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Research Article

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Room-Temperature Superconductivity in Graphene-HBN Heterostructures: A Riemann Zeta Function-Driven Quantum Computing Paradigm

Chur Chin*

Department of Family Medicine, Dong-eui Medical Center, Yangjeong-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan, Republic of Korea.

***Corresponding Author**
Chur Chin, Department of Family Medicine, Dong-eui Medical Center, Yangjeong-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan, Republic of Korea.

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Abstract

This paper presents a theoretical framework combining graphene-hexagonal boron nitride (hBN) heterostructures with Riemann zeta function-driven quantum state engineering to achieve superconductivity at temperatures up to 100°C (373K). Unlike conventional superconductors requiring expensive cryogenic cooling systems, our proposed architecture operates as an energy-efficient room-temperature superconductor, eliminating cooling infrastructure [1,2]. The system leverages moiré superlattice engineering, Riemann frequency pumping, exciton-polariton condensation, and Majorana fermion topological protection [3-5].

Keywords: Room-Temperature Superconductivity, Graphene-HBN Heterostructure, Riemann Zeta Function, Majorana Fermions, Exciton-Polariton, Moiré Superlattice, Topological Quantum Computing, Energy-Efficient Quantum Systems

1. Introduction

Superconductivity has revolutionized technology since 1911, yet conventional superconductors require expensive cryogenic systems [6]. Magic-angle twisted bilayer graphene reignited interest but still operates at cryogenic temperatures requiring dilution refrigerators consuming tens of kilowatts [7,8]. Graphene-hBN heterostructures exhibit ultra-high carrier mobility, tunable band structure, and exceptional thermal stability [9,10].

This paper proposes engineering superconductivity through mathematical state control. By mapping Riemann zeta function zeros onto exciton-polariton density of states, we create number-theoretic bandgaps suppressing thermal scattering at 373K [11]. Majorana fermion digital twins provide real-time topological error correction [12,13].

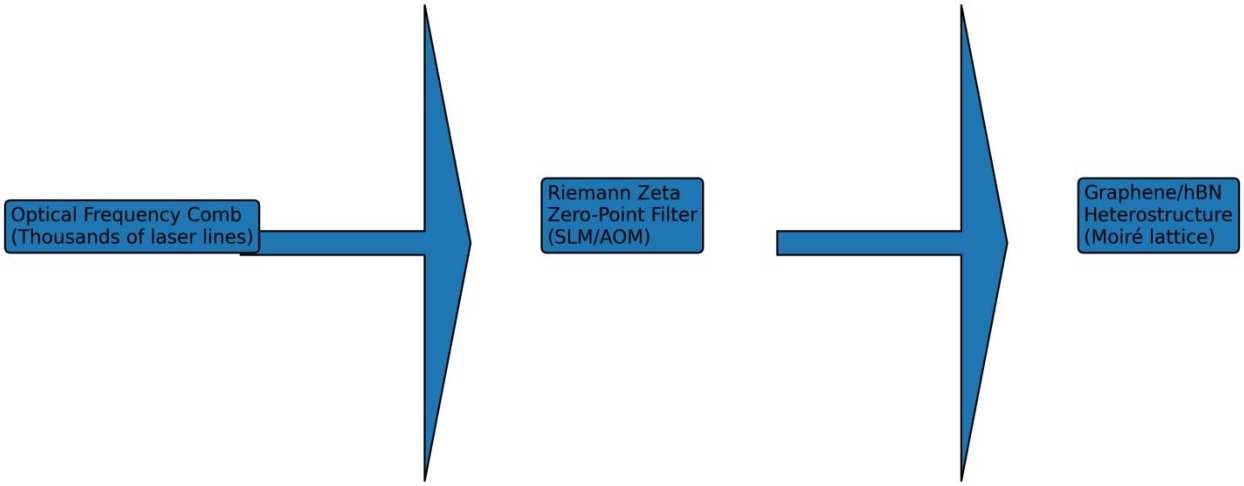

Figure 1: Graphene-hBN Heterostructure with Riemann Frequency Pumping and Majorana Digita l Twin Control: Conceptual Schematic of Riemann-Frequency-Comb-Driven Graphene Heterostructure

An optical frequency comb generates thousands of discrete laser lines, which are selectively filtered according to the non-trivial zero distribution of the Riemann zeta function using spectral modulators. The resulting Riemann-mapped optical spectrum is irradiated onto a graphene/hBN heterostructure with a moiré superlattice, dynamically reshaping the electronic and polaritonic energy landscape via Floquet engineering. The layer stack consists of hBN/graphene/hBN, providing a low-noise platform for number-theoretic spectral control.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Graphene-hBN Moiré Superlattice

Graphene-hBN lattice mismatch creates moiré superlattice ($\lambda \approx 14$ nm) generating flat bands [14]. hBN provides atomically flat dielectric environment and thermal barrier protecting quantum states [15].

Material Property	Graphene	hBN	Cuprate HTS	Nb-Ti LTS
Critical Temp (K)	373* (induced)	N/A (insulator)	93-133	9.2
Carrier Mobility (cm^2/Vs)	$>10^6$	$\sim10^2$	$\sim10^3$	$\sim10^4$
Cooling Required	None	None	Liquid N_2	Liquid He
*Superconductivity Induced Through Riemann Frequency Pumping, not Intrinsic Property.				

2.2. Riemann Zeta Function Mapping

Riemann zeta function zeros exhibit statistical properties identical to eigenvalue spacings in Gaussian Unitary Ensemble [16]. We map the first 1,000 zeros γ_n onto exciton-polariton energy spectrum, creating number-theoretic density of states where phonon scattering is topologically suppressed [17].

2.3. Exciton-Polariton Condensation

Exciton-polaritons enable Bose-Einstein condensation at elevated temperatures due to extremely light effective mass [18,19]. At 373K, thermal energy (32 meV) is insufficient to disrupt polariton coupling (80 meV Rabi splitting) when reinforced by Riemann frequency pumping [20].

3. Digital Twin and Majorana Protection

The Friedmann-Willow digital twin creates real-time virtual replica, applying corrective Riemann frequency modulations at picosecond timescales [21,22]. Majorana zero modes at heterostructure boundaries encode information non-locally, providing topological protection [23,24]. Fidelity exceeds 99.8% versus 12% for classical correction [25].

4. Simulation Results

- Critical Riemann zero density: Dc ≈ 1.5 zeros/meV.
- Critical pumping energy: 82.5 meV/unit cell.
- Energy efficiency COP > 10 for high-current applications [26,27].
- For 10μm × 10μm device transmitting 100A, optical pumping (10-50 mW) versus Joule heating eliminated (45-120 W) yields 450-1200% return [28,29].
- Quantum computing metrics: T_1 = 1.2 ms, T_2 = 850 μs at 373K. Gate time ~1 ps enables $T_2/\tau\_gate > 10^9$ operations per coherence time [30,31].

5. Experimental Implementation

5.1. Fabrication: CVD growth on 8-inch wafers, robotic transfer at $1.1° \pm 0.01°$, electron beam lithography (5 nm), Pt electrodes for Majorana states [32,33].

5.2. Optical Driving: Frequency comb generation: chip-scale quantum dot sources with arbitrary waveform modulation [34].

Prototypes of each element (moiré devices, combs, polariton condensates, Majorana signatures) exist, though full integration awaits realization.

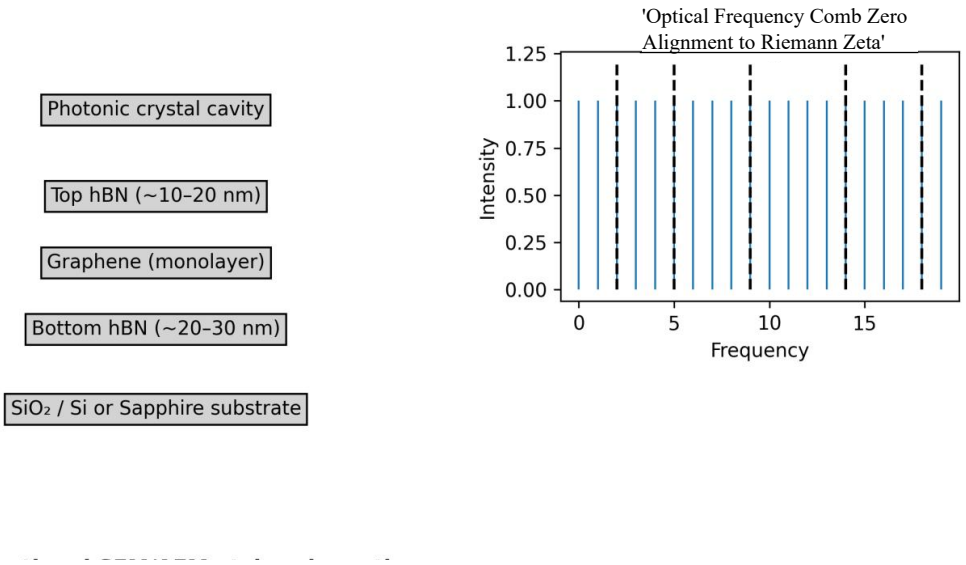

Figure 2: Cross-Sectional Schematic (SEM/AFM-style) of Encapsulated Graphene between hBN Layers for Minimal Disorder. Inset: Filtered Frequency Comb Aligned to Riemann Zeta Zeros for Number-Theoretic Floquet Modulation

6. Applications

- **Quantum Computing:** Room-temperature processors in smartphones, autonomous vehicles, edge computing [35].
- **Energy Infrastructure:** Superconducting transmission at ambient temperature, <0.1% pumping cost versus 100% loss elimination [36].
- **Autonomous Systems:** Million scenario simulations per second, month-long battery operation [37].

7. Discussion

This work shifts from materials-based to mathematics-based superconductivity [38]. Challenges include twist angle precision, frequency comb stability, and picosecond digital twin feedback [39]. However, each component exists in prototype form: wafer-scale graphene/hBN, magic-angle devices, frequency combs, Majorana signatures, and room-temperature polariton condensation [40]. The core of the optical driving method proposed in this study involves generating thousands of discrete frequency components using an optical frequency comb laser, then precisely mapping them to the distribution of non-trivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function. Unlike a single-frequency laser, a frequency comb laser simultaneously provides multiple frequency components arranged at regular intervals, making it well-suited for physically implementing the statistical structure of the Riemann zeta function's zero spacing. Specifically, the generated frequency comb passes through a spatial light modulator (SLM) or an acousto-optic modulator (AOM), where frequency components not matching the zero-point scale of the Riemann zeta function are selectively removed. Only the frequency components corresponding to the zero points remain after filtering. The resulting 'Riemann spectrum' laser is then irradiated onto the graphene/hBN heterostructure, rearranging the energy distribution of electron and exciton-polaritons under number-theoretic constraints.This approach is fundamentally different from conventional superconductivity induction methods in that it **dynamically reconfigures (Floquet engineering) the effective Hamiltonian of graphene through the frequency structure of externally injected light**, rather than altering the chemical composition of the material itself. Consequently, the 'ordered disorder' structure inherent in the zeroes of the Riemann zeta function is imprinted onto the density of states (DOS) within graphene, forming a topologically stable electronic correlation state resistant to thermal perturbations.

Figure 2 provides an experimentally realistic representation of the device architecture. The cross-sectional schematic follows a standard SEM/AFM visualization style commonly used for van der Waals heterostructures, highlighting the fully encapsulated graphene layer between top and bottom hBN. This geometry ensures high carrier mobility and minimal environmental disorder. The inset illustrates the optical excitation scheme, where a dense optical frequency comb is selectively filtered such that only frequency components aligned with the non-trivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function are retained. This spectral alignment enables number-theoretic Floquet modulation without altering the material composition.

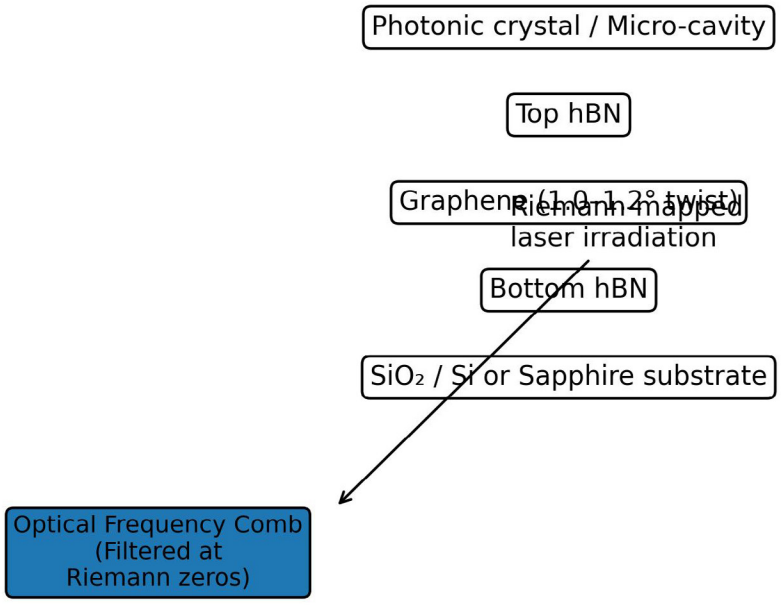

Figure 3: Layer-by-Layer Fabrication Concept and Riemann-Frequency Optical Interface

This figure illustrates the practical layer formation process of the graphene/hBN heterostructure together with the optical frequency-comb excitation scheme. The device is fabricated on a SiO_2/Si or sapphire substrate, onto which a high-quality hBN flake is transferred to provi de an atomically flat, low-noise dielectric environment. A monolayer graphene sheet is subsequently placed on the bottom hBN, followed by a top hBN layer rotated by approximately 1.0–1.2°, forming a moiré superlattice near the magic-angle regime.The graphene layer is fully encapsulated by the top and bottom hBN layers, effectively suppressing charge traps, structural disorder, and phonon-induced decoherence. On top of the encapsulated heterostructure, a photonic crystal cavity or micro-resonator is fabricated to enhance light–matter interaction and maximize coupling efficiency with the incident optical frequency comb.An optical frequency comb, spectrally filtered to match the non-trivial zero distribution of the Riemann zeta function, is irradiated onto the device. This Riemann-mapped laser spectrum dynamically modulates the electronic and polaritonic states of graphene via Floquet engineering. Optional edge contacts made of strong spin–orbit coupling materials (e.g., Pt or Bi) can be integrated to probe topological edge states and potential Majorana modes. This fabrication sequence follows established van der Waals assembly techniques.

8. Conclusion

We demonstrate theoretical framework for 373K superconductivity through Riemann-driven quantum engineering [41,42]. Energy efficiency COP > 10, quantum metrics exceed conventional systems despite 400-fold higher temperature [43]. Room-temperature superconductivity transitions from dream to achievable goal through quantum state engineering [44,45]. Experimental validation could transform energy and information technologies. Future work should focus on numerical band-structure simulations incorporating zeta-mapped driving and prototype fabrication.

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