

Color Centers: Materials, Production & Integration

1 Color centers for quantum technologies

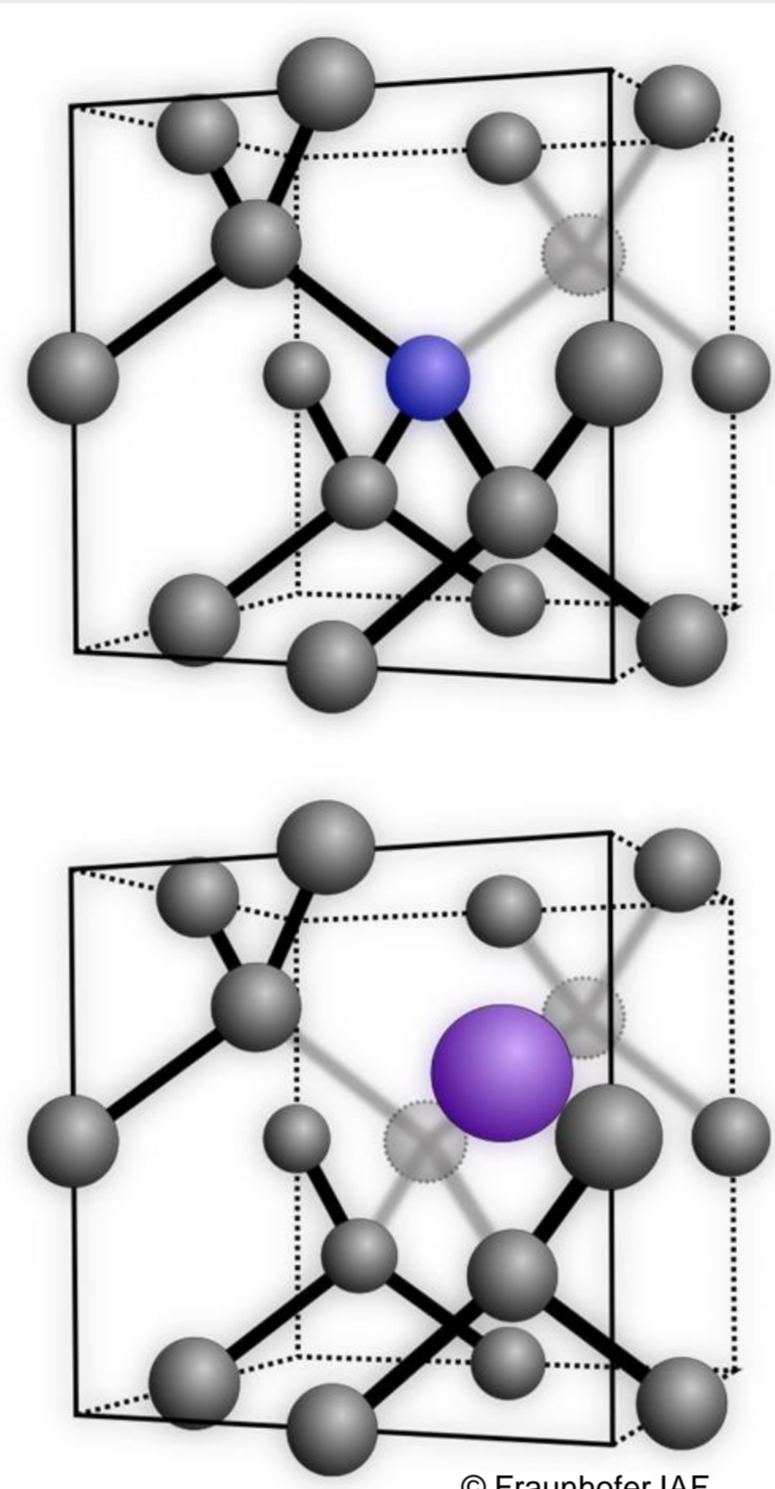
Color centers in solids are atomically small defects that can be optically excited and read out.

Materials with color centers are:

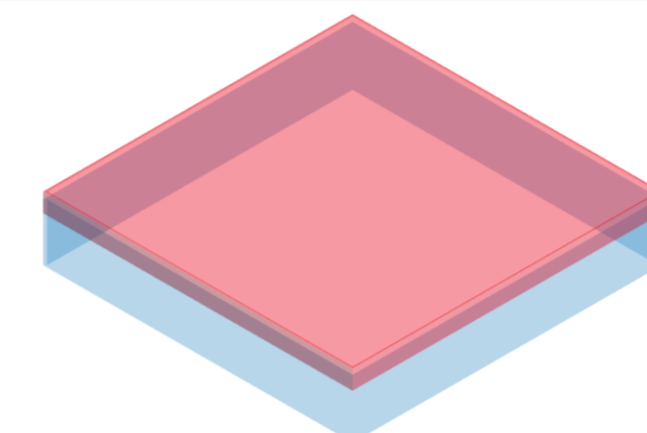
- Diamond
- Silicon carbide
- Novel 2D materials e.g. hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN)

Special color centers:

- NV Center in the Diamant (usable at room temperature as a qubit)
- Inversion centers (SiV, GeV, SnV) (Photonic applications and qubits)



2 Color centers through diamond growth



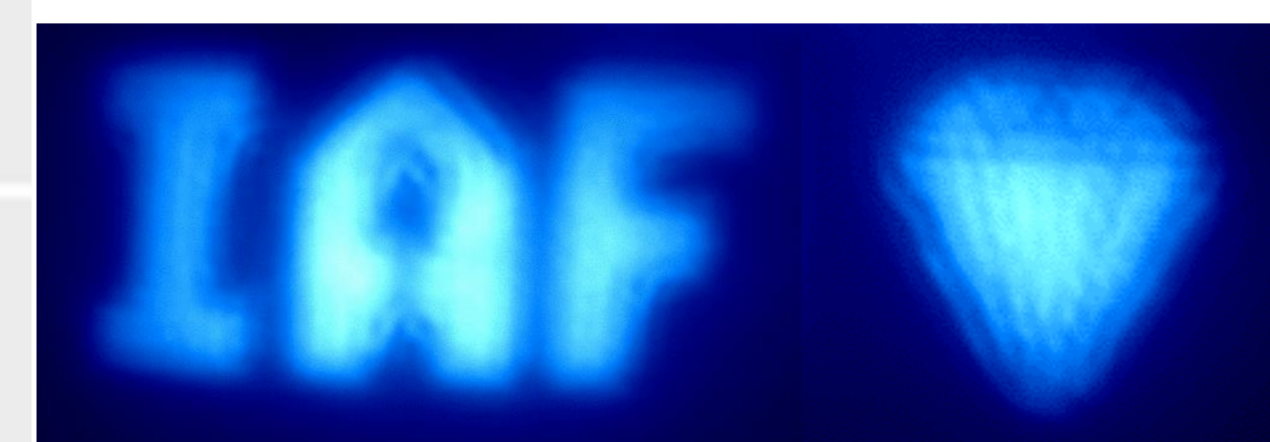
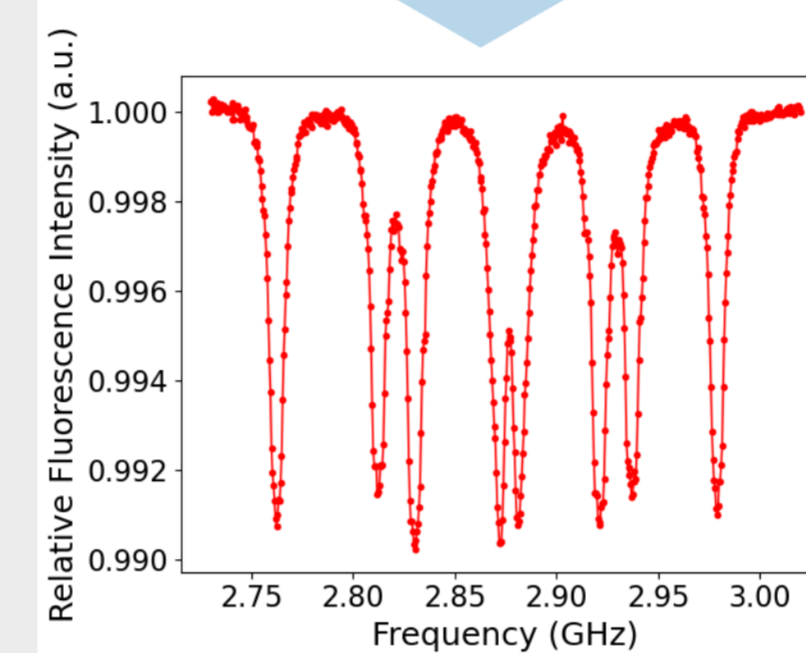
NV centers as well as SiV centers can be introduced into layer structures in defined concentrations by diamond synthesis.

Properties:

- High coherence times
- Control of ambient spins, e.g. through isotopically pure depositions

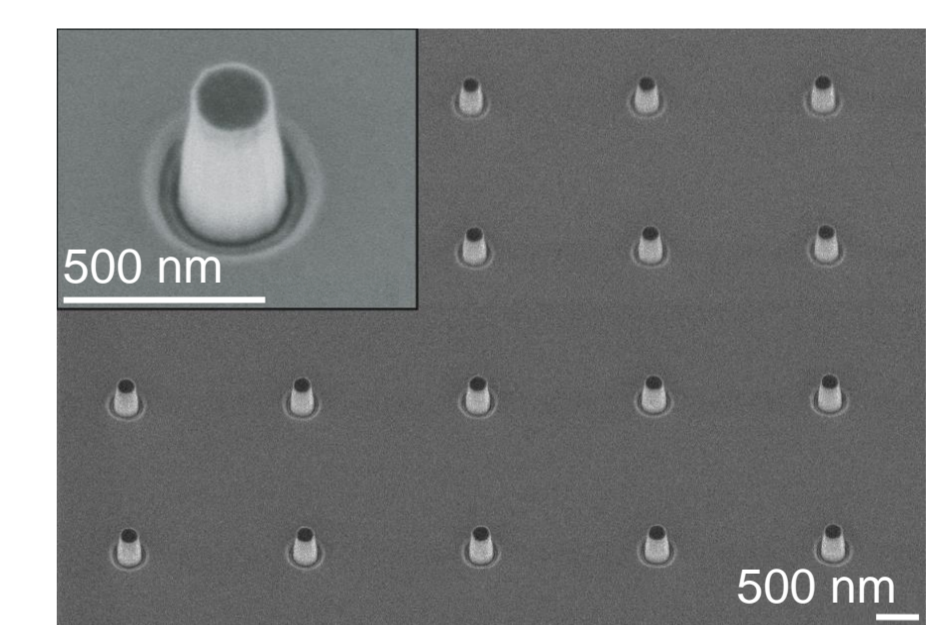
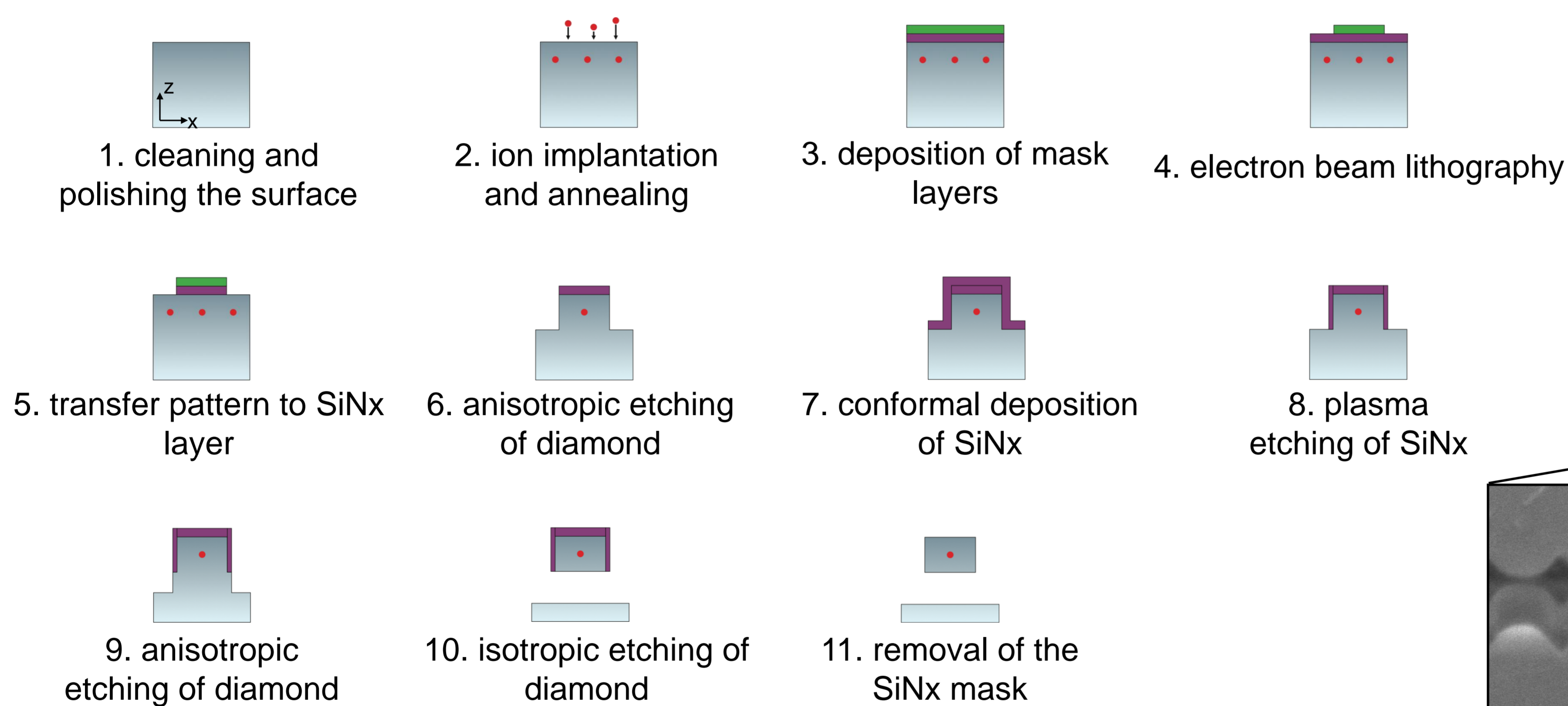
Positioning:

- Delta doping
- Local growth in structures

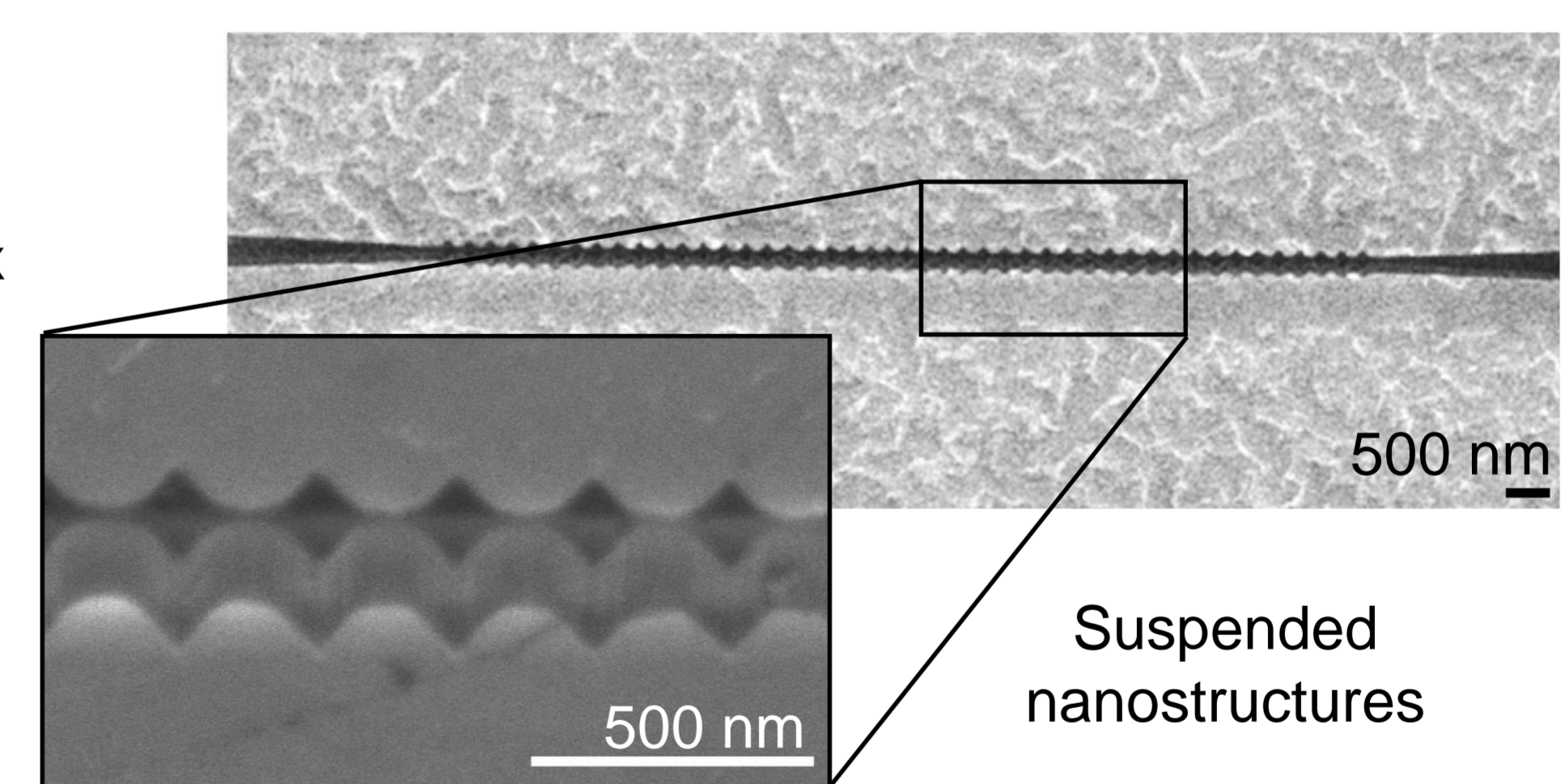


3 Integration in Nanostructures

Integration into **nanostructures** improves the efficiency of the **spin-photon interface**, a cornerstone for the development of **photonic quantum networks**



Vertical nanostructures



Suspended nanostructures

4 Color centers for quantum computing - outlook and challenges

Color centers in solids are promising candidates as qubits for quantum computing. Their high coherence times and simple addressing and readout options make them an ideal basis. The NV center in diamond could play a particularly important role here, as quantum computing can be realized at room temperature. Currently, ^{13}C spins around the NV center are used for this purpose.

Current Status: Quantum computing at room temperature with up to 4 qubits possible at IAF.

Challenges: exact positioning, charge stability of the color centers, scaling of the qubits or quantum registers (^{13}C + color center), research into new color centers (e.g. SnV).



For inquiries, email us at experts@module-qnc.de