

C12

Building scalable and ultra-coherent quantum computers with carbon nanotubes

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SUMMARY

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- 02 Our vision
- 03 Advantages of the tech
- 04 Challenges & outlook

01

C12 in a nutshell

Founded in **2020**

Paris-based **quantum hardware** startup

Technology from the **Ecole Normale Supérieure** in Paris

24 employees

\$10m Seed round in June 2021

First application-specific chips for **quantum chemistry & optimization** developed within consortiums



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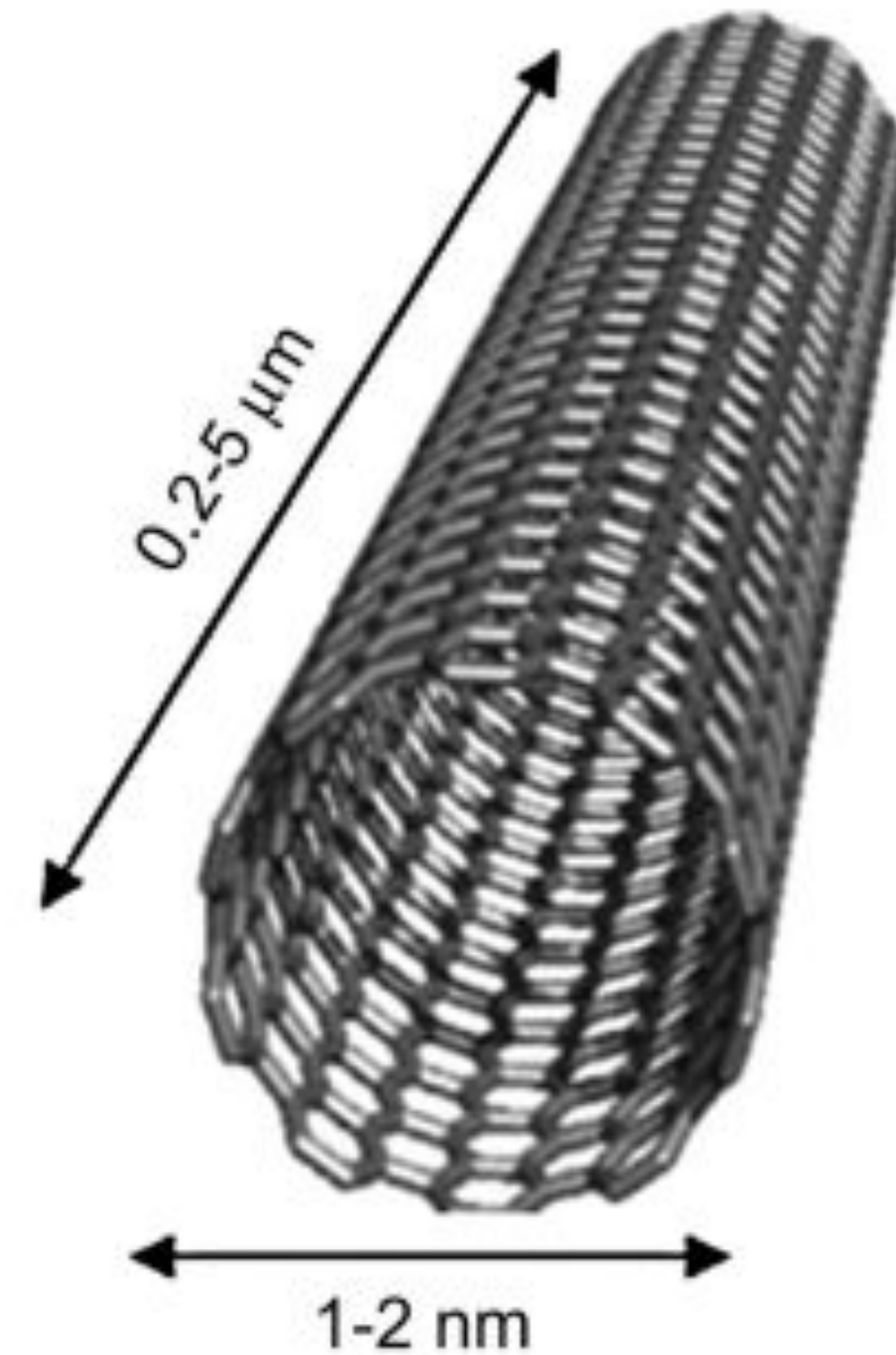
Our vision

Errors come from defects in the qubit material

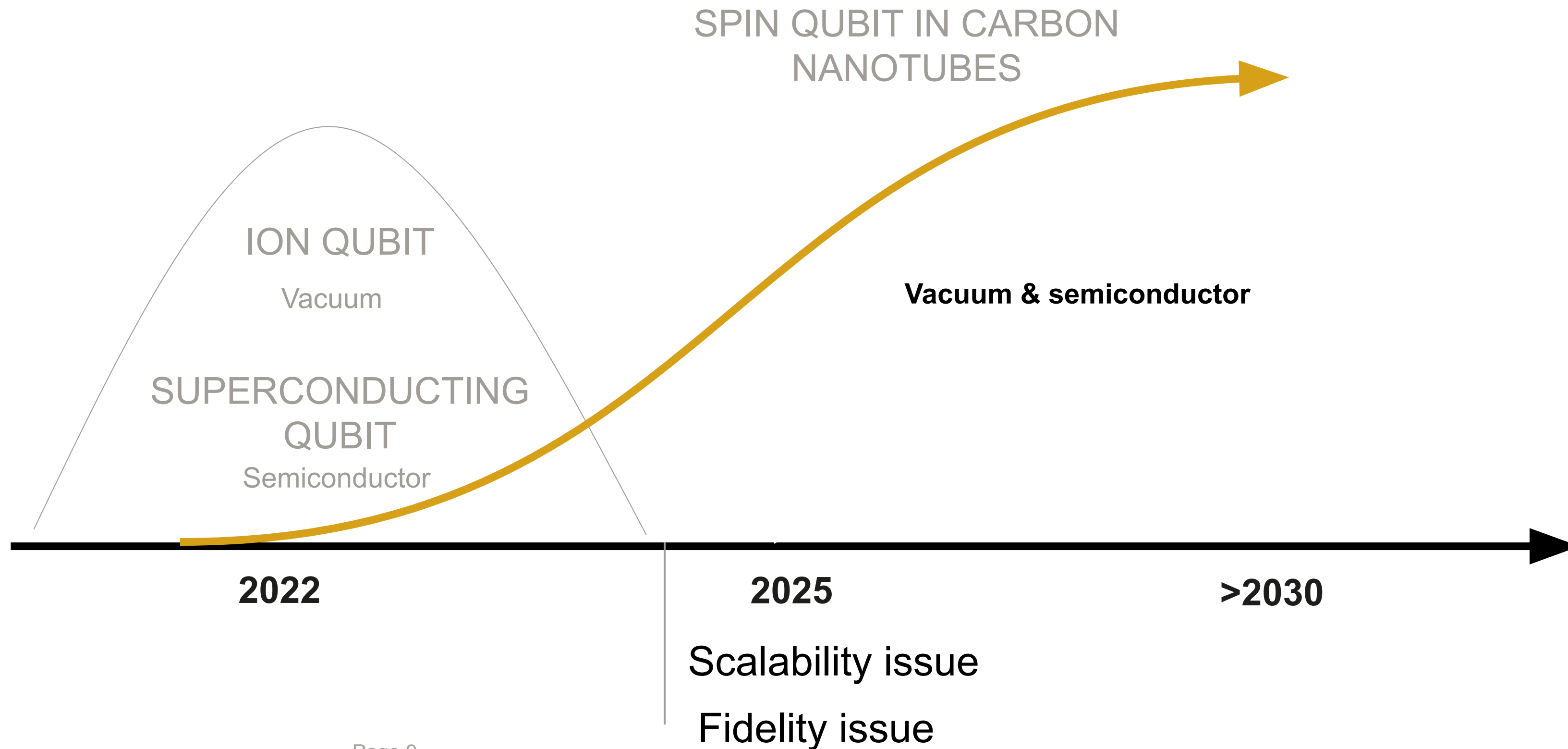
“A roadmap in 10 years, based on a solid-state qubit, relies on breakthroughs in material science.”

Chris Monroe, IonQ co-founder and chief scientist

We are
transforming
Carbon
Nanotubes into
“quantum
transistors”

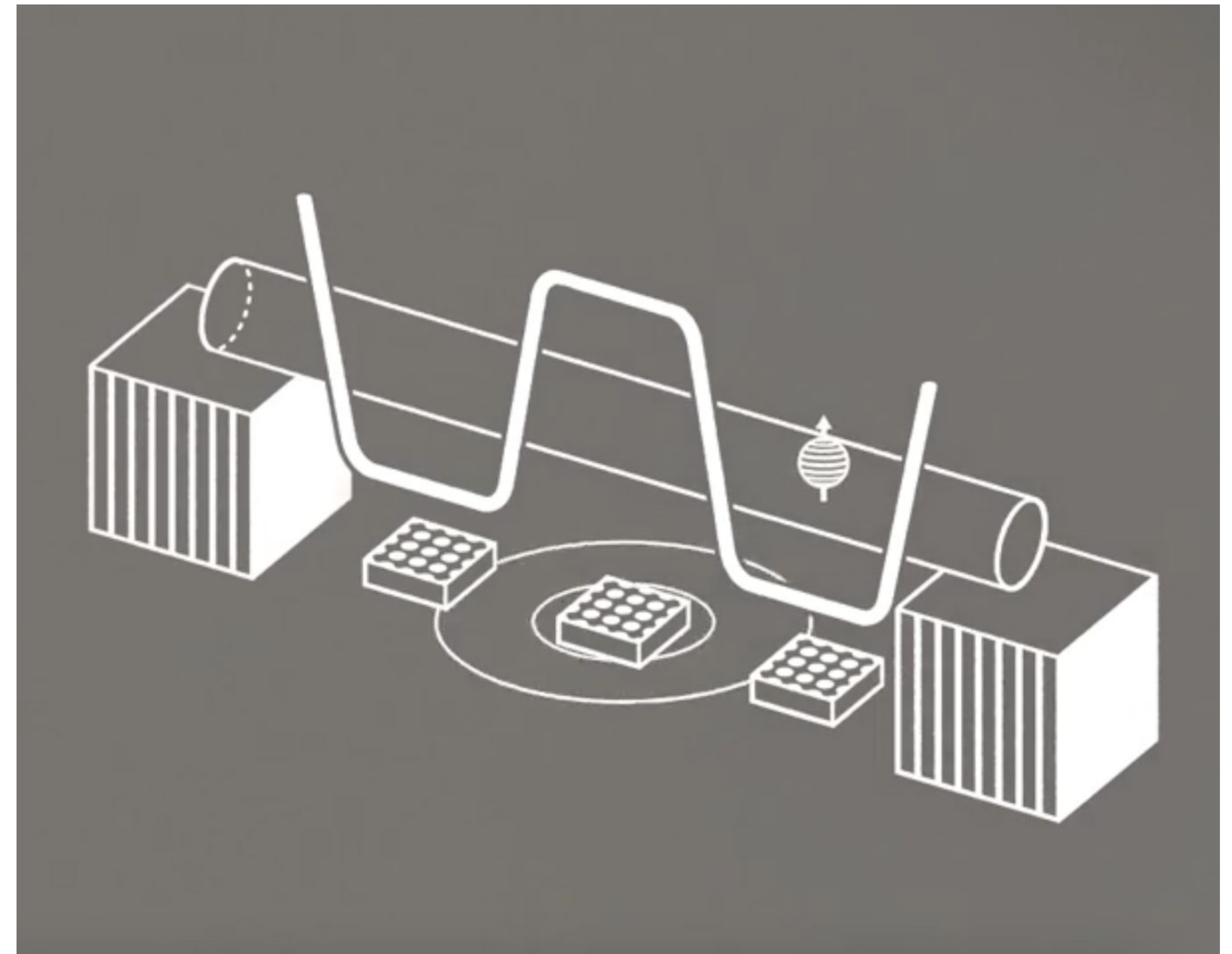


Carbon Nanotubes have the potential to process quantum information with **high fidelity** and at **large scale**



C12's qubit is a **spin qubit** hosted in a single carbon nanotube

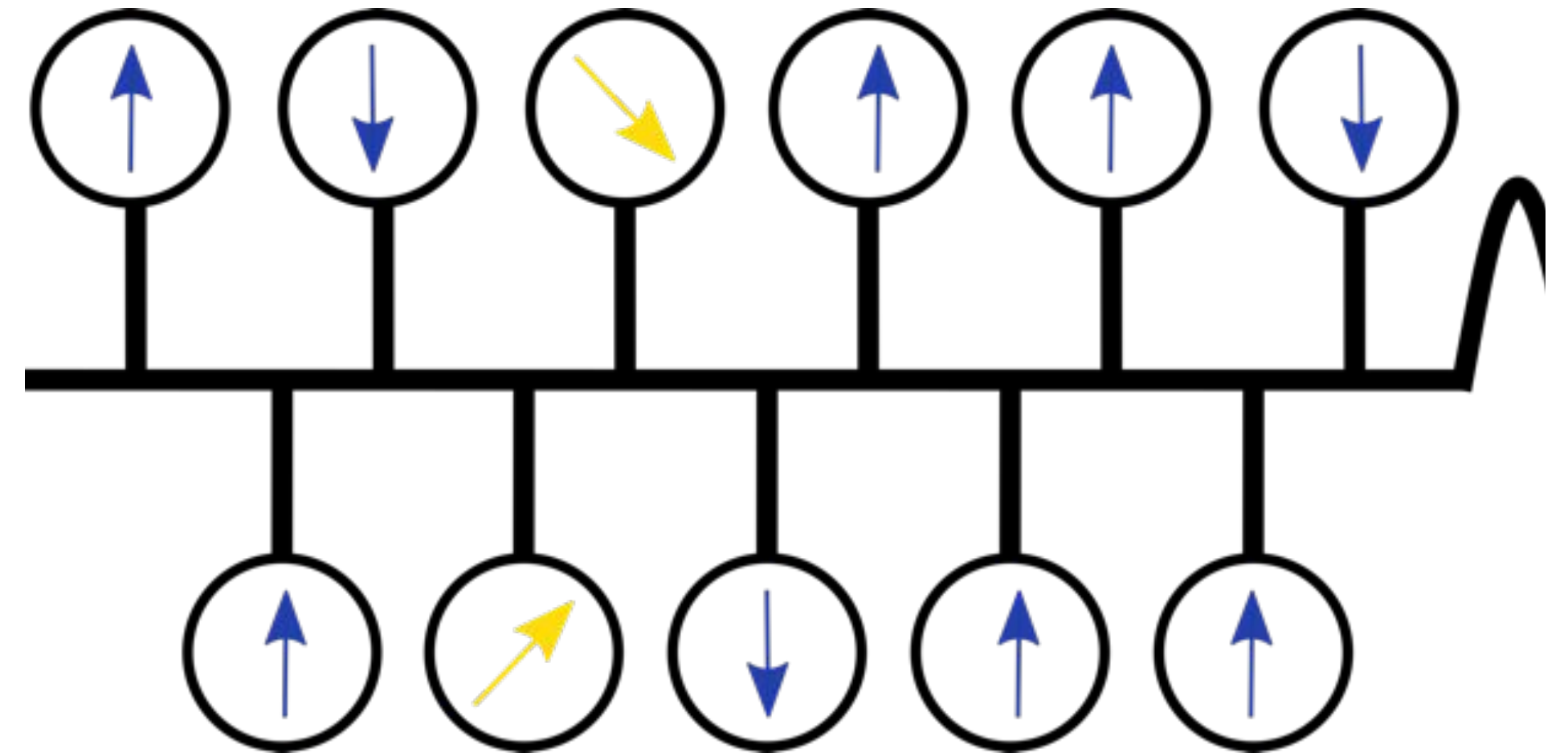
0. **Ultra-pure carbon nanotube**, connected between electrical contacts, **suspended** above an array of gate electrodes
1. Gate electrodes to trap a **single electron** in a double quantum dot
2. **Magnetic gate** electrode to entangle the electronic spin with the charge dipole in the double quantum dot
3. Spin qubit addressed through the resonator via **microwave pulses**



In C12's chip layout, spin qubits are coupled to a **unique microwave superconducting resonator**

Control & readout via the superconducting resonator

Two qubit gates performed via a virtual photon exchange with the resonator and spin-spin coupling between two qubits



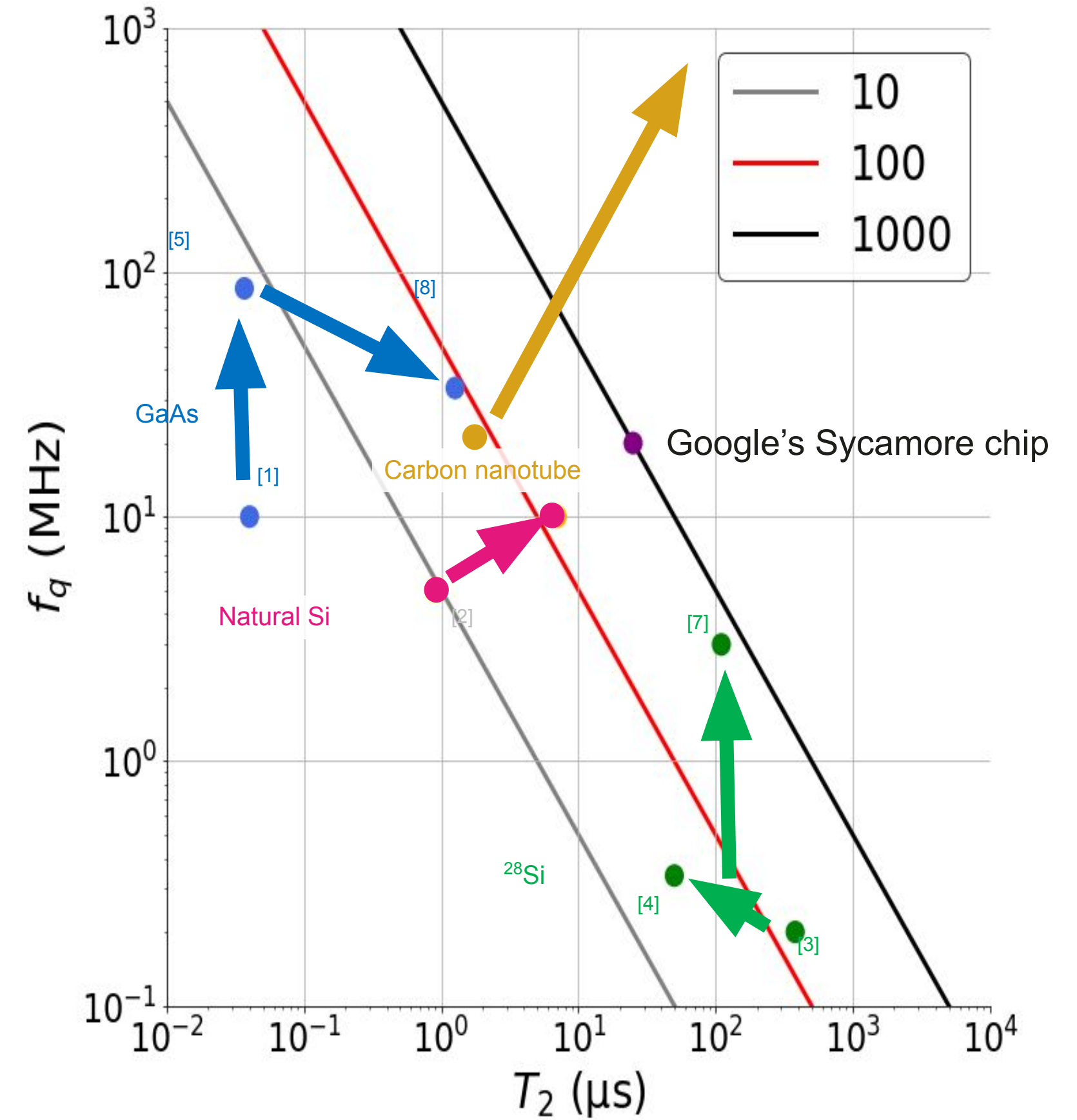
03

Advantages of the tech

1. A qubit with a very high quality factor

Long coherence time

Fast coupling



[1] F.H.L. Koppens *et al.*, Nature **442**, 766 (2006).

[2] E. Kawakami *et al.*, Nat. Nanotechnol. **9**, 666 (2014).

[3] M. Veldhorst *et al.*, Nat. Nanotechnol. **9**, 981 (2014).

[4] M. Veldhorst *et al.*, Nature **526**, 410 (2015).

[5] J. Yoneda *et al.*, PRL **113**, 267601 (2014).

[6] K. Takeda *et al.*, Sci. Adv. **2**, e1600694 (2016).

[7] J. Yoneda *et al.*, Nat. Nanotechnol. **13**, 102 (2018).

[8] T. Nakajima *et al.*, Phys. Rev. X **10**, 011060 (2020)

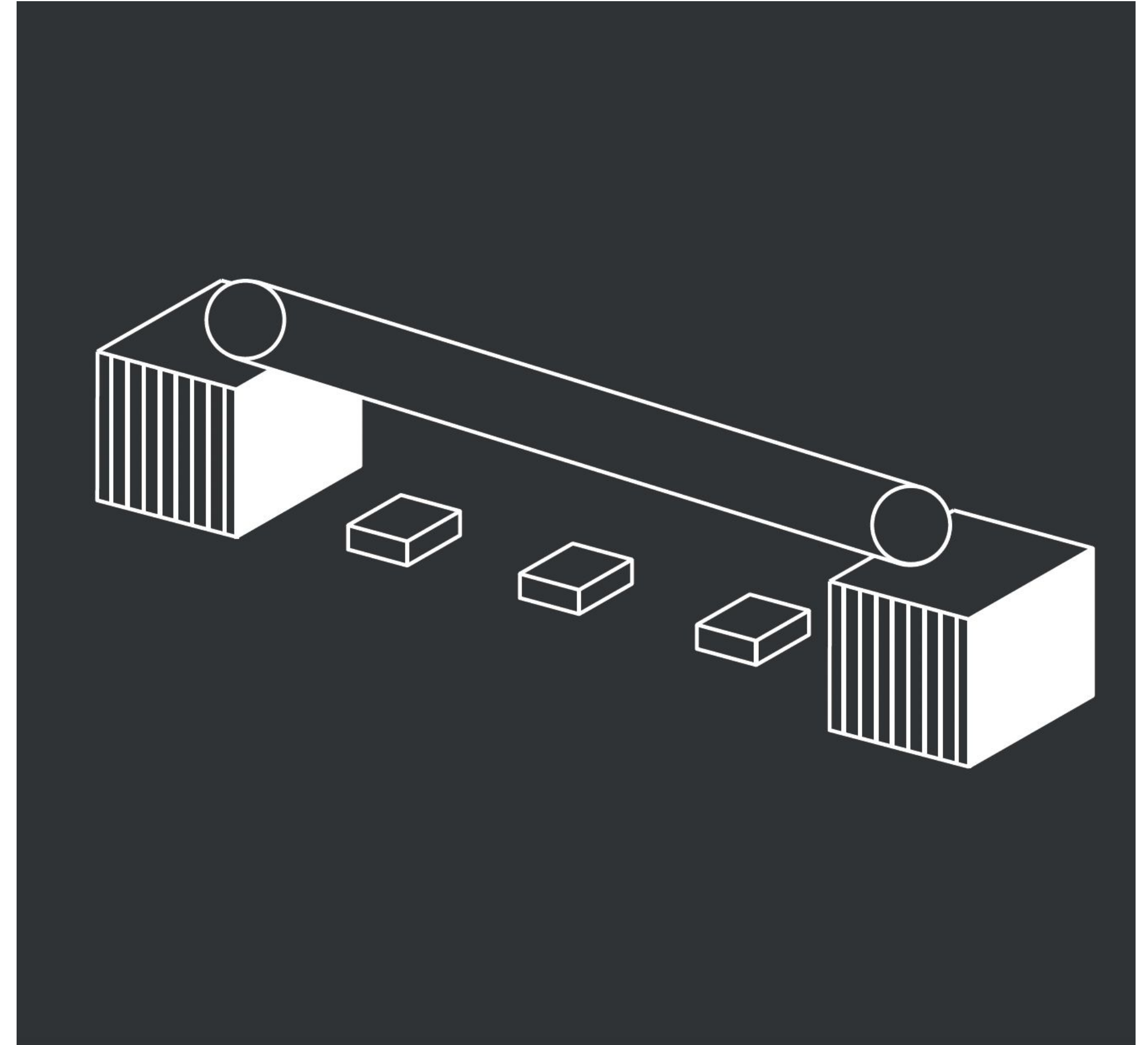
[9] T. Cubaynes *et al.*, npj, Quantum Information, (2019) 5:47

Spin qubit in a ultra-pure material

Less than **0.5** nuclear spin per dot

Vacuum isolation (**oxide-free**)

Control of confined phononic modes

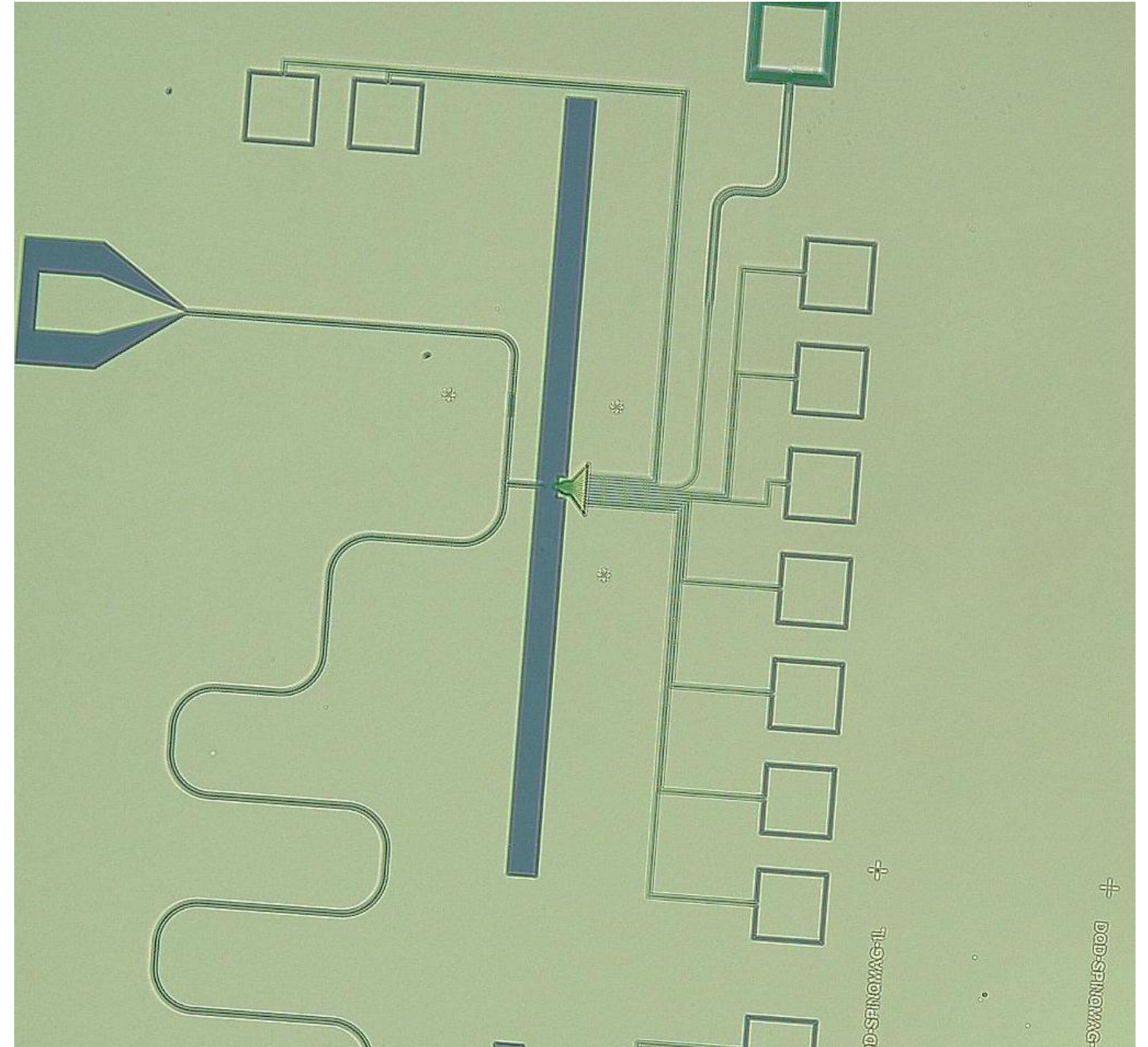


Fast coupling

Microwave on-chip control

2-qubit gate duration – c. 500 ns

1-qubit gate duration – c. 80 ns



2. A unique solid-state architecture

All-to-all connectivity

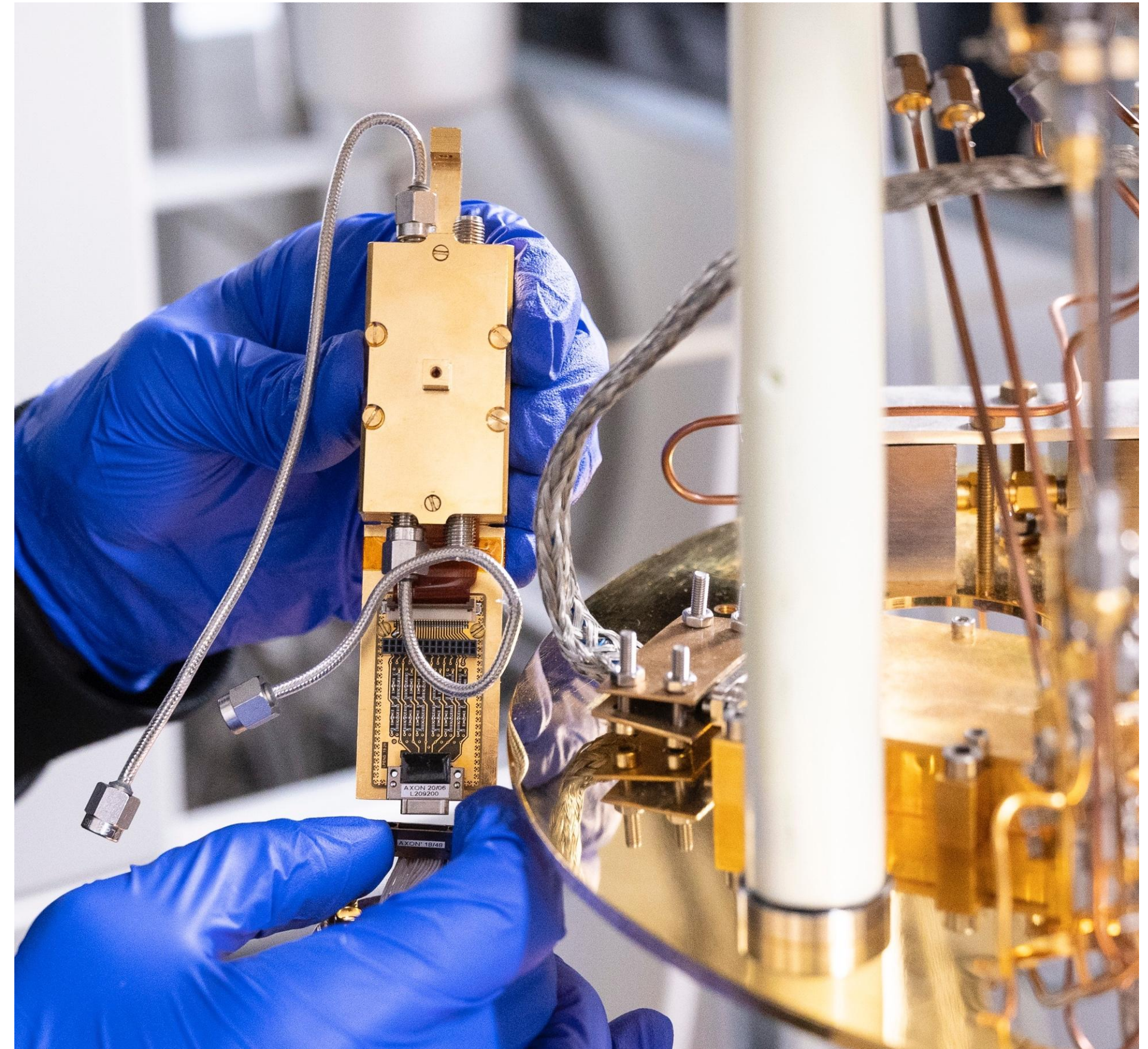
Exponentially tunable spin-photon coupling

3. Scalable quantum computing

Semiconductor integration & high qubit density

Qubit pre-selection

Quantum error correction

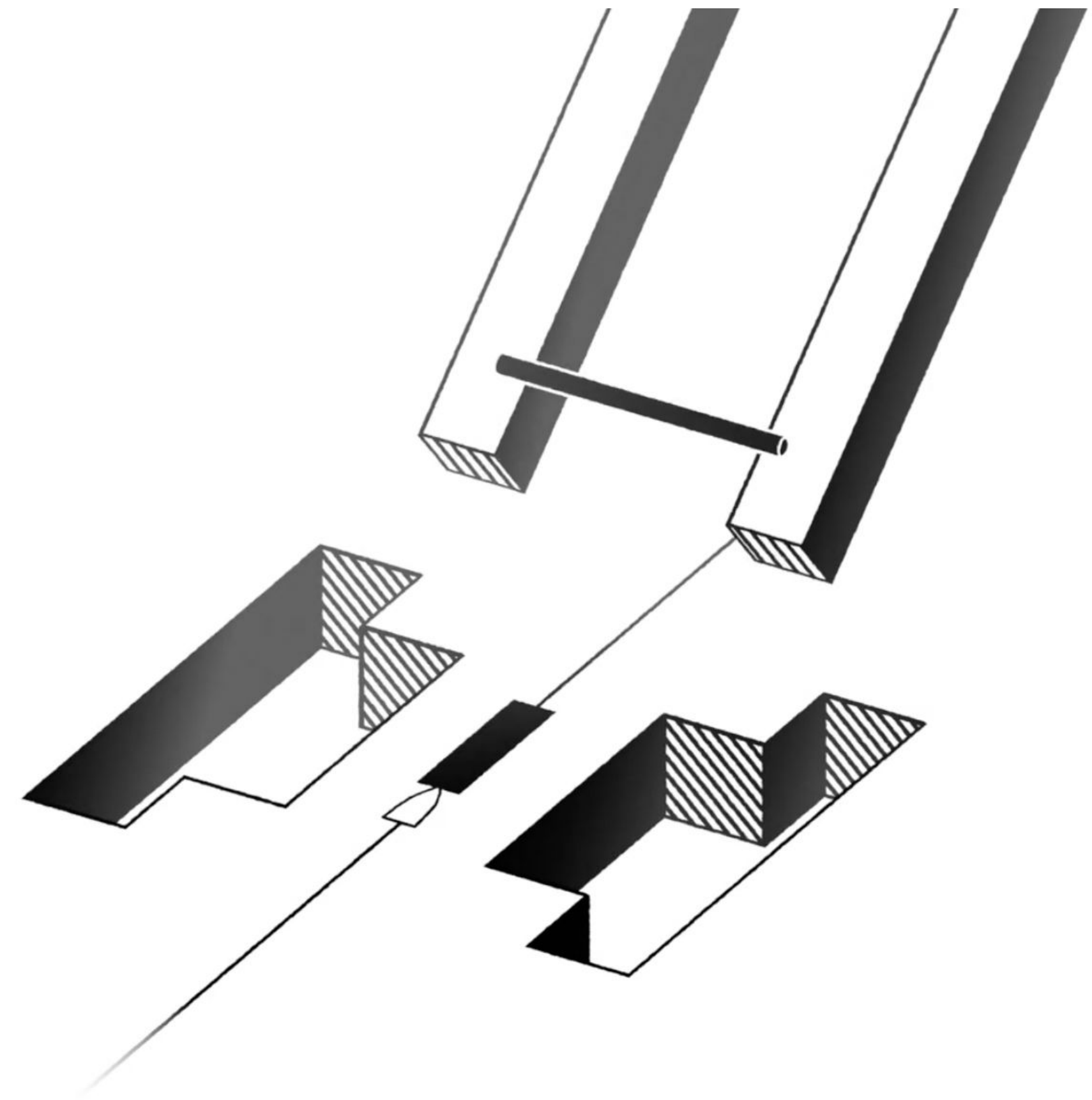


Electrically Gated Semiconductor Qubits

Patented **nano-assembly** process

Small qubit footprint

Use of fabrication methods similar to
classical electronics

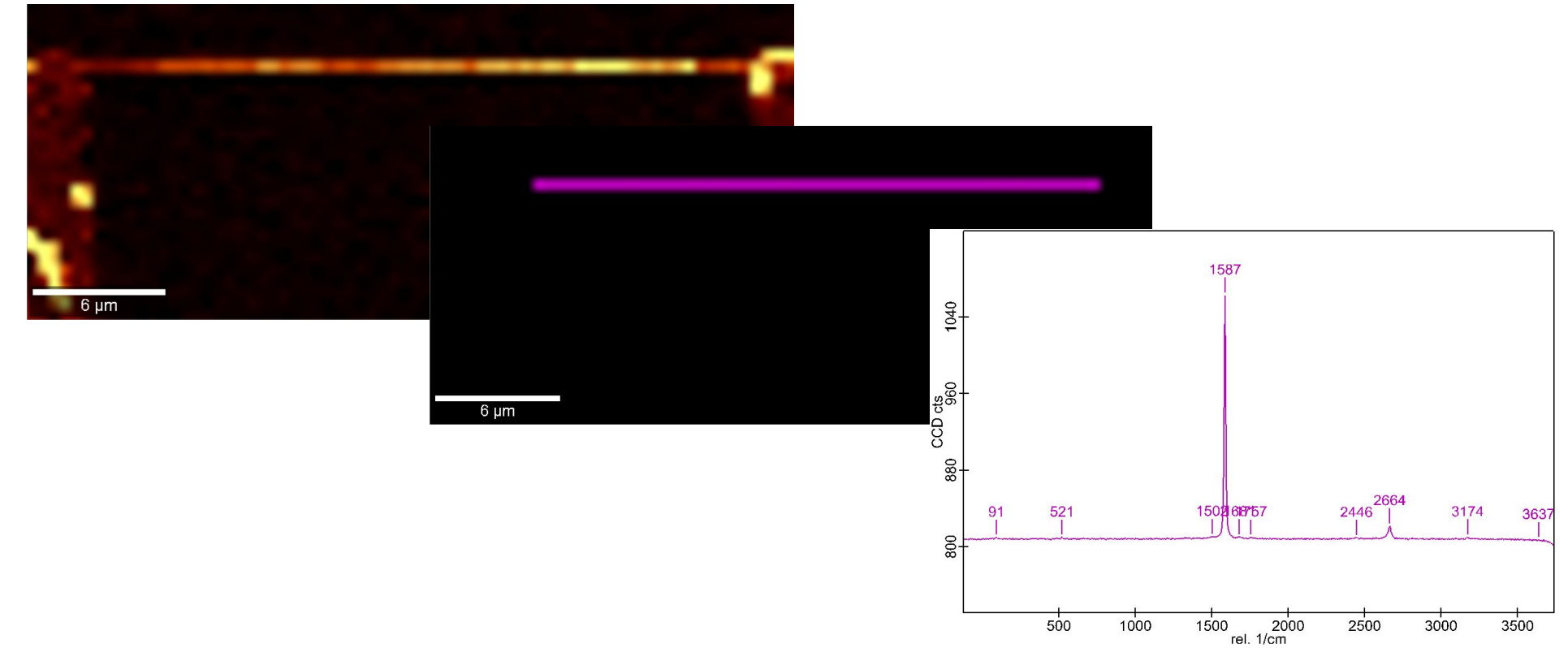


Qubit pre-selection

Non-invasive method

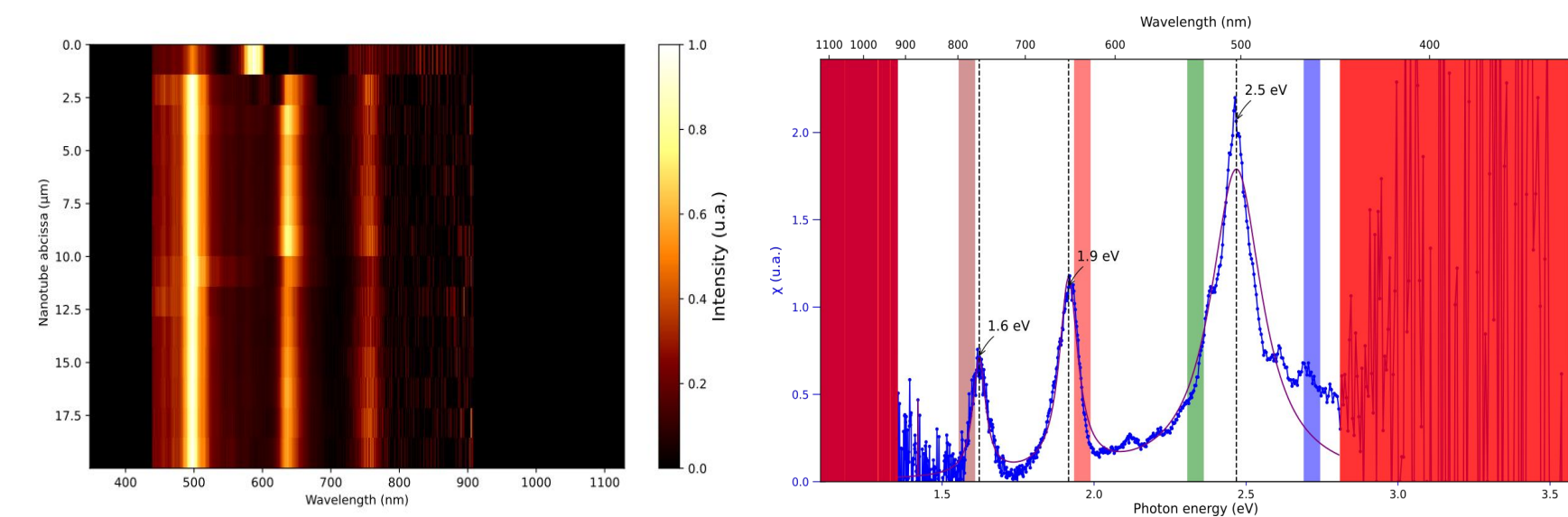
Machine learning assisted selection

Raman spectroscopy



Very uniform (1 wall) c. 3.2 nm diameter and no defect

Rayleigh spectroscopy



C12 carbon nanotube uniform over c. 20μm

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Challenges & outlook

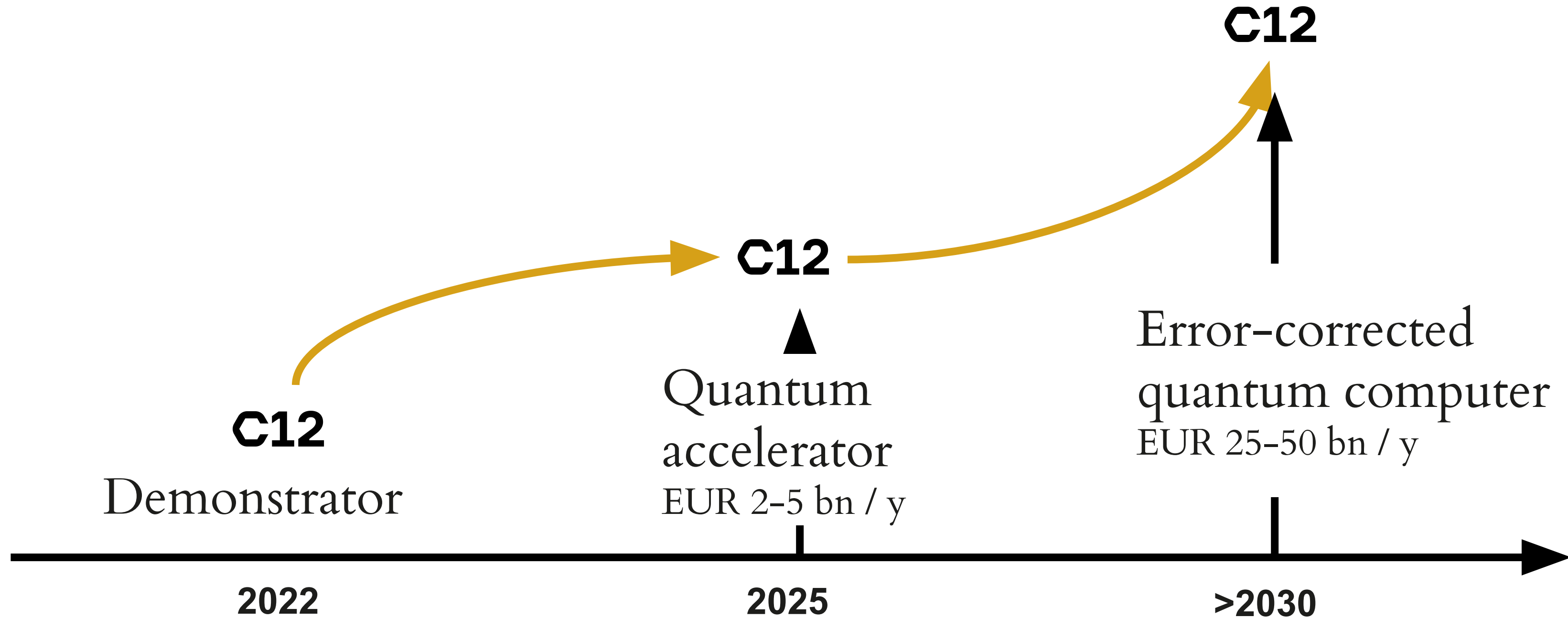
Carbon nanotube spin qubit is a **promising** quantum computing platform but still **early-stage** tech

ULTRA-PURE MATERIAL

MULTI-QUBIT CHIP LAYOUT

SOFTWARE INTEGRATION

C12's processor is a prime candidate for Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum applications



We are developing first two **application-specific chips** with partners

Quantum Chemistry

Hydrogen conversion

Quantum algorithm: Variational Quantum Eigensolver

2-year project

Quantum optimization solver

Graph-based combinatorial problems

Quantum algorithm: Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm

3-year project



To be announced



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