Supplementary Material: Coherent Adiabatic Spin Control in the Presence of Charge Noise Using Tailored Pulses

Hugo Ribeiro,¹ Guido Burkard,¹ J. R. Petta,^{2,3} H. Lu,⁴ and A. C. Gossard⁴

¹Department of Physics, University of Konstanz, D-78457 Konstanz, Germany

²Department of Physics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, USA

³Princeton Institute for the Science and Technology of Materials (PRISM),

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, USA

⁴Materials Department, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

DEVICE STRUCTURE



Figure 1. Scanning electron microscope image of a device identical to the one measured.

Measurements are performed on a device identical to the one shown in Fig. 1. The GaAs/AlGaAs heterostructure was grown using molecular beam epitaxy at the University of California Santa Barbara. A two-dimensional electron gas is located approximately 110 nm below the surface of the wafer and has a density of ${\sim}2\,\times\,10^{11}/{\rm cm}^2$ and a mobility of $200,000 \text{ cm}^2/(\text{Vs})$. Ti/Au depletion gates are arranged in a triple quantum dot geometry. For the purpose of this experiment, two dots are used to form the double quantum dot and the third dot is used as a charge sensor. The charge sensor conductance, g_S , is measured using standard lock-in detection with 0.3 nA current bias. Convolved pulses are generated using a Tektronix AWG5014 arbitrary waveform generator. Mini-Circuits series SBLP passive filters are used to smooth the voltage pulse profile. Double hat pulses are generated using the AWG7122B arbitrary waveform generator, which has a sampling rate of 12 GS/s. Pulses are sent to the sample via high frequency semi-rigid coax lines. The device is cooled in an Oxford Instruments model HA400 dilution refrigerator.