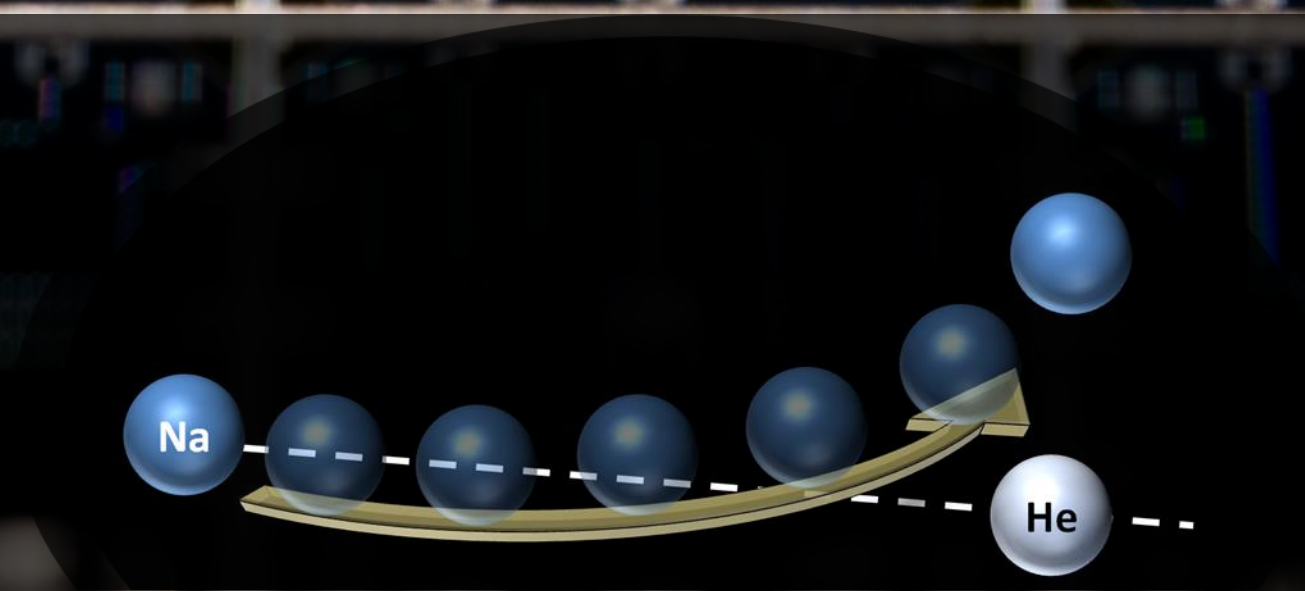
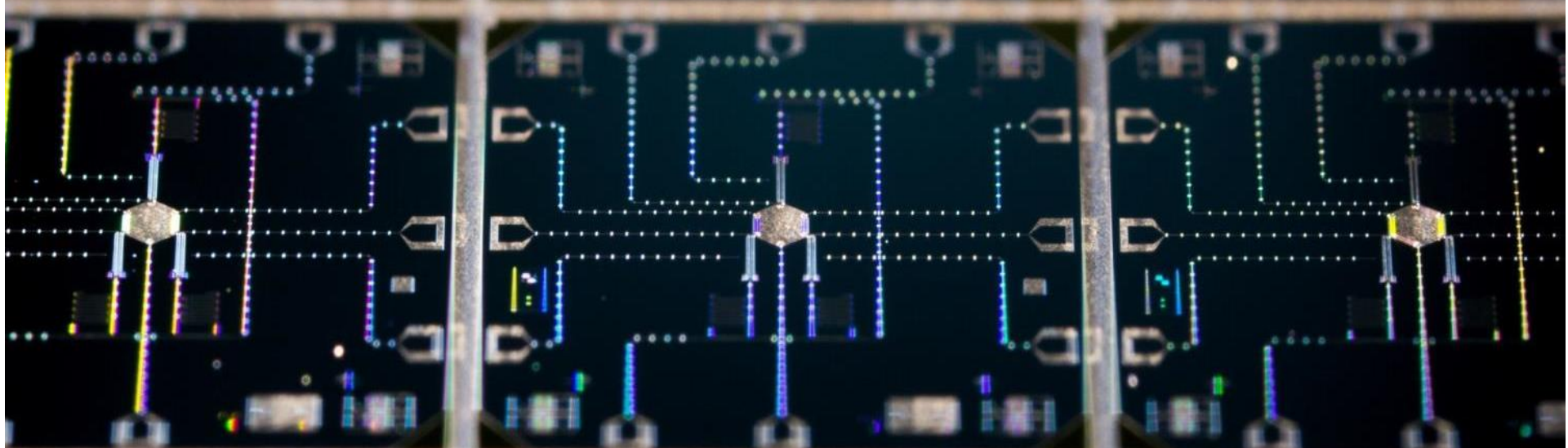


# Simulating Quantum Chemistry with a Fully Coupled Quantum Processor

Molecular Collision of Na and He

John Martinis  
UC Santa Barbara  
Google





# Big Data



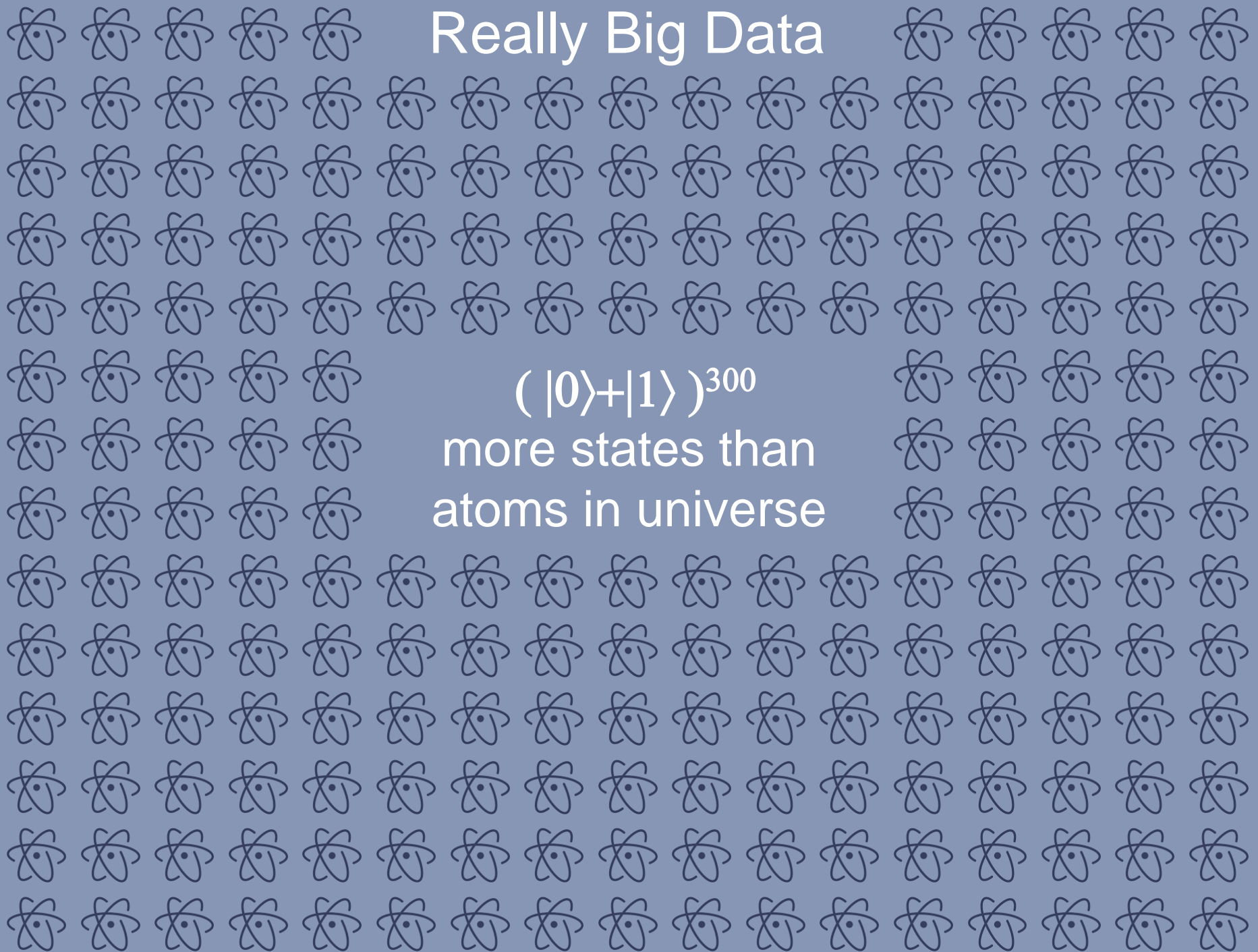
$10^6$  cores  
 $10^{12}$  transistors/core



Really Big Data

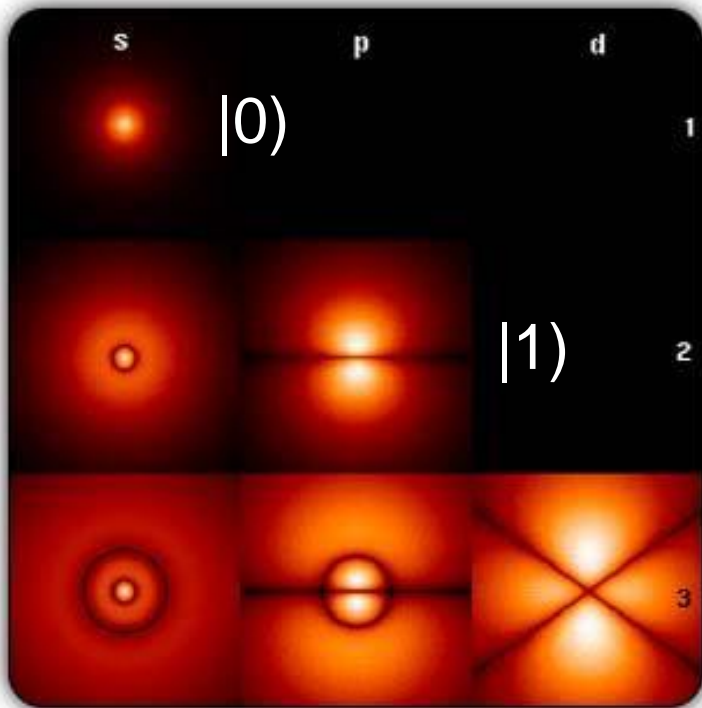
$$(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)^{300}$$

more states than  
atoms in universe



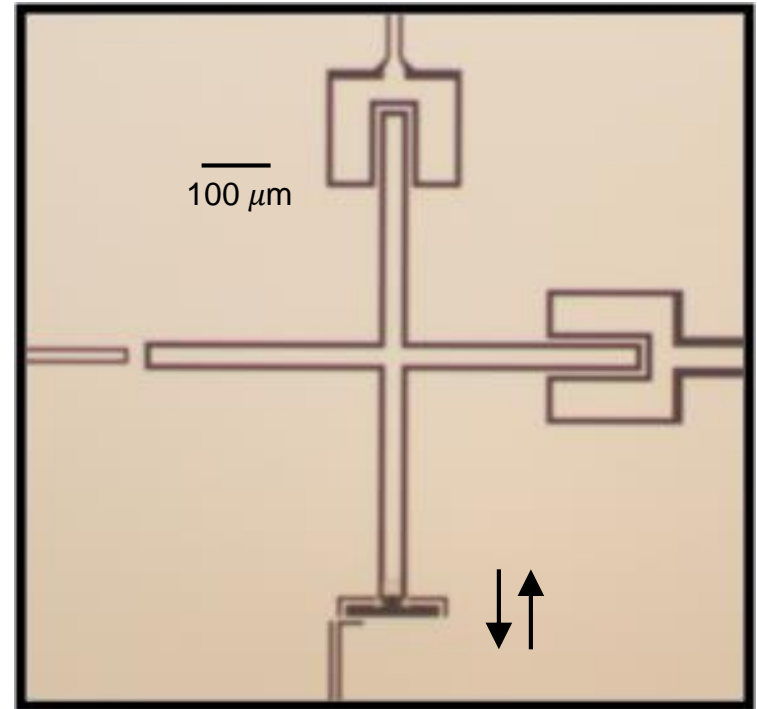
# Encoding of quantum bits

H atom:



orbitals

quantum circuit:



6 GHz microwave oscillator

# Technology Challenges

- Software - need special algorithms (only  $n$  output bits)
  - Quantum chemistry
  - Machine learning
- Hardware - qubits need coherence, scalable, good control ...
  - Quantum IC with superconductors

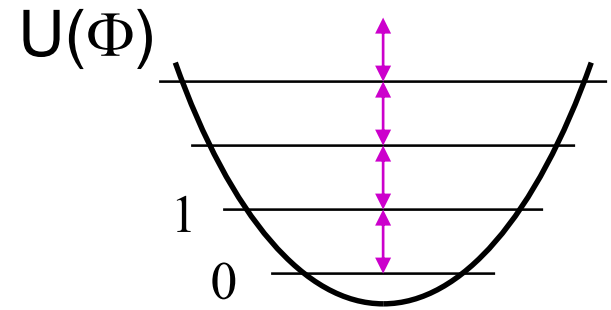
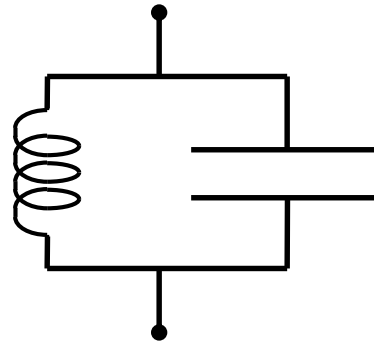
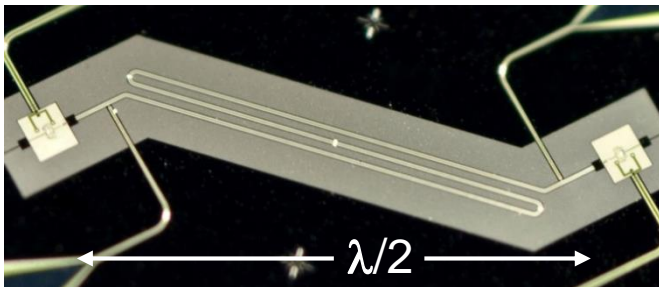
Analog quantum annealing

Analog quantum simulation

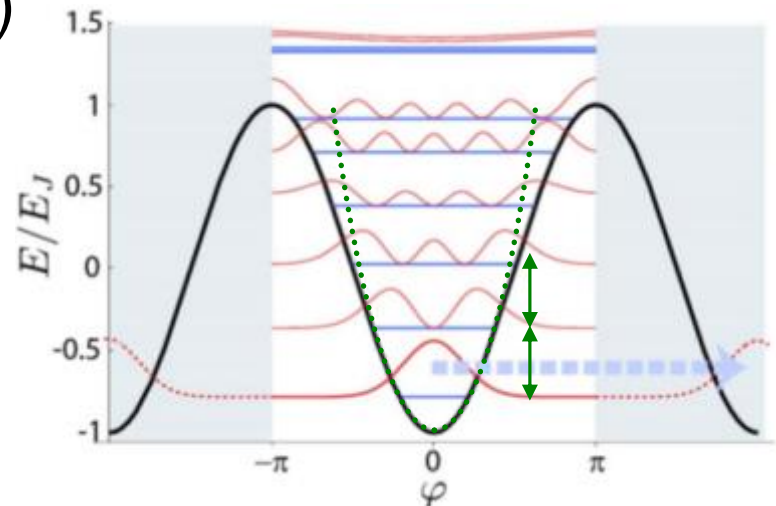
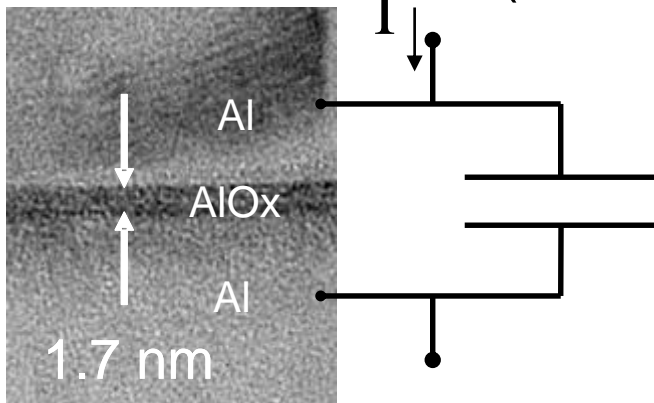
Digital quantum computation – need error correction

# Superconducting Qubits

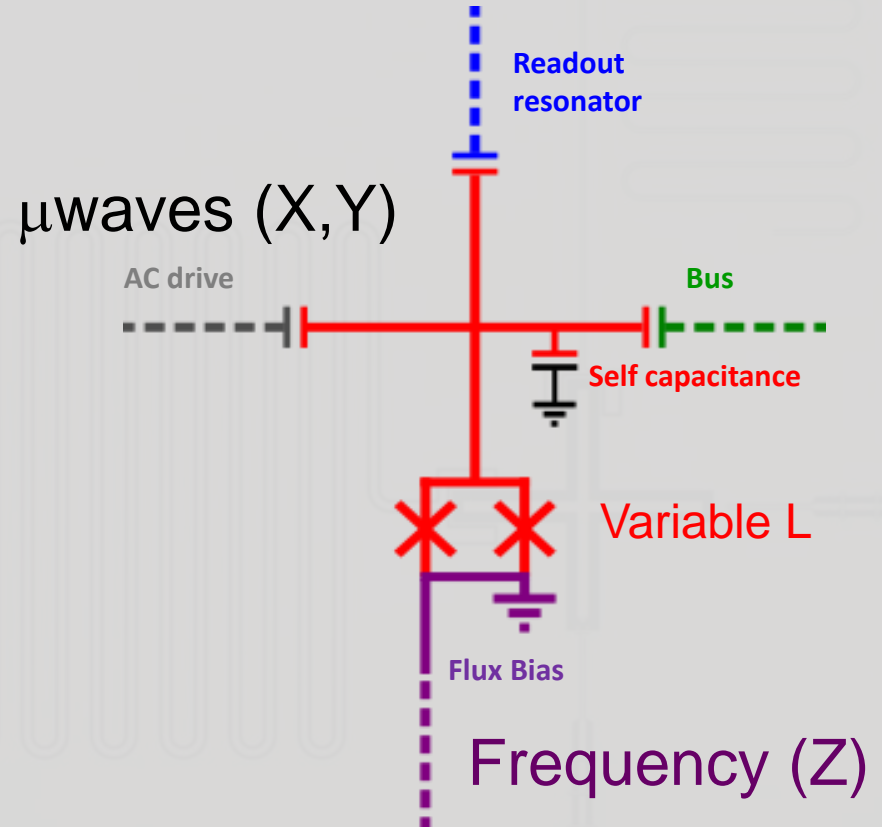
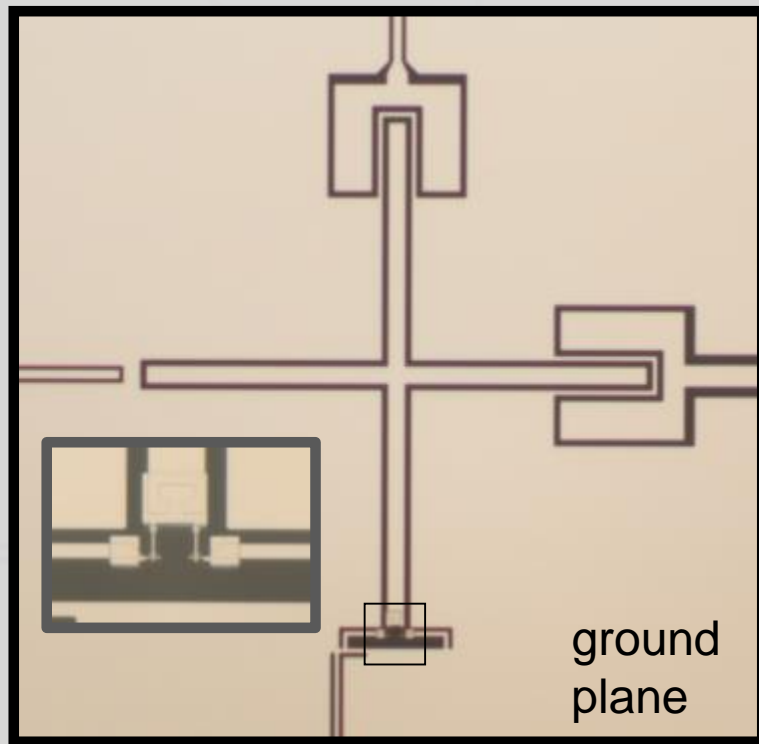
- Quantum circuit: quantize  $I$  and  $V$ ,  $5 \text{ GHz} \gg 20 \text{ mK}$
- LC oscillator (linear): memory and communication



- Josephson junction: non-linear inductance with 1 photon (+ low loss)



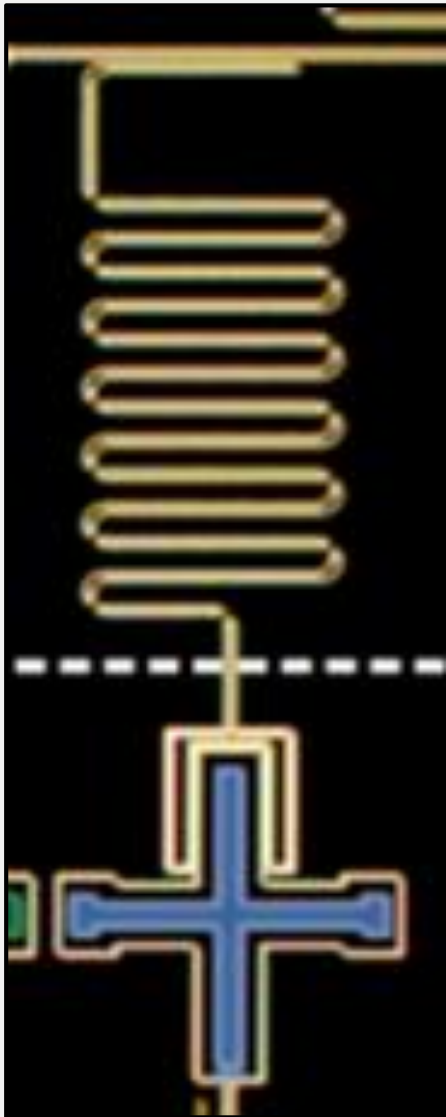
# Xmon Circuit



Transmon is non-linear LC oscillator

# Measurement: Single Shot, QND, Hi-Fi, Mux'd

Microwave tone  
measures qubit



readout S

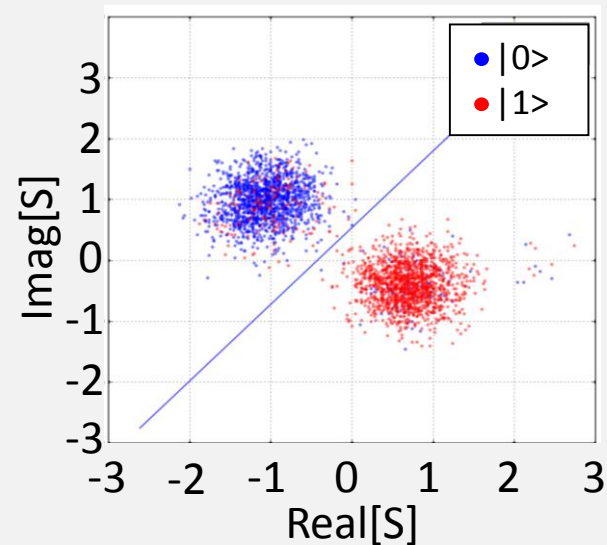
$\lambda/2$  resonator  
(7 GHz)



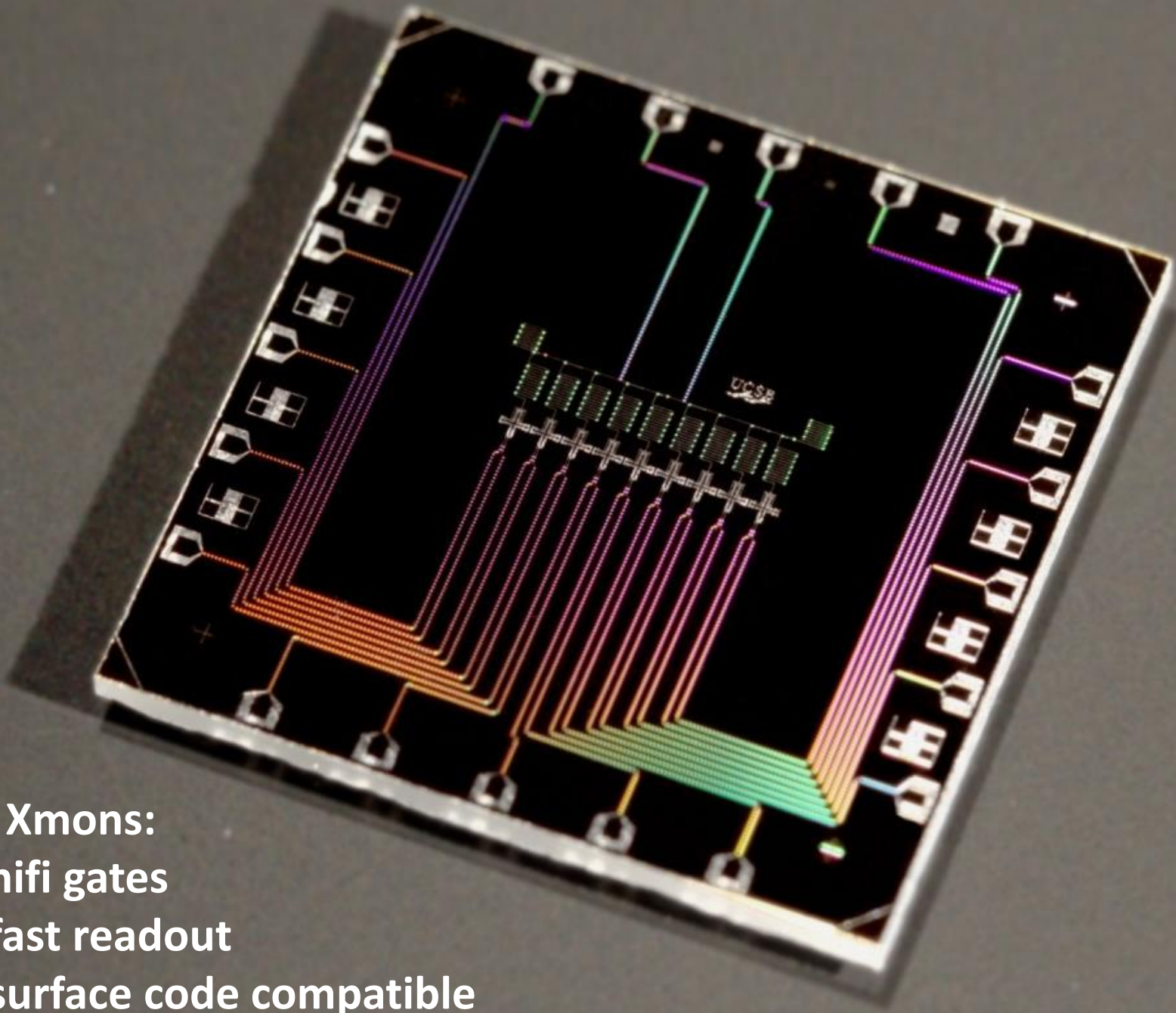
xmon  
(5.8 / 6 GHz)

For coupled oscillators:

- Change in qubit frequency shifts resonator frequency
- Measure frequency by change in phase from microwave tone



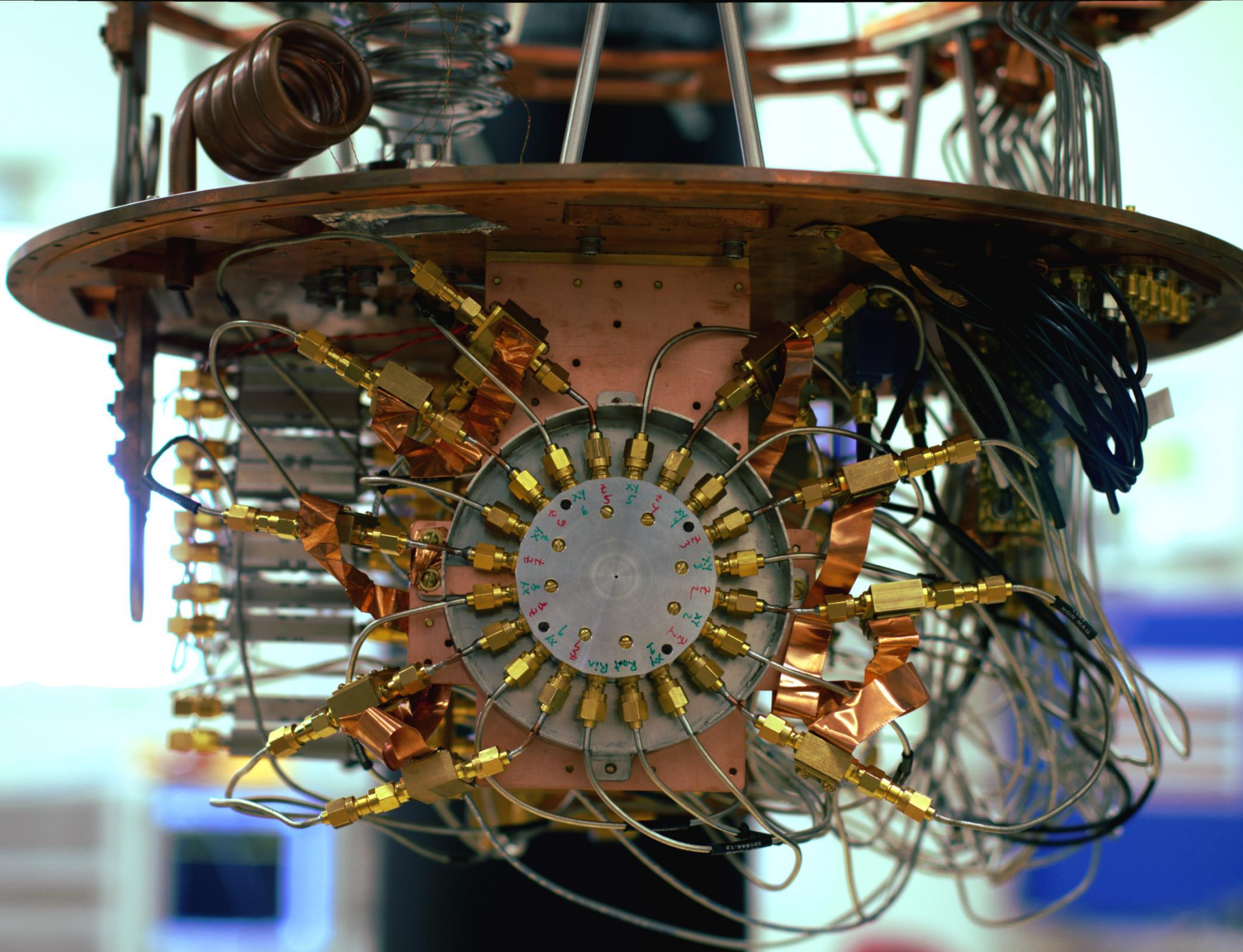




**9 Xmons:**

- hifi gates
- fast readout
- surface code compatible



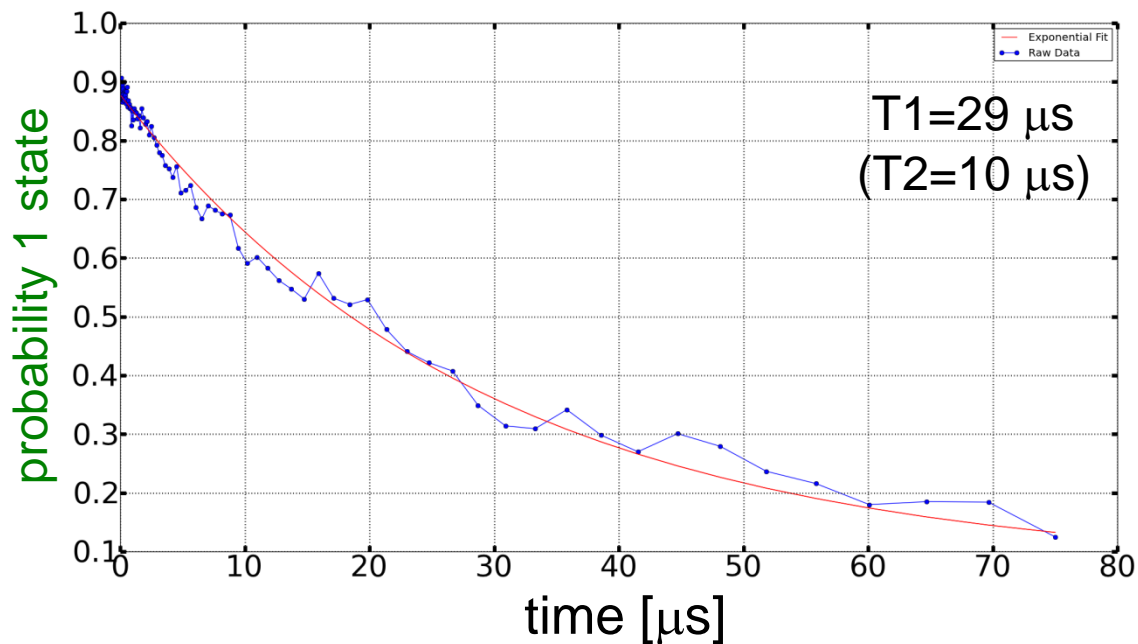
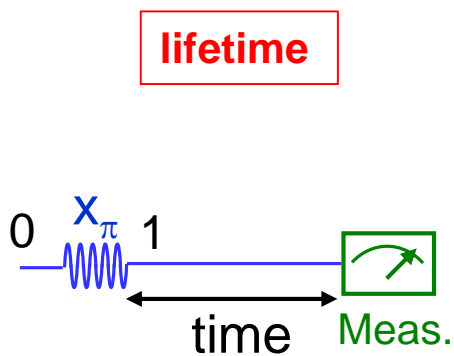
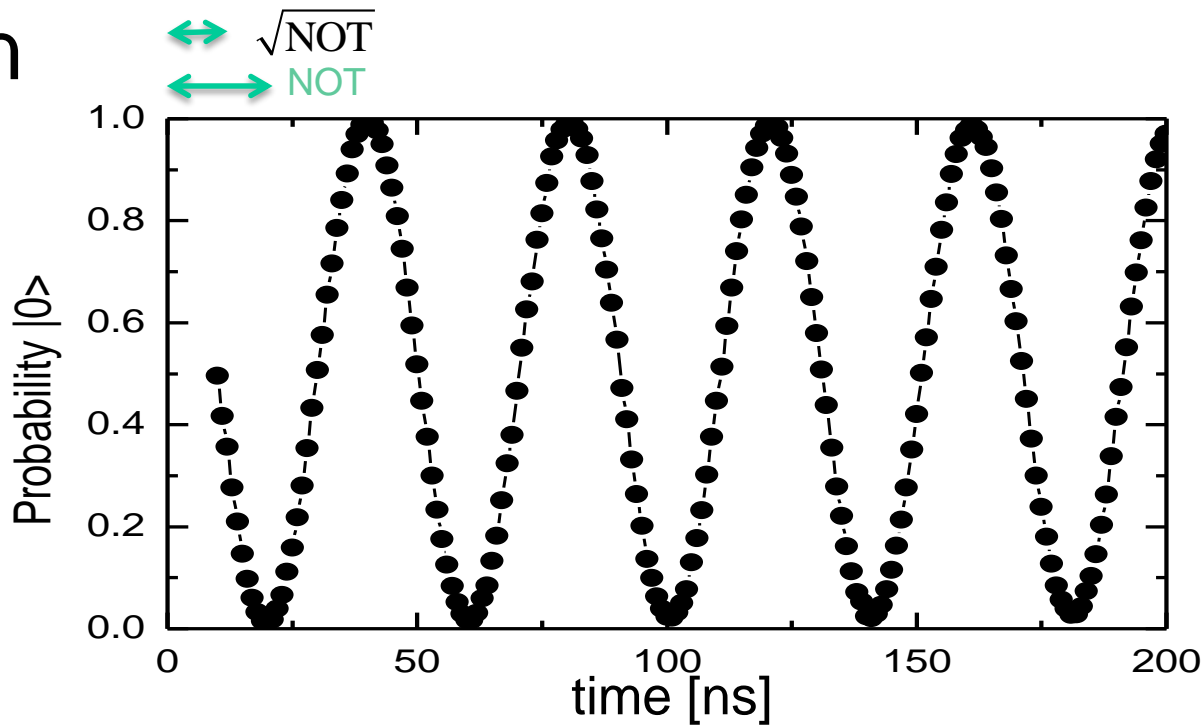
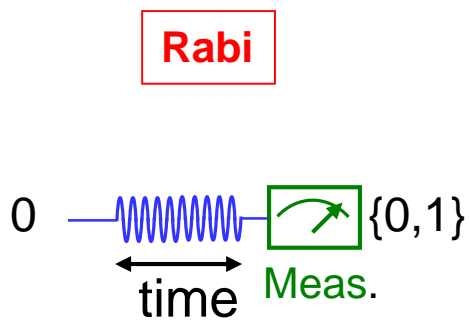






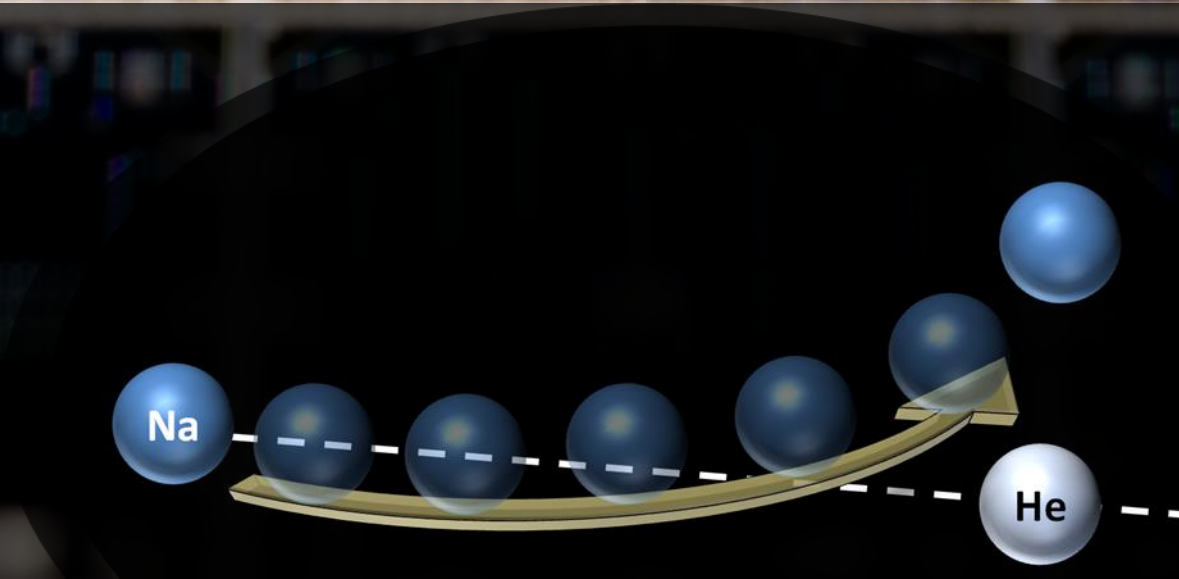
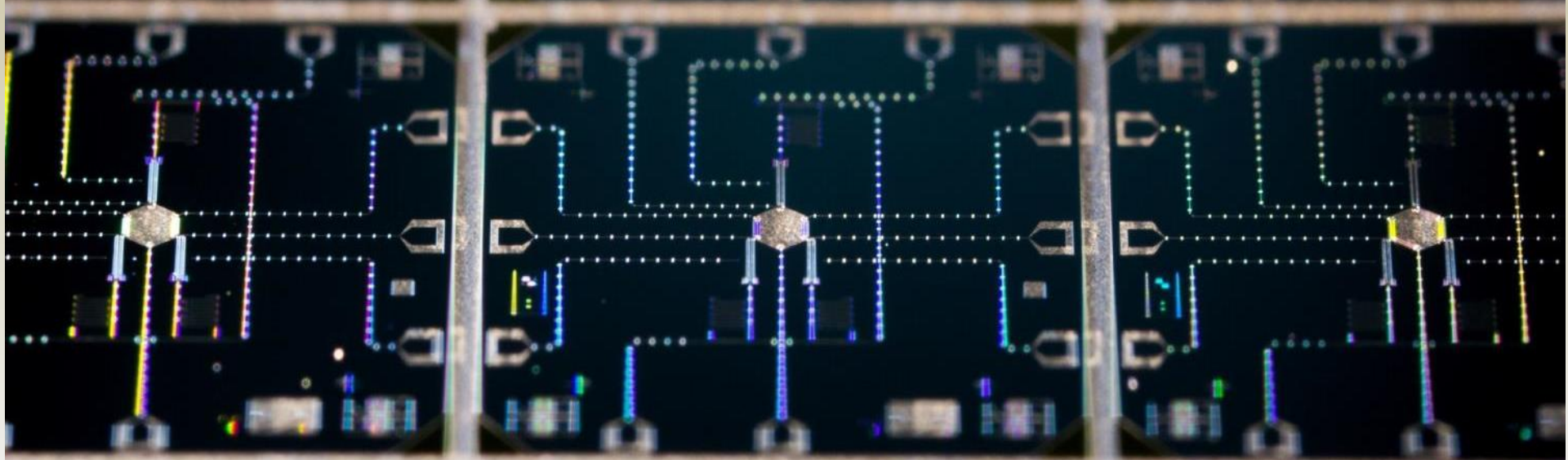


# Qubit Operation

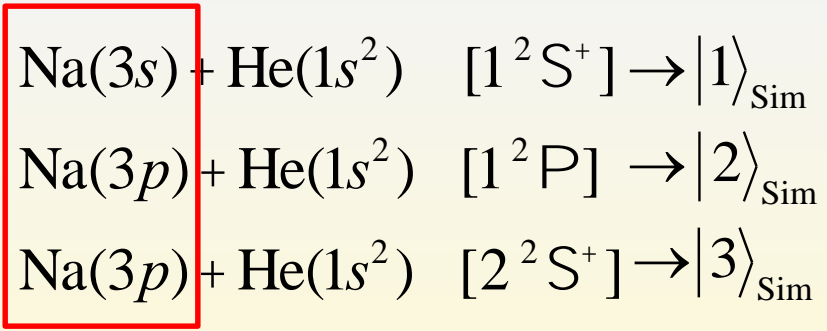
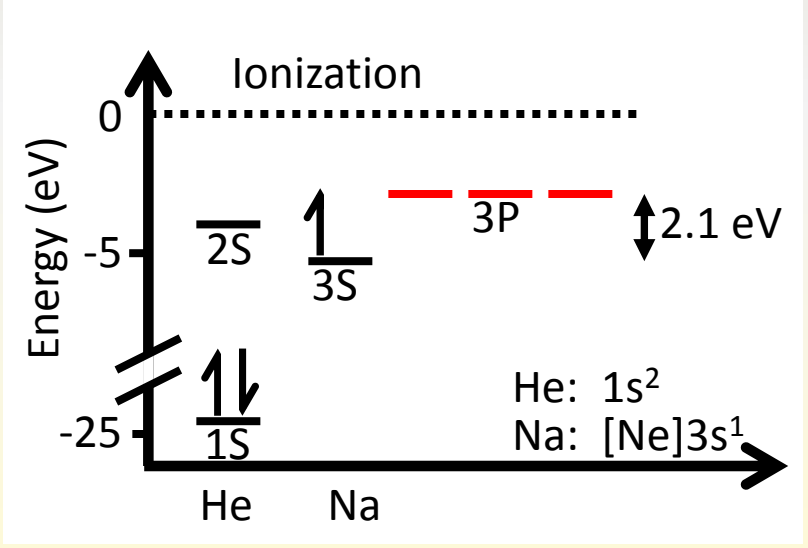
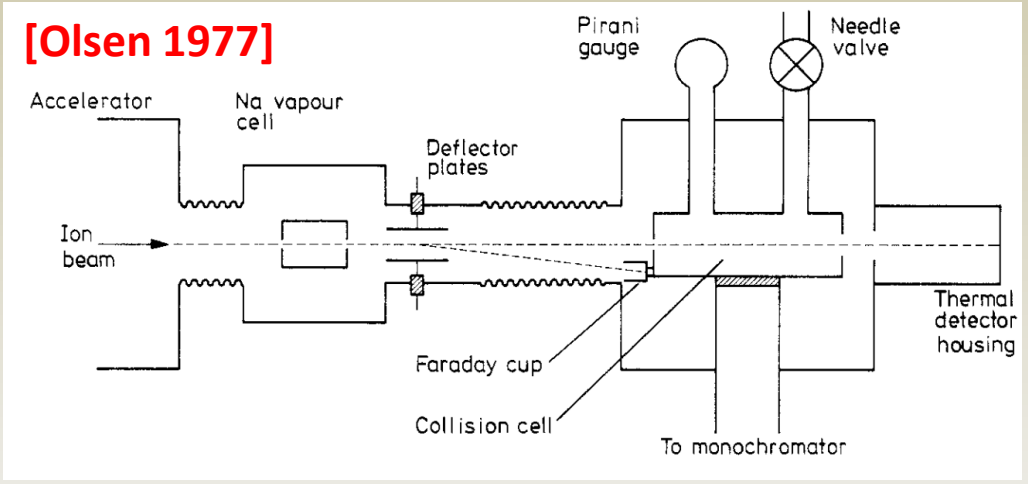
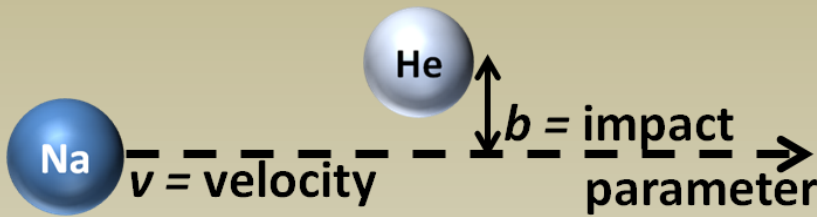


# Simulating Quantum Chemistry with a Fully Coupled Quantum Processor

## Molecular Collision of Na and He



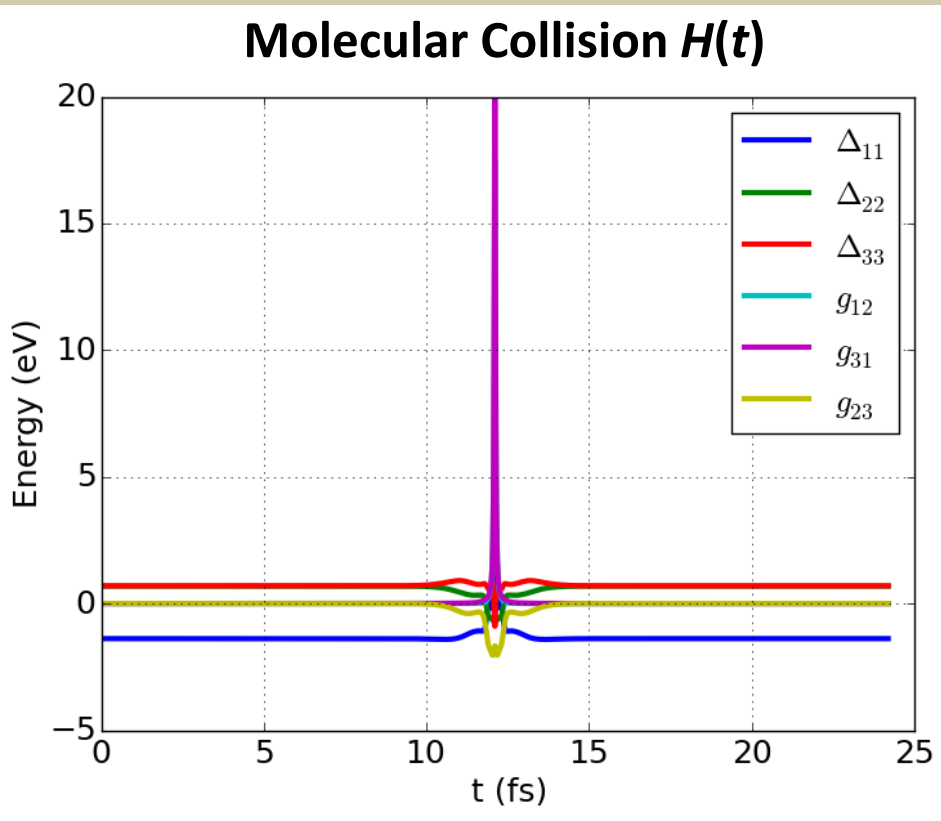
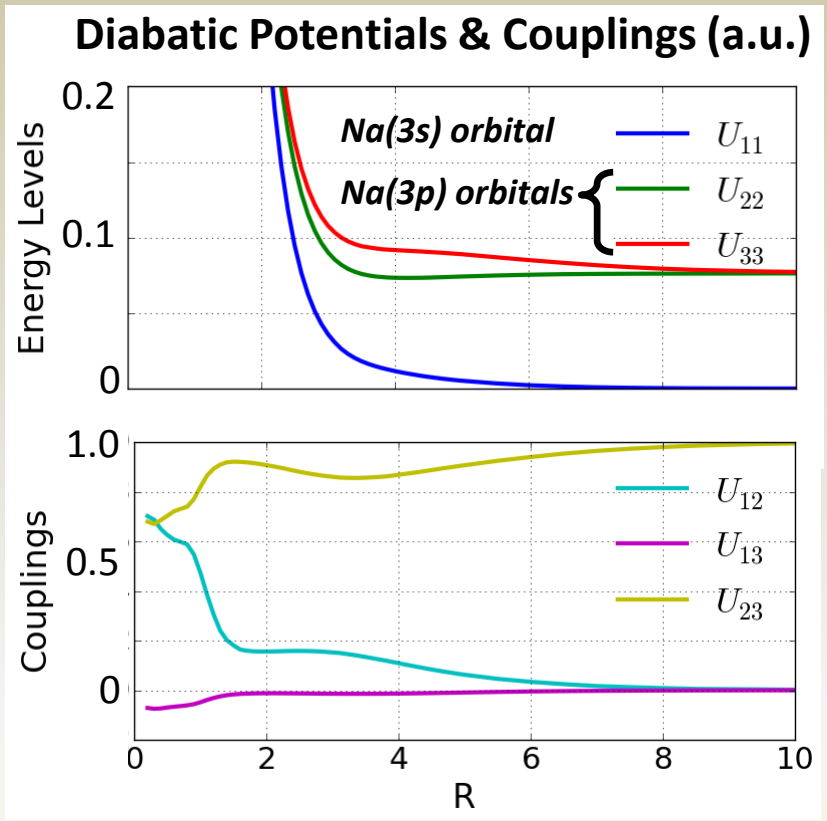
# Inelastic Scattering of Na & He: Experiment



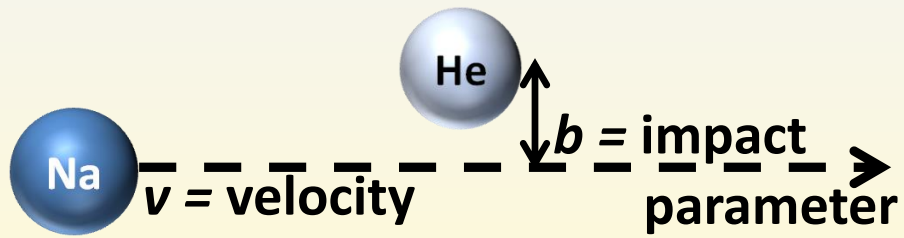


# Inelastic Scattering of Na & He: Numerical Computation

$$H(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11} & g_{12} & g_{13} \\ g_{21} & \Delta_{22} & g_{23} \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & \Delta_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

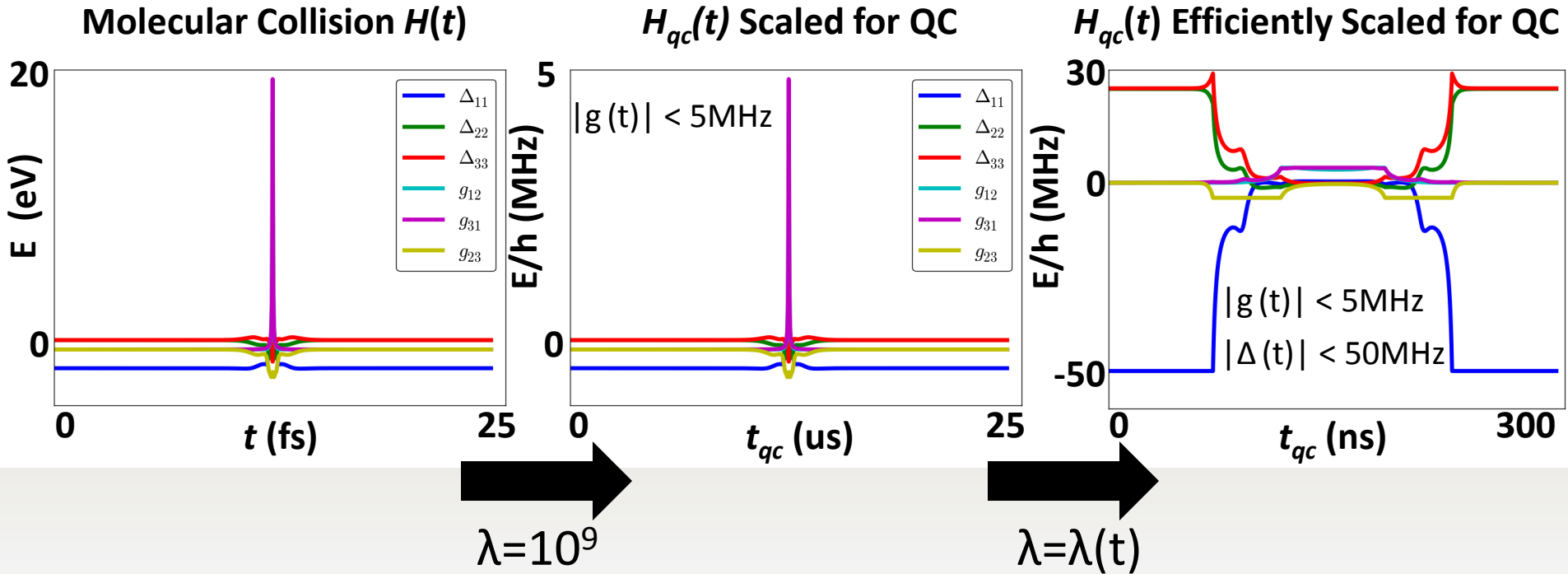


$$R(t) = \sqrt{b^2 + v^2 (t - t_{collision})^2}$$



# Inelastic Scattering of Na & He: Scaling $H(t)$ for QC

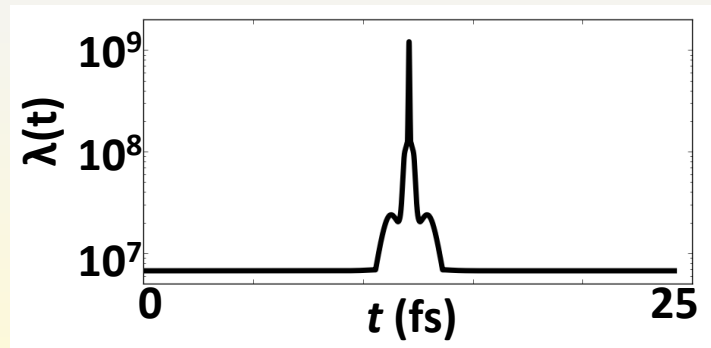
$$H(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11} & g_{12} & g_{13} \\ g_{21} & \Delta_{22} & g_{23} \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & \Delta_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$U(t) = e^{-i \int_0^t H(t') dt'}$$

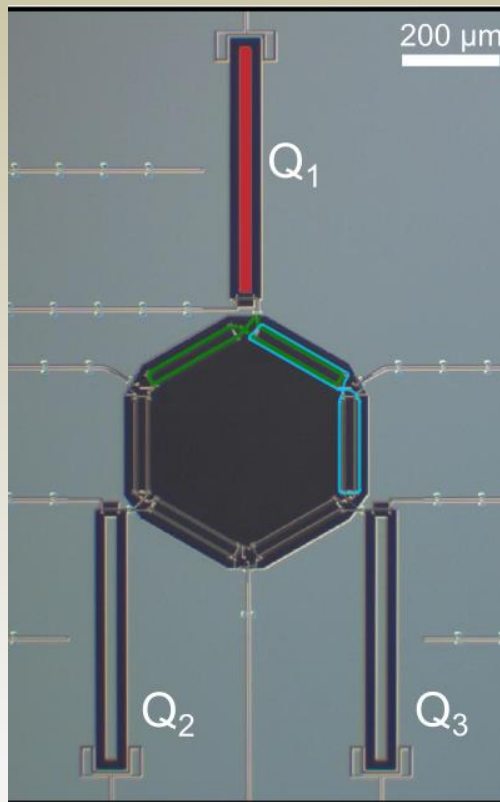
$$H_{qc} = H(t) / \lambda$$

$$dt_{qc} = dt * \lambda$$

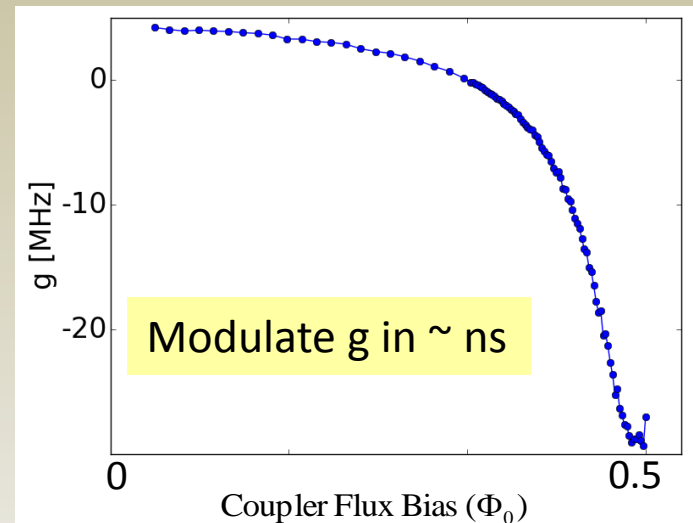
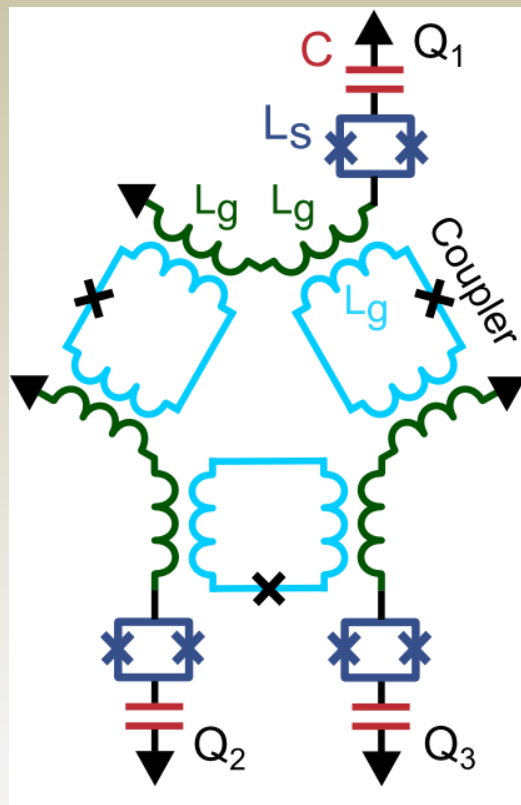


# 3 Qubit Quantum Processor

with Full Connectivity & Full Controllability



C. Neill *et al.* In preparation



gmon Architecture

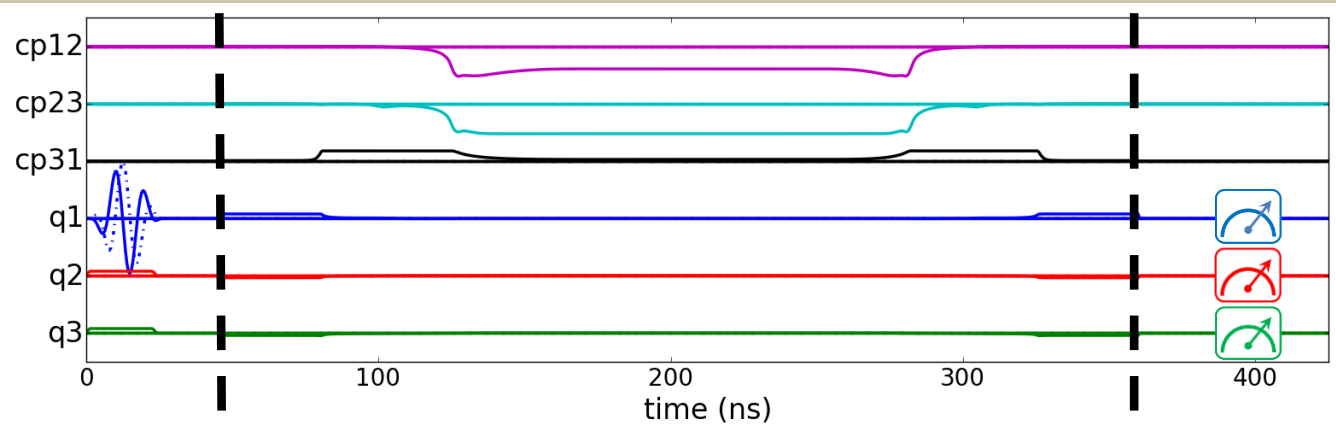
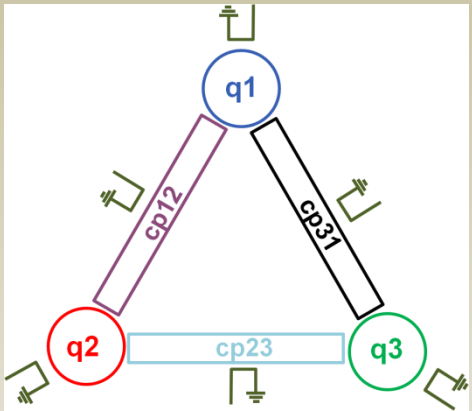
High Coherence:  $T_1 \sim 20 \mu\text{s}$

$T_2 \sim 12 \mu\text{s}$

$$H = \sum_{\text{Qubits}} H_x(t) \sigma^x + H_y(t) \sigma^y + \underbrace{H_z(t)}_{\text{Tunable qubit frequency}} \sigma^z - \sum_{i \neq j} \underbrace{g_{i,j}(t)}_{\text{Tunable coupling}} (\sigma_i^X \sigma_j^X + \sigma_i^Y \sigma_j^Y)$$



# Inelastic Scattering of Na & He: Quantum Simulation

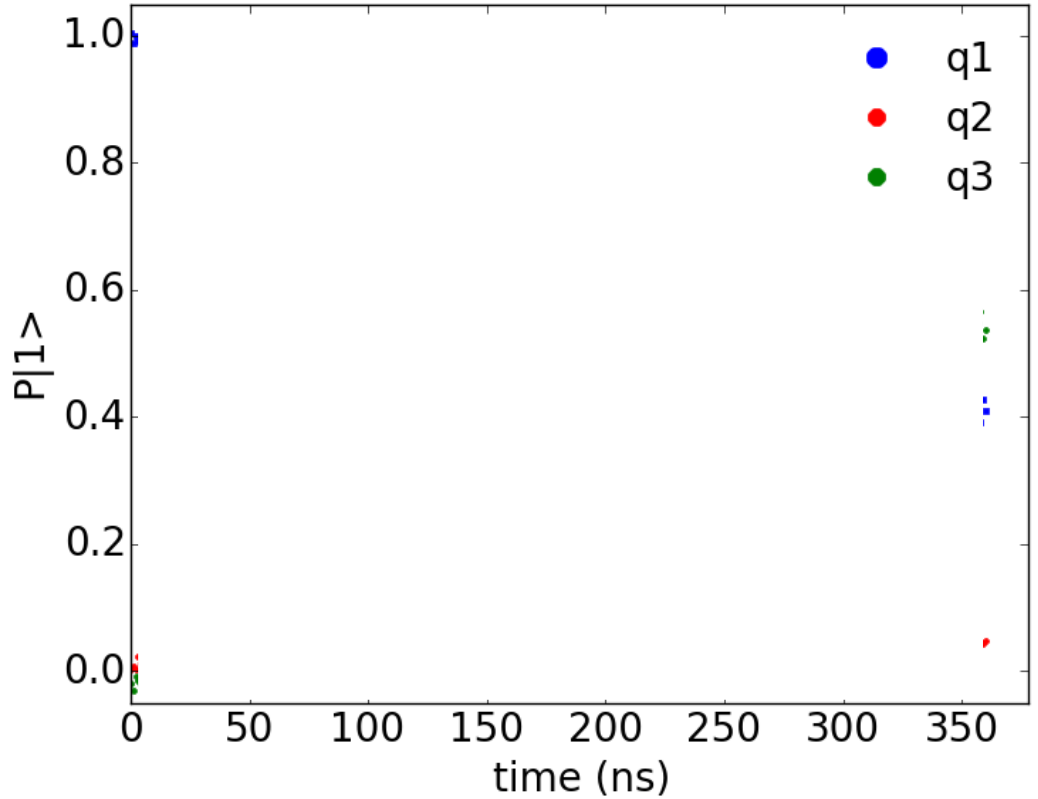
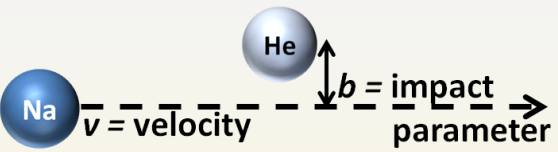


## Simulation Conditions

Initial Channel =  $|1\rangle$

$v/c = 7.3 \times 10^{-4}$

$b = 0.053 \text{ \AA}$

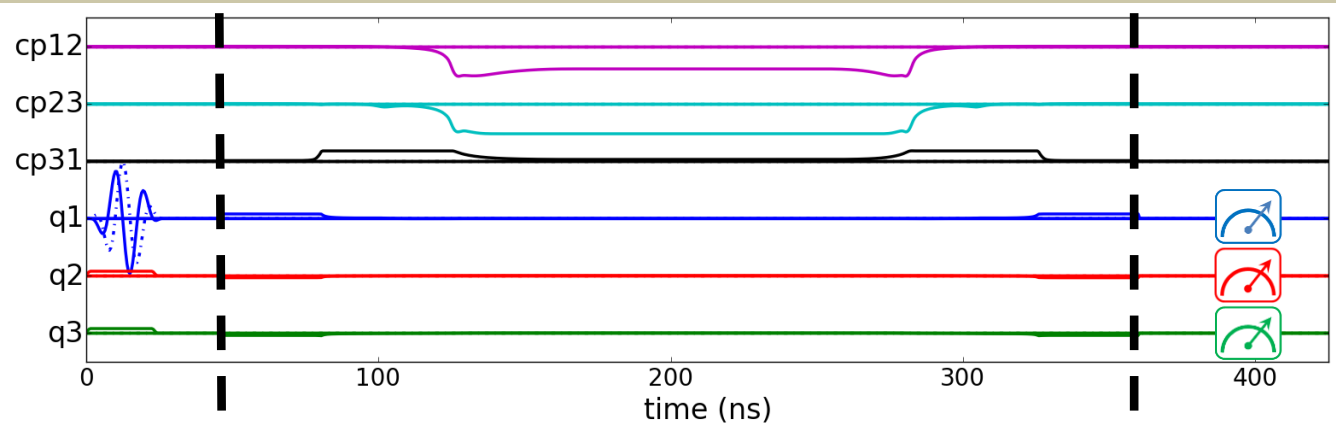
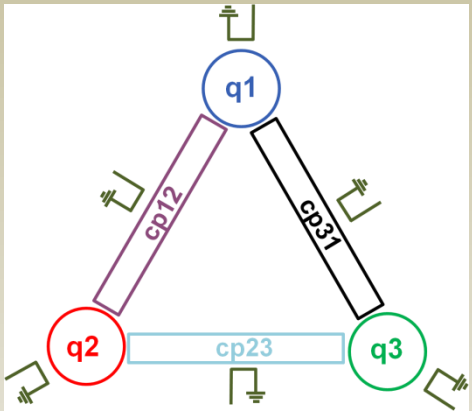


53%

41%

3%

# Inelastic Scattering of Na & He: Quantum Simulation

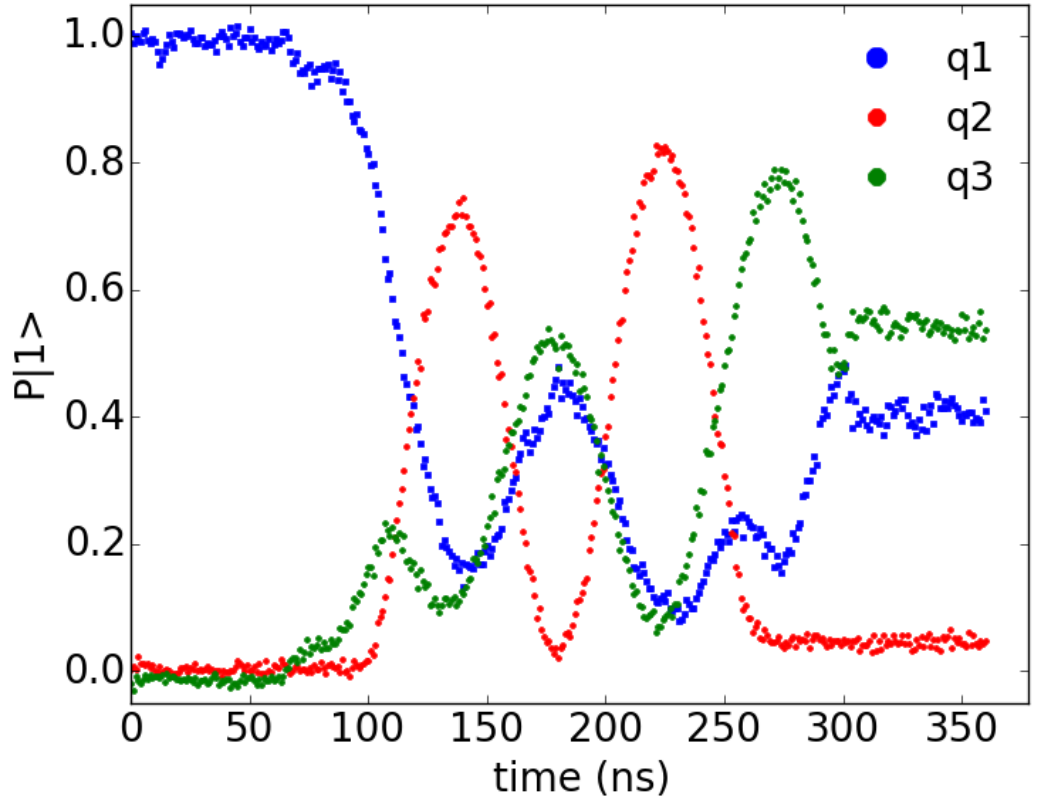
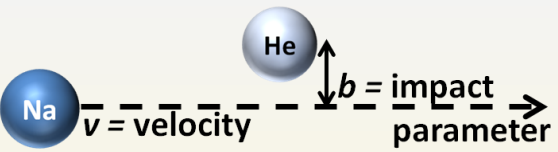


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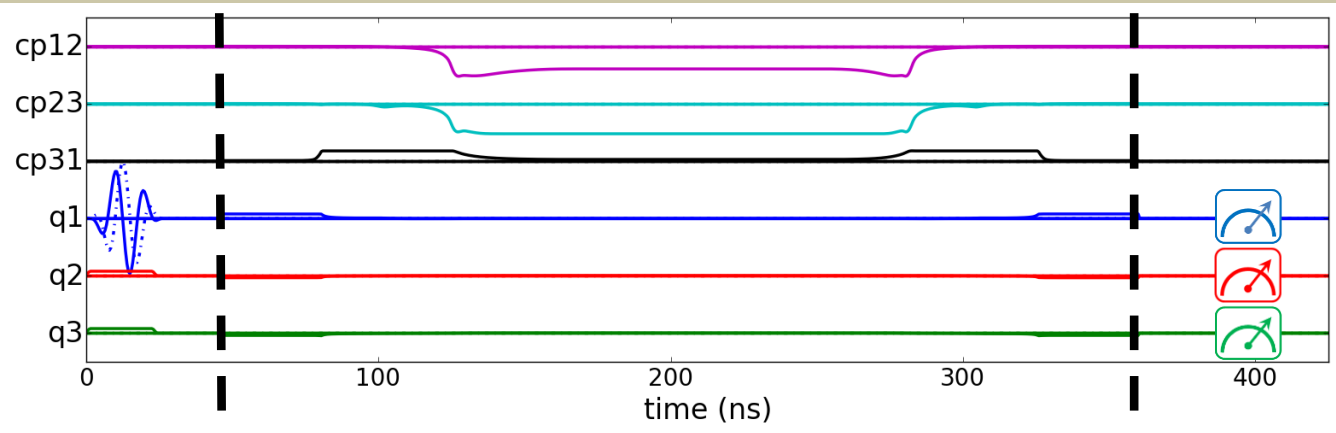
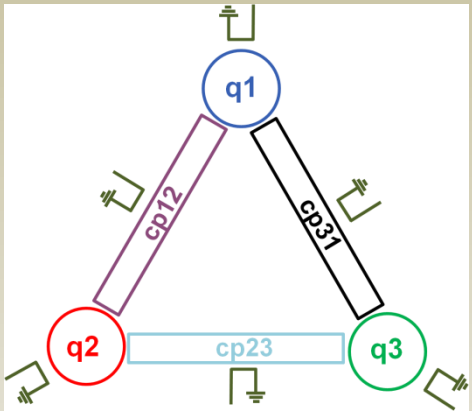
Initial Channel =  $|1\rangle$

$v/c = 7.3 \times 10^{-4}$

$b = 0.053 \text{ \AA}$



# Inelastic Scattering of Na & He: Q. + Num. Simulation

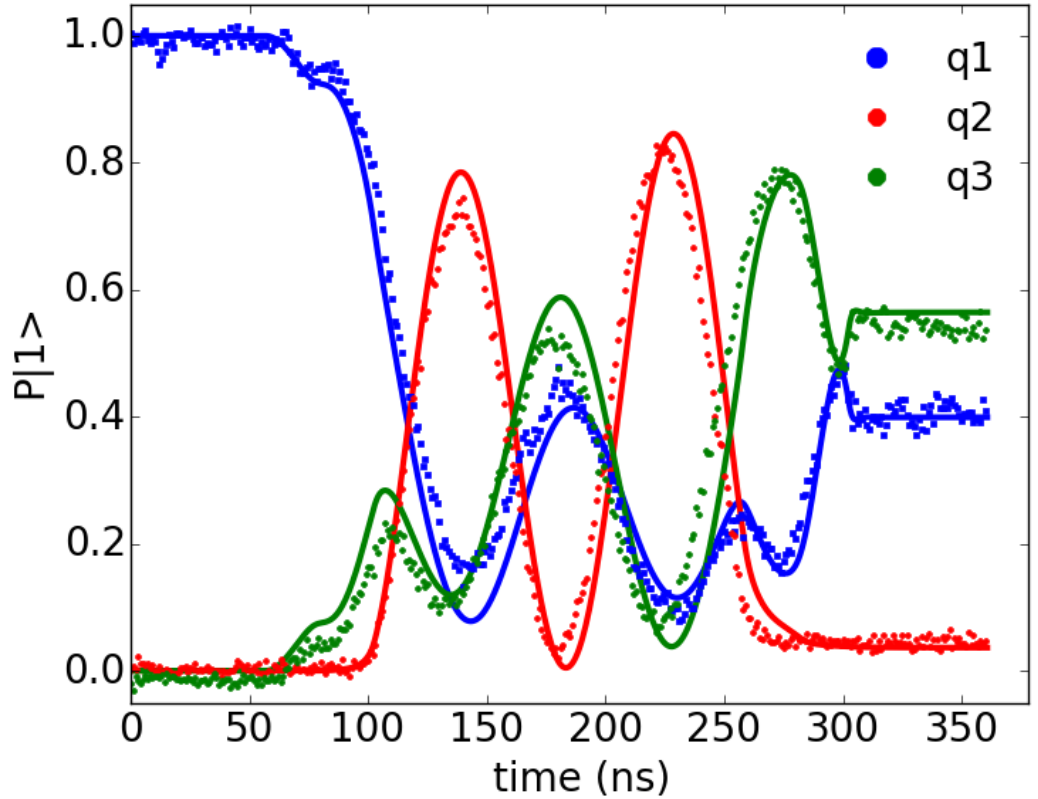
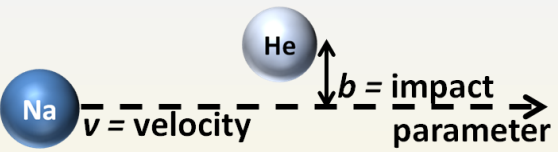


## Simulation Conditions

Initial Channel =  $|1\rangle$

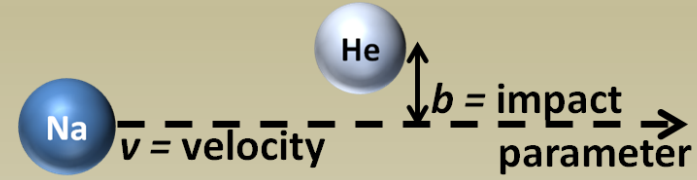
$v/c = 7.3 \times 10^{-4}$

$b = 0.053 \text{ \AA}$

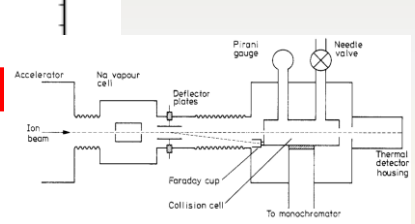
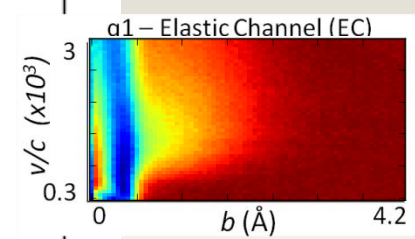
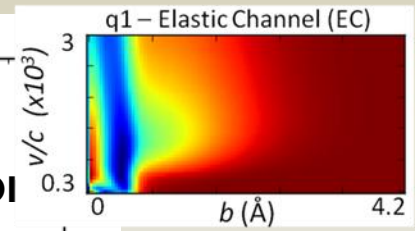
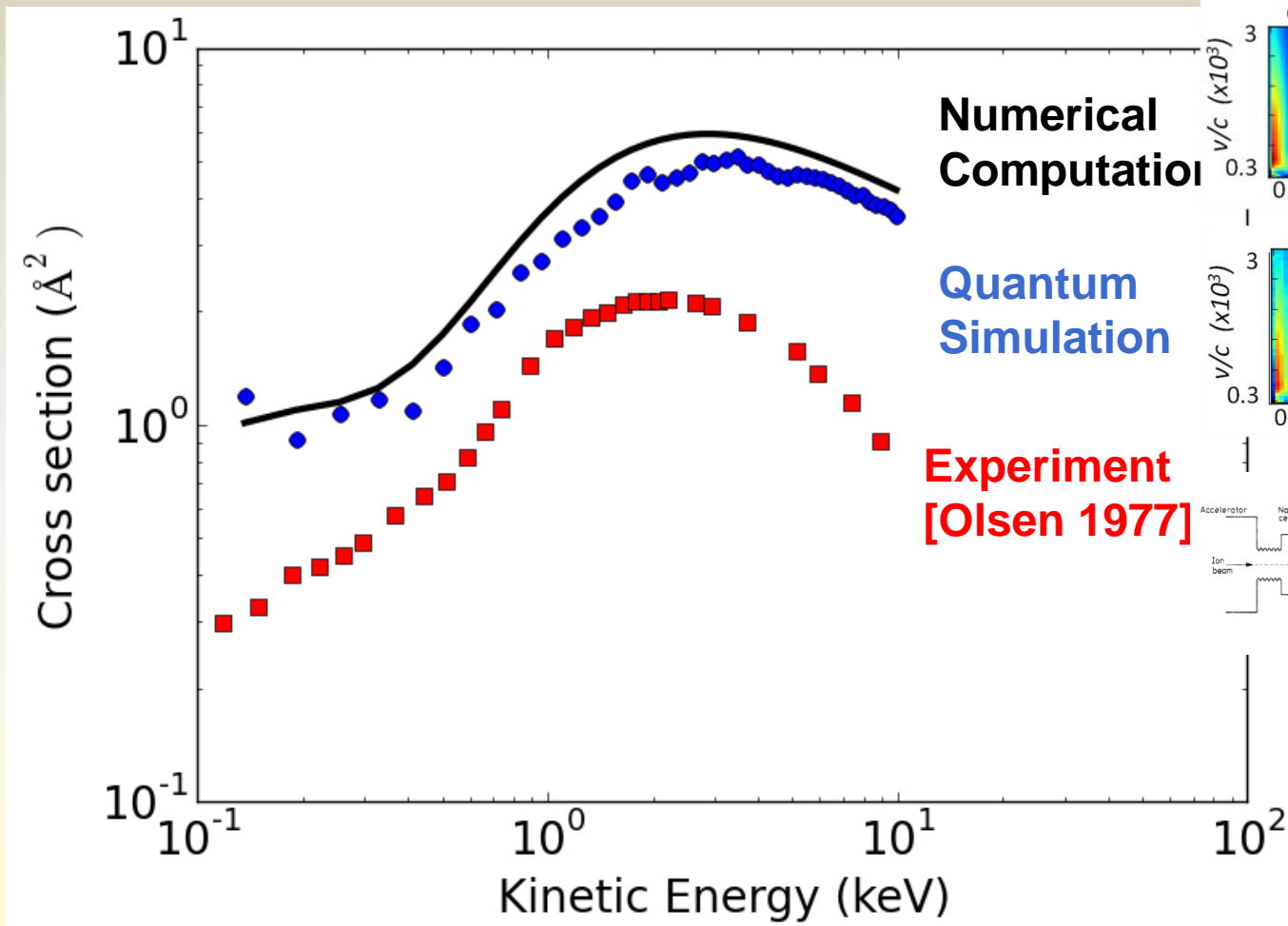




# Inelastic Cross Section: Comparing Simulation to Experiment



$$\text{Cross section} = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} b * (1 - P_1(EC)) db$$



# Summary & Outlook

Xmon qubits are high-fidelity technology

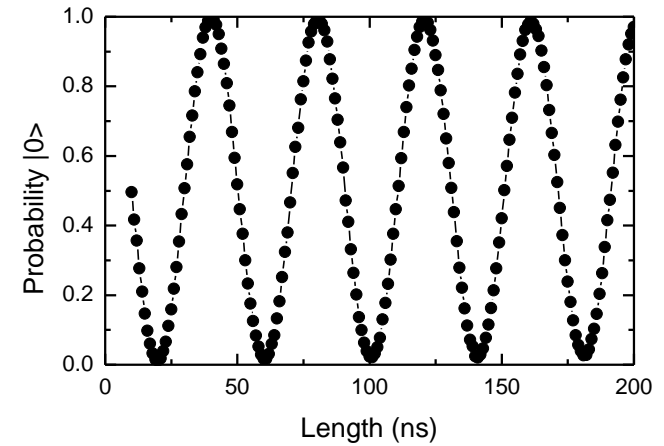
1 qubit: 99.93(3)%

2 qubit: 99.45(5)%

Repetitive measure: 99%

} all at once

Improvements ongoing, with scaling



With fidelity and control, perform computations at thresholds

Digital: Bit-flip error correction

Analog: Computation power for chemical simulation

Technology in hand to scale up to ~100 qubits, soon...

UCSB

