浅谈量子计算与编程 OSDT 2017

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2017-10-21



量子计算

"Changes occurring to a quantum state can be described using the languange of quantum computation."

Michael A. Nielsen and Issac L. Chuang
 Quantum Computation and Quantum Information

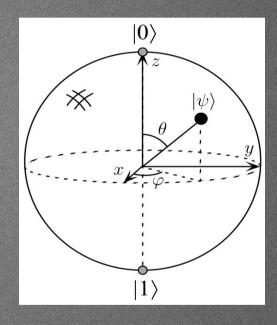
量子比特

- · 1 个传统 bit 具有的状态为
 - 0或1
- · 1个 qubit 具有的状态为
 - · 计算基态 |0 | 和 |1 | 的线性叠加

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

其中α和β为复数,且

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$



布洛赫球面 (Bloch sphere)

量子比特

- · 2个qubit
 - · 有4个计算基态 | 00), | 01), | 10), | 11)

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha_{00}|00\rangle + \alpha_{01}|01\rangle + \alpha_{10}|10\rangle + \alpha_{11}|11\rangle$$

- · n个qubit
 - · 有 2ⁿ 个计算基态
 - · 由 2ⁿ 个系数组成一维状态向量

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测量

- · 导致状态坍塌 不可逆操作
 - · 量子力学的基本假设
- ·结果是概率性的
 - 1 \uparrow qubit $|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$

 $|a|^2$ 的可能性:测量结果为 0 ,测量后的状态坍塌成 $|0\rangle$ $|\beta|^2$ 的可能性:测量结果为 1 ,测量后的状态坍塌成 $|1\rangle$

• 2 \uparrow qubit $|\psi\rangle = \alpha_{00}|00\rangle + \alpha_{01}|01\rangle + \alpha_{10}|10\rangle + \alpha_{11}|11\rangle$

测量第一个 qubit 的时候, $|\alpha_{00}|^2 + |\alpha_{01}|^2$ 的可能性:测量结果为 0 ,测量后的状态坍塌成: ______

$$|\psi'\rangle = \frac{\alpha_{00}|00\rangle + \alpha_{01}|01\rangle}{\sqrt{|\alpha_{00}|^2 + |\alpha_{01}|^2}}$$

量子门

- · 量子计算机,逻辑上有量子电路和量子门组成
- · 量子状态转换 <=> 酉变换: 酉矩阵×状态向量
 - · 酉矩阵 (unitary) : $U^{\dagger}U = I$
 - · 伴随矩阵 (adjoint):转置,然后复数共轭

$$X \equiv \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$X \equiv \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \qquad X \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \beta \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \beta \\ \alpha \end{array} \right]$$

量子门

$$X \equiv \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Pauli-X

$$Z \equiv \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

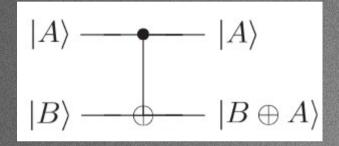
Pauli-Z

$$X \equiv \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad Z \equiv \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \quad H \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

Hadamard

1个qubit的量子门(无限多种)

量子门



A 是 control qubit B 是 target qubit

$$U_{CN} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

CNOT

$$|00
angle
ightarrow |00
angle; \; |01
angle
ightarrow |01
angle; \; |10
angle
ightarrow |11
angle; \; |11
angle
ightarrow |10
angle$$

2个 qubit 的量子门

(可用有限集合的量子门来生成任意个数 qubit 的量子计算)

量子纠缠

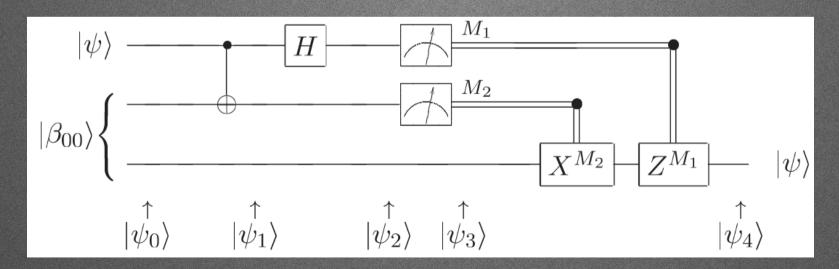
· Bell/EPR 状态

- · 随机性:对于 |β00⟩测量第1个 qubit , 1/2 的可能性为0,测量后的状态为 |00⟩, 1/2 的可能性为1,测量后的状态为 |11⟩
- · 关联性:测量第2个 qubit 的状态,结果总是跟第1个相同

	Out	:	
In	Out		
$ 00\rangle$	$(00\rangle + 11\rangle)/\sqrt{2} \equiv \beta_{00}\rangle$	r II	
$ 01\rangle$	$(01\rangle + 10\rangle)/\sqrt{2} \equiv \beta_{01}\rangle$		<i>Q</i> \
$ 10\rangle$	$(00\rangle - 11\rangle)/\sqrt{2} \equiv \beta_{10}\rangle$ $(01\rangle - 10\rangle)/\sqrt{2} \equiv \beta_{11}\rangle$	71	$ \beta_{xy}\rangle$
11⟩	$(01\rangle - 10\rangle)/\sqrt{2} \equiv \beta_{11}\rangle$		

量子传输

- · Alice 和 Bob 各有 1 个 Bell 状态的 qubit ,现在 ,Bob 隐藏了 ,Alice 的任务是,只通过发送传统信息的方 式,将 |ψ⟩ 的状态传输给 Bob
- · Bob 根据收到的信息,能够将自己的 qubit 修正为 |ψ⟩ 的状态



抽象的计算过程参见原书

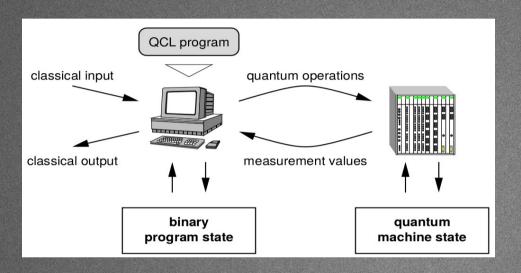
量子编程

QCL QASM LIQUi|)

QCL

- ·早期代表性工作
 - http://tph.tuwien.ac.at/~oemer/qcl.html
 - · B. Ömer. A procedural formalism for quantum computing. Master'sthesis, Theoretical University of Vienna, 1998
 - · B. Ömer. Structured Quantum Programming. PhD thesis, TheoreticalUniversity of Vienna, 2003.
- · 命令式语言 + 解析器(功能模拟)
- · 开源 (GPL2)!

QCL



QCL 体系结构模型

routine type	program state	machine state	recursion
procedure	all	all	yes
operator	none	unitary	no
qufunct	none	pseudo-classical	no
functions	none	none	yes

QCL 子程序类型,及对传统程序状态和量子机器状态的影响

QCL

```
// pseudo classic operator to swap bit order
cond qufunct flip(qureg q) {
                      // declare loop counter
 int i;
 for i=0 to \#q/2-1 { // swap 2 symmetric bits
   Swap(q[i],q[#q-i-1]);
// discrete Fourier transform (Coppersmith)
operator dft(qureg q) { // main operator
               // set n to length of input
 const n=#q;
 int i; int j; // declare loop counters
 for i=1 to n {
   for j=1 to i-1 { // apply conditional phase gates testdft();
     V(pi/2^{(i-j)},q[n-i] \& q[n-j]);
     if q[n-i] and q[n-j] { Phase(pi/2^(i-j)); }
   H(q[n-i]);
              // qubit rotation
 flip(q);
                // swap bit order of the output
```

```
procedure testdft() {
    qureg q[6];
    print "testing discrete Fourier transform";
    reset;
    dft(q);
    CPhase(pi/2,q[1]);
    !dft(q);
    print "expecting (1+i)/2 |000000> - i/2 |010000> + 1/2 |110000>";
    dump;
    reset;
}
testdft();
```

测试程序

库函数

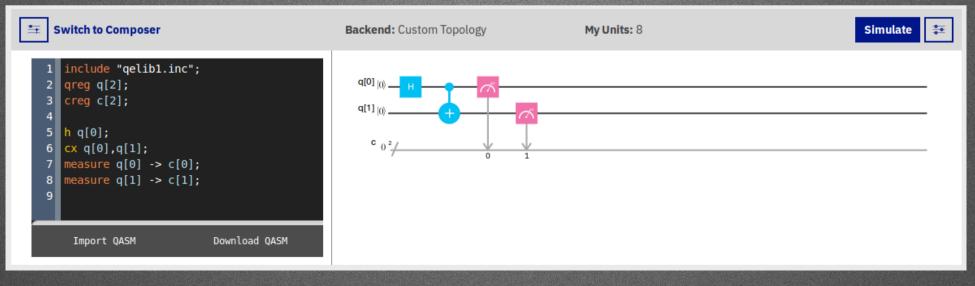
```
xmj@xmj-OptiPlex-9020:~/qc/qcl-0.6.4$ ./qcl lib/test.qcl
QCL Quantum Computation Language (64 qubits, seed 1508050089)
: testing discrete Fourier transform
: expecting (1+i)/2 |000000> - i/2 |010000> + 1/2 |110000>
: STATE: 6 / 64 qubits allocated, 58 / 64 qubits free
(0.5+0.5i) |0> - 0.5i |16> + 0.5 |48>
```

IBM Q

- ·在线实验平台
 - https://www.research.ibm.com/ibm-q
 - · 可在线编写量子程序
 - · 可在模拟器或者量子计算机上运行,并图形化显示结果
- · QASM 汇编语言规范
 - https://github.com/QISKit/openqasm
- · Composer 图形化编辑器
- ·使用教程
 - https://quantumexperience.ng.bluemix.net/qx/tutorial

IBM Q





QASM

Table 1: Open QASM language statements (version 2.0)					
Statement	Description	Example			
<pre>OpenQASM 2.0; qreg name[size]; creg name[size]; include "filename"; gate name(params) qargs { body } opaque name(params) qargs; // comment text</pre>	Denotes a file in Open QASM format ^a Declare a named register of qubits Declare a named register of bits Open and parse another source file Declare a unitary gate Declare an opaque gate Comment a line of text	<pre>OpenQASM 2.0; qreg q[5]; creg c[5]; include "qelib1.inc"; (see text) (see text) // oops!</pre>			
U(theta,phi,lambda) qubit qreg; CX qubit qreg,qubit qreg; measure qubit qreg -> bit creg; reset qubit qreg; gatename(params) qargs; if(creg==int) qop; barrier qargs;	Apply built-in single qubit gate(s) ^b Apply built-in CNOT gate(s) Make measurement(s) in Z basis Prepare qubit(s) in $ 0\rangle$ Apply a user-defined unitary gate Conditionally apply quantum operation Prevent transformations across this source line	U(pi/2,2*pi/3,0) q[0]; CX q[0],q[1]; measure q -> c; reset q[0]; crz(pi/2) q[1],q[0]; if(c==5) CX q[0],q[1];			

1-qubit 量子门: $U(\theta,\phi,\lambda) := R_z(\phi)R_y(\theta)R_z(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i(\phi+\lambda)/2}\cos(\theta/2) & -e^{-i(\phi-\lambda)/2}\sin(\theta/2) \\ e^{i(\phi-\lambda)/2}\sin(\theta/2) & e^{i(\phi+\lambda)/2}\cos(\theta/2) \end{pmatrix}$

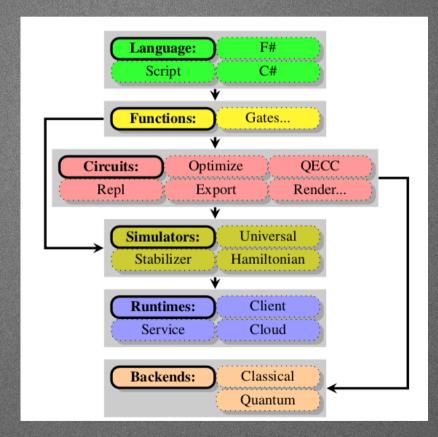
QASM

```
// quantum teleportation example
OPENQASM 2.0;
include "qelib1.inc";
qreg q[3];
creg c0[1];
creg c1[1];
creg c2[1];
// optional post-rotation for state tomography
gate post q { }
u3(0.3,0.2,0.1) q[0];
h q[1];
cx q[1], q[2];
barrier q;
cx q[0],q[1];
h q[0];
measure q[0] -> c0[0];
measure q[1] -> c1[0];
if(c0==1) z q[2];
if(c1==1) x q[2];
post q[2];
measure q[2] -> c2[0];
```

量子传输

LIQUi|>

- · 内嵌函数式语言,基于 F#
- ·编译器
- ·电路数据结构
- ・辅助性工具
- ・模拟器
- ·运行时
- ·后端



整体架构

LIQUi|>

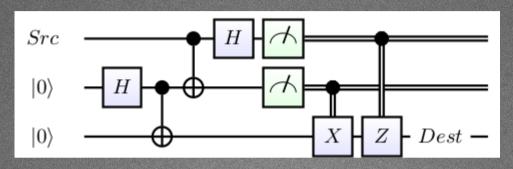
・数据类型

- · Bit , 传统值
- · Qubit , 量子值
- · Ket , 系统中所有 Qubit 的状态向量
- · Gate ,量子门,数据结构
- · Operation ,量子操作 , F# 中的函数
- · Circuit , 量子电路

LIQUi|>

- · 函数(例子相关部分)
 - · 测量 , M qs
 - · H 门和 CNOT 门
 - · 二进制控制门, BC X qs
- · 电路操作(例子相关部分)
 - · 运行,执行电路
 - · Dump , 打印电路中间表示
 - · Fold , 优化 , 去除 identity gate
 - · GrowGates ,优化,将连续的酉门合并成单个大操作

LIQUi|)



量子传输

```
// Define an EPR function
let EPR (qs:Qubits) = H qs; CNOT qs

// Teleport qubit 0 to qubit 2
let teleport (qs:Qubits) =
  let qs' = qs. Tail

LabelL >!< // Give names to the qubits
  (["Src";"\\ket{0}";"\\ket{0}"],qs)

EPR qs'; CNOT qs; H qs
M qs'; BC X qs' // Maybe apply X
M qs; BC Z !!(qs,0,2) // Maybe apply Z
LabelR "Dest" !!(qs,2) // Label output</pre>
```

```
let ket = Ket(3)
                   // Create state
let qs = ket. Qubits
teleport qs // Run Teleport
let circ = // Compile to circuit
    Circuit. Compile teleport qs
           // Run circuit
circ.Run qs
circ. Dump() // Dump gates to log
                  // Fold the circuit
circ.Fold()
   .RenderHT(''Teleport'') // Draw HTML and TeX
let circ2 =
                  // Grow Unitaries together
   circ. GrowGates ket
circ2.Run qs
                  // Run the optimized circuit
```

问题?

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