

# <DevSum>

Johnny Hooyberghs

**Microsoft Q# and Azure Quantum**

involved

# Johnny Hooyberghs



**@djohnnieke**

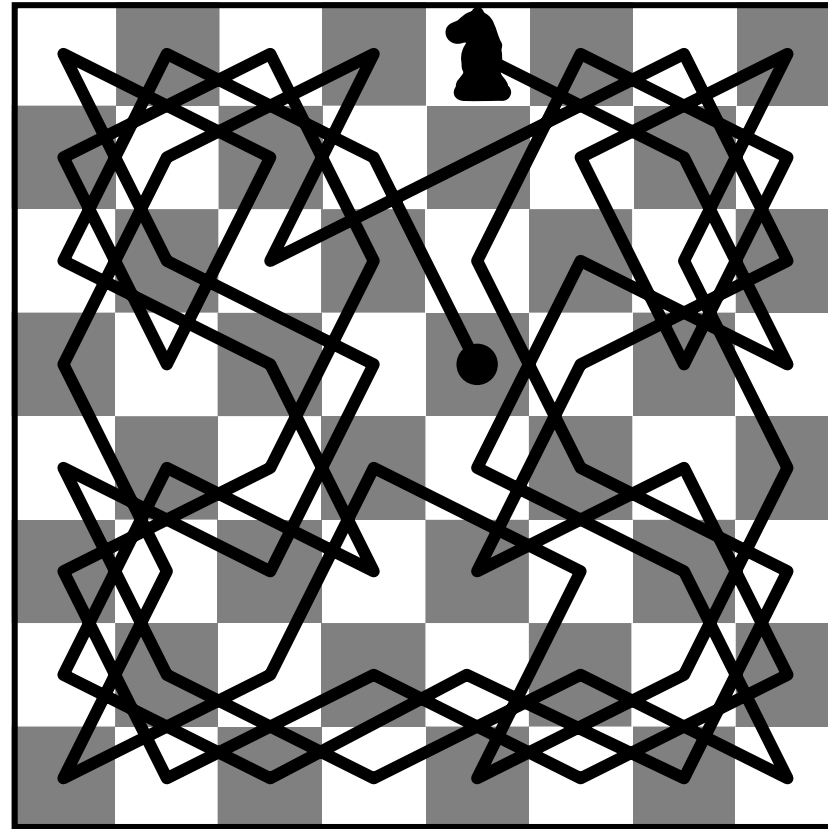
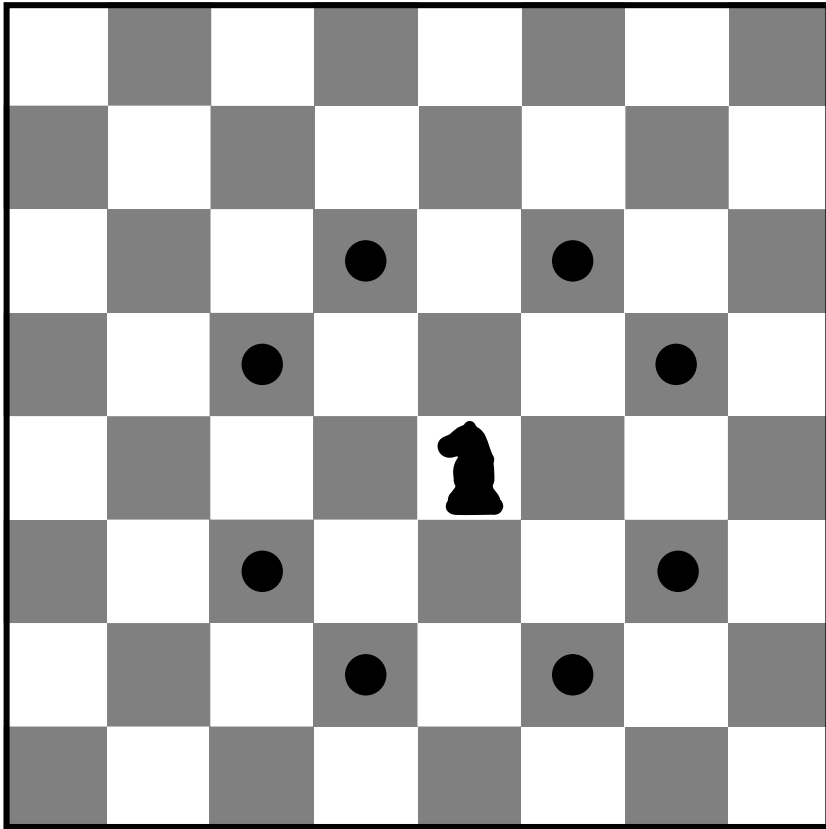
**github.com/Djohnnie**

**johnny.hooyberghs@involved-it.be**



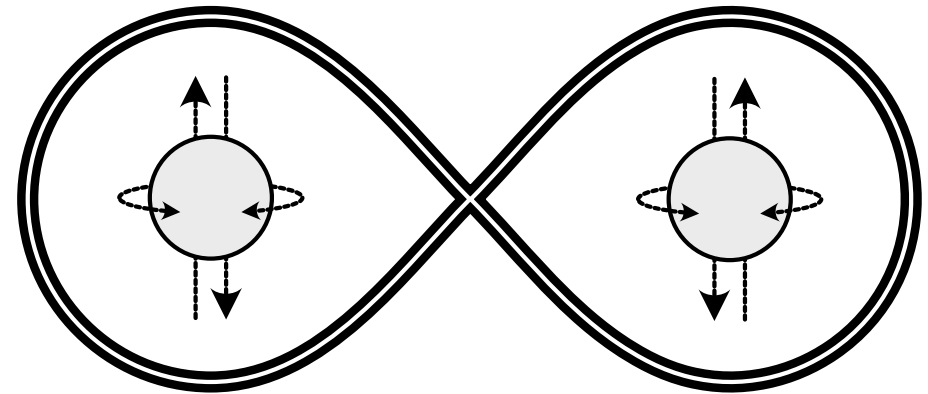
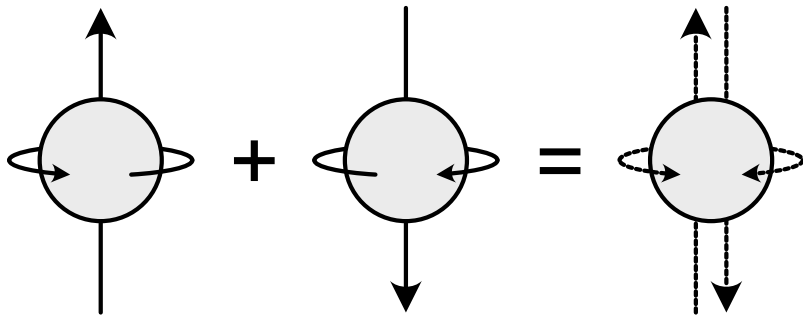
# involved

# Why Quantum Computing?



# Superposition and Entanglement

- Quantum mechanics describes superposition and entanglement of quantum particles
- Quantum computing can use these phenomena to its advantage



# Why Quantum Computing?

- Drug development
  - It takes a quantum system to simulate a quantum system
  - Interactions between molecules
  - Gene sequencing
  - Protein folding

# Why Quantum Computing?

- Machine Learning
  - Analyze large quantities of data
  - Fast feedback
  - Emulate human mind

# Why Quantum Computing?

- Security
  - Public/private key encryption?
  - Could make current RSA encryption obsolete
  - QKD (Quantum Key Distribution)

$$3.167 \times 6.301 = 19.955.267$$

?





**CAN IT RUN CRYISIS?**

# Bits vs. Qubits

0 1

# Bits vs. Qubits

100110

# Bits vs. Qubits

$|0\rangle$

$|1\rangle$

# Bits vs. Qubits

|100110>

Quantum state

$$\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

# Quantum state

$$\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$
$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

# Quantum state

$$\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

$$\alpha = a + bi$$

$$\beta = c + di$$



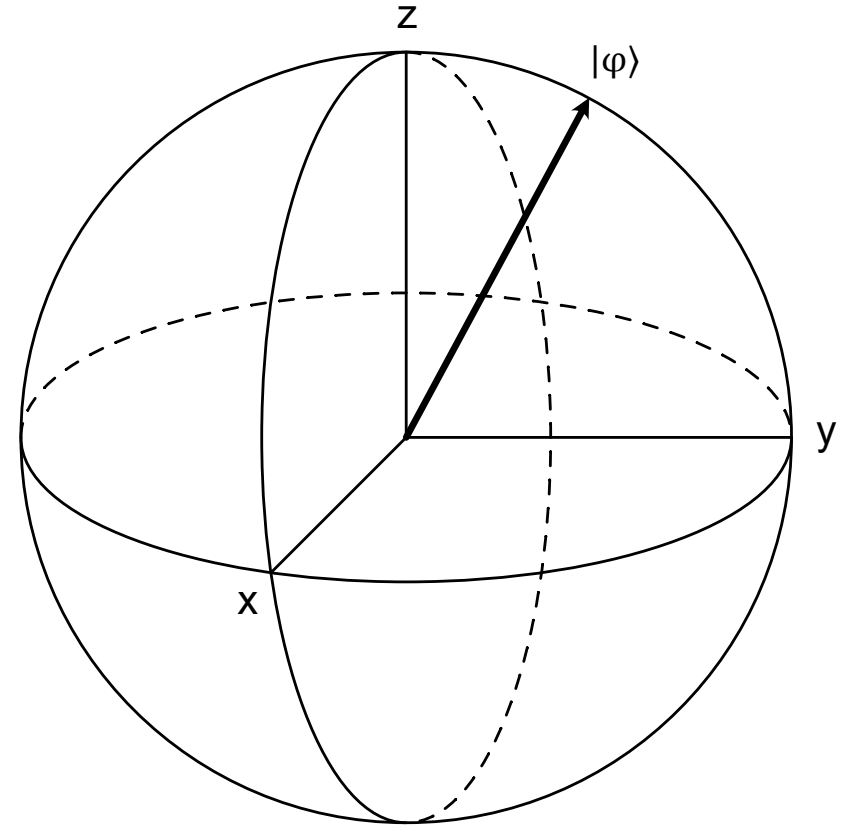
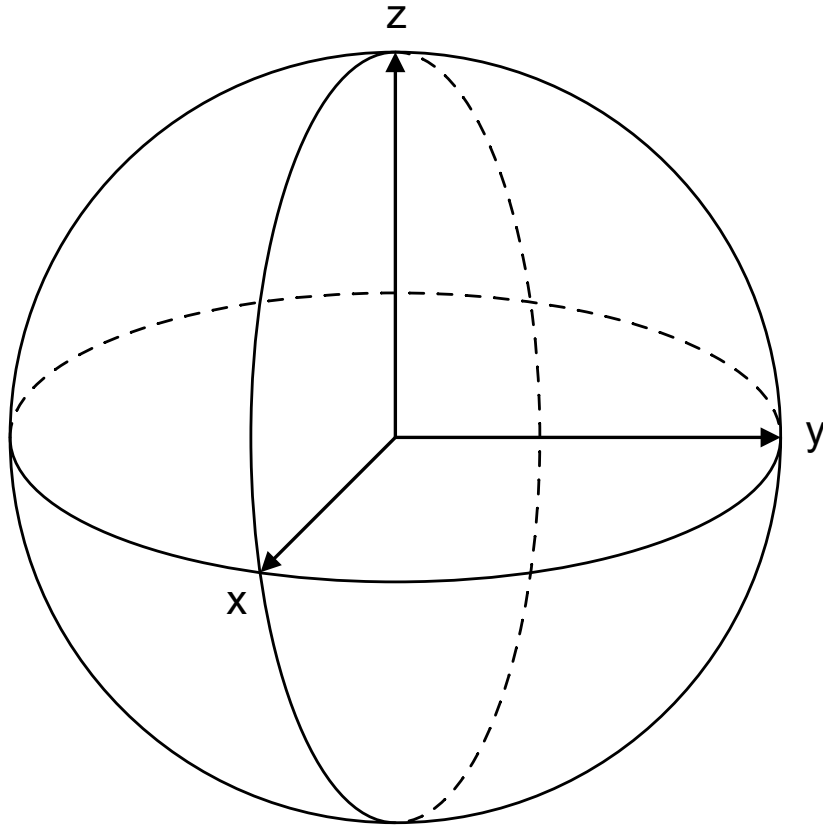
# Quantum state

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$$

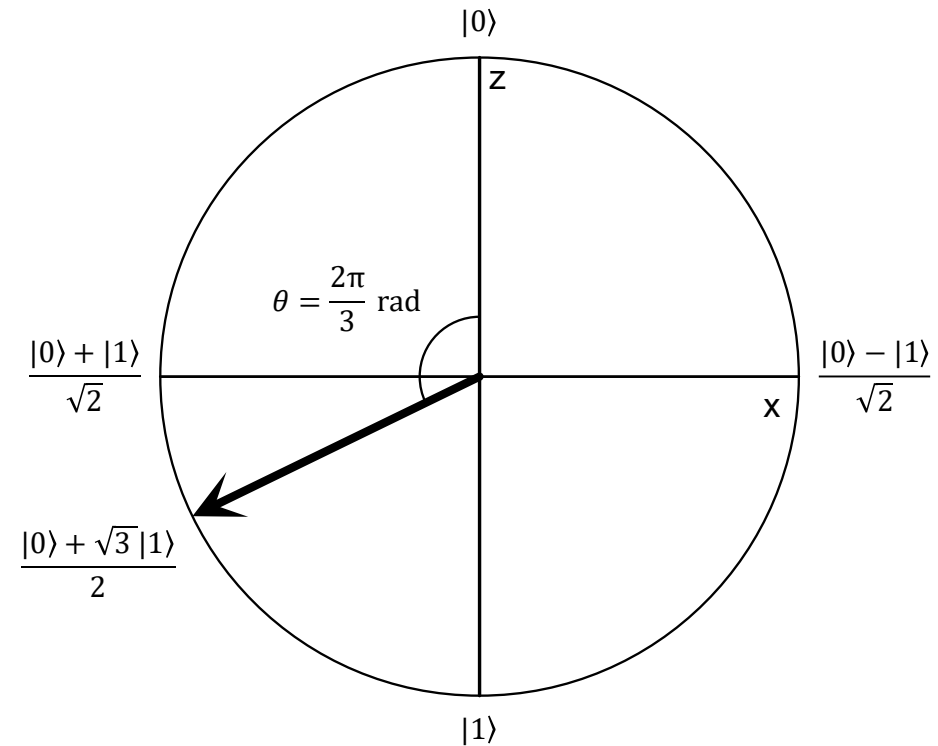
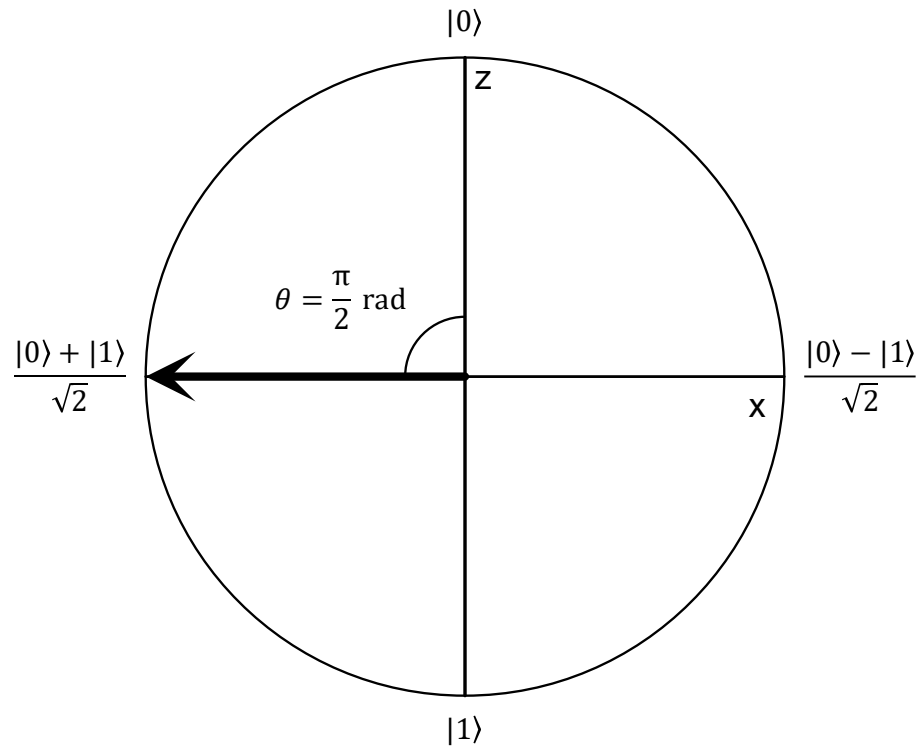
# Quantum state

- Classical bit 0, Quantum bit  $|0\rangle$
- Classical bit 1, Quantum bit  $|1\rangle$
- Quantum bit in superposition
- $\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$  where  $|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$
- $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are complex numbers ( $ai + b$ )
- Value known after measurement
- Collapses to  $|0\rangle$  with probability  $|\alpha|^2$  or  $|1\rangle$  with probability  $|\beta|^2$

# Quantum state



# Quantum state



# Quantum state

- 2 Qubit system (4 probabilities):

$$\alpha|00\rangle + \beta|01\rangle + \gamma|10\rangle + \delta|11\rangle$$

# Quantum state

- 2 Qubit system (4 probabilities):

$$\alpha|00\rangle + \beta|01\rangle + \gamma|10\rangle + \delta|11\rangle$$

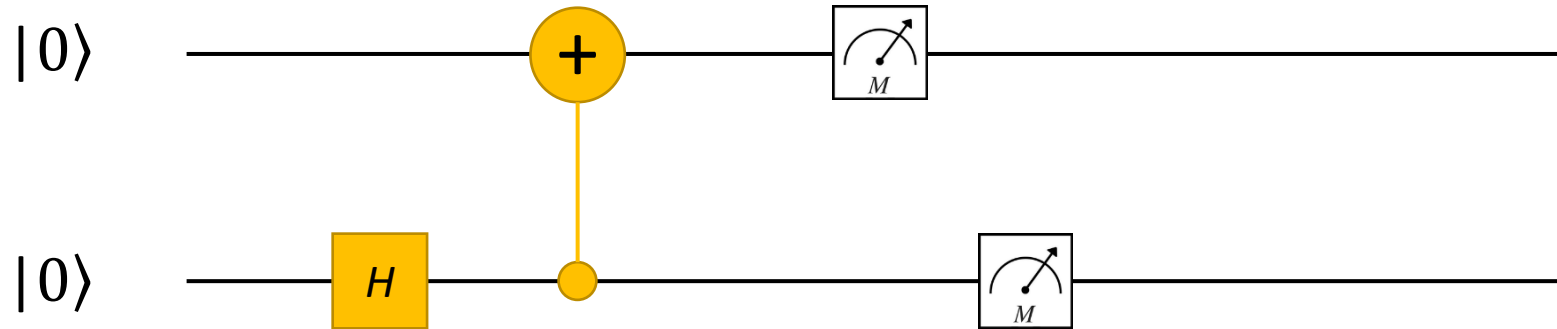
- 3 Qubit system (8 probabilities):

$$\alpha|000\rangle + \beta|001\rangle + \gamma|010\rangle + \delta|011\rangle + \varepsilon|100\rangle + \epsilon|110\rangle + \zeta|101\rangle + \eta|111\rangle$$

- 4 Qubit system (16 probabilities):

$$\alpha|0000\rangle + \beta|0001\rangle + \gamma|0010\rangle + \delta|0011\rangle + \varepsilon|0100\rangle + \epsilon|0110\rangle + \zeta|0101\rangle + \eta|0111\rangle + \theta|1000\rangle + \vartheta|1001\rangle + \iota|1010\rangle + \kappa|1011\rangle + \lambda|1100\rangle + \mu|1110\rangle + \nu|1101\rangle + \xi|1111\rangle$$

# Entanglement



$$\begin{aligned}
 |0\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 |0\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{H} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{CNOT} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = ?
 \end{aligned}$$

# Entanglement

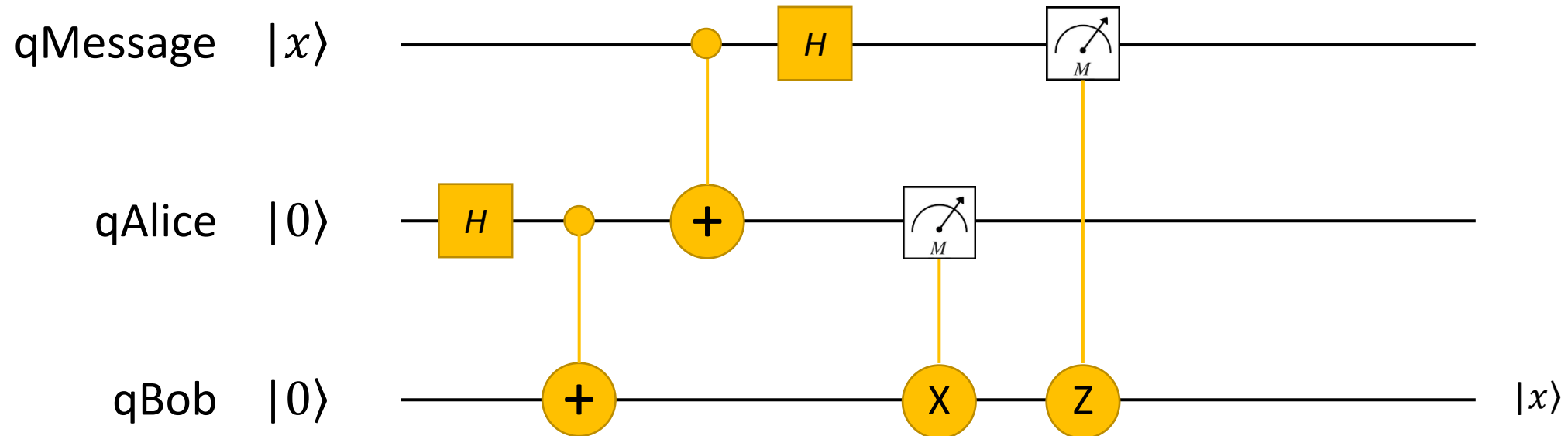
If the product state of two qubits cannot be factored, they are entangled

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} ac &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ ad &= 0 \\ bc &= 0 \\ bd &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

This set of two qubits has a 50% chance of collapsing to  $|00\rangle$  and a 50% chance of collapsing to  $|11\rangle$



# Teleportation



# Microsoft Q#

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/quantum/development-kit>



# Azure Quantum

- Quantum in the cloud
  - Optimization
  - Machine Learning
  - Quantum Simulation
- Access to quantum hardware
  - Microsoft (Topological)
  - IonQ & Honeywell (Ion Traps)
  - QCI (Superconducting)
- Q# & QDK
  - Quantum Intermediate Representation (QIR)

johnny.hooyberghs@involved-it.be  
@djohnnieke



<https://github.com/Djohnnie/QSharp-and-AzureQuantum-DevSum-2021>

#devsum

[www.involved-it.be](http://www.involved-it.be)