

How will quantum computing affect the mainframe environment and its applications?

Bachelor's thesis proposition 2019-2020

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Samenvatting

Quantum computing has been an extraordinary field of interest over the last 30 years within computer science. And finally with the recent *Quantum arms race* between IBM and Google, there have been significant breakthroughs in the physics department that make the whole subject more realistic and approachable. This paper will not be going into the physics section of quantum computation, it will however try and look at the most prevalent upsides and downsides of quantum computing becoming a viable investment. Furthermore, the paper will tie in how the current high-transactional environment of a mainframe could be affected with this new system of computation. So for the largest part the focus will remain on the theoretical research of quantum applications, however it will also include a demonstration of quantum computation inside a Python framework called Qiskit (Amico, Saleem & Kumph, 2019, 1).

Keywords

Mainframe — Quantum computing — Encryption — Qiskit

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1. Introduction

1.1 Situating the subject

There has been a strong belief over the last 30 years that quantum computing can and will influence our sophisticated environment more than we think. In case of the mainframe environment it will maybe be the most influenced sector in *computer science*, because of its immense creation of data. Data will become or has already been the driving factor inside our societies, think of how much our daily lives are already controlled by data (e.g. online shopping, social media etc.). With the usage of mainframes we are able to create a sense of logic in this almost infinite pile of data. Now with *theoretical* utilisation of quantum computing, data can be searched more thoroughly and faster. (Grover, 1996)

If we are able to find and explore quantum applications for our current high-transactional business applications, a new wave of investment in research will open itself up. Which would obviously boost both fields at once. In this paper we will try and find these general applications that can prevail through the use of quantum technology.

2. State-of-the-art

2.1 Prior knowledge

Inside the paper a couple of physics specific terms will be utilised. If you are not familiar with basic quantum physics notations and or terms, it would be highly recommended to read one or both of the following papers, (Rieffel & Polak, 1998) or (Shor, 2000). For the general quantum notation that are used throughout the field, we refer towards Dirac (1939). It is also possible to read this paper as an informational piece without the implications of the mathematics and physics surrounding the subject. As previously stated the paper will not be going in depth technologically, because the scope is more focused on exposing the practical usages of quantum computing compared to classical computing or the combination of them both.

2.2 Recent developments

As of now Google has claimed to have won the *Quantum Supremacy race* (Arute e.a., 2019) against IBM. They have realised this through the creation of their 54-Qubit quantum computer (53 functional qubits), that is able to perform a calculation exponentially faster than a classical system could ever hope to perform. In this case the *Sycamore*

(Quantum processor) was able to perform a calculation within 200 seconds that could only be performed by a classical computer over 10.000 years (theoretically). Although it most definitely was an experimental calculation that has no real value in the business world, it does however prove the potential of quantum computing. It has been rumoured that IBM will release its counterpart of research in 2020. The fact that these 2 conglomerates are competing so fiercely will only further the technological developments in the realm of quantum mechanics. IBM has not been sitting idly either, they have released a paper regarding quantum algorithms applications. (Amico e.a., 2019, 1)

3. Methodology

While the field of practical quantum computing is still in its infancy, there are a lot of different possible angles to approach the subject with. First of all we will be introducing the guiding principles of quantum computing, as to all start on the same footing. Then we will explore the realistic potential that quantum computing can offer for economic gain, especially for mainframe development. This will mainly be comprised of an extensive literature study that will set its focus on economic applications of quantum computation and thereby on the mainframe environment. Concretely the paper will use real-life economical batch data and will process this data through the use of quantum algorithms and classical algorithms. If there are any advantages in processing the nightly batch load by using quantum algorithms, it will become provable that quantum computing can also be extremely profitable. There will also be demonstrations of quantum computation software such as Qiskit by IBM (Abraham e.a., 2019), Cirq by Google (McClean e.a., 2017) and Q Sharp by Microsoft (Svore e.a., 2018). Qiskit stands out because it is an IBM Python framework that solely offers the opportunity to actually execute your quantum circuits on real quantum devices as of today. (with limited qubits however)

4. Expected results

The paper will try and create a more concrete point of view on the possible features quantum computation can offer. Through the analysis of multiple papers, we are hoping to find certain points of contest. These points indicate the highly debated subjects within quantum computing and are therefore extremely valuable. We will be trying to locate and display the business potential within these points of conflict. Currently IBM has created an extremely stable and performant business environment with its mainframe, Z15 and its older versions. Anything that can/ will affect this stable business platform can form a great threat or opportunity to the way we currently create and process our data. To protect this stable platform, we will be trying to index all the threats and opportunities that come with the introduction of quantum computation in our current computational environment. The second part of the paper will be more software-orientated, where we will be creating an application that processes the typical nightly batch data. This application will be performed on the different quantum

platforms on a classical device. The paper will visualise these probabilistic and timing differences between results of the different software platforms and will try to show attention points with simulating quantum computers compared to effectively executing on one. Through the demonstration of quantum computation we hope that readers are going to be personally inspired to be creative with the new technology and start developing their first 'Hello World' with their quantum circuits.

5. Expected conclusions

We are expecting to *debunk* the more absurd ideas of quantum computing. (e.g. destroying all our encryptions and our society) Concretely, we are going to put the whole subject inside a more realistic 'future' vision. This will hopefully offer readers ideas of possible applications of quantum computation inside their departments (e.g. Chemistry, Economics, Astronomy etc.) Also With software being so readily available for the general public, we expect that quantum computing applications will be created exponentially faster than with the dawn of classical computing 70 years ago. With this train of thought, we are hoping that real economical value can be available within the next decade. By processing our example night batch load we hope to find this necessary business value. Frameworks like Qiskit will be developed further and more powerful quantum computers will be made available towards the public to boost the research in the subject. And with these thoughts we can be certain that interest in quantum computers will only increase in the future.

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