

Coherence of a hole spin flopping-mode qubit in a circuit quantum electrodynamics environment

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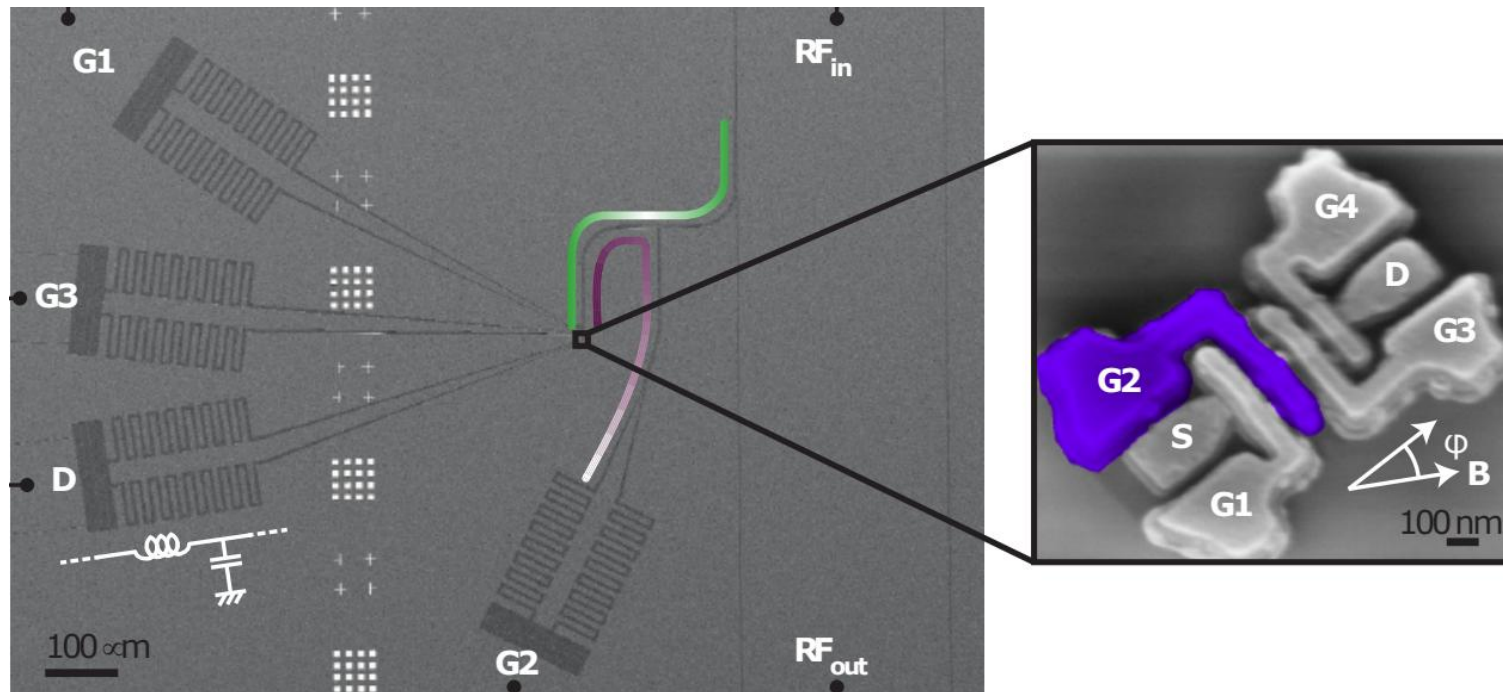
(Dated: March 17, 2025)

Key Highlights

- Achieve practical **Flopping-Mode (FM) Hole Spin Qubit** in Silicon Channel
- Strong Spin-Photon coupling using a **High-Impedance Microwave Resonator**
- Achieved Fast and **Coherent** Qubit Operations
($f_{\text{Rabi}} \sim 100 \text{ MHz}$ & $T_2^e > 1 \mu\text{s}$)
- Identification of limiting **Decoherence** Mechanisms:
Photonic mechanisms

Experimental Setup

Natural Silicon channel, coupled to a **high-impedance niobium nitride (NbN) microwave resonator**



Setup:

- $T_{\text{base}} = 8 \text{ mK}$
- TWPA+HEMT

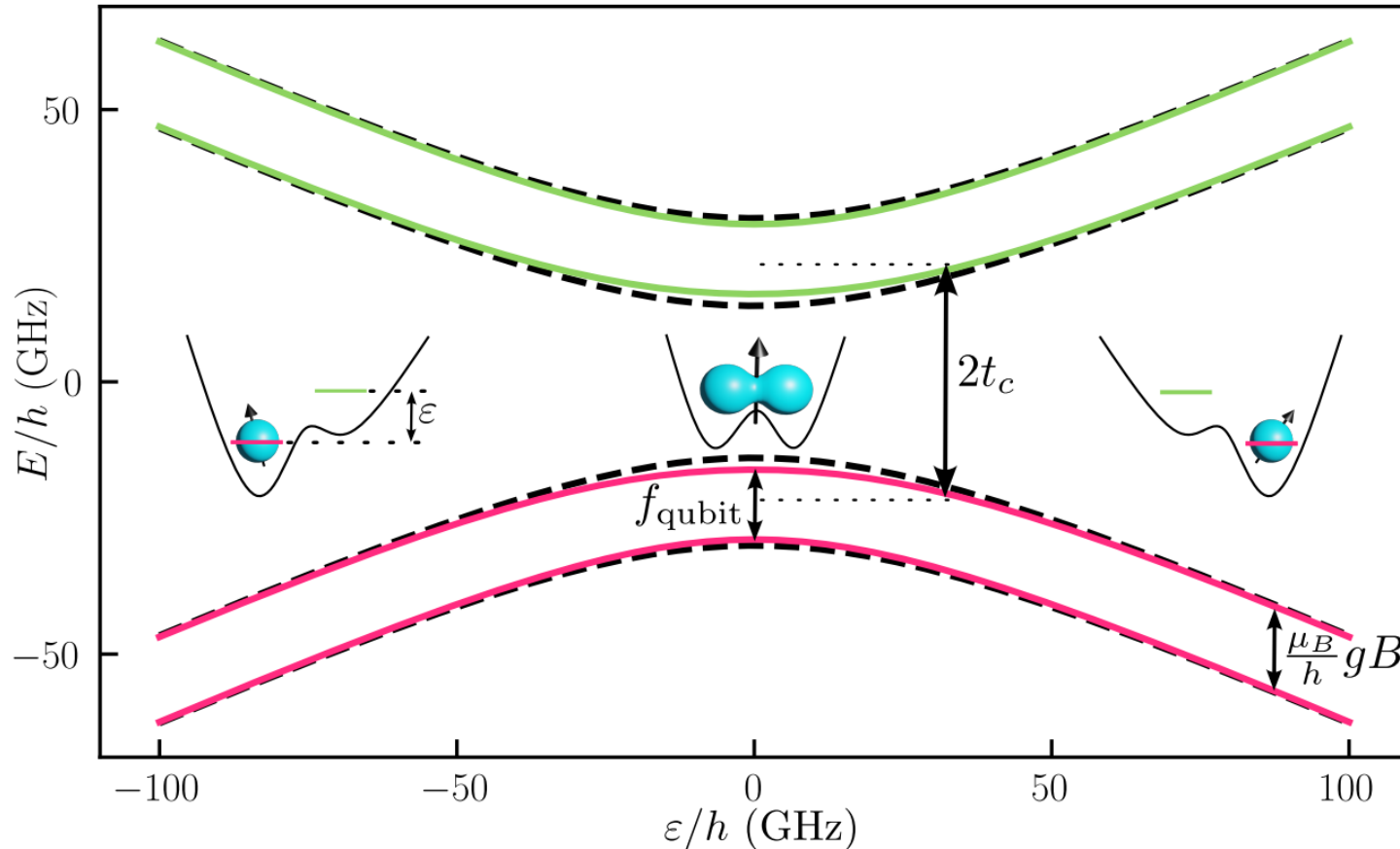
Resonator:

- 10 nm NbN film
- Resonator $Q_L = 402$
- Resonator $f_r = 5.413 \text{ GHz}$

Misc:

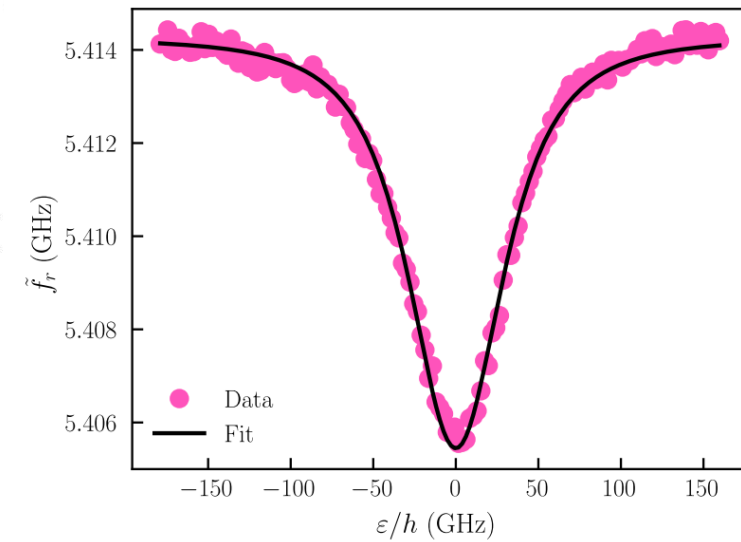
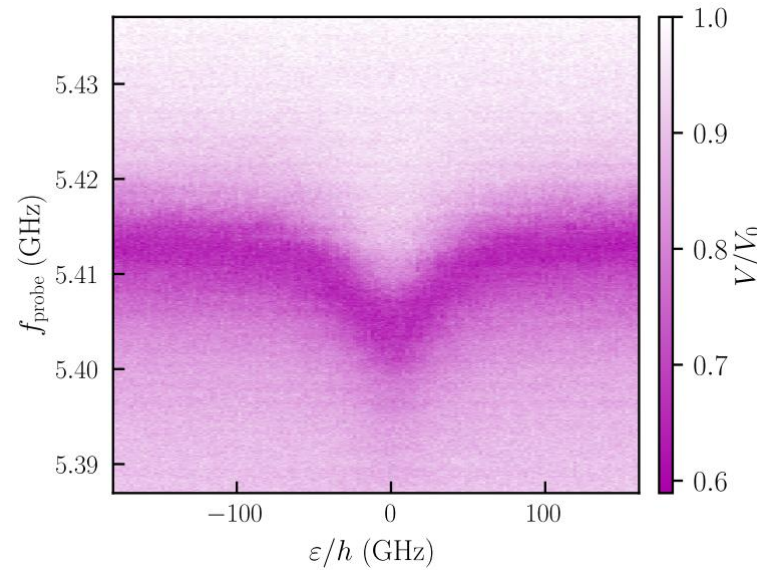
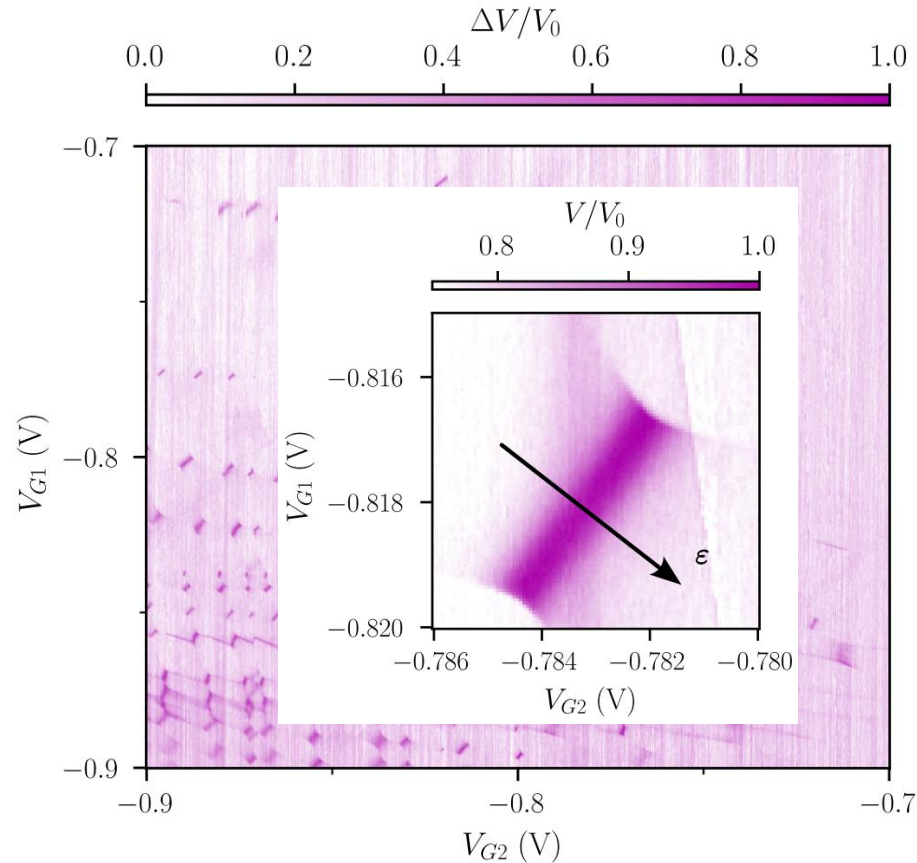
- Low Pass Filter Cut-off: 1.2 GHz

Flopping-Mode (FM) Qubits



- Single excess charge in double dot
- Finite magnetic Field
- SOI
- Large Electric Dipole
- Fast electrical control
- Detuning sweet spot

Charge Qubit



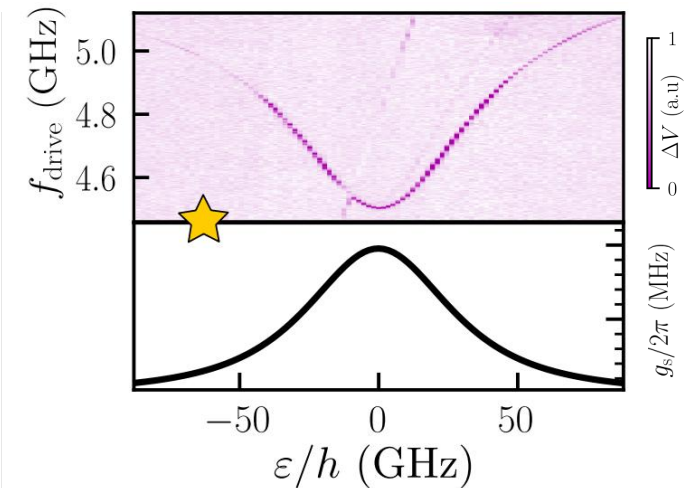
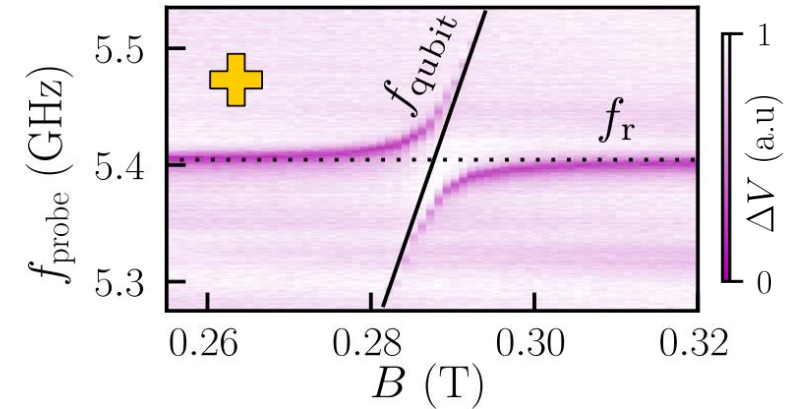
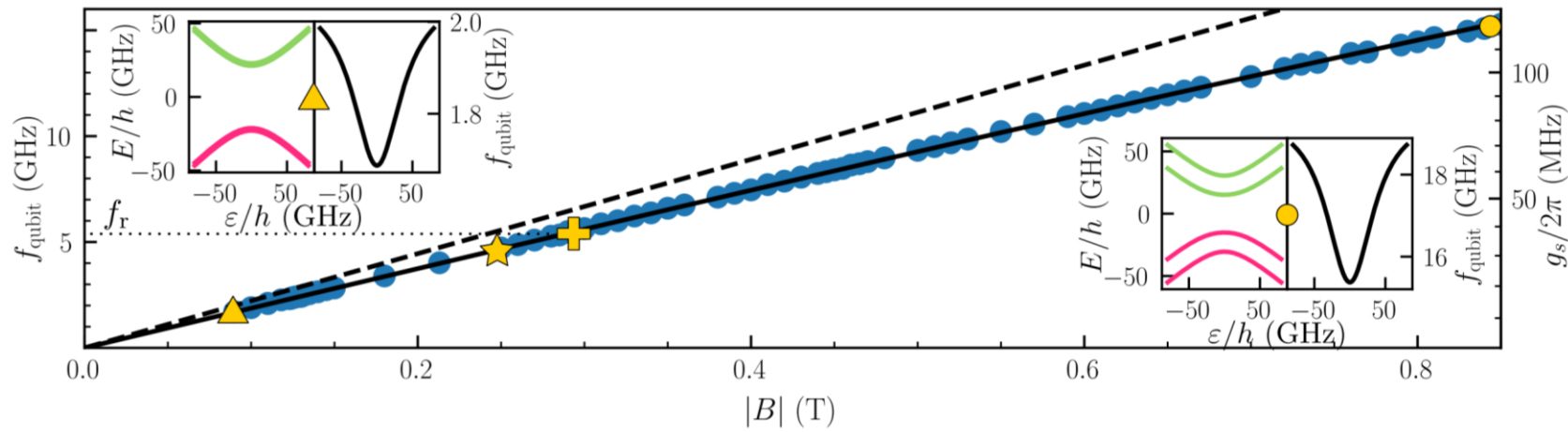
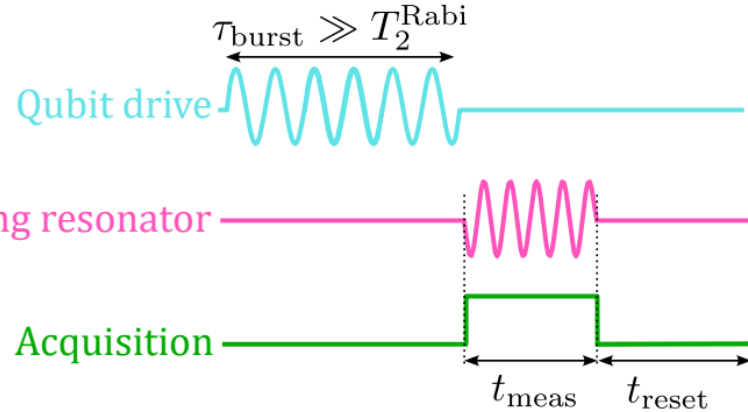
$$\chi_c = \frac{g_c^2 d_c^2}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{|f_c - f_{r,1}|} + \frac{1}{f_c + f_{r,1}} \right)$$

$$g_c/2\pi = 437 \pm 10 \text{ MHz}$$

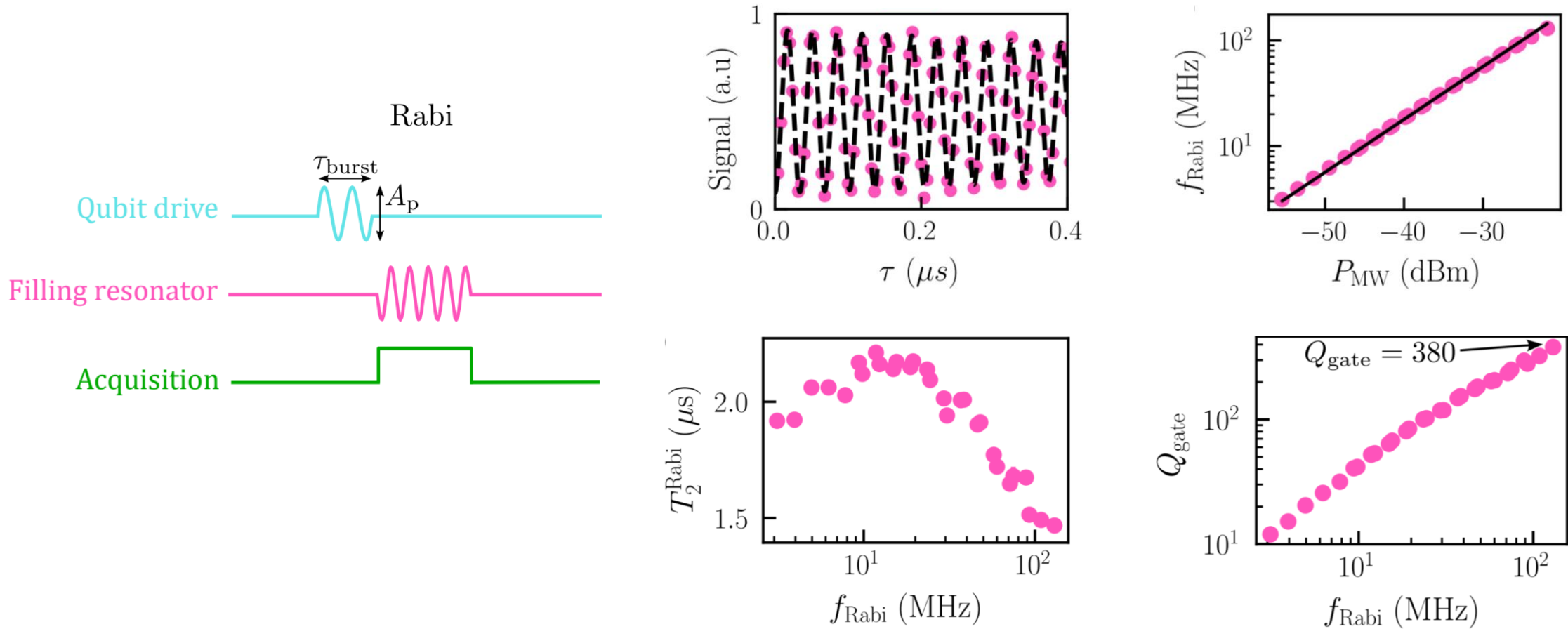
$$t_c/h = 22 \pm 1 \text{ GHz.}$$

Flopping-Mode Hole Spin Qubit

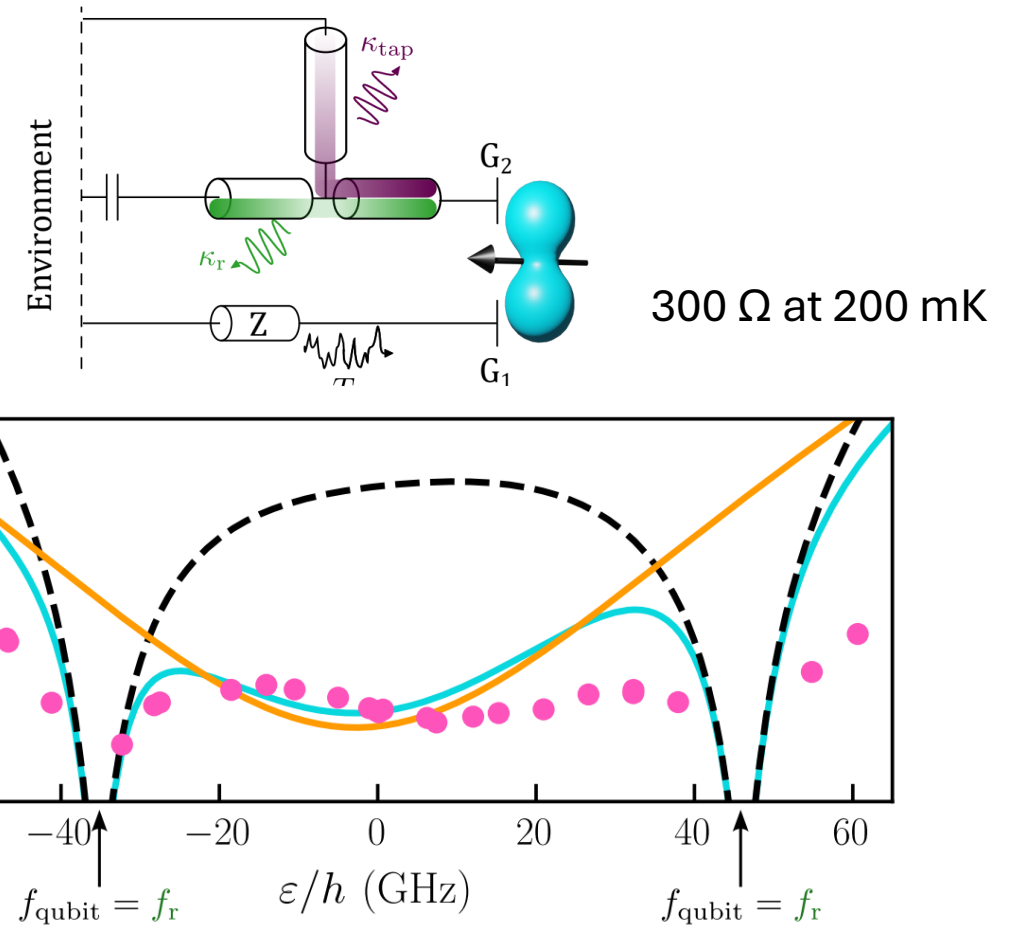
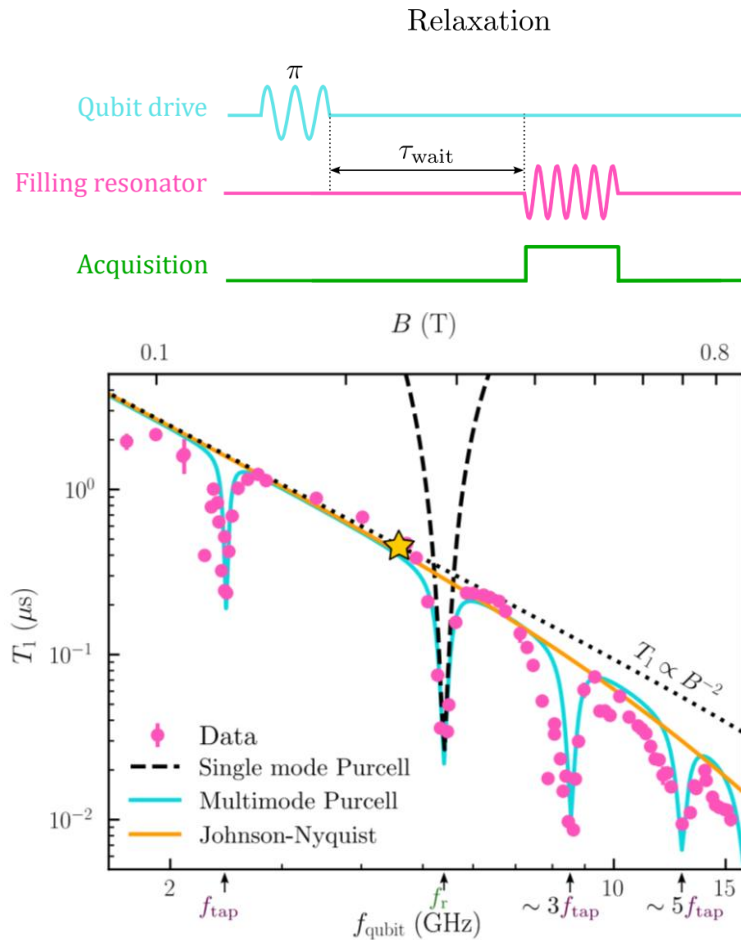
Two tone spectroscopy



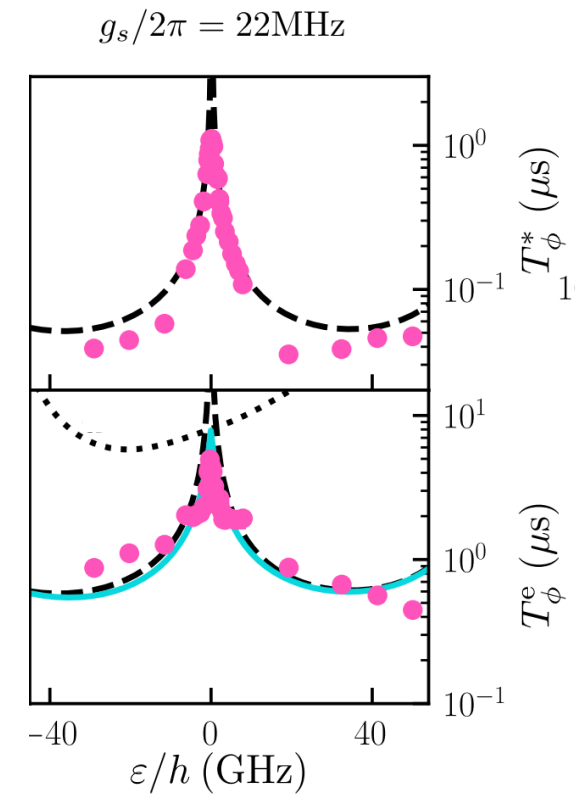
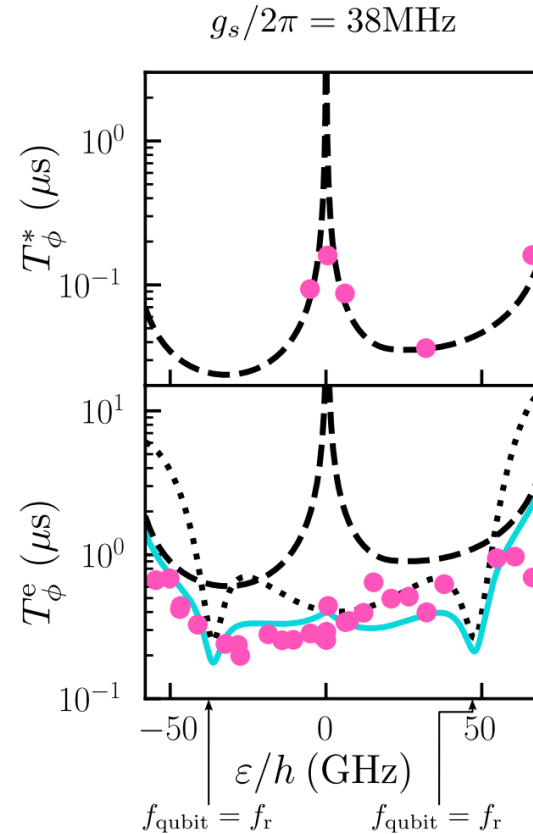
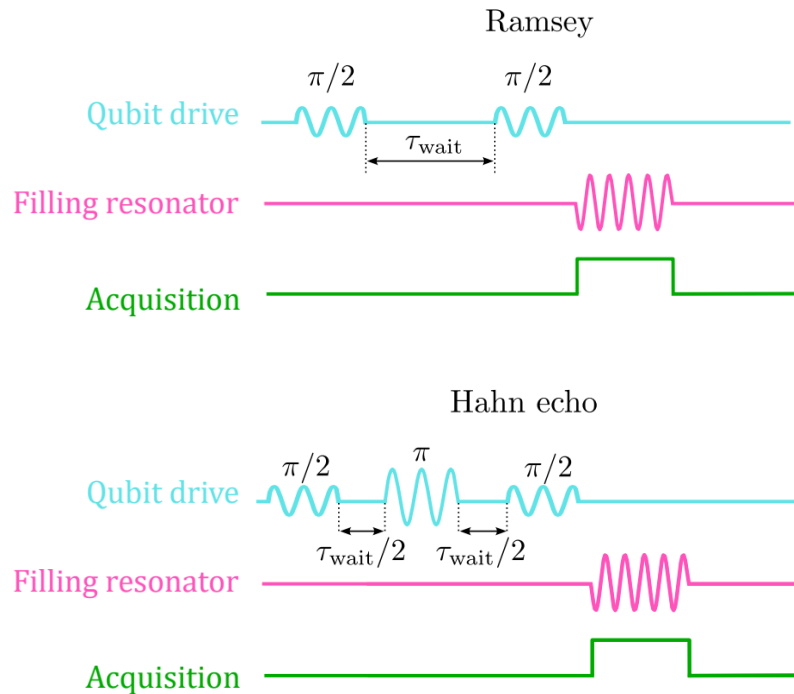
Result: Qubit performance



Results: Relaxation By Photon Emission



Results: Photon Shot-Noise Dephasing



◆ Data --- Charge Photons — Charge + photons

Resonator temp.: 80 mK
DC tap temp.: 230 mK

Summary

- Demonstration of Flopping-Mode (FM) Hole Spin Qubit with gate quality factor of **380**
- Achieve High-speed control: $f_{\text{Rabi}} > 100\text{MHz}$
- Strong spin-photon coupling regime: g_s : 10 - 100 MHz
- Identified Radiative decay as relaxation mechanism
- and thermal photon shot noise as the decoherence mechanism

Outlook

- Better **filtering & shielding** → Reduce photon temperature → increase dephasing time (by $\sim 20\times$)
 - Add **Purcell filters, high-Q cavities, microwave engineering**
 - **Isotropic purification** of silicon → Reduce hyperfine dephasing
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- **Phonon-induced relaxation** remains unobserved, needs exploration.

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