

U.S. ARMY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING COMMAND

Quantum Computing – An Introduction to What it is, Why We Want it, and How We're Trying to Get it

Dr. Sara Gamble

Program Manager – Quantum Information Science

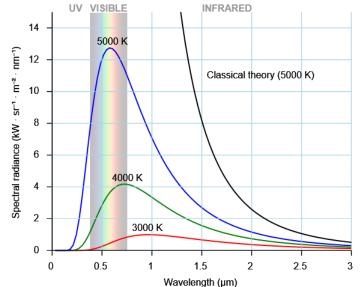
U.S. Army Research Laboratory - U.S. Army Research Office



- What is quantum mechanics?
- What does it have to do with computing?



Physics Became Very Puzzling in the Early 1900s



Black Body Radiation & The Ultraviolet Catastrophe

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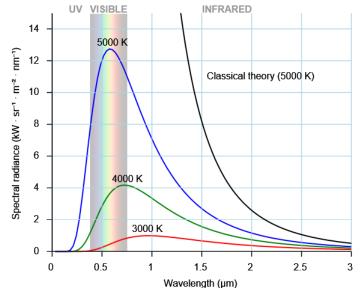
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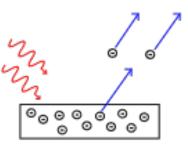
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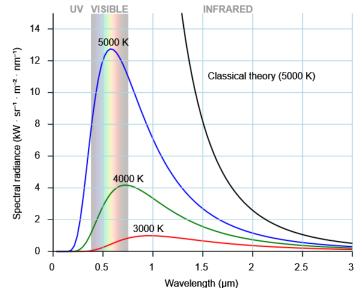
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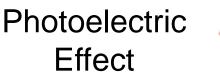
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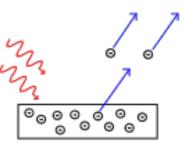


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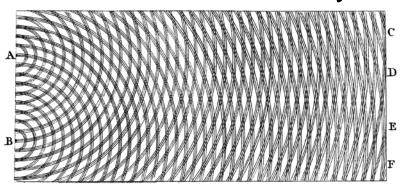


Black Body Radiation & The Ultraviolet Catastrophe





Wave Particle Duality



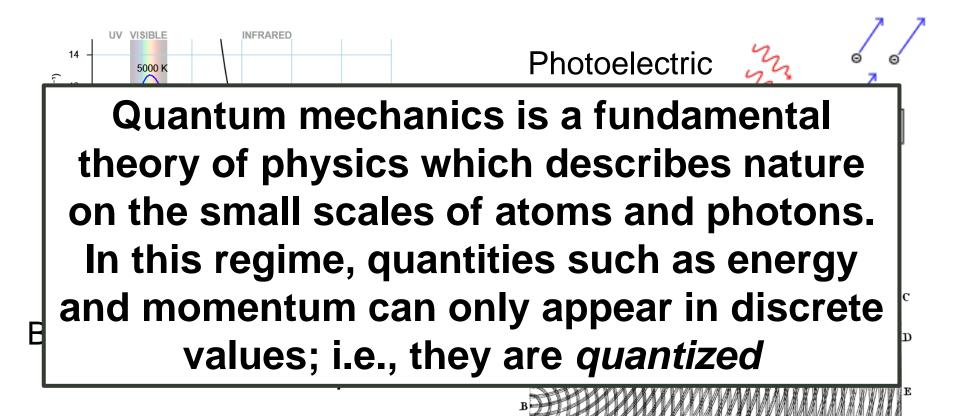
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Nature isn't classical... and if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem, because it doesn't look so easy.

- Richard Feynman, 1982



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Feynman



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This paper considers factoring integers and finding discrete logarithms, two problems which are generally thought to be hard on a classical computer and have been used as the basis of several proposed cryptosystems. Efficient randomized algorithms are given for these two problems on a hypothetical quantum computer. - Peter Shor, 1994 -1995

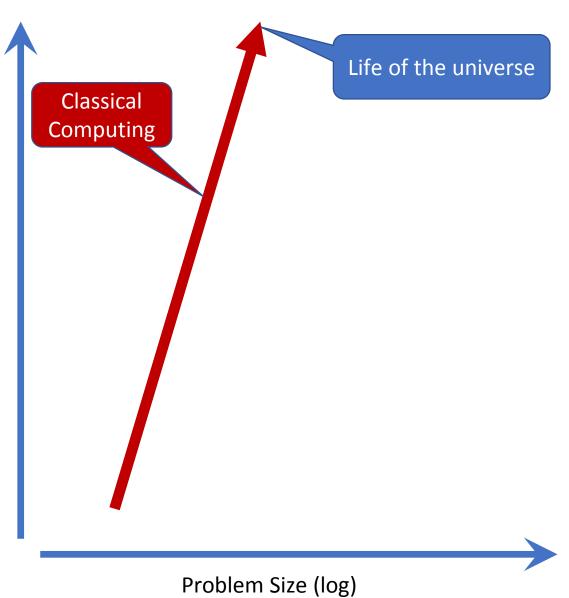


http://math.mit.edu/~shor/

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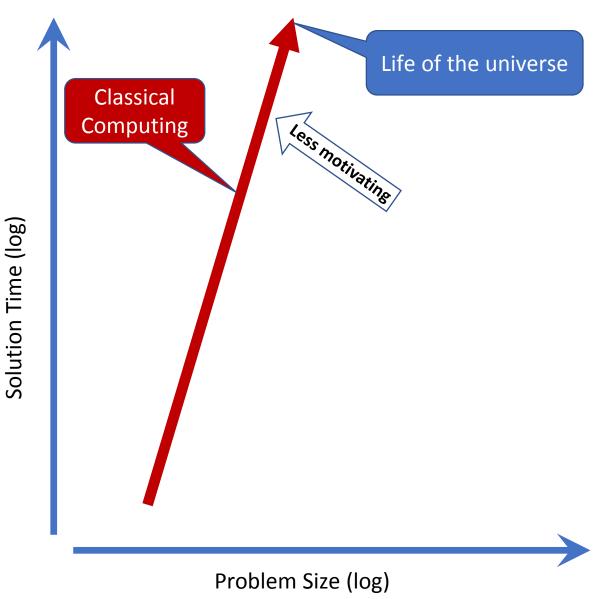


Solution Time (log)



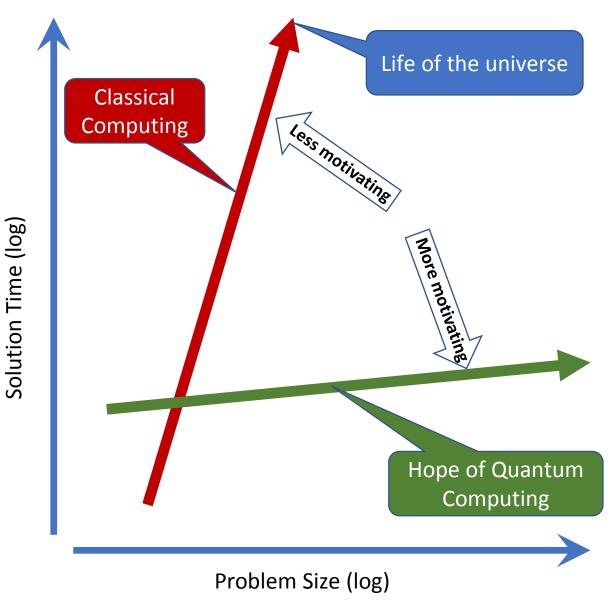
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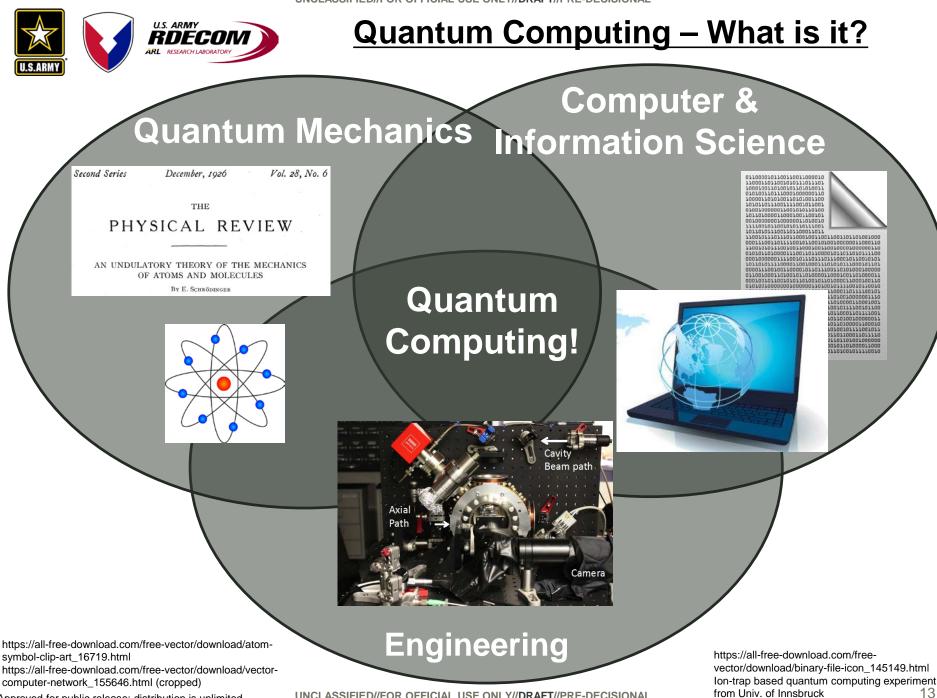
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- Big picture
- Quantum mechanics 101
- Using quantum mechanics to build computers



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Quantum Mechanics 101:

Superposition - the counterintuitive ability of a quantum object, like an atom, to simultaneously exist in multiple states.



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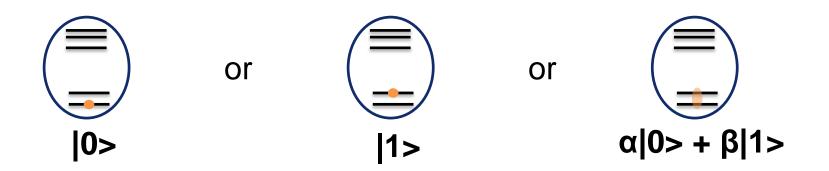


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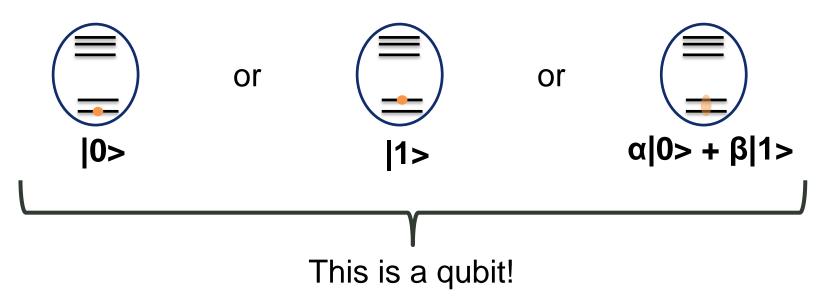


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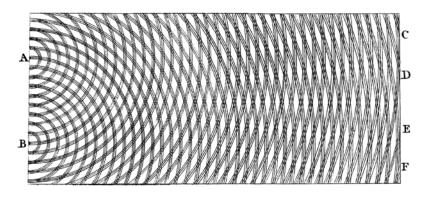
Quantum Bit States:





Quantum Mechanics 101:

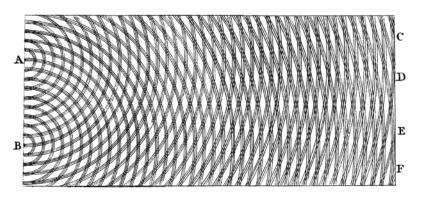
Matter-Wave Duality – Quantum entities can behave like both particles and waves. This means they can interfere, just like classical waves.





Quantum Mechanics 101:

Matter-Wave Duality – Quantum entities can behave like both particles and waves. This means they can interfere, just like classical waves.



Entanglement – Quantum entities can be created and/or manipulated such that none of them can be described without referencing the others.



A quantum computer leverages superpositions, matter-wave duality, and entanglement to carry out a series of operations (a quantum algorithm) on qubits such that *certain probabilities are enhanced* (those of the right answers) and *certain probabilities are depressed even to zero* (those of the wrong answers)



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$\alpha |0> + \beta |1>$

α and β are complex probability amplitudes, whose modulus squared represents a probability density *and* Quantum mechanics allows probability amplitudes to constructively and destructively interfere



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THIS MAKES QUANTUM COMPUTING TRULY UNIQUE!!



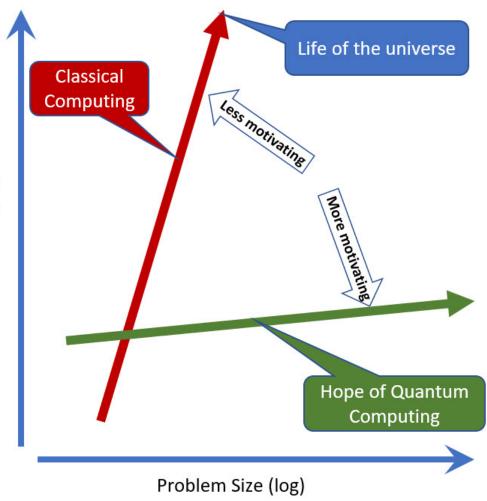
Quantum Computing Take Aways:

- Information is exponential in the number of qubits
- Entanglement provides access to the exponential information space
- Computations are probabilistic
- Computations can be arranged into algorithms such that certain probabilities are enhanced and others are depressed or zeroed



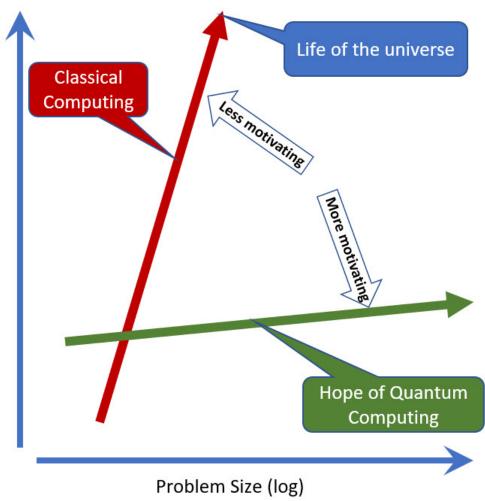
Quantum Computing: Why Do We Want It?





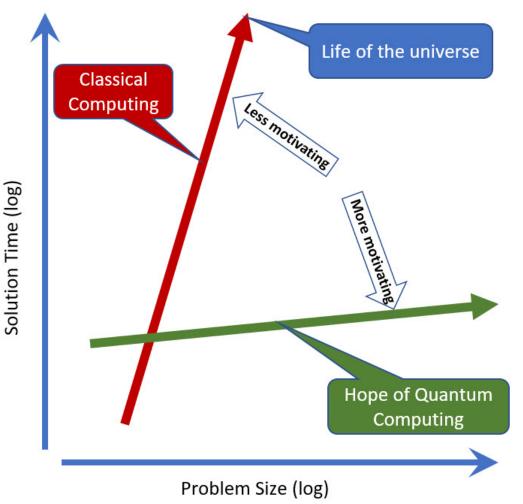
Will **all** problems experience a computational speed up?





Will **all** problems experience a computational speed up? *No, not likely*



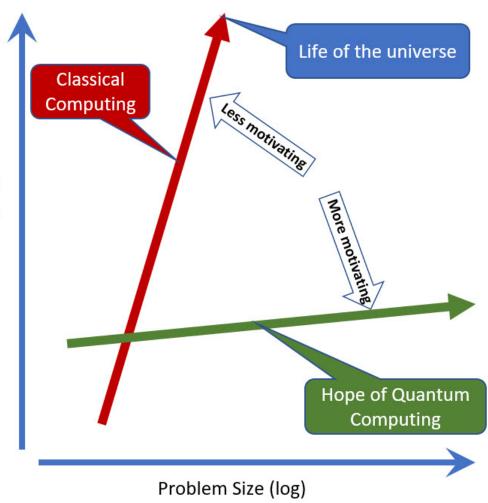


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Are qubits good for anything beyond computing?

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Will **all** problems experience a computational speed up? *No, not likely*

Are qubits good for anything beyond computing? Yes, definitely



Quantum Computing: How Are We Trying to Get it?

- Experimental Approaches
- Quantum Computing Models



Building Quantum Computers is Hard



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Building Quantum Computers is Hard



Isolation to Preserve Qubits' Fragile States for High "Coherence"



Building Quantum Computers is Hard



Vs.

Isolation to Preserve Qubits' Fragile States for High "Coherence" Qubits Which Are Readily Manipulated for "High-Fidelity" Operations

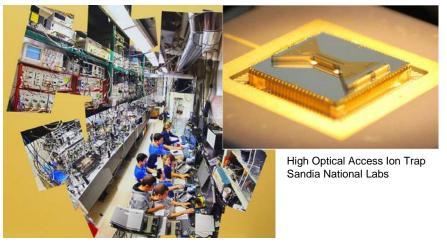


Some Leading Hardware Candidates



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Trapped Ions

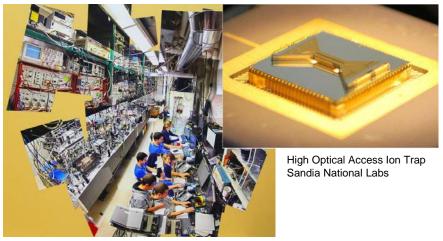


Chris Monroe Lab - UMD



Some Leading Hardware Candidates

Trapped Ions



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Superconductors



IBM

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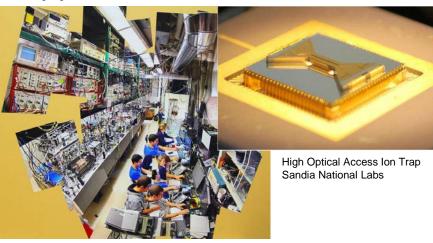


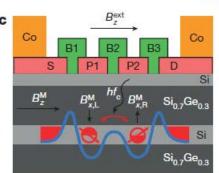
Quantum Computing – How Can We Get It?

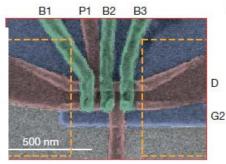
Some Leading Hardware Candidates Semiconductors

Trapped Ions

Chris Monroe Lab - UMD







J. R. Petta doi:10.1038/nature25769

IBM

Superconductors



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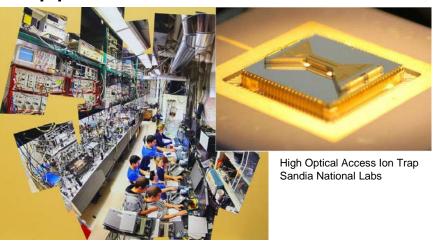




RDECON Quantum Computing – How Can We Get It?

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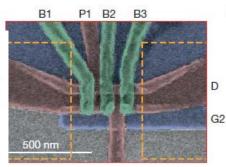
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Topological Systems ??? Quasiparticles would be braided to carry out gates...

Co Co В,



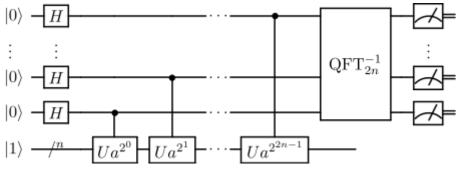
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Superconductors





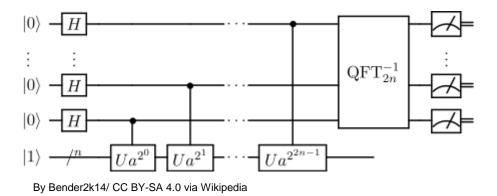
Gate Based Quantum Computation



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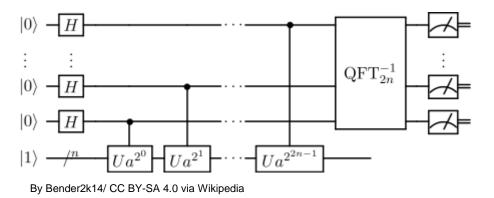
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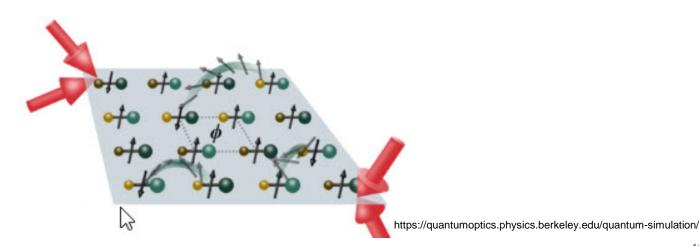
• Measurement Based Quantum Computation



Gate Based Quantum Computation



- Measurement Based Quantum Computation
- Quantum Simulation





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• Research exploring new problems for quantum computers to tackle and new applications of qubit systems is vibrant and working to expand the application space for quantum information systems



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THANK YOU!!