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Quantum Computers: A review of Powers and Applications

Gurraj Singh

singhgurraj80@gmail.com

Abstract : Computers based on quantum physics can store and conduct calculations using quantum physics. Even our most powerful supercomputers can't keep up with these machines in certain cases. Information is stored in binary bits on classic devices like laptops and smartphones. The qubit, or quantum bit, is the smallest unit of memory in quantum computers. An electron's spin may be used to make qubits; for example a photon can be used to make one. A characteristic known as quantum superposition allows these systems to be in a variety of configurations at once. Using quantum entanglement, which is a real possibility, two or more qubits may be made to be irrevocably connected. In the year 1900, Max Planck gave a lecture in which he introduced the concept of quantum mechanics. At the German Physical Society, Planck established the concept of discrete units of energy and matter. The contemporary knowledge of quantum theory is the result of more than three decades of research by a variety of scientists.

The discovery of quantum computing's fundamental components was the first step. At Argonne National Labs in 1981, Paul Benioff conceived the notion of a computer that used quantum mechanics. David Deutsch, a theoretical physicist at Oxford University, is widely credited with inventing quantum computing. Quantum computer design became an interest of his in 1984, leading him to write an important breakthrough work in the same year.

Key Words : Quantum computers, Quantum Computing,

Introduction :

It is possible for quantum computers to do calculations based on the likelihood of an object's state before it is measured, rather of merely 0s and 1s, which implies that they have the potential to handle exponentially more data than conventional computers. A physical state's precise location is used to perform logical operations in classical computers. It's common for them to be binary, which means they can only operate in one of two ways. A bit refers to a single state, such as on or off, up or down, or 1 or 0.

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Qubits are created using the quantum state of an item in quantum computing processes. Unknown attributes of an item, such as the spin of an electron or the polarisation of a photon, may be found in these states.

As a coin spins in the air before it settles in your palm, unmeasured quantum states are in a jumbled "superposition."

Even though we don't know what the ultimate outcomes of these superpositions will be, they may be mathematically linked to the end outcomes of other items.

To solve difficult issues that a traditional computer would take years to solve, the complicated mathematics underlying these entangled "spinning coins" may be integrated into specific algorithms.

They may be used to solve complicated mathematical problems, create secure codes that are difficult to crack, or anticipate the interactions of many particles in chemical processes.

The Limits of Classical Computers

We need a whole new way of thinking about and designing computers now that transistors, the computers' switching and memory parts, have shrunk to the size of an atom. It's true that a classical computer is able to do a wide variety of tasks, but at its core, it is a calculator that employs two states (think on and off switch) to make sense of and judgments about the data we enter following a predetermined set of instructions. It is envisaged that quantum computers would be used to address complicated issues that are beyond the capability of a conventional computer, rather than becoming a replacement for classical computers.

As the amount of data we need to store rises, so does the number of ones and zeros and transistors we require to process it. The more complicated the issue, the longer it will take a traditional computer to solve it. It is dubbed an intractable issue when a task demands more power and time than today's computers can handle. Quantum computers are expected to address these issues.

The Power of Quantum Computers

Things behave in surprising ways when you go down to the level of atomic and subatomic particles. Particles may be in more than one state at a time. To take use of this capability, quantum computers employ quantum mechanics.

A quantum computer, as opposed to conventional ones, utilises quantum bits (sometimes referred to as qubits) instead of bits. A sphere may be used to demonstrate the difference. One qubit may exist at any location on the sphere, but one bit can only exist at the two poles of a circle. In other words, a computer that employs qubits can store a massive amount of data while using much less energy than a conventional computer can. We will be able to develop computers that are a million or more times faster than the ones we use now by moving into the quantum computing realm, where the usual rules of physics no longer apply. Quantum computing may seem amazing, but it's exceedingly difficult to implement.

We've hit the energy efficiency ceiling for traditional computing techniques, therefore the computer industry is under pressure to develop ways to make computing more efficient. According to a research by the Semiconductor Industry Association, we will no longer be able to power all of the devices on the planet by 2040. That's why the computing industry is rushing to get commercial quantum computers up and running. It's a monumental undertaking, but one that will reap enormous rewards.

Applications for Quantum Computers

It's common knowledge that quantum algorithms may be much more efficient than traditional algorithms, but this isn't true for all of the algorithms out there. From the quantum perspective, the algorithms function by exploiting patterns that can only be observed by brute force.

A computer with N qubits may theoretically live in a superposition of all 2N of its different logical states, according to quantum theory. Compared to a simple linear superposition, this is a massive improvement. In spite of its strength, superposition is not as powerful as having an army of 2N computers working on the same task simultaneously. When compared to complete parallelism and probabilism, superposition is the weaker of the two.

As a short-term application, quantum computers are being utilised to model, comprehend, simulate, and simulate down to the atomic level complicated chemical processes and material characteristics. They are also being used to enhance digital security and encryption, as well as

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to boost artificial intelligence. Additionally, machine learning may be able to solve complicated issues in a fraction of the time now required, which might have a significant impact on the oil business. Quantum computers may boost a certain sort of machine learning—one commonly used for classification—by utilising greater dimensionality feature spaces, according a research by Havlek et al. (2019) published in Nature. Quantum systems that are now accessible, however noisy they may be, seem to be functional—especially those that can work in tandem with conventional computers to do machine learning.

Benefits of Quantum Computing

Because of its capacity to swiftly analyse and test massive datasets, this sort of computing capability provides performance advantages. A few of the potential ramifications of the advent of quantum computing are discussed in the following sections.

Cryptography

As of now, most internet security measures depend on the fact that it takes a lot of computer processing power to break a code. Codes generated by quantum computers are believed to be unbreakable and to boost data encryption.

Medical Research

Scientists may soon be capable of testing millions of molecule combinations in order to predict which ones would be most effective in clinical trials, using quantum computing. Additional advantages include reduced costs and time to market, more efficient repurposing of pre-approved medications for new uses, and the ability of computational chemists to generate advances that might lead to therapies for multiple illnesses quicker.

Weather Forecasting

The only way to accurately anticipate the weather is to sift through enormous amounts of data. Traditional weather simulations are constrained by inputs that can be handled by ordinary computers. An overly complex model will be slower to run than the weather in real life. In order to produce more accurate forecasts and take into account probable changes, quantum computing has the ability to handle huge amounts of data.

Traffic Control

Quantum computing's capacity to assess traffic flow regulation might be beneficial to both air and road traffic. With the ability to swiftly compute the best routes, schedules can be planned more efficiently and traffic congestion can be reduced.

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Future impact of quantum computing in future

Quantum computing's impact on our world is impossible to foresee due to the wide range of sectors in which it will be used. In this new area of physics, we're going to find answers and applications that we haven't even contemplated yet. The extraordinary possibilities that can be realised with the processing power of qubits, which can simultaneously perform millions of calculations, are all the more astounding when you consider how much the classical computers revolutionised our world with their relatively simple use of bits and two possible outcomes of 0 or 1.

One thing we can count on for sure is that it will have a profound influence on every area, from business to health and materials to data security to space exploration to the forecasting of weather and climate change. Some of the world's most powerful corporations such as IBM are investing in quantum computing technology, and the world's governments are as well. It is expected that quantum computing will revolutionise our environment since it will enable us to solve issues and enjoy efficiency that are now unavailable.

Conclusion

A quantum computer uses some of the almost-mythical phenomena of quantum physics to produce enormous increases in computing capability. Even the most powerful supercomputers of today and future may be dwarfed by quantum devices.

Conventional computers will not be destroyed, though. The simplest and most cost-effective way to solve most issues is still to use a traditional machine. It's true, though, that quantum computers have the potential to revolutionise a wide range of industries, including materials science and medicine. Already, companies are using them to produce lighter and more powerful batteries for electric automobiles and to aid in the development of innovative pharmaceuticals. The capacity to create and control quantum bits, or qubits, is the key to a quantum computer's capabilities.

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