

Revolusi Kuantum Kedua

FGB ITB Future Science and Technology Talk
24 Juni, 2022

Andriyan B. Suksmono, Ph.D.

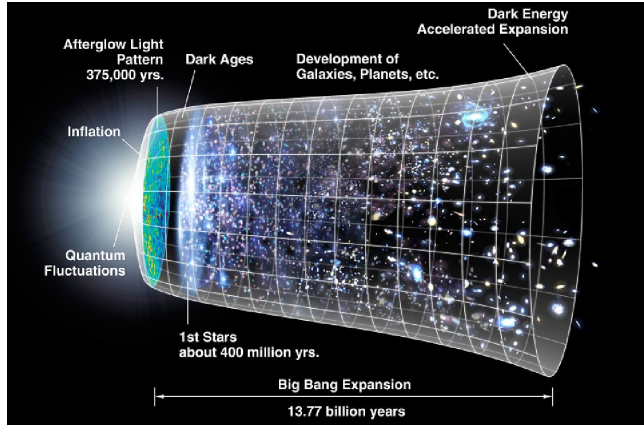
Sekolah Teknik Elektro dan Informatika, ITB

Daftar Isi

1. **Pendahuluan:** semesta informasi
2. **Sekilas Teknologi Informasi:** kemampuan dan keterbatasan
 - Teknologi Informasi
 - Keterbatasan Mesin Turing (dan manfaatnya)
 - *Hard Problems*
3. **Sekilas Fisika Kuantum:** Revolusi Kuantum-I
4. **Teknologi Informasi Kuantum:** Revolusi Kuantum-II
 - Komputasi Kuantum
 - Supremasi Kuantum
 - Kriptografi Pasca-Kuantum

Pendahuluan

Semesta Informasi



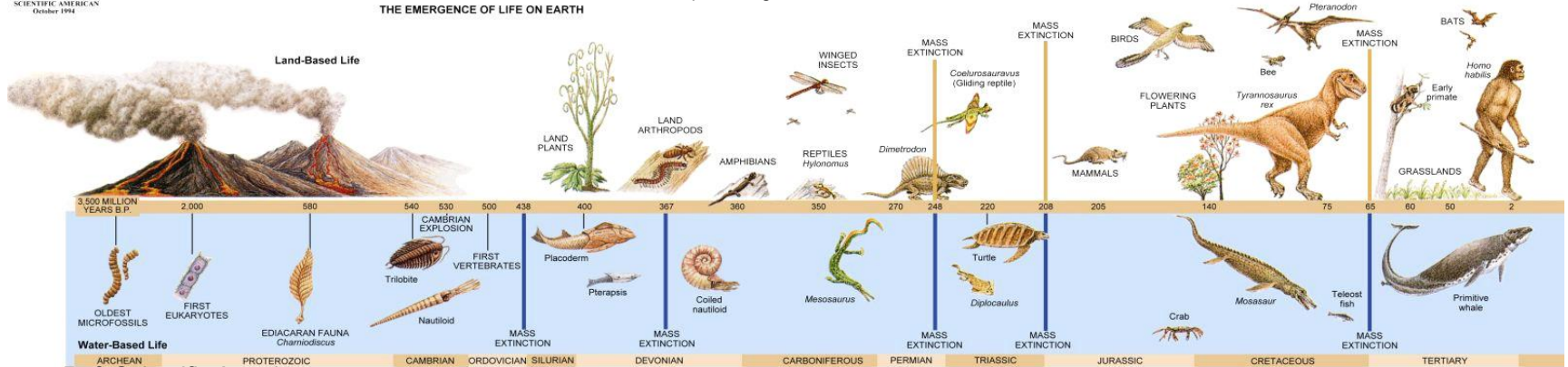
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
October 1994

THE EMERGENCE OF LIFE ON EARTH



<https://www.lisbdnetwork.com/information-gathering/>

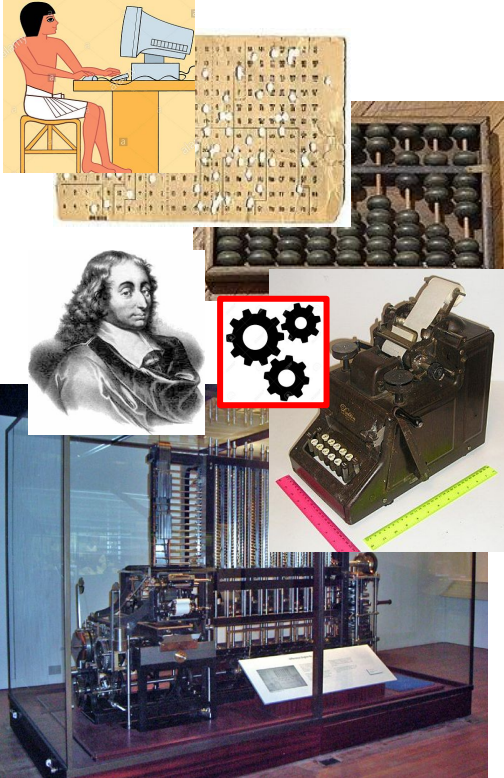
www.wikipedia.org



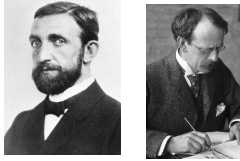
Ref: Scientific American

Teknologi Informasi Kemampuan dan Keterbatasannya

Komputer: mekanik → lampu tabung → transistor



www.wikipedia.org



www.wikipedia.org

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1956



William Bradford Shockley
Prize share: 1/3

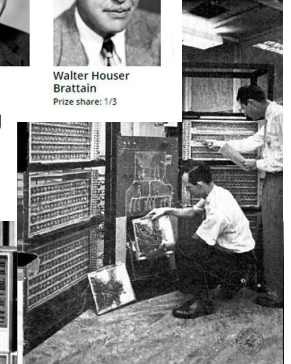


John Bardeen
Prize share: 1/3



Walter Houser Brattain
Prize share: 1/3

www.nobelprize.org



www.wikipedia.org

Komputer: IC $\rightarrow$ μ Proc $\rightarrow$ multi-Proc, AI, GPU...



Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.
Zhores I. Alferov
Prize share: 1/4

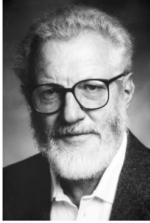


Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.
Herbert Kroemer
Prize share: 1/2

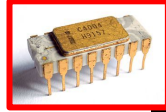


Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.
Jack S. Kilby
Prize share: 1/4

www.nobelprize.org



www.wikipedia.org



www.wikipedia.org



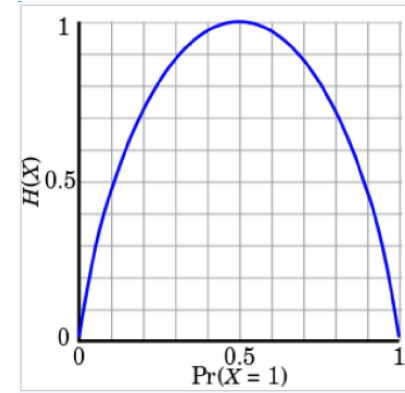
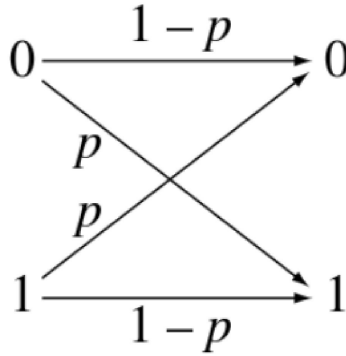
Teori Informasi



www.wikipedia.org

Claude Shannon:
“The Mathematical Theory of Communications”

- Source coding
- Channel Coding
- Information Theory



www.wikipedia.org

Teknologi Informasi

Pengolah Informasi



www.pinterest.com

Penyimpanan Informasi



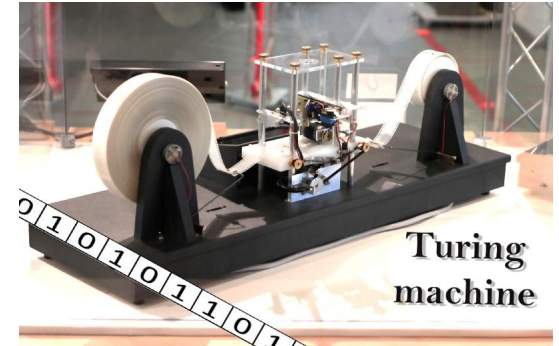
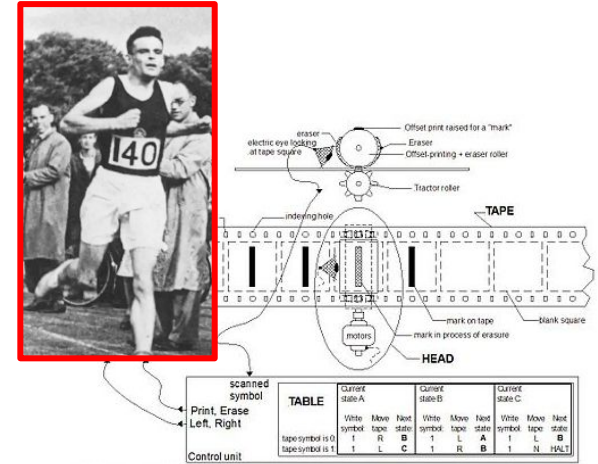
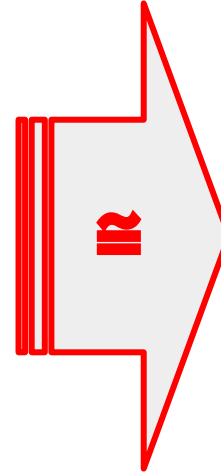
Alat Komunikasi



Mesin Turing



www.bharatskills.gov.in

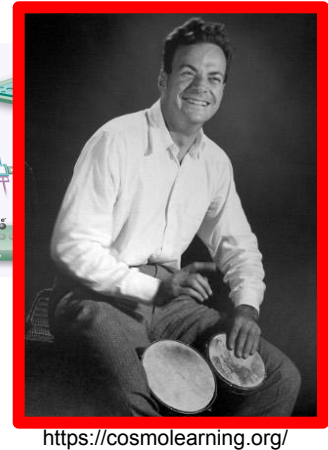
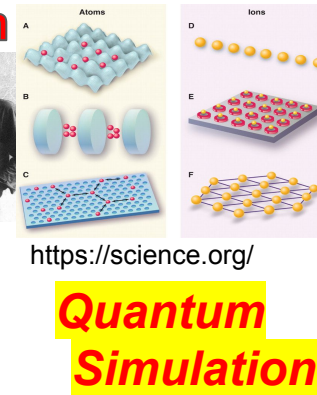
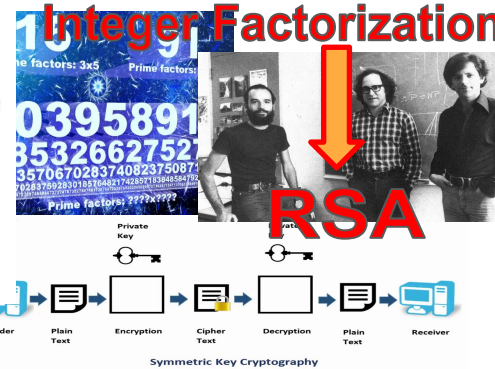
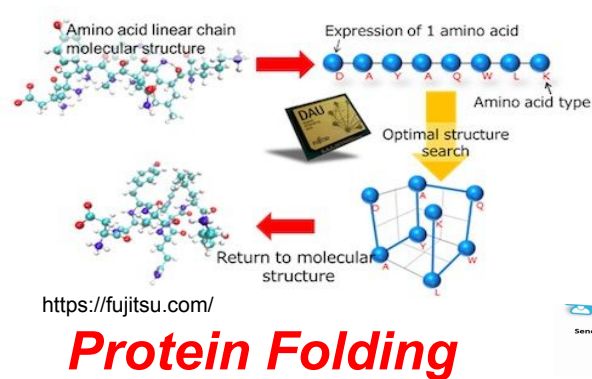
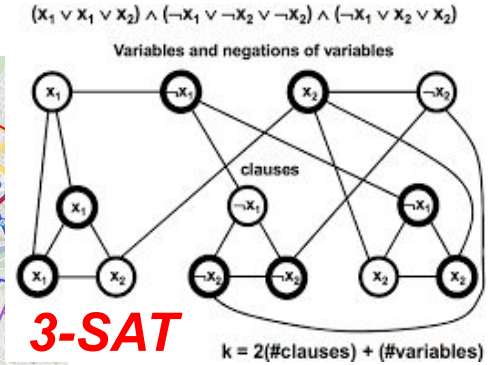
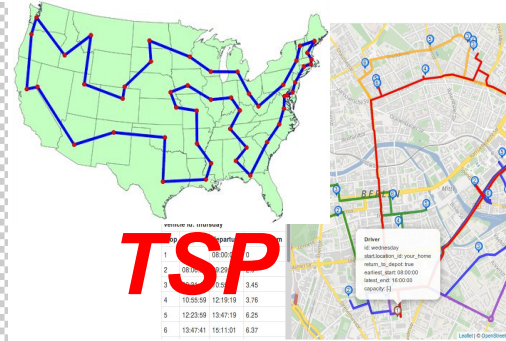
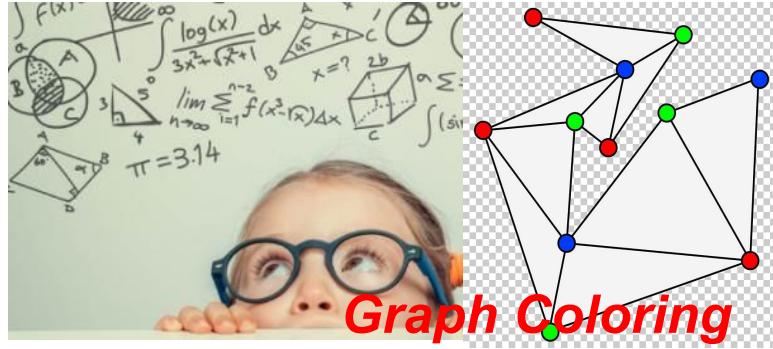


<https://simple.wikipedia.org/>

Extended Church-Turing Thesis [Bernstein-Vazirani]

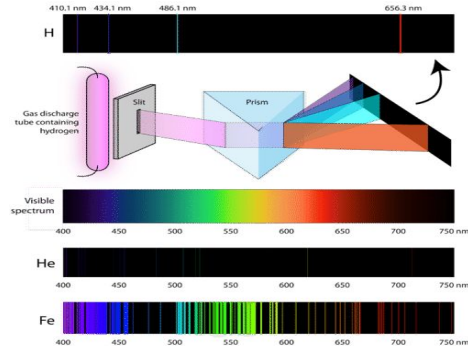
"Any realistic model of computation can be efficiently simulated by (probabilistic) Turing Machine."

Hard Problems

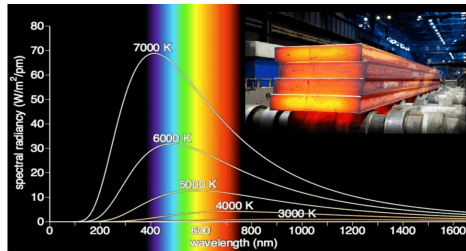


Sekilas Fisika Kuantum: Revolusi Kuantum Pertama

Mengapa Perlu Fisika Kuantum ?

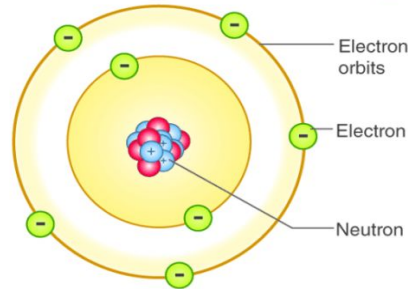


Spektrum Radiasi Atom



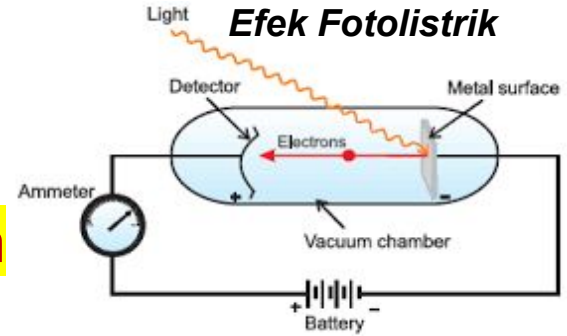
Radiasi Benda Hitam

Fenomena yang
tidak dapat
dijelaskan dengan
Fisika Klasik

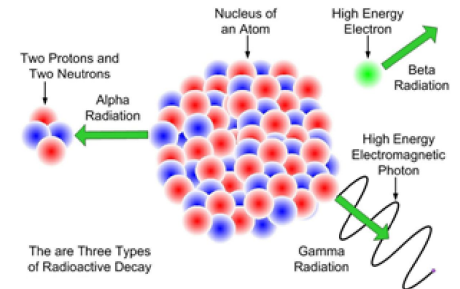


Bohr atomic model of a Nitrogen atom

Atom yang Stabil



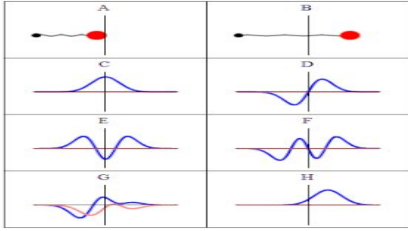
Efek Fotolistrik



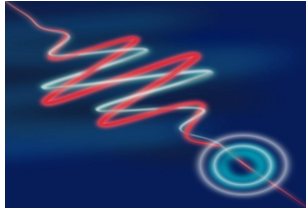
The are Three Types of Radioactive Decay

Radioaktivitas

Fondasi dan Fenomena Kuantum



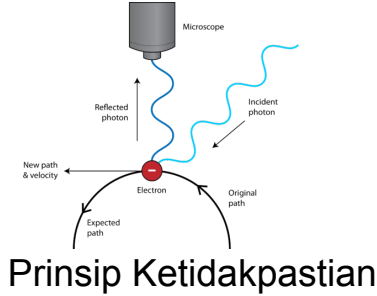
Fungsi Gelombang



Dualitas gelombang-partikel

$$H(t) |\psi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle$$

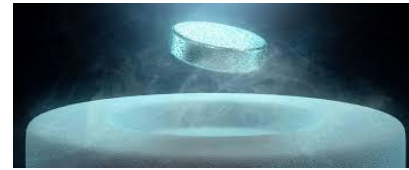
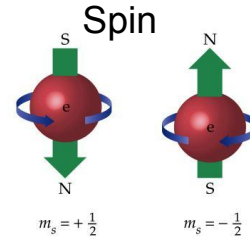
Persamaan Schroedinger



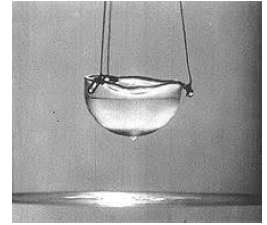
Prinsip Ketidakpastian



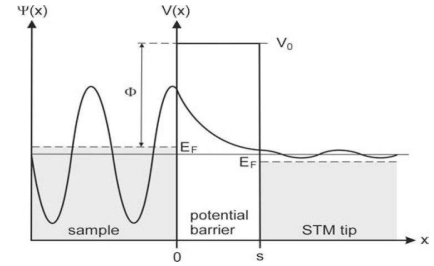
Interpretasi Born



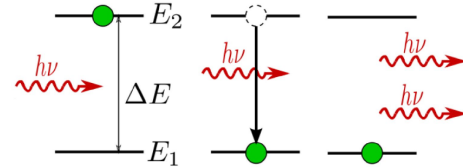
Superkonduktivitas



Superfluiditas

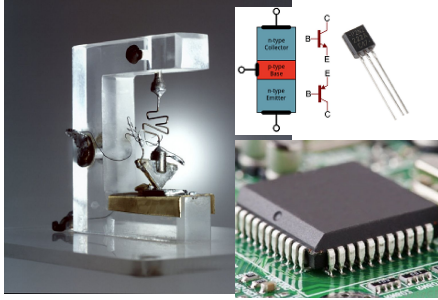


Penerobosan Kuantum



Emisi terstimulasi

Teknologi Kuantum: Revolusi Kuantum Pertama



Divais semikonduktor
(transistor, IC, Dioda)



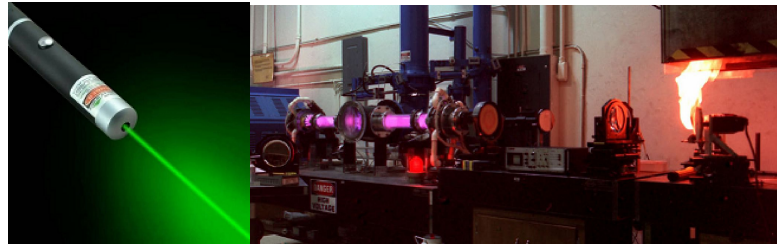
Panel Surya



Kamera Dijital



MRI



LASER



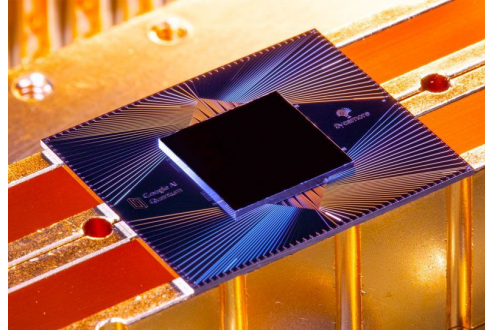
Mikroskop Elektron

Teknologi Informasi Kuantum: Revolusi Kuantum Kedua

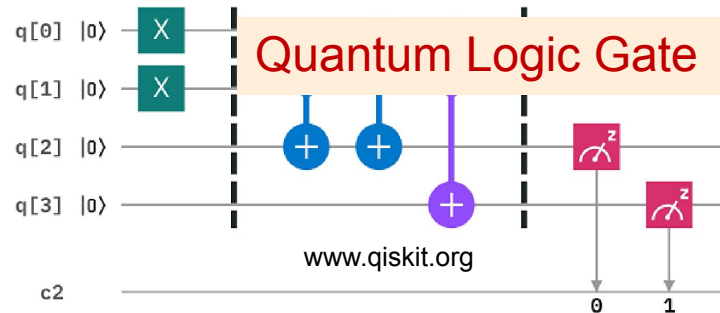
Komputasi Kuantum



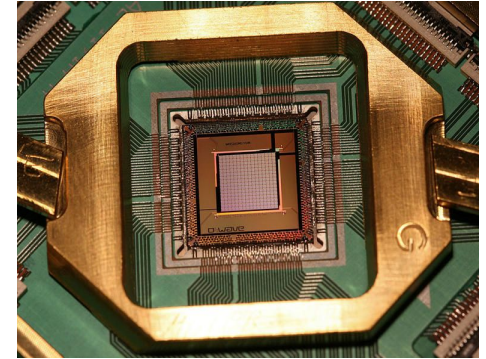
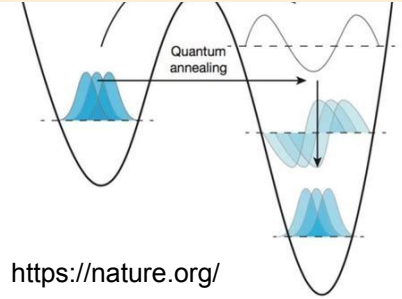
<https://www.techrepublic.com/>



<https://nytimes.com/>



Quantum Annealer



<https://dwave.com/>

Supremasi Kuantum

Article

Quantum supremacy using a programmable superconducting processor

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1666-5>

Received: 22 July 2019

Accepted: 20 September 2019

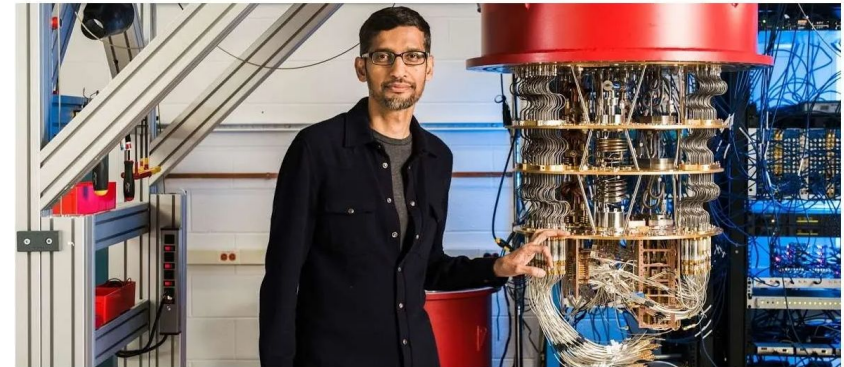
Published online: 23 October 2019

Frank Arute¹, Kunal Arya¹, Ryan Babbush¹, Dave Bacon¹, Joseph C. Bardin^{1,2}, Rami Barends¹, Rupak Biswas³, Sergio Boixo¹, Fernando G. S. L. Brandao^{1,4}, David A. Buell¹, Brian Burkett¹, Yu Chen¹, Zijun Chen¹, Ben Chiaro¹, Roberto Collins¹, William Courtney¹, Andrew Dunsworth¹, Edward Farhi¹, Brooks Foxen^{1,5}, Austin Fowler¹, Craig Gidney¹, Marissa Giustina¹, Rob Graff¹, Keith Guerin¹, Steve Habegger¹, Matthew P. Harrigan¹, Michael J. Hartmann^{1,6}, Alan Ho¹, Markus Hoffmann¹, Trent Huang¹, Travis S. Humble¹, Sergei V. Isakov¹, Evan Jeffrey¹,

nature

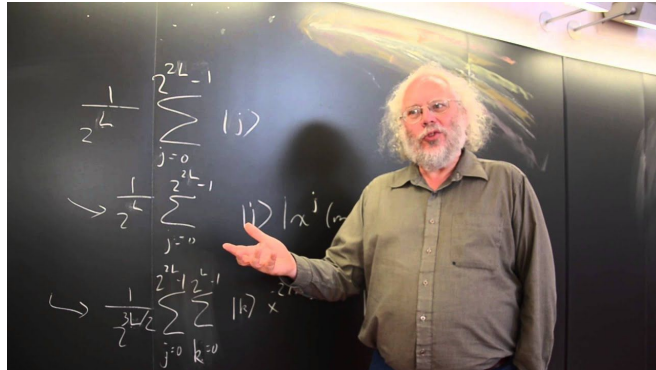
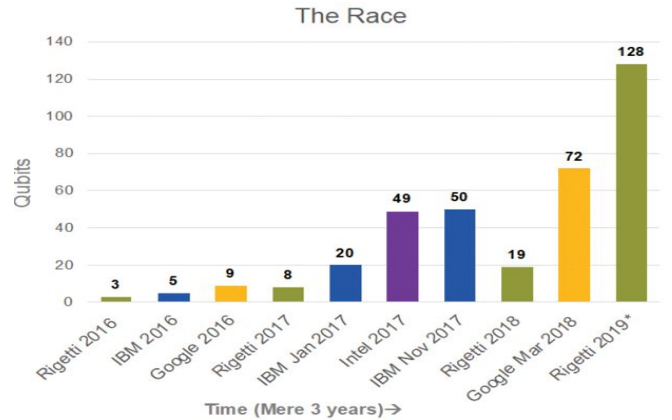
The promise of quantum computers is that certain computational tasks might be executed exponentially faster on a quantum processor than on a classical processor¹. A fundamental challenge is to build a high-fidelity processor capable of running quantum algorithms in an exponentially large computational space. Here we report the use of a processor with programmable superconducting qubits²⁻⁷ to create quantum states on 53 qubits, corresponding to a computational state-space of dimension 2^{53} (about 10^{16}). Measurements from repeated experiments sample the resulting probability distribution, which we verify using classical simulations. Our Sycamore processor takes about 200 seconds to sample one instance of a quantum circuit a million times—our benchmarks currently indicate that the equivalent task for a state-of-the-art classical supercomputer would take approximately 10,000 years. This dramatic increase in speed compared to all known classical algorithms is an experimental realization of

**200 seconds in Sycamore
~ 10,000 years in a Supercomputer
Menyanghai *Extended Church-Turing Thesis***

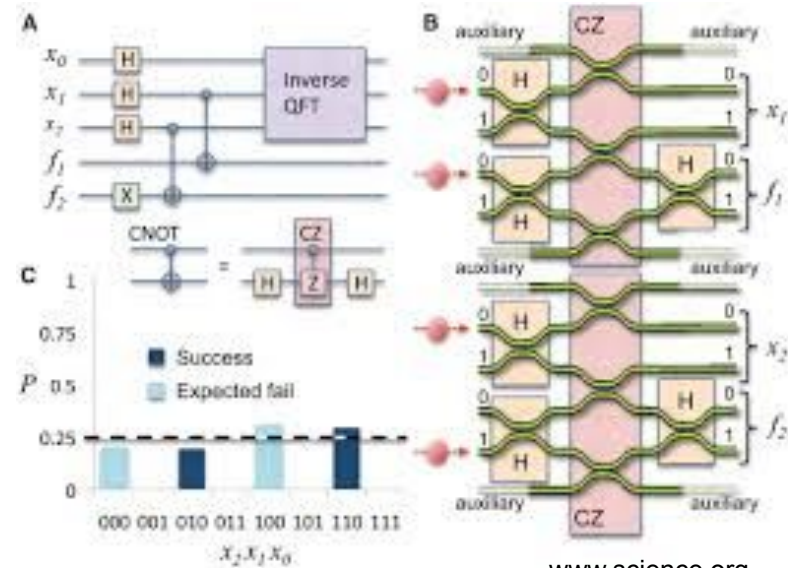


www.wired.com

Implikasi



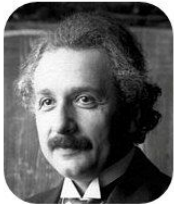
www.youtube.com



www.science.org

Algoritma Shor Pemfaktoran Bilangan

Kriptografi Pasca-Kuantum



A. Einstein

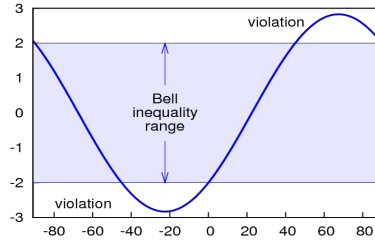
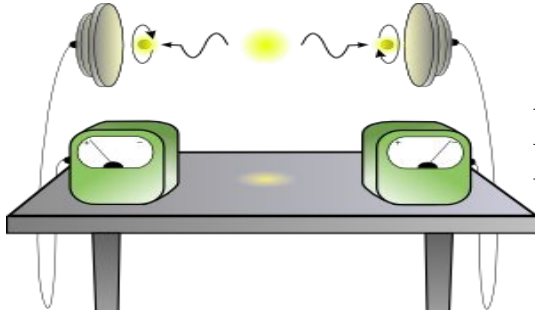


B. Podolsky



N. Rosen

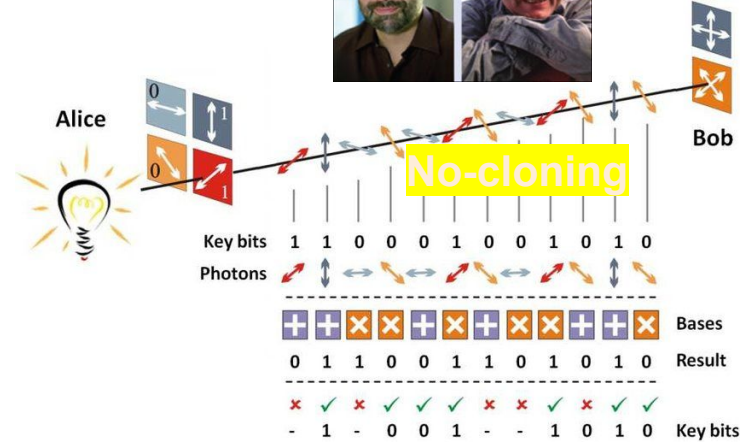
Paradoks EPR



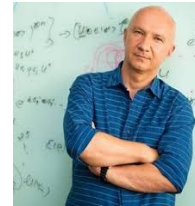
A.Aspect



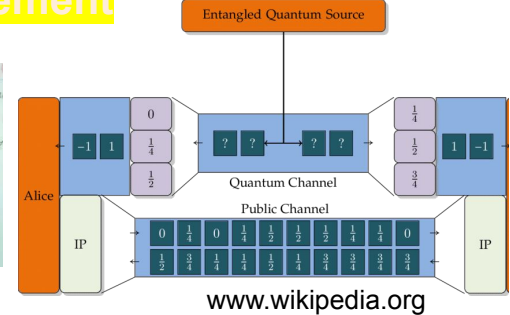
BB84



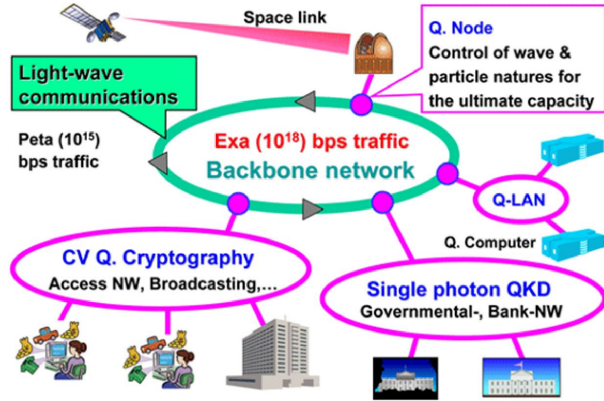
Entanglement



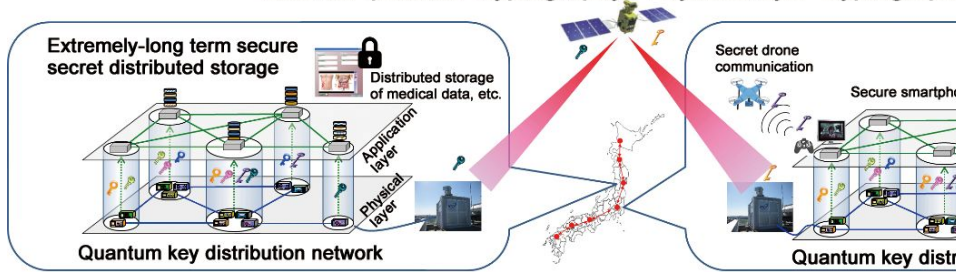
E91



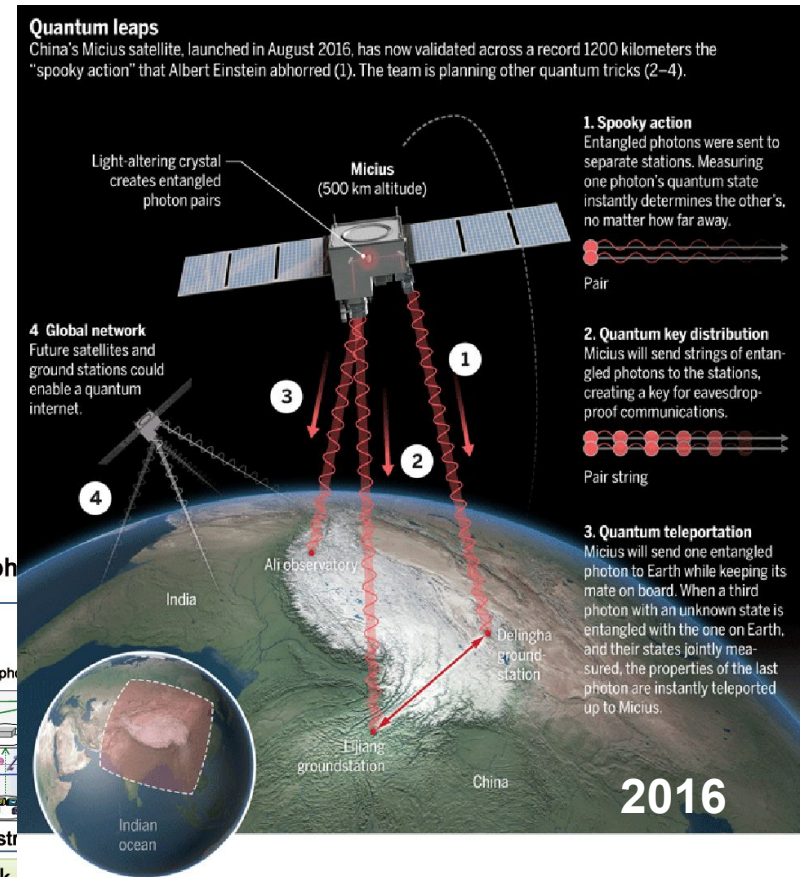
Satelit Kuantum



Satellite quantum cryptography / Physical layer cryptography



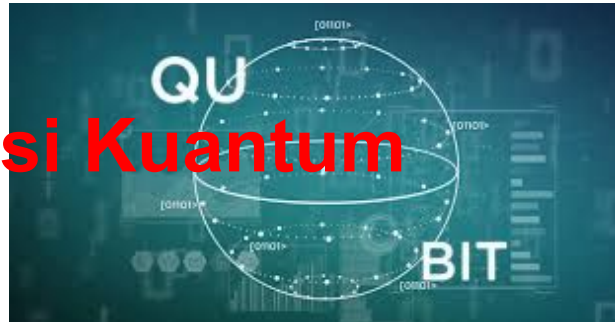
Ground-satellite-integrated global quantum secure network



<https://www.science.org/content/article/china-s-quantum-satellite-achieve-s-spooky-action-record-distance>

Sektor Teknologi dalam Revolusi Kuantum Kedua

Komputasi Kuantum



Komunikasi Kuantum



Penginderaan Kuantum



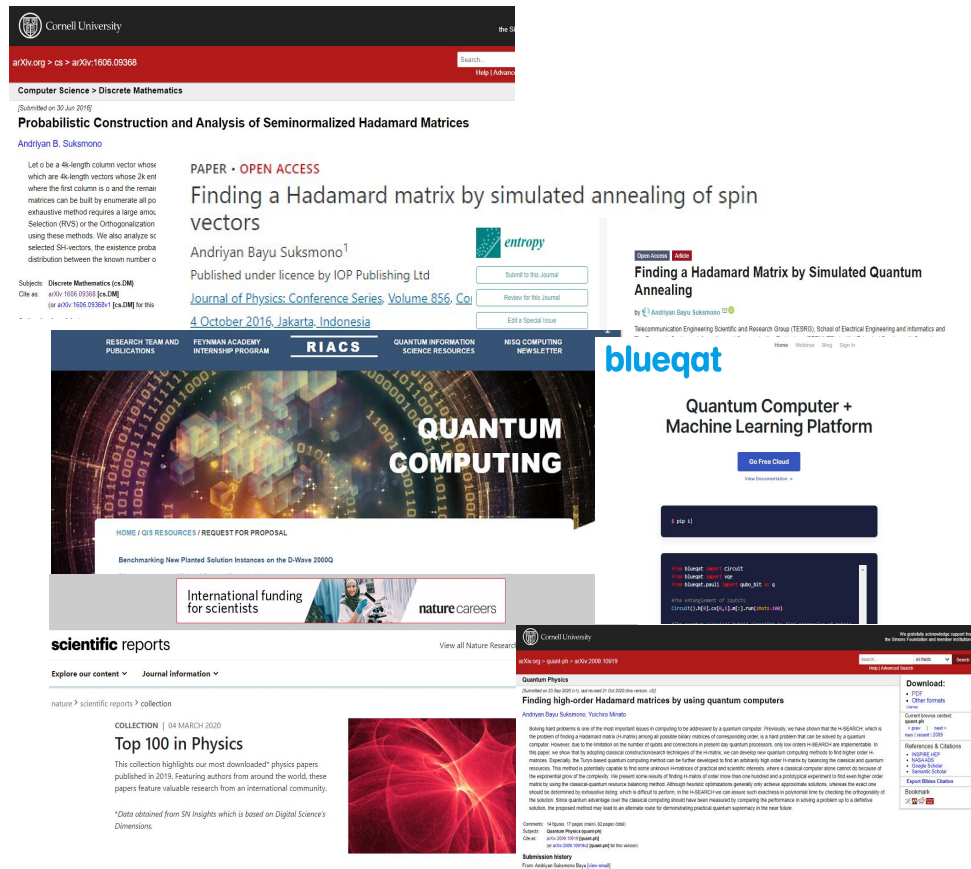
Inisiatif Pengembangan Teknologi Kuantum di STEI-ITB

... toward practical quantum supremacy

Lingkup Kegiatan

Pencarian matriks biner orthogonal (Hadamard)

- Teknik Spin Vector: JoP, 2017
- Proposal to RIACS/USRA
- Kerjasama dengan MDR Inc./ Blueqat Inc., Tokyo
 - Sci.Rep 2019: 100 in Physics, 2019 (ranked 8).
 - Sci.Rep. 2022: H-92 and beyond
- Pendirian Lab. Teknologi Kuantum STEI, 2021.

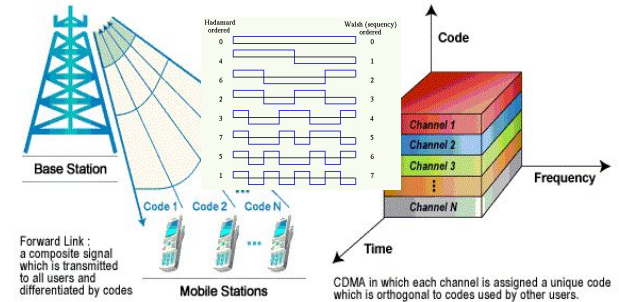


Tentang Matriks Hadamard

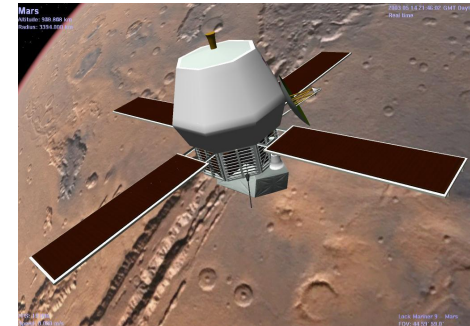
- **Definisi:** orthogonal binary $\{-1, 1\}$ matrix
- **Aplikasi:** orthogonal codes pada CDMA, ECC (Error Correction Code) with maximal error correction capability, employed in Mariner-9
- **Sains/Matetika:** H-matrix conjecture: ~100 years old unsolved problem

Mengapa menemukan H-matrix itu sulit?

- Untuk M-order matrix, ada
 - $[2^{(M^2)}] \sim \exp(M^2)$ matriks biner.
- Ramalan H-matrix **conjecture**: "... there is a H-matrix for every $M=4k$, k positive integer."
- Bagaimana menemukannya?
- >>Brute force, worst-case: periksa semua matriks biner, kompleksitas $O[\exp(M^2)] \rightarrow$ **a hard problem**.
- >>**Usulan Solusi: Gunakan Komputer Kuantum !**

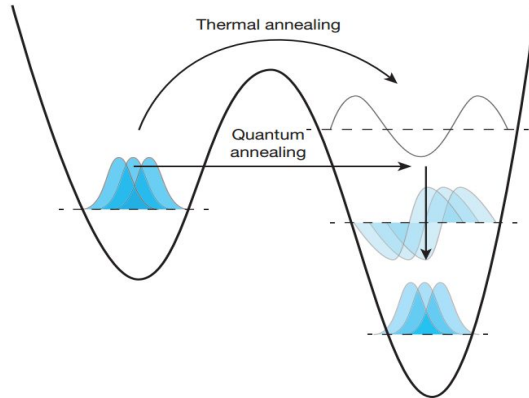


CDMA Communication System employs Walsh-Hadamard Orthogonal Code



Mariner-9 employed Hadamard's ECC to protect Mars's images sent to Earth

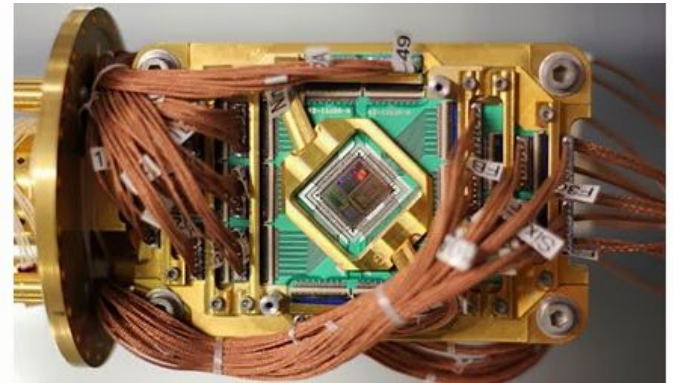
Quantum Annealing



[Source: *Nature*, Biamonte 2017]

$$\hat{H}_{QA}(\hat{\sigma}, t) = \left(1 - \frac{t}{\tau}\right) \hat{H}_{kin}(\hat{\sigma}) + \frac{t}{\tau} \hat{H}_{pot}(\hat{\sigma})$$

$$\hat{H}_{pot}(\hat{\sigma}) \equiv -\sum J_{ij} \hat{\sigma}_i^z \hat{\sigma}_j^z - \sum_i h_i \hat{\sigma}_i^z$$
$$\hat{H}_{kin}(\hat{\sigma}) \equiv -\Gamma \sum_i \hat{\sigma}_i^x$$



Quantum Annealer

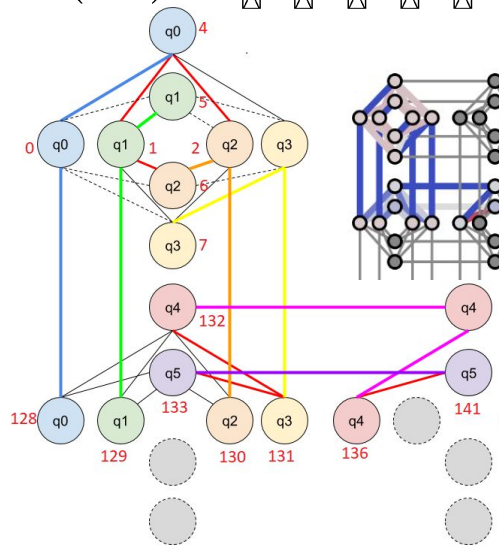
Source: D-Wave
Systems

Eksperimen dengan DW2000Q

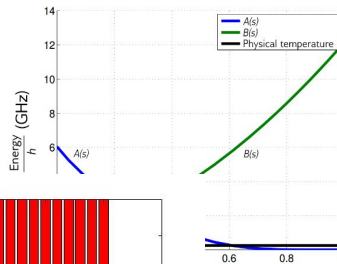
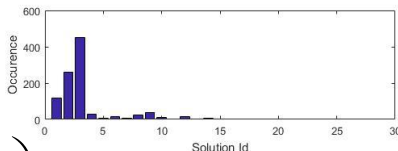
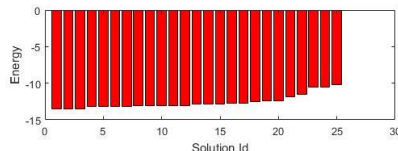
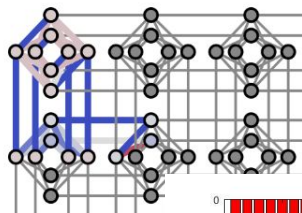
- 2-order H-matrix

$$\hat{H}_2(\hat{\sigma}_i^z) = 28 + 6\hat{\sigma}_0^z + \dots - 12\hat{\sigma}_5^z + 2\hat{\sigma}_0^z\hat{\sigma}_1^z + \dots + 8\hat{\sigma}_4^z\hat{\sigma}_5^z$$

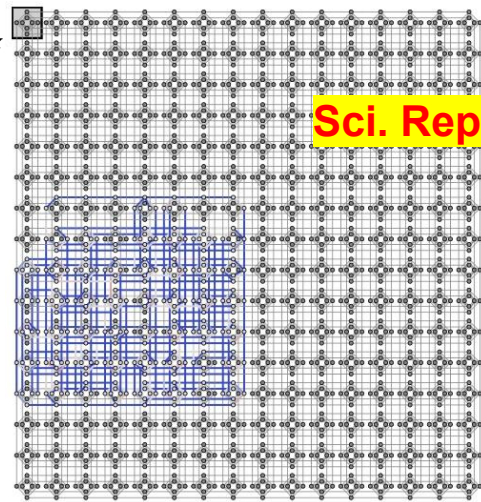
22-terms



Minimum energy
E = -13.52



- Finding 4-order H-matrix



Sci. Rep. 2019

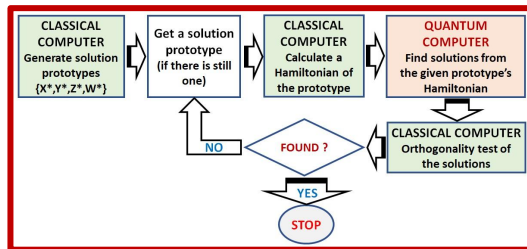
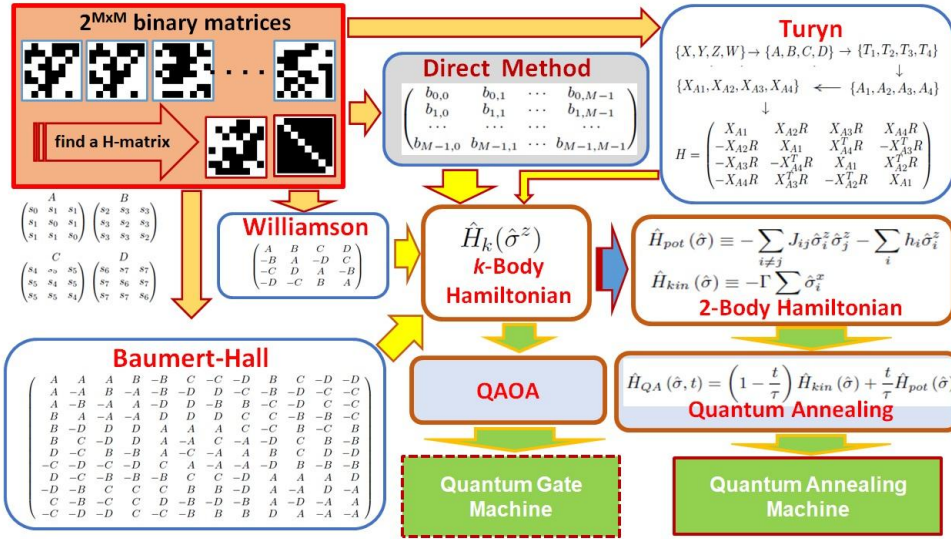
Minimum energy, E= -322.91

$$\hat{H}_2(\hat{\sigma}_i^z) = 1,248 + 66\hat{\sigma}_0^z + \dots - 44\hat{\sigma}_{39}^z + 6\hat{\sigma}_0^z\hat{\sigma}_1^z + \dots + 8\hat{\sigma}_{38}^z\hat{\sigma}_{39}^z$$

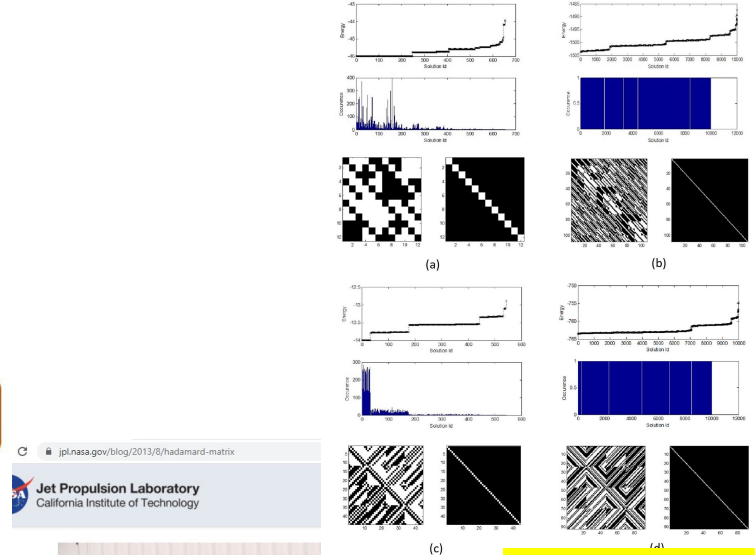
389-terms

-	-	+	+
+	-	+	-
-	-	-	-
-	+	+	-

Perkembangan terkini: (1) H-matrix orde tinggi



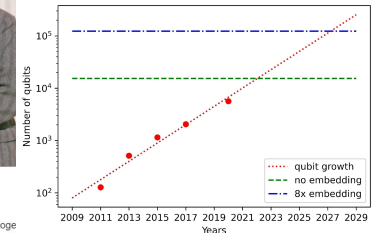
Discovery of 92-order H-Matrix
1961 by JPL; IBM Mainframe
2020 by STEI; DW2000Q



<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/>

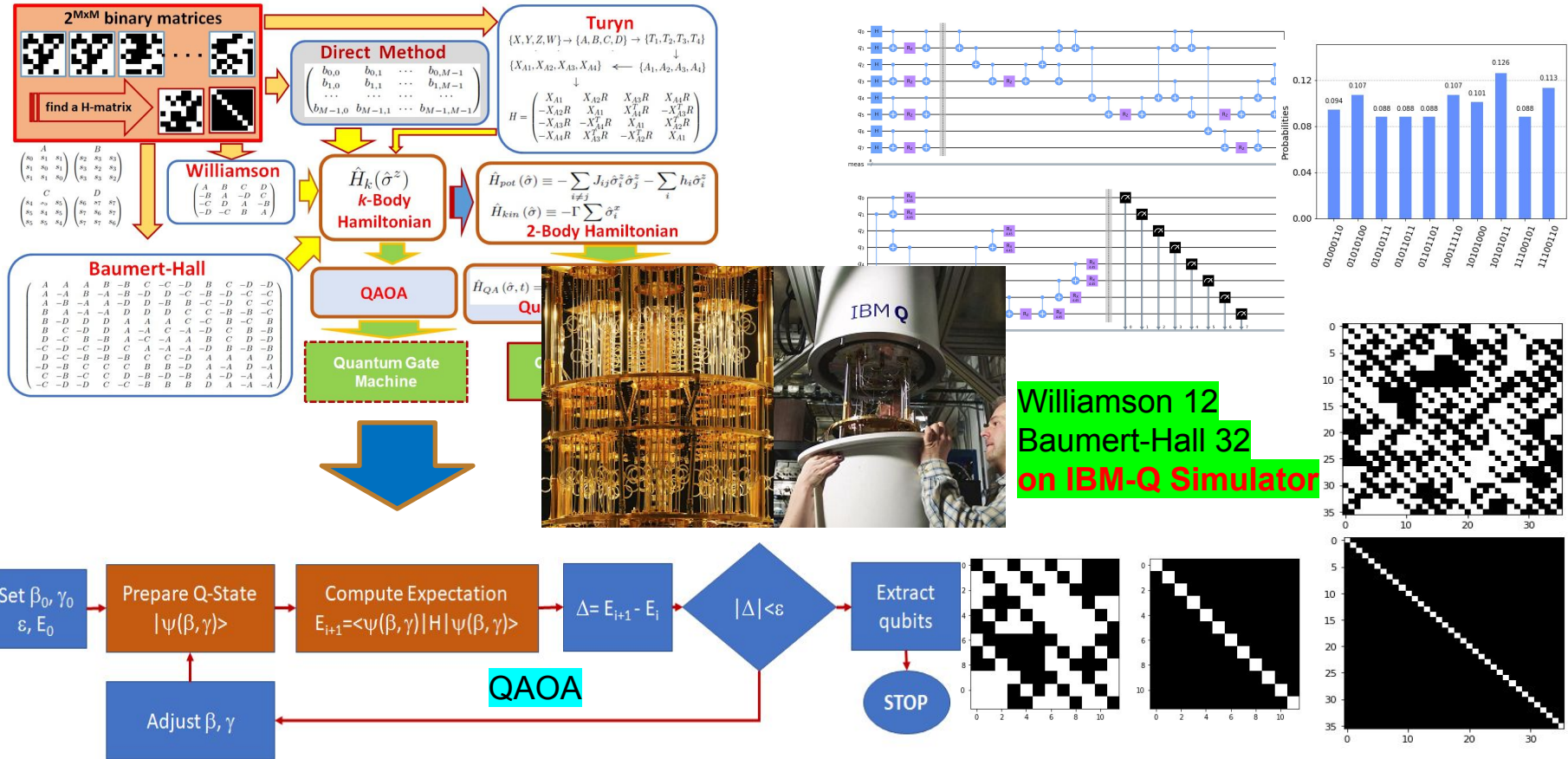
In 1961, mathematicians from NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Caltech worked together to construct a Hadamard Matrix containing 92 rows and columns, with combinations of positive and negative signs. In a Hadamard Matrix, if you placed all the potential rows or columns next to each other, half of the adjacent cells would be the same sign, and half would be the opposite.

Sci. Rep. 2022



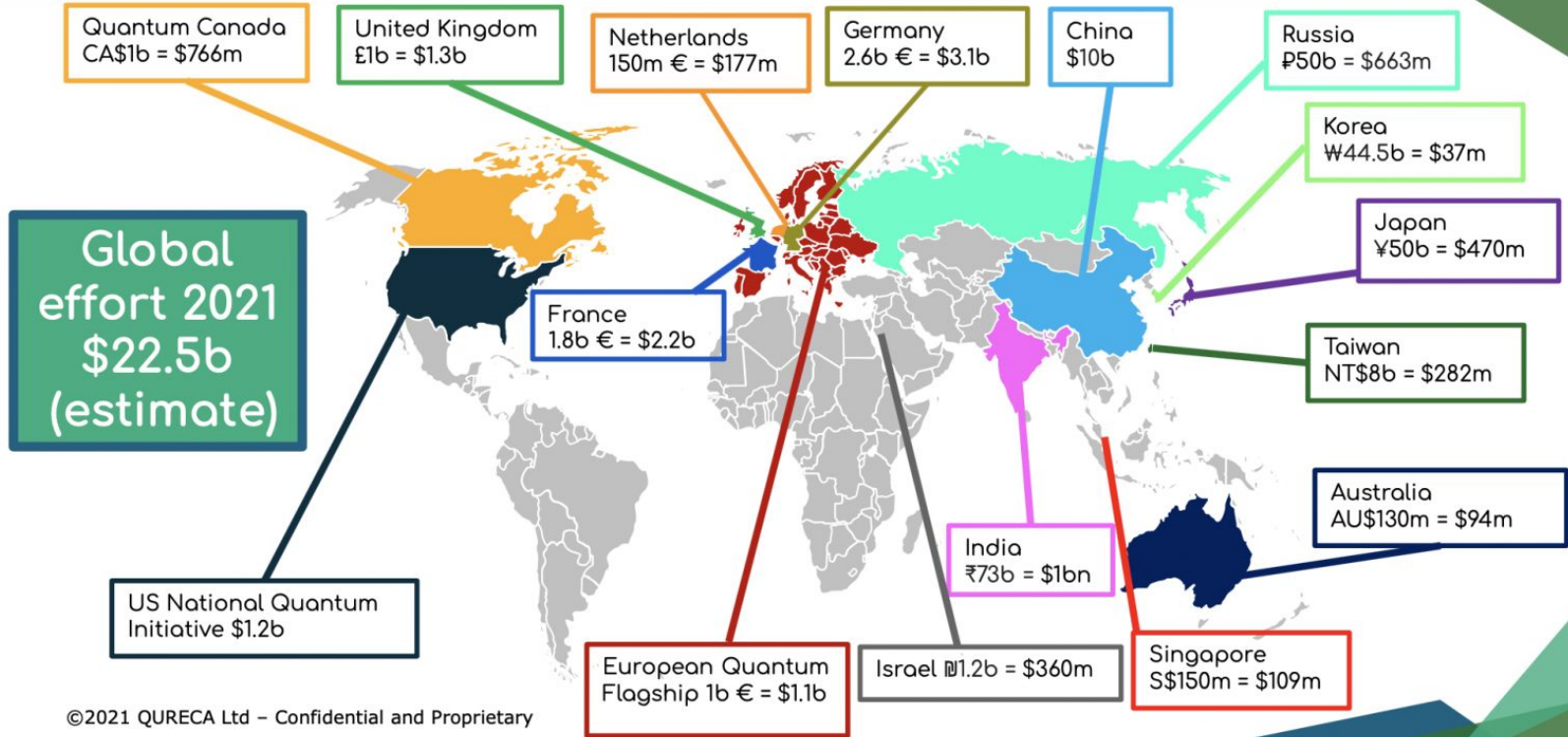
Balancing Classical-Quantum Resources

Perkembangan terkini: (2) H-matrix Search via QAOA



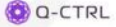
Issue Penting, Tantangan, dan Peluang

Quantum effort worldwide



Quantum Computing Market Map

Non exhaustive and in no particular order. Excludes details on control systems, assembly languages, circuit design, etc.

Users <i>Select examples</i>	Applications <i>Not mapped to verticals</i>	Software offerings <i>Includes control software</i>	QPUs ²	Hardware / components <i>Select examples only – not representative of entire ecosystem</i>
Material Science	Not strictly categorized given diversity of operations ¹		Superconducting	Cryogenics
        	      	           	                 	          

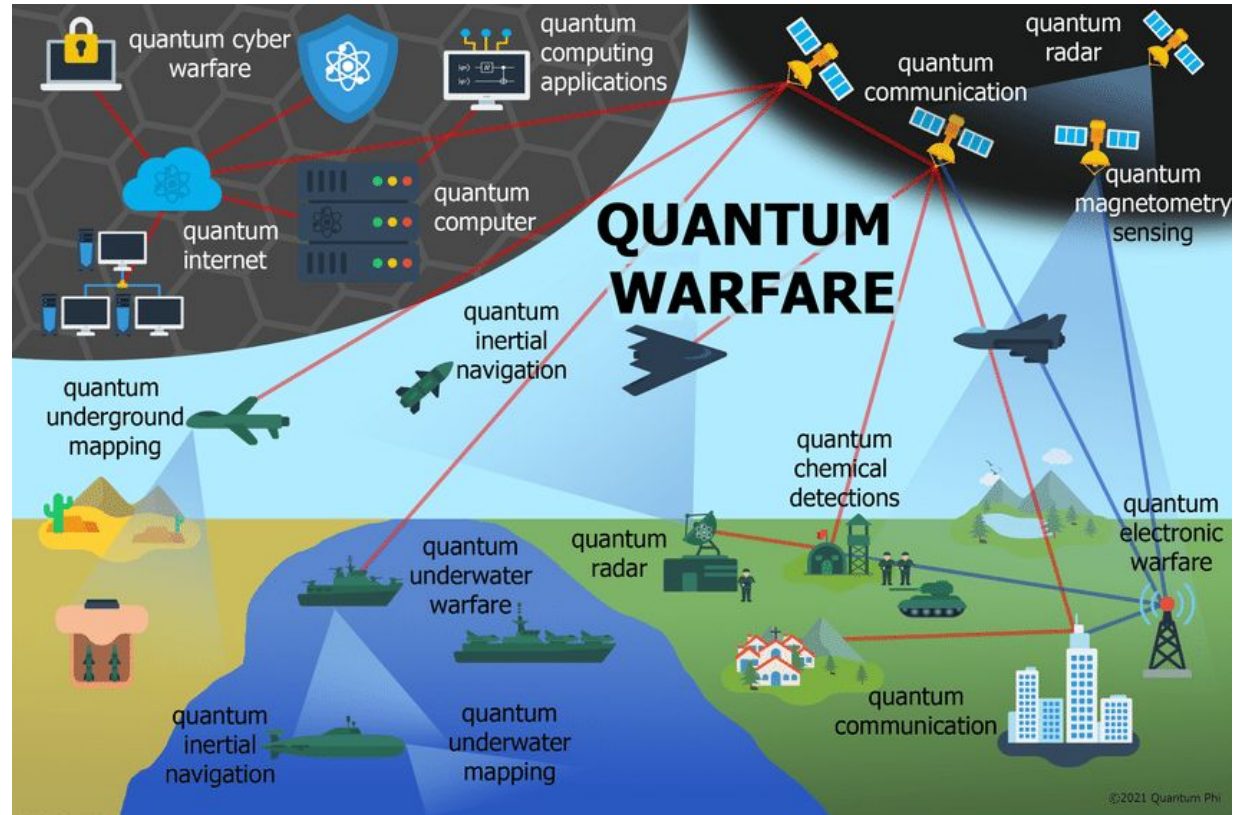
¹ Software offerings can be further classified into SDKs, firmware / enablers, algorithms / applications, simulators etc. but many companies are offering a mixture across the stack

² Many QPU providers are offering full stack services (e.g. Pasqal acquired Qu&Co, Quantinuum was originally CQC prior to merger with HQS, etc.

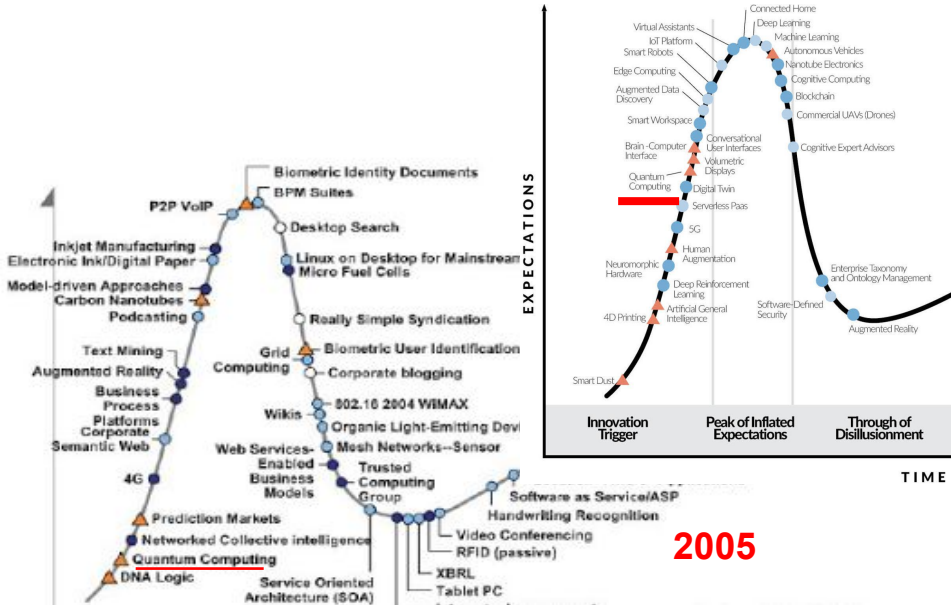
Perang Kuantum

Quantum Doomsday (Cryptographic Quantum Apocalypse)

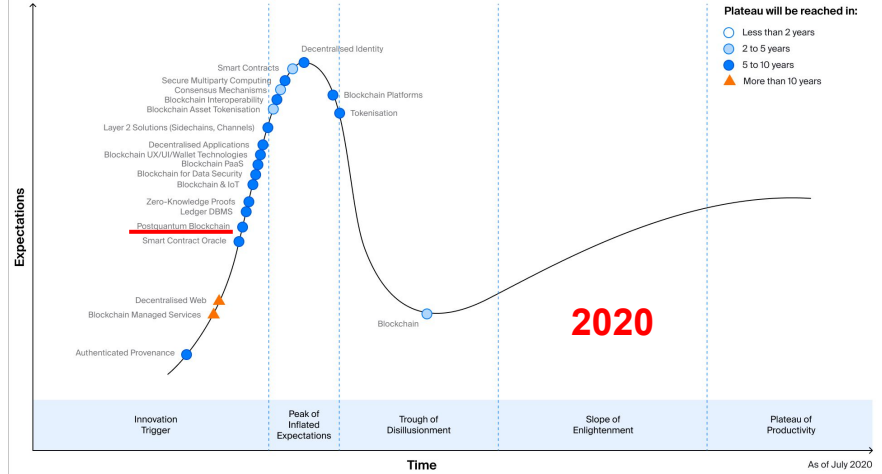
- Algoritma Shor terimplementasi
- Persandian RSA (+kurva eliptik) runtuh
- Password, pesan rahasia, data-data (financial, pemerintahan, ...) terancam.



Gartner's Hype Cycle



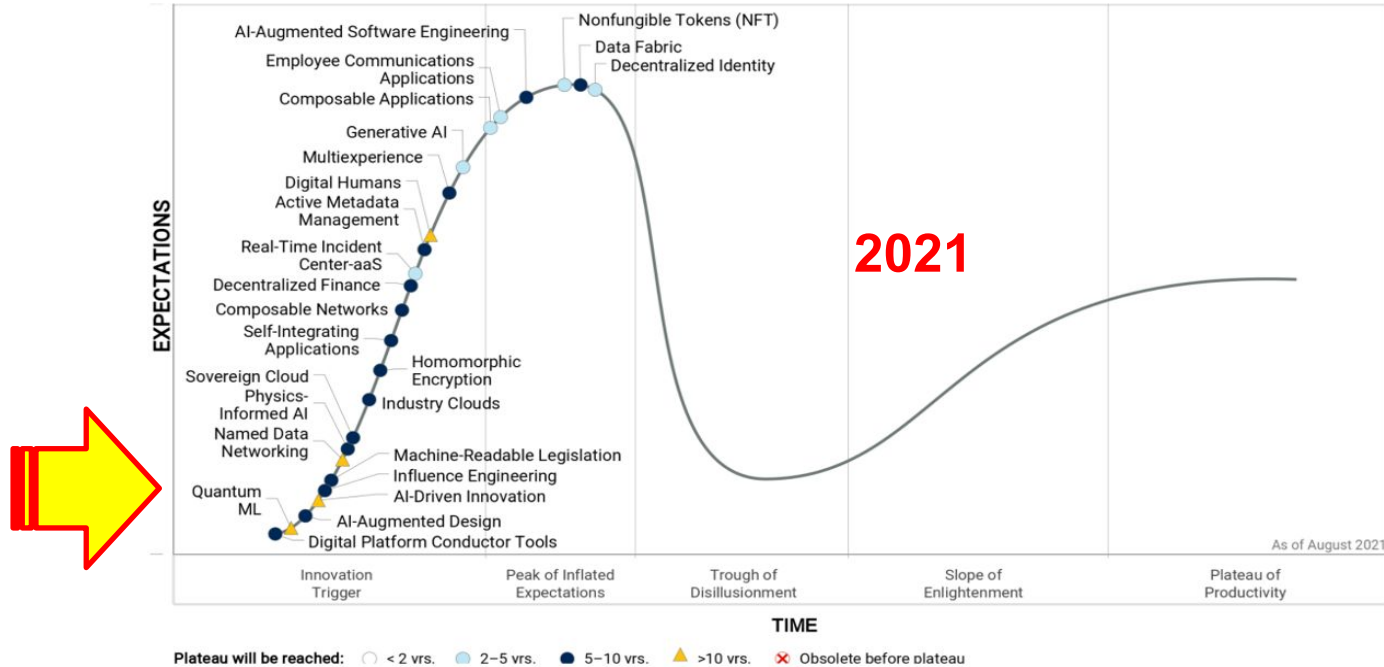
Hype Cycle for Blockchain Technologies, 2020



Source: Gartner (2020)

Chainstack

Peluang



Source: Gartner (August 2021)

747576

Terimakasih

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