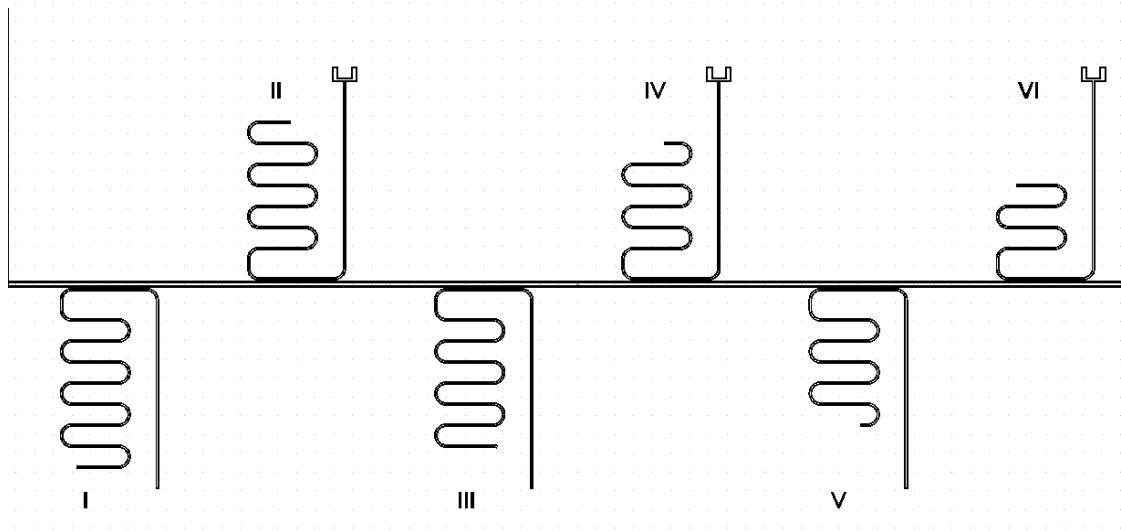


# Characterization of the microwave coplanar waveguide resonators designed for cQED architecture with Xmon qubits

G. Fedorov

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# 1 Nb CPW resonators (Res Nb MISIS 1)

The sample with niobium resonators (design shown under the title) was created in the cleanroom facility of the Laboratory of Superconducting Metamaterials. Using photolithography and then ion etching an approximately 100 nm Nb film on a Si+SiO<sub>2</sub> substrate was patterned and after that the chip was cut out with a saw. The sample was characterized using standard microwave methods firstly at MISIS and then at ISSP. Finally, the results were analysed using the fitting technique developed<sup>1</sup> by S. Probst et al.

The sample consists of a coplanar waveguide feed and six microwave  $\lambda/4$  coplanar waveguide resonators capacitively coupled to it. All of the important geometrical and electrical parameters of the devices may be retrieved from the QR code displayed below the title of this document. The lengths of the resonators were calculated to yield resonance frequencies of 6, 6.2, 6.5, 7, 7.6, 8.6 GHz in correspondence with the numbering of the devices on the chip. The dielectric constant of the substrate  $\varepsilon_{Si}$  which determines the electrical length for the  $\mu$ -wave travelling inside the resonator has been taken to be 11.9 during the calculation. The real value of the permittivity observed in the experiment then will be calculated based on the deviation of the measured resonance frequencies from the theoretical expectations.

Interesting parameters for the fabricated devices are the three quality factors, namely loaded  $Q_l$ , internal  $Q_i$  and external  $Q_e$ , and the resonance frequencies in dependence on power. To be more precise, in the context of cQED experiments the most important regime is when a resonator is populated with 1-10 photons on average, because otherwise it will dephase the coupled qubit.

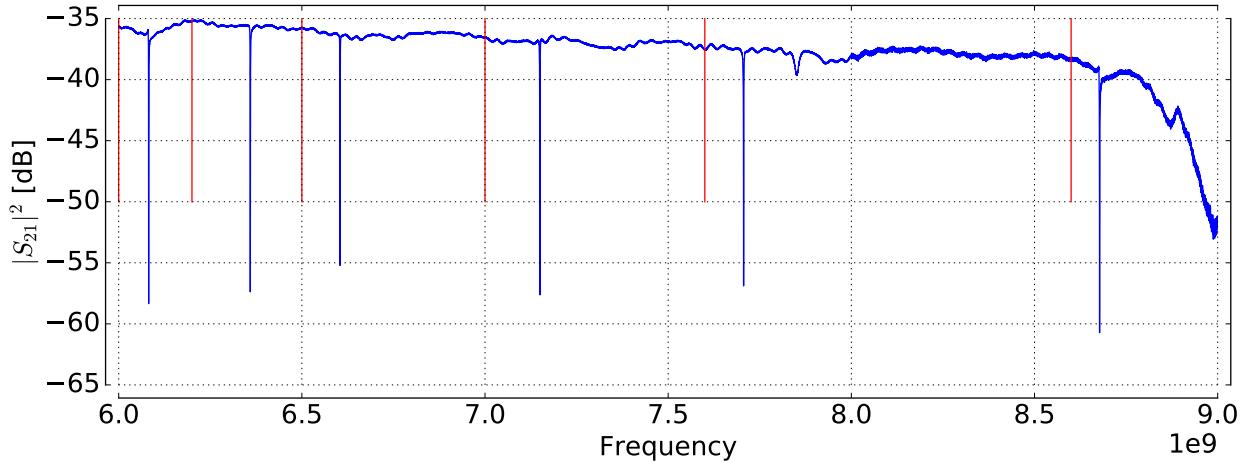
## 1.1 General review of the resonances

A wide frequency scan of the sample using a vector network analyser is presented in Figure 1.1. Each of the resonators is forming a sharp dip in the transmission at the corresponding frequency which can be readily seen from the graph.

It can also be seen from the data that resonance frequencies are shifted approximately 80-160 MHz to the high frequency domain. This is summarized in Table 1. At this point it is worth noting that the frequency calculation correction method<sup>2</sup> that should be applied due to the presence of the “claw” coupler indeed allows to compensate its phase shift – the resonance frequencies for “claw” devices deviate from theory not more than for the ones without the couplers.

The origin of the frequency shift is a different value of  $\varepsilon_{Si}$  in comparison with the value used during the calculation. Indeed, the permittivity of Si depends on its temperature,<sup>3</sup> and the right value that should have been used is  $\varepsilon_{Si} \approx 11.45$  instead of  $\varepsilon_{Si} \approx 11.9$  which gives a 1.79% correction to the observed frequencies. The residual errors appear to be random and should have come from the fabrication of the meandering part of the resonators.

The quality factors are at coarse consideration approximately equal to each other. The fine analysis with fitting will follow in the corresponding subsection.



**Figure 1.1:** The frequency scan made at MISIS at 4K at high power. Six resonances are clearly visible, however each of them experienced an approximately 0.15 GHz shift up in frequency compared to the theoretical calculation (shown by red dashes).

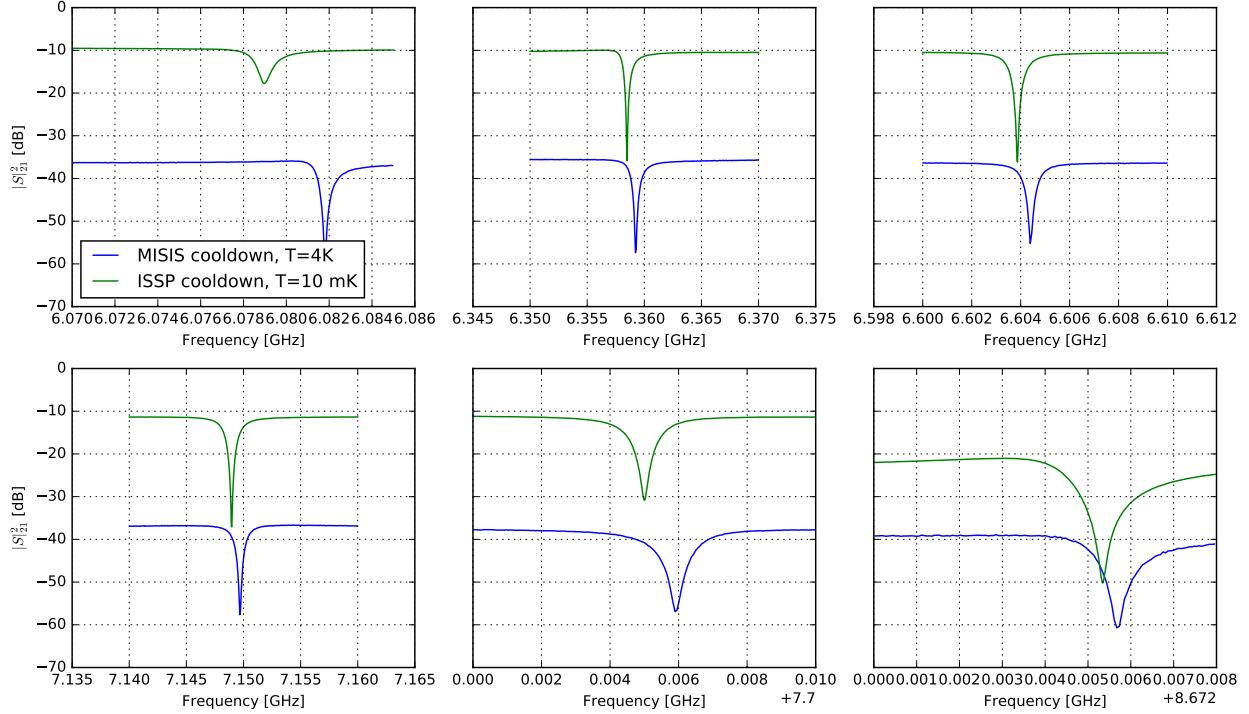
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Expected [GHz]	6	6.2	6.5	7	7.6	8.6
Measured [GHz]	6.08	6.36	6.6	7.15	7.71	8.68
Difference [GHz]	0.08	0.16	0.1	0.15	0.11	0.08
Relative	1.4%	2.6%	1.6%	2.1%	1.4%	0.9%
Corrected	-0.4%	0.8%	-0.2%	0.3%	-0.4%	-0.9%

**Table 1:** Expected vs. measured resonance frequencies. Measured frequencies were extracted without fitting as local minima of  $S_{21}$  from Figure 1.1. Corrected row uses different  $\varepsilon_{Si}$  for theoretical values.

## 1.2 Subsequent cooldowns effect on the frequency

The first measurement which is displayed on Figure 1.1 was done at MISIS at a temperature of 4K and power too high to tell anything about so-called “one-photon” behaviour when the resonator is populated on average with no more than several photons. Therefore, a subsequent cooldown was required to measure the interesting qualities at low powers and temperatures. It was conducted two months later at ISSP in Chernogolovka at the temperature of 10 mK and a range of powers. The sample was attached to the line 2-4 of the fridge with approximately 70 dB of attenuation at the input. After the second cooldown there was a noticeable and consistent change in resonance frequencies measured at high power, as shown in Figure 1.2. Each resonance shifted to the right approximately 1-5 MHz. This change may have been caused by a different temperature and, thus, different  $\varepsilon_{Si}$ .

Additionally the first resonator visually has a degraded Q-factor in comparison with the first experiment. It’s possible that it was corrupted during the transportation; however, a



**Figure 1.2:** Changes in the resonators' frequencies after the second cooldown.

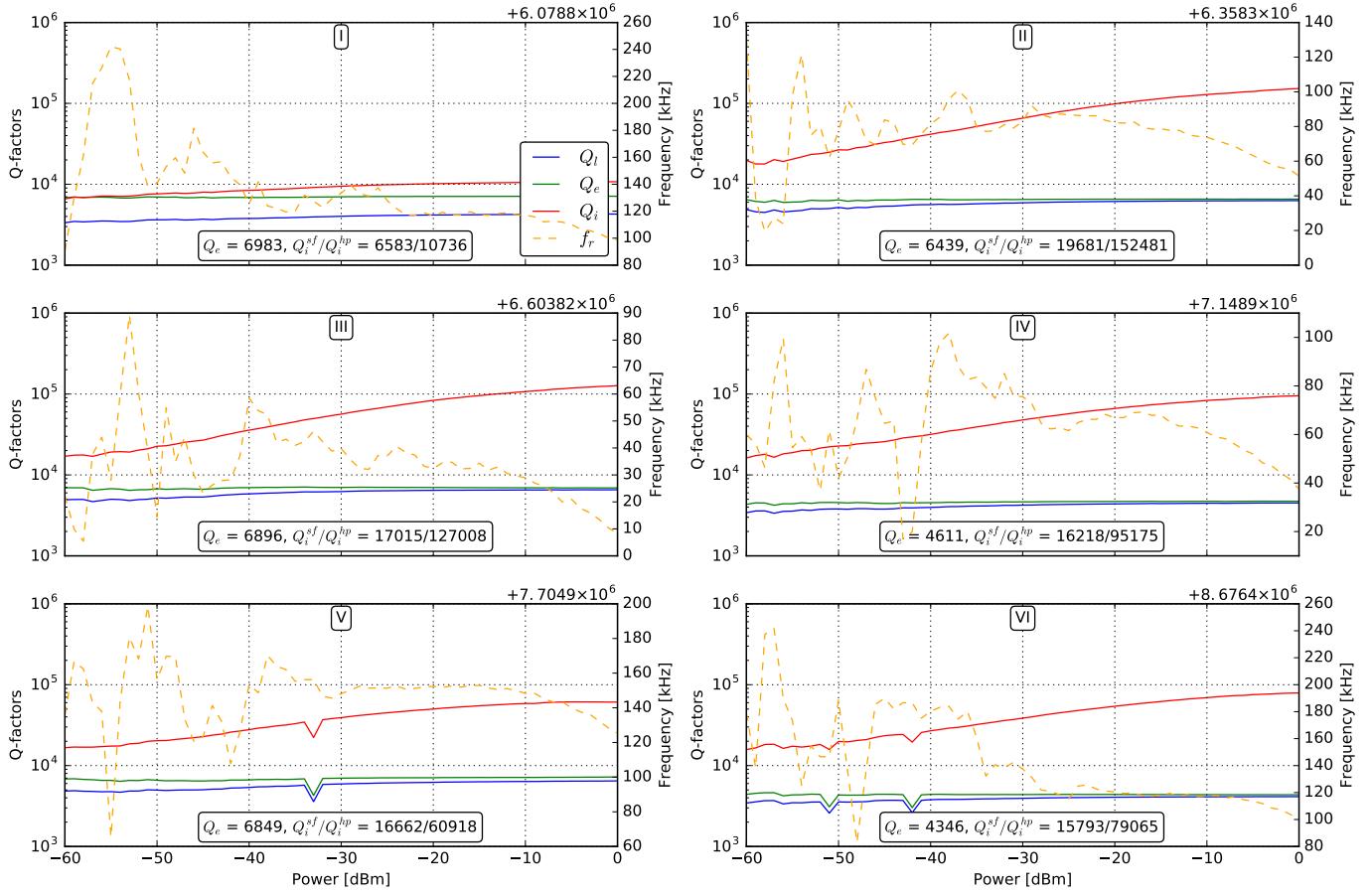
detailed analysis with usage of microscopy may reveal a different origin.

### 1.3 Fitting results

In this subsection the results obtained using the *circlefit* fitting method are presented. The raw data for the fitting was obtained using the standard qubit measurement architecture. Resonators were at the base plate of a dilution refrigerator at 10 mK, the attenuation was 60 dB to isolate room temperature noise. The signal then was amplified by a 30 dB HEMT and then by a 30 dB room temperature amplifier. Each peak from Figure 1.1 was enlarged and scanned with finer resolution and averaged to reduce noise (more averages on low and less on high powers). Then for each power the complex  $S_{21}$  data for each scan area around a resonance was recorded. In overall, such measurement was found to take 2-3 hours which is a modest time for experiments with cQED.

After all of the data had been obtained, the fitting procedure has been applied for every scan at each power. The full fitting process is described in depth in the original publication.<sup>1</sup> In practice, the whole algorithm is encapsulated in several function calls of the library called *resonator tools* that the authors have kindly provided via [GitHub](#).

It is well-known<sup>4</sup> that for superconducting microwave resonators the internal quality factor experiences an increase in value when probed with higher power. This effect is believed to occur due to the presence of two-level defects or two-level systems (TLS) with a dipole moment in the areas of high electric fields which resonator creates. As long as TLSs have same frequency as the measured resonator and coupled strong enough, they will drain excitations



**Figure 1.3:** Various quality factors and frequencies in dependence on radiation power. Single photon limit is near -60 dBm on the VNA summed with 60 dB of attenuation, saturation limit near 0 dBm on the VNA. Standard behaviour consisting of a sigmoid-shaped increase of  $Q_i$  with incident power: marginal values are specified as  $Q_i^{sf}$  and  $Q_i^{hp}$ . Sudden fractures on the Q-factor lines are due to the fitting errors.

from the resonator. However, TLSs can only accommodate only one photon at a time; thus, at high probe powers they saturate and do no more participate in resonator relaxation. Therefore, the increase of the internal Q-factor is observed when the resonator is driven with strong microwave fields.

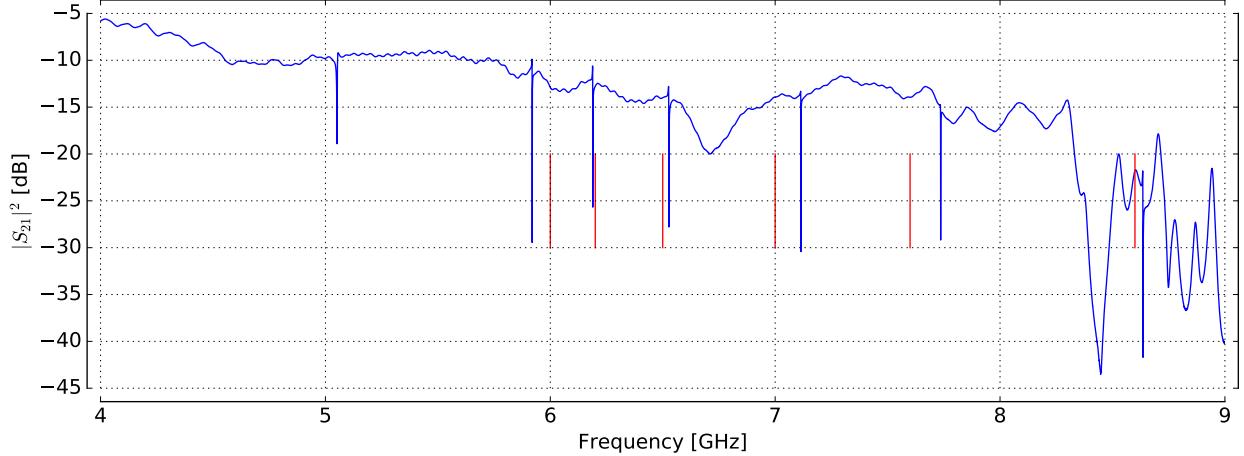
This is exactly what was observed while measuring the resonators at different probe powers. The fitting results are presented in Figure 1.3. From the first glance an expected dependence of  $Q_i$  on power is observed. Also, despite the fact the absolute values of  $Q_i^{hp}$  at high powers are very different for each resonator, at single-photon level all of the devices demonstrate similar  $Q_i^{sf}$  around 16500 except for the first resonator which for some reason has a significantly lower Q-factor than the others (this may be due to a shorting present somewhere inside its waveguide). This demonstrates that defect distribution over the sample is more or less uniform and does not come from the post-processing like acetone washing or sawing.

The external quality factors are close to the theoretical expectations of approximately

7000 except for the devices IV and VI, where these values dropped to around 4000. The reasons for these deviations are unclear, because  $Q_e$  is determined only by the geometry of the resonators and the only geometrical difference between the devices is the length of the meandering part. In general, the four main contributions in  $Q_e$  for this kind of resonators are the distance  $x$  between the hotwires of the feedline and a resonator, the coupling point distance from its open end, the length of the coupling segment parallel to the feedline and the overall area of the resonator's central wire. For the devices IV and VI it is difficult to find an explanation using the stated four parameters. Errors in photolithography are also not probable.

## 2 Bad Al CPW resonators (Res Al MIPT -1)

The aluminium resonators sample was fabricated in the cleanroom facility at MIPT using photolithography and a lift-off procedure on the intrinsic Si substrate. They were then analysed with an approach similar to the one applied to the Nb sample. The design was identical to the design used for the fabrication of the previous sample. Unfortunately during the photolithography all of the central wires both for the resonators and the feedline experienced 10-20% broadening and during the lift-off some pieces of the ground plane near devices I and II were torn off. The sample was, nevertheless, measured, and the results studied. It was, as the previous one, attached to the line 2-4 of the fridge with approximately 70 dB of attenuation at the input.



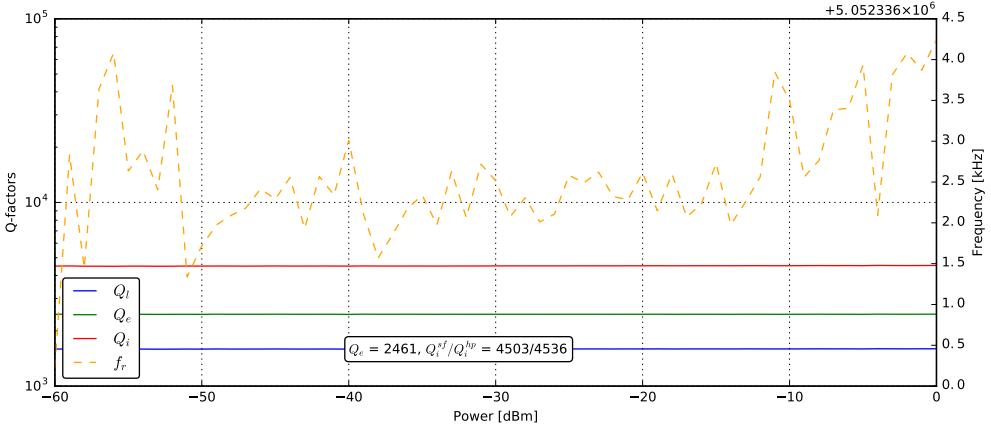
**Figure 2.1:** The frequency scan made at ISSP at 10 mK at high power. Vertical red lines show expected theoretical frequencies. Six resonances are clearly visible; however, a seventh one at approximately 5 GHz is also apparent.

### 2.1 General review of the resonances

Same as in the previous section the wide frequency scan of the sample is presented in Figure 2.1. One can notice that the frequencies of the resonances are shifted both to the left

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Expected [GHz]	6	6.2	6.5	7	7.6	8.6
Measured [GHz]	5.919	6.189	6.527	7.115	7.736	8.63
Difference [GHz]	-0.081	-0.011	0.027	0.115	0.136	0.03
Relative	-1.35%	-0.18%	0.42%	1.64%	1.79%	0.35%
Corrected	-3.05%	-1.88%	-1.28%	-0.06%	0.09%	-1.35 %

**Table 2:** Expected vs. measured resonance frequencies. Measured frequencies were extracted without fitting as local minima of  $S_{21}$  from Figure 2.1. Corrected row uses different  $\varepsilon_{Si}$  for theoretical values.



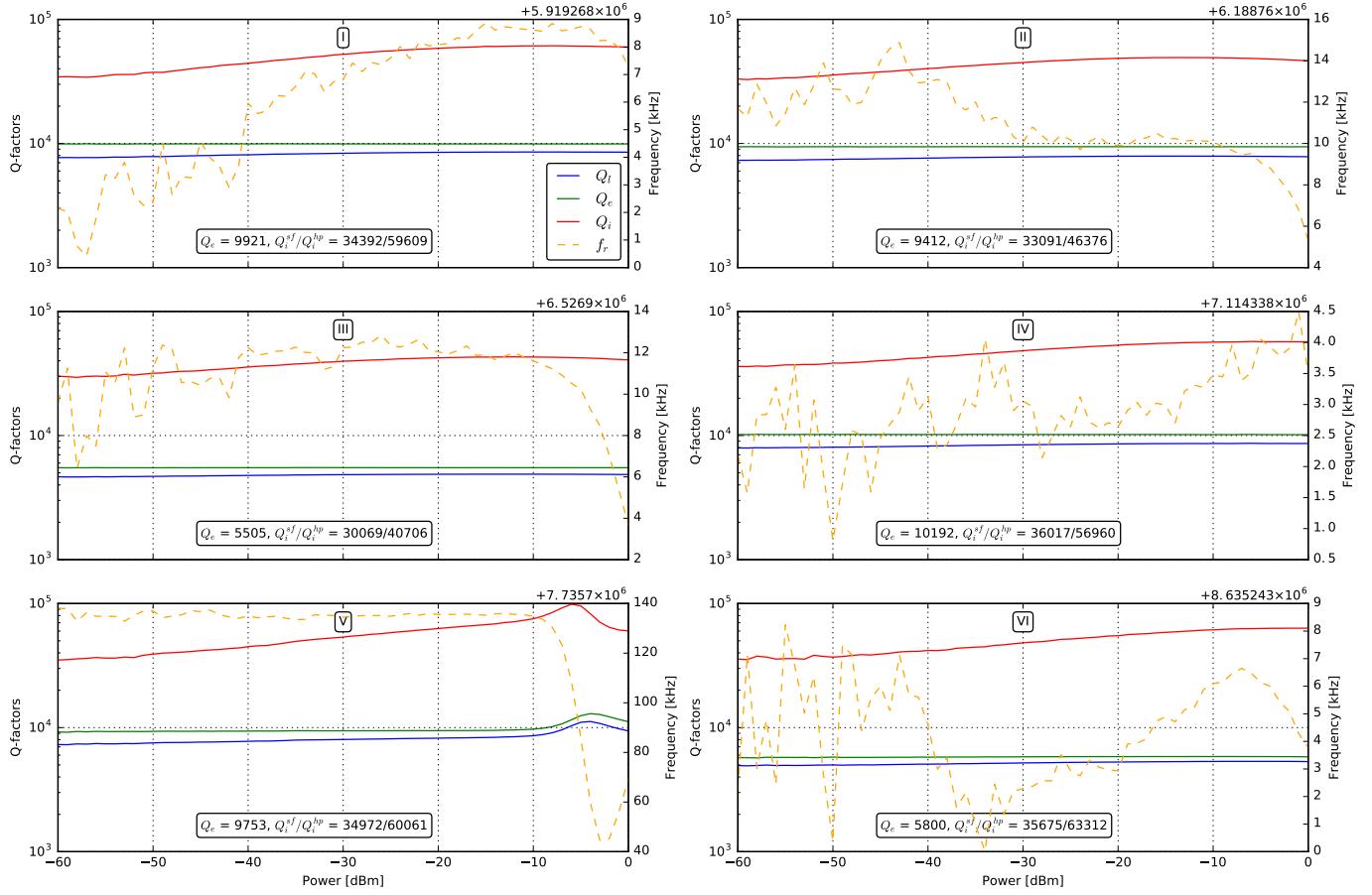
**Figure 2.2:** Spurious resonator frequency and quality factors in dependence on power.

and to the right from the theoretical values. This is summarized in Table 2.

Despite the presence of both positive and negative deviations there is an upward trend of the relative shifts, possibly caused by a systematic error of the photolithograph. The errors thus may be due to the inaccurate fabrication. The correction procedure from the previous section does not cure the values. It's not possible to extract the real  $\varepsilon_{Si}$  from the measurement data because the errors are not comparable throughout the resonators.

Also one can see an additional resonance in the vicinity of 5 GHz. It is believed to be spurious. It can't be a multiple mode of some resonator of lower frequency otherwise more modes would be visible on the graph in the area of higher frequencies. It can't be produced by any of the resonators because each of them is too short for that frequency. It is possible that this resonance had a second mode at 10 GHz, which would mean it is as an effective  $\lambda/2$  waveguide; however, this was not studied. All in all, there were different defects on the sample metallization so it should have been on of them.

Despite above said this resonance was also recorded and fitted, see Figure 2.2. It has demonstrated low internal quality factor of 4500 and external of 2500 which does not compare to any of the resonators assumed to be real.



**Figure 2.3:** Various quality factors and frequencies in dependence on radiation power. Single photon limit is near -60 dBm on the VNA summed with 60 dB of attenuation, saturation limit near 0 dBm on the VNA. All devices show standard behaviour except for the V<sup>th</sup> which has an eccentric hump at high powers due to a fitting error or some different unknown reason.

## 2.2 Fitting results

Same as in the previous section the scan of the interesting properties over power is presented in [Figure 2.3](#). Immediately we can see that the characteristics of the resonators are in deviation from their Nb brothers'.

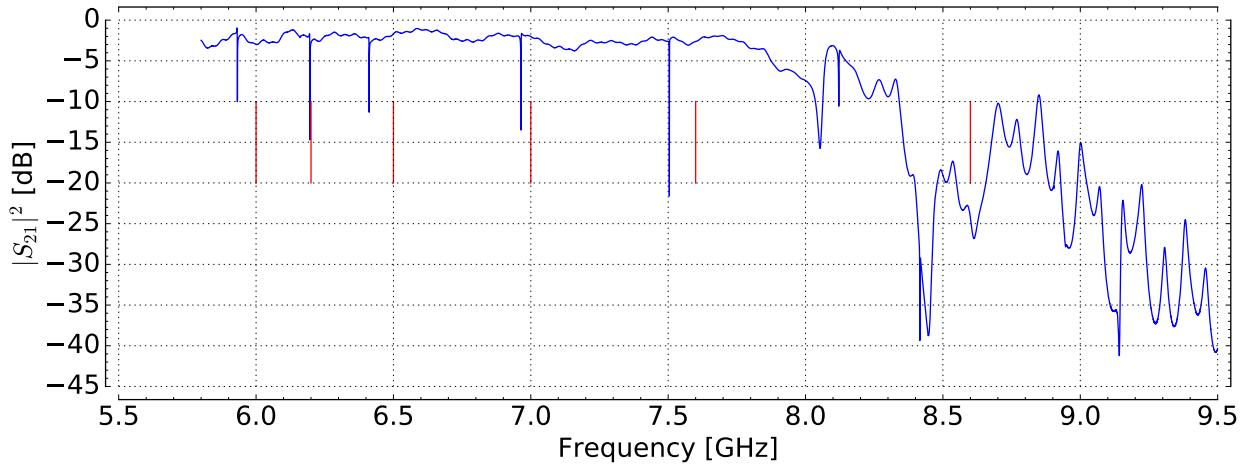
Internal quality factors at high power are all significantly lower for this sample, which is likely to be caused by geometrical defects and inhomogeneity of Al film in the area of high currents. However, the single-photon  $Q_i$ s are approximately two times the corresponding values on Nb. This shows immediately that Al on Si is much cleaner than Nb on Si+SiO<sub>2</sub>, and thus more suitable for superconducting qubits experiments.

The external quality factors  $Q_e$  are noticeably higher than on the Nb sample which is at the first glance surprising because due to the broadening of the central wires the coupling capacity should have increased and the  $Q_e$  dropped. However, a narrower gap in the coplanar waveguide leads to better localization of the EM field thus reducing the crosstalk. In this design the latter effect must have overcome the former and increased  $Q_e$ s. Interestingly devices III and VI now have deviating external quality factors, not IV and VII as for the Nb sample. Reasons still unclear.

## 3 Second Al sample (Res Al MIPT 0)

### 3.1 General review of the resonances

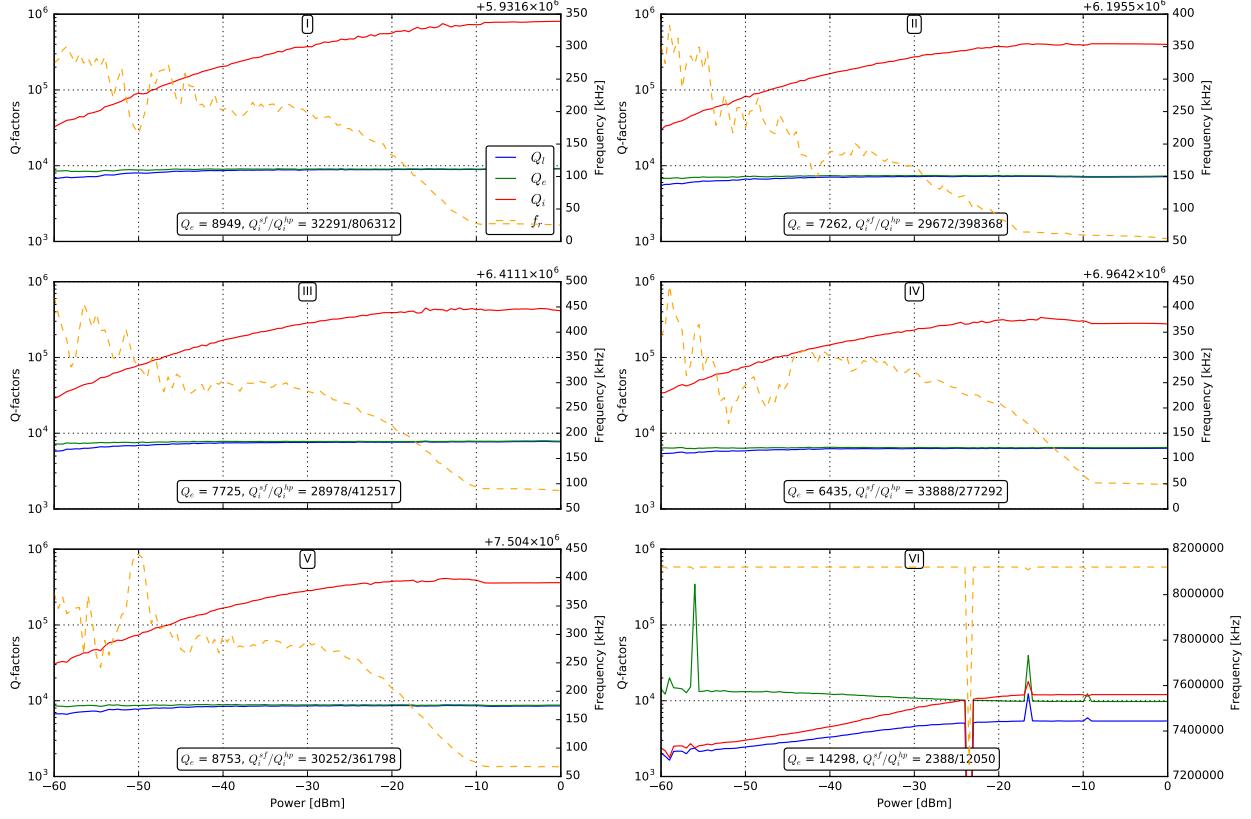
Measured on April 22, 2016. The process, materials and the design must have been identical to the first Al sample. Measurement setup that was used was also the same.



**Figure 3.1:** Frequency sweep of the second Al sample made at MIPT. It can be seen that five lower resonances correspond clearly to the expected resonator frequencies; however, there's nothing near the 6<sup>th</sup> theoretical position. There are also three spurious resonances above 8 GHz which have low Q-factors and cannot be fit correctly.

## 3.2 Fitting results

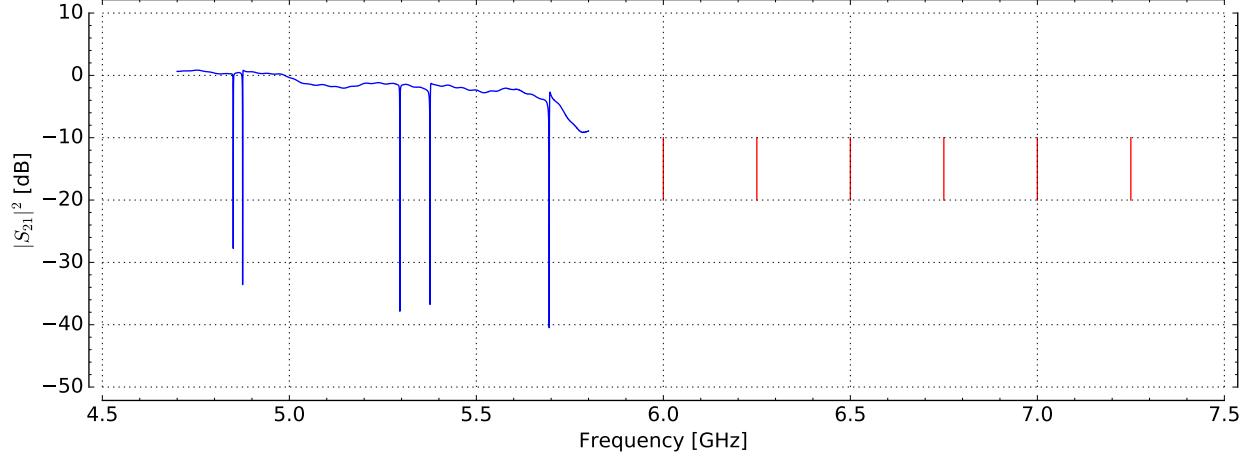
Quality factors and frequencies of the lowest six resonances.



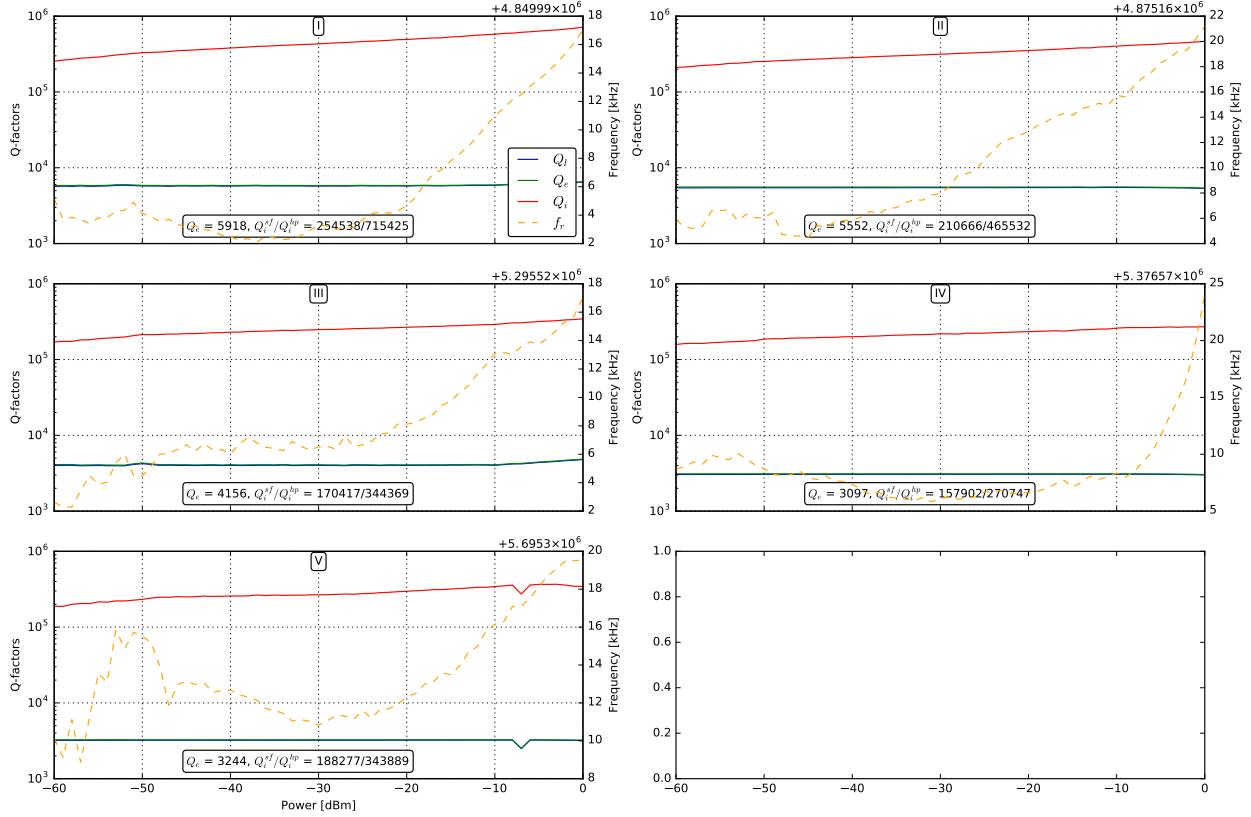
**Figure 3.2:** Fitting results for the six lowest resonances. The bottom right figure thus corresponds to one of the spurious resonances. The fitting errors and the deviation of the Q-factors behaviour compared to the other five resonances are visible. The other two spurious resonances demonstrated even worse results.

## 4 NbN 300 nm with changing gap sample

This sample was created in MISIS and measured on April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The design was different this time. Just as before, six resonators were coupled to the feedline; however, the coplanar width for each of them was increased with resonator's index number. This change was made with an intent to check the dependence of  $Q_i$  on the electric field strength inside the coplanar gap.



**Figure 4.1:** Frequency scan of the resonances on the NbN chip. Only five resonances were observed. Clearly, the frequencies are lower than expected from the geometrical length indicating that  $\alpha$  is still noticeable, even at this film thickness.



**Figure 4.2:** Fitting results. High internal quality factors can be noticed at all power levels. Both the external and internal Q-factors show an unexpected inverted dependence on the gap width. They are decreasing while from the theoretical model they should have been increasing.

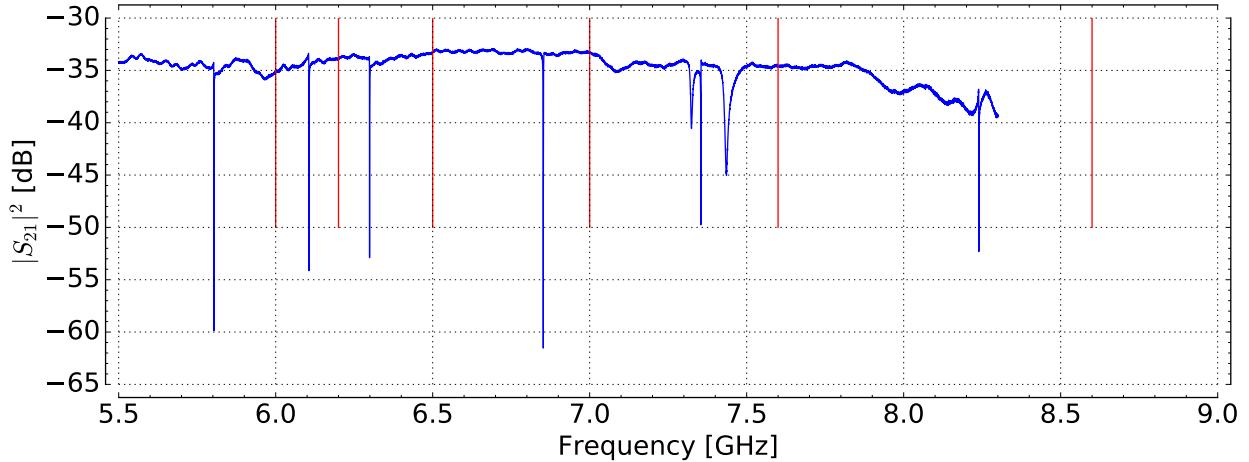
## 4.1 General review of the resonances

## 4.2 Fitting results

# 5 Third Al sample (Res Al MIPT 1)

Third aluminium sample was also fabricated at MIPT and measured on June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2016. It consists of two 4x8mm designs, one standard and one with varied coplanar gap width. Below results for the standard design are presented. The sample was attached to the line 2-4 of the fridge with approximately 70 dB of attenuation at the input; however, additional 20 dB of attenuation were introduced by the directional coupler, so a total of 90 dB of attenuation was used at the input.

## 5.1 General review of the resonances



**Figure 5.1:** Frequency scan of the third Al sample. All six resonators are visible; though, there are two additional spurious low-Q resonances around the 5<sup>th</sup> one. The resonances are shifted down non-uniformly from their theoretical positions.

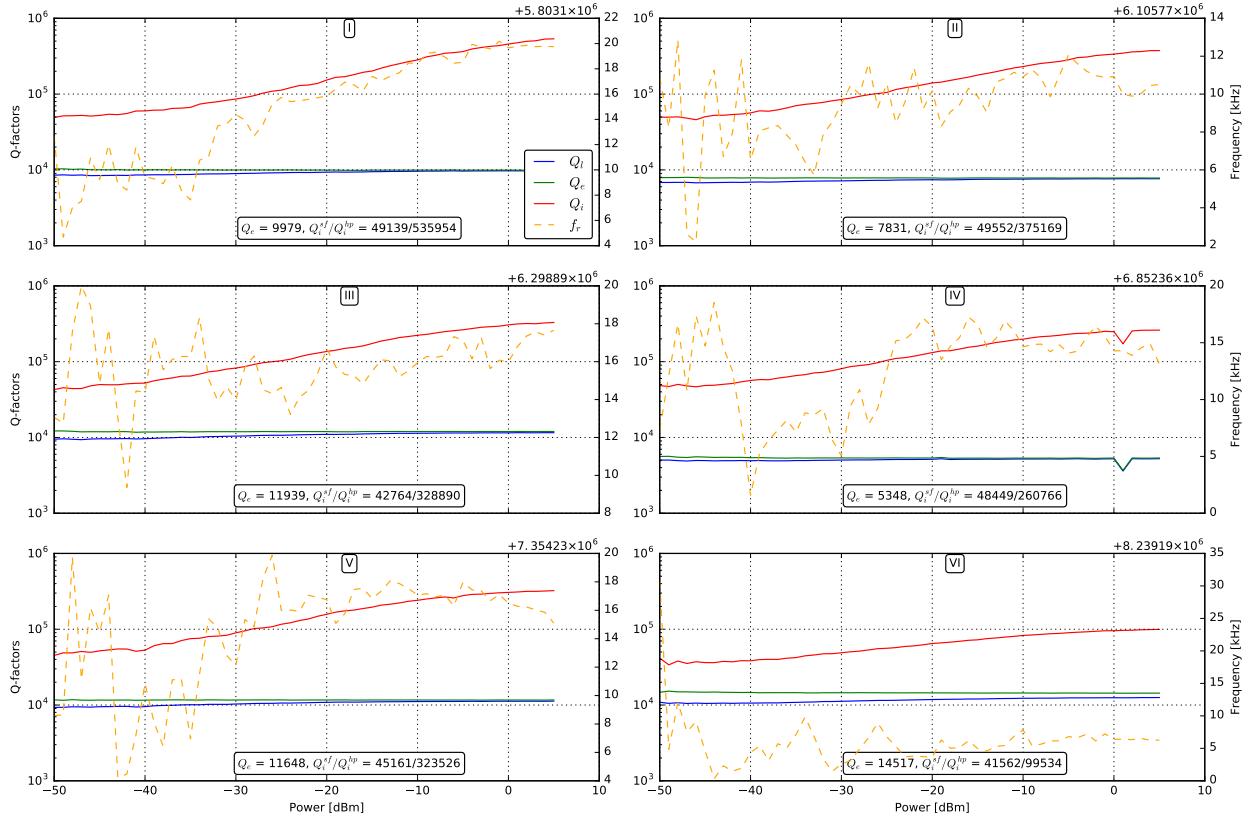
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Expected [GHz]	6	6.2	6.5	7	7.6	8.6
Measured [GHz]	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.85	7.35	8.24
Difference [GHz]	-0.2	-0.09	-0.2	-0.15	-0.25	-0.36
Relative	-3.39%	-1.54%	-3.19%	-2.16%	-3.34%	-4.38%

**Table 3:** Expected vs. measured resonance frequencies. Measured frequencies were extracted without fitting as local minima of  $S_{21}$  from [Figure 5.1](#).

General view of the sample response can be seen on Figure 5.1. Eight resonances are visible, two of which are spurious having significantly lower Q-factors than others. Other six can be identified as resonators responses. It can be seen that the frequencies of the resonators are lower than expected, and the shifts are not linear with respect to frequency, see Table 4. Frequency errors are also larger than in the previous experiments with aluminium samples.

## 5.2 Fitting results

Frequencies and quality factors were extracted as usual for different powers and are presented in Figure 5.2. Low-power Q-factors are  $\approx 40\%$  higher than for the previous aluminium samples. High-power Q's, however, are lower than for the second sample.



**Figure 5.2:** Fitting results for the third Al sample. All resonators demonstrate consistent low-power internal Q-factors around  $4.5 \cdot 10^4$  and less consistent high-power Q-factors from  $1 \cdot 10^5$  to  $5 \cdot 10^5$ .

## 6 Fourth Al sample (Res Al MIPT 2)

Fourth aluminium sample was fabricated at MIPT by I. Khrapach and firstly measured on August 9, 2016. It is significantly different from the previous samples and consists of a single design presented in MISSING PICTURE FOR THE FIGURE. The fabrication method

was also different for this sample, for it was made with two layers of Al, separated by a thin oxide layer.

In this section the data for two subsequent cooldowns is included due to the fact that in the first run not all necessary conditions for the correct determination of the quality factors were satisfied.

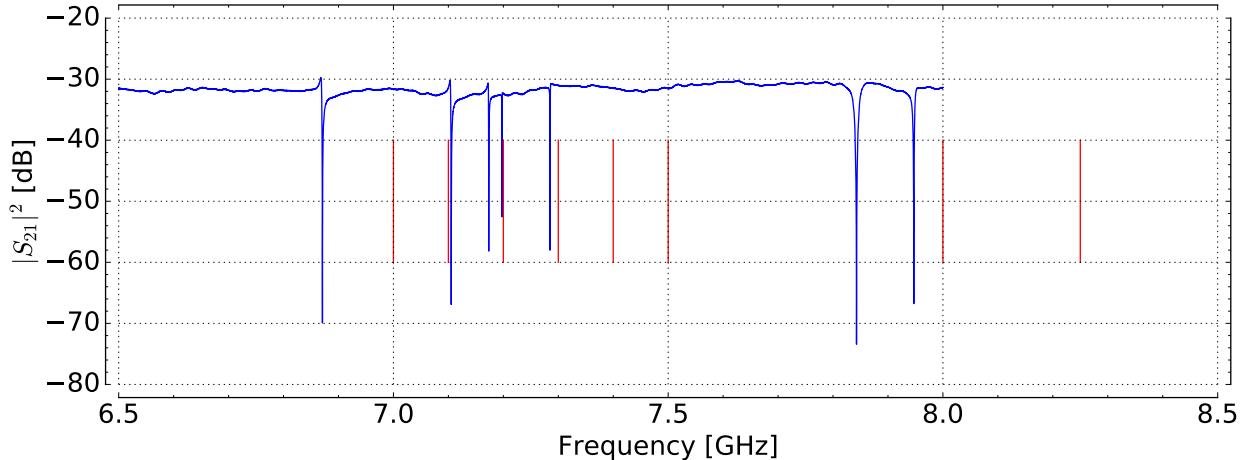
The first measurement of this sample was conducted without magnetic shielding. The temperature of the refrigerator was elevated at a value high above single-photon level (near 200 mK) in the beginning of the power scanning experiment but then dropped abruptly to 20 mK. It's unknown whether the measurement has been finished by that time, and thus it should be repeated because the temperature influences the internal Q-factors directly. Yet, the data from this unfortunate run is presented below.

At the same time, we present additionally the results for the repeated and refined measurement of this sample that was done on August 15, 2016, at the base temperature of 20 mK and with magnetic shielding.

The measurement setup was the same as for the previous sample, 90 dB of attenuation at the line 2-4.

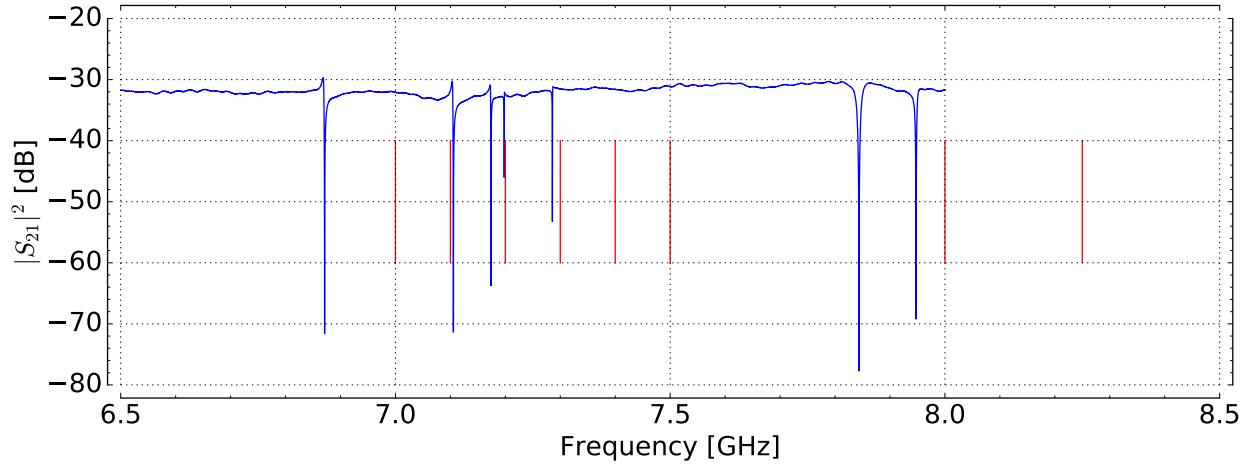
## 6.1 General review of the resonances

No significant difference was observed between the general transmission pictures for these two runs, as can be seen from [Figure 6.1](#) and [Figure 6.2](#).



**Figure 6.1:** Frequency scan of the fourth Al sample. Five of the six lower-frequency resonances are visible, and both two higher-frequency ones from two test resonators. All resonances are shifted down non-uniformly from their theoretical positions.

All resonances have incorrect frequencies which also can be clearly seen from the figures. The shift is different for each of the resonators, and the differences show no systematic dependence on resonances' frequencies. Thus, these errors can't be attributed to the incorrect estimation of the substrate epsilon, as in the case with NbN samples.



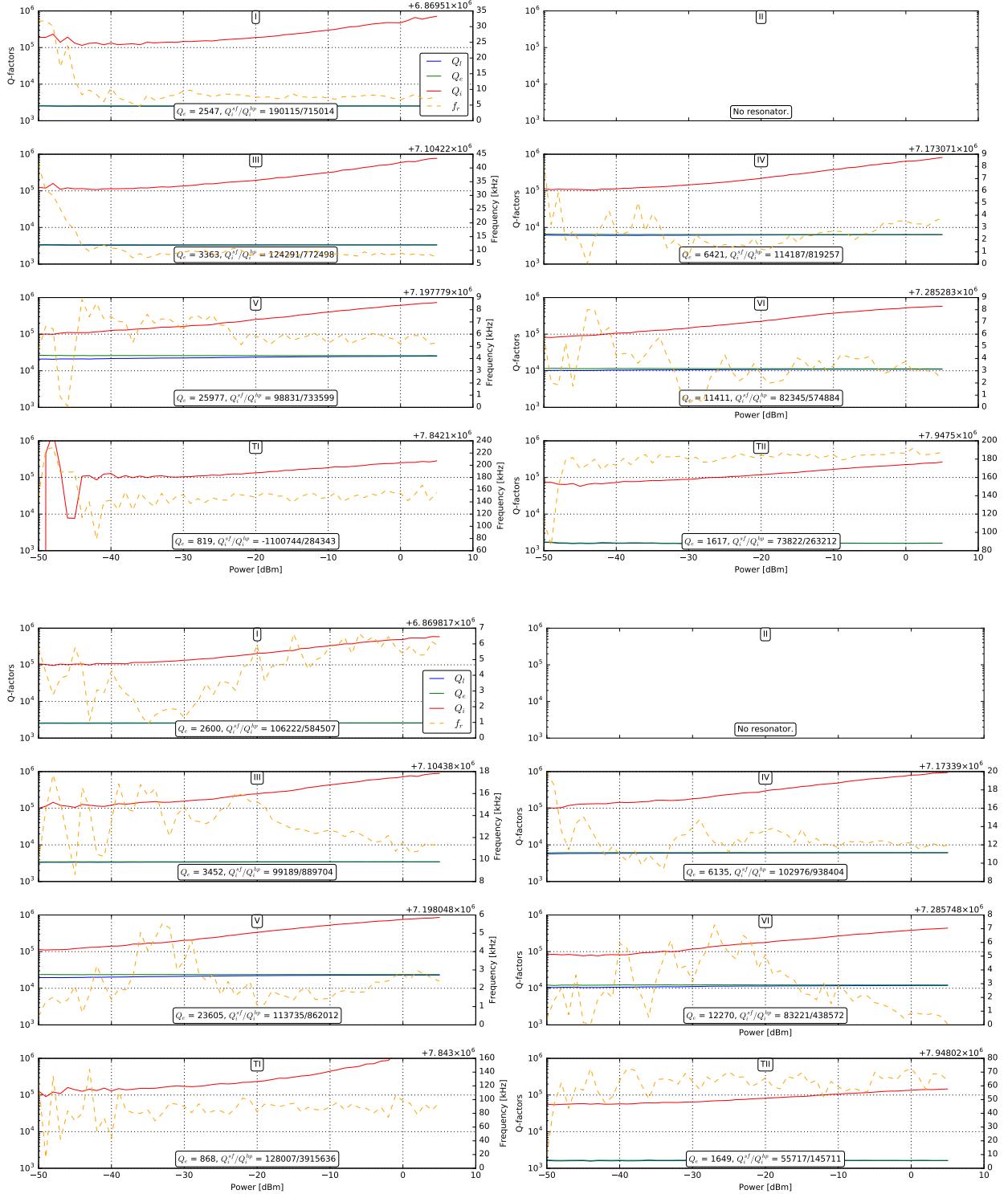
**Figure 6.2:** Same scan from the repeated measurement. All the features reproduce themselves.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	TI	TII
Expected [GHz]	7	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	8	8.25
Measured [GHz]	6.87	–	7.11	7.17	7.2	7.29	7.84	7.95
Difference [GHz]	-0.13	–	-0.09	-0.13	-0.2	-0.21	-0.16	-0.3
Relative	-1.86 %	–	-1.25% -1.78%	-2.7 %	-2.8 %	-2.00 %	-3.64 %	

**Table 4:** Expected vs. measured resonance frequencies. Measured frequencies were extracted without fitting as local minima of  $S_{21}$  from Figure 6.2.

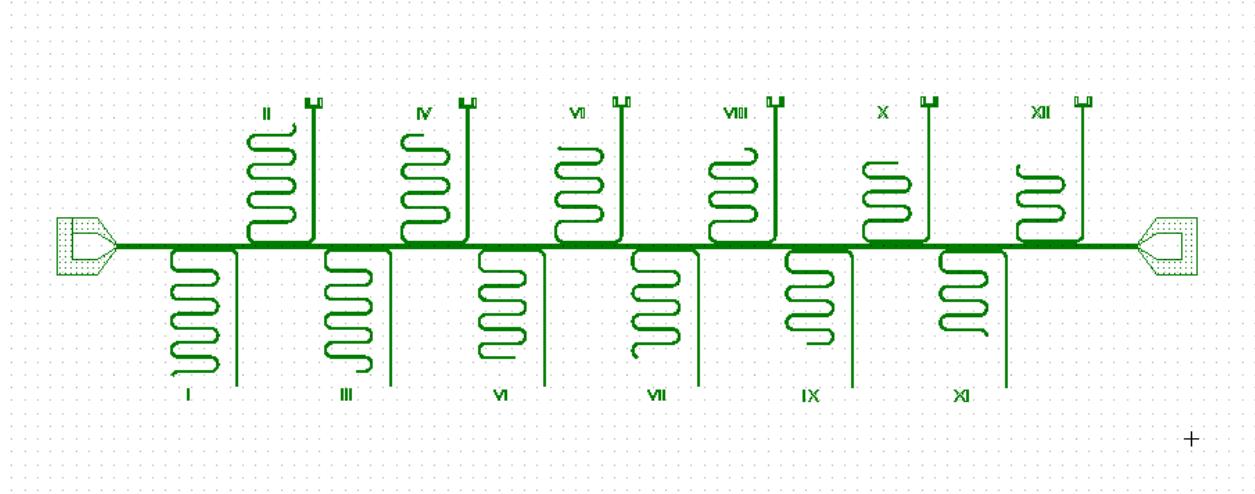
## 6.2 Fitting results

In Figure 6.3 the fitting results are presented. It can be seen from the magnitude of the differences in the low-quality Q-factors that the first measurement was indeed at elevated temperature (at least while lowest two-three resonators were measured); however, in overall, the results are pretty the same, indicating that the temperature was not too high and the magnetic shield didn't have a lot of influence in the first run.



## 7 Res Al BMSTU series

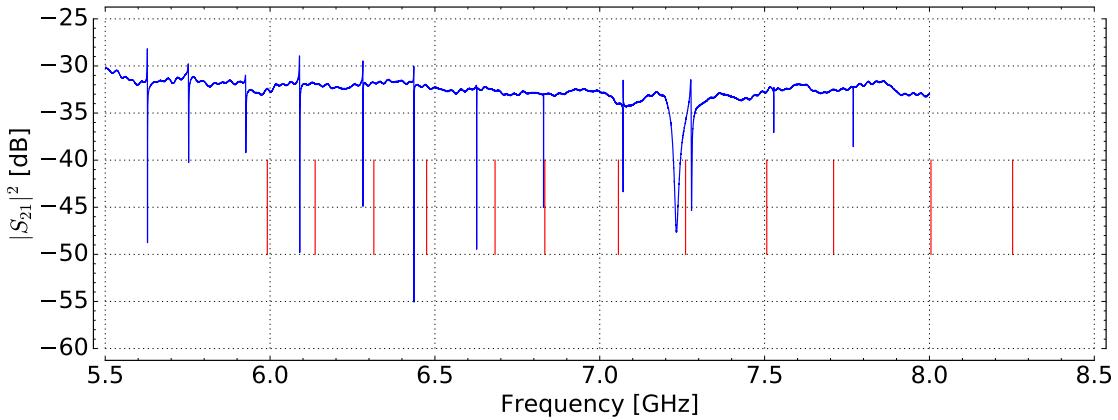
A modified design with 12 resonators was fabricated at BMSTU four times on one substrate. The chip design is presented in [Figure 7.1](#). It consists of three groups of devices, each consists of resonators with same theoretical external Q-factor. It is determined by the distance between the resonator and the feedline  $x$ . For the groups from the left to the right  $x = 5, 10, 15 \mu\text{m}$ , correspondingly.



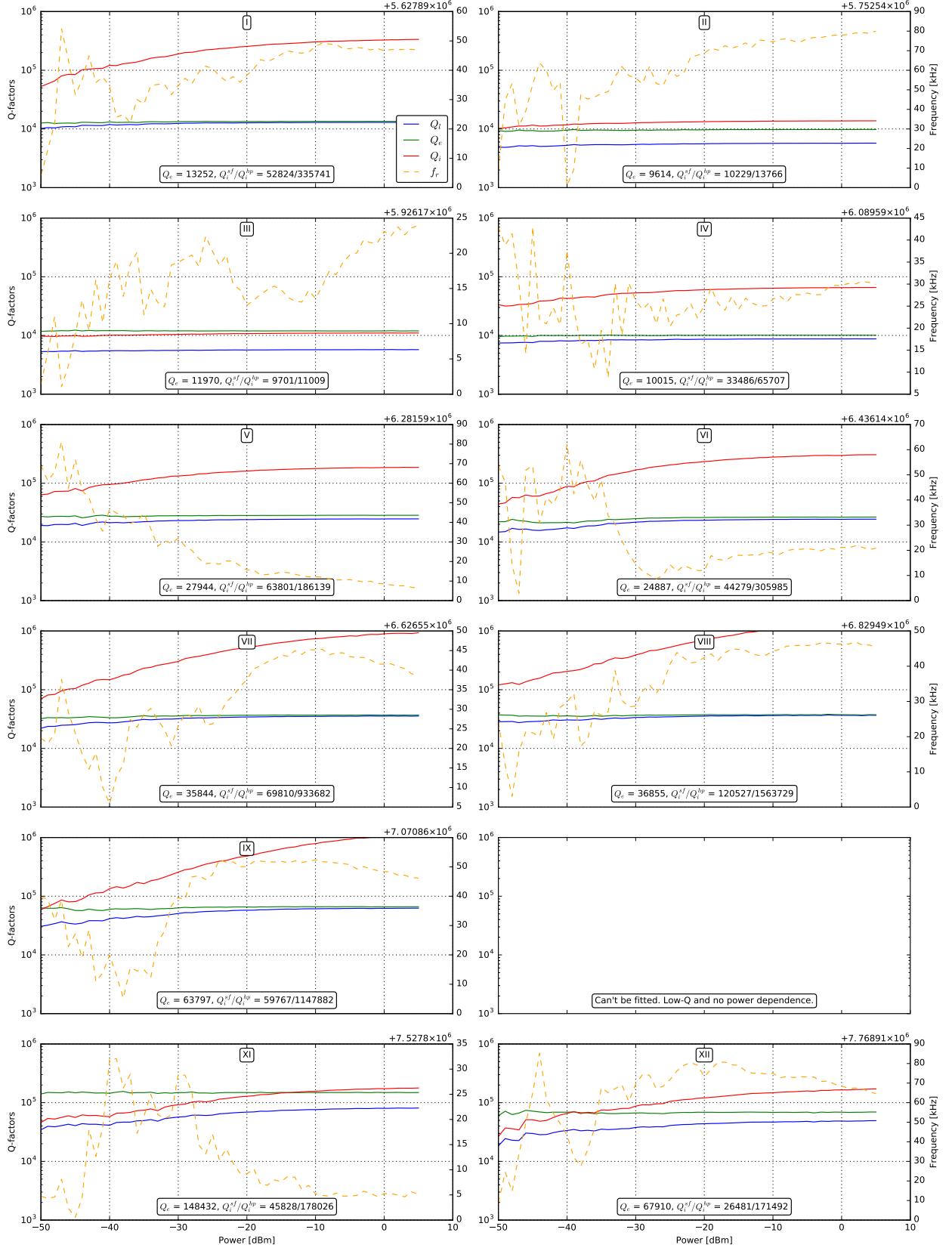
**Figure 7.1:** Sample design. Twelve resonators are divided into three groups with different coupling (can't bee seen due to the resolution).

### 7.1 Res Al BMSTU 1

#### 7.1.1 General review of the resonances



**Figure 7.2:** Measured on August 26, 2016. The frequency scan made at ISSP at 20 mK at high power. Twelve resonances are clearly visible; additionally, there's a low-Q parasitic one at approximately 7.25 GHz.



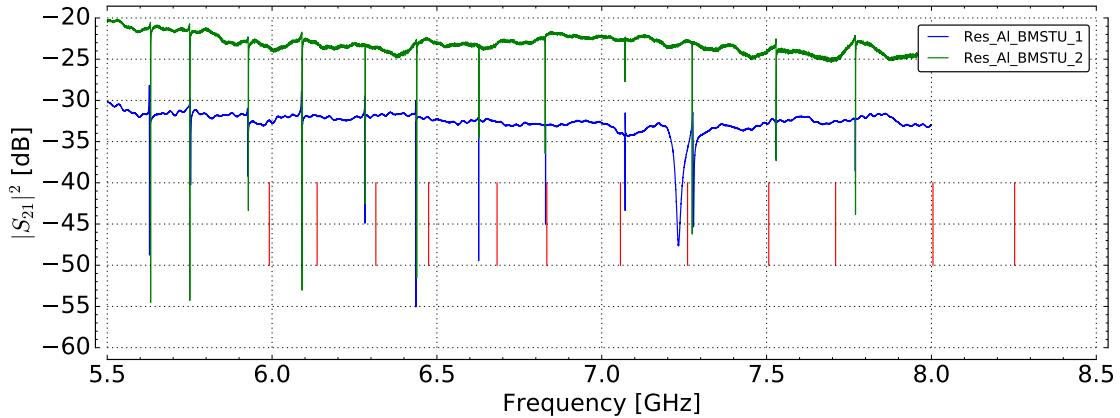
**Figure 7.3:** Fitting results for the fifth Al sample. Clearly, the three groups can be distinguished by the  $Q_e$ 's they have. The internal low-power Q-factors span from  $10^4$  to  $10^5$ , and all curves seem not to reach saturation at low powers. High power Q-factors span from  $10^4$  to  $7 \cdot 10^5$ .

### 7.1.2 Fitting results

The results of the fitting are presented in Figure 7.5. First feature to be noted is that all fitting curves don't reach saturation at low powers in contrast to the previous experiments with the same microwave setup. This means that the low-power Q-factors specified in the boxes under the figures are not actually single-photon and only give an upper bound on the  $Q_i$ 's. The second feature is that the internal quality factors vary strongly among the devices. Even if resonators II, III and IV are excluded from the sample as clearly failed, still we will have a spread from 26k to 100k for the low-power  $Q_i$ 's and from 170k to 1kk for the high-power ones.

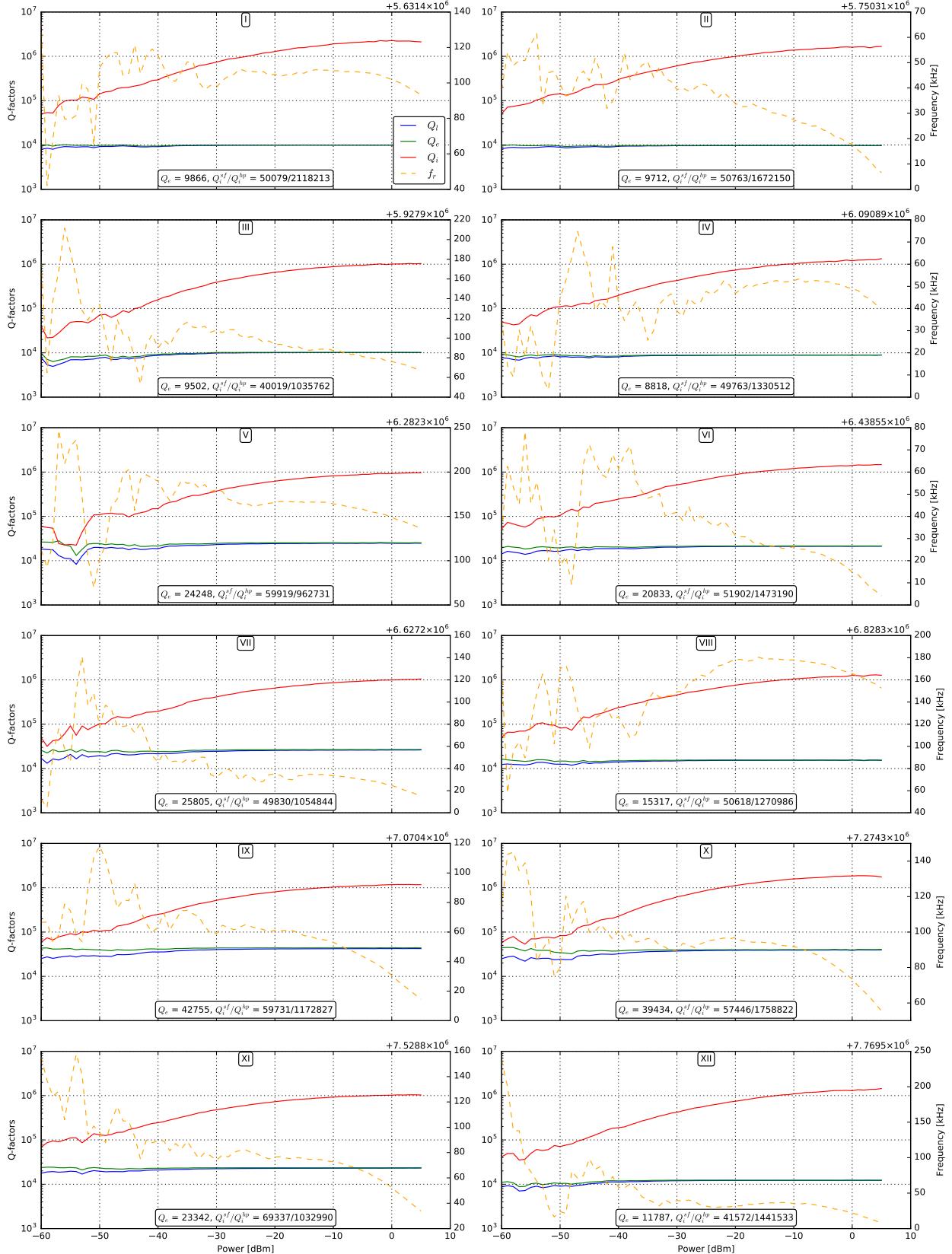
## 7.2 Res Al BMSTU 2

### 7.2.1 General review of the resonances



**Figure 7.4:** Measured on September 22, 2016. The frequency scan made at ISSP at 20 mK at high power. Twelve resonances are clearly visible. Frequencies are compared to the frequencies of the Res Al BMSTU 1 sample and are nearly the same.

### 7.2.2 Fitting results



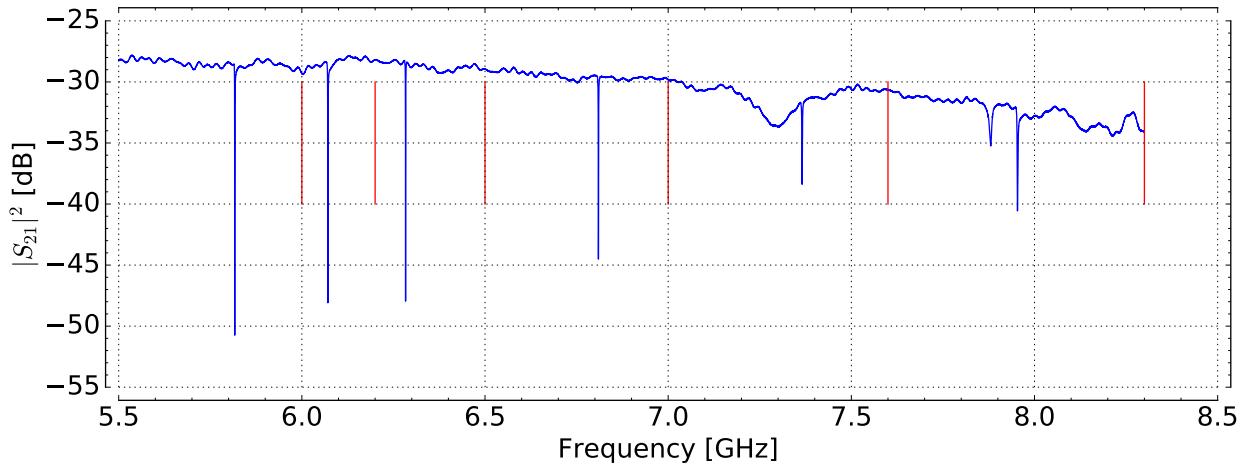
**Figure 7.5:** Fitting results for Res Al BMSTU 2. Three groups can be distinguished by the  $Q_e$ 's they have, but not very clearly. All curves are much more consistent than for the previous sample, showing similar  $Q_i$ 's and behaviour for each device.

## 8 Studying the influence of oxidized Si vs high-res intrinsic Si substrate and substrate Ar-cleaning

### 8.1 Nb on a strongly cleaned high-res Si (Res Nb MISIS 6) !GET FILM DEPOSITION PARAMETERS

This sample was fabricated at MISIS where the 110 nm Nb film was deposited by sputtering onto a strongly Ar-cleaned high-resistivity Si substrate and then etched through a photo-mask with SF<sub>6</sub>. It was then measured on September 3, 2016.

#### 8.1.1 General review of the resonances



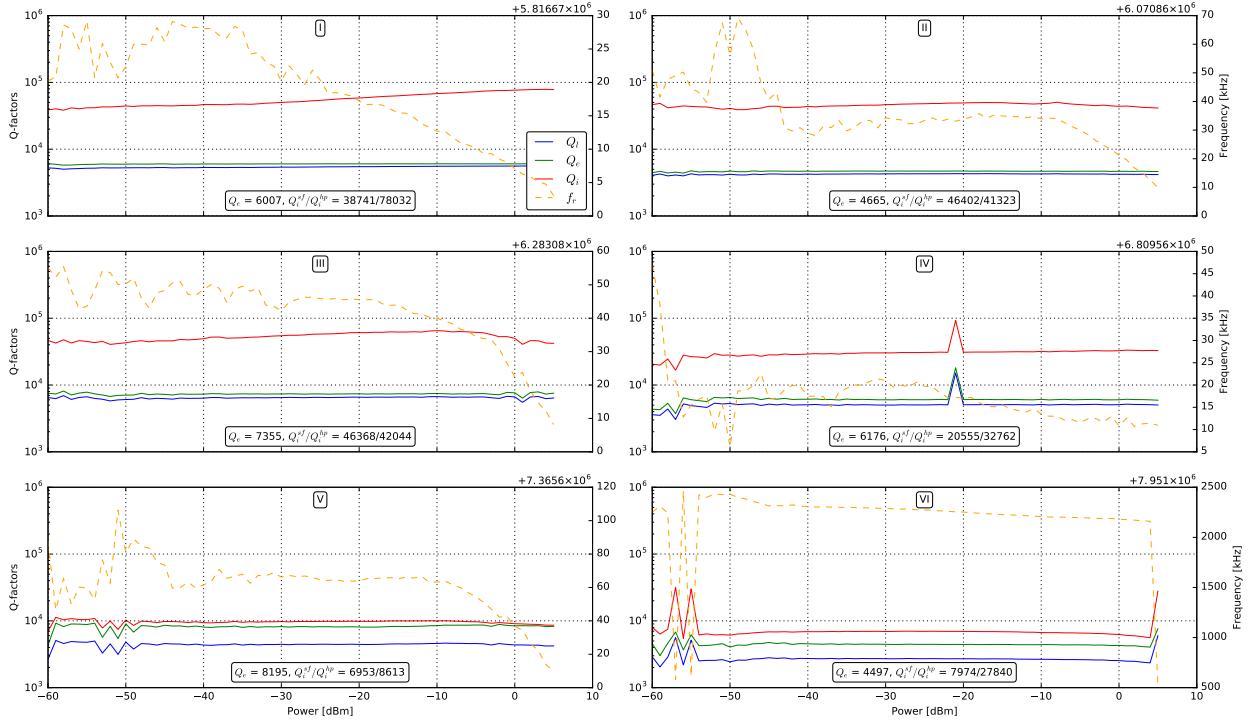
**Figure 8.1:** The frequency scan made at ISSP at 15 mK at high power. Six deep resonances and one shallow (presumably spurious) resonance are visible. Here green dashed lines show frequencies expected from length, red lines mark more accurate expectations considering non-zero coupling capacitances. Still, even with this correction, the frequency errors are significant.

#### 8.1.2 Fitting results

### 8.2 Nb on a strongly cleaned oxidized Si (Res Nb MISIS 7)

The substrate of this sample was cleaned and the film for this sample was deposited simultaneously with those actions for the previous one, so the only difference between the samples is the substrate material. Res Nb MISIS 7 was measured on September 9, 2016.

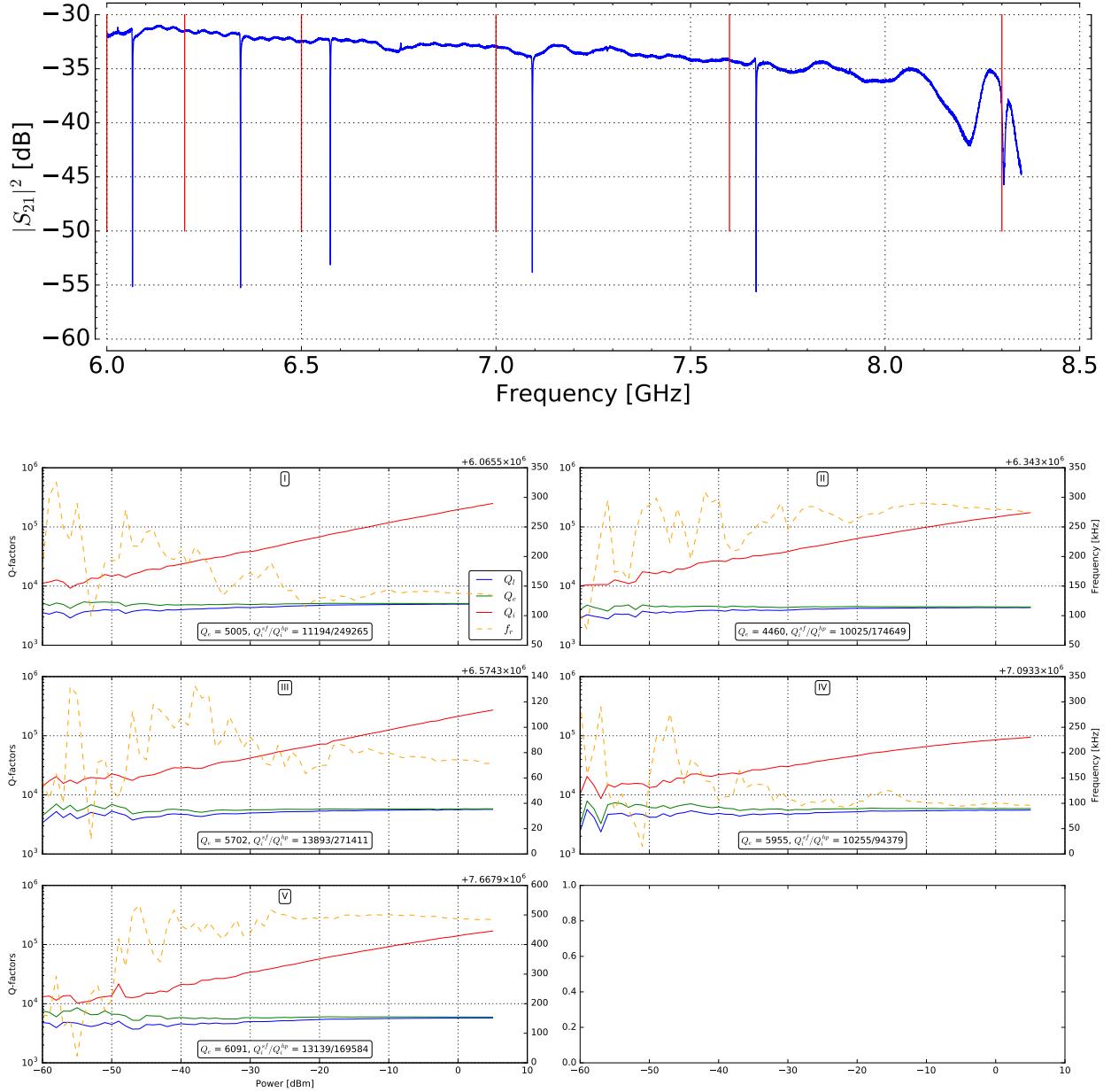
It may be interesting to compare the results presented below for this sample with the results for the sample described in section 1 because they were fabricated on the similar Si+SiO<sub>2</sub> substrates.



**Figure 8.2:** Fitting results for the sample.

### 8.2.1 General review of the resonances

### 8.2.2 Fitting results



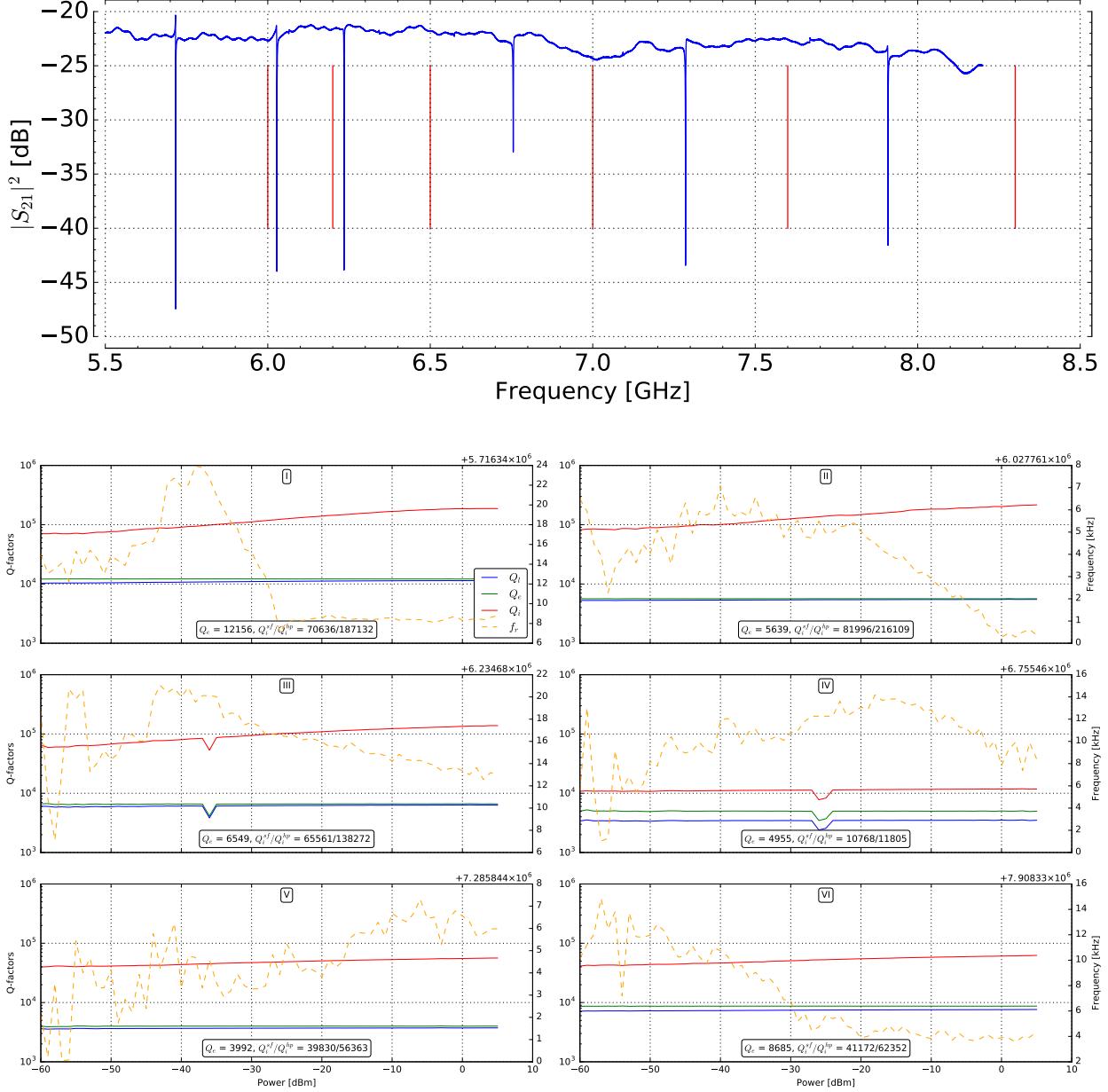
**Figure 8.3:** (Top) The frequency scan made at ISSP at 15 mK at high power. Five deep resonances and one shallow resonance are visible. The frequency errors are noticeable; however, now they are positive, as it was the case for the very first sample in this report. (Bottom) Fitting results for the sample. A very interesting sharp and straight increase of the  $Q_i$ s can be noticed.

### 8.3 Nb on an uncleaned high-res Si (Res Nb MISIS 2)

The film for this sample was deposited without preliminary Ar-cleaning. The sample was measured on September 9, 2016 on the line IV-4 of the fridge.

### 8.3.1 General review of the resonances

Immediately, from the mean  $S_{21}$  level it can be noticed that the attenuation in line IV was approximately 10 dB lower than in line 2, so we see -20 dB instead of -30 dB.

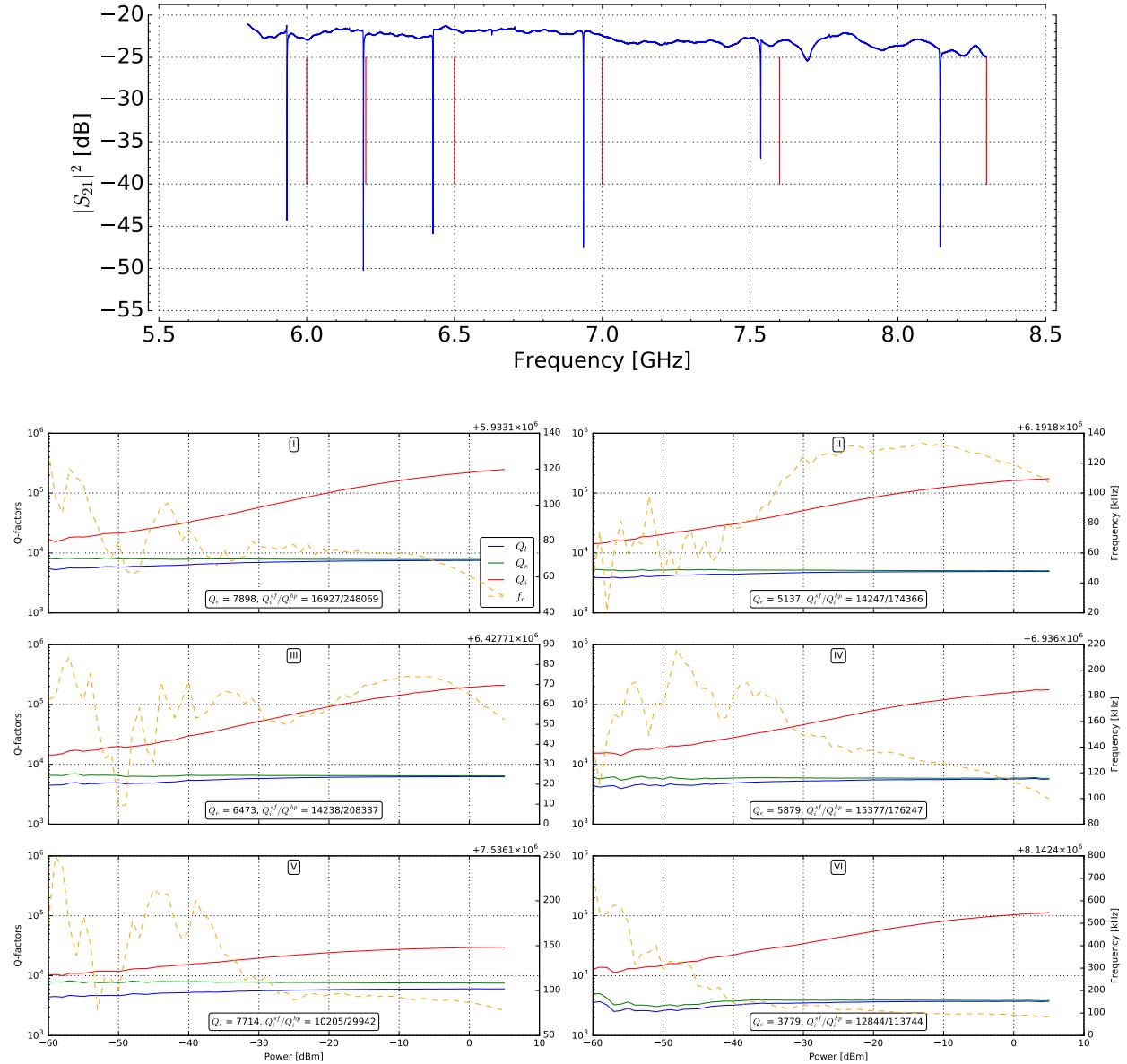


**Figure 8.4:** The frequency scan made at ISSP at 15 mK at high power. Six deep resonances are visible. The frequency errors are significant, approximately 5%, but more or less uniform.

## 8.4 Nb on an uncleaned oxidized Si (Res Nb MISIS 3)

The film for this sample was deposited without preliminary Ar-cleaning. The sample was measured on October 1, 2016 on the line IV-4 of the fridge.

### 8.4.1 General review of the resonances

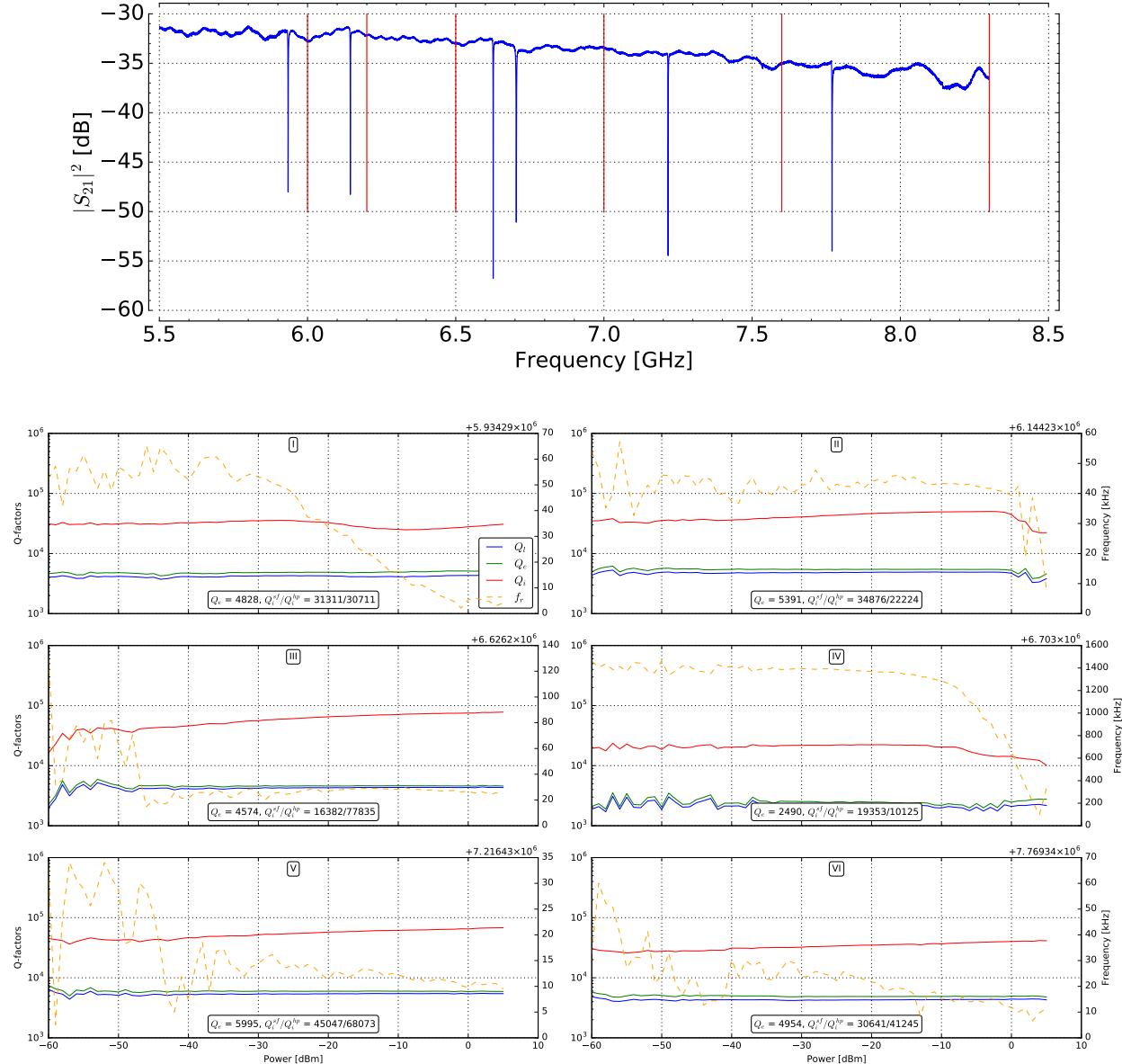


**Figure 8.5:** (Top) The frequency scan made at ISSP at 15 mK at high power. Six deep resonances are visible. The frequency errors are small compared to the previous samples.(Bottom) Fitting results for the sample.

## 8.5 Nb on a slightly cleaned high-res Si (Res Nb MISIS 4)

The film for this sample was deposited with slight Ar-cleaning. The sample was measured on October 1, 2016 on the line 2-4 of the fridge. The sample was cleaned in  $\text{CF}_4$  plasma after the sawing.

### 8.5.1 General review of the resonances

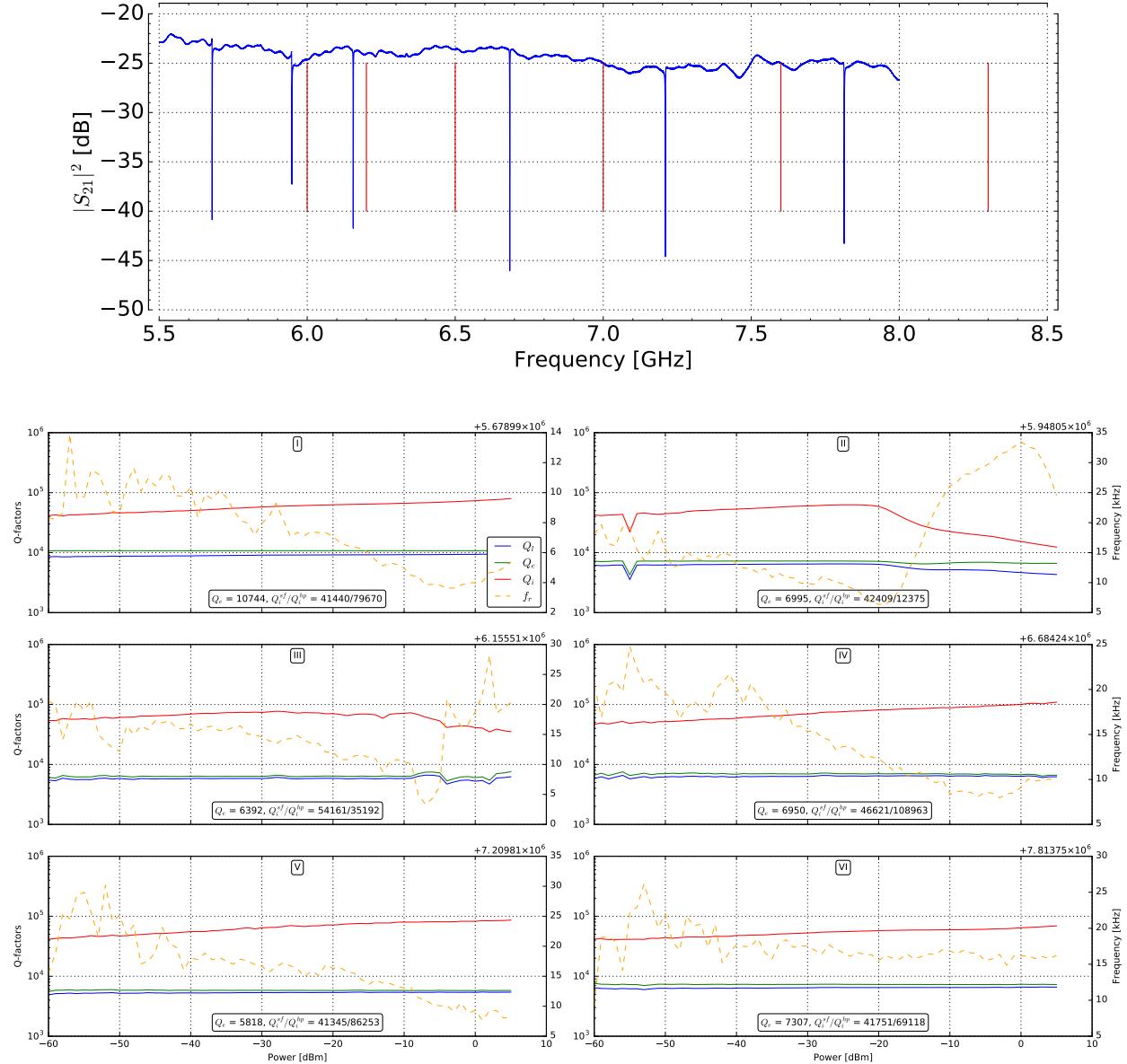


**Figure 8.6:** (Top) The frequency scan made at ISSP at 15 mK at high power. Six deep resonances are visible. The frequency errors are large, especially for the higher-frequency devices. (Bottom) Fitting results for the sample.

## 8.6 Nb on a slightly cleaned high-res Si (Res Nb MISIS 4.5)

The film for this sample was deposited with slight Ar-cleaning. The sample was measured on October 1, 2016 on the line 2-4 of the fridge. The sample was not cleaned in  $\text{CF}_4$  plasma after the sawing, in contrast to the previous sample.

### 8.6.1 General review of the resonances

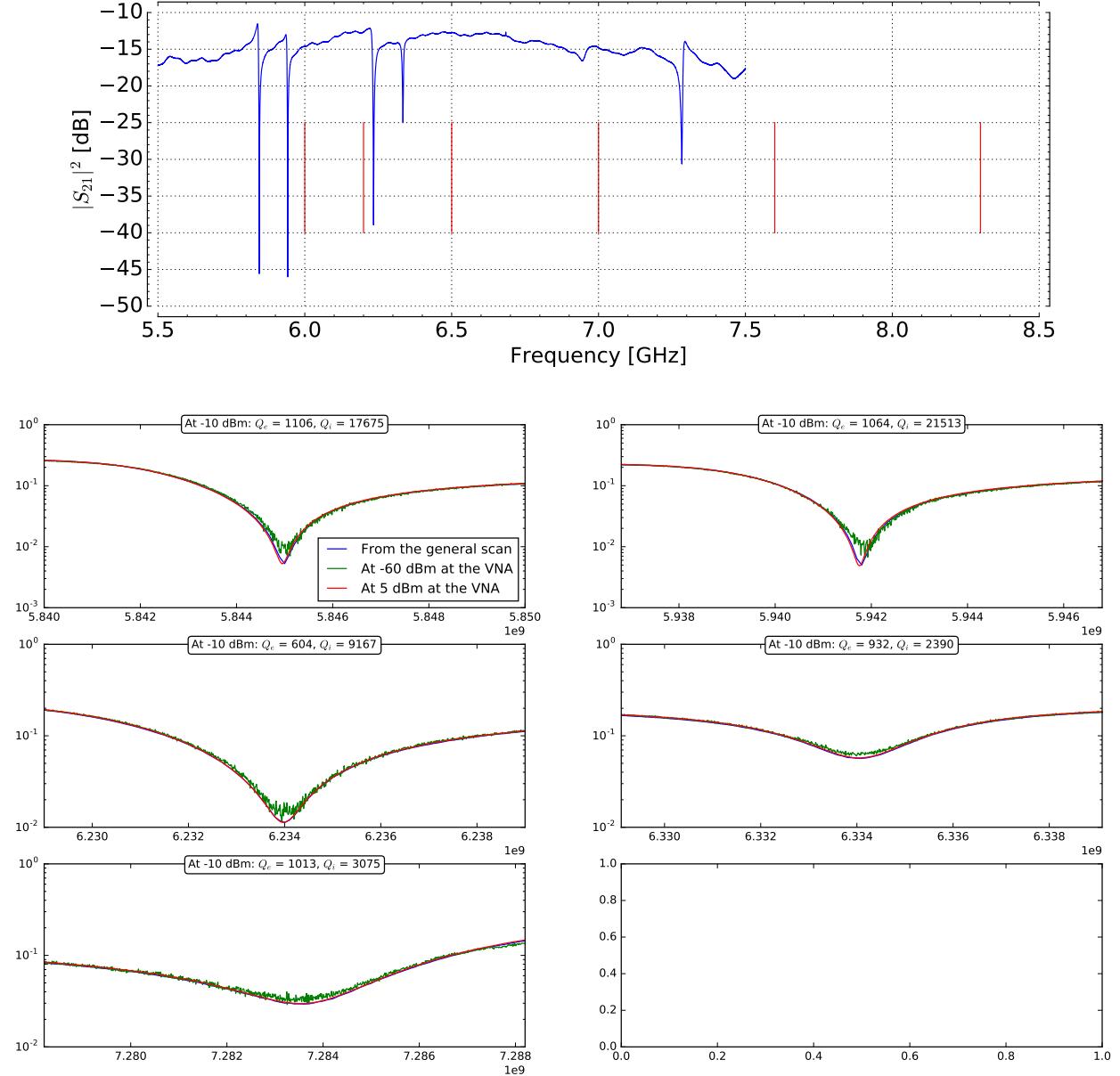


**Figure 8.7:** (Top) The frequency scan made at ISSP at 15 mK at high power. Six deep resonances are visible. The frequency errors are large, ca. 5% (Bottom) Fitting results for the sample. It can be seen that Q-factors are higher than for Res Nb MISIS 4.

## 8.7 Nb on a slightly cleaned oxidized Si (Res Nb MISIS 5)

The film for this sample was deposited with slight Ar-cleaning. The sample was measured on October 1, 2016 on the line 2-4 of the fridge. The sample was very roughly etched in  $\text{CF}_4$  so that the oxide inside the coplanar gaps was totally removed.

### 8.7.1 General review of the resonances



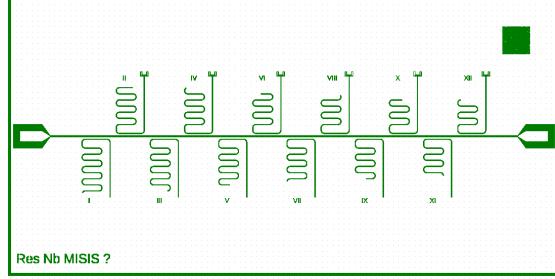
**Figure 8.8:** (Top) The frequency scan made at ISSP at 15 mK at high power. Five resonances are visible. The frequency errors are large, and one resonance is missing. Even from the general view it's visible that the external Q-factors are very low compared to the other samples and theoretical predictions. (Bottom) Q-factors analysis.

### 8.7.2 Fitting results

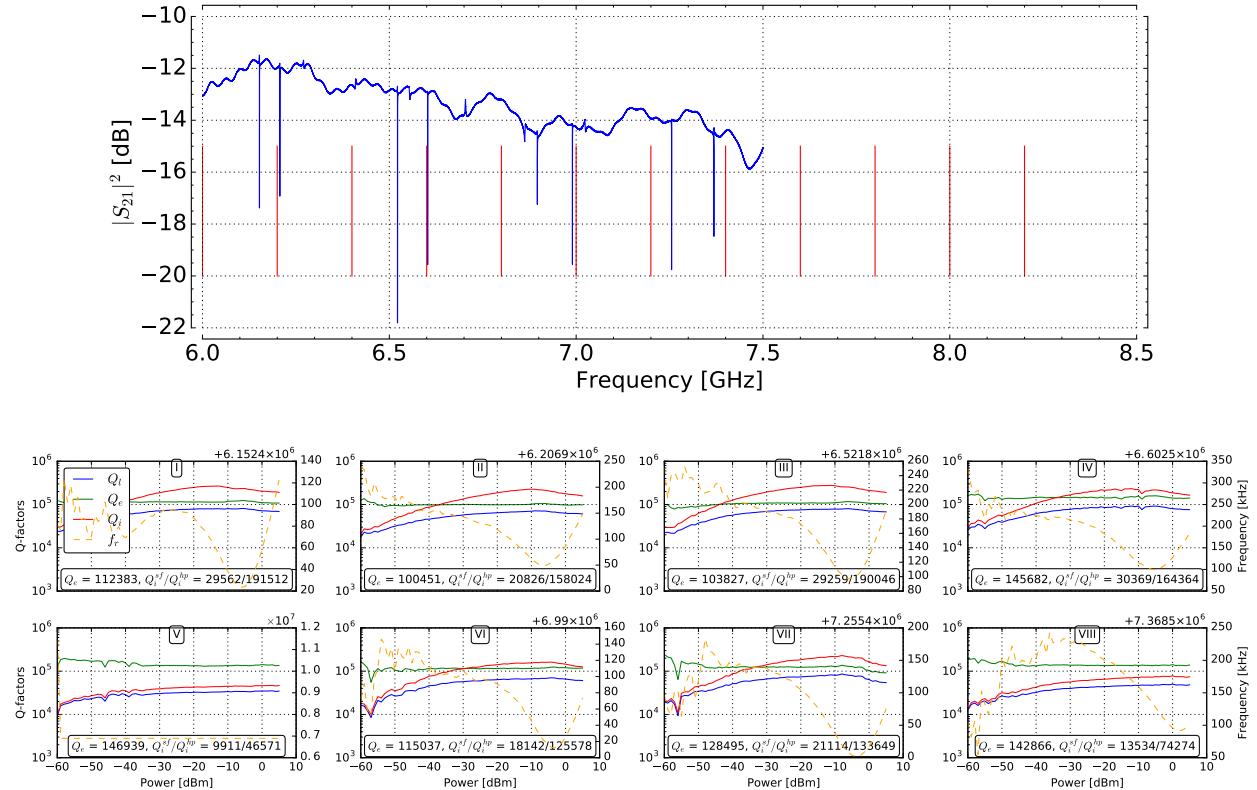
Unfortunately, the areas around the resonances I had recorded were too small, and the fitting procedure failed to fit that data. However, I've been able to fit the data from [Figure 10.1](#), and it shown the  $Q_e$  of less than  $10^3$  and  $Q_i$  of less than  $10^4$ . Fortunately, we can compare the curves at different powers and readily see that we don't have any improvement in the Q-factors at low power, so the sample is indeed really bad.

## 9 Nb high-res Si with changed process SPECIFY (Res Nb MISIS 8)

The sample was measured on November 8, 2016. The Nb was deposited onto the doped Si substrate with  $R = 6$  Ohm/cm. The design was updated, and now the number of resonators on the chip became 12 and the estimated  $Q_e$  was increased from  $10^4$  to  $10^5$ .



### 9.1 Review of the resonances

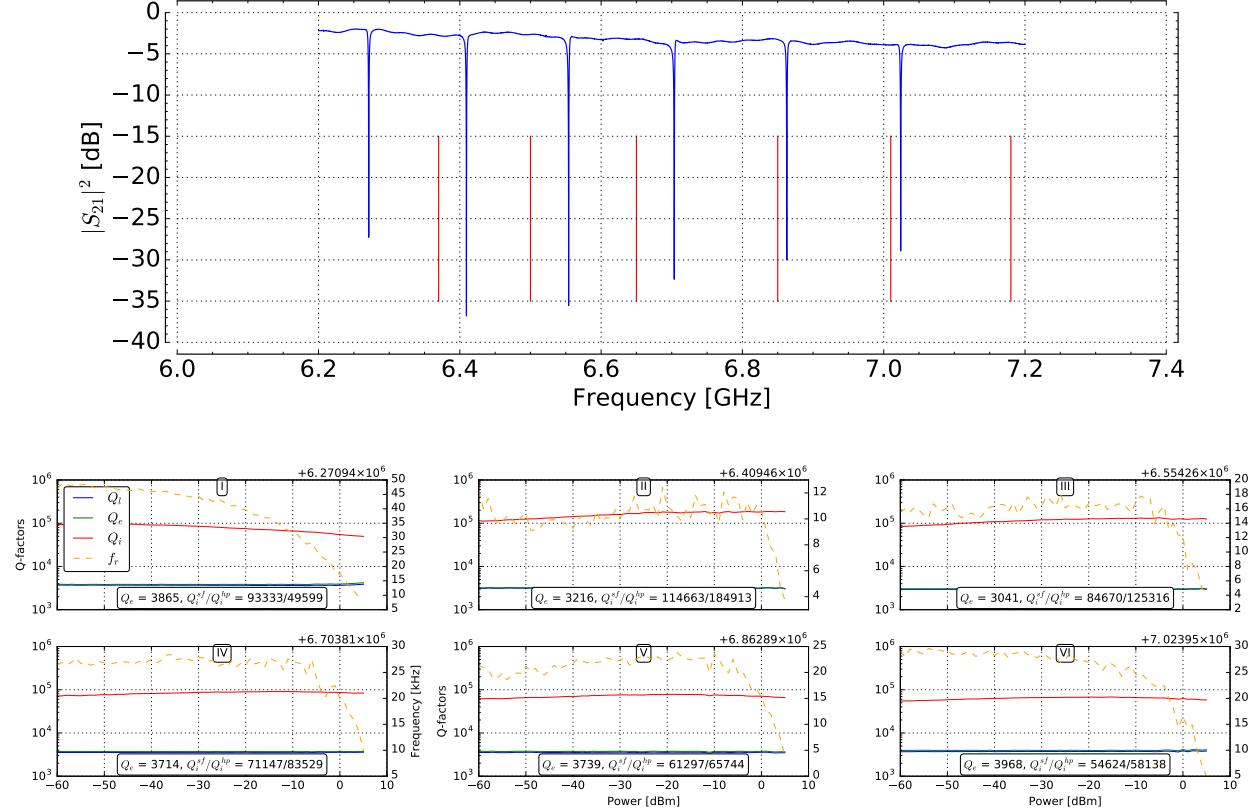


**Figure 9.1:** (Top) The frequency scan made at ISSP at 15 mK at high power. Five resonances are visible. The frequency errors are large, and some resonances were not recorded. Though the errors could be caused by the design flaw. (Bottom) Q-factors analysis. We see higher than usual high-power Q-factors.

## 10 Nb resonators for flux qubits (Res Nb MISIS-ISSP 1)

The sample was measured on November 8, 2016. The substrate was made of high-res Si.

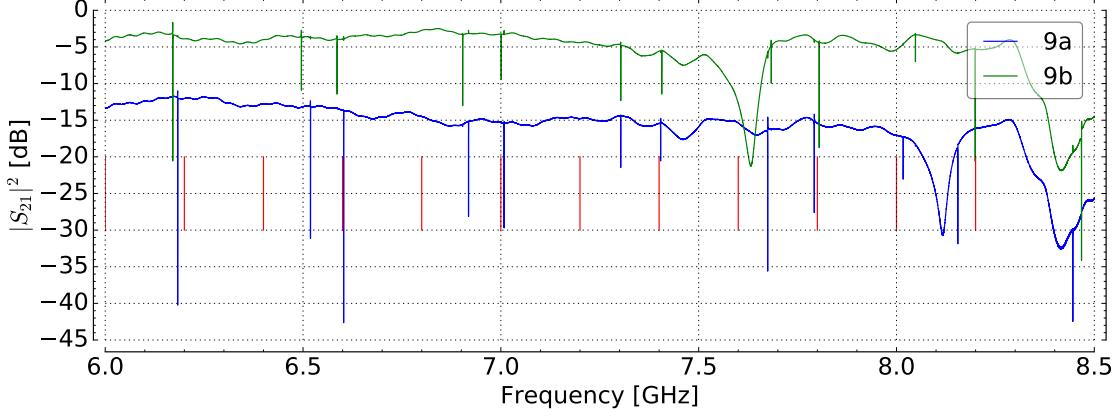
### 10.1 Review of the resonances



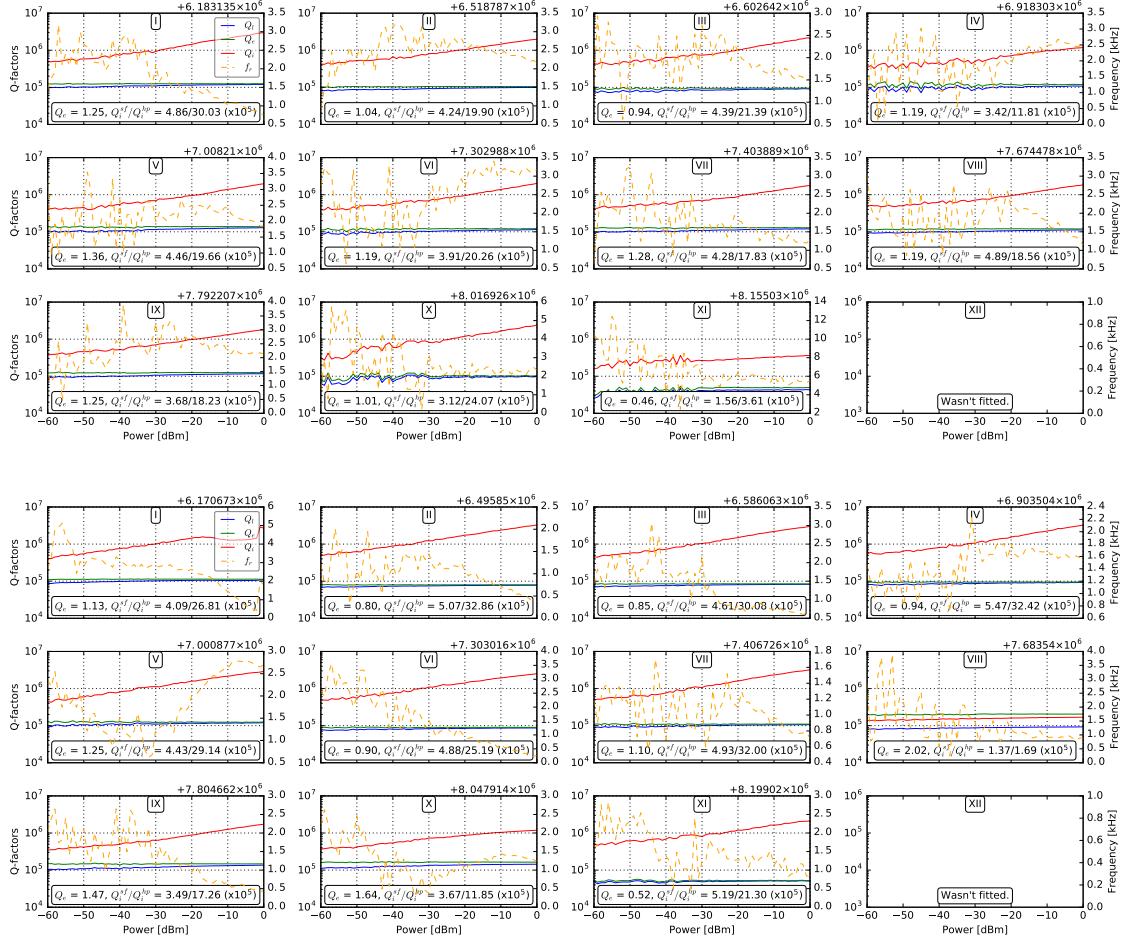
**Figure 10.1:** (Top) The frequency scan made at ISSP at 15 mK at high power. Five resonances are visible. The frequency errors are relatively small. (Bottom) Q-factors analysis. We see higher than usual internal Q-factors which may be attributed to larger coplanar size in the design.

## 11 Nb resonators with changed process SPECIFY (Res Nb MISIS 9a and 9b)

The samples sawed from the same crystal were measured on November 21, 2016. Substrate: high-res Si.

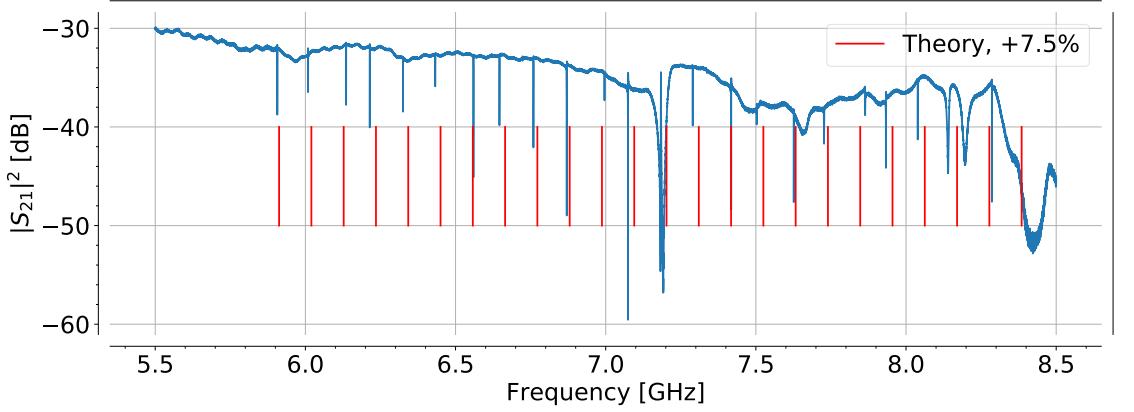


**Figure 11.1:** General review of the resonances. All 12 resonances are visible for both samples. The frequency errors are not very large and are consistent within the two. The structure of the peaks resembles Res Nb MISIS 8 which used the same design, and resonators with claws are obviously shifted more than ones without it.

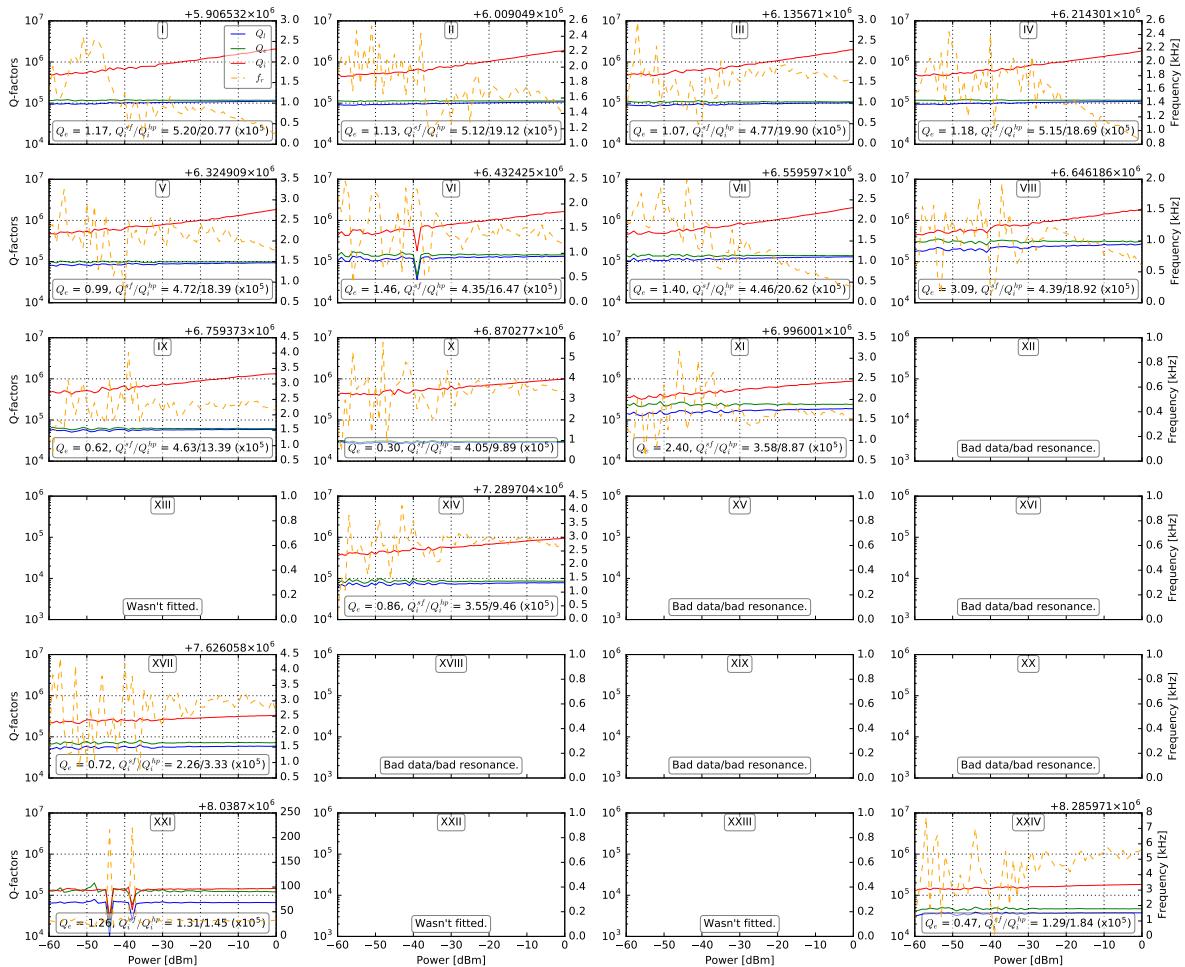


**Figure 11.2:** Q-factor analysis for the 9a (top) and 9b (bottom) samples.

## 12 Res Nb MISIS 12 1/2

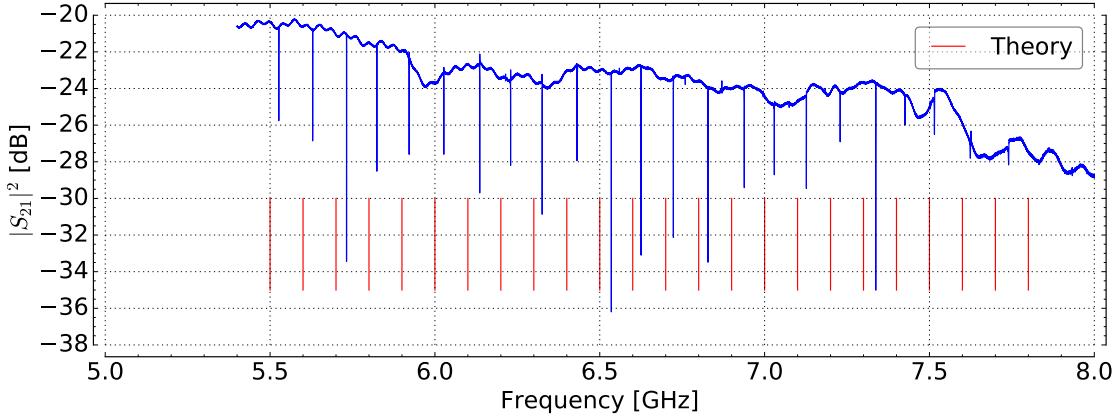


**Figure 12.1:** General review of the resonances.

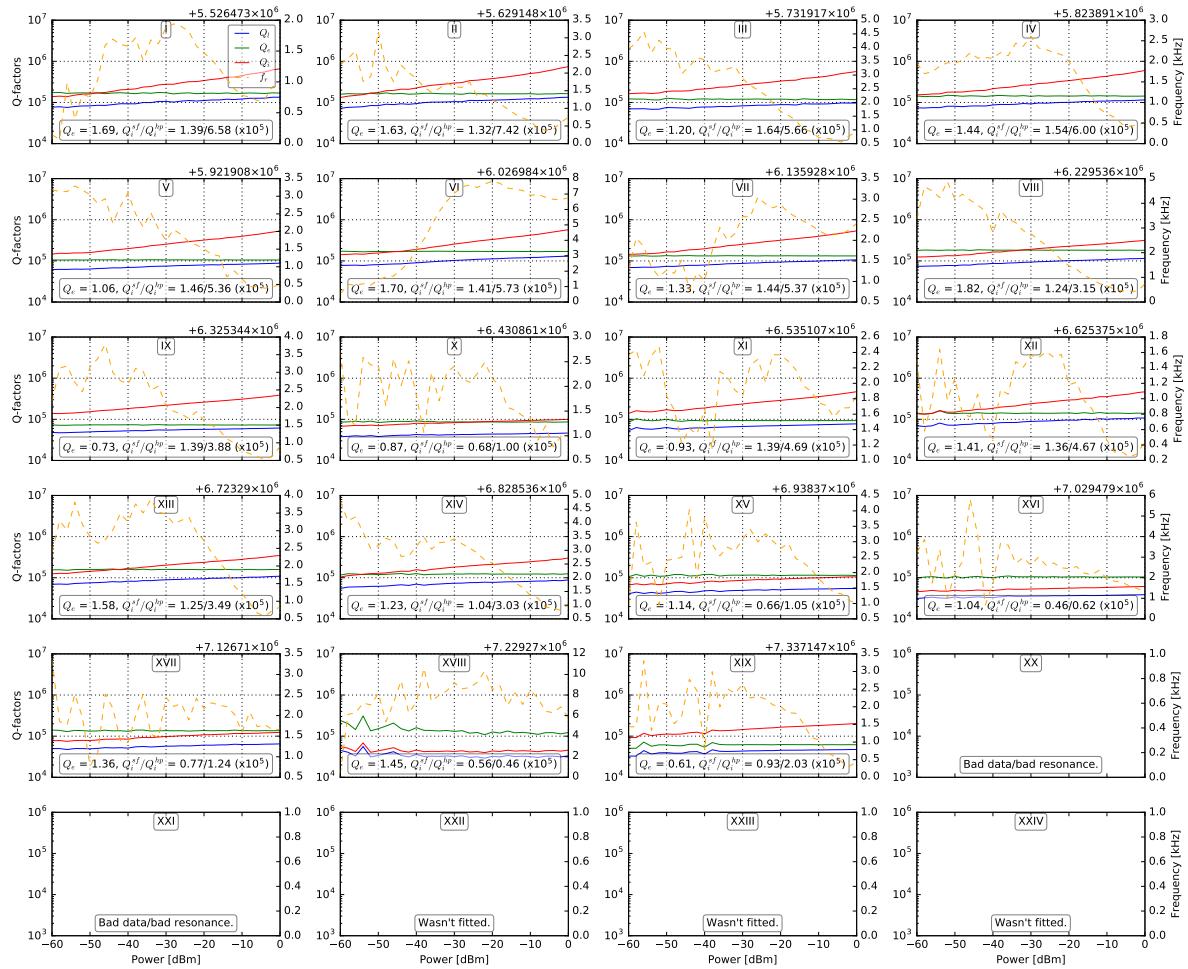


**Figure 12.2:** Q-factor analysis for the sample.

## 13 Res Nb MISIS 13 2/1

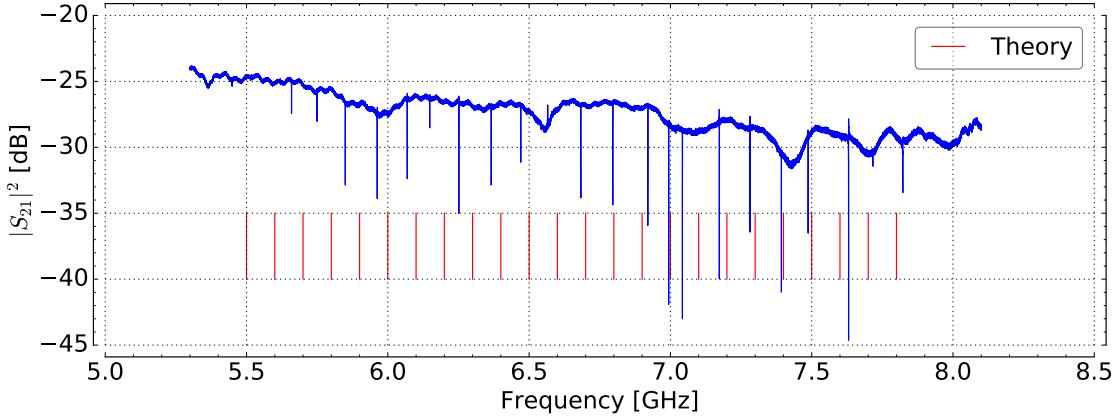


**Figure 13.1:** General review of the resonances.

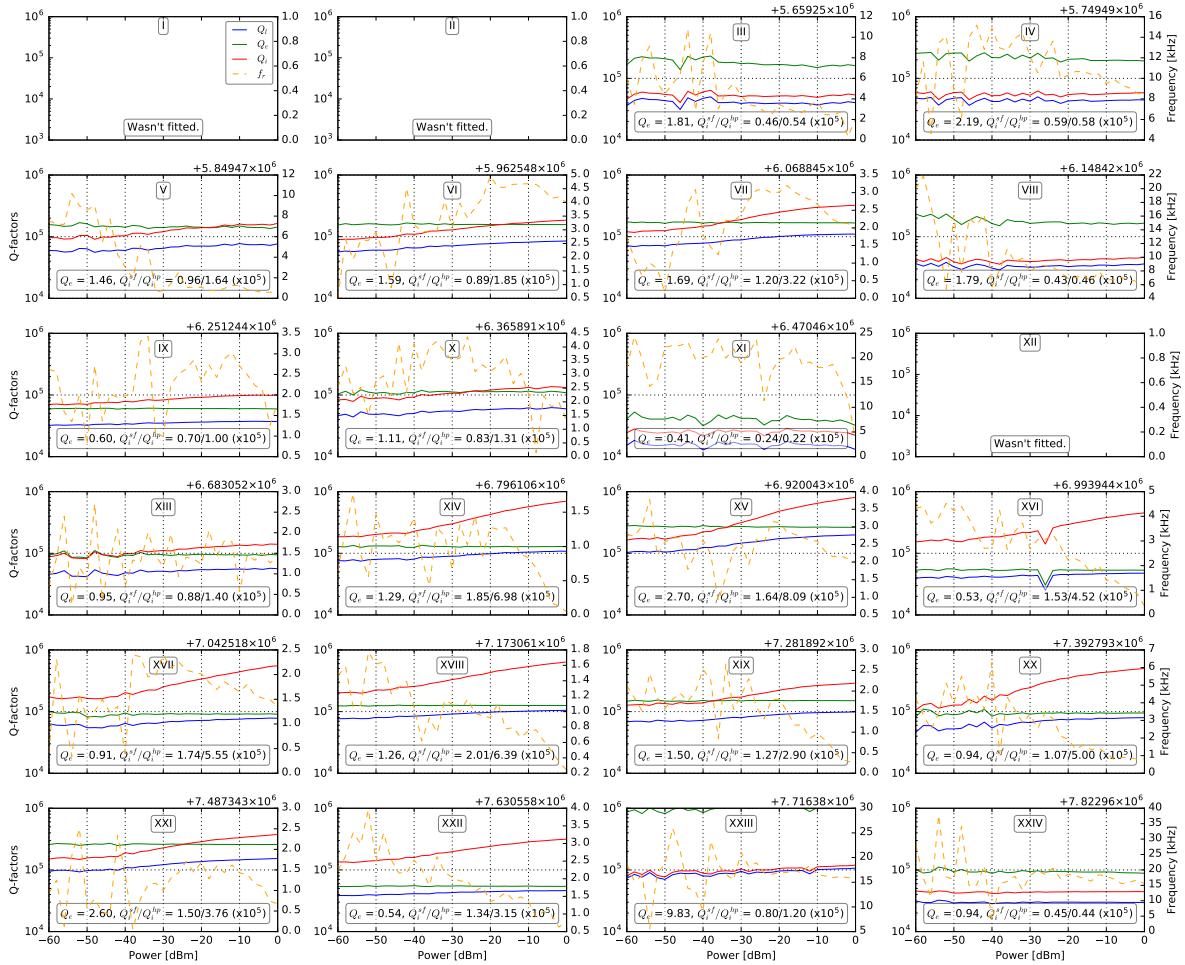


**Figure 13.2:** Q-factor analysis for the sample.

## 14 Res Nb MISIS 13 2/2

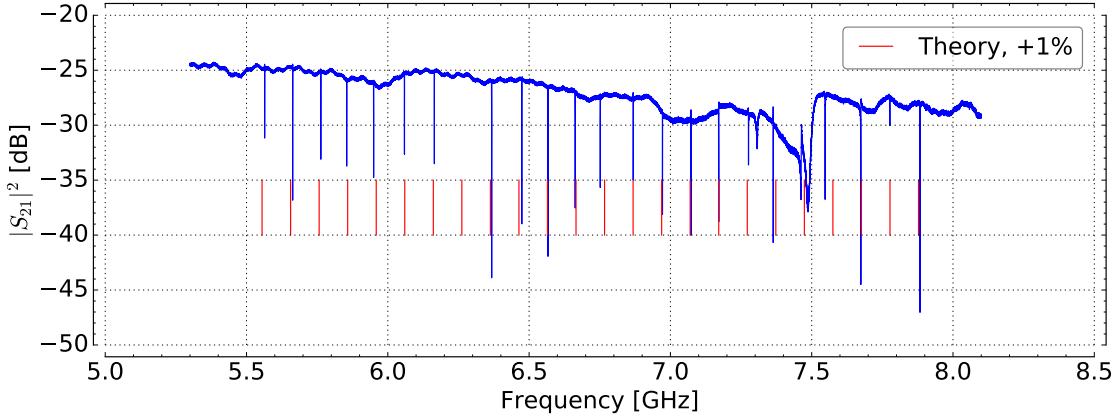


**Figure 14.1:** General review of the resonances.

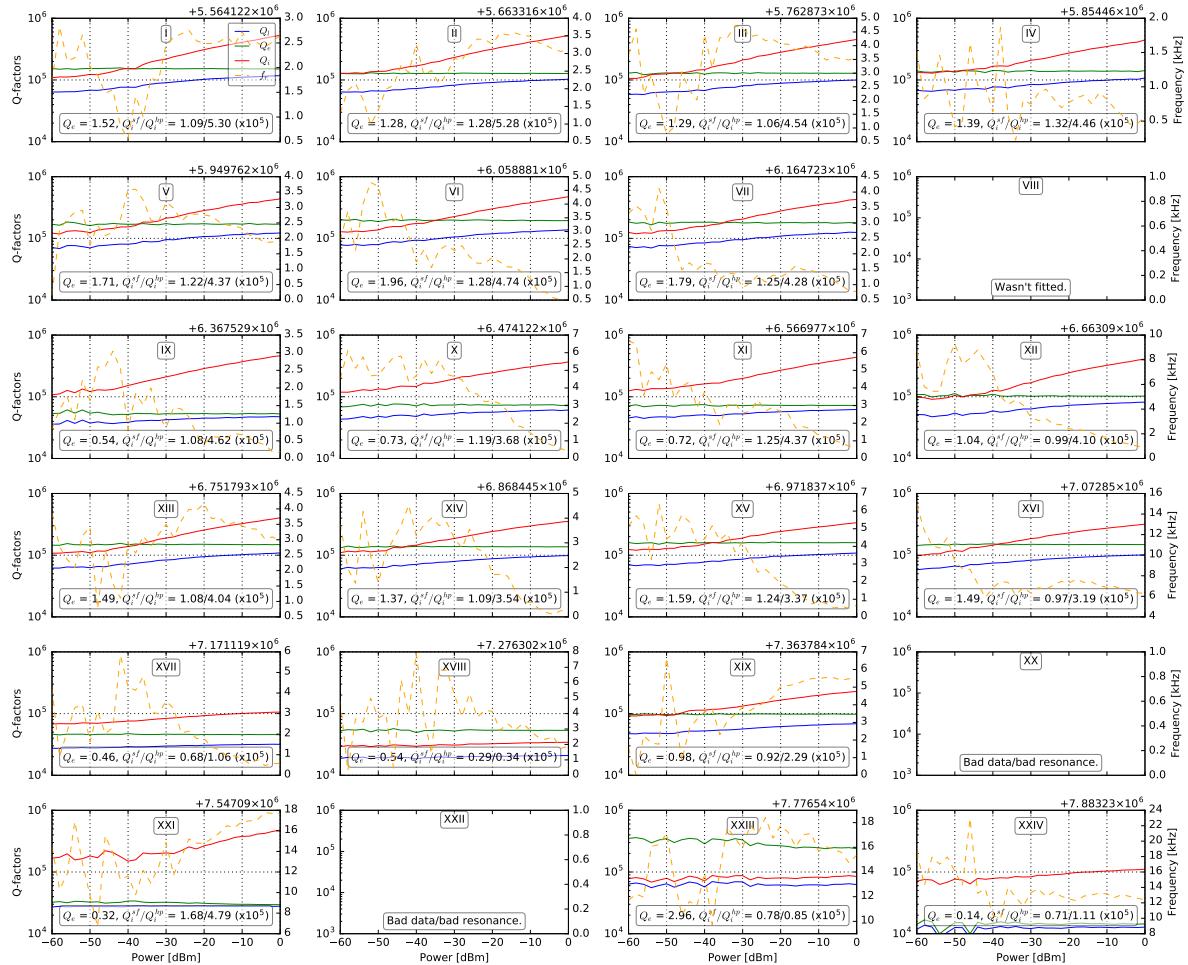


**Figure 14.2:** Q-factor analysis for the sample.

## 15 Res Nb MISIS 14 3/1



**Figure 15.1:** General review of the resonances.



**Figure 15.2:** Q-factor analysis for the sample.

## 16 Res Nb MISIS 17

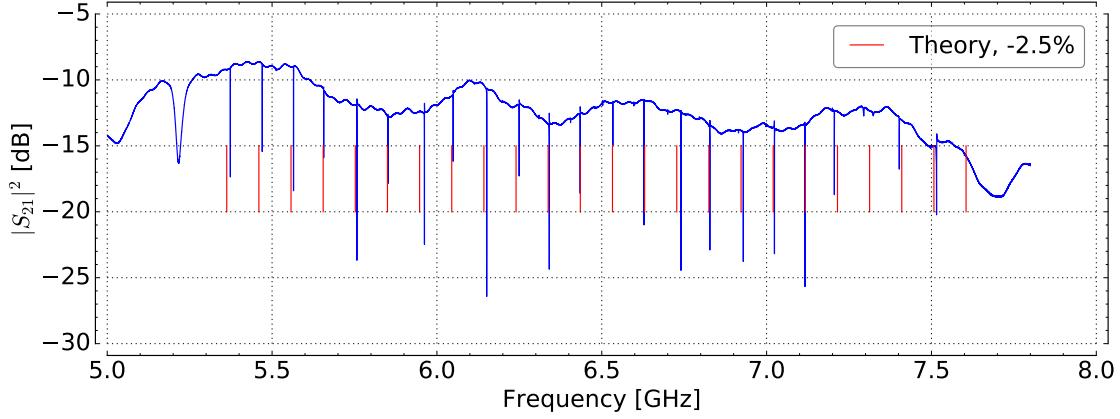


Figure 16.1: General review of the resonances.

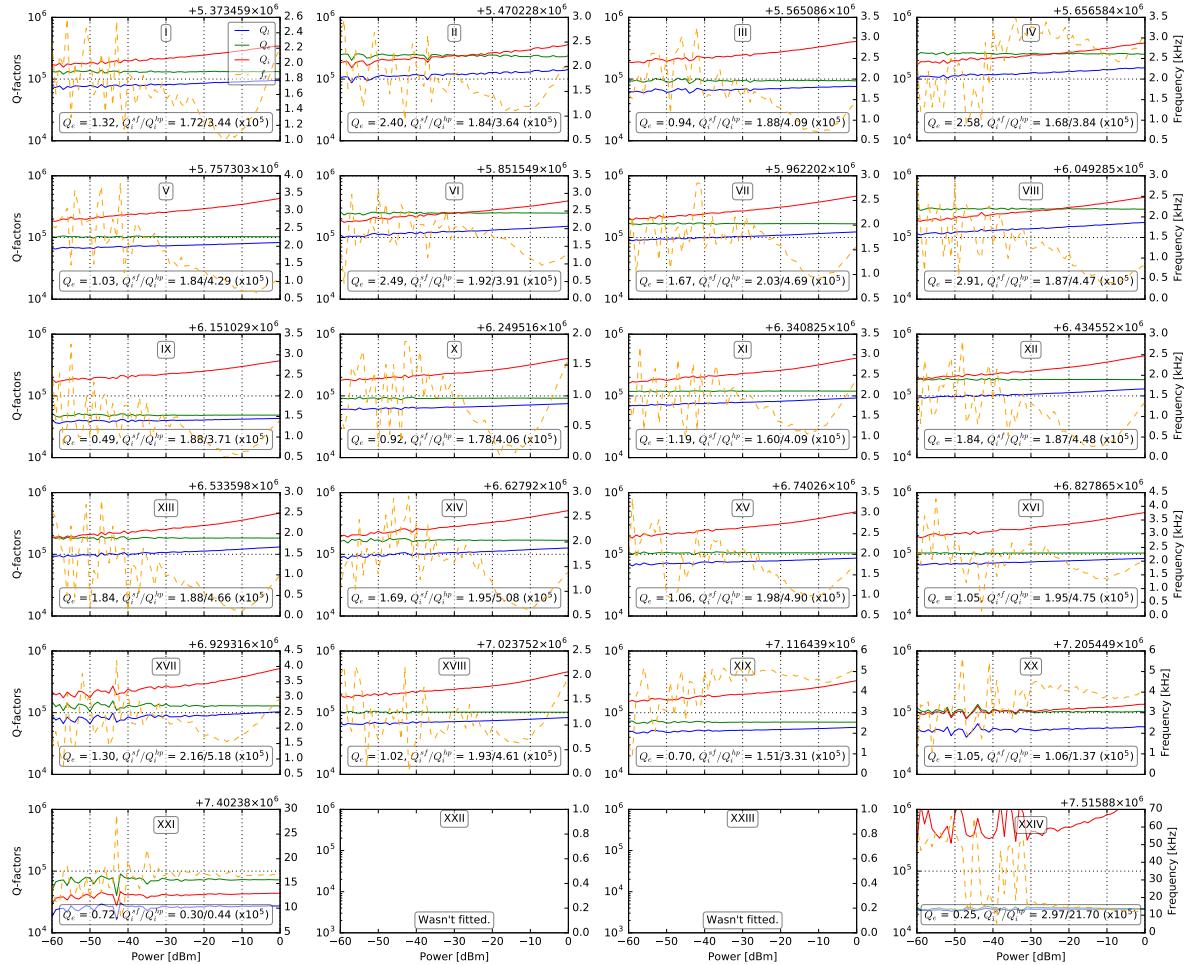
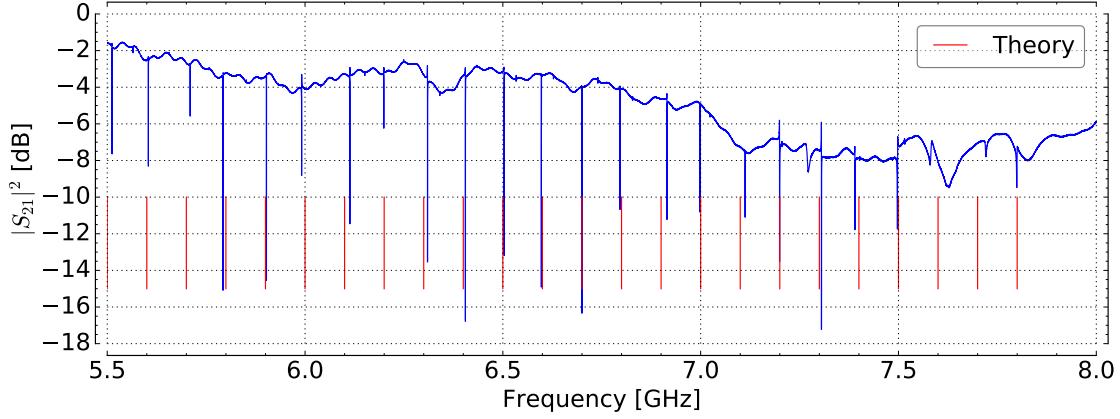
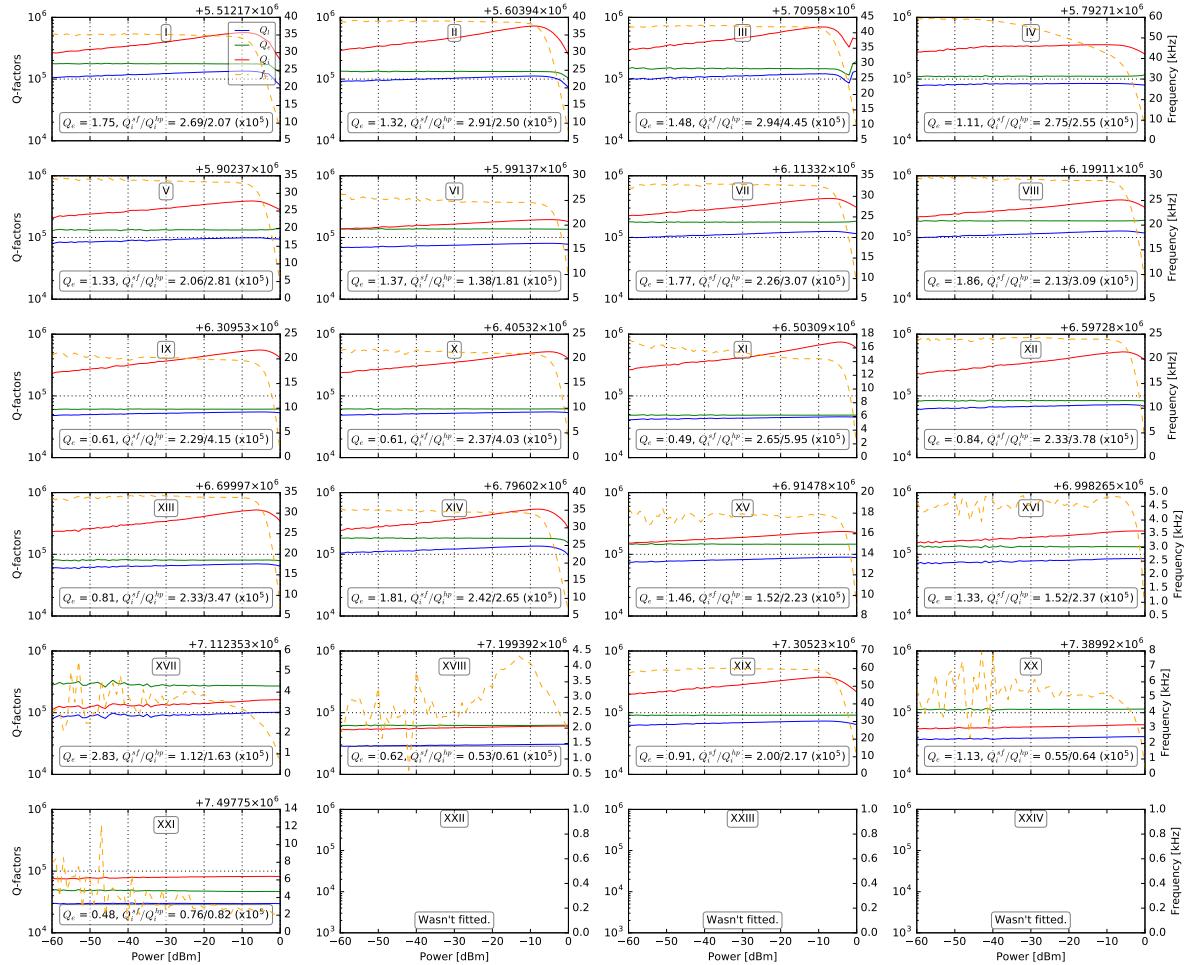


Figure 16.2: Q-factor analysis for the sample.

# 17 Res Nb MISIS 19



**Figure 17.1:** General review of the resonances.



**Figure 17.2:** Q-factor analysis for the sample.

## 18 Xmon Al BMSTU S444 2

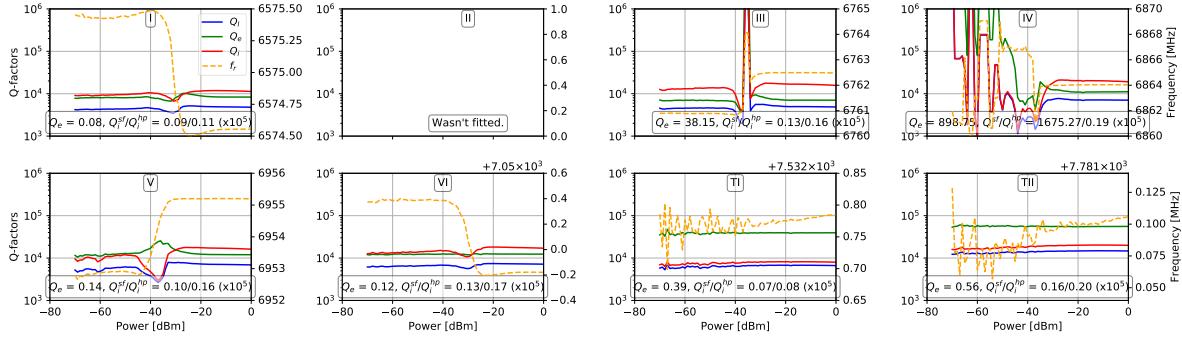


Figure 18.1: Q-factor analysis for the sample.

## 19 Rev 3

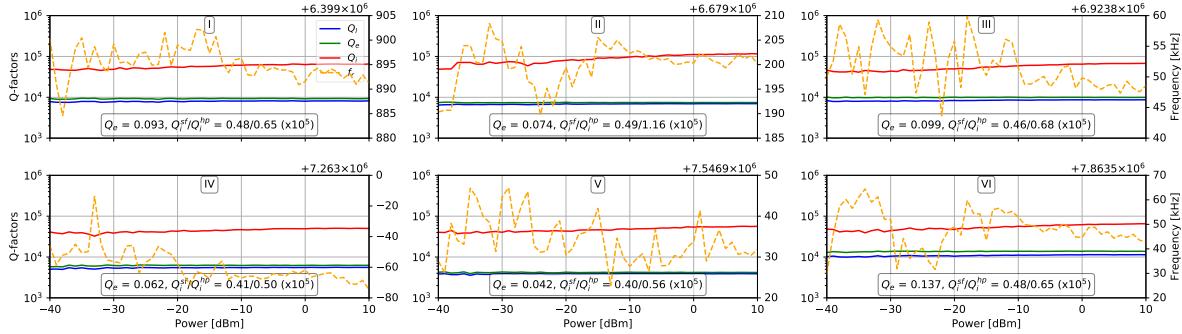
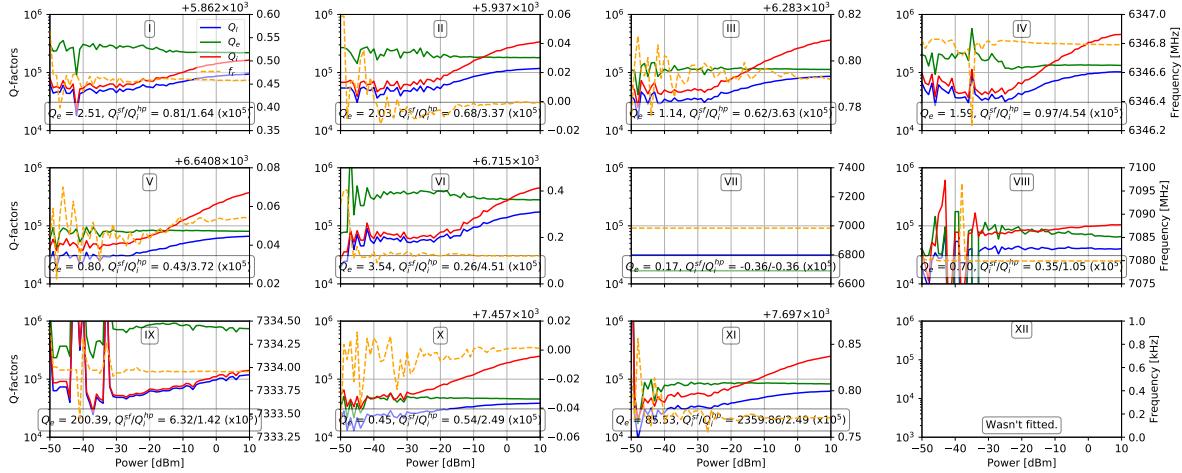


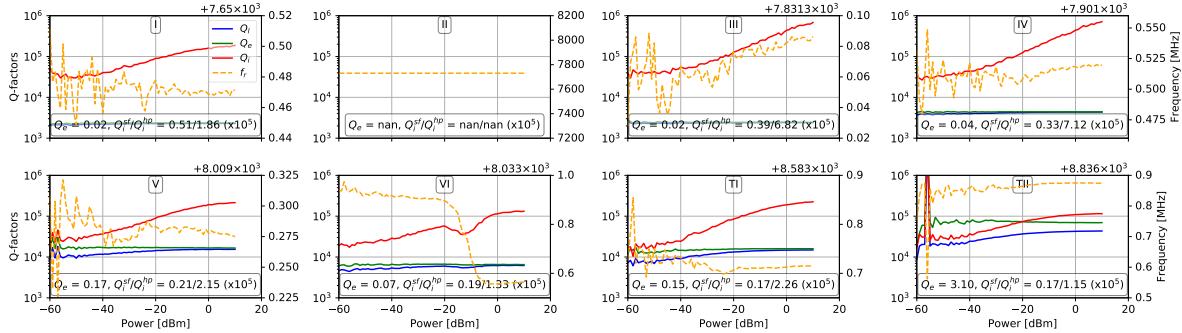
Figure 19.1: Q-factor analysis for the sample.

## 20 Res Al MIPT 5



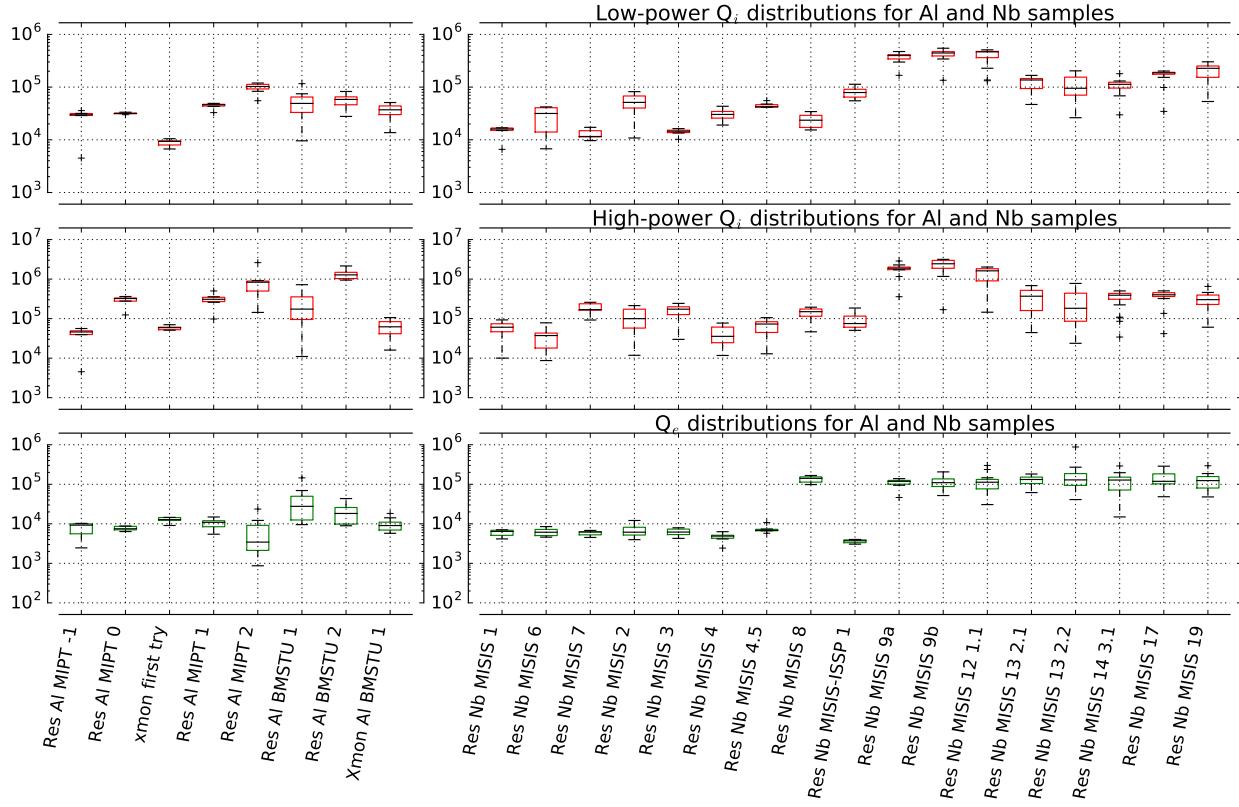
**Figure 20.1:** Q-factor analysis for the sample.

## 21 Res Al MIPT 6



**Figure 21.1:** Q-factor analysis for the sample.

## 22 Summary



**Figure 22.1:** A box plot over all samples studied in the report. Boxes show where 50% of the values fall, whiskers show minimal and maximal values except for the possible outliers (crosses). The curves from the well-fitted resonators only were used in this summary, the diverging/non-fittable curves were excluded.

## References

<sup>1</sup> Efficient and robust analysis of complex scattering data under noise in microwave resonators / S Probst, FB Song, PA Bushev et al. // Review of Scientific Instruments.—2015.—Vol. 86, no. 2.—P. 024706. (referenced on pp. [5] and [7])

<sup>2</sup> Sank Daniel Thomas. Fast, Accurate State Measurement in Superconducting Qubits : Ph. D. thesis : September / Daniel Thomas Sank.—2014. (referenced on p. [5])

<sup>3</sup> Measurements of permittivity and dielectric loss tangent of high resistivity float zone silicon at microwave frequencies / Jerzy Krupka, Jonathan Breeze, Neil McN Alford et al. // **16th International Conference on Microwaves, Radar and Wireless Communications, MIKON 2006**.—2007.—Vol. 54, no. 11.—P. 3995–4001. (referenced on p. [5])

<sup>4</sup> Improving the coherence time of superconducting coplanar resonators / H Wang, M Hofheinz, J Wenner et al. // Applied Physics Letters.—2009.—Vol. 95, no. 23.—P. 233508. (referenced on p. [7])