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**Few-second-long correlation times in a quantum dot nuclear spin bath probed
by frequency-comb NMR spectroscopy**

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One of the key challenges in spectroscopy is inhomogeneous broadening that masks the homogeneous spectral lineshape and the underlying coherent dynamics. A variety of techniques including four-wave mixing and spectral hole-burning are used in optical spectroscopy¹⁻³ while in nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spin-echo⁴ is the most common way to counteract inhomogeneity. However, the high-power pulses used in spin-echo and other sequences⁴⁻⁸ often create spurious dynamics^{7,8} obscuring the subtle spin correlations that play a crucial role in quantum information applications^{5,6,9-17}. Here we develop NMR techniques that allow the correlation times of the fluctuations in a nuclear spin bath of individual quantum dots to be probed. This is achieved with the use of frequency comb excitation which allows the homogeneous NMR lineshapes to be measured avoiding high-power pulses. We find nuclear spin correlation times exceeding 1 s in self-assembled InGaAs quantum dots - four orders of magnitude longer than in strain-free III-V semiconductors. The observed freezing of the nuclear spin fluctuations opens the way for the design of quantum dot spin qubits with a well-understood, highly stable nuclear spin bath.

Pulsed magnetic resonance is a diverse toolkit with applications in chemistry, biology and physics. In quantum information applications, solid state spin qubits are of great interest and are often described by the so called central spin model, where the qubit (central spin) is coupled to a fluctuating spin bath (typically interacting nuclear spins). Here microwave and radio-frequency (rf) magnetic resonance pulses are used for the initialization and readout of a qubit¹⁸, dynamic decoupling⁵ and dynamic control⁶ of the spin bath.

However, the most important parameter controlling the central spin coherence^{9,11,19} - the correlation time τ_c of the spin bath fluctuations is very difficult to measure directly. The τ_c is determined by the spin exchange (flip-flops) of the interacting nuclear bath spins. By contrast pulsed NMR reveals the spin bath coherence time T_2 , which characterizes the dynamics of the transverse nuclear magnetization^{2,7,8} and is much shorter than τ_c . The problem is further exacerbated in self-assembled quantum dots where quadrupolar effects lead to inhomogeneous NMR broadening exceeding 10 MHz (Refs.^{1,22}), making rf field amplitudes required for pulsed NMR practically unattainable.

Here we develop an alternative approach to NMR spectroscopy: we measure non-coherent depolarisation of nuclear spins under weak noise-like rf fields. Contrary to intuitive expectation, we show that such measurement can reveal the full homogeneous NMR lineshape describing the coherent spin dynamics. This is achieved when rf excitation has a frequency comb profile (widely

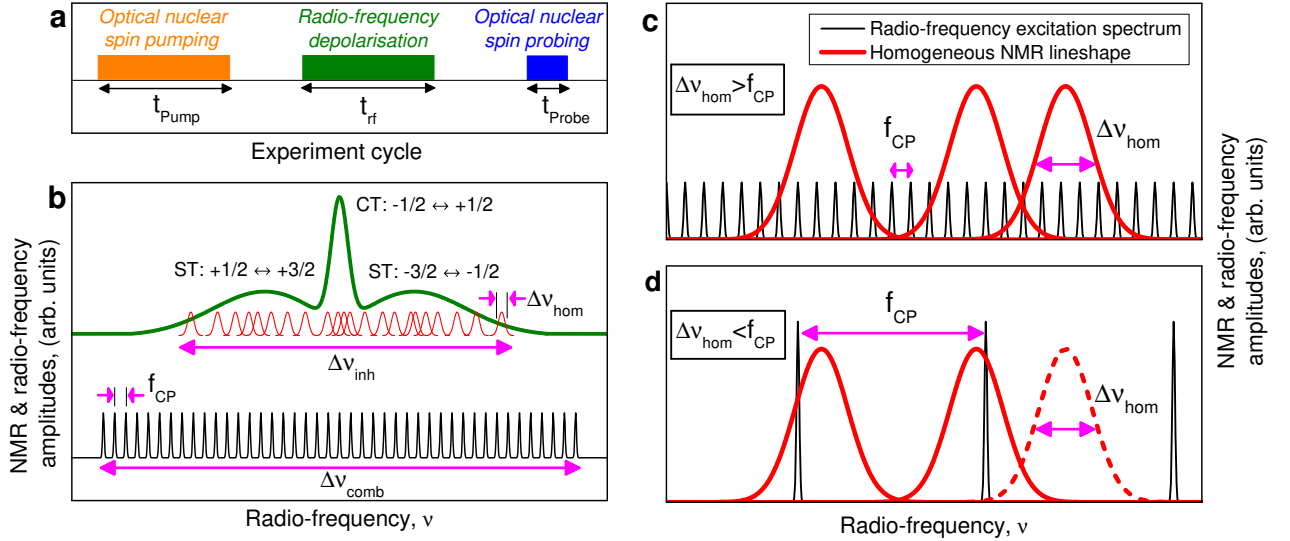


FIG. 1. **Frequency-comb technique for homogeneous NMR lineshape measurement.** **a**, Timing diagram of the experimental cycle consisting of nuclear spin optical pumping (duration t_{Pump}), frequency-comb rf excitation (t_{rf}), and optical probing of the the nuclear spin state (t_{Probe}). **b**, The green line shows schematically a quantum dot NMR spectrum consisting of a central transition (CT) peak and two satellite transition (ST) bands. The inhomogeneous lineshape (width $\Delta\nu_{\text{inh}}$) is a sum of a large number (>1000) of nuclear spin transitions with homogeneous linewidths $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ (shown with red lines). The thin black line shows the spectrum of the frequency-comb excitation with comb period f_{CP} and total width $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}}$ exceeding $\Delta\nu_{\text{inh}}$. **c**, and **d**, demonstrate how experiments with varying f_{CP} can reveal the width $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ of the NMR homogeneous lineshape (red lines). When $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} > f_{\text{CP}}$ (**c**) all individual nuclei are uniformly excited by the frequency comb (shown with black lines). In the opposite case $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} < f_{\text{CP}}$ (**d**) some of the nuclei (dashed line) are not excited resulting in a slow-down of nuclear spin dynamics. The transition between the two cases takes place when $f_{\text{CP}} \sim \Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$, allowing $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ to be measured.

used in precision optical metrology²³). We then exploit non-resonant nuclear-nuclear interactions: the homogeneous NMR lineshape of one isotope measured with frequency comb NMR is used as a sensitive non-invasive probe of the correlation times τ_c of the nuclear flip-flops of the other isotope. While initial studies^{9,17,19} suggested $\tau_c \sim 100 \mu\text{s}$ for nuclear spins in III-V semiconductors, it was recently recognized^{2,9,24} that quadrupolar effects may have a significant impact in self-assembled quantum dots. Here we for the first time obtain a quantitative measurement of extremely long $\tau_c \gtrsim 1 \text{ s}$ revealing strong freezing of the nuclear spin bath - a crucial advantage for quantum information applications of self-assembled quantum dots.

The experiments were performed on individual neutral self-assembled InGaAs/GaAs quantum dots at magnetic field $B_z = 8 \text{ T}$. All measurements of the nuclear spin depolarisation dynamics employ the pump-depolarise-probe protocol shown in Fig. 1a. Here we exploit the hyperfine interaction of the nuclei with the optically excited electron^{1,17,22} both to polarise the nuclei (pump

pulse) and to measure the nuclear spin polarisation in terms of the Overhauser shift ΔE_{hf} in the QD photoluminescence spectrum (probe pulse). The rf magnetic field depolarising nuclear spins is induced by a small copper coil. (Further experimental details can be found in Methods and Supplementary Note 1.)

All isotopes in the studied dots possess non-zero quadrupolar moments. Here we focus on the spin $I = 3/2$ nuclei ^{71}Ga and ^{75}As . The strain-induced quadrupolar shifts result in an inhomogeneously broadened NMR spectrum^{1,22} as shown schematically by the green line in Fig. 1b. The spectrum consists of a central transition (CT) $-1/2 \leftrightarrow +1/2$ and two satellite transition (ST) $\pm 1/2 \leftrightarrow \pm 3/2$ peaks. The NMR spectrum with inhomogeneous linewidth $\Delta\nu_{\text{inh}}$ consists of individual nuclear spin transitions (shown with red lines) with much smaller homogeneous linewidth $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$.

To make a non-coherent depolarisation experiment sensitive to the homogeneous NMR lineshape rf excitation with a frequency comb spectral profile is used. As shown in Fig. 1b (black line) the frequency comb has a period of f_{CP} and a total comb width $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}}$ exceeding $\Delta\nu_{\text{inh}}$. The key idea of the frequency comb technique is described in Figs. 1c and d where two possible cases are shown. If the comb period is small ($f_{\text{CP}} < \Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$, Fig. 1c) all nuclear transitions are excited by a large number of rf modes. As a result all nuclear spins are depolarised at the same rate and we expect an exponential decay of the total nuclear spin polarisation. In the opposite case of large comb period ($f_{\text{CP}} > \Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$, Fig. 1d) some of the nuclear transitions are out of resonance and are not excited (e.g. the one shown by the dashed red line). As a result we expect a slowed-down non-exponential nuclear depolarisation. The experiments are performed at different f_{CP} ; the f_{CP} for which a slow-down in depolarisation is observed gives a measure of the homogeneous linewidth ν_{hom} .

Experimental demonstration of this technique is shown in Fig. 2a. The Overhauser shift variation ΔE_{hf} of ^{71}Ga is shown as a function of the depolarising rf pulse duration t_{rf} for different f_{CP} . For small $f_{\text{CP}} = 80$ and 435 Hz an exponential depolarisation is observed. However, when f_{CP} is increased the depolarisation becomes non-exponential and slows down dramatically. The detailed dependence $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t_{\text{rf}}, f_{\text{CP}})$ is shown as a colour-coded plot in Fig. 2b. The threshold value of f_{CP} (marked with a white arrow) above which the nuclear spin dynamics becomes sensitive to the discrete structure of the frequency comb, provides an estimate of $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} \sim 450$ Hz. Such a small homogeneous linewidth is detected in NMR resonances with inhomogeneous broadening of $\Delta\nu_{\text{inh}} \sim 6$ MHz (Ref.¹) demonstrating the resolution power of frequency-comb non-coherent spectroscopy.

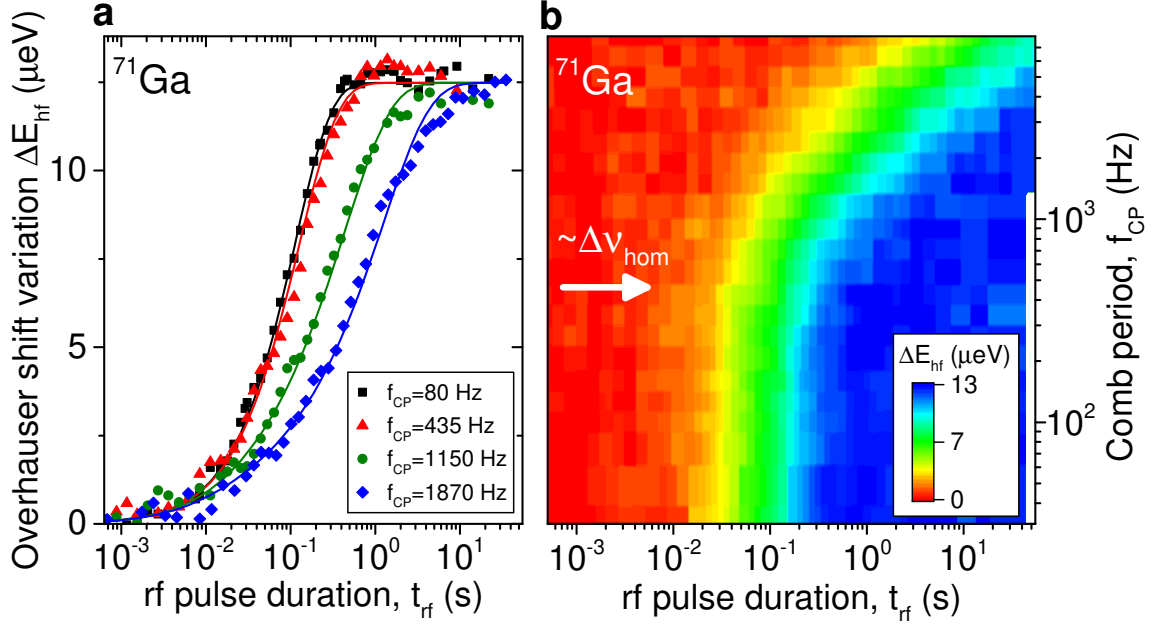


FIG. 2. **Measurement of the homogeneous NMR lineshape in self-assembled quantum dots using frequency-comb excitation.** **a**, The change in the polarisation of the ^{71}Ga nuclear spins (measured in terms of the change in the Overhauser shift ΔE_{hf}) is shown as a function of the rf pulse duration t_{rf} (symbols) at $B_z = 8$ T and different comb periods f_{CP} . Lines show model fitting (see text). **b**, A full 2D plot of ΔE_{hf} as a function of t_{RF} and f_{CP} in the same experiment as in **a**. There is a clear slow-down of the nuclear spin depolarisation at $f_{\text{CP}} > 450$ Hz (shown with a white arrow) providing an estimate of the homogeneous linewidth of $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$.

The information revealed by frequency-comb spectroscopy is not limited to linewidth estimates. An accurate determination of the full homogeneous lineshape is achieved with modeling based on solving an integral equation (see details in Methods and Supplementary Note 2). We use the following two-parameter phenomenological model for the homogeneous lineshape:

$$L(\nu) \propto \left(1 + 4(\sqrt[k]{2} - 1) \frac{\nu^2}{\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}^2} \right)^{-k}, \quad (1)$$

where $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ is the homogeneous full width at half maximum and k is a roll-off parameter that controls the tails of the lineshape (the behavior of $L(\nu)$ at large ν). For $k = 1$ the lineshape corresponds to Lorentzian, while for $k \rightarrow \infty$ it tends to Gaussian: in this way Eq. 1 seamlessly describes the two most common lineshapes. Using $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ and k as parameters we calculate the model $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t_{\text{rf}}, f_{\text{CP}})$ dependence and fit it to the experimental $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t_{\text{rf}}, f_{\text{CP}})$ to find an accurate phenomenological description of the homogeneous NMR lineshape in self-assembled quantum dots.

The solid line in Fig. 3a shows the best-fit lineshape ($\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} \approx 221$ Hz and $k \approx 1.67$) for the measurement shown in Figs. 2a, b. The dashed and dashed-dotted lines in Fig. 3a show

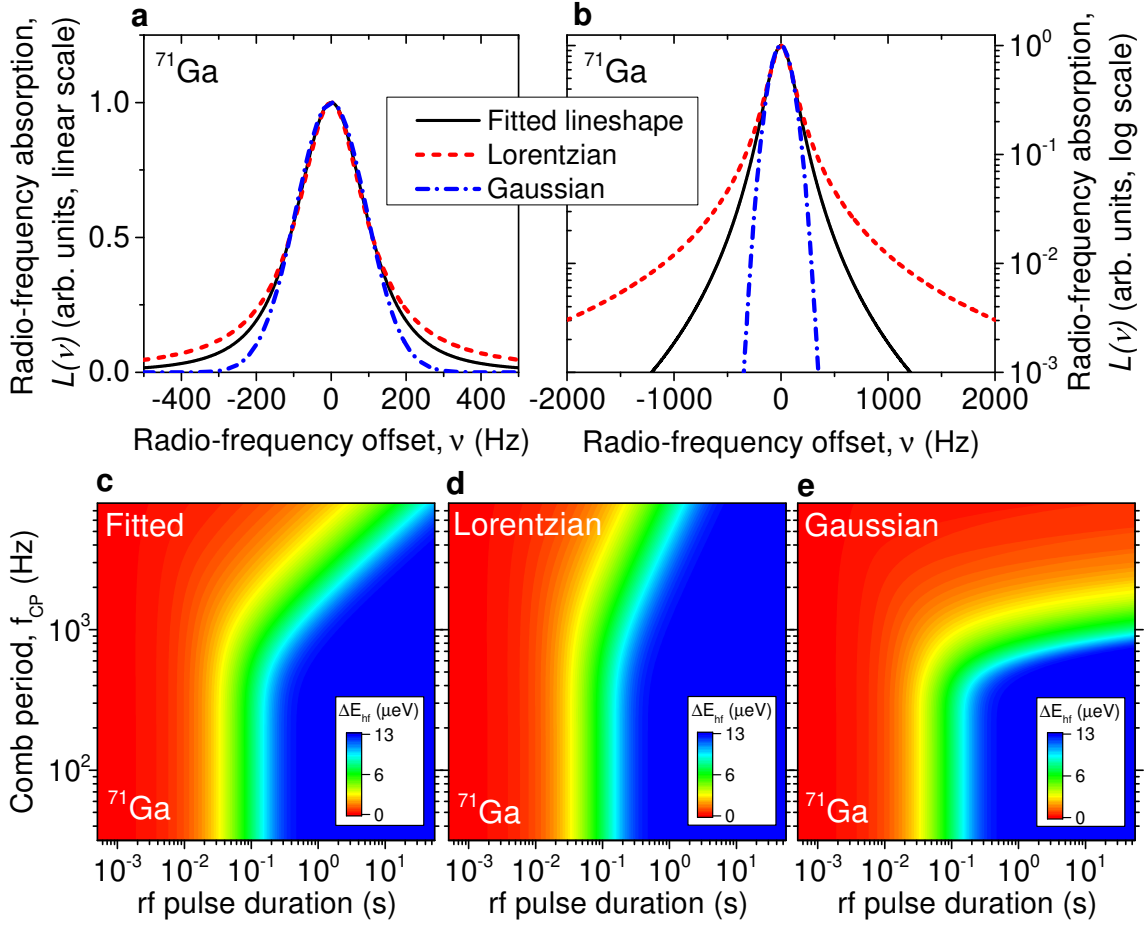


FIG. 3. **Homogeneous lineshape modeling.** **a, b**, Model homogeneous NMR lineshapes of ^{71}Ga nuclei shown on linear (**a**) and logarithmic (**b**) scale. Solid lines show the best-fit lineshape with a full width at half maximum $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} \approx 221$ Hz and a roll-off parameter $k \approx 1.67$. Dashed and dashed-dotted lines show for comparison Lorentzian and Gaussian lineshapes with the same $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$. **c-e**, The calculated $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t_{\text{rf}}, f_{\text{CP}})$ dependencies for the lineshapes in (**a, b**). For the fitted lineshape (**c**) an excellent agreement with the experiment in Fig. 2b is found, while calculations with Lorentzian (**d**) and Gaussian (**e**) lineshapes give markedly different results demonstrating the sensitivity of the frequency comb technique.

for comparison the Lorentzian ($k = 1$) and Gaussian ($k \rightarrow \infty$) lineshapes with the same $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$. The difference in the lineshape tails is seen clearly in Fig. 3b where a logarithmic scale is used. The model $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t_{\text{rf}}, f_{\text{CP}})$ dependence calculated with the best fit parameters is shown in Fig. 3c and with lines in Fig. 2a - there is excellent agreement with experiment. By contrast modelling $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t_{\text{rf}}, f_{\text{CP}})$ with Lorentzian (Fig. 3d) and Gaussian (Fig. 3e) lineshapes show a pronounced deviation from the experiment, demonstrating the excellent sensitivity of the frequency-comb spectroscopy to accurately probe the homogeneous spectral lineshape.

We have also performed frequency comb NMR spectroscopy on ^{75}As nuclei (Fig. 4a). Despite

their larger inhomogeneous broadening $\Delta\nu_{\text{inh}} \sim 18$ MHz the model fitting reveals even smaller $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} \approx 117$ Hz and $k \approx 1.78$. The frequency-comb measurements are in agreement with the previous findings based on spin-echo NMR measurements²: indeed, from $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ derived here we can estimate the nuclear spin coherence time $T_2 \approx 1/(\pi\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}) \sim 1.4$ and 2.7 ms for ^{71}Ga and ^{75}As , in good agreement with the corresponding spin-echo $T_2 \approx 1.2$ and 4.3 ms. On the other hand, spin-echo could only be measured on central transitions for which $\Delta\nu_{\text{inh}}$ is relatively small. Moreover pulsed NMR does not allow determination of the full homogeneous lineshape, which for dipole-dipole interactions typically has a "top-hat"-like (Gaussian) profile²⁶. And most importantly, due to the parasitic effects such as "instantaneous diffusion"⁷ and spin locking⁸ pulsed NMR does not reveal the characteristic correlation time τ_c of the spin exchange (spin flip-flop) between the nuclei in the absence of rf excitation.

As we now show, the non-Gaussian lineshapes can be understood and τ_c can be derived using experiments with two frequency combs exciting nuclei of two isotopes (^{75}As and ^{71}Ga). The two-comb experiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 4a: we excite ^{75}As nuclei with a frequency comb to measure their homogeneous lineshape. The difference is that now we simultaneously apply a second comb exciting the ^{71}Ga spins. Importantly, in this experiment the ^{71}Ga nuclei are first fully depolarised after the optical nuclear spin pumping – in this way the excitation of ^{71}Ga has no direct effect on the measured hyperfine shift ΔE_{hf} . By contrast it leads to "heating" of the ^{71}Ga spins which has only an indirect effect on ΔE_{hf} by changing the ^{75}As lineshape via dipolar coupling between ^{71}Ga and ^{75}As spins. The result of the two-comb experiment is shown in Fig. 4b: a clear increase of $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ for ^{75}As is observed. From model fitting we find that ^{71}Ga "heating" leads to a 3 times broader homogeneous linewidth $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} \approx 355$ Hz of ^{75}As and its homogeneous lineshape is modified towards Gaussian, observed as increased $k \approx 2.32$.

To explain this result we note that the NMR lineshape is a statistical distribution of NMR frequency shifts of each nucleus produced by its dipolar interaction with all possible configurations of the neighboring nuclear spins. However, the frequency comb experiment is limited in time (up to ~ 100 s as shown in Figs. 4a, b). If the nuclear spin environment of each ^{75}As nucleus does not go through all possible configurations during the measurement time, the frequency shifts are effectively static, and hence are eliminated from the lineshape as for any other inhomogeneous broadening.

Thus we conclude that the narrowed, non-Gaussian ($k \approx 1.6$ – 1.8) homogeneous NMR lineshape arises from the "snapshot" nature of the frequency comb measurement, probing the strongly frozen nuclear spin configuration. When the additional ^{71}Ga "heating" excitation is applied it "thaws"

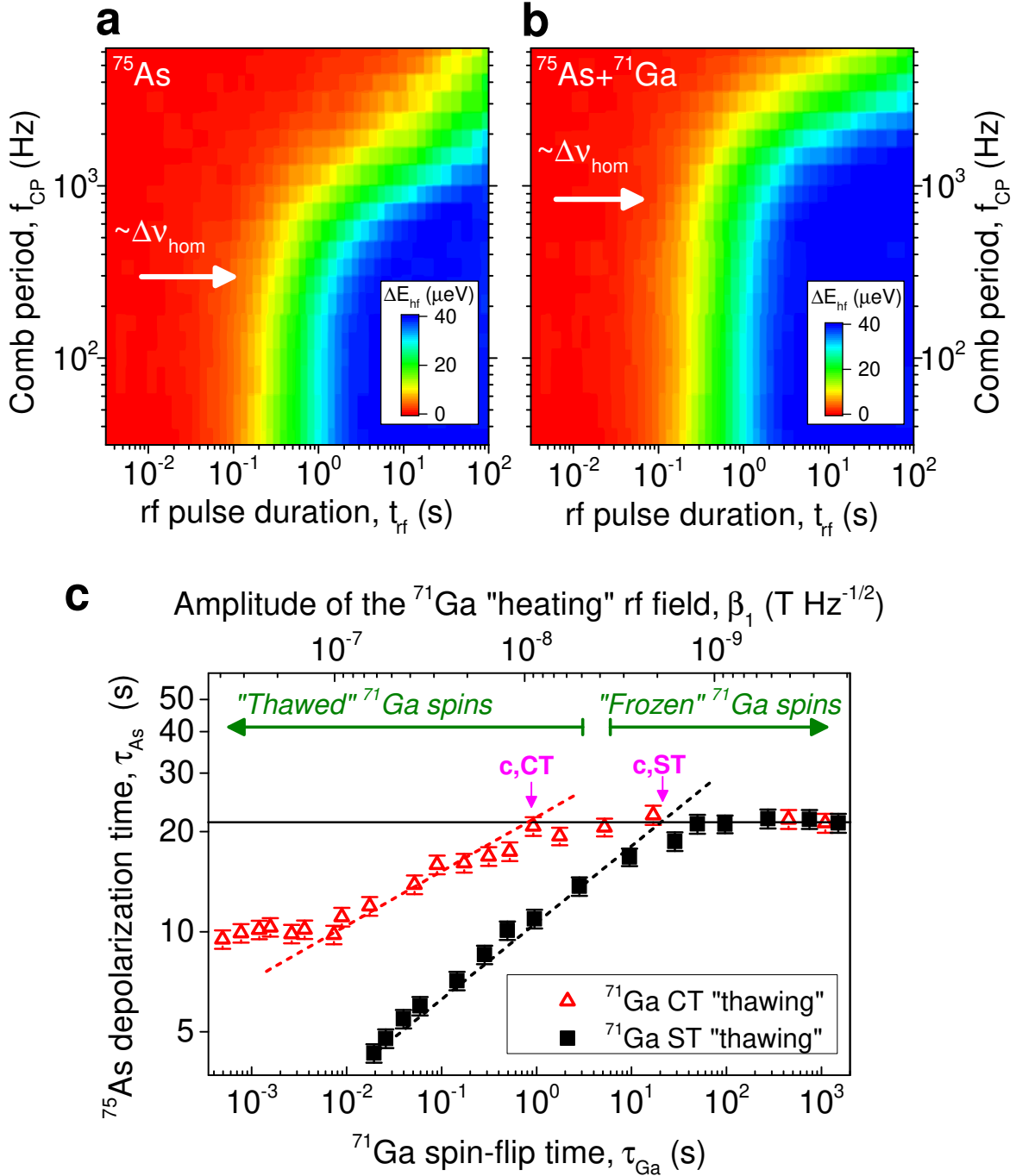


FIG. 4. Probing the correlation times of the nuclear spin bath fluctuation. **a**, **b**, Frequency-comb measurement on ^{75}As nuclei at $B_z = 8$ T without (**a**) and with (**b**) additional frequency-comb excitation "heating" the ^{71}Ga nuclei. The increase of $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ of ^{75}As under the ^{71}Ga "heating" reveals the strongly suppressed nuclear spin fluctuations of ^{71}Ga . **c**, rf-induced depolarisation time τ_{As} of ^{75}As nuclei at fixed $f_{\text{CP}} = 1.47$ kHz as a function of the amplitude β_1 of the addition rf excitation "heating" either the central transition (CT, triangles) or the satellite transition (ST, squares) of ^{71}Ga . The bottom scale shows β_1 expressed in terms of the rf-induced spin-flip time τ_{Ga} of ^{71}Ga . The τ_{Ga} at which a marked decrease of τ_{As} is observed corresponds to the correlation time τ_c of the ^{71}Ga nuclear spin fluctuations: By extrapolating the power-law regions (dashed lines) to the intersection with the maximum τ_{As} (solid line) we deduce $\tau_{c,\text{CT}} \approx 1$ sec and $\tau_{c,\text{ST}} \approx 20$ sec for the CT and ST transitions.

the ^{71}Ga spins, detected as broadening of the ^{75}As lineshape (as demonstrated in Figs. 4a, b). We use such sensitivity of the ^{75}As lineshape to measure the dynamics of the ^{71}Ga equilibrium spin bath fluctuations. Based on the results of Fig. 4 the ^{75}As spins are now excited with a frequency comb with a fixed $f_{\text{CP}} = 1.47$ kHz for which the ^{75}As depolarisation dynamics is most sensitive to the ^{71}Ga "heating". Furthermore, we now use selective "heating" of either the $-1/2 \leftrightarrow +1/2$ CT or the $+1/2 \leftrightarrow +3/2$ ST of ^{71}Ga . The amplitude β_1 of the "heating" frequency comb is varied – the resulting dependencies of the ^{75}As depolarisation time τ_{As} are shown in Fig. 4c by the squares and triangles for CT and ST "heating" respectively. For analysis we also express β_1 in terms of the rf-induced ^{71}Ga spin-flip time τ_{Ga} (bottom scale in Fig. 4c, see details in Methods).

It can be seen that for vanishing ^{71}Ga excitation ($\beta \rightarrow 0$) the ^{75}As depolarisation time τ_{As} is constant. In this "frozen" regime the rf-induced spin-flip time τ_{Ga} of ^{71}Ga is larger than the correlation time τ_c of the ^{71}Ga intrinsic spin flip-flops ($\tau_{\text{Ga}} > \tau_c$). As a result τ_{As} is determined only by the rf excitation of ^{75}As itself. However, when β_1 is increased to $\sim 1\text{--}10$ nT Hz $^{-1/2}$ the rf induced spin-flips of ^{71}Ga nuclei become faster than their intrinsic flip-flops ($\tau_{\text{Ga}} < \tau_c$). Such "thawing" of ^{71}Ga broadens the ^{75}As lineshape (via heteronuclear interaction), and is observed as a reduction of τ_{As} . Thus the transition from the "frozen" to "thawed" regimes takes place when $\tau_{\text{Ga}} \approx \tau_c$, allowing τ_c to be determined. In Fig. 4c we extrapolate graphically (dashed lines) the power-law dependence in the "thawed" regime. The points of the intersections with the limiting value of τ_{As} in the "frozen" regime (solid horizontal line) yield correlation times $\tau_{c,\text{CT}} \sim 1$ s for CT and $\tau_{c,\text{ST}} \sim 20$ s for ST.

The observed $\tau_c \gtrsim 1$ s exceeds very strongly typical nuclear dipolar flip-flop times in strain-free III-V solids $\tau_c \sim 100$ μs ^{9,10,17}. We attribute the extremely long τ_c in self-assembled quantum dots to the effect of inhomogeneous nuclear quadrupolar shifts making nuclear spin flip-flops energetically forbidden^{2,24}. This interpretation is corroborated by the observation of $\tau_{c,\text{ST}} \gg \tau_{c,\text{CT}}$, since quadrupolar broadening of the ST transitions is much larger than that of the CT¹. Furthermore, the ^{71}Ga spins examined here have the largest gyromagnetic ratio γ and the smallest quadrupolar moment Q , so we expect that all other isotopes in InGaAs have even longer τ_c , resulting in the overall $\tau_c \gtrsim 1$ s of the entire quantum dot nuclear spin bath. This implies that in high magnetic fields the spin-echo coherence times of the electron and hole spin qubits in self-assembled dots are not limited by the nuclear spin bath up to sub-second regimes^{9,10,12,27}. Provided that other mechanisms of central spin dephasing, such as charge fluctuations^{13–15} are eliminated, this would open the way for optically active spin qubit networks in III-V semiconductors with coherence properties previously achievable only in nuclear-spin-free materials^{28,29}.

Since the frequency-comb technique is not limited by artifacts in the spin dynamics hampering pulsed magnetic resonance, it allows detection of very slow spin bath fluctuations. Such sensitivity of the method can be used for example to investigate directly the effect of the electron or hole on the spin bath fluctuations in charged quantum dots, arising for example from hyperfine-mediated nuclear spin interactions. The experiments can be well understood within a classical rate equation model, while further advances in frequency comb spectroscopy can be expected with the development of a full quantum mechanical model. Furthermore, the simple and powerful ideas of frequency-comb NMR spectroscopy can be readily extended beyond quantum dots: as we show in Supplementary Note 3 the only essential requirement is that the longitudinal relaxation time T_1 should be larger (by about two orders of magnitude) than the transverse relaxation time T_2 , which is usually the case in solid state spin systems. Finally our approaches in the use of frequency combs can go beyond NMR, and for example enrich the techniques in optical spectroscopy.

I. METHODS SUMMARY

Sample structures and experimental techniques The experiments were performed on individual neutral self-assembled InGaAs/GaAs quantum dots. The sample was mounted in a helium-bath cryostat ($T=4.2$ K) with a magnetic field $B_z = 8$ T applied in the Faraday configuration (along the sample growth and light propagation direction Oz). Radio-frequency (rf) magnetic field B_{rf} perpendicular to B_z was induced by a miniature copper coil. Optical excitation was used to induce nuclear spin magnetization exceeding 50%, as well as to probe it by measuring hyperfine shifts in photoluminescence spectroscopy¹.

Two sample structures have been studied, both containing a single layer of InGaAs/GaAs quantum dots embedded in a weak planar microcavity with a Q-factor of ~ 250 . In one of the samples the dots emitting at ~ 945 nm were placed in a $p-i-n$ structure, where application of a large reverse bias during the rf excitation ensured the neutral state of the dots. The results for this sample are shown in Fig. 2. The second sample was a gate-free structure, where most of the dots emitting at ~ 914 nm are found in a neutral state, although the charging can not be controlled. Excellent agreement between the lineshapes of both ^{71}Ga and ^{75}As in the two structures was found, confirming the reproducibility of the frequency-comb technique.

Homogeneous lineshape theoretical model. Let us consider an ensemble of spin $I = 1/2$ nuclei with gyromagnetic ratio γ and inhomogeneously broadened distribution of nuclear resonant frequencies ν_{nuc} . We assume that each nucleus has a homogeneous absorption lineshape $L(\nu)$,

with normalization $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} L(\nu)d\nu = 1$. A small amplitude (non-saturating) rf field will result in depolarisation, which can be described by a differential equation for population probabilities $p_{\pm 1/2}$ of the nuclear spin levels $I_z = \pm 1/2$

$$d(p_{+1/2} - p_{-1/2})/dt = -W(p_{+1/2} - p_{-1/2}). \quad (2)$$

For frequency-comb excitation the decay rate is the sum of the decay rates caused by each rf mode with magnetic field amplitude B_1 , and can be written as:

$$W(\nu_{\text{nuc}}) = \frac{\gamma^2 B_1^2}{2f_{\text{CP}}} \sum_{j=0}^{N_m-1} L(\nu_{\text{nuc}} - \nu_1 - jf_{\text{CP}})f_{\text{CP}}, \quad (3)$$

where the summation goes over all modes with frequencies $\nu_j = \nu_1 + jf_{\text{CP}}$ (ν_1 is the frequency of the first spectral mode).

The change in the Overhauser shift E_{hf} produced by each nucleus is proportional to $p_{+1/2} - p_{-1/2}$ and according to Eq. 2 has an exponential time dependence $\propto \exp(-W(\nu_{\text{nuc}})t)$. The quantum dot contains a large number of nuclear spins with randomly distributed absorption frequencies. Therefore to obtain the dynamics of the total Overhauser shift we need to average over ν_{nuc} , which can be done over one period f_{CP} since the spectrum of the rf excitation is periodic. Furthermore, since the total width of the rf frequency comb $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}}$ is much larger than f_{CP} and $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$, the summation in Eq. 3 can be extended to $\pm\infty$. Thus, the following expression is obtained for the time dependence $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}})$, describing the dynamics of the rf-induced nuclear spin depolarisation:

$$\frac{\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}})}{\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t \rightarrow \infty)} = 1 - f_{\text{CP}}^{-1} \int_0^{f_{\text{CP}}} \exp\left(-t \frac{\gamma^2 B_1^2}{2f_{\text{CP}}} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} L(\nu_{\text{nuc}} - jf_{\text{CP}})f_{\text{CP}}\right) d\nu_{\text{nuc}}. \quad (4)$$

Equation 4 describes the dependence $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}})$ directly measurable in experiments such as shown in Fig. 2b. $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t \rightarrow \infty)$ is the total optically induced Overhauser shift of the studied isotope and is also measurable, while f_{CP} and B_1 are parameters that are controlled in the experiment. We note that in the limit of small comb period $f_{\text{CP}} \rightarrow 0$ the infinite sum in Eq. 4 tends to the integral $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} L(\nu)d\nu = 1$ and the Overhauser shift decay is exponential (as observed experimentally) with a characteristic time

$$\tau = 2f_{\text{CP}}/(\gamma^2 B_1^2) \quad (5)$$

Equation 4 is a Fredholm's integral equation of the first kind on the homogeneous lineshape function $L(\nu)$. This is an ill-conditioned problem: as a result finding the lineshape requires some constraints to be placed on $L(\nu)$. Our approach is to use a model lineshape of Eq. 1. After

substituting $L(\nu)$ from Eq. 1, the right-hand side of Eq. 4 becomes a function of the parameters $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ and k which we then find by least-squares fitting of Eq. 4 to the experimental dependence $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}})$.

This model is readily extended to the case of $I > 1/2$ nuclei. Eq. 2 becomes a tri-diagonal system of differential equations, and the solution (Eq. 3) contains a sum of multiple exponents under the integral. These modifications are straightforward but tedious and can be found in Supplementary Note 2.

Derivation of the nuclear spin bath correlation times. Accurate lineshape modeling is crucial in revealing the ^{75}As homogeneous broadening arising from ^{71}Ga "heating" excitation (as demonstrated in Figs. 4a, b). However, since a measurement of the full $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}})$ dependence is time consuming, the experiments with variable ^{71}Ga excitation amplitude β_1 (Fig. 4c) were conducted at fixed $f_{\text{CP}} = 1.47$ kHz exceeding noticeably the ^{75}As homogeneous linewidth $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} \approx 117$ Hz. To extract the arsenic depolarisation time τ_{As} we fit the arsenic depolarisation dynamics $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t)$ with the following formulae: $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t_{\text{rf}}) = \Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t_{\text{rf}} \rightarrow \infty)(1 - \exp[-(t_{\text{rf}}/\tau_{\text{As}})^r])$, using r as a common fitting parameter and τ_{As} independent for measurements with different τ_{Ga} . We find $r \approx 0.57$, while the dependence τ_{As} on τ_{Ga} obtained from the fit is shown in Fig. 4c with error bars corresponding to 95% confidence intervals.

The period of the ^{71}Ga "heating" frequency comb is kept at a small value $f_{\text{CP}} = 150$ Hz ensuring uniform excitation of all nuclear spin transitions. The amplitude of the "heating" comb is defined as $\beta_1 = B_1/\sqrt{f_{\text{CP}}}$, where B_1 is magnetic field amplitude of each mode in the comb (further details can be found in Supplementary Note 1). To determine the correlation times we express β_1 in terms of the rf-induced spin-flip time τ_{Ga} . The τ_{Ga} is defined as the exponential time of the ^{71}Ga depolarisation induced by the "heating" comb and is derived from an additional calibration measurement. The values of β_1 shown in Fig. 4c correspond to the experiment on the CT and are calculated using Eq. 5 as $\sqrt{2/(4\gamma^2\tau_{\text{Ga}})}$, where γ is the ^{71}Ga gyromagnetic ratio and τ_{Ga} is experimentally measured. The additional factor of 4 in the denominator is due to the matrix element of the CT of spin $I = 3/2$. For experiments on ST the β_1 values shown in Fig. 4c must be multiplied by $\sqrt{4/3}$.

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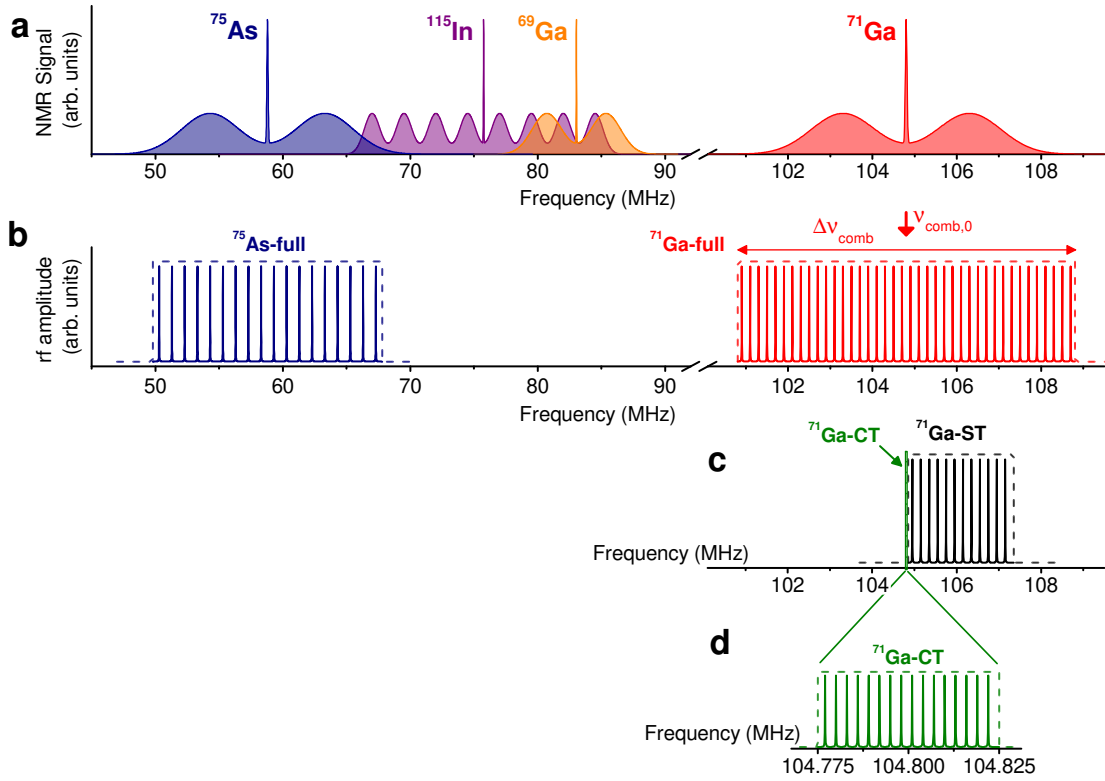
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION Correspondence and requests for materials should be

addressed to A.M.W (a.waeber@sheffield.ac.uk) or E.A.C. (e.chekhovich@sheffield.ac.uk).

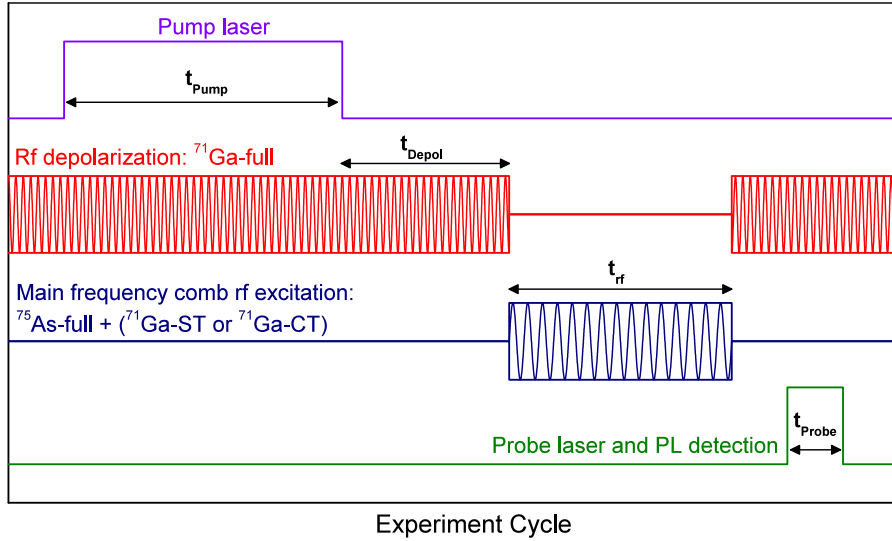
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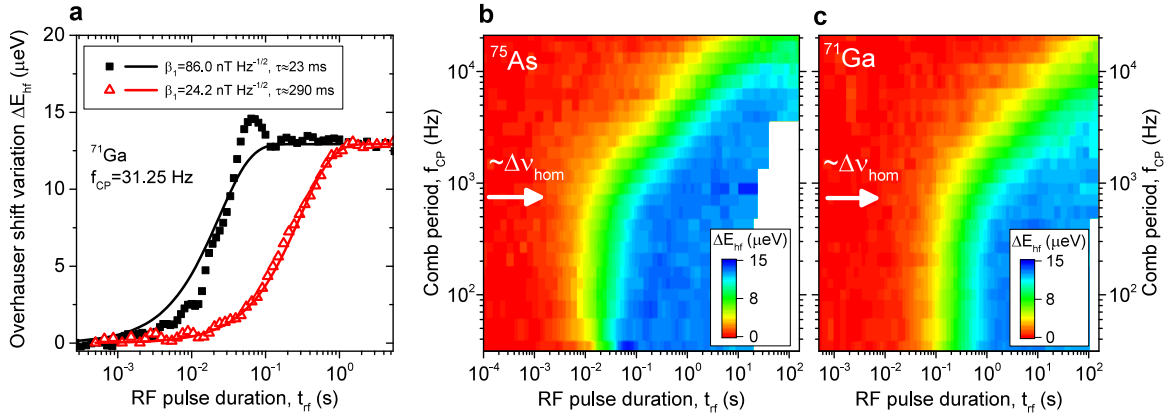
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Supplementary Figure 1. **Frequency combs for NMR experiments.** **a**, Schematic NMR spectrum of a strained self-assembled InGaAs quantum dot at $B_z = 8$ T. Sharp peaks arise from the central transitions (CTs) between $-1/2$ and $+1/2$ nuclear spin levels of each isotope. There are two satellite transitions (STs) for the spin- $3/2$ isotopes of Ga and As, and eight STs for the spin- $9/2$ indium. Inhomogeneous quadrupolar broadening results in significant overlap of the ^{115}In and ^{69}Ga inhomogeneous lineshapes, while the overlap of ^{75}As and ^{115}In is minimal. The ^{71}Ga resonance is well isolated. **b-d**, Schematic spectra of the frequency combs used in experiments. The ^{75}As -full comb is used to excite the entire inhomogeneous lineshape of ^{75}As with minimum effect on ^{115}In . Similarly ^{71}Ga -full comb excites the entire ^{71}Ga resonance. Frequency comb ^{71}Ga -ST is used to excite selectively the $+1/2 \leftrightarrow +3/2$ ST of ^{71}Ga , while the comb ^{71}Ga -CT is used to excite the $-1/2 \leftrightarrow +1/2$ CT (zoom in is shown in **d**). The parameters of all frequency combs are summarized in Supplementary Table 1, further details can be found in Supplementary Note 1 A.



Supplementary Figure 2. **Time diagram of an optically detected frequency-comb nuclear magnetic resonance experiment.** See detailed explanation in Supplementary Note 1 B.



Supplementary Figure 3. **Experimental verification of the rate equation model.** **a**, Dynamics of the ^{71}Ga nuclear spin depolarisation at $B_z = 8$ T induced by frequency comb rf excitation with comb period $f_{\text{CP}} = 31.25$ Hz. The results at high rf field density $\beta_1 = 86.0$ nT Hz $^{-1/2}$ (low rf field density $\beta_1 = 24.2$ nT Hz $^{-1/2}$) are shown by the squares (triangles). Solid lines show exponential fits with decay time $\tau \approx 23$ ms ($\tau \approx 290$ ms) for high (low) rf field density. **b**, **c**, Full $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}})$ dependence measured at high (**b**) and low rf (**c**) field densities.

TABLE Supplementary Table 1. Frequency comb parameters used in NMR experiments.

| a, Homogeneous lineshape experiments (Fig. 2): | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Isotope | ^{75}As | ^{71}Ga | | |
| Frequency comb | ^{75}As -full | ^{71}Ga -full | | |
| Comb central frequency $\nu_{\text{comb},0}$ (MHz) | 58.81 | 104.80 | | |
| Comb spectral width $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}}$ (MHz) | 18 | 9 | | |
| Comb period f_{CP} (Hz) | varied | varied | | |
| Rf field density β_1 (nT Hz $^{-1/2}$) | 65.5 | 39.1 | | |
| b, Lineshape broadening experiments (Figs. 4a, 4b): | | | | |
| Isotope | ^{75}As | ^{71}Ga | | |
| Frequency comb | ^{75}As -full | ^{71}Ga -full | | |
| Comb central frequency $\nu_{\text{comb},0}$ (MHz) | 58.81 | 104.80 | | |
| Comb spectral width $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}}$ (MHz) | 18 | 8 | | |
| Comb period f_{CP} (Hz) | varied | 159 | | |
| Rf field density β_1 (nT Hz $^{-1/2}$) | 30.5 | 27.6 | | |
| c, Correlation time experiments (Fig. 4c): | | | | |
| Isotope | ^{75}As | ^{71}Ga | ^{71}Ga | ^{71}Ga |
| Frequency comb | ^{75}As -full | ^{71}Ga -full | ^{71}Ga -ST | ^{71}Ga -CT |
| Comb central frequency $\nu_{\text{comb},0}$ (MHz) | 58.81 | 104.80 | 106.10 | 104.80 |
| Comb spectral width $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}}$ (MHz) | 18 | 8 | 2.5 | 0.05 |
| Comb period f_{CP} (Hz) | 1466 | 159 | 150 | 150 |
| Rf field density β_1 (nT Hz $^{-1/2}$) | 30.5 | 27.6 | varied | varied |

Supplementary Note 1. DETAILS OF EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUES

A. Frequency combs

The key novel findings of this work are based on the use of radiofrequency (rf) excitation with a frequency comb spectral profile. Here we give detailed parameters of the frequency combs used in the experiments on self-assembled quantum dots.

Supplementary Figure 1a shows a schematic NMR spectrum of a self-assembled InGaAs quantum dot at $B_z = 8$ T, based on results of the inverse NMR measurements^{S1}. Four sharp peaks arise from the central transitions (CTs) $-1/2 \leftrightarrow +1/2$ of each isotope. All spin-3/2 nuclei (^{75}As , ^{69}Ga and ^{71}Ga) have two satellite transitions (STs) $-3/2 \leftrightarrow -1/2$ and $+1/2 \leftrightarrow +3/2$ observed as inhomogeneously broadened bands on both sides of the CTs. The spin-9/2 ^{115}In nuclei have a total of eight STs. For clarity these are shown as four bands on each side of the CT, although in experimental NMR spectra the peaks arising from different STs merge forming two inhomogeneously broadened bands on both sides of the ^{115}In CT^{S1}. As shown in Supplementary Figure 1a the spectral contributions from the ^{115}In and ^{69}Ga nuclei overlap significantly; furthermore, there is a small overlap between the ^{75}As and ^{115}In NMR resonances.

In the experiments we use rf frequency combs that are designed to influence only the chosen transition(s) of one isotope without affecting the other isotopes as demonstrated in Supplementary Figures 1b-d. The frequency-comb labeled ^{71}Ga -full has a total width $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}}$ of 8 or 9 MHz. This comb entirely covers the inhomogeneous lineshape of ^{71}Ga and thus uniformly excites all nuclear spin transitions of this isotope. Since ^{71}Ga has a large resonance frequency the ^{71}Ga -full comb does not affect the polarisation of the other isotopes. To achieve selective excitation of the ^{71}Ga ST ($+1/2 \leftrightarrow +3/2$) we use frequency comb ^{71}Ga -ST with $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}} = 2.5$ MHz (Supplementary Fig. 1c). Similarly, selective excitation of ^{71}Ga CT is achieved with a narrow comb ^{71}Ga -CT with a width of $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}} = 50$ kHz as shown in Supplementary Figs. 1c, d.

In the case of ^{75}As we use a frequency comb ^{75}As -full that excites the entire inhomogeneous resonance line. This comb inevitably excites some of the ^{115}In nuclear transitions, mostly $-9/2 \leftrightarrow -7/2$ STs. However, excitation of the $-9/2 \leftrightarrow -7/2$ ST alone has a negligible effect on the overall change in the nuclear polarisation of the spin-9/2 nuclei of ^{115}In . Thus the ^{75}As -full comb with the optimum width $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}} = 18$ MHz is used in experiments for selective depolarisation of ^{75}As .

The central frequencies $\nu_{\text{comb},0}$, the widths $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}}$ and the comb periods (spectral separation between the adjacent modes) f_{CP} of all the combs used in experiments are listed in Supplementary

Table 1. Depending on the experiment the f_{CP} is either varied or kept constant. Typically the values of f_{CP} ranging from 30 Hz to 21 kHz are employed, so that the total number of modes in the comb $N_{\text{m}} = \Delta\nu_{\text{comb}}/f_{\text{CP}} + 1$ ranges from ~ 330 to ~ 600000 .

The phases of individual modes of the frequency comb are chosen in a way that minimizes the peak power for a given average power (i.e. a waveform with the minimum crest-factor). In particular the following expression satisfies this criterion:

$$B_{\text{rf}}(t) = B_1 \sum_{j=1}^{N_{\text{m}}} \cos \left(2\pi (\nu_1 + (j-1)f_{\text{CP}}) t + \pi \frac{j(j-1)}{N_{\text{m}}} \right), \quad (1)$$

where the summation goes over all modes, and ν_1 is the frequency of the first mode of the comb. In experiments the frequency-comb signal is generated by an arbitrary waveform generator equipped with a 64 million points memory.

Each mode of the frequency comb has the same amplitude B_1 of the rf oscillating magnetic field. In experiments where the comb period f_{CP} is varied B_1 has to be adjusted to maintain the same total power of the frequency comb excitation. Since the power is proportional to B_1^2 the B_1^2/f_{CP} ratio has to be kept constant. Thus the amplitude of the frequency comb can be conveniently characterized by the magnetic field density $\beta_1 = B_1/\sqrt{f_{\text{CP}}}$.

The amplitude of the frequency comb rf magnetic field can be calibrated from an additional pulsed Rabi oscillation experiment on the CT of a selected isotope^{S2}. The Rabi oscillation circular frequency ω_{Rabi} can be measured experimentally and is proportional to the rf field amplitude B_{rf} in the rotating frame:

$$B_{\text{rf}} = \frac{\omega_{\text{Rabi}}}{2\gamma}, \quad (2)$$

where γ is nuclear gyromagnetic ratio and the factor 2 originates from the dipole transition matrix element of the CT of a spin-3/2 nucleus^{S3}. Throughout all experiments, we monitored the applied rf fields via a pick-up coil that was placed close to the sample and connected to a spectrum analyzer. By comparing the voltages induced by the frequency comb modes with the voltage associated with a field B_{rf} in the Rabi oscillation experiment, we derived the values of B_1 and β_1 of the comb. The values of β_1 used in different experiments are given in Supplementary Table 1 - these correspond to the rotating frame, i.e. the physical values of the magnetic field induced by the coil are twice as large.

B. Optical pump-probe techniques for frequency-comb NMR

Supplementary Fig. 2 shows the time sequence of optical and rf excitation pulses used in a frequency comb measurement of the equilibrium nuclear spin bath fluctuations of the ^{71}Ga isotope (the results are shown in Fig. 4c of the main text). As explained in the main text this experiment is based on measuring the rf induced dynamics of the ^{75}As spins in the presence of additional rf excitation of ^{71}Ga spins. The experimental cycle consists of the following four stages described below.

Optical nuclear spin pumping. At the start of each new measurement cycle, the nuclear spin bath is reinitialized optically. This is achieved with optically induced dynamic nuclear polarisation (DNP)^{S4,S5}: under high power, circularly polarised laser excitation, spin polarised electrons are created. These electrons can efficiently transfer their polarisation to the nuclear spin bath via hyperfine interaction^{S6}. We use σ^- polarised excitation with a pump laser operating at ~ 850 nm, in resonance with the QD wetting layer. By using sufficiently long pumping times ($t_{\text{Pump}} = 5.5 - 6.5$ s) and high powers $\sim 10P_{\text{sat}}$ (where P_{sat} is the saturation power of the QD ground states), we create a reproducible and high degree of nuclear polarisation.

Depolarisation of ^{71}Ga isotope. Optical spin pumping polarises the nuclei of all isotopes. However, in order to probe the equilibrium fluctuations of ^{71}Ga spins their longitudinal relaxation has to be excluded from the measured dynamics. For that ^{71}Ga nuclear polarisation has to be erased, which is achieved by exciting the spins with a ^{71}Ga -full frequency comb for a sufficiently long time $t_{\text{Depol}} = 1.2$ s. To simplify experimental implementation the depolarising rf is kept on during the nuclear spin pumping stage as well, which has no effect on the experimental results.

Frequency comb rf excitation. Following the spin bath preparation (optical DNP and ^{71}Ga depolarisation), the main rf excitation (variable duration t_{rf}) is applied. For the spin bath fluctuation measurement (Fig. 4c) this excitation is a sum of the ^{75}As -full frequency comb and either the ^{71}Ga -ST or the ^{71}Ga -CT comb. Since ^{71}Ga is completely depolarised by the previous pulse, all changes in the total nuclear polarisation at this stage are solely due to the ^{75}As depolarisation. In this way we ensure that it is the depolarisation dynamics of ^{75}As that is measured, while the ^{71}Ga -ST or ^{71}Ga -CT "heating" excitation only induces nuclear spin-flips of the corresponding ^{71}Ga transition.

Optical probing of the nuclear spin polarisation. At the end of the experiment cycle, a short probe laser pulse is applied and the resulting photoluminescence spectrum is collected by a 1 m double spectrometer with a CCD. The changes in the quantum dot Zeeman splitting (the Overhauser

shift E_{hf}) are used to probe the nuclear spin state. The probe laser is non-resonant (~ 850 nm), yet unlike the pump laser it is linearly polarised and the probe power and duration t_{Probe} are chosen such that no noticeable DNP is induced and the final nuclear spin polarisation is measured accurately. Typical probe parameters used in the experiments were $t_{\text{Probe}} = 4$ ms and $\sim P_{\text{sat}}/10$ for QDs in the $p-i-n$ diode sample and $t_{\text{Probe}} = 60$ ms and $\sim P_{\text{sat}}/50$ in the gate-free structure. Depending on the QD photoluminescence intensity the experiment cycle was repeated 10–40 times to achieve the optimum signal-to-noise ratio.

For the purpose of data analysis we are interested in measuring the rf-induced change in the nuclear spin polarisation (rf-induced change in the Overhauser shift ΔE_{hf}), for that we perform a control measurement where ^{75}As -full comb is off, and subtract the resulting QD Zeeman splitting from the Zeeman splittings obtained in the measurements with ^{75}As excitation. In this way $\Delta E_{\text{hf}} = 0$ corresponds to no nuclear spin depolarisation induced by the rf.

The diagram of Supplementary Fig. 2 also describes the other types of frequency comb NMR measurements presented in the main text with the following modifications: For the line broadening measurements shown in Figs. 4a, b the main excitation is a sum of the ^{75}As -full and ^{71}Ga -full frequency combs (the ^{71}Ga -full is off for the measurement in Fig. 4a and is on for Fig. 4b). The homogeneous lineshape measurement (Fig. 2) is performed without the additional rf depolarisation excitation, while for the main rf excitation the ^{71}Ga -full comb is used.

Supplementary Note 2. THEORETICAL MODEL FOR NUCLEAR SPIN DYNAMICS UNDER FREQUENCY-COMB EXCITATION

The Methods section of the main text describes the model for spin $I = 1/2$ nuclei. Here we consider a more general case of nuclear spins $I > 1/2$ with gyromagnetic ratio γ . We consider the Overhauser shifts of nuclei of only one isotope, which is justified since the polarisation of other isotopes stays constant during the measurement and can be neglected. In an external magnetic field the nuclear spin state is split into $2I + 1$ states with spin projections $I_z = -I, -I + 1, \dots, I - 1, +I$. In our classical rate equation model we assume that each nuclear spin has a probability p_m to be found in a state with $I_z = m$ with normalization condition

$$\sum_{m=-I}^I p_m(t) = 1. \quad (3)$$

We also assume that at $t = 0$ optical pumping initializes all nuclear spins into a Boltzman distribution

$$p_m(t = 0) = p_{m,0} \propto \exp(\xi m), \quad (4)$$

so that nuclear spins can be characterized by a temperature $T_{\text{nuc}} \propto 1/\xi$. When optical nuclear spin pumping is used, T_{nuc} is very small compared to the spin bath temperature T , so the equilibrium nuclear polarisation can be neglected.

Application of the radiofrequency (rf) excitation leads to the changes in population probabilities. The rf excites only dipole-allowed transitions for which I_z changes by ± 1 . In the experiment we use weak, non-saturating radiofrequency fields. Thus instead of the full Bloch equations for nuclear magnetization, the evolution of the population probabilities of the states with $I_z = m$ can be described with the following first-order differential equation (see further details in Supplementary Note 3):

$$\begin{aligned} dp_m/dt &= -(W_{m-1,m} + W_{m,m+1})p_m(t) + W_{m-1,m}p_{m-1}(t) + W_{m,m+1}p_{m+1}(t), \quad -I < m < I \\ dp_I/dt &= W_{I-1,I}(-p_I(t) + p_{I-1}(t)) \\ dp_{-I}/dt &= W_{-I,-I+1}(-p_{-I}(t) + p_{-I+1}(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Here the first equation describes the states with $-I < I_z < I$. Its first term is due to nuclei with $I_z = m$ making transitions into the $I_z = m - 1$ and $m + 1$ states, whereas the second and third terms describe the opposite case of nuclei transitioning into the $I_z = m$ state from the $I_z = m - 1$ and $I_z = m + 1$ states respectively. The second and third equations correspond to the case of $m = -I$ and $m = +I$ respectively. Taken for all m , for which $-I \leq m \leq I$, the Supplementary Eq. 5 yields a system of $2I + 1$ first-order ordinary differential equations (ODEs) for $2I + 1$ time-dependent variables $p_m(t)$ with initial conditions given by Supplementary Eq. 4. Due to the normalization condition of Supplementary Eq. 3, only $2I$ variables and equations are independent. This system of ODEs has a tridiagonal matrix with coefficients determined by the rf induced transition rates $W_{m,m+1}$ which satisfy a symmetry condition $W_{m,m+1} = W_{m+1,m}$.

Similar to the case of $I = 1/2$, each transition rate $W_{m,m+1}$ resulting from the frequency-comb excitation is a sum of transition rates caused by individual rf modes each having magnetic field amplitude B_1 . We assume that each nuclear transition has the same broadening described by the homogeneous lineshape function $L(\nu)$, with normalization $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} L(\nu)d\nu = 1$. Due to the inhomogeneous quadrupolar shifts the NMR transition frequency $\nu_{m,m+1}$ is generally different for each pair of spin levels $I_z = m$ and $I_z = m + 1$ (even for one nucleus). Thus for the transition rates

we can write:

$$W_{m,m+1}(\nu_{m,m+1}) = \frac{(I-m)(I+m+1)\gamma^2 B_1^2}{2f_{\text{CP}}} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} L(\nu_{m,m+1} - \nu_1 - jf_{\text{CP}}) f_{\text{CP}}, \quad (6)$$

where the summation goes over all modes with frequencies $\nu_j = \nu_1 + (j-1)f_{\text{CP}}$, and is extended to $\pm\infty$ since the total width of the rf excitation comb $\Delta\nu_{\text{comb}}$ is much larger than f_{CP} and the homogeneous linewidth $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$. The $(I-m)(I+m+1)$ factor arises from the dipolar transition matrix element^{S3}. We note that Supplementary Eq. 5 does not involve any explicit nuclear-nuclear interactions. Instead such interactions are introduced in Supplementary Eq. 6 phenomenologically via the homogeneous broadening described by the lineshape function $L(\nu)$. On the other hand the presence of finite homogeneous broadening is essential in order to use the limit of weak rf fields^{S7} and transform the Bloch equations into rate equations (Supplementary Eq. 5). The validity of the weak rf field approximation is discussed and verified experimentally in Supplementary Note 3.

Since Supplementary Eq. 5 is a system of linear first-order equations, the solution is a multi-exponential relaxation towards the fully depolarised state where all nuclear spin states have equal populations $p_m = 1/(2I+1)$. The solution has the general form:

$$p_m(t) = 1/(2I+1) + \sum_{j=1}^{2I} a_{m,j} \exp(-\lambda_j t), \quad (7)$$

where λ_j are the non-zero eigenvalues of the ODE system matrix of Supplementary Eq. 5. The values of λ_j depend on all transition rates $W_{m,m+1}$ from Supplementary Eq. 6, while the coefficients $a_{m,j}$ depend both on $W_{m,m+1}$ and the initial probabilities $p_{m,0}$ from Supplementary Eq. 4.

Non-zero nuclear spin polarisation along the magnetic field (Oz axis) changes the spectral splitting of the quantum dot Zeeman doublet. Such change known as the Overhauser shift is measured experimentally using photoluminescence spectroscopy. The time evolution of the Overhauser shift for the fixed values of nuclear transition frequencies $\{\nu_{m,m+1}\} = \{\nu_{-I,-I+1}, \nu_{-I+1,-I+2}, \dots, \nu_{I-1,I}\}$ reads as:

$$E_{\text{hf},1}(t, f_{\text{CP}}, B_1, T_{\text{nuc}}, L(\nu), \{\nu_{m,m+1}\}) = A \sum_{m=-I}^{+I} m p_m(t), \quad (8)$$

where A is the hyperfine constant and we used Supplementary Eqns. 4, 6, 7 so that $E_{\text{hf},1}$ is dependent on f_{CP} , B_1 , T_{nuc} , the homogeneous lineshape function $L(\nu)$ and all nuclear transition frequencies $\{\nu_{m,m+1}\}$ as parameters.

Each QD contains a large number of nuclear spins with randomly distributed absorption frequencies. Thus to describe the experiment on nuclear spins in a self-assembled quantum dot we

need to average over all $\nu_{m,m+1}$, which can be done over one period f_{CP} since the spectrum of the frequency-comb rf excitation is periodic. Similarly to the case of $I = 1/2$, the following expression is obtained for the time dependence of the Overhauser shift, describing the dynamics of rf-induced nuclear spin depolarisation:

$$E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}}, B_1, T_{\text{nuc}}, L(\nu)) = f_{\text{CP}}^{-2I} \int_0^{f_{\text{CP}}} d\nu_{-I, -I+1} \dots \int_0^{f_{\text{CP}}} d\nu_{I-1, I} E_{\text{hf},1}(t, f_{\text{CP}}, B_1, T_{\text{nuc}}, L(\nu), \{\nu_{m,m+1}\}). \quad (9)$$

The quantity measured in the experiment is the rf-induced variation of the Overhauser shift:

$$\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}}, B_1, T_{\text{nuc}}, L(\nu)) = E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}}, B_1, T_{\text{nuc}}, L(\nu)) - E_{\text{hf}}(t = 0). \quad (10)$$

The values of f_{CP} and B_1 are the parameters that are controlled in the experiment. The nuclear spin temperature T_{nuc} can be determined using the known hyperfine constant A and the measured total Overhauser shift $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t = \infty)$. Thus for a given homogeneous NMR lineshape $L(\nu)$ the nuclear spin depolarisation dynamics can be fully predicted from Supplementary Eqns. 3–10. Conversely, Supplementary Eq. 9 can be treated as an integral equation on the unknown homogeneous lineshape function $L(\nu)$. Since Fredholm’s integral equation of the first kind is an ill-conditioned problem, some constraints on $L(\nu)$ are required. Our approach is to use a model lineshape with two parameters $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ and k (Eq. 1 of the main text). Upon substituting this model lineshape the Overhauser shift variation of Supplementary Eq. 10 becomes $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}}, B_1, T_{\text{nuc}}, \Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}, k)$. We then perform least-square fitting to the experimental dependence $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}})$ using B_1 , the homogeneous linewidth $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ and the roll-off parameter k as fitting parameters and using the nuclear spin temperature T_{nuc} obtained from the experiment.

The ODE system of Supplementary Eq. 5 can be solved analytically for $I \leq 3/2$, however it turns out to be more practical to perform numerical diagonalization in order to obtain the eigenvalues λ_j and coefficients $a_{m,j}$ which are then used in Supplementary Eq. 7. Similarly we use numerical integration to evaluate Supplementary Eq. 9.

Supplementary Note 3. APPLICABILITY OF THE FREQUENCY COMB TECHNIQUE AND THE RATE EQUATION MODEL.

The evolution of the nuclear magnetization under rf excitation can be described by the Bloch equations^{S8}. In this model the solution under resonant monochromatic excitation is determined by the three important parameters: the amplitude of the resonant field B_{rf} , and the relaxation times

characterizing the system, the longitudinal T_1 and the transverse T_2 . In self-assembled quantum dots T_1 is extremely long (few hours^{S9,S10}), so that the longitudinal relaxation can be neglected. Thus the nuclear spin dynamics is determined by the relation between B_{rf} and T_2 . Two cases are possible^{S7}. If rf magnetic field is strong ($\gamma B_{\text{rf}} T_2 \gg 1$) the nuclear magnetization has oscillatory behaviour (Rabi oscillations are observed). By contrast, for weak rf excitation ($\gamma B_{\text{rf}} T_2 \ll 1$) there are no oscillations, and any nuclear magnetization I_z along the external field decays exponentially to its steady state value^{S7}. The exponential dynamics in the weak rf excitation regime allow for the problem to be simplified and for the rate equation model described by Supplementary Eqns. 5 to be used. The validity of the rate equation model is essential for the determination of the homogeneous lineshape and thus sets the applicability limit for the frequency comb technique itself.

To verify the applicability of the rate equation model we performed frequency comb spectroscopy measurements at different rf amplitudes. Supplementary figure 3 shows the results for ^{71}Ga measured at high rf field density $\beta_1 = 86.0 \text{ nT Hz}^{-1/2}$ and low rf field density $\beta_1 = 24.2 \text{ nT Hz}^{-1/2}$ – in all other respects the conditions in these experiments were the same as in the experiment with medium $\beta_1 = 39.1 \text{ nT Hz}^{-1/2}$ shown in Fig. 2 of the main text.

The Supplementary figure 3a shows by symbols the nuclear spin depolarisation dynamics at small comb period $f_{\text{CP}} = 31.25 \text{ Hz}$. At low rf field amplitude $\beta_1 = 24.2 \text{ nT Hz}^{-1/2}$ (triangles) the decay can be described very well by a single exponential decay ($\tau \approx 290 \text{ ms}$) shown with a solid line. By contrast, at high amplitude $\beta_1 = 86.0 \text{ nT Hz}^{-1/2}$ (squares) the dynamics shows signatures of oscillations, and there is a clear deviation from the exponential behaviour (best exponential fit is for $\tau \approx 23 \text{ ms}$).

Supplementary Figures 3b and c show the full $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}})$ dependencies measured at high (b) and low rf (c) field densities. The $\Delta E_{\text{hf}}(t, f_{\text{CP}})$ profiles are in good agreement for the two experiments (except for the rescaling along the t_{rf} axis). Using model fitting we find $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} \approx 244 \text{ Hz}$, $k \approx 1.66$ for $\beta_1 = 86.0 \text{ nT Hz}^{-1/2}$ and $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} \approx 223 \text{ Hz}$, $k \approx 1.68$ for $\beta_1 = 24.2 \text{ nT Hz}^{-1/2}$. This is also in good agreement with $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} \approx 221 \text{ Hz}$, $k \approx 1.67$ found for the measurement at $\beta_1 = 39.1 \text{ nT Hz}^{-1/2}$ shown in Fig. 2 of the main text.

We thus conclude that the discrepancy between the results in Supplementary Figs. 3b and c becomes significant only at small comb period $f_{\text{CP}} = 31.25 \text{ Hz}$ (as also demonstrated in Supplementary Figure 3a). This can be explained as follows: At high rf excitation amplitude the nuclear spin depolarisation takes place on a shorter time scale τ . If the rf pulses are shorter than $1/f_{\text{CP}}$, the spectral profile of the frequency comb becomes distorted. Thus if the nuclear polarisation decay timescales τ are shorter than $1/f_{\text{CP}}$, the rate equation model is no longer applicable since

the rf excitation can not be described as a frequency comb. Thus it is required that $\tau > 1/f_{\text{CP}}$. Furthermore, to measure the homogeneous lineshape and linewidth $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$ we only need to use frequency combs with comb periods f_{CP} comparable to or larger than $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}$, so it is required that $f_{\text{CP}} \in \{\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}, \infty\}$. Combining $\tau > 1/f_{\text{CP}}$ and $f_{\text{CP}} \in \{\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}}, \infty\}$ we find the following condition on the frequency comb technique applicability:

$$\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} > 1/\tau, \quad (11)$$

which restricts the rf amplitude, characterized by the depolarisation time τ .

Another requirement, arising from the applicability of the weak rf field limit of the Bloch equations, is that the rf induced depolarisation time τ must be longer than the transverse relaxation time T_2 . However, T_2 is related to the homogeneous linewidth as $T_2 \sim 1/(\pi\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}})$. Thus the requirement $\tau > T_2$ leads to the same condition as that of Supplementary Eq. 11. Furthermore, since the frequency comb technique relies on the measurement of the longitudinal nuclear magnetization, the depolarisation time τ must be shorter than the nuclear spin T_1 times. In combination with Supplementary Eq. 11 this leads to the following condition:

$$\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} > 1/\tau > 1/T_1 \quad (12)$$

This condition has a dual role: it sets the boundaries for the rf excitation amplitude (characterized by τ) and sets the limitation $\Delta\nu_{\text{hom}} > 1/T_1$ on the properties of the nuclear spin system that can be studied with the frequency comb technique. This latter condition can be rewritten as

$$T_1 > aT_2 \quad (13)$$

From the measurements at different rf amplitudes we find that the parameter a must be $a \sim 10-100$ or larger in order for the frequency comb technique to work reliably. This however is a rather weak condition and is satisfied for a large class of solid-state nuclear spin systems where $T_1 \gg T_2$. This demonstrates the wide applicability of the frequency comb spectroscopy technique developed here.

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