\text{ }\mu\text{W} \text{ (I}^2\text{C, 10 MHz Clock, DAC)} \\ P_{\text{DAC}} &\sim 13\text{ }\mu\text{W} \end{aligned}$$

Sensor Dot Measurement using Cryo-DAC

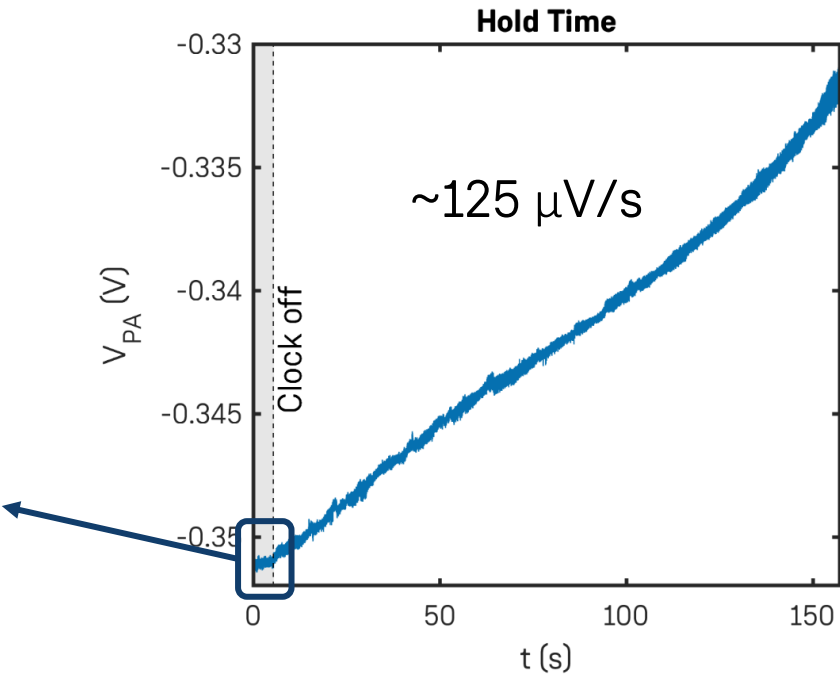
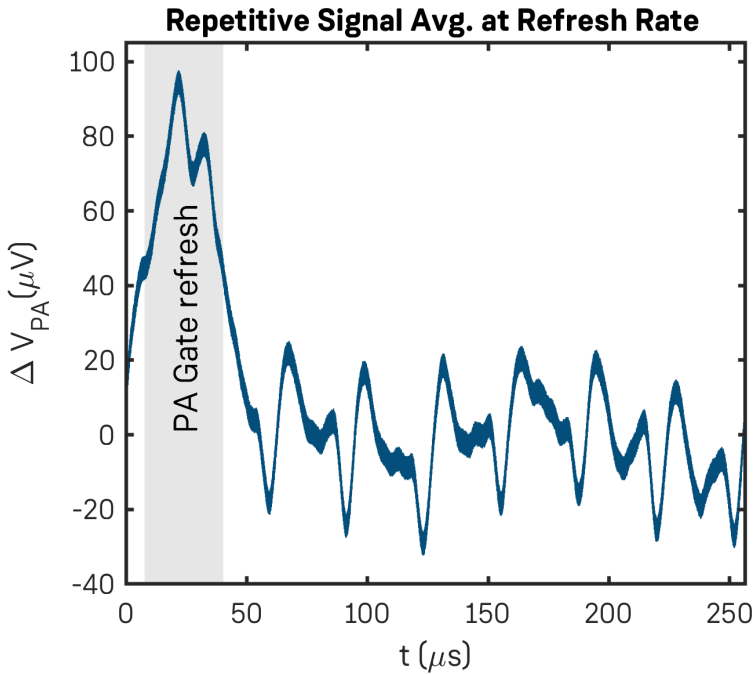
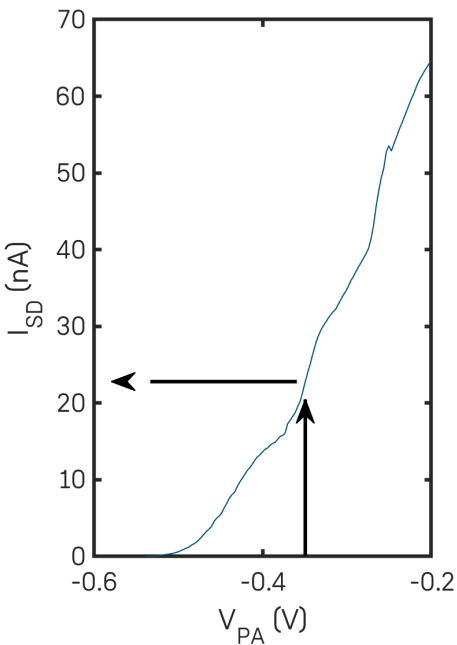
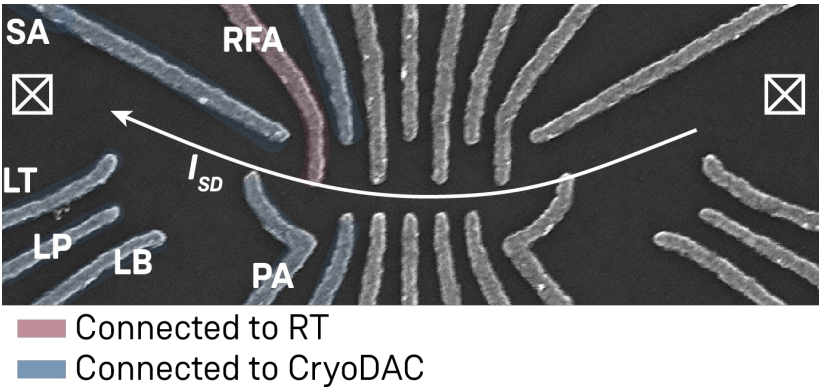


Coulomb Diamonds und Electron Temperature



$$G = \frac{G_0}{\cosh^2 \left(\frac{\alpha_{LP}(V_{LP} - V_0)}{2k_B T_e} \right)}.$$

DAC Voltage Stability



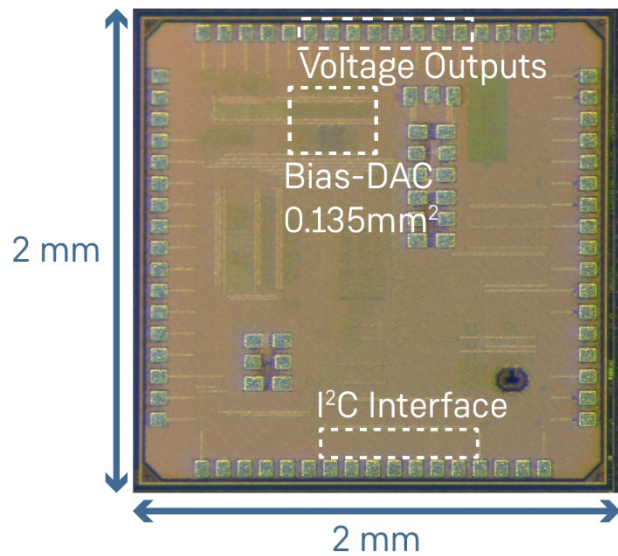
10 Hz Gate Refresh
 ~ 3000 gates per cycle



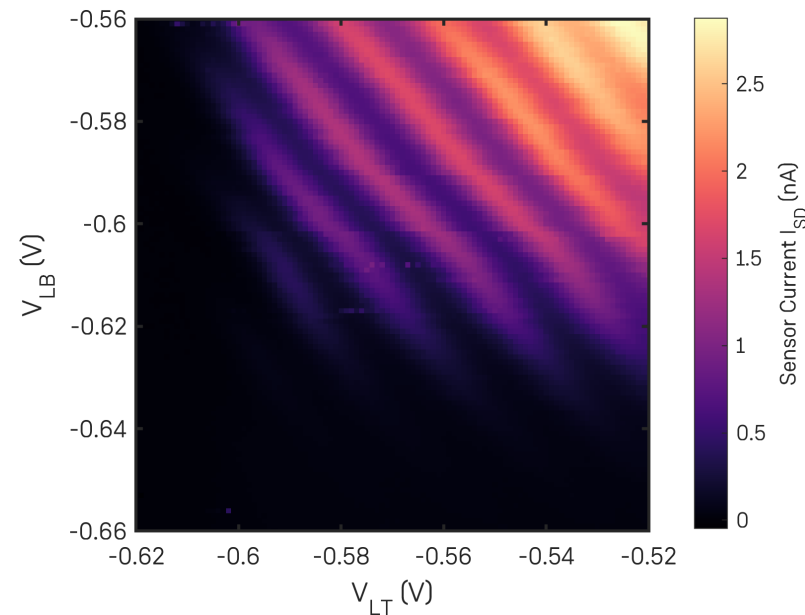
13 μ W DAC Power
4 nW per channel

Conclusion

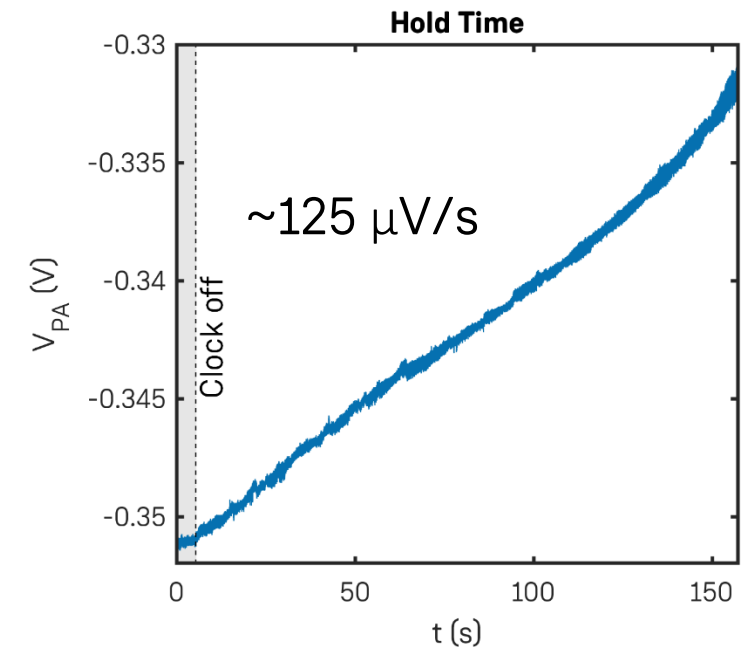
CryoDAC
Operating at <50 mK



First Measurements on
Qubit Device



Low Operating
Frequencies Possible



Fully Autonomous DC Bias-DAC Operating $T_{MC} = 37\text{mK}$

Thank you!

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*Matthias Künne
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We are looking for Postdocs!

