Introduction to Quantum Computing

Quantum Computing Minicourse

Stefano Carrazza and Matteo Robbiati

8 April 2024

Compute quantum mechanics

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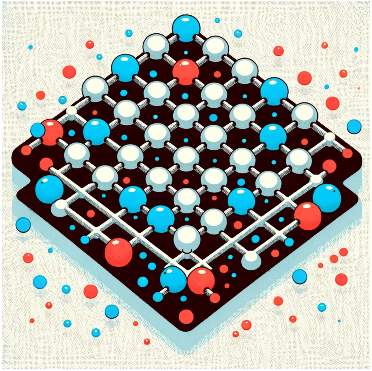

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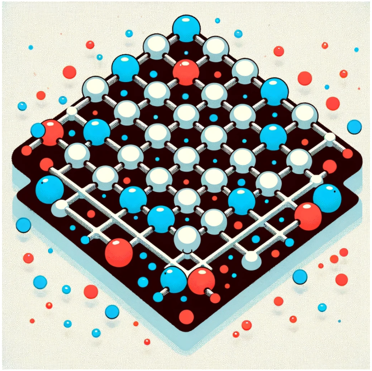
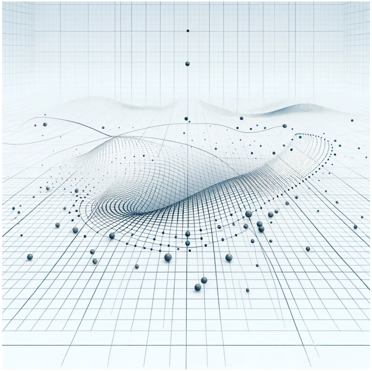
- considering N spins $(\uparrow, \downarrow)$, we deal with a 2^N dimensional Hilbert space!





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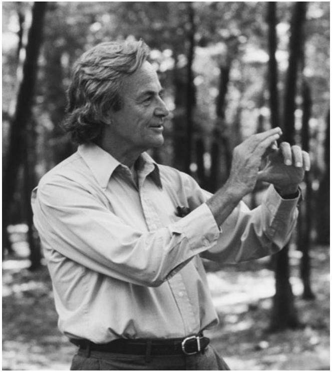

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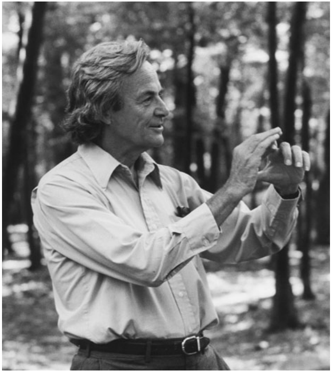

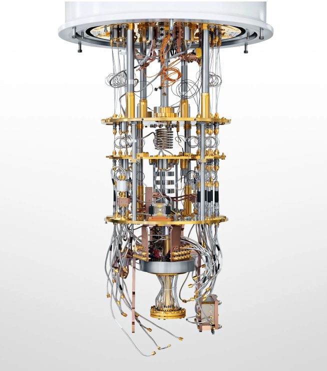

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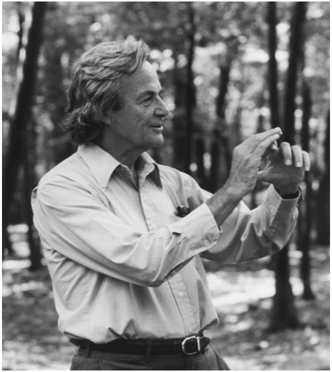

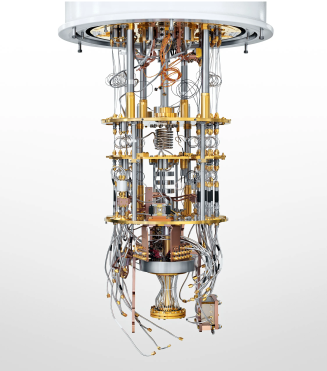

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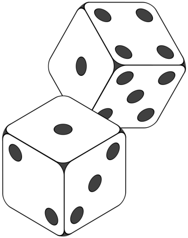
$$\frac{\int \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}\, \Psi^*(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})\, H\, \Psi(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\int \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}\, |\Psi(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})|^2} \geq E_0;$$



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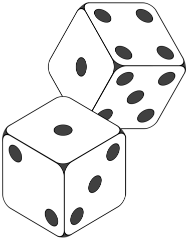

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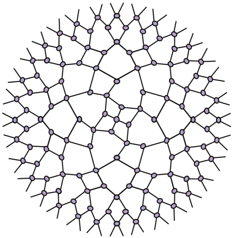

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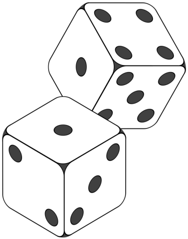
3. Neural Network Quantum States: use complex ANNs to represent the state.



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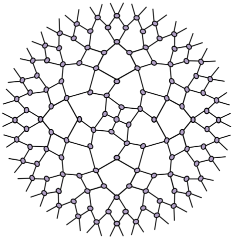

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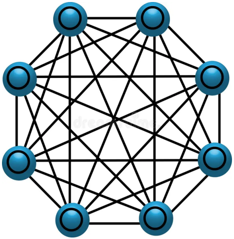

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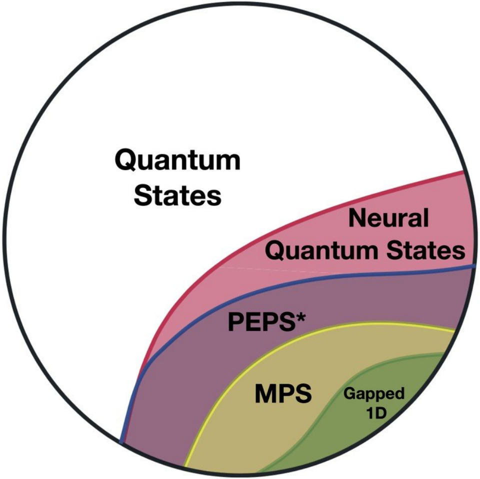
Quantum
States
Neural
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PEPS*
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A snapshot of quantum computing

Qubits

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Superconducting loops
A resistance-free current oscillates back and forth around a circuit loop. An injected microwave signal excites the current into superposition states.

Trapped ions
Electrically charged atoms, or ions, have quantum energies that depend on the location of electrons. Tuned lasers cool and trap the ions, and put them in superposition states.

Silicon quantum dots
These "artificial atoms" are made by adding an electron to a small piece of pure silicon. Microwaves control the electron's quantum state.

Topological qubits
Quasiparticles can be seen in the behavior of electrons channeled through semiconductor structures. Their braided paths can encode quantum information.

Diamond vacancies
A nitrogen atom and a vacancy add an electron to a diamond lattice. Its quantum spin state, along with those of nearby carbon nuclei, can be controlled with light.

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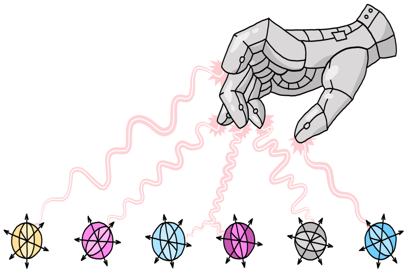

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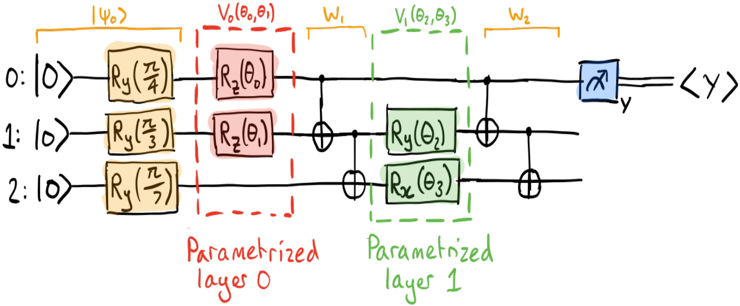

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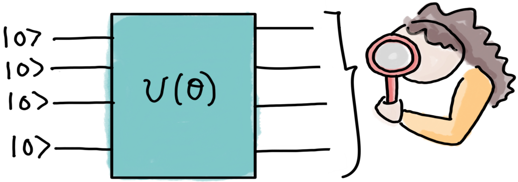
4. to access the information we need to measure the system.



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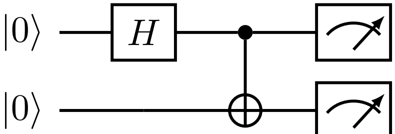

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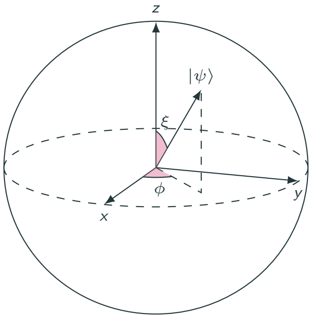

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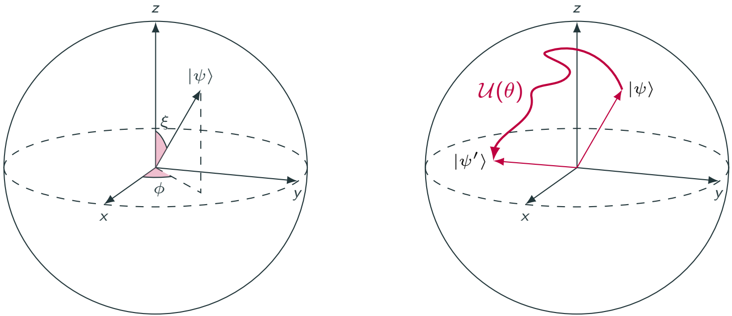

We can use as parametric gates the rotation around the axis of the block sphere:

$$R_k(\theta) = \exp\left[-i\theta\sigma_k\right], \qquad \text{with} \qquad \sigma_k \in \{I, \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z\}.$$

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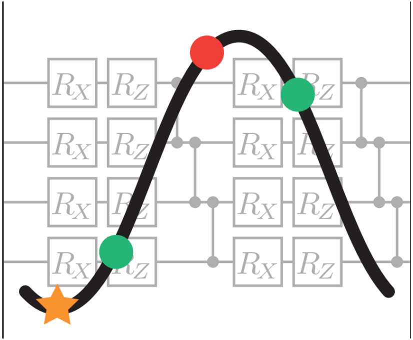

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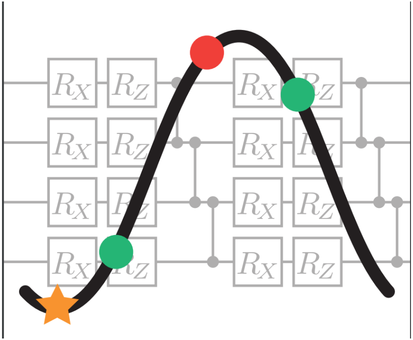

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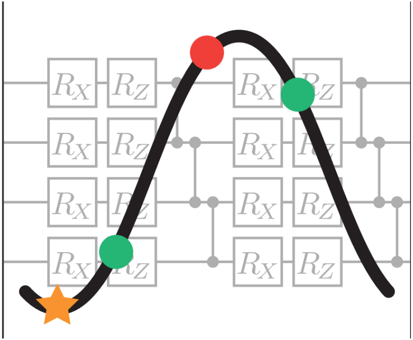

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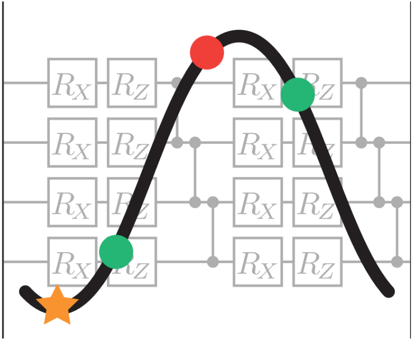
2. executing $\mathcal{U}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ we use a variational quantum state to reach the solution;
3. **Solovay-Kitaev theorem**: the number of gates needed by $\mathcal{U}$ to represent V with precision δ is $\mathcal{O}(\log^c \delta^{-1})$, where $c < 4$.



`Qibo` as full-stack playground

Simulation, control and calibration with `Qibo`

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