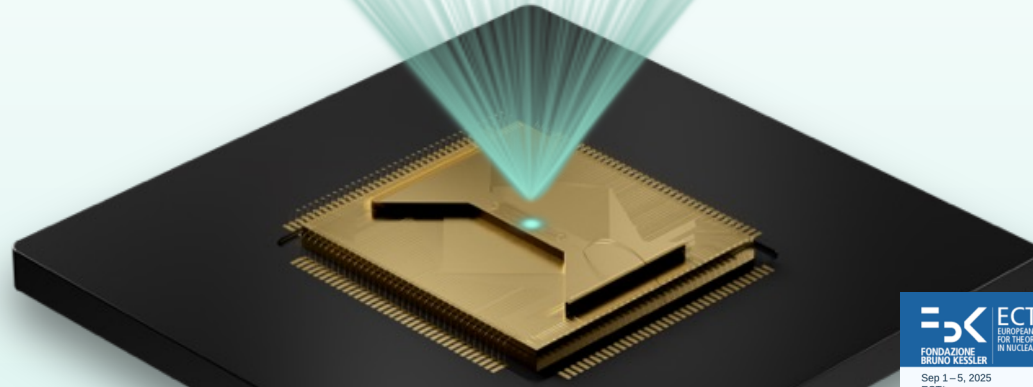
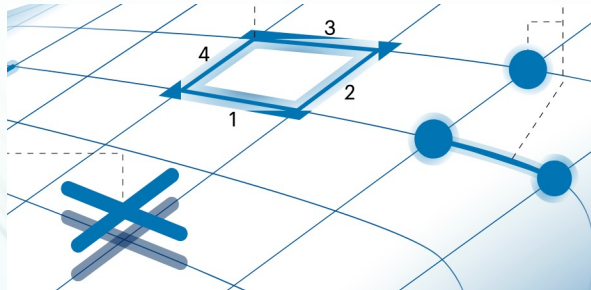


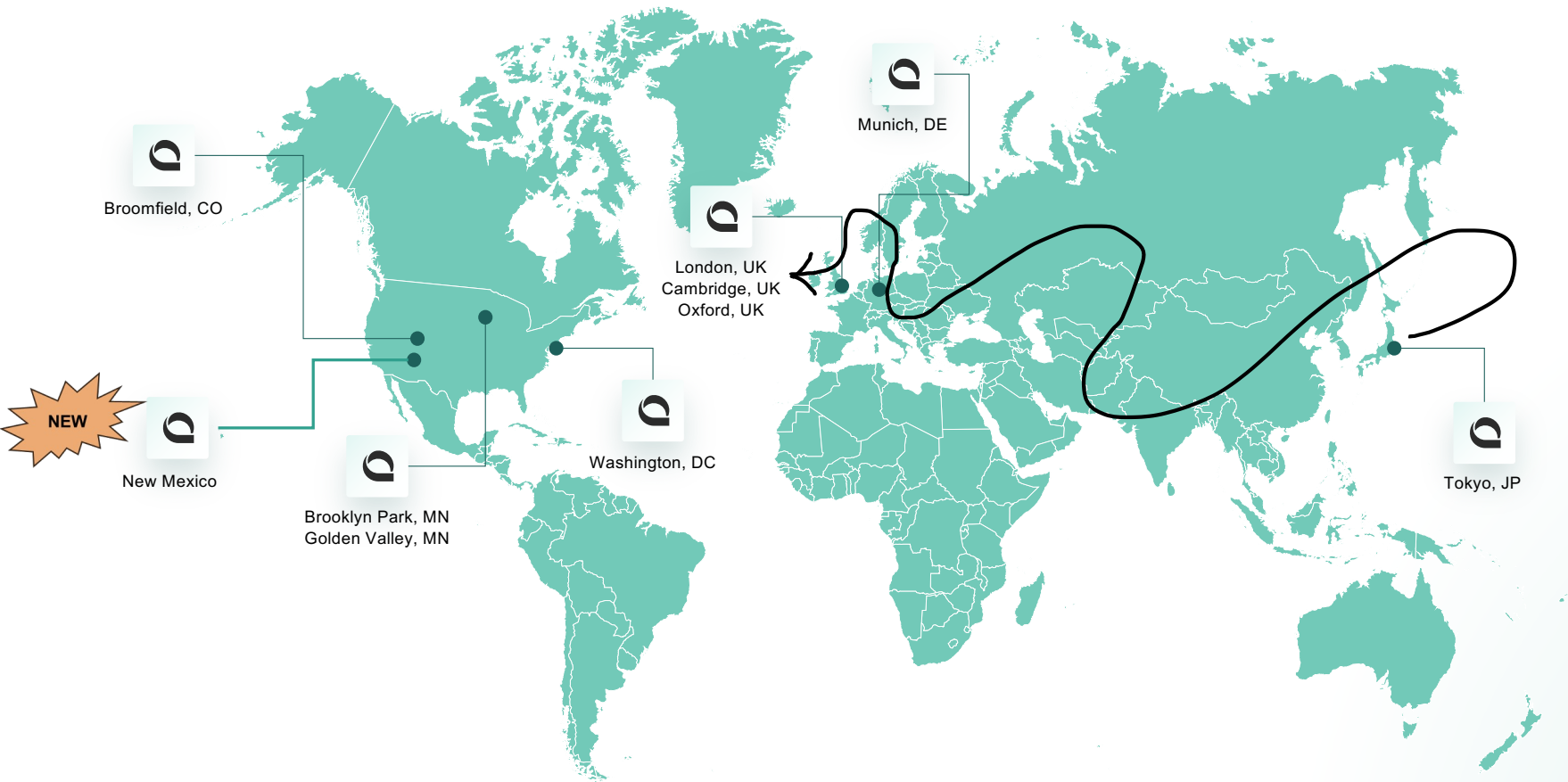
The QCCD trapped-ion architecture and its benefits for Lattice Gauge Theories



Enrico Rinaldi
Lead R&D Scientist



Quantinuum's Global Team



Quantinuum

the **clear leader** in quantum technology

550+

employees across
8 offices

420+

PhDs and Masters
Largest concentration of
quantum experts outside
of academia

140+

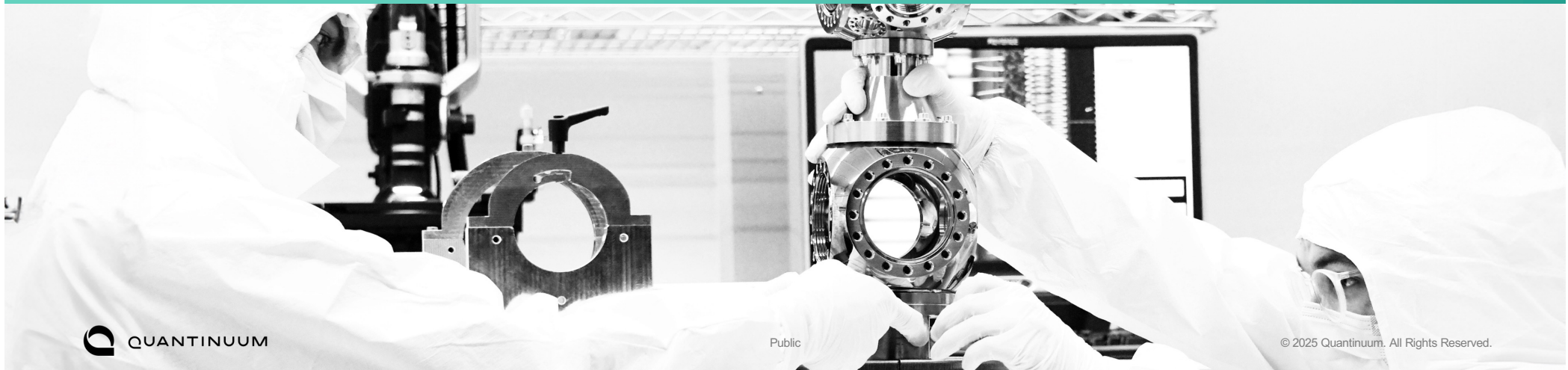
global patents

~200

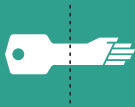
scientific papers

Cross-domain subject
matter expertise:

Chemistry | Materials science
Artificial intelligence | Machine learning
Condensed matter | Cybersecurity
Encryption | Finance



Supporting the quantum ecosystem at every level



Cybersecurity

Quantum Origin: Enterprise-grade quantum computing-enable cryptographic solutions



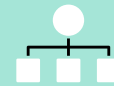
Quantum Chemistry

InQuanto: transforming the discovery of new materials and novel processes



Quantum AI

Aiming to solve commercial and specific problems that cannot be solved using today's classical computers



Ecosystem Platforms

Enables other partners to leverage the power of quantum via open-source access

TKET

High-performance quantum software development kit

Multi-platform | Open-source

QUANTINUUM
NEXUS

Full Stack SaaS Platform | Cloud Native

Complete software platform that allows developers to build and deploy algorithms with minimum effort and maximum flexibility



QUANTINUUM
SYSTEMS

The world's highest-performing quantum hardware

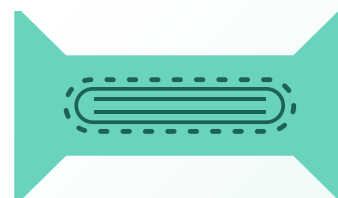
Ecosystem Quantum Processors

Quantinuum Hardware – Highest Fidelity, Most Capability

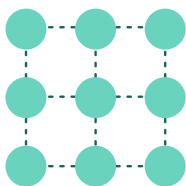
QCCD architecture on a commercial device



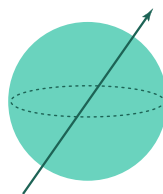
**SYSTEM MODEL
H1**



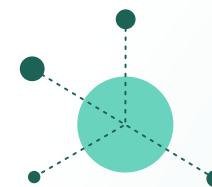
**SYSTEM MODEL
H2**



Unparalleled quality



Proven to scale



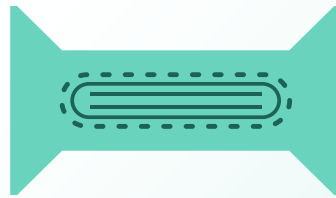
Solving complex problems

Quantinuum Hardware – Highest Fidelity, Most Capability

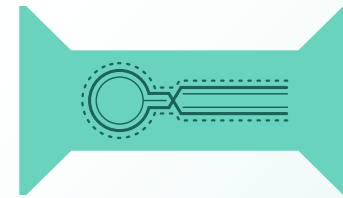
QCCD architecture on a commercial device – a scalable path to fault tolerance



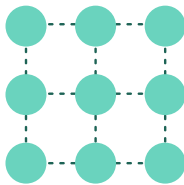
**SYSTEM MODEL
H1**



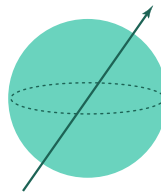
**SYSTEM MODEL
H2**



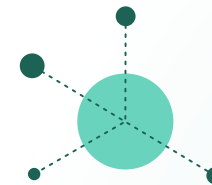
**QUANTINUUM
HELIOS**



Unparalleled quality

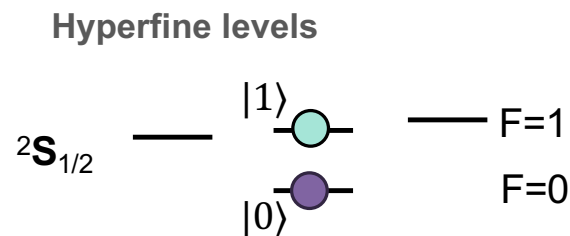
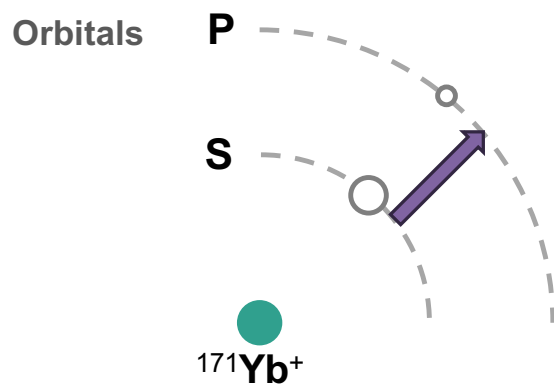


Proven to scale



Solving complex problems

Atomic ions are ideal quantum ‘bits’



- Quantum information is stored in electronic state
- Each atom is identical, each qubit is identical
- Strong interaction via positive charge and valence electron resonance
- Errors are fundamentally understood
- We precisely capture, control, and manipulate ions for quantum operations

- **initialize into well-defined & determinate state**
- maintain coherence
- provide sets of universal quantum gates
- devise non-destructive qubit state readout

Architecture for a Large-Scale Quantum Computer

Known as QCCD - **Quantum Charge-Coupled Device**

Key Concepts

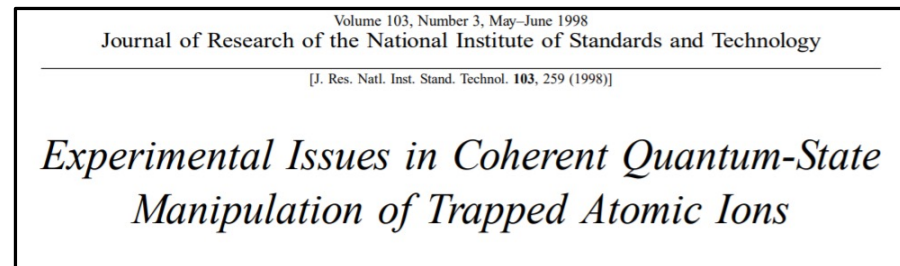
Qubits through ions

Connectivity by physical transport

Dedicated zones for logic/initialization/measure

High-fidelity gates via laser gates on short ion chains

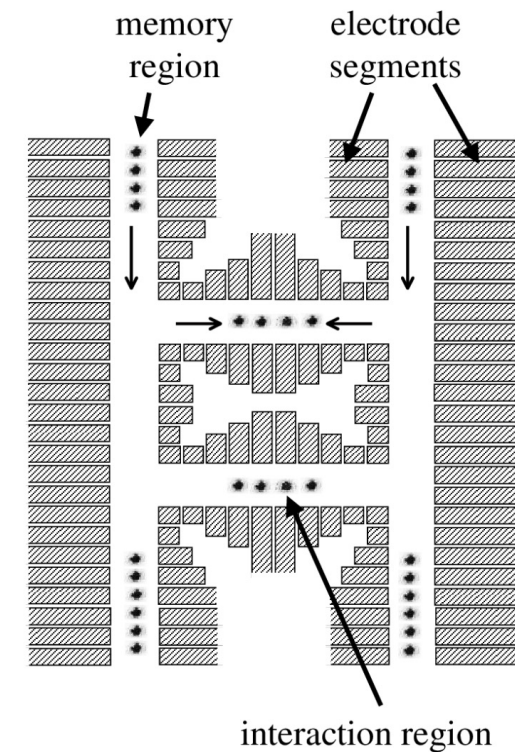
Scalability enabled by micro-fabricated traps



Additional references:

D.J.Wineland, C. Monroe, et. al., Entangled states of atomic ions. for quantum metrology and computation, Atomic Physics 15, pp. 1-474 (1997)

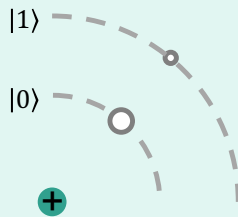
Kielinski, D., Monroe, C. & Wineland, D. Architecture for a large-scale ion-trap quantum computer. Nature 417, 709-711 (2002).



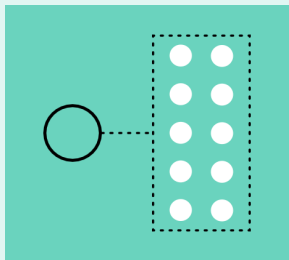
QCCD architecture

differentiating features

Robust Coherence

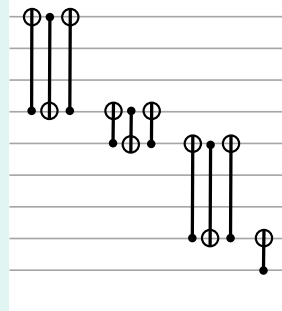
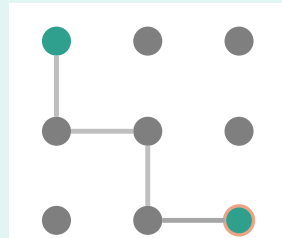


Flexible and reconfigurable
MCMR and conditional logic

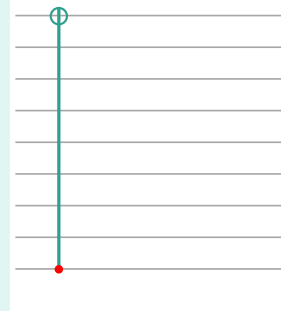
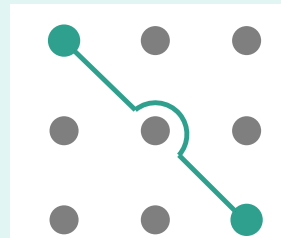


All-to-All Connectivity

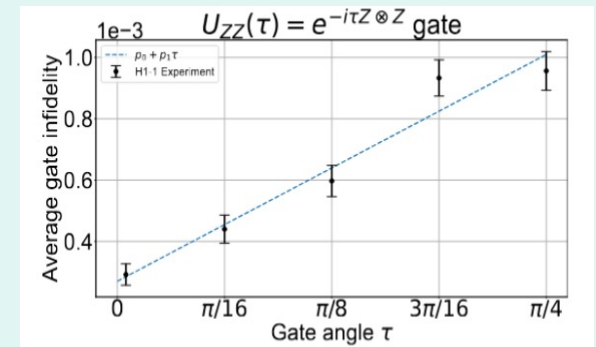
Nearest Neighbor



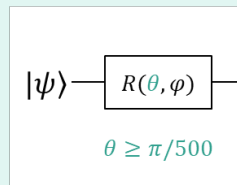
All-to-All



High-Fidelity Ops



Parameterized Angle
SQ and TQ gates

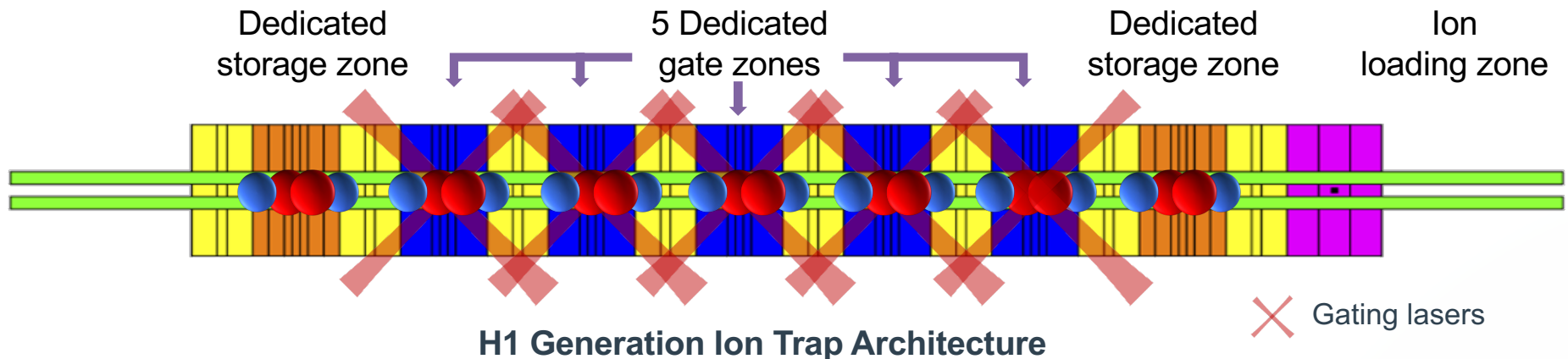


$$RZZ(\theta) = e^{-\frac{i\theta}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{i\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$





QUANTINUUM QCCD Trapped-Ion Architecture

Quantum Charge Coupled Device (QCCD) Architecture



Quantum bits (qubits) are stored in the electronic states of **IDENTICAL** Yb⁺ ions

¹⁷¹Yb⁺  |1>
 |0> Hyperfine qubit

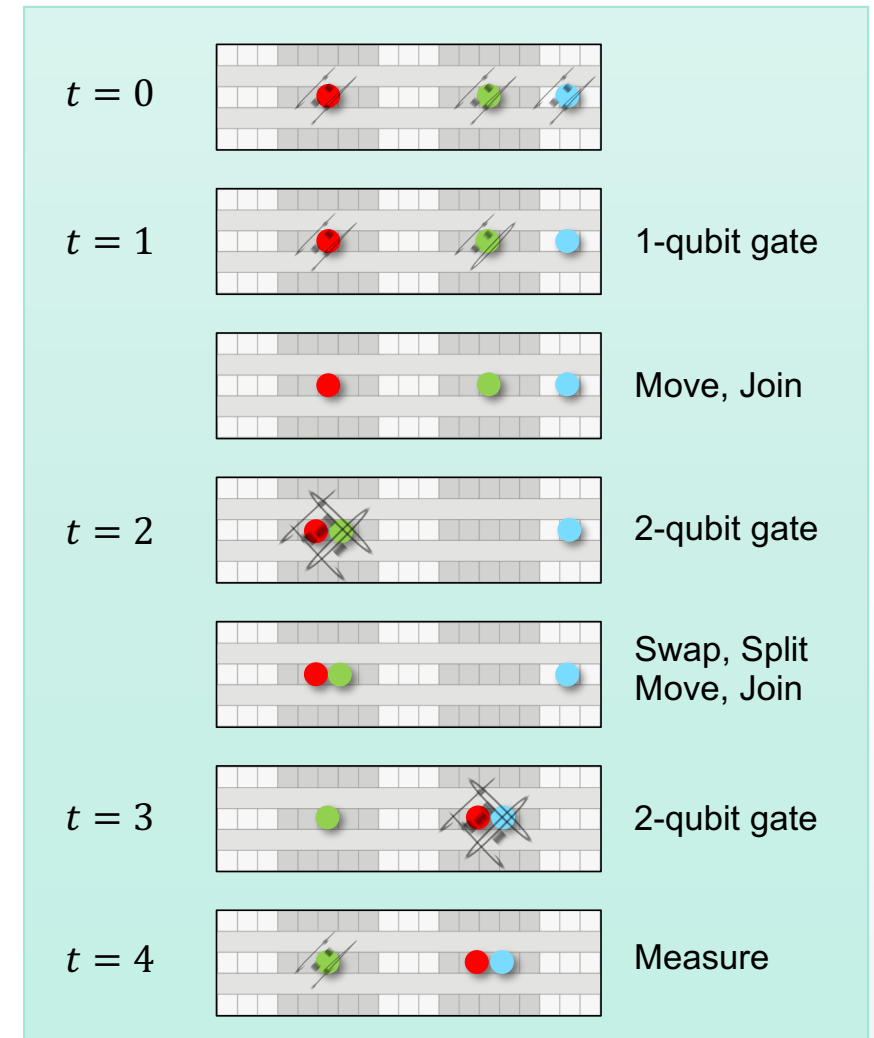
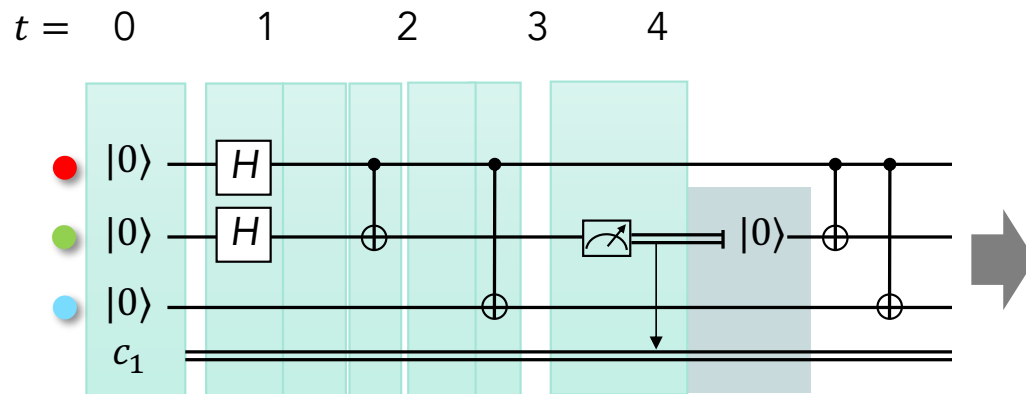
QCCD architecture enables using **gate zones**

- Minimal and frequent calibrations
- All-to-all connectivity
- High fidelity operations

Cooling ions provide mid-circuit cooling, maintaining circuit fidelity throughout circuit

¹³⁸Ba⁺  Cooling ion

Physical Implementation

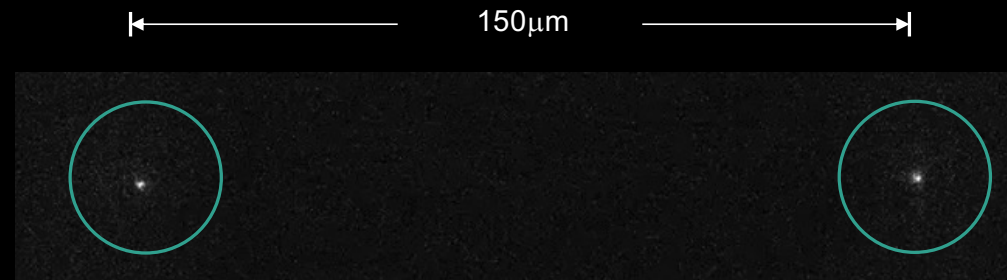


Transport Primitives

Split and Combine

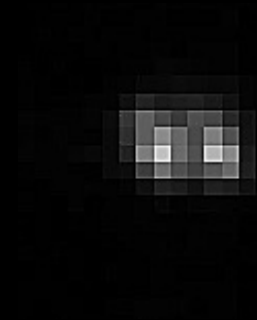
Ion is transported into the same zone

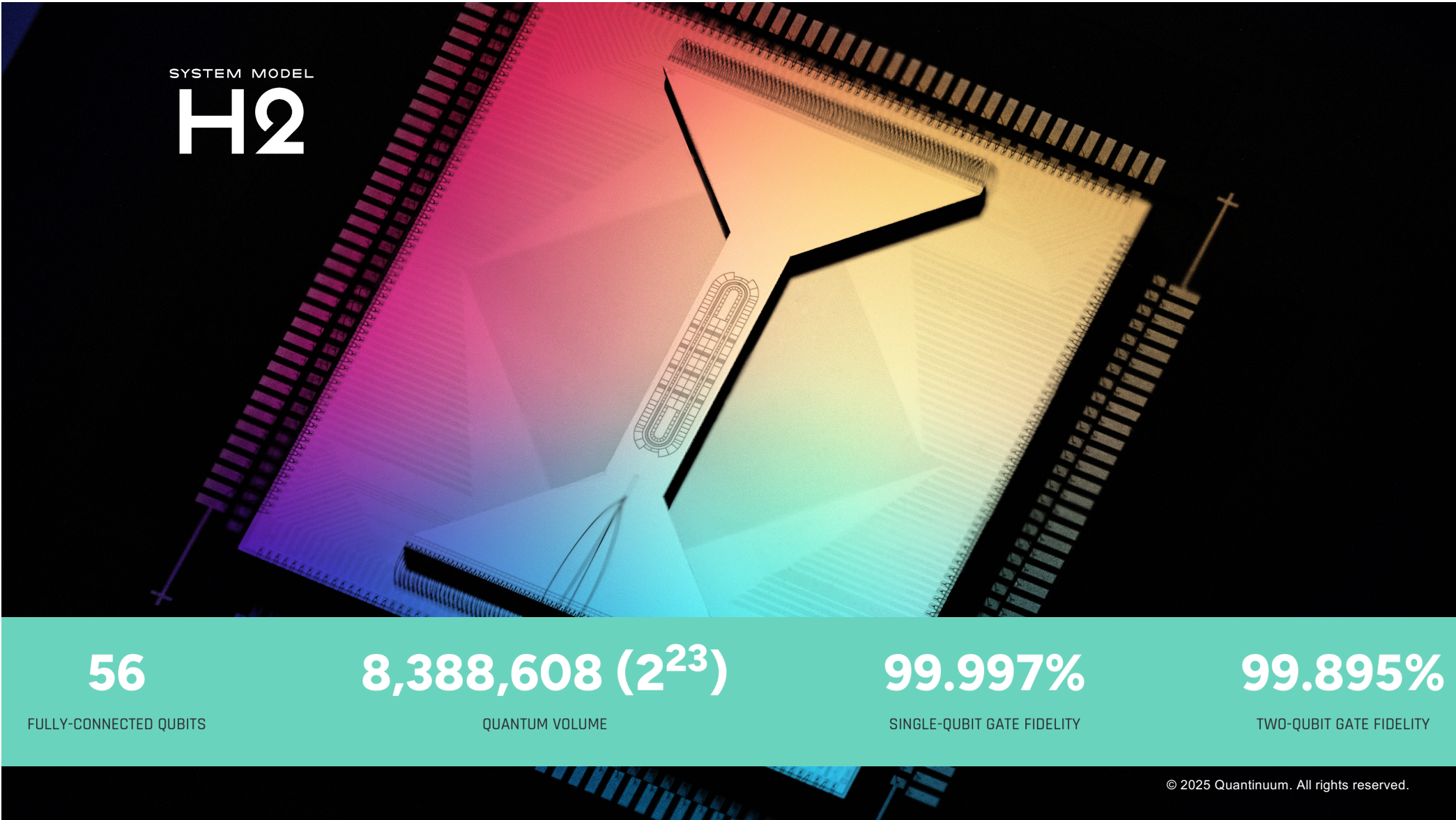
Ions are combined into a single potential well and then re-separated



Swap

Ions are carefully manipulated to reorder positions





SYSTEM MODEL

H2

56

FULLY-CONNECTED QUBITS

8,388,608 (2^{23})

QUANTUM VOLUME

99.997%

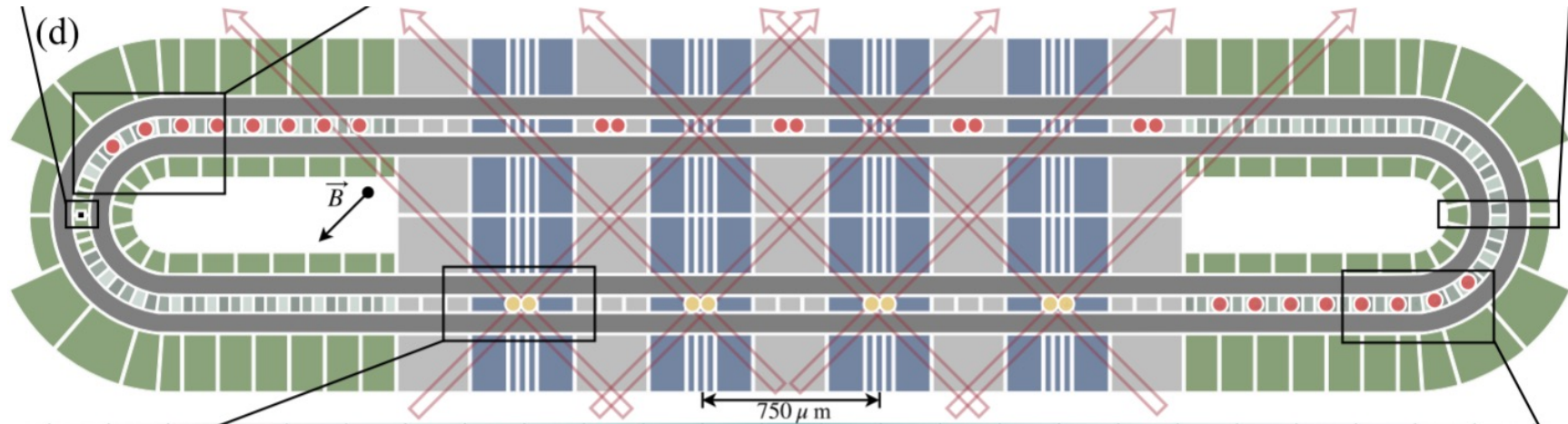
SINGLE-QUBIT GATE FIDELITY

99.895%

TWO-QUBIT GATE FIDELITY

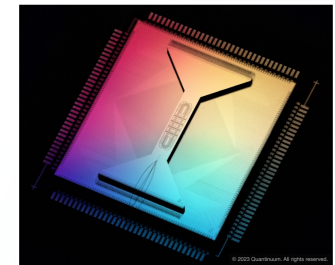
A Race Track Trapped-Ion Quantum Processor

System Model H2 with N=56 qubits



video: 32 qubits in the trap

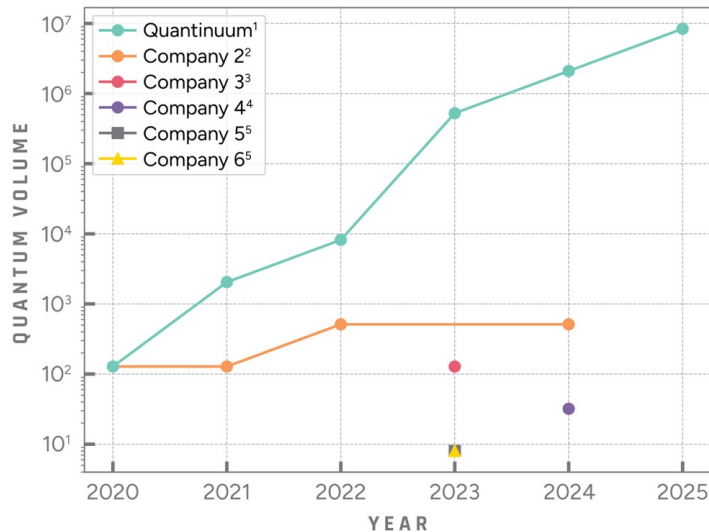
Moses, S. A., et. al., A Race Track Trapped-Ion Quantum Processor, *Phys. Rev. X* 13, 041052 (2023).



Performance - Consistently demonstrating differentiation

Consistently demonstrating separation from other systems

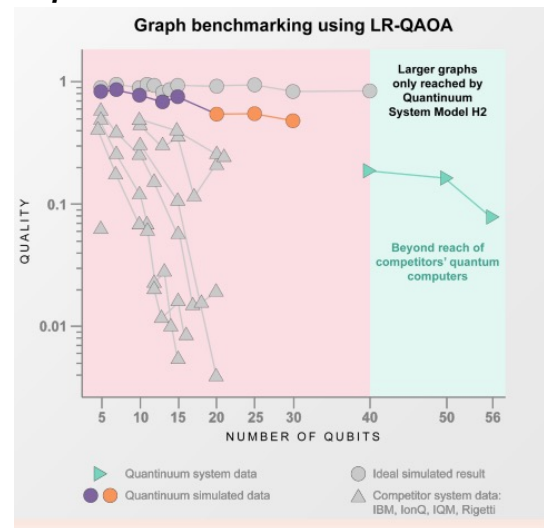
2020 – 2025: 13 records in setting new quantum volume high water marks, 16000x better than next best



<https://www.quantinuum.com/blog/quantum-volume-milestone>

Feb 2025 – Julich Supercomputing center benchmarking results on IBM, IQM, Rigetti, IonQ, QNTM

“The performance of Quantinuum... is superior to that of the other QPUs”



Evaluating the performance of quantum process units at large width and depth

J. A. Montañez-Barrera,^{1,*} Kristel Michielsen,^{1,2,3} and David E. Bernal Neira⁴

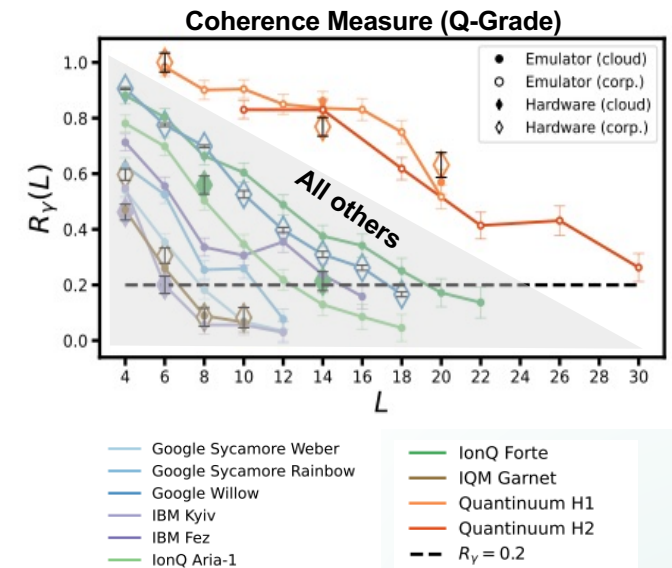
¹Julich Supercomputing Centre, Institute for Advanced Simulation, Forschungszentrum Jülich, 52425 Jülich, Germany

²AIDAS, 52425 Jülich, Germany

³RWTH Aachen University, 52056 Aachen, Germany

⁴Davidson School of Chemical Engineering, Purdue University, 47907, West Lafayette, Indiana, USA

April 2025 - Researchers in Cambridge benchmarking results Google, IBM, IonQ, IQM and Quantinuum



Standardized test of many-body coherence in gate-based quantum platforms

Yi Teng,¹ Orazio Scarlatella,¹ Shiyu Zhou,² Armin Rahmani,³ Claudio Chamon,⁴ and Claudio Castelnovo¹

¹TCM Group, Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB3 0HE, UK

²Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 2Y5

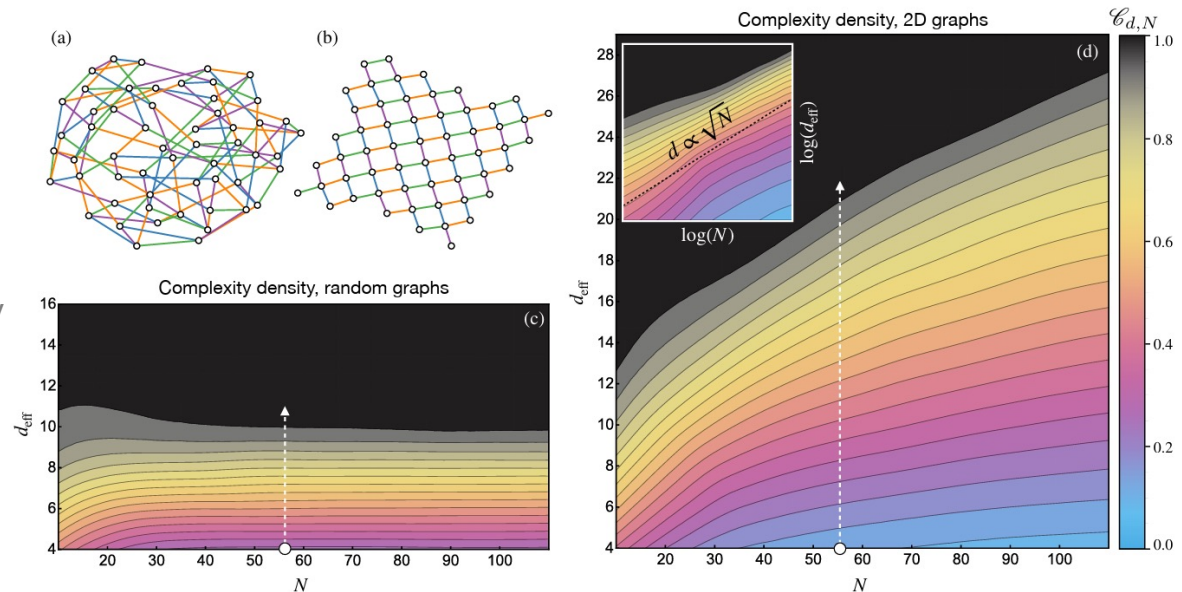
³Department of Physics and Astronomy and Advanced Materials Science and Engineering Center, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington 98225, USA

⁴Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston, MA, 02215, USA

Beyond the classical frontier

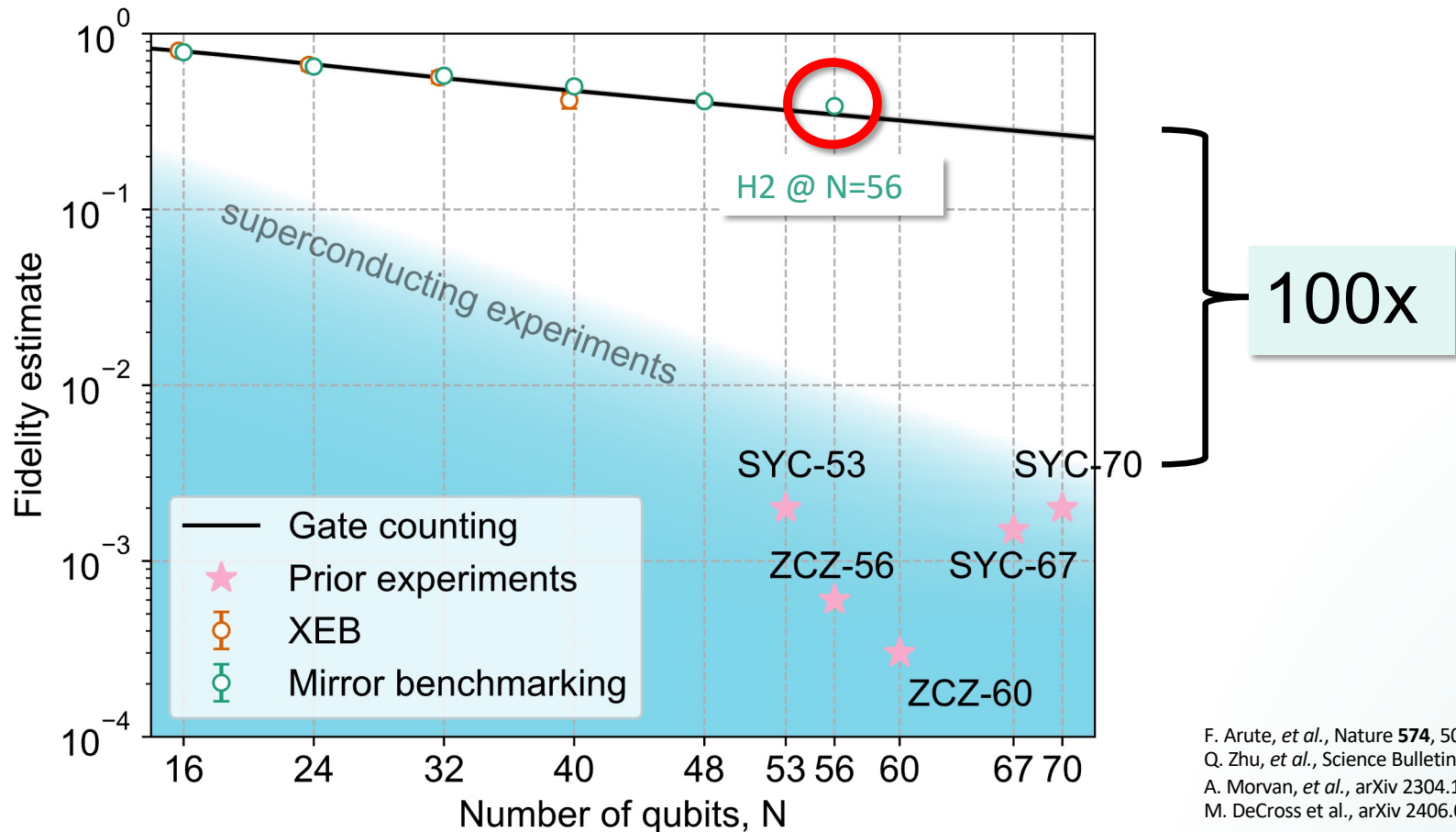
Random Circuit Sampling performance advantage enhanced by all-to-all connectivity

- All-to-all connectivity means the complexity of these random circuits grows faster than for a nearest-neighbor-connected circuit
- Nearest-neighbor connectivity: for higher qubit numbers, deeper circuits must be run to achieve maximum complexity
 - Deeper circuits = more gates = worse fidelity
- All-to-all connectivity: shallower circuit required to maximize complexity density
 - Increasing qubit number does *not* necessitate deeper circuits
- This effect combined with higher-fidelity gates leads to large fidelity improvements over competitors



"The computational power of random quantum circuits in arbitrary geometries." DeCross et al., arXiv 2406.02501

RCS fidelities compared to competitors



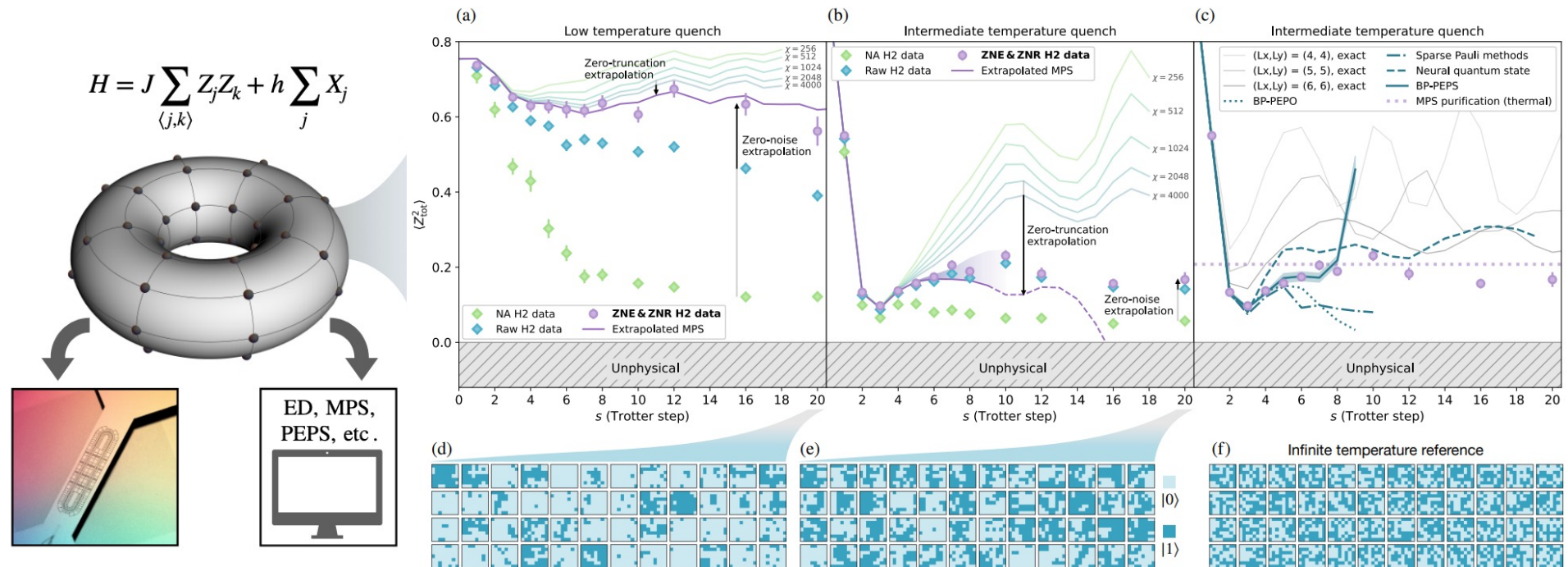
F. Arute, *et al.*, Nature **574**, 505 (2019).
Q. Zhu, *et al.*, Science Bulletin **67**, 240 (2022).
A. Morvan, *et al.*, arXiv 2304.11119 (2023).
M. DeCross *et al.*, arXiv 2406.02501

Studying quantum matter with H2-1 Quantum Ising model

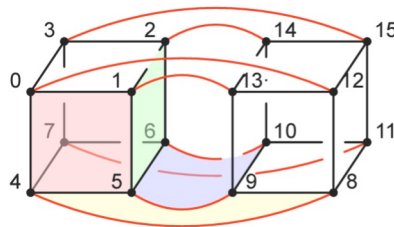
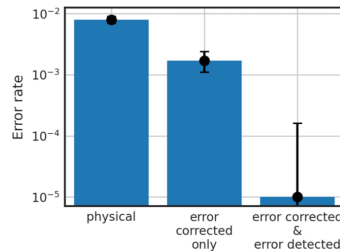
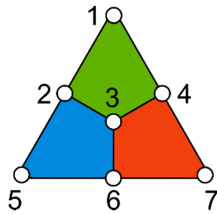
“Digital quantum magnetism at the frontier of classical simulations” arXiv:2503.20870

Simulate 2D Ising model on 7 x 8 rectangular lattice using H2

Partial entangler fidelities of 99.94(1)% enable circuits with > 2,000 two-qubit gates



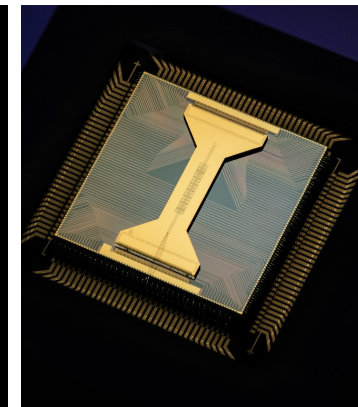
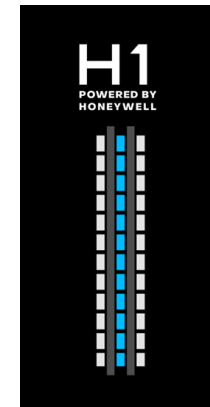
Some QEC research milestones at Quantinuum



- First to demonstrate real-time error correction (July 2021, demonstrated on H1-1 (10 qubits at the time, now 20), <https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.07505>)
- First to demonstrate break-even logical error rates (August 2022, demonstrated on H1-1, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2208.01863>)
- First to demonstrate teleportation of a logical qubit (April 2024, demonstrated on H2-1, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.16728>)
- Beyond Break Even (April 2024, demonstrated on H2-1, collaboration with Microsoft, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.02280>)
- Leading in Demonstrations of high-dimensional QEC codes (Aug-Sept 2024, demonstrated on H2-1, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2408.08865>, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2409.04628>)

Some HEP works on Quantinuum System H1

- Neutrino oscillations:
 - <https://arxiv.org/abs/2210.08656>
 - <http://arxiv.org/abs/2407.13914>
- Nuclear beta decay:
 - <https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.10781>
- Quantum gravity in the lab:
 - <https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.14081>
- Scattering wave packets of hadrons:
 - <https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.00840>
- Shear viscosity of SU(2) LGT:
 - <https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.04221>
- (2+1)D QED ground state:
 - <http://arxiv.org/abs/2411.05628>
- SYK model simulations
 - <http://arxiv.org/abs/2507.07530>



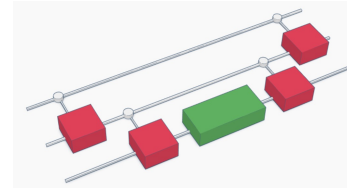
- 20 fully-connected qubits
- 5 parallel gating zones
- TQ gate fidelity 99.91%
- SQ gate fidelity > 99.998%
- SPAM fidelity > 99.7%
- Measurement cross talk error < 0.01%

Example of workflow used for (2+1)D QED calculation



Quantinuum Nexus orchestration platform:

- Manage circuits
- Submit jobs to multiple backends
- Share results within organizations



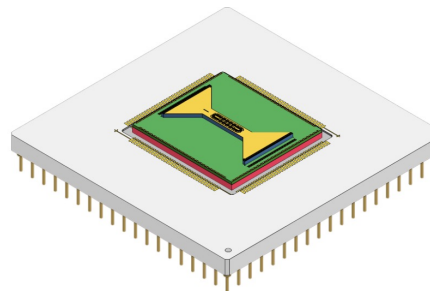
Quantinuum TKET toolkit:

- Design circuits in a compositional way
- Optimize and reduce gate count
- Compile to any gate set and architecture

INQUANTO™

Quantinuum quantum chemistry library:

- Define arbitrary Hamiltonians (bosons and fermions)
- Define circuit ansatze
- Efficient re-usable protocols for quantum observables



Quantinuum Systems:

- Emulators with realistic noise models
- Support Mid-Circuit-Measurments-and-Reset and qubit reuse
- Arbitrary angle ZZ and SU(4) gates

Some LGT works on Quantinuum System H2

Article | Published: 14 February 2024

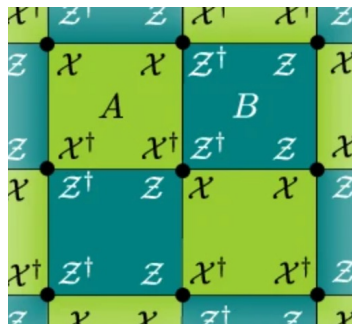
Non-Abelian topological order and anyons on a trapped-ion processor

[Mohsin Iqbal](#), [Nathanan Tantivasadakarn](#), [Ruben Verresen](#), [Sara L. Campbell](#), [Joan M. Dreiling](#), [Caroline Figgatt](#), [John P. Gaebler](#), [Jacob Johansen](#), [Michael Mills](#), [Steven A. Moses](#), [Juan M. Pino](#), [Anthony Ransford](#), [Mary Rowe](#), [Peter Siegfried](#), [Russell P. Stutz](#), [Michael Foss-Feig](#), [Ashvin Vishwanath](#) & [Henrik Dreyer](#) 

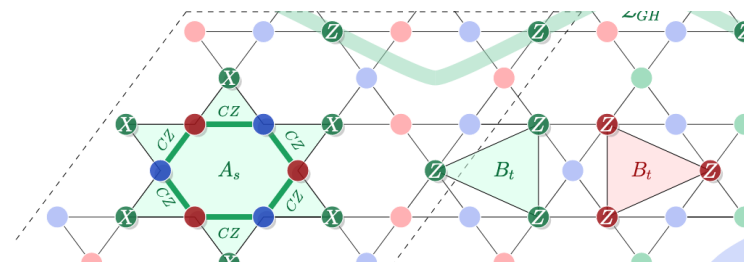
[Nature](#) **626**, 505–511 (2024) | [Cite this article](#)

13k Accesses | 103 Citations | 863 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Z3 LGT




D4 LGT



Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 08 July 2025

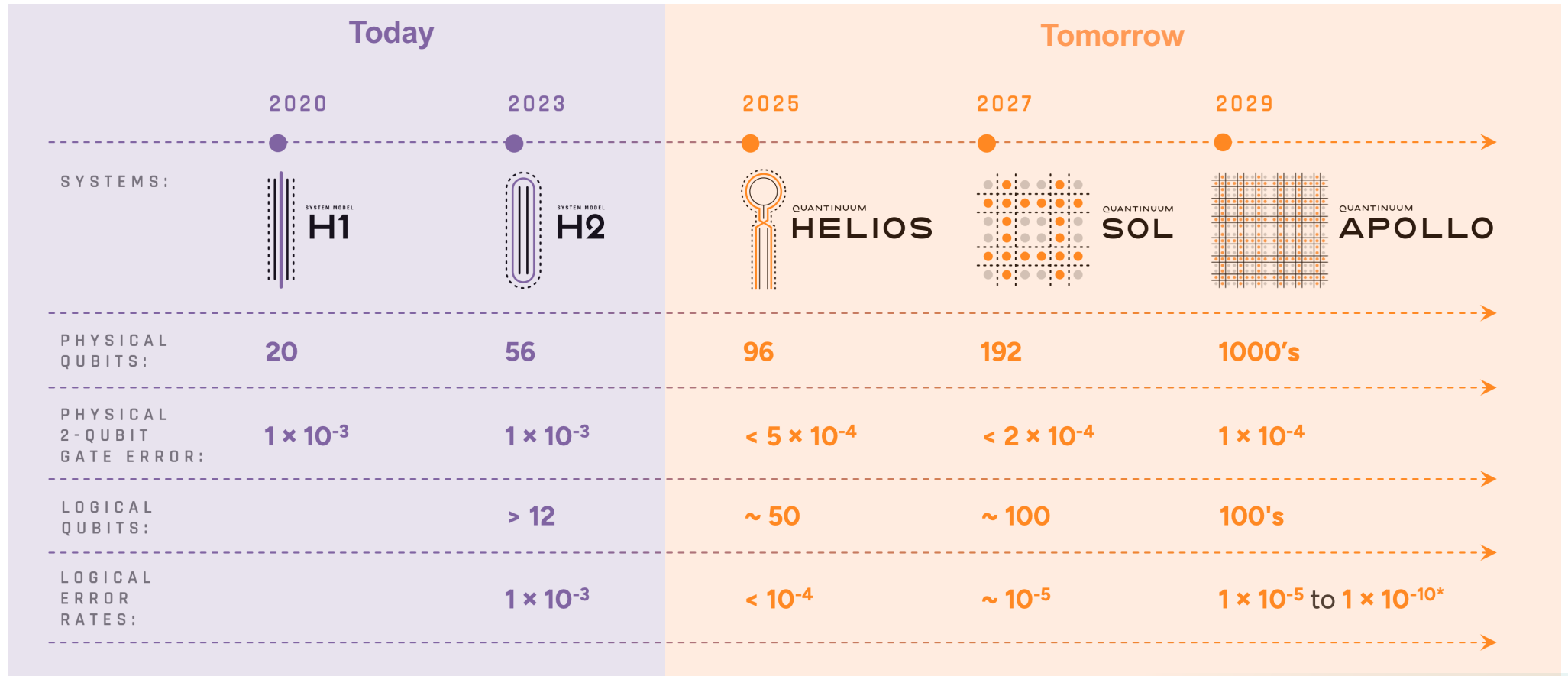
Qutrit toric code and parafermions in trapped ions

[Mohsin Iqbal](#), [Anasuya Lyons](#), [Chiu Fan Bowen Lo](#), [Nathanan Tantivasadakarn](#), [Joan Dreiling](#), [Cameron Foltz](#), [Thomas M. Gatterman](#), [Dan Gresh](#), [Nathan Hewitt](#), [Craig A. Holliman](#), [Jacob Johansen](#), [Brian Neyenhuis](#), [Yohei Matsuoka](#), [Michael Mills](#), [Steven A. Moses](#), [Peter Siegfried](#), [Ashvin Vishwanath](#), [Ruben Verresen](#) & [Henrik Dreyer](#) 

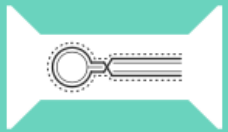
[Nature Communications](#) **16**, Article number: 6301 (2025) | [Cite this article](#)

1175 Accesses | [Metrics](#)

Quantinuum Hardware Roadmap

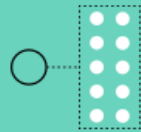


QUANTINUUM HELIOS



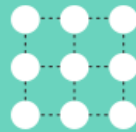
New chip design:

improved performance



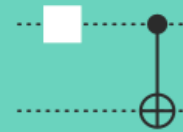
More physical qubits:

~50 logical qubits



Higher-fidelity:

more accurate operations



Faster circuit times:

quicker time to solution



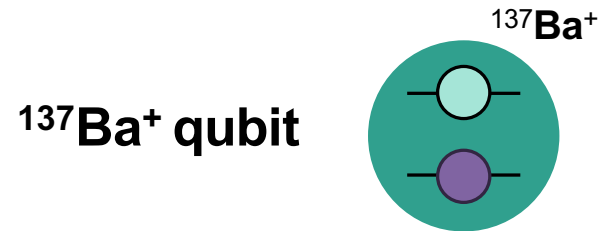
Power consumption:

less than 40kW

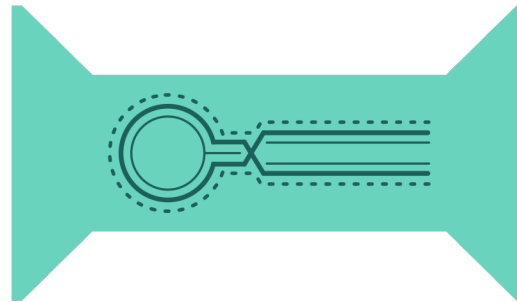
Provides all Quantinuum Systems features, including:

- All-to-all connectivity
- Parameterized 2-qubit operations
- Mid-circuit measurement & reset
- Conditional Operations
- QEC decoder toolkit
- Application-level leakage detection
- Qubit Reuse Compiler
- Emulation and debugging (Selene)
- Real-time Random Number Generator

Helios – Our Next Gen System



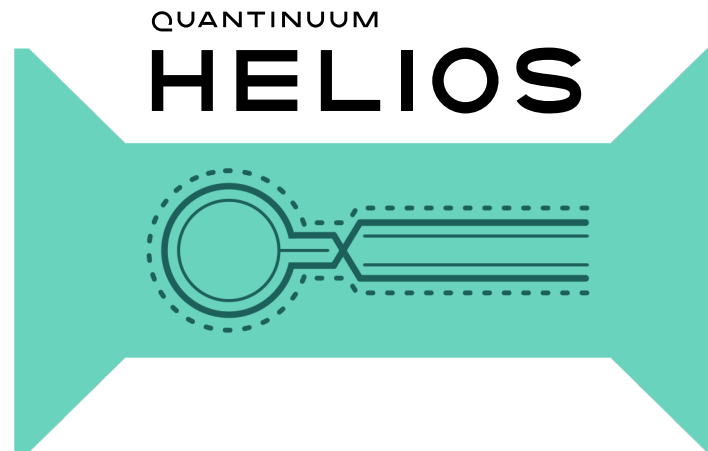
Helios Processor
Architecture



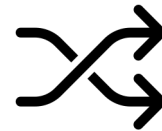
Quantum
Programming
Stack



Helios QPU – QCCD junctions changes topology

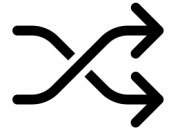


First commercial
QCCD junction



What is a QCCD junction?

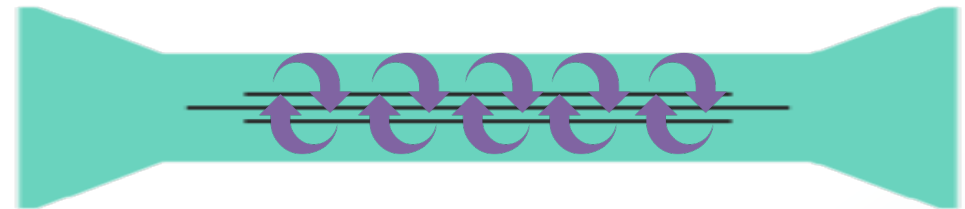
First commercial
QCCD junction



Linear ion trap geometry



Swap sorting time grows out of control



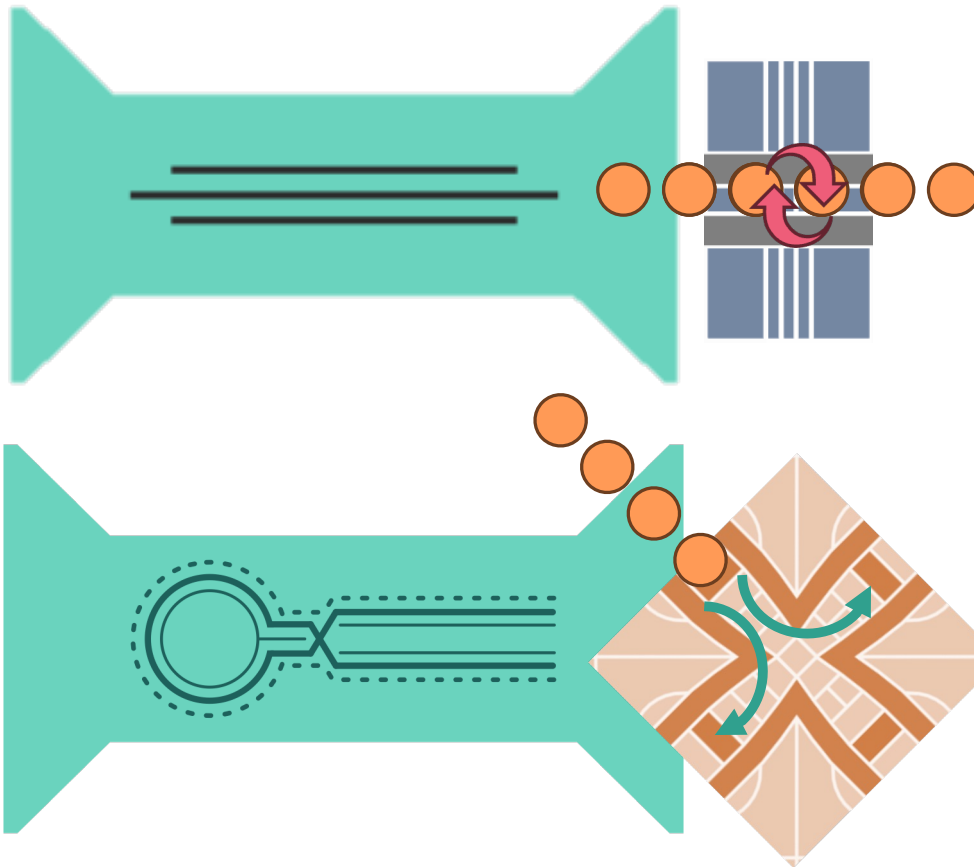
Junctions merge short linear traps



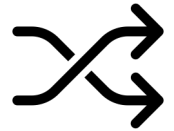
Swap sorting replaced by junction sorting



Junctions speed up qubit routing



First commercial
QCCD junction



Swap sorting is $O(N^2)$

Junction sorting is $O(N)$

Junctions scale to future systems

Quantinuum leading in ion trap junction design



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Scalable Multispecies Ion Transport in a Grid-Based Surface-Electrode Trap

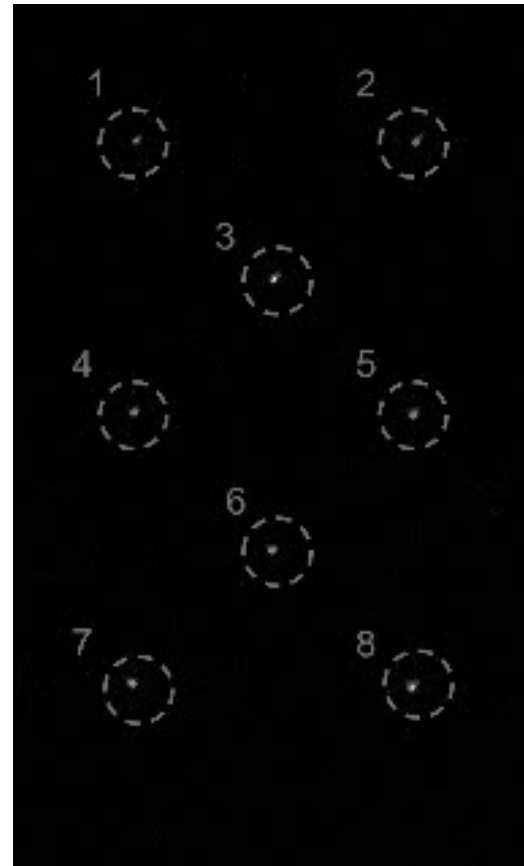
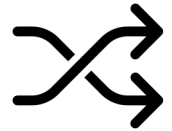
[Robert D. Delaney](#)^{1,*}, [Lucas R. Sletten](#)^{2,*}, [Matthew J. Cich](#)², [Brian Estey](#)¹, [Maya I. Fabrikant](#)¹, [David Hayes](#)¹, [Ian M. Hoffman](#)¹, [James Hostetter](#)², [Christopher Langer](#)¹ *et al.*

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Phys. Rev. X **14**, 041028 – Published 1 November, 2024

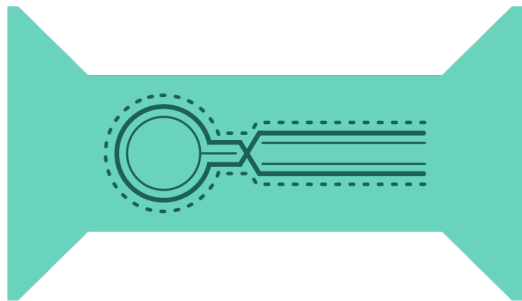
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevX.14.041028>

First commercial
QCCD junction



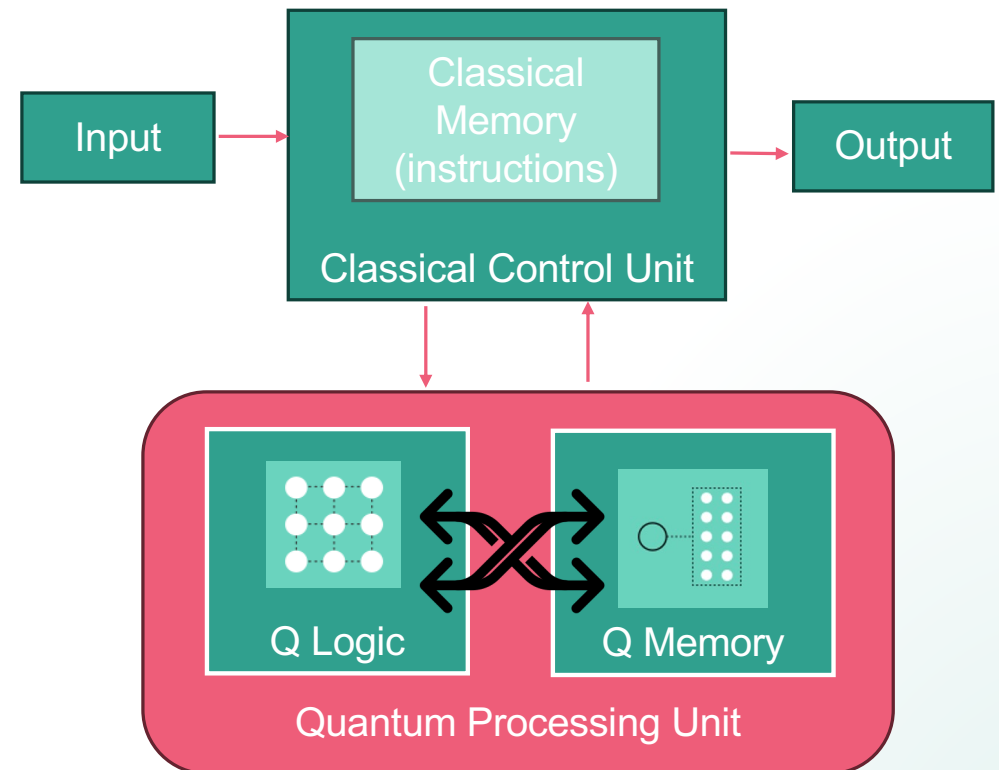
A “2x” system

Helios will offer roughly 2x more qubits with 2x lower two-qubit gate errors, while operating more than 2x faster than System Model H2.

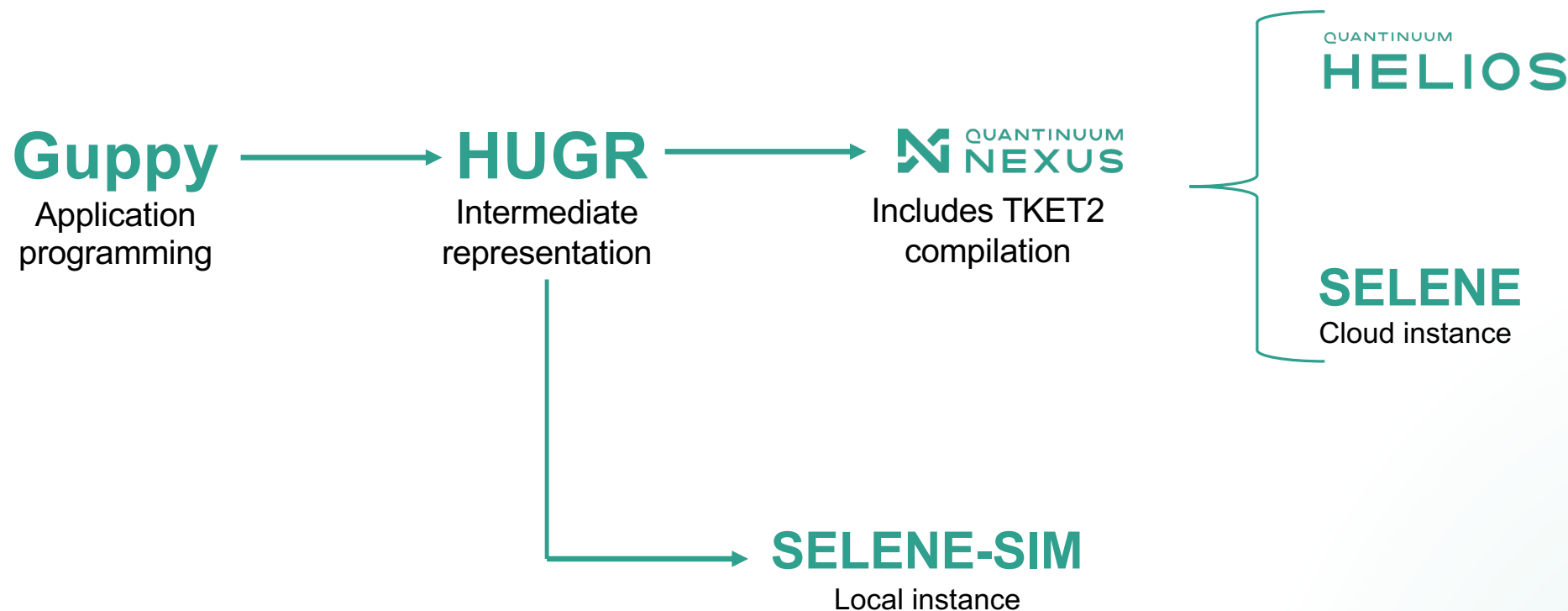


- 96 high fidelity Ba⁺ qubits
- Junction speeds up on-the-fly qubit routing
- Scales to future fault-tolerant systems

Transport-enabled quantum computer



Quantinuum Next-Generation Software



GUPPY

Quantum-first programming
language, embedded in Python.

Get Started



```
pip install guppylang
```

- Arbitrary control flow
- Arbitrary classical compute
- Quantinuum native operations
- Automated system qubit resource management
- Static compiling and safety

```
from guppylang.decorator import guppy
from guppylang.std.quantum import qubit, cx, h
```

```
@guppy
def bell() -> tuple[qubit, qubit]:
    q0, q1 = qubit(), qubit()
    h(q0)
    cx(q0, q1)
    return q0, q1
```

```
from guppylang.std.quantum import measure
from guppylang.std.builtins import result
```

```
@guppy
def main() -> None:
    q0, q1 = bell()
    v0 = measure(q0)
    v1 = measure(q1)
    result("q0", v0)
    result("q1", v1)
```

```
hugr = guppy.compile_module()
```

```
from selene_sim.build import build
from selene_sim import Stim
from hugr.qsystem.result import QsysResult

runner = build(hugr)
shots = QsysResult(runner.run_shots(Stim(), n_qubits=2,
n_shots=10))
```


Guppy Control Features

- For/While loops
- Arrays
- Lists
- Structures
- Generics
- Higher-order functions

```
from guppylang import guppy
from guppylang.std.quantum import qubit, toffoli, s, measure
from guppylang.std.quantum.functional import h
```

```
@guppy
def repeat_until_success(q: qubit, attempts: int) -> bool:
```

```
    """
```

```
    Repeat-until-success circuit for  $R_z(\arccos(3/5))$ 
    from Nielsen and Chuang, Fig. 4.17.
    """
```

```
    for i in range(attempts):
```

```
        a, b = h(qubit()), h(qubit())
```

```
        toffoli(a, b, q)
```

```
        s(q)
```

```
        toffoli(a, b, q)
```

```
        if not (measure(h(a)) | measure(h(b))):
```

```
            result("rus_attempts", i)
```

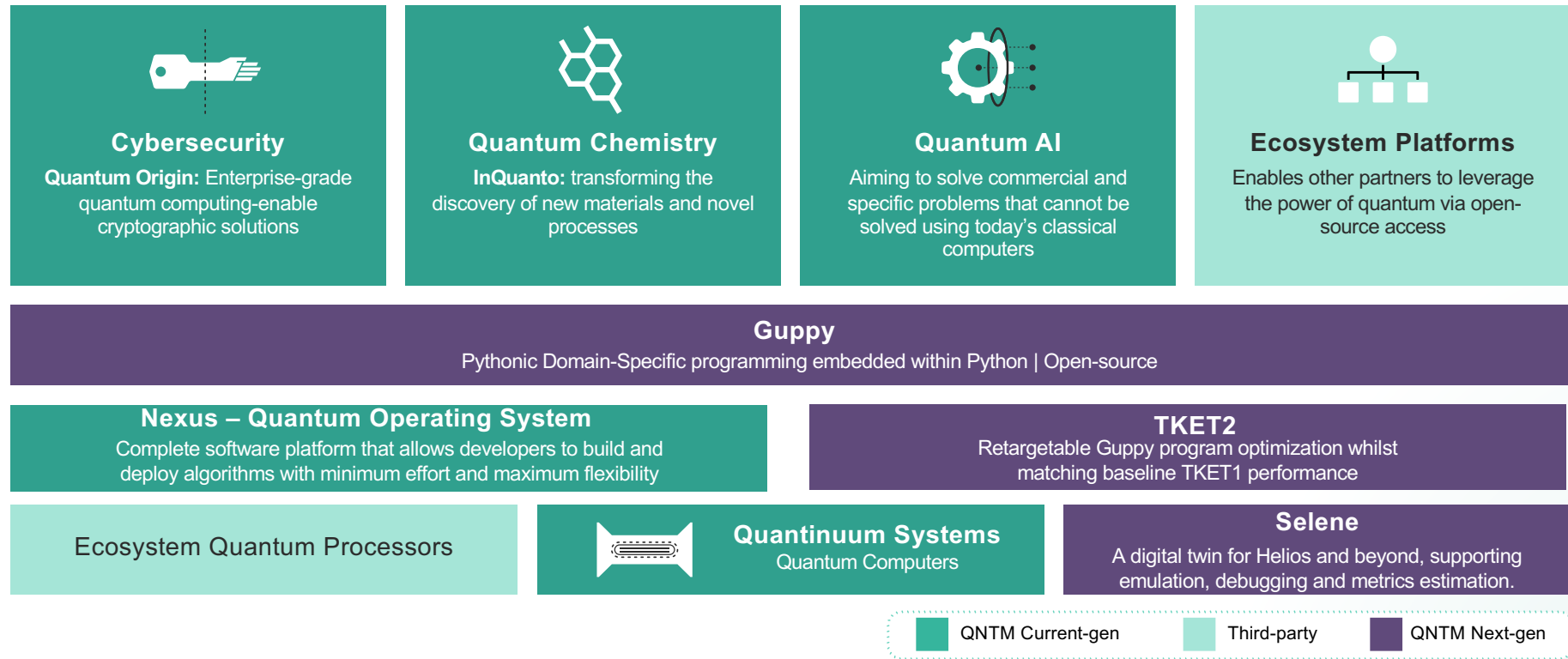
```
        return True
```

```
    return False
```

```
repeat_until_success.check() # type check
```

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Oak Ridge National Laboratory

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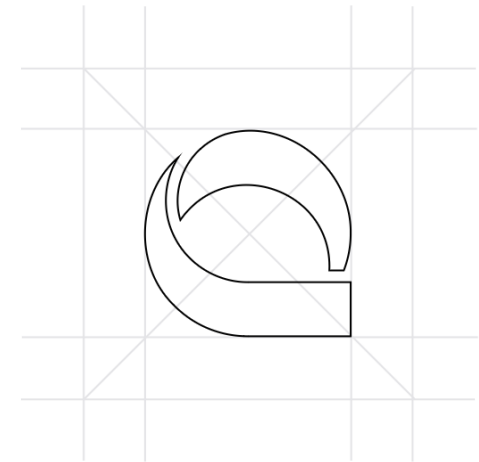
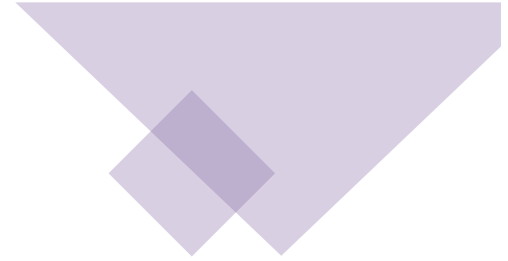
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