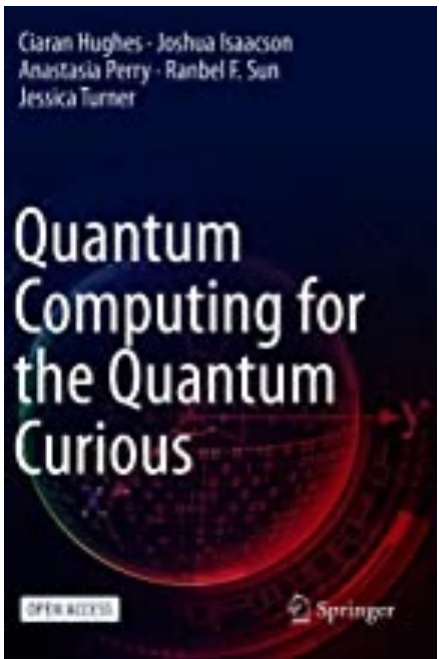
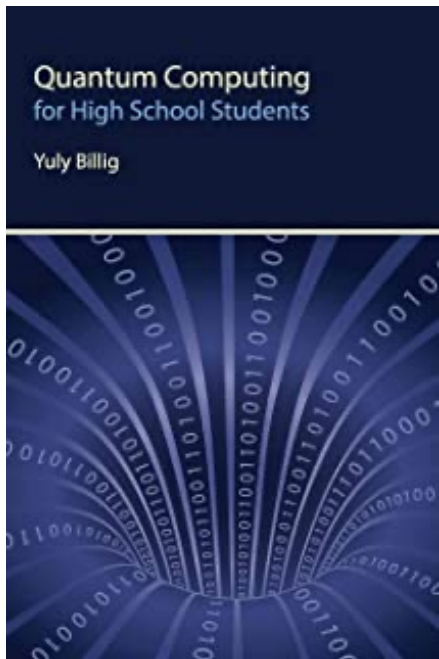
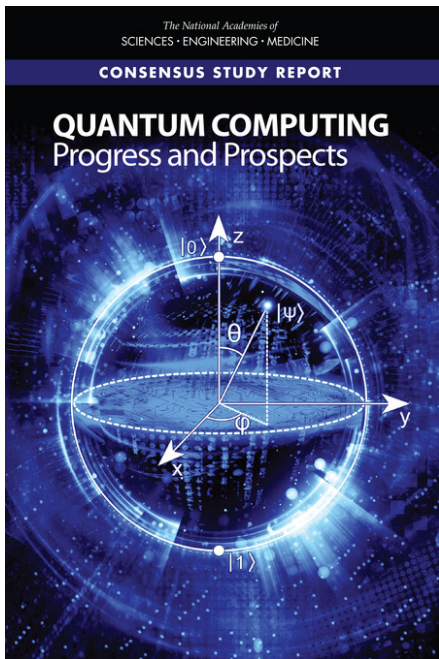
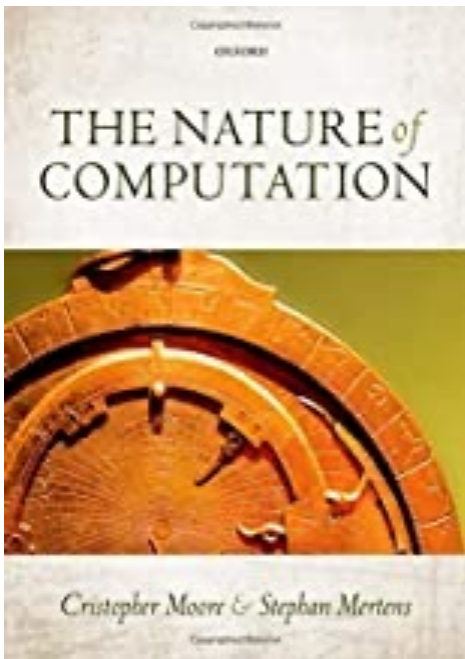
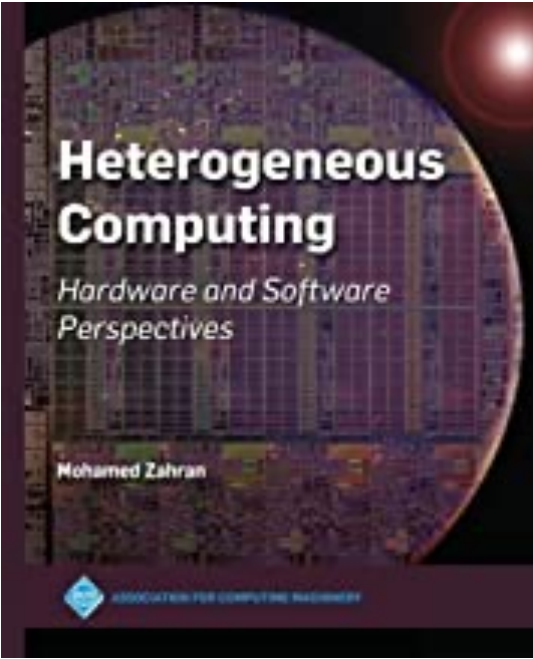




CSCI C290 6W2 SUMMER 2022

PROGRAMMING QUANTUM COMPUTERS



Building a Quantum Engineering Undergraduate Program

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Development of an Undergraduate Quantum Engineering Degree

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University of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales 2052, Australia.

Abstract—Quantum technology is exploding. Computing, communication, and sensing are just a few areas likely to see breakthroughs in the next few years. Worldwide, national governments, industries, and universities are moving to create a new class of workforce – the Quantum Engineers. Demand for such engineers is predicted to be in the tens of thousands within a five-year timeframe. However, how best to train this next generation of engineers is far from obvious. Quantum mechanics – long a pillar of traditional physics undergraduate degrees – must now be merged with traditional engineering offerings. This paper discusses the history, development, and first year of operation of the world's first undergraduate degree in quantum engineering. The main purpose of the paper is to inform the wider debate, now being held by many institutions worldwide, on how best to formally educate the Quantum Engineer.

I. INTRODUCTION

SOME 10 years ago several University of New South Wales, Sydney¹ staff (Andrew Dzurak, Robert Mahoney, and Andrea Morello) met to discuss a brand new concept – the creation of new university courses specifically designed to encourage commencing engineering students to take a “quantum leap” into the educational unknown and become “Quantum Engineers.” No template existed to guide such a concept: barriers loomed and the pitfalls abounded. The anticipated audience was final-year electrical engineering undergraduates and new master’s students in electrical engineering and telecommunications. Such students were highly skilled in the fundamentals of engineering but with a background in quantum mechanics which was, at best, a few weeks of a standard Schrödinger equation-based introductory-physics course, long lost to the memories of a far-fetched first-year. They “never really understood that quantum stuff” they would later comment, “but who cares?” they rationalized given “the real engineering I am doing quantum mechanics is not needed that much.”

The “career” to entice these students to take the needed leap was the “white-hot in the wild” of quantum technology [1]. This technology promised the world. Quantum computers that were just “10 years away” would lead to breakthroughs across many disciplines from miracle new drugs [2], solutions to critical engineering optimization problems that seemed forever out of reach, to the development of quantum sensing applications within grasp.

Understanding these dynamics, national governments all over the world are now investing heavily in developing the new workforce that will underpin the emerging quantum economy [23], [24], [25]. Commercial organizations are also moving quickly in the same direction [26], [27]. It is the golden

Defining the quantum workforce landscape: a review of global quantum education initiatives

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QURECA (Quantum Resources and Careers), 272 Bath Street, Glasgow, Scotland, G2 4JR, United Kingdom

Abstract. Rapid advances in quantum technology have exacerbated the shortage of a diverse, inclusive, and sustainable quantum workforce. National governments and industries are developing strategies for education, training, and workforce development to accelerate the commercialization of quantum technologies. In this paper, we report the existing state of the quantum workforce as well as several learning pathways to nurture the talent pipeline between academia and industry. We provide a comprehensive guide of various educational initiatives accessible throughout the world, such as online courses, conferences, seminars, games, and community-focused networks, that facilitate quantum training and upskill the talent needed to develop a better quantum future.

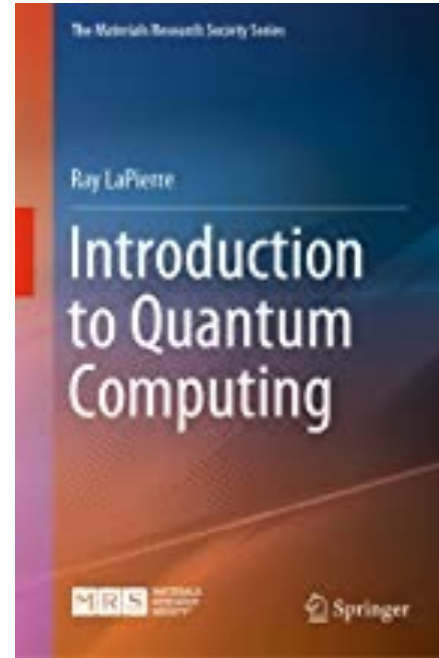
Keywords: quantum education, quantum workforce, quantum technologies.

*Maninder Kaur, maninder.kaur@qureca.com

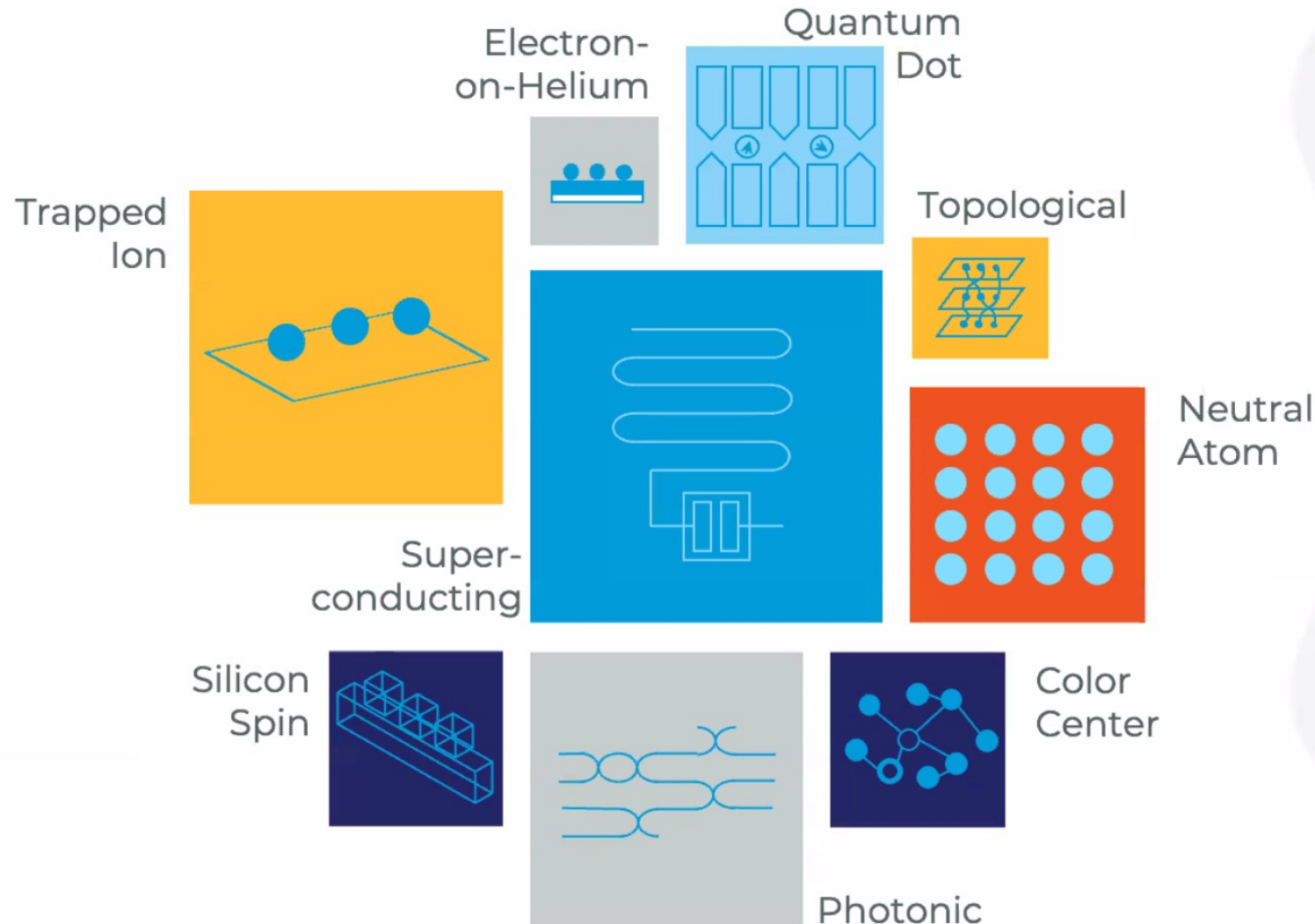
1 Introduction

Quantum technologies, the next cutting-edge technological revolution, have seen a significant shift from mostly scientific research, hardware approaches and experimentation to practical product and commercialization in recent years.^{1,2} By exploiting the quantum-mechanical phenomena such as superposition, interference, or entanglement to perform computations, quantum computers will be able to efficiently solve hard computational problems that today’s classical computers cannot solve. Although the state-of-the-art fault-tolerant quantum computer is still in its infancy,³ the potential impacts of quantum technologies have been recognized worldwide and many countries are making efforts in initiating national quantum strategies to foster its development within the global landscape.⁴

Rapid advancements in quantum technologies are enabling organizations across a range of industries adapting practices in their daily operations to attain a quantum advantage and remain agile in a shifting global economy.⁵⁻⁷ However, these organizations are facing a major obstacle in



Variety of Quantum Hardware Technologies



Superconducting

IBM
Google
Rigetti

Trapped Ion

IonQ
Quantinuum
AQT

Neutral Atom

Atom Computing
ColdQuanta
Pasqal

Photonic

Xanadu
PsiQuantum

Quantum Dot

Intel

Color Center

Quantum Brilliance

Electron-on-Helium

EeroQ

Silicon Spin

Silicon Quantum Computing

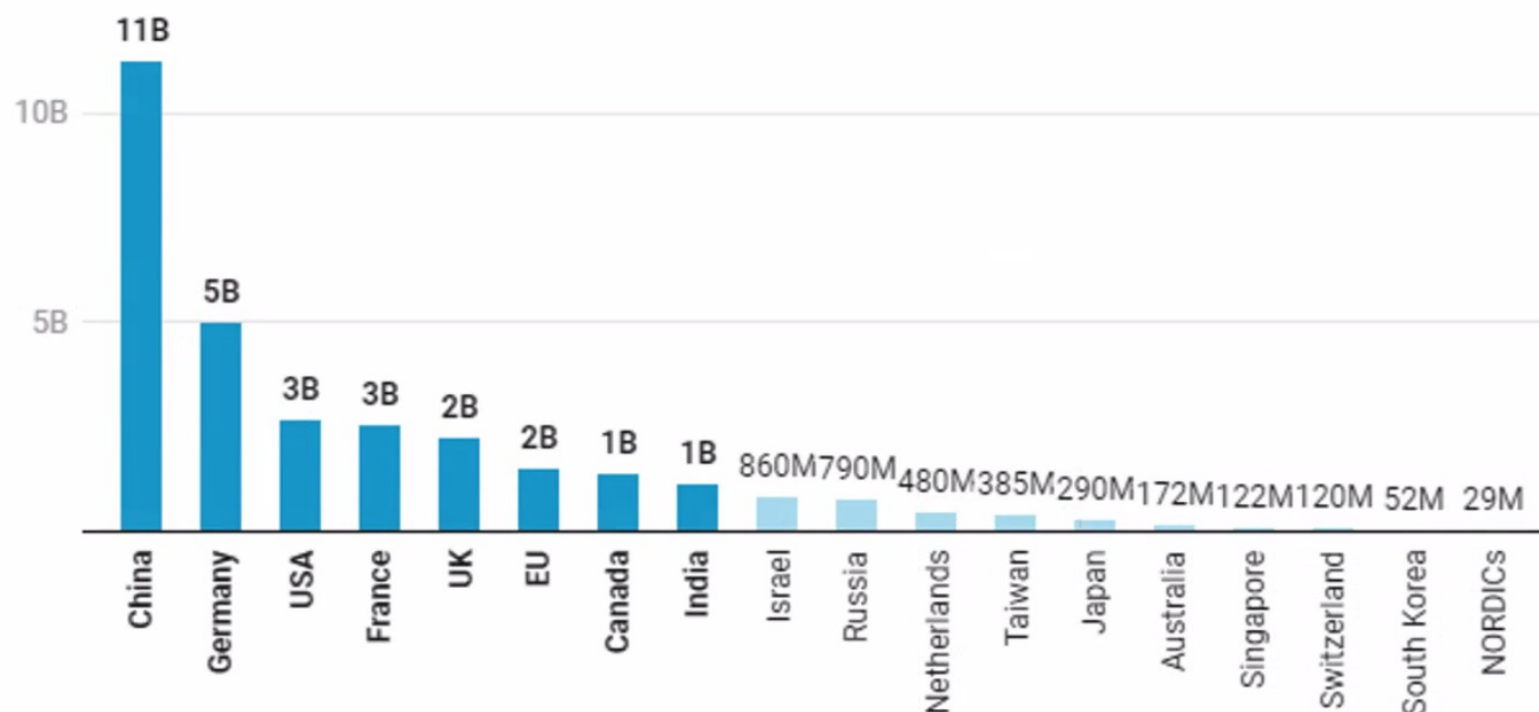
Topological

Microsoft

Government Programs for Quantum Computing

Public funding for quantum initiatives by country

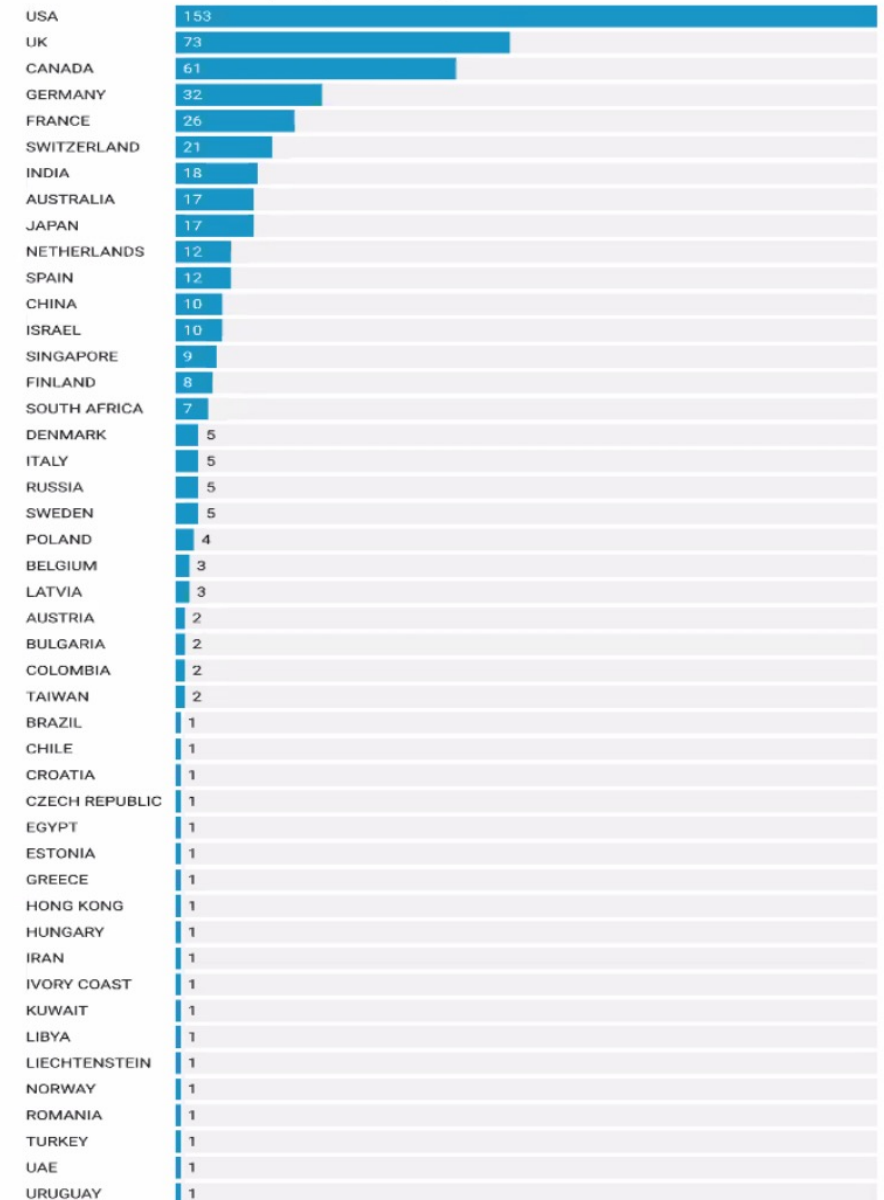
Public investments by countries into quantum tech excluding investments made into the private sector and startups



Startups by Country

- Concentration in North America, parts of Europe and Australia
- Israel is emerging strongly

Number of startups by country



Created with Datawrapper

Feb 04, 2019

Michele Mosca: Quantum computing will decimate the security infrastructure of the digital economy (video)

Quantum computing will decimate the security infrastructure of the digital economy. Quantum computing in general is certainly a blessing to humanity in many respects and it promises to disrupt evolution of technology in more than one dimensions. But it is also a curse to security, as cryptographic algorithms that proved to be secure for decade may be breached by quantum computers within minutes.



Public Hardware Companies



Former mining company, now focused on quantum and healthcare, developing silicon quantum chip (Australia: ARRXF)

Market Cap

\$294M AUD



October 2021: SPAC to develop trapped ion quantum hardware and applications software; on NYSE: IONQ

\$1.2B



Announced plans to become publicly traded via merger with Supernova

\$0.84B

Partners Acquisition Company II SPAC in 2022

Quantum Computers available on the Cloud

Major Cloud Providers



IBM Q

Quantum Devices Available

rigetti



1Q_uEra[>]
COMPUTING INC.

QCC

rigetti



QUANTINUUM



IBM Q (20+ devices)

Note that many other systems can be accessed directly through the manufacturer.

The Number of Qubits Does *Not* Determine the Quality of a Quantum Computer

Many factors determine the strength of a computer, including:

Error Rates

Fidelity

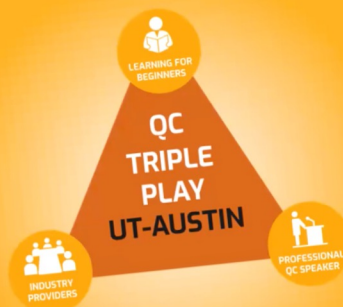
Connectivity

Depth of circuits



Quantum Hardware Overview

Quantum Triple Play
Presented by the Quantum Collective at UT



Denise Ruffner

*Chief Business Officer
Atom Computing*

Robin Coxe, PhD

*Vice President, Control Systems Engineering
Atom Computing*



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Quantum Computing Triple Play at UT Austin

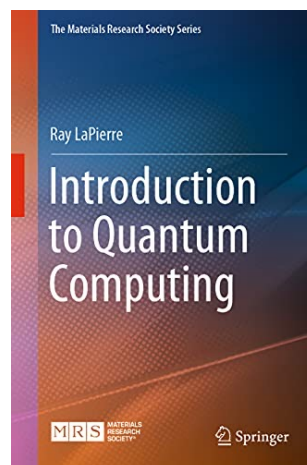
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How to Use This Book

This book is intended for a single semester (~12 weeks) elective course on quantum computing, comprised of approximately 36 one-hour lectures (3 hours per week). A suggested lecture schedule is as follows:

- Lecture 1–2: Chapter 1—Superposition
- Lecture 3–4: Chapter 2—Quantization
- Lecture 5–6: Chapter 3—Spin
- Lecture 7–8: Chapter 4—Qubits
- Lecture 9–10: Chapter 5—Entanglement
- Lecture 11: Chapter 6—Quantum Key Distribution
- Lecture 12–13: Chapter 7—Quantum Gates
- Lecture 14: Chapter 8—Teleportation
- Lecture 15: Chapter 9—Tensor Products
- Lecture 16: Chapter 10—Quantum Parallelism and Computational Complexity
- Lecture 17: Chapter 11—Deutsch Algorithm
- Lecture 18: Chapter 12—Grover Algorithm
- Lecture 19: Chapter 13—Shor Algorithm
- Lecture 20–21: Chapter 14—Precession
- Lecture 22: Chapter 15—Electron Spin Resonance
- Lecture 23: Chapter 16—Two-State Dynamics
- Lecture 24: Chapter 17—Implementing Two-Qubit Gates
- Lecture 25: Chapter 18—DiVincenzo Criteria
- Lecture 26: Chapter 19—Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
- Lecture 27–28: Chapter 20—Solid-State Spin Qubits
- Lecture 29: Chapter 21—Trapped Ion Quantum Computing
- Lecture 30–31: Chapter 22—Superconducting Qubits
- Lecture 32: Chapter 23—Adiabatic Quantum Computing
- Lecture 33: Chapter 24—Optical Quantum Computing
- Lecture 34–35: Chapter 25—Quantum Error Correction



Lecture 36: Chapter 26—Topological Quantum Computing

The book assumes that students have successfully completed an introductory course in quantum mechanics, which is typically in the second year of a four-year undergraduate program in science, engineering, or related disciplines. Thus, this book is intended for the third or fourth year of an undergraduate program or the entry level of a graduate program.

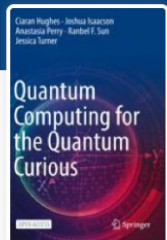
The book is divided into three main parts. Chapters 1–13 focus on the basic principles underlying quantum computing and an understanding of quantum algorithms. Chapters 14–18 introduce the principles underlying the physical implementation of single-qubit and two-qubit gates. Finally, Chaps. 19–26 present specific physical platforms for quantum computers, as well as quantum error correction.

Each chapter is intended to be taught consecutively. Chapter 6 on quantum key distribution and Chap. 8 on teleportation, are given as sample applications of entanglement and may be considered optional (although students typically enjoy this material). Chapter 25 on quantum error correction, although of importance to quantum computing, may also be considered optional or quickly skimmed. Instructors who wish to emphasize quantum algorithms may choose to focus on Chaps. 1–13, while those more interested in hardware can focus on Chaps. 14–26.

Each chapter includes exercises which can be completed by the student as homework assignments or used for tutorial instruction. A solutions manual is available for qualified instructors. Each chapter also includes references for more advanced study, and further reading is listed at the end of the book.

Hamilton, Canada

Ray LaPierre



Textbook | Open Access | © 2021

Quantum Computing for the Quantum Curious

Authors: ([view affiliations](#)) Ciaran Hughes, Joshua Isaacson, Anastasia Perry, Ranbel F. Sun, Jessica Turner

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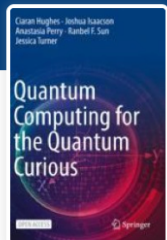
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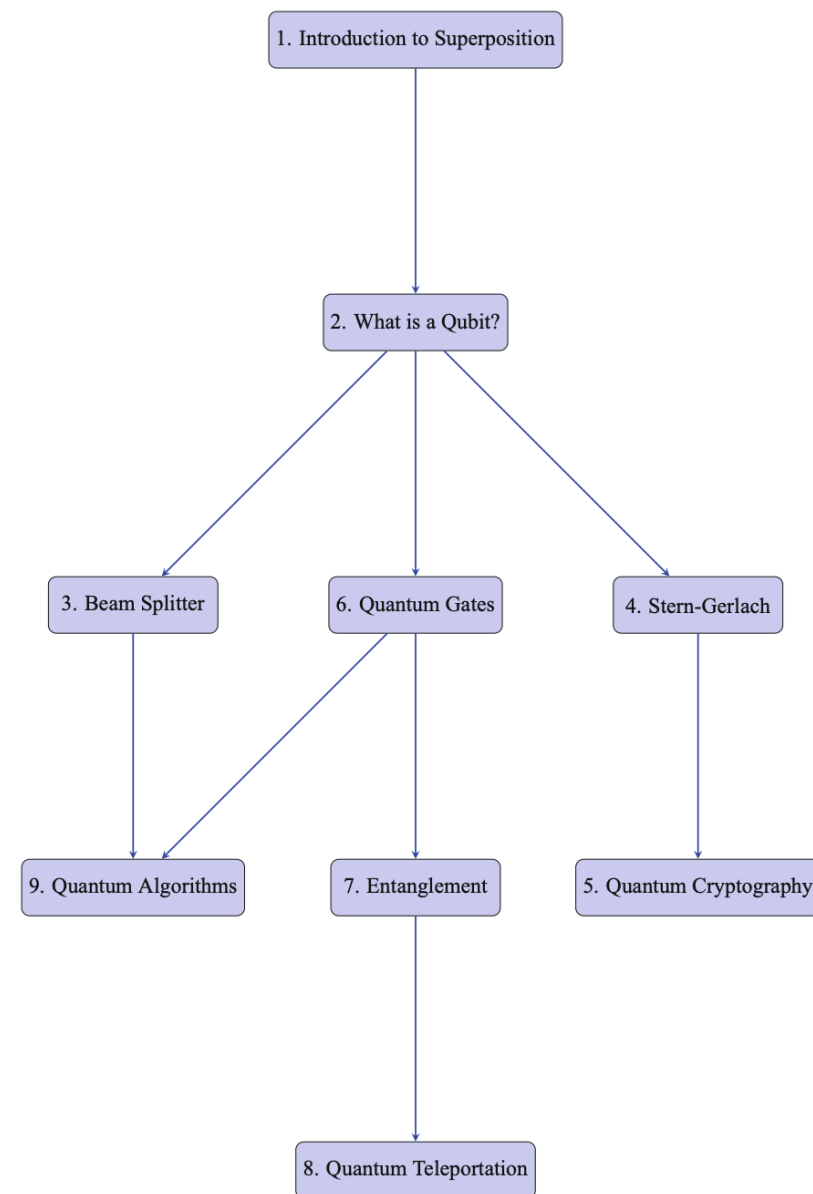


Fig. 1 Flowchart of learning outcomes.

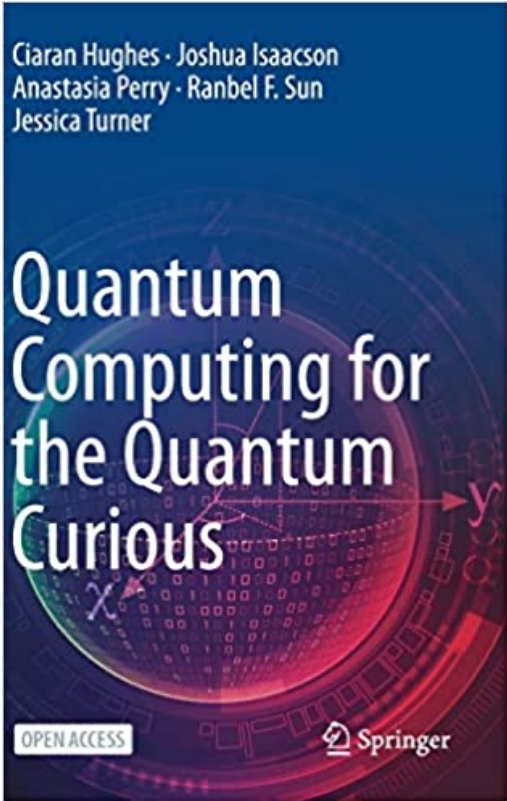
Contents







1	Introduction to Superposition	1
1.1	● Classical Superposition	1
1.2	● Quantum Superposition	2
1.3	Big Ideas	4
1.4	Activities	4
1.5	Check Your Understanding	5
2	What Is a Qubit?	7
2.1	● Mathematical Representation of Qubits	7
2.1.1	Dirac Bra-Ket Notation	7
2.1.2	Examples	9
2.2	◆ Matrix Representation	10
2.2.1	Examples	10
2.3	■ Bloch Sphere	11
2.4	● Physical Realization of Qubits	13
2.5	Big Ideas	13
2.6	Check Your Understanding	14
3	Creating Superposition: The Beam Splitter	17
3.1	● Beam Splitter	17
3.2	■ Mach–Zehnder Interferometer	21
3.2.1	Particle Explanation	23
3.3	Big Ideas	25
3.4	Check Your Understanding	25
4	Creating Superposition: Stern–Gerlach	29
4.1	● Stern–Gerlach Apparatus	29
4.2	◆ Measurement Basis	31
4.3	◆ Geometric Representation of a Basis	34
4.4	● Effect of Measurement	35
4.5	Big Ideas	37
4.6	Activities	37
4.7	Check Your Understanding	37

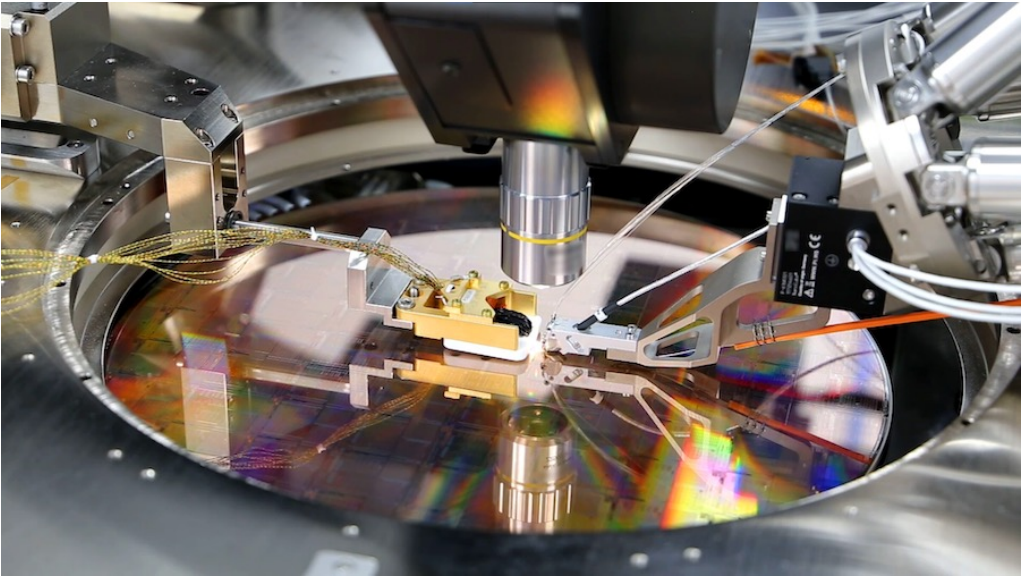
5	Quantum Cryptography	41
5.1	● Cryptography Fundamentals	41
5.2	● Classical Cryptography	42
5.3	● BB84 Quantum Key Distribution	43
5.3.1	Before Sending the Message	43
5.3.2	Quantum Part	44
5.3.3	Example	44
5.3.4	Classical Post-processing	45
5.4	● Detecting an Eavesdropper	45
5.4.1	Example	46
5.5	Big Ideas	46
5.6	Activities	47
5.7	Check Your Understanding	47
6	Quantum Gates	49
6.1	● Single Qubit Gates	49
6.2	● X (Also Called NOT) Gate	50
6.3	● Hadamard Gate	52
6.4	◆ Mathematics of the Hadamard Gate	53
6.4.1	Examples	54
6.5	■ Z Gate	55
6.6	Big Ideas	56
6.7	Activities	56
6.8	Check Your Understanding	56
7	Entanglement	59
7.1	● Entanglement Fundamentals	59
7.2	● Hidden Variable Theory	61
7.3	● Multi-Qubit States	61
7.3.1	Example	62
7.4	● Non-Entangled Systems	62
7.4.1	Example	63
7.5	■ Entangled Systems	63
7.5.1	Example	64
7.5.2	Example	64
7.6	■ Entangling Particles	64
7.7	■ CNOT Gate	65
7.8	■ Notation Convention	66
7.9	Examples	66
7.10	Big Ideas	68
7.11	Activities	68
7.12	Check Your Understanding	68
8	Quantum Teleportation	73
8.1	■ Scanning a Qubit	73
8.2	■ Teleportation Protocol	74

8.3	Big Ideas	78
8.4	Check Your Understanding	79
9	Quantum Algorithms	81
9.1	● The Power of Quantum Computing	81
9.2	● Limitations	83
9.3	◆ Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm	84
9.3.1	The Problem Statement	84
9.3.2	Conceptual Understanding	85
9.3.3	Quantum Algorithm	88
9.4	● Quantum Computers Today	90
9.5	Big Ideas	91
9.6	Activities	91
9.7	Check Your Understanding	91
10	Worksheets	93
10.1	◆ Correlation in Entangled States Lab	93
10.2	■ Polarizer Demo	95
10.3	● Quantum Tic-Tac-Toe	96
10.3.1	The Rules	96
10.3.2	Connection to Quantum Physics	99
10.4	● Schrödinger's Worm Using Five Qubits	100
10.5	◆ Superposition vs. Mixed States Lab	103
10.6	◆ Measurement Basis Lab	105
10.7	● One-Time Pad	107
10.7.1	One-Time Pad: Alice	107
10.7.2	One-Time Pad (Bob)	110
10.8	● BB84 Quantum Key Distribution	113
10.8.1	BB84 Quantum Key Distribution: Alice	113
10.8.2	BB84 Quantum Key Distribution: Bob	115
10.8.3	BB84 Quantum Key Distribution: Eve	117
A	Probability	119
A.1	Introduction	119
A.2	Combining Probabilities	119
A.2.1	Key Words Review	121
A.2.2	Key Ideas Review	122
A.2.3	Check Your Understanding	122
A.3	Histograms	123
A.4	Mean, Median, and Mode	123
A.4.1	Key Word Review	125
A.4.2	Check Your Understanding	125
A.5	Variance and Standard Deviation	126
A.5.1	Key Word Review	127
A.5.2	Check Your Understanding	127

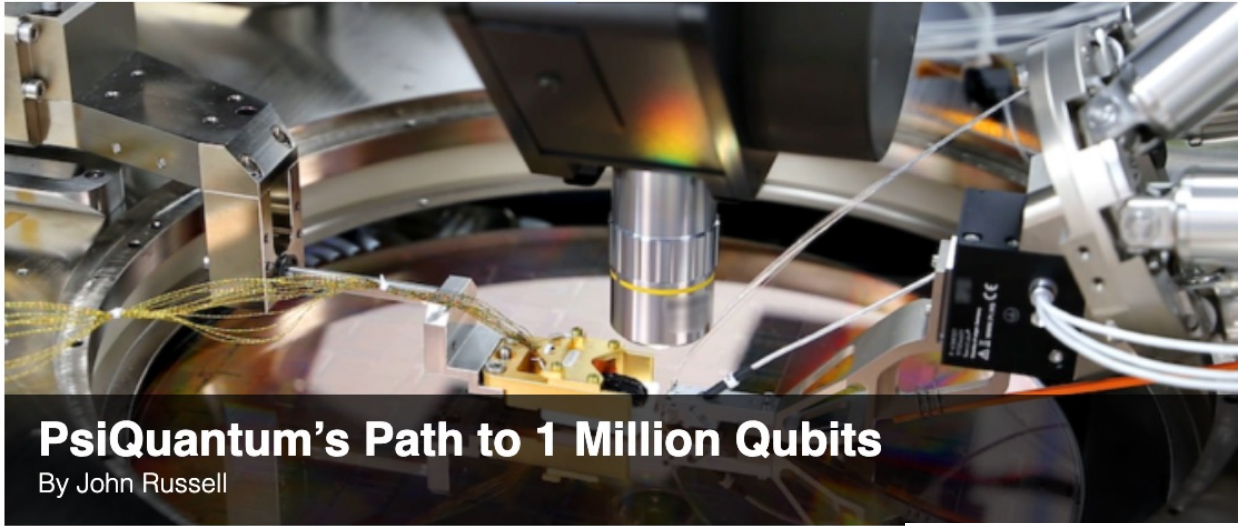
B	Linear Algebra	129
B.1	Introduction	129
B.2	Scalars, Vectors, and Matrices	129
B.2.1	Scalars	129
B.2.2	Vectors	130
B.2.3	Matrices	134
B.3	Key Word Review	138
B.4	Check Your Understanding	138
Answers to Odds		139
Index		149



		 PsiQuantum
	Matter-based qubits	Light-based qubits
 Manufacturability	✗	✓ Tier 1 fab production by GlobalFoundries
 Cooling power	✗	✓ No milli-kelvin temperatures required
 Connectivity	✗	✓ Standard optical fibers applicable
 Control electronics	✗	✓ Thousands of times more connections than competition
 Efficient architecture	✗	✓ 15 years of theoretical work – extremely hard to copy
	Need to make a quantum process scalable	Made a scalable process quantum



PsiQuantum wafer




April 21, 2022

Fault-tolerant quantum computing with photonics
Mercedes Gimeno-Segovia
PsiQuantum Corp

HPC wire
Since 1987 - Covering the Fastest Computers in the World and the People Who Run Them

The biggest challenges for PsiQuantum, he suggests, are developing manufacturing techniques and system architecture around well-known optical technology. The company argues having a Tier-1 fab partner such as GlobalFoundries is decisive.

and especially you can't increment with five qubits, 10 qubits, 20 qubits, 50 qubits to a million. That is not a good strategy. But it's also not true to say that we're planning to leap from zero to a million," said [Shadbolt](#). "We have a whole chain of incrementally larger and larger systems that we're building along the way. Those

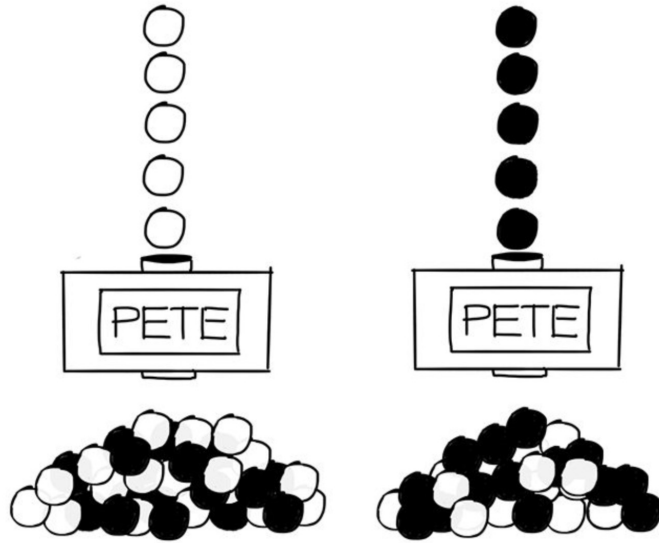

John Preskill
 @preskill

Tez-isms from Terry Rudolph of PsiQuantum: "I have a lot of respect for Google, in spite of their hiring [Dave Bacon](#)."
 "There are a million ways to make one qubit, but only one way to make a million qubits."
[#quantumopportunities2018](#)

3:35 PM · Oct 3, 2018 · Twitter Web Client

FACT BASED INSIGHT
Quantum Value Chain
 Quantum Software
 Quantum Hardware
factbasedinsight.com

It's really not yet clear which of the qubit technologies – semiconductor-based superconducting, trapped ions, neutral atoms, photonics, or something else – will prevail and for which applications. What's not ambiguous is PsiQuantum's Go Big or Go Home strategy. Its photonics approach, argues the company,

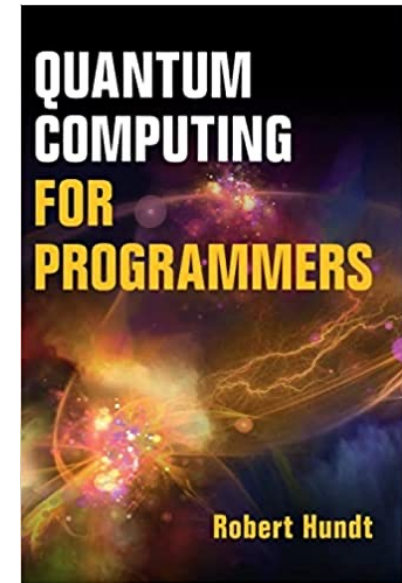


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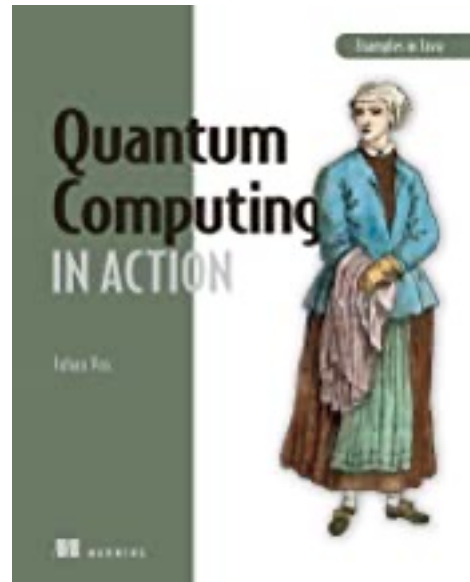
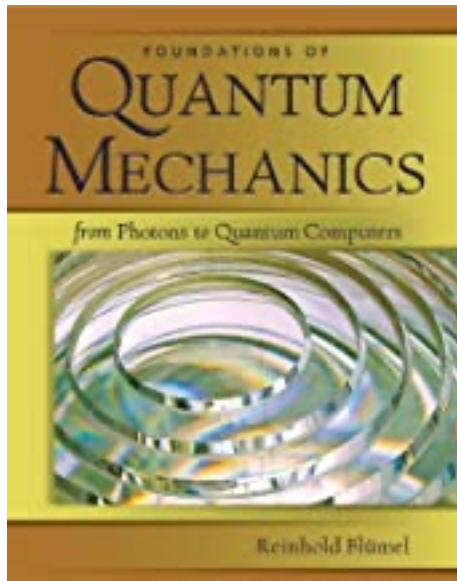


Complex Algorithms

- 6.1 Phase Kick
- 6.2 Quantum Fourier Transform
- 6.3 Quantum Arithmetic
- 6.4 Phase Estimation
- 6.5 Shor's Algorithm
- 6.6 Order Finding
- 6.7 Grover's Algorithm
- 6.8 Amplitude Amplification
- 6.9 Quantum Counting
- 6.10 Quantum Random Walk
- 6.11 Variational Quantum Eigensolver
- 6.12 Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm
- 6.13 Maximum Cut Algorithm
- 6.14 Subset Sum Algorithm
- 6.15 Solovay-Kitaev Theorem and Algorithm



- 160
- 161
- 163
- 172
- 180
- 189
- 196
- 210
- 227
- 230
- 234
- 240
- 253
- 254
- 262
- 266



7

Quantum Error Correction

- 7.1 Quantum Noise
- 7.2 Quantum Error Correction
- 7.3 Nine-Qubit Shor Code

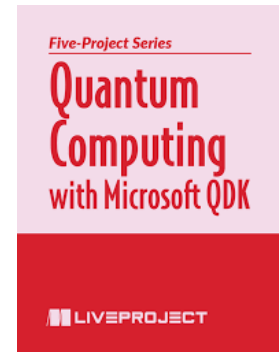


- 278
- 278
- 284
- 289

8

Quantum Languages, Compilers, and Tools

- 8.1 Challenges for Quantum Compilation
- 8.2 Quantum Programming Model
- 8.3 Quantum Programming Languages
- 8.4 Compiler Optimization
- 8.5 Transpilation



- 292
- 293
- 294
- 294
- 303
- 311

From Photons to Quantum Computers

Examples in Java

- 1 Tue June 21 Introduction and sample **Diagnostic Quiz**
- 2 Wed June 22 **Lecture 1: Double-Slit Experiment**
- 3 Thu June 23 **Lecture 2: Qubits and Uncertainty Principle**
- 4 Fri June 24 **Assignment 1**
- 5 Mon June 27 **Lecture 3: Axioms of QM, Two Qubits, and Entanglement**
- 6 Tue June 28 **Lecture 4: Bell Inequalities. Certifiable Randomness**
- 7 Wed June 29 **Assignment 2**
- 8 Thu June 30 **Lecture 5: Quantum Gates**
- 9 Fri July 01 **Lecture 6: Quantum Teleportation**
Mon July 04
- 10 Tue July 05 **Assignment 3**
- 11 Wed July 06 **Lecture 07: Quantum Circuits**
- 12 Thu July 07 **Lecture 08: Early Quantum Algorithms**
- 13 Fri July 08 **Assignment 4**
- 14 Mon July 11 **Midterm Exam**
- 15 Tue July 12 **Lecture 09: Quantum Fourier Transform**
- 16 Wed July 13 **Lecture 10: Shor's Factoring Algorithm**
- 17 Thu July 14 **Assignment 5**
- 18 Fri July 15 **Lecture 11: Quantum Search**
- 19 Mon July 18 **Lecture 12: Observables and Schroedinger's Equation**
- 20 Tue July 19 **Assignment 6**
- 21 Wed July 20 **Lecture 13: Particle in a Box. Implementing Qubits.**
- 22 Thu July 21 **Lecture 14: Spin**
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- 24 Mon July 25 **Lecture 15: Manipulating Spin**
- 25 Tue July 26 **Lecture 16: Supremacy (Advantage)**
- 26 Wed July 27 **Assignment 8.1**
- 27 Thu July 28 **Assignment 8.2**
- 28 Fri July 29 **Final Exam**



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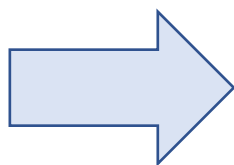
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- 
- 1 Tue June 21 Introduction and sample **Diagnostic Quiz**
 - 2 Wed June 22 **Lecture 1:** Double-Slit Experiment
 - 3 Thu June 23 **Lecture 2:** Qubits and Uncertainty Principle
 - 4 Fri June 24 **Assignment 1**
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Mon July 04
 - 10 Tue July 05 **Assignment 3**
 - 11 Wed July 06 **Lecture 07:** Quantum Circuits
 - 12 Thu July 07 **Lecture 08:** Early Quantum Algorithms
 - 13 Fri July 08 **Assignment 4**
 - 14 Mon July 11 **Midterm Exam**
 - 15 Tue July 12 **Lecture 09:** Quantum Fourier Transform
 - 16 Wed July 13 **Lecture 10:** Shor's Factoring Algorithm
 - 17 Thu July 14 **Assignment 5**
 - 18 Fri July 15 **Lecture 11:** Quantum Search
 - 19 Mon July 18 **Lecture 12:** Observables and Schroedinger's Equation
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 - 25 Tue July 26 **Lecture 16:** Supremacy (Advantage)
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 - 27 Thu July 28 **Assignment 8.2**
 - 28 Fri July 29 **Final Exam**

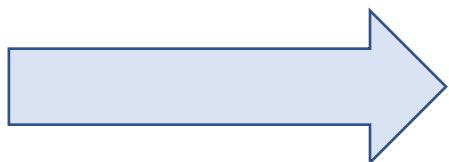
Dirac taught us there is a minimum disturbance that accompanies a measurement (inherent in the nature of things, and that cannot be overcome by improved experimental technique). If minimum disturbance accompanying a measurement is non-negligible, the object is absolutely small, and its properties fall in the realm of quantum mechanics. The quantum properties of absolutely small particles are not strange; they are just unfamiliar and not subject to our classical intuition. The double-slit experiment performed w/ electrons introduces both the phenomenon of interference and the wave-particle duality principle. According to this principle: A quantum object (a) is produced as a particle, (b) propagates like a wave, and (c) is detected as a particle with a probability distribution that corresponds to a wave. The double-slit experiment also introduces the Heisenberg uncertainty principle at the level of paths (trajectories). A qubit is a superposition of bit states and is represented as a vector via complex numbers w/ brief review of trigonometry. Two-dimensional vector spaces with complex (or real) amplitudes are introduced. We define measurement as the probability of a state projecting itself on any of the two vectors of an orthogonal basis. Define the standard (computational) basis, and the sign basis. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle imposes a fundamental limit on the accuracy w/ which the values of two incompatible observables can be measured simultaneously. It is not possible to know with perfect accuracy both the bit value and the sign value of a qubit, yet another manifestation of the uncertainty principle. Photons as qubits. Polarization.

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- 2 Wed June 22 **Lecture 1:** Double-Slit Experiment
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- 8 Thu June 30 **Lecture 5:** Quantum Gates
- 9 Fri July 01 **Lecture 6:** Quantum Teleportation
Mon July 04
- 10 Tue July 05 **Assignment 3**
- 11 Wed July 06 **Lecture 07:** Quantum Circuits
- 12 Thu July 07 **Lecture 08:** Early Quantum Algorithms
- 13 Fri July 08 **Assignment 4**
- 14 Mon July 11 **Midterm Exam**
- 15 Tue July 12 **Lecture 09:** Quantum Fourier Transform
- 16 Wed July 13 **Lecture 10:** Shor's Factoring Algorithm
- 17 Thu July 14 **Assignment 5**
- 18 Fri July 15 **Lecture 11:** Quantum Search
- 19 Mon July 18 **Lecture 12:** Observables and Schroedinger's Equation
- 20 Tue July 19 **Assignment 6**
- 21 Wed July 20 **Lecture 13:** Particle in a Box. Implementing Qubits.
- 22 Thu July 21 **Lecture 14:** Spin
- 23 Fri July 22 **Assignment 7**
- 24 Mon July 25 **Lecture 15:** Manipulating Spin
- 25 Tue July 26 **Lecture 16:** Supremacy (Advantage)
- 26 Wed July 27 **Assignment 8.1**
- 27 Thu July 28 **Assignment 8.2**
- 28 Fri July 29 **Final Exam**



Systems of two qubits exhibit a remarkable property called entanglement, that plays a critical role in quantum computation. Start with k-level systems, introduce bra-ket notation, use the measurement axiom in an orthonormal basis, inner products, complex conjugates and the superposition principle. Describe partial measurement in a system of two qubits with renormalization and then define entanglement. Three quantum phenomena are used in quantum algorithms: superposition, interference and entanglement. State of a composite system. Taking the tensor product. Factoring a product into individual components. Bell states. Measuring the Bell state. Spin of two electrons in a covalent bond. The paradoxical features of Bell states. The EPR paradox. Local realism. A test for quantum mechanics: Bell inequalities. Clauser, Horne, Shimony, and Holt (1969). Alain Aspect (1982). No Signaling Theorem. Entanglement can be used to create non-classical correlations. Rotational invariance of a Bell state. State of the spin of electrons in a covalent bond: singlet state. Designing a test for quantum-ness: creating instant remote non-classical correlations. CHSH and local realism. John Stewart Bell was 7 years old in 1935 the year of the EPR paradox paper. Nature is consistent with QM and inconsistent with any local hidden variable theory. It took a brilliant insight by John Bell and further simplification by CHSH plus the language of qubits to explain in a lecture what Einstein spent decades of his life without any luck or success. This shows there can be remarkable power in very simple concepts. Quantum Mechanics has three axioms we discuss next.

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Mon July 04
- 10 Tue July 05 **Assignment 3**
- 11 Wed July 06 **Lecture 07:** Quantum Circuits
- 12 Thu July 07 **Lecture 08:** Early Quantum Algorithms
- 13 Fri July 08 **Assignment 4**
- 14 Mon July 11 **Midterm Exam**
- 15 Tue July 12 **Lecture 09:** Quantum Fourier Transform
- 16 Wed July 13 **Lecture 10:** Shor's Factoring Algorithm
- 17 Thu July 14 **Assignment 5**
- 18 Fri July 15 **Lecture 11:** Quantum Search
- 19 Mon July 18 **Lecture 12:** Observables and Schroedinger's Equation
- 20 Tue July 19 **Assignment 6**
- 21 Wed July 20 **Lecture 13:** Particle in a Box. Implementing Qubits.
- 22 Thu July 21 **Lecture 14:** Spin
- 23 Fri July 22 **Assignment 7**
- 24 Mon July 25 **Lecture 15:** Manipulating Spin
- 25 Tue July 26 **Lecture 16:** Supremacy (Advantage)
- 26 Wed July 27 **Assignment 8.1**
- 27 Thu July 28 **Assignment 8.2**
- 28 Fri July 29 **Final Exam**



So far we've talked about what the allowable states of a quantum system are and what happens when we measure the state of a quantum system. These are encapsulated in the first two axioms of Quantum Mechanics: the superposition principle and the measurement axiom. Quantum gates address the issue of how the state of a quantum system evolves in time (unitary evolution, the third axiom of QM). Simple axioms with very complex consequences. Third axiom says that the state evolution of a quantum system in time is via a rotation in a Hilbert space. Example: evolution of a qubit (rotate the space). Rotation of the space is a linear transformation. Represent by a matrix. Unitary transform(ation)s and their properties. Single qubit gates: X (bit flip), Z (phase flip), H (the Hadamard gate). Two qubit gates and tensor products. The CNOT gate. Tensor products and the dimension of two qubit gates. If we try construct a quantum circuit that copies an unknown quantum state we find there is no unitary transformation that achieves this, i.e., the No-Cloning Theorem. The Bell state circuit: building a maximally entangle state. Bell basis states. It's impossible to clone quantum information but it is possible to teleport a quantum state to another location. We build the complete teleportation protocol: Alice has this unknown quantum state, she wants to transport it to Bob. In the course of teleportation she destroys her qubit. She then has to call up Bob and tell him two classical bits of information. In the process, she allows Bob to reconstruct her qubit (by creating an entangled state without quantum communication between the two of them). We end with an interpretation of what measurement of a qubit really is.

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- 2 Wed June 22 **Lecture 1:** Double-Slit Experiment
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- 4 Fri June 24 **Assignment 1**
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- 7 Wed June 29 **Assignment 2**
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- 9 Fri July 01 **Lecture 6:** Quantum Teleportation
Mon July 04
- 10 Tue July 05 **Assignment 3**
- 11 Wed July 06 **Lecture 07:** Quantum Circuits
- 12 Thu July 07 **Lecture 08:** Early Quantum Algorithms
- 13 Fri July 08 **Assignment 4**
- 14 Mon July 11 **Midterm Exam**
- 15 Tue July 12 **Lecture 09:** Quantum Fourier Transform
- 16 Wed July 13 **Lecture 10:** Shor's Factoring Algorithm
- 17 Thu July 14 **Assignment 5**
- 18 Fri July 15 **Lecture 11:** Quantum Search
- 19 Mon July 18 **Lecture 12:** Observables and Schroedinger's Equation
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- 23 Fri July 22 **Assignment 7**
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- 26 Wed July 27 **Assignment 8.1**
- 27 Thu July 28 **Assignment 8.2**
- 28 Fri July 29 **Final Exam**

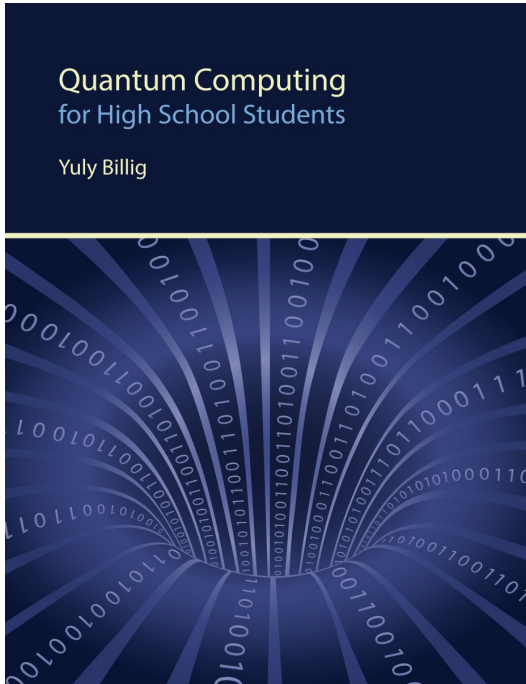


We are ready to go to the next topic, which is quantum algorithms. We focus on how to specify a quantum algorithm in terms of a quantum circuit. Such a quantum circuit act on a system of n qubits. The state of an n qubit system is an exponential superposition. But we cannot reach in and update all the exponentially many amplitudes one at a time, so instead we want to perform some kind of quantum gate on some of the qubits and we show that behind the scenes nature updates all those complex amplitudes. At the end we measure the answer and then the exponential superposition disappears. And so, quantum algorithms is the art of making use of these resources that quantum mechanics gives us: (a) extravagant resources, w/ (b) some degree of control, but (c) very limited access, and to use those to solve a difficult computational problem. We then talk about the universal gate set. In classical circuits, e.g. NAND is universal, a certain set of gates enables universal computation. The quantum analogue is $\{ \text{CNOT}, H, X, Z, \text{and something like a } \frac{\pi}{8} \text{ rotation} \}$. Other sets exist important aspect here is that you can restrict yourself to two qubit gates. Equipped with a model of a quantum computer we start exploring what we can do with it. Since evolution in quantum mechanics is unitary it's actually reversible. We can simulate any classical circuit reversibly using NOT, CSWAP and CNOT. One of the basic questions in quantum algorithms is how to create interesting superpositions to exploit the exponential power of quantum systems. And the key is quantum Fourier sampling. Bernstein-Vazirani and through Simon's algorithm QC violates extended Church-Turing thesis.

1	Tue	June 21	Introduction and sample	Diagnostic Quiz
2	Wed	June 22	Lecture 1:	Double-Slit Experiment
3	Thu	June 23	Lecture 2:	Qubits and Uncertainty Principle
4	Fri	June 24	Assignment 1	
5	Mon	June 27	Lecture 3:	Axioms of QM, Two Qubits, and Entanglement
6	Tue	June 28	Lecture 4:	Bell Inequalities. Certifiable Randomness
7	Wed	June 29	Assignment 2	
8	Thu	June 30	Lecture 5:	Quantum Gates
9	Fri	July 01	Lecture 6:	Quantum Teleportation
		Mon	July 04	
10	Tue	July 05	Assignment 3	
11	Wed	July 06	Lecture 07:	Quantum Circuits
12	Thu	July 07	Lecture 08:	Early Quantum Algorithms
13	Fri	July 08	Assignment 4	
14	Mon	July 11	Midterm Exam	
15	Tue	July 12	Lecture 09:	Quantum Fourier Transform
16	Wed	July 13	Lecture 10:	Shor's Factoring Algorithm
17	Thu	July 14	Assignment 5	
18	Fri	July 15	Lecture 11:	Quantum Search
19	Mon	July 18	Lecture 12:	Observables and Schroedinger's Equation
20	Tue	July 19	Assignment 6	
21	Wed	July 20	Lecture 13:	Particle in a Box. Implementing Qubits.
22	Thu	July 21	Lecture 14:	Spin
23	Fri	July 22	Assignment 7	
24	Mon	July 25	Lecture 15:	Manipulating Spin
25	Tue	July 26	Lecture 16:	Supremacy (Advantage)
26	Wed	July 27	Assignment 8.1	
27	Thu	July 28	Assignment 8.2	
28	Fri	July 29	Final Exam	



We now get right to the heart of our discussion about quantum algorithms and we talk about the quantum factoring algorithm and the Quantum Fourier Transform (QFT, the workhorse of quantum algorithms).



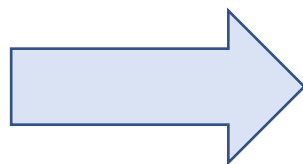
Contents

1	The Splendors and Miseries of Quantum Computers . . .	1
2	Quantum Mechanics Demystified (not really)	8
3	Cryptography: from the Roman Empire to Quantum Methods	15
4	Linear Transformations	22
5	The Matrix	30
6	Orthogonal Linear Transformations	37
7	Quantum Teleportation	42
8	Group Theory	47
9	Lagrange's Theorem	55
10	Additive and Multiplicative Groups of Remainders . .	58
11	Lie Groups	64
12	RSA Cryptosystem	71
13	Parallel Classical Computations with a Quantum Computer	75
14	Nuts and Bolts of Classical Computations	79
15	Quantum Gates and Circuits	86
16	Discrete Fourier Transform	90
17	Fast Fourier Transform	103
18	Quantum Fourier Transform	109
19	Shor's Algorithm	116
20	Appendix: What is not in this Book?	124

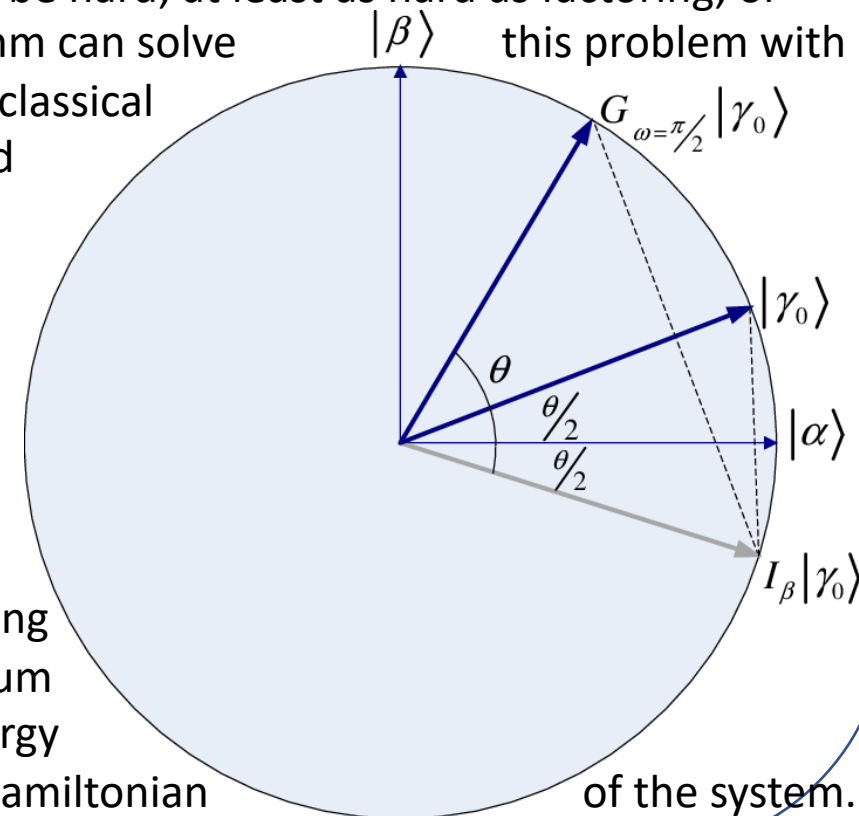
In 1994, Peter Shor discovered a quantum algorithm which will allow one to break cryptography used today in Internet communications, once large scale quantum computers become a reality. Rigorous exposition of Shor's algorithm is the central goal of this book.

Proper description of quantum mechanics requires complex numbers and complex vector spaces. In order to make presentation of the theory more accessible, we avoid using complex numbers in this book. This simplification still allows us to convey all significant ideas of quantum computing, while making it much easier to visualize quantum states and quantum gates. In the last chapter, we briefly touch upon the aspects of the theory left outside the scope of this book.

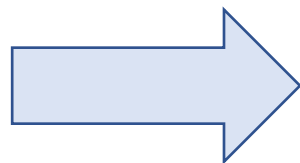
- 1 Tue June 21 Introduction and sample **Diagnostic Quiz**
- 2 Wed June 22 **Lecture 1:** Double-Slit Experiment
- 3 Thu June 23 **Lecture 2:** Qubits and Uncertainty Principle
- 4 Fri June 24 **Assignment 1**
- 5 Mon June 27 **Lecture 3:** Axioms of QM, Two Qubits, and Entanglement
- 6 Tue June 28 **Lecture 4:** Bell Inequalities. Certifiable Randomness
- 7 Wed June 29 **Assignment 2**
- 8 Thu June 30 **Lecture 5:** Quantum Gates
- 9 Fri July 01 **Lecture 6:** Quantum Teleportation
Mon July 04
- 10 Tue July 05 **Assignment 3**
- 11 Wed July 06 **Lecture 07:** Quantum Circuits
- 12 Thu July 07 **Lecture 08:** Early Quantum Algorithms
- 13 Fri July 08 **Assignment 4**
- 14 Mon July 11 **Midterm Exam**
- 15 Tue July 12 **Lecture 09:** Quantum Fourier Transform
- 16 Wed July 13 **Lecture 10:** Shor's Factoring Algorithm
- 17 Thu July 14 **Assignment 5**
- 18 Fri July 15 **Lecture 11:** Quantum Search
- 19 Mon July 18 **Lecture 12:** Observables and Schrodinger's Equation
- 20 Tue July 19 **Assignment 6**
- 21 Wed July 20 **Lecture 13:** Particle in a Box. Implementing Qubits.
- 22 Thu July 21 **Lecture 14:** Spin
- 23 Fri July 22 **Assignment 7**
- 24 Mon July 25 **Lecture 15:** Manipulating Spin
- 25 Tue July 26 **Lecture 16:** Supremacy (Advantage)
- 26 Wed July 27 **Assignment 8.1**
- 27 Thu July 28 **Assignment 8.2**
- 28 Fri July 29 **Final Exam**



Searching for a needle in a haystack. Reverse phone book problem. Why is it an important problem? There's a whole class of problems called NP-complete problems, which are extremely important problems from a computational viewpoint not only in computer science but also in every discipline of science, physics, chemistry, etc. A quintessential such problem is satisfiability. There are thousands, tens of thousands of problems which are computationally equivalent to satisfiability. If you solve one of these problems quickly, you can solve all of them quickly. These are problems that are classically believed to be hard; at least as hard as factoring, or much harder. Grover's algorithm can solve this problem with a quadratic speedup over the classical algorithm. Phase inversion and inversion around the mean. Implementation of Grover's algorithm. On the right we see geometric visualization of a single Grover iteration. An observable for a k -level system is a k by k Hermitian matrix (a fancy way of specifying an orthonormal basis). Quantum equation of motion has energy observable H called the Hamiltonian of the system.



1 Tue June 21 Introduction and sample **Diagnostic Quiz**
2 Wed June 22 **Lecture 1:** Double-Slit Experiment
3 Thu June 23 **Lecture 2:** Qubits and Uncertainty Principle
4 Fri June 24 **Assignment 1**
5 Mon June 27 **Lecture 3:** Axioms of QM, Two Qubits, and Entanglement
6 Tue June 28 **Lecture 4:** Bell Inequalities. Certifiable Randomness
7 Wed June 29 **Assignment 2**
8 Thu June 30 **Lecture 5:** Quantum Gates
9 Fri July 01 **Lecture 6:** Quantum Teleportation
Mon July 04
10 Tue July 05 **Assignment 3**
11 Wed July 06 **Lecture 07:** Quantum Circuits
12 Thu July 07 **Lecture 08:** Early Quantum Algorithms
13 Fri July 08 **Assignment 4**
14 Mon July 11 **Midterm Exam**
15 Tue July 12 **Lecture 09:** Quantum Fourier Transform
16 Wed July 13 **Lecture 10:** Shor's Factoring Algorithm
17 Thu July 14 **Assignment 5**
18 Fri July 15 **Lecture 11:** Quantum Search
19 Mon July 18 **Lecture 12:** Observables and Schroedinger's Equation
20 Tue July 19 **Assignment 6**
21 Wed July 20 **Lecture 13:** Particle in a Box. Implementing Qubits.
22 Thu July 21 **Lecture 14:** Spin
23 Fri July 22 **Assignment 7**
24 Mon July 25 **Lecture 15:** Manipulating Spin
25 Tue July 26 **Lecture 16:** Supremacy (Advantage)
26 Wed July 27 **Assignment 8.1**
27 Thu July 28 **Assignment 8.2**
28 Fri July 29 **Final Exam**



Now we are ready to understand how qubits are implemented. So far, our model for a qubit is that it's implemented using the ground and excited states of an electron in a hydrogen atom. So what we did was we assumed that the states of an electron in a hydrogen atom are quantized. So what we're going to do is we'll actually show how this quantization emerges naturally. And we'll use a very simple toy model for a hydrogen atom. We abstract this problem as a one-dimensional problem, we have an electron free to move around on the line, except that it's confined to the segment of length 1. And now we want to study (a) how to describe the state of the electron. But this electron is allowed to be anywhere on this line (continuous quantum states). So how do we describe that state? The second question we'll ask is, what is that the Hamiltonian? We said it's a free particle. Once we have the Hamiltonian, we want to understand what are the energy eigenstates, i.e., the eigenstates of the Hamiltonian? And this is where we'll see the quantization emerge naturally. Finally, we'll see how to implement qubits. We use some of the mechanisms developed in the previous section, Schrödinger's equation for 1D free particle. Next we discuss spin. Elementary particles, like electrons and protons, carry an intrinsic angular momentum, which is called spin. And when the particle charged, like an electron, there's also an associated intrinsic magnetic moment. So an electron acts like a little magnet. This magnetic moment, angular momentum, these are quantized. So the spin can point either up or down. Stern-Gerlach. Bloch sphere. Pauli spin matrices.

1	Tue	June 21	Introduction and sample Diagnostic Quiz
2	Wed	June 22	Lecture 1: Double-Slit Experiment
3	Thu	June 23	Lecture 2: Qubits and Uncertainty Principle
4	Fri	June 24	Assignment 1
5	Mon	June 27	Lecture 3: Axioms of QM, Two Qubits, and Entanglement
6	Tue	June 28	Lecture 4: Bell Inequalities. Certifiable Randomness
7	Wed	June 29	Assignment 2
8	Thu	June 30	Lecture 5: Quantum Gates
9	Fri	July 01	Lecture 6: Quantum Teleportation
		Mon July 04	
10	Tue	July 05	Assignment 3
11	Wed	July 06	Lecture 07: Quantum Circuits
12	Thu	July 07	Lecture 08: Early Quantum Algorithms
13	Fri	July 08	Assignment 4
14	Mon	July 11	Midterm Exam
15	Tue	July 12	Lecture 09: Quantum Fourier Transform
16	Wed	July 13	Lecture 10: Shor's Factoring Algorithm
17	Thu	July 14	Assignment 5
18	Fri	July 15	Lecture 11: Quantum Search
19	Mon	July 18	Lecture 12: Observables and Schroedinger's Equation
20	Tue	July 19	Assignment 6
21	Wed	July 20	Lecture 13: Particle in a Box. Implementing Qubits.
22	Thu	July 21	Lecture 14: Spin
23	Fri	July 22	Assignment 7
24	Mon	July 25	Lecture 15: Manipulating Spin
25	Tue	July 26	Lecture 16: Supremacy (Advantage)
26	Wed	July 27	Assignment 8.1
27	Thu	July 28	Assignment 8.2
28	Fri	July 29	Final Exam



Larmor precession. In the first lecture we we'll talk about how to manipulate spin, that is, how to actually implement quantum gates on a spin qubit. First we understand what a quantum gate looks like on the Bloch sphere because in order to understand how the spin qubit interacts with the external world, we have to locate the spin qubit on a Bloch sphere. So the answer says that a quantum gate, or a unitary transformation, on a qubit state is performed by a rotation of a Bloch sphere about some axis. So, we pick some axis and we just rotate this Bloch sphere through some angle about this axis. We first see how we can use Larmor precession to implement an arbitrary single cubit gate on a spin. It turns out this is not a really practical way of implementing a quantum gate, because the B-field required for this is very large. And it's difficult in the lab to actually move this field, to change its direction, rapidly as we want for quantum gates. So as it turns out there's a different way of implementing single cubit quantum gates due to an effect called spin resonance, which gives much finer control. Now, what we basically have as a model for a quantum computer is a set of qubits which are being controlled through an external classical computer. We are trying to control our qubits externally, by some external means, so we are interacting with the qubits from that side. And this gives us a lot of flexibility, this classical computer then represents the programming of the quantum computer. This is what makes it all really feasible. But then, this seems to contradict goal number two, which is to isolate our qubits. This kind of inadvertent measurement of our quantum system is called decoherence (major challenge). Error mitigation and control.