

量子コンピューター ハードウェア

政府の新たな戦略案のポイント

2022年度に国産量子コンピューターの
初号機を整備

30年に量子技術の利用者を1000万人に
増やす

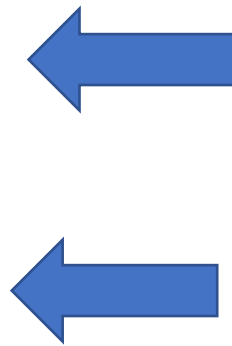
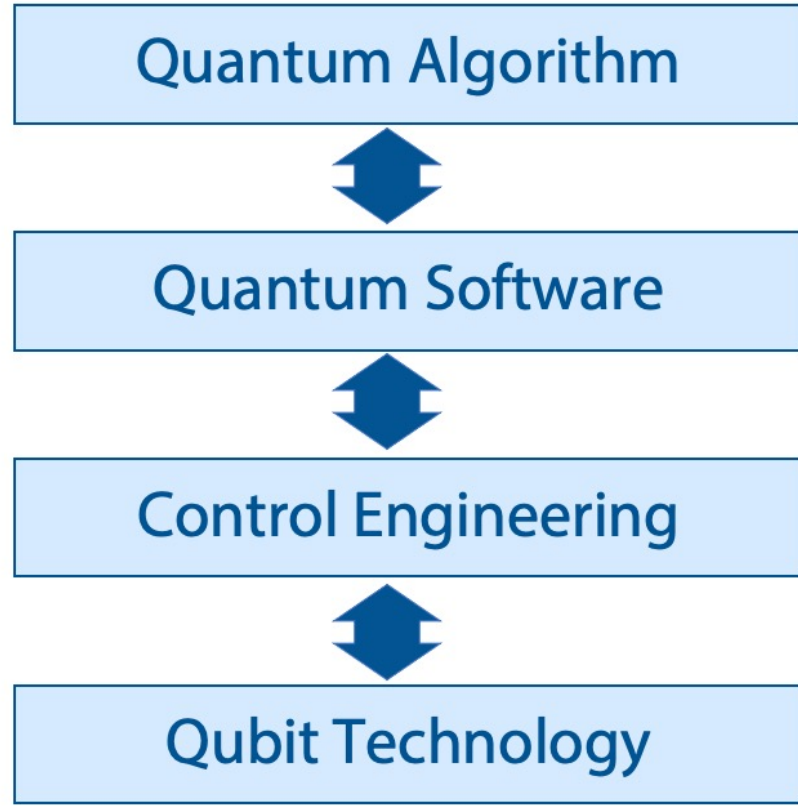
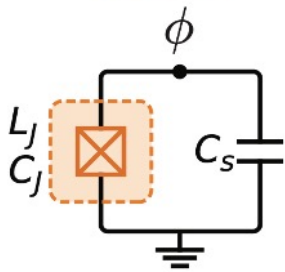
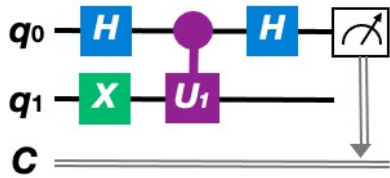
東北大や沖縄科学技術大学院大などに
開発支援の拠点増設

量子分野でユニコーン企業の創出や
ベンチャー企業の参入を活性化

政府系ファンドを活用して起業環境を整備

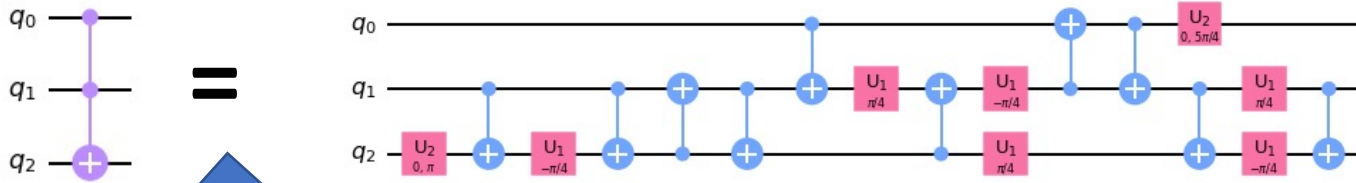
量子技術を「将来の国家間の覇権争いの
中核となる重要技術」と位置づけ

量子AI



Qトリット開発の意義

Toffoli and CNOT are widely used in Q circuit;
but too deep and too many gates are required in general.

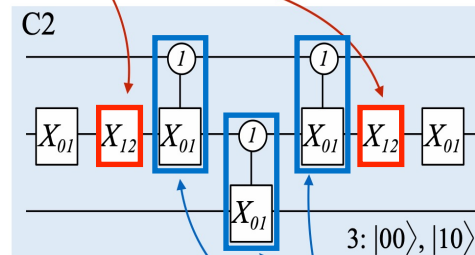


π rotation between $|1\rangle$ & $|2\rangle$

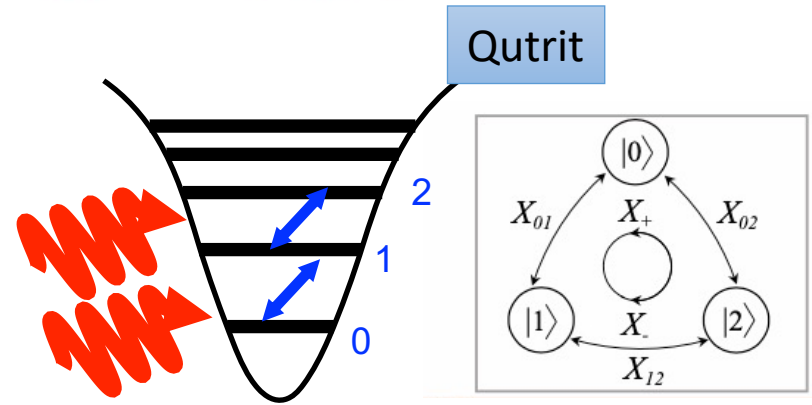
With Qutrit
Circuit can be simple

Single gate Qutrit

2Q gate Qutrit



$(|0\rangle\langle 0| + |2\rangle\langle 2|) \otimes I + |1\rangle\langle 1| \otimes X_{01}$
"Generalized CNOT"



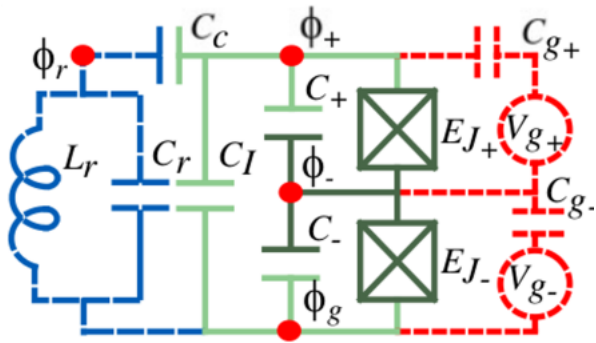
3 states are used

$|0\rangle, |1\rangle, |2\rangle$

But 1) weak for noise
2) mixing RF
causes wrong operation

Purpose of this Sponsored Researches
is to overcome these problems

空間対称性によるノイズ抑制型 Qトリット



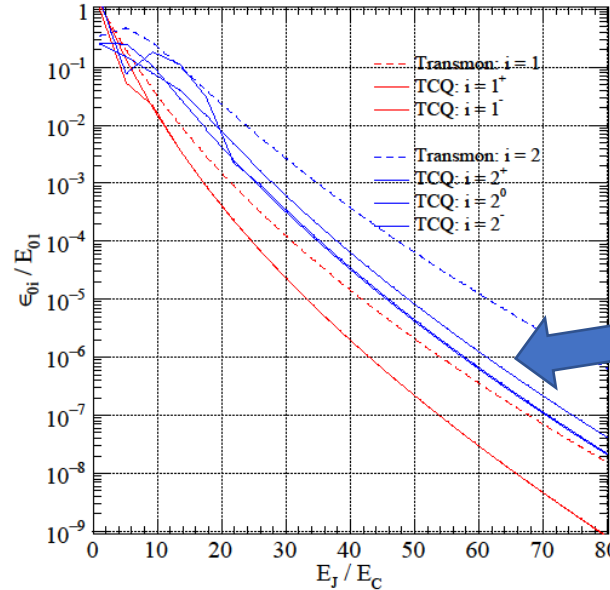
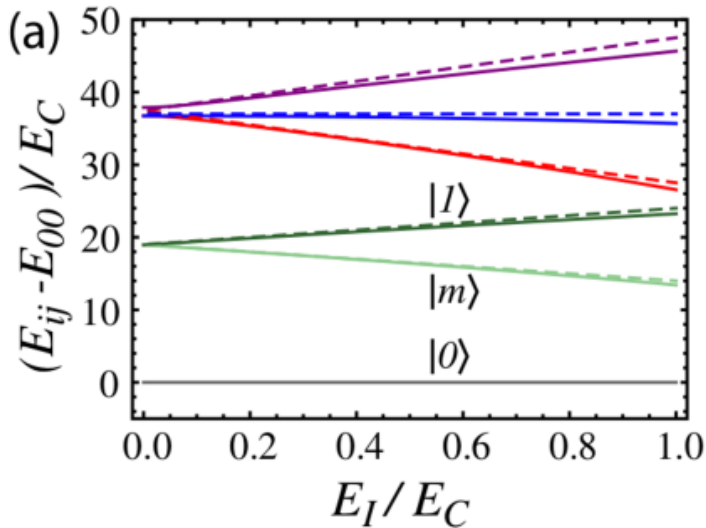
1 Qubit consists with 2 JJs

$|2\rangle$ can be used in TCQ ?

Charge dispersion

Spatial Symmetry provides

- 1) Frequency Shift
- 2) Noise mitigation



Can we use here?

$E_I=0 \rightarrow$ transmon limit

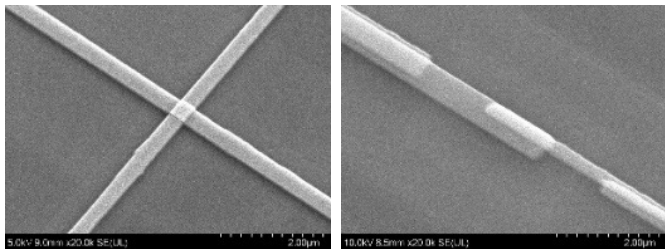
the second excited states are composed of the $|2^\pm\rangle (= (|02\rangle \pm |20\rangle)/\sqrt{2})$ modes and the uncoupled zero mode $|2^0\rangle (= |11\rangle)$

➤ $E_J/E_C \gg 1 \rightarrow$ Noise effect is reduced

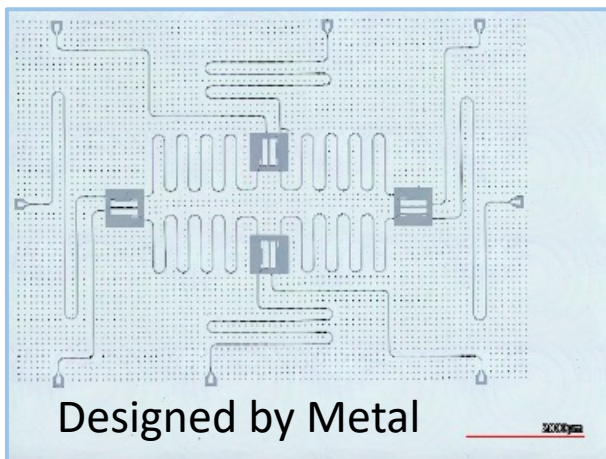
➤ Noise effect is furthermore expected to be reduced by factor ~ 10 due to symmetry

1) 作ってテストする

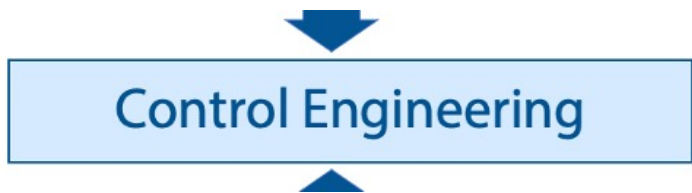
Test JJ we made



Finally tested @ IBM QHTC



2) シミュレーターで制御などをつくる



Qトリットや量子回路をつくって BHと情報の謎を解く

