

Stroboscopically Robust Gates For Capacitively Coupled Singlet-Triplet Qubits

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Recent work on Ising-coupled double-quantum-dot spin qubits in GaAs with voltage-controlled exchange interaction has shown improved two-qubit gate fidelities from the application of oscillating exchange along with a strong magnetic field gradient between adjacent dots. By examining how noise propagates in the time-evolution operator of the system, we find an optimal set of parameters that provide passive stroboscopic circumvention of errors in two-qubit gates to first order. We predict over 99% two-qubit gate fidelities in the presence of quasistatic and $1/f$ noise, which is an order of magnitude improvement over the typical unoptimized implementation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Quantum dot spin qubits provide a promising platform for quantum computing due to their potential scalability and relatively long coherence times. While one-qubit operations with gate fidelities exceeding the fault-tolerant threshold have been realized in this architecture [1], high-fidelity two-qubit gates remain elusive, with recent experiments reporting only up to 90% entangling gate fidelity [2–4]. Naturally, this can be improved by circumventing the effects of decoherence. In particular, singlet-triplet spin qubits [5, 6] are mainly hindered by two noise sources, namely fluctuations in the electric confining potential and fluctuations in the Zeeman energy difference between the dots.

The fluctuation in the confining potential is often attributed to thermal fluctuations in the occupation of nearby charge traps, i.e., charge noise, thus leading to fluctuations in the local electric field [7]. Relative to the time-scale of spin qubit rotation times, these fluctuations can be treated quasistatically as a first approximation, but the actual power spectral density of charge noise in these qubit systems has been measured to behave like $1/f^{0.7}$ in GaAs [8] and $1/f$ in Si [9, 10] out to tens or even hundreds of kHz. The quasistatic part of the noise can be addressed by applying composite pulse sequences, where noisy gate operations are applied sequentially such that the gate errors conspire to cancel one another. These sequences, however, typically only suppress noise that is slow on the timescale of the sequence, and amplify noise that is faster [11].

The Zeeman fluctuations manifest in two ways depending on how the gradient is generated. When the gradient comes from the Overhauser effect due to the hyperfine coupling of the dot electron with the nuclear spin of the host semiconductor (such as in GaAs-based architectures) [12–14], electron-mediated nuclear spin flip-flops produce slow $1/f^2$ noise [15, 16] that is essentially quasistatic. When the gradient comes from a micromagnet structure (such as in silicon-based architectures) [17], it is possible for charge noise to also couple in via small shifts

in the dot position, again resulting in higher frequency noise [18].

Two-qubit gate fidelity in singlet-triplet systems is mostly limited by charge noise when the qubit dynamics is dominated by the exchange interaction [5, 19]. Recent work on capacitively-coupled, double-quantum dot spin qubits with gate-controlled exchange coupling between the spins has demonstrated suppression of charge noise by applying a strong magnetic gradient between the two dots in each qubit that is much stronger than the exchange interaction [2]. An analytical expression for the full time-evolution operator of this particular system can be obtained by using the rotating-wave approximation (RWA) [20].

In this work, we analyze how perturbations in the control parameters affect the time-evolution and present a strategy to minimize those effects. In Sec. II, we derive the time-evolution operator using the RWA. We consider in Sec. III two different parameter regimes for two qubits with similar energy splitting: when the magnetic field gradient dominates the splitting, and when the exchange interaction dominates instead. We calculate the leading order errors and show that certain parameter choices result in a synchronization of oscillating error terms such that a passive reduction of gate errors occurs at specific times. In Sec. IV we examine the effects of the optimization in the presence of both quasistatic noise and high-frequency $1/f$ noise. We find that our optimization isolates the effects of noise into particular $SU(4)$ basis elements, allowing us to prescribe composite pulse sequences to mitigate the remaining errors. This allows us, in principle, to generate two-qubit gates with fidelities above 99%. While most of our work is presented in the limit of zero pulse rise time, we show in App. A that typical finite rise times do not pose a challenge to the stroboscopic error suppression.

II. THE TIME-EVOLUTION OPERATOR

We consider a system of capacitively-coupled singlet-triplet qubits, similar to the one considered in Ref. [2], but our results are also applicable to any system similarly described by a static Ising coupling and local driving fields. The effective two-qubit Hamiltonian is given

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by

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \left(\frac{J_i + j_i \cos[\omega_i t]}{2} \sigma_Z^{(i)} + \frac{h_i}{2} \sigma_X^{(i)} \right) + \alpha \sigma_{ZZ}, \quad (1)$$

where $\sigma_{ij} \equiv \sigma_i^{(1)} \otimes \sigma_j^{(2)}$ with $\{i, j\} \in \{I, X, Y, Z\}$ denotes the SU(4) generators. The exchange interaction between two spins in the i^{th} qubit is a function of the difference in electrochemical potential between the dots, ε_i , which can vary in time. By oscillating ε_i , the exchange is caused to oscillate at a driving frequency ω_i , which makes the effective exchange interaction oscillate about an average value J_i with an amplitude j_i . The static, longitudinal magnetic field gradient is denoted by h_i ; this can be generated by using either a micromagnet or, in GaAs, through the hyperfine interaction between the dot electrons and the nuclear spins in the semiconductor. Thus, the static part of a qubit's total energy splitting is $\Omega_i \equiv \sqrt{h_i^2 + J_i^2}$. Finally, α is the electrostatic coupling strength between the adjacent qubits, which is proportional to the product of the two qubits' electric dipole moments.

Ref. [20] reported an approximate time-evolution operator for the aforementioned Hamiltonian using the RWA. There it was implicitly assumed that $\frac{j_i J_i}{2\Omega_i} \ll \Omega_i$. We lift this assumption and apply the same formalism to find a more general description of the time evolution. We begin by first performing a local rotation to align the x-axis along the vector sum of the combined local static fields

$$U = \exp \left[\frac{i}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \phi_i \sigma_Y^{(i)} \right] U_1 \exp \left[-\frac{i}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \phi_i \sigma_Y^{(i)} \right], \quad (2)$$

where $\phi_i \equiv \tan^{-1}(J_i/h_i)$ and U is the lab-frame propagator. We then transform to the rotating frame

$$U_1 = \exp \left[-i \sum_{i=1}^2 \left(\frac{\omega_i t + \xi_i(t)}{2} \right) \sigma_X^{(i)} \right] U_2, \quad (3)$$

where the inclusion of $\xi_i(t) = \frac{j_i J_i \sin(\omega_i t)}{\omega_i \Omega_i}$ generalizes Ref. [20]. We perform the RWA by doing a coarse-grain time-average over a time scale $1/\alpha \gg \tau \gg \max\{1/\omega_i\}$. The addition of $\frac{\xi_i(t)}{2}$ in the local rotation causes some of the terms in the rotating-frame Hamiltonian to have non-trivial averages. The time-averaged propagator is given by

$$U_2 = \exp \left[-it \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 \left(\chi_i \sigma_Z^{(i)} + \frac{\Omega_i - \omega_i}{2} \sigma_X^{(i)} \right) - \frac{h_1 J_2 \alpha}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \mathcal{J}_1 \left[\frac{j_1 J_1}{\omega_1 \Omega_1} \right] \sigma_{ZX} - \frac{h_2 J_1 \alpha}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \mathcal{J}_1 \left[\frac{j_2 J_2}{\omega_2 \Omega_2} \right] \sigma_{XZ} + \frac{J_1 J_2 \alpha}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \sigma_{XX} + \frac{h_1 h_2 \alpha}{2\Omega_1 \Omega_2} (\mathcal{I}_{YY} \sigma_{YY} + \mathcal{I}_{ZZ} \sigma_{ZZ}) \right) \right], \quad (4)$$

where $\mathcal{J}_i[z]$ is the i^{th} order Bessel function of the first

kind, $\chi_i \equiv \frac{h_i \omega_i \mathcal{J}_1 \left[\frac{j_i J_i}{\omega_i \Omega_i} \right]}{2J_i}$ is the Rabi frequency, and

$$\mathcal{I}_{YY} = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau 2 \sin(\omega_1 t + \xi_1) \sin(\omega_2 t + \xi_2) dt \quad (5)$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{ZZ} = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau 2 \cos(\omega_1 t + \xi_1) \cos(\omega_2 t + \xi_2) dt. \quad (6)$$

We require $\omega_i \gg \left\{ \left| \frac{h_i j_i}{2\Omega_i} \right|, \alpha \right\}$ to ensure the validity of the RWA.

To gain a better understanding of the entangling dynamics, we take another transformation to eliminate the remaining local operators in the Hamiltonian:

$$U_2 = \exp \left[-it \sum_{i=1}^2 \left(\frac{\Omega_i - \omega_i}{2} \sigma_X^{(i)} + \chi_i \sigma_Z^{(i)} \right) \right] U_3. \quad (7)$$

We set the control field at resonance with the energy splitting, $\omega_i = \Omega_i$, thus eliminating the $\sigma_X^{(i)}$ terms. Note that by completely dropping this off-resonant term below, we have limited the validity of our analysis to cases where perturbations in Ω_i are much less than χ_i . Lifting this assumption would not permit us to obtain a time-independent Hamiltonian. Nonetheless, this is not an unrealistic assumption. At this point, we can proceed the same way as in Ref. [20]. We apply another round of the RWA which requires $|\chi_i| \gg \alpha$. If $||\chi_1| - |\chi_2|| \ll \alpha$, the average time-evolution operator is given by

$$U_3 = \exp \left[\frac{-i\alpha t}{2} \left(\frac{h_1 h_2 \mathcal{I}_{YY} + 2J_1 J_2}{2\Omega_1 \Omega_2} (\sigma_{XX} + \sigma_{YY}) + \frac{h_1 h_2}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \mathcal{I}_{ZZ} \sigma_{ZZ} \right) \right], \quad (8)$$

but if $||\chi_1| - |\chi_2|| \gg \alpha$, we instead have

$$U_3 = \exp \left[-it \frac{\alpha h_1 h_2}{2\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \mathcal{I}_{ZZ} \sigma_{ZZ} \right], \quad (9)$$

This reduces to the result of Ref. [20] in the regime $h_i \gg J_i$, which is experimentally relevant [2], but it becomes quite different when the exchange is dominant, as in earlier experiments [5, 19].

The entangling dynamics depend on whether the qubit energy splittings, Ω_i , are nearly equal or not. If the difference between the two energy splittings is much larger than α , $|\Omega_1 - \Omega_2| \gg \alpha$, \mathcal{I}_{ZZ} and \mathcal{I}_{YY} become small. Looking at Eqs. (8) and (9), one can avoid a suppressed coupling rate by setting the Rabi frequencies equal to one another, $\chi_1 = \chi_2$, and operating in the large exchange regime, $J_i \gg h_i$. On the other hand, if the two qubits have similar energy splittings, the effective coupling rate is $\sim \alpha$ regardless of which parameter dominates.

III. FIRST-ORDER ERROR CHANNELS

As previously mentioned, the magnetic field gradient, h_i , in singlet-triplet systems is typically produced by either micromagnets in the case of ^{28}Si or the hyperfine

interaction between the quantum dot electron and the nuclear spins in the case of GaAs. Whereas the latter case allows some fine-tuning of h_i through dynamic nuclear polarization, the same is not true for micromagnets. Thus, we consider two main cases of experimental relevance – when h_i is tunable and when it is not. Furthermore, the sensitivity of the qubits to fluctuations depends on the parameter regime at work. If J_i and h_i are completely uncorrelated, the fluctuation on the qubit energy splitting is given by

$$\delta\Omega_i^2 = \frac{J_i^2 \delta J_i^2 + h_i^2 \delta h_i^2}{\Omega_i^2}. \quad (10)$$

Note that when either J_i or h_i completely dominates the energy splitting, the noise due to the weaker one is suppressed by a factor of their ratio. We know from previous experiments that δh_i is mostly quasistatic on the timescale of the gates and δJ_i contains both a quasistatic and a high-frequency $1/f$ component. Thus, it is best to suppress the high-frequency δJ_i errors by choosing $h_i \gg J_i$ and then correct the residual quasistatic errors with spin echo protocols. This is consistent with the improvement reported in Ref. [2] when the magnetic field gradient was increased.

As discussed in the previous section, rapid entanglement in the $h_i \gg J_i$ regime only occurs when the two qubit energy splittings are tuned close to one another ($h_1 \approx h_2$). If one is forced to work with fixed but very different gradients ($|h_1 - h_2| \gtrsim \min\{h_i\}$), which is a possible scenario when micromagnets are used, then one must work in the $J_i \gg h_i$ regime. Therefore, we will limit our discussion to these two cases: when h_i is dominant and when J_i is dominant. We assume similar qubit energy splittings in both cases for convenience, particularly when simplifying Eqs. (5) and (6).

A. Similar qubits with $h_i \gg J_i$

We consider a system of similar qubits ($\Omega_1 = \Omega_2$) where the magnetic field gradient dominates the energy splitting ($h_i \gg J_i, \Omega_i \simeq h_i$) and the driving frequencies are equal and at resonance with the energy splitting ($\omega_1 = \omega_2 \equiv \omega = \Omega_i$) in the absence of noise. For simplicity, we take the case where the Rabi frequencies of the two qubits are dissimilar (Eq. (9)), although our analysis can be extended to the similar Rabi case easily. In this parameter regime, we can expand $\mathcal{J}_1[z]$ to first-order and obtain $\chi_i \approx \frac{h_i J_i}{4\Omega_i}$, and $\xi_i(t) \approx 0$ which allows us to evaluate $\mathcal{I}_{YY} = \mathcal{I}_{ZZ} \approx 1$. Thus, combining Eqs. (2), (3), (7), and (9), the total time-evolution can be written as

$$U(t) = R_1(t) \exp \left[-it \frac{\alpha h_1 h_2}{2\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \sigma_{ZZ} \right] R_2(t), \quad (11)$$

where the purely local operators $R_1(t)$ and $R_2(t)$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} R_1(t) &= \exp \left[\frac{-i}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \phi_i \sigma_Y^{(i)} \right] \exp \left[-i \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\omega_i t}{2} \sigma_X^{(i)} \right] \\ &\times \exp \left[-it \sum_{i=1}^2 \chi_i \sigma_Z^{(i)} \right], \\ R_2(t) &= \exp \left[\frac{i}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \phi_i \sigma_Y^{(i)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Since Eq. (11) is already canonically decomposed into local and nonlocal parts [21], it is clear to see how to “undo” the local part of the evolution that accompanies the entangling gate. By applying additional local operations, R_1^\dagger and R_2^\dagger , in the absence of coupling, we obtain a purely nonlocal σ_{ZZ} gate,

$$R_1^\dagger(t) U(t) R_2^\dagger(t) = \exp \left[-it \frac{\alpha h_1 h_2}{2\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \sigma_{ZZ} \right]. \quad (13)$$

So far we have been careful to distinguish between Ω_1 and Ω_2 so as to allow for the perturbative effect of noise, but other than that we have not discussed the effect of such a perturbation. Noise during the original entangling operation produces errors in both the nonlocal phase and in the accompanying local operations of Eq. (11). The pre- and post-applied locals, R_i^\dagger , only undo the ideal local rotations accompanying the entangling gate, but any random perturbations are left uncanceled. By expanding each term in Eq. (11) to first order in perturbations δJ_i , δj_i , δh_i , and $\delta \alpha$, and commuting all of the perturbations to the right, we may write the effect of the noise in the form

$$\begin{aligned} U_{nl}(t) &= R_1^\dagger(t) U(t) (\mathbb{1} + \Delta_0(t)) R_2^\dagger(t) \\ &= \exp \left[-it \frac{\alpha h_1 h_2}{2\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \sigma_{ZZ} \right] (\mathbb{1} + \Delta(t)) \\ &\simeq \exp \left[-it \frac{\alpha}{2} \sigma_{ZZ} \right] (\mathbb{1} + \Delta(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where $\mathbb{1}$ is the identity operator, Δ_0 contains the first-order perturbation of the physical entangling operation U , and $\Delta \equiv R_2 \Delta_0 R_2^\dagger$ is the resulting perturbation in the purely nonlocal operation. The approximate equality makes use of the fact that powers of J_i/h_i are negligibly small compared to the dominant errors we wish to correct. The error Δ is reported in Table I in terms of its projections onto the 15 $SU(4)$ generators, henceforth referred to as error channels,

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{ij} \text{tr}(\sigma_{ij} \Delta) \sigma_{ij}. \quad (15)$$

One prominent feature of these error channels is their oscillatory behavior. Notice that one can, for example, choose parameters such that $\sin(\chi_i t) = 0$ at the end of

TABLE I. First-order errors obtained by projecting Δ onto the SU(4) generators.

σ_{IX}	$\left(\frac{i(h_2\delta J_2 - J_2\delta h_2)\cos(\omega t)}{2\Omega_2^2} - \frac{i(h_2\delta h_2 + J_2\delta J_2)}{h_2j_2} \right) \cos\left(\frac{h_1h_2\alpha t}{\Omega_1\Omega_2}\right) \sin(2\chi_2 t)$
σ_{IY}	$\frac{i(h_2\delta J_2 - J_2\delta h_2)\left(\cos\left(\frac{h_1h_2\alpha t}{\Omega_1\Omega_2}\right)\cos(\omega t)\cos(2\chi_2 t) - 1\right)}{2\Omega_2^2} + \frac{2i(h_2\delta h_2 + J_2\delta J_2)\cos\left(\frac{h_1h_2\alpha t}{\Omega_1\Omega_2}\right)\sin^2(\chi_2 t)}{h_2j_2}$
σ_{IZ}	$\frac{i(h_2\delta J_2 - J_2\delta h_2)(j_2J_2t - 2\Omega_2\sin(\omega t))}{4\Omega_2^3} - \frac{i h_2 t \delta j_2}{4\Omega_2}$
σ_{XI}	$\left(\frac{i(h_1\delta J_1 - J_1\delta h_1)\cos(\omega t)}{2\Omega_1^2} - \frac{i(h_1\delta h_1 + J_1\delta J_1)}{h_1j_1} \right) \cos\left(\frac{h_1h_2\alpha t}{\Omega_1\Omega_2}\right) \sin(2\chi_1 t)$
σ_{XX}	0
σ_{XY}	0
σ_{XZ}	$\left(\frac{i(h_1\delta J_1 - J_1\delta h_1)\cos(\omega t)\cos(2\chi_1 t)}{2\Omega_1^2} + \frac{2i(h_1\delta h_1 + J_1\delta J_1)\sin^2(\chi_1 t)}{h_1j_1} \right) \sin\left(\frac{h_1h_2\alpha t}{\Omega_1\Omega_2}\right)$
σ_{YI}	$\frac{i(h_1\delta J_1 - J_1\delta h_1)\left(\cos\left(\frac{h_1h_2\alpha t}{\Omega_1\Omega_2}\right)\cos(\omega t)\cos(2\chi_1 t) - 1\right)}{2\Omega_1^2} + \frac{2i(h_1\delta h_1 + J_1\delta J_1)\cos\left(\frac{h_1h_2\alpha t}{\Omega_1\Omega_2}\right)\sin^2(\chi_1 t)}{h_1j_1}$
σ_{YX}	0
σ_{YY}	0
σ_{YZ}	$\left(\frac{i(J_1\delta h_1 - h_1\delta J_1)\cos(\omega t)}{2\Omega_1^2} + \frac{i(h_1\delta h_1 + J_1\delta J_1)}{h_1j_1} \right) \sin\left(\frac{h_1h_2\alpha t}{\Omega_1\Omega_2}\right) \sin(2\chi_1 t)$
σ_{ZI}	$\frac{i(h_1\delta J_1 - J_1\delta h_1)(j_1J_1t - 2\Omega_1\sin(\omega t))}{4\Omega_1^3} - \frac{i h_1 t \delta j_1}{4\Omega_1}$
σ_{ZX}	$\left(\frac{i(h_2\delta J_2 - J_2\delta h_2)\cos(\omega t)\cos(2\chi_2 t)}{2\Omega_2^2} + \frac{2i(h_2\delta h_2 + J_2\delta J_2)\sin^2(\chi_2 t)}{h_2j_2} \right) \sin\left(\frac{h_1h_2\alpha t}{\Omega_1\Omega_2}\right)$
σ_{ZY}	$\left(\frac{i(J_2\delta h_2 - h_2\delta J_2)\cos(\omega t)\sin(2\chi_2 t)}{2\Omega_2^2} + \frac{i(h_2\delta h_2 + J_2\delta J_2)\sin(2\chi_2 t)}{h_2j_2} \right) \sin\left(\frac{h_1h_2\alpha t}{\Omega_1\Omega_2}\right) \sin(2\chi_2 t)$
σ_{ZZ}	$\frac{i h_2 J_1 \alpha t (h_1\delta J_1 - J_1\delta h_1)}{2\Omega_1^3\Omega_2} + \frac{i h_1 J_2 \alpha t (h_2\delta J_2 - J_2\delta h_2)}{2\Omega_1\Omega_2^3} - \frac{i h_1 h_2 t \delta \alpha}{2\Omega_1\Omega_2}$

the entangling gate. By doing so, one effectively eliminates several error terms in Table I. If we also choose parameters such that $\cos(\omega t) = 0$ at the time that the gate is complete, all but five of the error channels in Table I (σ_{ZI} , σ_{IZ} , σ_{YI} , σ_{IY} , and σ_{ZZ}) will be synchronized to vanish at the gate time. We are thus left with a gate that is partially corrected, for both low- and high-frequency noise. This stroboscopic circumvention of error requires no knowledge of the errors involved, only that they are small enough for the higher-order terms in the error expansion to remain insignificant.

Specifically, stroboscopic error elimination can be achieved by choosing

$$t = (m + 1/2)\pi/\omega, \quad (16)$$

$$j_i = \frac{4n_i\Omega_i\omega}{h_i(m + 1/2)} \simeq \frac{4n_i\omega}{(m + 1/2)}, \quad (17)$$

where m and n_i are integers. We also want to produce a given nonlocal phase, $\exp[i\frac{\theta}{2}\sigma_{ZZ}]$, at the end of the operation. So, we have another constraint from Eq. (13), which we can satisfy to good approximation by choosing m such that

$$\left| \frac{(m + 1/2)\pi}{\omega} \alpha - \theta \right|. \quad (18)$$

is minimized. Due to the typically weak coupling, $\alpha/\omega \ll 1$, the minimum value is likewise small and occurs at a large value of integer m (corresponding to a gate time containing many cycles of the driving field).

As mentioned earlier, we must take care to stay within a parameter regime where the RWA is valid. We use some of the remaining free parameters to ensure that the RWA remains valid for the choices above that lead to error cancellation. We enforce the RWA condition of resonant driving ($\omega = \Omega_1 = \Omega_2$) by setting

$$h_2 = \sqrt{h_1^2 + J_1^2 - J_2^2} \simeq h_1 \quad (19)$$

with the values of J_i still free as of yet other than being small compared to h_i . We enforce the RWA conditions on the driving amplitude of $|\chi_i| \gg \alpha$ and $||\chi_1| - |\chi_2|| \gg \alpha$ by taking the integers of Eq. (17) such that $n_2 = 2n_1$ in order to maximize the difference in Rabi frequencies while keeping both large (which can be ensured via the choice of n_1). In the case of detuning-controlled singlet-triplet qubits, due to the empirically exponential dependence of the exchange interaction on the detuning [8, 19], $\delta J_i \propto J_i$ and it is advantageous to choose small values of J_i , but while still maintaining $J_i > j_i$ in order to avoid calling for negative exchange. So, we will choose values of J_i slightly larger than j_i . Without loss of generality, and for the sake of concreteness, we take $j_1 = 2j_2$, $J_1 = 2J_2$. Finally, another physical consideration specific to the capacitively-coupled singlet-triplet system is the treatment of perturbations in the coupling, $\delta\alpha$. Since α is proportional to the product of the derivatives of the exchange interactions in each qubit and the proportionality constant is such that $\delta\alpha$ is about two order of magnitude smaller than δJ_i [19], its effects are negligible and can safely be ignored.

We summarize and combine all of the constraints above

TABLE II. The same errors reported in Table I after substituting the optimized parameters.

σ_{IY}	$i \frac{J_2 \delta h_2 - h_2 \delta J_2}{2\Omega_2^2}$
σ_{IZ}	$i \frac{((-1)^m h_2 - 2n_2 J_2 \pi)(J_2 \delta h_2 - h_2 \delta J_2)}{2h_2 \Omega_2^2} - \frac{i h_2 t \delta j_2}{4\Omega_2}$
σ_{YI}	$i \frac{J_1 \delta h_1 - h_1 \delta J_1}{2\Omega_1^2}$
σ_{ZI}	$i \frac{((-1)^m h_1 - 2n_1 J_1 \pi)(J_1 \delta h_1 - h_1 \delta J_1)}{2h_1 \Omega_1^2} - \frac{i h_1 t \delta j_1}{4\Omega_1}$
σ_{ZZ}	$\frac{i h_2 J_1 \alpha t (h_1 \delta J_1 - J_1 \delta h_1)}{2\Omega_1^3 \Omega_2} + \frac{i h_1 J_2 \alpha t (h_2 \delta J_2 - J_2 \delta h_2)}{2\Omega_1 \Omega_2^3} - \frac{i h_1 h_2 t \delta \alpha}{2\Omega_1 \Omega_2}$

in the following set of robustness conditions:

$$\begin{aligned}
& h_1, J_1, n_1, \alpha, \theta \text{ are free and subject to} \\
& \alpha \ll j_i < J_i \ll h_i \text{ with } n_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, \\
& \omega = \sqrt{h_1^2 + J_1^2} \simeq h_1, \\
& J_1 = 2J_2, j_1 = 2j_2, \\
& h_2 = \sqrt{h_1^2 - 3J_1^2} \simeq h_1 \\
& m = \lfloor \frac{\theta}{\pi} \frac{\omega}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \rfloor, \\
& t = (m + 1/2)\pi/\omega, \\
& j_1 = \frac{4n_1 \Omega_1 \omega}{h_1(m + 1/2)} \simeq \frac{4n_1 \omega}{(m + 1/2)},
\end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

where it suffices to meet the approximate equalities due to the condition $J_i \ll h_i$. The effect of these constraints on the first-order error channels is shown in Table II. With the parameter choices of Eq. (20), the surviving five error channels are left with terms that are approximately proportional to $\frac{\delta j_i}{\alpha}$, $\frac{\delta J_i}{h_i}$, $\frac{J_i}{h_i} \frac{\delta h_i}{h_i}$, $\frac{J_i}{h_i} \frac{\delta J_i}{h_i}$, $\left(\frac{J_i}{h_i}\right)^2 \frac{\delta J_i}{h_i}$, and $\left(\frac{J_i}{h_i}\right)^2 \frac{\delta h_i}{h_i}$. The last four terms in the list are clearly negligible. By invoking the exponential behavior of the exchange interaction, we have $\delta J_i = \frac{dJ_i}{d\varepsilon_i} \delta \varepsilon_i \propto J_i \delta \varepsilon_i$, which indicates that the second term in the list is also suppressed for $J_i \ll h_i$. However, the first term in the list is not necessarily small. Errors from δj_i accumulate linearly with the gate time and are, consequently, effectively proportional to $1/\alpha$. Again noting that the empirically exponential nature of the exchange implies $\delta j_i \propto j_i$, it is possible to avoid unnecessarily large δj_i by choosing the free integer n_1 that appears in j_i to be as small as possible while still maintaining the RWA condition of $|\chi_i| \gg \alpha$. The low-frequency content of the remaining δj_i error can be removed by inserting a refocusing π -pulse about the x -axis of each qubit in between two entangling gates. This is a well-known strategy [22–24], making use of the fact that the local σ_{XX} insertion commutes with the nonlocal σ_{ZZ} phase but anticommutes with the σ_{IZ} and σ_{ZI} error terms.

Since we are left with only five error channels, extracting the first-order error of the refocused entangling gate like in Eq. (14) is analytically straightforward. The re-

focusing process shuffles these errors among the $SU(4)$ generators, some of which appear in the σ_{XX} , σ_{YY} , σ_{XY} , and σ_{YX} channels. These errors commute with the non-local σ_{ZZ} phase, which suggests that concatenating with a local π -pulse about the z -axis of either qubit, e.g. σ_{ZI} , can be used to further correct the residual errors in the refocused gate.

B. Similar Qubits with $J_i \gg h_i$

We follow the same process as before but now we assume that the magnetic field gradients are fixed. Since we are taking $J_i \gg h_i$, the terms in the propagator that are proportional to $\frac{h_1 h_2}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2}$ are negligibly small. Thus, to generate an entangling gate, it is preferable for us to take the case where $|\chi_1| - |\chi_2| \ll \alpha$ (Eq. (8)). Ignoring the negligible terms, the time-evolution is

$$U(t) = R_1(t) \exp \left[-it \frac{\alpha J_1 J_2}{2\Omega_1 \Omega_2} (\sigma_{XX} + \sigma_{YY}) \right] R_2(t) \tag{21}$$

$$\simeq R_1(t) \exp \left[-it \frac{\alpha}{2} (\sigma_{XX} + \sigma_{YY}) \right] R_2(t), \tag{22}$$

where the purely local operators $R_1(t)$ and $R_2(t)$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
R_1(t) &= \exp \left[\frac{-i}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \phi_i \sigma_Y^{(i)} \right] \exp \left[-i \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\omega_i t + \xi_i(t)}{2} \sigma_X^{(i)} \right] \\
&\times \exp \left[-it \sum_{i=1}^2 \chi_i \sigma_Z^{(i)} \right], \\
R_2(t) &= \exp \left[\frac{i}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \phi_i \sigma_Y^{(i)} \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

The error channels for this evolution can be calculated in a similar fashion as in the previous case; the results are reported in Appendix B.

We proceed to our goal of synchronizing the error terms so that they vanish at the gate time. We can eliminate a number of error terms by choosing our parameters so that $\sin(\chi_i t)$ and $\cos(\omega_i t + \xi_i(t))$ simultaneously vanish at the gate time. However, as before, a significant

TABLE III. Average CPHASE fidelity in the presence of 20neV magnetic noise and 8 μ V quasistatic charge noise with a $1/f^{0.7}$ component of 0.9nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 1MHz.

Sequence	$\langle F \rangle_{\text{unoptimized}}$	$\langle F \rangle_{\text{optimized}}$
No refocusing	.768	.811
Singly refocused	.950	.974
Doubly refocused	.944	.996

amount of error remains in the σ_{IZ} and σ_{ZI} channels. In this case, though, we cannot simply apply a refocusing π -pulse since these error channels do not commute with the entanglement generator $\sigma_{XX} + \sigma_{YY}$. Fortunately, Ref. [24] offers a sequence of 10 local π -pulses interspersed between short entangling operations that can deal with these anticommuting errors to first-order while reducing the entanglement generator to σ_{XX} . Therefore, it is again possible in principle to generate high-fidelity entangling gates from a combination of stroboscopic decoupling and composite pulses in this parameter regime.

However, we must note that the assumption following Eq. (7) of $\delta\Omega_i \ll \chi_i$ is likely unrealistic in this $J_i \gg h_i$ case for the charge noise levels currently reported in singlet-triplet qubits. Quasistatic fluctuations in the detuning, $\delta\varepsilon$, typically have a standard deviation of several μV [8] and around $J \sim \text{GHz}$ this can cause $\delta\Omega_i \sim 10\text{MHz}$, whereas in this regime $\chi_i \simeq h_i/4 \sim 10\text{MHz}$ as well. We estimate that roughly an order of magnitude decrease in the charge noise strength, down to under a microvolt, would be required in order to safely neglect off-resonance errors. Note that the previous case of $h_i \gg J_i$ did not have this problem because there $\delta\Omega_i$ is dominated by magnetic noise, which is typically $\sim 10\text{neV}$, whereas in that regime $\chi_i \lesssim j_i/4 \sim 100\text{neV}$. Therefore, the case of similar qubits with $h_i \gg J_i$ is a more feasible operating regime for our proposed high-fidelity two-qubit gates in a double quantum dot singlet-triplet system. In the context of silicon singlet-triplet qubits with micromagnet gradients, this along with our discussion at the beginning of Sec. III means that the silicon devices must be engineered to either allow enough tunability of the magnetic differences across each qubit (via dot positioning, etc.) for them to be equalized in situ, or to physically reduce charge noise in the device. The former seems an easier target.

IV. SIMULATIONS

We now examine the effects of our optimization in the presence of quasistatic magnetic noise and $1/f^{0.7}$ charge noise [8]. We will simulate the fidelity of CPHASE gates generated by a single-shot pulse, a single spin echo composite pulse, and a double spin echo composite pulse for both unoptimized and stroboscopically optimized parameters.

We report in Table III a summary of the calculated fi-

delities. The magnetic noise was generated from a normal distribution with a standard deviation of 20neV [25, 26]. To generate the charge noise, we superimposed 20 random telegraph noises with the appropriate weighting [27] and relaxation times ranging from 1MHz to 1GHz [2] evenly spaced on a logarithmic scale with an amplitude of 0.9nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 1MHz. An additional quasistatic noise component is added to ensure that the integrated power spectral density from 0 to 1MHz is consistent with the experimentally reported noise amplitude of 8 μV [8]. Finally, we translated the noise in detuning ϵ into noise in exchange J by using an exponential fit on the data reported in Ref. [8].

In our calculations we target a CPHASE gate by numerically solving for the time-evolution operator and then isolating its noisy nonlocal content as described in Eq. (13). We calculate the average two-qubit gate fidelity [28]

$$\langle F \rangle = \frac{1}{16} \left[4 + \frac{1}{5} \sum_{\sigma_{ij} \in SU(4)} \text{tr}[U_1 \sigma_{ij} U_1^\dagger U_2 \sigma_{ij} U_2^\dagger] \right], \quad (24)$$

where U_0 is the ideal CPHASE and U is the actual noisy evolution, which we obtain purely numerically for a given set of parameter values and averaging over 1000 different noise realizations.

A summary of all the parameter values used in the simulations are provided in Table IV. We have taken $\alpha = 2\pi \times 2.3\text{MHz}$ in all cases for consistency. For all pulse sequences the same unoptimized parameters are used, obtained from Ref. [20] consistent with the range reported in experiment [2]. On the other hand, the optimized parameters are chosen following the rules in Eq. (20). We choose the free parameters $h_1 = 1\text{GHz}$, $J_1 = 80\text{MHz}$, and $n_1 = 4$ for the no refocusing and singly refocused case, ensuring that $h_1 \gg J_1 > j_1$. On the other hand, we take $h_1 = 1.5\text{GHz}$, $J_1 = 150\text{MHz}$, and $n_1 = 2$ for the doubly refocused case in order to compensate for the shorter gate time needed. These immediately determine the values of ω , J_2 , and h_2 shown in Table IV. The value of θ can either be $\pi/2$, $\pi/4$, or $\pi/8$, depending on which composite pulse sequence is being performed, as we discuss below.

As previously mentioned, all the simulations target a CPHASE gate. When applying the singly refocusing pulse, we replace the simple CPHASE gate $U_{nl}(t_{\pi/2})$ with the composite CPHASE gate

$$U_{nl}(t_{\pi/4})\pi_{XX}U_{nl}(t_{\pi/4})\pi_{XX}, \quad (25)$$

where $U_{nl}(t_\theta)$ is the noisy entangling gate targeting a nonlocal phase θ and π_{ab} is a local π rotation about the a -axis of the first qubit and the b -axis of the second qubit. The doubly refocused composite pulse requires twice as many component gates, but note that the entangling time is not any longer since each entangling

TABLE IV. Local parameters used in the simulations.

Parameters ($\frac{1}{2\pi}$ MHz)	Unoptimized, all cases	Optimized, no refocusing / singly refocused	Optimized, doubly refocused
J_1	266	80	150
J_2	320	40	75
j_1	69	74	147
j_2	36	37	73
h_1	922	1000	1500
h_2	905	1002	1506

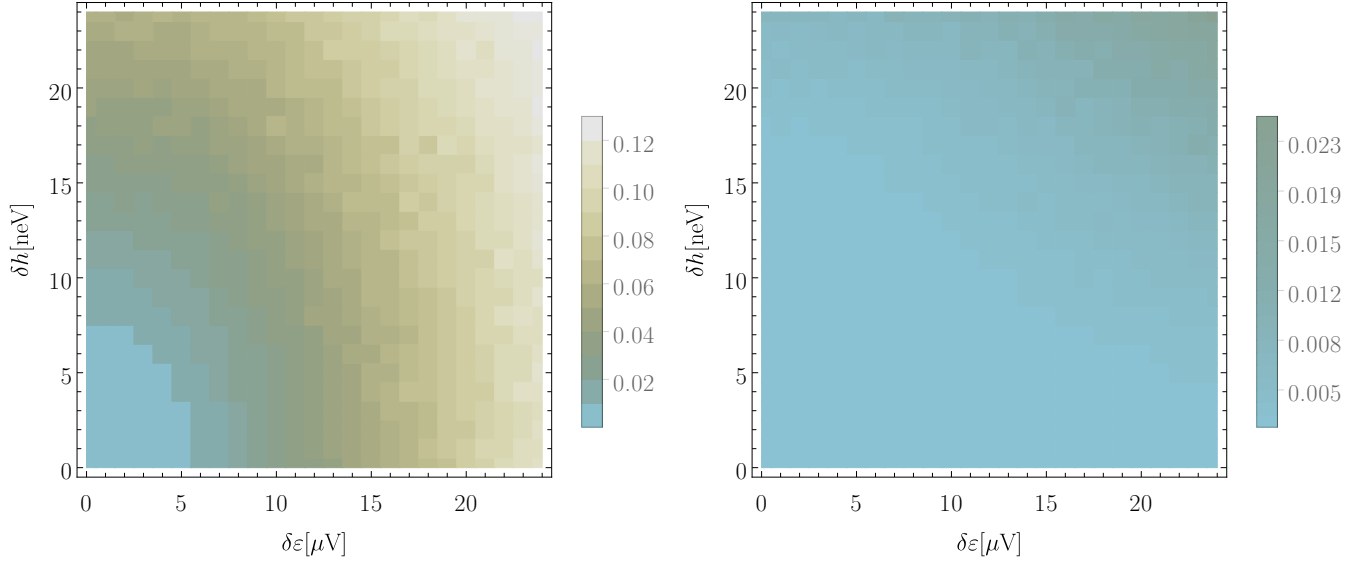


FIG. 1. Average infidelity as a function of noise strength for the unoptimized (LEFT) and optimized (RIGHT) case after applying a doubly refocusing π -pulse. The values in the axes indicate the strength of quasistatic noise. High-frequency $1/f$ noise is added to the exchange with an amplitude $0.9\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at 1MHz.

component is shorter,

$$\begin{aligned}
& [U_{nl}(t_{\pi/8})\pi_{XX}U_{nl}(t_{\pi/8})\pi_{XX}] \pi_{ZI} \\
& \times [U_{nl}(t_{\pi/8})\pi_{XX}U_{nl}(t_{\pi/8})\pi_{XX}] \pi_{ZI} \\
& = U_{nl}(t_{\pi/8})\pi_{XX}U_{nl}(t_{\pi/8})\pi_{YX} \\
& \times U_{nl}(t_{\pi/8})\pi_{XX}U_{nl}(t_{\pi/8})\pi_{YX}.
\end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

We further examine how our optimization behaves under a range of noise amplitudes. We keep the amplitude of the $1/f^{0.7}$ charge noise component the same as before for consistency, but we generate quasistatic noise with amplitudes ranging from 0 to 24 neV (μV) for magnetic (charge) noise. A contour plot of the average infidelity as a function of quasistatic noise strength for the case of doubly refocused gates is provided in Fig. 1. We find that combining our optimization scheme with the doubly refocusing pulse yields an order of magnitude improvement in fidelity compared to the unoptimized case. We emphasize that this improvement can be attributed to the isolation of error onto specific channels presented in Table II. In fact, if one can further reduce the average

fluctuations in the magnetic field gradient (e.g. down to 8neV [25]), it is possible to generate a CPHASE gate with average fidelities over 99% using only the singly refocusing pulse.

V. CONCLUSION

We theoretically analyze the first-order effects of errors in two capacitively-coupled singlet-triplet qubits by perturbing parameters in the time-evolution operator derived using the RWA. We examined two extreme regions of the parameter space and showed that it is better to operate in the parameter regime where the magnetic field gradient dominates the exchange than the opposite case.

We find that certain choices of parameter lead to passive, stroboscopic circumvention of errors. This enables the isolation of the errors onto specific basis elements of $\text{SU}(4)$, consequently allowing the application of composite pulse sequence to mitigate the residual errors. Our numerical simulations show that our analytic prescrip-

tion produces CPHASE gates with fidelities above 99% using only 4 applications of local π pulses on each qubit, which is an order of magnitude improvement over an unoptimized implementation.

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Appendix A: Effects of Exchange Ramping Evolution

In the main text we only considered the case when the exchange $J_i(t)$ is controlled using rectangular pulses both in the beginning and the end of the evolution. Realistically, there is a finite rise time, τ , to go from $J_i(-\tau) \approx 0$ up to $J_i(0) = J_i + j_i$, and, since Eq. (20) tells us that the exchange should have gone through a odd number of half cycles at the end of the gate, back down from $J_i(t_{gate}) = J_i$ to $J_i(t_{gate} + \tau) \approx 0$. We now consider the effects of the evolution during the finite ramp on our optimization scheme. We will show that the effects are negligible, assuming typical values for the coupling, noise, and rise time.

We choose the well-studied Rosen-Zener pulse shape [29–31] for our ramp:

$$J_i(t) = \begin{cases} J_{i,u} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{2\pi t}{\tau}\right), & -\tau < t < 0 \\ J_{i,d} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{2\pi(t-t_{gate})}{\tau}\right), & t_{gate} < t < t_{gate} + \tau, \end{cases} \quad (\text{A1})$$

where $J_{i,u} = J_i + j_i$ is the upward ramp amplitude and $J_{i,d} = J_i$ is the downward ramp amplitude. In addition, since there is a rough proportionality between the average capacitive coupling and the average exchanges, $\alpha \propto J_1 J_2$ [19], the coupling also has a finite ramping time. However, we take $\tau = 1$ ns which is consistent

with experimental ramp times in spin qubits [32], and so a typical coupling that ranges up to 1–2 MHz [2, 19] has a negligible effect on such a short time scale. Thus the evolution during the ramp is dominated by the local terms, and the ramping Hamiltonian takes the form

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \left(\frac{J_i(t)}{2} \sigma_Z^{(i)} + \frac{h_i}{2} \sigma_X^{(i)} \right). \quad (\text{A2})$$

We first consider the case where the exchange is ramped up. We begin by noting that since the spin operators for each qubit commute, then we can separate the propagator into $U(t) = U_1(t)U_2(t)$. Each of these propagators are solutions to

$$i \frac{d}{dt} U_i(t) = \left(\frac{J_{i,u} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{2\pi t}{\tau}\right)}{2} \sigma_Z^{(i)} + \frac{h_i}{2} \sigma_X^{(i)} \right) U_i(t). \quad (\text{A3})$$

In order for us to use known analytical results, we first rotate to a frame so that

$$U_i(t) = \exp \left[i \frac{\pi}{4} \sigma_Y^{(i)} \right] \exp \left[i t \frac{h_i}{2} \sigma_Z^{(i)} \right] U'_i(t). \quad (\text{A4})$$

This allows us to write two coupled differential equations

$$\begin{cases} i \dot{s}(t) = \frac{J_{i,u} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{2\pi t}{\tau}\right)}{2} e^{-i h_i t} p(t) \\ i \dot{p}(t) = \frac{J_{i,u} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{2\pi t}{\tau}\right)}{2} e^{i h_i t} s(t), \end{cases} \quad (\text{A5})$$

where $U'_i(t) \psi'(t_o) = (s(t), p(t))^T$ and $\psi'(t_o)$ is the initial wavefunction. Using the results from Refs. [29, 31], we can write the time-evolution in the rotating frame for $t \leq 0$ as

$$U'_i(t) = U_I \mathbb{1} + U_X \sigma_X^{(i)} + U_Y \sigma_Y^{(i)} + U_Z \sigma_Z^{(i)}, \quad (\text{A6})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} U_I &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ {}_2F_1 \left[-\frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}, \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}; \frac{1-i h_i \tau}{2}; z \right] + {}_2F_1 \left[-\frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}, \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}; \frac{1+i h_i \tau}{2}; z \right] \right\} \\ U_X &= \frac{1}{4} J_i \tau \operatorname{sech} \left[\frac{t}{\tau} \right] \left\{ \frac{e^{-i h_i t} {}_2F_1 \left[1 - \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}, 1 + \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}; \frac{3-i h_i \tau}{2}; z \right]}{h_i \tau + i} - \frac{e^{i h_i t} {}_2F_1 \left[1 - \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}, 1 + \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}; \frac{3+i h_i \tau}{2}; z \right]}{h_i \tau - i} \right\} \\ U_Y &= i \frac{1}{4} J_i \tau \operatorname{sech} \left[\frac{t}{\tau} \right] \left\{ \frac{e^{-i h_i t} {}_2F_1 \left[1 - \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}, 1 + \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}; \frac{3-i h_i \tau}{2}; z \right]}{h_i \tau + i} + \frac{e^{i h_i t} {}_2F_1 \left[1 - \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}, 1 + \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}; \frac{3+i h_i \tau}{2}; z \right]}{h_i \tau - i} \right\} \\ U_Z &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ {}_2F_1 \left[-\frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}, \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}; \frac{1+i h_i \tau}{2}; z \right] - {}_2F_1 \left[-\frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}, \frac{J_{i,u}\tau}{2}; \frac{1-i h_i \tau}{2}; z \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A7})$$

and ${}_2F_1[a, b; c; d]$ is Gauss's hypergeometric function and $z = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \tanh [\frac{t}{\tau}])$. We note that $U'_i(t)$ satisfies the

initial condition $U'_i(-\infty) = \mathbb{1}$. In order to get the actual solution to equation (A3) with $U_i(-\tau) = \mathbb{1}$, we use the

composition property of time-evolution operators:

$$U_i(t; -\tau) = U_i(t; -\infty)U_i^\dagger(-\tau; -\infty), \quad (\text{A8})$$

where $U(t; t_o)$ indicates the evolution from t_o to t . More explicitly, the upward ramp propagator that corresponds to the Hamiltonian in equation (A2) is approximately given by

$$\begin{aligned} U_u(t; -\tau) &= \exp \left[i \frac{\pi}{4} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sigma_Y^{(i)} \right] \exp \left[i t \sum_{i=1}^2 h_i \sigma_Z^{(i)} \right] U_1'(t) \\ &\times U_1'^\dagger(-\tau) U_2'(t) U_2'^\dagger(-\tau) \\ &\times \exp \left[i \tau \sum_{i=1}^2 h_i \sigma_Z^{(i)} \right] \exp \left[-i \frac{\pi}{4} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sigma_Y^{(i)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A9})$$

To solve for the downward ramp evolution, we first note that there is a relationship between the upward and downward ramp Hamiltonian when their amplitudes are similar: $\mathcal{H}_d(t) = \mathcal{H}_u(t_{gate} - t)$. Using this, then we can write the time-evolution of the downward ramp as

$$U_d(t) = \mathcal{T} \exp \left[-i \int_{t_{gate}}^t H_d(t') dt' \right]. \quad (\text{A10})$$

where \mathcal{T} denotes the time-ordering operator. Using a simple change of variable and using the composition property of time-evolution operators, we can express the evolution of the downward ramp in terms of the upward ramp:

$$\begin{aligned} U_d(t) &= \mathcal{T} \exp \left[-i \int_{t_{gate}}^t H_u(t_{gate} - t') dt' \right] \\ &= \mathcal{T} \exp \left[i \int_0^{t_{gate}-t} H_u(t'') dt'' \right] \\ &= \mathcal{T} \exp \left[i \int_{-\tau}^{t_{gate}-t} H_u(t'') dt'' \right] \\ &\quad \times \mathcal{T} \exp \left[i \int_0^{-\tau} H_u(t'') dt'' \right] \\ &= \mathcal{T} \exp \left[i \int_{-\tau}^{t_{gate}-t} H_u(t'') dt'' \right] \\ &\quad \times \left(\mathcal{T} \exp \left[i \int_{-\tau}^0 H_u(t'') dt'' \right] \right)^\dagger \\ &= \bar{U}_u(t_{gate} - t; -\tau) \bar{U}_u^\dagger(0, -\tau). \end{aligned}$$

where the bar indicates change from $J_{i,u} \rightarrow -J_{i,d}$, and $h_i \rightarrow -h_i$. Therefore, the downward ramp propagator is

given by

$$\begin{aligned} U_d(t; t_{gate}) &= \exp \left[i \frac{\pi}{4} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sigma_Y^{(i)} \right] \exp \left[-i (\tau - t) \sum_{i=1}^2 h_i \sigma_Z^{(i)} \right] \\ &\quad \times \bar{U}_1'(\tau - t) \bar{U}_1'(0) \bar{U}_2'(\tau - t) \bar{U}_2'(0) \\ &\quad \times \exp \left[-i \frac{\pi}{4} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sigma_Y^{(i)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A11})$$

Now that we have an analytical expression for the ramp propagators, we can finally address how they affect the error channels and our optimization. In the presence of noise, it can be verified numerically with the parameters provided in section IV that perturbations in J_i results in infidelities that are one to two orders of magnitude smaller than the infidelities we report in the main text. This can be mainly attributed to the fact that $h_i \gg J_i$ and τ is relatively short. Thus, the dominant source of error in the ramp evolution is due to perturbations in the magnetic gradient δh_i . However, if we assume 1 ns ramp times and a standard deviation $\delta h_i = 8 \text{ neV}$ [25], the resulting infidelities are also found to be an order of magnitude smaller than those discussed in the main text. Thus, provided that $\delta h_i \tau$ is much less than the remaining errors in Table II, then the errors associated with the ramp can be neglected.

Finally, we address how the unperturbed ramp evolution affect the error channels. The total evolution of the qubits is given by

$$U(t) = U_u(t) R_1(t) \exp \left[-i t \frac{\alpha h_1 h_2}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \sigma_{ZZ} \right] R_2(t) U_d(t). \quad (\text{A12})$$

We can rewrite this into

$$\begin{aligned} U(t) &= U_u(t) (R_1(t) R_1^\dagger(t)) R_1(t) \exp \left[-i t \frac{\alpha h_1 h_2}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \sigma_{ZZ} \right] \\ &\quad \times R_2(t) (R_2^\dagger(t) R_2(t)) U_d(t). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A13})$$

We can further rewrite this in terms of our optimized gate given in equation (14):

$$U(t) = U_u(t) R_1(t) U_{nl}(t) R_2(t) U_d. \quad (\text{A14})$$

Since U_u and U_d are purely local operations and provided that the ramp errors are negligible, then applying an initial local rotation $R_1^\dagger(t) U_u^\dagger(t)$ and a final local rotation $U_d^\dagger(t) R_2^\dagger(t)$ ensures that our optimized gate $U_{nl}(t)$ and its errors are unperturbed by the ramps.

Appendix B: Error Channels

We present here a table of error channels for the dissimilar qubit case in Section III.

TABLE V. First-order errors for the similar qubit case with $J_i \gg h_i$. Due to the complexity of the error channels, we had only shown the errors due to fluctuations in the first qubit. To find the effects of perturbations in the second qubit, one need only generate a second table where the labels are swapped ($1 \leftrightarrow 2$ and $\sigma_{ij} \leftrightarrow \sigma_{ji}$).

σ_{IX}	0
σ_{IY}	0
σ_{IZ}	$\left(\frac{i \left((J_1 \delta h_1 - h_1 \delta J_1) \sin(\omega_1 t + \xi_1) - 2\Omega_1^2 t \left(\frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial h_1} \delta h_1 + \frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial J_1} \delta J_1 \right) \right)}{2\Omega_1^2} - it \frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial j_1} \delta j_1 \right) \sin^2 \left(\frac{J_1 J_2 \alpha t}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \right)$
σ_{XI}	$\left(\left(\frac{i(h_1 \delta J_1 - J_1 \delta h_1) \cos(\omega_1 t + \xi_1)}{2\Omega_1^2} - \frac{i(h_1 \delta h_1 + J_1 \delta J_1)}{4\chi_1 \Omega_1} \right) \sin(2\chi_1 t) - \frac{i}{2} \cos(2\chi_1 t) \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial h_1} \delta h_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial J_1} \delta J_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial j_1} \delta j_1 \right) \right) \cos \left(\frac{J_1 J_2 \alpha t}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \right)$
σ_{XX}	$\frac{i h_1 J_2 \alpha t (J_1 \delta h_1 - h_1 \delta J_1)}{2\Omega_1^3 \Omega_2} - i \frac{J_1 J_2 t \delta \alpha}{2\Omega_1 \Omega_2}$
σ_{XY}	$\left(\frac{i \left((h_1 \delta J_1 - J_1 \delta h_1) \sin(\omega_1 t + \xi_1) + 2\Omega_1^2 t \left(\frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial h_1} \delta h_1 + \frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial J_1} \delta J_1 \right) \right)}{4\Omega_1^2} + \frac{i}{2} t \frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial j_1} \delta j_1 \right) \sin \left(\frac{2J_1 J_2 \alpha t}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \right)$
σ_{XZ}	0
σ_{YI}	$\left(\frac{i(h_1 \delta J_1 - J_1 \delta h_1) (\cos(2\chi_1 t) \cos(\omega_1 t + \xi_1))}{2\Omega_1^2} + \frac{i(h_1 \delta h_1 + J_1 \delta J_1) \sin^2(\chi_1 t)}{2\chi_1 \Omega_1} + \frac{i}{2} \sin(2\chi_1 t) \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial h_1} \delta h_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial J_1} \delta J_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial j_1} \delta j_1 \right) \right) \cos \left(\frac{J_1 J_2 \alpha t}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \right)$
σ_{YX}	$\left(\frac{i \left((J_1 \delta h_1 - h_1 \delta J_1) \sin(\omega_1 t + \xi_1) - 2\Omega_1^2 t \left(\frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial h_1} \delta h_1 + \frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial J_1} \delta J_1 \right) \right)}{4\Omega_1^2} - \frac{i}{2} t \frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial j_1} \delta j_1 \right) \sin \left(\frac{2J_1 J_2 \alpha t}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \right)$
σ_{YY}	$\frac{i h_1 J_2 \alpha t (J_1 \delta h_1 - h_1 \delta J_1)}{2\Omega_1^3 \Omega_2} - i \frac{J_1 J_2 t \delta \alpha}{2\Omega_1 \Omega_2}$
σ_{YZ}	0
σ_{ZI}	$\left(\frac{i \left((J_1 \delta h_1 - h_1 \delta J_1) \sin(\omega_1 t + \xi_1) - 2\Omega_1^2 t \left(\frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial h_1} \delta h_1 + \frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial J_1} \delta J_1 \right) \right)}{2\Omega_1^2} - it \frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial j_1} \delta j_1 \right) \cos^2 \left(\frac{J_1 J_2 \alpha t}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \right)$
σ_{ZX}	$\left(\frac{i(J_1 \delta h_1 - h_1 \delta J_1) \cos(2\chi_1 t) \cos(\omega_1 t + \xi_1)}{2\Omega_1^2} - \frac{i(h_1 \delta h_1 + J_1 \delta J_1) \sin^2(\chi_1 t)}{2\chi_1 \Omega_1} - \frac{i}{2} \sin(2\chi_1 t) \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial h_1} \delta h_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial J_1} \delta J_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial j_1} \delta j_1 \right) \right) \sin \left(\frac{J_1 J_2 \alpha t}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \right)$
σ_{ZY}	$\left(\left(\frac{i(h_1 \delta J_1 - J_1 \delta h_1) \cos(\omega_1 t + \xi_1)}{2\Omega_1^2} - \frac{i(h_1 \delta h_1 + J_1 \delta J_1)}{4\chi_1 \Omega_1} \right) \sin(2\chi_1 t) - \frac{i}{2} \cos(2\chi_1 t) \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial h_1} \delta h_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial J_1} \delta J_1 + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial j_1} \delta j_1 \right) \right) \sin \left(\frac{J_1 J_2 \alpha t}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2} \right)$
σ_{ZZ}	0

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