

# Distributed Quantum Computing

Using the most precise description of our world  
to solve some of the hardest problems

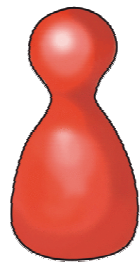
by Matthias Egli

Based on the paper „Distributed Quantum Computing“ by Harry Buhrman and Hein Röhrig

These slides are just an addition to the math  
shown on the blackboard

# Motivation

# Communication Complexity



Alice

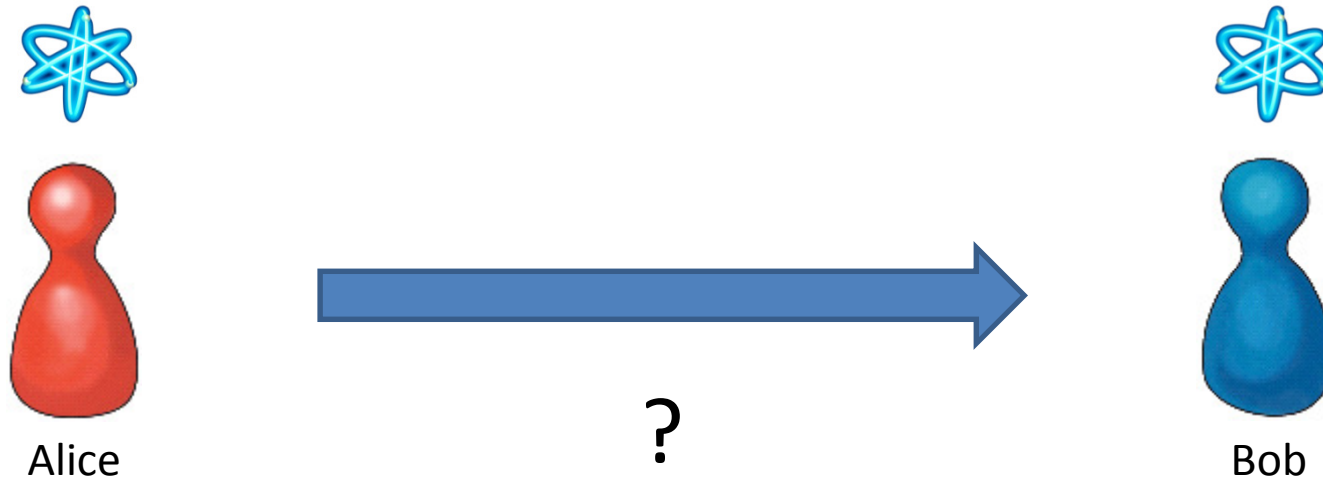


$n$



Bob

# Communication Complexity



# Communication Complexity

	Classical Computer	Quantum Computer
Disjointness	$n$	$\sqrt{n}$
Equality (Promise)	$n$	$\log(n)$

# Speedup with Quantum Computers

	Classical Computer	Quantum Computer
Factorization	$a^n$	$\log(n)$
Search	$n$	$\sqrt{n}$
Deutsch-Jozsa	$n$	1

# The qubit

$$\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

# Superposition

$$\alpha|00\rangle + \beta|01\rangle + \gamma|10\rangle + \delta|11\rangle$$

# Quantum Gate

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Entanglement

$$\alpha|00\rangle + \beta|11\rangle$$



# Deutsch-Josza Algorithm

$$f : \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$$

Promise:

Function is constant or balanced

# Deutsch-Josza Algorithm

n	Classical Computer	Classical randomized	Quantum Computer
2	2	1	1
n	n	Log(n)	1

# Communication

# Communication



Alice



Qubit

$$\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$



Bob

# Communication

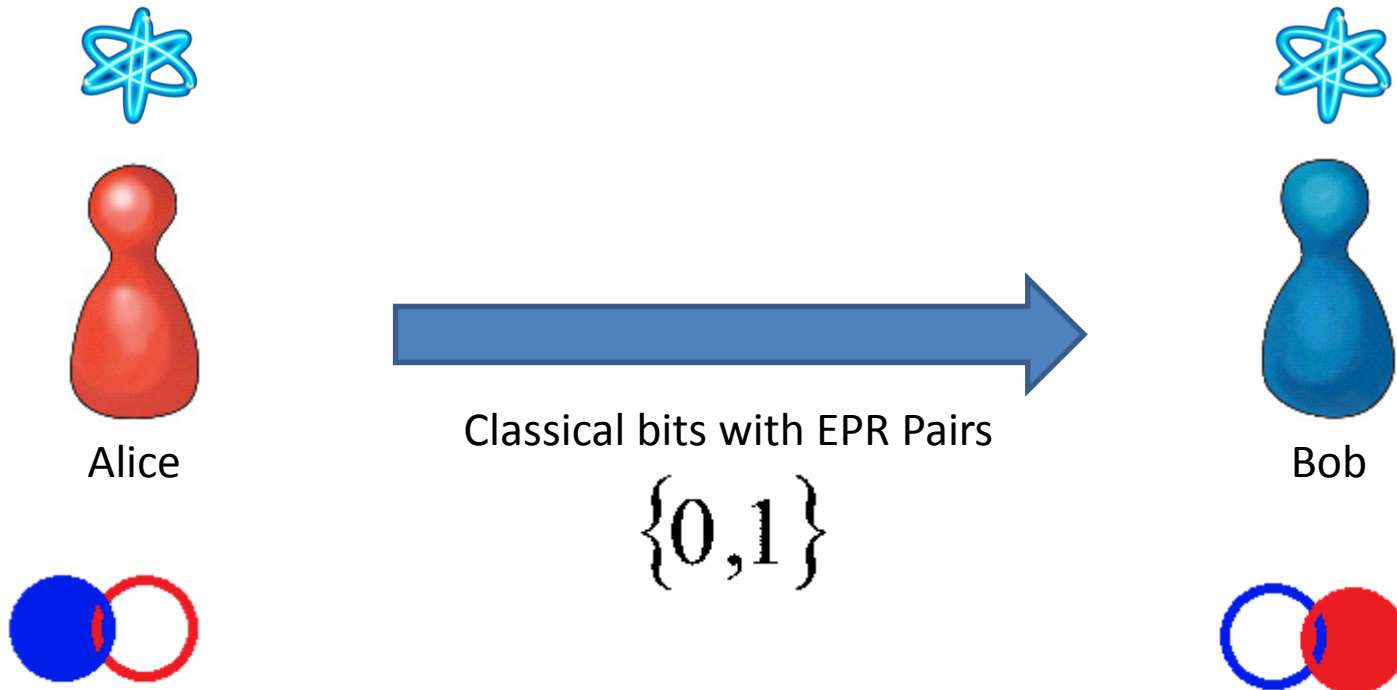
# Entanglement

$$\alpha|00\rangle + \beta|11\rangle$$

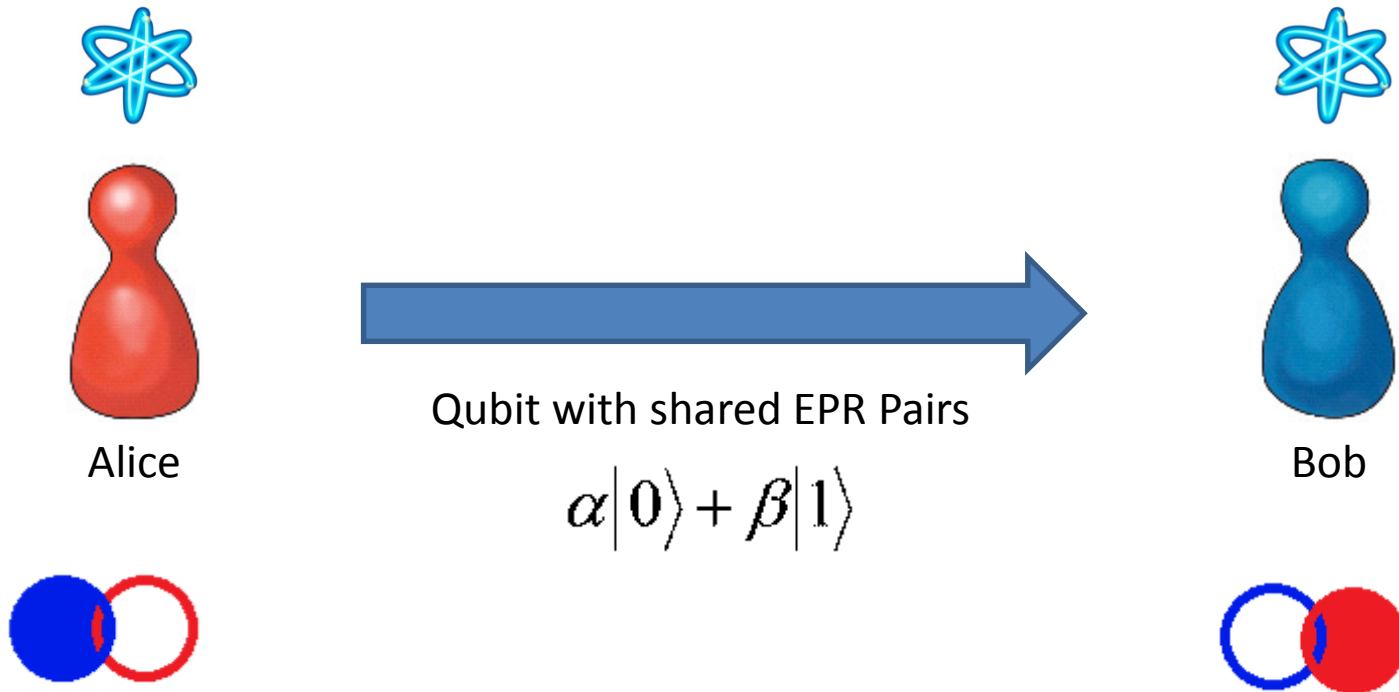


**Communication Types**

# Communication



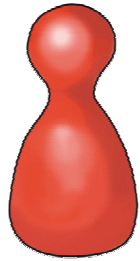
# Communication



Communication Types

# Deutsch-Jozsa Communication





Alice

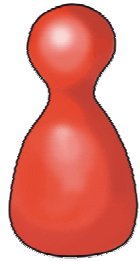
X: 00101100



Bob

Y: 00101100

**Deutsch-Josza Communication**



Alice



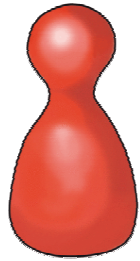
Bob

X: 00101100

$X = Y ?$

Y: 00101100

**Deutsch-Josza Communication**



Alice

X: 00101100



n



Bob

Y: 00101100

$X = Y ?$

**Deutsch-Josza Communication**



Alice

X: 00101100



?



Bob

Y: 00101100

$X = Y ?$

**Deutsch-Josza Communication**



Alice



Bob

X: 00101100

$$X = Y ?$$

Y: 00101100

Promise: Hamming Distance =  $n/2$  or 0

## Deutsch-Josza Communication



Alice

XOR



Bob

X: 00101100

$$X = Y ?$$

Y: 00101100

Promise: Hamming Distance =  $n/2$  or 0

### Deutsch-Josza Communication



Alice

X: 00101100



Bob

Y: 00101100

$$X = Y ?$$

Promise: Hamming Distance =  $n/2$  or 0

### Deutsch-Josza Communication



Alice

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i \in \{0,1\}^{\log(n)}} (-1)^{x_i} |i\rangle + \textit{Trick}$$





Alice

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i \in \{0,1\}^{\log(n)}} (-1)^{x_i} |i\rangle + \textit{Trick}$$



$\log(n)+1$



Bob

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i \in \{0,1\}^{\log(n)}} (-1)^{x_i} |i\rangle \quad \dagger \textit{Trick}$$



Bob



Bob

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i \in \{0,1\}^{\log(n)}} (-1)^{x_i} |i\rangle + \textit{Trick}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i \in \{0,1\}^{\log(n)}} (-1)^{x_i \oplus y_i} |i\rangle + \textit{Trick}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i \in \{0,1\}^{\log(n)}} (-1)^{x_i} |i\rangle + \textit{Trick}$$



Bob

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i \in \{0,1\}^{\log(n)}} (-1)^{x_i \oplus y_i} |i\rangle + \textit{Trick}$$

## Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm

# What else is possible?

- Leader Election
- Disjointness
- [...]

# Sources

- Caltech Introduction to Quantum Computing  
<http://www.theory.caltech.edu/people/preskill/ph229/notes/chap1.pdf>
- Distributed Quantum Computing  
Harry Buhrmann and Hein Röhrig
- Can quantum mechanics help distributed computing?  
Anne Broadbent and Alain Tapp
- Distributed Quantum Computing: A New Frontier in Distributed Systems or Science Fiction?  
Vasil S. Denchev and Gopal Pandurangan

Questions?