

Fujitsu Quantum Computing Strategy

Vivek Mahajan

CTO and System Platform

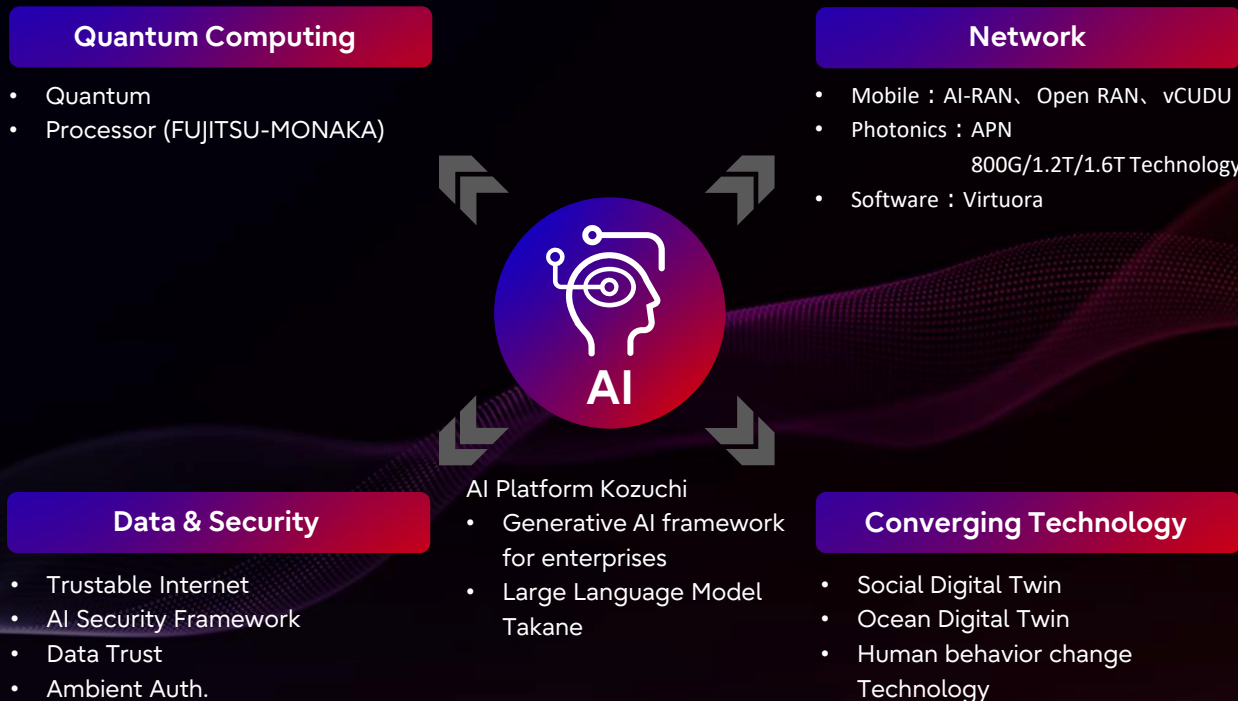
Fujitsu Limited

April 20, 2025

Fujitsu Technology Strategy



Differentiation through the fusion of AI and world-leading technologies



Fujitsu Technology Strategy

Differentiation through the fusion of AI and world-leading technologies

Quantum Computing

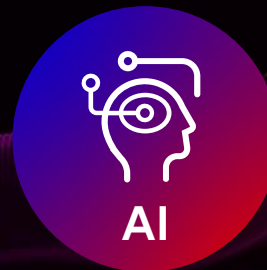
Investments in technology to achieve the world's fastest and most efficient computational technologies

- Quantum**
- Quantum Computing**
 - 256 qubit (31st March 2025)
 - 1,000 qubit (FY26)
 - Achieving fault-tolerant quantum computation [FTQC] (FY26~)
 - Developing breakthrough technologies**
 - Diamond spin method
 - STAR architecture

Processor FUJITSU-MONAKA World's first 2nm server chip

Data & Security

- Trustable Internet
- AI Security Framework
- Data Trust
- Ambient Auth.



AI Platform Kozuchi

- Generative AI framework for enterprises
- Large Language Model Takane

Network

- Mobile : AI-RAN、 Open RAN、 vCUDU
- Photonics : APN
800G/1.2T/1.6T Technology
- Software : Virtuora

Converging Technology

- Social Digital Twin
- Ocean Digital Twin
- Human behavior change Technology

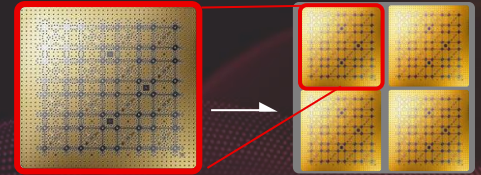
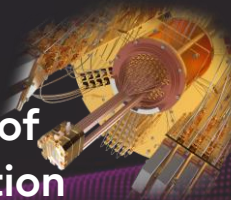
Developed 256-qubit quantum computer

Crucial milestone for 1024 qubit and beyond

64_{qubit} → 256_{qubit}

Chip

Proved
usefulness of
3D connection
structure



Inside dilution refrigerator
High density



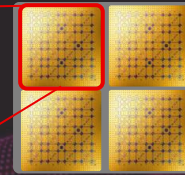
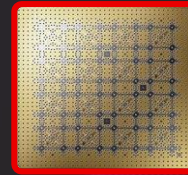
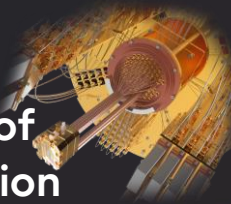
Developed 256-qubit quantum computer

Crucial milestone for 1024 qubit and beyond

64_{qubit} → 256_{qubit} ----> 1024_{qubit}

Chip

**Proved
usefulness of
3D connection
structure**



**Scalable with
3D connection
structure**

Inside dilution refrigerator
High density



4times
High
density
→



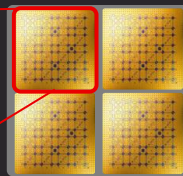
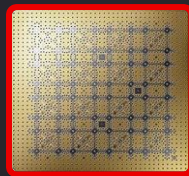
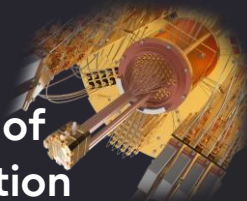
**Increase Expected to
Capacity, Refrigeration
capacity
operate with
increased volume
and refrigeration
capacity**

Developed 256-qubit quantum computer

Crucial milestone for 1024 qubit and beyond

64_{qubit} → 256_{qubit} ----> 1024_{qubit} ----> beyond 1024_{qubit}

Chip
Proved
usefulness of
3D connection
structure

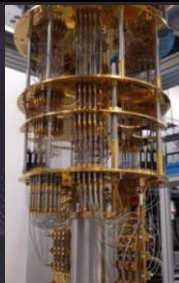


Scalable with
3D connection
structure



Level up of
connection
structure

Inside dilution refrigerator
High density



4times
High
density
→



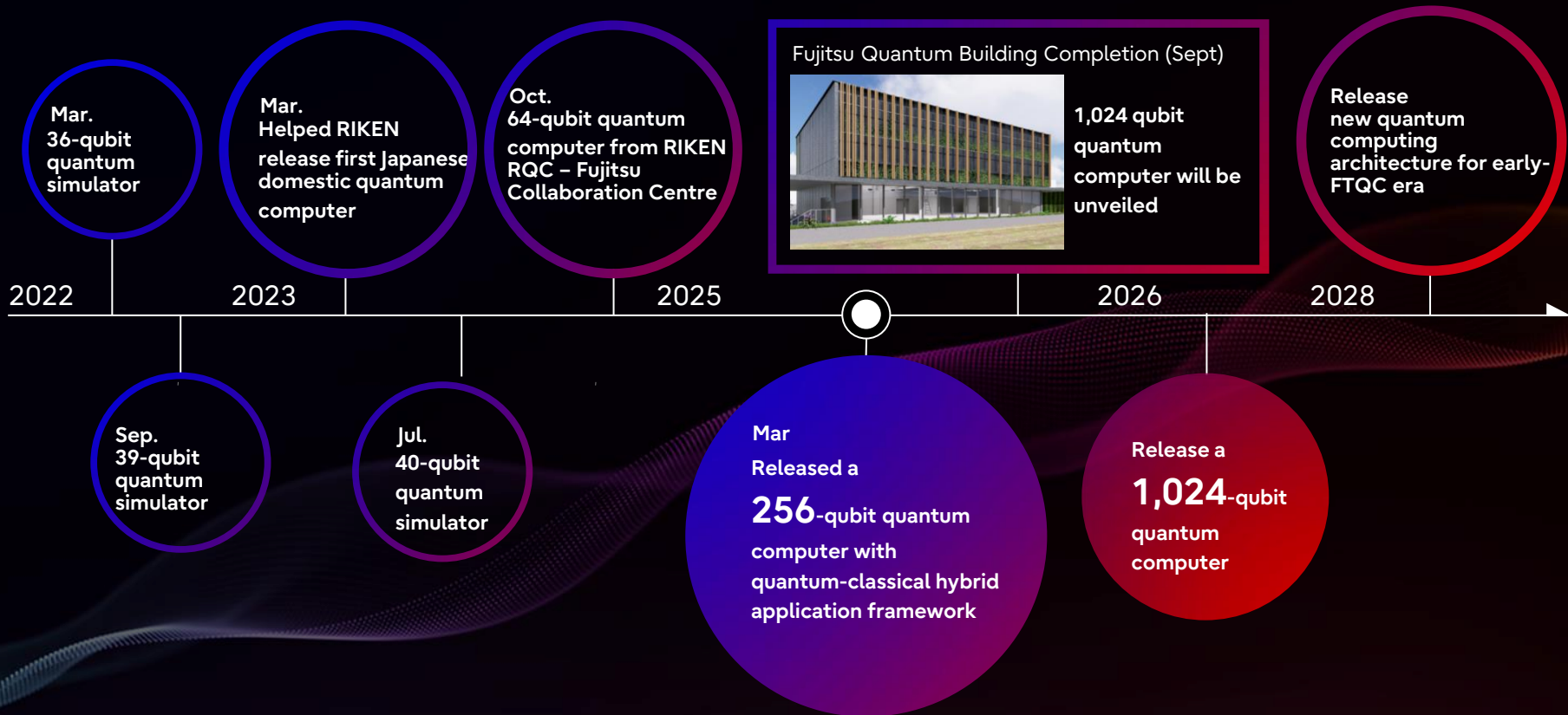
Increase
Capacity,
Refrigeration
capacity
→

Expected to
operate with
increased volume
and refrigeration
capacity



Level up of high-
density

Roadmap of Fujitsu's quantum computer



Thank you

Development of World-Leading 256-Qubit Quantum Computer

Shintaro Sato




Fellow, Head of Quantum Laboratory
Fujitsu Research, Fujitsu Limited
Deputy Director
RIKEN RQC-Fujitsu Collaboration Center

April 22, 2025



Fujitsu's Strategy for Quantum Computing

- Cover all the technology layers with the world's leading research institutions
- Put emphasis on software technologies, while working on several types of hardware
- Develop applications with end users by using Hybrid Quantum Computing Platform

Quantum Application	Research with end-user input:  Materials  Drug discovery  Finance			FUJIFILM, Tokyo Electron, etc.	TU Delft
Quantum Software	QunaSys Algorithm		Keysight Technologies Error Suppression		Osaka Univ. Error Correction
Quantum Platform	Middleware	Complier	Cloud Technology		
Quantum State Control Quantum Device & Integration	RIKEN Superconducting Qubit		TU Delft Diamond Spin Qubit		Exploring other possibilities, Neutral Atom etc.

RIKEN RQC-Fujitsu Collaboration Center

(since April, 2021)



Mission : To develop key technologies to realize quantum computing

- To develop hardware and software technologies to realize a quantum computer with 1000 qubits
- To develop applications using a prototype quantum computer

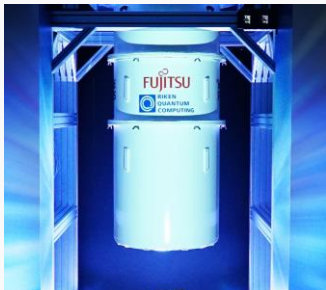
The first phase of the Collaboration Center ended at the end of March 2025, and the second phase has begun in April.

Establishment of the Collaboration Center. Development of technology for 1000-qubit systems began.



April, 2021

Launch of Japan's second domestically produced 64-qubit quantum computer. Hybrid quantum platform provision began.



October, 2023

Today

Launch of 256-qubit quantum computer. Achieved 4x higher density integration.



2025

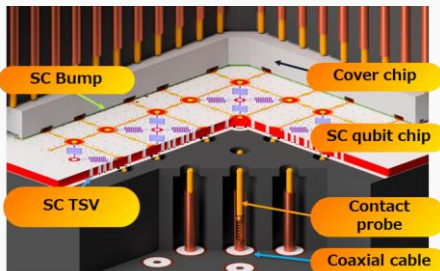
2025/04~
The second
phase of
Collaboration
Center

Development of 256-Qubit System

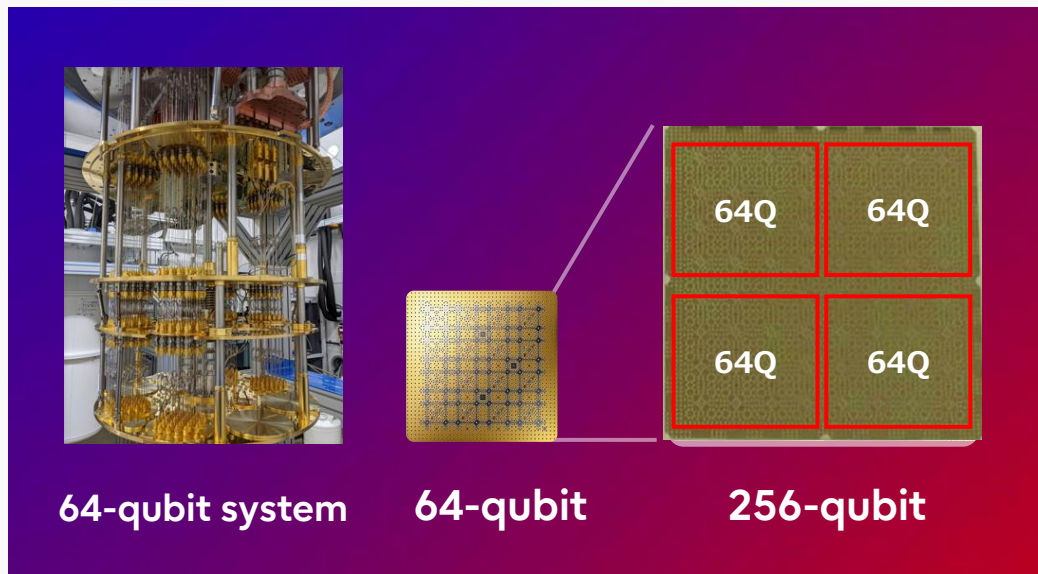
Challenge: Is it possible to achieve 4x higher density component integration in a refrigerator of the same size and capacity as that used for the 64-qubit system?

- Will all components fit within the refrigerator?
- Is it possible to cool down to cryogenic temperatures even with a 4x increase in component density?

(approximately 20 millikelvin, -273.13 degrees Celsius)

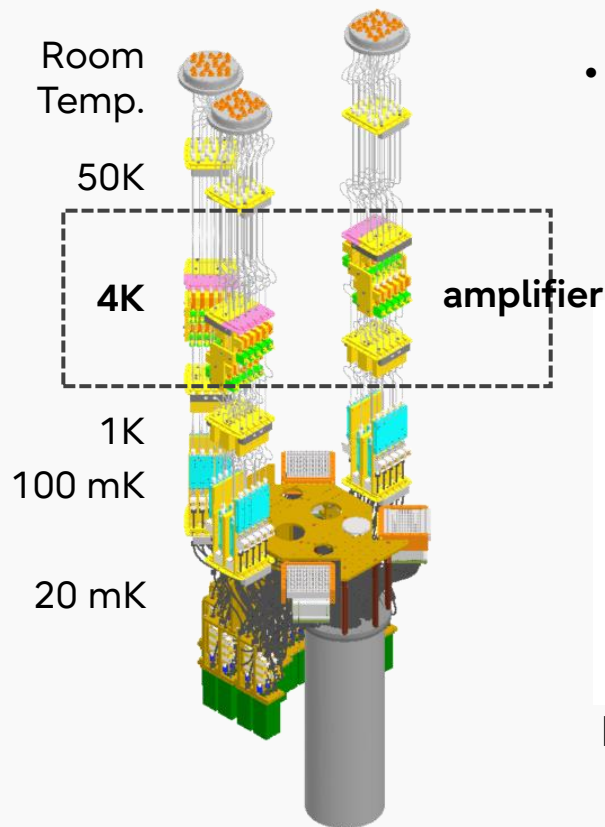


Our qubit chip features a three-dimensional contact structure that is easily scalable.

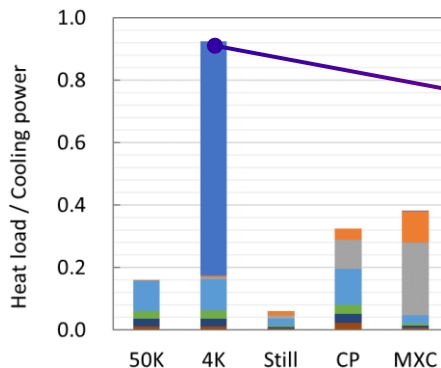


Thermal Design for Scaling Up Systems

- We have estimated the heat balance at each temperature stage within the dilution refrigerator.
- At the 4K stage, which is a bottleneck, we have selected amplifiers that generate less heat and implemented a housing design to improve cooling efficiency.

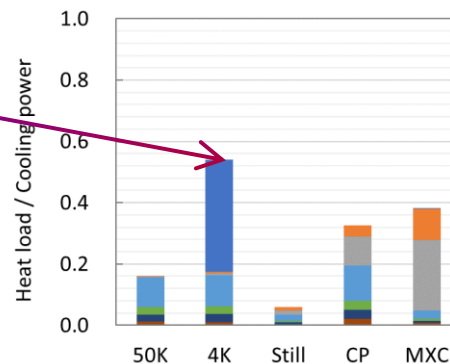


Design similar to 64-qubit system



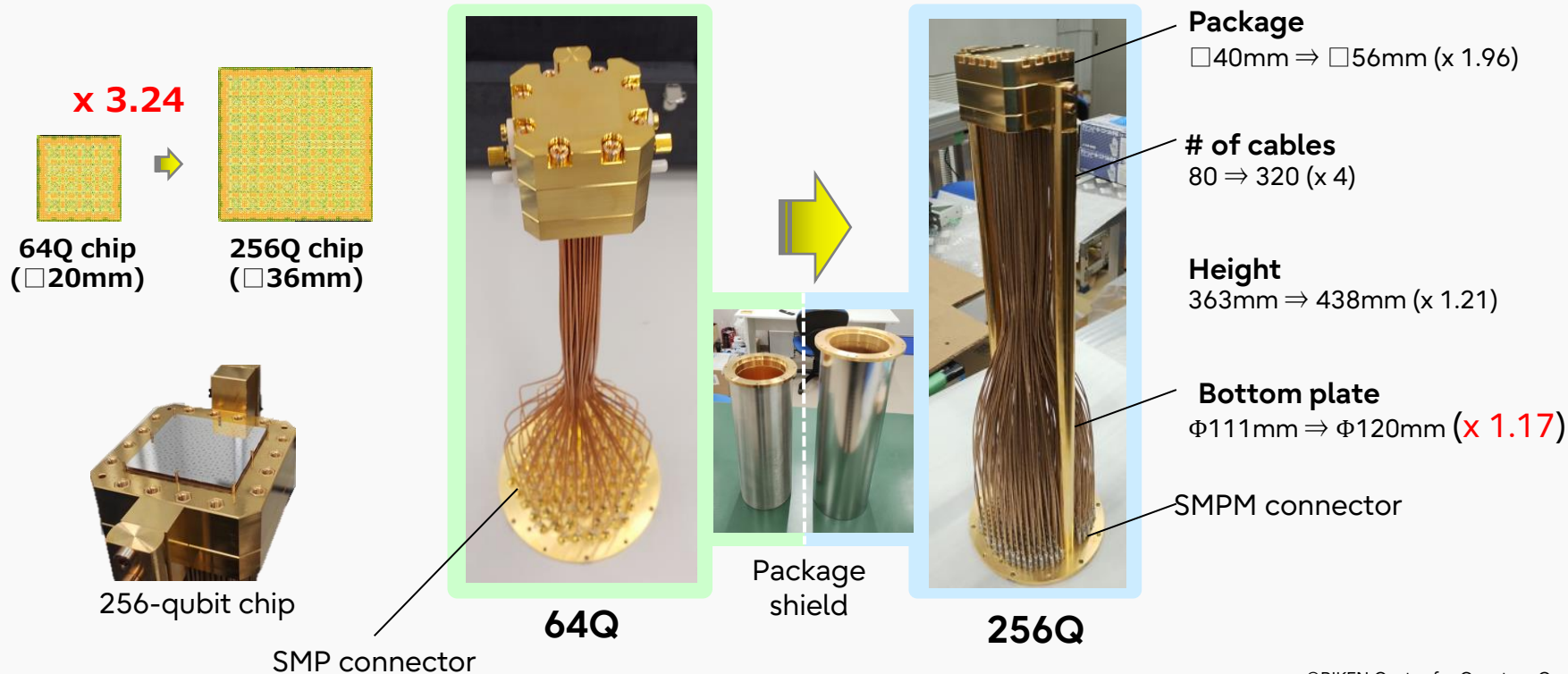
約60%

New Design



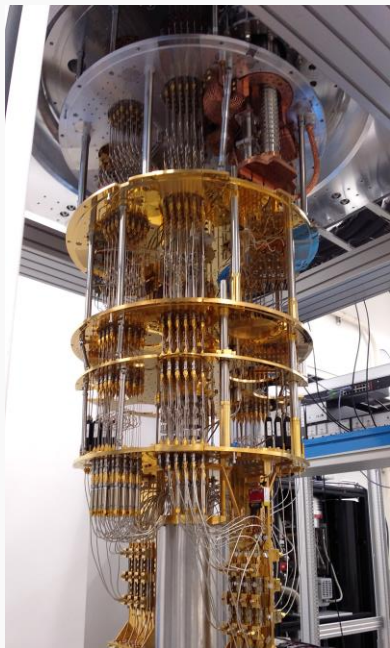
**Heat balance at each stage within the dilution refrigerator
(ratio of heat generation to cooling capacity)**

Development of New Package

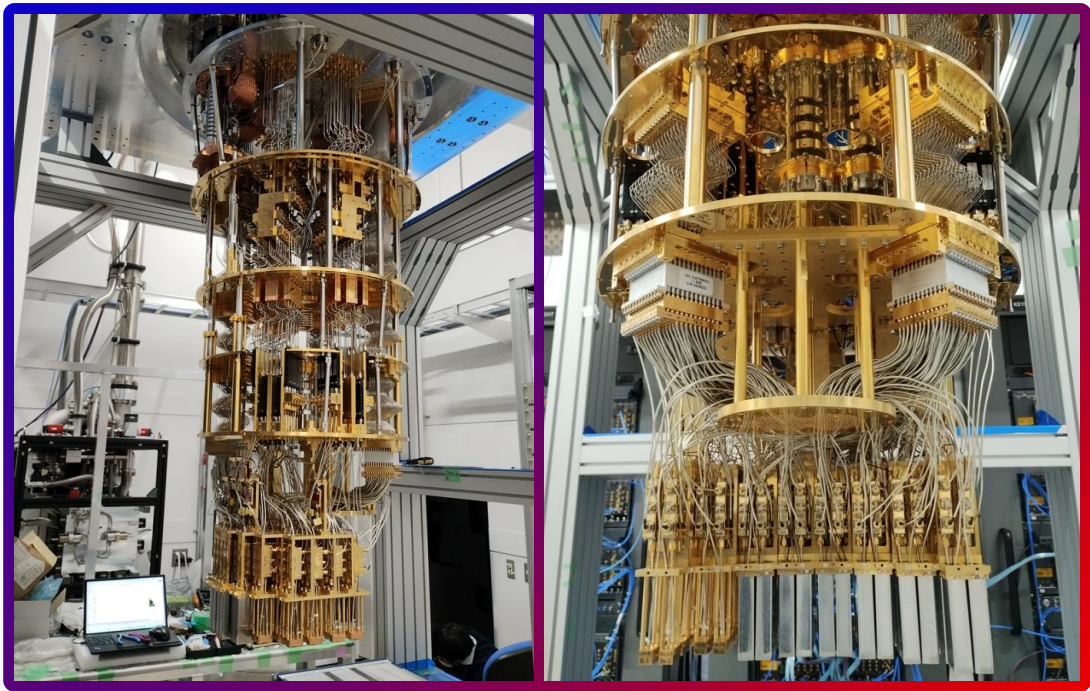


High-Density Integration Technology

4x increase in component density within the dilution refrigerator



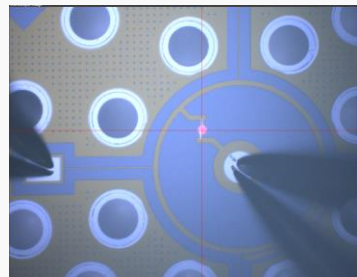
64-qubit system



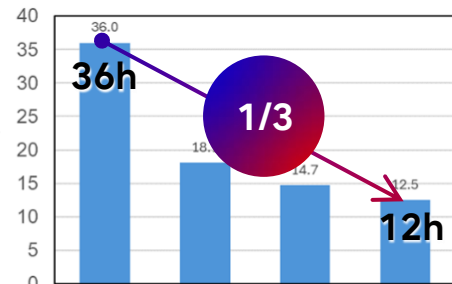
256-qubit system

Technology for Improving Qubit Variability

- Developed a technology to individually fine-tune the resistance of Josephson Junctions (JJs) using laser irradiation.
- Improved the coefficient of variation in device resistance from 4.1% to 0.6% compared to before processing.
- The processing time has been also reduced to one-third of that for the 64-qubit system

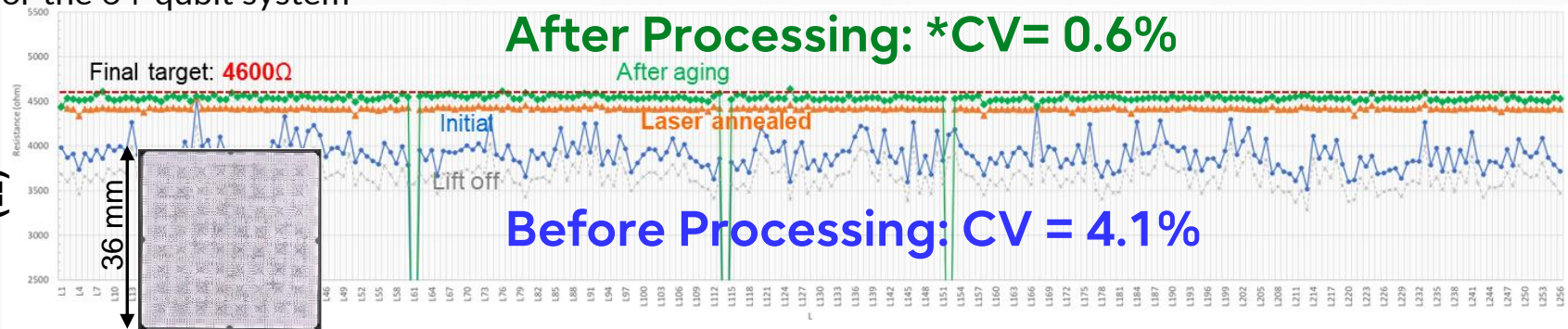


Processing time (h)



Improvement of processing time

Resistance of JJ
(Ω)



*CV: Coefficient of variation

Developed 256-Qubit Quantum Computer



- Achieved the development of one of the world's largest-class quantum computers* through thermal design and high-density integration technology
- Planned Availability: During the first quarter of 2025.

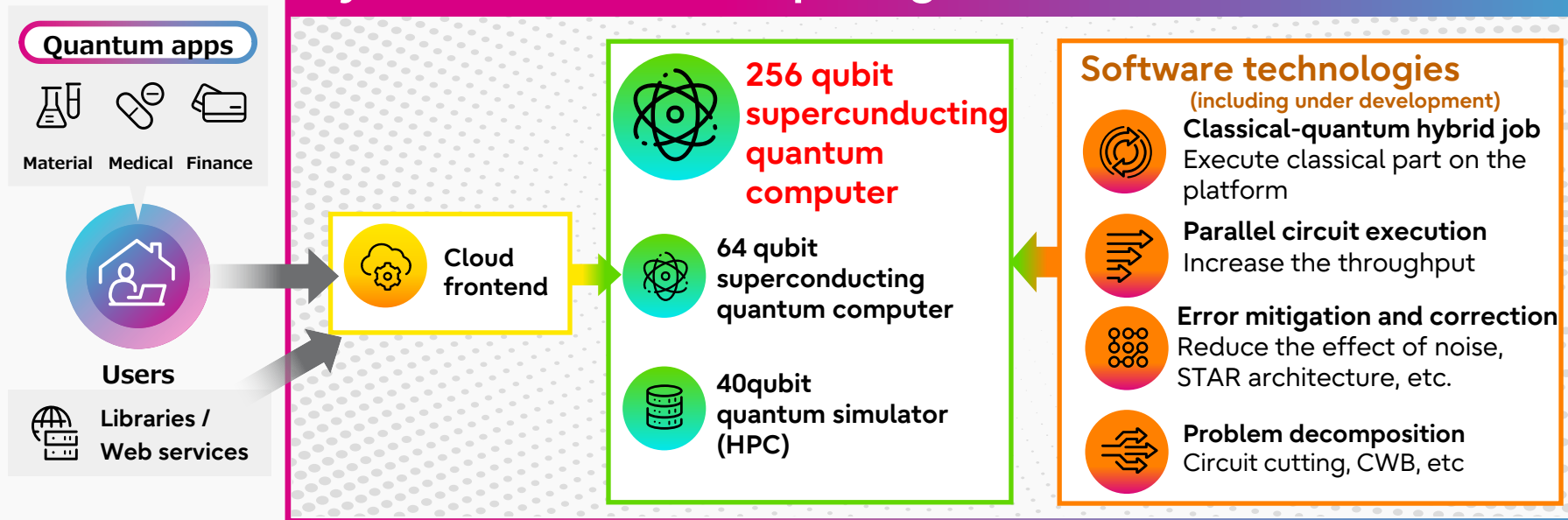
*quantum computer available to external users



Hybrid Quantum Computing Platform

- The 256-qubit machine is now connected to the hybrid quantum platform.
- Developing new software technologies to make the most of the potential of the scaled-up quantum computers

Hybrid Quantum Computing Platform

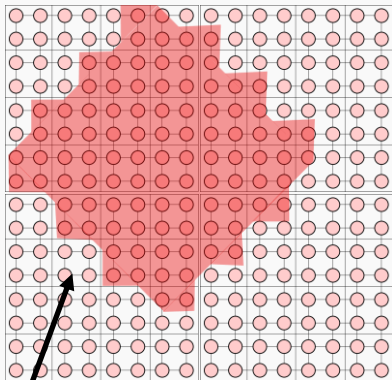


Future Plan: Experiments for Error Correction

Towards Fault Tolerant Quantum Computing

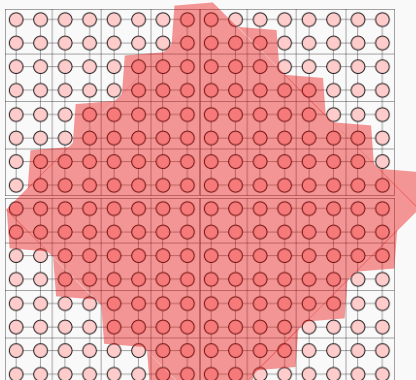
- Realization and performance evaluation of logical qubits and logical quantum gate operations (rotational surface code implementation up to code distance 7 is possible).
- Development of a quantum error correction system.

Code distance: 7



Logical qubit

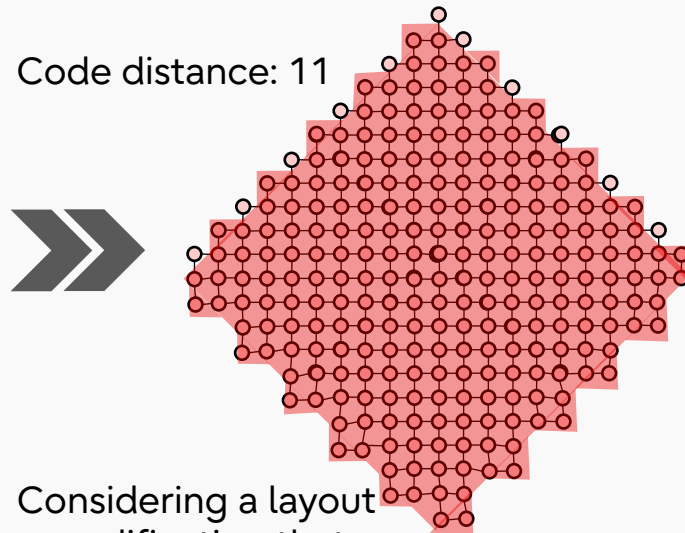
Code distance: 9



Short of
qubits

10

Code distance: 11

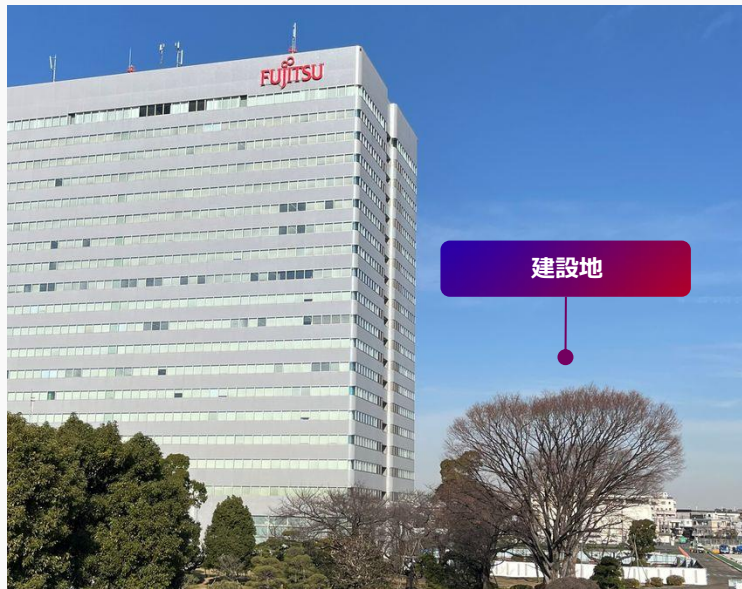


Considering a layout
modification that
could enable support
for code distance 11.

Development of 1000-Qubit System



- We are currently constructing a facility for a 1000-qubit system at Fujitsu Technology Park.
- We are developing the 1000-qubit system and plan to make it available in fiscal year 2026.



Future Outlook



- In the first quarter of fiscal year 2025, we will begin offering a 256-qubit system to customers on a collaborative research basis through our hybrid quantum platform. Together with our customers, we will engage in the development of applications in fields such as materials science, drug discovery, and finance.
- We will conduct error correction experiments using the 256-qubit system.
- We will proceed with the development of a 1000-qubit system, aiming for its availability by fiscal year 2026, and will also conduct technological development towards systems exceeding 1000 qubits.

Thank you

Abstract wavy lines in purple and orange, composed of many small dots, flowing across the bottom half of the slide.