

Computer quantistici, algoritmi ed implementazioni

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MATEMATICA, CULTURA E SOCIETA'
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1943



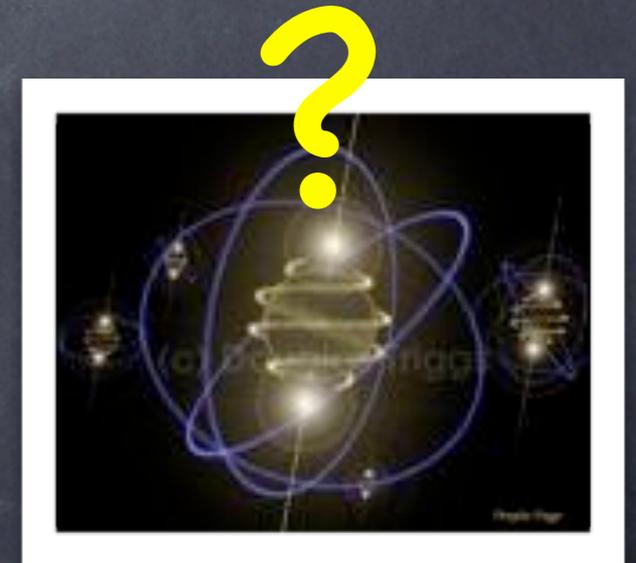
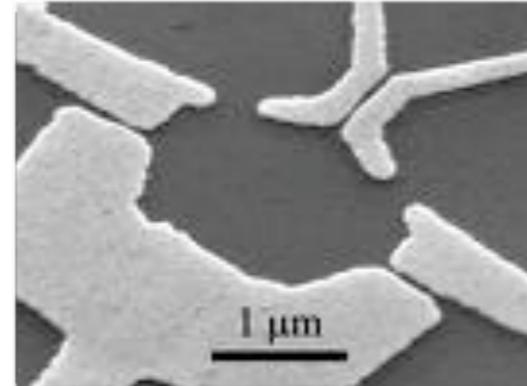
1982



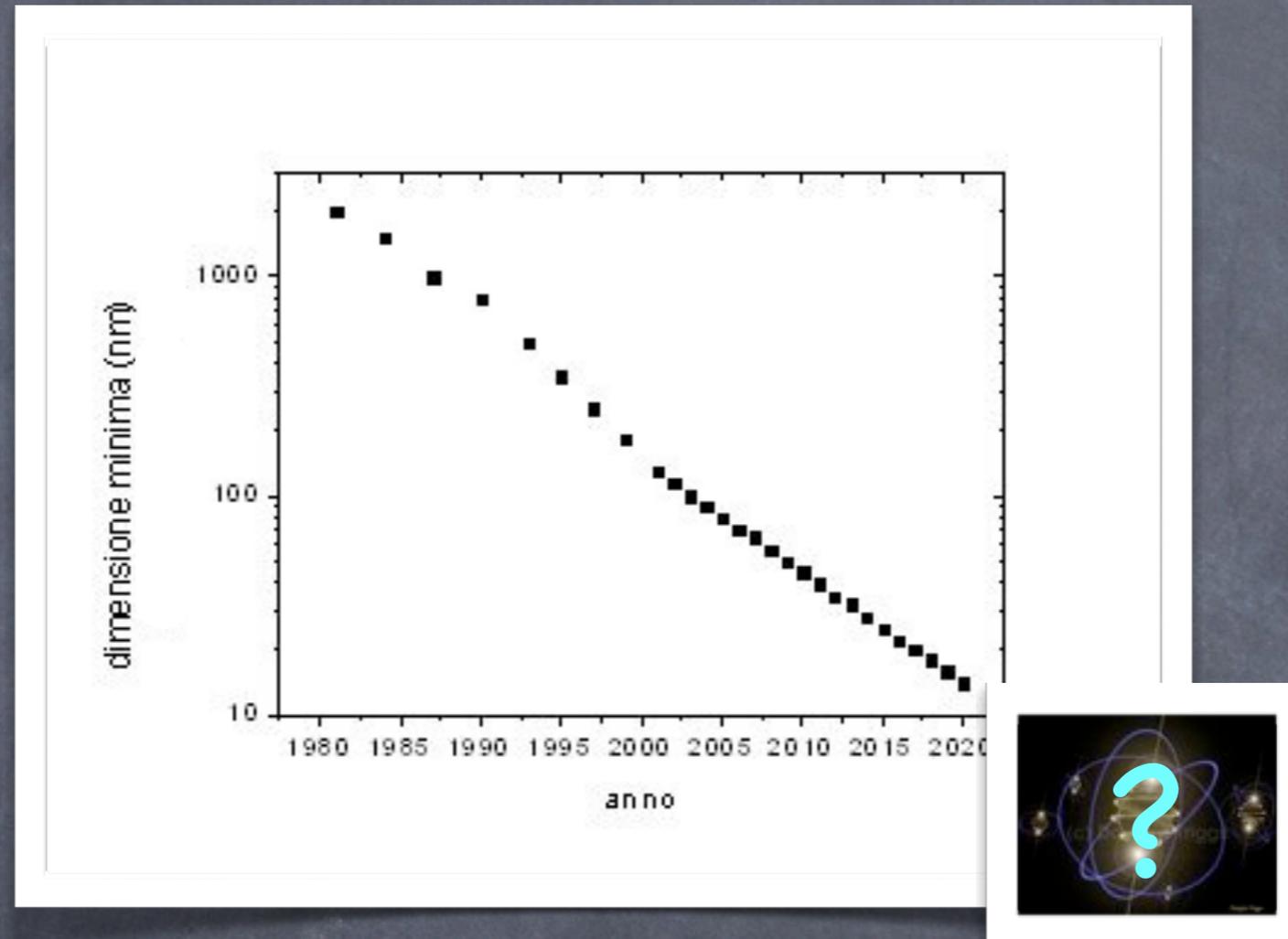
2008

Qual e' la differenza?

Miniaturizzazione



Legge di Moore



13 April 2005, Gordon Moore:

"It can't continue forever. The nature of exponentials is that you push them out and eventually disaster happens."

Cosa succede se bisogna manipolare atomi?

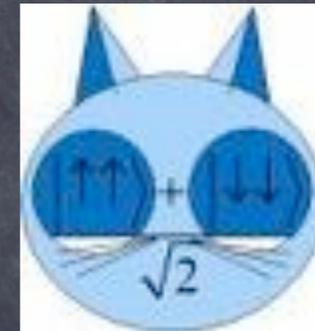
There is plenty of room
at the bottom

R.P. Feynmann

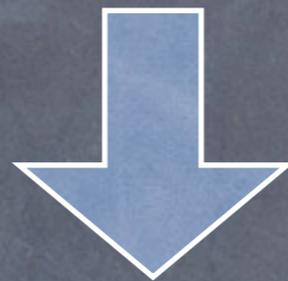
Dilemma

Forzare un
"computer atomico" a
comportarsi come
ENIAC?

Inventare nuove
regole piu'
adatte ai sistemi
atomici?



Informazione Quantistica

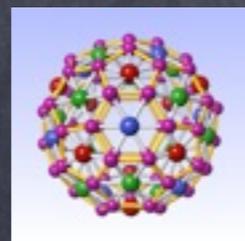


Manipolazione di sistemi quantistici
per la computazione

Bit

0, 1

qubit



stato
Una qualsiasi sovrapposizione
dei due stati
fondamentale

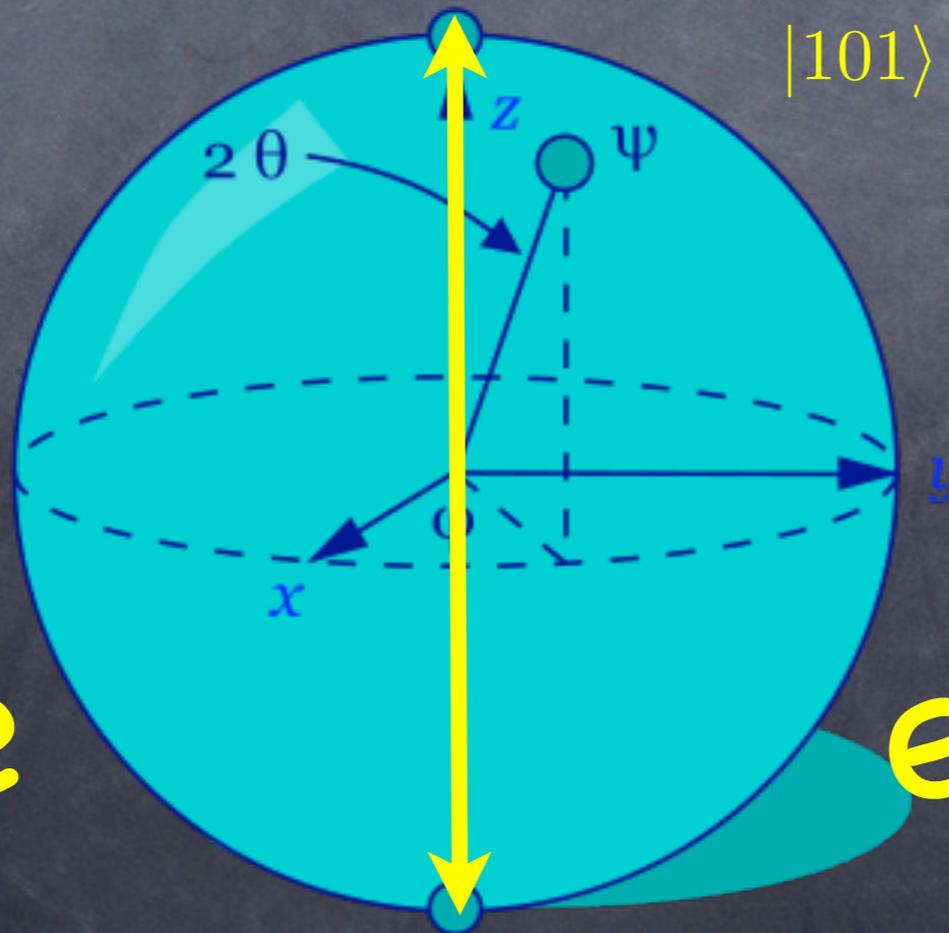
Parallelismo quantistico

Registro
classico

Registro
quantistico

101

$$|000\rangle + |001\rangle + |010\rangle + |100\rangle + |101\rangle + |101\rangle + |110\rangle + |111\rangle$$



Maggiore

efficienza?

Algoritmo di Deutsch

1985

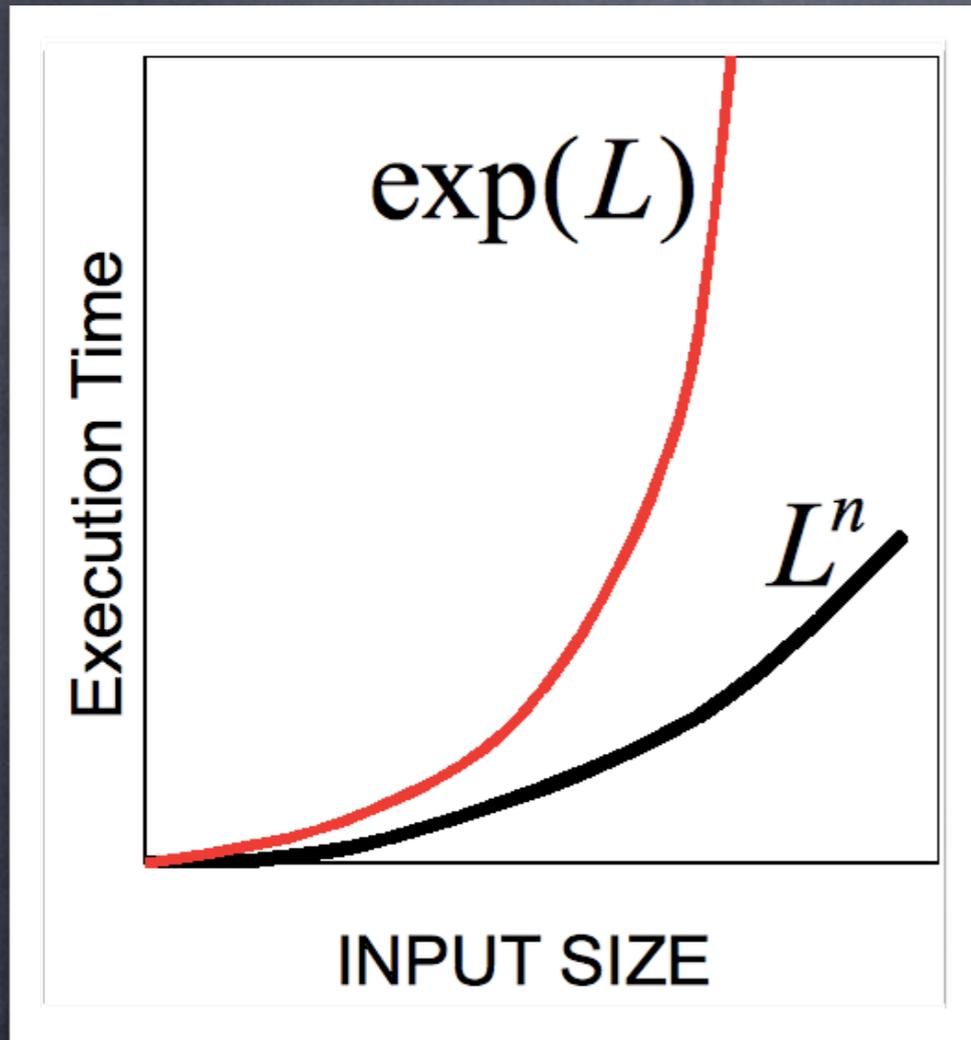


Per scoprire "classicamente"
se una moneta e' truccata
bisogna guardare entrambi i
lati



Con un computer quantistico
e' possibile "guardarla" una
sola volta

Problemi difficili?



Fattorizzazione

$$3267000013 \times 5915587277 = 1.932622371086164e+19$$

$$N \sim 10^L \quad \sqrt{N} \sim 10^{L/2}$$

per $L=100$ ed un computer che esegue 10^6 divisioni al secondo

$$T \sim 10^{44} \text{ sec}$$

18532395500947174450709383384936679868383424444311405679463280782405796233163977

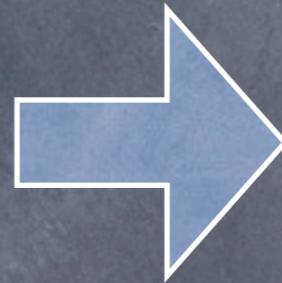
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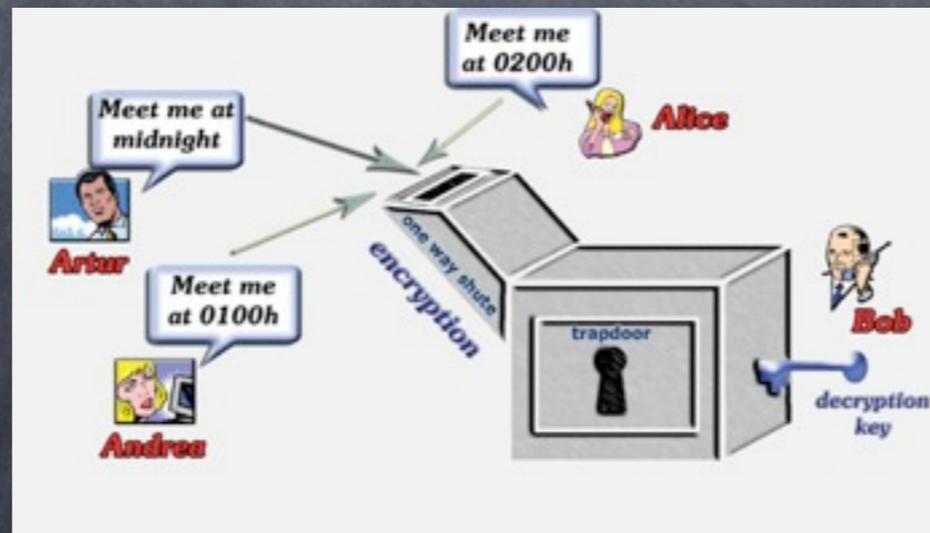
-Fattorizzazione- Algoritmo di Shor

Permette
di trovare i
fattori in
un tempo
polinomiale

1994



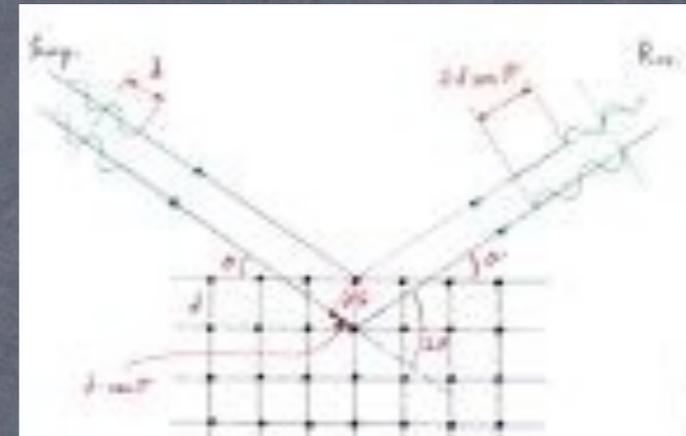
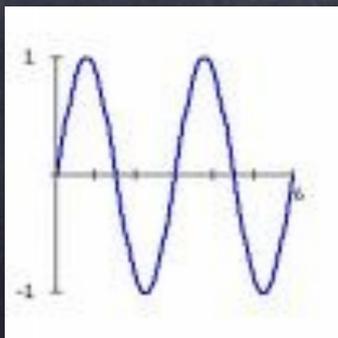
Importanza
fondamentale
nella crittografia
a chiave pubblica



Basata sulla difficoltà a trovare i fattori primi di un numero N grande

-Algoritmo di Shor- Come funziona?

La ricerca dei fattori primi puo' essere legata alla ricerca del periodo di una funzione



Crittografia Quantistica



Bennett Brassard 1984



Ekert 1991

Ingredienti fondamentali

- Principio di indeterminazione di Heisenberg
- Il processo di misura altera lo stato

Protocolli basati sia su stati non ortogonali o sull'esistenza di stati entangled

Crittografia Quantistica

Protocollo di Bennett Brassard 1984

	0	1
Base Z	↕	↔
Base X	↙↘	↗↖

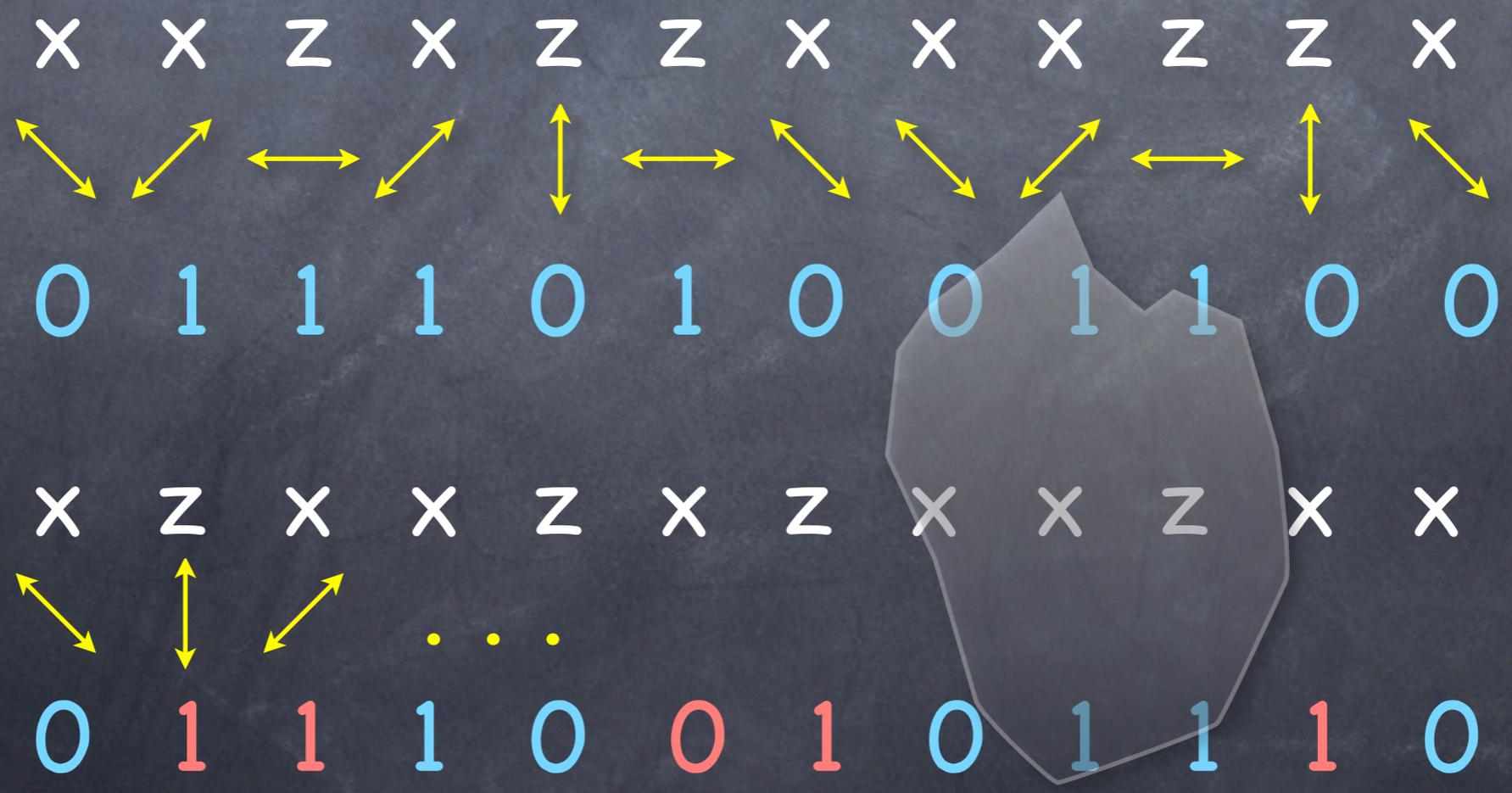
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Alice



Bob



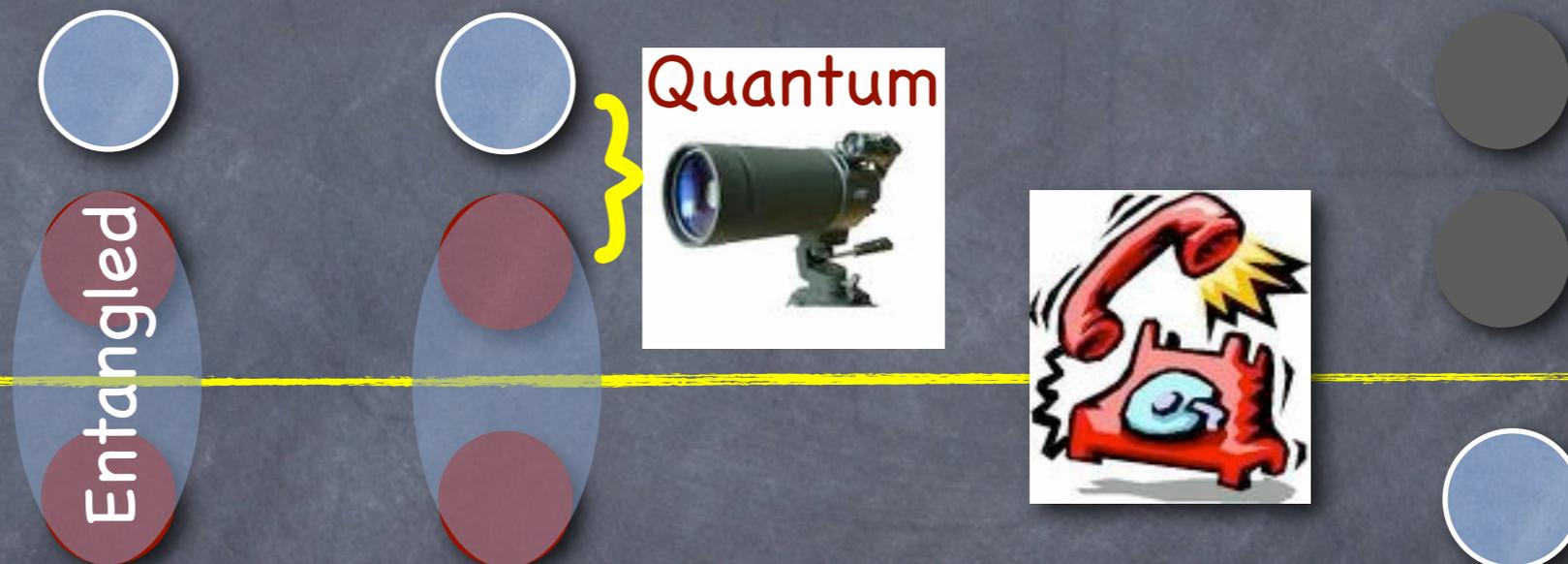
Teletrasporto Quantistico



The authors of the 1993 paper on quantum teleportation in the 1993 Entanglement Workshop on Quantum Information, Cetraro, Italy, from left: Richard Jozsa (University of Warwick), William Wootters (University of Maryland), Charles Bennett (IBM Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York), Seth Lloyd (MIT), and Claude Crépeau (University of Toronto). Photograph by: Adam B. Shulman, originally via Wikimedia Commons.



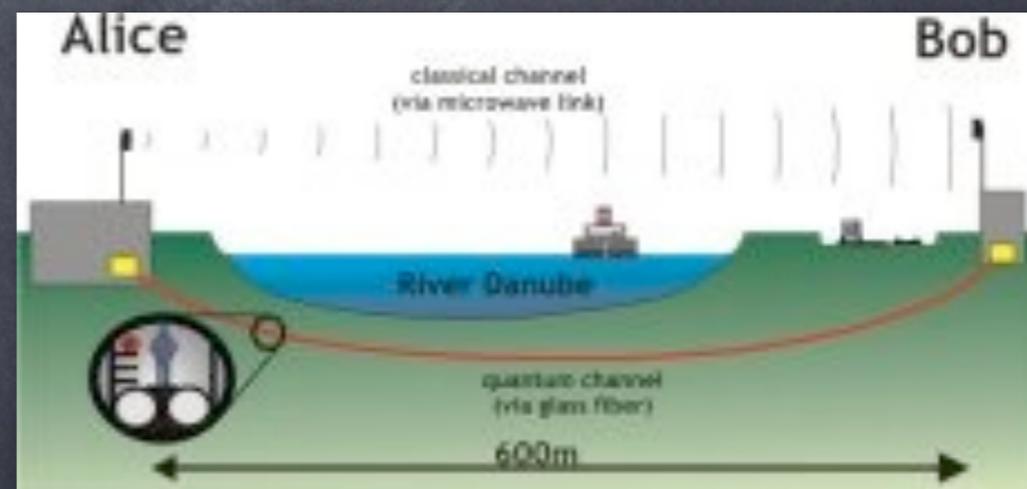
Bennett et al 1993



Conferma sperimentale

D. Bouwmeester et al 1997

D. Boschi et al 1998



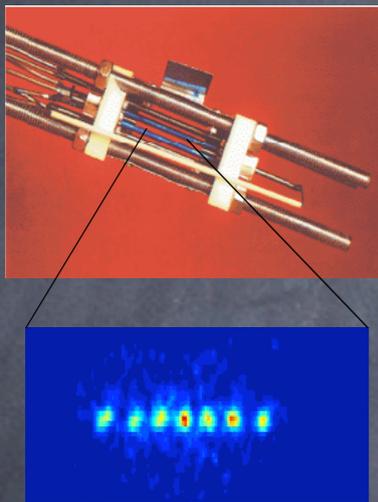
Come costruire un computer quantistico



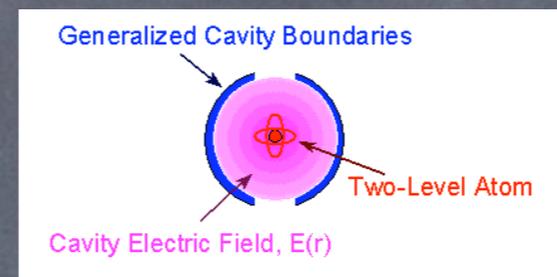
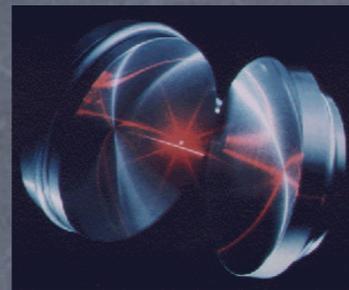
- ✓ Avere a disposizione un insieme di qubit
- ✓ Sapere eseguire tutte le porte logiche necessarie
- ✓ Il computer quantistico deve essere protetto da varie sorgenti di rumore
- ✓ Essere in grado di misurare lo stato finale del computer

Computer quantistici

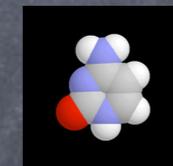
Ion traps



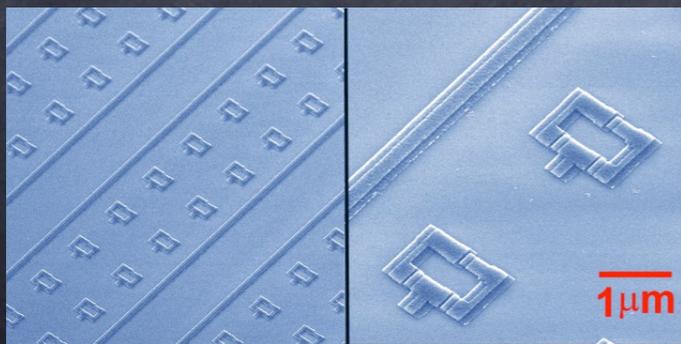
Cavity QED



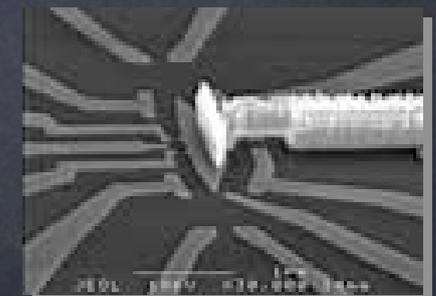
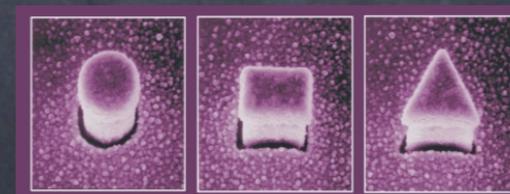
NMR



Superconducting circuits



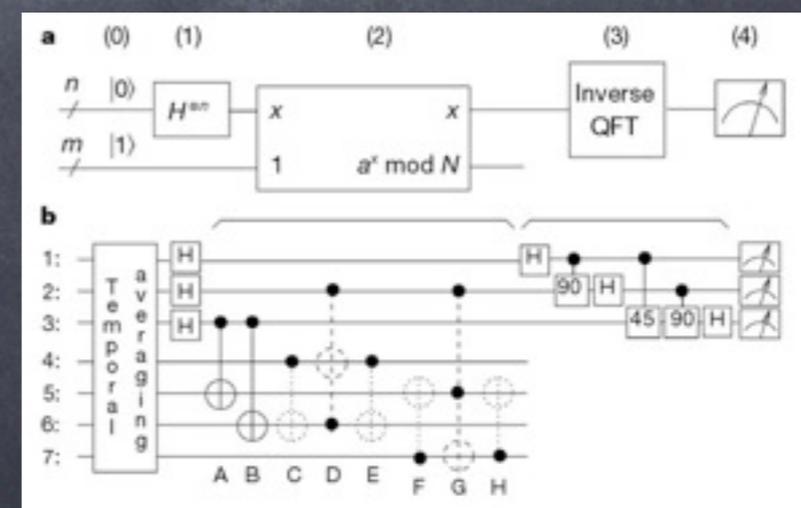
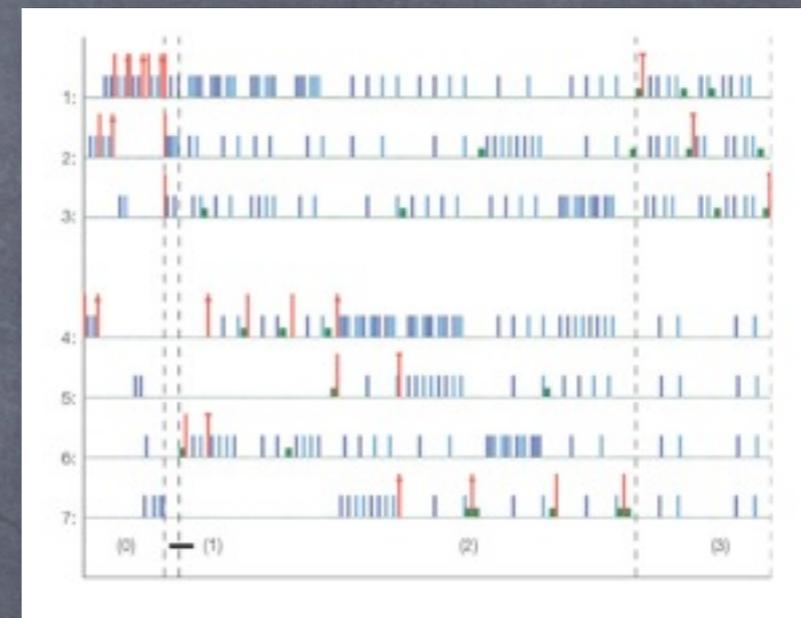
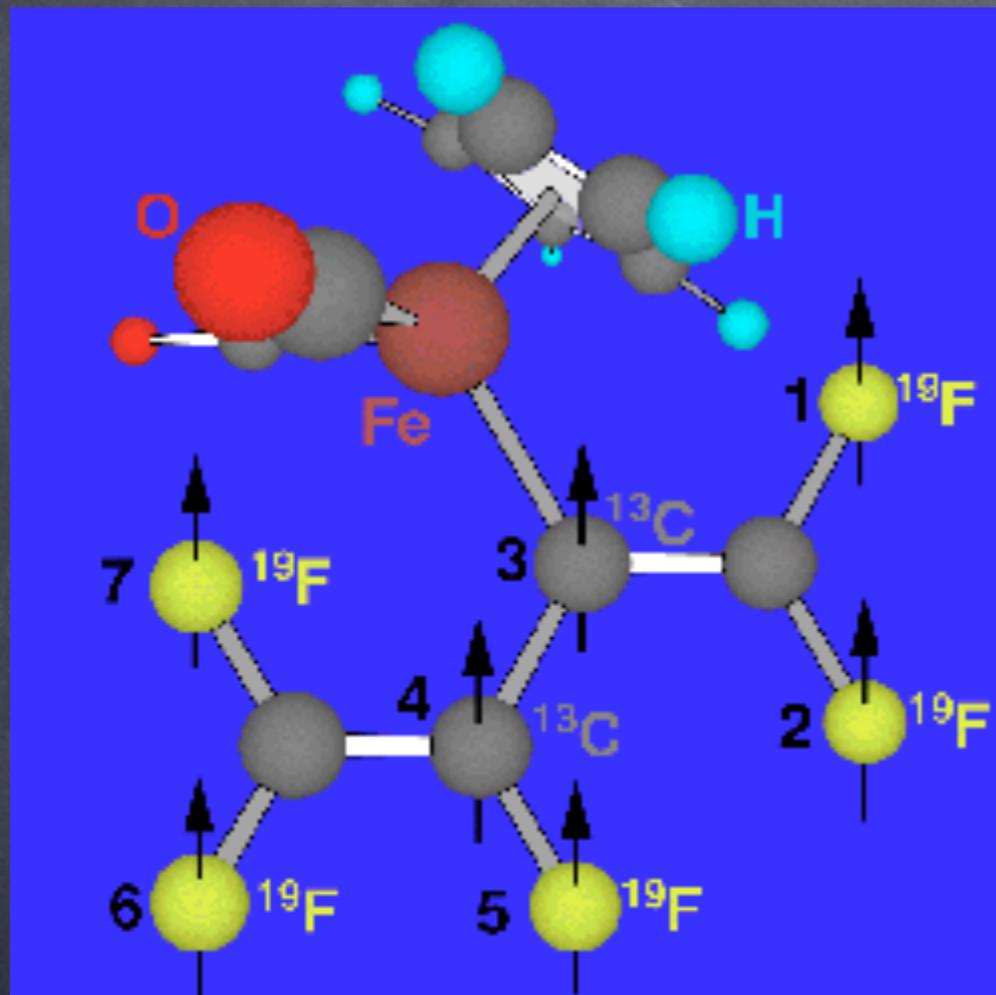
Quantum dots



Fattorizzare N=15!



L. Vandersypen et al. 2001



Prospettive



Grazie
dell'attenzione