

Quantum Computer is Very Hard by Bad Quantum Number(BQN). 2026/1/13,14

Quantum CPU essence are at Once Doing with Parallelism in Shot Gun Probability.

Digital computation needs **BIT coherency**,but not in detecting **BIT superposition**.Detecting BQN qubits inevitably inject **some heat** into qubits,which destroy the coherency.The degree of allowable heat depend on qubits property.Superconducting is macro quantum state,so it is high.Quantum computers require over **1 million arrayed qubits**, but as of 2024, they are struggling with only **a hundred at most** in the hidden miserable lab states !!?.

[1]: The Very Basics of Quantum Mechanics(=QM the Truth).

*Readers are familiar with elementary QM,but amateur could notice something serious..

Quantum Stochastic Mechanics(QSM)the Hidden.

http://www.777true.net/Quantum-Stochastic-Mechanics_QSM_the-Hidden.pdf

<http://www.777true.net/Real-Image-of-quantum-Chemical-Reaction.pdf>

(1)A QM system **state**= ψ is determined by **Hamiltonian**=**H** in Schrödinger equation.

$i\hbar \partial\psi/\partial t = H\psi$**H** is an engine with car-body ψ in the dynamics

(2)**Observable**(variables)=**B_k** on ψ**B_k** is operator for function= ψ trasnforming $\Omega = B_k\psi$

Inner product of functions=vectors:: $b_k = \langle \psi | \Omega \rangle = \langle \psi | B_k \psi \rangle$...**observed physical value**=1,0

(3)The Conceptual similarity between AI	and QM
(a)Representation of Recognition Target vector $\mathbf{a}=(a_0,a_1,a_2,a_3,...)$ in orthogonal axis, $\mathbf{a} = \sum_k a_k \mathbf{e}_k$ $\langle \mathbf{e}_j \mathbf{e}_k \rangle = \delta_{jk} = 0 (j \neq k), = 1 (j=k)$.	quantum state with physical(eigen)values. function is vector by orthogonal function set $\psi = \sum_k a_k \phi_k$ $\langle \phi_j \phi_k \rangle = \delta_{jk}$.
(b)vector to vector transforming by matrix .	function to function transforming by operator .
(c) Similarity Measure =inner product of vector (orthogonal) $0 \leq \langle \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b} \rangle = \sum_k a_k b_k \leq 1$ (parallel)	physical value measure=inner product $b_k = \langle \psi B_k \psi \rangle$
* A recognition is a projection (inner product) to something standard< measure >	



(4)Time & Energy Uncertainty “Theorem” in Quantum Statistical Mechanics.

Tf=1: Ordinal clock period=T by clock frequency=f.

$\Delta E(t) \Delta t(t) = \hbar$: \hbar =Plank constant.

* $\Delta t(t)$ =time between initial and final transition by a random thermo-chemical reaction.

=period for a single thermo-chemical reaction.

* $\Delta E(t)$ =energy deviation in statistical ensemble.

Quantum Clock is theorem proved in the limiting of the modified Wiener-Khintin theorem:

http://www.777true.net/Quantum-Stochastic-Mechanics_QSM_the-Hidden.pdf

<http://www.777true.net/img007-Quick-Guide-to-Quantum-Stochastic-Mechanics.pdf>

[2]: Time & Energfy Uncertainty Relation by the Statistical Mathematics :

“**Evolution Principle by Energy Fluctuation**”(p4/15).

Initial quantum state $\psi(t)$ decays to $\psi(t+\Delta t)$ after **a single reaction transition**. Due to quantum state orthogonality, the correlation function value is: $0 = R(\Delta t(t)) = \int_{t-\infty}^{t+\infty} du \psi(u) \psi(u+\Delta t)$
Applying the extended WK theorem to the limit approximation of the frequency-energy domain representation of $\Delta t(t)$, the uncertainty theorem is obtained.

(5) **Energy and Time in QM ruled by Hamiltonian.**

$H = \{H_0, H_s\}$. H_0 is energy observable, while H_s is state transition reactor.

I : In H_0 system, ψ is unique H_0 eigen state ϕ_k with **Nothing State Transition**. \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow Reaction time interval $\Delta t = \infty$, $\Delta E = 0$ \Rightarrow **Nothing superposition of eigen state**.

Not only, also all the commutable observable B 's eigen states are the same.
 \Rightarrow [2]: $0 = i\hbar d\mathbf{B}/dt = [\mathbf{B}, H_0] \equiv \mathbf{B}H_0 - H_0\mathbf{B}$, \mathbf{B} is conserved observable with H_0

H_0 = self adjoint operator: $H_0 \phi_k = E_k \phi_k$, $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$;

$\langle \phi_j | \phi_k \rangle = \delta_{jk}$... complete orthogonal function set. $\Rightarrow \psi(t) = \sum_k a_k(t) \phi_k \Rightarrow a_k(t) = \langle \phi_k | \psi(t) \rangle$

i : $\psi(t) = \sum_k a_k(t) \phi_k \Rightarrow i\hbar \langle \sum_k (da_k(t)/dt) \phi_k \rangle = \sum_k a_k(t) E_k$.

$\Rightarrow i\hbar da_k(t)/dt = E_k a_k(t) \Rightarrow a_k(t) = a_k(0) \exp(E_k t / i\hbar) \Rightarrow |a_k(t)|^2 = |a_k(0)|^2$... **no change in time**.

* $a_k(t) = a_k(0) \exp(E_k t / i\hbar) \Rightarrow \psi(t) = \sum_k a_k(t) \phi_k = \sum_k a_k(0) \exp(E_k t / i\hbar) \phi_k$

ii : **In H_0 , Nothing State Transition with Unique Initial Eigenstate** $\Rightarrow \Delta t = \infty$,
nothing state transition means reaction period $\Delta t = \infty$, $\Rightarrow \Delta E = 0$
 $\Delta E = 0$ means state energy is unique eigen one **without the superposition of those**.
Note also commutable observables are an eigen state **without the superposition**.

$i\hbar \partial \psi(t) / \partial t = H_0 \psi(t) \Rightarrow \psi(0) = \phi_k$, $\psi(t) = \psi(0) + (1/i\hbar) \int_0^t du_0 H_0 \psi(u_0)$

$\psi(t) = \psi(0) + (1/i\hbar) \int_0^t du_0 H_0 [\psi(0) + (1/i\hbar) \int_0^{u_0} du_1 H_0 \psi(u_1)]$

$= \psi(0) + (1/i\hbar) \int_0^t du_0 H_0 \psi(0) + (1/i\hbar)^2 \int_0^t du_0 \int_0^{u_0} du_1 H_0 H_0 \psi(u_1)$

$= \psi(0) + (1/i\hbar) \int_0^t du_0 H_0 \psi(0) + (1/i\hbar)^2 \int_0^t du_0 \int_0^{u_0} du_1 H_0 H_0 \psi(0) + \dots$

* In any term, those generate only initial state $= |\phi_k\rangle$.

* $(1/i\hbar) \int_0^t du_0 H_0 \psi(0) = (t E_k / i\hbar) \phi_k$.

$\langle \phi_j | \psi(t) \rangle = \dots \langle \phi_j | \phi_k \rangle = \delta_{jk}$... Nothing transition into different state $= |\phi_j\rangle$

II : In order to have **time evolution**, non-self adjoint $= H_s$ is inevitable,
..... **Theorem by Logical Contraposition**.

which must be **non-observable singular** (not regular \Rightarrow information loss \Rightarrow probability theory). Energy is non observable, thereby $\Delta E = \infty$, $\Delta t = 0$

This is just agree with the reality of **Instantaneous Quantum State Transition** !!!.

Consistency with reality.

Standard Quantum Field Theory is experimentally consistent, and state transition probabilities are calculated from the non-analytic Hamiltonian density $\sim H_s$

using the operator product of force-mediated **gauge fields** and elementary particle spinor fields. However, these are hyper function products that share a singularity, which **lack a mathematical definition (non-analytic)**, resulting in a **probability theory** due to a lack of deterministic information.

[2]: Stable Conservative observable can not be superpositional, while super-positional one can be neither conservative, nor stable in micro scale, but might be some stable in Macro Superconducting State?.

$i\hbar d\mathbf{B}/dt = [\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{H}_0] \equiv \mathbf{B}\mathbf{H}_0 - \mathbf{H}_0\mathbf{B}, \dots$ commutation relation for Heisenberg equation.

(1) Most of time in QM system, Hamiltonian is \mathbf{H}_0 , because $0 = \Delta t(\mathbf{H}_s)$.

(2) **Good** <conservative> and **Bad** <non conservative> **Quantum Number**.

(a) \mathbf{B} is assumed to be quantum-bit Observable,

If \mathbf{B} is commutable with \mathbf{H}_0 , it must be conservative observable with **no superposition state**.

.....[2]: (5) I **Good Quantum Number**

(b) If \mathbf{B} is not commutable, it must be time dependent **becoming random quantum bit**.

.. **Bad Quantum Number** \Rightarrow See below.

(3) **Observation Actuality.**

(a) **Passive Measurement $\mathbf{B} = \text{Good Quantum Number}$** .

$$0 = i\hbar d\mathbf{B}/dt = [\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{H}_0] \equiv \mathbf{B}\mathbf{H}_0 - \mathbf{H}_0\mathbf{B},$$

This is a passive detection of something spontaneously emitting from concerned system.

Thereby the result observation by eye never concern system.

example): Schrödinger's CAT observation.

\Rightarrow nothing wave packet convergence **by the result observation**.

(b) **Active Measurement $\mathbf{B} = \text{Bad Quantum Number}$** ..

$$0 \neq i\hbar d\mathbf{B}/dt = [\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{H}_0] \equiv \mathbf{B}\mathbf{H}_0 - \mathbf{H}_0\mathbf{B},$$

This is actively injecting something to cause (a)..... Then, a random reaction is inevitable (by wave packet convergence). While if the probability is coherent, it becomes available as **shot gun in the parallelism** for accomplishing quick CPU accessing to target object.

example): electron position measurement by targeting electron gun and the reflection measurement.

(4) If \mathbf{B} is not commutable, \mathbf{B} must be time dependent **becoming random quantum bit**.

If system is $\Delta t = \infty$, $\Delta = 0$ ground state of Temperature = 0

The actuality is **Active Measurement \mathbf{B}** . It is an inevitable artificial injection of something energy causing ground state heat excitation !.

A heat is the most enemy destroying **COHERENCY** in **a** digital computation process..... A random heat effect could be relaxed by statistical averaging, then

computation process (or paralleling capacity) would take times (costs) to destroy Quantum CPU performance ?. Nothing the merit ?!

[3]: Superconducting in the Macroscopic Quantum Bottom State. Formation of macroscopic Cooper pair spin-aligned currents in adiabatic potential bottom of near zero-temperature.

①Superconducting:

(1) The magnetic spin coupling force between electrons (Cuper pairing) is stronger than the repulsion of the charges.

<http://www.777true.net/SIN-SPIN-BONDING-interaction-is-stronger-than-that-of-same-charge-in-10%E-7m.PART-1.pdf>

(2) Lattice vibrations in high-temperature superconducting material structures do not destroy the macroscopic alignment of Couper pairs even at some high temperatures.

<http://www.777true.net/Super-Conductivity-the-Critical-Temperatur-&-Cooper-Current-Dipole-model.pdf>

(3) Macroscopic alignment automatically becomes macroscopic current, so if you make it a ring, it becomes a permanent direct current. It is a synthesis of aligned electron spin currents, and is not a spatially moving current originating electrical resistance!!

Macroscopic alignment is realized as a stable state with the minimum energy of the electron group in lower temperature of special matters .

(2) 通常電流(電界 drift 電流) vs 超電導(spin 駆動)電流 << Cooper 対電流トンネル模型 >>

格子熱揺動 抵抗
電界 E
電子 spin 磁気 moment
電子自転電流密度
Cooper 対電流トンネル模型
整列電子 Cooper 対電流(無抵抗)
*電子に代わって hole 電流もある

(3) マイスナー効果=超伝導体内部磁界0(M 断面)から推定される spin 配置の一般論。
次直流静磁界電流の Maxwell 方程式は電磁場第一原理、これに全てがあるだろう。
 $\text{curl} \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{j}_0 \Rightarrow$ 網目円環磁界流が面垂直電流を形成 $\oint d\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{j} = \oint d\mathbf{S} \cdot \text{curl} \mathbf{H} = \oint d\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{H}$

円周線以外は逆向き磁界間で相殺、
網目一個は全一回転方向-円周磁界、面垂直に
● 電流線 がドサーと並ぶ。だから上記の原理 spin 配置になる結晶分子設計が仕事になる
<http://www.777true.net/QED1.pdf>
P5 参照、
磁界
電子 spin 電流

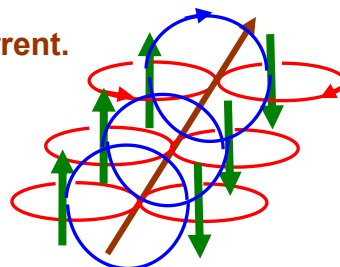
<http://www.777true.net/Super-Conductivity-the-Meisner-Zero-Magnetism-with-the-uniform-Current-Density.pdf>

②The Cooper Pairs Array becoming Current

(1) electron spin with circular current
, with the magnetic field and synthesized current.

Caution: electron charge is positive in left fig.

spin arrow is right hand screw direction



(2) In actual superconductor, the Cooper pair of 1 dimensional lines becomes multi layers of bundle

(3) Large scale of spin alignment cause negative energy of stability.

[4]: GHz Oscillation in Superconducting ring with capacitor.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superconducting_quantum_computing

(1) LC-circuit-like oscillating current:

External magnetic field excitation initiates current.

A potential difference is created across a portion of the ring (the insulator capacitance).

When this occurs, a current-stopping force halts the flow, resulting in charge accumulation. Back electromotive force is generated, initiating ultra-high-frequency oscillation. <Origin of unit qubits>

*Damped oscillation due to dielectric loss, etc. Periodic external excitation is necessary.

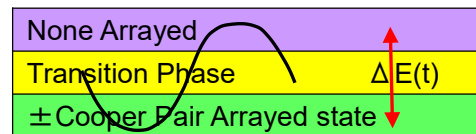
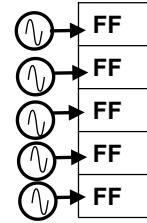
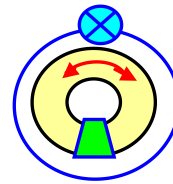
(2) Binary "1" and "0" phase of oscillating current = {Clockwise rotation, CC rotation}

Alternate current is realized by \pm Cooper

pair (CP) Array with troublesome transition phase.

Reflects the surrounding macroscopic magnetic field can be read. This can be considered a superposition of two distinct eigen states.

(3) the circuit is symmetric, producing equal-probability bit for calculations.



(4) Fluctuation in the phase of damped current due to the quantum transition between "0" and "1"?

Note superconducting AC current is damped by energy loss, so periodic external excitation is inevitable. Non expert author can not tell the exact actuality. However note following serious report on [not coherency of probabilistic qubits](#).

Detection of temporal fluctuation in superconducting qubits for quantum error mitigation

<https://pubs.aip.org/aip/apl/article-abstract/123/18/184002/2919253/Detection-of-temporal-fluctuation-in?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

Note pragmatical qubits needs more than 10000 bit string, such degree error is far from the realization.

[5]: Large IC implementation by Flip-Flop Arrays with Oscillators :

A fixed-frequency with independent random-phase oscillator circuits converts Flip Flop bit string into a toggling superconducting quantum bits equivalent.

This is an author opinion and question for you ,what is wrong for paralleling process ??

*The final results of quantum bits is data addressing for calculation process.

They tell exact controlling of large scale quantum bits string is very hard.

Then what is wrong in employing electronic circuit of semi-deterministic bits??.

Equalizing Probability of 2^N bit pattern

in Semi-Deterministic IC Circuit. <How to build qubits by ordinal IC circuit ?>

Quantum CPU essence are **at Once Doing with Parallelism in Shot Gun Probability**

To substitute the quantum bit difficulty in quantum computer with a ordinal I electronic circuit, quantum superposition can be overcome by parallelism, but quantum randomness is not possible. The 0-1 transition of a superconducting quantum bit is probabilistically random. In fact, this is causing malfunctions and causing problems for researchers.

To achieve relative bit-to-bit phase coherent randomness in an electronic circuit, all that is needed is for a fixed frequency to fluctuate by a small amount. Well-established, statistically verified digital noise generation technology is available, Or another direct digital method of generating probabilistic qubits state of 2^N state in parallelism. However, now author don't know the details. This is also your serious task.

[6]: At that actual Business Filed.

Our mission may be disclosing essential Quantum Limitation on Qubits, but not quantum CPU the ideology .Unfortunately, it has not done.

(1) **Google is also struggling to develop quantum computers.**

<https://xtech.nikkei.com/atcl/nxt/column/18/00155/022600048/>

However, aiming for 1 million qubits with current qubit control systems would require connecting the quantum processor with more than 2 million coaxial cables, which is physically impossible.

(2) The Explosion of AI would need high CPU performance in speed capacity with less electrical power. So China and US have been largely investing.

IBM to invest 21 trillion yen in the US over five years to promote domestic quantum computing

(3) Author strongly recommend Big Investment in following **Energy Creation Technology.**

The Quest For Overunity (c) JLN Labs 1997-2013 - by Jean-Louis Naudin

<http://www.jlnlab.com>

<http://jnaudin.free.fr/gegene/gegene09en.htm> <http://jnaudin.free.fr/gegene/gegene09en.htm>

Output=184vx20.75A(max30 ? A)=3818W, Input=1850W.

PS: Author's(,,,not only he)supreme hope is rapidly establishing **an**

**AI who can answer and satisfy almost
the planet inhabitants in the world now
heading global extinction about 2040.**

Now the world had become **outrageously,unprecedentedly corrupted in political leading**,
so it is almost desperate *a mankind leader could to it !!*.All the possible resources must be
rapidly poured in to the project !!.