

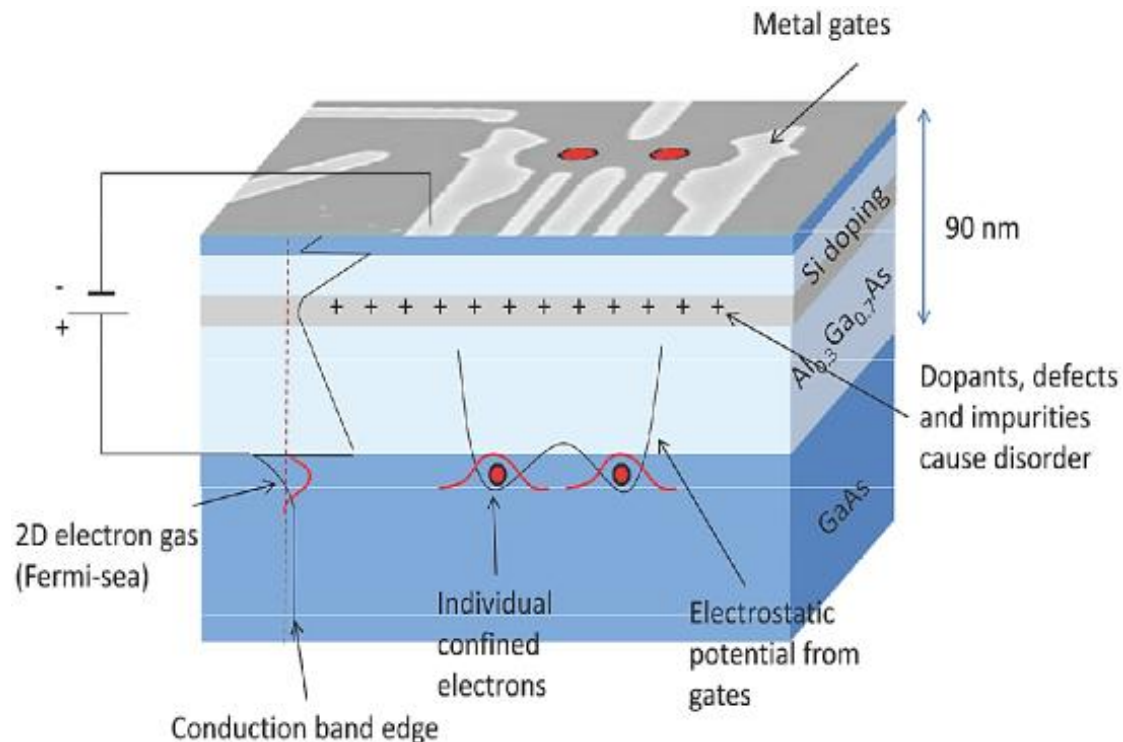
Implementing Gates with Quantum Dots

By Samer Afach and Theodore Walter



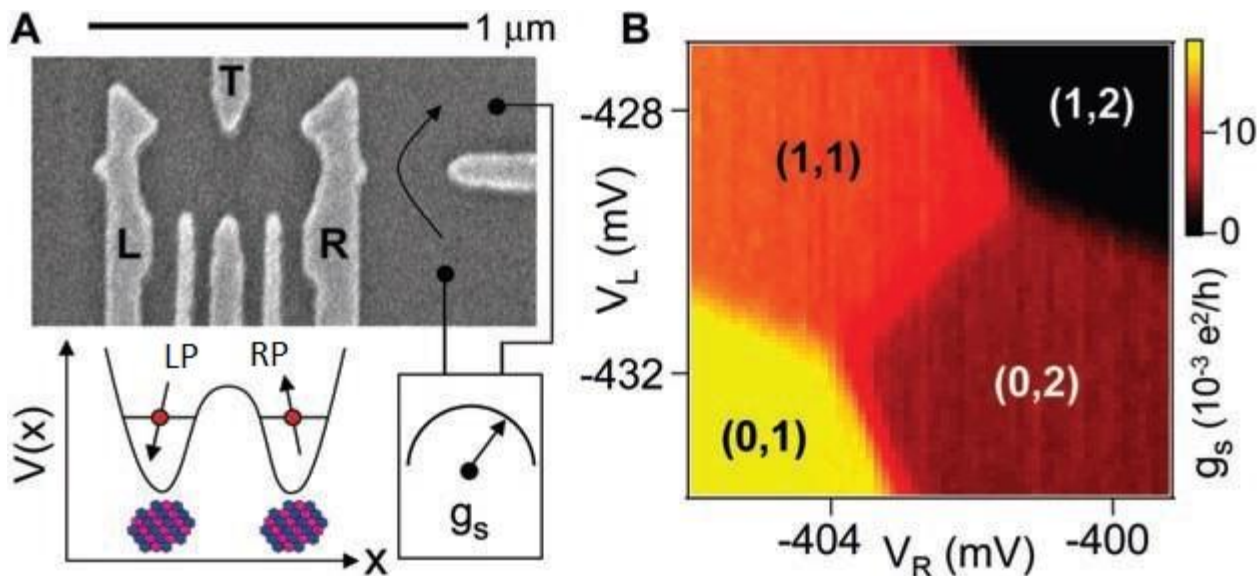
Double Quantum Dot Architecture

- AlGaAs/GaAs heterostructure
- 2DEG electron gas created, 90 nm below the surface



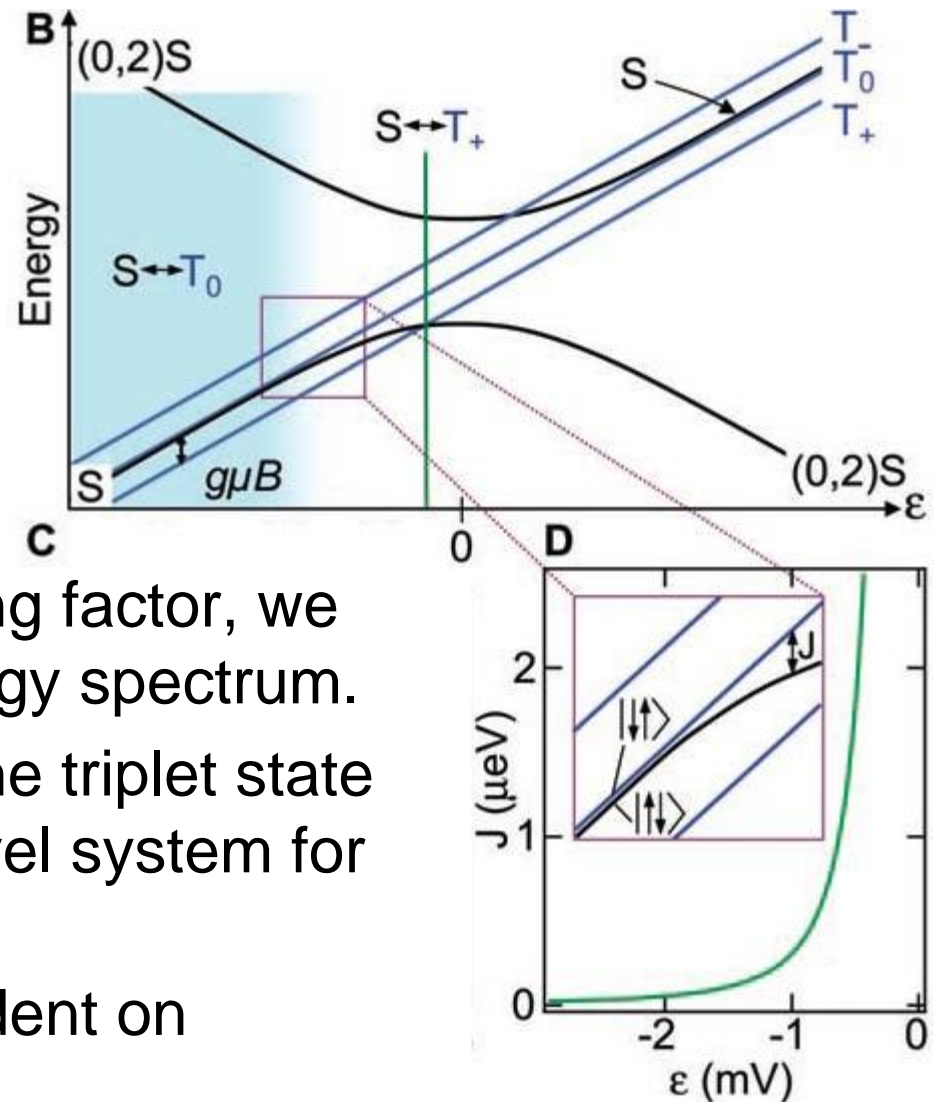
Creating the Double Dot

- Voltages on terminals (L and R), adjusts tunneling of electrons on and off of the dots
- The T-gate defines the tunneling between the electrons in the two dots
- The plunger voltages vary the well depths
- Detuning factor $\varepsilon = |e|(V_R - V_L)$



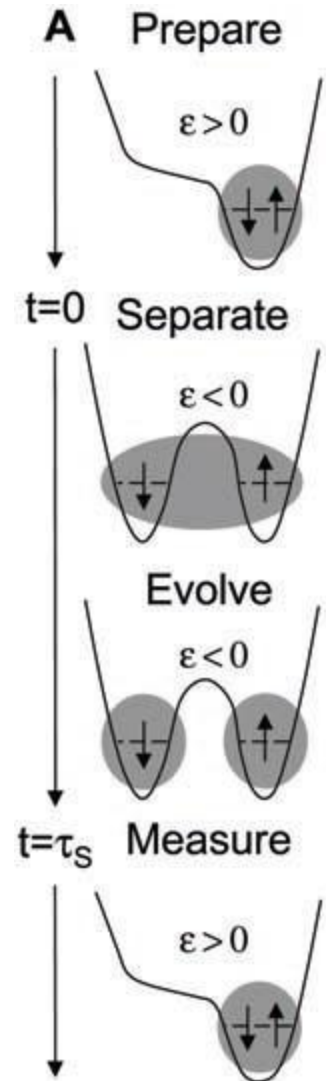
The S- T_0 Qubit

- The energy spectrum of the double dot with Zeeman splitting.
- Insensitive to uniform magnetic fluctuations
- By controlling the detuning factor, we can move along the energy spectrum.
- The singlet $S(1,1)$ and the triplet state $T_0(1,1)$ define the two-level system for the qubit.
- Energy splitting J dependent on detuning factor



Controlling the Qubit

- Prepare the state by biasing two electrons into the right well. Only the $S(0,2)$ -state is energetically available.
- Adiabatically reduce the detuning voltage to bring the double dot to the qubit regime, which initializes the qubit in the $S(1,1)$ state.
- Perform qubit operation.
- Adiabatically increase the detuning voltage, and measure the qubit state with QPC

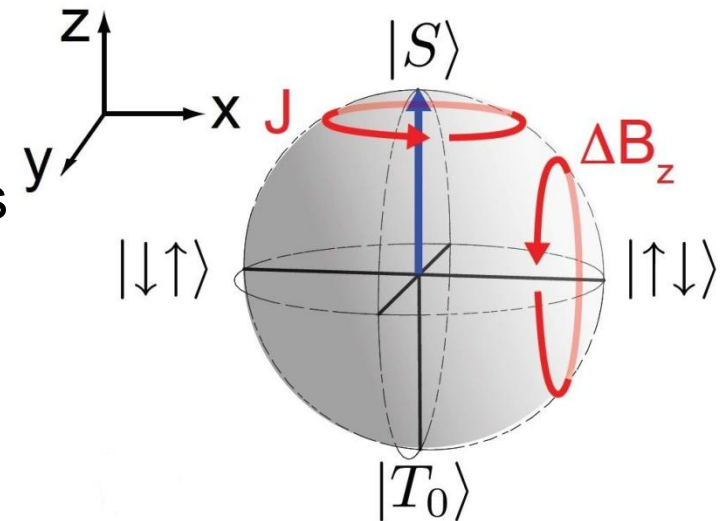


Manipulating The Qubit

- The exchange parameter, $J(\varepsilon)$ defines level splitting between $S(1,1)$ and $T_0(1,1)$
- ΔB_{nuc}^Z = random magnetic field gradient created from hyper-fine coupling to nearby nuclei $\sim 1-5$ mT
- When $J \sim 0$ the levels are degenerate and the magnetic field causes rotations in the S, T_0 plane
- Pulsing $J(\varepsilon)$ causes rotations around Z-axis

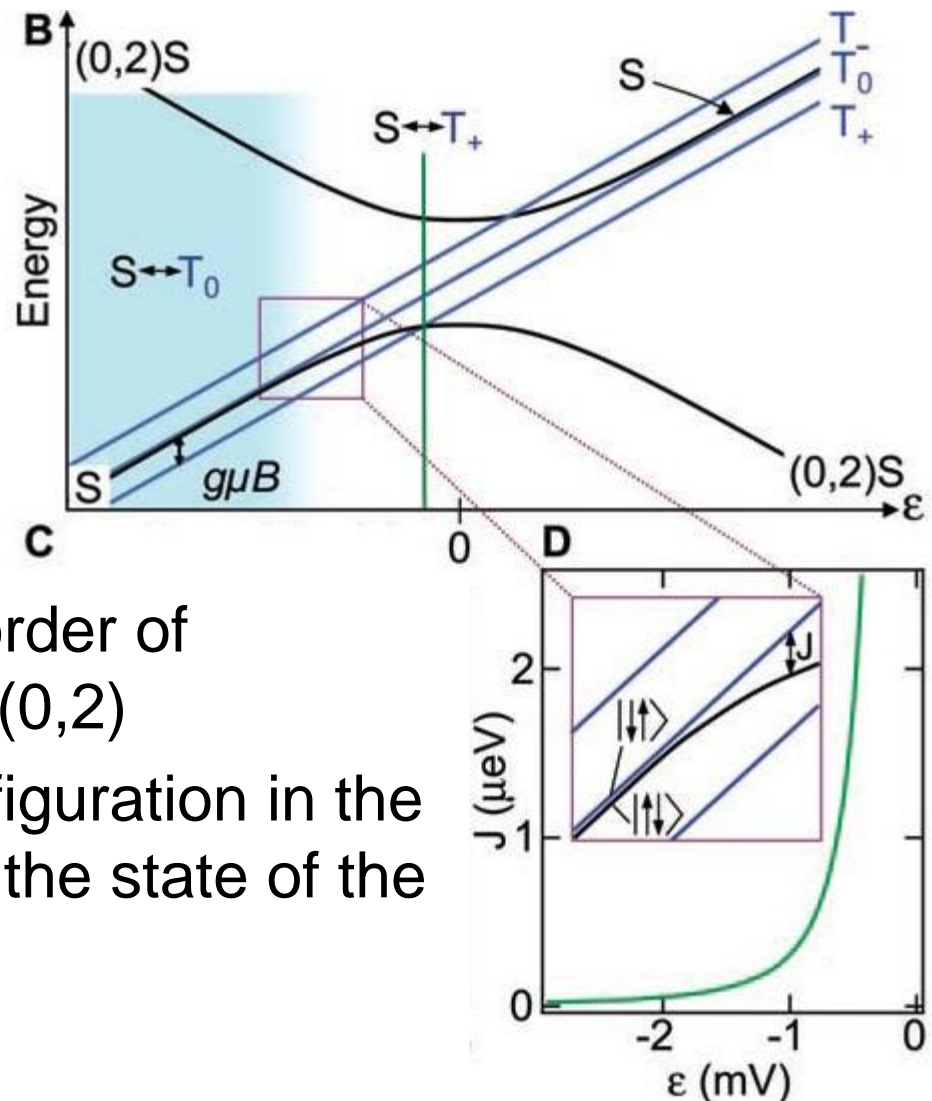
$$\theta = \frac{J(\varepsilon)t_{\text{rot}}}{\hbar}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} J(\varepsilon) & \Delta B_{\text{nuc}}^z \\ \Delta B_{\text{nuc}}^z & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



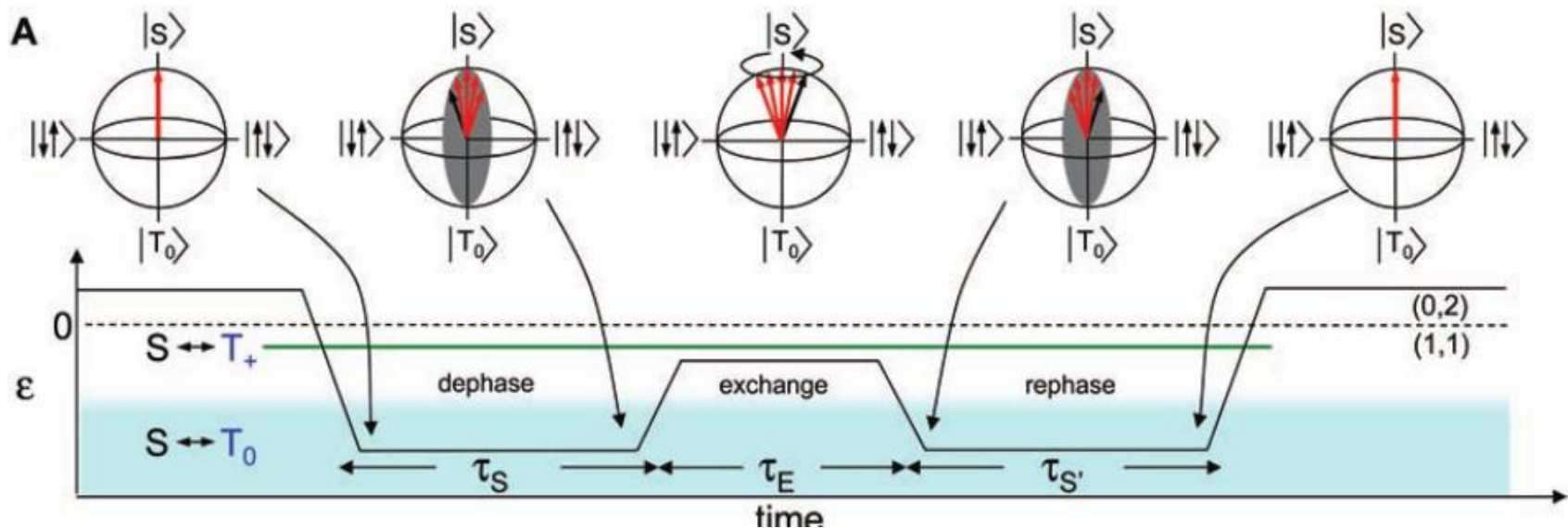
Readout

- Tunneling preserves spin
- $S(1,1)$ to $S(0,2)$ is allowed while $T(1,1)$ to $T(0,2)$ is energetically forbidden; Spin-blockaded
- Relaxation time is on the order of milliseconds for $T(1,1)$ to $S(0,2)$
- Therefore, the charge configuration in the double dot is correlated to the state of the qubit.
- QPC reads charge state



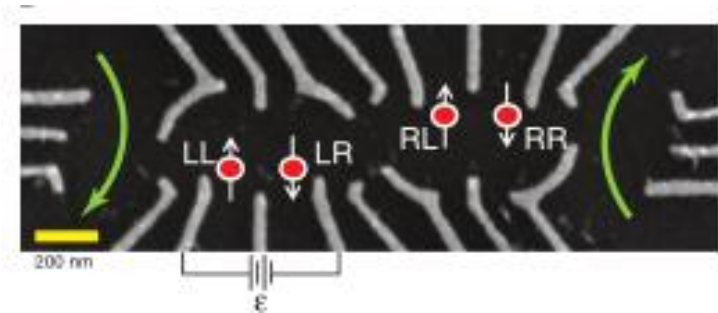
Spin Echo Technique

- Coherence time of physically separated qubits ~ 10 nanoseconds
- In middle of qubit manipulation perform a pi-pulse about the z axis
- Effectively rephases the electrons leading to coherence times of microseconds
- Low frequency noise cancelation



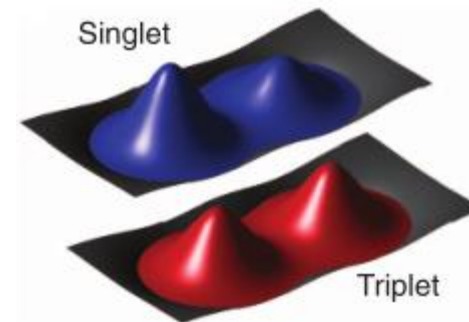
Qubit-Coupling and Quantum Gates

- 2012, M. D. Shulman et al.
- 2 DQD next to each other capacitively coupled
- Electrostatic interaction makes the state of one qubit dependent on the other



$$H_{2\text{qbit}} = \frac{\hbar}{2} (J_1(\hat{\sigma}_z \otimes I) + J_2(I \otimes \hat{\sigma}_z) + J_{12}(\hat{\sigma}_z - I) \otimes (\hat{\sigma}_z - I) + \Delta B_1(\hat{\sigma}_x \otimes I) + \Delta B_2(\hat{\sigma}_x \otimes I))$$

- $J_{12} \sim J_1 J_2$
- Natural mixing occurs

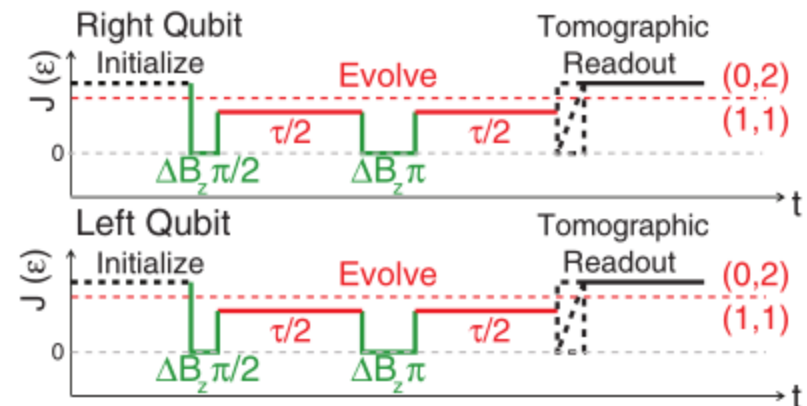


Cphase Gate

- The natural evolution is a Cphase gate in $\{SS, T_0S, ST_0, T_0T_0\}$ basis
- An evolution time of $t = \frac{\pi}{2J_{12}}$ creates maximum entanglement

$$H_{\text{Cphase}} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

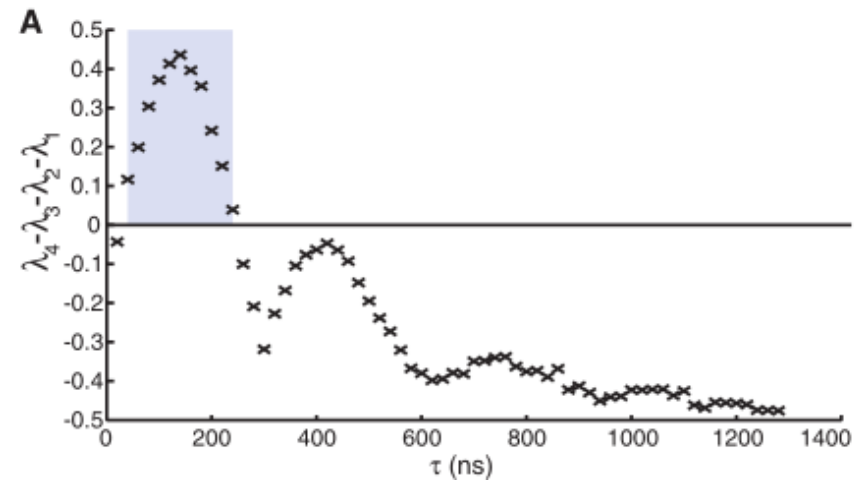
- Production of maximally entangled state takes too long, so spin echo technique is used on both qubits simultaneously



Entangled States Proof 1

- A positive concurrence is definitive proof of entanglement
- Concurrence = $\lambda_4 - \lambda_3 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_1$ where λ_i are the eigenvalues of the R matrix in decending order of magnitude

$$R = \sqrt{\sqrt{\rho} (\hat{\sigma}_y \otimes \hat{\sigma}_y) \rho^* (\hat{\sigma}_y \otimes \hat{\sigma}_y) \sqrt{\rho}}$$



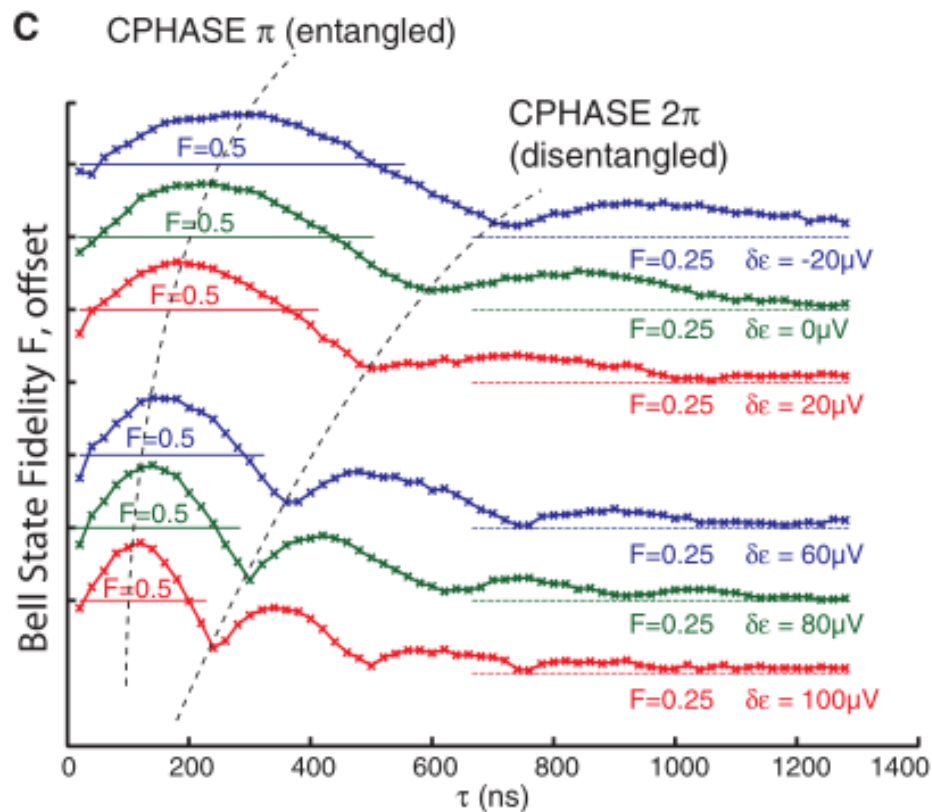
Entangled States Proof 2

- Can also calculate Fidelity of states

$$F = \langle \Psi_{ent} | \rho | \Psi_{ent} \rangle$$

$$|\Psi_{ent}\rangle = e^{i\pi(I \otimes \sigma_y + \sigma_y \otimes I)/8} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) (|SS\rangle - |T_0T_0\rangle)$$

- Not entangled if $F < 0.5$
- Maximum Fidelity achieved $\sim 75\%$



Summary

- A 2DEG gas in semiconductors can be used to create a quantum dot and trap a single electron
- A double quantum dot can trap two electrons, whose coupling can create a two level system, ideal for a qubit.
- Universal control of qubit state was achieved using only electric fields
- Spin Echo techniques lengthens coherence time to $>1\mu\text{s}$
- Coupling of 2 qubits was achieved creating an effective Cphase gate for entangling qubits.

REFERENCES

- Demonstration of Entanglement of Electrostatically Coupled - M. D. Shulman, O. E. Dial, S. P. Harvey, H. Bluhm^{1*}, V. Umansky, and A. Yacoby
- Coherent manipulation of single spins In semiconductors - Ronald Hanson & David D. Awschalom
- Spins in few-electron quantum dots - R. Hanson, L. P. Kouwenhoven, J. R. Petta, S. Tarucha, L. M. K. Vandersypen
- Coherent Manipulation of Coupled Electron Spins in Semiconductor Quantum Dots - J. R. Petta, A. C. Johnson