

# Co-Design of Quantum Hardware and Algorithms in Nuclear and High Energy Physics

Maja Franz<sup>1</sup>, Pía Zurita<sup>2</sup>, Markus Diefenthaler<sup>3</sup>, Wolfgang Mauerer<sup>1,4</sup>

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## “Low-Level” Algorithms

- ▶ Grover’s & Shor’s algorithms
- ▶ Provable speedup / error correction required

## Quantum Simulation

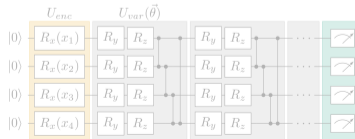
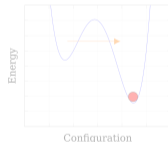
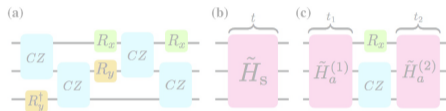
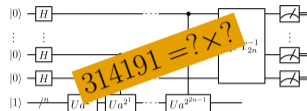
- ▶ Mimic system using simplified model
- ▶ Classically likely intractable

## Unorthodox Approaches

- ▶ Quantum annealing, adiabatic quantum computing
- ▶ (Gaussian) Boson sampling, etc.

## NISQ Algorithms

- ▶ Variational algorithms: Hybrid quantum-classical
- ▶ Less resources / potential speedups



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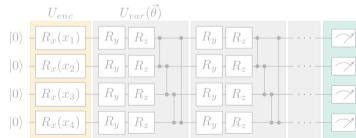
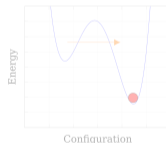
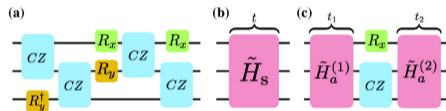
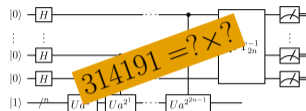
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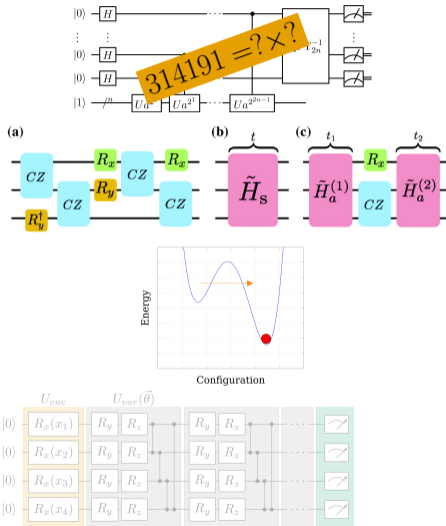
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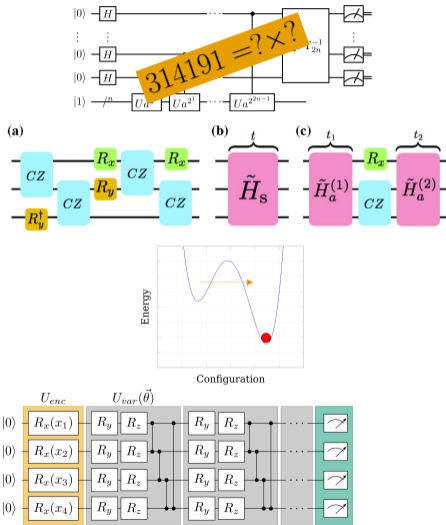
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### Transmon



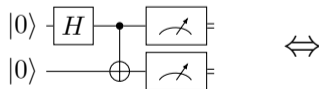
### Ion Traps



### Neutral Atoms



⇒ Strong coupling to hardware properties



```
// prepare Bell state
OPENQASM 2.0;
include "qelib1.inc";

qreg q[2];
creg c[2];
reset q[0];
reset q[1];
h q[0];
cx q[0], q[1];
```

	Transmons	Trapped Ions	Neutral Atoms
#Qubits	50-127	23	~100
Single qubit gate time	ns	$\mu$ s	$\mu$ s
Two qubit gate time	ns	$\mu$ s	~ns
T1 time	$> 100 \mu$ s	10-100 s	~ms - s
T2 time	~100 $\mu$ s	0.2-1 s	~ms - s
Single qubit gate error	~0.1 %	0.01-1 %	$< 0.5$ %
Two qubit gate error	0.1-2.5 %	$< 0.5$ %	$< 3$ %
Temperature requirements	~0 K	Room temperature <sup>1</sup>	Room temperature <sup>1</sup>
Qubit coupling density	$< 10$ %	100 %	10-20 %

<sup>1</sup> conditions apply

 F. Greiwe, T. Krüger, W. Mauerer: [Effects of Imperfections on Quantum Algorithms: A Software Engineering Perspective](#); Proc. IEEE Quantum Software Week (2023)

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Two qubit gate error			< 3 %
Temperature			room temperature <sup>1</sup>
Qubit coupling			10-20 %

The diagram illustrates a quantum circuit with  $n$  qubits. The top  $n-1$  qubits start in state  $|0\rangle$  and each has a Hadamard ( $H$ ) gate. The bottom qubit starts in state  $|1\rangle$ . A sequence of single-qubit gates  $U_a^{2^0}, U_a^{2^1}, \dots, U_a^{2^{2n-1}}$  is applied to the bottom qubit. The circuit depth is indicated by a horizontal arrow. A large multi-qubit gate  $QFT_{2n}^{-1}$  acts on all qubits, followed by measurements on each qubit line.

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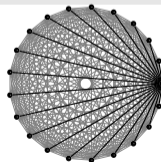
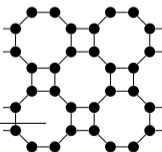
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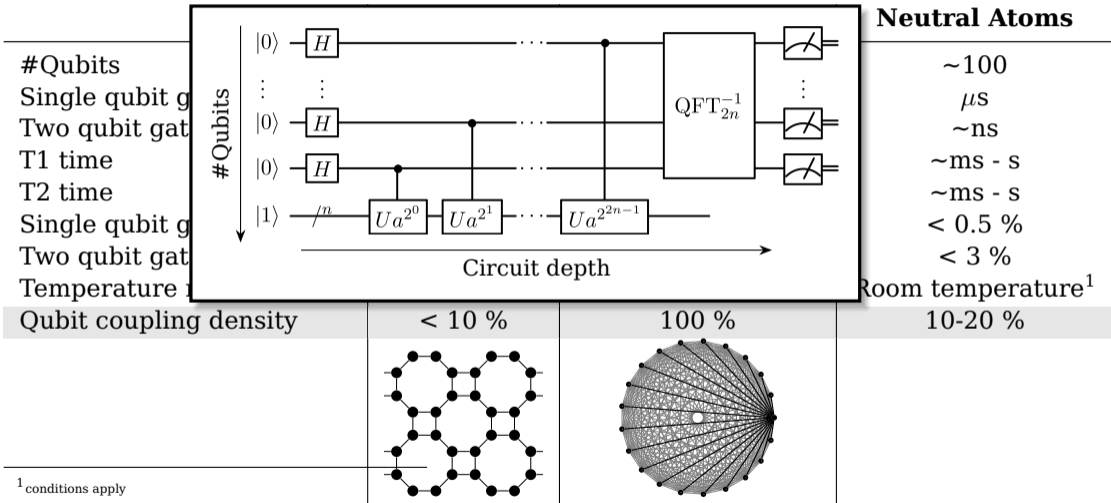
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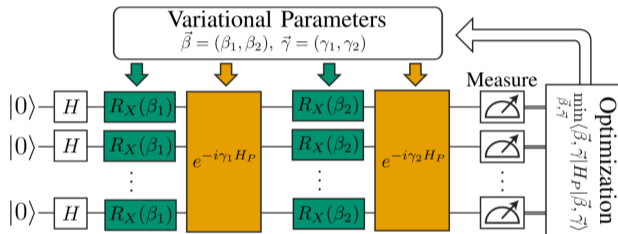
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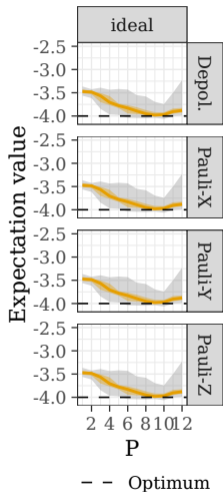
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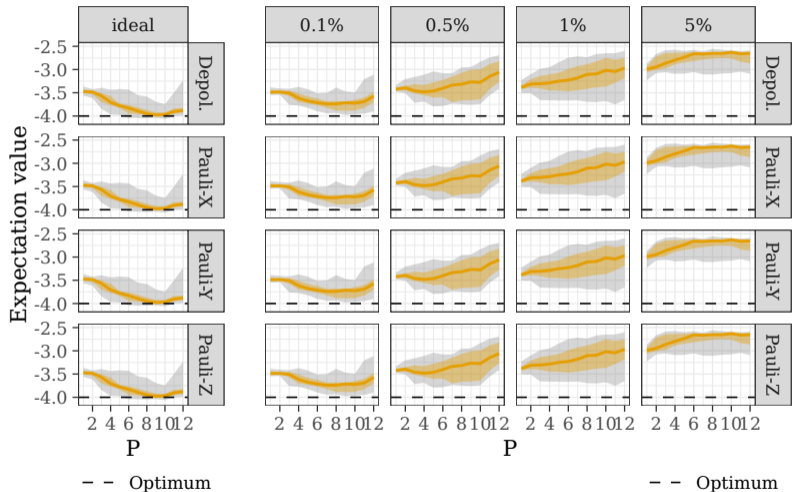


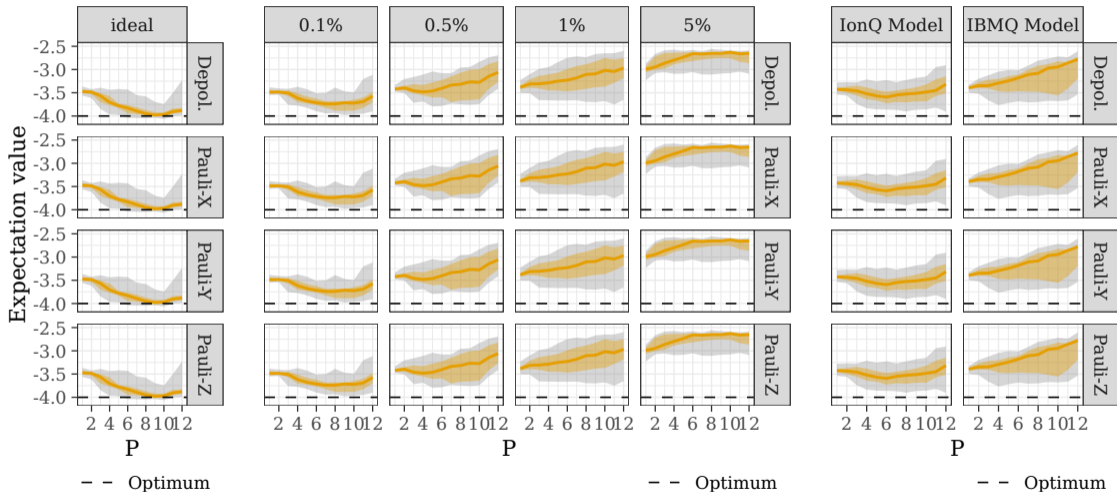
## Quantum Approximate Optimisation Algorithm (QAOA)

- ▶ Approximation of Adiabatic Evolution
- ▶ Goal: Find groundstate of hamiltonian  $H_p$
- ▶ Instead of a continuous time evolution: Discretise in  $p$  timesteps
- ▶  $p \uparrow \Leftrightarrow$  approximation quality  $\uparrow$

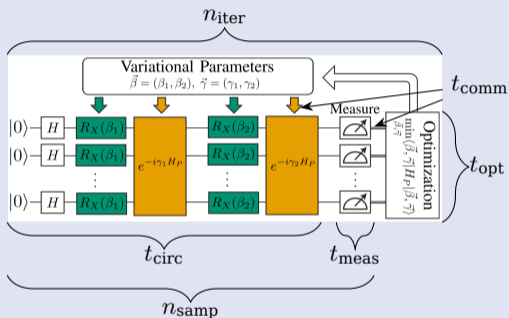








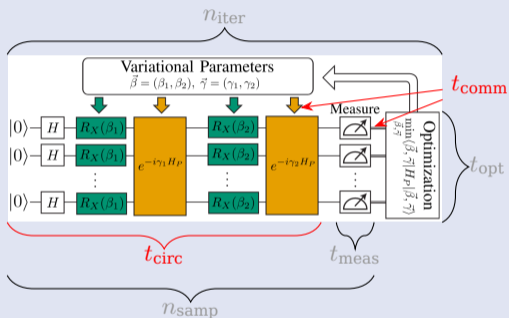
## Influence Factors



K. Wintersperger, H. Safi, W. Mauerer: [QPU-System Co-Design for Quantum HPC Accelerators](#); Proc. 35th GI/ITG International Conference on the Architecture of Computing Systems; Gesellschaft für Informatik (2022)

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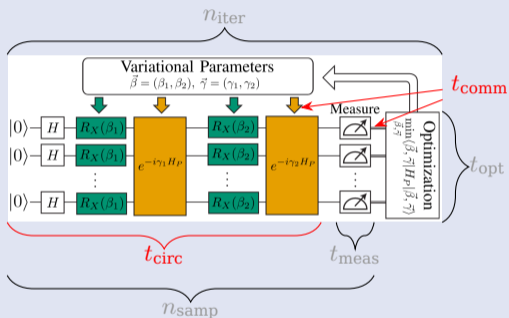
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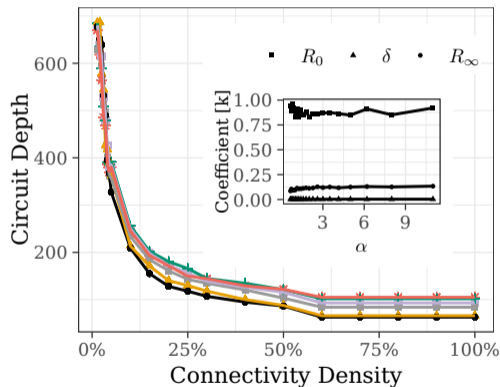
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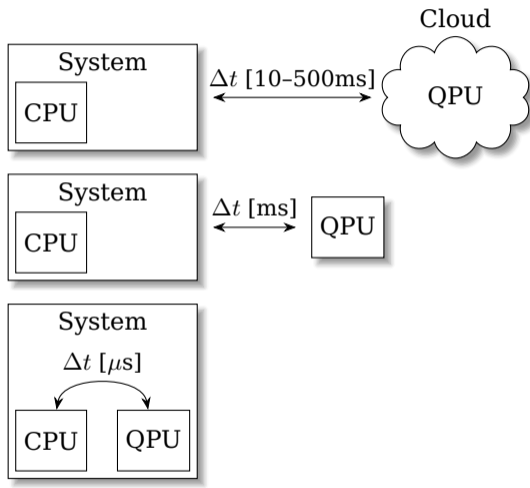
Ratio  $\alpha = \frac{|C|}{|V|}$

- 0.64
- 1.25
- 4.14
- ▲ 0.89
- 2.6
- 8



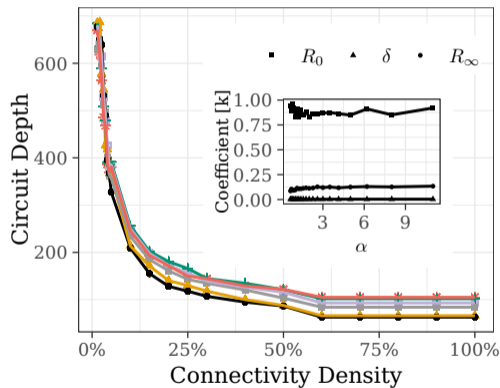
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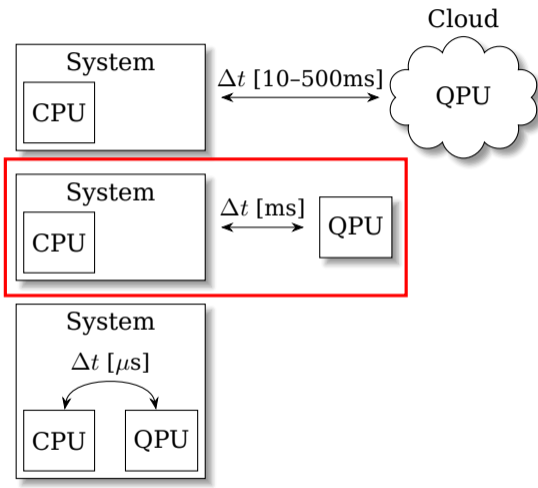
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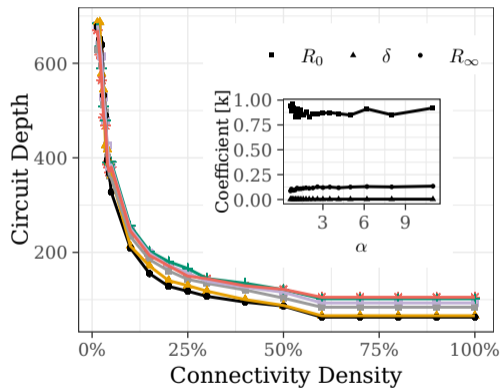
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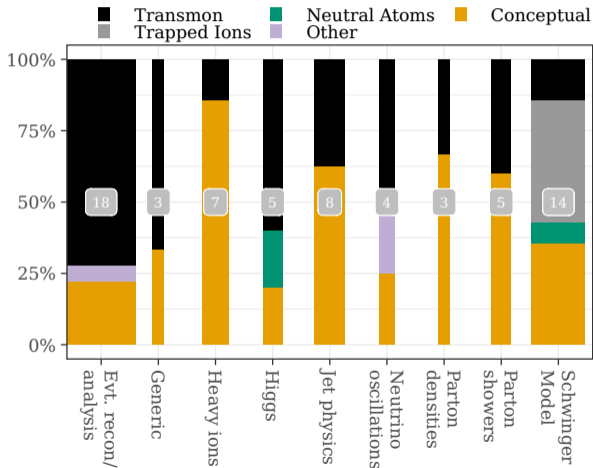


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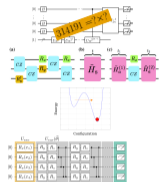
## Summary

- ▶ HW-SW: Non-trivial, crucial interaction  
→ Co-Design promising
- ▶ Interdisciplinary exchange QC/NHEP
- ▶ Promising directions:
  - ▶ Physical Simulation
  - ▶ Optimisation: Large-Scale Systems, Real-Time Control
  - ▶ Model Sampling



Overview of Quantum Algorithms for NHEP

- "Low-Level" Algorithms**
  - Grover's & Shor's algorithms
  - Provable speedup / error correction required
- Quantum Simulation**
  - Mimic system using simplified model
  - Classically likely intractable
- Unorthodox Approaches**
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  - (Gaussian) Boson sampling, etc.
- NISQ Algorithms**
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


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Overview of Quantum HW (high level)

<b>Transmon</b> IBM, Google, rigetti	<b>Ion Traps</b> IONQ, AQT, QUANTINUM, Honeywell	<b>Neutral Atoms</b> PASQAL, Atom Computing, ColdQuanta
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⇒ Strong coupling to hardware properties



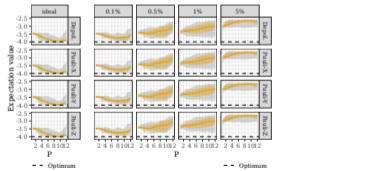
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cnot q1, q0;
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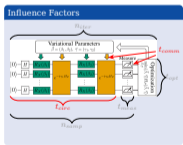
Influence of Noise on Optimisation (QAOA)



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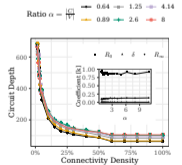
Latency and Jitter and Integration

Influence Factors



Ratio  $\alpha = \frac{R_1}{T_1}$

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# Backup Slides

