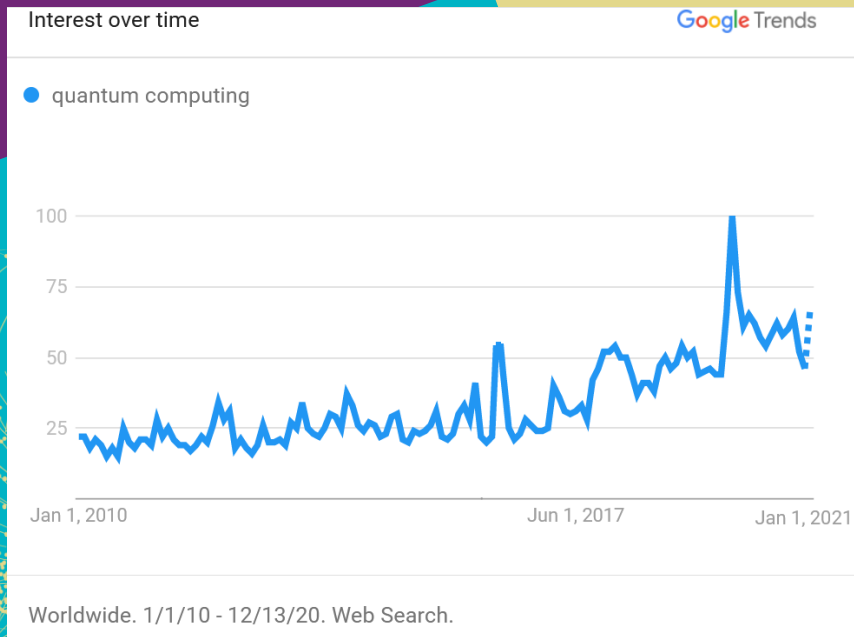


Nikhef Jamboree 2020

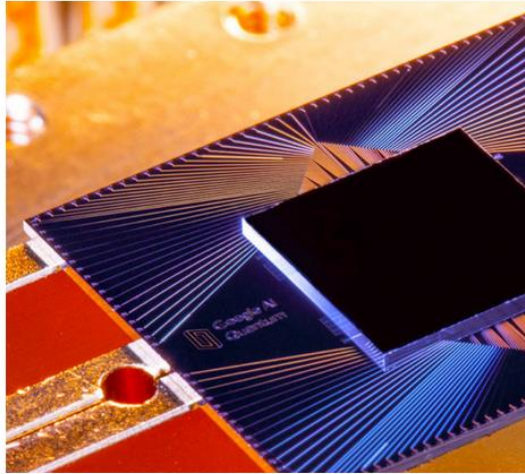
Quantum Computing
*both ready and not ready for us
all at the very same time*



David Groep
Physics Data Processing

Google officially lays claim to quantum supremacy

A quantum computer reportedly beat the most powerful type of calculation

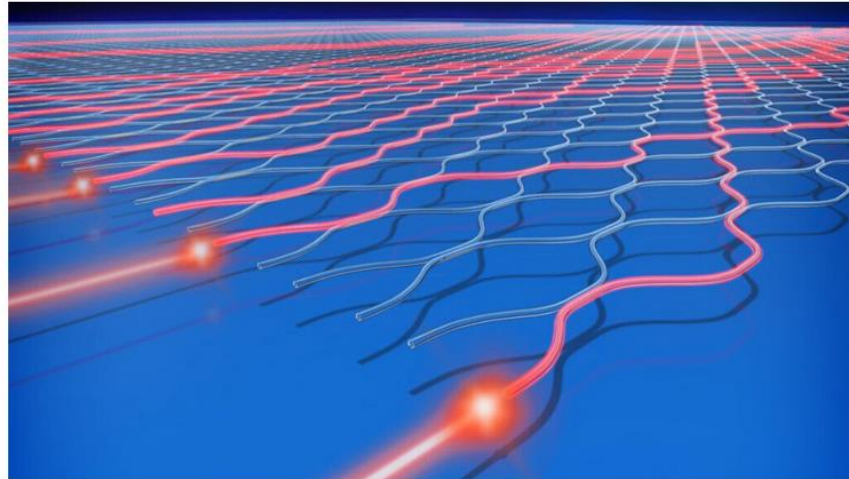


Google researchers report that their quantum computer, Sycamore, has performed a calculation that chip (shown) must be cooled to near absolute zero to function.

F. ARUTE ET AL/NATURE 2019

The new light-based quantum computer Jiuzhang has achieved quantum supremacy

A second type of quantum device performed a calculation impossible for a traditional computer



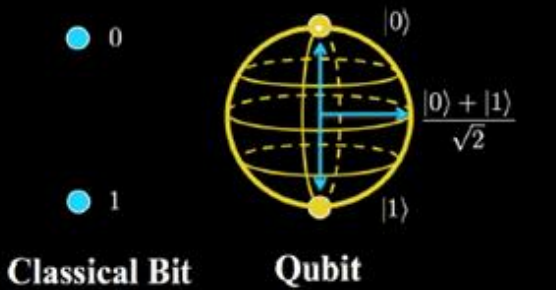
The quantum computer Jiuzhang works by sending particles of light (illustrated in red) into a network of channels and then measuring the photons at the other end.

YIHAN LUO



Image: IBM

What's in it ... for the machine ...



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

$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$
and a rotation over π
is immaterial

a classical bit can be either 0 or 1

typical implementation:

a charge in a MOS capacitor

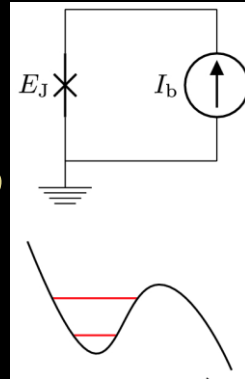
a 'qubit' does have two basis states

$|0\rangle$ typically a ground state *and also*

$|1\rangle$ (maybe higher-energy) state

typical implementations: Josephson

junction, spin, photon polarization, a hole, ...



and you can manipulate a qubit through
unitary transformation of its state ('gates')
although in fact there are only 2 free parameters

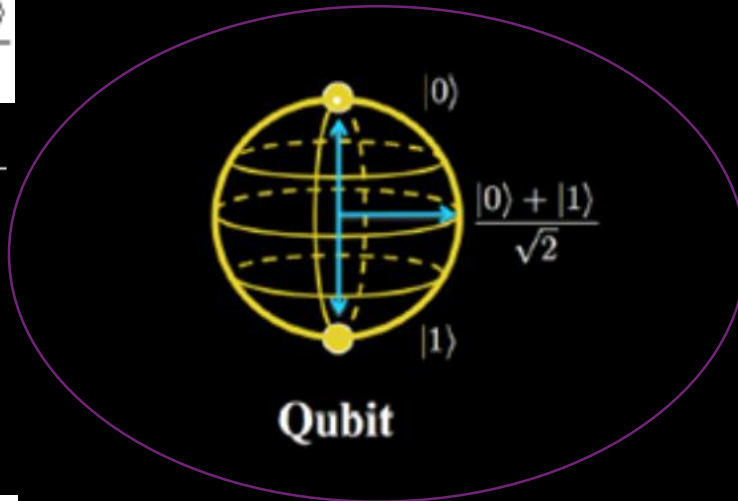
Things to do with a qubit when you're bored

you can make it a superposition

$$|0\rangle \text{ to } \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ and } |1\rangle \text{ to } \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

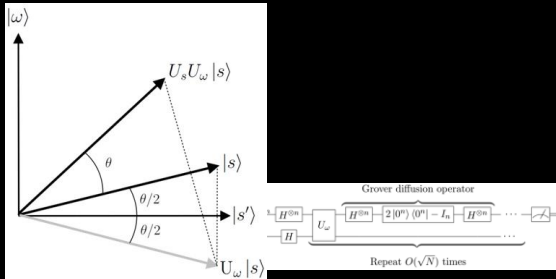
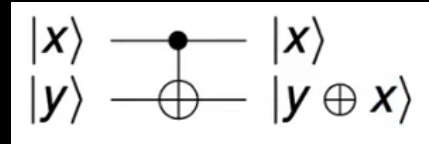
$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

'gate'

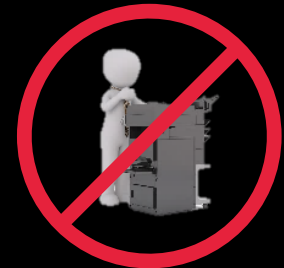


Qubit

you can entangle it



you can interfere with it

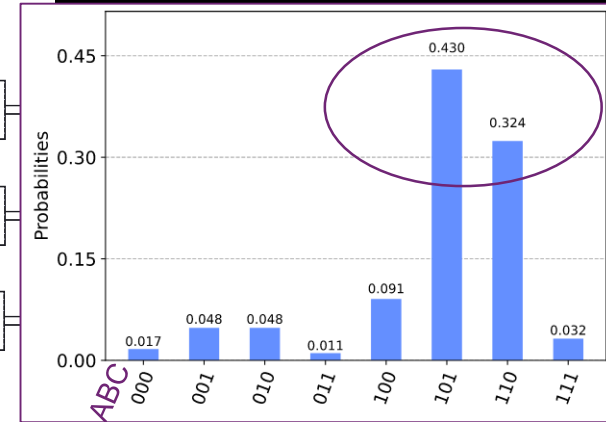
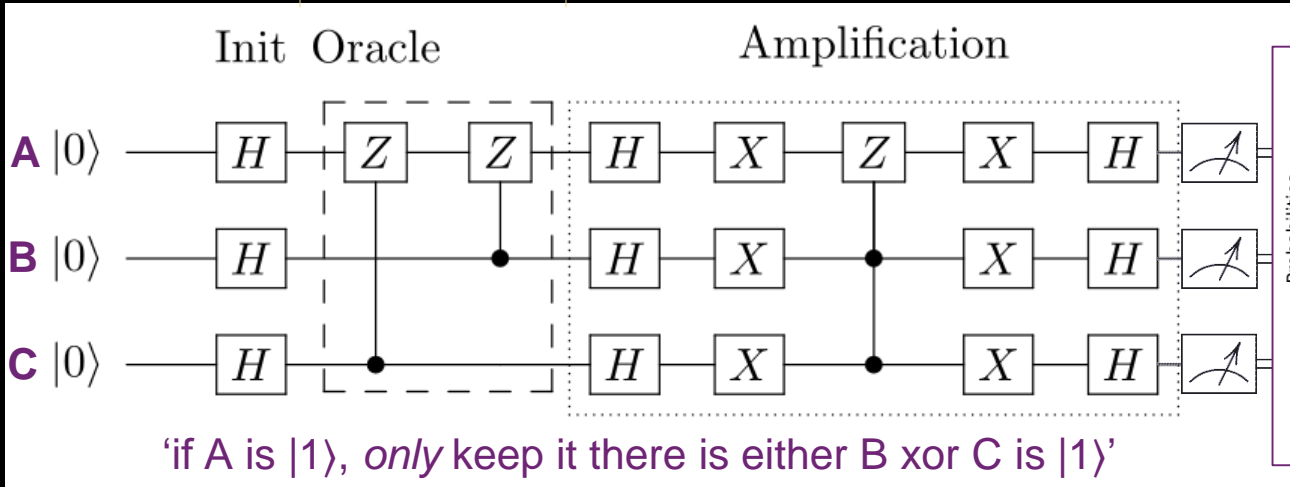


More fun with more qubits ... and a bunch of gates

create maximal-mix initial state

'function'
acts on ABC

processing needed to determine 'action of the oracle' (function)
enhancing the real solution – suppressing FAKE answers



‘a general purpose Quantum Computer feels a bit like programming an FPGA ... that has a bad hair day’

What's in it ... for us?

Published: 19 October 2017

Solving a Higgs optimization problem with quantum annealing for machine learning

Alex Mott, Joshua Job, Jean-Roch Vlimant, Daniel Lidar & Maria Spiropulu ✉

Nature 550, 375–379(2017) | [Cite this article](#)

2461 Accesses | 183 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

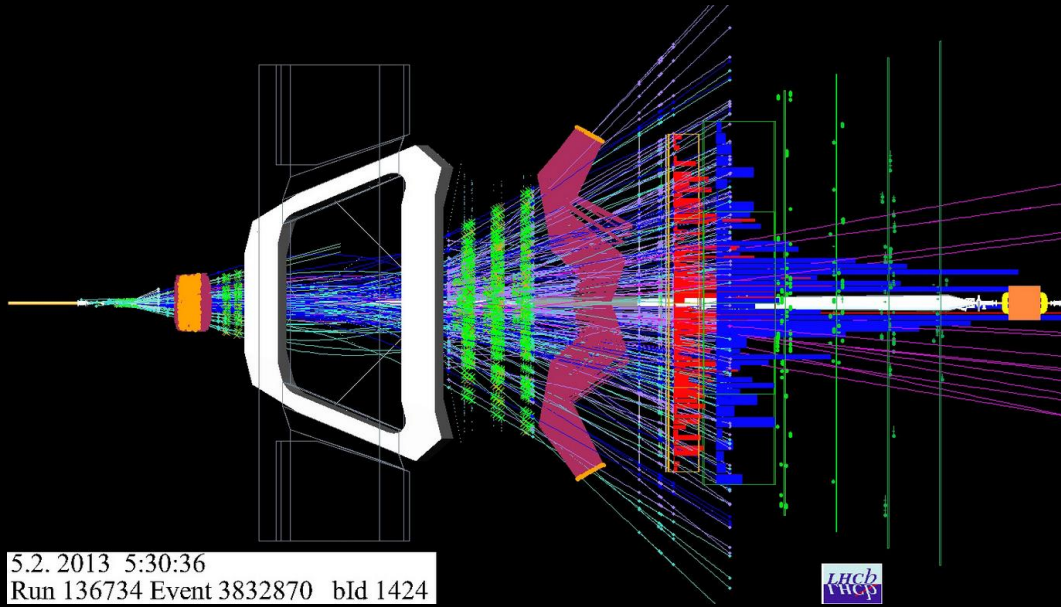
The discovery of Higgs-boson decays in a background of standard-model processes was assisted by machine learning methods^{1,2}. The classifiers used to separate signals such as these from background are trained using highly unerring but not completely perfect simulations of the physical processes involved, often resulting in incorrect labelling of background processes or signals (label noise) and systematic errors. Here we use



‘an annealing Quantum Computer can do one thing (minimization) well,
with *lots* of qubits, but is more like an ASIC ...’

so can we also scale a general purpose QC like IBM's to our problem sizes?

What's in it ... for us



'just a few steps to take?'

- work on potential algorithms
- it's a minimization challenge with many inputs
 - ... but you need *a lot* of qubits
- and a way to boost the desired result, and suppress fake news
- *quantify* its efficiency in finding the right tracks

and it would be jolly nice if

- our quantum computer did not suffer from amnesia all the time
- not suffer *that* many errors

now if we could only obtain quantum supremacy ...
... to make sense of this, for example

so: don't hold your breath,
it may take quite a while yet!

So now, be both convinced and confused ...
... at the same time



Nikhef

David Groep

davidg@nikhef.nl

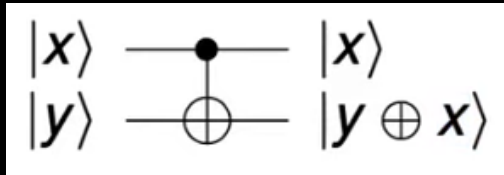
<https://www.nikhef.nl/~davidg/presentations/>

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1026-6606>

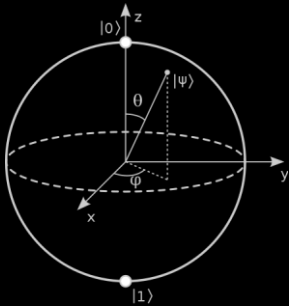
go and watch the CERN QC lecture series by Elías F. Combarro at <https://indico.cern.ch/event/970903/>

Nature always interferes slightly with our desires ...

example gate:
a “controlled NOT”



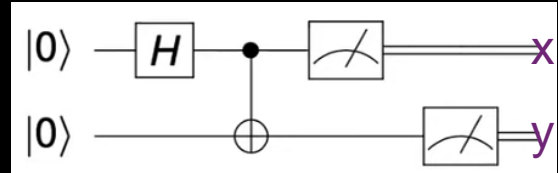
rotates $|y\rangle$ over π
around x -axis if $|x\rangle = |1\rangle$



$$|00\rangle \rightarrow |00\rangle$$

$$|10\rangle \rightarrow |11\rangle$$

create superposition $\frac{|0\rangle+|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$ (“H”)
and have it control a $|0\rangle$ qubit



what you expect:
(and what the simulator gives)

probabilistic, so measure, e.g.
1000 times in the simulator

```
We execute the circuit 1000 times and print the results
```

```
In [7]: print(counts)
```

```
{'00': 467, '11': 533}
```

what you really get is:

```
In [7]: result_exp = job_exp.result()
counts_exp = result_exp.get_counts(circ_bell)
plot_histogram([counts_exp, counts], legend=['Device', 'Simulator'])
```

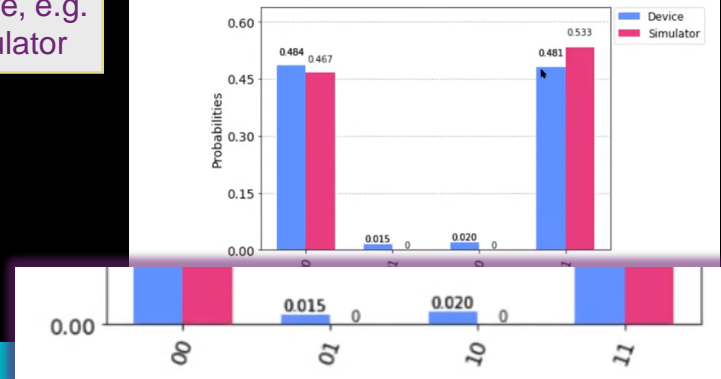




Image source: <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/new-light-based-quantum-computer-jiuzhang-supremacy>