

Fast Quantum Gates for Exchange-Only Qubits Using Simultaneous Exchange Pulses

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 (Received 17 October 2024; revised 14 May 2025; accepted 21 July 2025; published 17 September 2025)

The benefit of exchange-only qubits compared to other spin-qubit types is the universal control using only voltage-controlled exchange interactions between neighboring spins. As a compromise, qubit operations have to be constructed from nonorthogonal rotation axes of the Bloch sphere and result in rather long pulsing sequences. This paper aims to develop a faster implementation of single-qubit gates using simultaneous exchange pulses and manifests their potential for the construction of two-qubit gates. We introduce pulse sequences in which single-qubit gates could be executed faster and show that subsequences on three spins in two-qubit gates could be implemented in fewer steps. Our findings can particularly speed up gate sequences for realistic idle times between sequential pulses and we show that this advantage increases with more interconnectivity of the quantum dots. We further demonstrate how a phase operation can introduce a relative phase between the computational and some of the leakage states, which can be advantageous for the construction of two-qubit gates. In addition to our theoretical analysis, we experimentally demonstrate and characterize a simultaneous exchange implementation of X rotations in a SiGe quantum dot device and compare to the state of the art with sequential exchange pulses.

DOI: [10.1103/njq3-fcdd](https://doi.org/10.1103/njq3-fcdd)

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been immense progress in spin-qubit devices in Si/SiGe heterostructures reaching up to six qubits in a quantum processor [1] using Loss-DiVincenzo (LD) qubits [2]. LD qubits are formed by trapping a single electron or hole in a gate-defined quantum dot to use the spin degree as the computational unit, the qubit. However, when scaling up LD qubits, the delivery of high-power oscillating signals required for qubit rotations causes heating and wiring issues, leading to fidelity limitations [3–6]. Thus it is reasonable to investigate qubit types using different operation schemes. In contrast to LD qubits, exchange-only (EO) qubits [7] only require one type of interaction, namely, the exchange between neighboring spins to realize universal qubit control. Hence, EO qubits utilize baseband pulses and do not need high-power ac fields. Moreover, for EO qubits a magnetic field gradient is not required, which represents an advantage regarding

scalability. In fact, inhomogeneities of the magnetic field can cause dephasing and leakage in EO qubits [8].

In the EO architecture, each qubit is represented by the spins of three electrons hosted in three adjacent quantum dots [Fig. 1(a)] and quantum gates are generated by pulsing exchange interactions between electrons. Out of the resulting eight-dimensional Hilbert space, four states are computational states and four are leakage states. Single-qubit gates involve exchange interactions between the electrons belonging to the same qubit and are usually composed of up to four rotations around two different axes [7,9] [Fig. 1(b)]. Two-qubit gates require exchange interactions between electrons from different qubits. Nontrivial pulse sequences of several exchange pulses populating and depopulating leakage states result in gates such as the controlled-NOT (CNOT), CZ, or SWAP gate [7,10–13]. With few exceptions, the sequences that are found to result in two-qubit gates, however, assume only commuting exchange pulses to be pulsed at a time. Here, we investigate the simultaneous application of noncommuting exchange pulses, which will also become relevant for other exchange-based qubit implementations [14–16]. We obtain quantum gates with fewer pulses and hence faster executions of gate sequences. We derive conditions on the exchange signals and compare the results to sequential gate operations.

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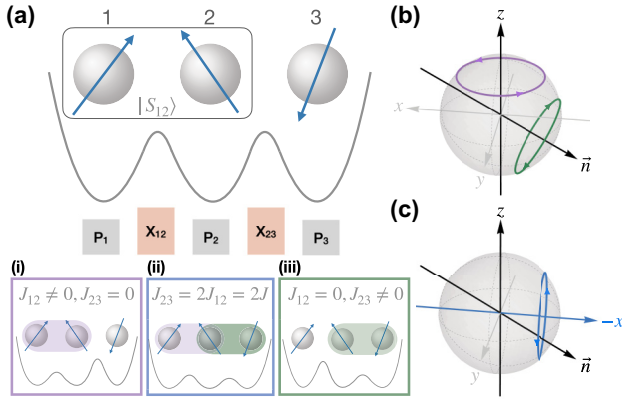


FIG. 1. A schematic of an exchange-only (EO) qubit encoded in three linearly connected quantum dots in the (1,1,1) charging regime formed by potentials of plunger gates (P_i of dot i) and barrier gates (X_{ij} between dots i and j). (a) Qubits are initialized in the singlet state of spins 1 and 2. Single-qubit rotations are realized by switching on the exchange interaction (i) J_{12} for z rotations and (iii) J_{23} for $\vec{n}$ rotations, and (ii) by adjusting the ratio between them, the rotation axis can be tuned within the circular sector enclosed by the z axis and $\vec{n}$ to achieve an x rotation. (b),(c) Rotations on the Bloch sphere color coded with respect to boxes (i)–(iii).

This paper is organized as follows. We introduce the EO qubit in Sec. II and theoretically show how single-qubit gates can be implemented using fewer pulses, and we experimentally demonstrate the concept of simultaneous exchange pulses in Sec. II A. We show how a simultaneous gate can perform a direct X rotation by tuning the gate voltages into the appropriate regime and discuss the relative effect of charge noise in comparison to the sequential counterpart. In Sec. II B, we investigate two-qubit gate subsequences and present an operation introducing phases between qubit states and selected leakage states. We extend our description from a linear to an all-to-all connectivity in Sec. II C and summarize the results for frequently used quantum gates in Tables I and II.

II. RESULTS

To describe EO qubits in this work, we restrict a quantum dot array to be in the (1, 1, ...) charging regime with one electron in each dot, in which each electron is well described by its spin, and the pairwise interactions follow the Heisenberg Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} J_{ij}(t) \left(\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j - \frac{1}{4} \right), \quad (1)$$

where J_{ij} describes the exchange interaction between spin i and j . In Appendix A, we derive the exchange interaction J_{ij} from the Hubbard model and show the optimal operation point to be less sensitive to charge noise. An

optional global magnetic field can increase the coherence time, making transverse fluctuations of the local magnetic field negligible. Global field fluctuations do not have any impact on an EO qubit, since the corresponding operator commutes with the Hamiltonian. In the following, we will label the spins (as in Fig. 1) by numbers from left to right, where only nearest neighbors are connected via exchange interaction.

In the absence of an external magnetic field, and when $J_{ij} = 0$, the EO qubit is in its idle state and all eight energy states are degenerate. Pulsing the exchange interaction causes two of the energy levels to lower and thus pick up a phase relative to the other states. In fact, any operations on one or more qubits are entirely performed by only pulsing the exchange interaction between spins, which will result in a rotation of a subspace of the full Hilbert space.

A. Single-qubit gates

Instead of the standard spin-up and spin-down basis, the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients are used to transform the single-qubit Hamiltonian to a basis using the total spin S , its projection S_z , and the combined spin on sites 1 and 2, S_{12} . We then express the Hamiltonian in terms of the basis states $|SS_zS_{12}\rangle$,

$$\begin{aligned} |0_-\rangle &= \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right\rangle, & |1_-\rangle &= \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\rangle, \\ |0_+\rangle &= \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right\rangle, & |1_+\rangle &= \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\rangle, \\ |L_1\rangle &= \left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, 1 \right\rangle, & |L_2\rangle &= \left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\rangle, \\ |L_3\rangle &= \left| \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\rangle, & |L_4\rangle &= \left| \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 1 \right\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Here, $|0_-\rangle$, $|1_-\rangle$, $|0_+\rangle$, and $|1_+\rangle$ are the computational basis states with total spin 1/2 and spin projection down and up, respectively, and $|L_1\rangle$, $|L_2\rangle$, $|L_3\rangle$, and $|L_4\rangle$ correspond to the four leakage states with total spin 3/2.

We consider the qubit space for the decoherence-free subsystem with total spin 1/2, i.e., we do not favor one of the two possible spin polarizations. Since exchange coupling preserves the total spin, the Hamiltonian can effectively be written in the $\{|0_\pm\rangle, |1_\pm\rangle\}$ basis as

$$H(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(J_{12}(t) \sigma_z - \frac{J_{23}(t)}{2} (\sigma_z + \sqrt{3} \sigma_x) \right), \quad (3)$$

omitting the inconsequential term $\frac{1}{2}(J_{12} + J_{23})\mathbb{1}$ proportional to the identity. Both blocks $\{|0_\pm\rangle, |1_\pm\rangle\}$ are entirely decoupled from the leakage states in the absence of local magnetic noise.

Different from single-spin qubits, EO single-qubit gates need to be constructed from rotations around

two nonorthogonal axes, the z axis and the vector $\vec{n}$ [Fig. 1(b)], using between one and four pulses [7,9]. A rotation around the z axis is accomplished by only switching on J_{12} ($J_{23} = 0$). The time evolution is then given by $R_z(\theta_z) = \exp(i\theta_z\sigma_z/2)$, where $\theta_z = \int_0^\tau J_{12}(t)dt$ is the rotation angle. Similarly, if turning on only exchange $J_{23}(t)$ ($J_{12} = 0$), the time evolution $R_{\vec{n}}(\theta_{\vec{n}}) = \exp(-i\theta_{\vec{n}}(\sqrt{3}\sigma_x + \sigma_z)/4)$ with $\theta_{\vec{n}} = \int_0^\tau J_{23}(t)dt$ results in a rotation around the vector $\vec{n} = -(\sqrt{3}, 0, 1)$ [green circle in Fig. 1(b)]. The X and Y gates can be composed by the sequences $X = R_{\vec{n}}(\theta_1)R_z(\theta_2)R_{\vec{n}}(\theta_1)$ and $Y = R_z(\pi)R_{\vec{n}}(\theta_1)R_z(\theta_2)R_{\vec{n}}(\theta_1)$, with $\theta_1 = \pi - \arctan(\sqrt{8})$ and $\theta_2 = \arctan(\sqrt{8})$, respectively [9].

In general, any rotation axis in the x - z plane enclosed by the z axis and $\vec{n}$ is possible. Thus a direct rotation around the x axis in the opposite rotational direction [Fig. 1(c)] can be realized using a simultaneous (or parallel [7]) pulsing of both exchange values with $J_{23}(t) = 2J_{12}(t) = 2J(t)$, as the σ_z terms cancel in the Hamiltonian in Eq. (3). The time evolution is then given by

$$R_x(\theta_x) = \exp(-i\theta_x\sigma_x/2), \quad (4)$$

with rotation angle $\theta_x = 2\pi - \int_0^\tau \sqrt{3}J(t)dt$. Note that in this case the Hamiltonian commutes for all times (i.e., $[H(t), H(t')] = 0$ for arbitrary t, t'). When assuming rectangular pulses with maximal experimentally achievable exchange $J_{\max}$, the gate time of the sequential X gate is then $\tau_{\text{seq}} \approx 5.05/J_{\max} + 3\tau_{\text{idle}}$, while for the simultaneous X gate, the gate time is $\tau_{\text{sim}} \approx 3.63/J_{\max} + \tau_{\text{idle}}$, where τ_{idle} is the idle time after each pulse [17]. Consequently, not only is the simultaneous X gate faster compared to its sequential counterpart, by a factor between 1.39 and 3 for the realistic pulse times detailed in Table I, but it also requires two fewer idling times. During these idling times, the qubit decoheres due to, e.g., magnetic noise and residual exchange.

These findings indicate that more frequently used single-qubit gates may benefit from the simultaneous pulsing of exchange couplings. Indeed, we find that the YH , $X_{\pi/2} = HSH$ and $X_{-\pi/2} = HS^\dagger H$ gates, where $S = \text{diag}(1, i)$ and H is the Hadamard gate, can be implemented using one simultaneous pulse step instead of three sequential ones. Furthermore, most gates in Table I can be implemented using two pulses instead of three, which results in a decrease of the average gate time by approximately 18%.

To verify and characterize the operation of simultaneous exchange, a SiGe quantum dot device fabricated by Intel [18] is tuned up as an EO qubit [19]. The electron spins are hosted in a Si/Si_{0.7}Ge_{0.3} heterostructure grown on a 300-mm Si wafer. For the experiment, the 12-dot Intel Tunnel Falls device, which can host up to 12 electrons in a linear array, has been used to operate a single

EO qubit [20]. The qubit is encoded across three quantum dots underneath metal “plunger” gates with “barrier” gates in between dots to control the exchange. The qubit is controlled via baseband pulses on the barrier gates and readout is performed using Pauli spin blockade, with the signal amplified by SiGe heterojunction-bipolar-transistor (HBT) cryogenic amplifiers [21,22].

To reduce sensitivity to charge noise and to calibrate the exchange, “fingerprint” plots [23] are acquired for the “ J_z ” and “ J_n ” control axes, corresponding to J_{12} and J_{23} , respectively, where J_n points down 120° from the z axis, analogous to Fig. 1(b). For that, the exchange interaction is varied as a function of the barrier voltage and detuning, leading to the typical appearance of a fingerprint. In fact, for a fixed time of 100 ns, the barrier gate bias is pulsed to larger values while the voltage detuning between two surrounding plunger gates is pulsed from negative to positive values. J_n fingerprint plots can be taken after preparing a singlet state, but J_z fingerprints must have a pre- and post- J_n rotation applied, which brings the state to and from the x - y plane of the Bloch sphere, respectively.

A typical fingerprint plot uses two plungers and one barrier to increase only one exchange term and calibrate one rotation axis, which can then be used for serial exchange control. To increase both exchange terms simultaneously, the two barrier gates are pulsed together for a fixed time and $1 - P_{|0\rangle}$ is plotted in the “finger-pinch” plot in Fig. 2(a), where $P_{|0\rangle}$ is the probability of measuring the ground state, $|0_\pm\rangle$. The Pauli spin blockade readout only detects whether or not the two neighboring spins 1 and 2 in Fig. 1(a) are in a singlet state, entirely neglecting the spin projection S_z . If a singlet state is prepared, it will only be rotated by the J_n exchange; therefore, we prepare an X eigenstate using a $Y_{\pi/2}$ prerotation, which uses alternating J_n and J_z exchange pulses [9]. The $Y_{\pi/2}$ pulse is composed of one J_n pulse that rotates the singlet state to the equator of the Bloch sphere followed by a J_z pulse that rotates the state to the X eigenaxis. The X eigenstate can be rotated by either J_n (lower-right region of plot) or J_z (upper-left region). Additionally, the X eigenstate will not be rotated when the total exchange points along the x axis; therefore the darker linear region of the upper right defines the “ J_x ” regime and is indicated with a dashed white line. Theoretical calculations of the expected rotation outcomes are plotted in the upper left and agree well with the data. In the simulated plots, a symmetric -37% cross capacitance has been added, which has been obtained by a qualitative fit to the data.

A modified finger-pinch plot is acquired and plotted in Fig. 2(c), where alternating Z_π gates and exchange pulses are applied to echo the state and extend the rotation visibility, particularly in the J_n regime (lower-right region of plot). Here, the J_x axis highlighted by the dashed white line is more visible throughout the plot, with the theoretical predictions again in agreement. In Fig. 2(d), we

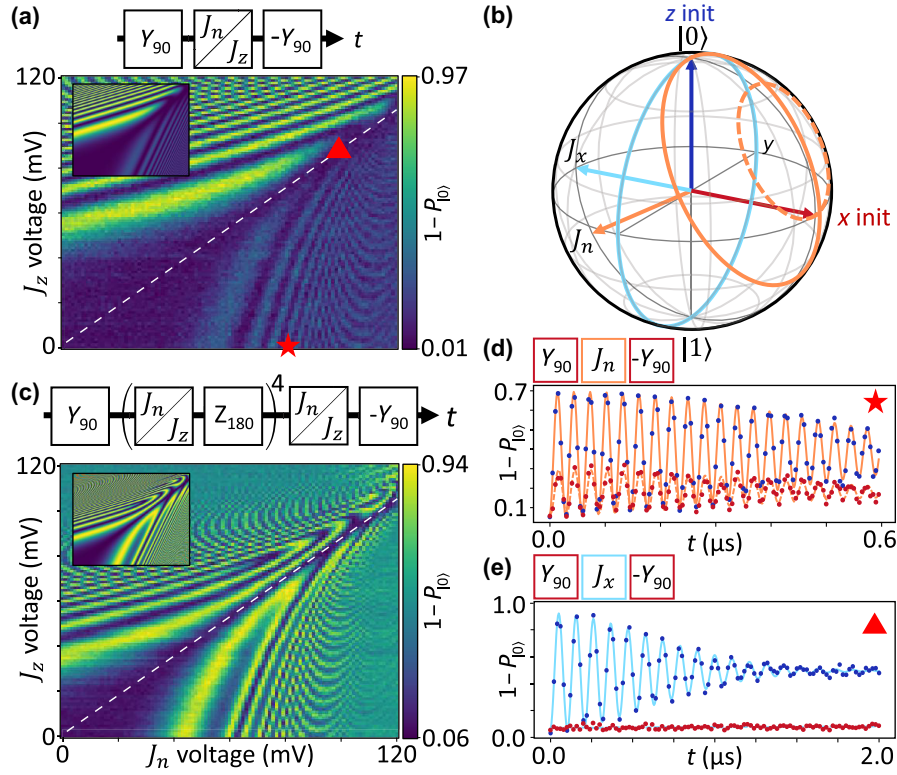


FIG. 2. (a) An experimental finger-pinch plot with the X eigenstate prepared. The barriers controlling J_n (J_{23}) and J_z (J_{12}) exchange are pulsed for a fixed time, with amplitudes given by the plot axes. One minus the ground-state measurement probability ($1 - P_{|0\rangle}$) is plotted for different colors shown on the scale bar to the right. Simulated rotations are plotted in the upper-left inset. (b) The Bloch sphere, showing J_n (orange) and J_x (blue) rotation axes and rotation trajectories. For J_n rotations, the solid and dashed orange circles represent the trajectory of the singlet state and X eigenstate rotations, respectively. (c) The finger-pinch plot with echoing and repeated exchange pulsing during the pulse sequence. J_n rotations (lower-right region) are more visible due to the repeated pulsing and the Z_π pulses rotating the eigenstate to parts of the Bloch sphere more orthogonal to J_n . (d) J_n time-domain rotations for a fixed barrier pulse [red star in (a)] for a singlet state (blue points) and an X eigenstate (red points). The quality factor of the rotations is 19.9. (e) J_x time-domain rotations with a singlet state (blue points) and an X eigenstate (red points) at a fixed barrier pulse [red triangle in (a)]. The quality factor $Q = 8.2$ is lower in this case. The X eigenstate does not rotate, which is expected (red points).

show time-domain data for J_n rotations, where the barrier is pulsed to a fixed value shown by the red star in Fig. 2(a). Either a singlet state (blue data points) or an X eigenstate (red points) is prepared as depicted as a blue and red initial state on the Bloch sphere in Fig. 2(b). The frequency of the rotations is $f = 33.9$ MHz, with a quality factor of $Q = 19.9$. The quality factor, Q , is defined as the characteristic decay time of an exponentially decaying sinusoid fit to the rotation data multiplied by the frequency of the rotations. Similarly, Fig. 2(e) shows the J_x time-domain data, taken with barriers pulsed to the upper-right region of the finger-pinch plot [red triangle point in Fig. 2(a)]. The frequency is $f = 9.5$ MHz and the quality factor is a lower value $Q = 8.2$. As expected, J_x does not rotate an X eigenstate (red points). The rotations corresponding to J_n and J_x are shown in Fig. 2(b) in orange and light blue, respectively.

The lower quality factor of the J_x rotations may be due to multiple effects. Since the system now forms two

charge dipoles instead of one, any charge noise present in the immediate area may couple in to a greater degree. Additional optimizations to tune into a “sweet spot” to minimize charge noise may be possible. Follow-up experiments include pulsing the detuning axis of the two outer plungers as the two barrier gates are pulsed to greater values with different offsets.

Charge noise enters in the Hamiltonian Eq. (1) as fluctuations in the exchange interaction. A simple estimation for the fidelity is to assume quasistatic exchange fluctuations on each exchange value separately, i.e., $J_{ij} \rightarrow J_{ij} + \delta J_{ij}$, where δJ_{ij} is a Gaussian-distributed exchange fluctuation with standard deviation $\sigma_{J_{ij}}$. In Fig. 3, we compare the sequential (solid lines) and simultaneous (dashed lines) X gate with linear connectivity for various $\sigma_{J_{12}}/J_{12}$, where $\sigma_{J_{12}}$ is the standard deviation for fluctuations in J_{12} . We find that both the sequential and the simultaneous pulse gate fidelities have a similar behavior with a stronger dependence on the fluctuations in J_{23} than in J_{12} . For the

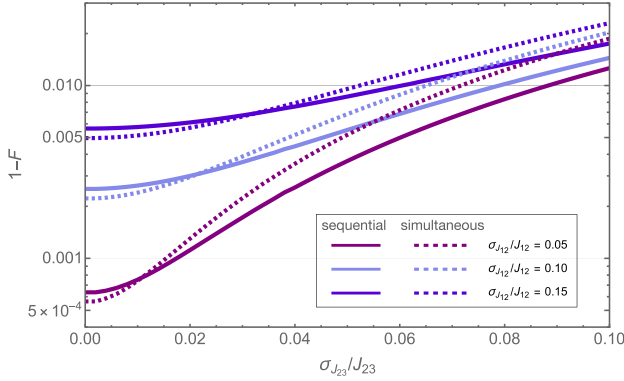


FIG. 3. The calculated X -gate fidelity subject to quasistatic exchange fluctuations with standard deviations $\sigma_{J_{12}}$ and $\sigma_{J_{23}}$. We compare the sequential and simultaneous X gate (with linear connectivity) for various combinations. Both the sequential and the simultaneous pulse gate fidelity strongly depend on the fluctuations in J_{23} , whereas the fluctuations in J_{12} are rather negligible.

sequential gate, this can be explained by the larger overall rotation angle around $\hat{n}$ induced by J_{23} in the X -gate construction, whereas for the simultaneous gate it is due to the fact that $J_{23} = 2J_{12}$. Any deviation from this ratio results in a tilt of the rotation axis and can result in an additional over- or underrotation. For larger $\sigma_{J_{23}}/J_{23}$, we find a slightly better performance for the sequential gate; however, for biased noise in the different exchange interactions with, e.g., $\sigma_{J_{12}}/J_{12} = 10\%$ and $\sigma_{J_{23}}/J_{23} \leq 2\%$, we even find a fidelity improvement when using the simultaneous pulses. Typical exchange fluctuations $\sigma_{J_{ij}}/J_{ij}$ in the experiment in Fig. 2 correspond to 0.01–0.03. These values have been estimated from simulations of the time dynamics in a double quantum dot, which assume that J has a standard deviation of σ_J , leading to the relation $\sigma_J/J \approx 0.22/Q$ (so for $Q = 8.2 - 19.9$, we find $\sigma_J/J = 0.01 - 0.03$).

B. Two-qubit gate subsequences

To construct two-qubit gates for two qubits A and B , it is advantageous to use the total spin basis of the entire six-spin system $|S_{\text{tot}} S_{z,\text{tot}} S_A S_B S_{A,1,2} S_{B,1,2}\rangle$. Since S_{tot} and $S_{z,\text{tot}}$ are preserved under exchange interactions, blocks with different total spins are separable, as they do not couple to each other [7,10]. As shown in Fig. 4(a), we label the chain of six spins from left to right with numbers and assume the outer two spins of each triple to be initialized in a singlet configuration as described in Ref. [17]. We label the left three spins as qubit A and the right three spins as qubit B . For this configuration, we list the possible basis states in the total spin basis of the $S_{\text{tot}} = 0$ and 1 subspace in Figs. 4(b) and 4(e), respectively. Each qubit, A and B , is operated in the single-qubit spin $S_A = S_B = 1/2$

subspace; thus only the total spin subspaces $S_{\text{tot}} = 0$ and $S_{\text{tot}} = 1$ cover the computational space. For each block, the Hamiltonian is schematically shown in Fig. 4(c). The computational subspace is colored in light blue and the leakage states in gray. The Hamiltonian in Eq. (1) can be written in the $S_{\text{tot}} = 0, 1$ blocks as shown in Figs. 4(d) and 4(f), respectively.

In this basis, one can construct subsequences containing rotations in subspaces of the full Hilbert space as in Refs. [11,12,24] or apply, e.g., genetic algorithms to search for a pulse sequence overall, resulting in

$$U_{S_{\text{tot}}=0,1} = \begin{pmatrix} U^{2Q \text{ gate}} & 0 \\ 0 & U_{S_{\text{tot}}=0,1}^L \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

Here, $U^{2Q \text{ gate}}$ corresponds to the unitary describing the two-qubit gate operation in the subspace spanned by the first four basis states (1–4 and 6–9, respectively) neglecting $S_{z,\text{tot}}$, whereas $U_{S_{\text{tot}}}^L$ can be an arbitrary unitary acting only within the noncomputational leakage states (basis states 5 and 10–14, respectively). For subspaces $S_{\text{tot}} = 2$ and $S_{\text{tot}} = 3$, the unitaries $U_{S_{\text{tot}}=2}$ and $U_{S_{\text{tot}}=3}$ can be arbitrary in general. Although the leakage states lie outside the computational space, it is necessary to take them into account when constructing gate sequences; also, the leakage states can be beneficial for reducing leakage errors. Examples for leakage-controlled CZ (LCCZ) and CNOT (LC-CNOT) gates are given in Ref. [17].

Since we are seeking shorter gate sequences, we investigate combinations of subsequences in some of the relevant two-qubit gates such as CZ, CNOT, and SWAP. A trivial but useful fact in larger sequences is that if the first and third rotations are by an angle of π , $\theta_1 = \theta_3 = \pi$, the rotation sequence can be mirrored, i.e., $R_{\hat{n}}(\pi)R_z(\theta_2)R_{\hat{n}}(\pi) = R_z(\pi)R_{\hat{n}}(\theta_2)R_z(\pi)$. As the π rotations swap the spins in such a way that the outer spins interact with each other and then bring the spins back into the initial order, it does not matter which spins, i.e., 1 and 2 or 2 and 3, are swapped to achieve this. In general, nonadjacent exchange interactions can be pulsed at the same time as their Hamiltonians commute. While two subsequent adjacent exchange pulses cannot be replaced by a single pulse, three exchange pulses on three spins can be compressed in this way if the resulting rotation within the respective subspace is around a feasible axis (i.e., any axis between the z axis and $\hat{n}$). Therefore, we focus on subsequences that are performed on three spins. Note that if these spins belong to the same qubit, these are ultimately single-qubit gates within a larger sequence. Furthermore, a necessary but not sufficient condition for replacing a pulse sequence with three pulses (two alternating exchange interaction pulses $R_{\hat{n}}(\theta_3)R_z(\theta_2)R_{\hat{n}}(\theta_1)$ or $R_z(\theta_3)R_{\hat{n}}(\theta_2)R_z(\theta_1)$) is that the first and third rotation angles are the same, i.e., $\theta_3 = \theta_1$.

In the following, we discuss the construction of simultaneous gates to replace three-pulse sequences in two-qubit

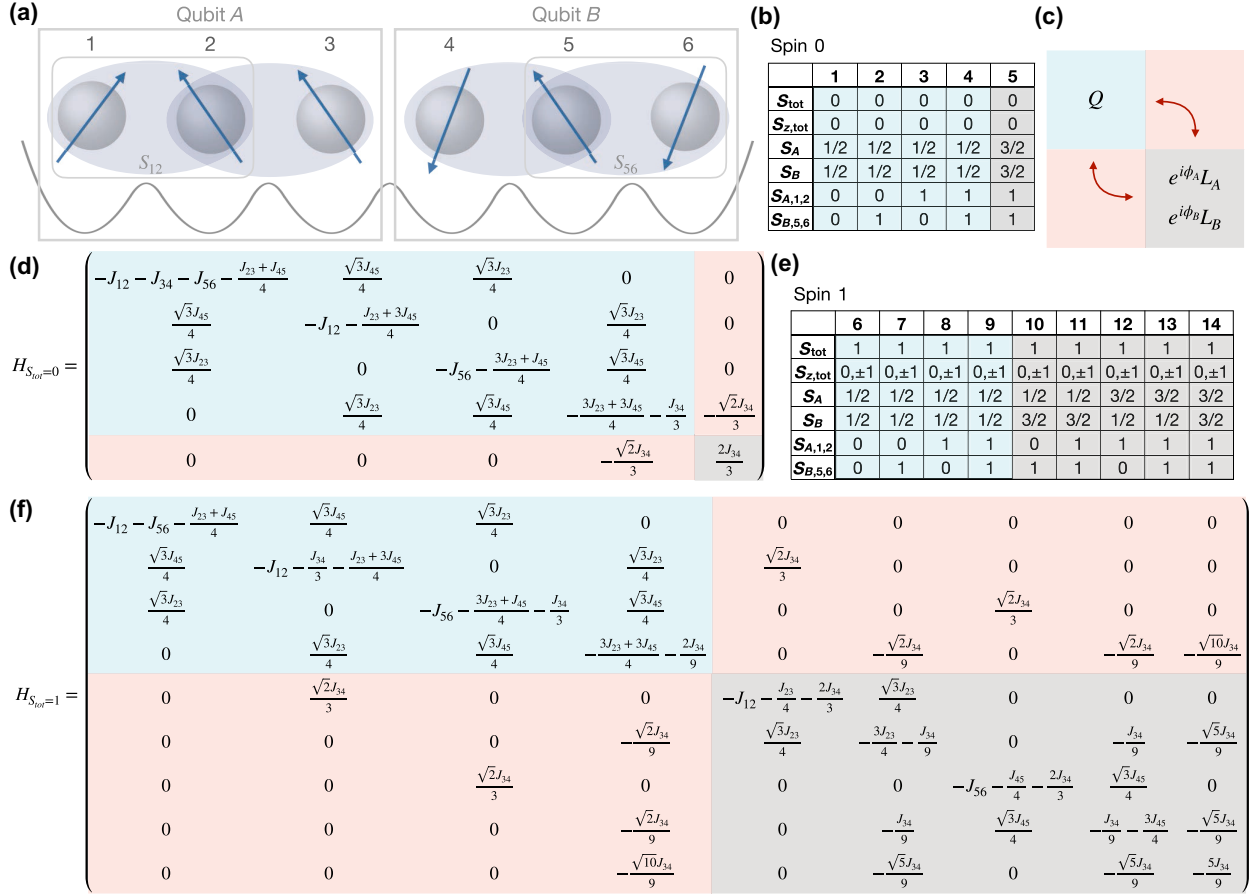


FIG. 4. (a) A schematic of a chain of six spins, where the outer spin pairs are initialized in singlets. Spins 1–3 form qubit *A* and spins 4–6 form qubit *B*. (b),(e) The total spin basis with total spin S_{tot} , spin z -projection $S_{z,\text{tot}}$, total spin of qubit *A* and *B* S_A and S_B , and total spin of the outer two spins $S_{A,1,2}$ and $S_{B,5,6}$ for the $S_{\text{tot}} = 0, 1$ subspaces. The computational states of the $S_{\text{tot}} = 0$ ($S_{\text{tot}} = 1$) block are 1, 2, 3 and 4 (6, 7, 8, and 9). The $S_{\text{tot}} = 2, 3$ subspaces are completely outside of the computational space. (c) A schematic of the qubit space in light blue and the leakage space in light gray. Nonzero entries in the red blocks would couple qubit states to leakage states (double red arrows). Instead, when using simultaneous exchange pulses as in Eqs. (6)–(9), relative phases ϕ_A and ϕ_B between some of the qubit and leakage states are introduced, visualized by L_A and L_B , respectively. (d) The two-qubit Hamiltonian of the $S_{\text{tot}} = 0$ subspace written in the total spin basis vectors from (b). (f) The two-qubit Hamiltonian of the $S_{\text{tot}} = 1$ subspace in the total spin basis vectors from (c), neglecting $S_{z,\text{tot}}$.

gates. For that, we (i) identify suitable subsequences, (ii) describe the construction only in a single-qubit computational subspace to find the respective gate, and (iii) correct for any relative phase to the leakage space.

From several sequences in Ref. [17], we first extract those three-pulse combinations for which first and third rotation angles are equal and for which we can find alternative simultaneous pulses if they have been applied only on a single qubit. The original sequence is shown in the first column of Table II. For all of these sequences, we can find a simultaneous exchange pulse, fulfilling the given conditions, such that the computational space unitary equals the three-pulse sequence (shown in the left half of the second column). For actual single-qubit gates, this is sufficient. However, since during two-qubit gates the purposeful population and depopulation of leakage states is crucial, the

relative phases between the total basis states 1–14 in Figs. 4(b) and 4(e) are of importance. We observe that during simultaneous pulsing of the exchange values, the relative phase φ (given in the third column in Table II) between some of the states changes compared to the three-pulse sequence. For instance, if the simultaneous pulse is executed on qubit *A*, in the $S_{\text{tot}} = 0$ block the states 1–4 in Fig. 4(b) acquire a relative phase and in the $S_{\text{tot}} = 1$ block states 6–11 in Fig. 4(e) acquire the same relative phase, while states 5 and 12–14 do not. Thus, to obtain the exact same gate sequence, one has to account for this phase in a second pulse. We add a subsequent simultaneous exchange pulse with $J_{12}, J_{23} \neq 0$ and diagonalize the time evolution by choosing a pulse duration $\tau_A = 2\pi / \sqrt{J_{12}^2 - J_{12}J_{23} + J_{23}^2}$ to obtain unitaries that cancel out

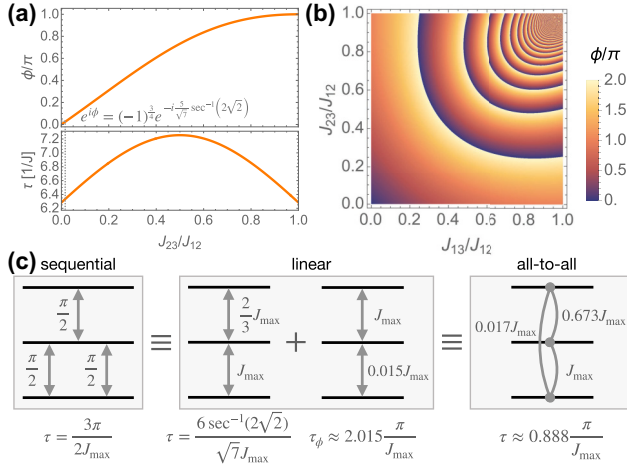


FIG. 5. (a) The correction phase ϕ as described in Eqs. (6) and (7) for qubit A depending on the ratio J_{23}/J_{12} , where $J_{13} = 0$ (linear connectivity), and the corresponding gate time τ in units of $1/J_{\max}$. The vertical dashed gray line shows the required phase in example (c) with linearly connected spins. (b) The correction phase with all-to-all connectivity can achieve arbitrary angles ϕ depending on the respective exchange ratios. (c) Equivalent pulses for sequential and simultaneous pulsing with linear and all-to-all connectivity.

relative phases between the respective computational and leakage states

$$U_{S_{\text{tot}}=0}^{\phi_A} = -e^{i\phi_A} \text{diag}(1, 1, 1, 1, -e^{i\phi_A}), \quad (6)$$

$$U_{S_{\text{tot}}=1}^{\phi_A} = -e^{i\phi_A} \text{diag}(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, -e^{i\phi_A}, -e^{i\phi_A}, -e^{i\phi_A}), \quad (7)$$

where $\phi_A = [(J_{12} + J_{23})/2]\tau_A$. Analogously, if qubit B is operated, i.e., $J_{45}, J_{56} \neq 0$, we obtain

$$U_{S_{\text{tot}}=0}^{\phi_B} = -e^{i\phi_B} \text{diag}(1, 1, 1, 1, -e^{i\phi_B}), \quad (8)$$

$$U_{S_{\text{tot}}=1}^{\phi_B} = -e^{i\phi_B} \text{diag}(1, 1, 1, 1, -e^{i\phi_B}, -e^{i\phi_B}, 1, 1, -e^{i\phi_B}), \quad (9)$$

with $\phi_B = [(J_{12} + J_{23})/2]\tau_B$ and $\tau_B = 2\pi / \sqrt{J_{45}^2 - J_{45}J_{56} + J_{56}^2}$. We note that as long as $J_{34} = 0$, the Hamiltonians of qubit A and B commute and thus both operations can be pulsed simultaneously, if necessary. From the expressions for ϕ_A and ϕ_B , we can obtain the possible correction angles in a single drive that lie between 0 and π , as depicted in the upper plot in Fig. 5(a) for a varying ratio of J_{23}/J_{12} . The lower plot shows the corresponding pulse time. Consequently, we find a two-step simultaneous exchange pulse sequence to replace a three-step single-pulse sequence, in case the correction

phase lies in the respective phase range. As an example, in Fig. 5(c) the $\pi/2 - \pi/2 - \pi/2$ sequence is shown, which can be replaced by two simultaneous pulses. The total pulse time $\tau_{\text{tot}}^{\text{sim}}$ for the simultaneous case exceeds the total pulse time $\tau_{\text{tot}}^{\text{seq}}$ of the sequential counterpart, $2.887\pi/J_{\max} > 1.5\pi/J_{\max}$. Nevertheless, due to finite fall times of the barrier voltages, an idle time τ_{idle} is usually required. For the sequential gate, this yields a total gate time $\tau_{\text{tot}}^{\text{seq}} + 3\tau_{\text{idle}}$, while for the simultaneous pulses, the total gate time is $\tau_{\text{tot}}^{\text{sim}} + 2\tau_{\text{idle}}$. Ultimately, for a long idle time $\tau_{\text{idle}} > 1.387\pi/J_{\max}$, the simultaneous pulsing becomes beneficial compared to the sequential state of the art. Furthermore, by taking into account the correction phase in a second pulse, the three-pulse sequences in Table II of any neighboring exchange pair can be replaced. In Appendix B, we exemplarily replace the three-step sequences with the two-step simultaneous pulses in the Fong-Wandzura CZ gate sequence, calculate the gate times, and estimate the gate performance. However, there we do not find an overall time improvement, since the circuit has been designed and optimized for the brick structure, where only commuting exchange interactions are allowed to be driven simultaneously. Instead, our result shows that there is room for improvement of the currently shortest sequences, an insight that may trigger the exploration of new two-qubit pulse sequences optimized for simultaneous pulsing.

C. All-to-all connectivity

Although, for the most part, EO qubits have been demonstrated in one-dimensional qubit chains, we point out that in future two-dimensional layouts, the connectivity of EO qubits might vary [25]. Indeed, recently a triangular EO spin qubit has been demonstrated [26]. Additionally, the simultaneous pulsing of exchange interactions could give rise to a superexchange and many-body interactions between next-nearest neighbors [27,28]. Thus, we consider the Hamiltonian in Eq. (1) with three spins and all-to-all connection (J_{12} , J_{23} and J_{13}), as depicted in Fig. 6(a). Again, we can separate the Hamiltonian in the basis of $\{|0_{\pm}\rangle, |1_{\pm}\rangle\}$ into

$$H(t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(J_{23} - J_{13})\sigma_x + \frac{1}{4}(-2J_{12} + J_{23} + J_{13})\sigma_z \quad (10)$$

and a term proportional to the identity, leading to a phase of $e^{i(J_{12}+J_{23}+J_{13})t/2}$ between qubit and leakage space. Similar to the linear-connectivity case, the insensitivity to voltage fluctuations in the dot potential [14,29] can be derived from a Hubbard model, as shown in the Appendix A.

In case all interactions are independently tunable, the previously discussed pulsing schemes still apply. Furthermore, all rotation axes lying in the x - z plane are possible in a single simultaneous pulse [30], as depicted in Fig. 6(b).

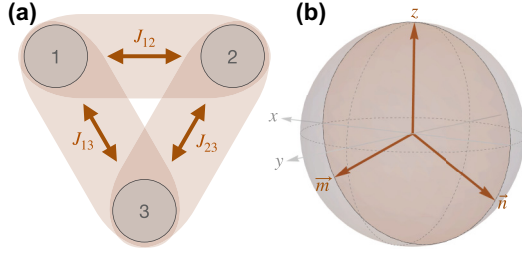


FIG. 6. (a) A schematic of an EO qubit with all-to-all connectivity. (b) The corresponding Bloch sphere. Any rotation axis within the plane spanned by the vectors $\vec{n} = -(\sqrt{3}, 0, 1)/2$ and $\vec{m} = (\sqrt{3}, 0, -1)/2$ is possible by adjusting the ratio between exchange interactions J_{12} , J_{23} , and J_{13} .

The two vectors $\vec{n} = -(\sqrt{3}, 0, 1)$ and $\vec{m} = (\sqrt{3}, 0, -1)$ correspond to J_{23} and J_{13} , respectively. In particular, a single-pulse implementation of a rotation around the x axis requires $J_{12} = (J_{23} + J_{13})/2$. We find a rotation around the vector $(1, 0, 0)$ for $J_{23} > J_{13}$ and around the vector $(-1, 0, 0)$ for $J_{23} < J_{13}$. Thus x rotations around an angle $\theta \in (0, \pi)$ can be realized fastest with $J_{13} = 0$ and those around $\theta \in (\pi, 2\pi)$ can be realized fastest with $J_{23} = 0$. Moreover, a frequently used gate in quantum algorithms, the Hadamard gate, can be realized using one simultaneous pulse, with a gate time comparable to that of the Z or X gate. We summarize and compare simultaneous single-qubit gates to sequential pulses and linearly connected qubit architectures in Table I. We point out that whereas, excluding the identity, the average gate time for sequential pulses is 73.420 ns, for simultaneous pulses in linearly connected quantum dots it is 60.010 ns, while for all-to-all connectivity it reduces to 44.136 ns. Here, we have assumed rectangular exchange pulses with maximal exchange value $J_{\max} = 100$ MHz each. As the gate time reduces with simultaneous pulsing, the number of applied quantum gates can be increased until the qubit loses its coherence.

Analogously to the linear case, we again consider the subsequences in two-qubit gates given in Table II and find single-pulse implementations. Since all-to-all connectivity gives an additional degree of freedom, it is possible to compensate for phases within one pulse. In Fig. 5(c), the single-pulse gate with all-to-all connectivity equivalent to a $\pi/2 - \pi/2 - \pi/2$ sequence is showcased. In Appendix B, we show how three-step sequences can be replaced by simultaneous pulses in the Fong-Wandzura CZ gate.

Furthermore, not only can these selected subsequences be achieved when using simultaneous pulsing with all-to-all connected spins, but we can also engineer the relative phase ϕ between qubit and leakage states by diagonalizing the time evolution using $\tau =$

$2\pi/\sqrt{J_{12}^2 + J_{13}^2 + J_{23}^2 - J_{13}J_{23} - J_{12}J_{13} - J_{12}J_{23}}$. Then, we obtain a time evolution as in Eqs. (6) and (7), where the phase $\phi_A = \phi = (J_{12} + J_{13} + J_{23})\tau/2$ can take any possible value $0 \leq \phi < 2\pi$. In Fig. 5(b) ϕ is calculated depending on the ratios J_{13}/J_{12} and J_{23}/J_{12} .

III. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we have shown an alternative pulsing scheme to operate EO qubits using two neighboring exchange pulses simultaneously. We have found conditions for faster single-qubit gates with fewer pulses and compared the linear and all-to-all connected arrangement, and found that the latter offers more flexibility and thus even faster gates. Increasing the connectivity between spins comes along with challenges such as crosstalk on the control-gate electrodes that can be calibrated using virtual gates [31,32]. Also, the number of residual exchange interactions present during idling times increases. On the other hand, the number of control pulses necessary for a specific gate decreases with increased connectivity. This reduces the number of idling times between two pulses.

By investigating reoccurring subroutines in two-qubit sequences, we provide gate implementations in fewer steps and propose to search for a construction of two-qubit gates using subroutines of simultaneous exchange pulses. We further show that with simultaneous pulses, we can introduce relative phases between qubit and various leakage states, which can also be used as subroutines when constructing two-qubit gate sequences. We expect this construction to become advantageous for two-qubit gates and possibly even for error-mitigation schemes to account for leakage errors.

We also prove the concept with an experimental realization of a direct X gate using simultaneous pulses and characterize the operation regime for the two exchange interactions. Although we believe that the experiment is limited by charge noise, we theoretically predict a charge-noise regime in which the simultaneous X gate performs better than the state-of-the-art construction utilizing three single exchange pulses. In addition to the presence of noise and decoherence in EO qubits, some remaining issues with our proposed scheme are the precise calibration and voltage control in the device, which needs to be improved in future experiments. We conclude that our proposed concept for the pulse construction with simultaneous exchange interactions offers great potential to reduce the number of pulses for faster quantum gates in EO qubits, being compatible with other qubit implementations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work has been supported by the Quantum Flagship “Quantum Large Scale Integration in Silicon” (QLSI) project, with funding from the European Union Horizon

2020 research and innovation program, under Grant Agreement No. 951852, and by the U.S. Army Research Office Grant No. W911NF-15-1-0149.

The theoretical analysis was performed by I.H., while R.K. helped to write the simulation code. F.A.M. provided the pulse-sequence timing information and the energy scales. F.B., M.J.C., and M.T.M. developed the measurement routine and performed the experiment. F.L. built the measurement software framework. N.B. coordinated the project and edited the draft and figures. G.B. supervised the project and helped to write the manuscript.

APPENDIX A: CHARGE-NOISE SWEET SPOTS IN TRIPLE QUANTUM DOTS

For triple quantum dots, a charge-noise sweet spot has been shown for the linear connectivity [14,29]. Analogously, a sweet spot for the all-to-all connectivity is obtained. Using the Hubbard model,

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{\sigma \in \{\downarrow, \uparrow\}} \epsilon_i \hat{c}_{i,\sigma}^\dagger \hat{c}_{i,\sigma} + \sum_{i=1}^3 U_i \hat{n}_{i,\uparrow} \hat{n}_{i,\downarrow} + \sum_{i \neq j} V_{ij} \hat{n}_i \hat{n}_j + \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sum_{\sigma} t_{ij} \left(\hat{c}_{i,\sigma}^\dagger \hat{c}_{j,\sigma} + \text{h.c.} \right), \quad (\text{A1})$$

where $\hat{n}_i = \hat{n}_{i,\downarrow} + \hat{n}_{i,\uparrow}$ and $\hat{n}_{i,\sigma} = \hat{c}_{i,\sigma}^\dagger \hat{c}_{i,\sigma}$, we obtain the exchange interactions between neighboring electron spins:

$$J_{12} = \frac{t_{12}^2 (U_1 + U_2 + \tilde{V}_{13} + \tilde{V}_{23})}{(U_1 + \tilde{V}_{13} + \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)(U_2 + \tilde{V}_{23} - \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)}, \quad (\text{A2})$$

$$J_{23} = \frac{t_{23}^2 (U_2 + U_3 + \tilde{V}_{12} + \tilde{V}_{13})}{(U_2 + \tilde{V}_{12} + \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3)(U_3 + \tilde{V}_{13} - \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3)}, \quad (\text{A3})$$

$$J_{13} = \frac{t_{13}^2 (U_1 + U_3 + \tilde{V}_{12} + \tilde{V}_{23})}{(U_1 + \tilde{V}_{12} + \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3)(U_3 + \tilde{V}_{23} - \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_3)}. \quad (\text{A4})$$

Here, we have defined $\tilde{V}_{12} = V_{12} - V_{23} - V_{13}$, $\tilde{V}_{23} = -V_{12} + V_{23} - V_{13}$ and $\tilde{V}_{13} = -V_{12} - V_{23} + V_{13}$. We find a first-order sweet spot for fluctuations $\delta\epsilon_i$ in ϵ_i if

$$\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 = \frac{U_1 - U_2 + \tilde{V}_{13} - \tilde{V}_{23}}{2}, \quad (\text{A5})$$

$$\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_1 = \frac{U_1 - U_3 + \tilde{V}_{12} - \tilde{V}_{23}}{2}. \quad (\text{A6})$$

APPENDIX B: SIMULTANEOUS EXCHANGE INTERACTION IN TWO-QUBIT GATES

For the Fong-Wandzura CZ gate as in Ref. [17] [see Fig. 7(a)], we explicitly show how subsequences in Table

II can be used to replace three-step sequences. We show the original CZ gate sequence in Fig. 7(a). If we assume the same linear connectivity as in the initial sequence, shown in Fig. 7(e), we can replace the subsequences as shown in Figs. 7(b) and 7(c) and obtain Fig. 7(d). On the other hand, if we allow for a triangular connectivity [26] as shown in Fig. 7(g), we can replace the subsequences shown in Figs. 7(h)–7(j) in the original sequence and obtain the CZ gate sequence in Fig. 7(f). All three sequences given in Figs. 7(a), 7(d), and 7(f) result in the same gate operation. We again note that the sequence has been found and optimized for the brick-structured sequential sequence. The original sequence can be executed in 13 time steps, where within each time step the applied exchange interactions commute. For $J_{\text{max}} = 100$ MHz, the gate time is then $424.115 \text{ ns} + 13\tau_{\text{idle}}$. The alternative implementation in Fig. 7(d) with linear connectivity requires 16 steps and $680.839 \text{ ns} + 16\tau_{\text{idle}}$, respectively. The sequence in Fig. 7(f) requires 13 steps and $364.523 \text{ ns} + 13\tau_{\text{idle}}$. When counting each single pulse separately, we find (a) 26 pulses in $753.982 \text{ ns} + 26\tau_{\text{idle}}$, (d) 26 steps in $947.875 \text{ ns} + 26\tau_{\text{idle}}$ of which the phase correction takes 330.279 ns , and (f) 20 steps in $568.727 \text{ ns} + 20\tau_{\text{idle}}$.

We estimate the performance of all three CZ gate implementations by calculating the fidelity of each sequence in the presence of noise. The EO qubit is defined in a subspace of a larger Hilbert space. For two-qubit gates, states outside of the computational space are used as mediators for the quantum operation. Leakage can arise from charge noise during two-qubit gates and reduces the gate fidelity. However, the resulting actual gate operation that acts entirely outside the computational space is not of particular interest, since leakage states do not carry the desired quantum information. We thus define the subspace averaged gate fidelity by projecting onto the relevant qubit space. The fidelity is defined as [33,34]

$$F = \frac{\text{Tr}[MM^\dagger] + |\text{Tr}[M]|^2}{d(d+1)}, \quad (\text{B1})$$

with $M = PU_{\text{ideal}}^\dagger PU_{\text{actual}}P$, where P is the projector on the subspace of interest with dimension d . If leakage has occurred, M is no longer unitary and thus both terms in Eq. (B1) give nontrivial contributions [34].

For the fidelity estimation, we assume quasistatic Gaussian noise for simplicity and perform a Monte Carlo simulation with standard deviations up to $\sigma_{ij} = 0.1J_{ij}$ and 1000 runs. The fidelities of the CZ gates are compared in Fig. 7(k). The original sequence is shown in black, the sequence of Fig. 7(d) with a linear arrangement in blue, and the sequence for the triangular arrangement in Fig. 7(f) in red. All curves feature a quadratic slope that can be explained by the quasistatic noise approximation using Gaussian-distributed fluctuations. We find that all

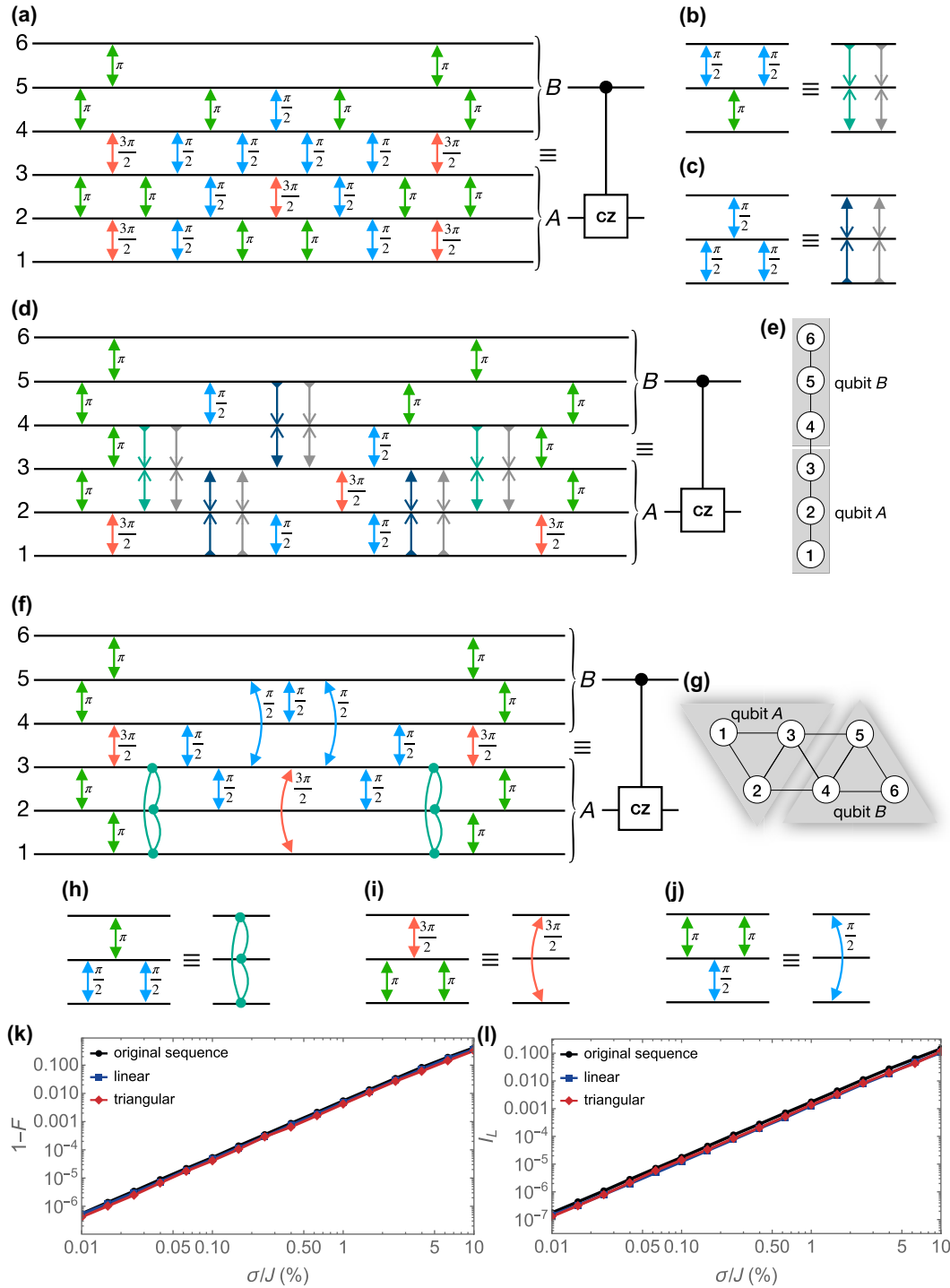


FIG. 7. (a) The CZ gate sequence for a linear connectivity as described in the main text, taken from Ref. [17] and first introduced in Ref. [10]. Here, B is the control qubit and A is the target qubit. (b),(c) Three-step exchange sequences acting on three spins that can be replaced by two simultaneous exchange pulses. (d) CZ gate sequence equivalent to (a) using the replacements in (b) and (c). (e) The linear connectivity of the spins used in sequences in (a) and (d). (f) The CZ gate for the triangular connectivity presented in (g), obtained via transformation of the sequence in (a) by replacing the sequences in (h)–(j). (g) Triangular connectivity: qubits A and B are represented as the left and right triangles, respectively. (h)–(j) The three-step sequences acting on three qubits that can be replaced by a single (simultaneous) pulse. (k) The infidelity of the original sequence in (a), the alternative in the linear arrangement in (d), and the triangular arrangement in (f). For the Monte Carlo simulation, quasistatic Gaussian-distributed charge noise has been introduced with standard deviations up to $\sigma_{ij} = 0.1J_{ij}$. (l) The mixing infidelity as defined in Eq. (B2).

TABLE I. The construction of single-qubit gates listed in Ref. [9] using simultaneous pulses with linear and all-to-all connectivity. For comparison, the number of pulses and gate times using sequential pulses are shown, where $\theta_1 = \arctan(\sqrt{8})$, $\theta_2 = \pi - \arctan(\sqrt{5}/2)$, $\theta_3 \approx 1.305$ and $\theta_4 \approx 3.519$. Explicit examples are shown for gates that can be replaced by a single simultaneous pulse, whereas the others are constructed from two or three pulses. Neglecting the idle times between pulses, the average gate time is 73.420 ns for the sequential pulses, 60.010 ns for the simultaneous pulses with linear connectivity, and 44.136 ns for the simultaneous pulses with all-to-all connectivity. Here, we have not counted the identity operation as a gate and we have assumed a maximal experimentally feasible exchange interaction to be $J_{\max} = 100$ MHz.

Gate	Sequential pulse			Simultaneous pulse with linear connectivity		Simultaneous pulse with all-to-all connectivity	
	Number of pulses	Minimal pulse time τ_{pulse}	Example	Condition	Example	Condition	Example
I	-	-	...	-	...	-	...
X	3	$\frac{2\pi - \theta_1}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_X \approx 50.522$ ns	$J_{23} = 2J_{12}$, $\tau_X = \pi / (\sqrt{3}J_{12})$	$J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $J_{12} = 50$ MHz, $\tau_X \approx 36.276$ ns	$J_{23} + J_{13} = 2J_{12}$, $J_{23} \neq J_{13}$, $\tau_X = (4k + 2)\pi / (\sqrt{3}(J_{13} - J_{23}))$	$J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $J_{12} = 50$ MHz, $\tau_X \approx 36.276$ ns
Y	4	$\frac{3\pi - \theta_1}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_Y \approx 81.938$ ns	$Z X$, $\tau_Y = \tau_Z + \tau_X$	$\tau_Y \approx 67.692$ ns	$Z X$, $\tau_Y = \tau_Z + \tau_X$	$\tau_Y \approx 67.692$ ns
Z	1	$\frac{\pi}{J}$	$J_{12} = 100$ MHz, $J_{23} = 0$, $\tau_Z \approx 31.416$ ns	$J_{23} = 0$, $\tau_Z = \pi / J_{12}$	$J_{12} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_Z \approx 31.416$ ns	$J_{23} = J_{13}$, $J_{12} \neq J_{13}$, $\tau_Z = \pi (2k + 1) / (J_{12} - J_{13})$	$J_{23} = J_{13} = 0$, $J_{12} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_Z \approx 31.416$ ns
S	1	$\frac{3\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = 100$ MHz, $J_{23} = 0$, $\tau_S \approx 47.124$ ns	$J_{23} = 0$, $\tau_S = 3\pi / (2J_{12})$	$J_{12} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_S \approx 47.124$ ns	$J_{23} = J_{13}$, $J_{12} \neq J_{13}$, $\tau_S = (4k - 1)\pi / (2(J_{12} - J_{23}))$	$J_{23} = J_{13} = 100$ MHz, $J_{12} = 0$, $\tau_S \approx 15.708$ ns
$S^\dagger$	1	$\frac{\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = 100$ MHz, $J_{23} = 0$, $\tau_{S^\dagger} \approx 15.708$ ns	$J_{23} = 0$, $\tau_{S^\dagger} = \pi / (2J_{12})$	$J_{12} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{S^\dagger} \approx 15.708$ ns	$J_{23} = J_{13}$, $J_{12} \neq J_{13}$, $\tau_{S^\dagger} = (4k + 1)\pi / (2(J_{12} - J_{23}))$	$J_{23} = J_{13} = 0$, $J_{12} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{S^\dagger} \approx 15.708$ ns
SX	3	$\frac{(\theta_2 + \theta_3 + \theta_4)}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{SX} \approx 71.243$ ns	SX , $\tau_{SX} = \tau_S + \tau_X$	$\tau_{SX} \approx 83.4$ ns	SX , $\tau_{SX} = \tau_S + \tau_X$	$\tau_{SX} \approx 51.984$ ns
$S^\dagger X$	3	$\frac{(\theta_2 + \theta_3 + \theta_4)}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{S^\dagger X} \approx 71.243$ ns	$S^\dagger X$, $\tau_{S^\dagger X} = \tau_{S^\dagger} + \tau_X$	$\tau_{S^\dagger X} \approx 51.984$ ns	$S^\dagger X$, $\tau_{S^\dagger X} = \tau_{S^\dagger} + \tau_X$	$\tau_{S^\dagger X} \approx 51.984$ ns
H	3	$\frac{2\pi}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_H \approx 62.832$ ns	$Z(YH)Z$ (or $ZX(YH)$), $\tau_H = 2\tau_Z + \tau_{YH}$ (or $\tau_H = \tau_Z + \tau_X + \tau_{YH}$)	$\tau_H \approx 97.872$ ns	$(1 - \sqrt{3})J_{23} + (1 + \sqrt{3})J_{13} = 2J_{12}$, $\tau_H = \sqrt{2}(2k + 1)\pi / (J_{13} - J_{23})$	$J_{23} = 0$, $J_{13} = 73.205$ MHz, $J_{12} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_H \approx 35.040$ ns
XH	3	$\frac{3\pi}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{XH} \approx 94.248$ ns	$Z(YH)$ (or $(YH)X$), $\tau_{XH} = \tau_Z + \tau_{YH}$ (or $\tau_{XH} = \tau_X + \tau_{YH}$)	$\tau_{XH} \approx 66.456$ ns	$Z(YH)$ (or $(YH)X$ or XH), $\tau_{XH} = \tau_Z + \tau_{YH}$ (or $\tau_{XH} = \tau_X + \tau_{YH}$ or $\tau_{XH} = \tau_X + \tau_{YH}$)	$\tau_{XH} \approx 66.456$ ns
YH	3	$\frac{2\pi}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{YH} \approx 62.832$ ns	$J_{12} = (1 + \sqrt{3})J_{23}/2$, $\tau_{YH} = \sqrt{2}\pi / (\sqrt{3}J_{23})$	$J_{23} = 73.205$ MHz, $J_{12} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{YH} \approx 35.040$ ns	$(1 + \sqrt{3})J_{23} + (1 - \sqrt{3})J_{13} = 2J_{12}$, $\tau_{YH} = \sqrt{2}(2k + 1)\pi / (J_{13} - J_{23})$	$J_{23} = 73.205$ MHz, $J_{12} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{YH} \approx 35.040$ ns
ZH	3	$\frac{3\pi}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{ZH} \approx 94.248$ ns	$(YH)Z$ (or $X(YH)$), $\tau_{ZH} = \tau_Z + \tau_{YH}$ (or $\tau_{ZH} = \tau_X + \tau_{YH}$)	$\tau_{ZH} \approx 66.456$ ns	ZH (or $(YH)Z$ or $X(YH)$), $\tau_{ZH} = \tau_Z + \tau_{YH}$ (or $\tau_{ZH} = \tau_Z + \tau_{YH}$ or $\tau_{ZH} = \tau_X + \tau_{YH}$)	$\tau_{ZH} \approx 66.456$ ns
SH	3	$\frac{7\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{SH} \approx 109.956$ ns	$(HS^\dagger H)S^\dagger$, $\tau_{SH} = \tau_{HS^\dagger H} + \tau_{S^\dagger}$	$\tau_{SH} \approx 70.122$ ns	SH (or $(HS^\dagger H)S^\dagger$), $\tau_{SH} = \tau_S + \tau_H$ (or $\tau_{SH} = \tau_{HS^\dagger H} + \tau_{S^\dagger}$)	$\tau_{SH} \approx 50.748$ ns
HS	3	$\frac{7\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{HS} \approx 109.956$ ns	$S^\dagger(HS^\dagger H)$, $\tau_{HS} = \tau_{HS^\dagger H} + \tau_{S^\dagger}$	$\tau_{HS} \approx 70.122$ ns	HS (or $(HS^\dagger H)S^\dagger$), $\tau_{HS} = \tau_S + \tau_H$ (or $\tau_{HS} = \tau_{HS^\dagger H} + \tau_{S^\dagger}$)	$\tau_{HS} \approx 50.748$ ns
$S^\dagger H$	3	$\frac{5\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{S^\dagger H} \approx 78.540$ ns	$(HS^\dagger H)S$, $\tau_{S^\dagger H} = \tau_{HS^\dagger H} + \tau_S$	$\tau_{S^\dagger H} \approx 101.538$ ns	$S^\dagger H$ (or $(HS^\dagger H)S$), $\tau_{S^\dagger H} = \tau_{S^\dagger} + \tau_H$ (or $\tau_{S^\dagger H} = \tau_{HS^\dagger H} + \tau_S$)	$\tau_{S^\dagger H} \approx 50.748$ ns
$HS^\dagger$	3	$\frac{5\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{HS^\dagger} \approx 78.540$ ns	$S(HS^\dagger H)$, $\tau_{HS^\dagger} = \tau_{HS^\dagger H} + \tau_S$	$\tau_{HS^\dagger} \approx 101.538$ ns	$HS^\dagger$ (or $S(HS^\dagger H)$), $\tau_{HS^\dagger} = \tau_{S^\dagger} + \tau_H$ (or $\tau_{HS^\dagger} = \tau_{HS^\dagger H} + \tau_S$)	$\tau_{HS^\dagger} \approx 50.748$ ns
HSH	3	$\frac{\pi}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{HSH} \approx 31.416$ ns	$J_{23} = 2J_{12}$, $\tau_{HSH} = \pi / (2\sqrt{3}J_{12})$	$J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $J_{12} = 50$ MHz, $\tau_{HSH} \approx 18.138$ ns	$J_{23} + J_{13} = 2J_{12}$, $J_{23} \neq J_{13}$, $\tau_{HSH} = (4k - 1)\pi / (\sqrt{3}(J_{13} - J_{23}))$	$J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $J_{13} = 0$, $J_{12} = 50$ MHz, $\tau_{HSH} \approx 18.138$ ns
$HS^\dagger H$	3	$\frac{3\pi}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{HS^\dagger H} \approx 94.248$ ns	$J_{23} = 2J_{12}$, $\tau_{HS^\dagger H} = \sqrt{3}\pi / (2J_{12})$	$J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $J_{12} = 50$ MHz, $\tau_{HS^\dagger H} \approx 54.414$ ns	$J_{23} + J_{13} = 2J_{12}$, $J_{23} \neq J_{13}$, $\tau_{HS^\dagger H} = (4k + 1)\pi / (\sqrt{3}(J_{13} - J_{23}))$	$J_{23} = 0$, $J_{13} = 100$ MHz, $J_{12} = 50$ MHz, $\tau_{HS^\dagger H} \approx 18.138$ ns
$S^\dagger HS$	3	$\frac{2\pi}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{S^\dagger HS} \approx 62.832$ ns	$(HSH)Z$ (or $Z(HS^\dagger H)$), $\tau_{S^\dagger HS} = \tau_{HSH} + \tau_Z$ (or $\tau_{S^\dagger HS} = \tau_{HS^\dagger H} + \tau_Z$)	$\tau_{S^\dagger HS} \approx 49.554$ ns	$(HSH)Z$ (or $Z(HS^\dagger H)$), $\tau_{S^\dagger HS} = \tau_{HSH} + \tau_Z$ (or $\tau_{S^\dagger HS} = \tau_{HS^\dagger H} + \tau_Z$)	$\tau_{S^\dagger HS} \approx 49.554$ ns
$SHS^\dagger$	3	$\frac{2\pi}{J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{SHS^\dagger} \approx 62.832$ ns	$Z(HSH)$, $\tau_{SHS^\dagger} = \tau_{HSH} + \tau_Z$	$\tau_{SHS^\dagger} \approx 49.554$ ns	$Z(HSH)$, $\tau_{SHS^\dagger} = \tau_{HSH} + \tau_Z$	$\tau_{SHS^\dagger} \approx 49.554$ ns
$HSHX$	3	$\frac{3\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{HSHX} \approx 47.124$ ns	$(YH)S$, $\tau_{HSHX} = \tau_{YH} + \tau_S$	$\tau_{HSHX} \approx 82.164$ ns	$(YH)S$, $\tau_{HSHX} = \tau_{YH} + \tau_S$	$\tau_{HSHX} \approx 50.748$ ns
$S^\dagger XH$	3	$\frac{3\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{S^\dagger XH} \approx 47.124$ ns	$S(YH)$, $\tau_{S^\dagger XH} = \tau_{YH} + \tau_S$	$\tau_{S^\dagger XH} \approx 82.164$ ns	$S(YH)$, $\tau_{S^\dagger XH} = \tau_{YH} + \tau_S$	$\tau_{S^\dagger XH} \approx 50.748$ ns
$HS^\dagger X$	3	$\frac{9\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{HS^\dagger X} \approx 141.372$ ns	$(YH)S^\dagger$, $\tau_{HS^\dagger X} = \tau_{YH} + \tau_{S^\dagger}$	$\tau_{HS^\dagger X} \approx 50.748$ ns	$(YH)S^\dagger$, $\tau_{HS^\dagger X} = \tau_{YH} + \tau_{S^\dagger}$	$\tau_{HS^\dagger X} \approx 50.748$ ns
SXH	3	$\frac{9\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = J_{23} = 100$ MHz, $\tau_{SXH} \approx 141.372$ ns	$S^\dagger(YH)$, $\tau_{SXH} = \tau_{YH} + \tau_{S^\dagger}$	$\tau_{SXH} \approx 50.748$ ns	$S^\dagger(YH)$, $\tau_{SXH} = \tau_{YH} + \tau_{S^\dagger}$	$\tau_{SXH} \approx 50.748$ ns

TABLE II. Sequences acting on three spins, which are frequently used in two-qubit gates [10,17]. When using sequential pulses, three steps are required. With linear connectivity, two to three simultaneous pulses are required, where the second (and third) are purely phase corrections relative to leakage states as described in Eqs. (6) and (7). With all-to-all connectivity, only one pulse is needed to generate the same sequence. For each sequence, we give conditions for the exchange values J_{12} , J_{23} , (J_{13}) and the driving time τ . For the linear case, we also show the phase difference $e^{i\varphi}$ between computational and leakage states. The effective time for a pulse is the time given by $\tau_{\text{eff}} = \tau + \tau_{\text{idle}}$, where τ is given in the table and τ_{idle} is the idle time between two pulses.

Sequential pulse			Simultaneous pulse with linear connectivity				Simultaneous pulse with all-to-all connectivity	
Pulse	Minimal pulse time	Example	Single-qubit pulse	Example	Phase-correction pulse	Example	Condition ($J_0 \in \mathbb{R}, k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$)	Example
	$\frac{3\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 47.124 \text{ ns}$	$J_{12} = \frac{3}{2} J_{23}$ $\tau = \frac{4 \sec^{-1} (2\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{7} J_{23}}$ $e^{i\varphi} = -(-1)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-i\frac{5}{\sqrt{7}} \sec^{-1} (2\sqrt{2})}$	$J_{12} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} \approx 66.667 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 27.427 \text{ ns}$	$J_{12} \approx 0.015 J_{23},$ $\tau \approx 2.015 \frac{\pi}{J_{23}}$	$J_{12} \approx 1.492 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} \approx 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 63.299 \text{ ns}$	$J_{12} = \frac{6J_0}{\sqrt{7}} + J_{13},$ $J_{23} = \frac{4J_0}{\sqrt{7}} + J_{13},$ $J_{13} = \frac{J_0}{42} \left(\frac{21\pi}{\arctan(\sqrt{7})} - 20\sqrt{7} \right)$ $\tau = \frac{\arctan(\sqrt{7})}{J_0}$	$J_{12} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} \approx 67.229 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{13} = 1.687 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 27.898 \text{ ns}$
	$\frac{2\pi}{J}$	$J_{12} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 62.832 \text{ ns}$	$J_{12} = \frac{1}{2} J_{23}$ $\tau = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3} J_{23}}$ $e^{i\varphi} = -e^{-i\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}}$	$J_{12} = 50 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 24.184 \text{ ns}$	$J_{12} = \frac{1}{52} \left(71 + 18\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3309 + 2556\sqrt{3}} \right) J_{23}$ $\tau = \frac{(6 - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4\sqrt{3} - 1})\pi}{3J_{23}}$	$J_{12} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} \approx 27.349 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 70.191 \text{ ns}$	$J_{12} = J_0 + J_{13},$ $J_{23} = 2J_0 + J_{13},$ $J_{13} = \frac{J_0(-1 + \sqrt{3} - 6k + 2\sqrt{3}l)}{1 + 6k},$ $\tau = \frac{2\pi(1 + 6k)}{3\sqrt{3}J_0}$	$J_{12} = 63.397 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{13} = 0.268 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 33.036 \text{ ns}$
	$\frac{5\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 78.540 \text{ ns}$	$J_{12} = J_{23}$ $\tau = \frac{3\pi}{2J_{23}}$ $e^{i\varphi} = (-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$J_{12} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 47.124 \text{ ns}$	Two pulses required	-	$J_{12} = -\sqrt{2}J_0 + J_{13},$ $J_{23} = -\sqrt{2}J_0 + J_{13},$ $J_{13} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(3 + 16k + 8l)J_0}{3 + 24k},$ $\tau = \frac{\pi(1 + 8k)}{2\sqrt{2}J_0}$	$J_{12} = 0,$ $J_{23} = 0,$ $J_{13} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 15.708 \text{ ns}$
	$\frac{3\pi}{J}$	$J_{12} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 94.248 \text{ ns}$	$J_{12} = J_{23}$ $\tau = \frac{\pi}{J_{23}}$ $e^{i\varphi} = -i$	$J_{12} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 31.416 \text{ ns}$	$J_{12} = \frac{17 \pm 3\sqrt{21}}{10} J_{23},$ $\tau = \frac{(9 \mp \sqrt{21})\pi}{6J_{23}}$	$J_{12} \approx 32.5 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} \approx 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 71.118 \text{ ns}$	$J_{12} = -2J_0 + J_{13},$ $J_{23} = -2J_0 + J_{13},$ $J_{13} = \frac{2(3 + 8k + 4l)J_0}{3 + 12k},$ $\tau = \frac{\pi(1 + 4k)}{2J_0}$	$J_{12} = 0,$ $J_{23} = 0,$ $J_{13} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 31.416 \text{ ns}$
	$\frac{7\pi}{2J}$	$J_{12} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 109.956 \text{ ns}$	$J_{12} = J_{23}$ $\tau = \frac{\pi}{2J_{23}}$ $e^{i\varphi} = (-1)^{\frac{3}{4}}$	$J_{12} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $J_{23} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 15.708 \text{ ns}$	Two pulses required	-	$J_{12} = -\sqrt{2}J_0 + J_{13},$ $J_{23} = -\sqrt{2}J_0 + J_{13},$ $J_{13} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(9 + 16k + 8l)J_0}{9 + 24k},$ $\tau = \frac{\pi(3 + 8k)}{2\sqrt{2}J_0}$	$J_{12} = 0,$ $J_{23} = 0,$ $J_{13} = 100 \text{ MHz},$ $\tau \approx 47.124 \text{ ns}$

three sequences perform similarly and we only find a slight improvement in the triangular arrangement. This can be explained by the rather similar length of all sequences, since both new variants have been transformed from the original sequence in Fig. 7(a), which has been optimized for the sequential execution of noncommuting exchange pairs.

To quantify the mixing between qubit and leakage states, we utilize the Frobenius norm $\|A\| = \sqrt{\sum_{ij} |a_{ij}|^2}$ of a matrix A . For a unitary matrix U , we have $\|U\|^2 = d$. We thus define the mixing infidelity by

$$I_L = 1 - \frac{\|P_Q U\|^2 + \|P_L U\|^2}{d_Q + d_L}, \quad (\text{B2})$$

where P_Q and P_L are the projections onto the qubit and leakage spaces with dimensions d_Q and d_L , respectively. If U does not introduce any leakage, we have $\|P_Q U\|^2 = d_Q$ and $\|P_L U\|^2 = d_L$, and thus $I_L = 0$. However, if U contains block-off-diagonal elements, it introduces transitions between the two spaces and $\|P_Q U\|^2 < d_Q$ and $\|P_L U\|^2 < d_L$, and hence $I_L > 0$. Here, we neglect the distinction between leakage and seepage, which describes the change of population from qubit to leakage space and vice versa. The mixing infidelity for the Monte Carlo simulations is shown in Fig. 7(l). Again, we find a quadratic slope of all curves and only a very slight improvement for the alternative sequences compared to the original one.

Although our results only show a slight decrease in the infidelity for a triangular connectivity, we have shown how the total number of pulses reduces from 26 to 20, which

also minimizes the number of idling times between two exchange pulses. More simplifications can be made by optimizing the sequence for simultaneous exchange pulses.

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