18.04.2023

Numerik auf Quantencomputern

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Quantum Computers

Classical computer: smallest information unit: bit

- Logically expressed by values 0 and 1
- Physically realized by flow/non-flow of electrons through transistor
- follows to laws of classical physics

Quantum computer: smallest information unit: qubit

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- Physical realization hard (e.g. control of electron spin)
- computations: laws of quantum physics

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Superconducting qubit



Figure: Quantum computer (Google)

essentially electric circuits

- superconducting materials
 - no loss of electricity at low temp.
 - free flow of formed electron pairs
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- ground state lowest energy
- excited state (elect. in outer orbit) higher energy
- manipulated via microwaves/magnetic flux pulses
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Figure: Al-nitride ion trap

Defect: space where atoms missing/misplaced in material structure

- e.g.: diamonds: replace carbon by nitrogen
- also aluminium nitride/silicon carbide
- traps electrons gives access point to manipulate

History I - Quantum Mechanics

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shown by a Schrödinger equation description of Turing machines

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• quantum algorithm for factorization in polynomial time

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quantum algorithm for unstructured search in database with quadratic speedup

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2019 Google: quantum supremacy

- useless series of operations in 200s supercomputer takes about 10,000 years
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Challenges

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- superconducting qubit: $\sim 10^{-4} s$
- Si-carbide defect qubit: 5*s*
- affected by noise
- information storage copy of states impossible
 - solution: quantum entanglement later
- all problems increase drastically with more qubits!
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