



Science is to humans  
what the sun is to life!

**Quantum Music and Networks:  
From Algorithms to Art**  
**Khrystyna Gnatenko**

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine

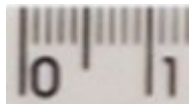
# Outline

- Features of quantum programming
- Studies of graph properties with quantum programming
- Quantum music
- Graphs in music
- Educational Program “Quantum computers and Quantum programming”, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

**Quantum physics is the science of nature at very small scales (microscopic scales).**

**What does the term "microscopic scales" mean?**

Micro (from the Greek *μικρός* — "small") means a reduction by a factor of one million!



:10



:10

Microscopic scales are scales a **MILLION** times smaller than a meter!



## Classical World

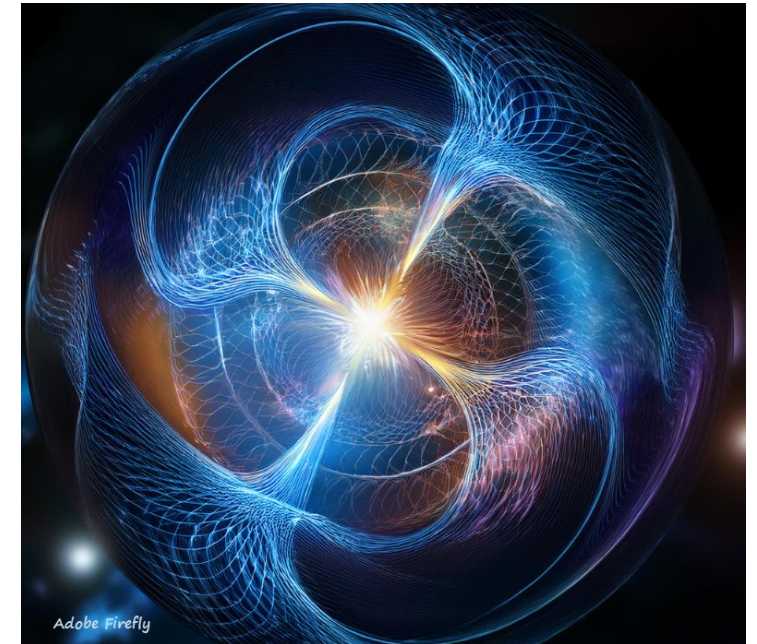
We talk about

- coordinates
- velocities
- trajectory of motion



## Quantum World

We talk about the  
wave function, the state  
of a quantum system,  $\Psi$ .





# Classical

## Option 1

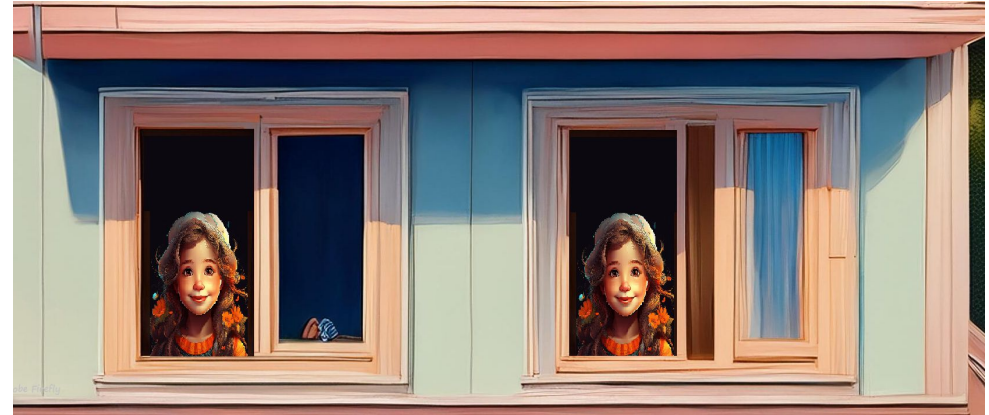


## Option 2

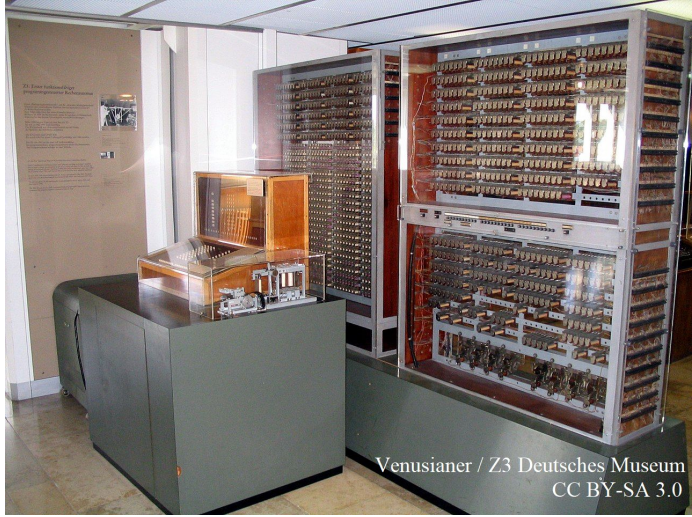


# Quantum

## Superposition







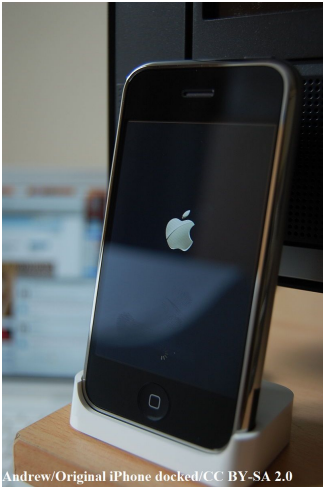
Venusianer / Z3 Deutsches Museum  
CC BY-SA 3.0



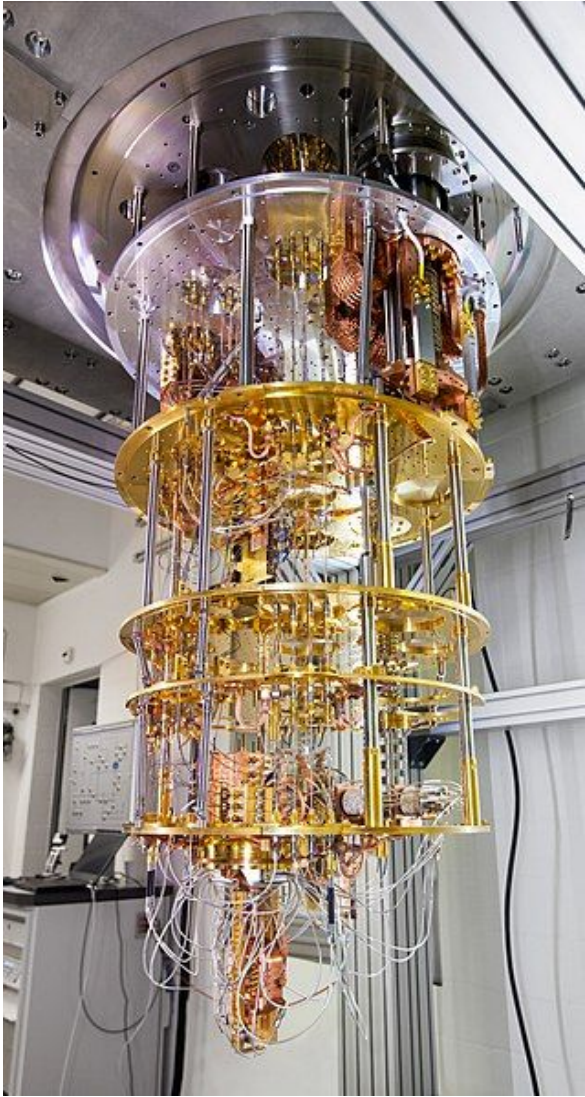
IBM Personal Computer XT front CC BY-SA 3.0



Georgy90/ Acer Aspire 8920 Gemstone/ CC BY-SA

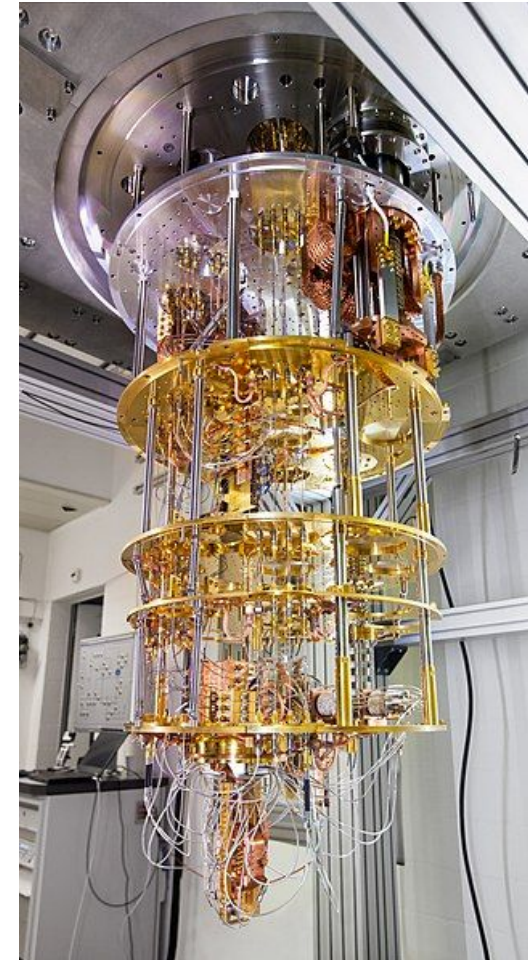
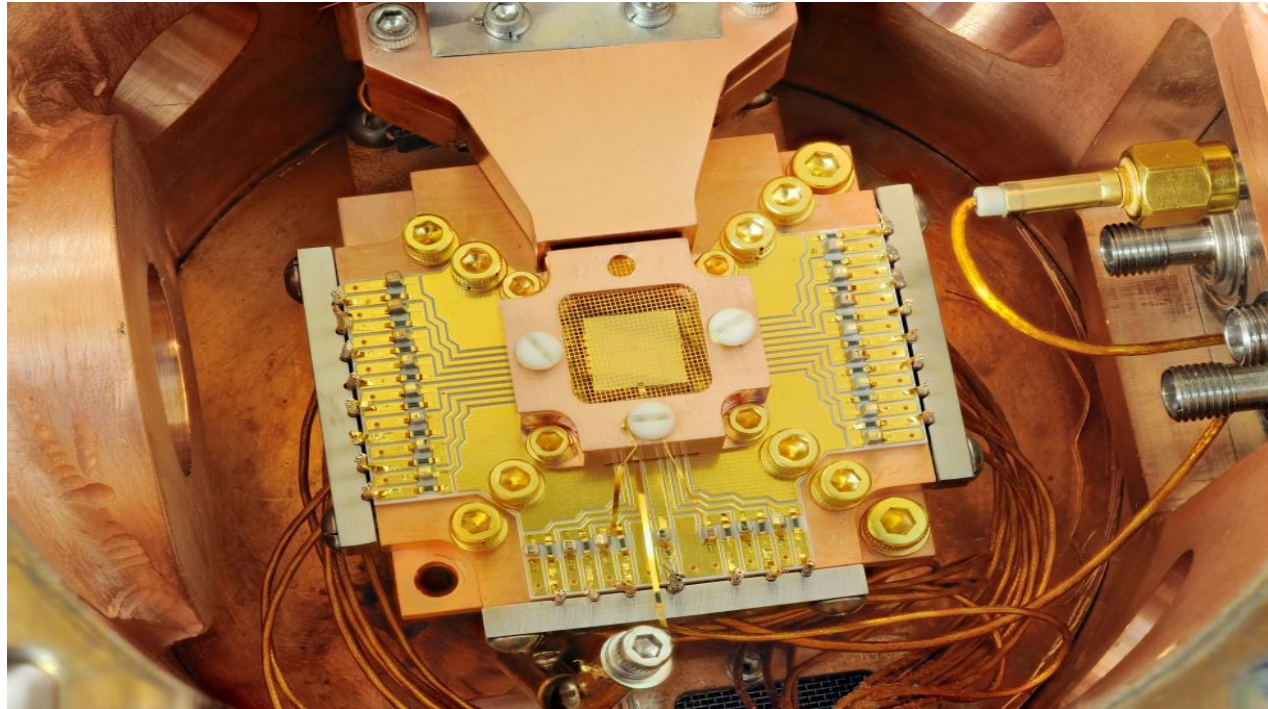


Andrew/Original iPhone docked/CC BY-SA 2.0





Quantum computers – computers that exploits quantum mechanical phenomena for calculations.



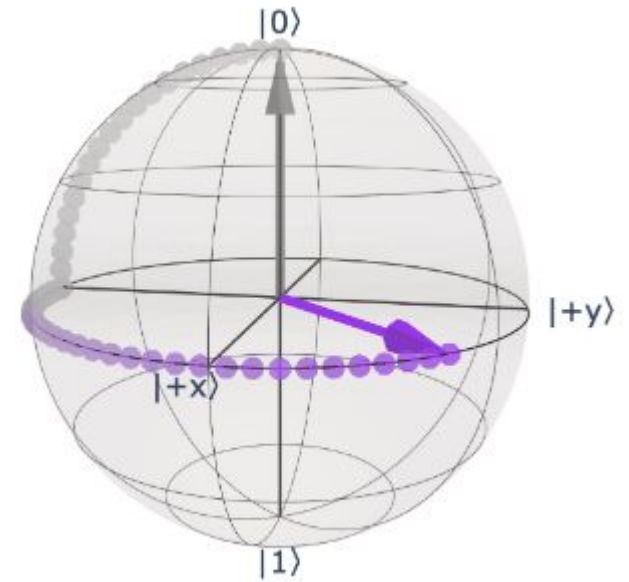
Quantum Computer Zurich,  
IBM Zurich Lab,  
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# Quantum bit - qubit

- States of one qubit:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = |0\rangle \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = |1\rangle$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = C_1 |0\rangle + C_2 |1\rangle$$



# Multiqubit quantum states. Quantum parallelism

## Two-qubit state

$$|\Psi_2\rangle = C_1|00\rangle + C_2|01\rangle + C_3|10\rangle + C_4|11\rangle$$

Superposition of 4 states.

## n-qubit state

$$|\Psi_n\rangle = C_1|000 \dots 0\rangle + C_2|000 \dots 1\rangle + \dots + C_n|111 \dots 1\rangle$$

Superposition of  $2^n$  states.



# Entanglement of quantum states

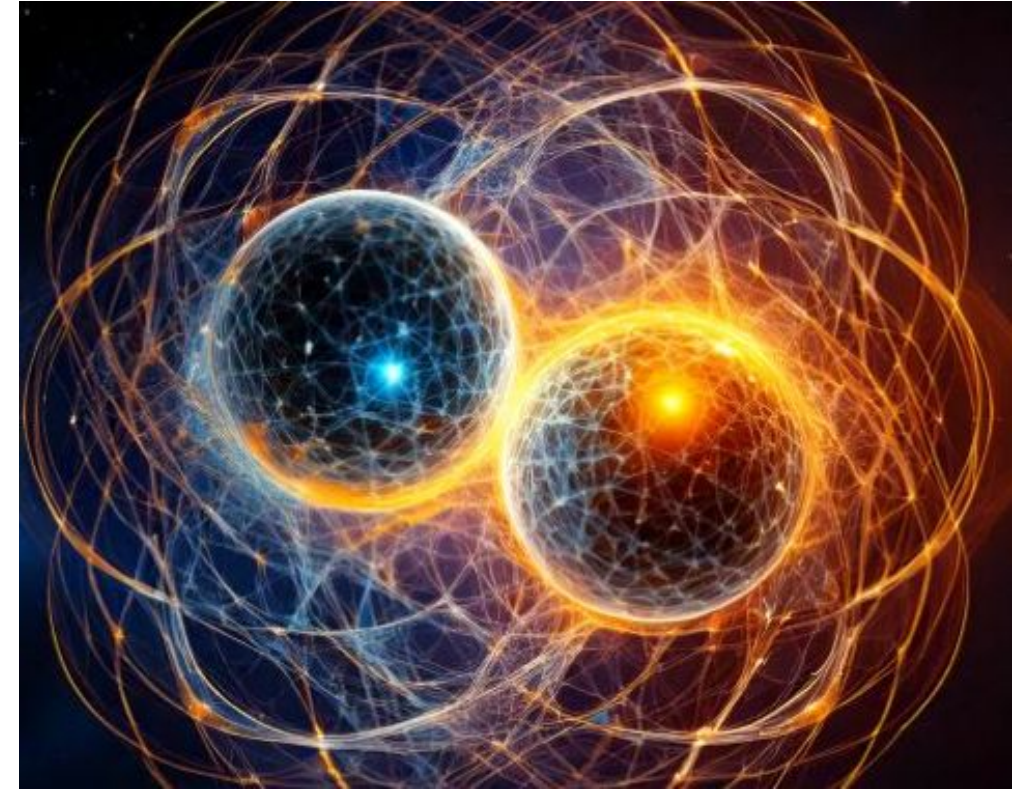
Let us consider two quantum systems A and B in state  $|\psi\rangle$ . If the state  $|\psi\rangle$  can be represented as

$$|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle_A \otimes |\psi\rangle_B,$$

where  $|\psi\rangle_A$ ,  $|\psi\rangle_B$  are states of the systems A and B, the state  $|\psi\rangle$  is not entangled. In other case

$$|\psi\rangle \neq |\psi\rangle_A \otimes |\psi\rangle_B,$$

the state is entangled.



## Examples

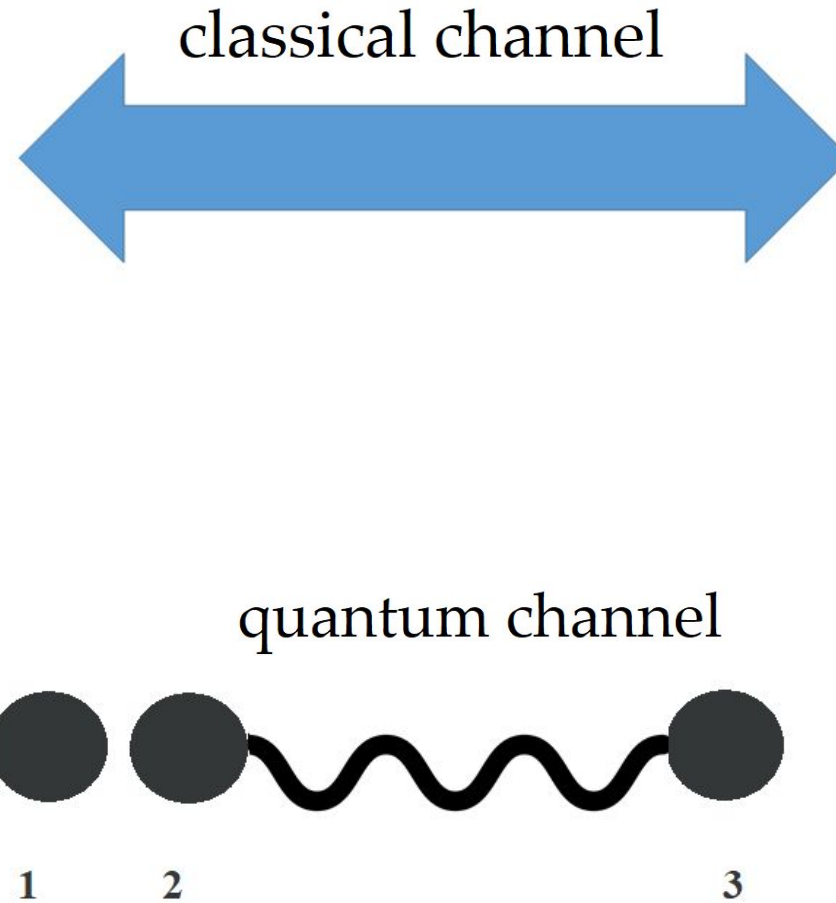
$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle_A \otimes |1\rangle_B + |0\rangle_A \otimes |0\rangle_B) = \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_A \otimes (|1\rangle_B + |0\rangle_B)$$

The state is not entangled.

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle_A \otimes |1\rangle_B + |1\rangle_A \otimes |0\rangle_B)$$

The state is entangled.

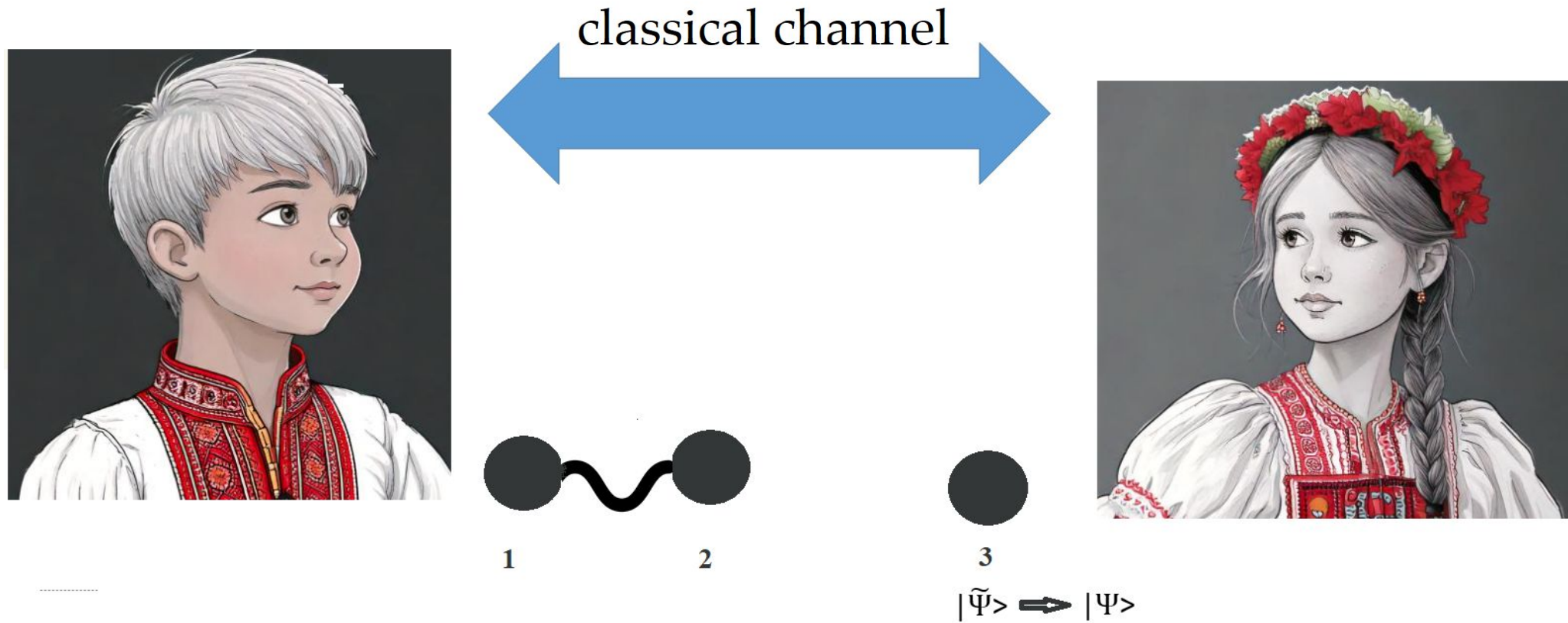
# Quantum teleportation



$$|\Psi\rangle = |\Psi^-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle_2 \otimes |1\rangle_3 - |1\rangle_2 \otimes |0\rangle_3)$$

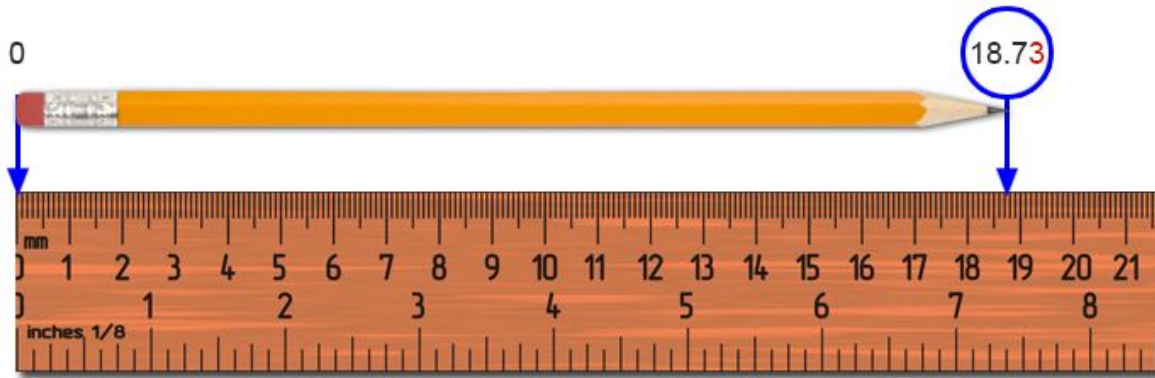


# Quantum teleportation



# Classical measurement vs. Quantum measurement

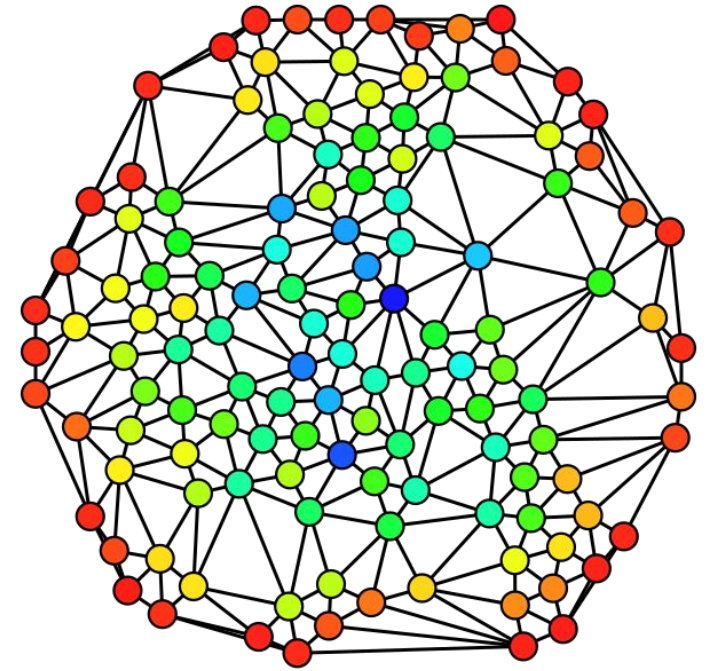
Measurement in quantum mechanics is described by the postulate of measurement and has a probabilistic nature.



## Graph –

*a structure made of vertices and edges.*

## Quantum states



$$|\psi\rangle = e^{-\frac{it}{2\hbar} \sum_{ij} J_{ij} \sigma_i^x \sigma_j^x} |\psi_0\rangle, \quad |G\rangle = \prod_{(a,b) \in E} RXX_{ab}(\phi) \prod_i RZ_i(\alpha) RY_i(\theta) |0\rangle^{\otimes n}$$
$$|\psi_0\rangle = |00\dots 0\rangle$$



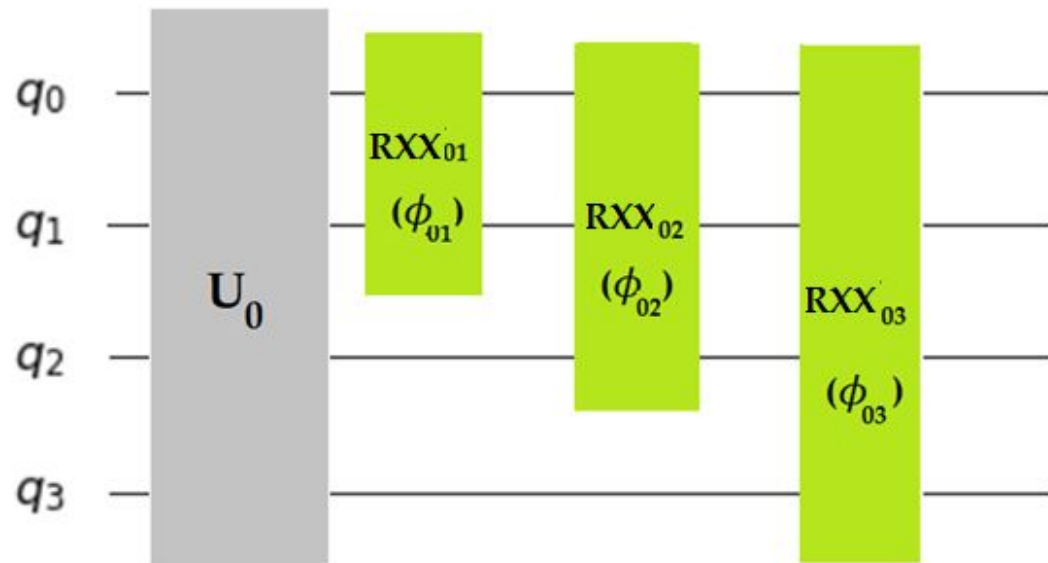
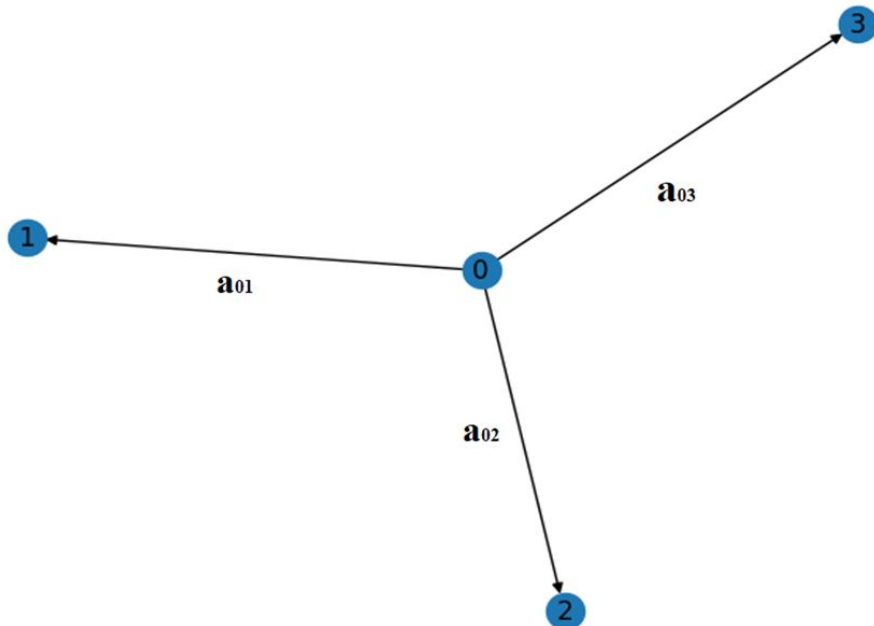
**Quantum graph state** –  
*quantum state that can be  
represented by a graph.*

# Weighted and directed quantum graph states

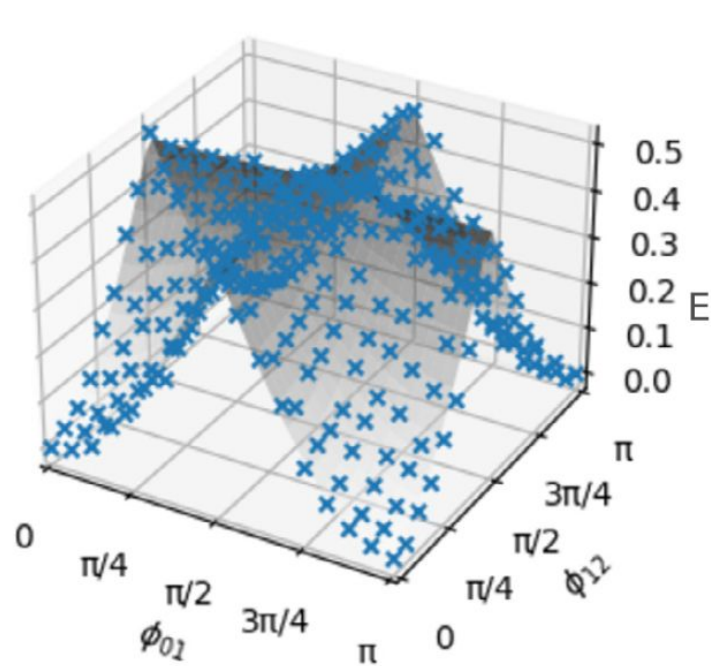
Quantum states of spin systems with Ising model are considered

$$|\psi_G\rangle = \prod_{(i,j) \in A} RXX_{ij}(\phi_{ij}) |\psi_0\rangle. \quad |\psi_0\rangle = \prod_{k \in V} |\psi(\alpha_k, \theta_k)\rangle_k,$$

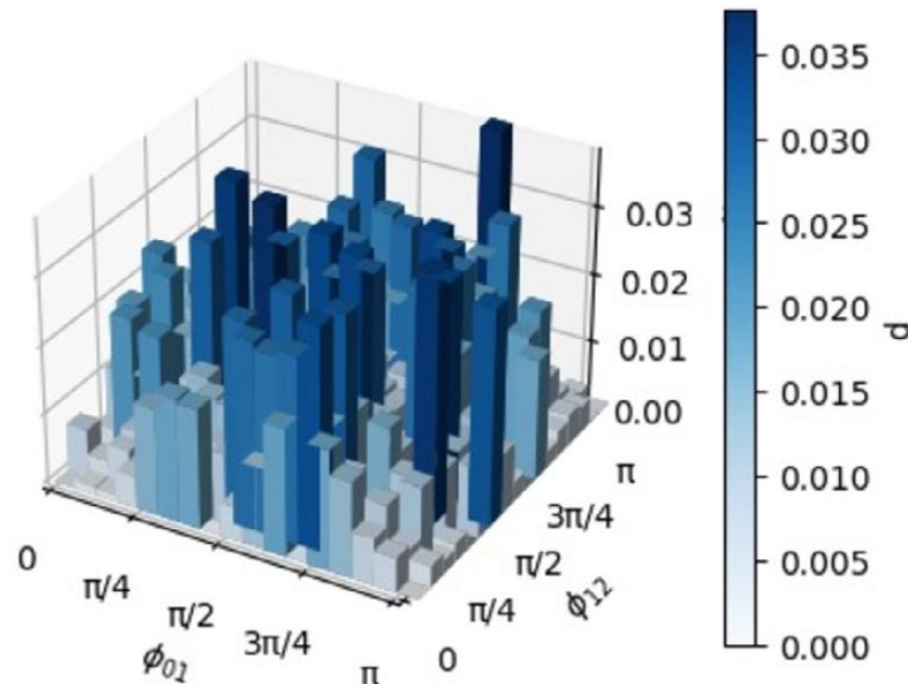
$$|\psi(\alpha_k, \theta_k)\rangle_k = \cos \frac{\theta_k}{2} |0\rangle_k + e^{i\alpha_k} \sin \frac{\theta_k}{2} |1\rangle_k = e^{i\frac{\alpha_k}{2}} RZ(\alpha_k) RY(\theta_k) |0\rangle_k.$$



# Results of quantum calculations



(a)



(b)

Entanglement of qubit  $q[1]$  with other qubits in quantum graph state (a) for  $\alpha_i = \theta_i = 0$  and different values of  $\phi_{01}, \phi_{02}$ . (b) 3D histogram shows the differences between the simulated and theoretical results.



# Results of calculations on IBM's quantum computer

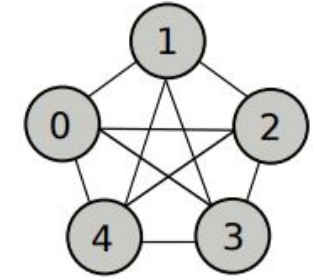
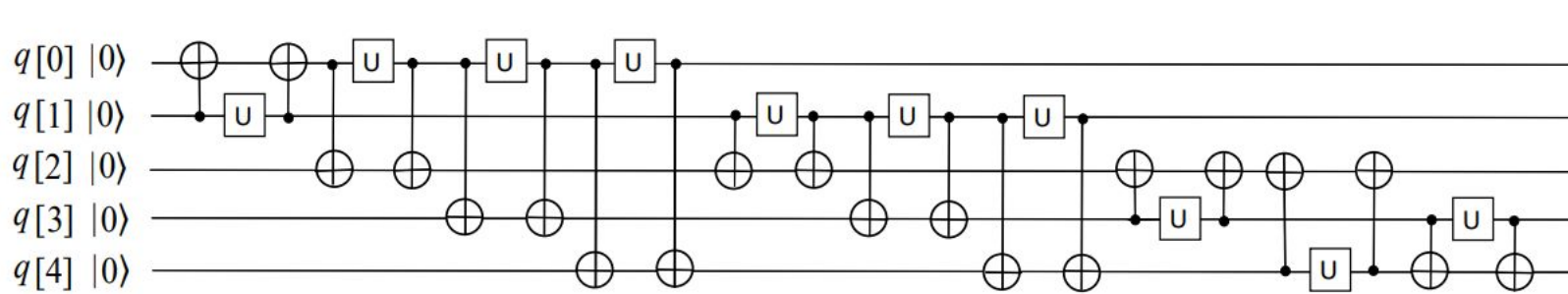
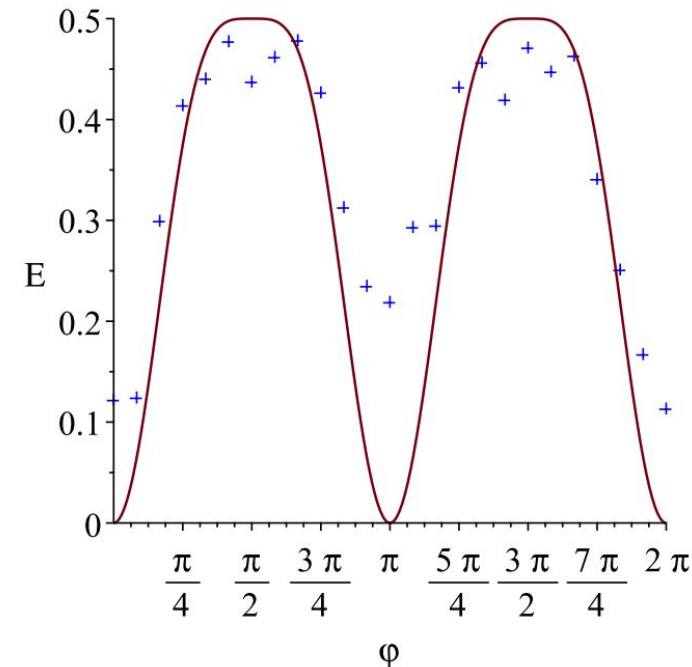


Figure : Quantum protocol for preparing graph state. Here  $U$  represents gates  $HP(\varphi)H$ .  $\varphi = \frac{2Jt}{\hbar}$ ,

$$|\psi\rangle = e^{-\frac{it}{2\hbar} \sum_{ij} J_{ij} \sigma_i^x \sigma_j^x} |\psi_0\rangle,$$

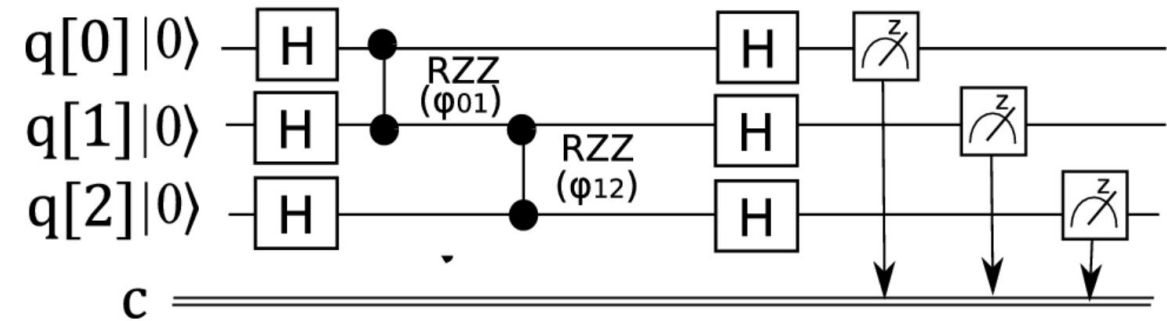
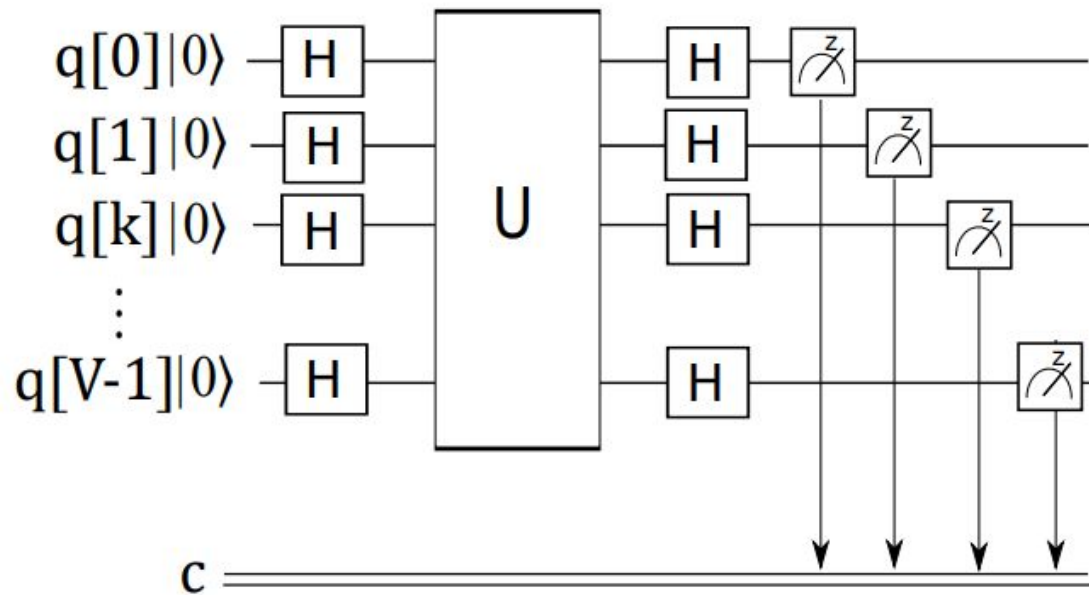
$$|\psi_0\rangle = |00\dots 0\rangle$$



# Quantum calculations of the geometric properties of graph states on IBM's quantum computer

As an example we examine a spin chain

$$H_I = J_{01}\sigma_0^z\sigma_1^z + J_{12}\sigma_1^z\sigma_2^z,$$



Quantum protocol for quantifying  $|\langle U \rangle|^2$  with quantum programming.

# Quantum calculations on IBM's quantum computer

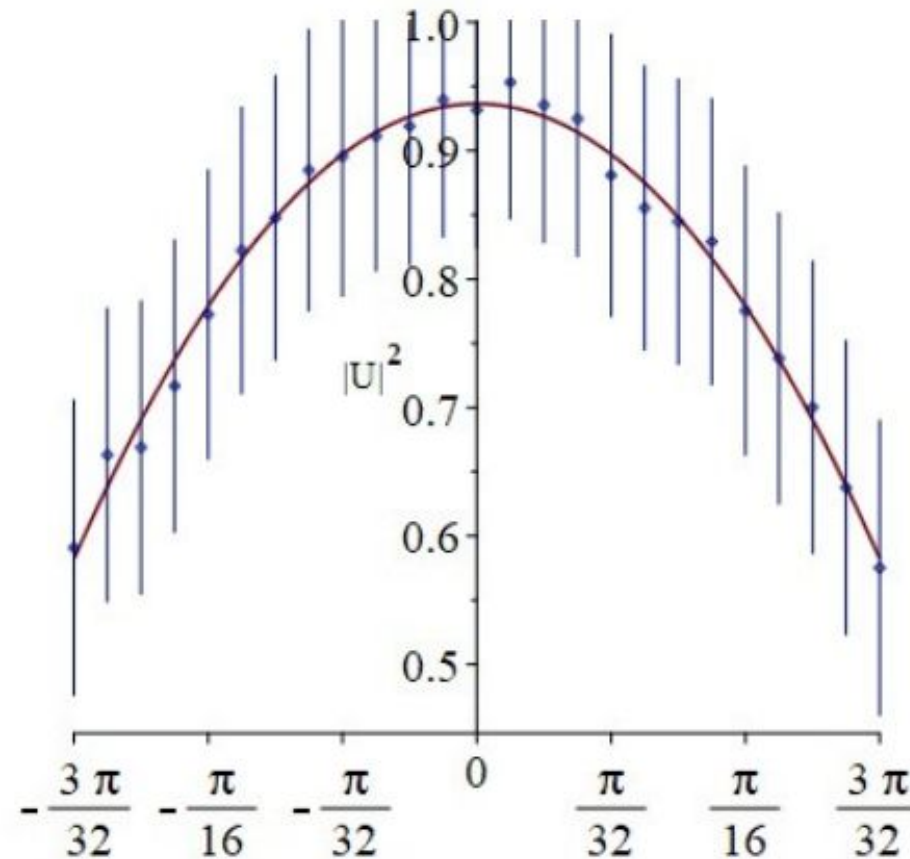
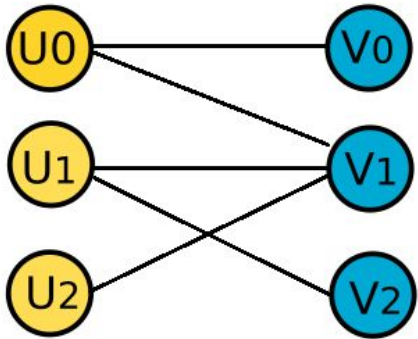


Figure: Results of quantum calculations of  $|U|^2$  for spin chain (marked by crosses) and fitting curve  $-4.08\phi^2 + 0.94$  (represented with a line).



# Bipartite graphs

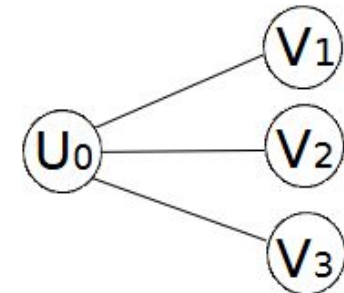
A bipartite graph  $G(U,V,E)$  is a type of graph in which the set of vertices can be separated into two distinct and non-overlapping groups,  $U$  and  $V$ , such that every edge connects a vertex from  $U$  to a vertex from  $V$ .



$$|\psi_{K_{1,3}}\rangle = CNOT_{01}CNOT_{02}CNOT_{03} |\psi_{init}^{(U)}\rangle |\psi_{init}^{(V)}\rangle ,$$

$$|\psi_{init}^{(U)}\rangle = \cos \frac{\theta_0^{(U)}}{2} |0\rangle_0 + e^{i\alpha_0^{(U)}} \sin \frac{\theta_0^{(U)}}{2} |1\rangle_0 ,$$

$$|\psi_{init}^{(V)}\rangle = \prod_{v=1}^3 \left( \cos \frac{\theta_v^{(V)}}{2} |0\rangle_v + e^{i\alpha_v^{(V)}} \sin \frac{\theta_v^{(V)}}{2} |1\rangle_v \right).$$



## More details can be found here

- ❖ Gnatenko Kh. P. Studies of properties of bipartite graphs with quantum programming Phys. Lett. A 566, 131191 (2026).
- ❖ Gnatenko Kh. P. Relation of curvature and torsion of weighted graph states with graph properties and its studies on a quantum computer Eur. Phys. J. Plus 140(3), 241 (2025).
- ❖ Gnatenko Kh. P. Entanglement of multi-qubit states representing directed networks and its detection with quantum computing //Phys. Lett. A 521, 129815 (2024).

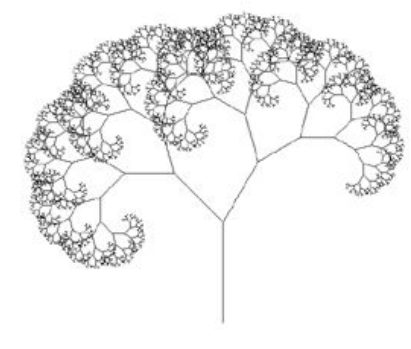


# Harmony of science and music

*From Greek, harmony (αρμονία) — connection, order, coherence, agreement.*

*Music is the mediator between the life of the mind and the life of the emotions.*

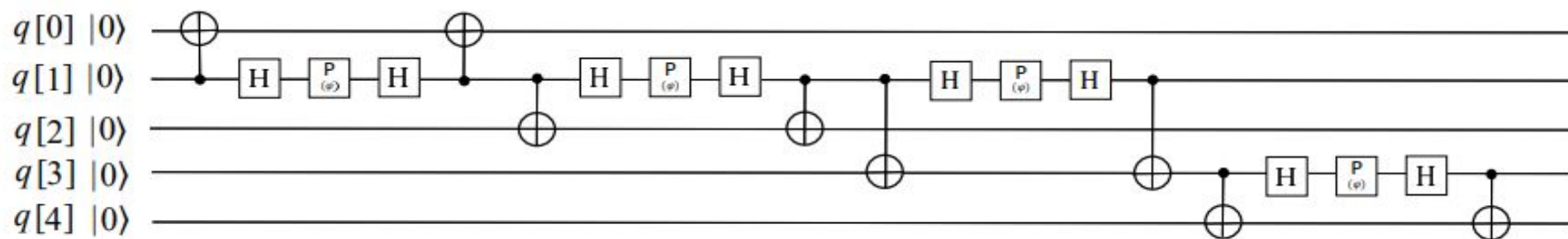
*Ludwig van Beethoven*





## A close-up, vertical view of a piano keyboard. The image shows a series of white keys and black keys arranged in a repeating pattern. The black keys are grouped in sets of two and three, creating a familiar visual structure for musicians. The lighting is even, highlighting the smooth texture of the keys.

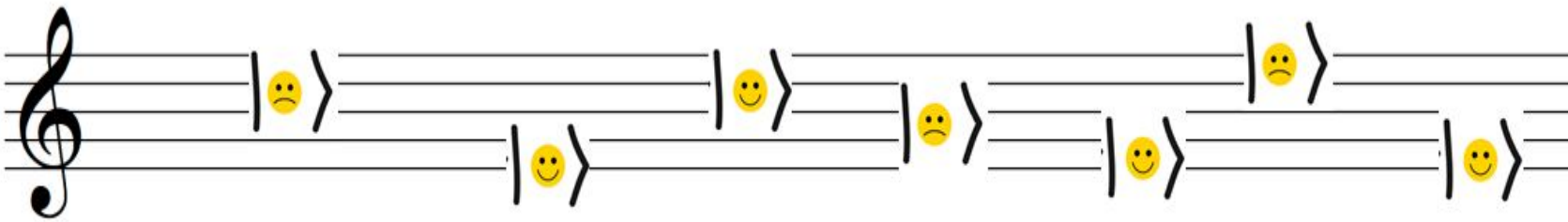
# Quantum protocol



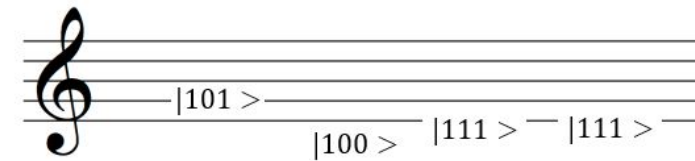
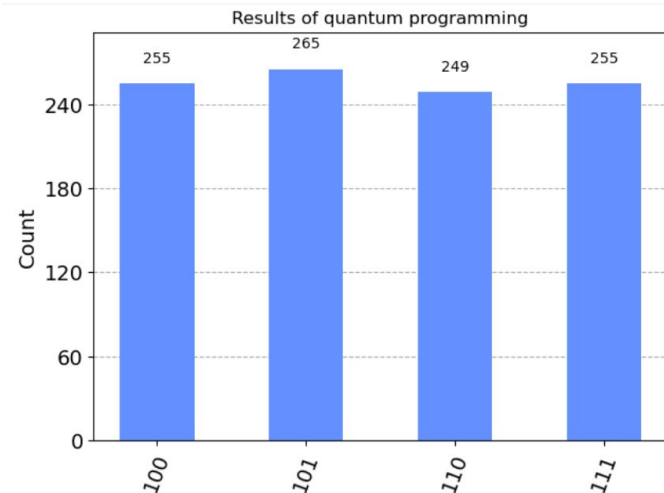
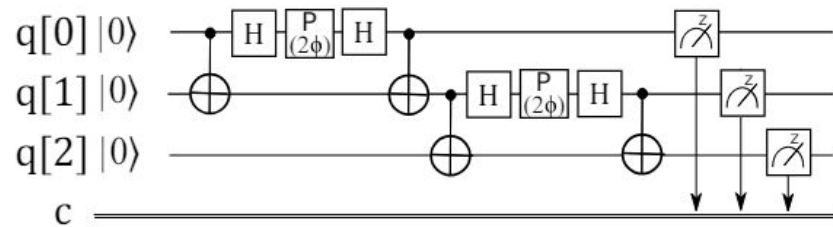
# Music score



# Developing quantum music

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\text{😊}\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\text{😞}\rangle \xrightarrow{?} \text{Musical Notation with Emojis}$$


**Method I: Each sound is assigned a corresponding quantum state**



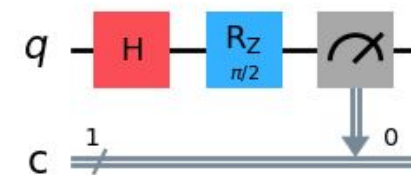
# Developing quantum music

## Method II Reduction of polyphony to monophony





## BWV 1005 - Sonata No. 3 in C Major - Johann S. Bach



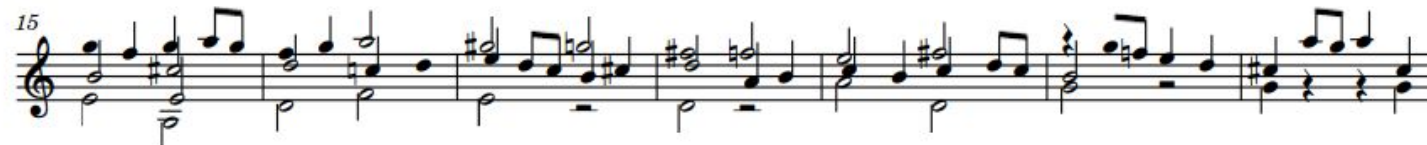
2

Fuga

$|0\rangle \quad |0\rangle \quad |0\rangle \quad |1\rangle \quad |1\rangle \quad |1\rangle \quad |0\rangle \quad |1\rangle \quad |1\rangle \quad |1\rangle \quad |0\rangle \quad |0\rangle$

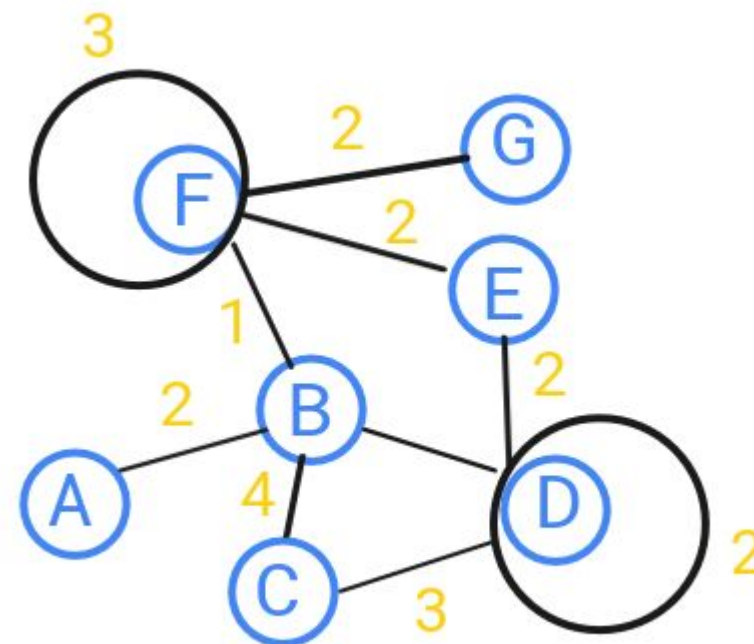


$|1\rangle \quad |1\rangle \quad |0\rangle \quad |0\rangle \quad |0\rangle \quad |1\rangle \quad |1\rangle \quad |0\rangle$

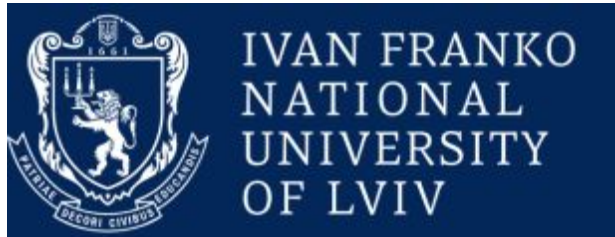


# Graphs in music

N. Paganini



# Educational Program



$Lv|Q\rangle\langle C|$   
LVIV QUANTUM COMPUTING





# EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Bachelor's and the Master's educational programs "Quantum Computers and Quantum Programming" were launched at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv in 2020 .

60 students –  
future specialists in quantum  
computing





# Expansion of the research group in more distant future

## Summer-school “Quantum programming for school students” 2023

Participants: 25 school students, Lviv, Ukraine





# “Quantum programming for school students” 2024



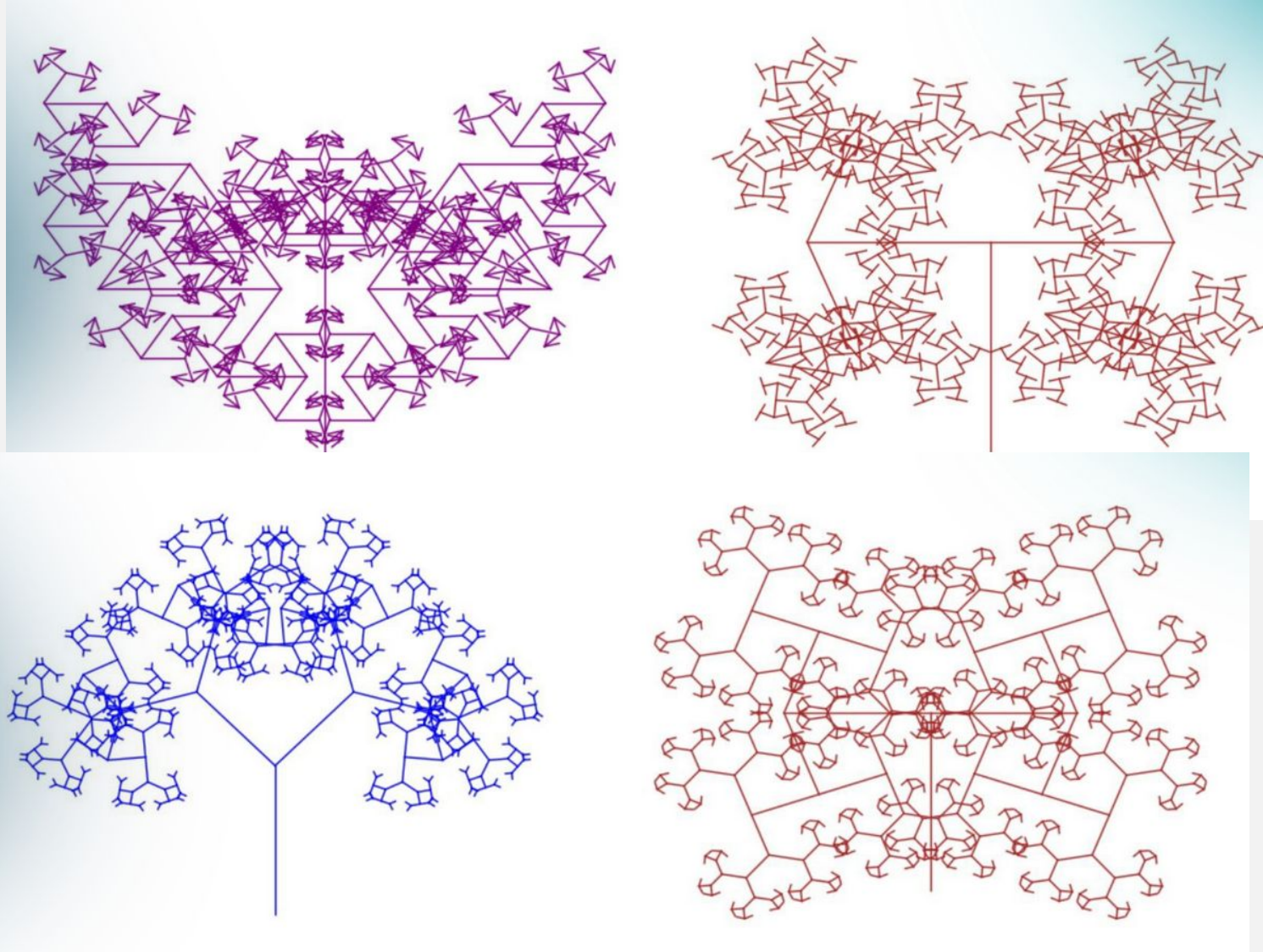
# Traditional Ukrainian embroidery created using quantum programming

## “Quantum programming for school students” 2023





# Stochastic fractals created using quantum programming (Girls STEM 2025)



**Yulia Bartkiv**







*Thank you for your attention!*



*Knowledge is to a person what wings are to a bird.*