

Quantum Super Computers

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Quantum Computers

- **Grover's algorithm**
 - Brute-force search time: $2^N \rightarrow 2^{N/2}$
 - optimizers/MIP/AI training
- **Shor's algorithm**
 - Integer-factorization time: $\sim 2^{\sqrt[3]{N}} \rightarrow \sim N^2$
- **Quantum chemistry**
 - Development of pharmaceuticals
- **Quantum simulations**
 - Room temperature superconductors
- **Quantum astronomy**
 - Imaging the surface of exoplanets



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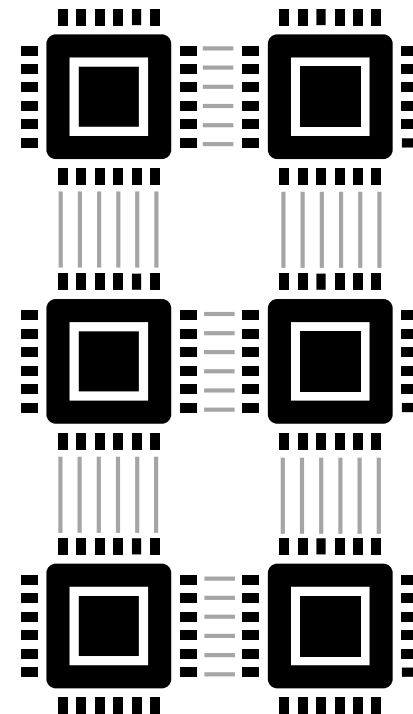
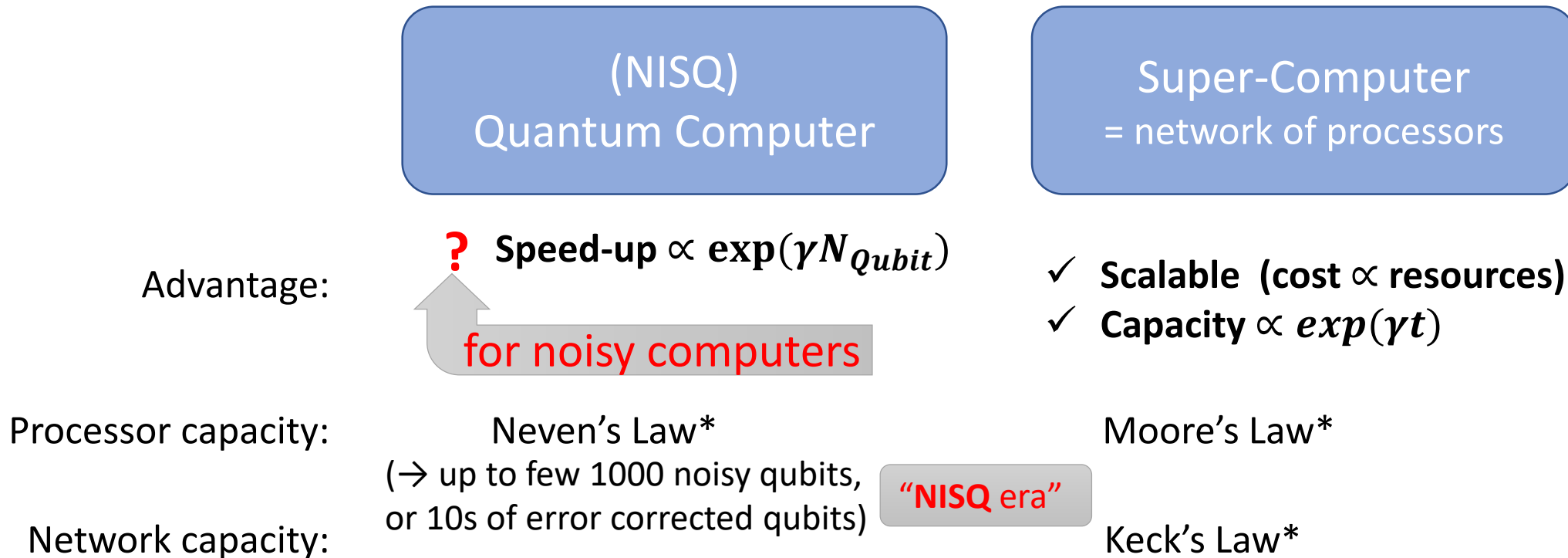
Quantum Networks

Trapped Ions

Quantum Cryptography

Quantum Nanophotonics

NISQ – noisy intermediate scale



* Exponential improvement in time

beyond intermediate scale

Quantum **Super** Computer
= network of Q-processors

Advantage:

- ✓ Speed-up $\propto \exp(\gamma N_{\text{qubit}})$
- ✓ Scalable (cost \propto resources)
- ✓ Capacity $\propto \exp(\gamma t)$

Processor capacity:

Neven's Law*

Network capacity:

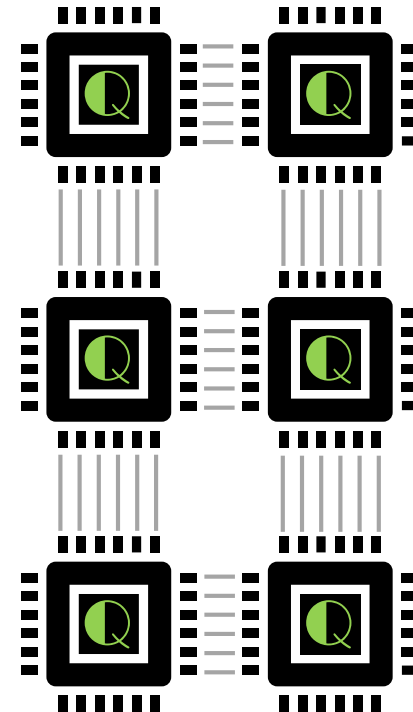
Required beyond NISQ

Super-Computer
= network of processors

- ✓ Scalable (cost \propto resources)
- ✓ Capacity $\propto \exp(\gamma t)$

Moore's Law*

Keck's Law*



* Exponential improvement in time

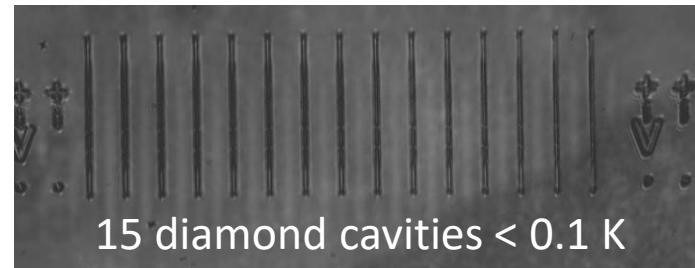
Quantum Network Interfaces

- Nanophotonic Diamond Processors
 - Scalable technology, excellent network interfaces
 - @UHH: expand # of qubits, explore Q-networks

See also:

Bhaskar et al., Nature 2020,

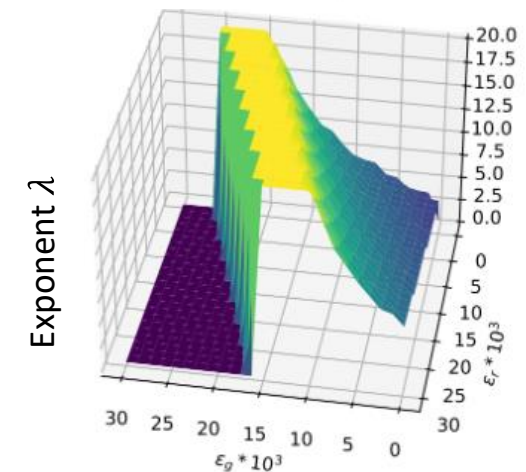
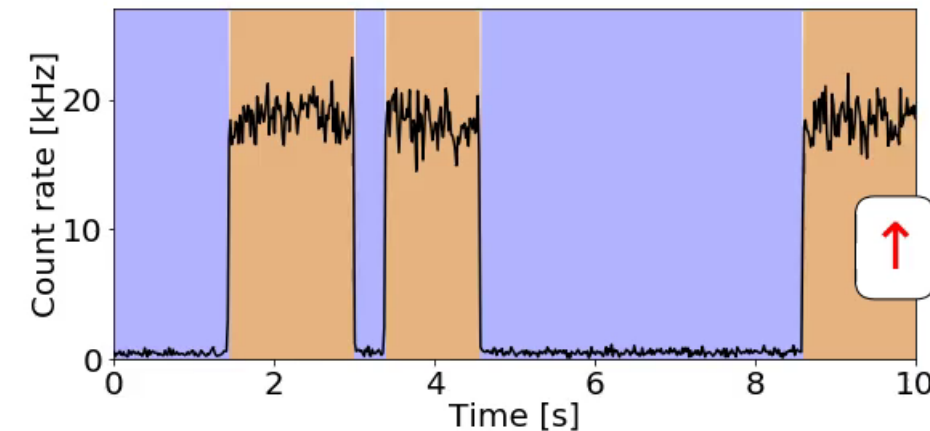
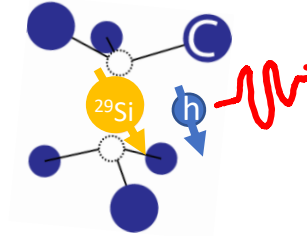
Stas et al., Science 2022



- Network Theory (Airbus + UHH)
 - Resource optimized network operation

See also:

Dawar et al., <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2410.10512>



Quantum Network Interfaces

- With EleQtron/NXP/parityQC
Conventional optical interfaces

See also: <https://q-sea.de/>

- IonLinQ

Purcell-enhanced network interfaces

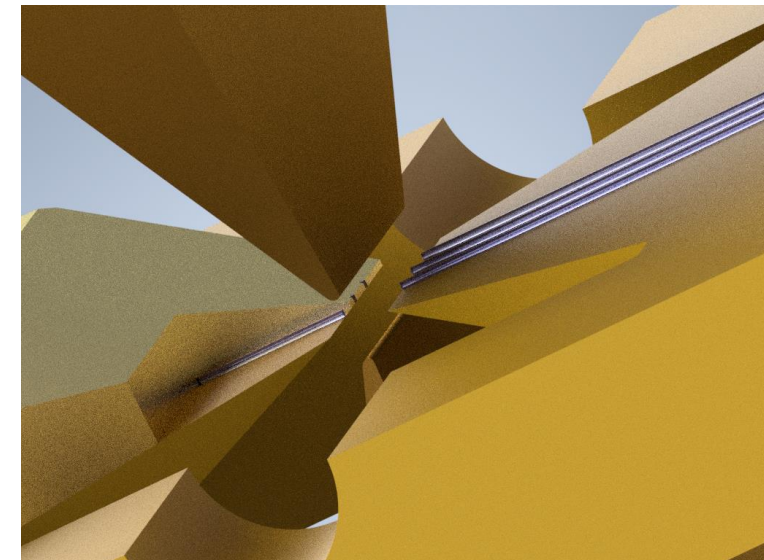
To trapped ion quantum computers

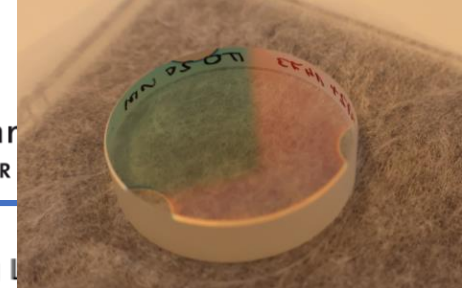
See also:

<https://www.quantentechnologien.de/forschung/foerderung/nachwuchswettbewerb-quantum-futur/ionlinq.html>



©QSea





IonLinQ – conductive mirrors

Trapped Ions:

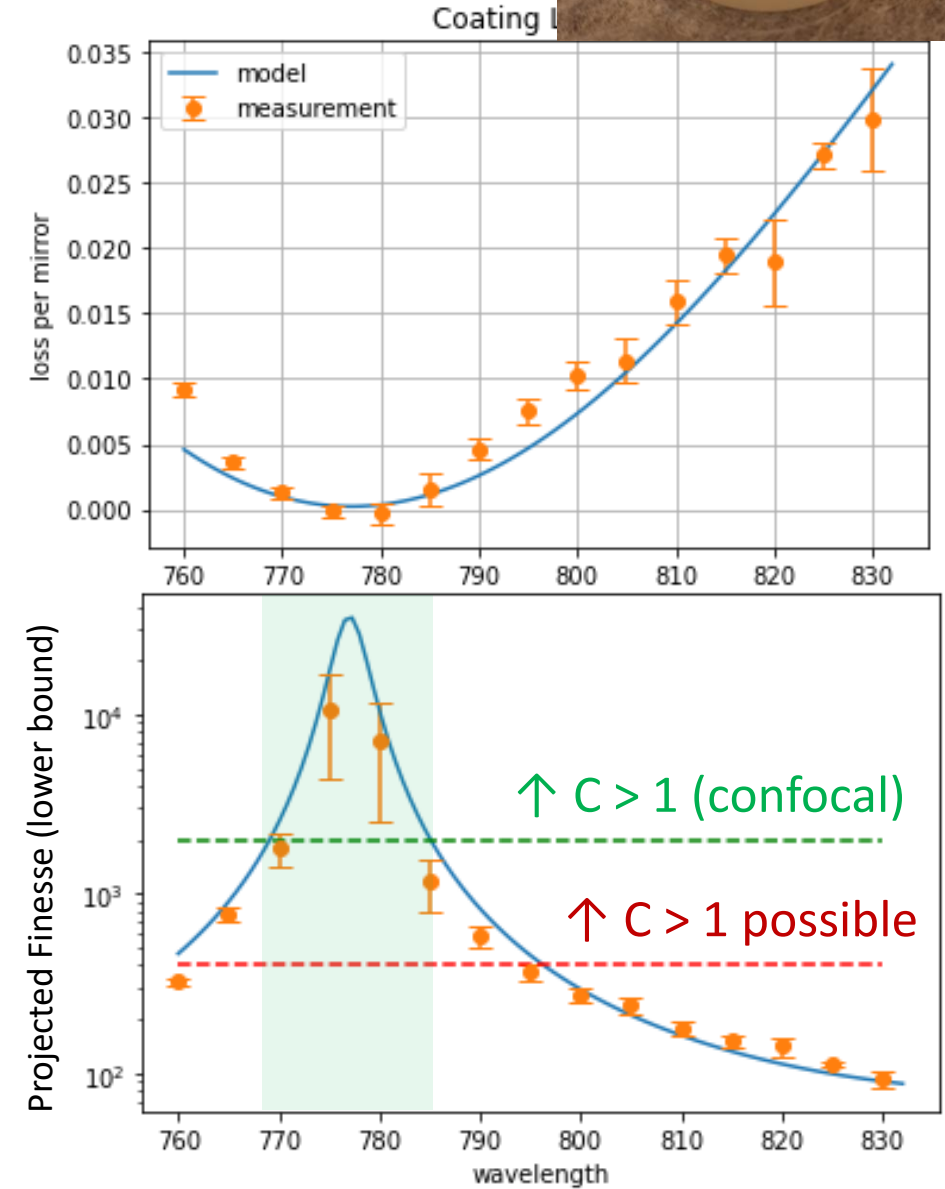
- ✓ long coherence
- ✓ high fidelity gates
- ✓ “network ready” optical transitions



Charge-noise sensitive

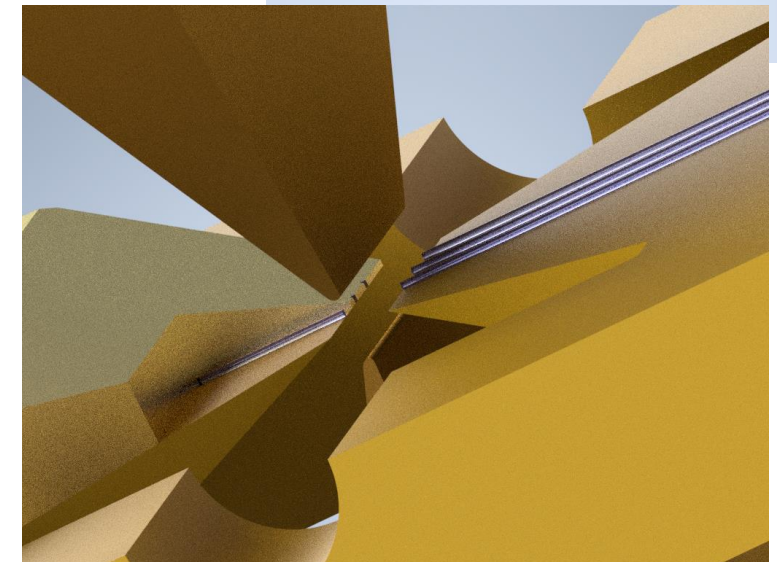
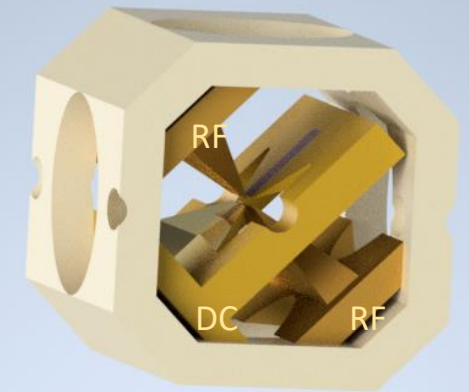
Solution:

- Conductive mirrors – no shielding needed
- Engineered mode density suppresses optical absorption



IonLinQ – “Plug-and-play” network adapter

- Integrate in *established processors* – linear trap
- Processor-compatible ion: **Barium 138**
 - Popular secondary/communication ion
 - Visible (493nm), *fast* ground state transition
 - Favorable branching ratio (sub- μ s pumping)
 - Outlook: $^{171}\text{Yb}^+$ sympathetic cooling, $^{133}\text{Ba}^+$
- Monolithic integration
alignment free operation



NUMBER 14 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 6 OCTOBER 1986

Observation of Quantum Jumps

Th. Sauter, W. Neuhauser, R. Blatt, and P. E. Toschek^(a)

I. Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, D-2000 Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany
(Received 12 May 1986)

We have recorded the laser-excited resonance fluorescence of one to three Ba^+ ions and observed Bohr's "quantum jumps" when an ion decayed to the metastable $^2D_{5/2}$ state, suddenly

PHYSICAL REVIEW A, VOLUME 65, 053401

Raman cooling and heating of two trapped Ba^+ ions

D. Reiß, K. Abich, W. Neuhauser, Ch. Wunderlich, and P. E. Toschek

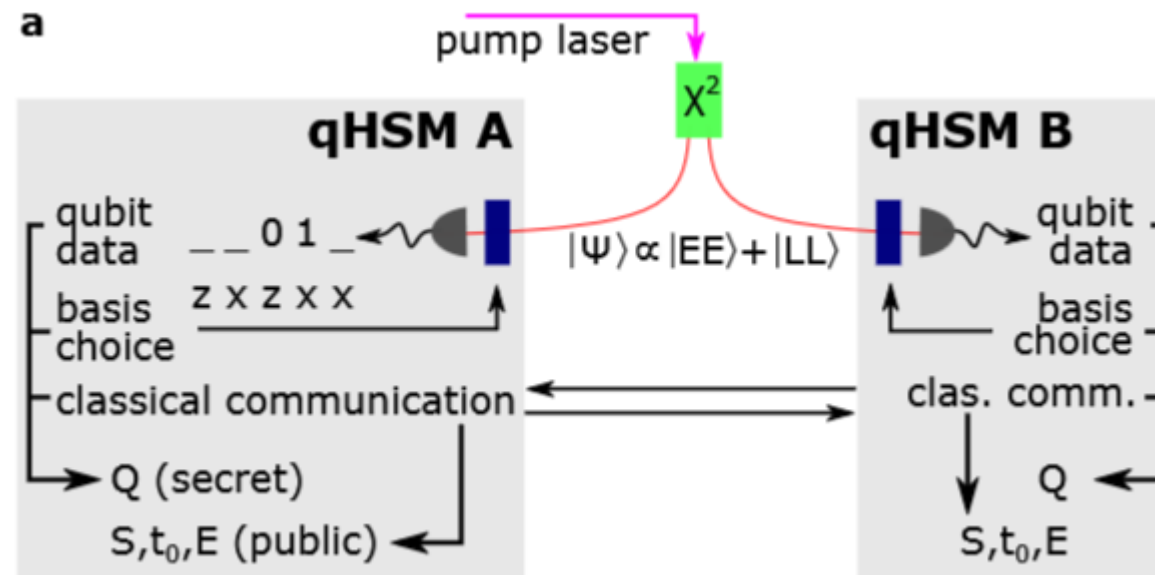
Institut für Laser-Physik, Universität Hamburg, Jungiusstraße 9, 20355 Hamburg, Germany
(Received 15 March 2001; published 12 April 2002)

Quantum Cryptography

- Quantum Thermodynamic Security bounds

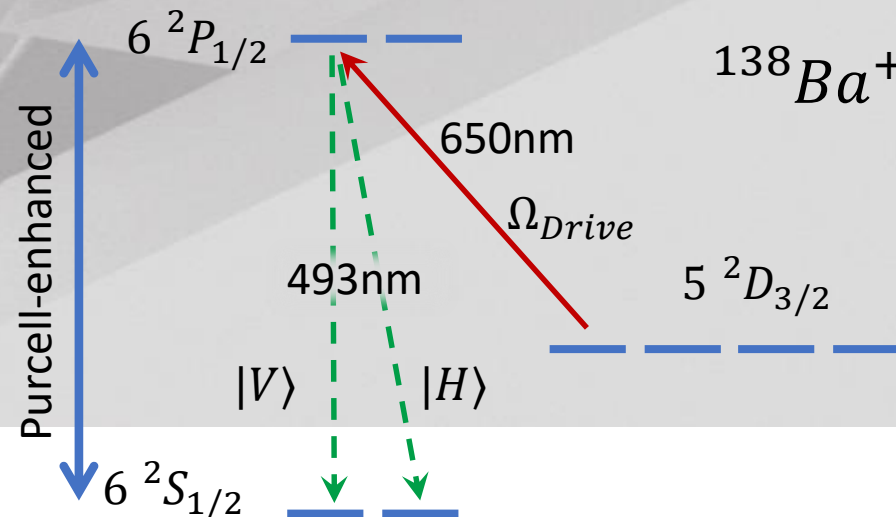
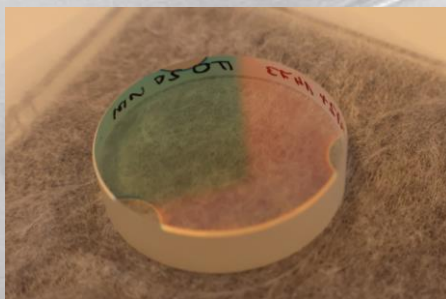
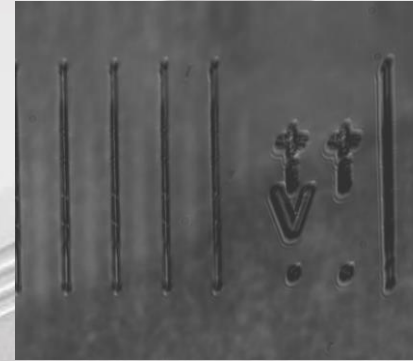
$$W \gtrsim \sqrt{2^N p} \frac{\hbar}{t}$$

- Scalable quantum-secured cryptography



Thank you for your attention

- Quantum Super Computer
- Diamond Nanophotonics
- “Plug-and-play” network adapter for ion traps



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Quantum Networks

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EU/HH