

# 自己紹介

- 専門:超伝導エレクトロニクス
- 1991 大学院修士課程修了後、郵政省通信総合研究所入所
  - サブミリ波帯窒化ニオブSISミキサの研究開発
- 2000 博士(工学)取得
- 2005 国立天文台准教授
  - ALMA電波望遠鏡用SIS受信機の研究開発
- 2014 情報通信研究機構テラヘルツ連携研究室室長
  - テラヘルツ帯通信技術、計測技術の研究開発
- 2018 国立天文台教授
  - 次世代受信機技術の研究開発
  - 先端技術センター長

## 先端技術センター(ATC)について



電波から可視光・紫外線まで、地上・宇宙を問わず、先端的な天文学の観測装置の開発拠点

#### ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CENTER

National Astronomical Observatory of Japan National Institutes of Natural Sciences

先端技術センターは、国立天文台の天文学研究を、観測機器の研究・技術開発という面から支 えています。国立天文台が運用している望遠鏡や観測機器だけでなく、将来の観測計画のた めの望遠鏡や観測機器の基礎技術、応用技術の開発研究を実施しています。また、天文研究の コミュニティーのために、共同開発研究を進めたり、観測機器開発を支援しています。 http://atc.mtk.nao.ac.jp/ Brochure/2103J.

# 先進性(先端性)とは?

- 新しい原理
- 新しい材料 (物性)
- 新しい組み合わせ
- 新しい測定性能
- 新しい測定対象
- • • •

# 先進性(先端性)とは?

### 同時に・・・・

- 未知の故障モード
- 新しい脆弱性(機械、電気、熱、・・・・)
- システム条件との不整合

### また、

- 高い流動性(短い有効期間)

# 実用性とは?

- 信頼性(壊れない、期待通りの機能性能)
- 合目的性(科学成果が出せるか)
- 現実性(時間、予算、組織の中での勝負)
- 総合性(システムの成立性)
- 発展性(次のステップへの展望)

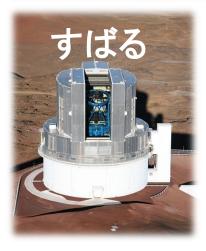
# 信頼性を支える技術

- 設計:信頼性解析、設計審査、・・・・ 故障解析(FMEA)、部品解析(寿命、MTBF)
- 製造: 部品管理、工程管理、・・・・
- 試験: 設計検証、製品検査、・・・・
- 連用保守: マニュアル、故障統計、・・・・

# ATCが関わるプロジェクト













## ALMA受信機開発



東京書籍 中学校理科教科書 「新編新しい科学3」

2 ALMA の挑戦

1万分の 1mm の料

できており、質量は20 tもあります はわずか20 cmです。この主義が 日米欧を中心とする国際共同プロジェクトで2013年に完成したALMA (アルマ) は、 チリのアタカマ高原にある合計66台のアンテナからなる電波望遠鏡です。これらのアンテナがすべて同じ天体に向いて、全体で大きな1台の望遠鏡としてはたらく電波干渉計という望遠鏡です。日本が製作した16台のアンテナはモリタアレイと名づけられてその重要な要素となっています。また、ALMAにはいろいろな電波を受信する10種類の装置があります。このうち日本は、最も技術的に困難な電波を観測するバンド10ともう2台の受信装置の開発を担当しました。



標高5000mのアタカマ 高原にあるALMA



日本が開発した受信装置 (いちばん右がパンド10

## 疑問

- 〇装置開発は、サイエンス要求によるものでは (技術がサイエンスを切り拓いていない)?
- 〇はたしてそうだろうか?

## ALMAバンド10受信機仕様

Item	Specification
1. Observation frequency	787-950 GHz (above the gap freq. of Nb!!)
2. Cartridge IF output	4-12 GHz for DSB
3. Receiver noise	< 230 K (5 hf/k <sub>B</sub> ) (over 80% of 787-905 GHz)
performance	< 344 K (full band)
4. IF ripple	< 4.0 dB/2 GHz, <6.0 dB/8 GHz
5. Gain compression	< 5% between 77 and 373 K
6. Amplitude stability	0.05 and 100 sec < 4.0 x 10 <sup>-7</sup>
	300 sec < 3.0 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
7. Signal path stability	< 3 degree/5 minutes
8. RF aperture efficiency	> 80% at the subreflector
9. Beam squint separation	< 10% FPBW on the sky
10. Polarization efficiency	> 99.5% (23 dB)

なぜ、サイエンスニーズが生まれ、要求仕様に至ったのか?



# 1991年の CRL関西先端 研究センター



# 関西先端研究センター初仕事

- ・ 1991年8月に小金井から関西へ移転
- ・12月に自家配管工事完了

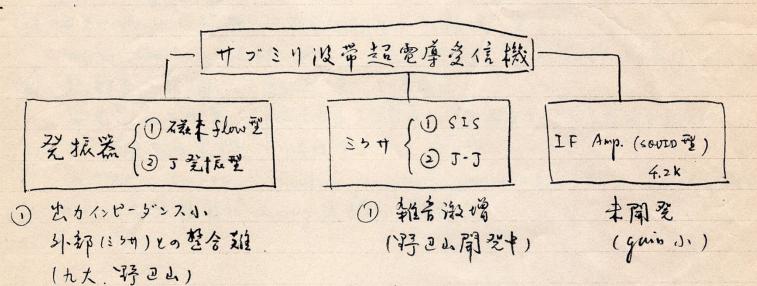


### 研名計画

研究目的

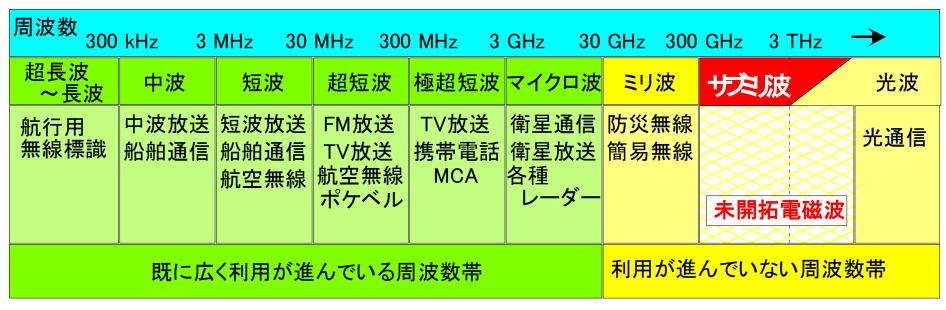
サブミリル学の超高成友、極低難者起電導受信機(登旅器、ミケサ、中間である)の開発、

现状



() power 小. 直到アレーのコヒセンス部で就 (川上). ②素子作製技術生確立 直接触型X トンネル型 d フリッジ型O mixing実験少、

# 周波数の名称と利用状況



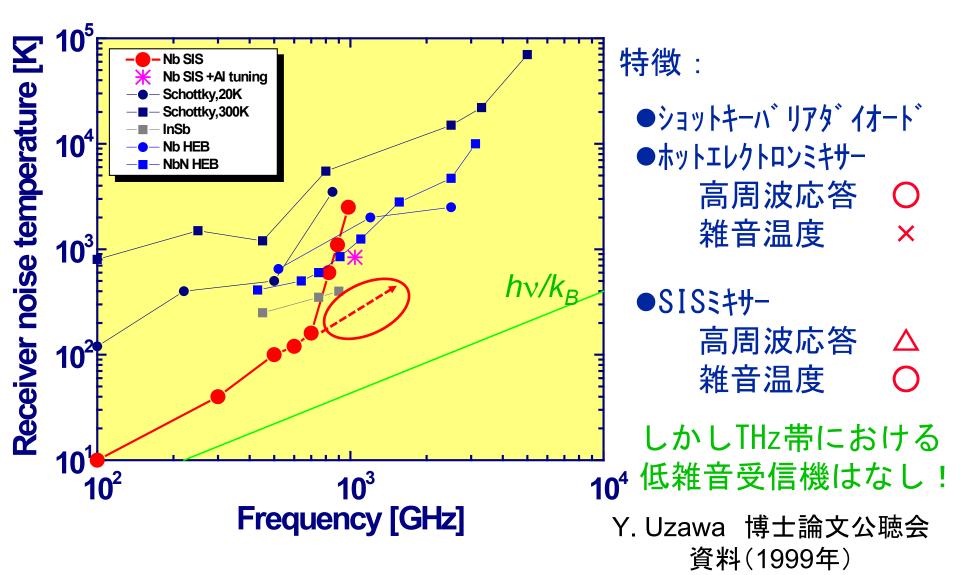
周波数利用の現状 (平成10年通信白書より)

利用が進んでいない原因 電磁波の発生、<u>検出技術が未開発</u>



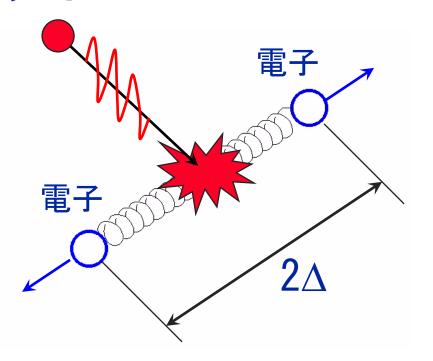
Y. Uzawa 博士論文公聴会資料(1999年)

## 種々の受信機雑音温度の周波数依存性



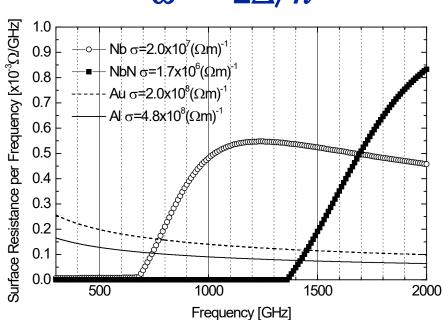
## 超伝導体におけるペアブレーキング現象

### 光子 $\hbar\omega$



## □ 超伝導薄膜伝送線路 の周波数限界

$$\omega = 2\Delta/\hbar$$



Nb薄膜:700 GHz

NbN薄膜: 1.4 THz

## 世界初の窒化二オブSIS低雑音動作

#### Quasi-optical submillimeter-wave mixers with NbN/AlN/NbN tunnel iunctions

Yoshinori Uzawa, Zhen Wang, and Akira Kawakami Kansai Advanced Research Center, Communications Research Laboratory, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, 588-2 Iwaoka, Iwaoka-cho, Nishi-Ku, Kobe 651-24, Japan

(Received 26 January 1996; accepted for publication 7 August 1996)

We demonstrate low-noise heterodyne mixing with NbN/AlN/NbN tunnel junctions in the submillimeter-wave region. The prepared junction size was 1 µm in diameter and the current density was about 20 kA/cm<sup>2</sup>, supplying a small  $\omega C_J R_N$  product ( $\omega C_J R_N = 3$  at 300 GHz). The mixer used a lens-coupled log-period antenna and an integrated tuning circuit which incorporated a radial short stub tuner for resonating out the junction capacitance. The junctions showed good dc I-V characteristics, excellent submillimeter-wave responses and sensitive heterodyne mixing responses. From 254 to 350 GHz the average receiver noise temperature measured using the standard Y-factor method was about 250 K double sideband (DSB). The lowest receiver noise temperature, 200 K (DSB), was obtained around 303 GHz. © 1996 American Institute of Physics, [S0003-6951(96)04242-8]

Superconductor-insulator-superconductor (SIS) mixers with Nb/AlOx/Nb tunnel junctions are used for all applications in millimeter-wave and submillimeter-wave radio astronomy, because their ultralow-noise performance approaches the quantum noise  $\lim_{n \to \infty} h \nu / K_B$ . 2-5 In these widely used Nb SIS mixers, however, the noise performance deteriorates rapidly at frequencies higher than about 700 GHz, which is the superconducting gap frequency of Nb.6 All-NbN tunnel junctions with high gap frequency of about 1.4 THz, on the other hand are promising for the SIS mixers operating in the submillimeter-wave region. According to theoretical calculations by Feldman, 7 SIS junctions should exhibit good mixing at frequencies up to twice the superconducting gap frequency, which is 2.8 THz for all-NbN tunnel

Another obstacle in the path to SIS mixers operating at high frequencies is that tunnel junctions must have small  $\omega C_1 R_N$  products. This requires the junctions to have a very small area and a very high current density. To obtain  $\omega C_J R_N = 5$  at 500 GHz, for example, the Nb junctions usually need to have an area of 1  $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup> and a current density of 10 kA/cm<sup>2</sup>, 8 while the NbN junctions need to have a critical current density of about 20 kA/cm2. Thus, even though the NbN junctions have a high gap frequency there have been no reports on their use in submillimeter-wave SIS mixers, because it is difficult to fabricate high-quality NbN tunnel junctions that have a high current density. There are some reports on SIS mixers with NbN/MgO/NbN tunnel junctions at the millimeter wavelengths. The receiver double sideband (DSB) noise temperature is 65-110 K at the 150 GHz band, 9 460 K at 205 GHz, 10 and 320 K at 216 GHz. 11

We have recently developed high-current-density NbN/ AlN/NbN tunnel junctions fabricated on MgO substrates. The junctions have excellent Josephson tunneling properties and submillimeter-wave responses with a large gap voltage, small gap voltage width, small subgap leakage currents, and sharp photon-assisted tunneling steps at frequencies up to 762 GHz. 12-14 In this letter we present the first report on the fabrication and testing of a quasi-optical submillimeter-wave

SIS mixer with the high-current-density NbN/AlN/NbN tunnel junctions. The results of systematically investigating receiver noise performance, using the Y-factor method, from 254 to 358 GHz demonstrate that our NbN/AlN/NbN tunnel junctions have great potential as submillimeter-wave SIS

In our experiments we used a quasi-optical structure employing a substrate lens to couple the rf radiation to the junctions. An optical micrograph of our mixer chip is shown in Fig. 1. On a 0.3-mm-thick single-crystal MgO substrate, two NbN/AlN/NbN junctions in series were integrated with a single-crystal NbN planer self-complementary log-periodic antenna and Nb tuning circuits. The procedures for fabricating the junctions are described in Ref. 12. The substrate was clamped on the back of a 3-mm-radius hyperhemispherical MgO lens in an oxygen-free high-conductivity (OFHC) copper block. To avoid the excessive insertion losses associated with dielectric lenses, an offset parabolic mirror was placed at the proper position in front of the MgO lens. The antenna had a frequency-independent impedance of about 80  $\Omega$  over several octaves. The tuning circuit incorporates a radial short stub tuner and a \(\lambda/4\) impedance transformer. The tuning circuit was designed for  $\omega C_1 R_N = 4$  at 300 GHz, using a specific capacitance value of 70 fF/ $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup> estimated by measuring

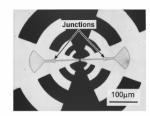


FIG. 1. Optical micrograph of NbN/AlN/NbN mixer. NbN junctions with integrated tuning circuits are fabricated with a self-complementary logperiodic antenna as their ground plane. Each junction is approximately 1  $\mu m$ 

© 1996 American Institute of Physics

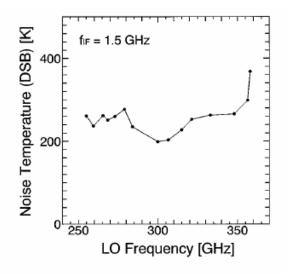
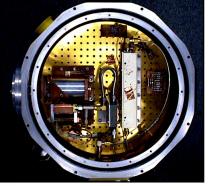
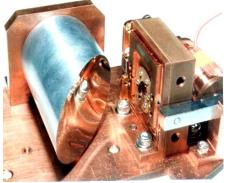


FIG. 3. DSB noise temperature of the receiver as a function of LO frequency. (No data were obtained below 254 GHz because no LO source was available.)

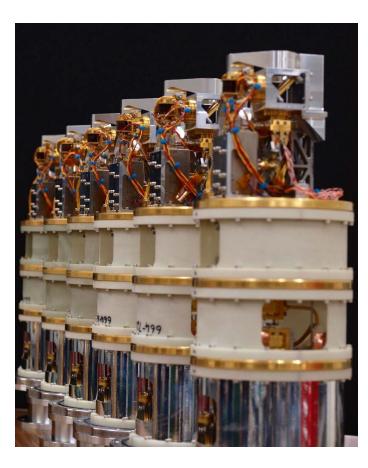




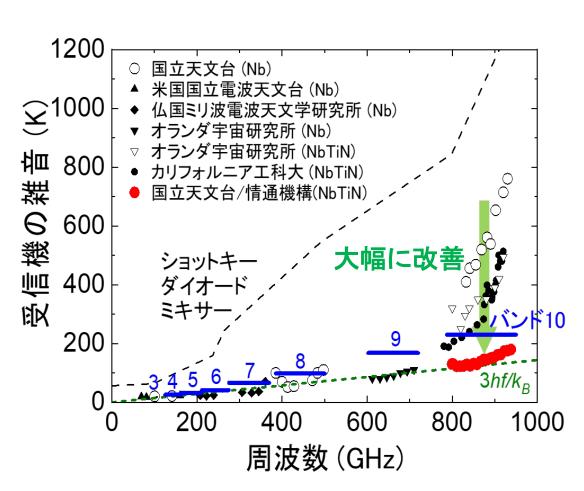
準光学ミキサー

この後、JPL、SRONなどが本気でNbN 系デバイスの開発を開始する

# 量産した受信機と雑音性能

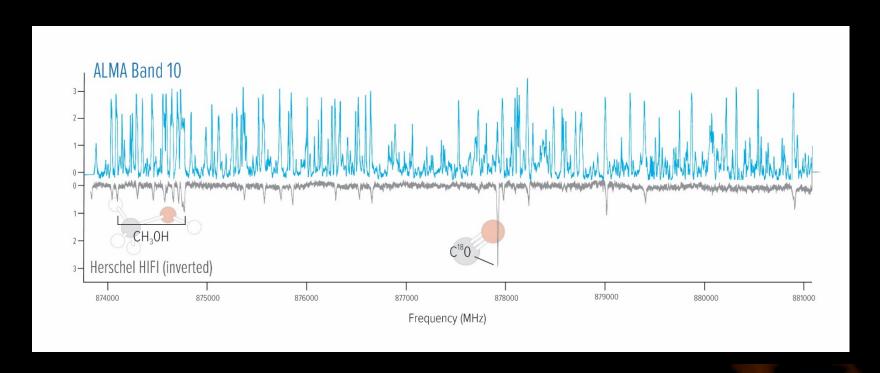


73台をチリに出荷(2013年度に完了)



世界最高性能を達成

### ALMA Band 10 Spectral Survey of NGC 6334 I



- Spectral survey of NGC 6334I
- North-south bipolar outflow seen in HDO and CS
- Rich chemical structure not readily seen in beam-diluted Herschel spec

McGuire et al. (2018)

# Activities for high-speed wireless communications

- High frequency
- Wideband

-20

-40

-60

270

280

290

ower (dBm/MHz)

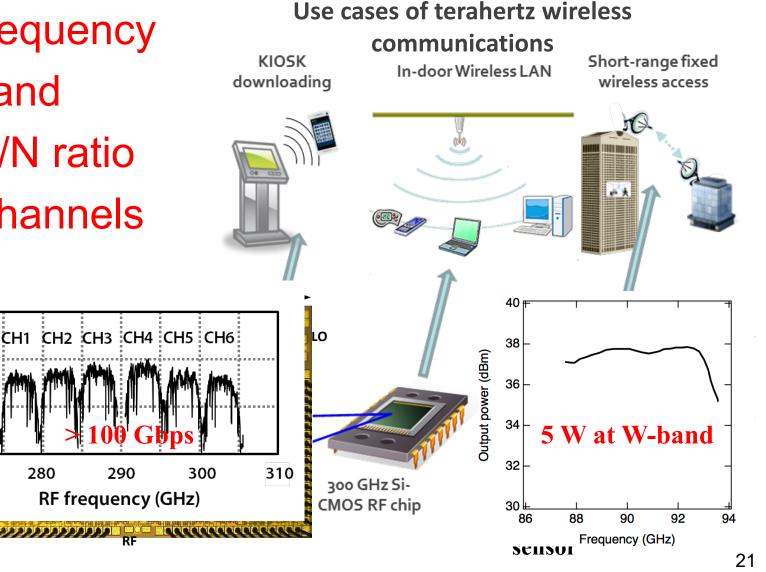
With

Hiroshi

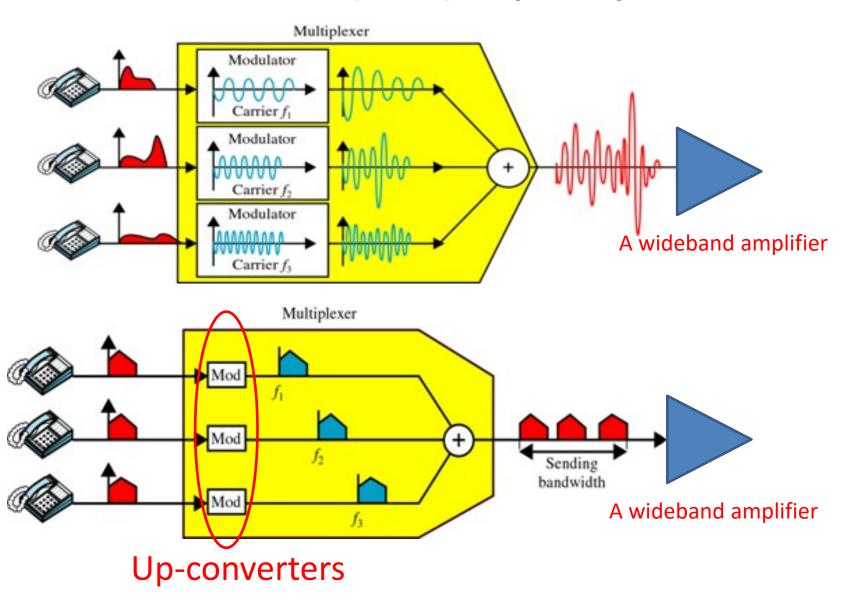
Panasol

Univ. ai #

- High S/N ratio
- Multi-channels



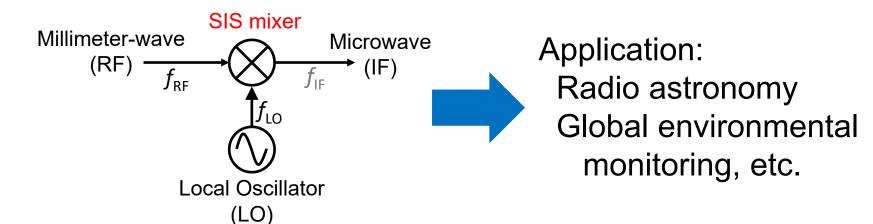
### 周波数分割多重化(FDM)



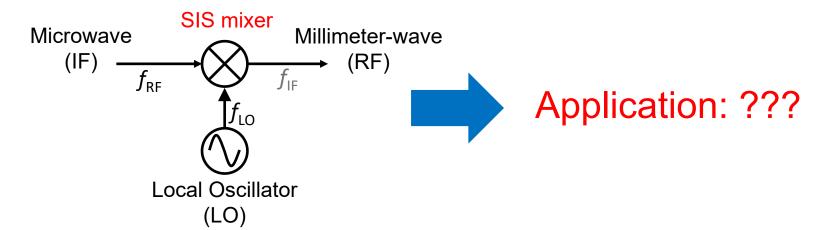
## アップコンバータにSISミキサを用いたら?

# SIS down- and up-converters

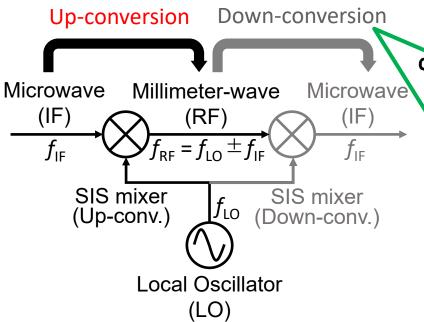
Frequency down-converter



Frequency up-converter



# Combination of up/down converters



Appl. Phys. Lett. 36, 777 (1980)

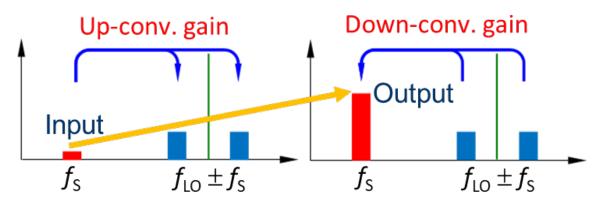
#### Conversion gain in mm-wave quasiparticle heterodyne mixers

T.-M. Shen and P. L. Richards
Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720

R. E. Harris and F. L. Lloyd National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colorado 80303

(Received 4 February 1980; accepted for publication 27 February 1980)

We report the observation of heterodyne mixing in superconductor-insulator-superconductor tunnel junctions with significant conversion gain and with a noise temperature comparable to the photon noise limit. (Double sideband  $L^{-1}=1.40\pm0.14$ ,  $T_{\rm M}\lesssim1.5$  K at 36 GHz.) The mixing arises from the strong nonlinearity in the quasiparticle tunneling currents at voltages comparable to the full energy gap. Gain is observed when the onset of quasiparticle current is sufficiently sharp that quantum effects are important. The observed gain is in good quantitative agreement with calculations based on the work of Tucker. It should make possible the construction of photon-noise-limited microwave heterodyne receivers.

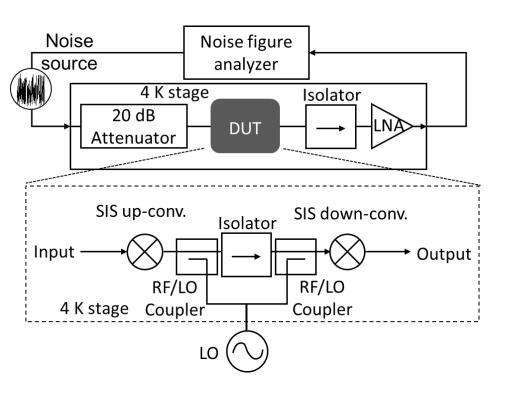


Microwave signal could be amplified with low power consumption (< 1 µW?).

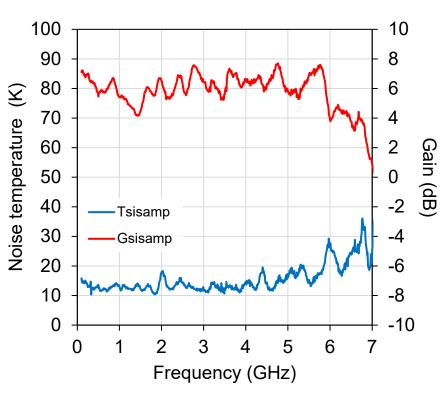


## Latest results

Experimental setup



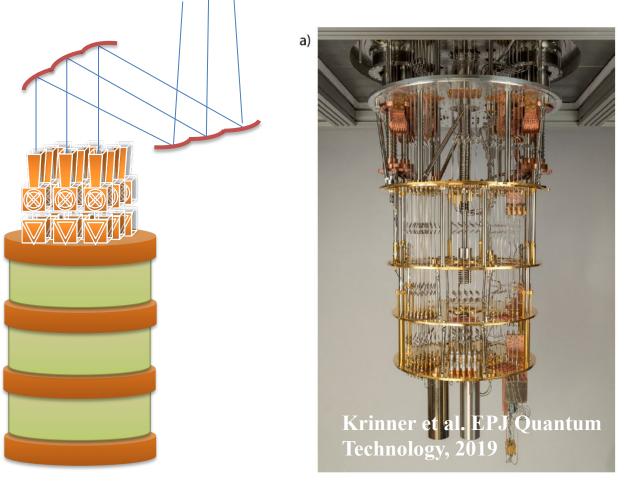
Results

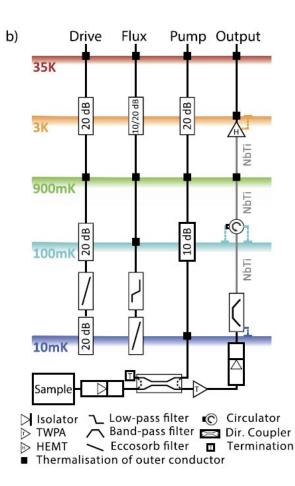


Gain ~ 6 dB and Noise temperature ~ 12 K (almost comparable to semiconductor-based CLNA)

# 低消費電力増幅器のニーズ

多くの増幅器を必要とするマルチビーム受信機や量子コンピュータなど





現在主流のHEMT増幅器の消費電力は約10mW:100個で1W SIS型増幅器はその1/10,000の消費電力 ➡新たなサイエンスを拓く可能性

# 新たな技術を生むには

- 世の中の二一ズを知る
- ・遊び心を持つ
- ・ 他分野と交流を持つ
- 固定観念にとらわれない

新しい技術を科学のために装置化するのがATC(先端性十実用性)



新たなサイエンスを拓く

## 科学の発展と技術の進歩

## 技術

## 相互作用

## 科学

### ALMA建設期

- •科学要求による技術進歩
- ・他分野技術との融合

- •技術シーズの育成
- 技術のサーベイ

### ALMA2への技術開発

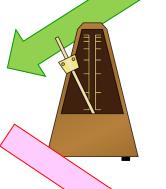
- ・独自技術の開発
- ·量子情報通信分野との 融合



- •理論研究
- ・既存望遠鏡による観測

### ALMA運用期

- 観測による新たな宇宙観
- ・新たな科学要求(ALMA2)



今、振り子は 技術開発に!