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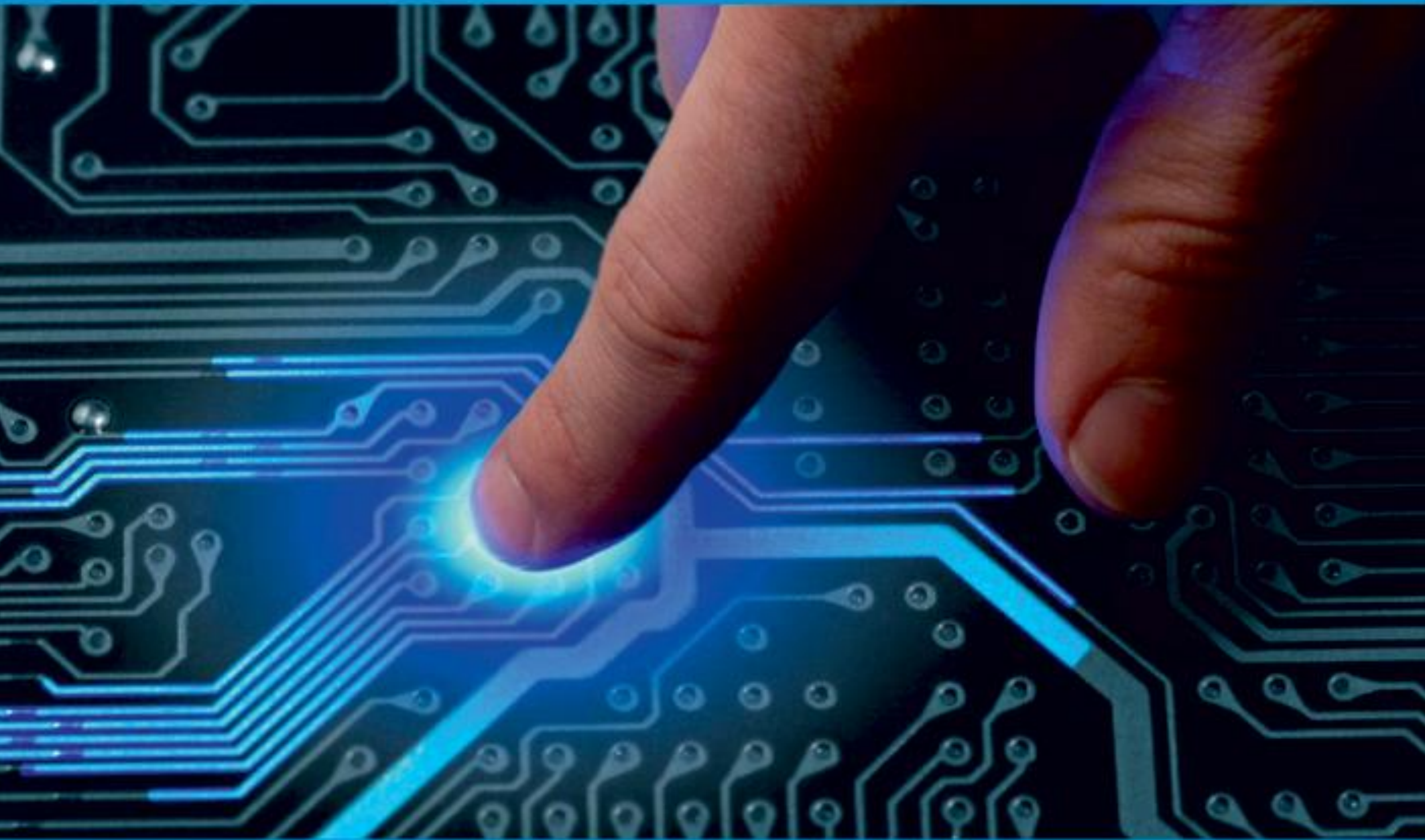

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Quantum Computing: The Future of Computing

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ABSTRACT: Quantum Computing is current and energizing field at the crossing point of arithmetic, software engineering and physics. It concerns a usage of quantum mechanics to enhance the effectiveness of calculation. By the introduction of Quantum Physics, numerous new territories were opened for innovative work in the realm of science and innovation. One such field is Quantum Computing and Communication where there is space for every one of that was at one time a fantasy in the field of computing and correspondence. Ultra-rapid, resistance to listening in, security, and name it and it might be conceivable. Quantum computers are great at controlling high- dimensional vectors in vast tensor item spaces. The subject of quantum computing unites thoughts from established data hypothesis, software engineering, and quantum physics. The hypothesis of quantum data and computing puts this criticalness on a firm balance, and has prompted some significant and energizing new bits of knowledge into the normal world.

Energized by expanding PC control and algorithmic advances, machine learning procedures have turned out to be capable apparatuses for discovering designs in information. Quantum frameworks deliver atypical examples that established frameworks are thought not to create productively, so it is sensible to propose that quantum computers may beat traditional computers on machine learning errands. The field of quantum machine learning investigates how to devise and actualize quantum programming that could empower machine learning that is speedier than that of established computers. Late work has delivered quantum calculations that could go about as the building pieces of machine learning programs, yet the equipment and programming challenges are as yet extensive. Quantum Machine Learning is an interdisciplinary research zone joining quantum mechanics with techniques for ML, in which quantum properties consider an exponential accelerate in the calculations. This field is as of now one of the fundamental research ranges in organizations like Google and Microsoft, because of the insurgency that they could give in information administration. In this paper we have tried to show the fundamental relationship between Quantum Computing and Machine Learning.
Keywords: Quantum Computing, Quantum mechanics, Software Engineering, Quantum Physics, Machine Learning, Quantum Machine Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Quantum theory is without any doubt one of the greatest scientific achievements of the 20th century. It has represented a new line of scientific thought which has estimated totally unacceptable situations and has influenced many domains of modern technologies. There are many different ways for conveying laws of physics in particular.

Similarly, physical laws of nature say that information can be expressed in different ways. The fact that information can be conveyed in other ways without losing its vital identity which leads to the probability of the automatic manipulation of data.

All the ways of presenting information by the use of a physical system like spoken words are converse by air pressure wavering. The fact that information does not care that how it is conversed and can be easily translated from one state to another, that became an obvious candidate for an important role in physics, like energy, momentum and other such topics.
Quantum mechanics is after various technologies that we took for granted. Transistors in mobile, the LEDs in torches, and MRI machines which doctors use to look inside the human body are few instances. Other function of quantum technology may show some guideline to do things which are currently not possible with todays technology. Quantum computing is based on a different method for storing and processing information.

A classical computing bit presents a logical value of 0 and 1. Quantum mechanics provide much more broad way to store a piece of information by allowing a quantum bit which is known as a qubit, to store the probability that a specific qubit will be either 0 or 1, with the exact value of the qubit is not known till it is measured.

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Like a situation where you flip a coin. When a coin is in the air, you know that the probability of heads is 0.5 and the probability tails are 0.5. But when you hold the coin and look at it, you very well know which side came up. One of the ways to depict the state of the spinning coin is that it is both heads and tails at the same time.
As same in the mathematical calculation of quantum mechanics, where particles like electron or proton are always revolving and you don't know the state of a particle until you measure its property. Also, if you know the probability that a particle is in one of the multiple states, you can think of that particle as continuously being in all those states at the same time.

A Qubit is a Quantum bit, it is equivalent to the binary digit or bit of classical computing in quantum computing.
By increasing this idea of qubits, you can use N numbers qubits to simultaneously store the probability that the system is in any of the possible 2N states. This is mostly interpreted that with N numbers of qubits, a system can store all 2N possible N-bit values immediately.

That is a progress in the capability of classical bits, where an N bit register can store a particular one of the 2N possible values simultaneously. There are around 1078 to 1082 particles(atoms) visible in the world, so only a single register of 265 qubits can hold about as many values as there are atoms in the world or universe.

II. QUANTUM WORLD UNDERSTANDING

We must dig into the intriguing world of quantum mechanics in order to understand the idea of quantum computing. Traditional computing relies on bits, which can only be either 0 or 1. Qubits, which can simultaneously exist in a superposition of 0 and 1, are used in quantum computing, in contrast. Due to the ability to run several calculations at once, quantum computers have exponentially more computing capacity.

Entanglement, in which qubits are linked together in such a way that their states are affected even when they are separated by great distances, is another essential characteristic of quantum computing. This phenomena creates previously unimaginable opportunities for communication and information processing.

Quantum computers are an enabling technology that will eventually become a part of the High-Performance Computing (HPC) ecosystem, alongside CPUs, GPUs, and TPUs, as a Quantum Processing Unit (QPU).

III. HOW QUANTUM COMPUTER WORK

Compared to classical computers, quantum computers process information fundamentally differently. Quantum computers perform observations and measurements using a range of algorithms. After the user enters these methods, the computer generates a multidimensional space that holds individual data points and patterns. The quantum
computer would measure the combinations of folds; this combination would be the solution to the challenge, for instance, if a user wanted to solve the protein folding problem to find the least amount of energy to use. [3]

A real quantum computer is physically composed of three major components. A conventional computer and its supporting hardware do programming and communicate commands to the qubits in the first section. A technique for sending signals from the computer to the qubits is covered in the second section. The qubits must, at last, be stored
somewhere. Certain demands or conditions must be satisfied, and this qubit storage unit must be able to stable the qubits. These can include the vacuum chamber housing or requiring temperatures close to zero. [3]

Figure 1. Qubits super positioning' electrons. [3]
One physical problem with qubits is that their quantum properties fade after performing a few operations. Most quantum computer applications need thousands or millions of qubits working together without losing their quantum behaviour. This is one of the key challenges the technology presents. [4]

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Qubits

Qubits represent atoms, ions, photons, or electrons & a qubit is regarded as the “basic unit of information” for quantum computers. It is the “quantum equivalent” of a classical bit in classical computers, information is encoded in bits that have either 1 or 0 as a value. Thus, a bit can only be in one of the either states, ON or OFF (1 or 0). However, this is not the case for qubits as qubits are not limited to being in one state and can exist in superposition. Thus, a qubit can exist in 0, 1 or a linear combination of both states. As computers break down information into bits, a quantum computer wouldn’t use a classical switch circuits with each switch denoting ON or OFF; instead, a quantum physical system relies on the fact that qubits can exist in ON & OFF simultaneously although this might go against our understanding of everyday physics. The powerful computational power of a quantum computer can only be attained if qubits undergo “entanglement”, which is the process of entangling qubits into groups (quantum registers) creating an extremely potent information-processing hardware. For the sake of comparison, a 30-qubit quantum computer has the processing power of 10 teraflops (trillions of floating-point operations per second) of a conventional computer. A typical desktop computer runs at gigaflop speed (billions of floating-point operations per second) .

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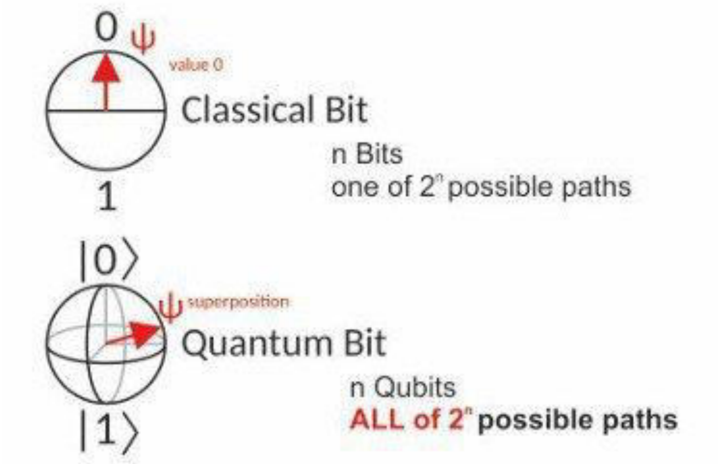

IV. APPLICATIONS OF QUANTUM COMPUTING

- Financial Services :-
  Quantum computing may enable financial firms to create investment portfolios for institutional and individual customers that are more successful and efficient. They might concentrate on developing enhanced fraud detection and trading simulators.
- Cryptography :-
  Cryptography plays a major role in modern communication networks, such as the internet and secure financial transactions. As of right now, data encrypted with techniques used by conventional computers is decrypted by a quantum computer.
- Optimization :-
  Complex optimization problems and those needing massive amounts of processing power, such modelling protein folding and simulating intricate chemical processes, can be solved with quantum computing.
- Drug Discovery :-
  The comparison of far larger molecules will become feasible when quantum computing hardware and techniques proliferate. This can significantly cut down on the time and expense associated with drug development, enabling researchers to uncover treatments for a wider range of illnesses earlier than anticipated.
- Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning :-

Quantum computing holds great promise in transforming AI and machine learning. It offers exponential speedup for specific calculations, particularly in optimization tasks where finding the best solution from numerous options is crucial. Quantum computing accelerates optimization, leading to faster and superior solutions. Moreover, it allows for quicker data classification and expedites machine learning model training, ultimately reducing the time needed for developing AI applications.

Supply Chain and Logistics: Quantum computers offer optimization benefits for transportation and logistics. They can calculate fuel-efficient routes, reduce travel time, and aid inventory management by predicting demand. This minimizes stock outs and waste, while also enhancing supply chain efficiency by predicting and mitigating risks,
improving visibility, and optimizing logistics processes. Overall, quantum computing can significantly improve freight transportation and last-mile deliveries.

- Climate Modelling: The enormous volumes of data that quantum computers can gather quickly have the potential to improve weather system modelling. This can greatly increase the speed and accuracy of weather pattern prediction, which is important when considering climate change. Accurate weather forecasting is difficult because it depends on many complicated parameters, such as temperature, air density, and air pressure. These problems can be addressed by quantum computing, which gives meteorologists the ability to analyze more intricate climate models for a better comprehension of climate change and the development of practical mitigation techniques.

- Aerospace and Quantum Communication: Air traffic controls and traffic coordination systems can likely be made safer using quantum computing. And military intelligence can also benefit from the vast power of quantum computing

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- Aerospace and Quantum Communication:

Air traffic controls and traffic coordination systems can likely be made safer using quantum computing. And military intelligence can also benefit from the vast power of quantum computing.
- Traffic Control: Quantum computers can also help tackle the problem of traffic control, which is a result of the increasing population. Technology using quantum computing can be used to mitigate traffic jams and thus shorten waiting periods.

- Advertising and Marketing: Through the interpretation of associations that impact purchasing patterns, quantum algorithms can aid in the creation and delivery of more effective advertisements. Rather than relying solely on browser history to deliver ads, quantum algorithms take into account factors such as the emotional response users get from an advertisement and the kinds of ads that could foster long-term relationships with their customers.

- Manufacturing: Quantum computers can run more accurate and realistic prototyping and testing. In the manufacturing space, this could help reduce the cost of prototyping and result in better designs that don't need as much testing.

- Batteries: Manufacturers may find it easier to incorporate novel materials into semiconductors and batteries if they use quantum computing. This might provide additional light on how to maximize the lifespan and efficiency of batteries. Additionally, manufacturers can benefit from a greater understanding of lithium compounds and battery chemistry thanks to quantum computing. For instance, quantum computing may be able to access and comprehend the functioning of protein docking energy, leading to improved electric vehicle batteries. [11]

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V. CHALLENGES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Although quantum computing has a lot of potential, there are a few obstacles that need to be overcome, which academics and developers are working to solve. - Qubit Stability and Decoherence: Qubits are highly sensitive to external influences, leading to decoherence, where qubits lose their quantum state and become classical bits.

For accurate quantum processing, maintaining qubit stability and minimizing decoherence are essential.
- Error Correction and Fault Tolerance: Quantum computers are prone to errors due to the inherent fragility of qubits. Reliable quantum computation requires the use of fault-tolerant quantum circuits and error correctionAlthough quantum computing has a lot of potential, there are a few obstacles that need to be overcome, which academics and developers are working to solve.

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- Hardware and Scaling Limitations :-

The construction of practical, large-scale quantum computers is still a significant challenge. The current hardware implementations face limitations in qubit count, connectivity, and error rates. Developments in quantum hardware are required to create scalable and potent quantum systems. It is challenging to engineer and program quantum computers.

- Software Development :-

Quantum algorithms and software development tools are still in their infancy, and there is a need for new programming languages, compilers, and optimization tools that can effectively utilize the power of quantum computers.

- Classical Computers Interfaces :-[

Quantum computers won't replace classical computers; they will serve as complementary technology. Developing efficient and reliable methods for transferring data between classical and quantum computers is essential for practical applications.

- Standards and Protocols :-

As the field of quantum computing matures, there is a need for standards and protocols for hardware, software, and communication interfaces. In order to guarantee compatibility and interoperability across various quantum computing platforms, certain standards must be developed. We should also include benchmarking, as the field of measuring performance criteria for the design, development, and use of quantum computing is still in its infancy.

- Trained Talent :-

There are not many people in the globe who have received the necessary education and training to enter the quantum workforce. Hiring the appropriate employees is difficult. In a classic case of chicken and egg, more individuals will be driven to join the quantum workforce before there are more practical quantum computers, and more practical quantum computers won't exist until there are more people motivated to join the quantum workforce.

- Overall Expense :-

Perhaps this is an obvious outcome of all the above challenges, but expense remains a huge roadblock or stumbling block for quantum computing. The likelihood that two Steves will be slapping together quantum computers in their garage is an unlikely scenario. Quantum talent is expensive. Quantum hardware is expensive.

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Supply chains are complex, vulnerable and you guessed it expensive to establish and maintain. Dealing with these expenses and finding investments to offset these costs will likely be a standard duty of institutional scientists and commercial entrepreneurs for the foreseeable future.

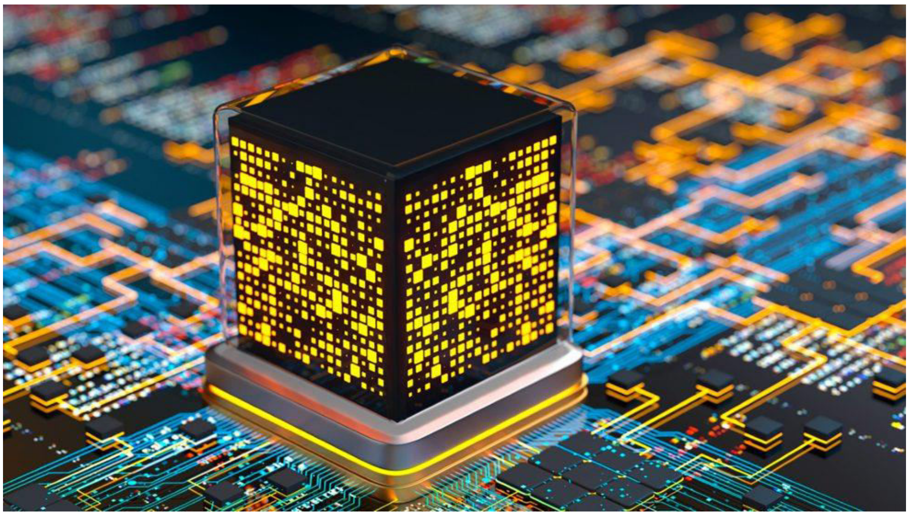
- Competition in Quantum Research and Development :-

The field of quantum computing is highly competitive, with major tech companies and research institutions vying for breakthroughs. Collaboration and open research initiatives are crucial for advancing quantum technologies efficiently. Quantum computers with enough qubits to solve meaningful problems.

Even now, quantum computing is a very new technology. Although many industry executives regard it as the standard in the future, it is not yet the norm. It certainly has a lot of potential. However, more work needs to be done before it may become widelyEven now, quantum computing is a very new technology. Although many industry executives regard it as the standard in the future, it is not yet the norm. It certainly has a lot of potential. However, more work needs to be done before it may become widely accepted. The future of quantum computing is both exciting and uncertain. Making practical quantum computers that outperform classical computers for a range of applications is still challenging, despite the fact that quantum computing has already achieved ground-breaking breakthroughs. Nevertheless, more funding and ongoing research and development are propelling quantum technologies' capabilities forward.

We could see major advancements in quantum hardware, error correction methods, and new quantum algorithms in the next five to ten years. As these developments take place, researchers, businesses, and eventually society at large may find quantum computing more accessible.

Widespread use of quantum computing will have significant effects on enterprises, encryption techniques, and scientific research. As quantum computing develops, addressing ethical and security issues will be critical to guaranteeing its responsible and advantageous application.



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VI. MODERN QUANTUM COMPUTING ADVANCES

- Quantum Supremacy :-

Sycamore, Google's quantum computer, made history by proving quantum supremacy by completing a task considerably faster than the most sophisticated classical supercomputers could. This occasion signaled a turning point in the field and demonstrated the versatility of quantum computers.

- Error Correction :-

To reduce the effects of noise and decoherence in quantum systems, error-correcting codes are essential. We are getting closer to creating fault-tolerant quantum computers thanks to advances in the development of more reliable error-correction methods.

- Quantum Volume :-

In order to gauge the total effectiveness of quantum computers, IBM developed the idea of quantum volume, which takes into consideration the quantity of qubits, error rates, and coherence times. A more comprehensive understanding of the real potential of quantum hardware is provided by Quantum Volume.

- Quantum Cloud Services :-

Researchers and developers can now remotely use quantum processors thanks to the quantum cloud services being offered by tech behemoths like IBM, Google, and Amazon.

VII. CONCLUSION

Although quantum computing is still in its infancy, it has the potential to drastically alter computing and provide solutions to issues that traditional computers are unable to handle. There will probably be major developments in both the theory and actual uses of quantum computing as research goes on. Its potential applications are vast, ranging from optimization problems and drug discovery to artificial intelligence and climate modelling.

However, to harness the full potential of quantum computing, researchers must address significant challenges such as noise and stability, as well as work towards achieving quantum advantage for practical applications. Governments, research institutions, and private sector players must continue their support for quantum research and development to unlock the full potential of quantum computing.

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