# Introduction to Quantum Computing 量子計算入門

Rod Van Meter rdv@tera.ics.keio.ac.jp September 28-30, 2004 @Aizu U.



with help from 伊藤公平 阿部英介 and slides from BBN

# 量子ネットワーク

- Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)
- Teleportation
- (Superdense coding)
- All discovered by Charles Bennett (IBM) & associates

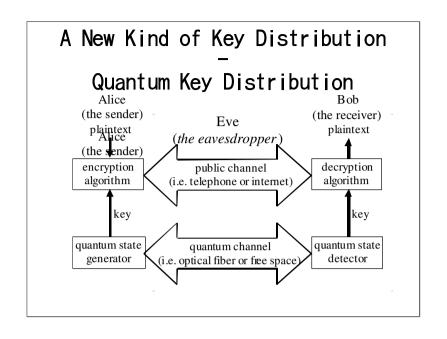


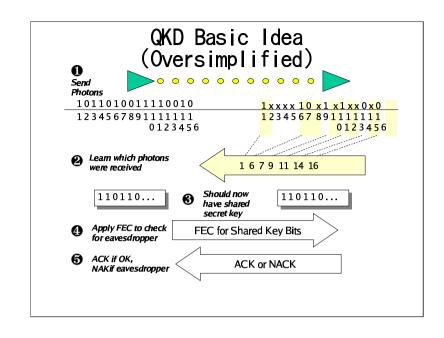
## Course Outline

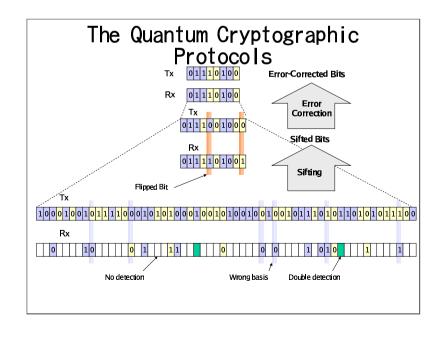
- Lecture 1: Introduction
- Lecture 2: Quantum Algorithms
- Lecture 3: Quantum Computational Complexity Theory
- Lecture 4: Devices and Technologies
- Lecture 5: Quantum Computer Architecture
- Lecture 6: Quantum Networking
- Lecture 7: Wrapup

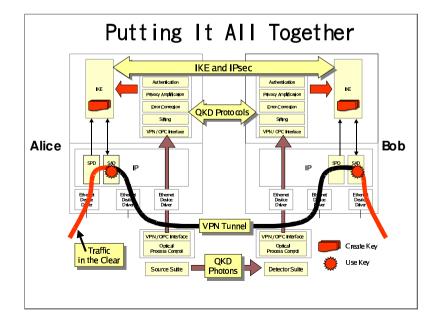
## Quantum Key Distribution

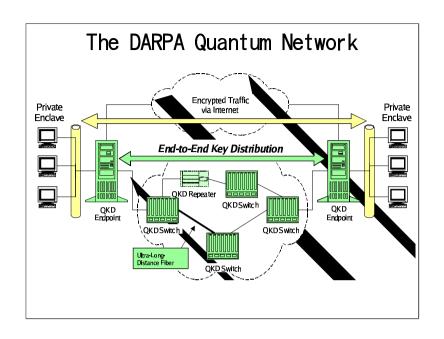
- Bennett & Brassard, BB84 protocol
- Key distribution only, not data encryption
- Requires authenticated (not encrypted) classical channel to complete protocol
- Many, many places working on this!
  - BBN, Harvard, Boston U. for DARPA
  - MagiQ Technologies
  - CERN
  - 東大

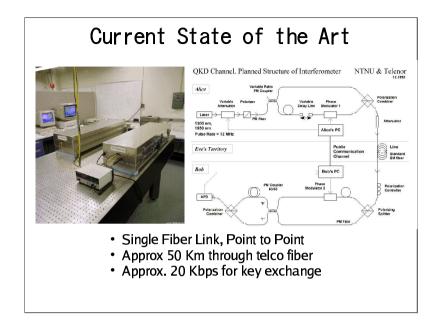


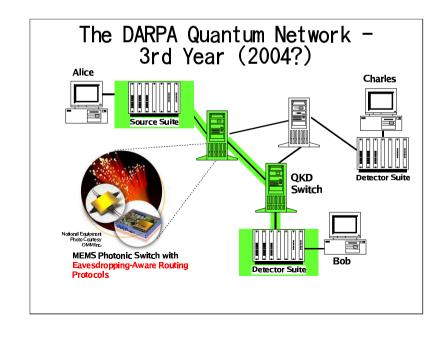


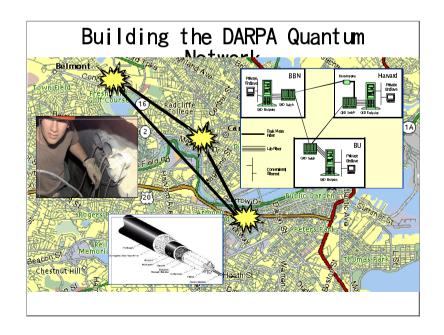












## Repeaters

- Over long distances, probability of loss increases
- "Repeaters" essentially perform hopby-hop QKD, meaning repeaters (routers) must be trusted
- Not yet demonstrated?
   (BBN demo now multi-node, not sure about multi-hop)

#### QKD Notes

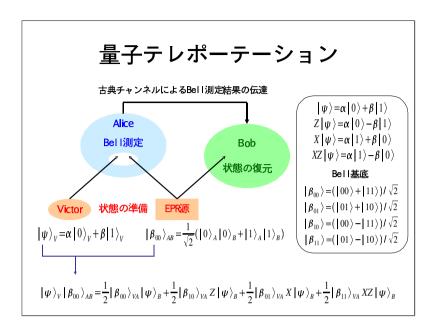
- QKD can also be done through free space or the atmosphere, detecting single photons from several kilometers away
- Value of QKD in complete secure network architecture is debatable
  - Will people deploy an extra physical network simply to get more secure keys?

## QKD and Shor

- QKD does not fix what Shor broke
- Primary impact of Shor is on authentication (public key crypto)
- QKD is (naturally) key distribution
- QKD still depends on authenticated channel
- Existing (classical) mechanisms for key distribution not broken by Shor
- Authentication is still possible even without public-key crypto

# Teleportation

- 奇妙なことですが...
- 計算する前に、entangled pairをshareする- 一つを持って、一つを相手に送る
- 計算して(結果はAとよぶ)、持っているqubitcentangleして、測定して、古典的な結果を相手に送る
- 相手はその結果を使って、少し量子計算して、Aが出て来る。



# QTの実行

#### Step.1 状態の準備

$$|\psi\rangle_{V}|\beta_{00}\rangle_{AB} = \frac{1}{2}|\beta_{00}\rangle_{VA}|\psi\rangle_{B} + \frac{1}{2}|\beta_{10}\rangle_{VA}Z|\psi\rangle_{B} + \frac{1}{2}|\beta_{01}\rangle_{VA}X|\psi\rangle_{B} + \frac{1}{2}|\beta_{11}\rangle_{VA}XZ|\psi\rangle_{B}$$

#### Step,2 AliceによるBell測定(Bell基底による測定)

例えば  $|\beta_{01}\rangle$  を得たとする.この時点でBobの状態は  $X|\psi\rangle_{B}$ に確定しかし,まだBobはそのことを知らないし,測定もしていないの  $\mathbb{R}^{2}$  があれば、

Step.3 古典チャンネルによるBell測定結果の伝達

#### Step.4 Bobによる状態の復元

BobはAliceから得た情報を元に、自分の状態にPauli-X ゲートを施す。 Bobの状態は  $X(X|\psi\rangle_B)=|\psi\rangle_B$ となり、テレポーテーション完了

# 確認

$$|\psi\rangle_{V}|\beta_{00}\rangle_{AB} = \frac{1}{2}|\beta_{00}\rangle_{VA}|\psi\rangle_{B} + \frac{1}{2}|\beta_{10}\rangle_{VA}Z|\psi\rangle_{B} + \frac{1}{2}|\beta_{01}\rangle_{VA}X|\psi\rangle_{B} + \frac{1}{2}|\beta_{11}\rangle_{VA}XZ|\psi\rangle_{B}$$

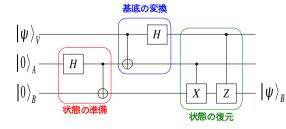
左辺を展開 
$$|\psi\rangle_{V}|\beta_{00}\rangle_{AB} = (\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

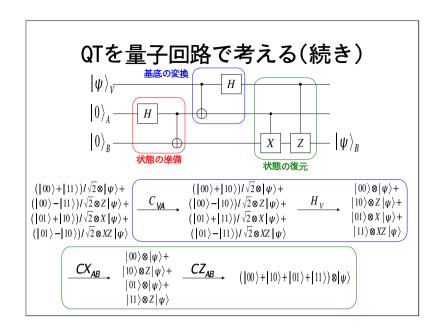
$$= \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|000\rangle + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|011\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|100\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|111\rangle$$

右辺を各項ごとに展開

$$\begin{split} \left|\beta_{00}\right\rangle_{VA}\left|\psi\right\rangle_{B} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\left|00\right\rangle + \left|11\right\rangle)\otimes\left(\alpha\left|0\right\rangle + \beta\left|1\right\rangle)\right) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}\left|000\right\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|001\right\rangle + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}\left|110\right\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|111\right\rangle \\ \left|\beta_{10}\right\rangle_{VA}Z\left|\psi\right\rangle_{B} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\left|00\right\rangle - \left|11\right\rangle)\otimes\left(\alpha\left|0\right\rangle - \beta\left|1\right\rangle)\right) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}\left|000\right\rangle - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|001\right\rangle - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}\left|110\right\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|111\right\rangle \\ \left|\beta_{01}\right\rangle_{VA}X\left|\psi\right\rangle_{B} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\left|01\right\rangle + \left|10\right\rangle)\otimes\left(\alpha\left|1\right\rangle + \beta\left|0\right\rangle)\right) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}\left|011\right\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|010\right\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|101\right\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|100\right\rangle \\ \left|\beta_{11}\right\rangle_{VA}XZ\left|\psi\right\rangle_{B} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\left|01\right\rangle - \left|10\right\rangle)\otimes\left(\alpha\left|1\right\rangle - \beta\left|0\right\rangle)\right) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}\left|011\right\rangle - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|010\right\rangle - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}\left|101\right\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|100\right\rangle \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}\left|011\right\rangle - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|010\right\rangle - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}\left|101\right\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|100\right\rangle - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\left|100\right\rangle -$$

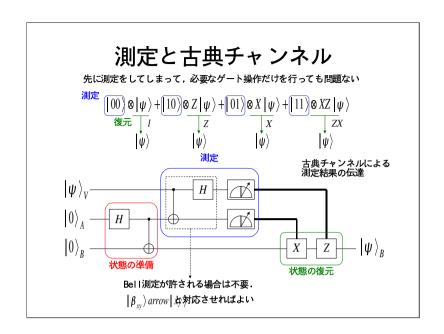








- Quantum Key Distribution provides "tamper-evident" packaging for your keys
- Quantum teleportation can be used to move a superposition from one place to another



## References

• Elliott, "Quantum cryptography in practice," SIGCOMM 2003