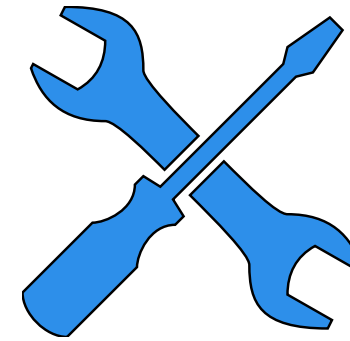
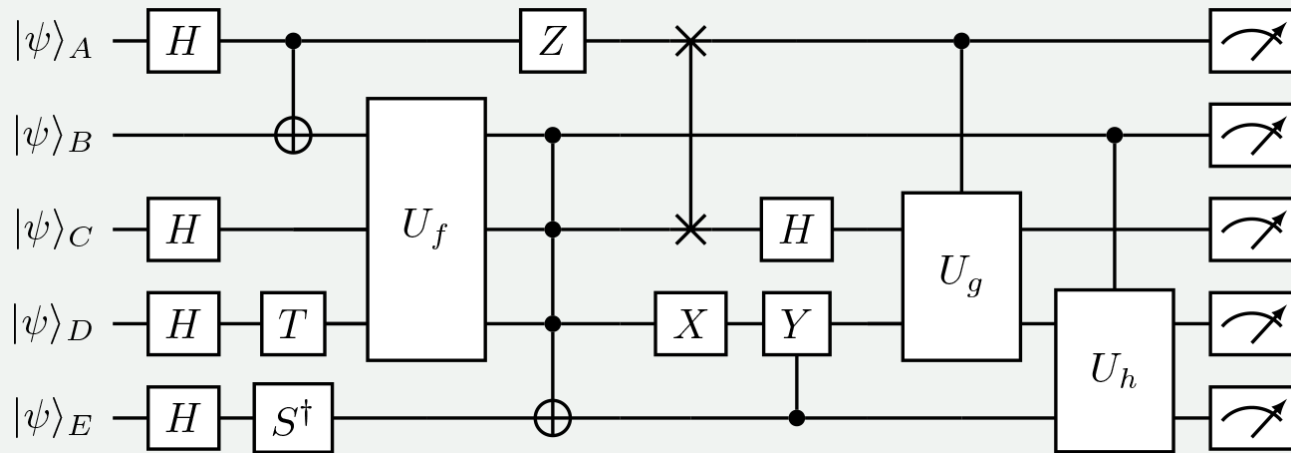


The background features a horizontal splash of ink in shades of blue and pink against a white background. The ink is concentrated in the center and spreads outwards, creating a dynamic, fluid appearance. The blue ink is on the left and the pink ink is on the right, with some overlap in the middle.

Operating with Quantum Integers: an Efficient ‘Multiples of’ Oracle

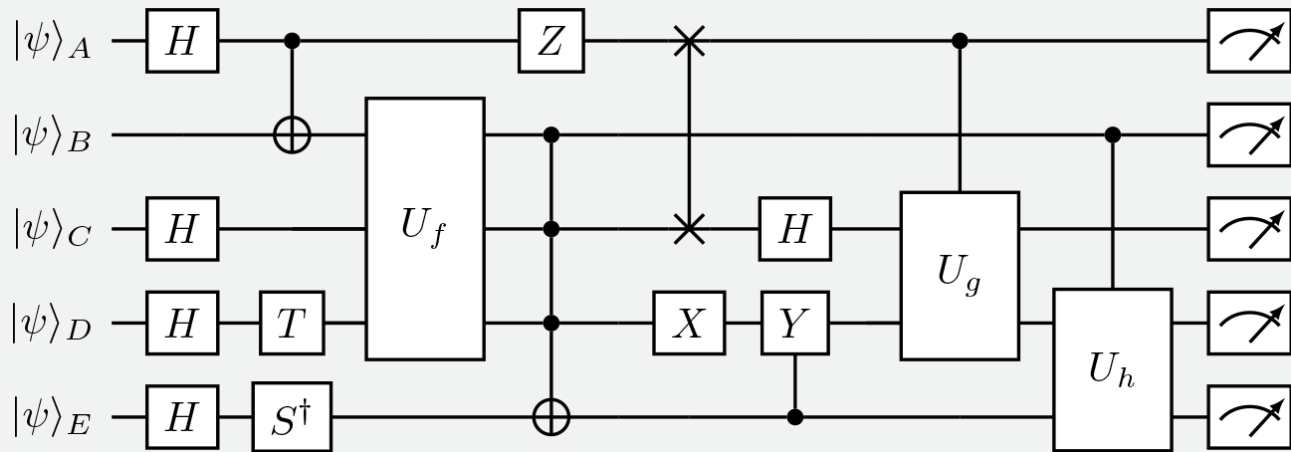
**Javier Sánchez Rivero, Daniel Talaván,
José García Alonso, Antonio Ruiz Cortés, Juan Manuel Murillo**

Quantum Computing



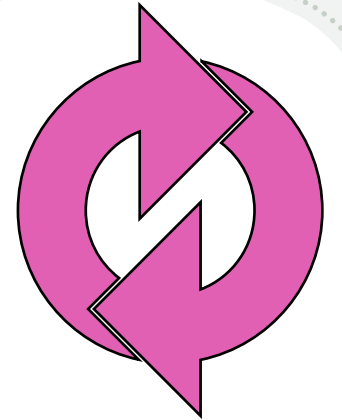
Software
Engineering
Tools

Other fields
Physicists
Mathematicians

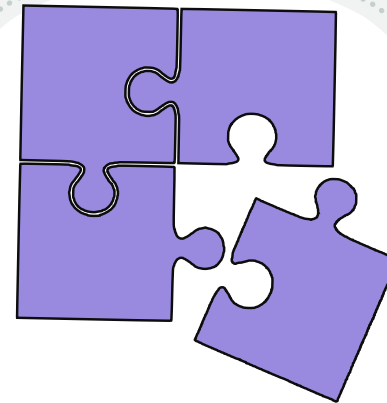


Quality

Reusability



Composability



**Software
Engineering
Support**



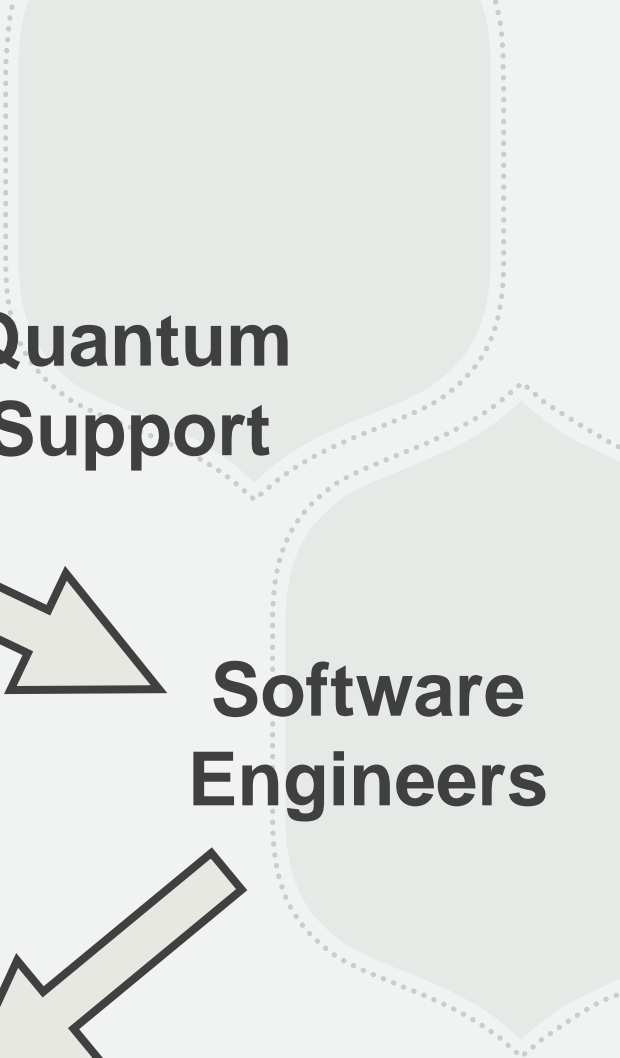
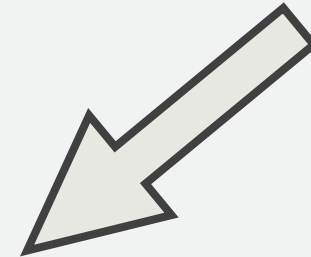
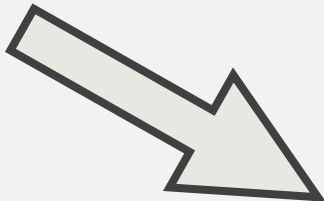
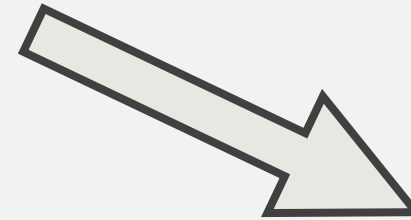
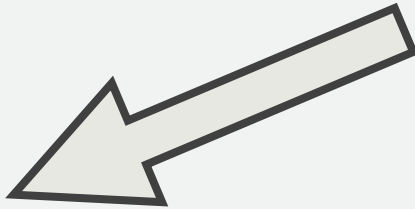
New Set of Tools

**Quantum
Support**

**Physicists
Mathematicians**

**Software
Engineers**

**QUANTUM SOFTWARE WITH
IMPROVED QUALITY ATTRIBUTES**



Outline

- ✓ Grover's Algorithm and Amplitude Amplification
- ⚙️ Implementation of Grover's Algorithm
- ☁️ 'Multiples of' Oracle
- 👤 Algorithm for Less-Than Oracle
- 💬 Discussion
- 🤝 Summary and Future Works

✓ Grover's Algorithm

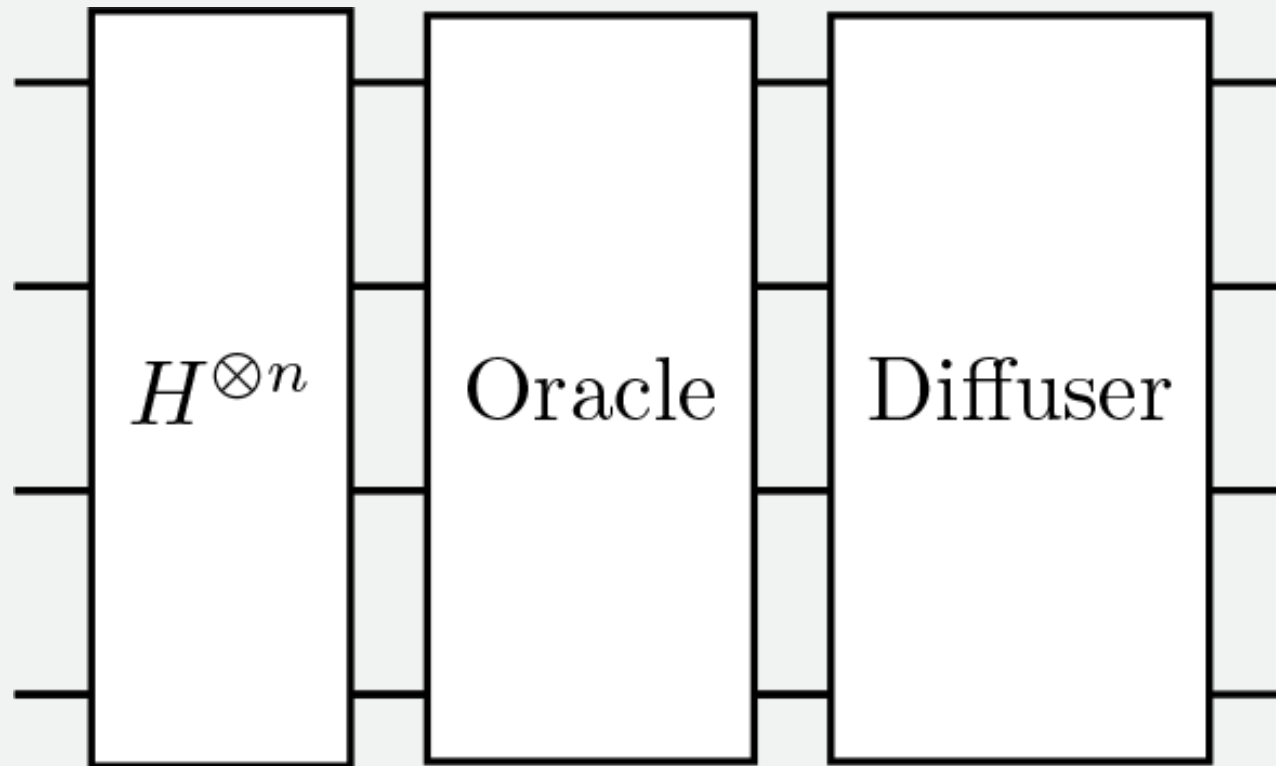
- Quantum searching algorithm.
- n qubits, $N = 2^n$ states.
- $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{N})$

- Amplitude Amplification searches for multiple values, M .
- $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{N/M})$



Lov K. Grover

Grover's Algorithm Implementation





Oracle 'Multiples of'

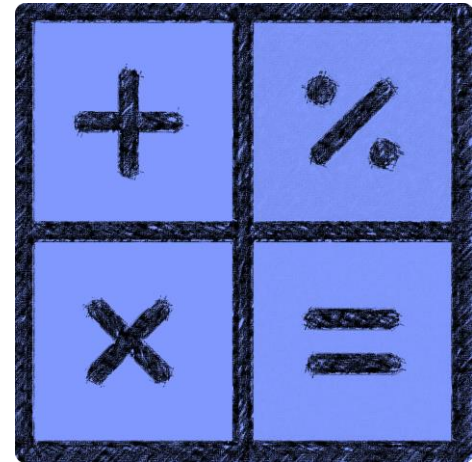
- Quantum states as natural numbers

$$|101\rangle = |5\rangle$$

$$|1001\rangle = |9\rangle$$

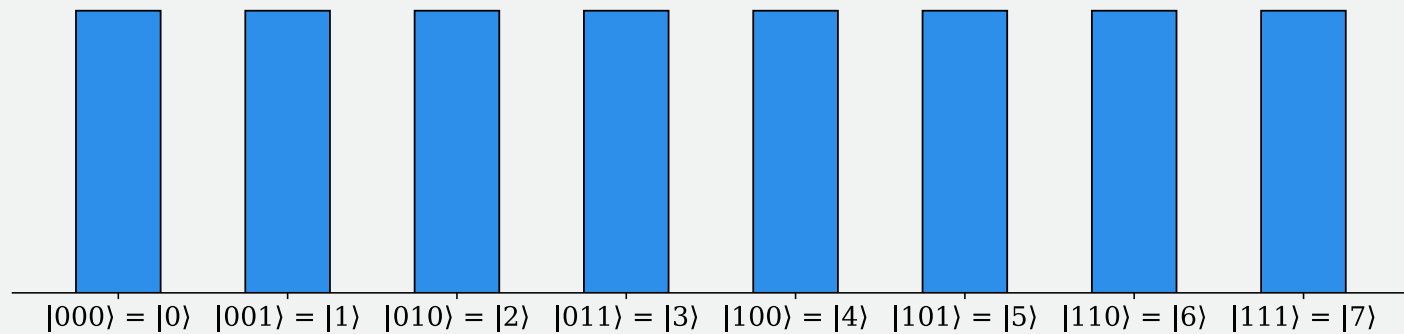
$$|0011\rangle = |3\rangle$$

- Phase oracle for Amplitude Amplification
- Given number $k \in \mathbb{N}$
- π -phase to numbers multiples of k

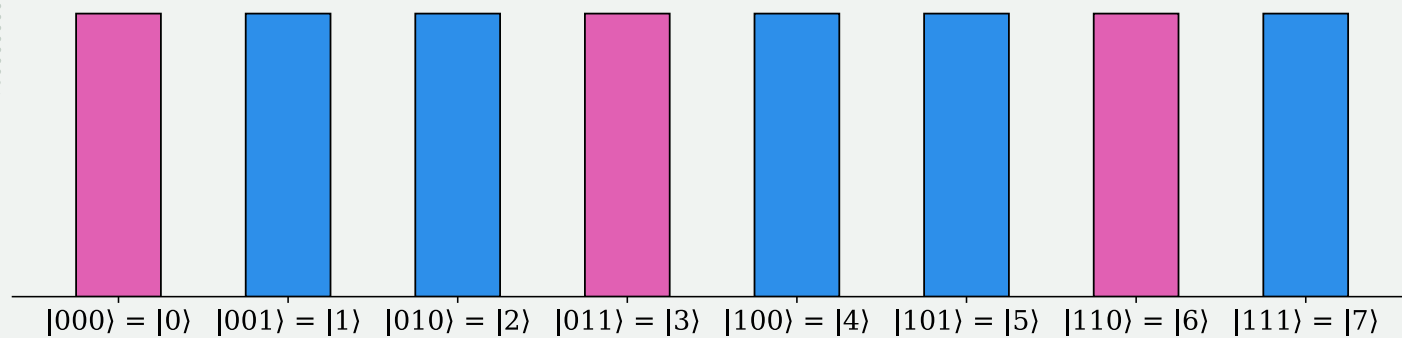


Oracle

'Multiples of 3'



0-phase π -phase



Algorithm for generating the Oracle

- Classical algorithm to build the ‘Multiples of’ Oracle.
- Input:
 - Number of qubits: n
 - $k \in \mathbb{N}$
- Output:
 - Quantum circuit which implements the oracle.



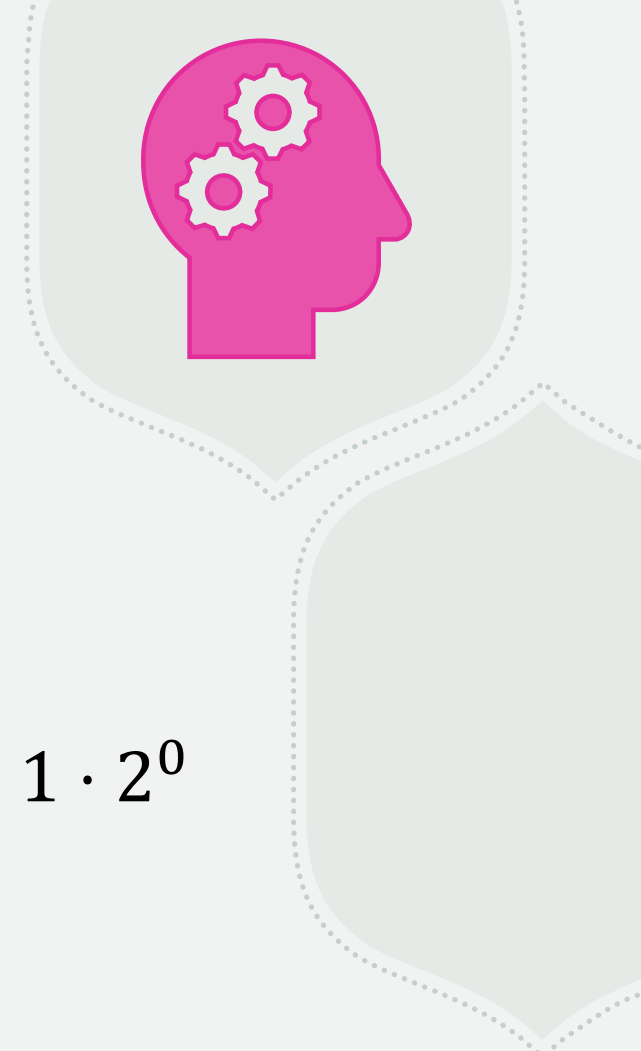
Al-Khwarizmi

Idea inspiring the algorithm

$$M \in \mathbb{N}, \quad M = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot 2^i$$



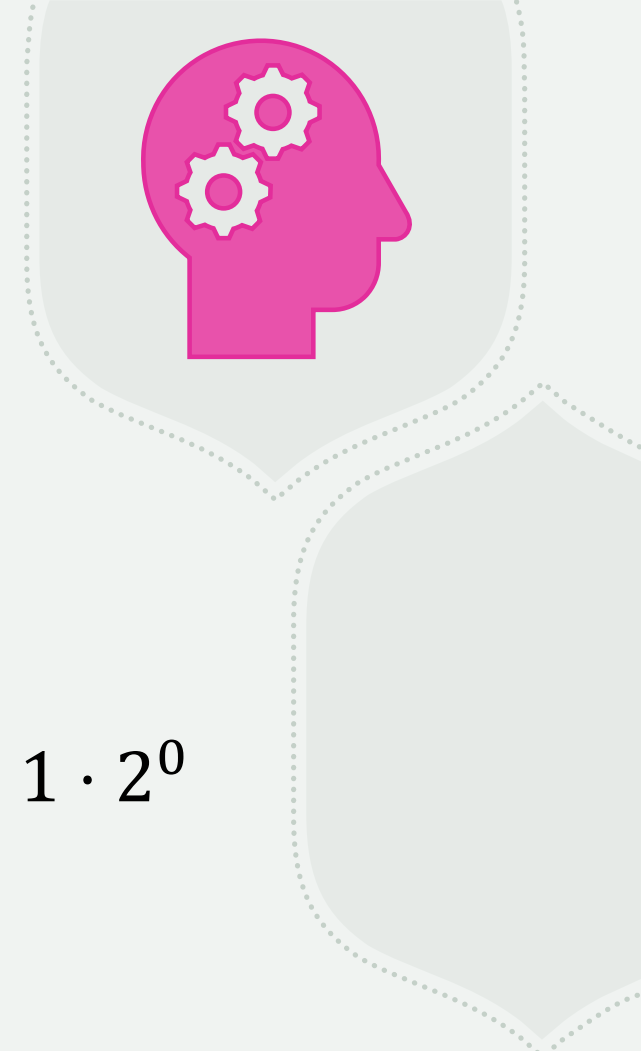
Idea inspiring the algorithm



$$M \in \mathbb{N}, \quad M = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot 2^i$$

$$23 = 10111_2 = 1 \cdot 2^4 + 0 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0$$

Idea inspiring the algorithm



$$M \in \mathbb{N}, \quad M = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot 2^i$$

$$23 = 10111_2 = 1 \cdot 2^4 + 0 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0$$

Is 23 multiple of 5? $23 \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$

$$23 = 10111_2$$

Idea inspiring the algorithm

$$r_i \equiv 2^i \pmod k, 0 \leq r_i < k$$



Idea inspiring the algorithm

$$r_i \equiv 2^i \pmod{k}, 0 \leq r_i < k$$

Power of 2 Remainder of $2^i, k = 5$

$$2^0 = 1$$

$$r_0 = 1$$

$$2^1 = 2$$

$$r_1 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$r_2 = 4$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$r_3 = 3$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$r_4 = 1$$

$$2^5 = 32$$

$$r_5 = 2$$

$$2^6 = 64$$

$$r_6 = 4$$



Idea inspiring the algorithm



$$r_i \equiv 2^i \pmod{k}, 0 \leq r_i < k$$

Power of 2 Remainder of $2^i, k = 5$

$$2^0 = 1$$

$$r_0 = 1$$

$$2^1 = 2$$

$$r_1 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$r_2 = 4$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$r_3 = 3$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$r_4 = 1$$

$$2^5 = 32$$

$$r_5 = 2$$

$$2^6 = 64$$

$$r_6 = 4$$

For $23 = 10111_2$

$$23 \equiv 1 \cdot r_4 + 0 \cdot r_3 + 1 \cdot r_2 + 1 \cdot r_1 + 1 \cdot r_0$$

$$\equiv 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1$$

$$\equiv 1 + 4 + 2 + 1$$

$$\equiv 8 \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$$

Idea inspiring the algorithm



$$r_i \equiv 2^i \pmod{k}, 0 \leq r_i < k$$

Power of 2 Remainder of $2^i, k = 5$

$2^0 = 1$	$r_0 = 1$
$2^1 = 2$	$r_1 = 2$
$2^2 = 4$	$r_2 = 4$
$2^3 = 8$	$r_3 = 3$
$2^4 = 16$	$r_4 = 1$
$2^5 = 32$	$r_5 = 2$
$2^6 = 64$	$r_6 = 4$

For $23 = 10111_2$

$$23 \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$$

For $25 = 11001_2$

$$\begin{aligned} 25 &\equiv 1 \cdot r_4 + 1 \cdot r_3 + 0 \cdot r_2 + 0 \cdot r_1 + 1 \cdot r_0 \\ &\equiv 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 4 + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1 \\ &\equiv 1 + 3 + 1 \\ &\equiv 5 \equiv 0 \pmod{5} \end{aligned}$$

Idea inspiring the algorithm



$$r_i \equiv 2^i \pmod{k}, 0 \leq r_i < k$$

Power of 2 Remainder of $2^i, k = 5$

$$2^0 = 1$$

$$r_0 = 1$$

$$2^1 = 2$$

$$r_1 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$r_2 = 4$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$r_3 = 3$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$r_4 = 1$$

$$2^5 = 32$$

$$r_5 = 2$$

$$2^6 = 64$$

$$r_6 = 4$$

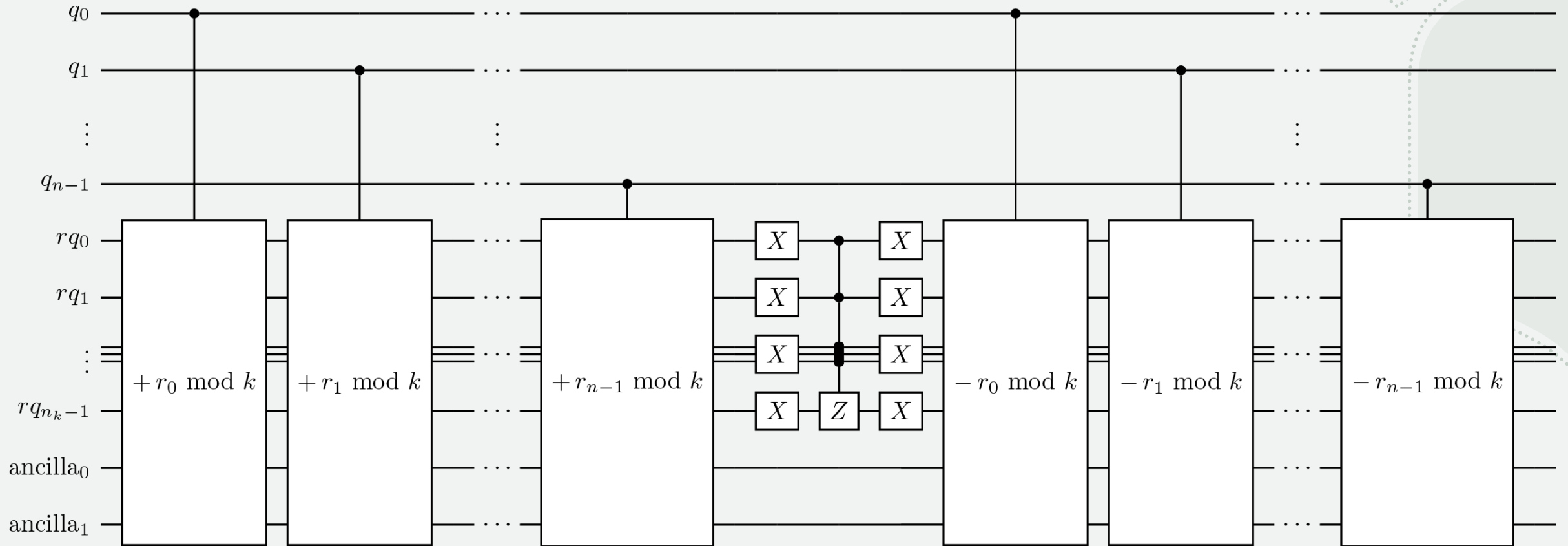
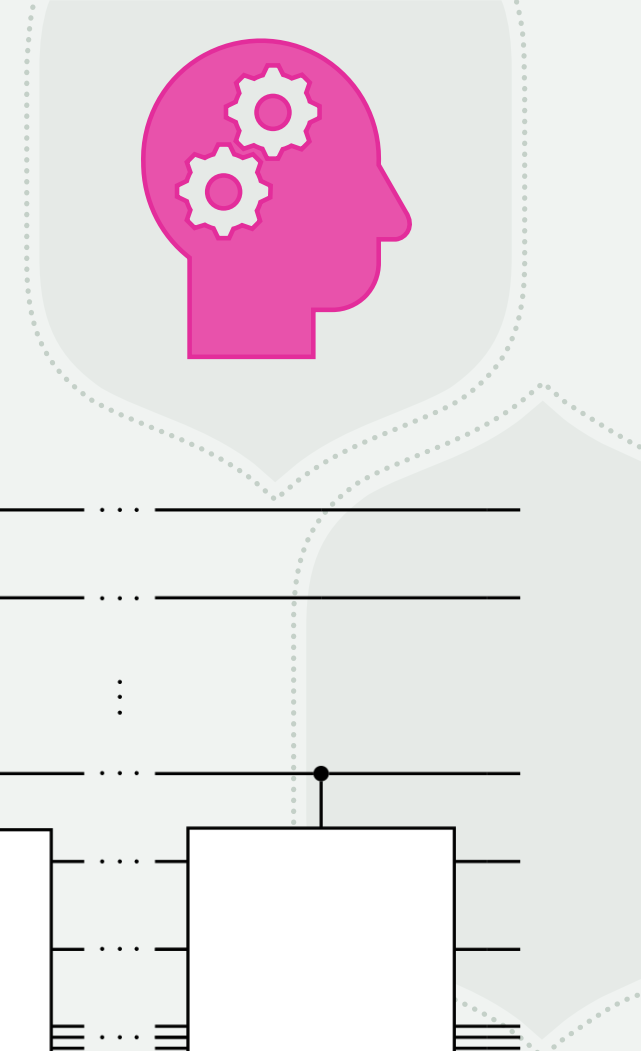
For $23 = 10111_2$

$$23 \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$$

For $25 = 11001_2$

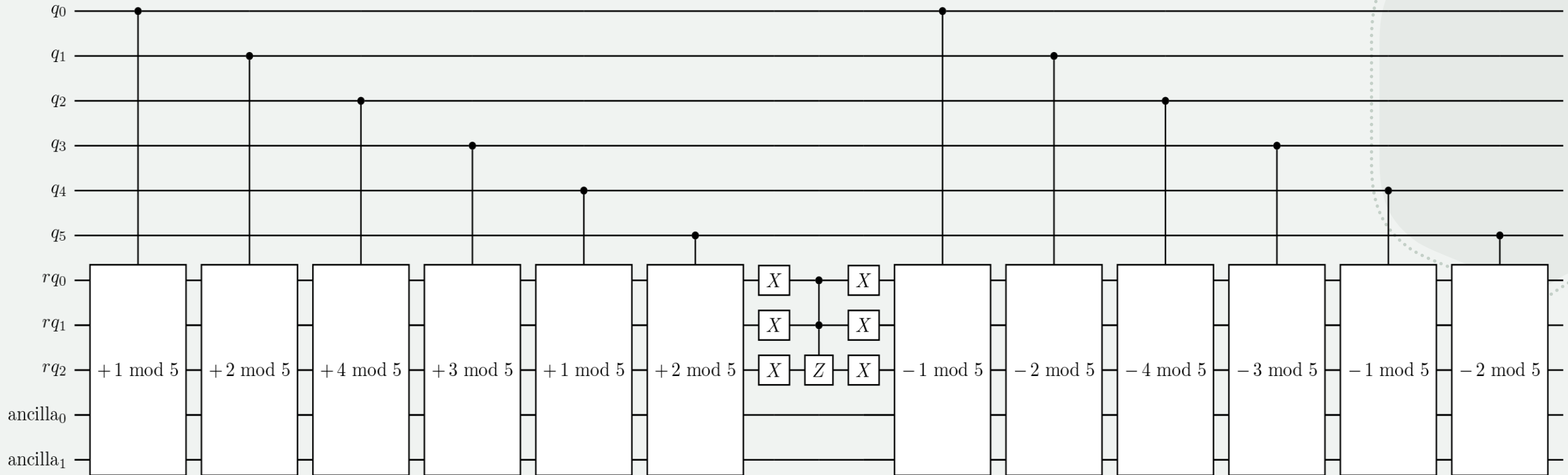
$$25 \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$$

Building the quantum circuit

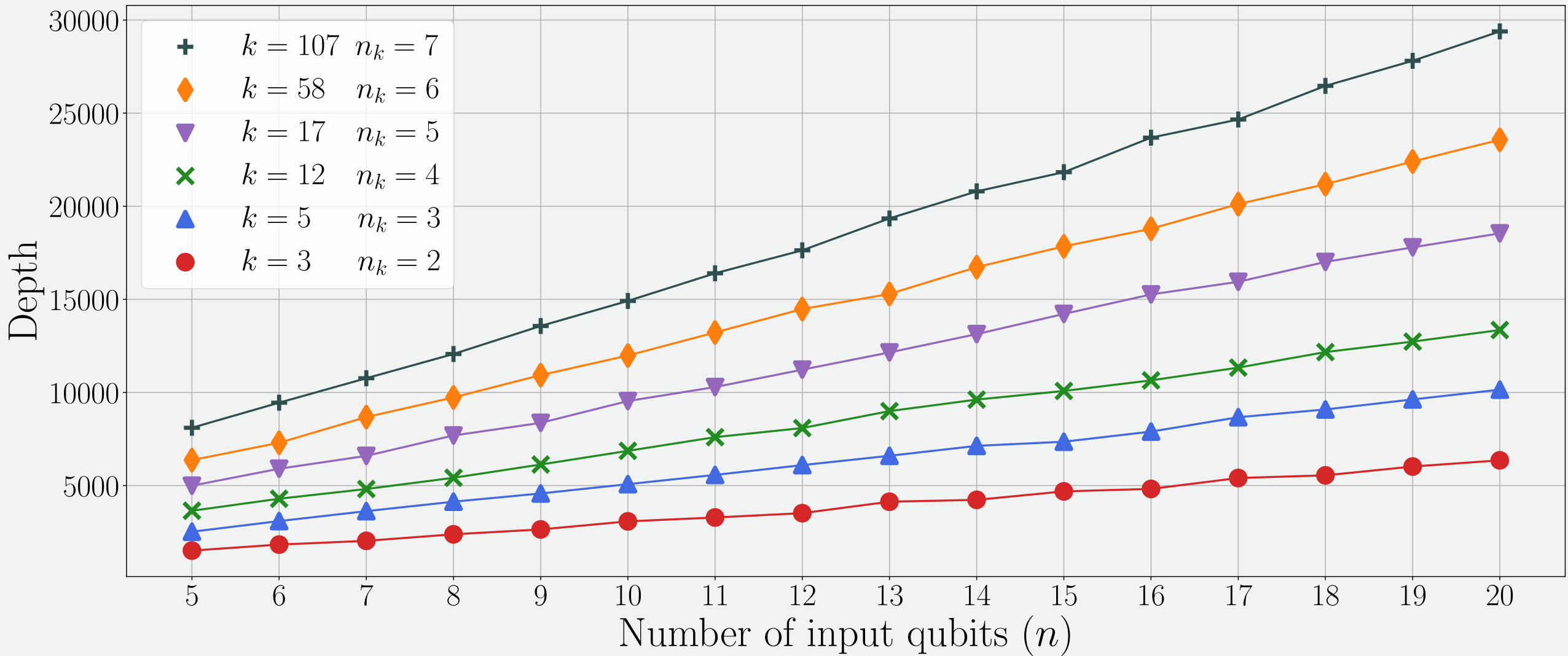


Example circuit: Multiples of $k = 5$

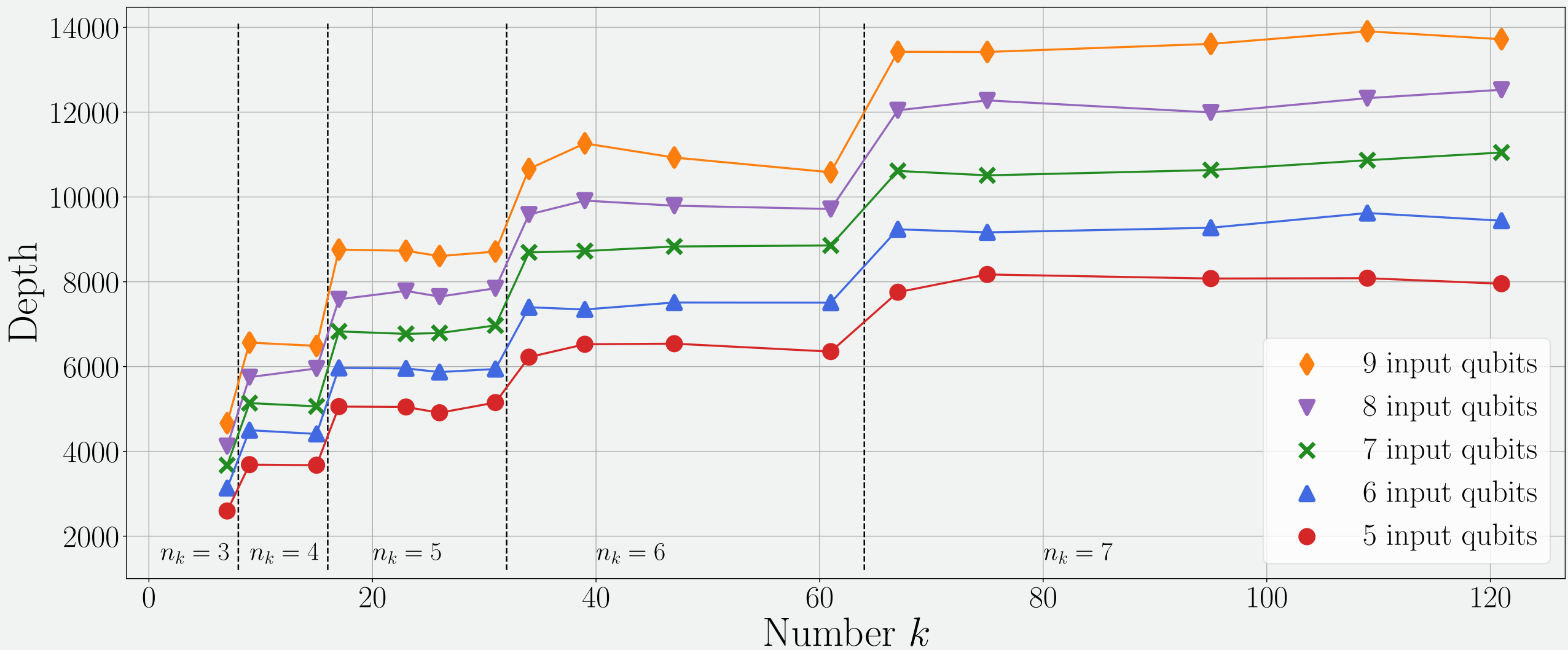
$$n = 6, \quad N = 2^6 = 64, \quad S = \{0, 1, \dots, 62, 63\}$$



Depth Analysis



Depth Analysis



Summary



-
- Presented ongoing research
 - Multiples of oracle
 - Algorithm for building the oracle given k
 - Linear depth on the number of qubits $\mathcal{O}(n)$
 - Classical computations $\mathcal{O}(n)$
 - Code available: <https://github.com/JSRivero/oracle-multiples>

Future Work

- Creation of reusable quantum software for programmers
- Step in the creation of a bigger set of operations
- Explore other classical operations with integers
- Composable tools for creation of complex algorithms



github.com/JSRivero

Thank you for your
attention

javier.sanchez@cenits.es

