


IBM Quantum: An Introduction

<https://ibm.com/quantum-computing>

<https://qiskit.org>



Improved nitrogen-fixation process for creating ammonia-based fertilizer



New catalysts to make CO₂ conversion into hydrocarbons more efficient and selective

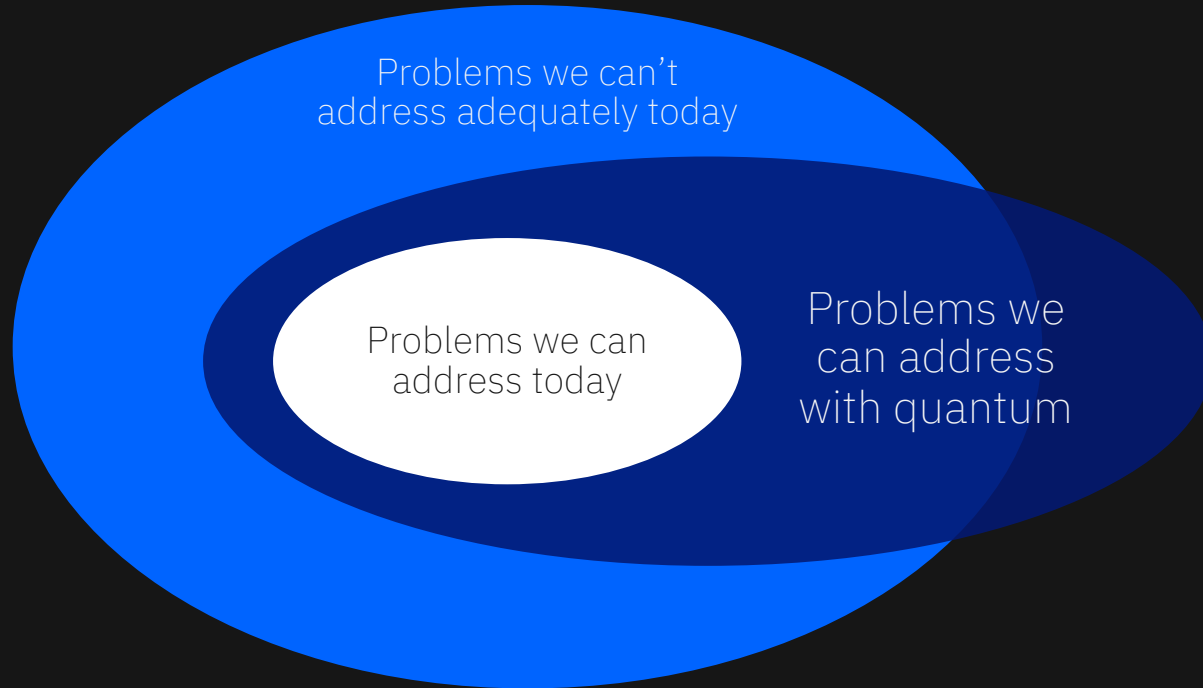


Better financial models to improve stability, predictability and growth of world economies



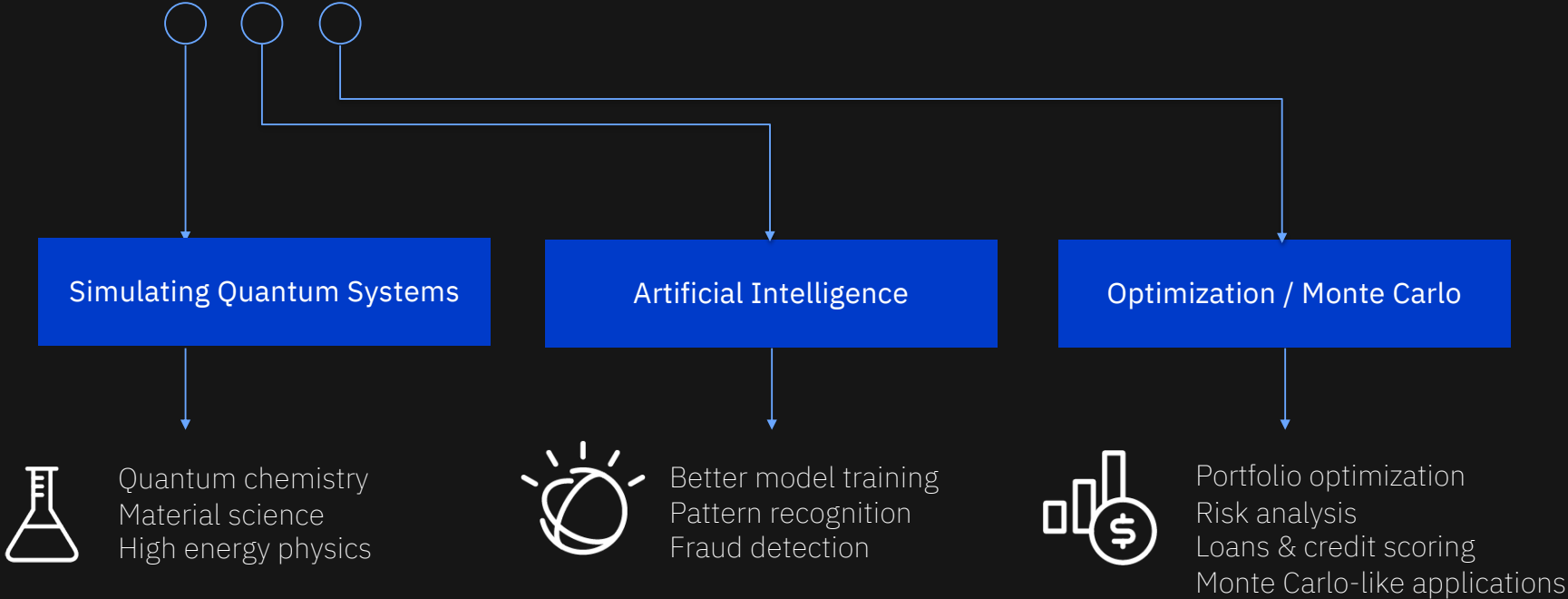
New classes of antibiotics to counter the emergence of multidrug-resistant bacterial strains

Why quantum?

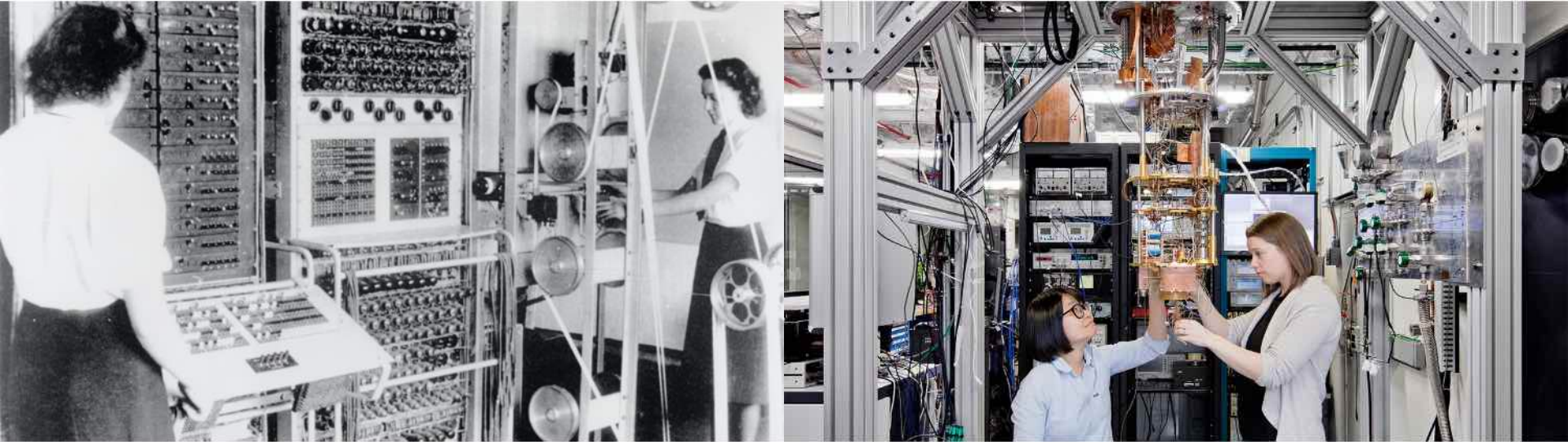


Despite how sophisticated digital computing has become, there are many scientific and business problems for which we've barely scratched the surface.

Quantum applications span three general areas



We are in the early stages of a rapidly advancing new computing technology

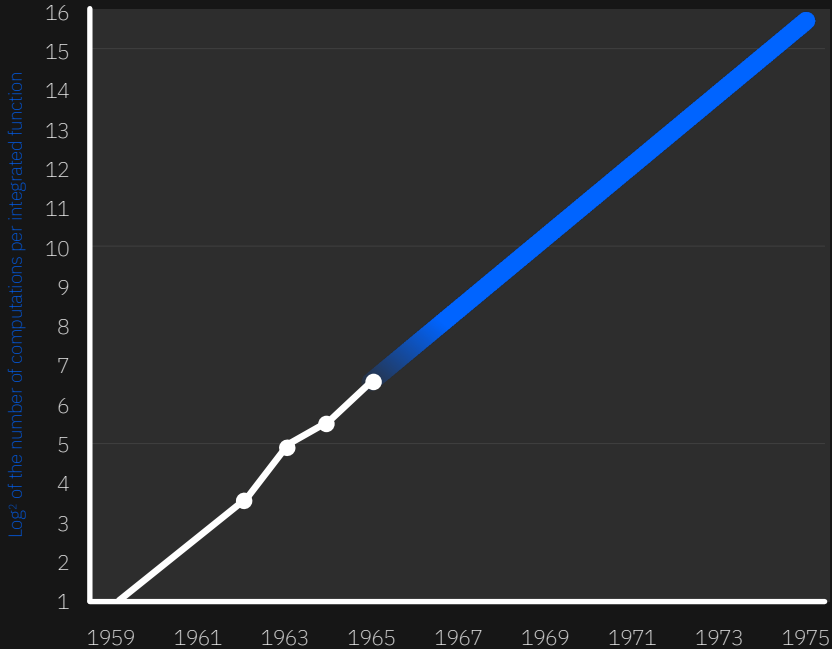


Computer: 1944

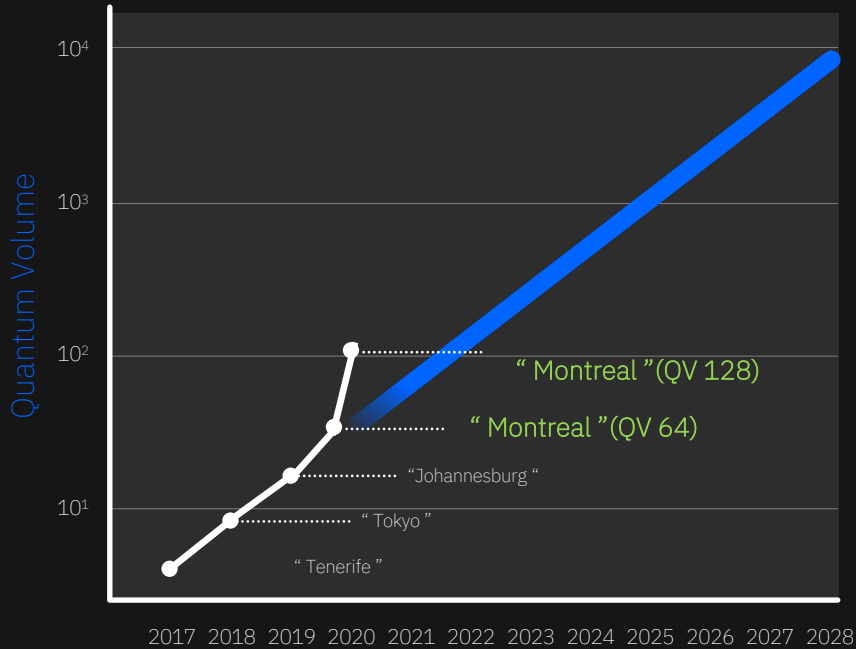
Quantum Computer: 2019

We are in the early stages of a rapidly advancing new computing technology

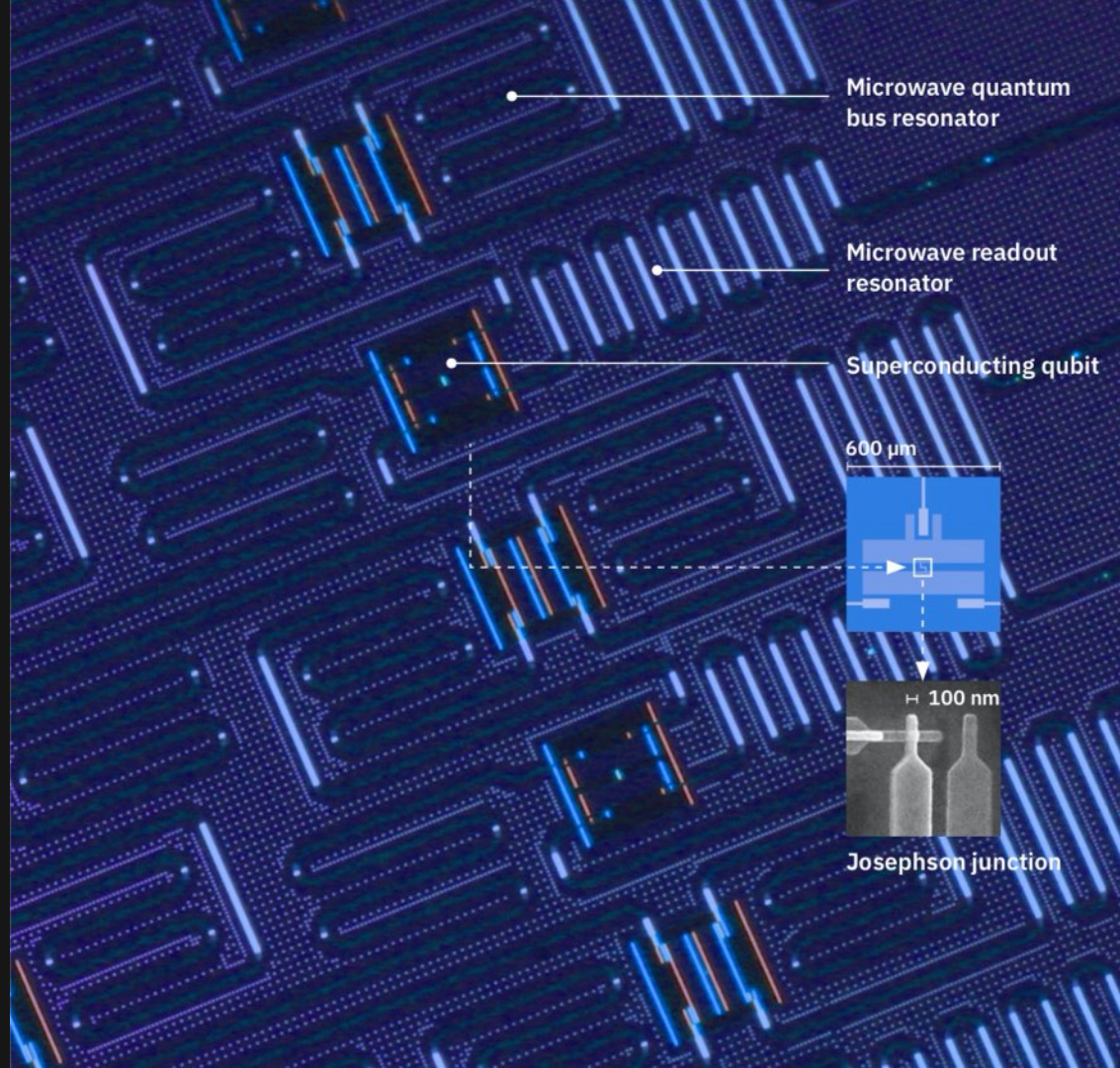
Moore's law



Quantum Volume: The New Moore's Law



Inside an IBM Quantum Chip



Scaling IBM Quantum technology

IBM Quantum System One (Released)

(In development)

Next family of IBM Quantum systems

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

and beyond

27 qubits

65 qubits

127 qubits

433 qubits

1,121 qubits

Path to 1 million qubits

Falcon

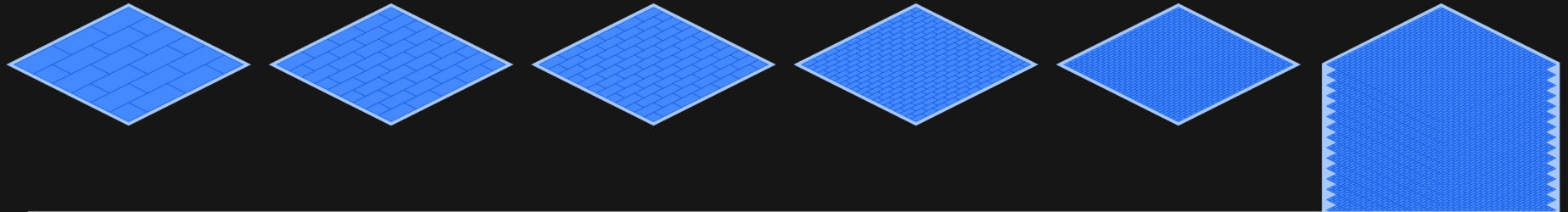
Hummingbird

Eagle

Osprey

Condor

Large scale systems



Key advancement

Key advancement

Key advancement

Key advancement

Key advancement

Key advancement

Optimized lattice

Scalable readout

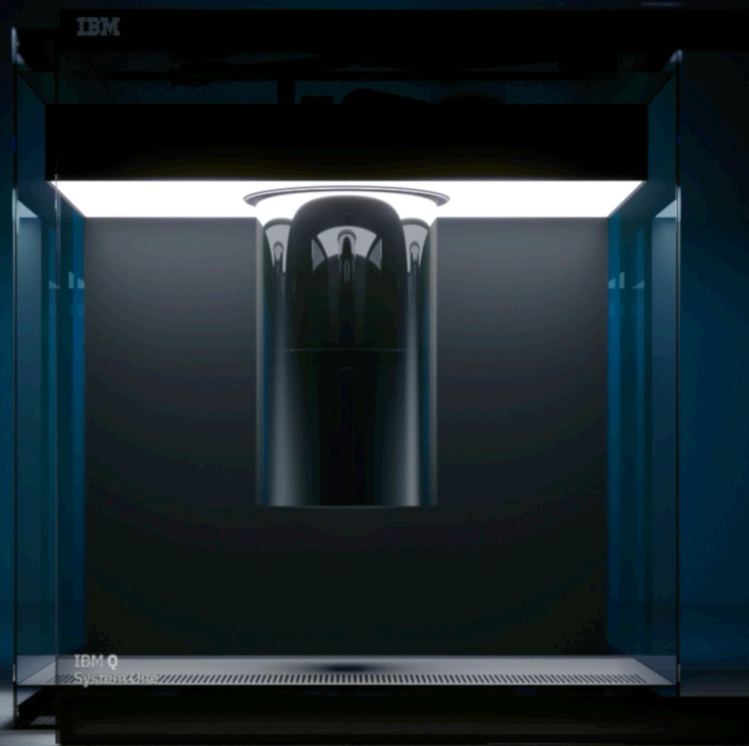
Novel packaging and controls

Miniaturization of components

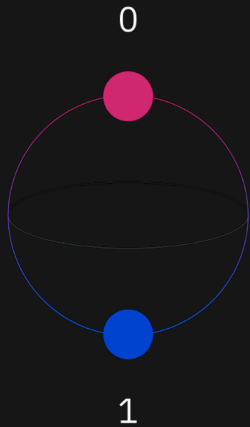
Integration

Build new infrastructure,
quantum error correction

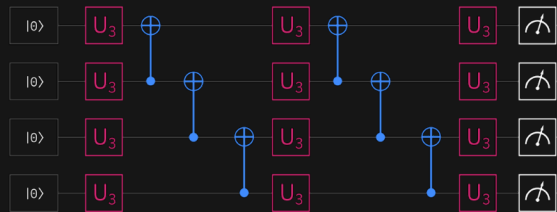
IBM Quantum
System One
IBM Research prototype in
Yorktown, NY.



Quantum bits and quantum circuits



A quantum bit or **qubit** is a controllable quantum object that is the unit of information



A **quantum circuit** is a set of quantum gate operations on qubits and is the unit of computation

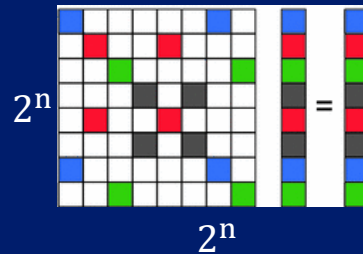
Quantum Circuits for Applications

Quantum Simulations



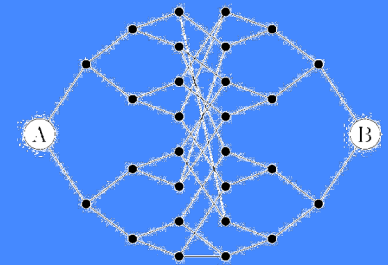
Physics
Chemistry
Materials discovery

Linear Systems ($Ax = b$)



Network analysis
Differential equations
Option pricing, heat transfer
Classification (Machine Learning)

Quantum Walks



Graph properties (network flows, electrical resistance)
Search
Collision finding

What will it take to make quantum computing a practical part of an industry-relevant workflow?

Quality



How well are circuits implemented in quantum systems?

Low operation errors mean large Quantum Volume for larger circuits to run effectively

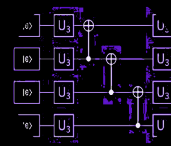
Capacity



How many circuits can run on quantum systems?

Seamless synchronization of quantum and classical circuits increase the rate at which circuits can run

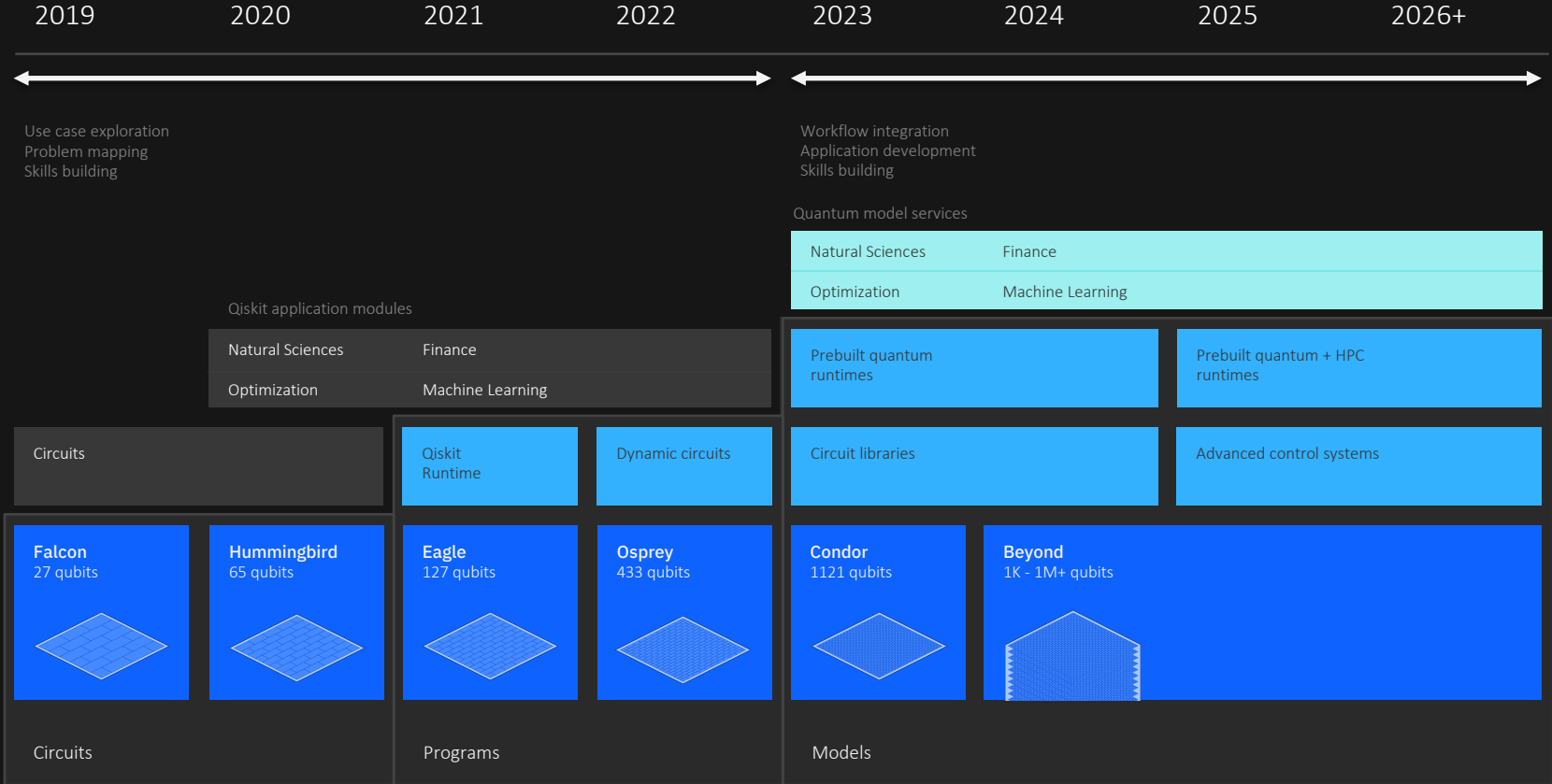
Variety



What kind of circuits can be implemented in quantum systems?


Dynamical integration of quantum and classical operations reduce the computational overhead for quantum advantage.


Development Roadmap




To take full advantage of IBM Quantum's increasingly powerful hardware, we are announcing a detailed **Development Roadmap** through 2025.

We are implementing this industry-defining roadmap through:

 **The Qiskit Runtime** to run quantum applications 100x faster on the IBM Cloud,

 **Dynamic circuits** to bring real-time classical computing to quantum circuits, improving accuracy and reducing required resources, and

 **Qiskit application modules** to lay the foundation for quantum model services and frictionless quantum workflows.

The Limits of Bits

For decades we've been simplifying nature into 1s and 0s because that was the only way we could manage to create a useful and scalable system of computation.

But the future isn't just 1s and 0s.

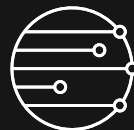
IBM Quantum Network

A collaborative community of discovery

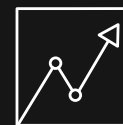
Educate and Train



Accelerate Research



Develop Applications



IBM Quantum Network: A Snapshot

Over 300,000 users have...

Run over 700 Billion quantum circuits

1.4 Billion quantum circuits per day

using total 34 quantum computers
deployed up to date

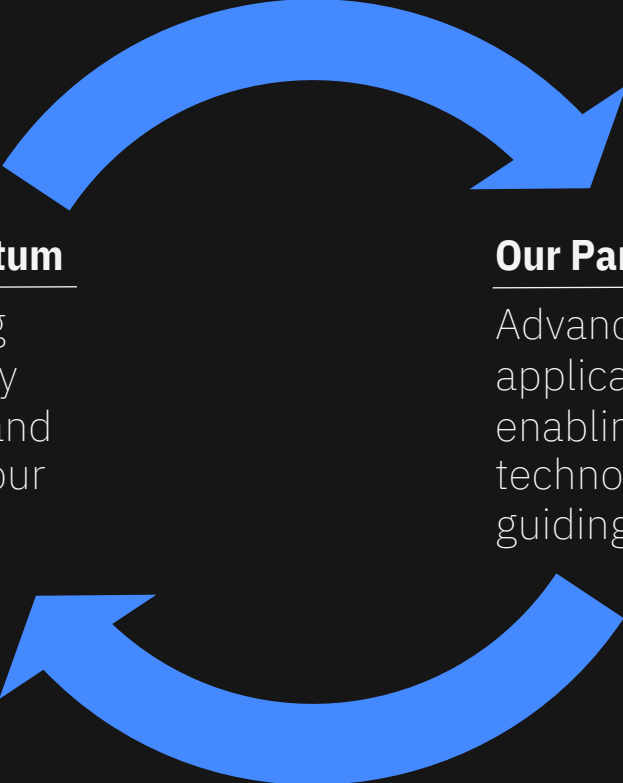
More than 140 Clients and Partners

Collaborating on 30+ applications

Over 300 contributors to Qiskit

Over 400 scientific papers so far





IBM Quantum

Advancing
technology
platform and
enabling our
partners.

Our Partners

Advancing
applications and
enabling
technology and
guiding IBM.

Our Model

Advance the technology and practical implementation of applications and algorithms.

Build a cloud platform for application development and deployment in industry.

Algorithm Families

Quantum Simulation
Linear Systems
Quantum Walks

User Types

Application Developers
Algorithm Developers
Kernel Developers

New battery materials
Manufacturing optimization
Benchmarking
Electronic materials
Transaction classification
Compilers and transpilers
Product recommendation
Fraud detection
Random Number Generation
Chemical observable prediction
Logistics and routing optimization
Financial transaction settlement
Portfolio optimization
Variational optimization/factoring
Classical control hardware
Risk analysis and options pricing
Material degradation

A Snapshot of Global Collaboration in the IBM Quantum Network

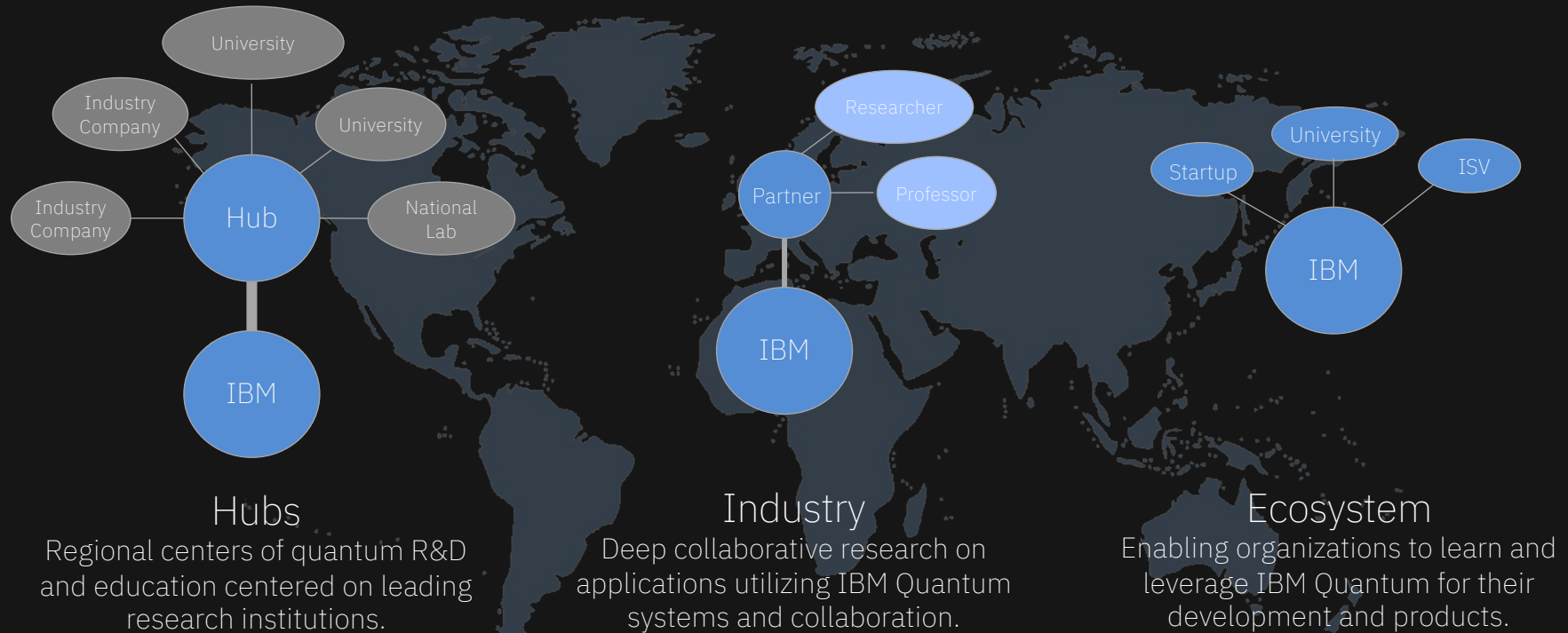


IBM Quantum Network Today

Total: 140 members worldwide

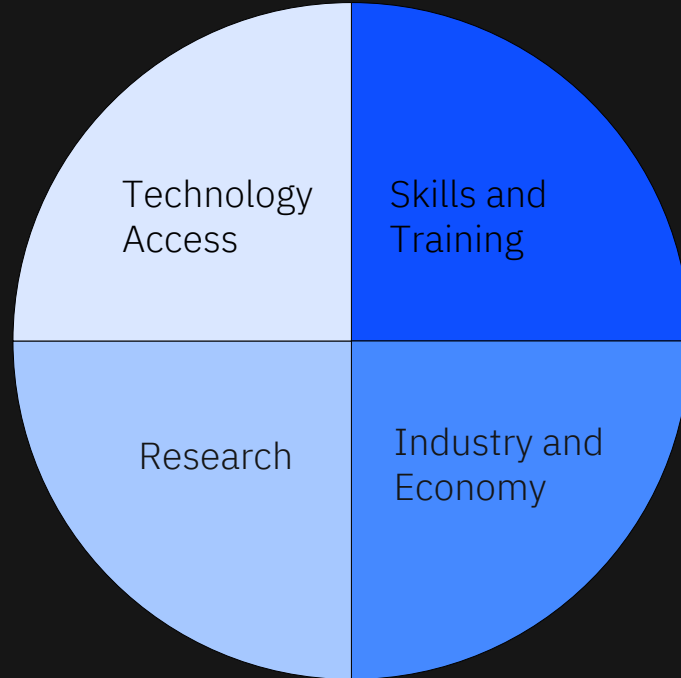
1QBit	CSIC Spain	Johns Hopkins	Oak Ridge National Lab	Toyota
A*Quantum	CU Boulder	JoS Quantum	Opacity	Tradeteq
Aalto University	Daimler	JP Morgan Chase & Co.	Pacific Northwest Labs	U. Automata Madrid
Accenture	Delta	JSR Corp	Paypal	U. Basque Country
Agnostiq	Deloitte	KAIST	Phasecraft	U. Chicago
AIQTech	DIC	Keio University	Princeton	U. Georgia
AIS	Duke	Keysight	ProteinQure	U. Illinois
Aliro	EDX.org	Lockheed Martin	Purdue	U. Innsbruck
Amgen	Entropica	Los Alamos National Laboratory	Q-CTRL	U. Melbourne
Anthem	EPFL	MaxKelsen	QC Ware	U. Minho
Apply Science	Equal1	MDR	Qu&Co	U. Montpellier
Archer	ETH Zurich	Miraex	QuantFi	U. New Mexico
Argonne Lab	ExxonMobil	MIT	Quantum Benchmark	U. Oxford
Barclays	Fermilab	Mitsubishi Chemical	Quantum Machines	U. Sherbrooke
BEIT	Flight Profiler	Mizuho	Quemix	U. Stony Brook
Berkeley Lab	Florida State	Molecular Forecaster	Qunasys	U. Tennessee
Boeing	Fraunhofer	MUFG	Rahko	U. Turku
Boston University	GE Research	Multiverse	Saarland University	U. Waterloo
Boxcat	General Atomics	Munich Hub at U. Bundeswehr	Samsung	University of Tokyo
BP	Georgia Tech	National Taiwan University	Sandia National Lab	US Air Force Research Lab
Brookhaven Lab	Goldman Sachs	National U. Singapore	SoftwareQ	US Naval Research Lab
CERN	Grid	NC State University	SolidStateAI	Virginia Tech
Chalmers University	Harvard	Netramark	Sony	Wells Fargo
CMC	Hitachi	New Mexico State University	Stanford	Wits
CMU-SEI	Iberian Nanotech Lab	Nordic Quantum	Strangeworks	Woodside Energy
Cornell	III Taiwan	Northwestern	SuMITB	Xanadu
CQC	ITRI	Notre Dame	Super.tech	Yokogawa
		NYU	SVA	Zapata
			Toshiba	Zurich Instruments

IBM Quantum Network Partnership Structures



Building a Quantum Industry and Ecosystem

IBM and organizations worldwide are partnering to advance quantum computing with broad-scale, jointly-run programs to advance quantum across all four essential areas.



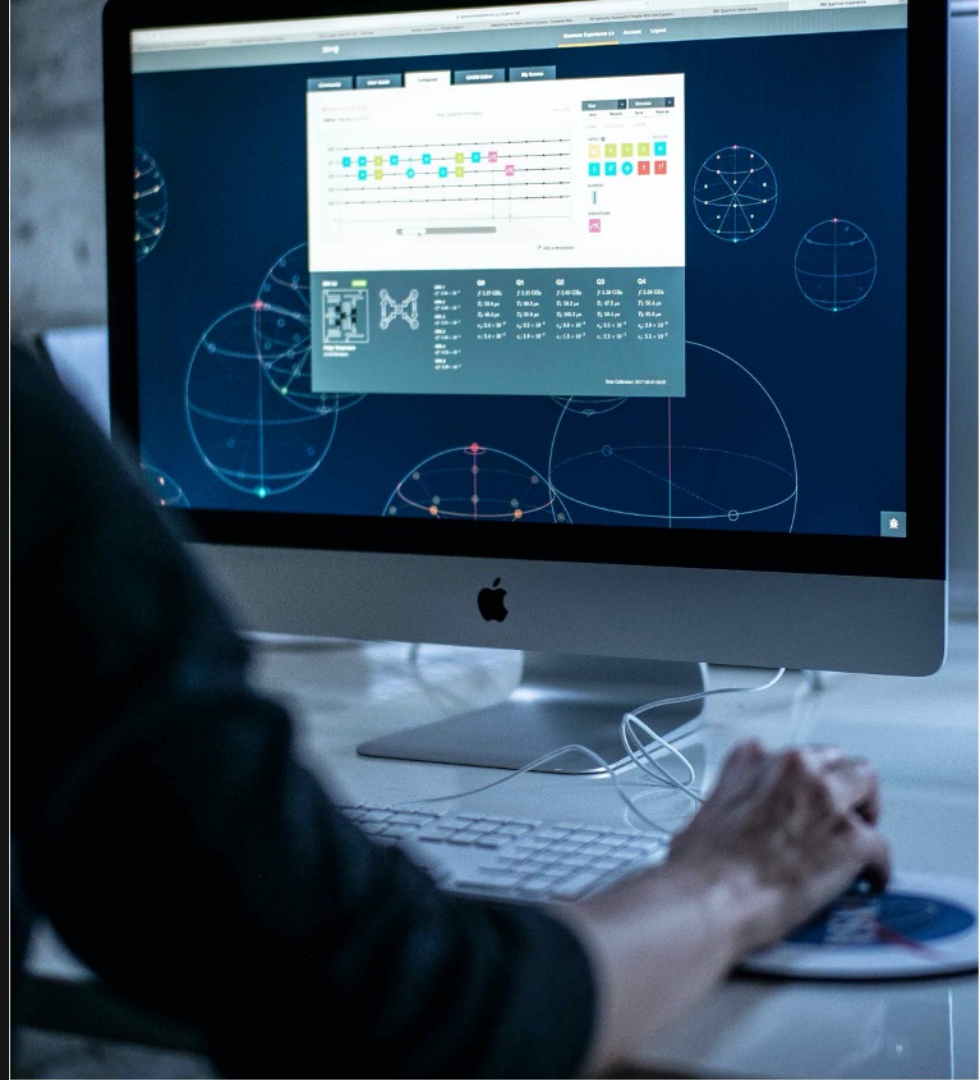
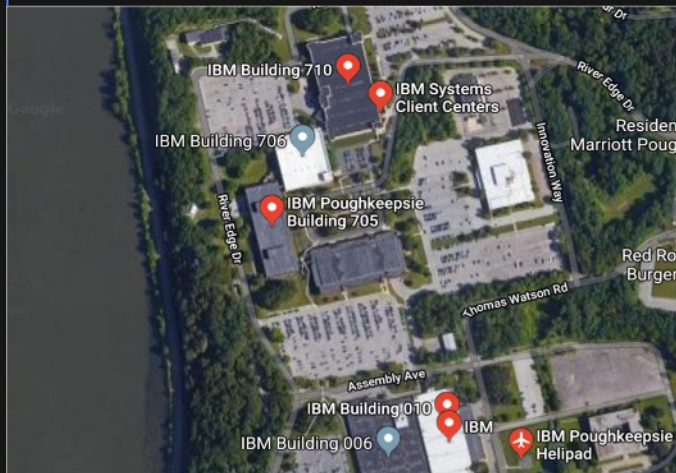
Technology Access

IBM Quantum Computation Center

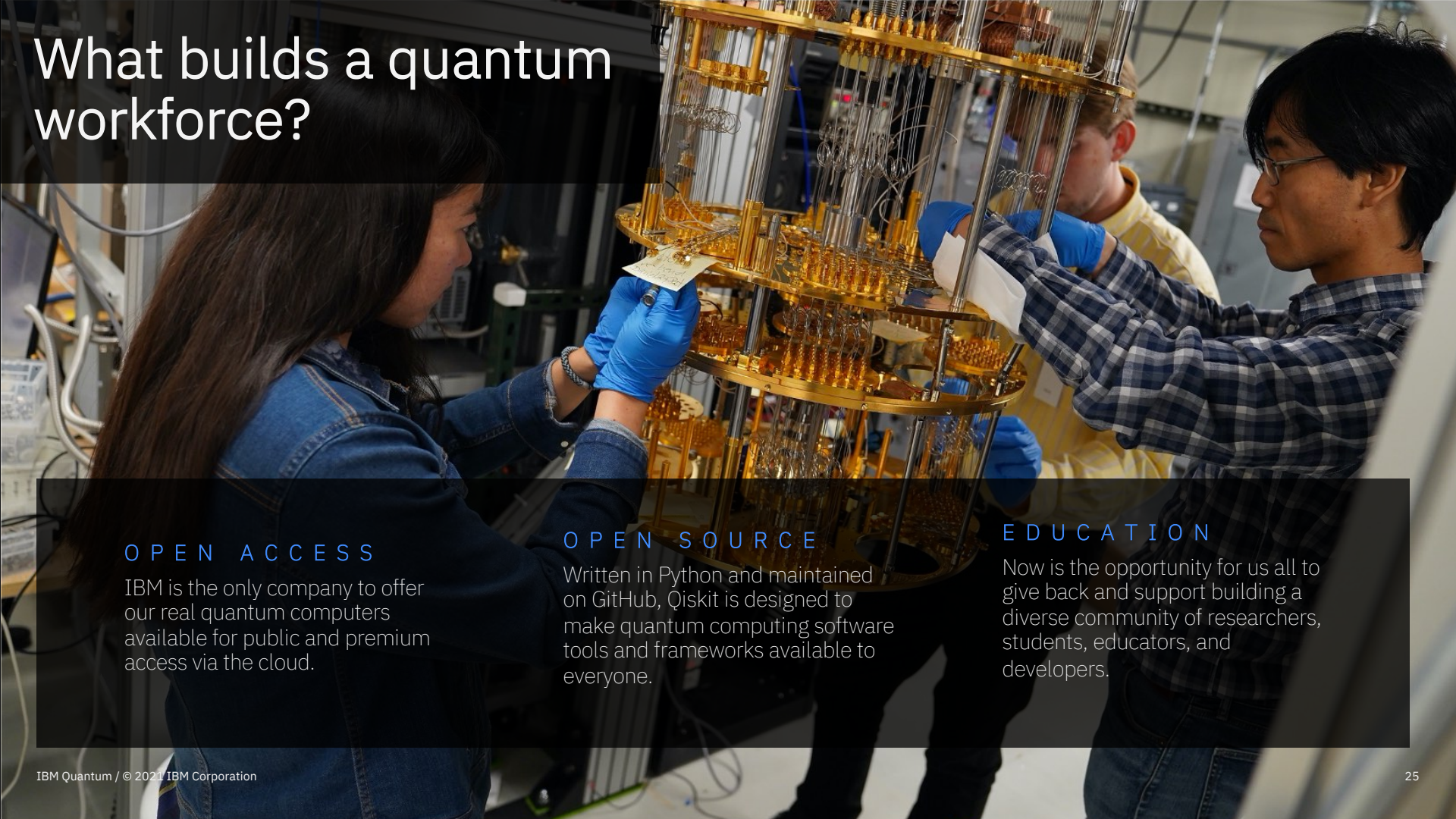
34 quantum computers to date have deployed on the IBM Cloud.

Spanning 5 to 65 qubits

> 95% system availability to users



What builds a quantum workforce?



OPEN ACCESS

IBM is the only company to offer our real quantum computers available for public and premium access via the cloud.

OPEN SOURCE

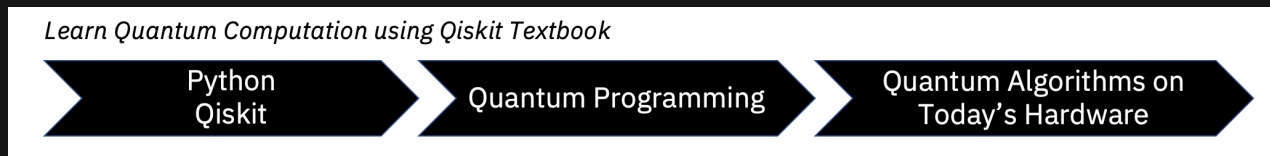
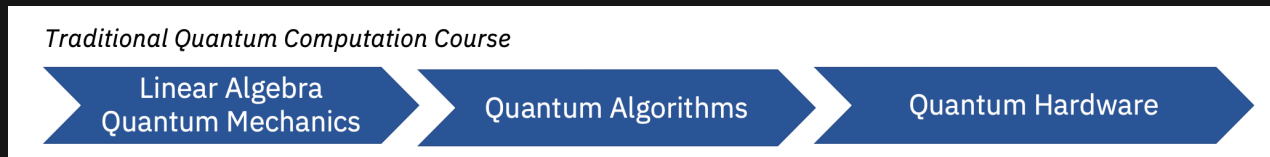
Written in Python and maintained on GitHub, Qiskit is designed to make quantum computing software tools and frameworks available to everyone.

EDUCATION

Now is the opportunity for us all to give back and support building a diverse community of researchers, students, educators, and developers.

Open Source Textbook

<https://qiskit.org/textbook/>



Learn Quantum Computation using Qiskit

Greetings from the Qiskit Community team! This textbook is a university quantum algorithms/computation course supplement based on Qiskit to help learn:

1. The mathematics behind quantum algorithms
2. Details about today's non-fault-tolerant quantum devices
3. Writing code in Qiskit to implement quantum algorithms on IBM's cloud quantum systems

Read the textbook →

Chapters:

0. Prerequisites
1. Quantum States and Qubits
2. Single Qubits and Multi-Qubit Gates
3. Quantum Algorithms
4. Quantum Algorithms for Applications
5. Investigating Quantum Hardware Using Qiskit
6. Implementations of Recent Quantum Algorithms

Enabling Research: 400+ Papers and Counting... IBM Quantum

Performing Quantum Computing Experiments in the Cloud

Simon J. Devitt

Center for Emergent Matter Science, RIKEN, Wako-shi, Saitama 315-0198, Japan.

(Dated: September 2, 2016)

Quantum computing has become a topic of great interest from both fundamental and applied perspectives. This paper reports on the first experimental demonstration of quantum computing in the cloud, with users able to access the Qiskit software stack via a web browser. While the results are preliminary, they demonstrate the feasibility of performing quantum computing experiments in the cloud.

PHYSICAL REVIEW A 94, 032314 (2016)

Experimental test of Mermin inequalities on a five-qubit quantum computer

David Ahn and José Ignacio Latorre

Departament d'Àlgebra i Geometria, Universitat de Barcelona, Diagonal 645, 08028 Barcelona, Spain and Center for Quantum Information Science, University of California, San Diego, CA 92093

Violation of Mermin inequalities is tested on the five-qubit IBM quantum computer. For the first time, the violation is observed in a quantum computing experiment.

Experimental Comparison of Two Quantum Computing Architectures

N. M. Linke, D. Maslov, M. Bostick, S. Debnath, C. Figgitt, K. A. Landsman, K. Wight, and C. Monroe

Joint Quantum Institute and Department of Physics,

Compressed quantum computation using the IBM Quantum Experience

M. Hebenstreit, D. Ahn, J. I. Latorre, and B. Kraus

¹Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria
²Dept. Física Quàntica i Astrofísica, Universitat de Barcelona, Diagonal 645, 08028 Barcelona, Spain
³Institut de Ciències del Cosmos, Universitat de Barcelona, Diagonal 645, 08028 Barcelona, Spain

ProjectQ: An Open Source Software Framework for Quantum Computing

Darwin S. Steiger, Thomas Hoyer, and Matthias Troyer
Institute for Theoretical Physics, ETH Zurich, 8093 Zurich, Switzerland
(Dated: December 28, 2016)

We introduce ProjectQ, an open source quantum computing framework. It provides a simple and intuitive interface for writing quantum circuits, and a flexible and powerful backend for executing them. ProjectQ is designed to be easy to use and to integrate with existing quantum computing software.

Quintuple: a Python 5-qubit quantum computer simulator to facilitate cloud quantum computing

Christine Corbett Moran

ANP AAPP California Institute of Technology, TAPAS, 1007 E. California Blvd, Pasadena, CA 91125

University of Chicago, 2516 SPP Westwood Scientist, Annenberg-South South Pole Station, Antarctica

New Journal of Physics

The open access journal at the forefront of physics

PAPER

Entropic uncertainty and measurement reversibility

Mario Berta, Stephanie Wehner, and Mark M Wilde

¹Quantum Information and Matter, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125
²IBM University of Technology, Levenshewg, L2629-01 DAB, The Netherlands
³State for Theoretical Physics, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Baylor University, Waco, TX 76798, USA
Email: m.bertha@caltech.edu

A quantum teleportation experiment for undergraduate students

S. Felicetti

Laboratoire Matière et Phénomènes Quantiques, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Université Paris Diderot, CNRS UMR 7122, 75013, Paris, France

With the rapid progress of quantum information these recent years, it becomes more and more

Homomorphic Encryption Experiments on IBM's Cloud Quantum Computing Platform

He-Liang Huang, You-Wei Zhao, Tai Li, Feng-Guang Li, Yu-Tao Du, Xiang-Qin Fu, Shao Zhang, Xiang Wang, and Wan-Su Bao

¹Key Laboratory of Quantum Information, Institute of Quantum Optics and Photonics, Jiangsu Institute of Nanotechnology, Wuxi, Jiangsu 214122, China
²State Key Laboratory of Quantum Optics and Quantum Information, Institute of Quantum Optics and Photonics, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China
³Department of Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

Demonstration of entanglement assisted invariance on IBM's Quantum Experience

Sebastian Deffner

Department of Physics, University of Maryland Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD 21250, USA

Leggett-Garg test of superconducting qubit addressing the clumsiness loophole

Emilie Hoffman and Ari Mizel

¹Department of Physics, College Park, Maryland 20740, USA
²Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708, USA

IBM Quantum Computer and the IBM Quantum Experience

Alan C. Santos

Department of Physics, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Quantum state reconstruction made easy: a direct method for tomography

R. P. Rundle, Todd Tilly, J. H. Samson, and M. J. Everitt

¹Quantum Systems Engineering Research Group & Department of Physics, Loughborough University, Leicestershire LE11 3TU, United Kingdom
²Tokyo Institute of Technology, 8-18-1, Ookayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 158-8501, Japan

Approximate Quantum Adders with Genetic Algorithms: An IBM Quantum Experience

Rui Li, Unai Álvarez-Rodríguez, Lucas Lamata, and Enrique Solano

¹Department of Physics, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China
²Department of Physical Chemistry, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, Apartado 644, 48940 Leioa, Spain
³IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, Maria Diaz de Haro 3, 48013 Bilbao, Spain

state space. It is known and we can never find a system with the same properties. In it should be the Wigner function (GF) and contrast



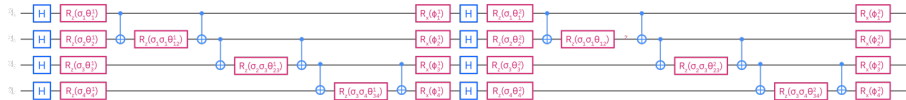
Engaging Industry

Quantum Computing for Materials Discovery and Manufacturing Optimization

Daimler and IBM have recently published a series of papers demonstrating progress toward using quantum computers to model material systems including Lithium-sulfur that are relevant to advancing the performance of batteries. The teams have also demonstrated applications in manufacturing defect analysis and product recommendation.



Energy of binary crystalline materials circuit.



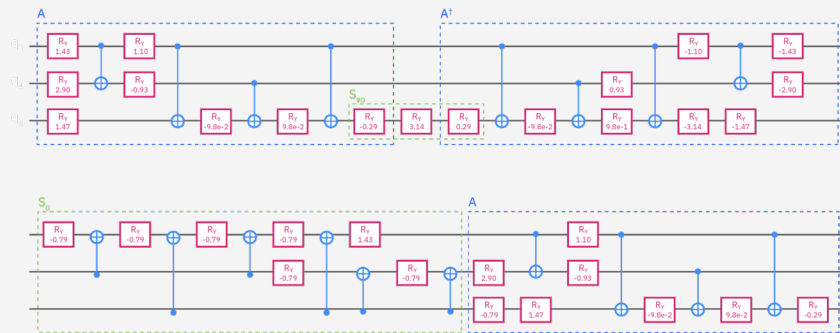
JP Morgan Chase

Quantum Computing for the Financial Services Industry

Recently, JPMC and IBM used Quantum Amplitude Estimation, a Monte Carlo-like sampling algorithm, to compute European option pricing, pricing path depend options, showing a quadratic speed-up versus a classical Monte Carlo approach.



European derivative pricing circuit



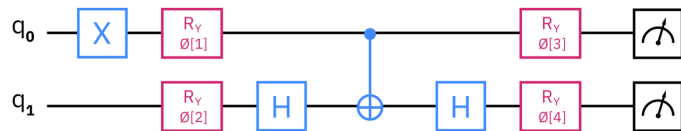
ExxonMobil

Quantum Computing as a Tool for Chemistry and Engineering

Working together, ExxonMobil and IBM recently demonstrated advancements in using quantum computers to accurately calculate thermodynamic observables, demonstrating how quantum can be the next generation tool for chemists and chemical engineers developing advanced energy solutions.



Accurate thermodynamic observables calculation circuit



IBM Quantum Resource links

IBM Quantum

<http://ibm.com/quantum-computing>

IBM Quantum Experience

<https://quantum-computing.ibm.com/>

Qiskit

<https://qiskit.org>

Development Roadmap:

<https://www.ibm.com/blogs/research/2021/02/quantum-development-roadmap/>

IBM Quantum Network research paper publications:

<https://ibm.biz/q-network-arxiv>

Qiskit textbook, video series and other learning

<https://qiskit.org/learn>

Open Pulse Development

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1809.03452.pdf>

IBM Quantum

<https://quantum-computing.ibm.com>