

# Advances in Silicon-based Quantum Computing

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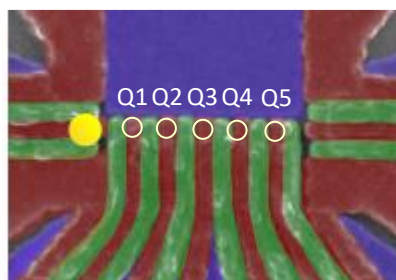
Silicon is a promising platform for implementing spin-qubits in quantum computation [1]. Key challenges for realizing practical spin-qubit processors include fault-tolerant qubit operation, quantum error correction, and the scalability of qubit architectures. We implement spin qubits in isotopically purified Si/SiGe quantum dots integrated with a micromagnet [2]. The micromagnet enables faster qubit control and provides additional flexibility for calibrating gate errors [3]. By leveraging this approach, single- and two-qubit gate operations are achieved with fidelities sufficiently high ( $> 99.99\%$ ) [4] to meet fault-tolerance requirements [5]. Here we review recent progress in qubit fidelities as a main topic, and strategies toward scalable Si spin-qubit systems are also discussed.

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## References

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- [2] M. Pioro-Ladrière et al., *Nature Phys.* 4 (2008) 776.
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- [4] Y.-H. Wu et al., *npj Quantum Info.* 10 (2024) 8; Y.-H. Wu et al., arXiv: 2507.11918 (2025).
- [5] D.S. Wang, A.G. Fowler, and L.C.L. Hollenberg, *Physical Review A* 83 (2), (2011) 102.



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**Figure 1:** Five qubit device in  $^{28}\text{Si}/\text{SiGe}$

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