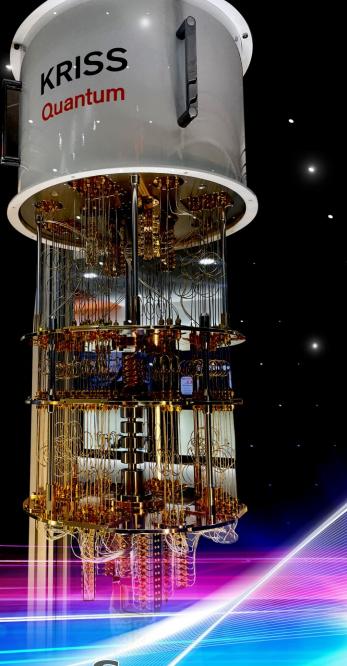
©Quantum computing and measurement standards

Yong-Ho Lee Center for Superconducting Quantum Computing System KRISS



KRISS





Content

Background activities for Quantum computing in KRISS

Quantum computing activities worldwide

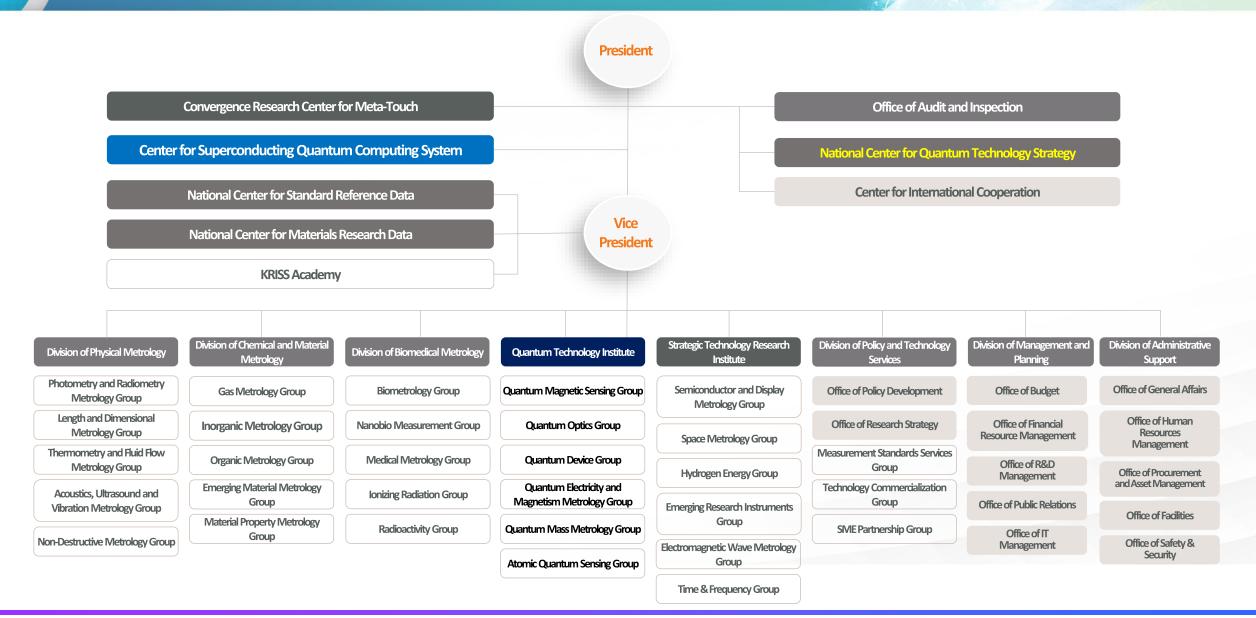
Developing QC systems in KRISS

Precision measurements and QC

N

Organization of KRISS

Quantum computing and measurement standards



KRISS

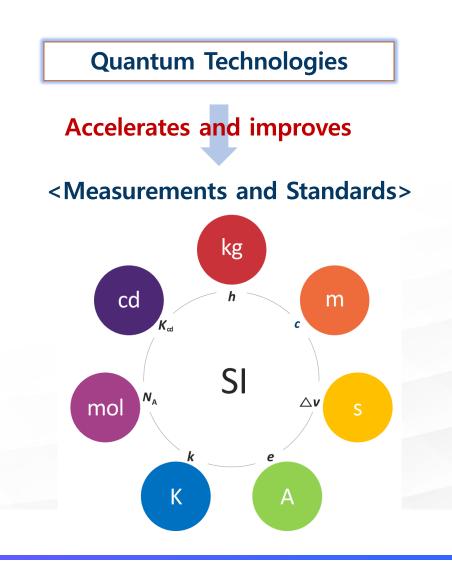
Quantum technologies and Standards

Quantum for precision measurements and standards

- Quantum hall resistance standard
- Josephson voltage standard
- Single electron tunneling
- SQUID^{*} for precision measurements (SQUID^{*}: Superconducting QUantum Interference Device)
- Atom clock

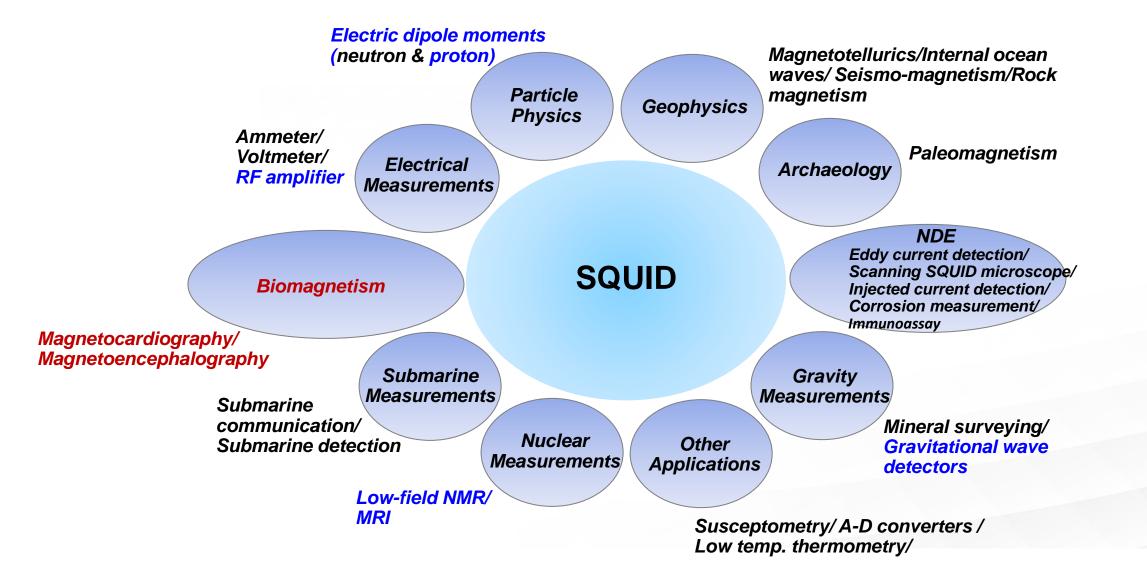
...

- Luminosity standard
- Quantum gravity meter



SQUID applications

Quantum computing and measurement standards



Advanced SQUID technology in KRISS

Quantum computing and measurement standards

<Standard DC SQUID> Flux modulation curve Input coil pad Superconductive bonding SQUID chip $[\delta V/\delta \Phi]_{max}$ Voltage Superconducting 0 Superconducting shield Pickup coil block/screw Flux (Φ/Φ_0) <Double Relaxation Oscillation SQUID (DROS)> <Compact pickup coil> Flux modulation curve $[\delta V/\delta \Phi]_{max}$ Voltage High flux-to-voltage transfer: $[\delta V/\delta \Phi]_{max} > 1 \text{ mV}/\Phi_0$ Large modulation amplitude \Rightarrow Simpler readout circuits 2 0 Flux (Φ/Φ_0)

<Standard pickup coil structure>

Center for Superconducting Quantum Computing System

KRISS

MagnetoCardioGraphy (MCG) measurement

Quantum computing and measurement standards



<Laboratory>



<Commercialization: Technology licensing>



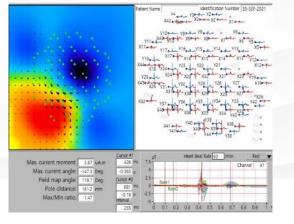


<Analysis software>

Complete recycling of helium → No refill of liquid helium

Second-order gradiometer → Thin (economic) shielded room

- Non-invasive
- High diagnostic accuracy
 - Ischemia
 - Arrhythmia
- FDA certificate



MagnetoEncephaloGraphy (MEG) measurement

Quantum computing and measurement standards



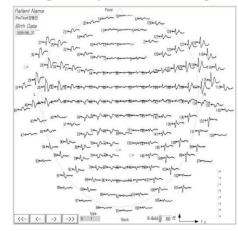
- High temporal/spatial resolution
- Non-contact & Non-invasive
- Measure neural activity directly

<Sensor helmet>

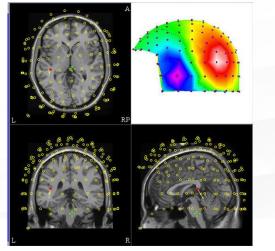


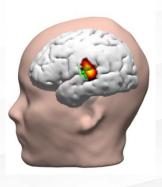
<SQUID>

<Signal processing>



<Source localization>



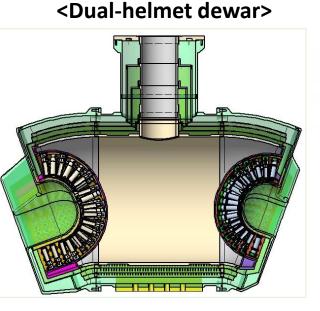


Dual-helmet MEG: LifeSpan measurement

Quantum computing and measurement standards

<Localization of epileptic focus>

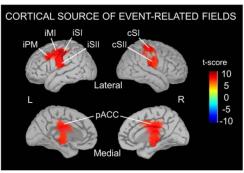




<Pediatric helmet>

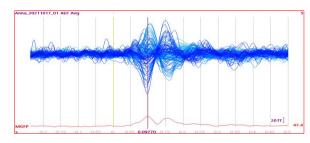


<Cognitive processing>



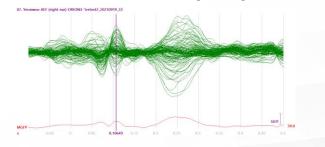
- Social interaction
- Brain development
- Autism

<Adult auditory response>





<Pediatric auditory response>

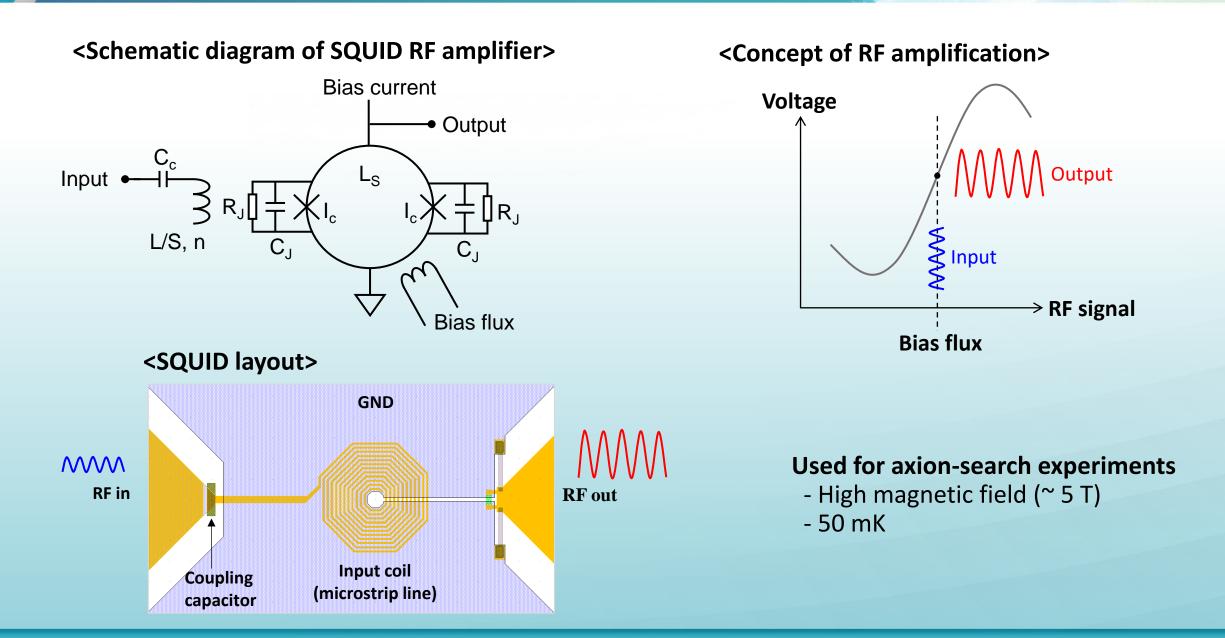


Center for Superconducting Quantum Computing System

KRISS

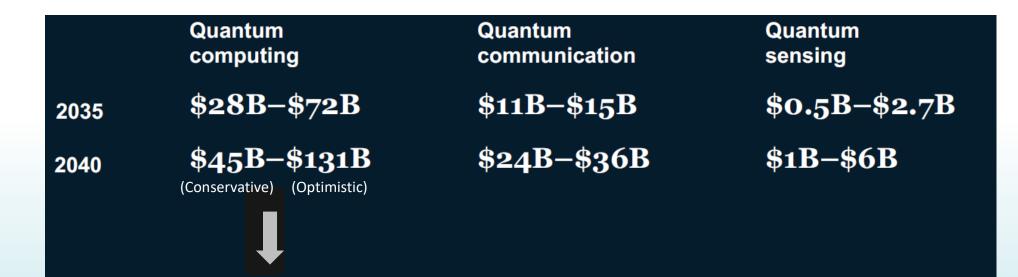
SQUID microstrip radio-frequency amplifier

Quantum computing and measurement standards



Quantum technology market

Quantum computing and measurement standards



Potential economic value from quantum computing in 2035

~\$0.9T-\$2T

potential economic value across four industries by 2035: chemicals, life sciences, finance, and mobility¹



Quantum Technology Monitor, McKinsey & Company (2024)

Platforms for quantum computing

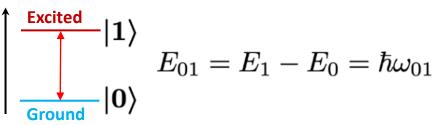
Quantum computing and measurement standards

2-level system

Energy

Quantization of state + Superposition of states + Entanglement of qubits → Quantum computing





Natural

- Ion, spin, neutral atom, photon, ...

Artificial

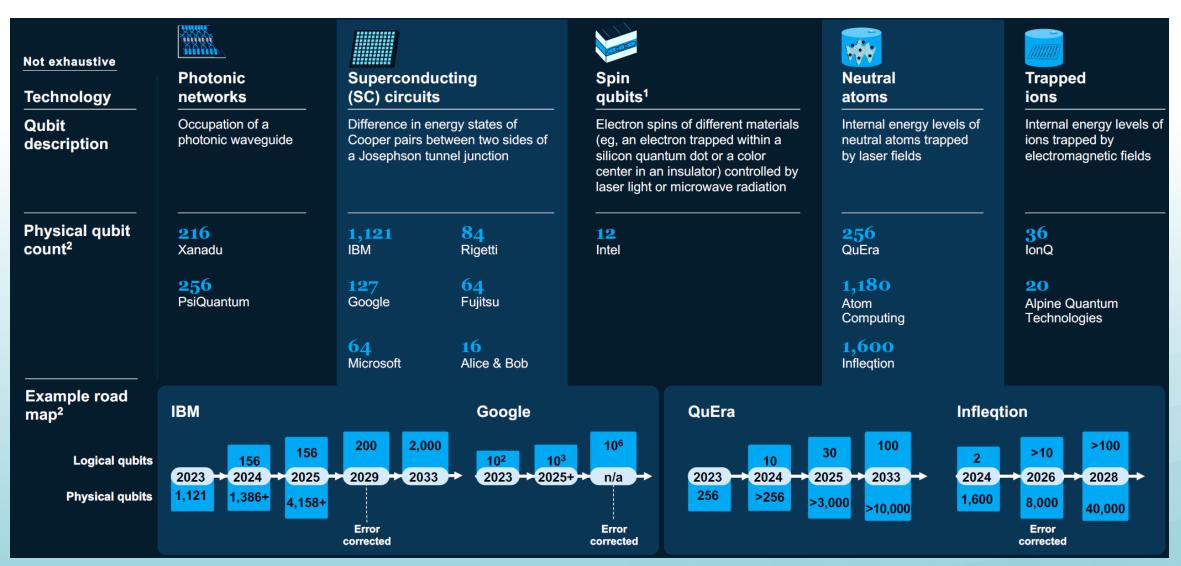
- Superconducting device, ...



Current Microwaves Output Image: Current Output Image: C

Progress of quantum computing

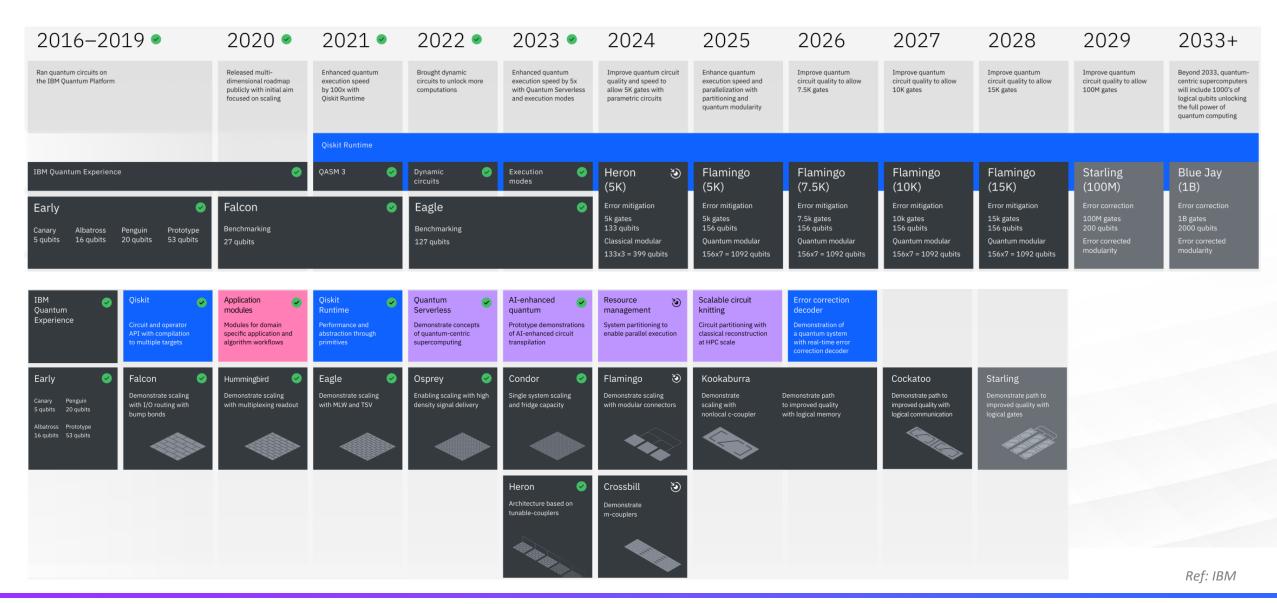
Quantum computing and measurement standards



Quantum Technology Monitor, McKinsey & Company (2024)

IBM Quantum roadmap (superconducting)

Quantum computing and measurement standards

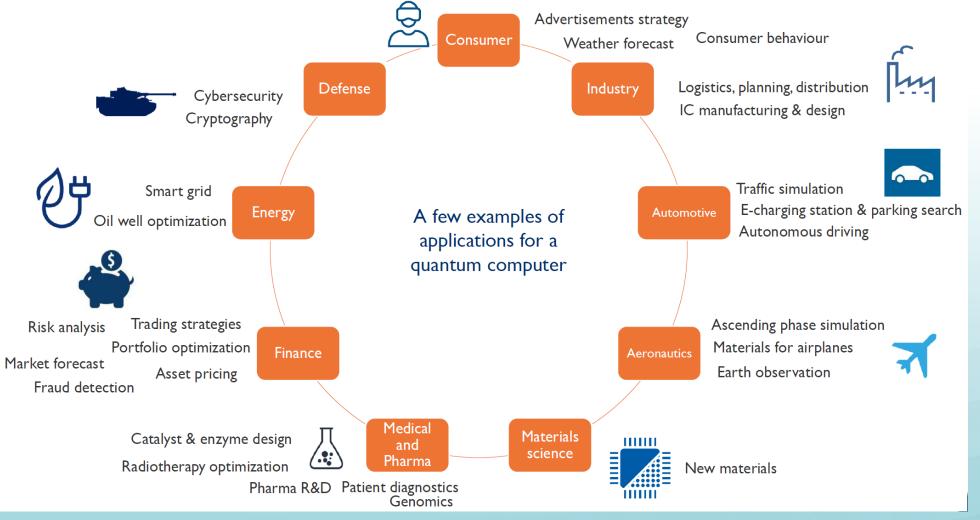


KRISS

Center for Superconducting Quantum Computing System

Potential applications of Quantum computing

Quantum computing and measurement standards



Ref: Yole Development

Roadmap for KRISS superconducting QC project

Quantum computing and measurement standards

Title: Establishment of superconducting quantum computing infrastructure

Phase I

- Period: 2022.6. 2025.3.
- Development of 20-qubit system and demonstration of cloud service

Phase II

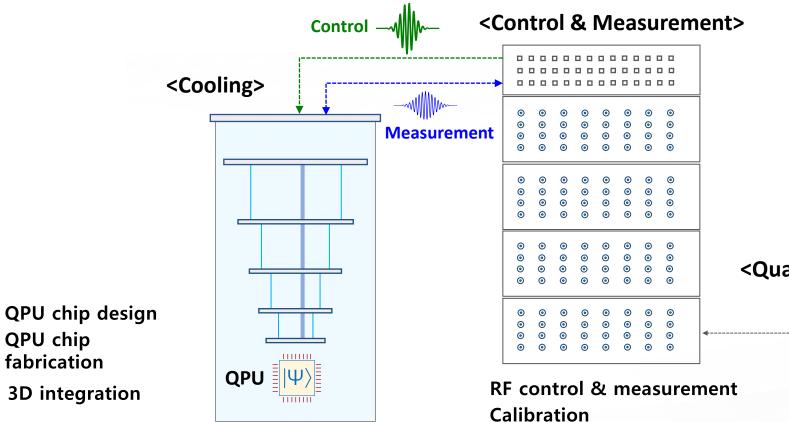
- Period: 2025.3. 2027.3.
- Development of 50-qubit system and demonstration of cloud service

Participating institutions

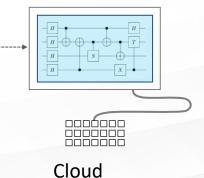
- KRISS: PI
- Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU)
- Ulsan University of Science and Technology (UNIST)
- Korea Institute of Science & Technology Information (KISTI)
- 3 Universities (Kyunghee U., Seoul Nat'l U., Yonsei U.)

Structure of the on-going project in KRISS

Quantum computing and measurement standards



<Quantum circuit (Algorithm)>



RF packaging **QPU** characterization

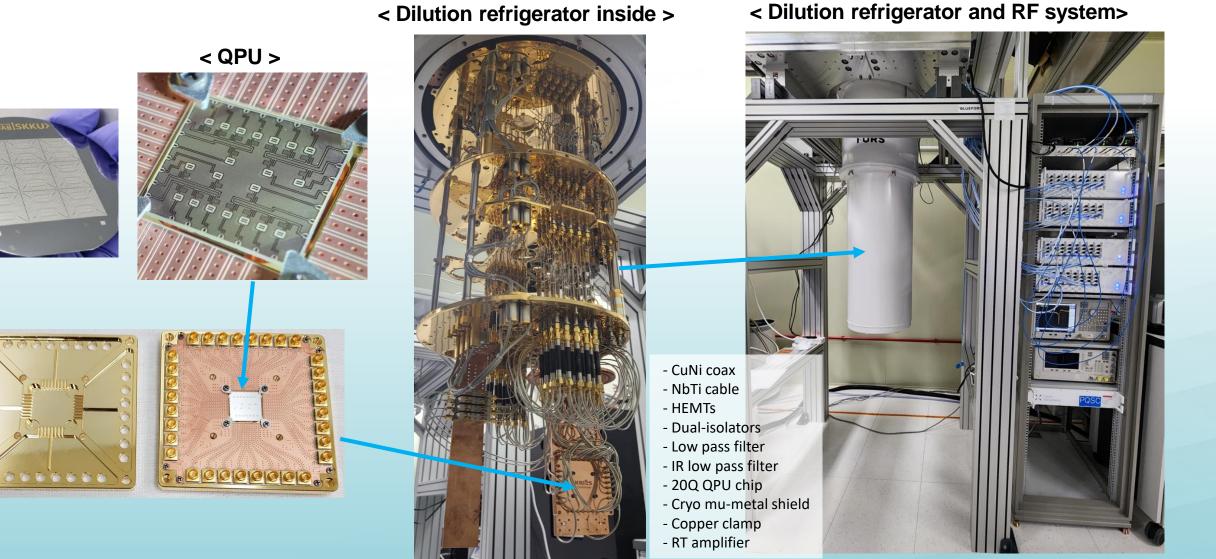
QPU chip

Cooling Quantum-limited amp. Shielding/Filtering

20-qubit system in KRISS

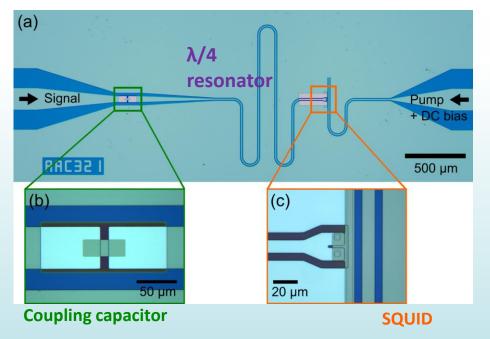
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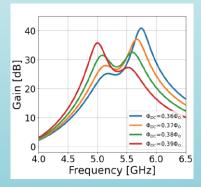


< Dilution refrigerator inside >

<IMPA (Impedance matched parametric amplifier)>



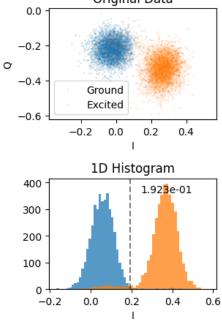
<Gain curve>

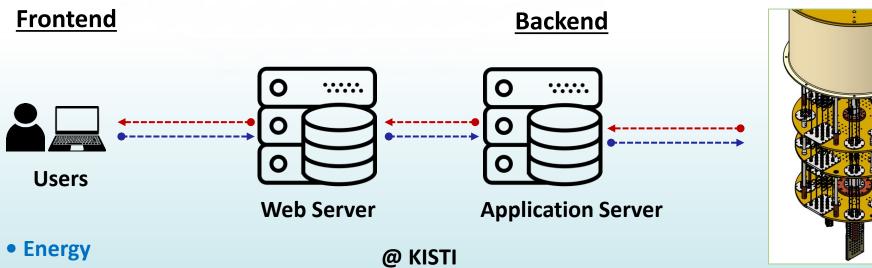


<Improvement of readout fidelity>

JPA off Original Data 0.00 Ground -0.10Excited -0.05 0.00 0.05 0.10 1D Histogram 300 3.863e-02 200 100 0.00 0.05 0.10 -0.05







- Chemistry
- Material science
- Biology
- Traffic
- Climate
- •••

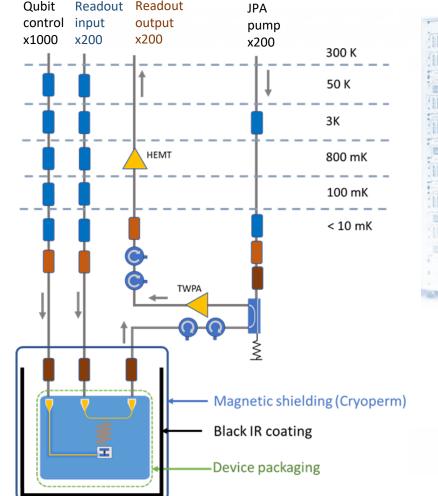
20Q/50Q systems @ KRISS

Ecosystem for QC: Quantum transformation (QX)



Ref: IBM

<1000-Q components (inside fridge)>



<Control & Measurement>



<1000-Q components>

No.	ltem	Q'ty
1	Dilution refrigerator	1
2	Cables (CuNi)	2600
3	Cables (NbTi)	200
4	HEMT amplifier	200
5	IR filter	2600
6	Low pass filter	2600
7	Circulator	200
8	Isolator	400
9	Switches	200
10	Terminator	200
11	Directional coupler	200
12	DC wiring	200
13	Quantum-limited amplifier	200
14	QPU chip	1

<u>IQM Spark[™] (Superconducting quantum computer)</u>

Median single-qubit gate fidelity	≥ 99.7%
Median two-qubit gate (CZ) fidelity	≥ 98.0%
Single-qubit gate duration	≤ 40 ns
Two-qubit gate (CZ) duration	≤ 100 ns
Median readout fidelity	≥ 95%
Quantum volume	≥ 8
Q-score	5
Qubits in a GHZ state with a fidelity > 0.5	5
CLOPS_v	≥ 2400

IonQ Harmony (Trapped-ion quantum computer)

Performance	
Algorithmic Qubits (#AQ)	#AQ 9
Physical Qubits	11
2QG Fidelity	97.3%
1QG Fidelity	99.6%

Standardization of QPU

- Terminology (definition of parameters)
- Key performance (Specifications)
- RR test for small-scale QPU chips
- Platform dependent

Metrology for QC components at low temperature

Quantum computing and measurement standards

Components

- Cables

...

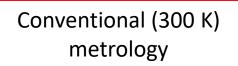
- Attenuators
- Low-noise amplifiers (HEMTs)
- Filters (Low-pass and infrared)
- Isolators (Circulators)
- Directional couplers
- Magnetic shield

Parameters

- Impedance
- Insertion loss
- Return loss
- Frequency range
- Cut-off frequency
- Bandwidth
- Gain
- Noise temperature
- Isolation
- Coupling
- Tolerance
- Directivity

...

- Shielding factor





```
Cryogenic (4 K ~ 10 mK)
metrology
```

Valid for other platforms (Neutral atoms, trapped ions, ...)

Next-generation (Scaled-up) Quantum computer

Quantum computing and measurement standards

High-density multi-channel cable/connector assembly

<Coaxial cables>



<High-density (Modular)>



Ref: BlueFors

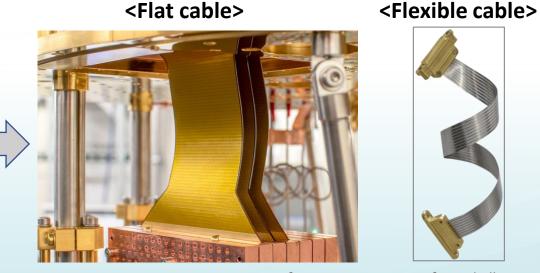
Development direction:

- Integration of connectors and cables
- Flexible cable
- High-density components (Passive and Active)

<Metrology>

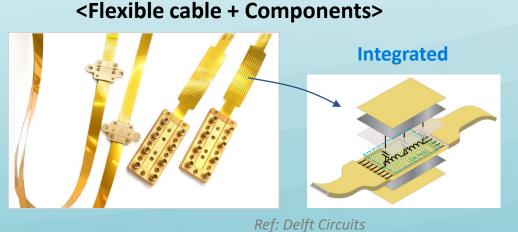
Calibration at cryogenic temperatures

Reference signal sources

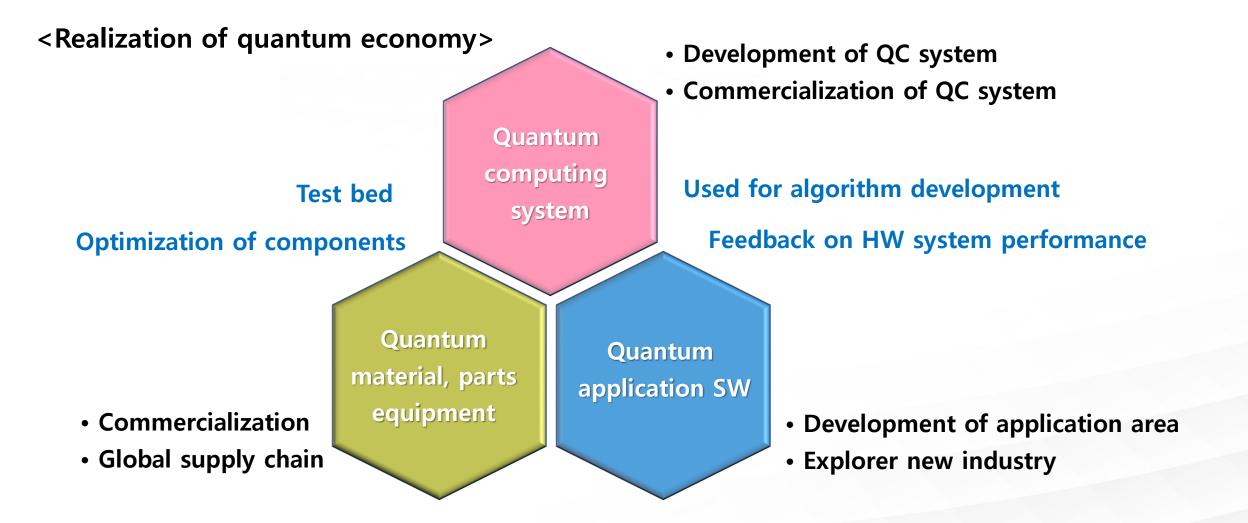


Ref: IBM

Ref: Maybell



Quantum computing and measurement standards



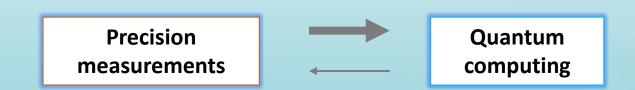
Quantum computing and precision measurements

Quantum computing and measurement standards

<u>Quantum + Al</u>

- Faster data processing
- Faster analysis of measurement data (data fitting and simulation)
- Faster measurement (: less data point) \rightarrow Shorter measurement time
- Improvement in measurement uncertainty

Mutual impact (at present)





Thank You!

yhlee@kriss.re.kr

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