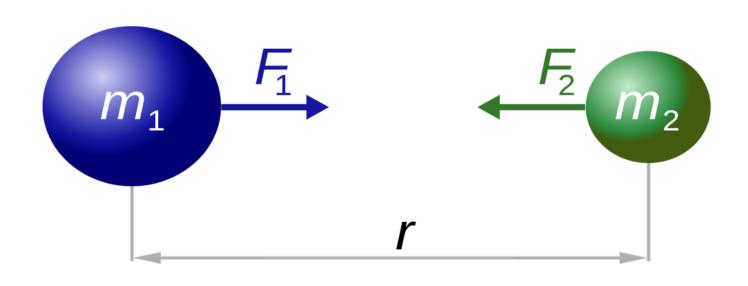
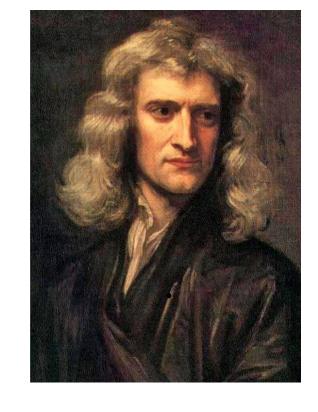


The Classical World



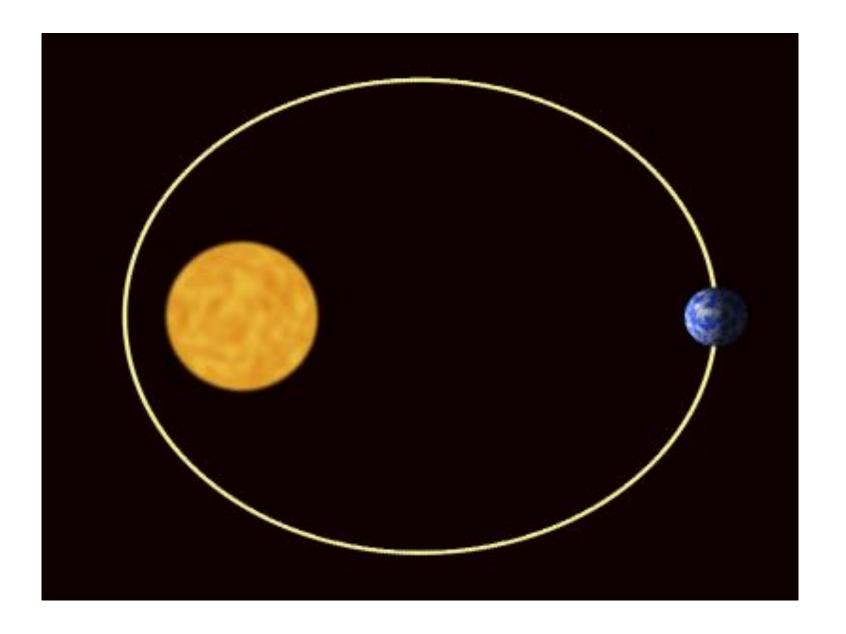
Newton Law of Gravitation



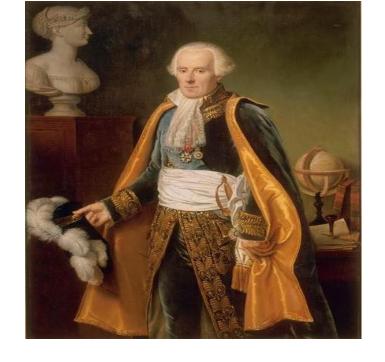


$$F_1 = F_2 = G \frac{m_1 \times m_2}{r^2}$$

The Two Body Problem



Determinism

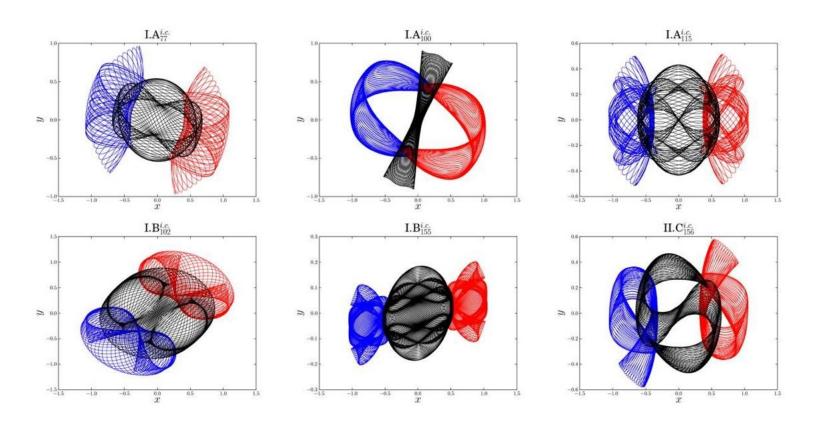


Pierre Simon Laplace 1749 – 1827

"An intelligence knowing all the forces acting in nature at a given instant, as well as the momentary positions of all things in the universe, would be able to comprehend in one single formula the motions of the largest bodies as well as the lightest atoms in the world, provided that its intellect were sufficiently powerful to subject all data to analysis; to it nothing would be uncertain, the future as well as the past would be present to its eyes"

Three Body Problem

In 1890 Poincare showed that trajectories of three-body systems are generically no-periodic. Sensitivity dependence of initial condition: chaotic dynamic systems:



1854-1912

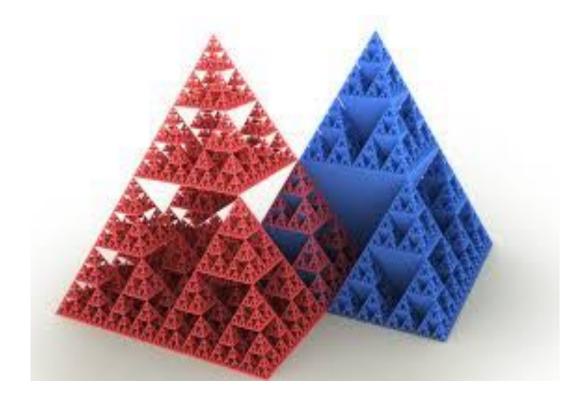


Characteristics of Chaos

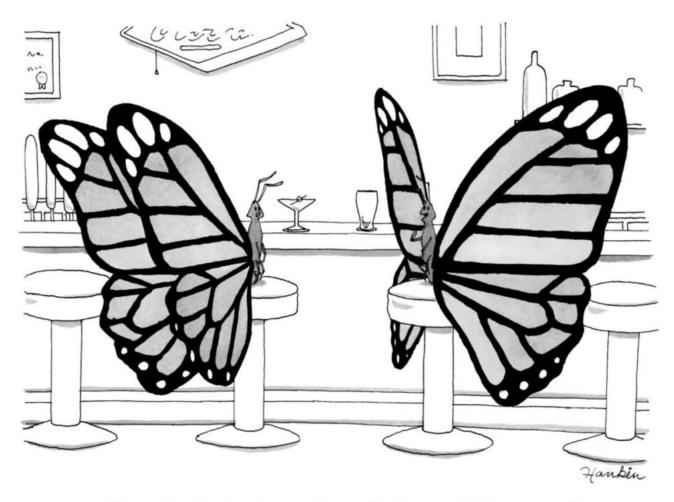
The present determines the future, but the approximate present does not approximately determine the future.

Self-organized structures





The Butterfly Effect



"Remember that hurricane a thousand miles away? That was me!"

What Do We Know Today?

Most of the calculations agree that eight million years from now all of the planets will still be in orbits very similar to their present ones.

After a few tens of millions of years, calculations using slightly different parameters begin to diverge.

Shifting the pencil from one side the desk to the other today could change the gravitational forces on Jupiter enough to shift its position from one side of the Sun to the other a billion years from now.

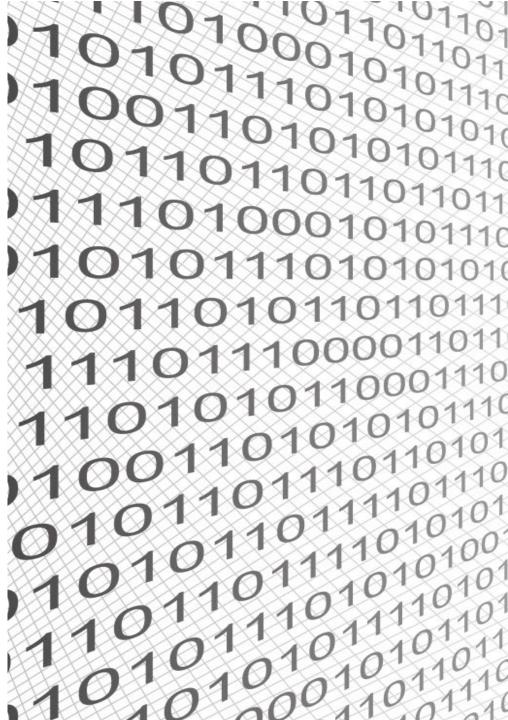


Classical Calculation

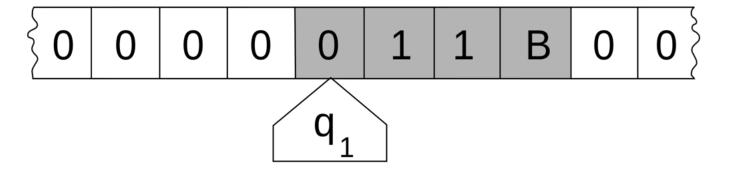
```
A B
1+1 2
01+01 10
```

Classical Calculations

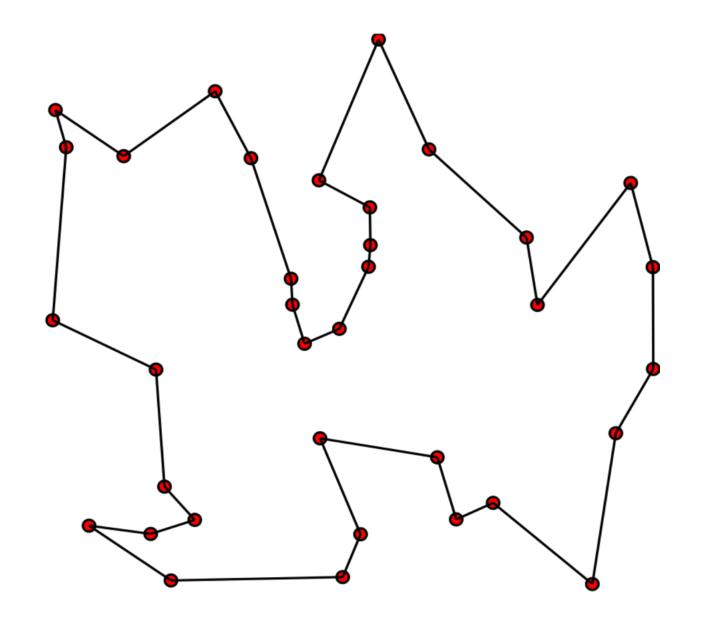
- Classical mathematical operations are done with classical gates.
- A classical computer uses bits to represent the values it is operating on. A bit can either be 0 (off) or 1 (on).
- A particular state of a classical computer is given by a collection of zeros and ones: 1000111000....



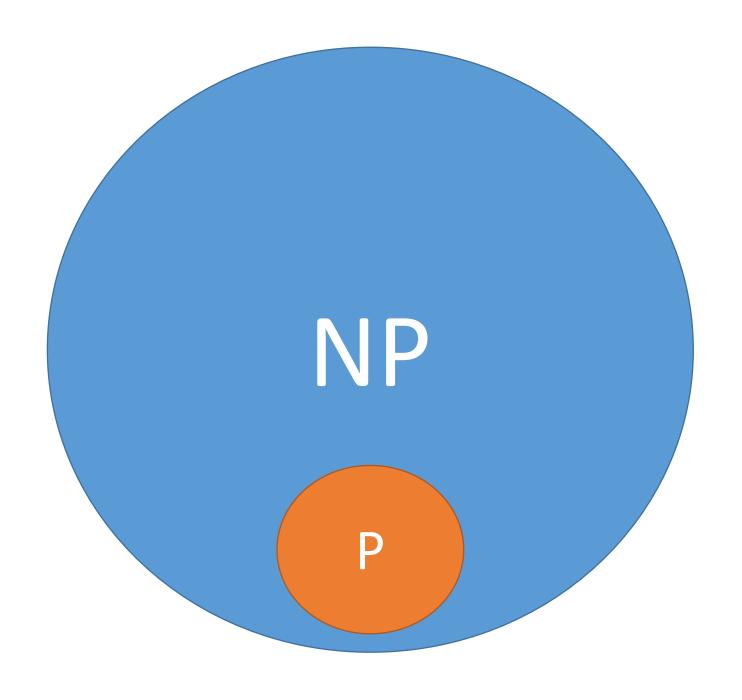
Turing Machine (1948)



Hard Problems



P versus NP



3-SAT PROBLEM

```
(x OR y OR z) AND (x OR \overline{y} OR z) AND

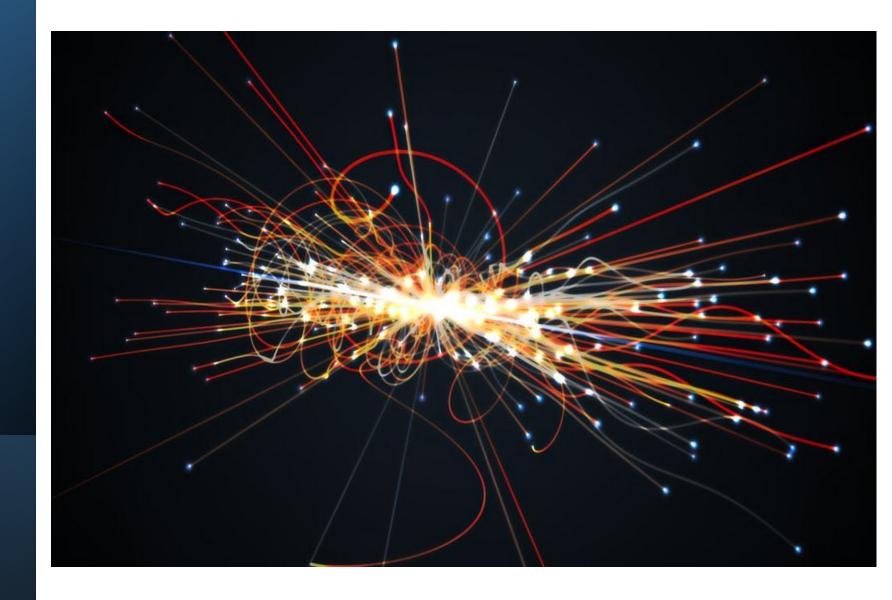
(x OR y OR \overline{z}) AND (x OR \overline{y} OR \overline{z}) AND

(\overline{x} OR y OR z) AND (\overline{x} OR \overline{y} OR \overline{z})
```

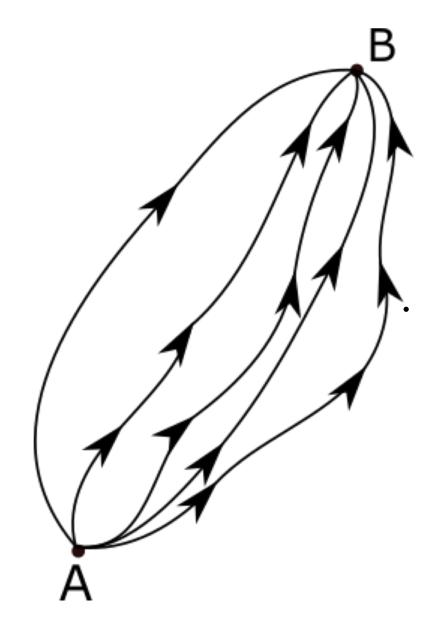
Quantum Mechanics

The physical theory that describes the dynamics of tiny particles such as electrons and photons (light particles).

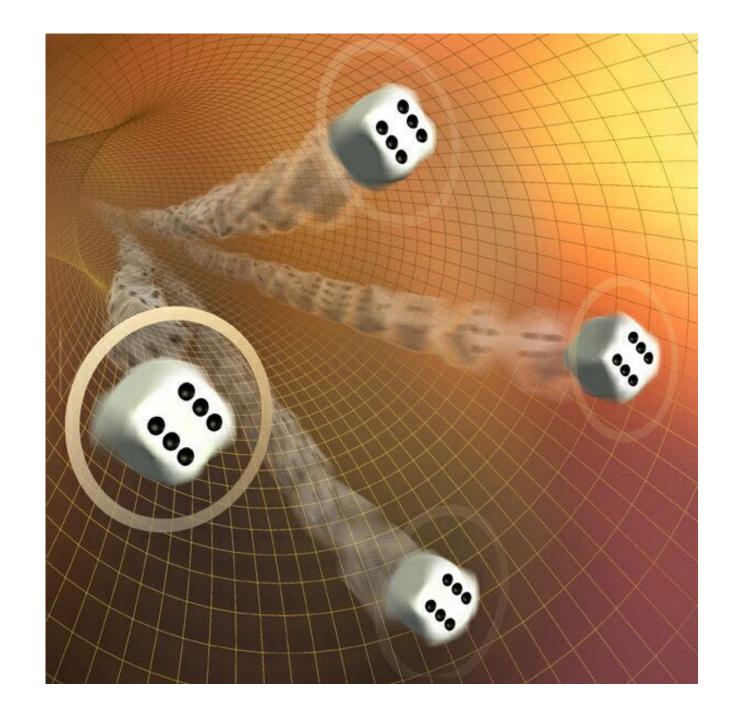
Quantum mechanics is a statistical theory. This is the true nature of our universe.



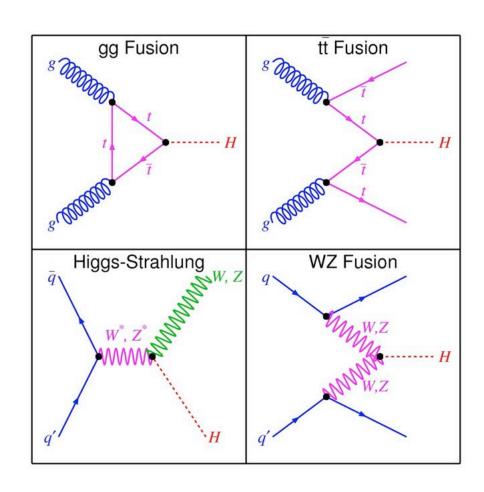
Sum Over Paths



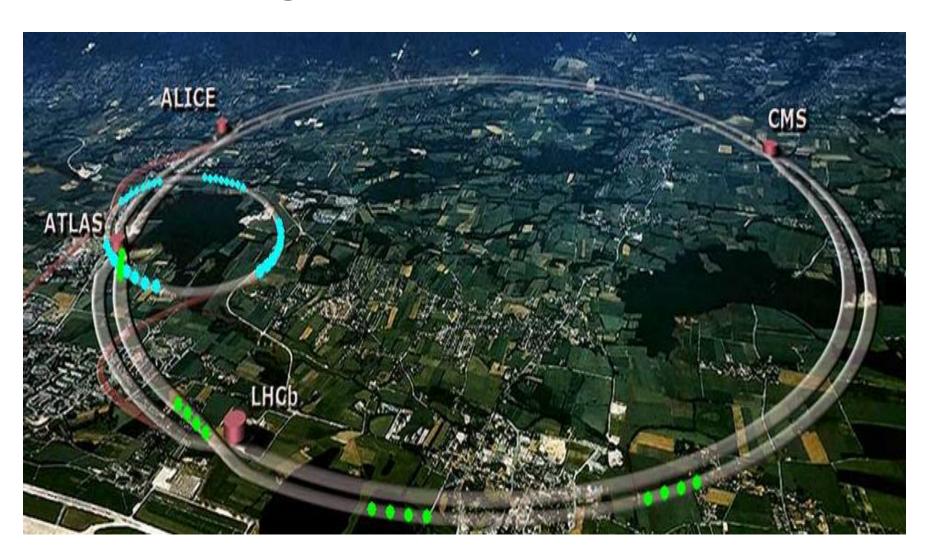
Each Path Has A Probability Amplitude



Quantum Field Theory



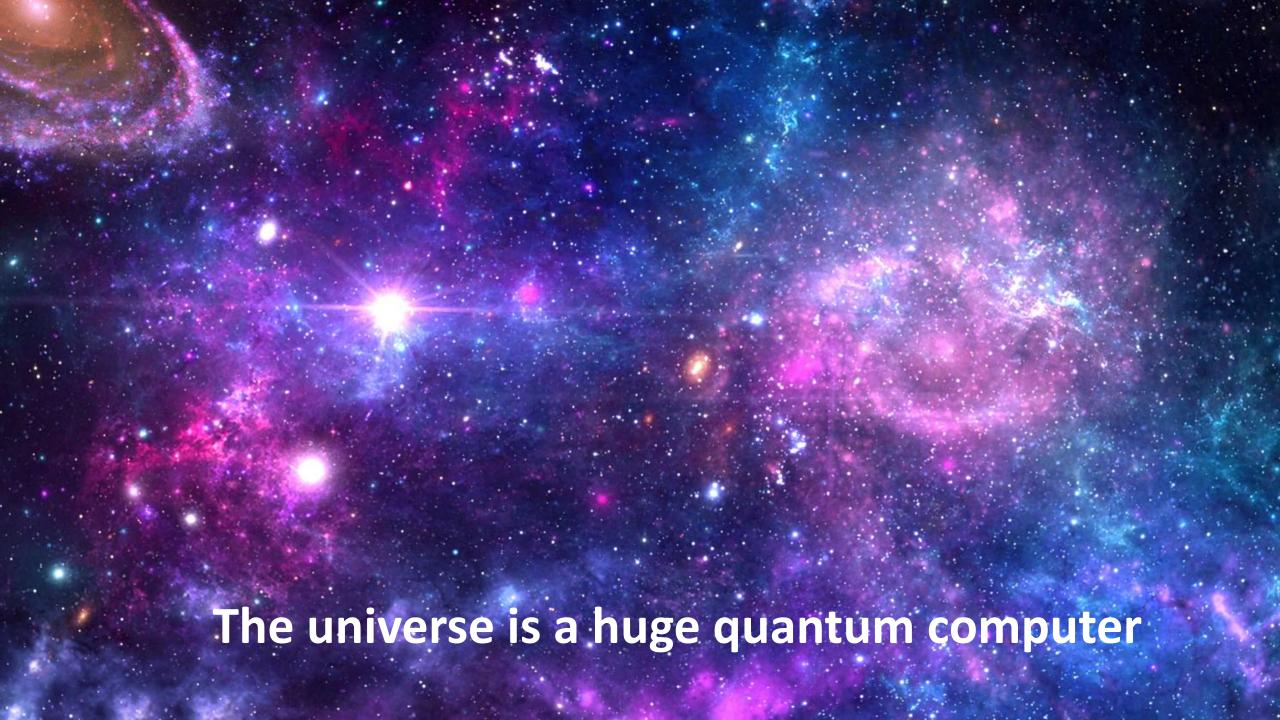
Large Hadron Collider



Quantum Black Holes

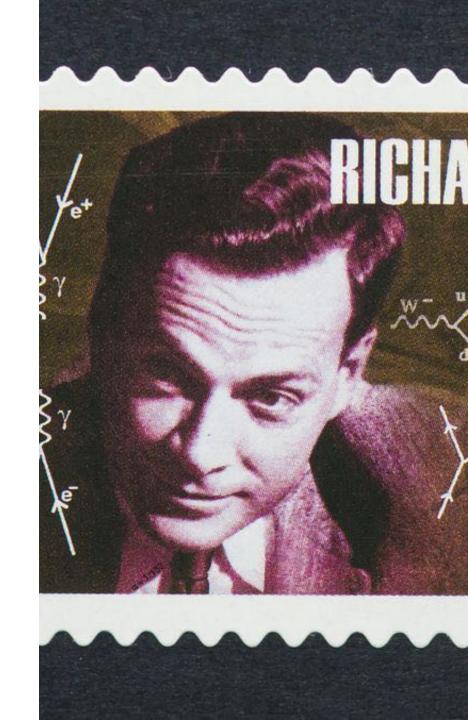
God sometimes throws dice where they can't be seen





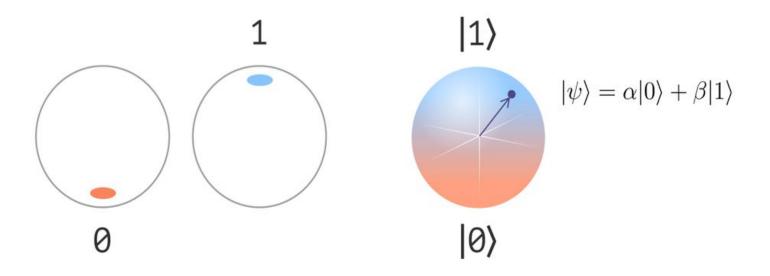
History

Quantum Computing has been proposed in 1982 by the physicist Richard Feynman as a different computational framework in order to analyze quantum physical systems.



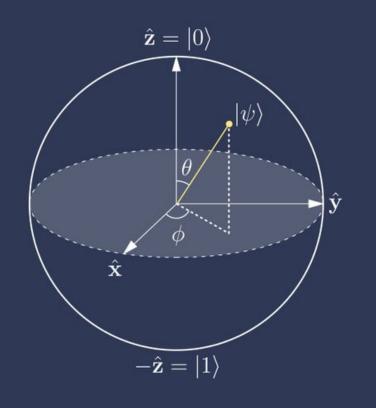
Bits and Qubits





Qubit

A quantum computer uses quantum bits called Qubits



Qubit

/'kju**ː**b**ɪ**t/

Basic unit of quantum information

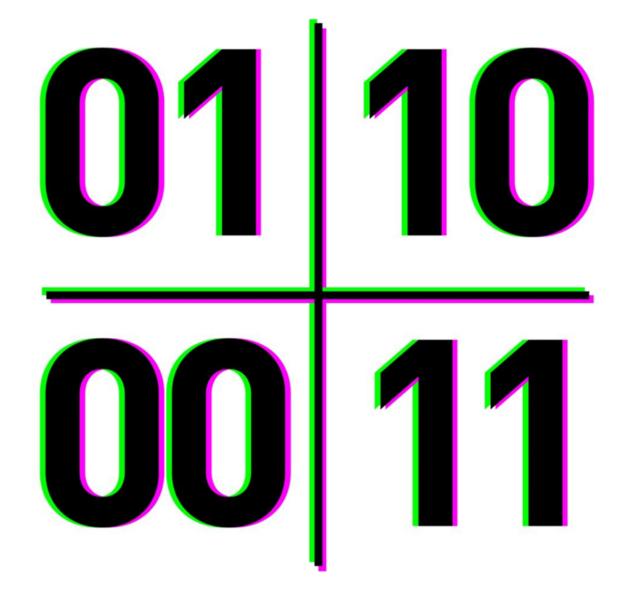
Quantum Gates:
Analogy to Qubit
Manipulation:
Moving On Earth



Quantum Gates

Operator	Gate(s)		Matrix
Pauli-X (X)	$-\mathbf{x}$		$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Pauli-Y (Y)	$- \boxed{\mathbf{Y}} -$		$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Pauli-Z (Z)	$- \boxed{\mathbf{z}} -$		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
Hadamard (H)	$- \boxed{\mathbf{H}} -$		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
Phase (S, P)	-s		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$
$\pi/8~(\mathrm{T})$	$-\!$		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\pi/4} \end{bmatrix}$
Controlled Not (CNOT, CX)			$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Controlled Z (CZ)		_	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
SWAP			$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
Toffoli (CCNOT, CCX, TOFF)			$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0$

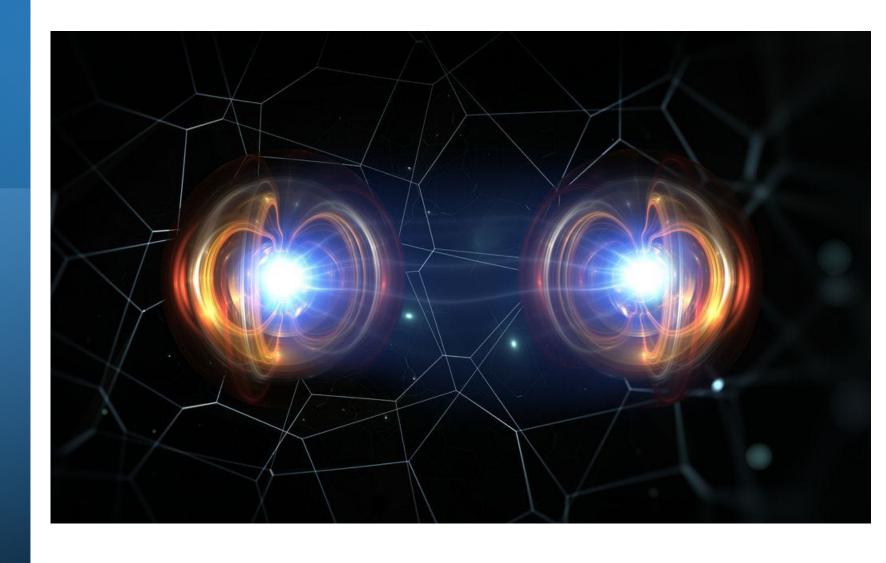
Two-Qubit State: Superposition



Data Storage: The Hilbert Space is Exponentially Large



Entanglement



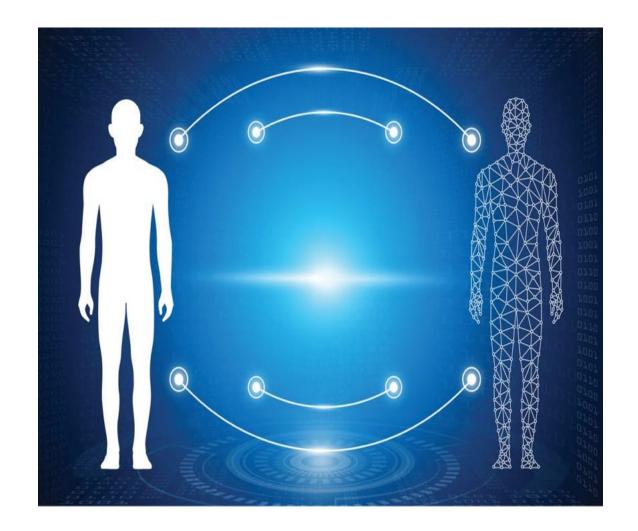
Dirac Notation

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

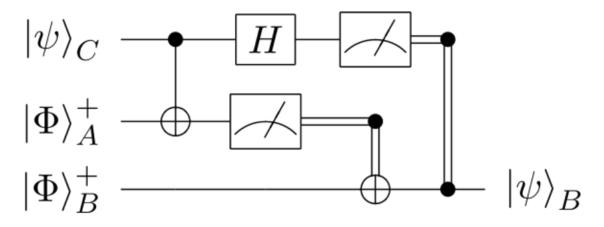
$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

No Cloning

It is impossible to make a copy of a quantum system (law of Nature called no-cloning).



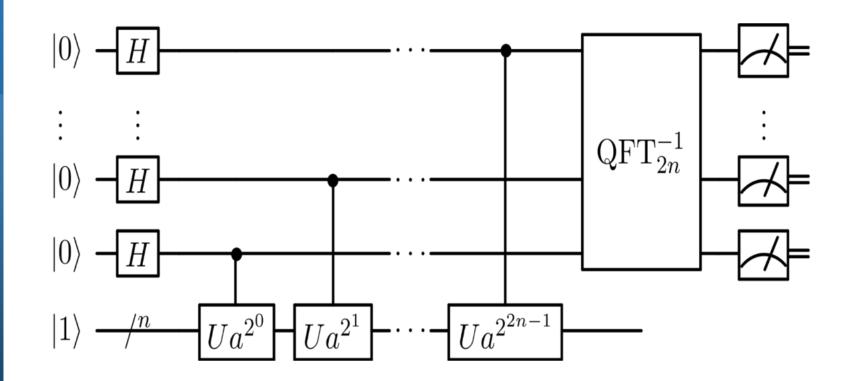
Quantum Teleportation

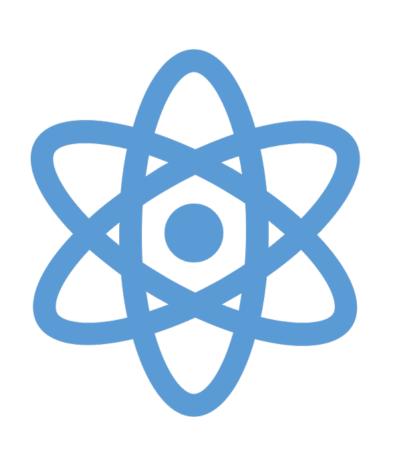


Factoring Integers

$$N = PQ$$

Quantum Algorithm (SHORE)



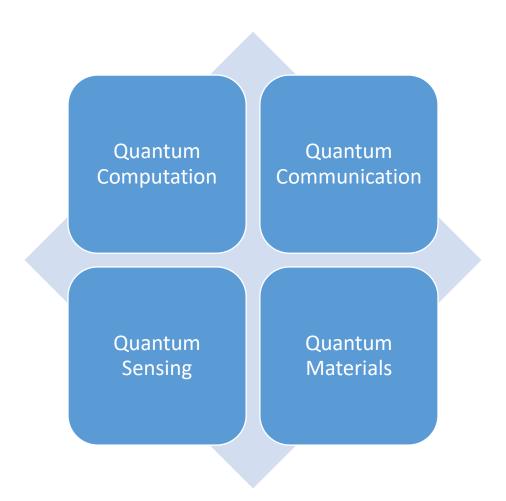


No one "understands" quantum mechanics.

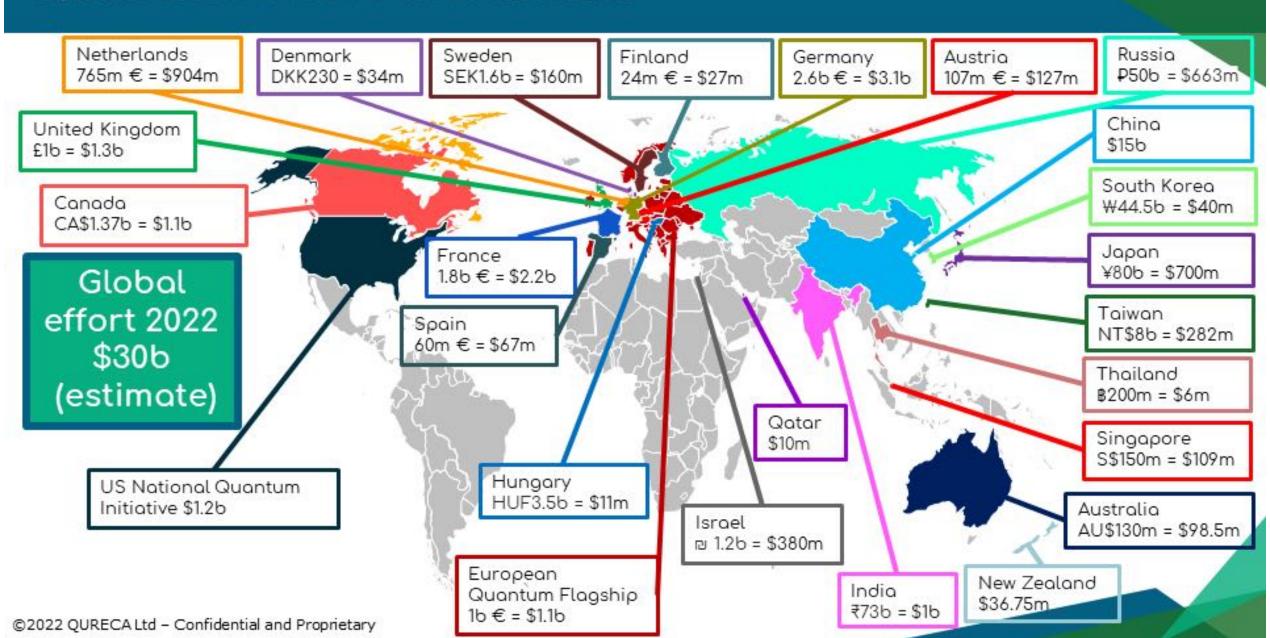
What's in there for us technologically?

Quantum Technology

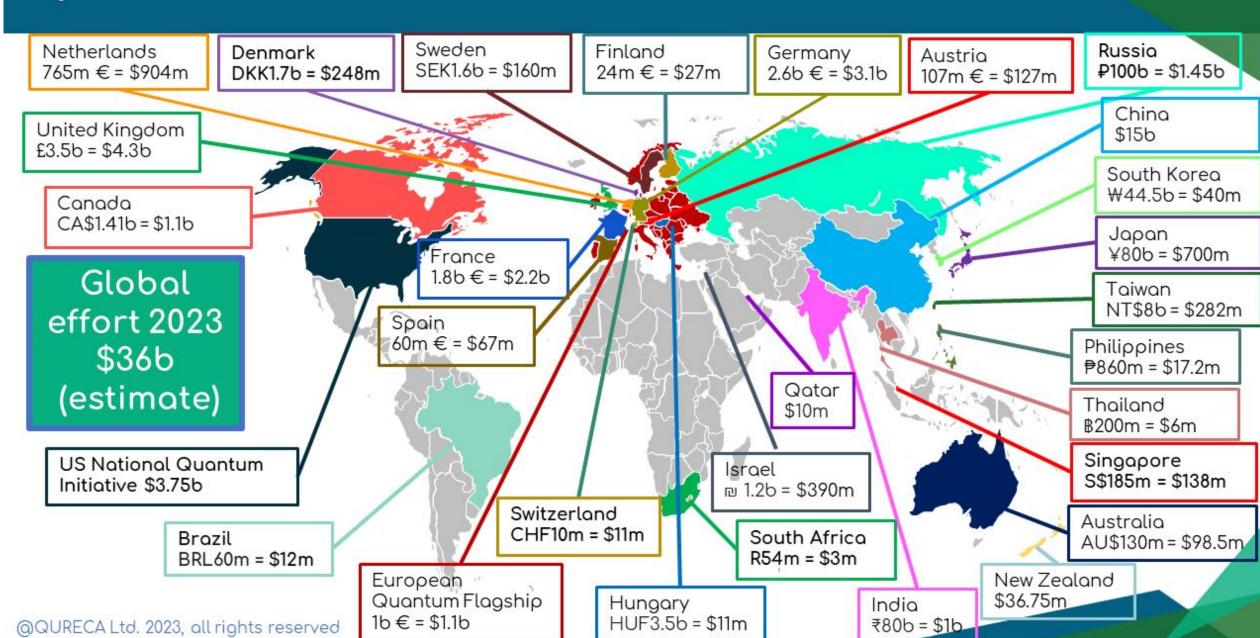
Quantum Technology



Quantum effort worldwide

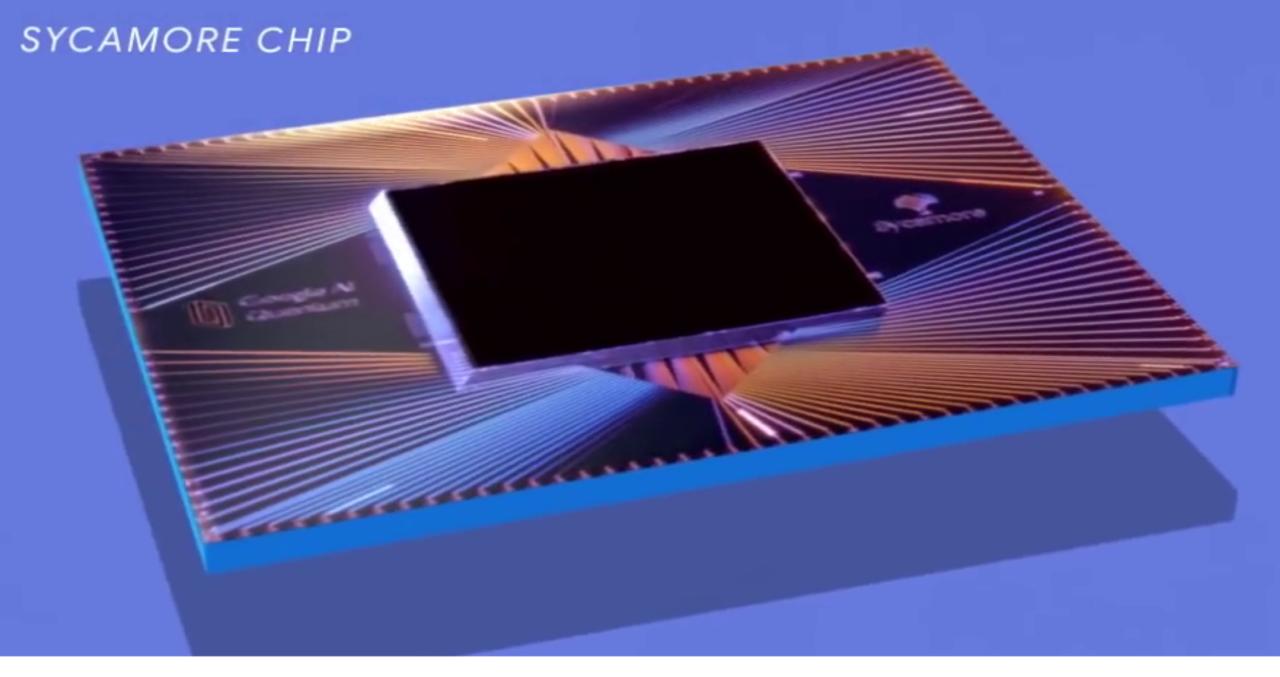


Quantum effort worldwide



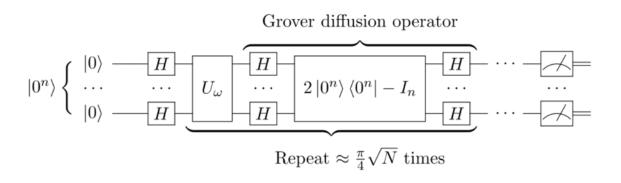
Quantum Computers





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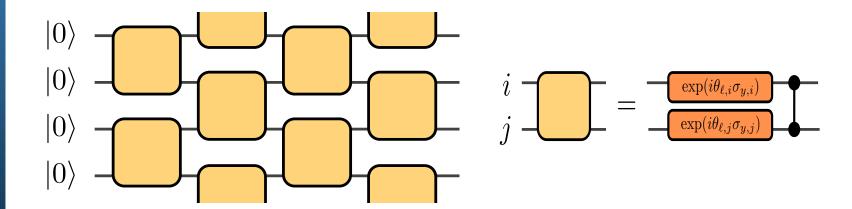
Data Analysis





Quantum Machine Learning and Optimization





Noise

Noise is a huge issue for quantum computers.

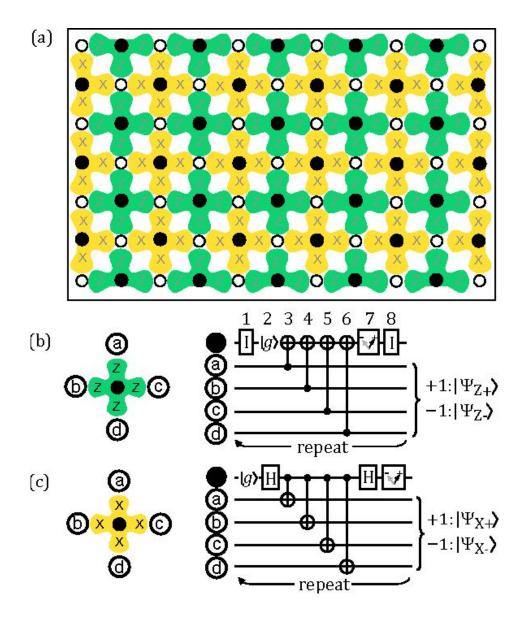
A classical bit is either one or zero. A noise can flip the bit.

Quantum systems are extremely delicate: qubit phase errors, gate errors, decoherence.

Error correction algorithms cannot use duplication and need to rely on encoding the information in entanglement correlations.

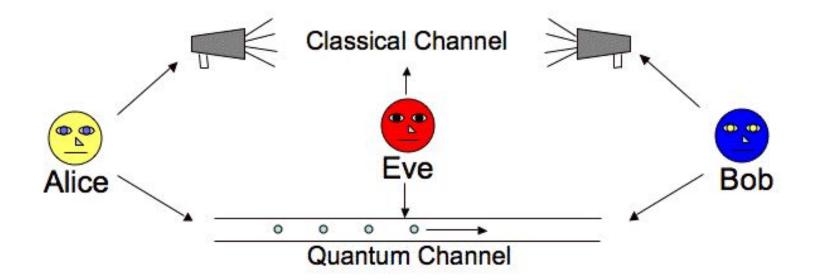


Surface Code



DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevA.86.032324 •

Quantum Key Distribution



https://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse571-07/ftp/quantum/

Alice's bit	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Alice's basis	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	+
Alice's polarization	1	-	K	1	K	1	1	-
Bob's basis	+	X	X	X	+	X	+	+
Bob's measurement	†	1	K	1	-	1	→	-
Public discussion			8			0.0	a s	
Shared Secret key	0		1			0		1

QKD

 https://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse571-07/ftp/quantum/

Quantum Communication



TAU Ground Station



Quantum Money



Secure Ledger Quantum Cryptography Quantum Networks Quantum Internet

