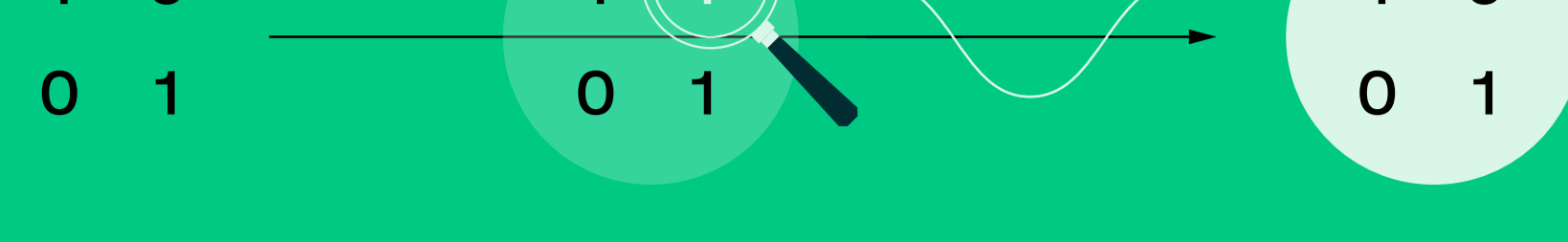


# The Path to FTQC

Unlocking the Future with Fault-Tolerant Quantum Computing

Fault-Tolerant Quantum Computing ensures reliable computations by correcting errors in quantum systems.



## Building Blocks



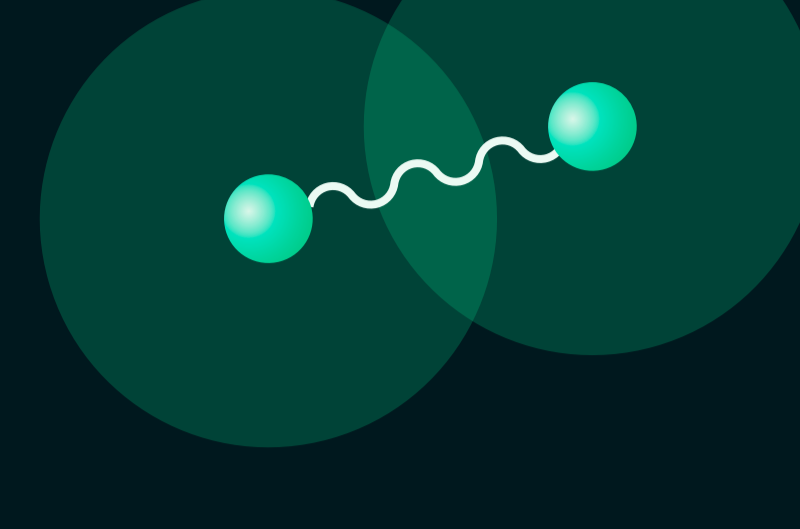
### Qubit

Just as classical computing rely on bits for its operations, quantum computing is based on quantum bits, or qubits.



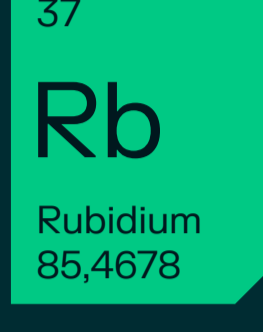
### Superposition

Until it is measured, the qubit is a superposed state, with a potential value of both 0 and 1.



### Entanglement

Two particles — and so two qubits — can be linked together so the state of one qubit can be deduced from the measure of the other.



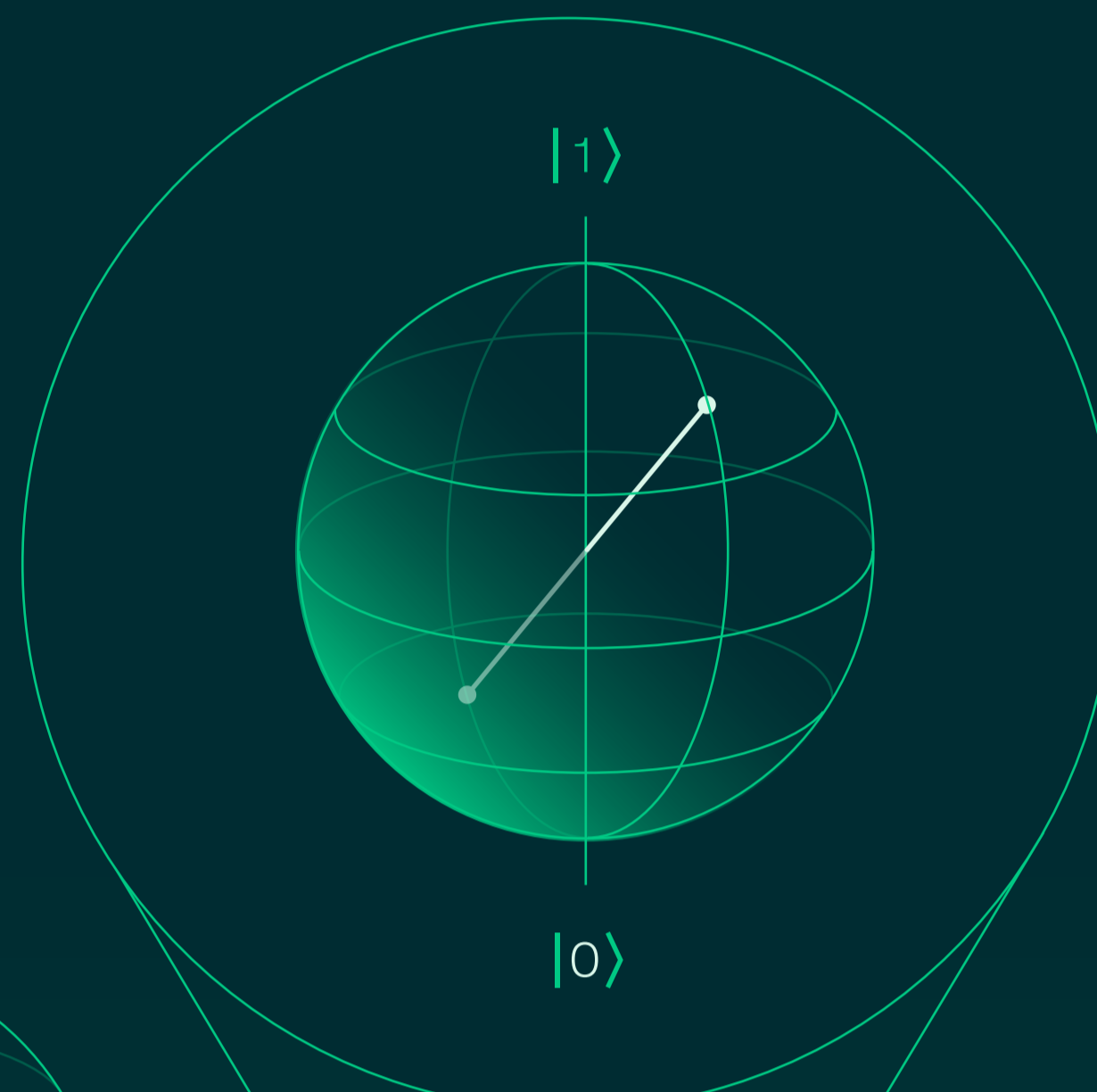
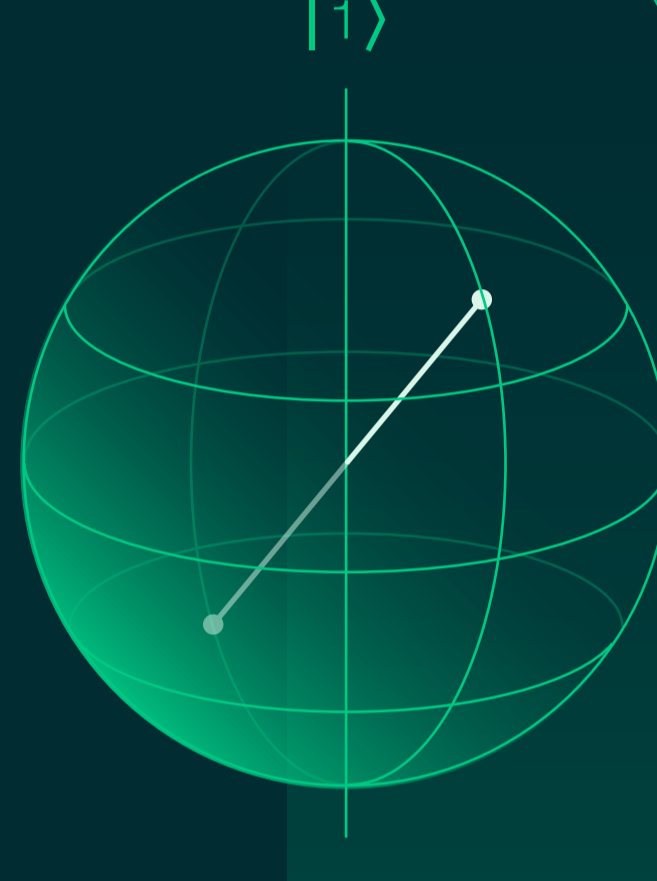
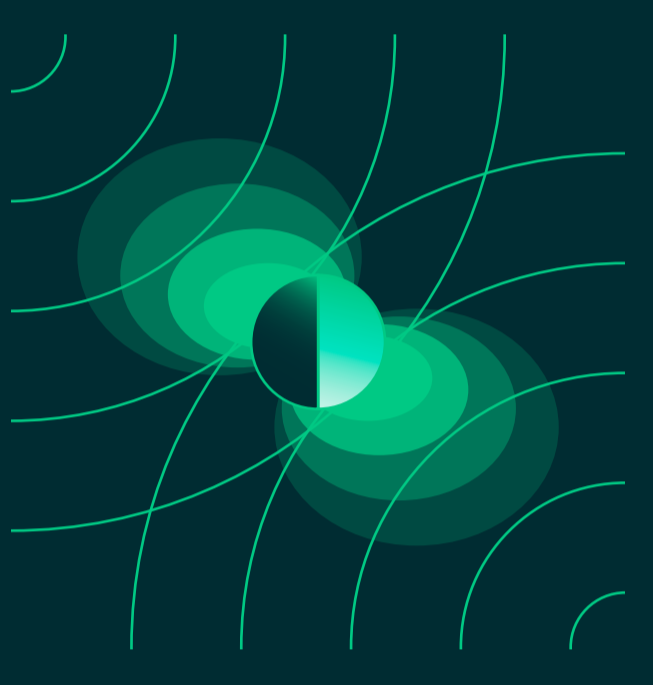
Pasqal uses neutral rubidium atoms act as physical qubits.

## The Challenge of Quantum Error Correction



### Qubit sensitivity

Quantum systems are highly sensitive to their environment, leading to errors in calculations.



### Need for an evolution

FTQC means evolving from a physical qubit paradigm to a logical qubit one on the same hardware platform.



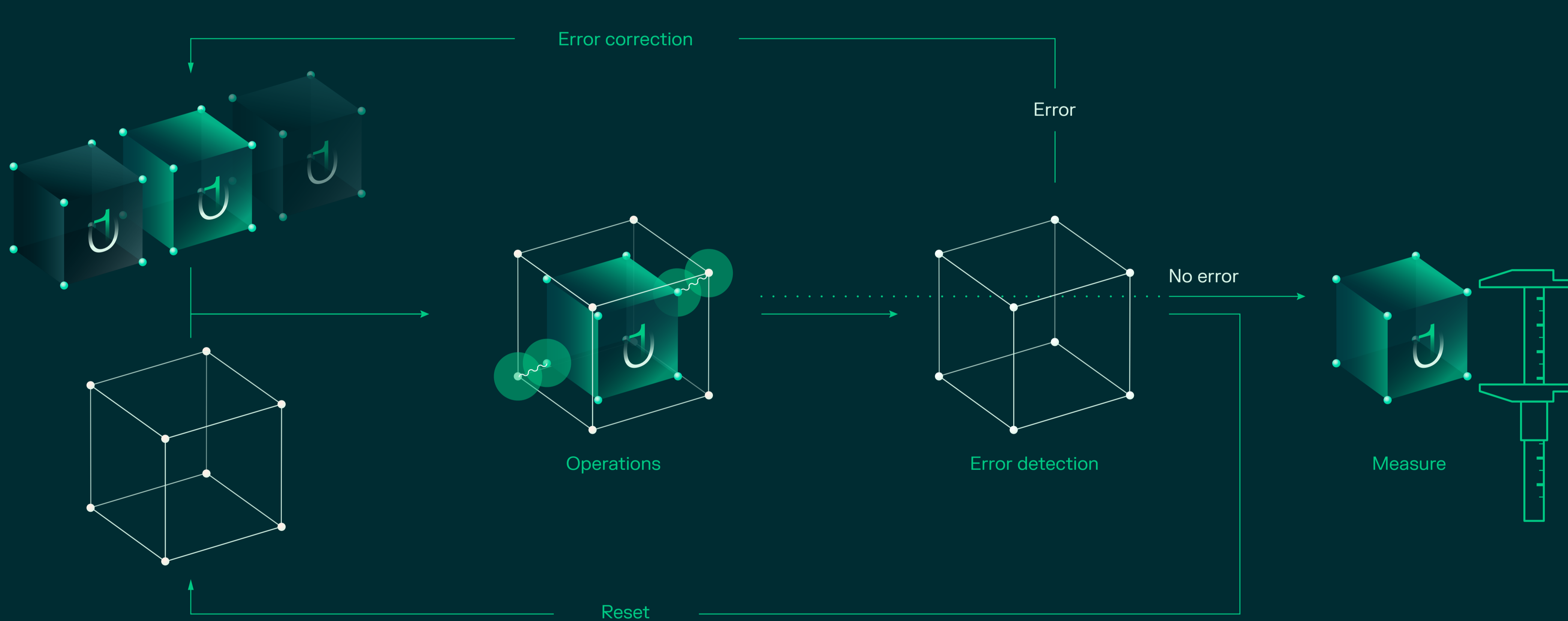
### Logical qubit

Entangling multiple physical qubits to create a logical qubit.

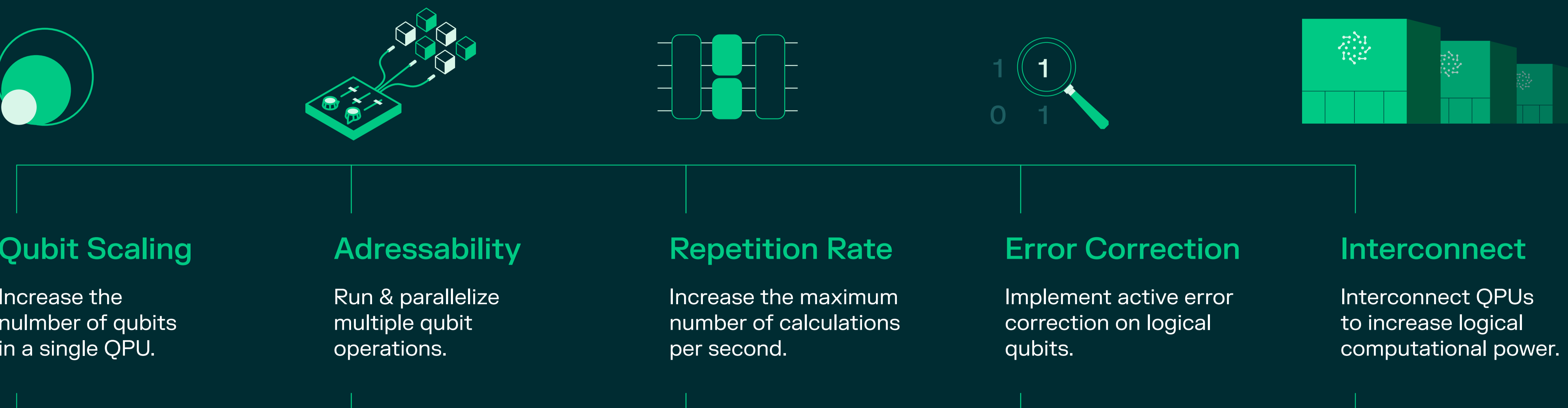
### Ancillary qubits

Ancillary qubits are measured to detect if errors have occurred, without disturbing the logical qubits' states

## The logical qubit solution



## Pasqal's approach to FTQC



**1,100**  
atoms in a single register

**99.85%**  
1 qubit gate fidelity reached by Pasqal

**4**  
partnerships dedicated to FTQC