

# Benchmarking Beyond CMOS Devices

Technology	Solid-state –superconducting - Qubits
<b>Gain, Signal/Noise ratio, Non-linearity</b>	n/a
<b>Speed</b> <b>Power consumption</b>	$\sim 2^N$ from gate standpoint is almost 0 but the energy required to run cryogenic equipment (for ultra-low noise) is fairly high → Qubits is not the replacement for CMOS
<b>Architecture/Integrability</b> <b>(Inputs/outputs, digital, multilevel, analog, size etc.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain current de-coherence rate and implement correction with a reasonable increase in number of Qubits</li> <li>- Integration/Interfacing: read-out is straightforward (current direction is used to identify 1 or 0) but strategy on how to open the system w/o introducing noise is challenging (during computing).</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturability</b> <b>(Fabrication processes needed, tolerances etc.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Al tunnel junctions (best coherence), involves EBL.</li> <li>- No obvious material-related issue as it operates at very low T and Qubits are not stressed.</li> </ul>
<b>Timeline</b>	10 to 100 Qubits quantum computing in less than 10 years from now (doesn't include error correction?).