

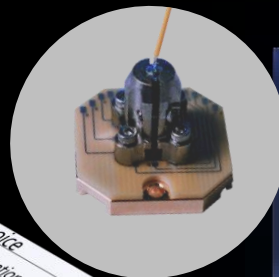
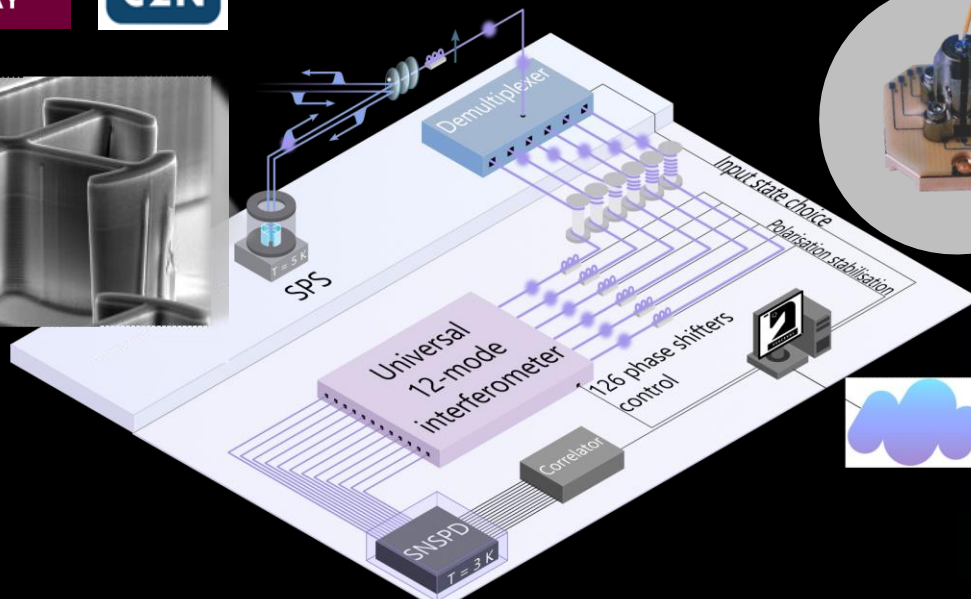
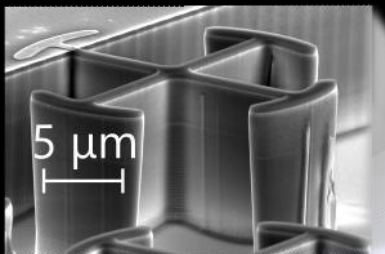
Recent progresses in photonic quantum computing

Pascale Senellart

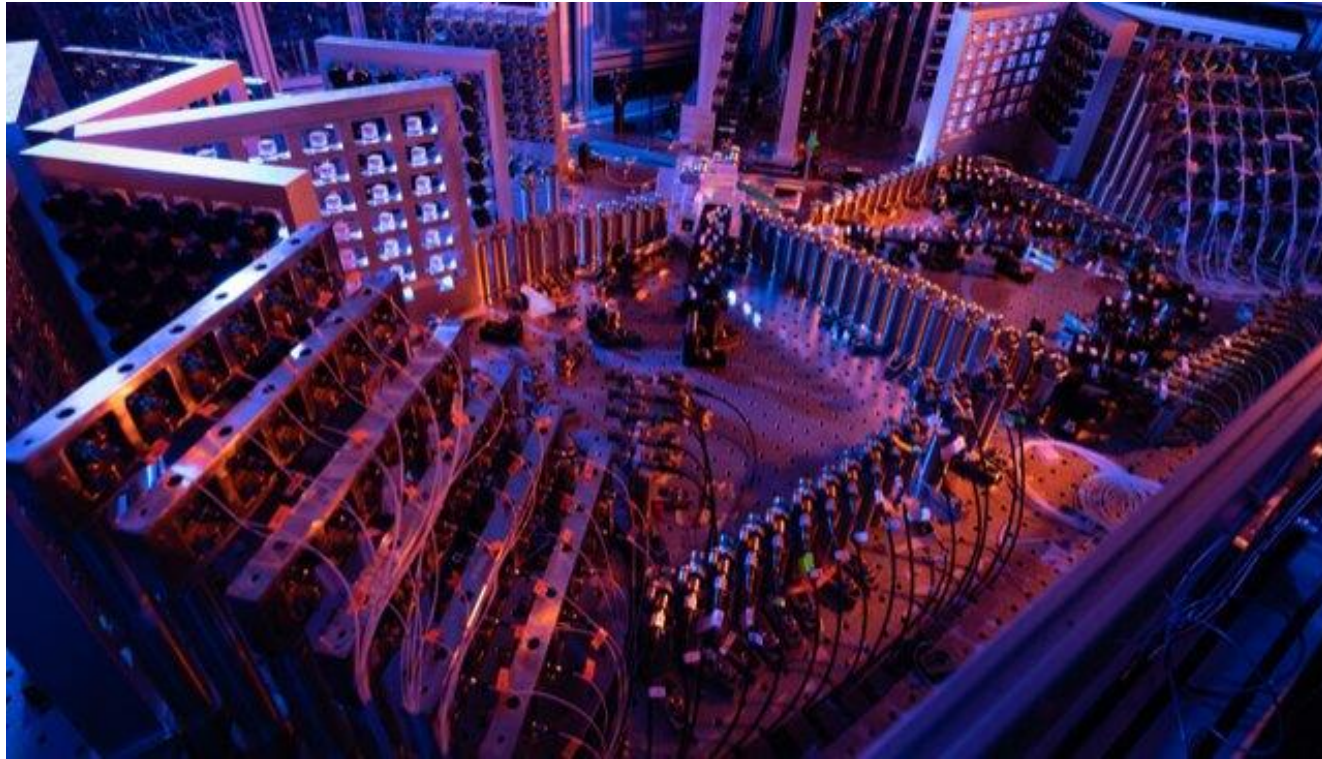
Center for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology
CNRS – University Paris Saclay



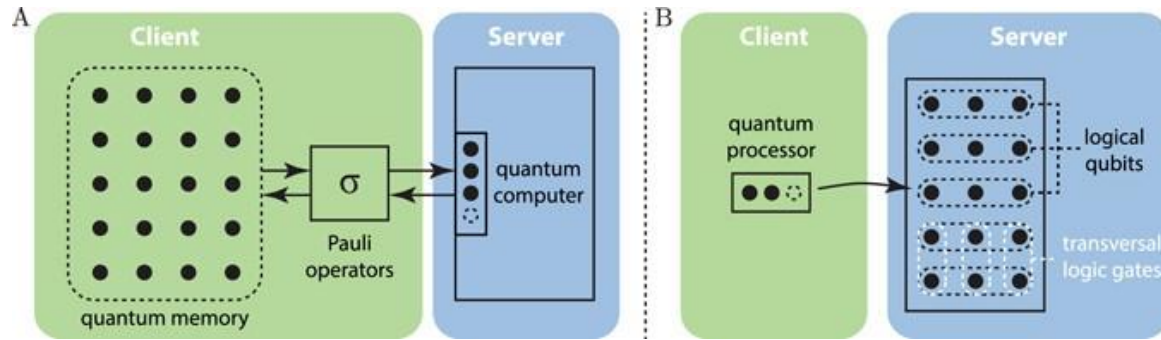
CSO @ Quandela



Optical quantum computing



Delegated, secure, distributed quantum computing



npj Quantum Information 3, 23 (2017)

Quantum networks



China's quantum satellite achieves 'spooky action' at record distance

By Gabriel Popkin | Jun. 15, 2017, 2:00 PM

Different flavors of quantum light

Discrete variables

 photons

Continuous variables

 onde

Different flavors of quantum light

Discrete variables

● ● ● photons

 QANDELA

 PsiQuantum

Continuous variables

 onde

 XANADU

Different flavors of quantum light

Discrete variables

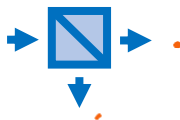


Continuous variables

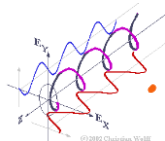


Many degree of freedom to encode – hyper encoding

✓ Path



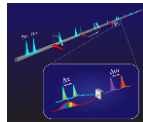
✓ Polarization



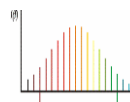
✓ OAM



✓ Time



✓ Energy

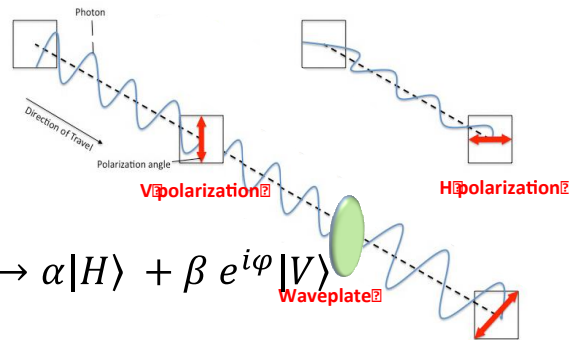


✓ Photon number

$$\sqrt{p_0}|0_a\rangle + \sqrt{p_1}e^{i\varphi_1}|1_a\rangle$$

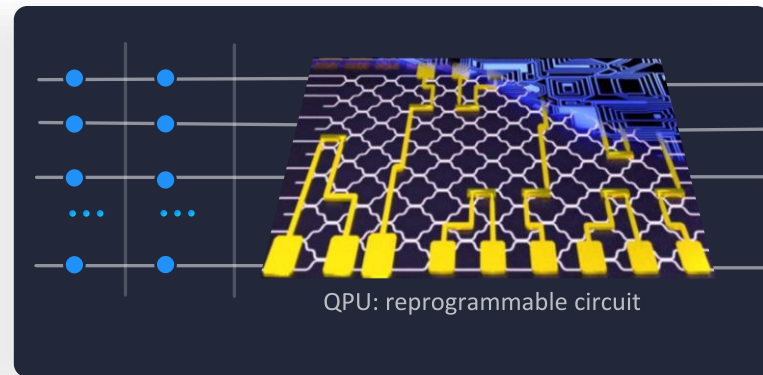
Strength:

- No decoherence
- Easy single qubit gates



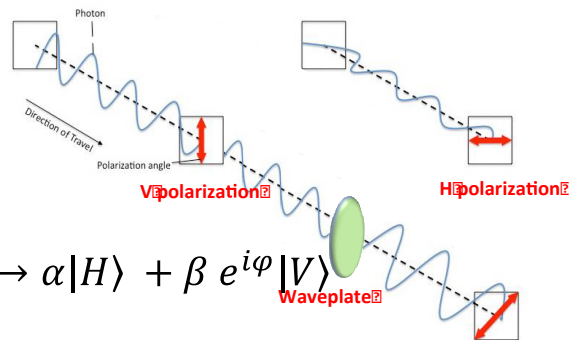
$$|H\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|H\rangle + \beta e^{i\varphi}|V\rangle$$

- Moderated cryogenic resources
- Integration, modularity
- Distributed, delegated computation



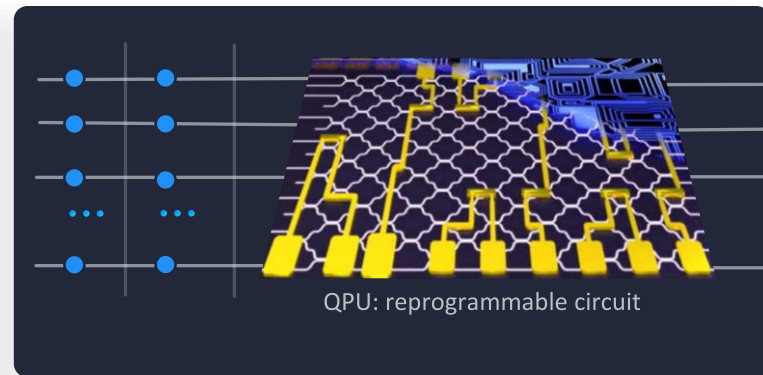
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$$|H\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|H\rangle + \beta e^{i\varphi}|V\rangle$$

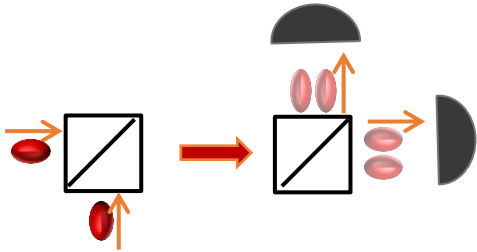
- Moderated cryogenic resources
- Integration, modularity
- Distributed, delegated computation



Challenges:

- Efficient single photon sources
- Losses
- 2 qubits gates
 - ↔ multiphoton entanglement

NISQ: linear computation



$$|1\rangle_1 |1\rangle_2 \xrightarrow{U_{BS}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|2\rangle_3 |0\rangle_4 - |0\rangle_3 |2\rangle_4)$$

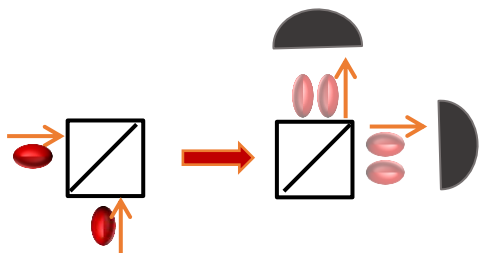
A scheme for efficient quantum computation with linear optics

E. Knill*, R. Laflamme* & G. J. Milburn†

* Los Alamos National Laboratory, MS B265, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, USA

† Centre for Quantum Computer Technology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia

NISQ: linear computation



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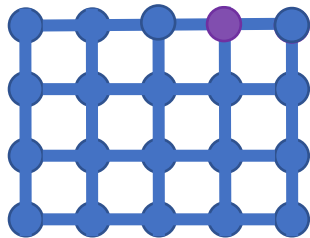
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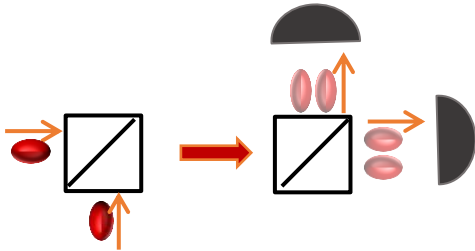
† Centre for Quantum Computer Technology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia

Large scale and fault tolerance : measurement based QC



R. Raussendorf, D.E. Browne, H.J. Briegel
Phys. Rev. A 68, 022312 (2003)

NISQ: linear computation



$$|1\rangle_1 |1\rangle_2 \xrightarrow{U_{BS}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|2\rangle_3 |0\rangle_4 - |0\rangle_3 |2\rangle_4)$$

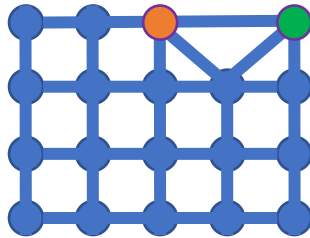
A scheme for efficient quantum computation with linear optics

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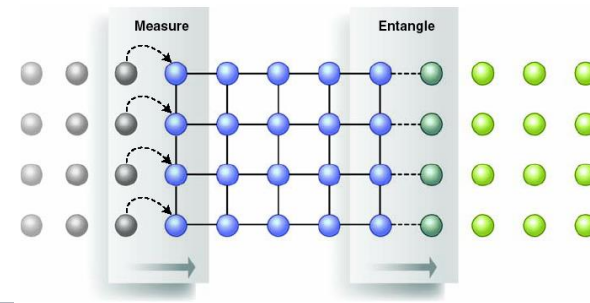
* Los Alamos National Laboratory, MS B265, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, USA

† Centre for Quantum Computer Technology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia

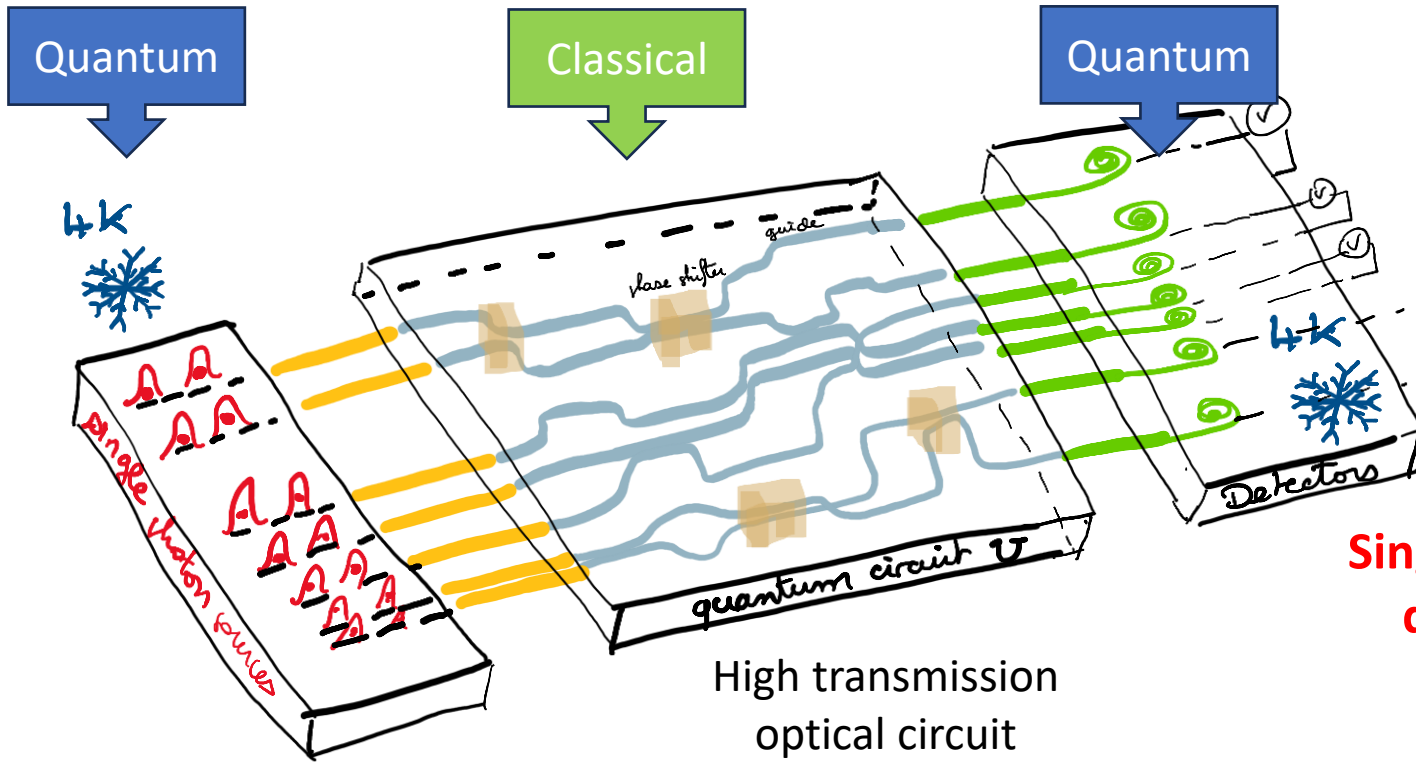
Large scale and fault tolerance : measurement based QC



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NISQ Architecture

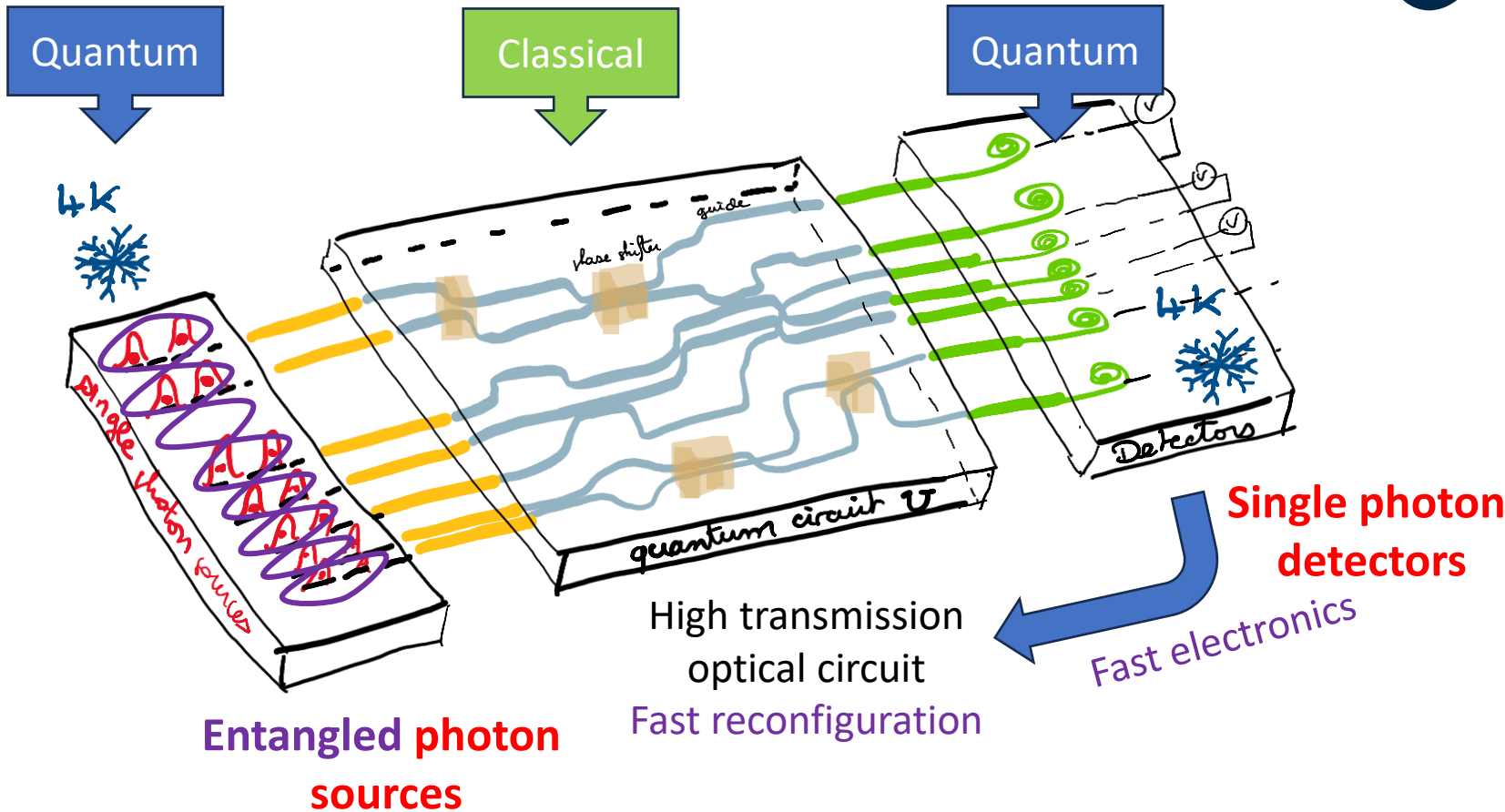


Single photon sources

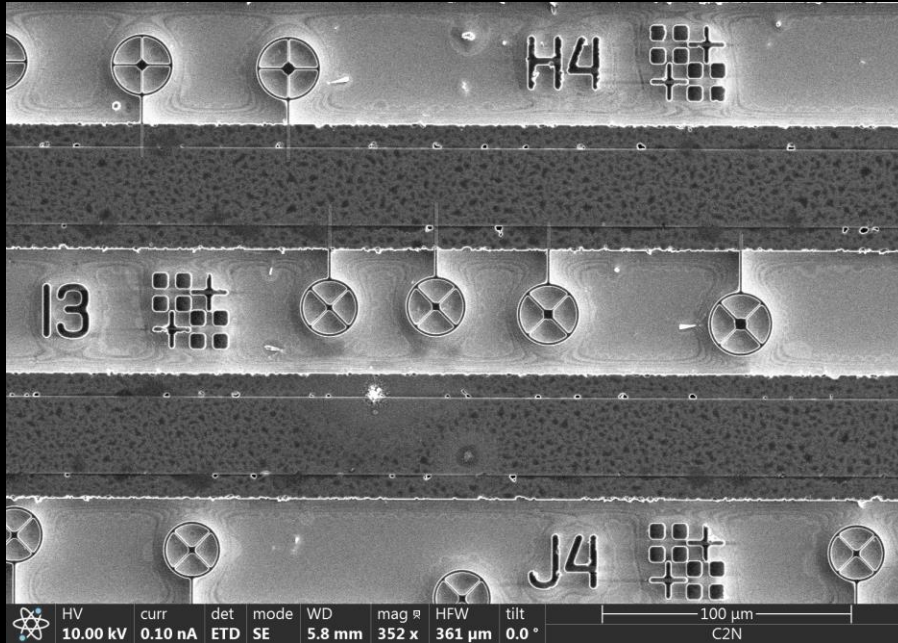
Single photon detectors

High transmission optical circuit

Fault Tolerant Architecture

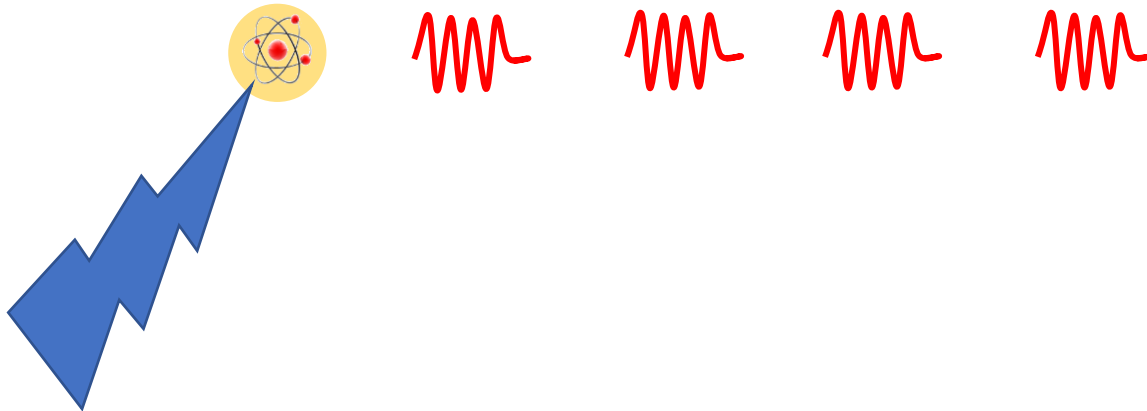


QUANDELA

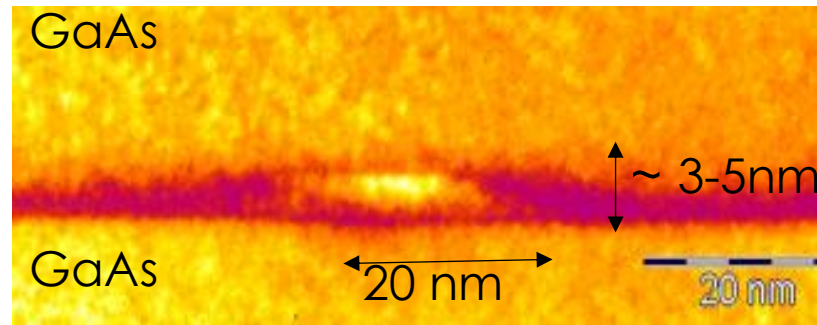
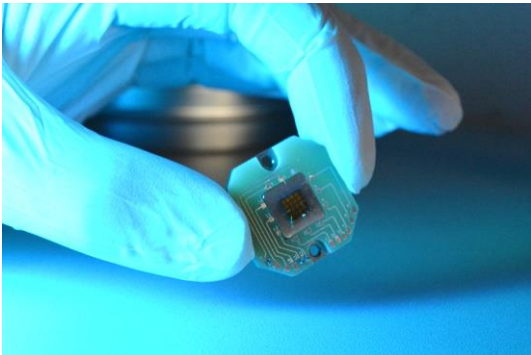
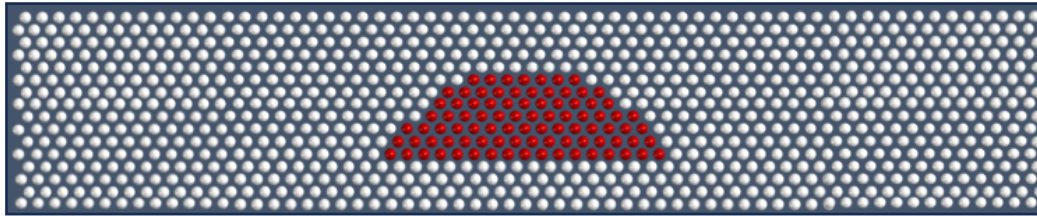


Efficient semiconductor
Single-photon sources

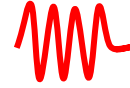
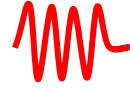
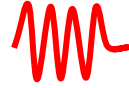
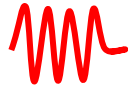
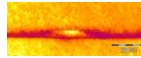
Atom – single photon emitter



Artificial semiconductor atom

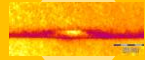


Artificial atom



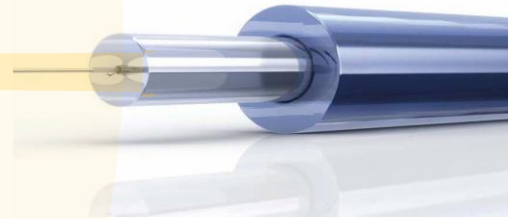
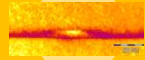
Single photon source

Artificial atom



Single photon source

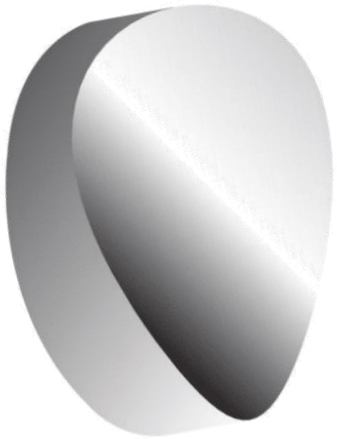
Artificial atom



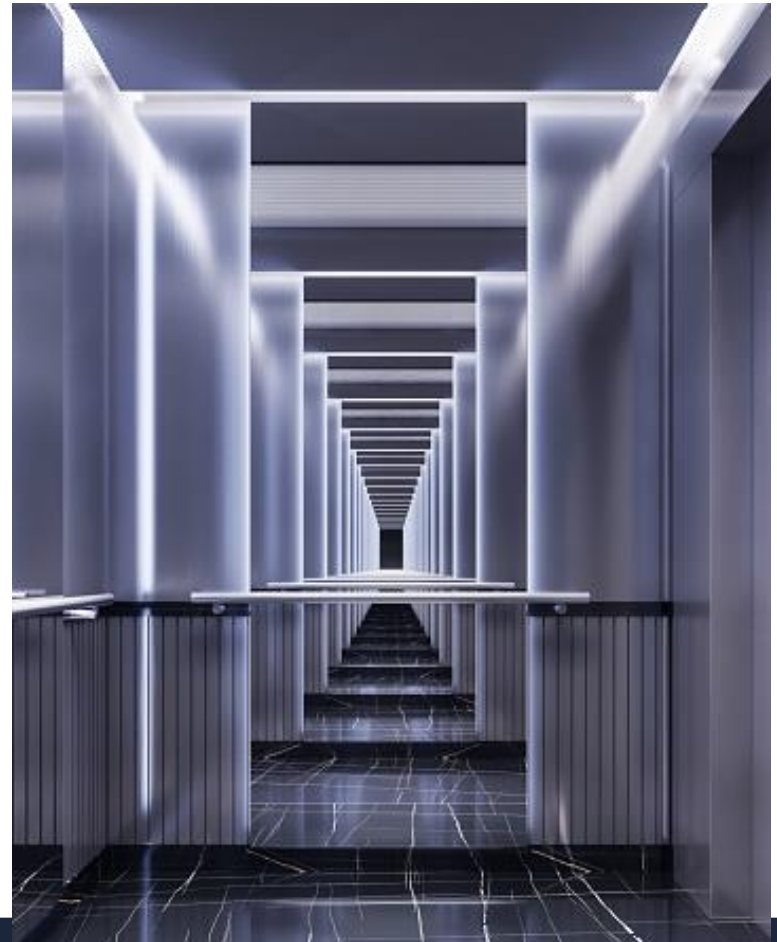
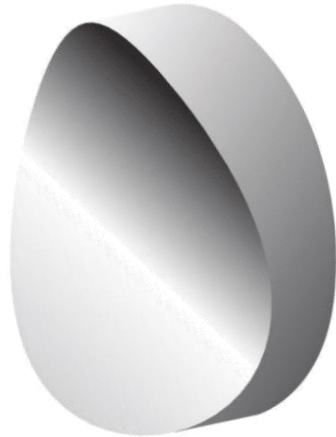
Optical fiber

Single photon source

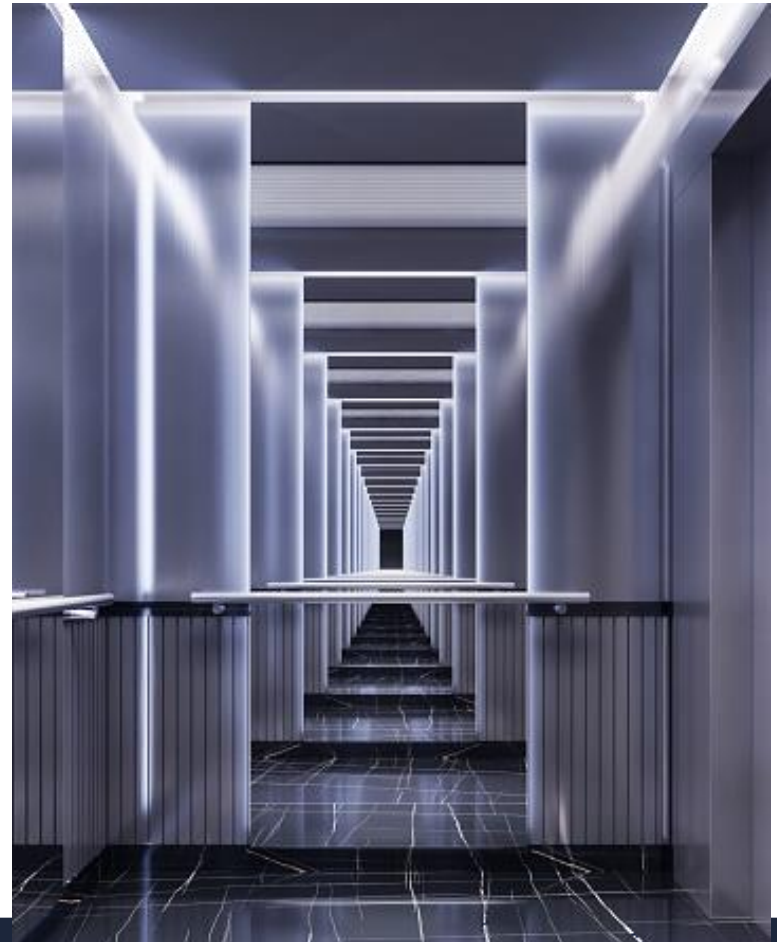
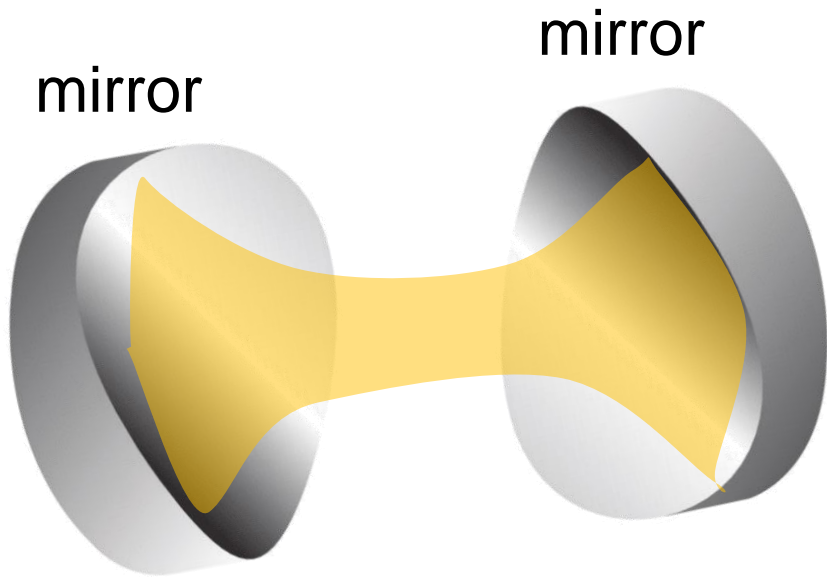
mirror

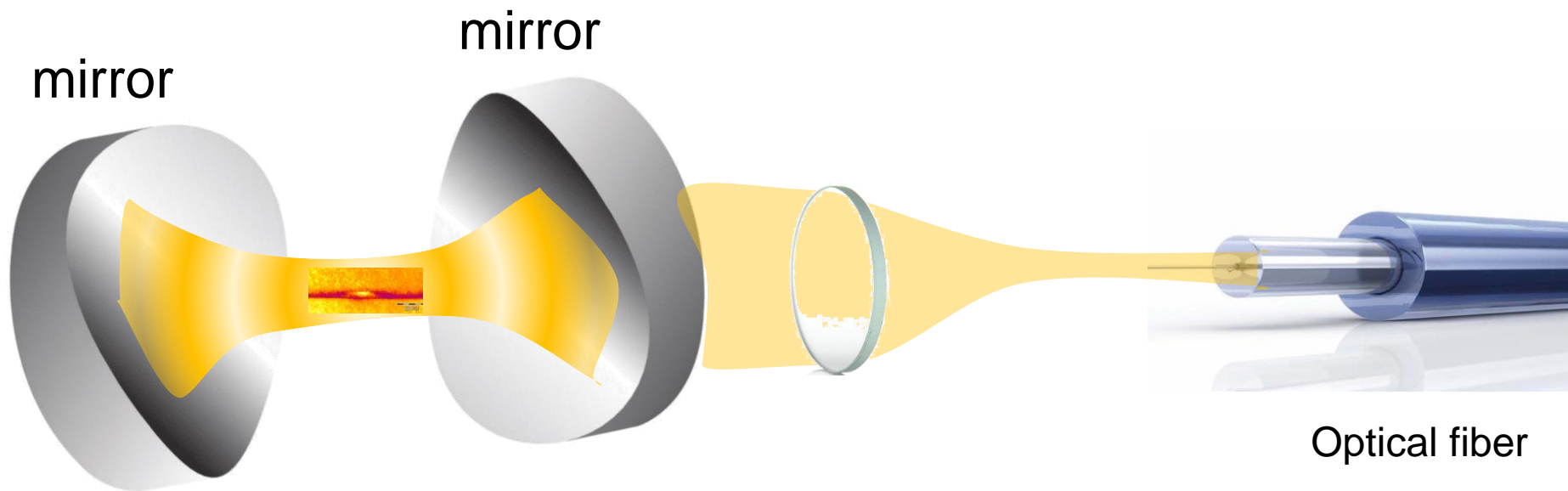


mirror

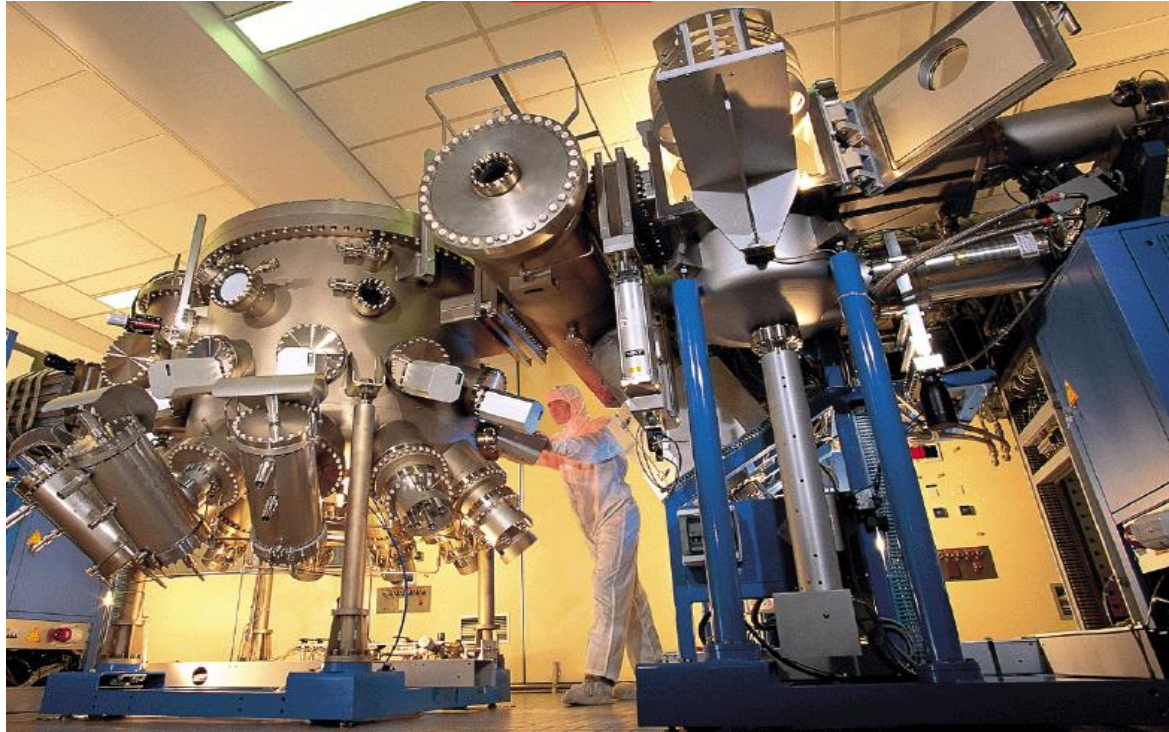


Single photon source

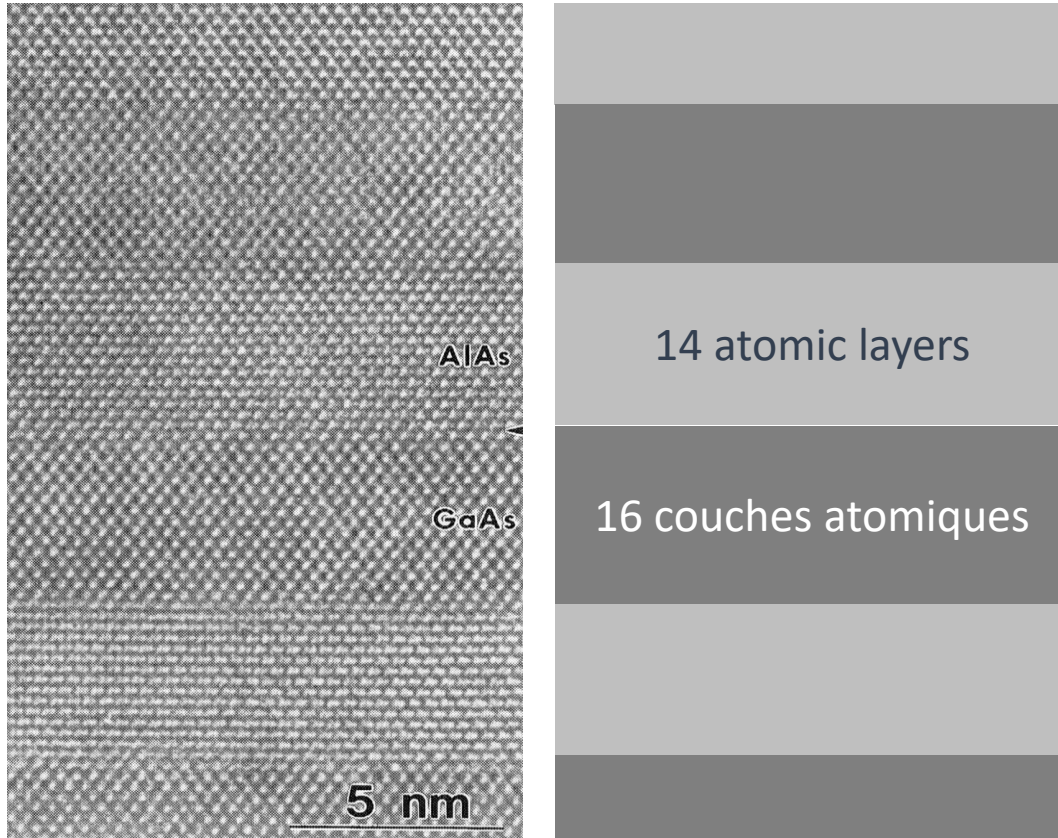




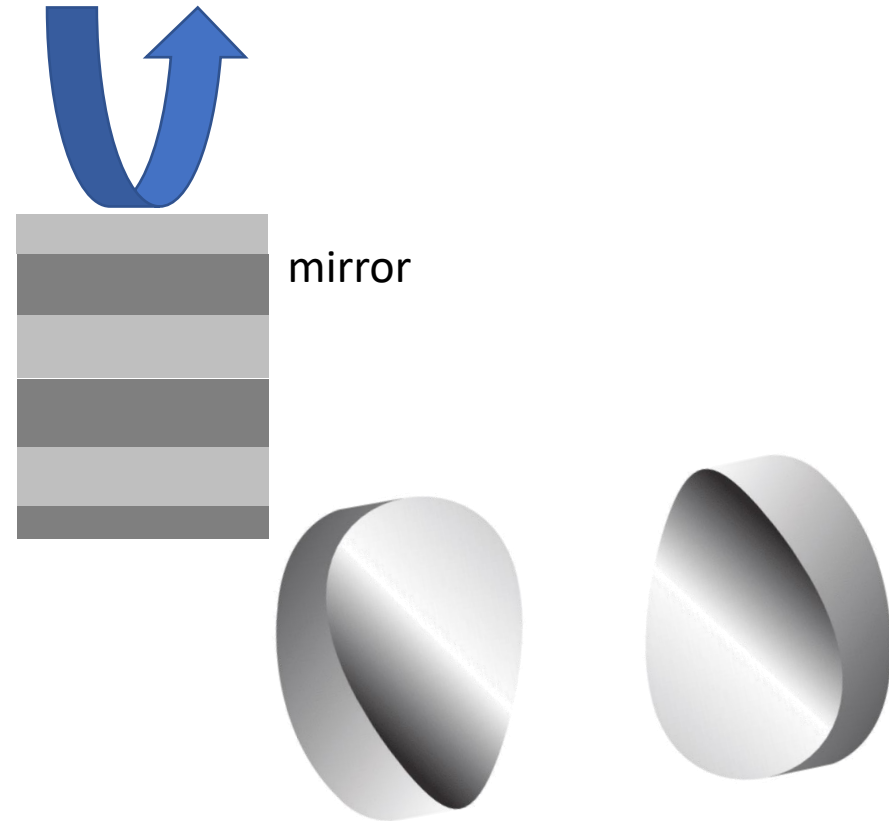
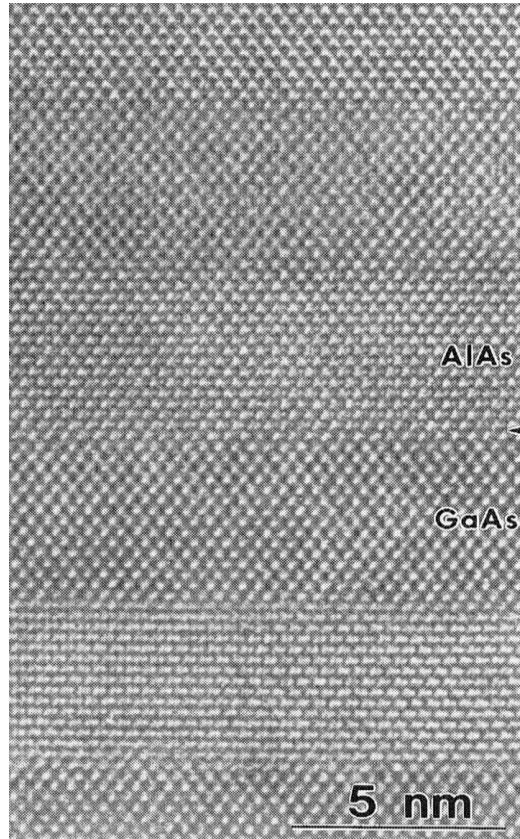
Semiconductor single photon sources



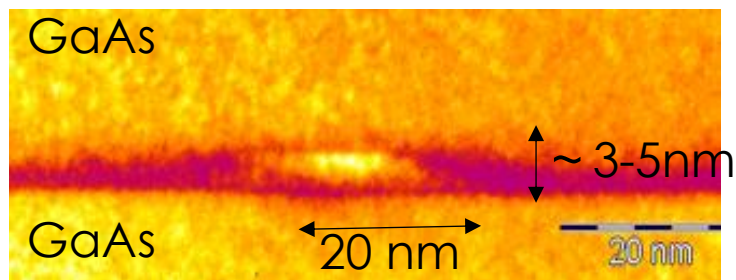
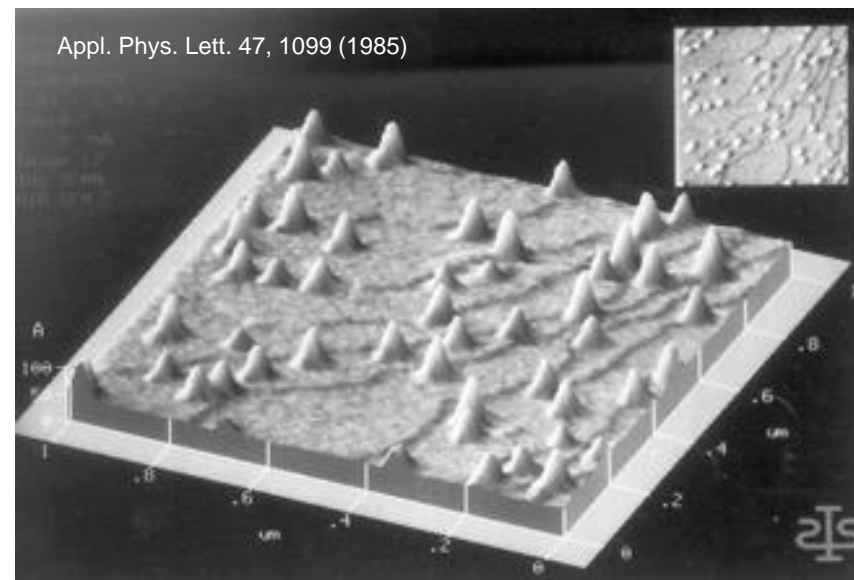
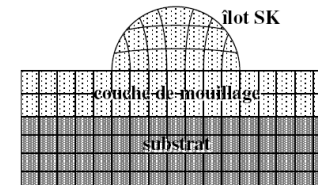
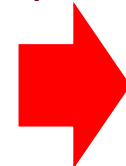
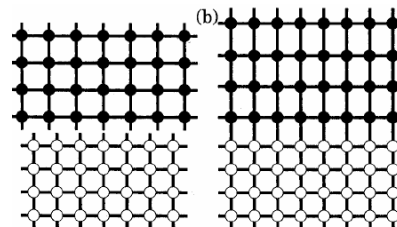
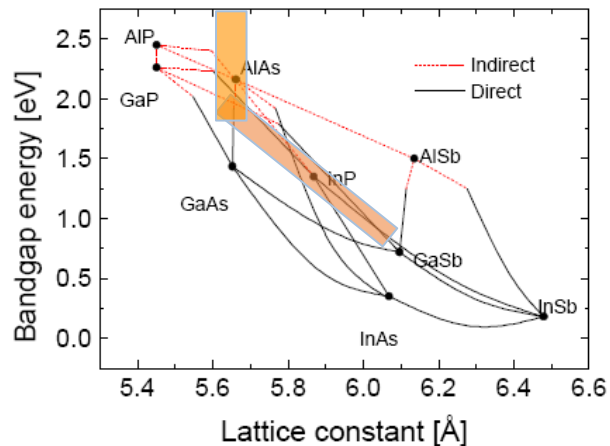
Semiconductor mirrors

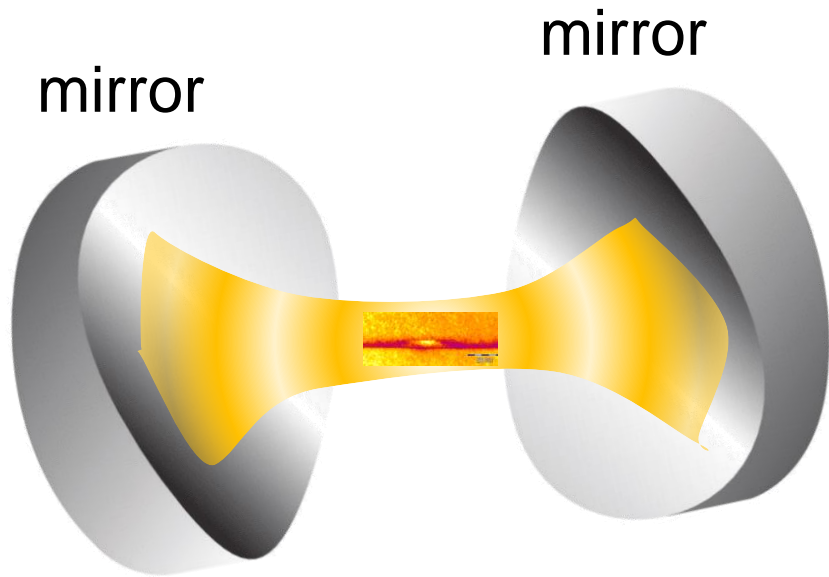


Semiconductor optical cavity

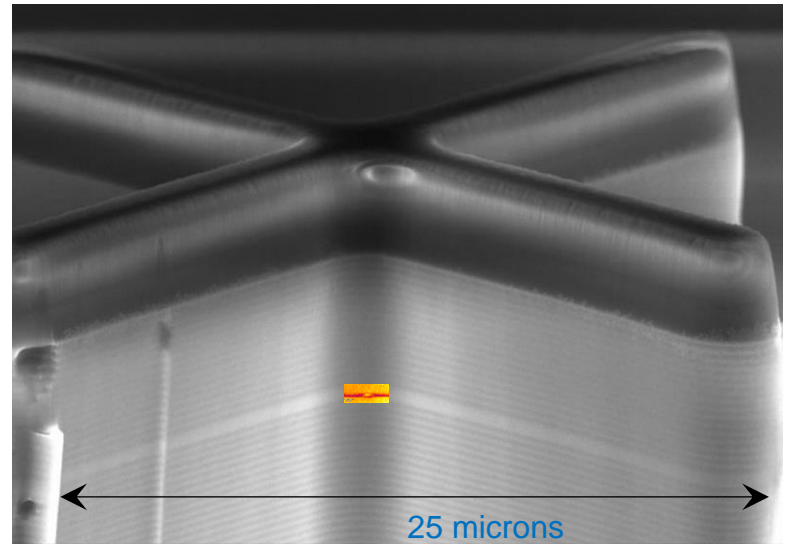


Artificial atom – semiconductor quantum dot

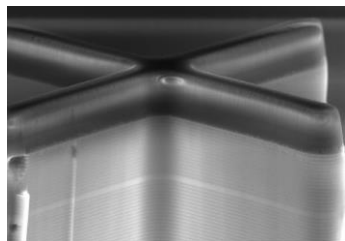




Our cavity cavité



Single photon source



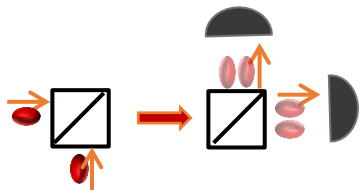
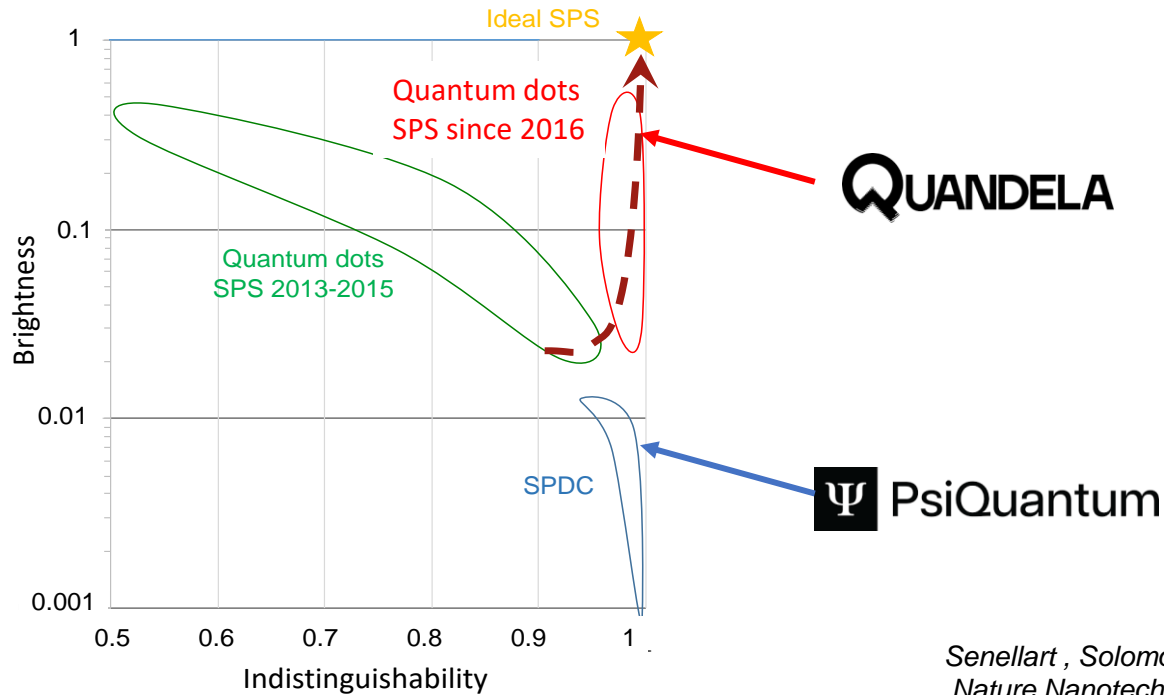
← 25 μm →



Latest record – 71% efficiency
arXiv:2311.08347

Quantum dot based of single photon sources

Latest record – 71% brightness in fibre
arXiv:2311.08347

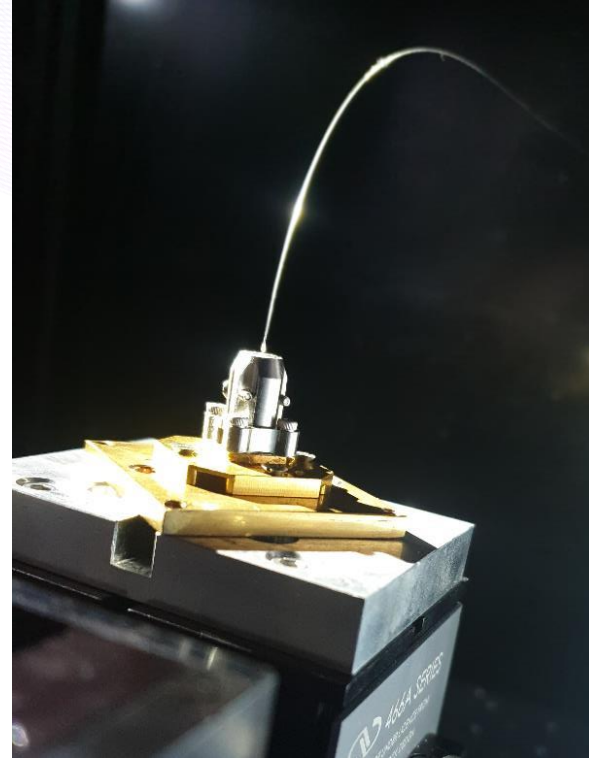
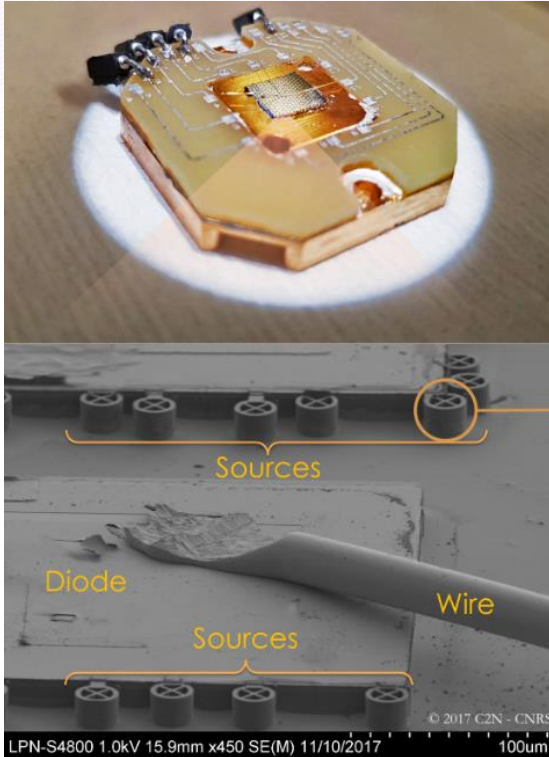


Senellart , Solomon and White,
Nature Nanotechnology Review (2017)

Senellart & Thomas
Nature Nanotechnology 16 (4), 367-368 (2017)

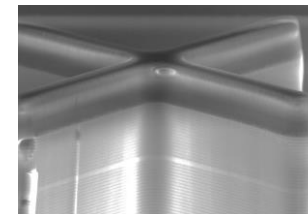
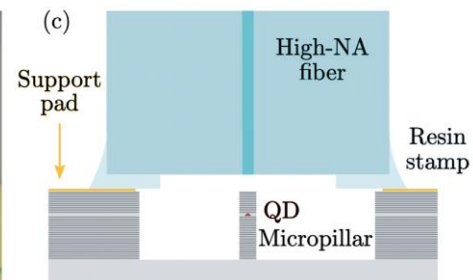
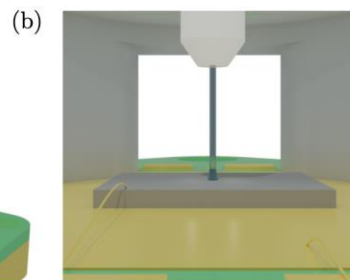
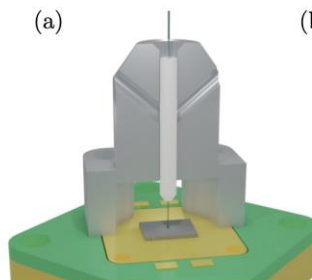
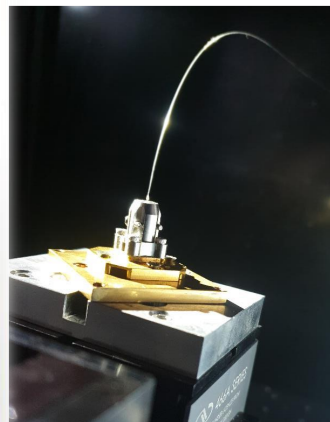


Quandela single photon sources



QUANDELA

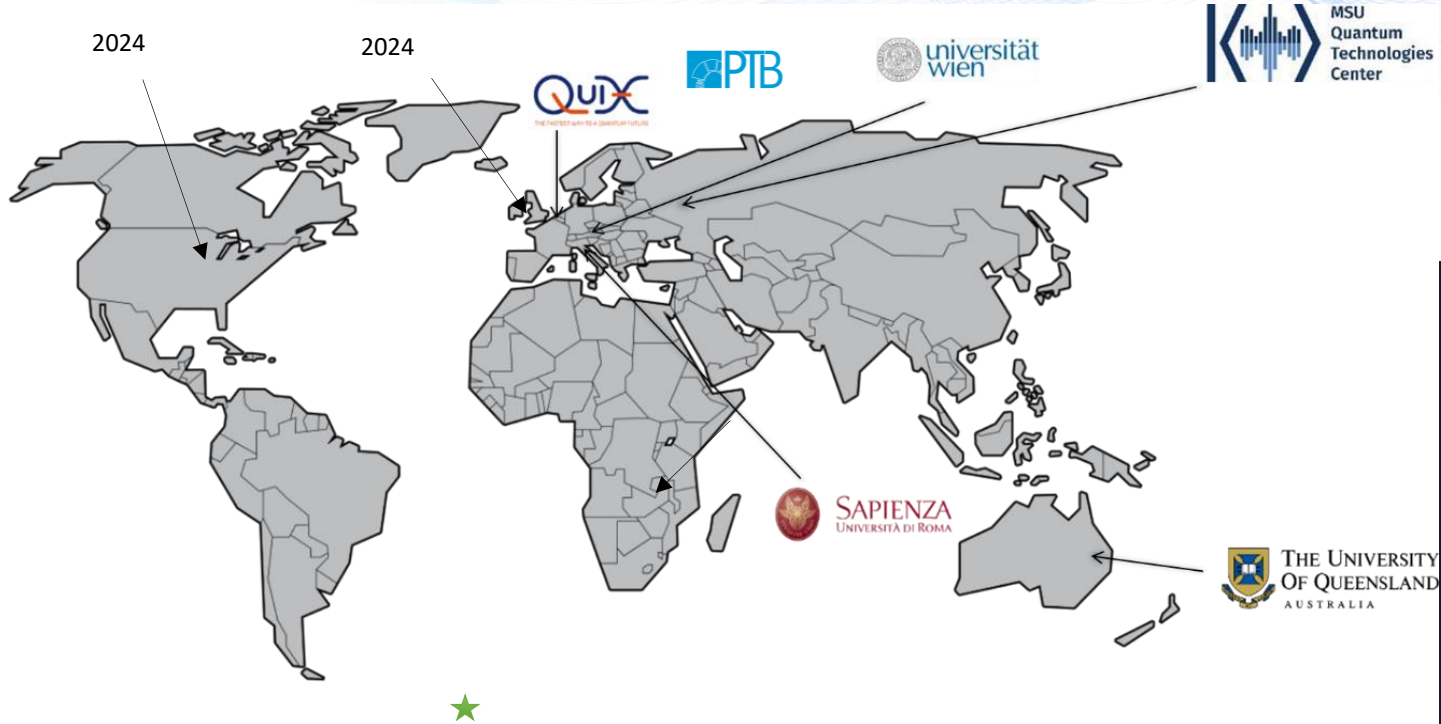
since 2017

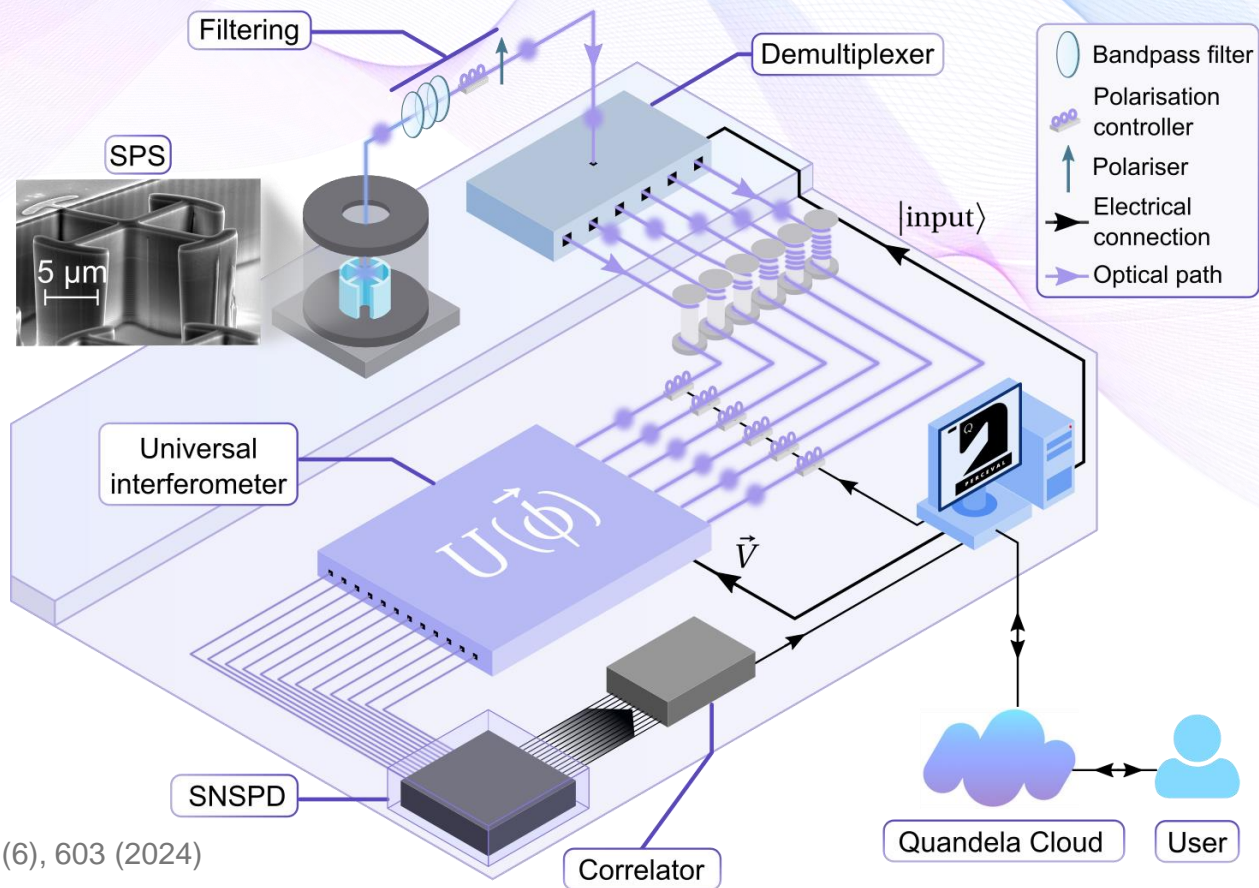


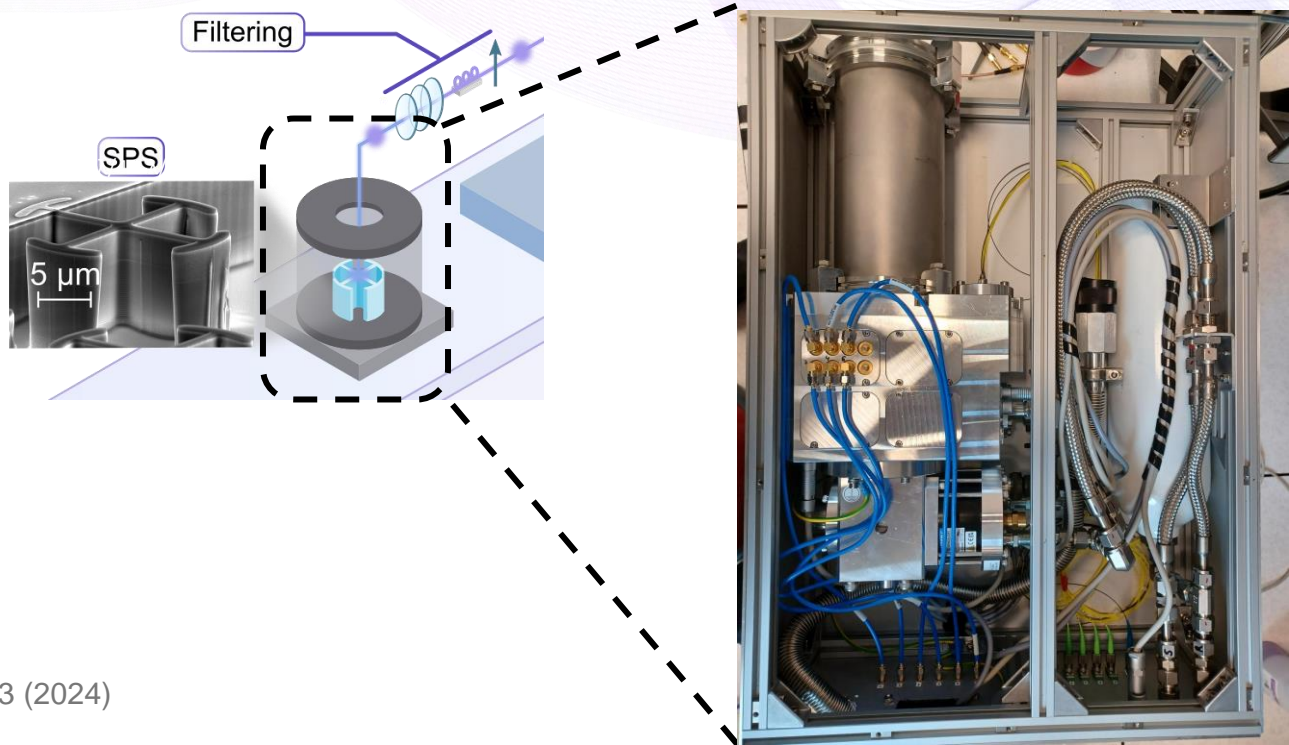


Quandela single photon sources

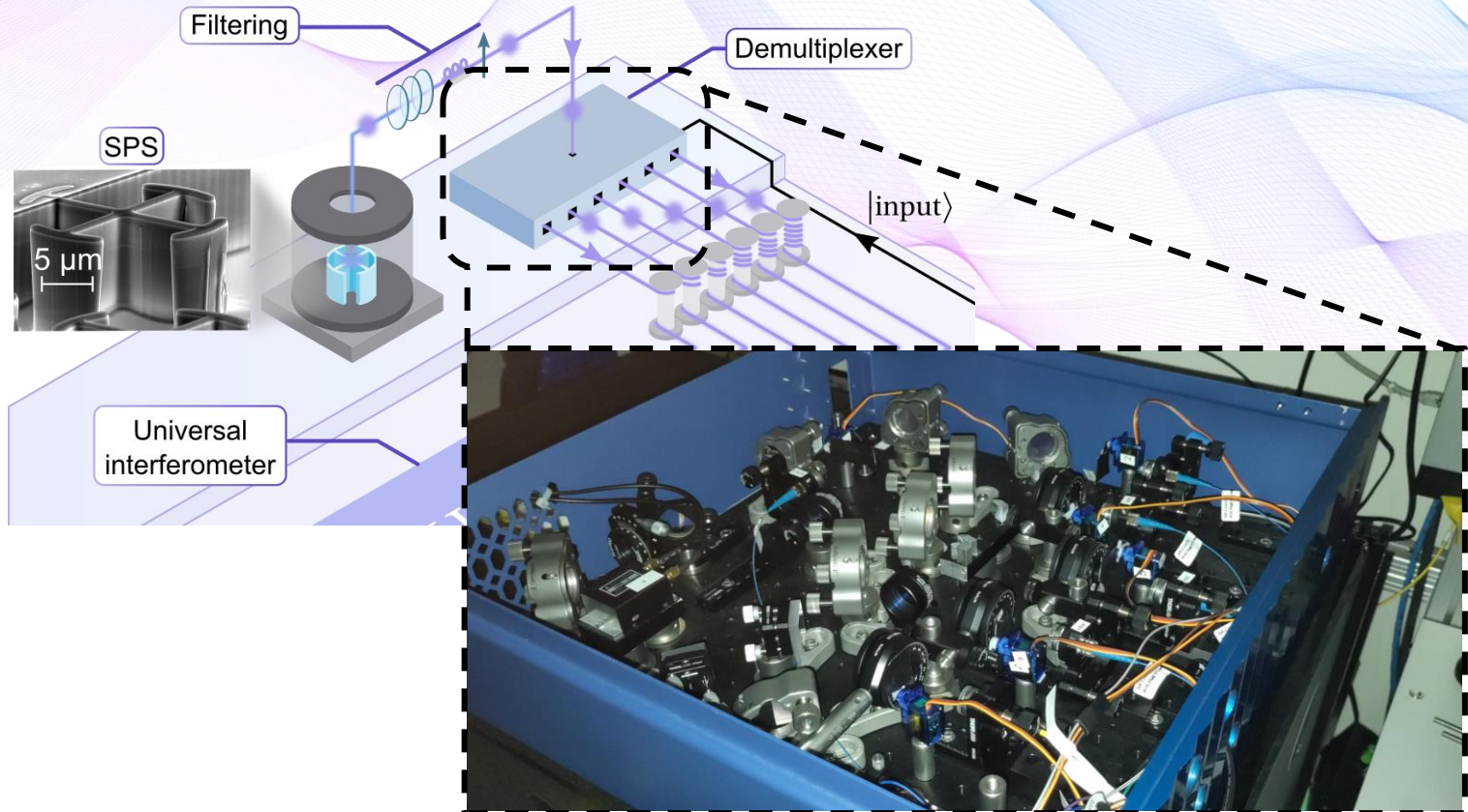
Clients



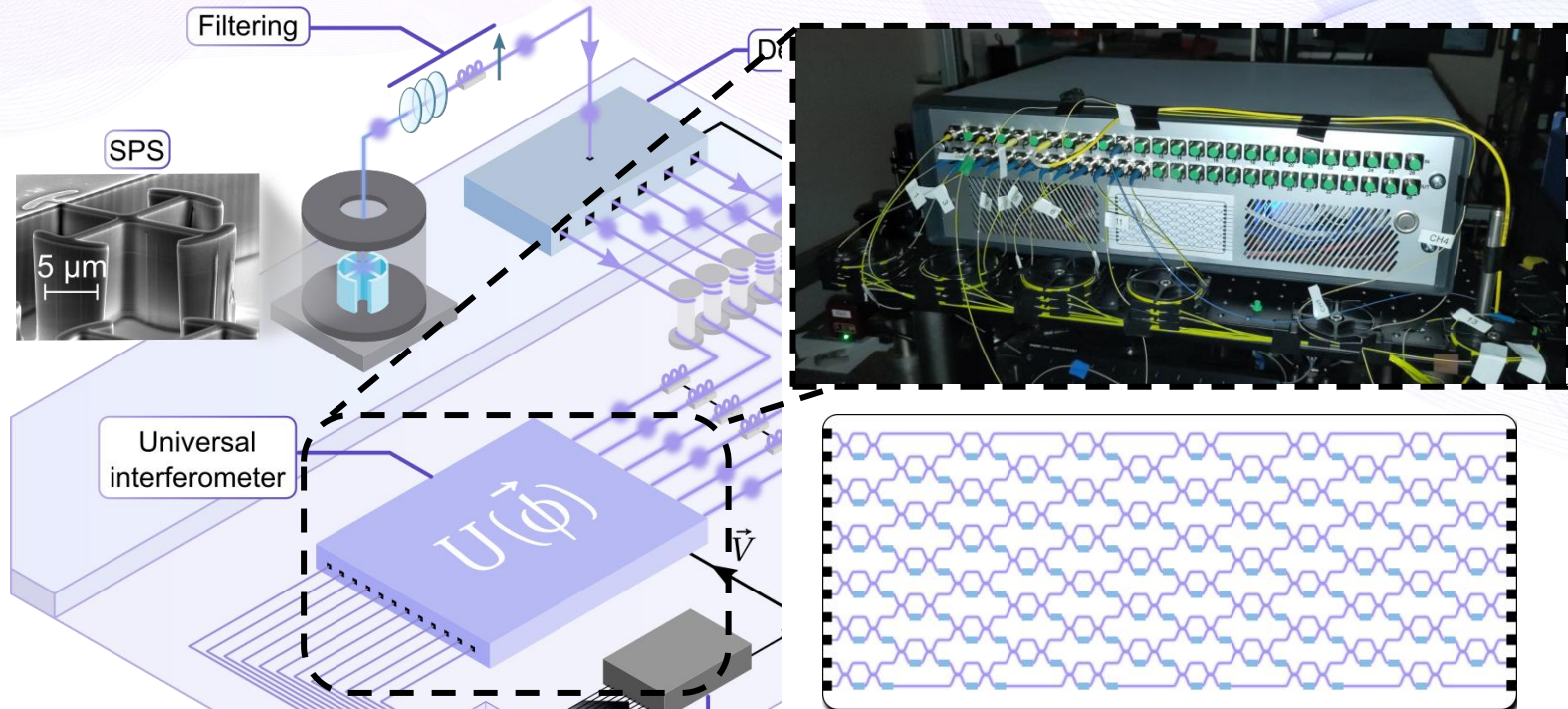




Q Quandela NISQ quantum computer : virtual tour



Q Quandela NISQ quantum computer : virtual tour



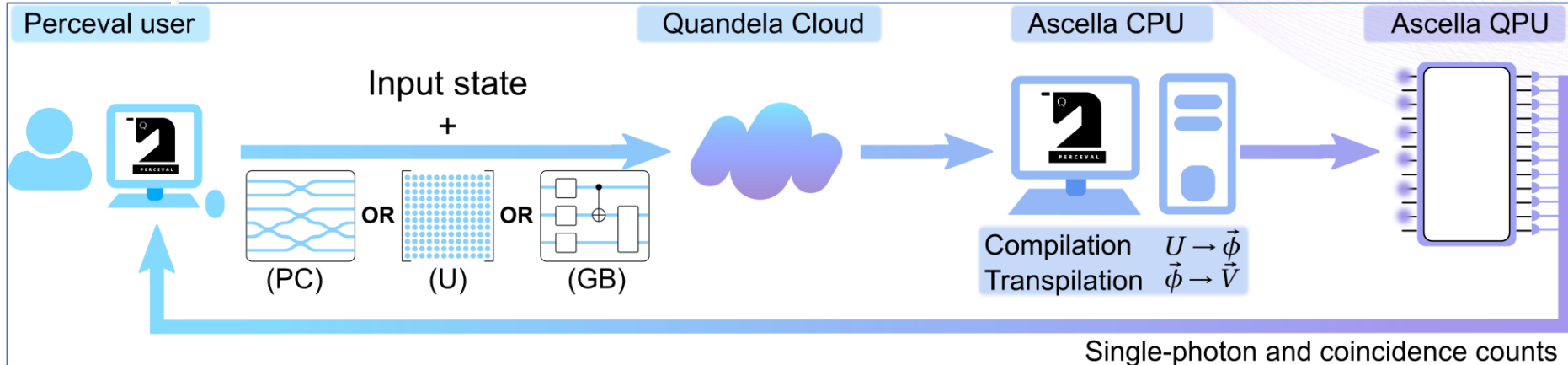
- 12 x 12 fully reconfigurable universal interferometer

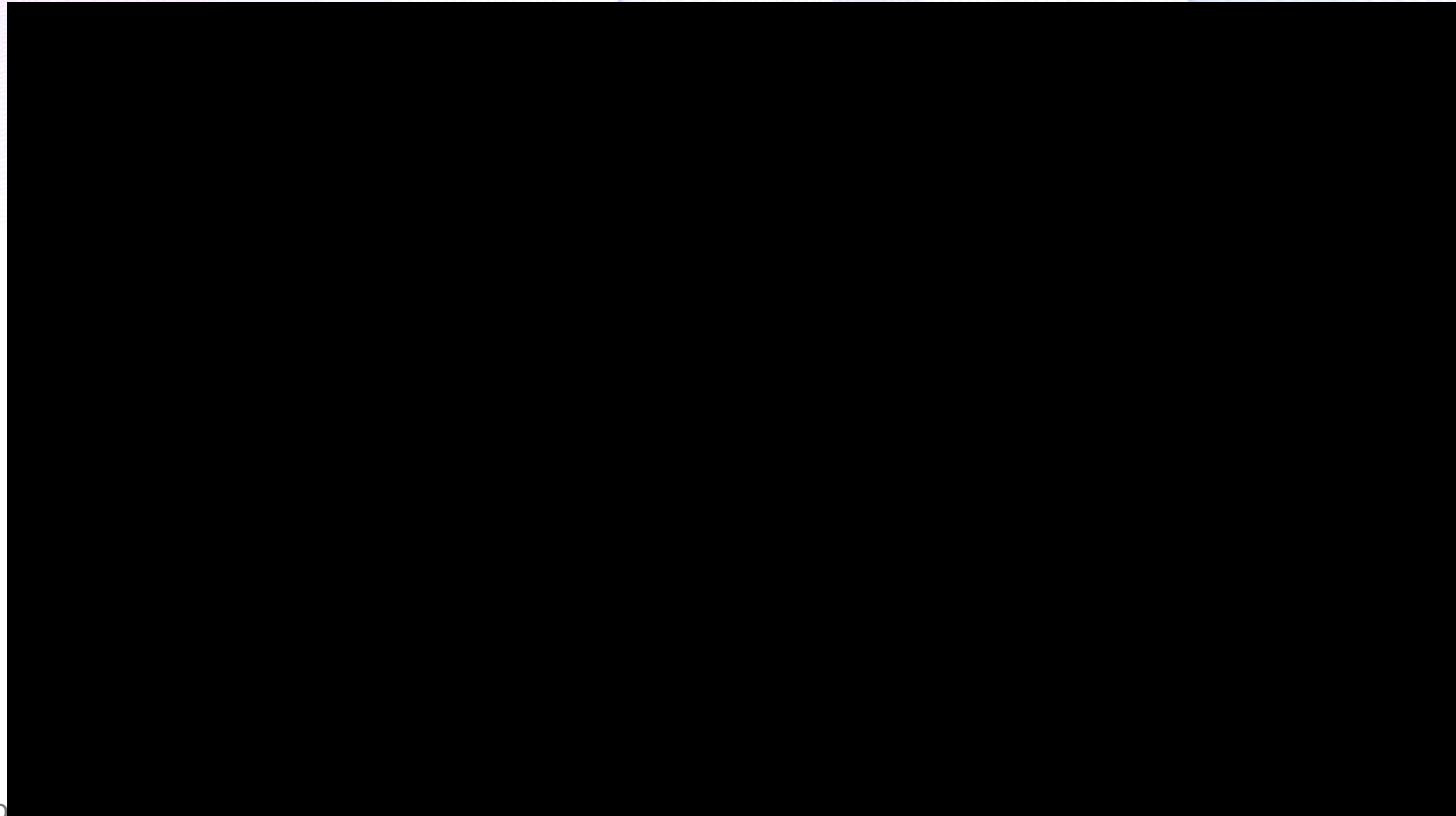
Q Quandela NISQ quantum computer : software stack



```
def computation(params):  
    global current_loss  
    global computation_count  
    "compute the loss function of a given differential equation in order for it to be optimized"  
    computation_count += 1  
    f_theta_0 = 0 # boundary condition  
    coefs = lambda_random # coefficients of the M observable  
    # initial condition with the two universal interferometers and the phase shift in the middle  
    U_1 = pcvl.Matrix.random_unitary(m, params[:2 * m ** 2])  
    U_2 = pcvl.Matrix.random_unitary(m, params[2 * m ** 2:])
```

<https://perceval.quandela.net/>

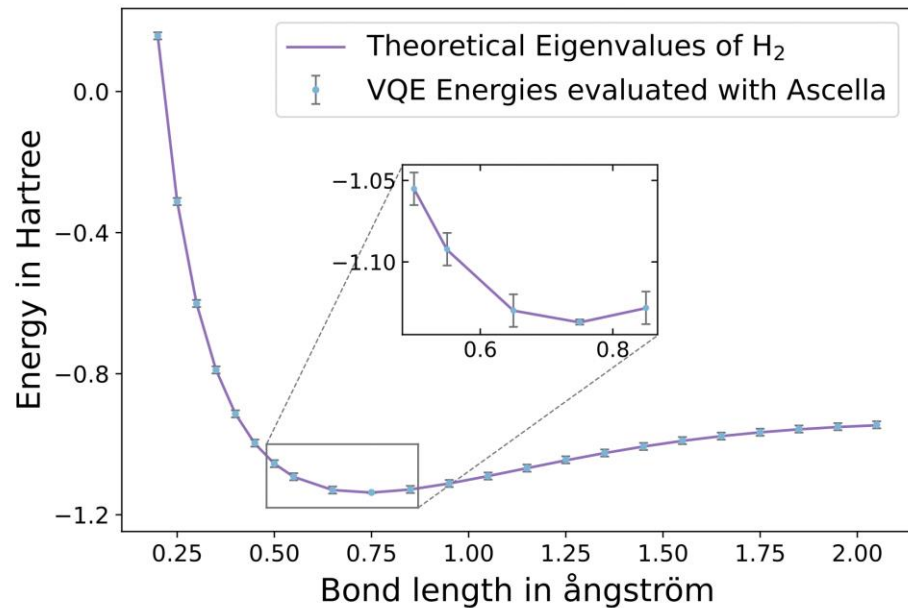
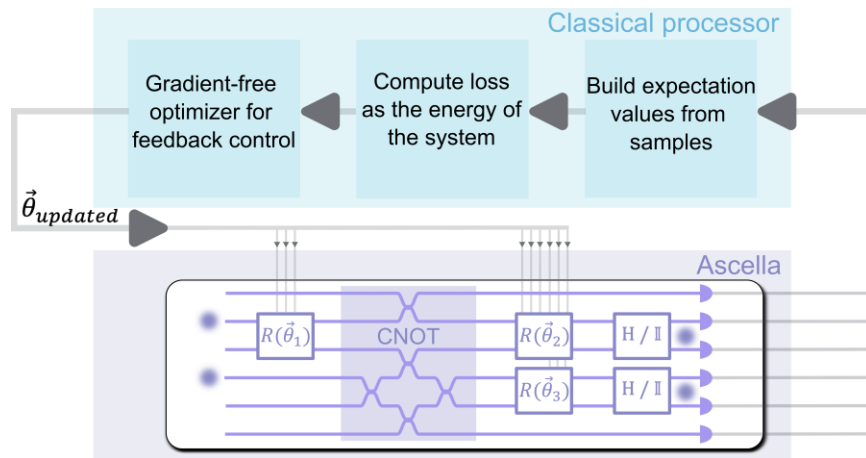
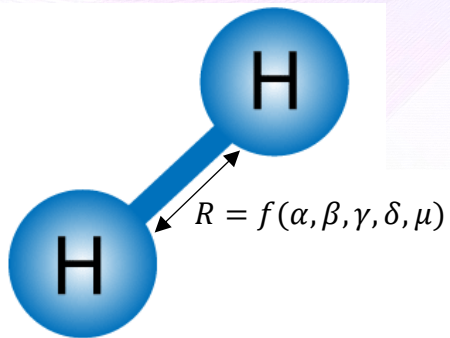






Differential equation resolution

Basic quantum chemistry





Quantum machine learning

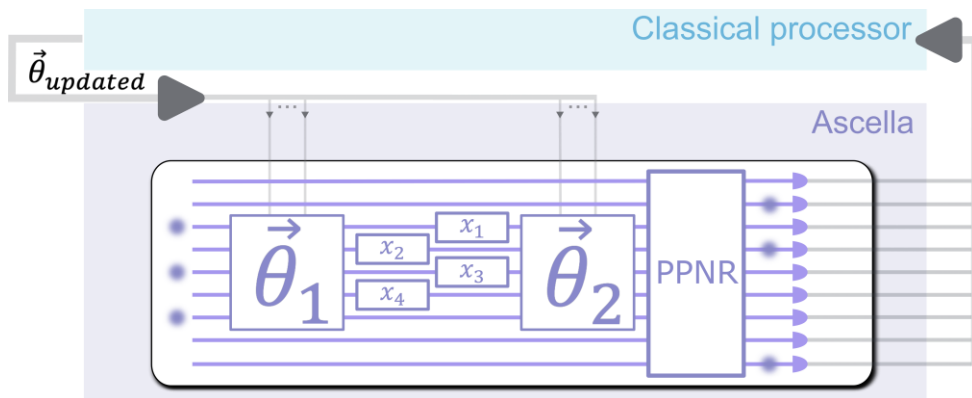
Test : iris images classification



Iris Versicolor

Iris Setosa

Iris Virginica



Nature Photonics 18 (6), 603 (2024)

Confusion matrices

Train

True label	0	35	0	0
	1	0	34	5
	2	0	4	34
		0	1	2

Predicted label

Accuracy = 92%

Test

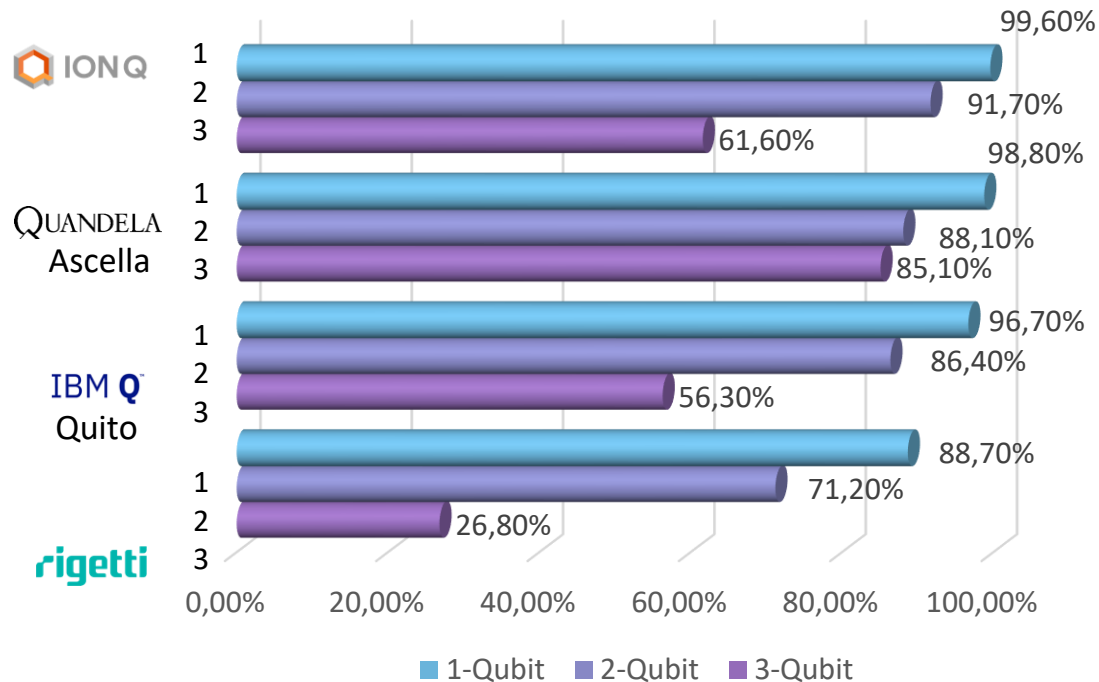
True label	0	15	0	0
	1	0	10	1
	2	0	1	11
		0	1	2

Predicted label

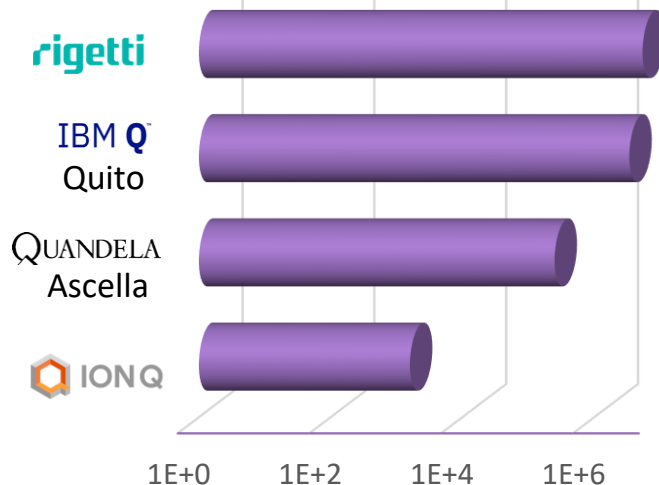
Accuracy = 95%

Q Benchmarking with other online platforms (2023)

N-Qubit Gate Fidelity



Number of 2-Qubit gates per second (QLOPS)



QUANDELA Cloud

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Experiment on photonic quantum computing on notebooks developed by our quantum scientists and showing state of the art algorithms for photonics

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Get Started for Free

<https://cloud.quandela.com/>

Latest release:

Altair : 8 photons in 20 modes

90 % up time, >1000 users

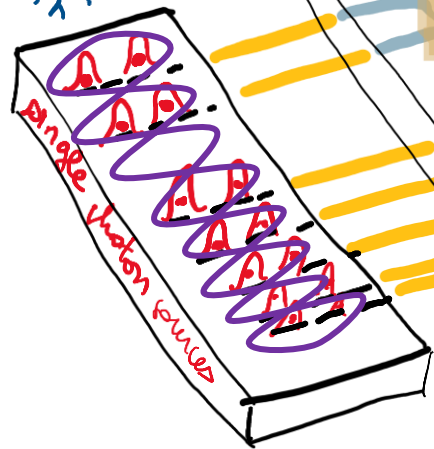
Fault Tolerant Architecture

Quantum

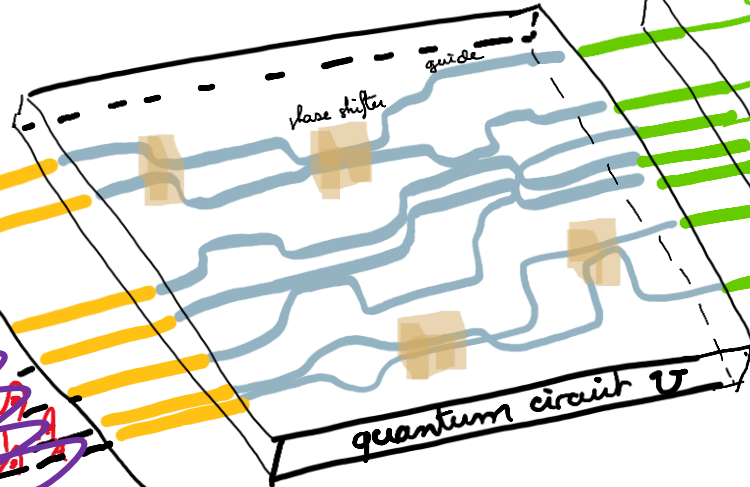
Classical

Quantum

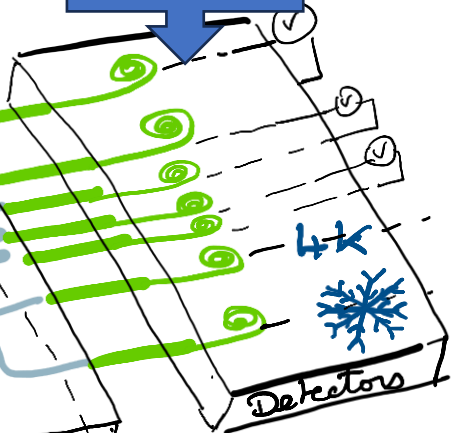
4K



Entangled photon sources

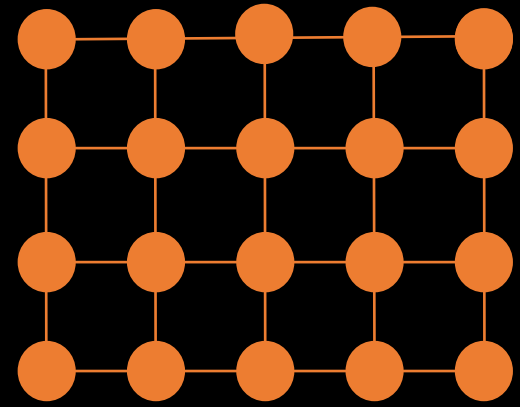
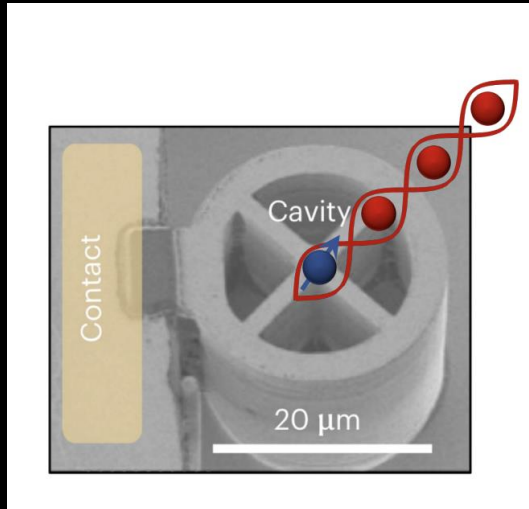


High transmission optical circuit
Fast reconfiguration



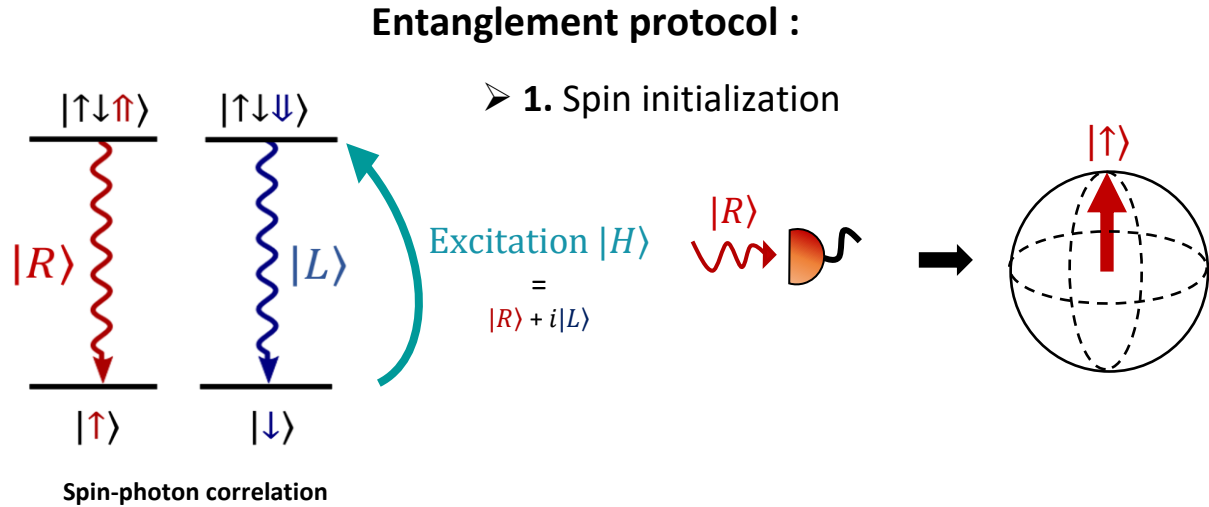
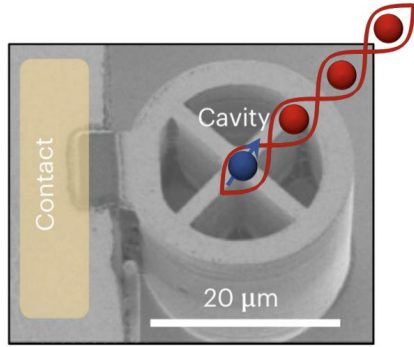
Single photon detectors
Fast electronics

Deterministic generation of photonic graph states



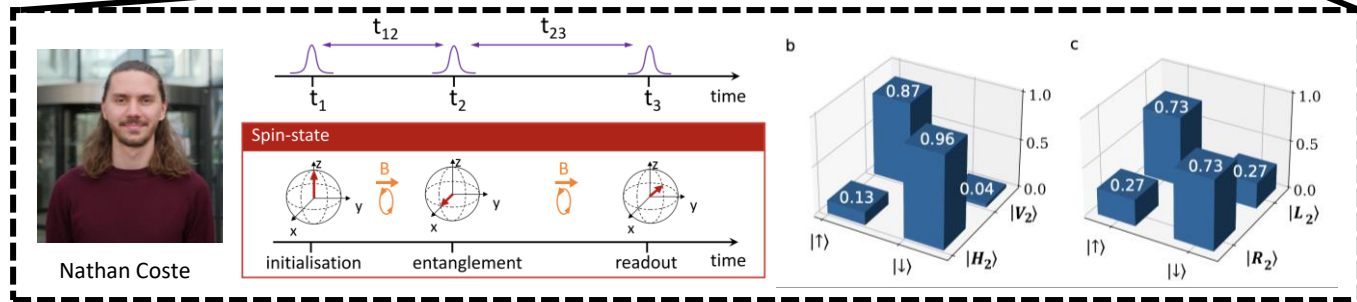
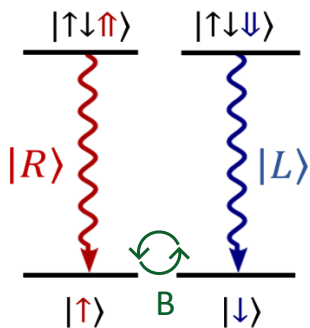
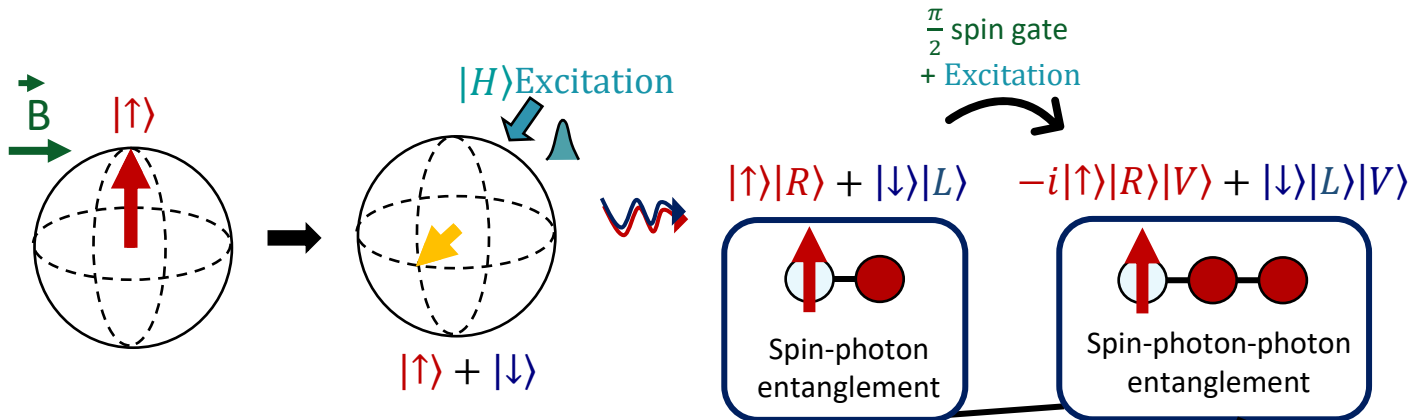
Coste et al. Nature Photonics (2023)
Huet et al. arXiv:2410.23518

Spin photon entanglement with a QD device



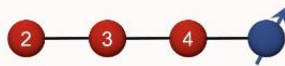
Entanglement protocol :

- 2. Spin precession
 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ spin gate

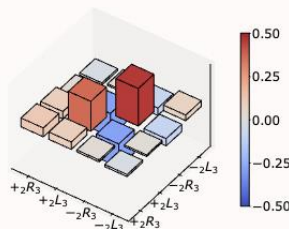


b

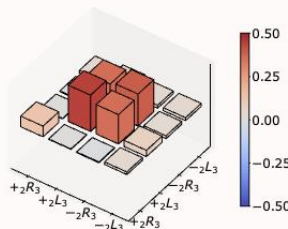
$$\begin{cases} \theta_{1,2} = \pi/2 \\ \varphi_1 = 0 \\ \varphi_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &(|\overline{\mp}_2\rangle|R_3\rangle - |\pm_2\rangle|L_3\rangle)|R_4\rangle|\uparrow\rangle \\ &+ (|\overline{\mp}_2\rangle|R_3\rangle + |\pm_2\rangle|L_3\rangle)|L_4\rangle|\downarrow\rangle \end{aligned}$$



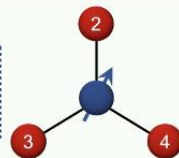
$$|-2, R_3\rangle - |+2, L_3\rangle$$



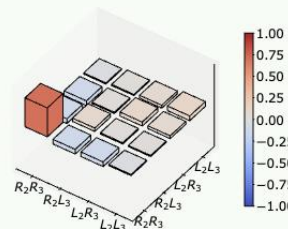
$$|-2, R_3\rangle + |+2, L_3\rangle$$

c

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{1,2} = \pi/2 \\ \varphi_1 = \pi \\ \varphi_2 = \pi \end{cases}$$



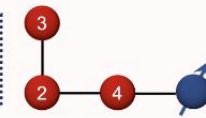
$$|R_2, R_3\rangle|R_4\rangle|\uparrow\rangle + |L_2, L_3\rangle|L_4\rangle|\downarrow\rangle$$



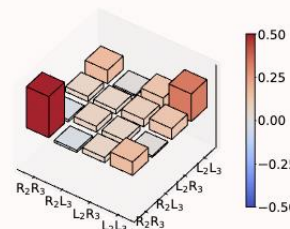
$$|R_2, R_3\rangle$$

d

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{1,2} = \pi/2 \\ \varphi_1 = \pi \\ \varphi_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$



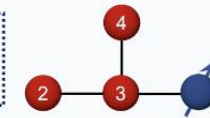
$$\begin{aligned} &(|R_2, R_3\rangle + |L_2, L_3\rangle)|R_4\rangle|\uparrow\rangle \\ &(|R_2, R_3\rangle - |L_2, L_3\rangle)|L_4\rangle|\downarrow\rangle \end{aligned}$$



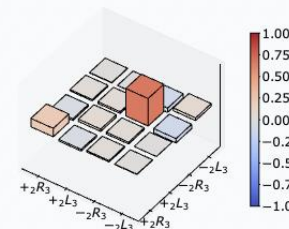
$$|R_2, R_3\rangle + |L_2, L_3\rangle$$

e

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{1,2} = \pi/2 \\ \varphi_1 = 0 \\ \varphi_2 = \pi \end{cases}$$

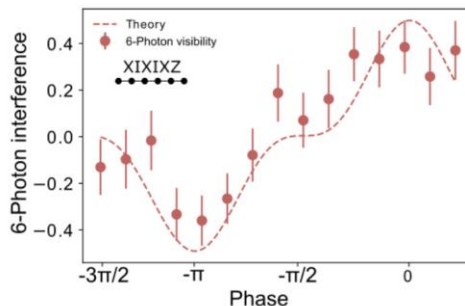
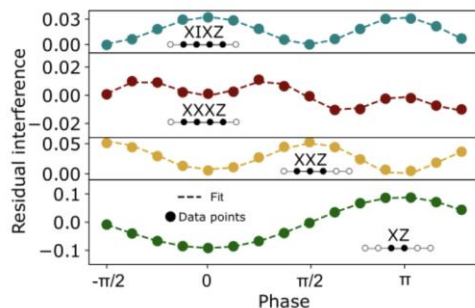
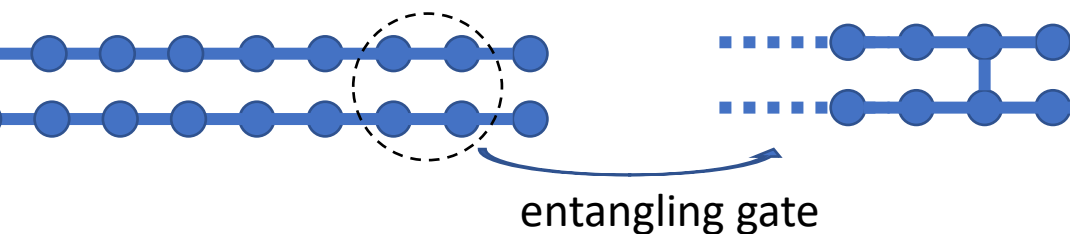


$$|-\rangle|R_3\rangle|R_4\rangle|\uparrow\rangle + |+\rangle|L_3\rangle|L_4\rangle|\downarrow\rangle$$

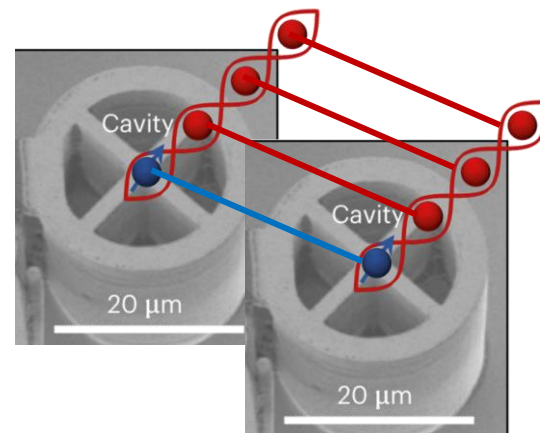


$$|-\rangle|R_3\rangle$$

Fusion of linear clusters



Remote spin entanglement



Guichard, Vidro et al – soon on arxiv

A Spin-Optical Quantum Computing Architecture

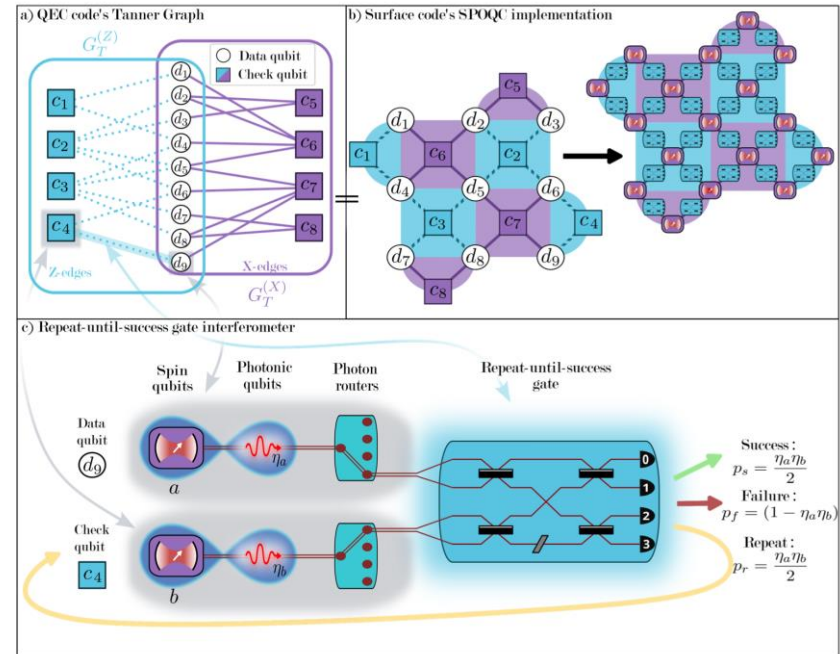
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Alexia Salavrakos¹, and Shane Mansfield¹

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arXiv:2311.05605v3

- Any quantum error correcting code
- Maintains scalability for low-density parity check codes
- Exploits built-in non-local connectivity



CNRS team

Our Collaborations:

Fabio Sciarrino (Rome)
Roberto Osellame (Milan)
Hagai Eisenberg (Jerusalem)
Alexia Auffèves (Singapour)
Christoph Simon (Calgary)
Carlos Anton (Madrid)
Andrew White (Brisbane)

Group retreat 2023



Group retreat 2024



Quandela teams– October 2023



100 people dedicated to QC

>60 PhDs and engineers
in algorithms,
semiconductors, optical
technologies
and computer science

R&D Centers



C2N - Palaiseau



Massy

Production Centers



IPVF - Palaiseau



Massy

New offices in
Cambridge and Munich