



Department of Physics

Open elective (Common to all Branches) – (R-19)

Fundamentals of Quantum computing

L-T-P-E-O-C

3-1-0-0-3

Credits:3

Sessional Marks: 40

End Exam Marks: 60

Instruction: 3 Periods&1 Tut/week

End Exam : 3 Hours

Prerequisites:

Basic knowledge on Modern physics

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, the student will be able to :	
1	Learn the basics of quantum computing
2	Learn how classical information can be represented and conveyed through quantum mechanical phenomena such as entanglement

SYLLABUS

Unit-I

Introduction:

10 hrs

Introduction- Young's Double slit Experiment, Quantum superposition, why quantum computing, How is quantum computing different?

The Quantum Mechanics of Photon Polarization - Simple Experiment- Quantum Explanation, Classical bits ,Qubits -Definition of a qubit - a complex vector represents a qubit-state or not , The difference between a bit and a qubit

Mathematical Preliminaries: Bra-ket notation, Perform the inner product operation on \mathbb{C}^2 , Heisenberg Notation, Linear operators and matrices ,The Pauli matrices, Orthonormal basis , Dirac notation,Adjoint and Hermitian operators, Tensor Product, Superposition of states, Postulates of Quantum mechanics

Unit-II

Single Qubit Quantum Systems:

10 hrs

Complex Vectors and Qubits - Qubit states in C^2 - Basis vectors and State representation, Projections and Photons, Geometrical view of the state space of a single Qubit - The global phase States in Polar Coordinates, Bloch Sphere

Single-Qubit measurement - Given single-qubit state and a measurement basis describe the possible measurement outcomes and compute the probability for each of them. Single-qubit operations - The Pauli Transformations, Unitary transformation and the Hadamard Transformation . Pauli gates, Hadamard gate, Phase shift gate, Quantum gates as rotations in Bloch sphere

Unit-III

Multiple Qubit systems:

10 hrs

Quantum state transformation - Two-qubit states, representations of two-qubit states, Multi Qubit Transformation - Linear Transformations - Representing “linear” transformations - Phase, Two-Qubit operations - Tensor Products of vector space, Illustrative Examples

Concept of Entanglement, Entangled Quantum states: Visualizing two-qubit states, Preparing Non-Separable states, The CNOT gate, Generalized controlled gates, Entangled States - A Non-separable basis

Unit-IV

Measurement of Multiple Qubit states:

10 hrs

Dirac Bra- Ket notation for linear transformation, Projection operator measurements, Hermitian operator formalism for the measurement, EPR Paradox and Bell's Theorem - What Quantum Mechanics Predicts - Special Case of Bell's Theorem: Local Hidden Variable Predictions - Bell's Inequality

Unit -V

Quantum Circuits and applications of Quantum computation

10 hrs

Introduction to Quantum Circuits - Operations as Circuits - Reading the circuit Classical vs. Quantum computations - Classical Computing- Quantum Computing: limitations, Quantum Computing: practicalities

Applications of Simple Gates - Super-dense Coding, No-cloning theorem, Overview on Quantum Teleportation, Quantum cryptography

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Quantum computation and Quantum information by Michael A. Nielsen & Isaac L. Chuang; 10th Anniversary Edition, Cambridge University
2. Quantum Computing: A Gentle Introduction by Eleanor Rieffel and Wolfgang Polak, The MIT Press Cambridge, Massachusetts London, England

Reference Books

1. Introduction and Quantum Mechanics by Lukac and Perkowski
2. Quantum Computing - Lecture Notes Mark Oskin, Department of Computer Science and Engineering University of Washington
3. Lecture notes by Ronald de Wolf

