

IBM: QUANTUM COMPUTER

Tue 13 Nov 2018

<https://quantumexperience.ng.bluemix.net/qx/editor>

- MAX 5 Qubits
- Allows simulating the QComputer
- " Running the QComp for real
- Different interfaces for programming
 - GUI
 - QASM
 - Python API

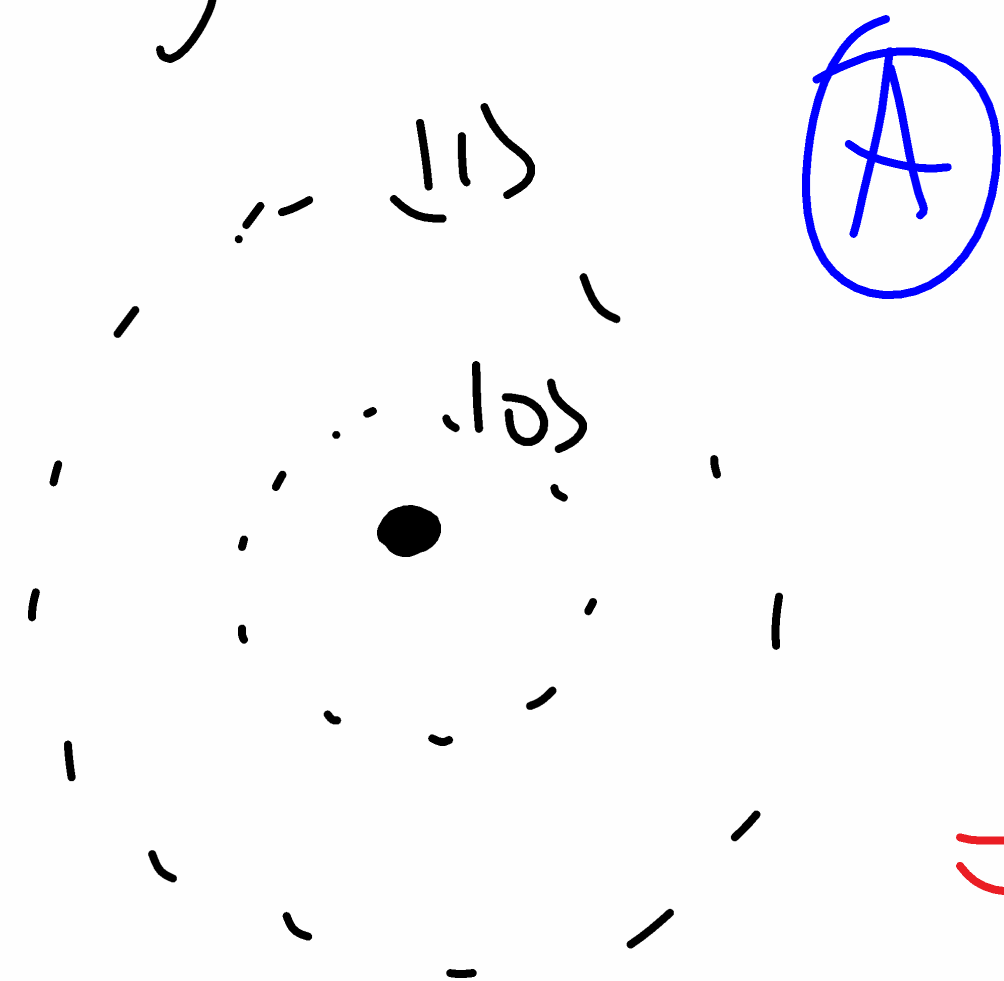
MANY QUANTUM CIRCUIT SIMULATORS

Ex. <http://algassert.com/quirk>

more! Google

ACTUAL Q COMPUTER is HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE
to PERTURBATIONS FROM ENVIRONMENT. Eg. Heat

⇒ Gives rise to two problems



(A)

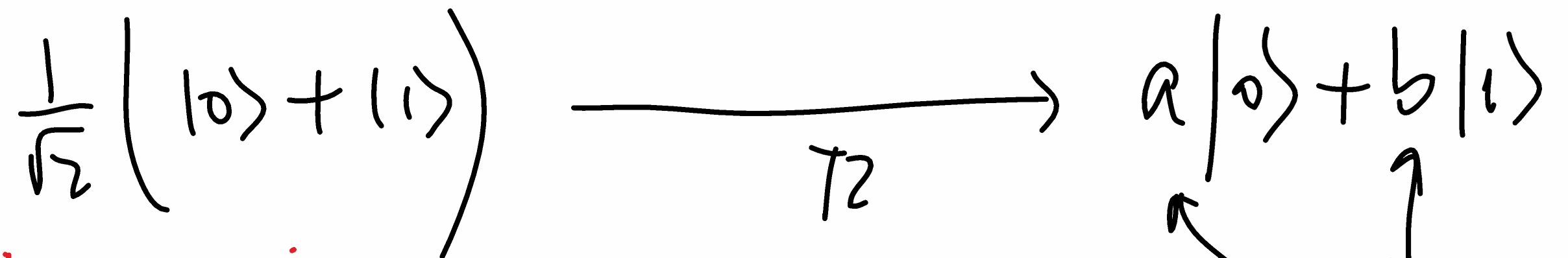
$|1\rangle \longrightarrow |0\rangle$

"Excited" state
gets unstable

The time that $|1\rangle$ stays
stable is called T_1

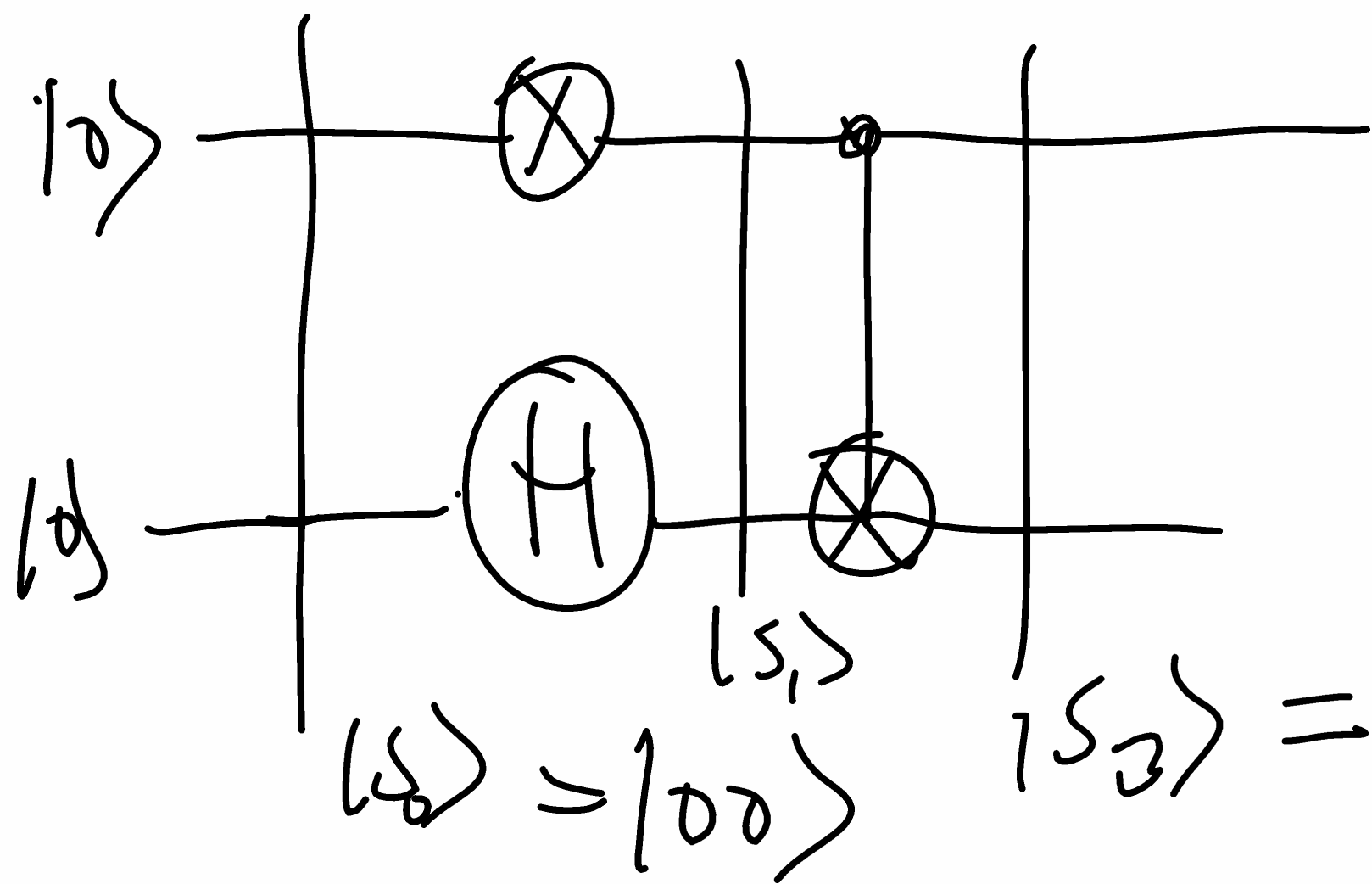
⇒ You better do your calculations
in LESS THAN T_1 decays

③ After a time T_2 we lose
the precise information of any superposition

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \xrightarrow{T_2} a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$


DUE TO THIS PHYSICAL LIMITATION?

THE WHOLE SCIENCE OF Q COMP RELIES ON
ERROR CORRECTING ALGORITHMS
e.g. Parity check



$$|S_3\rangle = |S_1\rangle$$

$$|S_2\rangle = |00\rangle$$

$$|S_3\rangle = (NOT_{12} |S_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left(\overbrace{(NOT_{12} |01\rangle)}^{11} + \overbrace{(NOT_{12} |11\rangle)}^{101} \right)$$

$$|S_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) |1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|01\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

ASSIGNMENT 4

$$11) |w_1\rangle = (H|1\rangle)(H|0\rangle) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle + |01\rangle - |10\rangle - |11\rangle)$$

$$|w_2\rangle = (ZH|1\rangle)(XH|0\rangle)$$