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#### Seção 1

Introdução

Dijetivo. Transferir informação de um computador para um dispositivo quântico.

$$(a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_{m-1}) \rightarrow a_0 |0\rangle + a_1 |1\rangle + \cdots + a_{m-1} |m-1\rangle$$

▶ Objetivo. Transferir informação de um computador para um dispositivo quântico.

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Devido ao teorema da não clonagem é necessário retransferir a informação sempre que ela for necessária.

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- Devido ao teorema da não clonagem é necessário retransferir a informação sempre que ela for necessária.
- Decoerência da informação não permite que a transferência seja realizada antecipadamente.

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- Devido ao teorema da não clonagem é necessário retransferir a informação sempre que ela for necessária.
- Decoerência da informação não permite que a transferência seja realizada antecipadamente.
- O custo para inicializar um estado quântico pode dominar o custo total de um algoritmo.

Mottonen, Mikko, et al. "Transformation of quantum states using uniformly controlled rotations." arXiv preprint quant-ph/0407010 (2004).

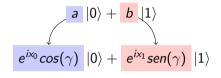
- ▶ Dado um vetor  $2^n$  dimensional  $(a_0, \dots, a_{2^{n-1}})$ .
- ▶ Desejamos determinar um circuito U, onde  $U|0\rangle^{\otimes n} = \sum_{m=0}^{2^n-1} a_m |m\rangle$

#### Seção 2

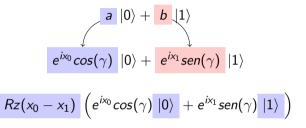
Preparação de um estado com 1 bit quântico

$$|a| |0\rangle + |b| |1\rangle$$

Um qubit

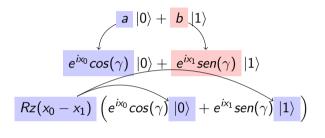


Um qubit



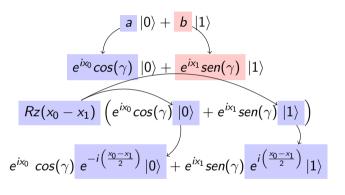
Aplicar 
$$Rz(-\theta_0)$$
,  $-\theta_0 = x_0 - x_1$ 

Um qubit



Aplicar 
$$Rz(-\theta_0)$$
,  $-\theta_0 = x_0 - x_1$ 

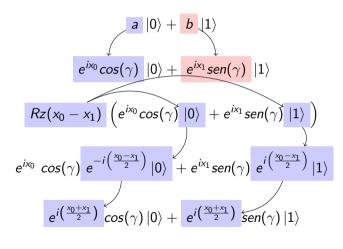
Um qubit



Aplicar 
$$Rz(-\theta_0)$$
,  $-\theta_0 = x_0 - x_1$ 

$$Rz( heta)\ket{0} = e^{-i heta/2}\ket{0}$$
  
 $Rz( heta)\ket{1} = e^{i heta/2}\ket{1}$ 

Um qubit

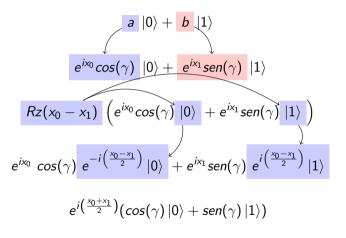


Aplicar 
$$Rz(-\theta_0)$$
,  $-\theta_0 = x_0 - x_1$ 

$$egin{aligned} &Rz( heta)\ket{0} = e^{-i heta/2}\ket{0} \ &Rz( heta)\ket{1} = e^{i heta/2}\ket{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} e^{ix_0} \cdot e^{-i\left(\frac{x_0 - x_1}{2}\right)} = e^{i\left(\frac{x_0 + x_1}{2}\right)} \\ e^{ix_1} \cdot e^{i\left(\frac{x_0 - x_1}{2}\right)} = e^{i\left(\frac{x_0 + x_1}{2}\right)} \end{array}$$

Um qubit

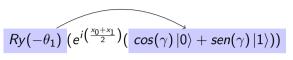


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Um qubit



$$\begin{array}{l} \theta_{1}=2\cdot\gamma \\ Ry(\theta_{1})\left|0\right\rangle = cos(\gamma)\left|0\right\rangle + sen(\gamma)\left|1\right\rangle \\ Ry(\theta_{1})^{\dagger} = Ry(-\theta_{1}) \end{array}$$

Um qubit

$$Ry(-\theta_1) \underbrace{\left(e^{i\left(\frac{x_0+x_1}{2}\right)}\left(\cos(\gamma)|0\rangle + sen(\gamma)|1\rangle\right)\right)}_{Ry(\theta_1)|0\rangle = cos(\gamma)|0\rangle + sen(\gamma)|1\rangle}_{Ry(\theta_1)^{\dagger} = Ry(-\theta_1)}$$

$$= e^{i\left(\frac{x_0+x_1}{2}\right)}(|0\rangle)$$

Um qubit

$$Ry(-\theta_1) \underbrace{\left(e^{i\left(\frac{x_0+x_1}{2}\right)}(\cos(\gamma)|0\rangle + sen(\gamma)|1\rangle)\right)}_{Ry(\theta_1)|0\rangle = \cos(\gamma)|0\rangle + sen(\gamma)|1\rangle}_{Ry(\theta_1)^{\dagger} = Ry(-\theta_1)}$$

$$= e^{i\left(\frac{x_0+x_1}{2}\right)}(|0\rangle)$$

$$-\theta_2 = x_0 + x_1$$

$$Rz(-\theta_2)e^{i\left(\frac{x_0+x_1}{2}\right)}(|0\rangle) = |0\rangle$$

$$|\psi
angle =$$
 a  $|0
angle +$  b  $|1
angle =$ 

$$|\psi\rangle=a\,|0\rangle+b\,|1\rangle=e^{ix_1}cos(\gamma)\,|0\rangle+e^{ix_2}sen(\gamma)\,|0
angle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle = e^{ix_1}cos(\gamma)|0\rangle + e^{ix_2}sen(\gamma)|0\rangle$$
  
$$\theta_0 = x_1 - x_0, \ \theta_1 = 2 \cdot \gamma, \ \theta_2 = -(x_0 + x_1)$$

$$|\psi\rangle = a |0\rangle + b |1\rangle = e^{ix_1}cos(\gamma) |0\rangle + e^{ix_2}sen(\gamma) |0\rangle \theta_0 = x_1 - x_0, \ \theta_1 = 2 \cdot \gamma, \ \theta_2 = -(x_0 + x_1)$$

$$Rz(-\theta_2)Ry(-\theta_1)Rz(-\theta_0)(a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle) = |0\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = a |0\rangle + b |1\rangle = e^{ix_1}cos(\gamma) |0\rangle + e^{ix_2}sen(\gamma) |0\rangle \theta_0 = x_1 - x_0, \ \theta_1 = 2 \cdot \gamma, \ \theta_2 = -(x_0 + x_1)$$

$$Rz(-\theta_2)Ry(-\theta_1)Rz(-\theta_0)(a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle) = |0\rangle$$

$$Rz( heta_0)Ry( heta_1)Rz( heta_2)\ket{0}=a\ket{0}+b\ket{1}$$

#### Seção 3

Preparação de estado com múltiplos bits quânticos

$$a_0 \left| 00 \right\rangle + a_1 \left| 01 \right\rangle + a_2 \left| 10 \right\rangle + a_3 \left| 11 \right\rangle$$

$$a_0 \left| 00 \right\rangle + a_1 \left| 01 \right\rangle + a_2 \left| 10 \right\rangle + a_3 \left| 11 \right\rangle$$

$$a_0 \ket{00} + a_1 \ket{01} + a_2 \ket{10} + a_3 \ket{11}$$

$$\sqrt{\ket{a_0}^2 + \ket{a_1}^2} \left( \frac{a_0 \ket{00} + a_1 \ket{01}}{\sqrt{\ket{a_0}^2 + \ket{a_1}^2}} \right) + \sqrt{\ket{a_2}^2 + \ket{a_3}^2} \left( \frac{a_2 \ket{10} + a_3 \ket{11}}{\sqrt{\ket{a_2}^2 + \ket{a_3}^2}} \right)$$

$$a_0 |00\rangle + a_1 |01\rangle + a_2 |10\rangle + a_3 |11\rangle$$

$$\sqrt{|a_0|^2 + |a_1|^2} \left( \frac{\frac{a_0|00\rangle + a_1|01\rangle}{\sqrt{|a_0|^2 + |a_1|^2}}} \right) + \sqrt{|a_2|^2 + |a_3|^2} \left( \frac{\frac{a_2|10\rangle + a_3|11\rangle}{\sqrt{|a_2|^2 + |a_3|^2}}} \right)$$

$$a_0 |00\rangle + a_1 |01\rangle + a_2 |10\rangle + a_3 |11\rangle$$

$$\sqrt{|a_0|^2 + |a_1|^2} \left( \frac{\frac{a_0|00\rangle + a_1|01\rangle}{\sqrt{|a_0|^2 + |a_1|^2}}} \right) + \sqrt{|a_2|^2 + |a_3|^2} \left( \frac{\frac{a_2|10\rangle + a_3|11\rangle}{\sqrt{|a_2|^2 + |a_3|^2}}} \right)$$

$$\ket{0}\left(e^{i extsup{s}_0}cos(\gamma_1)\ket{0}+e^{i extsup{s}_1}sen(\gamma_1)\ket{1}
ight)$$

$$|1
angle \left(e^{i x_2} cos(\gamma_2) \left|0
ight
angle + e^{i x_3} sen(\gamma_2) \left|1
ight
angle 
ight)$$

$$a_0 |00\rangle + a_1 |01\rangle + a_2 |10\rangle + a_3 |11\rangle$$

$$\sqrt{|a_0|^2 + |a_1|^2} \left( \frac{\frac{a_0|00\rangle + a_1|01\rangle}{\sqrt{|a_0|^2 + |a_1|^2}}} \right) + \sqrt{|a_2|^2 + |a_3|^2} \left( \frac{\frac{a_2|10\rangle + a_3|11\rangle}{\sqrt{|a_2|^2 + |a_3|^2}}} \right)$$

$$|0\rangle \left(e^{ix_0}cos(\gamma_1)|0\rangle + e^{ix_1}sen(\gamma_1)|1\rangle\right) -\theta_1 = x_0 - x_1, \ \alpha_1 = 2 \cdot \gamma_1$$

$$|1\rangle\left(e^{ix_2}cos(\gamma_2)|0\rangle+e^{ix_3}sen(\gamma_2)|1\rangle\right) \ - heta_2=x_2-x_3,\ lpha_2=2\cdot\gamma_2$$

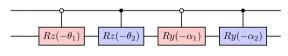
$$a_0 |00\rangle + a_1 |01\rangle + a_2 |10\rangle + a_3 |11\rangle$$

$$\sqrt{|a_0|^2 + |a_1|^2} \left( \frac{\frac{a_0|00\rangle + a_1|01\rangle}{\sqrt{|a_0|^2 + |a_1|^2}}} \right) + \sqrt{|a_2|^2 + |a_3|^2} \left( \frac{\frac{a_2|10\rangle + a_3|11\rangle}{\sqrt{|a_2|^2 + |a_3|^2}}} \right)$$

$$|0\rangle \left(e^{ix_0}cos(\gamma_1)|0\rangle + e^{ix_1}sen(\gamma_1)|1\rangle\right)$$
$$-\theta_1 = x_0 - x_1, \ \alpha_1 = 2 \cdot \gamma_1$$

$$|1\rangle \left(e^{ix_2}cos(\gamma_2)|0\rangle + e^{ix_3}sen(\gamma_2)|1\rangle\right) -\theta_2 = x_2 - x_3, \ \alpha_2 = 2 \cdot \gamma_2$$

$$a_0\left|00\right\rangle+a_1\left|01\right\rangle+a_2\left|10\right\rangle+a_3\left|11\right\rangle$$



$$e^{i(x_0+x_1)}\sqrt{|a_0|^2+|a_1|^2}\,|00\rangle+e^{i(x_2+x_3)}\sqrt{|a_2|^2+|a_3|^2}\,|10\rangle$$

$$e^{i(x_0+x_1)}\sqrt{|a_0|^2+|a_1|^2}\,|00\rangle+e^{i(x_2+x_3)}\sqrt{|a_2|^2+|a_3|^2}\,|10
angle$$

$$e^{i(x_0+x_1)}\sqrt{|a_0|^2+|a_1|^2}|00\rangle+e^{i(x_2+x_3)}\sqrt{|a_2|^2+|a_3|^2}|10\rangle$$

$$e^{i(x_0+x_1)}cos(\gamma_0)|00\rangle+e^{i(x_2+x_3)}sen(\gamma_0)|10\rangle$$

$$e^{i(x_0+x_1)}\sqrt{|a_0|^2+|a_1|^2}|00\rangle+e^{i(x_2+x_3)}\sqrt{|a_2|^2+|a_3|^2}|10\rangle$$

$$e^{i(x_0+x_1)}cos(\gamma_0)|00\rangle+e^{i(x_2+x_3)}sen(\gamma_0)|10\rangle$$

$$-\theta_0=(x_0+x_1)-(x_2+x_3),\ \alpha_0=2\cdot\gamma_0$$

$$e^{i(x_0+x_1)}\sqrt{|a_0|^2+|a_1|^2|00} + e^{i(x_2+x_3)}\sqrt{|a_2|^2+|a_3|^2|10}$$

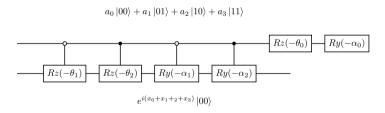
$$e^{i(x_0+x_1)}cos(\gamma_0)|00\rangle + e^{i(x_2+x_3)}sen(\gamma_0)|10\rangle$$

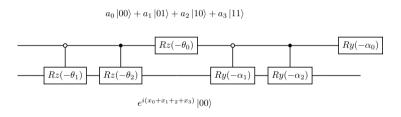
$$-\theta_0 = (x_0+x_1) - (x_2+x_3), \ \alpha_0 = 2 \cdot \gamma_0$$

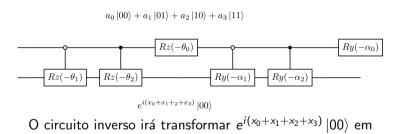
$$e^{i(x_0+x_1)}\sqrt{|a_0|^2+|a_1|^2}|00\rangle + e^{i(x_2+x_3)}\sqrt{|a_2|^2+|a_3|^2}|10\rangle$$

$$Rz(-\theta_0) - Ry(-\alpha_0)$$

$$e^{i(x_0+x_1+x_2+x_3)}|00\rangle$$



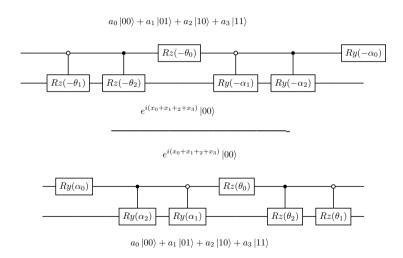


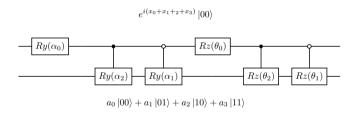


 $a_0 |00\rangle + a_1 |01\rangle + a_2 |10\rangle + a_3 |11\rangle$ 

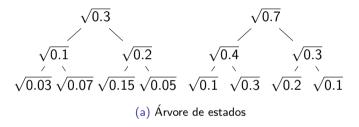
### Preparação de estados

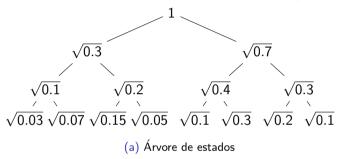
dois qubits

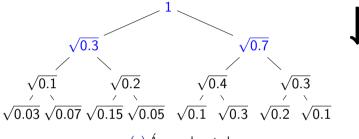




$$\sqrt{0.03} \sqrt{0.07} \sqrt{0.15} \sqrt{0.05} \sqrt{0.1} \sqrt{0.3} \sqrt{0.2} \sqrt{0.1}$$
(a) Árvore de estados

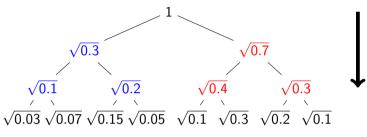




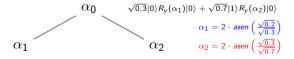


$$lpha_0$$
  $R_y(lpha_0)|0
angle=\sqrt{0.3}|0
angle+\sqrt{0.7}|1
angle$   $lpha_0=2\cdot \mathit{asen}(rac{\sqrt{0.7}}{1})$ 

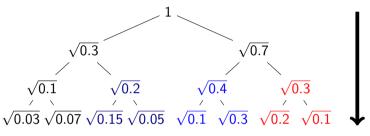
Um algoritmo baseado em (quant-ph/0407010)



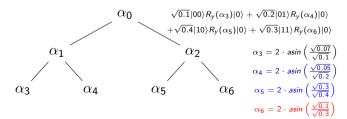
#### (a) Árvore de estados



Um algoritmo baseado em (quant-ph/0407010)



#### (a) Árvore de estados



Um algoritmo baseado em (quant-ph/0407010)

 $ightharpoonup O(2^n)$  operações para preparar um estado com n bits quânticos;

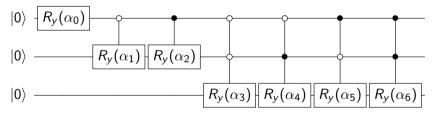


Figura: Circuito para carregar um vetor real de dimensão 8 em um dispositivo quântico.