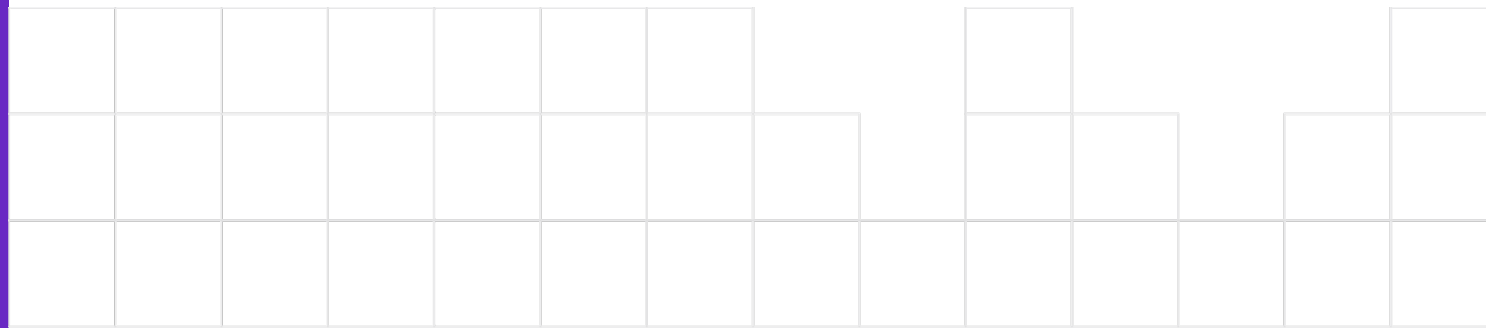


# Quantum Phase Estimation

Boseong Kim



# Why Quantum Phase Estimation?



# Why Quantum Phase Estimation?



$$N = X * Y$$



Fig ref: H. Ritsch, Quantum computer factorizes more efficiently, IQOQI (2016).

# Why Quantum Phase Estimation?



Please visit!

<https://qiskit.org/textbook/>

Deutsch-Jozsa  
Algorithm

Bernstein-Vazirani  
Algorithm

Simon's Algorithm

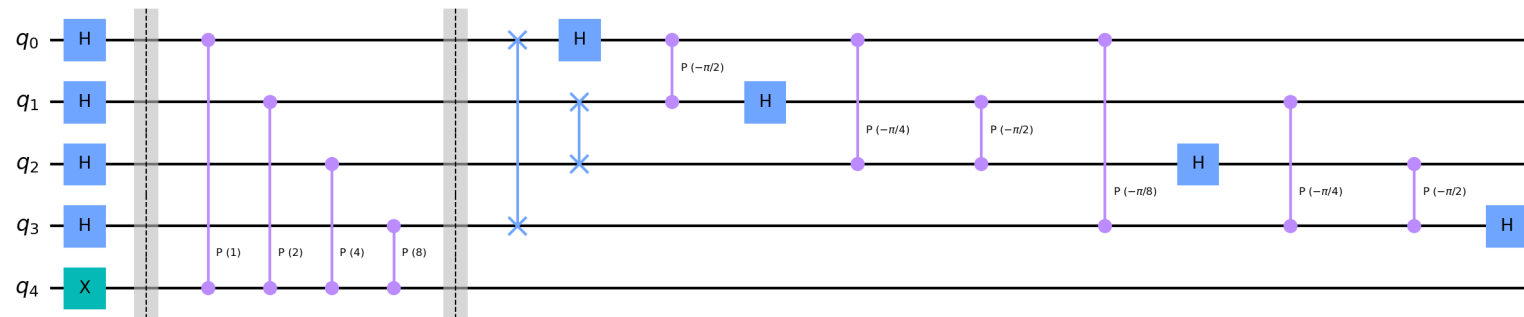
Shor's Algorithm



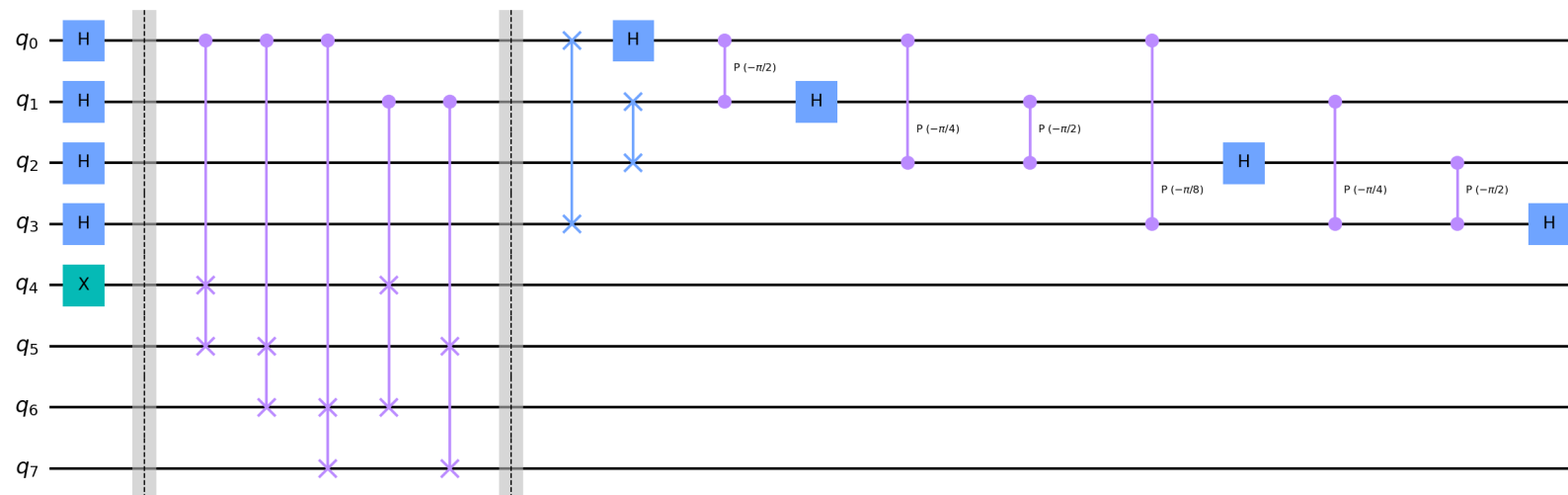
# Quantum Phase Estimation vs Shor's Algorithm



QPE



Shor's Algorithm

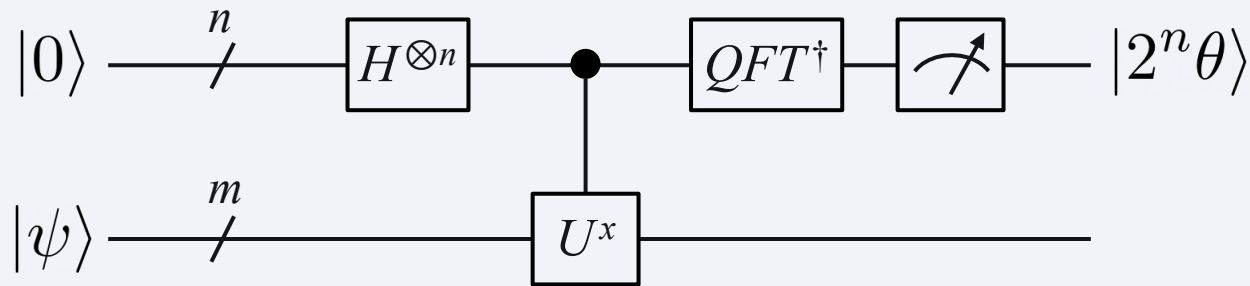
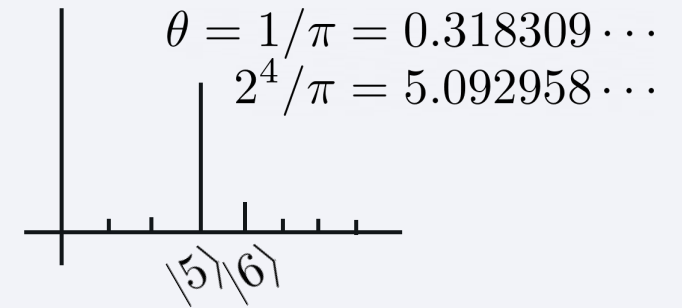
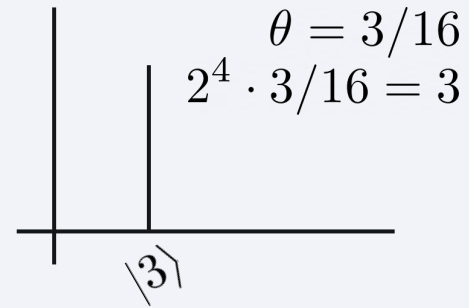


# Quantum Phase Estimation

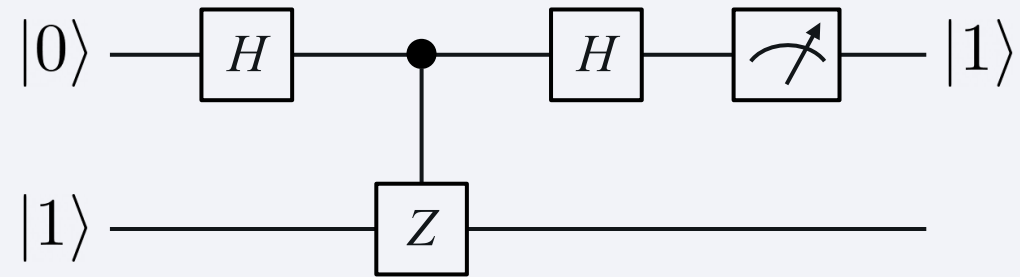


How can we measure the phase from a gate?

$$U |\psi\rangle = e^{2\pi i \theta} |\psi\rangle$$



# Phase Kickback



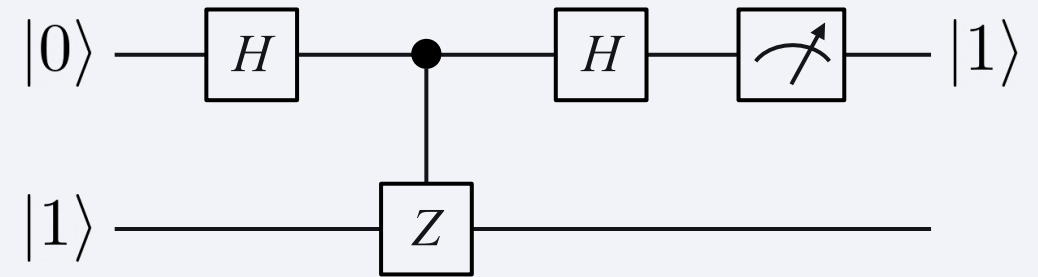
# Gates in the Phase Kickback Circuit



$\boxed{H}$  : Hadamard gate

$$H |0\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$H |1\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$





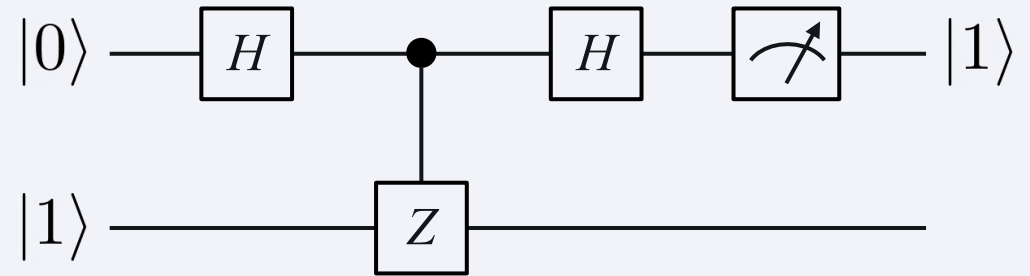
# Gates in the Phase Kickback Circuit



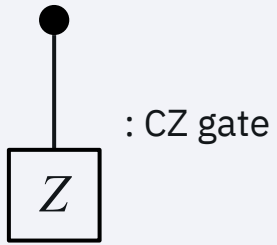
$\boxed{Z}$  : Z gate

$$Z |0\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$Z |1\rangle = -|1\rangle$$

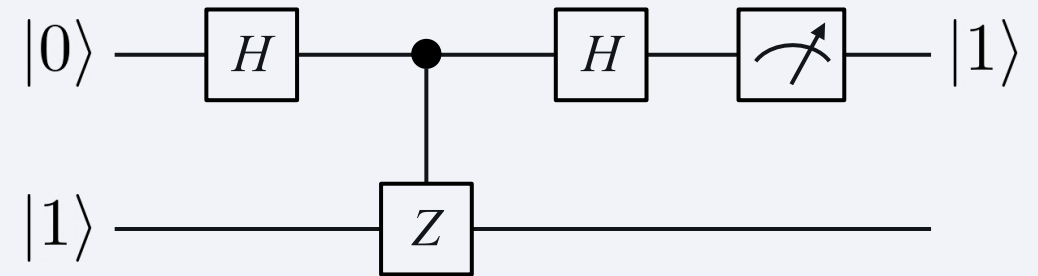


# Gates in the Phase Kickback Circuit



$$CZ |1\rangle |0\rangle = |1\rangle (Z |0\rangle) = |1\rangle |0\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} CZ |1\rangle |1\rangle &= |1\rangle (Z |1\rangle) \\ &= |1\rangle (-|1\rangle) = -|1\rangle |1\rangle \end{aligned}$$



# Phase Kickback

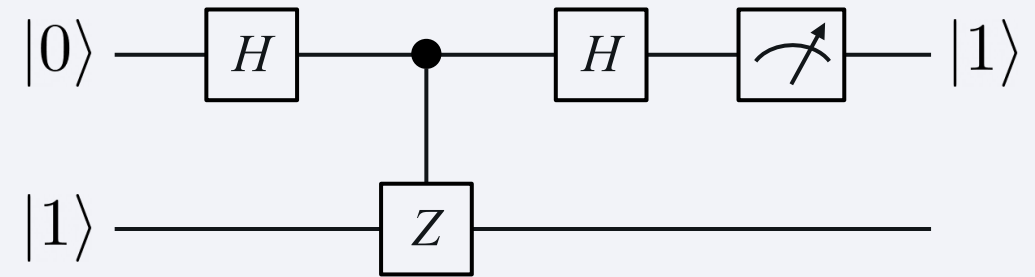


$$|0\rangle |1\rangle$$

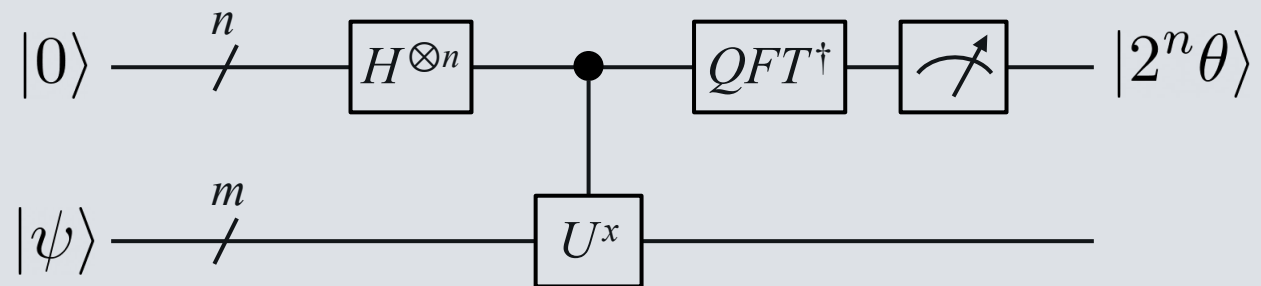
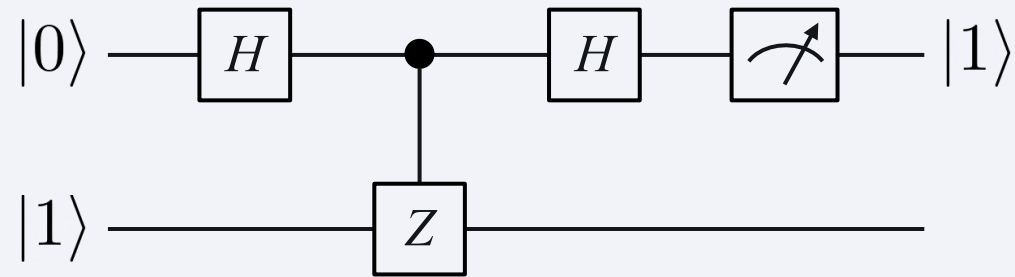
$$\xrightarrow{H \otimes I} \left( \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) |1\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle |1\rangle + |1\rangle |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{CZ} \frac{|0\rangle |1\rangle - |1\rangle |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} = \left( \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) |1\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{H \otimes I} |1\rangle |1\rangle$$



# Phase Kickback vs Quantum Phase Estimation

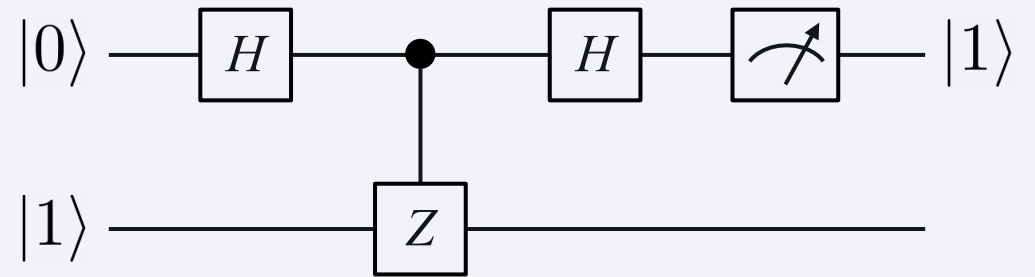


# Gates in the QPE Circuit



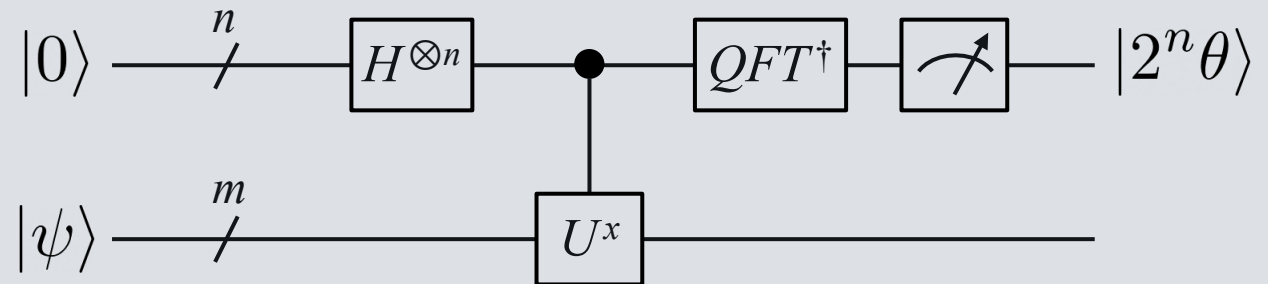
$Z$  : Z gate

$$Z |1\rangle = -|1\rangle = e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{2}} |1\rangle$$



$U$  : Some unitary gate giving phase

$$U |\psi\rangle = e^{2\pi i \theta} |\psi\rangle$$

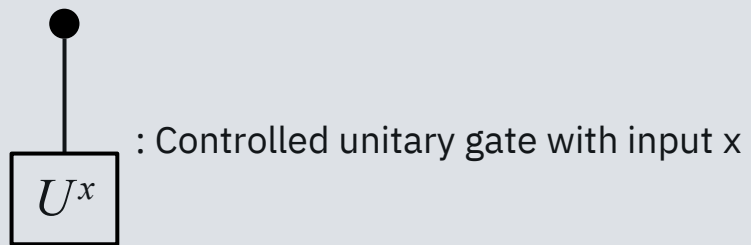
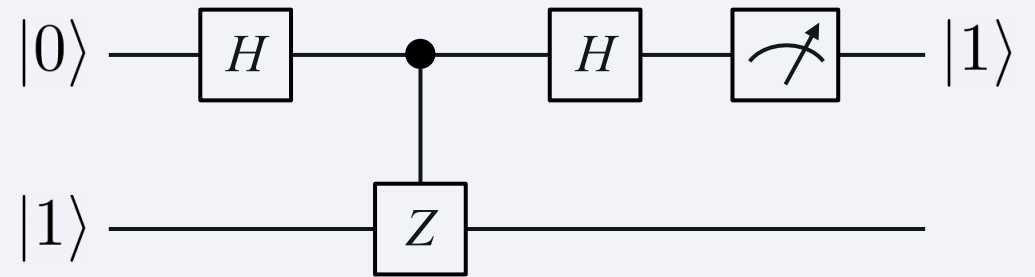


# Gates in the QPE Circuit



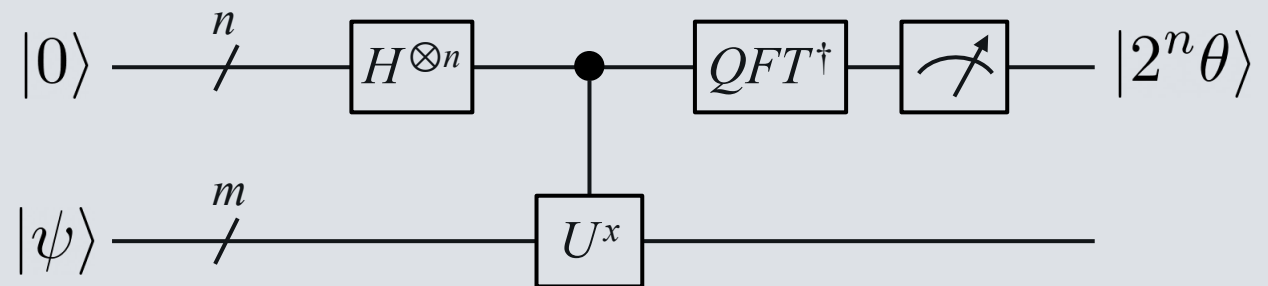
: Z gate

$$Z |1\rangle = -|1\rangle = e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{2}} |1\rangle$$



: Controlled unitary gate with input x

$$\begin{aligned} CU |x\rangle |\psi\rangle &= |x\rangle (U^x |\psi\rangle) \\ &= e^{2\pi i \theta x} |x\rangle |\psi\rangle \end{aligned}$$

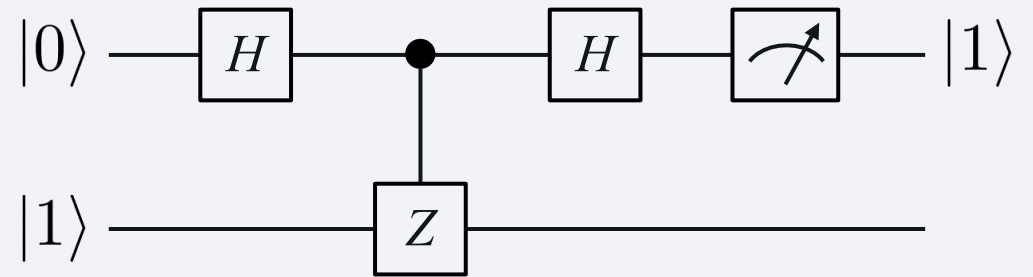


# Gates in the QPE Circuit



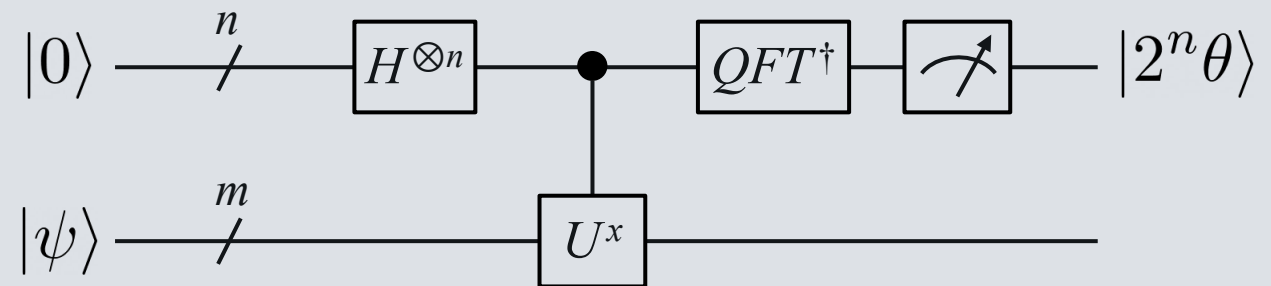
$H$  : Hadamard gate

$$H \left( \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = |1\rangle$$



$QFT^\dagger$  : Quantum Fourier Transform (inversed)

$$QFT^\dagger \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{2^n \theta}{2^n} k} |k\rangle \right) = |2^n \theta\rangle$$



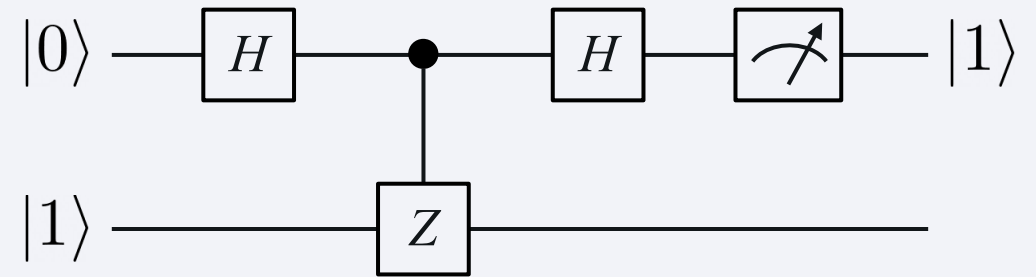


# Gates in the QPE Circuit



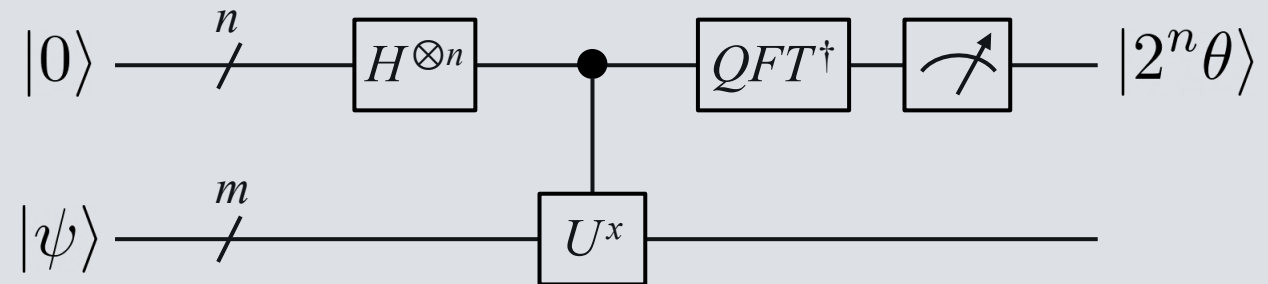
$H$  : Hadamard gate

$$H \left( \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = H \left( \frac{|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{2}} |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \left| 2^1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = |1\rangle$$



$QFT^\dagger$  : Quantum Fourier Transform (inversed)

$$QFT^\dagger \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{2^n \theta}{2^n} k} |k\rangle \right) = |2^n \theta\rangle$$



# Gates in the QPE Circuit

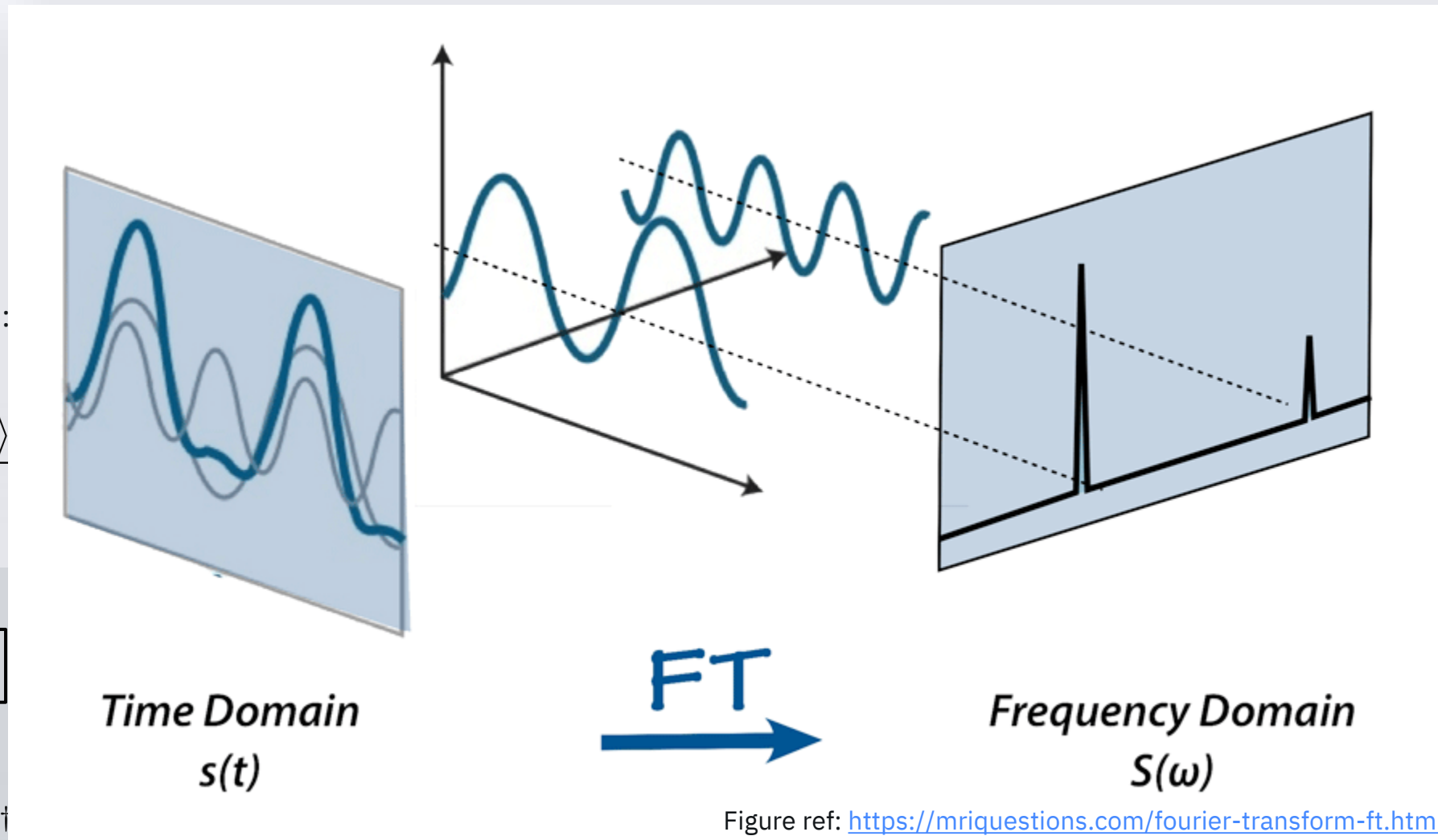
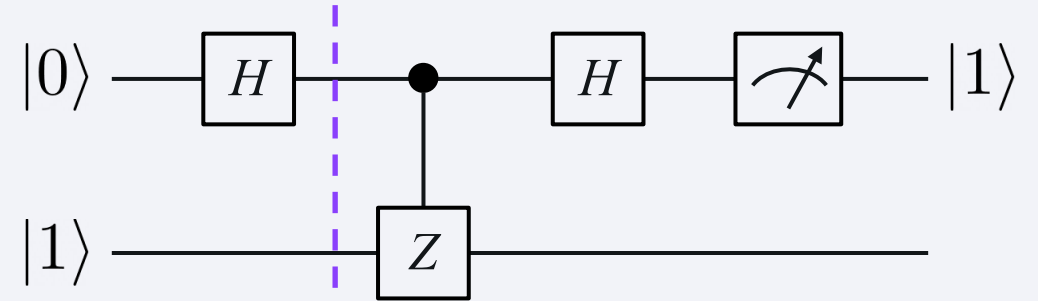


Figure ref: <https://mrquestions.com/fourier-transform-ft.html>

# Superposition

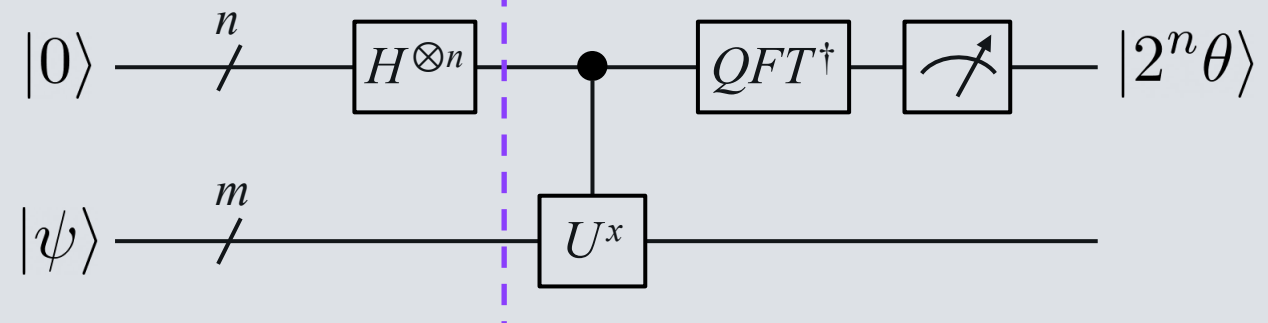
$$|0\rangle |1\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{H \otimes I} \left( \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) |1\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle |1\rangle + |1\rangle |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$|0\rangle^{\otimes n} |\psi\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{H^{\otimes n} \otimes I} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} |k\rangle \right) |\psi\rangle$$

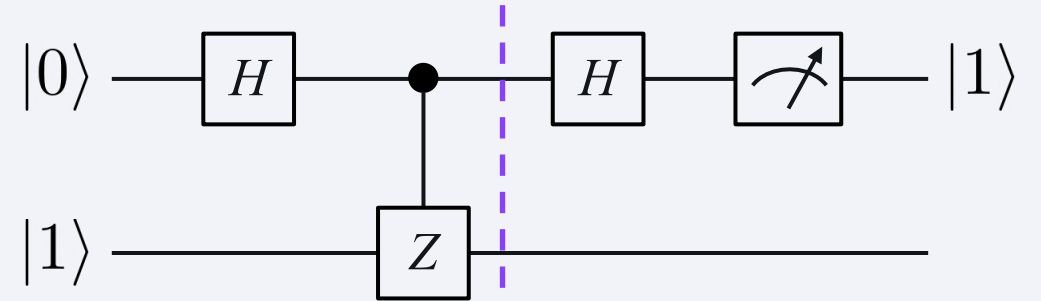


# Phase Kickback



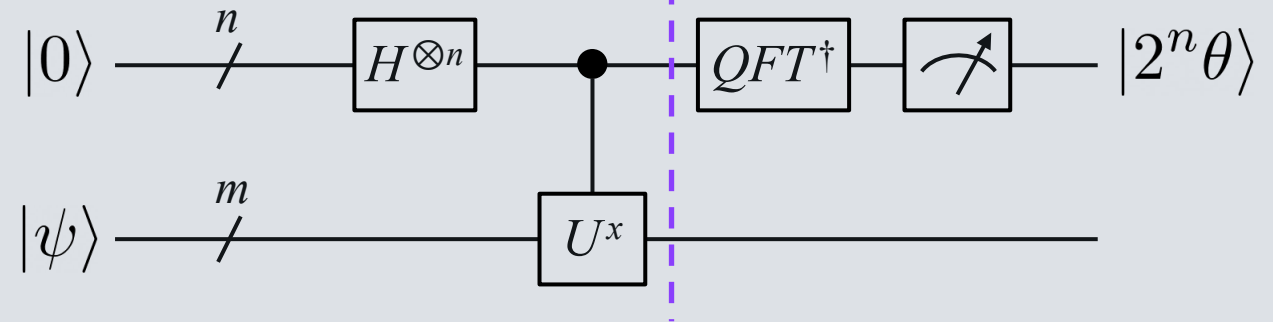
$$\left( \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) |1\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{CZ} \left( \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) |1\rangle$$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} |k\rangle \right) |\psi\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{CU} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \theta k} |k\rangle \right) |\psi\rangle$$

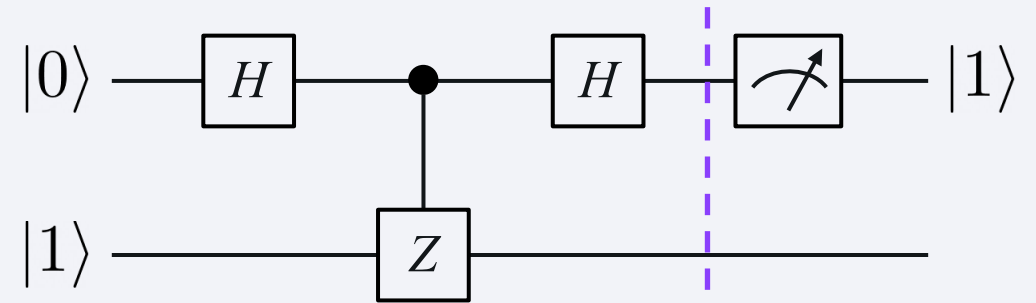


# Quantum Fourier Transform



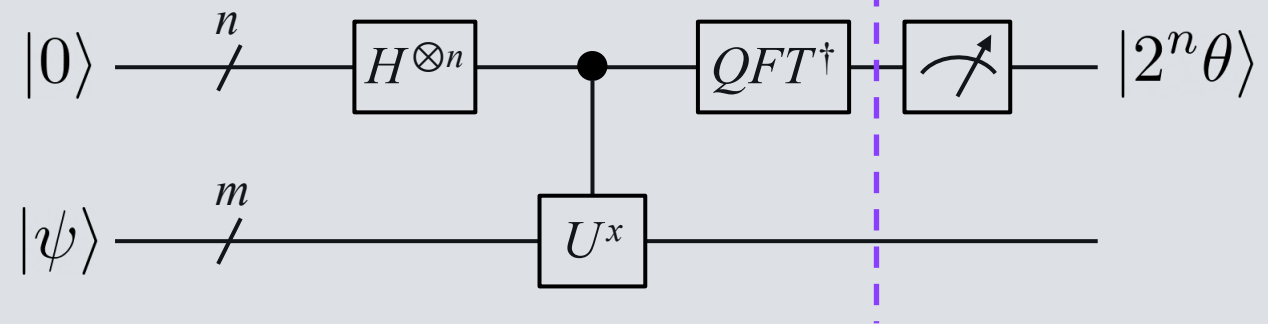
$$\left( \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) |1\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{H \otimes I} |1\rangle |1\rangle$$

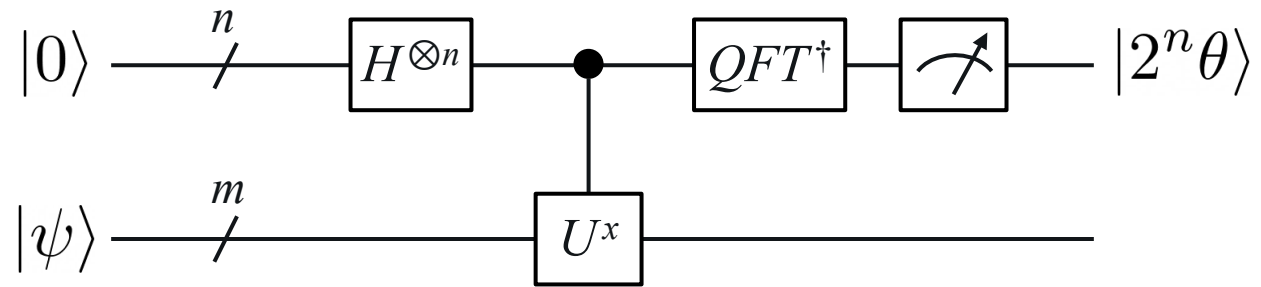


$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \theta k} |k\rangle \right) |\psi\rangle$$

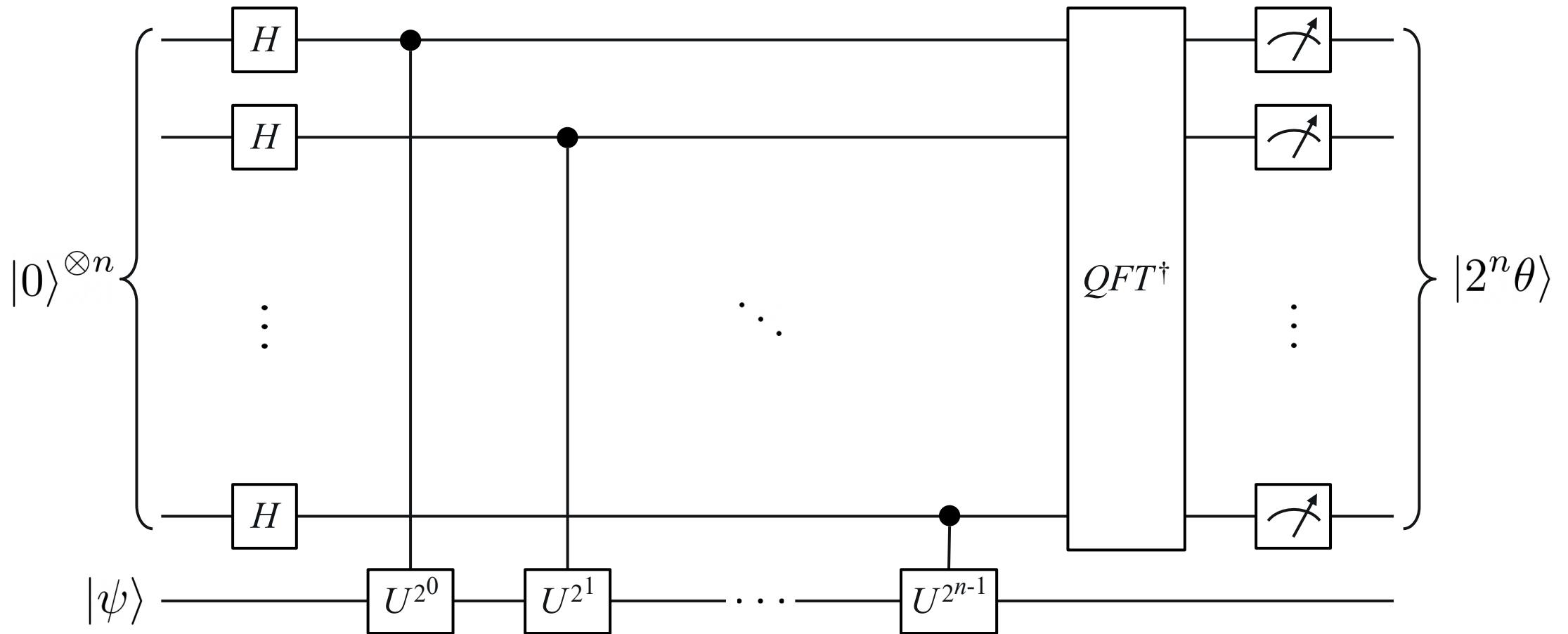
$$\xrightarrow{QFT^\dagger} \frac{1}{2^n} \left( \sum_{x,k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{-\frac{2\pi i k}{2^n} (x - 2^n \theta)} |x\rangle \right) |\psi\rangle = |2^n \theta\rangle |\psi\rangle$$



# Quantum Phase Estimation



# Quantum Phase Estimation





# Thank you

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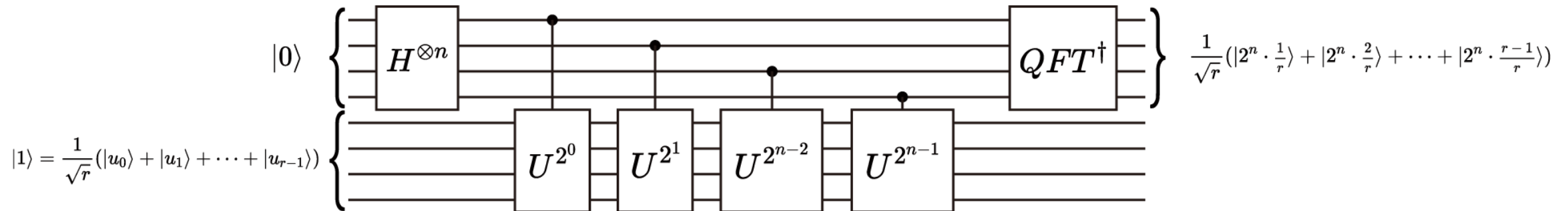
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Dept of Physics @ UCL

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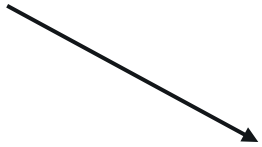
[boseong.kim.22@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:boseong.kim.22@ucl.ac.uk)

# Shor's Algorithm



# Answering question vs Building algorithm

Hard



$$\begin{array}{r} 135468434957875665 \\ + 762348214974651348 \\ \hline ? \end{array}$$

Easy



$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{0000000000000000} \textcolor{teal}{1} \textcolor{red}{1} \phantom{00} \\ \phantom{0000000000000000} \textcolor{teal}{1} \textcolor{red}{1} \phantom{00} \\ 13546843495787\textcolor{yellow}{5}\textcolor{teal}{6}\textcolor{blue}{6}5 \\ + 76234821497465\textcolor{yellow}{1}\textcolor{teal}{9}\textcolor{blue}{2}8 \\ \hline \text{.....}\textcolor{yellow}{7}\textcolor{teal}{5}\textcolor{blue}{9}3 \end{array}$$

# Quantum Fourier Transform

