

Introdução à Computação Quântica

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- IBM Quantum Ambassador
- IBM Certified Associate Developer - Quantum Computation using Qiskit v0.2X
- IBM Certified Associate Developer – Quantum Computation using Qiskit v2.0X
- Badge IBM Quantum Conversations
- LFQ101 – Fundamentals of Quantum Computing – The Linux Foundation
- Badge IBM Quantum Safe Conversations



QUEM SOU EU ?

Tenho um mestrado em Engenharia Elétrica, com área de concentração em Inteligência Artificial e Teoria dos Fractais, Bacharel em Matemática e Cientista da Computação, trabalho com TI desde 1987, passando por segmentos como desenvolvimento de Hardware, Firmware e Assembler, C, C++, Pascal e Java.

Atuei por mais de 20 anos com desenvolvimento em linguagens orientadas para Objetos. Atualmente AI Engineer at IBM.

Tenho o tema inteligência artificial como um prazer pessoal

Atuei durante 10 anos com treinamentos, com mais de 4000 horas de treinamentos ministrados de OOP, Java, Modelagem UML, JEE, Websphere
Publiquei um livro sobre notação BPMN

Também fui editor chefe da revista PortalBPM, uma revista de BPM e Modelagem de processos, Fui colunista das revistas MundoJava, JavaMagazine e Developers Magazine, por mais 4 anos em cada uma destas revistas, tendo publicado mais de 100 artigos neste período

Publiquei alguns artigos no site Transformação digital da IBM.

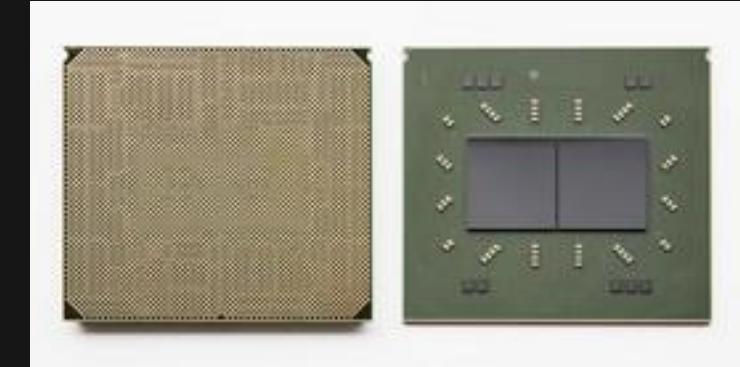
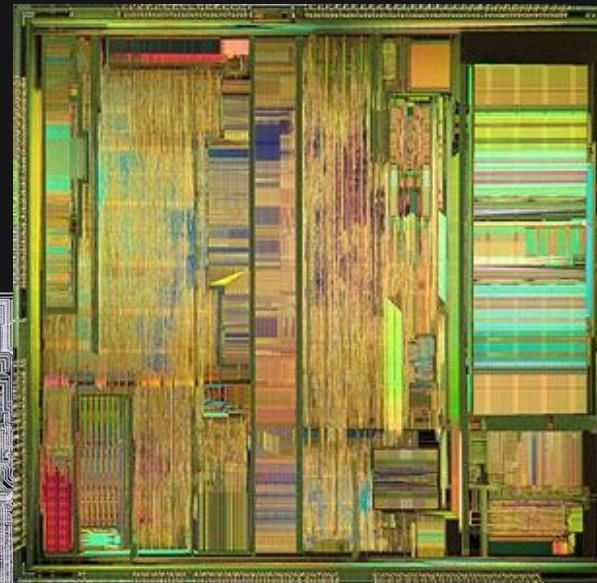
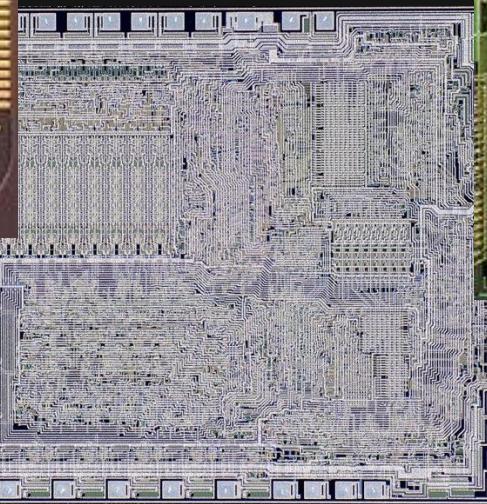
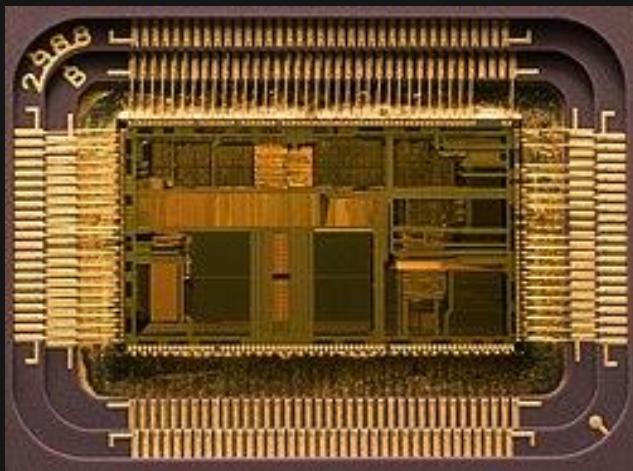
Sou escritor muito ativo no Linkedin, com mais de 250 artigos publicados



E TAMBÉM COLECIONO COMPUTADORES DA DÉCADA DE 70 E 80



Porque Quantum agora?



4004 10Micro

8080 6 Micro

80286 1.5 Micro

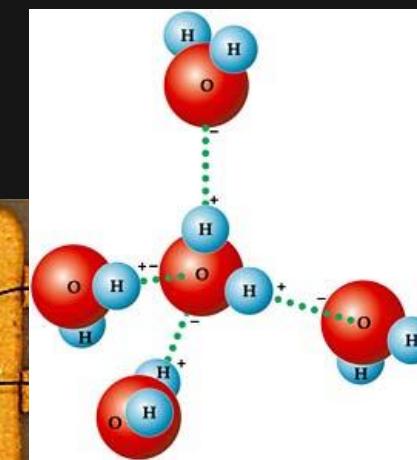
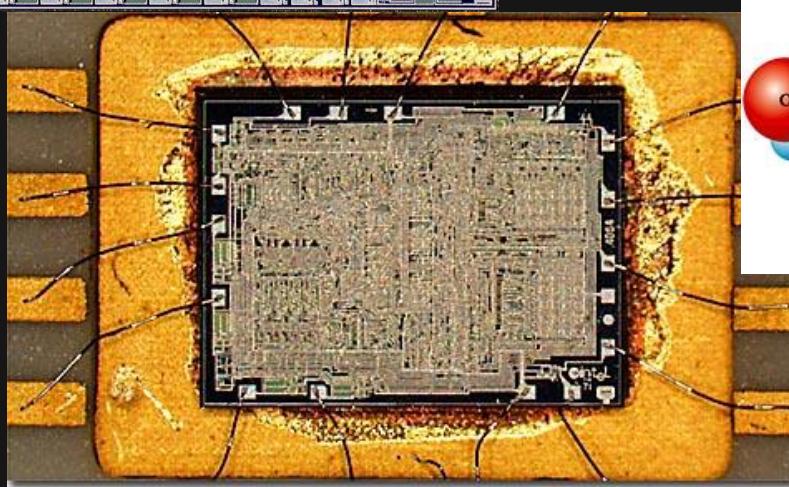
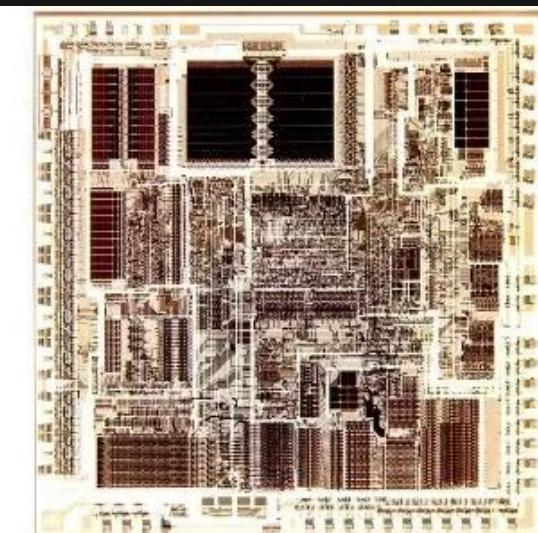
80486 600 nano

80686 400 nano

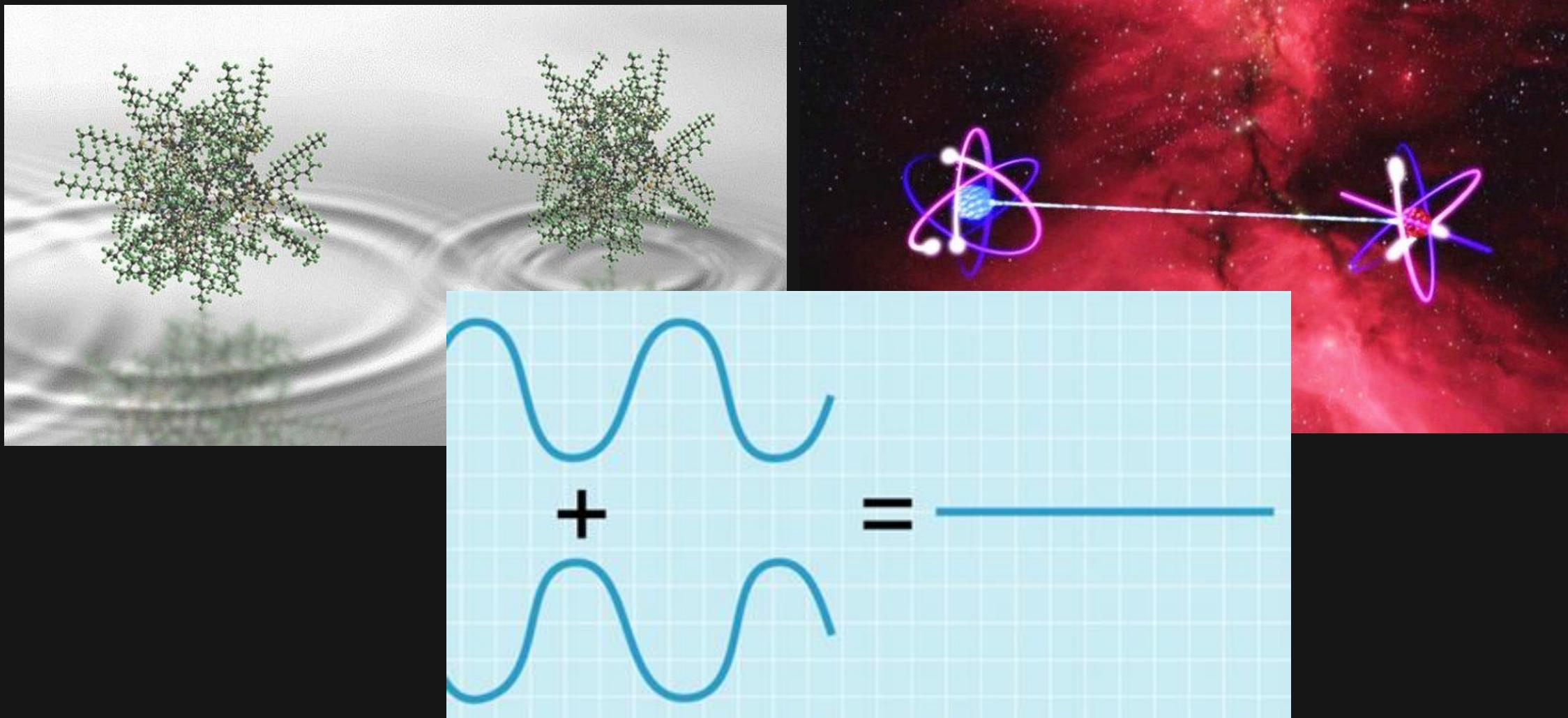
⋮

Telum 7 nano

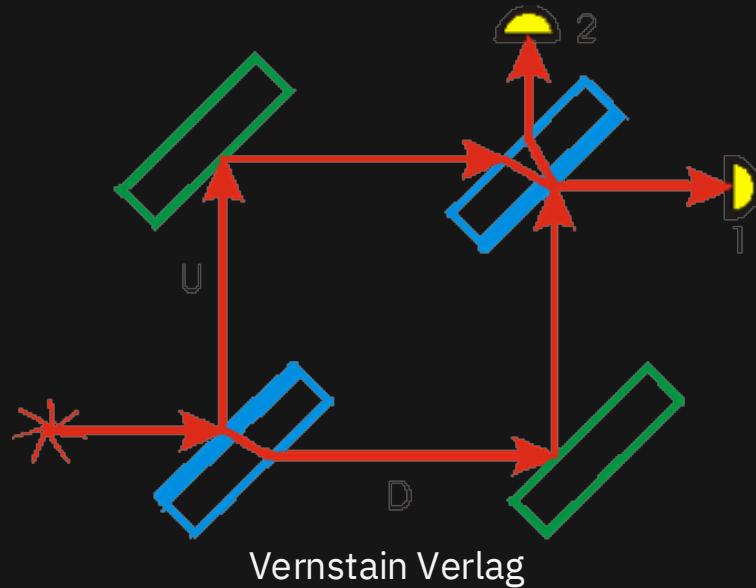
Partícula água 0,3nm – 1 micro



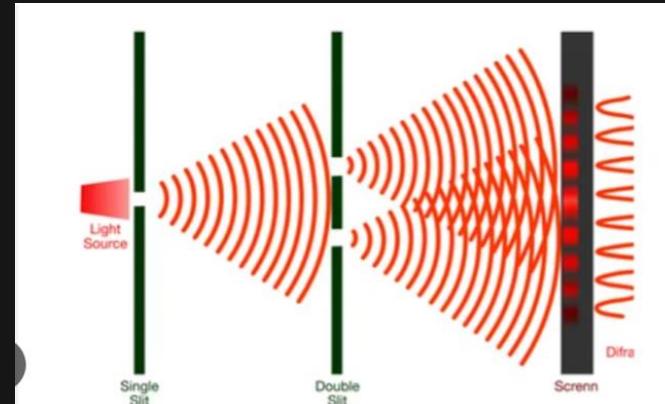
Superposição e entrelaçamento e interferência



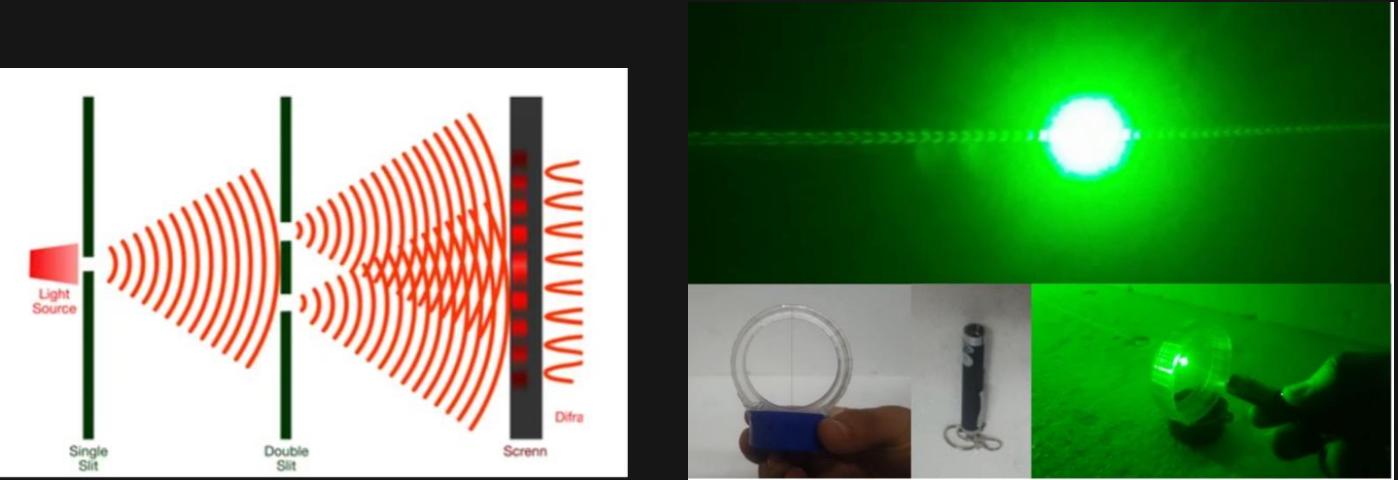
Coisas estranhas da mecânica quântica



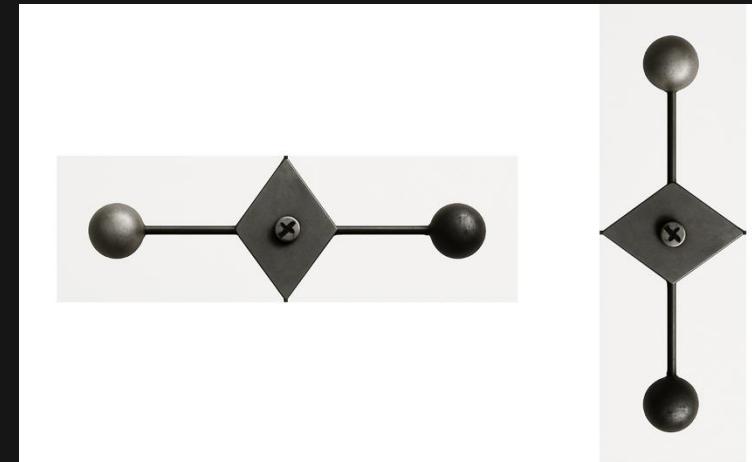
Interferência



Double Slit



Shrodinger

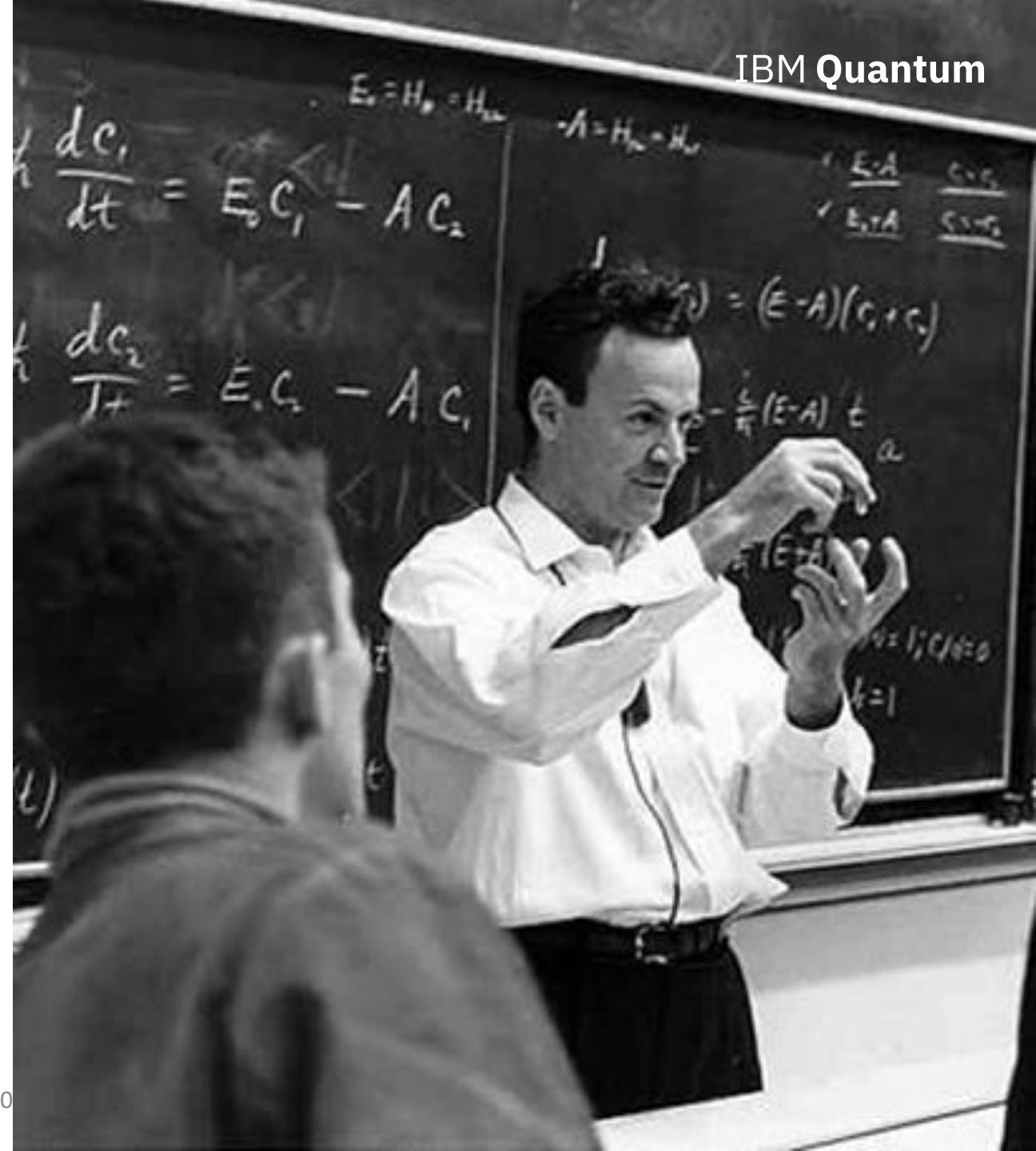


- “Não estou feliz com todas as análises que acompanham apenas a teoria clássica, porque a natureza não é clássica, caramba, e se você quiser fazer uma simulação da natureza, é melhor torná-la mecânica quântica ...”

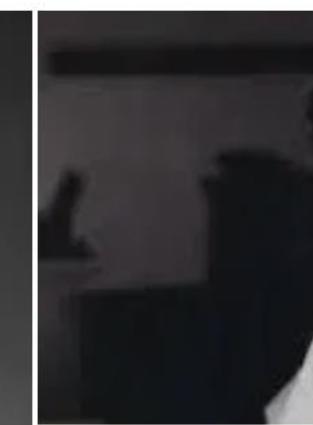
Richard P. Feynman
Department of Physics,
California Institute of Technology

International Journal of Theoretical Physics,
Vol 21, Nos. 6/7, 1982

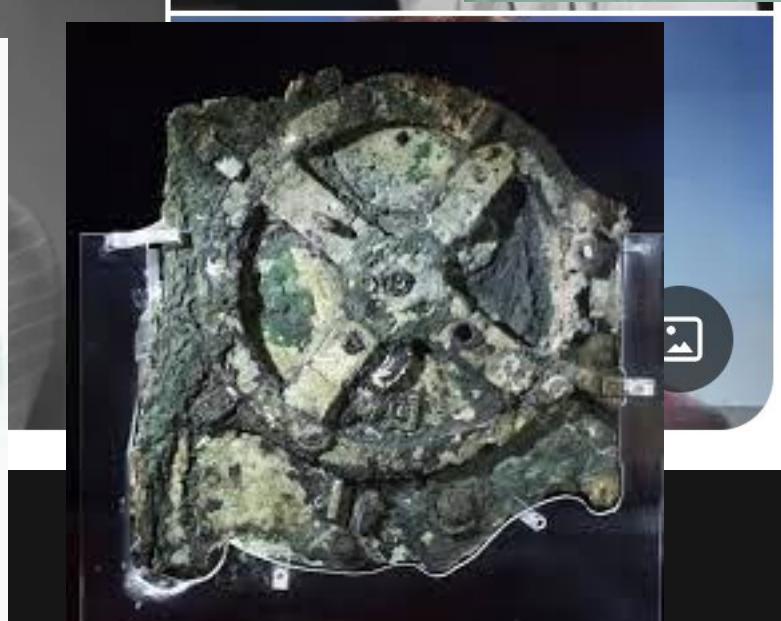
IBM Quantum



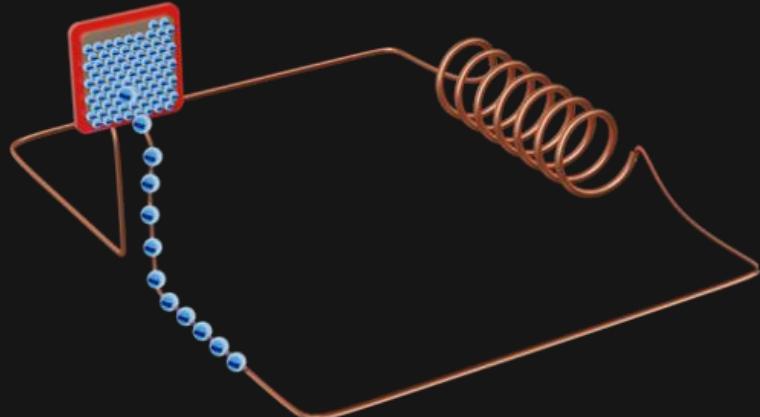
O que é um computador?



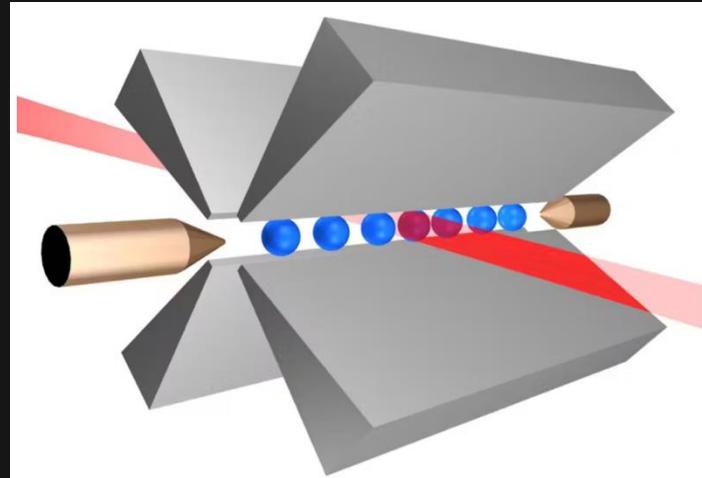
estados
operações



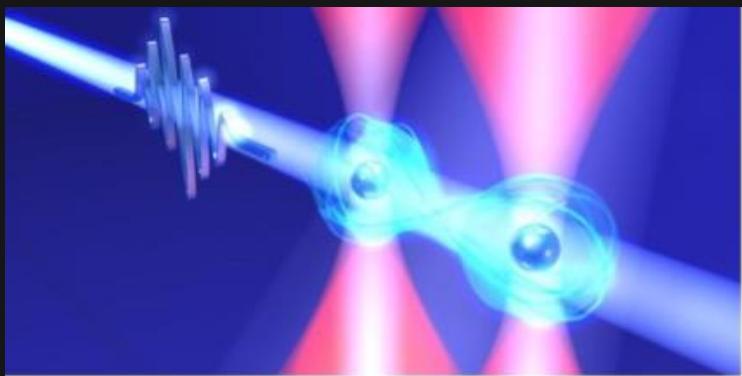
Computador quântico



supercondução



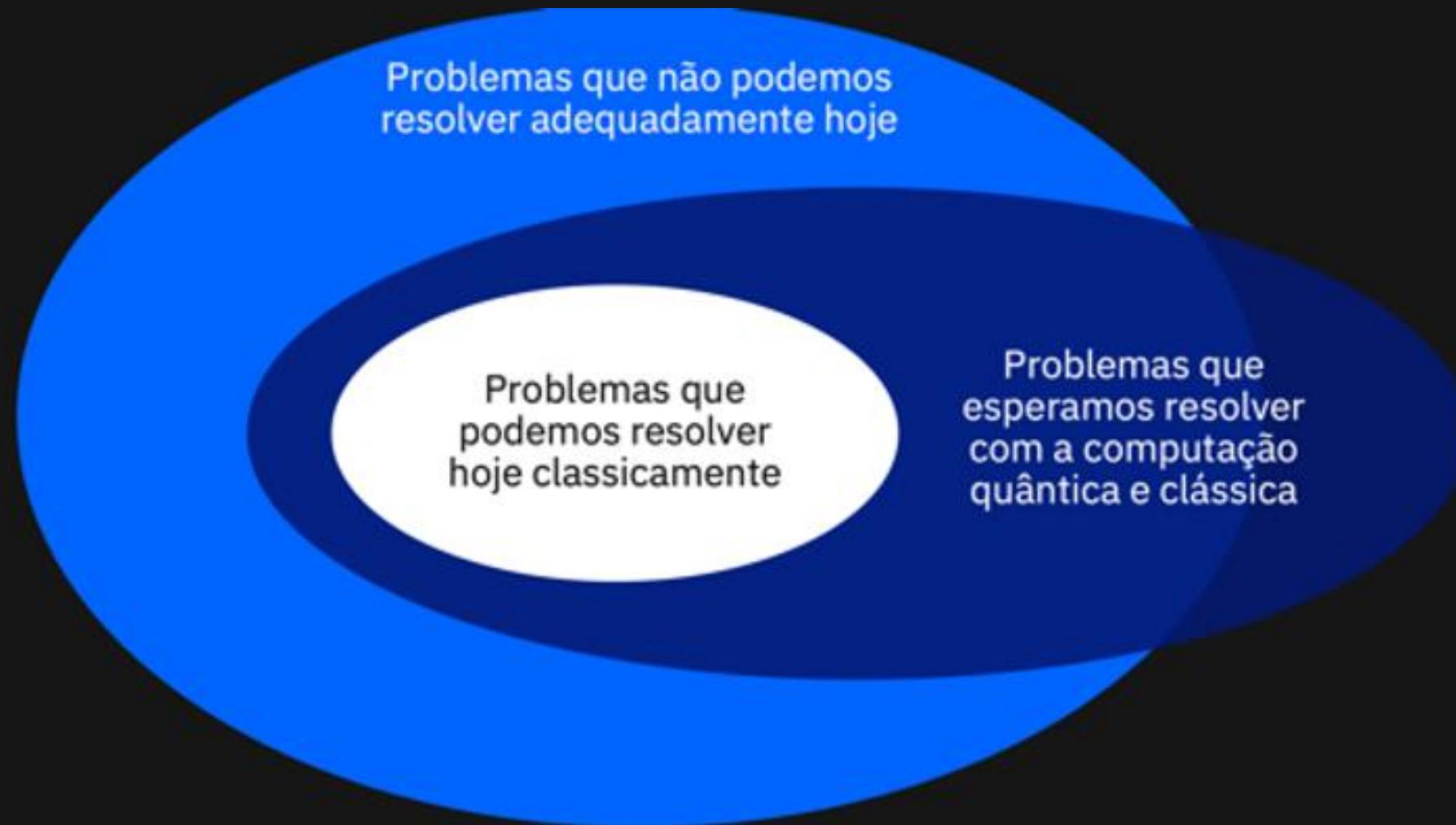
Armadilha de ions



Fotons

Muitas outras tecnologias estudadas
Majorana
Germânio

Problemas computacionais



Um dos supercomputadores mais poderosos do mundo

IBM Quantum

**Oak Ridge National
Laboratory
US Department of Energy**

Summit supercomputer specs

200 quadrillion calculations
per second

9216 IBM Power 9 processors

27,648 NVIDIA GPUs

250 PB File System

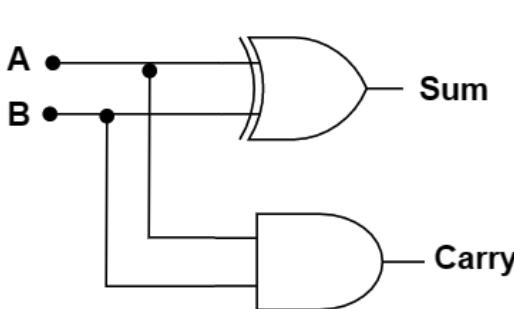
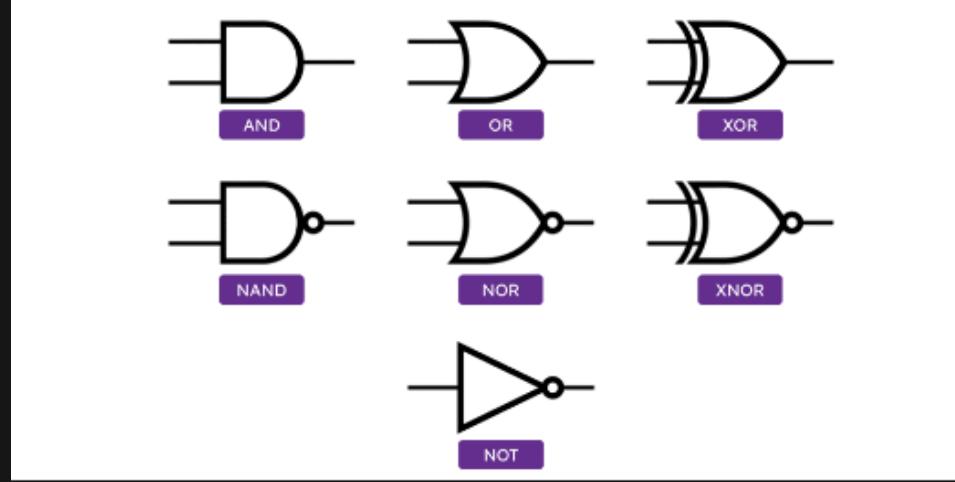
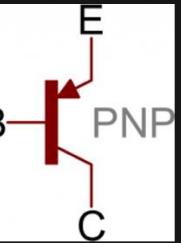
IBM Red Hat Enterprise Linux
(RHEL) v 7.4 Operating System



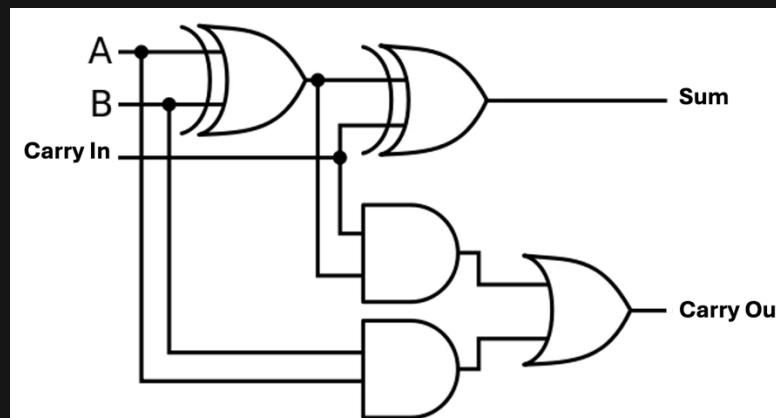
<https://www.ibm.com/thought-leadership/summit-supercomputer/>

O que é um computador tradicional e Quântico?

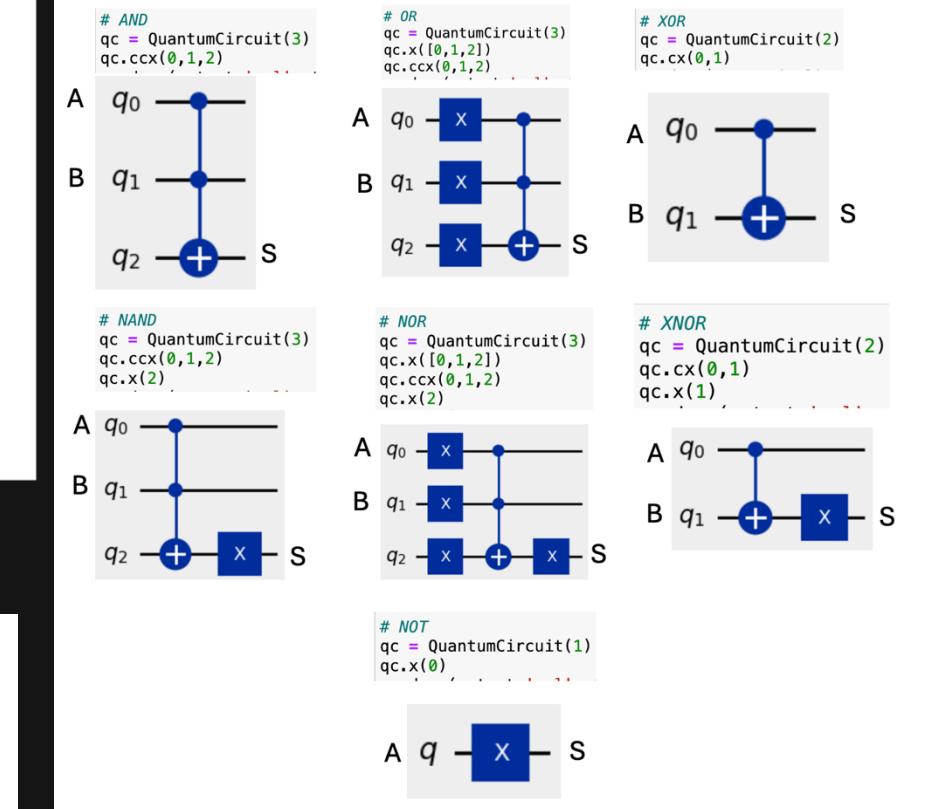
“Um computador baseado em lógica booleana, como os que existem hoje em dia, não conseguem fazer operações aritméticas”



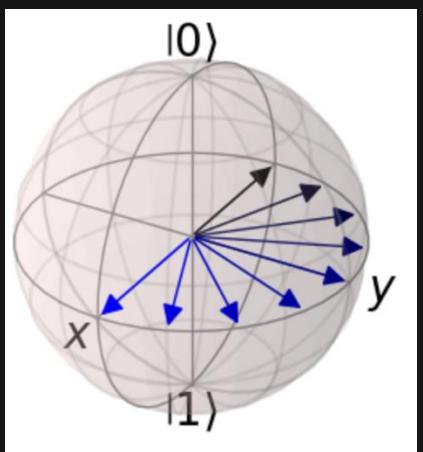
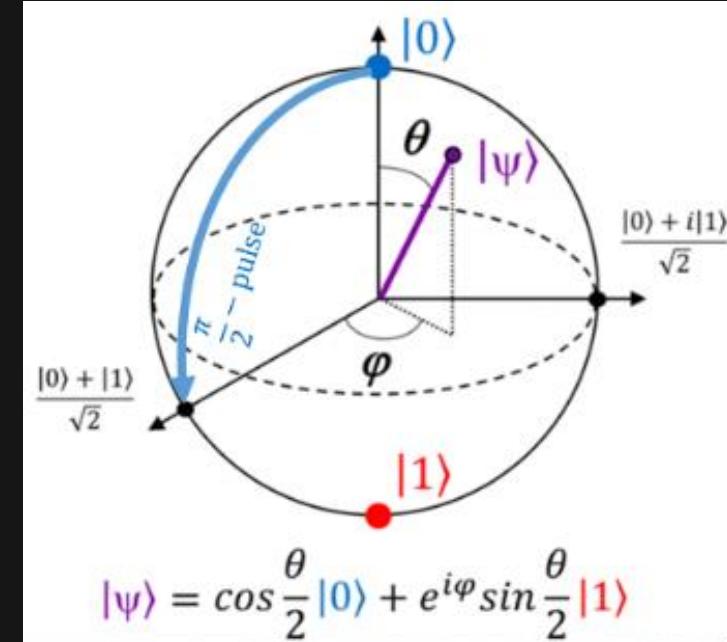
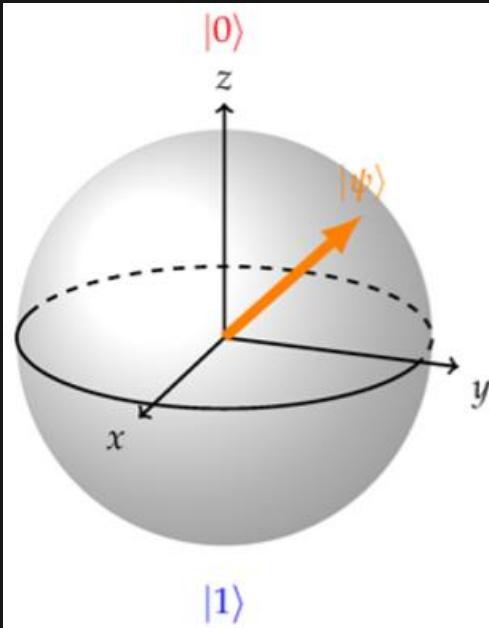
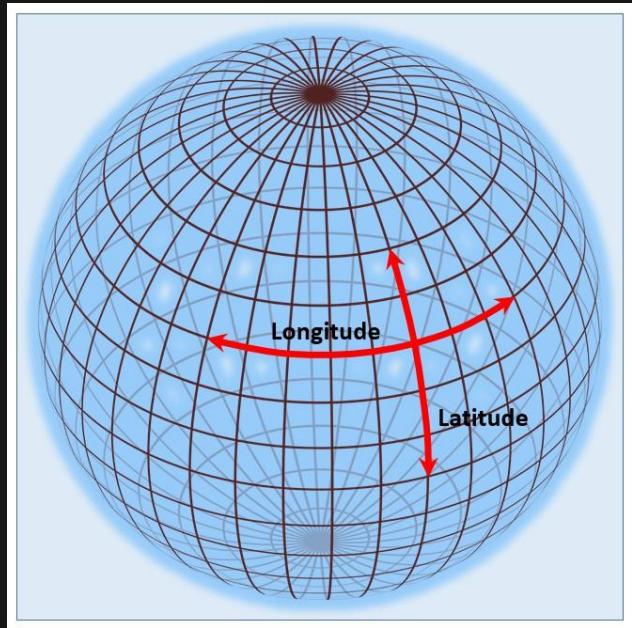
Meio somador



Somador completo



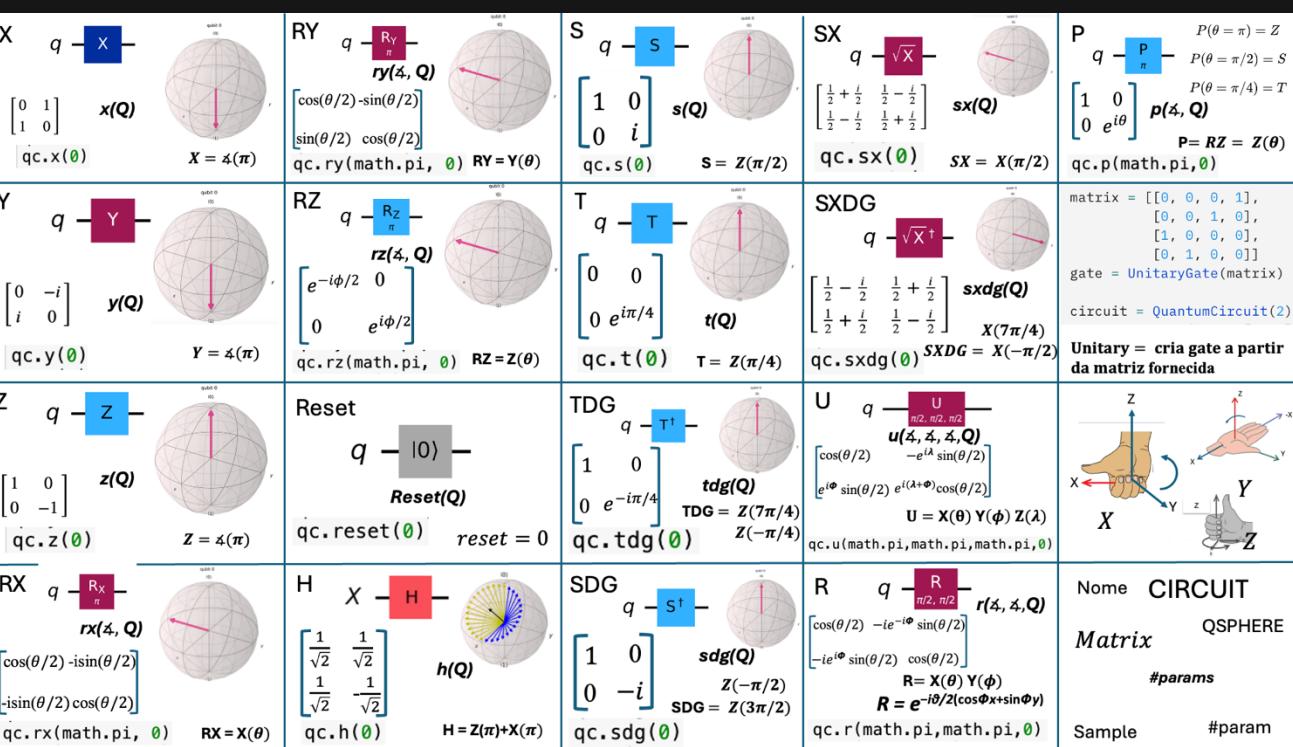
O que é um QUBIT ?



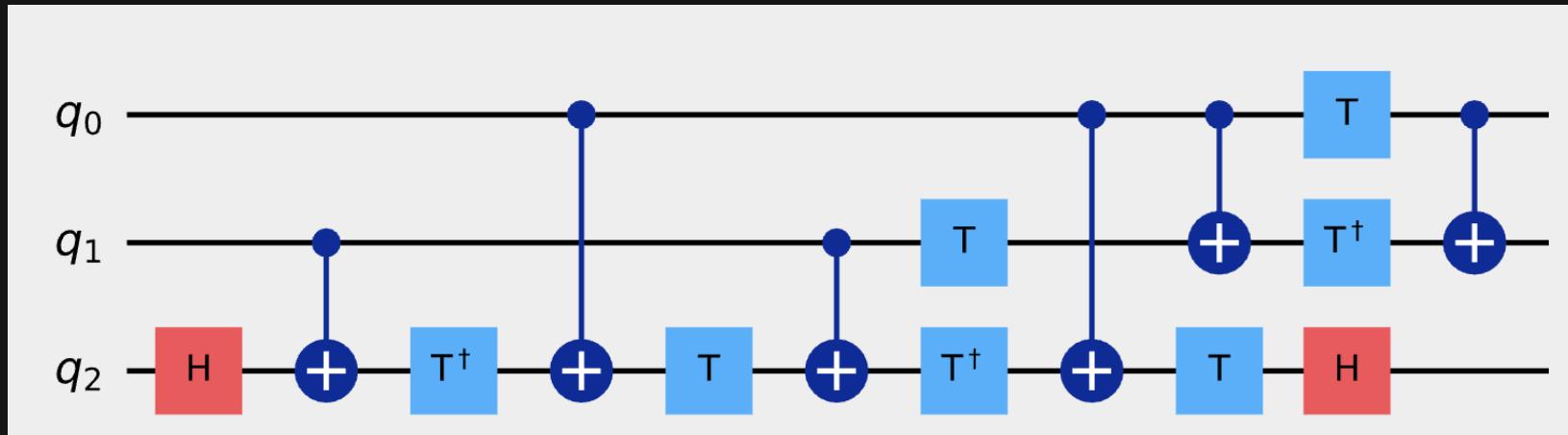
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \quad X - H -$$

A tabela periódica de instruções dos computadores quânticos

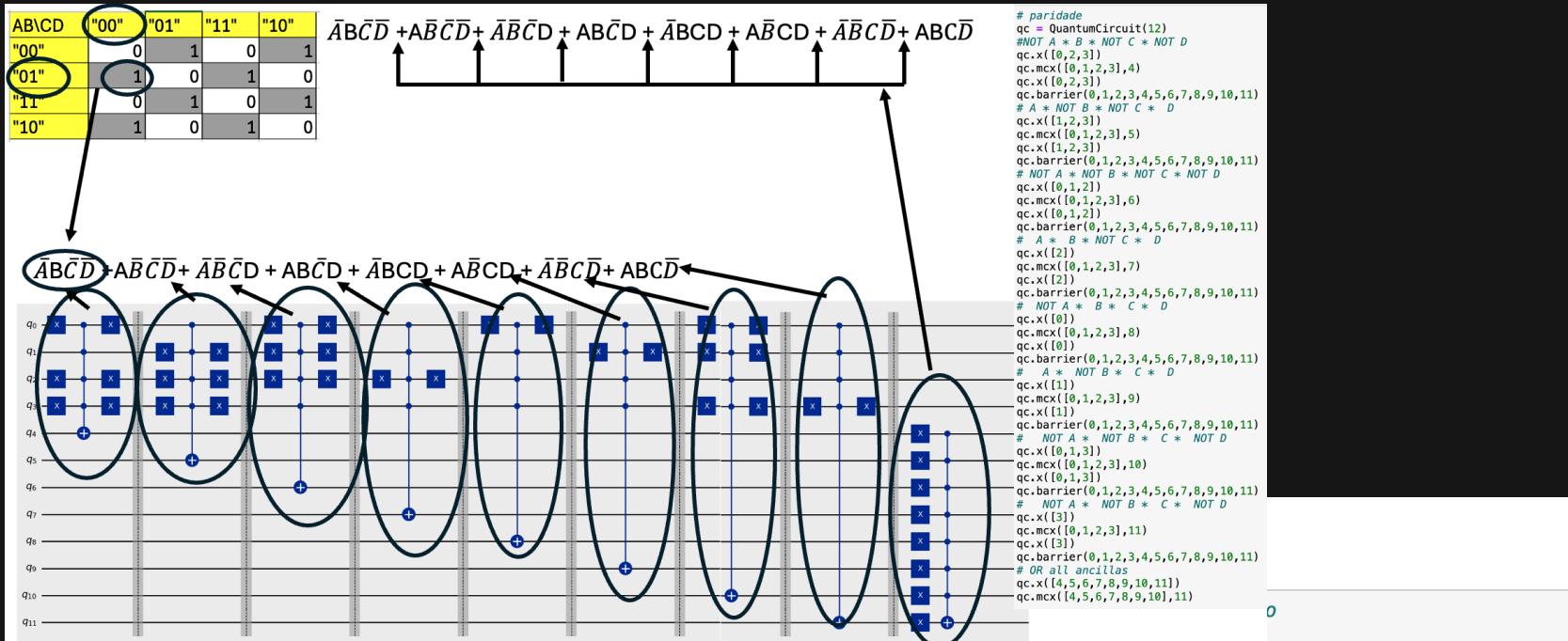
Nome	#Q	CNTRL		
X4	ícone			
Y4		#type param		
Z4		Sample		
		#params	#alterados	
CX	1			
X π				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.cx(1,2)	2			
CY	1			
X 0				
Y π				
Z 0				
qc.cy(1,2)	2			
CZ	1			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z π				
qc.cz(1,2)	2			
CRX	1			
X 4				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.crx(pi, 1, 2)	3			
CRY	1			
X 0				
Y 4				
Z 0				
qc.cry(pi, 1, 2)	3			
RZZ	1			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z ⊗ Z 4				
qc.rzz(pi/2, 2, 3)	3			
CSDG	1			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.csdg(0, 1, 2)	2			
CSWAP	1			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.cswap(0, 1, 2)	2			
MCRY	N			
X 0				
Y 4				
Z 0				
qc.mcry(pi, [0, 1], 2)	3			
RCCCX	3			
X π				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.rcccx(0, 1, 2, 3)	4			
CRZ	1			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z 4				
qc.crz(pi, 1, 2)	3			
CCX	2			
X π				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.ccx(0, 1, 2)	3			
DCX	2			
X π				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.dcx(0, 1)	2			
ISWAP	0			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.iswap(0, 1)	2			
MCRZ	N			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z 4				
qc.mcrz(pi, [0, 1], 2)	3			
RCCX	2			
X π				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.rccx(0, 1, 2)	3			
CP	1			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z π				
qc.cp(pi, 0, 1)	3			
SWAP	0			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z π				
qc.swap(0, 1)	3			
MCX	N			
X 4				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.mcx([0, 1], 2)	2			
MS	0			
X 4				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.ms(pi/2, [0, 1])	3			
RYY	1			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.ryy(pi/2, 2, 3)	3			
CS	1			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z π/2				
qc.cs(0, 1)	2			
CU	1			
X 4				
Y 0				
Z 4				
e iY 4, 4, 4, 4, Q, Q	4			
qc.cu(pi, pi, pi, pi, 0, 1)	4			
MCP	N			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z 4				
qc.mcp(pi, [0, 1], 2)	4			
ECR	0			
X 4				
Y 0				
Z π/4				
qc.ecr(0, 1)	2			
Uso	#Q CNTRL			
Uso:	Nome #type param			
Ex: cx(q1, q2)				
Ex: mcp(math.pi,[1,2],3)				
Ex: ms(math.pi,[2,3])				
CSX	1			
X π/2				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.csx(0, 1)	2			
CH	1			
X π				
Y 0				
Z π				
qc.ch(0, 1)	2			
MCRX	N			
X 4				
Y 0				
Z 4				
qc.mcrx(pi, [0, 1], 2)	3			
RV ≡ U	1			
X 4				
Y 4				
Z 4				
qc.rv(pi/2, pi/2, pi/2, 0)	4			
RYY	1			
X 0				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.rzx(pi/2, 2, 3)	3			
CSX	1			
X π/2				
Y 0				
Z 0				
qc.csx(0, 1)	2			
CH	1			
X π				
Y 0				
Z π				
qc.ch(0, 1)	2			
MCRX	N			
X 4				
Y 0				
Z 4				
qc.mcrx(pi, [0, 1], 2)	3			
RV ≡ U	1			
X 4				
Y 4				
Z 4				
qc.rv(pi/2, pi/2, pi/2, 0)	4			



Um circuito quântico



Porque é mais rápido?



```

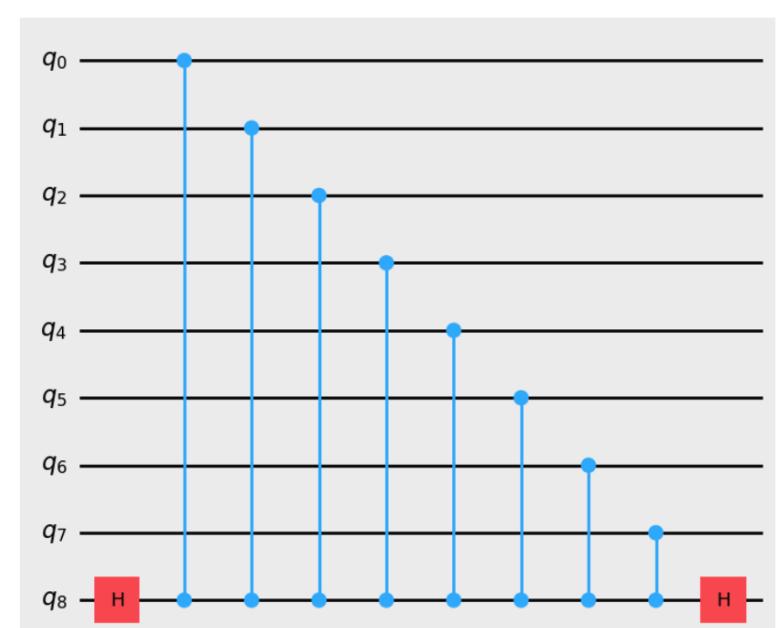
qc.h(8)          # baixar a vela do veleiro
qc.cz(0,8)       # enviar comandos para mdificar
qc.cz(1,8)       # o rumo do veleiro
qc.cz(2,8)
qc.cz(3,8)
qc.cz(4,8)
qc.cz(5,8)
qc.cz(6,8)
qc.cz(7,8)
qc.h(8)          # levantar a vela do veleiro
# e obter os resultados que desejamos
qc.draw(output='mpl',style={'backgroundcolor': '#EEEEEE'})

```

```

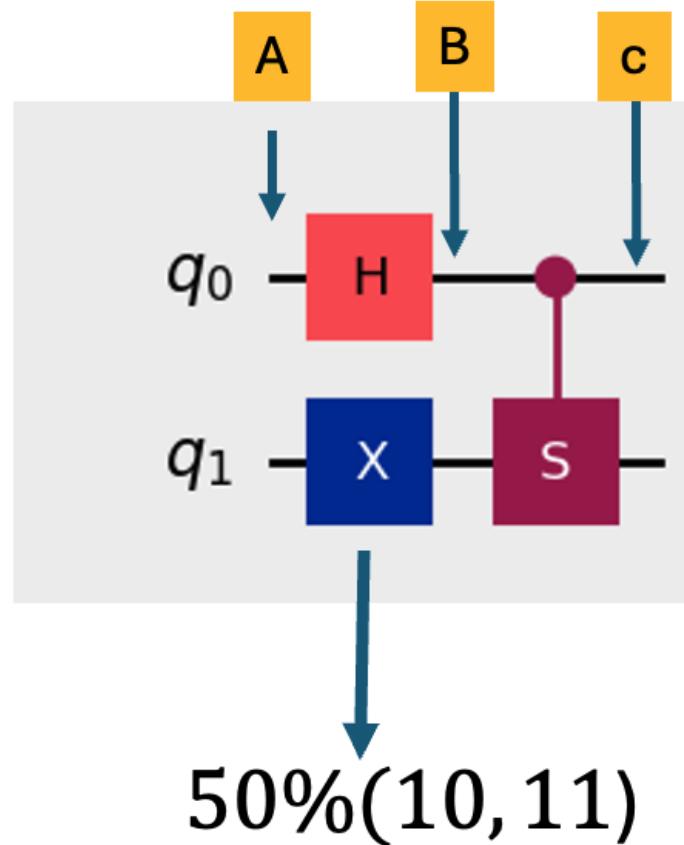
y = x^(x>>1)
y = y^(y>>2)
y = y^(y>>4)
y = y^(y>>8)
y = y^(y>>16)
y = y^(y>>32)
y = y^(y>>64)
y = y^(y>>128)

```

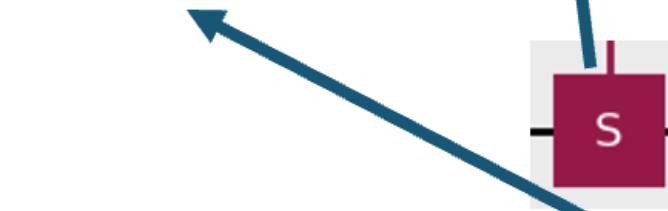


Outros fenômenos

A fase é alterada para $q_0 q_1$ - q_0 é alterado!



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle e^{i\pi/2})$$



Operations A, B, and C results:

- A: $Q_0 Q_1 = |0\rangle |0\rangle$
- B: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) |1\rangle$
Hadamard q_0
- C: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) |1\rangle S$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle S + |1\rangle S) |1\rangle$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + S|1\rangle) |1\rangle$

$S = e^{i\pi/2}$

X – Operador S afeta apenas fase de $|1\rangle$

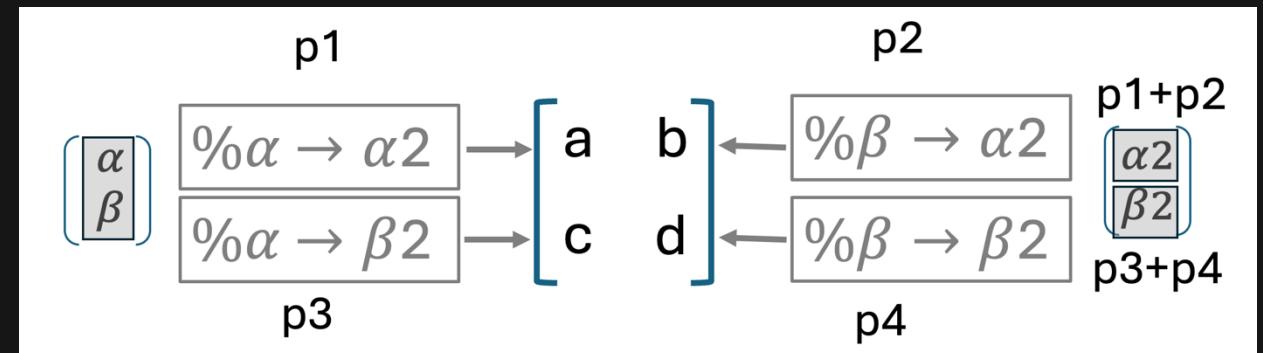
O que é necessário para programar novos algoritmos?

- Da computação clássica
 - Álgebra booleana
 - Algoritmos clássicos
- Da computação quântica
 - Álgebra linear
 - Trigonometria
 - Números complexos
 - Fourier (análise de sinais)

Afetados pelo swap

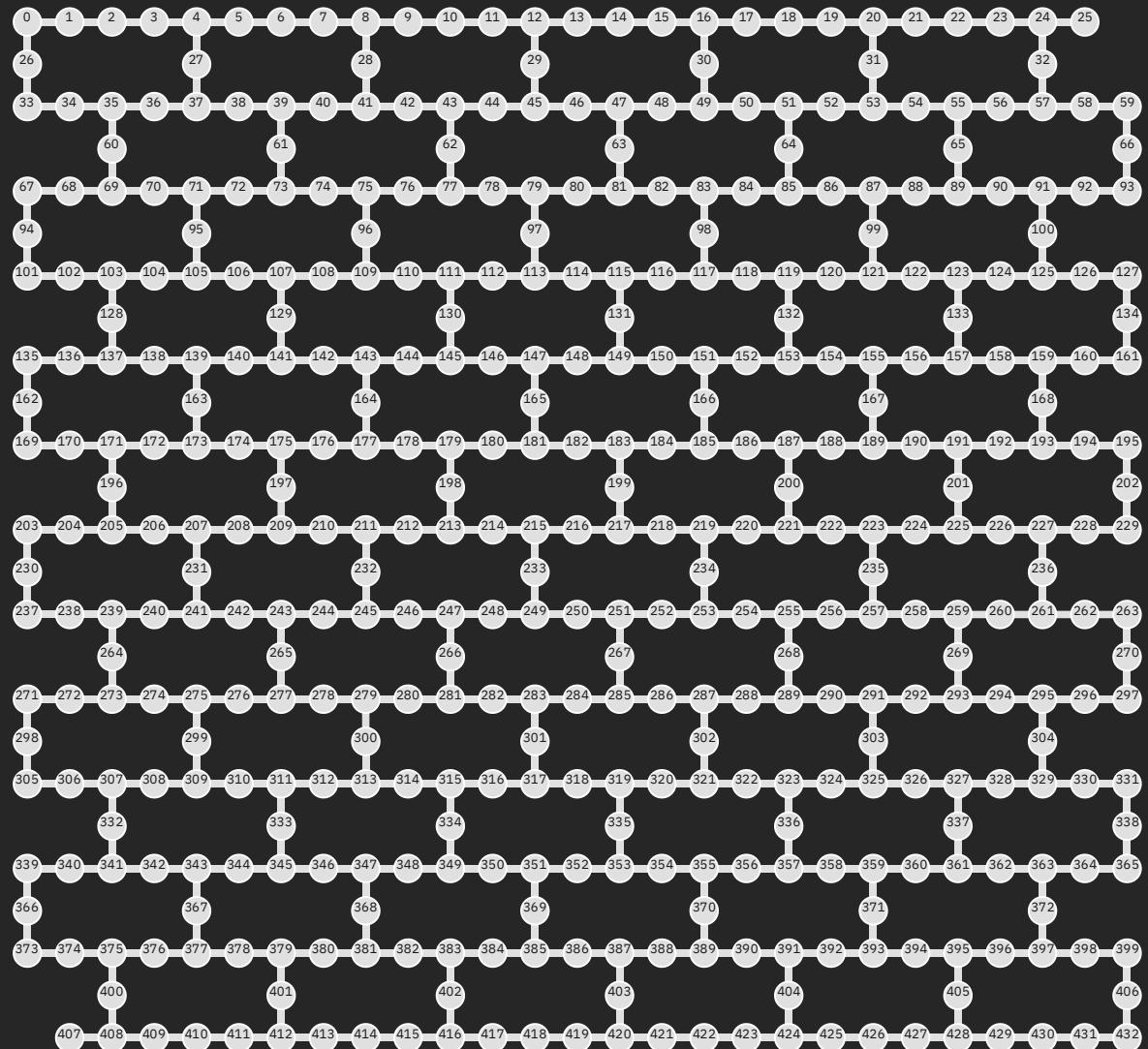
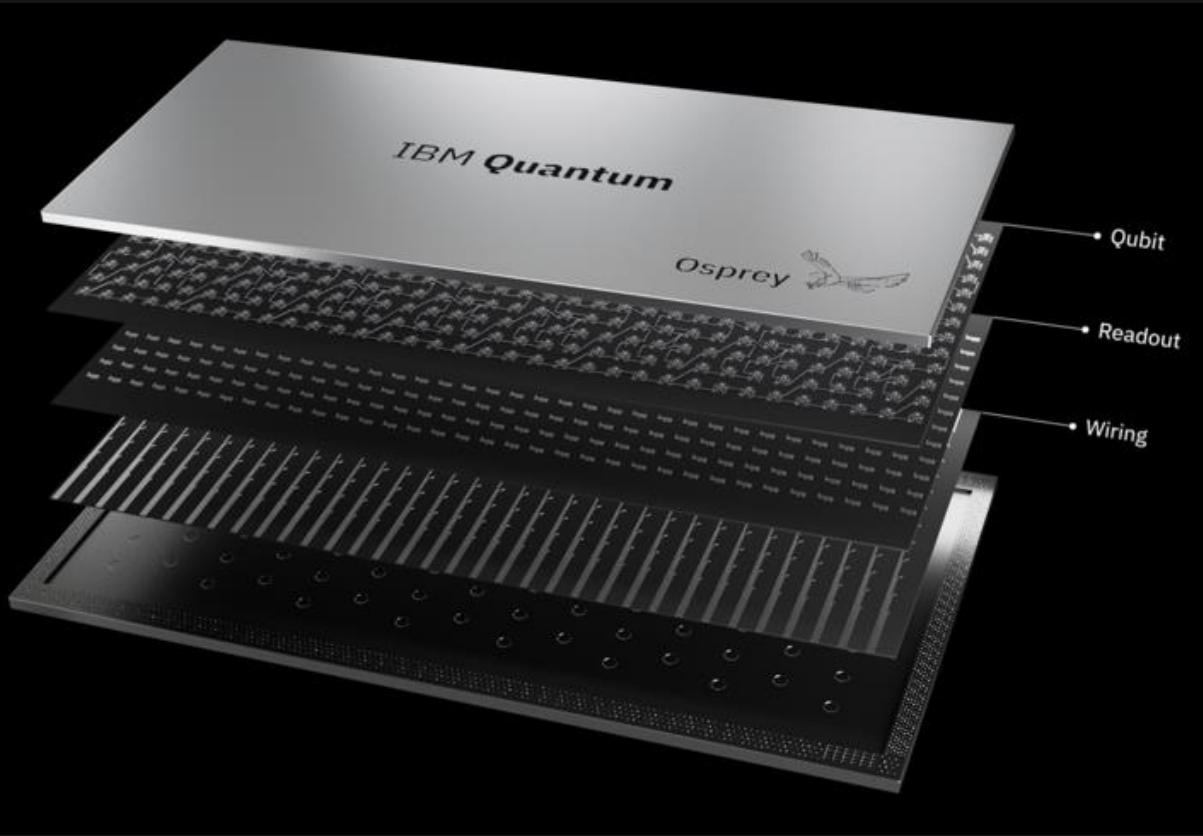
$$|\psi\rangle = \cos(\theta/2) |0\rangle + e^{i\varphi} \sin(\theta/2) |1\rangle$$

NÃO afetado pelo swap



Intuição para juntar todos estes conhecimentos de forma inteligente

Osprey – 433 Qubits



Osprey connectivity map

IBM Quantum