



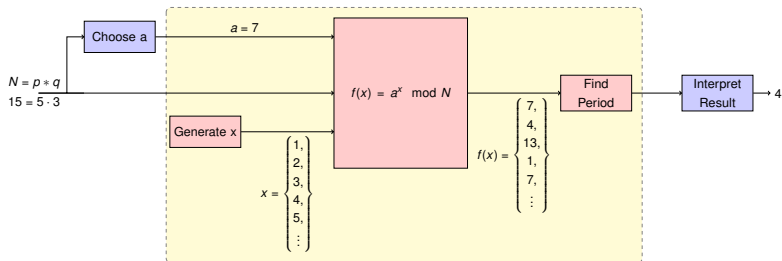
Factoring 15 using NMR

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Outline

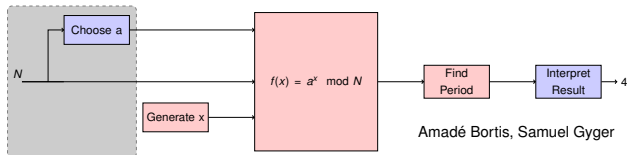
- Shor algorithm
 - Basics
 - Example
- Requirements
- Quantum circuit
- Results

Shor algorithm



Qubit requirements

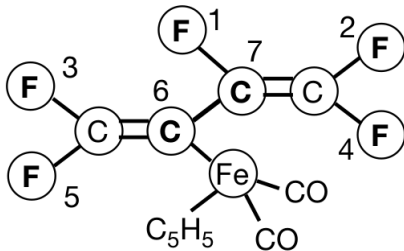
- Pick $a = 2, 7, 8, 13 \Rightarrow a^4 \bmod 15 = 1 \Rightarrow a^{2^k} \bmod 15 = 1$ for $k \geq 2$
- Pick $a = 4, 11, 14 \Rightarrow a^2 \bmod 15 = 1 \Rightarrow a^{2^k} \bmod 15 = 1$ for $k \geq 1$
- $f(x)$ simplifies to multiplications controlled by 2 bits (x_0, x_1)
- First register has to contain only 2 qubits
- 4 qubits needed to hold $f(x)$ ($2^4 = 16$) (second register)



Molecule

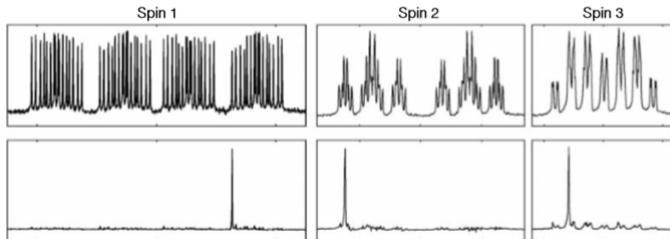
- Experiment $T = 303 \text{ K}$ ($30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)

$B = 11.7 \text{ T}$



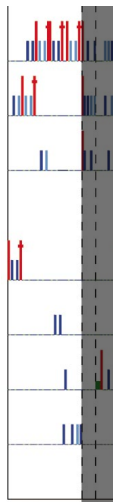
Initialization

- Desired initial state: $|\psi_1\rangle = |0000001\rangle$
- Use temporal averaging to create effective pure state $|\psi_1\rangle$
- $\rho^{pure} = \sum_i U_i^\dagger \rho U_i$



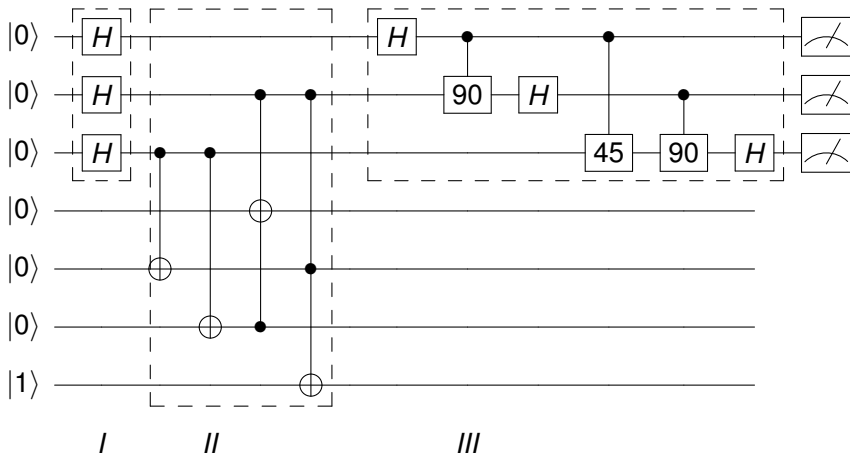
Quantum gates with NMR

- Using RF pulses
- Single Quantum Gates
 - 90° Pulse for a Hadamard Gate
- Coupling between different Atoms allows 2 Quantum Gates.
 - 90° Pulses and free Evolution Time
 - Refocusing undoes spin-spin interaction on target



Run the Quantum circuit

- Factorize $N = 15$ by finding Period of $f(x) = 7^x \bmod 15$

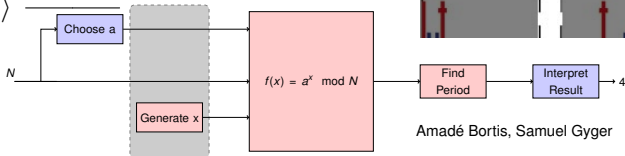


Step 1: The Hadamard gate

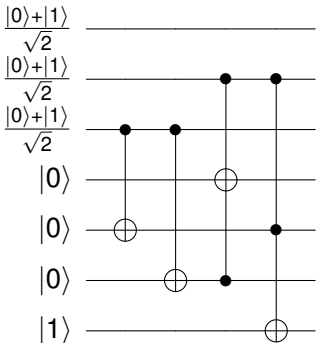
$$\begin{array}{l}
 |0\rangle \xrightarrow{H} \frac{|0\rangle+|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 |0\rangle \xrightarrow{H} \frac{|0\rangle+|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 |0\rangle \xrightarrow{H} \frac{|0\rangle+|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 |0\rangle \\
 |0\rangle \\
 |0\rangle
 \end{array}$$

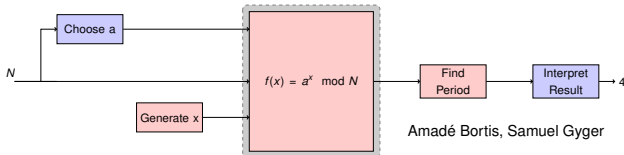
$$|1\rangle$$



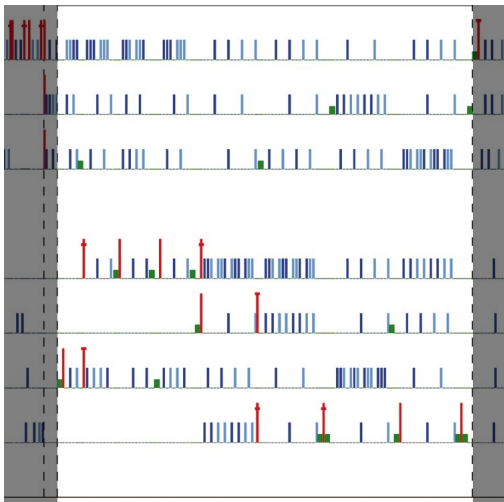
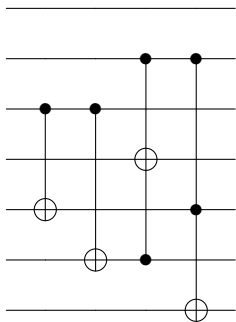
Step 2: Evaluate the function



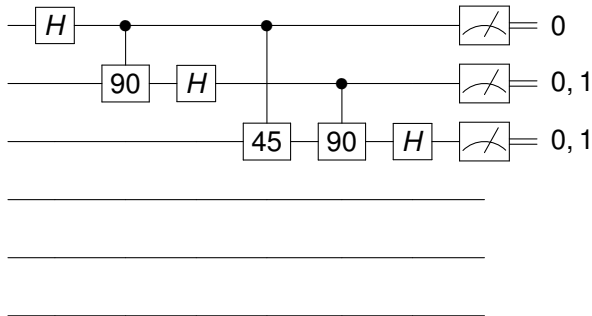
Step 2 creates a superposition in register 2, containing all possible values for $f(x) = a^x \text{ mod } N$



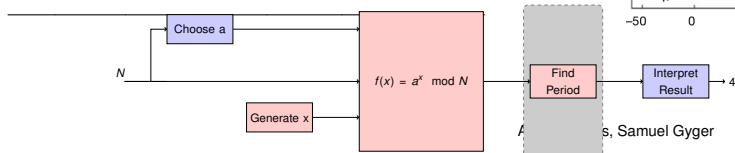
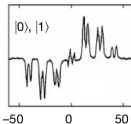
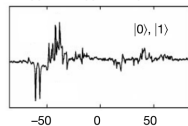
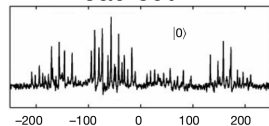
Step 2: Evaluate the function



Step 3: Quantum Fourier Transform (QFT)

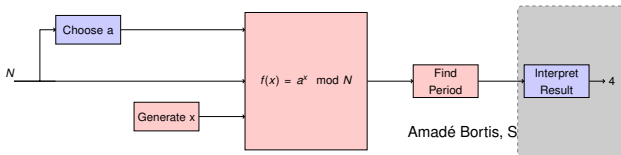


Read out



Calculating the Prime Factors

- All possible permutations of the Spin States are $|000\rangle$ (0), $|010\rangle$ (2), $|100\rangle$ (4), $|110\rangle$ (6).
- The smallest periodicity leads to $|2\rangle$ and therefore to $\gcd(7^{4/2} \pm 1, 15) = 3, 5$.



Outlook

- NMR not suited to factorize large numbers
- Similar experiments have been conducted with
 - Photonic Systems (Politi et al., 2009)
 - Superconducting Circuits (Lucero et al., 2012)

Literature

- Lucero, E., Barends, R., Chen, Y., Kelly, J., Mariantoni, M., Megrant, A., O'Malley, P., Sank, D., Vainsencher, A., Wenner, J., White, T., Yin, Y., Cleland, A. N., and Martinis, J. M. (2012). Computing prime factors with a Josephson phase qubit quantum processor. *Nature Physics*, 8(10):719–723.
- Politi, A., Matthews, J. C. F., and O'Brien, J. L. (2009). Shor's Quantum Factoring Algorithm on a Photonic Chip. *Science*, 325(5945):1221–1221.
- Vandersypen, L. M. K., Steffen, M., Breyta, G., Yannoni, C. S., Sherwood, M. H., and Chuang, I. L. (2001). Experimental realization of Shor's quantum factoring algorithm using nuclear magnetic resonance. *Nature*, 414(6866):883–887.