QUANTUM, QUANTUM, QUANTUM

AUGUST 25 @NCCU

YUN-CHIH LIAO IBM QUANTUM COMPUTER HUB AT NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY

OUTLINE

History: From Classical to Quantum

Warm Up: Tools

Quantum Language

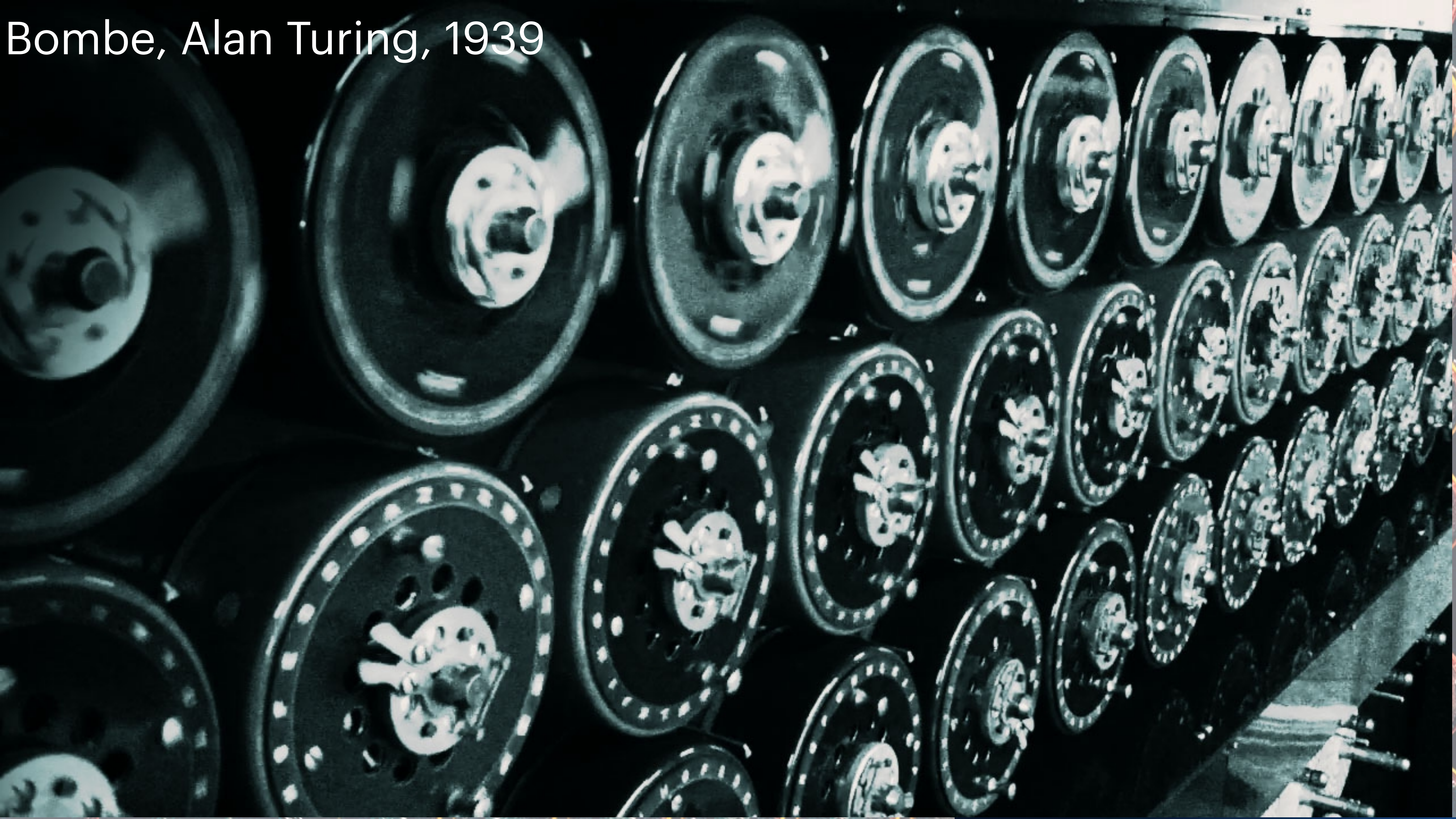
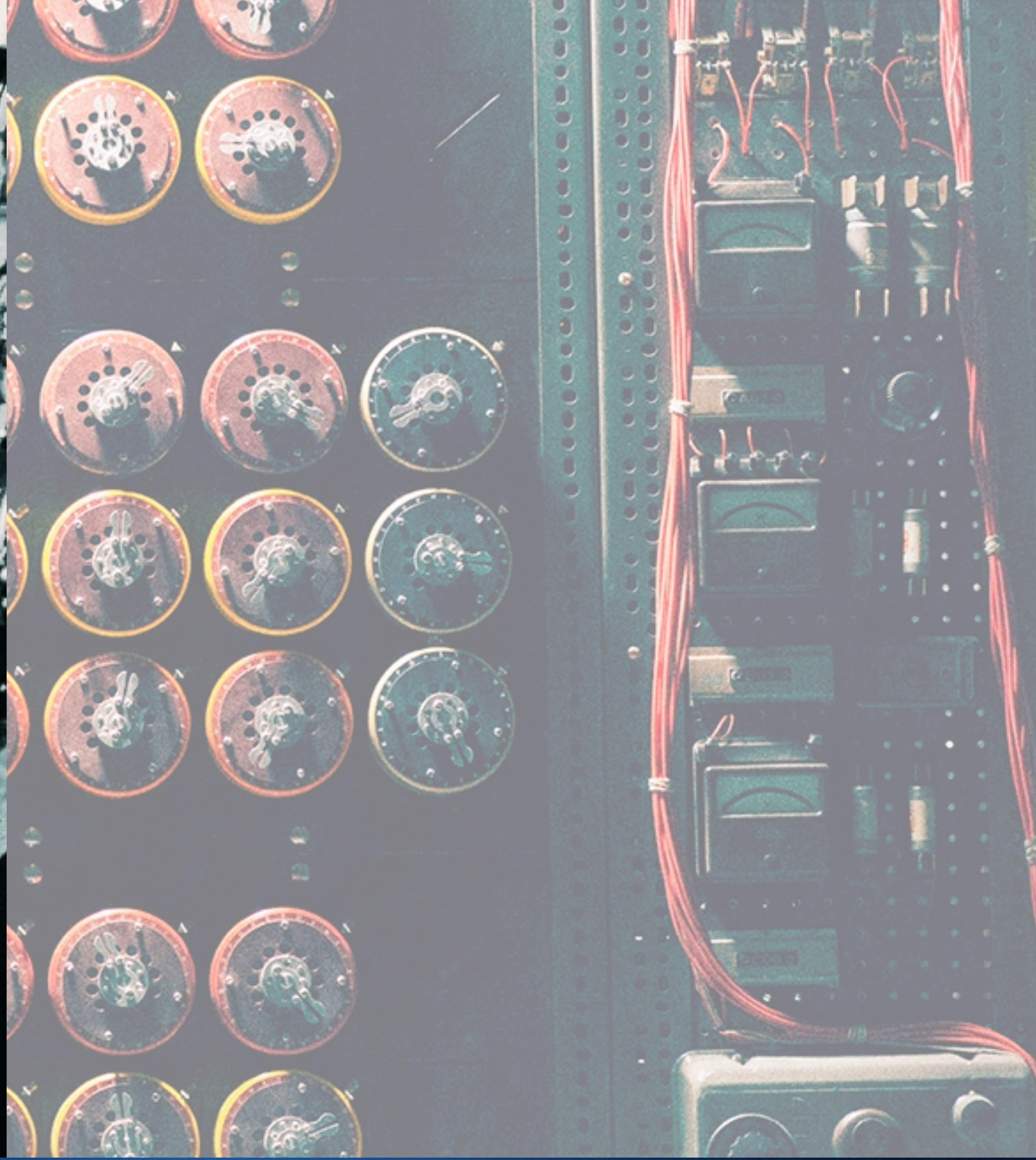
Quantum Computers

Your First Quantum Circuit

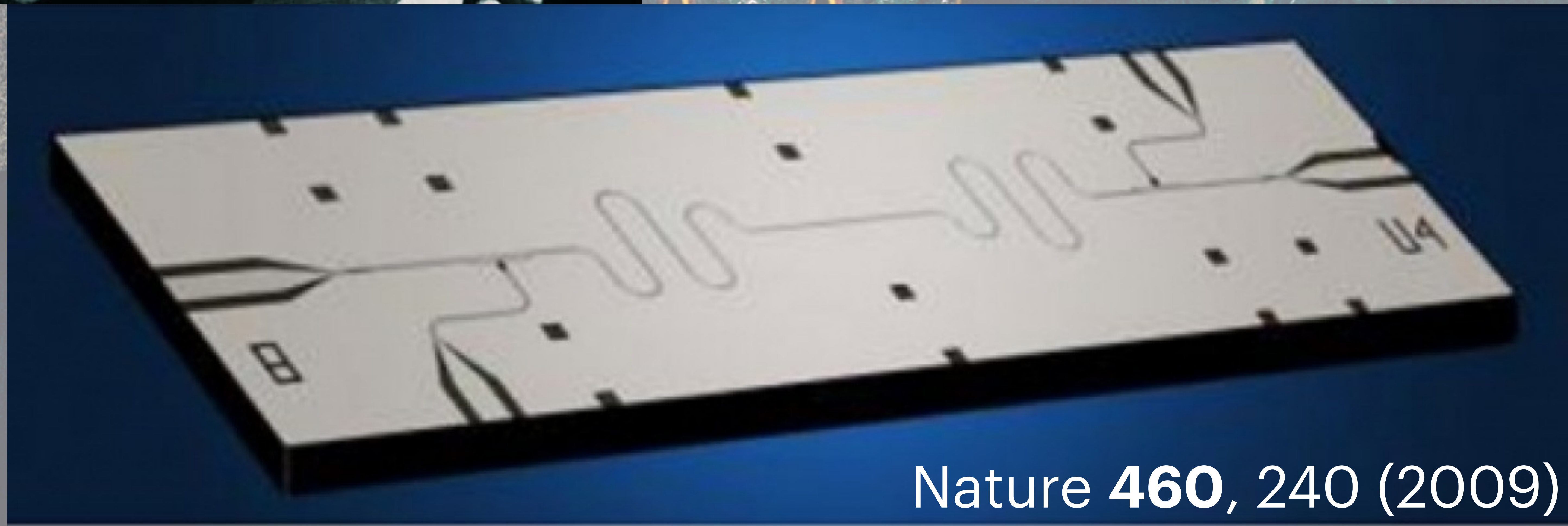
https://github.com/ycldingo/QuantumComputer_tw

https://github.com/ycldingo/QuantumComputing_2020Summer


FROM CLASSICAL TO QUANTUM


Bombe, Alan Turing, 1939



Nature **460**, 240 (2009)

HISTORY

1980

Paul Benioff

Proposes quantum Turing machine model

1985

Paul Deutsch

Theoretical universal quantum computer

1993

Dan Simon

Quantum computer would be exponentially faster than conventional computer

1994

Peter Shor

Shor 's algorithm

1995

NIST & CalTech

Cools and traps ion to a quantum state

1997

MIT

First quantum computer (based on NMR)

2001

Emanuel Knill, Raymond Laflamme & Gerard Milburn

Shows that optical quantum computing is possible

2009

Yale University

First electronic quantum processor

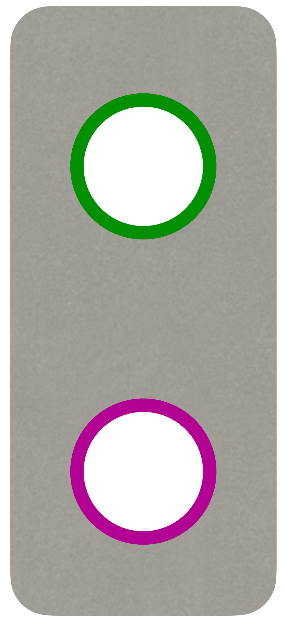
2016

IBM

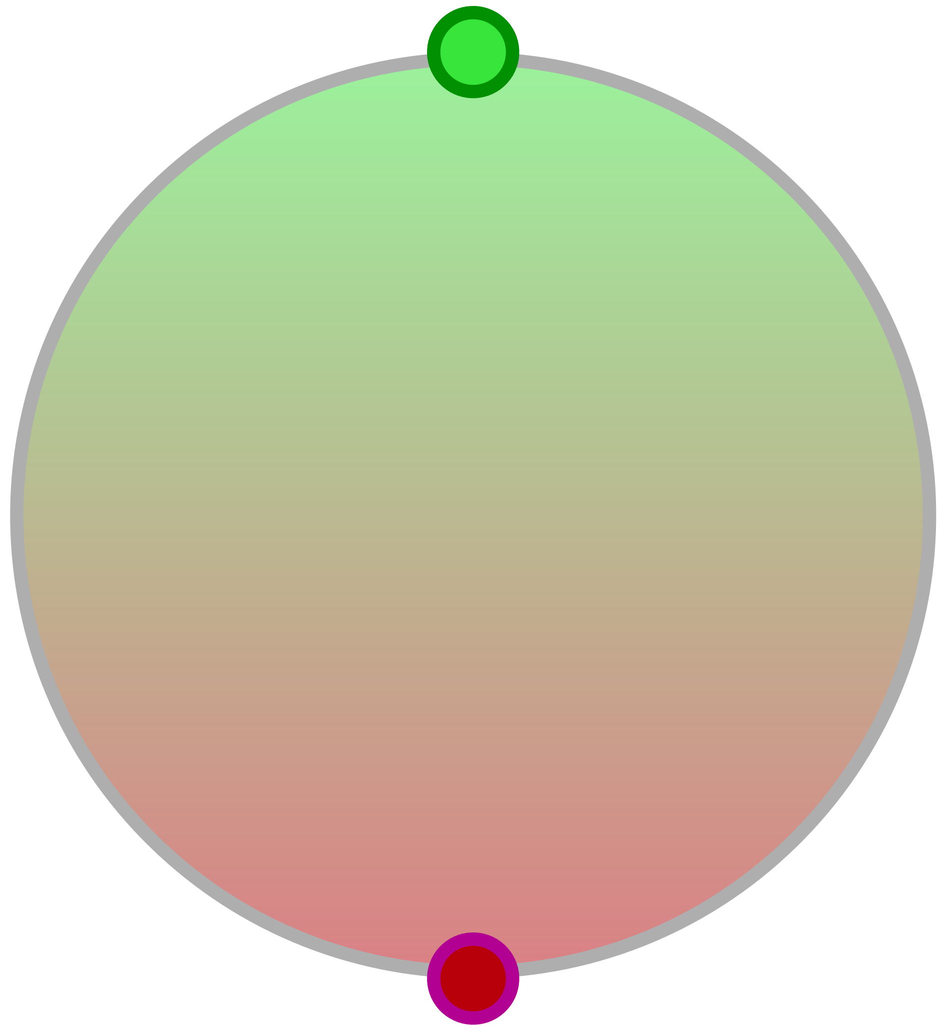
Releases Quantum Experience

CLASSICAL V.S. QUANTUM

Bit

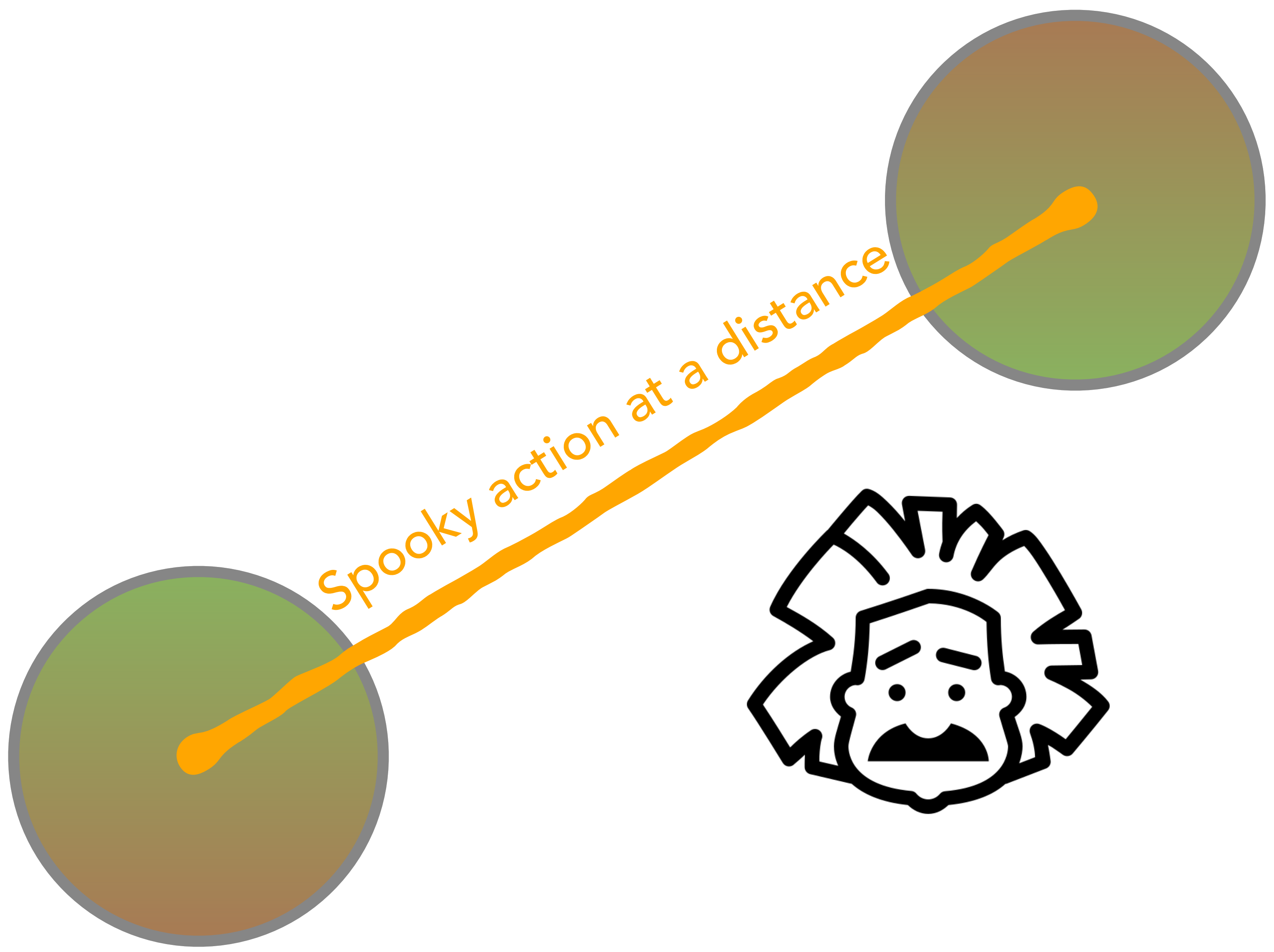


Qubit

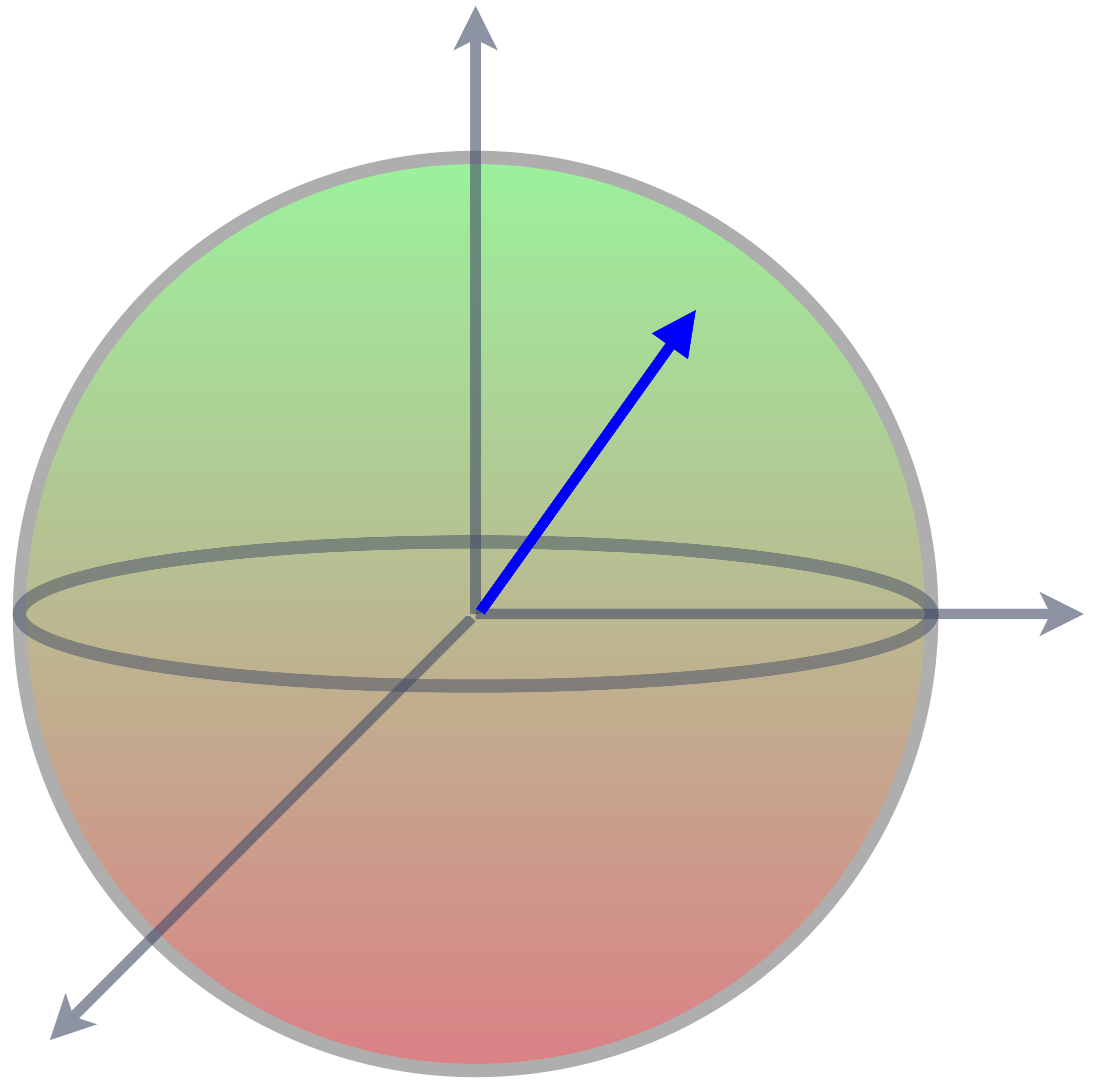


WHY SO POWERFUL ?

Entanglement



Superposition



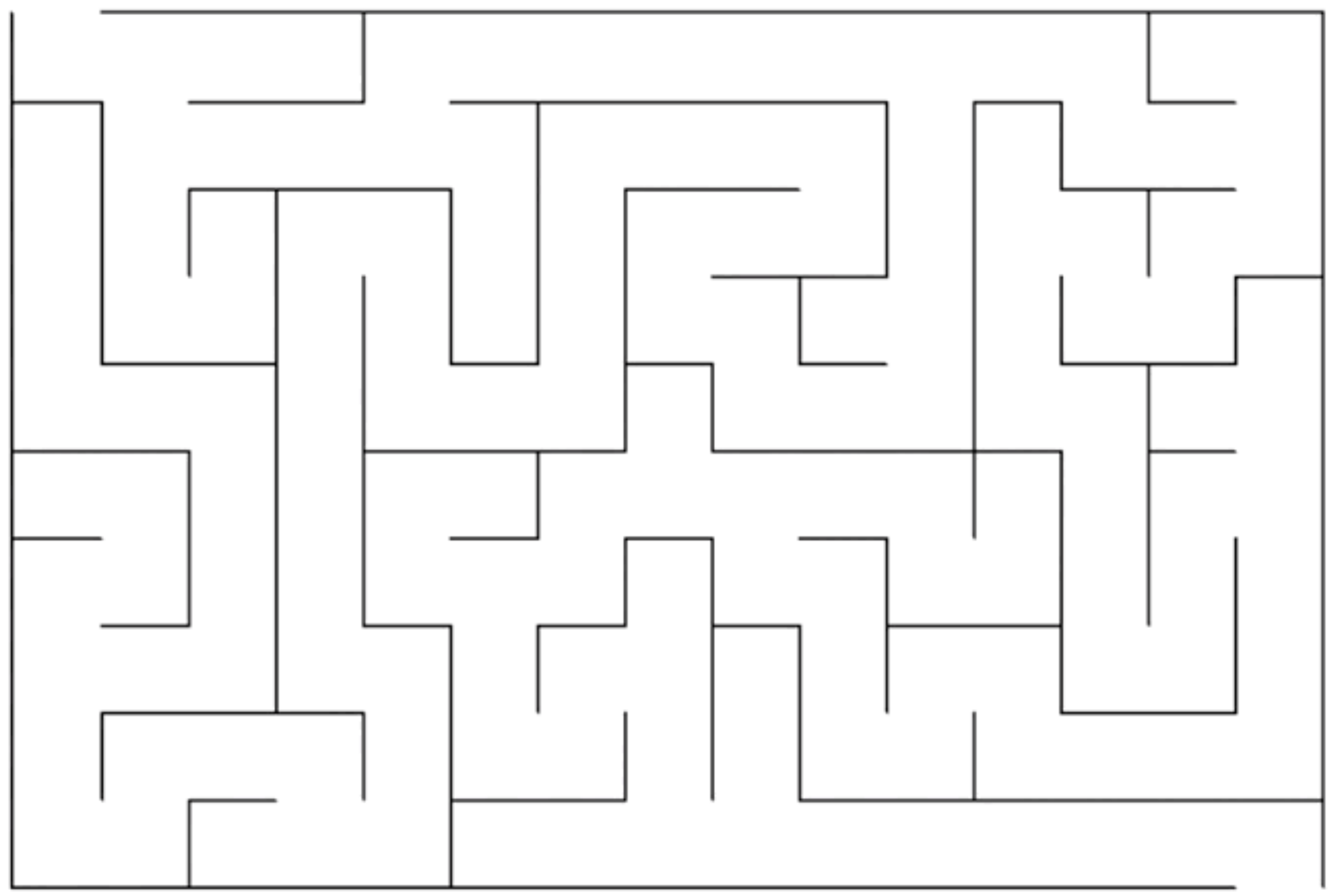
$$\alpha \, |0\rangle + \beta \, |1\rangle$$

SUPERPOSITION

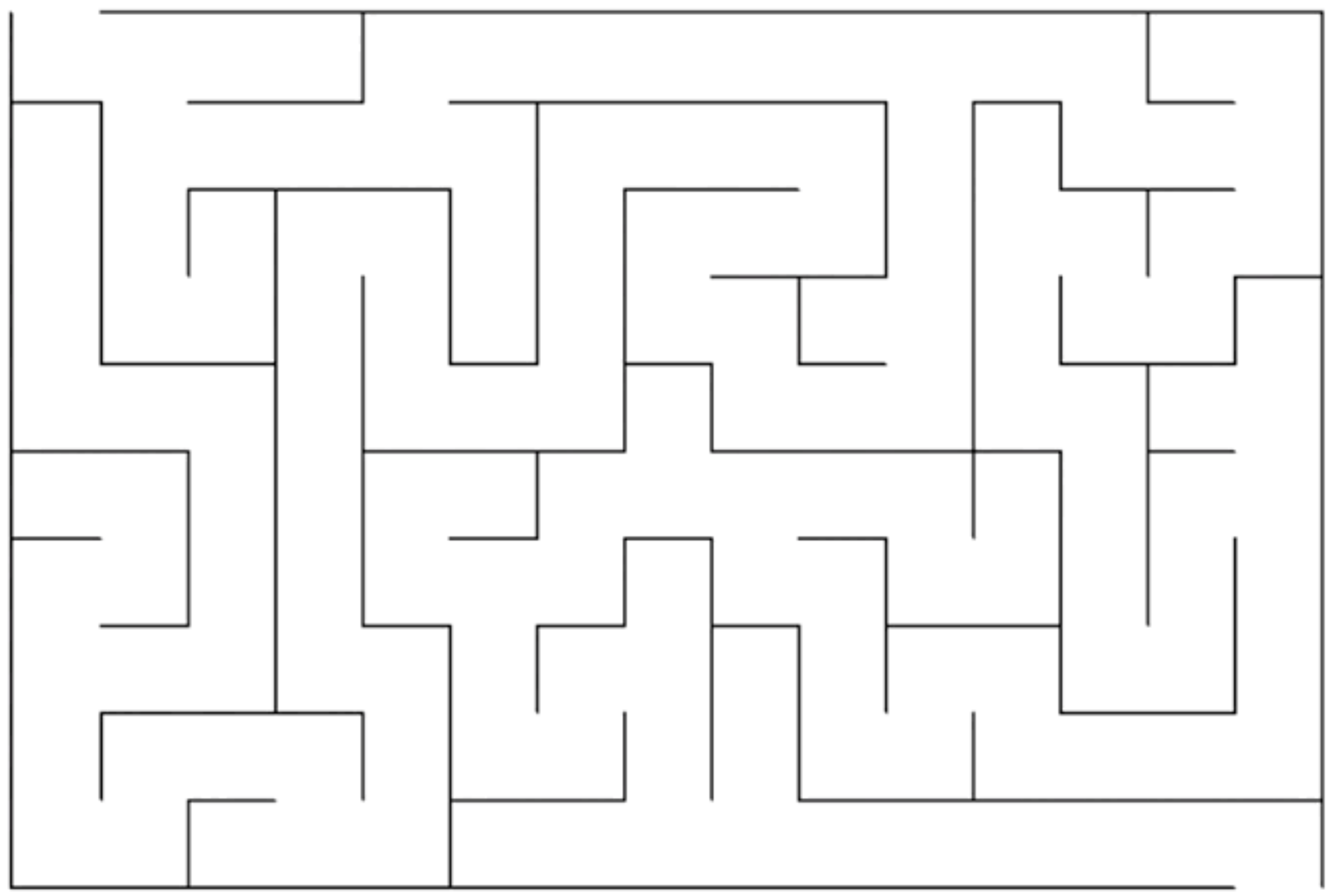
Natasha Hanacek/NIST

FIND A WAY OUT

Conventional



Quantum



TOOLS

VECTORS & MATRICES

ket-vector

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

bra-vector

$$\langle\psi| = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha* & \beta* & \gamma* \end{bmatrix}$$

Hermitian conjugate

$$U^\dagger = \left(U^T\right)^* = (U*)^T$$

MATRICES OPERATIONS

Kronecker product (tensor product)

$$|\psi_1\rangle \otimes |\psi_2\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} & -1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} & i \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ (-1+i) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} & (1-i) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i & -i \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -i \\ -1-i & 1+i \\ 1-i & -1+i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & i \\ -1+i & 1-i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} i \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrices multiplication

$$\langle\psi|\, U \,|\psi\rangle = \langle\psi|\, U^\dagger \,|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha* & \beta* & \gamma* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & f & g \\ h & j & k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & f & g \\ h & j & k \end{bmatrix}$$

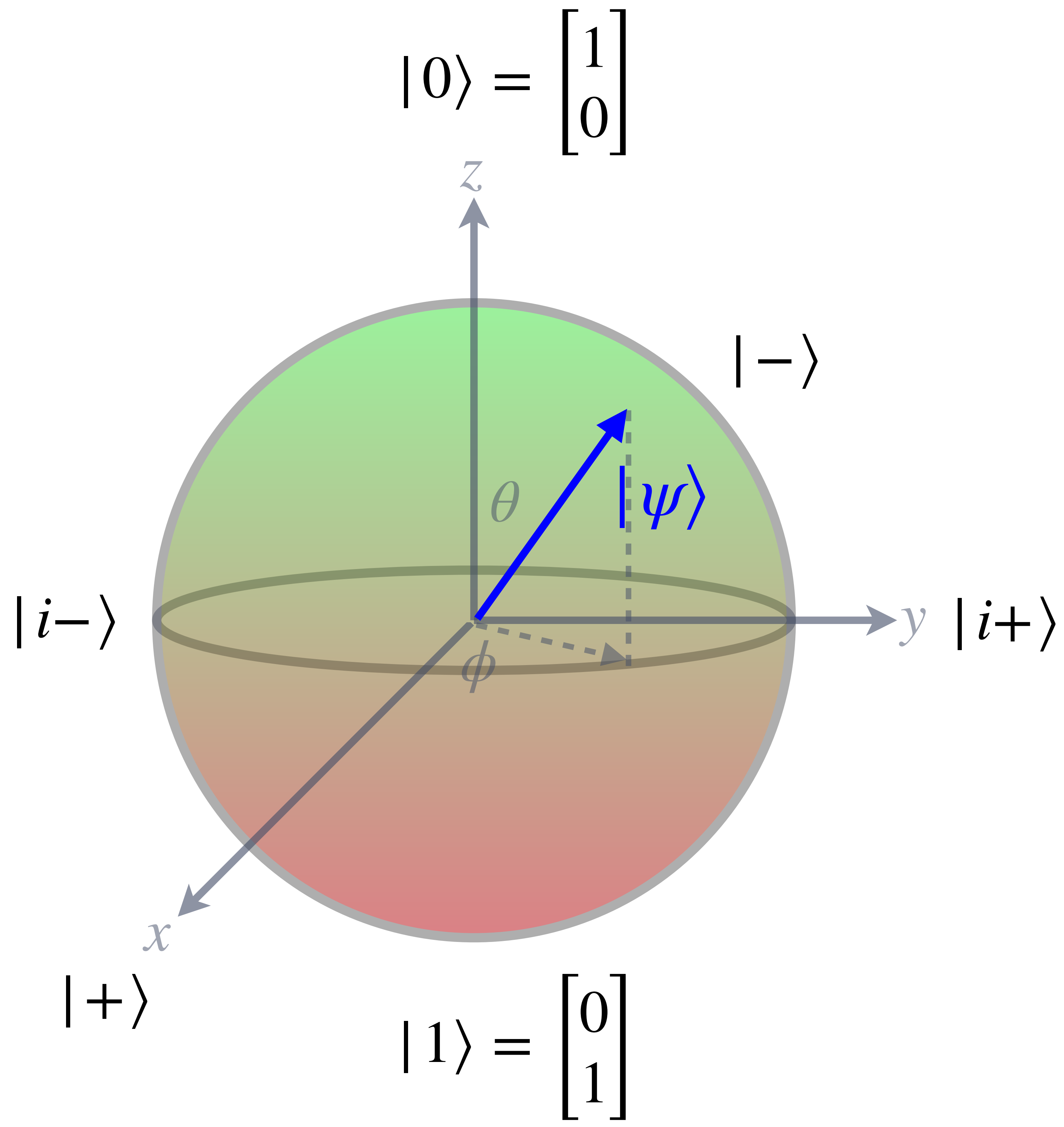
QUANTUM LANGUAGE

STATES

BLOCH SPHERE

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha\,|0\rangle + \beta\,|1\rangle$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix}\alpha\\\beta\end{bmatrix}$$

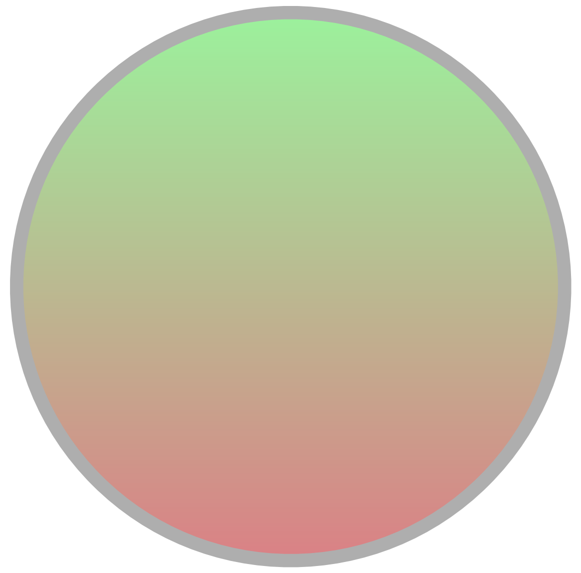
Basis: $\{\,|0\rangle, |1\rangle\,\}$



DIRAC NOTATION

Single qubit state

Basis: $\{ |0\rangle, |1\rangle \}$



$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

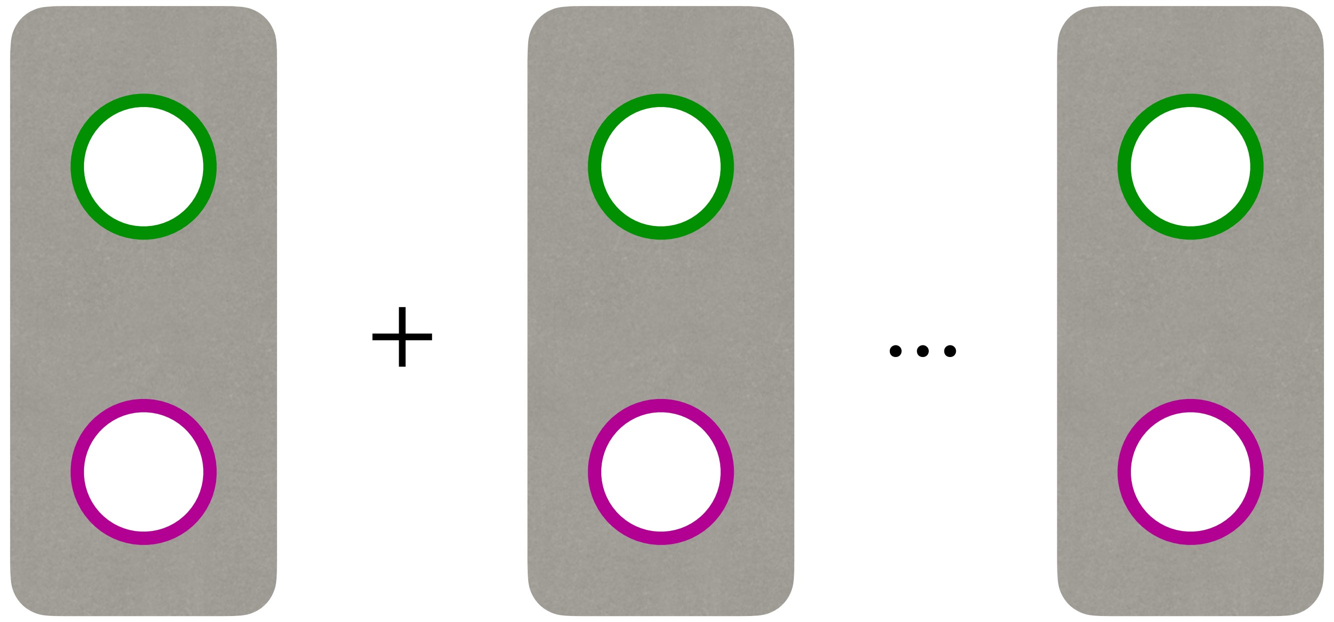
Bipartite quantum state

Basis: $\{ |00\rangle, |01\rangle, |10\rangle, |11\rangle \}$

$$|\psi_1\rangle \otimes |\psi_2\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} \gamma \\ \delta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha\gamma \\ \alpha\delta \\ \beta\gamma \\ \beta\delta \end{pmatrix} = |\psi_1\psi_2\rangle$$

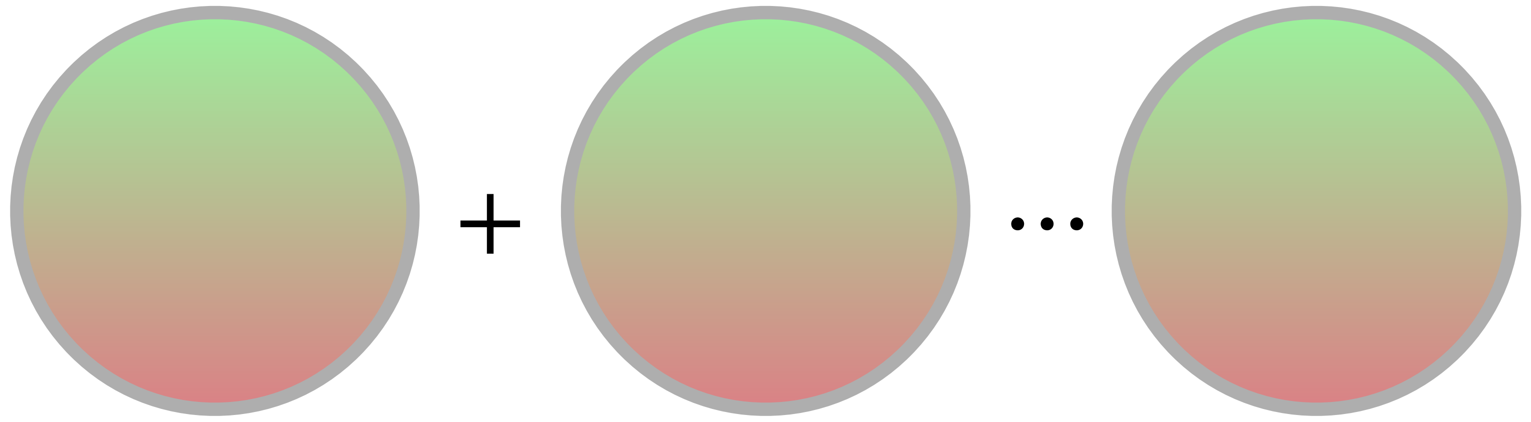
STATES FOR MORE THAN ONE ?

Classical



$1 + 1 \cdots 1$

Quantum



$2 \times 2 \cdots 2$

$N \longrightarrow 2^N$

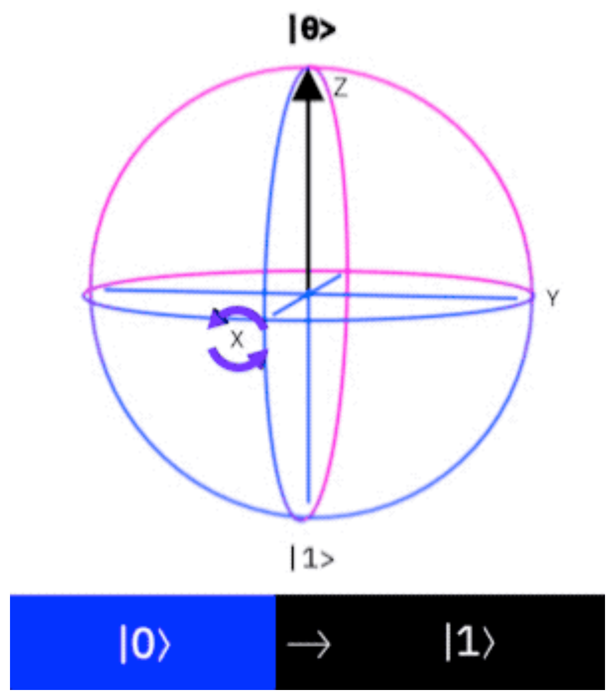
Exponentially speedup!

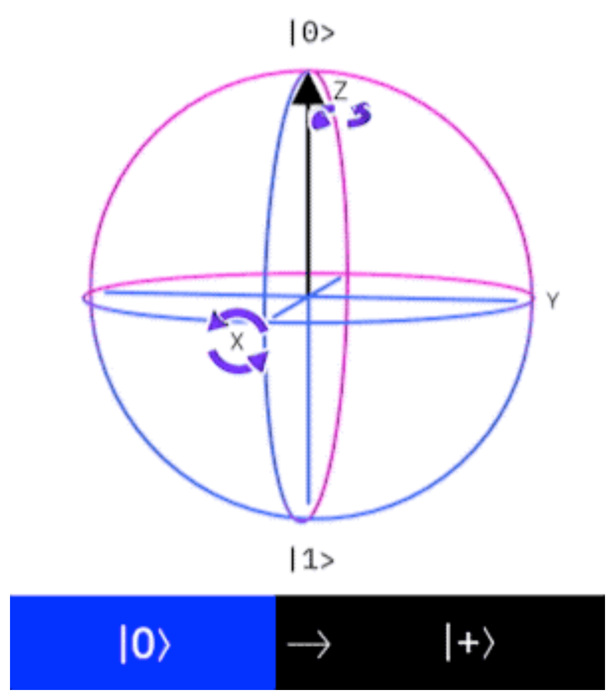
OPERATIONS - QUANTUM GATES

REVERSIBLE!

Single-qubit gates

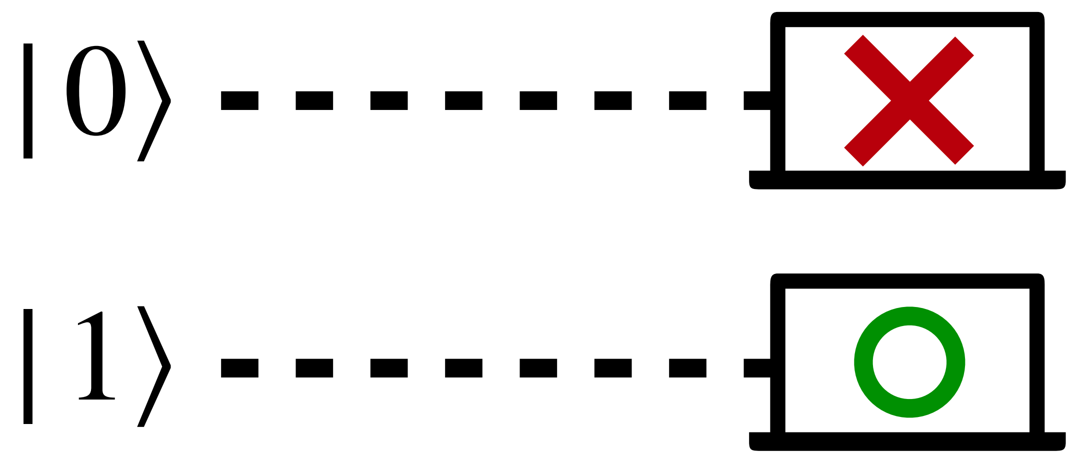
1. Hadamard H
2. Rotation X Y Z Rx Ry Rz





Two-qubit gates

1. CNOT
2. Controlled-rotation cH cRz



QUANTUM COMPUTERS

IMPLEMENTS

MONEY, MONEY, AND MONEY

Photons, electrons, nucleus

NMR

Quantum dots

Nature atoms

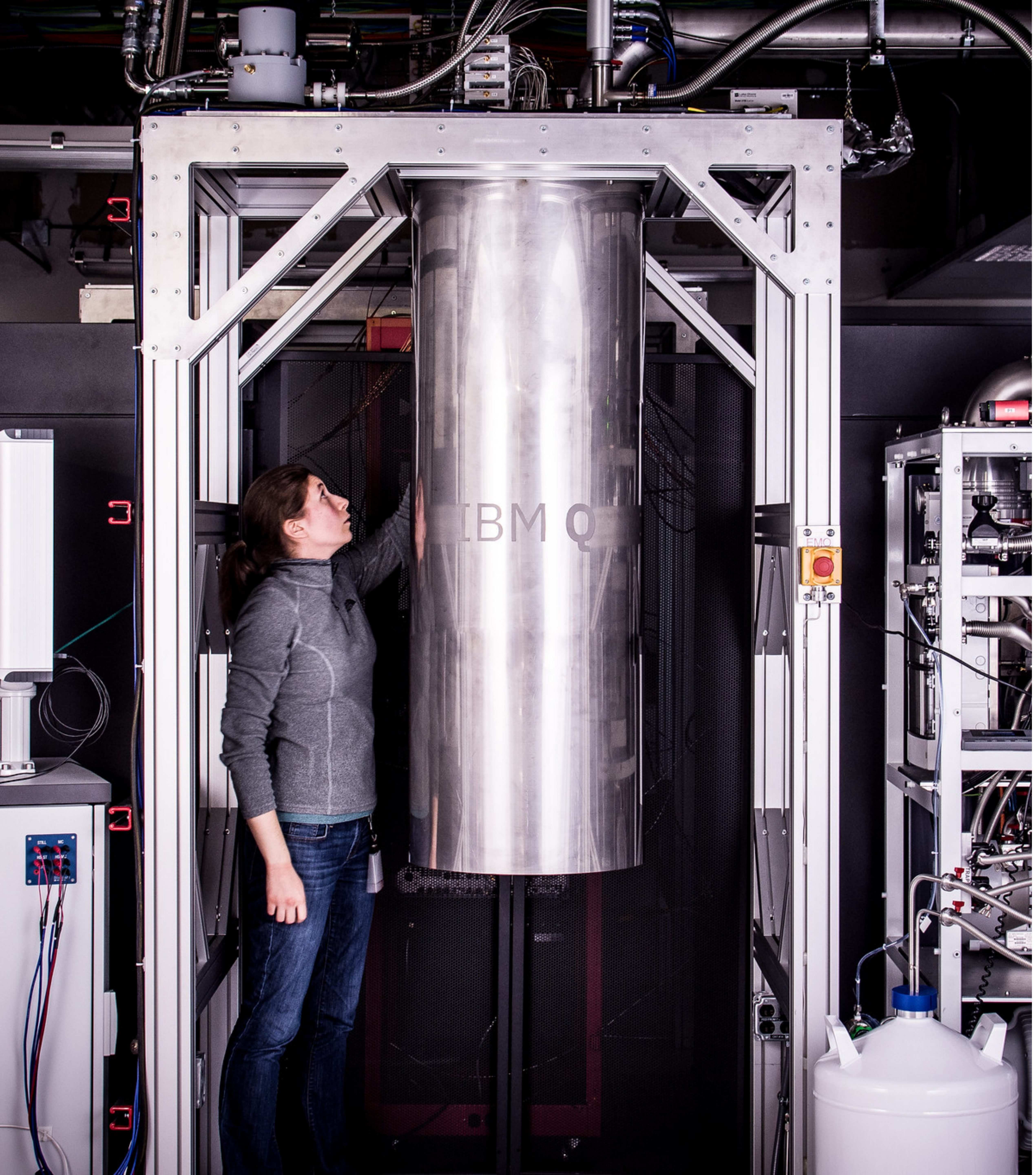
Diamonds

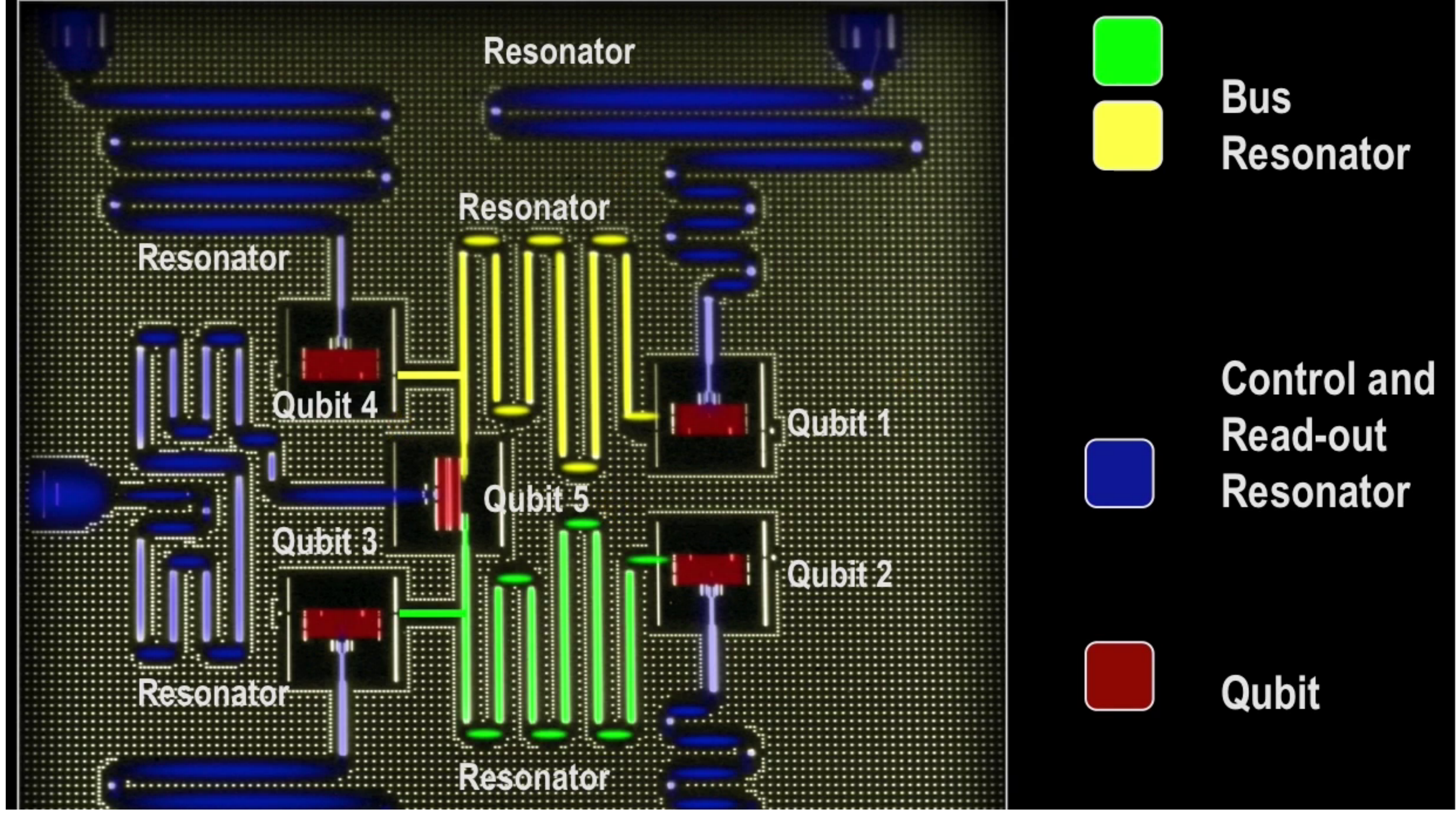
Semiconductors

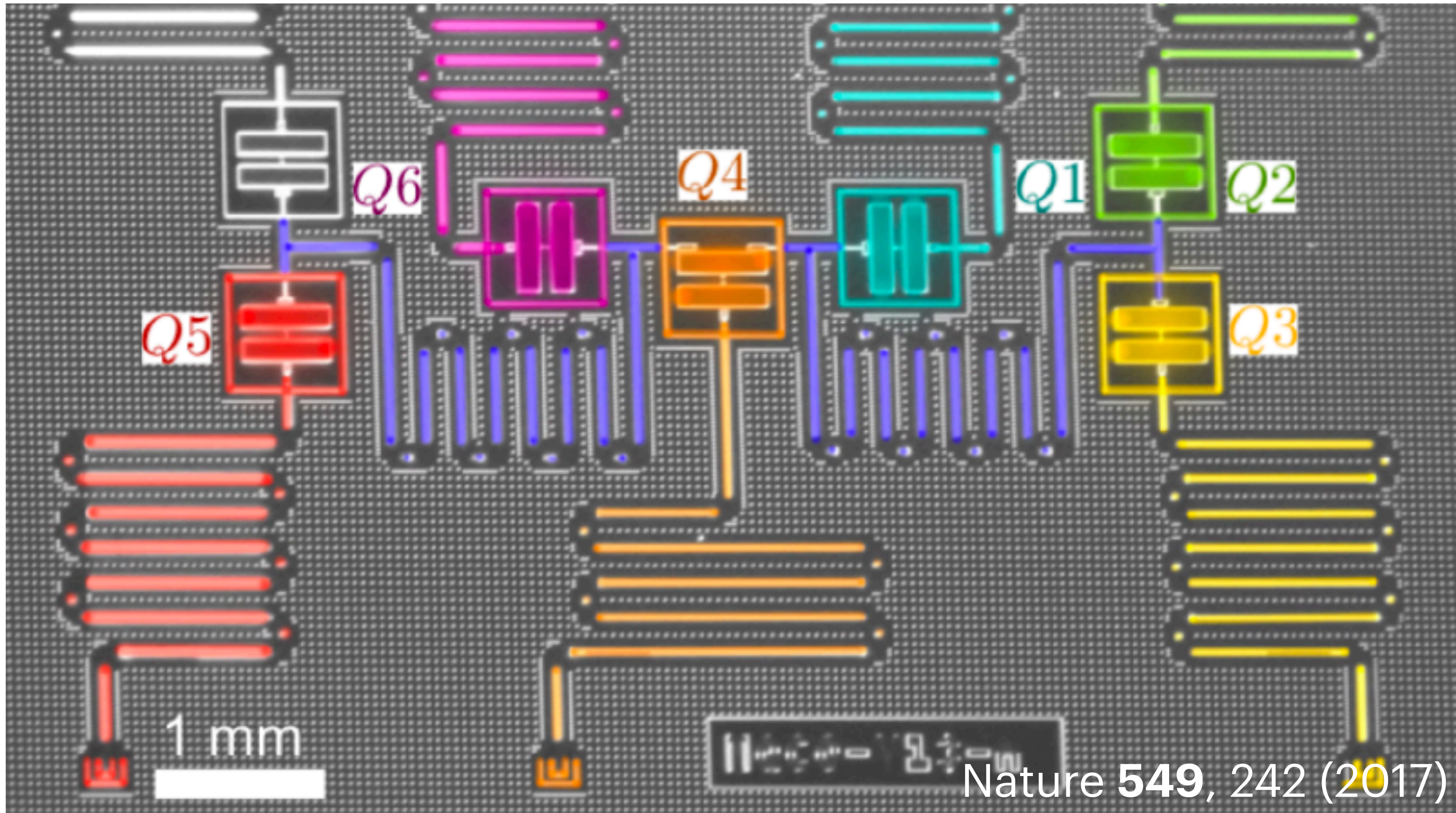
Superconductors

and so on……

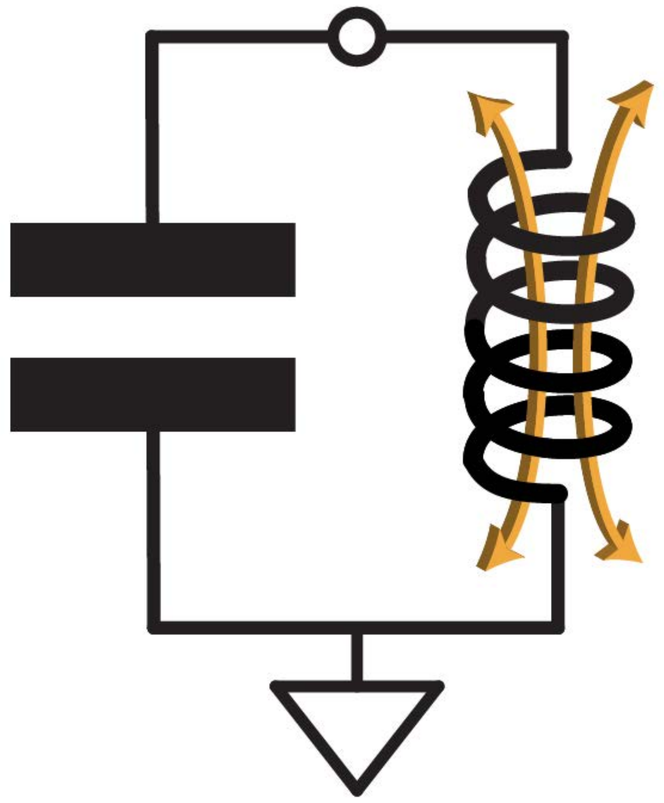
Quantum Computing
Intersecting science, systems and design.
IBM Q
System One
IBM


IBM Q

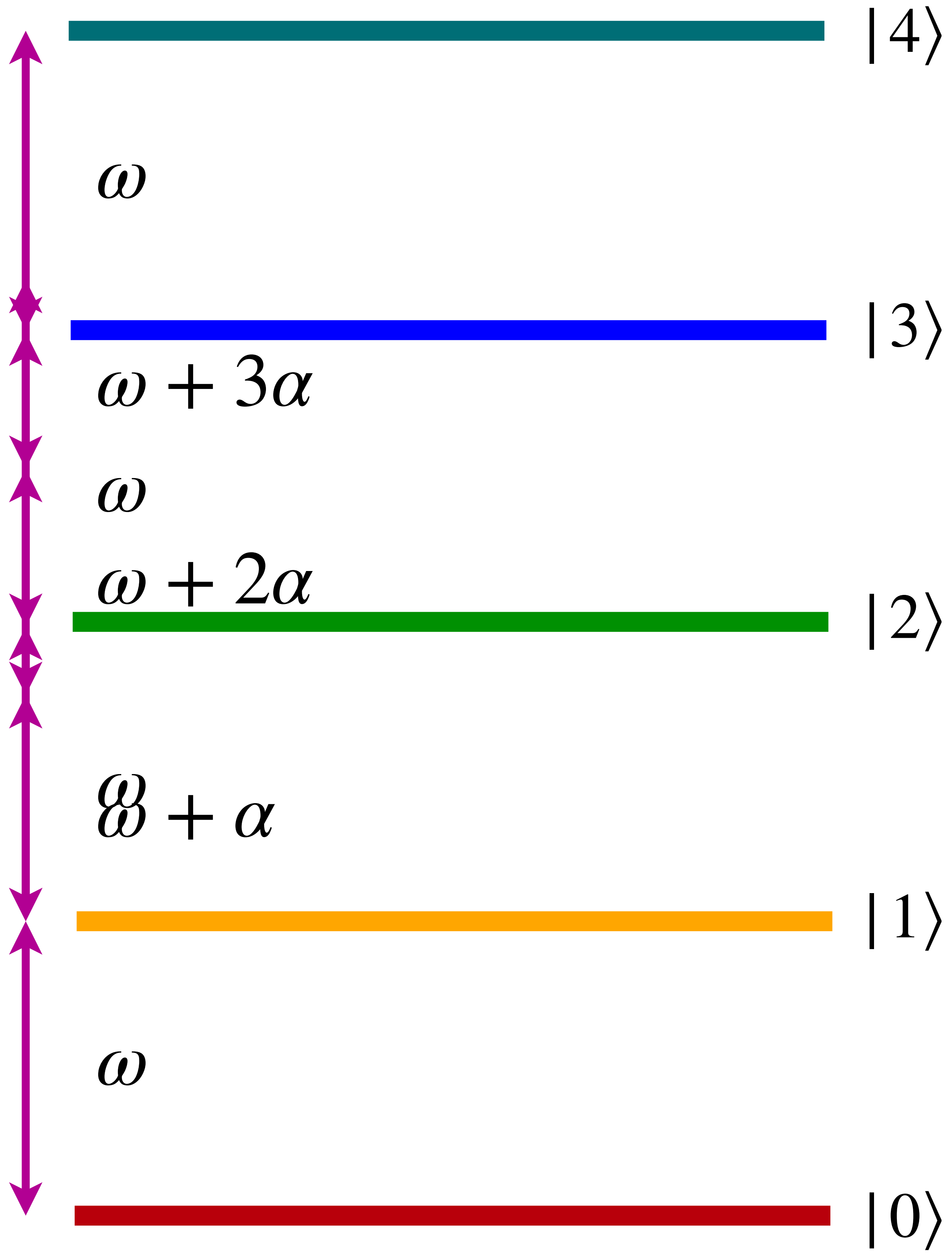

Resonator
Resonator
Resonator
Qubit 4
Qubit 1
Qubit 5
Qubit 3
Qubit 2
Resonator
Resonator
Bus
Resonator
Control and
Read-out
Resonator
Qubit

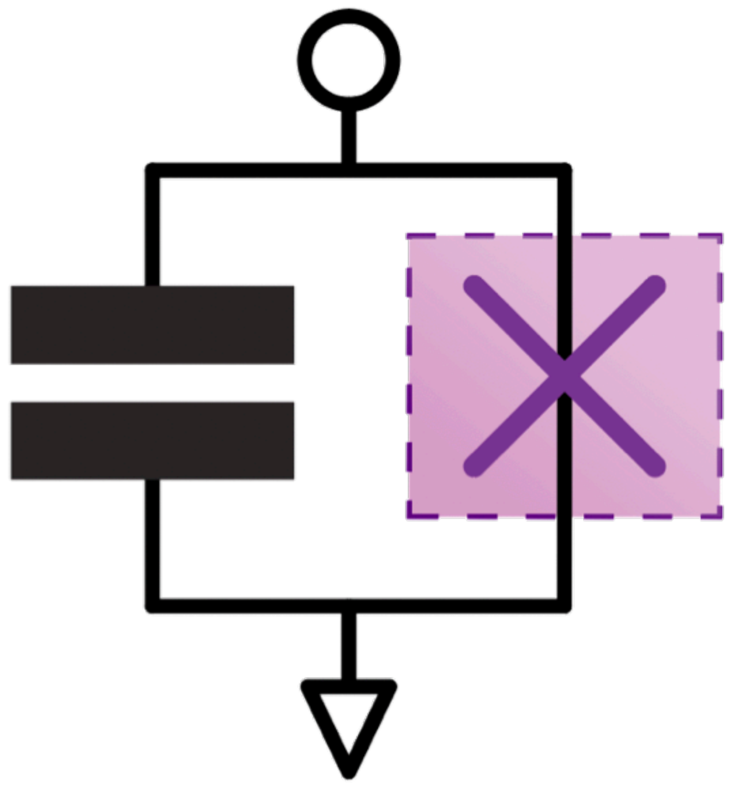

Q6
Q4
Q1
Q2
Q5
Q3
1 mm
Nature 549, 242 (2017)

BUILD QUBIT FROM OSCILLATOR

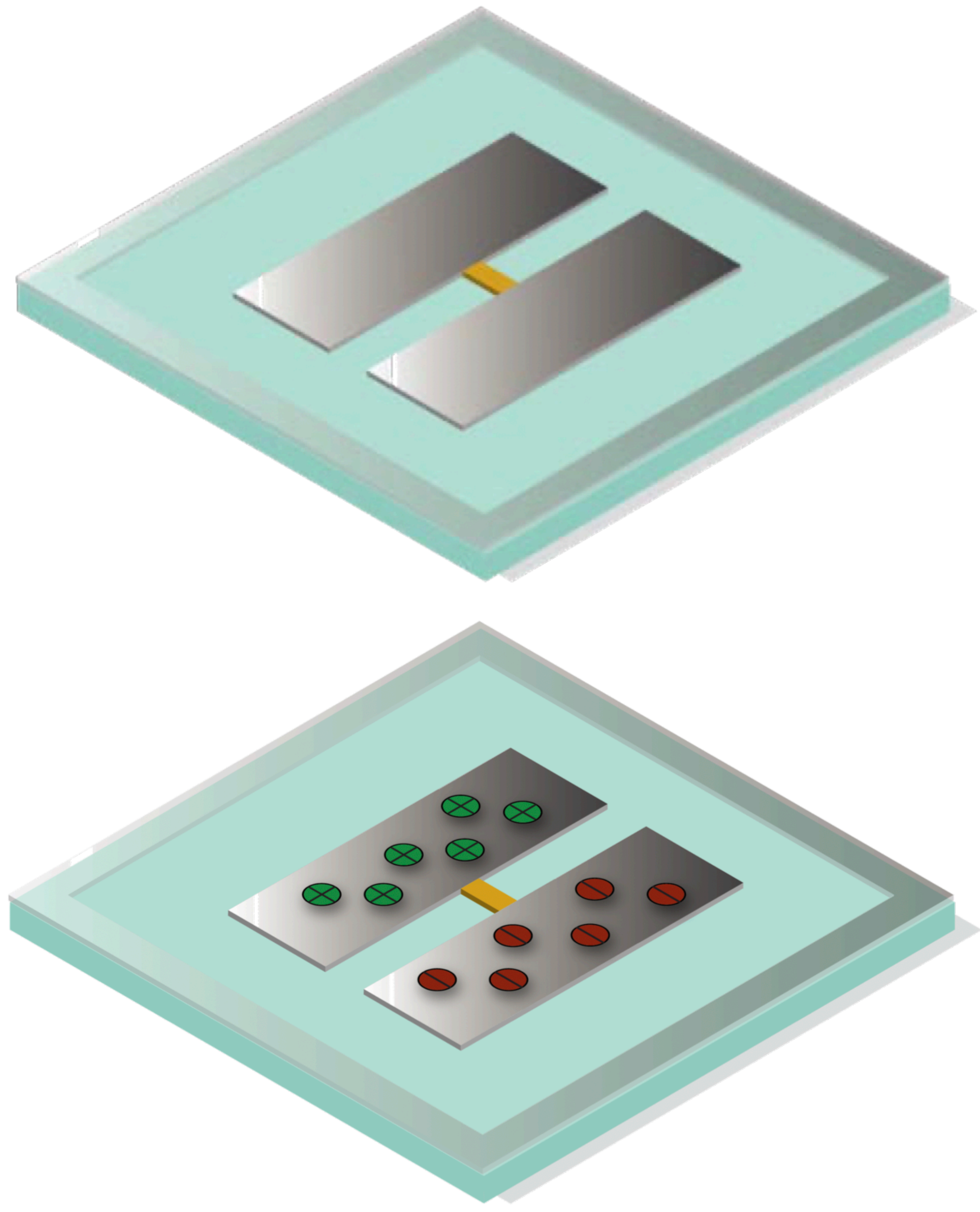


oscillator





Duffing oscillator

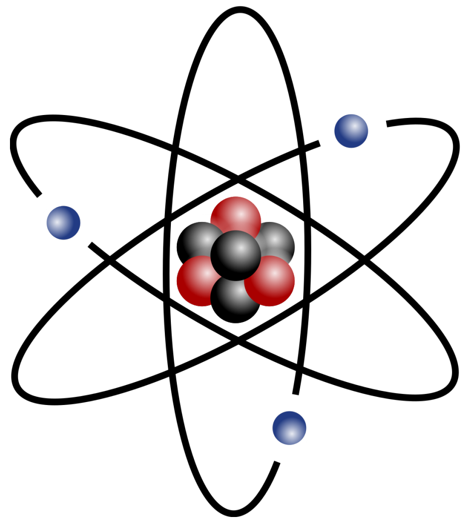


ROADMAP

"Quantum phenomena do not occur in a Hilbert space, they occur in a laboratory."

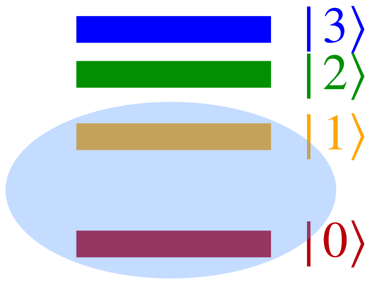
—Asher Peres

realization

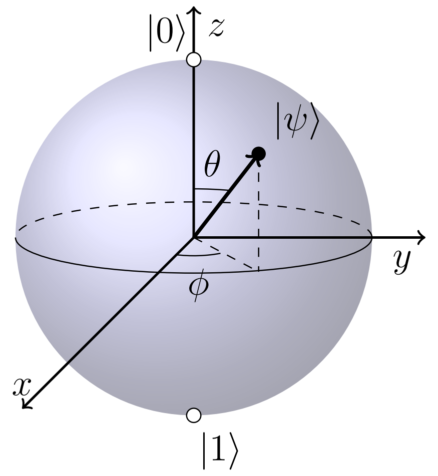


energy levels

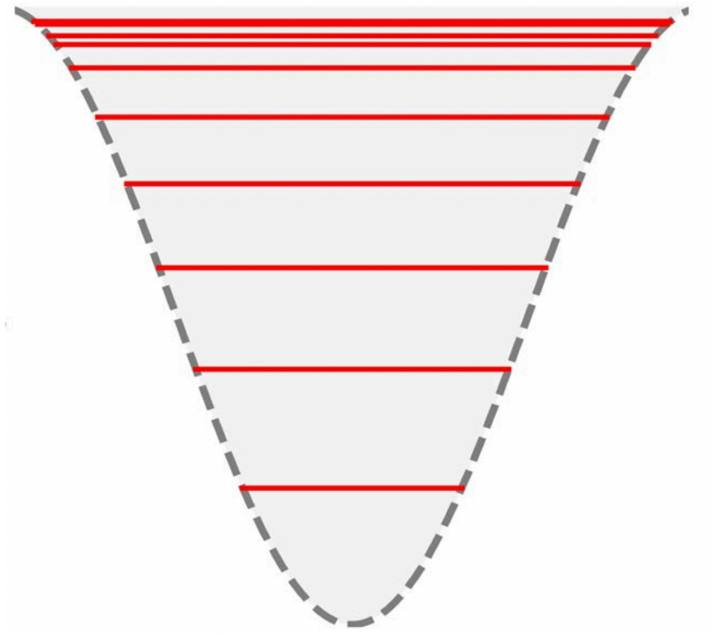
idealization of qubit



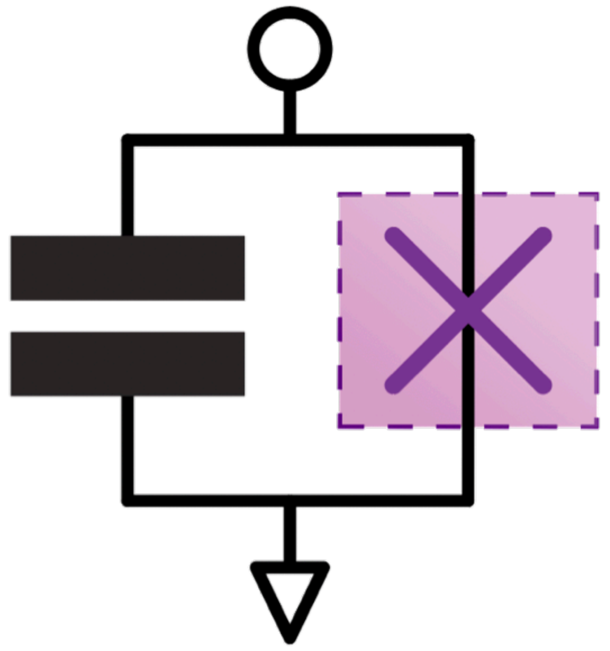
Hilbert space



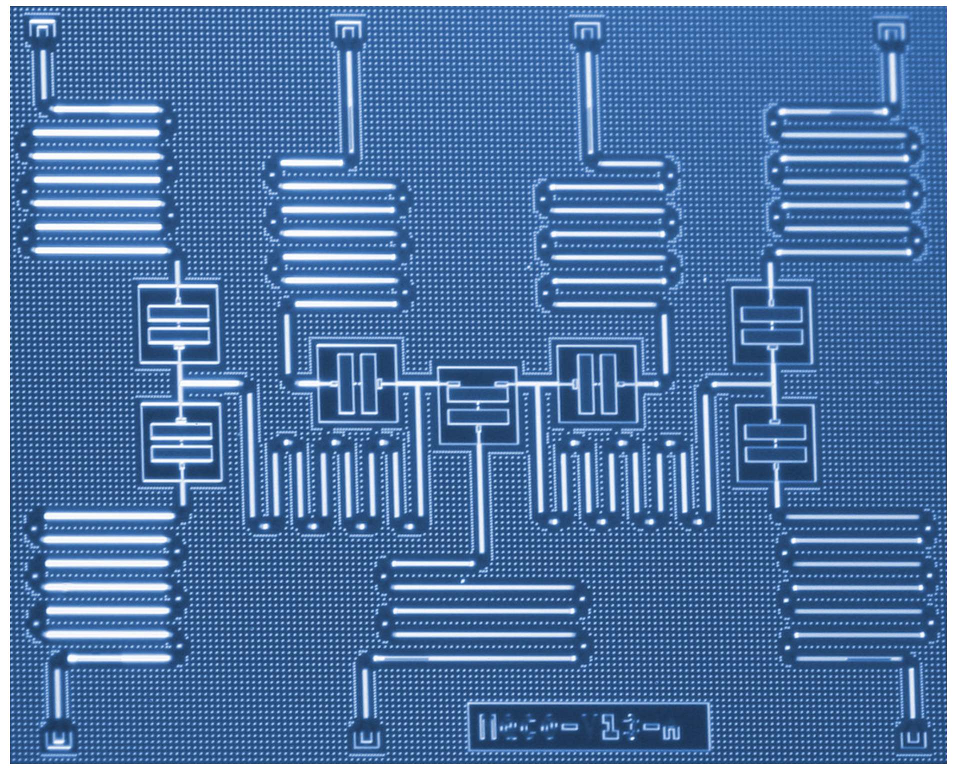
anharmonic oscillator



physical circuit model



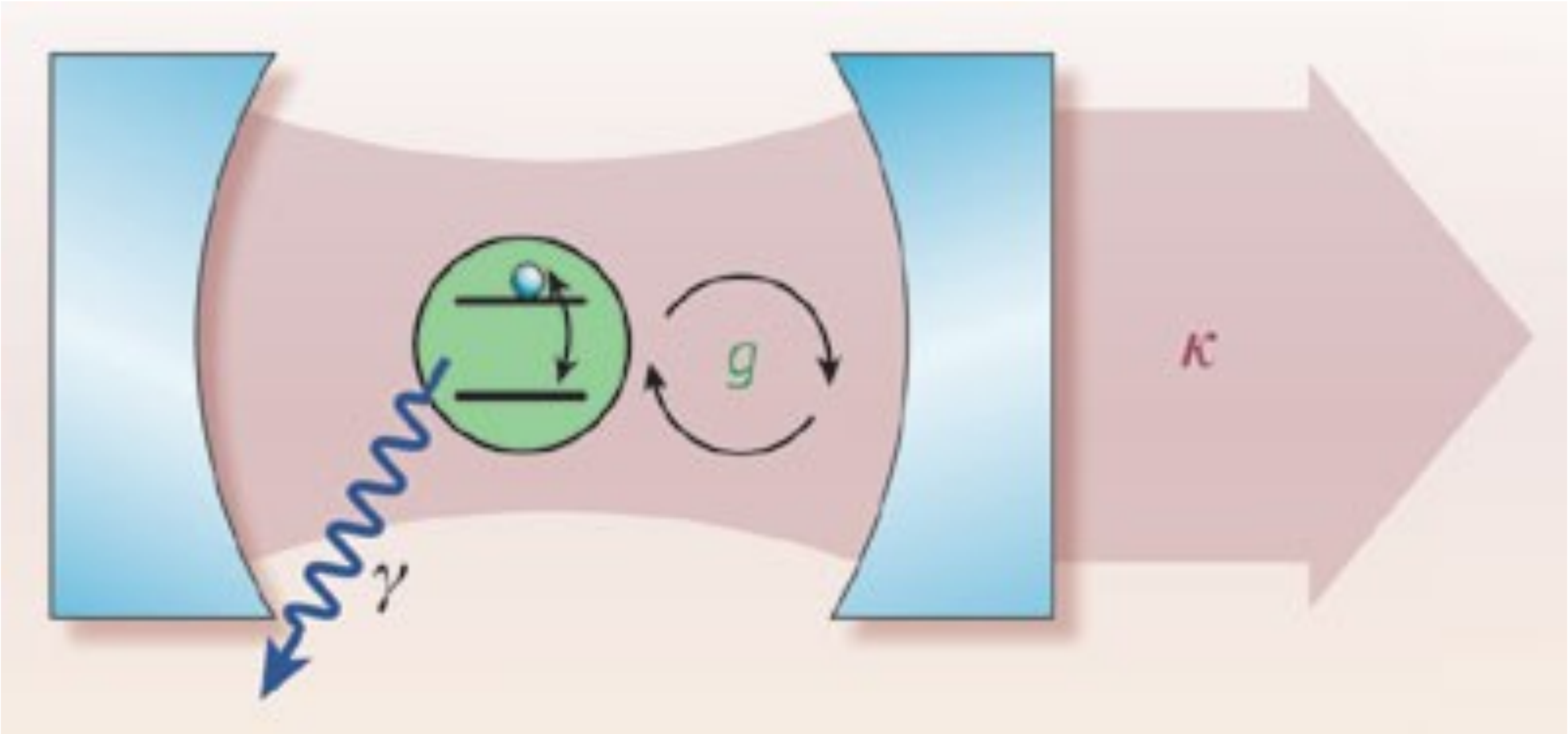
physical layout



idealization **physical reality**

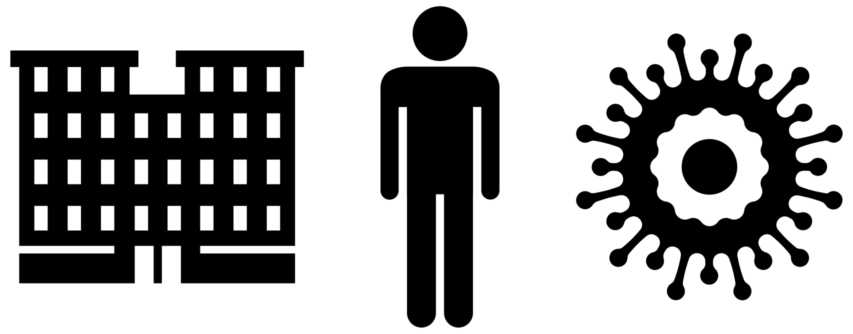
ERRORS

- Classical errors
  - Readout error
  - Pulse error
- Quantum errors
  - Depolarizing: energy transitions, dephasing, ...
  - Thermal relaxation: due to T_1, T_2

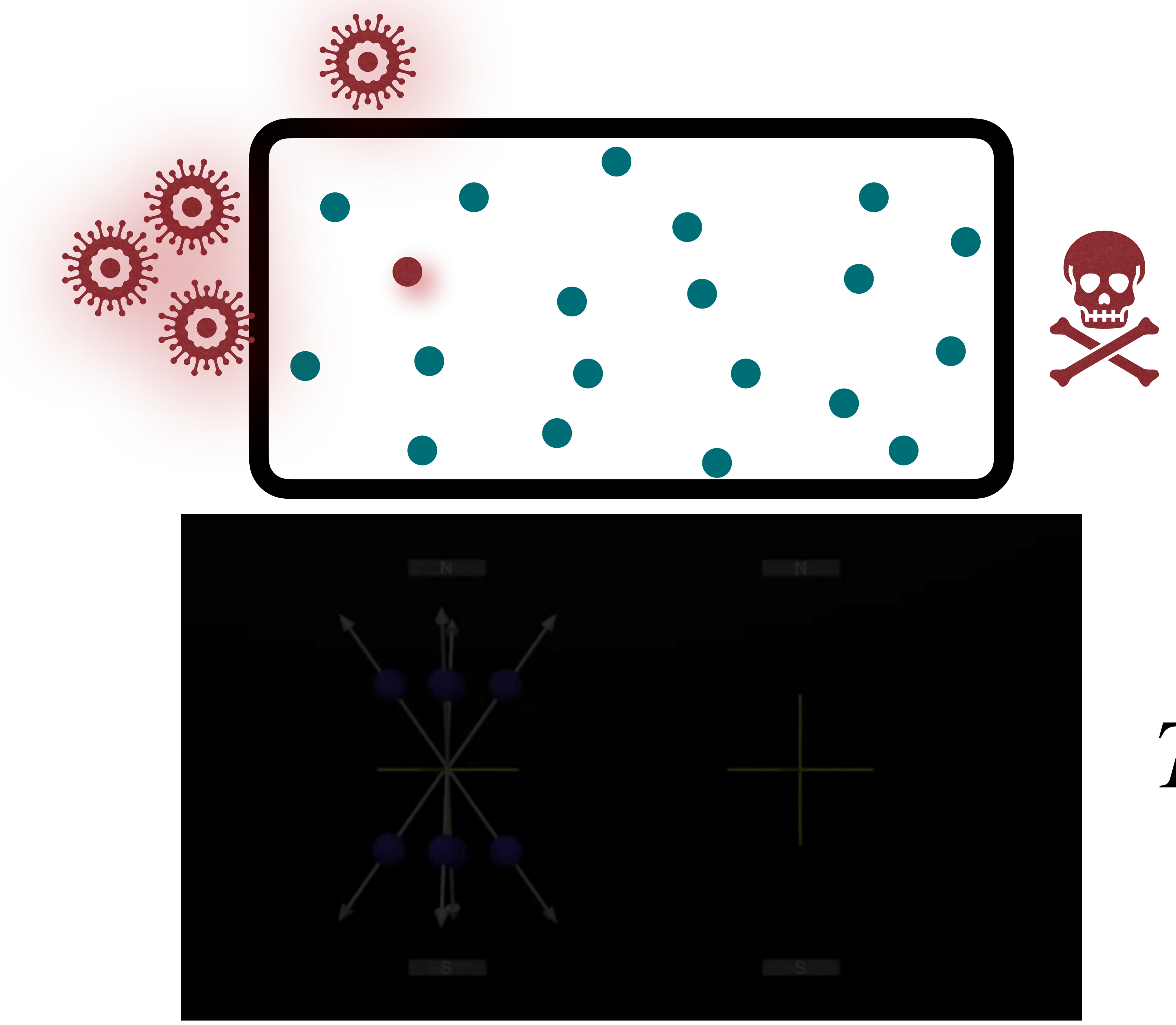


RELAXATION

COVID-19 MODEL

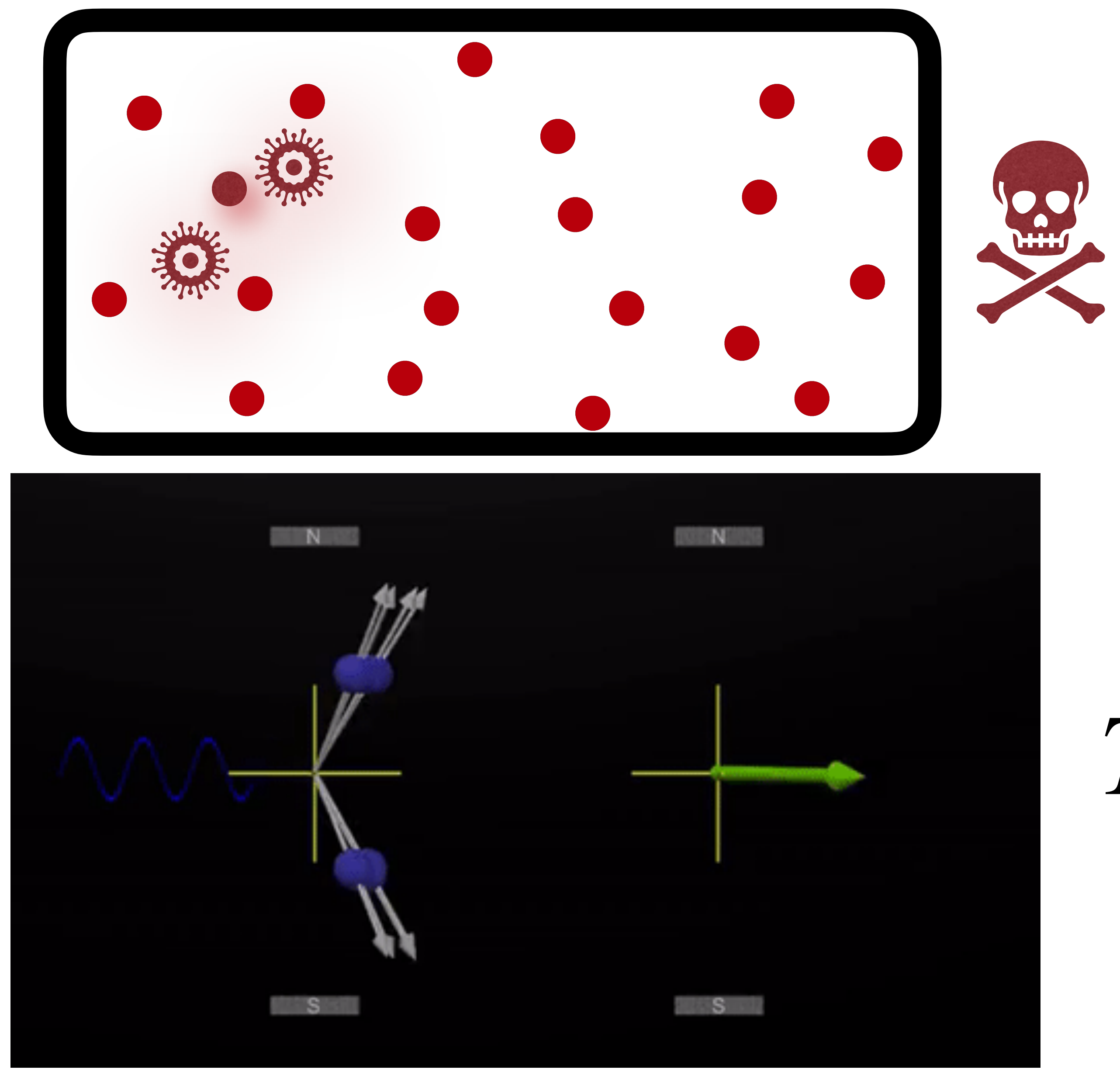


qubit-environment



T_1

qubit-qubit



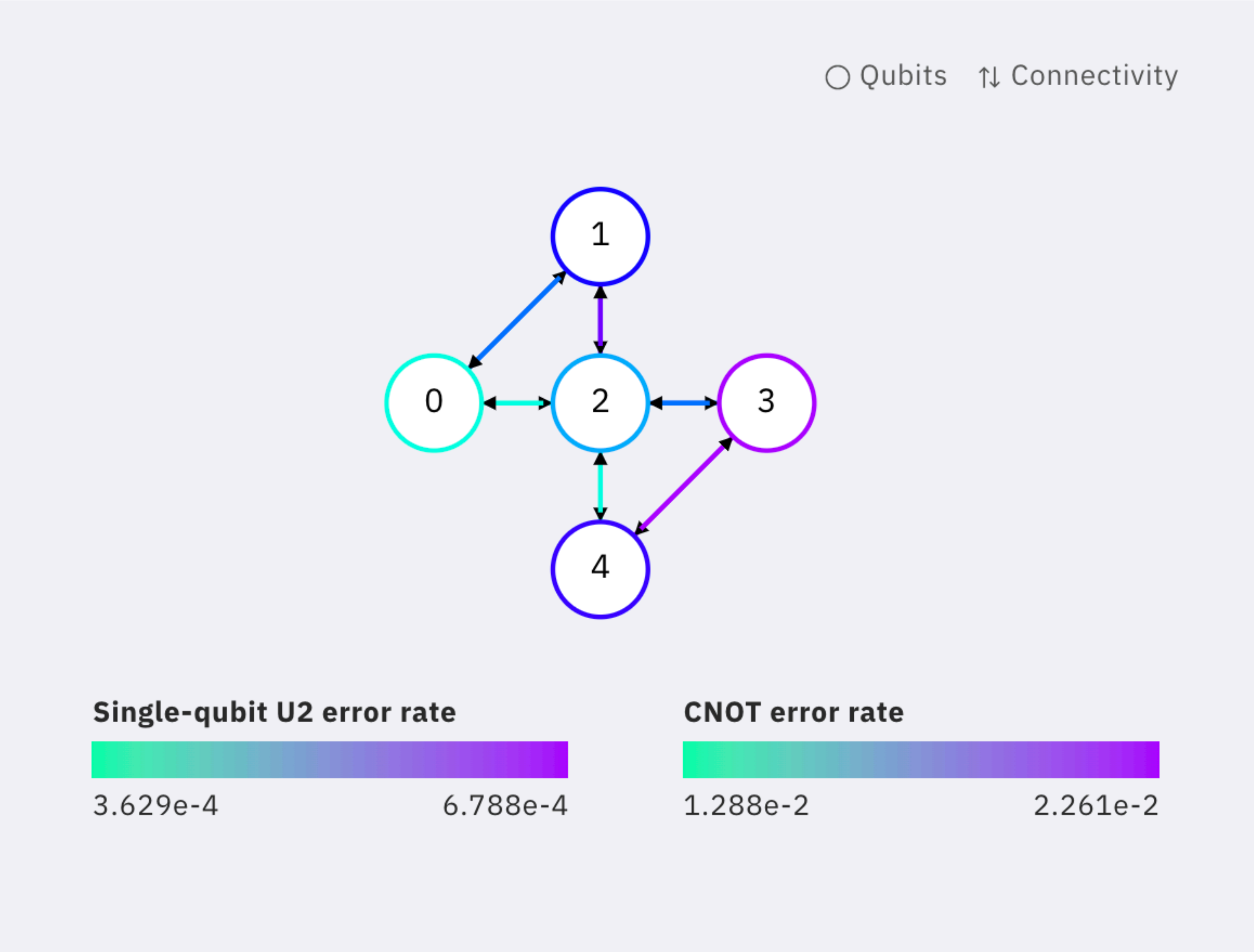
T_2

NUTRITION FACT OF QUBITS

EXAMPLE: IBMQ_5_YORKTOWN - IBMQX2

#	T1 (µs)	T2 (µs)	Frequency (GHz)	Readout error	Single-qubit U2 error rate
0	73.38	95.40	5.286	8.500E-03	3.629E-04
1	72.95	77.21	5.238	3.050E-02	5.608E-04
2	60.03	76.74	5.030	2.100E-02	4.458E-04
3	40.19	39.87	5.296	3.750E-02	6.788E-04
4	60.25	56.50	5.084	1.500E-02	5.997E-04

#	CNOT error rate
0	cx0_1: 1.615E-02, cx0_2: 1.380E-02
1	cx1_0: 1.615E-02, cx1_2: 2.076E-02
2	cx2_0: 1.380E-02, cx2_1: 2.076E-02, cx2_3: 1.628E-02, cx2_4: 1.288E-02
3	cx3_2: 1.628E-02, cx3_4: 2.261E-02
4	cx4_2: 1.288E-02, cx4_3: 2.261E-02



March 24, 2020 21:23:06 GMT +0800

IBM QUANTUM EXPERIENCE/DASHBOARD/YOUR BACKENDS/[DEVICE_NAME]/DOWNLOAD CALIBRATIONS

YOUR FIRST QUANTUM CIRCUIT

IBM QUANTUM EXPERIENCE

EXAMPLE - ENTANGLED STATE

STRUCTURE

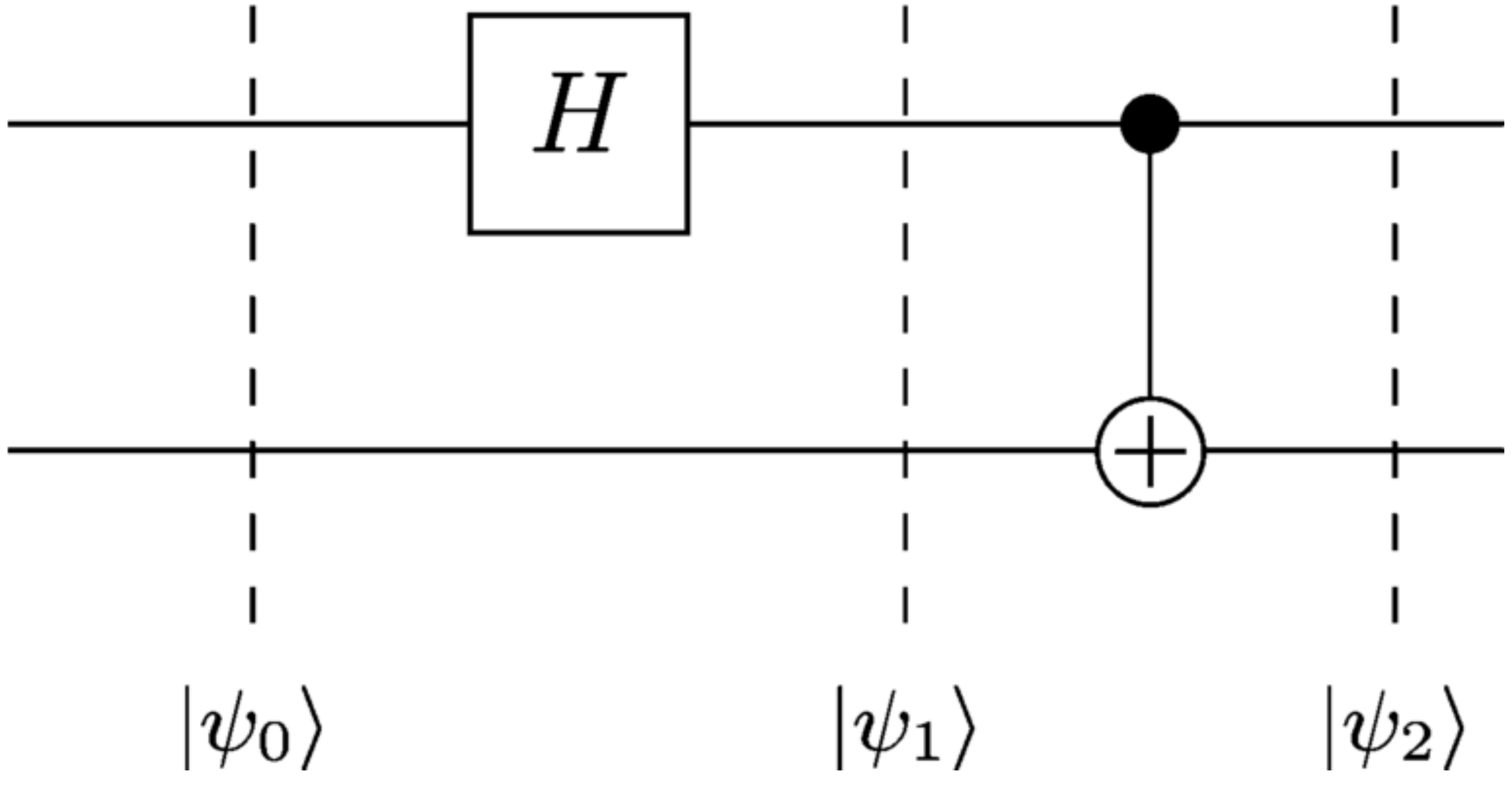
Bell states

$$|\Phi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|00\rangle + |11\rangle\right)$$

$$|\Phi^-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|00\rangle - |11\rangle\right)$$

$$|\Psi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|01\rangle + |10\rangle\right)$$

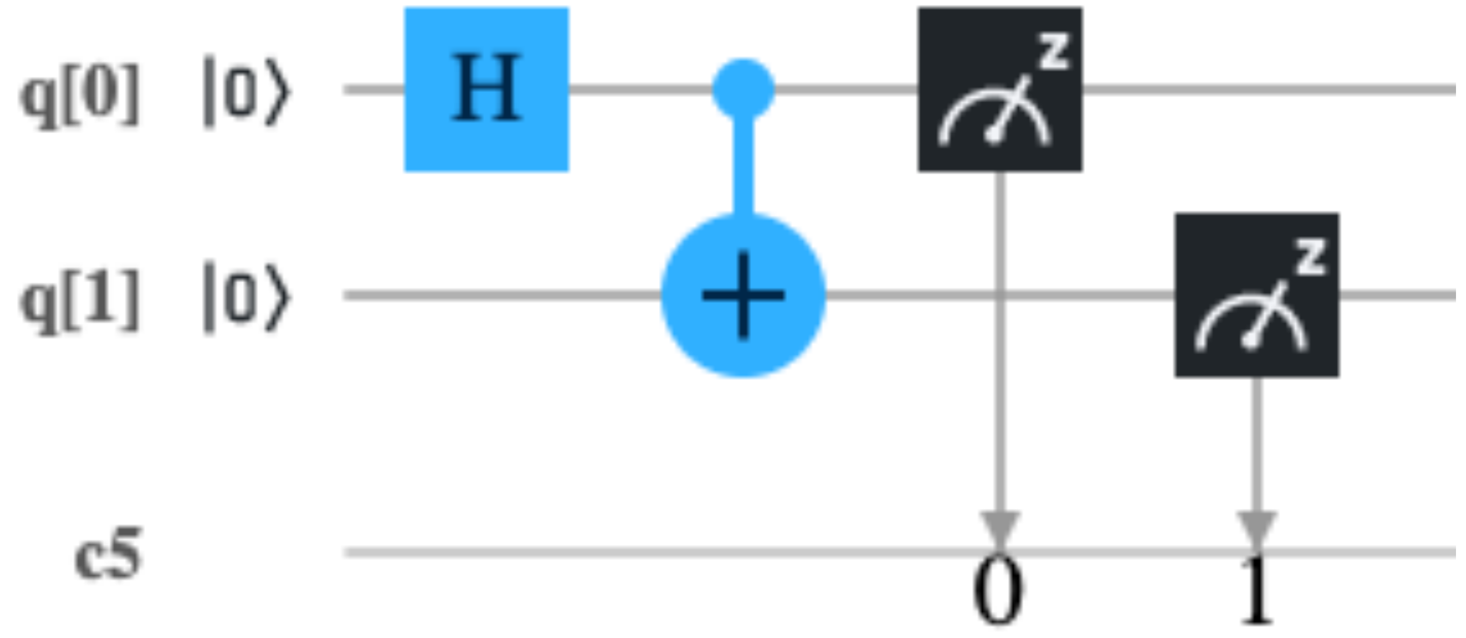
$$|\Psi^-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|01\rangle - |10\rangle\right)$$



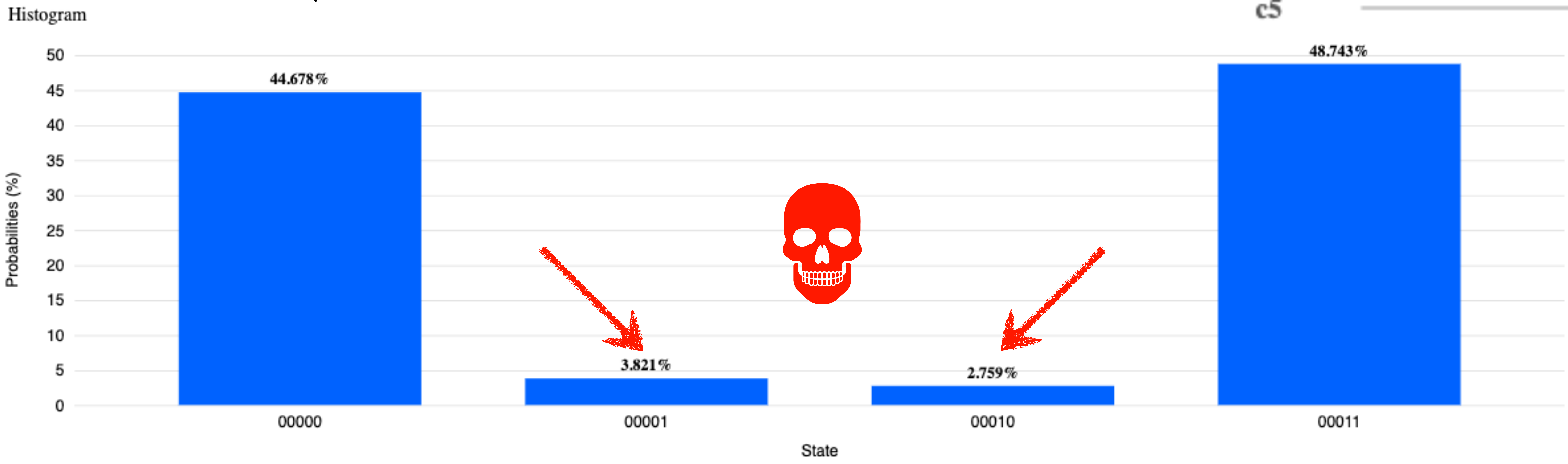
$$|\psi_2\rangle = CNOT \cdot (H \otimes I)\,|\psi_0\rangle$$

EXAMPLE - ENTANGLED STATE

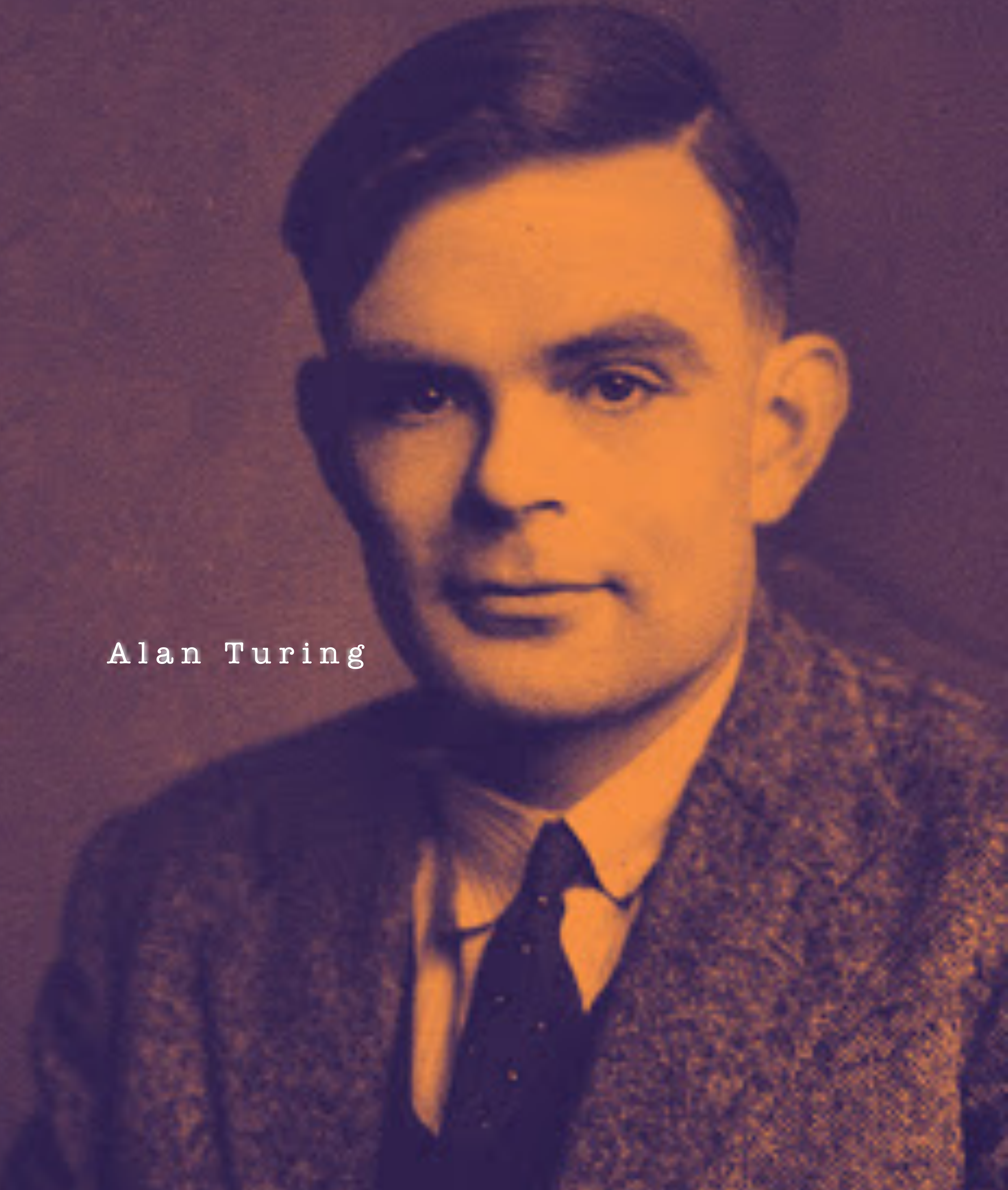
RESULTS



State: $|\Phi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|00\rangle + |11\rangle\right)$



QUESTION?



Alan Turing

SUPPLEMENTARY