

WHITE PAPERS & APPLICATION NOTES



Tunable light speeds up the search for the perfect qubit
Widely tunable continuous-wave lasers based on DPD technology make it quicker and easier
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Most early attention has focused on intregen vacant; centrus in diamond — which ofter single-photo emission at room temperature – but they are not lock for all applications because their asymmetric charge distribution makes them sensitive to local fluctuations in the electric field.

Bessarchern are therefore investig sting the properties of different colour centres in demonst, including sitions and germanium vacancies, as well as other material systems such as 2D hexagonal boron nitrid 6 (nBN). But it can be difficult and time corrounting to map put the energy levels in these delicate quantum systems.

One important technique is photournnessence excitation (PLE) spectroscopy, which measures the tiny a ptical signals produced by single-photon emitters when they are excited by continuour-wave (ow) loser light.

Wide frequency range "Researchers: typically wan

from the sample over a wide frequency range," explains lancellan. Sperling, is chemical physicist at HOBNER Photoaics. "You need a light source that generates light of a very well defined frequency, and that can easily be haved arrow a wide sonce of frequency."

pering believe that on light sources based on optical assemble and littles in on POO, of the more difficults ablation insteadoff the gain-reducinistice across estimases, an POO general acceleration (by them a nonlinear spitial crystal peringed by a high-performance listen OPICs first emerged about that a century age," say, sporting, "Sact commercial devices have until recently first generated in the minuted or in pulsed mode, since ship peak powers are needed to diver the sentimen-

Tunable Light Speeds up the Search for the Perfect Qubit

One of the most promising candidates for the perfect quantum qubit are defect centres in solid-state materials, also known as colour centres, which have been found to emit a single photon per excitation event when excited by laser light of a particular frequency. Widely tunable cw lasers make it quicker and easier to characterize the internal energy structure of different qubit contenders. Learn about these lasers and how they are used to characterise colour centers in this white paper.

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