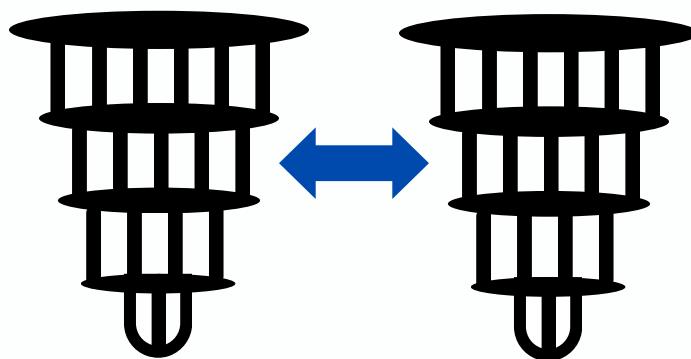


Distributed Quantum Computing

TOMORROW'S GOAL, TODAY'S CHALLENGE

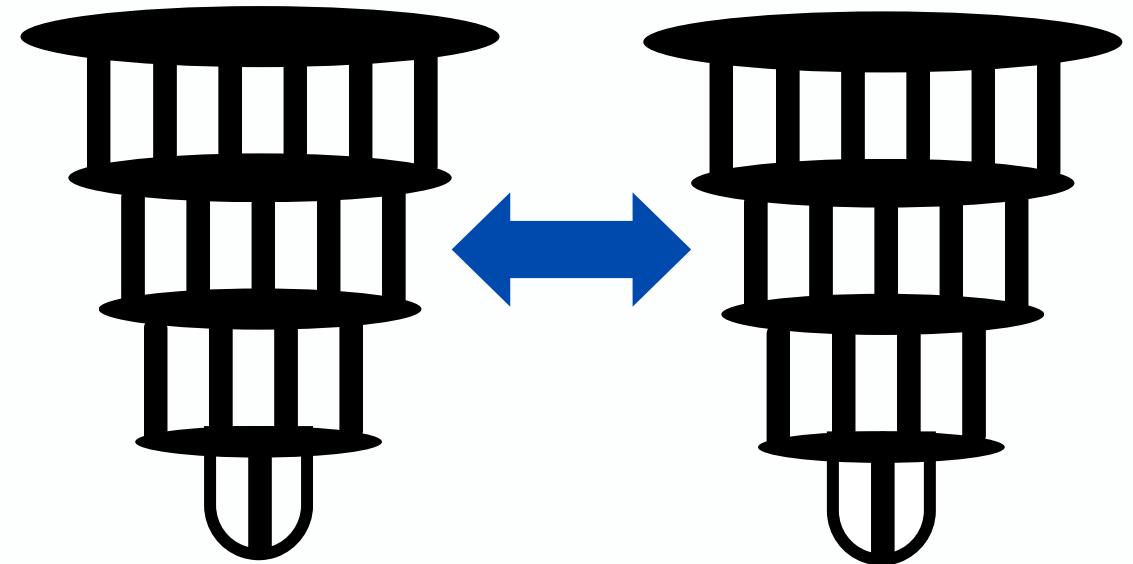


Maria Gragera Garces,
7th of May 2025

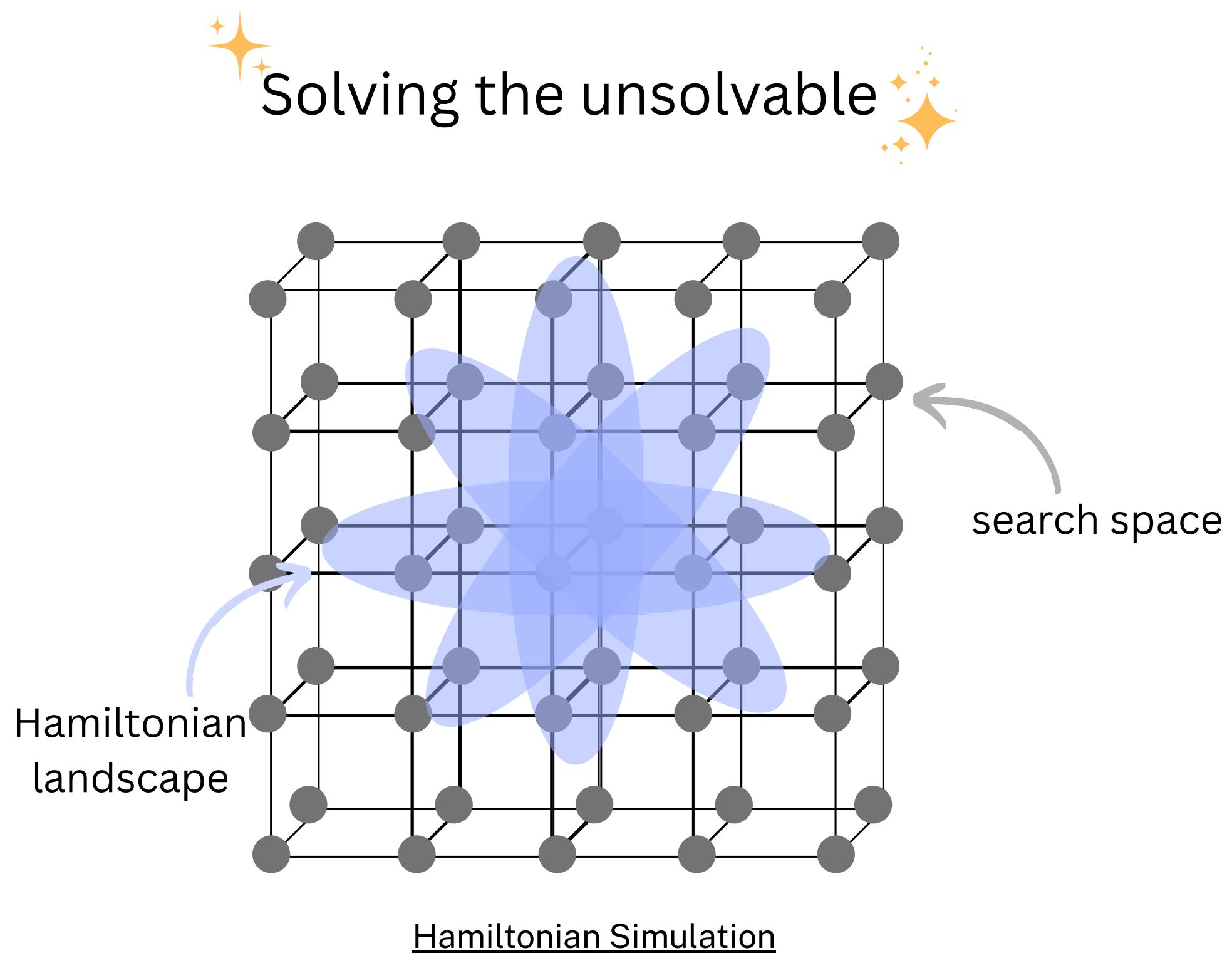


A G E N D A

- Quantum Computing: Why? and How?
- The Classical Story
- Distributing: Why?
- The Challenges of Distributed Quantum Computing
- How to Distribute Quantum Workloads
- The Channel Question
- Cutting and Knitting circuits
- If the channel is quantum
- If the channel is classical
- State of the art
- The Hardware conversation



QC: WHY? HOW?



4 TODOs:

- >>> Identify problems with quantum advantage
- >>> Design efficient quantum algorithms
- >>> Build scalable, error-corrected hardware
- >>> Develop quantum-aware interfaces (compilers,...)



We're lucky. We aren't the first.

THE CLASSICAL STORY

>>> Identify problems with quantum advantage

Cryptography

Enigma, WWII



Business

Post war economy bookkeeping



 Build scalable, error-corrected hardware

vacuum tubes → transistors → integrated circuits → microprocessor



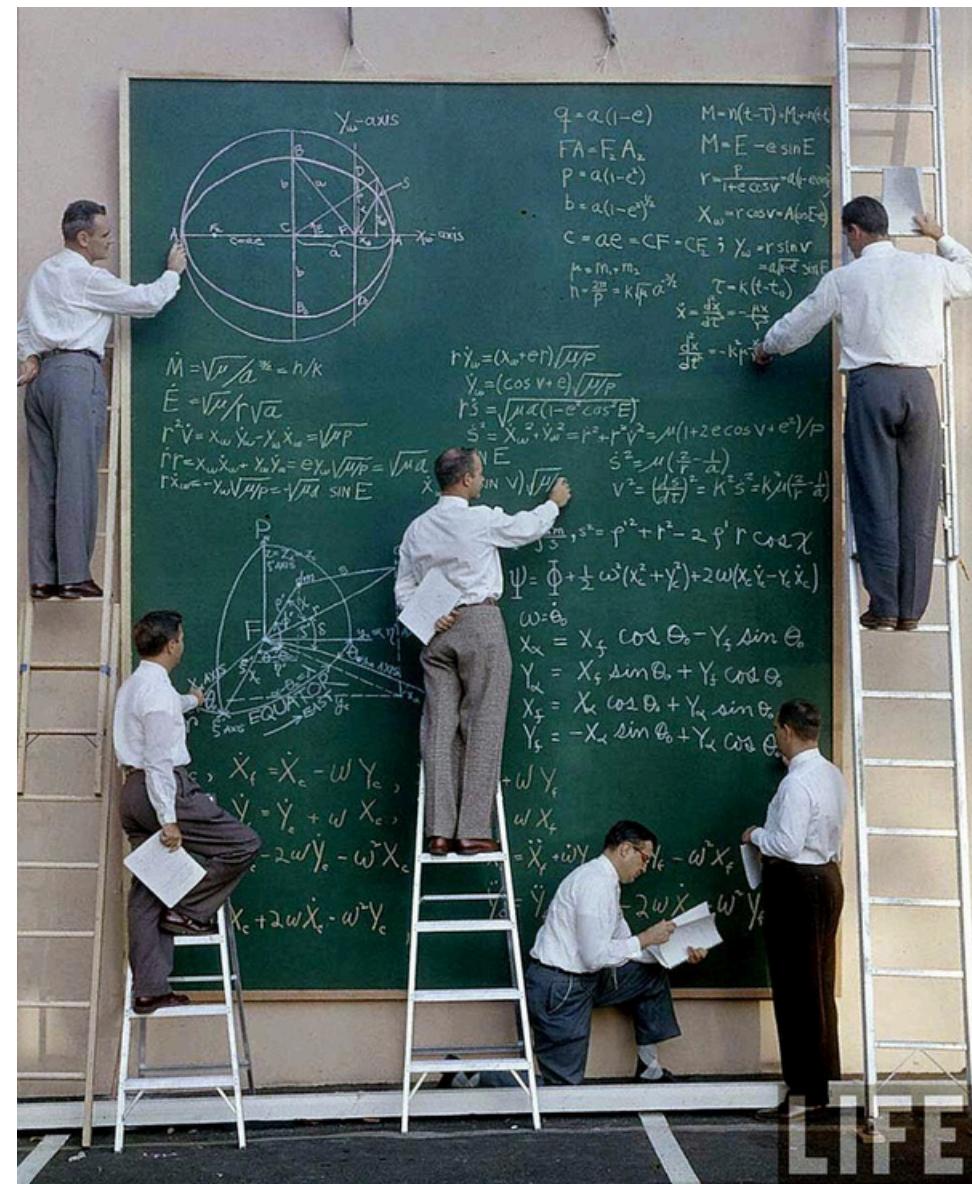
Error correction became a thing of the past - it's not even taught anymore!

Design efficient quantum algorithms

New toys, new games:

Scientists went back to the blackboard and developed:

- **Sorting and searching:** Quicksort, Merge Sort, and Binary Search
 - **Pathfinding and scheduling:** Dijkstra's algorithm, critical path methods, and early queuing theory
 - **Linear algebra routines:** LU decomposition, eigenvalue solvers
 - **Numerical stability tools:** avoiding floating-point errors and round-off instabilities
 - **Data structures:** Trees, heaps, hash tables
 - **Cryptographic protocols:** the foundations of public-key cryptography

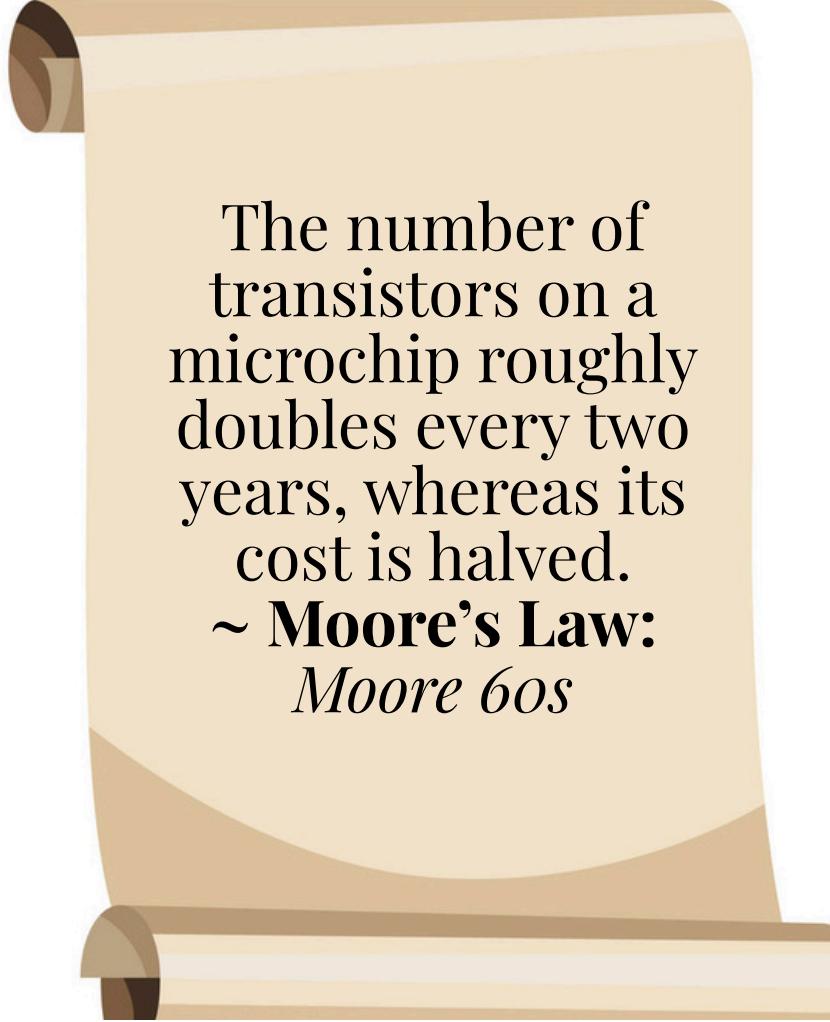


 Develop quantum-aware interfaces (compilers,...)

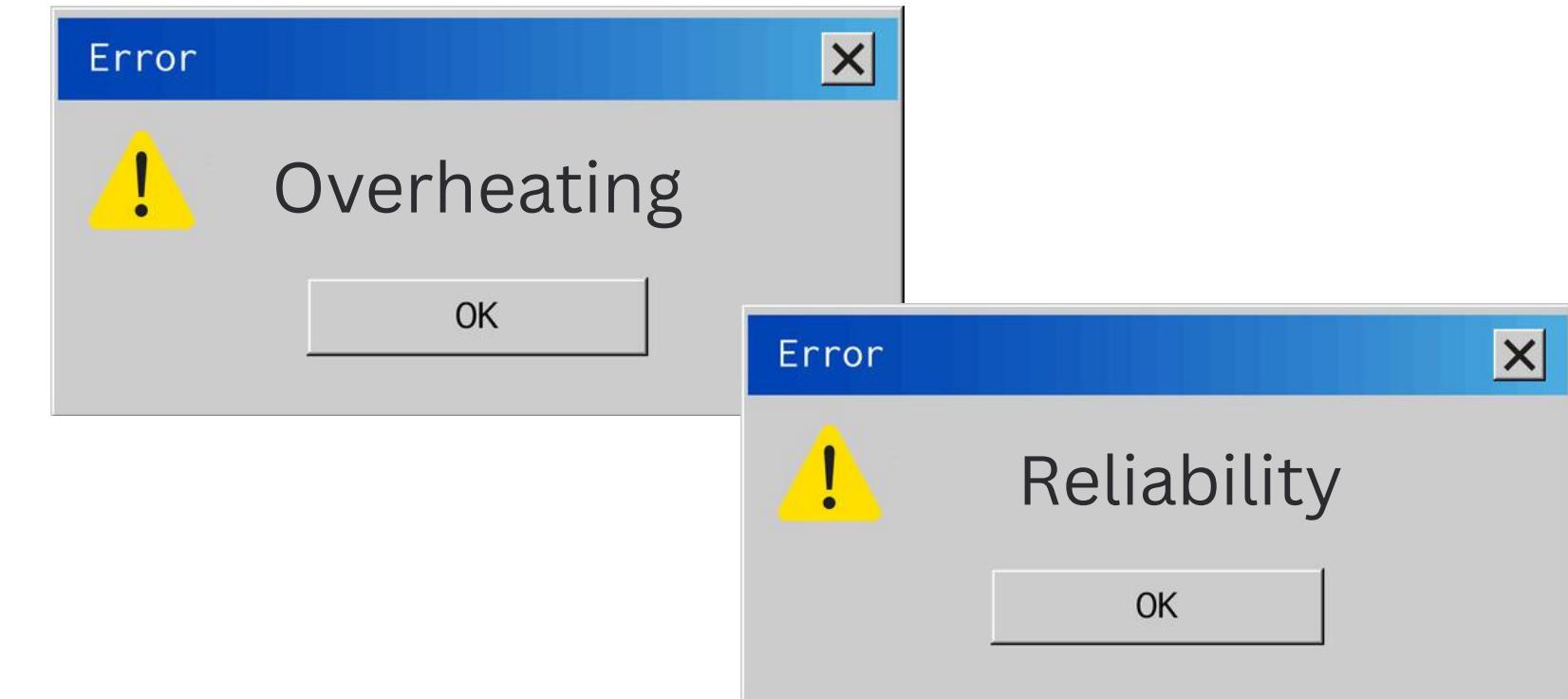
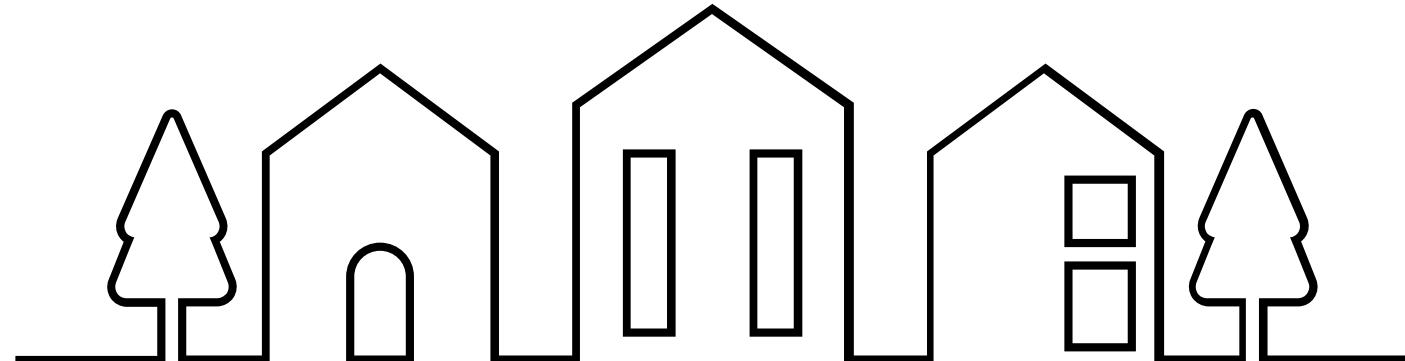
```
 Borland Pascal 7.0
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Tools Options Window Help
(* $I=()
var P,L:real;
n,i,j,l,m:integer;
x:array[1..10] of real;
y:array[1..10] of real;
begin
  write('n=');readln(n);
  FOR i:=1 TO n DO
    begin
      write('x['+i+',1]'=');readln(x[i]);
      write('y['+i+',1]'=');readln(y[i]);
    end;
  begin
    write('x['+n+',1]'=');readln(x[n+1]);
  end;
  y[n+1]:=0;
  P:=0;
  FOR j:=1 TO n DO begin
    L:=1;
    FOR i:=1 TO n DO
      begin
        IF L < j THEN
          begin
            L:=L+(n+1-i)*x[i];
            x[i]:=y[n+1]-y[j]*L;
          end;
        end;
        y[n+1]:=y[n+1]+y[j]*L;
        writeln('y['+n+',1]'=',y[n+1]:10:10);
        FOR i:=1 TO n DO
          begin
            write('x['+i+',1]'=',x[i]:10:10,' y['+i+',1]'=',y[i]:10:10);
            writeln;
          end;
        begin
          writeln('x['+n+',1]'=',x[n+1]:10:10,' y['+n+',1]'=',y[n+1]:10:10);
        end;
      end;
    end;
  end;
end.
```

- Programming languages
 - Operating Systems
 - User Interfaces

DISTRIBUTING: WHY?



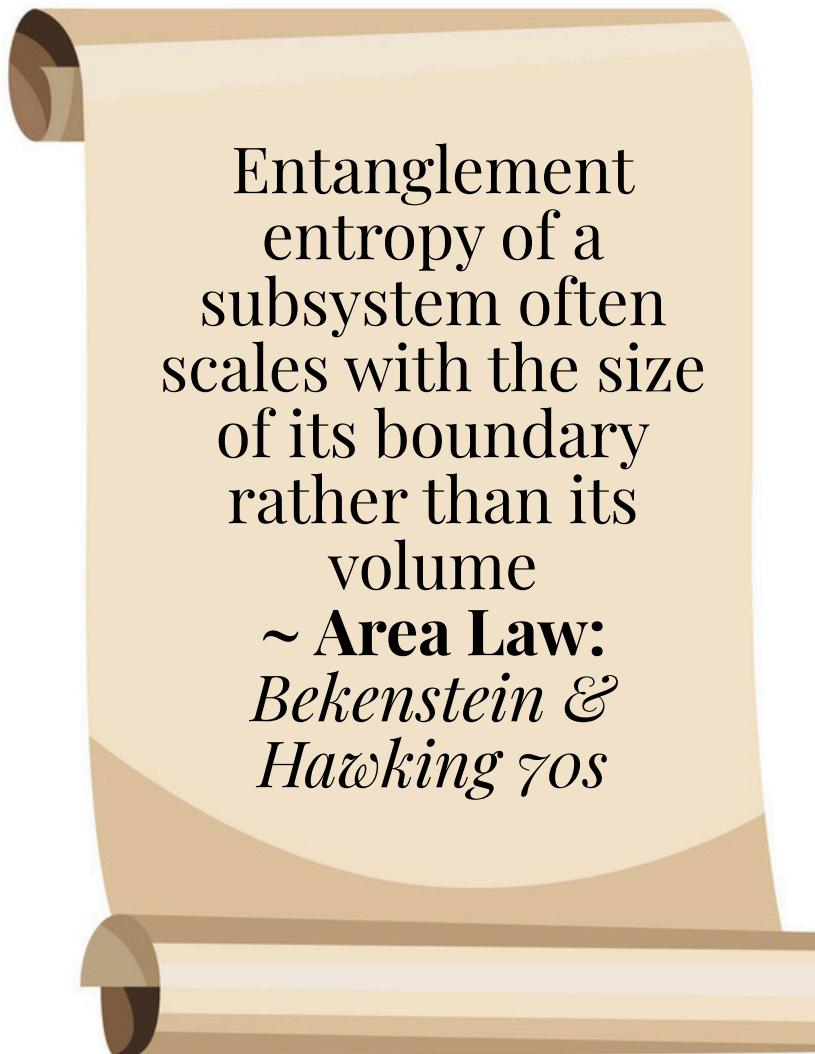
stopped building wide



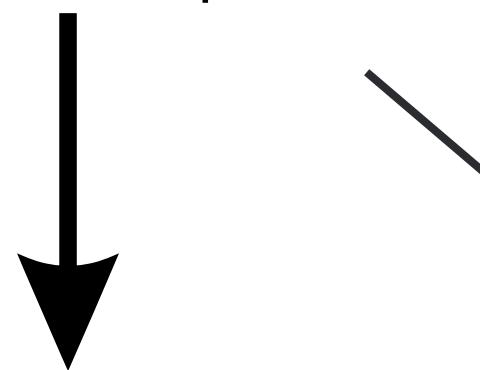
started building tall



THE CHALLENGES OF DQC



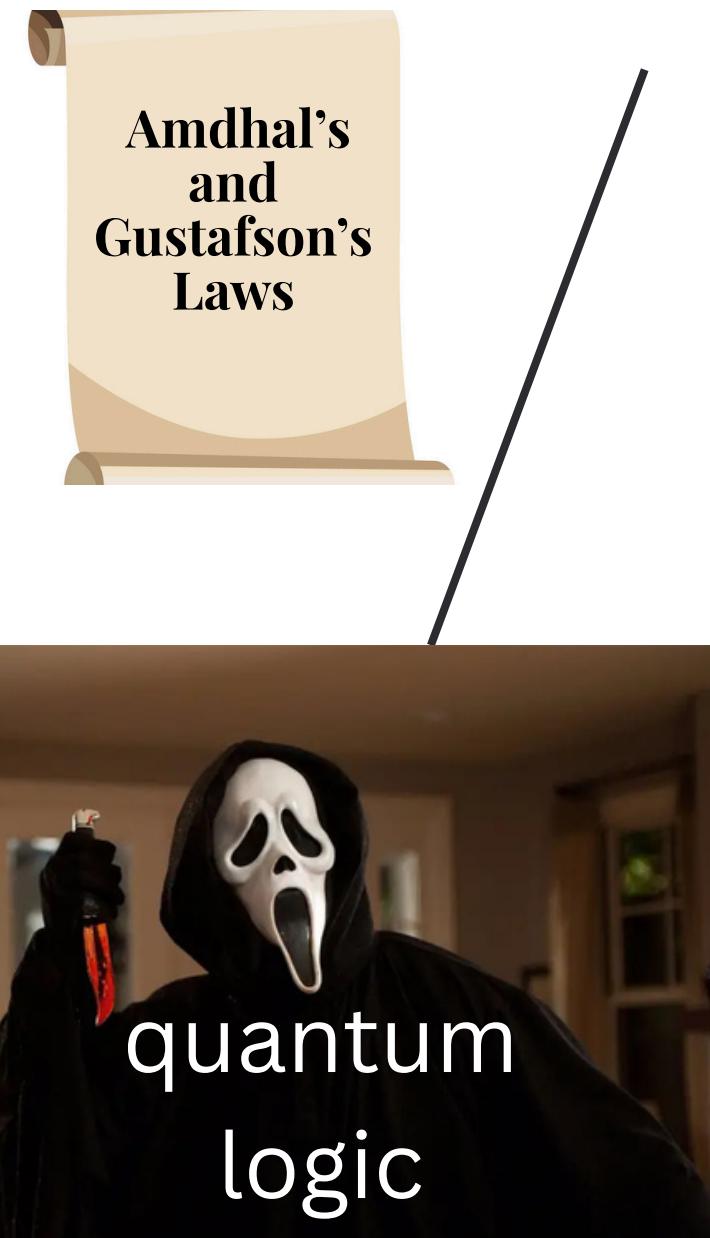
Quantum parallelism
different operational parallelism



no straightforward speedup when workloads are partitioned across disconnected subsystems

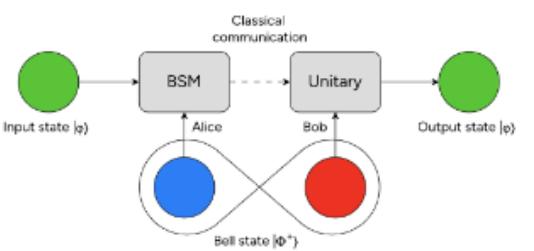
No cloning

How do we send something that we can't copy?

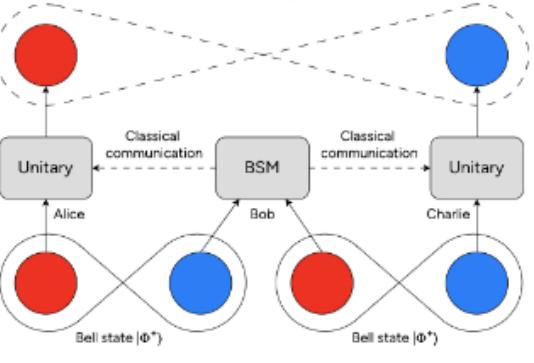


Amdahl's and Gustafson's Laws

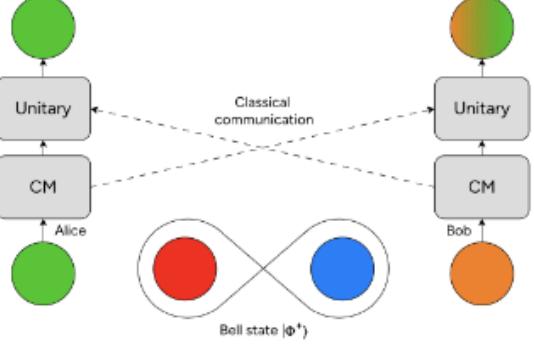
Teleportation
We need new algorithms & to make some choices



(a) Quantum teleportation.

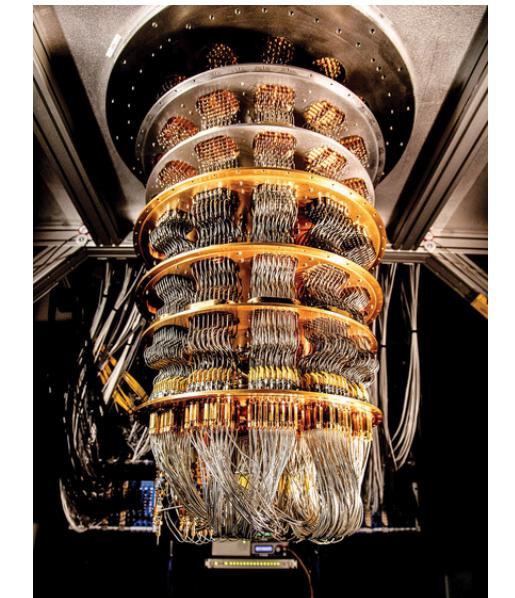


(b) Entanglement swapping.

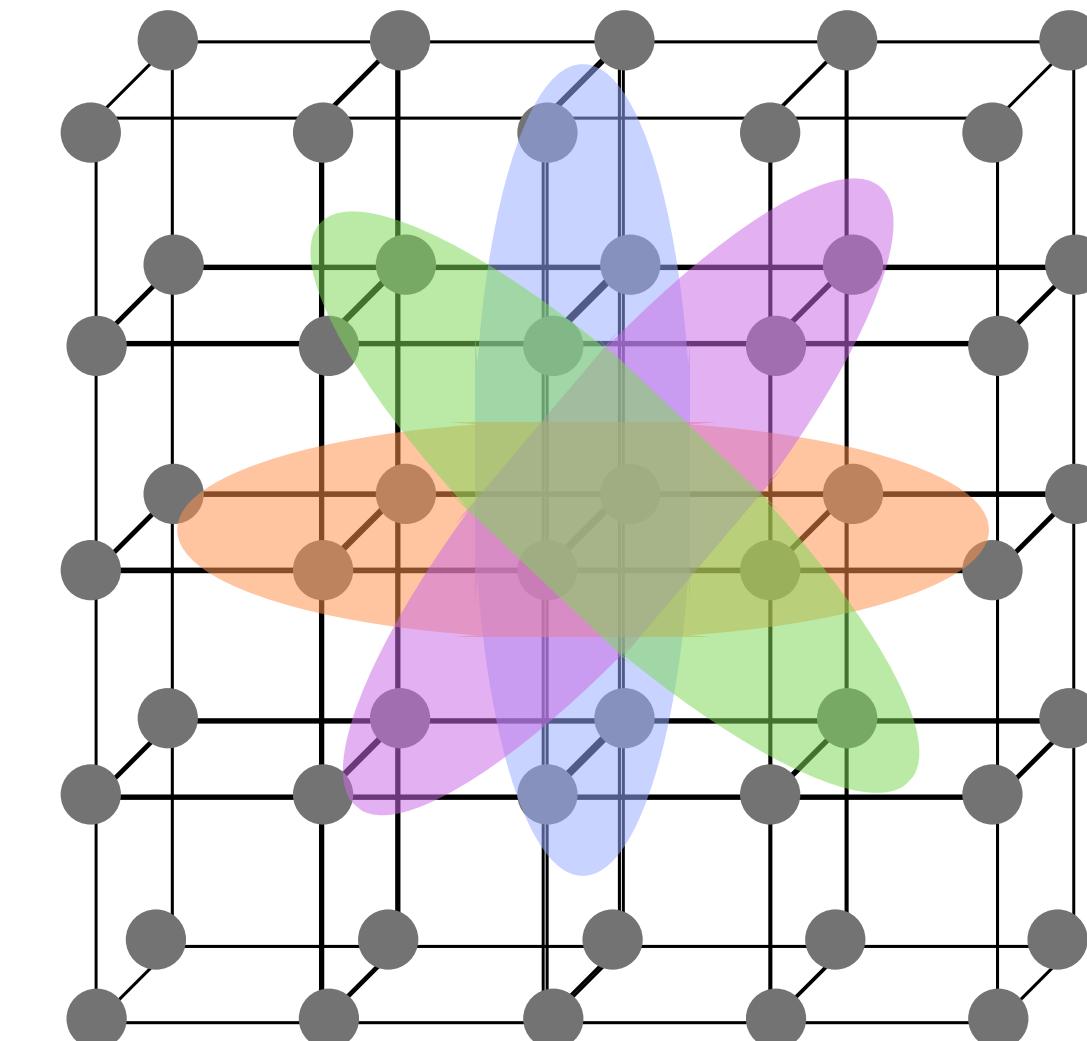
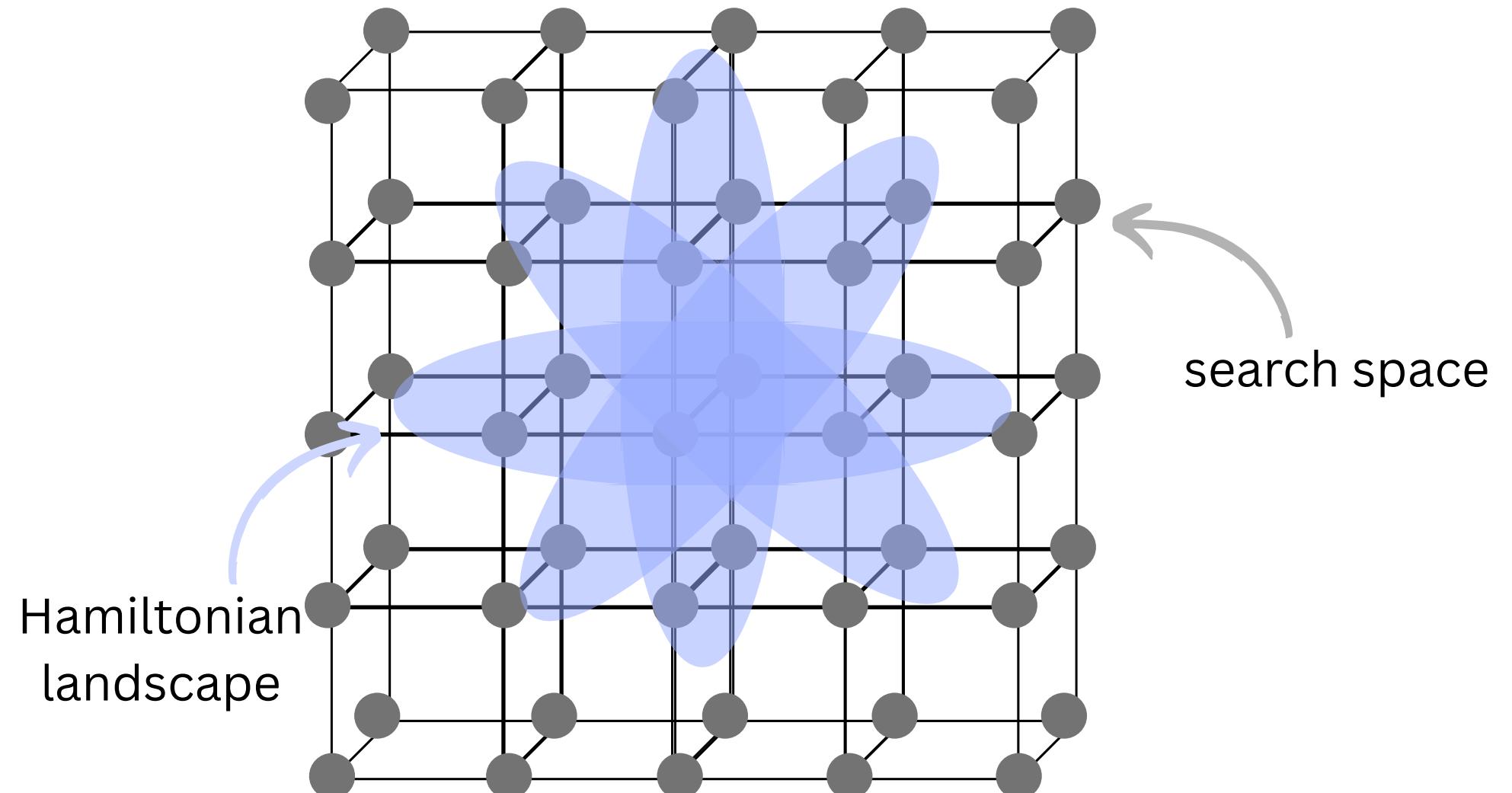


(c) Gate teleportation.

Coherence

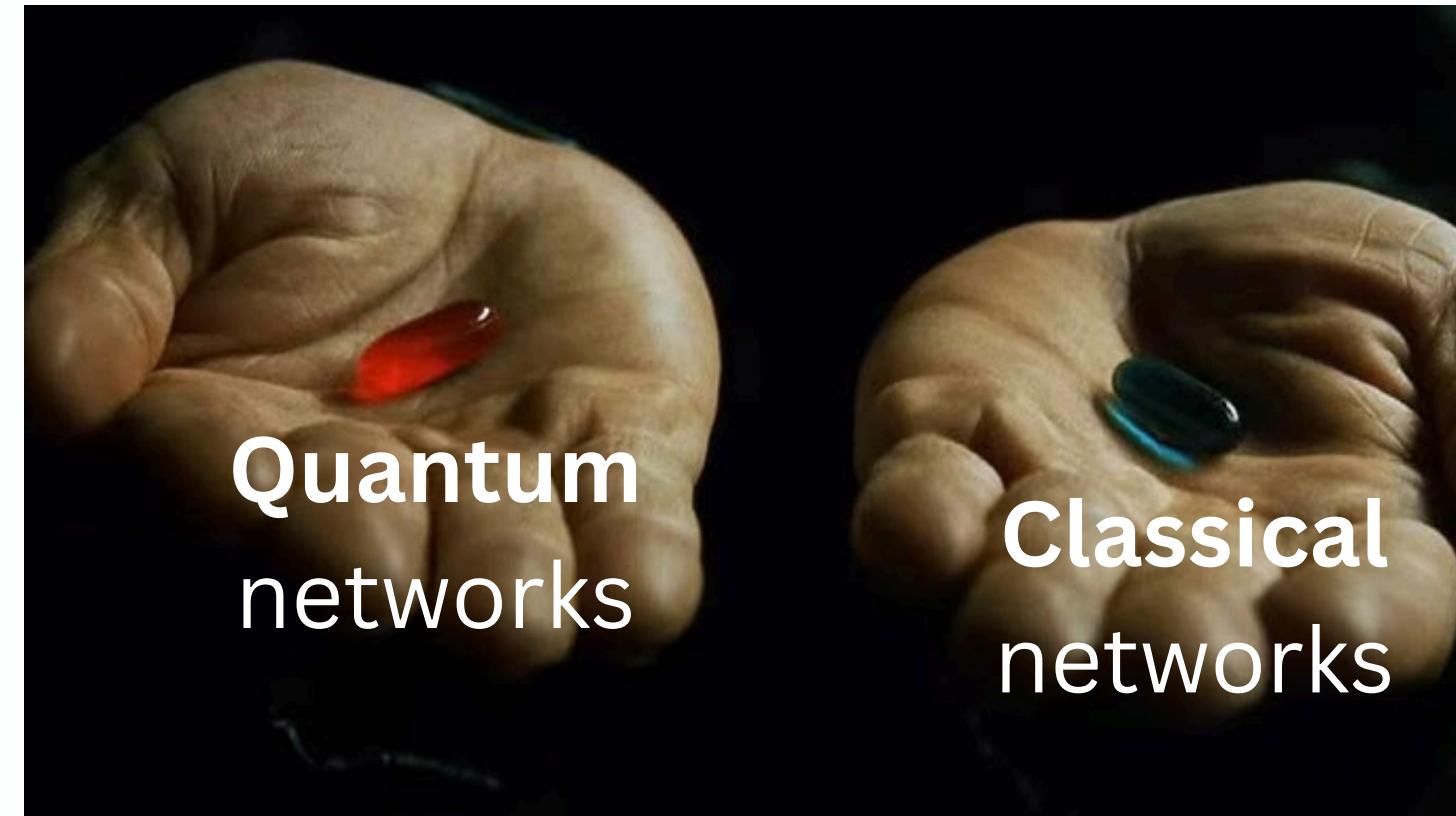
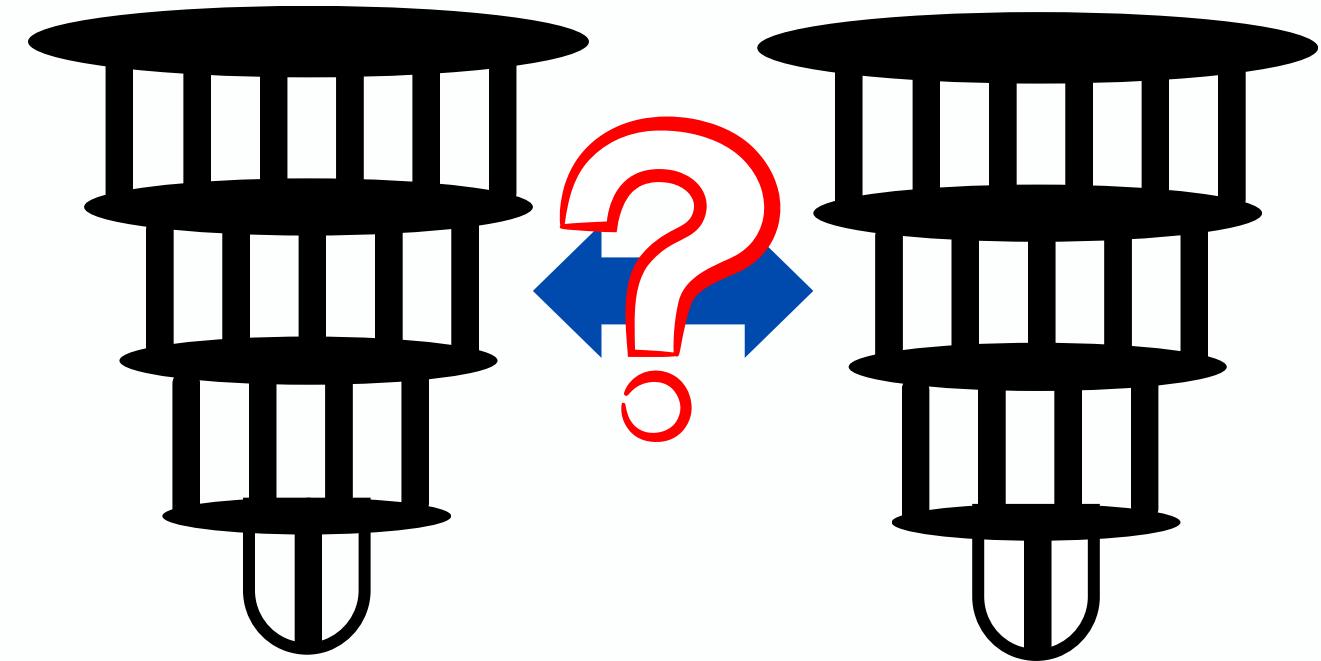


HOW TO DISTRIBUTE QUANTUM WORKLOADS



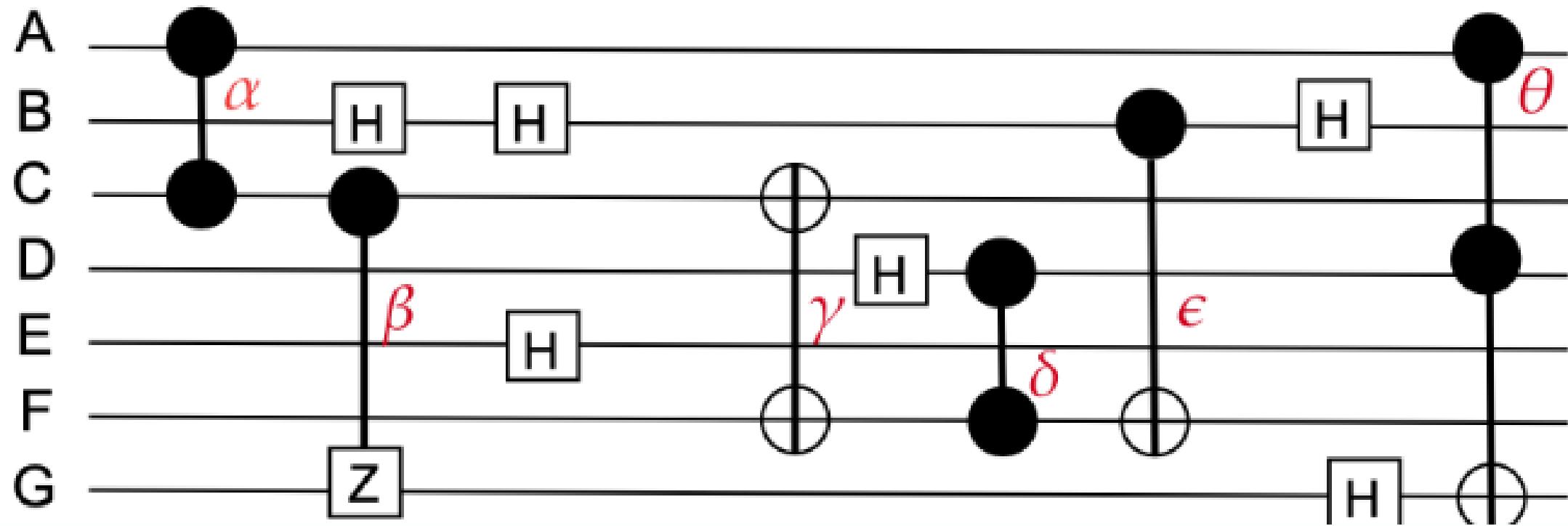
$$H = H_{local}(i) + H_{interactions}(i,j)$$

THE CHANNEL QUESTION

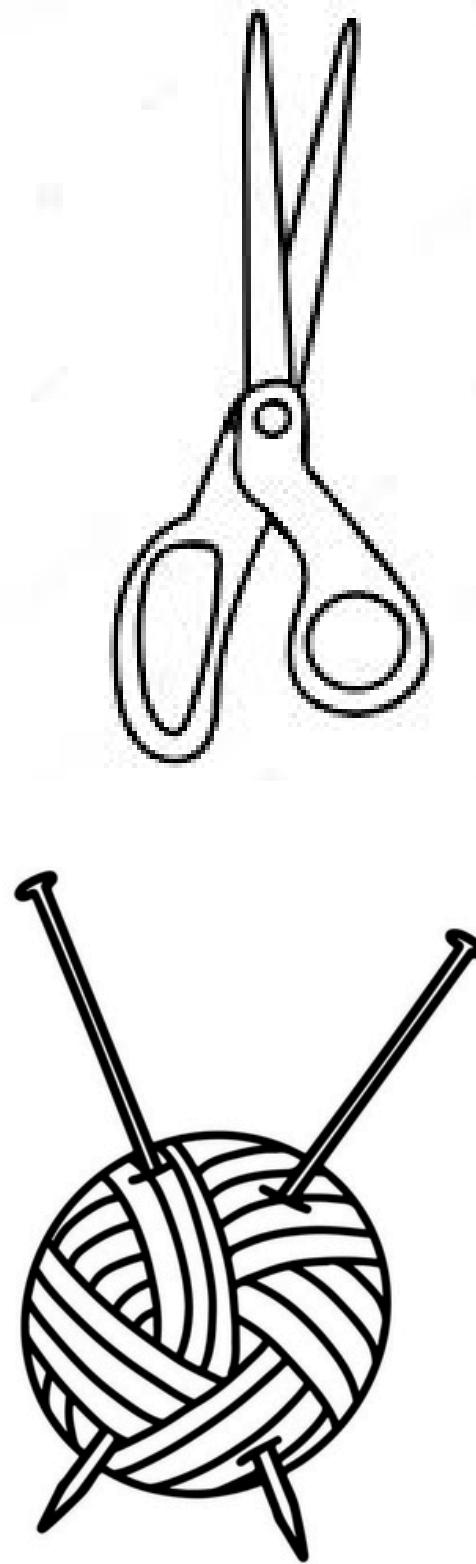


You take the blue pill... the story ends, you wake up in your bed and believe whatever you want to believe. You take the red pill... you stay in Wonderland, and I show you how deep the rabbit hole goes.

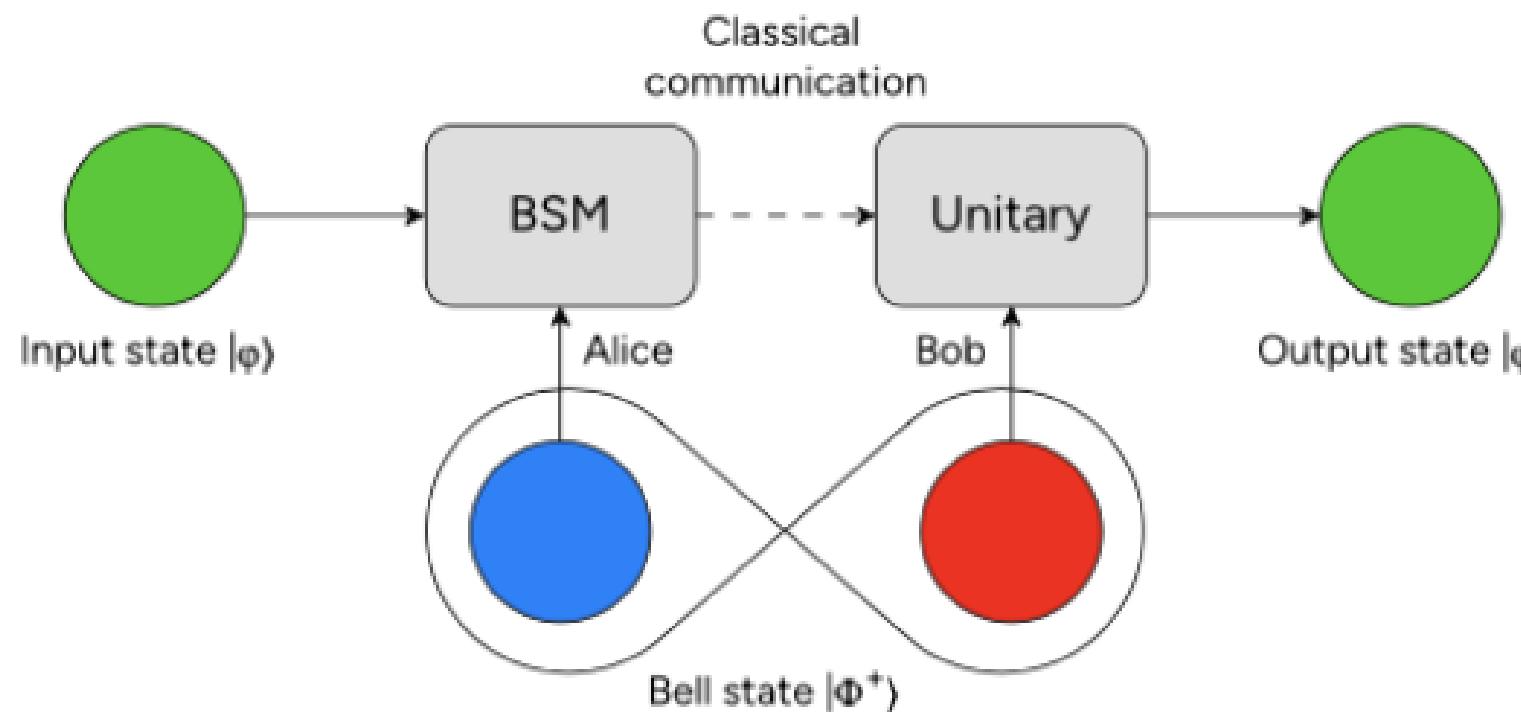
CUTTING AND KNITTING CIRCUITS



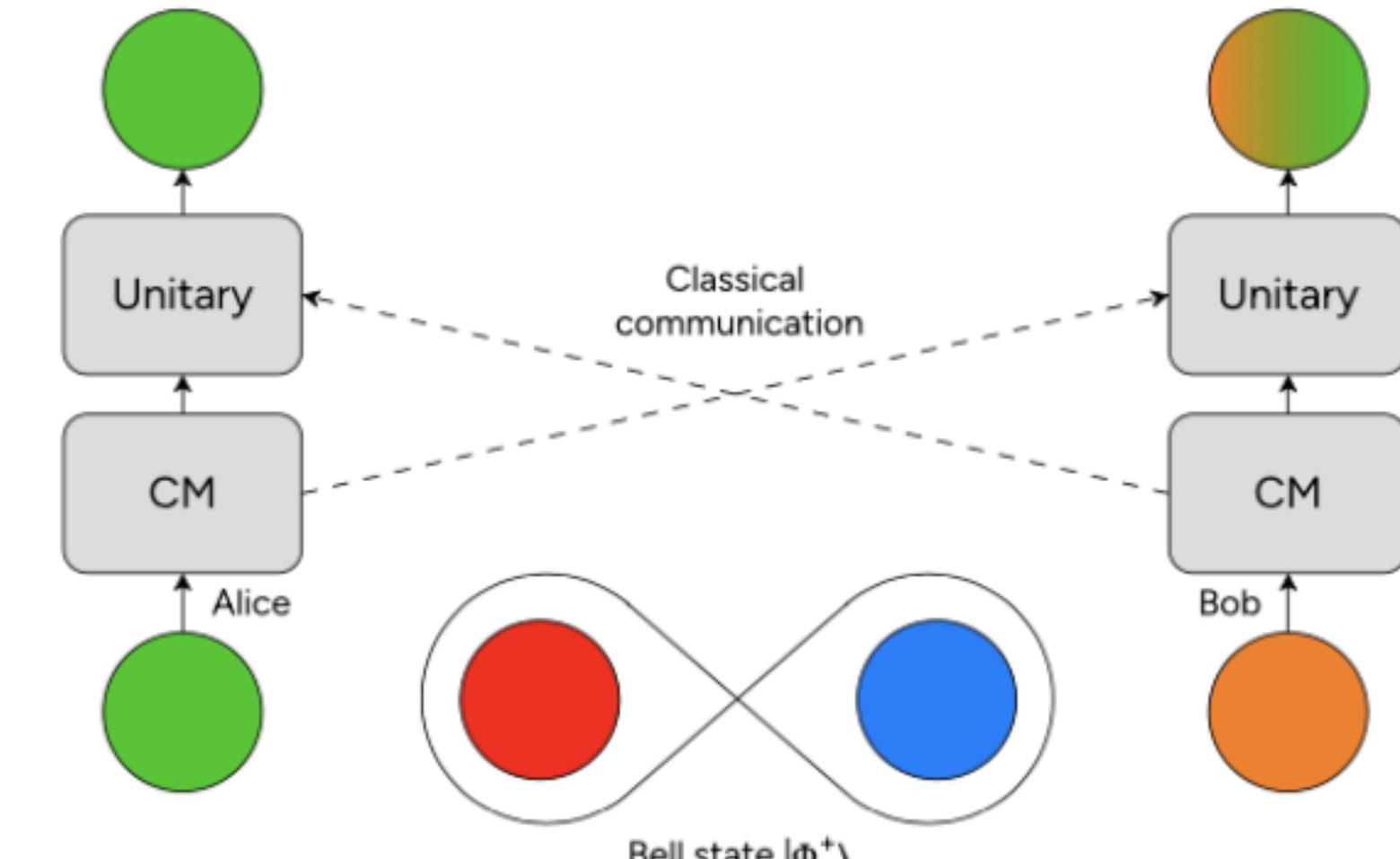
- 1) Decide how many QPUs we are distributing over
 - 2) Choose if we want to cut through wires of gates
 - 3) Make the relevant hypergraph
 - 4) Cut it!



CUTTING AND KNITTING CIRCUITS



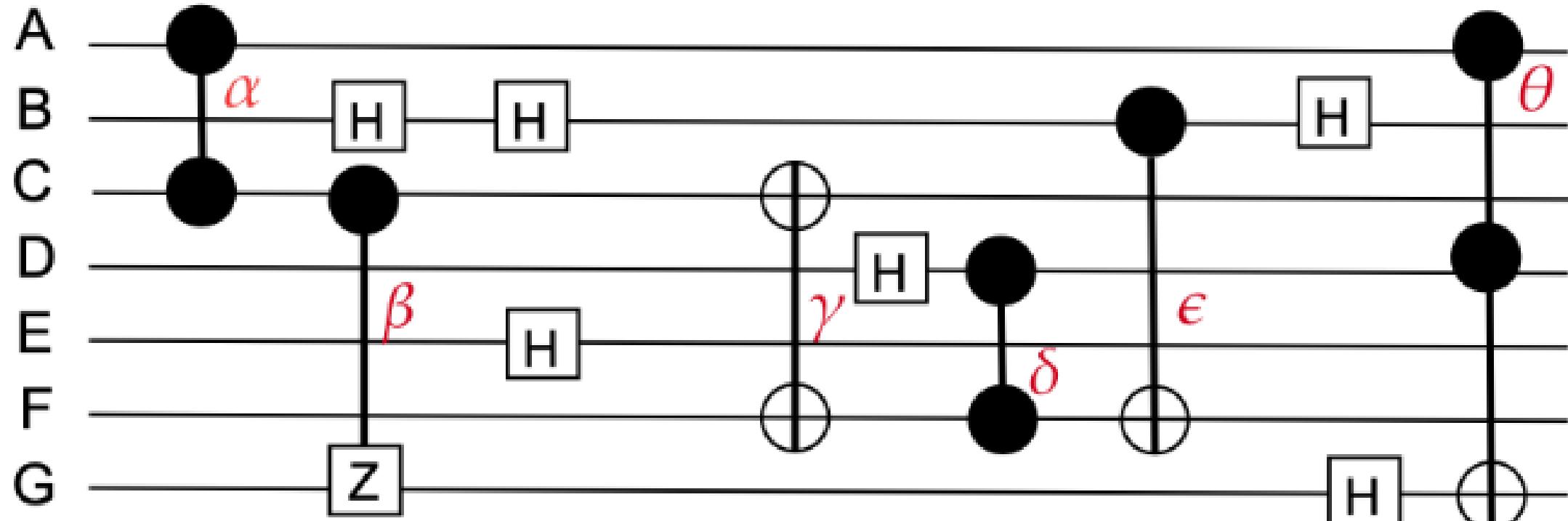
(a) Quantum teleportation.



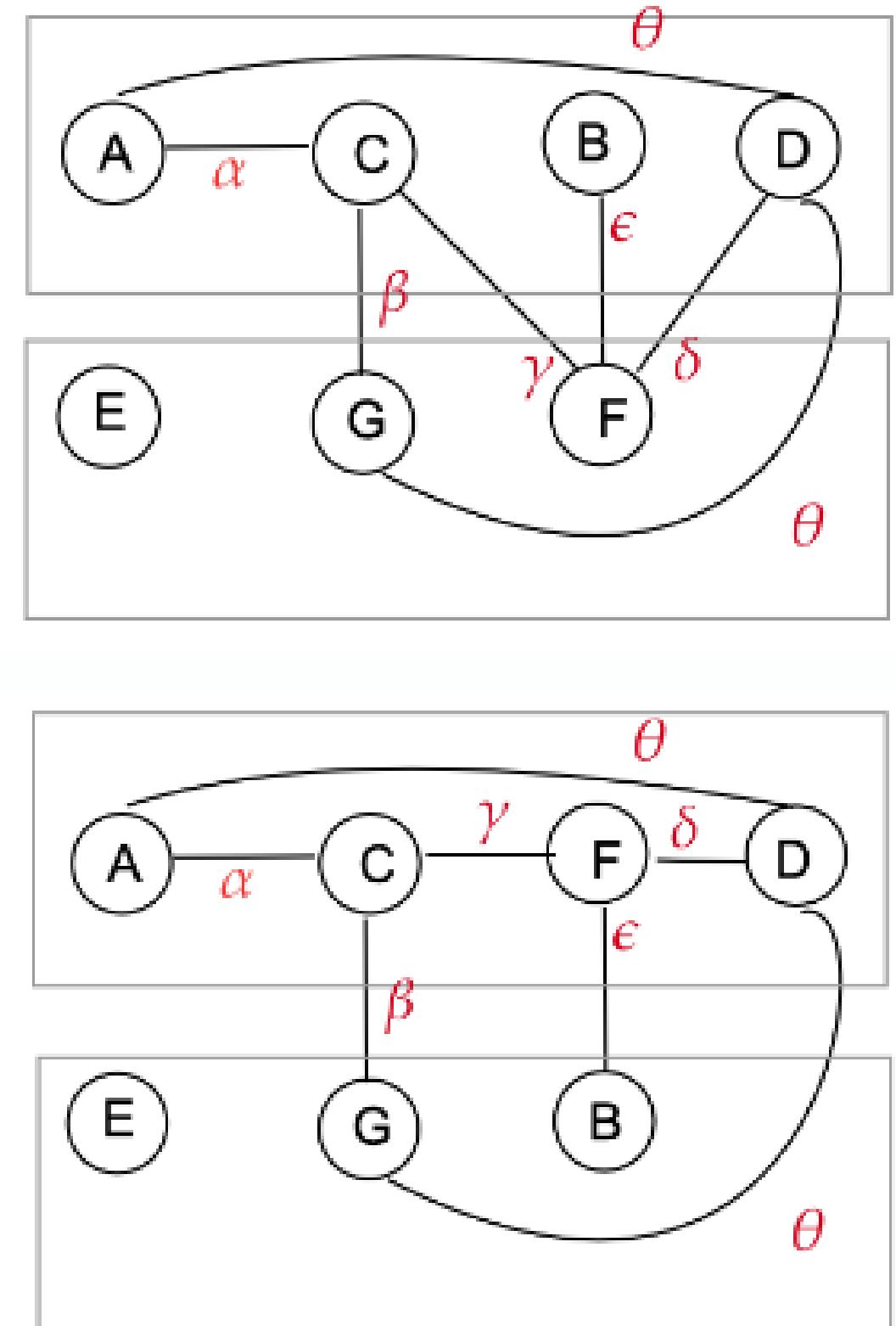
(c) Gate teleportation.

- 1) Decide how many QPUs we are distributing over
- 2) Choose if we want to cut through wires of gates**
- 3) Make the relevant hypergraph
- 4) Cut it!

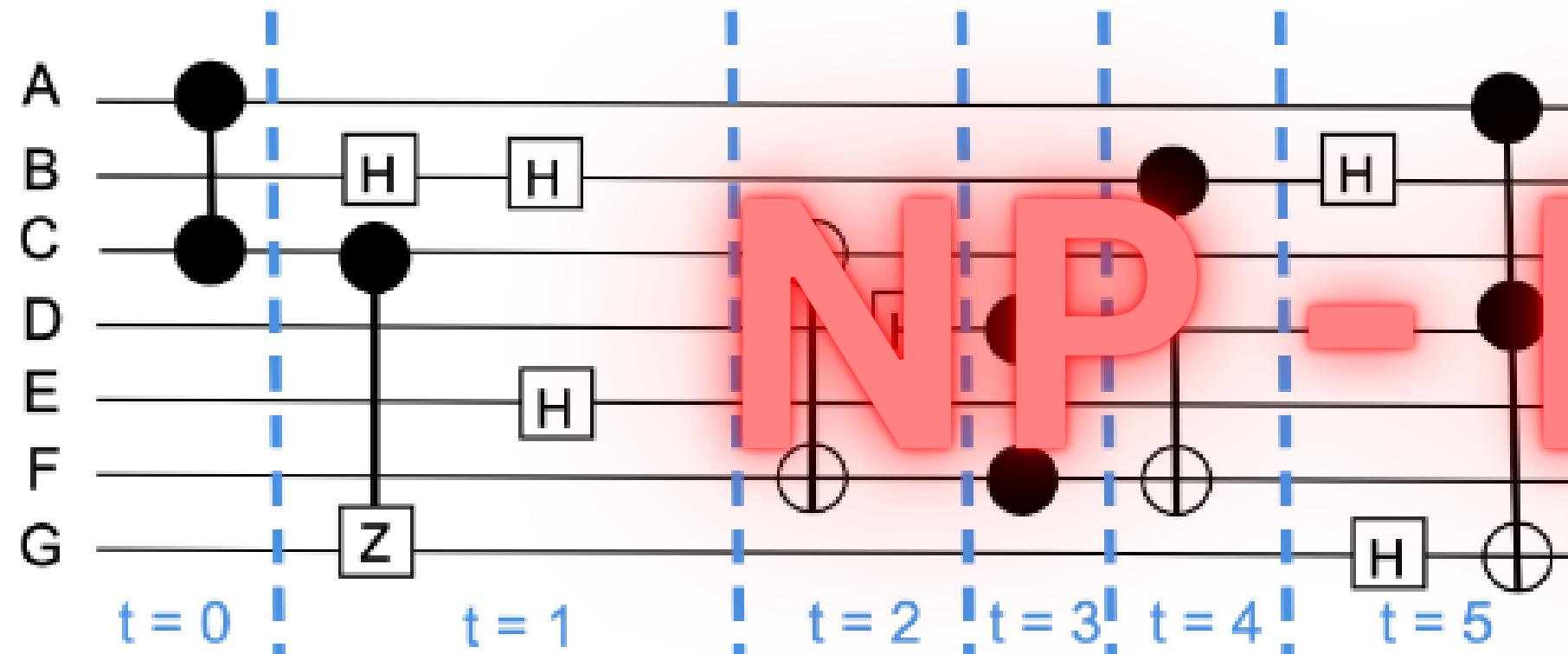
CUTTING AND KNITTING CIRCUITS



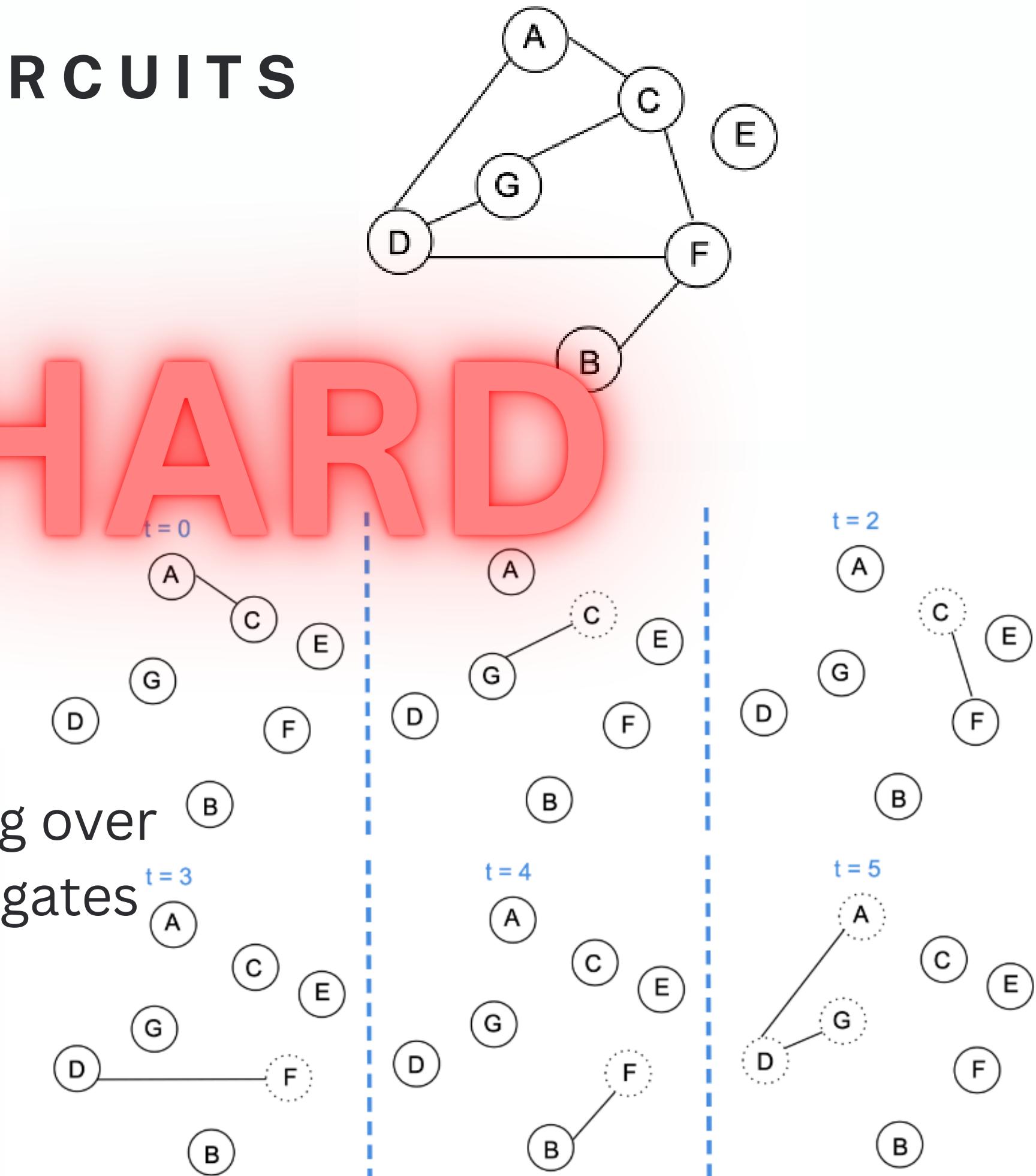
- 1) Decide how many QPUs we are distributing over
- 2) Choose if we want to cut through wires of gates
- 3) Make the relevant hypergraph**
- 4) Cut it!



CUTTING AND KNITTING CIRCUITS



NP HARD



- 1) Decide how many QPUs we are distributing over
- 2) Choose if we want to cut through wires of gates
- 3) Make the relevant hypergraph
- 4) Cut it!**

IF THE CHANNEL IS QUANTUM



Good news we can teleport!

We need to:

- Establish entanglement between our QPUs
- Deal with new errors introduced by the channel



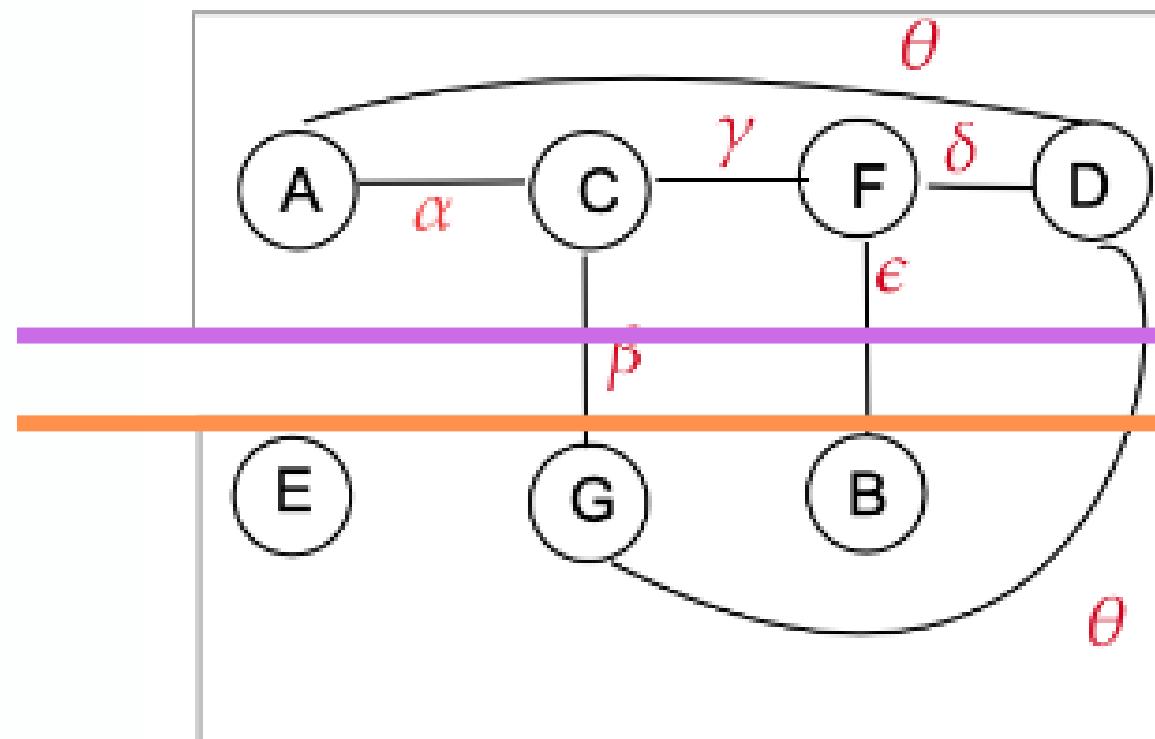
IF THE CHANNEL IS CLASSICAL



Bad news we can't teleport!

We need to:

- Establish entanglement between our QPUs
- Deal with new errors introduced by **measurement**
- **Probabilistically decompose the channel**



- x Need to run many shots now
- Mid-circuit measurement
- Classical feed-forwarding
- x Need to run many shots now



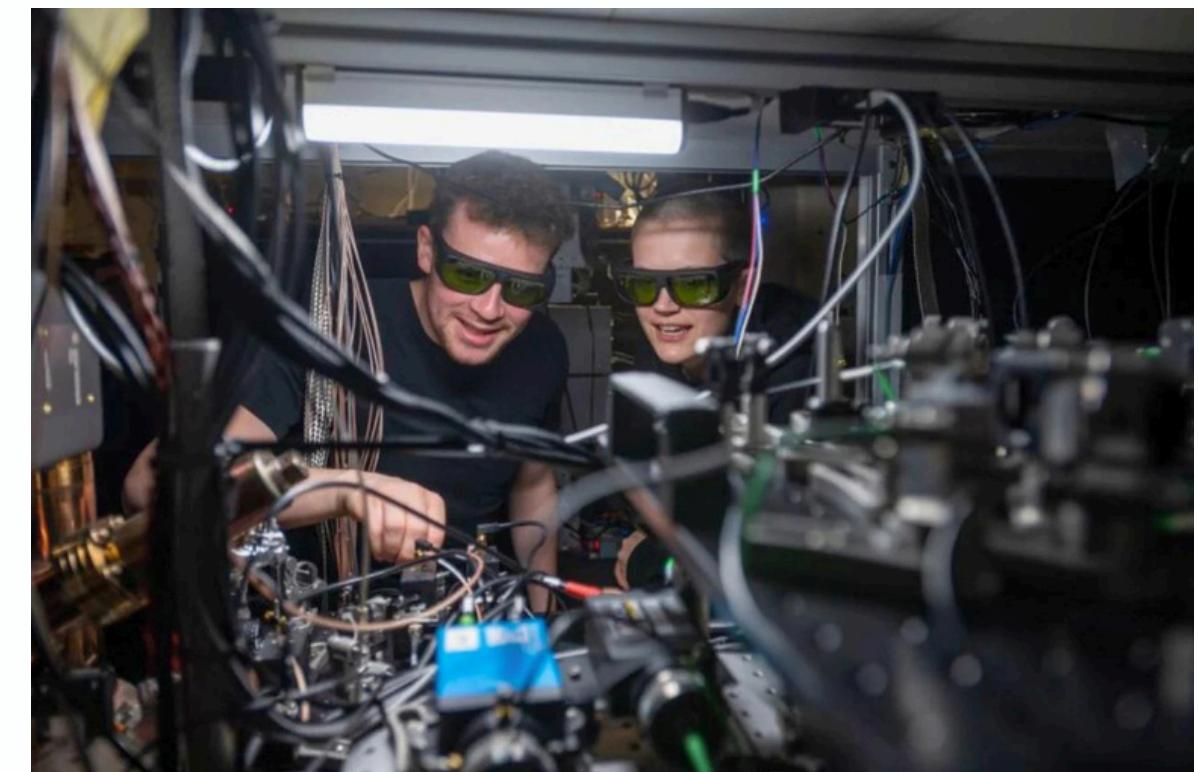
STATE OF THE ART



Xanadu's Aurora



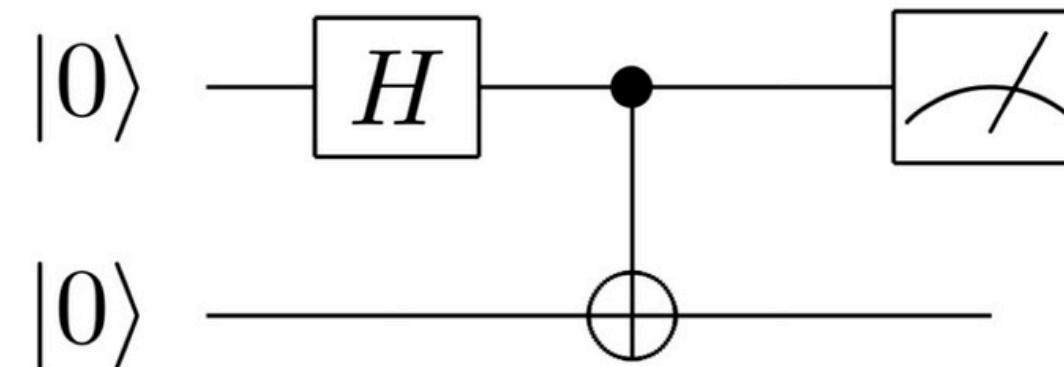
1st Quantum Networking OS system



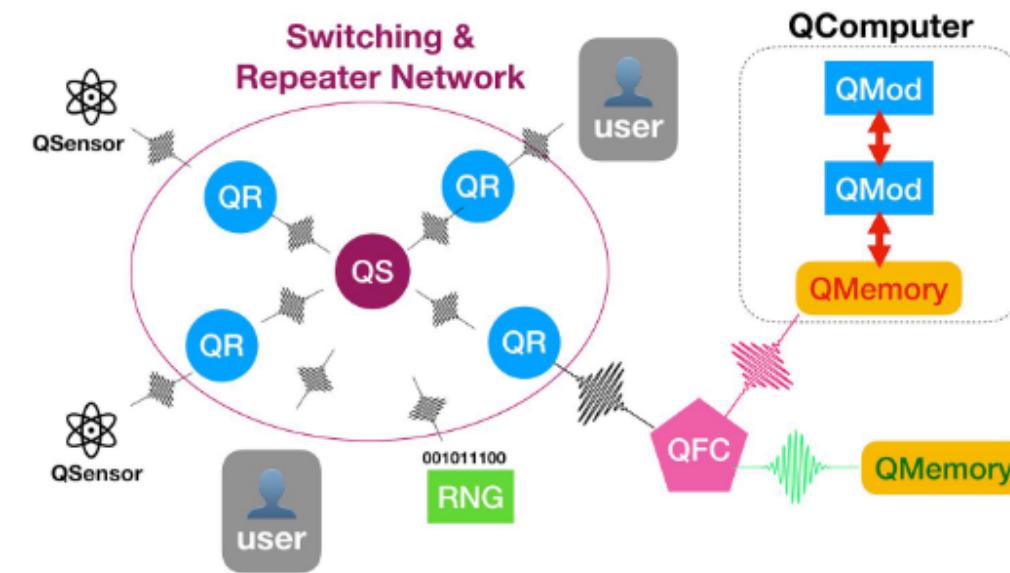
Distributed Grover search

THE HARDWARE CONVERSATION

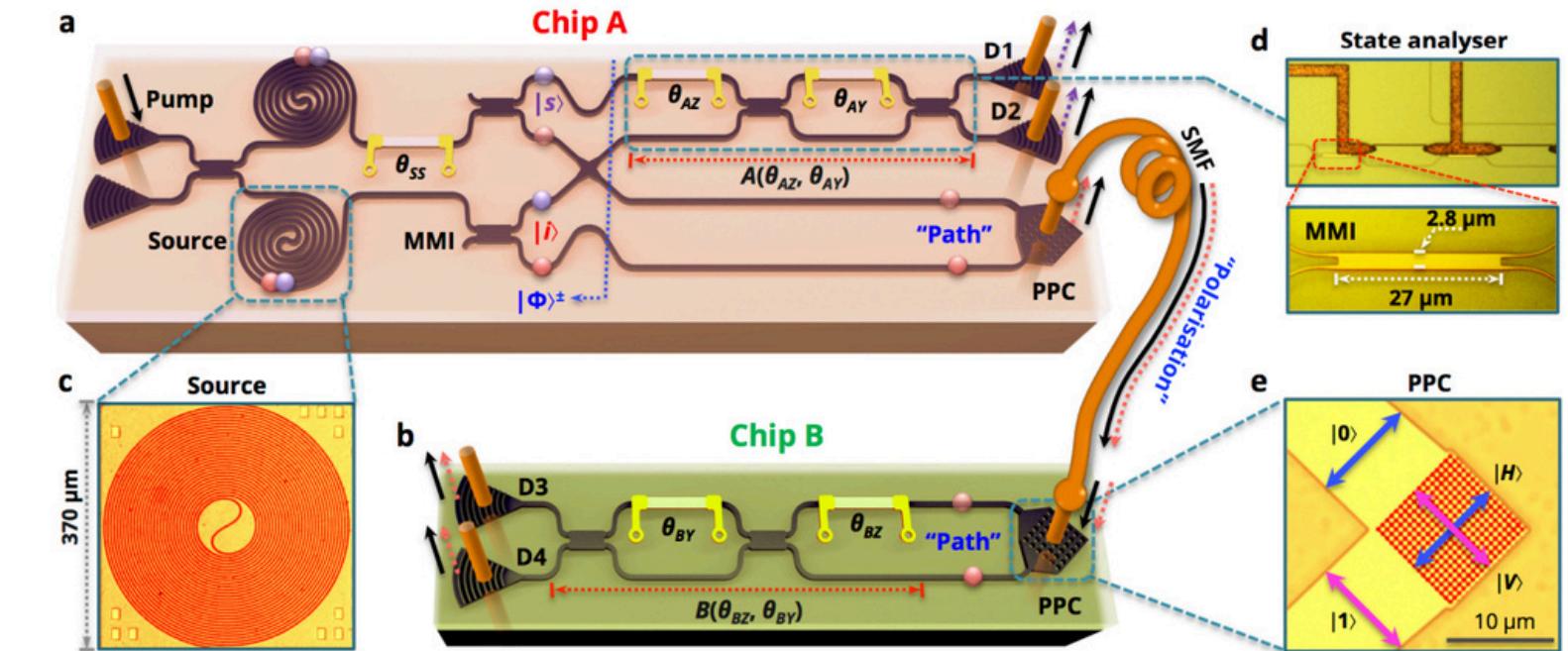
A uni-model perspective



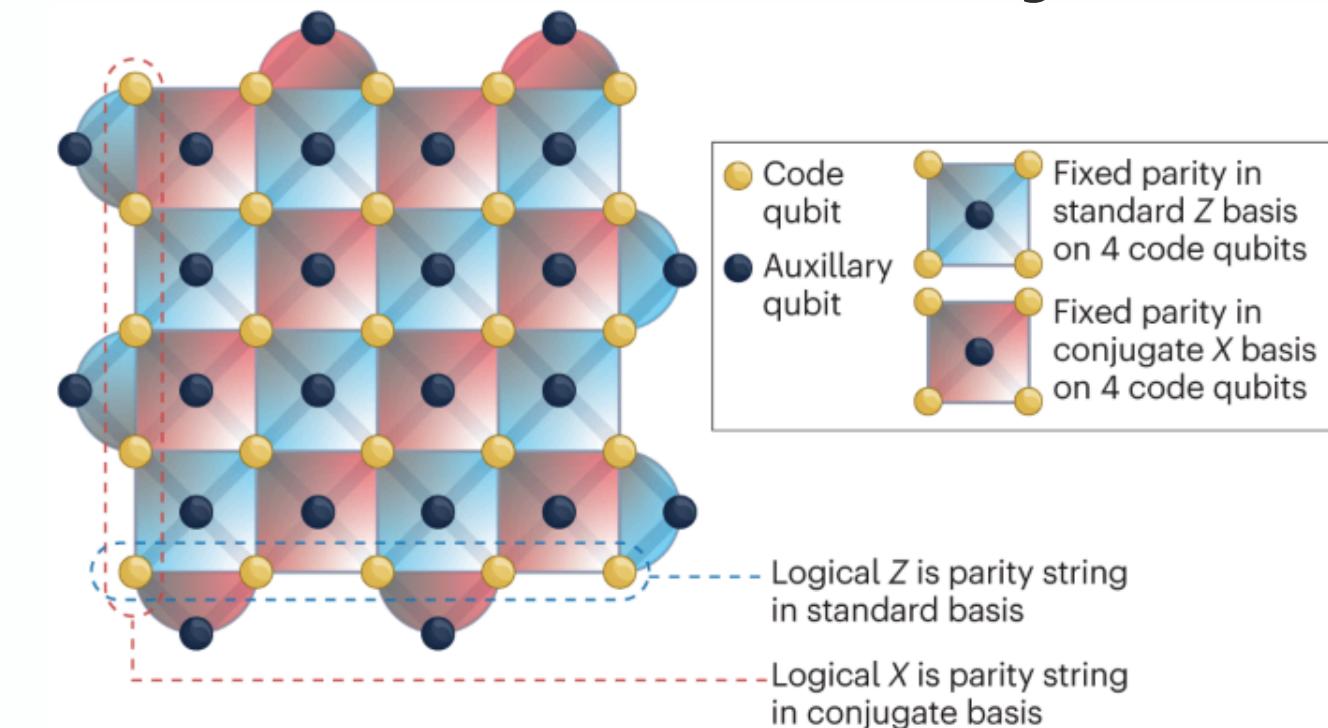
Neither quantum computers
nor networks are mature or
built to be compatible



Interconnects

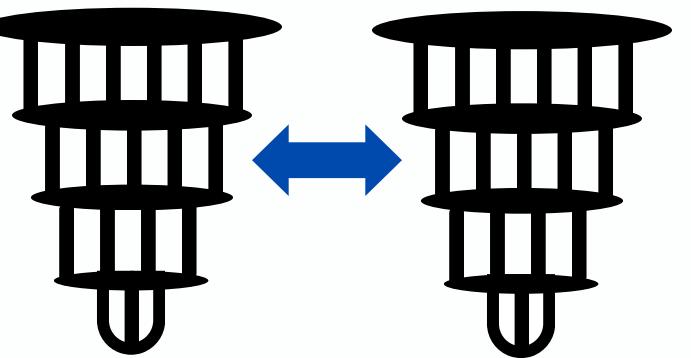


Errors and fidelity



Q&A

THANK YOU!



Maria Gragera Garces,
7th of May 2025

<QSL>
Quantum Software Lab

