

Experimental implementation of a programmable controlled-phase gate



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- parameters are not hard-coded into the setup
- parameters are set by program qubits

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Programmable Quantum Gate Arrays

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parameters are not hard-coded into the setup parameters are set by program qubits VOLUME 79, NUMBER 2 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 14 JULY 1997 Programmable Ouantum Gate Arrays M. A. Nielsen^{1,*} and Isaac L. Chuang^{2,†} ¹Center for Advanced Studies, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131-1156 ²Theoretical Astrophysics T-6, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545 (Received 18 March 1997) VOLUME 88, NUMBER 4 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 28 JANUARY 2002 Storing Ouantum Dynamics in Ouantum States: A Stochastic Programmable Gate G. Vidal,¹ L. Masanes,^{1,2} and J. I. Cirac¹

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deploy a quantum software in a general circuit

teleport entire quantum algorithms





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can be used for genuine quantum machine learning



- implemented in Olomouc at the Department of Optics
- rotates a single qubit by angle given by program qubit

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- two qubit gate
- \blacksquare phase shift φ is introduced to $|11\rangle$ state

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- tunable version of the CNOT gate (universal gate)
- two qubit gate
- \blacksquare phase shift φ is introduced to $|11\rangle$ state

 $|mn\rangle \rightarrow e^{i\varphi\delta_{m1}\delta_{n1}}|mn\rangle \qquad m, n \in \{0, 1\}$

non-optimal:



optimal:

Lemr et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 106 013602 (2011)

Note: non-programmable gates, φ hard-coded in the setup

Controlled-unitary gate



Controlled-unitary gate

can be implemented with two CNOT gates

Barenco *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **52**, 3457 (1995)

Controlled-unitary gate

- can be implemented with two CNOT gates
 - Barenco *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **52**, 3457 (1995)

- or one tunable c-phase gate
- important for probabilistic platforms



Programmable tunable c-phase gate



Linear-optical setup









■ PBS: encoding conversion polarization ↔ spatial mode

 the "Lanyon" trick – obtaining ancillary modes

 2 spatial × 2 polarization modes for target qubit

- PPBS + HWPs: implement a CNOT gate
- the "Kiesel" method

Kiesel et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 95, 210505 (2005)

■ if control qubit is |1⟩, then target gets swapped to |0⟩



- PPBS + HWPs: implement a CNOT gate
- the "Kiesel" method
- if control qubit is |1⟩, then target gets swapped to |0⟩

■ PBS: encoding conversion polarization ↔ spatial mode

- the "Lanyon" trick obtaining ancillary modes
- 2 spatial × 2 polarization modes for target qubit
- PBS + HWPs: implement a programmable phase gate
- the "Mičuda" gate
- phase shift φ is added to the target in |0⟩ state



compact interferometer using beam displacers

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- three-photon source: SPDC + attenuated fundamental

- compact interferometer using beam displacers
- three-photon source: SPDC + attenuated fundamental
- ongoing work

Implementation on IBMQ



Implementation on IBMQ

implemented as a Toffoli (control-control-NOT) gate

standard decomposition into universal set of gates
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Results (not great, not terrible)



 $\varphi = 0$, signal $|+\rangle$, control $|0\rangle$, purity = 66.4 %, fidelity = 79.4 %

Results (not great, not terrible)



 $\varphi=$ 0, signal $|+\rangle,$ control $|1\rangle,$ purity = 62.8 %, fidelity = 77.5 %

Results (not great, not terrible)



 $\varphi = \pi$, signal $|+\rangle$, control $|1\rangle$, purity = 47.3 %, fidelity = 63.7 %

Thank You for your attention!