

# Software environments for quantum computing

*Workshop organised and moderated by*

*Patrick Carribault, Fellow, CEA*

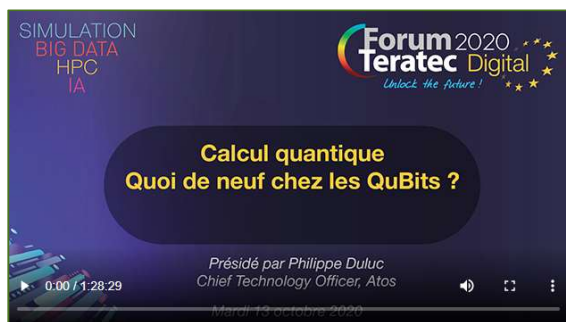
*Olivier Hess, Quantum Computing Lead France, Eviden*

*Jean-Philippe Nominé, HPC Fellow, HPC Strategic Collaborations Manager, CEA*



# Forum TERATEC 24

Unlock the future



In 2024 we continue our series of **quantum computing workshops at TERATEC Forums**, organised by CEA and EVIDEN since many years

- ▶ 2023 Quantum, the future of HPC?
- ▶ 2022 What's new with qubits? A European view
- ▶ 2021 Europe is on its way towards “Hybrid Qomputing”
- ▶ 2020 Quantum computing: what's new in QuBits?
- ▶ 2019 Quantum computing : which applications will benefit ?
- ▶ 2018 Quantum revolution is here
- ▶ 2016 Specialised computing architectures : helpers or challengers ?

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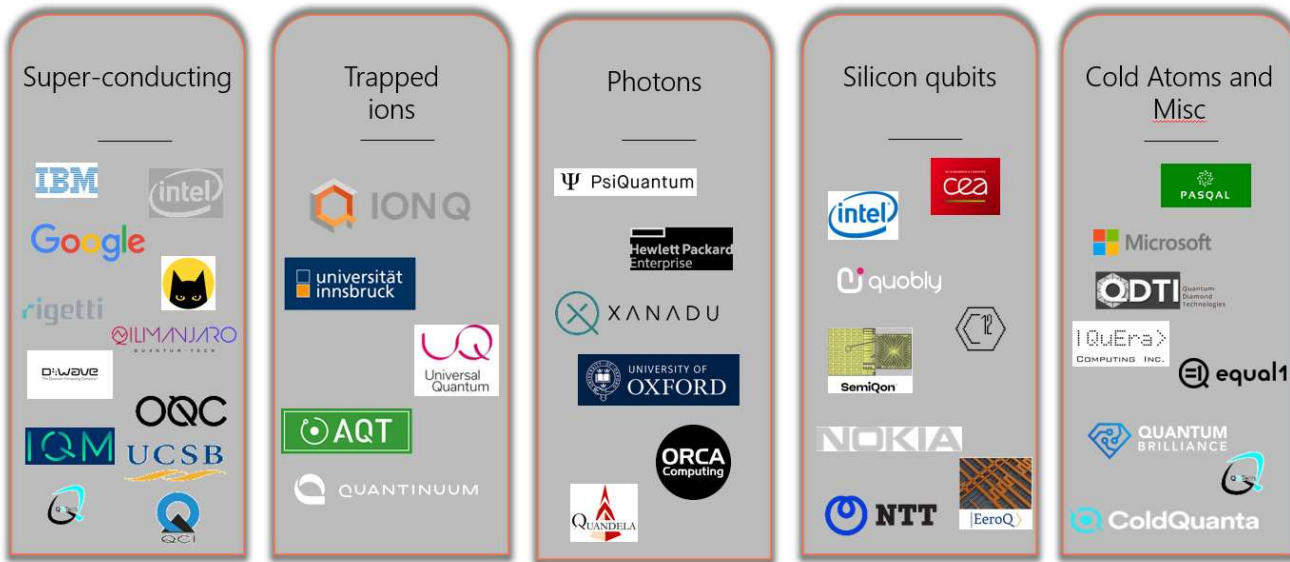
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## A complex eco-system

- Various qubits technologies

- Three main « Programming models »

### Quantum Annealers

A graph with 'cost' on the vertical axis and 'configuration/path' on the horizontal axis. It shows a landscape with several peaks and valleys. A red arrow indicates the path of 'classical annealing' starting from a high peak and moving down to a local minimum. A green arrow indicates 'quantum tunneling', showing a path that goes through a barrier to reach a lower 'optimum' valley.

### Quantum Simulators

A diagram of a quantum circuit with 5 qubits, numbered 1 to 5. The qubits are represented by circles at the top and bottom. The circuit consists of a grid of gates. A legend indicates that a black square represents  $A_{vw} = 1$  and a white square represents  $A_{vw} = 0$ . Colored lines connect the qubits through the gates.

### Quantum Gate based Computers

#### Quantum Programs

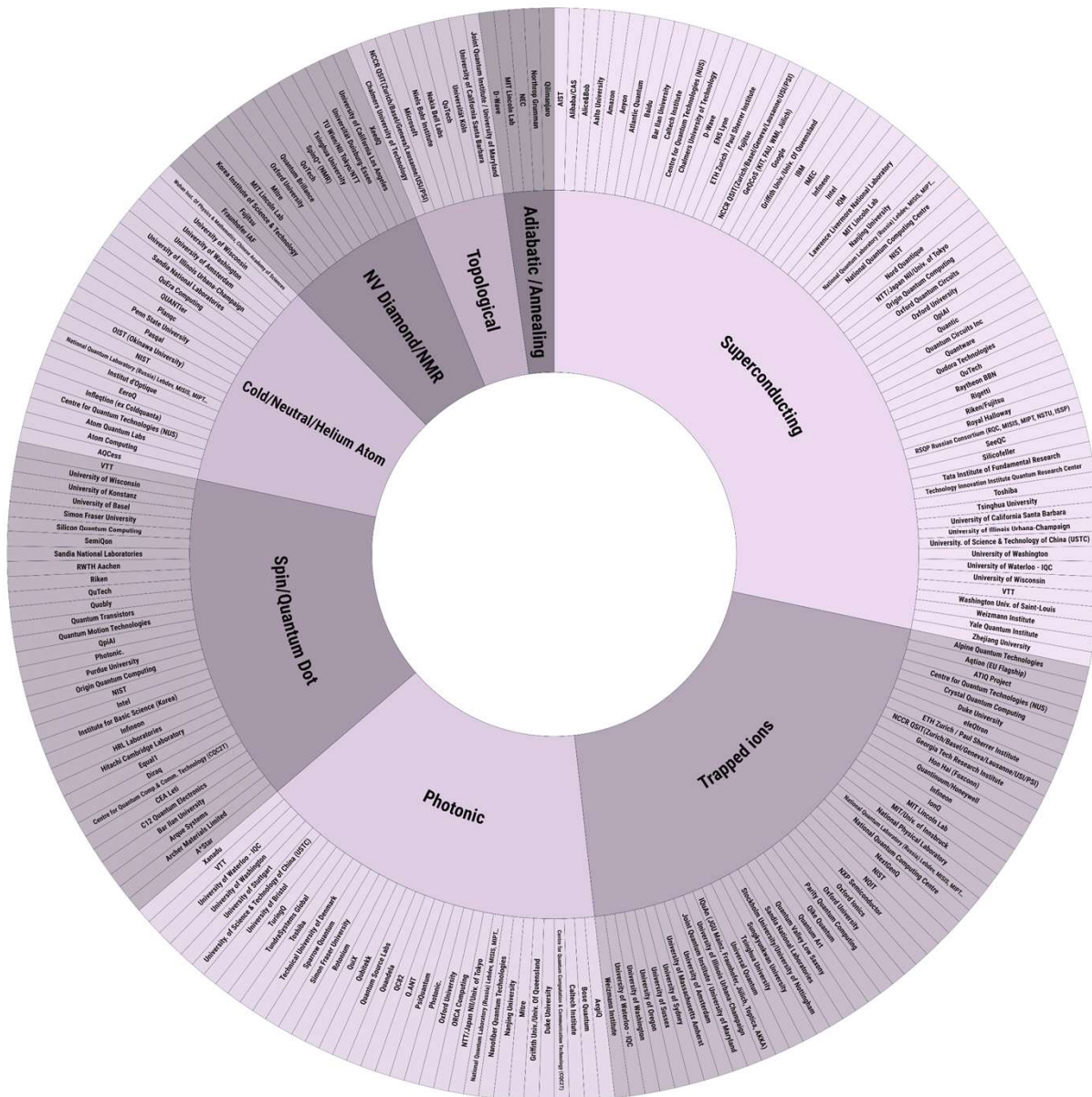
A quantum circuit diagram showing multiple qubits. It includes Hadamard (H) gates, CNOT gates, and other quantum operations. The qubits are represented by horizontal lines, and the gates are represented by boxes and circles connected by lines.

# The full picture



Credits to Michel Kurek - MultiVerse

Technology & providers  
(Private & Academic)

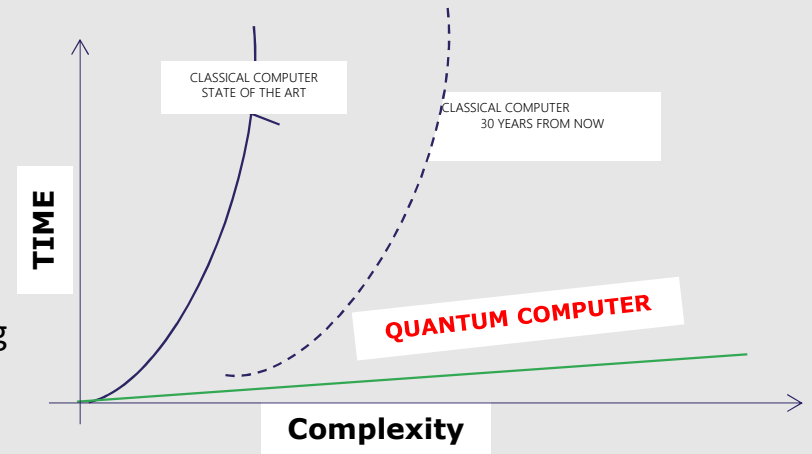


## HPC/QC in Theory

- An unprecedented exponential computing power
- Up to  $2^N$  faster than a classical computer
- Exascale beaten with only 60 (perfect) qubits!

## But

- No obvious « application portability » from Classical to Quantum Computing
  - ➔ New algorithms have to be designed
  - ➔ Existing algorithms have to be adapted (if possible)
- Not all QC speed-ups are exponential, and classical HPC keeps making progress on different « complex » problems
- Classical HPC and Quantum will co-exist
  - ➔ Need to deal w/ Hybrid Mode (w/ various quantum technologies + emulation)
  - ➔ Need to work on hybrid software stack

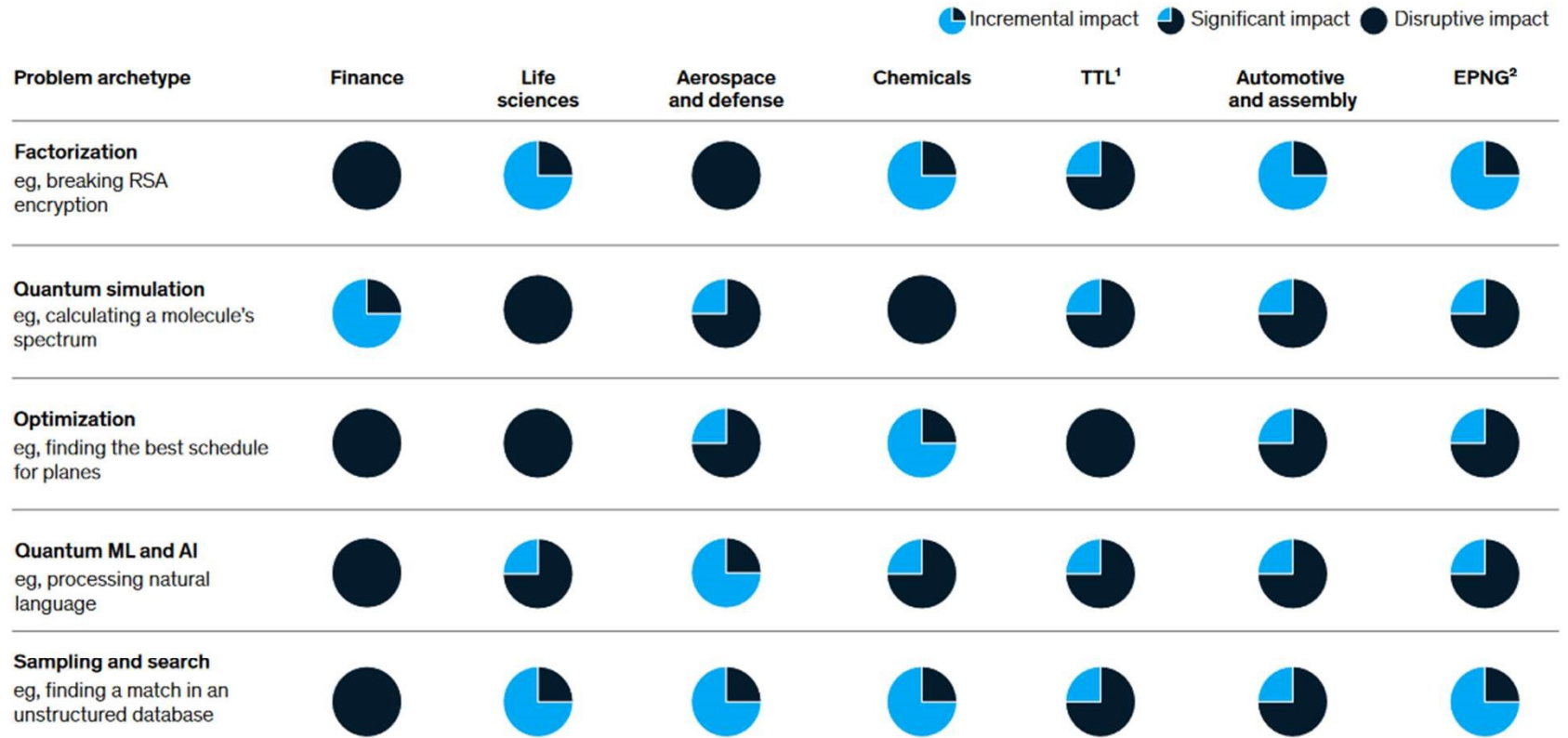


## Workshop Approach

- Low-level software stack
- Tools, platform & middleware
- Algorithm and high-level software stack



# The use cases most likely to have the highest value over the long term are in the finance and life sciences sectors.



<sup>1</sup>Travel, transport, and logistics.  
<sup>2</sup>Electric power and natural gas.

Source: Expert interviews

► **Part I: 15:00-16:30**  
**General programming environments and tools**

- EVIDEN
- NVIDIA
- CEA



**Cyril Allouche**  
Eviden  
VP R&D Quantum



**Esperanza Cuenca Gómez**  
Nvidia  
Developer Relations Manager for Quantum Computing



**Sébastien Bardin**  
CEA-List  
Senior researcher CEA List



**Christophe Chareton**  
CEA  
Researcher CEA List

► **Part II: 17:00-18:30**  
**The very necessary contributions of Qubits providers**  
**From physical simulation to emulation of qubits and software stack elements**

- Quandela
- Pasqal
- Alice&Bob



**Jean Senellart**  
Quandela  
Chief Product Officer



**Daniel García Guijo**  
PASQAL  
Technical Project Delivery Manager



**Laurent Prost**  
Alice & Bob  
Product Manager







**Cyril Allouche**  
Eviden  
VP R&D Quantum

## Large Scale Quantum Simulation with Qaptiva

- ▶ HPC is an essential relay, if not the relay, for quantum computing, in order to accelerate the development of use cases as well as the convergence with classical computing infrastructures. First of all, because the current state of quantum technologies does not allow the experimentation of computational programs of relevant size. Only the numerical simulation of quantum computing makes it possible to address problems beyond a dozen qubits. Secondly, because the characteristics of quantum computing make it an accelerator, called upon to effectively support classical architectures, and not to replace them. In this talk, we will show how the Qaptiva solutions address this double convergence of HPC for quantum and quantum for HPC.
- ▶ *Cyril Allouche is the Director of Research and Development (R&D) in Quantum Computing at Eviden. Cyril Allouche is a qualified engineer, holding a degree from Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, as well as a PhD in Computer Science from University of Paris Sud. Cyril has been responsible for Research and Innovation at Eviden, an Atos company since 2013, and has been leading Atos' Quantum R&D program since its inception in late 2015. Cyril plays a pivotal role in advancing the field of quantum computing and his vision extends to infrastructure convergence, constructing frameworks that integrate quantum computing with high-performance computing (HPC) or cloud solutions. As Eviden continues to thrive in the HPC and quantum computing domains, Cyril Allouche remains at the forefront of innovation, driving the convergence of cutting-edge technologies and shaping the future of computational possibilities. He is also an inventor of 13 patents.*

## Towards the Quantum-Accelerated Supercomputer

- ▶ Valuable quantum computing will integrate tightly with and depend on classical high-performance computing and AI. Such a hybrid system needs a programming model that enables easy and performant coprogramming across quantum and classical resources. NVIDIA CUDA Quantum is an open-source platform for integrating and programming quantum processing units (QPUs), GPUs, and CPUs in a single system. Additionally, the ability of scientists, developers, and researchers to simulate quantum circuits on classical computers is vital for quantum computing. NVIDIA cuQuantum is an SDK of optimized libraries and tools for accelerating quantum circuit simulations. During this talk CUDA Quantum and cuQuantum main features will be presented, as well as some representative benchmarks and examples.
- ▶ *Esperanza Cuenca Gómez is Developer Relations Manager for Quantum Computing at NVIDIA. She has a background in quantum computing, consumer finance, banking, and strategy consulting. As an industrial engineer, Esperanza sees applied science and engineering as ways to build new technologies, solve problems, and contribute to society.*



**Esperanza Cuenca Gómez**

Nvidia

Developer Relations Manager for Quantum Computing



**Sébastien Bardin**

CEA-List  
Senior researcher CEA List



**Christophe Chareton**

CEA  
Researcher CEA List

## Quantum programming and automatic code analysis

- ▶ For the nascent quantum software engineering community, a fundamental challenge lies in the design and development of programming support tools. The problem of code validation is particularly acute, in a context where strategies derived from classical programming (tests and assertion verification) do not appear to be suitable. The behavior of quantum processes - indeterminism, destructive measurements - makes them intrinsically inoperative. We therefore need to design high-performance code verification and validation strategies that are robust under the particular constraints of the physical laws invoked. In this respect, methods derived from static and formal code analysis are the most promising alternative. To meet the challenge of quantum code validation, we need to adapt the know-how and formal analysis methods we have developed in the classical context to the quantum context. This presentation introduces the different aspects of the induced work program (formalization of quantum programs, hybrid measurement and control processing, certification of compilation chains, etc.) as well as the solution, Qbricks, that we are developing in our laboratory.
- ▶ *A researcher at CEA/List since 2018, Christophe Chareton is interested in techniques for validating quantum programs, particularly those implementing formal methods and static analysis. In recent years he has developed the Qbricks tool, a pioneer in the field of functional verification in quantum computing.*
- ▶ *Sébastien Bardin is a Senior Researcher at CEA List, specializing in formal methods and program analysis. He recently developed the software side of CEA's quantum program, and launched the "quantum program analysis" and QBricks research axes. Sébastien is a Fellow at CEA.*

# Perceval: An open source framework for programming photonic quantum computers

## PERCEVAL

An open source framework for programming photonic quantum computers.

Through a simple object-oriented Python API, Perceval provides tools for composing circuits from linear optical components, defining single-photon sources, manipulating Fock states, running simulations, reproducing published experimental papers and experimenting with a new generation of quantum algorithms. It aims to be a companion tool for developing photonic circuits – for simulating and optimising their design, modelling both the ideal and realistic behaviours, and proposing a normalised interface to control them through the concept of backends.

**2-mode Grover's search algorithm**

We implement in this notebook a 2-mode optical realization of Grover's search algorithm following Kuehl et al. (2020). Grover's search algorithm: An optical approach. *Journal of Modern Optics*, 47(2-3), 257-266. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09500804008240449>


**Motivation**  
Searching for a specific item in an unstructured list of  $N$  items will classically necessitate  $O(N)$  function calls. Grover showed in 1996 that it is possible for a quantum computer to achieve this using only  $O(\sqrt{N})$  iterations.

**Algorithm breakdown**  
Suppose we are implementing Grover's algorithm with  $N=4$  qubits. The algorithm's first part consists in setting each of these qubits in a quantum superposition  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$ . Then, a so-called oracle is applied on the qubits.

```


def grover_circuit(n):
    """Returns grover_circuit which selects output z, where n is 0, 1, 2 or 3."""
    grover_circuit = pcvl.Circuit(n)
    grover_circuit.add(0,1,1, inst_circuit=inst(0,1), oracle=1)
    return grover_circuit

pcvl.display(grover_circuit(), recursive=True)
    
```



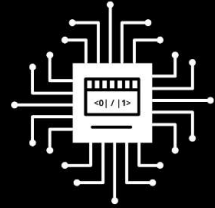

Jean Senellart  
Quandela  
Chief Product Officer

### FEATURES




**SIMULATION**

Access powerful backends to simulate quantum algorithms on photonic circuits. Numerically and symbolically, Perceval is optimized to run on a local desktop, with several extensions for HPC clusters.



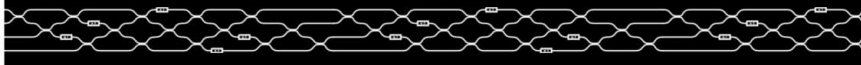
**DESIGN**

Design algorithms and complex linear optics circuits through a large collection of predefined components. A collection of known algorithms are available and presented as tutorials.



**EXPERIMENTATION**

Run experiments to fine-tune algorithms, compare with experimental data, and reproduce published articles in few lines of code.



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## From neutral atom arrays to real world applications

- ▶ Building a quantum computer is a herculean task but using it to solve real world problems doesn't need to be. At PASQAL, we're creating a software stack that allows end users to go from targeting individual atoms and simulating quantum systems, to using our QPU to solve aerodynamics problems with no quantum knowledge at all.
- ▶ *Daniel Guijo is a Technical Project Delivery Manager at Pasqal. He's a physicist from the University of Oviedo, with experience in quantum software development and technical management. Furthermore, he is deeply involved in the open-source ecosystem as a Quantum Fellow in Quantum Quipu and a Mentor in the Quantum Open Source Foundation, developing educational and research projects with students and young professionals, and focusing on the applications of quantum computing to the sustainability domain.*



**Daniel García Guijo**

PASQAL

Technical Project Delivery Manager

## From physical qubits to logical qubits with cat qubits

- ▶ Quantum error correction is necessary to achieve the promise of quantum computing, and implementing it requires the development of a new abstraction: the logic qubit. How are logical qubits created? How and for what applications will they be used? How can we get prepared for their arrival?
- ▶ *Laurent Prost has a background in applied mathematics and over 13 years' experience in Product Management. He is leading Alice & Bob's efforts to make cat qubits accessible to as many people as possible, with cloud access to a quantum computer, emulation tools, tutorials, and more.*



**Laurent Prost**

Alice & Bob  
Product Manager