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(I) Quantum Computational Advantage with a Programmable Photonic Processor

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A quantum computer attains computational advantage when outperforming the best classical computers running the best-known algorithms on well-defined tasks. We report quantum computational advantage using Borealis, a photonic processor offering dynamic programmability on all gates implemented. We carry out Gaussian boson sampling (GBS) on 216 squeezed modes entangled with three-dimensional connectivity, using a time-multiplexed and photon-number-resolving architecture. On average, it would take more than 9,000 years for the best available algorithms and supercomputers to produce, using exact methods, a single sample from the programmed distribution, whereas Borealis requires only 36 µs. This runtime advantage is over 50 million times as extreme as that reported from earlier photonic machines. Ours constitutes a very large GBS experiment, registering events with up to 219 photons and a mean photon number of 125. This work is a critical milestone on the path to a practical quantum computer, validating key technological features of photonics as a platform for this goal.

Keyword-1

Quantum Advantage

Keyword-2

Gaussian Boson Sampling

Keyword-3

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théorie rendus accessibles (DPT)

Track Classification: Symposia Day (Tues. June 20) / Journée de symposiums (mardi, le 20 juin): Symposia Day (DTP - DPT) - Hot Topics From Theory Made Accessible | Les sujets chauds de la théorie rendus accessibles