

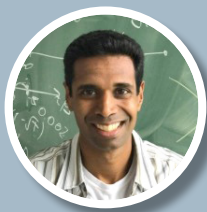
Manuel Cardona Lectures

These lectures provide the opportunity to hear from some of the most prominent researchers in nano-related fields.

They stand in tribute to **Prof. Manuel Cardona**, a key figure in the history of the ICN2.



Topological superconductivity in superconductor-semiconductor hybrids



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ABSTRACT

Topological superconducting nanowires are characterized by Majorana zero modes, which can form the basis of topological qubits. In this talk, I will present some recent theoretical and experimental progress on these systems.

REFERENCES

Microsoft Quantum, "InAs-Al Hybrid Devices Passing the Topological Gap Protocol," arXiv:2207.02472

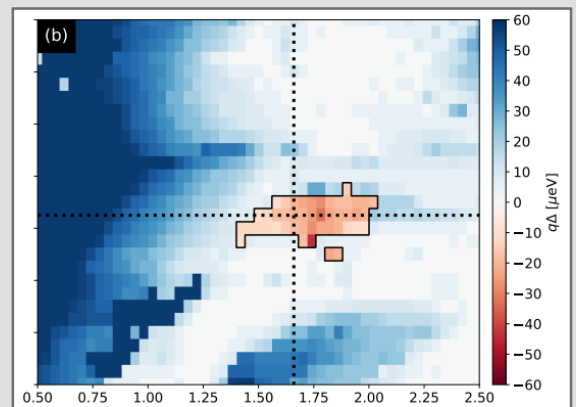


Figure 2: Experimental phase diagram of a superconductor-semiconductor hybrid device.

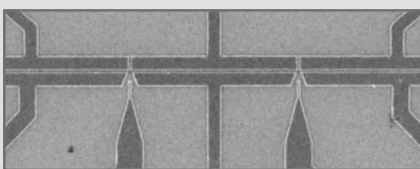


Figure 1: SEM image of a superconductor-semiconductor hybrid device.

MONDAY 22 MAY AT 12:00 (CET)

ICN2 SEMINAR ROOM - <https://icn2.cat/en/events>

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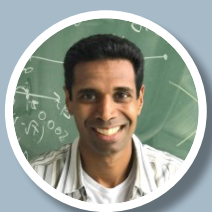
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BIOGRAPHY

Chetan has been a researcher at Microsoft since 2005. He was born and raised in New York City, where he graduated from Stuyvesant High School in 1988. He received his B.A. from Harvard in 1992 and his Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1996. He was a post-doctoral fellow at the Institute for Theoretical Physics at UCSB from 1996-97. He was a Professor of Physics at UCLA from 1997 through 2006 and at UCSB from 2007 through the present. He was a visiting Professor at Nihon University in Japan in 2002. He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society and a recipient of the Outstanding Young Physicist Award from the American Chapter of the Indian Physics Association, an Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellowship, and an NSF Early Career Award. He has been the Principal Research Manager of Microsoft Station Q since 2014.

Chetan has made significant contributions to the theory of topological phases, high-temperature superconductivity, 'strange metals', the effects of impurities on electronic behavior, the quantum Hall effect, and phases of periodically-driven quantum systems. In 1996, Chetan and Frank Wilczek discovered the type of non-Abelian statistics associated with Majorana zero modes, which will be the building block of Microsoft's quantum computer. His subsequent work in 2005 with Michael Freedman and Sankar Das Sarma sparked attempts to build a topological quantum computer using the 5/2 fractional quantum Hall state. In 2008, he was the lead author of an influential article surveying the field of topological quantum computing. In 2016, he repaired and revived the concept of a "time crystal" with Dominic Else and Bela Bauer and predicted its occurrence in periodically-driven systems, which was experimentally verified shortly thereafter. The 2016 paper that he and several co-authors wrote on Majorana zero mode device designs serves as a guide for Microsoft's quantum effort.