

Qpurpose's advanced
Quantum Mathematics
approach to build Quantum
enhanced Software
Solutions for Industry

요르겐 엘레가드 앤더슨 (Jørgen Ellegaard Andersen)
(QM-SDU, Qpurpose)

- PhD fra Oxford Universitet 1992 i Kvantematematik
- Professor ved University of California, Berkeley 5 år, 1992-2001
- Clay Professor ved Harvard University 2001-2002
- Professor og Centerleder ved Aarhus Universitet 27 år, 1992-2019
 - 220 Mill kr. i forskningsmidler > 2 gange nummer 2 i Danmark
 - Danmark Grundforskningsfond center i Kvantematematik 2012-2019
 - European Research Council Synergy Bevilling 2019-2025

ERC Evaluation:

"This is a superb team. It is hard to imagine a stronger one"

- Ranked absolute top among all proposals for that call!

- Professor og Centerleder ved Syddansk Universitet, 2019-
 - Permanent Center for Kvantematematik (QM) ved SDU 2019-
 - Danish Institute of Advanced Studyies, Chair i kvantematematik 2019-
 - Simons collaboration grant 2022-2026
 - Leder af SDU kvante-Hub 2023-
- Founder and CEO Qpurpose 2021-



Jørgen Ellegaard Andersen

Prof. and Director of Center for Quantum Mathematics
Danish Institute for Advanced Study
University of Southern Denmark
CEO and founder, Qpurpose

”
*We are applying new advanced quantum mathematical models
with great advantage to create
new quantum algorithms and quantum software!*

SDU 

Centre for Quantum
Mathematics

The International Advisory Board of QM



10 absolute top international researchers from Harvard, Oxford, Caltech, Berkeley, Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton, College de France, IHES Paris and Bonn.

Includes 6 Fields Medalists,
Analog of a Nobel Prize in
Mathematics



QM Team, hired from the best universities in the world: Berkeley, Harvard, Duke, Oxford, ETH, etc.

Professors



Prof., Centre Director,
Jørgen Ellegaard Andersen



Prof. Vivek Shende



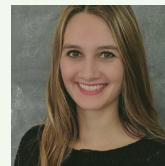
Assoc. Prof. Du Pei



Assist. Prof. Shan Shan



Assist. Prof. Fabian Haiden



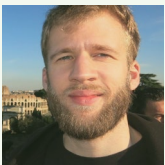
Assist. Prof. Nadia Ott

Administration



Centre Administrative Manager
Jane Jamshidi

Post Docs



William Elbæk
Mistegaard



Konstantin
Wernli



Nezhla Aghaei



Daria Poliakova



Ikshu Neithalath



Bingyu Zhang



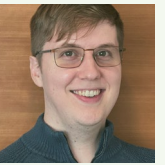
Alexei Latyntsev



Gard Olav Helle



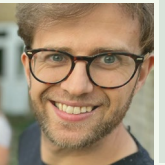
Adrian Petr



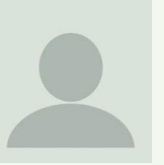
Greyson Potter



Guillermo
Barajas Ayuso



Guillem Cazassus

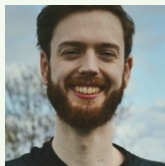


William Olsen

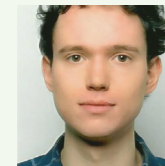


Muyang Liu

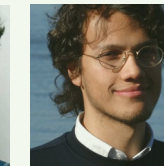
PhD Students



Tim Henke



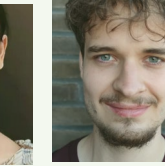
Calvin Pfeifer



Santiago Quintero
de los Rios



Zhongyu Zhang



Matthias
Scharitzer



Shomrik
Bhattacharya



Samuel Hindson

Student Programmers



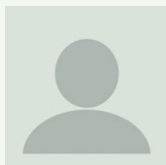
Anne Louise
Grønnemose



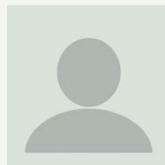
Adam
Wolkowyski



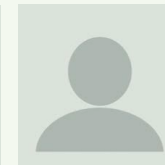
Jakob Blaabjerg
Møller



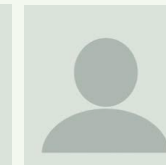
Siva Tej
Pindiprolu



Jöel Beimler



Devon Stockall



Yuki Matsubara

Plus 20 more incomming summer 2024

Research funds obtained by Center for Quantum Mathematics (QM) 2019-2023:

40 Million €



Synergy
Grants



novo nordisk
fonden
Benefitting people and society



SIMONS FOUNDATION D·IAS

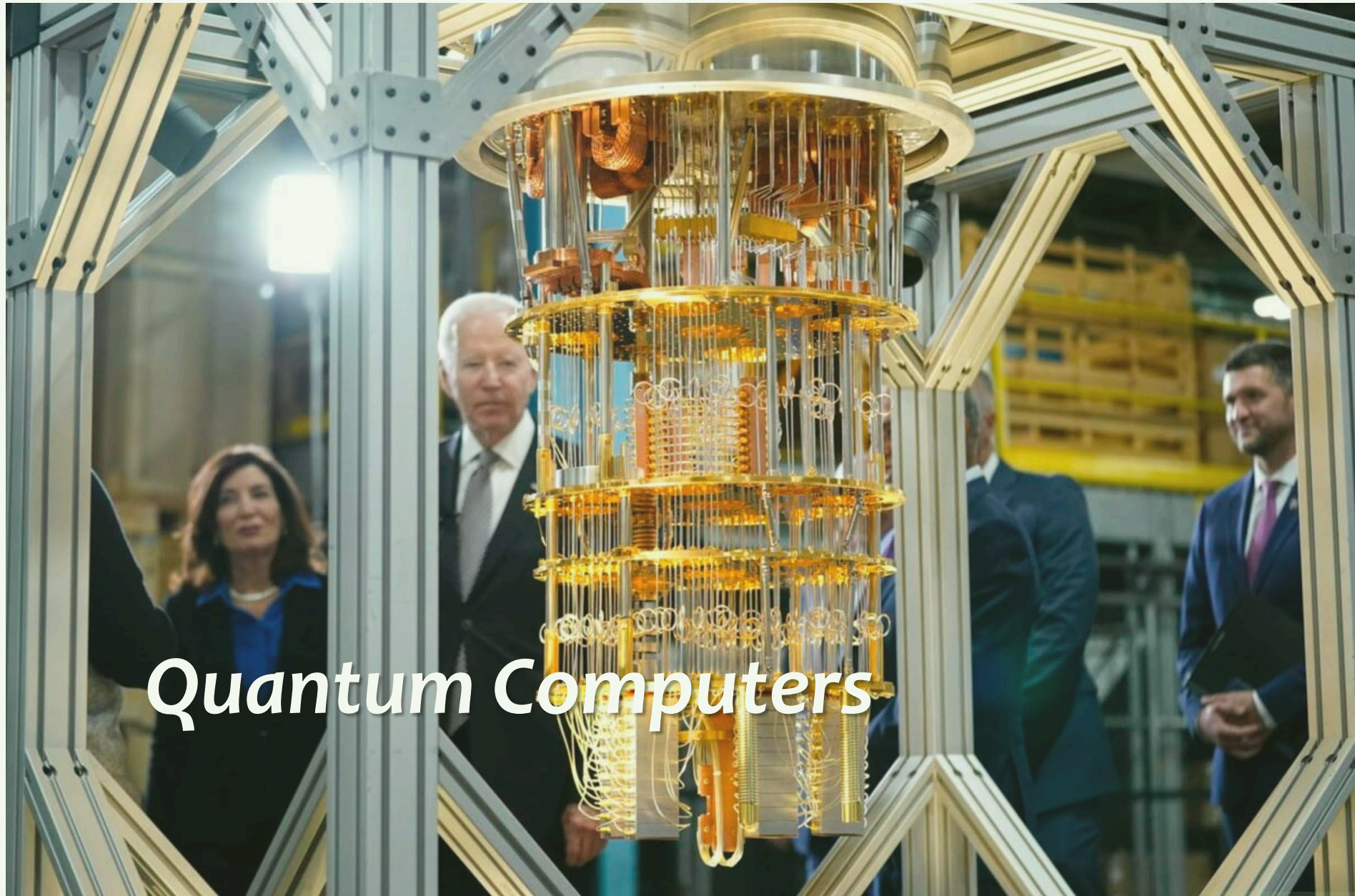
nnovationsfonden

VILLUM FONDEN

CARLSBERG FOUNDATION



The Quantum Industrial Revolution



Quantum Computers

Foto: Andrew Harnik/AP/Ritzau Scanpix



Foto: Andrew Harnik/AP/Ritzau Scanpix

Nye uddannelse: Quantum Computing



Prækvalifikation af videregående uddannelser - Kvantecomputing

Direkte adgangsgivende bacheloruddannelser

Følgende bachelorgrader er direkte adgangsgivende til kandidatuddannelsen:

- Matematik, fysik, datalogi fra Syddansk Universitet
- Matematik, fysik, datalogi fra Københavns Universitet
- Matematik, fysik, datalogi fra Aarhus Universitet
- Matematik, fysik, datalogi fra Aalborg Universitet
- Kunstig Intelligens fra Syddansk Universitet
- Kunstig Intelligens og Data, DTU
- Data Science, ITU
- Tilsvarende dansk eller international bacheloruddannelse*

Ministeren

Rektor Jens Ringsmose

Kære Jens Ringsmose

På baggrund af gennemført prækvalifikation af Syddansk Universitets ansøgning om godkendelse af ny uddannelse er der truffet følgende afgørelse:

Godkendelse af ny kandidatuddannelse i Quantum Computing (Odense)

Afgørelsen er truffet i medfør af § 20, stk. 1, nr. 1 i bekendtgørelse om akkreditering af videregående uddannelsesinstitutioner og godkendelse af videregående uddannelser (nr. 1558 af 2. juli 2021 med senere ændringer).

Det er en forudsætning for godkendelsen, at uddannelsen og dennes studieordning opfylder uddannelsesreglerne, herunder bekendtgørelse nr. 2285 af 1. december 2021 om universitetsuddannelser tilrettelagt på heltid (uddannelsesbekendtgørelsen) med senere ændring.

Godkendelsen sker under forudsætning af, at pladserne på den nye uddannelse oprettes under hensyntagen til rammen for tilgang af internationale studerende.

Da Syddansk Universitet er positivt institutionsakkrediteret, gives godkendelsen til umiddelbar oprettelse af uddannelsen.



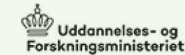
18. april 2024

Uddannelses- og Forskningsministeriet

Børsgade 4
Postboks 2135
1015 København K
Tel. 3392 9700
ufm@ufm.dk
www.ufm.dk

CVR-nr. 1680 5408

Ref.-nr.
2024 - 8619



Prækvalifikation af videregående uddannelser - Kvantecomputing

Kandidat - Kvantecomputing - Syddansk Universitet

Institutionsnavn: Syddansk Universitet

Indsendt: 31/01-2024 20:53

Ansøgningsrunde: 2024-1

Status på ansøgning: Indsendt

[Download den samlede ansøgning](#)

[Læs hele ansøgningen](#)

Ansøgningstype

Ny uddannelse

Udbudssted

Odense

Informationer på kontaktperson for ansøgningen (navn, email og telefonnummer)

AC-fuldmægtig Camilla Katrine Hollmann, camkat@sdu.dk, +45 65 50 18 58, Det Naturvidenskabelige Fakultetssekretariat, SDU samt SDUs prækvalifikations mailbox prækval@sdu.dk

Er institutionen institutionsakkrediteret?

Ja

Er der tidligere søgt om godkendelse af uddannelsen eller udbuddet?

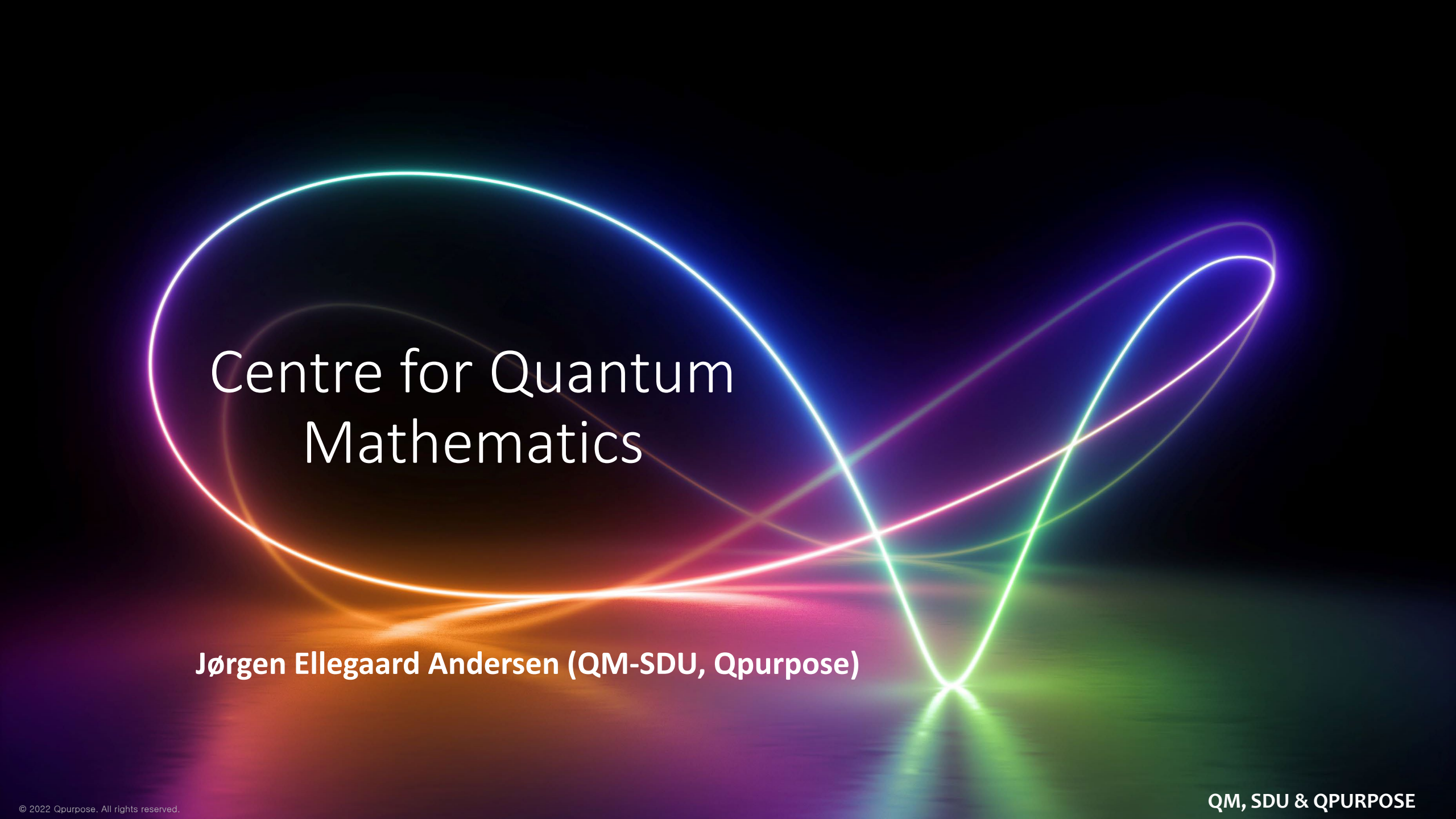
Nej

Uddannelsestype

Kandidat

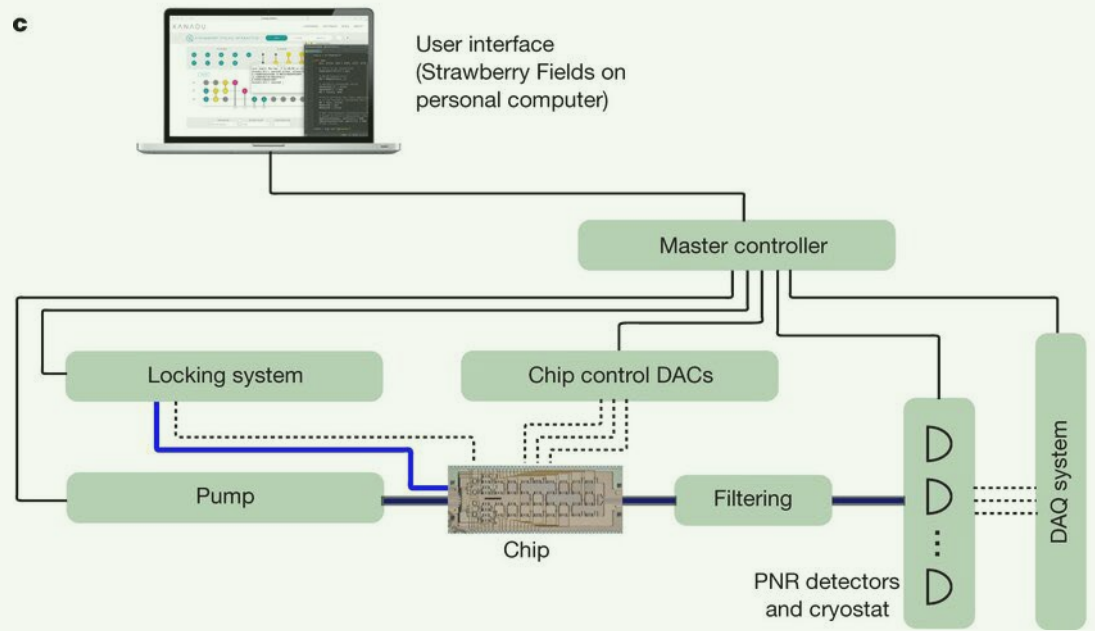
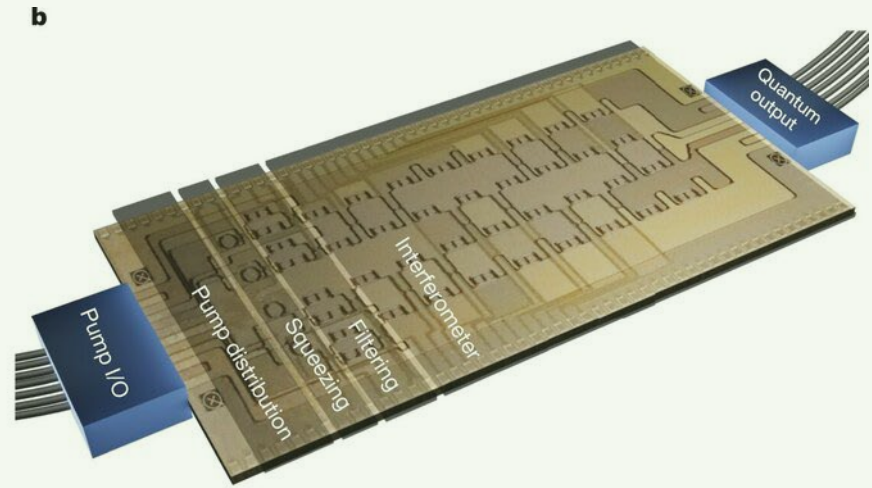
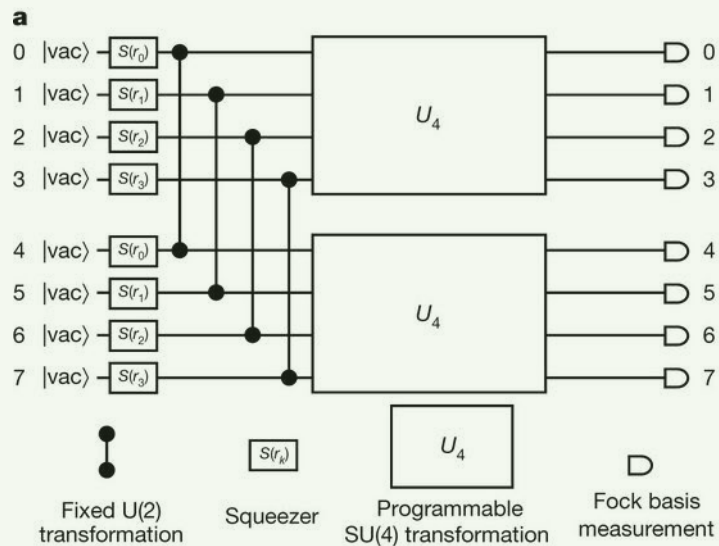
Uddannelsens fagbetegnelse på dansk

Kvantecomputing



Centre for Quantum Mathematics

Jørgen Ellegaard Andersen (QM-SDU, Qpurpose)



We have gotten an 3 Mill. € EU-grant:
 "CLUSTEC", where we design and develop "in silico" GBS and other optical quantum computers platforms joint with leading Hardware teams from EU. Qpurpose is responsible for the software design and development.

CV QKD

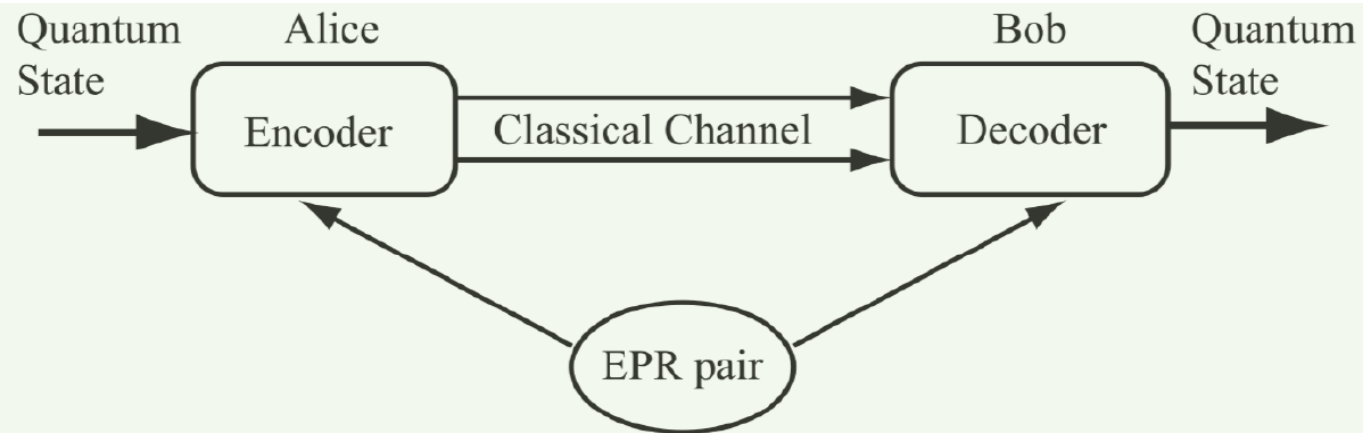
First deployment in Denmark of advanced national quantum systems in a versatile network that supports real-life applications of Quantum Key Distribution (QKD).



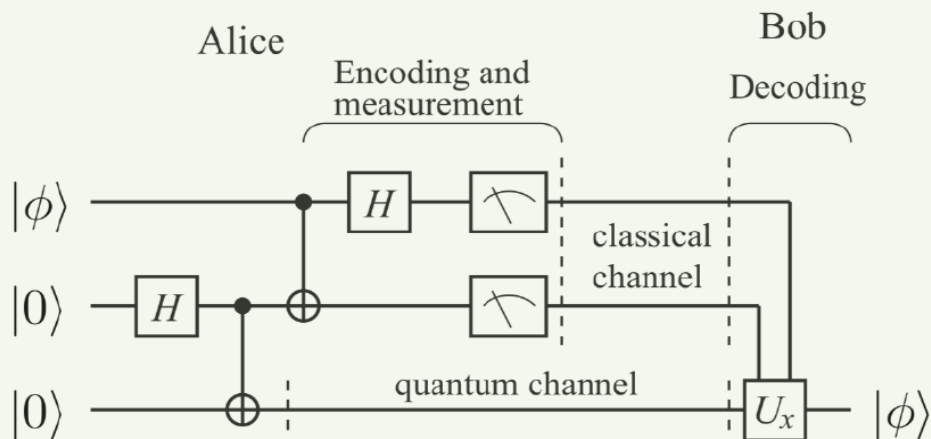
Funded by Digital Europe Program



Figure 1: EM: Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs, ERST: the Danish Business Authority, UM: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, UFM: Ministry of Higher Education and Science, FMN: Danish Ministry of Defence, Statens IT: the IT service provider of the public authorities, DEIC: Danish e-infrastructure cooperation, DTU: Technical University of Denmark, SDU: University of Southern Denmark, NBI: Niels Bohr Institute, Copenhagen University.



$$\text{EPR pair } |\Psi_{EPR}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle).$$



received bits	Bob's state	decoding
00	$a 0\rangle + b 1\rangle$	I
01	$a 1\rangle + b 0\rangle$	X
10	$a 0\rangle - b 1\rangle$	Z
11	$a 1\rangle - b 0\rangle$	Y

TopQC2X

Lead Partner: Centre for Quantum Mathematics (QM), SDU



Prof. Jørgen Ellegaard Andersen, Project lead



Assoc. Prof. Du Pei



Assistant Prof. Shan Shan



Partner 2: Quantum Physics and Information Technology (QPIT), DTU



Prof. Ulrik Lund Andersen



Assoc. Prof. Jonas Schou Neergaard-Nielsen



Let τ be an ideal triangulation of a punctured surface $\Sigma_{g,s}$ and $M = 2g - 2 + s > 0$ the number of ideal triangles.

The Andersen-Kashaev TQFT at level N induces a representation of the Ptolemy groupoid of $(L^2(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathbb{C}^M)^M$.

Explicit formulas for $N = 1$: $(qf)(q) = q \cdot f(q)$, $\mathbf{p} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial}{\partial q}$

$$A = \exp(3\pi i q^2) \exp(\pi i (\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q})^2): L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$T = T_{12} = \exp(2\pi i p_1 q_2) \Phi^{-1}(\mathbf{q}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{q}_2): L^2(\mathbb{R})^2 \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})^2$$

with Φ Faddeev's quantum dilogarithm

$$\Phi_b(z) = \exp\left(\int_C \frac{e^{-2izw} dw}{4w \sinh bw \sinh b^{-1}w}\right).$$

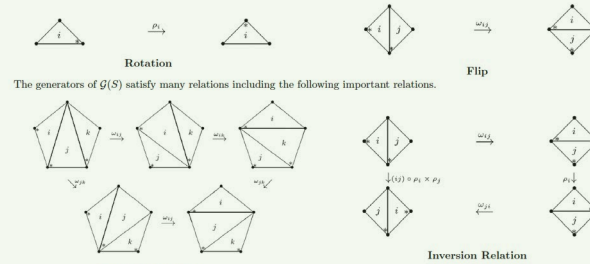
Theorem (Andersen-Kashaev, 2012, 2014, 2018)

Sending $\rho_i \rightarrow A_i$ and $\omega_{ij} \mapsto T_{ij}$ defines a (projective) representation of the Ptolemy groupoid on $(L^2(\mathbb{R}))^M$



Figure 2A: Ptolemy Groupoid Generators and Relations

The Ptolemy Groupoid $\mathcal{G}(S)$ of a surface S consists of certain maps of (ideal) triangulations, where each triangle has a marked corner denoted by $*$ and a label i . The maps are generated by ρ_i and ω_{ij} given as follows.



Pentagon Relation

Inversion Relation

For more details, see [P12, AK12c].

Figure 3A: Proposed Gates Implementing A and T Operators from AK-TQFT

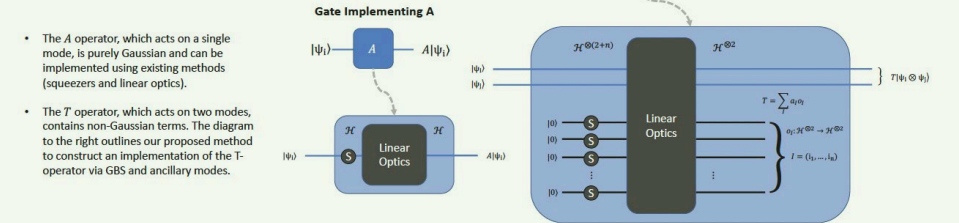
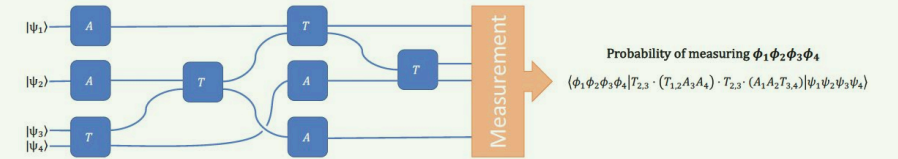
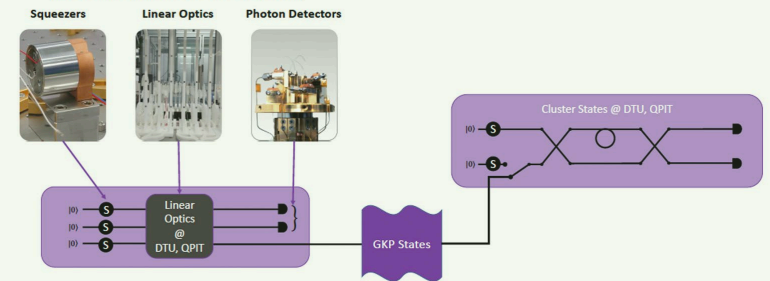


Figure 3B: Example Quantum Circuit Using AK-TQFT A and T Operators



Photonics Hardware at DTU, QPIT



Major research achievements

Expert in **Quantum Topology, Geometric Quantitation**, and in particular **quantization of moduli spaces**.

Known in particular for:

- **Asymptotic Faithfulness** of the Witten- Reshetikhin-Turaev (WRT) **quantum representations of mapping class groups** (*Annals of Math.*)
- The **Andersen-Ueno isomorphism** verifying the **Witten conjecture** regarding the **conformal field theory** construction of the **WRT-TQFT** (*Inventiones*)
- The **Andersen-Kashaev construction** of the **Complex Chern-Simons QFT** (*Proc. of ICM*).



= The mathematical foundation of topological quantum software

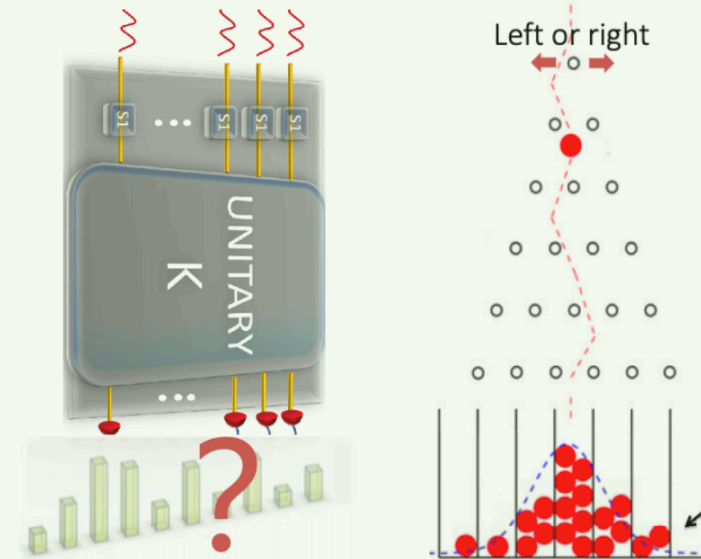
GBS a special-purpose photonic quantum computer

GBS prepares a m -mode Gaussian state by shooting squeezed state of light into a linear interferometer and measures the number of photons in each output mode.

Output: $\vec{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_m)$

n_i is the number of photons measured at the i -th mode.

E.g.:
(0, 0, 4, 5, 6, 3, 0, 0)
(1, 0, 2, 5, 7, 1, 1, 1)
(1, 1, 5, 3, 2, 0, 3, 3)



Theoretical hardness of sampling GBS

→ **Theorem (Aaronson-Arkhipov 2011):**

To sample exactly from the GBS distribution is not efficiently solvable by a classical computer, unless $P^{\#P} = BPP^{NP}$ and the polynomial hierarchy collapses.

→ **Sketch of proof:**

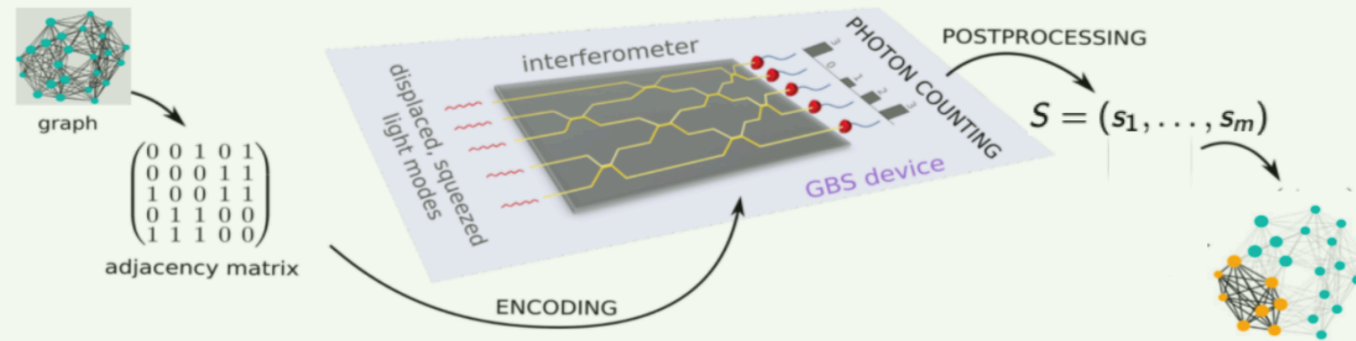
If there is efficient classical algorithm to simulate GBS distribution

Then one can approximate the matrix hafnian to within a multiplicative factor ($\#P$ -hard) in BPP time with an NP oracle.

By Toda's theorem $P^{\#P} = BPP^{NP}$.

→ The hardness of sampling **approximately** from the GBS distribution is also known under some mild conjecture

Use GBS to find the largest clique



- Let G be a graph with adjacency matrix A .
- Samples of GBS have uniquely determine subgraphs of G through the matrix A_S
- The probability distribution of the GBS samples

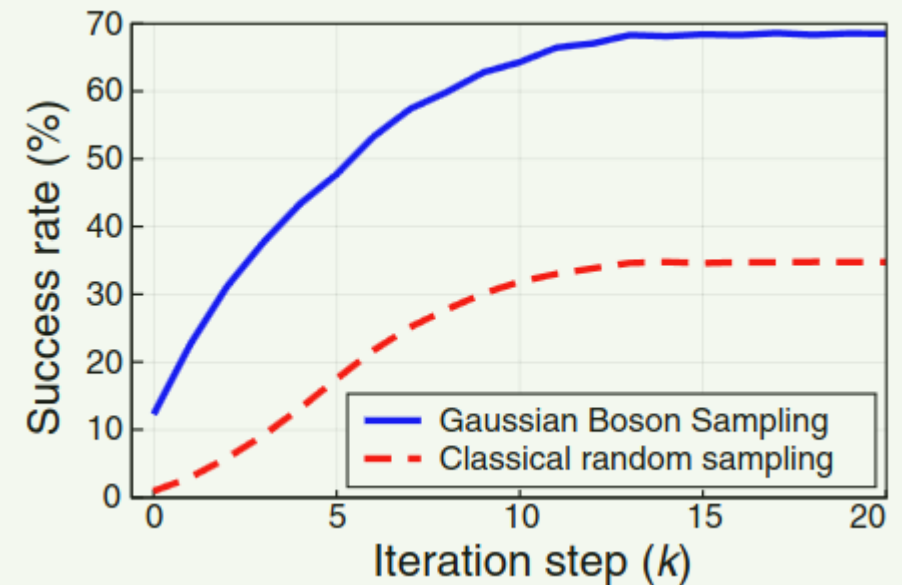
$$Pr(S) \propto |\text{Haf}(A_S)|^2$$

- Dense subgraphs have large $\text{Haf}(A_S)$. Therefore, GBS samples dense subgraphs with high probability.

• Con: no proven quantum advantage

The paper claimed that the success rate in finding the maximum clique after greedily shrinking and expanding is significantly higher compared to starting with a random subgraph.

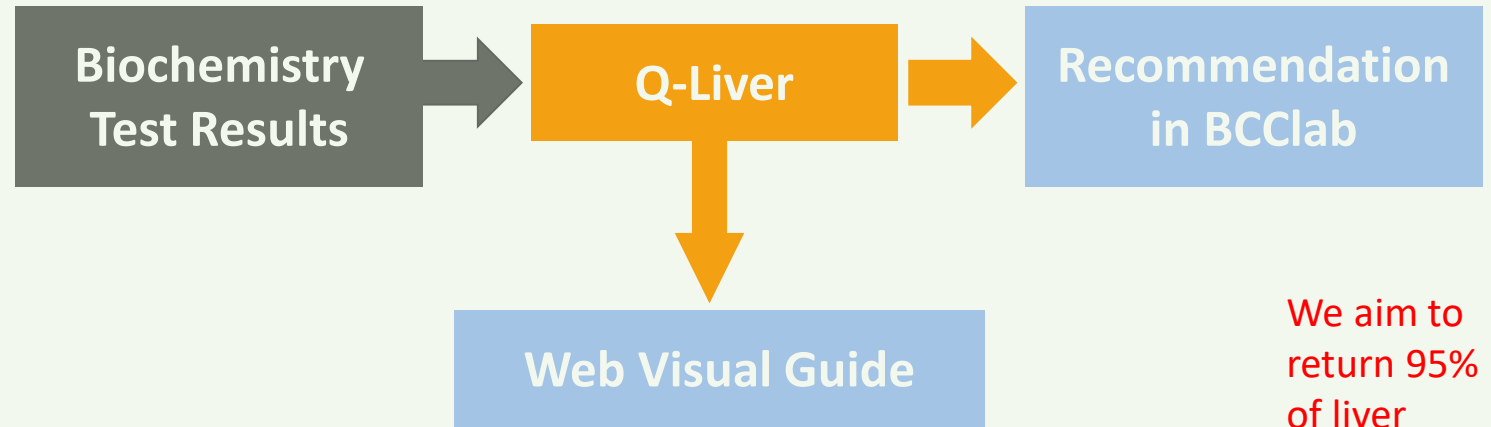
- There are no proven guarantees for an actual speed up.
- The numerical simulation is done on a small binding graph.
- The comparison does not use the best classical algorithm for finding the maximum clique.



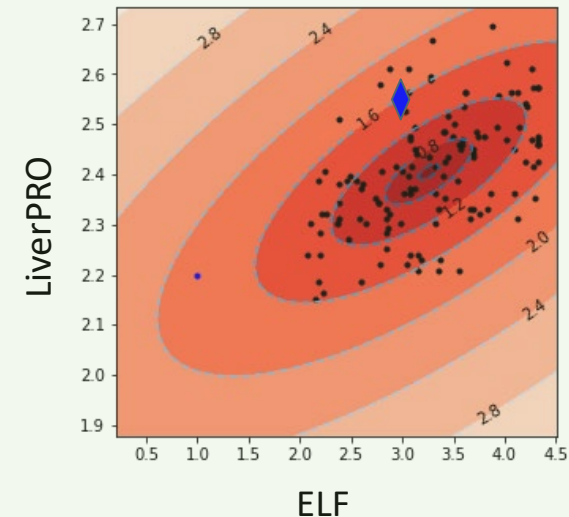
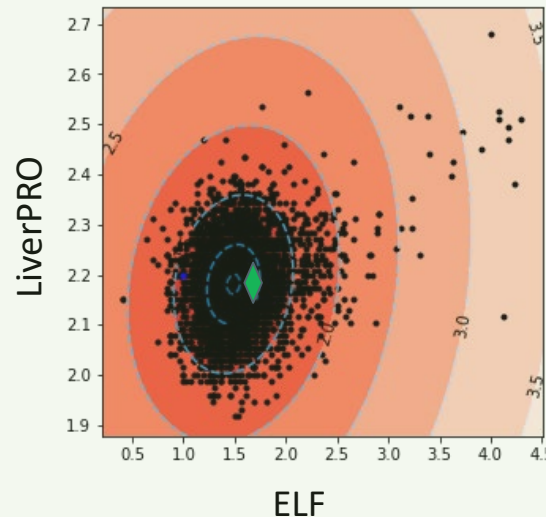
Use QC to optimize clinical referral pathway

Q-LIVER

(2 Mil DKK, Innovation Fund, 2023-25)
Qpurpose is responsible for developing and testing the quantum-enhanced ML tool for rapid evaluation of newly referred patients



We aim to return 95% of liver patients back to primary care without secondary care Treatment!



Our approach: Gaussian Weighted Integrals

We want to compute

$$\mu = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(x)h(x)dx.$$

$f : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ take the form

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^K \sum_{|I|=k} a_I x^I, \quad a_I \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Let $I = (i_1, \dots, i_N)$ and $|I| \equiv i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_N$.

h is the zero-centered Gaussian probability density function with covariance matrix B (real, symmetric and positive definite).

$$h(x) = (2\pi)^{N/2} (\det B)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^\top B^{-1}x\right).$$

When N is large, this is a difficult problem to solve exactly.

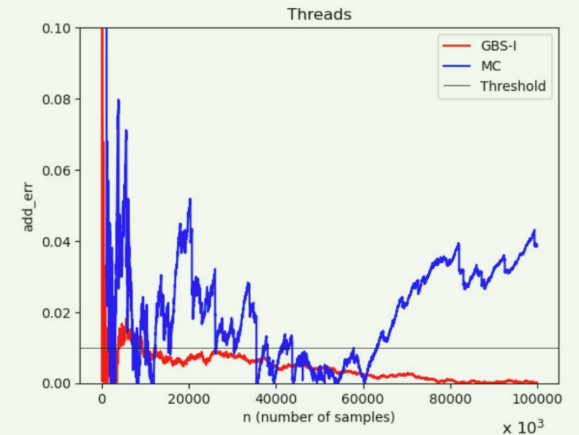
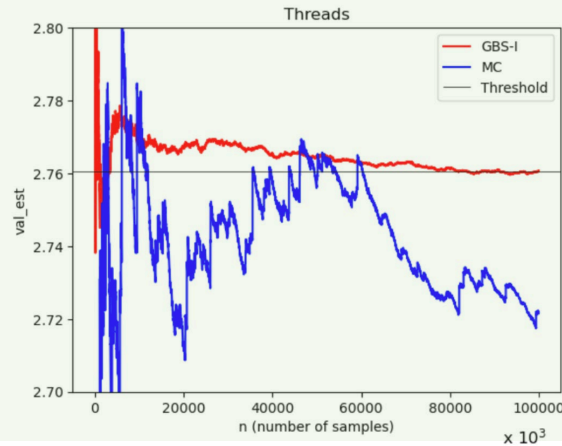
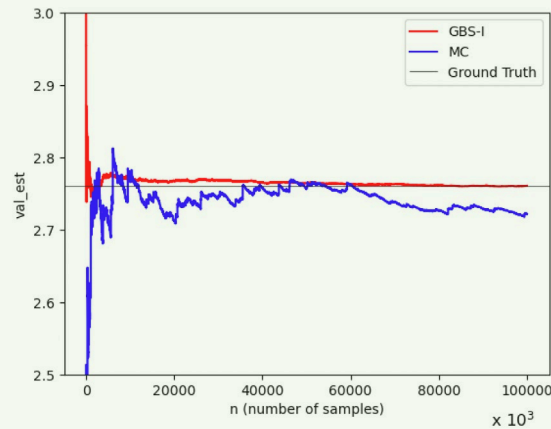
Gaussian Boson Sampling

Our Main Result

We can prove exponential speed up over the Monte Carlo method.

Theorem (J.E.Andersen & S.Shan)

There is an infinite dimensional space of a_i 's and B 's such that \mathcal{E}_n^{g-P} and \mathcal{E}_n^{g-I} can reduce n exponentially compared to the standard Monte Carlo estimator \mathcal{E}_n^{MC-S}



Only our imagination will limit our applications of quantum computing!



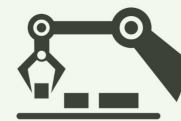
ENERGY



TELECOMMUNICATIONS



CHEMICALS



MANUFACTURING



AUTOMOTIVE



ENTERTAINMENT



BANKING



LOGISTICS



INSURANCE



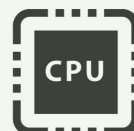
GOVERNMENT



HOSPITALITY



AEROSPACE



ELECTRONICS



RETAIL



LIFE SCIENCES



UTILITIES



PHARMACEUTICAL



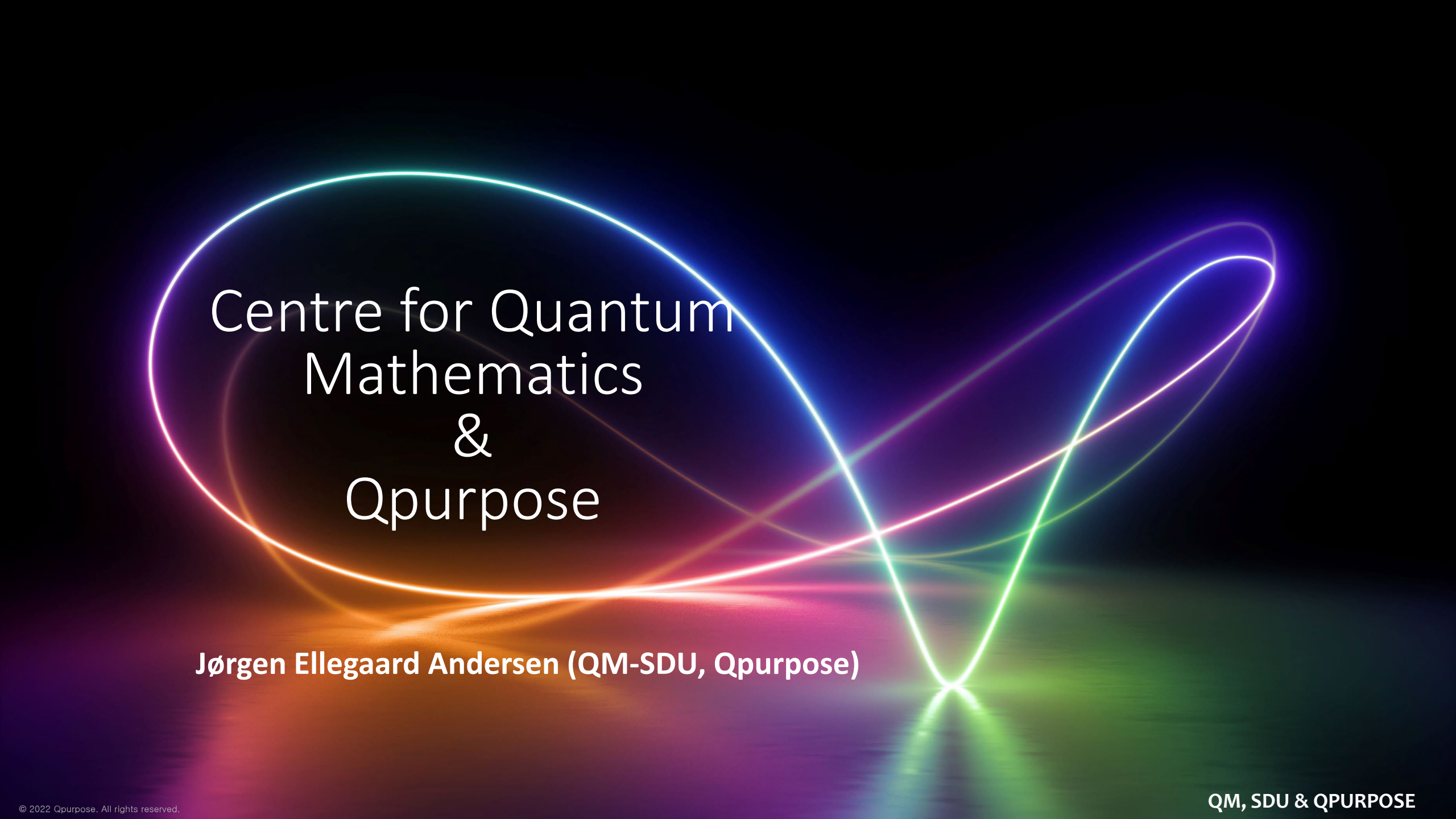
RESOURCES



HIGH TECH



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



Centre for Quantum
Mathematics
&
Qpurpose

Jørgen Ellegaard Andersen (QM-SDU, Qpurpose)

Qpurpose clients

... consist of a diverse portfolio of *leading businesses in Denmark.*

We use advanced mathematics, quantum inspired algorithms and true quantum algorithms to help them optimize their operation.



QPURPOSE

Finance
Insurance



Renewable
energy



Other leading
Danish or
International
partners



MAERSK

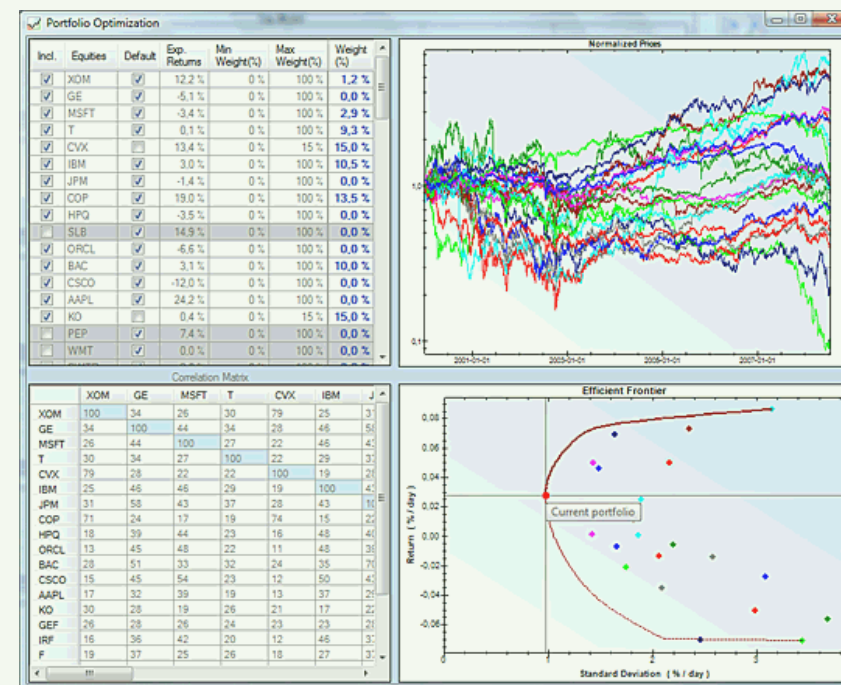


novo nordisk®



Samarbejde med MSCI

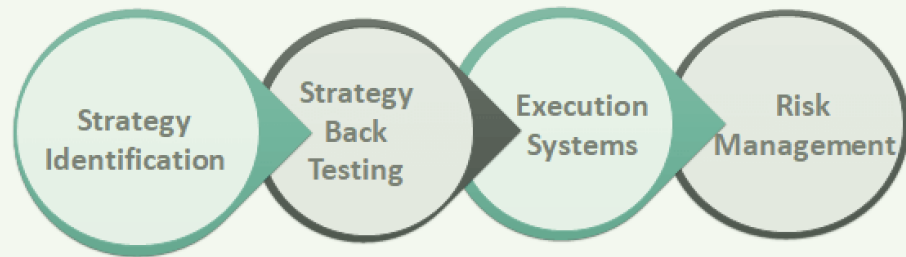
- Vi arbejder sammen med MSCI, verdens ledende firma inden for “investment decision support tools and services”.
- Industriens nuværende tilgang er:
 - Monte Carlo metoder kombineret med forskellige AI teknikker som alle er beregningstunge og ikke top effektive.
- Vores innovation er:
 - Udvikling af en nye algoritmer ved hjælp af **advanceret Kvantematematik**.
 - Fordele: Stor speed up på beregningstiden og langt mere præcise løsninger for deres pricing og risk analysis inkluderende estimer for “higher moments”.



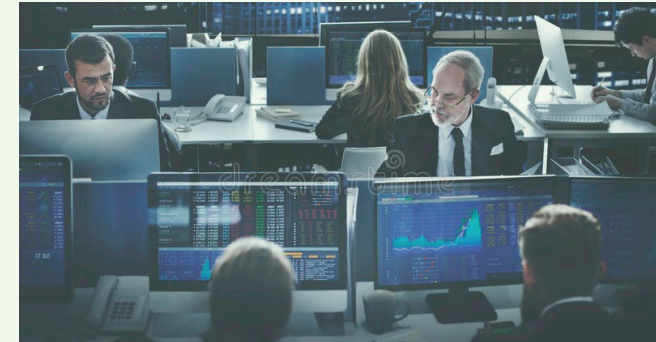


JYSKE BANK

QPURPOSE hjælper med:



- Hurtigere og bedre Quantitative Strategy værktøjer
- Mere præcise og hurtigere risiko vurdering



- Bedre og hurtigere analyseværktøj for trading teams

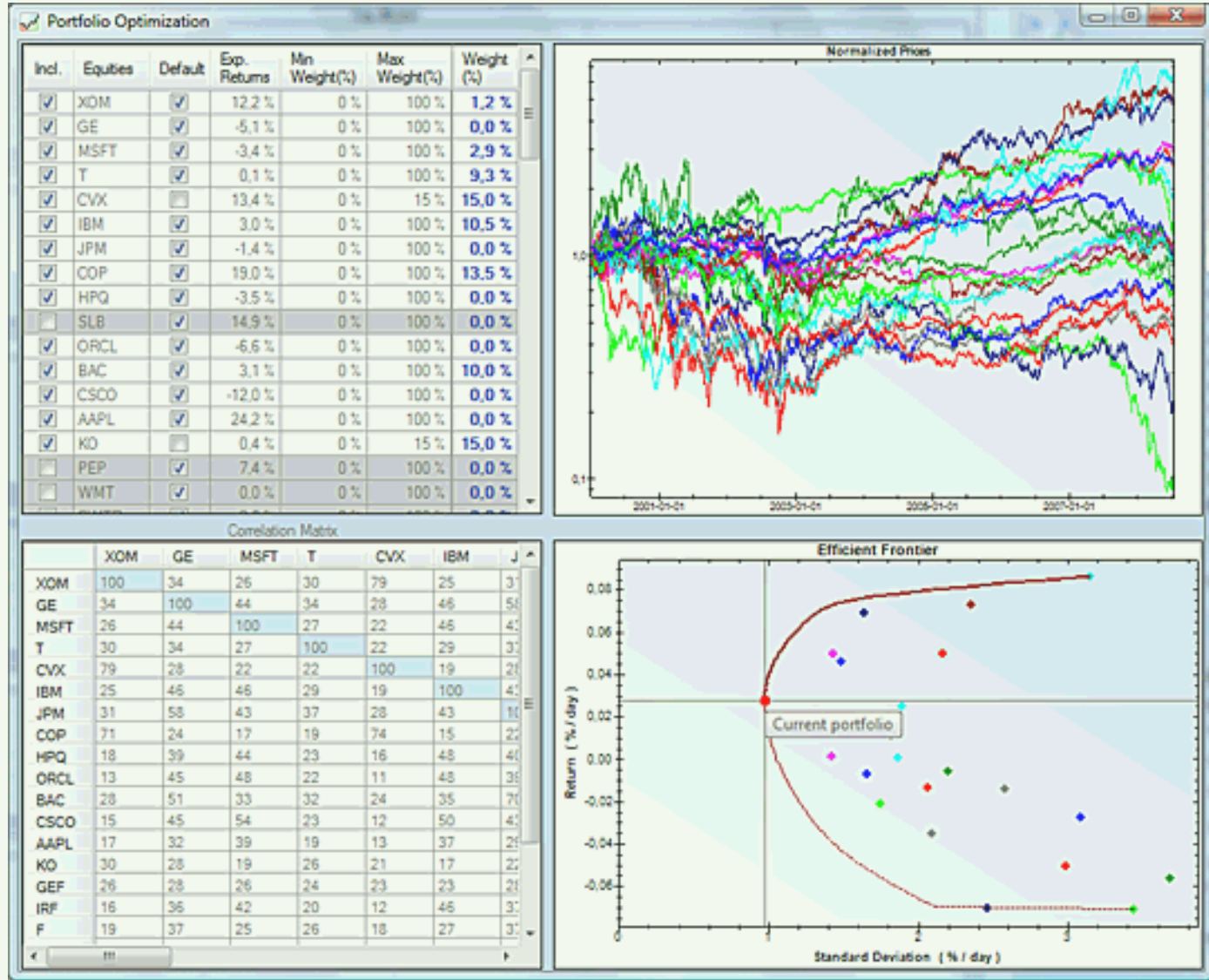


- Forbedre automatiserede kunde behandling



Simulating price of multiple financial derivatives.

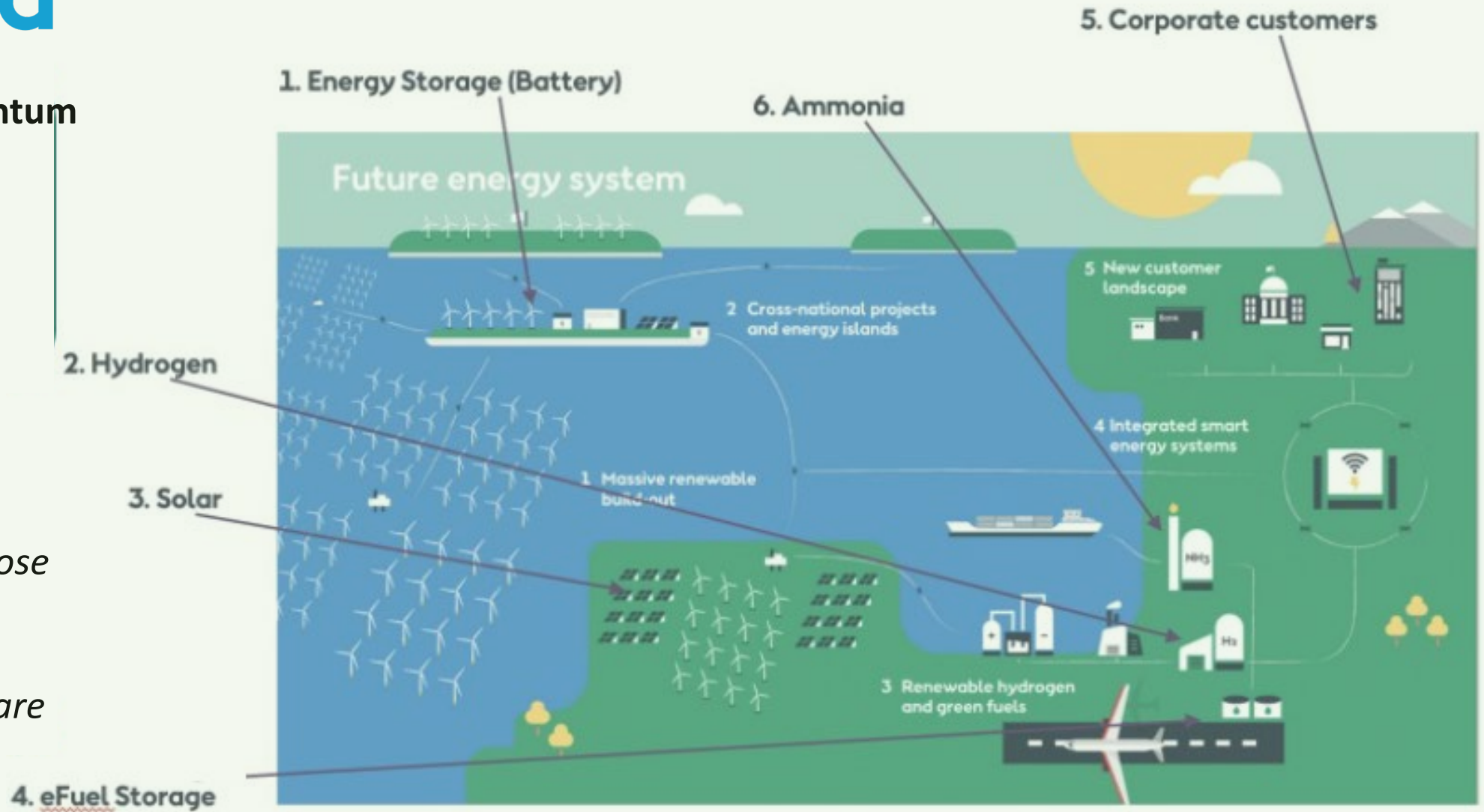
Quantum algorithms will provide major speed up in the solutions of their pricing and risk analysis.





Qpurpose is developing Quantum Software solving energy dispatch optimization problems, which provides major speed up and much better optimization.

This gives Qpurpose fantastic opportunities to develop Q-software for this industry worldwide.



Projects for the DEA and EnergyNet in Denmark





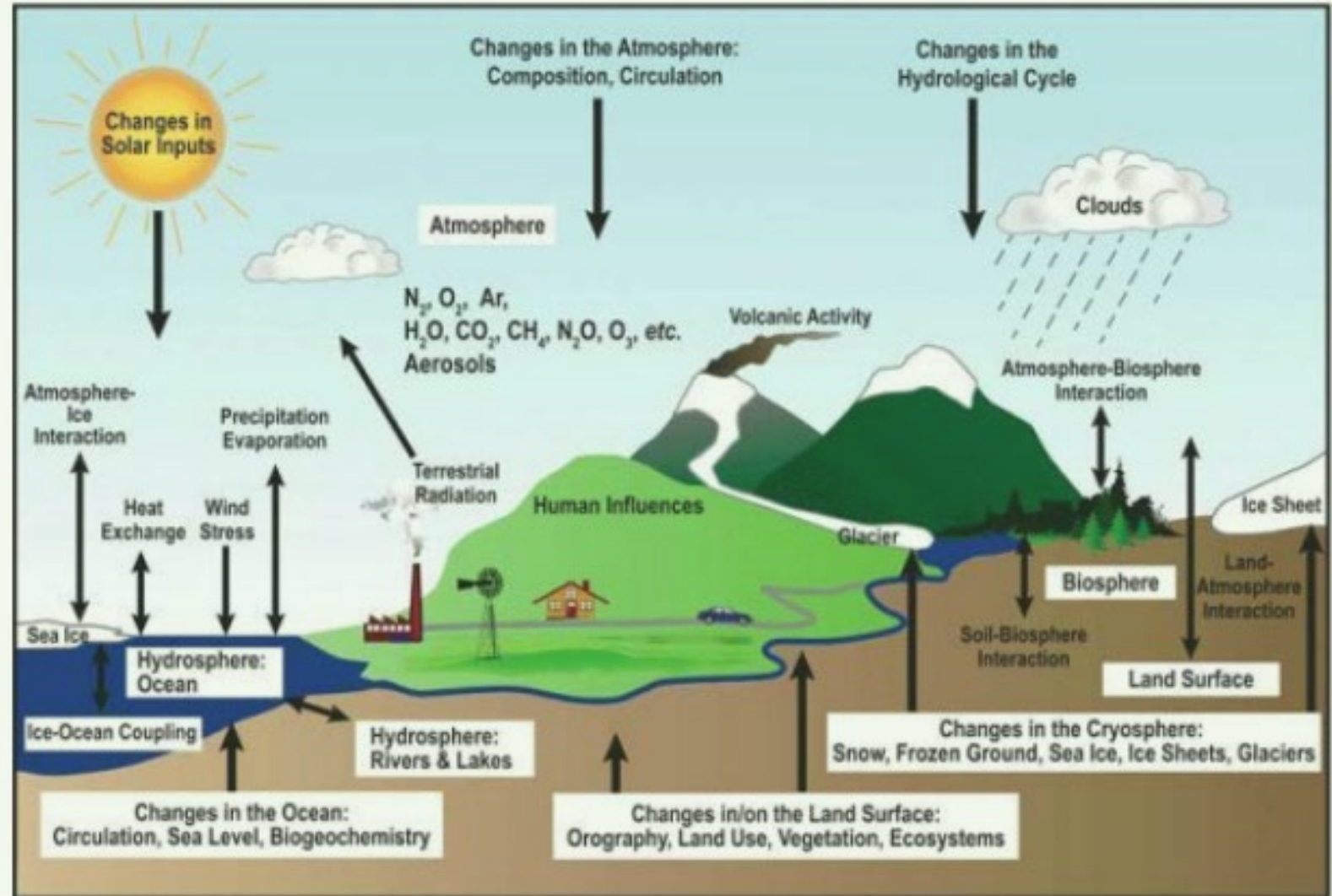
Danmarks
Meteorologiske
Institut

**Small changes
accumulate
over time**

Complex interaction of
many systems!

Interdependent
nonlinear effects!

Quantum computing
can speed up the
modeling and the
simulation process.





kamstrup

Danfoss

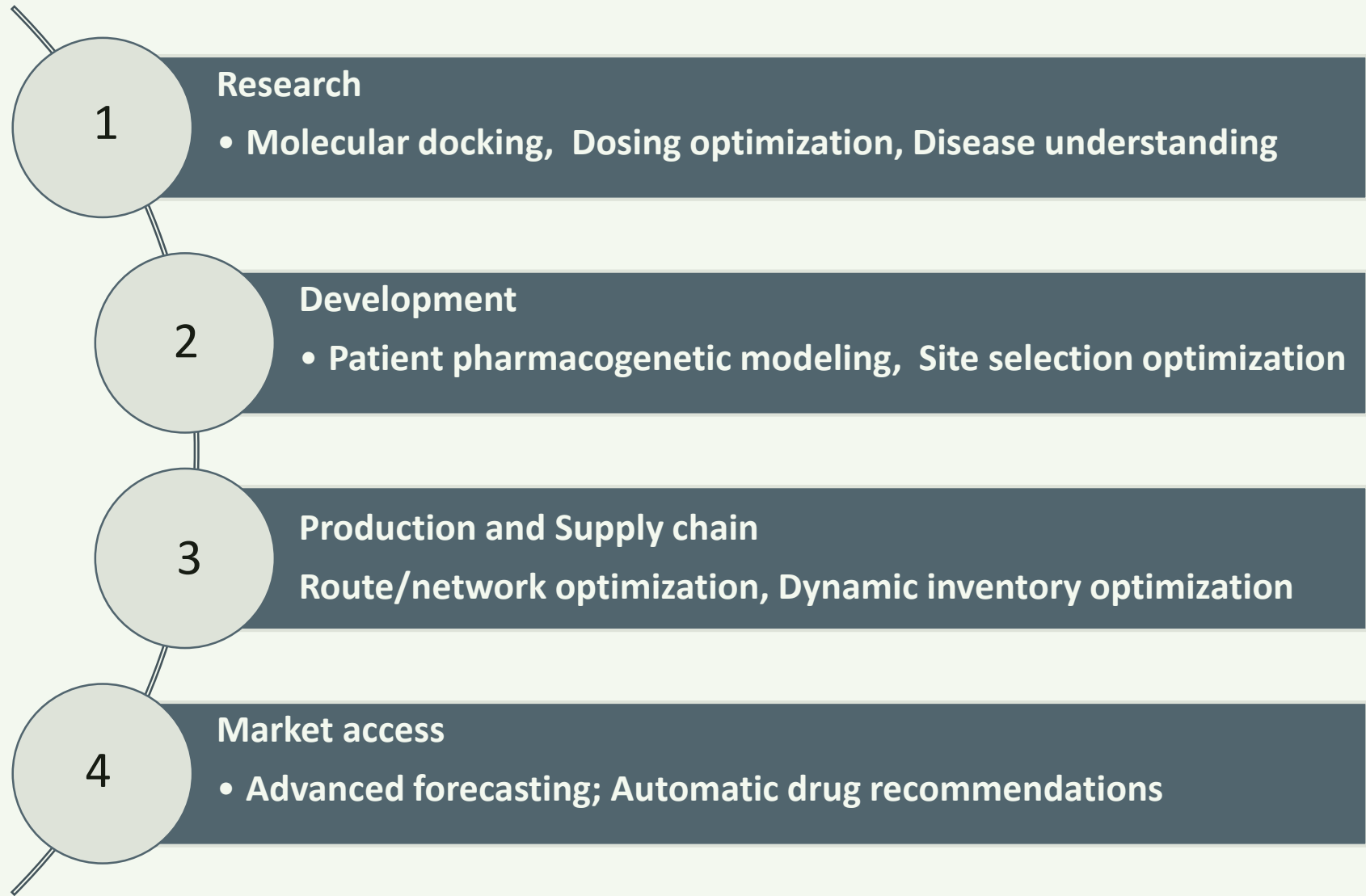
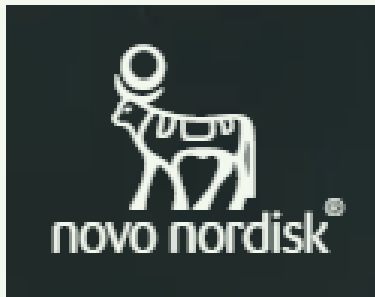
We can also make supply chains climate-smart

The Quantum Software core, which Qpurpose is developing for dispatch optimization and climate modeling/weather prediction turns out to be equally applicable to supply chain optimization, which is of great importance for mitigation of climate problem.



COWI

KPMG





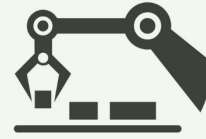
ENERGY



TELECOMMUNICATIONS



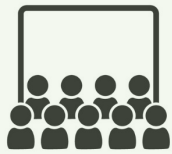
CHEMICALS



MANUFACTURING



AUTOMOTIVE



ENTERTAINMENT



BANKING



LOGISTICS



INSURANCE



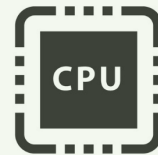
GOVERNMENT



HOSPITALITY



AEROSPACE



ELECTRONICS



RETAIL



LIFE SCIENCES



UTILITIES



PHARMACEUTICAL



RESOURCES



HIGH TECH



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



Thank you!

Jørgen Ellegaard Andersen (QM-SDU/Qpurpose)