

# Quantum Computing and Blockchain

What is the connection and why is it  
interesting?

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**京都大学**  
KYOTO UNIVERSITY

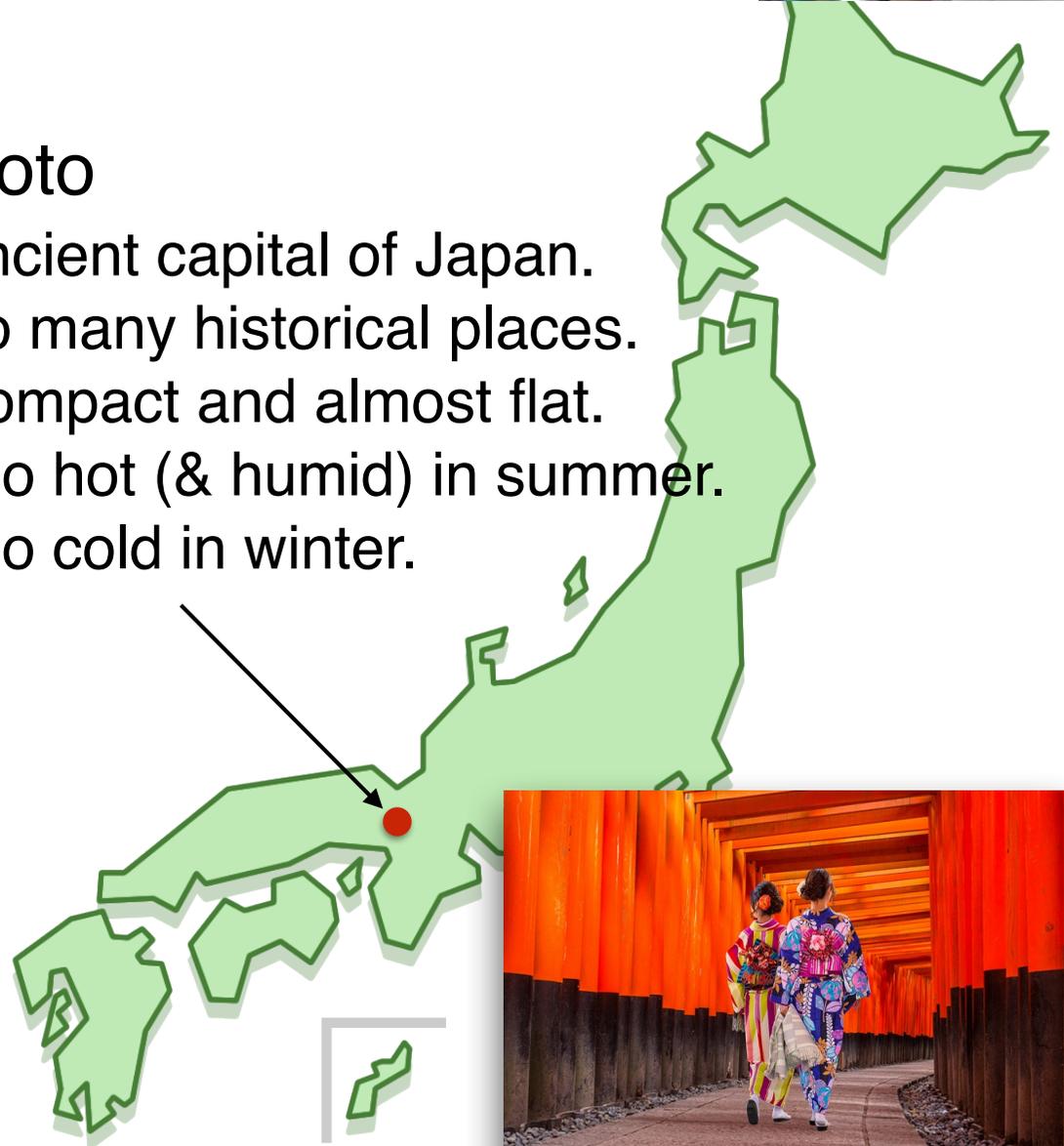
# Keisuke Fujii@Kyoto University

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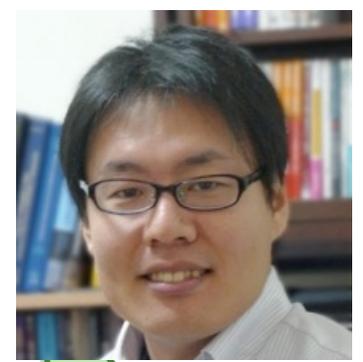


## Kyoto

- Ancient capital of Japan.
- So many historical places.
- Compact and almost flat.
- Too hot (& humid) in summer.
- Too cold in winter.



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# Kyoto University

## Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics

YITP long-term workshop

### Quantum Information and String Theory 2019

May 27 - June 28, 2019

Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics, Kyoto University

### It from Qubit school/workshop

June 17 - June 28, 2019



# Outline

- Quantum physics and information
- How quantum computers work
- Industrial approaches to quantum computers
- Quantum computer and blockchain
- Summary

# Quantum physics

## Wave & particle duality

Werner K Heisenberg  
(1901-1976)

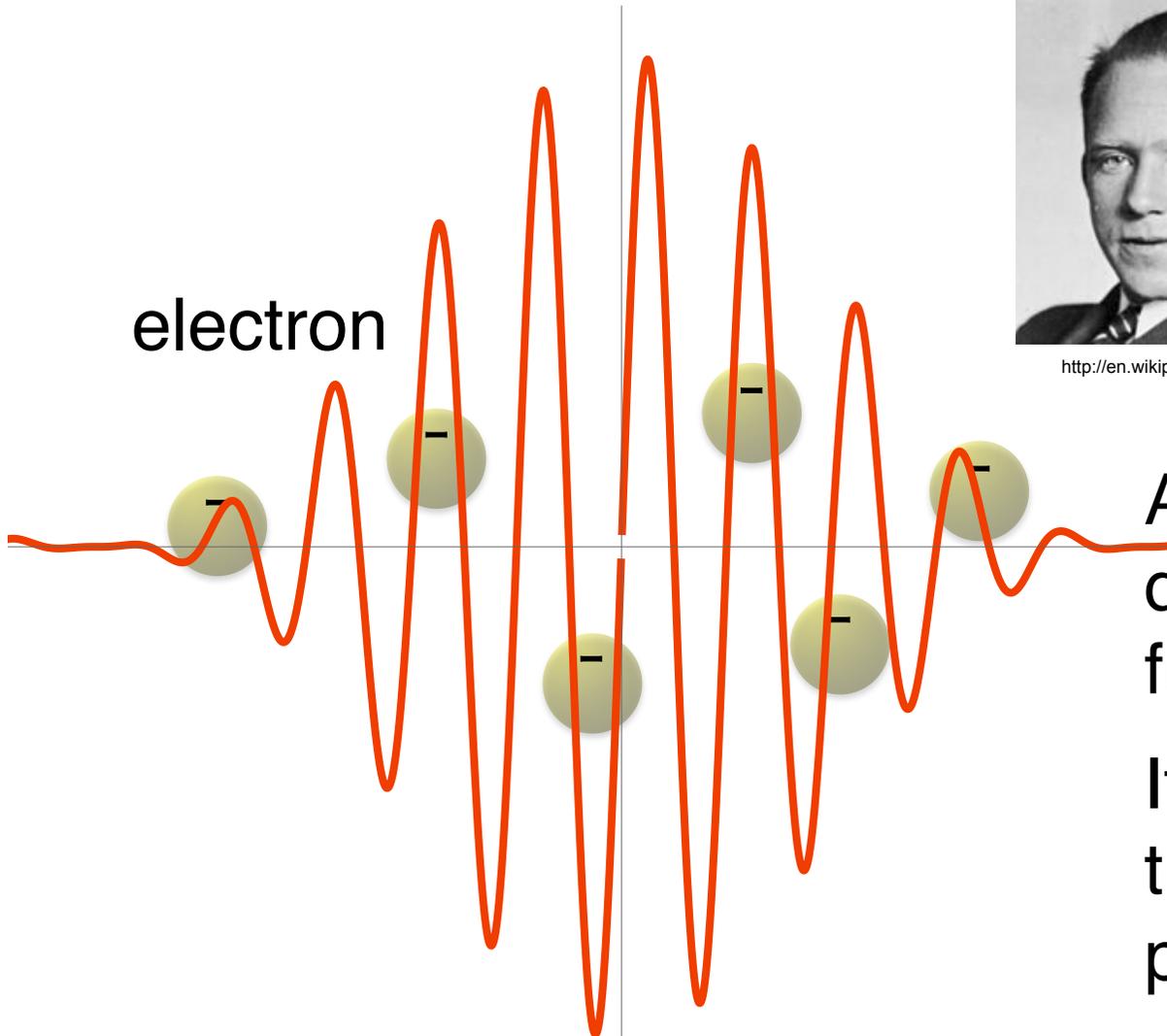


Erwin Schrödinger  
(1887-1961)



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Werner\\_Heisenberg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Werner_Heisenberg) <http://www.ownet.rice.edu/~mishat/1933-5.html>

electron



An electron is described by **wave**-function, and can interfere.

If we do a measurement, the **position** is determined probabilistically.

# Quantum physics

## Wave & particle duality

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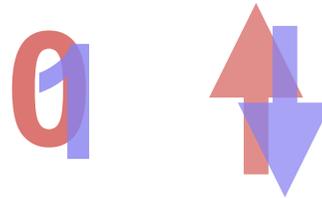
# Quantum information

*classical bit:*

$$x \in \{0, 1\}$$

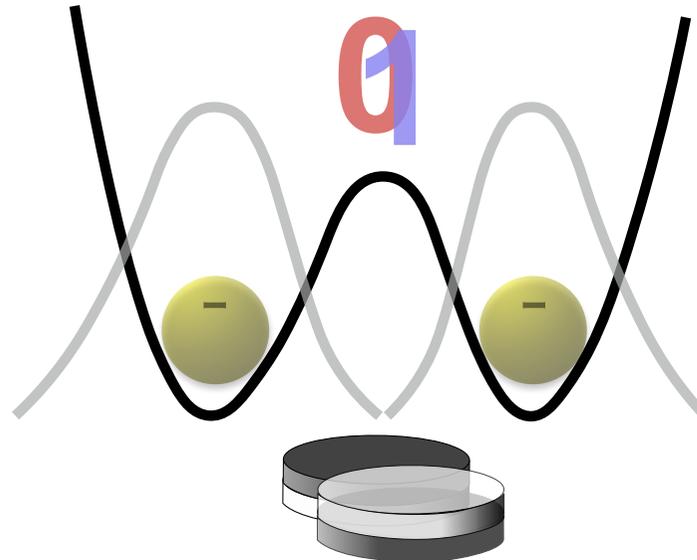
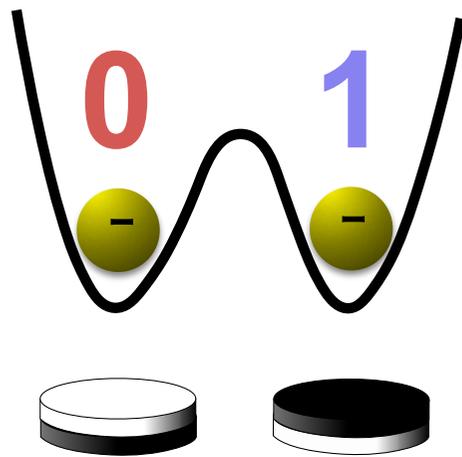


*quantum bit:*



superposition of 0 and 1

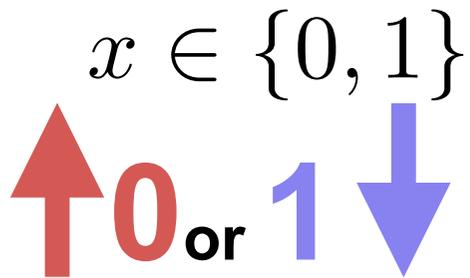
complex  
vector space



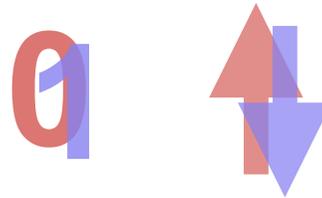
$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

# Quantum information

*classical bit:*

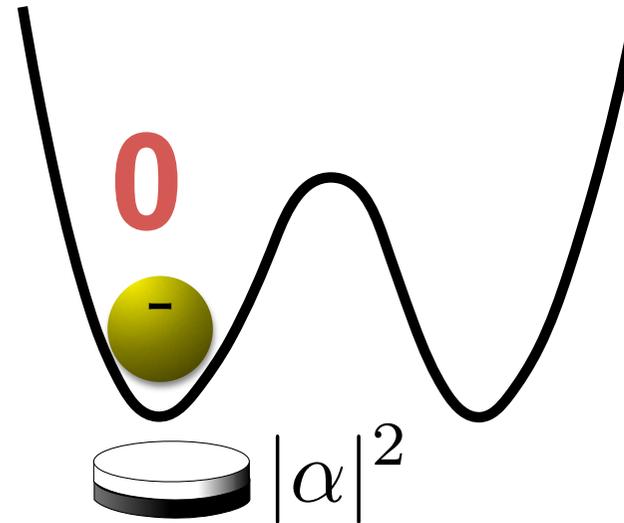
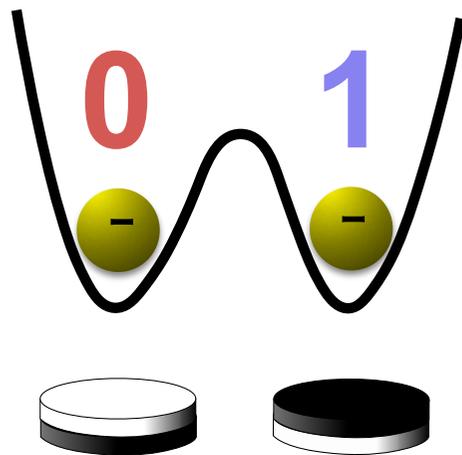


*quantum bit:*



superposition of 0 and 1

complex  
vector space

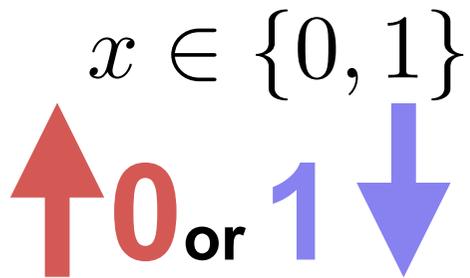


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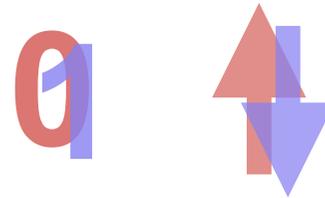
If you do a measurement, 0 or 1 is determined probabilistically.

# Quantum information

*classical bit:*

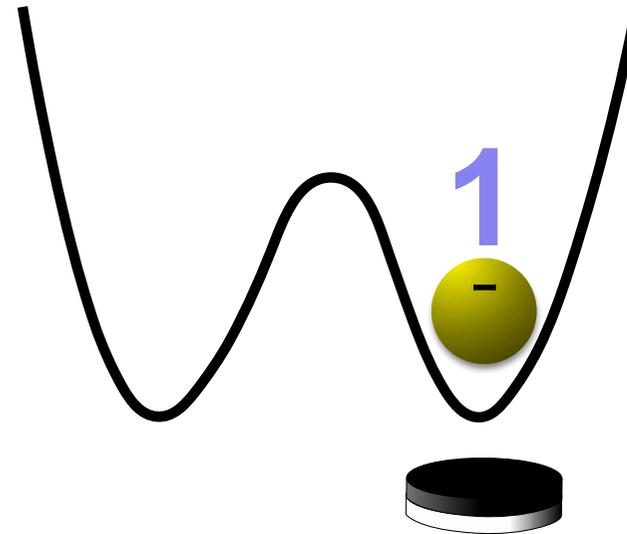
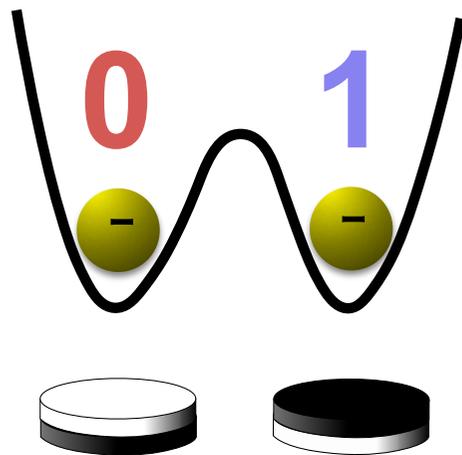


*quantum bit:*



superposition of 0 and 1

complex  
vector space



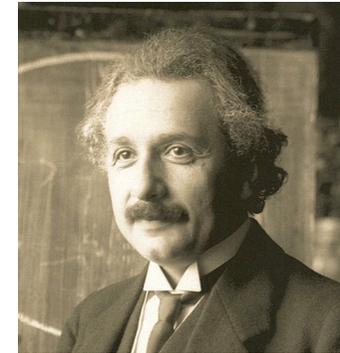
$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

If you do a measurement, 0 or 1 is determined probabilistically.

# Bell's inequality

Einstein's letter to M. Born (1926):

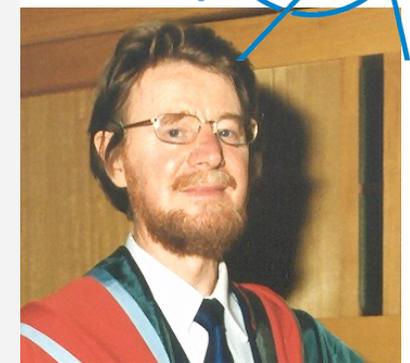
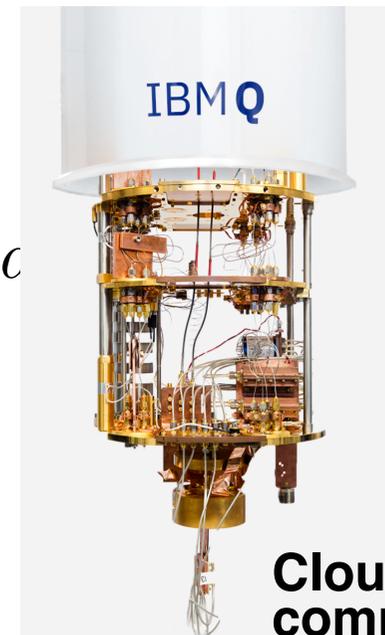
*"I, at any rate, am convinced that He (God) does not throw dice"*



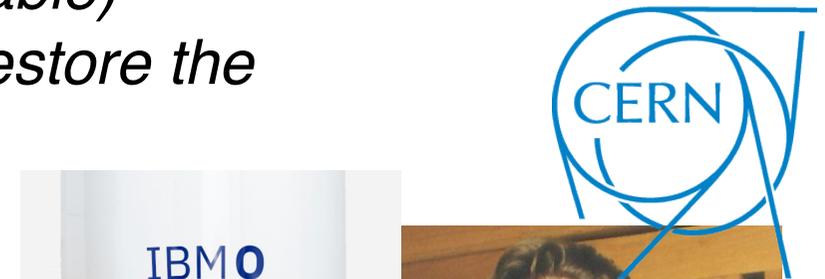
A. Einstein

In the Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen paper:

*"elements of physical reality (= hidden variable) must be added to quantum mechanics to restore the theory causality and locality"*



. S. Bell



Cloud quantum computer (IBM Q)



A. Aspect

**Bell's inequality (1964):**

Any local hidden variable theory satisfies

$$E(a_x, b_x) + E(a_x, b_z) + E(a_z, b_x) + E(c)$$

But quantum mechanics provides  $2\sqrt{2}$  !

**Aspect's experiment (RPL 1981):**

A. Aspect

# How quantum computer works

**multiple classical bit** ( $n$ -dimensional vector space over  $GF(2)$ ):

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) = (0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1)$$



**multiple quantum bit:**

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} c_{00\dots0} \\ c_{00\dots1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{11\dots1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} |00\dots0\rangle \\ |00\dots1\rangle \\ \vdots \\ |11\dots1\rangle \end{matrix}$$

*superposition of all possible patterns*

**$2^n$ -dimensional complex vector space!**

# How quantum computer works

1981(MIT) “1<sup>st</sup> Symposium on Physics and Computation”

Richard P Feynman  
(1918-1988)



[http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/physics/laureates/1965/feynman-bio.html](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1965/feynman-bio.html)

*“I’m not happy with all the analyses that go with just the classical theory, **because nature isn’t classical.** If you want to make a **simulation of nature** you’d better make it quantum mechanical”*

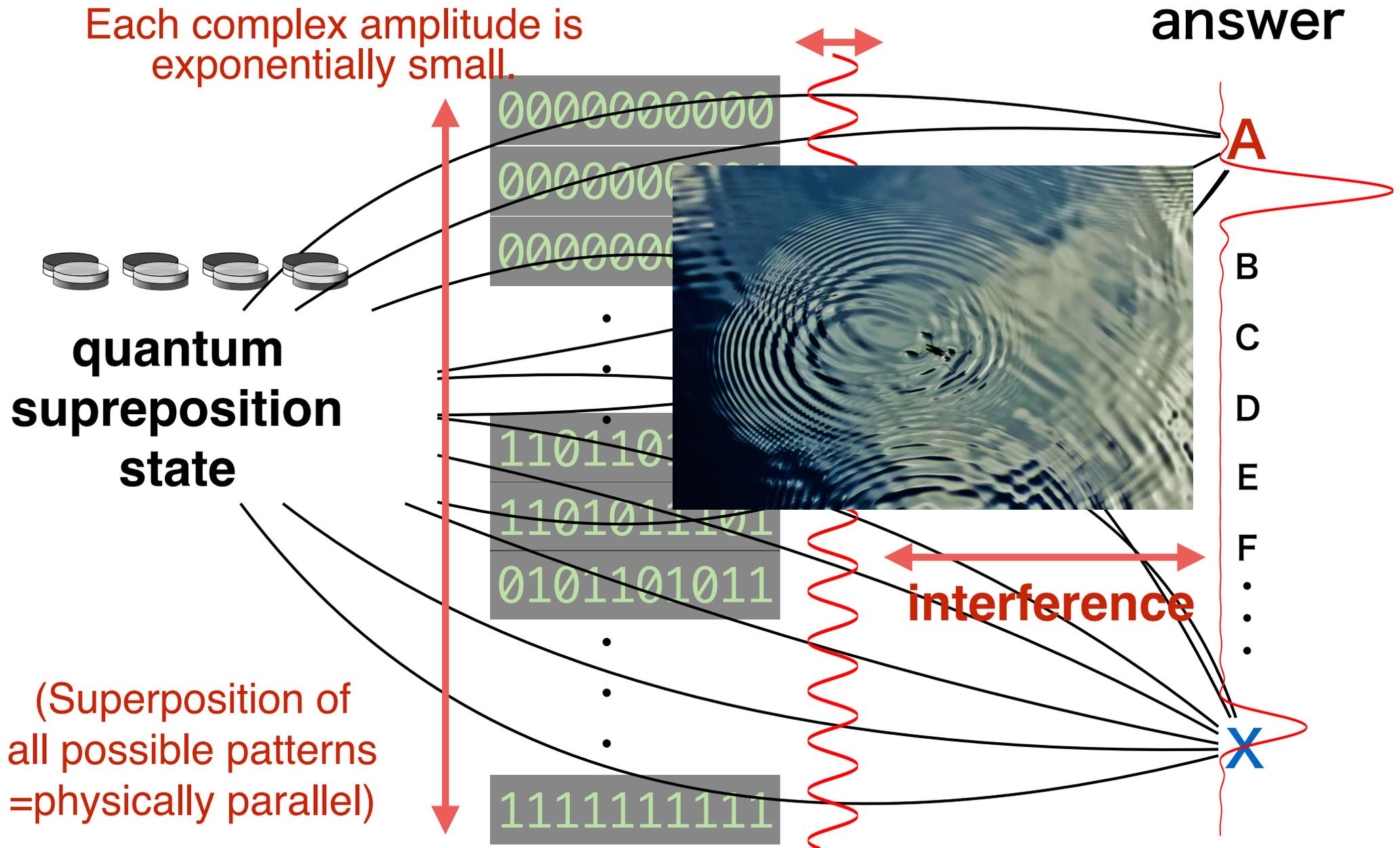
1981(Texas) “Physics and Computation”  
Then you guys are using wrong physics....  
→**universal quantum computer 1985**



<http://www.daviddeutsch.org.uk>  
David Deutsch (1953-)

2<sup>n</sup>-dimensional complex vector space!

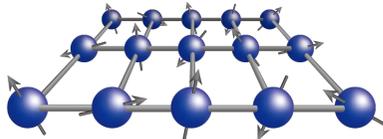
# How quantum computer works



# Quantum easy problems

- Intrinsically quantum related problems:  
Quantum chemistry · quantum material science

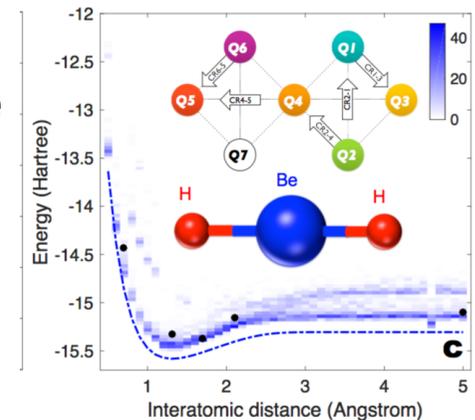
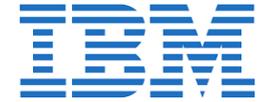
➔ Quantum speedup is ubiquitous!



*Nature* **549**, 242–246 (14 September 2017) | doi:10.1038/nature23879

Hardware-efficient variational quantum eigensolver for small molecules and quantum magnets

Abhinav Kandala , Antonio Mezzacapo , Kristan Temme , Maika Takita , Markus Brink , Jerry M. Chow & Jay M. Gambetta



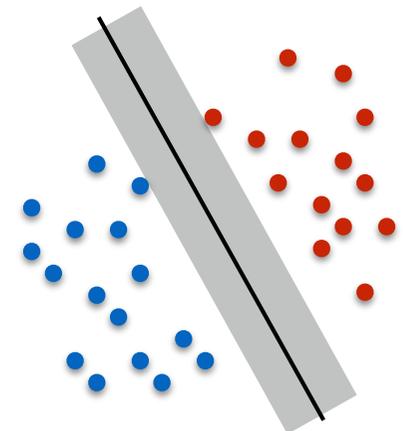
- Not intrinsically quantum but has a nice structure

Factoring · PCA · SVM · Clustering ·

(sparse, data encoded quantum state)

recommendation system (Amazon, Netflix)

➔ Calculation of eigenvalue & singular value using the linear algebraic structure of quantum systems.



QSVM

Rebentrost-Mohseni-Lloyd,  
PRL **113**, 130503 (2014)

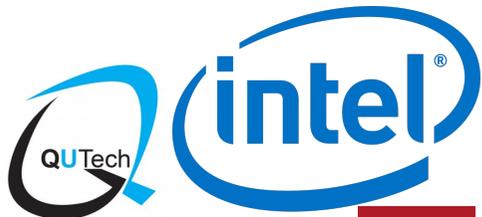
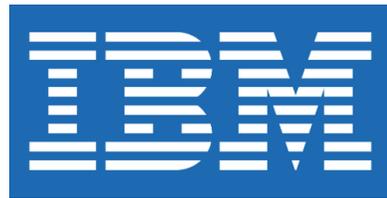
# Quantum industries



QuArC, StationQ etc...



Quantum annealing ( Ising problem)



QuTech@Delft



+UCSB(Martinis)



Quantum circuit inc.  
@Yale University  
(Schoelkopf, Devoret)



QuSoft



**20 qubits** systems are already reached.

**>50 qubits** (1Peta dimensions) systems are already fabricated and would work in the near future.



中国科学院  
CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

(A16Z: Andreessen Horowitz)

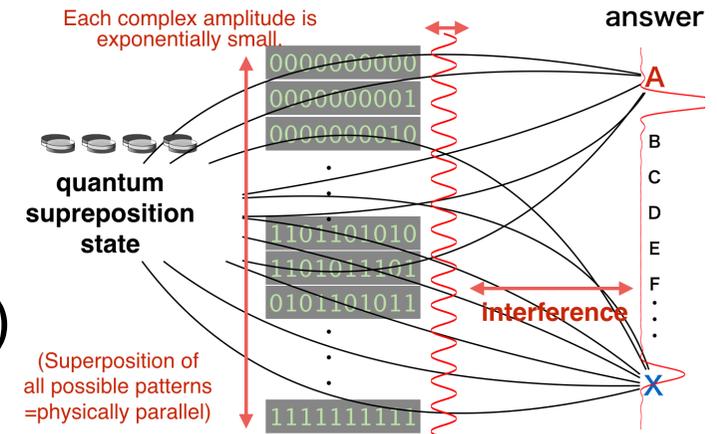
Silicon Quantum Computing Pty  
(UNSW)

# Quantum computer and blockchain

**Proof of Work:** computationally costly part

01011011 ← h(?????) = 000101  
preimage

→ *Grover's quantum search*  
(only quadratic speedup, less impact)



**Digital signature:** Public-key cryptography, RSA, ECDSA ..

**Sig**(message, private\_key) = signature

computationally hard

**Verification**( message, signature, public\_key) = true/false

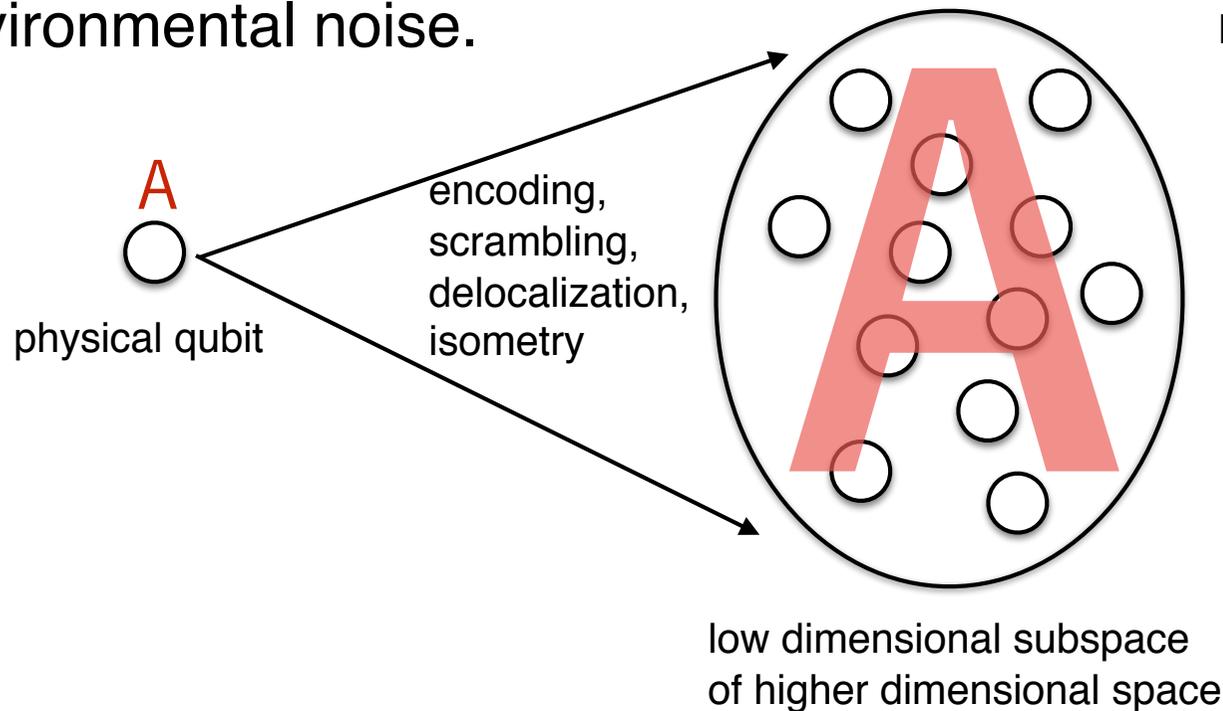
hardness of factoring, discrete logarithm → Shor's quantum algorithm

# Summary

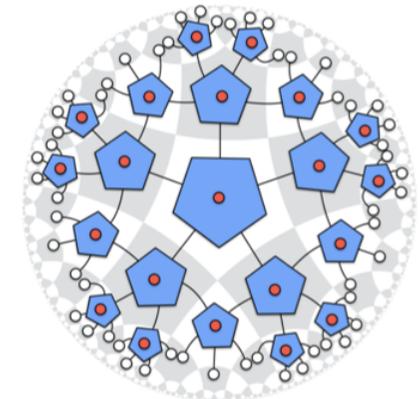
- Quantum computer: a computer that works under quantum mechanical law, and hence can efficiently simulate nature.
- IT giants are currently heavily engaged in developing quantum computers and exploring complex quantum frontier.
- Hacking a quantum computer provides us a deep insight about quantum physics, topological order, holographic principle, black hole etc...
- Potentially, quantum algorithms are effective on blockchain (PoW, DSA), but there would be no threat in a near future.
- It would be interesting to explore blockchain for quantum computing and quantum computing for blockchain.

# Quantum computer and high energy physics

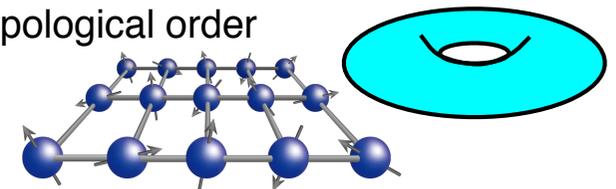
Quantum error correction:  
protection of quantum information from  
environmental noise.



Holographic  
principle



Topological order



Blackhole information paradox:  
quantum information solution → fast scrambling: Blackhole is the fastest  
quantum computer in universe!