

Kvantna računalništvo

$$\hat{q} \begin{matrix} N \\ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \end{matrix}$$

q_1

stanje 2^N različnih stanj

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_n c_n |n\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle = |0000 \dots 0\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle = |0 \dots 0 1\rangle$$

$$|2\rangle = |000 \dots 10\rangle$$

c_n 10 bit:

$10 \cdot 2^N$ bitar za zapis kvantnega stanja

Enota kv. informacije kubit
dvojnijski kv. sistem

$\uparrow, \downarrow$

$$|\psi\rangle = a|\uparrow\rangle + b|\downarrow\rangle = \cos\frac{\theta}{2}|\uparrow\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{i\phi}|\downarrow\rangle$$

$$2\psi|\uparrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle\psi|\uparrow\rangle \\ \langle\psi|\downarrow\rangle \\ \langle\psi|\downarrow\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} |\psi\rangle = \hat{R}_z(\phi)\hat{R}_y(\theta)|\uparrow\rangle$$

$$\hat{R}_z(\phi) = e^{-i\hat{m}_z\phi} = \cos\frac{\phi}{2} \hat{1} - i\hat{m}_z \sin\frac{\phi}{2}$$

D.K. parkazi zvezto ①.

Izrek o nekloniranju (No-cloning TH.)

$$|\psi\rangle \dots \dots |\psi\rangle|\psi\rangle|\psi\rangle \dots$$

$|\psi\rangle$ -- znana zrač. stanje

Ali $\nexists U$?

$$U(|\psi\rangle|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle|\psi\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = a|\uparrow\rangle + b|\downarrow\rangle$$

$$U(a|\uparrow\rangle + b|\downarrow\rangle)|\psi\rangle = (a|\uparrow\rangle + b|\downarrow\rangle)(a|\uparrow\rangle + b|\downarrow\rangle)$$

"

$$Ua|\uparrow\rangle|\psi\rangle + Ub|\downarrow\rangle|\psi\rangle = a|\uparrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle + b|\downarrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle$$

$$b=0 \quad a=1$$

Operacije na kubitih

• enekubitne operacije

$$U|\psi\rangle \dots \dots \text{elek. potencial } V$$

U 147...

elek. potencial V

$$H = \hat{1} eV - \mu_B \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\sigma}$$

$$U = e^{-iHt}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{NOT}} e^{i\pi/4} R_{\hat{x}}(\pi)$$

$$2x \text{ matrica} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{\hat{n}}(\varphi) = e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2}\vec{n}\cdot\vec{\sigma}} = \cos\frac{\varphi}{2} \hat{1} - i\vec{n}\cdot\vec{\sigma} \sin\frac{\varphi}{2}$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{Ht}{\hbar}} |\psi\rangle$$

$$R_{\hat{x}}(\pi) = -i 2x * \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{NOT} \rightarrow e^{i\pi/2} R_{\hat{x}}(\pi)$$

$$\varphi/2 = \frac{-\mu_B B t}{\hbar} = \pi/2 \quad \vec{\sigma} = \vec{\sigma} \cdot \hat{x}$$

Kvantna mreža

$$2|0\rangle + 3|1\rangle \otimes 2|1\rangle + 3|0\rangle$$

$$|\uparrow\rangle = |0\rangle \quad |\downarrow\rangle = |1\rangle$$

Hadamardove operacije

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad H \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

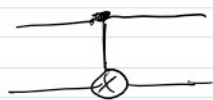
$$H |1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

$$H = R_{1,0,1}(\pi) e^{i\pi/2} = (\cos\pi/2 \hat{1} - i\vec{n}\cdot\vec{\sigma} \sin\pi/2) e^{i\pi/2}$$

$$\text{Faza op } U = e^{i\varphi\hat{1}} = \left(\frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \hat{1} \right) e^{i\pi/2}$$

ne-kubitne operacije

CNOT



CNOT : izvede NOT na (2), čr (1) = 1

$$|00\rangle, |01\rangle, |10\rangle, |11\rangle$$

$$CNOT = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$CNOT |xy\rangle = |x\rangle |x \oplus y\rangle$$

$$0 \oplus 0 = 0$$

$$1 \oplus 0 = 1$$

$$0 \oplus 1 = 1$$

$$1 \oplus 1 = 0$$

$$CNOT = R_y^{(2)}(\pi/2) \cdot R_z^{(1)}(\pi/2) R_z^{(2)}(\pi/2) U_{zz}(\pi/4) R_y(-\pi/2) U_y(\pi/4)$$

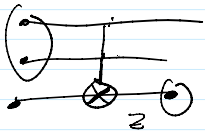
$$H = \bigotimes_{1 \leq i \leq n} U_{zz}(\pi)$$

$$\uparrow\uparrow, \downarrow\downarrow \dots \rightarrow \uparrow\downarrow, \downarrow\uparrow \dots \rightarrow$$

Toffoli jevi vnutri

C-CNOT

alini (3), ce (1) & (2) 11



$$T|x,y,z\rangle = T|x,y,z \oplus xy\rangle$$

$$z = 11 \dots NAND \times y$$

Kvantni algoritmi

Deutschov algoritem

.... $\boxed{f}$

ena štaka

$$f_1: 0,1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$f_2: 0,1 \rightarrow 0,1$$

$$f_3: 0,1 \rightarrow 1,0$$

$$f_4: 0,1 \rightarrow 1$$

1

$\oplus$

konz.

unimaterična

konz.

$$0 \quad \boxed{} \dots$$

$$1 \quad \boxed{}$$

? ali je f konz., ali je f unimaterična?

$$\text{Deutsch - Jozsa } 0100 \dots \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

kv. rešje

$$\begin{aligned} - & |xy\rangle \xrightarrow{f} |x(f(x)) \oplus y\rangle \\ - & \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ & |x0\rangle \xrightarrow{f} |x f(x)\rangle \end{aligned}$$

ena štaka

$$f_1: 0,1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$f_2: 0,1 \rightarrow 0,1$$

$$f_3: 0,1 \rightarrow 1,0$$

$$f_4: 0,1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$f_1: |00\rangle \rightarrow |00\rangle$$

$$f_2: |01\rangle \rightarrow |01\rangle$$

$$f_3: |10\rangle \rightarrow |10\rangle$$

$$f_4: |11\rangle \rightarrow |11\rangle$$

$$f_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_2: |00\rangle \rightarrow |00\rangle$$

$$f_3: |01\rangle \rightarrow |01\rangle$$

$$f_4: |10\rangle \rightarrow |11\rangle$$

$$f_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_1: & |00\rangle \rightarrow |00\rangle \\
 & |01\rangle \rightarrow |01\rangle \\
 & |10\rangle \rightarrow |11\rangle \\
 & |11\rangle \rightarrow |10\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

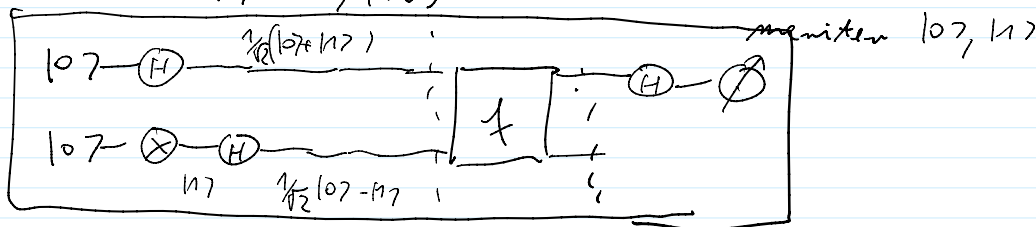
$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{---} \\ \hline \otimes \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_3: & |00\rangle \rightarrow |01\rangle \\
 & |01\rangle \rightarrow |00\rangle \\
 & |10\rangle \rightarrow |10\rangle \\
 & |11\rangle \rightarrow |11\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \otimes \quad \otimes \\ \hline \otimes \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_4: & |00\rangle \rightarrow |01\rangle \\
 & |01\rangle \rightarrow |10\rangle \\
 & |10\rangle \rightarrow |11\rangle \\
 & |11\rangle \rightarrow |10\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{---} \\ \hline \otimes \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$|4\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle - |01\rangle + |10\rangle - |11\rangle)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f: |4\rangle \quad k_1 \quad \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle - |01\rangle + |10\rangle - |11\rangle) &= \psi_1 \\
 k_2 \quad \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle - |01\rangle + |11\rangle - |10\rangle) &= \psi_2 \\
 k_3 \quad \frac{1}{2} (|01\rangle - |00\rangle + |10\rangle - |11\rangle) &= \psi_3 \\
 k_4 \quad \frac{1}{2} (|01\rangle - |00\rangle + |11\rangle - |10\rangle) &= \psi_4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\psi_1 = (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \frac{1}{2} = -\psi_4$$

$$\psi_2 = (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \frac{1}{2} = -\psi_3$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{na } |1\rangle \dots \pm |0\rangle & \text{zu } k_1, k_4 & \uparrow \\
 \pm |1\rangle & \text{zu } k_2, k_3 & \downarrow
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline |x\rangle \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline |x\rangle \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \frac{0-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline (-1)^{f(x)} \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l}
 k_1, k_4 \quad \psi_1 \\
 \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \pm \psi_1
 \end{array}$$

$$k_2, k_3 \quad \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Racism k. k. ... B. L. L

$$x_2, x_3 \rightarrow \frac{107-117}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{107-117}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Rachens kan kompleksiteit

rekenen. N $\log_2 N$ bits

n ... bits
 101 n ...
 010 n^2 $P \sim n^M$

faktorisatie $NP \sim e^n$
 $1137 = \sqrt{N}$

NP: resultaat prestaties $\sim P$

Graverijen algoritmen

isomorfie $\sim$ reductie $\sim$ N
 kwadraten $\sqrt{N}$

Sham algoritmen

196 algoritmen za faktorisatie

$$\textcircled{15} = \textcircled{5} \textcircled{3}$$

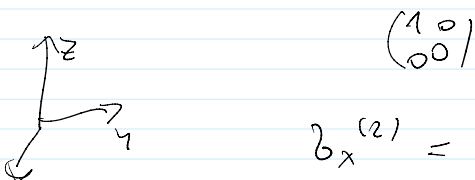
2001

Nielsens - Chuang
 John Preskill

Vrijn: Realizatie CNOT zkringene int.

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{---} \circ \text{---} \\ \hline \text{---} \otimes \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 101 \\ 110 \\ 111 \end{array}$$

$$\text{CNOT} = \left(\frac{1 + \sigma_z^{(1)}}{2} \right) \textcircled{1^{(2)}} + \left(\frac{1 - \sigma_z^{(1)}}{2} \right) \textcircled{\sigma_x^{(2)}}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_x^{(2)} = R_y(\pi/2) \sigma_z^{(2)} R_y(-\pi/2)$$

$$CNOT = R_Y(\pi/2) \left[\frac{1 + \sigma_z^{(1)}}{2} \hat{1}^{(2)} + \frac{1 - \sigma_z^{(1)}}{2} \sigma_z^{(2)} \right] R_Y(-\pi/2)$$

$$M = [] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \\ & & & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = R_z^{(1)}(\varphi_1) R_z^{(2)}(\varphi_2) U_\varphi(\varphi_0) U_{zz}(\varphi_3)$$

$$H = -J \sigma_z^{(1)} \sigma_z^{(2)}$$

$$U = e^{-i \frac{Ht}{\hbar}} = e^{i \left(\frac{Jt}{\hbar} \right) \sigma_z^{(1)} \sigma_z^{(2)}} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\varphi_3} & & & \\ & e^{-i\varphi_3} & & \\ & & e^{-i\varphi_3} & \\ & & & e^{i\varphi_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_z(\varphi) = \cos \varphi/2 \hat{1} - i \sigma_z \sin \varphi/2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi/2 & -i \sin \varphi/2 \\ & \cos \varphi/2 + i \sin \varphi/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\varphi/2} & \\ & e^{i\varphi/2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_z^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\varphi/2} & & & \\ & e^{-i\varphi/2} & & \\ & & e^{i\varphi/2} & \\ & & & e^{i\varphi/2} \end{pmatrix} \quad R_z^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\varphi/2} & & & \\ & e^{i\varphi/2} & & \\ & & e^{-i\varphi/2} & \\ & & & e^{-i\varphi/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} = R_z^{(1)}(\pi/2) R_z^{(2)}(\pi/2) U_\varphi(\pi/4) U_{zz}(\pi/4)$$



Kvantna odpravljanje napak

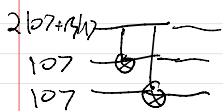
2|0> + 3|1> logični kubit

2|000> + 3|111>

↑

2|0> + 3|1>

~~(2|0> + 3|1>) (2|0> + 3|1>) (2|0> + 3|1>)~~



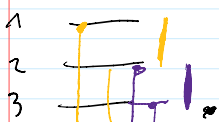
2|000> + 3|111>

1000> $\xrightarrow{\text{NAPAKA}}$ 1010>

2|000> + 3|111>

⊗ ↓

2|010> + 3|101>



1000> → 1001>



VADA: SWAP (IN CNOT) VRATA

V D Q D

$$H_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 n_1 + U n_{1\uparrow} n_{1\downarrow} \\ + \epsilon_2 n_2 + U n_{2\uparrow} n_{2\downarrow} \end{bmatrix} - U \langle \epsilon_1 < 0 \dots 1 \text{ rel.} \rangle$$

$\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = \epsilon$

$$H = H_0 + H'$$

$\epsilon' = 0$

$c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger c_{1\downarrow}$

$|22'\rangle = c_{1\downarrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle \dots E = 2\epsilon$

$|4\rangle = |02\rangle = c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle \dots E = 2\epsilon + U$

$\langle l | H' | l' \rangle \dots 0$

red. $H_{ij}^{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_l \left[\frac{\langle l | H' | l \rangle \langle l | H' | i \rangle}{E_l - E_i} + \frac{\langle j | H' | l \rangle \langle l | H' | i \rangle}{E_l - E_i} \right]$

$H' = -t' (c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\uparrow} + c_{1\downarrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow} + c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger c_{1\uparrow} + c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger c_{1\downarrow})$

$H' | \uparrow \uparrow \rangle = H' c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle = c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\uparrow}^\dagger |0\rangle = 0$

$H' | \downarrow \downarrow \rangle = 0$

$H' | \uparrow \downarrow \rangle = H' c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle = (-t' \sum_l c_{1\downarrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow} + h.c. / c_{1\uparrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle$

$= -t' (|20\rangle + |02\rangle)$

$H' | \downarrow \uparrow \rangle = t' (|20\rangle + |02\rangle) \quad \{c_i, c_j^\dagger\} = \delta_{ij} \quad c_{2\downarrow} c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger = 1 - c_{2\downarrow}^\dagger c_{2\downarrow}$

$\langle 20 | H' | \uparrow \downarrow \rangle = \langle 02 | H' | \uparrow \downarrow \rangle = -t'$

$\langle 20 | H' | \downarrow \uparrow \rangle = \langle 02 | H' | \downarrow \uparrow \rangle = t'$

$H_{ij}^{\text{eff}} = \frac{t'^2}{-U} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -2 \frac{t'^2}{U} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$H_{ij}^{\text{eff}} (|\uparrow \downarrow \rangle + |\downarrow \uparrow \rangle) = 0 \quad H_{ij}^{\text{eff}} (|\uparrow \uparrow \rangle, |\downarrow \downarrow \rangle) = 0$ triplet

$H_{ij}^{\text{eff}} \frac{(|\uparrow \downarrow \rangle - |\downarrow \uparrow \rangle)}{\sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{-4t'^2}{U} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow \downarrow \rangle - |\downarrow \uparrow \rangle) = H_{ij}^{\text{eff}}$ SINGLET

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{H^{\text{total}}}{\hbar}t} |\psi(t=0)\rangle$$

$$|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle(t) = \hat{U} |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle(0) = \frac{1}{2}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle) + \frac{1}{2}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-i0}}{2}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle) + \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle(t) = \frac{1+e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \frac{1-e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$$

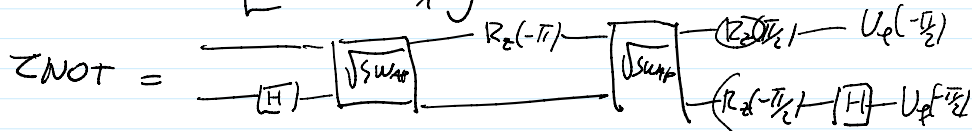
$$|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle(t) = \frac{1-e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \frac{1+e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$$

$t = \frac{\pi\hbar}{J} \Rightarrow t_0$
 $|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1+e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} & \frac{1-e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} \\ \frac{1-e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} & \frac{1+e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \uparrow\uparrow \\ \uparrow\downarrow \\ \downarrow\uparrow \\ \downarrow\downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$U(t = \frac{\pi\hbar}{J}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$t = t_0/2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1+i}{2} & \frac{1-i}{2} \\ \frac{1-i}{2} & \frac{1+i}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{\text{SWAP}} \quad \text{:= SWAP}$$



KVANTNI HARDWARE

di Vincenzijevi kriteriji

- inicijalizacija
- manipulacija
- read-out (merenje)
- koherenca
- skalabilnost

logični kubići fizični kubići

$$H = H_{\text{oc}} + H_{\text{okouco}} + \text{H}'$$

$\Phi \quad \psi \quad x$

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\chi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (2|0\rangle + 3|1\rangle) |\chi\rangle$$

$$= \dots = \frac{2|0\rangle|0\rangle + 3|1\rangle|1\rangle}{2}$$

$$\rho_{\Phi} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

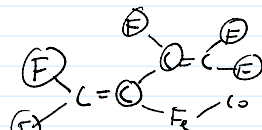
$$\rho_c = |\Phi\rangle\langle\Phi| \Rightarrow \text{Tr} \rho_c \begin{cases} 1; & (2|0\rangle + 3|1\rangle)(2\langle 0| + 3\langle 1|) \\ 0; & \text{merjena, nekoherenent.} \end{cases}$$

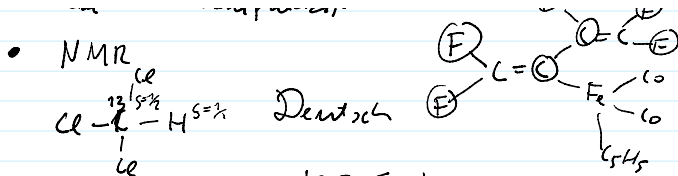
čista stanja

Nekaj arhitektura

- spini v kv. pikah
 t_c ... koherenčni čas
 t_m ... manipulaciji

- NMR





$\rho_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c+d \end{bmatrix}$

$\rho = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\rho_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c+d \end{bmatrix}$

$\rho_3 = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c+d \end{bmatrix}$

$\frac{\rho_1 + \rho_2 + \rho_3}{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 3a & 0 \\ 0 & c+d \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}$

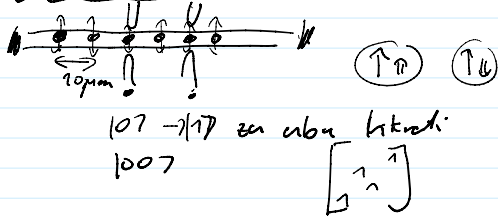
$= \begin{bmatrix} 3a & 0 \\ 0 & c+d \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 4a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & 1-a \end{bmatrix}$

$= \frac{4a-1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1-a}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\langle Z_z \rangle = \text{Tr}(\rho \rho_z) = \text{Tr}(\rho_1 \rho_z)$

ujeti ioni (trapped ion)



Josephsonovi tubiti

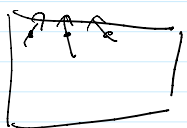
$H = E_C \left(\frac{\phi}{\phi_0} \right)^2 + E_J (1 - \cos \phi)$



arXiv: 1905.13641

Topologija u trdnj snovi

tupalačka klasifikacija defekta



$A \dots \vec{s}(\vec{r}) \in S$

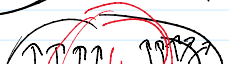
$A \rightarrow S$

$f(\vec{r}) = \vec{s}$

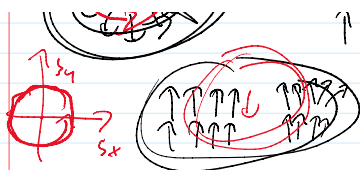


$\uparrow \downarrow$

$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$



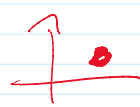
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↑↑↑

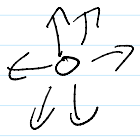
$$\pi_1(S_1) = \mathbb{Z}$$

$\vec{s} \dots$ per teji pati



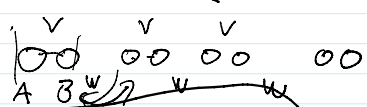
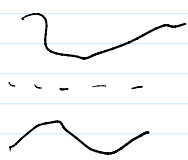
$$\vec{s} = (s_x, s_y, 0)$$

$$\pi_1(S_2) = \text{identitet}$$



$$\pi_2(S_2) = \mathbb{Z}$$

tupaklasi izalatenji



$$H = v \sum_i (|A\rangle\langle B| + |B\rangle\langle A|) + w \sum_i (|A_{i+1}\rangle\langle B_i| + |B_{i+1}\rangle\langle A_i|)$$

$$(|A\rangle, |B\rangle) \quad |i\rangle$$

$$|k\rangle = \sum_i e^{ik_i} |i\rangle$$

$$H = \sum_k |k\rangle\langle k|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} |k\rangle & \langle k| \\ v(|A\rangle\langle B| + |B\rangle\langle A|) & \\ w e^{ik} |A\rangle\langle B| & \\ w e^{-ik} |B\rangle\langle A| & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A_i\rangle = \sum_k e^{-ik_i} |k\rangle$$

$$e^{ik} = \cos k + i \sin k$$

$$H = \sum_k (v \mathcal{G}_x + w \cos k \mathcal{G}_x + w \sin k \mathcal{G}_y) |k\rangle\langle k|$$

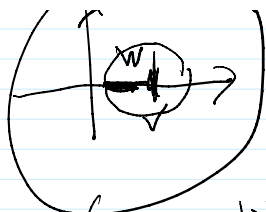
$$i(1^{-1}) = \mathcal{G}_y$$

$$\begin{aligned} |H(k)| &= (v + w \cos k) \mathcal{G}_x + w \sin k \mathcal{G}_y \\ &= \vec{d}(k) \cdot \vec{G} \end{aligned}$$

Topo.
↑↑↑



Topo.
TRIV.



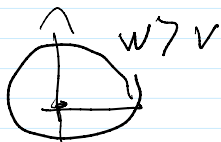
$dz=0$

$$E(k) = \pm |\vec{d}|$$

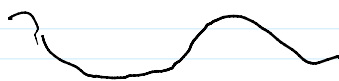
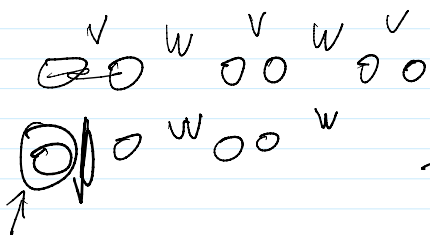
$\vec{d}(k)=0$ pri nekih
 k konicna



Topološki

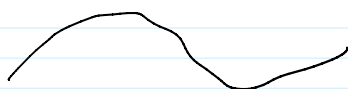


avajne izmenila
 $\mathbb{Z}$



ROBNO STANJE

pri $E=0$



$$|\psi\rangle = |\psi_{\text{vac pas}}\rangle + |\psi_{\text{ROBNA}}\rangle$$

Majnenen

$$\gamma = c + c^\dagger$$

