

# Overcoming Quantum Hardware Challenges: Navigating the Landscape of Quantum Computing

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**Abstract**— Quantum computing has surfaced as a revolutionary idea with the potential to transform industries ranging from cryptography to drug discovery. However, alongside its promise, quantum computing faces formidable challenges, particularly in the realm of hardware development and scalability. One of the central challenges lies in the creation and scaling of dependable hardware infrastructure. At present, quantum computers can only manipulate a limited number of qubits for brief periods before succumbing to noise-induced disruptions. This constraint severely curtails their ability to execute complex computations and address real-world problems with efficiency. Furthermore, the relentless march towards miniaturization presents a significant hurdle. As transistors shrink in size, quantum effects increasingly interfere with their behavior, posing a barrier to further hardware miniaturization and scalability. Moreover, the quest to increase qubit counts stands as a pivotal milestone in advancing quantum computing capabilities. However, achieving higher qubit counts is fraught with challenges. These include the maintenance of qubit coherence and stability, the mitigation of unwanted inter-qubit interactions, and overcoming logistical hurdles in fabrication and control systems. Each of these challenges presents a significant roadblock on the path to realizing the full potential of quantum computing. Despite these formidable obstacles, researchers and scientists are actively engaged in the pursuit of solutions. Through innovative approaches and rigorous experimentation, they are striving to overcome the barriers impeding hardware development and scalability. By addressing these challenges, quantum computing stands poised to unlock unprecedented computational power and drive breakthroughs in fields ranging from optimization and machine learning to materials science and beyond. Thus, while the road ahead may be fraught with challenges, the transformative potential of quantum computing compels us to persevere in our quest to harness the power of the quantum realm.

**Keywords**— Quantum computing; Quantum mechanics; Qubit; Hardware; Error correction; Machine learning; Computer languages; Quantum gates.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Since its beginning, the computing industry has experienced significant changes, driving remarkable progress in technology, and influencing society. A key factor in this transformation has been Moore's Law, a visionary concept introduced by Gordon Moore, one of Intel's co-founders, back in 1965 [1]. Gordon Moore speculated that the number of components on a microchip doubled approximately every two years, resulting in exponential

growth in computational capability and effectiveness. This continuous cycle of advancement has pushed computing into uncharted territories and facilitated breakthroughs across various fields such as artificial intelligence, data analytics, and scientific research.

However, Gordon Moore's [1], prediction no longer seems logical [2]. So, what does this mean for Moore's Law? Well, it turns out that quantum computing is throwing a bit of a curveball. The traditional way of making computer chips smaller and faster might not work the same way with quantum computers. In fact, it is like we are entering uncharted territory, and we are not sure how it will all play out.

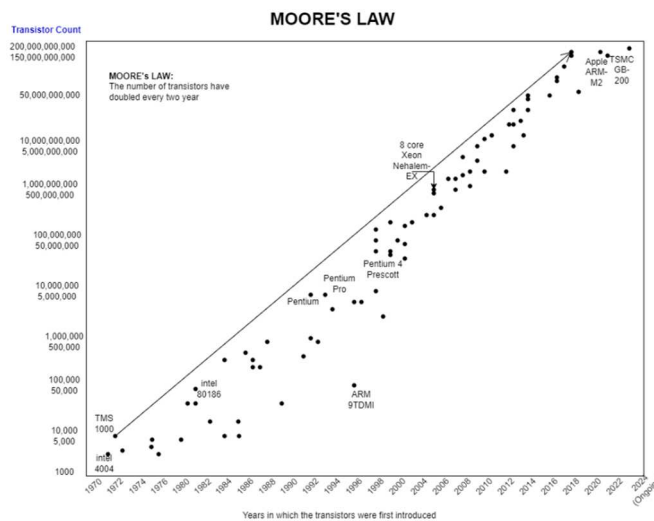


Fig. 1. An incline in the use of transistors doubling every year

Quantum computing (QC) represents a groundbreaking shift in the realm of computing [3], especially in the era following Moore's Law. With its remarkable quantum properties like superposition and entanglement, QC offers computational capabilities and information processing far beyond what classical computers can achieve. Quantum computing and its associated algorithms hold immense potential across diverse fields [4], promising revolutionary advancements in cryptography, optimization, machine learning, drug discovery, finance, logistics, climate modeling, and more. With algorithms like Shor's algorithm, quantum computers could potentially break traditional

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cryptographic schemes, while quantum key distribution offers secure communication channels. Quantum computing also provides exponential speedups for optimization tasks through algorithms like Grover's algorithm and quantum annealing approaches. In fields such as machine learning and artificial intelligence, quantum computing offers new paradigms for pattern recognition and data analysis. Moreover [4], quantum simulations enable precise modeling of molecular structures, chemical reactions, and materials properties, thereby transforming drug discovery and materials science. Financial modeling, supply chain optimization, climate modeling, and environmental science also stand to benefit from the computational power of quantum algorithms. While practical implementations are still in development, the potential impact of quantum computing on society, science, and technology is profound and far-reaching. While quantum computers are not expected to completely replace classical ones, they play a crucial role in accelerating certain computations [5]. As a result, these quantum algorithms' potential has spurred extensive advancements in quantum hardware and software development.

TABLE I. SHOWS BASIC DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CLASSIC COMPUTING AND QUANTUM COMPUTING

Quantum Computing	Classical Computing
Calculates with Qubits, which can have a value of 0,1 or both simultaneously.	Calculates with classical bit, which have a set value of either 0 or 1.
Computing power increases exponentially with the increase in the number of Qubits.	Computing power increases linearly with the increase in number of bits.
Susceptible to higher error rate.	Displays a very low error rate.
Needs thermal management for error free results, need to regulate room temperature.	No need for thermal management, can also work in room temperature.
Quantum-encryption protocols are more secure than classical protocols.	Classical protocols are not as secure as a Quantum protocol.
Suitable for big and complex tasks.	Suitable for everyday use tasks.

While fully functional quantum computers have yet to become a reality, several prominent entities have embarked on endeavors aimed at achieving what is known as quantum supremacy. These include tech giants such as [10], Google, IBM, Microsoft, and Alibaba, as well as startups like Psi Quantum, D-Wave, Xanadu, and Rigetti, all actively pursuing this milestone. The landscape of quantum computing is rapidly evolving, with numerous other organizations also contributing to the advancement of technology and its applications. By examining the foundational tools and technologies driving quantum computing, our goal is to gain an insight of the current advancements of the field and the future promises it holds. This survey is geared towards providing a concise overview of quantum computing fundamentals for enthusiasts of quantum hardware and software [9], [10]. Our aim is to equip readers with insights into the array of new tools and technologies available in this domain. Additionally, we explore the challenges and limitations inherent in quantum computing, from the delicate nature of qubits to the obstacles of scalability and error mitigation. Furthermore, we shed light on the promising progress made in optimization, cryptography, drug discovery,

and machine learning across various industries [6], [7]. In this paper, we make several key contributions:

- We will get to know the fundamental concepts of quantum computing, covering topics on how a qubit works and what is its behavior in different environments and states of existence.
- We will analyze the challenges faced due to the above stated factors and the shortcomings of the scalability of quantum computers.
- We will discuss the latest innovations and the revolution that quantum computing can bring in the near future.

## II. QUANTUM COMPUTING FUNDAMENTALS

In contrast to the standard bits utilized in classical computing, quantum computing harnesses qubits, which possess the remarkable capability to occupy numerous states concurrently, a phenomenon termed superposition [8], [9]. Quantum entanglement establishes unique correlations among qubits, while quantum interference has the potential to modulate their behavior. Quantum computers face different adversities which can disturb quantum properties, potentially influencing the results of quantum systems. This research aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of the foundational concepts underlying quantum computing.

### A. Qubits

In classical computing, a bit acts as a binary switch, offering only two states: 0 or 1, with no room for anything in between. However, the landscape changes dramatically in the realm of quantum computing with the introduction of qubits. Think of a qubit like a versatile dimmer switch rather than a binary one. Unlike a normal bit, qubits can exist in a state of superposition, meaning they can be in a state of both 0 and 1 at the same time, as well as any quantum combination of these states. This flexibility arises from the principles of quantum mechanics, where particles can be in multiple states at once until measured. The unique characteristic of qubits lies in their ability to hold complex quantum states, offering a vast range of possibilities for computation. This intricate dance of states is governed by coefficients, which determine the probability of measuring a specific state upon observation. These coefficients, combined with the principles of superposition and entanglement, form the backbone of quantum computing, promising unprecedented computational power and efficiency.

### B. Quantum Superposition

In old-fashioned computer, a bit is twofold, meaning it can as it were be in one of two states: 1 or 0. For illustration, in a 2-bit classical framework, there are four conceivable states: 00, 01, 10, or 11. In any case, as it were one state can exist at any given time, speaking to the system's current state.

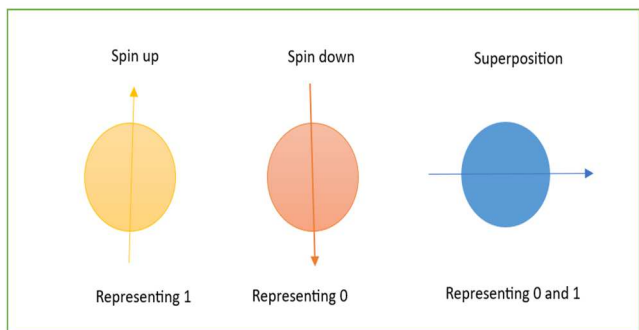


Fig. 2. Different states of a classical bit and a qubit.

On the other hand, quantum computing presents a progressive concept: the qubit. Not at all like classical bits, a qubit can exist in different states as we discussed above. This marvel, known as superposition, permits qubits to possess a combination of states, counting 0, 1. But when a qubit is measured, surprisingly it shows a definite state, and the result is decided based on the likelihood conveyance of the qubit states. This one-of-a-kind property of quantum superposition empowers qubits to hold and prepare tremendous sums of data in parallel, advertising uncommon computational capabilities.

C. Quantum Entanglement

In old-fashioned computer, each bit operates independently, meaning one bit does not affect the results of other bits. However, quantum computing introduces a fascinating phenomenon called entanglement. In quantum systems, one qubit can indeed be influenced by changes in the state of another qubit, creating a unique correlation between them. Entanglement is established through quantum gates in quantum circuits, which execute specific operations. These operations result in qubits becoming entangled, meaning their states become inseparable. Even if entangled qubits are physically separated, changes in the probability of one qubit's state within an entangled system can have ripple effects, altering the probability distribution of all qubits involved.

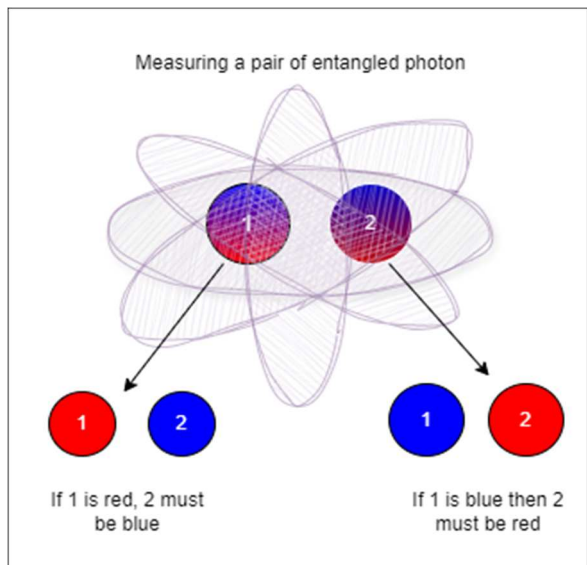


Fig. 3. Demonstration of an entangled photon.

This entanglement arises when we have partial knowledge of the states of two different systems, regardless of the distance between them. When particles like photons or electrons become entangled, they maintain a connection regardless of the distance between them. Like how a dance performance emerges from the coordination of individual dancers, entanglement arises from the interconnectedness of particles.

D. Quantum Interference

A qubit, the basic unit of quantum information, finds representation through various mathematical models such as bra-Ket notation and the Bloch sphere. These representations, while helpful, are merely symbolic depictions of the qubit's underlying state. In reality, a qubit behaves in a wave-like manner, a characteristic captured by its quantum wavefunction, which obeys the Schrödinger equation.

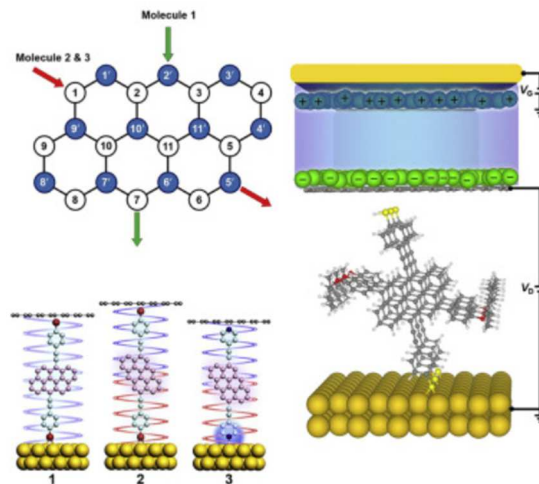


Fig. 4. Demonstration of Quantum interference through molecular architecture [18]

Quantum interference occurs when subatomic particles interact with each other and themselves while existing in a probabilistic superposition state. This process, known as interference, in quantum systems, particles are represented by probability waves indicating potential positions. These waves interact, causing interference, where some outcomes become more likely while others become less so. Constructive interference occurs when waves reinforce each other, increasing the likelihood of specific outcomes, while destructive interference happens when waves cancel each other out, reducing the probability of certain outcomes.

However, interference also introduces challenges, particularly decoherence. Decoherence occurs when the environment interferes with the qubit and disrupts its ability to maintain the state of superposition and messes with the laws of entanglement. This loss disrupts interference effects and makes quantum computation susceptible to errors. To counteract the detrimental effects of decoherence, quantum error correction techniques are employed to preserve the integrity of the data. Quantum interference indeed serves a pivotal function in quantum computing, aiding in computational processes. In contrast to old-fashioned computing, quantum computers leverage probabilities to derive approximate or most probable outcomes, rather than offering deterministic results. Additionally,

quantum computers utilize qubit spin states or energy levels, rather than positional information, as the basis for conducting calculations effectively.

### E. Quantum Noise

Quantum noise, an inherent aspect of quantum systems, originates from the intrinsic uncertainty and fluctuations inherent in quantum mechanics. Even under low-temperature conditions, it poses a substantial challenge to the stability of quantum systems. Unlike classical systems, where noise typically arises from random signal variations or external disturbances, quantum noise in superposition states introduces uncertainty into the outcome upon measurement. The inherent uncertainty within quantum systems is shaped by the probability distribution of quantum states, susceptible to perturbation from noise and errors originating from interactions with the external environment. Over time, such interactions can lead to the degradation of crucial quantum properties which a system depends on like superposition or even the entanglement, or the interference, consequently impacting the results of quantum circuits.

Various manifestations of noise exist within quantum systems, affecting different aspects of quantum computing. For instance:

- **Measurement Noise:** The act of measuring a quantum system can disrupt its superposition, causing it to commit to one of the possible states or outcomes. This creates a fair level of uncertainty in the results due to the probabilistic nature of the outcome calculation parameters.
- **Decoherence:** Interference of the environment or the thermal issues can induce the systems to lose their properties and nature. This phenomenon, known as decoherence, compromises the performance of quantum algorithms by destabilizing quantum states.

Quantum noise poses a formidable obstacle to quantum computing, necessitating the development of effective mitigation strategies. Researchers are actively exploring new ways and techniques to counteract the adverse effects of noise. These techniques play a vital role in preserving the integrity of quantum states against measurement noise and decoherence, thereby enhancing the reliability and effectiveness of quantum computation.

### F. Quantum Computing Challenges

In the realm of quantum computing, numerous unresolved issues persist. Here, we delve into some of the key challenges, drawing inspiration from a seminal talk delivered by John Preskill in 2018 [11], which also spawned two accompanying papers. Preskill's insights are invaluable not only to those directly engaged in quantum computing research but also to a wider audience interested in the field's developments. Our focus will be on highlighting the arguments that extend beyond the realm of researchers working on the physical implementation of quantum chips. When referencing qubits in this discussion, we specifically address the challenges associated with physical qubits and their implementation.

There exists a multitude of technologies vying to develop the most effective qubit [12], [13], [14]. However, the eventual

victor remains uncertain. Presently, the Majorana way of doing things appears to be losing ground, with the physics community backing it failing to replicate experiments or produce a single physical Majorana qubit even after nearly a decade of effort. Nevertheless, it is foreseeable that many other qubit techs will coalesce towards a prevailing approach soon. It is worth noting that in the realm of development in areas involving transistors, it took the global community roughly 40 years to achieve very large-scale integration level transistor production, stemming from an idea conceptualized in 1936[15].

John Preskill identifies the attainment of fifty physical qubits as a significant milestone, indicating the capability of the physical community to surpass the computational power of classical computers. This benchmark is determined by the highest amount of qubits that can be simulated and utilized in quantum circuits in a classic computer. Although quantum physical execution does not directly provide amplitudes or probabilities, conducting multiple iterations of identical quantum logic enables the generation of a statistical estimate of the outcome. The effectiveness of classically simulated solutions and their comparison to those from physical quantum devices remains to be seen. In supercomputers, the main memory stores all data of the complete quantum circuit. Thus, any qubit employed in the calculation of outcome is retained in the internal memory, necessitating storage of amplitudes and probabilities. Additionally, the entire path of the circuit during the parallel execution must be defined.

The accuracy of quantum gates poses a significant challenge, given the excessively high error rates that hinder the implementation of meaningful applications testable in their quantum form. Preskill suggests limiting the number of gates to 1,000, as the noise levels become too pronounced to process the obtained quantum results effectively. While this limitation is crucial for qubit enhancement, various other aspects must be addressed to achieve substantial improvements for scientific applications. Quantum gates often require decomposition into a set of implementable hardware gates.

Considering the error rate [18], there arises a critical necessity to rectify the results. Currently, error rates stand at  $10^{-2}$  to  $10^{-3}$ , prompting inquiry into the objectives of qubit engineering researchers over the next five years. While achieving error rates on par with CMOS ( $10^{-15}$ ) within the next decade may be overly ambitious, reaching error rates of  $10^{-6}$  may still be a decade or more away.

The pursuit of logical qubits, constructed from multiple physical qubits, tries to attain a more error-free and logically scalable qubit behavior. Notably, one theory involves employing surface codes, which require around 49 physical qubits to make a single logical qubit. We may need to pay more attention to make advances in this theory as it is promising for the prospects, we may need other methodologies to be postponed or downscaled in scope. The development of fabrication technologies is contingent upon understanding and consensus regarding the quantum technology best suited for producing high-quality qubits. It is improbable that all quantum techs will persevere, with a select few major players likely to shape the future. Certain studies prioritize the development of superconducting qubits, leveraging their unique properties, while others delve into the intricacies of semiconducting qubits.

Theoretical investigations into quantum algorithms frequently highlight accelerated performance by isolating specific segments of the complete algorithm. However, practical implementation requires a comprehensive understanding of the oracle. The oracle plays a critical role in verifying the computation executed by a particular function, Maintaining the reversibility of quantum logic while concealing the logic utilized by the oracle is essential. Nonetheless, explicitly defining the oracle can present challenges, potentially rendering the quantum speedup achieved using the specific segment unfeasible.

The NISQ [16],[17], proceeds towards representing a highly promising avenue for ongoing quantum physics research into qubit development. The challenges outlined in this section focus on engineering aspects that quantum physics researchers can address. It remains crucial to ensure sufficient resources are there for physics research, although funds for quantum physics research are already substantial. The idea of producing reliable and scalable qubits may take longer than anticipated, Scalability is particularly crucial for compensating for qubit errors and addressing other factors such as qubit connectivity. Thus, the availability of 50 high-quality qubits with error rates of  $10^{-8}$  is essential for advancing quantum computing. Talking about current limitations, wherein only 50 qubits with error rates of  $10^{-2}$  can be produced, present significant challenges. To tackle these hurdles, we advocate for a different structure of research where a more extensive community, with a personal stake in the outcome, can contribute to the advancement of quantum solutions.

### III. SOME RECENT ADVANCES

In recent years, quantum computing has experienced remarkable progress, marked by breakthroughs in qubit stability, error correction codes, and quantum algorithms. The emergence of superconducting qubits, topological qubits, and other innovative qubit technologies has demonstrated promising advancements in enhancing the performance and reliability of quantum systems. Ongoing research endeavors are directed towards improving gate fidelities, expanding qubit connectivity, and exploring novel quantum algorithms. Quantum machine learning, simulations in quantum chemistry, and optimization tasks exhibit significant potential, with practical applications drawing closer[21]. Notably, major tech giants and startups are heavily investing in both quantum hardware and software, driving innovation in the field. The attainment of quantum supremacy stands as a testament to the computational prowess of quantum devices. Moreover, the realization of quantum communication networks is underway, heralding a new era of secure information transfer.

In the current landscape of quantum computing, there is a fervent race towards achieving quantum supremacy. This milestone marks the juncture at which a quantum computer exceeds the capacities of even the most sophisticated classical supercomputers in tackling particular problems. Governments and corporations worldwide are making substantial investments in quantum computing research, with new hardware and software startups emerging regularly. Companies recognize that leading in quantum technology can offer a significant competitive edge and unlock new revenue streams. Consequently, they are striving to secure their position in the emerging quantum computing market, which is anticipated to

experience significant growth as technology matures and becomes more accessible globally [22],[23],[24]. While the current market share for quantum computing is small, projections indicate rapid expansion in the coming years. As per several surveys and articles listed, the quantum computing market is believed to achieve an estimation of \$6,528.8 million by 2030, as illustrated in Figure 6, depicting the industry's projected growth over time.



Fig. 5. The quantum computing market size was valued at USD 717.3 million in 2022 and is projected to grow from USD 928.8 million in 2023 to USD 6,528.8 million by 2030 [20]

NISQ (Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum) systems, are characterized by their limited qubit counts and finite coherence durations. Despite their potential, NISQ devices face several challenges inherent to quantum hardware, impacting performance and scalability[28]. These challenges stem from the delicate nature of quantum systems and the necessity for precise control and manipulation of quantum states. One of the most critical issues is decoherence, wherein quantum states, being exceedingly fragile, tend to interact with their environment, resulting in coherence loss and introducing errors during computations.

Moreover, the construction and upkeep of quantum devices entail significant costs, posing accessibility limitations. Achieving scalability is complex, as extending quantum systems while maintaining coherence presents formidable obstacles. Gate fidelity and error rates remain ongoing concerns, as errors accumulated during gate operations can compromise the effectiveness of quantum algorithms. Quantum systems are extremely sensitive to external disturbances, and unwanted interactions between qubits can lead to errors in measurement outcomes. Additionally, the cryogenic temperatures necessary for many quantum hardware platforms present engineering and logistical challenges. Developing cryogenic systems capable of efficient cooling and thermal isolation is imperative [25],[26]. Addressing these challenges necessitates interdisciplinary efforts from researchers in physics, engineering, materials science, and computer science.

### IV. THE NEXT BIG THING (NISQ TO PISQ)

Preskill emphasizes the importance of diversifying our attention across diverse ways of enhancing and increasing the number of qubits on advanced computers beyond 50. In line with this vision, we propose the adoption of a scientific methodology known as Perfect Intermediate-Scale Quantum computing.

Unlike the NISQ paradigm, which grapples with noisy intermediate-scale challenges, PISQ pivots towards leveraging perfect qubits immune to decoherence and equipped with flawless quantum gates [27].

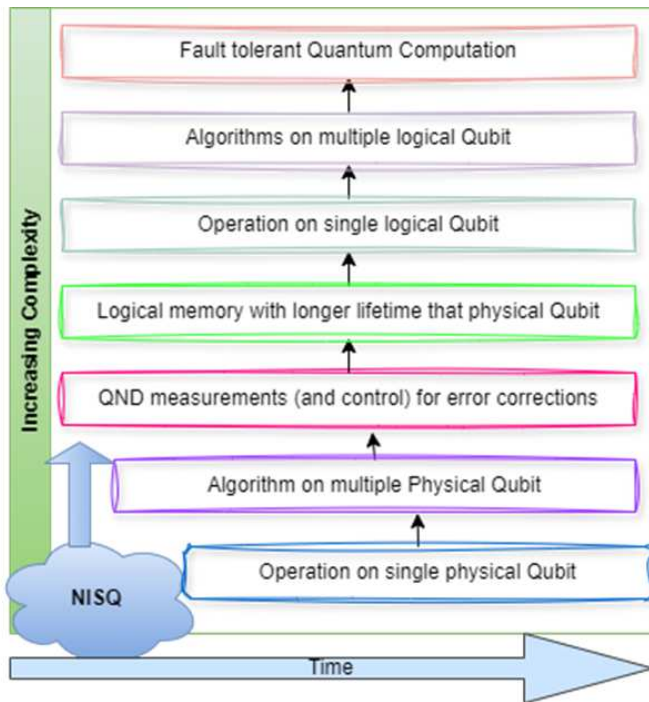


Fig. 6. Computing from NISQ to PISQ [19]

Our vision involves leveraging Tensor mathematics to articulate quantum operations across various combinations of qubits. This adaptable approach can be extended to encompass other qubit technologies such as photonics or ion traps, the emphasis lies in articulating concepts and ideas using perfect qubits and ensuring the accuracy of computational outcomes. Key players in the quantum computing industry, including IBM, Google, and a few more, offer support for quantum development platforms, these platforms come equipped with compilers and simulators capable of simulating a powerful quantum computer in a classic machine[29].

Figure 6 illustrates the evolution of quantum research across three distinct phases. The green and gray periods, spanning until 2030, represent the NISQ approach, aligning with Preskill's framework. Within this framework, the green segment signifies the adoption of the PISQ approach, where quantum applications are conceptualized in the realm of perfect qubits [30]. If you pay attention to the figure, the yellow segment symbolizes the convergence of quantum software and hardware into fully developed accelerators, expected to materialize approximately a decade from the present, although this timeline may exhibit variability.

Quantum computing devices are poised to revolutionize various scientific disciplines, necessitating the development of new tools and algorithms tailored to qubits and quantum gates. This evolution demands a fresh cohort of scientists to envision and articulate the transformative potential across domains like chemistry, biology, economics, and more. The sheer volume of available data far surpasses the computational power at our

disposal today. Exploring quantum genomics and quantum chemistry offers a glimpse into the profound impact quantum accelerators may have on these scientific domains. Researchers venturing into the PISQ domain must address the challenge of parallelizing quantum algorithms or circuits for execution on classical supercomputers. Unlike the NISQ approach, where qubits implicitly handle parallelization, explicit parallel versions of circuits are needed for classical supercomputer execution to match the quantum physics execution's solution count[30].

Like Preskill's observation regarding the upper limit of 50 qubits on supercomputers, we confront a similar constraint. However, with perfect qubits, result generation lacks uncertainty. Most quantum compilers offer options to simulate circuits. The extent to which we can superpose qubits beyond 50 and execute them on a supercomputer remains to be seen. This facilitates resetting quantum simulators like QBeeSim, with intermediate solutions stored in local memory for subsequent steps. Local memory must represent qubit basis and state amplitudes.

While NISQ researchers are limited by the size of quantum circuits, those pursuing the PISQ methodology can manage circuits containing up to 10,000 gates and beyond within acceptable runtime limits. Memory use of classical computers for gates is not significantly impacted, but the challenge lies in increasing the number of entangled or superposed qubits. QRAM is pivotal for storing classical or quantum data in quantum memory for on-demand access. However, building efficient QRAMs is challenging, necessitating a holistic review of algorithms and a focus on classical data load. In some cases, Quantum Read-Only Memory (QROM) is often adequate for storing classical or quantum data within quantum memory, facilitating on-demand access. Each qubit technology utilizes a specific set of native gates designed to support universal computing by translating other logical operations. Developing quantum hardware tailored to specific applications, such as controlled rotations for QFT, could enhance application translation efficiency.

While the physics field is eager to tackle complex problems, there are no inherent limitations to quantum application topics. Research spans quantum genomics, quantum finance, and beyond, with potential applications in chemistry, biology, and various other domains. The PISQ paradigm presents a unique opportunity for universities to delve into research across diverse scientific domains, given the immense impact quantum computing (QC) is poised to have. It is prudent to embark on this new research trajectory without delay, as it necessitates a fresh cohort of scientists to delve into core issues and craft quantum algorithms finely tuned to address them. Considering the prevailing constraints imposed by both supercomputers and qubits, it is imperative to streamline problems to a scale executable by quantum simulators. Hence, embracing the PISQ approach now is crucial for both young academics and dynamic entrepreneurs to begin addressing their challenging problems proactively.

The concept of PISQ computing offers a significant avenue for research and development in quantum applications. By formulating applications using perfect qubits, we can test and execute them on classical quantum computing simulators. This facilitates the exploration and analysis of novel quantum algorithms designed to tackle complex problems that exceed the

computational capacity of supercomputers and classical programming. Despite the constraint of relatively low qubit numbers, the scalability of the quantum solution allows for immediate adaptation to quantum chips once they achieve technological maturity. PISQ computing, introduced as a complementary approach to NISQ, has the potential to profoundly impact scientific and economic endeavors worldwide. One of its key advantages lies in its independence from the challenges and advancements in quantum chip development, except for the eventual transition of both NISQ and PISQ to fault-tolerant quantum computing in the long term [18]. As a result, application developers can concentrate on leveraging quantum logic to address critical problems without being burdened by concerns regarding decoherence or the quantum errors in operations.

## V. CONCLUSION

The paper underscored the essential prerequisites for superconducting quantum computing, a prominent facet of quantum supercomputing, while also delineating key research areas. These areas encompassed endeavors aimed at enhancing fault tolerance and error correction, refining quantum algorithms for heightened efficiency, and investigating hybrid classical-quantum machine learning methodologies. Moreover, the paper delved into initiatives geared towards bolstering the security of quantum communication through the development of protocols like key distribution and cryptography in quantum computing. It also recognized quantum supremacy as a pivotal milestone in quantum computing, signifying its capability to tackle problems surpassing the capabilities of classical computers. However, the paper also addressed challenges such as privacy and security concerns associated with quantum computing. As technology progresses, researchers will need to address these issues.

In conclusion, the paper acknowledged the remarkable strides made in quantum world and its profound potential to address complex challenges that lie beyond the capabilities of classical computers. It aimed to serve as a valuable resource for beginners in quantum computing and researchers alike, providing insights into this amazing field. The future of quantum computing if steered in right direction promises significant breakthroughs in various domains one can imagine, paving the way for transformative advancements in various fields.

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