



## Spin-Bus for Information Transfer in Quantum Computing

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**WARF: P04370US**

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**The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) is seeking commercial partners interested in developing a method of linking distant qubits to allow spin transfer to occur accurately and quickly along the length of the qubit array.**

### Overview

Quantum computing uses packets of information called quantum bits, or qubits, which can have a value of zero and one at the same time, allowing operations such as prime factorization to be performed much more quickly. The spin of a single electron, trapped inside a semiconductor quantum dot, is a promising candidate for scalable qubits. In conventional quantum computing architectures, the spin information must be passed from qubit to qubit in a linear array. However, the error potential is great during spin transfer, and increases with the length of the line.

### The Invention

A UW-Madison researcher has developed a method of linking distant qubits, allowing spin transfer to occur accurately and quickly along the length of the qubit array. Each qubit is reversibly linked to a one-dimensional array of quantum dots called a spin-bus. Each dot in the spin-bus contains one electron that has a strong, consistent link to all of the others. Information can be transferred from a qubit to the spin-bus and then to another qubit, however distant, in a two-step process.

### Applications

- Financial computing
- National security

### Key Benefits

- Quantum computers can create an exponential increase in speed for operations such as quantum physics simulations and prime factorization, useful for national security and financial computing
- Reduces error correction requirements, which can slow the process or require finely tuned correctional instruments
- Provides quantum computing architecture for system of many qubits
- Less affected by physical environment than previous bus schemes

### Additional Information

#### For More Information About the Inventors

- [Mark Friesen](#)

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