The status of quantum computing versus semi-quantum computing

Round-Table ICQNM 2015

Tal Mor Technion, Haifa, Israel

D-Wave collaborations

- In 2011 ,Lockheed Martin signed a contract with D-Wave Systems to realize the benefits based upon a quantum annealing processor applied to some of Lockheed's most challenging computation problems. The contract includes the purchase of a "128 qubit Quantum Computing System".
- In 2013, a "*512 qubit* system" was sold to Google and NASA.
- Researchers believe that D-Wave model is probably **not** a quantum computing model. But is it stronger than "classical"?



A "good" quantum computing device – ion trap



- Reached 14 qubits
- Nobel Prize and Wolf Prize



• Josephson Junctions (the technology DWAVE is based upon): 3-5 qubits, maybe 8 (DWAVE?)



• Q. Optics (7-8 qubits)

The Australian Centre of Excellence for

Quantum Computation and Communication Technology



<u>Current status of fully-</u> <u>quantum computing</u>

- Despite the Nobel prize we have no clue when ion traps will reach 25 qubits
- Despite of 20M \$ DWAVE computers already sold – we have no clue if JJ qubits are of any good; We do know (Shin, Smith Smolin, Vazirani; 2014) that there is probably <u>no reason to believe</u> that the DWAVE model is quantum

Limited QC Models: Semi-quantum computing

- D-Wave's [???] (closely related to JJ-QC)
- One Clean Qubit (closely related to NMR-QC)
- Linear Optics (closely related to Optics-QC)

Three Extremely Important Questions:

- What algorithms can the <u>limited</u> models run?
 [OCQ Trace estimation; LO boson sampling]
- What kind of Quantumness/Entanglement is there?
- Do they scale much easier/better than full QC?



Quantum Key Distribution and its Applications

Round Table Discussion ICQNM 2015, 23. – 27. August, Venice

Stefan Schauer



QKD and its Applications

- QKD provides highly (unconditional) secure communication
- Important in several fields where sensitive data is transmitted (government, research, finance, medical, military, etc.)
- Competition with classical solutions is high
 - Devices for classical cryptography are well established
 - Provide high transmission rates and "good" security
- Some applications for QKD have already been developed
 - Well-defined protocols for the communication (Q3P)
 - Integration into standard networks (quantum and classical links)
 - Integration into IPSec (keys coming from QKD)
 - Integration into applications (telephone conferences secure by QKD)
- QKD still faces several challenges before entering day-to-day life



Challenges in QKD

- Challenge 1: Distance
 - First implementations over a few centimeters in the lab
 - Today distance of several hundred kilometers possible
 - Losses are rather high key rate is rather low
 - Quantum networks might be a solution
- Challenge 2: *Bandwidth*
 - Large distances don't allow a high transmission rate (e.g. ~3bps @ 300km, ~10bps @ 200km)
 - Photon sources and detectors are not perfect and introduce errors
 - Channels are lossy and quantum states are influenced
 - Nevertheless efficient rates are possible at a short distance (e.g. 450 kbps over 25km)



Challenges in QKD

- Challenge 3: Handling
 - QKD Systems are rather complex
 - High-end physics and sophisticated hardware involved
 - Hard to maintain in practice (configuration of the system)
 - Trend goes towards "Out-of-the-Box" systems (e.g. ID Quantique) and "QKD-on-a-Chip"
- Challenge 4: Implementation
 - QKD is secure in theory
 - In practice there are several physical limitations (e.g. single photon detectors, finite key length, ...)
 - Several loopholes and backdoors have bee identified in the last years



- Several installations of QKD networks
 - Vienna 2008, Switzerland 2009, Tokyo 2010, China 2016
- Nodes in the network are connected using quantum links
 - QKD is performed over these links
 - Integration of several different physical implementations
- Usually restricted to a metropolitan area
- Network serves as a backbone for "classical" users and can be accessed over specific nodes and interfaces
- Hierarchical (layered) approach to provide an abstraction for the protocols and applications on higher levels



- Vienna (2008):
 - First installment of a network secured by QKD
 - Six locations across Vienna
 - Largest Distance over 80km
 - Application of text, audio and video encryption





- Tokyo (2010):
 - Network with distances up to 45km
 - Integration of different technologies
 - Application of a secure text, audio and video transmission





- China (2016):
 - Largest QKD network so far
 - 2000km link between Beijing and Shanghai
 - Large number of nodes to connect them
- Satellite communication secured by QKD as a next step



A Quantum Computer : Dream or Reality

Thierry Ferrus

Hitachi Cambridge Laboratory

Round table on 'Quantum : getting the momentum'

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Outline

Could we (really) realise a quantum computer ?

Copenhague interpretation and no-cloning theorem

Large scale networks



Could we realise the computation part ?

→ Coherence time, scalability, high-fidelity readout

Could we realise a quantum memory ?

→ No-cloning theorem

Could we displace qubits over μm distances ?

→ Surface acoustic waves, photonic crystals...



Do we need a classical circuit to operate a quantum one ?

➔ Pulsing and general operations

The Copenhague interpretation : what about measurement ?

→ Weak measurement is a measurement...

What about large networks

→ Repeaters, fibres, local/ flying qubits



END

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