# Distributed Quantum Advantage





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Classical computer network

Quantum computer network

Send any

number of

qubits



# How many **communication rounds** are needed until all computers stop and announce their local outputs?

# Compare with centralized, sequential computation:



## Classical

# Quantum

Classical (exponentially faster and bigger)



# **GHZ game**

## Greenberger, Horne, Zeilinger

X + Y + Z	a + b + c mod 2
0	0
1	(forbidden)
2	1
3	(forbidden)



# **GHZ game**

## Greenberger, Horne, Zeilinger

X + Y + Z	<i>a</i> + <i>b</i> + <i>c</i> mod 2
0	0
1	0 or 1
2	1
3	0 or 1



X + Y + Z	<i>a</i> + <i>b</i> + <i>c</i> mod 2
0	0
1	0 or 1
2	1
3	0 or 1

















 $s + t + u = 0 \mod 2$ 











 $s + t + u = 0 \mod 2$ 



# n/6 rounds

2 rounds





#### Balliu, Brandt, Coiteux-Roy, d'Amore, Equi, Le Gall, Lievonen, Modanese, Olivetti, Renou, S, Tendick, Veeren (2024): **Distributed Quantum Advantage for Local Problems**





## arXiv:2307.09444 No distributed quantum advantage for approximate graph coloring (STOC 2024)

# arXiv:2403.01903 Online locality meets distributed quantum computing

# arXiv:2411.03240

Distributed quantum advantage for local problems

