

# Opportunities in Quantum Software

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# A brief history of quantum software



The early days of quantum software were not easy:

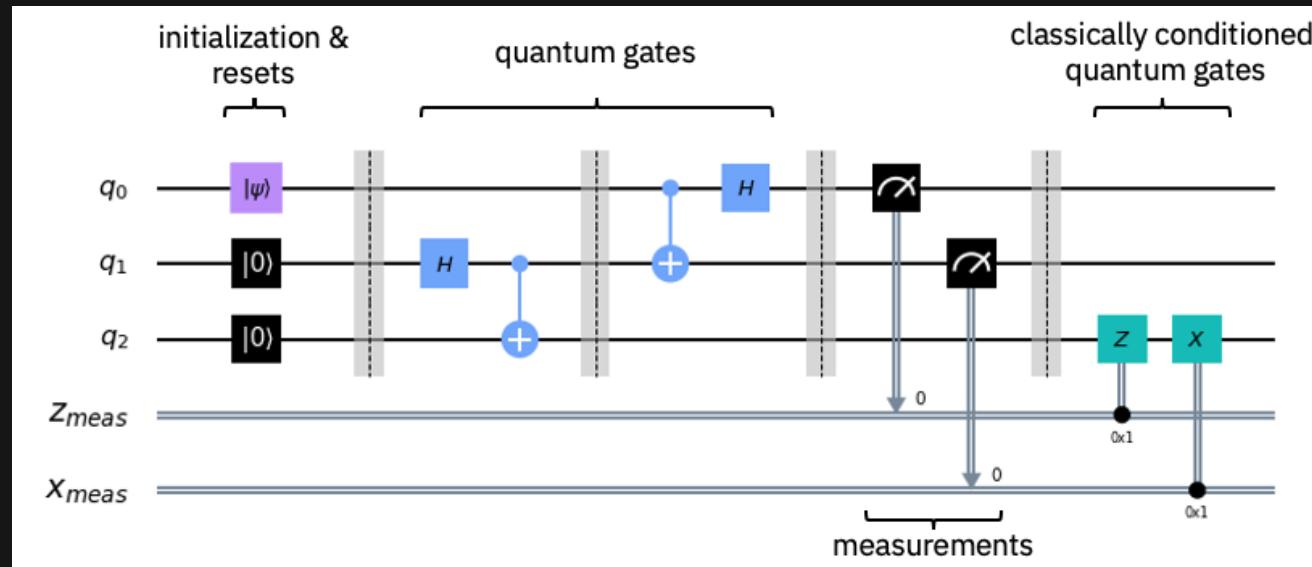
“This does not further the advancement of science” - PRA editor

“This is more of an educational topic” - Korea NRF reviewer



May 4, 2016: IBM Quantum Experience

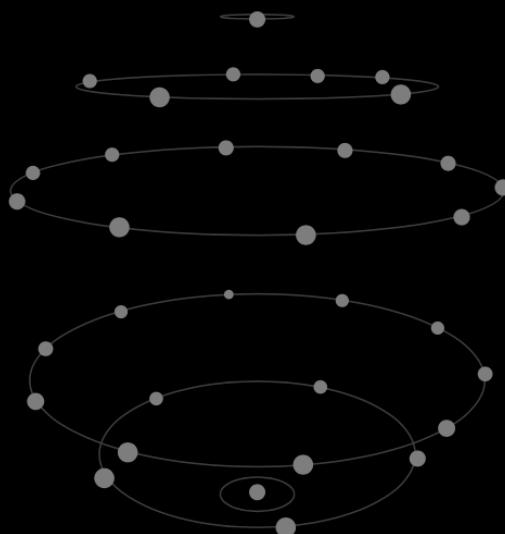
# Quantum circuits



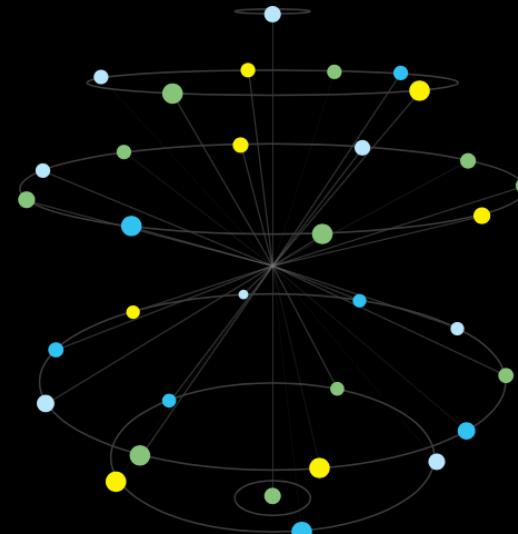
The building block of quantum computation.

# Quantum algorithms (vastly simplified)

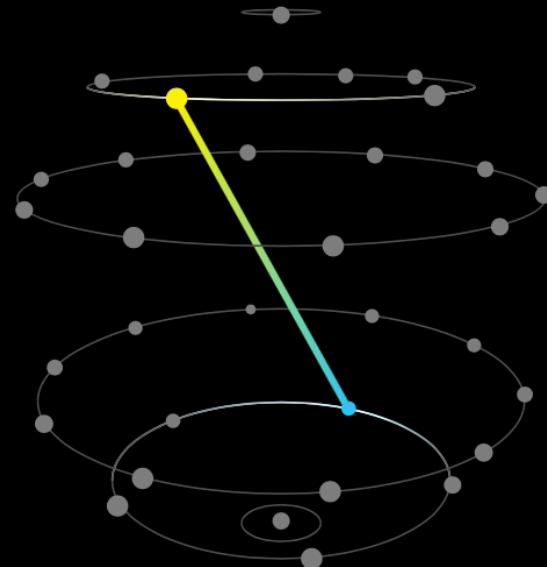
IBM Quantum



Create superposition of all  $2^n$  states.

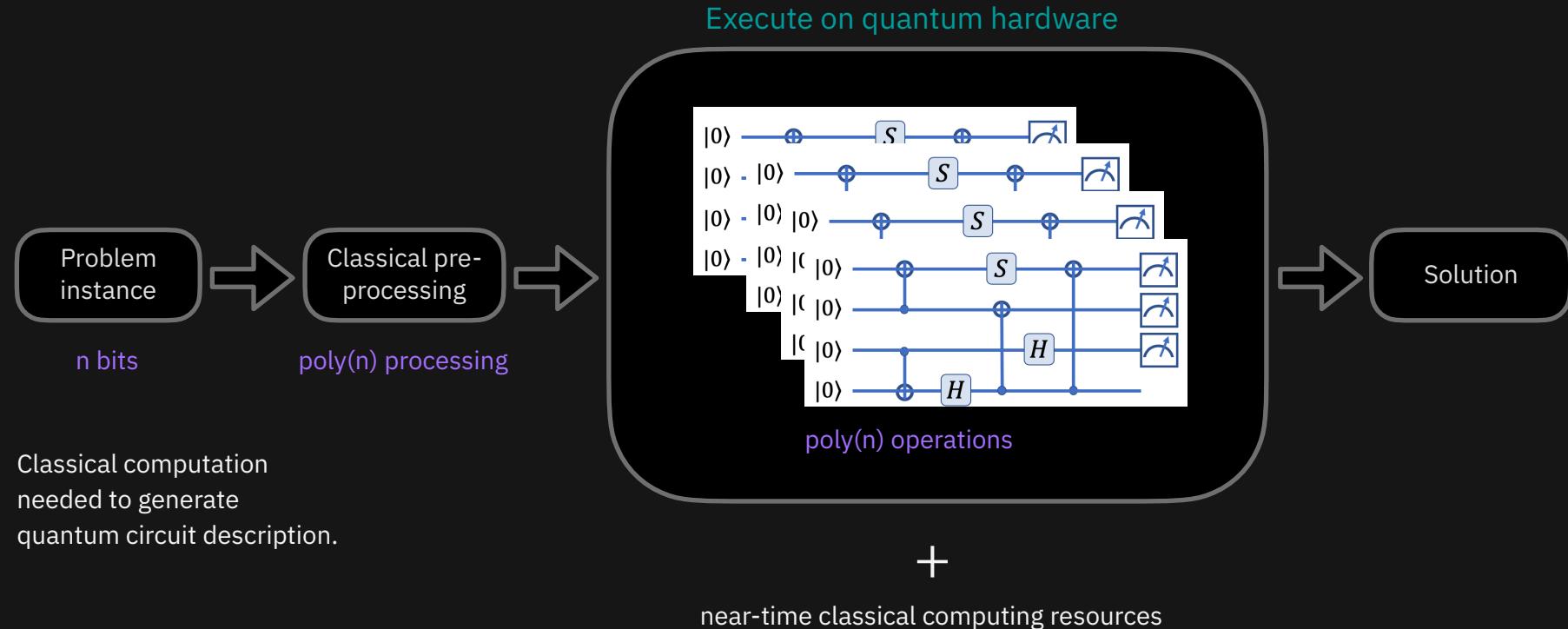


Encode the problem into the phases of the states.



Use interference to bring states back to solution of few outcomes.

# Quantum applications



# Quantum hardware

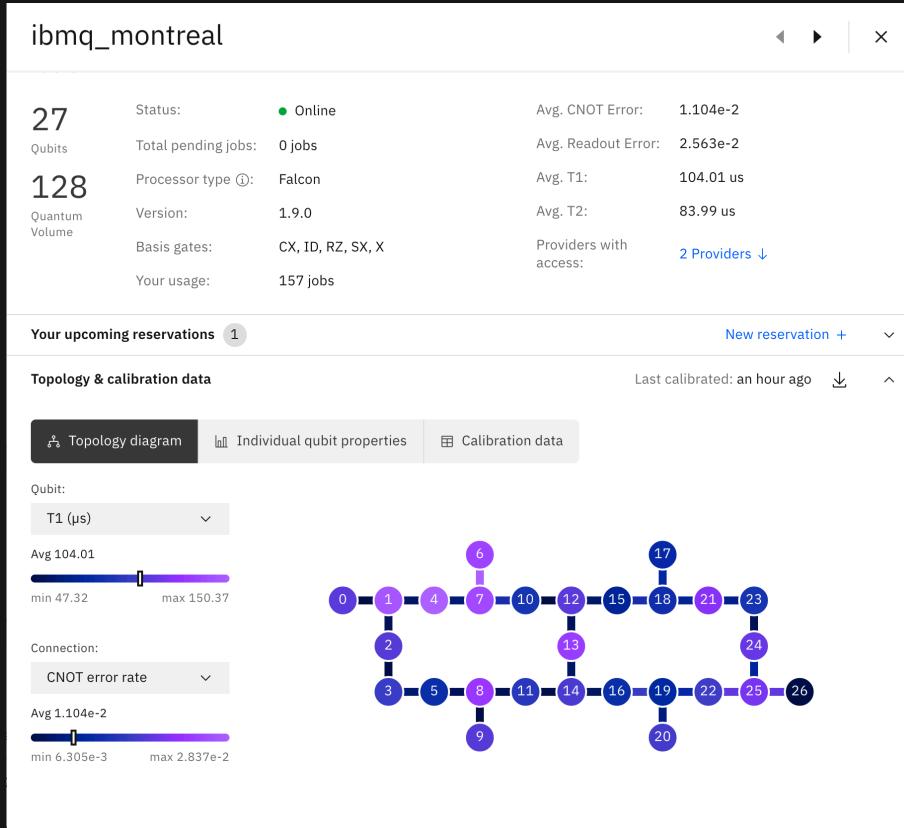
Systems with  $\sim 100$  available online via the cloud.

Error rates approaching  $10^{-3}$  for two-qubit gates.

Systems now beyond the computation power of classical simulation methods.

No fault tolerance in the near-term.

Can we demonstrate advantage over classical compute capabilities for one or more problem instances on a noisy quantum system?



# Quantum problems

Modeling Nature

Mathematics

?

Quantum chemistry

Shor's algorithm

**Plenty of room for advancements**

Material science

Grover's algorithm

High-energy physics

Linear systems

Optimization

Machine learning

■ = heuristic algorithms



- Model developers



- Algorithm developers

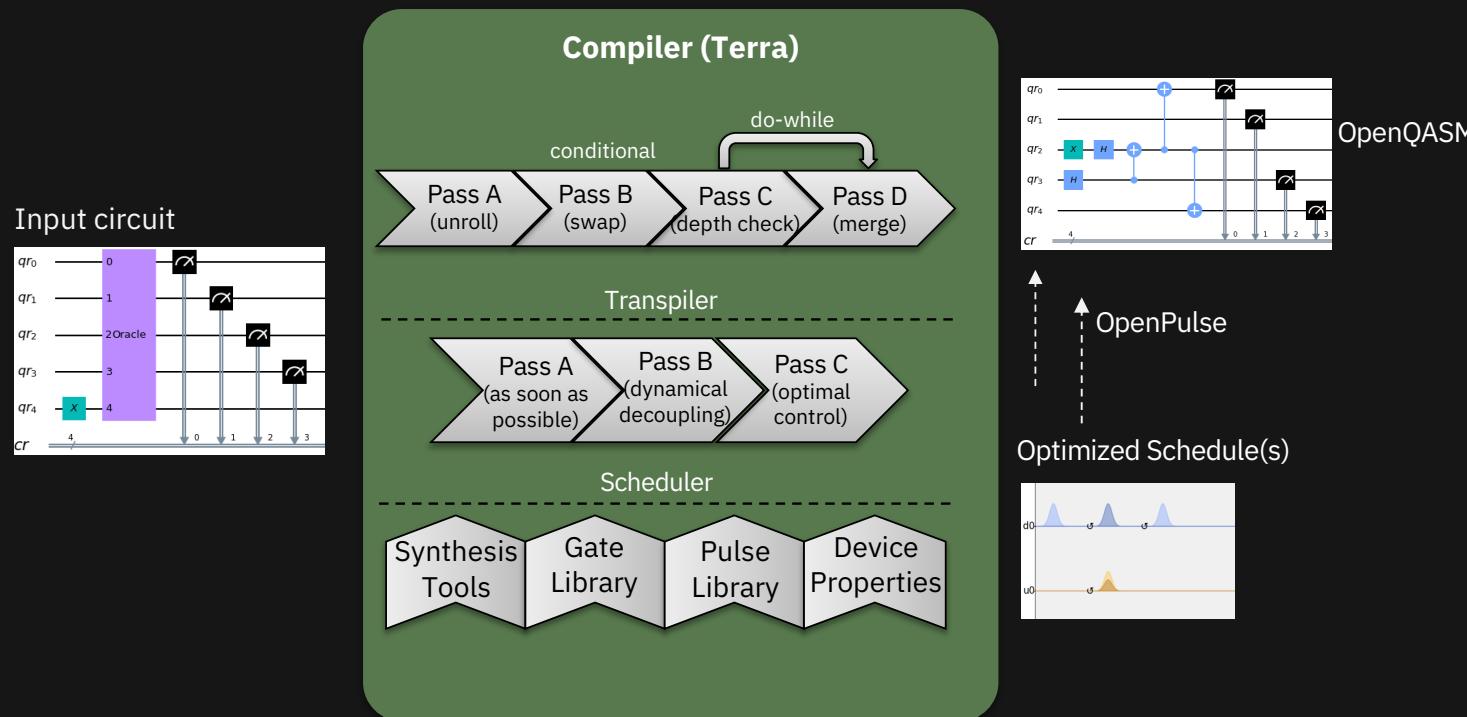


- Kernel developers

Quantum software needed at all levels

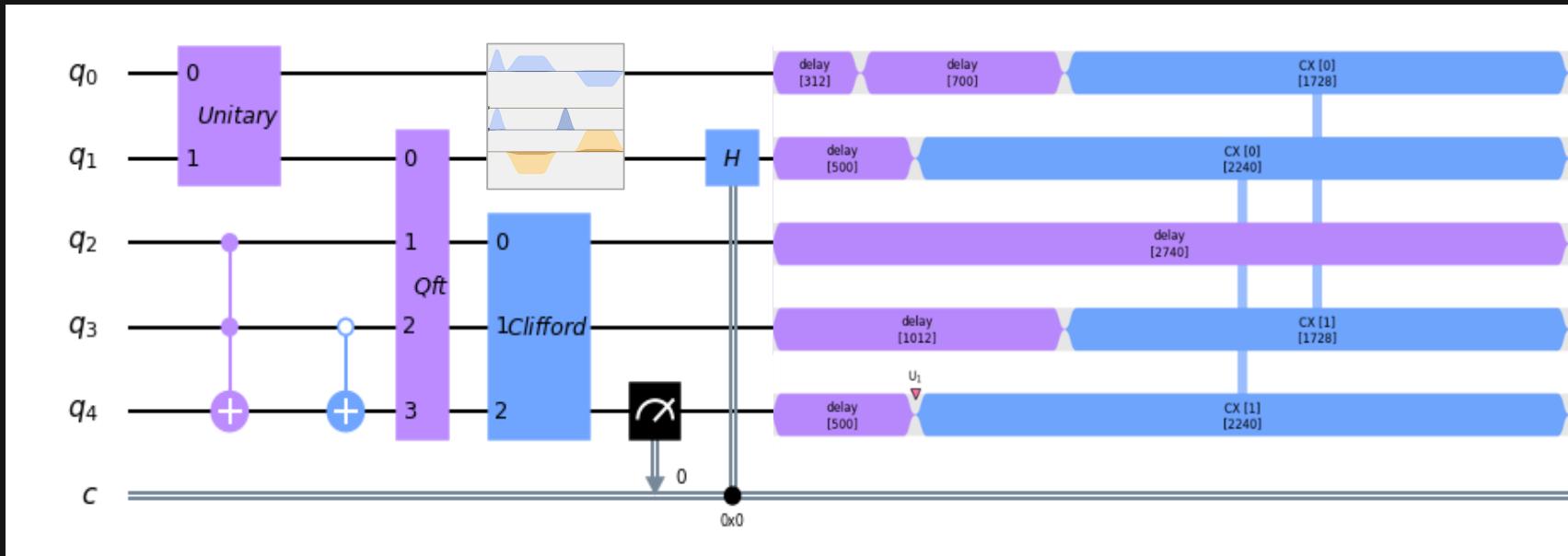
# Quantum circuits: The kernel developer

High-fidelity quantum experiments require advanced quantum circuit compilation routines.



# Quantum circuits: The kernel developer

Near-term systems require understanding of underlying physics at the pulse-level.



# Algorithm developers

Apply domain-specific knowledge to transform a problem of interest into something a quantum system can execute.

Typically leverage existing classical computing toolchains for problem description.

Solution methods are typically heuristics with unknown metrics for determining advantage over classical compute.

This is where much of the action is today.

## Variational quantum eigensolver (VQE)

(1) Express problem as Hamiltonian in terms of Pauli operators.

$$H = \sum_{\alpha} h_{\alpha} \sigma_{\alpha}$$

(2) Determine parameterized trial solution  $|\psi(\vec{\theta}_i)\rangle$ .

(3) Measure energy via expectation values.

$$\langle \psi(\vec{\theta}_k) | H | \psi(\vec{\theta}_k) \rangle$$

(4) Iterate until solution is found.

■ = domain specific

# Model developers

```
# describe the problem
qubo = QuadraticProgram()
qubo.binary_var('x')
qubo.binary_var('y')
qubo.binary_var('z')
qubo.minimize(linear=[1, -2, 3], quadratic={('x', 'y'): 1,
                                              ('x', 'z'): -1,
                                              ('y', 'z'): 2})

# choose a solver
qaoa = MinimumEigenOptimizer(QAOA(backend))

# solve it
result = qaoa.solve(qubo)
```

Abstract away quantum circuits and algorithms for use by non-experts.

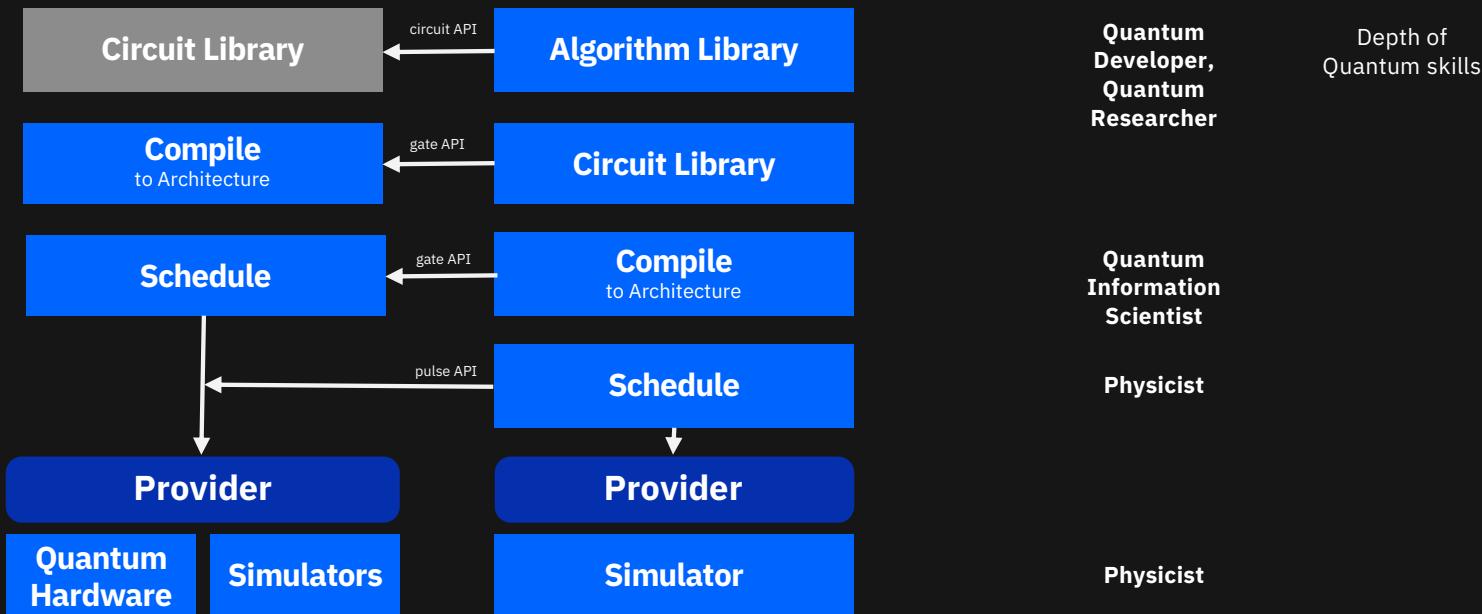
Let users use the tools they are familiar with.

Take advantage of the underlying stack to create full-featured local and cloud-based applications.

This is still very early and experimental (which means it is interesting!).

# Qiskit: The power of open science

No matter what your interest, Qiskit has a place for you to learn and extend the quantum computing landscape.



Thank

You

