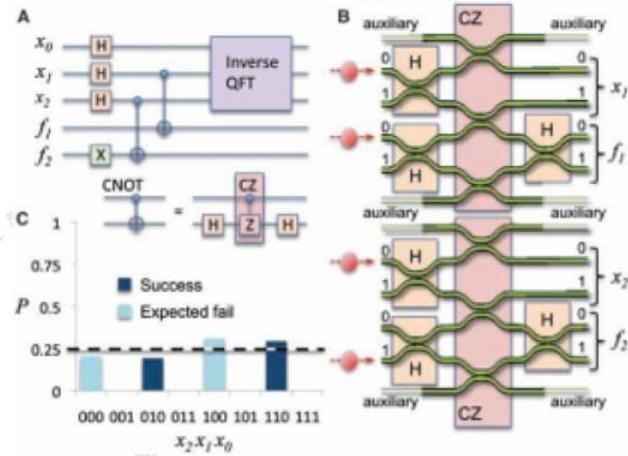
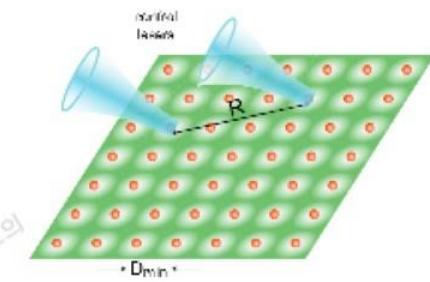
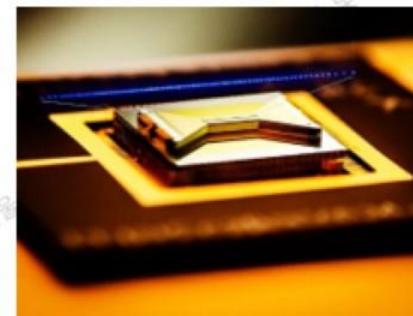


# (Incomplete) List of Physical Implementation

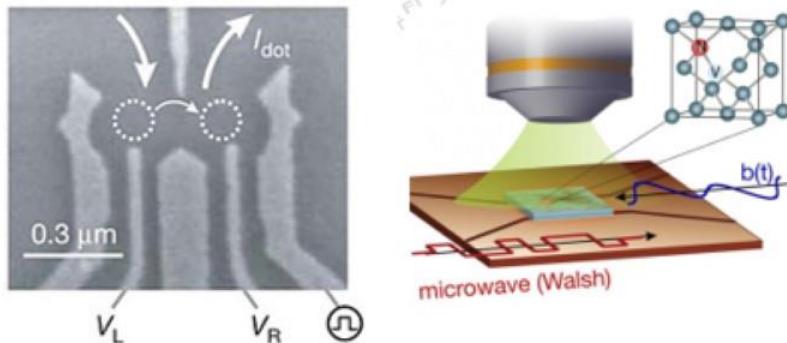
## ▪ Photon



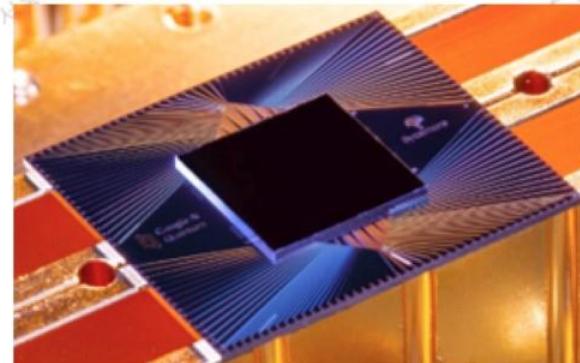
## ▪ Ion trap/neutral atoms



## ▪ Quantum Dot/NV center



## ▪ Superconductor



# Global Players in Quantum Computing

## Quantum Computer Hardware



## Software & Consultants

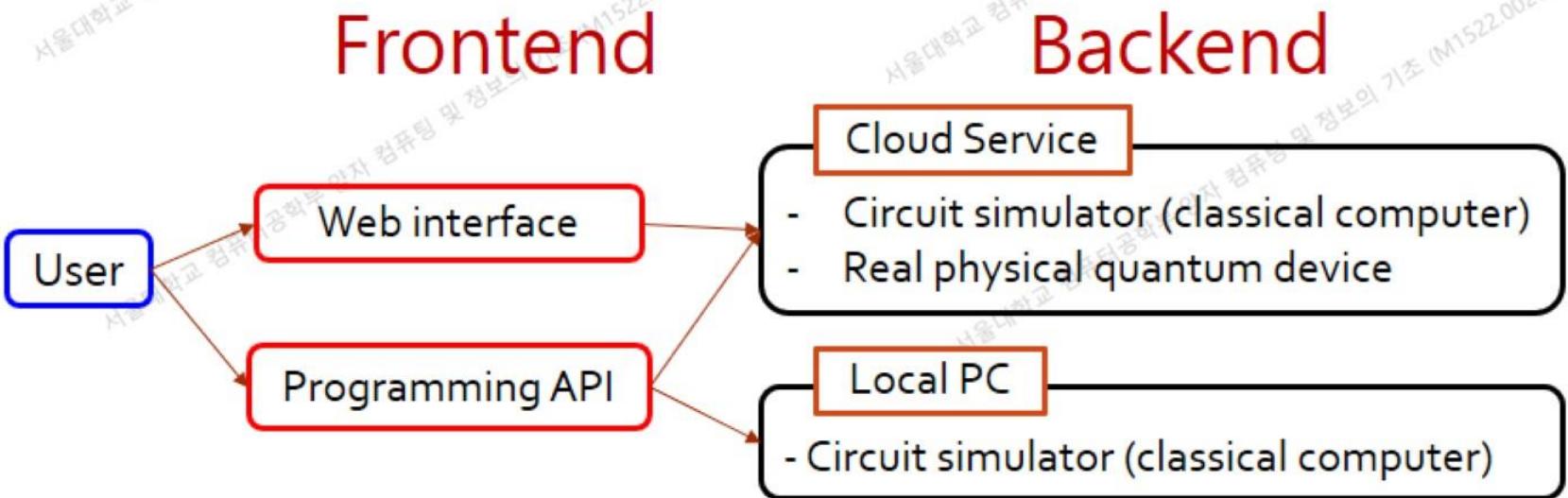


## New Funding Strategies



# Quantum Computing Cloud Service

- There are several companies that already provide or are preparing to provide quantum computing cloud service
- (Incomplete) list of services
  - IBM Q
  - Microsoft Azure Quantum Stack
  - Amazon AWS Bracket
  - Google
  - <https://www.quantiki.org/wiki/list-qc-simulators>
- Typical model for the system



# Microsoft Azure

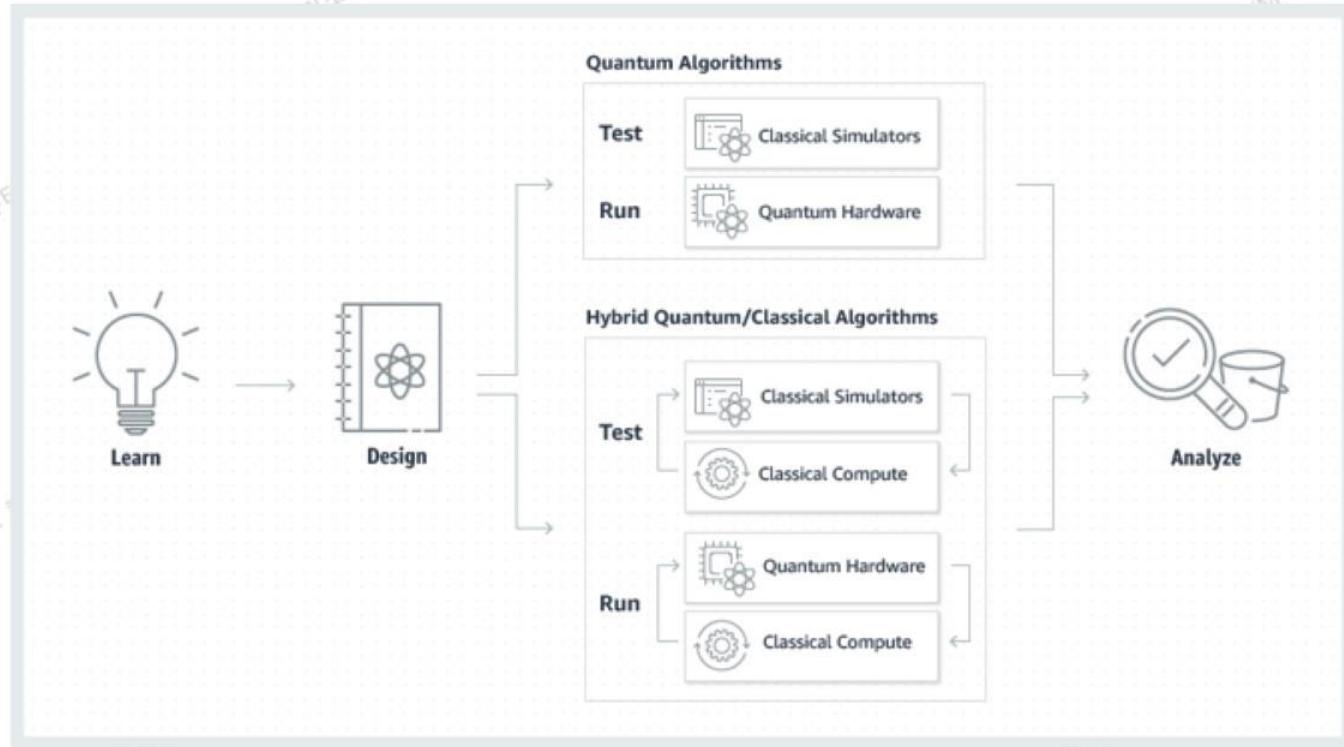
- From <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/quantum/#features>

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Quantum landing page. At the top, it says "Azure Quantum" and "The full-stack, cloud ecosystem to enable quantum impact *today*". Below this, there are three main application areas: Optimization (with a graph icon), Machine Learning (with a brain icon), and Quantum Simulation (with a qubit icon). Under "Software Tools & Services", there are links for Q# QDK (Development Tools), Microsoft IQBit (Quantum Solutions), Simulators, and Resource Estimators. In the "Classical Hardware" section, there's a link to Microsoft Azure with the tagline "Be future ready | Build on your terms | Operate hybrid seamlessly | Trust your cloud". In the "Quantum Hardware" section, there are links for Microsoft (Topological (Future)), IONQ (Ion Traps), Honeywell (Superconducting), and QCII (Superconducting).

- QDK (Quantum Development Kit)
  - Supported via .NET framework, C#.
  - Q# programming language
  - Local quantum machine for circuit simulation up to 30 qubits as of May 2019

# Amazon Bracket

- From <https://aws.amazon.com/braket/>



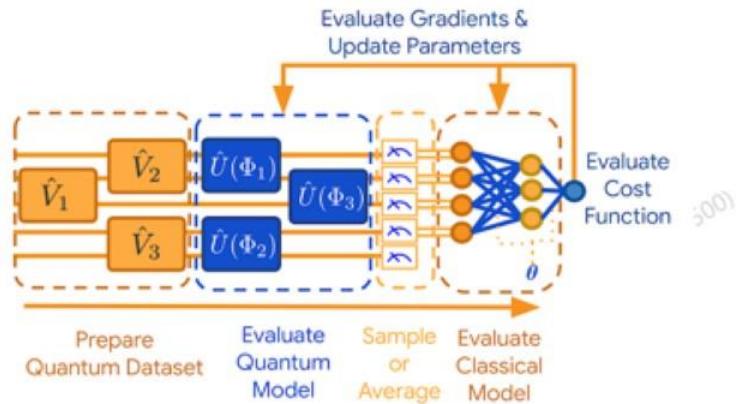
# Google

- Cirq

- A python framework for writing, manipulating, and optimizing quantum circuits and then running them against quantum computers and simulators
- Documentations: <https://cirq.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>
- Designed to allow access to its own hardware via Quantum Engine API, but not yet open for public access as of May 2020.

- Tensorflow Quantum

- Integrated tool to use quantum circuit for machine learning application



From <https://ai.googleblog.com/2020/03/announcing-tensorflow-quantum-open.html>

- Hardware

- Demonstration of quantum advantage (quantum supremacy) using 53 superconducting qubits

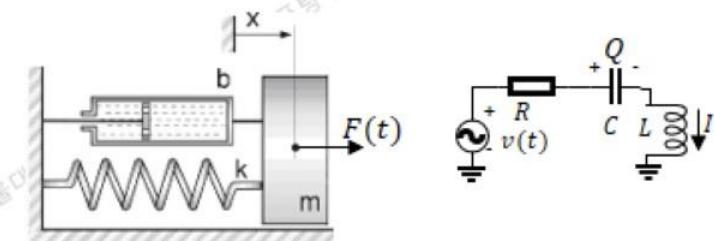
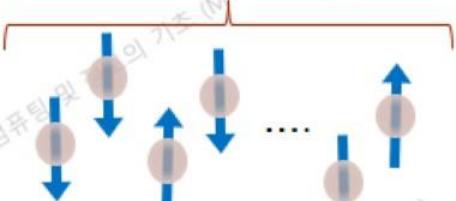
# Challenge in Quantum Circuit Simulation

- Memory estimation for simulation
  - Assumption: single precision floating point for complex number → need  $2 \times 4$  bytes memory
  - Necessary memory to represent quantum state of 2 qubits?
    - $|\Psi\rangle = c_{00}|00\rangle + c_{01}|01\rangle + c_{10}|10\rangle + c_{11}|11\rangle$
    - $\rightarrow 8 \cdot 2^2 = 2^{2+3}$  bytes
  - Necessary memory to represent quantum state of 50 qubits?
    - $8 \cdot 2^{50} = 8 \cdot (2^{10})^5 \approx 8 \cdot (10^3)^5 = 8 \cdot 10^{15}$  bytes → 8 Peta bytes
- Comparison with classical computer
  - According to TOP500 list for supercomputers at Nov. 2019, rank 1 supercomputer is Summit at Oak Ridge National Lab.
  - Memory size of Summit: 2.8 PB
  - Cannot hold all the necessary coefficients for 50 qubits

# Quantum (Analog) Simulation

- Different from quantum circuit simulation (based on classical computer)
- Quantum chemistry and solid state physics
  - Prediction of quantum mechanical phenomena with many atoms
  - Simulation with controllable system that follows the same quantum mechanical law
  - Example: calculation of N particles with spin  $\frac{1}{2}$  following quantum physics law
- Analogy with an analog simulation
  - Mechanical system with mass, spring, and damper
  - RLC circuit
  - Follows 2<sup>nd</sup>-order differential equation

N particles with spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

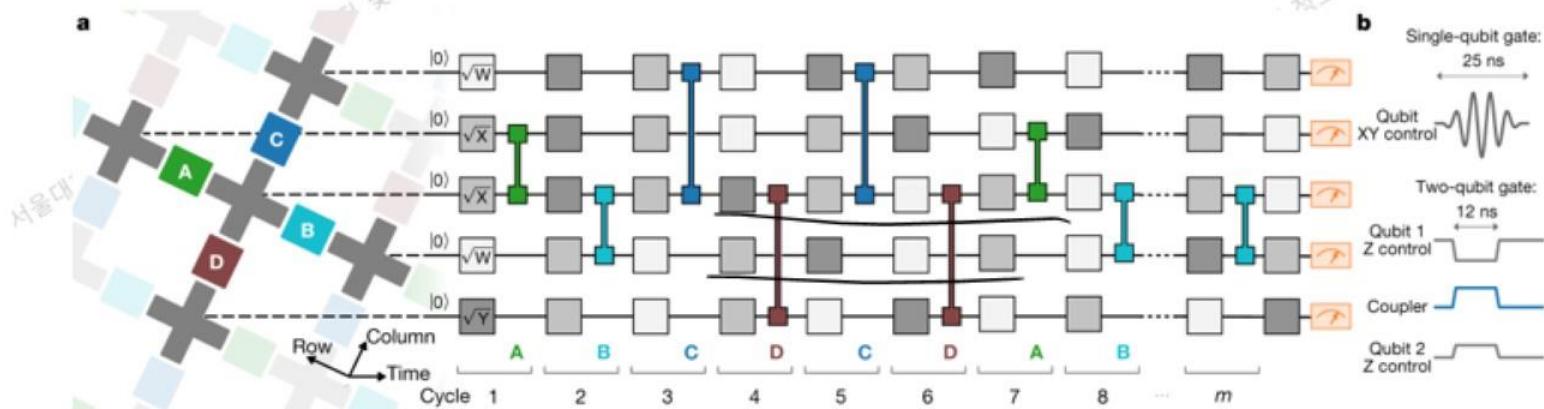
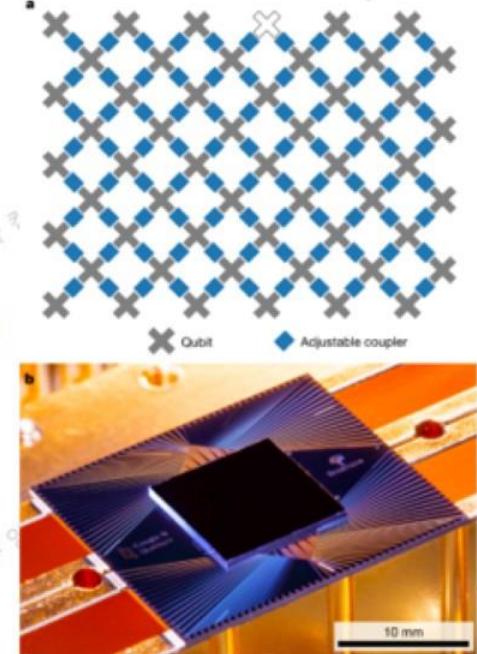


$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = F(t) - kx - b \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$L \frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} = v(t) - \frac{1}{C}Q - R \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

# Quantum Advantage

- 2019년 10월말 Google은 자체 양자컴퓨터 제작을 통해 양자 우월성(Quantum Supremacy)을 실험적으로 검증했다고 논문 발표
- 53개의 양자 비트로 이루어진 양자컴퓨터를 만들고 아래와 같이 임의의 회로를 만들었을 때 이 결과를 양자컴퓨터로는 200초 만에 예측할 수 있는데 비해 슈퍼컴퓨터로는 1만년 (Google 주장, IBM은 2.5일 주장) 걸리므로 양자컴퓨터가 고전컴퓨터에 비해 성능면에서 훨씬 뛰어나다고 주장함
- 이 결과는 양자회로를 이용하지만, 실질적으로는 양자 시뮬레이션에 해당하는 결과로 복잡한 암호 해독과는 성격이 다름.
- All the figures from [Nature 574, 505–510 \(2019\)](#)



# IBM Quantum Experience

- Main page
  - <https://www.ibm.com/quantum-computing/>
- Online graphical quantum circuit editor and system overview
  - <https://quantum-computing.ibm.com/>