



From SFQ to Quantum Sensing: A versatile NbTiN superconducting digital platform

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Superconducting Digital (SCD) at imec



US team:

- Circuit design and simulation
- Mask design
- Cryogenic characterization

📍 NeoCity, Florida

📍 Leuven, BE (HQ)

Belgium team:

- Fabrication
- System and Architecture
- Material & device characterization

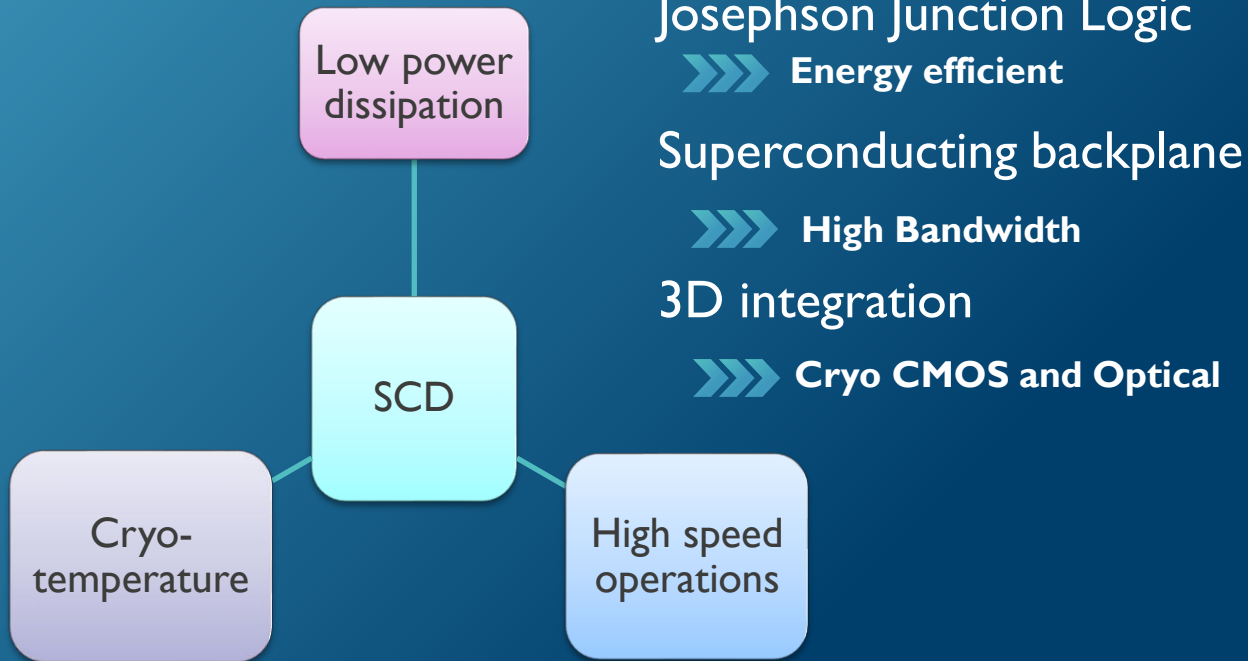
**12,000 M² CLEANROOM
CAPACITY**

**>25 SKILLED PEOPLE
FROM OVER 9 NATIONALITIES**



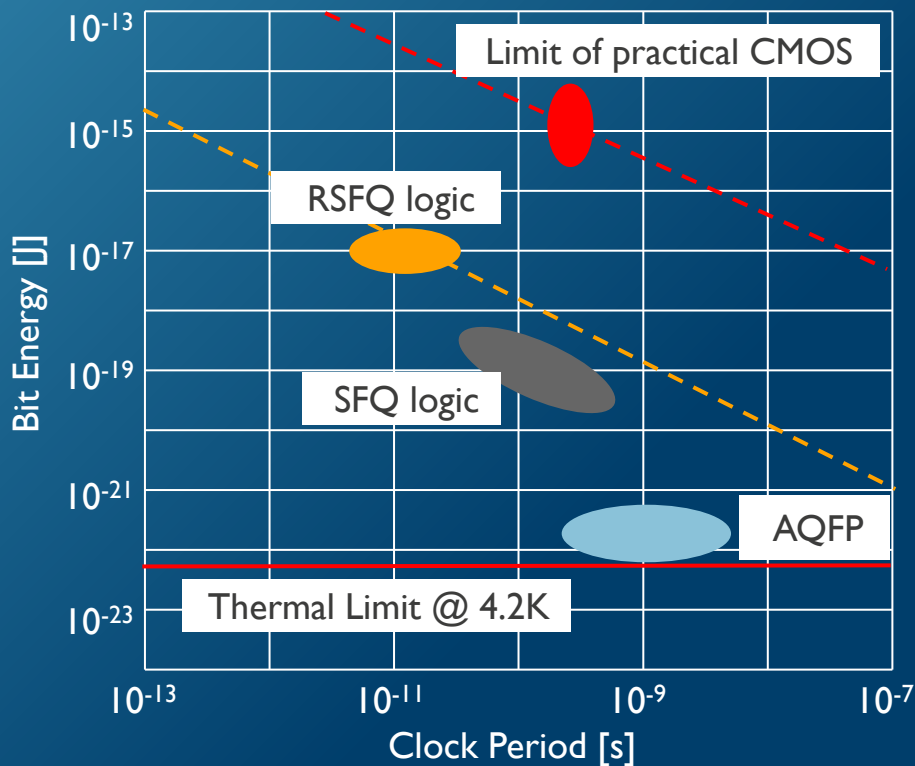
Superconducting Digital Logic (SCD)

A DATA CENTER IN A SHOEBOX



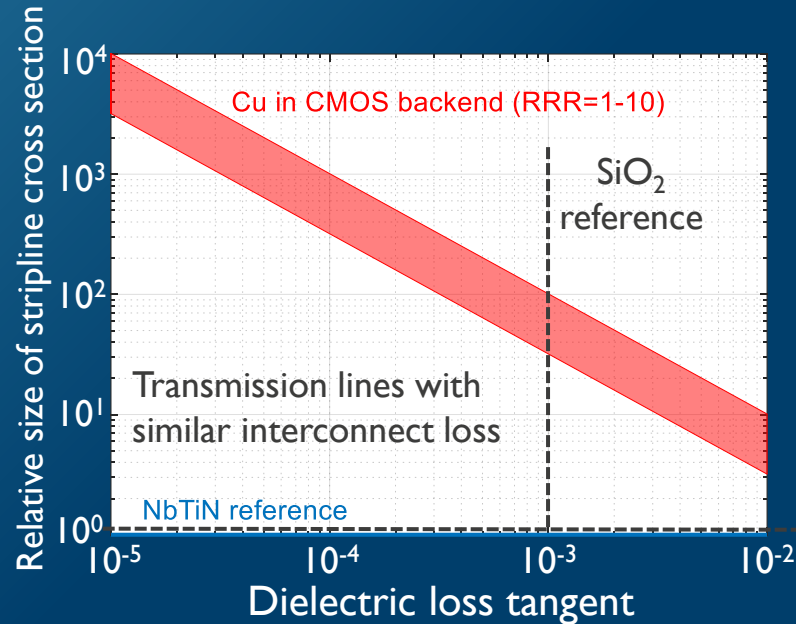
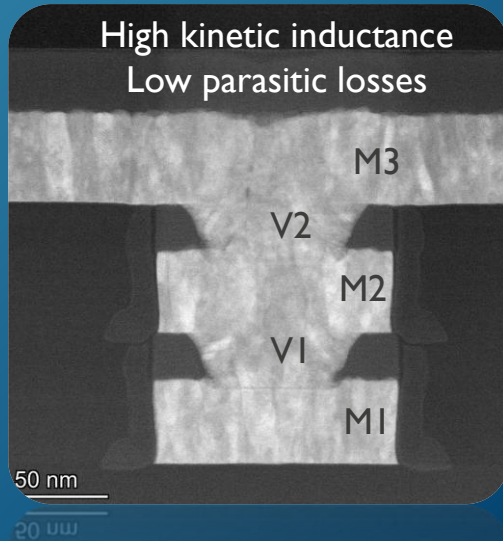
IMEC'S VISION TO USE
SUPERCONDUCTORS TO SHRINK
COMPUTERS

Single-Flux-Quantum (SFQ) Circuits



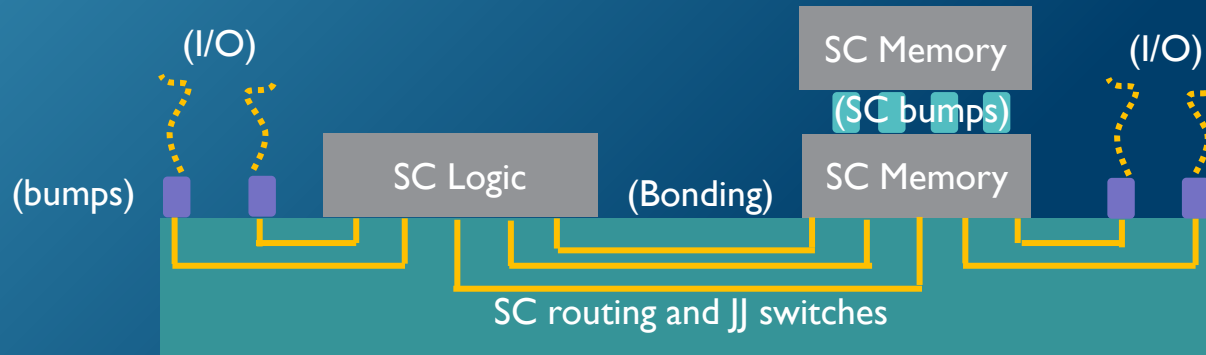
SFQ circuits can reduce switching energy by $> 1000x$

Superconducting Transmission Lines



NbTiN interconnects are 1000x better at >100Gb/s bandwidth at 4.2K

Superconducting 3D



Heterogeneous Integration with CMOS Quantum and Photonics

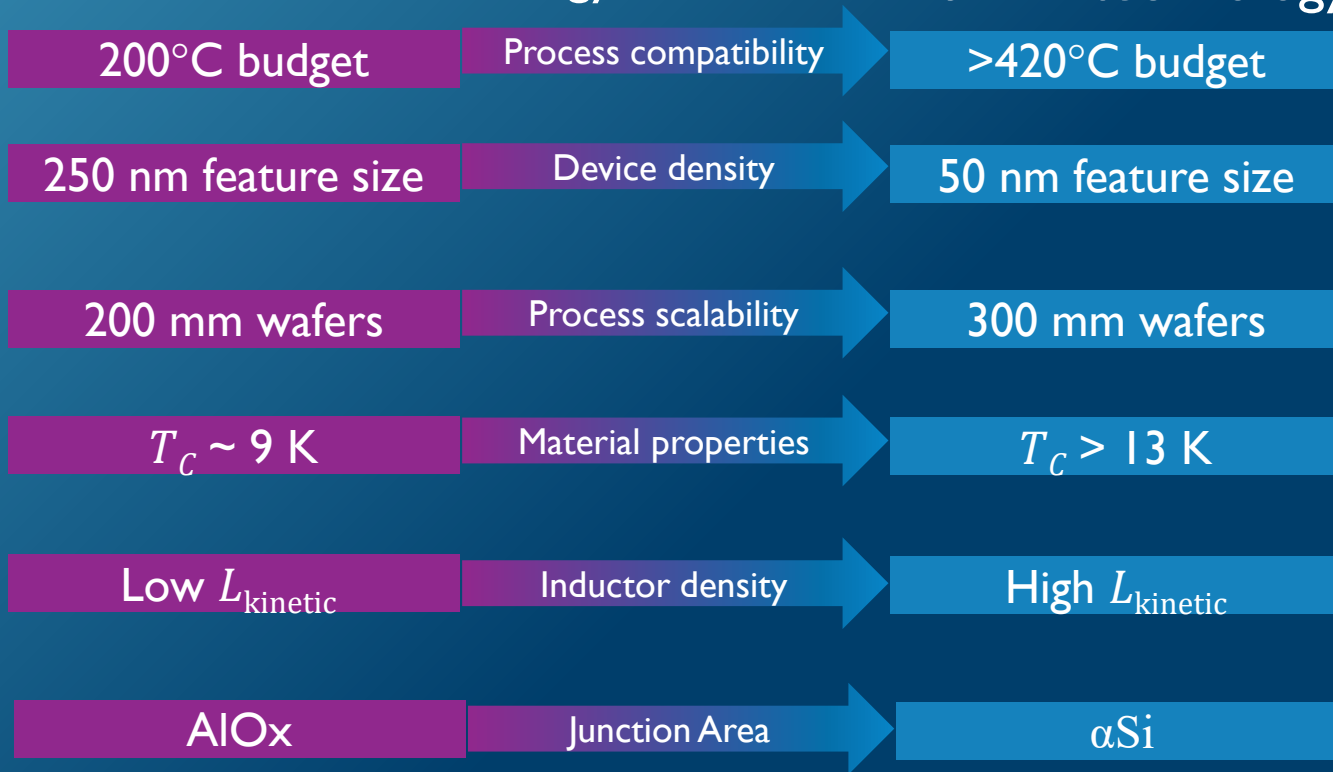


NbTiN SC platform at imec: Accomplishments

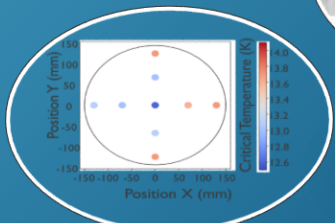
Superconducting Digital Logic (SCD)

State-of-the-art Nb technology

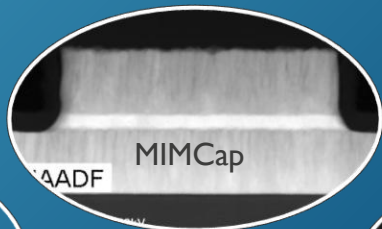
NbTiN technology



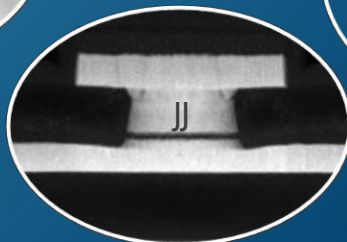
NbTiN SC platform at imec



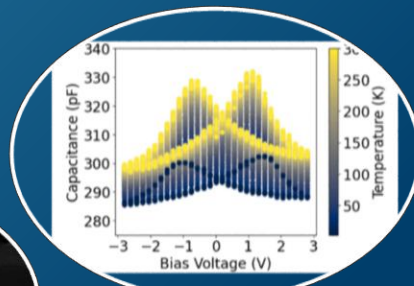
SC NbTiN film
2022



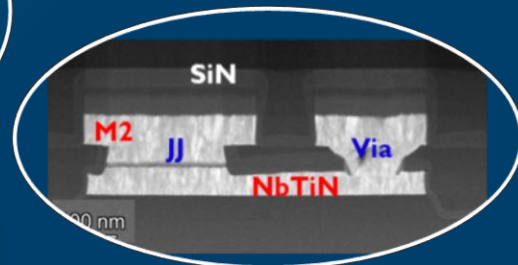
Varactor (low f)



First JJ fabrication

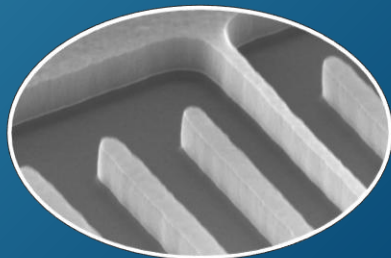


MIMCaps meet specs (high f)

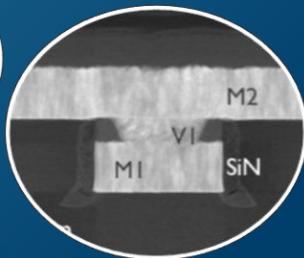


2ML JJ + vias

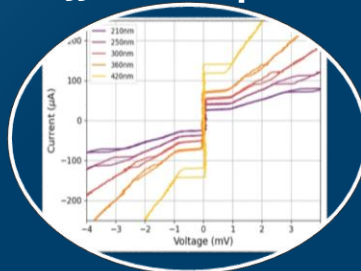
50 nm NbTiN wires



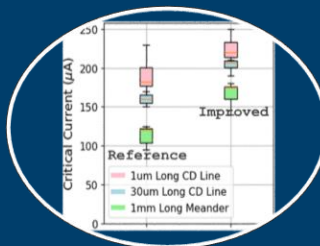
50 nm 2ML BEOL



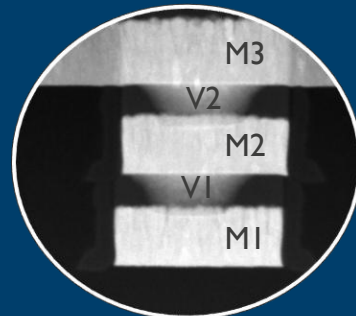
JJs meet spec



2X I_c (2ML BEOL)

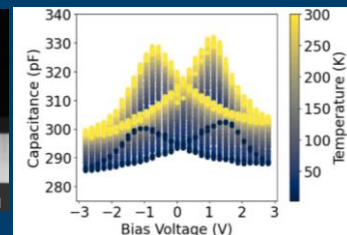
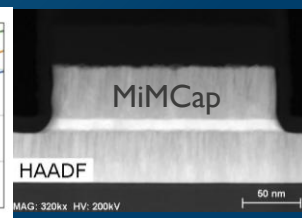
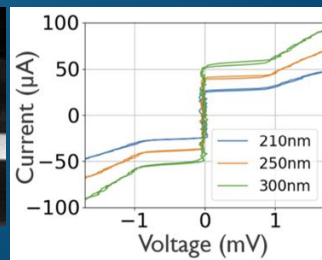
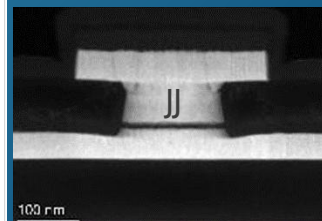
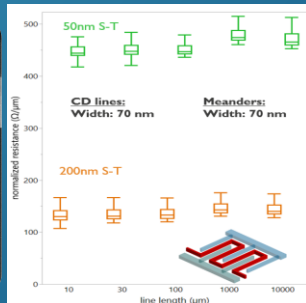
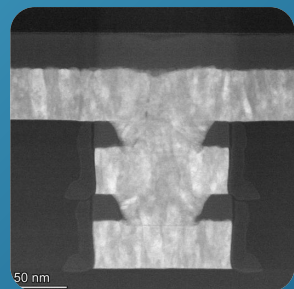


3ML BEOL



NbTiN SC platform: unit process development

Interconnects



New Material: NbTiN

Litho: 193i (50nm CD)

Process: PVD semi-damascene

High density routing

Low loss interconnects

New stack: NbTiN/aSi/NbTiN

Litho: 193i (210nm CD)

Process: PVD & etch

Density logic and memory 4 MJJ/mm²

Clock speed 30 GHz

New stack: NbTiN/HZO/NbTiN

Litho: 193i (195nm CD)

Process: PVD (NbTiN), ALD (HZO) & etch

Dense power delivery

Tunable AC power delivery 30 GHz

Electrical demonstration of key building blocks of NbTiN SC platform

A 3D rendering of a superconducting circuit structure, likely a NbTiN SC platform. The structure consists of multiple layers of rectangular bars and connecting lines, all rendered in a dark blue color. Several glowing blue lines, representing superconducting paths or signals, are visible, extending across the structure and connecting different components. The background is a dark blue grid pattern.

NbTiN SC platform at imec: Five-year roadmap

Timeline: Process Technology

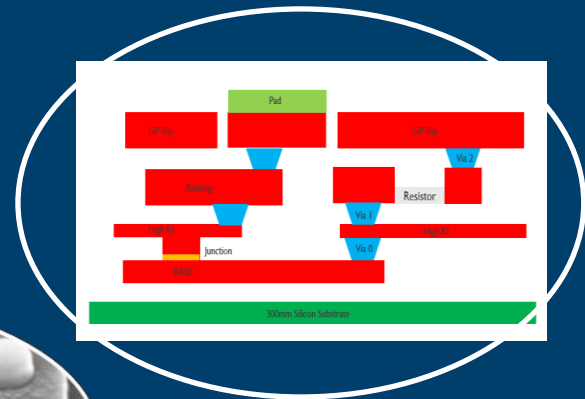
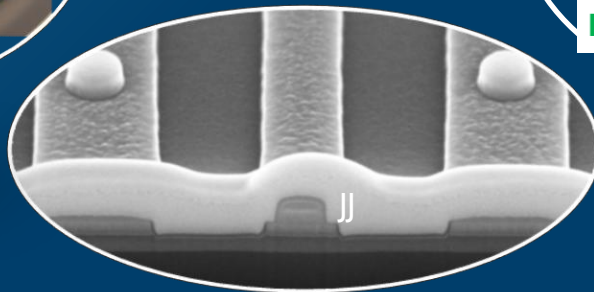
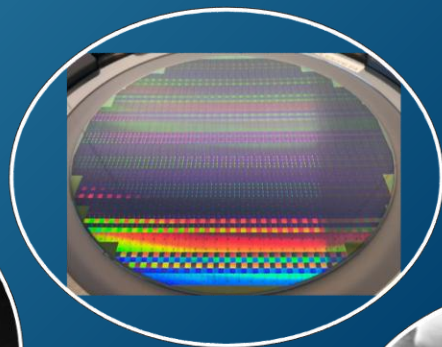
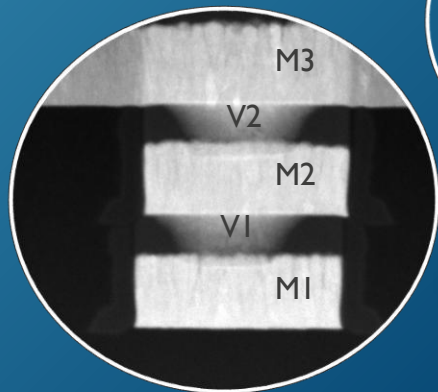
2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030	
H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	

Baseline Calibration to Specs (2ML/3ML):
JJ, Resistors, Inductors, Capacitors, Wires
& Vias

Pathfinding, Device & Process
optimization (3ML/5ML)

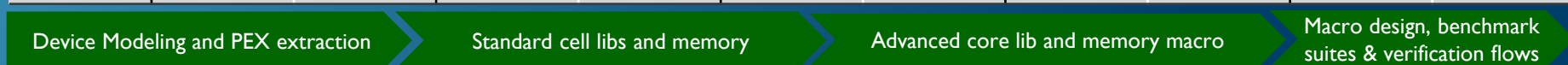
Process optimization
(3ML/5ML) Platform Flow
for MPW

Process optimization (5ML/7ML), integration with
new materials and technologies (CMOS
Photonics III-V)



Timeline: DTCO

2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030	
H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	

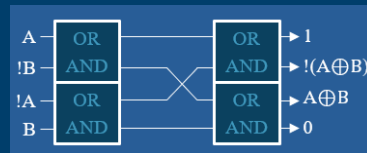


RTL

Verilog Design



Design Database



Gate-Level Netlist

synthesize



PCL Gate library and memory macros

Superconducting Netlist

Translate the netlist using a custom tool

Timing/Noise

Superconducting Simulation Library

Place & Route

JTL insertion-flux-inductance

GDS -> FAB

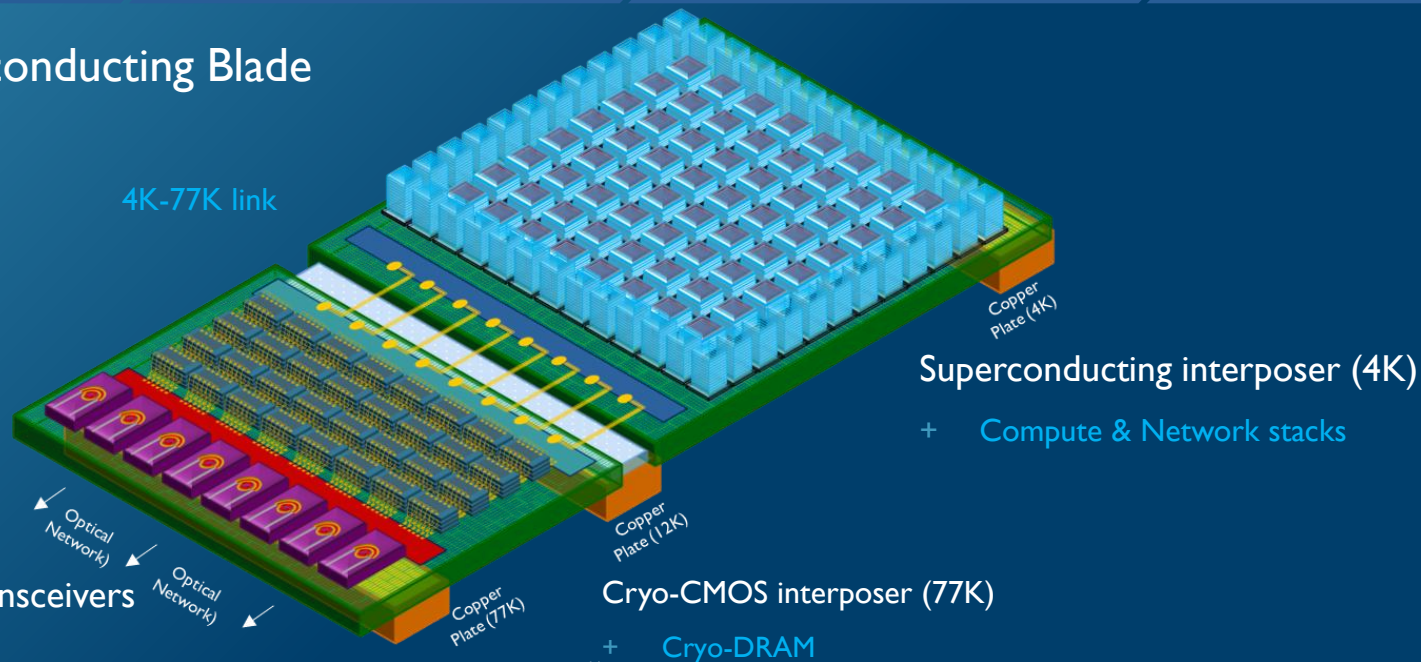
Final layout for 7 metal layer process

- Starling EDA Tool**
- Uses Python to generate a graph model for the Verilog netlist
 - Performs modifications for
 - Single to dual rail conversion
 - Splitter insertion
 - Phase balancing
 - Writes the modified netlist back to Verilog

Timeline: Cryo-Packaging

2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030			
H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2			
Materials development for high bandwidth 2.5D				Scaled up testing of 2.5D + 3D I/O				Board/Blade level superconducting 3D stacking				multi-level packaging CMOS and Optical	

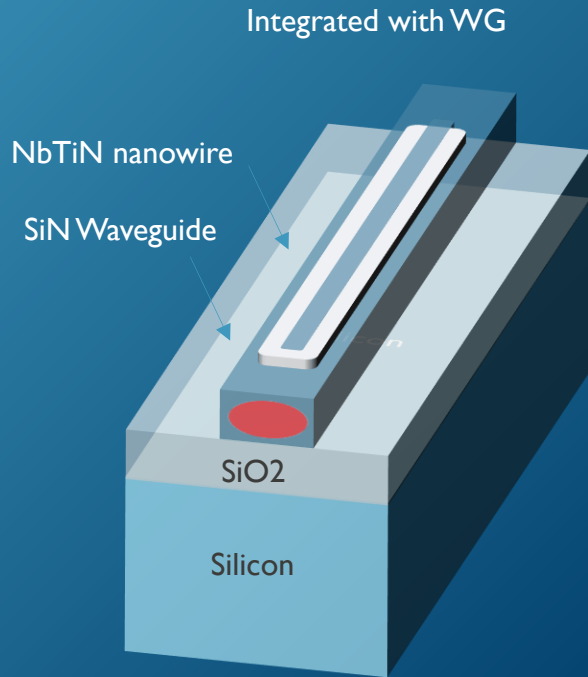
Superconducting Blade



NbTiN SNSPD Exploratory Applications

A 3D perspective rendering of a complex, multi-layered superconducting circuit structure, likely a NbTiN SNSPD. The structure consists of numerous rectangular bars and connecting lines, some of which are illuminated with bright blue light, suggesting electrical activity or signal processing. The background is a dark blue grid pattern, and the overall lighting is a deep, vibrant blue.

NbTiN for SNSPD



High Critical Temperature

NbTiN has a critical temperature ($T_c \approx 15$ K,) enabling operation at elevated temperatures and reducing cryogenic cooling needs.

Low Kinetic Inductance

Lower kinetic inductance in NbTiN (compared to NbN, WSi, etc) allows faster device reset times and higher photon count rates, critical for rapid photon detection.

High Film Quality

NbTiN films exhibit smooth, uniform deposition improving device yield and reproducibility, ideal for scalable SNSPD manufacturing.

High Detection Efficiency and Integration

NbTiN detectors achieve high efficiency in telecom/visible wavelengths and integrate well with CMOS and silicon photonic platforms.

Conclusions and Outlook

- ❑ NbTiN based superconducting platform offers promising pathway to complement current CMOS technology
- ❑ Scalable fabrication of 3ML wires and vias, α Si JJs and HZO MiMCaps have been demonstrated
- ❑ These building blocks with processing temperature budget of 420 °C open a path for NbTiN technology for several new applications
- ❑ SNSPD integrated with low loss waveguides and Josephson Junction circuits

Acknowledgements

Imec BE and US teams

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