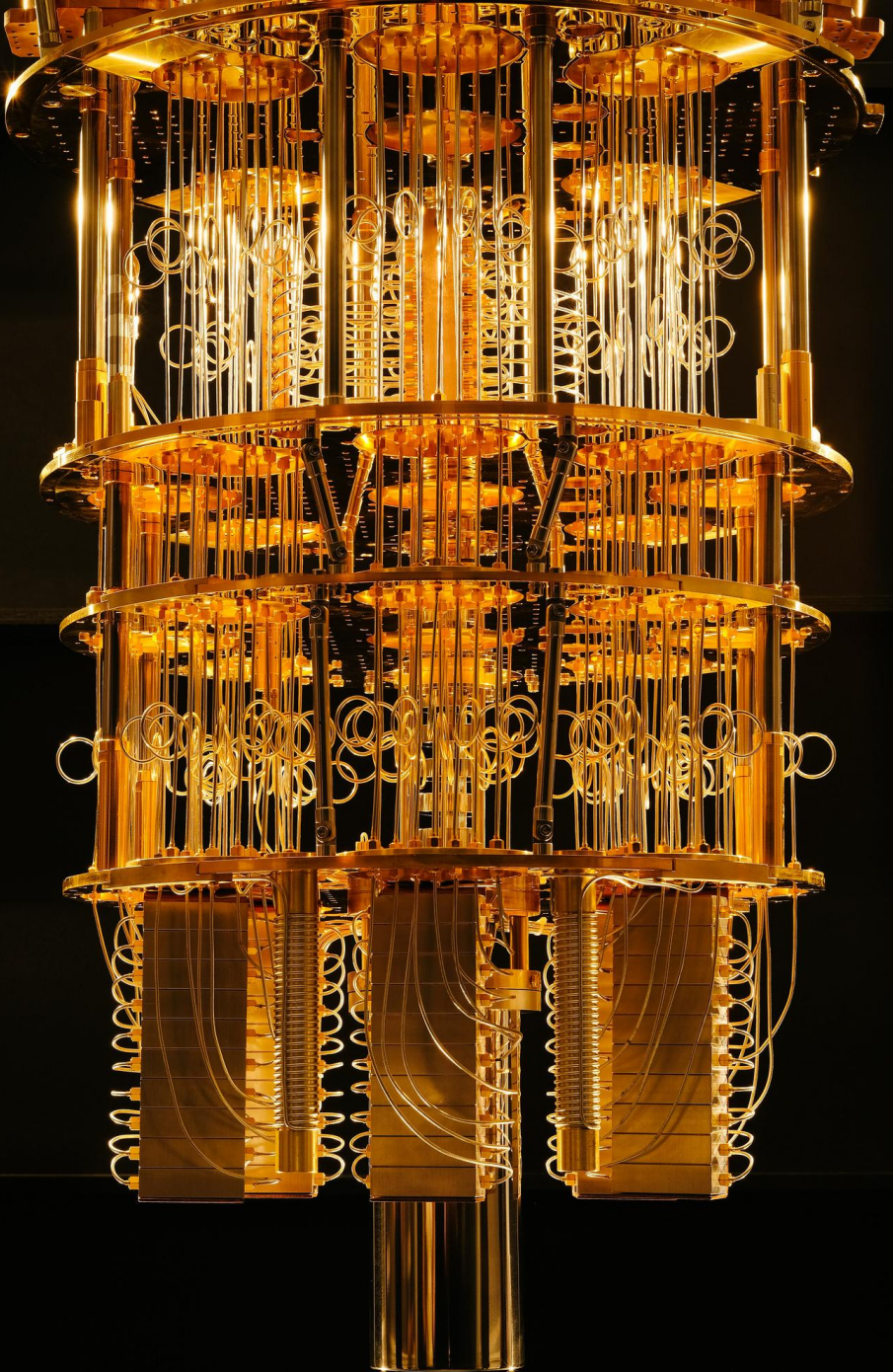




FPGA Qubit Package

6.111 Final Project Proposal

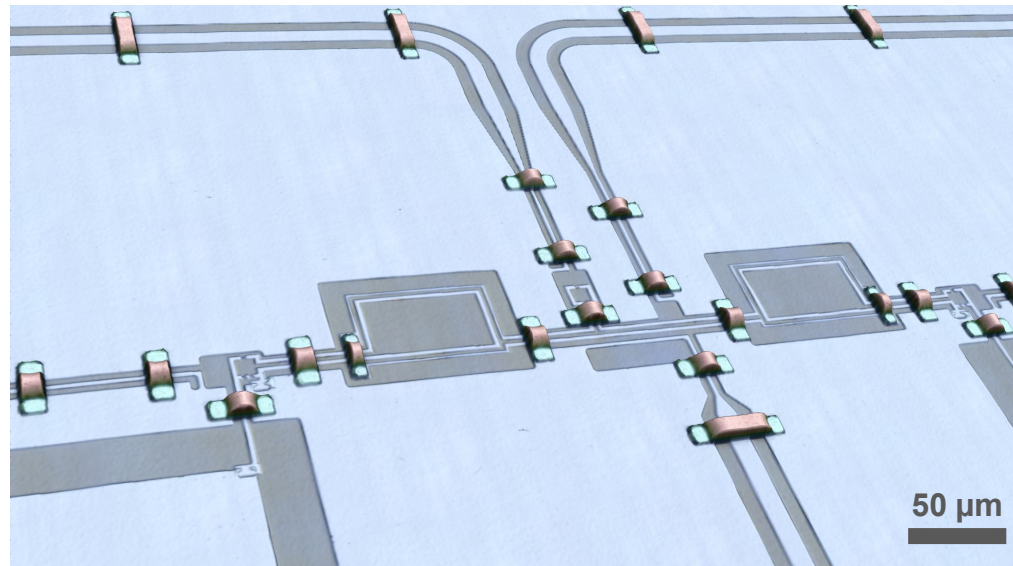
Francisca Vasconcelos and Megan Yamoah

**Engineering Quantum Systems (EQuS) Group
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
6 November 2018**

equs.mit.edu
Engineering Quantum Systems



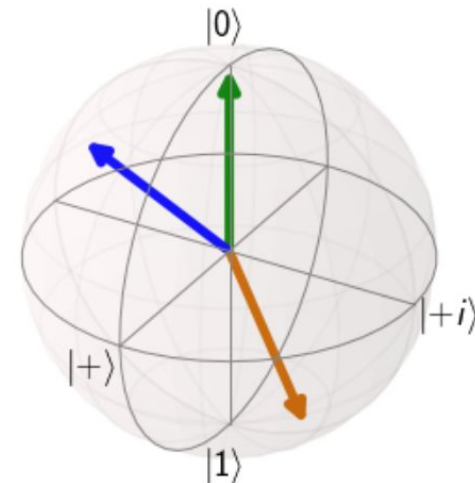
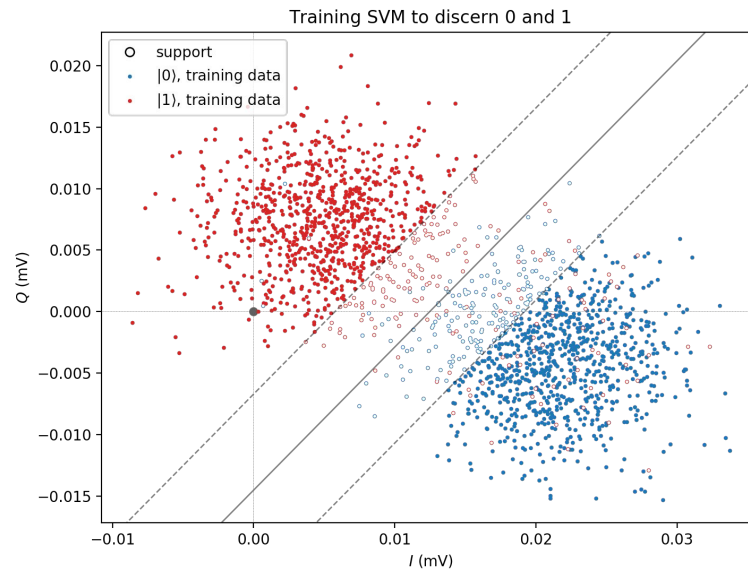
- Implement useful pre-processing for superconducting quantum devices
- Involves:
 - Processing microwave signals from devices at ~ 20 mK
 - Classifying state
 - Outputting data in a meaningful format
- Why FPGA?
 - Feedback
 - Quantum algorithms



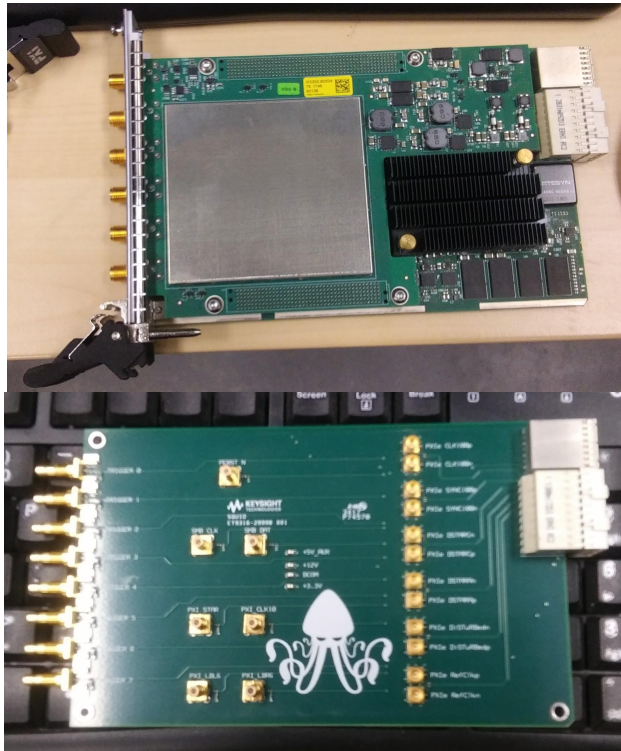
- Qubit state represented in 2D Hilbert space
 - Complex number space
 - Superpositions
- Measurement
 - Single basis
 - Wave function collapse
 - Statistical
- State discrimination

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$



**Xilinx Kintex-7
with Keysight compatibility**



AWG

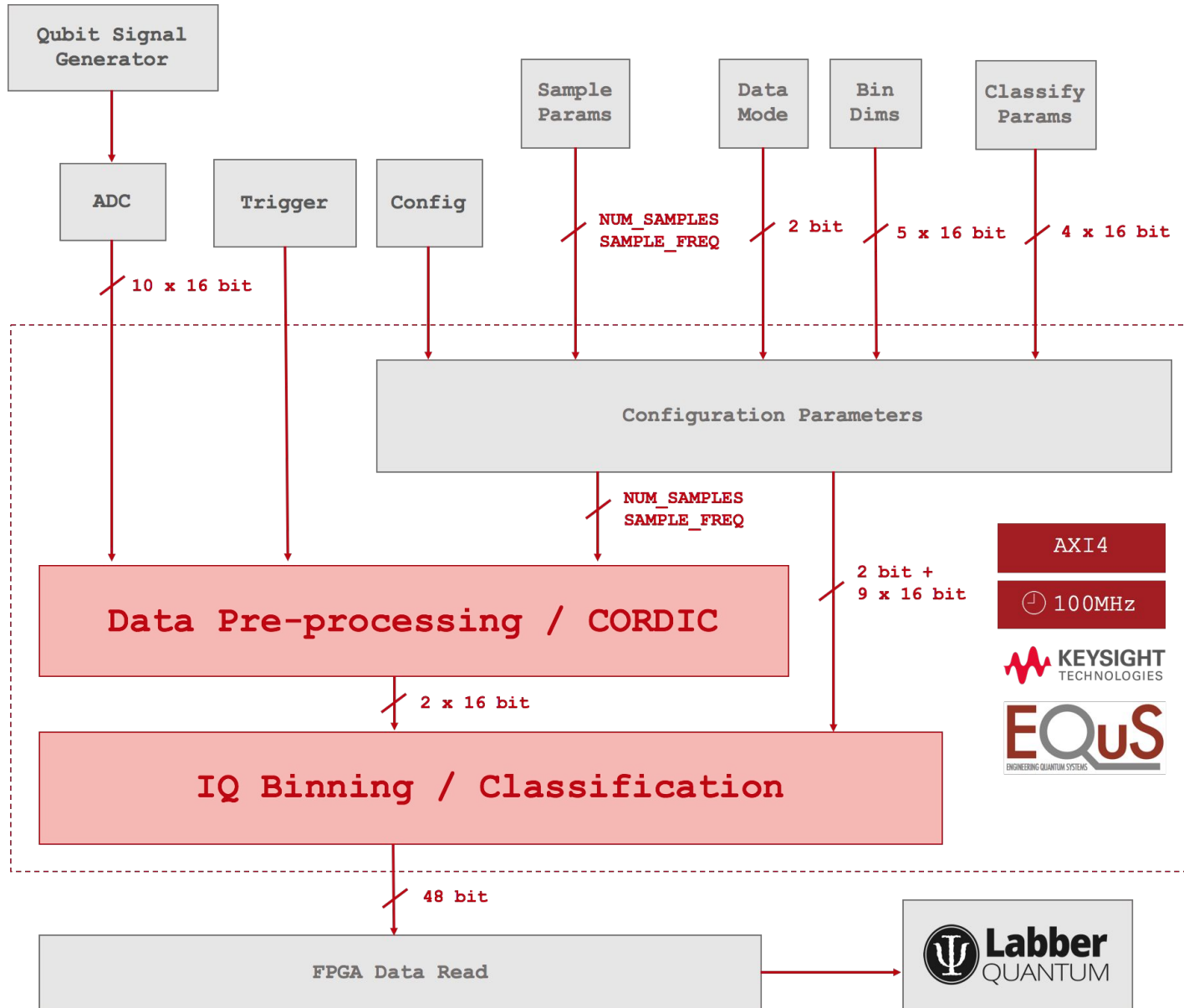


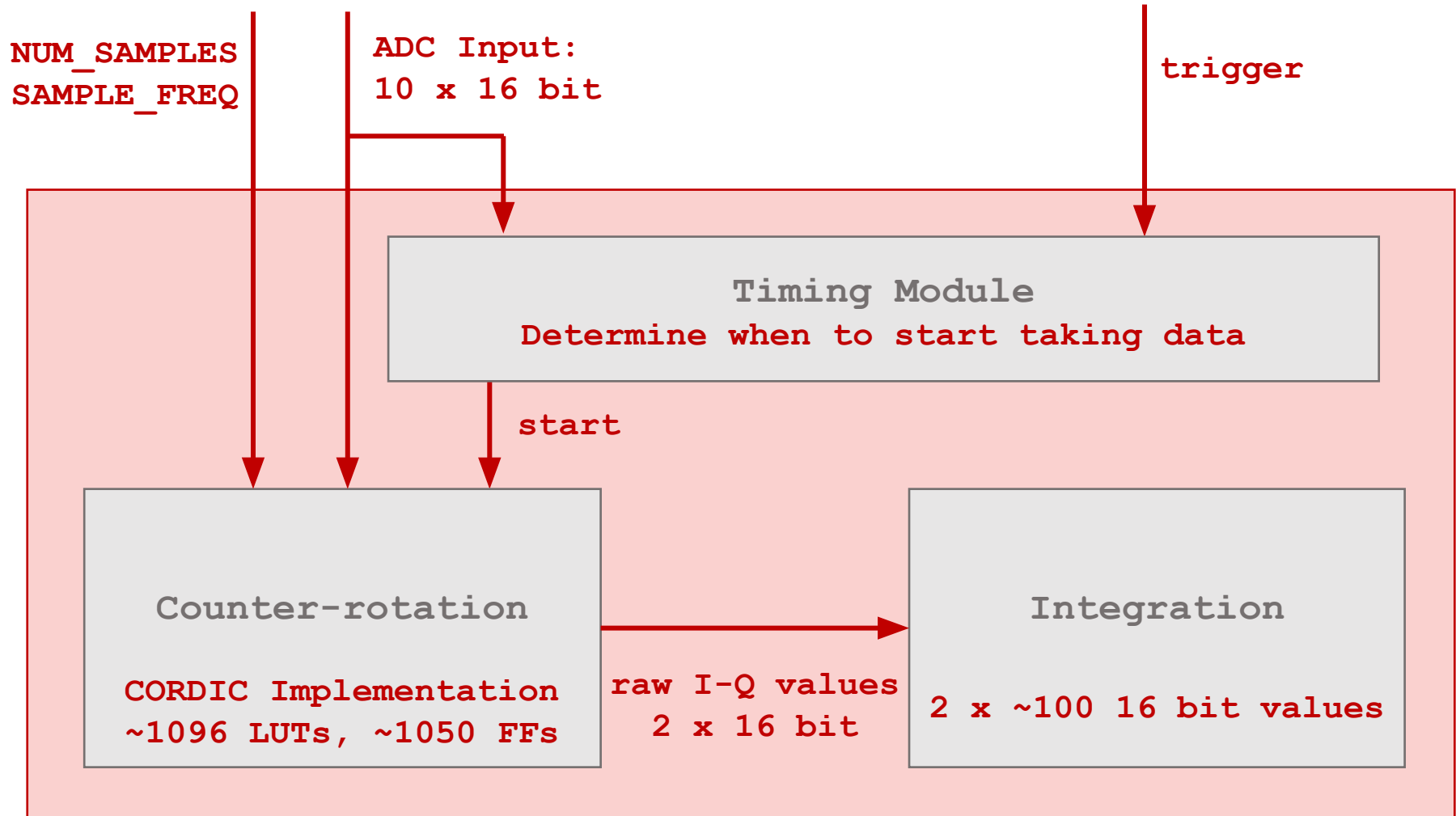
Keysight PXI Enclosure

**Cryogenic Fridges with
Qubit Packages**



Lab Measurement Racks





Qubit output



$$s(t) = \cos(\omega_{RF}t + \theta)$$

I-Q mixer output

$$\begin{cases} I(t) = \cos(\omega_{IF}t + \theta) \\ Q(t) = \sin(\omega_{IF}t + \theta) \end{cases}$$

Complex number
representation

$$z(t) = I(t) + iQ(t)$$

$$z(t)e^{-i\omega_{IF}t} = I(t) \cos \omega_{IF}t + Q(t) \sin \omega_{IF}t + i (Q(t) \cos \omega_{IF}t - I(t) \sin \omega_{IF}t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= I(t)\cos \omega_{IF}t + Q(t) \sin \omega_{IF}t = \cos \theta \\ Q &= Q(t)\cos \omega_{IF}t - I(t) \sin \omega_{IF}t = \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

COordinate Rotation Dlgital Computer

- Iterative algorithm
- Represent rotation matrix as multiplication by a power of 2 or adding operations

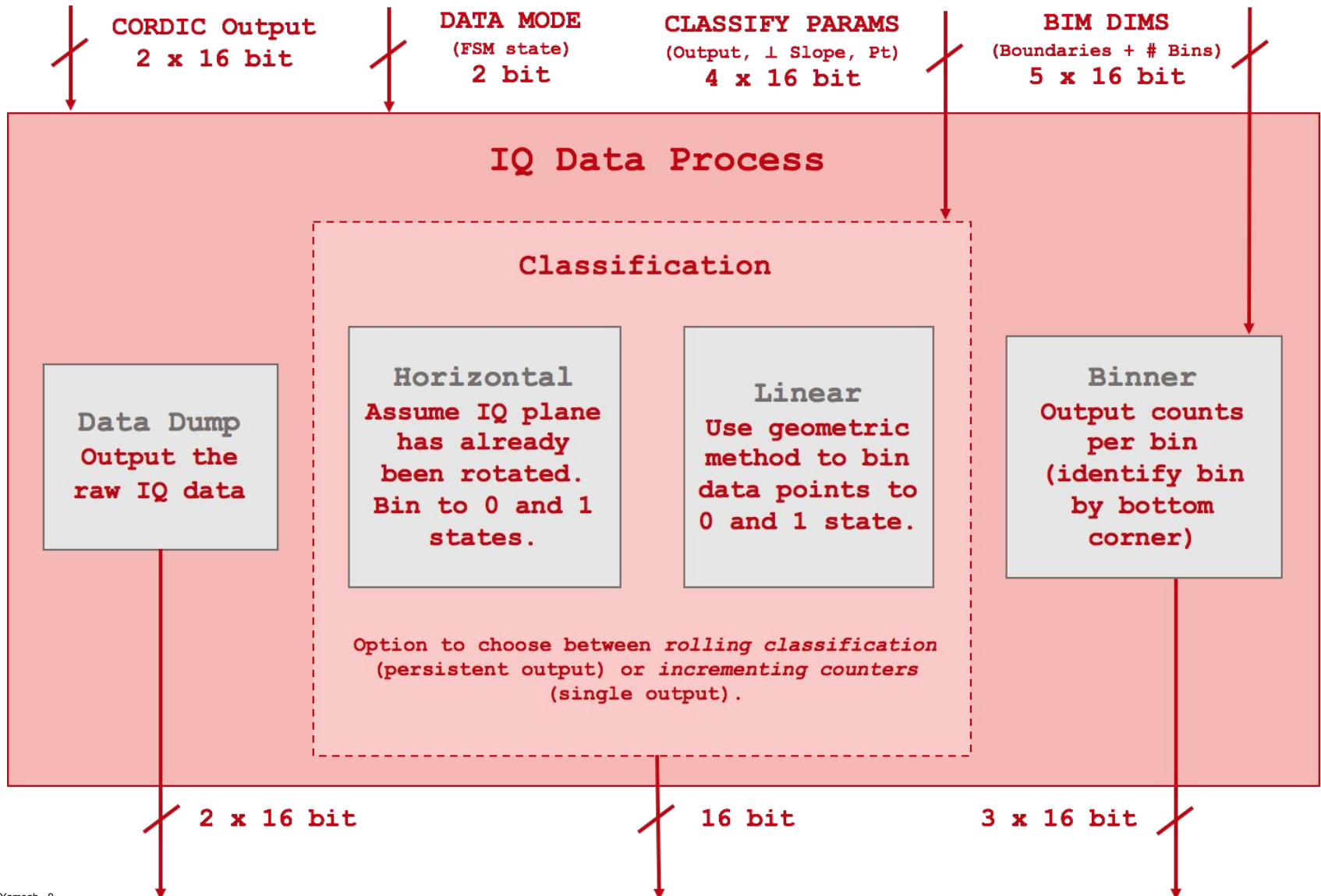
Vector rotation



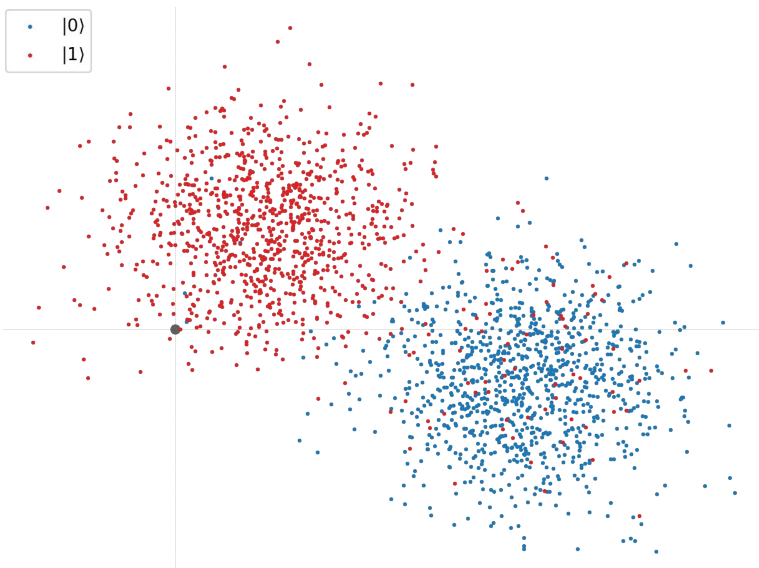
$$\begin{aligned}x' &= x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\y' &= y \cos \theta + x \sin \theta\end{aligned}$$

CORDIC

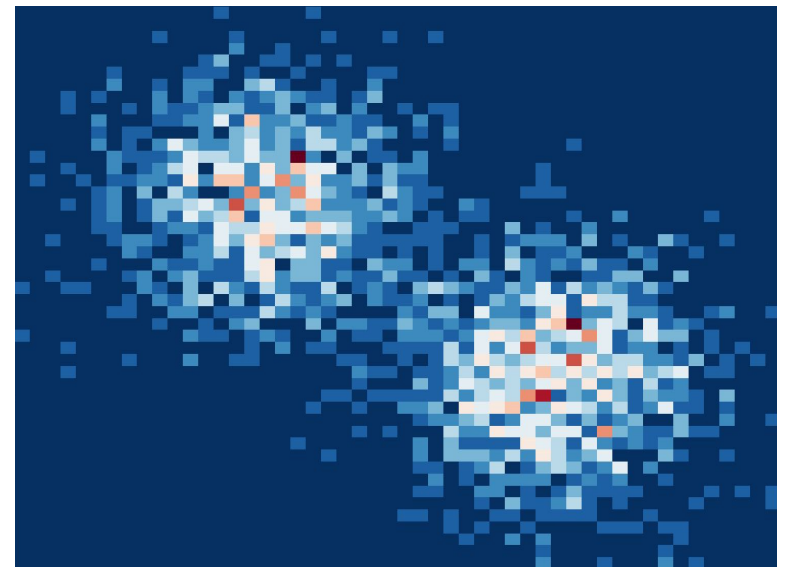
$$\begin{aligned}x' &= \prod_{i=1}^n \cos(\arctan(2^{-i}))(x_i - \alpha_i y_i 2^{-i}) \\y' &= \prod_{i=1}^n \cos(\arctan(2^{-i}))(y_i + \alpha_i x_i 2^{-i}) \\\theta' &= \sum_{i=1}^n \theta - (\alpha_i \arctan(2^{-i}))\end{aligned}$$



- Divide I-Q plane into squares (user defines resolution)
- Continuously bin values into this 2D histogram
- Once measurement is over, report count for each bin
- Decreased resolution reduces amount of data sent to computer & increases processing speed



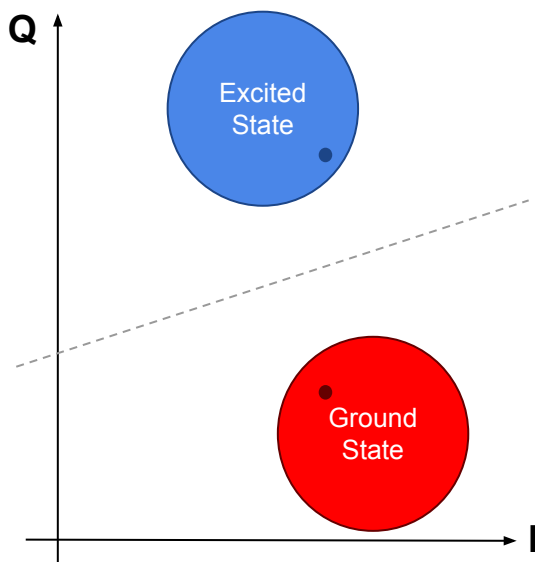
Actual Data



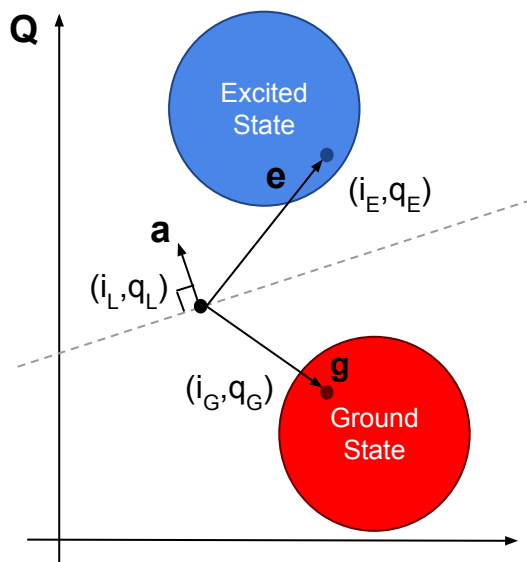
Binned Data

(Specifiable # Bins & Bin Width)

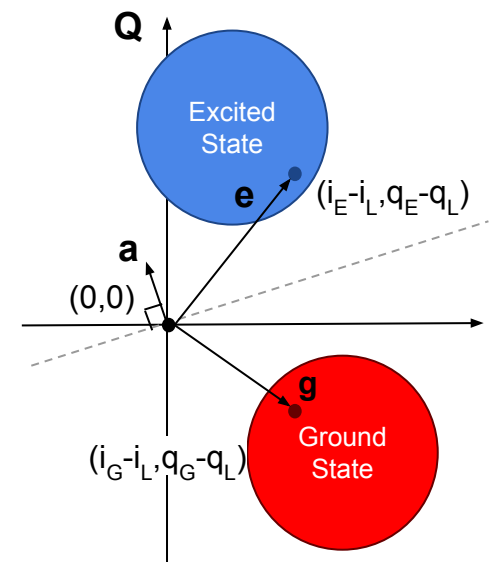
- **Easier: Horizontal** (assume I-Q mapping has been rotated)
- **Harder: Linear with Proposed approach: Geometric Method**
(No need to use arctan, sqrt, or any other complicated functions!)



1) Get values to be classified



2) Create vector representation



3) Map vectors to origin

- 4) Compute dot products and accordingly bin values:
- $$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} : \begin{cases} > 0, & \text{if } \vec{b} = \vec{e} \rightarrow \text{bin as 1} \\ = 0, & \text{if point on classifier} \\ < 0, & \text{if } \vec{b} = \vec{g} \rightarrow \text{bin as 0} \end{cases}$$

Megan's Goals

- Baseline
 - Receive and output digitized signal values
 - Output random I-Q values
- Expected
 - CORDIC rotation
 - Integration / Averaging
- Stretch
 - De-noising
 - Integrate in lab measurement chain

Fran's Goals

- Baseline
 - Data dump
 - Data read
- Expected
 - Horizontal classifier
 - Configuration parameters
 - Binner
 - Basic Labber integration
- Stretch
 - Linear classification
 - Report classifier distances
 - Full integration in lab measurement chain (run QST)

