

Universal control of a six-qubit quantum processor in silicon

Monday, 29 August 2022 15:45 (25 minutes)

Future quantum computers capable of solving relevant problems will require a large number of qubits that can be operated reliably[1]. However, the requirements of having a large qubit count and operating with high-fidelity are typically conflicting. Spins in semiconductor quantum dots show long-term promise but demonstrations so far use between one and four qubits and typically optimize the fidelity of either single- or two-qubit operations, or initialization and readout [2,3,4,5,6,7,8]. Here we expand the number of qubits and simultaneously achieve respectable fidelities for universal operation, state preparation and measurement. We design, fabricate and operate a six-qubit processor with a focus on careful Hamiltonian engineering, on a high level of abstraction to program the quantum circuits and on efficient background calibration, all of which are essential to achieve high fidelities on this extended system. State preparation combines initialization by measurement and real-time feedback with quantum-non-demolition measurements. These advances will allow testing of increasingly meaningful quantum protocols and constitute a major stepping stone towards large-scale quantum computers.

1. Vandersypen, L. M. K., et al., npj Quantum Information, vol. 3.1, pp. 1-10, 2017.
2. Veldhorst, M., et al, Nature nanotechnology, vol. 9.12, pp. 981-985, 2014.
3. Yoneda J., et al., Nature Nano, vol. 13, pp. 102-106, 2018.
4. Xue X., et al, Nature 601, 343–347, 2022
5. Noiri, A.et al., Nature 601, 338–342, 2022
6. Mills, A.et al., arXiv:2111.11937, 2021
7. Takeda K., et al., Nature Nano, pp. 1-5, 2021.
8. Hendrickx N. W., et al., Nature, vol. 591, pp. 580–585, 2021

Presenter: PHILIPS, Stephan (TU Delft)

Session Classification: Spin qubit processors