# An addressable quantum dot qubit with fault-tolerant control-fidelity

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#### Contents

- electron spin qubit in <sup>28</sup>Si (MOS)
- ESR stripline
- long coherence time (T<sub>2</sub> = 28ms)
- high control fidelity
- valley splitting

### QD Device



- QD coupled to 1
   reservoir
- readout via SET (with feedback-loop)
- T = 50mK
- 3 layer Al-AlO gate stack on <sup>28</sup>Si

## RF and spin readout

- spin-selective tunnelling to reservoir
- single-shot spin readout
- AC B-field by AC current through transmission line
- B = 1.4T, g ~2, f<sub>MW</sub>=39GHz



Time

#### Rabi

- $T_2^{Rabi} \sim 380 \mu s$
- $f_{Rabi} \propto \sqrt{Pwr}$

**c** 1.0

0.6

0.4

0.0

f,

• t<sub>π</sub>= 1,8μs



### Ramsey, Hahn and CPMG

- $T_2^* = 120 \mu s$
- T<sub>2</sub><sup>H</sup> = 1.2ms
- $T_2^{CPMG} = 28ms$
- different

   exponents ->
   different noise
   spectra



• 10<sup>5</sup> operations before decay

### Linewidth

- $T_2^* = 120\mu s \rightarrow thin linewidth v$ = 2.6kHz
- agrees with linewidth measurement at Pwr=-20dbm (no more power broadening)
- electrically tunable g-factor
- → idea: high qubit addressability in array



# Randomized benchmarking

- goal: calculate gate error
- apply random series of (interleaved) gates, then recover
- get gate fidelity from sequence fidelity decay (visibility does not matter)
- fit  $f = A^* \exp(-(b^*m)^{\alpha})$ ,  $F_c = 1 b$
- single gate fidelity:  $F_s = 1-b/(2*1.875)$
- $\rightarrow$  F<sub>c</sub> > 99% "fault-tolerant"



More about RBM: J.T. Muhonen et al., Condensed Matter 27 (2015)

# Valley splitting

- $E_z = E_v$  is relaxation sweet spot
- valley splitting  $\propto F_Z$  and agrees with previous device
- qubit can be operated in  $E_z > E_v$  or  $E_z < E_v$  regime





#### Conclusion

- electrons in <sup>28</sup>Si  $\rightarrow$  very long coherence T<sub>2</sub>\* = 120µs
- CPMG improves coherence by factor 200
- address qubit electrically with tunable g-factor
- fault-tolerant gate fidelity > 99%