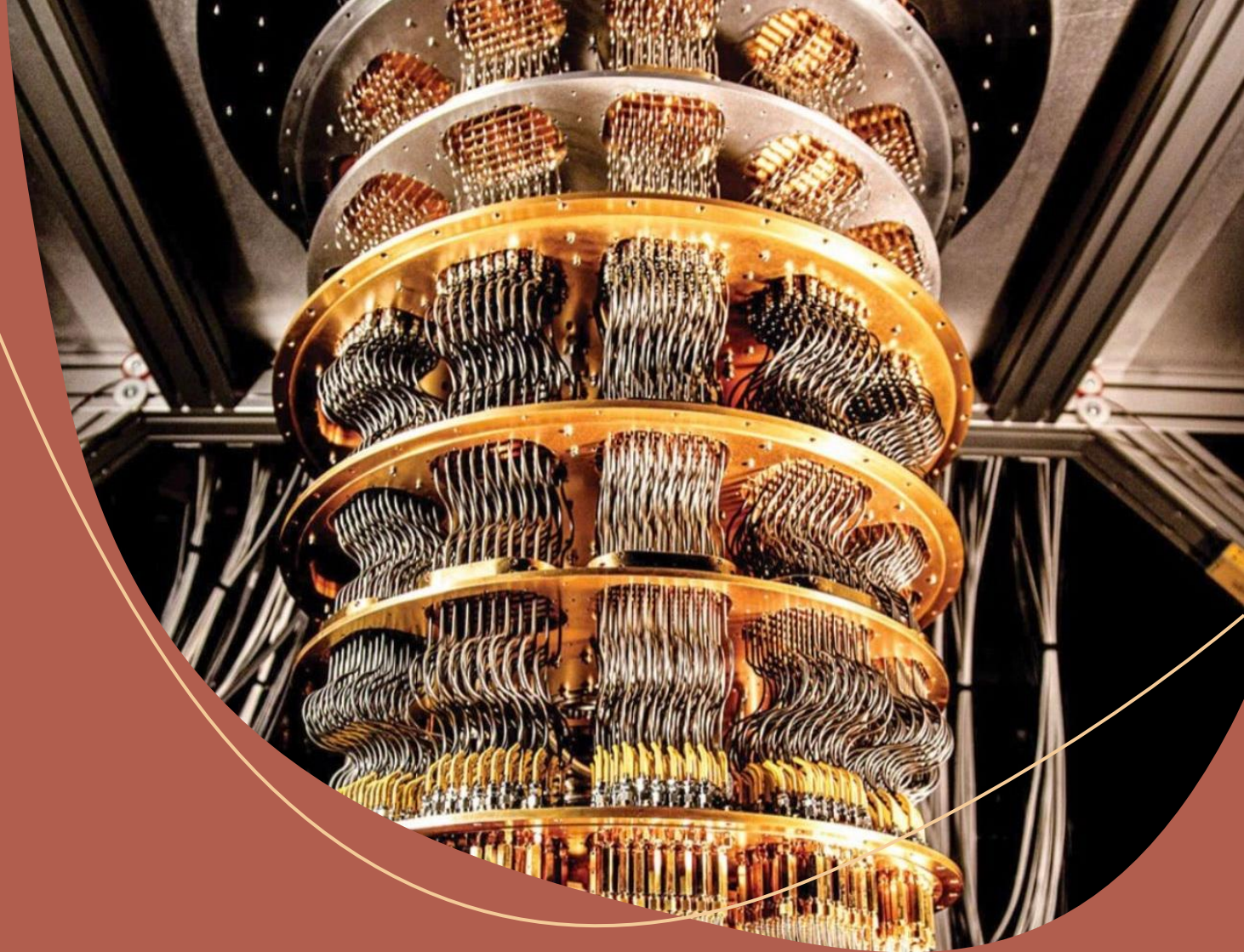


Computación cuántica: retos y oportunidades

Elías F. Combarro


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Group

Universidad de Oviedo





Chinese Scientists Achieve Quantum Computational Advantage



▶ QUANTUM COMPUTERS AND THE END OF SECURITY

The international journal of science / 24 October 2019

index
Young
universities

nature

QUANTUM SUPREMACY

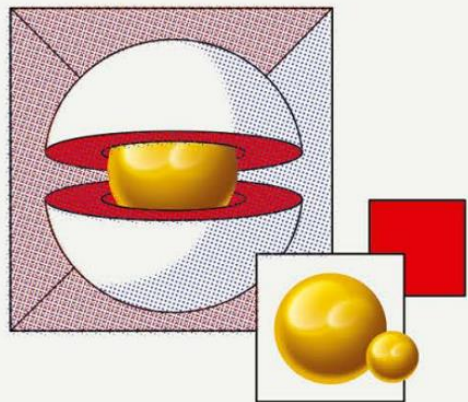
Classical supercomputer
outperformed by quantum
chip for the first time

Secret history
Fossils rescue
mammals from the
shadow of dinosaurs

History of science
Industrial research –
from Nylon to Nobels
to now

Bacterial activity
How gut microbiota
influences fear-related
learning

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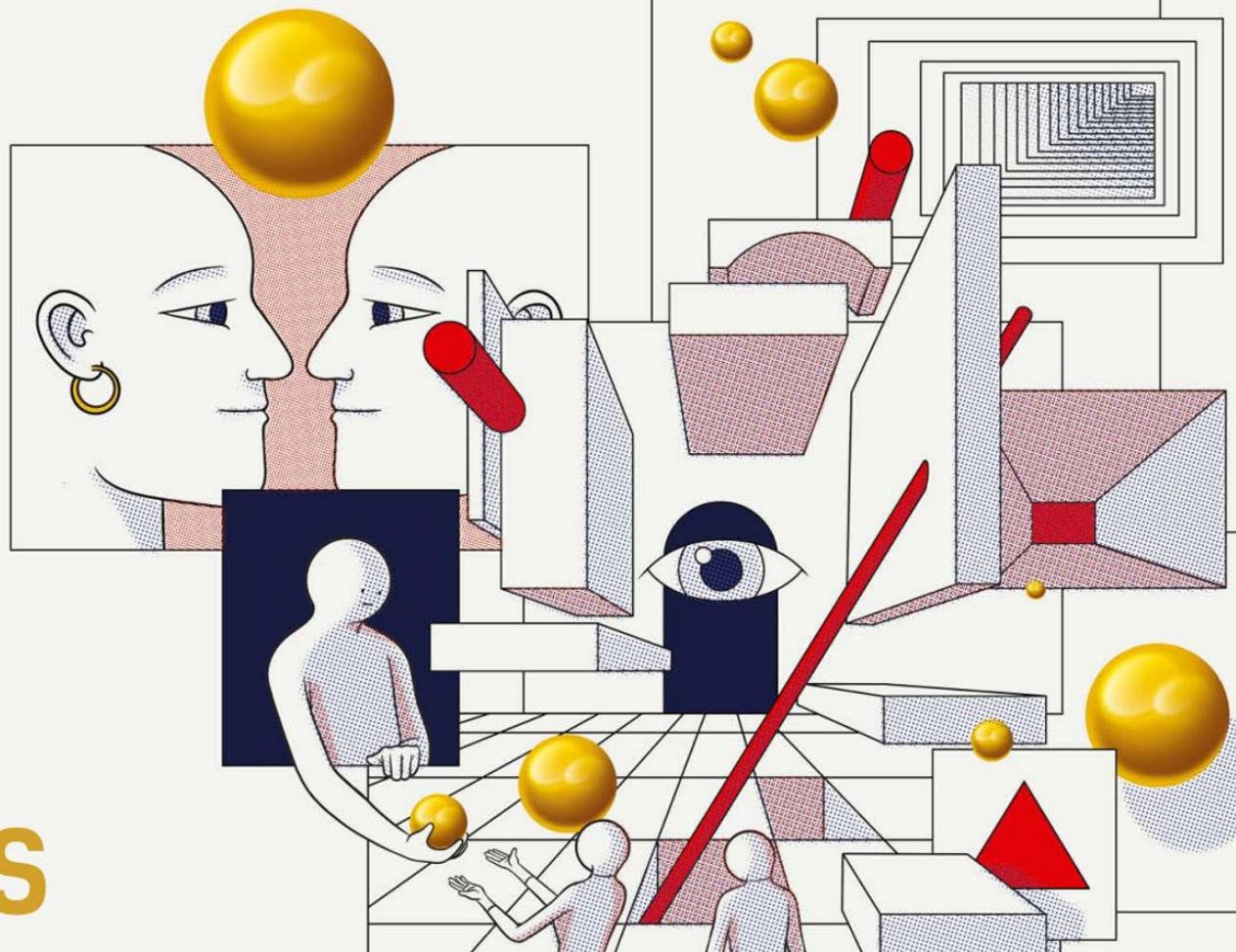
Palabras clave: computación cuántica, supremacía cuántica, criptografía, inteligencia artificial, simulación.

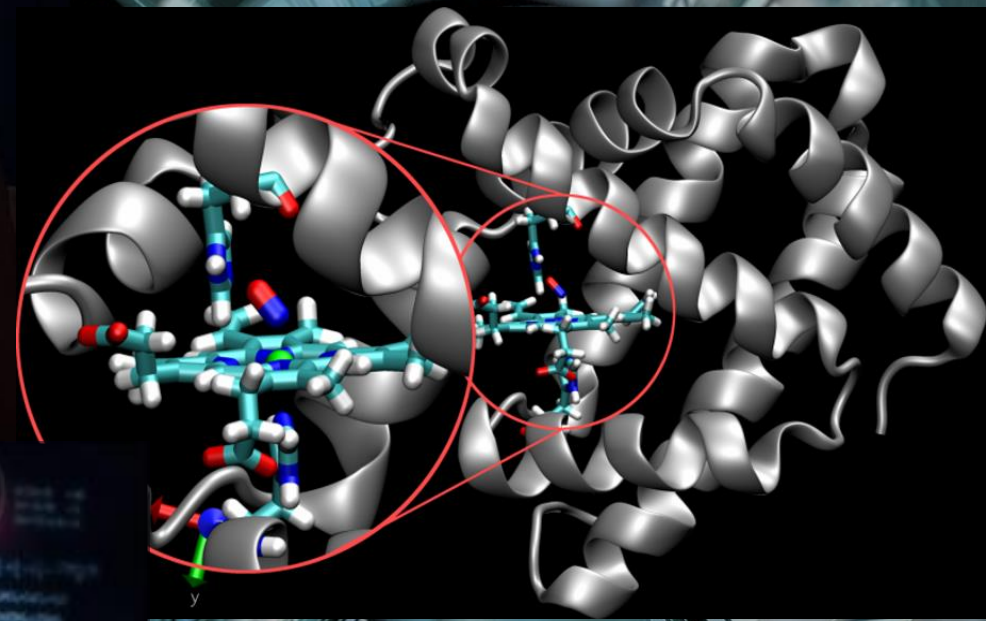


ELÍAS F. COMBARRO

Las verdaderas capacidades de los ordenadores cuánticos

COMPUTACIÓN CUÁNTICA:
MITOS Y REALIDADES



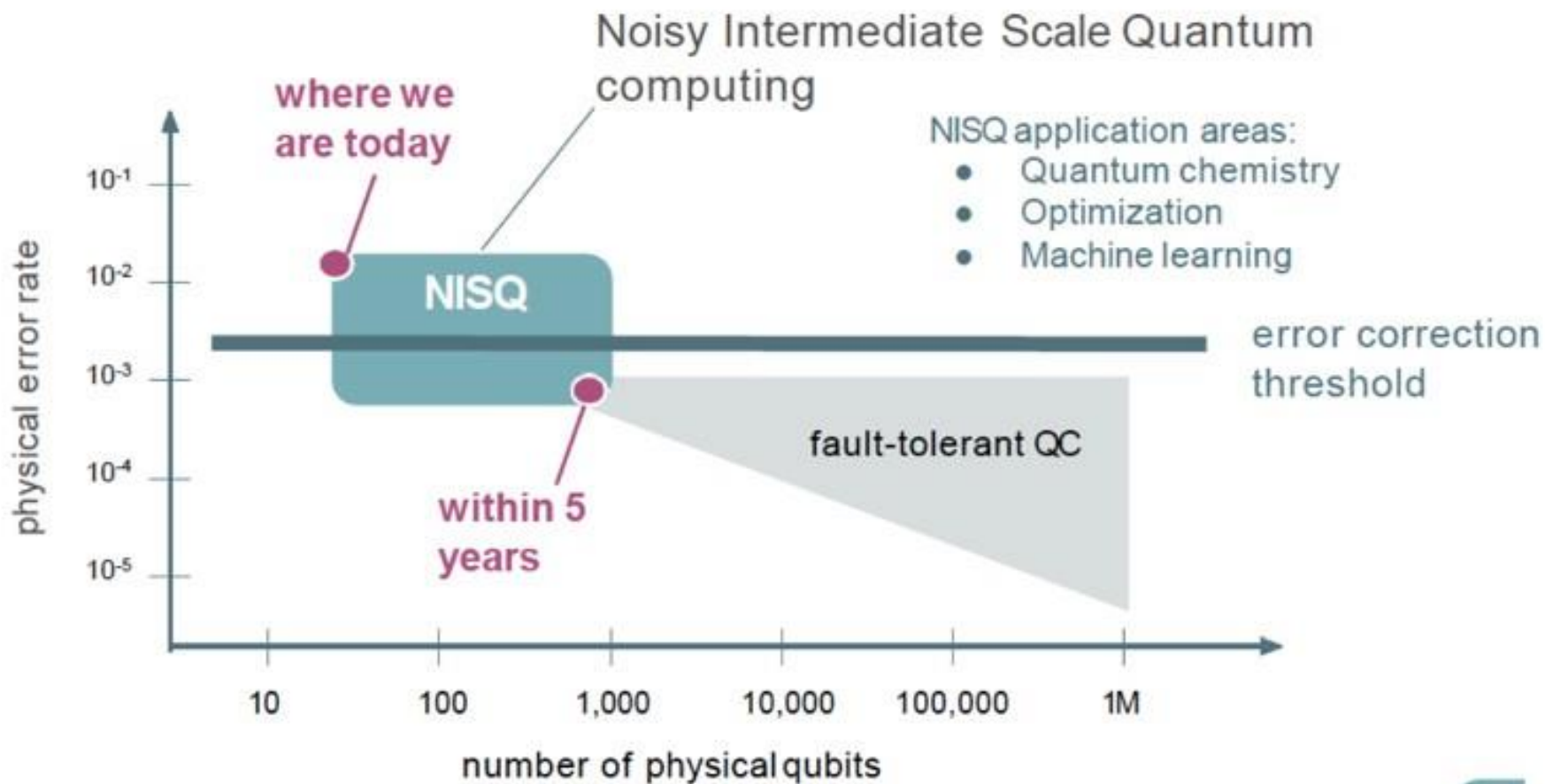


A white robot with a glowing eye is shown in a thinking pose. The background is filled with various mathematical formulas and diagrams, including a graph, a cube, a Venn diagram, and several equations.

Mathematical formulas visible include:

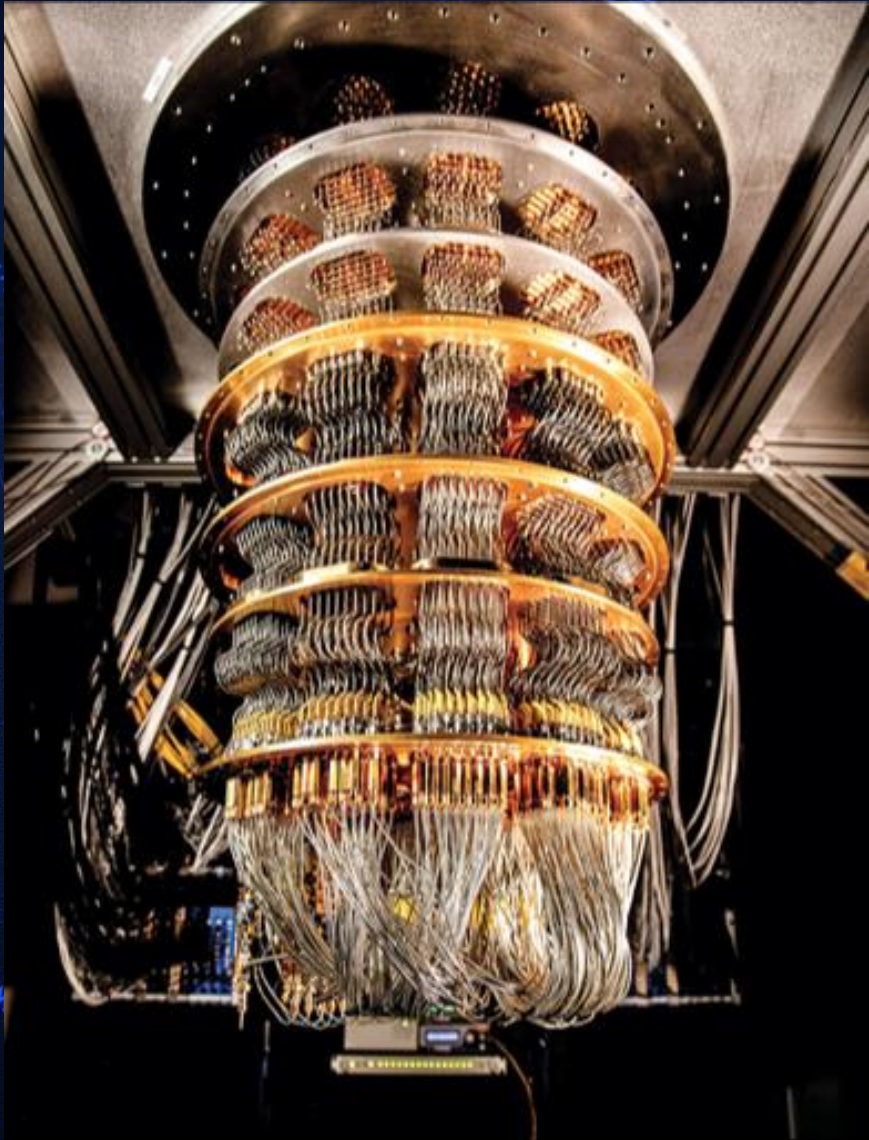
- $ab+ac = a(b+c)$
- $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a \cdot c}{b \cdot c}$
- $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad+bc}{bd}$
- $\log_a b^x = x \log_a b$
- $\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$
- $\log_a(x^r) = r \log_a x$
- $\log_a(xy) = \log_a x + \log_a y$
- $\log_a\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$
- $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
- $a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$
- $n(B \cap C) = 22$
- $n(B) = 68$
- $n(C) = 84$
- $n(B \cup C) = n(B) + n(C) - n(B \cap C)$
- $126 = 6xy$
- $2x + 2y = 20$
- $a_n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$
- $y = ax + b$

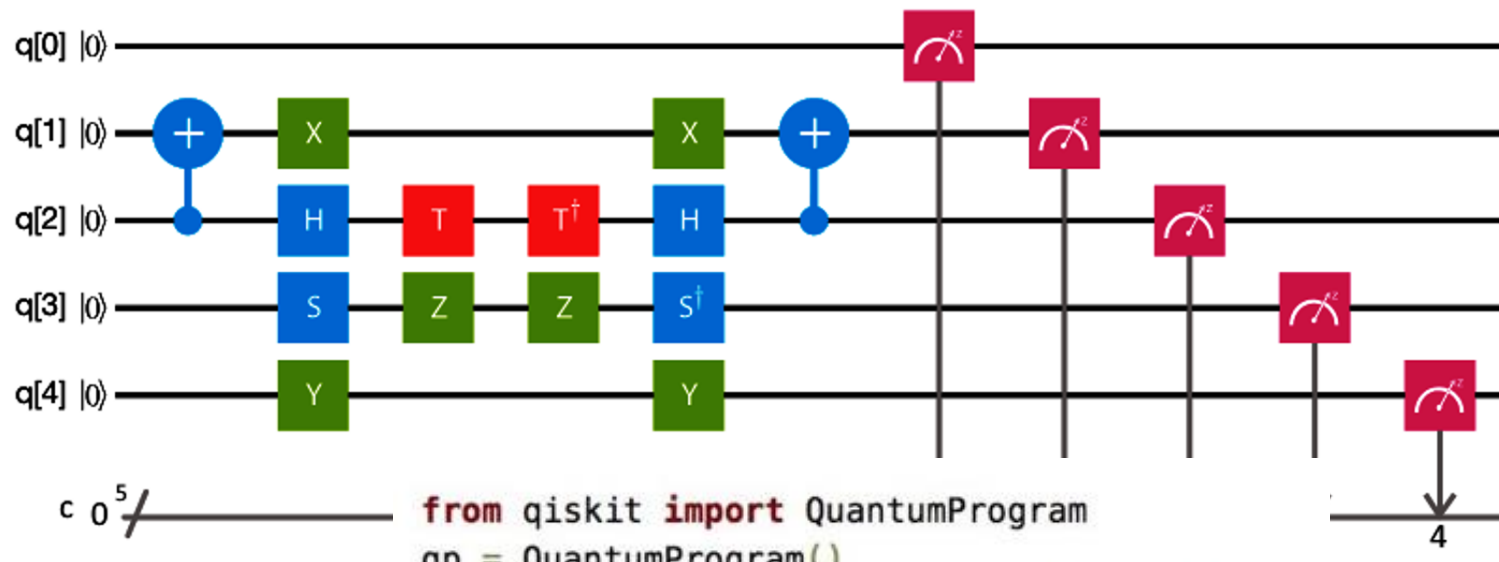




"Quantum computing in the NISQ era and beyond" Preskill, 2018 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.00862>



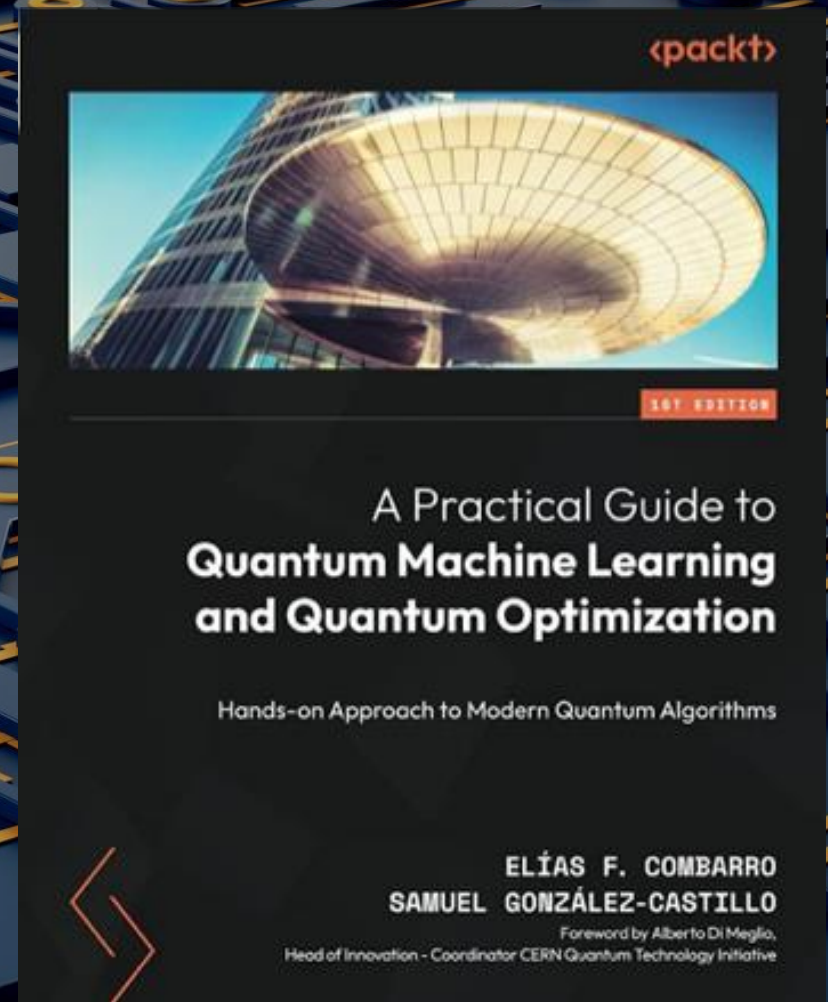


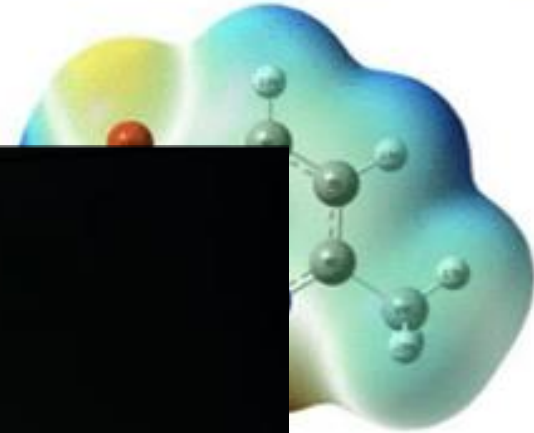
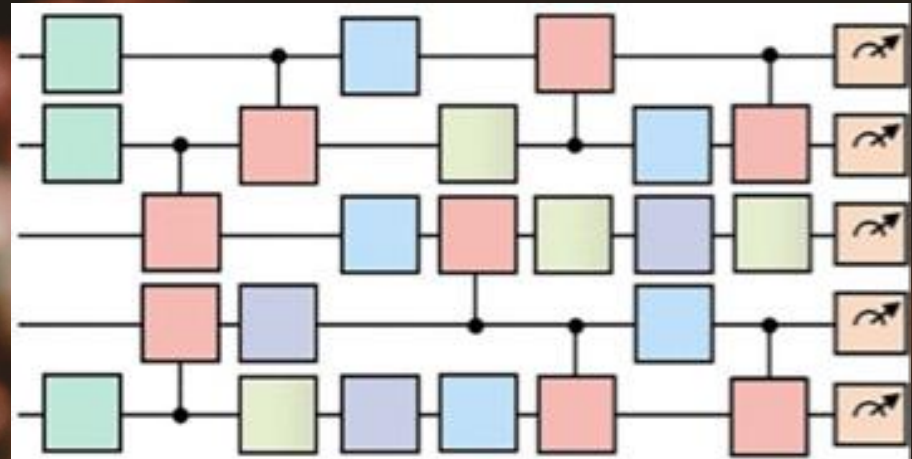
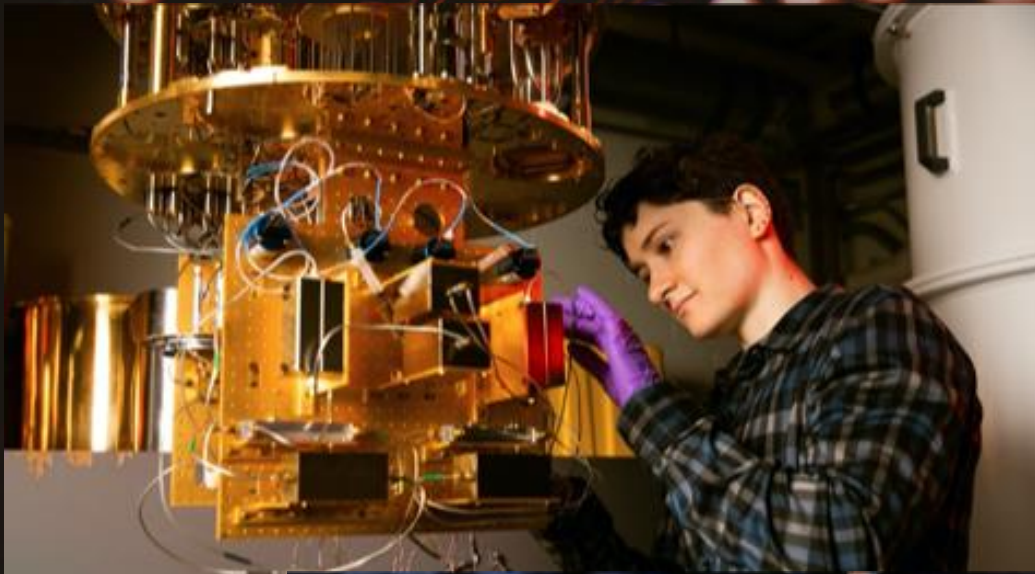


```

from qiskit import QuantumProgram
qp = QuantumProgram()
qr = qp.create_quantum_register('qr', 2)
cr = qp.create_classical_register('cr', 2)
qc = qp.create_circuit('Bell', [qr], [cr])
qc.h(qr[0])
qc.cx(qr[0], qr[1])
qc.measure(qr[0], cr[0])
qc.measure(qr[1], cr[1])
result = qp.execute('Bell')
print(result.get_counts('Bell'))

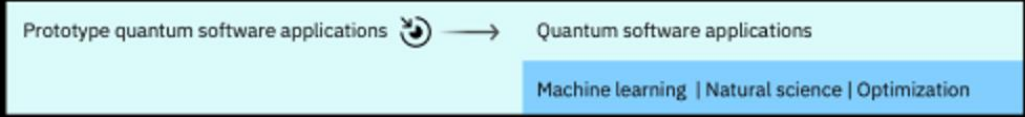
```



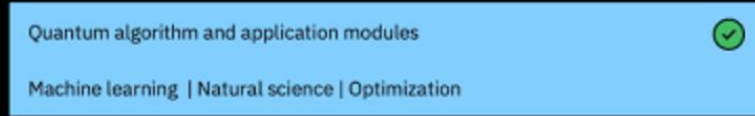


2019 ✓	2020 ✓	2021 ✓	2022 ✓	2023	2024	2025	2026+
Run quantum circuits on the IBM cloud	Demonstrate and prototype quantum algorithms and applications	Run quantum programs 100x faster with Qiskit Runtime	Bring dynamic circuits to Qiskit Runtime to unlock more computations	Enhancing applications with elastic computing and parallelization of Qiskit Runtime	Improve accuracy of Qiskit Runtime with scalable error mitigation	Scale quantum applications with circuit knitting toolbox controlling Qiskit Runtime	Increase accuracy and speed of quantum workflows with integration of error correction into Qiskit Runtime

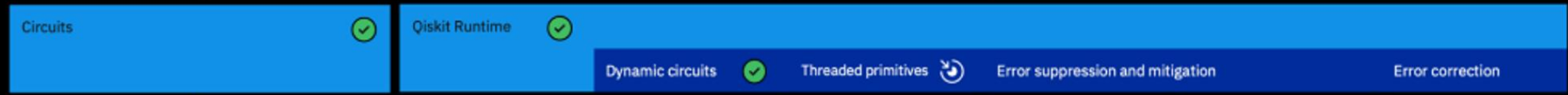
Model Developers



Algorithm Developers



Kernel Developers



System Modularity

