# **MAJORANA 1: SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

**NEWS:** What makes Microsoft's new quantum computing chip 'Majorana 1' different?

#### WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

Microsoft's Majorana 1 quantum chip marks a breakthrough in error-resistant quantum computing using topological qubits, enhancing stability and computational power. However, challenges like hardware limitations, error correction, scalability, and cybersecurity risks must be addressed for its widespread adoption.

## Microsoft's Majorana 1 – A Breakthrough Quantum Chip

## 1. What is Majorana 1?

- **Majorana 1** is Microsoft's **latest quantum computing chip** designed to improve stability and reduce errors in quantum computations.
- It leverages **topological qubits**, which are more **robust** and **error-resistant** compared to conventional qubits.

## 2. Innovative Features of Majorana 1

- Topological Core Architecture:
  - Majorana 1 uses a new class of materials called topoconductors, enabling the creation of topological qubits.
  - Topological qubits are highly stable and less prone to errors than traditional qubits.

### Material Innovation:

- The chip is built using a combination of Indium Arsenide (a semiconductor) and Aluminum (a superconductor).
- This creates a **pristine environment** for Majorana particles, which are crucial for stable quantum operations.

## **Potential Applications of Quantum Computing**

### 1. Cryptography and Cybersecurity

- Quantum computers can **break traditional encryption algorithms**, making existing cybersecurity measures obsolete.
- This necessitates the development of **quantum-safe cryptographic methods** to protect sensitive data.

## 2. Healthcare and Drug Discovery

- Quantum computing can **simulate molecular interactions at an atomic level**, significantly accelerating the discovery of **new drugs and treatments**.
- It aids in **precision medicine** and enhances our understanding of diseases at a molecular level.

## 3. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning

• Quantum algorithms can solve **optimization problems** much faster than classical computers.

• It enhances AI models, enabling faster data processing, complex decision-making, and better pattern recognition.

## 4. Financial Modeling and Risk Analysis

- Quantum computers can analyze vast financial datasets, improving market trend predictions and risk assessments.
- This leads to better investment strategies and fraud detection.

## 5. Climate Modeling and Weather Forecasting

- Quantum simulations can analyze **complex atmospheric interactions**, improving the accuracy of **climate change predictions**.
- Helps in disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies.

# **Key Milestones in Quantum Computing**

#### 1. IBM's Contributions

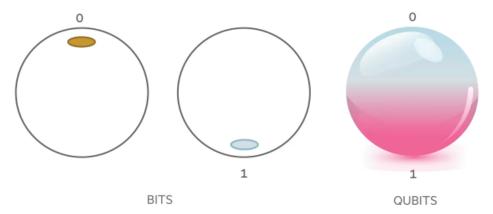
- **Qiskit:** An **open-source quantum computing framework** that allows researchers to experiment with quantum algorithms.
- IBM Eagle Processor: The world's first 127-qubit processor.
- **IBM Condor (2023):** IBM's most advanced quantum processor with increased computational power.

## 2. Microsoft's Quantum Computing Approach

- Quantum Development Kit (QDK): A platform enabling developers to build quantum applications using the Q# programming language.
- Topological Qubits: Microsoft focuses on highly stable qubits with lower error rates, making quantum computing more practical.

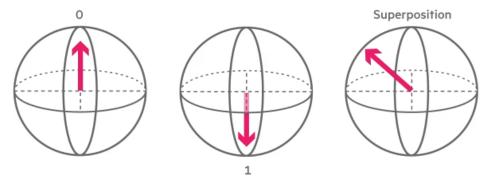
Conventional Quantum

Instead of bits, which conventional computers use, a quantum computer uses quantum bits, or qubits



Unlike the bits, which can represent a one or a zero, qubits benefit from a property of quantum mechanics that enables them to represent both at once

Conventional Quantum
This phenomenon, known as superposition, can be illustrated by a sphere



A bit can be either at two poles of the sphere, but a gubit can exist at any point on the sphere

# **Challenges and Concerns in Quantum Computing**

#### 1. Hardware Limitations

- **Maintaining quantum coherence** in qubits is extremely difficult due to **environmental interference**.
- Even small disturbances can **disrupt quantum states**, affecting calculations.

### 2. Error Correction Issues

- Quantum computers are highly susceptible to errors, requiring sophisticated errorcorrection techniques.
- **Topological qubits** (such as those in Majorana 1) aim to **address this issue** by improving stability.

### 3. Scalability Concerns

- Building large-scale quantum systems remains a challenge.
- Cryogenic technology is needed to maintain low temperatures, making quantum computers expensive to develop and maintain.

### 4. Security Risks

- Quantum computers could break existing encryption algorithms, posing a major threat to cybersecurity.
- Governments and companies are now working on **post-quantum cryptography** to counter this risk.

## **Quantum Computing Research in India**

- 1. National Quantum Mission (NQM)
  - Launched in 2023 with a budget of ₹6003.65 crore (2023-2030).
  - Aims to strengthen India's research and development in quantum computing.
  - Focuses on building indigenous quantum-based (physical qubit) computers.
- 2. National Mission on Quantum Technologies & Applications (NM-QTA)
  - Announced in the Union Budget (2020) with an allocation of ₹8,000 crore.
  - Supports quantum communication, computing, and cryptography research.
- 3. Key Research Institutions in India
  - **Indian Institute of Science (IISc)** and **IITs** are leading research in quantum computing.
  - Department of Science and Technology (DST) is funding projects on quantum communication and quantum materials.
  - Quantum-enabled Science & Technology (QuEST) program fosters quantum research and capacity building.
  - Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and DRDO are exploring quantum computing for national security and defense applications.

## Conclusion

- Microsoft's Majorana 1 chip marks a major breakthrough in quantum computing, focusing on error-resistant topological qubits.
- Quantum computing has the **potential to revolutionize multiple sectors**, including **AI**, healthcare, cybersecurity, finance, and climate modeling.
- However, hardware limitations, error correction, scalability, and security risks remain significant challenges.
- India is making strides in quantum technology research through initiatives like NQM and NM-QTA.
- Continued investment and global cooperation are essential to harness the full potential of quantum computing while mitigating its risks.

Source: <a href="https://indianexpress.com/article/technology/tech-news-technology/microsoft-majorana-1-new-quantum-computing-chip-explained-9846515/">https://indianexpress.com/article/technology/tech-news-technology/microsoft-majorana-1-new-quantum-computing-chip-explained-9846515/</a>