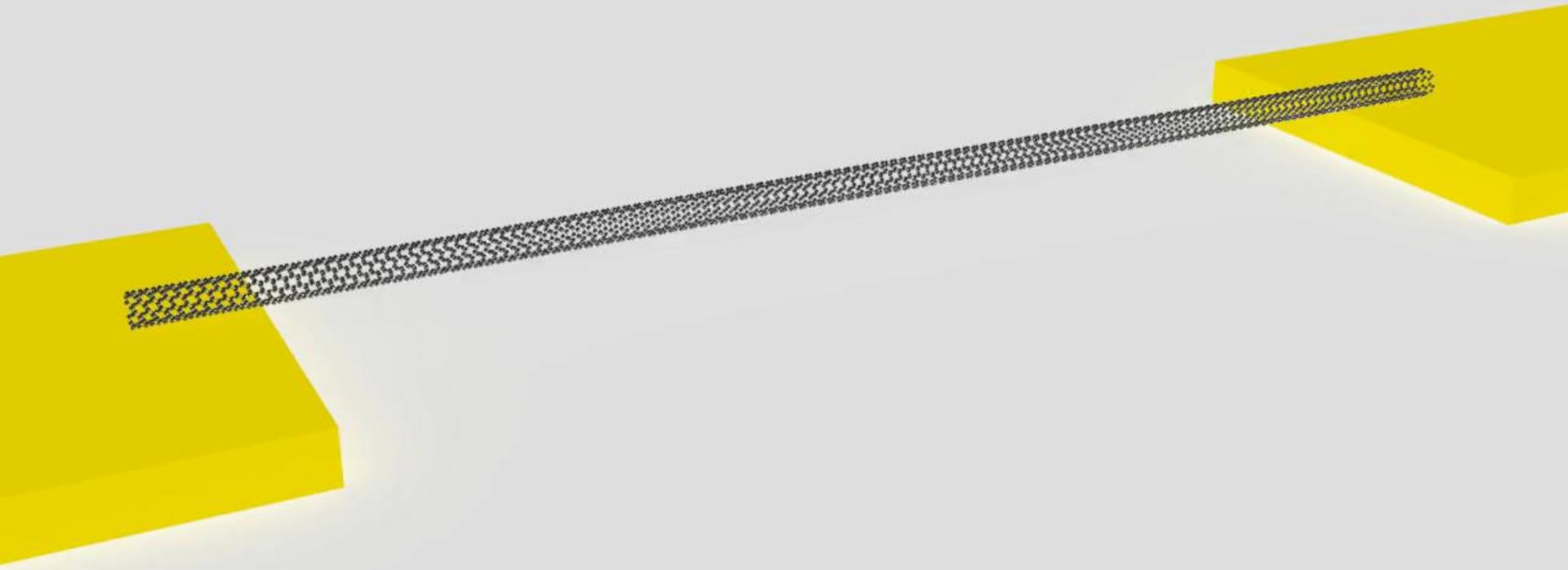


video of Slaven Tepsic



Quantum NanoMechanics group Adrian Bachtold – ICFO

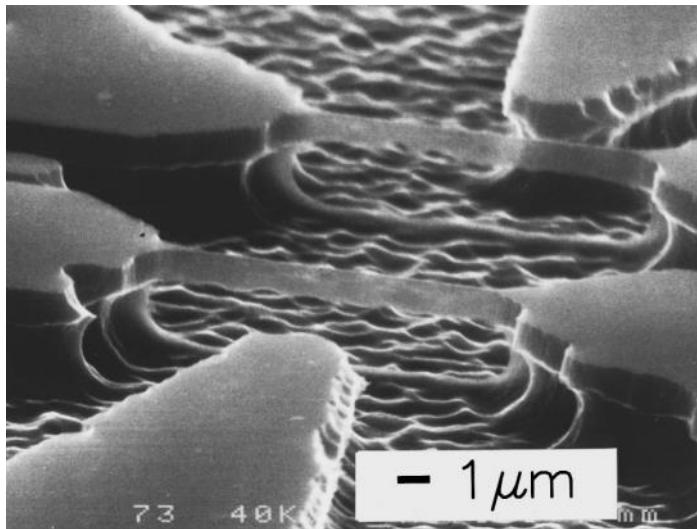
Clean room @ icfo



Johann Osmond

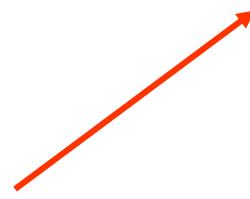


why nanomechanics?

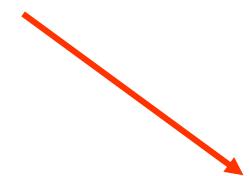


Cleland, Roukes, APL 1996

quantum

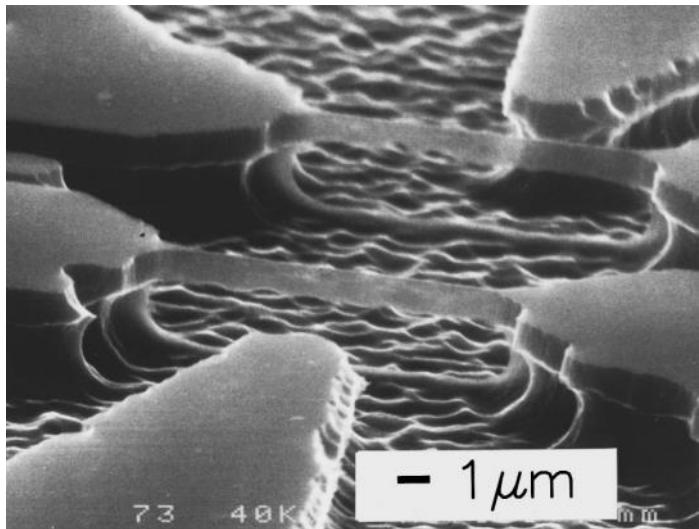


sensing



clocks

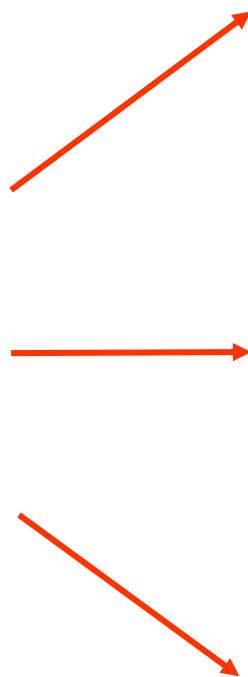
why nanomechanics?



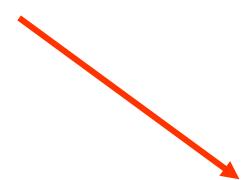
Cleland, Roukes, APL 1996



quantum experiment

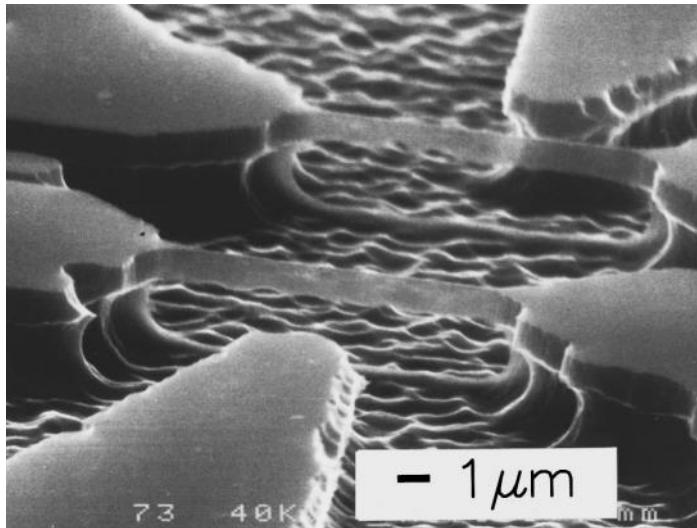


sensing

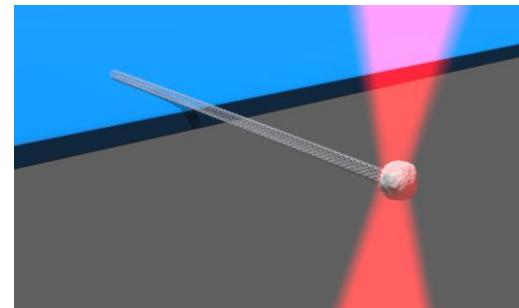
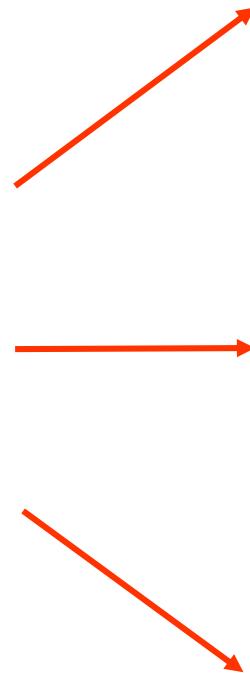


clocks

why nanomechanics?



Cleland, Roukes, APL 1996

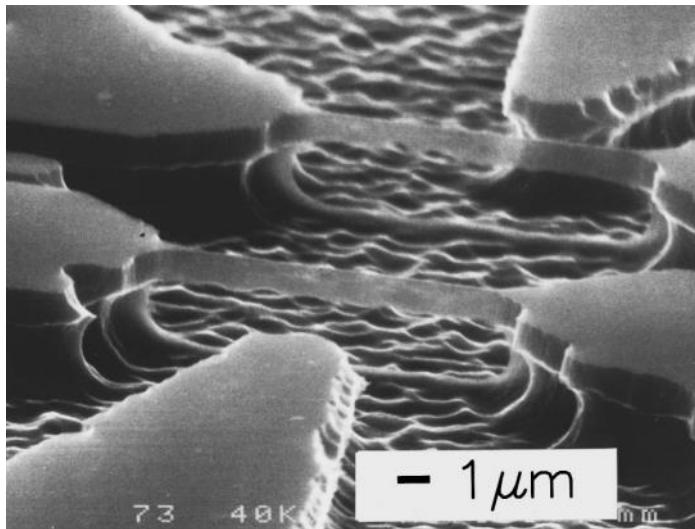


sensing at the ultimate limits

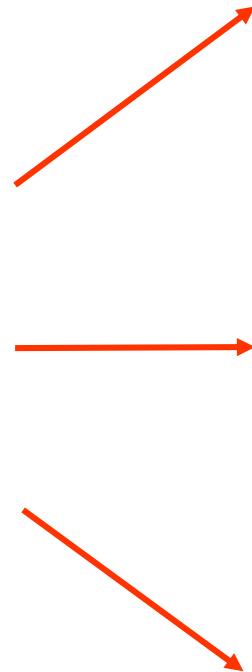
quantum

clocks

why nanomechanics?



Cleland, Roukes, APL 1996



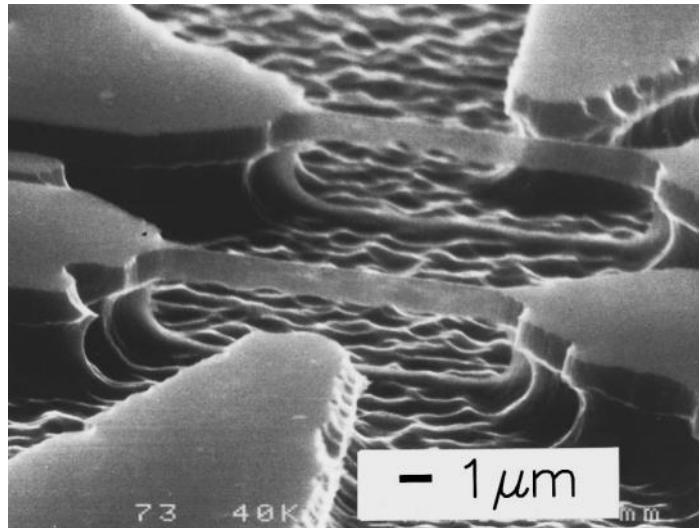
quantum

sensing



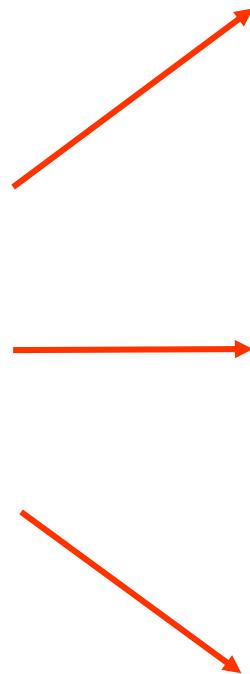
clocks

why nanomechanics?



Cleland, Roukes, APL 1996

quantum

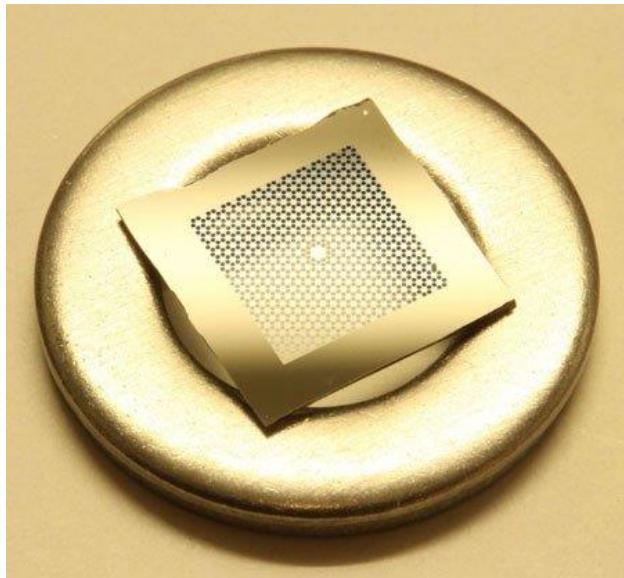


sensing

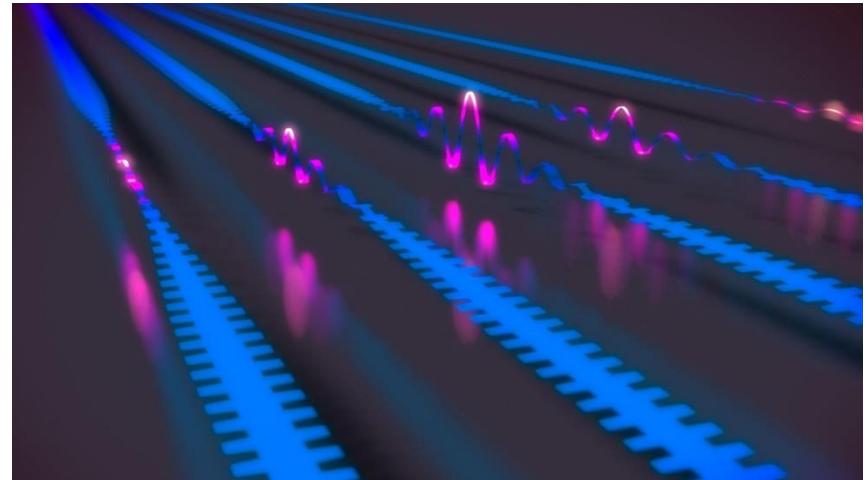
*nonlinear physics
fluctuations
coupling vibrations to photons, electrons, spin, phonons ...*

clocks

Key is the ultra long life time



Schliesser - Polzik

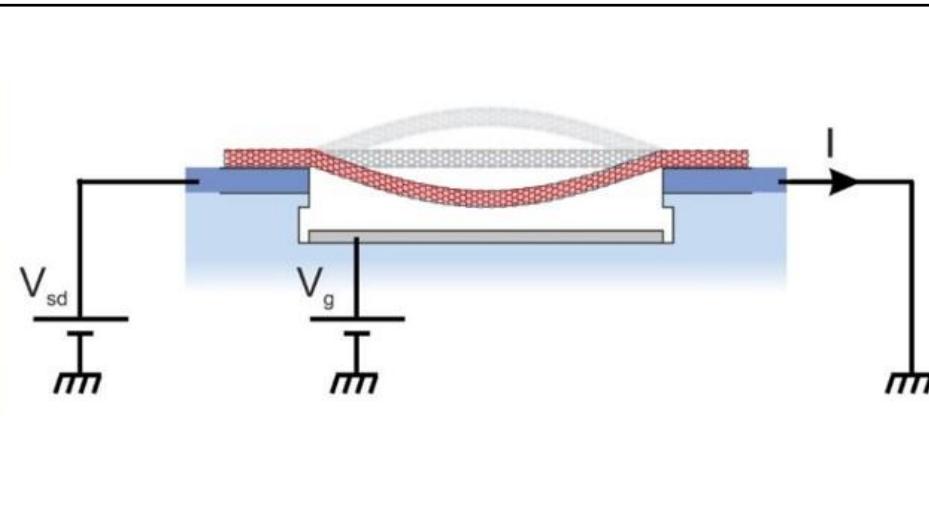
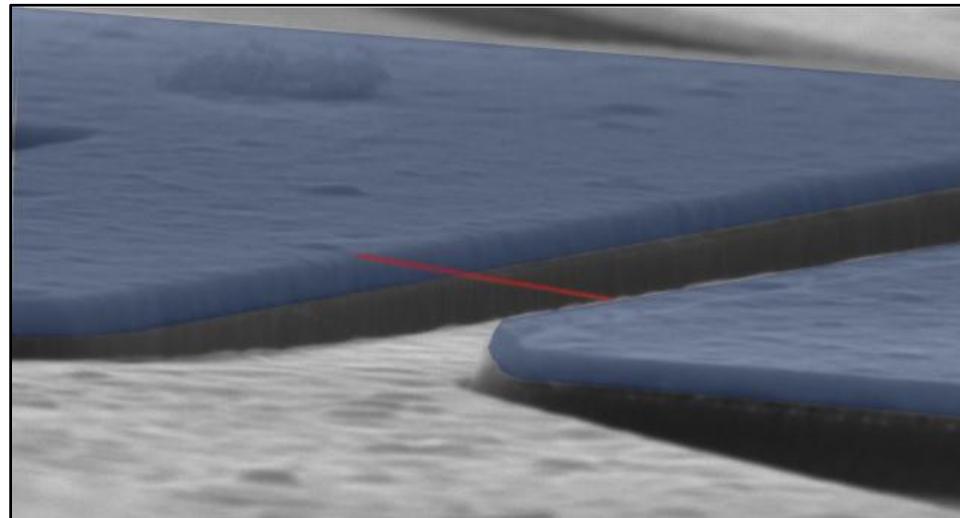


Kippenberg

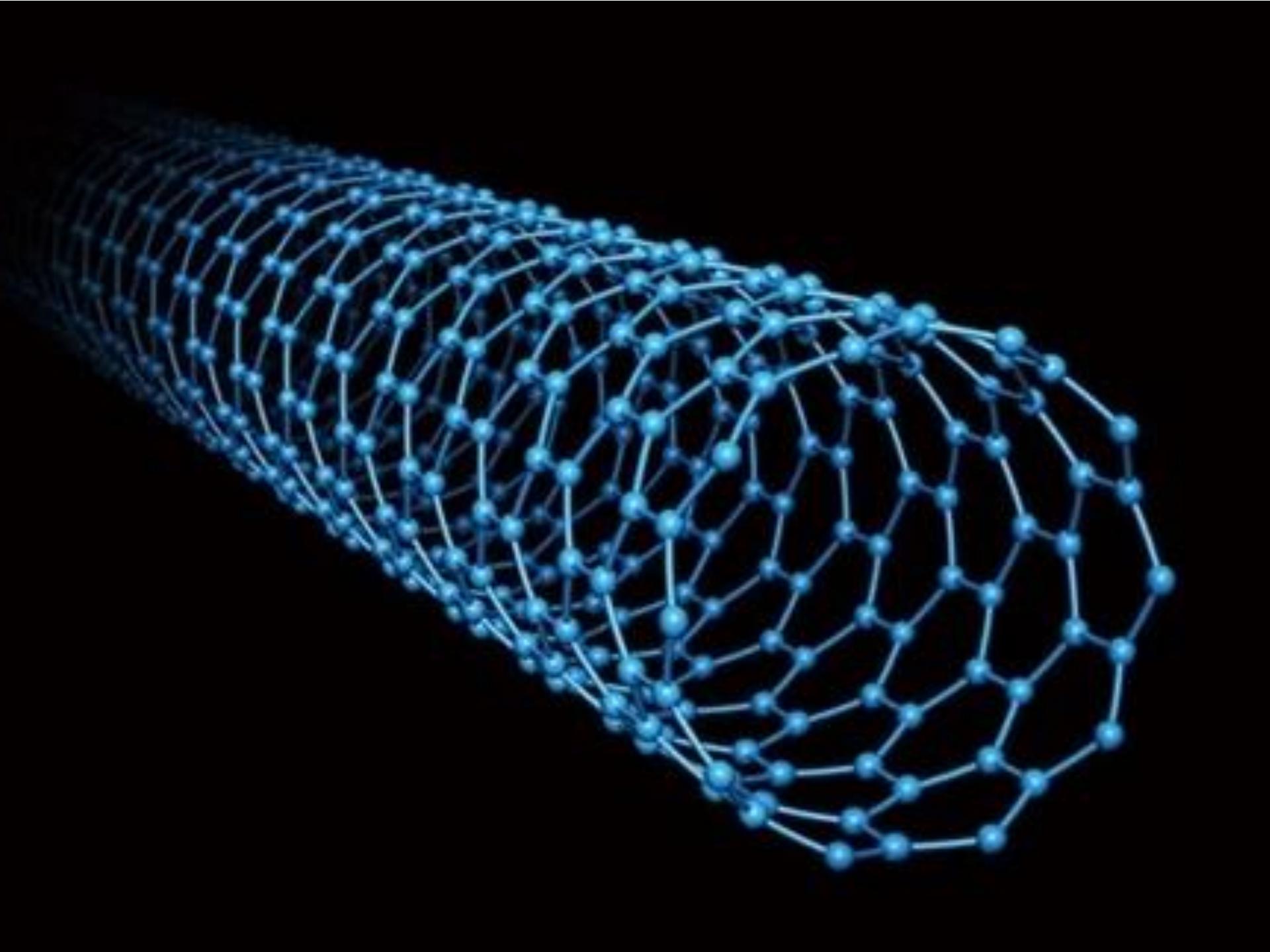
$\tau > 1$ minute

$Q > 100$ million

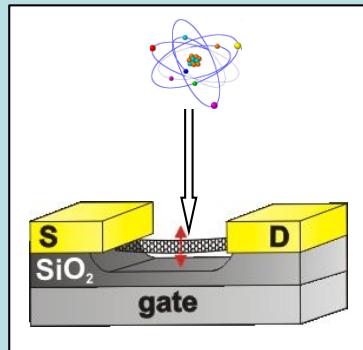
We like nanotube resonators



$Q \sim 10$ million



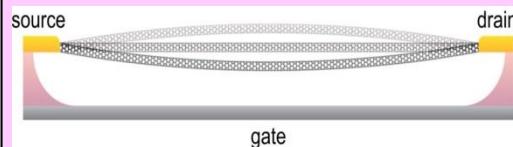
Mass sensing



1.7 yg

Chaste et al.,
Nature Nano (2012)

Force sensing

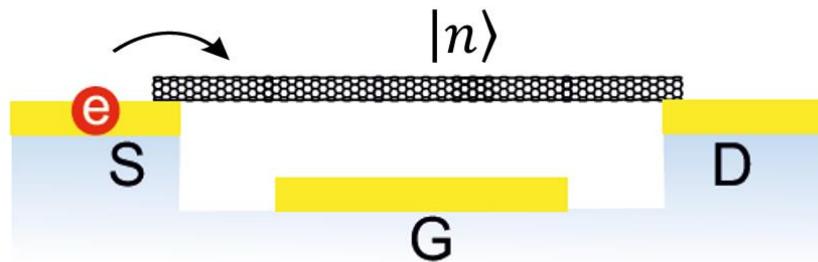


$\sim 1 \text{ zN} \cdot \text{Hz}^{-0.5}$

Moser, Güttinger, et al.,
Nature Nano (2013)
Moser, Eichler, et al.,
Nature Nano (2014)
de Bonis, Urgell, et al.
Nano Letters (2018)

“giant” zero-point motion amplitude

$$z_{zpm} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega_0}} \sim 10 \text{ pm}$$



$n = 0 \text{ or } 1$

$$g_0 = \frac{F z_{zpm}}{\hbar}$$

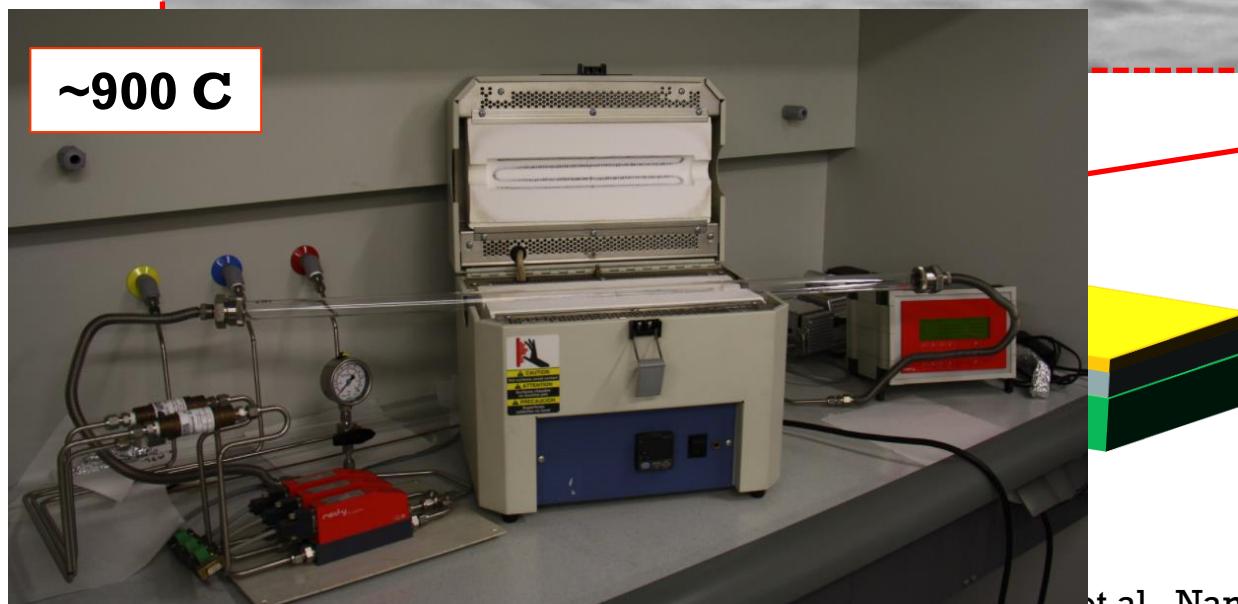
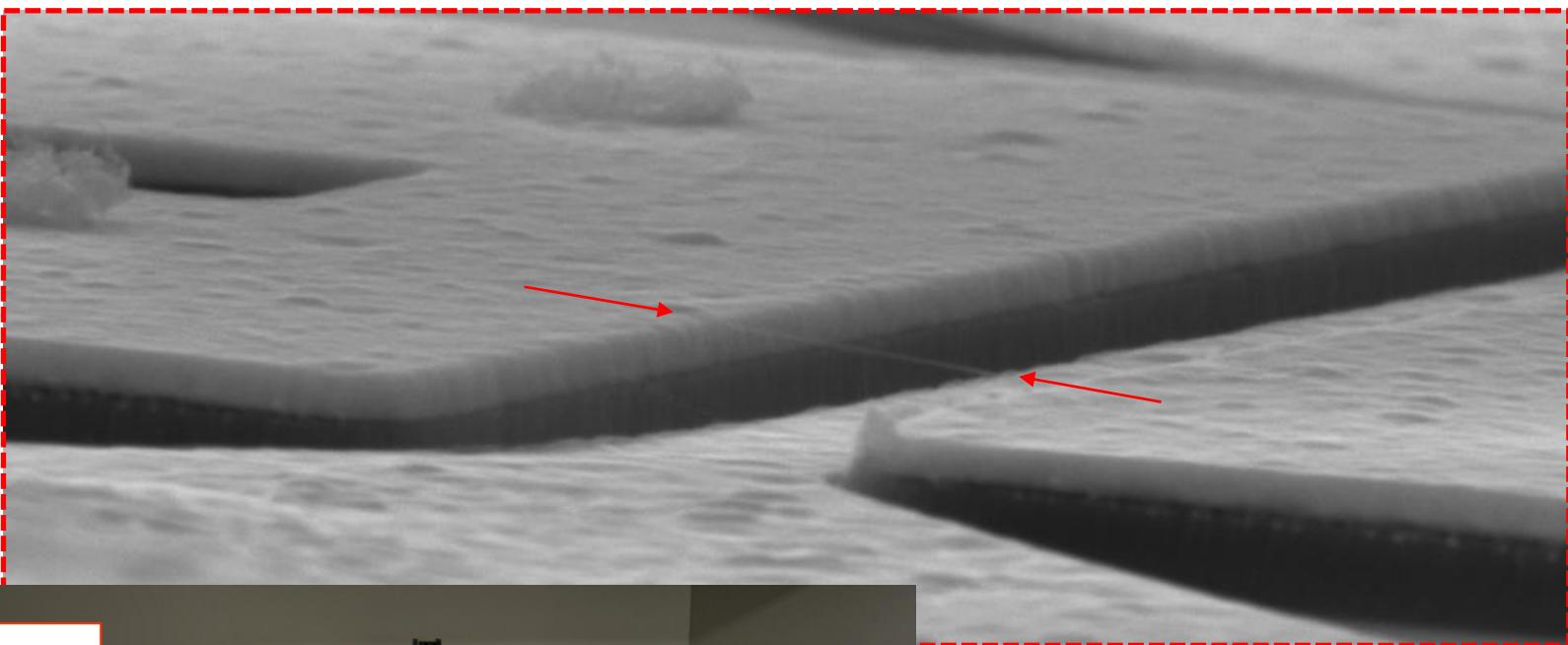
$$g_0 = 2\pi \cdot 348 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\omega_m = 2\pi \cdot 35.1 \text{ MHz}$$

$$H_i = Fzn = \hbar g_0(a^+ + a)n$$

(unpublished)

nanotube resonator

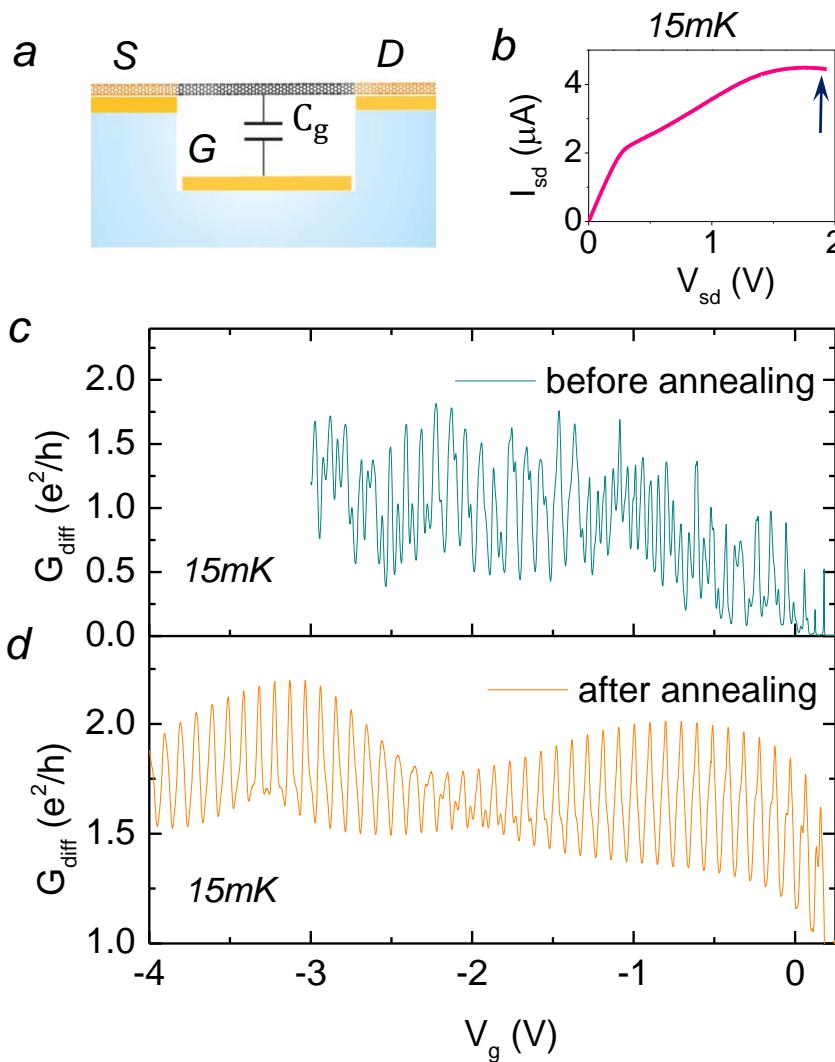


De Bois, Ogen, Lang, Santanta, Moury, et al., Nano Letters (2018)

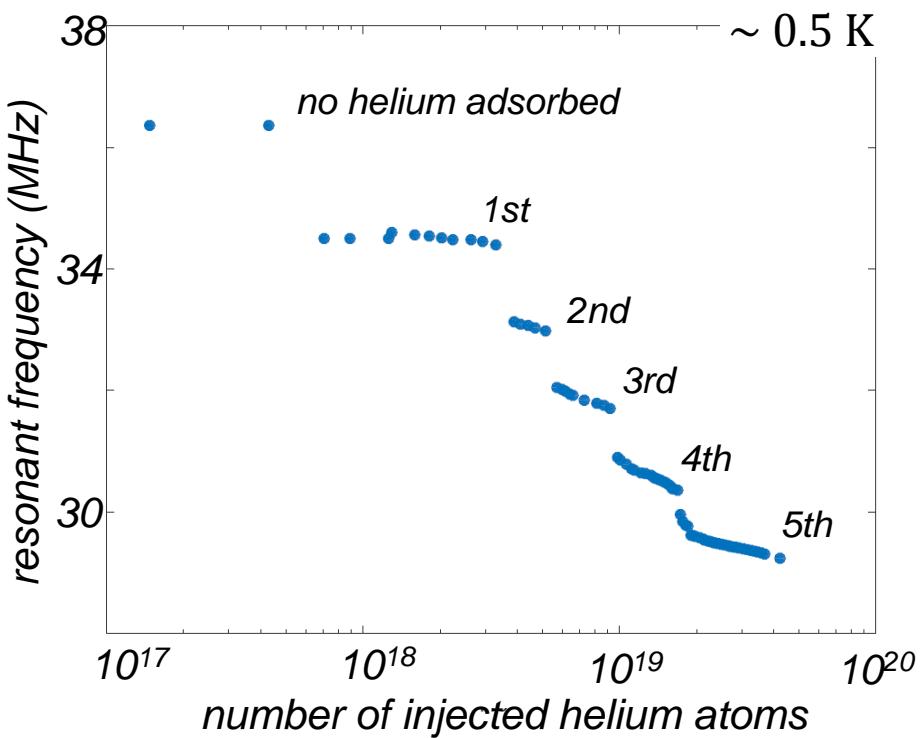
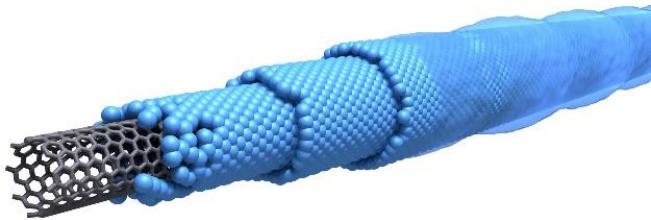
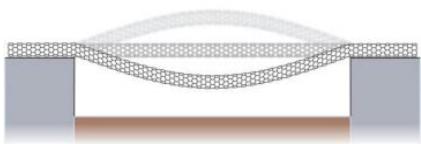
nanotubes with unprecedeted transport quality



Fabry-Pérot Interference

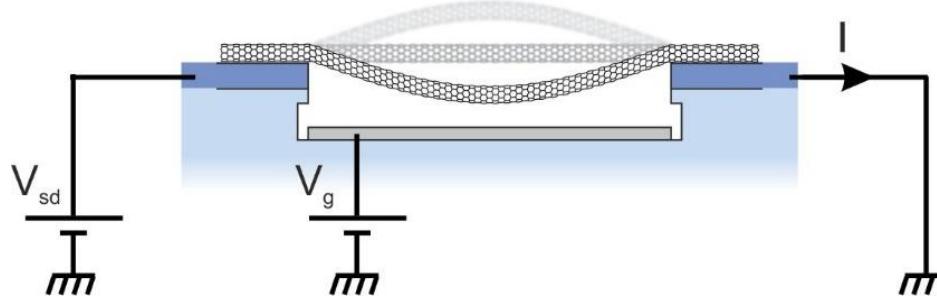
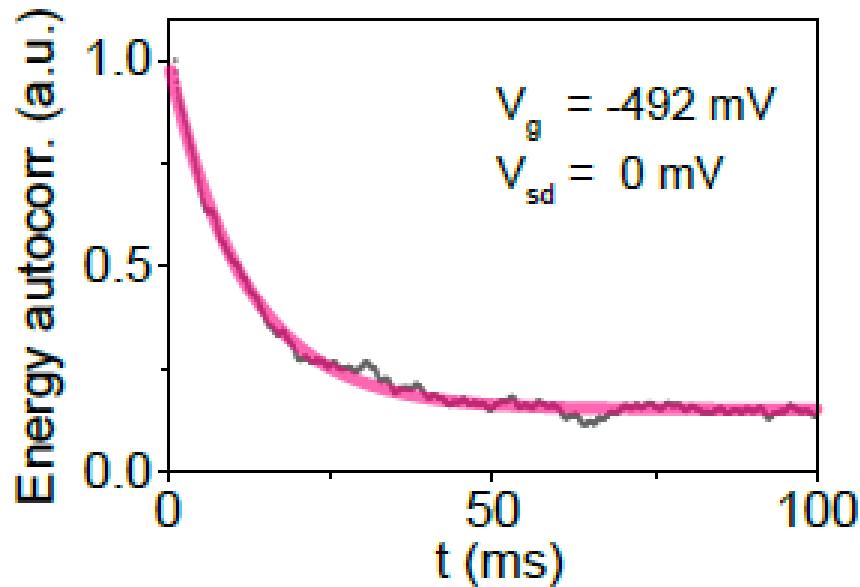


helium superfluid – monolayer by monolayer



	f_0 (MHz)	Areal density (atoms/nm ²)	
		nanotube	graphite
Pristine substrate	36.34	0	0
First layer completed	34.41	11.0	11.4
Second layer completed	32.97	8.1	8.6
Third layer completed	31.69	7.2	7.6
Fourth layer completed	30.39	7.3	7.6

$Q = 6.8 \text{ million} @ 70\text{mK}$



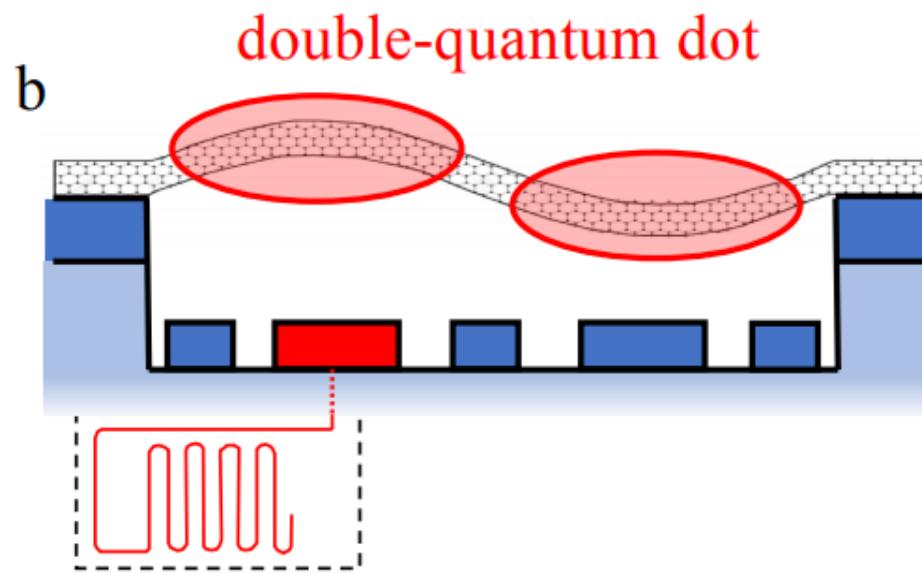
towards a mechanical qubit

*qubit measurement
Fabrication
theory
ICFO*

*Andrew Cleland – university Chicago
David Czaplewski – national Argonne labs
Fabio Pistoletti – CNRS Grenoble
Chris Møller, Roger Tormo*

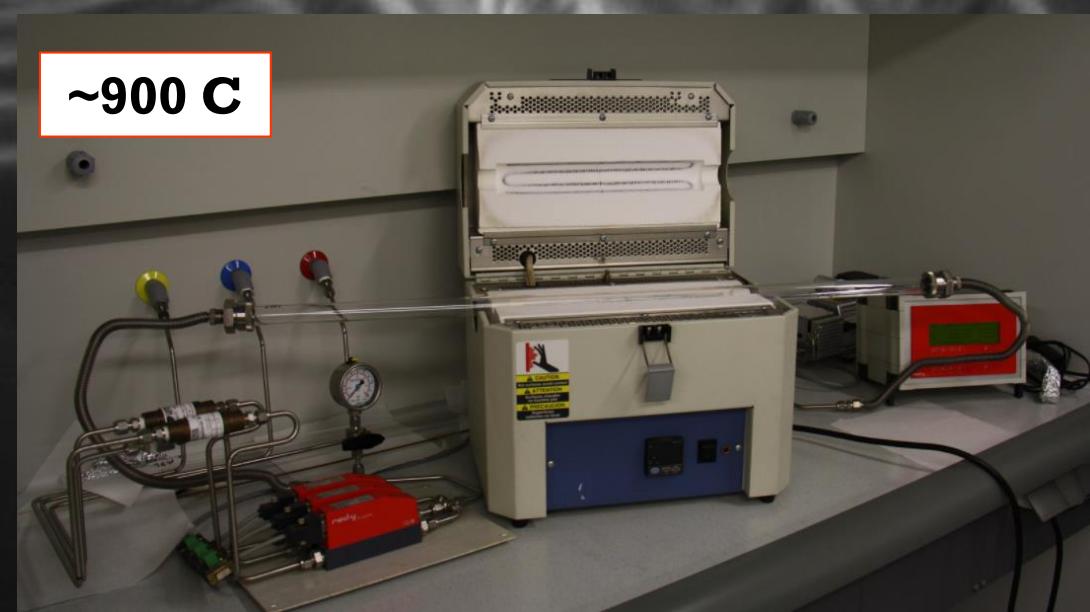
towards a mechanical qubit

Pistolesi, Cleland, Bachtold, arxiv 2020



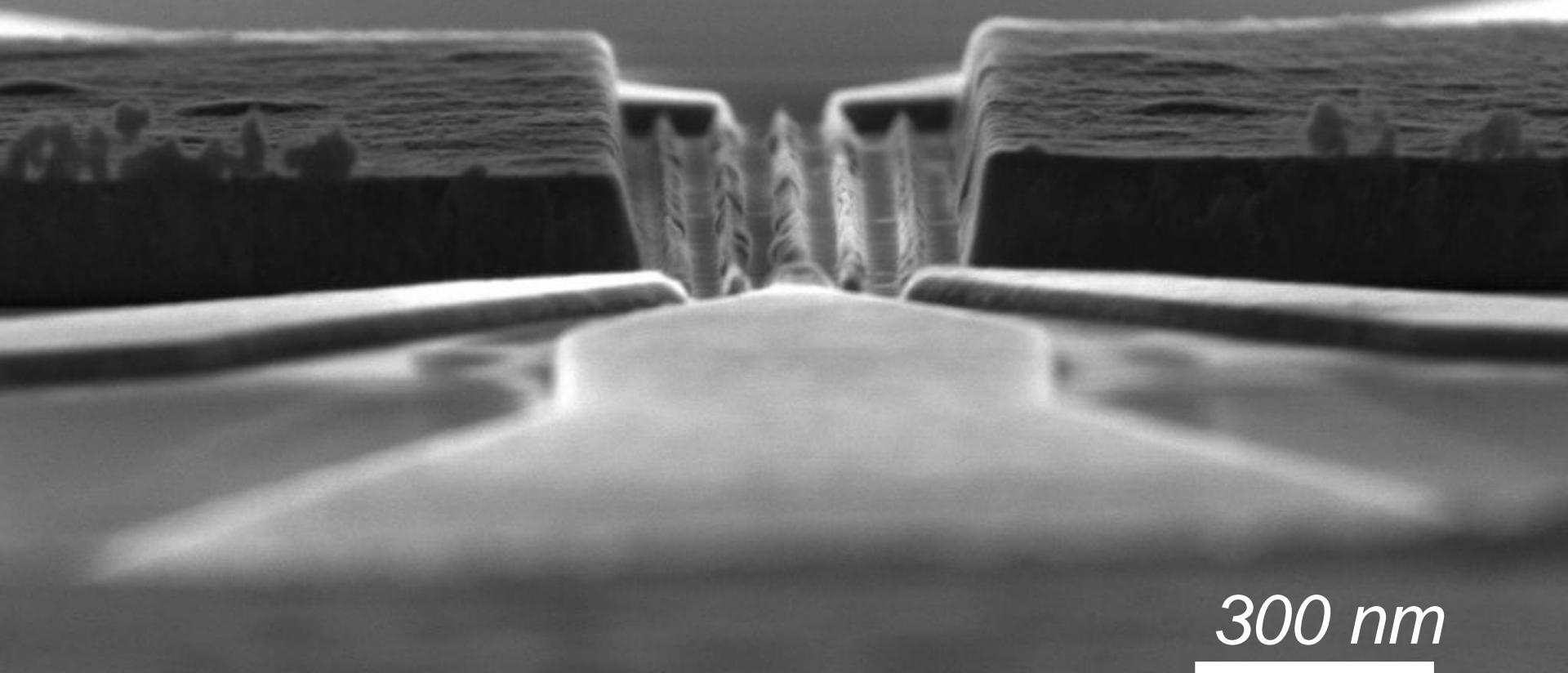
$$H = \hbar\omega_0 a^\dagger a + t\sigma_z + \hbar g_0(a^\dagger + a)\sigma_x,$$

towards a mechanical qubit



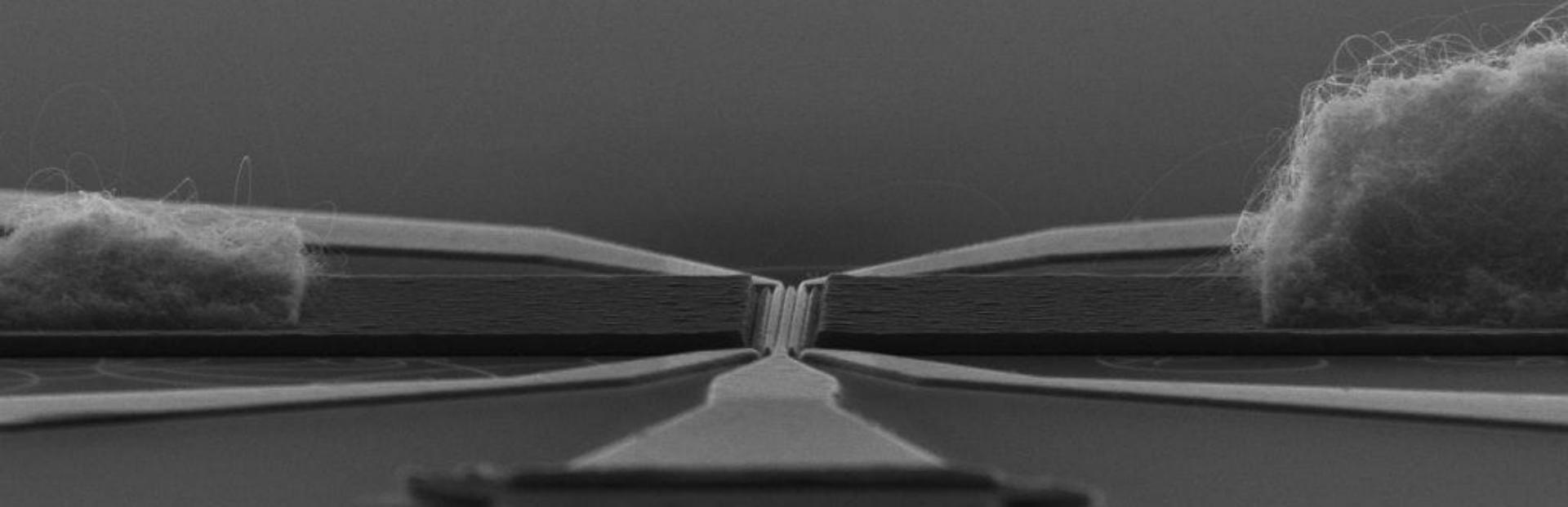
300 nm

towards a mechanical qubit



300 nm

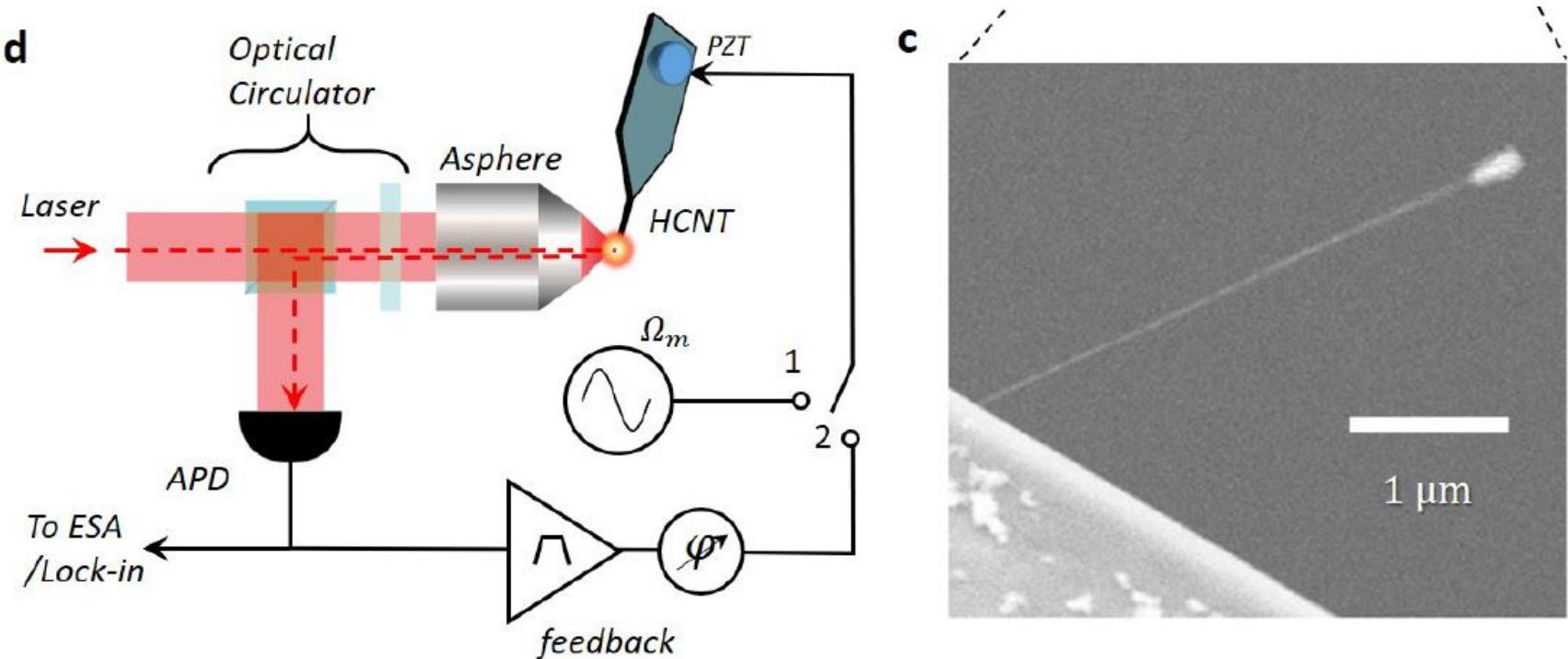
towards a mechanical qubit



300 nm

Optomechanics with nanotubes

Optical detection of nanotube vibrations

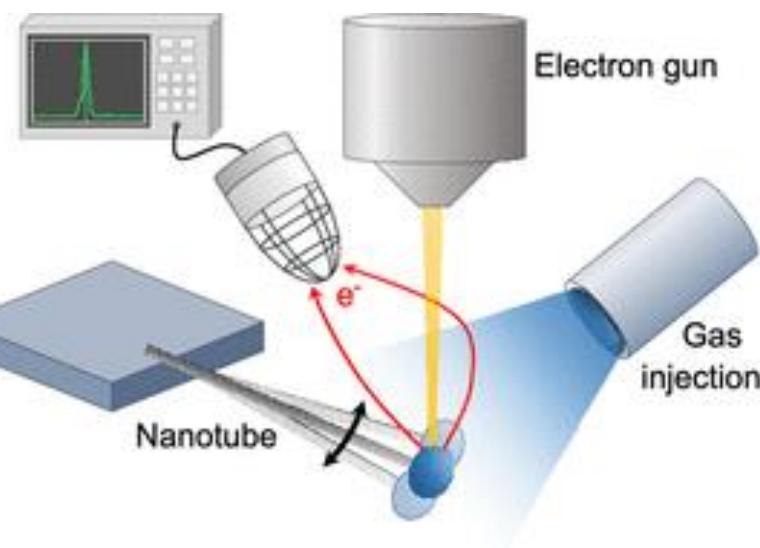


$$S_{FF}^{0.5} = 0.7 \frac{\text{aN}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}} \quad @ \text{ 300K}$$

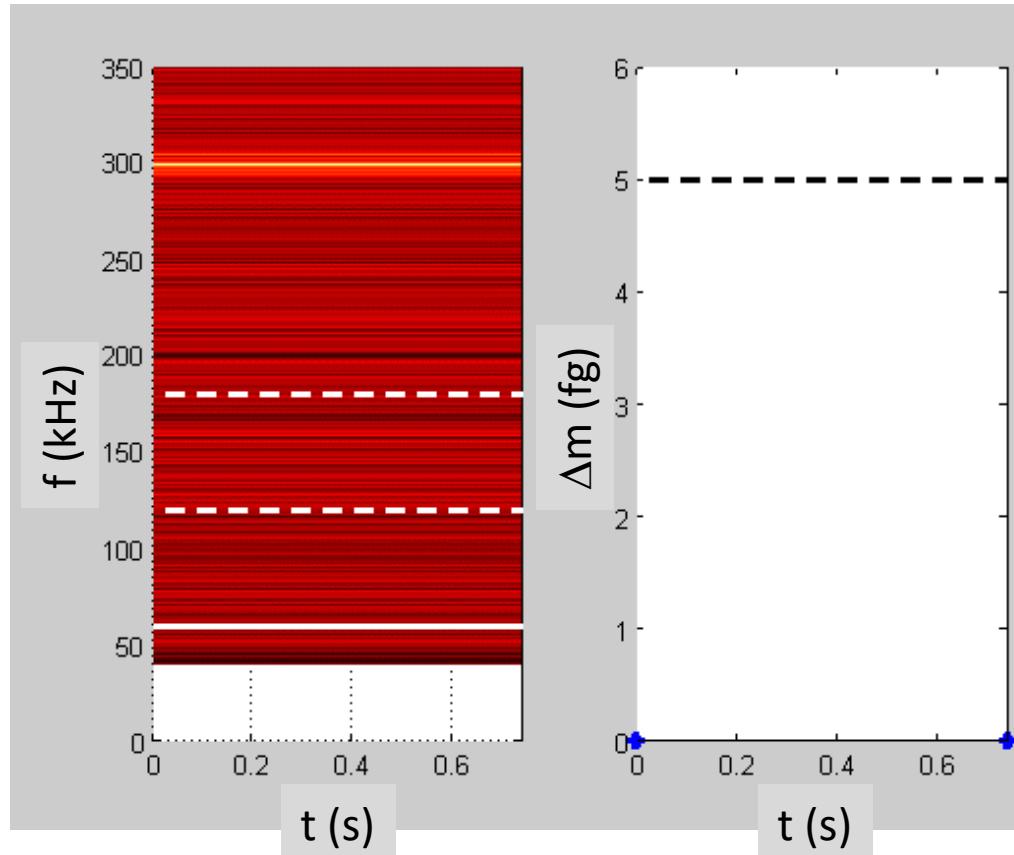
Controlled growth of one platinum particle with $(10\text{-}100\text{ nm})^3$ size



Gernot Gruber



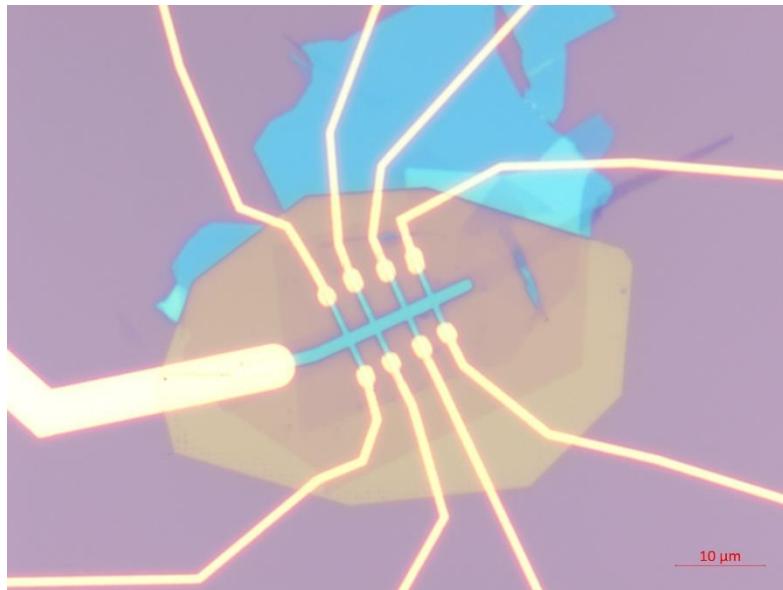
$$\omega_m = \sqrt{k/m}$$



G Gruber, C Urgell, A Tavernarakis, A Stavrinadis, S Tepsic, C Magén, S Sangiao, JM De Teresa, P Verlot, A Bachtold, Nano letters (2019)

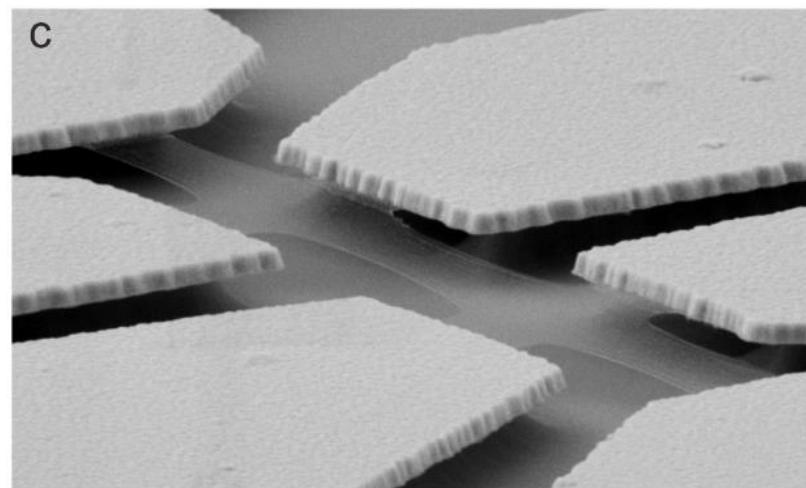
twisted bilayer graphene

Suspending twisted bilayer graphene



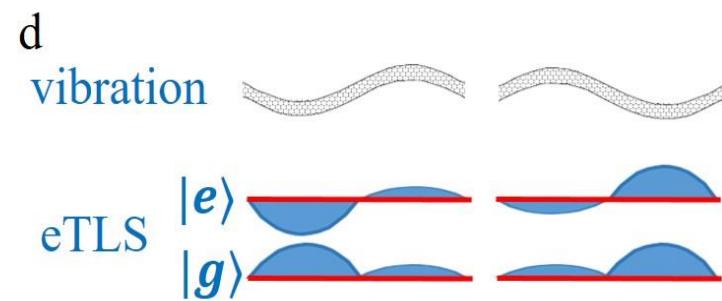
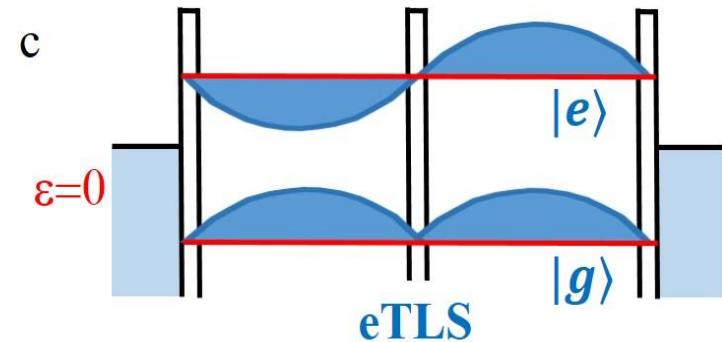
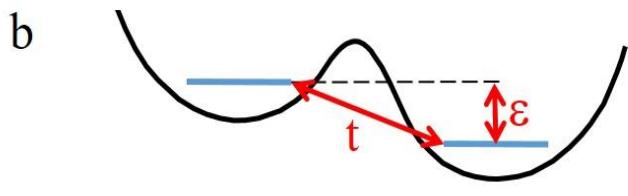
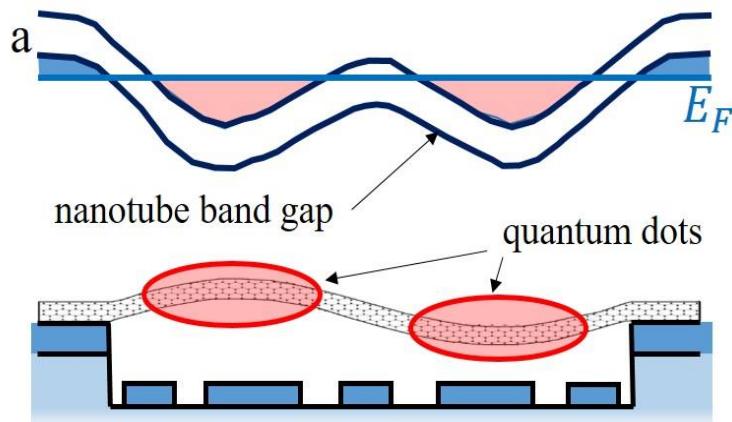
*twisted graphene devices
following Dima's fabrication*

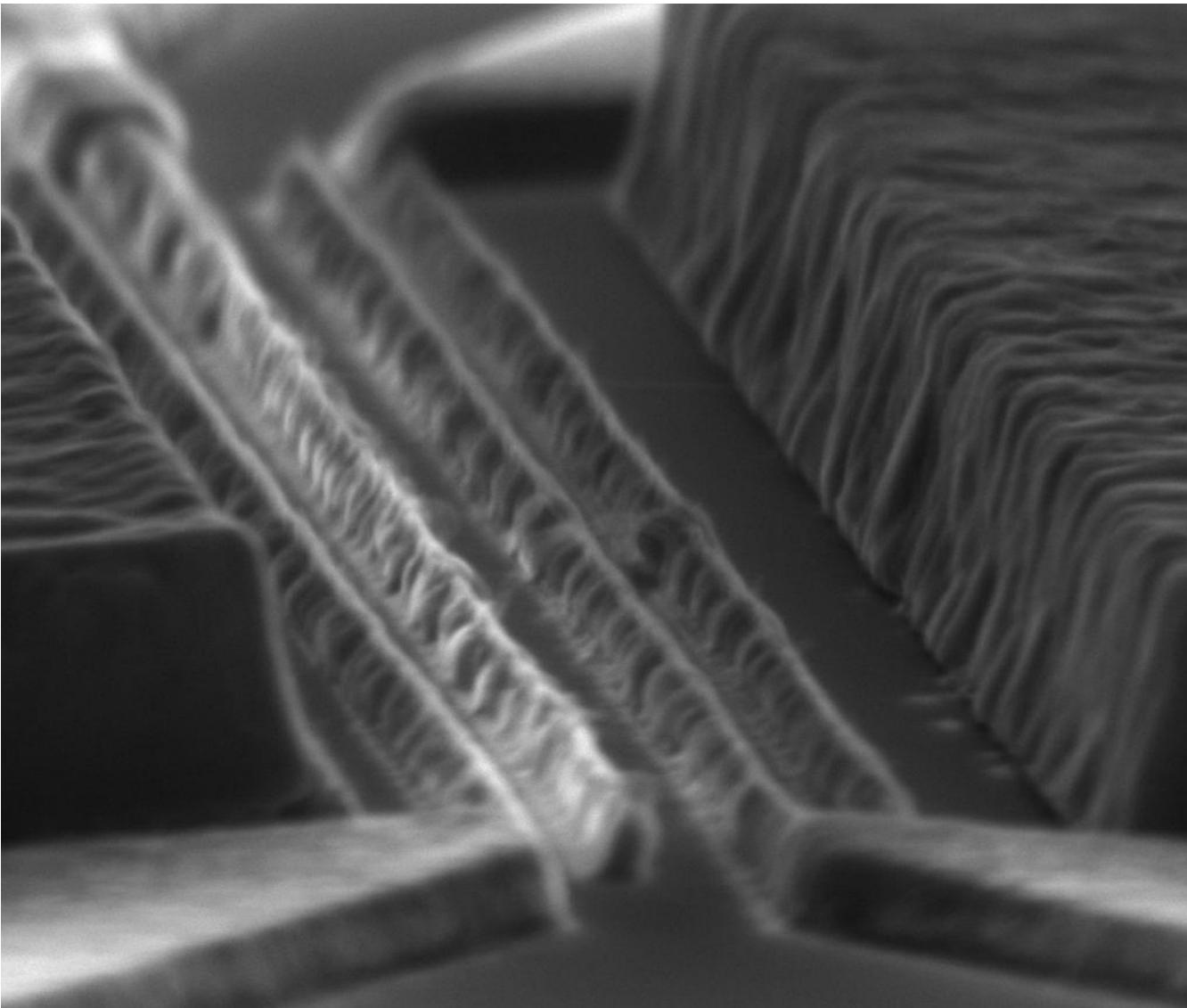
combining the two
fabrication processes



*suspended graphene
fabricated 12 years ago*

thanks





10/7/2020	HV	det	mag □	WD	spot	tilt	————— 300 nm —————
2:07:06 PM	30.00 kV	ETD	250 000 x	13.2 mm	3.0	39 °	ICFO