

# Quantum networks and Distributed Quantum Computing

Presentation by **Maria Gragera Garces**

bqb Quantum Youth | 2024

# Who am I?



- Bsc Physics, University of Bath
- Cisco Quantum
- IBMQ EMEA Community
- Open sourcerer
  - Qiskit
  - Error correction library (Google Summer of Code 2022)
  - Quantum Hackathons
- PhD in Distributed Quantum Computing, University of Edinburgh

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We're a global student group making quantum accessible and fun for all!

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Global team of students making quantum tech accessible to everyone

Technology, Information and Internet · 204 followers · 2-10 employees



**María Gragera Garcés** (She/Her)

PhD Candidate in Distributed QC | Top Quantum Voice | bqb Quantum Youth Director

United Kingdom · [Contact info](#)

<https://github.com/mgg39>

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Quantum Software Lab

The University of Edinburgh

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# What will be covering today

1

**What are quantum networks?**

2

**Why would we think about distributing quantum computation with quantum networks?**

3

**Current hardware bottlenecks: why does no one do this yet?**

# Quantum networks

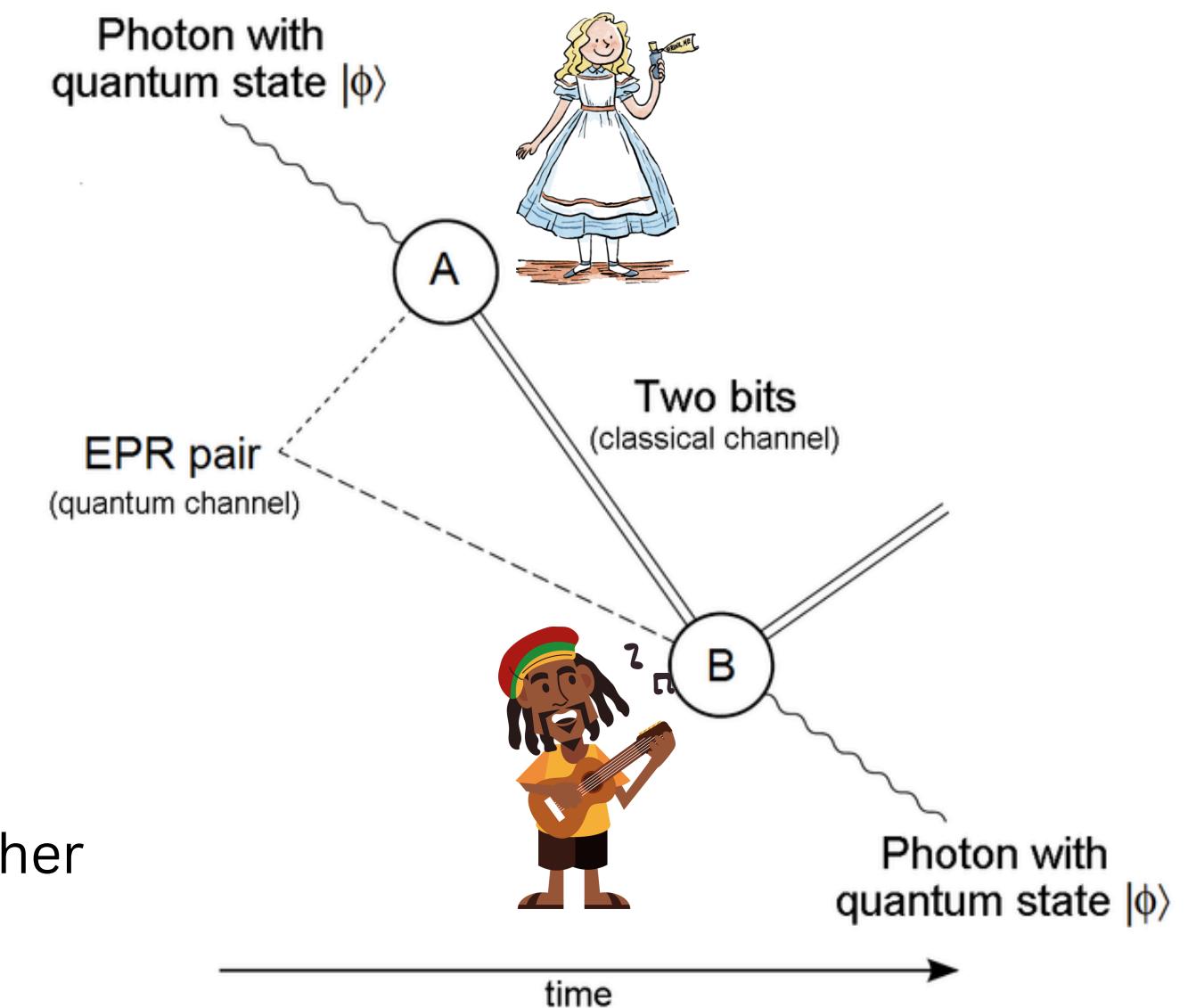
-> facilitate the transmission of information in the form of qubits, between physically separated quantum processors

## Quantum Teleportation

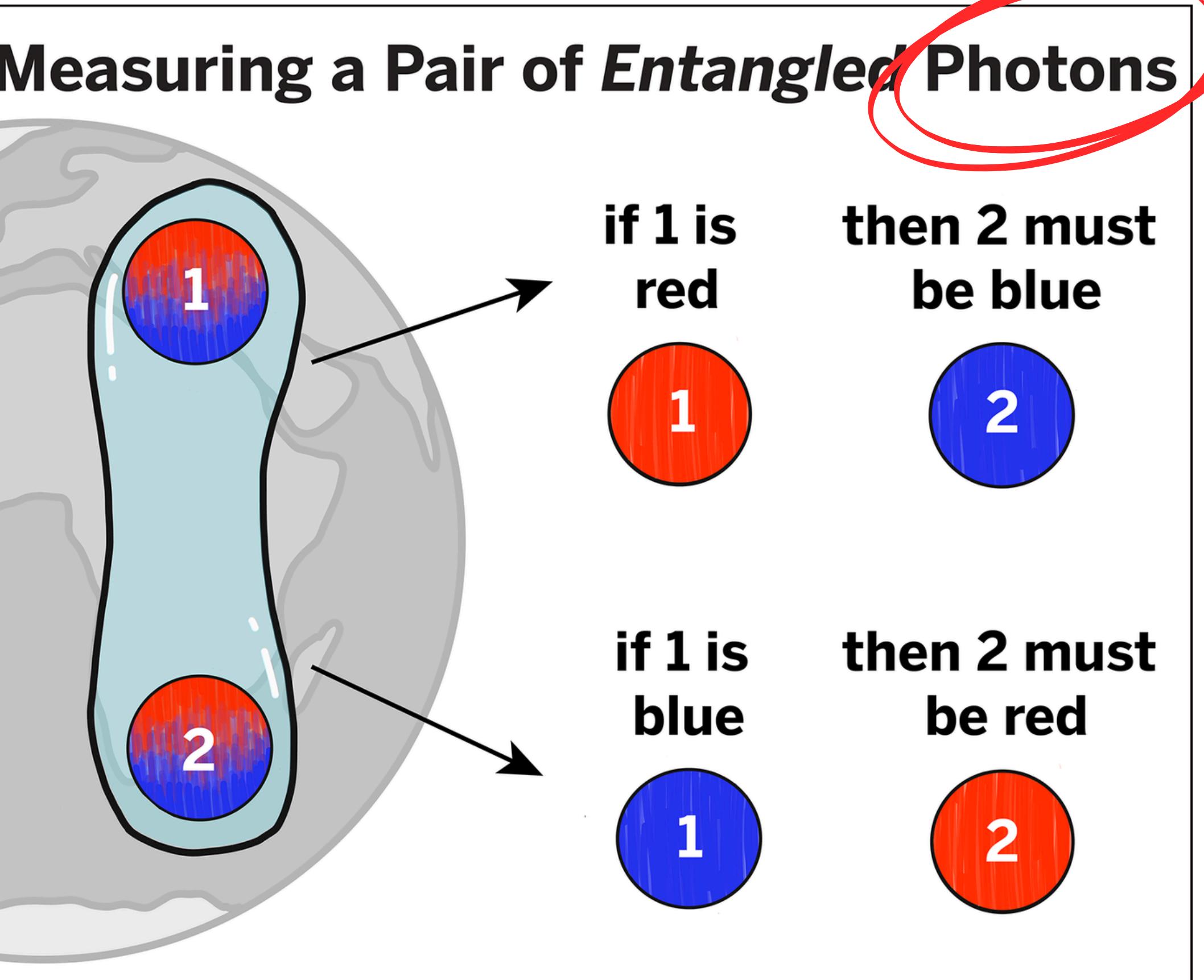
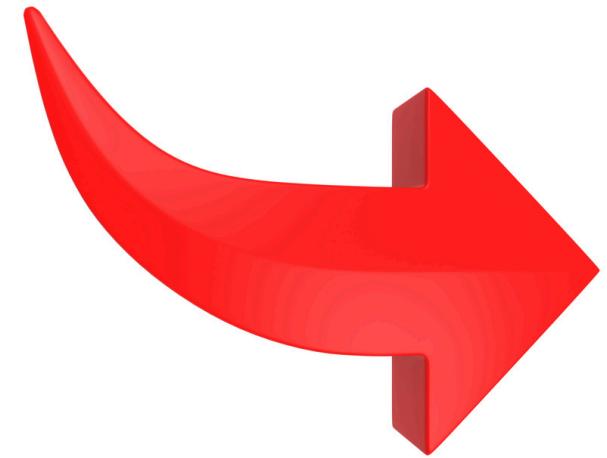
- No cloning theorem
- EPR pair -> entangled pair of qubits

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\rangle_A|\downarrow\rangle_B + |\downarrow\rangle_A|\uparrow\rangle_B)$$

measuring one particle instantly defines the state of the other



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\rangle_A|\downarrow\rangle_B + |\downarrow\rangle_A|\uparrow\rangle_B)$$



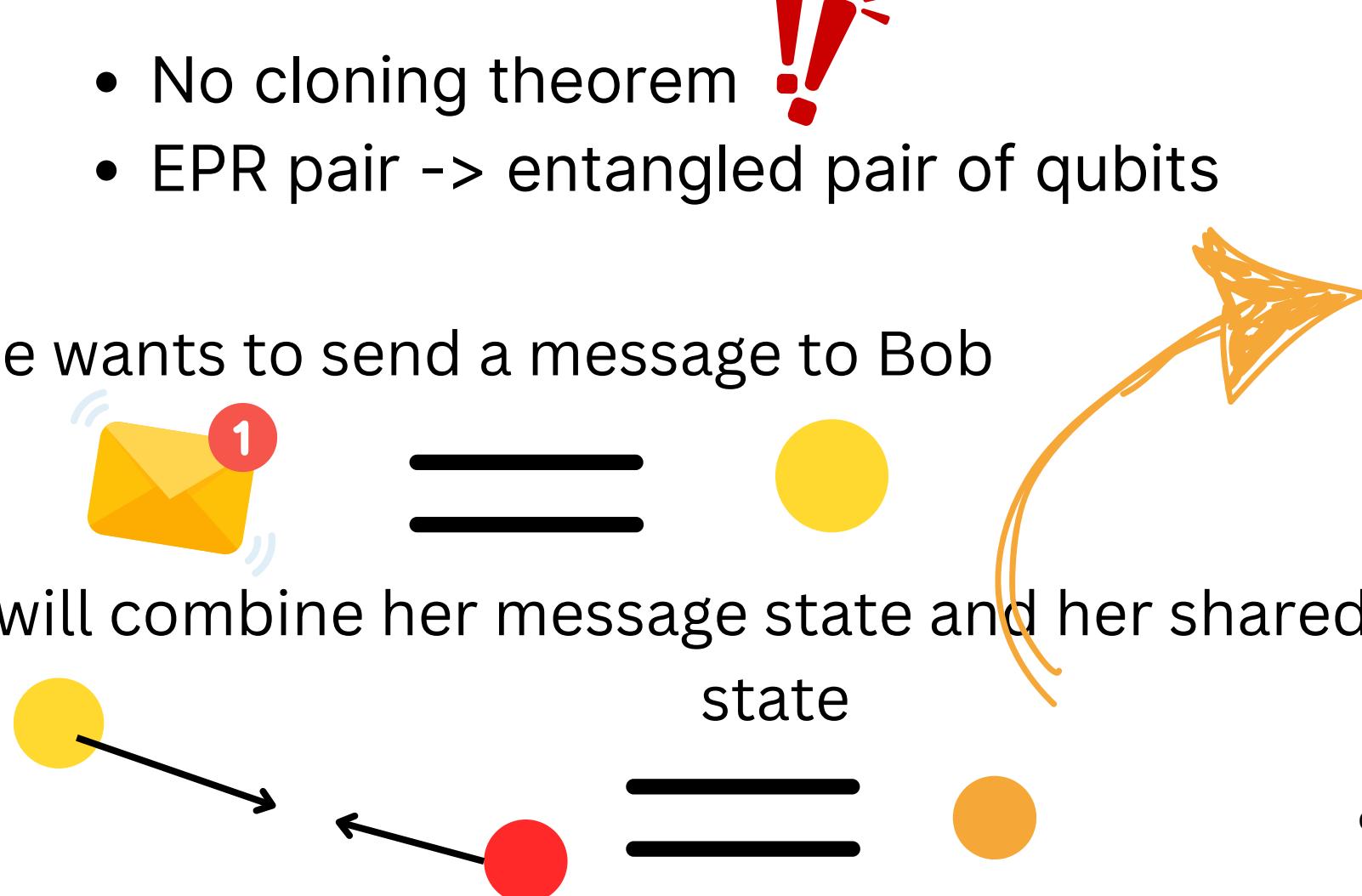
# Quantum networks

-> facilitate the transmission of information in the form of qubits, between physically separated quantum processors

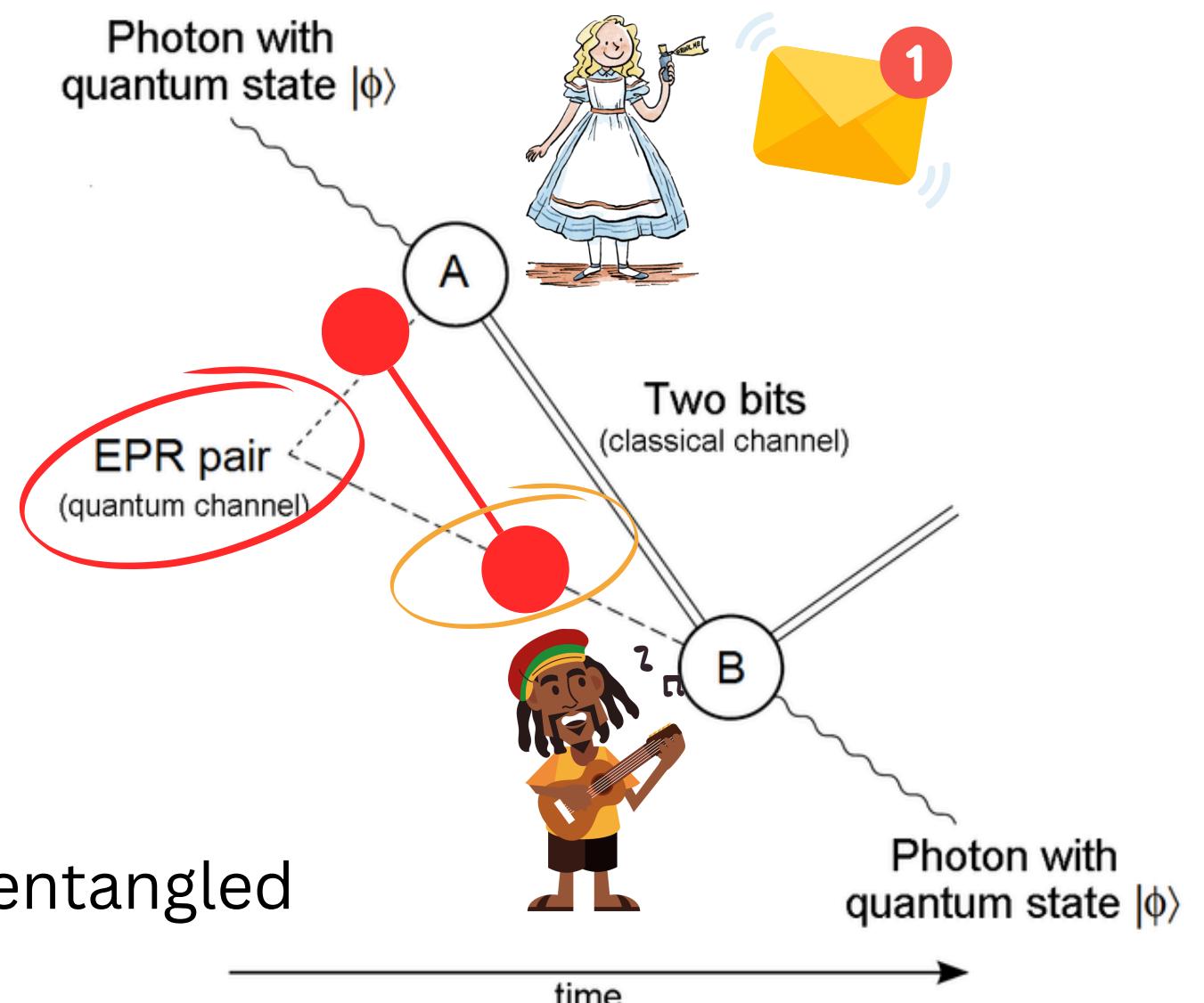
## Quantum Teleportation

- No cloning theorem !
- EPR pair -> entangled pair of qubits

Alice wants to send a message to Bob



She will combine her message state and her shared entangled state



"Teleporting an Unknown Quantum State via Dual Classical and Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen Channels",  
Charles H. Bennett, Gilles Brassard, Claude Crépeau, Richard Jozsa, Asher Peres, and William K. Wootters  
Phys. Rev. Lett., 1993'

# WHY?

# Quantum networks

-> facilitate the transmission of info  
separated quantum processors

Alice wants to send a message

She will combine her message  
entangled state

Alice will then tell Bob  
changes through her channel

Bob will then be able to read Alice's message

form of qubits, between physically

Photon with  
quantum state  $|\phi\rangle$



Two bits  
(classical channel)

Photon with  
quantum state  $|\phi\rangle$

time

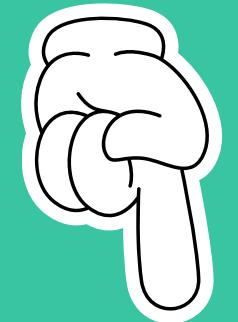
"Teleporting an Unknown Quantum State via Dual Classical and Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen Channels",  
Charles H. Bennett, Gilles Brassard, Claude Crépeau, Richard Jozsa, Asher Peres, and William K. Wootters  
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# Quantum networks

Transmission “pure”  
quantum data



Reduction communication  
complexity



Substituting Quantum Entanglement for Communication

Richard Cleve<sup>1\*</sup> and Harry Buhrman<sup>2\*\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Computer Science, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4

<sup>2</sup> CWI, P.O. Box 94070, 1090 GB Amsterdam, The Netherlands

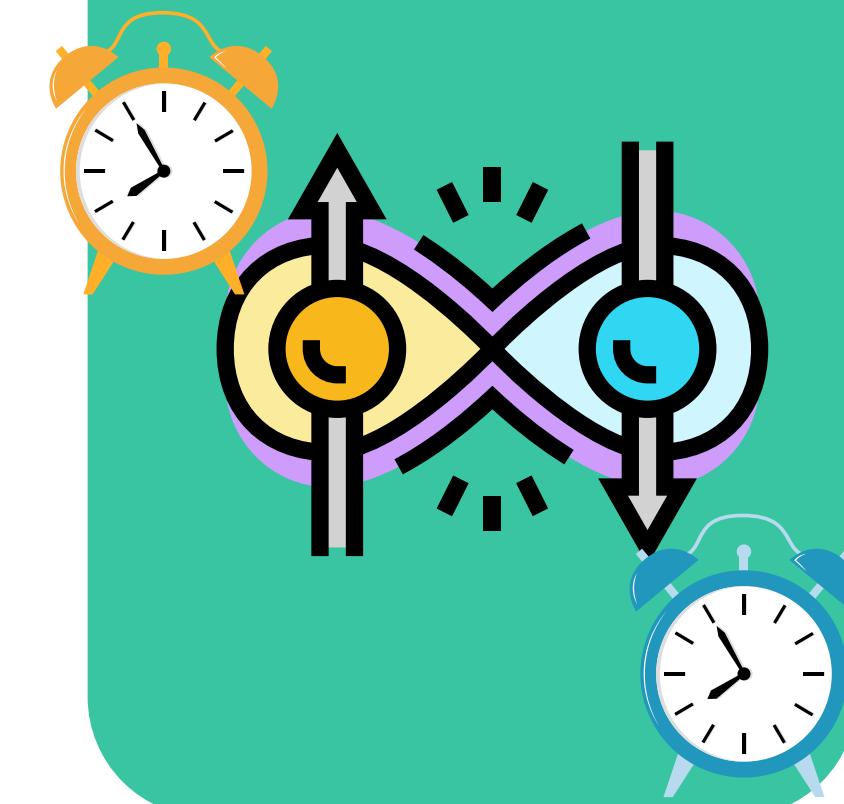
We show that quantum entanglement can be used as a substitute for communication when the goal is to compute a function whose input data is distributed among remote parties. Specifically, we show that, for a particular function among three parties (each of which possesses part of the function’s input), a prior quantum entanglement enables one of them to learn the value of the function with only two bits of communication occurring among the parties, whereas, without quantum entanglement, three bits of communication are necessary. This result contrasts the well-known fact that quantum entanglement cannot be used to simulate communication among remote parties.

PACS numbers: 03.65.Bz, 89.70.+c

Security



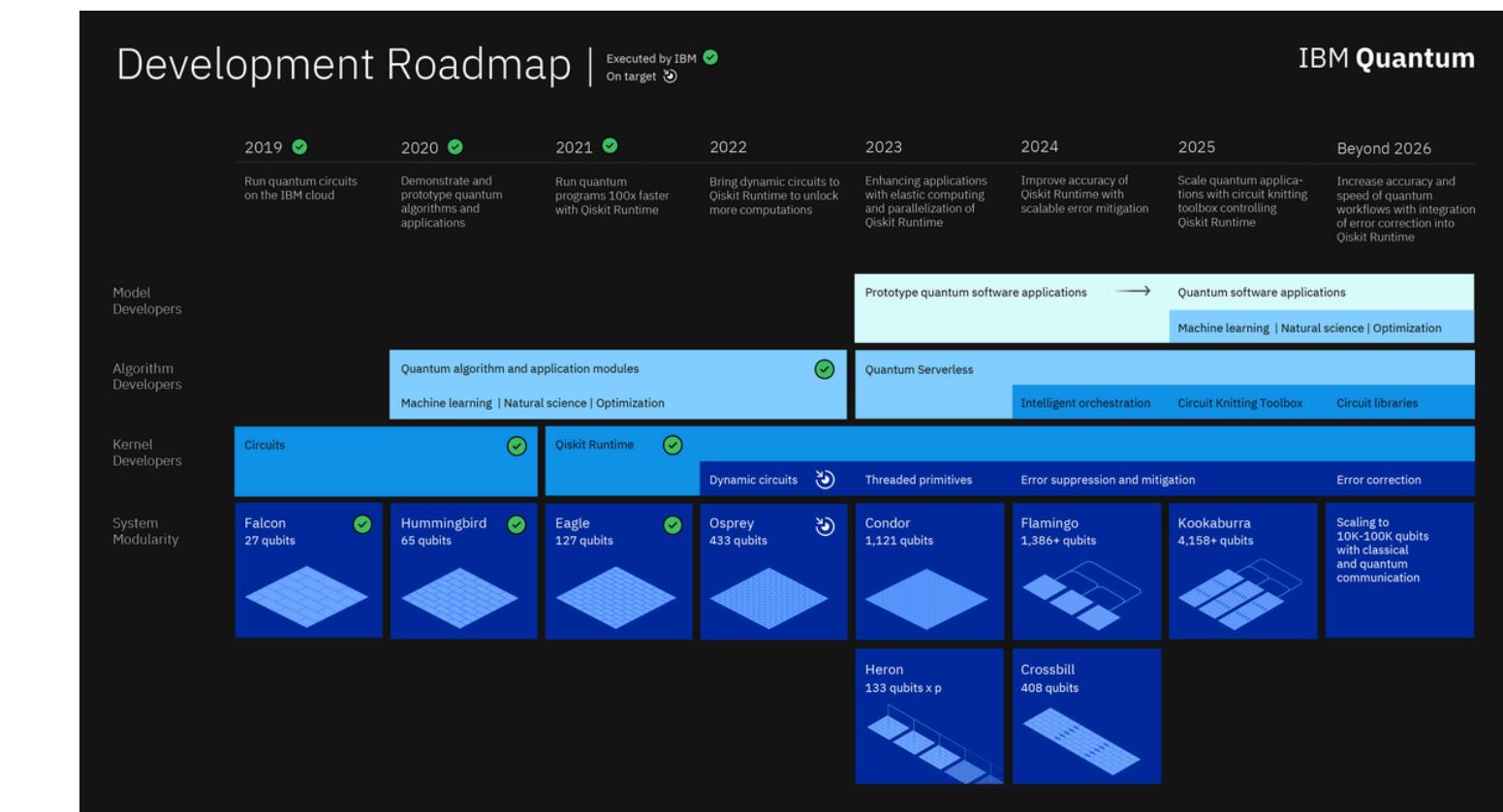
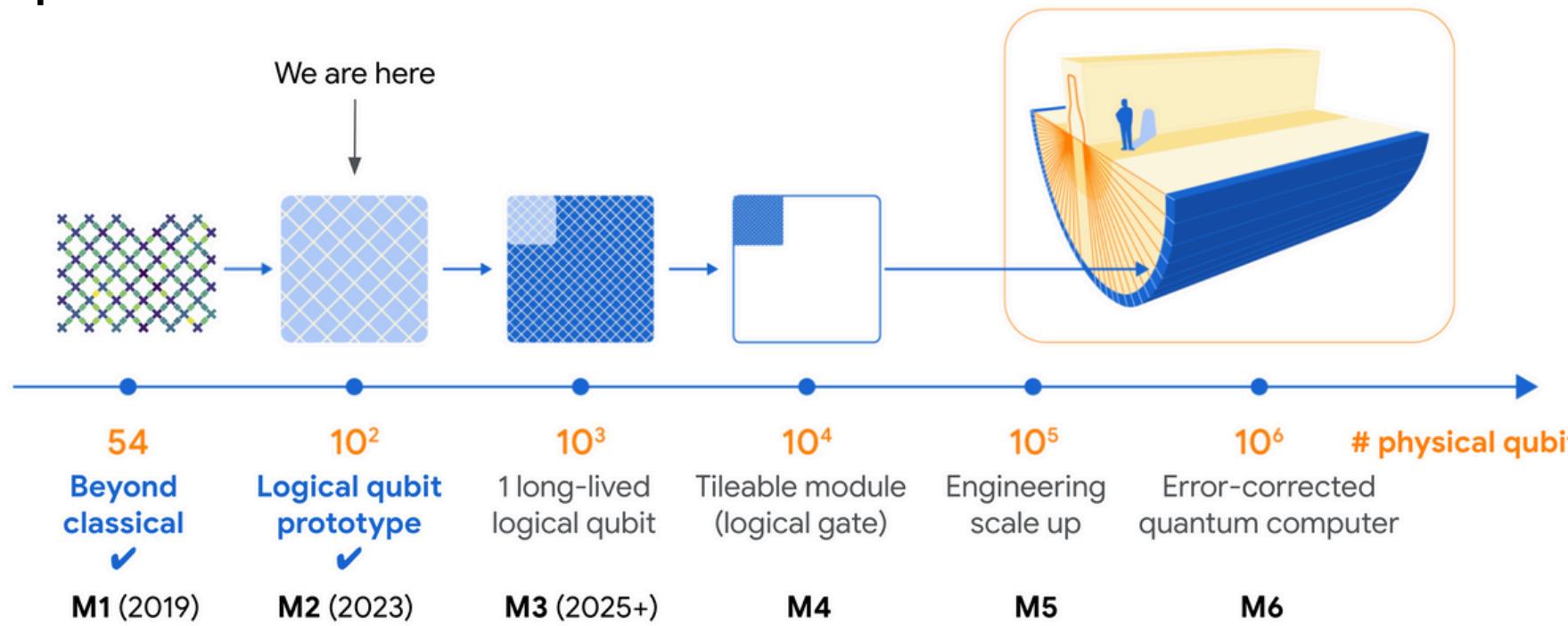
Clocks



etc.

# Why would we think about distributing quantum computation?

- “Big” applications of qc such as computational catalysis or RSA require **millions of physical qubits**
- Given current projections it will be **challenging** for individual quantum processors to achieve such qubit numbers



- > argument from: “Distributed Quantum Computing with QMPI” by Thomas Häner, Et. al

# Why would we think about distributing quantum computation?



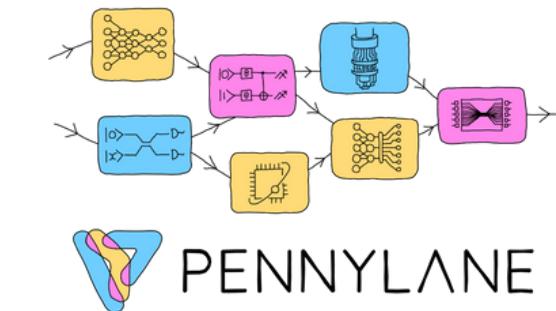
Classical  
networks



Quantum  
networks



simulate  
coms!



# Current hardware bottlenecks

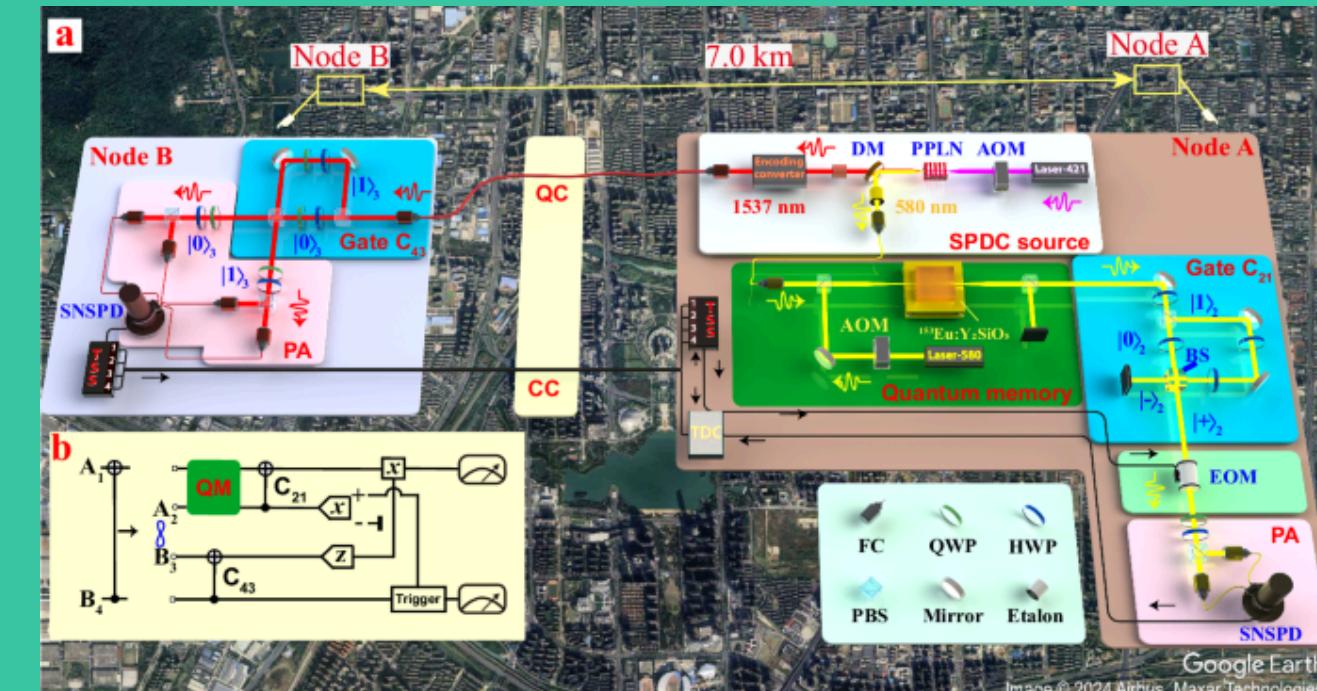
## Photons



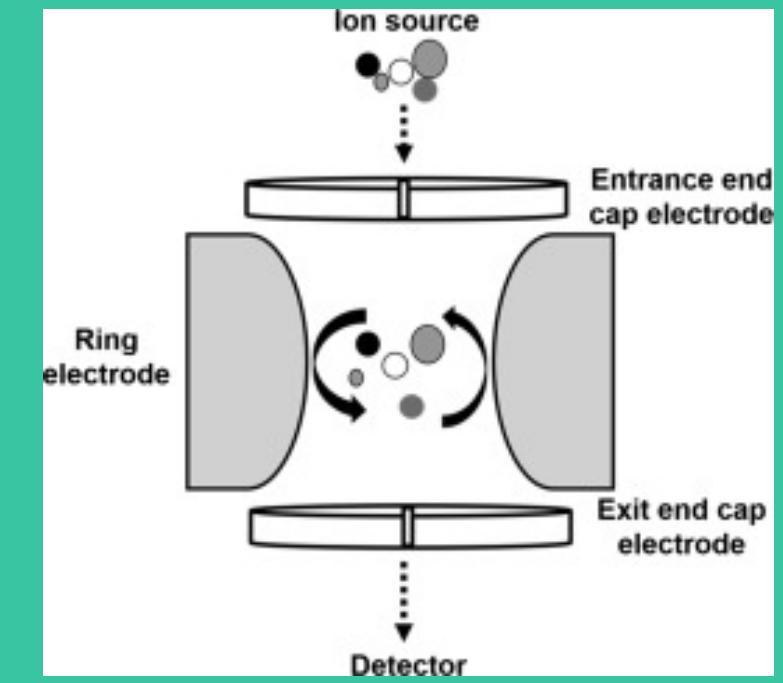
- Photons & Ion traps
- Quantum transducers?

## QC models

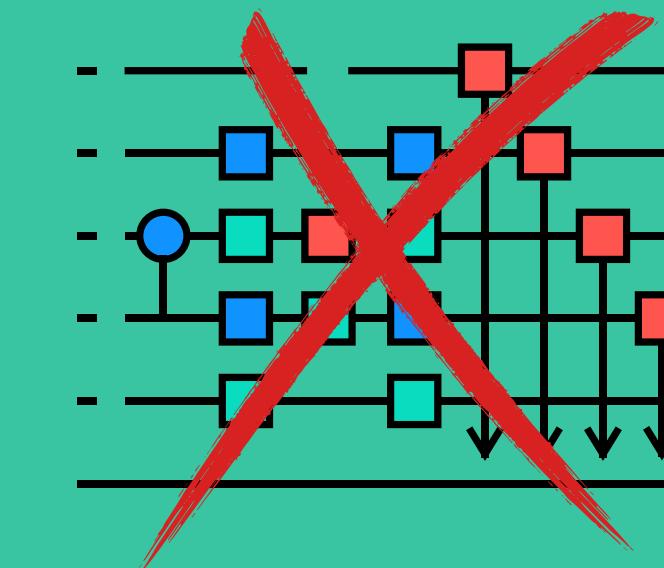
- Circuit model
- Measurement based quantum computing (fusion gates)
- Higher dimensional quantum computing
- Quantum walks



Nonlocal photonic quantum gates over 7.0 km  
(Nature)



Quadrupole Ion Trap  
(Metabolomics Perspective)



Who?

# Thank You So Much!

Presentation by **Maria Gragera Garces**  
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