Simple operation sequences to couple and interchange quantum information between spin qubits of different kinds

Sebastian Mehl and David P. DiVincenzo

1JARA-Institute for Quantum Information, RWTH Aachen University, D-52056 Aachen, Germany
2Peter Grünberg Institute (PGI-2), Forschungszentrum Jülich, D-52425 Jülich, Germany

(Received 13 July 2015; revised manuscript received 7 September 2015; published 30 September 2015)

Efficient operation sequences to couple and interchange quantum information between quantum dot spin qubits of different kinds are derived using exchange interactions. In the qubit encoding of a single-spin qubit, a singlet-triplet qubit, and an exchange-only (triple-dot) qubit, some of the single-qubit interactions remain on during the entangling operation; this greatly simplifies the operation sequences that construct entangling operations. In the ideal setup, the gate operations use the intraqubit exchange interactions only once, and entangling operations with gate times similar to typical single-qubit operations are constructed. The limitations of the entangling sequences are discussed, and it is shown how quantum information can be converted between different kinds of quantum dot spin qubits. These gate sequences are useful for large-scale quantum computation because they show that different kinds of coded spin qubits can be combined easily, permitting the favorable physical properties of each to be employed.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevB.92.115448

PACS number(s): 03.67.Lx, 03.67.Ac, 73.21.La, 85.35.Be

I. INTRODUCTION

Small arrays of singly occupied quantum dot (QD) qubits are now fabricated in GaAs and Si with great reliability [1,2]. These setups are of high interest for quantum computation because the electron spin can be used as a qubit [3]. Besides the single-spin qubit encoding, also more advanced qubit encodings have been suggested. Most promising are the singlet-triplet qubit (STQ) [4] and the exchange-only qubit [5]. These qubits encode quantum information in the $s_z = 0$ spin subspace of a two-electron double QD (DQD) or in two of the eight possible spin configurations of a three-electron triple QD (TQD).

For all the described qubits, single-qubit gates have been realized with high fidelities. Electric [6,7] or magnetic [8–10] field pulses can nowdays control single spins with very high fidelities. High-fidelity gates for STQs are also possible when the electron configuration of the DQD is modified, while the magnetic field across the DQD is inhomogeneous [11]. Experimentally, a preparation of the nuclear magnetic field [12,13] or a micromagnet [14] created such static magnetic field configurations. The three-electron TQD can be operated using exchange interactions alone [5,15,16]; more optimal qubit control has been realized if some of the exchange interactions are not reduced to zero [17,18]. Two-qubit gates have been proposed for all the qubit encodings using exchange couplings [3–5,19,20], while experiments have realized these gates only for single-spin qubits [21]. STQs or exchange-only qubits can be coupled indirectly via their charge sector, e.g., using Coulomb interactions [22] or couplings via cavity modes [17,23,24]. These approaches have not been successful yet due to a high amount of dephasing that is caused by charge noise [25–28].

There are pros and cons to either qubit encoding. The longest coherence times were measured for single-spin qubits [9,29,30]. While short-distance exchange couplings realized high-fidelity entangling gates [21], high-fidelity long-distance couplings remain difficult. Single-qubit operations for STQs are arguably even easier than for the single-spin qubits because they use electric control pulses, while only a static magnetic field gradient across the DQDs needs to be prepared [11]. STQs can be tuned to operation points where the qubit states have different charge characters, which makes these STQs a more natural candidate for long-distance couplings (e.g., via cavities) than single-spin qubits. The exchange-only qubit is the natural generalization of a STQ: single-qubit and two-qubit gates can be controlled all-electrically (even without preparations of local magnetic fields) [5]. Modifications of their operation points also allows long-distance couplings with methods similar to for the STQs.

The present study assumes that universal qubit control is possible for the encoded qubits, while two QDs from different qubits are exchange coupled. Operation sequences for entanglement generation and qubit conversion are derived between QD qubits of different kinds. The operation sequences profit from always-on single qubit Hamiltonians during the entangling sequences, as in earlier studies of TQDs [20,31]. For STQs, the magnetic fields at the QDs should be prepared independently. Their values need to differ anyway to realize single-qubit control. For the exchange-only qubit, a linear TQD arrangement is considered. Here, the exchange couplings between the neighboring pairs of QDs remain always at similar magnitudes. Such setups have been used in a previous experiment [17,18]. The TQD is operated in the (1,1,1) configuration (i.e., there is one electron at each QD), while virtual tunnelings of the electron at the middle QD to the outer QDs are strongly enhanced by increasing the chemical potential of the middle QD compared to the outer QDs [17,18].

The main findings of this paper are explicit operation sequences to entangle QD qubits of different kinds. The always-on single-qubit couplings greatly simplify the operation sequences because they reduce the possibility of leakage from the computational subspace. Effective Hamiltonians and entangling sequences are derived; the setups only require two operation sequences to entangle a single-spin qubit and a STQ (or an exchange-only qubit and a STQ), or four operation sequences...
to entangle a single-spin qubit and an exchange-only qubit. It is shown that the entanglement sequences can be used to swap quantum information between the qubits, and the limitations of the operation sequences are discussed. It should be emphasized that only the standard parameter regimes of current experiments are used to operate the spin qubits. Even though the interqubit exchange couplings are weak, still, the gate times of the entangling gates reach tens of nanoseconds. That is, they are comparable to the gate times for normal single-qubit gates.

The simplicity of the entangling operations shows that a large lattice of QD qubits does not necessarily need to contain identical types of coded qubits (e.g., the description of large scale quantum computation with STQs in Ref. [32]). One can easily convert and couple different QD qubits using the operation sequences derived in this paper. The standard fault-tolerant quantum computation approaches, like the surface code [33], permit combinations of different kinds of coded qubits. As a consequence, it is possible to use a qubit encoding just for the situation when it is most optimal. It is known that single-spin qubits have exceptionally long coherence times, which makes them an ideal quantum memory [8,34]. Encoded spin qubits, like the STQ or the exchange-only qubit, can be employed in their orbital sector, which makes them more ideal for readout or for long-distance couplings [1,22]. It is also possible to use the described operation sequences to couple QD spin qubits to other spin qubits, like, e.g., donor-bound spin qubits [35]. The electron spin bound to a donor atom is a well-known qubit candidate with many impressive experiments of coherent spin control in recent years [8,29,30,36]. Also tunnel couplings between donor-bound and gate-defined spin qubits were shown recently [37,38].

The organization of the paper is as follows. Section II introduces the mathematical descriptions of the single-spin qubit, the STQ, and the exchange-only qubit. Section III derives the operation sequences to entangle QD qubits of different qubit encodings. Section IV discusses the limitations of these operations and describes how quantum information is converted between different qubits. Finally, the results of the paper are summarized.

II. QUBIT DEFINITIONS

A. Single-spin qubit

A single spin defines a qubit using the states $|0\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle$ and $|1\rangle = |\downarrow\rangle$ [3]. Universal qubit control is realized when a magnetic field can be tilted to two different directions. The control mechanisms to manipulate spins are magnetic field pulses [9,39], moving spins in static magnetic fields with spin-orbit interactions [40], and driving spins through areas of different magnetic fields [6,41,42]. The standard operating schemes have in common that microwave control pulses enable Rabi-like gates [43]. Without further discussing the exact mechanism, it is assumed here that the magnetic field direction can be rotated to the $z$ and $x$ directions to generate rotations around the $z$ and $x$ axes of the Bloch sphere. These single-qubit gates are labeled $Z_{\phi} = e^{-i2\pi \frac{\phi}{\Delta_1} \sigma_z}$ and $X_{\phi} = e^{i2\pi \frac{\phi}{\Delta_1} \sigma_x}$, where $\sigma_z = |\uparrow\rangle\langle\uparrow| - |\downarrow\rangle\langle\downarrow|$ and $\sigma_x = |\uparrow\rangle\langle\downarrow| + |\downarrow\rangle\langle\uparrow|$ are the Pauli operators. The phase accumulation $\phi = E_{z,t}/h$ ($\phi = E_{x,t}/h$) is caused by the Zeeman energy $E_z = g\mu_B B_z$, ($E_x = g\mu_B B_x$) of the magnetic field in the $z$ direction ($x$ direction).1

B. Singlet-triplet qubit

STQs are coded using the $s_z = 0$ spin subspace of a two-electron DQD [44]. QD$_1$ and QD$_2$ label the individual QDs of the DQD. Ideally, the electrons are spatially separated, and each QD is occupied with one electron. The logical qubit states are defined by $|0\rangle = |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle$ and $|1\rangle = |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle$, where the first entry labels the electron at QD$_1$, and the second entry labels the electron at QD$_2$. Single-qubit control is realized using a magnetic field gradient between the QDs, corresponding to energy differences $\Delta E_{\pm} = (E_{\pm,1} - E_{\pm,2})/2$, and the exchange interaction between the QD electrons $(J_{12}/4)(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$. $\sigma_i = (\sigma_{z,i},\sigma_{y,i},\sigma_{x,i})$ is the vector of Pauli matrices at QD$_i$.

$\Delta E_{\pm}$ is usually static in experiments, but $J_{12}$ can be tuned within subnanoseconds by controlling the tunnel coupling or the potential difference of the QDs [44]. The magnetic field gradient generates rotations around the $z$ axis of the Bloch sphere $Z_{\phi} = e^{-i2\pi \frac{\phi}{\Delta_1}(\sigma_{z,1} - \sigma_{z,2})}$, with $\Delta E_{\pm} = 2\Delta E_{\pm}/\hbar$, and rotations around the $x$ axis are caused by the exchange interaction $X_{\phi} = e^{-i2\pi \frac{\phi}{\Delta_1}(\sigma_{x,1} - \sigma_{x,2})}$, with $\Delta E_{\pm} = J_{12}/\hbar$. To reduce the leakage probability, experiments are always done at global magnetic fields $(E_{\pm,2}/2)(\sigma_{z,1} + \sigma_{z,2})$, with $E_z = (E_{\pm,1} + E_{\pm,2})/2$, that lift the degeneracy between the leakage states $|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle, |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$ and the computational subspace $|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle, |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle$.

C. Exchange-only qubit

The exchange-only qubit is coded using the $S = \frac{1}{2}, s_z = \frac{1}{2}$ subspace of three electrons [5]. The encoding of the exchange-only qubit in a subspace of the three-spin-1/2 Hilbert space (the subspace encoding) is strictly required for the operation sequences that are derived in this paper [45]. An alternative exchange-only qubit encoding (the subsystem encoding) equally permits the qubit initialization to the $S = \frac{1}{2}, s_z = \frac{1}{2}$, and $S = \frac{3}{2}, s_z = \frac{3}{2}$ spin subspaces. In any case, working with the subspace encoding only requires a proper initialization routine. A strong, global magnetic field eases the state initialization because then the $S = \frac{1}{2}, s_z = \frac{1}{2}$, and $S = \frac{3}{2}, s_z = \frac{3}{2}$ spin subspaces have different energies. Practically, one is always able to initialize a singlet for a doubly occupied QD, and the ground-state spin configuration for a singly-occupied QD.

The three singly-occupied QDs are labeled by QD$_1$, QD$_2$, and QD$_3$. The qubit states are defined by $|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$ and $|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + |\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle - v_{\Delta J}/\Delta_1 |\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle$, with the spin labels $|\sigma_{0D},\sigma_{0D},\sigma_{0D}\rangle$. The sum of the exchange interactions $(J_{4J}(|\sigma_{1}\cdot\sigma_{2} - 1) + |\sigma_{2}\cdot\sigma_{3} - 1)$, with $J = (J_{12} + J_{23})/2$, and their difference $(\Delta J_{4J} (|\sigma_{1}\cdot\sigma_{2} - 1) - |\sigma_{2}\cdot\sigma_{3} - 1)$, with $\Delta J = (J_{12} - J_{23})/2$, provide universal control of the subspace $|\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle, |\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle$. $J$ causes a rotation around the $z$ axis of the Bloch sphere $Z_{\phi} = e^{-i2\pi \frac{\phi}{\Delta_1} \sigma_z}$.

1In contrast to Ref. [57], all the phase accumulations are given in multiples of $2\pi$. 

SEBASTIAN MEHL AND DAVID P. DIVINCENZO

PHYSICAL REVIEW B 92, 115448 (2015)
FIG. 1. (Color online) Entangling operation between a single-spin qubit and a STQ. (a) QD1 defines a single-spin qubit with the qubit levels \(|0^R\rangle, |1^L\rangle\); QD2 and QD3 define a STQ with the qubit levels \(|0^R\rangle, |1^L\rangle\). A weak tunnel coupling between QD1 and QD2 couples the single-spin qubit and the STQ. (b) Sequence to create a CPHASE between a single-spin qubit (coded on QD1) and a STQ (coded on QD2 and QD3). \(Z^L_{\pm}\) and \(Z^R_{\pm}\) are the phase gates of the qubits L and R. \(\mathcal{U}^\lambda_{0,\phi}\) is defined in Eq. (2).

\[ e^{-i2\pi \frac{\phi}{2}(\sigma_1 \sigma_1 - 1)} \text{, with } \phi = J_I / h \text{, and } \Delta J \text{ causes a rotation around the } x \text{ axis } X_\phi = e^{-i2\pi \frac{\phi}{2}(\sigma_1 \sigma_1 - 1)}, \]

with \(\phi = J_{12} / h\) and \(\Delta J\) causes a rotation around the \(x\) axis. The \(X_\phi = e^{-i2\pi \frac{\phi}{2}(\sigma_1 \sigma_1 - 1)}\), with \(\phi = \sqrt{3}\Delta J / h\). In typical qubit manipulation protocols, \(J\) is constant and large, while \(\Delta J\) is rapidly driven around zero [17,18].

III. INTERFACES BETWEEN SPIN QUBITS

This section derives gate sequences that interconnect all the three kinds of coded qubits using interqubit exchange interactions. The normal parameters of experiments are used for gate-defined QDs in GaAs [1] and Si [2]: all manipulations are done with a global magnetic field \(E_z\). Local magnetic field variations are only permitted for the QDs of STQs, and these variations are parallel to the global magnetic field. Also their magnitudes are much smaller than \(E_z\). All exchange interactions can be tuned instantaneously, and the interqubit exchange interactions can be reduced to zero. These operation principles are idealized, and their limitations will be further discussed in Sec. IV. The exchange interactions between the QDs of the STQs are restricted to magnitudes of the order of the local magnetic field variations; otherwise, charge noise strongly couples to STQs. The TQD is always operated near its optimal operation point, where \(J\) is large and \(\Delta J\) is small.

A. Single-spin qubit and singlet-triplet qubit

Figure 1(a) shows a trio of singly-occupied QDs that encodes a single-spin qubit and a STQ. QD1 defines the single-spin qubit, with the qubit levels \(|0^R\rangle, |1^L\rangle\); QD2 and QD3 define the STQ, where the qubit levels are called \(|0^R\rangle, |1^L\rangle\). A general Hamiltonian in this setup is

\[
\mathcal{H}^\lambda = \frac{J_{12}}{4} (\sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2 - 1) + \frac{E_z}{2} (\sigma_{z1} + \sigma_{z2} + \sigma_{z3}) + \frac{E_{z2}}{2} \sigma_{z2} + \frac{E_{z3}}{2} \sigma_{z3}. \tag{1}
\]

QD1 and QD2 are coupled by the exchange coupling \(J_{12}\) that is described by the first term in Eq. (1). The second term describes the global magnetic field \(E_z\), and the last two terms are the deviations of the local magnetic fields at QD2 and QD3 from \(E_z\). The exchange interaction between QD2 and QD3, \((J_{23}/4)(\sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_3 - 1)\), is neglected in Eq. (1) because \(J_{23}\) is reduced to zero (or \(J_{23}\) is much smaller than \(E_z - E_{z2} = E_{z3}\)).

To construct entangling operations, \((E_z/2)(\sigma_1 + \sigma_{z2} + \sigma_{z3})\) and \((E_{z2}/2)\sigma_{z2}\) can be neglected because these terms commute with the remaining parts of Eq. (1), and they generate only irrelevant phases. The relevant time evolution is described by

\[
\mathcal{U}^\lambda_{0,\phi} = e^{-i2\pi \frac{\phi}{2}(\sigma_1 \sigma_1 - 1)}, \tag{2}
\]

with \(\phi = J_{12} / h\) and \(\psi = E_{z2} / E_{z3} J_{12}\). For this gate operation (and for all the following entangling operations) the magnitude of the interqubit exchange interaction \(J_{12}\) can be prepared to a specific value, and the evolution time \(t\) can be adjusted properly. Even though \(E_{z2}\) is fixed at the beginning of an experiment, all values of \(\phi\) and \(\psi\) can be realized.

Only the states in the subspace \(|0^R\rangle, |0^L\rangle, |1^R\rangle, |1^L\rangle\) are coupled in Eq. (2). There is no evolution from computational states to leakage states for \(\sqrt{\phi^2 + \psi^2} = Z\). An entangling operation is, up to local unitaries, equivalent to the CPHASE operation is realized for \(\phi = Z + \frac{\pi}{2}\). One can used, e.g., \(\mathcal{U}^\lambda_{0,2/\sqrt{3}J_{12}}\). A CPHASE in the basis \(|0^R\rangle, |0^L\rangle, |1^R\rangle, |1^L\rangle\) is [see Fig. 1(b)]

\[
\mathcal{Z}^R_{1-\sqrt{3}J_{12}} = \mathcal{U}^\lambda_{0,2/\sqrt{3}J_{12}} = e^{-i2\pi \frac{\phi}{2} \text{CPHASE}}. \tag{3}
\]

Another possible entangled gate is mentioned briefly. Only the states \(|0^R\rangle, |0^L\rangle, |1^R\rangle, |1^L\rangle\) are coupled significantly in the parameter regime \(E_z \gg E_{z2} + E_{z3} \gg J_{12}\). The leakage transitions to the states \(|\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \rangle, |\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \rangle\) are very slow because these states are unfavored energetically. One can derive from Eq. (1) an effective interaction on the computational subspace

\[
\frac{E_{z2}}{2} |0^R\rangle \langle 0^L| - |1^L\rangle \langle 1^R| + \frac{E_{z3} - E_{z2}}{2} |0^R\rangle \langle 0^L| - |1^R\rangle \langle 1^L| + \frac{J_{12}}{4} |0^L\rangle \langle 0^L| - |1^L\rangle \langle 1^L| \tag{4}
\]

denoting entangling. The problem is that the gate operation time is limited by the condition \(E_{z2} + E_{z3} \gg J_{12}\), which will make such entangling gates too slow for high-fidelity operations.

B. Single-spin qubit and exchange-only qubit

Figure 2(a) shows a quartet of singly occupied QDs that encodes a single-spin qubit (QD3; qubit states \(|0^R\rangle, |1^L\rangle\)) and an exchange-only qubit (QD2-QD4; qubit states \(|0^R\rangle, |1^L\rangle\)). A general interaction in this setup is

\[
\mathcal{H}^\mu = \frac{J_{12}}{4} (\sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2 - 1) + \frac{E_z}{2} (\sigma_{z1} + \sigma_{z2} + \sigma_{z3} + \sigma_{z4}) + \frac{J}{4} (\sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_3 - 1) + (\sigma_3 \cdot \sigma_4 - 1). \tag{5}
\]
FIG. 2. (Color online) Entangling operation between a single-spin qubit and an exchange-only qubit. (a) QD$_1$ defines a single-spin qubit with the qubit levels \{0$^\uparrow$, 1$^\uparrow\}\}; QD$_2$–QD$_4$ define an exchange-only qubit with the qubit levels \{0$^\downarrow$, 1$^\downarrow\}\. A weak tunnel coupling between QD$_1$ and QD$_2$ couples the single-spin qubit and the exchange-only qubit. (b) Sequence to create a CPHASE between a single-spin qubit (coded on QD$_1$) and an exchange-only qubit (coded on QD$_2$–QD$_4$). $Z^{2}_{Z^0}$ and $Z^{2}_{Z^0}$ are the phase gates of the qubits L and R. $U^{\phi}_B$ is defined in Eq. (8).

The first term in Eq. (5) is the exchange coupling between QD$_1$ and QD$_2$. The second term is the global magnetic field, and the third term describes the exchange couplings of the exchange-only qubit.

$$H^B = \begin{pmatrix} E_z - \frac{J_z}{2} - \frac{J_z}{4} & \frac{J_z}{4\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{J_z}{4\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{J_z}{4\sqrt{2}} & E_z - \frac{J_z}{2} - \frac{J_z}{4} & 0 & \frac{J_z}{4\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{J_z}{4\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{J_z}{3} - \frac{J_z}{4} - \frac{J_z}{6} & \frac{J_z}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{J_z}{4\sqrt{2}} & \frac{J_z}{4\sqrt{2}} & \frac{J_z}{2\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{J_z}{3} - \frac{J_z}{4} - \frac{J_z}{6} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{7}$$

It is sufficient to consider the time evolution in the subspaces of equal energies that are defined by $E_z$ and $J_z$. The borders in the matrix of Eq. (7) indicate these subspaces. $J_z$ couples these subspaces, but for $E_z, J_z \gg J_{12}$ these processes can be neglected because the transition amplitudes are much smaller than the energy differences.

After neglecting all the entries outside of the marked subspaces in Eq. (7), also the time evolutions of $E_z$ and $J_z$ factor because they commute with the remaining entries. The global magnetic field $(E_z/2)(\sigma_{z,1} + \sigma_{z,2} + \sigma_{z,3} + \sigma_{z,4})$ commutes with the remaining parts of Eq. (5), and this term causes only an irrelevant time evolution of the single-spin qubit. The relevant time evolution through Eq. (5) is

$$U^{\phi}_B \approx e^{-i2\pi \frac{1}{3} (\frac{\phi}{2} (\sigma_{z,1} - 1) + \frac{\phi}{2} (\sigma_{z,2} - 1) + \frac{\phi}{2} (\sigma_{z,3} - 1) + \frac{\phi}{2} (\sigma_{z,4} - 1))}, \tag{6}$$

with $\phi = J_{12}t/h$ and $\psi = Jt/h$. There are exact entangling operations between a single-spin qubit and an exchange-only qubit that use Eq. (6). However, these sequences are complicated and involve many operation steps.\textsuperscript{2}

Simpler entangling operations can be constructed for $J \gg J_{12}$. The computational subspace is part of the four-spin subspaces $S = 0$, $s_z = 0$ and $S = 1$, $s_z = 1$, that together have eight dimensions \cite{46}. Because the Hamiltonian in Eq. (5) preserves the spin quantum numbers, it is sufficient to describe the time evolution only in the four-spin subspaces $S = 0$, $s_z = 0$ and $S = 1$, $s_z = 1$, that are spanned by \{0$^\downarrow$0$^\uparrow$, 1$^\uparrow$1$^\downarrow\}, \{0$^\downarrow$1$^\uparrow$, 1$^\uparrow$0$^\downarrow\}\. with $|l_1\rangle = |0^\uparrow\rangle |u_{-1/2}\rangle$, $|l_2\rangle = |0^\downarrow\rangle |u_{-1/2}\rangle$, $|l_3\rangle \propto |0^\downarrow\rangle |Q_{-1/2}\rangle - |1^\uparrow\rangle |Q_{1/2}\rangle$, and $|l_4\rangle \propto \sqrt{3} |1^\downarrow\rangle |Q_{3/2}\rangle - |0^\uparrow\rangle |Q_{1/2}\rangle$. The states $|u_{-1/2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle)$ and $|v_{-1/2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle)$ span the $S = \frac{1}{2}$, $s_z = \frac{1}{2}$ spin subspace of three electrons; $|Q_{3/2}\rangle = |\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$, $|Q_{1/2}\rangle = |\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle$, $|Q_{-1/2}\rangle = |\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$, and $|Q_{-3/2}\rangle = |\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$ are the $S = \frac{3}{2}$ quadruplet states of three spins. The spin labels correspond to $|\sigma_{QD_1}, \sigma_{QD_2}, \sigma_{QD_3}\rangle$ in these state definitions.

The projection of Eq. (5) to the given basis is

$$(E_z/2)(\sigma_{z,1} + \sigma_{z,2} + \sigma_{z,3} + \sigma_{z,4}) \propto (E_z/2)(0^\uparrow 0^\downarrow 1^\downarrow 1^\uparrow) \text{ and the exchange interaction } (J/4)[(\sigma_{z,1} \cdot \sigma_{z,2} - 1) + (\sigma_{z,3} \cdot \sigma_{z,4} - 1)] \propto (J/2)(0^\uparrow 0^\downarrow - 1^\downarrow 1^\uparrow) \text{ cause single-qubit time evolutions that will be neglected in the following [note that these approximations require the previous assumptions where the terms outside of the marked regions in Eq. (7) are neglected]. Equation (6) can then be simplified on the subspace } \{0^\downarrow 0^\uparrow, 0^\downarrow 1^\downarrow, 1^\uparrow 0^\downarrow, 1^\uparrow 1^\downarrow\} \text{ to}

$$U^{\phi}_B \approx e^{-i2\pi \phi \sigma_z \cdot \sigma_0 \cdot \sigma_0}$$

\text{diag}(a, b, \ldots) \text{ describes the matrix with the diagonal entries } a, b, \ldots, \text{ and } \phi = J_{12}t/h.

A single time evolution under Eq. (8) is never entangling because the criterion to prevent leakage only permits

\text{We found operation sequences to create entangling operations with a numerical search algorithm, similar to the description in Ref. [19]. An operation sequence that is equivalent to a CPHASE is}

$$U^B_{\phi_1, \phi_2} \phi_3, \phi_4 \phi_5, \phi_6 \phi_7, \phi_8 \phi_9 \phi_{10} \phi_{11} \phi_{12},$$

with $\phi_1 = 0.19563200942698$, $\phi_2 = 0.2178346646839128$, $\phi_3 = 0.7362256575556158$, and $\phi_4 = 0.73507280195903$.\textsuperscript{2}
A quintet of singly-occupied QDs, as shown in Fig. 3(a), defines a STQ (QD1-QD2; qubit states \(|0^R\rangle,|1^R\rangle\)) and an exchange-only qubit (QD3-QD5; qubit states \(|0^R\rangle,|1^R\rangle\)). A possible interaction in this setup is

\[
\mathcal{H}_{C1} = \frac{J}{4}[(\sigma_3 \cdot \sigma_4 - 1) + (\sigma_4 \cdot \sigma_5 - 1)]
+ \frac{J_3}{4}(\sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_3 - 1) + \frac{E_{z,2}}{2} \sigma_z
+ \frac{E_{z,1}}{2}(\sigma_{z,1} + \sigma_{z,2} + \sigma_{z,3} + \sigma_{z,4} + \sigma_{z,5}).
\]  

(10)

The first term in Eq. (10) describes the single-qubit interaction of the exchange-only qubit for \(J_{34} = J_{45}\), with the abbreviation \(J = (J_{34} + J_{45})/2\). The second term is the exchange interaction between QD2 and QD3. A global magnetic field across all five QDs, \(E_z\), is represented by the last term. \(E_{z,1}\) would only cause single-qubit evolutions of the STQ. The exchange interaction between QD1 and QD2, \(J_{12}\), is absent in Eq. (10) because it is reduced to zero or to values much smaller than the magnetic field difference between these QDs.

The time evolution under Eq. (10) can be used to construct an entangling operation between the STQ and the exchange-only qubit. Similar to the discussion in the previous section, \(E_z\) and \(J\) are much larger than \(E_{z,2}\) and \(J_{34}\). Therefore, the qubit evolution time can be described using only the five-spin subspace \(S = \frac{1}{2}, s = -\frac{1}{2}\) and \(S = \frac{1}{2}, s = -\frac{1}{2}\) that have together nine dimensions.

For \(E_z, J \gg E_{z,2}, J_{34}\), only the states \(|m_1⟩ = |T_+⟩|u_{−1/2}⟩\) and \(|m_3⟩ = |T_+⟩|v_{−1/2}⟩\) coupled significantly to the computational subspace through Eq. (10). These states are eigenstates of \((J/4)|σ_3 \cdot σ_4 - 1 + (σ_4 \cdot σ_5 - 1)|\), and they have identical energies as the qubit states. \(|u_{−1/2}⟩\) and \(|v_{−1/2}⟩\) span the \(S = \frac{1}{2}, s = -\frac{1}{2}\) subspace of the spins at QD3-QD4 (using the definitions from Sec. III B). 

\[
|m_3⟩ = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}|T_+⟩|Q_{1/2}⟩ - \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}|T_0⟩|Q_{1/2}⟩ + \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}|T_−⟩|Q_{1/2}⟩ - \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}|T_+⟩|Q_{−1/2}⟩, \quad |m_4⟩ = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}|T_−⟩|Q_{−1/2}⟩ - \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}|T_0⟩|Q_{−1/2}⟩ - \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}|T_−⟩|Q_{−1/2}⟩, \quad \text{and} \quad |m_5⟩ = |S⟩|Q_{1/2}⟩ \text{ have different energies, and therefore these states can be neglected.} \quad \text{[\(T_{\pm} = \uparrow \downarrow\), \(T_{0} = \uparrow \uparrow\)] are the usual triplet and singlet states at QD3-QD4.}

Projecting Eq. (10) to \(|0^R⟩,|1^R⟩,|m_1⟩,|0^L⟩,|1^L⟩,|m_2⟩\) gives

\[
\mathcal{H}_{C1} ≈ \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{E_z - J_{12}}{2} & \frac{J_{13}}{4} & \frac{J_{14}}{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \frac{E_z - J_{12}}{2} & \frac{J_{13}}{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \frac{E_z - J_{12}}{2} & \frac{J_{13}}{4} & 0 & 0 \\
-\frac{J_{12}}{4} & \frac{J_{13}}{2} & \frac{J_{14}}{2} & \frac{J_{13}^2}{8} & \frac{J_{14}^2}{8} & \frac{J_{13}J_{14}}{4} \\
-\frac{J_{12}}{4} & \frac{J_{13}}{2} & \frac{J_{14}}{2} & \frac{J_{13}^2}{8} & \frac{J_{14}^2}{8} & \frac{J_{13}J_{14}}{4} \\
-\frac{J_{12}}{4} & \frac{J_{13}}{2} & \frac{J_{14}}{2} & \frac{J_{13}^2}{8} & \frac{J_{14}^2}{8} & \frac{J_{13}J_{14}}{4}
\end{pmatrix}.
\]  

(11)
Equation (11) contains two subspaces of virtually identical energies, as marked by the borders in the matrix. All the terms that couple these subspaces can be neglected.

After neglecting the block off diagonal entries in Eq. (11), also the time evolutions of $E_z$ and $J$ factor because they commute with the remaining entries. The time evolution through $(J/4)\langle (\sigma_z \cdot \sigma_z - 1) \rangle \simeq (J/2)|0^R\rangle\langle 0^R| - |1^R\rangle\langle 1^R|$ causes only single-qubit time evolutions of the triple-QD qubit, and $E_z$ causes global phase evolutions. The remaining time evolution is

$$U_{\psi, \phi}^{C_z} \approx e^{-i2\pi(\phi m + \psi m)},$$

$$m_1 = -\operatorname{diag}\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right\},$$

$$m_2 = \operatorname{diag}\{-1, 1, 1, -1, 1\},$$

with $\phi = J_{3\times 1}/h$ and $\psi = E_z/2h$.

Equation (12) causes no leakage for $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{4\phi^2 + 9\psi^2} = 2\psi + 1$, and an entangling operation is realized for $2\psi = \psi + 1$. Alternatively, it is also possible to use $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{4\phi^2 + 9\psi^2} = 2\psi + 1$ and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(2\psi - 1) = \psi + 1$. For example, the entangling operation $U_{3/2, 1/2, 1/2}^{C_z}$ gives a CPHASE in the basis $\{|0^R0^R\rangle, |0^R1^R\rangle, |1^R0^R\rangle, |1^R1^R\rangle\}$ using [see Fig. 3(b)]

$$Z_3^{1/\sqrt{2}} Z_2^{1/\sqrt{2}} Z_1^{1/\sqrt{2}} U_{3/2, 1/2, 1/2}^{C_z} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2} z \phi} \text{ CPHASE.}$$

All the terms in Eq. (15) outside of the marked subspaces are neglected for $E_z, J_{12}, J \geq \Sigma E_z, J_{23}$. Neglecting the contributions of $E_z, J$, and $J_{12}$ [again these terms commute with the remaining entries in Eq. (15)], and they cause either global phase evolutions, or single-qubit time evolutions [the effective time evolution is

$$U_{\psi, \phi}^{C_z} \approx e^{-i2\pi(\phi m + \psi m)},$$

$$m_1 = -\operatorname{diag}\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right\},$$

$$m_2 = \operatorname{diag}\{0, 1, 0, 1, 0\},$$

with $\phi = J_{3\times 1}/h$ and $\psi = E_z/2h$. The contributions of $J_{12}$ and $J$ are irrelevant in Eq. (15) because they dominantly cause single-qubit time evolutions for $E_z, J_{12}, J \geq \Sigma E_z, J_{23}$: $(J_{12}/4)\langle \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_1 - 1 \rangle \simeq (J_{12}/2)|0^R\rangle\langle 0^R| - |1^R\rangle\langle 1^R|$ and $(J/4)\langle \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_1 - 1 \rangle \simeq (J/2)|0^R\rangle\langle 0^R| - |1^R\rangle\langle 1^R|$. Also the phase evolution through $E_z$ is neglected.

Note that in the construction of Eq. (13), it was assumed that $J_{12}$ is turned to zero during the entangling operation. Small values of $J_{12}$ can only be tolerated if they are much smaller than $E_z$. An alternative gate can be constructed for large $J_{12}$. This case is probably unfavored because the influence of charge noise increases with the exchange interactions. For completeness, we still discuss this parameter regime. In this case, Eq. (10) is modified to

$$\mathcal{H}^{C_z} = \frac{J_{12}}{4} \langle \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2 - 1 \rangle + \frac{J}{4} \langle \sigma_3 \cdot \sigma_4 - 1 \rangle + \frac{J}{4} \langle \sigma_4 \cdot \sigma_5 - 1 \rangle$$

$$+ \frac{\Sigma E_z}{2} \langle \sigma_z, 1 + \sigma_z, 2 \rangle + \frac{J_{23}}{4} \langle \sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_3 - 1 \rangle$$

$$+ \frac{E_z}{2} \langle \sigma_z, 1 + \sigma_z, 2 + \sigma_z, 3 + \sigma_z, 4 + \sigma_z, 5 \rangle.$$  

Equation (14) contains the exchange interactions $J_{12}, J_{23}$, and $J$. Additionally, to a global magnetic field $E_z$, the sum of the magnetic field variations at QD1 and QD2 are important $\Sigma E_z = (E_{z, 1} + E_{z, 2})/2$. The magnetic field difference $\Delta E_z = (E_{z, 1} - E_{z, 2})/2$ can be neglected if it is much smaller than $J_{12}$. Using the equivalent arguments as before for $E_z, J_{12}, J \geq \Sigma E_z, J_{23}$, the qubit time evolution is restricted to the subspace $\{|0^R0^R\rangle, |0^R1^R\rangle, |1^R0^R\rangle, |1^R1^R\rangle\}$. Projecting Eq. (14) to this basis gives

$$\mathcal{H}^{C_z} = \frac{J_{12}}{4} \langle \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2 - 1 \rangle + \frac{J}{4} \langle \sigma_3 \cdot \sigma_4 - 1 \rangle + \frac{J}{4} \langle \sigma_4 \cdot \sigma_5 - 1 \rangle$$

$$+ \frac{\Sigma E_z}{2} \langle \sigma_z, 1 + \sigma_z, 2 \rangle + \frac{J_{23}}{4} \langle \sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_3 - 1 \rangle$$

$$+ \frac{E_z}{2} \langle \sigma_z, 1 + \sigma_z, 2 + \sigma_z, 3 + \sigma_z, 4 + \sigma_z, 5 \rangle.$$  

The time evolution in Eq. (16) causes no leakage for $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\phi - 3\psi| = 2\psi + 1$, and an entangling operation is realized for $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi - 6\psi) = \psi + 1$. Alternatively, it is also possible to use $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\phi - 3\psi| = 2\psi + 1$ and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi - 6\psi) = \psi + 1$. For example, the entangling operation $U_{3/2, 1/2, 1/2}^{C_z}$ gives a CPHASE gate in the basis $\{|0^R0^R\rangle, |0^R1^R\rangle, |1^R0^R\rangle, |1^R1^R\rangle\}$ using [see Fig. 3(c)]

$$Z_3^{1/\sqrt{2}} Z_2^{1/\sqrt{2}} Z_1^{1/\sqrt{2}} \mathcal{H} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2} z \phi} \text{ CPHASE.}$$

where H is the Hadamard gate.

IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

It has been shown that the exchange interaction can be used to entangle a pair of QD qubits for all the distinct qubit encodings. Besides the single-qubit control, which has been experimentally realized for all the described spin qubits, only
exchange interactions between a pair of QDs of different QD qubits are needed. With the flexibility of the spin qubit setup, i.e., by keeping constant exchange interactions (for the STQ or the exchange-only qubit) or allowing local magnetic field variations (for the STQ), very short operation sequences can be constructed to entangle QD qubits. To entangle a STQ with a single-spin qubit or an exchange-only qubit, only one exchange interaction is needed between QDs of the different qubit types. To entangle a single-spin qubit and an exchange-only qubit, a sequence of two interqubit exchange interactions is needed.

The constructions of the entangling operations in Secs. III B and III C used a few approximations. It was assumed that the exchange interaction between the QDs of the STQ, or between the QDs of the exchange-only qubit are constantly turned on, while their magnitudes are much larger than the exchange interaction between the neighboring QDs of the different qubits. Figure 4 compares the time evolution of the Hamiltonians without any approximations to the ideal time evolutions. It is shown that the interqubit exchange interactions only need to be by one order of magnitude smaller than the exchange interactions within a qubit to reduce the effective gate errors below 1%. These gate errors are sufficient for quantum computation with standard quantum error correction protocols [33,47,48].

The advantage of exchange-based entangling operations is the controllability of the interaction mechanism. The exchange interaction depends on the tunnel coupling between distant QDs and their chemical potentials. It has been shown that exchange interactions can be tuned rapidly [44]. Even though the interqubit exchange interactions need to be weak, the time scales of the entangling gates can still reach tens of nanoseconds. The global magnetic field $E_z$ can be large in experiments; the Zeeman energy $|g\mu_BB_z|$ reaches values of several $\mu$eV for external magnetic fields above 100mT in GaAs and Si (note that the absolute value of the $g$ factor in Si is more than four times larger than in GaAs) [1,2]. The preparation of local magnetic field variations of the order of $|g\mu_B B_{z,i}| \approx 1 \mu$eV [12,13]. The exchange interactions can be tuned to several $\mu$eV, while high-fidelity operations require exchange interactions below 1 $\mu$eV due to charge noise [49,51]. An exception is the constant exchange interaction $J$ of the exchange-only qubit that is typically by one order of magnitude larger because then the exchange-only qubit is still well protected from charge noise at an optimal operation point [17,18]. Our gates require magnitudes of the interqubit exchange interactions that are similar to the magnetic field gradient across the DQD of a STQ (see Sec. III A), or magnitudes of the interqubit exchange interactions that are by one order of magnitude smaller than $E_z$ and $J$ (see Fig. 4, Secs. III B and III C). This means that the entangling operations have limitations similar to the standard single-qubit gate operations, e.g., Rabi control for the single-spin qubit [6–10] or the exchange-only qubit [15,16] require a driving amplitude (that determines the gate time) that is much smaller than $E_z$ or $J$. Using all these approximations also for the two-qubit operation times, the gate times are still comparable to the single-qubit operation times.

The limitations of the proposed entangling operations are similar to existing gate schemes. Local magnetic [50] and electric field [51] fluctuations are present in semiconductors.

Both mechanism cause low-frequency fluctuations of the QD parameters. Since the magnetic field fluctuations are created mainly by the hyperfine spins of the host’s nuclei, these fluctuations are suppressed for QDs in nuclear-spin free heterostructures. Natural Si contains already a substantially lower number of isotopes with nuclear spins compared to GaAs, and it is also possible to fabricate QDs in isotopically purified Si that contain almost no isotopes that have nuclear spins [52]. Charge noise is dominantly caused by impurities in the sample, and it couples to the electric dipole moments of qubits that are created by increasing the exchange interactions. To prevent a large influence of charge noise, one usually limits the magnitudes of the exchange interactions. Furthermore,
a small amount of low-frequency noise can be tolerated in experiments because it is possible to reduce its influence by refocusing protocols [53,54].

In the end, the proposed gate operations are idealized because they do not take into account finite rise times of the exchange pulses, or a residual exchange coupling that cannot be turned off. The modifications of exchange interactions on subnanosecond time scales are well established [44]. For some gates of the paper, the exchange interactions of STQs are reduced to zero, but it is sufficient to reduce them below the level of the magnetic field gradients across the DQDs. Being able to minimize the influence of interqubit exchange is very important. We are convinced that the recent experimental achievement of high amplitude control over the tunnel coupling between QDs is very useful [55]. Also preparation errors or misalignments of the local magnetic fields are present in real experiments. Further numerical studies can adjust the proposed gate sequences to the reality, and a procedure similar to Ref. [56] should be able to derive optimized gate sequences for high-fidelity gate operations. Spin-orbit interactions are weak in typical QD materials like, e.g., GaAs or Si [1,2], and they should have minor influence on the proposed operation sequences.

Besides entangling different kinds of spin qubits, it might also be useful to interchange quantum information between them. Figure 5 shows operation sequences for SWAP operations that only rely on CPHASE and Hadamard gates (cf. Ref. [57]). An unconditioned SWAP is realized using three CPHASE gates; only two CPHASE gates are needed if the state of a qubit should be transferred to another qubit that is initially in |0⟩.

Altogether, very efficient operation sequences have been constructed to couple and interconvert different kinds of spin qubits. These operation sequences can couple all the standard qubit encodings in one, two, and three singly occupied QDs. Only the established single-qubit manipulation protocols are needed that have been successfully realized for all the qubit encodings. Different qubits are coupled using exchange interactions that are well controlled experimentally. With the current efforts to build larger arrays of tunnel-coupled QDs [58,59], the proposed operation sequences can be tested directly. The interconversion of different spin qubits allows to use all the advantages of the different QD setups in large arrays of QDs. For example, it is known that few-electron qubits couple stronger to cavities [17,23,24] or metallic gates [60], while single-spin qubits have extremely long coherence times [8,34]. Therefore the described operation sequences are another useful ingredient on the way towards quantum computation with large QD networks.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful for support from the Alexander von Humboldt foundation.

[1] R. Hanson, L. P. Kouwenhoven, J. R. Petta, S. Tarucha, and L. M. K. Vandersypen, Spins in few-electron quantum dots, Rev. Mod. Phys. 79, 1217 (2007).
[2] F. A. Zwanenburg, A. S. Dzurak, A. Morello, M. Y. Simmons, L. C. L. Hollenberg, G. Klimeck, S. Rogge, S. N. Coppersmith, and M. A. Eriksson, Silicon quantum electronics, Rev. Mod. Phys. 85, 961 (2013).
[3] D. Loss and D. P. DiVincenzo, Quantum computation with quantum dots, Phys. Rev. A 57, 120 (1998).
[4] J. Levy, Universal Quantum Computation with Spin-1/2 Pairs and Heisenberg Exchange, Phys. Rev. Lett. 89, 147902 (2002).
[5] D. P. DiVincenzo, D. Bacon, J. Kempe, G. Burkard, and K. B. Whaley, Universal quantum computation with the exchange interaction, Nature (London) 408, 339 (2000).
[6] E. Kawakami, P. Scarlino, D. R. Ward, F. R. Braakman, D. E. Savage, M. G. Lagally, M. Friesen, S. N. Coppersmith, M. A. Eriksson, and L. M. K. Vandersypen, Second Harmonic Coherent Driving of a Spin Qubit in a Si/SiGe Quantum Dot, Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 106802 (2015).
[8] J. J. Pla, K. Y. Tan, J. P. Dehollain, W. H. Lim, J. J. L. Morton, D. N. Jamieson, A. S. Dzurak, and A. Morello, A single-atom electron spin qubit in silicon, Nature (London) 489, 541 (2012).
[9] M. Veldhorst, J. C. C. Hwang, C. H. Yang, A. W. Leenstra, B. de Ronde, J. P. Dehollain, J. T. Muñonen, E. F. Hudson, K. M. Itho, A. Morello, and A. S. Dzurak, An addressable quantum dot qubit with fault-tolerant control-fidelity, Nat. Nanotechnol. 9, 981 (2014).
[10] M. Veldhorst, R. Ruskov, C. H. Yang, J. C. C. Hwang, F. E. Hudson, M. E. Flatté, C. Tahan, K. M. Itho, A. Morello, and A. S. Dzurak, Spin-orbit coupling and operation of multi-valley spin qubits, arXiv:1504.06436 [cond-mat.mes-hall].
[11] R. Hanson and G. Burkard, Universal Set of Quantum Gates for Double-Dot Spin Qubits with Fixed Interdot Coupling, Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 050502 (2007).
[12] S. Foletti, H. Bluhm, D. Mahalu, V. Umansky, and A. Yacoby, Universal quantum control of two-electron spin quantum bits using dynamic nuclear polarization, Nat. Phys. 5, 903 (2009).
[13] H. Bluhm, S. Foletti, D. Mahalu, V. Umansky, and A. Yacoby, Enhancing the Coherence of a Spin Qubit by Operating it as a Feedback Loop That Controls its Nuclear Spin Bath, Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 216803 (2010).

[14] X. Wu, D. R. Ward, J. R. Prance, D. Kim, J. K. Gamble, R. T. Mohr, Z. Shi, D. E. Savage, M. G. Lagally, M. Friesen, S. N. Coppersmith, and M. A. Eriksson, Two-axis control of a singlet-triplet qubit with an integrated micromagnet, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 111, 11938 (2014).

[15] J. Medford, J. Beil, J. M. Taylor, S. D. Bartlett, A. C. Doherty, E. I. Rashba, D. P. DiVincenzo, H. Lu, A. C. Gossard, and C. M. Marcus, Self-consistent measurement and state tomography of an exchange-only spin qubit, Nat. Nanotechnol. 8, 654 (2013).

[16] K. Eng, T. D. Ladd, A. Smith, M. G. Borselli, A. A. Kiselev, B. H. Fong, K. S. Holabird, T. M. Hazard, B. Huang, P. W. Deelman, I. Milosavljevic, A. E. Schmitz, R. S. Ross, M. F. Gyure, and A. T. Hunter, Isotopically enhanced triple-quantum-dot qubit, Sci. Adv. 1, e1500214 (2015).

[17] J. M. Taylor, V. Srinivasa, and J. Medford, Electrically Protected Resonant Exchange Qubits in Triple Quantum Dots, Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 050502 (2013).

[18] J. Medford, J. Beil, J. M. Taylor, E. I. Rashba, H. Lu, A. C. Gossard, and C. M. Marcus, Quantum-Dot-Based Resonant Exchange Qubit, Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 050501 (2013).

[19] S. Meh, H. Bluhm, and D. P. DiVincenzo, Two-qubit couplings of singlet-triplet qubits mediated by one quantum state, Phys. Rev. B 90, 045404 (2014).

[20] A. C. Doherty and M. P. Wardrop, Two-Qubit Gates for Resonant Exchange Qubits, Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 050503 (2013).

[21] M. Veldhorst, C. H. Yang, J. C. C. Hwang, W. Huang, J. P. Dehollain, J. T. Muhonen, S. Simmons, A. Laucht, F. E. Hudson, K. M. Itoh, A. Morello, and A. S. Dzurak, A Two Qubit Logic Gate in Silicon, arXiv:1411.5760 [cond-mat.mes-hall].

[22] J. M. Taylor, H.-A. Engel, W. Dür, A. Yacoby, C. M. Marcus, P. Zoller, and M. D. Lukin, Fault-tolerant architecture for quantum computation using electrically controlled semiconductor spins, Nat. Phys. 1, 177 (2005).

[23] J. M. Taylor and M. D. Lukin, Cavity quantum electrodynamics with semiconductor double-dot molecules on a chip, arXiv:cond-mat/0605144 [cond-mat.mes-hall].

[24] G. Burkard and A. Imamoglu, Ultra-long-distance interaction between spin qubits, Phys. Rev. B 74, 041307 (2006).

[25] M. D. Shulman, S. P. Harvey, J. M. Nichol, S. D. Bartlett, A. C. Doherty, V. Umansky, and A. Yacoby, Suppressing qubit dephasing using real-time Hamiltonian estimation, Nat. Commun. 5, 5156 (2014).

[26] T. Frey, P. J. Leek, M. Beck, A. Blais, T. Ihn, K. Ensslin, and A. Wallraff, Dipole Coupling of a Double Quantum Dot to a Microwave Resonator, Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 046807 (2012).

[27] K. D. Petersson, L. W. McFaul, M. D. Schroer, M. Jung, J. M. Taylor, A. A. Houck, and J. R. Petta, Circuit quantum electrodynamics with a spin qubit, Nature (London) 490, 380 (2012).

[28] H. Toida, T. Nakajima, and S. Komiyama, Vacuum Rabi Splitting in a Semiconductor Circuit QED System, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 066802 (2013).

[29] J. T. Muhonen, J. P. Dehollain, A. Laucht, F. E. Hudson, T. Sekiguchi, K. M. Itoh, D. N. Jamieson, J. C. McCallum, A. S. Dzurak, and A. Morello, Storing quantum information for 30 seconds in a nanoelectronic device, Nat. Nanotechnol. 9, 986 (2014).

[30] J. T. Muhonen, A. Laucht, S. Simmons, J. P. Dehollain, R. Kalra, F. E. Hudson, S. Freer, K. M. Itoh, D. N. Jamieson, J. C. McCallum, A. S. Dzurak, and A. Morello, Quantifying the quantum gate fidelity of single-atom spin qubits in silicon by randomized benchmarking, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 27, 154205 (2015).

[31] Y. S. Weinstein and C. S. Hellberg, Energetic suppression of decoherence in exchange-only quantum computation, Phys. Rev. A 72, 022319 (2005).

[32] S. Meh, H. Bluhm, and D. P. DiVincenzo, Fault-tolerant quantum computation for singlet-triplet qubits with leakage errors, Phys. Rev. B 91, 085419 (2015).

[33] A. G. Fowler, A. M. Stephens, and P. Groszkowski, High-threshold universal quantum computation on the surface code, Phys. Rev. A 80, 052312 (2009).

[34] G. Balasubramanian, P. Neumann, D. Twitchen, M. Markham, R. Kolesov, N. Mizuochi, J. Isoya, J. Achard, J. Beck, J. Tissler, V. Jacques P. R. Hemmer, F. Jelezko, and J. Wrachtrup, Ultralong spin coherence time in isotopically engineered diamond, Nat. Mater. 8, 383 (2009).

[35] B. E. Kane, A silicon-based nuclear spin quantum computer, Nature (London) 393, 133 (1998).

[36] J. P. Dehollain, J. T. Muhonen, K. Y. Tan, A. Saravia, D. N. Jamieson, A. S. Dzurak, and A. Morello, Single-Shot Readout and Relaxation of Singlet and Triplet States in Exchange-Coupled 31P Electron Spins in Silicon, Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 236801 (2014).

[37] M. Urdampilleta, A. Chatterjee, C. C. Lo, T. Kobayashi, J. Mansir, S. Barraud, A. C. Betz, S. Rogge, M. F. Gonzalez-Zalba, and J. J. L. Morton, Charge dynamics and spin blockade in a hybrid double quantum dot in silicon, Phys. Rev. X 5, 031024 (2015).

[38] R. H. Foote, D. R. Ward, J. R. Prance, J. K. Gamble, E. Nielsen, B. Thorgrimsson, D. E. Savage, A. L. Saravia, M. Friesen, S. N. Coppersmith, and M. A. Eriksson, Transport through an impurity tunnel coupled to a Si/SiGe quantum dot, Appl. Phys. Lett. 107, 103112 (2015).

[39] F. H. L. Koppens, C. Buizert, K.-J. Tielrooij, I. T. Vink, K. C. Nowack, T. Meunier, L. P. Kouwenhoven, and L. M. K. Vandersypen, Driven coherent oscillations of a single electron spin in a quantum dot, Nature (London) 442, 766 (2006).

[40] K. C. Nowack, F. H. L. Koppens, Y. V. Nazarov, and L. M. K. Vandersypen, Coherent Control of a Single Electron Spin with Electric Fields, Science 318, 1430 (2007).

[41] R. Brunner, Y.-S. Shin, T. Obata, M. Pioro-Ladrière, T. Kubo, K. Yoshida, T. Taniyama, Y. Tokura, and S. Tarucha, Two-Qubit Gate of Combined Single-Spin Rotation and Interdot Spin Exchange in a Double Quantum Dot, Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 146801 (2011).

[42] J. Yoneda, T. Otsuka, T. Nakajima, T. Takakura, T. Obata, M. Itoh, A. S. Dzurak, Y. S. Weinstein, T. Tamegai, M. Itoh, and J. Wrachtrup, Phase coherence in exchange-only quantum computation, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 236801 (2014).

[43] L. M. K. Vandersypen and I. L. Chuang, NMR techniques for quantum control and computation, Rev. Mod. Phys. 76, 1037 (2005).
[44] J. R. Petta, A. C. Johnson, J. M. Taylor, E. A. Laird, A. Yacoby, M. D. Lukin, C. M. Marcus, M. P. Hanson, and A. C. Gossard, Coherent Manipulation of Coupled Electron Spins in Semiconductor Quantum Dots, Science 309, 2180 (2005).

[45] S. Mehl and D. P. DiVincenzo, Noise analysis of qubits implemented in triple quantum dot systems in a Davies master equation approach, Phys. Rev. B 87, 195309 (2013).

[46] See the standard spin addition rules, e.g., in J. J. Sakurai and S. F. Tuan, Modern Quantum Mechanics (Addison-Wesley, Reading, 1994).

[47] A. G. Fowler, M. Mariantoni, J. M. Martinis, and A. N. Cleland, Surface codes: Towards practical large-scale quantum computation, Phys. Rev. A 86, 032324 (2012).

[48] N. C. Jones, R. Van Meter, A. G. Fowler, P. L. McMahon, J. Kim, T. D. Ladd, and Y. Yamamoto, Layered Architecture for Quantum Computing, Phys. Rev. X 2, 031007 (2012).

[49] O. E. Dial, M. D. Shulman, S. P. Harvey, H. Bluhm, V. Umansky, and A. Yacoby, Charge Noise Spectroscopy Using Coherent Exchange Oscillations in a Singlet-Triplet Qubit, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 146804 (2013).

[50] G. Burkard, D. Loss, and D. P. DiVincenzo, Coupled quantum dots as quantum gates, Phys. Rev. B 59, 2070 (1999).

[51] X. Hu and S. Das Sarma, Charge-Fluctuation-Induced Dephasing of Exchange-Coupled Spin Qubits, Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 100501 (2006).

[52] L. V. C. Assali, H. M. Petrilli, R. B. Capaz, B. Koiller, X. Hu, and S. Das Sarma, Hyperfine interactions in silicon quantum dots, Phys. Rev. B 83, 165301 (2011).

[53] H Bluhm, S. Foletti, I. Neder, M. Rudner, D. Mahalu, V. Umansky, and A. Yacoby, Dephasing time of GaAs electron-spin qubits coupled to a nuclear bath exceeding 200µs, Nat. Phys. 7, 109 (2011).

[54] J. Medford, L. Cywinski, C. Barthel, C. M. Marcus, M. P. Hanson, and A. C. Gossard, Scaling of Dynamical Decoupling for Spin Qubits, Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 086802 (2012).

[55] M. D. Reed, B. M. Maune, R. W. Andrews, M. G. Borselli, K. Eng, M. P. Jura, A. A. Kiselev, T. D. Ladd, S. T. Merkel, I. Milosavljevic, E. J. Pritchett, M. T. Rakher, R. S. Ross, A. E. Schmitz, A. Smith, J. A. Wright, M. F. Gyure, and A. T. Hunter, Reduced sensitivity to charge noise in semiconductor spin qubits via symmetric operation, arXiv:1508.01223 [quant-ph].

[56] P. Cerfontaine, T. Botzem, D. P. DiVincenzo, and H. Bluhm, High-Fidelity Single-Qubit Gates for Two-Electron Spin Qubits in GaAs, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 150501 (2014).

[57] M. A. Nielsen and I. L. Chuang, Quantum Computation and Quantum Information (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000).

[58] T. Takakura, A. Noiri, T. Obata, T. Otsuka, J. Yoneda, K. Yoshida, and S. Tarucha, Single to quadruple quantum dots with tunable tunnel couplings, Appl. Phys. Lett. 104, 113109 (2014).

[59] M. R. Delbecq, T. Nakajima, T. Otsuka, S. Amaha, J. D. Watson, M. J. Manfra, and S. Tarucha, Full control of quadruple quantum dot circuit charge states in the single electron regime, Appl. Phys. Lett. 104, 183111 (2014).

[60] L. Trifunovic, O. Dial, M. Trif, J. R. Wootton, R. Abebe, A. Yacoby, and D. Loss, Long-Distance Spin-Spin Coupling via Floating Gates, Phys. Rev. X 2, 011006 (2012).