

Rappel: propagateurs 2x2

$$H = \hbar\omega_m \cdot \mathbb{1} + \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2} \cdot (n_x\sigma_x + n_y\sigma_y + n_z\sigma_z)$$

$$U(t) = e^{-i\frac{H}{\hbar}t} = e^{-i\omega_m t} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{\Omega}{2}t\right) \cdot \mathbb{1} - i \sin\left(\frac{\Omega}{2}t\right) \cdot (n_x\sigma_x + n_y\sigma_y + n_z\sigma_z) \right)$$

Phase
commune

Rotation d'angle $\Omega.t$ de la sphère de Bloch autour de l'axe $\vec{n} = (n_x \quad n_y \quad n_z)$

$$X_\varphi \equiv e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2}\sigma_x} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) & -i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \\ -i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y_\varphi \equiv e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2}\sigma_y} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) & -\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z_\varphi \equiv e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2}\sigma_z} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercice 12.1: Hamiltonien de couplage iSWAP

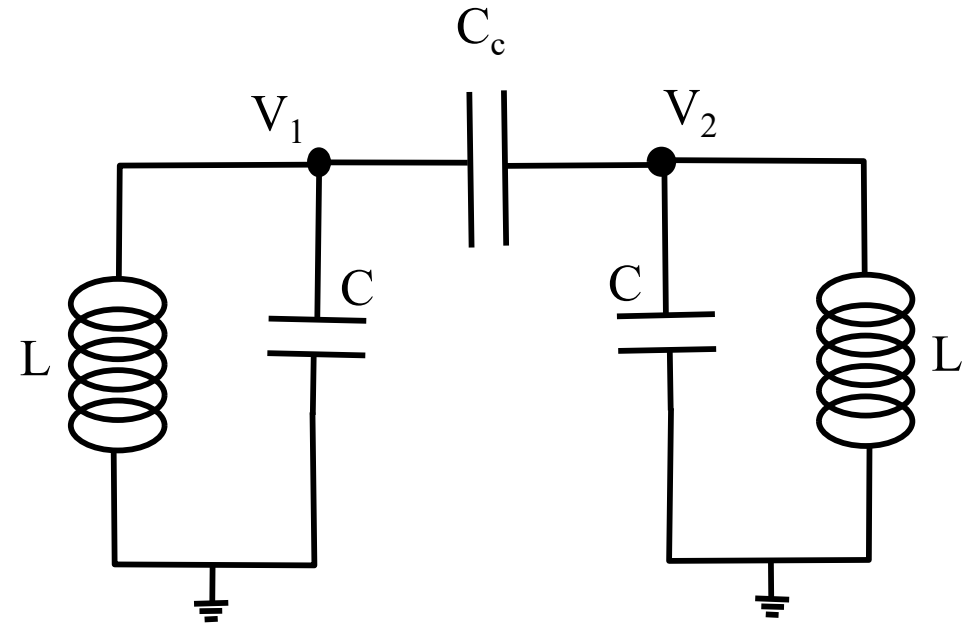
$$H_c \approx -T \cdot (a_{1+} a_{2-} + a_{1-} a_{2+})$$

$$H_c \approx -T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Reprenons l'exercice 9.3:
Considérez seulement deux modes
dans chaque résonateur (2 qubits)

1) Déterminez le propagateur $U(t)$

2) Déterminez le temps t_1 pour obtenir la fonction iSWAP



$$iSWAP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Oscillations de Rabi

Single Qubit:

$$H_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -T \\ -T & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -T \cdot \sigma_x \quad \Rightarrow \quad U(t) \equiv e^{-i\frac{H_c}{\hbar}t} = e^{i\frac{T}{\hbar}t \cdot \sigma_x} = \cos\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + i \sin\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) \sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) & i \sin\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) \\ i \sin\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) & \cos\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

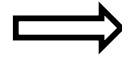
Paire de Qubits en couplage capacitif:

$$H_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -T & 0 \\ 0 & -T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad U(t) \equiv e^{-i\frac{H_c}{\hbar}t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) & i \sin\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) & 0 \\ 0 & i \sin\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) & \cos\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercice 12.1: Hamiltonien de couplage: autre solution

Hamiltonien

$$H_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -T & 0 \\ 0 & -T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Vecteurs et valeurs propres

$$|\varphi_{00}\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{00} = 0$$

$$|\varphi_{sym}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{sym} = -T$$

$$|\varphi_{asym}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{asym} = T$$

$$|\varphi_{11}\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{11} = 0$$

Hamiltonien dans la base des vecteurs propres

$$H_{diag} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrice de passage

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

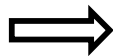
Exercice 12.1: Hamiltonien de couplage: autre solution

$$H_{diag} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Propagateur dans la base
des vecteurs propres

$$U_{diag}(t) = e^{-i \frac{H_{diag}}{\hbar} t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i \frac{T}{\hbar} t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-i \frac{T}{\hbar} t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



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

Propagateur

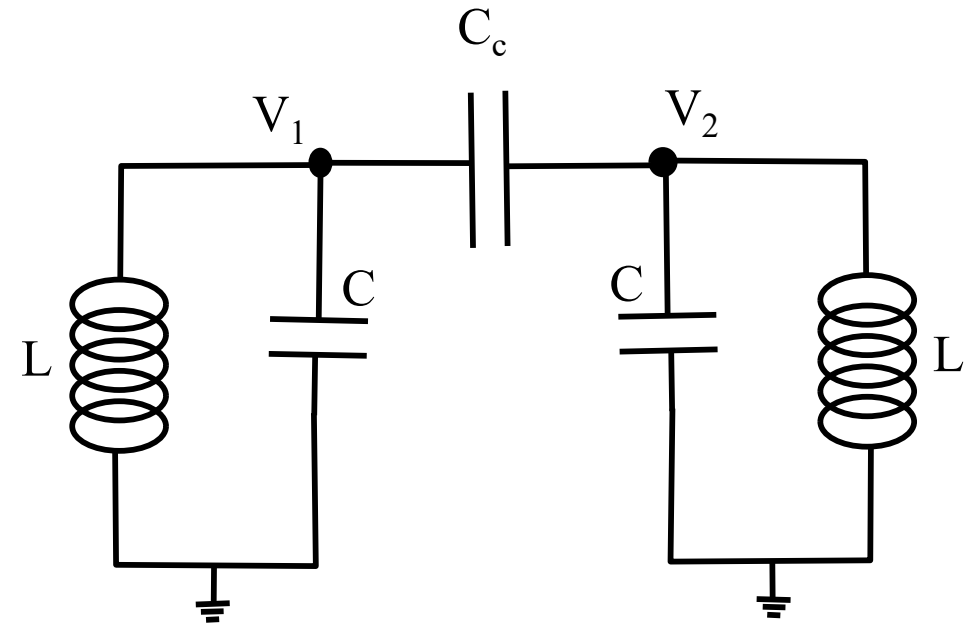
$$U(t) = P \cdot U_{diag}(t) \cdot P^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\frac{T}{\hbar} t) & i \sin(\frac{T}{\hbar} t) & 0 \\ 0 & i \sin(\frac{T}{\hbar} t) & \cos(\frac{T}{\hbar} t) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -T & 0 \\ 0 & -T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Interprétez
le résultat**

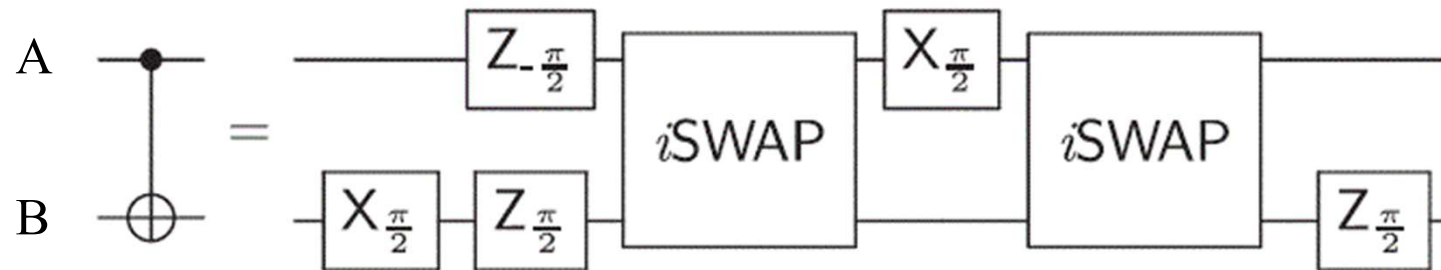


$$U(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) & i \sin\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) & 0 \\ 0 & i \sin\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) & \cos\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$U\left(t_1 = \frac{\pi\hbar}{2T}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = iSWAP$$

Montrez qu'un CNOT peut être obtenu à partir de deux iSWAP

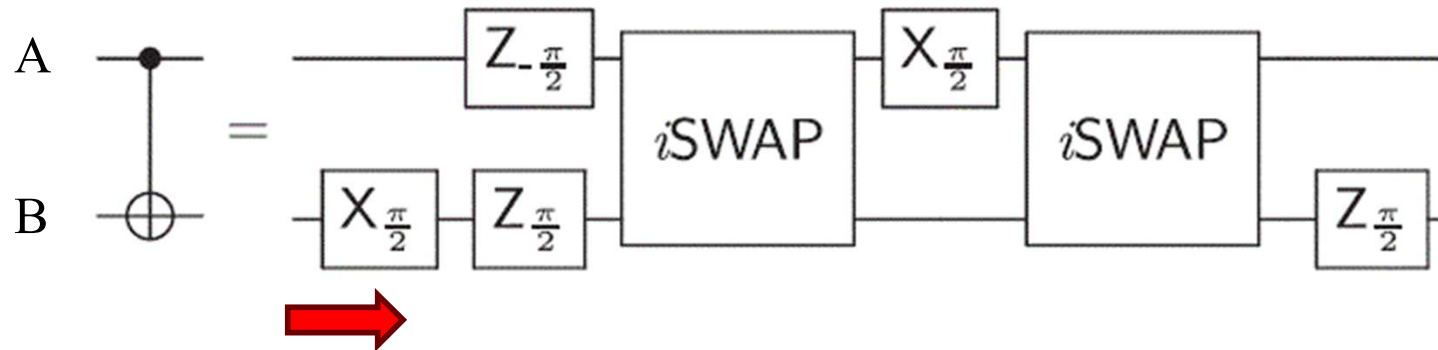


$$X_{\varphi} \equiv e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2}\sigma_x} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) & -i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \\ -i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y_{\varphi} \equiv e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2}\sigma_y} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) & -\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z_{\varphi} \equiv e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2}\sigma_z} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

iSWAP to CNOT



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1+i \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1+i \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 1 \end{pmatrix} = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & 1 \otimes Z_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad iSWAP \quad X_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \otimes 1 \quad iSWAP \quad Z_{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \otimes 1 \quad 1 \otimes Z_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad 1 \otimes X_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = CNOT
 \end{aligned}$$



Exercice 12.2 : Hamiltonien de couplage $\sqrt{SWAP}$

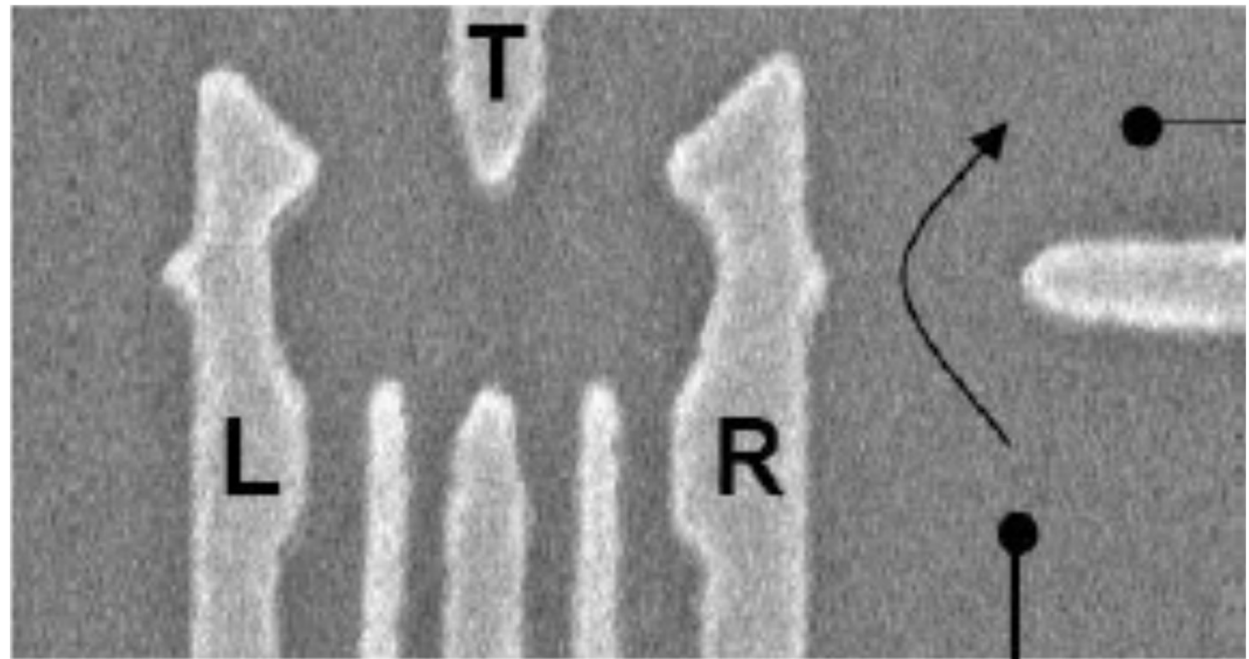
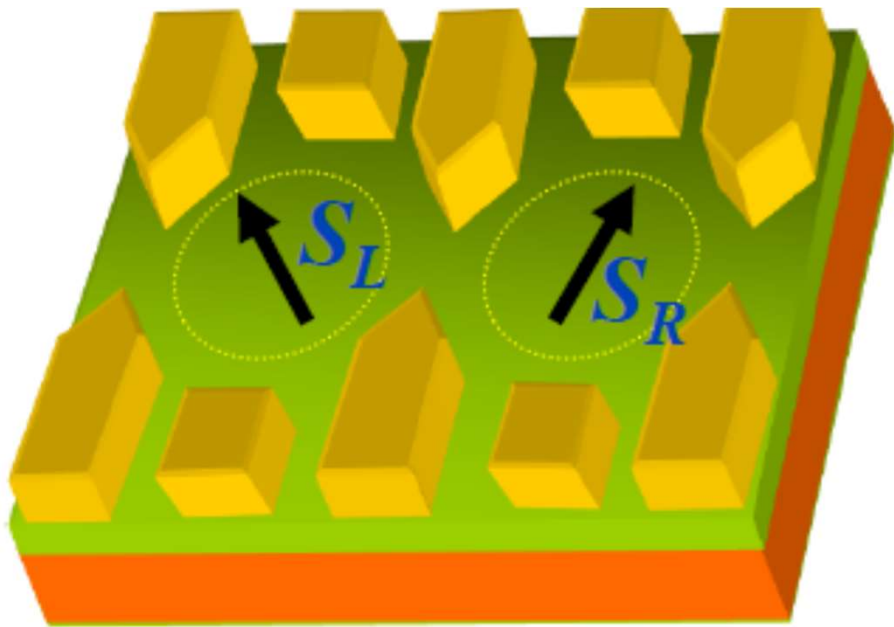
Reprenons l'exercice 9.4

$$H_c = -T \cdot \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2$$

- **Ecrivez l'Hamiltonien dans sa base de vecteurs propres**
- **Exprimez le propagateur dans la base des vecteurs propres**
- **Exprimez ce propagateur dans la base standard**
- **Quel temps t_1 permet d'obtenir la fonction $\sqrt{SWAP}$?**

$$\sqrt{SWAP} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(1 \mp i) & \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm i) & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm i) & \frac{1}{2}(1 \mp i) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_c = -T \cdot \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2$$



Exercice 12.2: Hamiltonien de couplage $\sqrt{SWAP}$

$$H_c = -T \cdot \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad H_c = -T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Singlet:

$$|\varphi_s\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_s = 3T$$

Triplet:

$$|\varphi_{t1}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\varphi_{t2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\varphi_{t3}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_t = -T$$

Etats de Bell, intrication maximale

Avec la matrice de passage:

$$H_{diag} = -T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_c = P \cdot H_{diag} \cdot P^\dagger = -T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Propagateur dans la base des modes propres:

$$U_{diag}(t) = e^{-i \frac{H_{diag}}{\hbar} \cdot t}$$

$$U_{diag}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i \frac{T}{\hbar} t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i \frac{T}{\hbar} t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-3i \frac{T}{\hbar} t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{i \frac{T}{\hbar} t} \end{pmatrix}$$

Propagateur dans la base standard:

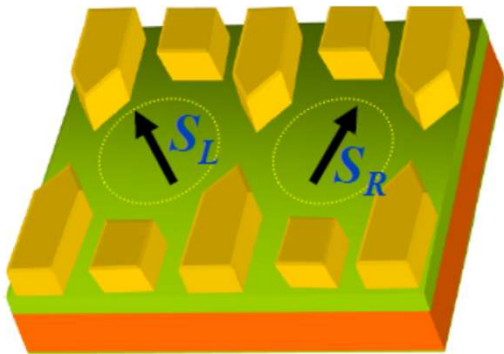
$$U(t) = P \cdot U_{diag}(t) \cdot P^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e^{-3i \frac{T}{\hbar} t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i \frac{T}{\hbar} t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{i \frac{T}{\hbar} t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{i \frac{T}{\hbar} t} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_c = -T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

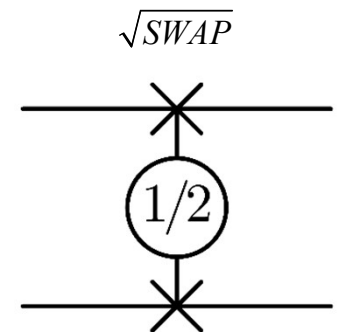


$$U(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\frac{T}{\hbar}t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{T}{\hbar}t} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{2T}{\hbar}t\right) & i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2T}{\hbar}t\right) \\ i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2T}{\hbar}t\right) & \cos\left(\frac{2T}{\hbar}t\right) \end{pmatrix} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{i\frac{T}{\hbar}t} \end{pmatrix}$$

Interprétez le résultat !

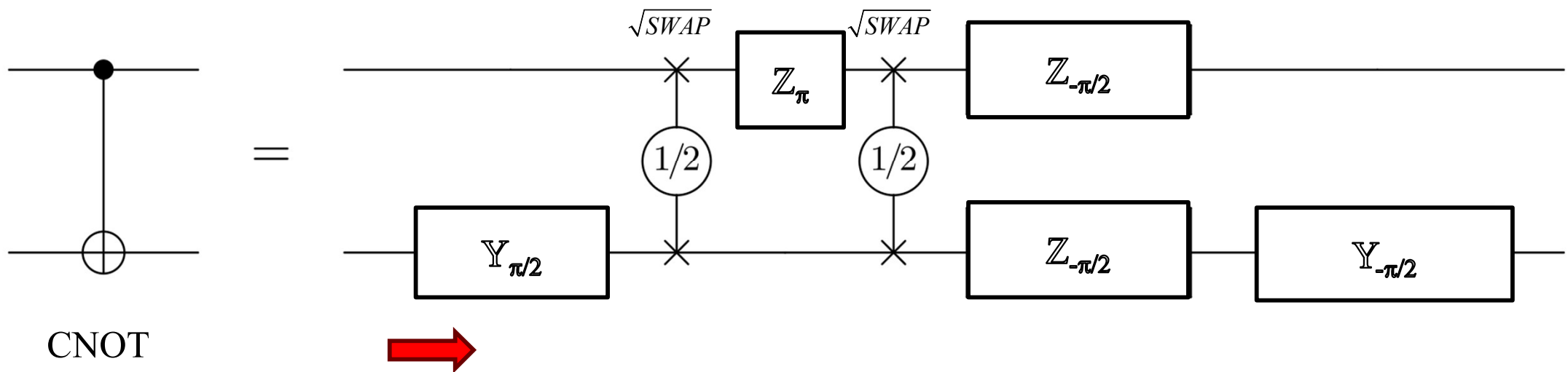


$$U\left(t_1 = \frac{\pi\hbar}{8T}\right) = e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(1-i) & \frac{1}{2}(1+i) & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(1+i) & \frac{1}{2}(1-i) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}} \cdot \sqrt{SWAP}$$

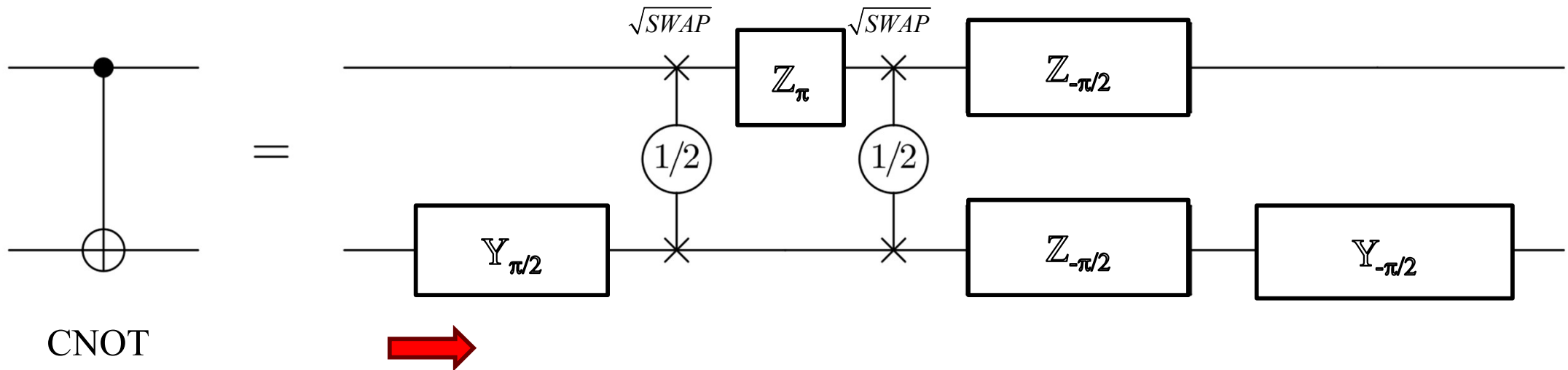


Génération d'un CNOT à partir de deux $\sqrt{SWAP}$

Montrez qu'un CNOT peut être obtenu à partir de deux $\sqrt{SWAP}$



Génération d'un CNOT à partir de deux $\sqrt{SWAP}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1+i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1+i}{2} & \frac{1-i}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1-i}{2} & \frac{1+i}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1+i}{2} & \frac{1-i}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1-i}{2} & \frac{1+i}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & 1 \otimes Y_{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad 1 \otimes Z_{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad Z_{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \otimes 1 \quad \sqrt{SWAP} \quad Z_{\pi} \otimes 1 \quad \sqrt{SWAP} \quad 1 \otimes Y_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = CNOT
 \end{aligned}$$

