

What will Quantum Computing do?



quantum computing will



quantum computing will **change the world**

quantum computing will **never work**

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МОНОИЗОТОПНЫЙ КРЕМНИЙ-28 - ПЕРСПЕКТИВНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ ДЛЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ КВАНТОВОГО КОМПЬЮТЕРА

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Si isotope	natural abundance	nuclear spin	Remarks, specific features, feasible applications
²⁸ Si	92,23 at%	0	enhanced heat conductivity, natural mass-standard, elimination of isotopic line broadening, Si-based quantum computer, less expensive than ²⁹ Si and ³⁰ Si
²⁹ Si	4,67 at%	1/2	two spin states, quantum computer with ²⁹ Si super lattice structure in ²⁸ Si matrix
³⁰ Si	3,10 at%	0	study of self diffusion, NTD engineering: ³⁰ Si (n,γ) ³¹ Si(2,7h) → ³¹ P + β ⁻

“Fluoride-Hydride” fabrication method of Si isotopes (multistep)

A.Bulanov, et al. Cryst.Res.Technol. V.35.P.1023 (2000)

Synthesis and purification of SiF_4



Centrifugal enrichment of SiF_4



**$^{\text{isot}}\text{SiF}_4$ conversion to $^{\text{isot}}\text{SiH}_4$
and its purification**



**Thermal decomposition of $^{\text{isot}}\text{SiH}_4$ and
production of poly- $^{\text{isot}}\text{Si}$ rods**



**Cz or Fz growth of $^{\text{isot}}\text{Si}$ single crystals (B content at
 10^{14} cm^{-3})**

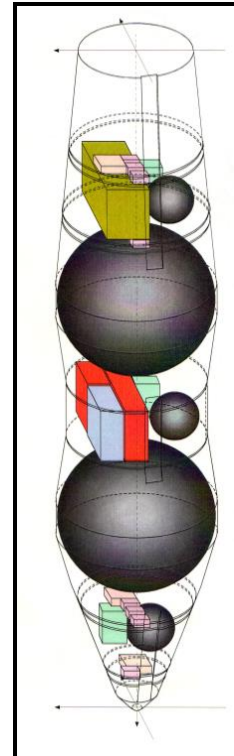
«AVOGADRO», «Kilogram-2», «Kilogram-3» projects



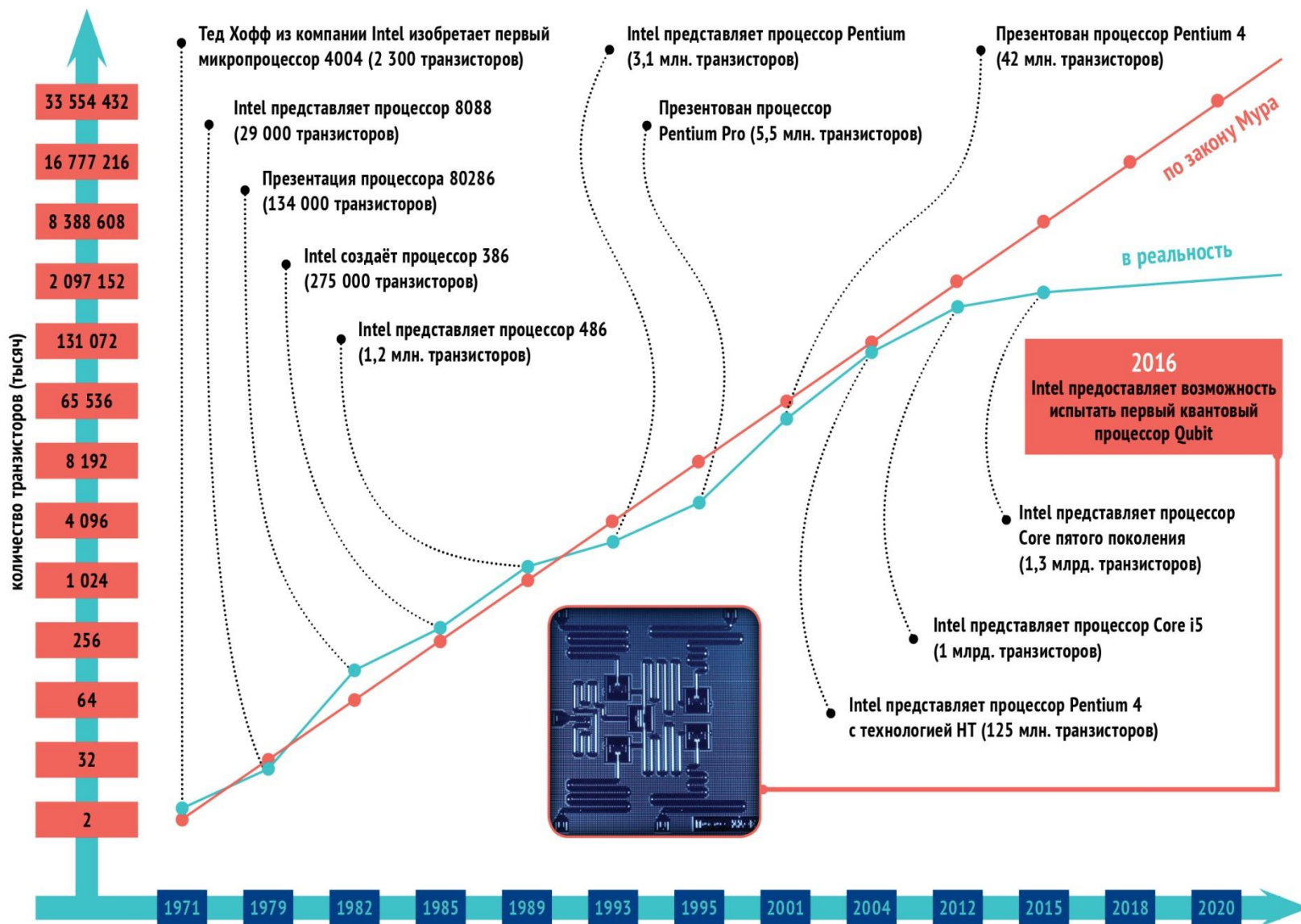
^{28}Si (99,999%)
 $m=6\text{ kg}$
(IChHPS)



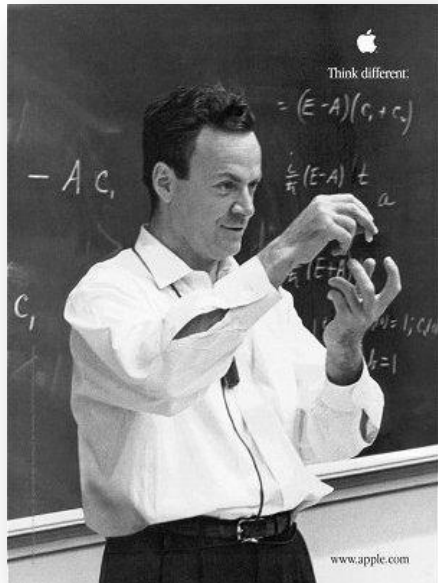
(IKZ, Berlin)



**(PTB,
Braunschweig)**



Как все начиналось



- **1980-е гг.-** начало разработки теории квантовых компьютеров (русский Ю.И.Манин, американец П.Бенев, англичанин Д.Дойч, лауреат Нобелевской премии по физике Р.Фейнман);
- **1994 г.-** квантовый алгоритм факторизации П.Шора
- **1996 г.-** поисковый алгоритм Л. Гровера
- **1998 г.-** Айзек Чуанг, первый прототип двухкубитового ЯМР квантового компьютера

Биты и кубиты

Кубит это квантовое обобщение классического бита.

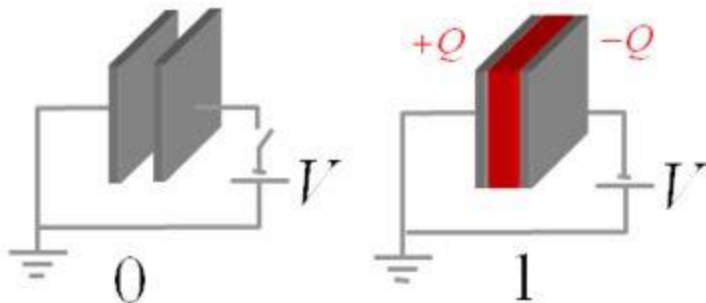
Кубит строится из двух ортогональных состояний.

Таких как спин, поляризация фотона, кольцевые токи в сверхпроводящем кольце.

Классический бит

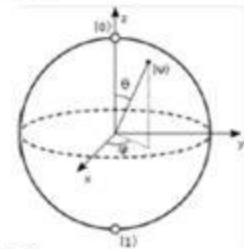
0, 1

Физическая реализация:
заряженный/разряженный конденсатор

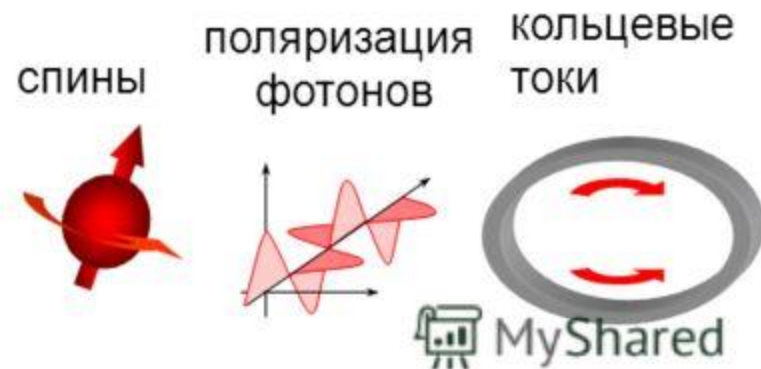


Квантовые объекты являются волнам. Они могут быть в состоянии суперпозиции. Кубит

$$\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$



Физическая реализация:



Quantum Computation

Qubit → Two level system obeying quantum mechanics
Examples

Spins in Silicon



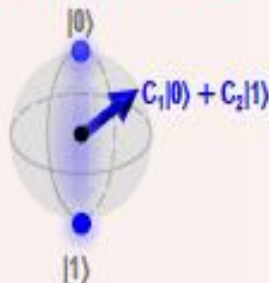
Electronic states of ions



Flux in Superconductors

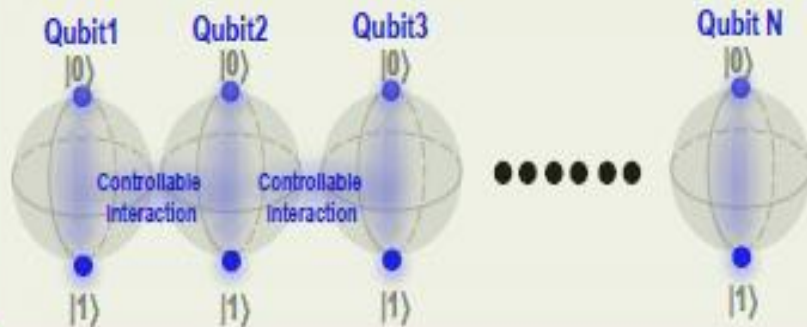


Photon Polarization



Encodes information of 2
complex numbers - C_1 & C_2

Quantum Computer → An array of several interacting qubits



Encodes information of
 2^N numbers

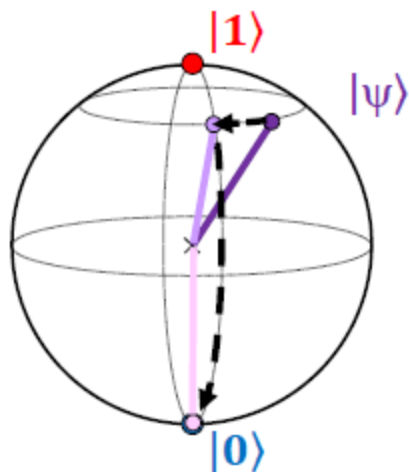
Quantum mechanical laws allow qubits to represent & process exponentially more information than bits !
Information on 300 qubits → Number of particles in the entire universe !

Квантовый компьютер состоит из n кубитов и позволяет проводить одно- и двухкубитовые операции над любым из них. Эти операции выполняются под воздействием импульсов внешнего поля, управляемого классическим компьютером. Эволюция состояния кубитов изображается вдоль горизонтальных линий (ось времени) в виде последовательности однокубитовых и двухкубитовых вентиляей.



1. Исходное приведение всех n кубитов в состояние $|0\rangle$ («initialisation»).
2. Контролируемый перевод кубита в состояние $|1\rangle$.
3. Сохранение когерентности суперпозиции состояний в течение длительного времени ("coherence time"):
$$|\psi\rangle = \cos(\theta/2) |0\rangle + e^{i\varphi} \sin(\theta/2) |1\rangle$$
 по амплитуде θ и фазе φ .
4. Ввод данных и исполнение алгоритма с применением однокубитовых и двухкубитовых вентиляей.
5. Запись результата вычисления в конечном квантовом состоянии кубитов и его считывание ("readout") после измерения состояний всех кубитов.

Quantum information is fragile



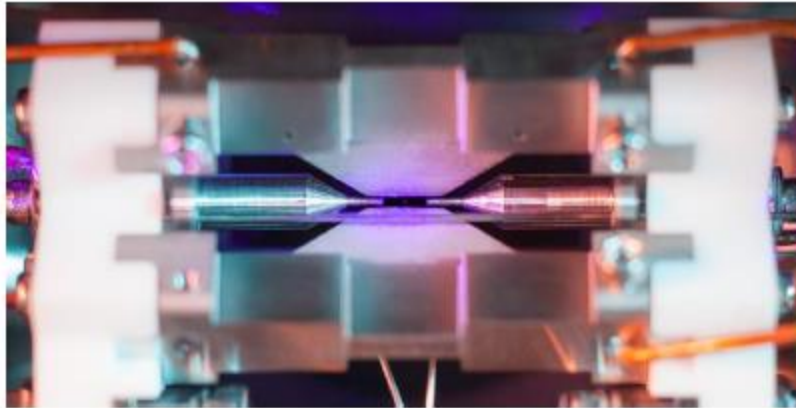
Interactions with **noisy environment** will cause errors (decoherence) due to:

- **Dephasing**
- **Relaxation**

Qubits defined in the **best-isolated systems have the longest coherence times**... they are also **harder to manipulate (slow)**.

Q-factor: number of rotations in the sphere before losing coherence

A well-isolated system: trapped ions



Coherence time: 1min

Gate time: $1.6\mu\text{s}$
(0.01x breakthrough¹)

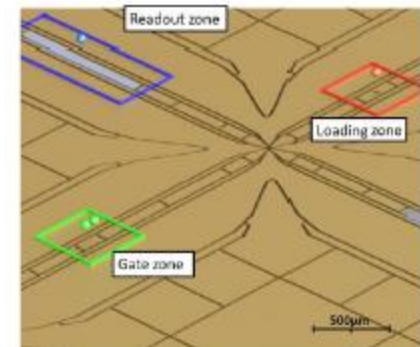
Q-factor: 3.75×10^7

Scalability?²

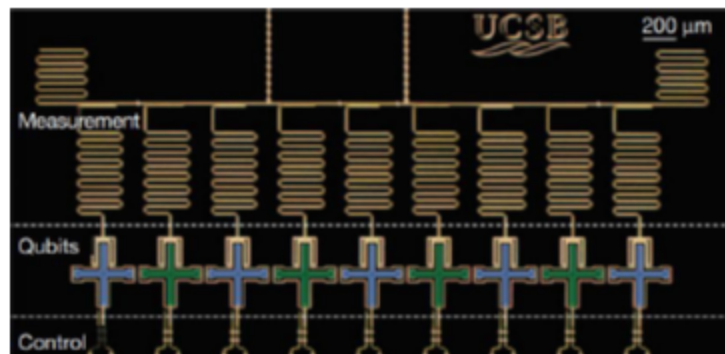
Ion(s) localized in a **vacuum** by a quadrupole.
Cooled **down to $\sim\text{mK}$** and excited by laser pulses.
Fluorescence readout by CCD.

¹V. Schäfer *et al.*, Nature, 555, 75-78 (March 2018)

²B. Lekitsch *et al.*, Science Advances, 3, 2 (Feb 2017)



Easier addressing: superconducting circuits



Coherence time: $\sim 100\mu\text{s}$

Gate time: $\sim 50\text{ ns}$

Q-factor: ~ 2000

Scalability?

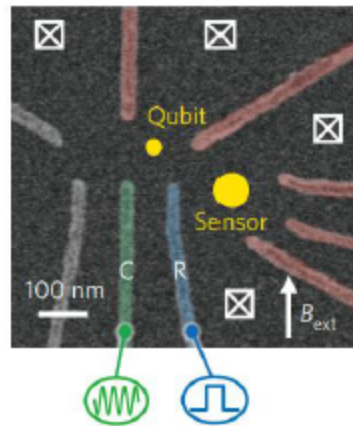
Solid-state qubits: leading approach (Google, IBM, Intel..) Various flavors of anharmonic LC resonators. **"Easy" addressing and coupling.**

For convenient GHz operation and 50Ω matching, L ($\sim 1\text{nH}$) and C ($\sim 1\text{pF}$) imply **dimensions of $\sim 10\text{-}100\mu\text{m}$.**

$\Rightarrow$ Macroscopic = more exposure to noise, **limits coherence time**

¹J. Kelly *et al.*, Nature, 519, 66-69 (March 2015)

Strong upscaling potential: Si spin qubits



Coherence time: $\sim 20\mu s$

Gate time: ~ 25 ns

Q-factor: ~ 800

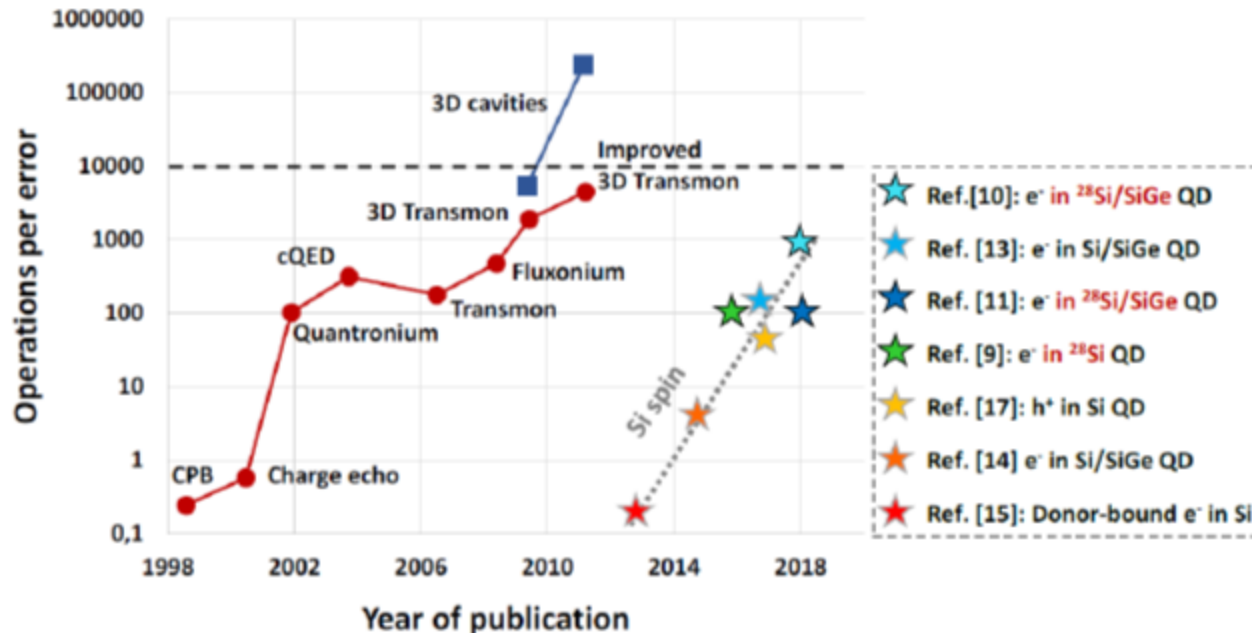
Scalability?

Also solid-state: elementary charges confined by Gates of 10-100nm
Their spin is manipulated and spin-dependent charge movement is detected.

- Less advanced compared to other systems
- More promising for integrating $>$ millions of qubits

¹J. Yoneda *et al.*, Nature Nanotech., 13, 102-107 (February 2018)

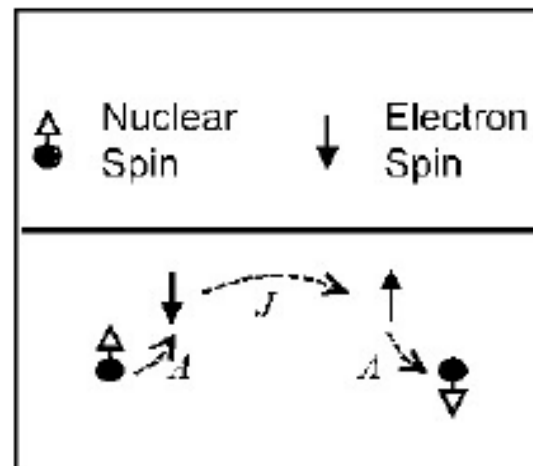
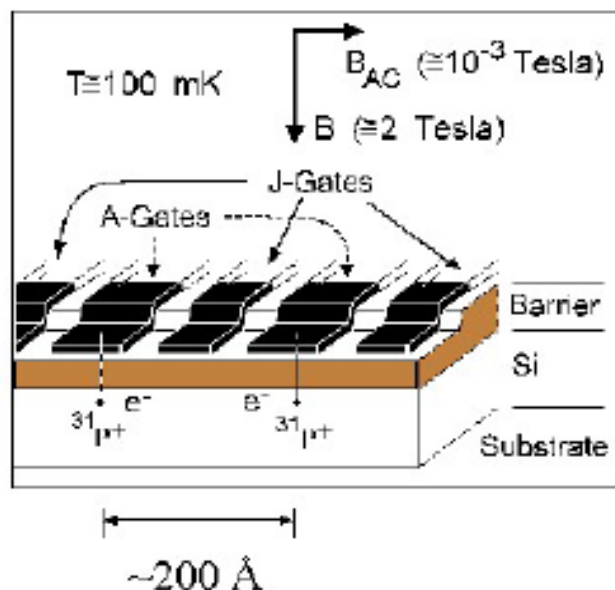
Si spin qubits: late but on the rise



Material engineering (isotopic purification, charge noise reduction...) **and control schemes** development have kept the **Q-factor increasing**.



Solid state quantum computer scheme with ^{31}P in ^{28}Si (B. E. Kane, Nature 1998)

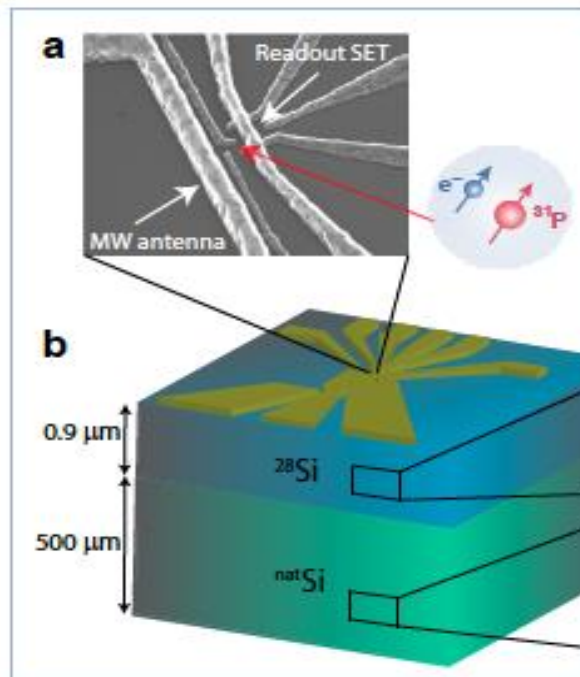


- ^{31}P -qubit: gate controlled manipulation of single spins; nuclear spins store information, electron spins transfer information between neighboring qubits (J , exchange) and to nuclear spins ($A=121.5 \text{ neV}$, hyperfine interaction) (<http://www.lps.umd.edu/>)

Spin qubits in ^{28}Si : recent breakthroughs

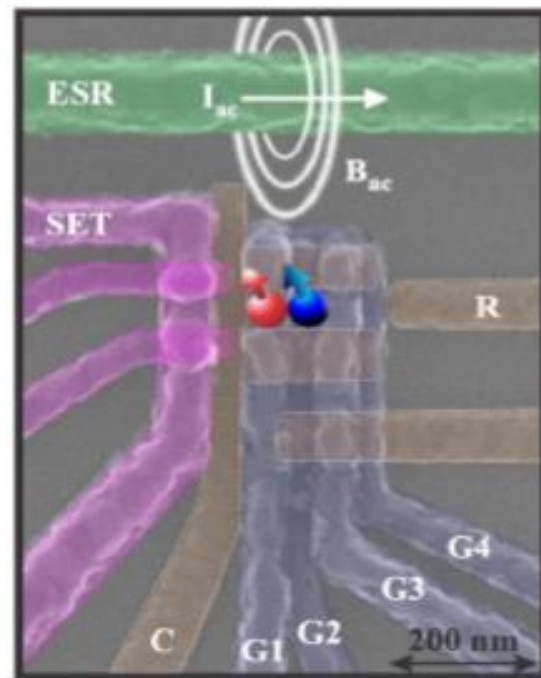
Electron bound to ^{31}P

Muhonen et al., Nature (2013)



Gate-defined one-electron quantum dot

Veldhorst et al., Nature Nano (2014)



Coherence lifetime T_2 in phosphorous-doped silicon $^{28}\text{Si}:^{31}\text{P}$

T_2 (at T,K)	Qubits	^{31}P concentration, cm^{-3}	^{28}Si enrichment, %	Ref.
0,52 ms (1,4K)	Electron spin	4×10^{16}	99,88	J.P.Gordon, 1958
60 ms (7 K)	Electron spin	$0.87 \times 10^{15} - 1.6 \times 10^{16}$	$\geq 99,9$ (?)	A.M.Tyryshkin, 2003
10 s (1,8 K)	Electron spin	$10^{14} - 10^{15}$	99,995	A.M.Tyryshkin, 2012
180 s (1,74 K)	Nuclear spin	$5 \times 10^{11} (\text{D}^0)$	99,995	M.Steger, 2012
39 min (298K) 3 hours (4,2K)	Nuclear spin	$5 \times 10^{11} (\text{D}^+)$	99,995	K.Saeedi, 2013

Silicon comes back

The extraordinary long coherence times and high-fidelity manipulation of electron spins trapped in isotopically purified silicon could be an essential step towards the realization of a solid-state quantum computer.

Lars R. Schreiber and Hendrik Bluhm

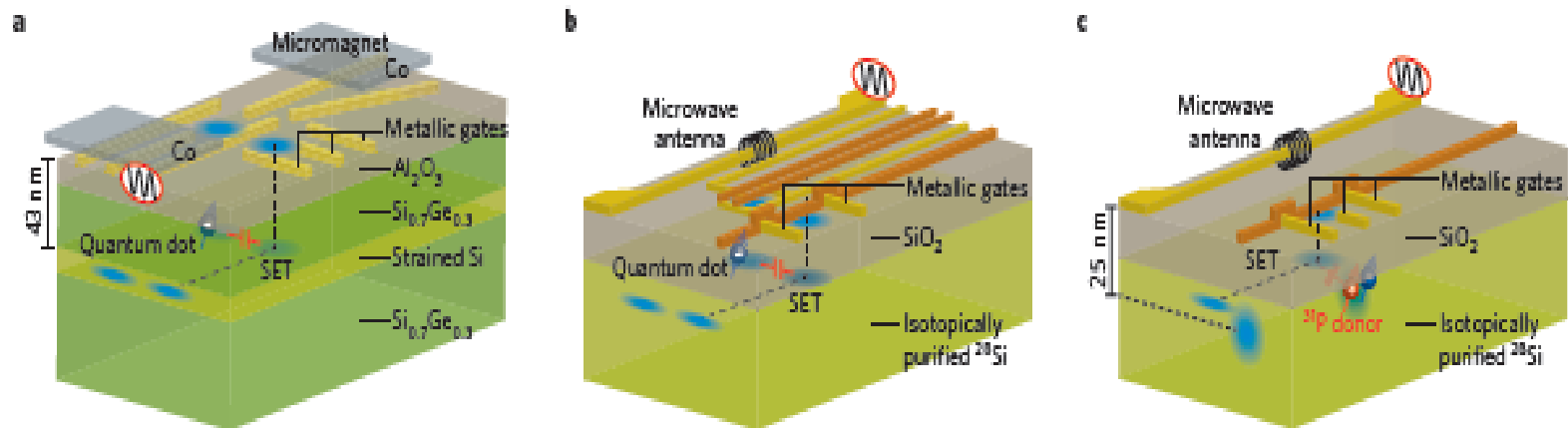


Figure 1 | Schematics of the Si-based spin-qubit devices used by the three groups. **a**, In the work of Vandersypen and colleagues, a single electron is trapped in a quantum dot, which is formed by the Si/SiGe quantum well and by the electrostatic potential of metallic top-gates. A global positively charged gate, which induces electrons in the quantum well, is not shown. **b**, Veldhorst and colleagues confine the single electron at the Si/SiO₂ interface by means of metallic top-gates (crossing gates, yellow and orange, are isolated by Al₂O₃). **c**, In the work by Muhonen and colleagues, the electron is bound to a single phosphorus dopant. The spin of the phosphorus nucleus can be used as long-lasting qubit memory. Devices in **b**, **c** are fabricated on isotopically purified ²⁸Si. Read-out of the charge state of the quantum dot is done by a single electron transistor (SET) formed by top-gates in the Si/SiGe quantum well (**a**) and at the oxide interface (**b**, **c**). Electrons were manipulated either by ESR pulses (**b**, **c**) emitted from a microwave antenna or by EDSR pulses (**a**), which require an inhomogeneous magnetic field generated by a micromagnet. (The actual gate patterns in **a**, **b** are more complicated and allow trapping of two qubits in a tunnel-coupled double dot.)

Silicon comes back

The extraordinary long coherence times and high-fidelity manipulation of electron spins trapped in isotopically purified silicon could be an essential step towards the realization of a solid-state quantum computer.

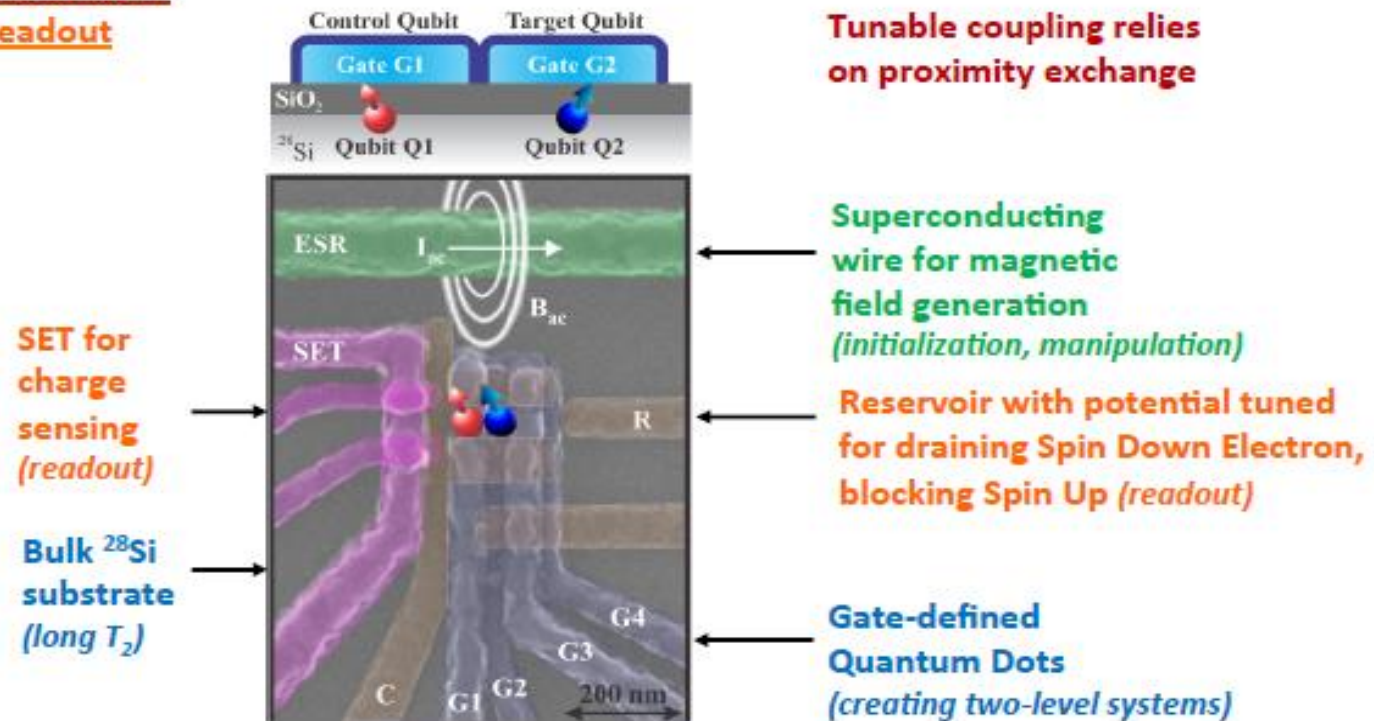
Lars R. Schreiber and Hendrik Bluhm

Table 1 | Electron spin coherence times and control fidelity, and the main figures of merit of the three silicon systems.

	Vandersypen ¹ (Fig. 1a)	Veldhorst ² (Fig. 1b)	Muhonen ² (Fig. 1c)
Fraction of non-zero nuclear spins	Natural abundance (5% ²⁹ Si)	Isotopically purified ²⁸ Si (with 800 ppm ²⁹ Si)	Isotopically purified ²⁸ Si (with 800 ppm ²⁹ Si)
Qubit dephasing time T_2^* (μs)	0.9	120	270
Maximum qubit manipulation rate (MHz)	5	<1	<1
Qubit control fidelity (%)	Max. 99	99.6	99.6
Maximum qubit coherence time applying correction pulses T_2 (ms)	0.044	28	550

T_2^* refers to the coherence time obtained when the effect of slow noise is eliminated with spin-echo pulses, whereas T_2 includes the effect of fluctuations that are static on the timescale of the qubit dynamics.

1. Definition
2. Control
3. Communication
4. HiFi readout



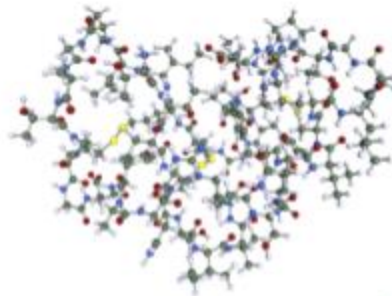
Veldhorst et al. (UNSW), arXiv:1411.5760 (21/11/2014)

How many qubits do we need?

Redundancy for Quantum Error Correction!



Quantum supremacy in
simulation:
 $>56 \times 10^3 - 10^5$ qubits



Quantum chemistry for
medicine and **material**
development:
 $>200 \times 10^3 - 10^5$ qubits

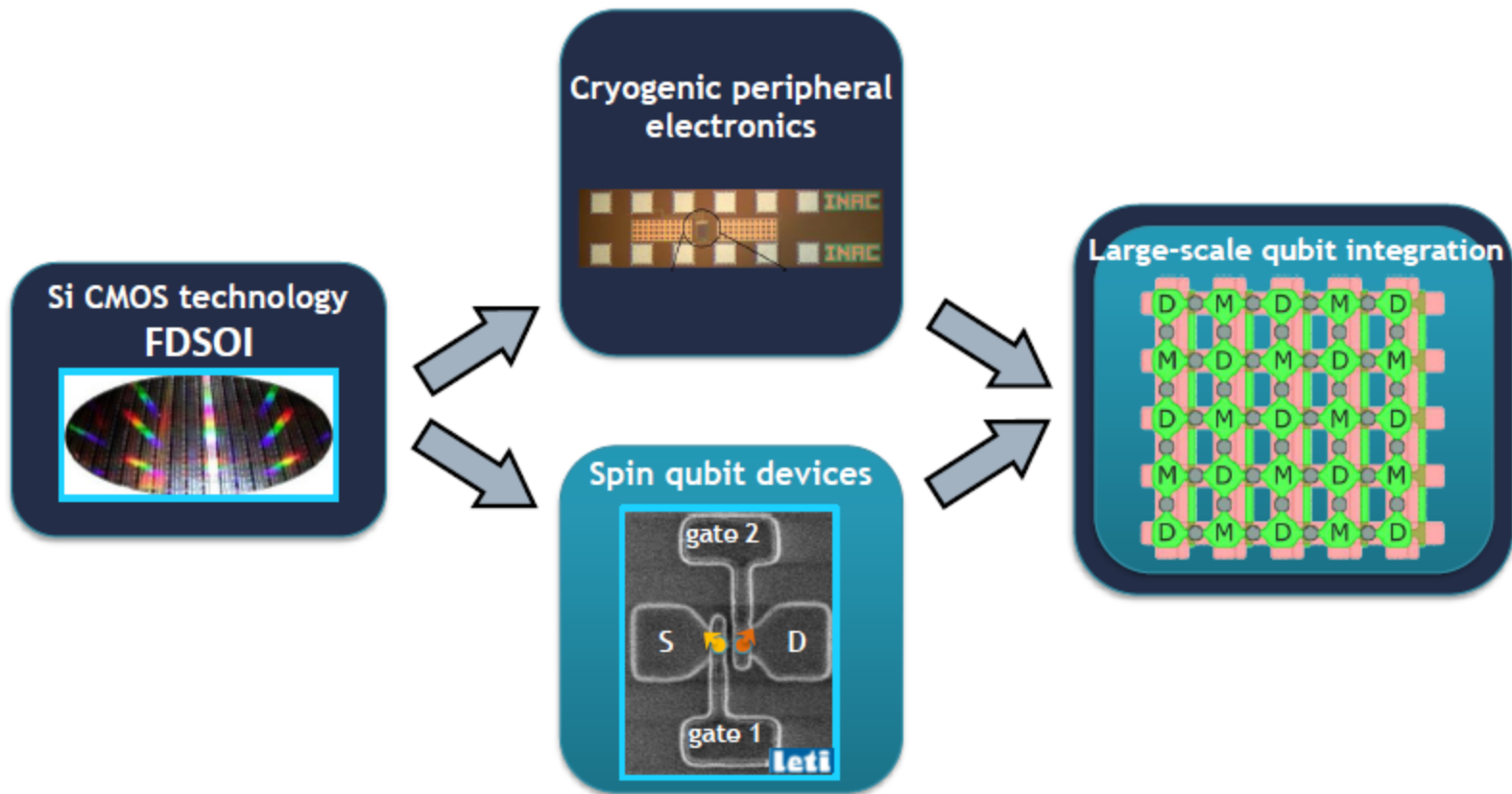


Prime factorization of large
numbers for **security:**
 $>2000 \times 10^3 - 10^5$ qubits



⇒ **At least a million physical qubits**

A common Si technology platform



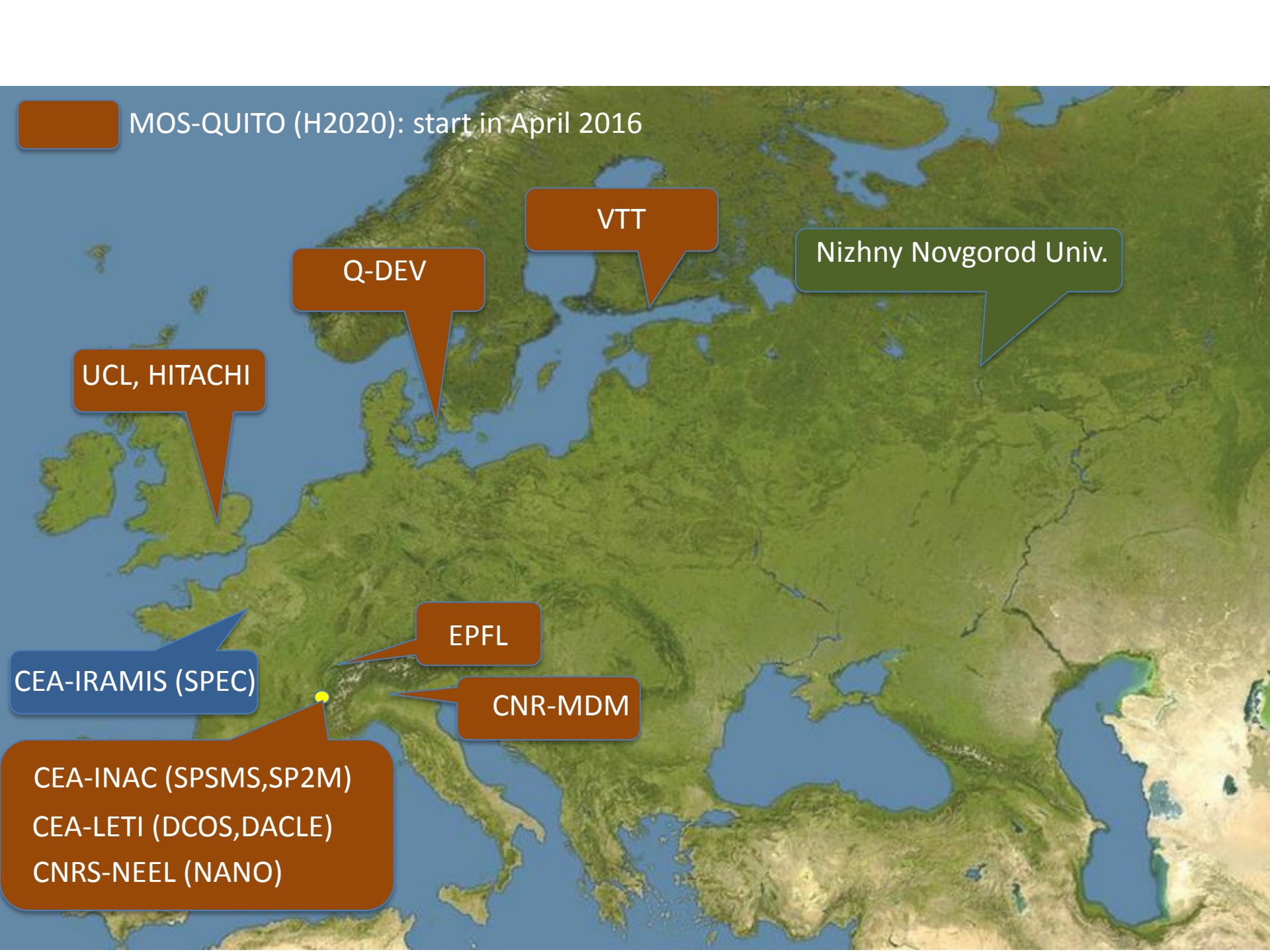
ICT25 European Project: MOSQUITO

MOS-based QUantum Information TechnOlogy

Participant No *	Participant organisation name	Country
1 (Coordinator)	CEA	France
2	UCL	United Kingdom
3	UCPH	Denmark
4	HIT	United Kingdom
5	EPFL	Switzerland
6	CNR	Italy
7	VTT	Finland

CEA-INAC Coordinator
CEA-Leti WP leader (Fabrication)

⇒ Full 300mm batch in 2017



MOS-QUITO (H2020): start in April 2016

A map of Europe with several callout boxes indicating the locations of MOS-QUITO (H2020) project activities. The boxes are color-coded: brown for most locations and blue for CEA-IRAMIS (SPEC). A yellow dot marks the location of CEA-IRAMIS (SPEC) in France. The callout boxes are: UCL, HITACHI (UK), Q-DEV (Ireland), VTT (Finland), Nizhny Novgorod Univ. (Russia), EPFL (Switzerland), CNR-MDM (Italy), and a large box in France listing CEA-INAC (SPSMS, SP2M), CEA-LETI (DCOS, DACLE), and CNRS-NEEL (NANO).

UCL, HITACHI

Q-DEV

VTT

Nizhny Novgorod Univ.

EPFL

CNR-MDM

CEA-IRAMIS (SPEC)

CEA-INAC (SPSMS, SP2M)

CEA-LETI (DCOS, DACLE)

CNRS-NEEL (NANO)

A CMOS silicon spin qubit

R. Maurand^{1,2}, X. Jehl^{1,2}, D. Kotekar-Patil^{1,2}, A. Corna^{1,2}, H. Bohuslavskyi^{1,2}, R. Laviéville^{1,3}, L. Hutin^{1,3}, S. Barraud^{1,3}, M. Vinet^{1,3}, M. Sanquer^{1,2} & S. De Franceschi^{1,2}

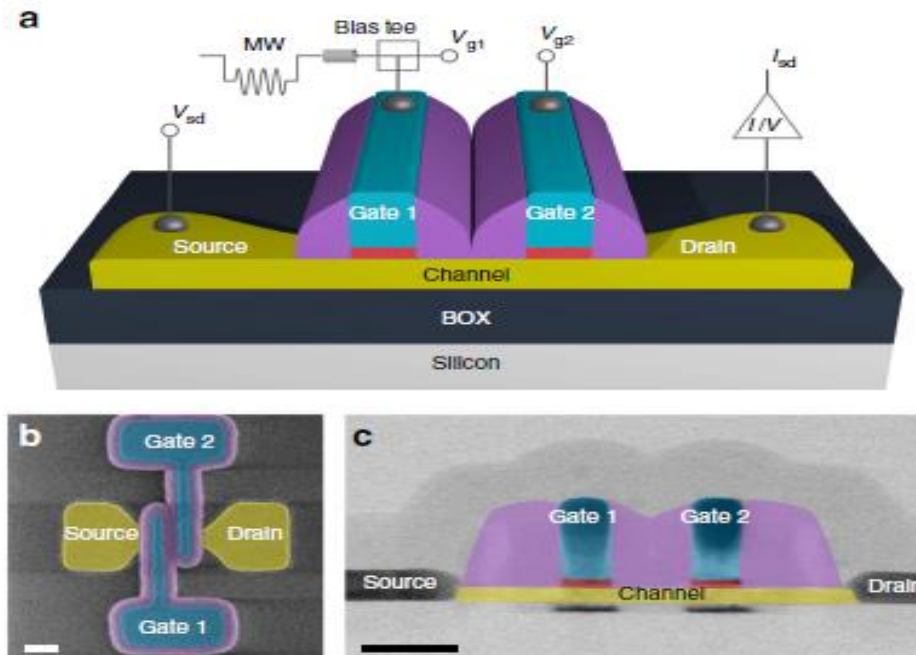


Figure 1 | CMOS qubit device. (a) Simplified three-dimensional schematic of a silicon-on-insulator nanowire field-effect transistor with two gates, gate 1 and gate 2. Using a bias tee, gate 1 is connected to a low-pass-filtered line, used to apply a static gate voltage V_{g1} , and to a 20 GHz-bandwidth line, used to apply the high-frequency modulation necessary for qubit initialization, manipulation and read-out. (b) Colourized device top view obtained by scanning electron microscopy just after the fabrication of gates and spacers. Scale bar, 75 nm. (c) Colourized transmission electron microscopy image of the device along a longitudinal cross-sectional plane. Scale bar, 50 nm.

CEA SHOW PATH TO CREATING BUILDING BLOCKS OF QUANTUM PROCESSORS WITH ^{28}Si ISOTOPE IN A CMOS FAB LINE

*Fabrication of Isotopically Enriched, Industry-Compatible Wafers Points Way
To Realizing Silicon Spin Quantum Bits with Enhanced Fidelity*

99.992% ^{28}Si CVD-grown epilayer on 300 mm substrates for large scale
integration of silicon spin qubits

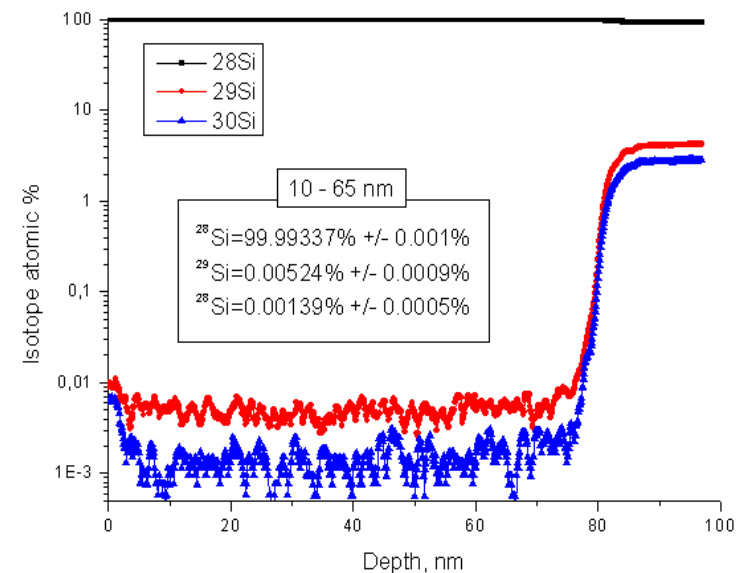
V. Mazzocchi,¹ P. G. Sennikov,² A. D. Bulanov,² M. F. Churbanov,² B. Bertrand,¹ L. Hudin,¹ J. P. Barnes,¹
M. N. Drozdov,² J. M. Hartmann,¹ and M. Sanquer⁴

¹CNA, LATI, Minatex Campus, F38054 Grenoble, France

²G. G. Demutskiy IChPS RAS, 603980 Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation

³IPM RAS, 603980 Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation

⁴Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CEA, INAC-Phelip, 38000 Grenoble, France



Spin lifetime and charge noise in hot silicon quantum dot qubits

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¹*QuTech and Kavli Institute of Nanoscience, TU Delft,
P.O. Box 5046, 2600 GA Delft, The Netherlands*

²*Components Research, Intel Corporation, 2501 NE Century Blvd, Hillsboro, OR 97124, USA*

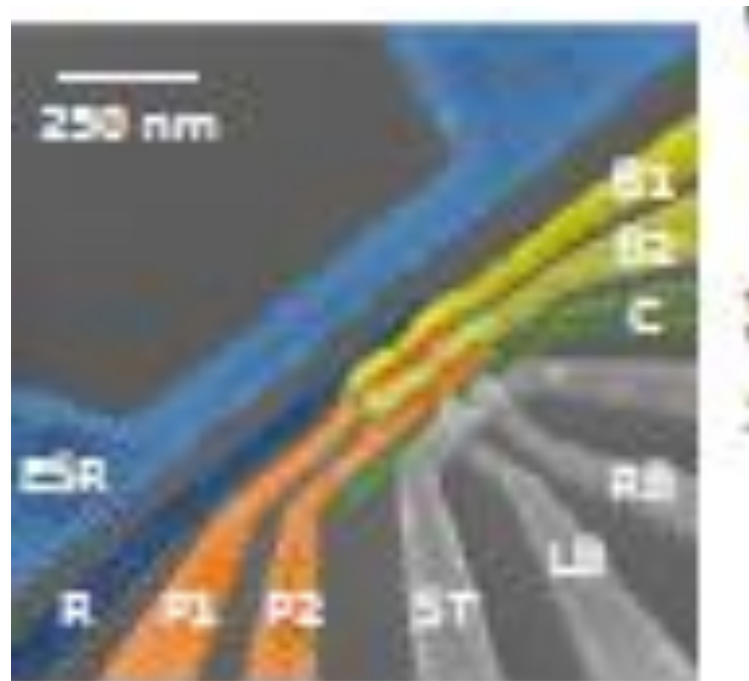


Figure 1 (a) shows a scanning electron microscope (SEM) image of the quantum dot device. Fabrication starts from a 300 mm silicon wafer, upon which a 100

nm layer of epitaxial ²⁸Si is grown, with a residual concentration of ²⁹Si at 800ppm. The wafer is then thermally oxidized to form a 10 nm SiO₂ layer on top. We

Why Silicon qubit ?

Recent breakthroughs in **purified silicon** (^{28}Si) **spin qubits** have pushed Si spin qubits to a level that they **can easily compete with superconducting qubits**



- ✓ Spin qubit with **very long spin coherence time** at low temperature
- ✓ Silicon **can be purified** without nuclear spin isotope (^{29}Si)
- ✓ Silicon qubit is **compact** ($\sim$ few 10 nm)
- Silicon qubit is **potentially scalable** (long-range spin interaction to be solved)
- ✓ Silicon qubit could be **co-integrated** with its **CMOS** cryogenic peripherals

Why Quantum Computing and Why Now?

The developments in the field of quantum computing and quantum technologies are at a level that industry and national governments are starting to make serious commitments to this exciting technology

- **UK** Invests £270 Million in Quantum Computing (December 2013)
- **IBM** started a huge program on quantum computing
- **Google** invested in quantum computing (D-wave & UCSB) (Sept. 2014)
- **intel** invests US \$ 50 Million to advance Quantum Computing (Sept. 3rd, 2015)



TU Delft (Quantum Computing) +
INTEL (CMOS, design, up scaling)

“ Intel could help make quantum computing a reality “

(Mike Mayberry, Intel vice president)

Quantum Technologies Flagship kicks off with first 20 projects



Brussels, 29 October 2018

The Quantum Technologies Flagship, a €1 billion initiative, was launched today.

The Flagship will fund over 5,000 of Europe's leading quantum technologies researchers over the next ten years and aims to place Europe at the forefront of the second quantum revolution. Its long term vision is to develop in Europe a so-called quantum web, where quantum computers, simulators and sensors are interconnected via quantum communication networks.

The Flagship will initially fund 20 projects with a total of €132 million via the Horizon 2020 programme, and from 2021 onwards it is expected to fund a further 130 projects.

Its total budget is expected to reach €1 billion, providing funding for the entire quantum value chain in Europe, from basic research to industrialisation, and bringing together researchers and the quantum technologies industry.



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung



HIGHTECH
STRATEGIE
Wissen. Kompetenzen. Innovationen.

Quantentechnologien – von den Grundlagen zum Markt

Rahmenprogramm der Bundesregierung



CONCLUSION:

All high-enriched, high-pure Si and Ge isotopes in form of gases and bulk materials are available

Enrichment :

- **SiF_4 (directly enriched)**
- **SiH_4 (produced from SiF_4)**
- **GeF_4 (directly enriched)**
- **GeH_4 (directly enriched)**
- **^{28}Si - up to 99,9998%**
- **^{29}Si and ^{30}Si – up to 99,9%**
- **Five Ge isotopes – up to 99,99%**
- **Amount: from grams up to several kilograms (depends on the isotope)**

Isotopic varieties of Ge

Ge-76



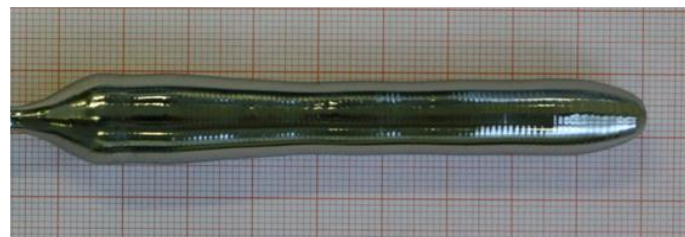
Ge-73



Ge-74



Ge-72



Sample	Content of isotope, % at.				
	⁷⁰ Ge	⁷² Ge	⁷³ Ge	⁷⁴ Ge	⁷⁶ Ge
natGe	20.84	27.54	7.73	36.28	7.61
⁷² Ge	0.00009±0.00002	99.98439±0.00091	0.001191±0.00073	0.00356±0.00030	0.00005±0.00001
⁷³ Ge	0.0001±0.0001	0.0391±0.0027	99.8995±0.0155	0.0611±0.0102	0.0002±0.0001
⁷⁴ Ge	0.0001±0.0001	0.0009±0.0004	0.0595±0.0010	99.9365±0.0011	0.0030±0.0003
⁷⁶ Ge	0.193 ± 0.009	0.261 ± 0.007	0.101 ± 0.007	11.927 ± 0.454	87.518 ± 0.451

**“...Кремний вырисовывается в
мироздании как, элемент, обладающий
исключительным значением”, – В. И.
Вернадский.**



Спасибо за
внимание !

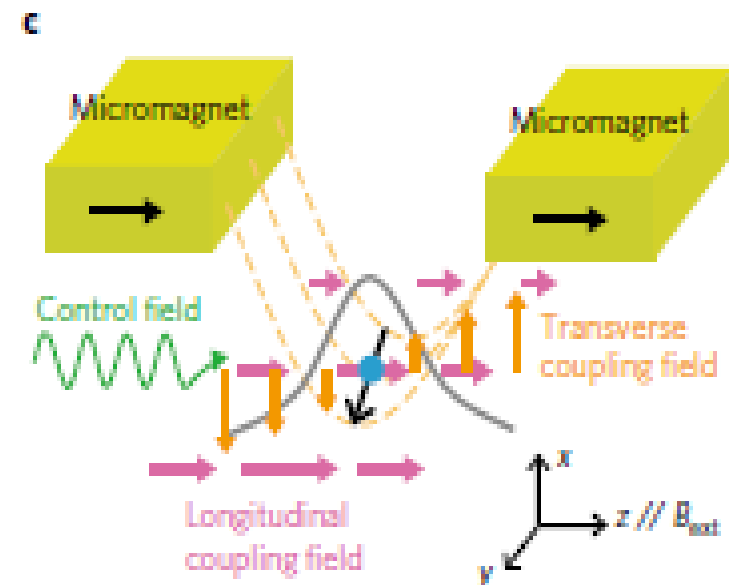
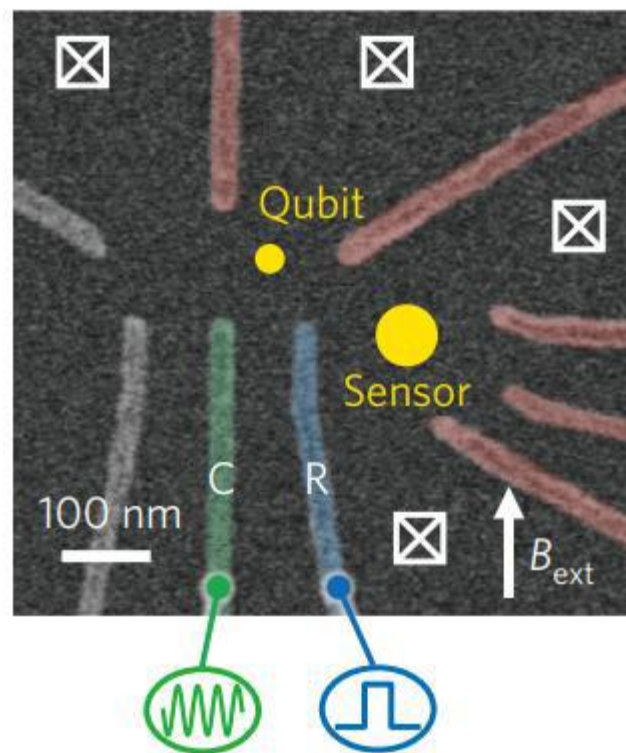
1. Definition of a two-level system with long quantum coherence
2. Control of a single qubit: initialization, manipulation
3. Communication via tunable quantum coupling between qubits
4. HiFi readout of the qubit state

Many possible approaches...

⇒ Ours focuses on *electron or nuclear spin qubits in solids*
(Si in particular)

A quantum-dot spin qubit with coherence limited by charge noise and fidelity higher than 99.9%

Jun Yoneda^{1,2*}, Kenta Takeda^{1,2}, Tomohiro Otsuka^{1,2,3}, Takashi Nakajima^{1,2}, Matthieu R. Delbecq^{1,2}, Giles Allison¹, Takumu Honda⁴, Tetsuo Kodera⁴, Shunri Oda⁴, Yusuke Hoshi⁵, Noritaka Usami⁶, Kohei M. Itoh⁷ and Seigo Tarucha^{1,2*}

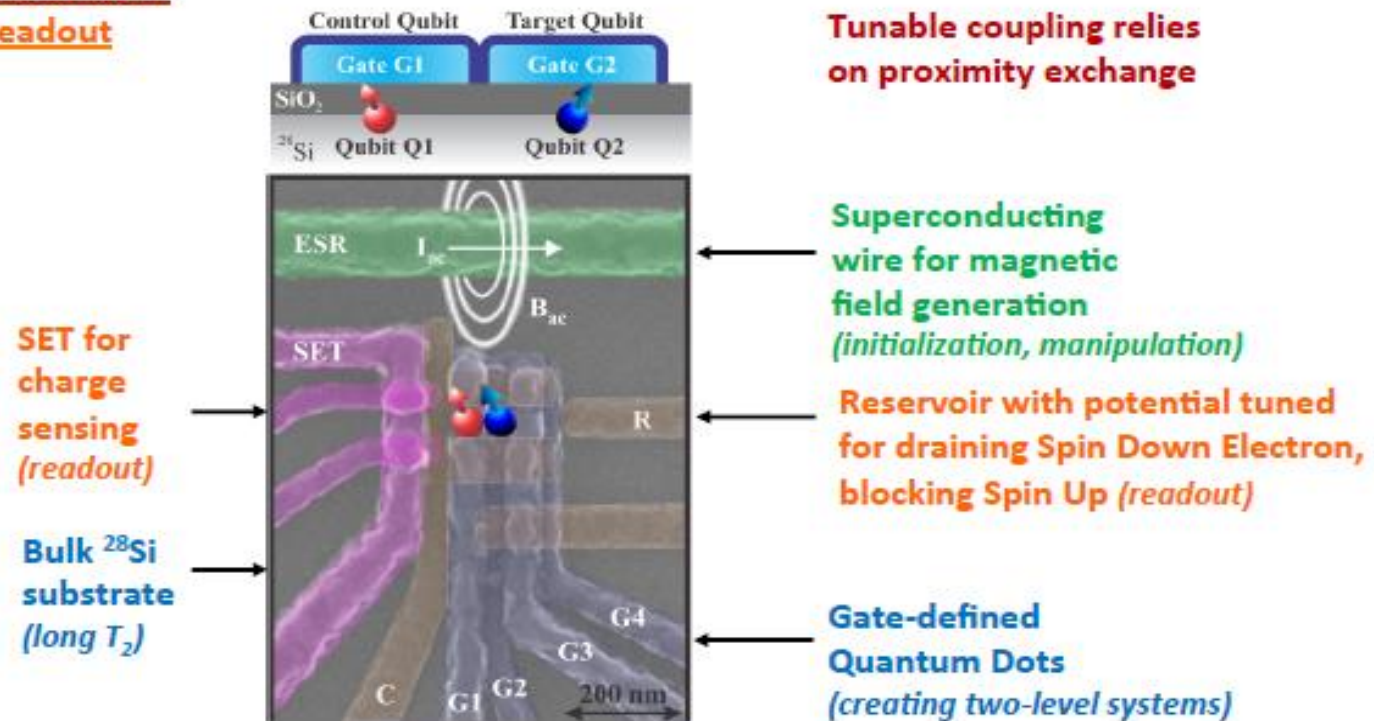


1. Definition of a two-level system with long quantum coherence
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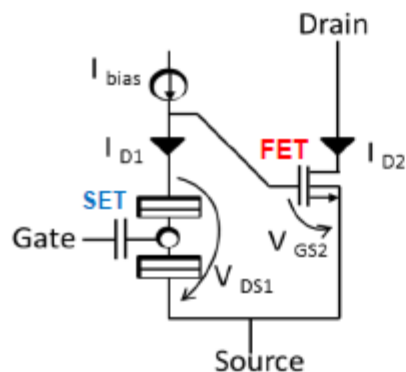
Many possible approaches...

⇒ Ours focuses on *electron or nuclear spin qubits in solids*
(Si in particular)

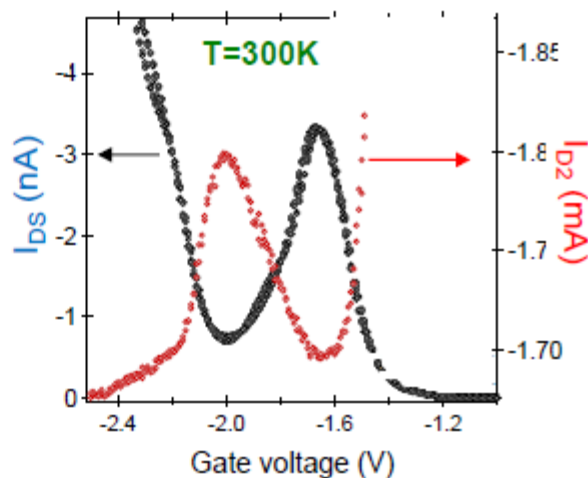
1. Definition
2. Control
3. Communication
4. HiFi readout



Veldhorst et al. (UNSW), arXiv:1411.5760 (21/11/2014)



FET is a co-processed device, only with a larger channel width

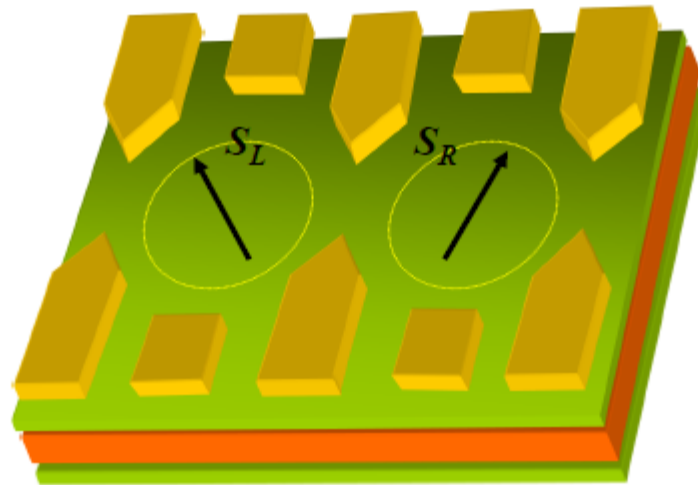


R. Lavieville et al., EuroSOI-ULIS 2015

Current amplification of $\times 10^6$
From nA to mA output current

*Can quantum objects still cooperate
with neighboring “regular” MOSFETs at ~1K ?*

Electron spin qubits



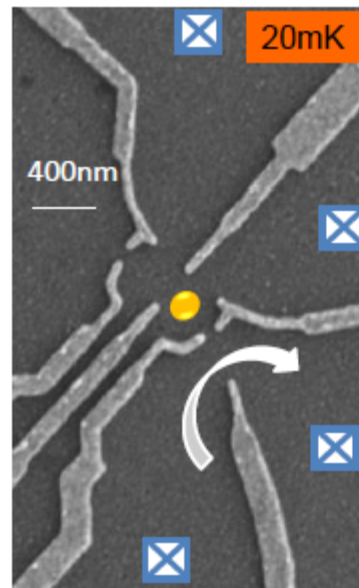
Semiconductor based qubits

Loss and DiVincenzo, PRA (1998)

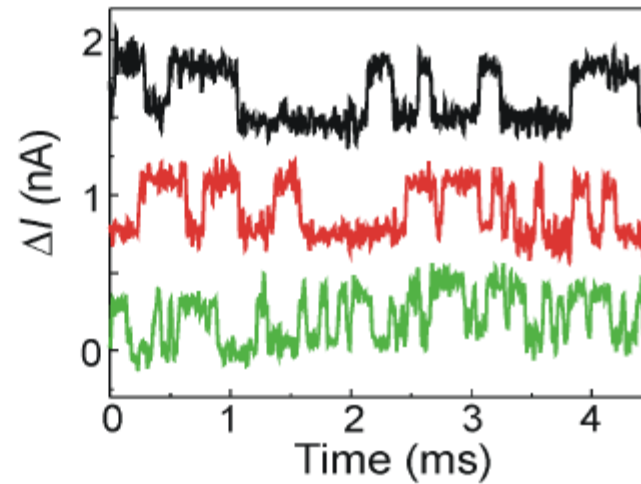
Size of 10-100 nm

store quantum information in the spin of the electron

Trapping and detecting a single electron



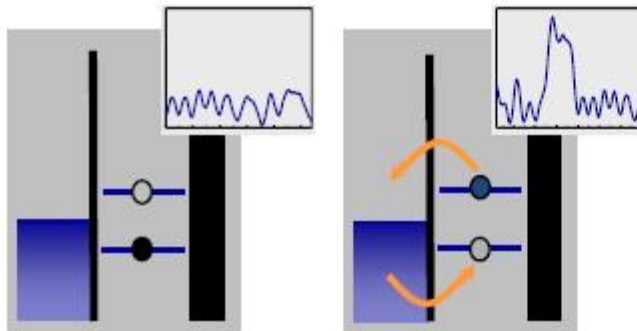
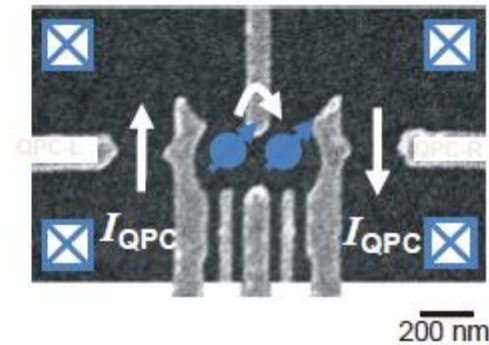
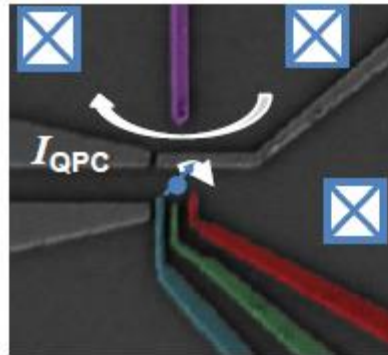
Quantum dots



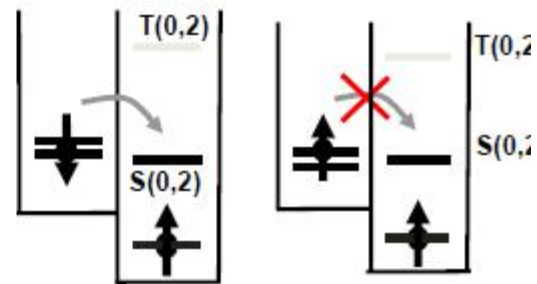
Single charge detection

M. Field et al., DDT (1992)

Single shot spin measurement



Delft group, Elzerman et al, Nature (2005)



NTT group, Ohno et al, Science (2005)

ICT25 European Project: MOSQUITO
MOS-based QUantum Information TechnOlogy

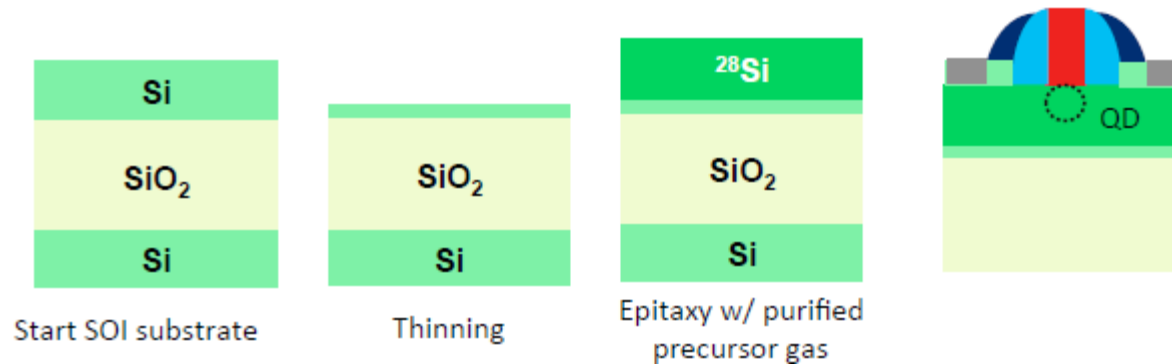
Participant No *	Participant organisation name	Country
1 (Coordinator)	CEA	France
2	UCL	United Kingdom
3	UCPH	Denmark
4	HIT	United Kingdom
5	EPFL	Switzerland
6	CNR	Italy
7	VTT	Finland

CEA-INAC Coordinator
CEA-Leti WP leader (Fabrication)

⇒ Full 300mm batch in 2017

Isotopically purified ^{28}Si

- Cf. Petr Sennikov's presentation.
- Possibility to **grow epitaxial ^{28}Si** on top of thinned down SOI
- Field-effect **QD definition will occur within the epi layer**, harnessing the increased quantum coherence time in a nuclear spin-free material



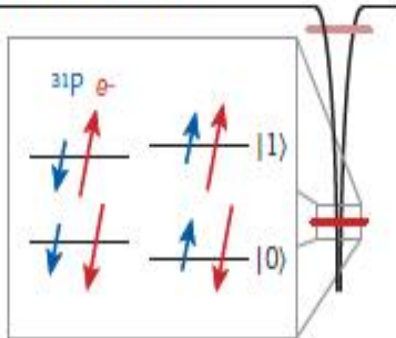
Perspective : implementation in a fault tolerant quantum systems

electron-spin qubits in GaAs	electron-spin qubits in ^{28}Si	Supercond. Qubits (transmons)
$T_2^* \sim 10 - 30 \text{ ns}$	$T_2^* \sim 120 \mu\text{s}$	$T_2^* \sim 1 - 100 \mu\text{s}$
$T_2^{\text{echo}} \sim 1 - 200 \mu\text{s}$	$T_2^{\text{echo}} \sim 30 \text{ ms}$	$T_2^{\text{echo}} \sim \mu\text{s}$
$T_\pi \sim 10 \text{ ns}$	$T_\pi \sim 1 \mu\text{s}$	$T_\pi \sim 100 \text{ ns}$
$T_2^* / T_\pi \sim 1$	$T_2^* / T_\pi \sim 100$	$T_2^* / T_\pi \sim 100$

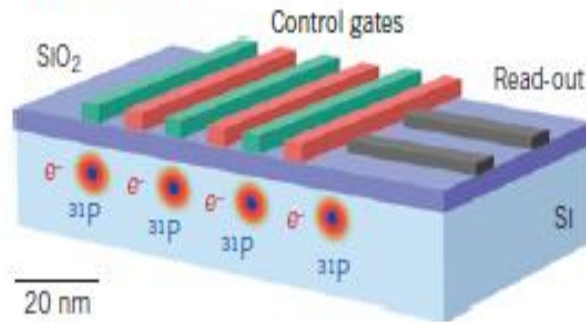
Quantum bits in silicon

a Donors

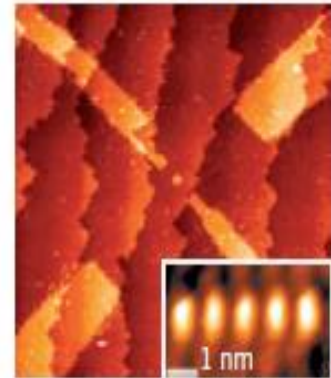
Si conduction band



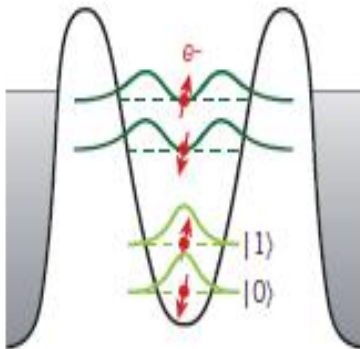
Donor architecture



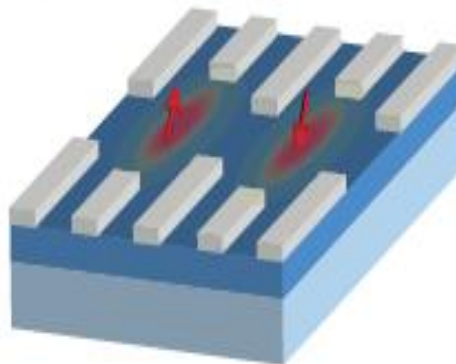
STM lithography of donors



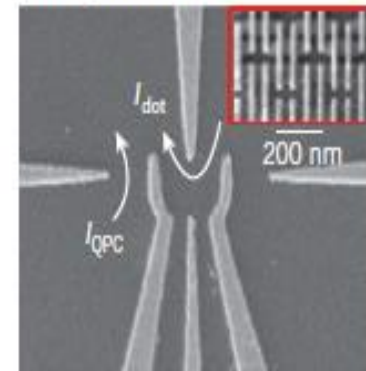
b Quantum dots



Quantum dot architecture



SiGe quantum dot



Silicon comes back

The extraordinary long coherence times and high-fidelity manipulation of electron spins trapped in isotopically purified silicon could be an essential step towards the realization of a solid-state quantum computer.

Lars R. Schreiber and Hendrik Bluhm

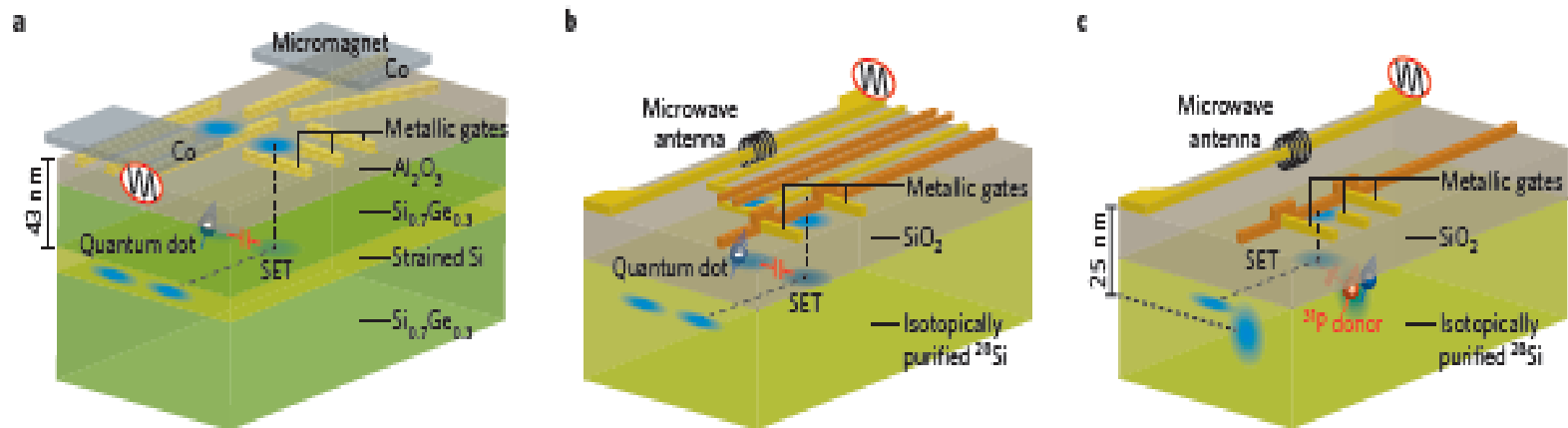


Figure 1 | Schematics of the Si-based spin-qubit devices used by the three groups. **a**, In the work of Vandersypen and colleagues, a single electron is trapped in a quantum dot, which is formed by the Si/SiGe quantum well and by the electrostatic potential of metallic top-gates. A global positively charged gate, which induces electrons in the quantum well, is not shown. **b**, Veldhorst and colleagues confine the single electron at the Si/SiO₂ interface by means of metallic top-gates (crossing gates, yellow and orange, are isolated by Al₂O₃). **c**, In the work by Muhonen and colleagues, the electron is bound to a single phosphorus dopant. The spin of the phosphorus nucleus can be used as long-lasting qubit memory. Devices in **b**, **c** are fabricated on isotopically purified ²⁸Si. Read-out of the charge state of the quantum dot is done by a single electron transistor (SET) formed by top-gates in the Si/SiGe quantum well (**a**) and at the oxide interface (**b**, **c**). Electrons were manipulated either by ESR pulses (**b**, **c**) emitted from a microwave antenna or by EDSR pulses (**a**), which require an inhomogeneous magnetic field generated by a micromagnet. (The actual gate patterns in **a**, **b** are more complicated and allow trapping of two qubits in a tunnel-coupled double dot.)

Silicon comes back

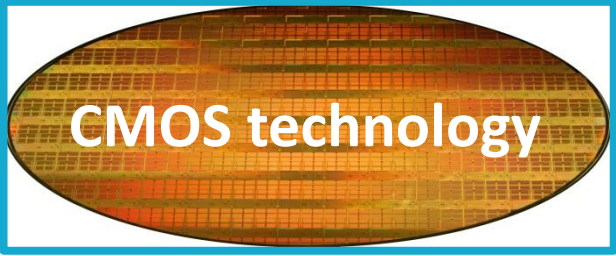
The extraordinary long coherence times and high-fidelity manipulation of electron spins trapped in isotopically purified silicon could be an essential step towards the realization of a solid-state quantum computer.

Lars R. Schreiber and Hendrik Bluhm

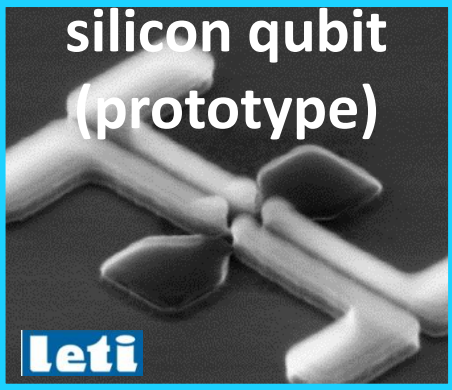
Table 1 | Electron spin coherence times and control fidelity, and the main figures of merit of the three silicon systems.

	Vandersypen ¹ (Fig. 1a)	Veldhorst ² (Fig. 1b)	Muhonen ² (Fig. 1c)
Fraction of non-zero nuclear spins	Natural abundance (5% ²⁹ Si)	Isotopically purified ²⁸ Si (with 800 ppm ²⁹ Si)	Isotopically purified ²⁸ Si (with 800 ppm ²⁹ Si)
Qubit dephasing time T_2^* (μs)	0.9	120	270
Maximum qubit manipulation rate (MHz)	5	<1	<1
Qubit control fidelity (%)	Max. 99	99.6	99.6
Maximum qubit coherence time applying correction pulses T_2 (ms)	0.044	28	550

T_2^* refers to the coherence time obtained when the effect of slow noise is eliminated with spin-echo pulses, whereas T_2 includes the effect of fluctuations that are static on the timescale of the qubit dynamics.

An oval-shaped image of a silicon chip with a grid of small squares, representing CMOS technology.

CMOS technology

A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of a silicon qubit prototype, showing complex, interconnected structures. The Leti logo is in the bottom left corner.

**silicon qubit
(prototype)**



**large-scale integration
of silicon qubits**

Why Quantum Computing and Why Now?

The developments in the field of quantum computing and quantum technologies are at a level that industry and national governments are starting to make serious commitments to this exciting technology

- **UK** Invests £270 Million in Quantum Computing (December 2013)
- **IBM** started a huge program on quantum computing
- **Google** invested in quantum computing (D-wave & UCSB) (Sept. 2014)
- **intel** invests US \$ 50 Million to advance Quantum Computing (Sept. 3rd, 2015)



TUDelft (Quantum Computing) +
INTEL (CMOS, design, up scaling)

*“ Intel could help make quantum
computing a reality “*

(Mike Mayberry, Intel vice president)

Why Silicon qubit ?

Recent breakthroughs in **purified silicon** (^{28}Si) **spin qubits** have pushed Si spin qubits to a level that they **can easily compete with superconducting qubits**



- ✓ Spin qubit with **very long spin coherence time** at low temperature
- ✓ Silicon **can be purified** without nuclear spin isotope (^{29}Si)
- ✓ Silicon qubit is **compact** ($\sim$ few 10 nm)
- Silicon qubit is **potentially scalable** (long-range spin interaction to be solved)
- ✓ Silicon qubit could be **co-integrated** with its **CMOS** cryogenic peripherals

Spin lifetime and charge noise in hot silicon quantum dot qubits

L. Petit,¹ J. M. Boter,¹ H. G. J. Eenink,¹ G. Droulers,¹ M. L. V. Tagliaferri,¹ R. Li,¹ D. P. Franke,¹ K. J. Singh,² J. S. Clarke,² R. N. Schouten,¹ V. V. Dobrovitski,¹ L. M. K. Vandersypen,¹ and M. Veldhorst¹

¹*QuTech and Kavli Institute of Nanoscience, TU Delft,
P.O. Box 5046, 2600 GA Delft, The Netherlands*

²*Components Research, Intel Corporation, 2501 NE Century Blvd, Hillsboro, OR 97124, USA*

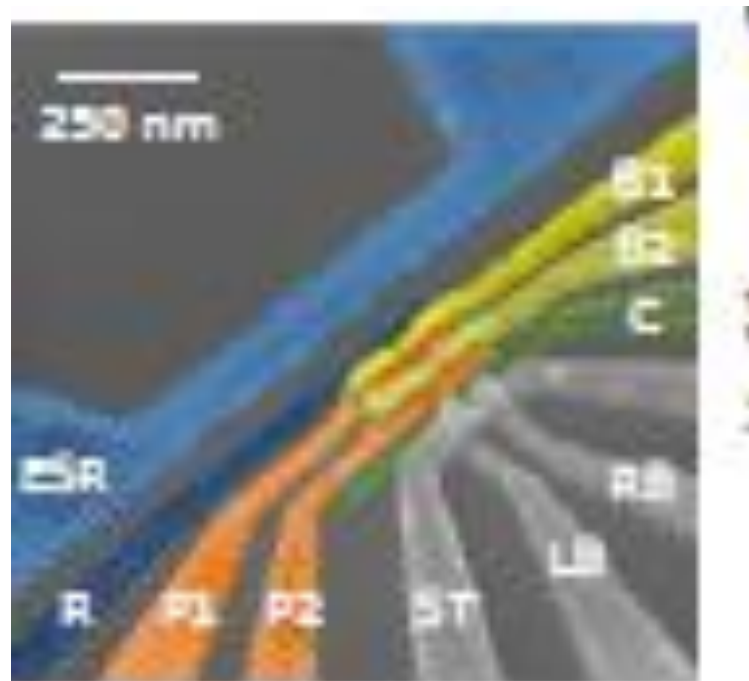
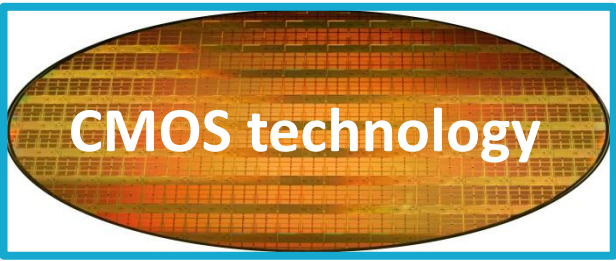
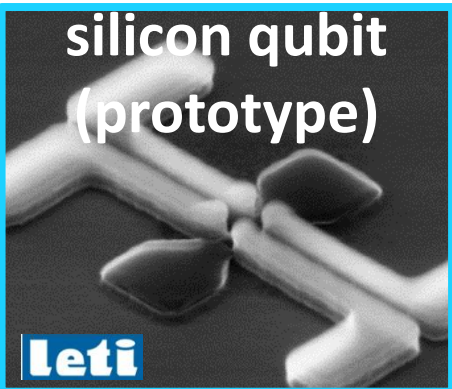


Figure 1 (a) shows a scanning electron microscope (SEM) image of the quantum dot device. Fabrication starts from a 300 mm silicon wafer, upon which a 100

nm layer of epitaxial ²⁸Si is grown, with a residual concentration of ²⁹Si at 800ppm. The wafer is then thermally oxidized to form a 10 nm SiO₂ layer on top. We

An oval-shaped image of a silicon chip with a grid of square patterns, representing CMOS technology.

CMOS technology

A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of a silicon qubit prototype, showing complex, interconnected structures. The text "silicon qubit (prototype)" is overlaid in white. The "leti" logo is in the bottom left corner.

**silicon qubit
(prototype)**

leti

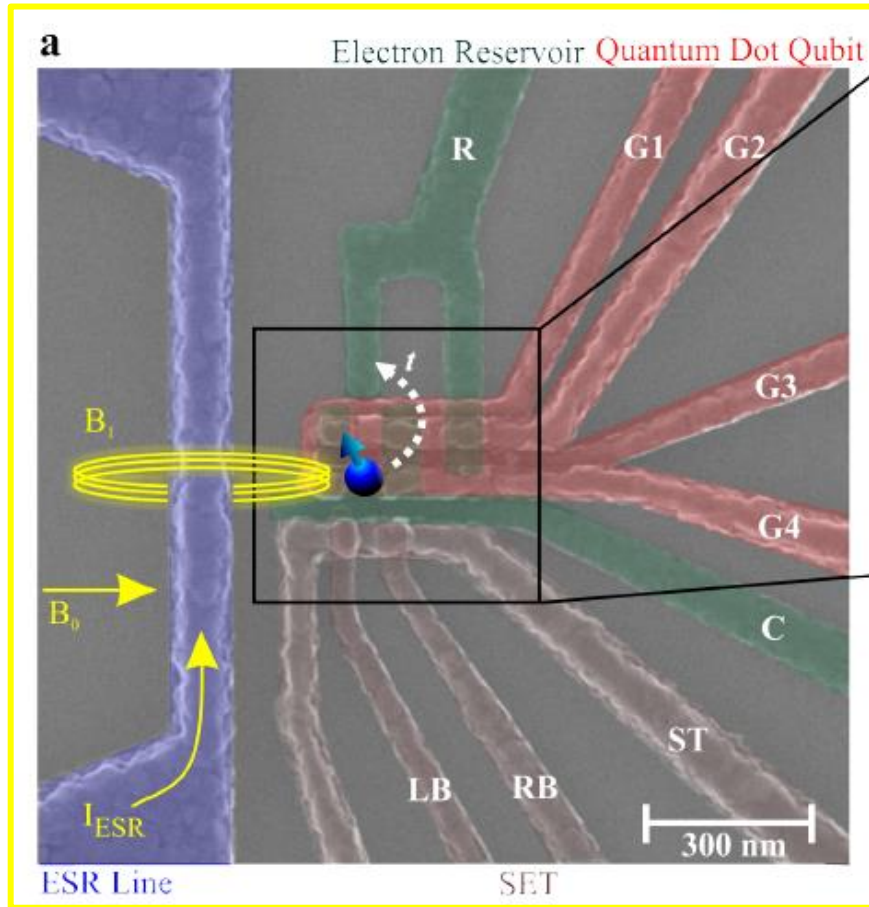


**large-scale integration
of silicon qubits**

Coherent spin manipulation schemes

Magnetic manipulation

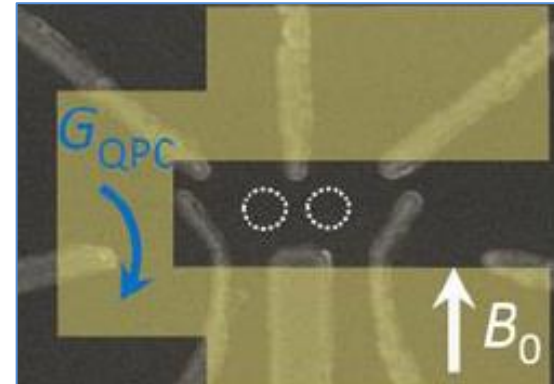
Rabi frequency ~ 1 MHz



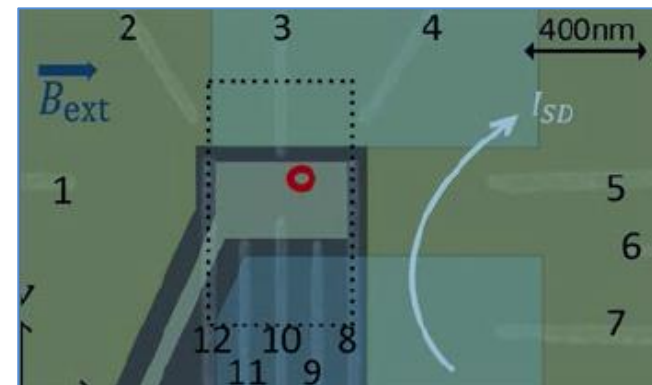
Veldhorst et al., arXiv: 1407.1950

Electrically driven shaking in inhomogeneous magnetic field

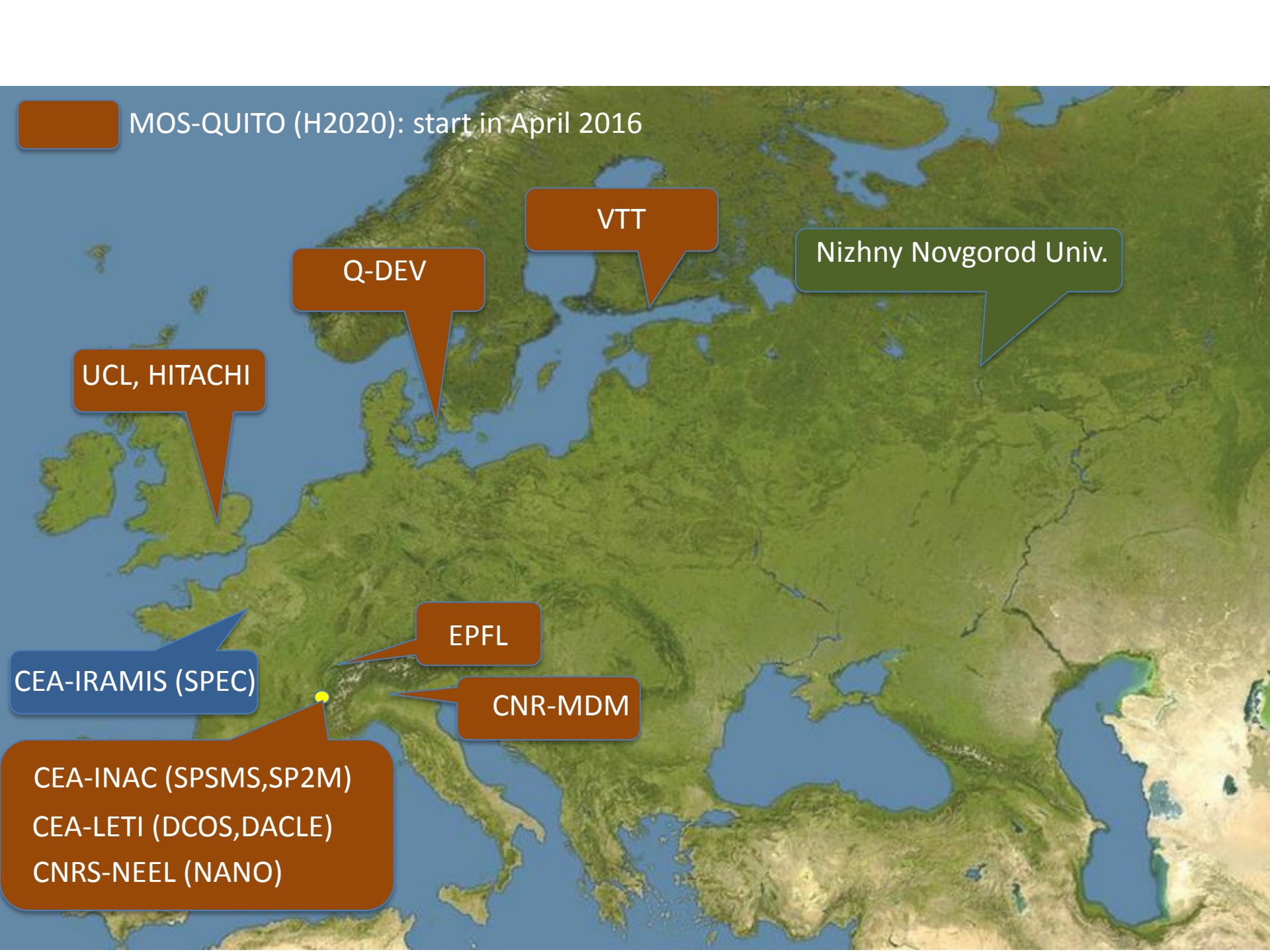
Rabi frequency ~ 100 MHz



Yoneda et al. Appl. Phys. Express (2015)



Kawakami et al., Nat. Nano (2014)



MOS-QUITO (H2020): start in April 2016

A map of Europe with several callout boxes indicating the locations of MOS-QUITO (H2020) project activities. The boxes are color-coded: brown for most locations and blue for CEA-IRAMIS (SPEC). A yellow dot marks the location of CEA-IRAMIS (SPEC) in France. The callout boxes are: UCL, HITACHI (UK), Q-DEV (Ireland), VTT (Finland), Nizhny Novgorod Univ. (Russia), EPFL (Switzerland), CNR-MDM (Italy), and a large box in France listing CEA-INAC (SPSMS, SP2M), CEA-LETI (DCOS, DACLE), and CNRS-NEEL (NANO).

UCL, HITACHI

Q-DEV

VTT

Nizhny Novgorod Univ.

EPFL

CNR-MDM

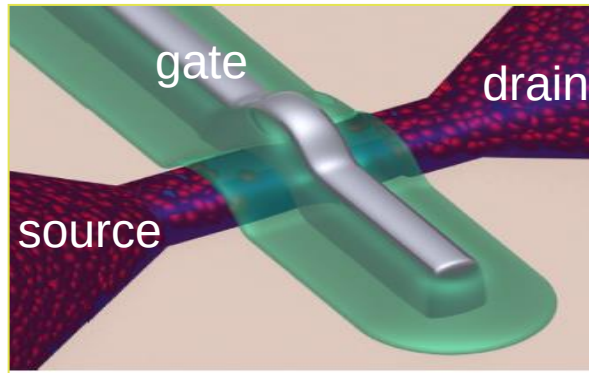
CEA-IRAMIS (SPEC)

CEA-INAC (SPSMS, SP2M)

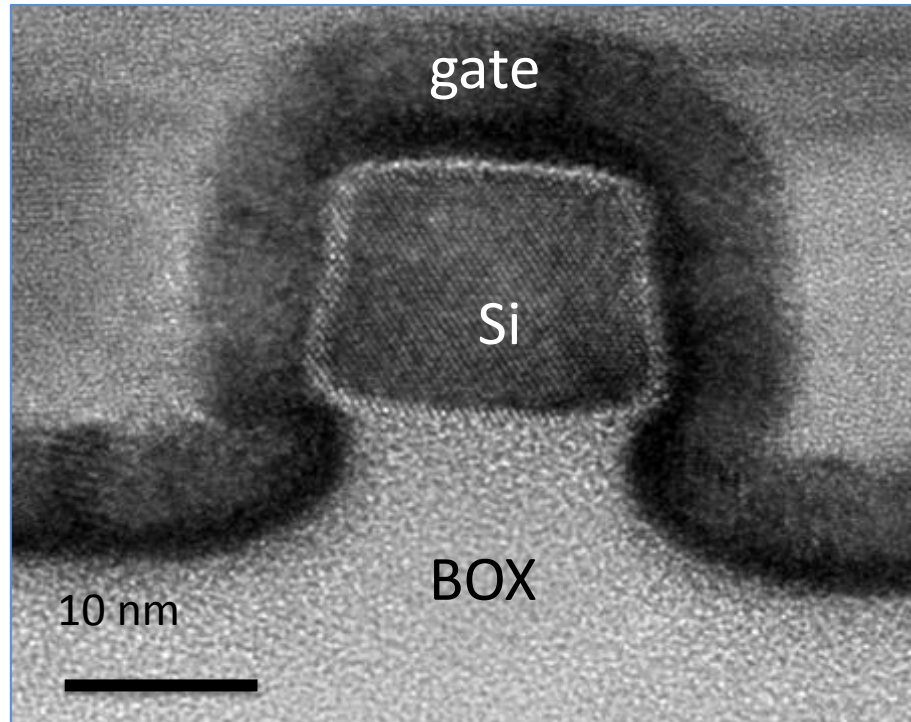
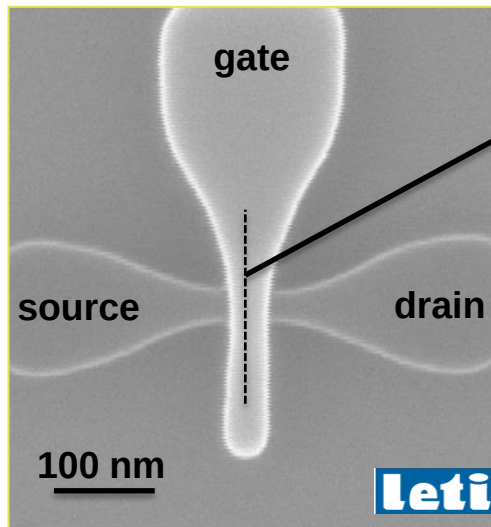
CEA-LETI (DCOS, DACLE)

CNRS-NEEL (NANO)

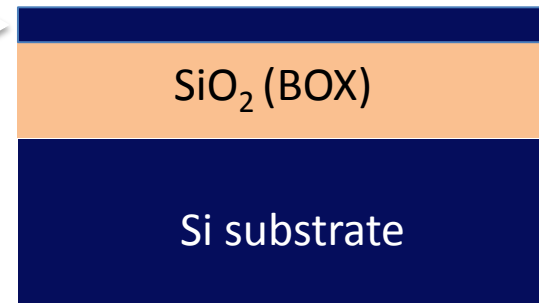
Silicon-nanowire transistors



300-mm Silicon-On-Insulator (SOI) technology @ LETI



Si device layer



CMOS nanowire transistors can be operated as few-electron or few-hole quantum dots

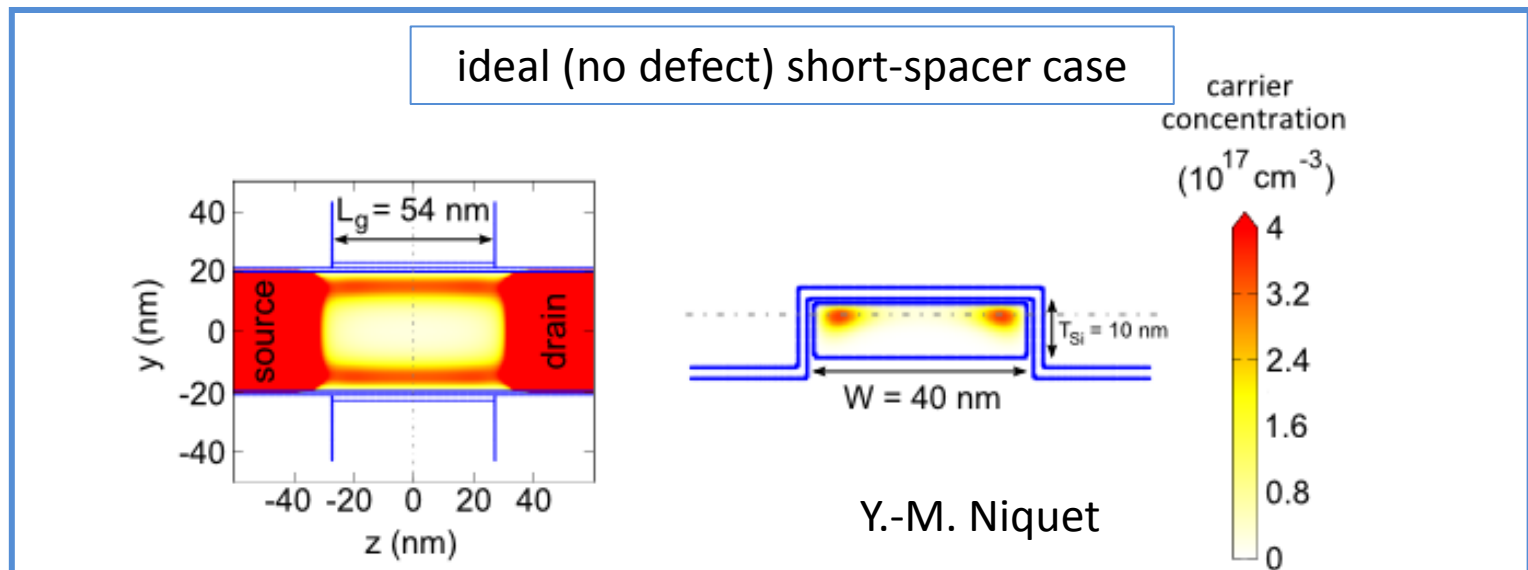
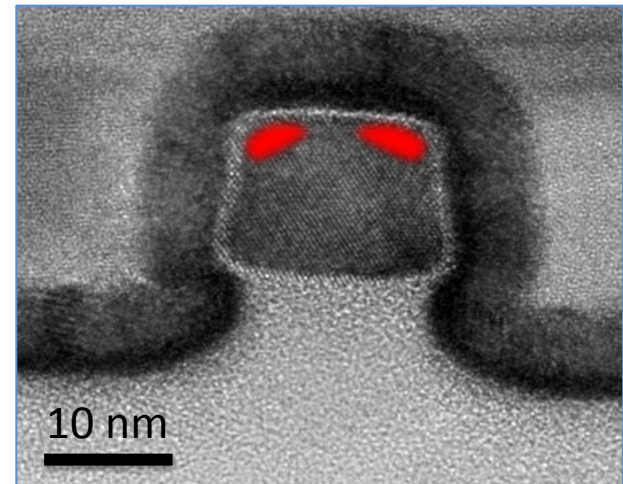
- Edge confinement in trigate geometry

Transverse size: few nm

Long. size: few tens nm

- $U \sim 10 \text{ meV}$; $\Delta E \sim 1 \text{ meV}$

[Voisin et al., Nano Letters **14**, 2094 (2014)]



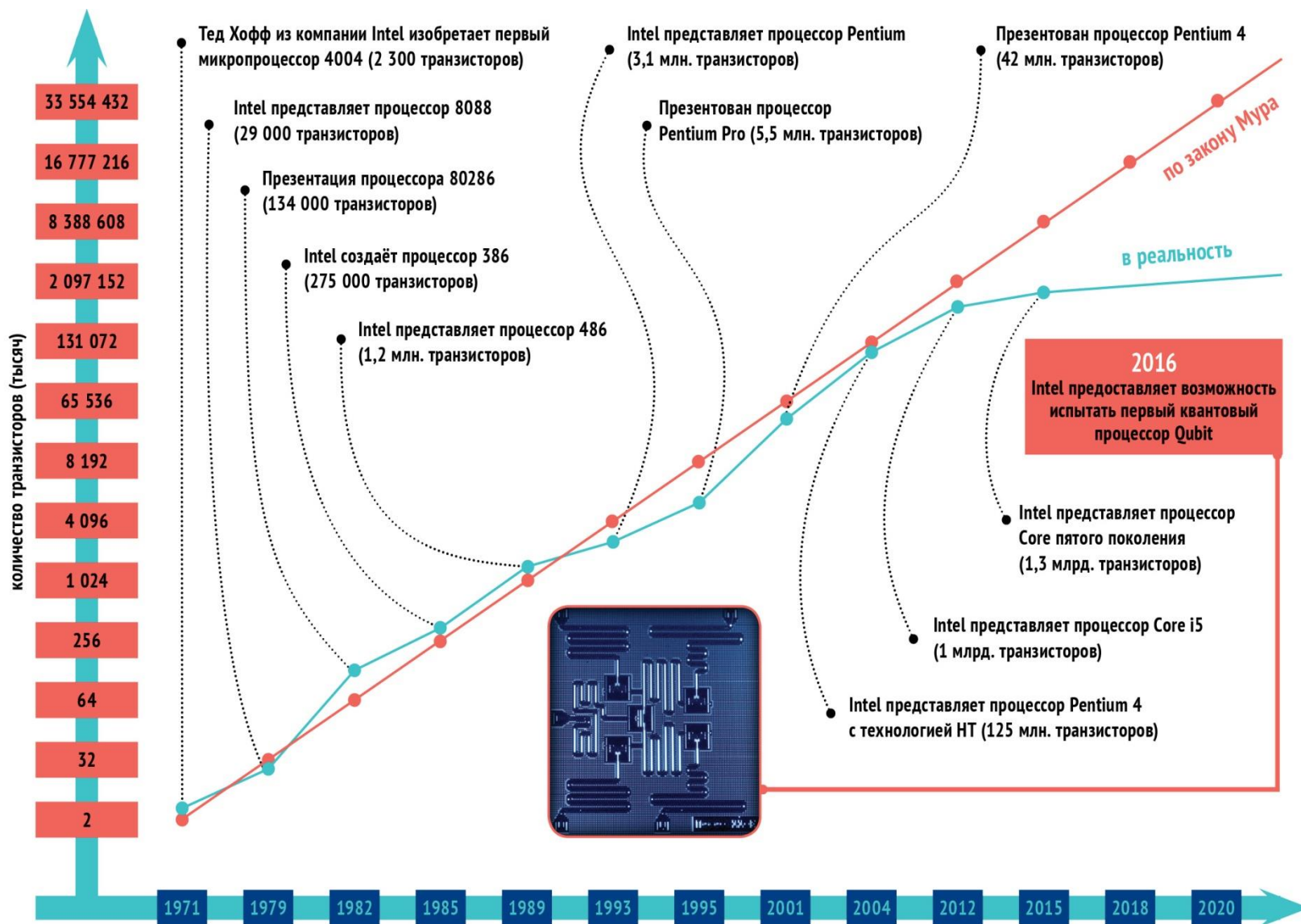
16 декабря 1947 г.
Изобретение точечного
транзистора (У.Браттейн,
Дж.Бардин) на германии

Макет точечного
биполярного транзистора
Бардина и Браттейна.
Треугольник в центре —
прозрачная призма, по
рёбрам которой
приклеены полоски
фольги — выводы
коллектора и эмиттера.
Базой служит
металлическое
основание, на котором
закреплён **германиевый
кристалл.**



От простейшего кремниевого транзистора к КМОП технологии

- 1948-195 гг. Теория p-n перехода и плоскостного транзистора (У.Шокли)
- 1954 г. Первый выращенный точечный кремниевый транзистор (Texas Instruments).
- Март 195 г. Первый кремниевый планарный транзистор (Ж.Эрли). Кремний вытеснил германий, а планарный процесс стал основной технологией производства транзисторов и сделал возможным создание монолитных ИС
- 1959 г. Выращивание затворов полевых транзисторов из SiO₂ (М.Аттала, Bell Telephon). Приборы такого типа получили название МОП-структуры (MOS, MOSFET). В том же году Аттала и Д.Канг создали первый работоспособный МОП-транзистор
- 1962 г. Первый кремниевый планарный полевой транзистор на p-n переходе. Первая опытная МОП-микросхема с шестнадцатью транзисторами
- 1963 г. Комплементарная МОП-схемотехника (CMOS) (Чин-Та и Ф.Уонлес).
- 1964 г. Первые серийные МОП-транзисторы. Первая серийная МОП микросхема (General Microelectronics).
- 1970-е годы МОП-микросхемы завоевали рынки микросхем памяти и микропроцессоров, а в начале XXI века доля МОП-микросхем достигла 99 % от общего числа выпускаемых ИС.



Характеристика поколений ЭВМ

	I 1945-60-е	II 1955-70-е	III 1965-80-е	IV 1975-...	V ?
Элементная база	Электронные лампы	Транзисторы	ИС и БИС	СБИС и микропроцессоры	Оптоэлектроника, криоэлектроника
Максимальное быстродействие процессора (опер/сек)	10 – 20 тыс	100 тыс – 1 млн	10 млн	10^9 + много-процессорность	10^{12} + много-процессорность
Максимальная емкость ОЗУ (Кбайт)	100	1000	10 000	10 000 000	100 000 000
Периферийные устройства	Магнитная лента, перфокарты и перфоленты, цифровая печать	Магнитная лента, перфоносители, алфавитно-цифровая печать	Консоли, магнитные ленты, дисплей, графопостроители	Цветной графический дисплей, клавиатура, принтеры, модемы	+ устройства ввода с голоса, устройства чтения рукописного текста и пр.
Примеры моделей ЭВМ	МЭСМ, БЭСМ-1, ЭСМ-2, М-20, Минск	М-220, БЭСМ-3, Урал-14, БЭСМ-6 Минск-32	IBM 360/370, ЕС ЭВМ, СМ ЭВМ	ПК: IBM PC, Macintosh, СуперЭВМ: Cray, Cyber, Эльбрус	

Биты и кубиты

Кубит это квантовое обобщение классического бита.

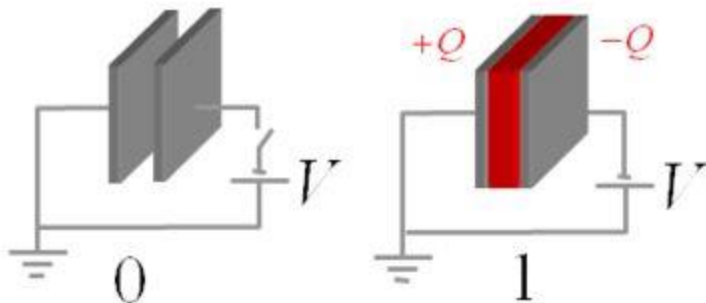
Кубит строится из двух ортогональных состояний.

Таких как спин, поляризация фотона, кольцевые токи в сверхпроводящем кольце.

Классический бит

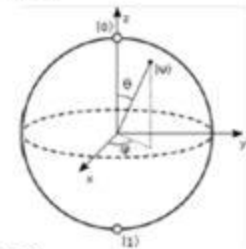
0, 1

Физическая реализация:
заряженный/разряженный конденсатор

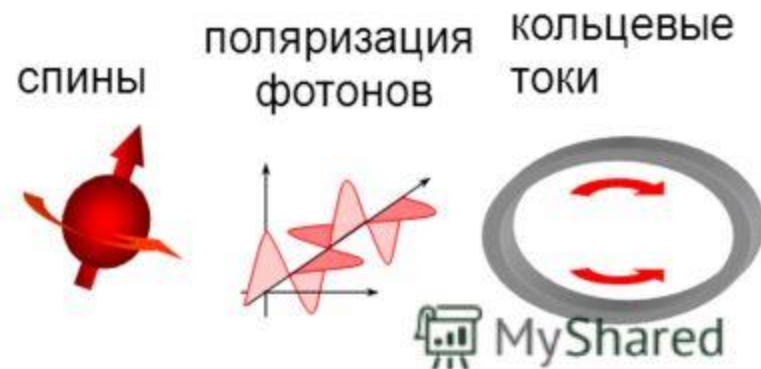


Квантовые объекты являются волнам. Они могут быть в состоянии суперпозиции. Кубит

$$\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$



Физическая реализация:



Bit

0



1

A bit can only
be a 0 or 1

Qubit

0



1

Superposition can be
represented anywhere
on a sphere.

Quantum Computation

Qubit → Two level system obeying quantum mechanics
Examples

Spins in Silicon



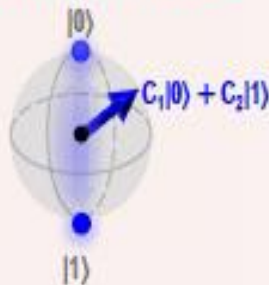
Electronic states of ions



Flux in Superconductors

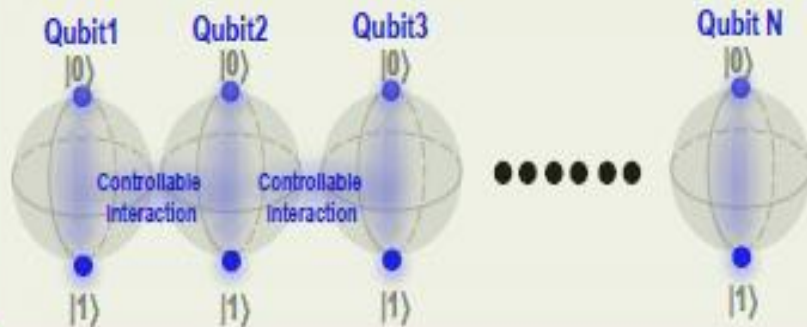


Photon Polarization



Encodes information of 2
complex numbers - C_1 & C_2

Quantum Computer → An array of several interacting qubits



Encodes information of
 2^N numbers

Quantum mechanical laws allow qubits to represent & process exponentially more information than bits !
Information on 300 qubits → Number of particles in the entire universe !

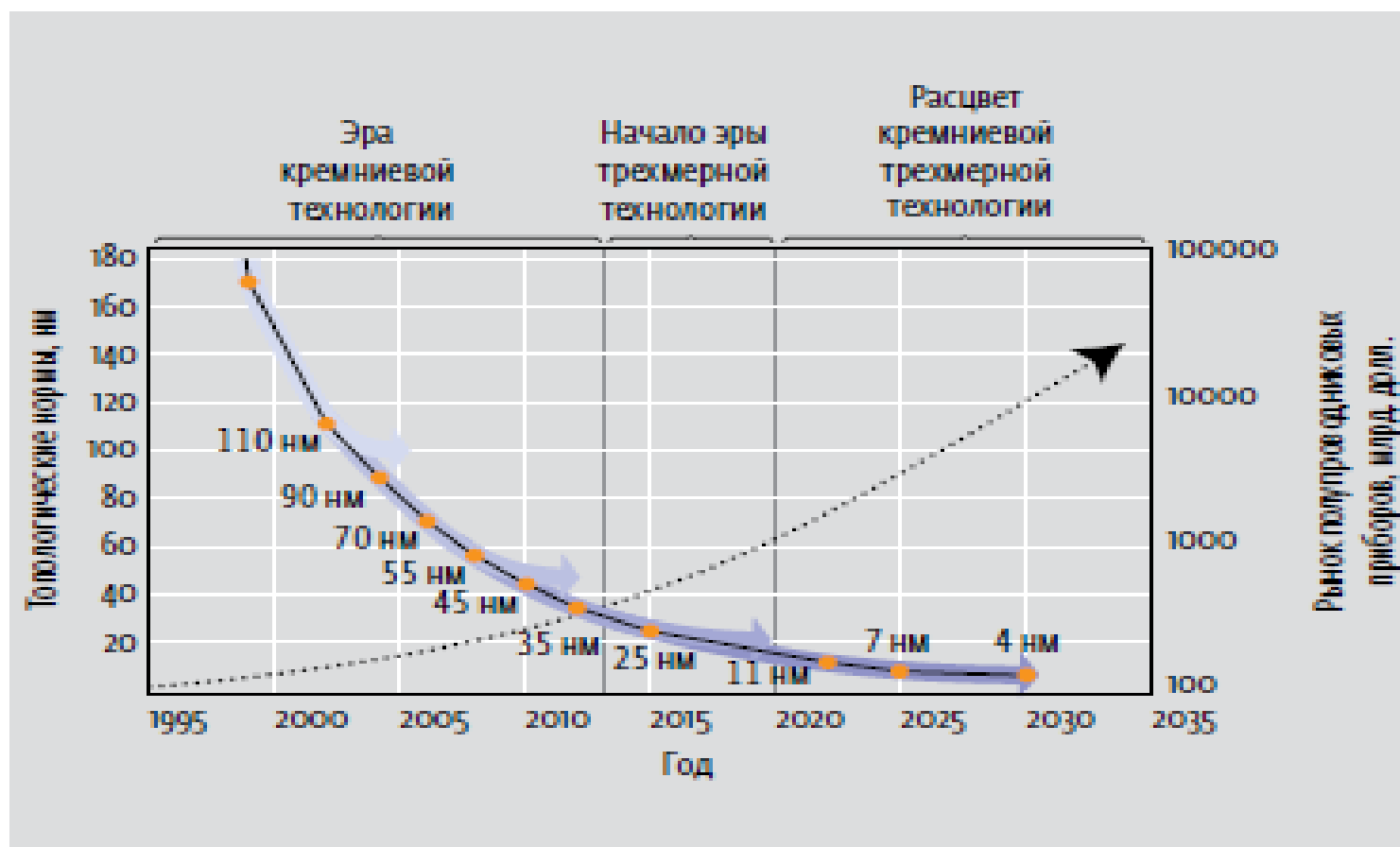
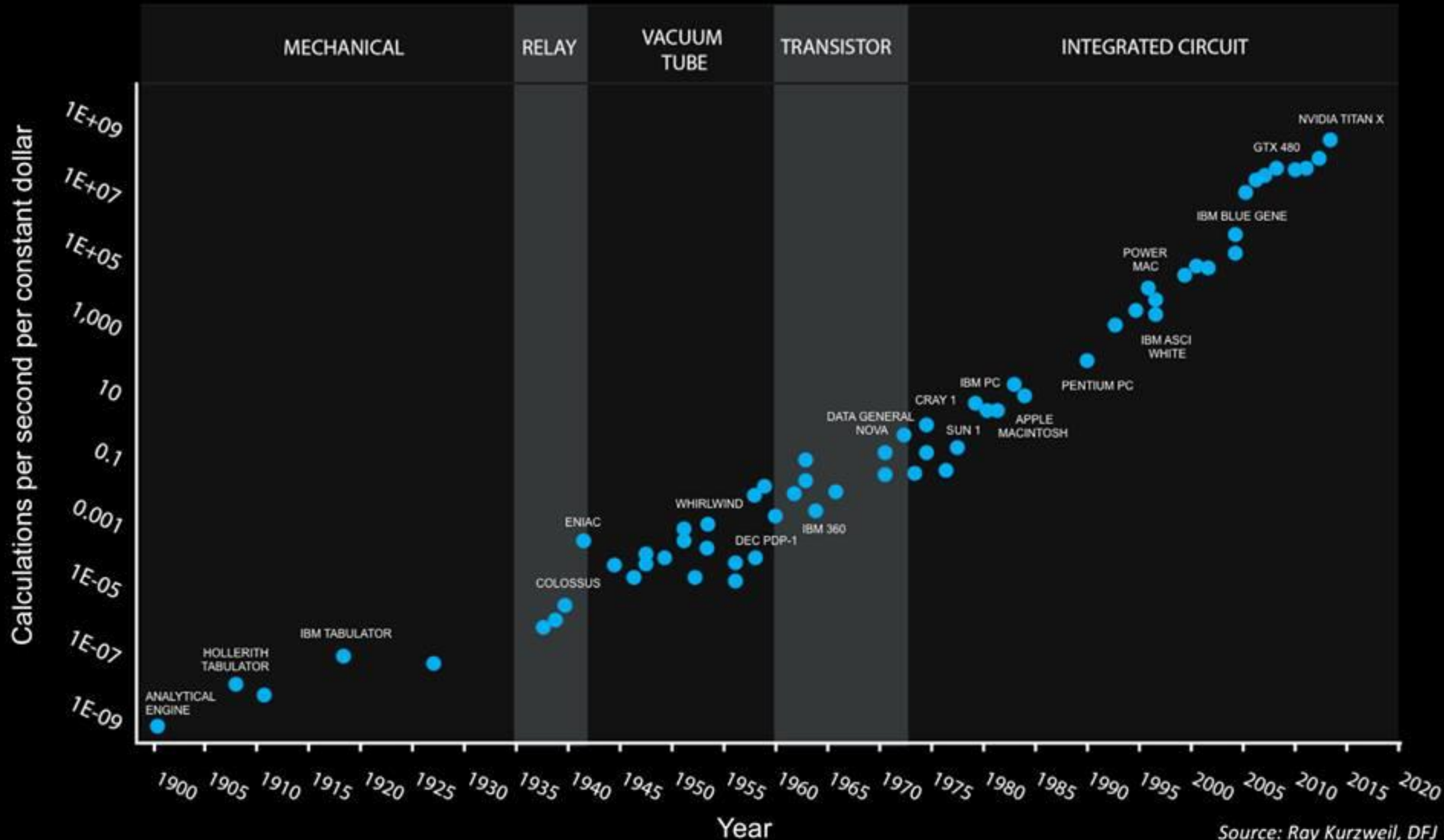


Рис.1. Динамика развития кремниевой технологии

120 Years of Moore's Law



Квантовый компьютер состоит из n кубитов и позволяет проводить одно- и двухкубитовые операции над любым из них. Эти операции выполняются под воздействием импульсов внешнего поля, управляемого классическим компьютером. Эволюция состояния кубитов изображается вдоль горизонтальных линий (ось времени) в виде последовательности однокубитовых и двухкубитовых вентилей.



1. Исходное приведение всех n кубитов в состояние $|0\rangle$ («initialisation»).
2. Контролируемый перевод кубита в состояние $|1\rangle$.
3. Сохранение когерентности суперпозиции состояний в течение длительного времени (“coherence time”):
$$|\psi\rangle = \cos(\theta/2) |0\rangle + e^{i\varphi} \sin(\theta/2) |1\rangle$$
 по амплитуде θ и фазе φ .
4. Ввод данных и исполнение алгоритма с применением однокубитовых и двухкубитовых вентилей.
5. Запись результата вычисления в конечном квантовом состоянии кубитов и его считывание (“readout”) после измерения состояний всех кубитов.

- Сейчас гонка еще продолжается. Например, в том же выпущенном 1971 году первом коммерческом 5-х битном процессоре Intel 4004 было 2300 транзисторов. Через 45 лет, в 2016 году, компания Intel представила 24-ядерный процессор Xeon Broadwell-WS с 5,7 млрд транзисторов. Этот процессор выпускается по 14 нм технологии. IBM не так давно анонсировала 7 нм процессор с 20 млрд транзисторов, а затем и 5 нм процессор с 30 млрд транзисторов.

Но 5 нм — это слой толщиной всего в 20 атомов. Здесь уже инженерия подступает вплотную к техническому пределу дальнейшего совершенствования техпроцесса. Кроме того, плотность размещения транзисторов в современных процессорах очень велика. На квадратный миллиметр — 5 или даже 10 миллиардов транзисторов. Скорость передачи сигнала в транзисторе очень высока и имеет большое

- Уменьшение размера ключевых компонентов микроэлектроники (транзисторов) не бесконечно: достижение атомарных масштабов переводит описание происходящих процессов в область квантовой механики, где предсказуемость поведения электронов практически равна нулю (принцип неопределенности Гейзенберга). Другими словами, работа транзистора из нескольких атомов непредсказуема, а, следовательно, создание микросхем на таком уровне (меньше 5 нм) невозможно. Не считая того, что на определенном этапе разработчики столкнутся с резким увеличением энерговыделения, справиться с которым будет не под силу



CEA SHOW PATH TO CREATING BUILDING BLOCKS OF QUANTUM PROCESSORS WITH ^{28}Si ISOTOPE IN A CMOS FAB LINE

*Fabrication of Isotopically Enriched, Industry-Compatible Wafers Points Way
To Realizing Silicon Spin Quantum Bits with Enhanced Fidelity*

GRENOBLE, France – March 14, 2018 – CEA-Leti, a French technology research institute of CEA and Inac, a fundamental research institute of CEA and University Grenoble Alpes, today announced a breakthrough towards large-scale fabrication of quantum bits, or qubits, the elementary bricks of future quantum processors. They demonstrated on a 300 mm pre-industrial platform a new level of isotopic purification in a film deposited by chemical vapor deposition (CVD). This enables creating qubits in thin layers of silicon using a very high purity silicon isotope, ^{28}Si , which produces a crystalline quality comparable to thin films usually made of natural silicon.

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99.992% ^{28}Si CVD-grown epilayer on 300 mm substrates for large scale
integration of silicon spin qubits

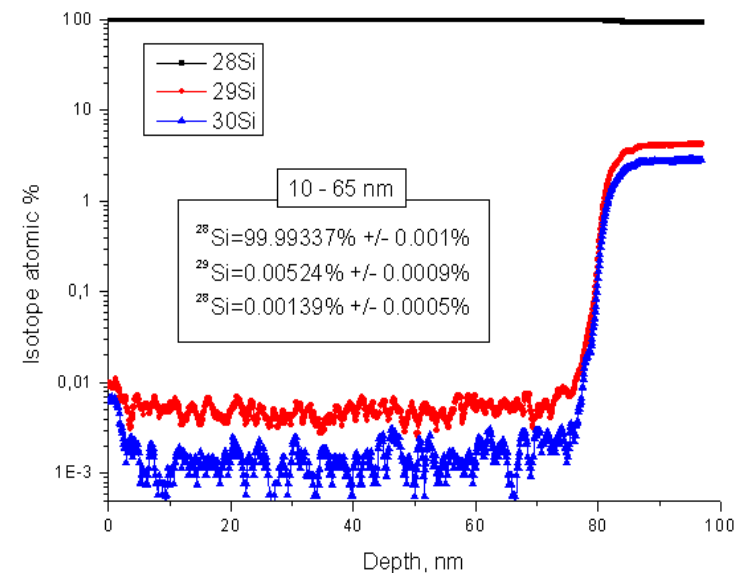
V. Mazzocchi,¹ P. G. Sennikov,² A. D. Bulanov,² M. F. Churbanov,² B. Bertrand,¹ L. Hudin,¹ J. P. Barnes,¹
M. N. Drozdov,² J. M. Hartmann,¹ and M. Sanquer⁴

¹CEA, LETI, MINATEC Campus, F38054 Grenoble, France

²G. G. Demutskikh IChPS RAS, 603950 Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation

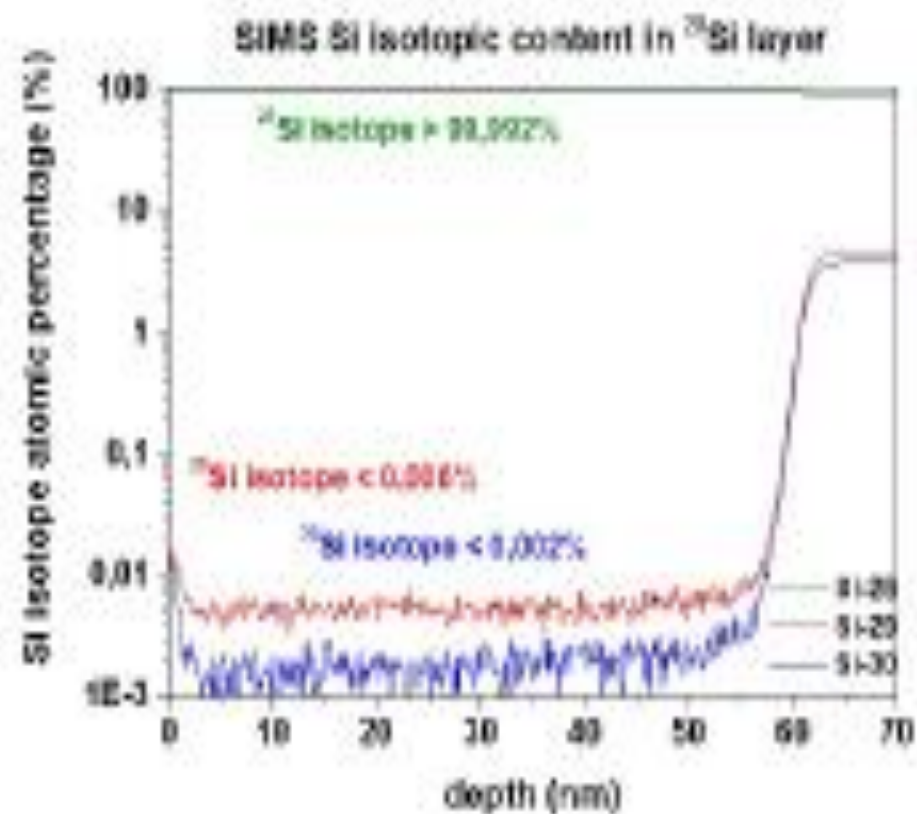
³IPM RAS, 603950 Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation

⁴Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CEA, INAC-Phelip, 38000 Grenoble, France



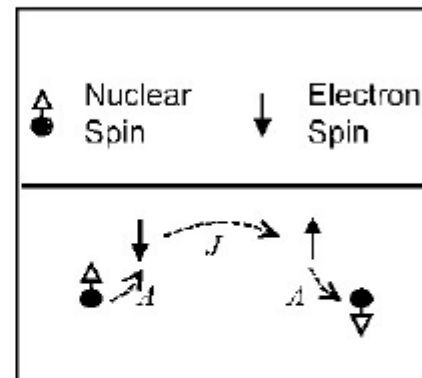
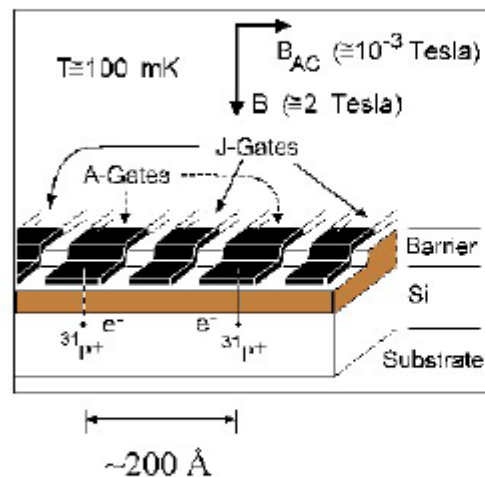
ref	techno	T_{π}	T_2^*	$Q = \frac{T_2^*}{T_{\pi}}$	1-qubit gate fidelity	2-qubit gate fidelity
Yoneda2018 (RIKEN)	$^{29}\text{Si}/\text{SiGe}$ μ -magnet	25 – 100 ns	20 μ s	200 – 800	$\approx 99.9\%$	
Watson2018 (QuTech)	Si/SiGe μ -magnet	250 ns	0.6 – 1 μ s	4	98 – 99 %	$\sim 90\%$? ~ 800 ns CNOT
Zajac2018 (Princeton)	Si/SiGe μ -magnet	100 ns	1.2 – 1.4 μ s	12	$\approx 99\%$	? ~ 200 ns CNOT
Chan2018 (UNSW)	^{29}Si bulk ESR antenna	1 μ s	30 μ s	30	$\sim 99.9\%$	
Huang2018 (UNSW)	^{29}Si bulk ESR antenna	1 μ s	10 – 30 μ s	10 – 30		$\sim 90\%$ ~ 1 μ s CNOT
Maurand (CEA)	FDSOI – hole qubit - EDSR	5 ns	0.3 μ s	60		

Fig. 1: Table summarized the Si spin qubits state of the art.





Solid state quantum computer scheme with ^{31}P in ^{28}Si (B. E. Kane, Nature 1998)



- ^{31}P -qubit: gate controlled manipulation of single spins; nuclear spins store information, electron spins transfer information between neighboring qubits (J , exchange) and to nuclear spins ($A=121.5$ neV, hyperfine interaction) (<http://www.lps.umd.edu/>)



**LETI AND INAC SHOW PATH TO CREATING BUILDING BLOCKS
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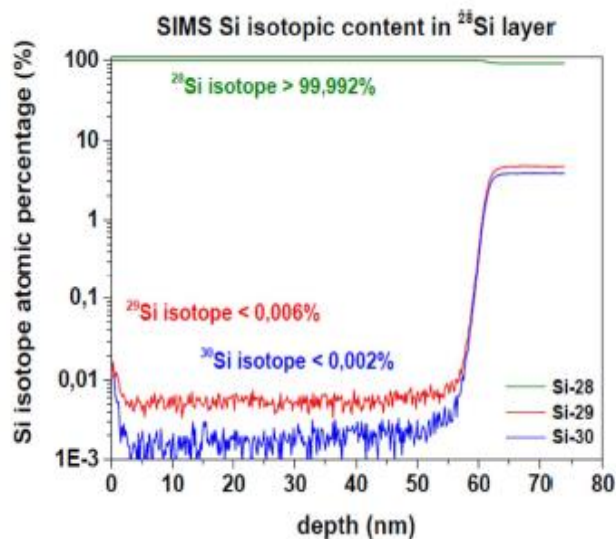
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To benefit from nuclear spin free silicon in the CMOS platform, the silicon precursor was supplied to CEA by Air Liquide, using an isotopically purified silane of very high isotopic purity with a ^{29}Si isotope content of less than 0.00250 percent, prepared by the Institute of Chemistry of High-Pure Substances at the Russian Academy of Sciences. The ^{29}Si isotope is present at 4.67 percent in natural silicon and is the only stable isotope of silicon that carries a nuclear spin limiting the qubit coherence time.

Testing Analytical Centre

G.G.Devyatykh Institute of Chemistry of High-Purity Substances of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Tropinin st., 49, N.Novgorod, 603950, Russia. Tel.(831)462-75-90, Fax (831)462-56-66



CERTIFICATE of Isotopic Contents LMS 0503-17

Date 26.05.2017
Original only is valid

Customer: Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives, Centre de Grenoble.
Contract # 4000783095/P309A

Substance: Enriched ^{28}Si Silicon in form of $^{28}\text{SiH}_4$

Lot SIS Code: Si28-ICHPS-2Pr6 / M:400 r

Content of isotope ^{28}Si , not less 99.997 22%.
under confident probability 0.975 (normal distribution)

Average concentration of isotope ^{28}Si , (99.997 48 ± 0.000 26) %
[$n(^{28}\text{Si})/n(\text{Si})$]

Certificate based on the analysis results listed in Report No. 603i-LMS
(please turn over).



Chief of T&A Centre of IChHPS RAS,
Ph.D. A.M.Potapov
26-05-2017

A new €1 billion (\$1.13 billion) project has been announced by the European Commission aimed at developing quantum technologies over the next 10 years and placing Europe at the forefront of “the second quantum revolution.”

The Quantum Flagship announced will be similar in size, time scale and ambition as the EC’s other ongoing Flagship projects: the Graphene Flagship and the Human Brain Project. As well as quantum computers, the initiative will aim to address other aspects of quantum technologies, including quantum secure communication, quantum sensing and quantum simulation.

A spokesperson for the European Commission tells *Newsweek*: “The €1 billion flagship initiative on quantum technology will launch in 2018 and place Europe at the forefront of the second quantum revolution, bringing transformative advances to science, industry and society.”

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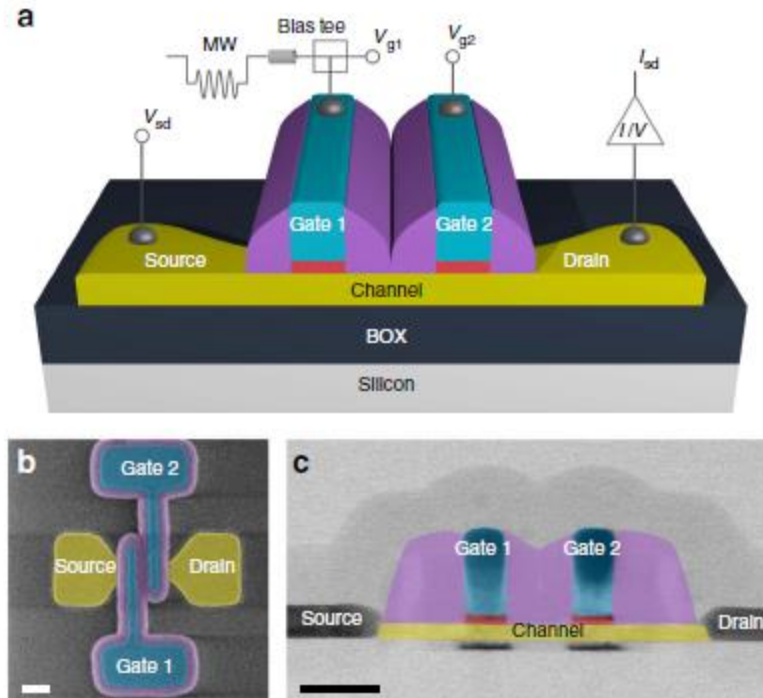


Figure 1 | CMOS qubit device. (a) Simplified three-dimensional schematic of a silicon-on-insulator nanowire field-effect transistor with two gates, gate 1 and gate 2. Using a bias tee, gate 1 is connected to a low-pass-filtered line, used to apply a static gate voltage V_{g1} , and to a 20 GHz-bandwidth line, used to apply the high-frequency modulation necessary for qubit initialization, manipulation and read-out. (b) Colourized device top view obtained by scanning electron microscopy just after the fabrication of gates and spacers. Scale bar, 75 nm. (c) Colourized transmission electron microscopy image of the device along a longitudinal cross-sectional plane. Scale bar, 50 nm.

A CMOS silicon spin qubit

R. Maurand^{1,2}, X. Jehl^{1,2}, D. Kotekar-Patil^{1,2}, A. Corna^{1,2}, H. Bohuslavskyi^{1,2}, R. Laviéville^{1,3}, L. Hutin^{1,3}, S. Barraud^{1,3}, M. Vinet^{1,3}, M. Sanquer^{1,2} & S. De Franceschi^{1,2}

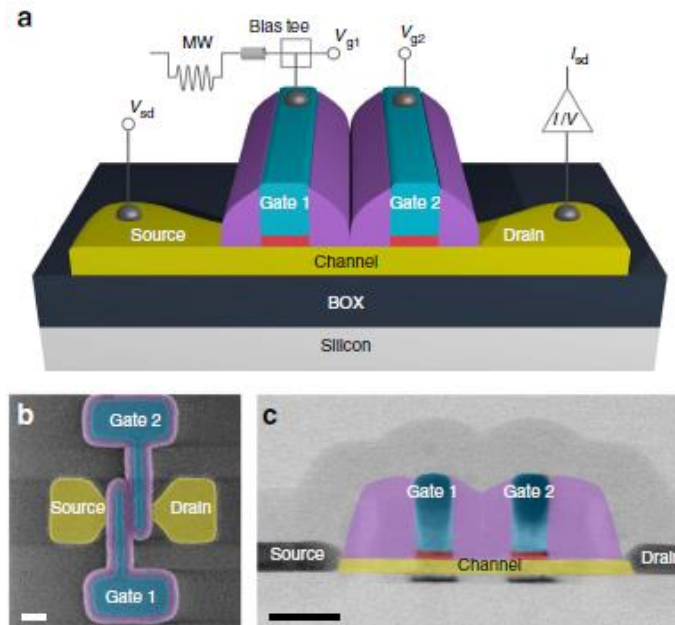


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Silicon, the main constituent of microprocessor chips, is emerging as a promising material for the realization of future quantum processors. Leveraging its well-established complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) technology would be a clear asset to the development of scalable quantum computing architectures and to their co-integration with classical control hardware. Here we report a silicon quantum bit (qubit) device made with an industry-standard fabrication process. The device consists of a two-gate, *p*-type transistor with an undoped channel. At low temperature, the first gate defines a quantum dot encoding a hole spin qubit, the second one a quantum dot used for the qubit read-out. All electrical, two-axis control of the spin qubit is achieved by applying a phase-tunable microwave modulation to the first gate. The demonstrated qubit functionality in a basic transistor-like device constitutes a promising step towards the elaboration of scalable spin qubit geometries in a readily exploitable CMOS platform.

A silicon-based nuclear spin quantum computer

B. E. Kane

Semiconductor Nanofabrication Facility, School of Physics, University of New South Wales, Sydney 2052, Australia

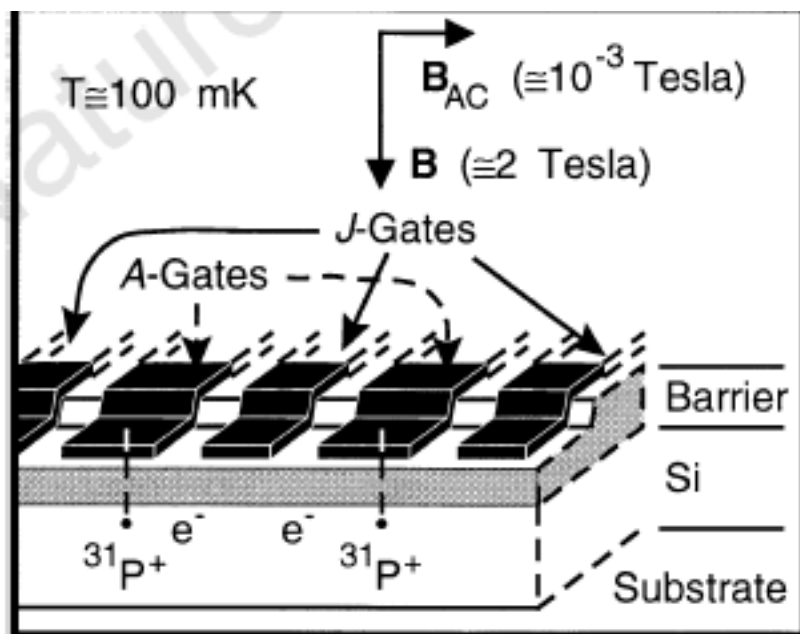


Figure 1 Illustration of two cells in a one-dimensional array containing ^{31}P donors and electrons in a Si host, separated by a barrier from metal gates on the surface. 'A gates' control the resonance frequency of the nuclear spin qubits; 'J gates' control the electron-mediated coupling between adjacent nuclear spins. The ledge over which the gates cross localizes the gate electric field in the vicinity of the donors.

Constructing the computer

Building the computer presented here will obviously be an extraordinary challenge: the materials must be almost completely free of spin ($I \neq 0$ isotopes) and charge impurities to prevent dephasing fluctuations from arising within the computer. Donors must be

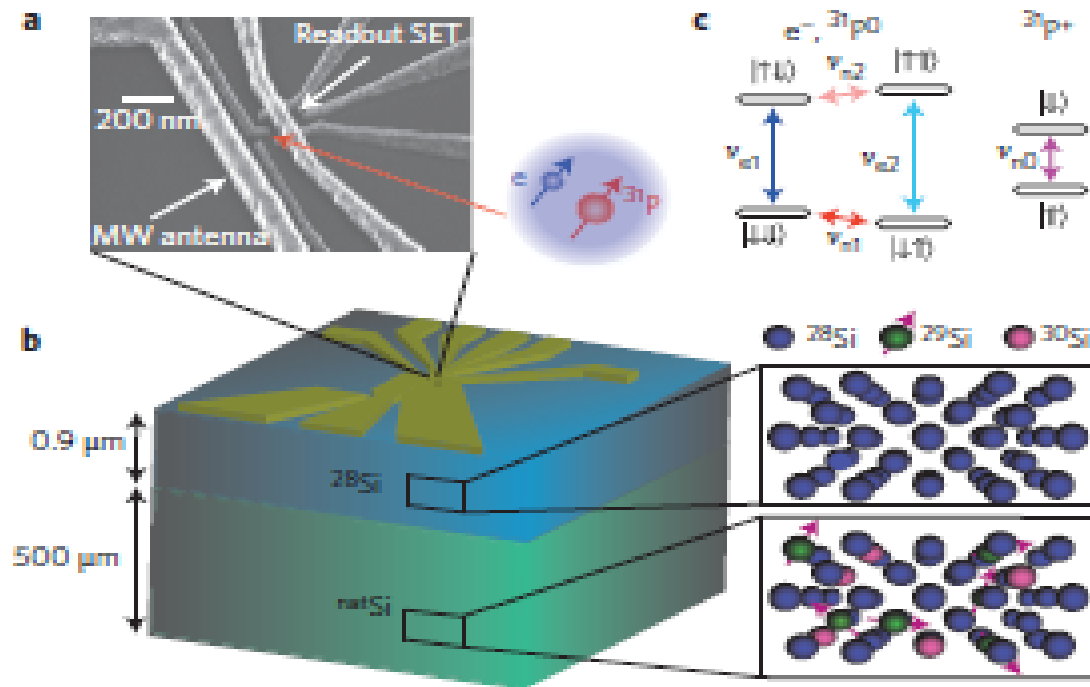


Figure 1 | Device structure and the energy states of the electron and nuclear spin qubits. **a**, Scanning electron micrograph image of a device similar to device A, highlighting the position of the P donor, the microwave (MW) antenna and the SET for spin readout. **b**, Schematic of the Si substrate, consisting of an isotopically purified ^{28}Si epilayer (with a residual ^{29}Si concentration of 800 ppm) on top of a natural Si wafer. **c**, Energy level diagram of the coupled $e^- - ^{31}\text{P}^0$ system (left) and the ionized $^{31}\text{P}^+$ nucleus (right). Arbitrary quantum states are encoded on the qubits by applying pulses of oscillating magnetic field B_1 at the frequencies corresponding to the ESR ($\nu_{e1,2} \approx \gamma_e B_0 \mp A/2$) and NMR ($\nu_{n1,2} \approx A/2 \pm \gamma_n B_0$), where $\gamma_e = 27.97 \text{ GHz T}^{-1}$ and $\gamma_n = 17.23 \text{ MHz T}^{-1}$ are the electron and nuclear gyromagnetic ratios, respectively. The ^{31}P qubit in the ionized state is operated at frequency $\nu_{n0} = \gamma_n B_0$.

“...Кремний вырисовывается в мироздании как, элемент, обладающий исключительным значением”, – В. И. Вернадский.



Квантовый компьютер состоит из n кубитов и позволяет проводить одно- и двухкубитовые операции над любым из них. Эти операции выполняются под воздействием импульсов внешнего поля, управляемого классическим компьютером. Эволюция состояния кубитов изображается вдоль горизонтальных линий (ось времени) в виде последовательности однокубитовых и двухкубитовых вентилей.



1. Исходное приведение всех n кубитов в состояние $|0\rangle$ («initialisation»).
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- Сейчас гонка еще продолжается. Например, в том же выпущенном в 1971 году первом коммерческом 5-х битном процессоре Intel 4004 было 2300 транзисторов. Через 45 лет, в 2016 году, компания Intel представила 24-ядерный процессор Xeon Broadwell-WS с 5,7 млрд транзисторов. Этот процессор выпускается по 14 нм технологии. IBM не так давно анонсировала 7 нм процессор с 20 млрд транзисторов, а затем и 5 нм процессор с 30 млрд транзисторов.

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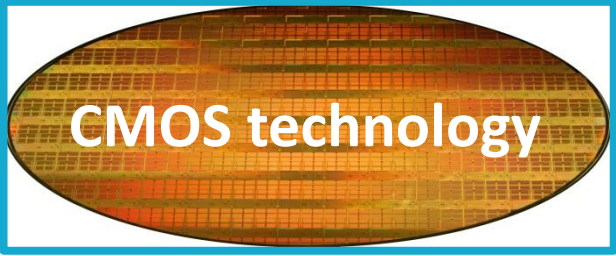
Классический компьютер хранит в памяти **L бит**, которые за каждый такт работы процессора подвергаются изменению.

В квантовом компьютере в памяти (регистр состояния) хранятся значения **L кубитов**, однако квантовая система находится в состоянии, являющемся **суперпозицией** всех базовых **2^L состояний**, и изменение квантового состояния системы, производимое квантовым процессором, касается *всех 2^L базовых состояний одновременно*.

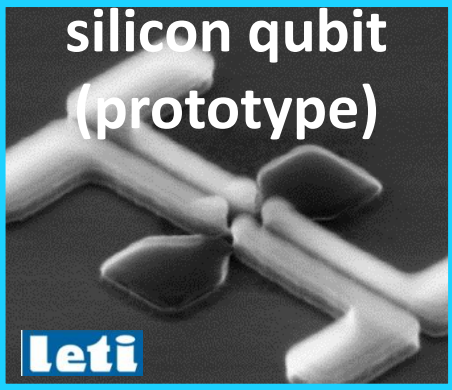
Соответственно в квантовом компьютере вычислительная мощность достигается за счет реализации **параллельных** вычислений, причем теоретически квантовый компьютер может работать в экспоненциальное число раз быстрее, чем классическая схема.



Квантовый компьютер, благодаря своим качествам, способен разложить **250-значное число** на множители не за **800 тысяч лет**, как современные самые мощные ЭВМ, а за **30 минут**

An oval-shaped image of a silicon chip with a grid of square patterns, representing CMOS technology.

CMOS technology

A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of a silicon qubit prototype, showing complex, interconnected structures. The text "silicon qubit (prototype)" is overlaid in white. The "leti" logo is in the bottom left corner.

**silicon qubit
(prototype)**

leti



**large-scale integration
of silicon qubits**

How to optimize MOS technology for QC? How relevant?

ARTICLE

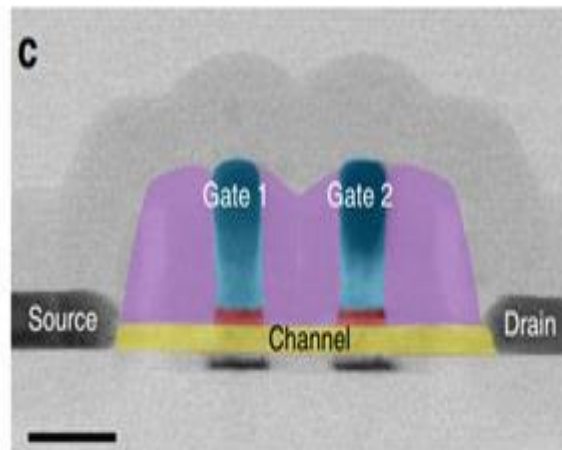
Received 28 Jul 2016 | Accepted 14 Oct 2016 | Published 24 Nov 2016

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms13575

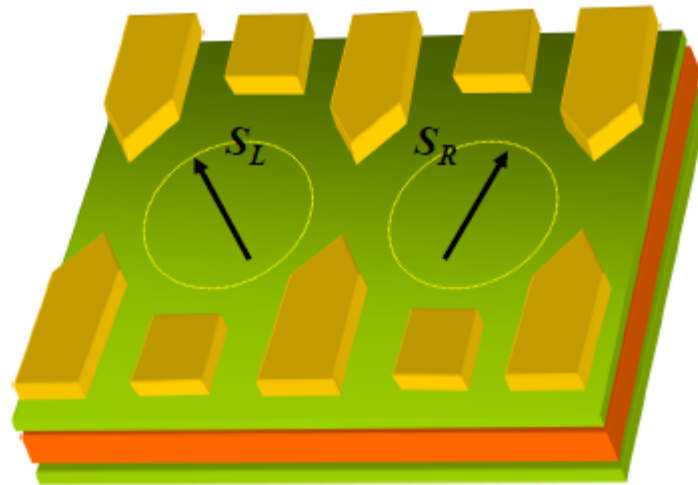
OPEN

A CMOS silicon spin qubit

R. Maurand^{1,2}, X. Jehl^{1,2}, D. Kotekar-Patil^{1,2}, A. Corna^{1,2}, H. Bohuslavskyi^{1,2}, R. Laviéville^{1,3}, L. Hutin^{1,3}, S. Barraud^{1,3}, M. Vinet^{1,3}, M. Sanquer^{1,2} & S. De Franceschi^{1,2}



Electron spin qubits



Semiconductor based qubits

Loss and DiVincenzo, PRA (1998)

Size of 10-100 nm

store quantum information in the spin of the electron