



QUANTUM COMPUTING @ JSC

Overview of Devices, Applications, and Live-Coding

2025 | DR. DENNIS WILLSCH



Quantum Computing Technologies

Provision strategy

HELMHOLTZ
RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES

HELMHOLTZ
QUANTUM



Quantum Annealer

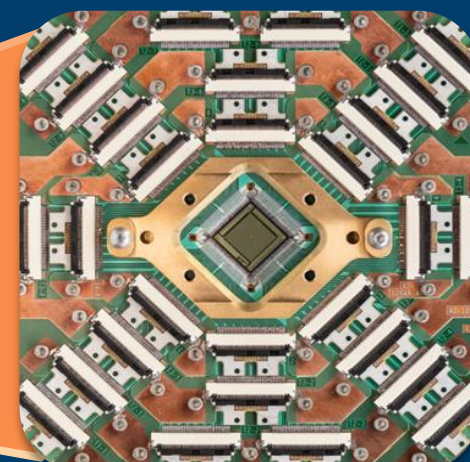
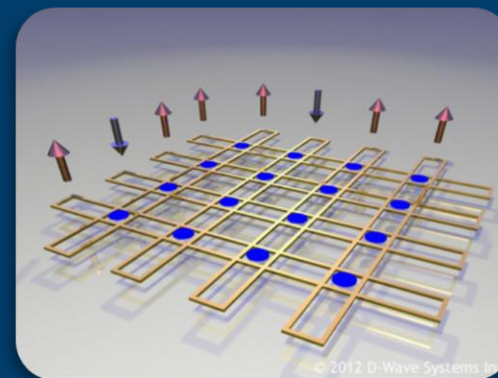
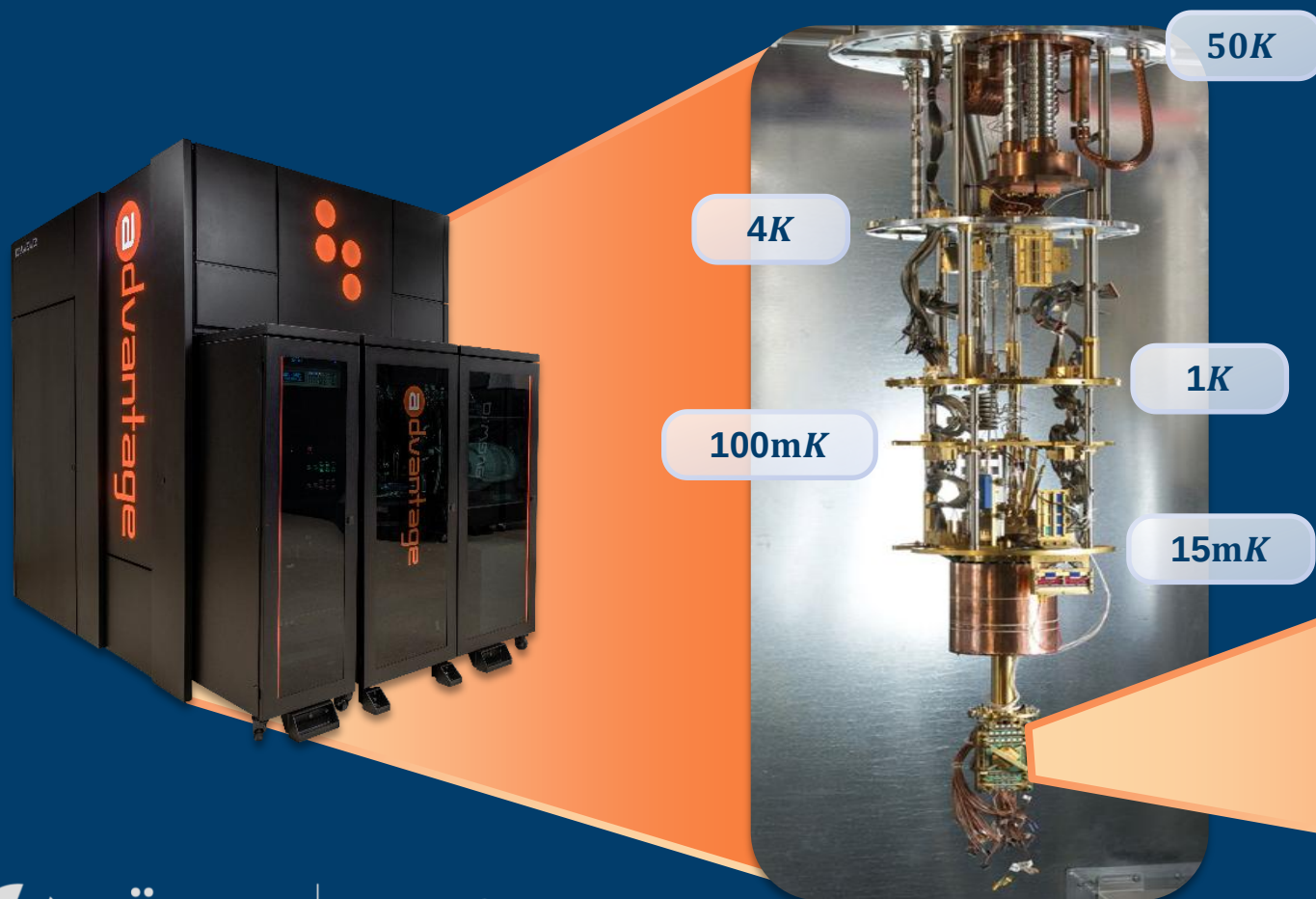
Analog quantum computer with superconducting qubits
Hosting since 2021

Quantum Simulator

Analog / digital quantum computer with neutral-atom qubits
Hosting since 2025

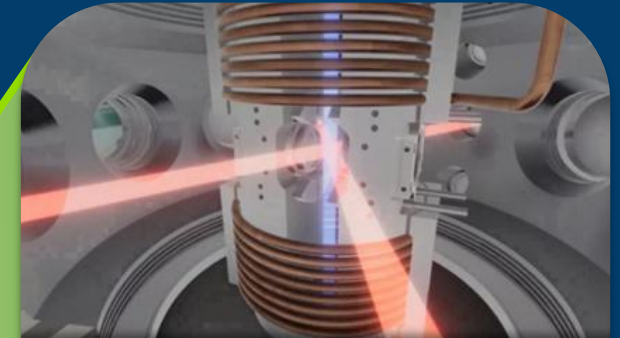
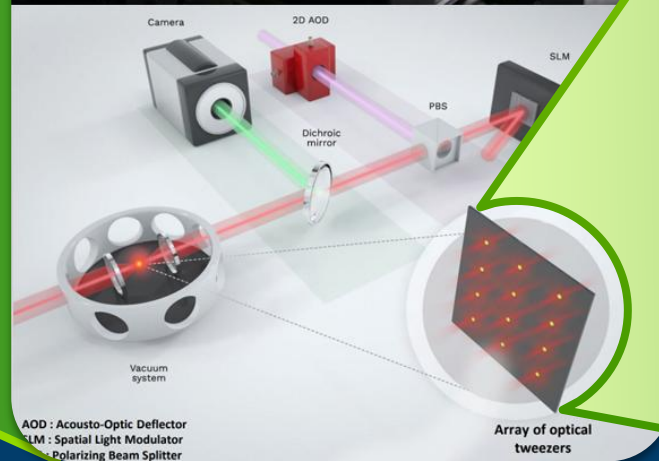
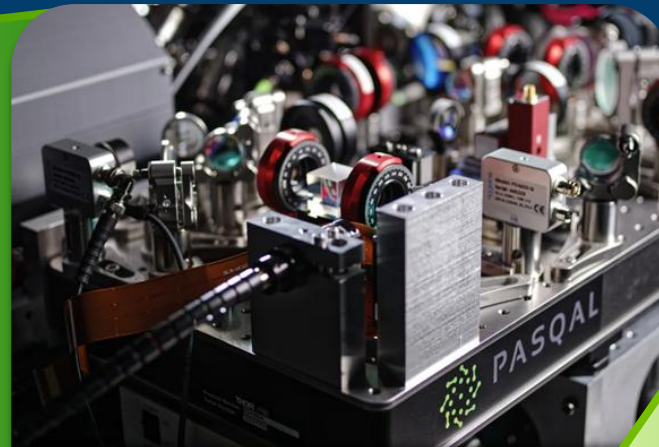
Quantum Computer

Digital quantum computer with trapped-ion qubits, semiconducting qubits, and superconducting qubits
Hosting and cloud-access since 2024 - 2026



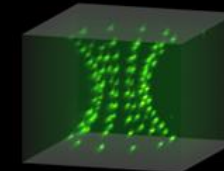
<3kW power consumption

100 Rydberg atoms
trapped in a 3D lattice



a Hyperboloid (90 sites)

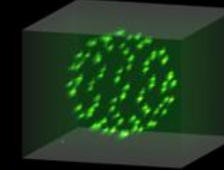
b Möbius strip (85 sites)



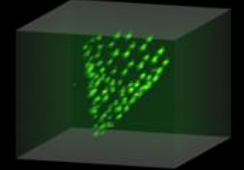
c C₆₄ fullerene-like (84 sites)



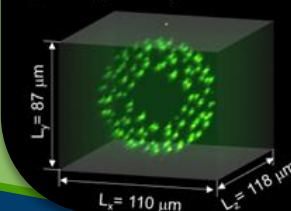
d Cone (100 sites)

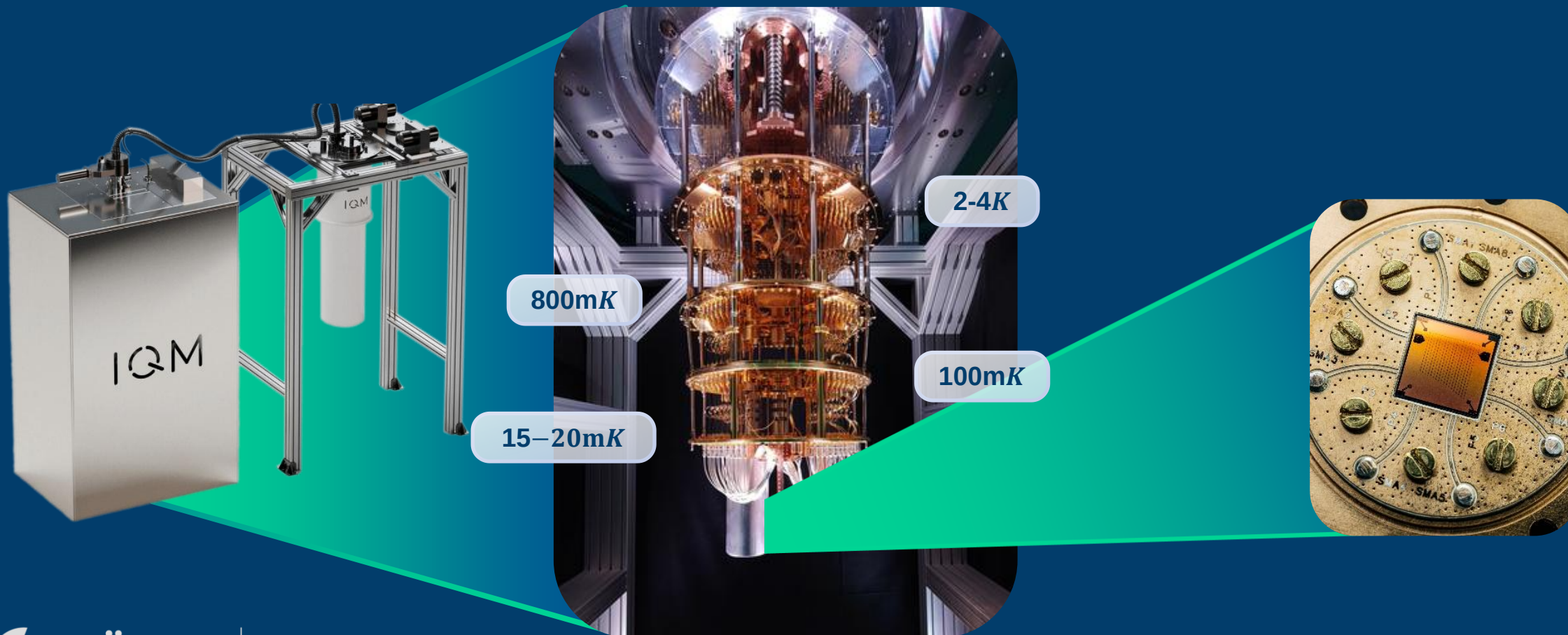


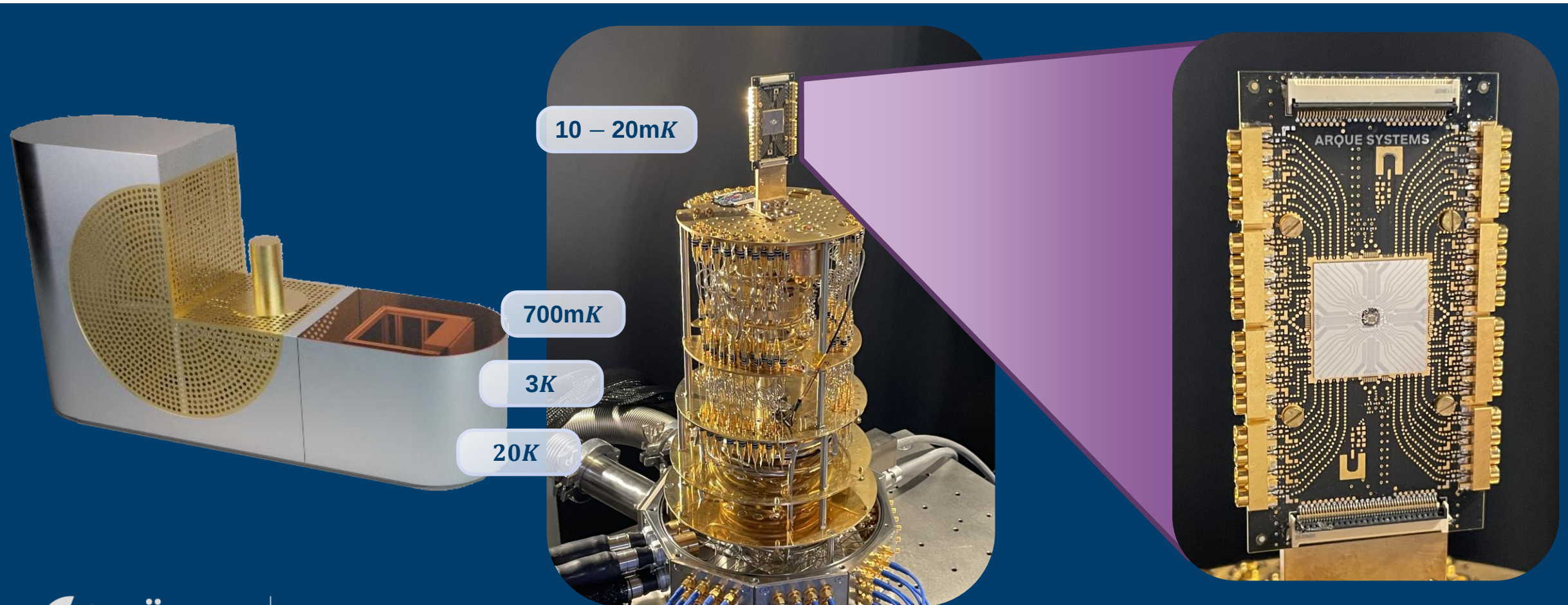
e Torus (120 sites)



f Eiffel tower (126 sites)

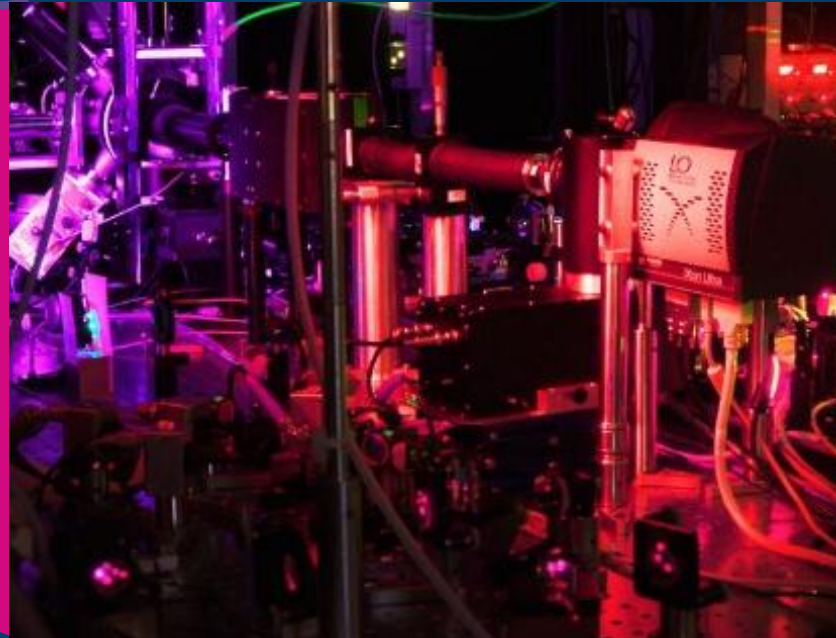






Linear ion trap

20-30 trapped ion qubits
controlled with MAGIC technology

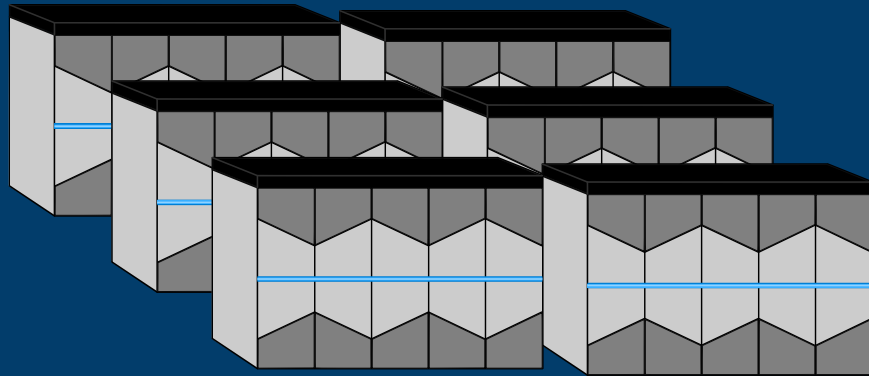


Quantum Computing Technologies

Emulation on Supercomputers

JUQCS

Jülich Universal Quantum
Computer Simulator



Qubits	Memory
10 qubits	16 kiB
20 qubits	16 MiB
30 qubits	16 GiB
40 qubits	16 TiB
45 qubits	0.5 PiB

36 qubits: De Raedt et al., CPC 176, 121 (2007)
45 qubits: De Raedt et al., CPC 237, 47 (2019)
50 qubits: De Raedt et al., arXiv:2511.03359 (2025)

**WORLD
RECORD**

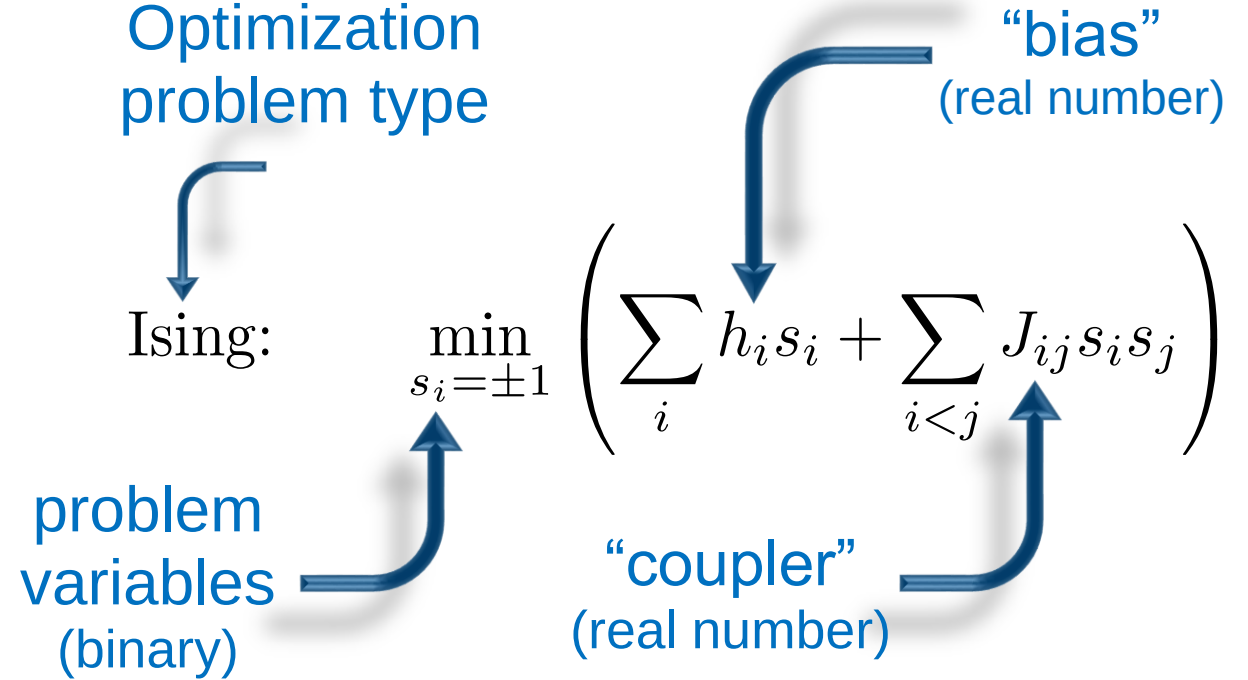


Benchmarking of Google's
Quantum Computer
Sycamore

F. Arute et al., *Quantum supremacy using a programmable superconducting processor*, Nature 574, 505-510 (2019)

Analog Quantum Computers

A Deeper Look: What do they do?

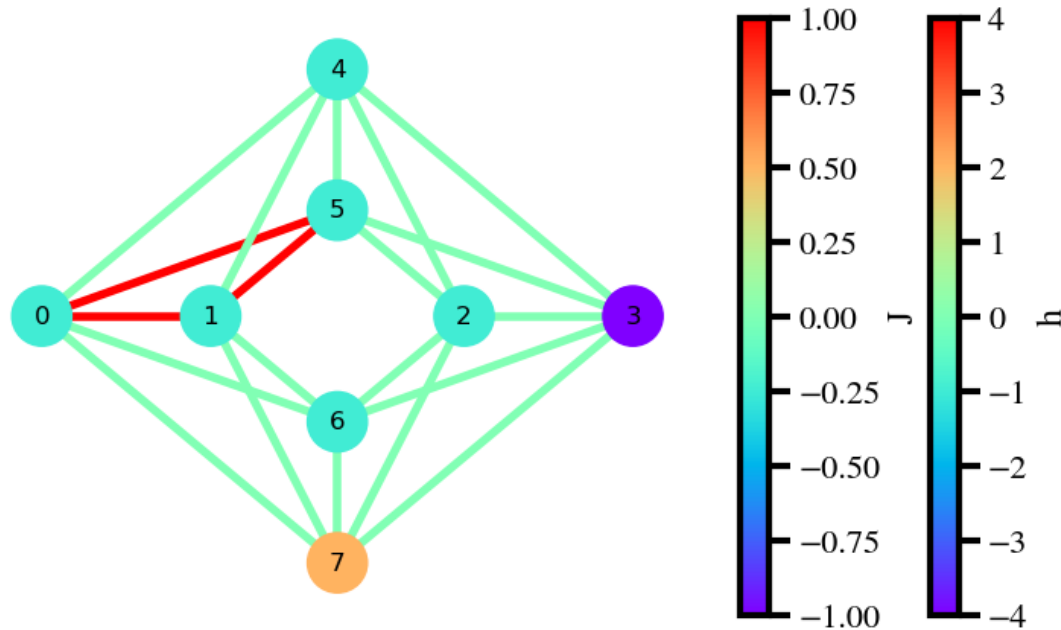


Why might this be interesting?

- discrete optimization is **hard** (NP-hard)
- produces many solutions **simultaneously**
- very **low** energy consumption

Analog Quantum Computers

Live-Coding Example

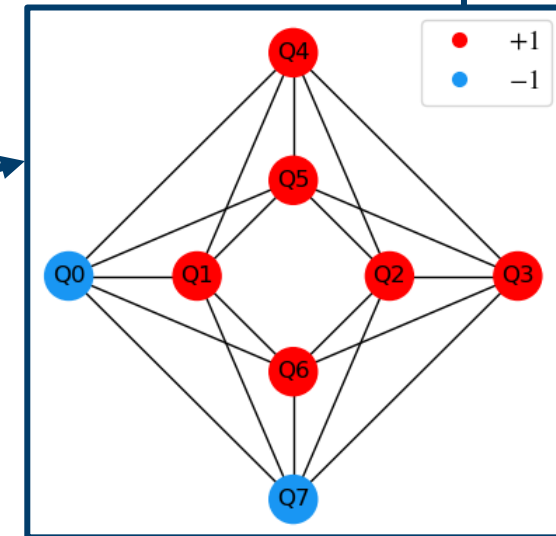
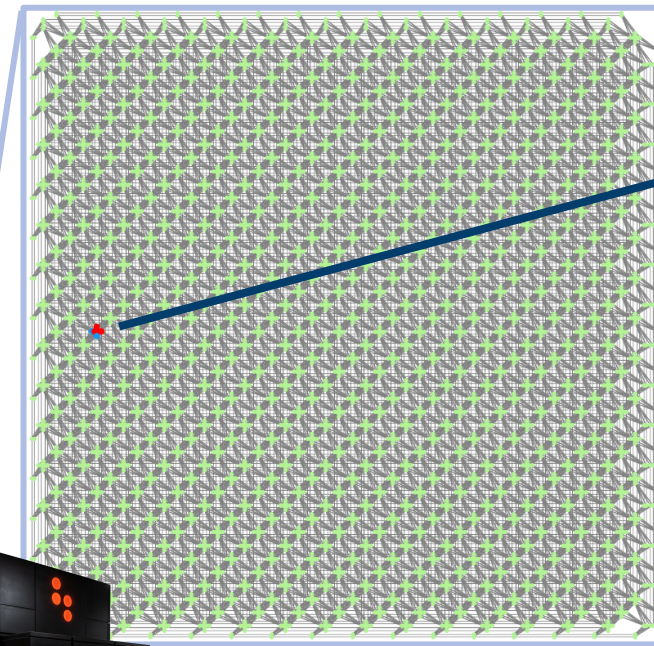


Solution on JUPSI



Ising:
$$\min_{s_i = \pm 1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} h_i s_i + \sum_{i < j}^{N-1} J_{ij} s_i s_j \right)$$

	Q0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	energy	num_occurrences
0	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-11.0	34
1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-11.0	39
2	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-11.0	26
3	-1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-9.0	1



Analog Quantum Computers

How to Solve My Application Problem?

References and more information:
<https://doi.org/10.34734/FZJ-2025-02577>
<https://jugit.fz-juelich.de/juniq/benchmark-suite>

➤ **First Task:** Translate problem to Ising or QUBO

➤ **Ising Problem**

$$\min_{s_i=\pm 1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} h_i s_i + \sum_{i<j}^{N-1} J_{ij} s_i s_j \right)$$

➤ **QUBO Problem**

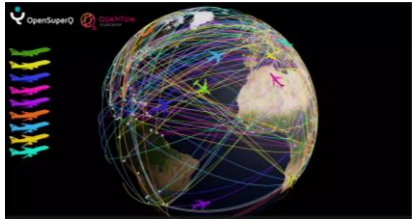
$$\min_{x_i=0,1} \left(\sum_{i\leq j}^{N-1} x_i Q_{ij} x_j \right)$$

Quadratic
Unconstrained
Binary
Optimization

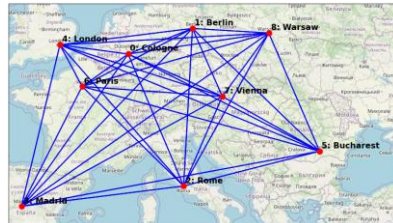
→ “NP-hard”: Can in principle “solve” any problem

→ **But:** Not guaranteed to find a quantum advantage!

➤ Examples for which we have done this:



**Tail
Assignment**



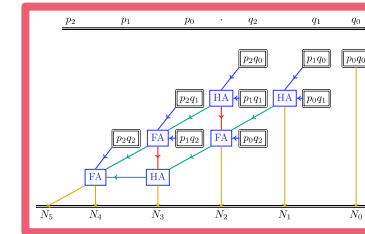
**Traveling
Salesman**



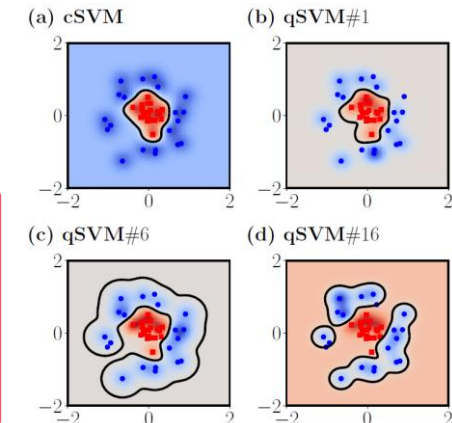
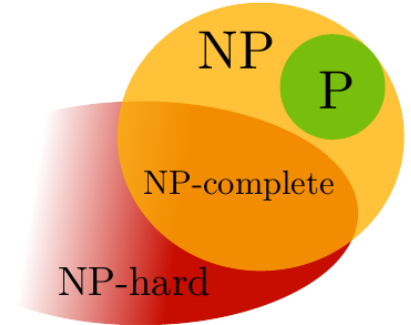
**Remote
Sensing**



**Garden
Optimization**



**Integer
Factorization**



**Quantum Machine
Learning**

➤ Available in the **JUNIQ Benchmark Suite** <https://jugit.fz-juelich.de/juniq/benchmark-suite>