



Coulomb Blockade Thermometer: a primary device for sub-kelvin measurements

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3 VTT Technical Research Centre, Finland

- CBT: the operation principle
- Challenges: E_C ; background; homogeneity
- Fabrication for **high T** > 4K > **low T** sensor
- Sensor performance

$$T_{\text{CBT}} = \frac{eV_{1/2}}{5.439Nk_B}$$



OtaNano

Low Temperature Laboratory

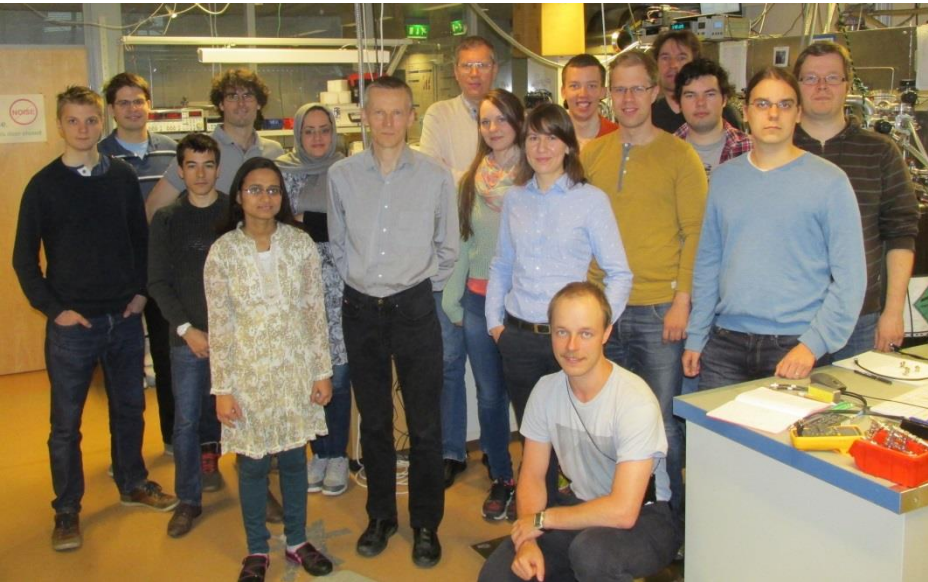
Pico group



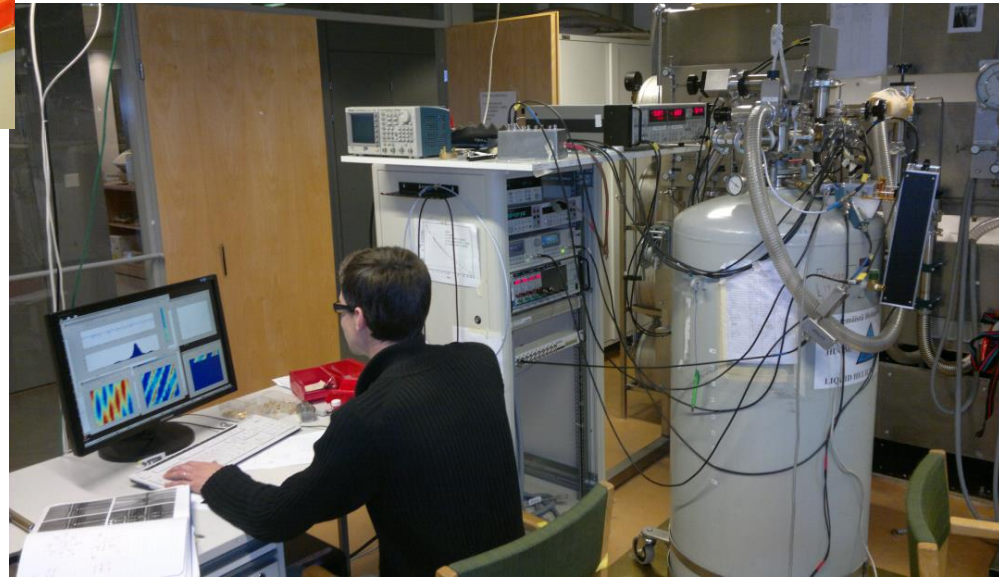
MICRONOVA
Centre for Micro and Nanotechnology



<http://l.tl.tkk.fi/PICO>



- Laboratory
- wire bonder etc..
- 4 small dilution refrigerators $T \sim 30\text{mK}$
- one „dry“ cryostat
for high frequency measurements,



Research environment

A? Aalto University
School of Electrical
Engineering

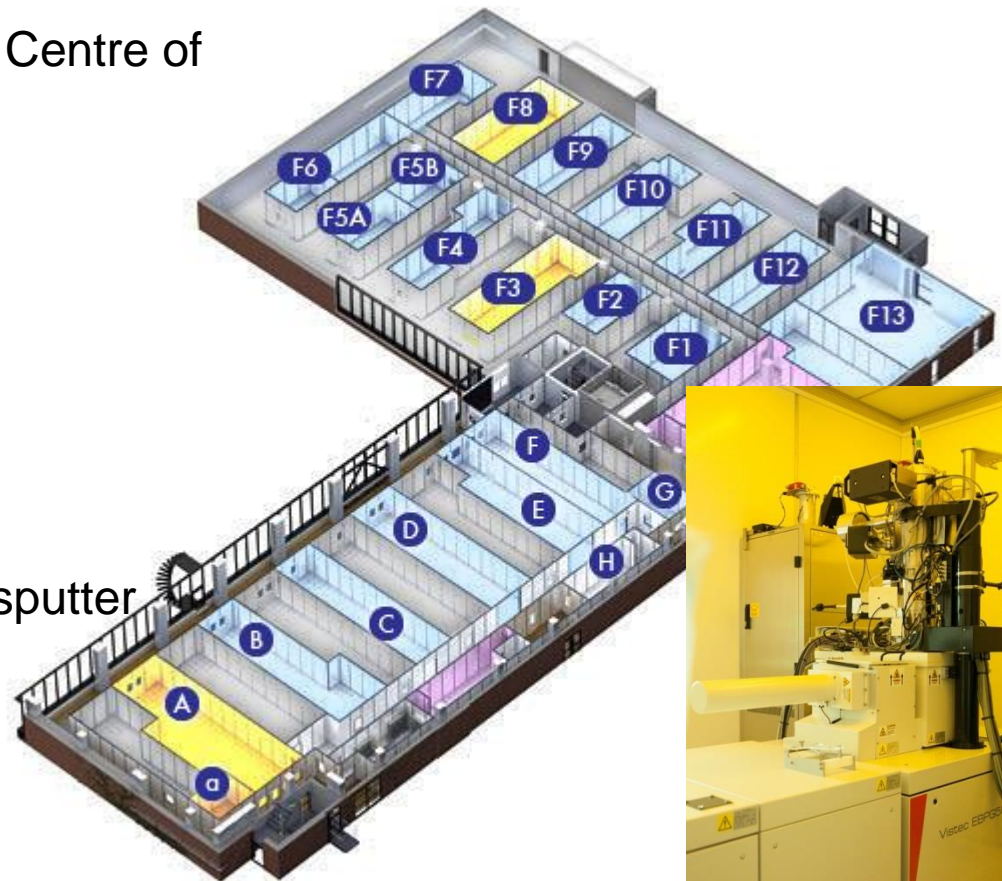


OtaNano

Low Temperature Laboratory



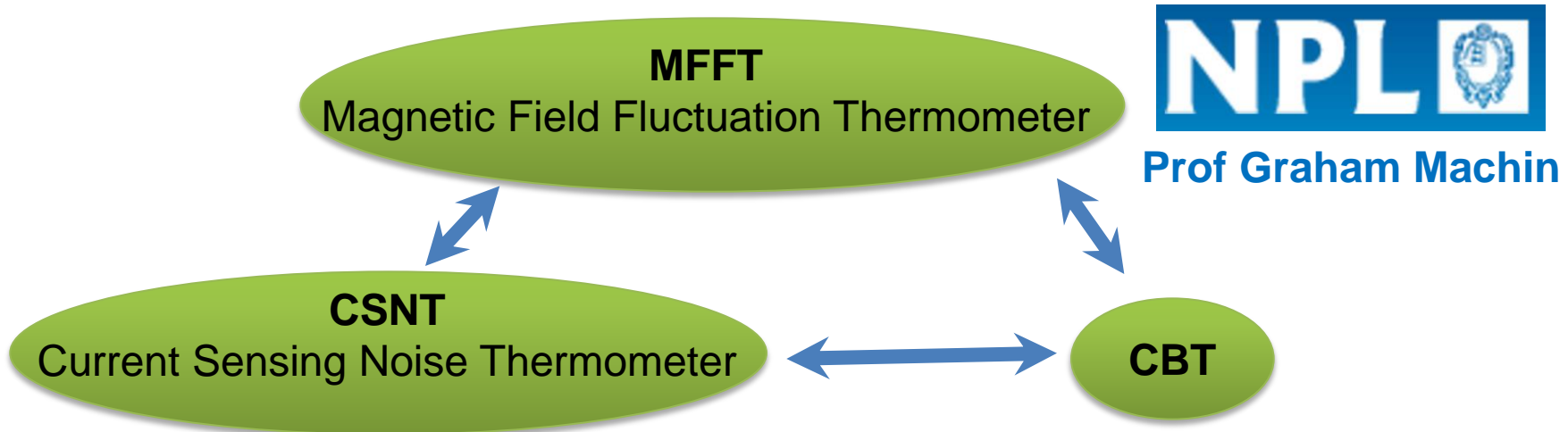
- 2600 m² cleanroom (ISO 4 to ISO 6)
- jointly run by VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland and Aalto University
- **open access facility**
- Electron beam lithographie
Vistec EPGS 5000+ (2014)
- RIEOxfordPlasmaLab80Plus
- ALD reactors (Beneq, Picosun)
- Thin film deposition e-beam, thermal, sputter
- Mask aligner, Laserwriter
- sputter, FIB, SEM, ...





UNCERTAINTY COMPONENTS AND TRACEABILITY OF COULOMB BLOCKADE THERMOMETRY

- below 1 K: Provisional Low Temperature Scale of 2000, PLTS-2000
- proposed kelvin redefinition in terms of the Boltzmann constant (k_B)
Fellmuth, B., Gaiser, C., and Fischer, J., *Meas. Sci. Technol.* **17**, R145-R159 (2006).
- Implementing the new kelvin InK (2) => need for primary thermometry methods**



results with different methods, check of consistency



CBT: Coulomb Blockade Thermometer

VOLUME 73, NUMBER 21

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

21 NOVEMBER 1994

Phys. Rev. Lett. 73, 2903

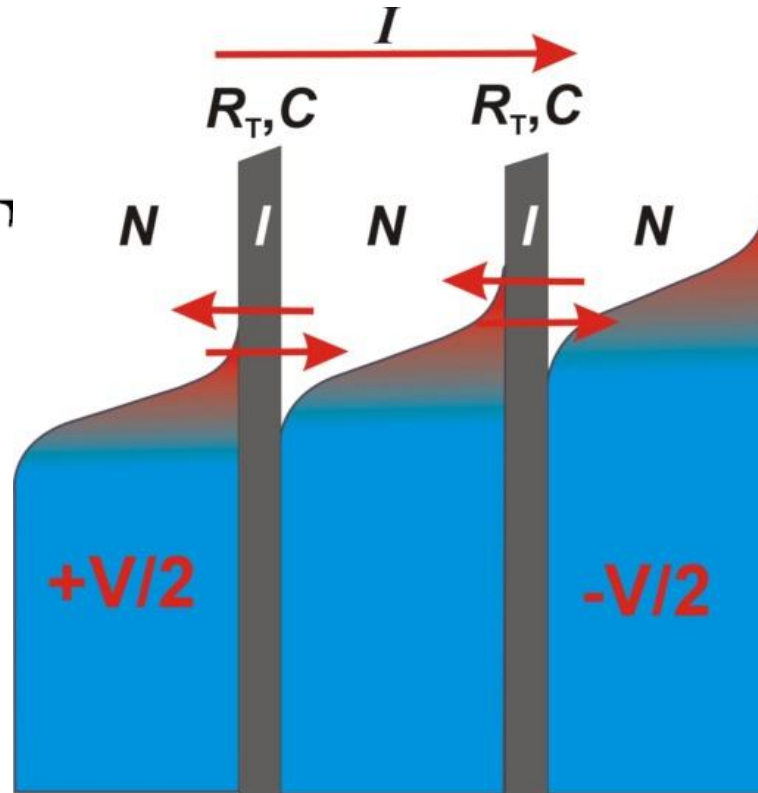
Thermometry by Arrays of Tunnel Junctions

J. P. Pekola, K. P. Hirvi, J. P. Kauppinen, and M. A. Paalanen

Laboratory of Applied Physics, Department of Physics, University of Jyväskylä, P. O. Box 35, 40351 Jyväskylä, Finland

(Received 13 July 1994)

$$E_C \ll k_B T$$





CBT: Coulomb Blockade Thermometer

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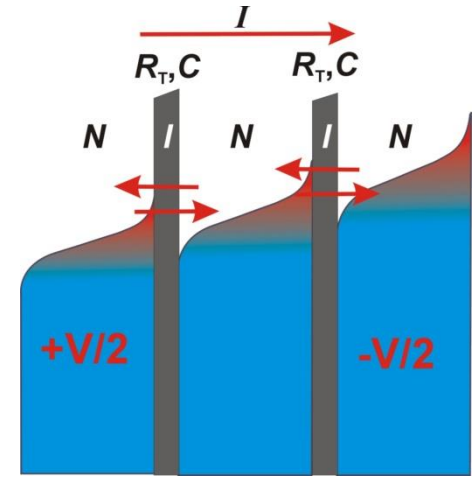
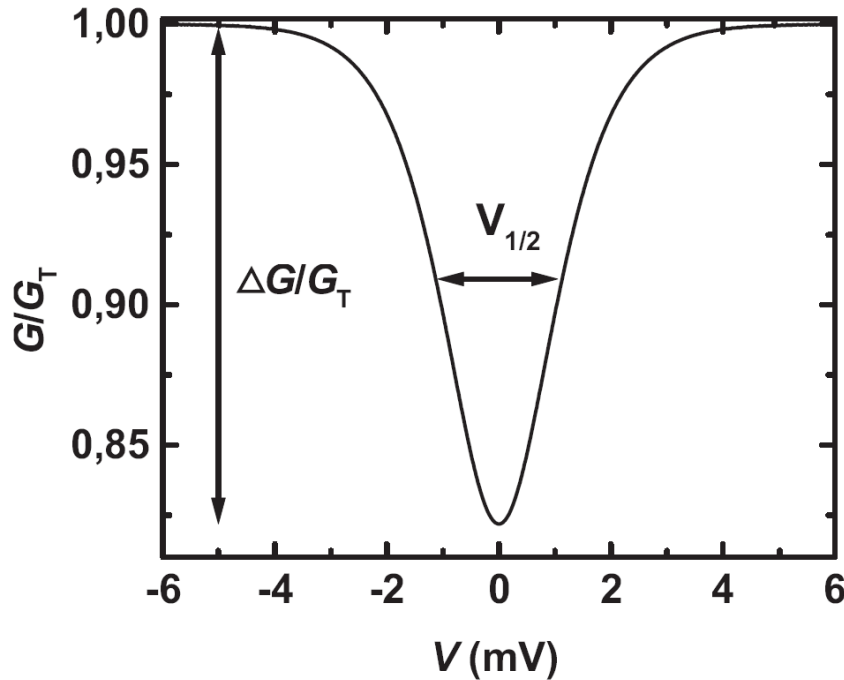
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$$E_C \ll k_B T$$



$$T_{\text{CBT}} = \frac{eV_{1/2}}{5.439 N k_B}$$

$$\Delta G/G_T = \frac{1}{6} \frac{E_C}{k_B T}$$

CBT: Coulomb Blockade Thermometer

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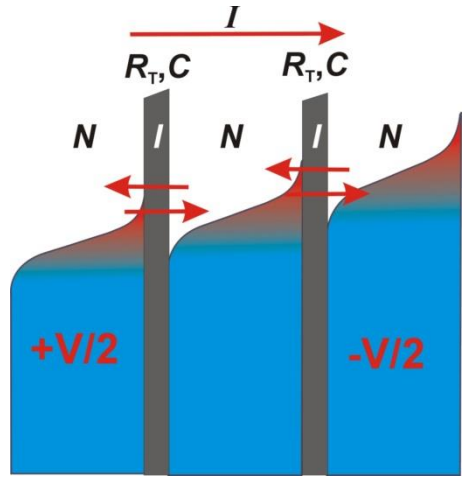
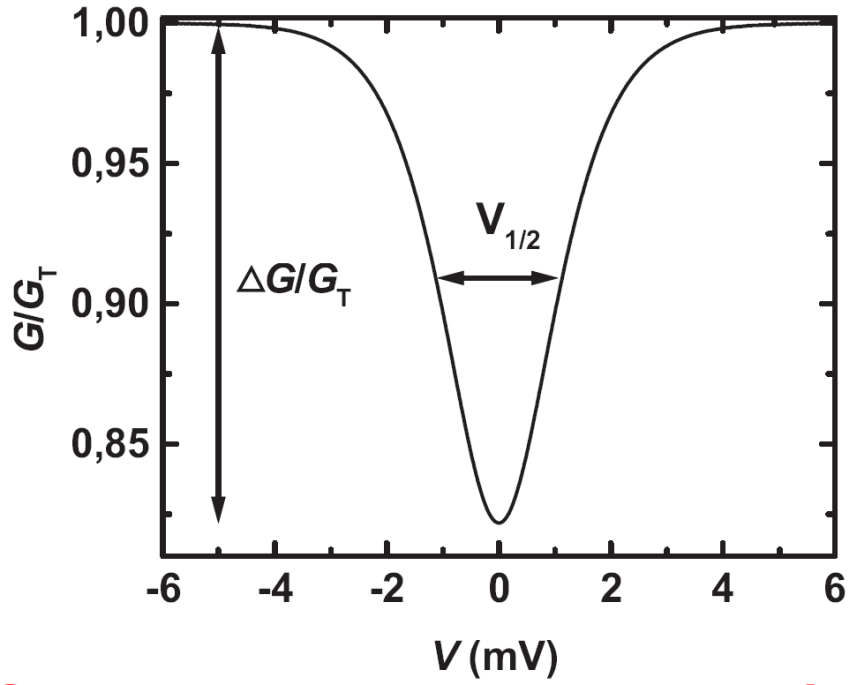
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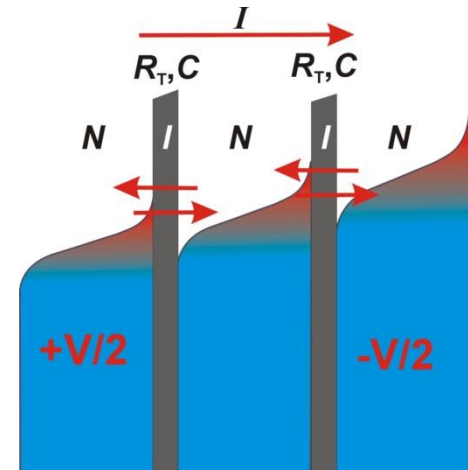
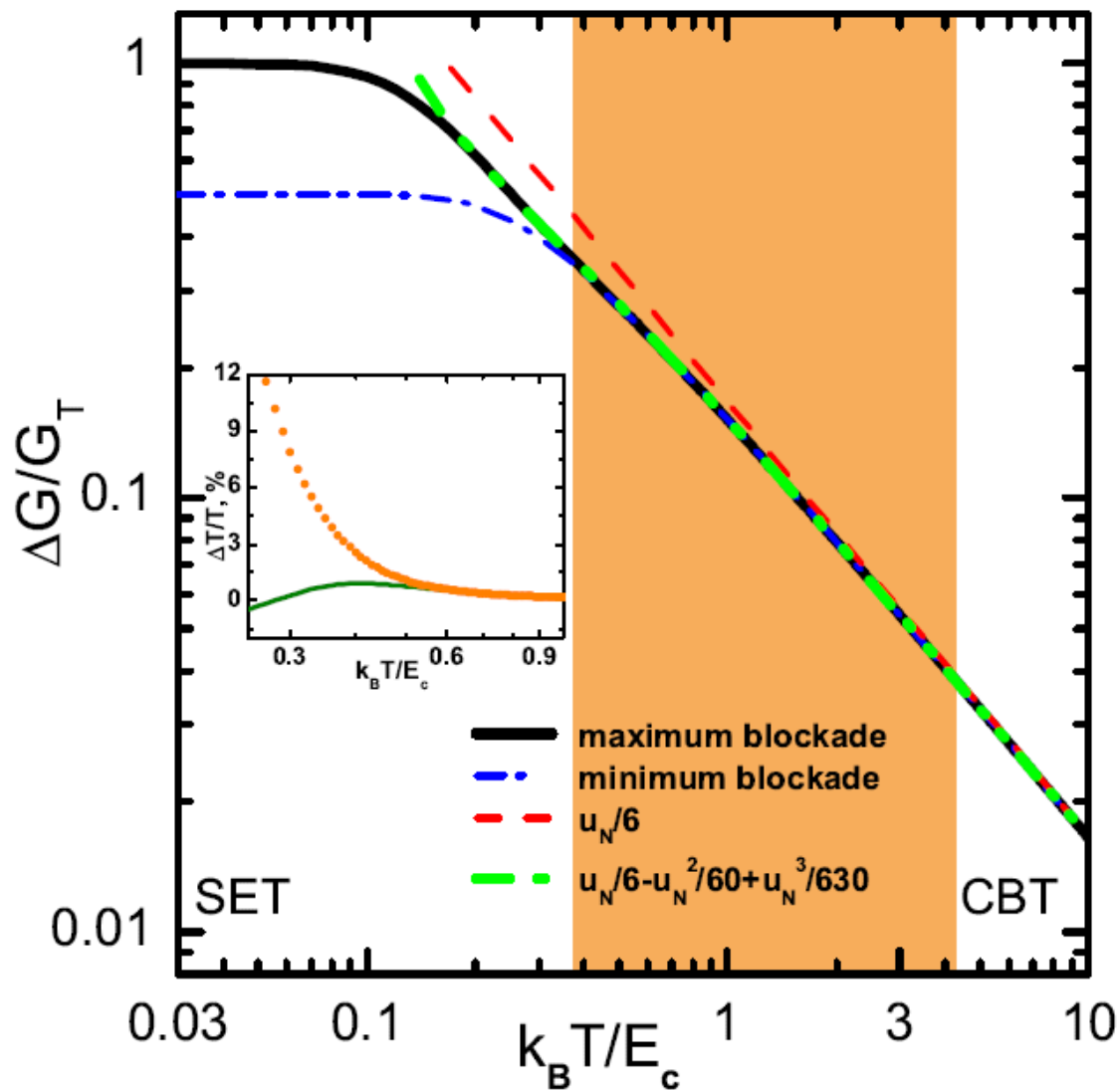


$$T_{\text{CBT}} = \frac{eV_{1/2}}{5.439 N k_B}$$

$$\Delta G/G_T = \frac{1}{6} \frac{E_C}{k_B T}$$

Challenges: E_C , high T (homogeneity, background)
low T, (thermalisation)

Coulomb Blockade: charging energy E_C



$$E_C \ll k_B T$$

T	E_C/k_B	size	Fabrication
100 K		1 nm	?
10 K		10 nm	EBL
1 K		100 nm	Optical/EBL
100 mK		1 μm	Optical mask
10 mK		10 μm	Optical mask

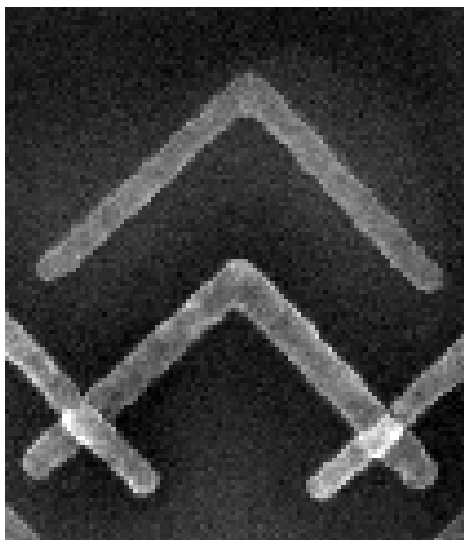
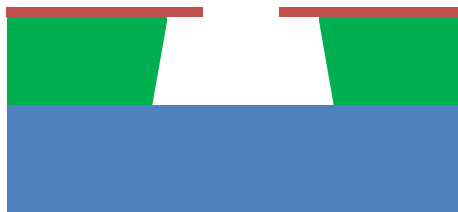
A. V. Feshchenko, M. Meschke, D. Gunnarsson, M. Prunnila, L. Roschier, J. S. Penttilä and J. P. Pekola

Primary thermometry in the intermediate Coulomb blockade regime
 Journal of Low Temperature Physics 173, 36 (2013).

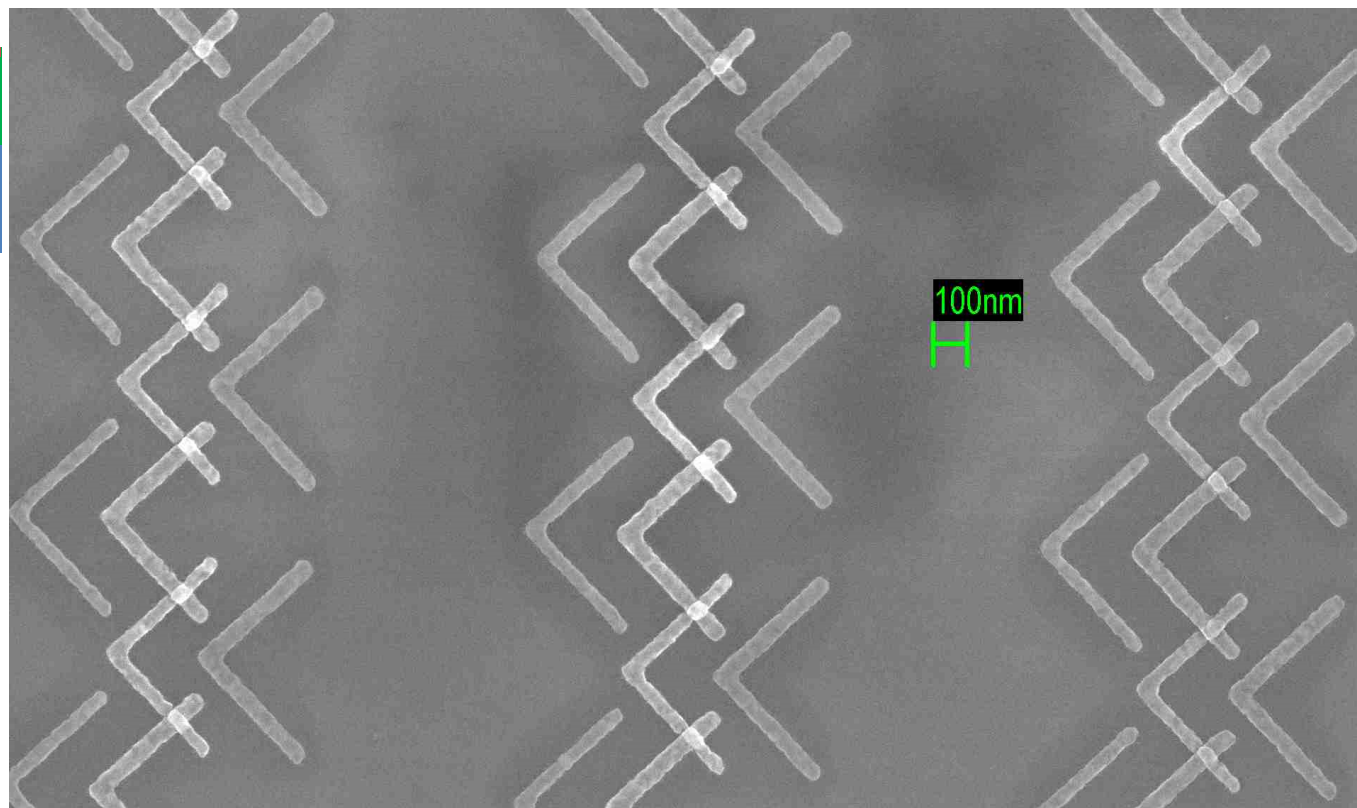


Fabrication with tri layer resist scheme

Germanium mask



45 nm x 32 nm



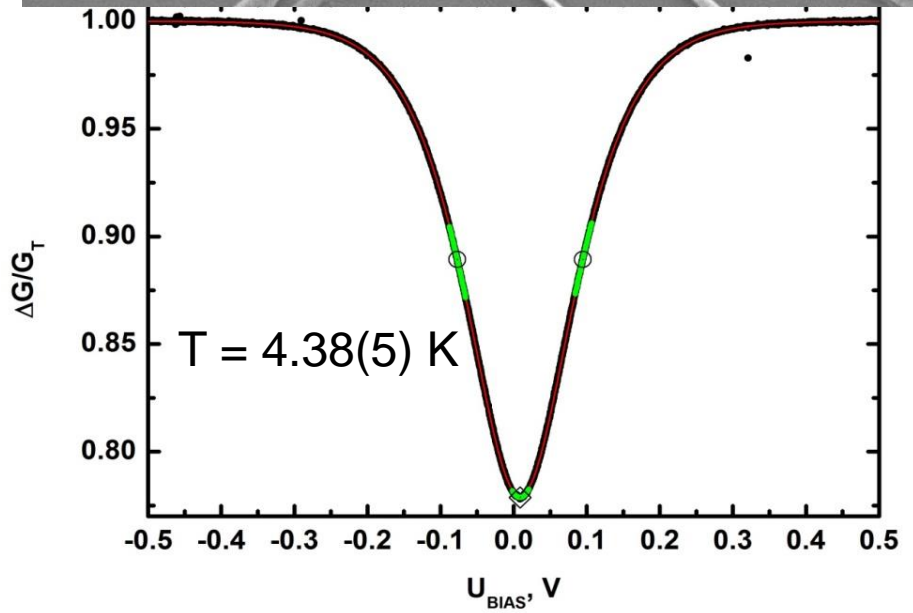
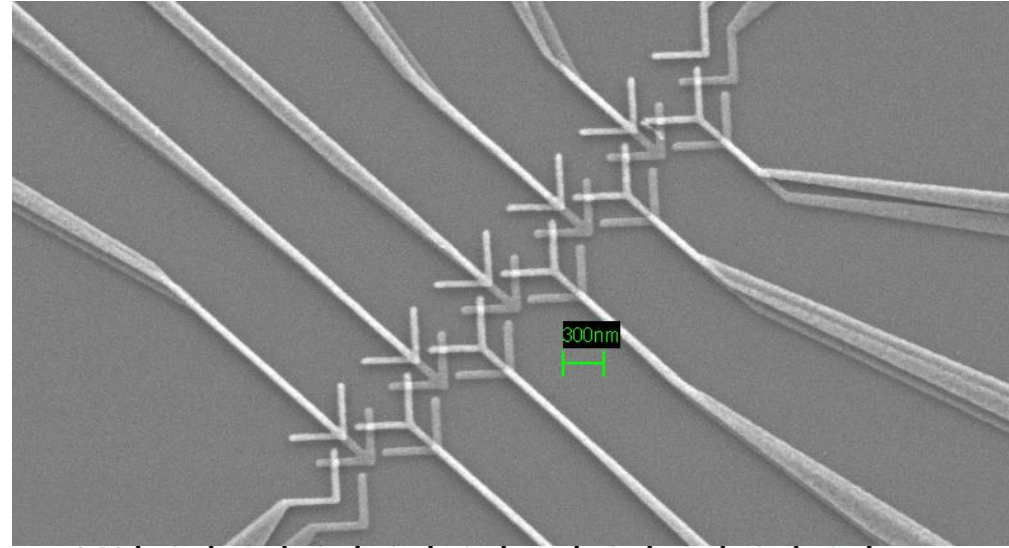
77 x 30 junction array; Evaporation rate > 1nm/s



Fabrication with tri layer resist scheme

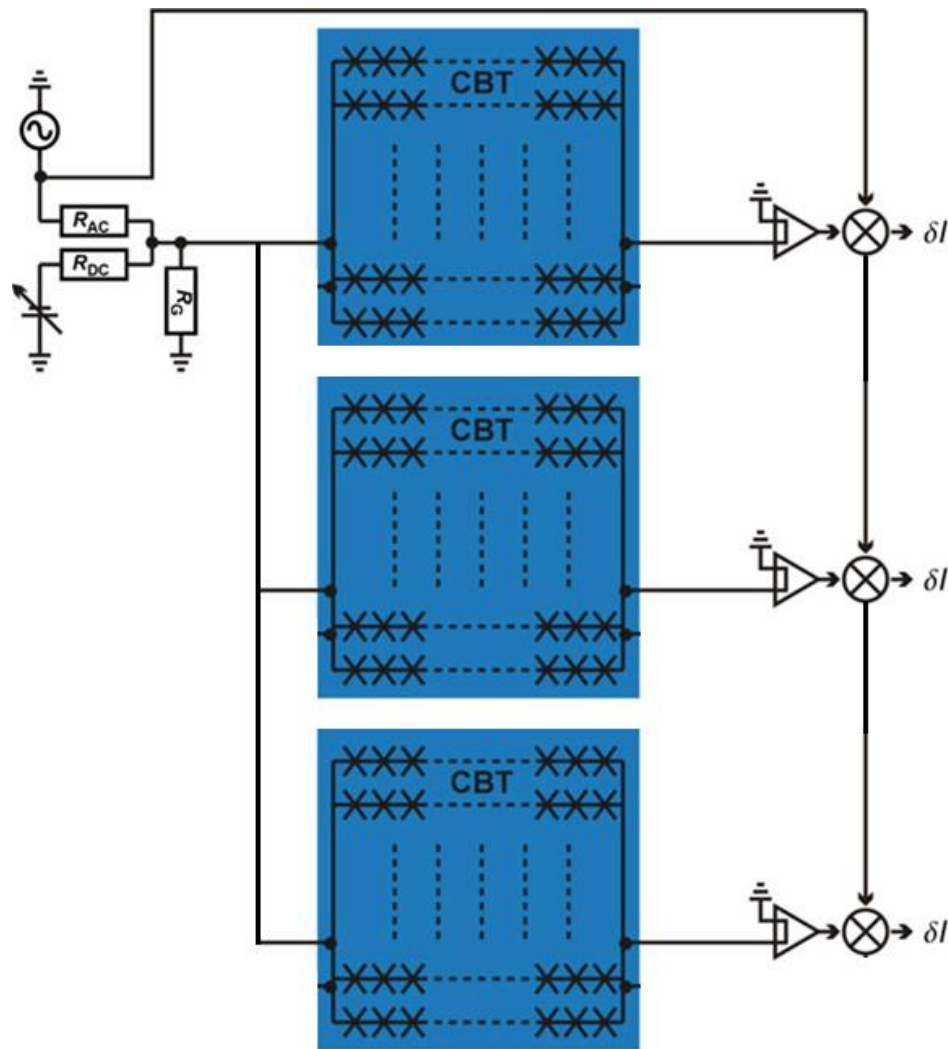
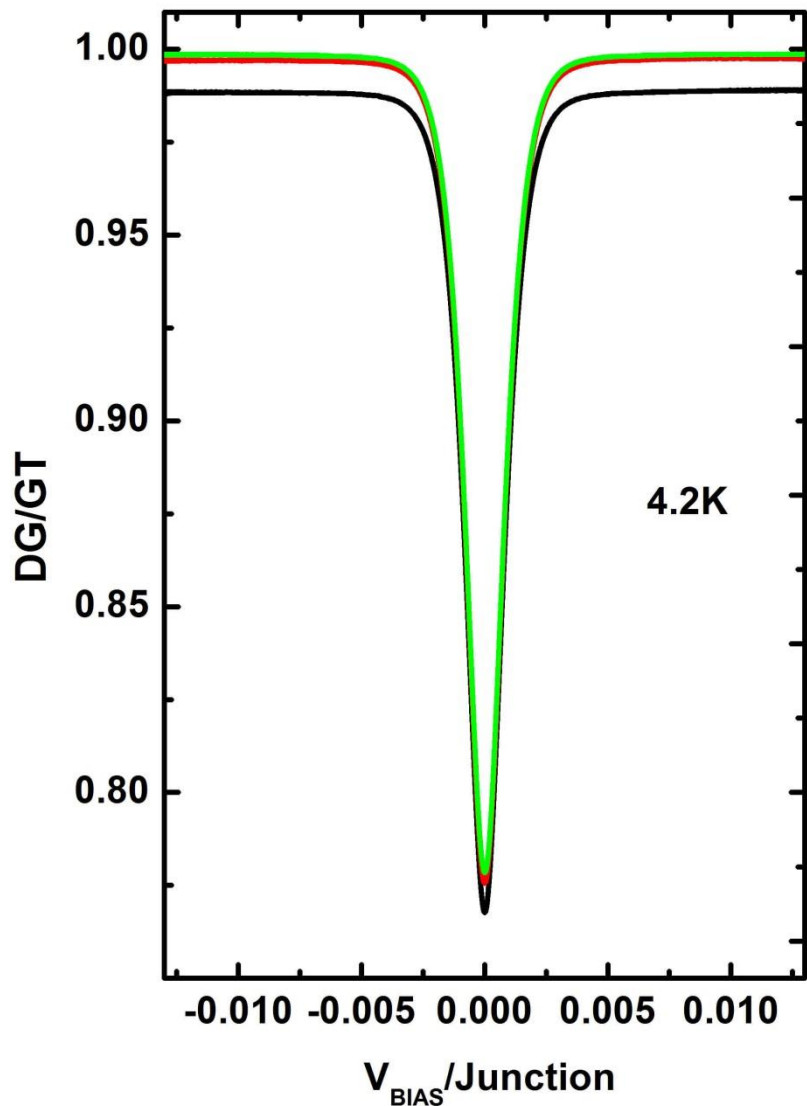
Germanium mask, 45 nm x 32 nm junction size

Junction	Array 1 kΩ	Array 2 kΩ	Array 3 kΩ
1	78	93	74.0
2	71	92.5	69.5
3	80	85	64
4	72	89.5	68.9
5	74	--	70.9
6	89	92	70.2
7	94	92	68
8	99	103	72
9	76	107	68
10	87	96	68
11	78	88	75.6
Mean, kΩ	81.6	93.8	70
standard deviation, kΩ	9.3	6.7	3.3
relative deviation,	11.4 %	7.2 %	4.7 %
Resulting temperature deviation	-0.7 %	-0.25 %	-0.07 %





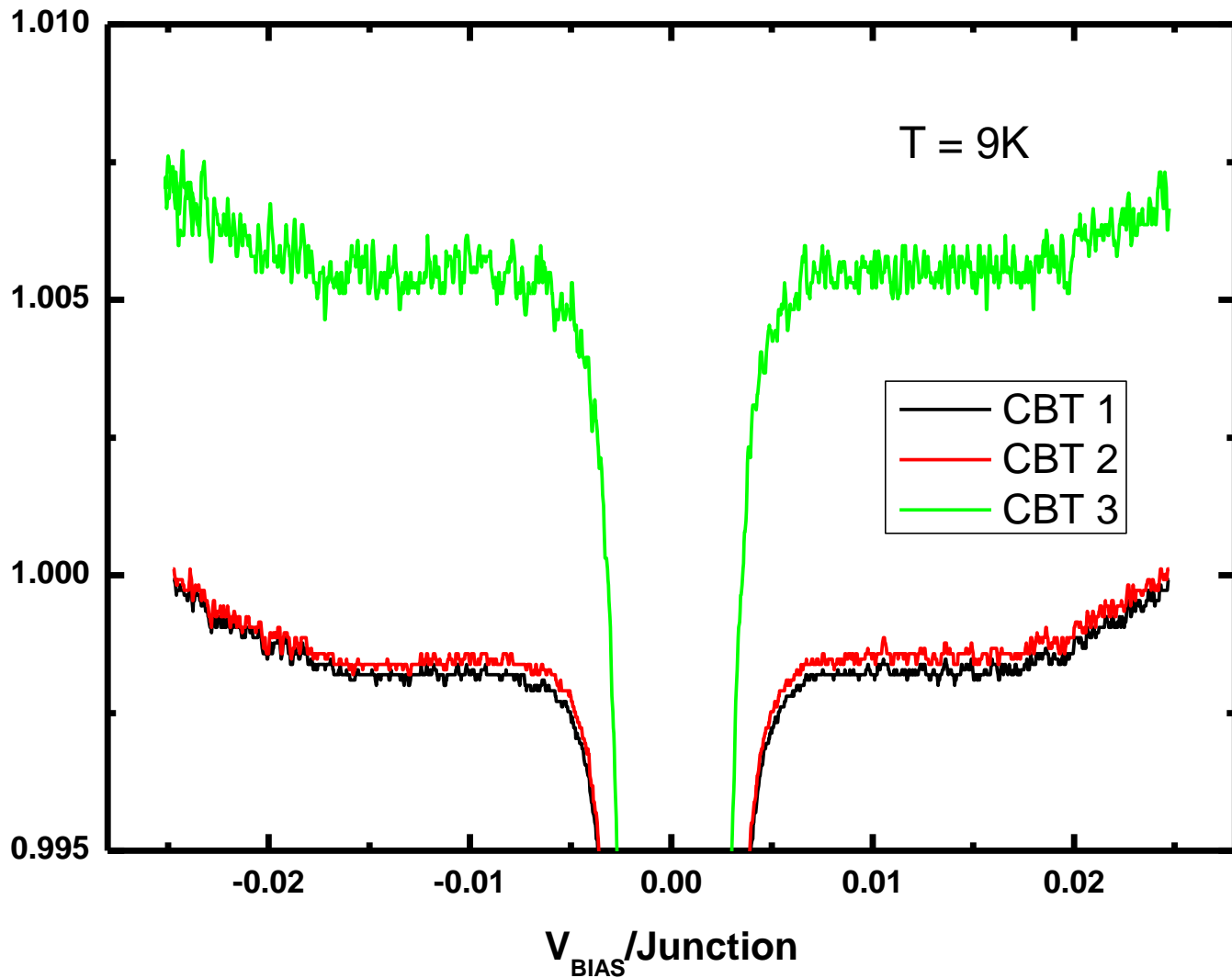
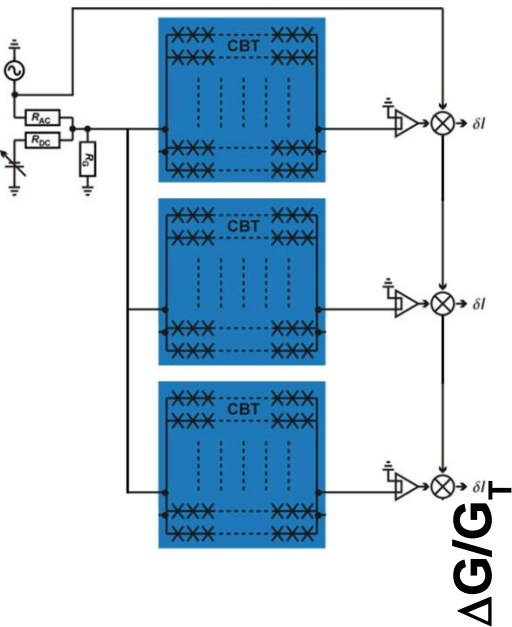
CBT setup: compare 3 sensors



$E_c/kB = 11 K$

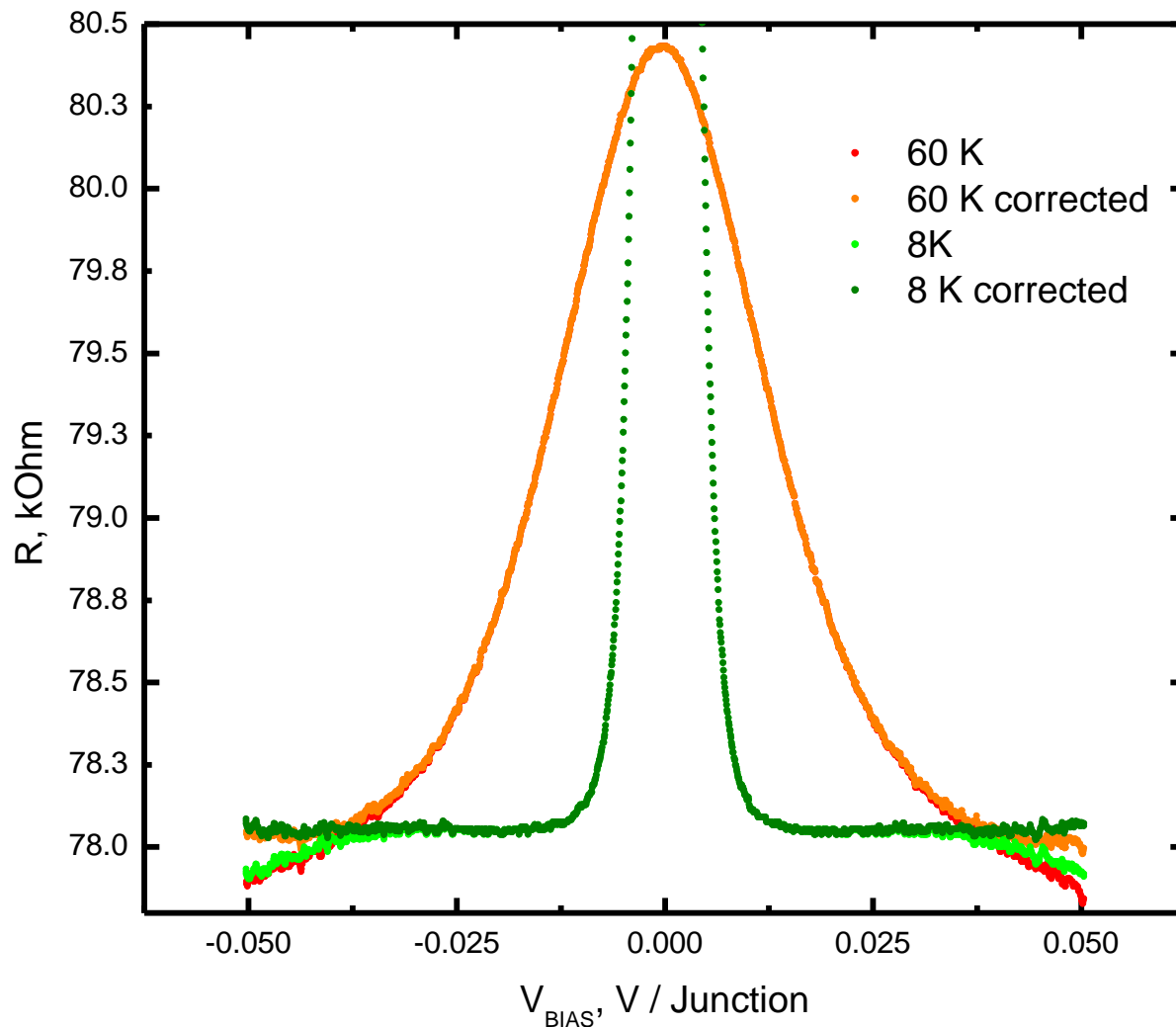
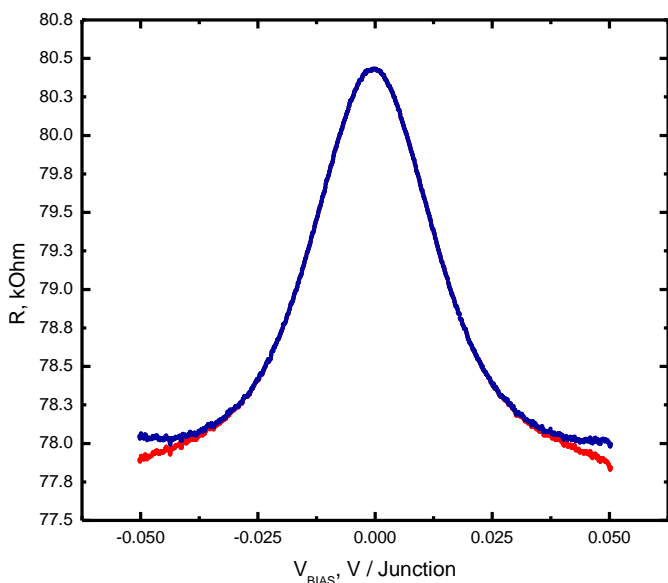


CBT & background correction





CBT & background correction



- Fit [-30 mV/J .. 30 mV/J]
- Background correction $R(1 + aV^b)$ $b = 6$

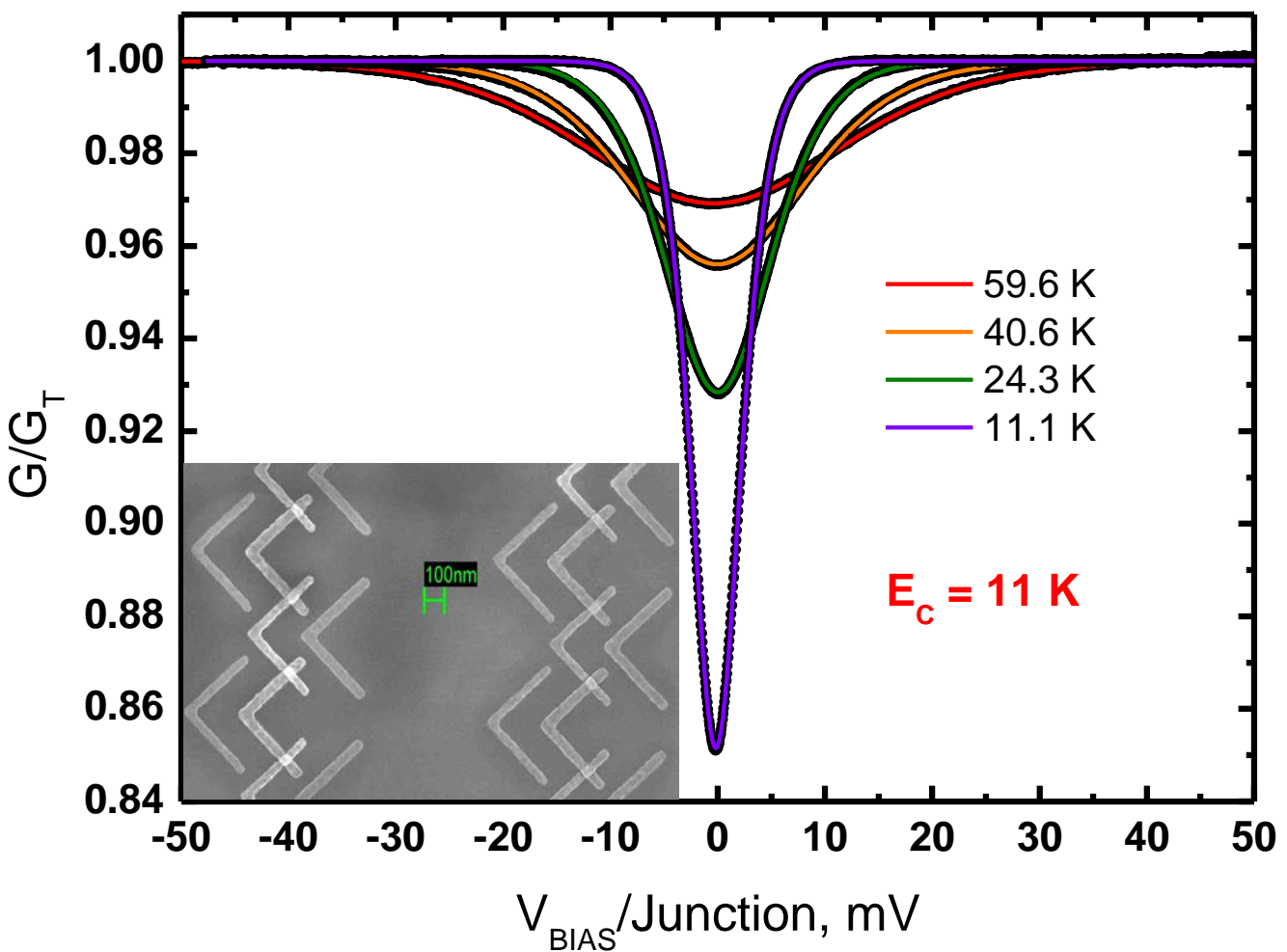
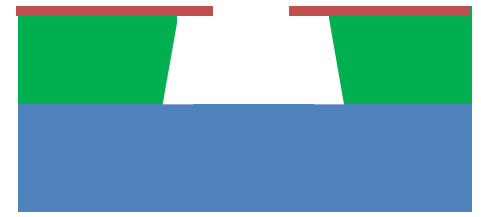


homogeneity of CBT for $T > 10$ K

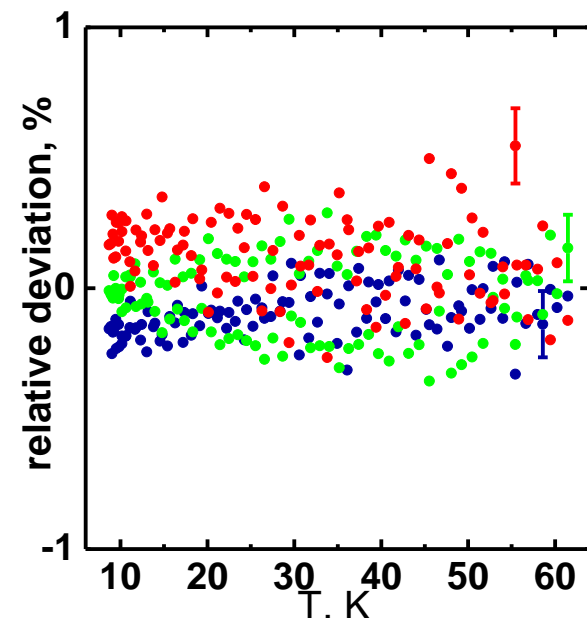
M. Meschke, O.M. Hahtela, A. Kempainen, A. Manninen, M. Heinonen, J.P. Pekola

Fabrication with suspended germanium mask:

- Good resolution => high E_C (> 10 K)
- Homogeneity of R_T ($\sim 5\%$) for absolute T accuracy of $\sim 0.5\%$

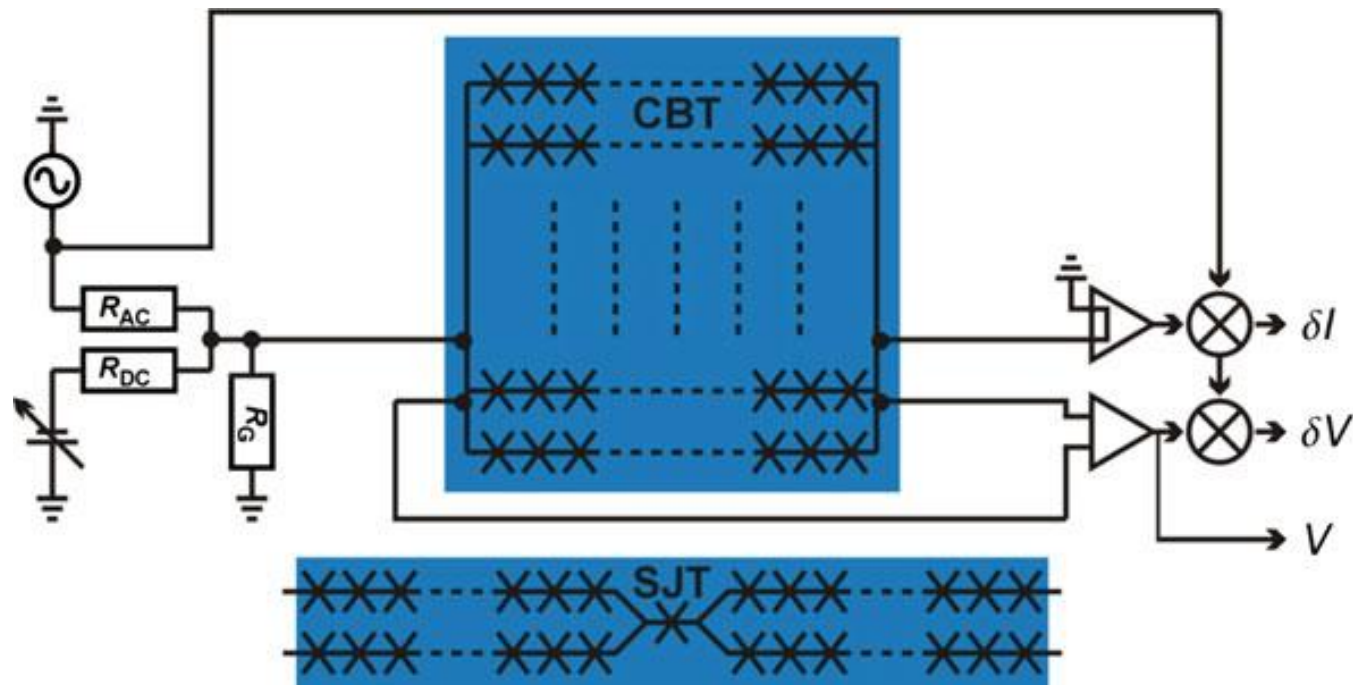
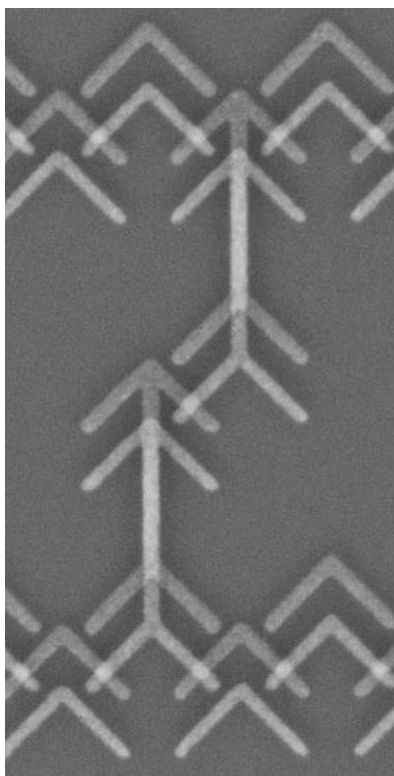


3 sensors agree within 0.2 % (relative deviation)
 $\Rightarrow < 10$ % scatter in R_T





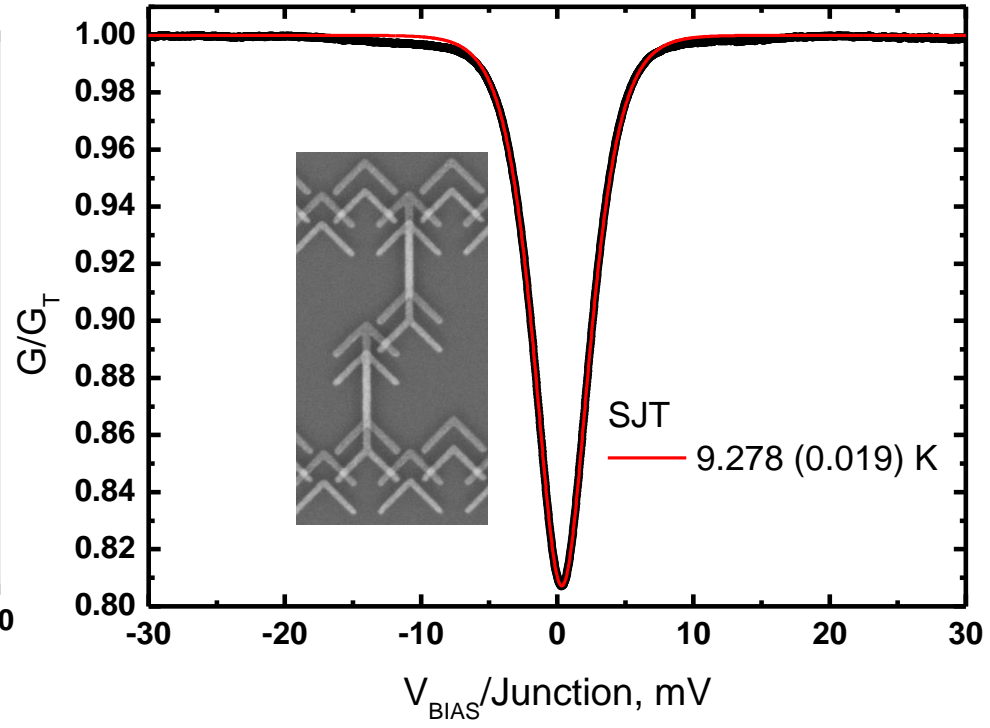
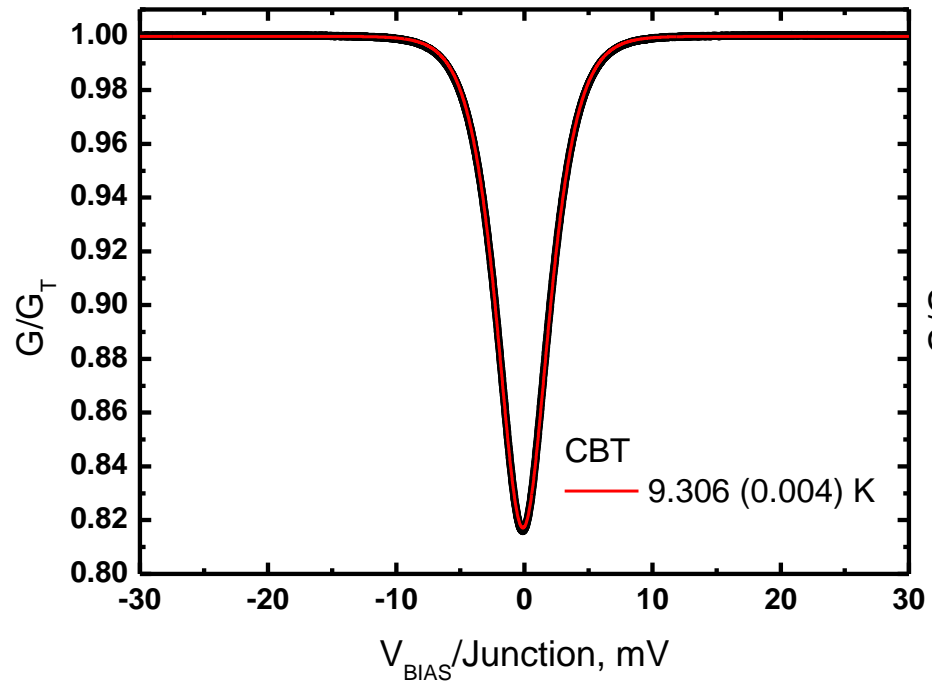
SJT vs. CBT for $T > 10$ K



Voltage gain of 100 required for SJT!



SJT vs. CBT at T optimum

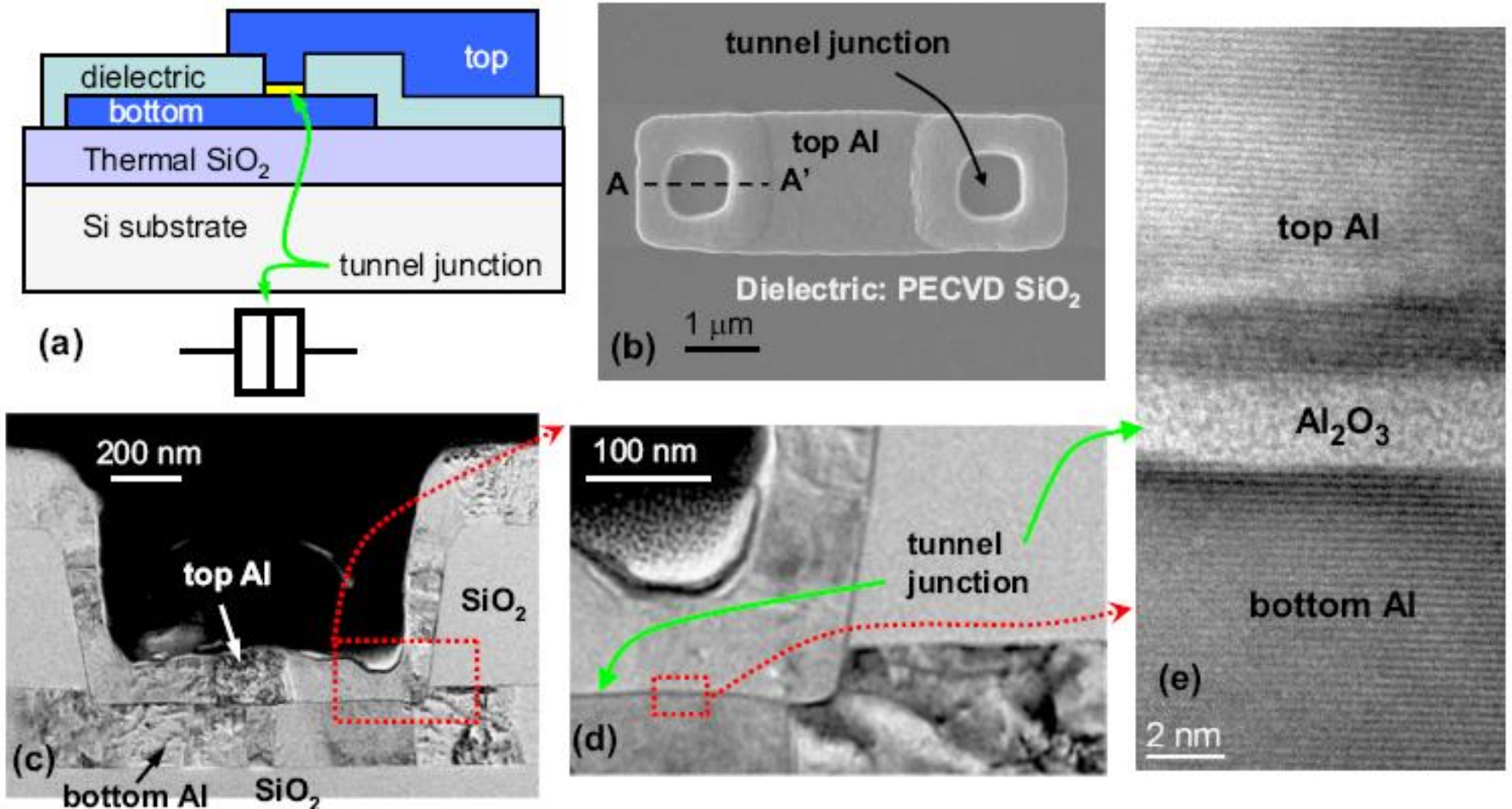


Direct voltage measurement,
 No amplification needed
 (77 Junctions)
 ⇒ 1e-4
 ⇒ Limit homogeneity < 1e-2

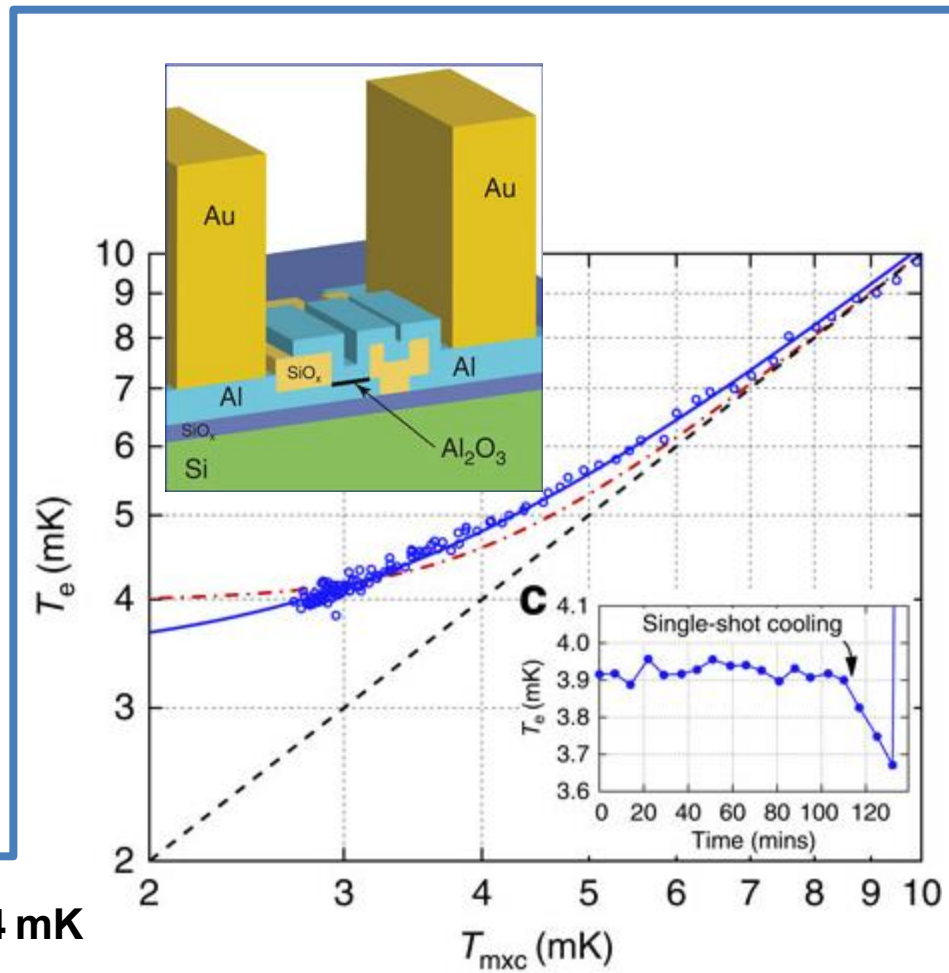
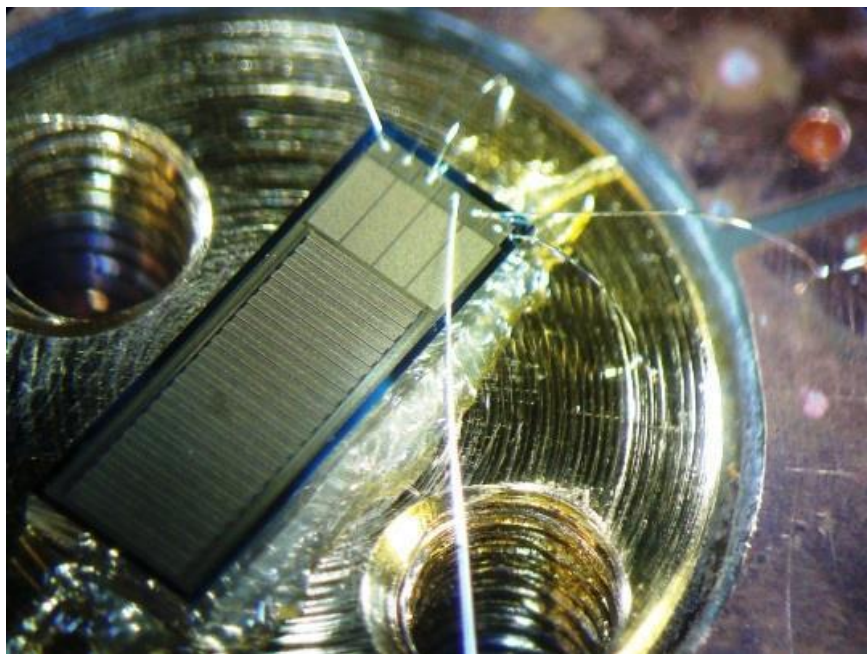
Voltage gain of 100 required for SJT!
 ⇒ 1e-2

Tunnel junction process for CBTs

M. Prunnila, M. Meschke, D. Gunnarsson, S. Enouz-Vedrenne, J. M. Kivioja, and J.P. Pekola
Ex situ Tunnel Junction Process Technique Characterized by Coulomb Blockade Thermometry,
Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology **28**, 1026 (2010).



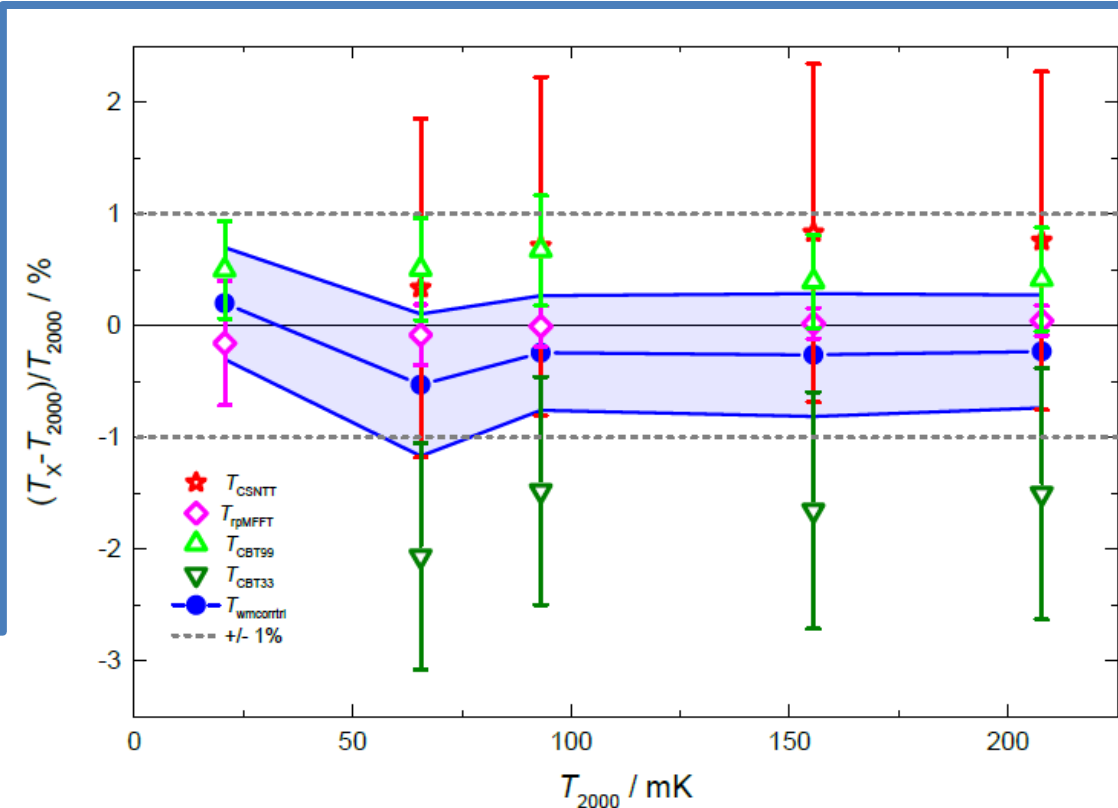
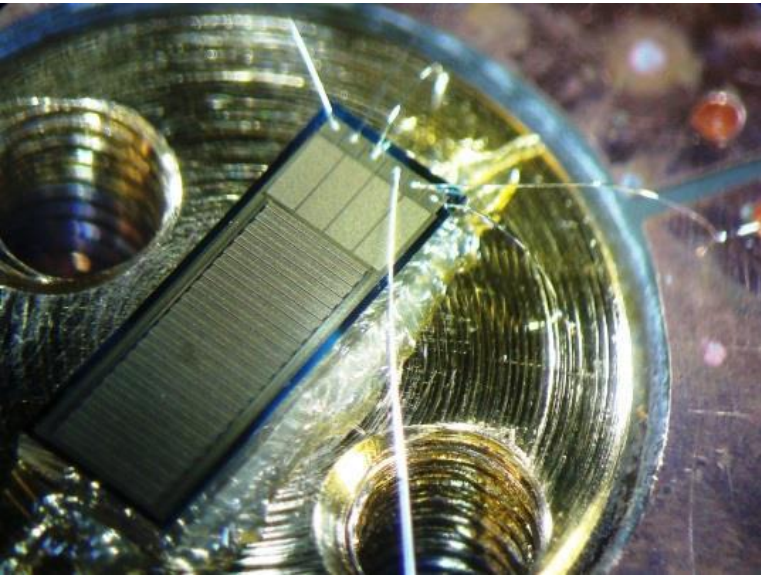
Fabrication of Low Temperature CBTs



Nanoelectronic primary thermometry below 4 mK

D.I. Bradley, R.E. George, D. Gunnarsson, R.P. Haley, H. Heikkinen, Yu. A. Pashkin, J. Penttilä, J.R. Prance, M. Prunnila, L. Roschier & M. Sarsby
Nature Communications 7, 10455 (2016)

Characterisation of Low Temperature CBTs



EMRP
European Metrology Research Programme
Programme of EURAMET



The EMRP is jointly funded by the EMRP participating countries within EURAMET and the European Union

New evaluation of $T - T_{2000}$ from 0.02 K to 1 K by independent thermodynamic methods

J. Engert, et al. proceedings of Tempmekko 2016 (InK)

InK - Implementing the new kelvin



Coulomb Blockade Thermometer: a primary device for (sub)-kelvin measurements

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- Robust temperature range 10 mK .. 10 K
- Primary + self diagnostic
- Accurate (1% total accuracy)
- Simple voltage measurement
- Robust (ESD, radiation, magnet field (20 Tesla))

