If only we could control them:
Challenges and Opportunities in Scaling-up Quantum Computers

David Reilly


## Light waves





## particle wave

## Light

## Matter

Louis-Victor-Pierre-Raymond,
7th duc de Broglie
"He has lifted a corner of the veil that shrouds the Old One." -Einstein (Thesis Report). Ph.D Awarded 1924.

Experimentally demonstrated in 1927. Nobel Prize for Physics 1929.






## Quantum Technologies



Sensing \& Imaging


Metrology

Computing



Secure communication


Simulation


New Physics

## Convergence of Qubit Platforms



Superconducting qubits


Superconducting qubits


Photonic Qubits


Surface Ion Trap


Topological Qubits


Spin Qubits

## Quantum-Classical Interface



See: Engineering the Quantum-Classical Interface of Solid-State Qubits DJR, Nature Quantum Information, 1, (2015).





However, all these functions suffer from what has been called 'the tyranny of numbers.' Such systems, because of their complex digital nature, require hundreds, thousands, and sometimes tens of thousands of electron devices.

- Jack Morton, VP Bell Labs (June 1958).



## Brute force scaling...



Google's Bristlecone 72 Qubits, 2 control lines per qubit... Impressive!


## Integration and Abstraction are Essential



Intel Ivy-Bridge: 2 billion transistors. 340 wires on a BGA

## IO Management in Classical VLSI




Fan-out $N$


Rent's Rule: $T=t g^{a}$
Fan-out: "Output of one gate feeds the input of another"
$T=$ number of $I O s$
$\mathrm{g}=$ number of gates
t , a are constants

## Quantum Circuits are Different!

Each qubit requires a unique, independent set of 10 channels...


Leads to an IO - Bottleneck at the Quantum-Classical Interface

## Challenges at the Quantum-Classical Interface

- IO Management
- Footprint / interconnect density
- Heat and Power
- Distributed verse integrated systems
(synchronicity, latency, wavelength effects..).
- Noise, crosstalk, interference
- Bandwidth / rise-time


All aspects can be addressed by moving the interface electronics into the cold

See: Challenes in Scaling up the Control Interface of a Quantum Computer, DJR, arXiv:2965871 (2019).

100,000 transistors, operating at 100 mK

arXiv:1912.01299v1 [quant-ph] 3 Dec 2019


APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS 104, 103108 (2014)

## Frequency multiplexing for readout of spin qubits

J. M. Hornibrook, ${ }^{1}$ J. I. Colless, ${ }^{1}$ A. C. Mahoney, ${ }^{1}$ X. G. Croot, ${ }^{1}$ S. Blanvillain, ${ }^{1}$ H. Lu, ${ }^{2}$ A. C. Gossard, ${ }^{2}$ and D. J. Reilly ${ }^{1, a)}$
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## New physics leads to new technologies

## $d S=\delta Q$ T $d \leq \geq 0$



$$
\begin{aligned}
\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} & =\rho \\
\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} & =0 \\
\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} & =\vec{\jmath}+\frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \\
\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} & =-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}
\end{aligned}
$$



Quantum Measurement
Entanglement



Nitrogen
fixation

Carbon capture


## Taming the complexity: John von Neumann


"The projected device, or rather the species of devices of which it is to be the first representative, is so radially new that many of its uses will become clear only after it has been put into operation,"
"These uses which are not, or not easily, predictable now, are likely to be the most important ones. Indeed they are by definition those which we do not recognize at present because they are farthest removed from... our present sphere."

- John von Neumann to Lewis L. Strauss, 1945.


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