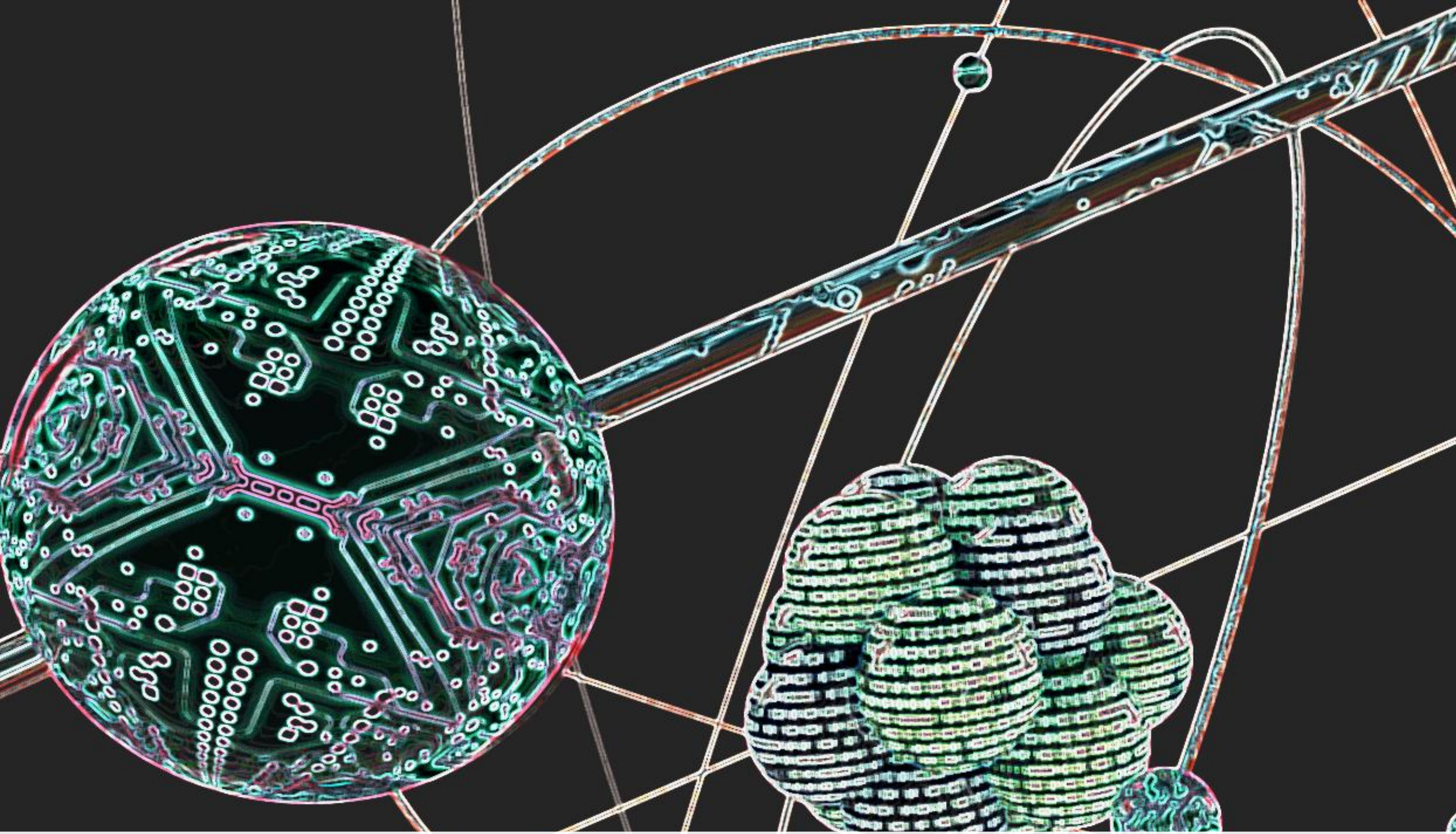


Computers and Physics

Jara Juana Bermejo Vega

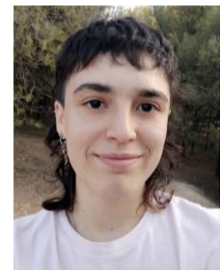
Quantum Thermodynamics and Computing Granada (QTCG)


Jara Juana Bermejo Vega


Daniel Manzano


Rhea Alexander


Álvaro Tejero


Dolores Esteve-Díaz


Antonio Jesús Rivera Pérez

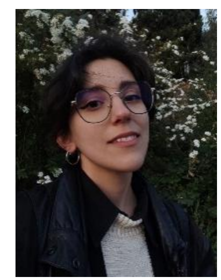

Carlos Cano


Michalis Skotiniotis


Giulio Camillo


Filipa Peres


Noelia Sánchez Gómez


Rocío Sola

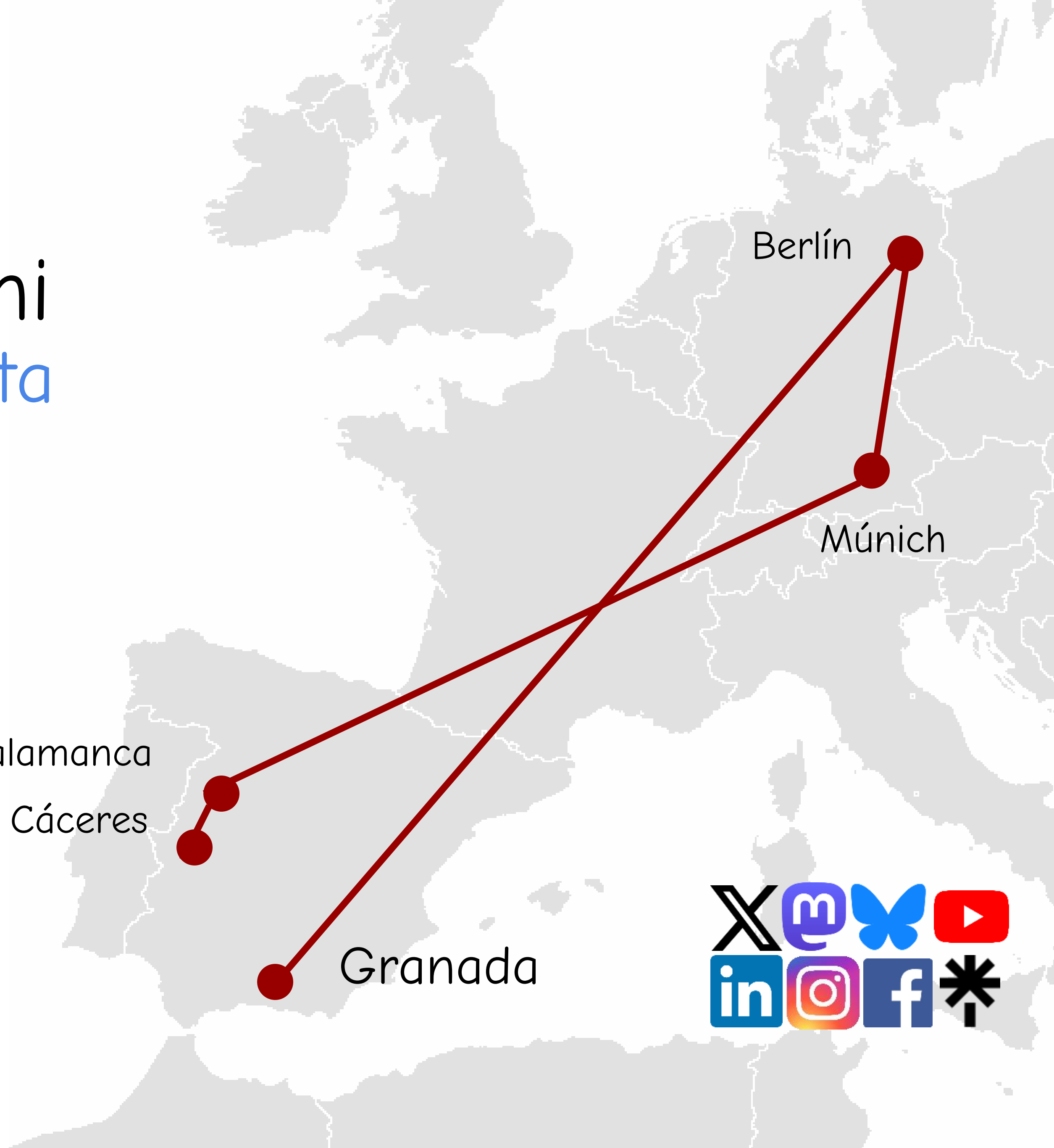
INSTITUTO CARLOS I DE FÍSICA TEÓRICA Y COMPUTACIONAL

PROTEUS scientific computing cloud

UNIVERSITAS GRANATENSIS 1531

I am La Juani

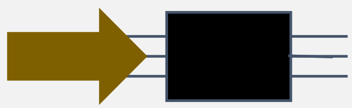
@queenofquanta



Quantum Computing

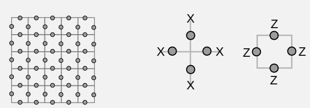
Quantum Computing in Granada

Quantum foundations



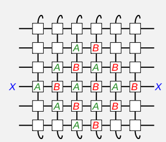
JBV, Delfosse, Browne, Okay, Raussendorf, *PRL* 119 (2017)
Raussendorf, Browne, Delfosse, Okay, **JBV** , *PRA* 95 (2017)
Delfosse, Okay, **JBV**, Browne, Raussendorf, *NJP* 19 (2017)

Classical simulation



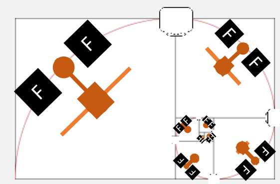
JBV, Van den Nest, QIC 14, No 3&4 (2014)
JBV, Lin, Van den Nest, QIC 5&6 (2016),

Many-body theory



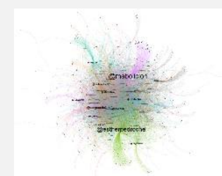
Stephen, Nautrup, **JBV**, Eisert, Raussendorf,
Quantum 3 (2019)

Quantum algorithms

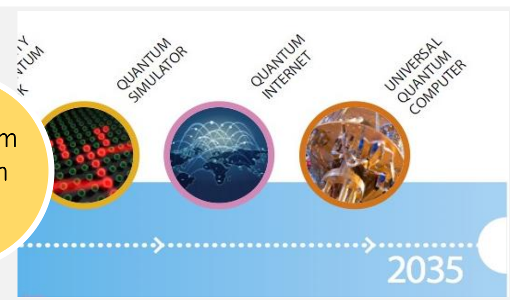


JBV, Zatloukal, arXiv:1509.05806 .
JBV, Lin, Van den Nest, arXiv:1409.4800 .

Machine learning



Near term quantum devices



Q-TURN

SAFE, DIVERSE, INCLUSIVE
WORKSHOP & NETWORK
FOR QUANTUM SCIENTISTS

WE ARE
a diverse community of quantum information scientists, technologists, engineers, mathematicians

WE ORGANIZE
inclusive quantum information conferences

WE CARE ABOUT
working conditions, equity, diversity, privilege, bias, health, safety, responsible research, harassment- and discrimination-free environments

WE ARE A SAFE SPACE FOR
underrepresented groups in quantum STEM: womxn, POC, LGBTQ, chronically ill academics ++

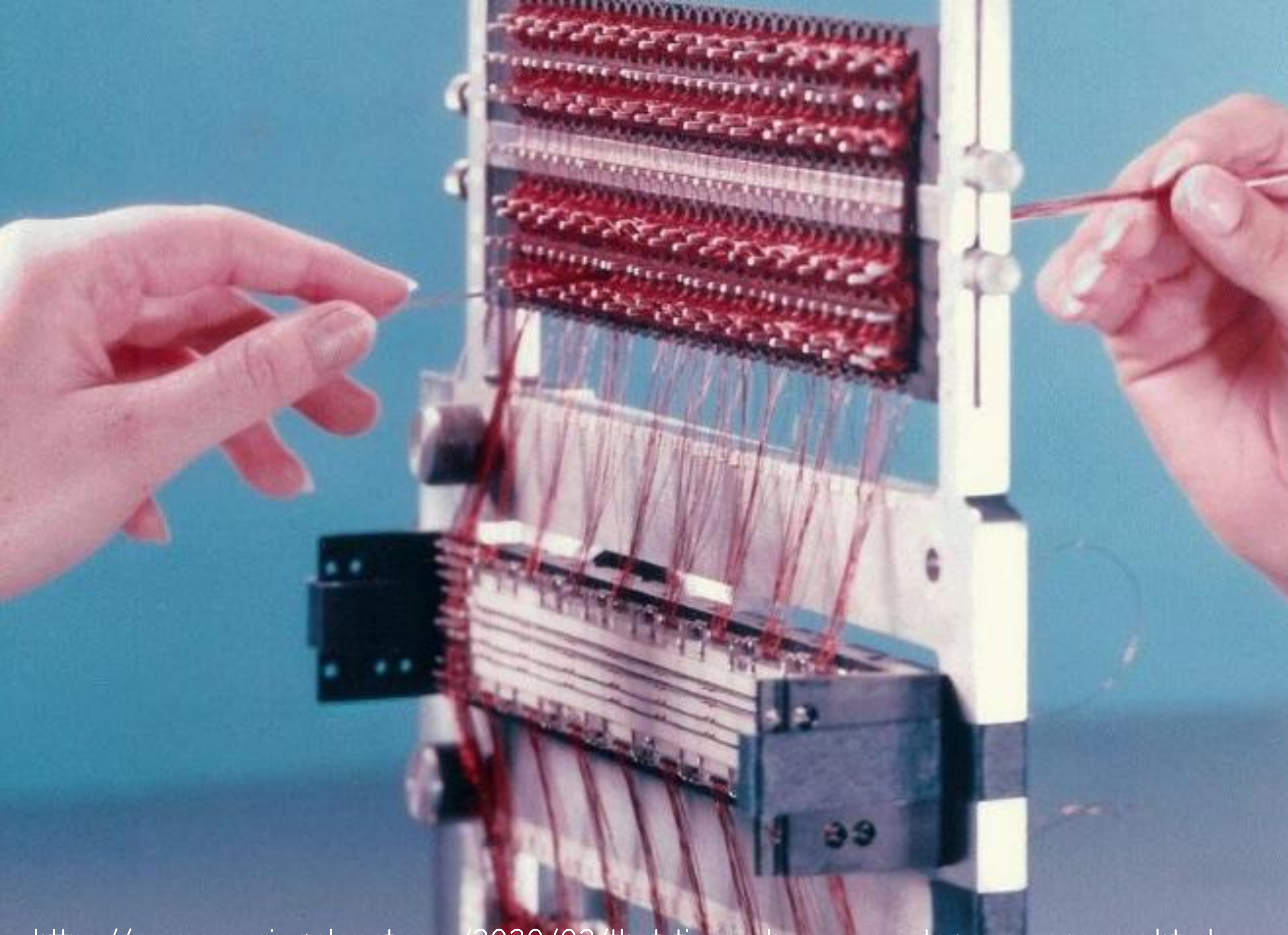
CONTACT
Email: qturnworkshop@gmail.com
Twitter & Facebook: @qturnworkshop

Join us!

PhD calls in Fall 2025!

jbermejovega@go.ugr.es

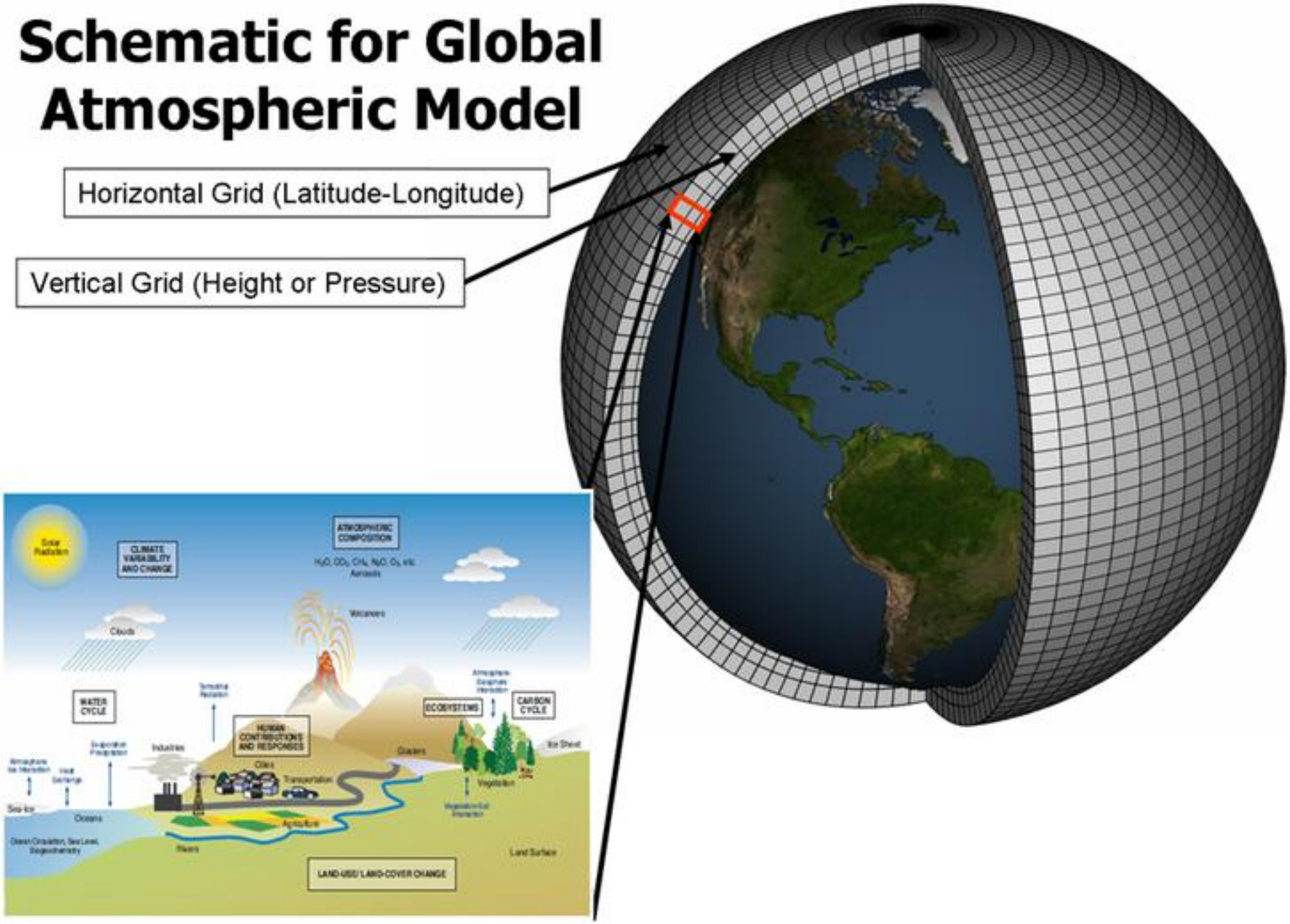
National Museum of Scotland, Popular Science Monthly Volume 12

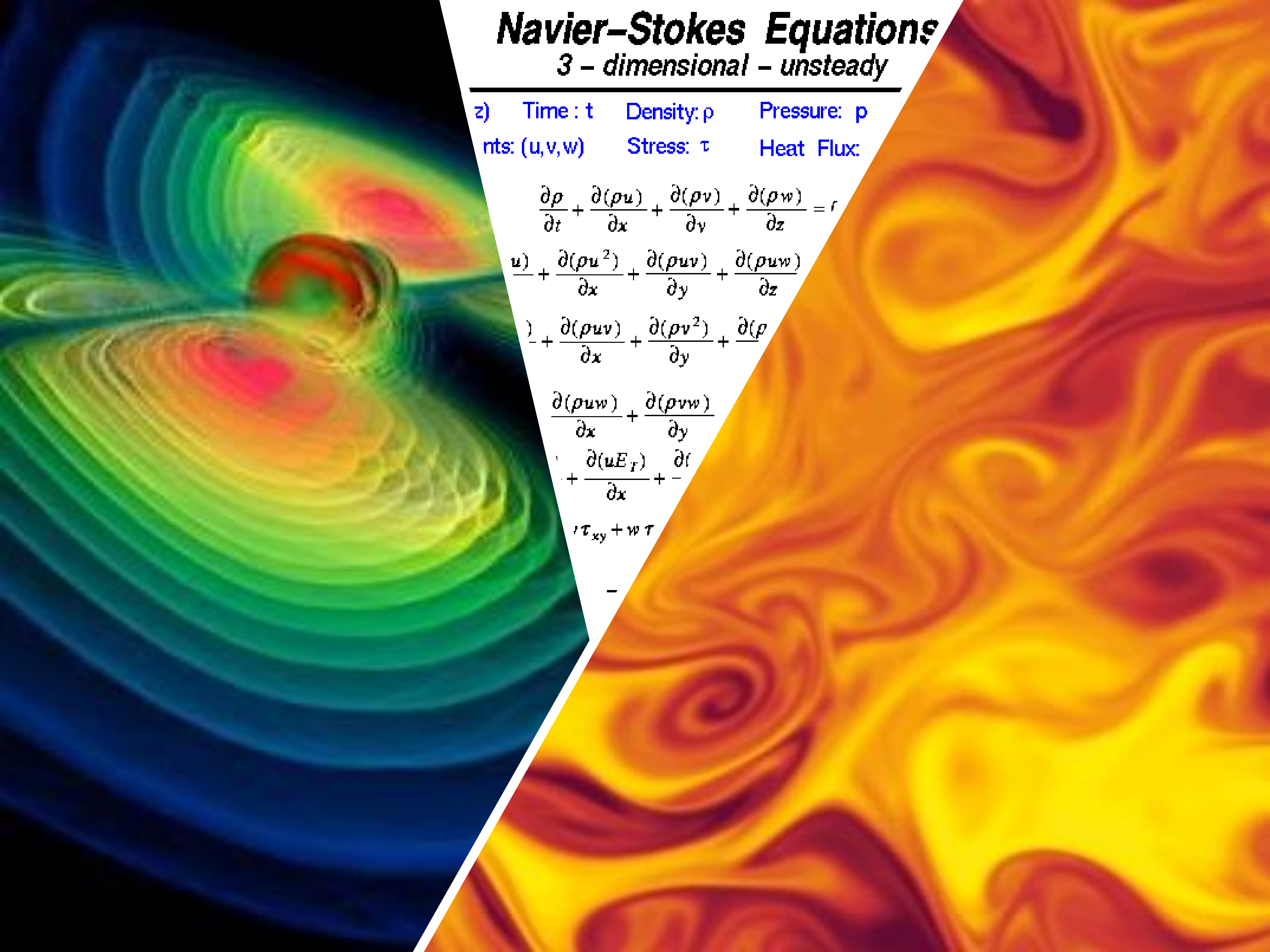


https://www.amusingplanet.com/2020/02/that-time-when-computer-memory-was.html

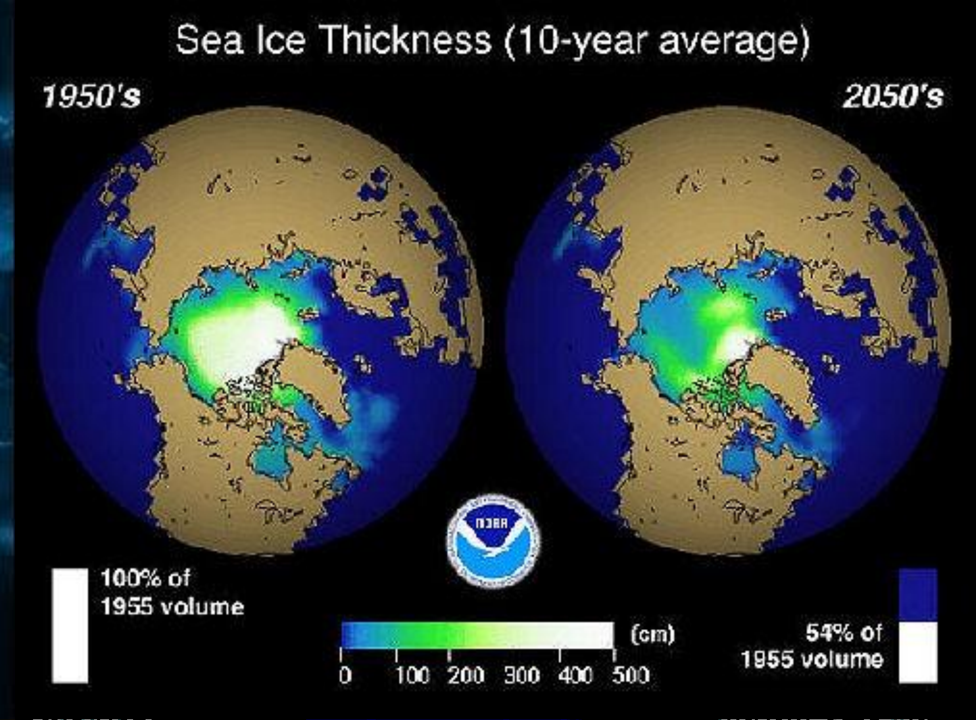
Photo: Atomic Heritage FoundationPhotos:, Landa, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Wikimedia)

Schematic for Global Atmospheric Model

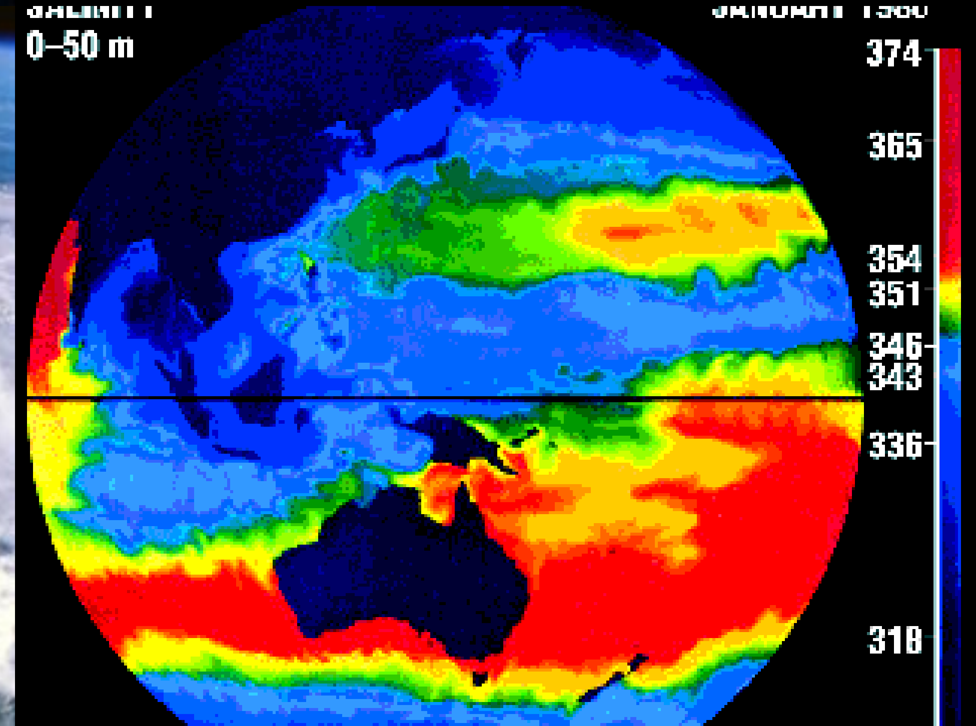




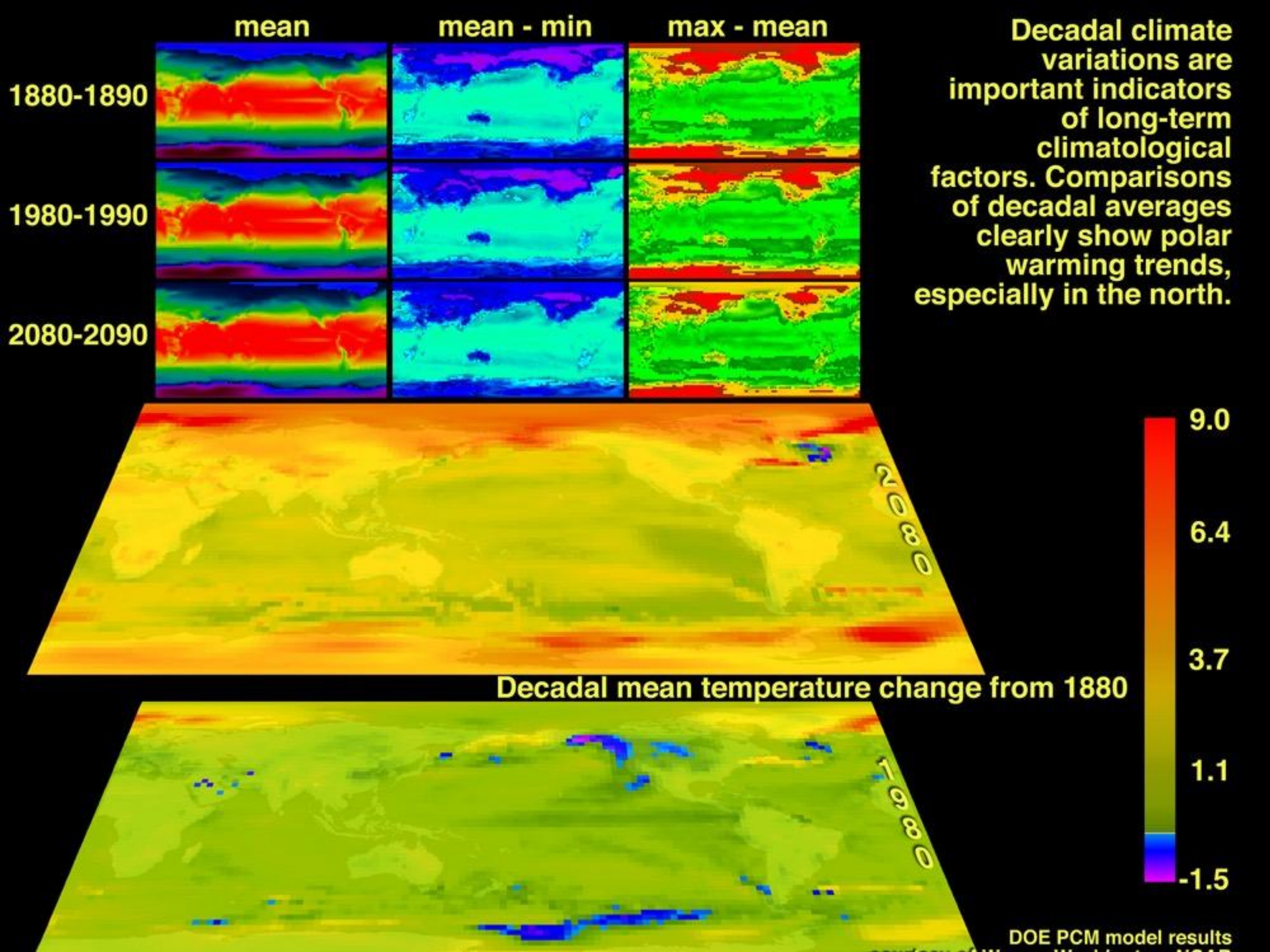
Navier–Stokes Equations
3 – dimensional – unsteady
z)
Time : t
Density: ρ
Pressure: p
nts: (u,v,w)
Stress: τ
Heat Flux:

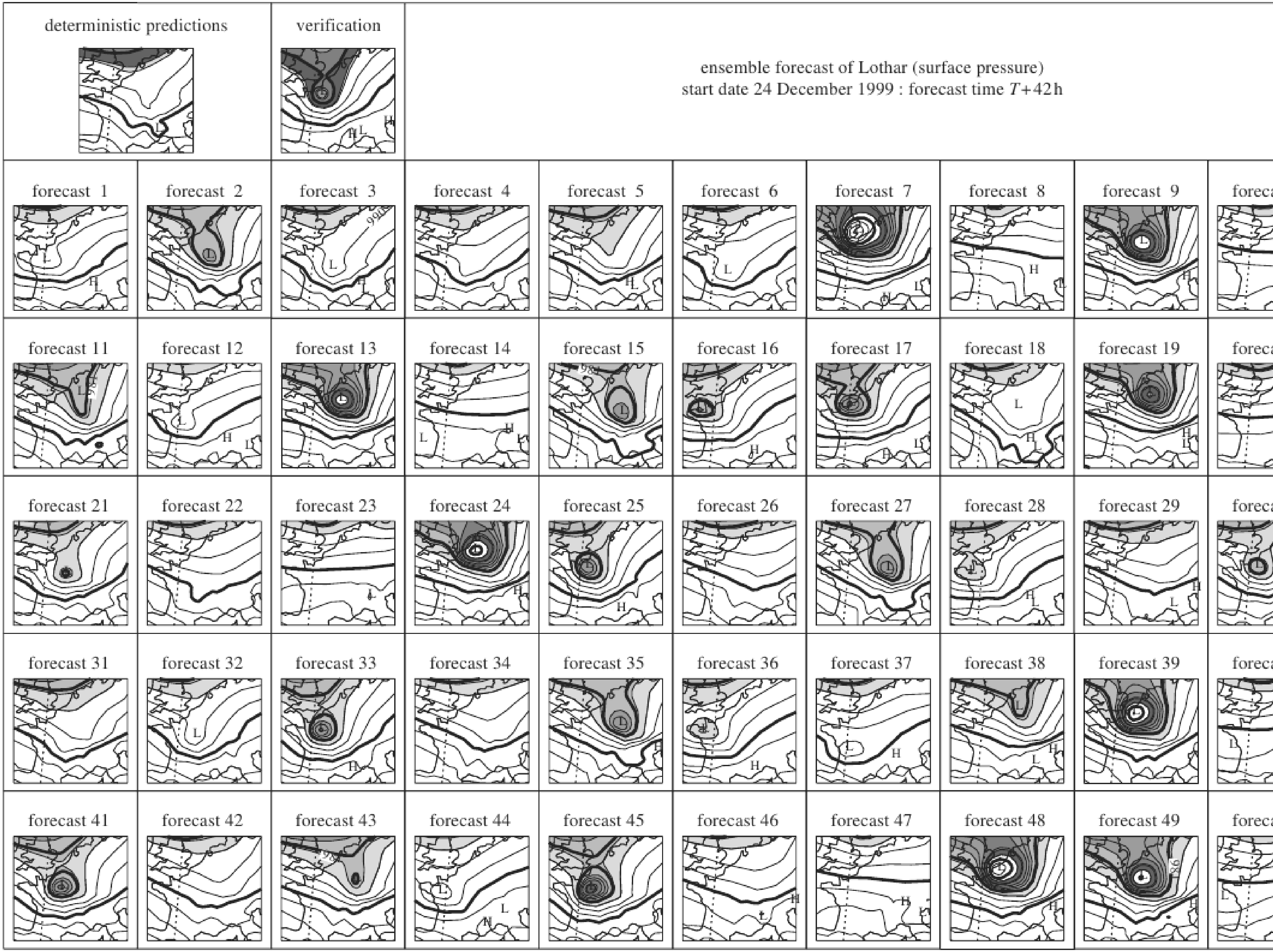


Sea Ice Thickness (10-year average)
1950's
2050's
100% of
1955 volume
(cm)
0 100 200 300 400 500
54% of
1955 volume



0–50 m
374
365
354
351
346
343
336
318


mean
mean - min
max - mean
1880-1890
1980-1990
2080-2090
Decadal climate variations are important indicators of long-term climatological factors. Comparisons of decadal averages clearly show polar warming trends, especially in the north.
2080
9.0
6.4
3.7
Decadal mean temperature change from 1880
1.1
1980
-1.5
DOE PCM model results


deterministic predictions
verification
ensemble forecast of Lothar (surface pressure)
start date 24 December 1999 : forecast time $T+42$ h
forecast 1
forecast 2
forecast 3
forecast 4
forecast 5
forecast 6
forecast 7
forecast 8
forecast 9
forecast 11
forecast 12
forecast 13
forecast 14
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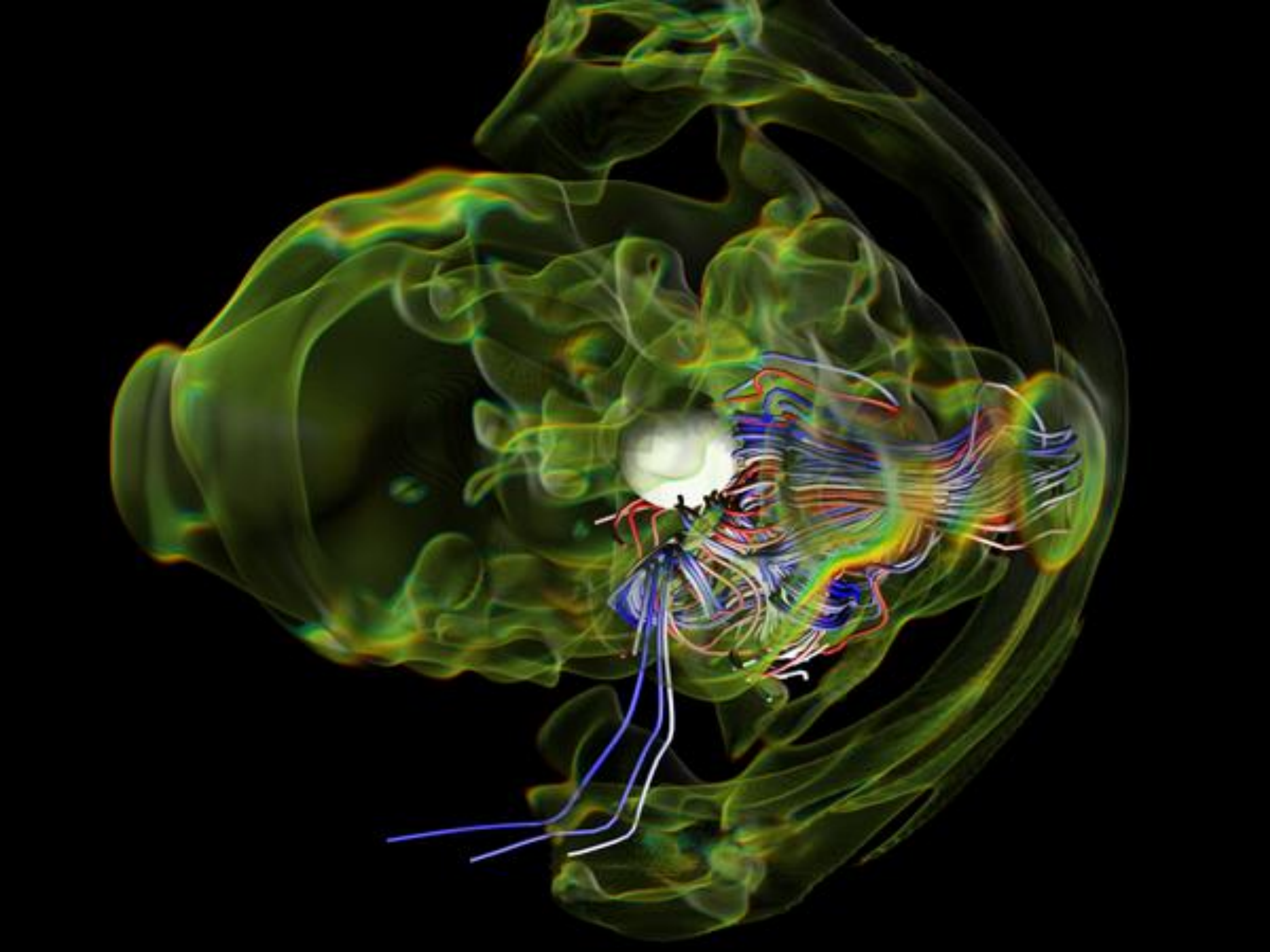
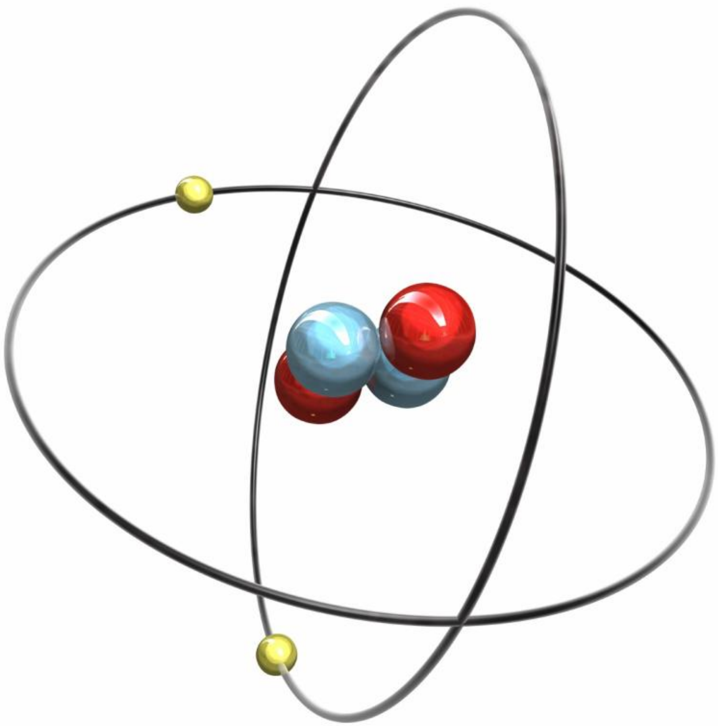
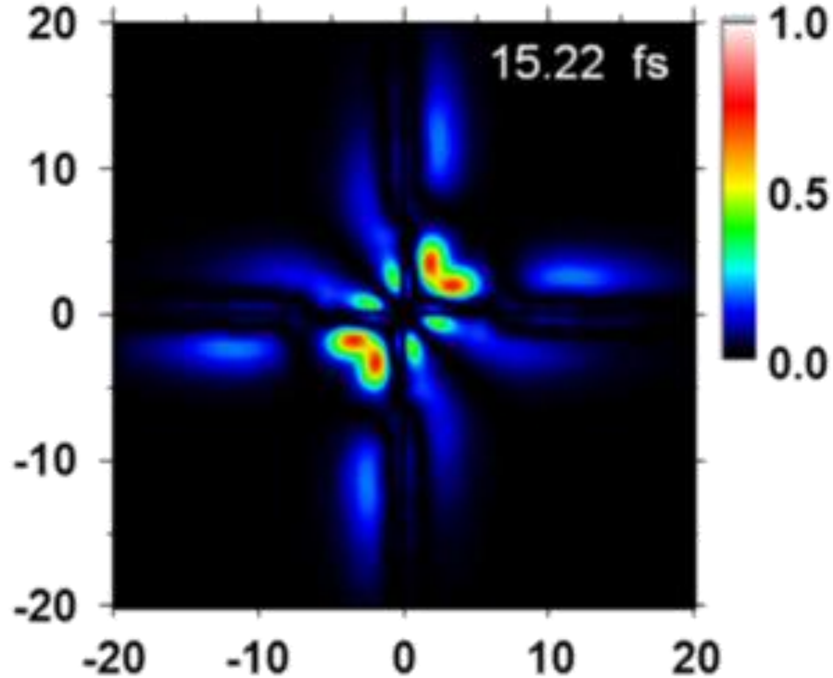
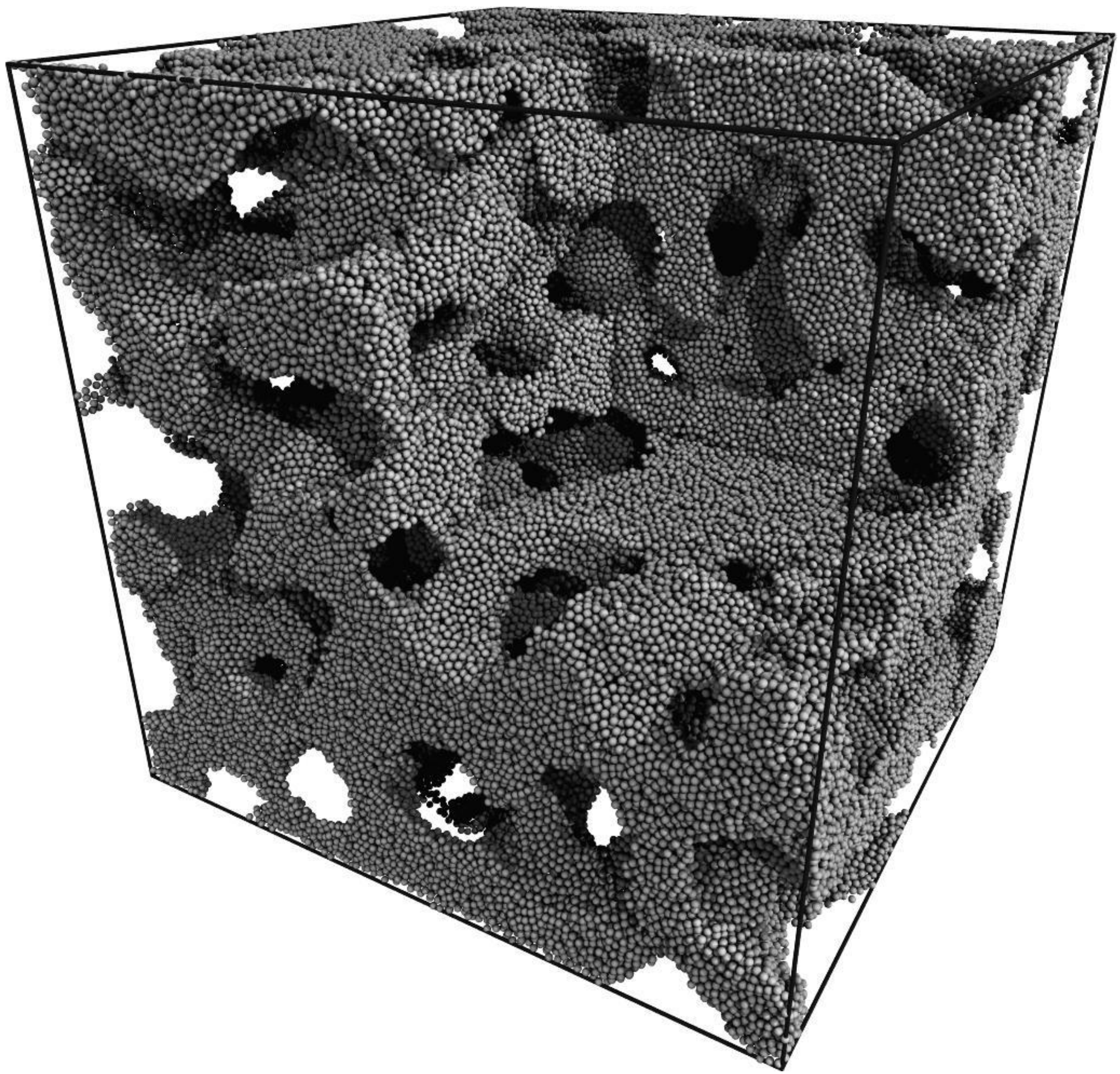
forecast 49

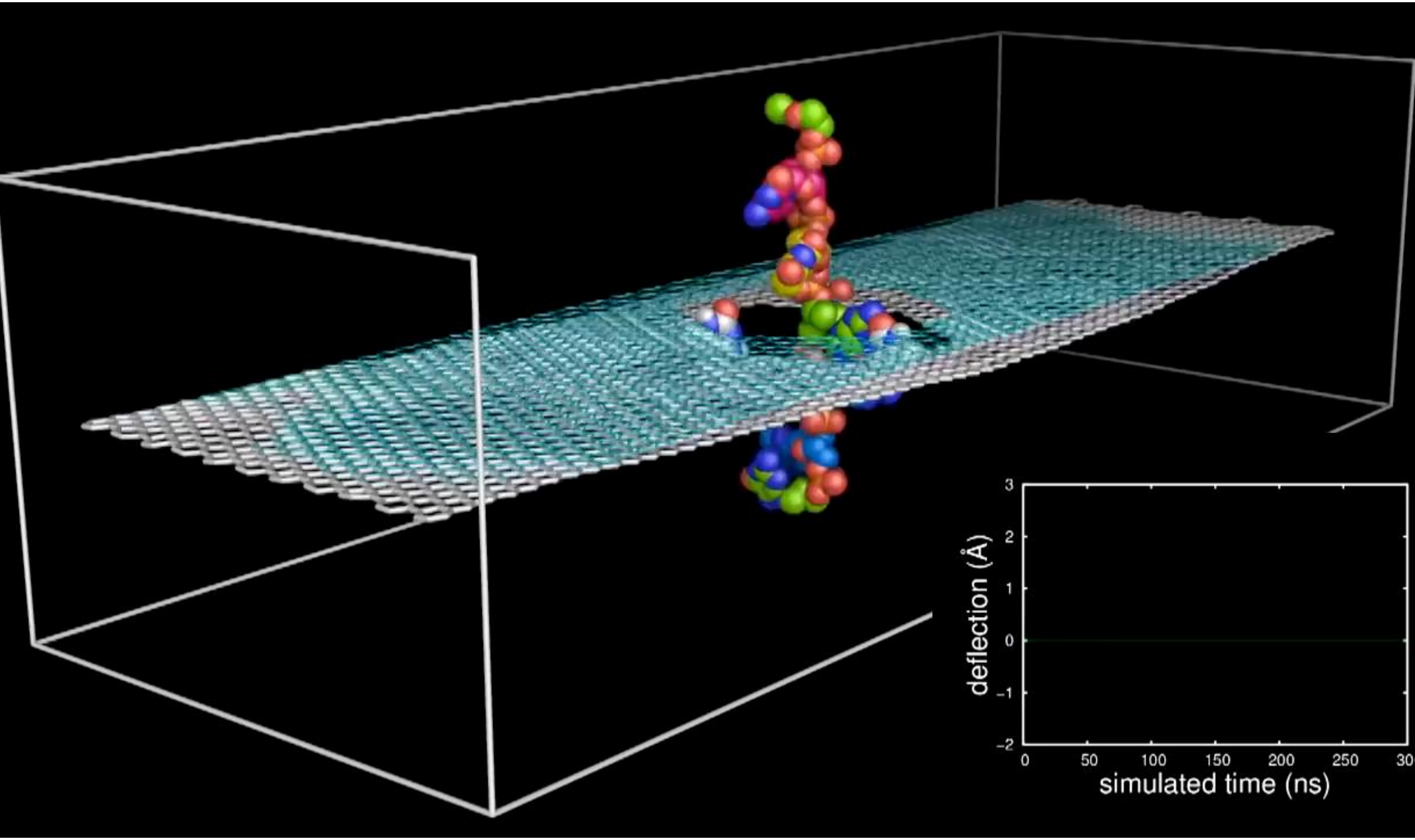




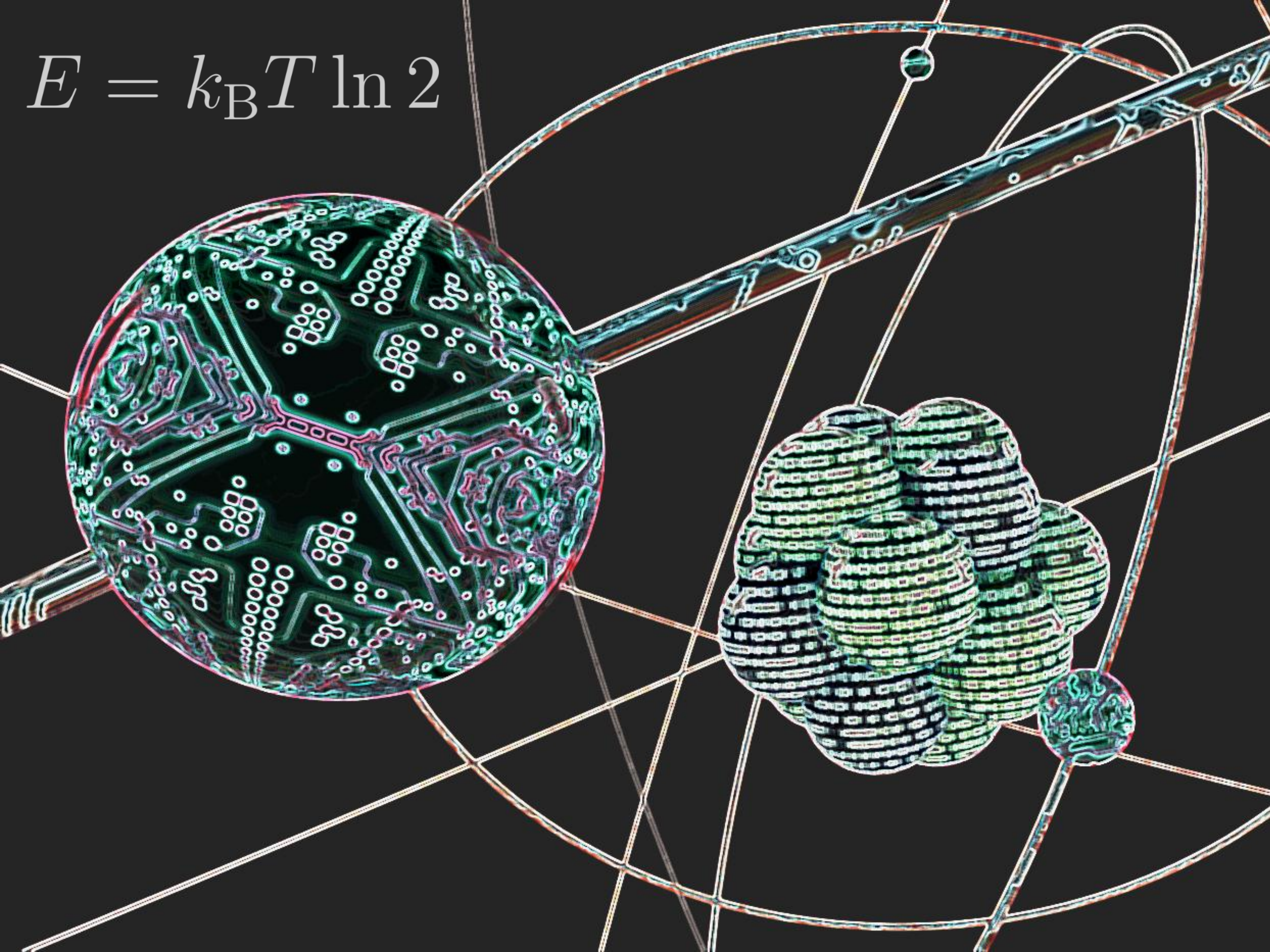


15.22 fs
1.0
0.5
0.0
20
10
0
-10
-20
-20
-10
0
10
20



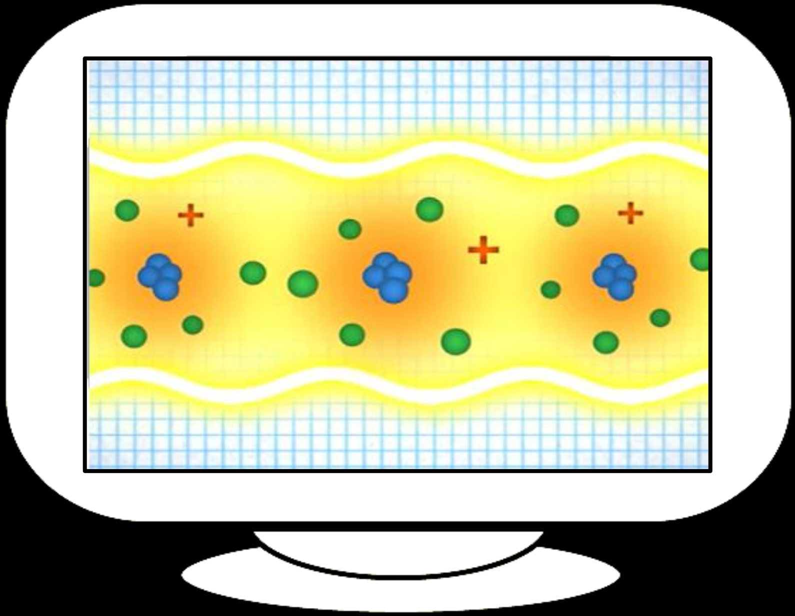

deflection (Å)
3
2
1
0
−1
−2
0
50
100
150
200
250
30
simulated time (ns)


FRONTIER
OAK RIDGE
National Laboratory
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY
Hewlett Packard
Enterprise
AMD

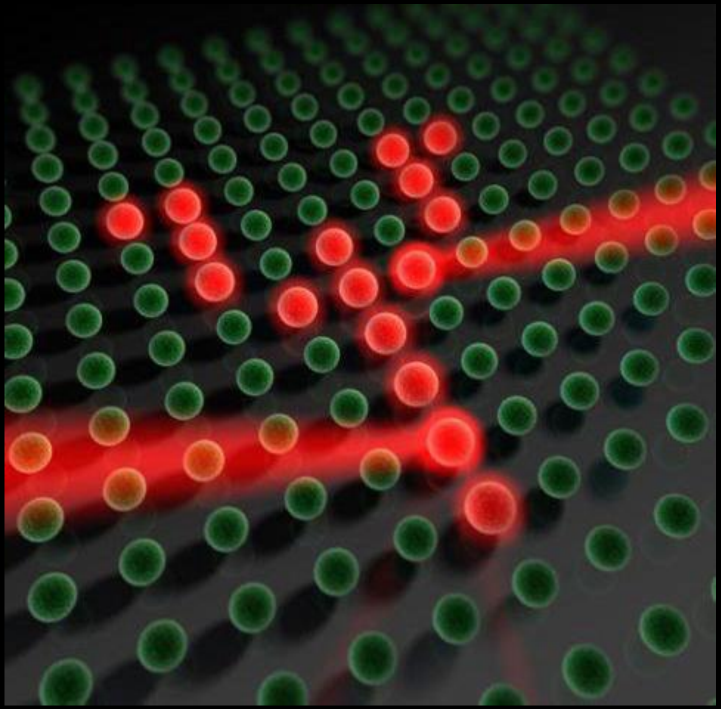

$E = k_{\mathrm{B}} T \ln 2$

What is a quantum computer?

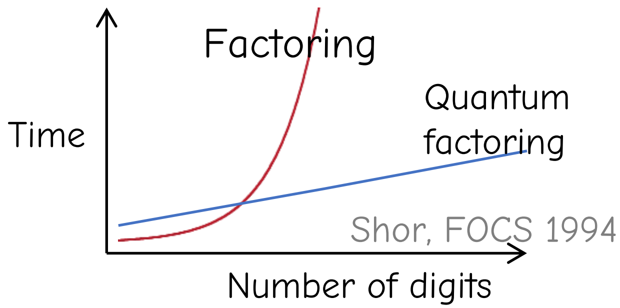
A machine that uses coherent quantum systems to speed-up calculations



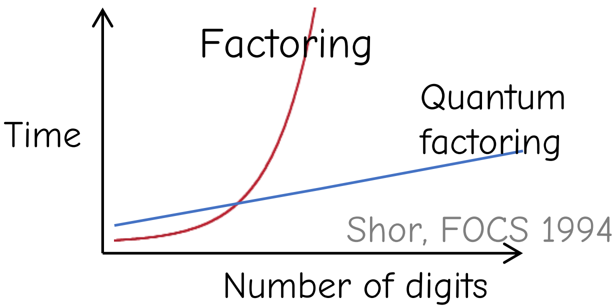
Incoherence VS Coherence



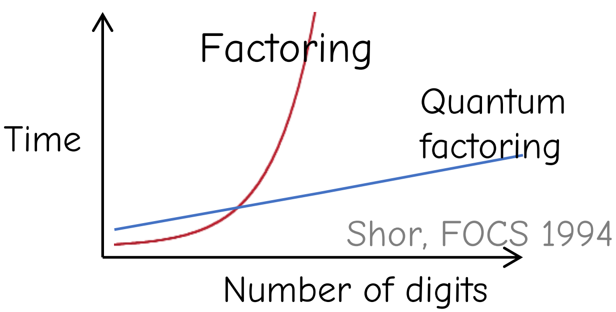
Quantum Computing is Different

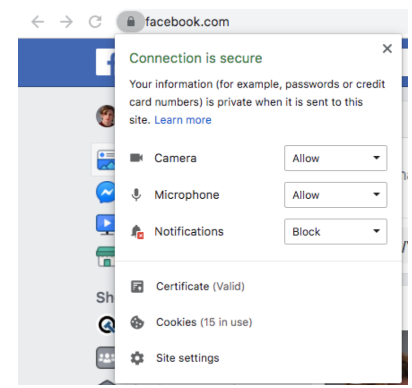


Quantum Computing is Different



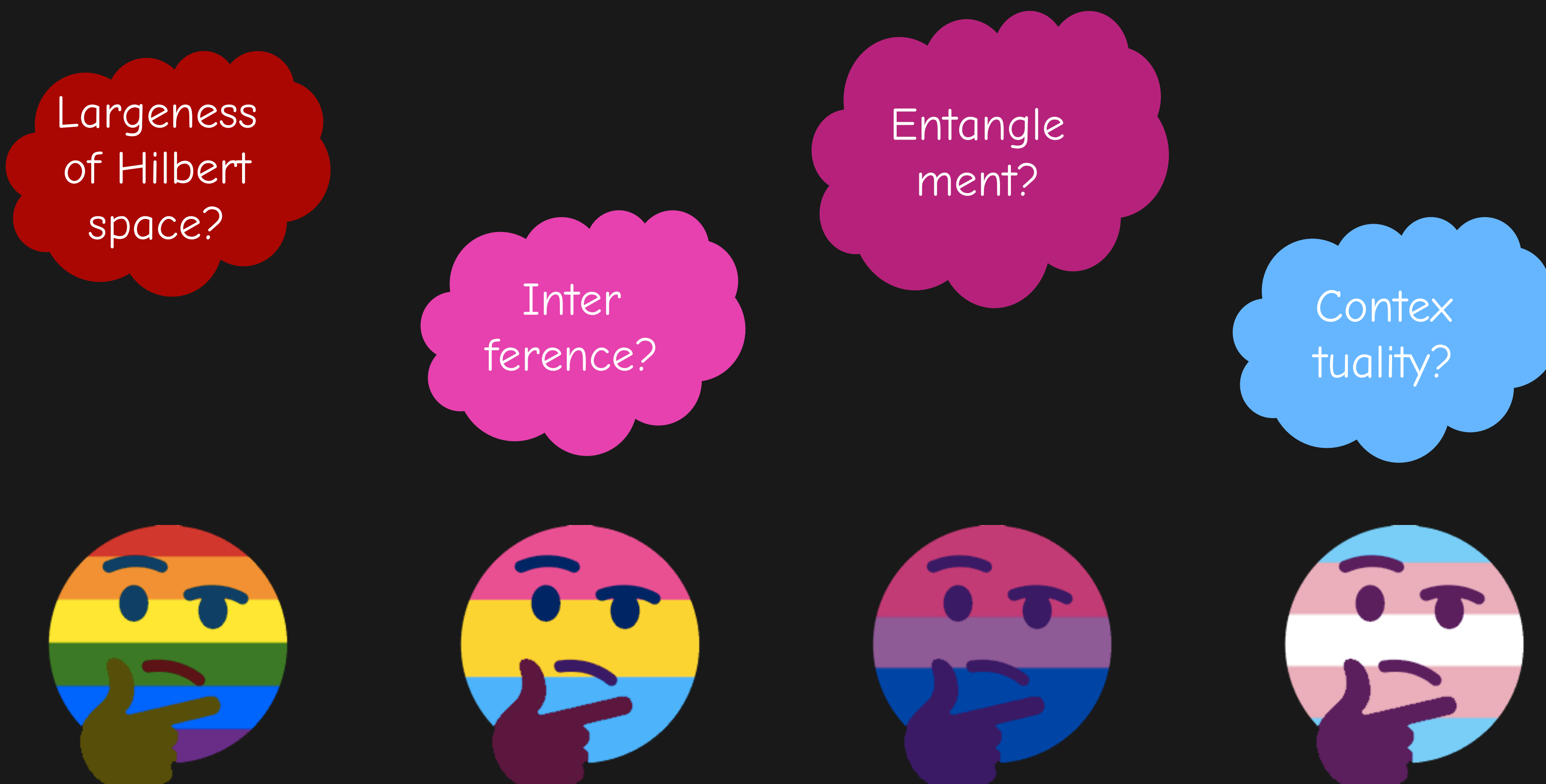
Quantum Computing is Different



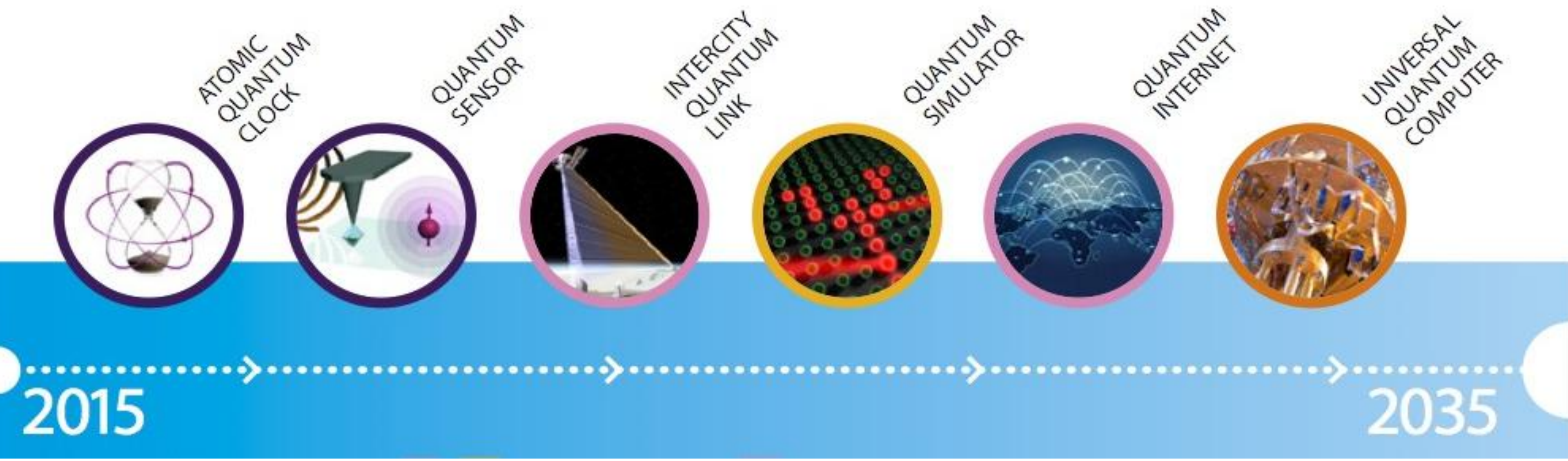


Foundational Question

What makes quantum computing work?



Roadmap to Quantum Technologies



Quantum computers could revolutionize computation, and cryptography but are extremely hard to build

Quantum computers could revolutionize computation, and cryptography but are extremely hard to build

How to factor 2048 bit RSA integers in 8 hours using 20 million noisy qubits

Craig Gidney, Martin Ekerå

We significantly reduce the cost of factoring integers and computing discrete logarithms in finite fields on a quantum computer by combining techniques from Shor 1994, Griffiths-Niu 1996, Zalka 2006, Fowler 2012, Ekerå-Håstad 2017, Ekerå 2017, Ekerå 2018, Gidney-Fowler 2019, Gidney 2019. We estimate the approximate cost of our construction using plausible physical assumptions for large-scale superconducting qubit platforms: a planar grid of qubits with nearest-neighbor connectivity, a characteristic physical gate error rate of 10^{-3}, a surface code cycle time of 1 microsecond, and a reaction time of 10 microseconds. We account for factors that are normally ignored such as noise, the need to make repeated attempts, and the spacetime layout of the computation. When factoring 2048 bit RSA integers, our construction's spacetime volume is a hundredfold less than comparable estimates from earlier works (Fowler et al. 2012, Gheorghiu et al. 2019). In the abstract circuit model (which ignores overheads from distillation, routing, and error correction) our construction uses $3n + 0.002n \lg n$ logical qubits, $0.3n^3 + 0.0005n^3 \lg n$ Toffolis, and $500n^2 + n^2 \lg n$ measurement depth to factor n-bit RSA integers. We quantify the cryptographic implications of our work, both for RSA and for schemes based on the DLP in finite fields.

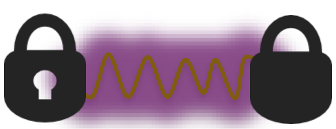
Comments: 26 pages, 10 figures, 5 tables
Subjects: **Quantum Physics (quant-ph)**
Cite as: arXiv:1905.09749 **[quant-ph]**
(or arXiv:1905.09749v2 **[quant-ph]** for this version)

Long term applications
(Use many resources)

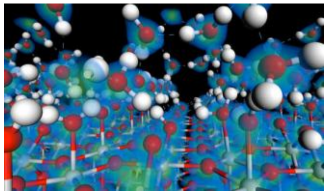
Long term applications
(Use many resources)

Well understood

Cryptography



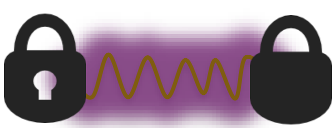
Simulation



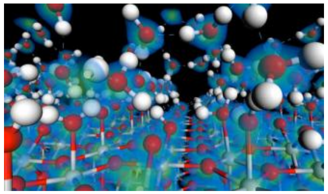
Long term applications
(Use many resources)

Well understood

Cryptography

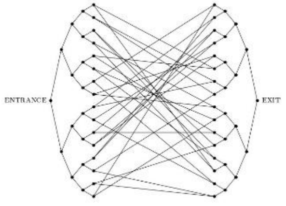


Simulation

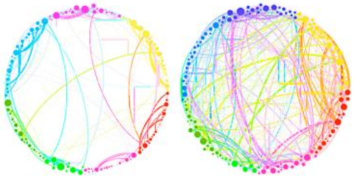


Under Investigation

Graph Problems



Machine learning

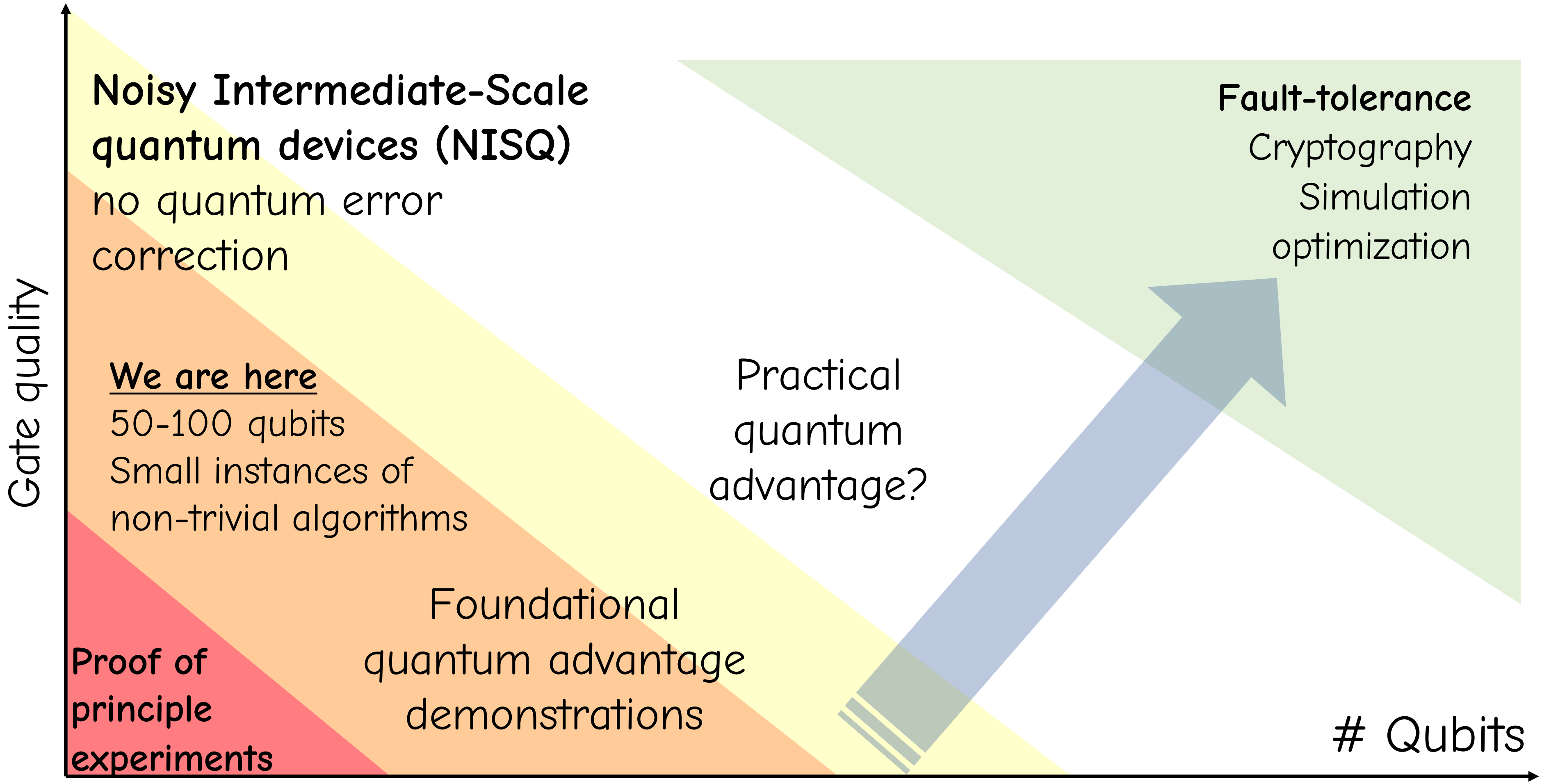


Prospects of Quantum Computing

Can we build them?

State of The Art



Where are we

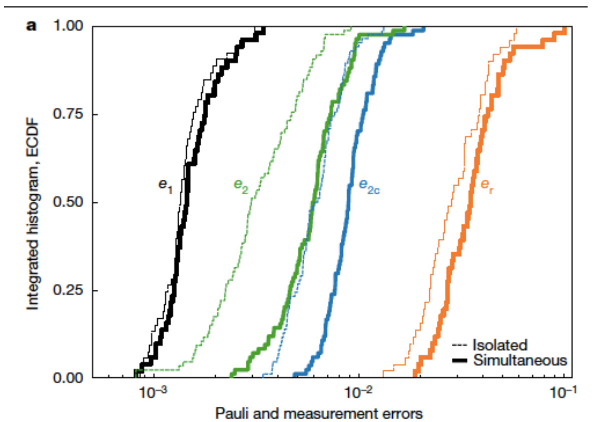
50 qubits
Circuit Depth 100 : 20 cycles of 5 gates

- Quality of gates

1 qubit gate error: $1.6 \cdot 10^{-3}$

2 qubit gate error: $6.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$

3 Measurement error: $3.8\ 10^{-2}$



Average error	Isolated	Simultaneous
Single-qubit (e_1)	0.15%	0.16%
Two-qubit (e_2)	0.36%	0.62%
Two-qubit, cycle (e_{2c})	0.65%	0.93%
Readout (e_r)	3.1%	3.8%

b

Quantum supremacy using a programmable superconducting processor,
Frank Arute, Kunal Arya, […], John M. Martinis, Nature volume **574**, 505 (2019)

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50 qubits

Circuit depth ↑ 100 : 20 cycles of 5 gates

Quality of gates

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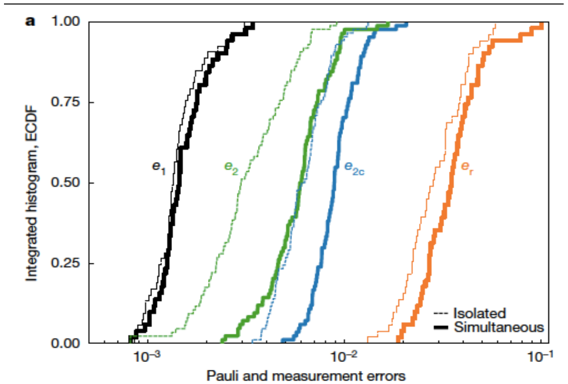
- Measurement error: $3.8 \cdot 10—2$



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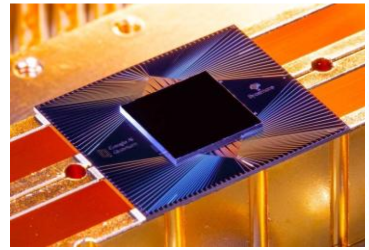
b

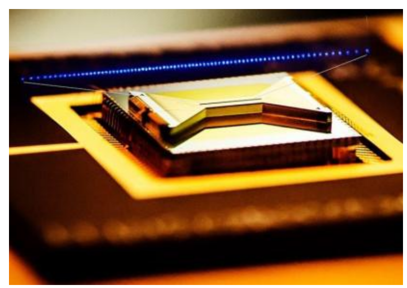
Quantum supremacy using a programmable superconducting processor,
Frank Arute, Kunal Arya, […], John M. Martinis, Nature volume **574**, 505 (2019)

Hardware architectures

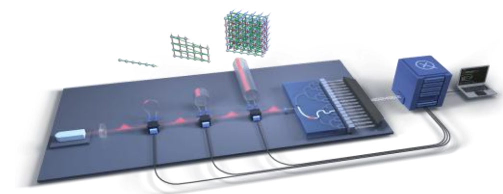
- Superconducting circuits



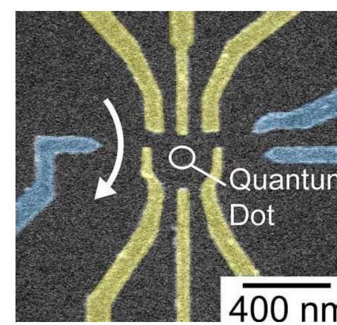
- Ion Traps



- Photonics



- Quantum dots



Ethical challenges of Q-tech

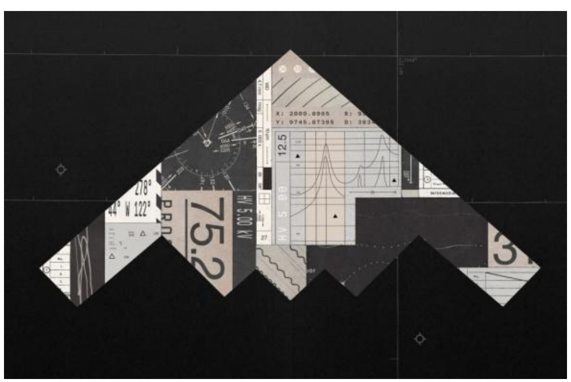
MIT Technology Review Topics

Computing / Quantum computing

The US and China are in a quantum arms race that will transform warfare

Radar that can spot stealth aircraft and other quantum innovations could give their militaries a strategic edge.

by **Martin Giles** January 3, 2019



Ethical challenges of Q-tech

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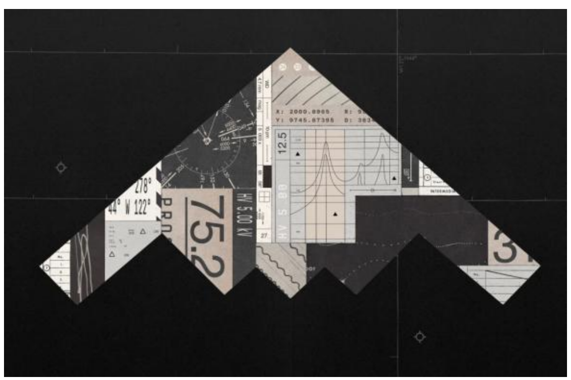

- Will it be militarized?
  - Quantum sensing could be used for radar
  - Quantum cryptoattacks
  - Quantum simulation could speedup material research

Ethical challenges of Q-tech

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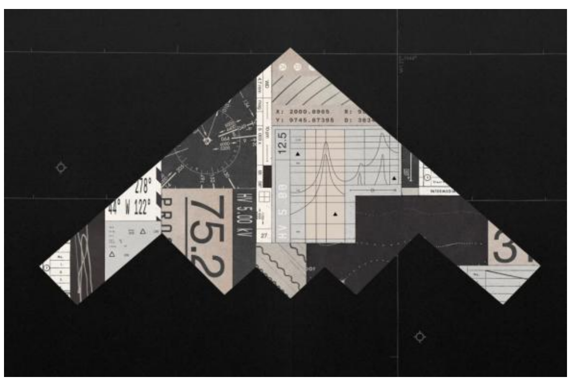

- Will it be militarized?
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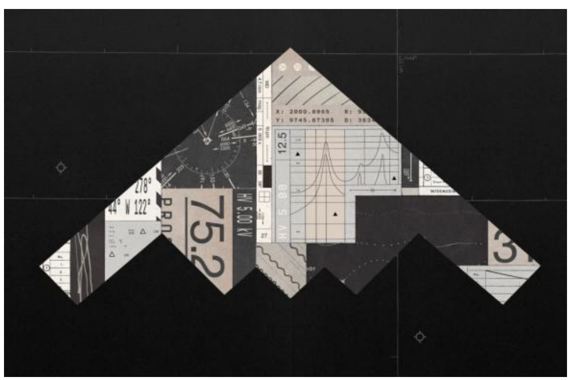
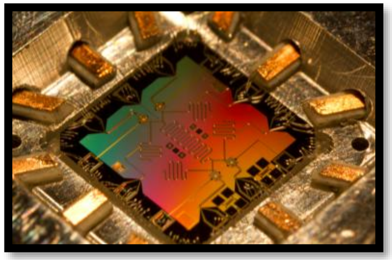


- Will it be militarized?
  - Quantum sensing could be used for radar
  - Quantum cryptoattacks
  - Quantum simulation could speedup material research
- Faster computers/AI can increase inequality & bias
- Expensive resources: how and where will they be extracted?

Noisy Intermediate Scale Quantum computers (NISQ)

☺ Quantum computers offer advantages in computation

☺ 50-1000 qubits devices are under construction



☹ Quantum applications are hard to find and implement

What can we do with a quantum computer?

Can quantum computers demonstrate

reliable & practical computational advantages?

How can you build a quantum computer that outperforms
a classical one for some (potentially irrelevant) problem?

How can you build a quantum computer that outperforms a classical one for some (potentially irrelevant) problem?

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THE REVOLUTIONARY QUANTUM COMPUTER THAT MAY NOT BE QUANTUM AT ALL

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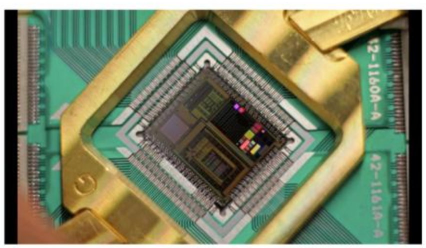


Quantum annealer. To solve a problem, D-Wave's chip seeks the lowest energy state of 512 interacting quantum bits, or qubits, fashioned from tiny rings of superconductor. COURTESY OF D-WAVE SYSTEMS INC.

Quantum or not, controversial computer runs no faster than a normal one

By Adrian Cho | Jun. 19, 2014 , 2:15 PM

Beating the random assignment on constraint satisfaction problems of bounded degree

Boaz Barak, Ankur Moitra, Ryan O'Donnell, Prasad Raghavendra, Oded Regev, David Steurer, Luca Trevisan, Aravindan Vijayaraghavan, David Witmer, John Wright

(Submitted on 13 May 2015 (v1), last revised 11 Aug 2015 (this version, v2))

We show that for any odd k and any instance of the Max-kXOR constraint satisfaction problem, there is an efficient algorithm that finds an assignment satisfying at least a $\frac{1}{2} + \Omega(1/\sqrt{D})$ fraction of constraints, where D is a bound on the number of constraints that each variable occurs in. This improves both qualitatively and quantitatively on the recent work of Farhi, Goldstone, and Gutmann (2014), which gave a \emph{quantum} algorithm to find an assignment satisfying a $\frac{1}{2} + \Omega(D^{-3/4})$ fraction of the equations.
For arbitrary constraint satisfaction problems, we give a similar result for "triangle-free" instances; i.e., an efficient algorithm that finds an assignment satisfying at least a $\mu + \Omega(1/\sqrt{D})$ fraction of constraints, where μ is the fraction that would be satisfied by a uniformly random assignment.

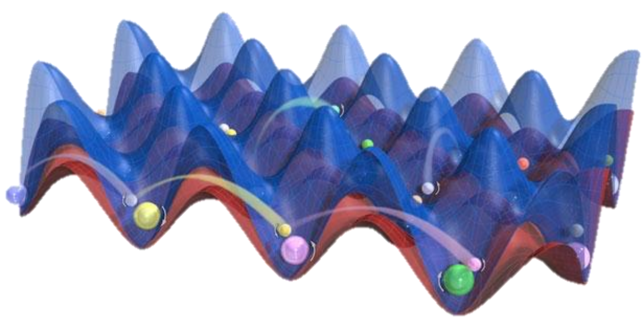
QUANTUM COMPUTING

Major Quantum Computing Advance Made Obsolete by Teenager

Quantum Simulation

Dynamical quantum simulators (e.g., using 10^4-10^5 cold atoms in optical lattices) cannot be efficiently classically simulated with state-of-the-art tensor-network algorithms (a la DMRG). *But are these good enough?*

Trotzky et. al., Nature Phys. 8 (2012), Choi et al., Science 352 (2016)



$$\hat{H} = \sum_j \left[-J\left(\hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{a}_{j+1} + \text{h.c.}\right) + \frac{U}{2}\hat{n}_j(\hat{n}_j - 1) + \frac{K}{2}\hat{n}_j j^2 \right]$$

Quantum Simulation

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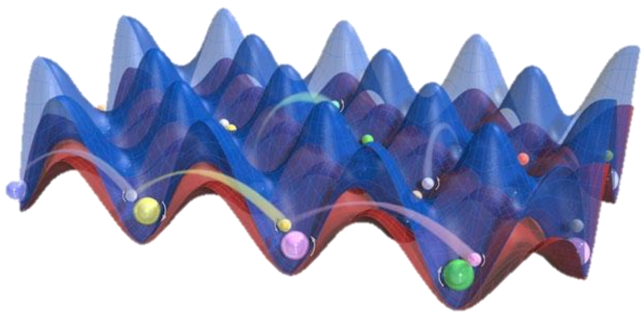
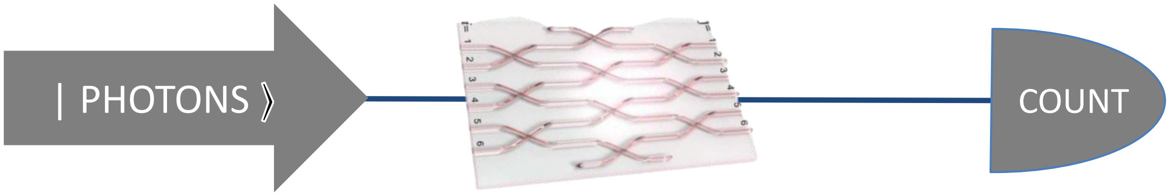


Quantum Sampling Problems

Boson sampling

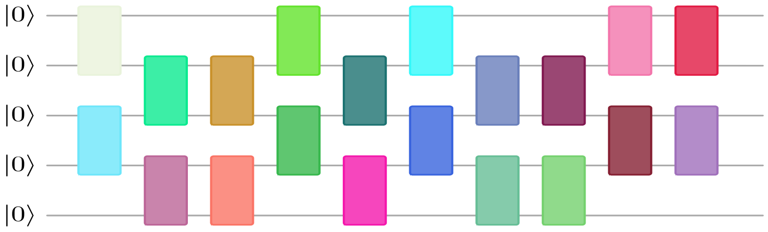
Generates random numbers using a random photonic circuit, hard to simulate based on complexity theoretic evidence.



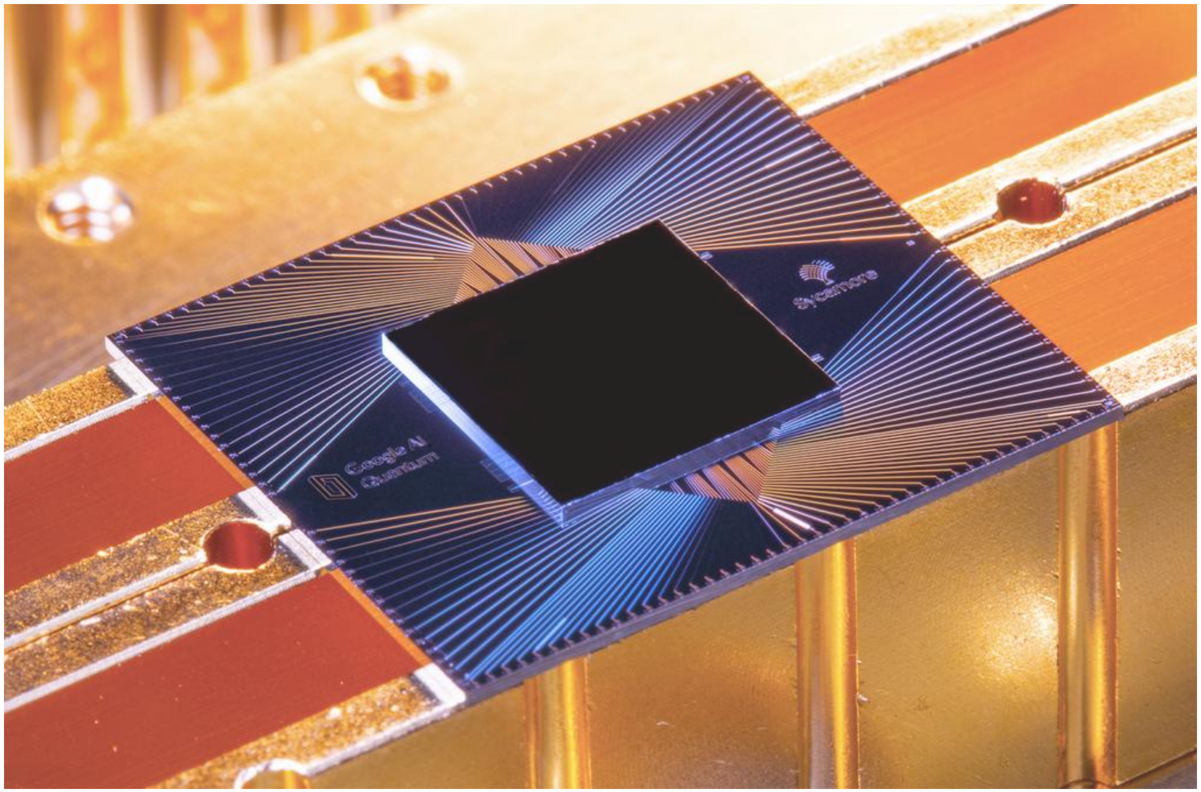
Aaronson, Arkhipov, Th. Comp. 9 (2013)

Random circuit sampling ("Google")

They apply a long circuit of random physical interactions on superconducting qubits.



Boixo et al., Nature Phys. 14 (2016)
Bouland, Fefferman, Nirkhe, Vazirani, Nature Phys arXiv:1803.04402
Arute, Nature, Vol 574, 505 (2019)



nature

Article | Published: 23 October 2019

Quantum supremacy using a programmable superconducting processor

Frank Arute, Kunal Arya, [...] John M. Martinis

Nature **574**, 505–510(2019) | Cite this article

Abstract

The promise of quantum computers is that certain computational tasks might be executed exponentially faster on a quantum processor than on a classical processor[1]. A fundamental challenge is to build a high-fidelity processor capable of running quantum algorithms in an exponentially large computational space. Here we report the use of a processor with programmable superconducting qubits[2,3,4,5,6,7] to create quantum states on 53 qubits, corresponding to a computational state-space of dimension 2^{53} (about 10^{16}). Measurements from repeated experiments sample the resulting probability distribution, which we verify using classical simulations. Our Sycamore processor takes about 200 seconds to sample one instance of a quantum circuit a million times—our benchmarks currently indicate that the equivalent task for a state-of-the-art classical supercomputer would take approximately 10,000 years. This dramatic increase in speed compared to all known classical algorithms is an experimental realization of quantum supremacy[8,9,10,11,12,13,14] for this specific computational task, heralding a much-anticipated computing paradigm.

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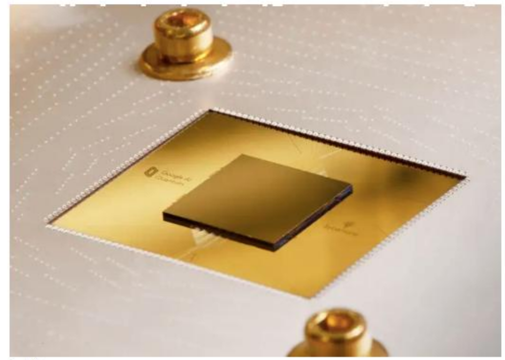
Quantum supremacy has arrived – what happens to computing now?

The claim that a quantum computer has done something a classical machine can't has generated plenty of excitement, but true quantum computing will take time to appear

TECHNOLOGY | LEADER 30 October 2019



The New York Times

Opinion

Why Google's Quantum Supremacy Milestone Matters

The company says its quantum computer can complete a calculation much faster than a supercomputer. What does that mean?

By Scott Aaronson

Dr. Aaronson is the founding director of the Quantum Information Center at the University of Texas at Austin.

IBM

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On “Quantum Supremacy”

October 21, 2019 | Written by: Edwin Pednault, John Gunnels & Dmitri Maslov, and Jay Gambetta

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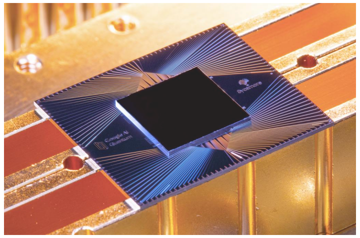
Google researchers in Santa Barbara, California, say their advance may lead to near-term applications of quantum computers. ISTOCK.COM/JHVEPHOTO

IBM casts doubt on Google's claims of quantum supremacy

By Adrian Cho | Oct. 23, 2019 , 5:40 AM

Google's experiment

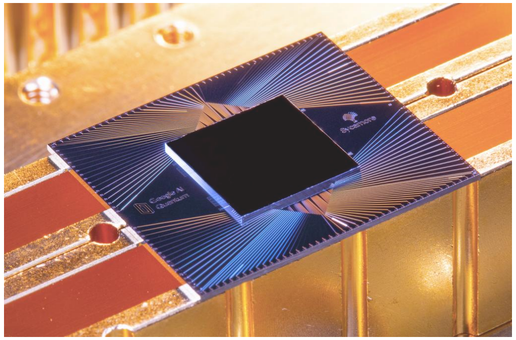
Arute, Nature, Vol 574, 505 (2019)

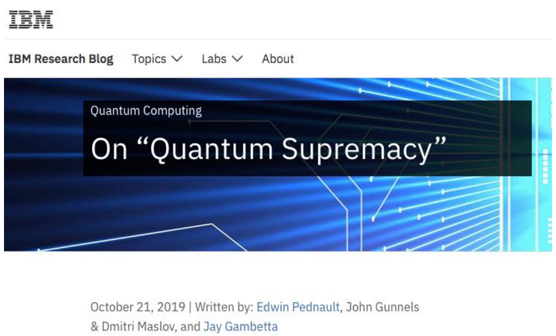


Google's experiment

Arute, Nature, Vol 574, 505 (2019)

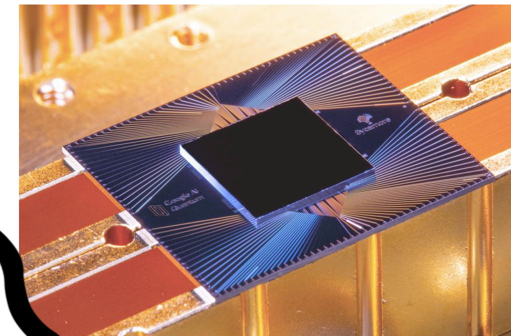
- Implementan un circuito cuántico aleatorio con 53 qubits, depth 40 (1500+ operaciones)
- Runs for 200 seconds
- They estimate a classical computer would require "10,000 years on a 100,000 core supercluster" to simulate the same process
- **The computer can still be simulated by classical computersand cannot be efficiently verified**

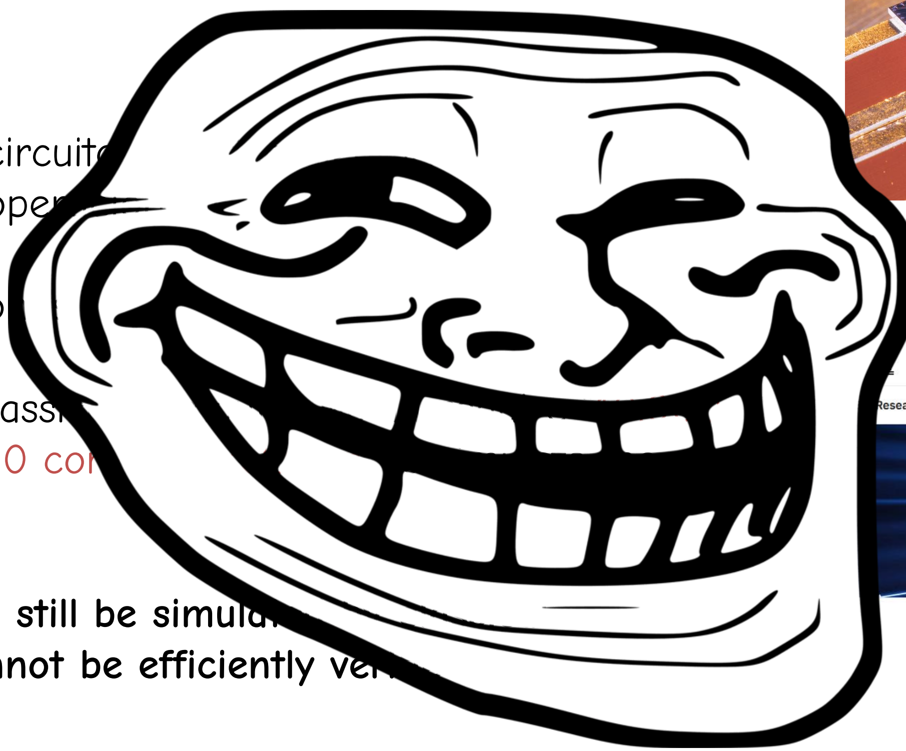




Google's experiment

Arute, Nature, Vol 574, 505 (2019)





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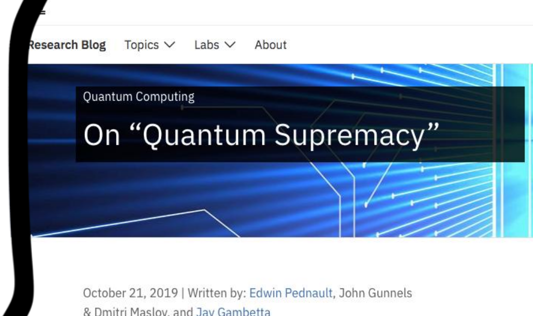


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Plan de Recuperación,
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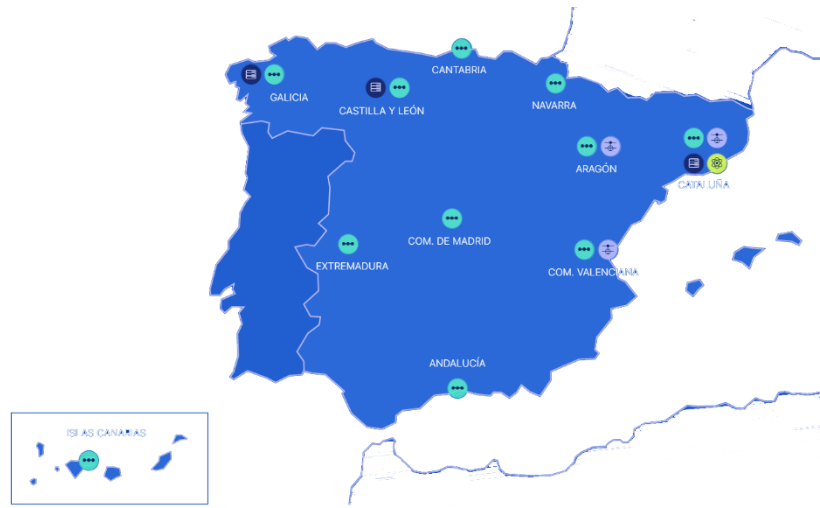
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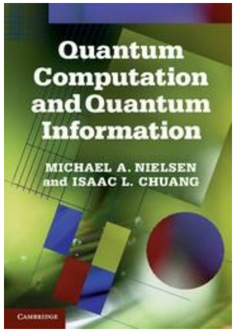

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  Sevag Gharibian
  Lectures notes link

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