

Quantum computation I

Hands on Quantum Mechanics

João Sabino

Sumário

- Quantum bit (qubits)
- Single Qubit Gates
 - Not
 - Z
 - Hadamard
- Propriedades das Single Qubit Gates

Quantum bit (qubit)

Unidade básica da informação quântica

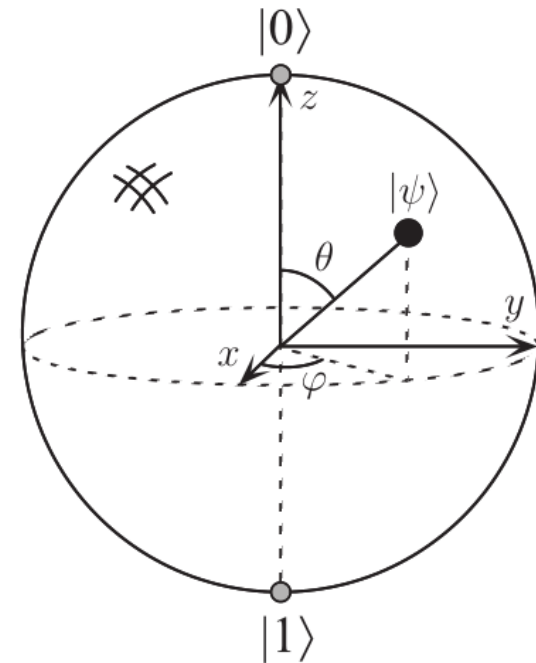
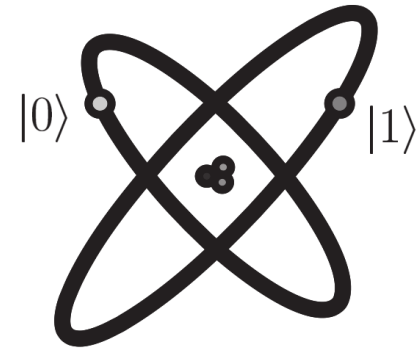
Tem um estado, tal como o bit clássico

Classicamente

0 ou 1

Quânticamente

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







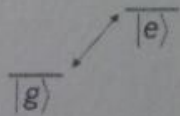
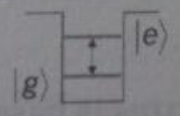
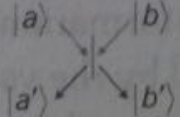


Quantum bit (qubit)

Fórmula geral

$$|\psi\rangle = e^{i\gamma} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle + e^{i\varphi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle \right)$$

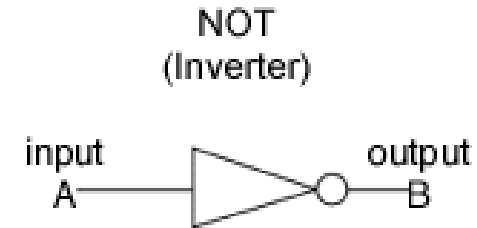
Pode ser realizado
fisicamente

"0"	"1"	Qubit
 $ V\rangle$	 $ H\rangle$	photon linear polarisation
 $ L\rangle$	 $ R\rangle$	photon circular polarisation
 $ +\frac{1}{2}\hbar\rangle$	 $ -\frac{1}{2}\hbar\rangle$	electron, neutron, atomic nucleus: spin
 $ g\rangle$	$ e\rangle$	atom, ion: internal states
 $ g\rangle$	$ e\rangle$	quantum dots: energy levels
 $ a\rangle$ $ a'\rangle$	$ b\rangle$ $ b'\rangle$	particles: modes at the beam splitter

Single Qubit Gates

Temos, portas quânticas, análogas às clássicas, por exemplo a porta NOT? Sim!

Como funciona uma porta NOT em computação quântica?



A	B
0	1
1	0

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

Single Qubit Gates

Como representar teoricamente as portas NOT?
Podemos representar as operações com matrizes!

Se representarmos os estado como um vector:

$$\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle$$

A matriz correspondente para a porta NOT

$$X \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Single Qubit Gates

Qualquer matriz representa uma Single Qubit Gate? Não.

A matriz (2x2) tem que ser unitária para garantir que a condição de normalização é garantida para o estado resultante.

Classicamente: 1 porta de um bit.

Quânticamente: infinitas portas de 1 qubit.

Fórmula geral para uma single qubit gate

$$U = e^{i\alpha} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\beta/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\beta/2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} & -\sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} & \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\delta/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\delta/2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Single Qubit Gates

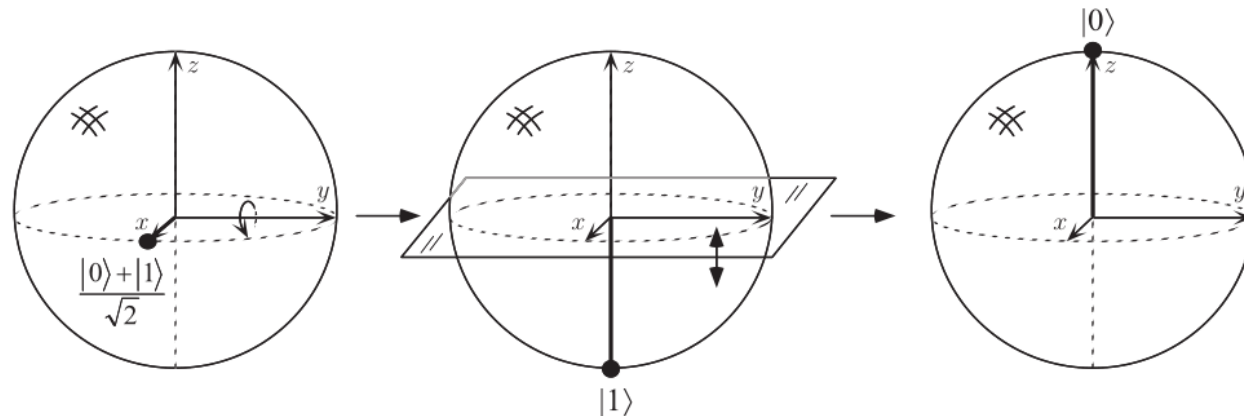
Outros exemplos de portas importantes:

$$Z \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle \longrightarrow \boxed{Z} \longrightarrow \alpha |0\rangle - \beta |1\rangle$$

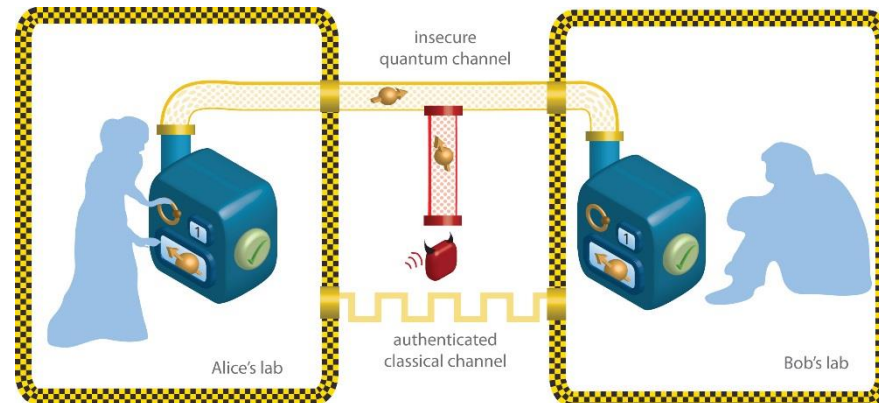
$$\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle \longrightarrow \boxed{H} \longrightarrow \alpha \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \beta \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



Vender o peixe

Computação quântica é fixe!

- Capacidade computacional cresce exponencialmente
- Bell States
- Crptografia



$$|\Phi^+\rangle = \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|\Phi^-\rangle = \frac{|00\rangle - |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|\Psi^+\rangle = \frac{|01\rangle + |10\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|\Psi^-\rangle = \frac{|01\rangle - |10\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$