

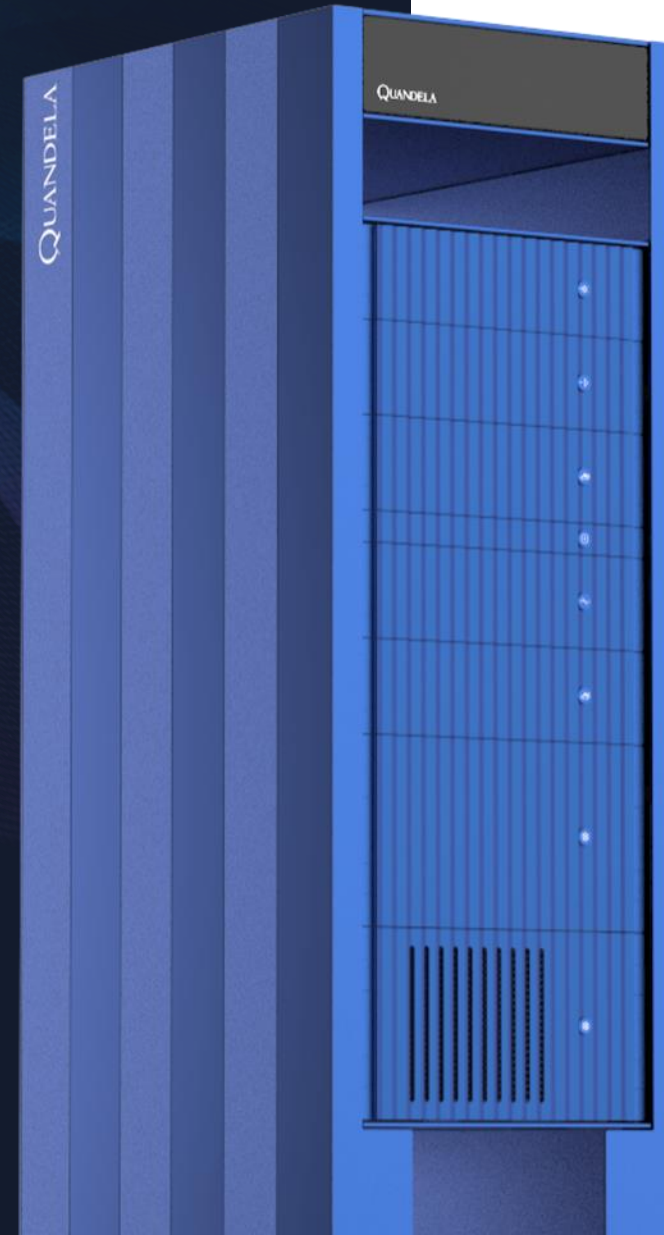
QUANDELA

Scaling Quantum Computing

Challenges, and Practical Solutions
for the Photonic Approach

Jean Senellart & Nicolas Maring

05/09/2024





Photonic Quantum Computing leader in EU with a large team of experts in quantum photonic technologies

100 people dedicated to photonic quantum computing
>60 PhDs and engineers in algorithms, semiconductors, photonics



QUANDELA



R&D Centers

Production Centers



Offices based in
Paris
Munich
Seoul
Montreal

5 μm

QUANDELA



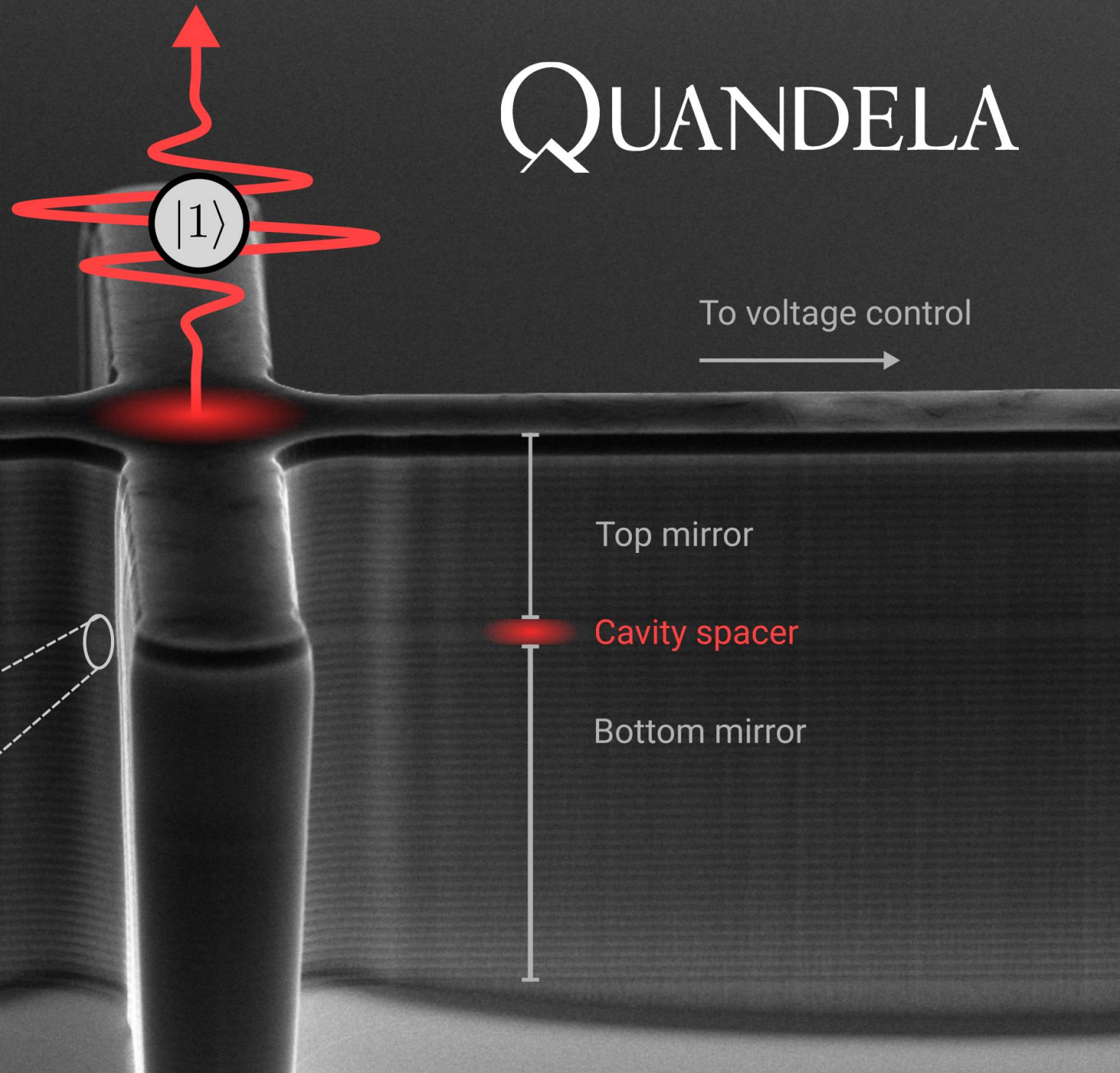
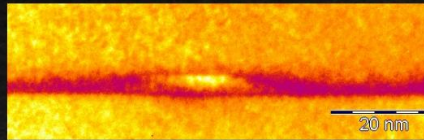
Prof. Pascale Senellart

Dr. Niccolo Somaschi

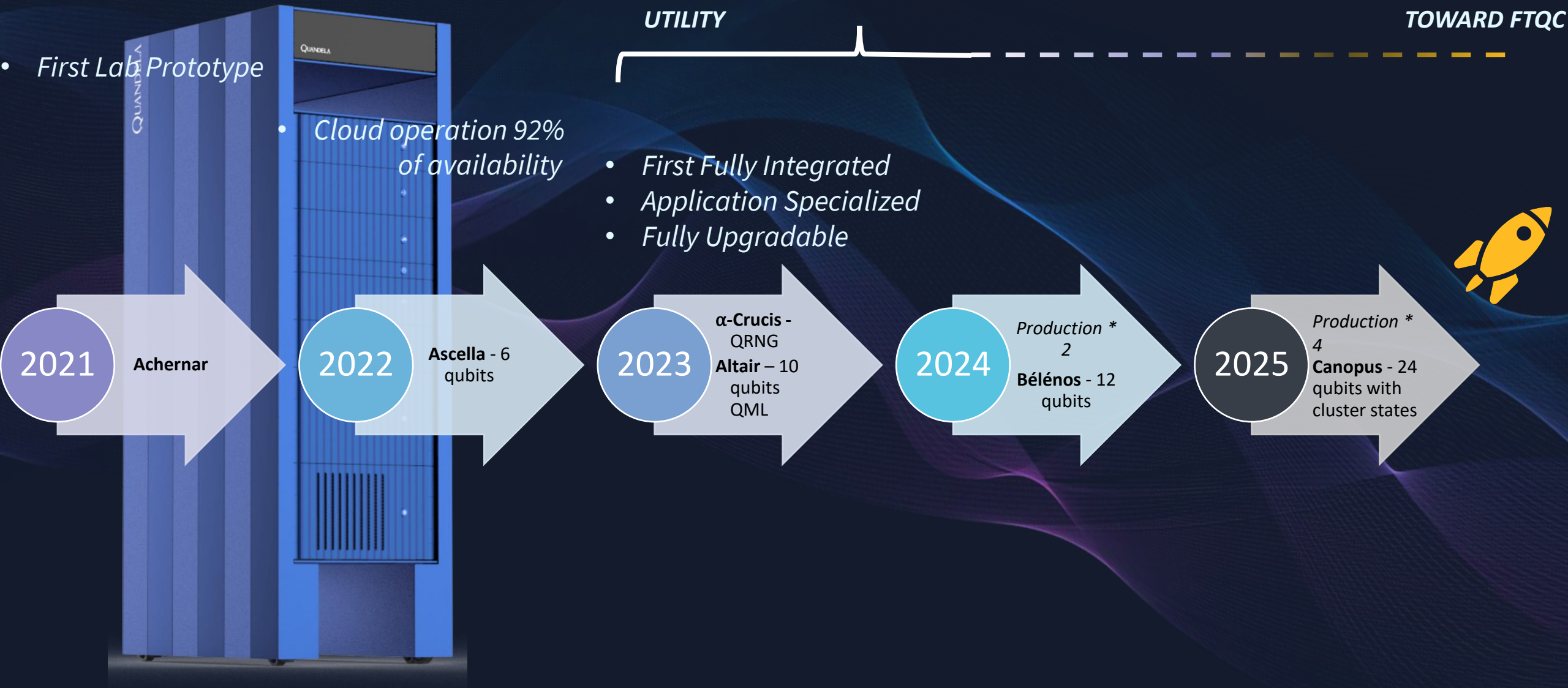
Dr. Valérian Giesz



Quantum dot

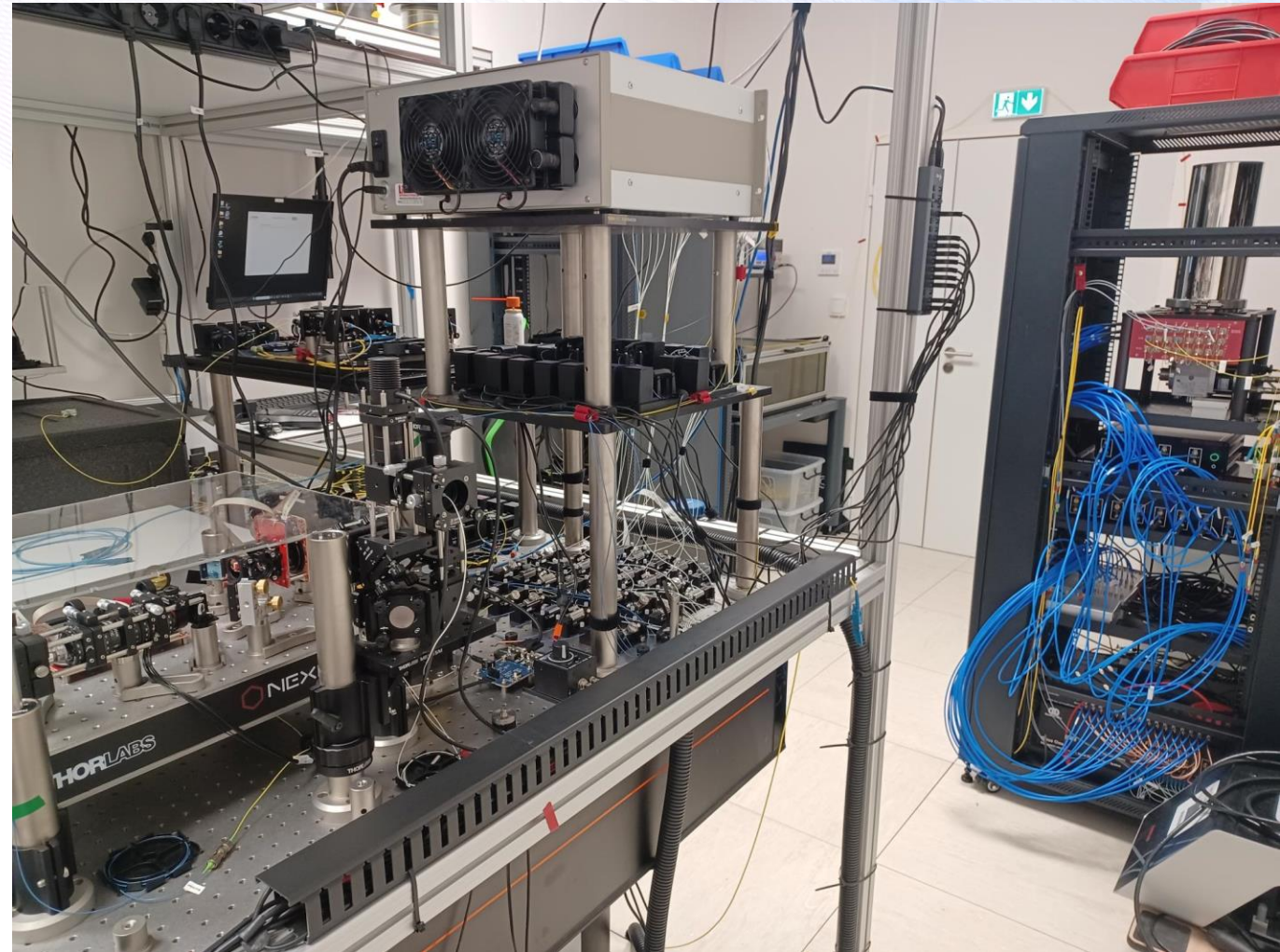
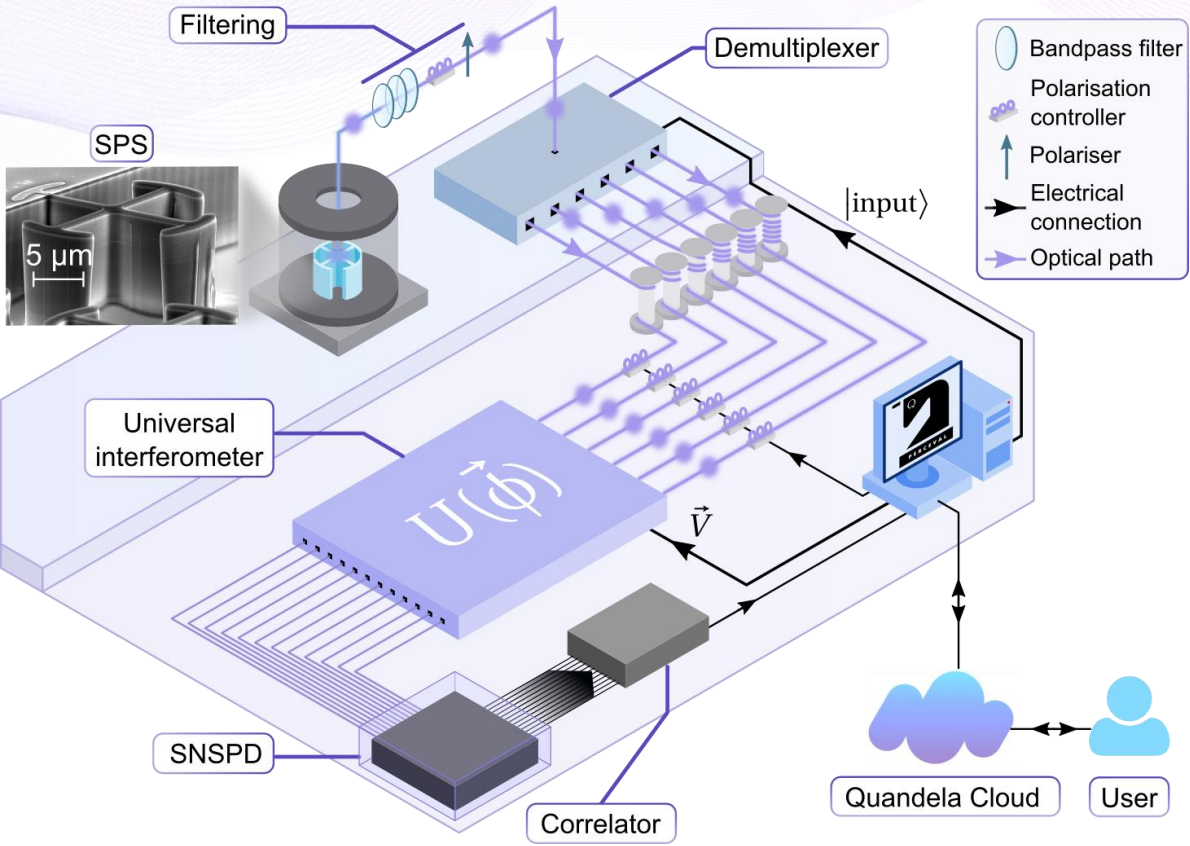


A roadmap to Fault-Tolerant QC through the stars



MosaiQ Industrialization Roadmap

2022 - First generation – Lab prototype



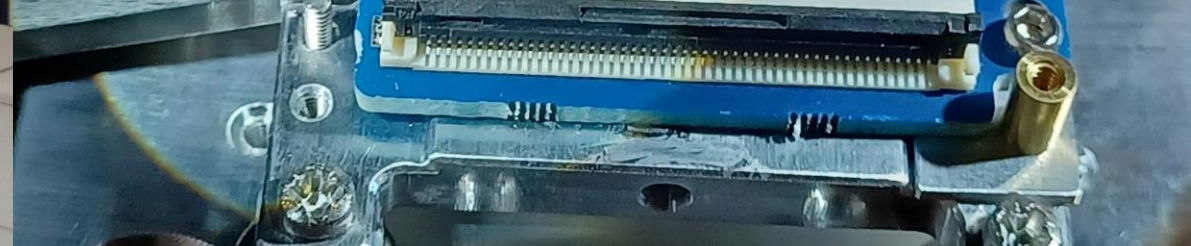
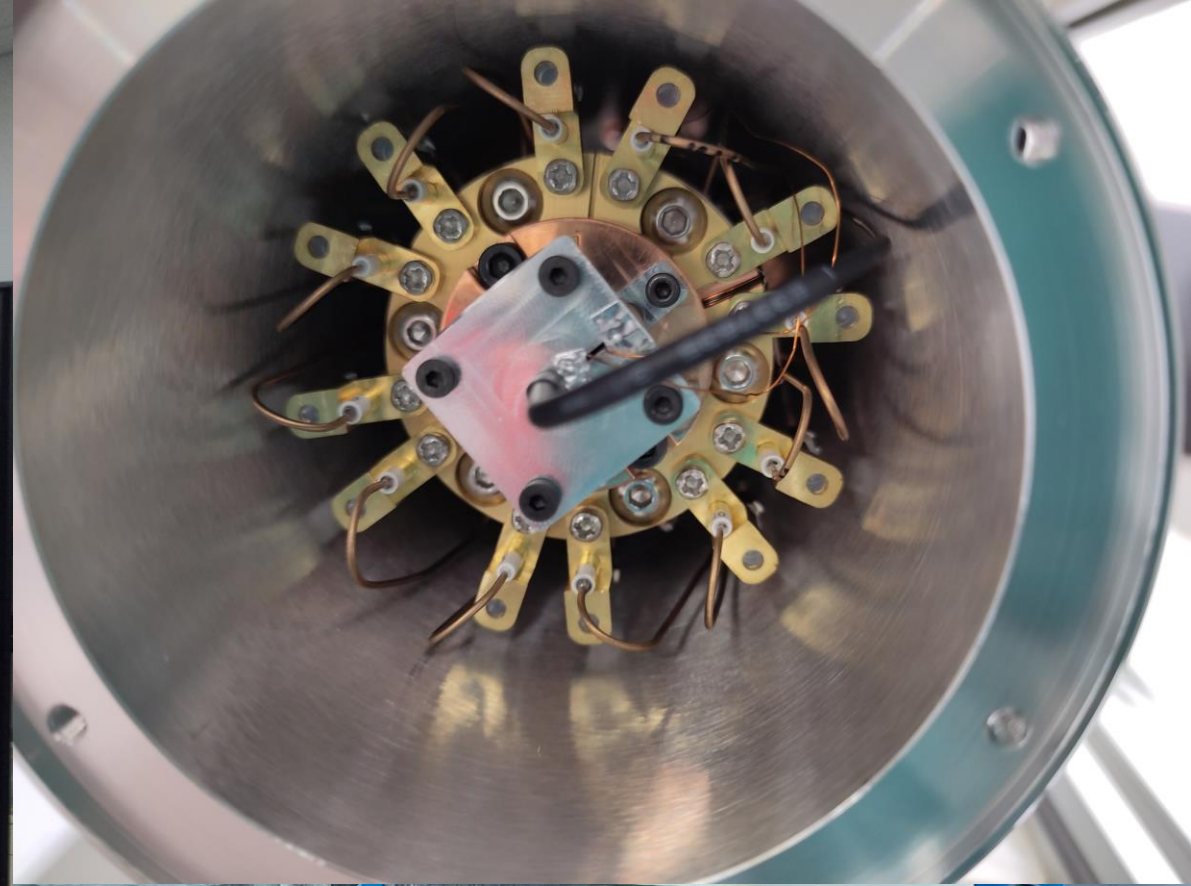
MosaiQ Industrialization Roadmap

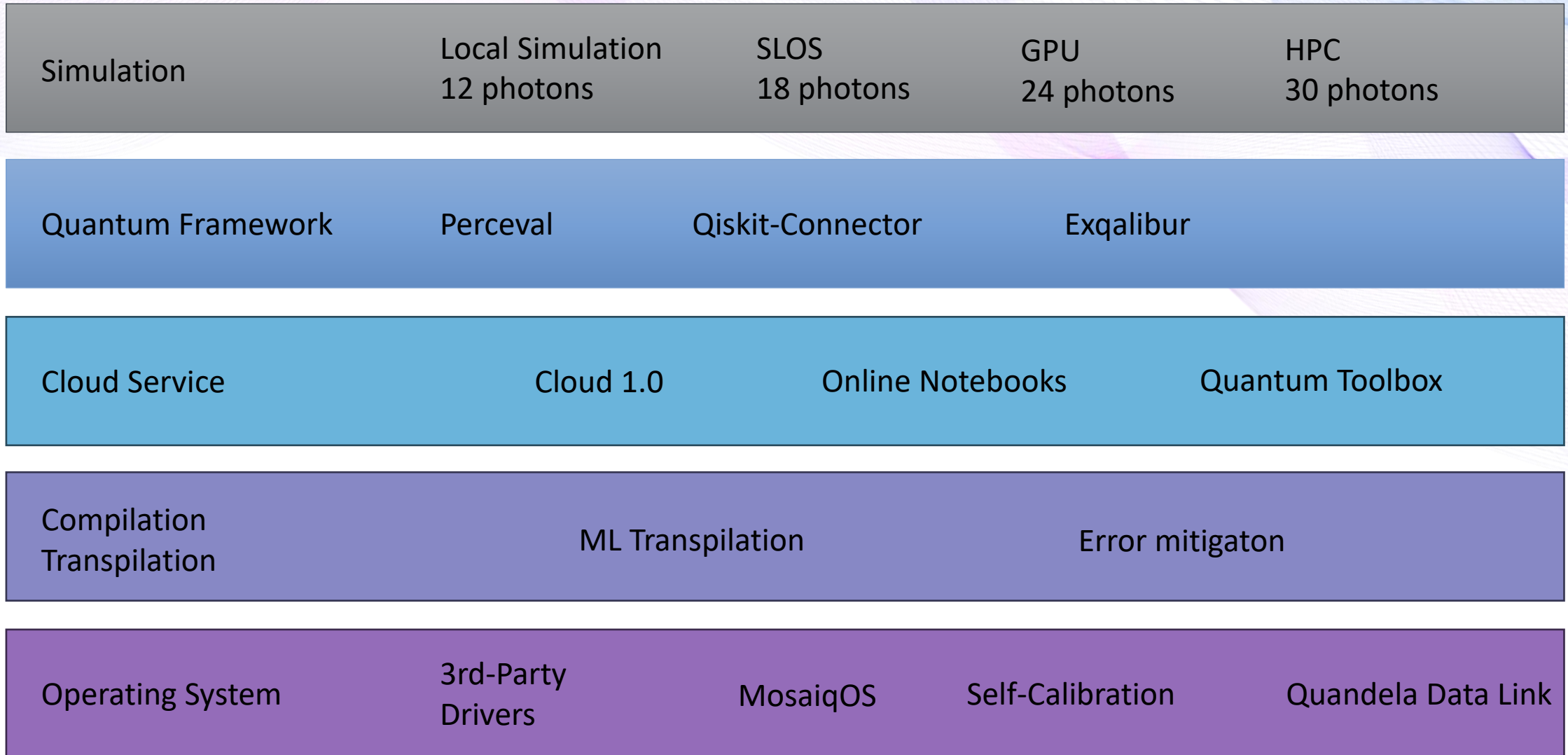
2023 - Second generation – Data center compatibility



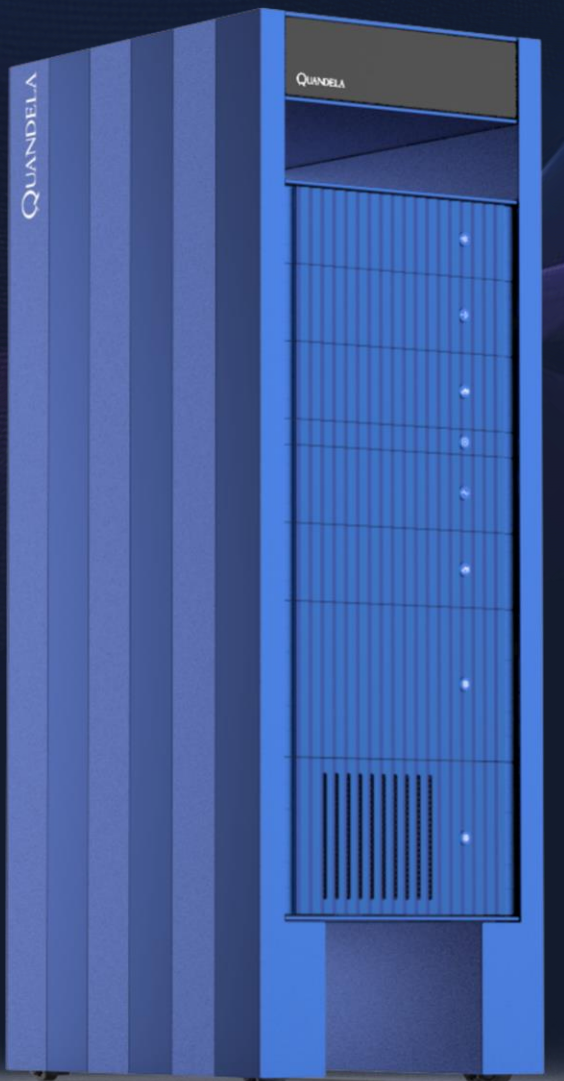
MosaiQ Industrialization Roadmap

2024 - Third generation - Modularity





QUANDELA



Cloud based QPUs

Perceval

Open-source programming framework

Algorithm toolbox

Solutions for Industry applications

MosaiQ QPU

Data-center ready systems

Accessible from:



cloud.quandela.com

Available to since Nov 2022

5000+ hours of QPU jobs

1-nine availability

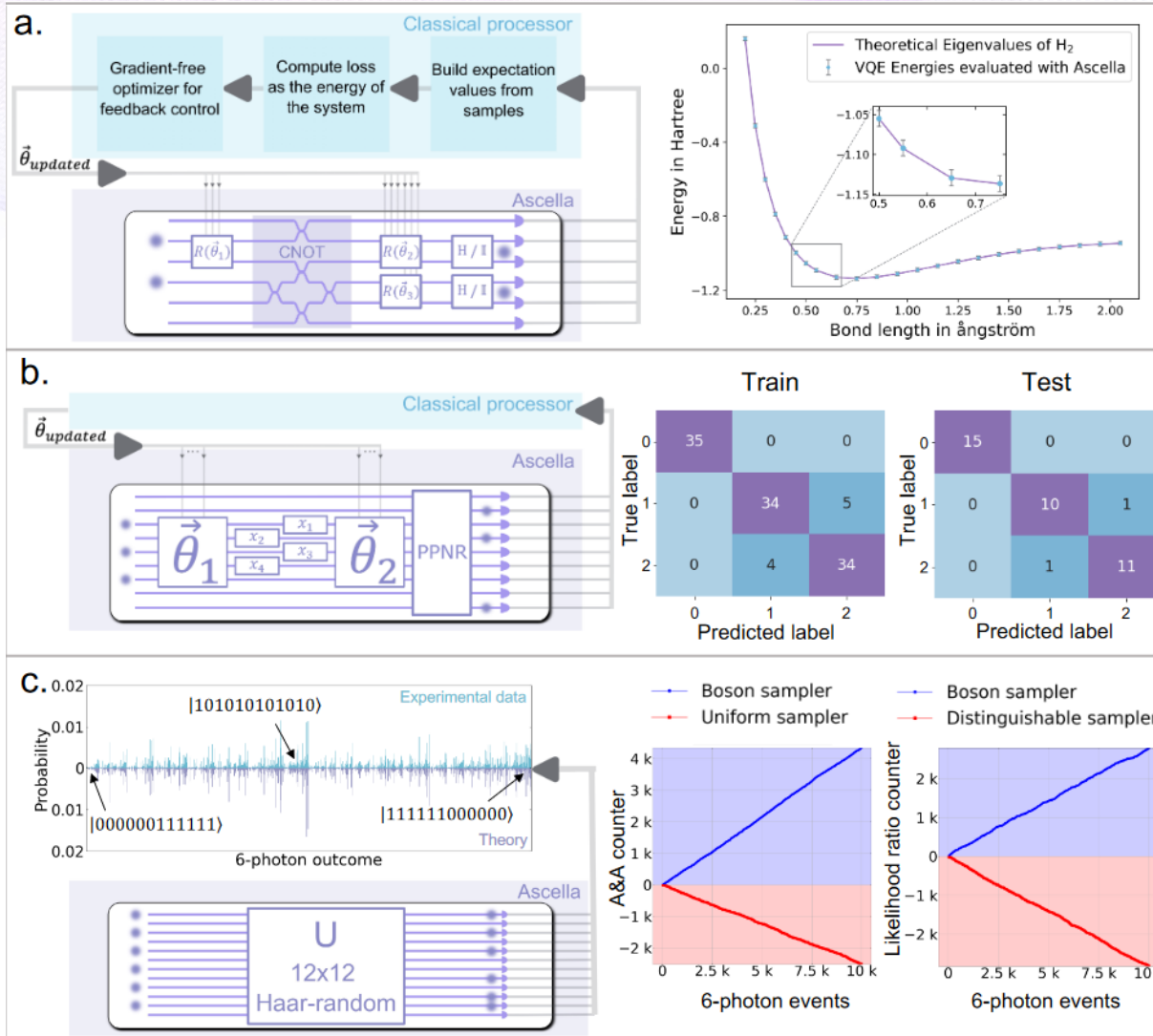
> 1000 users, 200 entitites

Assembled and delivered to data-centers



MosaiQ Ascella - 6 qubits

Gate Based – Photon based computations



Hybrid variational quantum eigensolver

Quantum neural network



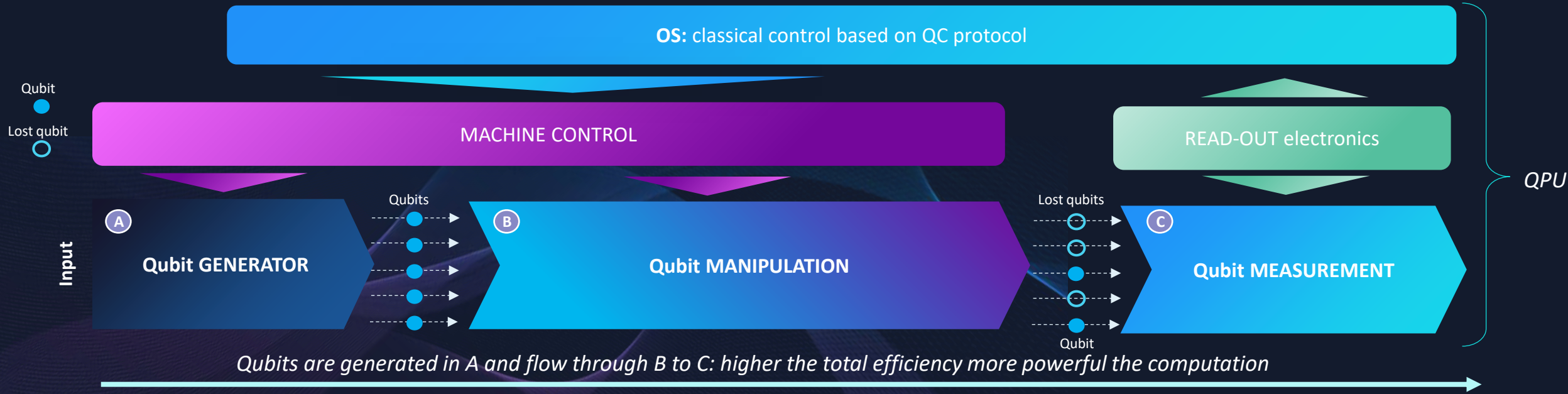
6 single-photon Boson Sampling

00:00:00

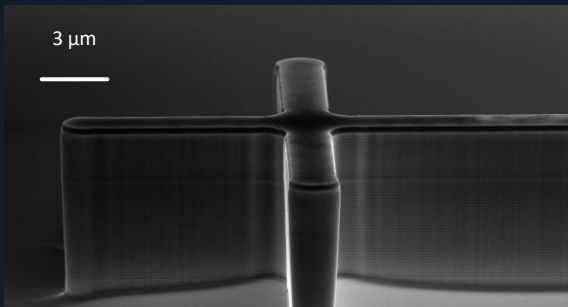




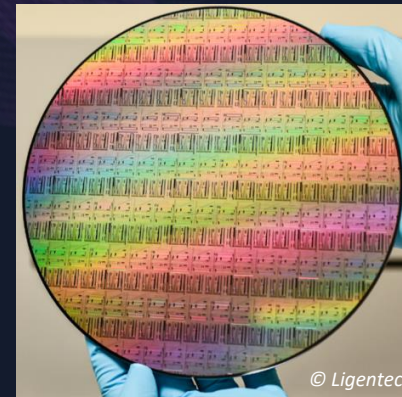
Photonic Quantum Computers: the general scheme



Quandela:
Solid-state emitters = on-demand process



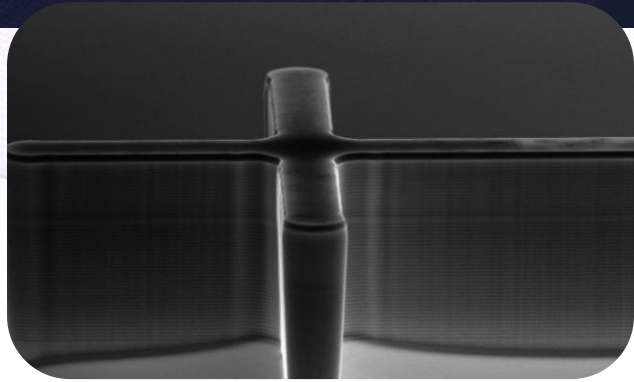
Integrated photonics,
fibers and detectors





Enabling technologies

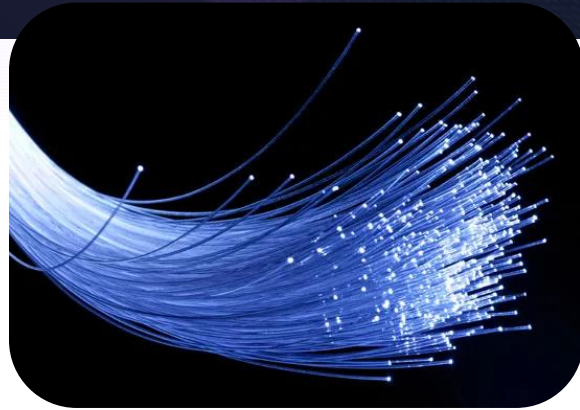
For photonic quantum computing



III-V semiconductors

Lasers

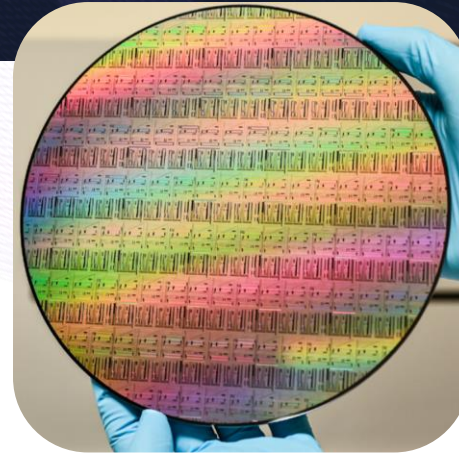
low consumption
cryogenics



Efficient Fiber optics
components

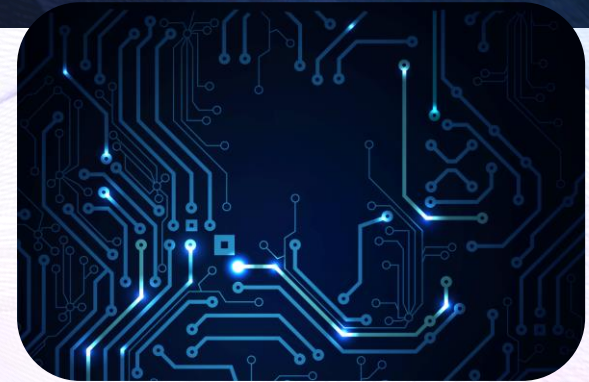
Fiber interconnects

Optical filters



Photonic Integrated Circuits

High efficiency Detectors

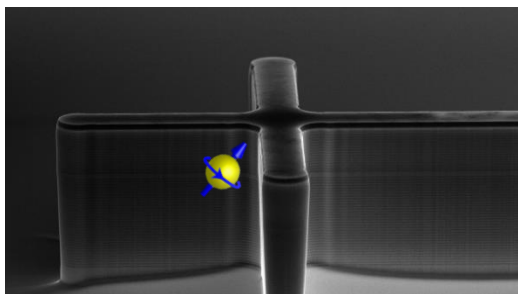


Electronics

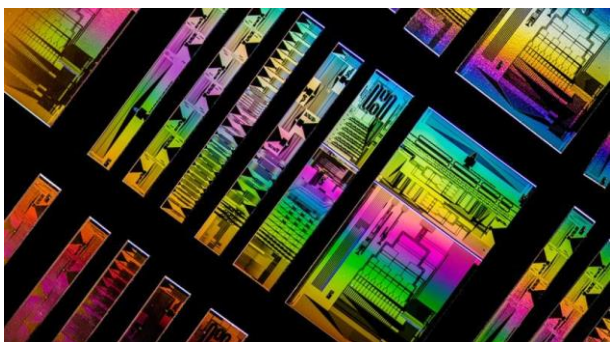
Q Fourth generation - Towards Fault-tolerant SPOQC Blue print for fault-tolerant quantum computing architecture

A Spin-Optical Quantum Computing Architecture

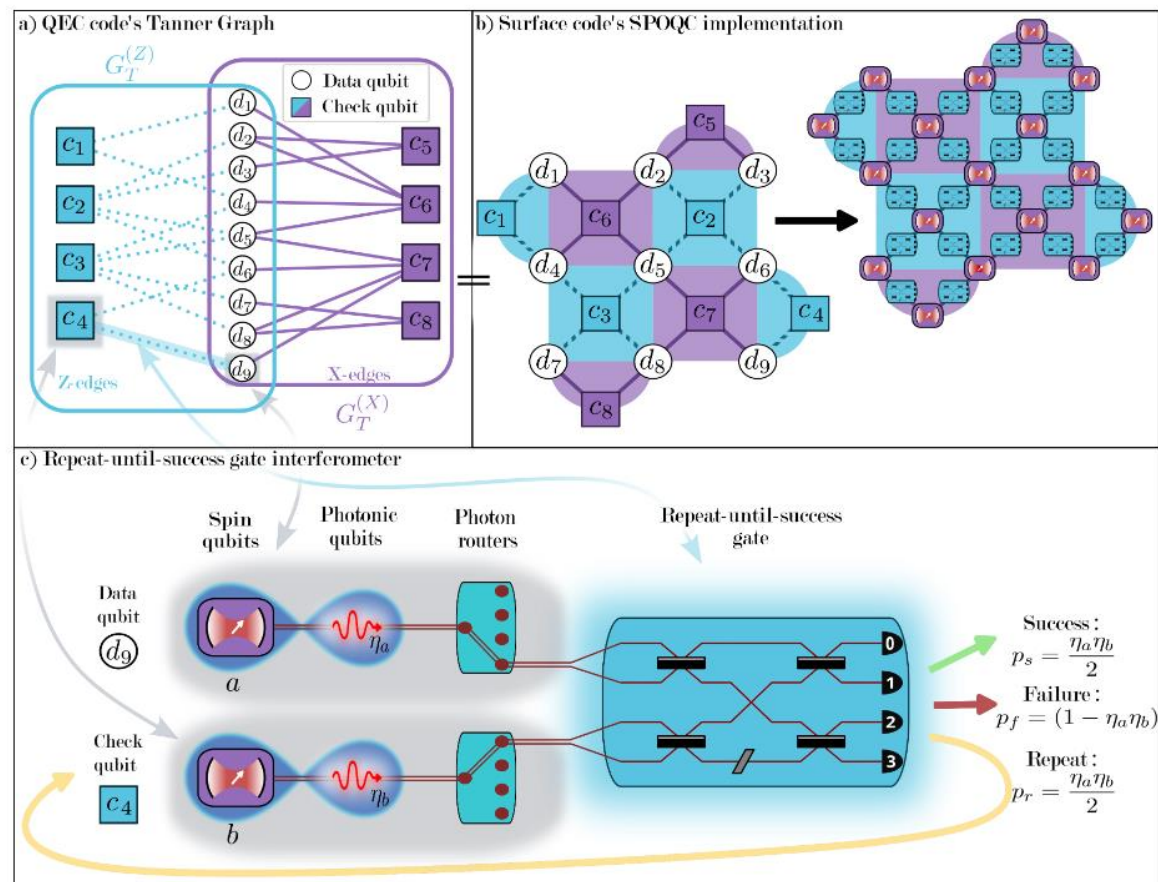
Grégoire de Glinasty^{1,2}, Paul Hilaire¹, Pierre-Emmanuel Emeriau¹, Stephen C. Wein¹, Alexia Salavrakos¹, and Shane Mansfield¹



Quantum Dot Spin-control



Linear optics

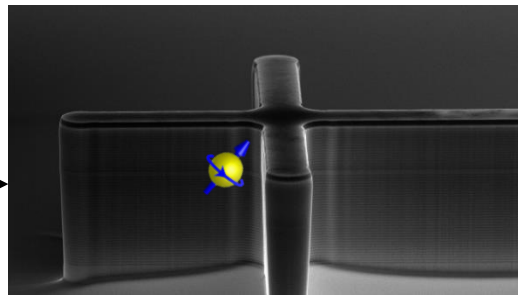


Towards fault tolerant Spin-Optical Resource state generation for MBQC

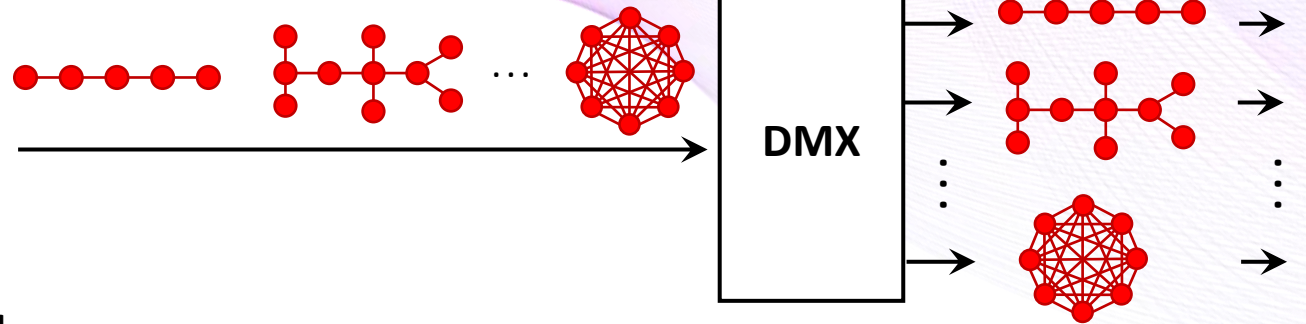
Pulsed laser



Programmable pulse sequence

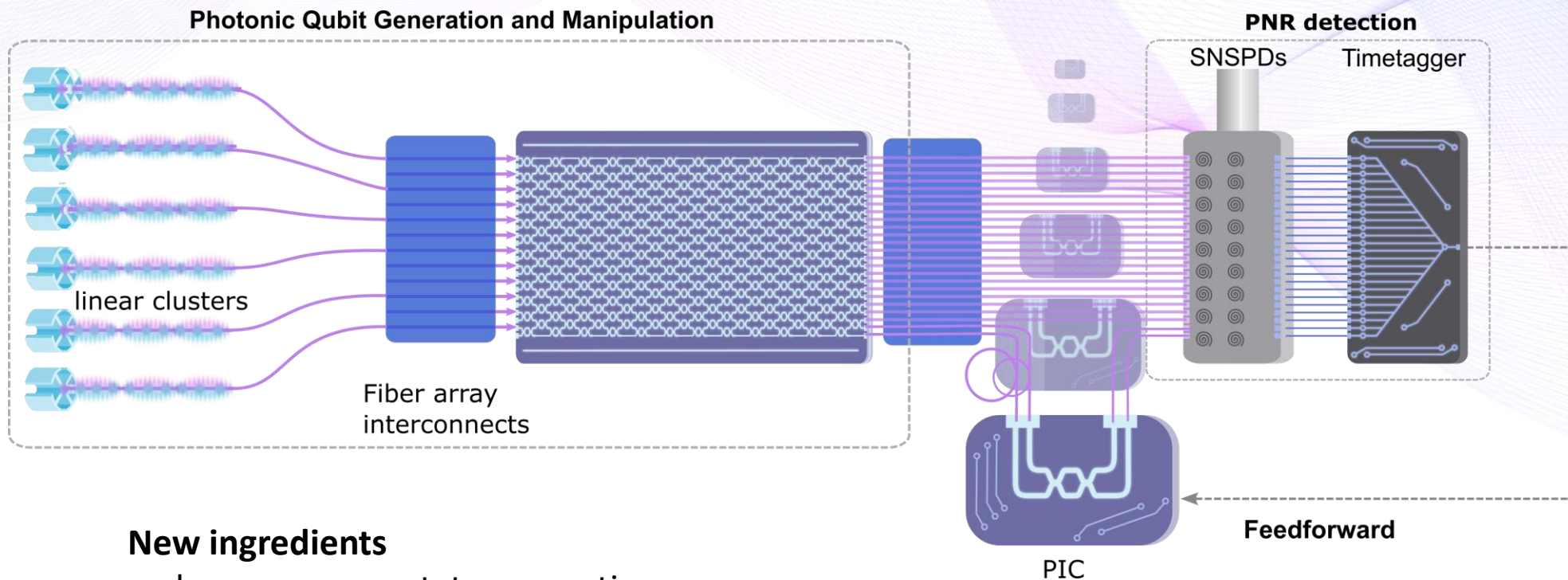


Quantum Dot Spin-control



N. Coste, ..., N. Somaschi, P. Senellart, " High-rate entanglement between a semiconductor spin and indistinguishable photons" , Nature Photonics (2022)

Towards fault tolerant Adaptive Measurement – Feedforward



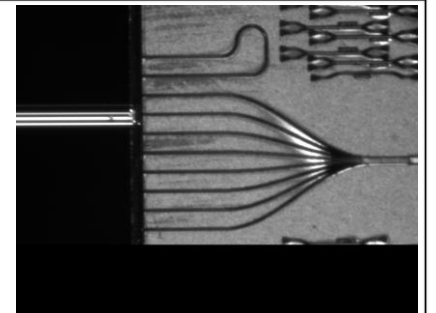
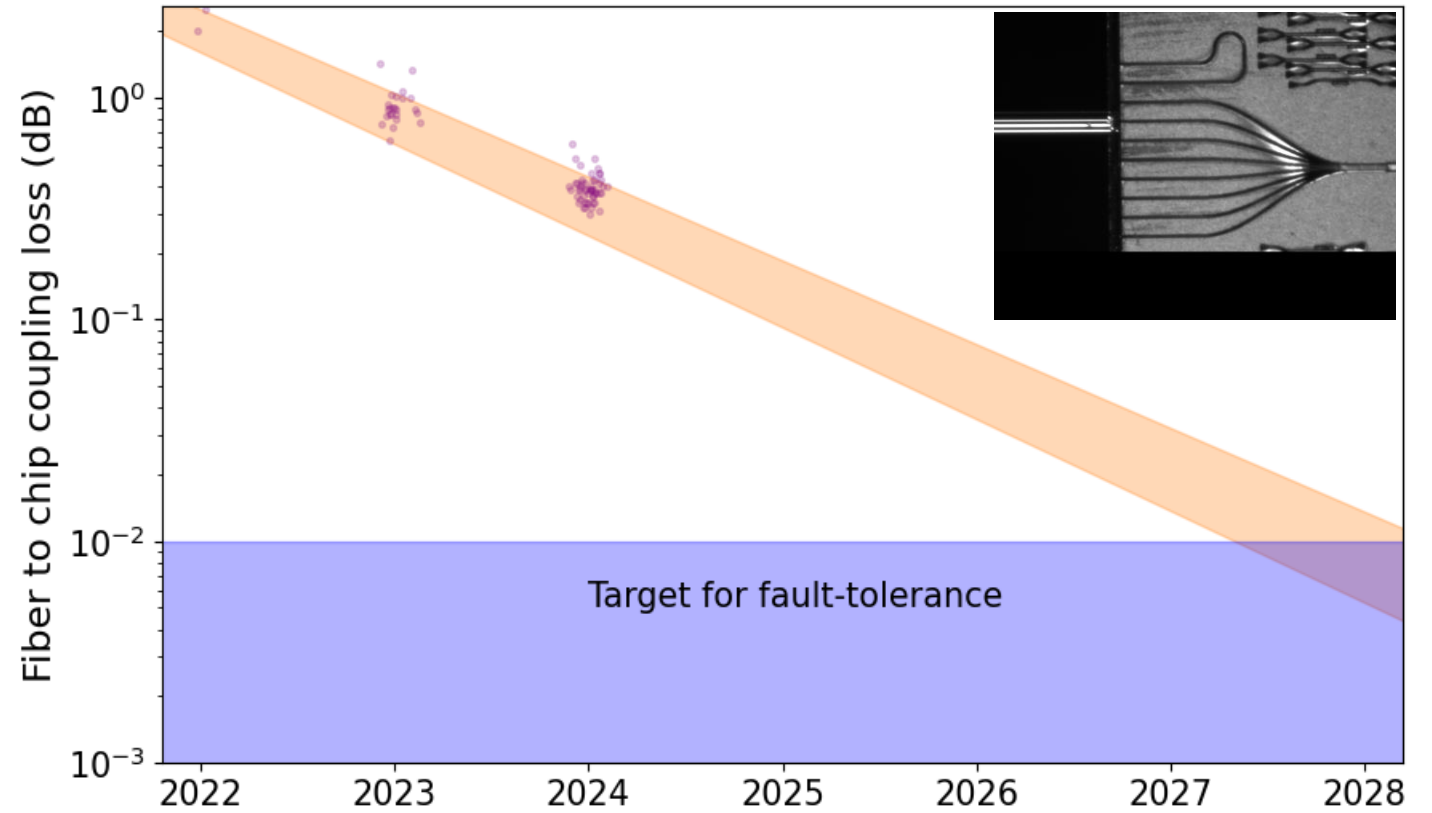
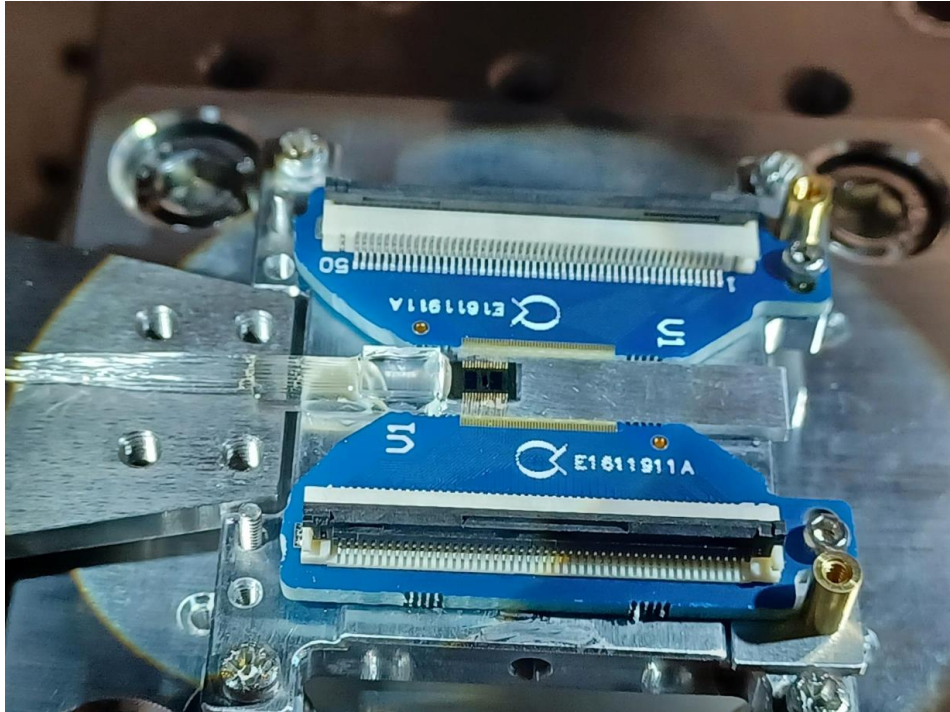
New ingredients

- large resource state generation
- high speed reconfigurability
- ultra low latency electronics
- PNR detection

Towards fault tolerant

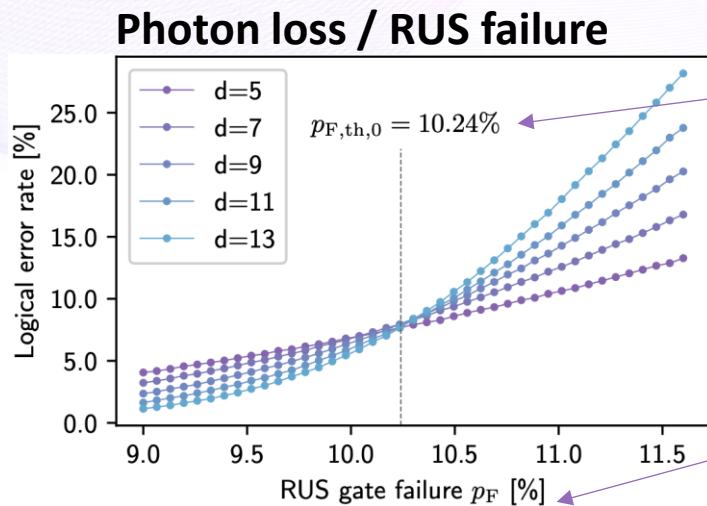
Photon loss & Performance targets

Fiber interconnects



SPOQC Error Correction Thresholds

For a basic surface code



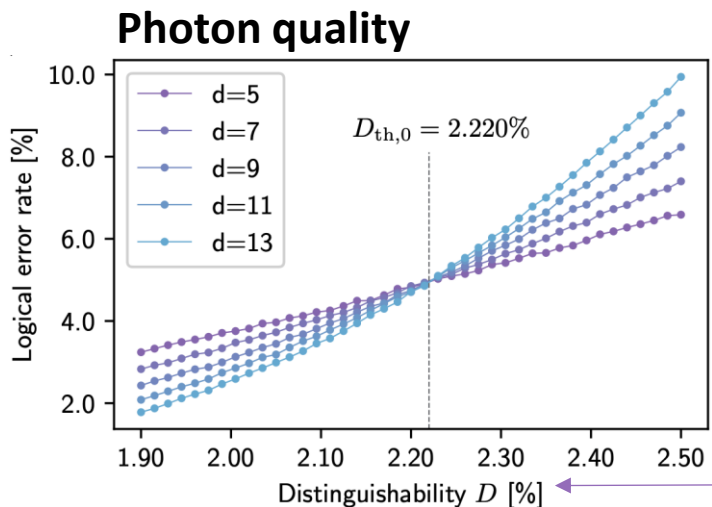
In terms of photon loss:
 $1 - \eta_{th} = 2.75 \pm 0.02\%$

RUS Failure is a function of photon loss:

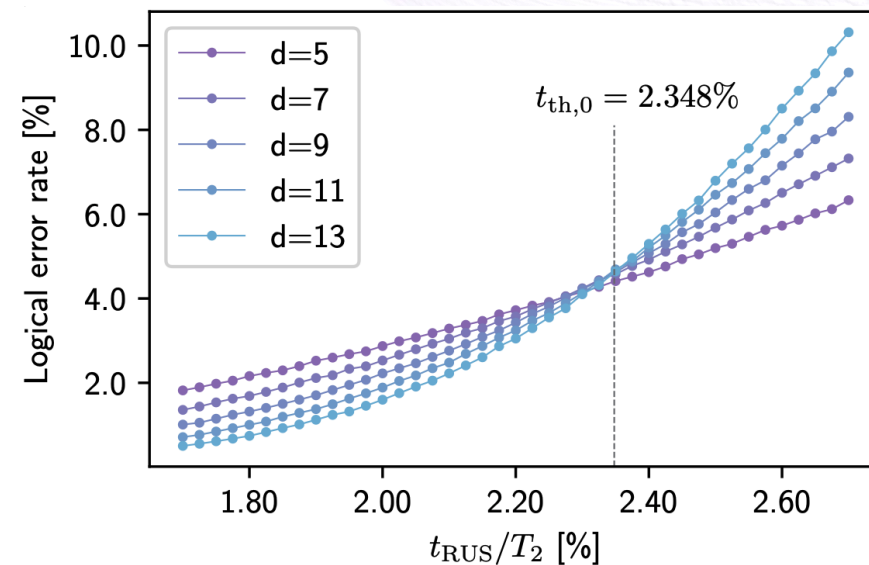
$$P_{RUS,f}(\eta_a, \eta_b, k) = p_f \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} (p_r)^n$$

$$= (1 - \eta_a \eta_b) \frac{1 - (\eta_a \eta_b / 2)^k}{1 - \eta_a \eta_b / 2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 - 2\eta_a \eta_b}{2 - \eta_a \eta_b}$$



Spin lifetime



A roadmap to Fault-Tolerant QC through the stars

UTILITY

TOWARD FTQC



Thank You!



Questions?