

Technologies quantiques émergentes

Pascale Senellart

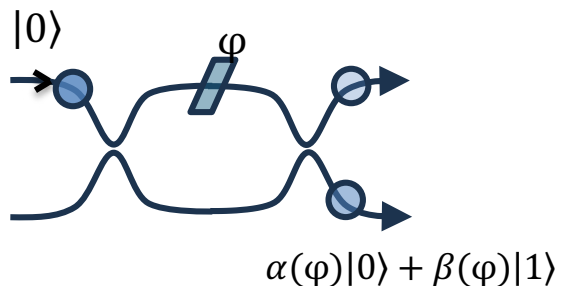
2 février 2026

Processeurs quantiques photoniques

Calcul quantique optique : deux approches

Encoder l'information

Sur des photons uniques



 PsiQuantum

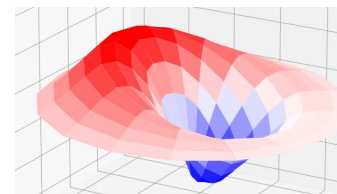
 QUIX
QUANTUM

 ORCA
Computing

 QUANDELA

Même défis fondamentaux
Solutions technologiques différentes

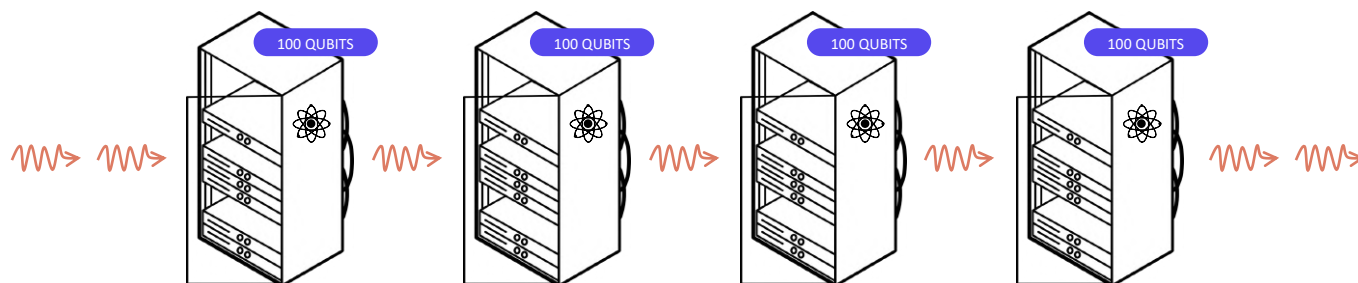
Sur les composantes du champ



XANADU



Atouts et défis du calcul quantique optique



Atouts

- Mise en réseau de processeurs
- Compatible industrialisation semiconducteurs
- Horloge de fonctionnement élevée
- Décohérence limitée ?

Défis

- Portes logiques (non-linéaires)
- Minimisation des pertes extrêmes (~7%)

À clarifier

- Cryogénie ?

Sources de photons uniques

Ingrédients d'un ordinateur quantique photonique

Calcul quantique "linéaire"

Calcul quantique basé sur la
mesure

Particules indiscernables

Premiers processeurs photoniques et applications

Génération d'états intriqués à plusieurs photons

Séminaire Pr. Gerhard Rempe

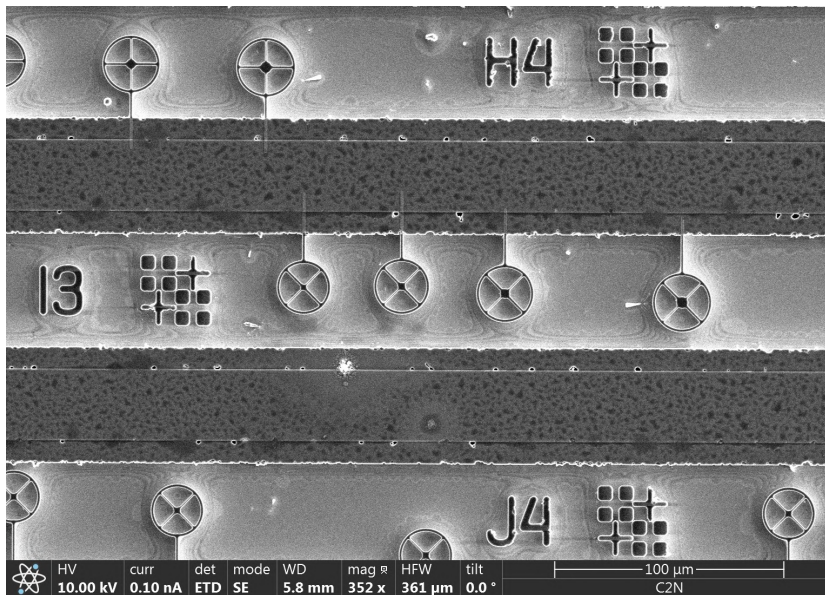
Ingrédients d'un ordinateur quantique photonique

Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique

- ▶ Un système physique évolutif avec des qubits bien caractérisés
- ▶ Une capacité de mesure spécifique aux qubits
- ▶ La capacité d'initialiser l'état des qubits
- ▶ De longs temps de décohérence
- ▶ Un ensemble « universel » de portes quantiques

Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique photonique

- Un système physique évolutif avec des qubits bien caractérisés



40 millions de photons/seconde

Composants semiconducteurs

Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique photonique

► Une capacité de mesure spécifique aux qubits

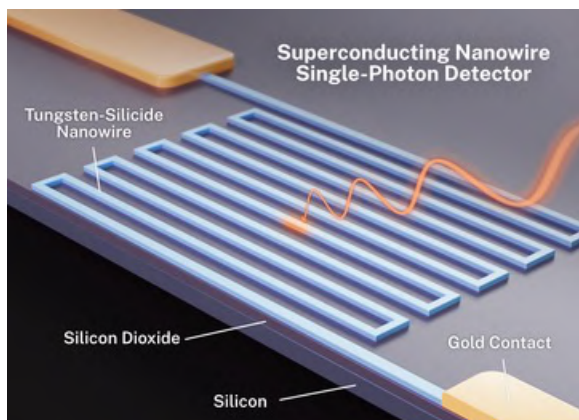
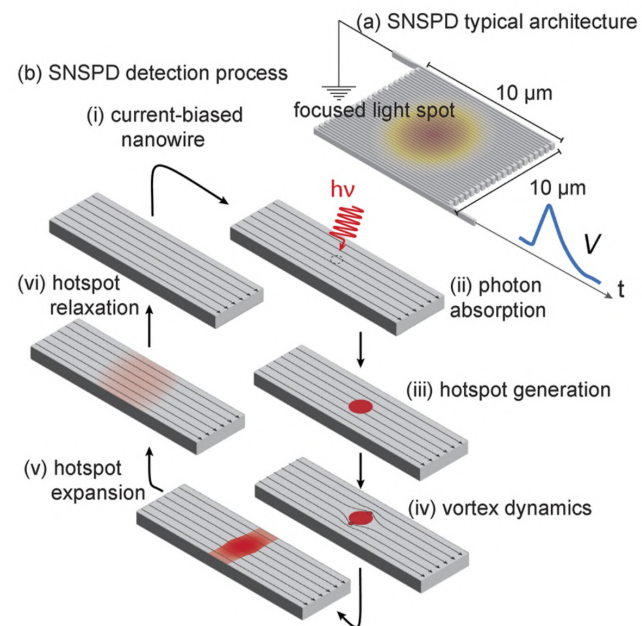


image de NIST

$$T \sim 2 - 4 \text{ K}$$

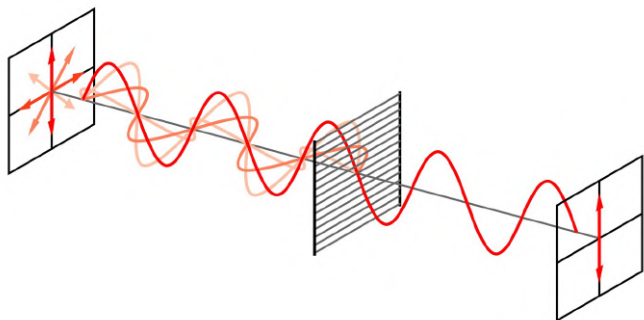


APL Photon. 10, 040901 (2025)

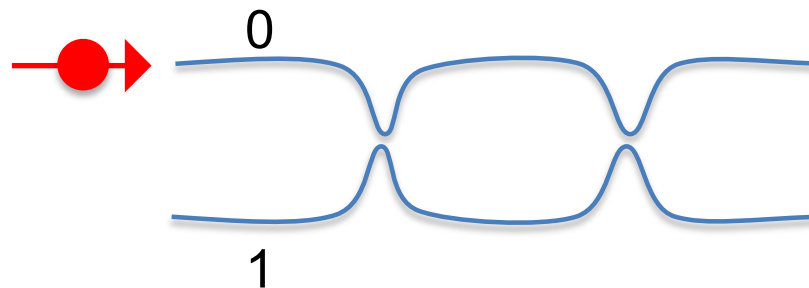
Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique photonique

- La capacité d'initialiser l'état des qubits

Polarisation



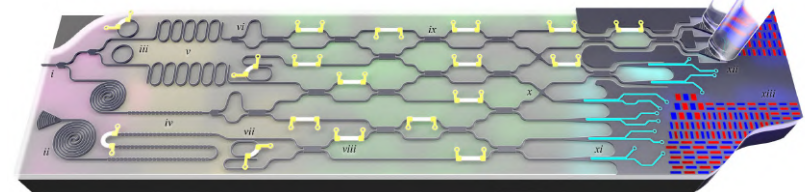
Chemin



Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique photonique

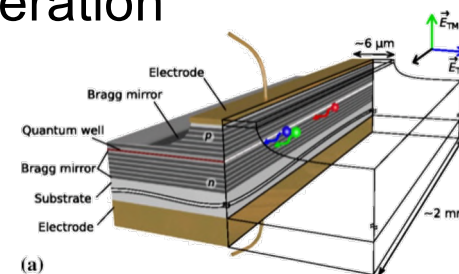
► De longs temps de décohérence

- Pas de décohérence dans le vide (particule sans charge ni masse)
- Manipulation dans des puces photoniques intégrées, fibres : absorption

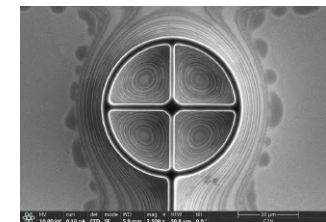


IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Quantum Electronics 22(6), 2016

- Pureté quantique au niveau de la génération



Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 183901 (2014)



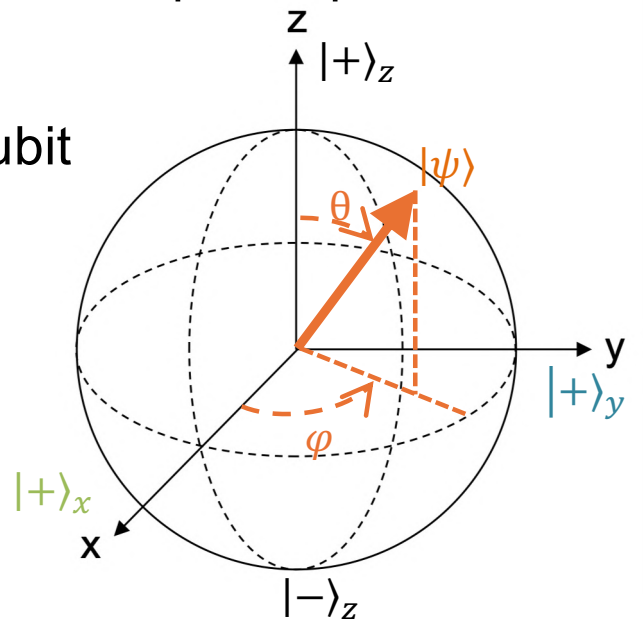
Nature Photonics 10, 340 (2016)

Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique

► Un ensemble « universel » de portes quantiques

Définition : Un ensemble de portes logiques à 1 et plusieurs qubits permettant de réaliser n'importe quelle transformation d'un état à n qubits

Exemple : pour 1 qubit



Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique

► Un ensemble « universel » pour 1 qubit

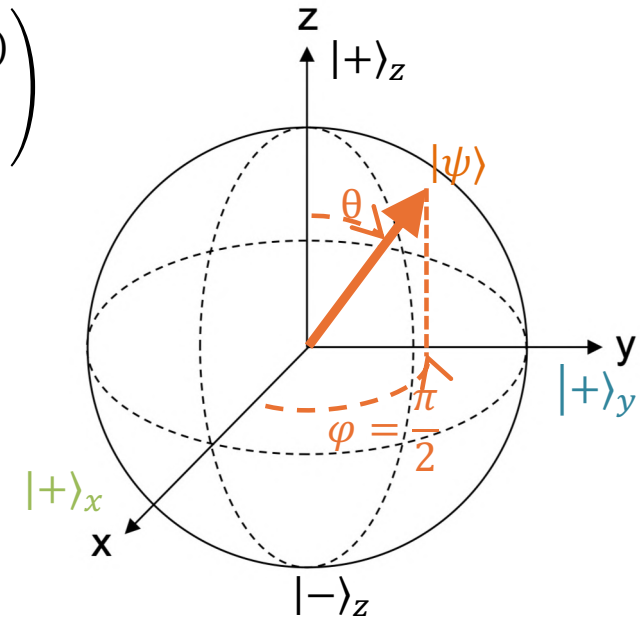
Rotation de l'état selon x : $R_x(\theta) = e^{-\frac{i\theta}{2}\hat{\sigma}_x} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) & -i \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ -i \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) & \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \end{pmatrix}$

Rotation dans le plan zy d'angle θ

Rotation arbitraire selon $\vec{n}$: $R_{\vec{n}}(\theta) = e^{-\frac{i\theta}{2}\vec{n} \cdot \hat{\sigma}}$

Exemple de jeu universelle de portes à 1 qbits - SU(2)

$$\hat{\sigma}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{\sigma}_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{\sigma}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique photonique

► Un ensemble « universel » pour N qubits

Manipulation arbitraire d'états à N qubits

Exemple de jeu universelle de portes à N qbits

- Jeu universel de porte à 1 qubit + une porte à 2 qubits qui crée de l'intrication
- Exemple:

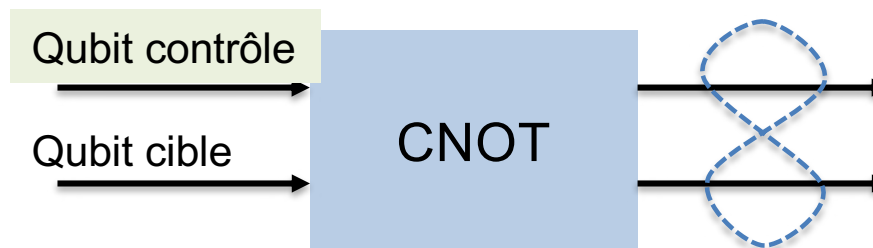
$$\hat{\sigma}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{\sigma}_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{\sigma}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad + \text{ porte CNOT}$$

Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique photonique

- Un ensemble « universel » pour N qubits : $SU(2) + \text{CNOT}$

Porte CNOT

	$ 00\rangle$	$ 01\rangle$	$ 10\rangle$	$ 11\rangle$
$ 00\rangle$	1	0	0	0
$ 01\rangle$	0	1	0	0
$ 10\rangle$	0	0	0	1
$ 11\rangle$	0	0	1	0



$$|\psi_{\text{in}}\rangle = |+\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$$

$$|+\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|\psi_{\text{out}}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

Etat de Bell

Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique photonique

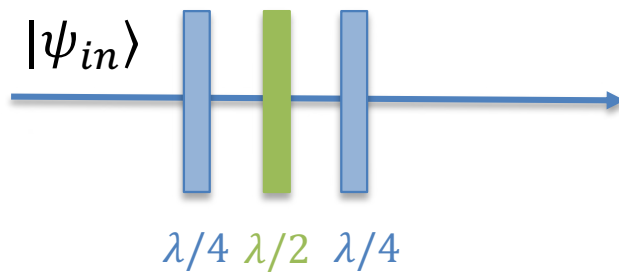
► Porte un 1 qubit photonique

Polarisation

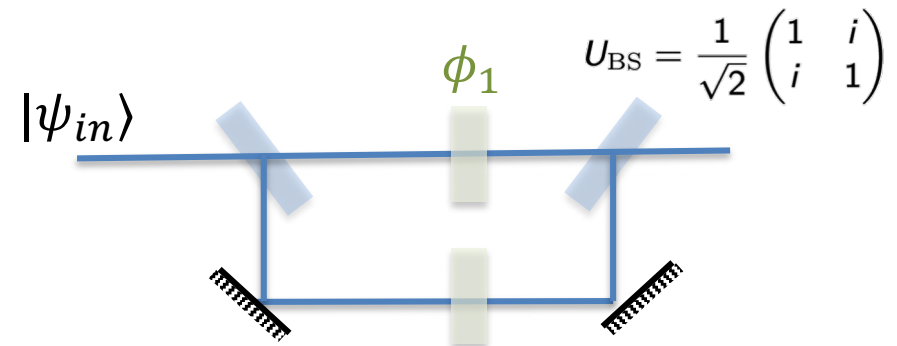
$$U_{\lambda/2}(\theta) = e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}\vec{n}\cdot\hat{\sigma}}$$

$$U_{\lambda/4}(\theta) = e^{-\frac{i\pi}{4}\vec{n}\cdot\hat{\sigma}}$$

$$\vec{n}(\theta) = (\sin 2\theta, 0, \cos 2\theta)$$



Chemin



$$U_{\text{BS}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{\phi} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\phi_1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\phi_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = U_{\text{BS}} U_{\phi} U_{\text{BS}} \in SU(2)$$

Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique photonique

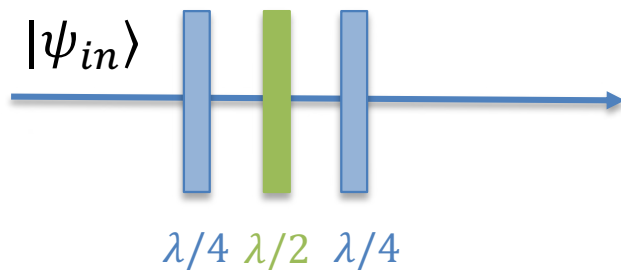
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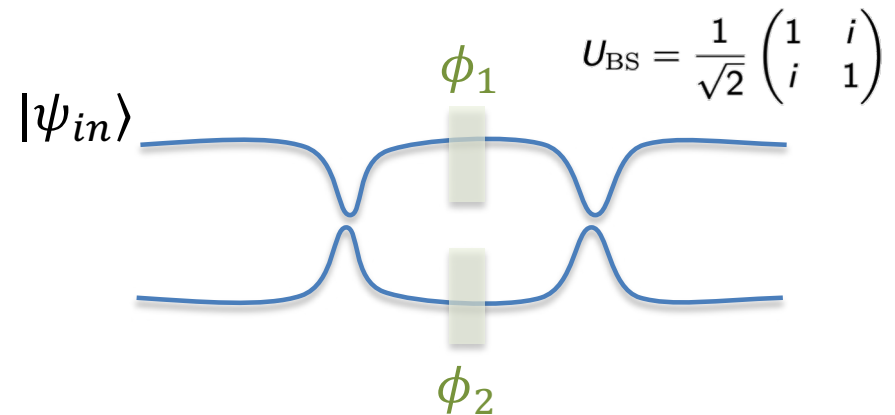
$$U_{\lambda/2}(\theta) = e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}\vec{n}\cdot\hat{\sigma}}$$

$$U_{\lambda/4}(\theta) = e^{-\frac{i\pi}{4}\vec{n}\cdot\hat{\sigma}}$$

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Chemin



$$U_{\phi} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\phi_1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\phi_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = U_{BS} U_{\phi} U_{BS} \in SU(2)$$

Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique photonique

► Porte à deux qubits  Intriquer deux photons ?

A scheme for efficient quantum computation with linear optics

E. Knill*, R. Laflamme* & G. J. Milburn†

* Los Alamos National Laboratory, MS B265, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, USA

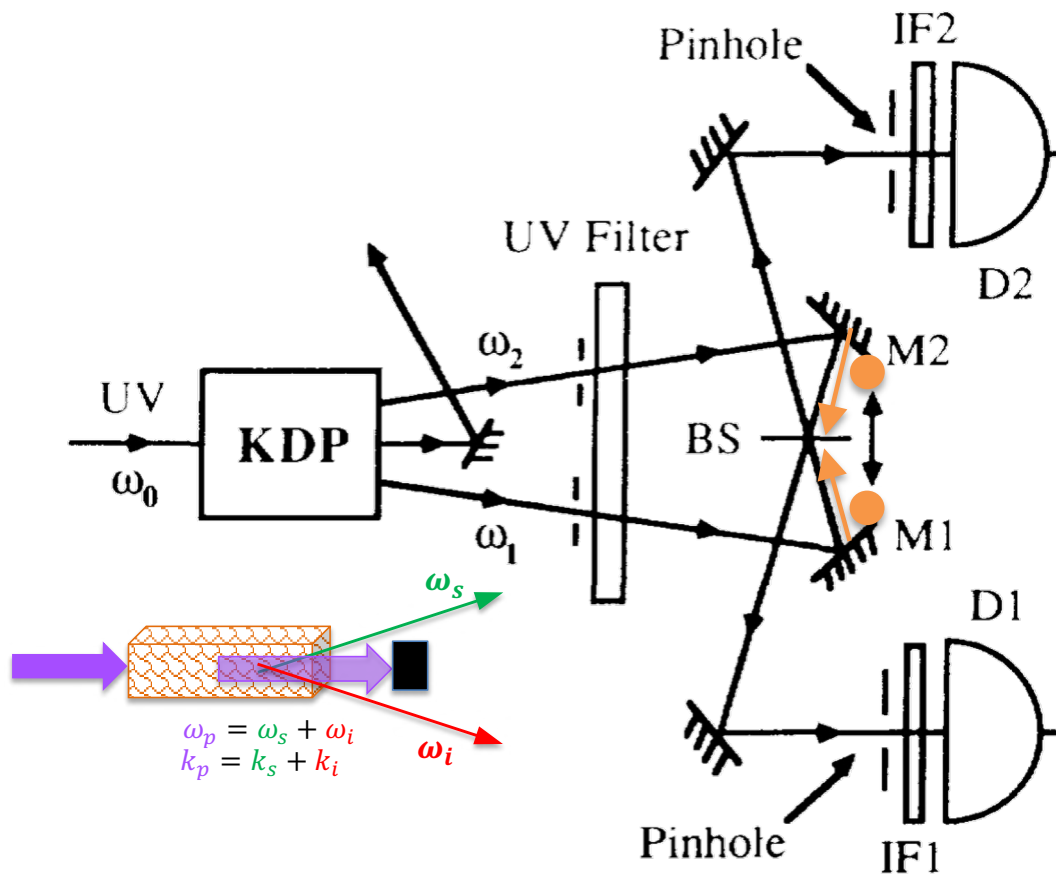
† Centre for Quantum Computer Technology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia

[Nature 409, 46–52 \(2001\)](#)

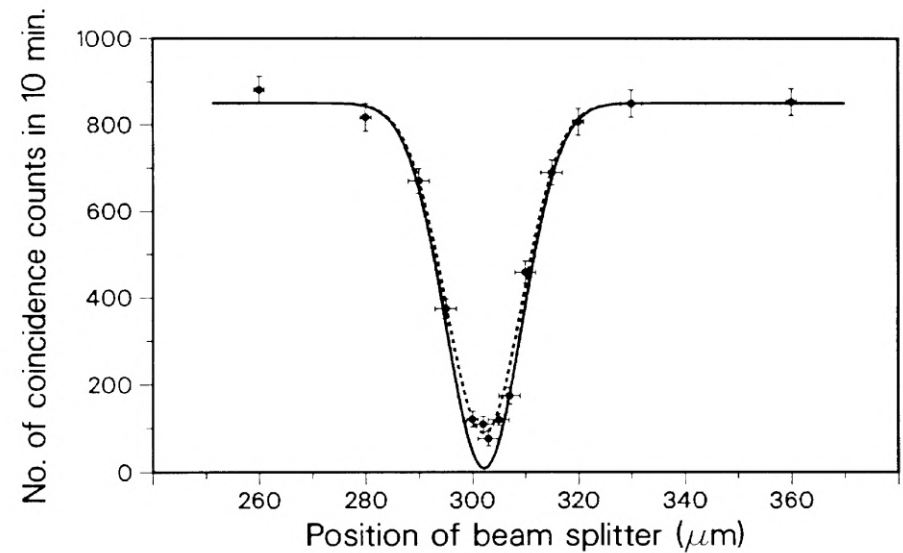
“Here we show that efficient quantum computation is possible using only [beam splitters](#), [phase shifters](#), [single photon sources](#) and [photo-detectors](#). Our methods exploit feedback from photo-detectors and are robust against errors from photon loss and detector inefficiency. The basic elements are accessible to experimental investigation with current technology”

Effet Hong-Ou-Mandel

Phys. Rev. Lett. 59, 2044 (1987)



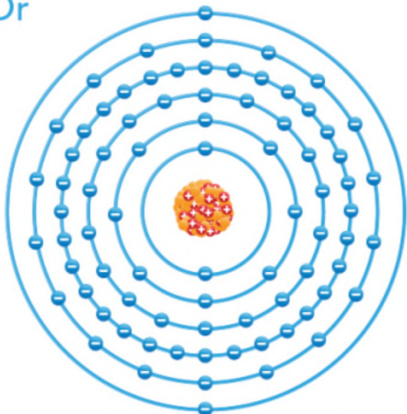
Interférence quantique utilisée
pour intriquer les photons



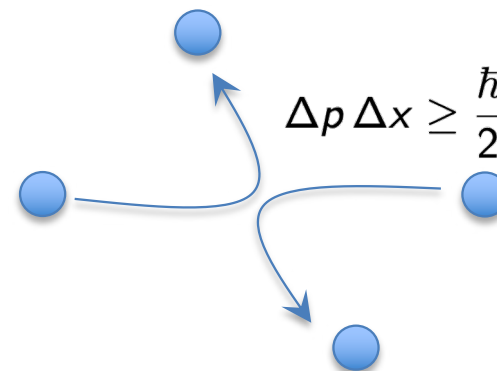
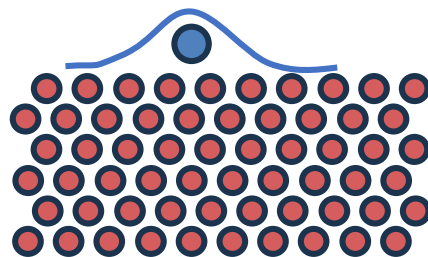
Rappel : indiscernabilité des particules

Or

© parlonssciences.ca



79 Protons, 118 Neutrons, 79 Électrons



Postulat : état à deux particules

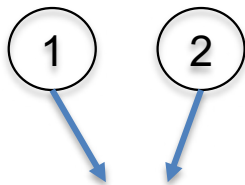
$$|1 : a, 2 : b\rangle \quad \hat{P}_{12} |1 : a, 2 : b\rangle = |1 : b, 2 : a\rangle \quad [\hat{H}, \hat{P}_{12}] = 0$$

$$\hat{P}_{12}^2 = \mathbb{I} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \hat{P}_{12} |\psi\rangle = \pm |\psi\rangle$$

- **Bosons** : $\hat{P}_{12} |\psi\rangle = +|\psi\rangle$
- **Fermions** : $\hat{P}_{12} |\psi\rangle = -|\psi\rangle$

Rappel : indiscernabilité des particules

Etat à deux particules (1 et 2) dans deux états (a et b)



$$|1: H, 2: V\rangle \equiv |a, b\rangle$$

Si discernables :



quatre états possibles

$$|a, a\rangle$$

$$|a, b\rangle$$

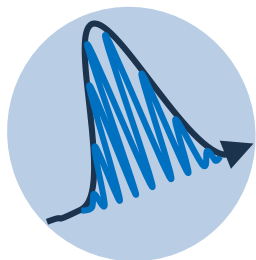
$$|b, a\rangle$$

$$|b, b\rangle$$

Cas indiscernables



Photon



Boson

3 états possibles

$$\frac{|H, H\rangle + |H, V\rangle + |V, H\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + |V, V\rangle$$

Fermion

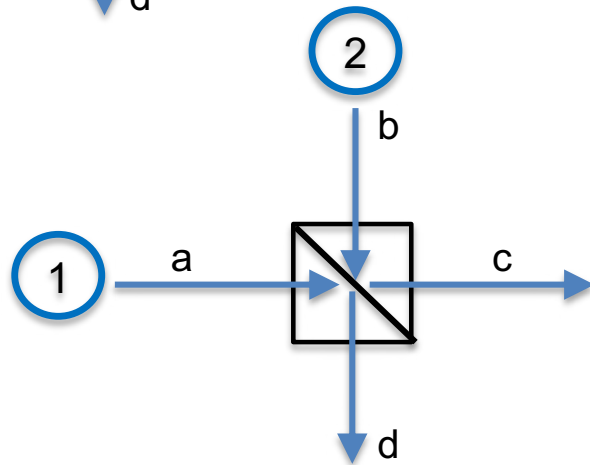
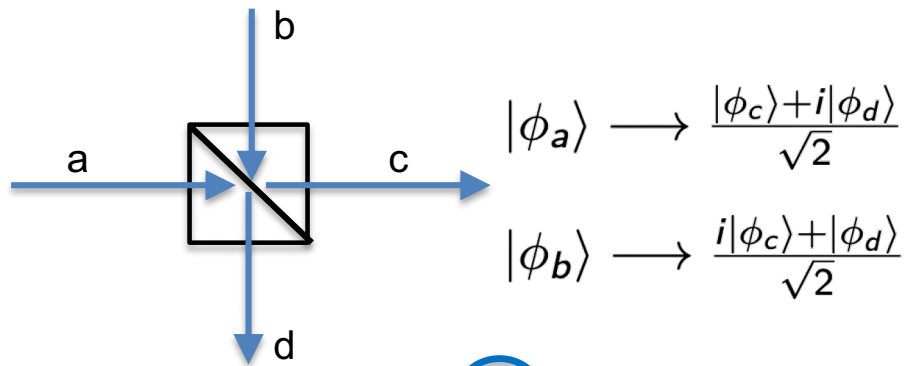
1 seul état possible

$$\frac{|+, -\rangle - |-, +\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Spin 1/2



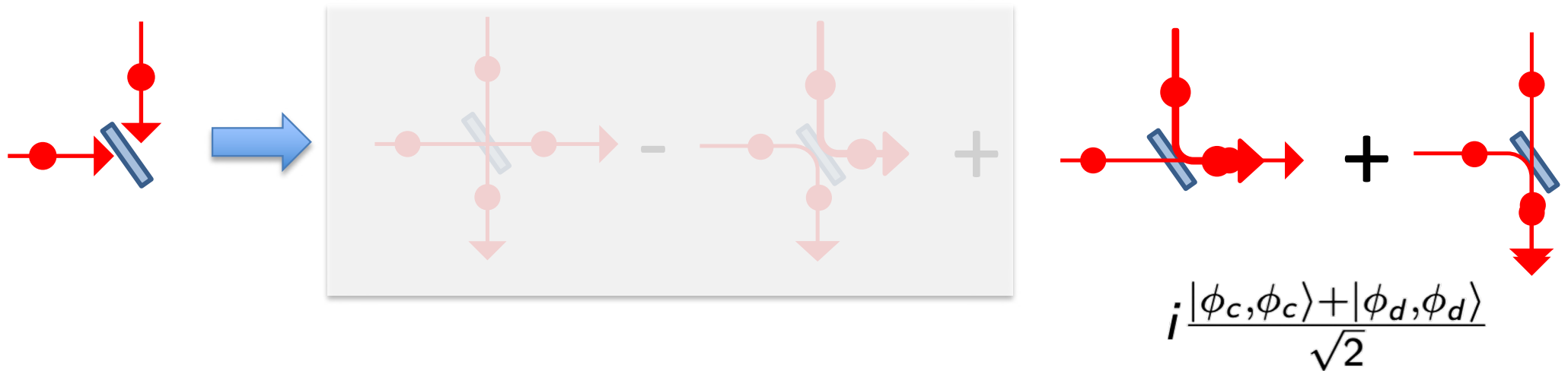
Interférence de deux photons indiscernables : coalescence



Etat de sortie

$$\longrightarrow i \frac{|\phi_c, \phi_c\rangle + |\phi_d, \phi_d\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

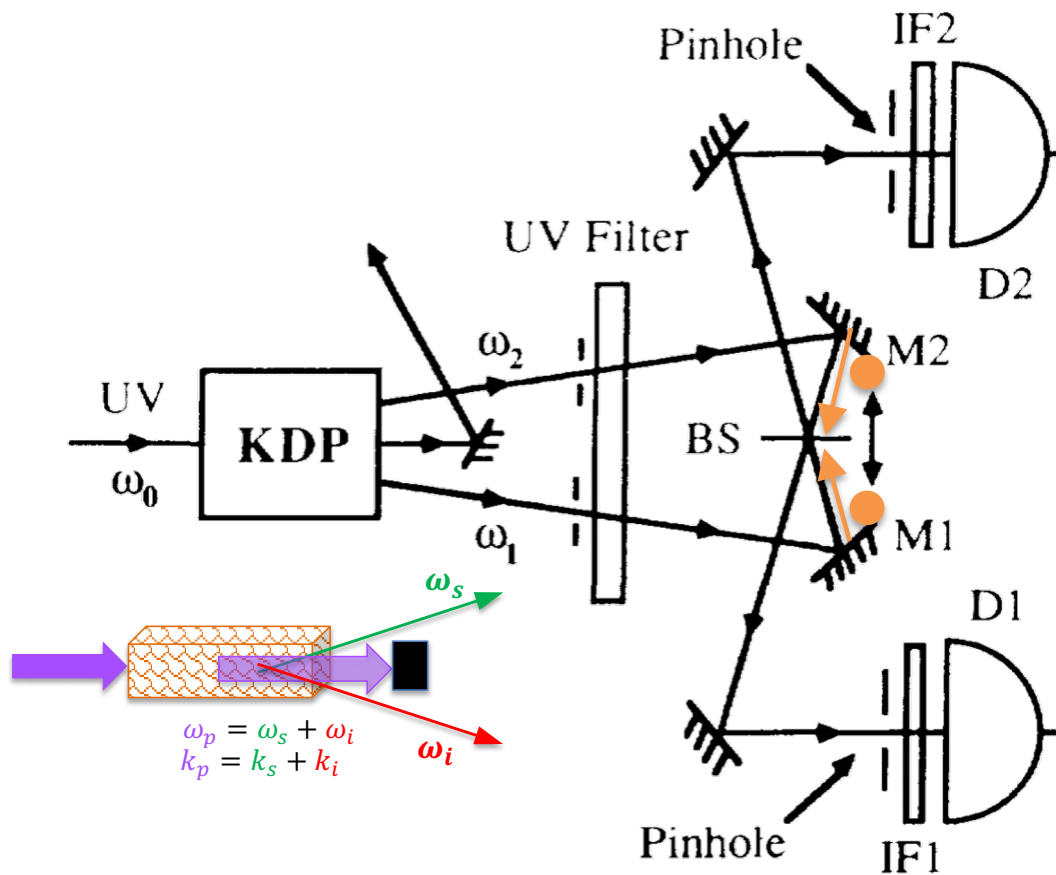
Interférence de deux photons indiscernables : **coalescence**



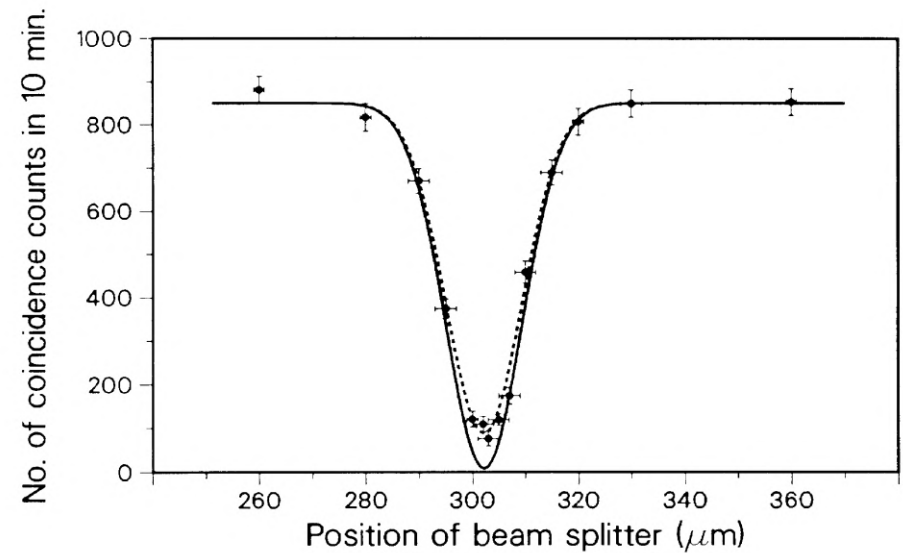
Deux photons intriqués en chemin

Effet Hong-Ou-Mandel

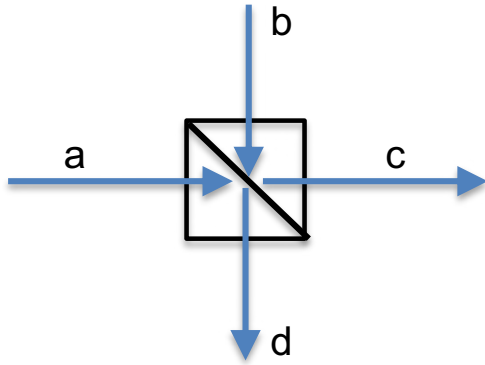
Phys. Rev. Lett. 59, 2044 (1987)



Interférence quantique utilisée
pour intriquer les photons



Effet HOM : description en seconde quantification



$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_c^\dagger \\ \hat{a}_d^\dagger \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_a^\dagger \\ \hat{a}_b^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a}_a^\dagger = \frac{\hat{a}_c^\dagger - i\hat{a}_d^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \hat{a}_b^\dagger = \frac{-i\hat{a}_c^\dagger + \hat{a}_d^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$|\psi_{\text{in}}\rangle = \hat{a}_a^\dagger \hat{a}_b^\dagger |0\rangle \quad \longrightarrow \quad |\psi_{\text{out}}\rangle = \frac{-i}{2} \left((\hat{a}_c^\dagger)^2 + (\hat{a}_d^\dagger)^2 \right) |0\rangle = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|2, 0\rangle + |0, 2\rangle \right)$$

Générer des photons indiscernables

Impulsion à un photon

$$|1\rangle = \sum_{\ell} C_{\ell} |0, \dots, 0, n_{\ell} = 1, 0, \dots\rangle$$

avec

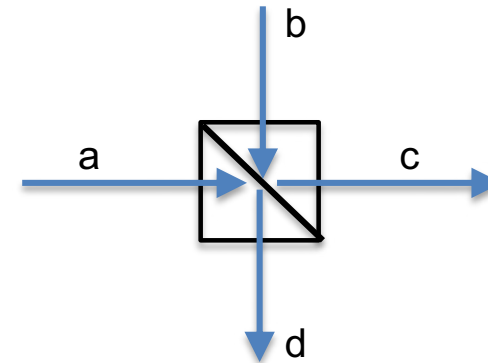
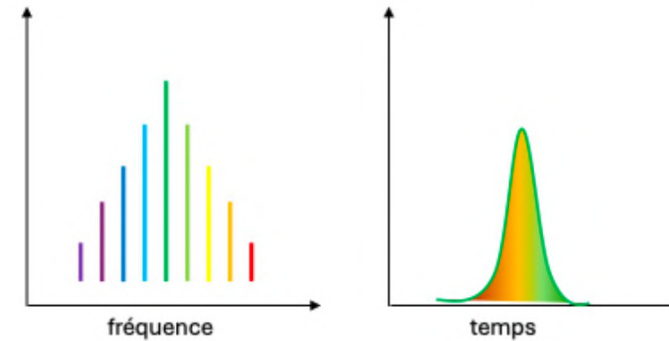
$$\sum_{\ell} |C_{\ell}|^2 = 1$$

$$\hat{b}^+ = \sum_{\ell} C_{\ell} \hat{a}_{\ell}^+$$

$$[\hat{b}, \hat{b}^+] = \sum_{\ell} |C_{\ell}|^2 = 1$$

$$|1\rangle = \hat{b}^+ |0\rangle$$

$$|\psi_{in}\rangle = \hat{b}_a^+ \hat{b}_b^+ |0\rangle$$



Indiscernables : Photons dans un état **pur** en fréquence

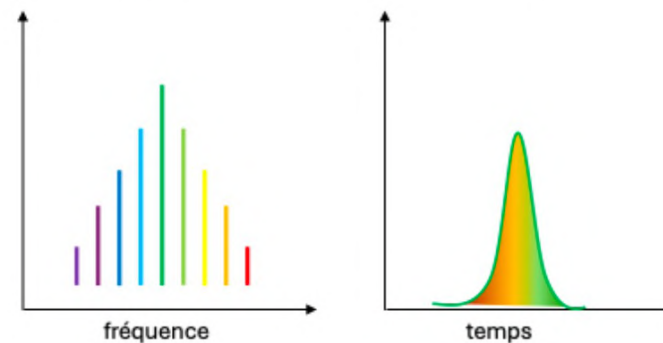
Générer des photons indiscernables

Impulsion à un photon

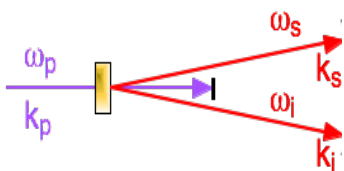
$$|1\rangle = \sum_{\ell} C_{\ell} |0, \dots, 0, n_{\ell} = 1, 0, \dots\rangle$$

avec

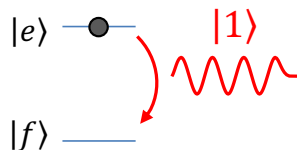
$$\sum_{\ell} |C_{\ell}|^2 = 1$$



Indiscernables : Photons dans un état **pur** en fréquence



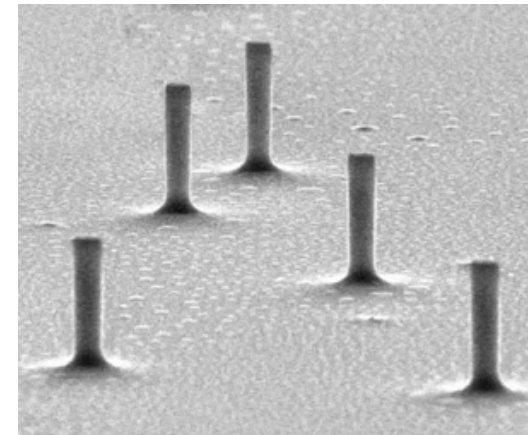
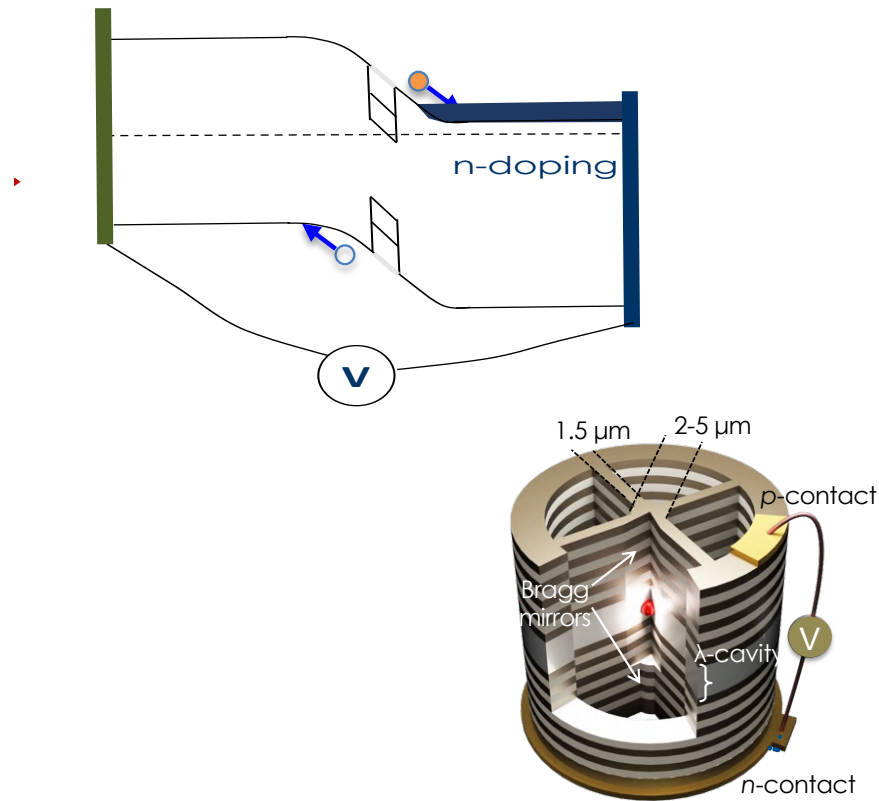
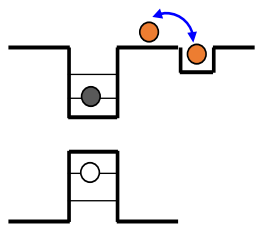
Pas de corrélations entre les deux photons



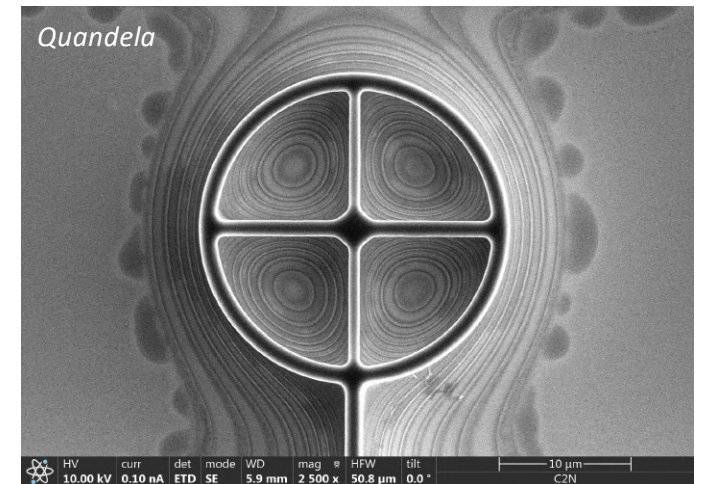
Pas de décohérence pendant l'émission

Générer des photons indiscernables

Réduction du bruit électrique



Nature Communications 4, 1425 (2013)

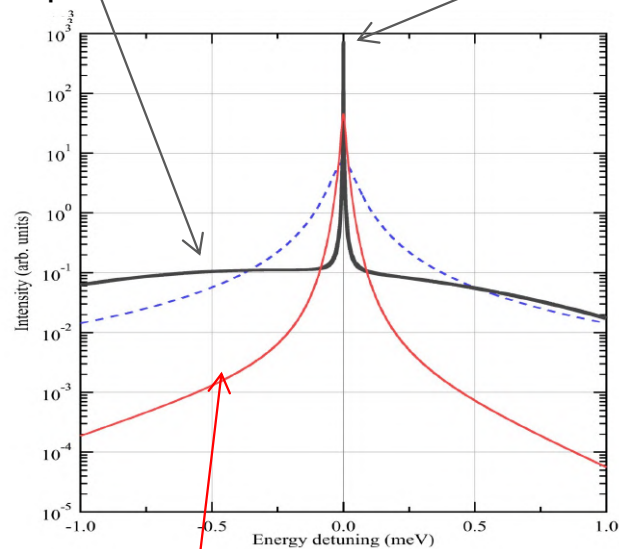


40 μm

Générer des photons indiscernables

Réduction l'influence des vibrations

Emission d'un photon
 ± 1 phonon

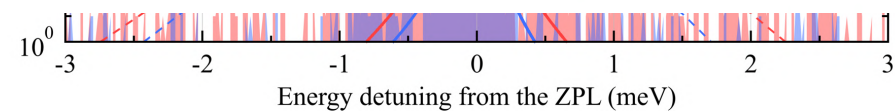


Réduction de
l'interaction avec
les phonons

Facteur de Purcell

Dépendance spatiale et spectrale

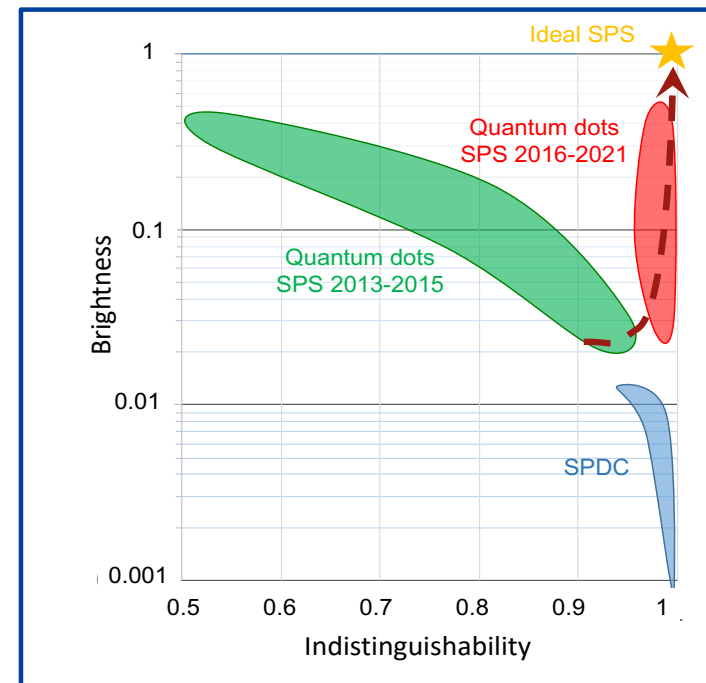
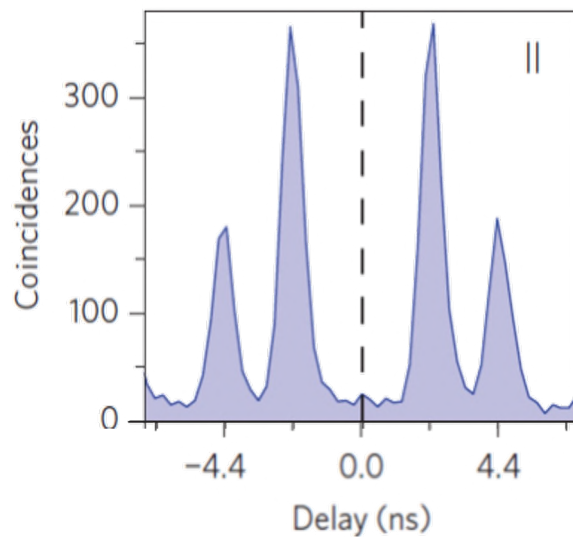
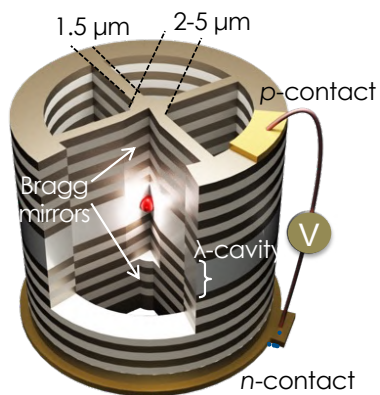
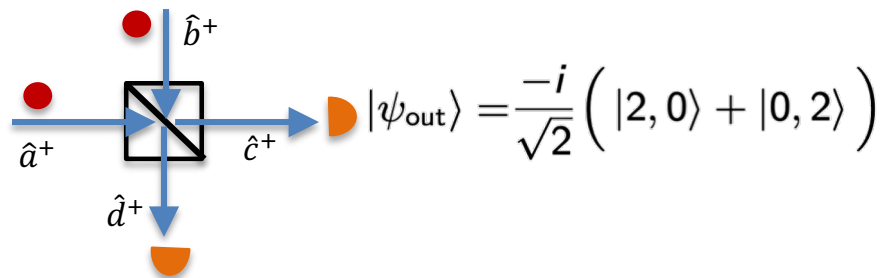
$$F = F_P \frac{|\langle e | \mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{r}_{QD}) | g \rangle|^2}{|\langle e | \mathbf{d} | g \rangle|^2} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2Q}{\hbar\omega_c} \right)^2 (\hbar\omega_{eg} - \hbar\omega_c)^2}$$



Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 253602 (2017)

Photons indiscernables : mise en évidence

Interférence de Hong Ou Mandel



Photoniques 107 (2021) 40-43

Critères de Di Vincenzo pour le calcul quantique photonique

► Porte à deux qubits  Intriquer deux photons ?

A scheme for efficient quantum computation with linear optics

E. Knill*, R. Laflamme* & G. J. Milburn†

* Los Alamos National Laboratory, MS B265, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, USA

† Centre for Quantum Computer Technology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia

[Nature 409, 46–52 \(2001\)](#)

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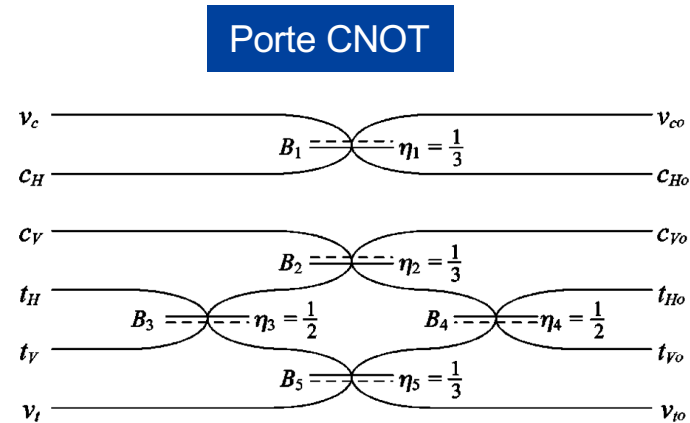
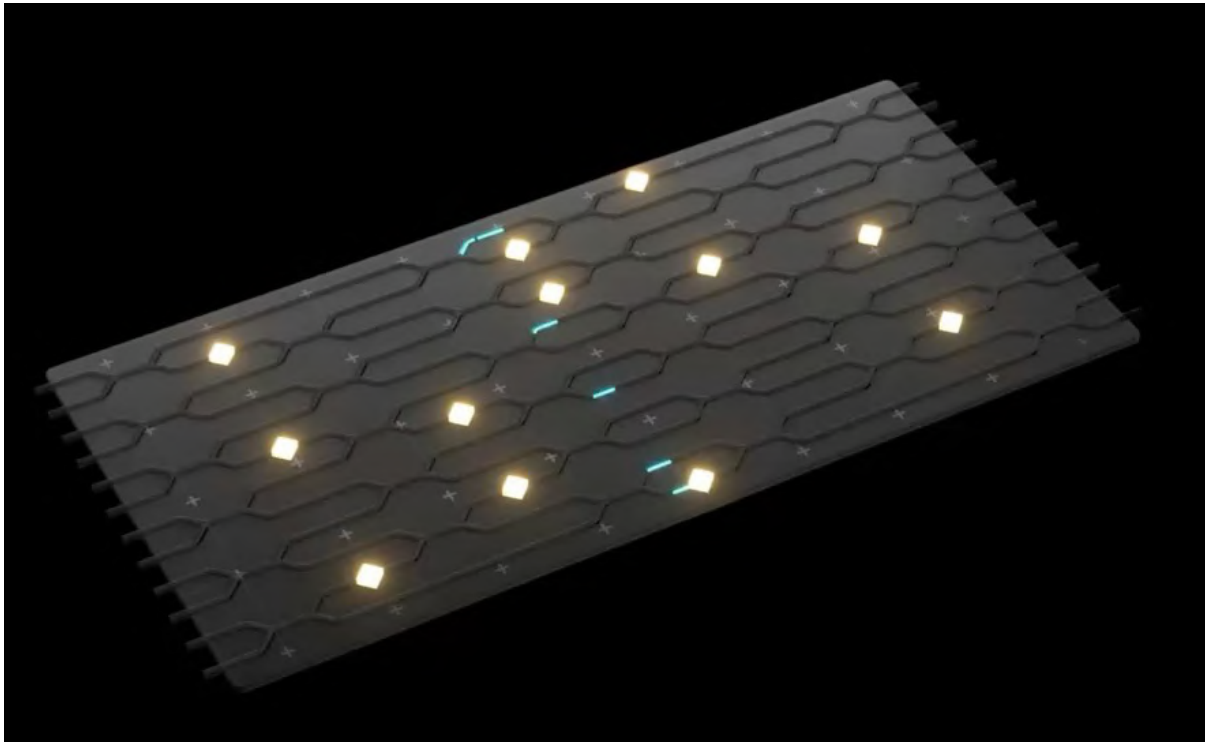


FIG. 1. Schematic of the coincidence controlled-NOT gate. Dashed line indicates the surface from which a sign change occurs upon reflection. The control modes are c_H and c_V . The target modes are t_H and t_V . The modes v_c and v_l are unoccupied ancillary modes.

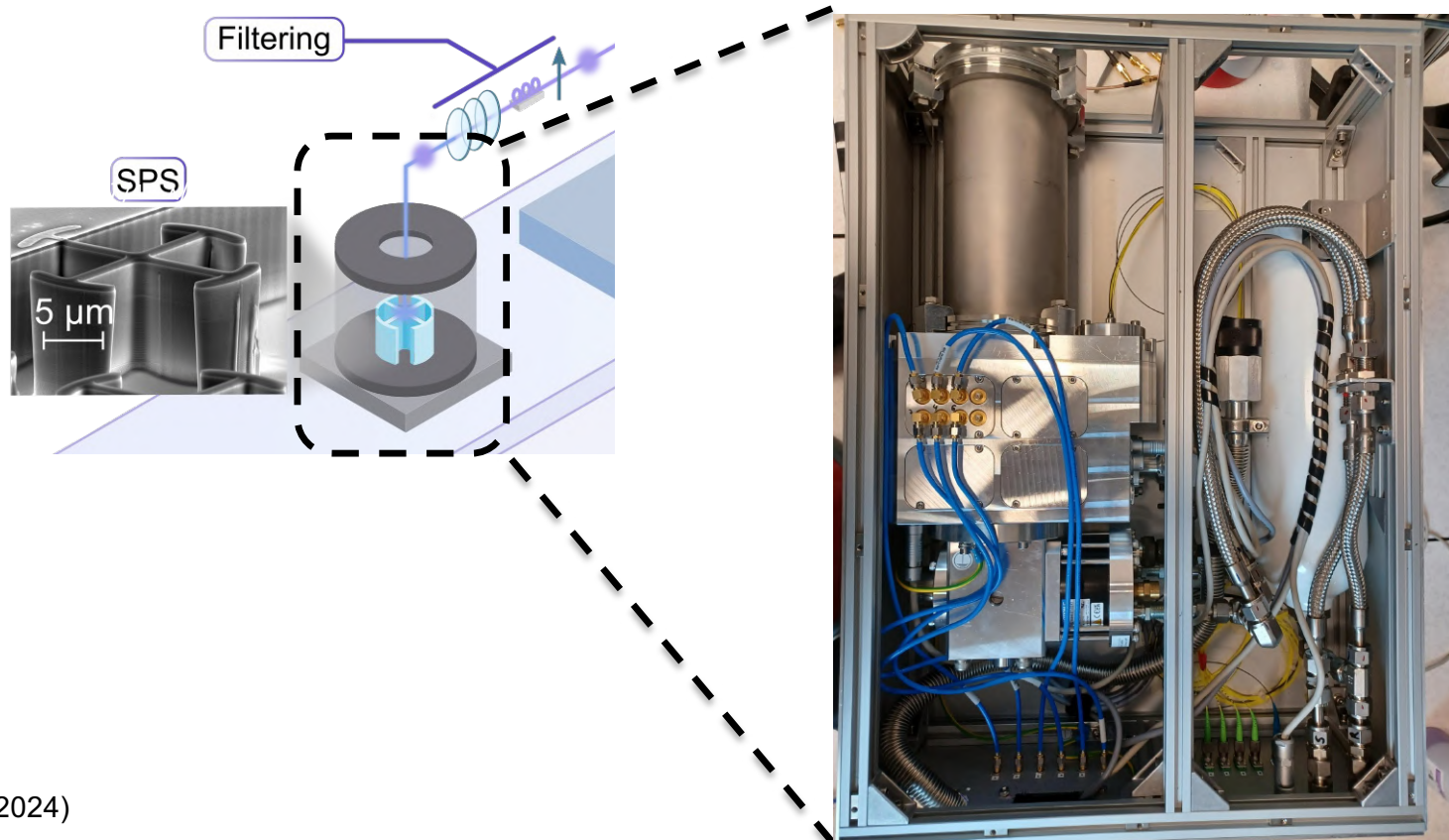
Phys. Rev. A 65, 062324 (2002)

Calcul quantique linéaire

Premières machines de calcul : [architecture](#)

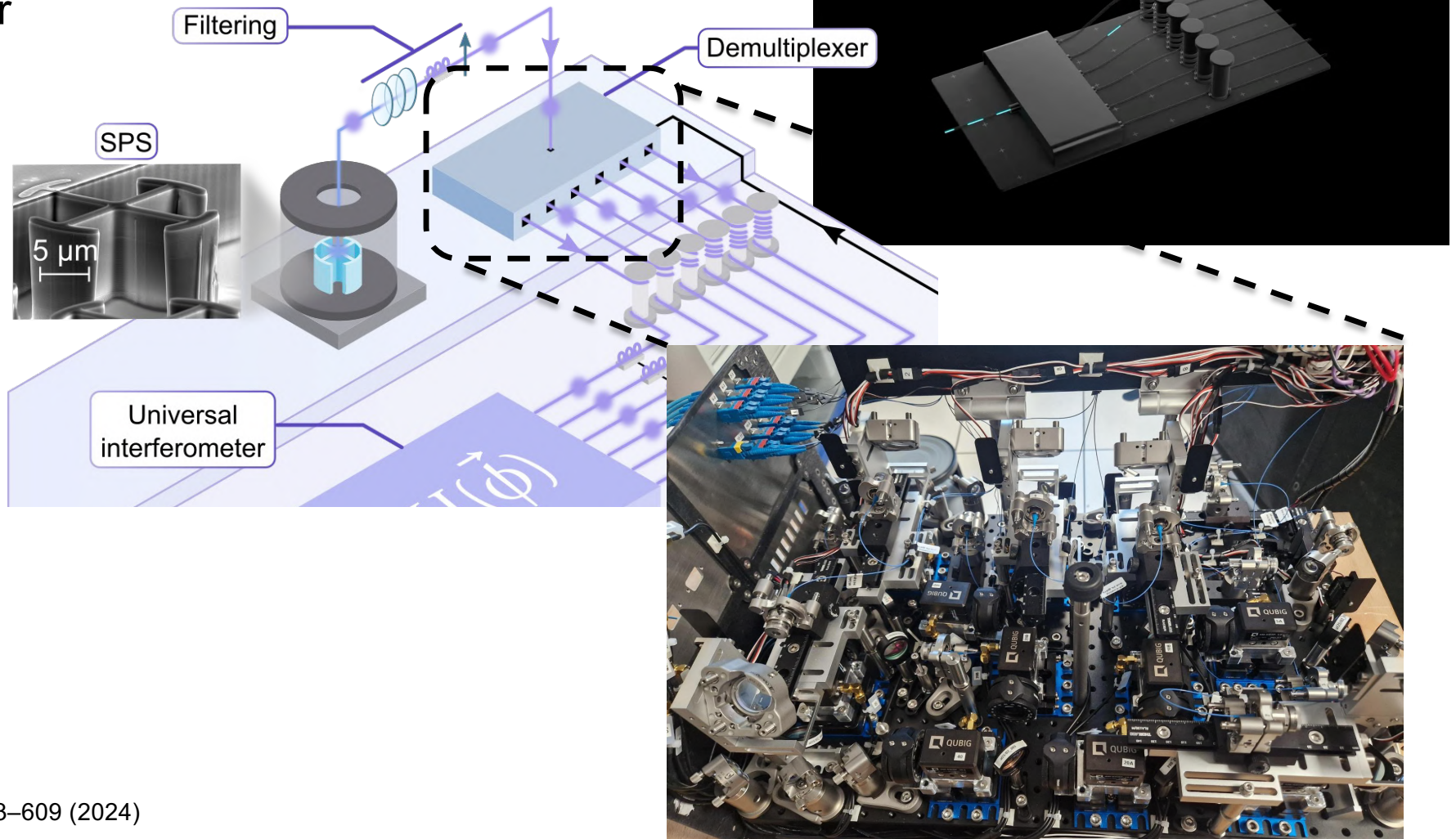


Source de photons uniques et détecteurs

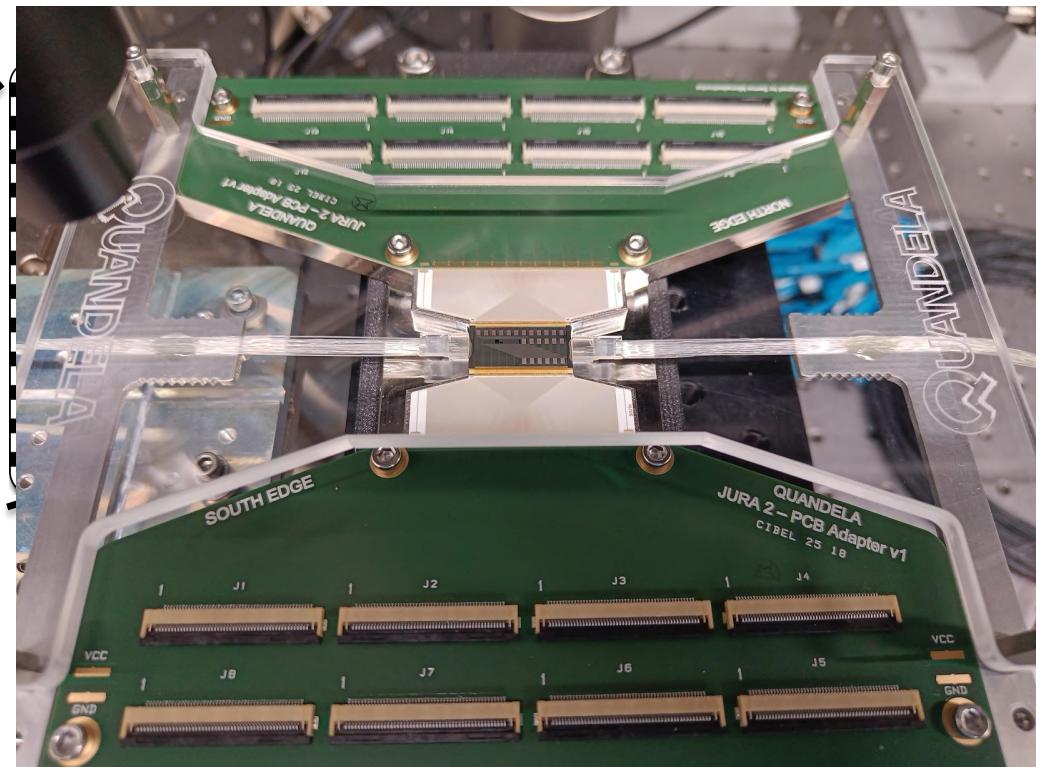
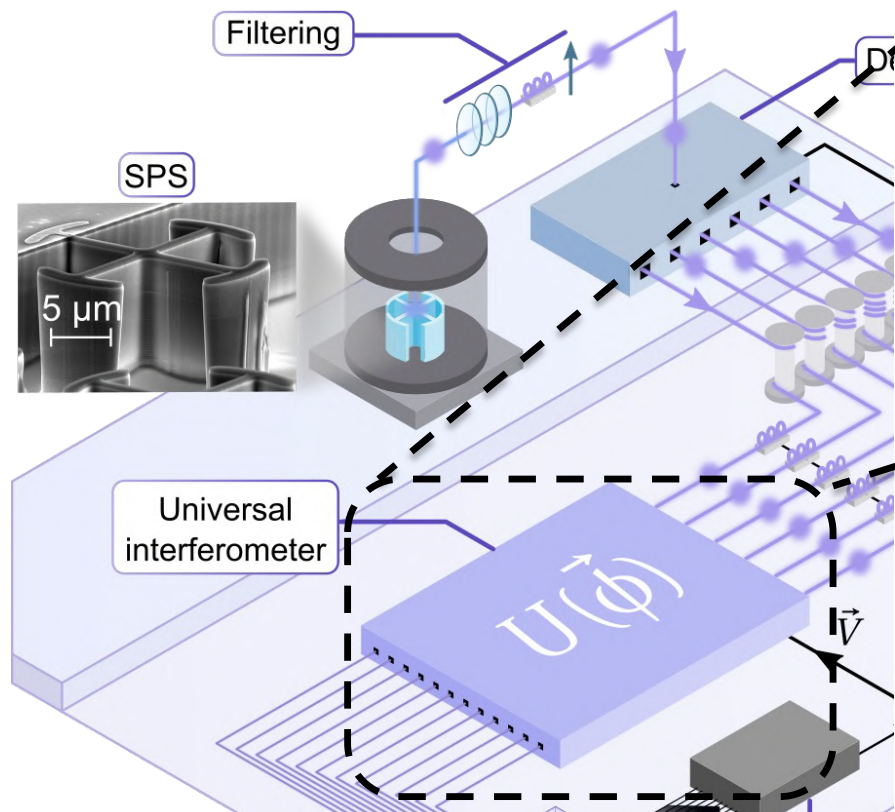


Premières machines de calcul : [visite virtuelle](#)

Démultiplexeur



Circuit photonique intégré



Nature Photonics 18, 603–609 (2024)

- interferometer 24x 24 reconfigurable

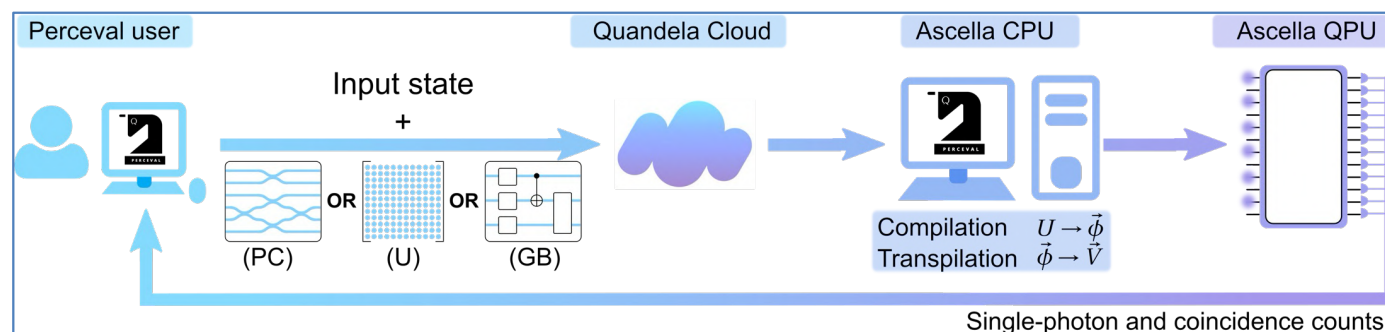
Premières machines de calcul : visite virtuelle

QUANDELA

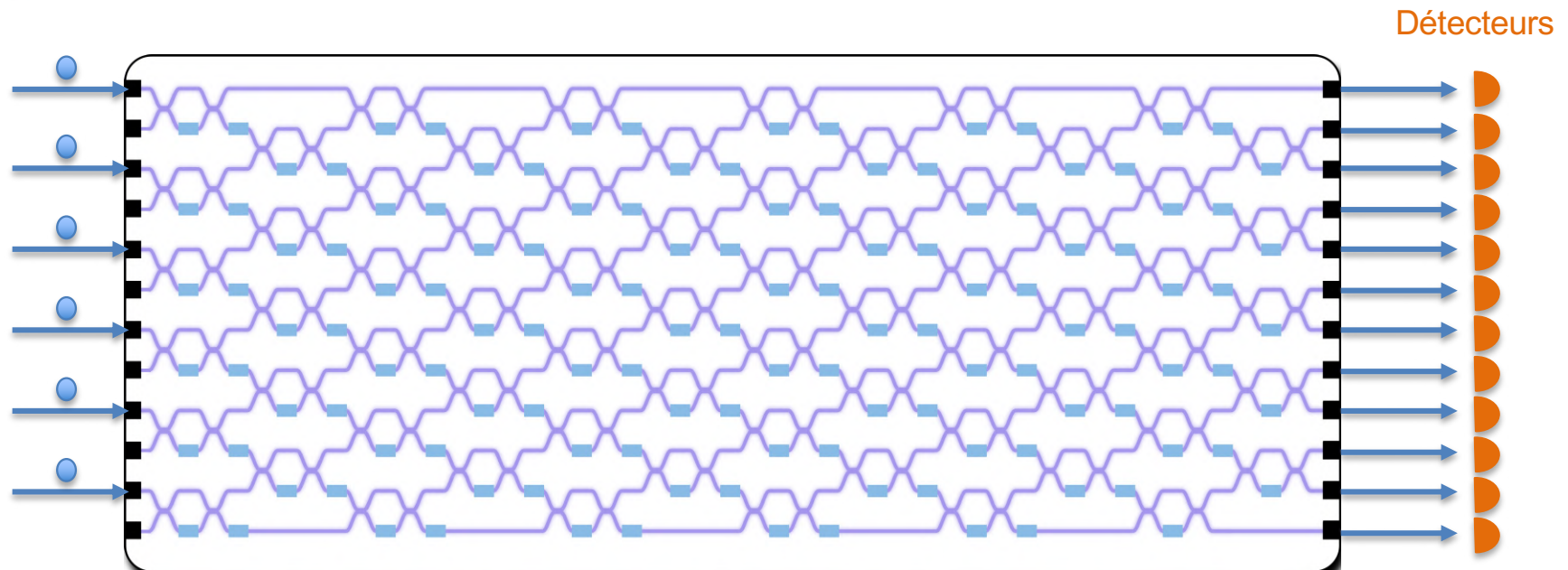


```
def computation(params):
    global current_loss
    global computation_count
    "compute the loss function of a given differential equati
    computation_count += 1
    f_theta_0 = 0 # boundary condition
    coefs = lambda_random # coefficients of the M observable
    # initial condition with the two universal interferometer
    U_1 = pcvl.Matrix.random_unitary(m, params[:2 * m ** 2])
    U_2 = pcvl.Matrix.random_unitary(m, params[2 * m ** 2:])
```

12 photons



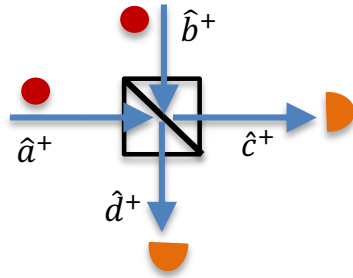
Premières machines de calcul : calcul linéaire simple



Interference quantique à N photons
Intrications multiparticules

S. Aaronson and A. Arkhipov, "The computational complexity of linear optics," in Proc. 43rd Annu. ACM Symp. Theory of Comput., A. Press, Ed., pp. 333–342 (2011)

Premiers processeurs photoniques : échantillonnage de bosons



$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{c}^+ \\ \hat{d}^+ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t & ir \\ ir & t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}^+ \\ \hat{b}^+ \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}^+ \\ \hat{b}^+ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t & -ir \\ -ir & t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{c}^+ \\ \hat{d}^+ \end{pmatrix}$$

Permanent d'une matrice

$$\hat{a}^+ \hat{b}^+ \rightarrow -irt ((\hat{c}^+)^2 + (\hat{d}^+)^2) + (i^2 r^2 + t^2) \hat{c}^+ \hat{d}^+$$

$$\text{perm} \begin{pmatrix} t & ir \\ ir & t \end{pmatrix} = i^2 r^2 + t^2$$

Probabilités des photons en sortie

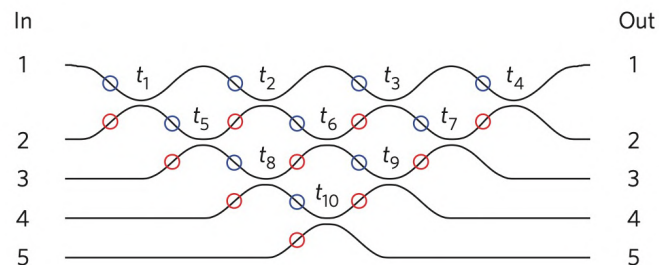
Configurations possibles

$$\mathcal{S}_{2,2} = \{(2, 0), (1, 1), (0, 2)\}$$

$$P(1, 1) = |\text{Perm}(U)|^2$$

Premiers processeurs photoniques : échantillonnage de bosons

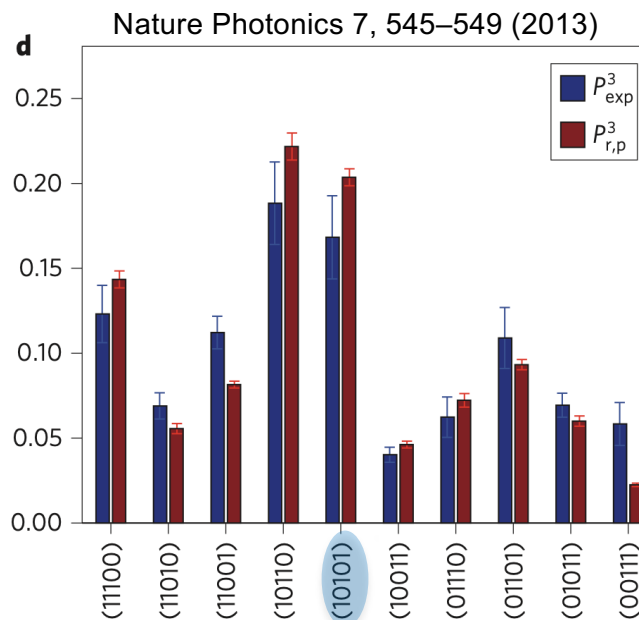
3 photons dans 5 modes



$$U = \begin{pmatrix} U_{1,1} & U_{1,2} & U_{1,3} & U_{1,4} & U_{1,5} \\ U_{2,1} & U_{2,2} & U_{2,3} & U_{2,4} & U_{2,5} \\ U_{3,1} & U_{3,2} & U_{3,3} & U_{3,4} & U_{3,5} \\ U_{4,1} & U_{4,2} & U_{4,3} & U_{4,4} & U_{4,5} \\ U_{5,1} & U_{5,2} & U_{5,3} & U_{5,4} & U_{5,5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Entrée $S = |1, 1, 1, 0, 0\rangle$

Exemple sortie $T = |1, 0, 1, 0, 1\rangle$



$$\Pr[S \rightarrow T] = |\text{Per}(U_{S,T})|^2$$

$$U_{S,T} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{1,1} & U_{1,2} & U_{1,3} \\ U_{3,1} & U_{3,2} & U_{3,3} \\ U_{5,1} & U_{5,2} & U_{5,3} \end{pmatrix}$$

- lignes : (1, 3, 5)
- colonnes : (1, 2, 3)

Permanent d'une matrice

Matrice $n \times n$

$$A = (a_{i,j})$$

Permanent

$$\text{perm}(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i,\sigma(i)}$$

Exemple matrice 3×3

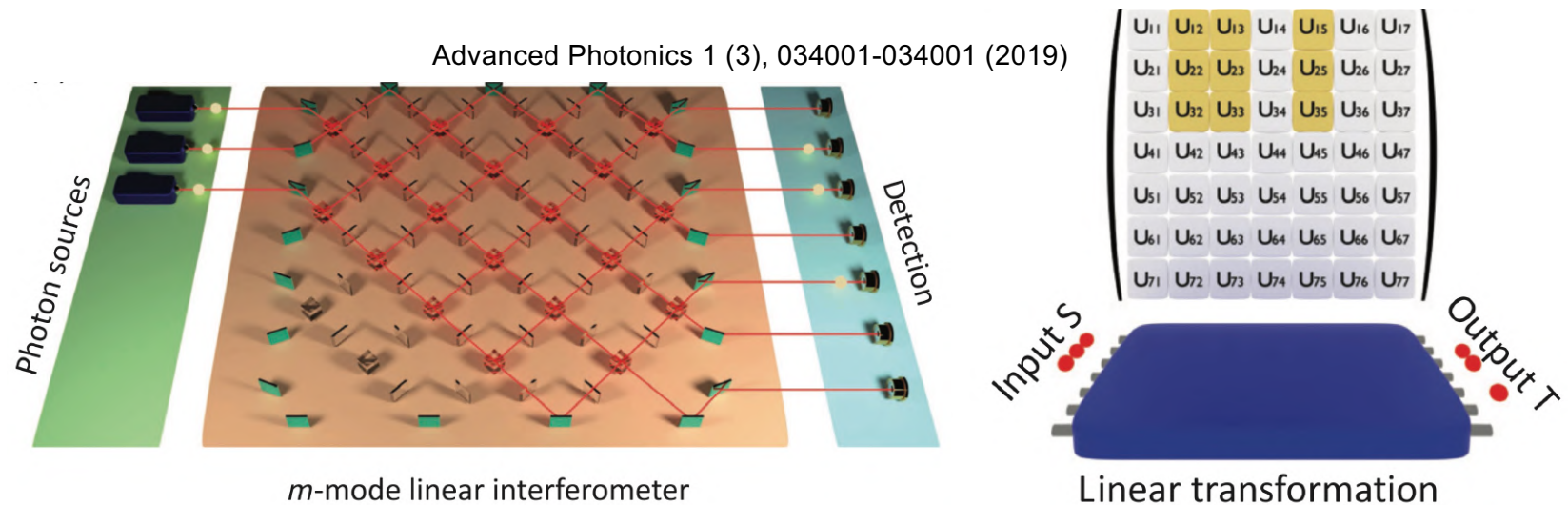
$$\text{perm} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} = aei + bfg + cdh + ceg + bdi + afh.$$

Temps de calcul d'un permanent $O(n^2 2^n)$

Complexité #P- complet (calcul exact) #P-difficile (approximation)

Theory of Comput., A. Press, Ed., pp. 333–342 (2011)

Premiers processeurs photoniques : échantillonnage de bosons



$$|S\rangle = |s_1 s_2 \dots s_m\rangle = \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{(a_i^\dagger)^{s_i}}{s_i!} |0\rangle$$

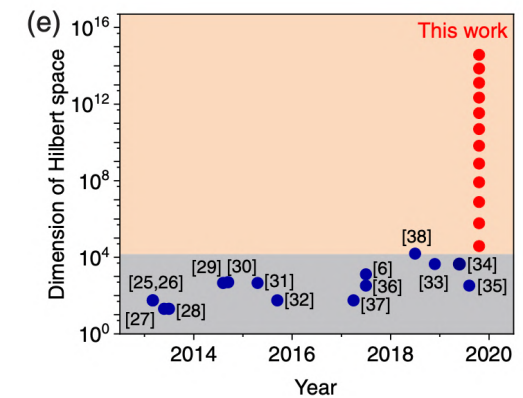
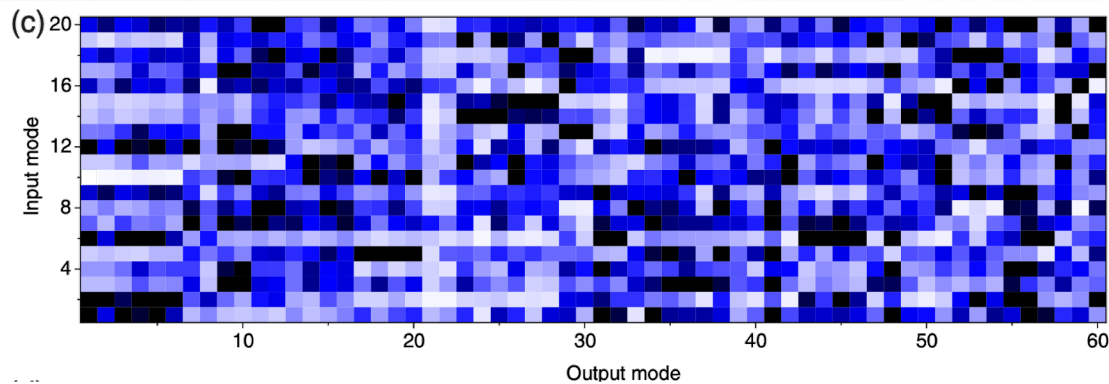
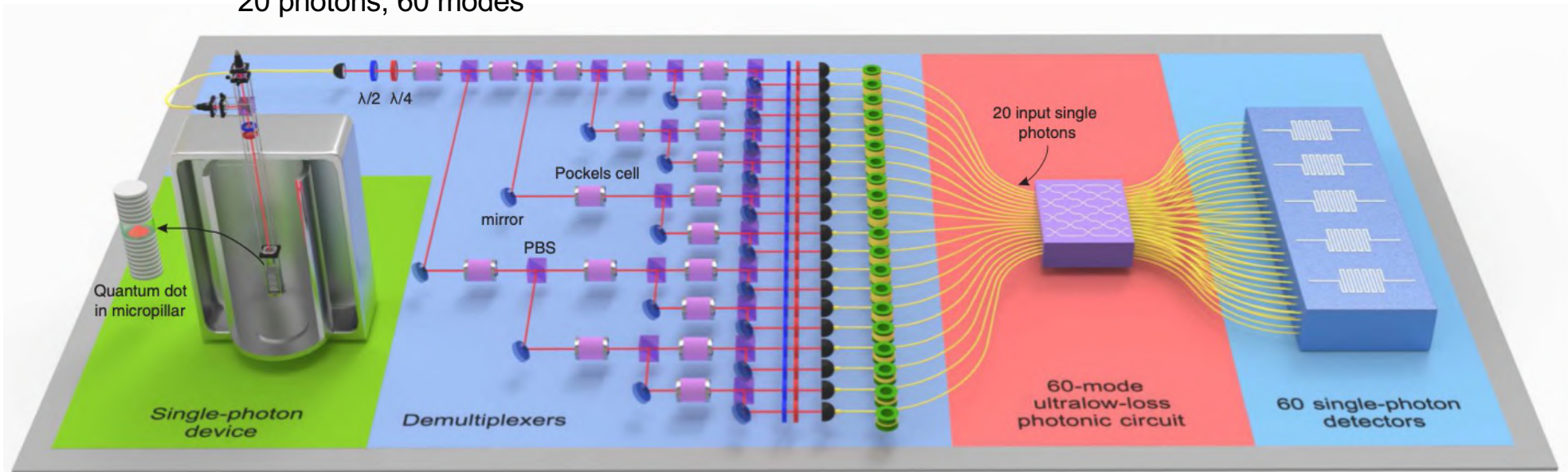
$$a_i^\dagger \rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^m U_{ij} a_j^\dagger$$

$$\Pr[S \rightarrow T] = \frac{|\text{Per}(U_{S,T})|^2}{s_1! \dots s_m! t_1! \dots t_m!}$$

Echantillonnage de bosons : photons uniques

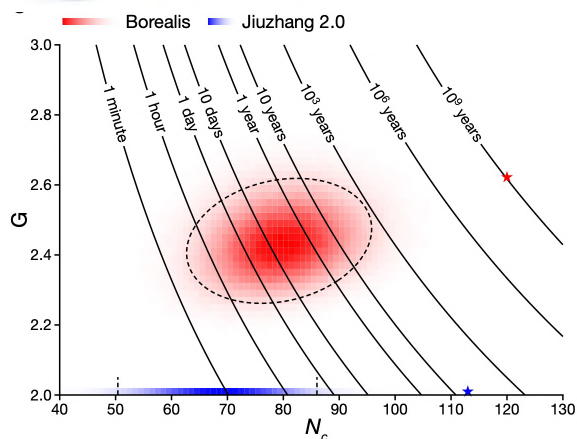
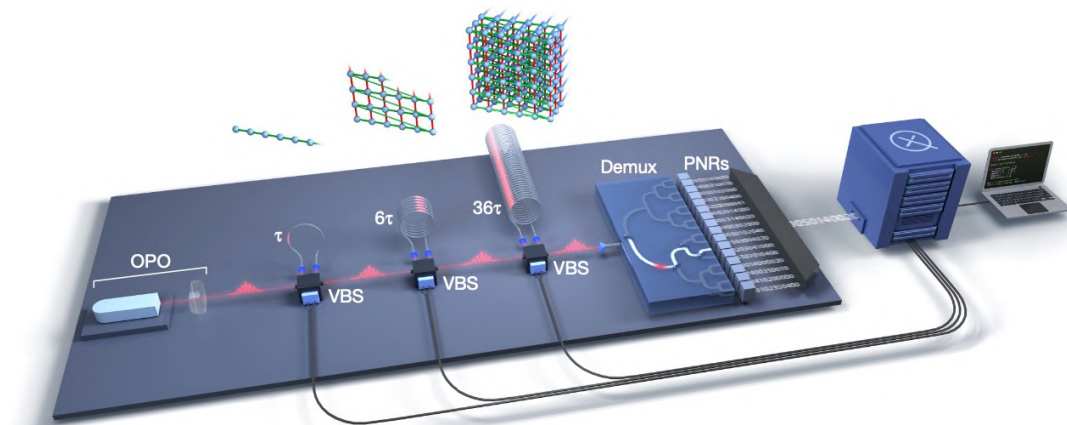
Phys.Rev. Lett. 123, 250503 (2019)

20 photons, 60 modes

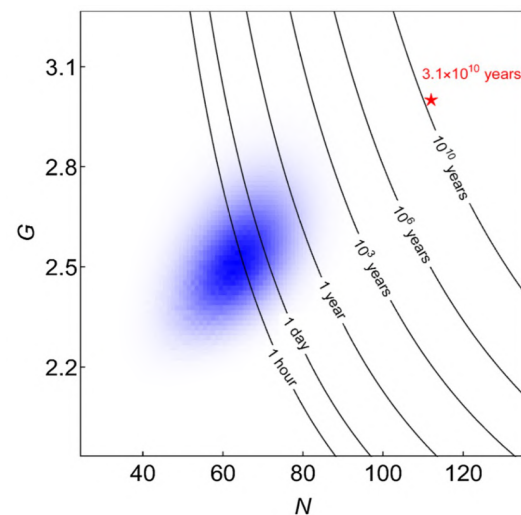


Boson sampling : Premiers avantages quantiques

Nature 606, pages 75–81 (2022)



Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 150601 (2023)



Jiǔzhāng 3.0

Temps d'un
échantillonnage
1.26 μ s

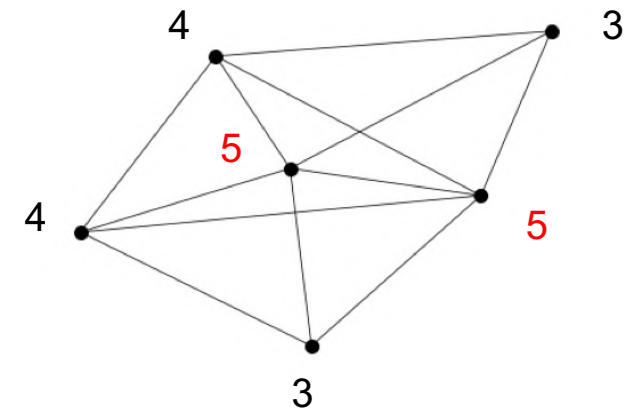
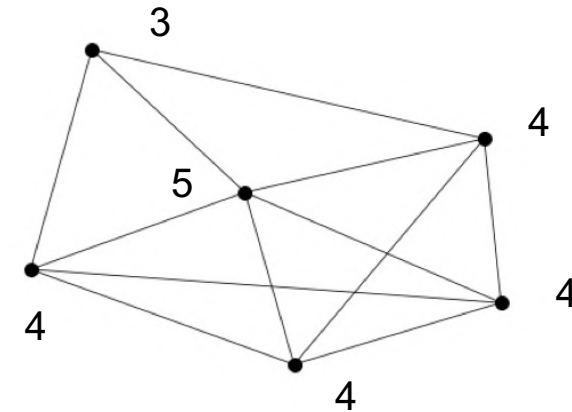
$$T(\vec{N}) = \frac{1}{2} C_{\text{Frontier}} M N^3 G^{N/2}$$

- M = nombre de modes,
 - N = nombre de **modes cliqués**,
 - $\vec{N} = (n_1, \dots, n_M)$ = pattern de clics
- $$G = \left(\prod_{i=1}^M (n_i + 1) \right)^{1/N}$$

Exemple d'application : isomorphisme de graphes

Courtoisie de J. Senellart - Quandela

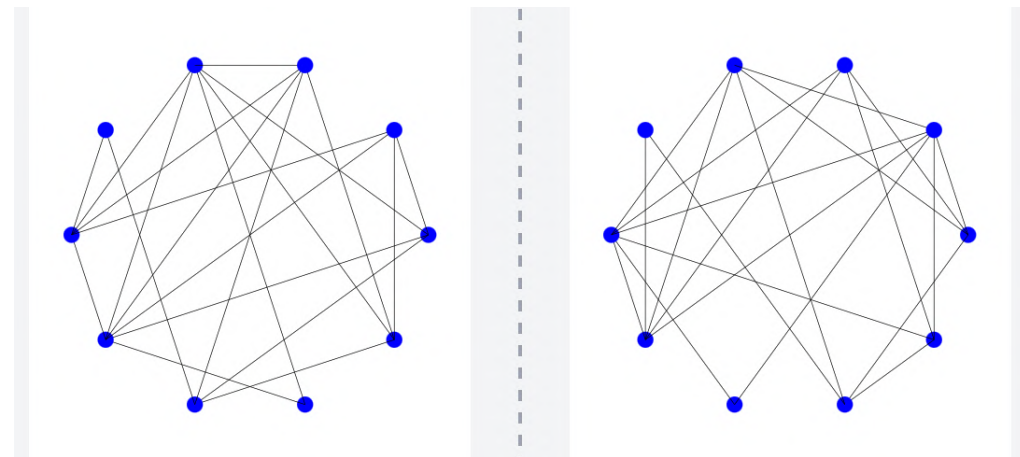
- Est-ce que deux ces graphes sont identiques ?
 - Est-ce qu'ils ont le même nombre de noeuds ?
 - Est-ce que chaque noeud a le même degré ?



Exemple d'application : isomorphisme de graphes

Courtoisie de J. Senellart - Quandela

- Est-ce que deux ces graphes sont identiques ?
 - Est-ce qu'ils ont le même nombre de noeuds ?
 - Est-ce que chaque noeud a le même degré ?
 - ...
 - Plus généralement, il faut considérer l'ensemble des permutations des sommets permettant de transformer un graphe en un autre.



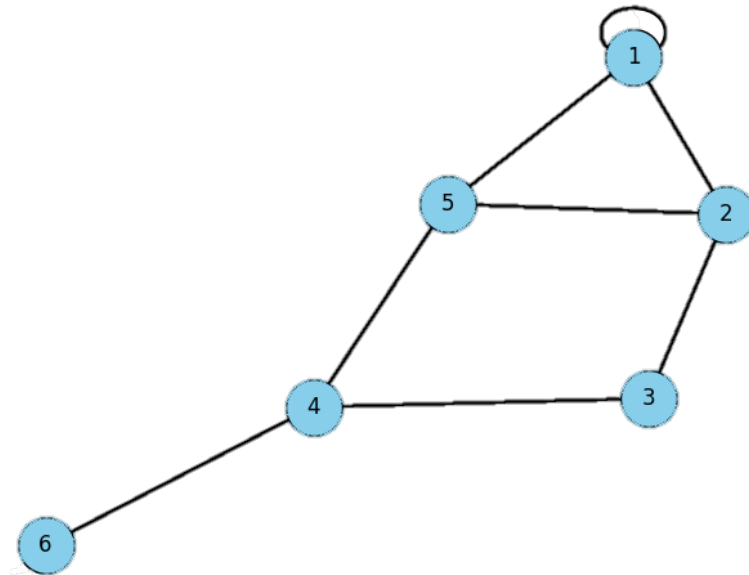
C'est exactement ce que l'on fait dans le calcul du permanent !

Exemple d'application : isomorphisme de graphes

Courtoisie de J. Senellart - Quandela

La démarche :

1. Utilisation des matrices d'adjacence A et B de deux graphes
2. On peut montrer que si les deux graphes sont isomorphes, alors $\text{per}(A) = \text{per}(B)$



A n'est pas unitaire

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exemple d'application : isomorphisme de graphes

Courtoisie de J. Senellart - Quandela

- La matrice d'adjacence est symétrique $\Rightarrow$ valeurs propres réelles

$$A_S = \frac{1}{\sigma} A \text{ avec } \sigma = \sigma_{\max}(A), \|A_S\| \leq 1$$

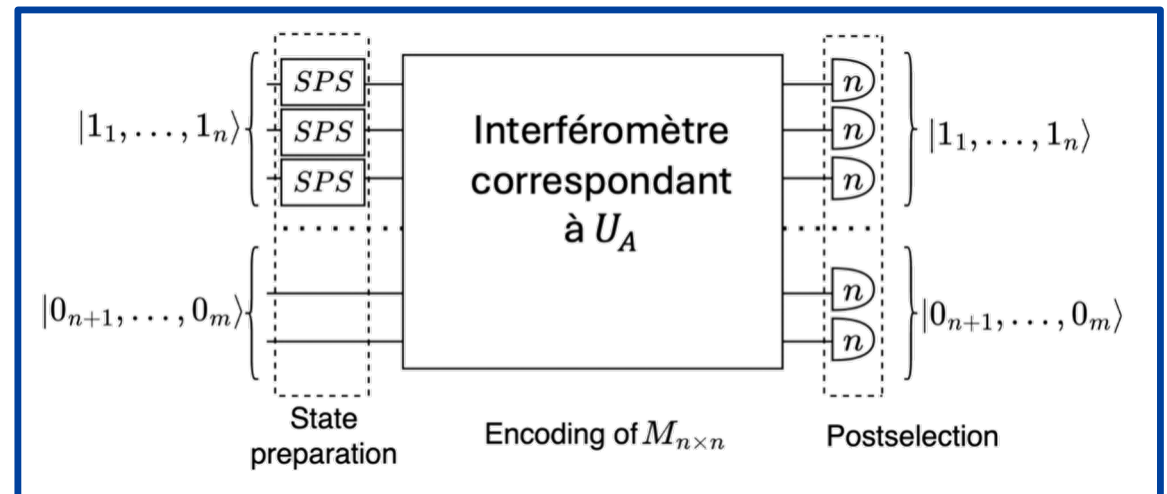
- On applique le théorème de “unitary dilation”

$$U_A = \begin{pmatrix} A_S & \sqrt{\mathbb{I}_{n \times n} - A_S(A_S)^\dagger} \\ \sqrt{\mathbb{I}_{n \times n} - A_S(A_S)^\dagger} & -(A_S)^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p(s_{out}|s_{in}) = |\text{per}(A_S)|^2$$

- U_A est unitaire

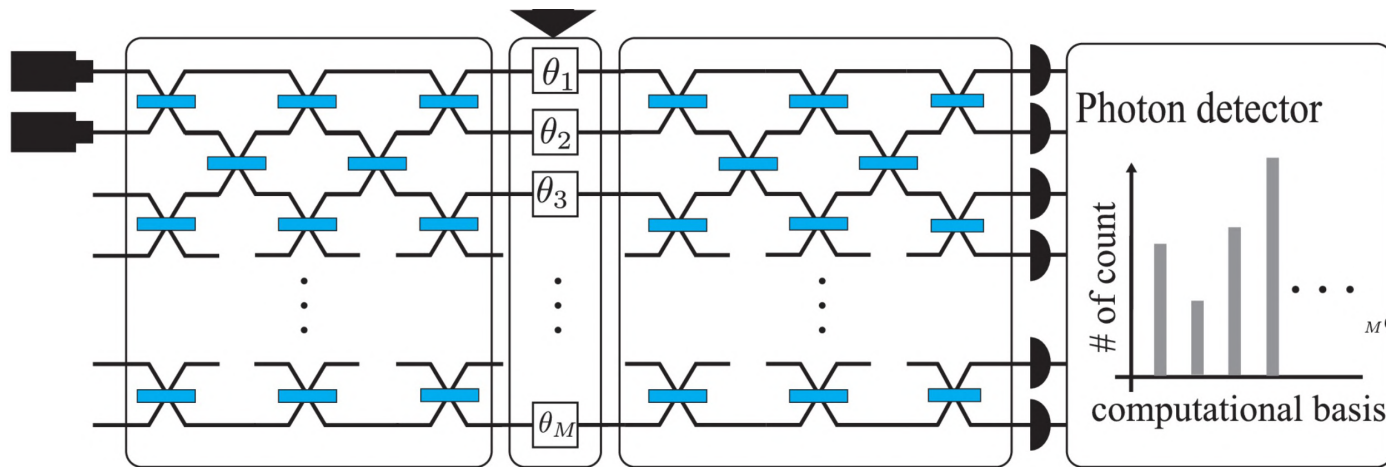
P. R. Halmos, Summa Brasil. Math 2, 134 (1950).



Exemple d'application : apprentissage hybride

Courtoisie de J. Senellart - Quandela

circuit photonique avec n photons dans M modes :



$$p_D = f(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_M)$$

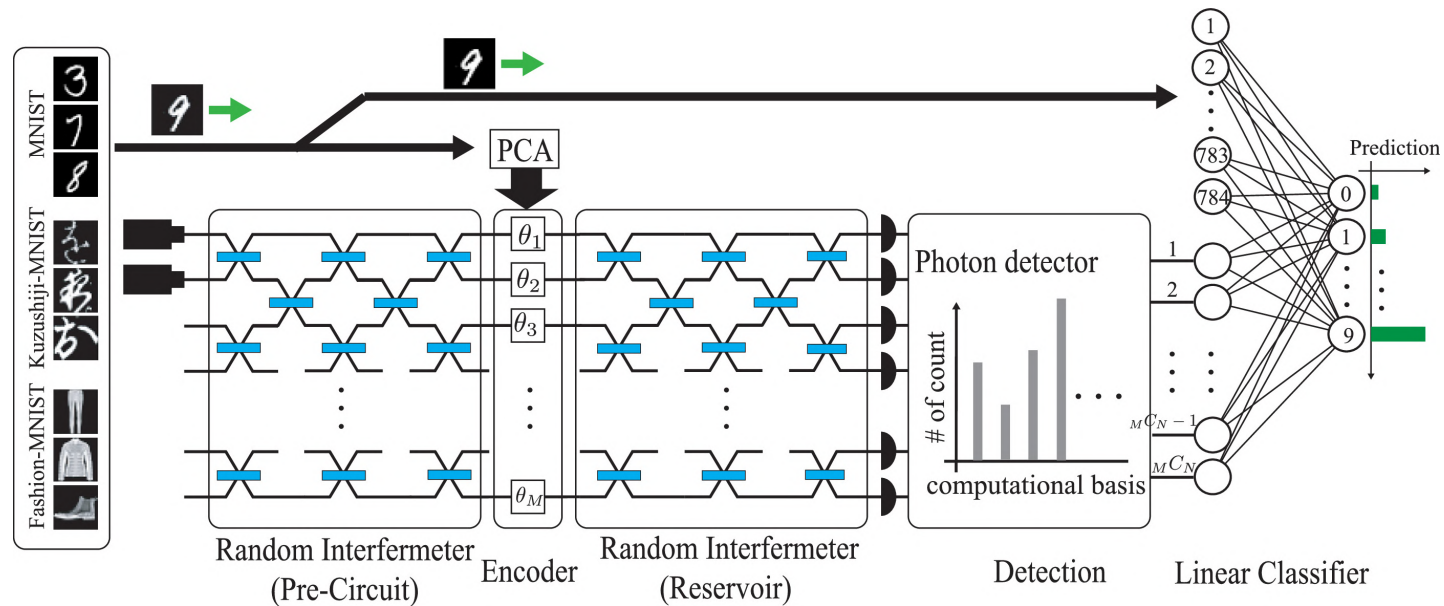
On projette de manière continue
un espace de dimension M dans
l'espace de Fock.

La distribution des états de sortie p_D est de
dimension $\binom{M+n-1}{n}$.

Exemple d'application : apprentissage hybride

Courtoisie de J. Senellart - Quandela

Calcul par réservoir photonique quantique (tâche de classification)

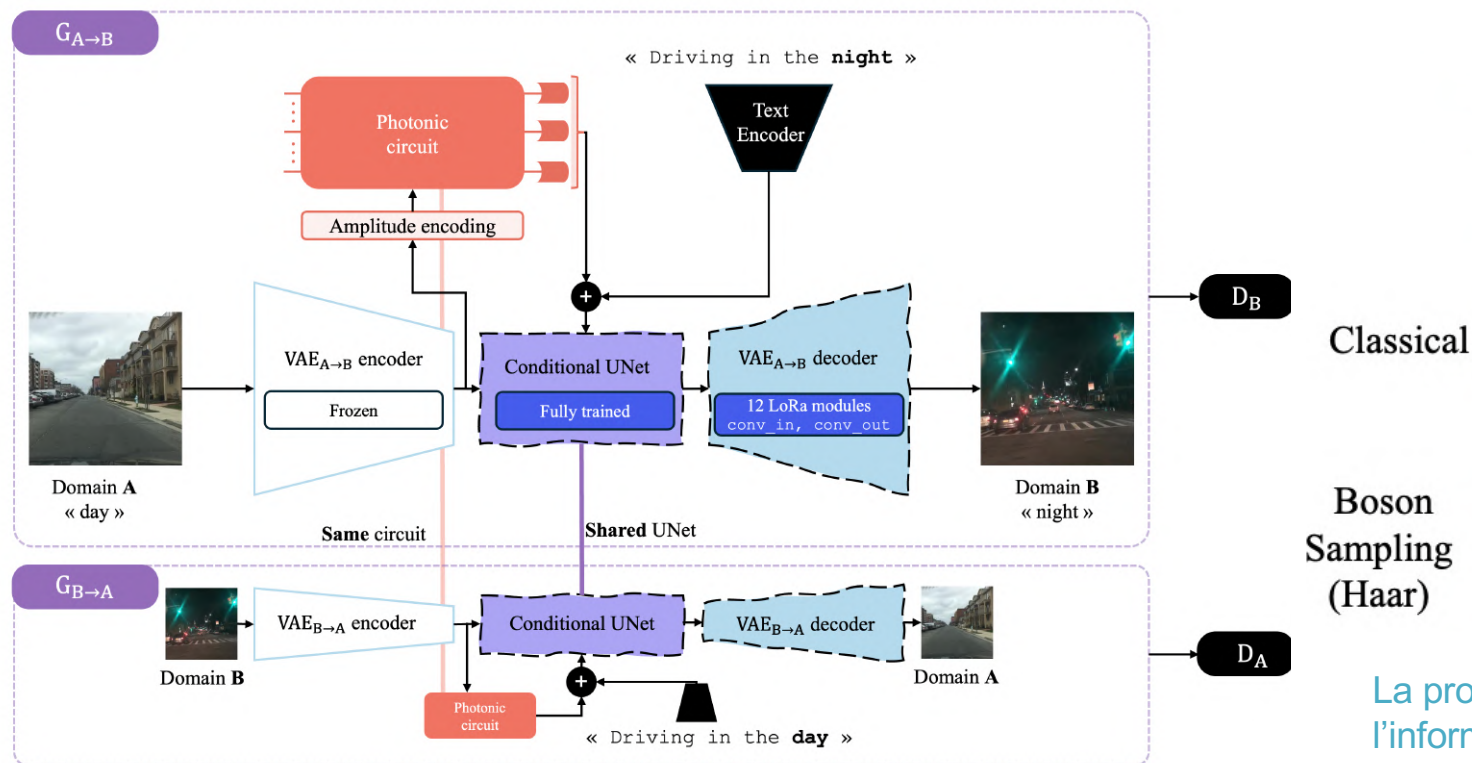


La projection dans l'espace de Fock enrichit l'information accessible au classifieur et améliore sa précision.

Exemple d'application : apprentissage hybride

Courtoisie de J. Senellart - Quandela

Utilisation d'annotations quantiques comme information auxiliaire



Day → Night

Classical

Boson
Sampling
(Haar)

La projection dans l'espace de Fock enrichit l'information accessible au modèle génératif.

Portes logiques linéaires : exemple CNOT

Qubit contrôle

Qubit cible

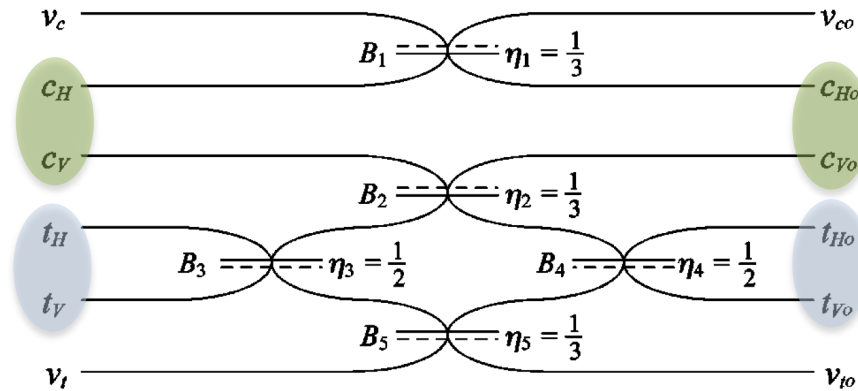


FIG. 1. Schematic of the coincidence controlled-NOT gate. Dashed line indicates the surface from which a sign change occurs upon reflection. The control modes are c_H and c_V . The target modes are t_H and t_V . The modes v_c and v_t are unoccupied ancillary modes.

Phys. Rev. A 65, 062324 (2002)

	$ 00\rangle$	$ 01\rangle$	$ 10\rangle$	$ 11\rangle$
$ 00\rangle$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$			
$ 01\rangle$				
$ 10\rangle$				
$ 11\rangle$				

$$c_{Ho} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\sqrt{2}v_c + c_H)$$

$$c_{Vo} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-c_V + t_H + t_V)$$

$$t_{Ho} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(c_V + t_H + v_t)$$

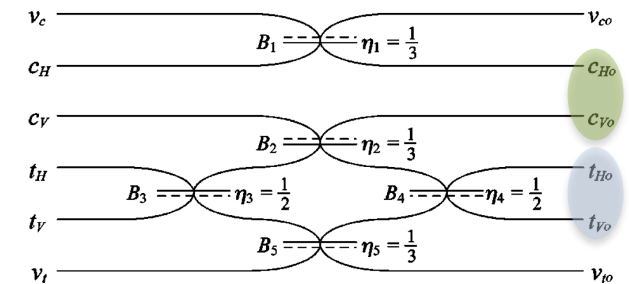
$$t_{Vo} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(c_V + t_V - v_t)$$

$$v_{co} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-v_c + \sqrt{2}c_H)$$

$$v_{to} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(t_H + t_V - v_t)$$

Portes logiques linéaires : exemple CNOT

Notations $|n_{cH}n_{cV}n_{tH}n_{tV}\rangle |n_{vC}n_{vT}\rangle$ avec $n_{cH} = c_H^\dagger c_H$



Etat d'entrée

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi\rangle &= (\alpha|HH\rangle + \beta|HV\rangle + \gamma|VH\rangle + \delta|VV\rangle)|00\rangle \\ &= (\alpha c_H^\dagger t_H^\dagger + \beta c_H^\dagger t_V^\dagger + \gamma c_V^\dagger t_H^\dagger + \delta c_V^\dagger t_V^\dagger)|0000\rangle|00\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Etat sortie

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi\rangle_{out} &= (\alpha c_{Ho}^\dagger t_{Ho}^\dagger + \beta c_{Ho}^\dagger t_{Vo}^\dagger + \gamma c_{Vo}^\dagger t_{Ho}^\dagger + \delta c_{Vo}^\dagger t_{Vo}^\dagger)|0000\rangle|00\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\{\alpha|HH\rangle + \beta|HV\rangle + \gamma|VV\rangle + \delta|VH\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Cas rejetés



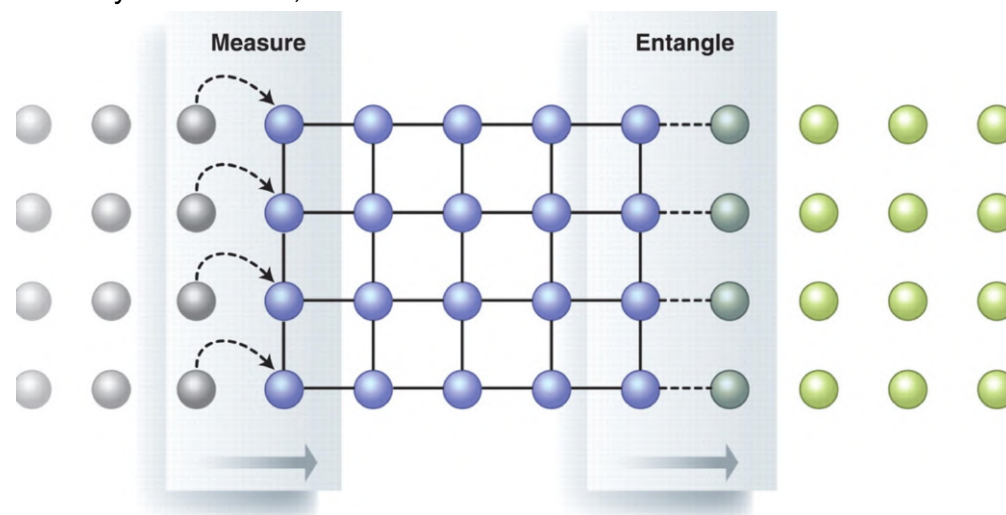
Portes probabilistes (marche 1/9 fois !)

Calcul quantique basé sur la mesure

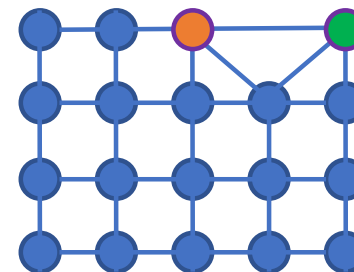
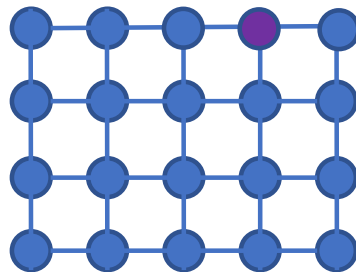
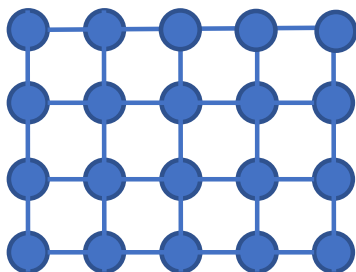
Calcul basé sur la mesure : principe général

Phys. Rev. Lett. 86, 5188 (2001)

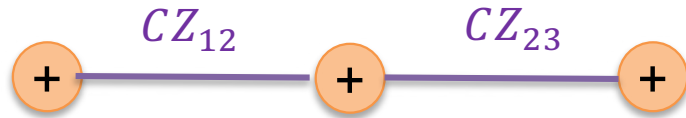
Phys. Rev. A 68, 022312 2003



Science 318,1567-1570(2007)



Calcul basé sur la mesure : exemple de création d'état



$$|+\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}. \quad |+\rangle^{\otimes 3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sum_{x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \{0,1\}} |x_1 x_2 x_3\rangle.$$

$$|C_3\rangle = CZ_{12} CZ_{23} |+\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 |+\rangle_3,$$

$$CZ_{ij} |x_i x_j\rangle = (-1)^{x_i x_j} |x_i x_j\rangle.$$

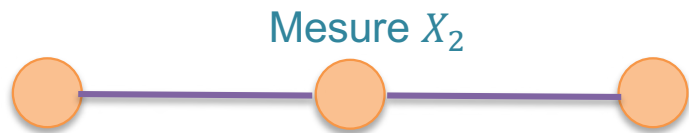
$$|C_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sum_{x_1, x_2, x_3} (-1)^{x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3} |x_1 x_2 x_3\rangle.$$

$$|C_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sum_{x_1, x_3} \left(|x_1 0 x_3\rangle + (-1)^{x_1 + x_3} |x_1 1 x_3\rangle \right)$$

Porte CZ

	$ 00\rangle$	$ 01\rangle$	$ 10\rangle$	$ 11\rangle$
$ 00\rangle$	1	0	0	0
$ 01\rangle$	0	1	0	0
$ 10\rangle$	0	0	1	0
$ 11\rangle$	0	0	0	-1

Calcul basé sur la mesure : transfert d'intrication



$$|C_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sum_{x_1, x_3} \left(|x_1 0 x_3\rangle + (-1)^{x_1+x_3} |x_1 1 x_3\rangle \right)$$

$$|\phi_s\rangle_{13} \propto (\langle \pm |_2 \otimes I_{13}) |C_3\rangle.$$

Résultat dans base logique $s = 0 (|+\rangle)$, $s = 1 (|-\rangle)$.

$$\langle \pm | 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \langle \pm | 1 \rangle = (-1)^s \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$|\phi_s\rangle_{13} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{x_1, x_3} \left(1 + (-1)^s (-1)^{x_1+x_3} \right) |x_1 x_3\rangle.$$

Cas $s = 0$

$$1 + (-1)^{x_1+x_3} \neq 0 \iff x_1 + x_3 \text{ pair.}$$

$$|\phi_0\rangle_{13} = \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} = |\Phi^+\rangle.$$

Cas $s = 1$

$$1 - (-1)^{x_1+x_3} \neq 0 \iff x_1 + x_3 \text{ impair.}$$

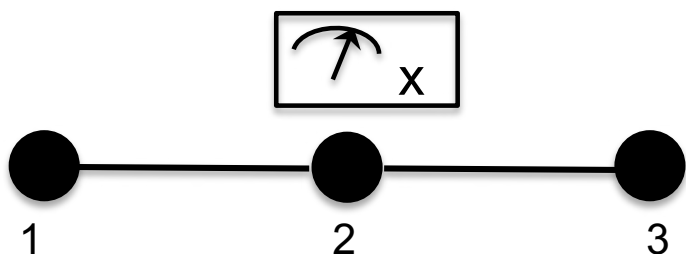
$$|\phi_1\rangle_{13} = \frac{|01\rangle + |10\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} = |\Psi^+\rangle.$$



Téléportation à une rotation près sur un photon

Calcul basé sur la mesure : équivalence avec circuit logique

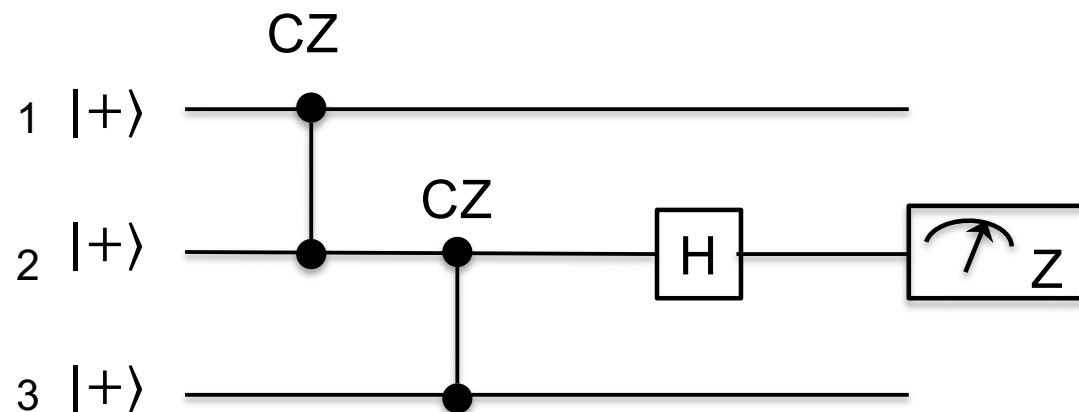
Calcul basé sur la mesure



Ressources : état à 3 photons intriqués

Calcul : mesure du photon 2

Calcul basé sur des portes logiques

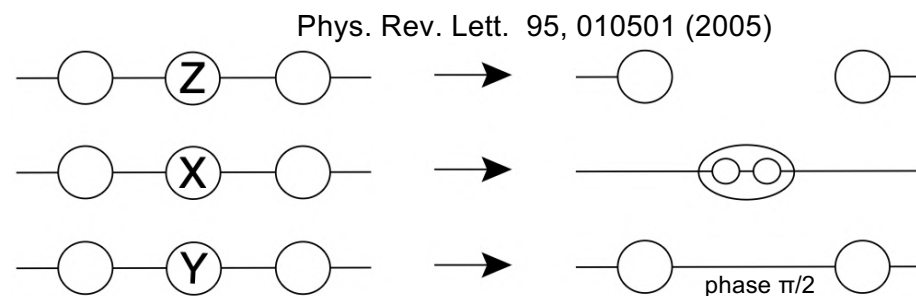
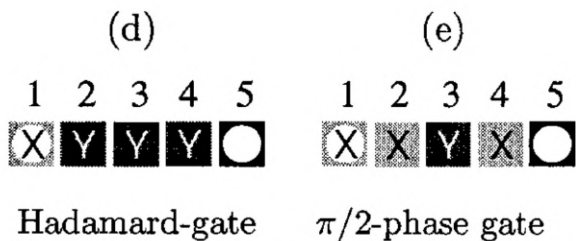
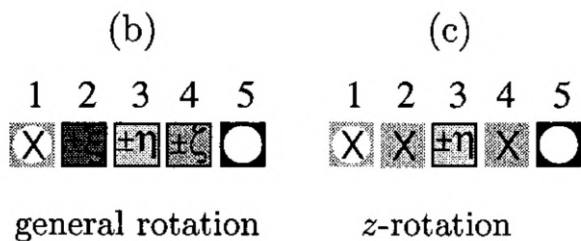
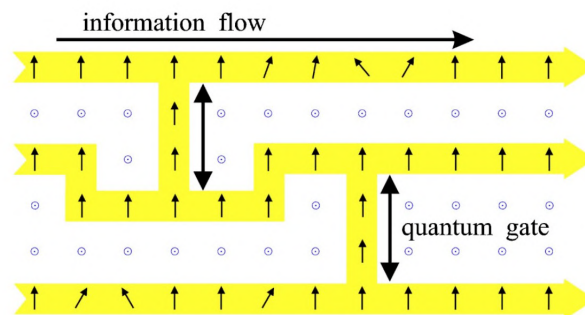
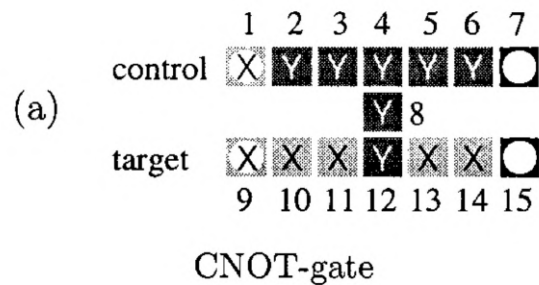


Ressources : 3 photons + circuit

Calcul : porte logiques entre photons et
mesure du photon 2

Calcul basé sur la mesure : équivalence circuits

Phys. Rev. A 68, 022312 2003

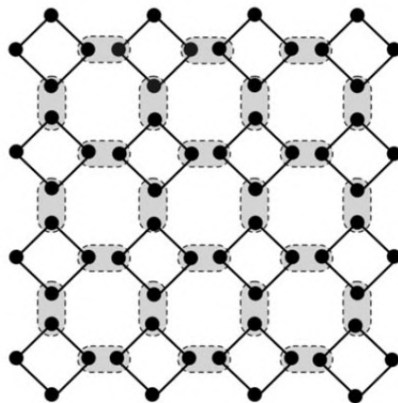


Génération de graphes photoniques : approche linéaire

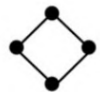
"Fusion-based quantum computation"



a) Fusion Network



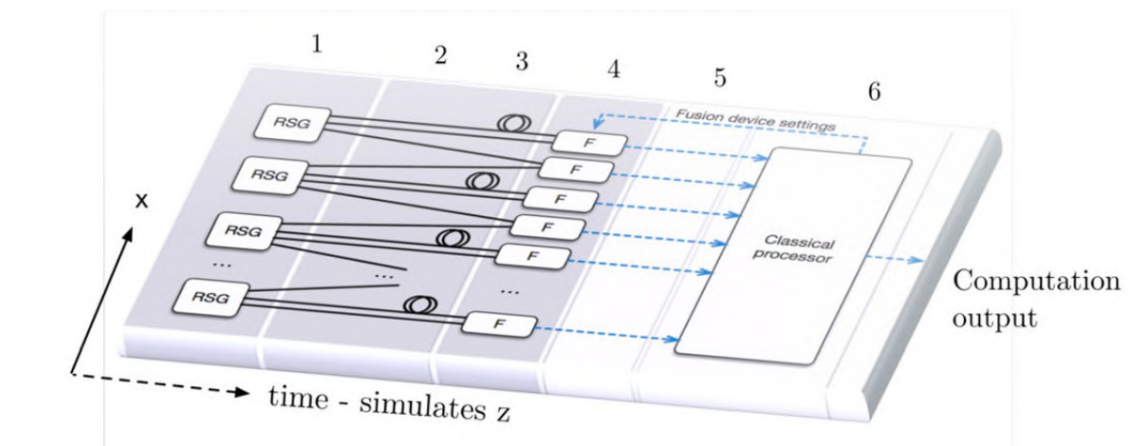
1. Resource states



2. Fusion measurements



b) Fusion based quantum computing architecture



1. Resource state generators repeatedly create entangled states



2. Fusion network router sends qubits to fusion locations.



3. Delays - delay a qubit for one or more clockcycles.



4. Fusion devices perform reconfigurable measurements



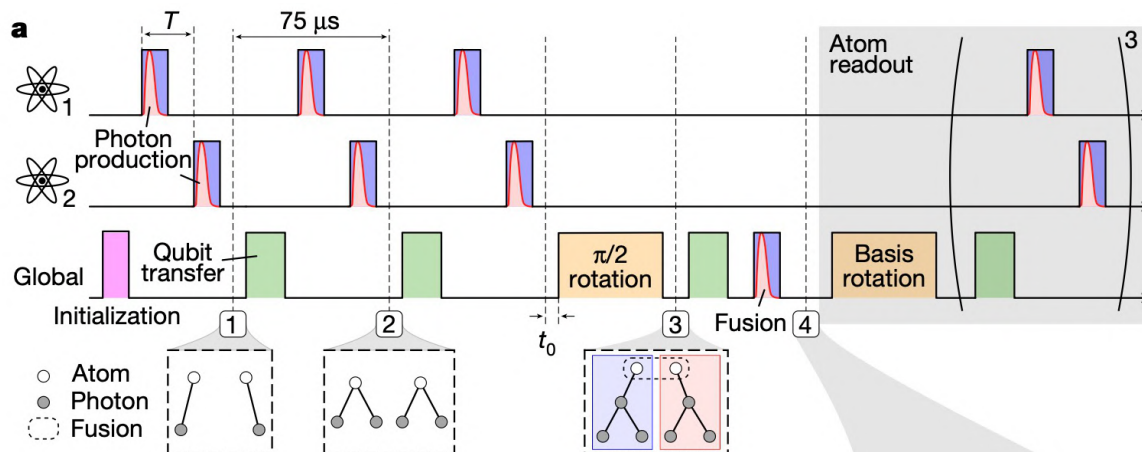
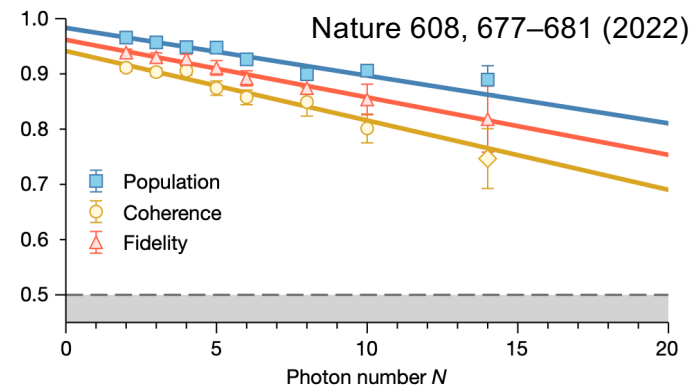
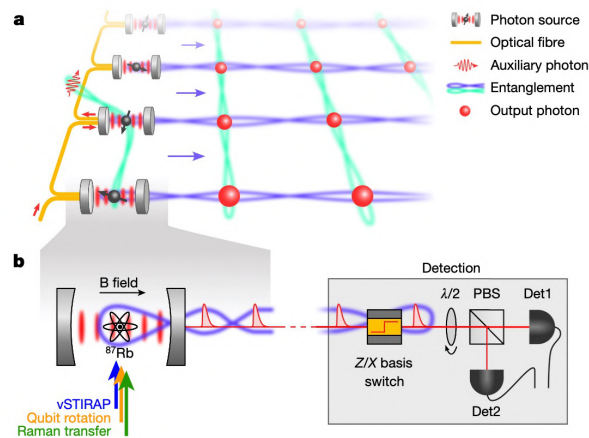
5. Classical signal transmission



6. Classical Processor - decoding and algorithm feedforward

Génération de graphes photoniques : [approche déterministe](#)

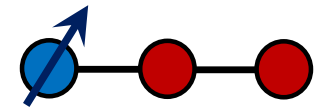
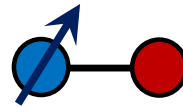
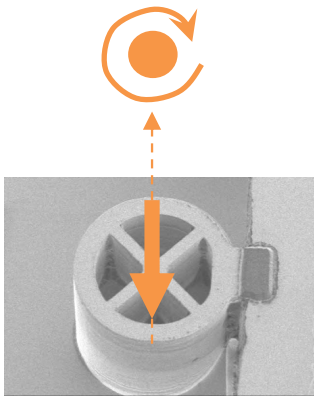
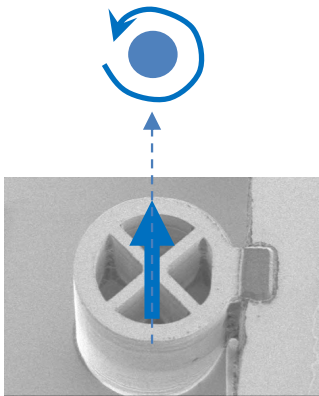
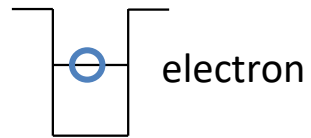
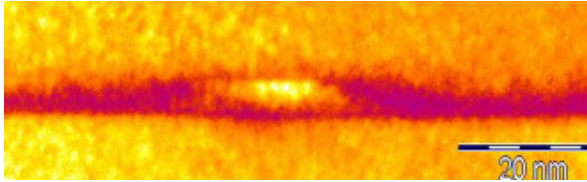
Séminaire Pr. Gerhard Rempe



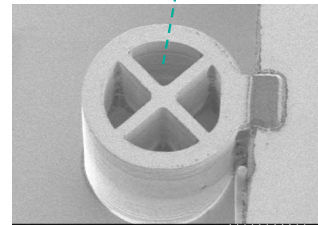
Nature 629, 567–572 (2024)

Génération de graphes photoniques : **approche déterministe**

Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 113602 (2009)

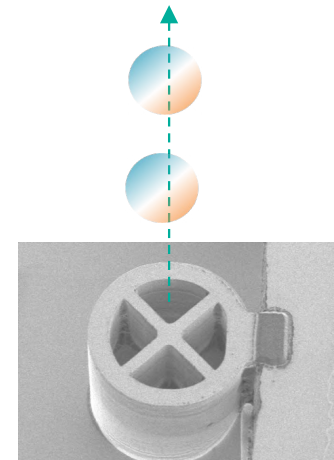


$$|\uparrow \curvearrowright\rangle + |\downarrow \curvearrowleft\rangle$$



$$|\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle$$

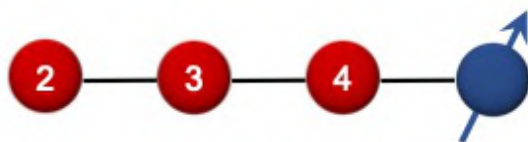
$$|\uparrow \curvearrowright \curvearrowright \curvearrowright\rangle + |\downarrow \curvearrowleft \curvearrowleft \curvearrowleft\rangle$$



$$|\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle$$

Nature Photonics 17, 582 (2023)

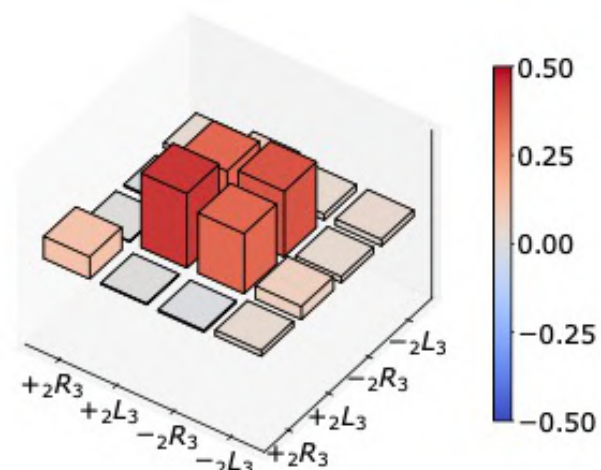
Génération de graphes photoniques : **approche déterministe**



$$\begin{aligned}
 |\psi\rangle &= (| -_2 \rangle |R_3\rangle - |+_2\rangle |L_3\rangle) |\uparrow\rangle |R_4\rangle \\
 &+ (| -_2 \rangle |R_3\rangle + |+_2\rangle |L_3\rangle) |\downarrow\rangle |L_4\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\pm\rangle = \frac{|R\rangle \pm |L\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

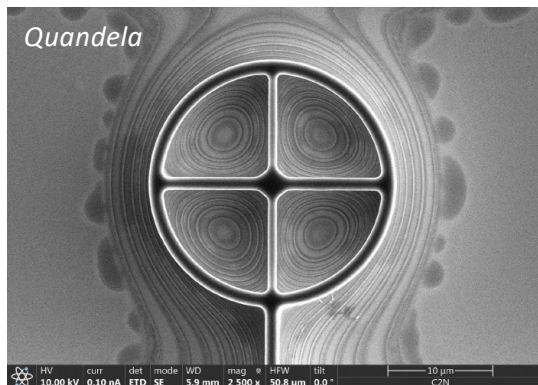
Measuring the spin down



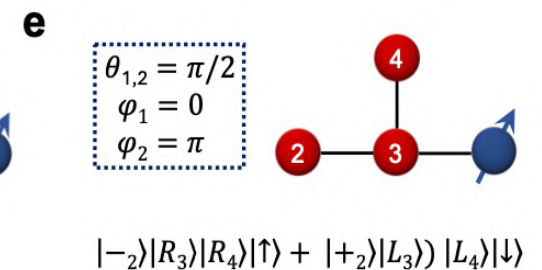
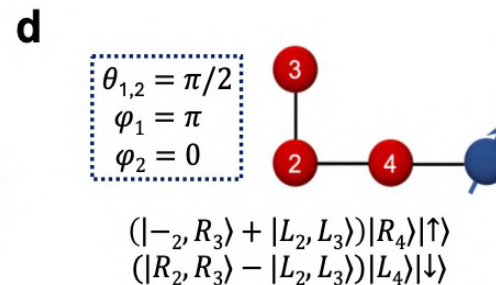
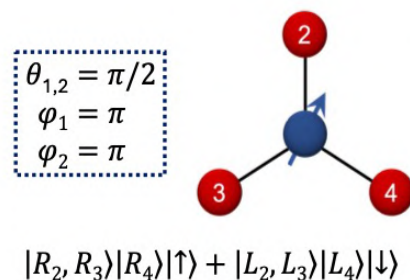
$$| -_2, R_3 \rangle + | +_2, L_3 \rangle$$

Fidelity 0.78 ± 0.04
Concurrence 0.69 ± 0.09

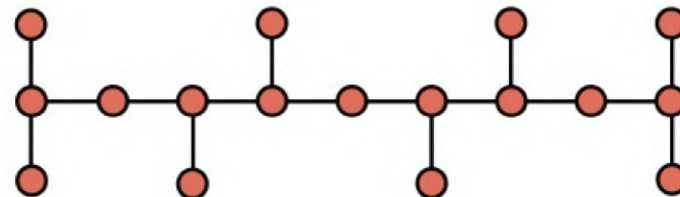
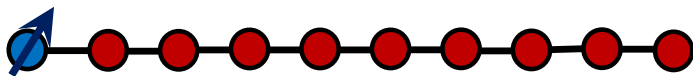
Génération de graphes photoniques : **approche déterministe**



Nature Communications 16, 4337 (2025)

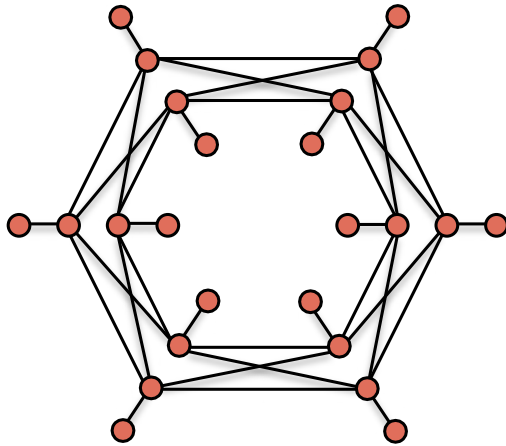


En cours : > 10 particules intriquées – états "chenilles"

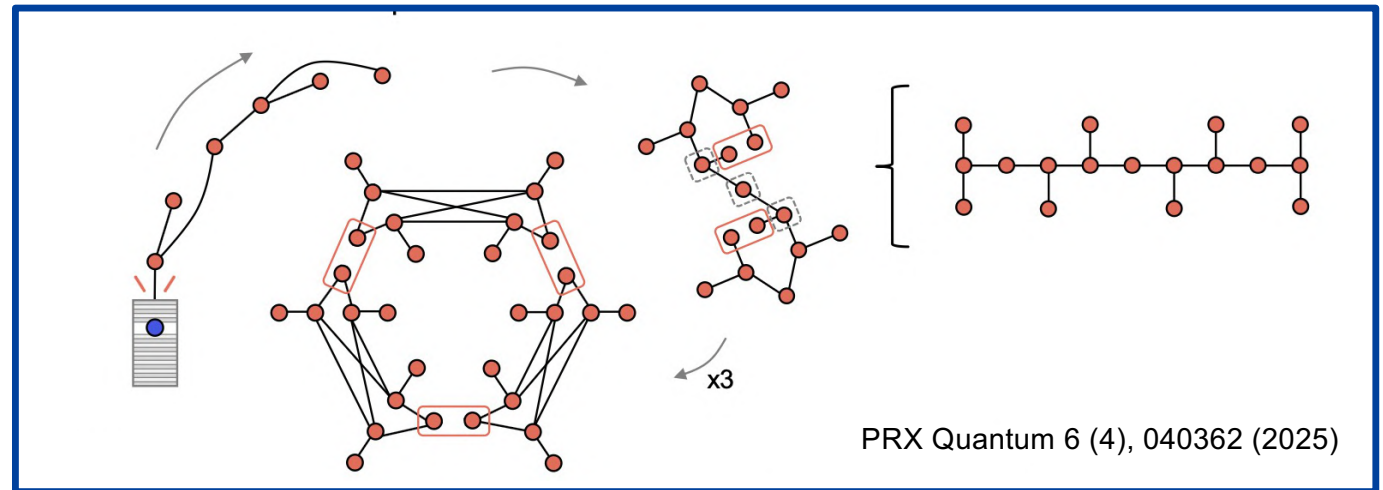


Génération de graphes photoniques : vers la correction d'erreur

QUANDELA

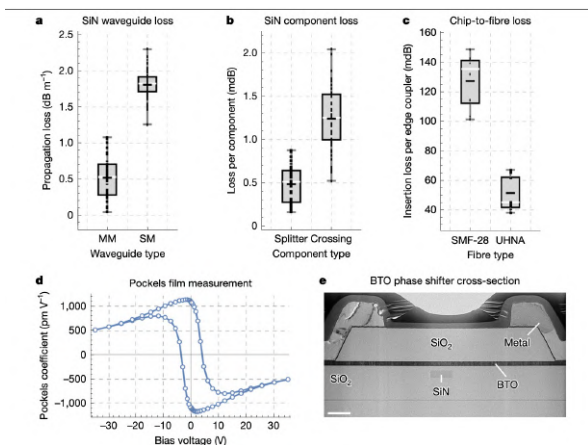


arXiv:2303.16122



Calcul quantique photonique : levée de verrous importants

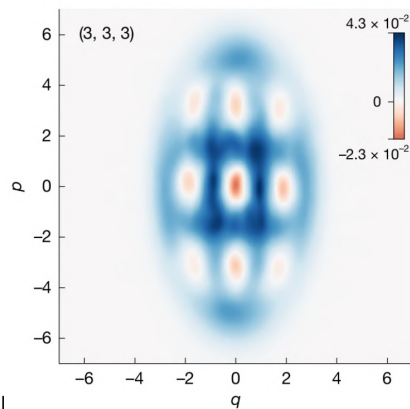
Réduction des pertes



Nature 641, 876 (2025)

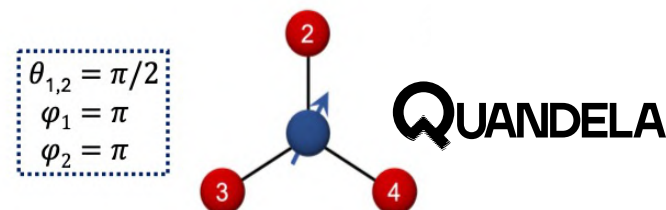
Ψ PsiQuantum


XANADU



Nature 642, 587 (2025)

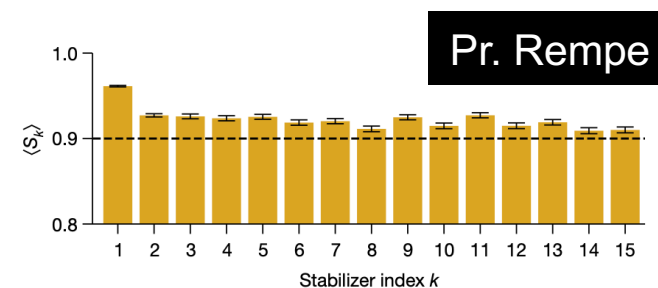
Portes déterministes



$$|R_2, R_3\rangle |R_4\rangle |\uparrow\rangle + |L_2, L_3\rangle |L_4\rangle |\downarrow\rangle$$

Nature Photonics 17, 582 (2023)

Nature Communications 16, 7553 (2025)



Nature 608, 677–681 (2022)