

Quantum Computing: Hardware Implementations

Guest Lecturer: Prof. Paul Hess

CSCI 0333 – Spring 2021
5/18/21

Agenda:

- What elements does our quantum hardware need?
- Compare three competing technologies
- Discuss details of trapped ion technology

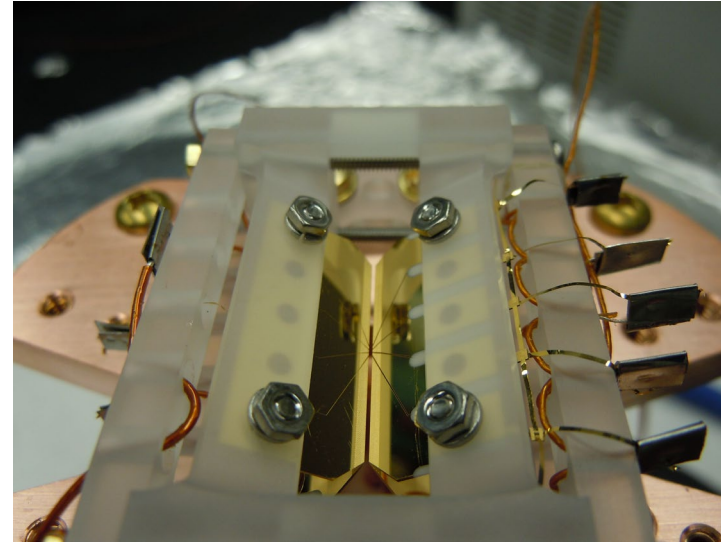


Image Credit: P. Hess
University of Maryland

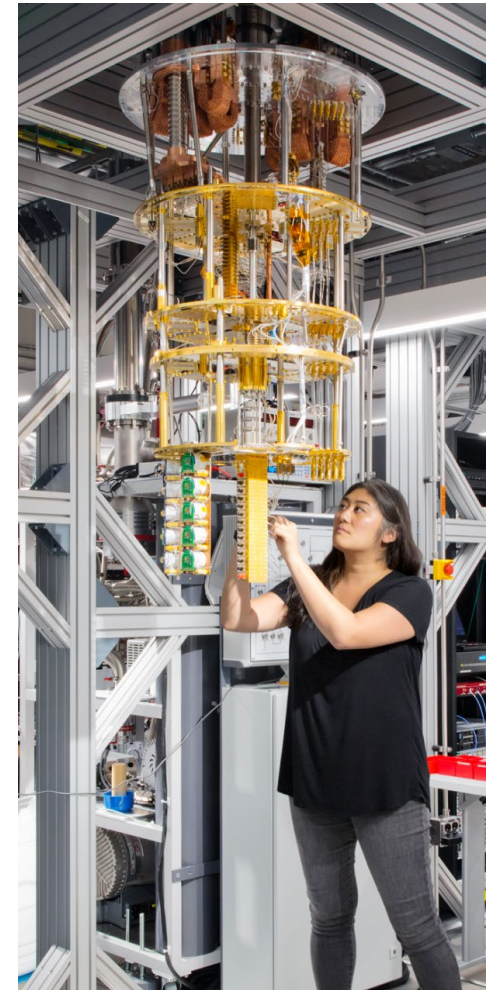


Image Credit: IBM

Quantum Hardware Companies and Start-Ups

IBM

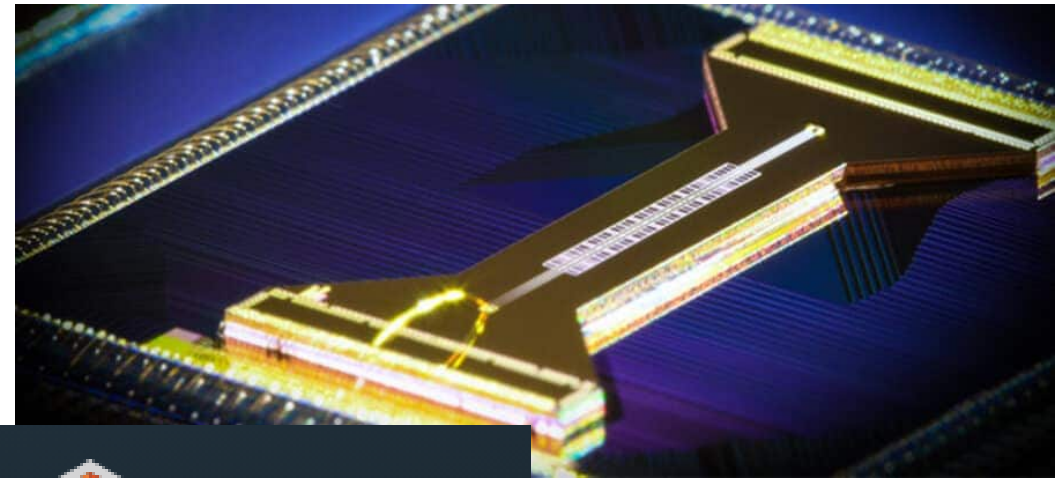
Quantum



Rigetti Computing
Berkeley, CA & Fremont, CA

Google Research

Honeywell Quantum
Solutions



IONQ



AQT

Market Research: Hardware comparison

- Review the “how it works” page from one of these quantum hardware companies
- See if you can identify what the **qubit** is for each platform, how they are **connected**, and **how they are measured**.
- What is one additional question you have about the technology?

1) Photonic Qubits (Xanadu)

- <https://www.xanadu.ai/hardware/>

2) Superconducting Qubits (IBM)

- <https://www.ibm.com/quantum-computing/what-is-quantum-computing/>
 - Jump down to “How do they work”. Or [YouTube Video](#) (11:00 – 13:40)

3) Trapped Atomic Ion Qubits (IONQ)

- <https://ionq.com/technology>

Photonic Quantum Computing

Conventional
Fiber Optics

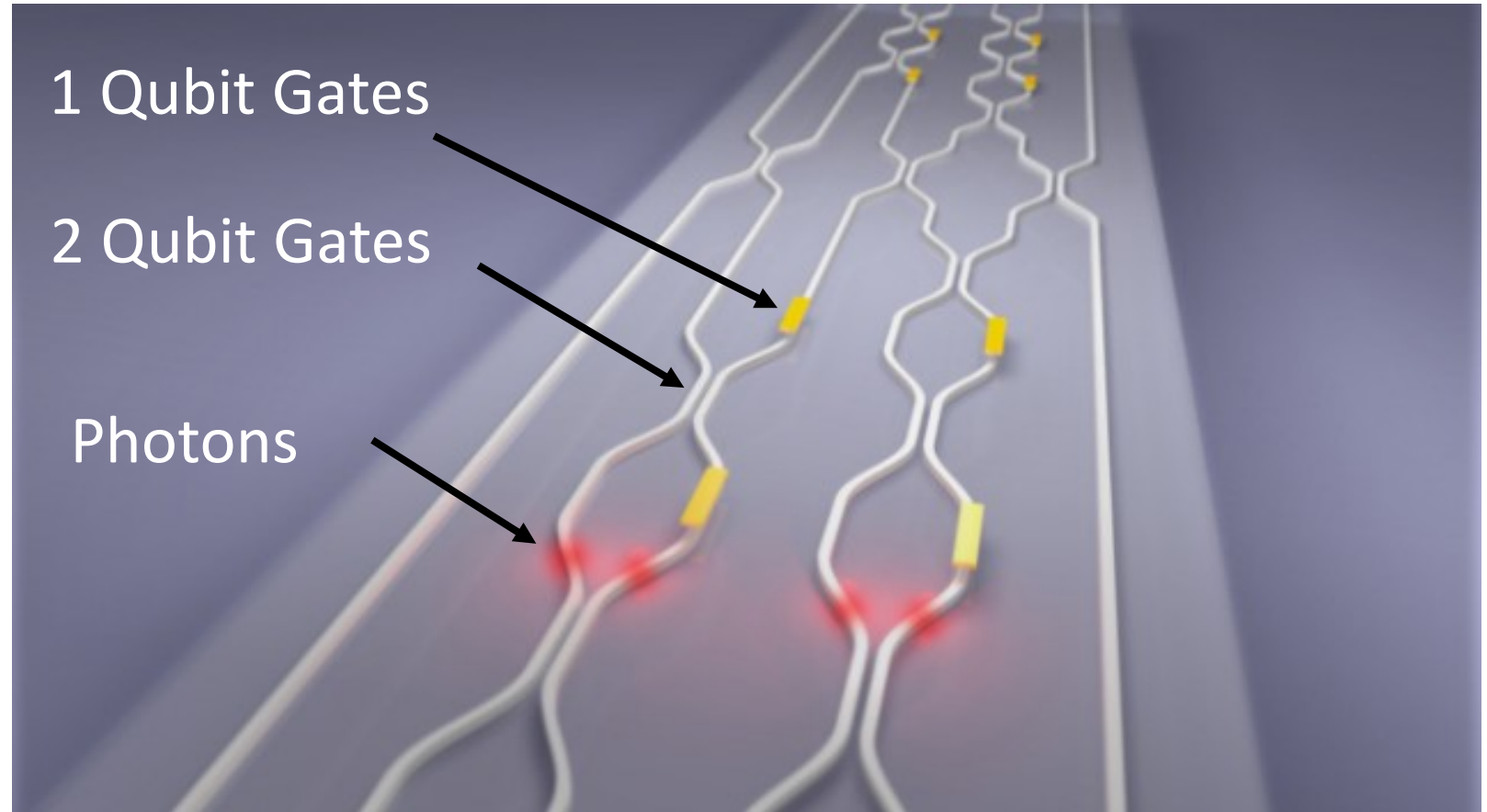
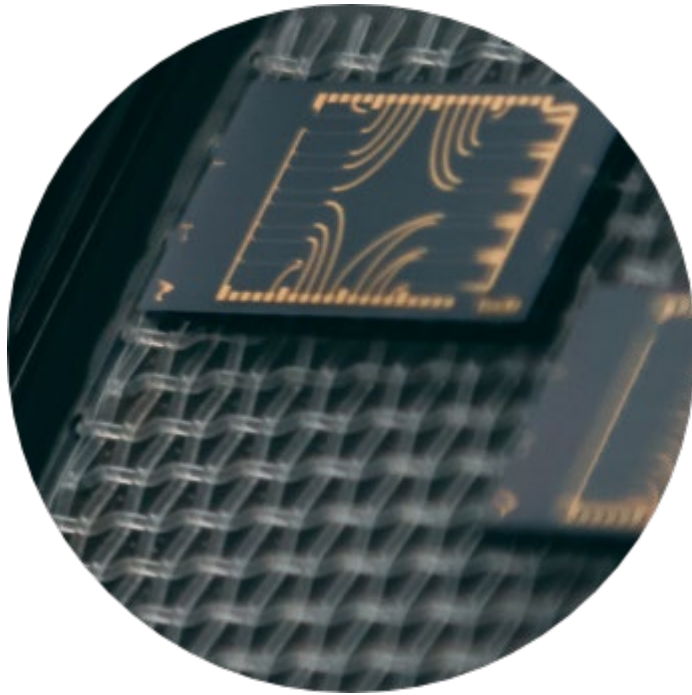


Image Credit: University of Bristol's Centre for Quantum Photonics

Xandau Photonic Chips



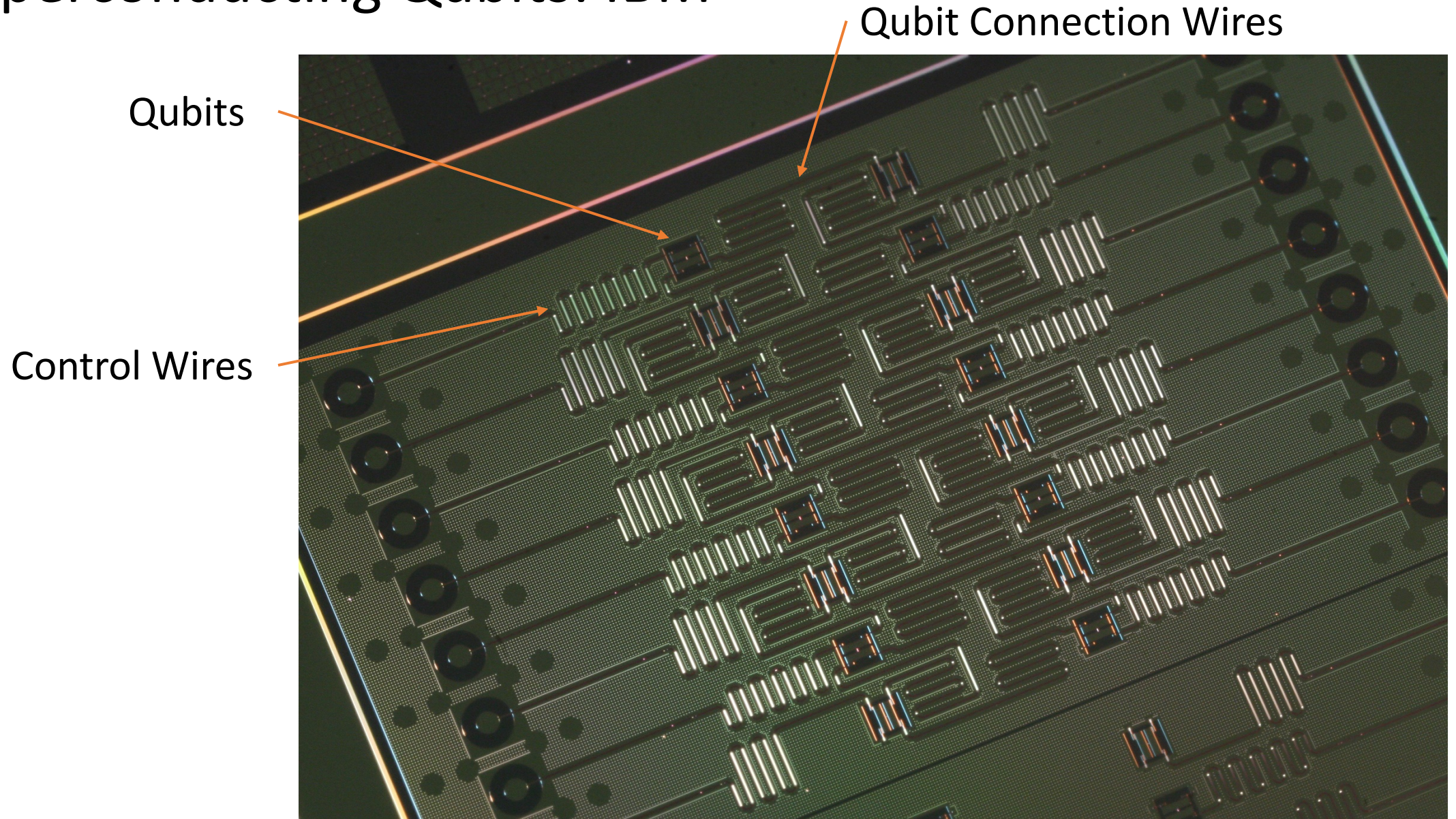
Processor Chip



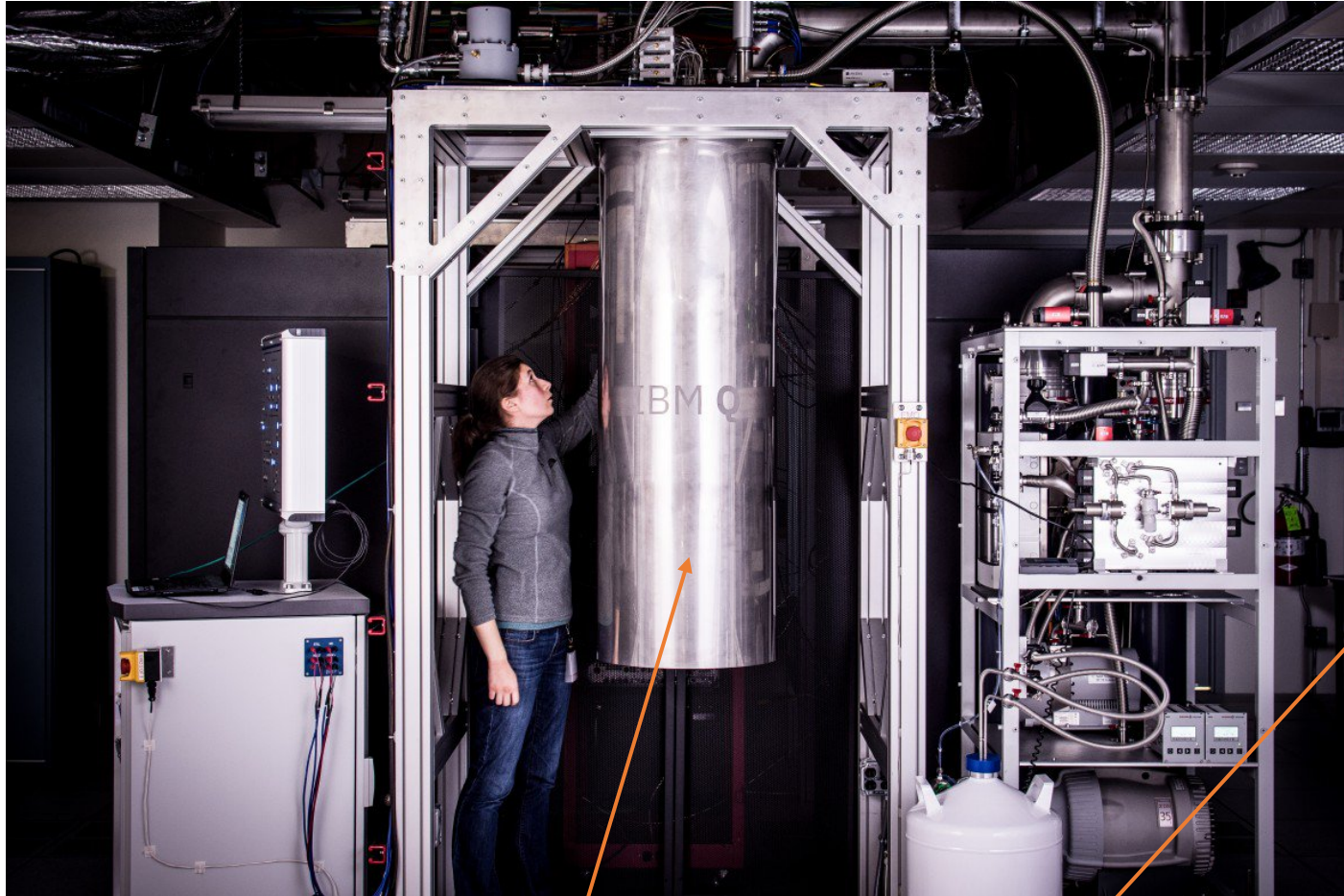
Fiber Optics Routed
In and Out

“Chip Socket”

Superconducting Qubits: IBM



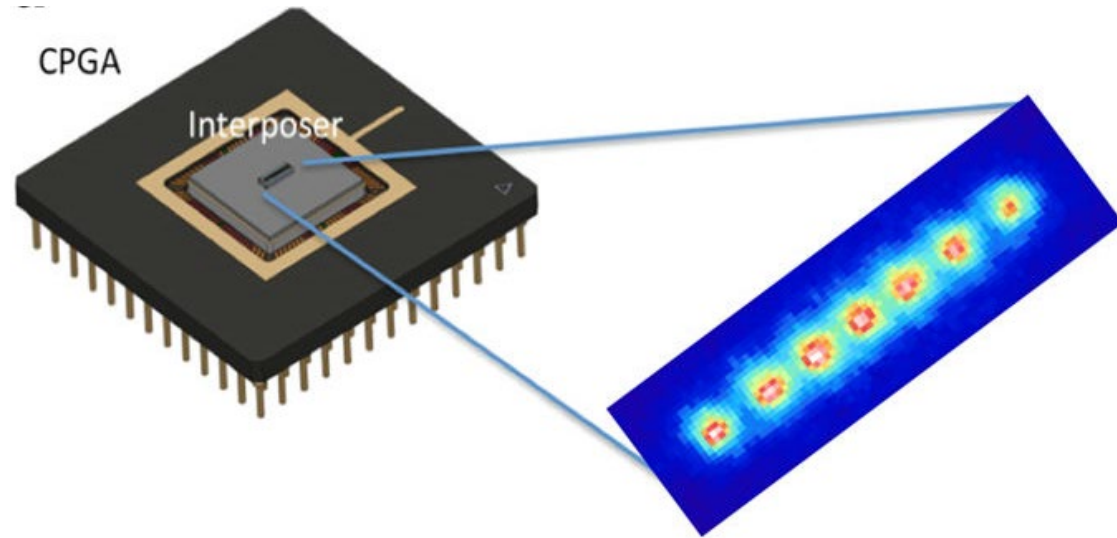
Superconducting Qubits: IBM



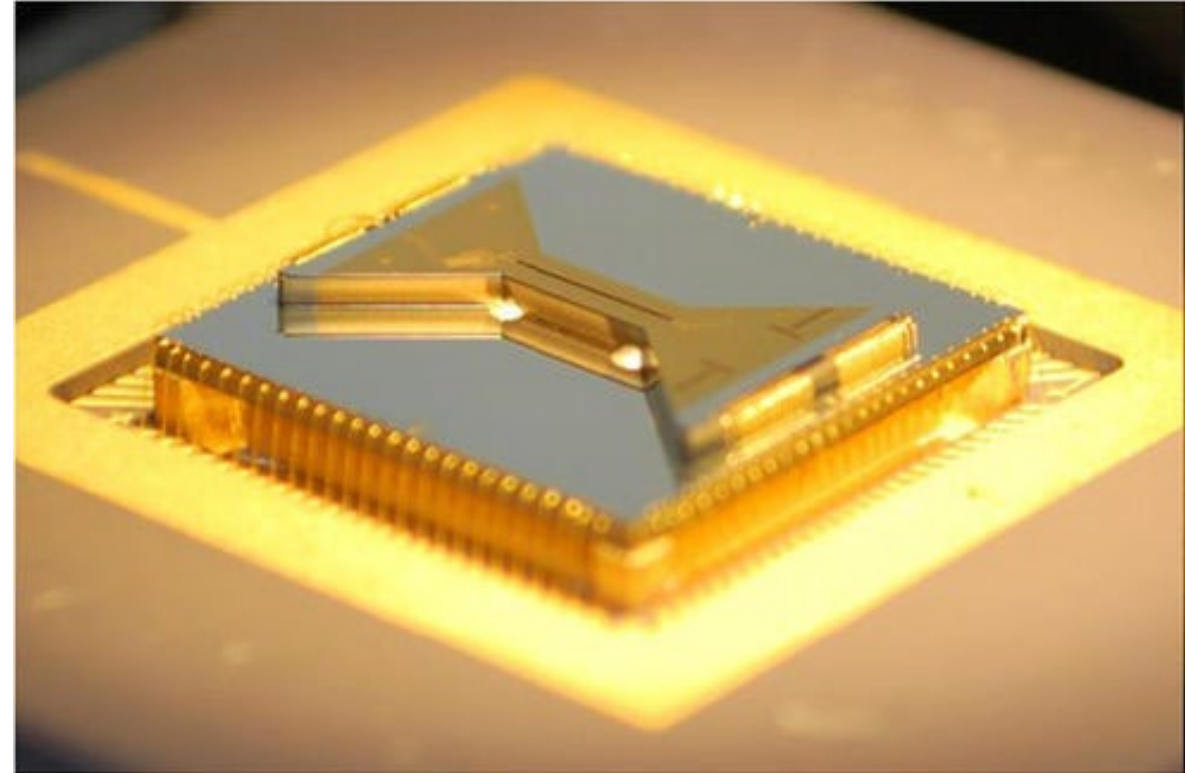
Dilution Refrigerator ($T < 1$ K inside)



Ion Trap Hardware



Levitated Ion String



"High Optical Access": HOA 2 Trap
Sandia National Labs

Ion Trap Hardware

Ultra-high Vacuum Chamber

Windows

Optics for delivering laser light

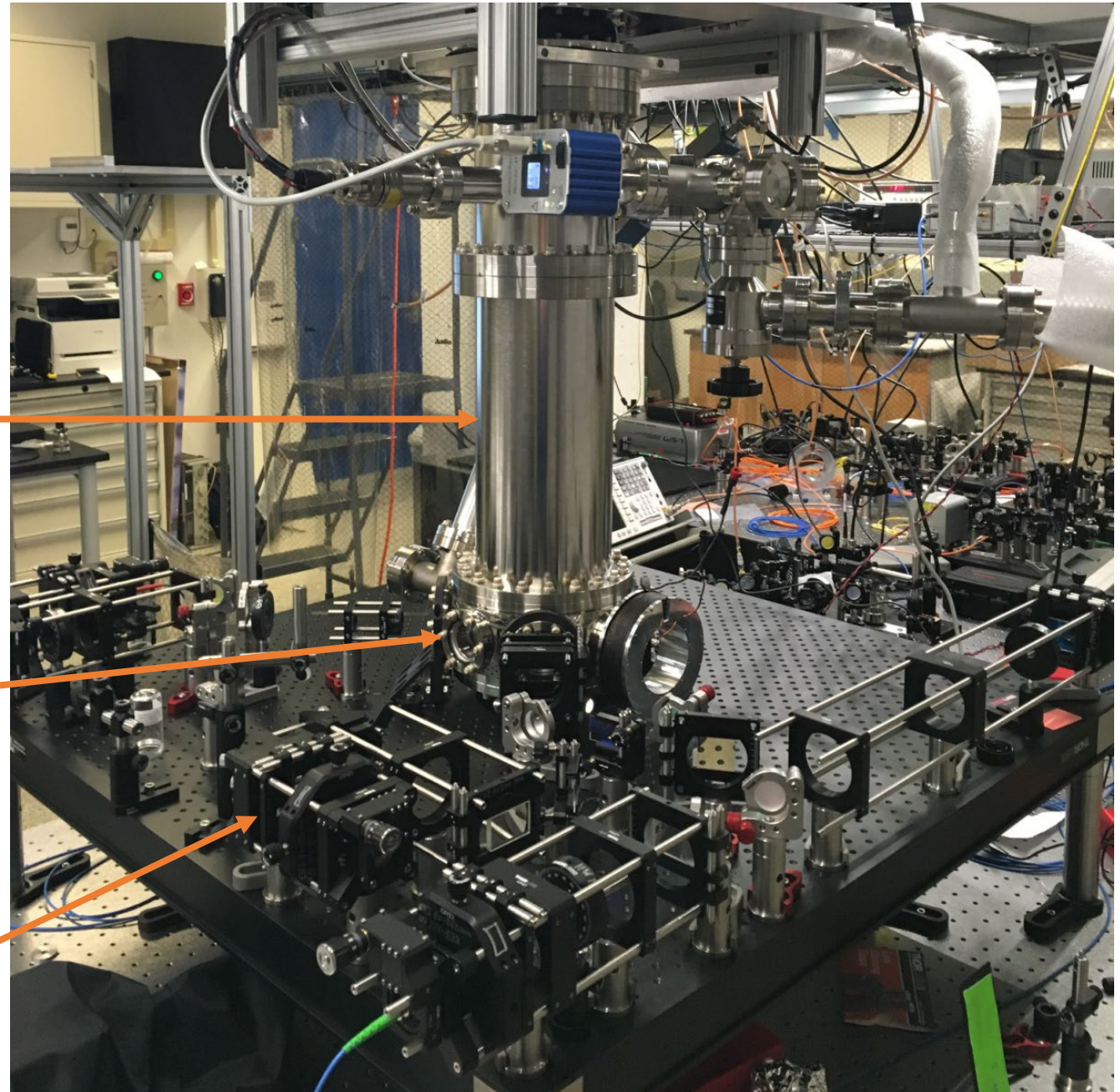
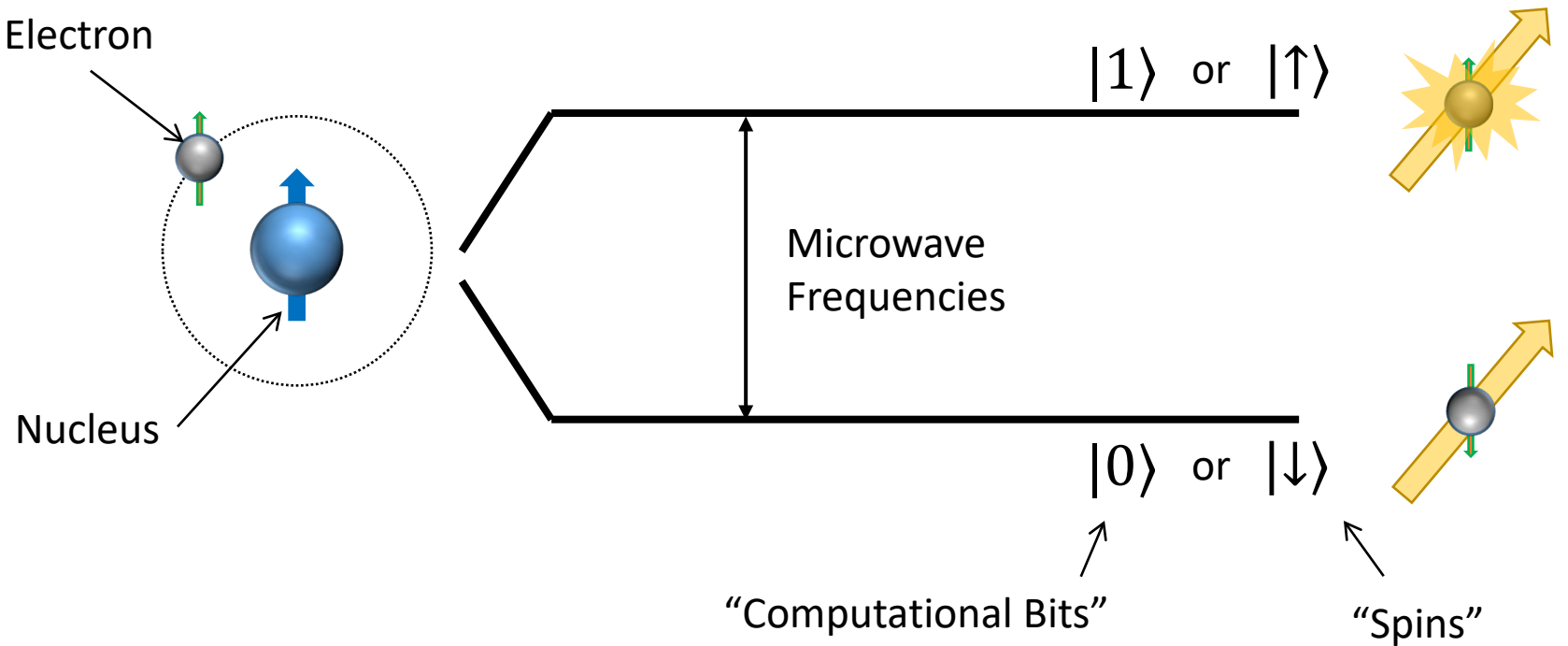


Image Credit: *P. Hess*

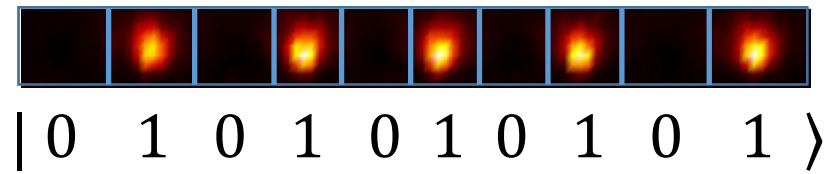
Trapped Ion Qubits



“The Hyperfine Interaction”
Interacting Bar Magnets



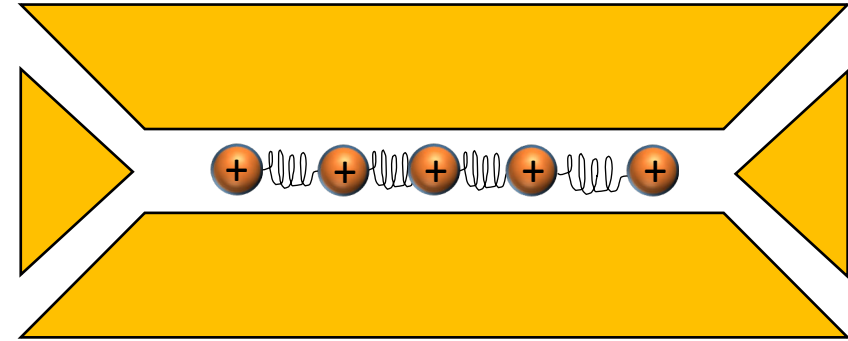
A trapped ion quantum state measurement



Linear Chains of Ions



Artist's Rendition of a Trapped Ion Quantum Computer



Newton's Cradle

Trapped Ion Motional Modes



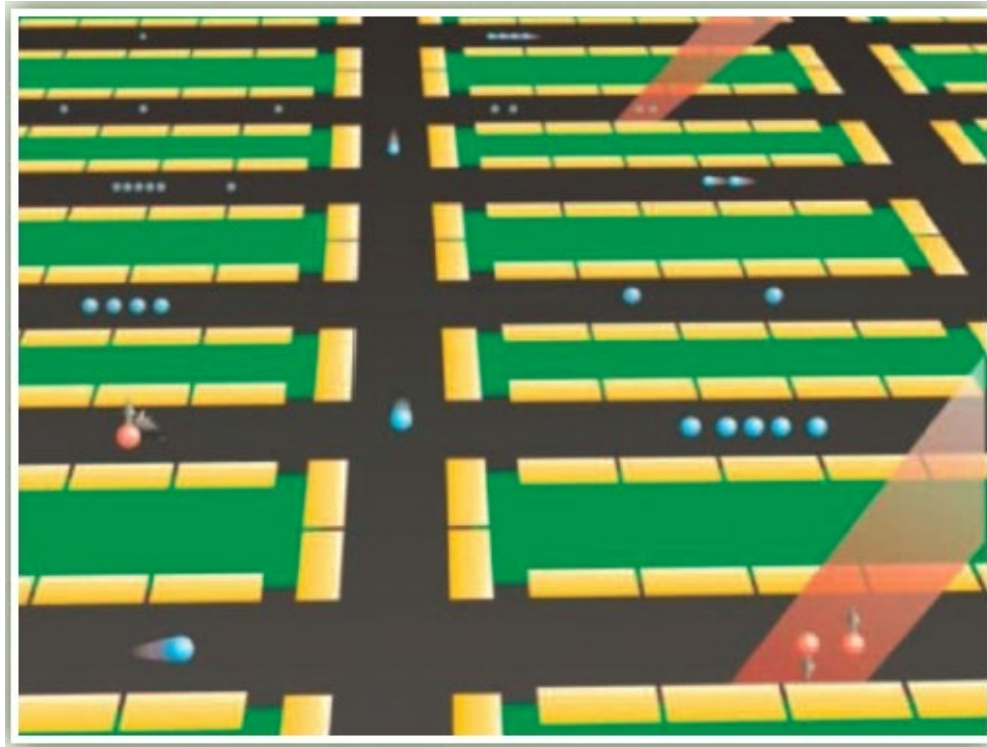
Center of Mass $\omega_{com} = \omega_a$



Breathing $\omega_{brth} = \sqrt{3} \omega_a$

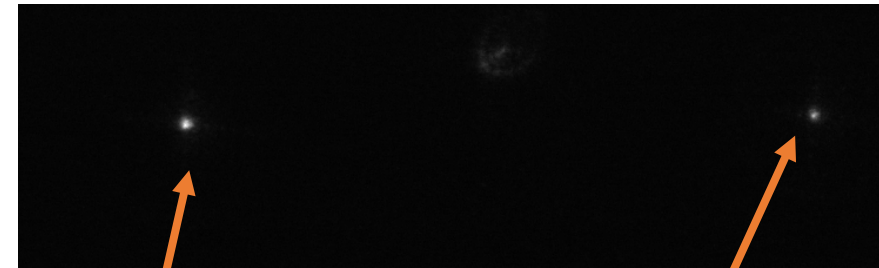
A Moveable Qubit

“Quantum CCD” Ion QI Processor



- NIST Ion Storage group

Shuttling in a surface trap



Loading Zone

Computation Zone

- GTRI QS group

Now being implemented by Honeywell Quantum Solutions

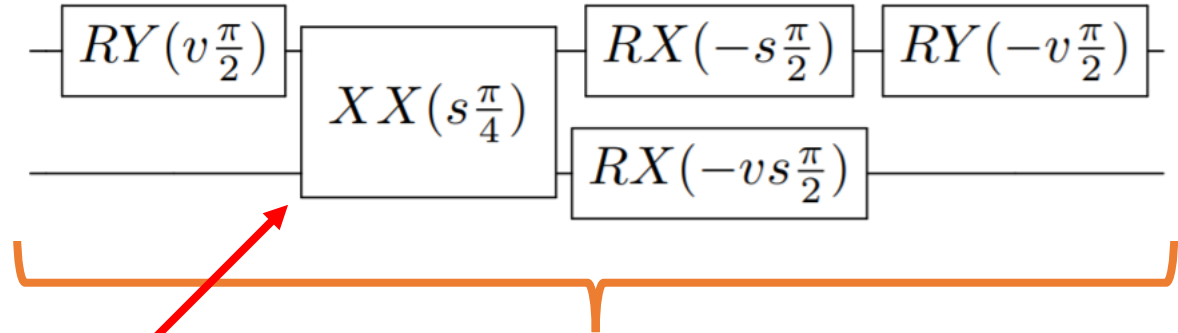
Compiling for Quantum Hardware

CNOT

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$



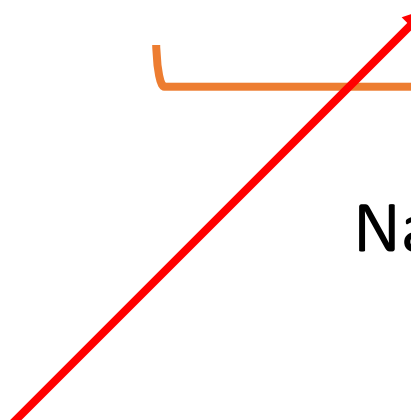
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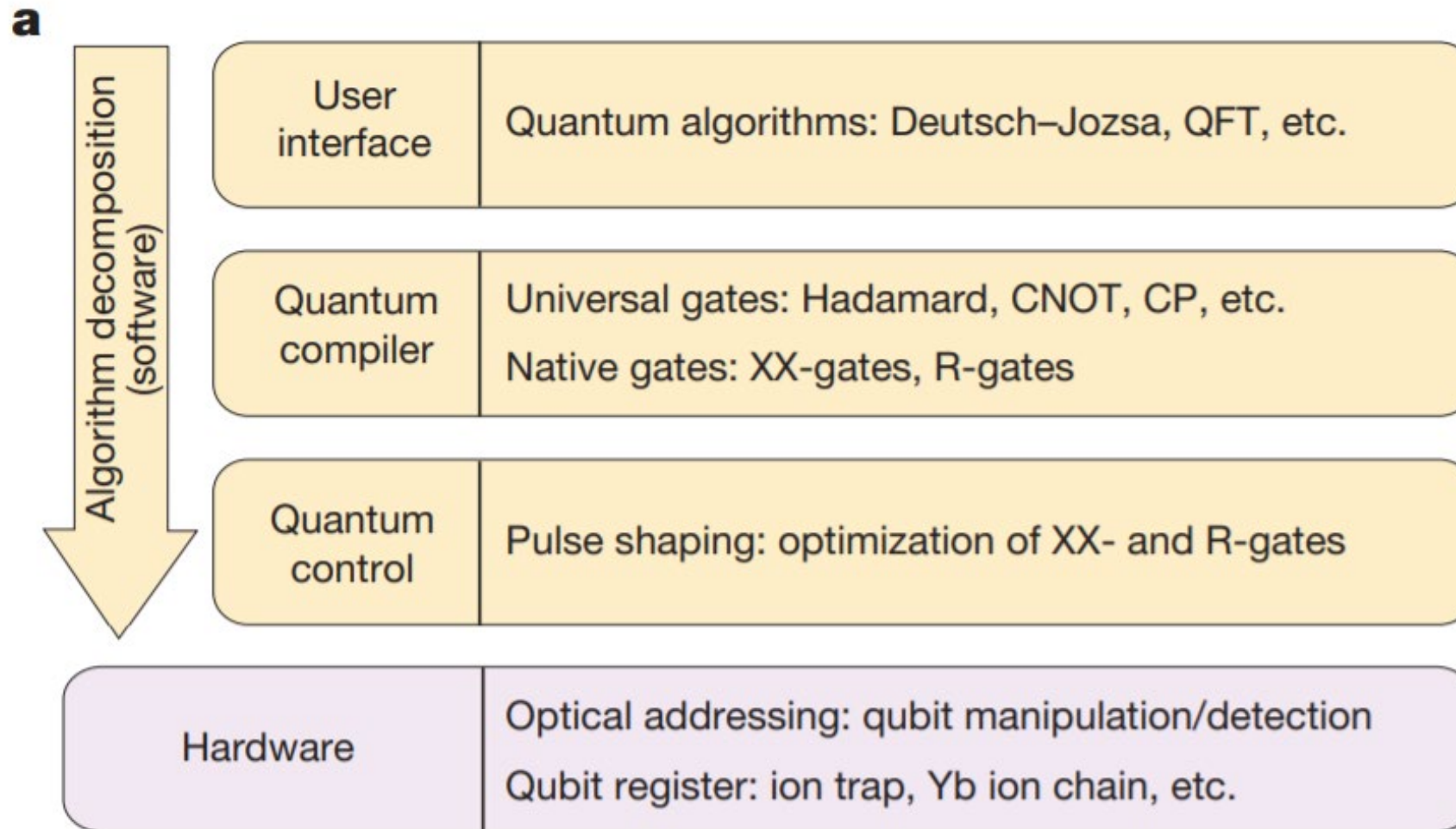
Native Trapped Ion Gates

Ising (XX) Entangling Gate

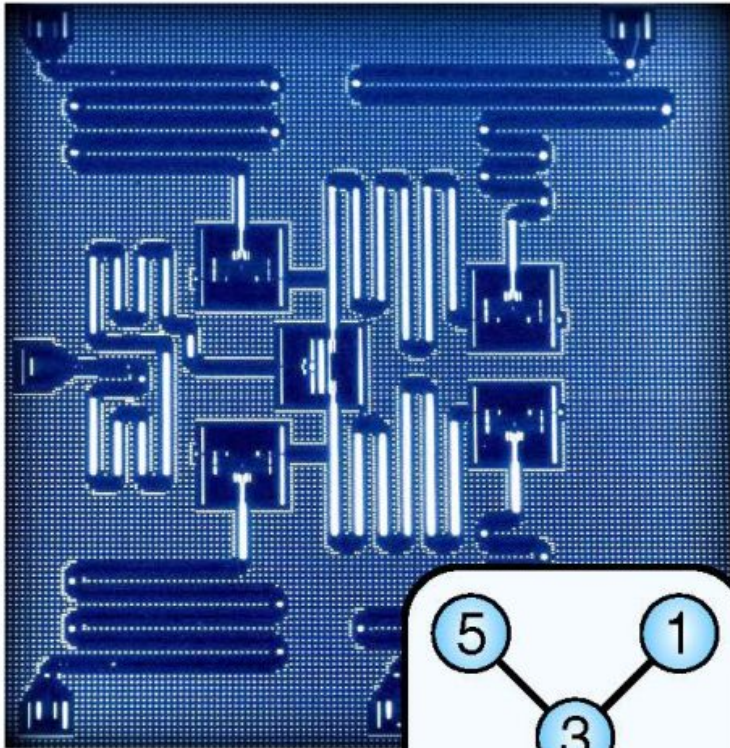
$$XX(\chi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\chi) & 0 & 0 & -i \sin(\chi) \\ 0 & \cos(\chi) & -i \sin(\chi) & 0 \\ 0 & -i \sin(\chi) & \cos(\chi) & 0 \\ -i \sin(\chi) & 0 & 0 & \cos(\chi) \end{pmatrix}.$$



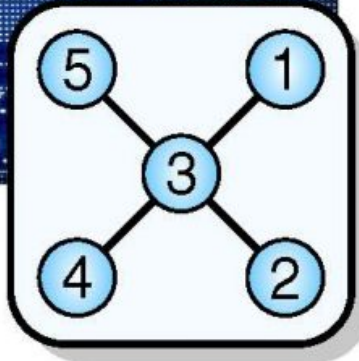
Controlling a quantum computer



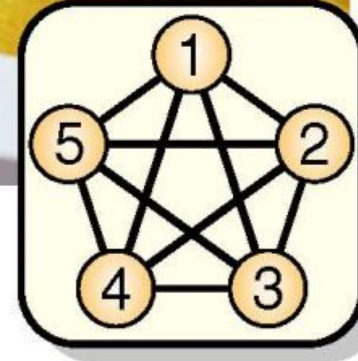
Wiring Matters: Superconductors vs. Trapped Ions



(a)

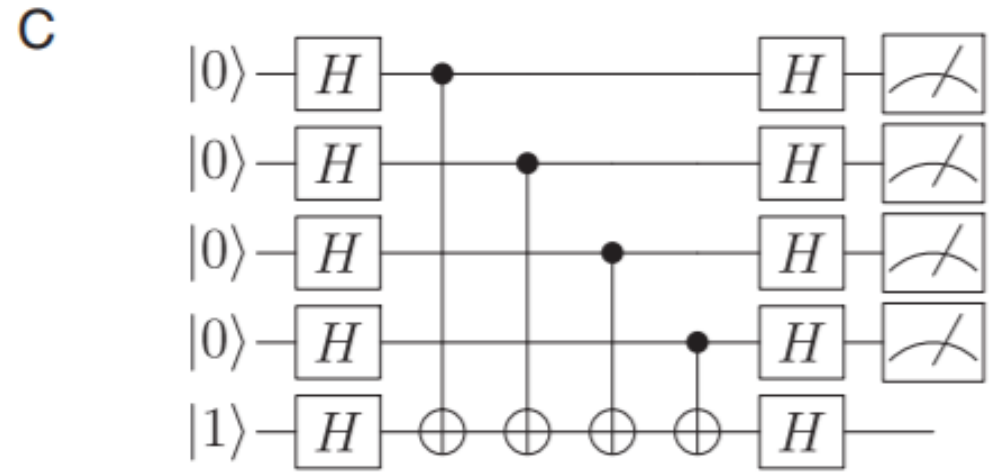


(b)

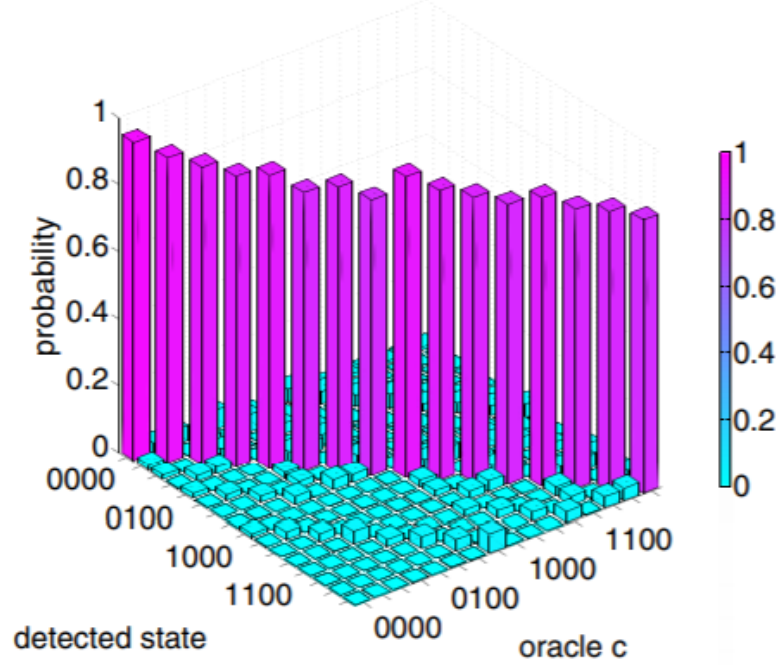


[Experimental Comparison of Two Quantum Computing Architectures,”](#) N. M. Linke, et. al. [Proceedings of the National Academies of Science 114, 13 \(2017\).](#)

Example: Bernstein-Vazarani Algorithm



B1 Bernstein-Vazirani: Ion Trap



A1 Bernstein-Vazirani: Superconductor

