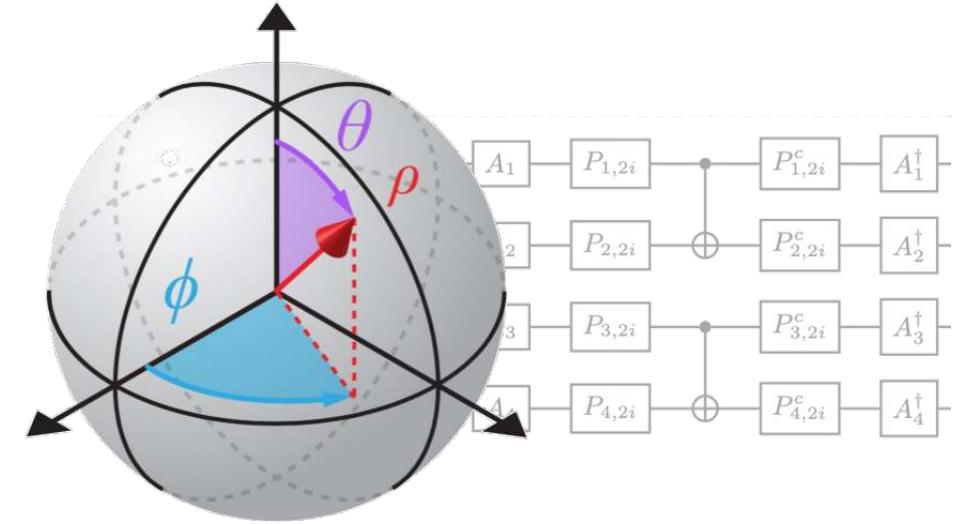
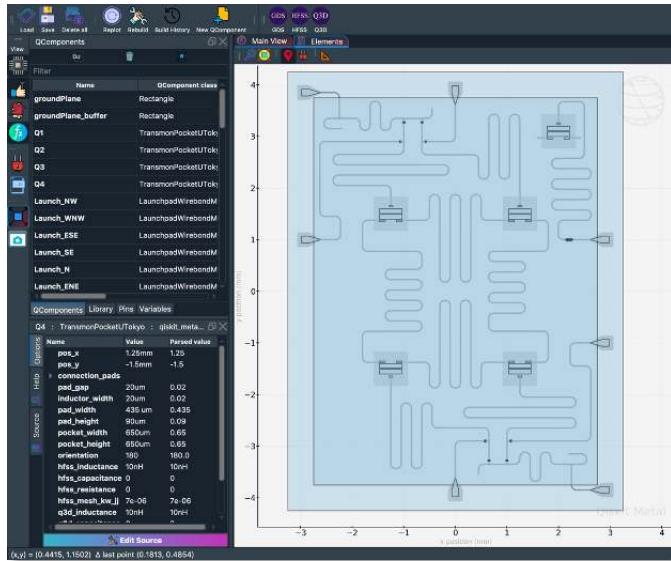


# Overview of Quantum Hardware Design

## Energy, Circuits, and Metal: Qiskit Metal



Zlatko K. Minev

IBM Quantum



@zlatko\_minev



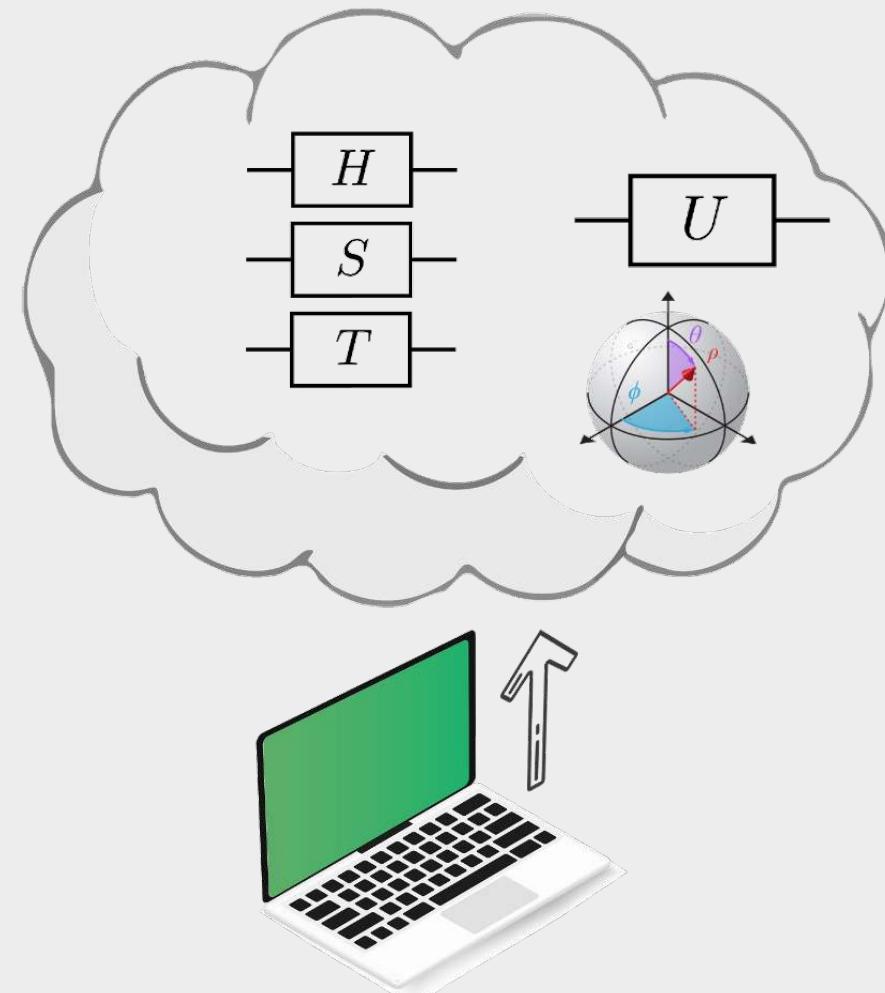
zlatko-minev.com

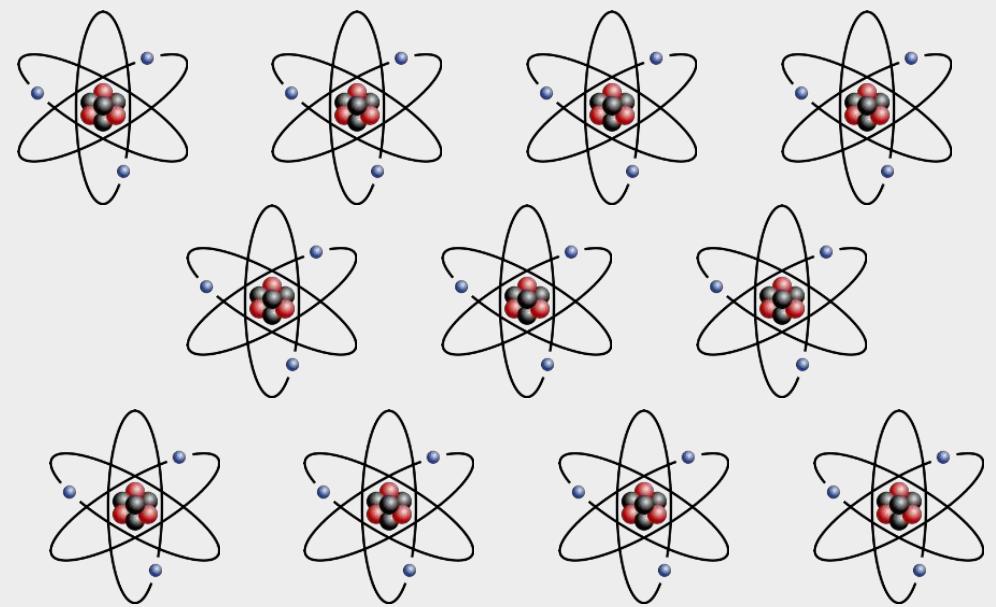
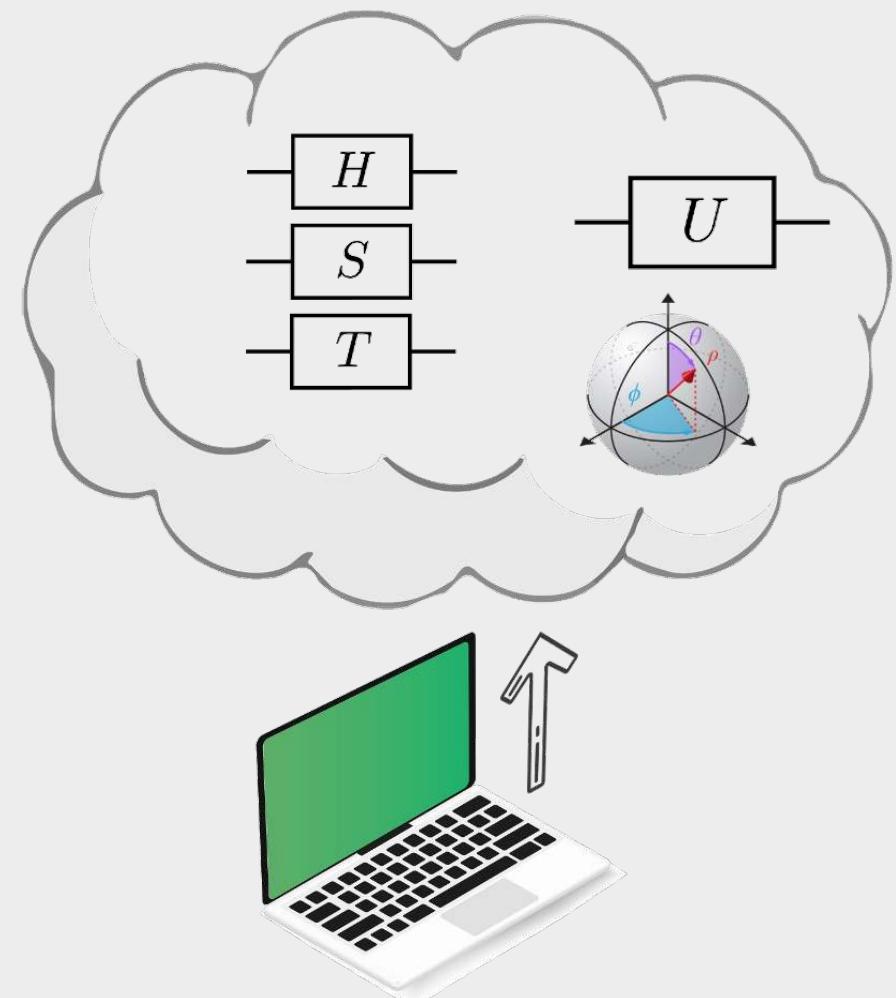


qiskit.org/metal

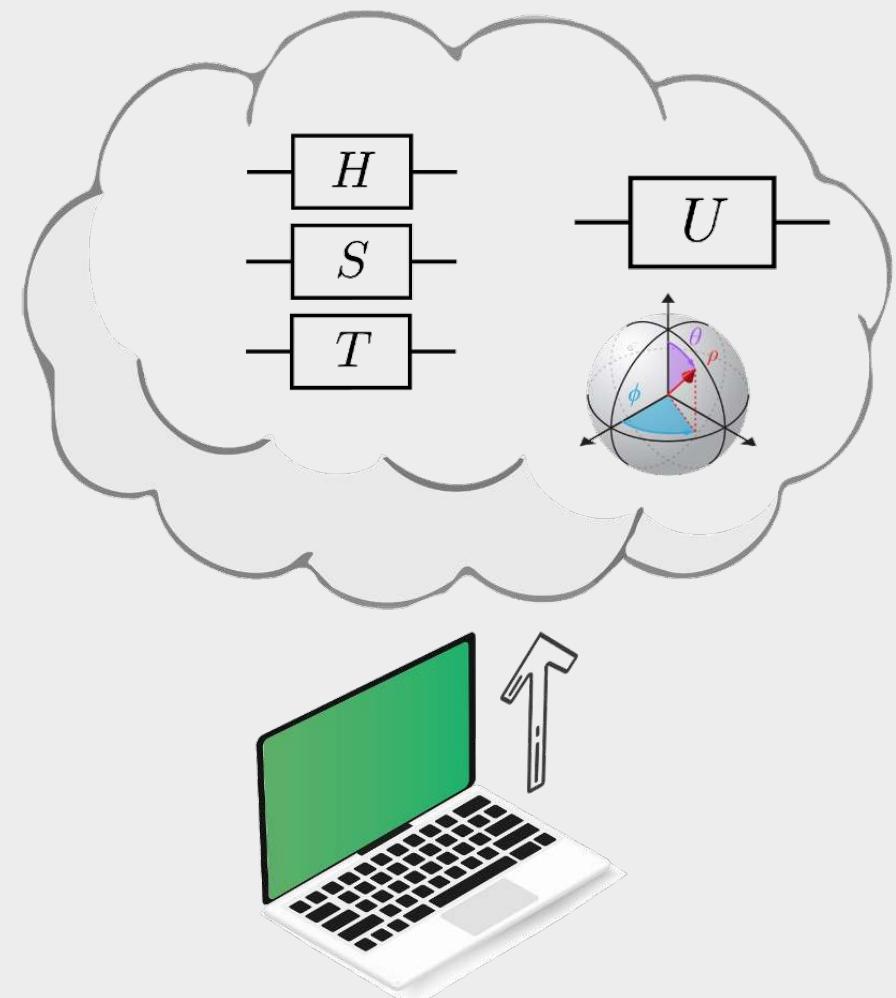
**What is possible to demonstrate  
with quantum processors today?**

- *Qiskit Leap* research team -

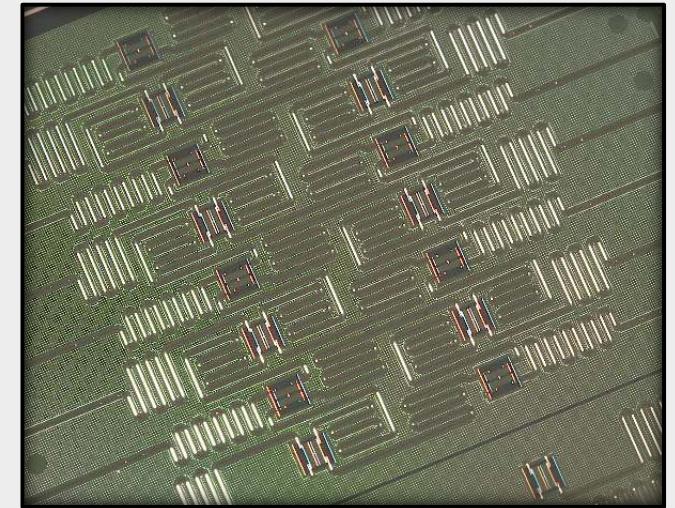




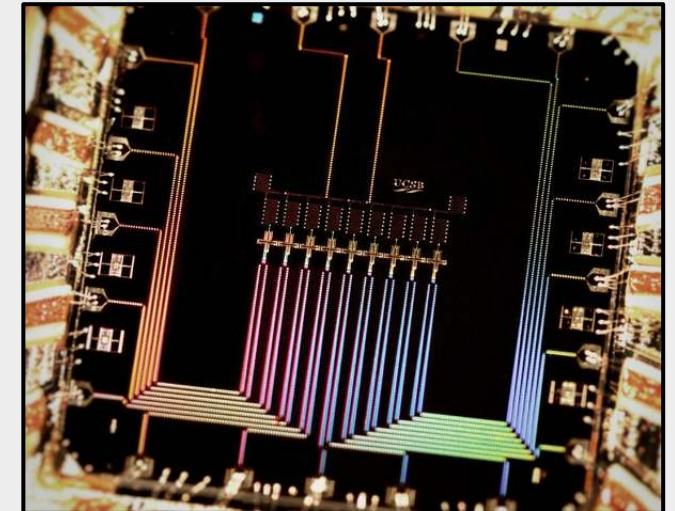
Laptop image: rawpixel.com  
Zlatko Minev, IBM Quantum



How to design a  
quantum processor?



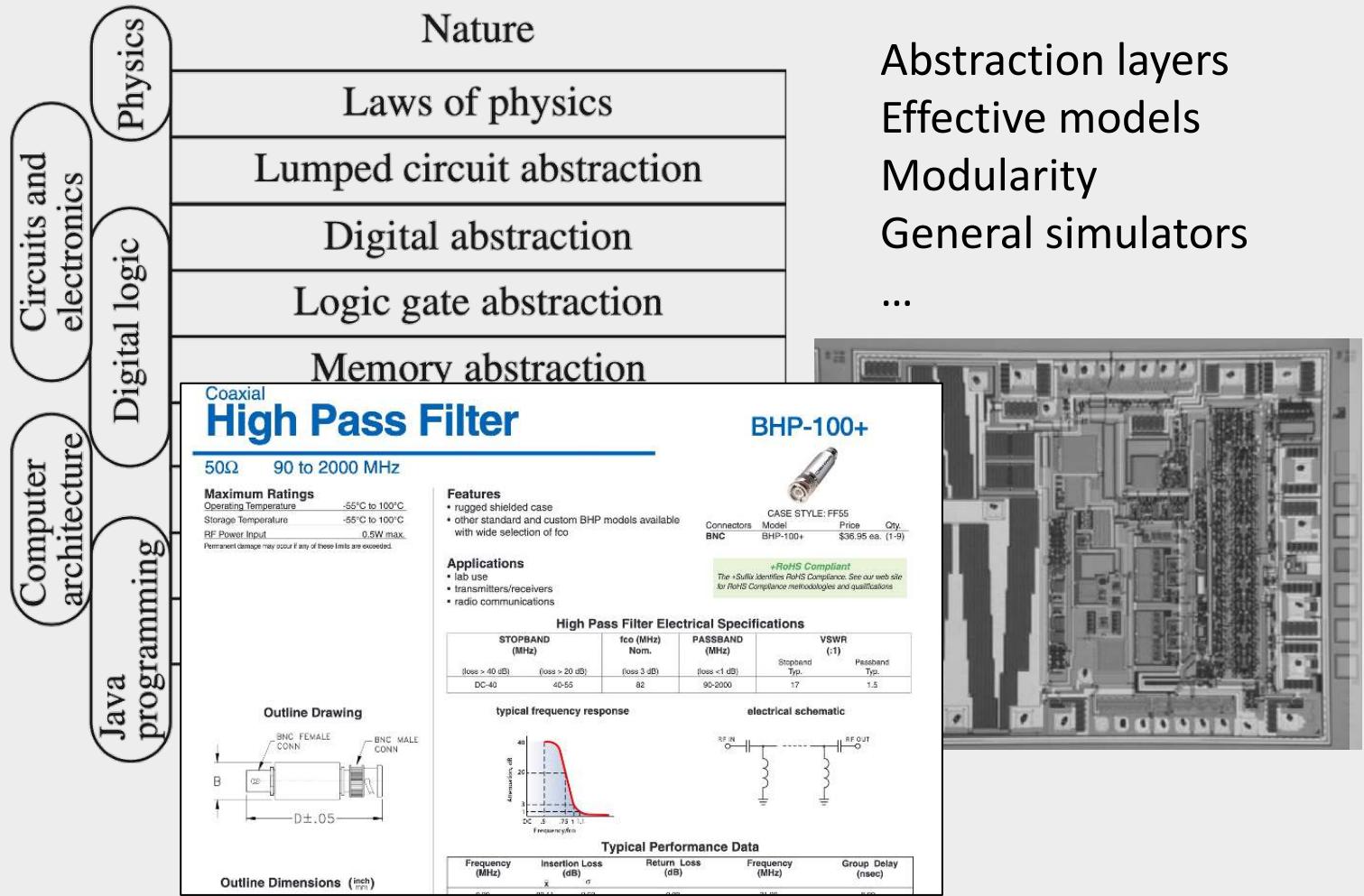
IBM 16-qubit processor (2018)



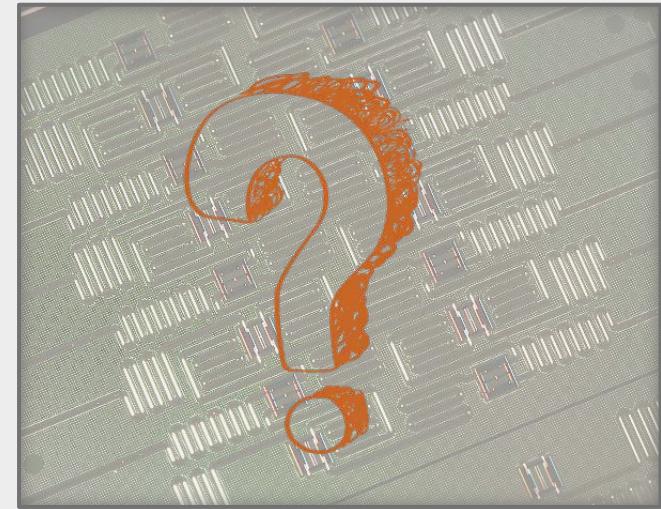
John Martinis group (2015)

# How to design a classical processor

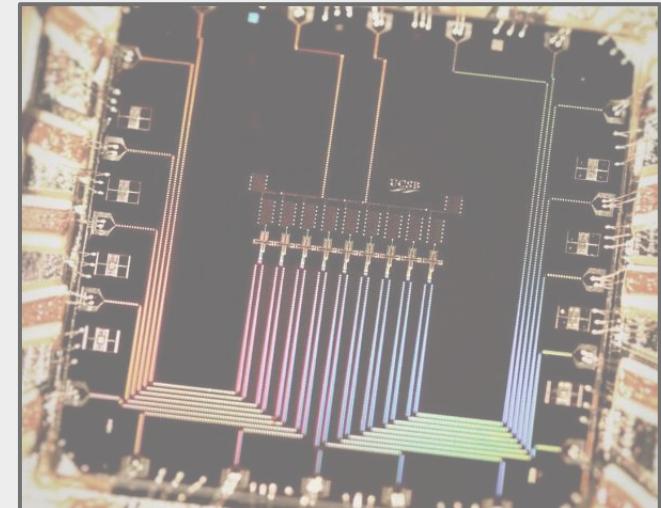
## Classical hierarchy of abstractions



# How to design a quantum processor?



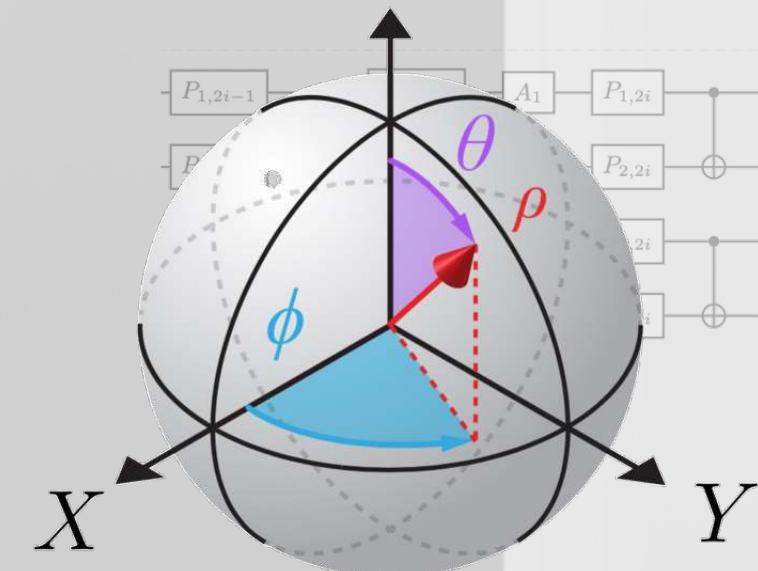
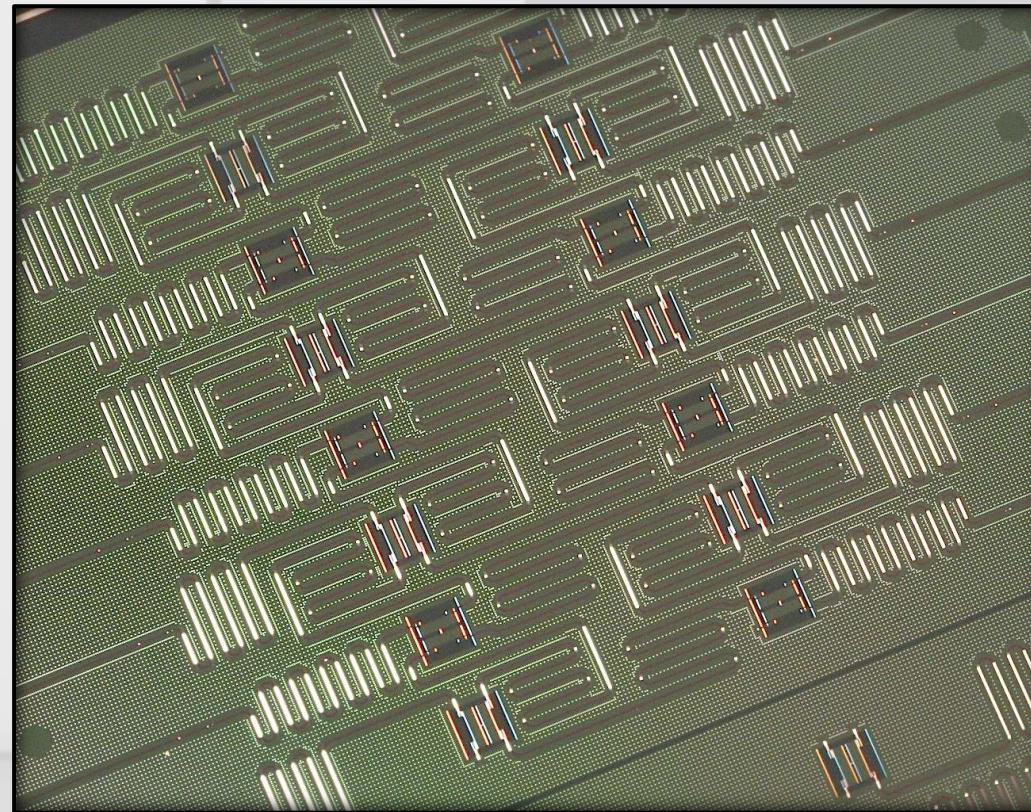
IBM 16-qubit processor (2018)



John Martinis group (2015)

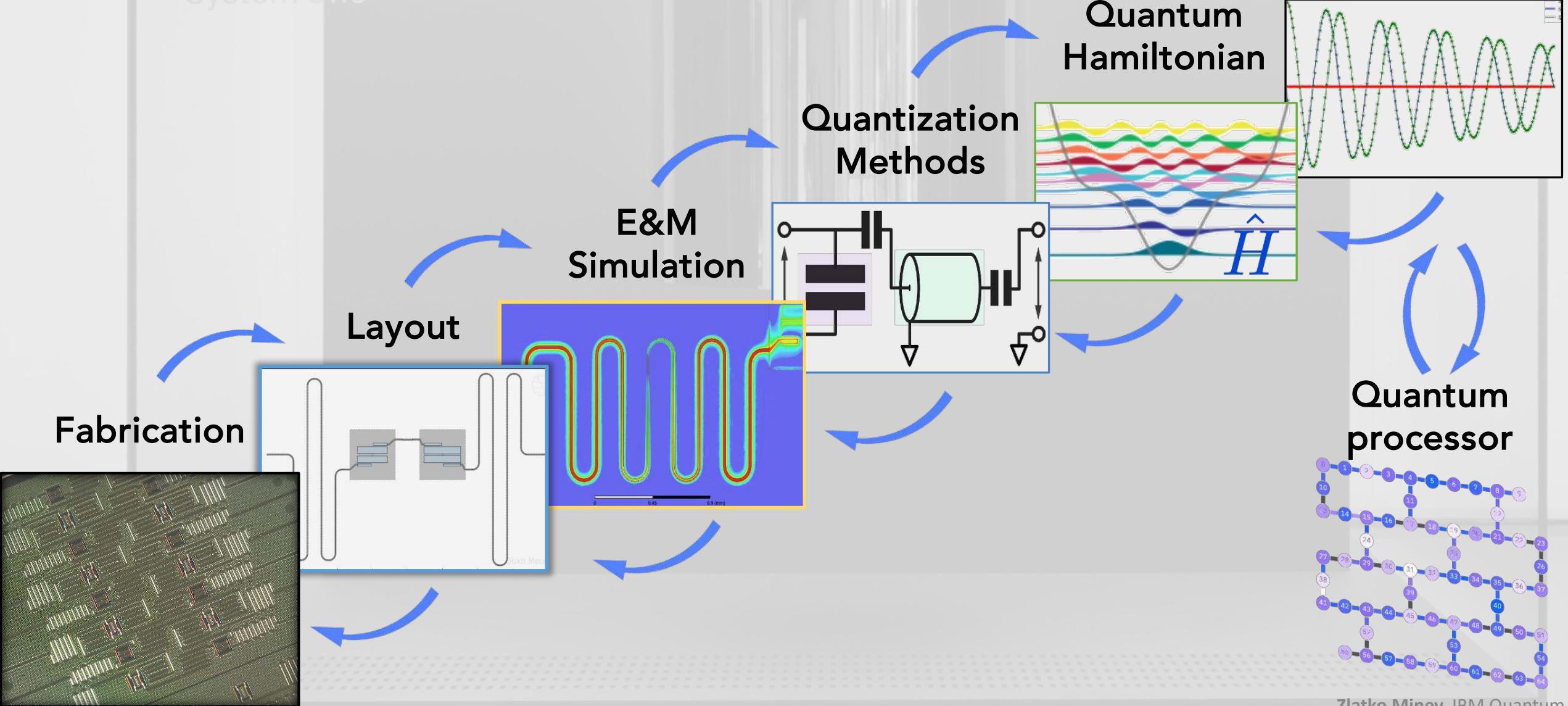
IBM Q  
System One

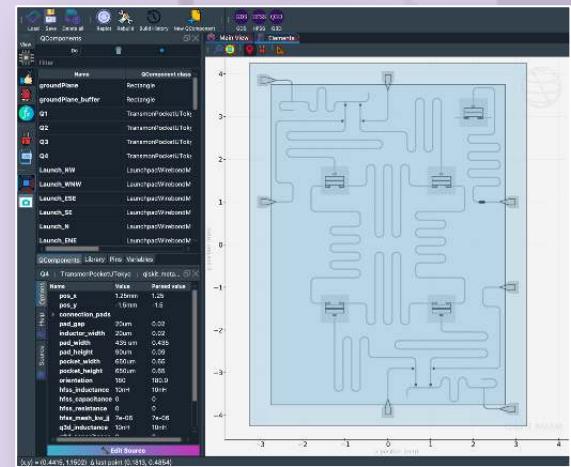
IBM



# Quantum device design: layers & abstractions

IBM Q  
System One

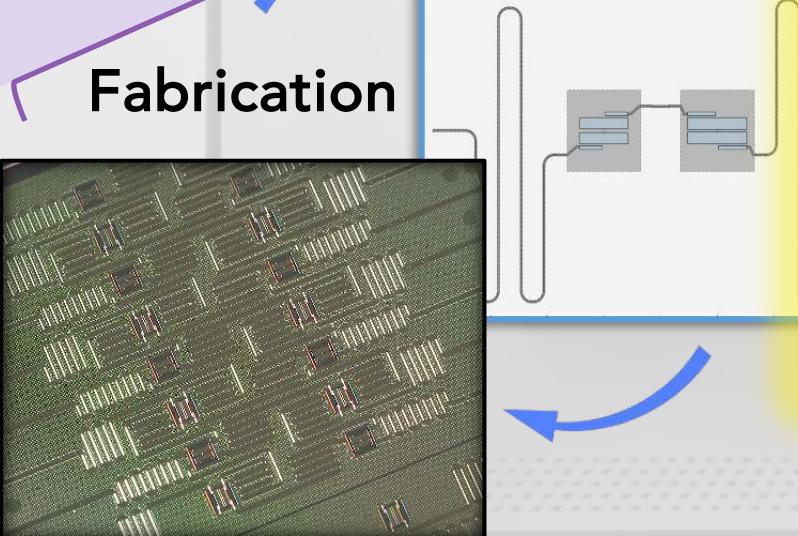




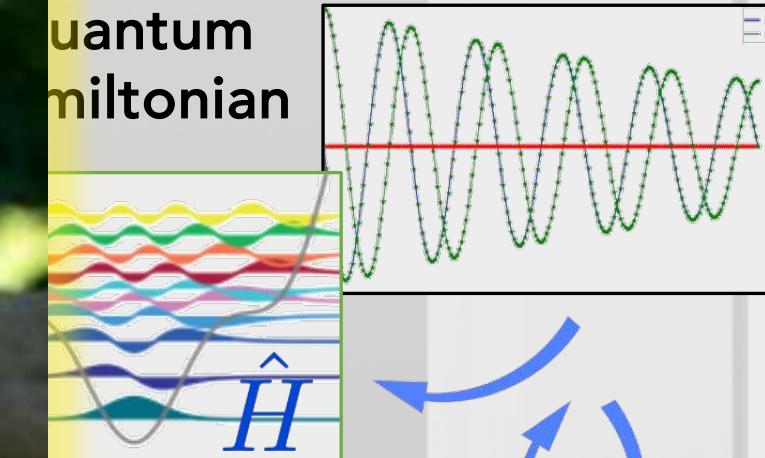
Open source

Layout

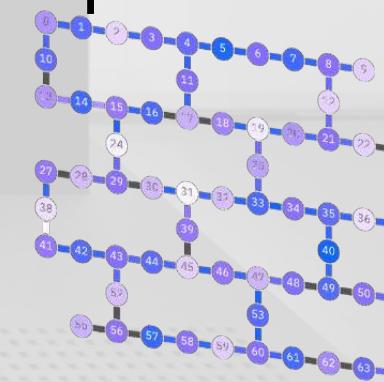
Fabrication



Gates & time-evolution analysis



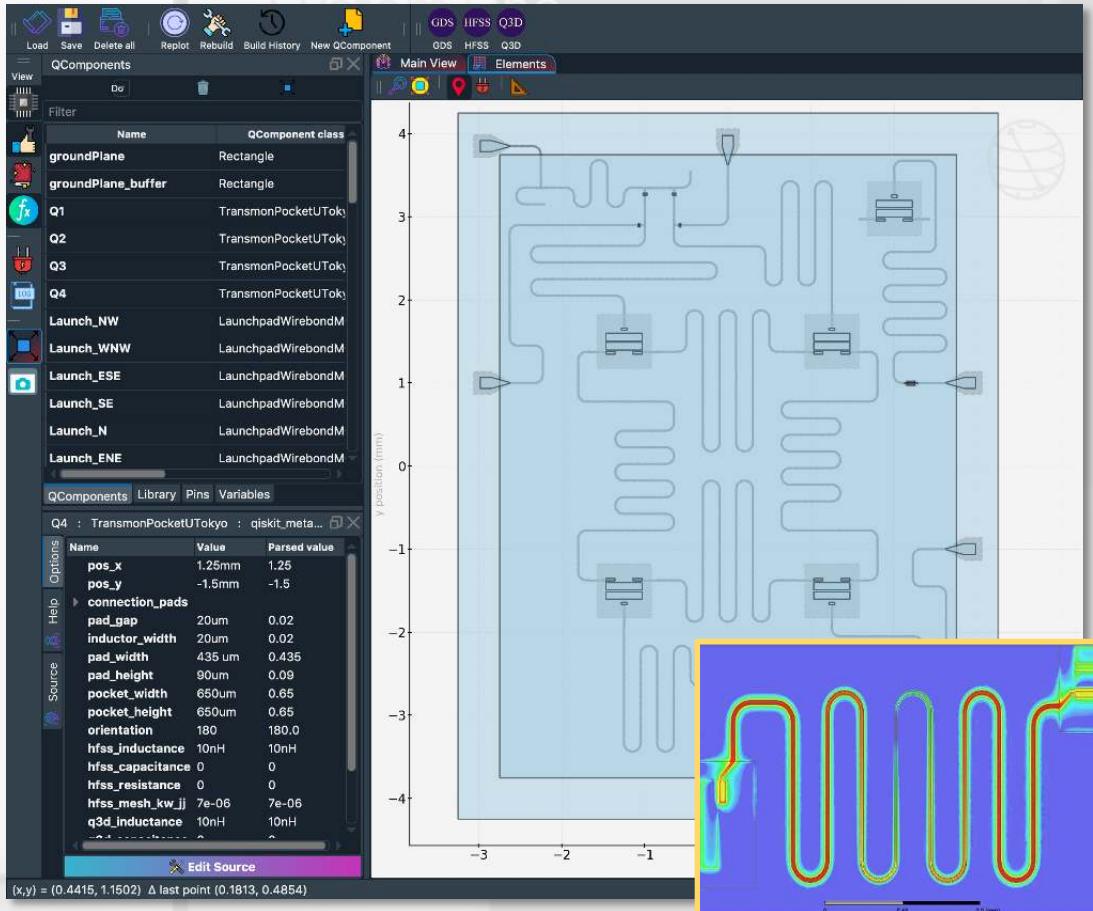
Quantum processor



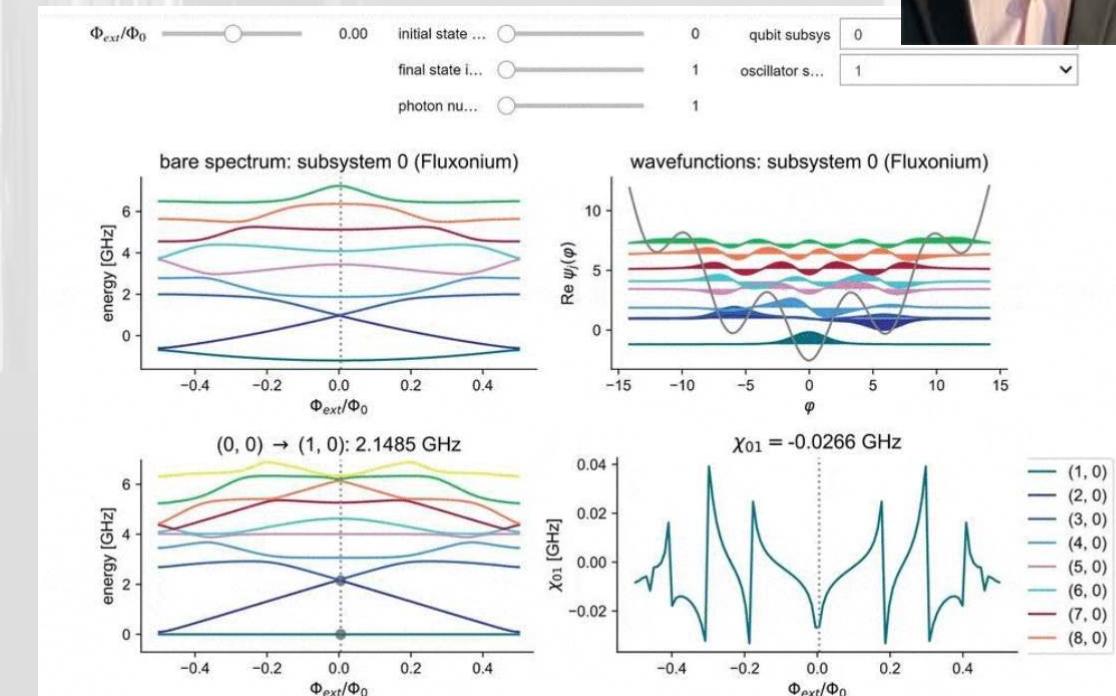
Zlatko Minev, IBM Quantum

# Qiskit Metal

# scQubits



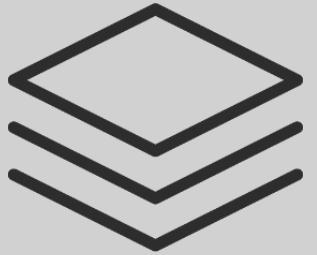
**Open source**  
[qiskit.org/metal](https://qiskit.org/metal)



**Open source**  
[scqubits.readthedocs.io](https://scqubits.readthedocs.io)



# A hardware designer's wish list



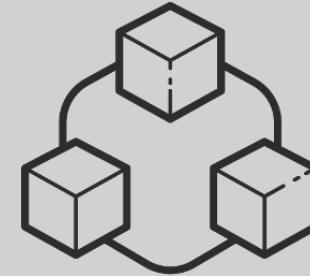
## Full Stack

A streamlined framework that allows designers to go from hardware design to gates simulation



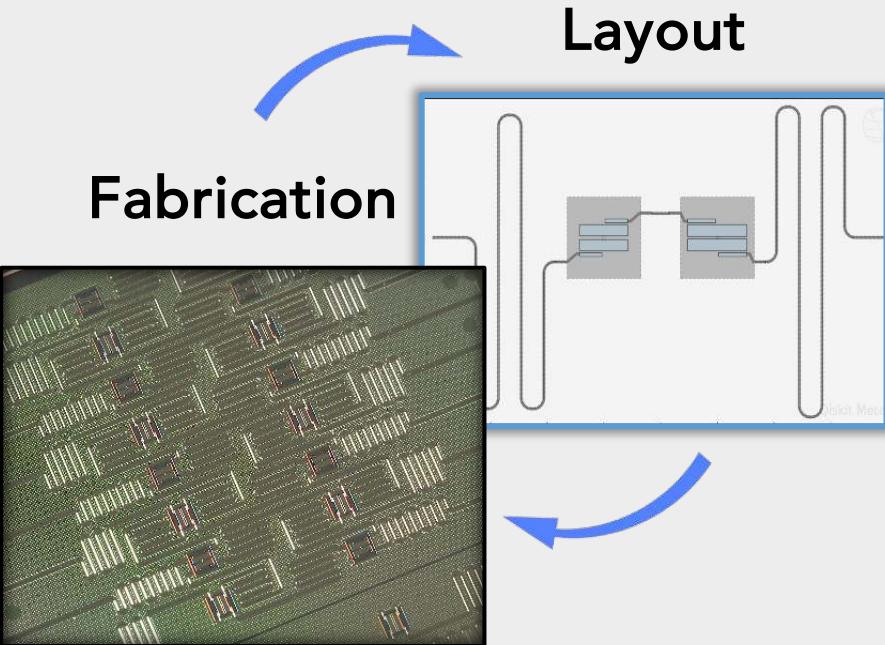
## Speed

Good trade-off between speed and accuracy. Not every device requires hours of full wave simulations

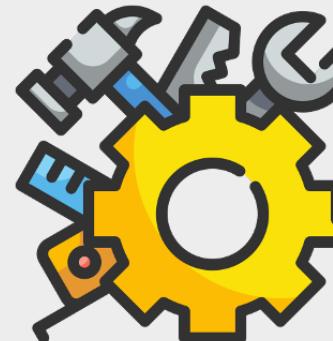


## Modular

Divide and conquer: take advantage of known building blocks; modular software use case



## Example with Qiskit Metal

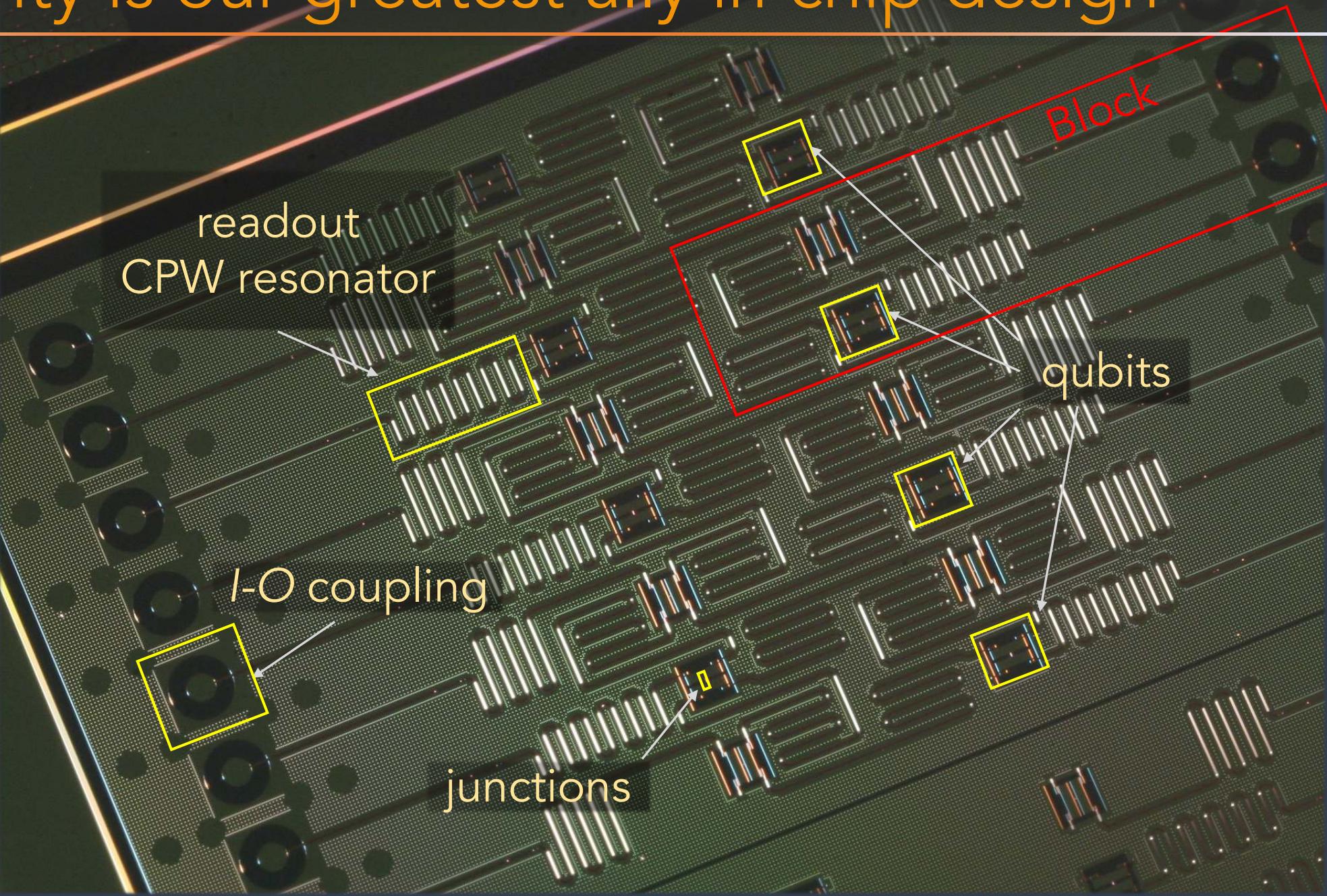


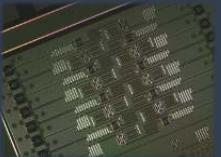
icon: wanicon

“Classical”

# Regularity is our greatest ally in chip design

Reuse  
Fine-tune  
Automate  
Extend

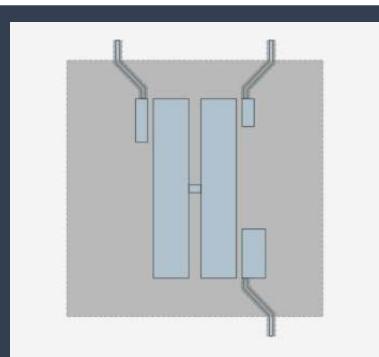




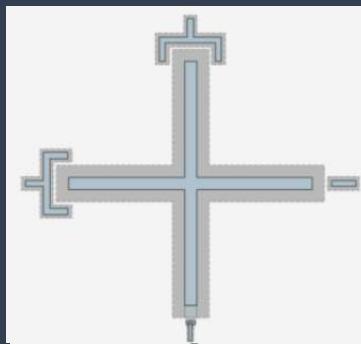
# Device Library

**Qiskit** | quantum device  
design

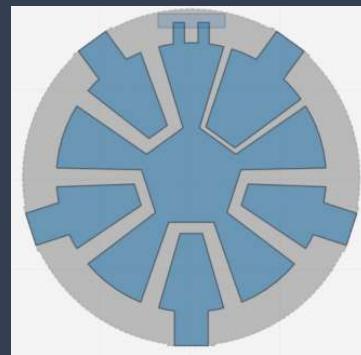
# Qubits



# Single transmon- floating



# Single transmon- grounded flux lines



## Star-shaped qubit

[qiskit.org/documentation/metal](https://qiskit.org/documentation/metal)

← → C 🔒 qiskit.org/documentation/metal/circuit-examples/index.html

[Qiskit](#)[Qiskit Documentation](#)[Learning Resources](#)[Slack Support](#)

0.0.4

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**Contributor Guide**

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- [Qubits](#)

Docs > Qubits

# Qubits



*Single Transmon - Grounded (xmon)*



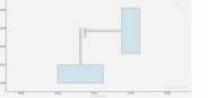
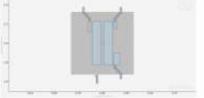
*Single Transmon - Floating*



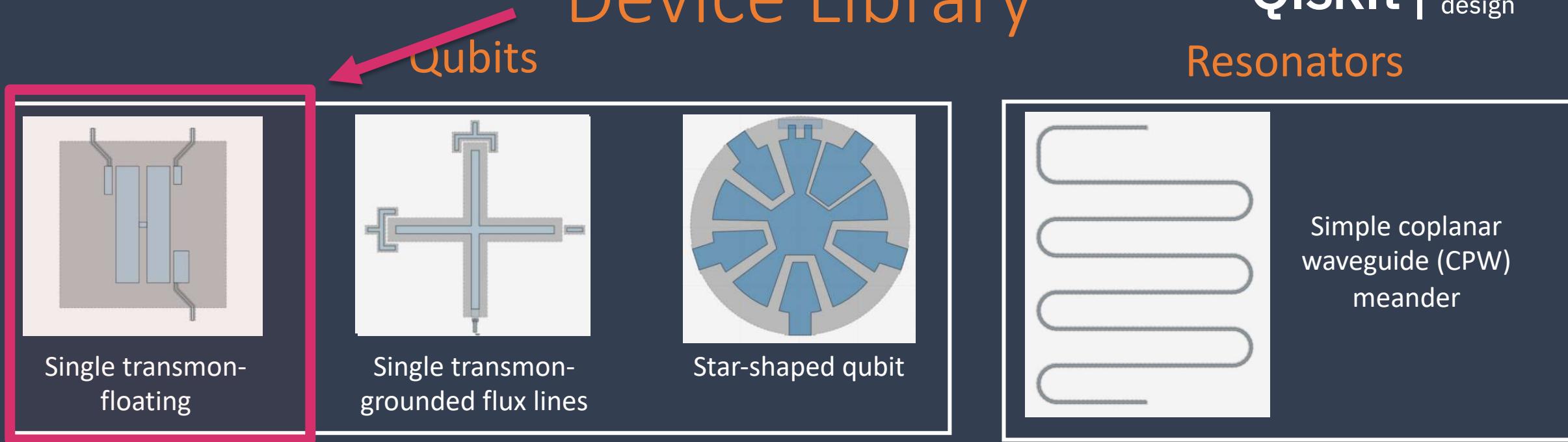
*Interdigitated Transmon Qubits*



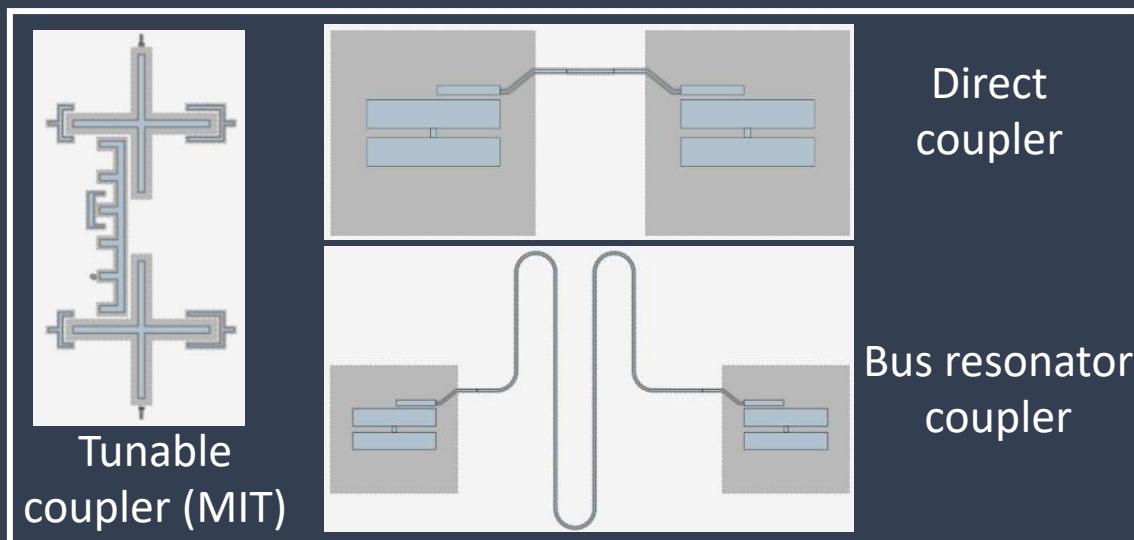
*Single Transmon - Grounded (xmon) flux lines*



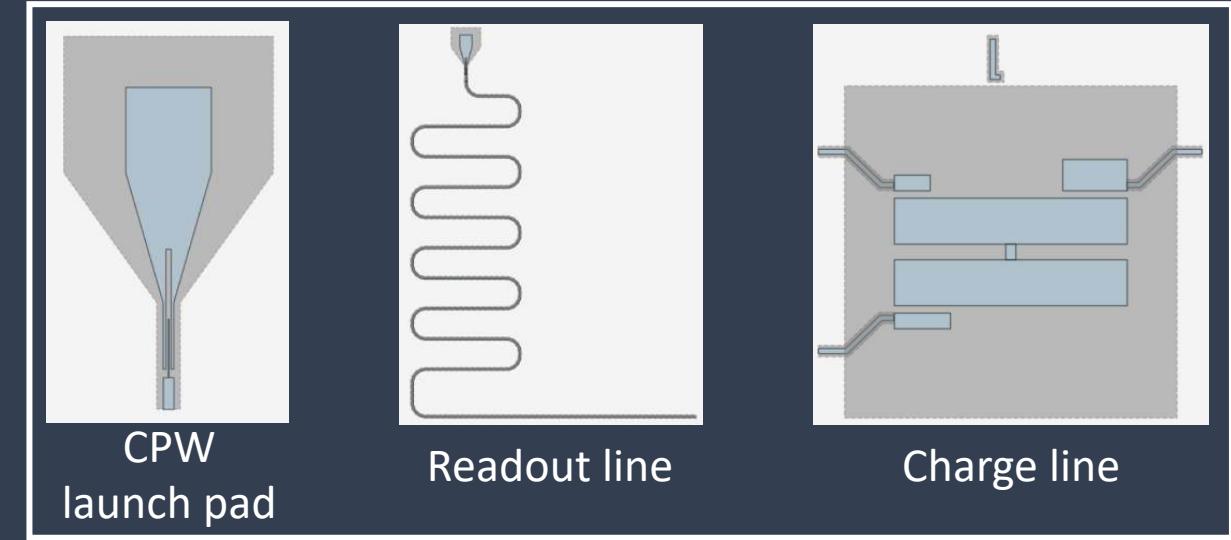
# Device Library



## Qubit Couplers

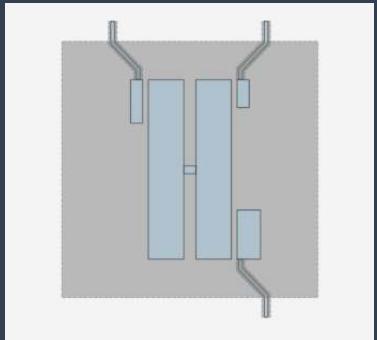


## Input – Output Coupling



# Device Library

Qiskit | quantum device  
design



Single transmon-  
floating

## Code

```
from qiskit_metal qlibrary import qubits
q1 = qubits.TransmonPocket('Q1', options=dict(...))
```

## Synced GUI

```
from qiskit_metal import MetalGUI
MetalGUI()
```

# Fine-tune and automate parameters

The screenshot shows the Qiskit Metal interface with the following components:

- Top Bar:** Includes icons for Load, Save, Delete all, Replot, Rebuild, New QComponent, and GDS, HFSS, Q3D tabs.
- Left Sidebar:** Contains buttons for Select component, Edit component, Create, Design variables, Pins, Log, Toggle view, and Screenshot.
- QComponents View:** Shows a list of components with columns for Name, QComponent class, and QComponent nr. The first component listed is Q1 (TransmonPocket).
- Design Variables View:** A table showing parameter names, values, and parsed values. Parameters include pos\_x, pos\_y, connection\_pads, pad\_gap, inductor\_width, pad\_width, pad\_height, pocket\_width, pocket\_height, and orientation.
- Main View:** Displays a schematic diagram of a TransmonPocket component. The diagram includes labels for various dimensions:
  - pocket\_width:** The total width of the central vertical slot, indicated by a yellow double-headed arrow spanning from approximately x=0.2 to x=0.8 mm.
  - pad\_width:** The width of the horizontal pads at the top and bottom, indicated by a yellow double-headed arrow spanning from approximately x=0.25 to x=0.75 mm.
  - inductor\_width:** The width of the central inductor, indicated by a yellow double-headed arrow spanning from approximately x=0.5 to x=0.6 mm.
  - pad\_height:** The height of the vertical pads, indicated by a yellow double-headed arrow spanning from approximately y=0.5 to y=0.65 mm.
  - pad\_gap:** The gap between the top and bottom pads, indicated by a yellow double-headed arrow spanning from approximately y=0.5 to y=0.55 mm.
  - pos\_x:** The x-position of the component center, indicated by a yellow dot at approximately x=0.5 mm.
  - pos\_y:** The y-position of the component center, indicated by a yellow dot at approximately y=0.5 mm.
  - orientation:** The orientation of the component, indicated by a yellow curved arrow pointing downwards.
- Bottom Bar:** Includes a "Edit Source" button.

# Connecting quantum components dynamically

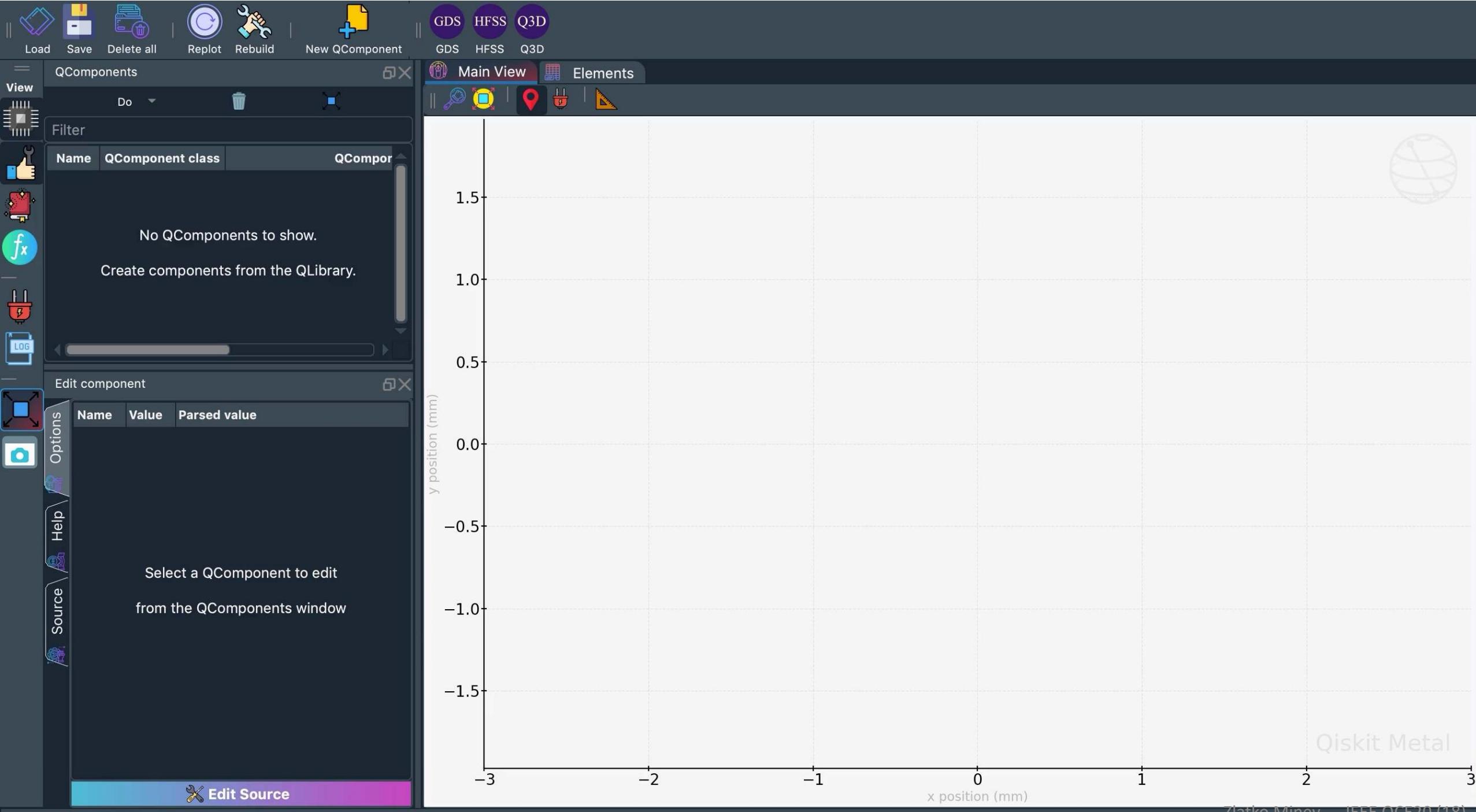
The screenshot shows the Qiskit Metal interface for designing quantum components. The main view displays a layout of a TransmonPocket component (Q1) with four connection pads labeled a, b, c, and d. The pads are highlighted with orange boxes and red arrows indicating their orientation. The component is centered at (0.5mm, 0.5mm) with a pocket width of 0.65um. The interface includes a toolbar with Load, Save, Delete all, Replot, Rebuild, New QComponent, GDS, HFSS, and Q3D buttons. On the left, there's a sidebar with View, Select component, Edit component, Create, Design variables, Pins, Log, Toggle view, and Screenshot buttons. The main panel shows a table for the component's parameters:

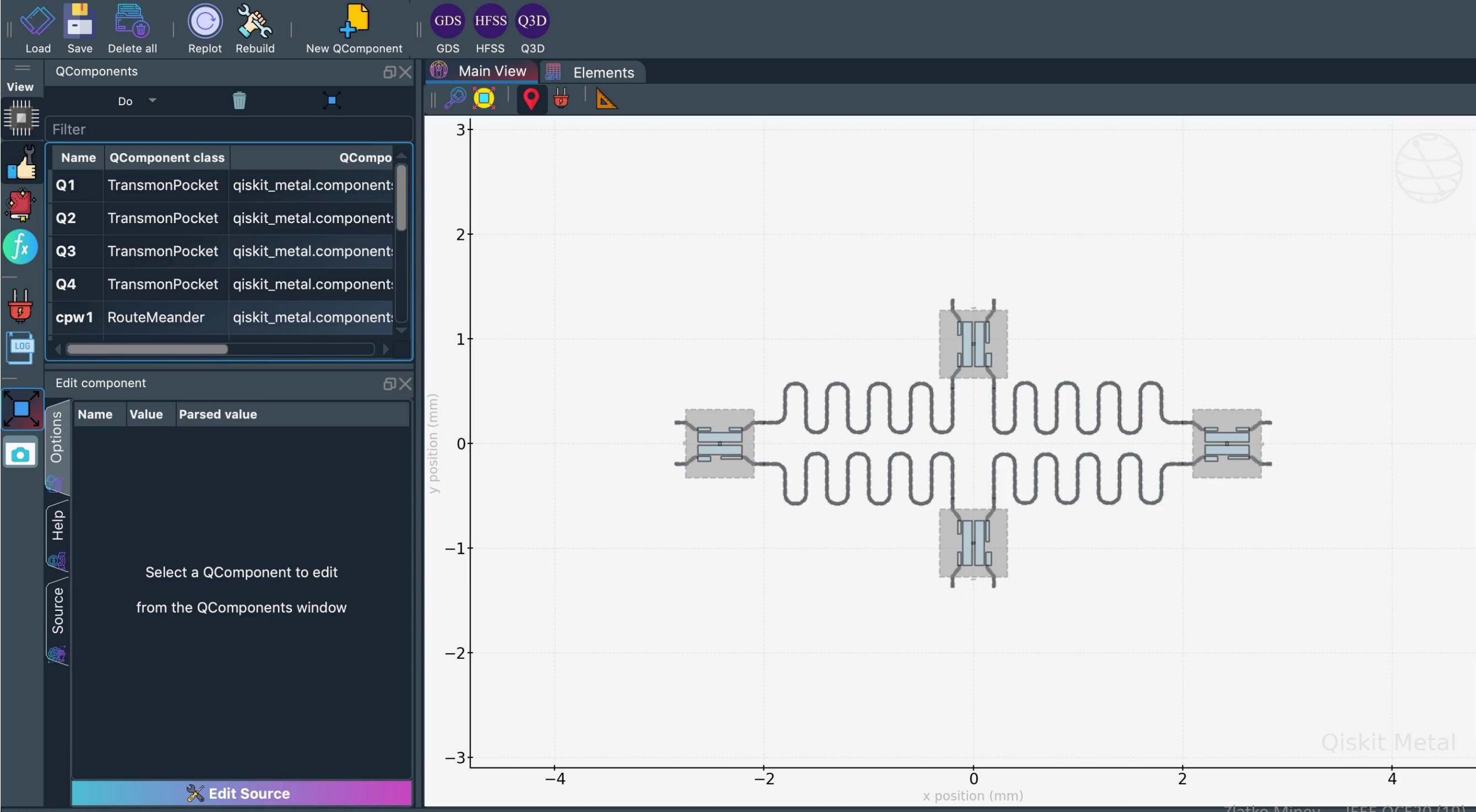
Name	QComponent class	QComponent nr
Q1	TransmonPocket	qiskit_metal.components.qub

Below this, a detailed table shows the parameter settings:

Name	Value	Parsed value
pos_x	+0.5mm	0.5
pos_y	+0.5mm	0.5
connection_pads		
pad_gap	30 um	0.03
inductor_width	20um	0.02
pad_width	455 um	0.455
pad_height	90 um	0.09
pocket_width	650um	0.65
pocket_height	650um	0.65
orientation	0	0.0

At the bottom, there are Source and Help buttons, and a large Edit Source button.





Render your design as a GDS file

QComponent class: qiskit\_metal.components.qubits.transmon\_qubit

Module: qiskit\_metal.components.qubits.transmon\_qubit

Build status: good

Variables:

Variable name	Value	Parsed value (in mm)
cpw_width	10 um	0.01
cpw_gap	6 um	0.006

Library: Pins, variables

Edit component

Name Value Parsed value

Select a QComponent to edit:  
from the QComponents window

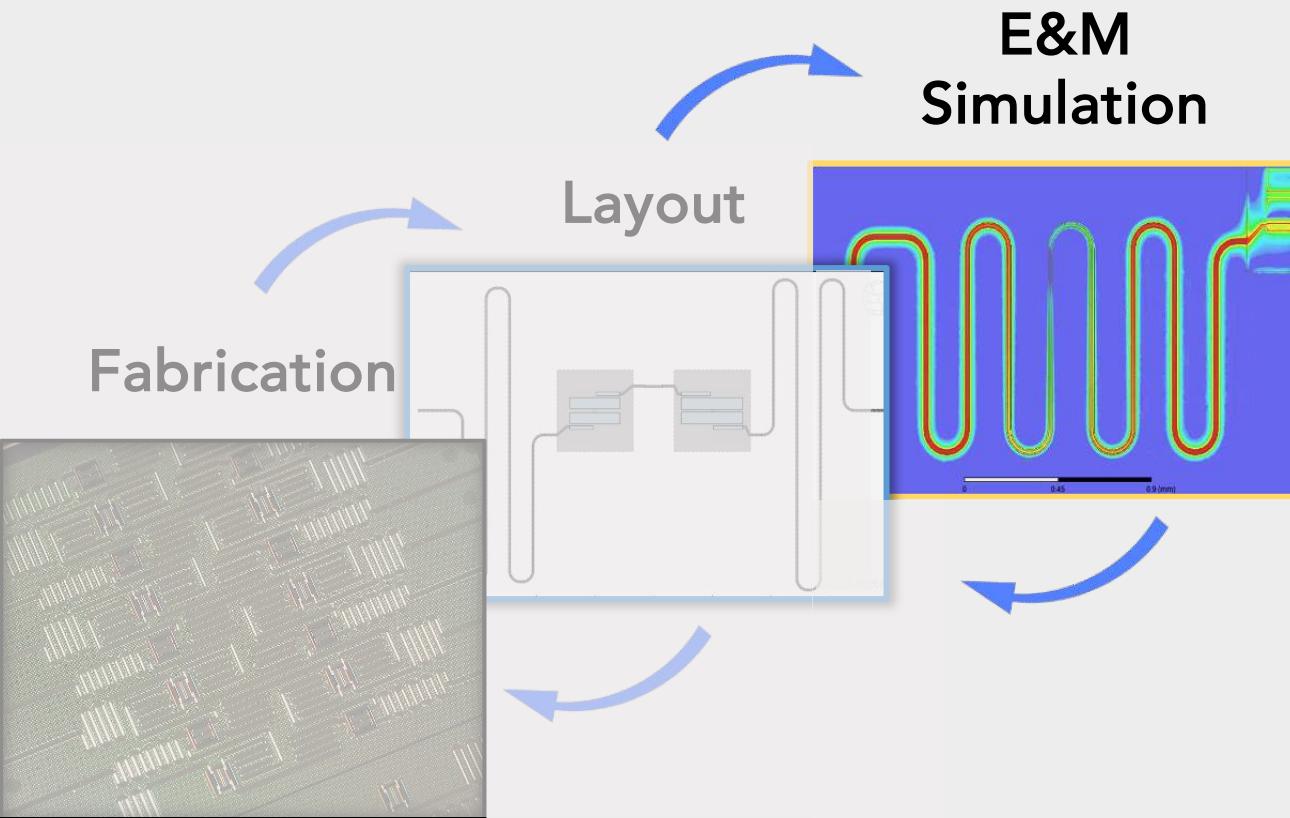
Main View Elements

Log (Info == debug)

```

2023-09-20 14:47:42,440:element_value_to_gds:warning:1001:[ElementValue]
2023-09-20 14:47:42,441:Autoscale [0.0,0.0,10.0,10.0]
2023-09-20 14:47:42,442:Rendering element values to gds window - [0.0,10.0,10.0,10.0]
2023-09-20 14:47:42,443:Autoscale [0.0,0.0,10.0,10.0]

```



Render your design in an EM Solver  
For example: Ansys HFSS



“Classical”

icon: wanicon

Load Save Delete all Replot Rebuild New QComponent GDS HFSS Q3D GDS HFSS Q3D

View QComponents Main View Elements

Filter

Name	QComponent class	QCompo
Q1	TransmonPocket	qiskit_metal.component:
Q2	TransmonPocket	qiskit_metal.component:
Q3	TransmonPocket	qiskit_metal.component:
Q4	TransmonPocket	qiskit_metal.component:
cpw1	RouteMeander	qiskit_metal.component:

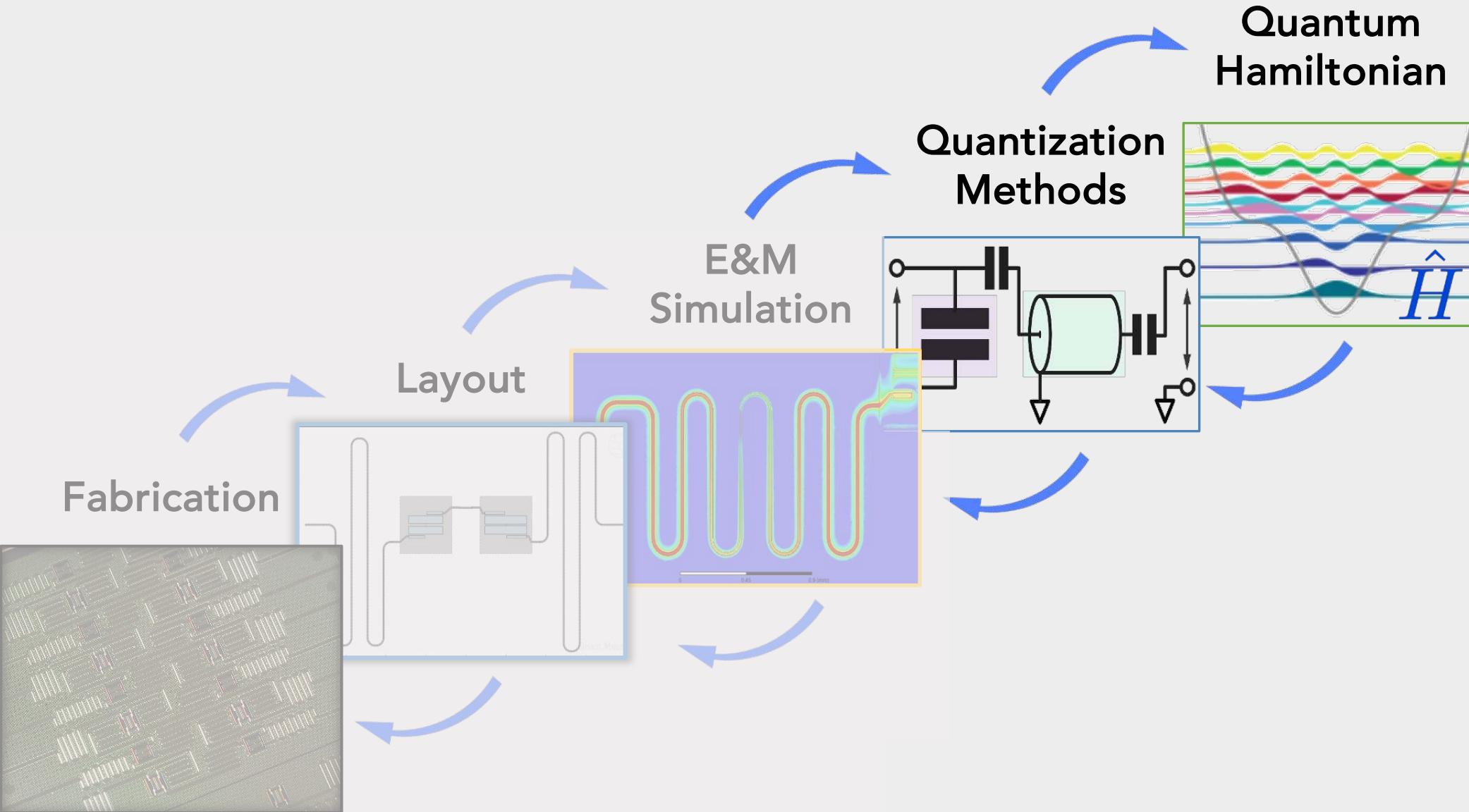
Edit component Options Help

Select a QComponent to edit from the QComponents window

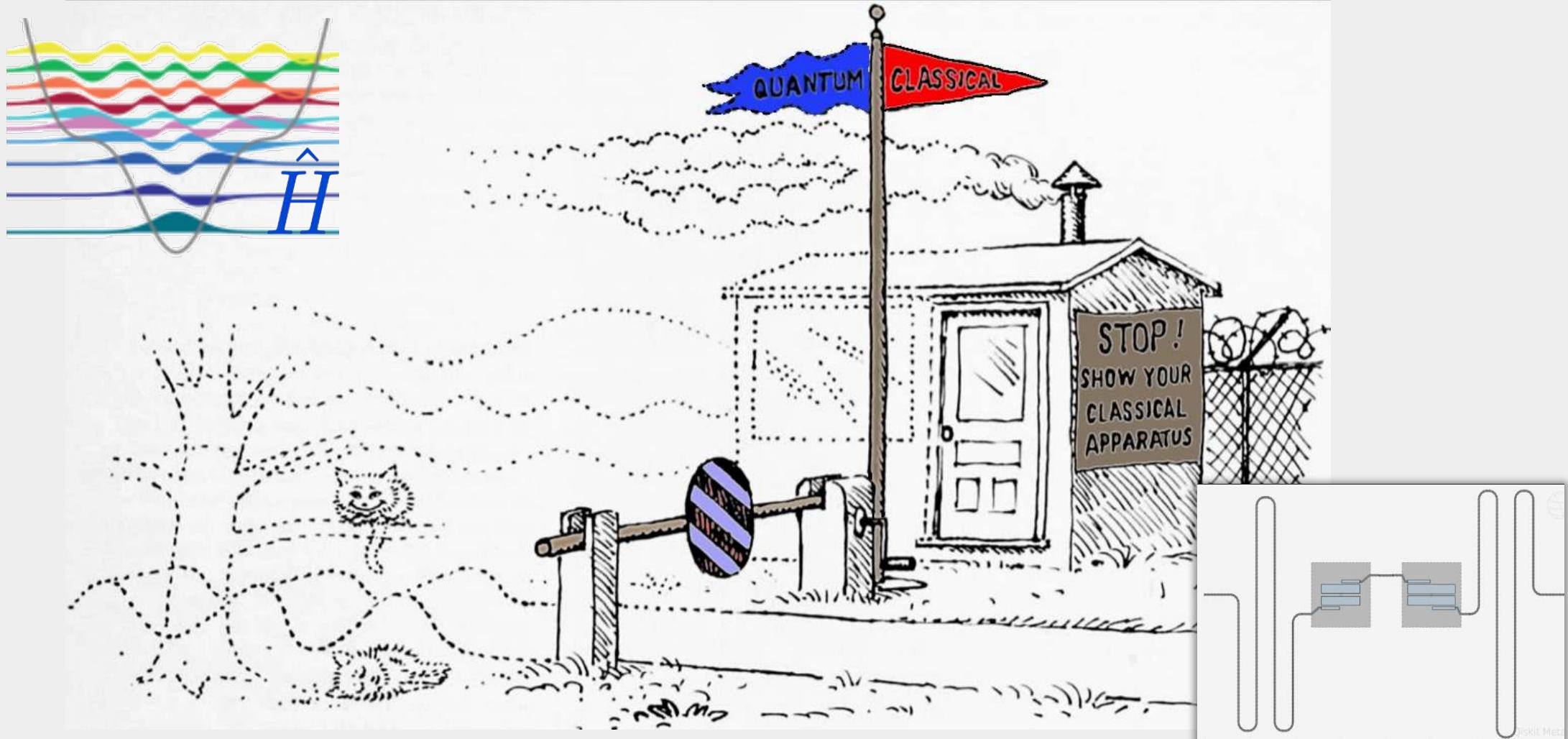
Qiskit Metal

The screenshot shows a layout of four transmon pockets (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4) arranged in a square pattern around a central meander line (cpw1). The layout is plotted on a coordinate system with x and y axes ranging from -4 to 4 mm. The meander line connects the four pockets in a cross-like configuration. The components are represented by grey rectangles with internal structures. The interface includes a toolbar at the top, a QComponents panel on the left, and various toolbars and panels on the right.

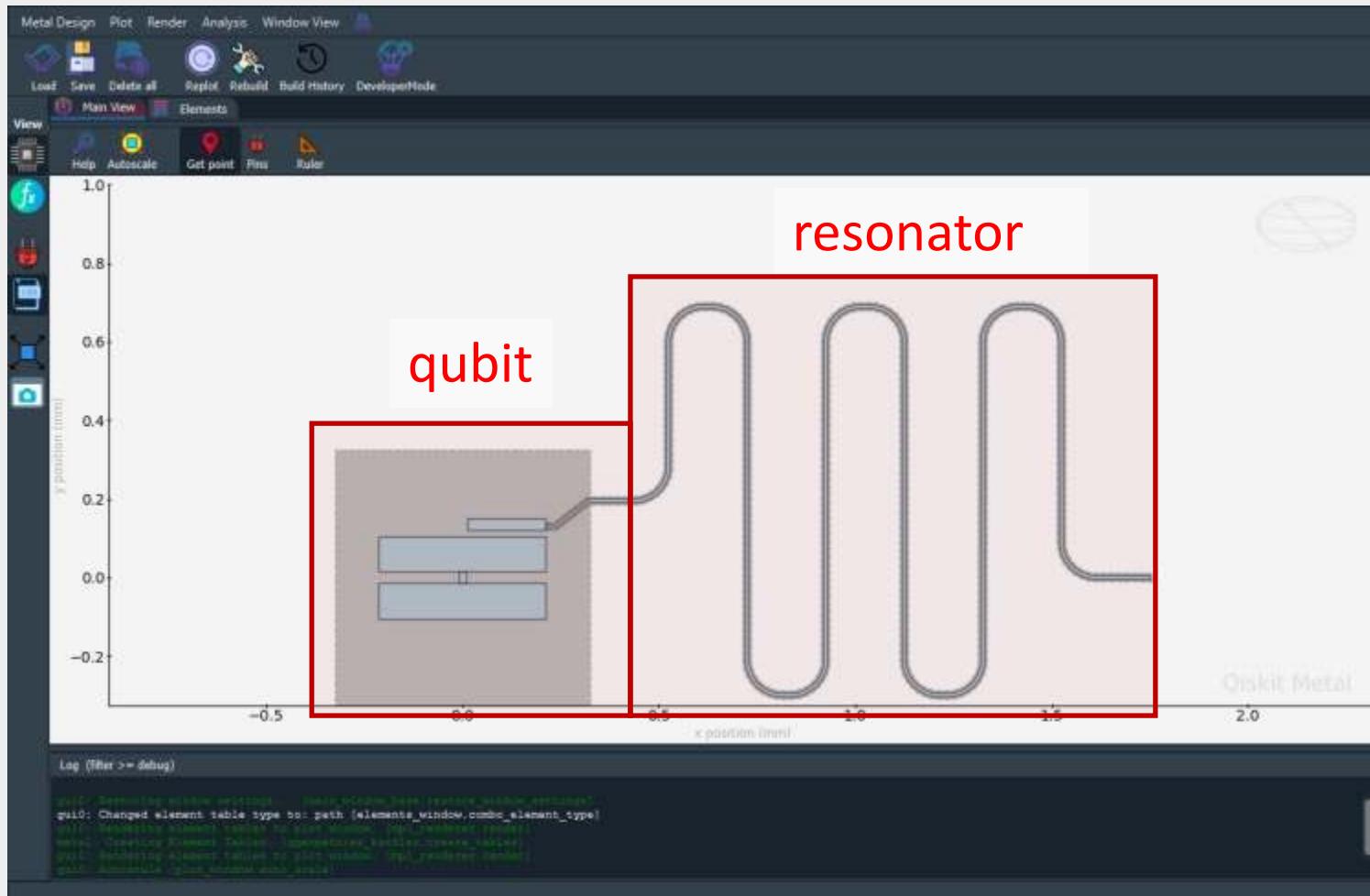
Edit Source



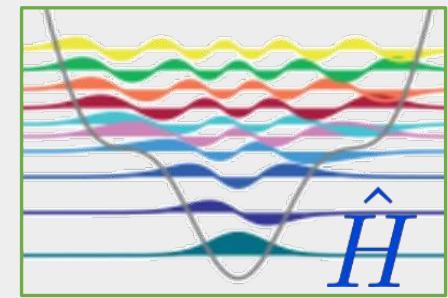
# Quantum Analysis



# Simple example

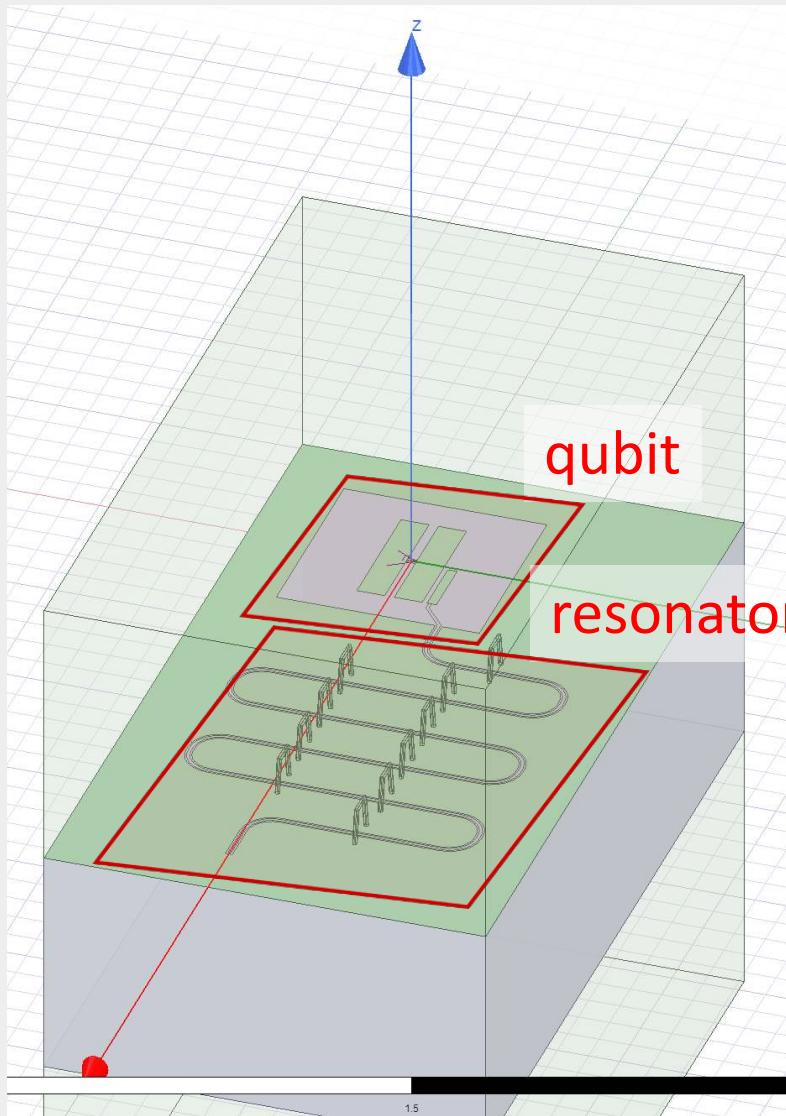


?

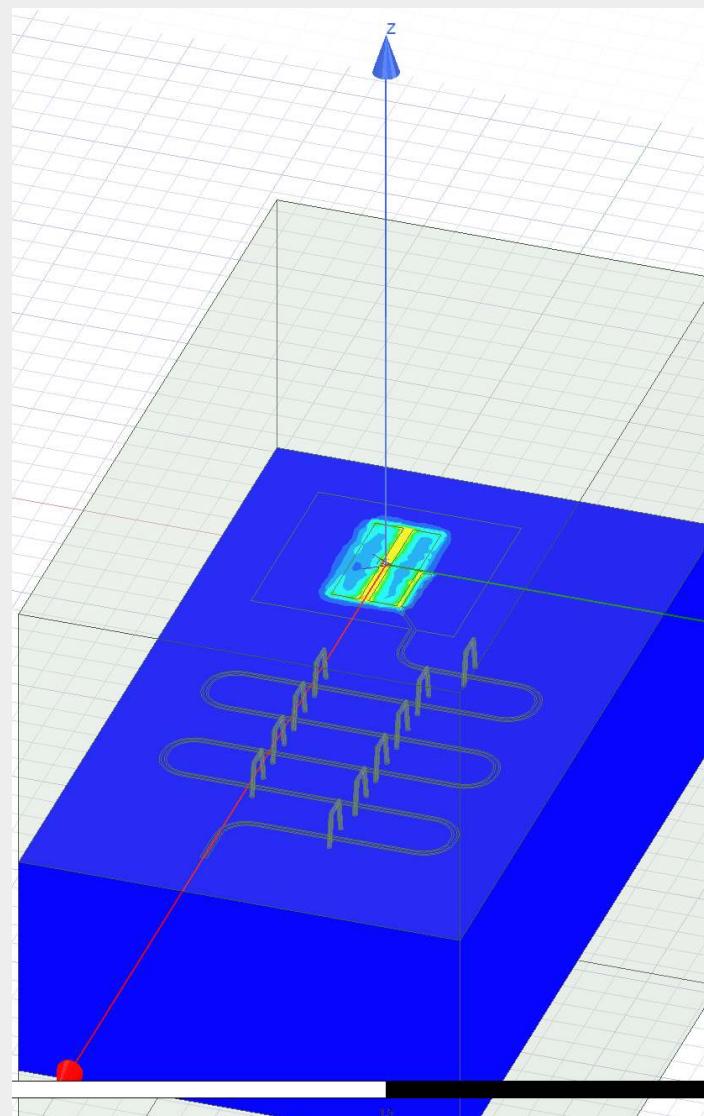


# Modeling step 1: Classical E&M approximations

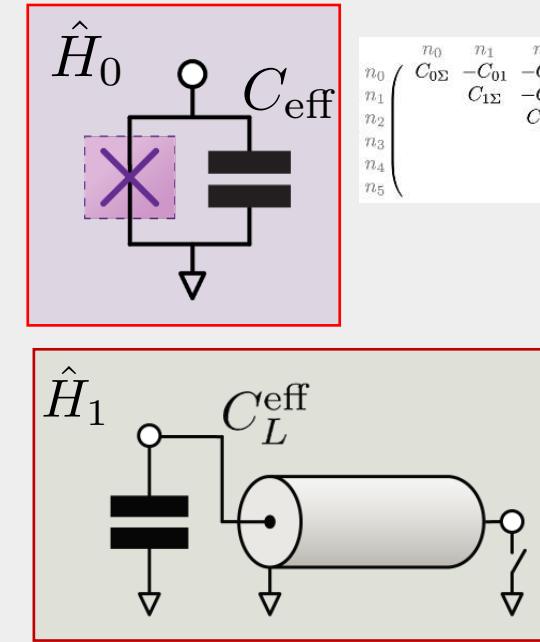
Physical (linear) model



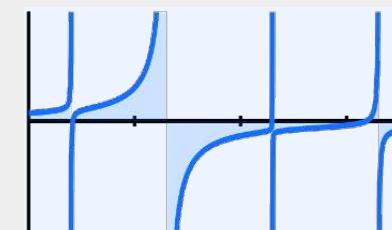
Eigenmodes



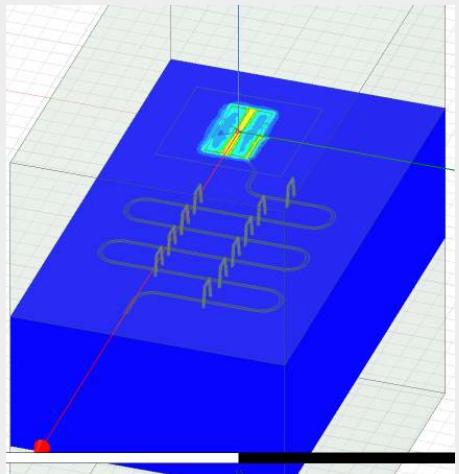
Quasi-lumped models



Impedance

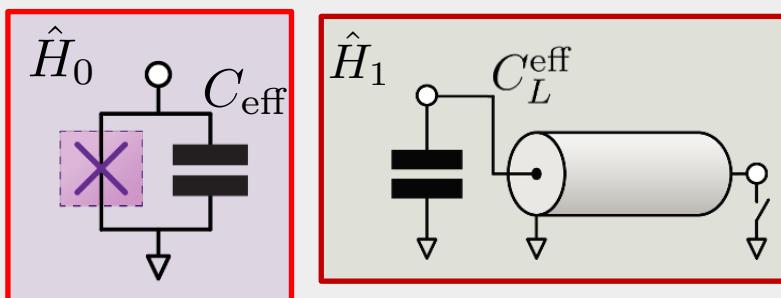


## Modeling step 2: Quantize

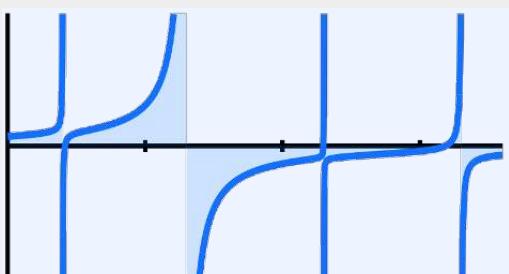


$$\hat{H}_{\text{tot}}$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{tot}} = \hat{H}_{\text{sys}} + \hat{H}_{\text{int}}$$



$$\hat{H}_{\text{tot}} = \hat{H}_{\text{lin}} + \hat{H}_{\text{nl}}$$



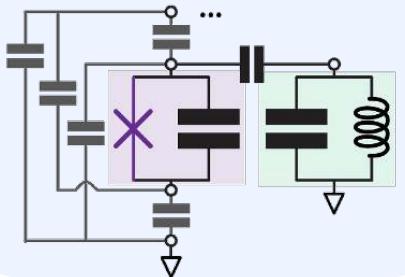
There's a description for  
every job!

# Landscape of quantization methods

quasi-static

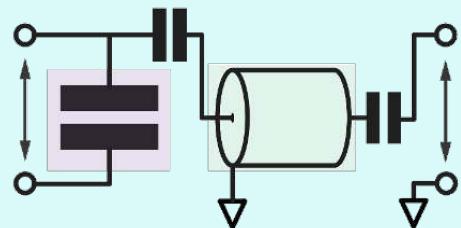
full-wave

lumped



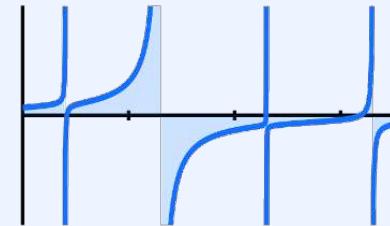
Yurke & Denker (1984), Devoret (1997), Burkard et al. (2004), Koch et al...

quasi-lumped



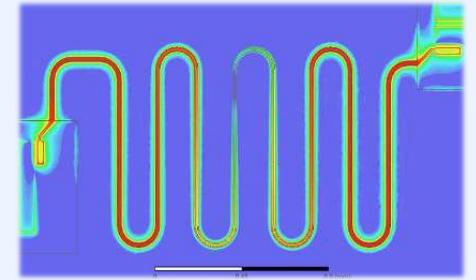
Malekakhlagh et al. (2017, 2019), Gely et al. (2019), Parra-Rodriguez et al. (2019), Minev et al. (2021), ...

impedance



Nigg et al. (2012), Bourassa et al. (2012), Solgun et al. (2014, 2015, 2017)  
...

energy



Minev (2018)  
Minev et al. (2020)

more speed



more information, accuracy





Resonators

Composite Bi-Partite Systems

Qubit Couplers

Input-Output Coupling

Small Quantum Chips

Design Flow

Libraries

All Quantum Devices

API References

Overview

QDesigns

QComponents

Analyses

QRenders

Toolbox

QGeometry

GUI

Code of Conduct



# Quantization methods library: Tutorials

Resonators  
Composite Bi-Partite Systems  
Qubit Couplers  
Input-Output Coupling  
Small Quantum Chips  
Design Flow

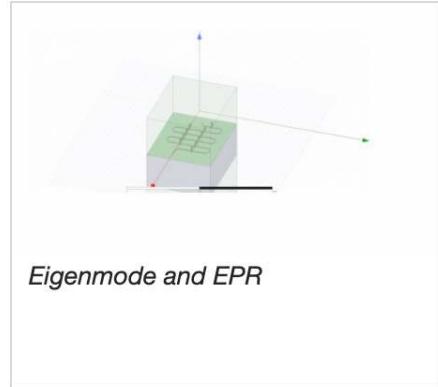
Libraries  
All Quantum Devices

API References  
Overview  
QDesigns  
QComponents  
Analyses  
QRenders  
Toolbox  
QGeometry  
GUI

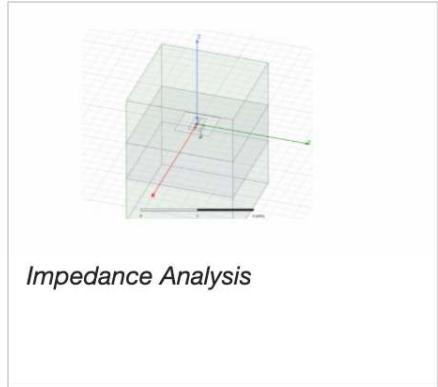
Code of Conduct



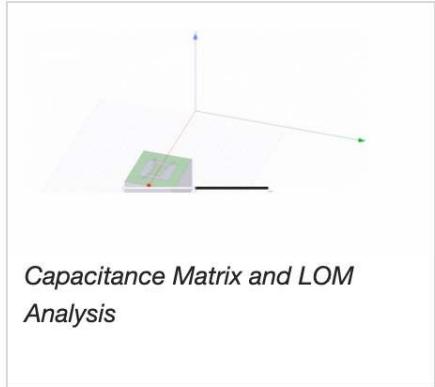
# Tutorials: Quantum analysis library



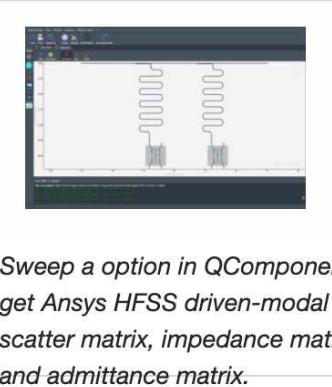
*Eigenmode and EPR*



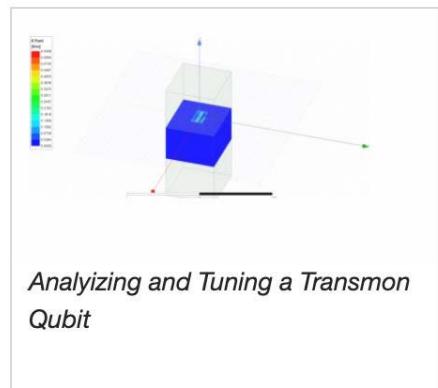
*Impedance Analysis*



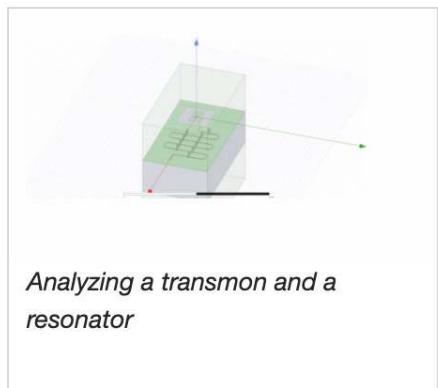
*Capacitance Matrix and LOM Analysis*



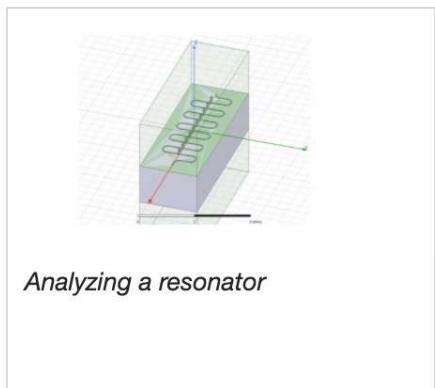
*Sweep a option in QComponent, get Ansys HFSS driven-modal scatter matrix, impedance matrix, and admittance matrix.*



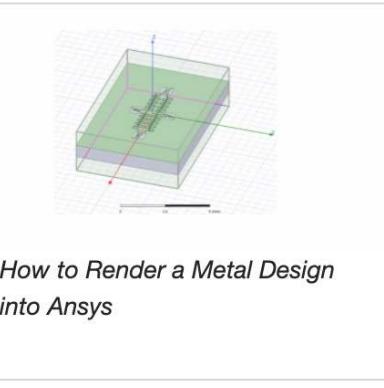
*Analyzing and Tuning a Transmon Qubit*



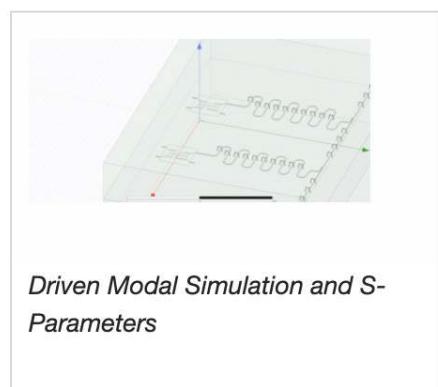
*Analyzing a transmon and a resonator*



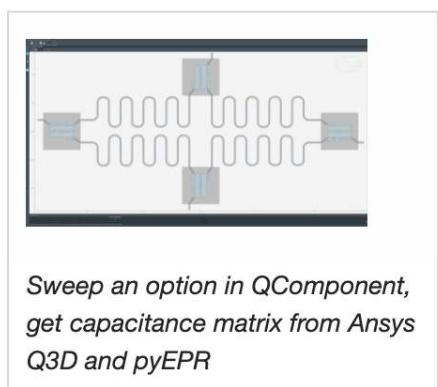
*Analyzing a resonator*



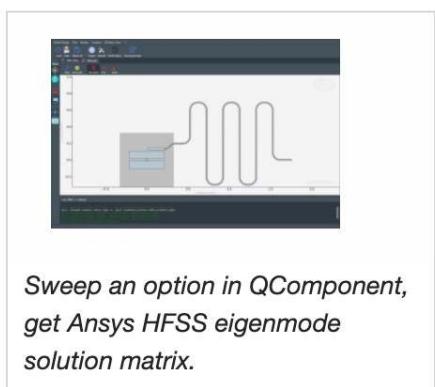
*How to Render a Metal Design into Ansys*



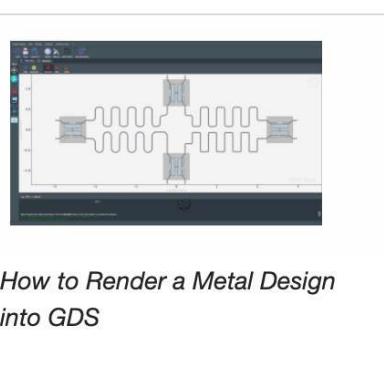
*Driven Modal Simulation and S-Parameters*



*Sweep an option in QComponent, get capacitance matrix from Ansys Q3D and pyEPR*



*Sweep an option in QComponent, get Ansys HFSS eigenmode solution matrix.*



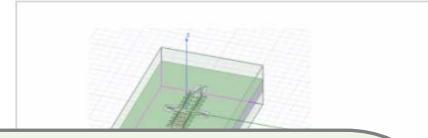
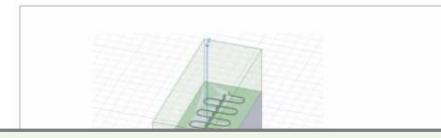
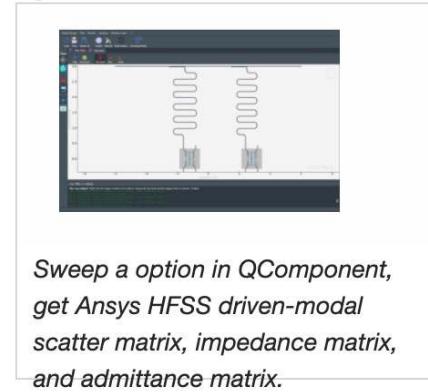
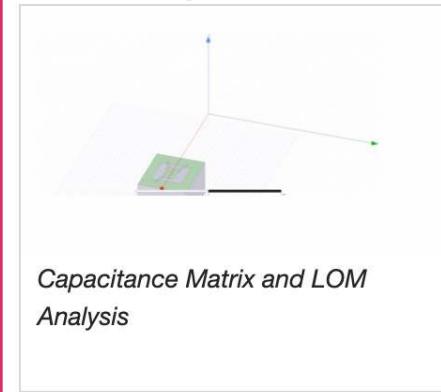
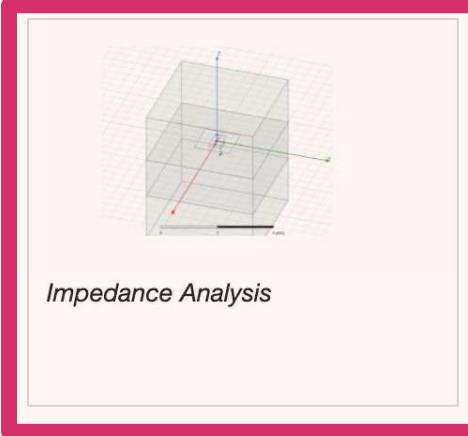
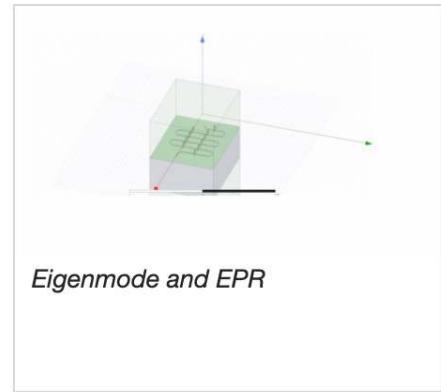
*How to Render a Metal Design into GDS*

Resonators  
Composite Bi-Partite Systems  
Qubit Couplers  
Input-Output Coupling  
Small Quantum Chips  
Design Flow

Libraries  
All Quantum Devices

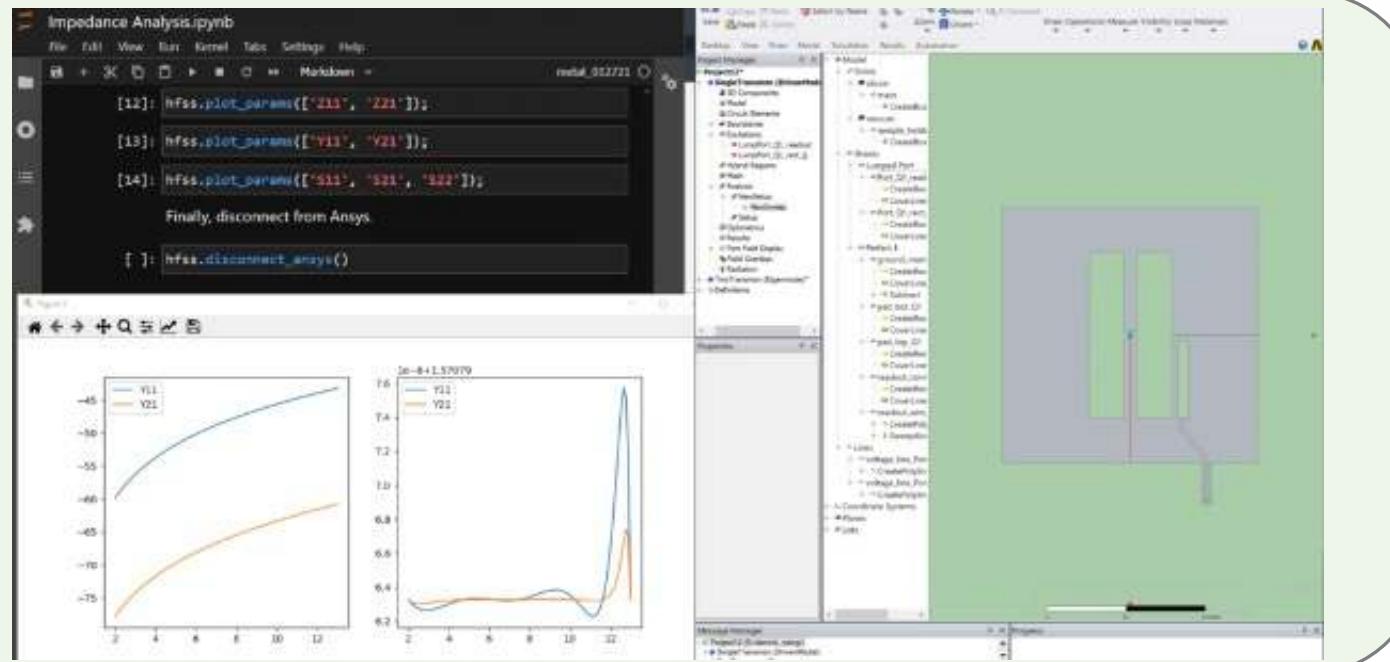
API References  
Overview  
QDesigns  
QComponents

# Tutorials: Quantum analysis library



# S, Z, Y Impedance Scattering

arXiv:1204.0587 ...



Resonators  
Composite Bi-Partite Systems  
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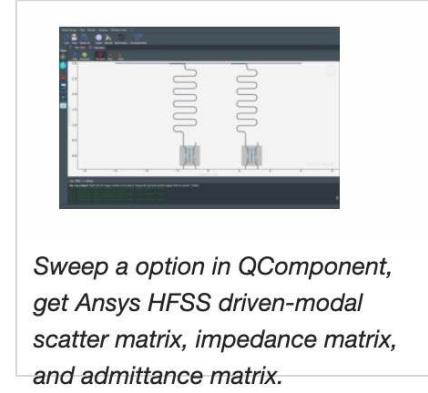
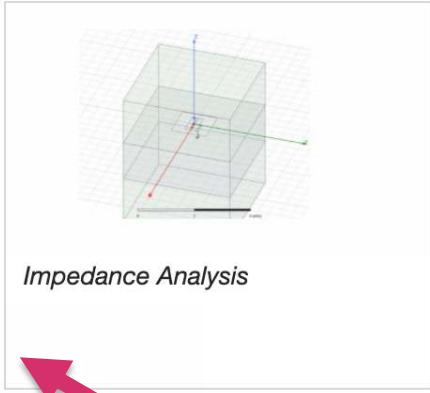
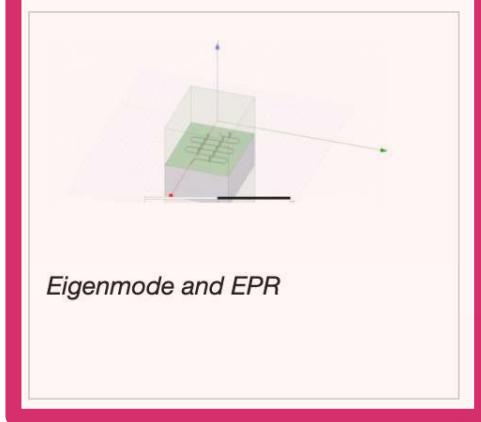
API References

Overview

QDF

C

# Tutorials: Quantum analysis library



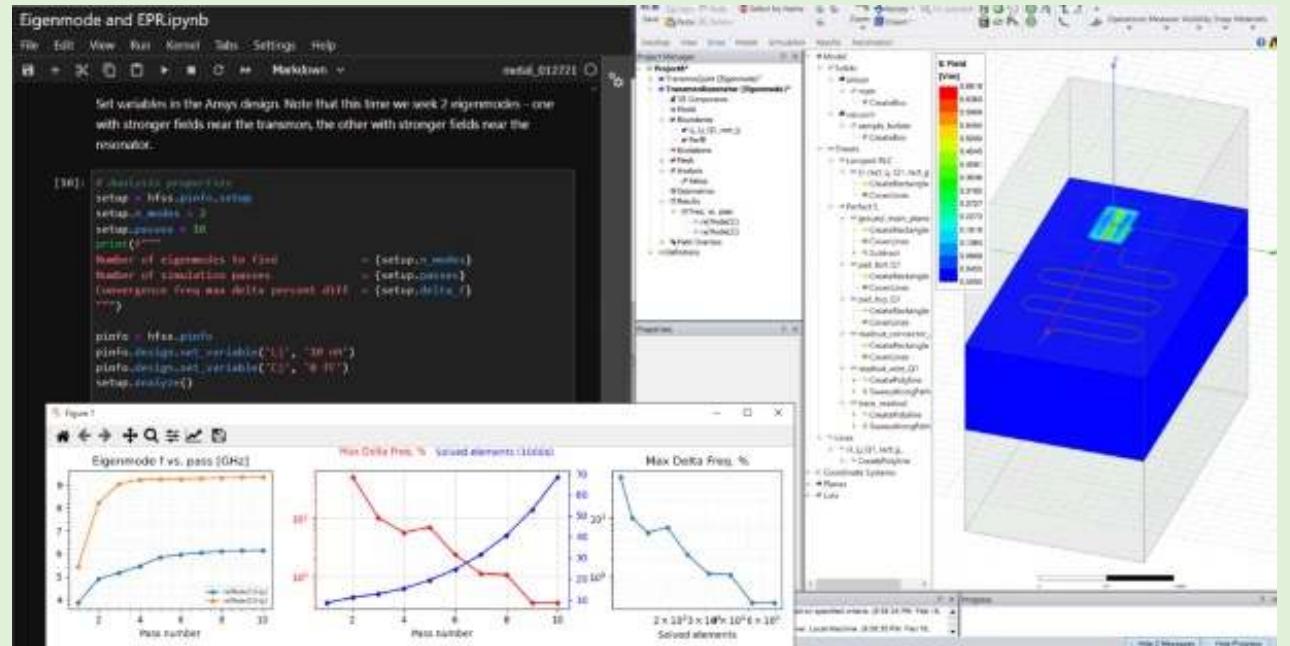
## Eigenmode

### Energy-participation quantization of Josephson circuits

Zlatko K. Minev [✉](#), Zaki Leghtas, Shantanu O. Mundhada, Lysander Christakis, Ioan M. Pop & Michel H. Devoret

*npj Quantum Information* 7, Article number: 131 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

Minev arXiv: 1902.10355  
Minev arXiv: 2010.00620



Resonators  
Composite Bi-Partite Systems  
Qubit Couplers  
Input-Output Coupling  
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Design Flow

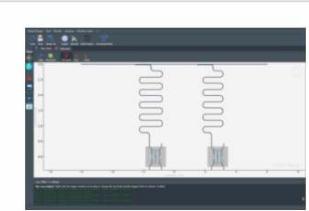
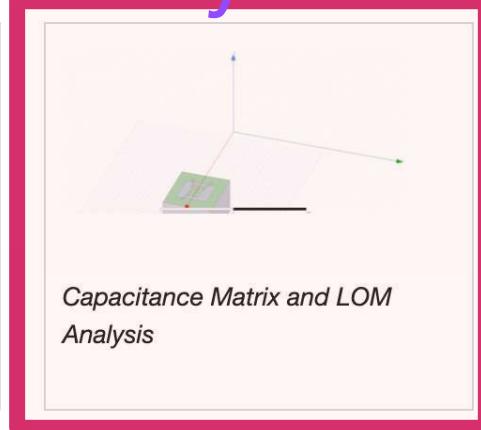
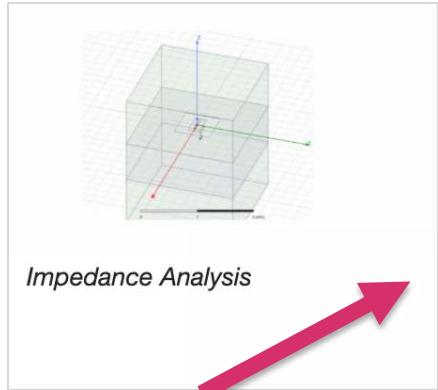
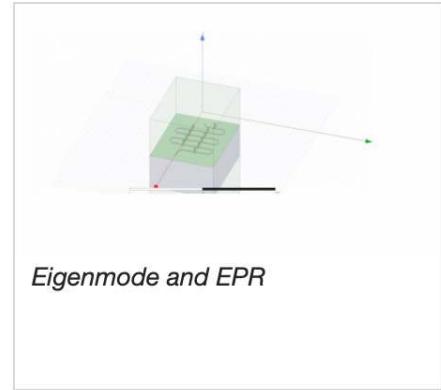
Libraries  
All Quantum Devices

API References  
Overview  
QDesigns  
QComponents  
Analyses  
QRenders  
Toolbox  
QGeometry  
GUI

Code of Conduct



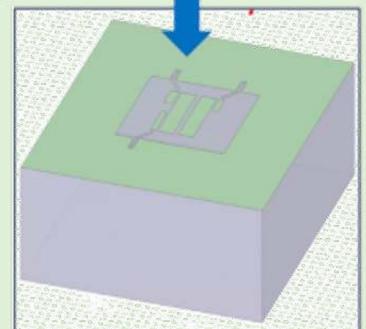
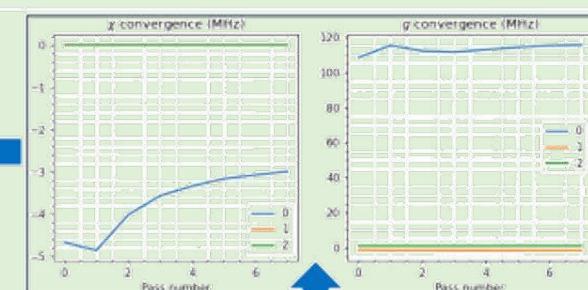
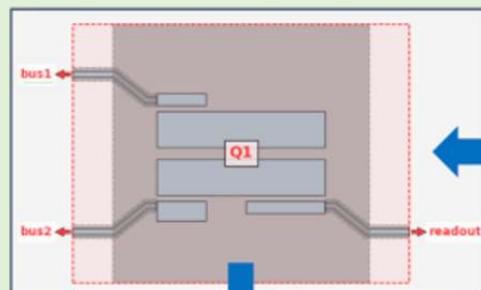
# Tutorials: Quantum analysis library



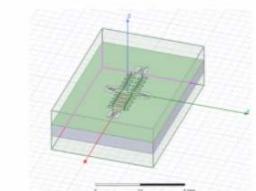
Sweep a option in QComponent, get Ansys HFSS driven-modal scatter matrix, impedance matrix, and admittance matrix.

## Capacitive

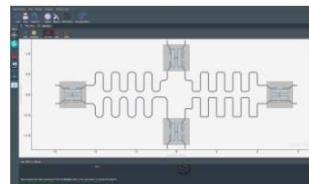
arXiv:2103.10344 ...



# Using the analysis results, get the capacitance matrix as a dataframe
q3d.get_capacitance_matrix()
bus1_connector_pad_Q1 bus2_connector_pad_Q1 ground
bus1_connector_pad_Q1 47.71247 -0.38203
bus2_connector_pad_Q1 -0.38203 51.80766
ground_main_plane -33.11632 -35.62303
pad_bot_Q1 -1.34246 -12.58801
pad_top_Q1 -12.12145 -1.59640
readout_connector_pad_Q1 -0.17280 -0.96276



How to Render a Metal Design into Ansys



How to Render a Metal Design into GDS

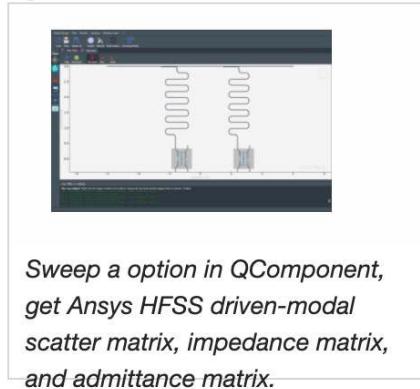
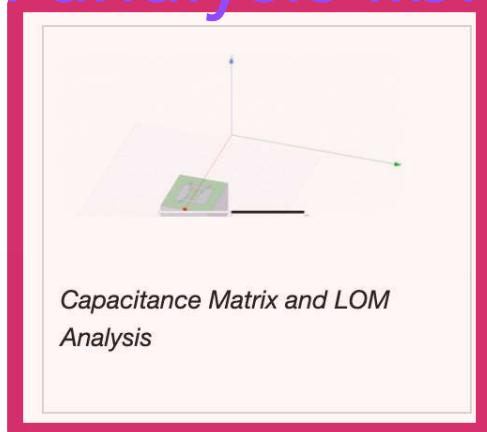
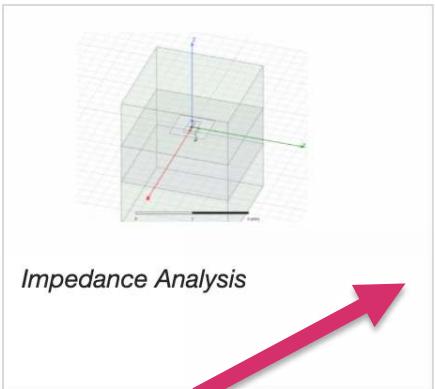
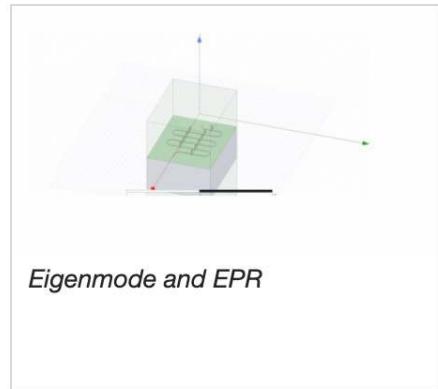
Resonators  
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# Tutorials: Quantum analysis library



Cornell University

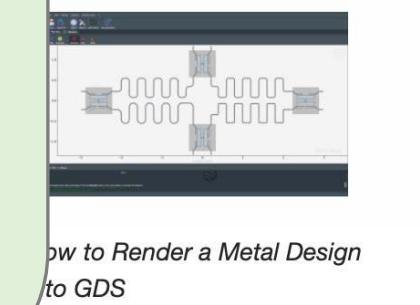
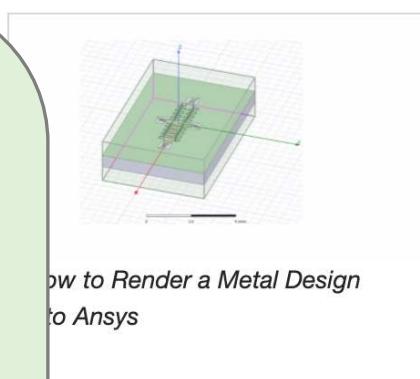
arXiv.org > quant-ph > arXiv:2103.10344

Quantum Physics

## Circuit quantum electrodynamics (cQED) with modular quasi-lumped models

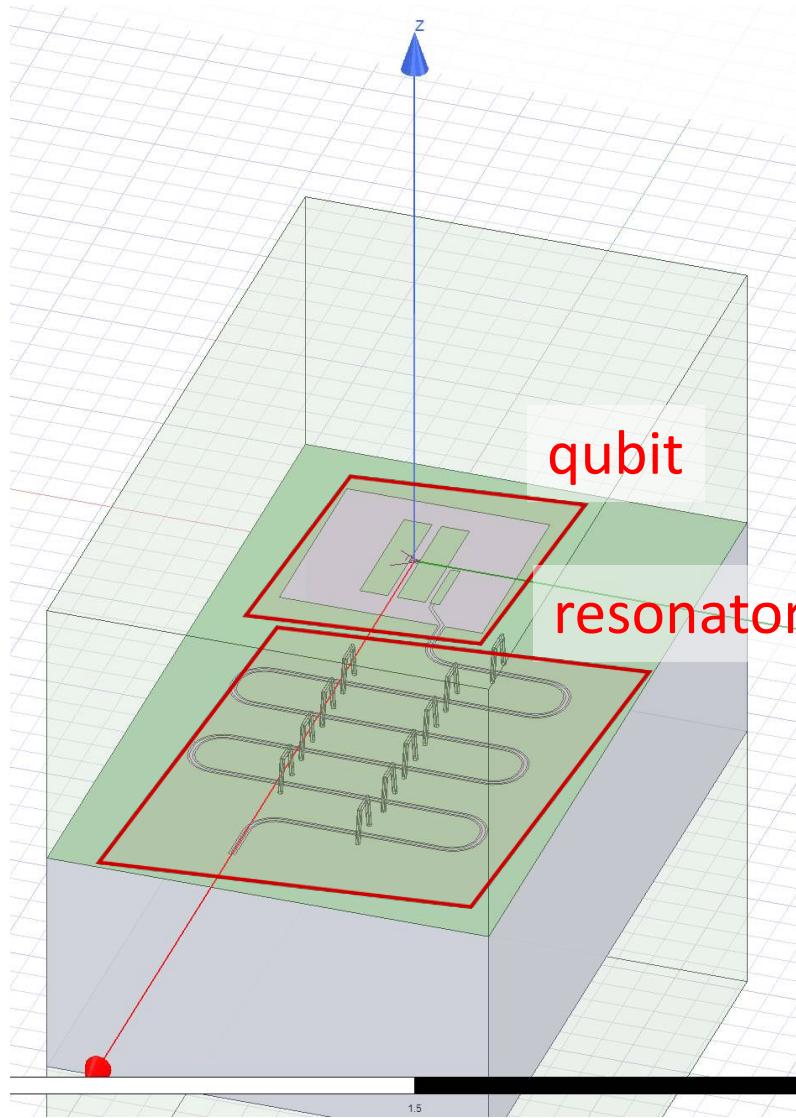
Zlatko K. Minev,<sup>\*</sup> Thomas G. McConkey, Maika Takita, Antonio Corcoles, and Jay M. Gambetta  
IBM Quantum, IBM T.J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, US

WIP: General capacitive analysis code  
map to known building blocks: e.g.,  
transmon, fluxonium, zero-pi, etc.

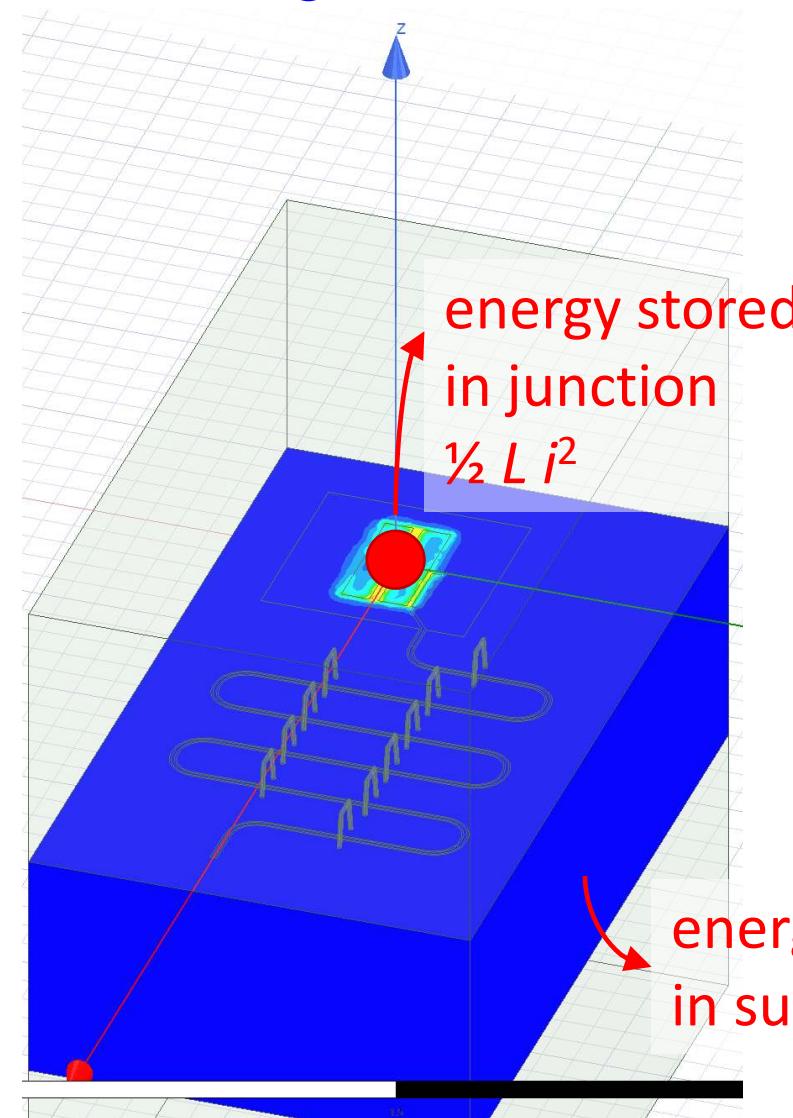


## Example of step 2 with EPR

Physical (linear) model



Eigenmodes



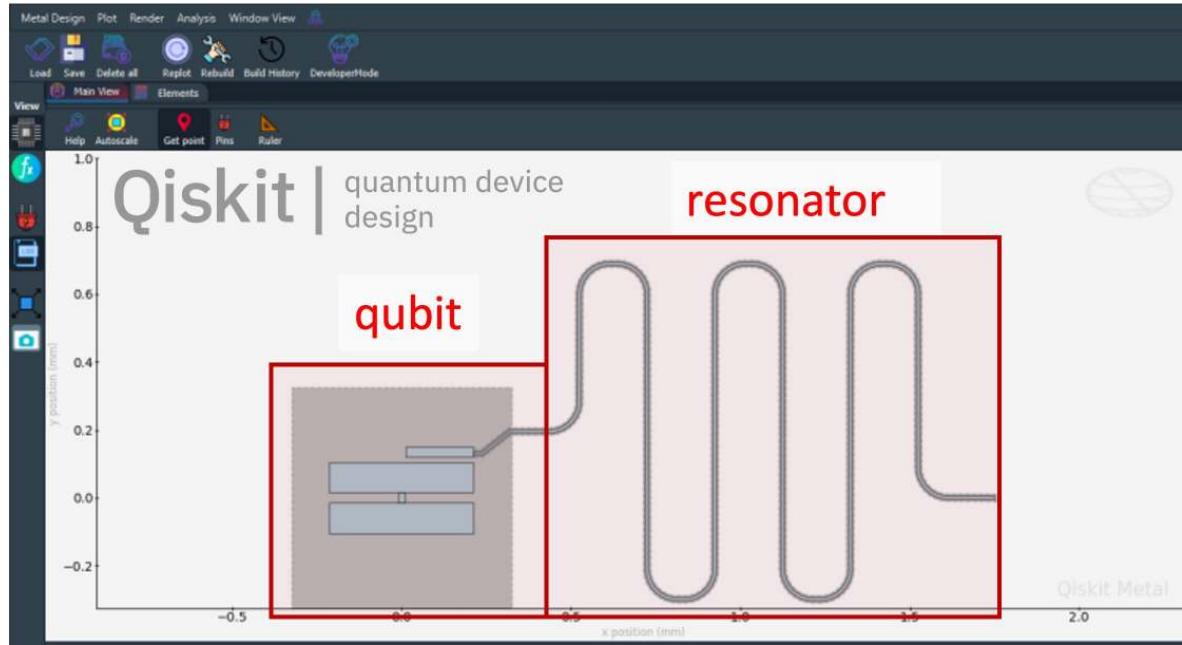
Non-linear device params

$$p_j \rightarrow \hat{H}_{\text{full}}$$

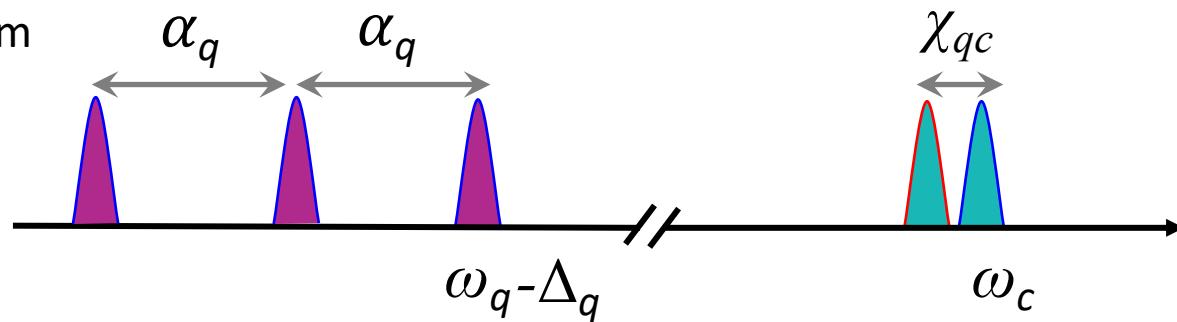
Dissipation budget

$$p_l \rightarrow \mathcal{D}[\sqrt{\kappa \hat{a}}]$$

# Step 3: Hamiltonian



Transition  
spectrum



$H_{\text{eff}}$ : for simplicity, showing up to  $\mathcal{O}(\varphi^6)$  in RWA

Qubit/cavity anharmonicity

$$\alpha_{q/c} = p_{q/c}^2 \frac{\hbar\omega_{q/c}^2}{8E_J}$$

Qubit-cavity dispersive shifty

$$\chi_{qc} = p_q p_c \frac{\hbar\omega_q \omega_c}{4E_J}$$

Qubit Lamb shift

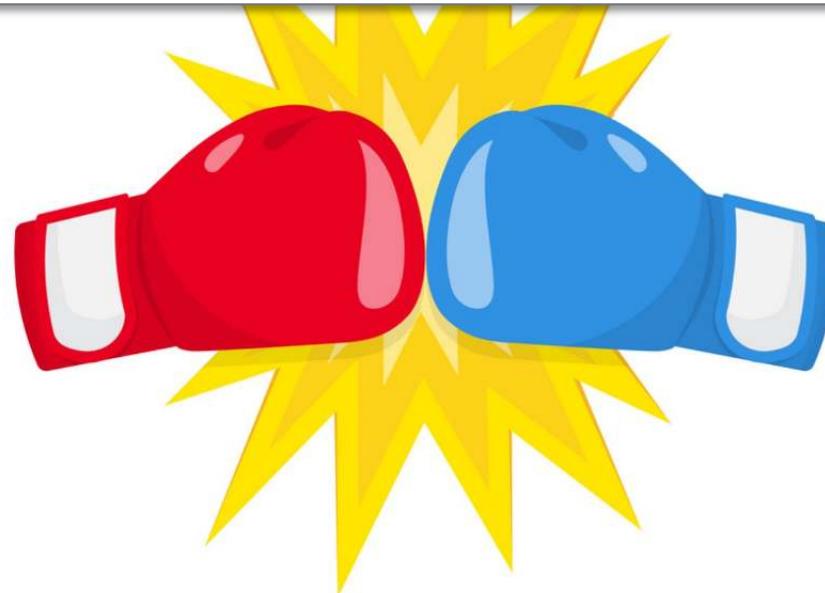
$$\Delta_q = \alpha_q - \frac{1}{2}\chi_{qc}$$

# Planar devices & comparison to other methods

Quantum Physics  
*[Submitted on 2 Feb 2021]*

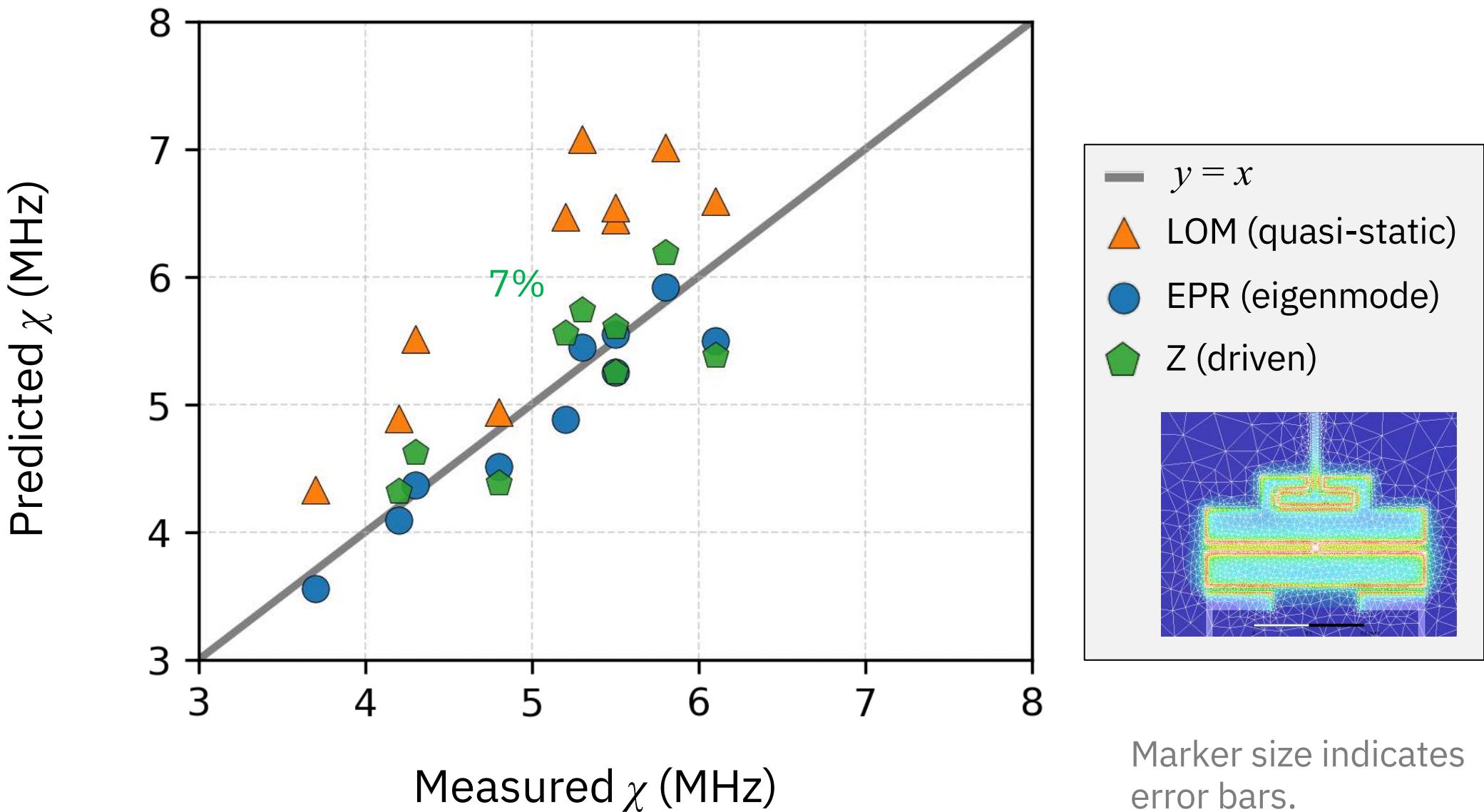
**Exploiting dynamic quantum circuits in a quantum algorithm with superconducting qubits**

Antonio D. Corcoles, Maika Takita, Ken Inoue, Scott Lekuch, Zlatko K. Minev, Jerry M. Chow, Jay M. Gambetta



Automated with  
**Qiskit** | quantum device  
design

# Measured vs. predicted: qubit-readout cross-Kerr



load transmon cell Q3d simulation results ¶

```
path1 = './Q1_TwoTransmon_CapMatrix.txt'
ta_mat, _, _ = load_q3d_capacitance_matrix(path1, _disp=False)
path2 = './Q2_TwoTransmon_CapMatrix.txt'
tb_mat, _, _ = load_q3d_capacitance_matrix(path2, _disp=False)
```

Create LOM cells from capacitance matrices

```
# cell 1: transmon Alice cell
opt1 = dict(
    node_rename = {'coupler_connector_pad_01': 'coupling', 'readout_connector_pad_01': 'readout_alice'},
    cap_mat = ta_mat,
    ind_dict = {('pad_top_01', 'pad_bot_01'):10},
    jj_dict = {('pad_top_01', 'pad_bot_01'):11},
    cj_dict = {('pad_top_01', 'pad_bot_01'):2},
)
cell_1 = Cell(opt1)

# cell 2: transmon Bob cell
opt2 = dict(
    node_rename = {'coupler_connector_pad_02': 'coupling', 'readout_connector_pad_02': 'readout_bob'},
    cap_mat = tb_mat,
    ind_dict = {('pad_top_02', 'pad_bot_02'): 12},
    jj_dict = {('pad_top_02', 'pad_bot_02'): 13},
    cj_dict = {('pad_top_02', 'pad_bot_02'): 23},
)
cell_2 = Cell(opt2)

# Make subsystems
transmon_alice = Subsystem(name='transmon_alice', sys_type='TRANSMON', nodes=['j1'])
transmon_bob = Subsystem(name='transmon_bob', sys_type='TRANSMON', nodes=['j2'])

# subsystem 3: Alice readout resonator
q_opts = dict(
    f_res = 8, # resonator dressed frequency in GHz
    Z0 = 50, # characteristic impedance in Ohm
    vp = 0.404314 * c_light # phase velocity
)
res_alice = Subsystem(name='readout_alice', sys_type='TL_RESONATOR', nodes=['readout_alice'], q_opts=q_opts)

# subsystem 4: Bob readout resonator
q_opts = dict(
    f_res = 7.6, # resonator dressed frequency in GHz
    Z0 = 50, # characteristic impedance in Ohm
    vp = 0.404314 * c_light # phase velocity
)
res_bob = Subsystem(name='readout_bob', sys_type='TL_RESONATOR', nodes=['readout_bob'], q_opts=q_opts)
```

Create the composite system from the cells and the subsystems

```
composite_sys = CompositeSystem(
    subsystems=[transmon_alice, transmon_bob, res_alice, res_bob],
    cells=[cell_1, cell_2],
    grid_node='ground_main_plane',
    nodes_force_keep=['readout_alice', 'readout_bob']
)
```

Generate the hilberspace from the composite system, leveraging the scqubits package

```
hilbertspace = composite_sys.create_hilbertspace()
hilbertspace = composite_sys.add_interactions()
```

Print the results

```
hamiltonian_results = composite_sys.hamiltonian_results(hilbertspace, evals_count=30)
Finished eigensystem.

system frequencies in GHz:
{'transmon_alice': 6.053360688806868, 'transmon_bob': 4.7989883222888094, 'readout_alice': 8.0090548}

Chi matrices in MHz
-----
transmon_alice  transmon_bob  readout_alice  readout_bob
transmon_alice -353.239816 -0.542895 -4.132854 -0.003120
transmon_bob   -0.542895 -263.940098 -0.001154 -1.460416
readout_alice   -4.132854 -0.001154 4.283111 -0.000017
readout_bob    -0.003120 -1.460416 -0.000017 3.829744
```

# From layout to time evolution simulation in one simple notebook



Time evolution simulation

```
system = lom_composite_sys_to_seq_sys(composite_sys, hilbertspace, levels=[3, 3, 10, 10])
alice = system.modes[1]
Finished eigensystem.

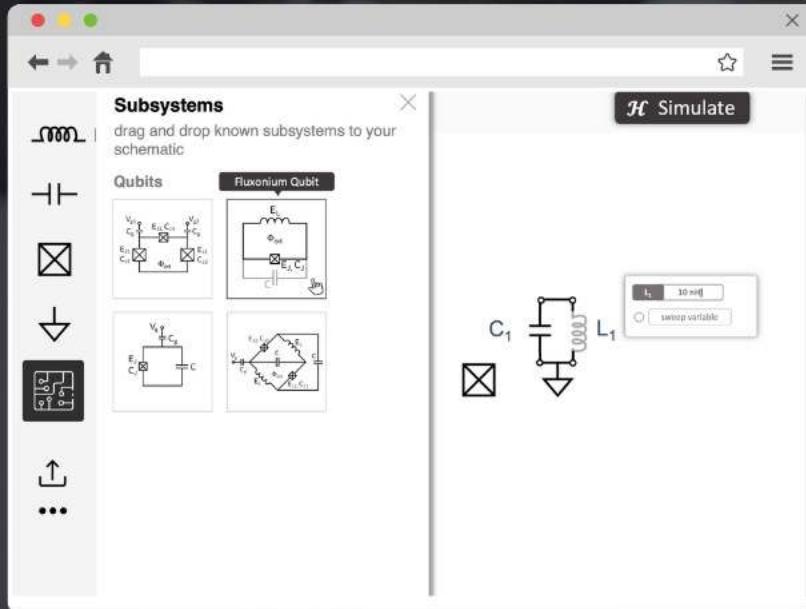
selective_sigma = 100 # ns

# tune selective qubit pulse using Rabi
with system.use_modes([alice]):
    with alice.temporarily_set(gaussian_pulse_sigma=selective_sigma):
        _, selective_qubit_amp = tune_rabi(
            system, system.fock(transmon_alice=0, transmon_bob=0, readout_alice=0, readout_bob=0)
        )
100%|██████████| 51/51 [00:01<00:00, 41.64it/s]

def selective_rotation(qubit, angle, phase=0, detune=0, sigma=selective_sigma):
    with qubit.gaussian_pulse.temporarily_set(sigma=sigma, amp=selective_qubit_amp):
        qubit.rotate(np.pi, phase, detune=detune)
```

Apply a selective pi pulse that is resonant with the qubit when the cavity is in |0>.

```
init_states = [
    (f'$|g{n}\rangle$\\range$', system.fock(transmon_alice=0, readout_alice=n)) for n in range(4)
```



## Cloud-based WebApp

### Expand adoption

Metal on the Cloud/Web app, GUI 2.0, Super-user adoptions

### Enhance quantum analysis

LOM 2.0, time evolution simulation, impedance model

### Boost core tech

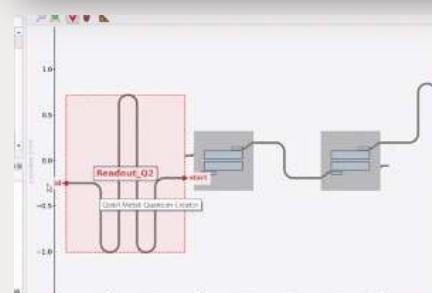
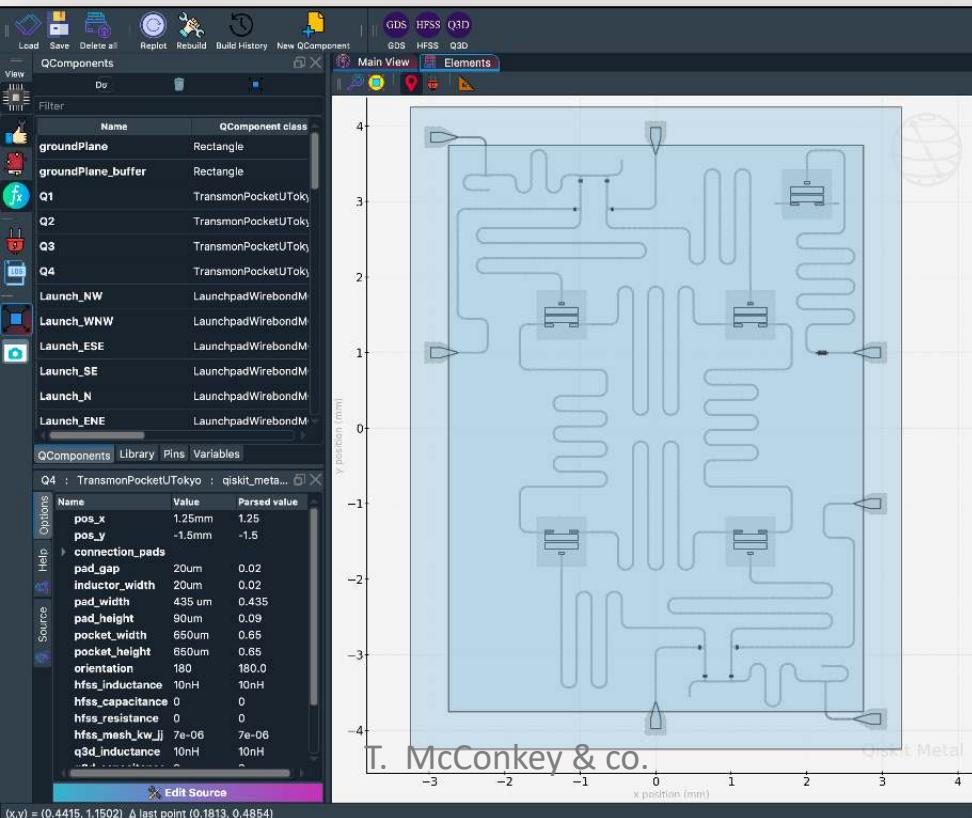
Modularity of simulation and analysis, Keysight renderer

Community

Education

Workforce development

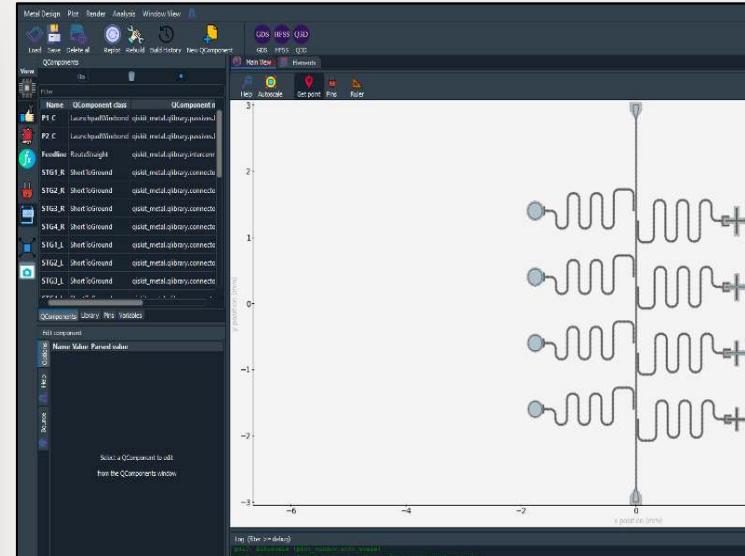
## IBM 5Q Tsuru U Tokyo



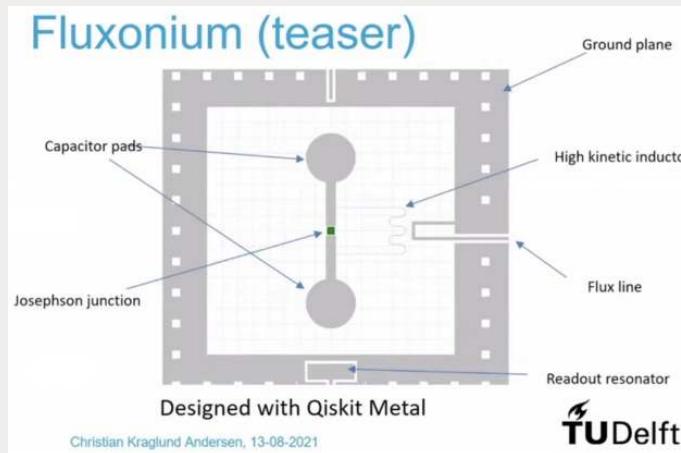
**MARCH MEETING 2021**  
MARCH 15-19 ONLINE

**CEC/ICMC 21**  
VIRTUAL CONFERENCE JULY 19-23  
Cryogenics • Through • Collaboration

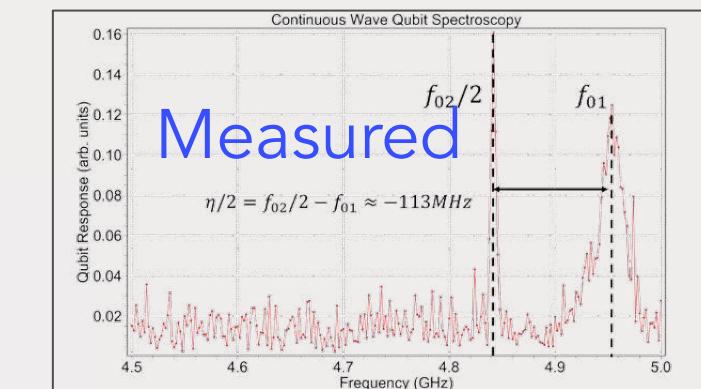
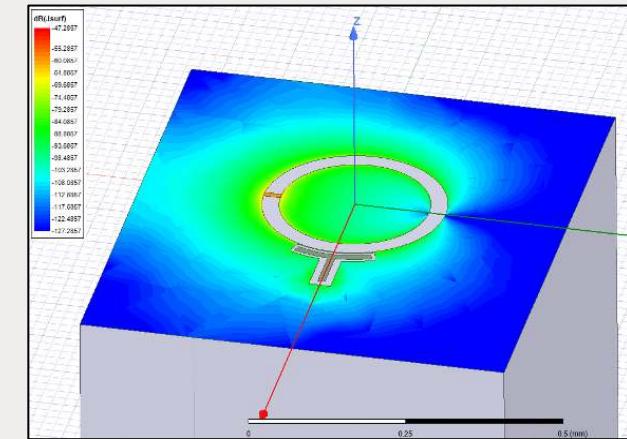
## Chalmers 8Q



## TU Delft Fluxonium



## Simulated



• • •

**IEEE QUANTUM WEEK**

IEEE International Conference  
on Quantum Computing  
and Engineering — QCE21

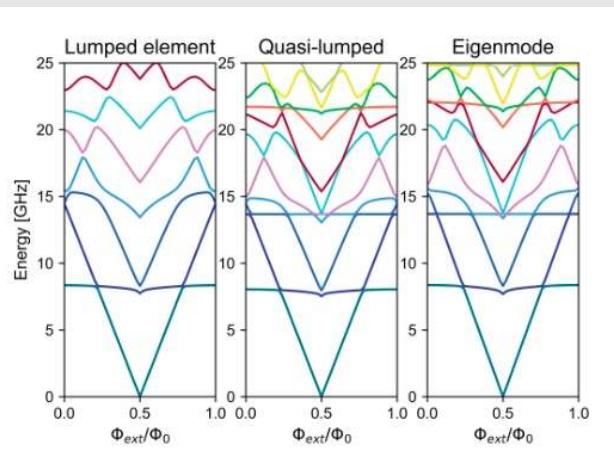
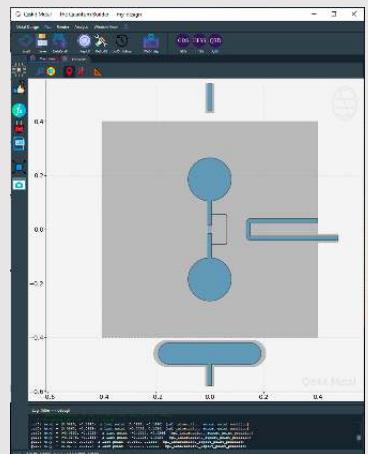
Zlatko Minev, IBM Quantum

### QuTech / Technische Universiteit Delft

Figen Yilmaz-Andersen Lab: Fluxonium chip design

Roald van den Boogaart-Andersen Lab: Fluxonium spectrum (eigenmode = pyEPR) to show how they have extended the analysis methods to be able to handle fluxonium qubits

Sara Buhktari-Andersen Lab: Fabricated resonator design being measured



#### 3.1. Final design

The final design consists of an S-shaped feedline routed between two launchpads. Eight resonators are capacitively coupled to this feedline. Every component on this  $9 \times 9$  mm device is implemented by a coplanar waveguide transmission line. The schematic representations of the full device and single resonator geometry are depicted in Figure 6.

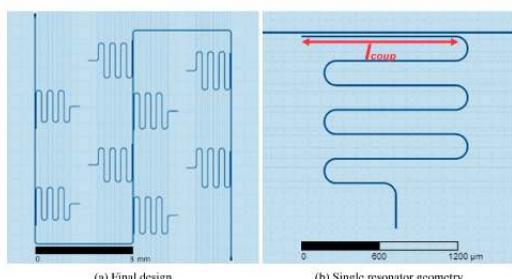


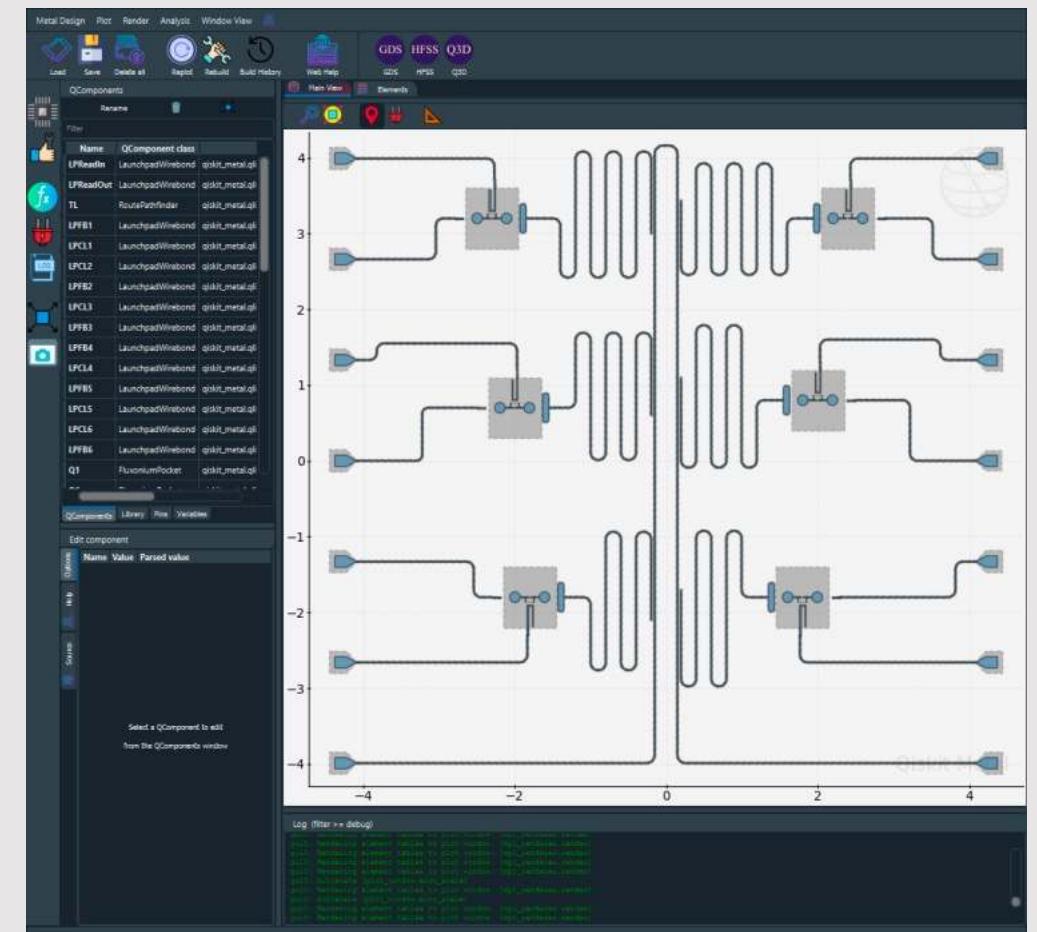
Figure 6: Schematic representations of the final design and single resonator geometry. Each resonator is capacitively coupled to the feedline. The resonator coupling length is denoted by  $l_{coupl}$ .

*"Qiskit-Metal is the best tool if one studies superconducting qubits"*

-- Figen Yilmaz

### QuTech / Technische Universiteit Delft

Intermediate chip design.

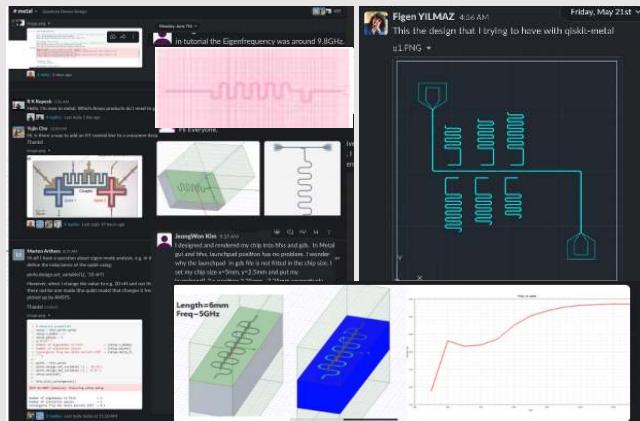


# Active user base and content

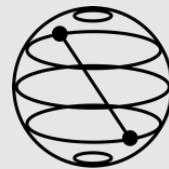


900+ users  
4,500+ Q&A

Est. 1/2- 1/3 of quantum hardware people



	Star	Fork
<a href="#">/qiskit-metal</a>	193	133
<a href="#">/qiskit-nature</a>	155	139
<a href="#">/qiskit-optimization</a>	122	82
<a href="#">/qiskit-finance</a>	112	82



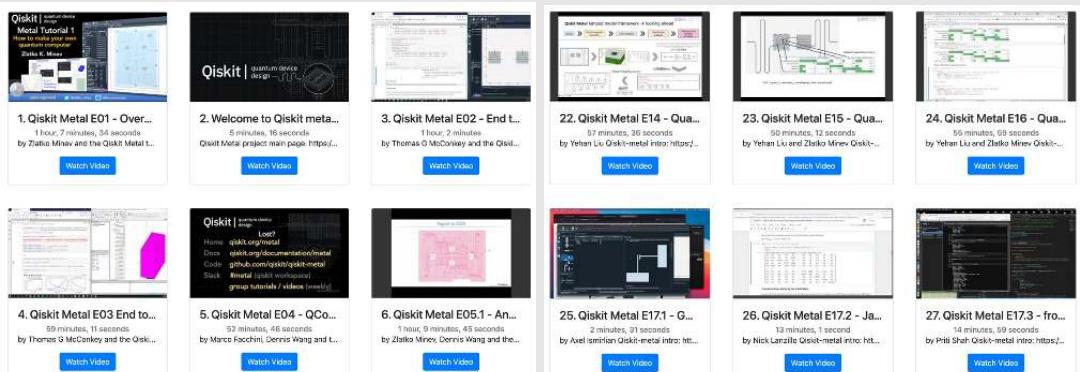
47 tutorials  
+ 27 demos



The screenshot shows the Qiskit Metal documentation site with sections for Qubits, Qubit Couplers, and Libraries. It features 3D renderings of quantum components like transmons and couplers, along with their corresponding layout and circuit diagrams.



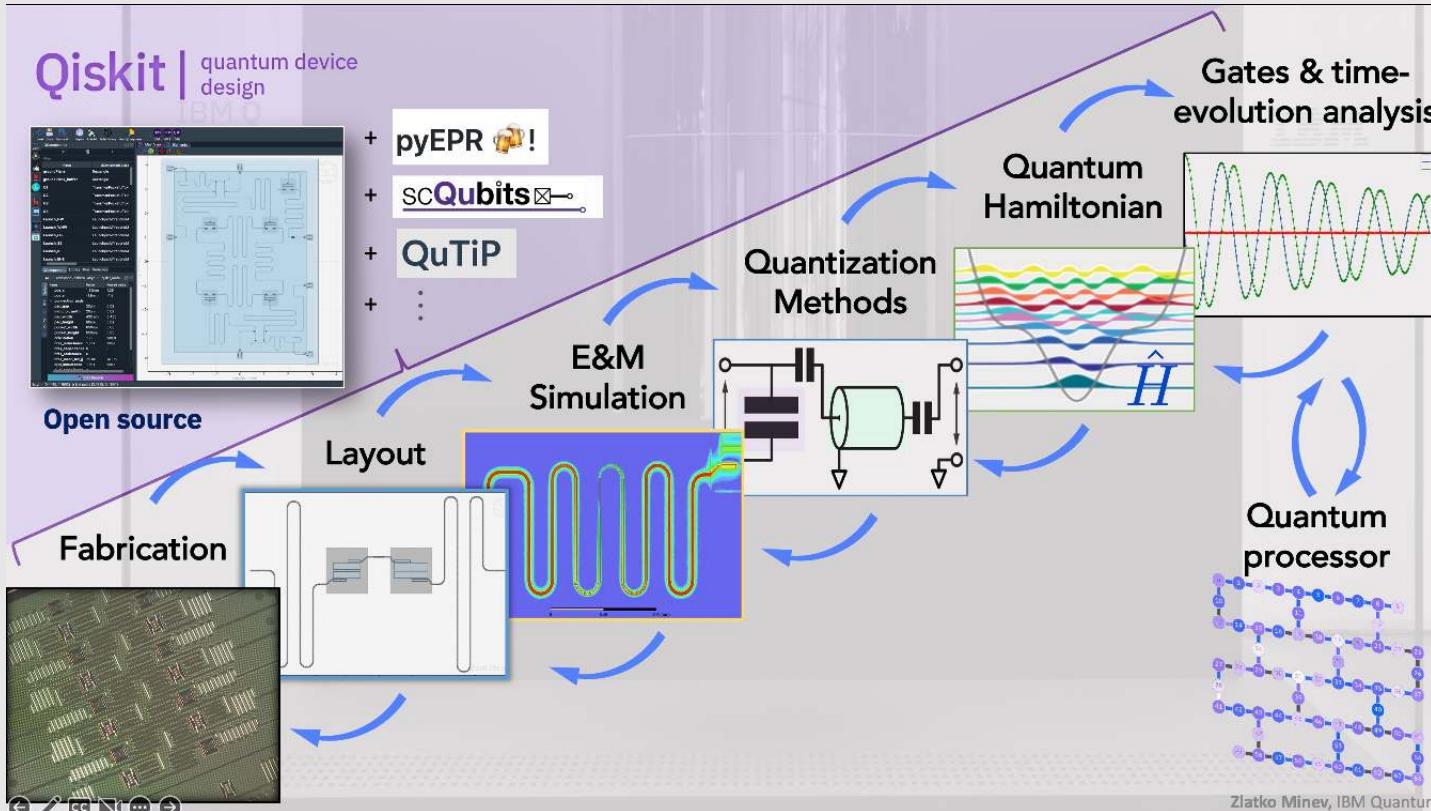
23 hours  
video  
tutorials  
29+ videos



60+ user session  
users + devs working groups

Zlatko Minev, IBM Quantum (48)

# Building it together



Open source

Call for community participation

Education

tutorials  
courses?

summer schools with hands on (see QGSS  
2020 Z. Minev from *Introduction to Quantum  
Computing and Quantum Hardware*)

...

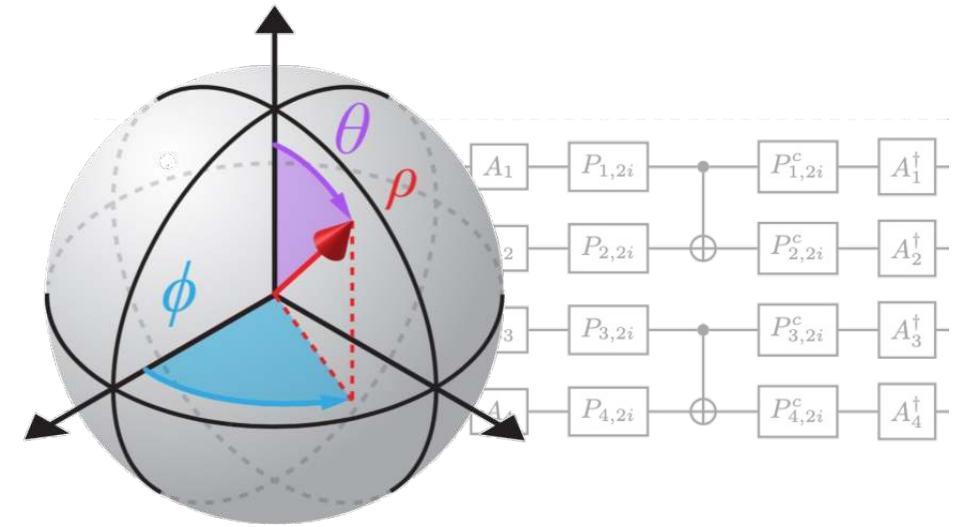
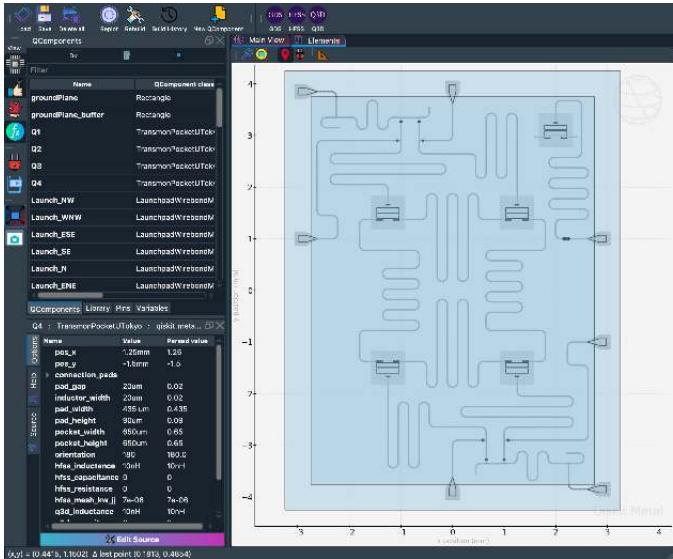


@zlatko\_minev

# Overview of Quantum Hardware Design

## Energy, Circuits, and Metal: Qiskit Metal

Thank you!



Zlatko K. Minev

IBM Quantum



@zlatko\_minev



zlatko-minev.com



qiskit.org/metal

# EXTRA

Building together

Call for community participation

Open source

Education

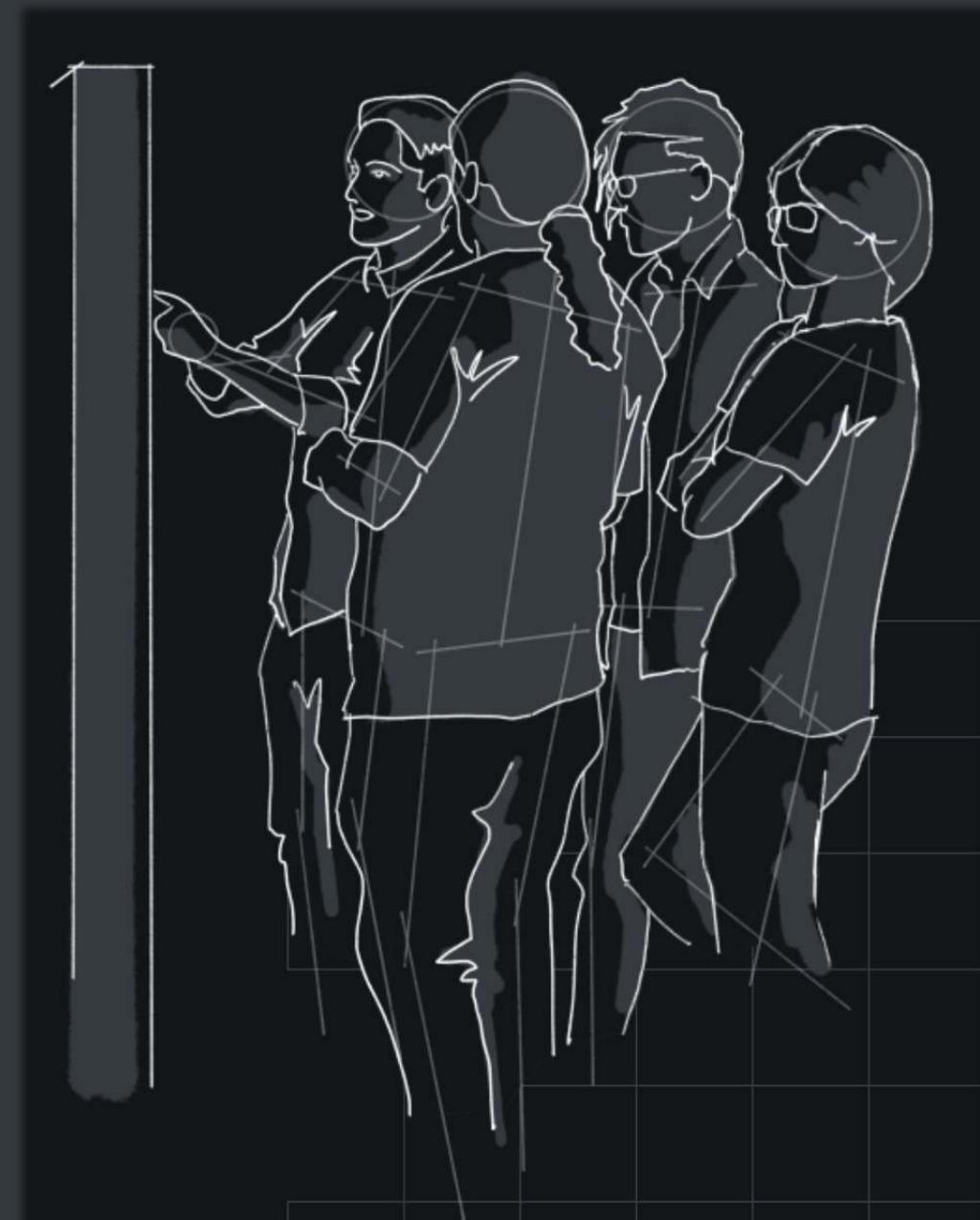
eg. Summer school lectures by Z. Minev from  
*Introduction to Quantum Computing and Quantum Hardware*

...

[qiskit.org/metal](http://qiskit.org/metal)



@zlatko\_minev



# EPR theory vs. experiment

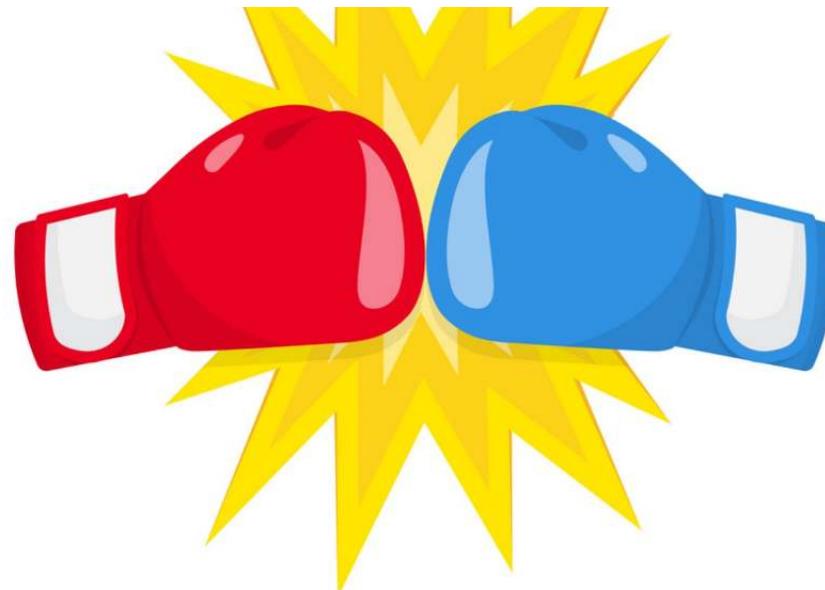
arXiv.org > quant-ph > arXiv:2010.00620

Quantum Physics

[Submitted on 1 Oct 2020]

## Energy–participation quantization of Josephson circuits

Zlatko K. Minev, Zaki Leghtas, Shantanu O. Mundhada, Lysander Christakis, Ioan M. Pop, Michel H. Devoret



# Quantum Device Design

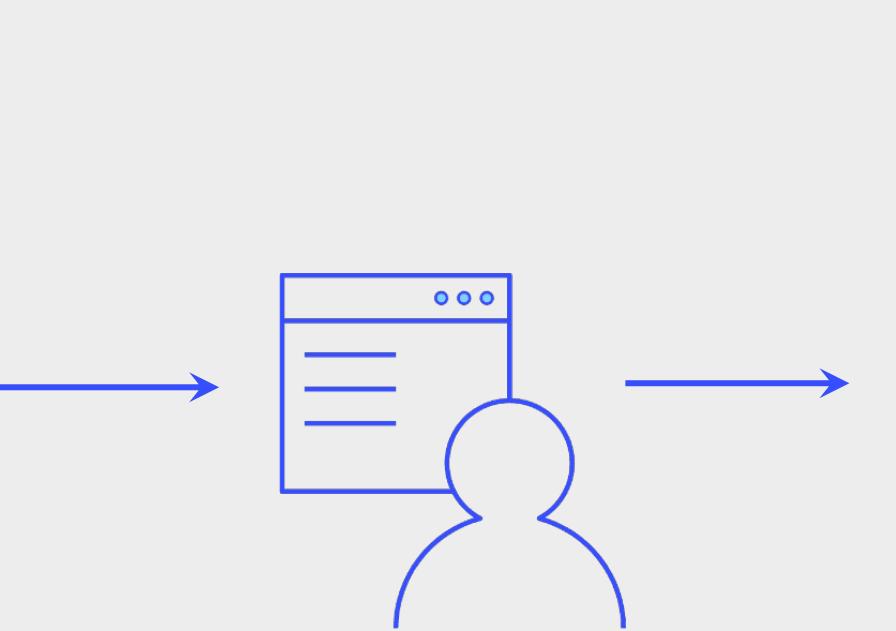
Make it easy!



Classical  
developer

Enabling innovation  
of quantum computer  
hardware & analysis

[qiskit.org/metal](https://qiskit.org/metal)



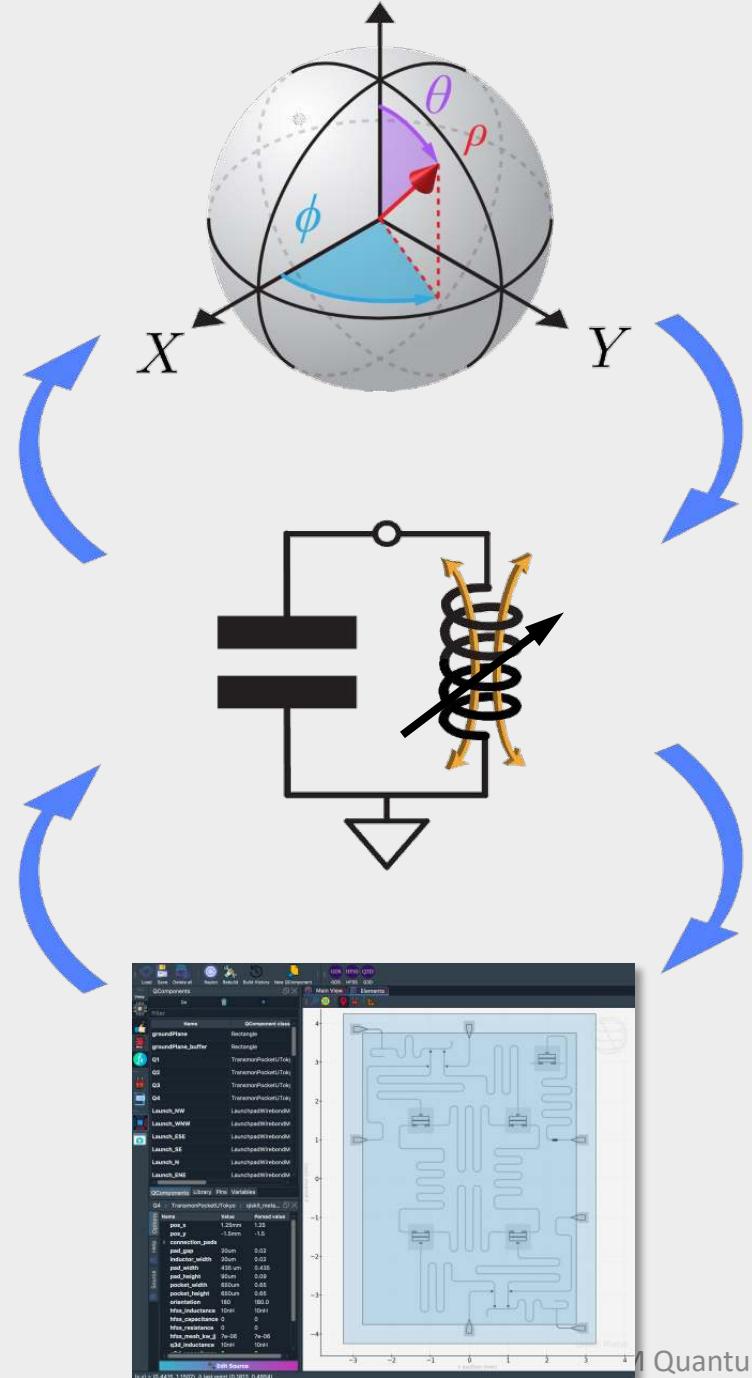
Quantum

Engineering

API  
UI  
Layout



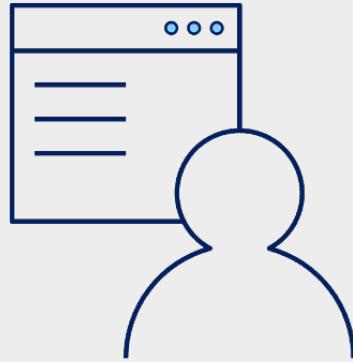
Open  
source



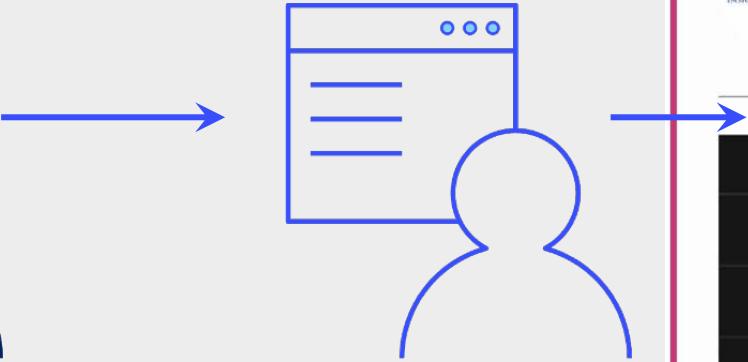
Quantum

# Fueling the fire of innovation

Make it easy!



Classical developer



Enabling innovation of quantum computer hardware & analysis

[qiskit.org/metal](https://qiskit.org/metal)

Forbes

## You Don't Have To Be A Rocket (Or Quantum) Scientist To Design A Quantum Computer Chip Using IBM's New Tool Called Qiskit Metal

Paul Smith-Goodson Contributor



Moor Insights and Strategy Contributor Group ⓘ

Cloud

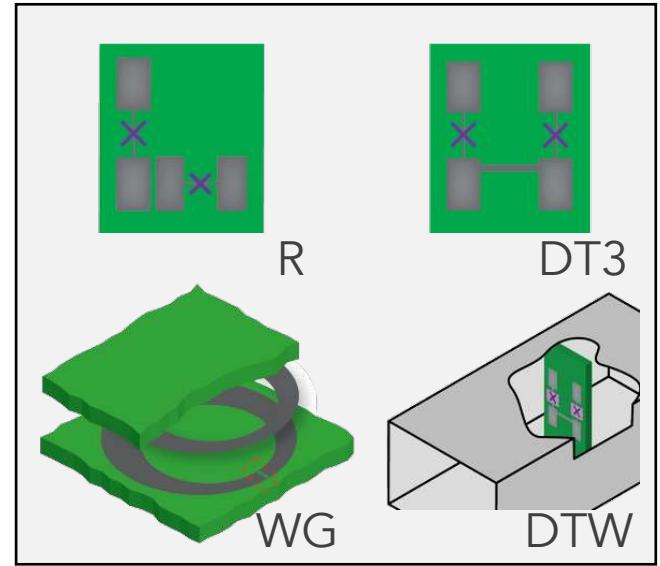
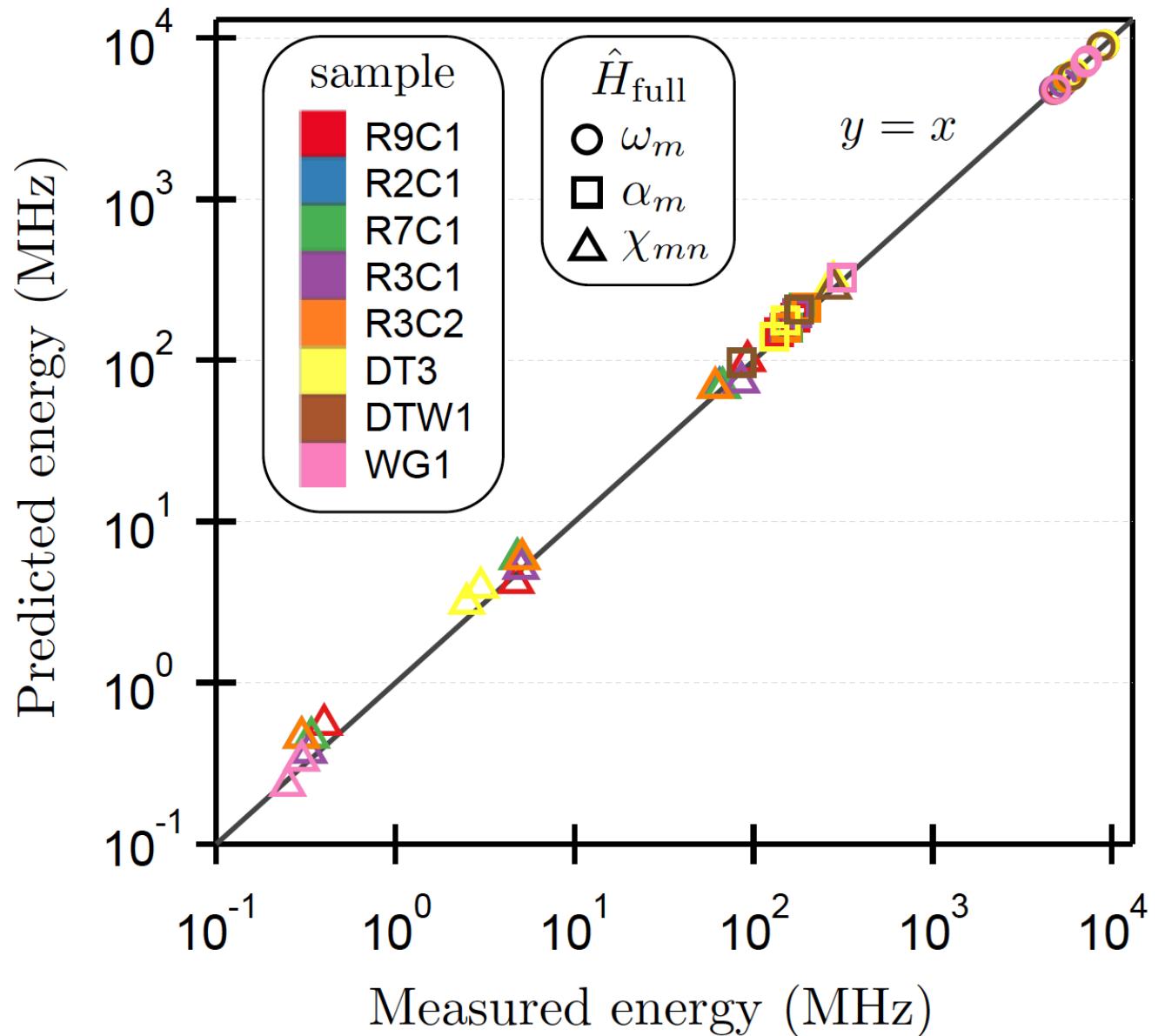
*Analyst-in-residence, Quantum Computing*



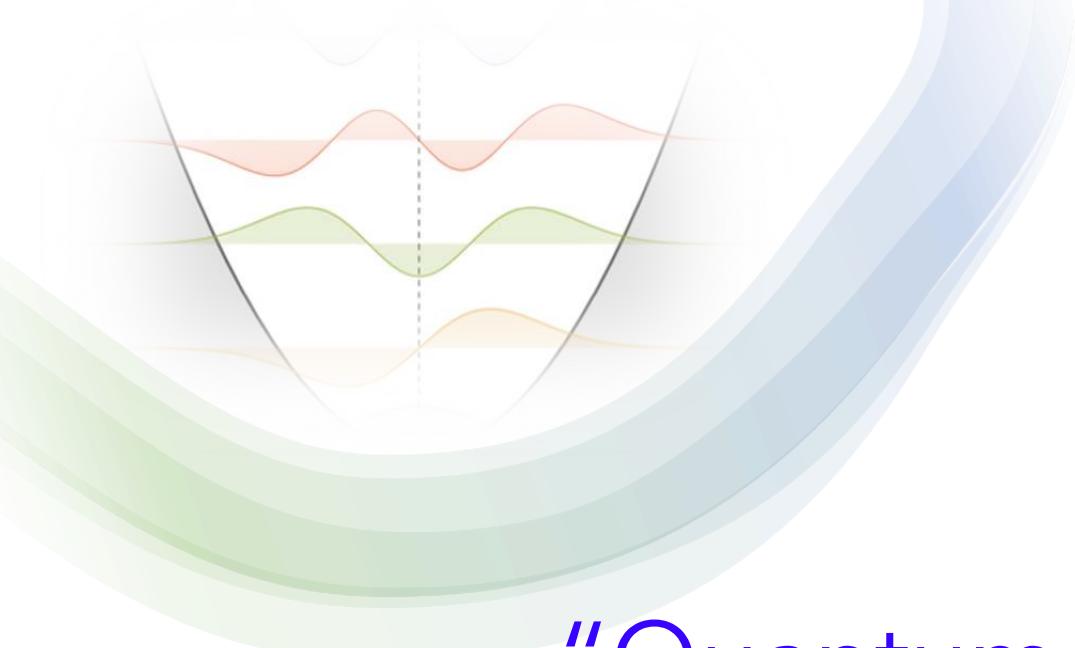
IBM Qiskit IBM

Intuitively, almost everyone can appreciate how difficult and knowledge-intensive it is to design, develop, analyze, and simulate a quantum computer chip. Without years

# Theory vs. experiment: agreement over 5 orders of magnitude



R: Minev *et al.* (2018)  
WG: Minev *et al.* (2013, 2016)  
DT3, DTW: Minev *et al.* (2019)



“Quantum phenomena  
do *not* occur in a Hilbert space,  
they occur in a laboratory.”

Asher Peres

