Coherent spin manipulation in an exchange-only qubit

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Initialization, two-spin coherent manipulation, and readout of a three-spin qubit are demonstrated using a few-electron triple quantum dot. The three-spin qubit is designed to allow all operations for full qubit control to be tuned via nearest-neighbor exchange interaction. Fast readout of charge states takes advantage of multiplexed reflectometry. Decoherence measured in a two-spin subspace is found to be consistent with predictions based on gate voltage noise with a uniform power spectrum. The theory of the exchange-only qubit is developed and it is shown that initialization of only two spins suffices for operation. Requirements for full multi-qubit control using only exchange and electrostatic interactions are outlined.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Electron spins confined in quantum dots are an attractive basis for quantum computing because of their long coherence times and potential for scaling.1–3 In the simplest proposal,1 single spins form the logical basis, with single-qubit operations via spin resonance.4 An alternative scheme, with logical basis formed from singlet and triplet states of two spins5–7 requires inhomogeneous static magnetic field for full single-qubit control.7 Using three spins to represent each qubit removes the need for an inhomogeneous field; exchange interactions between adjacent spins suffice for all one- and two-qubit operations.2,8 In this paper, we experimentally demonstrate coherent spin manipulation within a two-spin subspace of a three-spin qubit defined in a triple quantum dot. This operation constitutes a rotation around one of the two exchange-controlled axes in the qubit state space. We demonstrate initialization, one-axis rotation, and readout using one of two charge sensors, monitored by a multiplexed reflectometry circuit.9,10 Gate noise is estimated based on decoherence rates.

The interactions of three spins have been explored experimentally13 and theoretically14,15 in the context of physical chemistry, where the recombination of two radicals, originally in an unreactive triplet state, can be catalyzed by exchange with a third spin. Few-electron triple quantum dots13–15 have been used to realize charge reconﬁgurations corresponding to the elementary operations of quantum cellular automata,10 although tunable spin interactions have not yet been demonstrated.17

II. DEVICE AND MEASUREMENT SCHEME

We first demonstrate how our device [Fig. 1(a)] can be operated in the three-electron regime, then discuss coherent manipulation of the three-spin system. The device was fabricated by patterning Ti/Au topgates on a GaAs/AlGaAs heterostructure incorporating a two-dimensional electron gas 110 nm beneath the surface. Depletion gate voltages create a triple quantum dot together with a pair of charge sensing quantum point contacts (QPCs).18 Gates L and R are connected to coaxial lines allowing rapid voltage pulses to be applied. The device was measured at 150 mK electron temperature in a dilution refrigerator with a magnetic field $B = 100$ mT applied in-plane.

A frequency-multiplexed radio-frequency (RF) reflectometry circuit9,10 allowed both QPCs to be measured independently with MHz bandwidth [Fig. 1(a)]. Parallel resonant tank circuits incorporating left and right QPCs were formed from nearby inductors $L_L = 910$ nH and $L_R = 750$ nH together with the parasitic capacitances $C_L^P$ and $C_R^P$ of the bond wires. Bias tases coupled to each tank circuit allowed the DC conductances $g_L$, $g_R$ of left and right QPCs to be measured simultaneously with the reflectance of the RF circuit. As each QPC was pinched off, a separate dip developed in the reflected signal at corresponding resonant frequency $f_{L,R} = (2\pi)^{-1}(L_L C_L^P)^{-1/2}$ [Fig. 1(b)]. To monitor the charge sensors, two carrier frequencies $f_c$ and $f_R$ were applied to the single coaxial line driving both resonant circuits [Fig. 1(a)]. The reflected signal was amplified using both cryogenic and room temperature amplifiers, then demodulated by mixing with local oscillators and low-pass filtered to yield voltages $V_{L}^{RF}$ and $V_{R}^{RF}$ sensitive predominantly to $g_L$ and $g_R$ [Figs. 1(c) and 1(d)]. To suppress back-action and reduce pulse coupling into the readout circuit, the RF carrier was blanked on both signal and return paths except during the readout pulse configuration; no RF was applied to the readout circuit during spin initialization and manipulation.

With $g_R$ tuned to the point of maximum charge sensitivity $g_R = 0.4 e^2/h$, the configuration of the triple dot was monitored19 via $V_R^{RF}$. Sweeping voltages $V_L$ and $V_R$ on gates L and R, the charge stability diagram of the triple dot was mapped out, as shown in Fig. 1(e)]. Dark transition lines are seen to run with three different slopes, corresponding to electrons added to each of the three dots.13,14 For the most negative voltages, transitions are no longer seen, indicating that the device has been completely emptied. This allows absolute electron occupancies of the three dots to be assigned to each region of the diagram.
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resonances develop corresponding to reduced reflection from left and right tank circuits. Carrier frequencies circuit as a function of frequency, measured between ports 1 and 2 in the two resonance frequencies.

Two RF switches Minicircuits ZASWA-2-50DR+ allow incident and reflected signals to be blanked except during device readout, reducing backaction and preventing gate pulse coupling to the demodulation circuit.

Two RF switches (Minicircuits ZASWA-2-50DR+) allow incident and reflected signals to be blanked except during device readout, reducing backaction and preventing gate pulse coupling to the demodulation circuit.

III. EXCHANGE-ONLY QUBIT OPERATION

A. Qubit subspace

We work in the subspace of three electrons restricted to occupancies of at most two electrons per dot. To see how exchange can drive arbitrary qubit operations, consider three spins coupled by nearest-neighbor exchange strengths $J_{12}$ and $J_{23}$ [Fig. 2(a)]. The eight spin states can be classified by both overall multiplicity and multiplicity of the rightmost spin pair, and comprise a quadruplet, $|D_{z}\rangle$, and two doublets, $|D_{+}\rangle$ and $|D_{-}\rangle$, where $S_z$ denotes the $z$ component of total spin and takes values $S_z = \pm 1/2$ or $\pm 3/2$ for the quadruplet and $S_z = \pm 1/2$ for the doublets [Fig. 2(b)]. Whereas for $|D_{+}\rangle$ states, the rightmost pair of spins forms a singlet, for $|D_{-}\rangle$ states, the rightmost pair forms a mixture of triplet states (see Appendix B). Alternatively, the doublets can be classified according to the multiplicity of the leftmost pair: States $|\bar{D}_{+}\rangle$ correspond to singlets on the left whereas states $|\bar{D}_{-}\rangle$ correspond to triplet states.

The logical basis is formed from two states with equal $S_z$, one taken from each doublet $|D_{+}\rangle$ and $|D_{-}\rangle$. That is, we define the logical qubit states $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ as $|0\rangle=|D_{+}\rangle$ and $|1\rangle=|D_{-}\rangle$ (Fig. 1). A valid qubit can be formed from either $S_z = +1/2$ or $S_z = -1/2$ doublet components, or any mixture of the two; it is therefore necessary to prepare and read out only two of the three spins in order to implement full single-qubit operation. We do not discuss further the spin-3/2 subspace, as we start only from states with spin 1/2 and do not otherwise change the total spin.

States of the qubit correspond to points on the Bloch sphere shown in Fig. 2(c). Exchange $J_{23}$ between the rightmost spin pair drives qubit rotations about the vertical axis, exchange $J_{12}$ between the leftmost pair drives rotations about an axis tilted by 120° and defined by doublets $|\bar{D}_{+}\rangle$ and
The eight states of the system can be divided into a quadruplet, \( Q \), and two doublets, \( D' \) and \( D \), distinguished by the multiplicity (singlet or triplet) of the rightmost pair of spins. An alternative choice, denoted \( \bar{D} \) and \( \bar{D}' \), distinguishes the doublets according to the multiplicity of the leftmost spin pair (dashed boxes). Choosing an element from each doublet as the qubit basis [highlighted in (b)], arbitrary unitary transformations are equivalent to rotations on the Bloch sphere shown, where doublet states \( |D'_{\pm1/2}\rangle \) and \( |D_{\pm1/2}\rangle \) correspond to north and south poles and states \( |\bar{D}'_{\pm1/2}\rangle \) and \( |\bar{D}_{\pm1/2}\rangle \) to poles of an axis tilted by 120°. Exchange between middle and right dots drives rotations about the \( \bar{D} - \bar{D}' \) axis, while exchange between left and middle dots drives rotations about the \( D - D' \) axis. In combination, any rotation can be accomplished.

FIG. 2. (Color online) An exchange-only qubit. (a) Electron spins in three adjacent quantum dots are coupled by nearest-neighbor exchange. (b) The eight states of the system can be divided into a quadruplet, \( Q \), and two doublets, \( D' \) and \( D \), distinguished by the multiplicity (singlet or triplet) of the rightmost pair of spins. An alternative choice, denoted \( \bar{D} \) and \( \bar{D}' \), distinguishes the doublets according to the multiplicity of the leftmost spin pair (dashed boxes). Choosing an element from each doublet as the qubit basis [highlighted in (b)], arbitrary unitary transformations are equivalent to rotations on the Bloch sphere shown, where doublet states \( |D'_{\pm1/2}\rangle \) and \( |D_{\pm1/2}\rangle \) correspond to north and south poles and states \( |\bar{D}'_{\pm1/2}\rangle \) and \( |\bar{D}_{\pm1/2}\rangle \) to poles of an axis tilted by 120°. Exchange between middle and right dots drives rotations about the \( \bar{D} - \bar{D}' \) axis, while exchange between left and middle dots drives rotations about the \( D - D' \) axis. In combination, any rotation can be accomplished.

### B. Tuning the exchange interaction

The device energy levels are tuned with an external magnetic field \( B \) and by using gate voltages to adjust the energies of different charge configurations \( (N_L, N_M, N_R) \), where \( N_L \), \( N_M \), and \( N_R \) denote electron occupancies of left, middle and right dots respectively (see Appendix A). Defining detuning \( \epsilon \) as the energy difference between \((2,0,1)\) and \((1,0,2)\) configurations (in units of gate voltage), three regimes are accessible [Fig. 3(a)]. Neglecting hyperfine coupling, the energy levels are set mainly by the exchange interaction and the Zeeman energy \( E_Z = g \mu_B B \), where \( g \) is the electron g factor and \( \mu_B \) is the Bohr magneton. Near \( \epsilon = 0 \), the device is in the \((1,1,1)\) configuration with negligible exchange. As \( \epsilon \) is increased, hybridization between \((1,1,1)\) and \((1,0,2)\) configurations lowers the energy of \(|D'_\downarrow\rangle\) states, until for \( \epsilon > \epsilon_c \), the ground state configuration becomes predominantly \((1,0,2)\). An exchange splitting \( J_{23} \) for \( \epsilon > 0 \) prevents occupation of the \((1,0,2)\) configuration with \(|Q_3\rangle\) and \(|D_3\rangle\) spin states and enforces Pauli exclusion in the rightmost dot. Similarly, with decreasing \( \epsilon \) the energy of \(|\bar{D}_3\rangle\) states is lowered by an amount \( J_{12} \), and below \( \epsilon = \epsilon_c \) the ground state configuration becomes predominantly \((2,0,1)\). The various configurations are accessed by tuning gate voltages \( V_L \) and \( V_R \) coupled predominantly to left and right dots, respectively. The lowest-energy configurations of three capacitively coupled dots are modeled in Fig. 3(b), which also illustrates the detuning axis in gate space.

### C. Coherent spin manipulation

Repeated spin state initialization, coherent manipulation, and readout uses the following cycle of voltage pulses\(^6\) on
The extracted $J_{23}(\epsilon)$ depends exponentially on $\epsilon$, similar to observations at comparable exchange strength in a double dot,\textsuperscript{7} but inconsistent with the power-law dependence found at more negative detunings.\textsuperscript{22}

Experimental $P_{D'}(\tau_E)$ values in Fig. 4(b) are fit to an exponentially damped cosine form, $P_{D'}(\tau_E) = A e^{-\alpha \tau_E} \cos(J_{23} \tau_E/h + \phi) + B$, where $\alpha$ is a damping coefficient reflecting decoherence presumably attributable to gate voltage noise.\textsuperscript{21} This form is appropriate for a white noise spectrum, and was chosen over alternative forms (with higher powers of $\tau_E$ appearing in the exponent) by the quality of fit, judged by eye. $A$, $B$, and $\phi$ are phenomenological amplitude, offset, and phase parameters. A value for the voltage noise spectral density of detuning, $\sigma_\epsilon = \hbar \alpha^{1/2}/(dJ_{23}/d\epsilon)$, $\approx 27 \pm 5 \text{ nV/}\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$, was obtained from a fit to the top data set in Fig. 4(b), using an independently measured value of $dJ_{23}/d\epsilon$. The lower two curves use the same value of $\sigma_\epsilon$ with independently measured values of $dJ_{23}/d\epsilon$, and show equally good agreement with the data. The origin of this surprisingly large voltage noise, accounting for the observed rapid decoherence, is presently unknown. Reduced contrast ($\lambda < 1$) can be attributed to pulse imperfections,\textsuperscript{7} which also cause a small phase shift. Similar data for $J_{12}$ could not be obtained in this device due to weak tunnel coupling between left and middle dots (see Appendix C).

In summary, we have fabricated a three-electron spin qubit and demonstrated initialization, coherent spin manipulation using pulsed-gate control of exchange, and state readout. These operations do not yet constitute full qubit control, however. For that, pulsed operation of both $J_{12}$ and $J_{23}$ is needed. Furthermore, to complete a universal set of gates, two-qubit operations will also be needed. That could be done with nearest neighbor exchange coupling of two three-spin qubits, as described in Refs. 2 and 23, which require that the third spin be initialized into a known state. Capacitive coupling of two three-spin qubits can also form a two qubit gate, and does not require initializing the third spin.\textsuperscript{5} Those tasks, along with reducing electrical noise to improve coherence, remain for future work.

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APPENDIX A: ENERGY LEVELS OF THREE EXCHANGE-COUPLED SPINS

In this Appendix we present the states and energy levels of three electron spins as shown in Fig. 2(a), coupled by nearest-neighbor exchange and subject to a magnetic field. The Hamiltonian is\textsuperscript{12}

$$H = J_{12} \left( S_1 \cdot S_2 - \frac{1}{4} \right) + J_{23} \left( S_2 \cdot S_3 - \frac{1}{4} \right) - E_Z (S_1^z + S_2^z + S_3^z),$$

(A1)

where the spins are denoted $S_1$, $S_2$, $S_3$, the magnetic field is along the $z$-axis, and units are chosen so that Planck's constant is $\hbar = 1$. 

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The eight spin eigenstates of the Hamiltonian (A1) form a quadruplet $Q$ and high- and low-energy doublets $\Delta$, $\Delta'$,

$$|Q_{+1/2}\rangle = |\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle,$$

(A2)

$$|Q_{+1/2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle),$$

(A3)

$$|Q_{-1/2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle),$$

(A4)

$$|Q_{-1/2}\rangle = |\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle.$$  

(A5)

$$|\Delta_{+1/2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\Omega^2 + 2\Omega (J_{12} - J_{23})}}((J_{12} - J_{23} + \Omega)|\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

$$+ (J_{23} - \Omega)|\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - J_{12}|\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle),$$

(A6)

$$|\Delta_{-1/2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\Omega^2 + 2\Omega (J_{12} - J_{23})}}((J_{12} - J_{23} + \Omega)|\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

$$+ (J_{23} - \Omega)|\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - J_{12}|\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle),$$

(A7)

$$|\Delta_{+1/2}'\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\Omega^2 + 2\Omega (J_{12} - J_{23})}}((J_{12} + J_{23} + \Omega)|\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

$$- (J_{12} + \Omega)|\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - J_{12}|\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle),$$

(A8)

$$|\Delta_{-1/2}'\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\Omega^2 + 2\Omega (J_{12} - J_{23})}}((J_{12} + J_{23} + \Omega)|\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

$$- (J_{12} + \Omega)|\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - J_{12}|\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle),$$

(A9)

with energies

$$E_{Q_{+1/2}} = -E_z S_z,$$

(A10)

$$E_{\Delta_{+1/2}} = -(J_{12} + J_{23} - \Omega)/2 - E_z S_z,$$

(A11)

$$E_{\Delta_{-1/2}} = -(J_{12} + J_{23} + \Omega)/2 - E_z S_z,$$

(A12)

where $\Omega = \sqrt{J_{12}^2 + J_{23}^2 - J_{13} J_{23}}$. Along the detuning axis of Fig. 3(b), significant charge hybridization is possible between at most pair of dots, allowing the exchange energies to be approximated by functions appropriate for a double dot. $J_{12}(e) = (e - e_c)/2 + \sqrt{(e - e_c)^2 + 4r_L}$ and $J_{23}(e) = (e - e_{c2})/2 + \sqrt{(e - e_{c2})^2 + 4r_R}$, where $t_L$ and $t_R$ are the left and right interdot tunnel couplings. Figure 3(a) shows the resulting energy levels as a function of $e$ for a symmetric device ($t_L = t_R$). [Four additional doublet levels correspond to higher-energy charge configurations not considered in the Hamiltonian (A1).]

APPENDIX B: THE QUBIT BASIS STATES

The qubit basis states are the doublet eigenstates of Hamiltonian (A1) in the limit of vanishing exchange on the left, $J_{12}/J_{23} \rightarrow 0$. In this limit, corresponding to the right side of Fig. 3(a), the doublet eigenstates are

$$|\Delta_{+1/2}\rangle \rightarrow |D_{+1/2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle - 2|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle),$$

(B1)

$$|\Delta_{-1/2}\rangle \rightarrow |D_{-1/2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - 2|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle),$$

(B2)

$$|\Delta_{+1/2}'\rangle \rightarrow |D_{+1/2}'\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle),$$

(B3)

$$|\Delta_{-1/2}'\rangle \rightarrow |D_{-1/2}'\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle - |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle),$$

(B4)

with energies

$$E_{D_{+1/2}} = -E_z S_z,$$

(B5)

$$E_{D_{-1/2}} = -J_{23} - E_z S_z.$$  

(B6)

The projection of $|D_{+1/2}\rangle$ onto states of the rightmost spins is a mixture of triplet states, whereas the projection of $|D_{+1/2}'\rangle$ is a singlet.

Analogously, in the limit of vanishing right-dot exchange $J_{23}/J_{12} \rightarrow 0$ (left side of Fig. 3(a)), the eigenstates are elements of the $\bar{D}$ and $\bar{D}'$ doublets, related to $D$ and $D'$ states by interchange of left and right spins,

$$|\Delta_{+1/2}\rangle \rightarrow |\bar{D}_{+1/2}\rangle = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle - 2|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle),$$

(B7)

$$|\Delta_{-1/2}\rangle \rightarrow |\bar{D}_{-1/2}\rangle = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - 2|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle),$$

(B8)

$$|\Delta_{+1/2}'\rangle \rightarrow |\bar{D}_{+1/2}'\rangle = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle),$$

(B9)

$$|\Delta_{-1/2}'\rangle \rightarrow |\bar{D}_{-1/2}'\rangle = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle - |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle).$$  

(B10)

The corresponding energies are

$$E_{\bar{D}_{+1/2}} = -E_z S_z,$$

(B11)

$$E_{\bar{D}_{-1/2}} = J_{12} - E_z S_z.$$  

(B12)

APPENDIX C: EFFECT OF ASYMMETRIC TUNNEL COUPLINGS

The effect of asymmetric tunnel couplings on the energy levels is shown in Fig. 5 for the case $t_L \ll t_R$. The $\bar{D}'$ levels
diverge more abruptly from \( \hat{D} \) levels, reducing \( J_{12} \) especially for \( \varepsilon > \varepsilon_c \).

A smaller \( t_L \) makes the left-dot exchange harder to observe. The simplest pulse cycle used to study the effects of \( J_{12} \) began at \( \varepsilon = \varepsilon_c \), configuring the device in (1,0,2) and initializing the qubit within the doublet \( |D^{+}_{2,1}\rangle \). The gate voltages were then rapidly pulsed to \( \varepsilon < 0 \) for a time \( \tau_5 \), during which exchange with the left dot would be expected to drive precession about the \( \{ D^{+}_{2}\} - \{ D^{+}_{3}\} \) axis in Fig. 2(c). For readout, the detuning was returned to \( \varepsilon > \varepsilon_c \), projecting the \( |D^{+}_{3}\rangle \) component of the spin state into configuration (1,0,2) and projecting \( |D^{+}_{2}\rangle \) into (1,1,1). The resulting \( P_{\sigma z}(\tau) \), measured via reflectometry voltage \( V_{RF} \), showed no coherent oscillations as a function of \( \tau_S \); instead a monotonic decay over \( \sim 10 \text{ ns} \) consistent with hyperfine dephasing\(^3\,^6\) was observed. This was true with \( \varepsilon \) pulsed to either side of \( \varepsilon_c \) during \( \tau_S \).

With energy levels as shown in Fig. 5, this observation can be explained as follows. For appreciable exchange strength \( J_{12} \), \( \varepsilon \) must be pulsed to \( \varepsilon < \varepsilon_c \) during \( \tau_S \). However, precession will only take place if, for the \( |D^{+}_{3}\rangle \) component of the spin state, the configuration (2,0,1) can be accessed. If \( t_L \) is too small, the transition \( (1,1,1) \to (2,0,1) \) cannot occur within \( \tau_S \). Instead, the device enters a metastable (1,1,1) configuration [shown in light gray in Figs. (a) and (5)], where hyperfine coupling incoherently mixes all three multiplets \( |D^{+}_{3}\rangle, |D^{+}_{2}\rangle \) and \( |Q^{+}\rangle \).

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