

#### The Grand Challenge and Promise of Quantum Computing GOTO Amsterdam 2019 17-20 June 2019 Lieven Vandersypen











# The physics of computation

2500 BC abacus



# Can we do better?



# Far-reaching potential applications



More on http://math.nist.gov/quantum/zoo/

*"The quantum computer may change our everyday lives in this century in the same radical way as the classical computer did in the last century." (Nobel citation 2012)* 

# Controlling individual quanta



Serge Haroche (ENS Paris)



David Wineland (NIST)

#### **Physics Nobel Prize 2012**

"for ground-breaking experimental methods that enable measuring and manipulation of individual quantum systems"





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50 qubits (2<sup>50</sup> *complex* amplitudes) exceed memory of largest supercomputer





#### How quantum computers compute Example quantum circuit





# The Grand Challenge: keeping qubits alive ... in a scalable system



## Why I became optimistic

# Advance 1: Qubits can be built on a chip! (Delft examples)

Semiconductor quantum dots



Semiconductor-superconductor hybrids



#### Impurities in diamond or silicon

#### Superconducting circuits





#### Advance 2: Extending quantum coherence Example: Spin qubits in semiconductor quantum dots

GaAs
Si
 $^{28}Si$  

Image: Constraint of the second state of the second

 $T_2^{DD} < 0.2 ms$ 

 $T_2^{DD} > 0.5 \text{ ms}$ 

 $T_2^{DD} \sim 28 \text{ ms}$ 

Petta et al, Science 2005

Kawakami, Scarlino, et al, Nature Nano 2014 Veldhorst, et al, Nature Nano 2014

Quantum state lifetimes boosted by four orders of magnitude

#### Advance 3: Quantum error correction

Use redundancy to remove errors faster than they occur

$$\oint + \oint = \oint \oint \oint + \oint \oint \oint$$

Requires: error probability per step below 1% (previously below 0.01%) large redundancy (100x to 10,000x)

Can preserve quantum states for as long as is needed!

## Intermezzo – making things physical

# All-electrical semiconductor quantum dots



# Artificial atoms and molecules

#### **Discrete # charges, quantized orbitals**

#### **Electrical control and detection**

- Tunable # of electrons
- Tunable tunnel barriers
- Electrical contacts





# **Two-qubit operation**

Electrical control of the coupling between neighbouring spins

Evolution of spin 2 conditional on spin 1







### Read-out Spin-selective tunneling + charge detection







## Grover's algorithm in silicon

#### T. Watson et al, Nature 2018



# What stops us from having a quantum computer today?

# Challenge 1: Qubits have personalities



Qubit is highly sensitive to patterning variations and microscopic defects

## Way forward 1: Use industry cleanrooms

Tailor-made devices and circuits. Leverage known processes



### **QuTech-Intel collaboration**



10 years, 50 M\$

Silicon spin qubits Transmon qubits

Architecture, Cryo-CMOS, interconnects

#### Transistor





Quantum dot array





# Challenge 2: Scalable wiring & control

Today: bulky, expensive equipment



## Way forward 2 : Integrated control architecture



E. Charbon et al., "Cryo-CMOS for Quantum Computing", IEDM 2016.

X. Fu et al, A microarchitecture for a superconducting quantum processor, IEEE Micro 2018

Challenge 3: What is it good for"?

Lots of speculation, high expectations Little shown.

### **Quantum Computing** Use Cases



Gartner

#### gartner.com/SmarterWithGartner

Source: Adapted from Pete Shadbolt and Jeremy O'Brien © 2017 Gartner, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Gartner is a registered trademark of Gartner, Inc. or its affiliates. PR\_338248

# Way forward 3 – Cloud based platforms

http://quantum-inspire.com - Launched Sept. 4, 2018. Access to perfect (simulated) qubits. Real qubits coming. See also IBM Q Experience

n Inspire	Knowledge base	About	Contact
1 version 1.0			
2			
<b>3</b> # This example is explained in www.quantum-ins	pire.com/kbase/hello-	quantum	-world, @ make
4 # Number of qubits for this backend is limited	to 5 Qubits		
5 qubits 2			
6			
7 {prep_z q[0]   prep_z q[1]}			
8 9 # Create a superpensition state for subit 0			
10 H d[0]			
11			
12 # Entangle both qubits using a CNOT gate			5 8
13 CNOT q[0], q[1]			
_			
q[0] – <mark>0</mark> ) – <b>H</b> – •			
q[1] – <mark>0</mark> ) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —			

## Systems approach needed



## QuTech partnership @ Delft

Quantum technology will not be built by physicists alone





Currently at ~ 200 fte, rapidly growing to 350 fte

# When will there be a quantum computer?



#### **Projecting quantum progress**



#### **Can we accelerate hardware development?**



#### Can we accelerate software development?



### The quantum computer – Coming to stores near you (soon?)



