

Nevro, nano in kvantno računalništvo

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govorilne ure: petek, 13.00 - 15.00

kabinet: G2-36 (G2-2N.42)



Alan Turing

Vir slike: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_Turing

Turingov stroj

- Leta 1936, je v angleščini beseda "computer" pomenila osebo, katere delo je bilo računanje s pisalom in papirjem.
- A. Turing: "Takšen 'computer' lahko simuliramo s strojem".
- Kakšen stroj?
- Univerzalen stroj:
 - dolgi, enodimenzionalen papirnati trak,
 - trak se lahko premika naprej in nazaj, pri čemer se z njega berejo simboli, ki se lahko na podlagi prebranega tudi modificirajo.
 - Modifikacija simbola se izvrši izključno na podlagi: (1) prebranega simbola in (2) notranjega stanja stroja.
 - ker mora biti stroj fizično izvedljiv, mora biti število notranjih stanj končno.

Moorov zakon

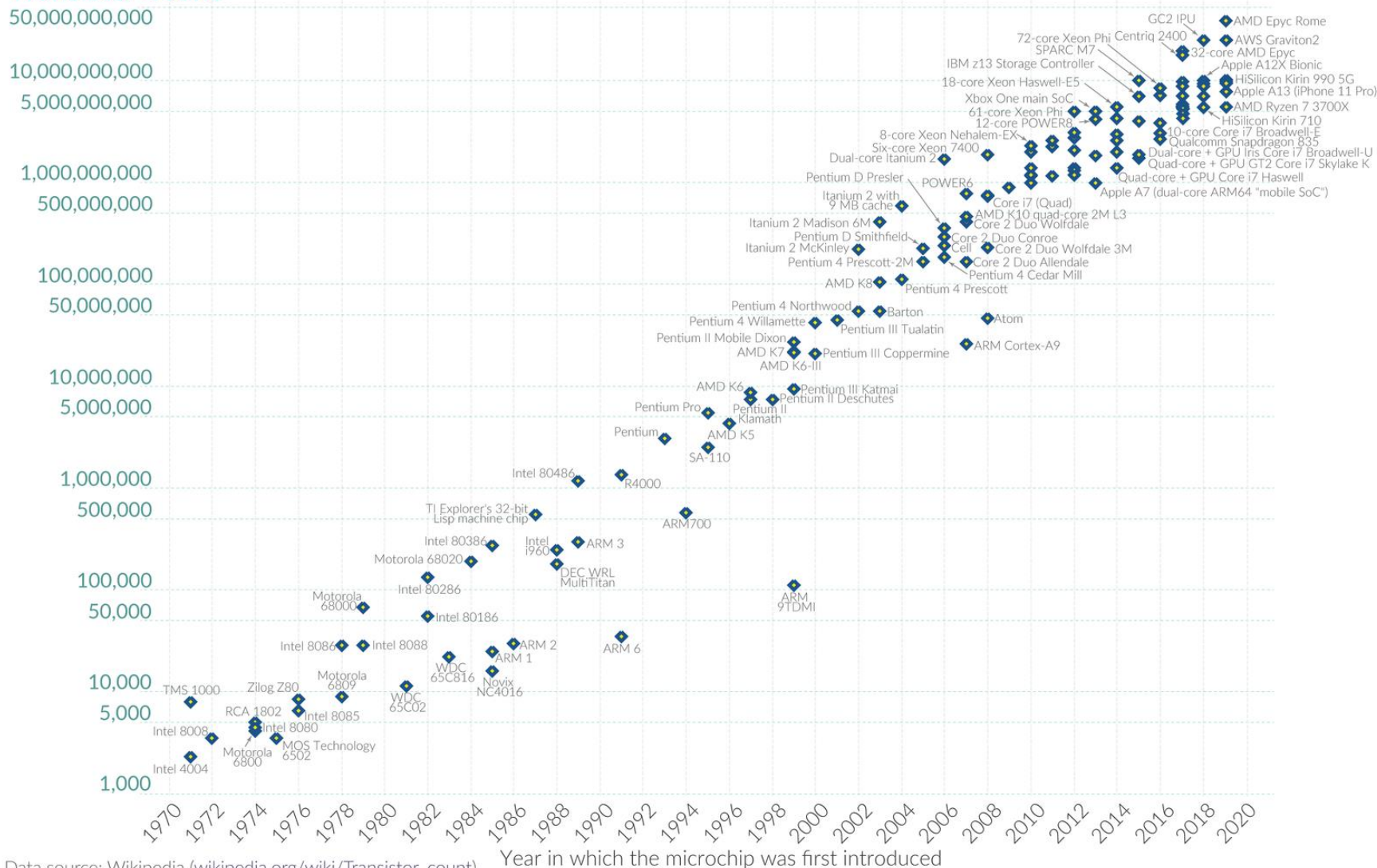
Moore's Law: The number of transistors on microchips doubles every two years

Moore's law describes the empirical regularity that the number of transistors on integrated circuits doubles approximately every two years.

This advancement is important for other aspects of technological progress in computing – such as processing speed or the price of computers.

Our World
in Data

Transistor count



Data source: Wikipedia (wikipedia.org/wiki/Transistor_count)

OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

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Vir: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Moore%27s_Law_Transistor_Count_1970-2020.png

Turingov stroj (nadaljevanje)

- **Alan Turing** (1950): Computing machinery and intelligence. Mind, 59, 433-460:
 - “**I believe that in about fifty years' time it will be possible, to programme computers, with a storage capacity of about 10^9 , to make them play the imitation game so well that an average interrogator will not have more than 70 per cent chance of making the right identification after five minutes of questioning.**”
- Leta 2000 so imeli računalniki kapaciteto pomnilnika okoli 10^9 zlogov (en GB)
- Kaj pa sposobnost imitiranja?
 - ELIZA: simulacije psihoterapista, ki vedno sprašuje vprašanja o tvojih odgovorih (fury.com/aoliza)
 - **Dopolnjen Turingov test:** če želimo preveriti inteligenco stroja, moramo najprej zagotoviti minimalen nivo inteligence človeškega izpraševalca.
 - Kasparov in Deep Blue
 - Leta 1996 je program z imenom Otter rešil 60 let star odprti problem algebre imenovan Robbinsova konjektura (Robbins Conjecture).

Niti superračunalnik ne ve “Kaj je Slovenija”

2011: “Umetna inteligenca je premagala človeško, se po prsih tolčejo pri IBM-u, kjer so izdelali superračunalnik Watson - ta je namreč v kvizu Jeopardy premagal dva stara mačka”



Eno izmed vprašanj v kvizu (pri temi Evropska unija) je bilo tudi: "Od leta 2010 sta Hrvaška in Makedonija kandidatki za članstvo, ta država pa je edina od držav nekdanje Jugoslavije v EU-ju."

Ne tekmovalca ne računalnik niso poznali pravega odgovora na vprašanje: Kaj je Slovenija?.

Blue Gene

500 TFLOPS (65536 PPC 440 jeder)



Vir: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:IBM_Blue_Gene_P_supercomputer.jpg

Naravno procesiranje - čebela

možgani odrasle čebele zasedajo 1 mm^3 in tehtajo 1 mg : $\sim 950\,000$ nevronov



akrobatski let
prepoznavanje vzorcev
navigacija
iskanje hrane
komunikacija
...

10^{-15} J/op

Silikonska vezja od 10^{-7} do 10^{-11} J/op

Čebelji možgani so za 10^8 do 10^4 x učinkovitejši od sodobnih silikonskih čipov

Sonar delfina



- Oddaja 200 piskov na sekundo!
 - Razpon frekvenc 15 kHz – 120 kHz
 - Izpopolnjeno polje senzorjev (celoten obraz)
-
- Razlikuje različne tipe in debeline aluminijastih folij.
 - 'Vidi' teniško žogico na razdalji 75 m.
 - Razlikuje med kovanci za 2 in 5 centov na razdalji 3 m.
 - Zazna ribo, ki je v pesek zakopana do globine 0,5 m.
 - Zelo dobro zazna različne oblike (tudi, ko so predmeti iz enakega materiala).

Ljudje: Centralni živčni sistem

Will DeBello, Ph.D. — Using Machine Learning to Unravel the Brain's Wiring Diagram



Stran **youtube.com** je zdaj prikazana čez celoten zaslon Izhod iz celozaslonskega načina (Esc)



UC DAVIS

Center for Neuroscience

NEUROFEST 2023



Using Machine Learning to Unravel the Brain's Wiring Diagram

Will DeBello, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Neurobiology, Physiology and Behavior



0:21 / 28:35



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HXTov8wZ1DA>

Kaj pa neživa narava?

Vem le, da sem... Vse ostalo je iluzija
oz. interpretacija – tudi vi sami.

The illusion of time:

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-04558-7>

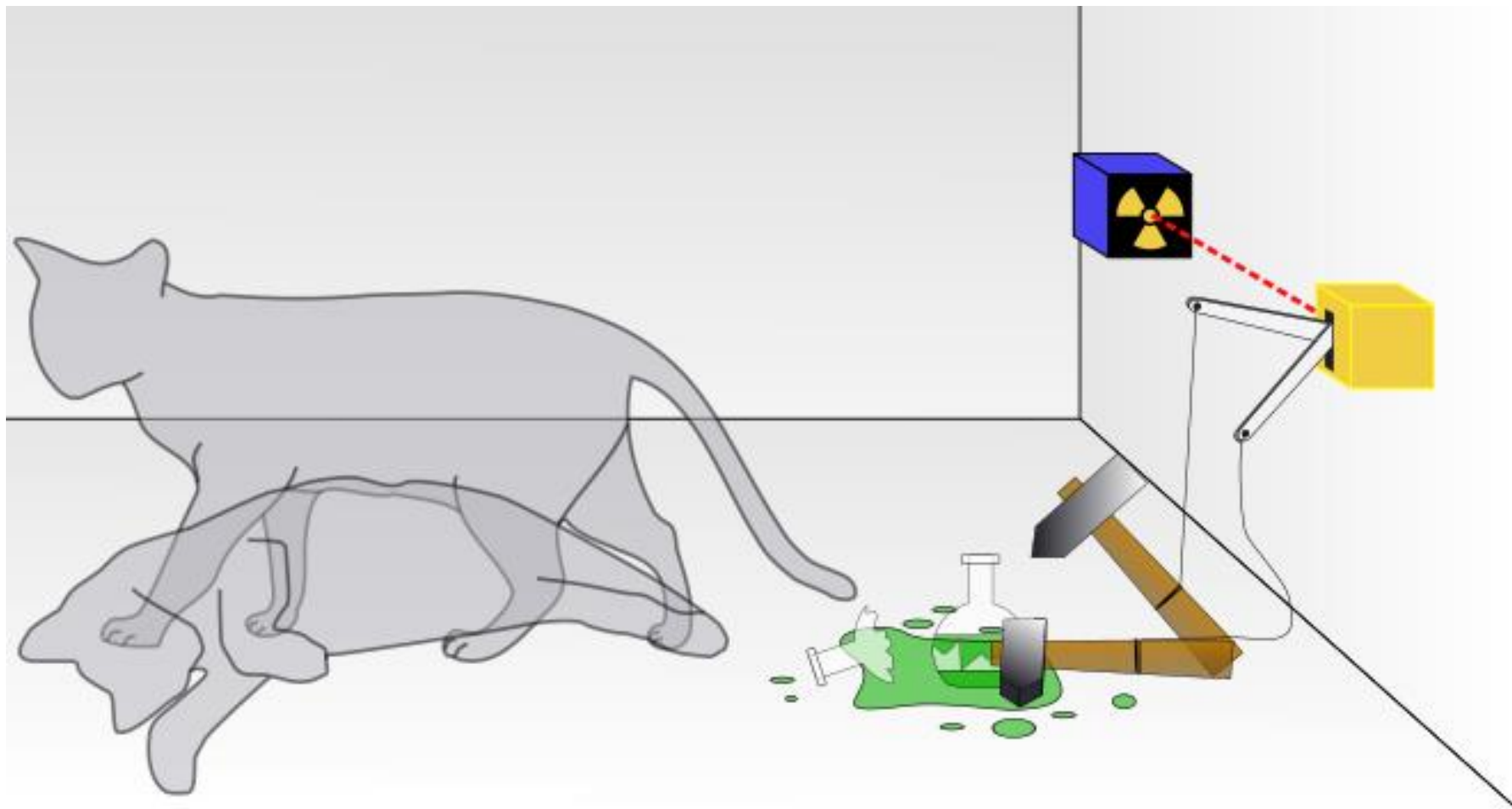
Zanimivosti in novice o kvantnem svetu

<https://www.zmescience.com/?s=quantum>

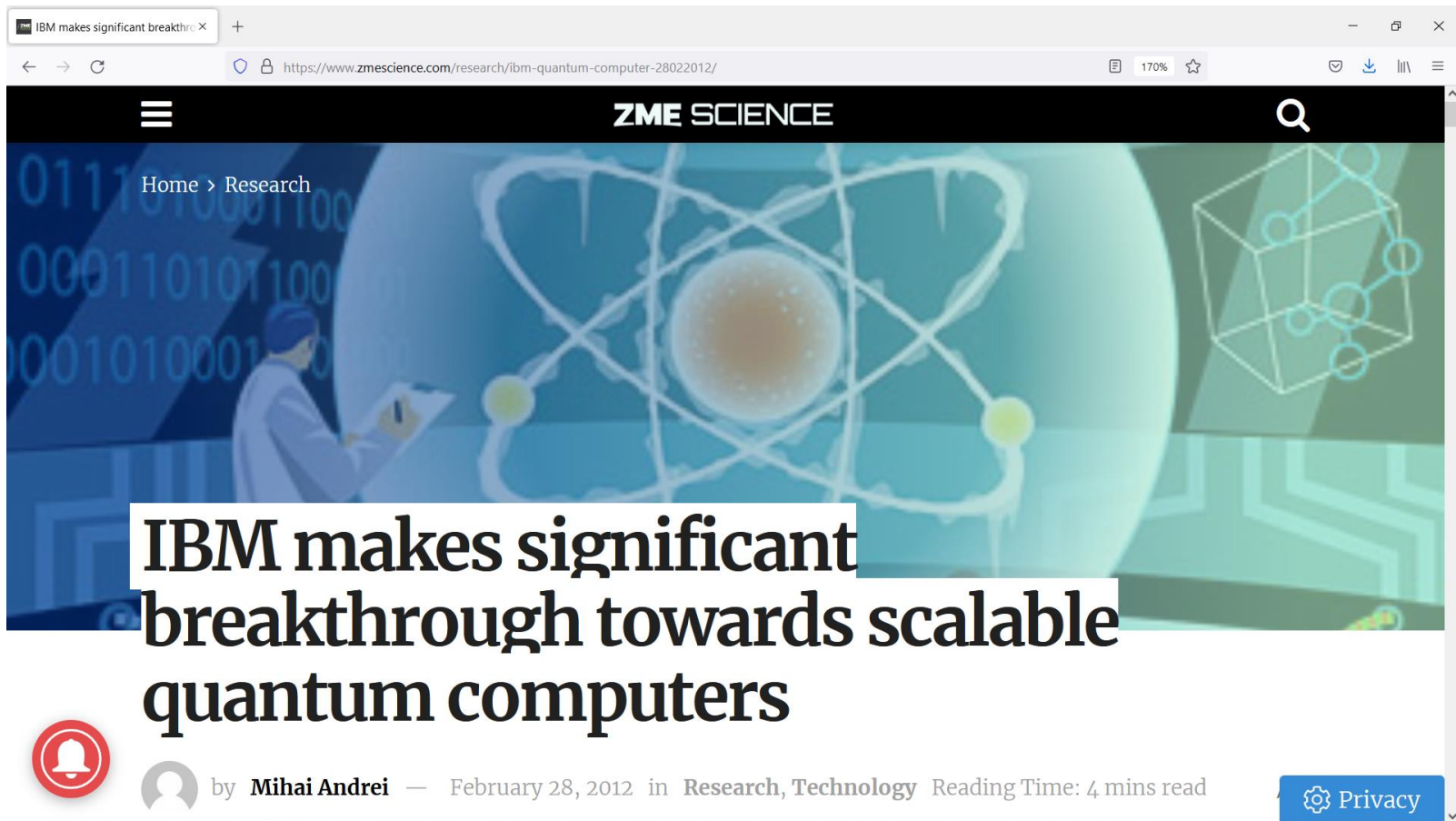
Zanimivosti in novice o kvantem računalniku:

<https://www.zmescience.com/?s=quantum+computer>

Schrödingerjeva mačka



Kaj je kvantni računalnik?



Vir: <https://www.zmescience.com/research/ibm-quantum-computer-28022012/>

Najhitrejši kvantni računalniki na svetu

Manufacturer ↕	Name/ codename designation ↕	Architecture ↕	Layout ↕	Fidelity (%) ↕	Qubits (physical) ▼	Release date ↕	Quantum volume ↕
Atom Computing	N/A	Neutral atoms in optical lattices			1180 ^{[6][7]}	October 2023	
IBM	IBM Condor ^{[16][6]}	Superconducting	N/A	N/A	1121 ^[15]	December 2023	
CAS	Xiaohong ^[67]	Superconducting	N/A	N/A	504 ^[67]	2024	
IBM	IBM Osprey ^{[6][7]}	Superconducting	N/A	N/A	433 ^[15]	November 2022	
Xanadu	Borealis ^[65]	Photonics (Continuous- variable)	N/A	N/A	216 ^[65]	2022 ^[65]	
M Squared Lasers	Maxwell	Neutral atoms in optical lattices		99.5 (3-qubit gate), 99.1 (4- qubit gate) ^[32]	200 ^[33]	November 2022	
IBM	IBM Heron R2 ^[17]	Superconducting	Heavy hex	96.5 (2 qubits)	156	November 2024	
IBM	IBM Heron ^{[16][6]}	Superconducting	N/A	N/A	133	December 2023	
IBM	IBM Eagle	Superconducting	N/A	N/A	127 ^[15]	November 2021	
Atom Computing	Phoenix	Neutral atoms in optical lattices			100 ^[5]	August 10, 2021	
Rigetti	Ankaa-2	Superconducting transmon	N/A	98 (Two-qubit gates)	84 ^[54]	December 20, 2023	

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_quantum_processors

Najhitrejši kvantni računalniki na svetu

Annealing quantum processors [\[edit \]](#)

These QPUs are based on quantum annealing, not to be confused with digital annealing.^[68]

Manufacturer ↕	Name/Codename /Designation ↕	Architecture ↕	Layout ↕	Fidelity (%) ↕	Qubits ↕	Release date ↕
D-Wave	D-Wave One (Rainier)	Superconducting	$C_4 = \text{Chimera}(4,4,4)^{[69]} = 4 \times 4 K_{4,4}$	N/A	128	May 11, 2011
D-Wave	D-Wave Two	Superconducting	$C_8 = \text{Chimera}(8,8,4)^{[69]} = 8 \times 8 K_{4,4}$	N/A	512	2013
D-Wave	D-Wave 2X	Superconducting	$C_{12} = \text{Chimera}(12,12,4)^{[69]} = 12 \times 12 K_{4,4}$	N/A	1152	2015
D-Wave	D-Wave 2000Q	Superconducting	$C_{16} = \text{Chimera}(16,16,4)^{[69]} = 16 \times 16 K_{4,4}$	N/A	2048	2017
D-Wave	D-Wave Advantage	Superconducting	Pegasus P ₁₆ ^[70]	N/A	5760	2020
D-Wave	D-Wave Advantage 2 ^{[71][72][73][74]}	Superconducting ^{[71][72]}	Zephyr Z ₁₅ ^{[74][75]}	N/A	7000+ ^{[71][72][73][74][75]}	Late 2024 either 2025 ^{[71][72][73][74][75]}

Analog quantum processors [\[edit \]](#)

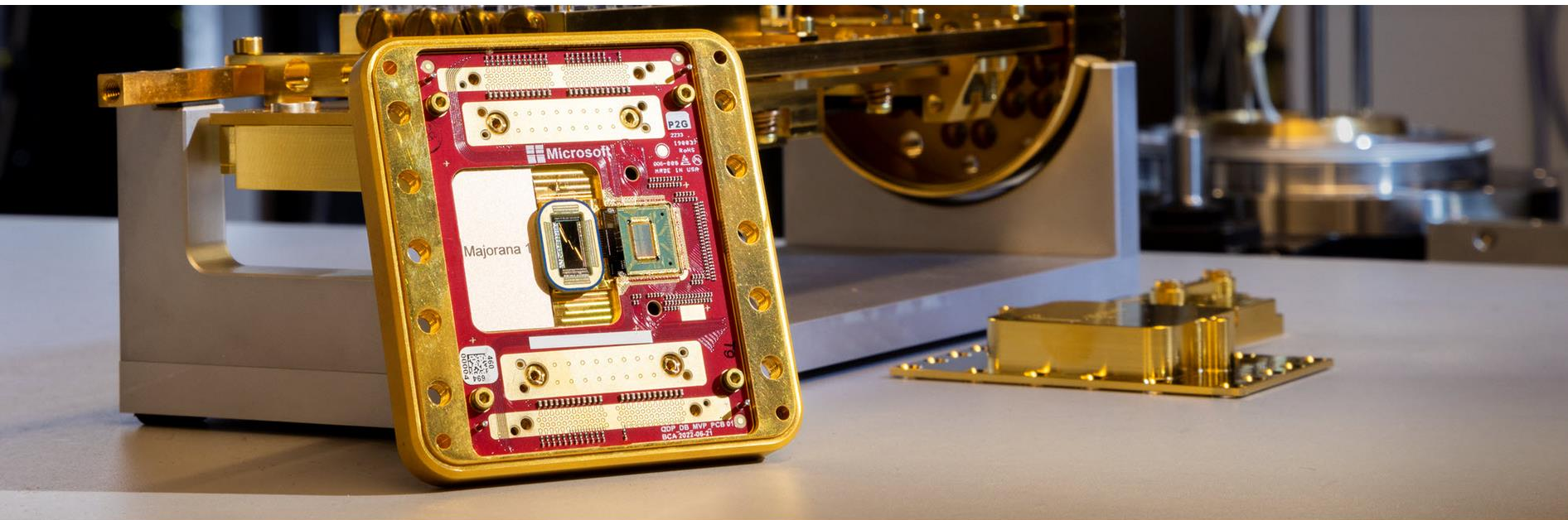
These QPUs are based on analog Hamiltonian simulation.

Manufacturer ↕	Name/Codename/Designation ↕	Architecture ↕	Layout ↕	Fidelity (%) ↕	Qubits ↕	Release date ↕
QuEra	Aquila	Neutral atoms	N/A	N/A	256 ^[76]	November 2022

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_quantum_processors

Zadnji dosežki

Microsoft | Source

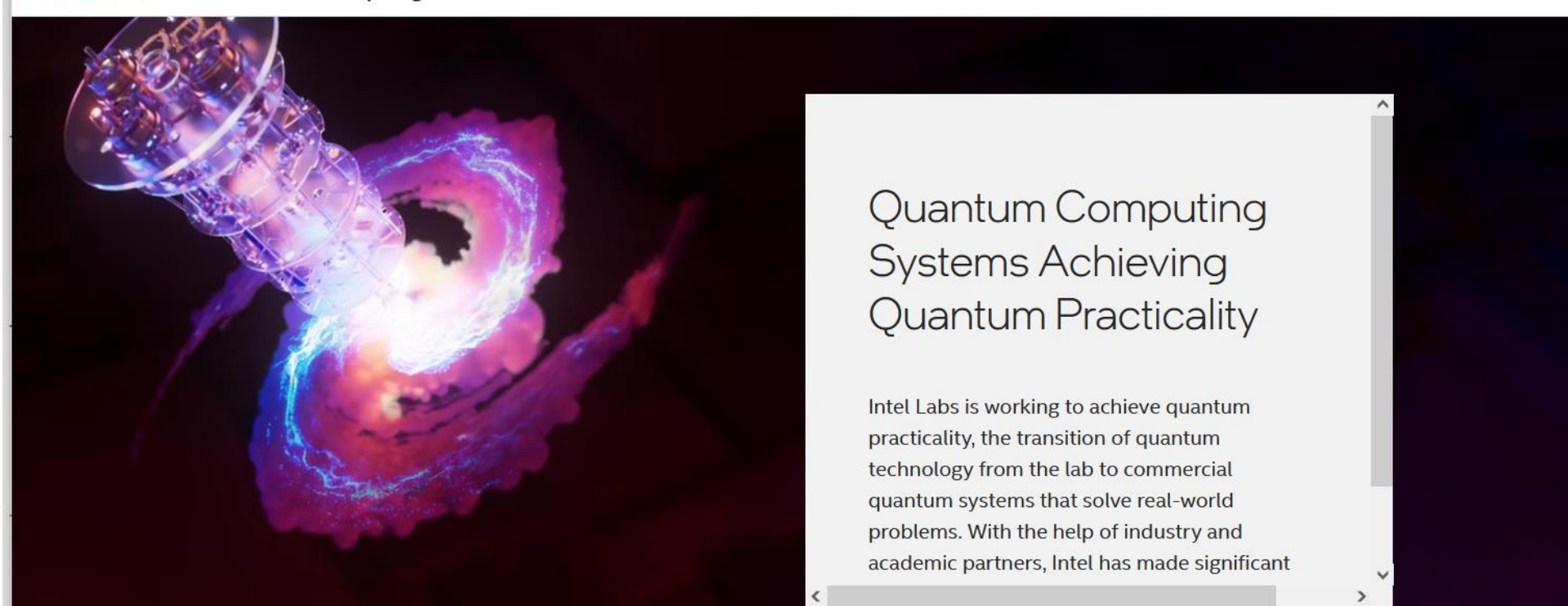


Microsoft's Majorana 1 chip carves new path for quantum computing

<https://news.microsoft.com/source/features/innovation/microsofts-majorana-1-chip-carves-new-path-for-quantum-computing/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wSHmygPQukQ>

Zadnji dosežki



Introducing Tunnel Falls

<https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/research/quantum-computing.html>

Zadnji dosežki

IBM

IBM Newsroom News ▾ Media resources ▾ Inside IBM ▾ Blog ▾

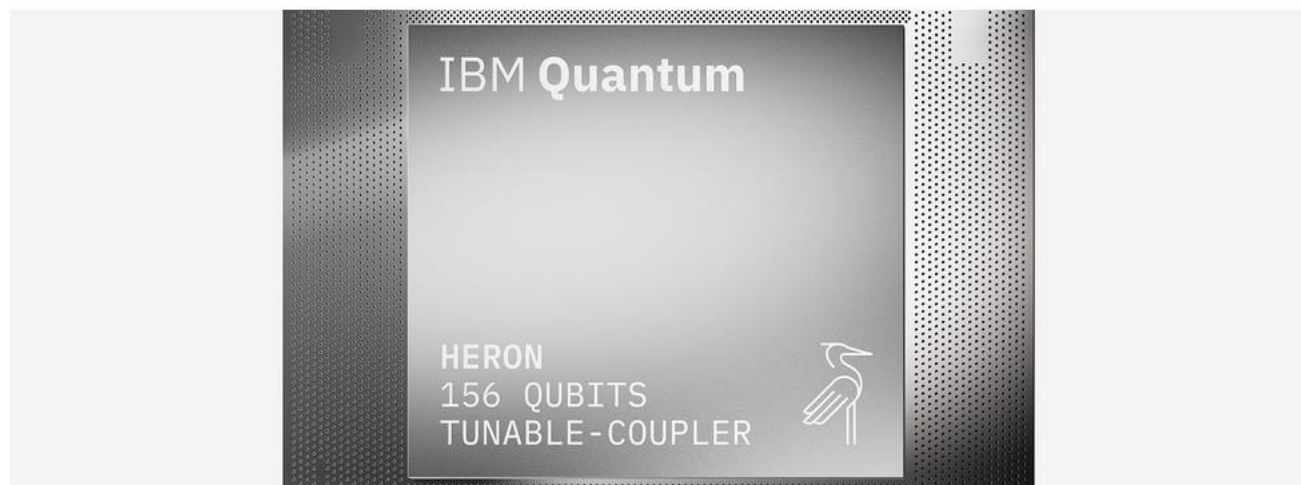
IBM Launches Its Most Advanced Quantum Computers, Fueling New Scientific Value and Progress towards Quantum Advantage

Qiskit, the world's most performant quantum software, can extend length and complexity of certain circuits to 5,000 two-qubit operations with accurate results on IBM quantum computers

RIKEN and Cleveland Clinic explore new, scientifically valuable problems by combining quantum and classical resources with Qiskit; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute takes steps towards quantum-centric supercomputing

Qiskit services from IBM, Algorithmiq, Qedma, QunaSys, Q-CTRL, and Multiverse Computing to expand performance while simplifying how next-generation algorithms can be built

Nov 13, 2024



<https://newsroom.ibm.com/2024-11-13-ibm-launches-its-most-advanced-quantum-computers,-fueling-new-scientific-value-and-progress-towards-quantum-advantage>

Zadnji dosežki

NEW GUIDE: QUANTUM OPTIMIZATION FOR OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE **DOWNLOAD THE GUIDE** ➔

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The Power of Quantum Computing Realized Today

Unlike other quantum systems that are years away from practical use, D-Wave's annealing quantum computing technology is ready for real-world applications today. Our

https://www.dwavesys.com/?utm_source=google&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaign=quantum_realized&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiA5eC9BhAuEiwA3CKwQtZr4TSZwc4XxhI3CGwCRCMjrffxh-sWTSNkimXTMmCn6l0olwSpURoCSvoQAvD_BwE

Nekonvencionalne platforme procesiranja

- **kvantno** računalništvo (quantum computing)
- **nevromorfno** računalništvo (neuromorphic computing)
- **Mikro/nano** elektromehanski sistemi (micro/nano electromechanical systems – MEMS/NEMS)
- **DNK procesiranje** (DNA computing)
- **Optično procesiranje** (optical computing)
- **reakcijsko difuzijsko procesiranje** (reaction diffusion computing)

Obris snovi pri NNKR

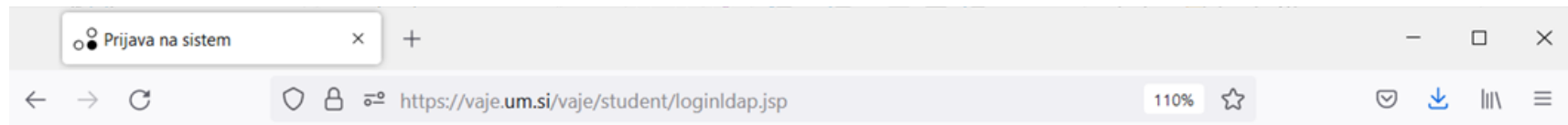
- Kaj čutimo?
- Človeški možgani
- EEG, EMG in ostale slikovne tehnike
- Vmesniki možgani-stroj, mišice-stroj
- Analiza poglavitnih komponent
- Analiza neodvisnih komponent
- Nevromorfno procesiranje
- Revizija Turingovega stroja
- Uvod v kvanto računalništvo (ustroj sveta, verjetnosti in amplitude, kvantna “bizarnost”, qubit...)
- Kriptografija in faktorizacija celih števil (RSA, Shor, postkvantna kriptografija)

Režim pri predmetu NNKR

- Študent lahko zbira točke z naslednjimi aktivnostmi:
 - preverjanja znanj pri predavanjih (do 500 točk, **min. 250**):
 - Dve vmesni preverjanji, vsako po 250 točk (minimum: skupno vsaj 50% torej vsaj 250 točk in vsako preverjanje vsaj 35% torej vsaj 87,5 točk), ali
 - Ustni izpit na dan izpitnega roka (do 500 točk, min. 250)
 - z domačimi in projektnimi nalogami in njihovimi zagovori (do 500 točk, **min. 250**)

Točke: ocena	Točke: ocena
[0-100): nzd (1)	[500-600): zd (6)
[100-200): nzd (2)	[600-700): db (7)
[200-300): nzd (3)	[700-800): pd (8)
[300-400) : nzd (4)	[800-900): pd (9)
[400-500): : nzd (5)	[900-1000): odl (10)

https://vaje.um.si/vaje



Prijava na sistem s pomočjo **digitalne identitete UM**
(*ime.priimek@student.um.si*)
preko LDAP strežnika Univerze v Mariboru

Uporabniško ime

Geslo

Alternativni možnosti prijave:

- **prijava z digitalno identiteto UM preko AD FS strežnika**
- **prijava z lokalnim geslom**

Pripombe in vprašanja glede sistema lahko naslovite na **upravljalca** sistema ali na izvajalca predmeta.

Zasebnost in piškotki

PREDVIDENI TERMINI KOLOKVIJEV

(dokončen seznam bo objavljen na spletni strani inštituta)

1. kolokvij: torek, 15. 4. 2025, 12.00-14.00

2. kolokvij: torek, 10. 6. 2025, 12.00-14.00