

Supplementary Information for

Tunable Quantum Beam Splitters for Coherent Manipulation of a Solid-State
Tripartite Qubit System

Guozhu Sun^{1,2,3*}, Xueda Wen³, Bo Mao², Jian Chen¹, Yang Yu^{3*},
Peiheng Wu¹, Siyuan Han^{2*}

¹Research Institute of Superconductor Electronics, School of Electronic
Science and Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China

²Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Kansas, Lawrence,
KS 66045, USA

³National Laboratory of Solid State Microstructures, School of Physics,
Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail:
gzsun@nju.edu.cn; yuyang@nju.edu.cn; han@ku.edu.

Supplementary Figures (Fig. S1, Fig. S2 and Fig. S3)

Supplementary Figures

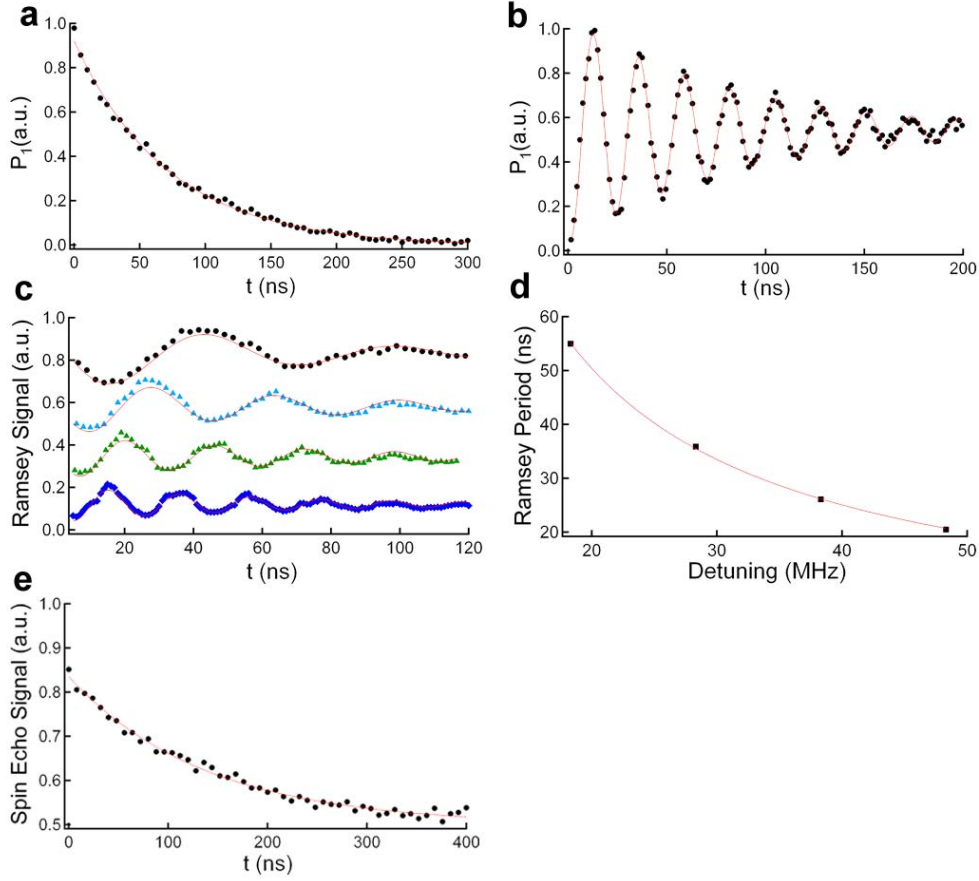


Fig. S1 **Dynamics in the region free of qubit-TLS coupling.** **a**, Energy decay from the excited state to the ground state. $T_1 \simeq 70$ ns. **b**, Rabi oscillation. $T_R \simeq 80$ ns. **c**, Ramsey fringes with different microwave power. Curves are shifted vertically for clarity. **d**, Ramsey fringes period vs detuning frequency. $T_2^* \simeq 60$ ns. **e**, Spin-echo signal. $T_2 \simeq 137$ ns. The symbols are the experimental data and the solid lines are theoretical fittings.

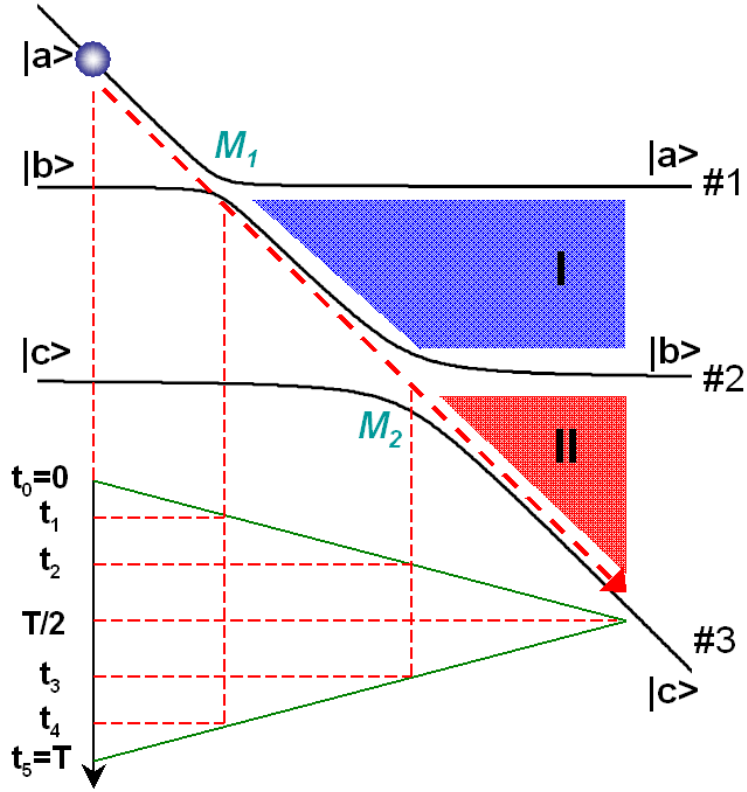


Fig. S2 Schematic of generating LZS interference with tunable beam splitters in a phase qubit coupled to two TLSs. $|a\rangle$, $|b\rangle$ and $|c\rangle$ are the instantaneous eigenstates of the time-dependent Hamiltonian (14).

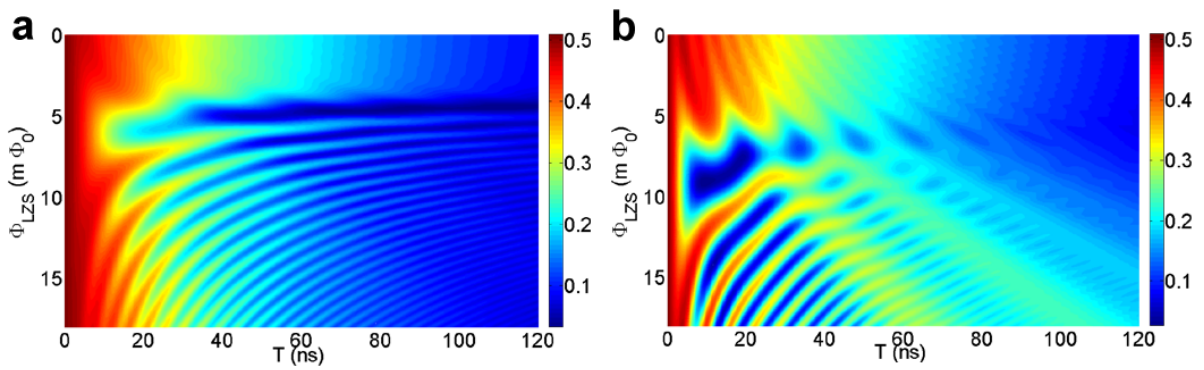


Fig. S3 LZS interference in qubit-TLS system. **a**, Numerically simulated LZS interference pattern in the qubit-first TLS system. **b**, Numerically simulated LZS interference pattern in the qubit- second TLS system.