

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	vii
<i>Introduction</i>	1
1. Introduction to Classical Computation	9
1.1 The Turing machine	9
1.1.1 Addition on a Turing machine	12
1.1.2 The Church–Turing thesis	13
1.1.3 The universal Turing machine	14
1.1.4 The probabilistic Turing machine	14
1.1.5 * The halting problem	15
1.2 The circuit model of computation	15
1.2.1 Binary arithmetics	17
1.2.2 Elementary logic gates	17
1.2.3 Universal classical computation	22
1.3 Computational complexity	24
1.3.1 Complexity classes	27
1.3.2 * The Chernoff bound	30
1.4 * Computing dynamical systems	30
1.4.1 * Deterministic chaos	31
1.4.2 * Algorithmic complexity	33
1.5 Energy and information	35
1.5.1 Maxwell’s demon	35
1.5.2 Landauer’s principle	37
1.5.3 Extracting work from information	40
1.6 Reversible computation	41

1.6.1	Toffoli and Fredkin gates	43
1.6.2	* The billiard-ball computer	45
1.7	A guide to the bibliography	47
2.	Introduction to Quantum Mechanics	49
2.1	The Stern–Gerlach experiment	50
2.2	Young’s double-slit experiment	53
2.3	Linear vector spaces	57
2.4	The postulates of quantum mechanics	76
2.5	The EPR paradox and Bell’s inequalities	88
2.6	A guide to the bibliography	97
3.	Quantum Computation	99
3.1	The qubit	100
3.1.1	The Bloch sphere	102
3.1.2	Measuring the state of a qubit	103
3.2	The circuit model of quantum computation	105
3.3	Single-qubit gates	108
3.3.1	Rotations of the Bloch sphere	110
3.4	Controlled gates and entanglement generation	112
3.4.1	The Bell basis	118
3.5	Universal quantum gates	118
3.5.1	* Preparation of the initial state	127
3.6	Unitary errors	130
3.7	Function evaluation	132
3.8	The quantum adder	137
3.9	Deutsch’s algorithm	140
3.9.1	The Deutsch–Jozsa problem	141
3.9.2	* An extension of Deutsch’s algorithm	143
3.10	Quantum search	144
3.10.1	Searching one item out of four	145
3.10.2	Searching one item out of N	148
3.10.3	Geometric visualization	149
3.11	The quantum Fourier transform	152
3.12	Quantum phase estimation	155
3.13	* Finding eigenvalues and eigenvectors	158
3.14	Period finding and Shor’s algorithm	161
3.15	Quantum computation of dynamical systems	164

3.15.1 Quantum simulation of the Schrödinger equation	164
3.15.2 * The quantum baker's map	168
3.15.3 * The quantum sawtooth map	170
3.15.4 * Quantum computation of dynamical localization	174
3.16 First experimental implementations	178
3.16.1 Elementary gates with spin qubits	179
3.16.2 Overview of the first implementations	181
3.17 A guide to the bibliography	185
4. Quantum Communication	189
4.1 Classical cryptography	189
4.1.1 The Vernam cypher	190
4.1.2 The public-key cryptosystem	191
4.1.3 The RSA protocol	192
4.2 The no-cloning theorem	194
4.2.1 Faster-than-light transmission of information?	197
4.3 Quantum cryptography	198
4.3.1 The BB84 protocol	199
4.3.2 The E91 protocol	202
4.4 Dense coding	205
4.5 Quantum teleportation	208
4.6 An overview of the experimental implementations	213
4.7 A guide to the bibliography	214
Appendix A Solutions to the exercises	215
<i>Bibliography</i>	241
<i>Index</i>	253

Contents of Volume II

5. Quantum Information Theory	1
5.1 The density matrix	2
5.1.1 Density matrix for a qubit: The Bloch sphere	7
5.1.2 Composite systems	10
5.1.3 * Quantum copying machine	14
5.2 Schmidt decomposition	16
5.3 Purification	18
5.4 The Kraus representation	20
5.5 Measurement of the density matrix for a qubit	26
5.6 Generalized measurements	28
5.6.1 POVM measurements	29
5.7 Shannon entropy	32
5.8 Classical data compression	33
5.8.1 Shannon's noiseless coding theorem	33
5.8.2 Examples of data compression	36
5.9 Von Neumann entropy	37
5.9.1 Example 1: Source of orthogonal pure states	38
5.9.2 Example 2: Source of non orthogonal pure states . . .	39
5.10 Quantum data compression	42
5.10.1 Schumacher's quantum noiseless coding theorem . . .	42
5.10.2 Compression of a n -qubit message	43
5.10.3 Example 1: Two-qubit messages	45
5.10.4 * Example 2: Three-qubit messages	46
5.11 Accessible information	49
5.11.1 The Holevo bound	51
5.11.2 Example 1: Two non-orthogonal pure states	52

5.11.3 * Example 2: Three non orthogonal pure states	56
5.12 Entanglement concentration	59
6. Decoherence	63
6.1 Decoherence models for a single qubit	64
6.1.1 Quantum black box	65
6.1.2 Measuring a quantum operation acting on a qubit . .	67
6.1.3 Quantum circuits simulating noise channels	68
6.1.4 Bit flip channel	71
6.1.5 Phase flip channel	71
6.1.6 Bit-phase flip channel	74
6.1.7 Depolarizing channel	74
6.1.8 Amplitude damping	75
6.1.9 Phase damping	77
6.1.10 Deentanglement	79
6.2 The master equation	82
6.2.1 * Derivation of the master equation	83
6.2.2 * Master equation and quantum operations	87
6.2.3 Master equation for a single qubit	90
6.3 Quantum to classical transition	93
6.3.1 The Schrödinger's cat	93
6.3.2 Decoherence and destruction of cat states	95
6.3.3 * Chaos and quantum to classical transition	102
6.4 * Decoherence and quantum measurements	102
6.5 Decoherence and quantum computation	106
6.5.1 * Quantum trajectories	106
6.6 * Quantum computation and quantum chaos	106
7. Quantum Error-Correction	107
7.1 The three-qubit bit flip code	109
7.2 The three-qubit phase flip code	113
7.3 The nine-qubit Shor code	114
7.4 General properties of quantum error-correction	119
7.4.1 The quantum Hamming bound	121
7.5 * The five-qubit code	121
7.6 * Classical linear codes	124
7.6.1 * The Hamming codes	126
7.7 * CSS codes	129

7.8	Decoherence-free subspaces	132
7.8.1	* Conditions for decoherence-free dynamics	133
7.8.2	* The spin-boson model	136
7.9	* The Zeno effect	137
7.10	Fault-tolerant quantum computation	137
7.10.1	Avoiding error propagation	138
7.10.2	Fault-tolerant quantum gates	140
7.10.3	Noise threshold for quantum computation	140
8.	First Experimental Implementations	145
8.1	Quantum optics implementations	147
8.1.1	Teleportation	147
8.1.2	Quantum key distribution	147
8.2	NMR quantum information processing	147
8.2.1	Physical apparatus	147
8.2.2	Quantum ensemble computation	147
8.2.3	Liquid state NMR	147
8.2.4	Demonstration of quantum algorithms	147
8.3	Cavity quantum electrodynamics	147
8.3.1	Manipulating atoms and photons in a cavity	147
8.3.2	Rabi oscillations	147
8.3.3	Entanglement generation	147
8.3.4	The quantum phase gate	147
8.3.5	Schrödinger cat states and decoherence	147
8.4	The ion-trap quantum computer	147
8.4.1	Experimental setup	147
8.4.2	Building logic quantum gates	147
8.4.3	Entanglement generation	147
8.4.4	Realization of the Cirac-Zoller CNOT gate	147
8.4.5	Quantum teleportation of atomic qubits	147
8.5	Josephson-junction qubits	147
8.5.1	Charge and flux qubits	147
8.5.2	Controlled manipulation of a single qubit	147
8.5.3	Conditional gate operation	147
8.6	Other solid-state proposals	147
8.6.1	Spin in semiconductors	147
8.6.2	Quantum dots	147
8.7	Problems and prospects	147