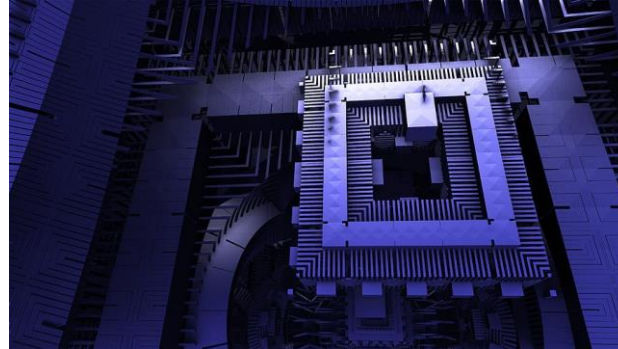


The rise of Quantum Machines



Department of Physics and Astronomy
Northwestern University

Roadmap

Quantum nature of reality

Quantum systems by design

Quantum computing in principle

The power of quantum computers

Quantum systems in nature and early technologies

Quantum information

Quantum computing in practice

Current status of QCs and outlook

Today's lecture

Timeline



Electromagnetism

Mechanics

Behavior of atoms and their interaction with light

1600

1700

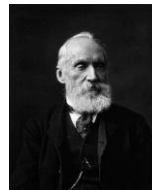
1800

1900

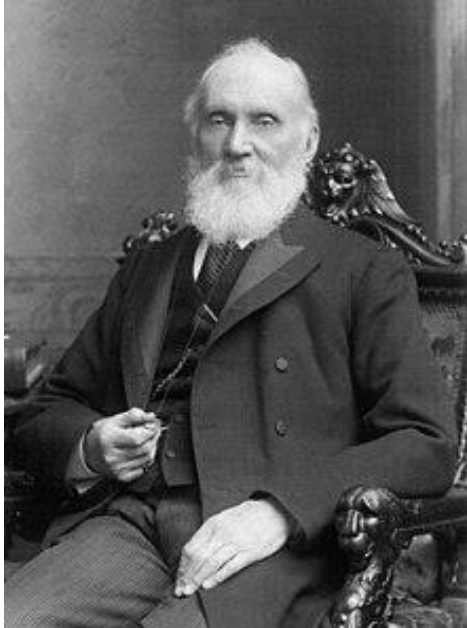
2000

today

Thermodynamics



Kelvin's Clouds



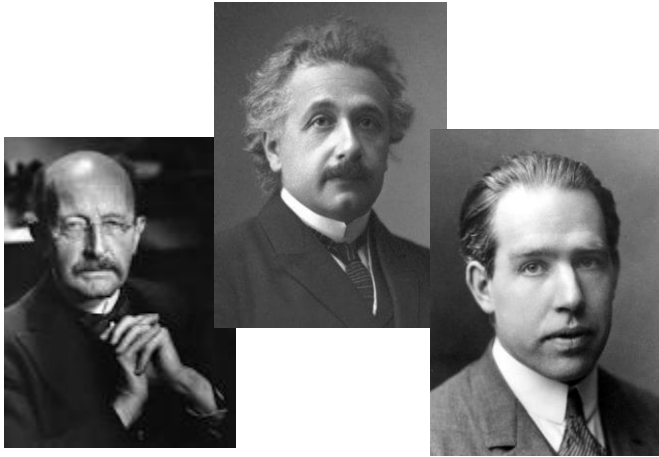
“Nineteenth Century Clouds over the Dynamical Theory of Heat and Light”:

- I. The first came into existence with the undulatory theory of light, and was dealt with by Fresnel and Dr. Thomas Young; it involved the question, How could the earth move through an elastic solid, such as essentially is the luminiferous ether?

- II. The second is the Maxwell-Boltzmann doctrine regarding the partition of energy.

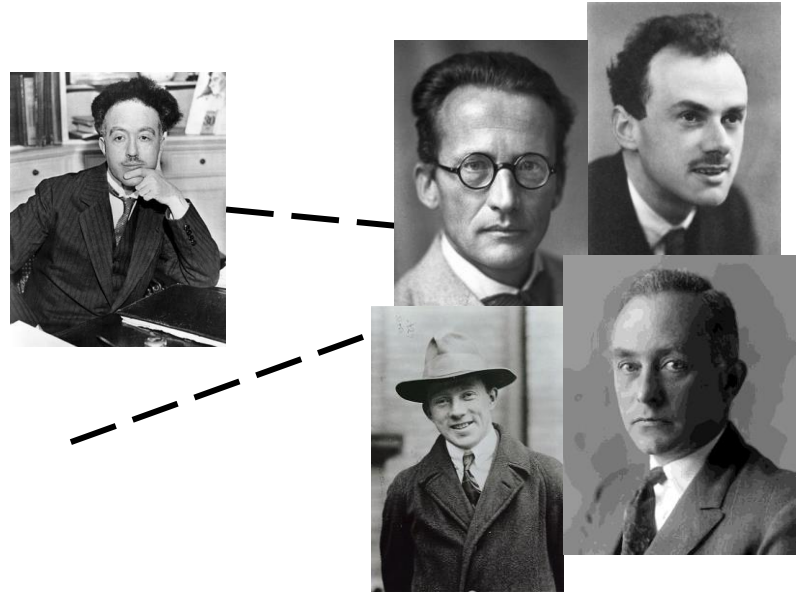
Realization of the quantum nature of reality

Old quantum theory



Solutions based on
modifications of
classical theories

Quantum mechanics

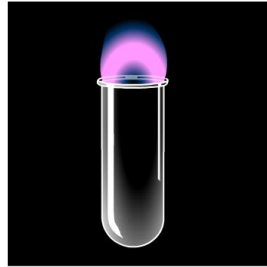
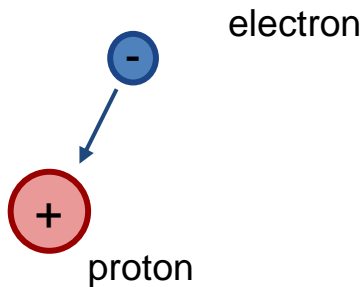


Discovery of underlying rules
of quantum theory

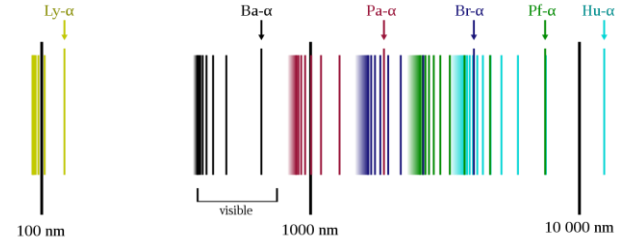
Atomic spectra

One of the first applications of quantum theory was the description of atoms and their interaction with light

Hydrogen atom



Effect of shining light on hydrogen atoms



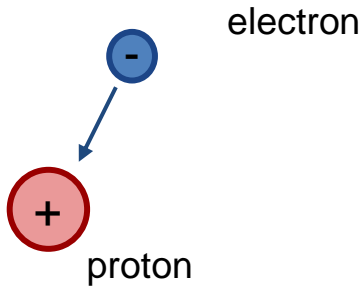
Discrete frequencies of emitted light



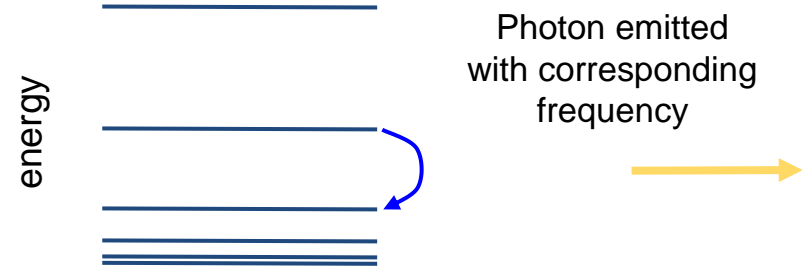
Explained partially by old quantum theory, and fully by modern quantum theory

Quantum states with definite energy

Hydrogen atom



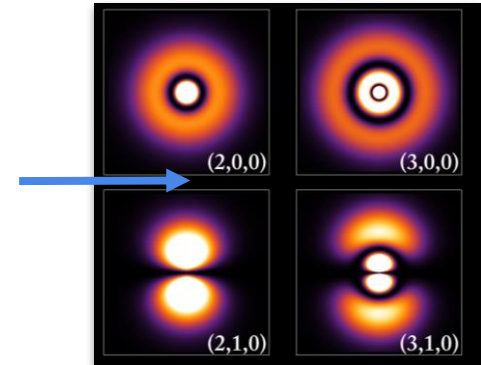
Discrete possible energy states



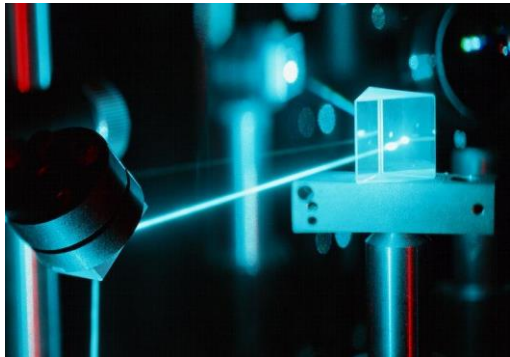
Probability amplitude for the electron to be at position r



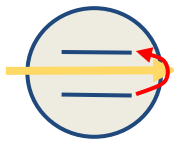
Spatial distribution of electron probability density



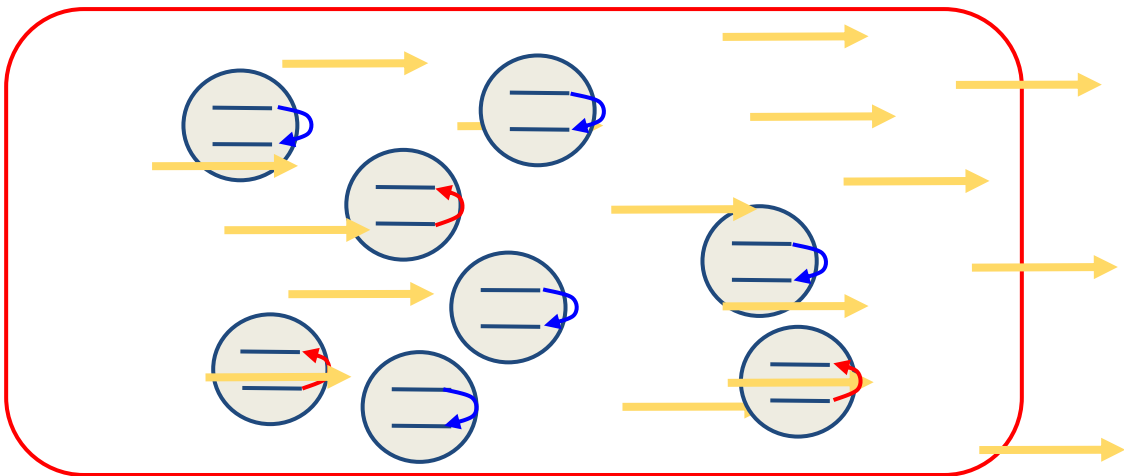
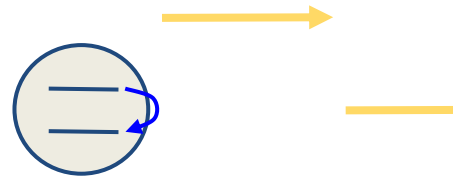
Application: lasers



Absorption of photons

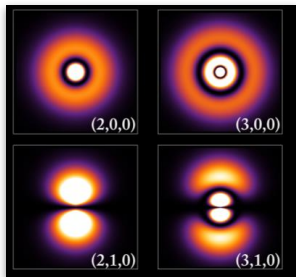


Emission of photons induced by other photons

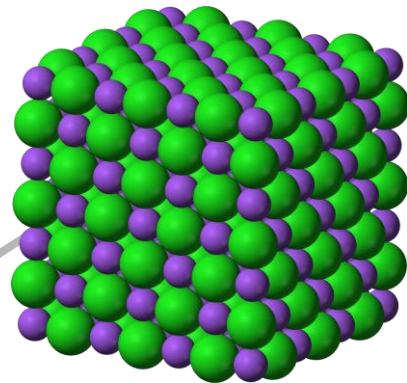
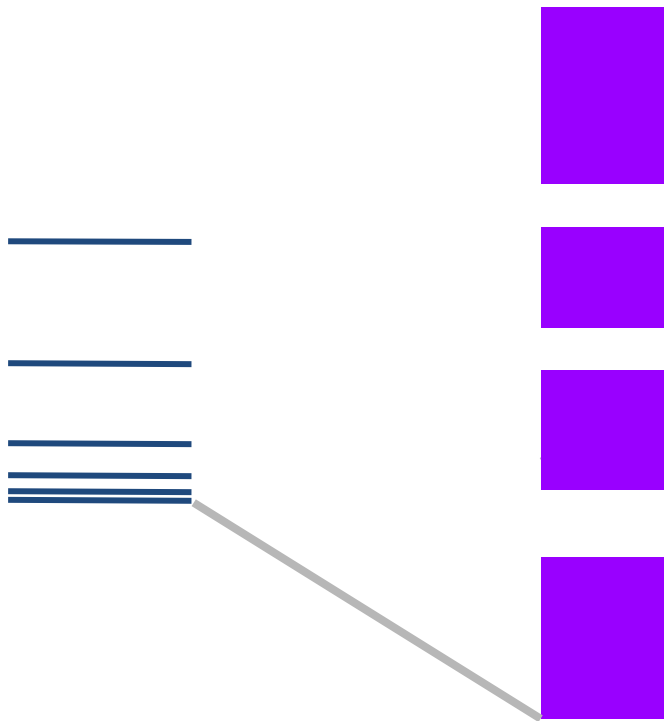


All photons produced have the same properties: frequency, phase

From atoms/molecules to solids



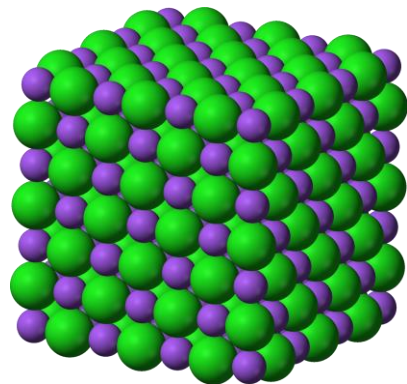
Energies of individual atoms



Energy bands in solids

Bring many atoms/molecules closer together: solids can form

From atoms/molecules to solids

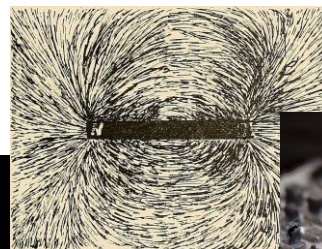
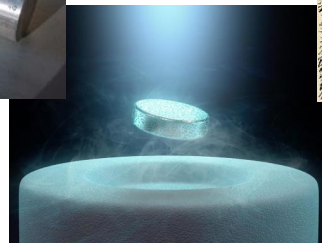


Phases of matter can form:

- Metals
- Semiconductors
- Insulators
- Magnets
- Superconductors
- Topological states



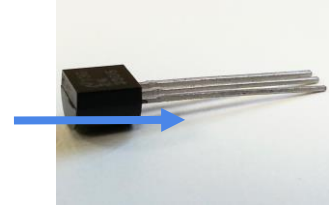
Energy bands in
solids



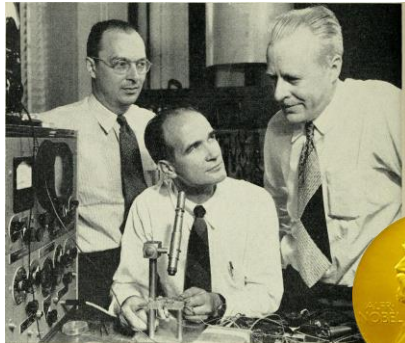
Application: transistors



Transistors



Made from semiconductors

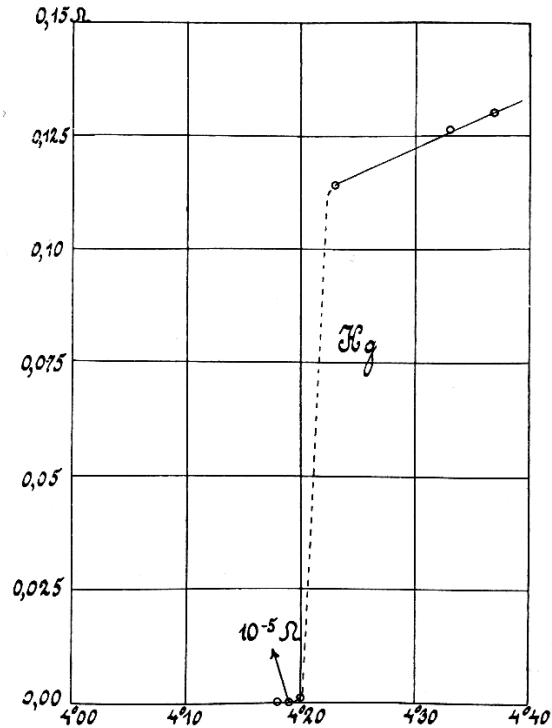


Created in Bell Labs
in 1947

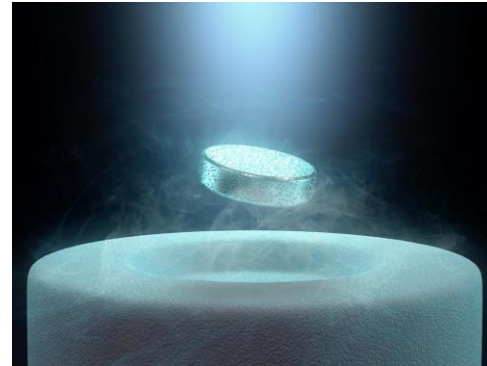


- Used to encode 1s and 0s in conventional computers.
- Today's computers can have 100s of billions of transistors

Application: superconducting devices

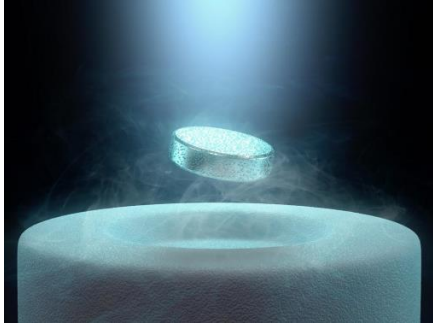


When a metal such as lead is cooled to temperatures around -452.47 F, it becomes a superconductor

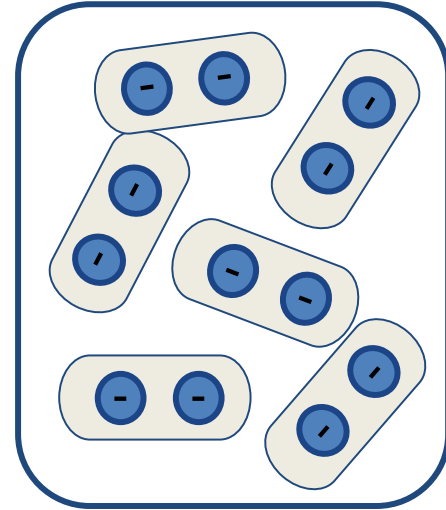


It exhibits interesting phenomena, such as magnetic levitation when placed on top of a magnet

Application: superconducting devices

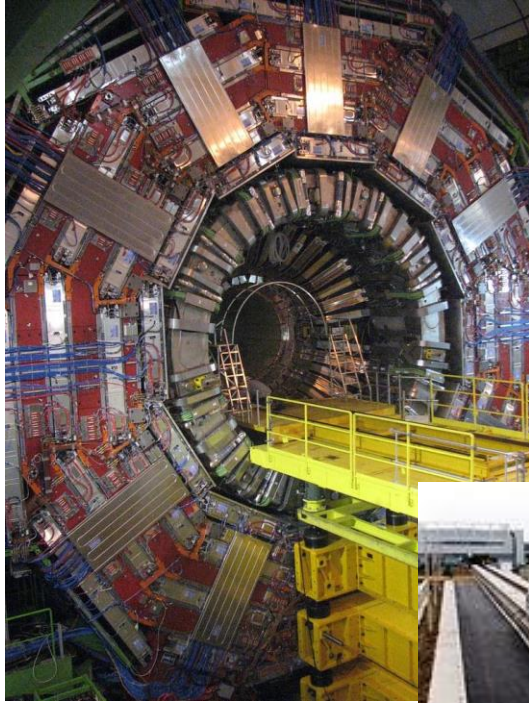


The solid makes the electrons feel attraction, forming a bound state.



The collective state becomes rigid, and is not easily disturbed by culprits of resistance (such as dirt in the solid)

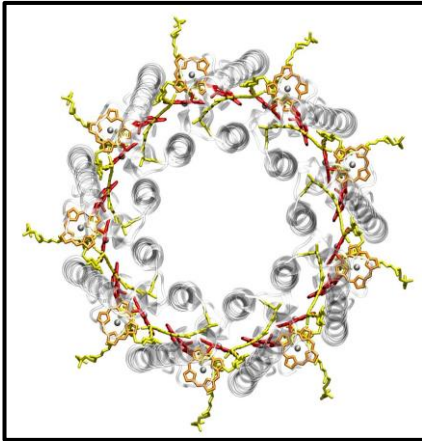
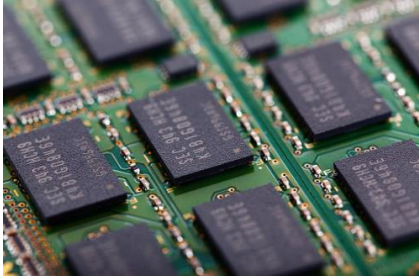
Application: superconducting devices



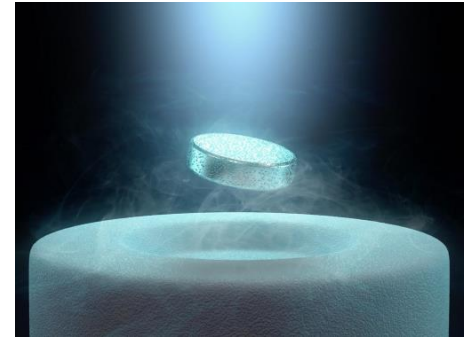
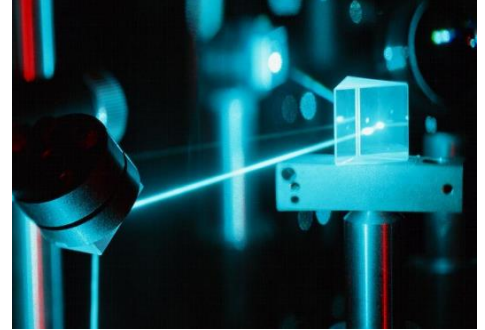
Superconductors arise in a wide range of technologies



Conclusions



- Quantum behavior can be found in a wide range of systems in Nature.
- Many of the technologies that have been developed since the 1900s operate based on quantum effects.
- In all of these examples, we do not control directly these quantum effects.



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Next lecture

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