

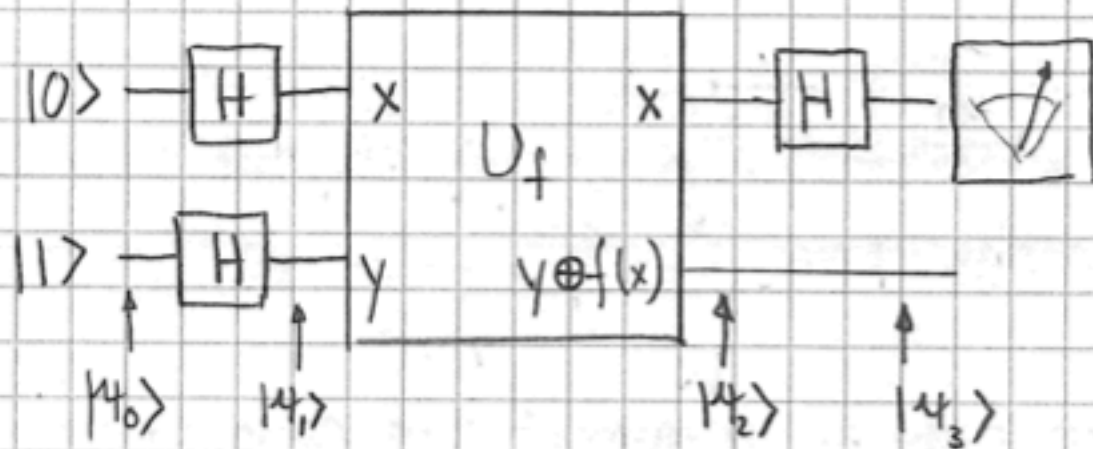
# Quantum Information with Solid-State Devices

VO 141.246

Dr. Johannes Majer

Lecture 5





$$U_f : |x, y\rangle \longrightarrow |x, y \oplus f(x)\rangle$$

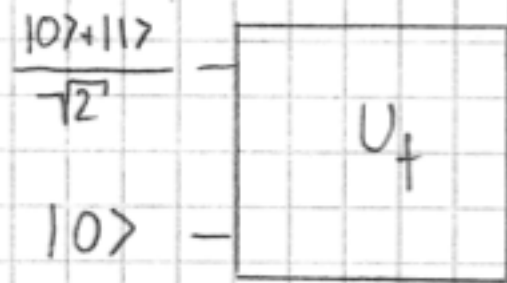
$\oplus$  is the addition modulo 2

$$U_{f(x)=0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U_{f(x)=1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{f(x)=x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U_{f(x)=1-x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

CNOT

## quantum parallelism



$$\frac{|0, f(0)\rangle + |1, f(1)\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

superposition  
of results

```

1  % Demonstration of the Deutsch Algorithm
2
3  % 20-04-2010 © hannes@majer.ch
4
5
6  %% preparing the elementary matrices
7
8  % pauli matrices
9  sigma_x = [0 1;...
10            1 0];
11  sigma_y = [0 -i;...
12            i  0];
13  sigma_z = [1 0;...
14            0 -1];
15  id      = [1 0;...
16            0 1];
17
18  % Hadamard
19  Had = [1  1;...
20         1 -1]/sqrt(2);
21
22  % Controlled NOT
23  CNOT = [1 0 0 0;...
24         0 1 0 0;...
25         0 0 0 1;...
26         0 0 1 0];
27
28  %% Implementation of Uf
29
30  % f(0)=0
31  % f(1)=0
32  Ufconst0 = [1 0 0 0;...
33             0 1 0 0;...
34             0 0 1 0;...
35             0 0 0 1];
36
37  % f(0)=1
38  % f(1)=1
39  Ufconst1 = [0 1 0 0;...
40             1 0 0 0;...
41             0 0 0 1;...
42             0 0 1 0];
43
44  % f(0)=0
45  % f(1)=1
46  Uf1 = [1 0 0 0;...
47        0 1 0 0;...
48        0 0 0 1;...
49        0 0 1 0];

```



1.0 + ÷ 1.1 ×

```

20     1 -1]/sqrt(2);
21
22     % Controlled NOT
23     CNOT = [1 0 0 0;...
24             0 1 0 0;...
25             0 0 0 1;...
26             0 0 1 0];
27
28     %% Implementation of Uf
29
30     % f(0)=0
31     % f(1)=0
32     Ufconst0 = [1 0 0 0;...
33                0 1 0 0;...
34                0 0 1 0;...
35                0 0 0 1];
36
37     % f(0)=1
38     % f(1)=1
39     Ufconst1 = [0 1 0 0;...
40                1 0 0 0;...
41                0 0 0 1;...
42                0 0 1 0];
43
44     % f(0)=0
45     % f(1)=1
46     Ufid      = [1 0 0 0;...
47                0 1 0 0;...
48                0 0 0 1;...
49                0 0 1 0];
50
51     % f(0)=1
52     % f(1)=0
53     Ufneg     = [0 1 0 0;...
54                1 0 0 0;...
55                0 0 1 0;...
56                0 0 0 1];
57
58     % choose one of the above gates
59     Uf = Ufneg;
60
61
62     %%
63
64     psi0 = kron([1 0]', [0 1]')
```



```

30 % f(0)=0
31 % f(1)=0
32 - Ufconst0 = [1 0 0 0;...
33              0 1 0 0;...
34              0 0 1 0;...
35              0 0 0 1];
36
37 % f(0)=1
38 % f(1)=1
39 - Ufconst1 = [0 1 0 0;...
40              1 0 0 0;...
41              0 0 0 1;...
42              0 0 1 0];
43
44 % f(0)=0
45 % f(1)=1
46 - Ufid      = [1 0 0 0;...
47              0 1 0 0;...
48              0 0 0 1;...
49              0 0 1 0];
50
51 % f(0)=1
52 % f(1)=0
53 - Ufneg     = [0 1 0 0;...
54              1 0 0 0;...
55              0 0 1 0;...
56              0 0 0 1];
57
58 % choose one of the above gates
59 - Uf = Ufneg;
60
61
62 %%
63
64 - psi0 = kron([1 0]', [0 1]')
65
66 - psi1 = kron(Had, id)*kron(id, Had)*psi0
67
68 - psi2 = Uf*psi1
69
70 - psi3 = kron(Had, id)*psi2
71
72 - sz = psi3'*kron(sigma_z, id)*psi3
73
74 - (1-sz)/2

```

## %% Implementation of Uf

%constant function

```
Ufconst0 = [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 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 1 0 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1];
```

```
Ufconst1 = [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0;...  
            1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1];
```

% balanced functions

```
% f(0,0)=1  
% f(0,1)=0  
% f(1,0)=0  
% f(1,1)=1
```

```
Ufb1001 = [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0;...  
            1 0 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 1 0 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1];
```

```
% f(0,0)=1  
% f(0,1)=1  
% f(1,0)=0  
% f(1,1)=0
```

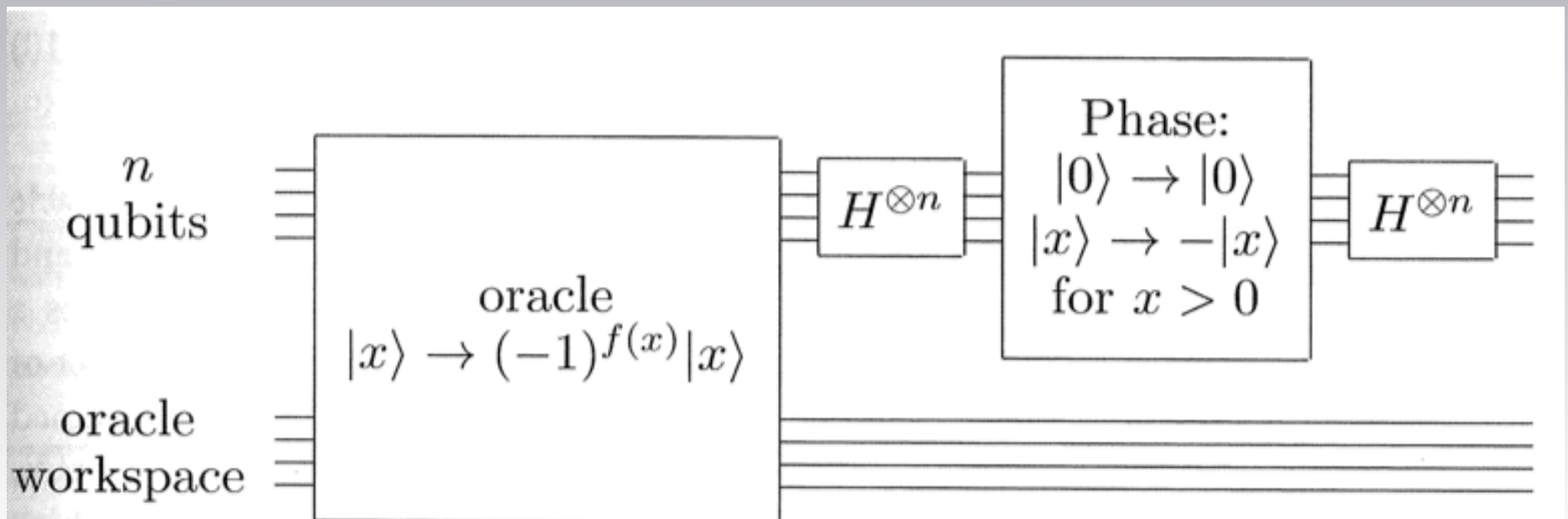
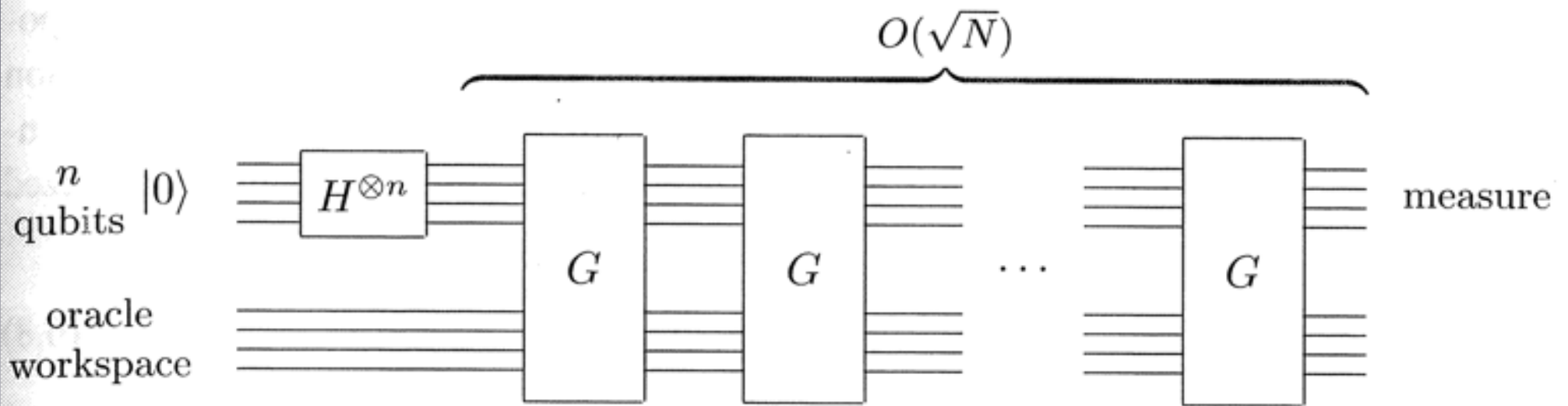
```
Ufb1100 = [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0;...  
            1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0;...  
            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1];
```

# Deutsch-Josza

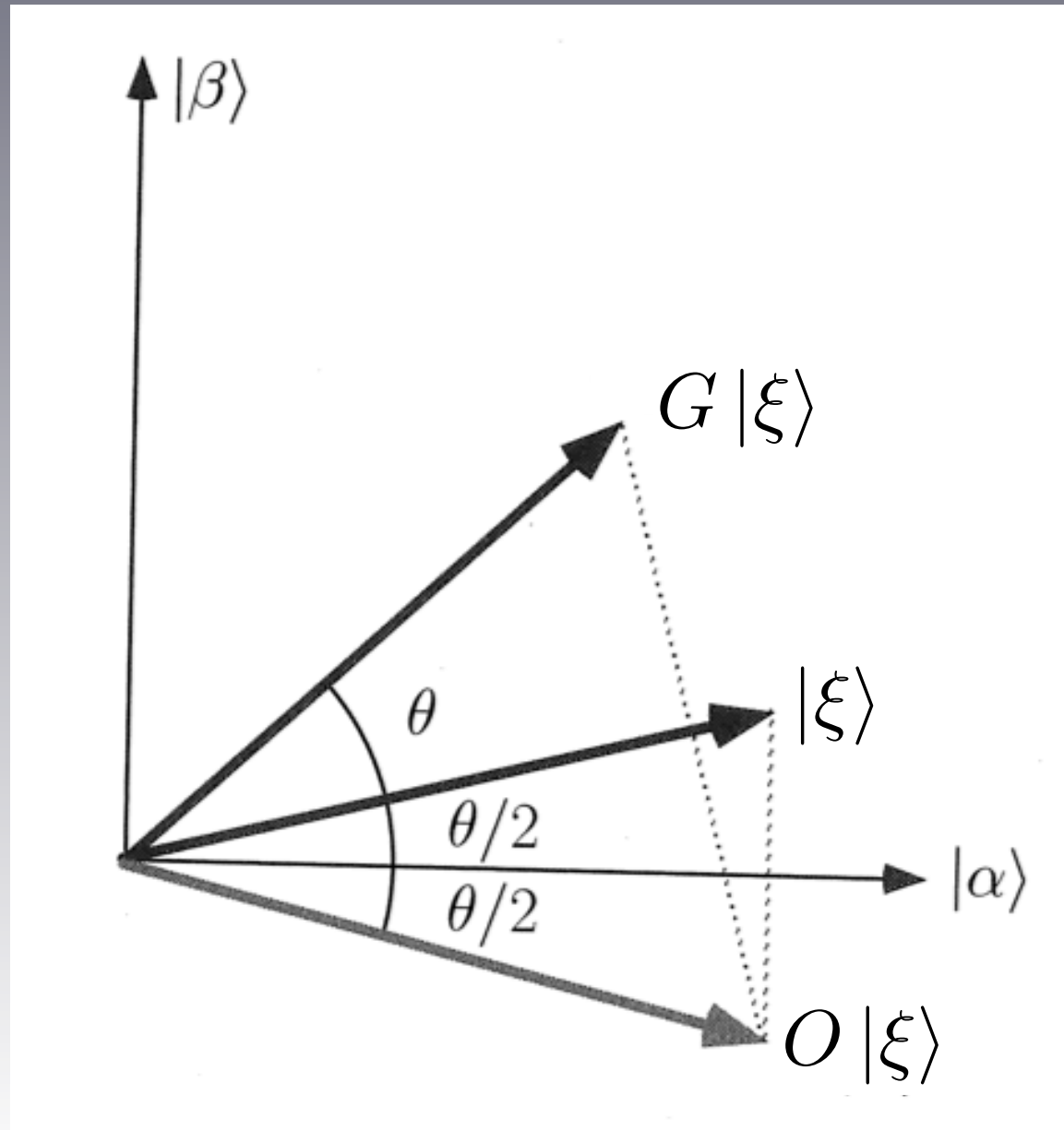
```
92
93 %%
94 |
95 - psi0 = kron([1 0 0 0]',[0 1]')
96
97 - psi1 = kron(Had2,id)*kron(id2,Had)*psi0
98
99 - psi2 = Uf*psi1
00
01 - psi3 = kron(Had2,id)*psi2
02
03 - sz1 = psi3'*kron(kron(sigma_z,id),id)*psi3
04 - sz2 = psi3'*kron(kron(id,sigma_z),id)*psi3
05
06
```



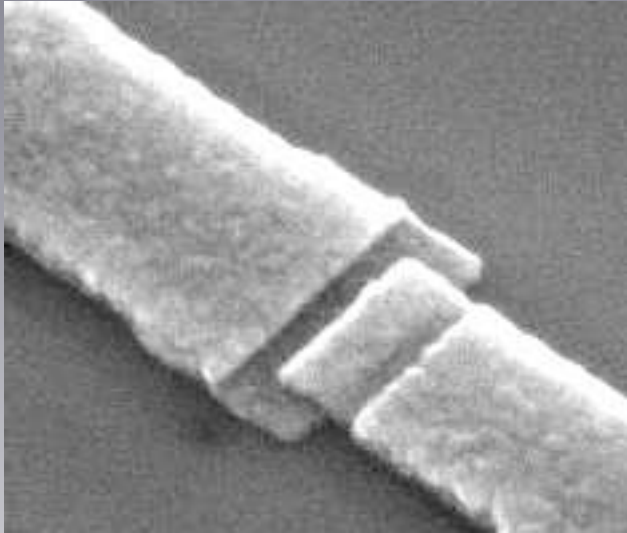
# Grover algorithm



# Grover algorithm



# II Superconducting Electronics



Josephson junction  
superconductors  
tunnel junctions  
Josephson equations  
SQUID

