

Qubits or not qubits ?

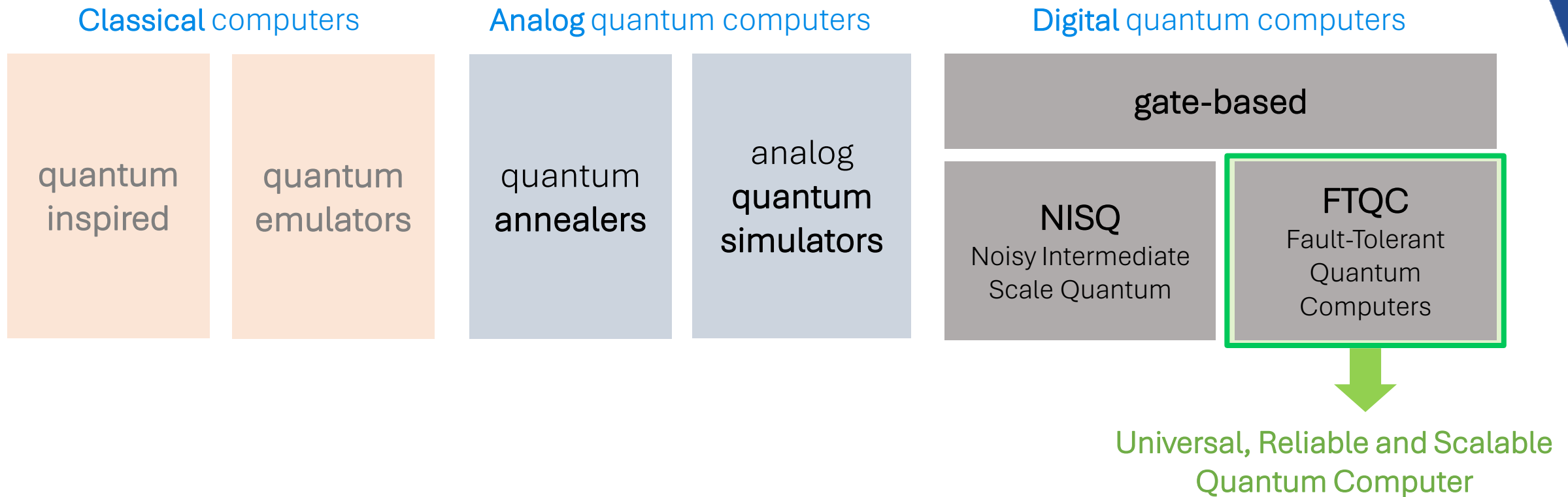
State of the art of Fault Tolerant Quantum Computing in 2025

An Academy of Technology report presented
by Gérard Roucairol and Olivier Ezratty

<https://www.academie-technologies.fr/publications/>

Academy of technology report scope (*)

Quantum Computing Paradigms



An Industry inspired Working Group

Steering committee

- Catherine Lambert (Cerfac's President)
 - Thierry Bonhomme (former Orange Business Service EVP)
 - Gérard Roucairol (former Bull Research EVP)
 - Boris Bourdoncle General secretary
-
- Frédéric Barbaresco
 - Philippe Duluc
 - Marko Erman
 - Olivier Ezratty
 - Philippe Grangier
 - Daniel Kaplan
 - Jean-Claude Lehmann
- Anthony Leverrier
 - Frédéric Magniez
 - Mazyar Mirrahimi
 - Jean-Philippe Nominé
 - Sophie Proust
 - Claude Weisbuch

With the support of the French quantum ecosystem

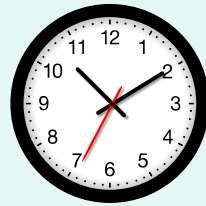


Report main chapters

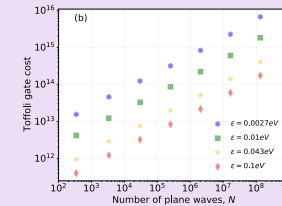
1. Quantum advantage and its needs
2. Error-correcting codes
3. Qubit technologies
4. Scalability
5. **Complementary elements:** economic analysis, competing technologies, benchmarking, HPC links, human capital, funding strategies.

Quantum Computing: benefits and challenges

Expected benefits



Potential exponential speedup



Improved results quality

However

Technology challenges

Few algorithms with an exponential speedup

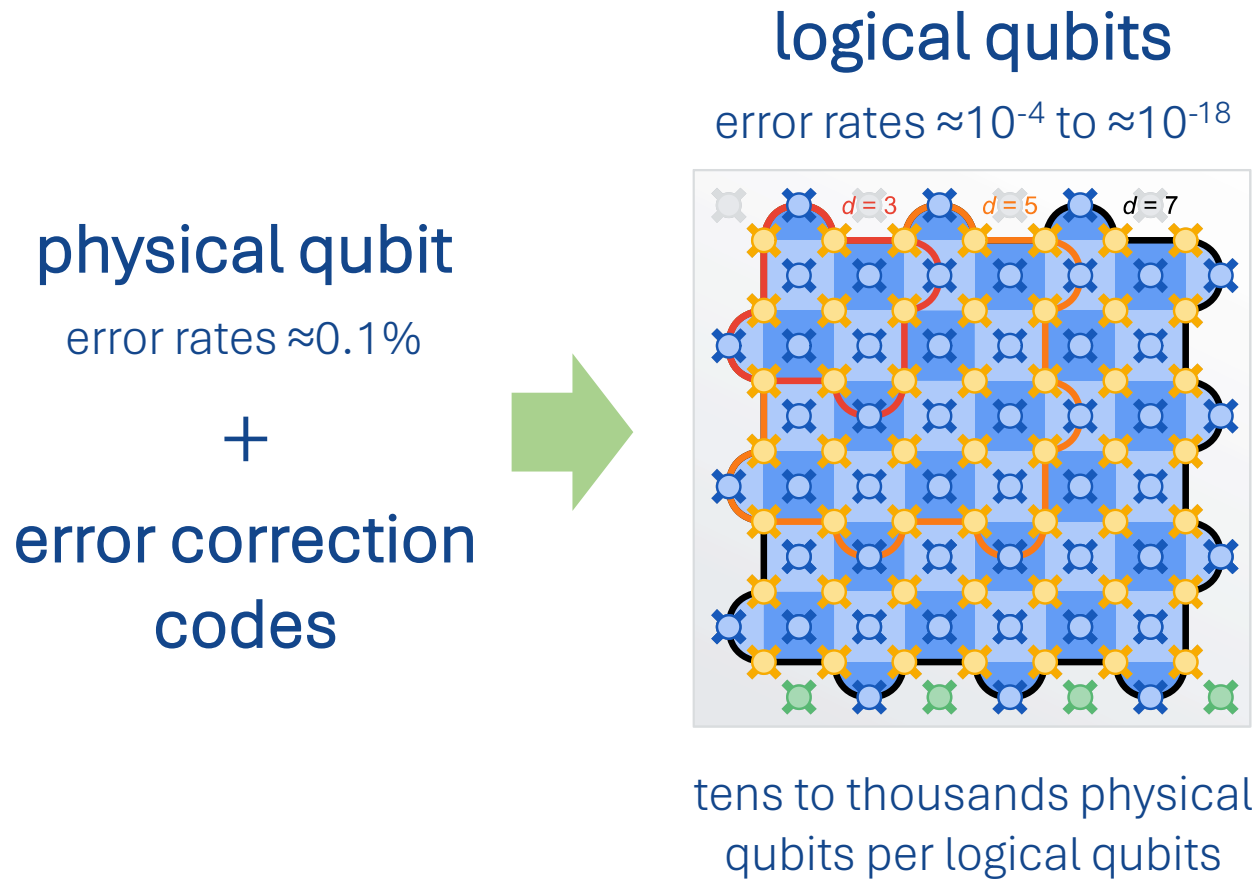
Qubits sensitive to errors

Compute intensive but *not* data intensive

Implementation overhead

Error correction: the key recent progress

Google Willow, bosonic qubits (Alice&Bob, Nord Quantique, AWS ...)



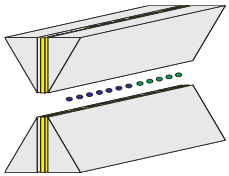
fault tolerance (FTQC)

- correct errors faster than they are generated.
- avoid errors propagation.
- support a universal gate set.

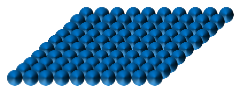
Useful applications will require hundreds to thousands of logical qubits

Many Qubit Technologies and many Actors

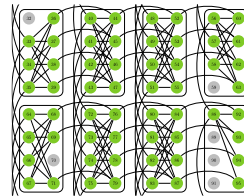
atoms



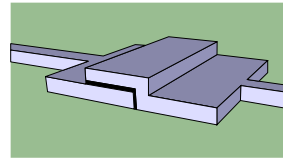
trapped ions



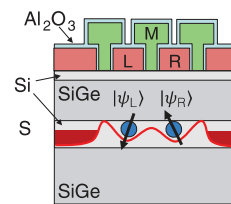
cold atoms



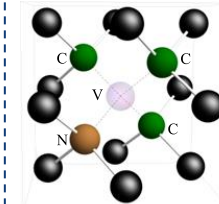
annealing



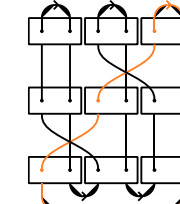
superconducting



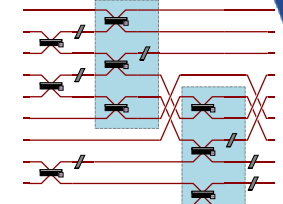
silicon



vacancies



topological



photons



D:wave
The Quantum Computing Company™

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NEC

IBM rigetti
amazon Google

qci Nord
Quantique

OQC IQM

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QUANTUM

FUJITSU QOLAB

Peak
Quantum
Jumpstarting Quantum Computing

QuamCore
Z-Axis Quantum

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photonics

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Transistors

SOUTEC

FUJITSU

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QUANDELA ORCA
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Boson

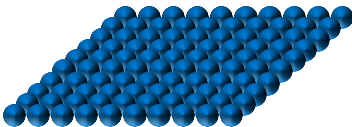
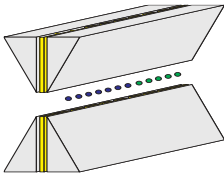
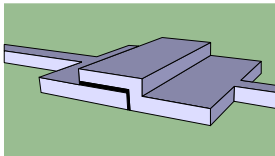
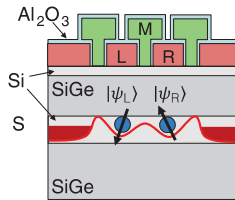
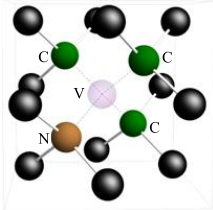
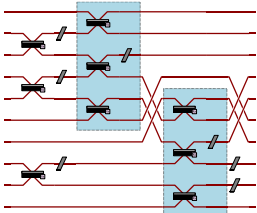
QCI photonicsQ

Q QUANFLUENCE

TUNDRA'S FMSG CHAI LTD.

aegiq

Nobody's perfect

	atoms		electrons <i>controlled spin and microwave cavities</i>		photons	
						
	cold atoms	trapped ions	superconducting	silicon	NV centers	photons
operations fidelities						
gate times	with no shuttling					
qubit connectivity	with shuttling					
cooling needed	4K	4K	15 mK	≈500 mK	TBD	1.8 to 4K
qubit size						
scalability		with tiled chips				

Identified significant challenges

Hardware

- **Scaling** qubits numbers, quality, connectivity and error correction
- **Interconnecting** quantum processors
- **Enabling** technologies

Software

- **Algorithms**, software engineering and HPC – FTQC hybridization
- **Benchmarking** methodology

Ecosystem

- **Competing classical technologies** progress (AI, silicon, ...)
- **Skills and funding**