

Experimental one-way quantum computing

P. Walther, K. J. Resch, T. Rudolph, E. Schenck,
H. Weinfurter, V. Vedral, M. Aspelmeyer, A. Zeilinger

Ramy Tannous Sebastian Verschoor

QIC750: Implementation of Quantum Information Processing
University of Waterloo

April 15th, 2017



Outline



Introduction

One-way Quantum Computer

Cluster States

Experiment

Conclusions

R. Tannous, S. R. Verschoor

Experimental one-way quantum computing

2017-04-15

2 / 12

Introduction



- ▶ Typical quantum computers (QC) are arranged similar to classical computers
- ▶ However, a QC can be implemented in many ways (i.e. topological computer, KLM model, one-way)

Why pursue such models?

- ▶ Original proposals were competing for scalability
- ▶ Ease of implementation

R. Tannous, S. R. Verschoor

Experimental one-way quantum computing

2017-04-15

3 / 12

One-way Quantum Computer



- ▶ Measurements do all the computation
- ▶ Special entangled state is the entire resource for the quantum computing
 - ▶ called a cluster state
- ▶ Different arrangements of single qubit measurements create different algorithms
 - ▶ ordering
 - ▶ measurement bases (feedforward)
- ▶ Not time reversible, i.e. it is one-way

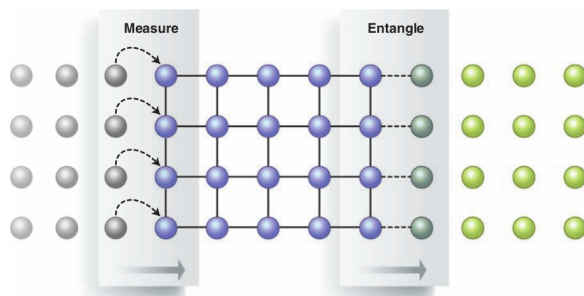
R. Tannous, S. R. Verschoor

Experimental one-way quantum computing

2017-04-15

4 / 12

Cluster States



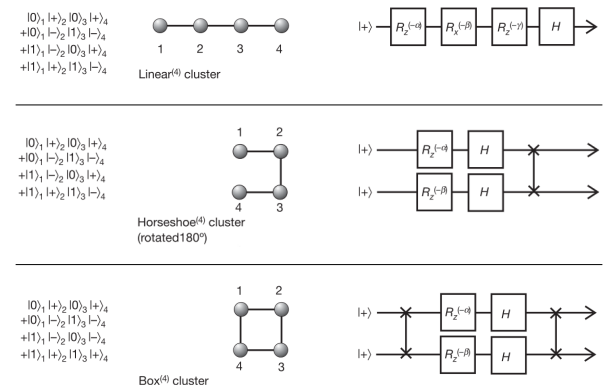
R. Tannous, S. R. Verschoor

Experimental one-way quantum computing

2017-04-15

5 / 12

Cluster States



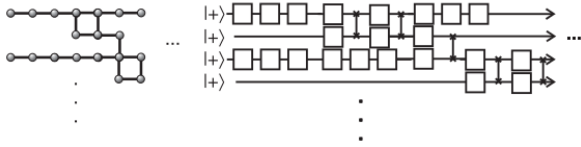
R. Tannous, S. R. Verschoor

Experimental one-way quantum computing

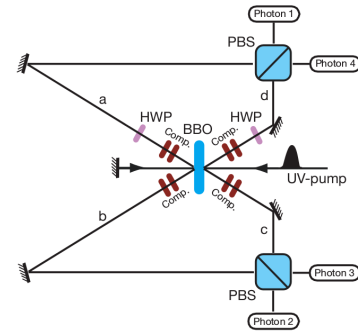
2017-04-15

6 / 12

Cluster States



Cluster States



$$|\Phi_{\text{cluster}}\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (|HHHH\rangle + |HHVV\rangle + |VVHH\rangle - |VVVV\rangle)$$

Experiment

- ▶ Implemented single qubit rotations (fidelities = **Over nine-thousand**)
 - ▶ No feedforward, so
- ▶ Implemented two qubit gates (fidelities = 0.93)
- ▶ Grover's search algorithm (90%)
 - ▶ All measurement errors are σ_z , which can completely be corrected by post-processing
- ▶ First demonstration of a quantum algorithm in a cluster state computer

Conclusions

- ▶ Generated four qubit cluster states
- ▶ Demonstrated a universal set of gate (single and two qubit)

Challenges

- ▶ Creation of cluster state can be improved (more qubits)
- ▶ Implement fast feedforward to change measurements in real time

Further reading

- ▶ D. R. Hamel, L. K. Shalm, H. Hübel, A. J. Miller, F. Marsili, V. B. Verma, R. P. Mirin, S. W. Nam, K. J. Resch, and T. Jennewein.
Direct generation of three-photon polarization entanglement.
Nat Photon, 8(10):801–807, Oct 2014.
- ▶ R. Prevedel, P. Walther, F. Tiefenbacher, P. Bohi, R. Kaltenbaek, T. Jennewein, and A. Zeilinger.
High-speed linear optics quantum computing using active feed-forward.
Nature, 445(7123):65–69, Jan 2007.
- ▶ R. Raussendorf and H. J. Briegel.
A One-Way Quantum Computer.
Phys. Rev. Lett., 86:5188–5191, May 2001.
- ▶ P. Walther, K. J. Resch, T. Rudolph, E. Schenck, H. Weinfurter, V. Vedral, M. Aspelmeyer, and A. Zeilinger.
Experimental one-way quantum computing.
Nature, 434(7030):169–176, Mar 2005.

Thank you

Feedforward

