Benchmarking a Neutral-Atom Quantum Computer

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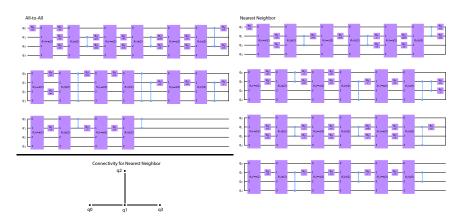
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Neutral-Atom Quantum Computing

- We use light-matter interactions to rotate and entangle qubits
- ► Can implement universal gate set of global R_x and R_y gates, local R_z gates, and C_z gates
- $ightharpoonup R_z$ gates are implemented with local Stark shifts
- ightharpoonup Global R_x and R_y are driven by Rabi oscillation
- Qubits are entangled with Rydberg blockage

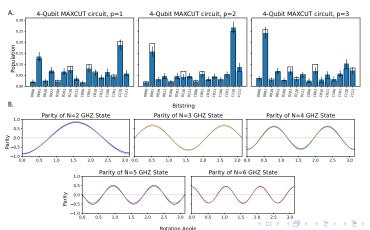
Motivation

- Using Rydberg blockage, distant qubits can be entangled easier
- Leads to significant reduction in circuit depth



Methods

- Trained noise model trained on previous data
- Average of 99% fidelity between simulated and experimental data of MAXCUT circuits
- Standard deviation of 3.3% between GHZ simulated and experimental fidelities

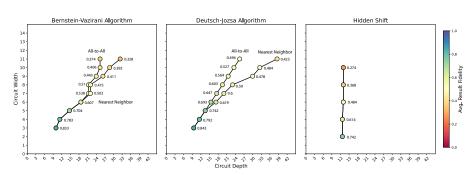


Methods

- ▶ Global R_x and R_y gates have > 99% fidelity on average
- ▶ Local R_z gates have 98.4% fidelity on average
- $ightharpoonup C_z$ gate is most noisy, with average gate fidelity of 96.9%
- Nydberg blockage excites a state out of the computational basis, so qubits in $|1\rangle$ state have chance of being irreversibly decoherent
- ightharpoonup Qubit has $\sim 3\%$ chance of being lost
- ▶ Qubits decohere in longer circuits, with $T_2^* = 3.5$ ms
- $ightharpoonup T_2^*$ is on order of ~ 100 gates

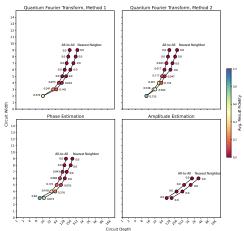
Results

- Bernstein-Vazirani and Deutsch-Jozsa circuits with 5 qubits or less retain > 70% fidelity
- ► Hidden Shift circuits with 4 qubits or less retain > 60% fidelity
- ► All-to-all connectivity improves fidelity by 3.2% on Bernstein-Vazirani circuits and 5.2% on Deutsch-Jozsa circuits with 7-11 qubits on average



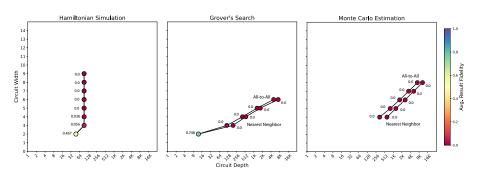
Results

- ► All-to-all connectivity increases fidelity of 3-5 qubit phase estimation circuits by 14.8% on average
- ► Increase of 11.4% fidelity on quantum Fourier transform circuits with 3-5 qubits



Results

 Simulation returned low fidelity on most application-focused circuits in the benchmark



Acknowledgements

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