

MAR15-2014-000442

Abstract for an Invited Paper
for the MAR15 Meeting of
the American Physical Society

One- and two-qubit logic using silicon-MOS quantum dots¹

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Spin qubits in silicon are excellent candidates for scalable quantum information processing [1] due to their long coherence times and the enormous investment in silicon MOS technology. While our Australian effort in Si QC has largely focused on spin qubits based upon phosphorus dopant atoms implanted in Si [2,3], we are also exploring spin qubits based on single electrons confined in SiMOS quantum dots [4]. Such qubits can have long spin lifetimes $T_1 = 2$ s, while electric field tuning of the conduction-band valley splitting removes problems due to spin-valley mixing [5]. In isotopically enriched Si-28 these SiMOS qubits have a control fidelity of 99.6% [6], consistent with that required for fault-tolerant QC. By gate-voltage tuning the electron g^* -factor, the ESR operation frequency can be Stark shifted by >10 MHz [6], allowing individual addressability of many qubits. Most recently we have coupled two SiMOS qubits to realize CNOT gates [7] via either controlled rotation (CROT) or controlled phase (CZ) operations. The speed of the two-qubit CZ-operations is controlled electrically via the detuning energy and over 100 two-qubit gates can be performed within a two-qubit coherence time of $8 \mu\text{s}$.

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¹We acknowledge support from the Australian Research Council (CE11E0001027), the US Army Research Office (W911NF-13-1-0024), and the Australian National Fabrication Facility.