Response and sensitivity of a normal-metal RF-SET

V.O. Turin and A.N. Korotkov *UC, Riverside*









Abstract

We have analyzed the response and noise-limited sensitivity of the radio-frequency single-electron transistor (RF-SET), extending the previously developed theory to the case of arbitrary large quality factor Q of the RF-SET tank circuit.

It is shown that while the RF-SET response reaches the maximum at Q roughly corresponding to the impedance matching condition, the RF-SET sensitivity monotonically worsens with the increase of Q.

Also, we propose an operation mode, in which an overtone of the incident rf wave is in resonance with the tank circuit.



MR – maximum response mode OS – optimized sensitivity mode



Optimizations of response and sensitivity are different (rf amplitude is much smaller for optimal sensitivity)

Model:

- full nonlinear analysis
- several overtones
- normal metal SET only
- no cotunneling
- low frequency signal
- no backaction analyzed

Temperature dependence



MR – maximum response mode OS – optimized sensitivity mode

Dependence on SET resistance

Effect of asymmetric rf biasing





MR – maximum response mode OS – optimized sensitivity mode

Asymmetric rf biasing does not worsen the RF-SET performance

Dependence on rf detuning



- sensitivity does not worsen with detuning
- monitoring by rectification is as good as homodyne detection

Proposal of resonant overtone mode



 $\omega = \omega_0/n$, reflected wave due to SET nonlinearity, in resonance with tank

Advantage: different frequencies of incident and reflected waves

RF-SET performance in the mode of resonant overtone is comparable to performance in the usual regime

Recent experimental realization: Keith Schwab, similar performance in the proposed and usual modes