



Building the Quantum Control Stack

Elisha Svetitsky

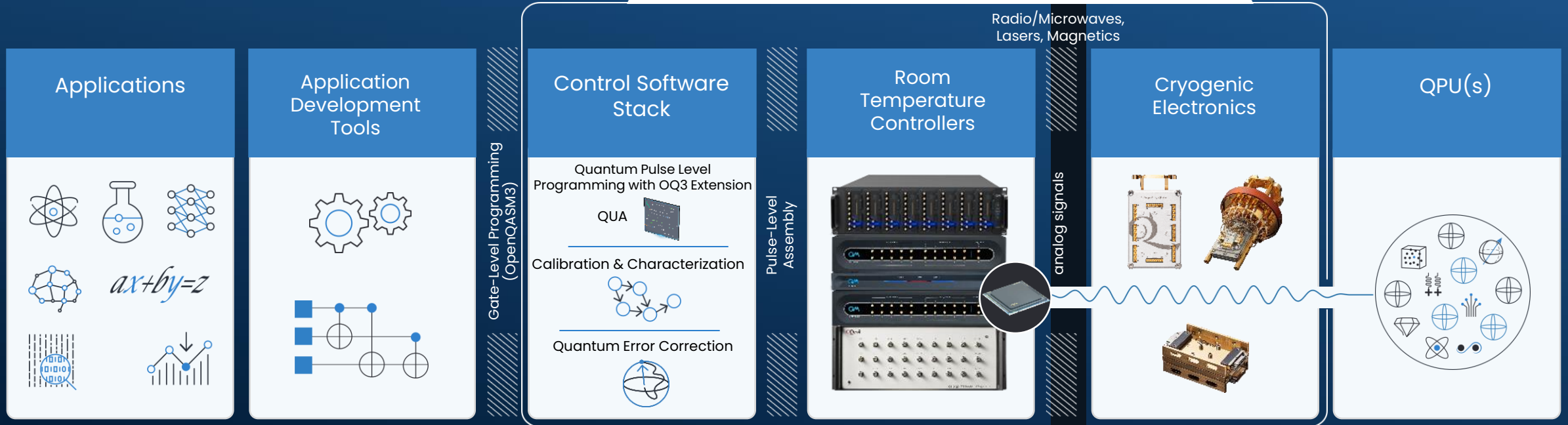
Scientific Business Development Manager

Rogers RLE Forum

9 May 2025

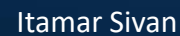
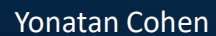


QM Quantum Control Stack



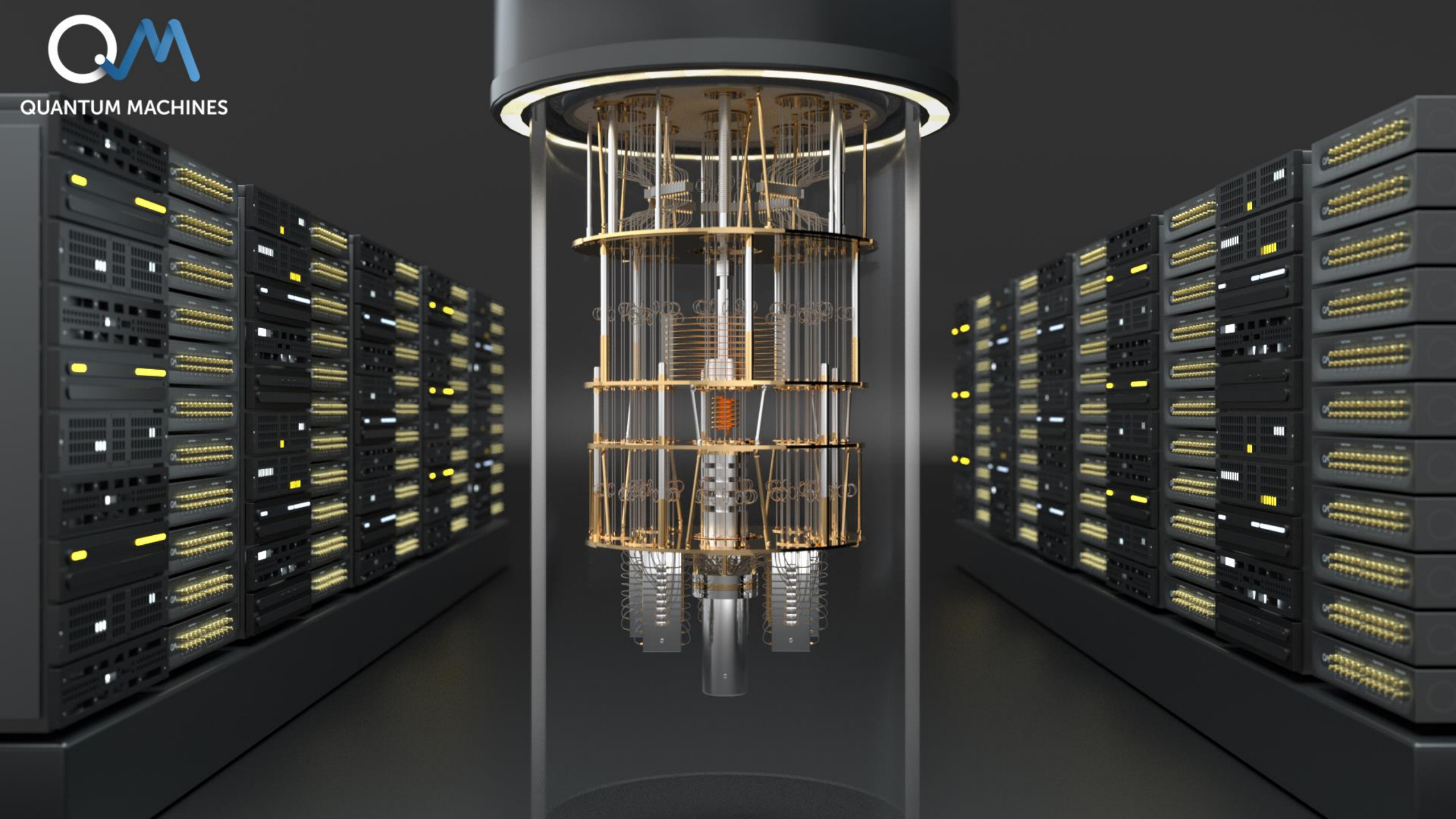
Extending the lifetime of a quantum bit with error correction in superconducting circuits

[Nature](#) **536**, 441–445 (2016) | [Cite this article](#)



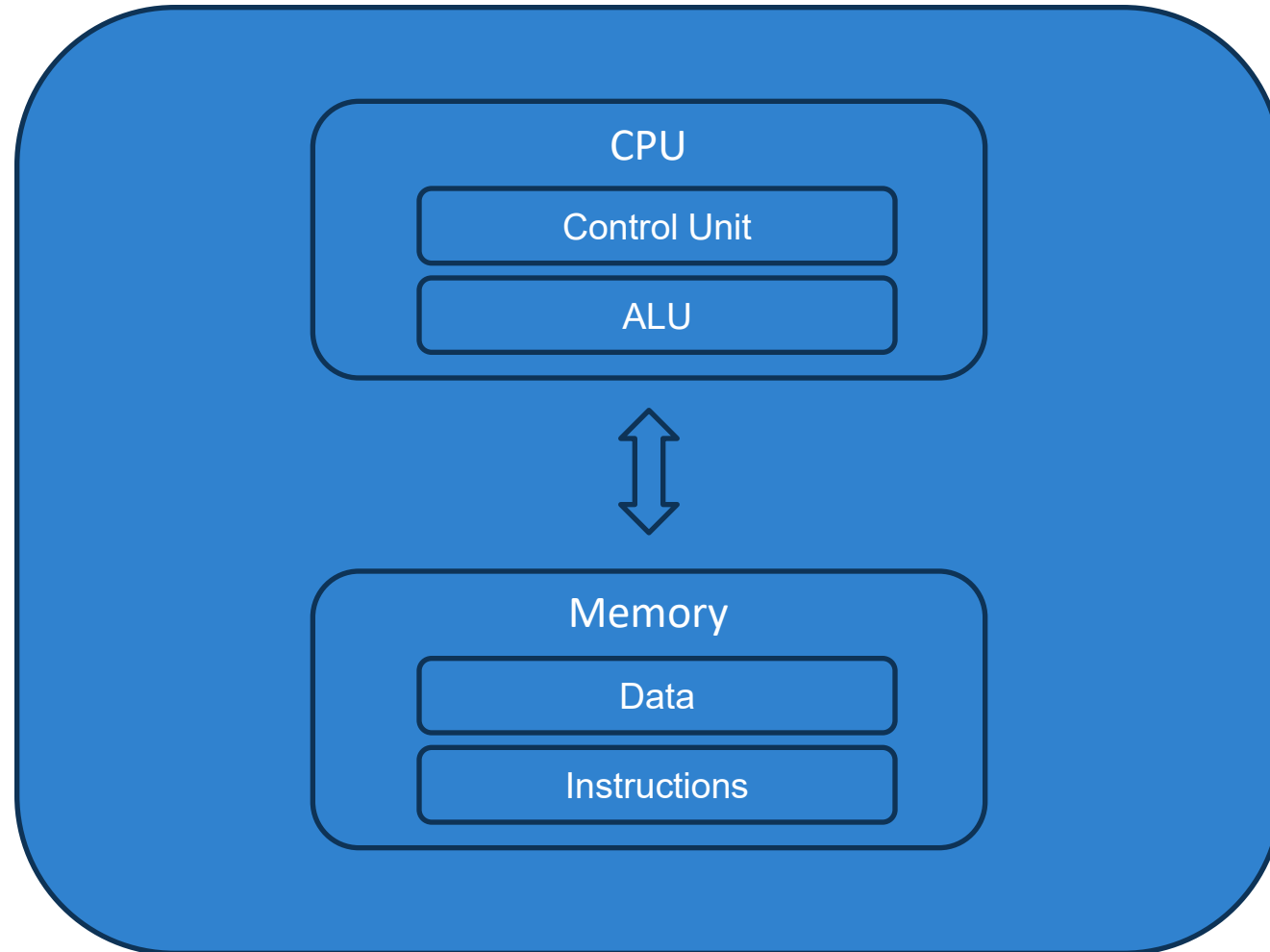


QUANTUM MACHINES



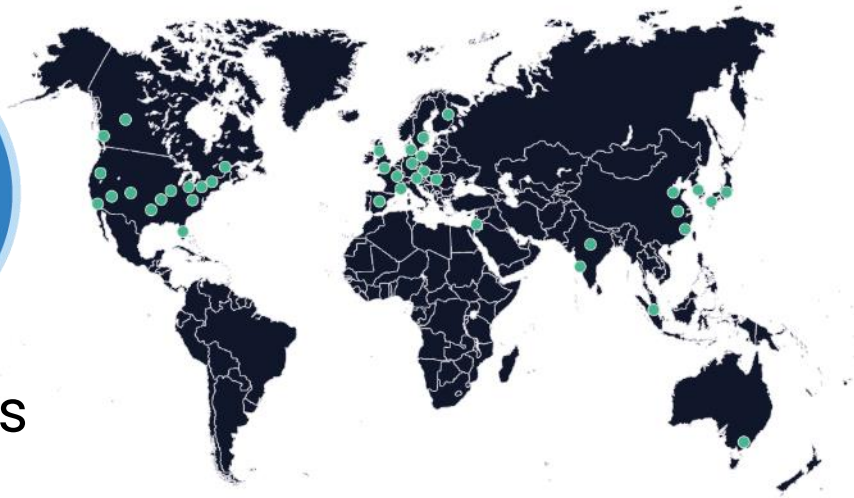


QUANTUM MACHINES



300+

Customers



Corporates, startups, national labs, HPC centers, and academic institutions



180+

Quantum Physicists
& Engineers



Entirely focused on quantum
control systems

>60

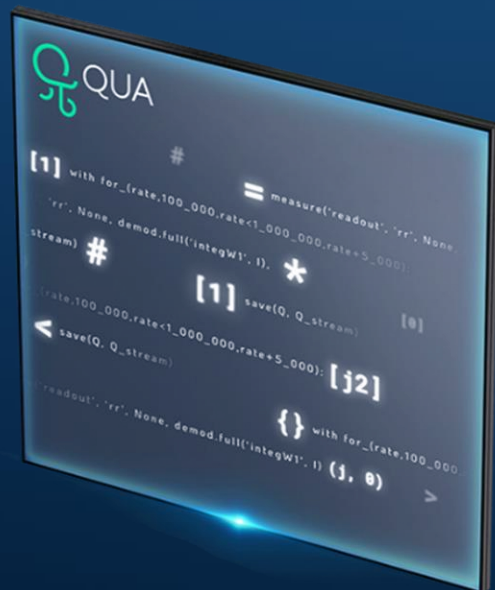
High-Impact Publications
in the Past 12 Months

nature physics
nature Science
npj | quantum information

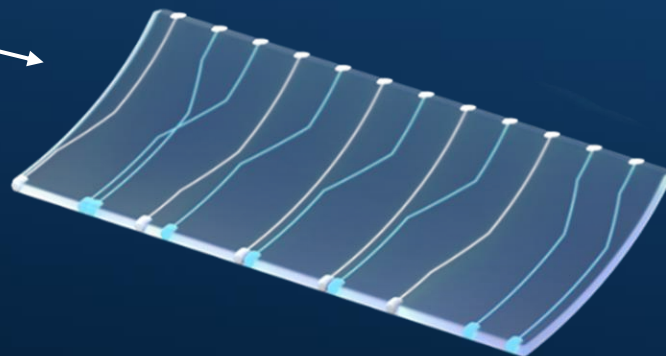


MEMORY-BASED TEST & MEASUREMENT PROCESSOR-BASED QUANTUM CONTROL

Programming



Compilation



Real-time execution





Quantum operations: Pulse-level commands

```
play('optimal_pulse', 'qubit_1')  
measure('readout', 'resonator', demod.full('cos', I), demod.full('sin', Q))
```

Classical operations: General variables and classical processing

```
assign(a, 5*b+2)
```

Classical variables can be used in quantum operations as pulse parameters

```
play('gaussian'*amp(a), 'qubit_1', duration=b)
```

Classical variables can be fed by measurements

```
assign(a, cos(I))  
assign(state, I > 0.012)
```

Control flow

```
if_(state):  
    play('pi_pulse', 'qubit_1')  
while_(error_synd == 0):  
    do_something()
```

Timing control

- Absolute timing (relative to global timestamp)
- Relative timing (sync & async multi-threading)

OPX1000

- ✓ Chassis hosts 8 front-end modules
- ✓ Each module contains own Pulse Processor
- ✓ 2 species of front-end modules, to be combined as needed
- ✓ Highest channel density in the world
- ✓ All-to-all data sharing and feedback



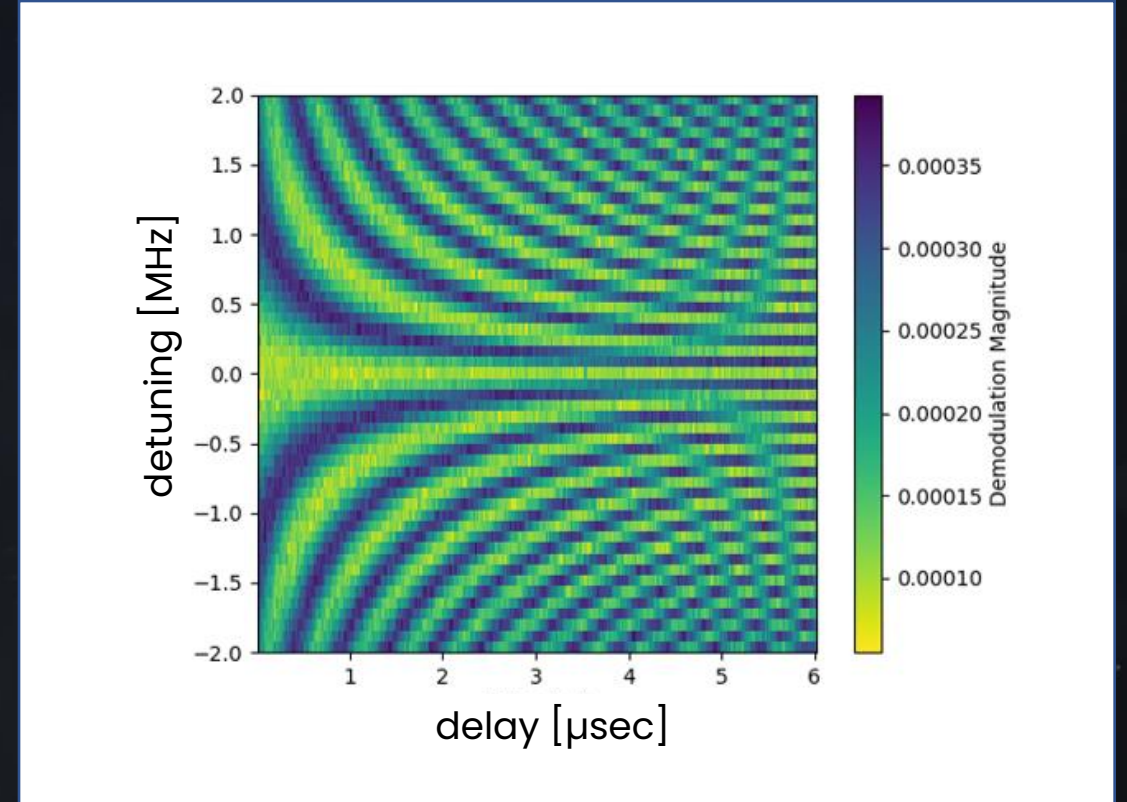
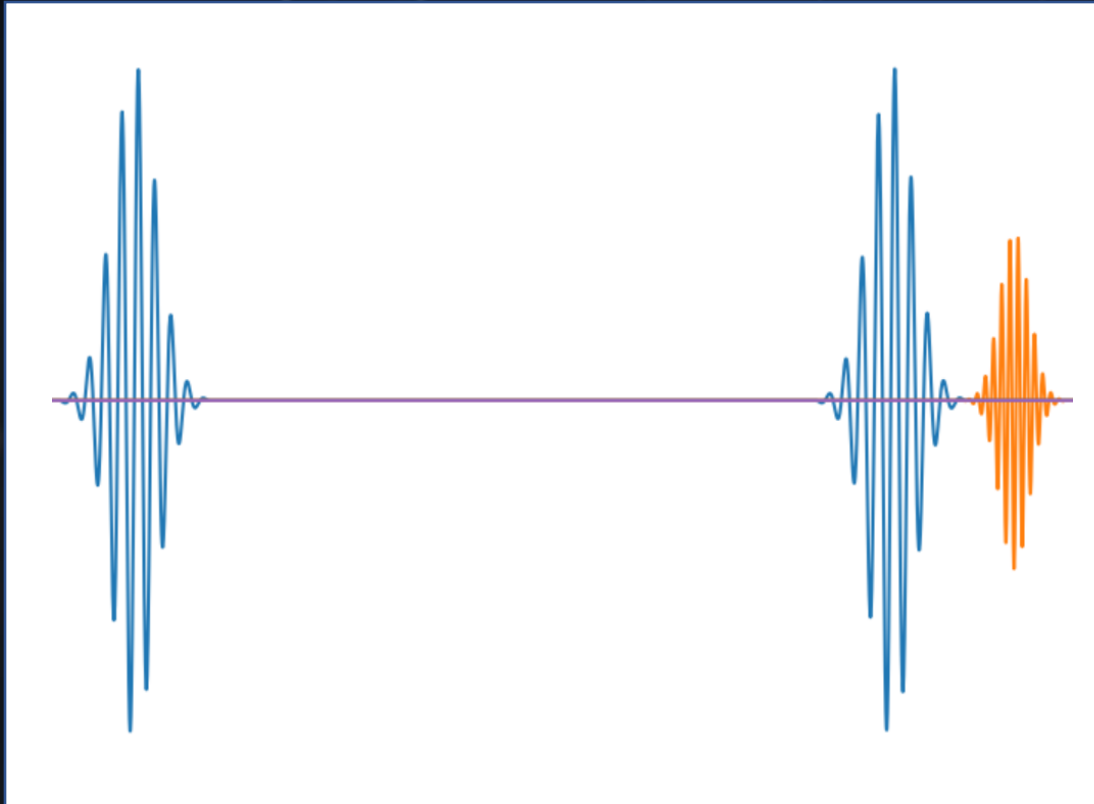
Low-Frequency FEM

- ✓ 8 analog outputs @ 2 GSa/s | 16 bit resolution | DC-750 MHz
- ✓ 2 analog inputs @ 2 GSa/s | 12 bit resolution | DC-750 MHz
- ✓ 16-core Pulse Processing Unit (PPU)
- ✓ Includes all real-time capabilities of OPX+
- ✓ State-of-the-art analog specifications

Microwave FEM

- ✓ 8 analog outputs @ 2 GSa/s | 16 bit resolution | 0.05-10.5 GHz
Direct Digital Synthesis!
- ✓ 2 analog inputs @ 2 GSa/s | 12 bit resolution | 1.8-10.5 GHz OR DC-1.8 GHz
- ✓ 16-core Pulse Processing Unit (PPU)
- ✓ Includes all real-time capabilities of OPX+
- ✓ State-of-the-art analog specifications

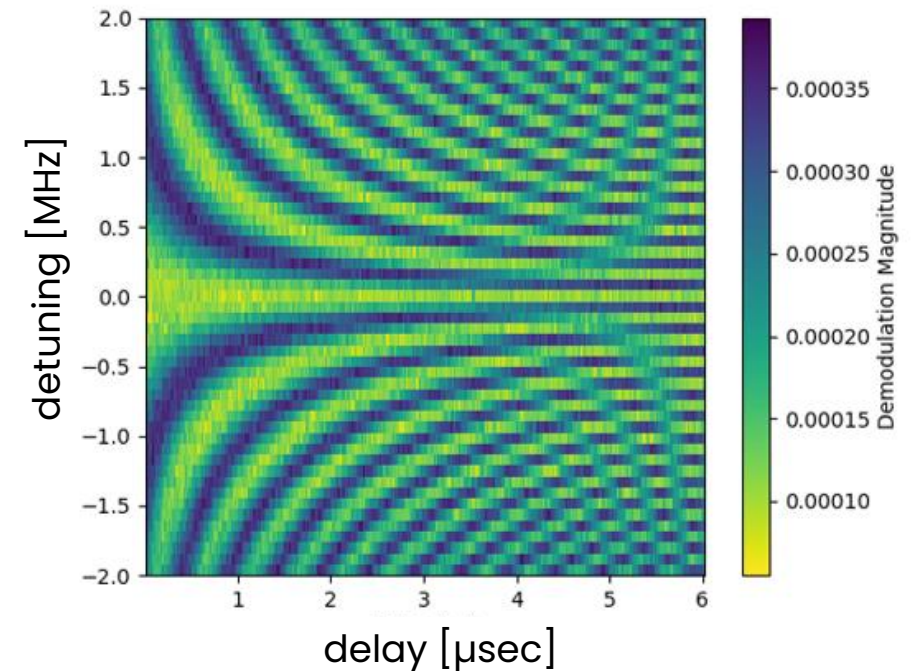
FAST CALIBRATIONS



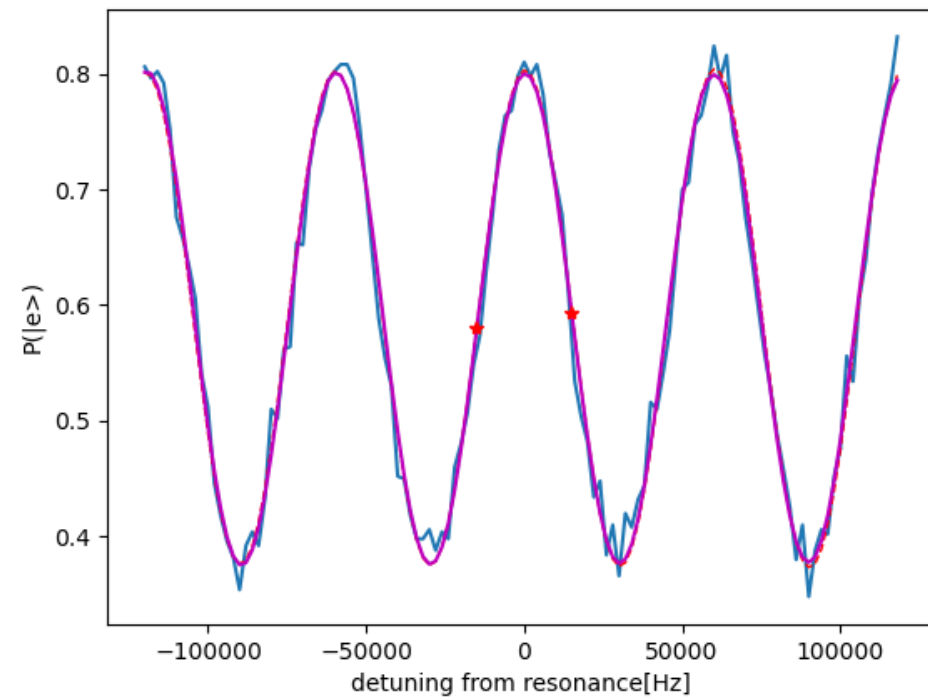
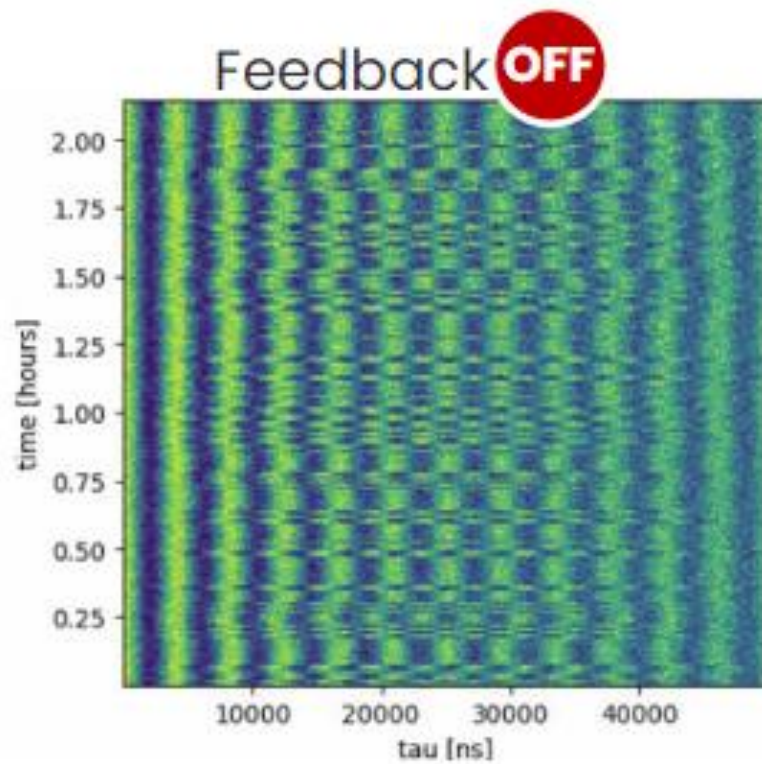
FAST CALIBRATIONS

```
with for_(n, 0, n < N_avg, n + 1): ← AVERAGING
    with for_(t, t_i, t < t_f, t + dt):
        with for_(f, f_i, f < f_f, f + df):
            PULSE GENERATION {
                update_frequency('qubit', f)
                play('pi_half', 'qubit')
                wait(t)
                play('pi_half', 'qubit')
                align('qubit', 'resonator')
                measure('readout', 'resonator', None,
                        demod.full('cos', I), demod.full('sin', Q))
                save(I > threshold, results)
            }
            ACTIVE RESET → play('pi', 'qubit', condition=I > threshold)

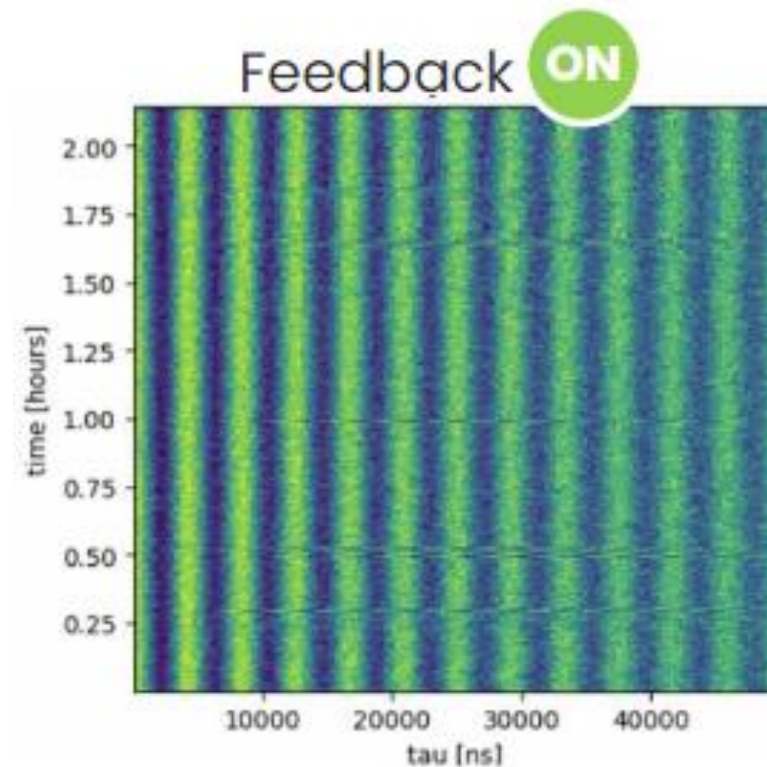
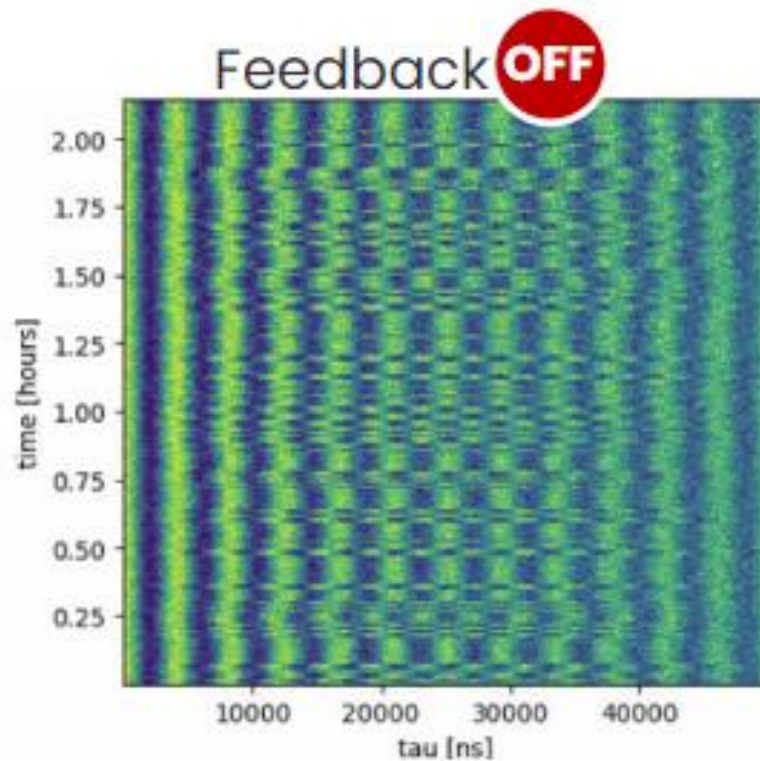
with stream_processing():
    results.buffer(t_length, f_length).average().save('results')
```



EMBEDDED CALIBRATIONS



EMBEDDED CALIBRATIONS



BAYESIAN ESTIMATION

nature communications



Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-024-45857-0>

Real-time two-axis control of a spin qubit

Received: 22 August 2023

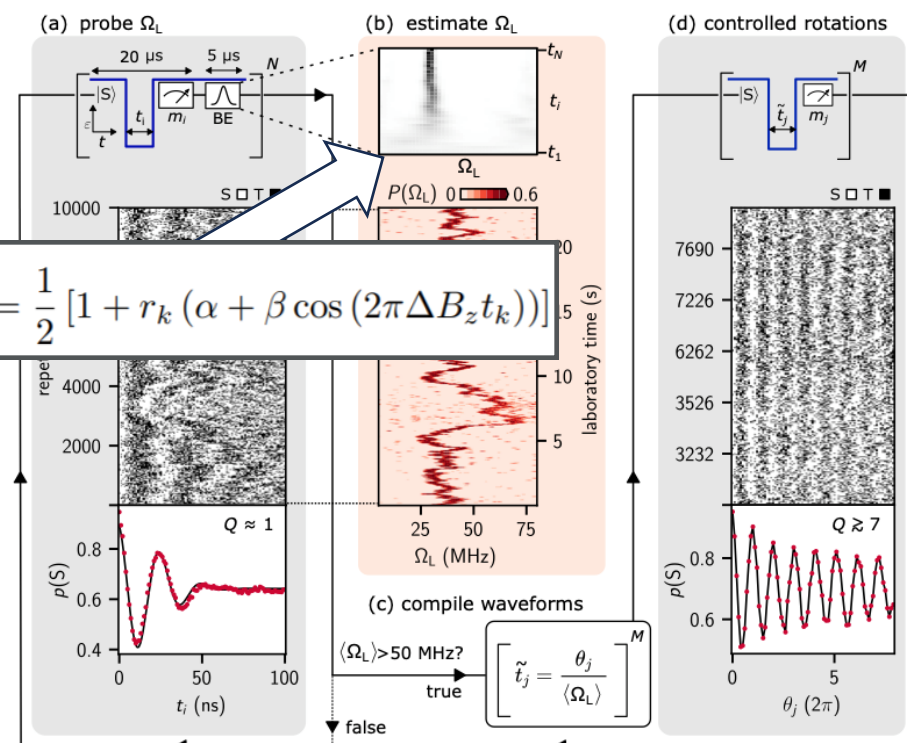
Accepted: 5 February 2024

Published online: 23 February 2024

Check for updates

Fabrizio Berritta¹, Torbjørn Rasmussen¹, Jan A. Krzywda², Joost van der Heijden³, Federico Fedele¹, Saeed Fallahi^{4,5}, Geoffrey C. Gardner⁵, Michael J. Manfra^{4,5,6,7}, Evert van Nieuwenrooij⁸, Anasua Chatterjee¹ & Ferdinand Kuemmel¹

Optimal control of qubits requires the ability to adapt continuously to their ever-changing environment. We demonstrate a real-time control protocol for a two-electron singlet-triplet qubit with two fluctuating Hamiltonian parameters. Our approach leverages single-shot readout classification and dynamic waveform generation, allowing full Hamiltonian estimation to dynamically stabilize and optimize the qubit performance. Powered by a field-programmable gate array (FPGA), the quantum control electronics estimates the Overhauser field gradient between the two electrons in real time, enabling controlled Overhauser-driven spin rotations and thus bypassing the need for micromagnets or nuclear polarization protocols. It also estimates the exchange interaction between the two electrons and adjusts their detuning, resulting in extended coherence of Hadamard rotations when correcting for fluctuations of both qubit axes. Our study highlights the role of feedback in enhancing the performance and stability of quantum devices affected by quasistatic noise.



$$P(m_k|\Delta B_z) = \frac{1}{2} [1 + r_k (\alpha + \beta \cos(2\pi \Delta B_z t_k))]$$

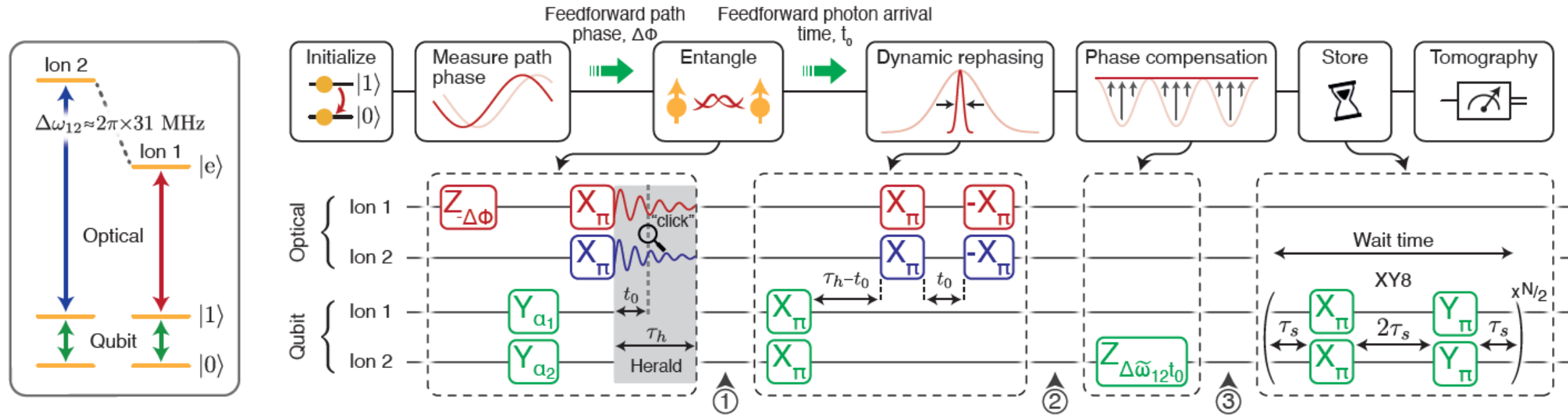
SCALABLE MULTIPARTITE ENTANGLEMENT

Article | Published: 26 February 2025

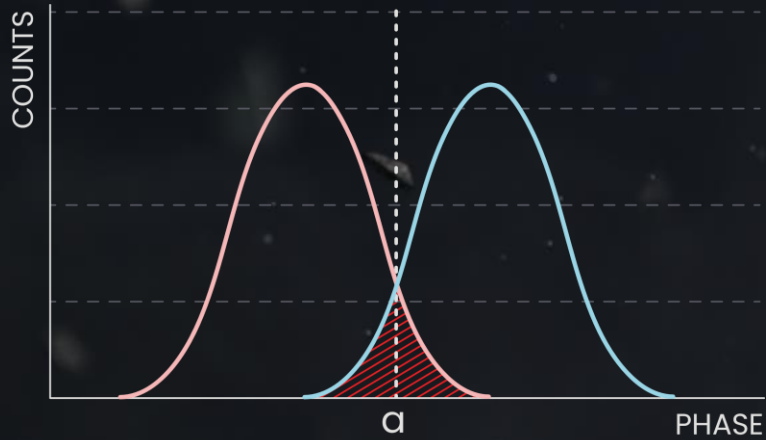
Multiplexed entanglement of multi-emitter quantum network nodes

A. Ruskuc, C.-J. Wu, E. Green, S. L. N. Hermans, W. Pajak, J. Choi & A. Faraon 

Nature **639**, 54–59 (2025) | [Cite this article](#)

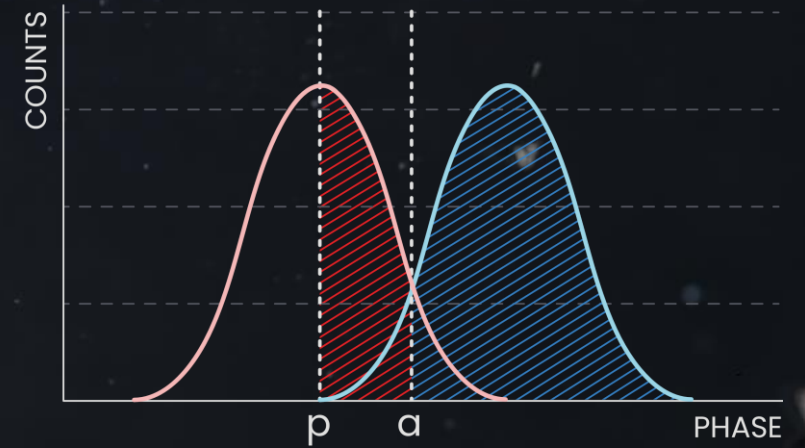
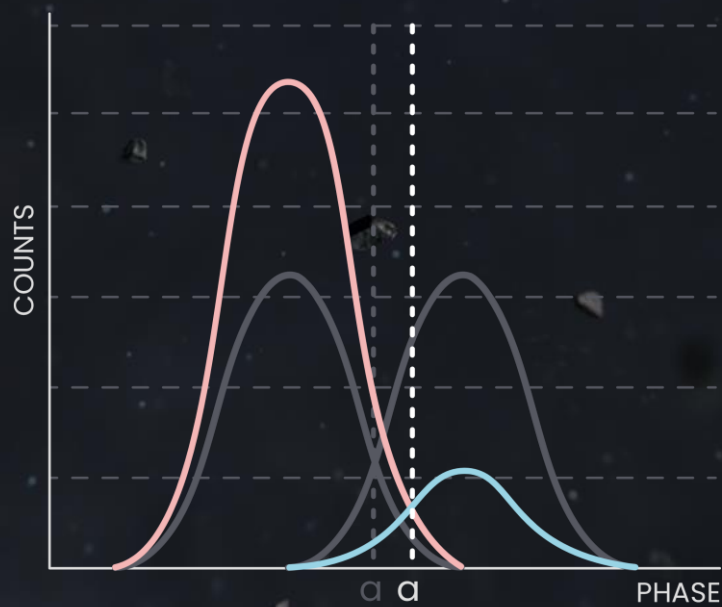


SCALABLE QPU INITIALIZATION



Conditional reset pulse with 120 ns latency

Dynamic threshold adapting to qubit history



Double-threshold, repeat-until-success

Requirements for quantum control at scale



- Synchronization across 1000s of channels
- Global data broadcasting
- Distributed control/processing
- Scalable programming
- High channel density
- Low heat dissipation
- Economics of scale
- HPC integration