国立研究開発法人科学技術振興機構



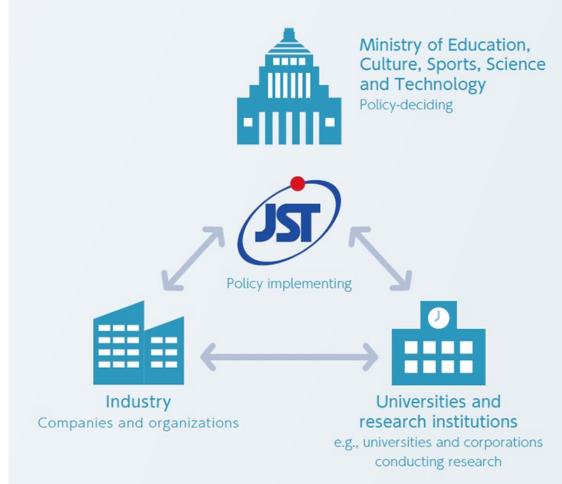
QC Benchmarks seen from science policy & science communication perspective

2023.5.11

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Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)



R&D Strategy Planning

Throughout dialogue with stakeholders and data analysis, JST formulates R&D strategies toward the future.

Funding Program

As a network-based research institute, JST promotes R&D leading to innovation and address economic & social issues throughout the implementation of research results and international joint researches.

Public Engagement

Promoting dialogue with various stakeholders toward co-creation of a future society. JST also fosters next generations talents in the fields of S&T as well as human resources who can contribute to S&T innovation.



1. Science Policy

promote healthy competition in benchmarks lead to efficient are a good tool for outreach the QC market and drive progress to achieving project scientific achievements to the quantum innovation.

- QC benchmarks are crucial for QC benchmarks quantitatively the industry.
- Vender companies use QC identify potential obstacles benchmarks to evaluate their products and services, and to compare them with rivals.
- Users (in B2B and/or B2C) refer to QC benchmarks to make product selections.

goals.

- assess project progress and early on.
- QC benchmarks allow for comparison of different approaches and technologies, enabling the redistribution of resources.
- QC benchmarks maybe useful to optimize QC architecture.

2. Project Management 3. Science Communication

Clear and fair QC benchmarks Accurate and multi-layer QC Easy-to-understand benchmarks general public and stakeholders.

- Benchmark results can visually demonstrate the capabilities of QC, aiding in their accurate comprehension.
- In outreach to the media and the general public, benchmarks may help explain the potential impact of quantum computing.



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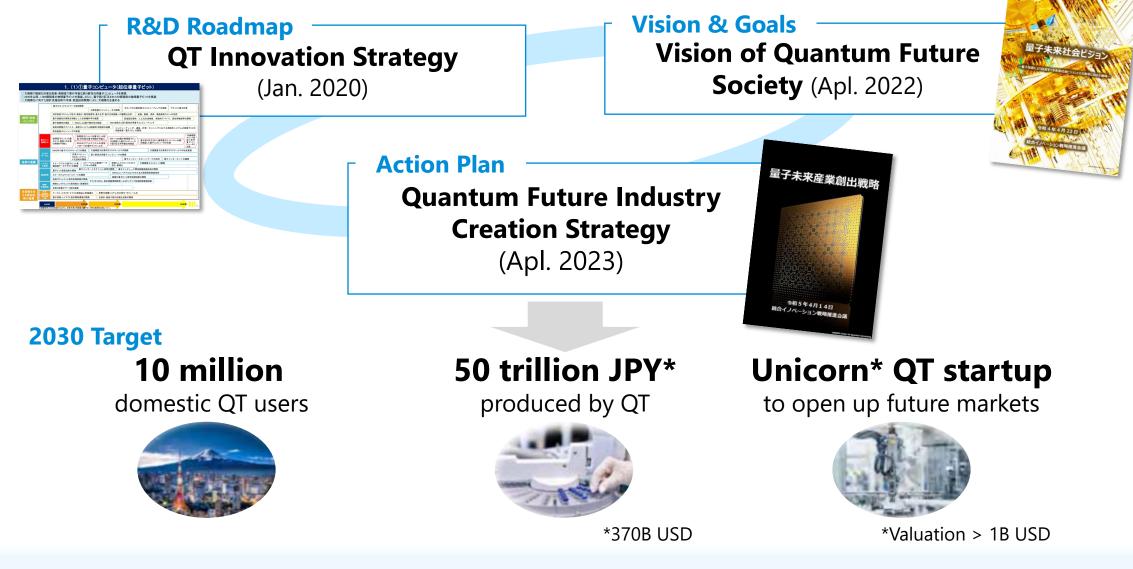
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Japan's National Quantum Strategy





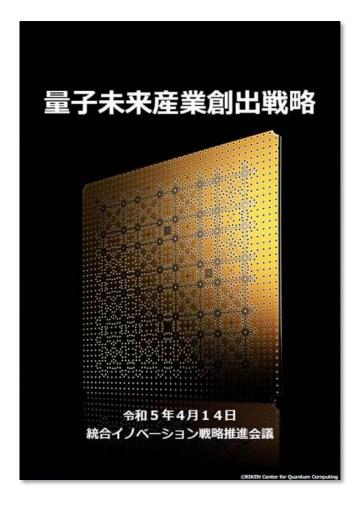
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QC Hardware in the Cambrian Age

	North America	Europe	Asia Pacific		
Supercon ducting	IBM [™] , Google [™] , Rigetti Computing [™] , qci [™] , Bleximo [™] , D-wave [№] , Nord Quantique [№]	QuTech = , QuantWare =	Alibaba ^{IIII} , Origin Quantum ^{IIII} , Fujitsu(w∕Riken) ^I IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII		
Trapped- ion	lonQ ^{IIII} , Quantinuum ^{IIII}	Oxford Ionics ^ﷺ , Universal Quantum ^ﷺ , AQT ☎	启科量子(Qudoor)■		
Cold atom	Infeqtion [®] , Atom Computing [®] , QuEra Computing [®]	Pasqal 💶, Planqc 💻			
Silicon q- dot	EeroQ ^{IIII} , Photonic Inc ^{IIII}	Intel(w/QuTech) ☎, Quantum Motion ^ﷺ	Silicon Quantum Computing [™] , Hitachi [●]		
Photonic	PsiQuantum [™] , Xanadu [™] ,	ORCA [⊯] , QuiX Quantum ≤	TuringQ		
Diamond NV			Quantum Brilliance🎫		
NMR			SpinQ		
Topologic al	Microsoft [■] , Nokia/BellLabs [■]				



Quantum Future Industry Creation Strategy



Accurate benchmarks will be set for the superiority and effectiveness of quantum technology over existing technologies in terms of performance, cost, convenience, etc., and information will be provided to help users make decisions on the use of QT from a management perspective. Since quantum computers and other technologies are still in the process of development, the current status and future prospects necessary for users to make commercialization decisions will be provided in the form of TRL (Technology Readiness Level) and BRL (Business Readiness Level).

For users, it does not matter whether the computer is quantum or not, as long as it solve their problem. It is important to search for use cases of quantum/classical hybrid systems that incorporate and integrate quantum technology into conventional (classical) technology systems, and to conduct benchmark comparisons with existing technologies to clarify the benefits of utilizing quantum technology.

(Translated by me w/ GPT-4)



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Japanese on-going Quantum Projects

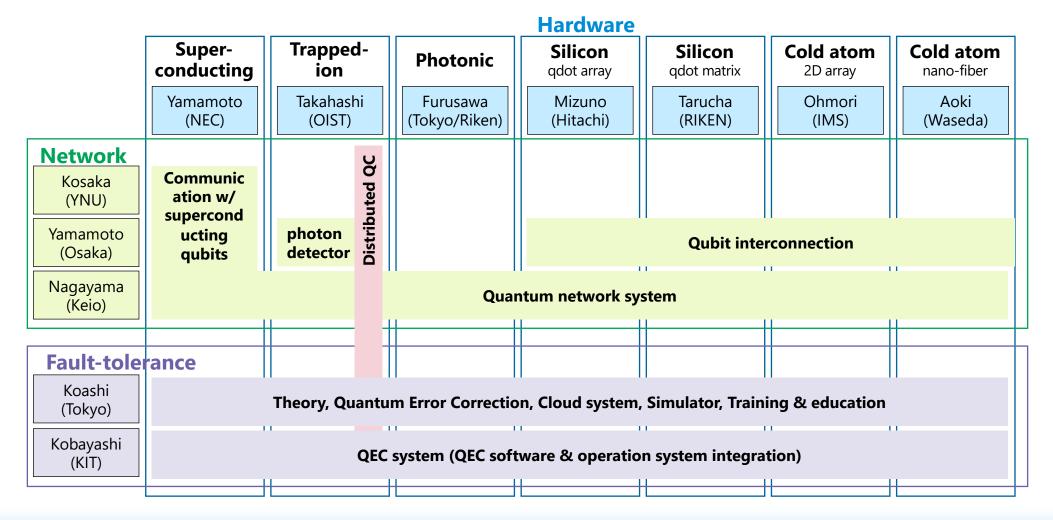
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https://www.jst.go.jp/inter/washington/quantumdcl2021.html

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Moonshot Project

Goal: Realization of a fault-tolerant universal quantum computer by 2050.



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QC Benchmarks Diversity

	Benchmark	Proposed by	Measure
Quantum circuit	SupermarQ	Super.tech	Probability of success when executing common quantum algorithms and subroutines
	App-oriented benchmark	QED-C	Probability of success when executing common quantum algorithms and subroutines
	Q-Score	Atos	Maximum problem size that can be handled by that qc hardware in an optimization problem
	Mirror Circuits	Sandia National Lab.	Probability of success when executing mirror circuits (improved RB)
	Circuit Layer Ops / sec (CLOPS)	IBM	Circuit Layer Operations Per Second
	Quantum Volume	IBM	The size of the largest executable square random quantum circuit
System & Device	#qubit, T1,T2, Gate fidelity, speed, etc		Physical properties of qubit/qgate implementation



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Quantum Hype ?

Quantum Computing Hype is Bad for Science

Published on July 17, 2021



Victor Galitski Professor, Joint Quantum Institute, Univ. of Maryland (all views are my own)

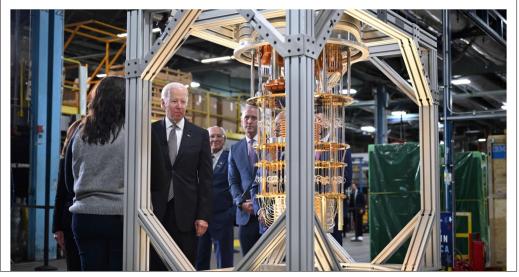
Unless you've been living under a rock, you've probably noticed the recent proliferation of striking headlines about revolutionary developments in quantum science and technology, amazing recent successes of worldchanging quantum startups, and huge government and private investment in quantum computing to capitalize on the imminent second quantum revolution. Being a bit familiar with quantum physics and having recently spent some time trying to understand how the new "quantum industry" operates, I am getting more and more concerned that this recent quantum computing (QC) commotion is a self-perpetuating "intellectual" Ponzi scheme, a bubble, which may sooner or later crash and take legitimate research and innovation efforts down with it. To be sure there are gems in this "quantum technology space," but they are far and few between. Most ventures are questionable at best and are kept afloat by a huge & growing influx of funding, which is not based on any rational thinking or reasonable

https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/quantum-computinghype-bad-science-victor-galitski-1c/



Biden's push for new quantum controls has one big problem: Nobody knows where to draw the line

The Commerce Department is talking with quantum computing companies in an effort to develop additional trade restrictions on the technology. The discussions fit into the Biden administration's plan to protect emerging and foundational tech.

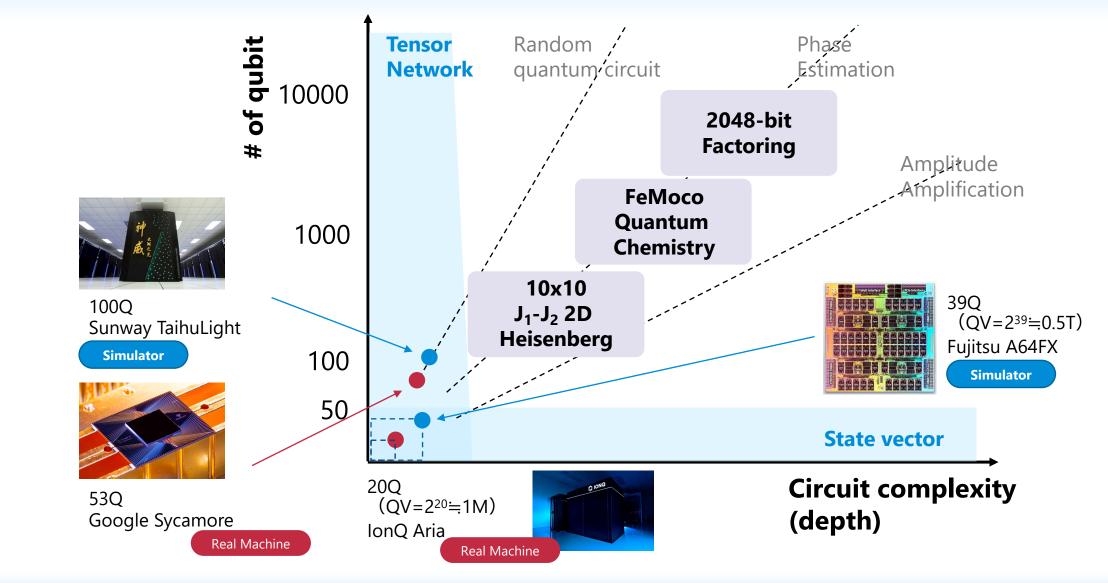


https://www.protocol.com/enterprise/quantum-computing-export-controls

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QC-HPC co-evolution





Challenge of QC benchmarks

1. Science Policy

the quantum innovation.

- Quantum advantage
- Energy (OPs/W)
- Cost (\$/OPs)
- Non-functional requirement (availability, reliability, maintainability, security, etc...)

2. Project Management

promote healthy competition in benchmarks lead to efficient are a good tool for outreach QC market and drive progress to achieving project scientific achievements to the goals.

• Benchmarks diversity

- Rich information beyond QV
- Device simulator, CAE
- Consistency
- Reproducibility
- International standards

3. Science Communication

Clear and fair QC benchmarks Accurate and multi-layer QC Easy-to-understand benchmarks general public and stakeholders.

- Balance between clarity (easyto-understand) and accuracy
- Communication between expert and non-expert

