

Quantum Computing – An Industry Insight

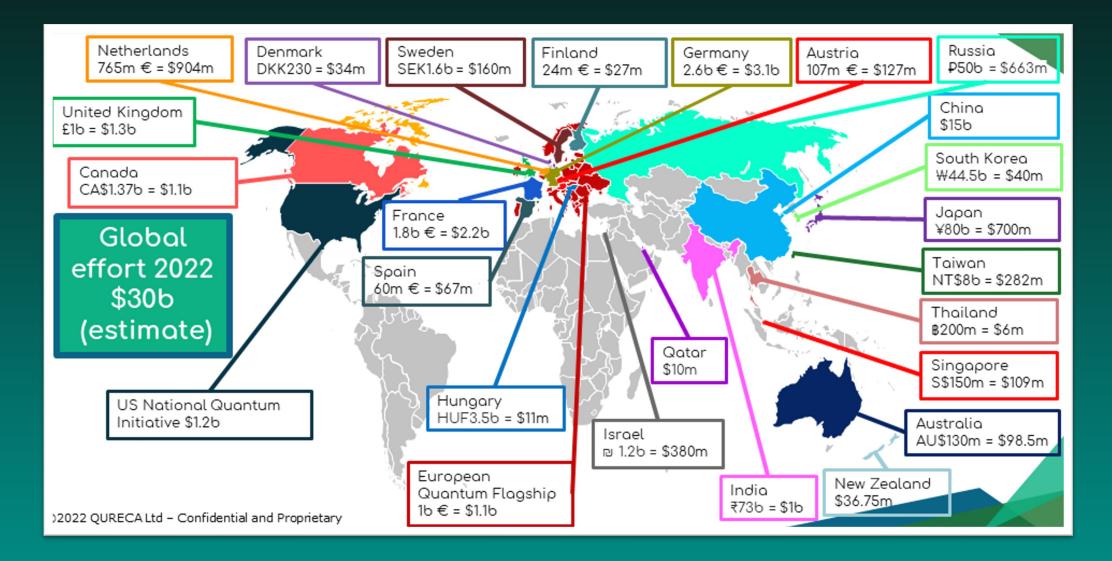


Quantum computing will start an era of human progress as significant as the industrial and digital revolutions.



Quantum computers are here to stay

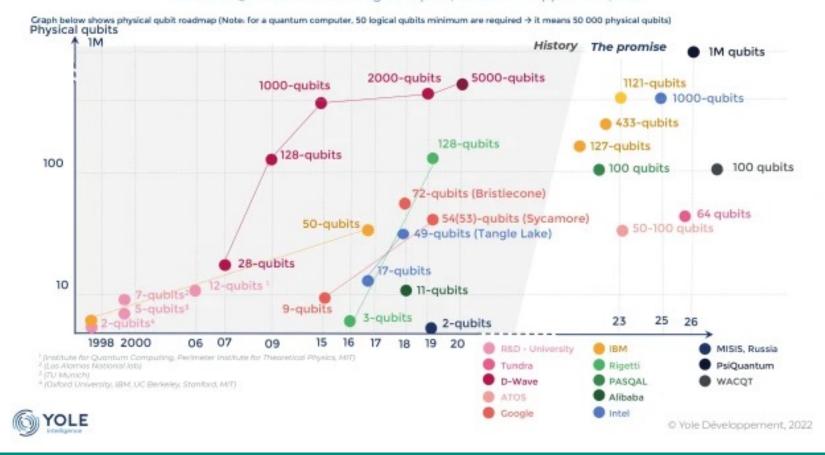
>1: Investments

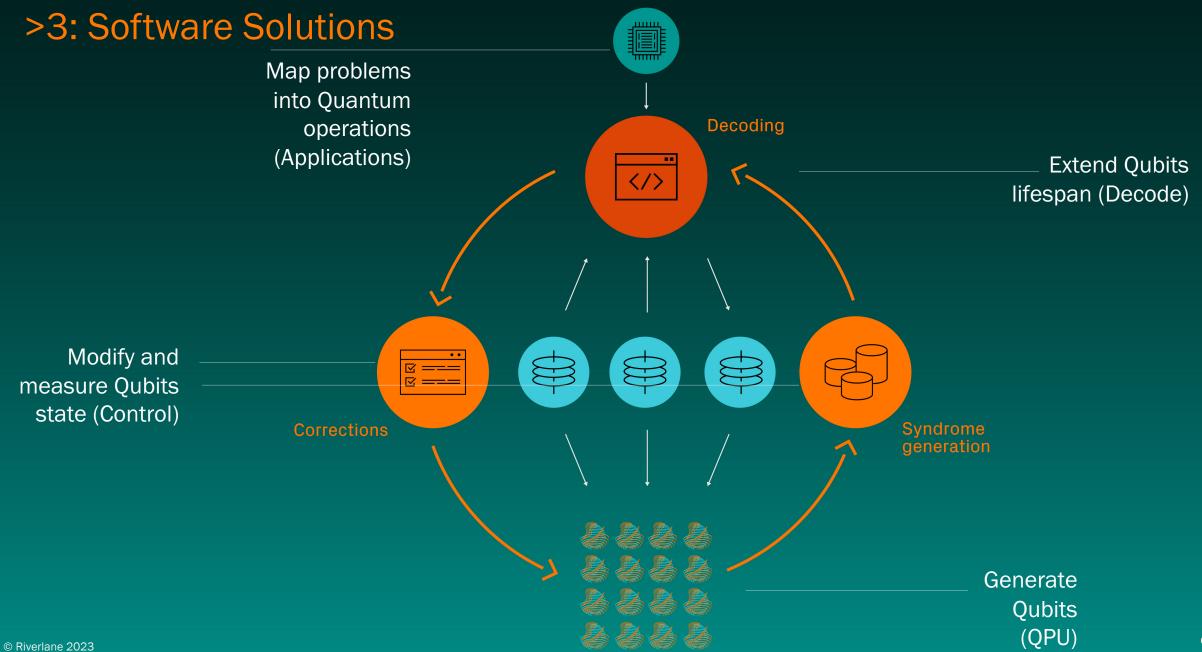


>2: Hardware Solutions

PHYSICAL QUBIT ROADMAP FOR QUANTUM COMPUTER - HISTORY AND FUTURE

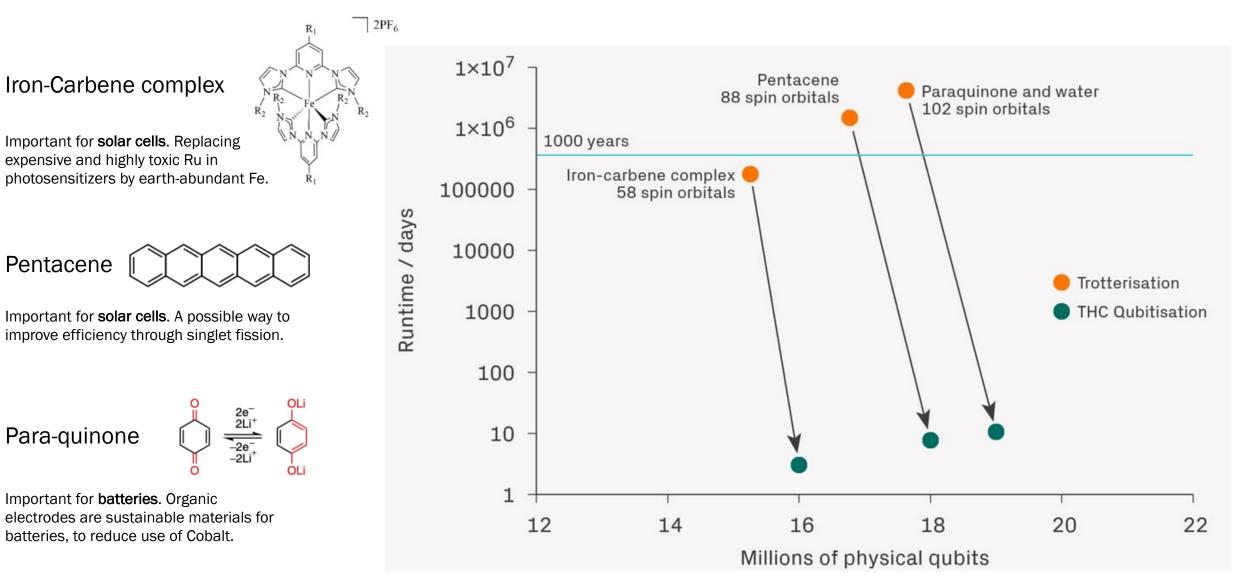
Source: Quantum Technologies report, Yole Développement, 2021



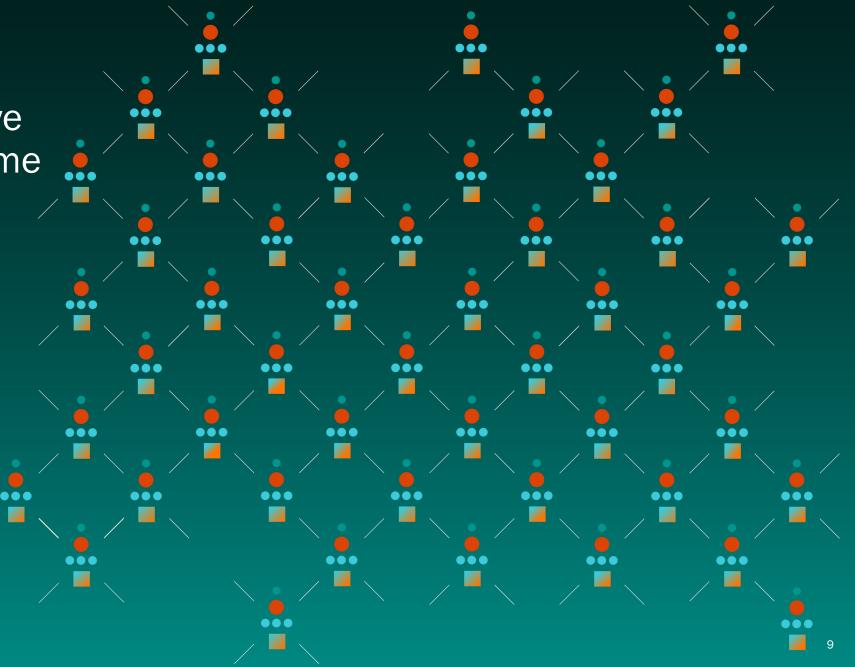


The Quantum Software Industry: a deep dive

If we want in 10 years to solve hard problems ...



We need to finely drive 1000+ of qubits at time



Make every qubit count and make it live for as long as possible With Deltaflow.OS

Current system size needed for fault tolerant quantum computing

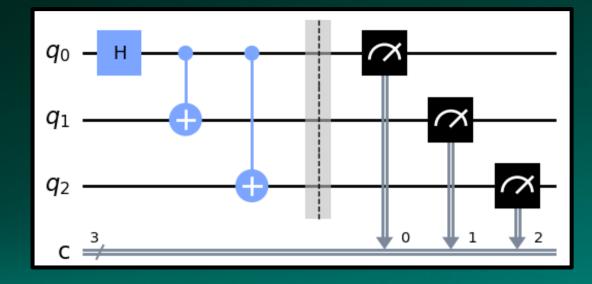


We need to finely drive 1000+ of qubits at time



How do you control a quantum computer?

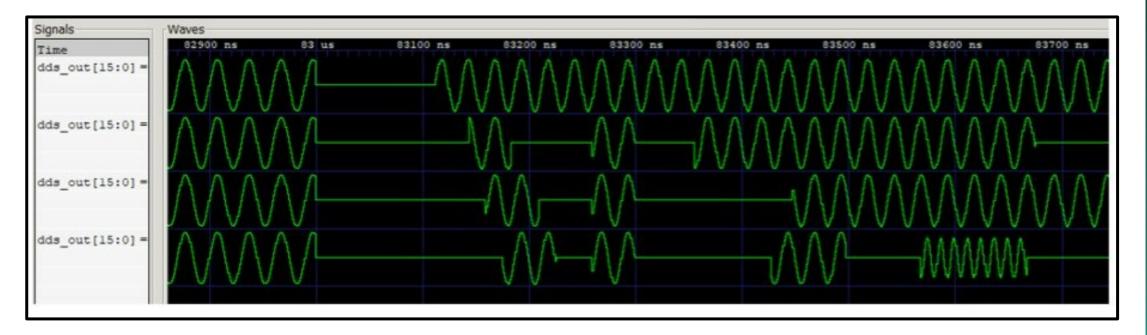
- Quantum information is manipulated using combinations of gate operations on the qubits.
- This is called a "quantum circuit".





How do you control a quantum computer?

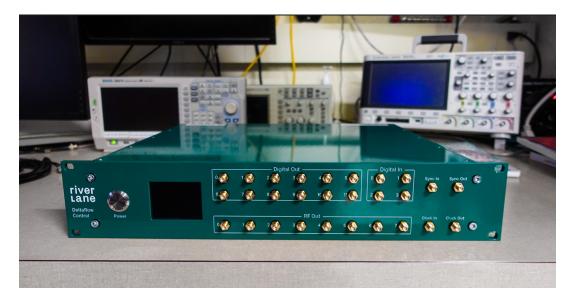
- The quantum circuit is compiled down into a pulse schedule.
- These microwave pulses perform gate operations by acting on qubits.

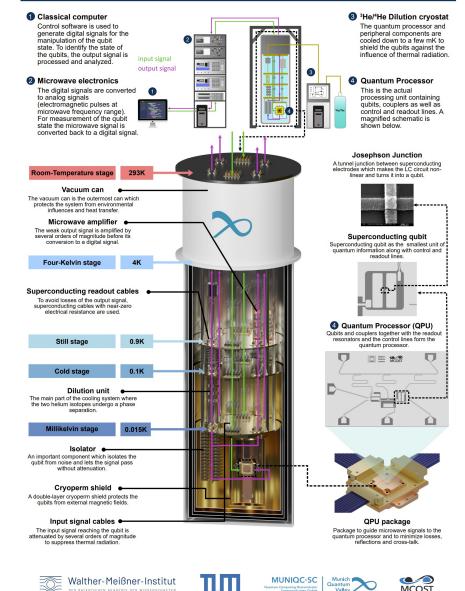


river Lane

How do you control a quantum computer?

And everything needs to be economically viable to allow large scale systems





Walther-Meißner-Institut

ARCHITECTURE OF A SUPERCONDUCTING OUBIT BASED OUANTUM COMPUTER

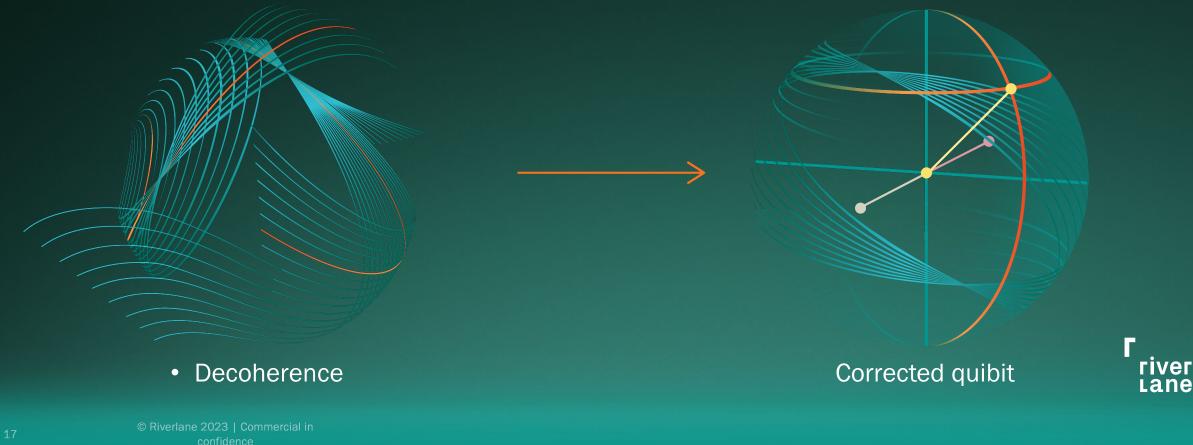
гічег Lane

MCOST

Make every qubit count and make it live for as long as possible



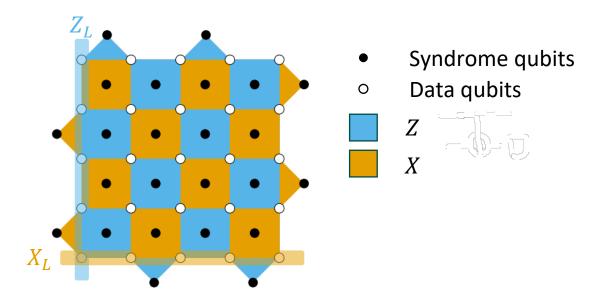
Qubits are fragile and susceptible to noise which causes decoherence...



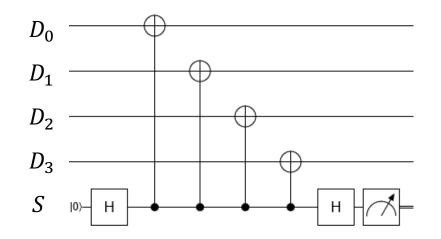
Quantum error correction is how we create logical qubits from many noisy qubits

The surface code

Surface code error correction is performed by measuring "checks" that look (or check) for errors



A circuit to measure one "check"



Measuring all the surface code "checks" once is called 1 QEC round

In semiconducting devices, this takes 10-100us

What happens if we are not fast enough?

• 10µs semiconducting QEC time

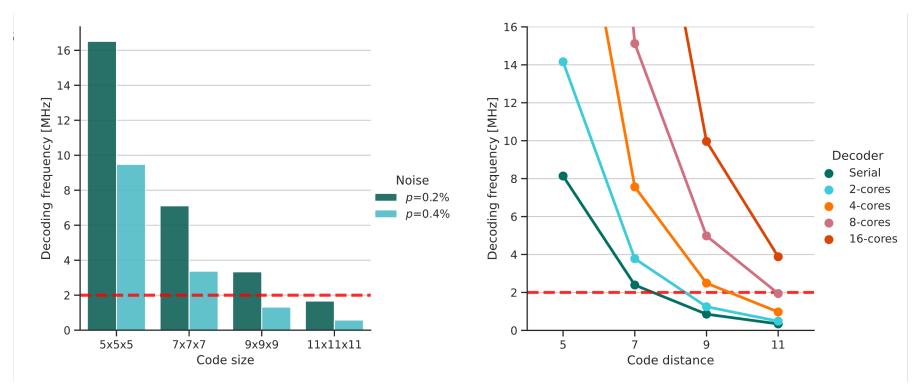
For FeMoco simulation need 10^{10} gates $\rightarrow \sim 10$ days Say decoder takes $10.1 \mu s$ /round (f = 1.01) With lag: 10^{10} gates $\approx 1.01^{10^{10}} s \gg$ Age of the Universe

- Decoders take longer for bigger codes.
- For *n* qubit codes most decoders satisfy $f = \Omega(n)$

Longer computation \Rightarrow need bigger codes \Rightarrow slower decoding \Rightarrow BACKLOG PROBLEM

There is a max limit on the size of quantum algorithms we can execute.

Then, let's be fast enough



Riverlane Team, Deltaflow.Decode Technical White Paper, https://www.riverlane.com/app/uploads/2022/09/Deltaflow_Decode_Technical_White_Paper_September_2022.pdf

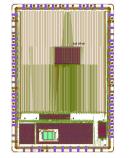
>Putting it together

We need to finely drive 1000+ of qubits at time whilst decoding for errors at-speed



Riverlane strategy.

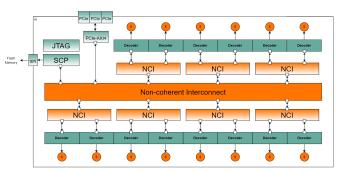












Guide the market and build expertise

Integrate in state-of-theart solutions Provide fullscale commercial solutions There are many ways to build a quantum computer but only one way to make them useful:

>Deltaflow.OS _