



# Quantum Computing in the UK today

Dr Rupesh Srivastava, User Engagement

May 2021

For BCS Berkshire

Part of



Funded by



## What we'll cover

1. What is Quantum Computing and why the excitement?
2. The status and outlook for Quantum Computing & Simulation
3. The UK QT Programme
4. How to engage with Quantum Computing

Question: *When will Quantum Computing make an impact?*



For BCS Berkshire Members

“Quantum information is a radical departure in information technology, more fundamentally different from current technology than the digital computer is from the abacus.”

W. D. Phillips  
Nobel Laureate 1997



Saunpan Abacus



Modern Laptop Computer



# A recent history of science and computation

For BCS Berkshire Members

SCIENCE



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\text{cat}\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\text{cat}\rangle$$

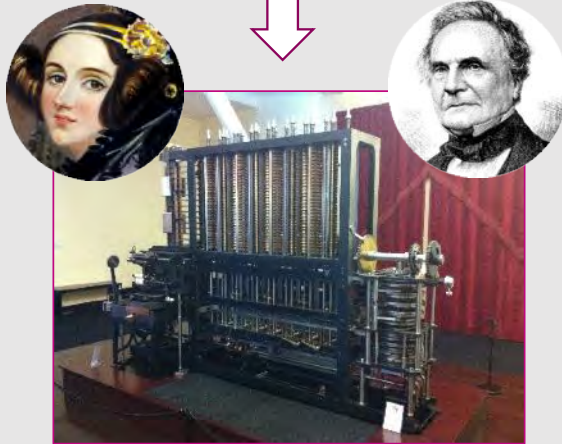
19th

20th

21st

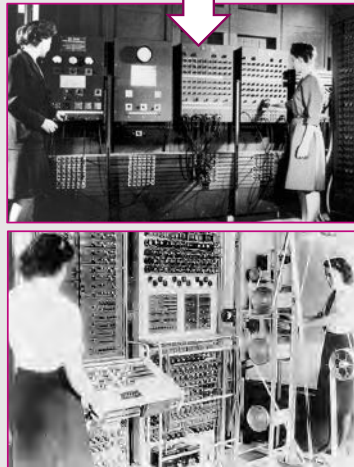
Quantum 2.0

COMPUTERS



Babbage Difference Engine

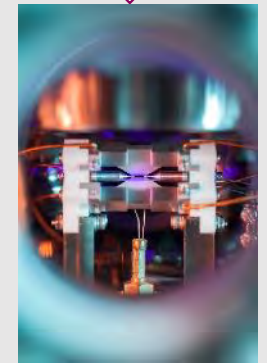
ENIAC



Colossus at Bletchley Park



Summit Supercomputer



QCS Hub Research

## Classical Physics influences the design of the latest chips

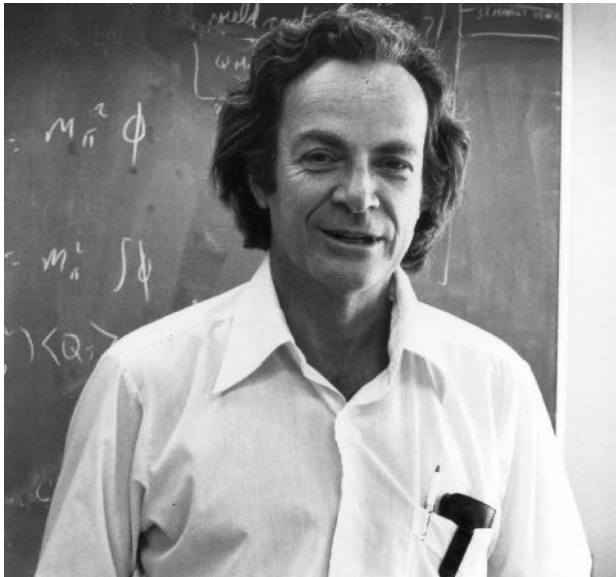
Some components may use quantum principles in their operation – but the chip does not use quantum for computation

32-core AMD Epyc (2017)

**19,200,000,000** transistors (14 nm)



## Why build a quantum computer?



Richard Feynman  
Nobel laureate

The first question is, What kind of computer are we going to use to simulate physics?

But the physical world is quantum mechanical, and therefore the proper problem is the simulation of quantum physics.

Can you do it with a new kind of computer, a quantum computer?

... It's not a Turing machine, but a machine of a different kind.





## Why build a quantum computer?

Opportunity

New era of discoveries

Motivation

Moore's Law can't continue forever

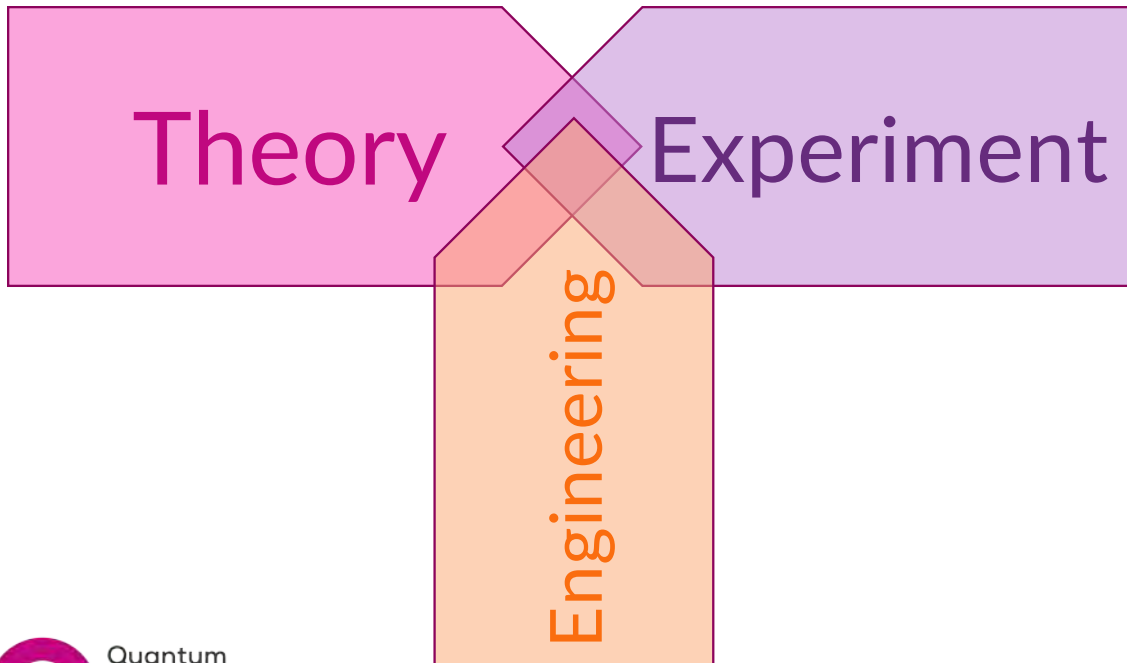
Timing

Because now we can!\*

\* 40 years later

For BCS Berkshire Members

## Timing – is key



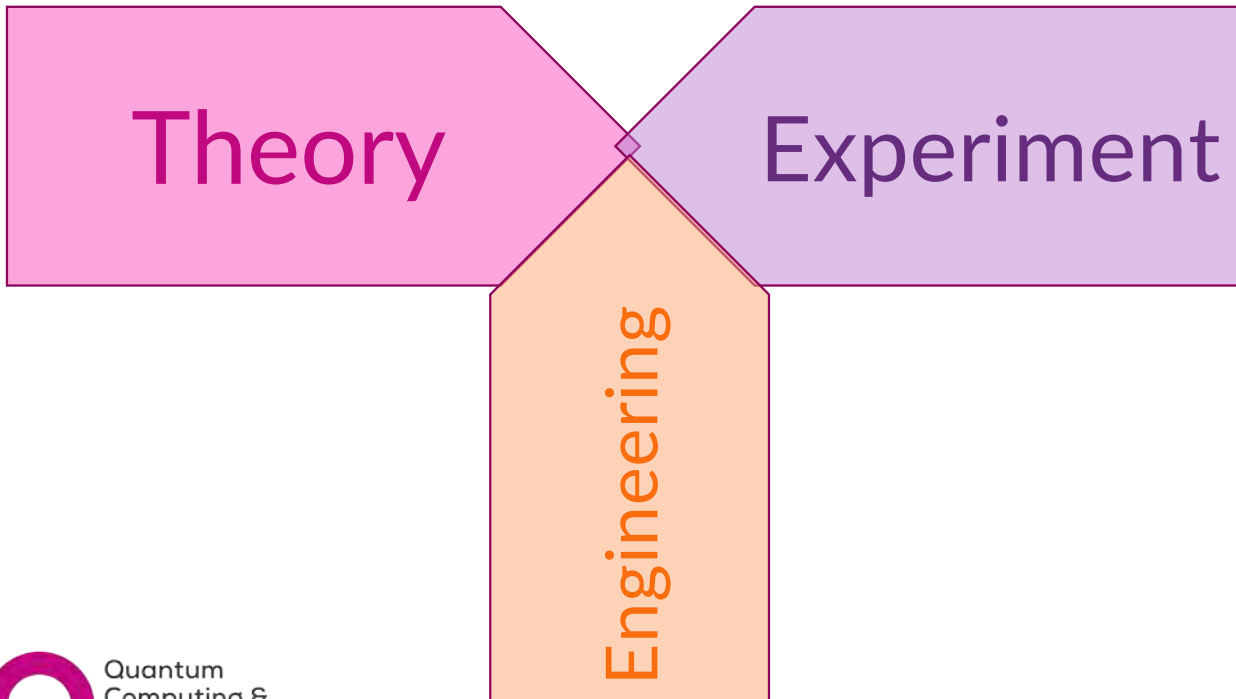
You need a happy confluence of theory, experiment and engineering





For BCS Berkshire Members

## Timing – what about now?



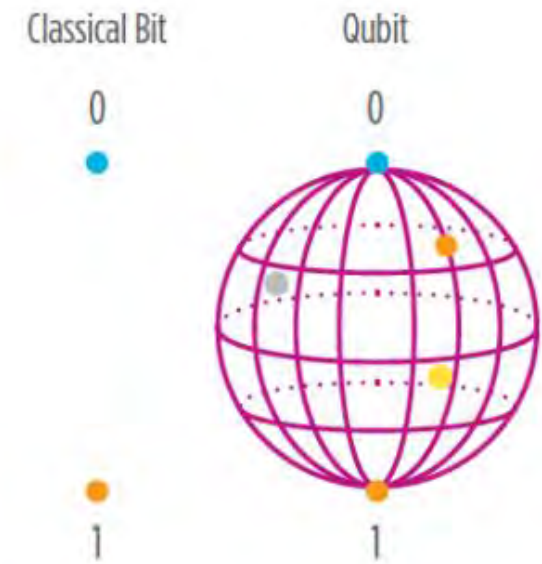
It's just possible to engineer a quantum computer



# Quantum Computing and Qubits

Use and manipulate phenomena of quantum physics

- **Superposition:**
  - Qubits being in multiple states at the same time, e.g. '0' and '1'
- **Entanglement:**
  - Grouped behaviour of multiple 'qubits'
- **Interference**
  - Utilising wave properties to amplify the "right" answers and cancel out the "wrong" ones



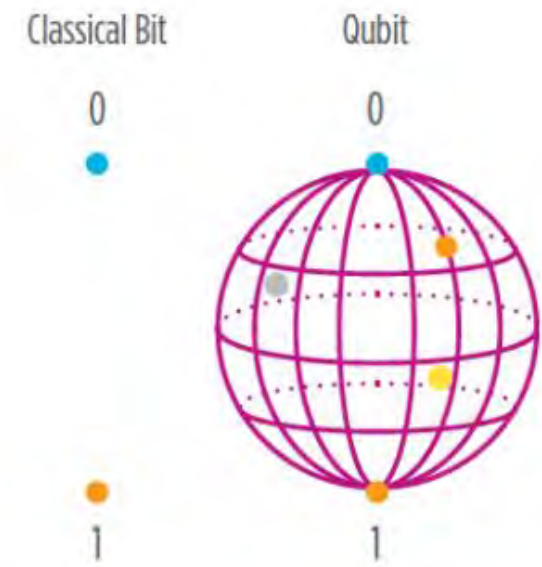
(Source: Blackett Review, 2017)



# Quantum Computing and Qubits

In order to simulate N qubits requires  $2^N$  classical bits

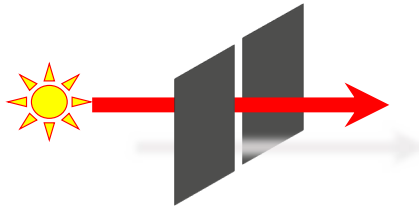
N	$2^N$	Comment
3	8	easy!
20	$\sim 1 \times 10^6$	laptop
50	$\sim 1 \times 10^{15}$	supercomputer
300	$\sim 2 \times 10^{90}$	> atoms in known universe



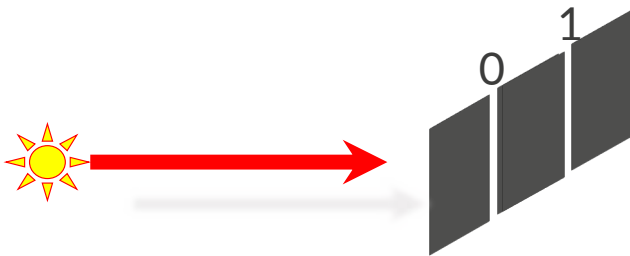
(Source: Blackett Review, 2017)



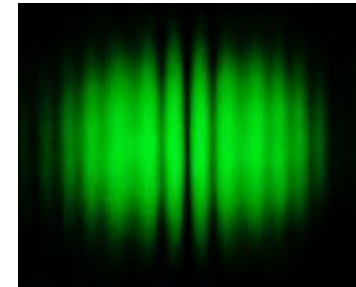
# Illustrating superposition with light



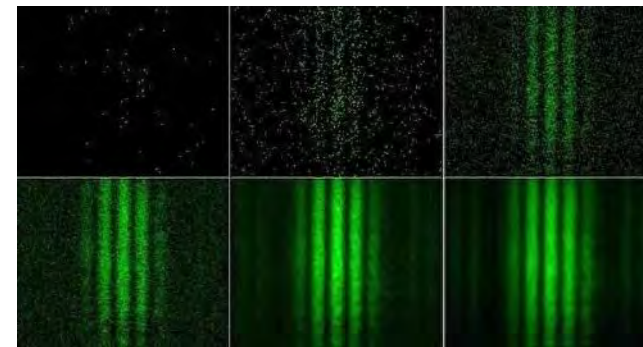
A 'photon' is a particle of light



Which path?



Quantum physics says that even a single photon can pass through both slits



A single photon encodes a "qubit"  
- a superposition of "0" + "1"



## Why the excitement?

- A Quantum Computer's power doubles with every qubit added
  - Speedups beyond the capability of future digital computing
  - Able to solve 'hard problems'
  - Able to mimic real world quantum systems
- Expected high impact on most industry sectors, national economies, national security and research and discovery
- Estimated impact, \$450-800bn operating income/yr\*

\*(Source: Where will Quantum Computer Create Value – And When?, BCG, 2019)



Source: The Business Potential of Quantum Computing, BCG @ Q2B, Dec 2019




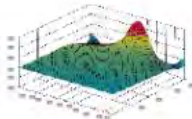
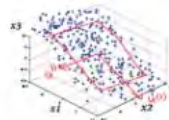

## A variety of application areas... starting with M

- Medicine
- Materials
- Molecules
- Modelling & Simulation
- Money Markets
- Machine Learning
- Mobility
- Manufacturing
- Mass Communication
- Mysteries of the universe





# Application areas (cont')

Problem archetype	Useful for ...	Industry applications
<b>Combinatorial optimization</b> 	... minimizing or maximizing an objective function such as finding the most efficient allocation of resources, or the shortest total distance among a set of points (e.g. the travelling salesman problem)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network optimization for airlines</li> <li>• Supply chain and logistics optimization</li> <li>• Portfolio optimization in financial services</li> </ul>
<b>Differential equations</b> 	... modeling the behavior of complex systems involving fundamental laws of physics (e.g. Navier Stokes for fluid dynamics) and chemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fluid dynamics simulations for automotive and aeronautical design, and for medtech</li> <li>• Molecular simulation for specialty materials design and for drug discovery</li> </ul>
<b>Linear algebra</b> 	... machine learning tasks involving matrix diagonalization such as clustering, pattern matching and principal components analysis (PCA), as well as support vector machines (SVMs) which are ubiquitous in applications across industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk management in quantitative finance</li> <li>• DNA sequence classification</li> <li>• Marketing and customer segmentation</li> </ul>
<b>Factorization</b> 	... cryptography and computer security where the most common protocols today (e.g. RSA) rely on the infeasibility (for classical computers) of factoring the product of two large prime numbers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decryption and codebreaking, e.g. for governments</li> </ul>

Copyright © 2019 by Boston Consulting Group. All rights reserved.

(Source: The Business Potential of Quantum Computing, BCG, 2019)



# A variety of ways to build quantum computers

Superconducting  
circuits

Ion-traps

Photonics

Solid  
state

Cold  
atoms

Nano  
wires



Oxford Quantum  
Circuits  
IBM  
Google  
Rigetti  
Intel  
Alibaba

Oxford Ionics  
Universal Quantum  
IonQ  
Atos  
Honeywell

Duality Photonics  
ORCA Computing  
PsiQuantum  
Xanadu  
QuiX

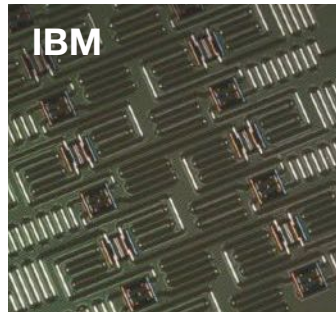
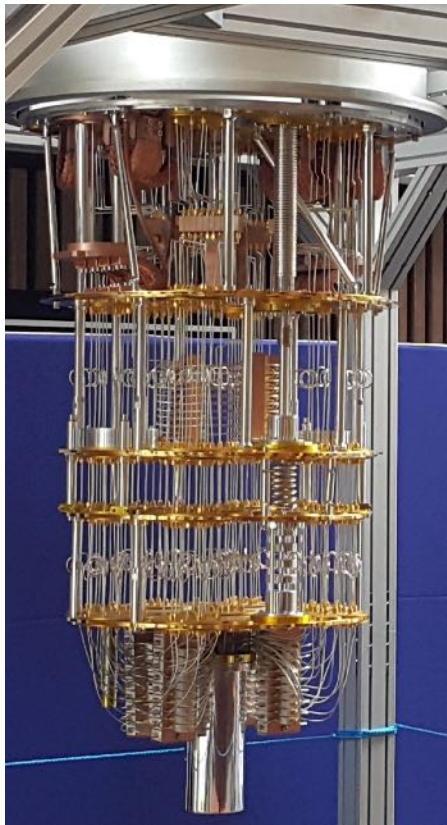
Quantum Motions  
Intel  
Quantum Brilliance

Cold Quanta  
Atom Computing  
Pasqal

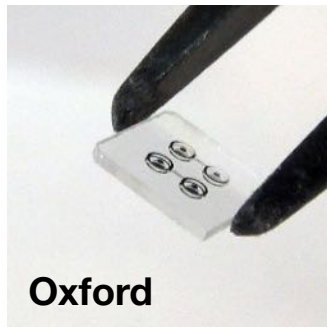
Microsoft

# Quantum computing: some qubit technologies

## Superconducting

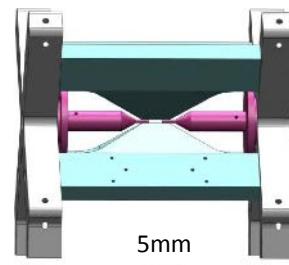


IBM

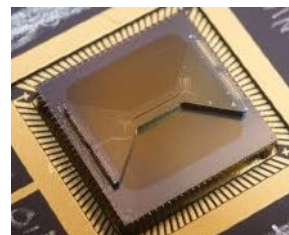
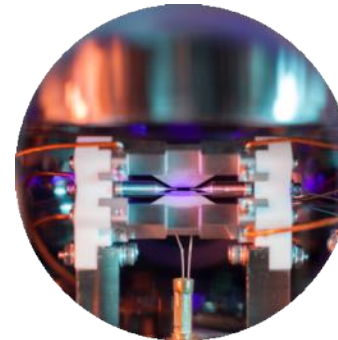


Oxford

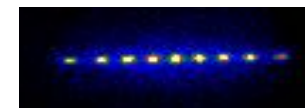
## Ions



Macroscopic  
"blade" trap



Microfabricated  
"chip" trap

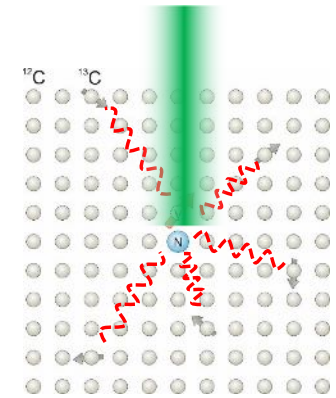


9 qubit  
"memory register"

## Diamond



~1 cm



~ 2 nm

## The available NISQ's

- IBM Q, 21 QC's online (free or paid), up to 65 qubits – roadmap to 1000+ by 2023
- Google Sycamore, access on request, up to 54 qubits
- Rigetti, access on request or via AWS Braket, up to 32 qubits
- IonQ, access on request or via AWS Braket, up to 11 qubits
- Honeywell, access TBA, up to 10 qubits
- QuTech's Quantum Inspire, open access with up to 5 qubits

30+ new ventures worldwide building quantum computer systems

... including 6 in the UK

Announced:

- UK National Quantum Computing Centre
- Finland VTT to acquire a National Quantum Computer
- Germany (€2b, France (€1.8b), India (\$1b)





## IBM Q as an example

### 4 Years After Becoming the First in the Cloud

Over 235,000 registered users have run...

Over 240 Billion quantum circuits, and ran...

Over 1.2 Billion quantum circuits in 1 day on...

18 quantum computers on the IBM Cloud.

235+ scientific papers using IBM Quantum.

110+ Members of the IBM Q Network.

IBM Quantum / Quantum Tech / June 2020 / © 2020 IBM Corporation



# What about usefulness: Google's Quantum Supremacy

- Google used its 54\* qubit Sycamore processor
- Non-error-corrected quantum computer (i.e. a NISQ)
- In collaboration with NASA ran a well defined computational task (RNG)
- The experiment took 200 seconds
- Google determined that it would take the world's fastest supercomputer 10,000 years to produce a similar output

\* with 53 qubits working

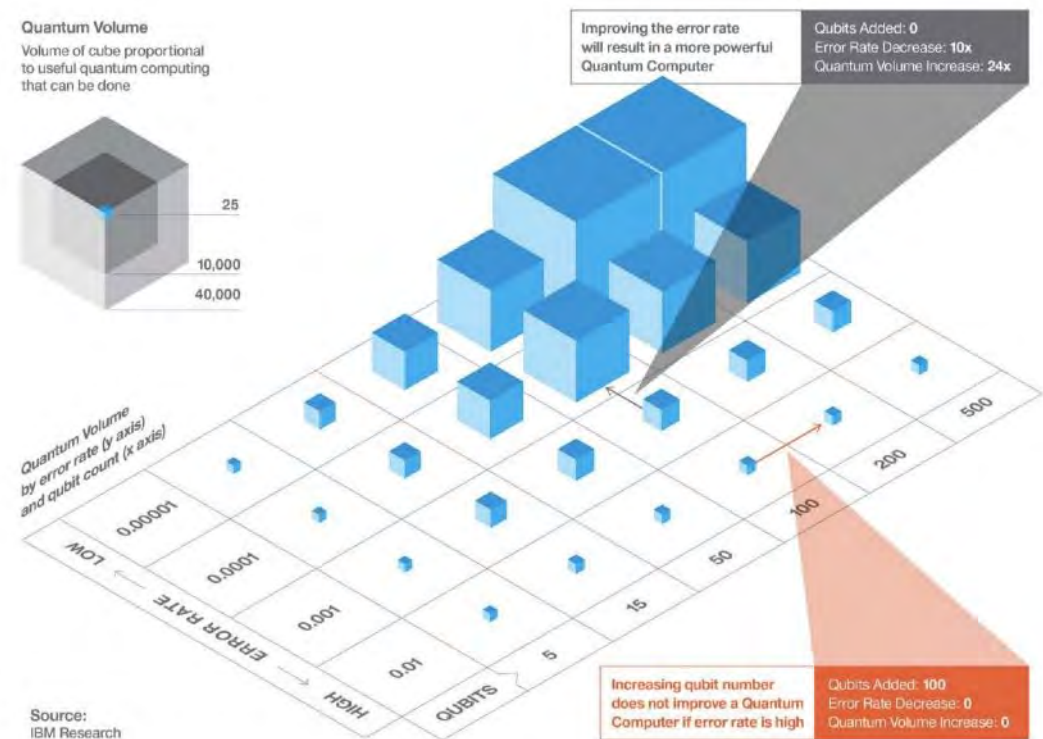
- IBM's response included a proposal that would use Summit, the 2<sup>nd</sup> most powerful supercomputer, using 250 petabytes of hard-disk space running for 2.5 days





## But not so fast ...

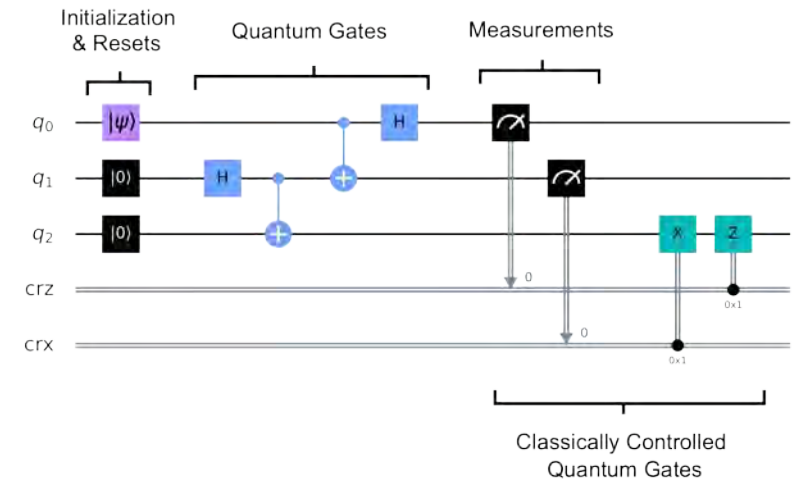
- QC's and Qubits are fragile, difficult to control, difficult to read, full of errors, slow and expensive
- Quantum Error Correction (QEC) enables a Universal Fault Tolerant Quantum Computer (UFT) with 'logical qubits' but requires large numbers of physical qubits
- The QEC 'overhead' depends on the quality of the physical qubits



(Source: IBM, 2018)

# The Development Tools and Environments

- IBM Quantum Experience and Qiskit
- Cirq and ProjectQ, promoted by Google AI
- Rigetti's Forest platform with Quil
- Amazon's Braket multi-vendor platform and environment
- Microsoft's Quantum Development Kit including Q#
- Atos/STFC Quantum Learning as a Service
- QuEST open source Quantum Simulation Kit from Oxford
- Deltaflow, River Lane's cross platform operating system
- Quantum Inspire platforms from QuTech in Delft
- Zapata's Orchestra, a unified quantum operating environment
- Xanadu's PennyLane and Strawberry Fields python libraries
- Baidu's Paddle Quantum and many more ...



Source: qiskit.org



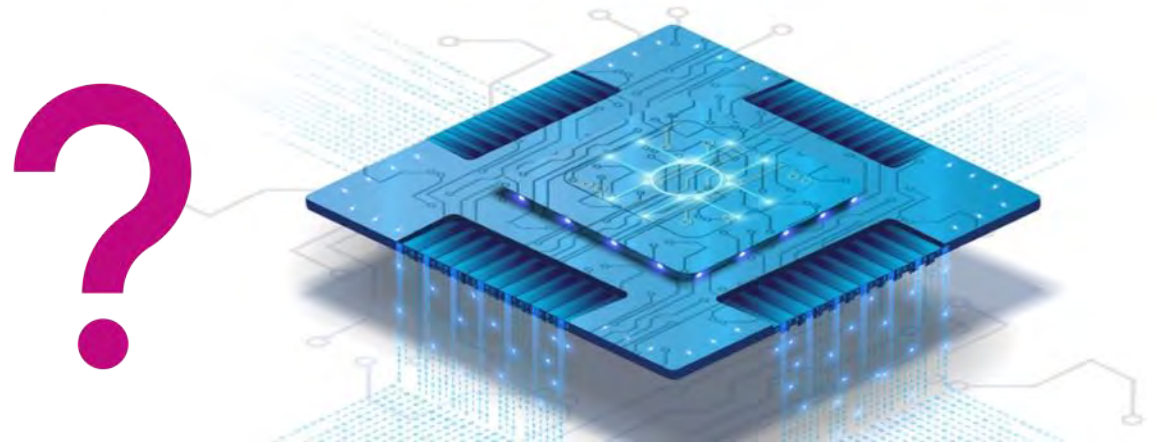
## One more thing ... encryption

Relies on factoring prime numbers.

What two prime numbers produce

- 15
- 82,249
- $2^{82,589,933}$  (24,862,048 digits)

A call to arms: Preparing for the quantum apocalypse



Source: Security Magazine, September 22, 2020



## One more thing ... encryption

- NISQ's are not a threat to most current encryption methods – but UFT Quantum Computers are!
- Key risks:
  - Current data can be stored for future decryption
  - Re-encrypting existing data takes time
  - Post quantum cryptography – is it truly resilient?
- From the National Cyber Security Centre on Quantum Safe Cryptography (QSC):

### ***Early adoption of non-standardised QSC is not recommended.***

The NCSC recognises the serious threat that quantum computers pose to long-term cryptographic security. QSC using standards-compliant products is the recommended mitigation for the quantum threat, once such products become available.

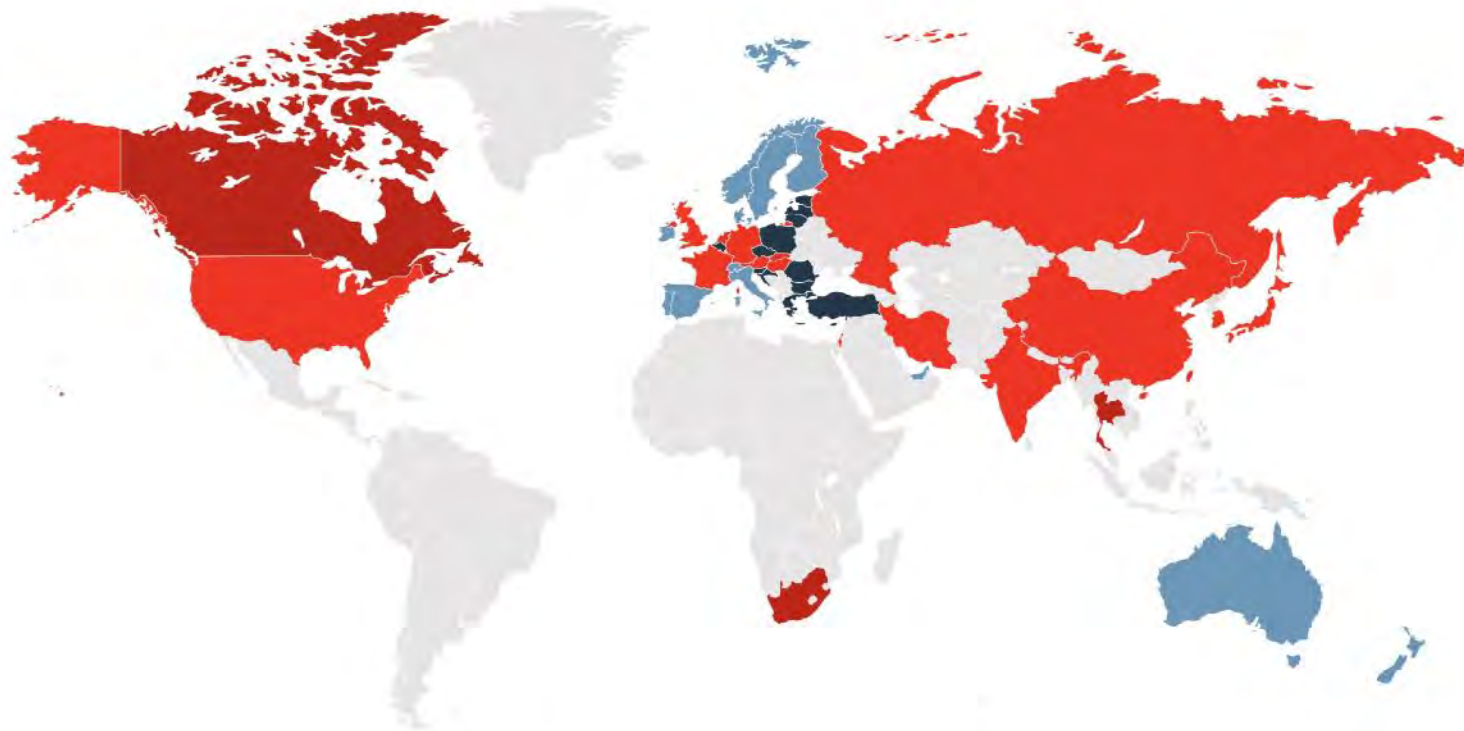
<https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/whitepaper/quantum-safe-cryptography>



For BCS Berkshire Members

# Quantum Technologies R&D

Source: CIFAR – **A QUANTUM REVOLUTION**



- Countries with coordinated national quantum strategy
- Quantum strategy in development

- Countries without national strategy, but with significant government or government-endorsed initiatives

- Countries without significant initiatives but are participants in international quantum partnerships



# Quantum Technologies in the UK

- Long history of outstanding science and QT pioneers
- A world-class advanced technology sector
- A UK National QT Programme since 2013
- Blakett Report in 2017
- HoC Science & Technology Committee Report, 2018
- UK QTP Phase 2 started in 2019

For BCS Berkshire Members



House of Commons  
Science and Technology  
Committee

## Quantum technologies

Twelfth Report of Session 2017–19

Report, together with formal minutes relating  
to the report

House of Commons  
December 2018



HC 820  
on 6 December 2018  
© House of Commons





For BCS Berkshire Members

# UK National QT Programme, 10 years, £1 billion



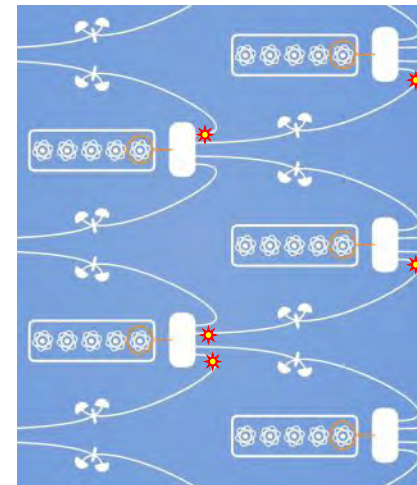
- Four Quantum Technology Hubs  
(Sensing, Imaging, Communications, Computing & Simulation)
- Skills and Training programme
- Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund for Industry-led Innovation
- National Quantum Computing Centre
- Strategic Partnerships and International participation
- 10-year Quantum Strategy led by UK Government



For BCS Berkshire Members

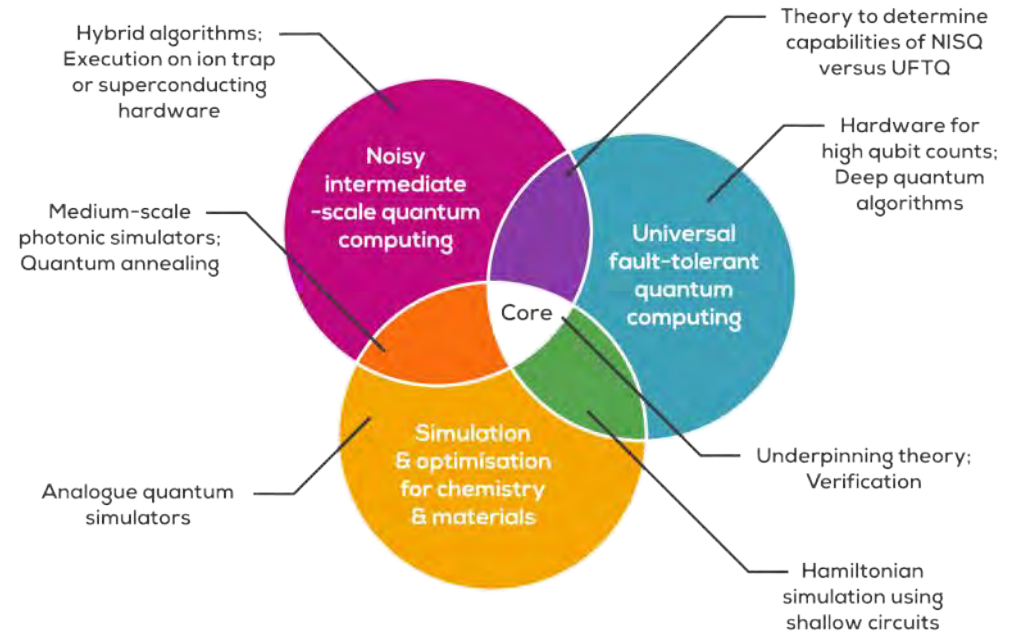
# 2014-2019 Achievements

- Photonically-networked ion trap architecture: node-node connectivity demonstrated with a world-leading combination of rate and fidelity
- New benchmarks for speed and precision of quantum logic operations
- Modular quantum optical circuits for processing and simulation
- Unique deterministic NV centre-writing capability
- Unique superconducting qubit architecture
- Blind quantum computing and verification concepts
- World's fastest emulator, QuEST
- Verifiable Quantum Random Number Generator
- Responsible Research and Innovation studies in QC
- Vibrant network of over 100 companies engaged
- Encouraged and supported 7 spinouts
- International advocacy and industrial engagement
- Skills and training in quantum science, technology and entrepreneurship



# 2019 – 2024 The QCS Hub

- The UK National Quantum Computing & Simulation Hub
- Five-year research and technology programme with £25m funding, following on from the 2014-2019 NQIT Hub
- Objective: to create a quantum information economy in the UK
- Focus on QC&S technologies, both near-term (NISQC) and long-term (UFTQC)
- 17 participating universities, 43 Co-Investigators, led by Oxford
- 28 companies and organisations offering support
- Supporting the UK National Centre for Quantum Computing



# QCS Hub Partners

For BCS Berkshire Members

## Academic partners



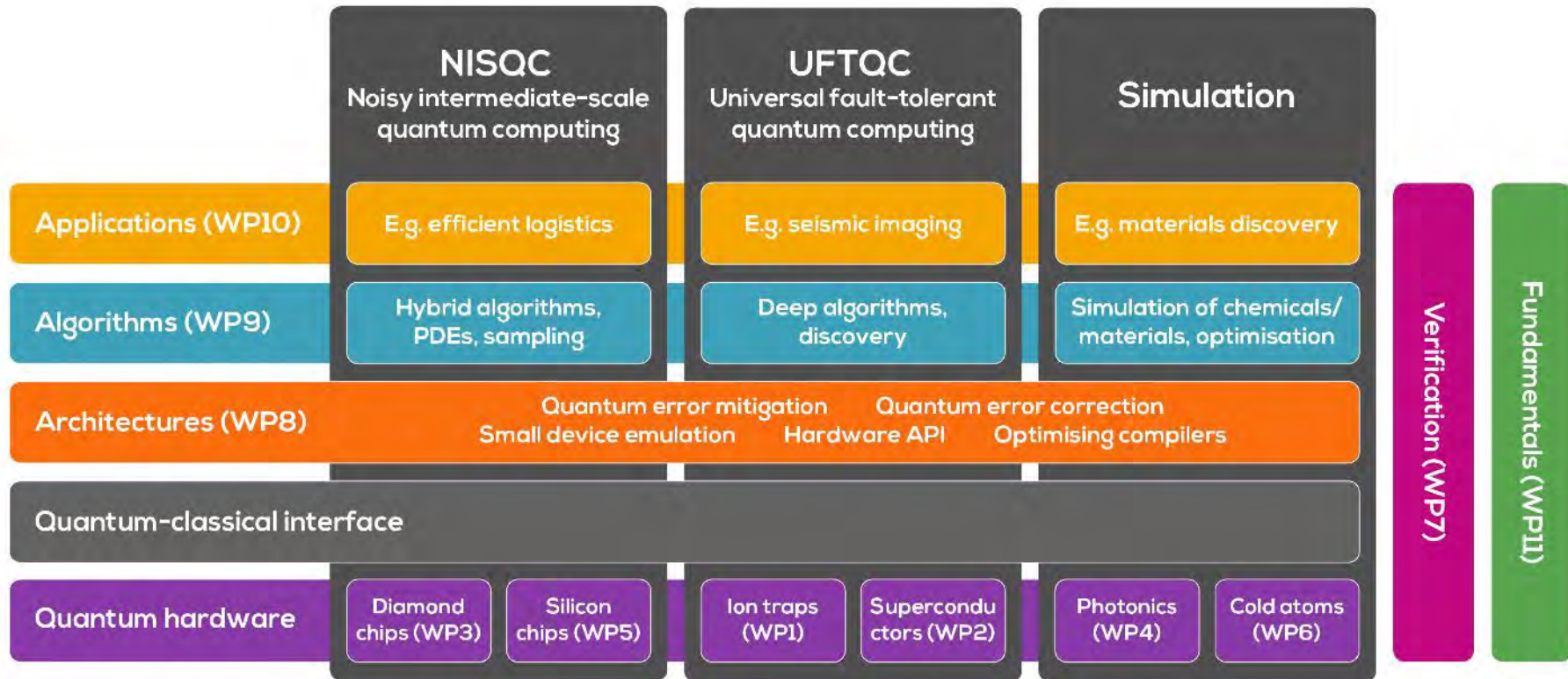
## Industrial partners

- Airbus Defence & Space
- BP
- BT
- Cambridge Quantum Computing Limited
- Creotech Instruments SA
- D Wave Systems
- Defence Science & Tech Lab
- Element Six
- Fraunhofer Institute
- GlaxoSmithKline
- Gooch & Housego
- Heilbronn Institute for Mathematical Research
- IQE Ltd
- Johnson Matthey
- M Squared Lasers
- National Cyber Security Centre
- National Physical Laboratory
- Oxford Instruments Ltd
- Oxford Quantum Circuits
- Oxford Sciences Innovation
- QinetiQ
- Quantum Machines
- Quantum Motion
- QxBranh
- Rigetti & Co
- Rolls-Royce
- The Alan Turing Institute
- Trakm8 Ltd



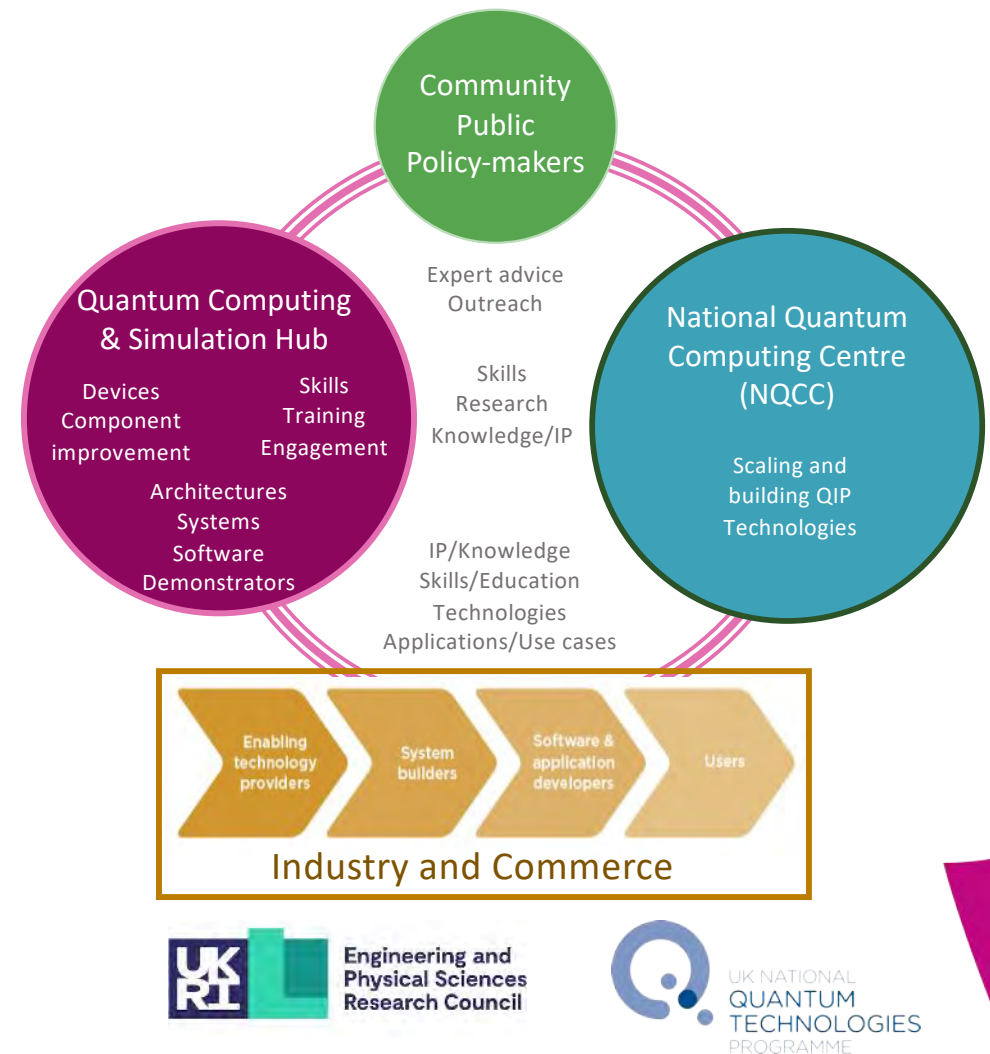


# QCS Hub Work Programme



# QCS Hub Context

- The Hub creates the building blocks for the NQCC and industry to scale and exploit
- Industry Engagement with all parts of the value chain: enabling technologies, system integrators, application developers and users
- Partnerships with IBM, Google a.o.
- Encouraging quantum readiness (QRP) and quantum literacy in industry and with the public
- Encourage quantum literacy through outreach (Quantum City)
- Support all parts of the UK National Quantum Technologies Programme: Technology Hubs, Skills Hubs, Innovate UK ISCF, KTN Quantum SiG, NPL, The National Quantum Computing Centre, policy makers and sponsors including Dstl and NCSC





## How the QCS Hub can help

We collaborate with suppliers, integrators and developers, prospective users, entrepreneurs and investors, and regulators:

- Partnership Resource Funding for collaborative projects
- Publish Reports and run a Quantum Readiness Programme
- Partnerships with system vendors, e.g. IBM Quantum
- Access to the research community
- Public outreach through Quantum City, a UKNQTP collaboration

To get involved, please contact the engagement team at [qcshub.org](https://qcshub.org)



## User Engagement – Mission

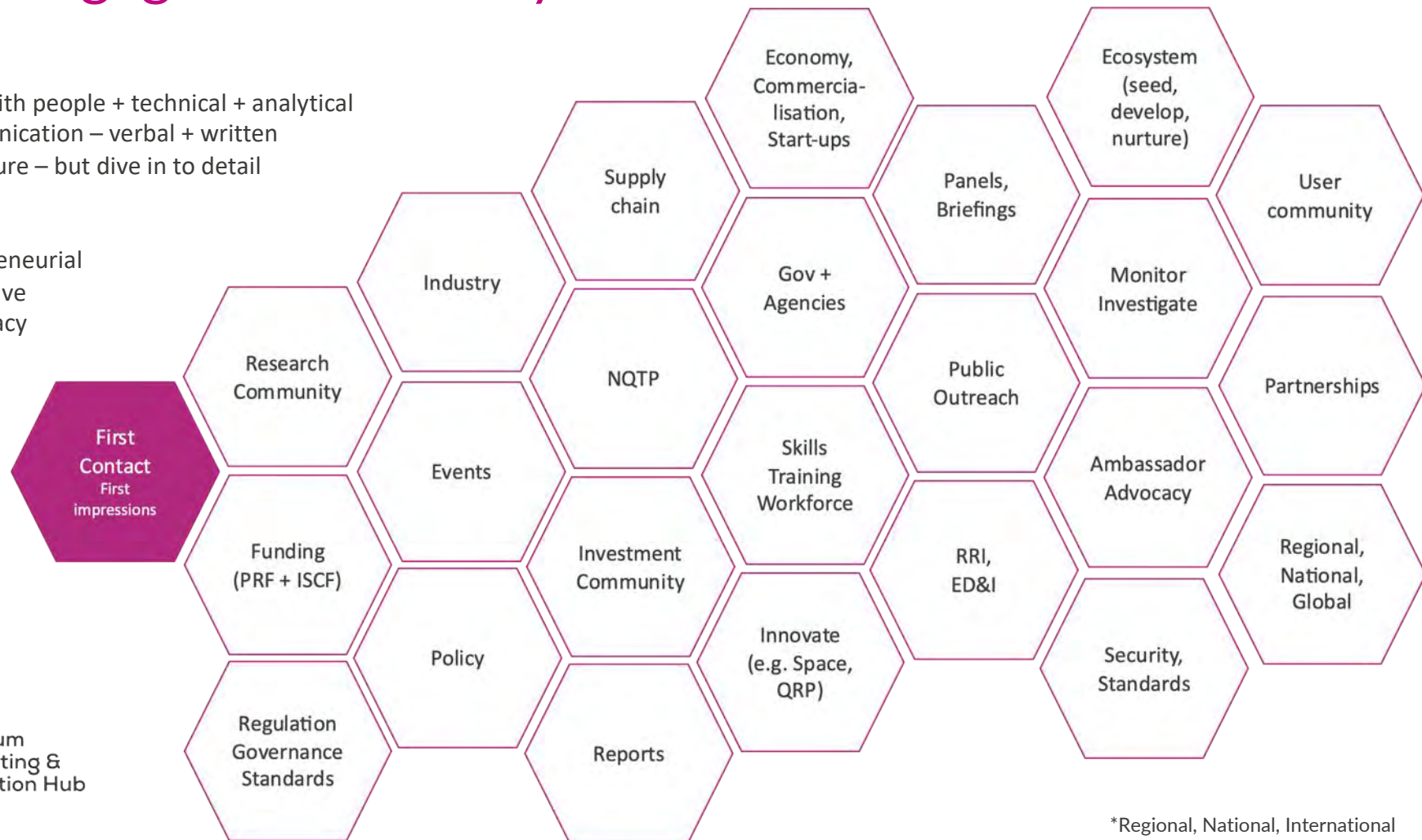
“ Develop and nurture the quantum computing ecosystem for UK prosperity



# User Engagement – Ecosystem\*

## Skills:

- Good with people + technical + analytical
- Communication – verbal + written
- Big picture – but dive in to detail
- Curious
- Flexible
- Entrepreneurial
- Innovative
- Diplomacy



\*Regional, National, International



# The UK Quantum Industry Landscape\*

For BCS Berkshire Members

(For illustration only, no relationships implied)

## Hardware



Universal Quantum

## Software



## Systems



Google AI



## Security



## Users



\* Not a detailed list



For BCS Berkshire Members

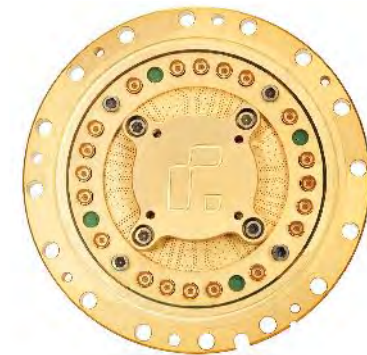
# Publicly announced developments

## Hardware

- £10m project led by Rigetti UK to build quantum computer based on superconducting circuits
- Consortium includes: Oxford Instruments, University of Edinburgh, Phasecraft, and Standard Chartered Bank.



Oxford Instruments: ProteoxLX dilution refrigerator  
(Base temperature as low as 7mK)



Rigetti quantum processor





# Publicly announced developments

## Software

- £7.6m project led by Riverlane to build ***DeltaFlow.OS*** – a quantum computing operating system
- Consortium includes: SeeQC, Hitachi Europe, Universal Quantum, Duality Quantum Photonics, Oxford Ionics, Oxford Quantum Circuits, Arm and the National Physical Laboratory.



# Publicly announced developments

## Commercial

# IonQ IPO US \$2bn!



Since 1987 - Covering the Fastest Computers in the World and the People Who Run Them

- Home
- Technologies
- Sectors
- COVID-19
- AI/ML/DL
- Exascale
- Specials
- Resource Library
- Podcast
- Events
- Job Bank



March 8, 2021

IonQ, a Maryland-based quantum computing start-up working with ion trap technology, plans to go public via a Special Purpose Acquisition Company (SPAC) merger according to a report in today's Wall Street Journal. The deal would value IonQ at \$2 billion and make it the first pure-play quantum computing company to go public.

SPACs aren't new but have recently become more popular. In this deal [IonQ](#) would merge with the 'blank check' firm [dMY Technology Group](#). Here's a quick description of the SPAC methodology from Investopedia:



# The Technological Landscape

We're not starting from the same roots as classical computing!!

- Quantum computers – emerging
- Cloud – democratise access to quantum computers
- Powerful classical computers
- Machine learning
- Neuromorphic computing

## Threats or opportunities?



*“How do you bridge the Quantum Divide?”*

# The Education Landscape

How old do you need to be to learn quantum computing?

- Qubit by Qubit
  - 10,000 students across 125 countries
  - Middle School, High School and above!
- Q-Munity
  - Started by a 14 year old
  - Taught herself quantum computing and created an algorithm to detect Parkinson’s using speech data
- Many online courses and tutorials – but can you be hired?



## How to engage with quantum computing

- Talk to us! – <https://www.qcshub.org>
- Qiskit – open source <https://qiskit.org/>
- IBM Quantum – <https://www.ibm.com/quantum-computing/>
- Quantum Apalooza – <https://quantumapalooza.com/>
- Quantum Algorithms – <https://quantumalgorithmzoo.org/>
  
- Lots of books too!





For BCS Berkshire Members

# Thank you!

Find us at [qcshub.org](https://qcshub.org)

