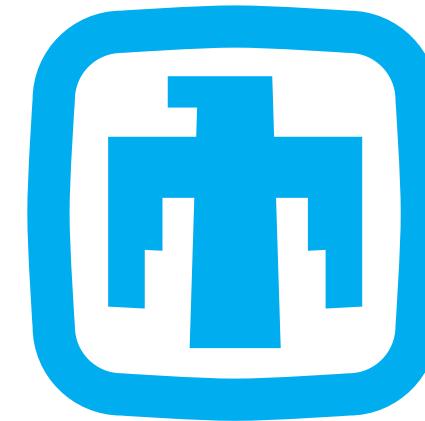


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# Quantum Control in the Era of Quantum Computing

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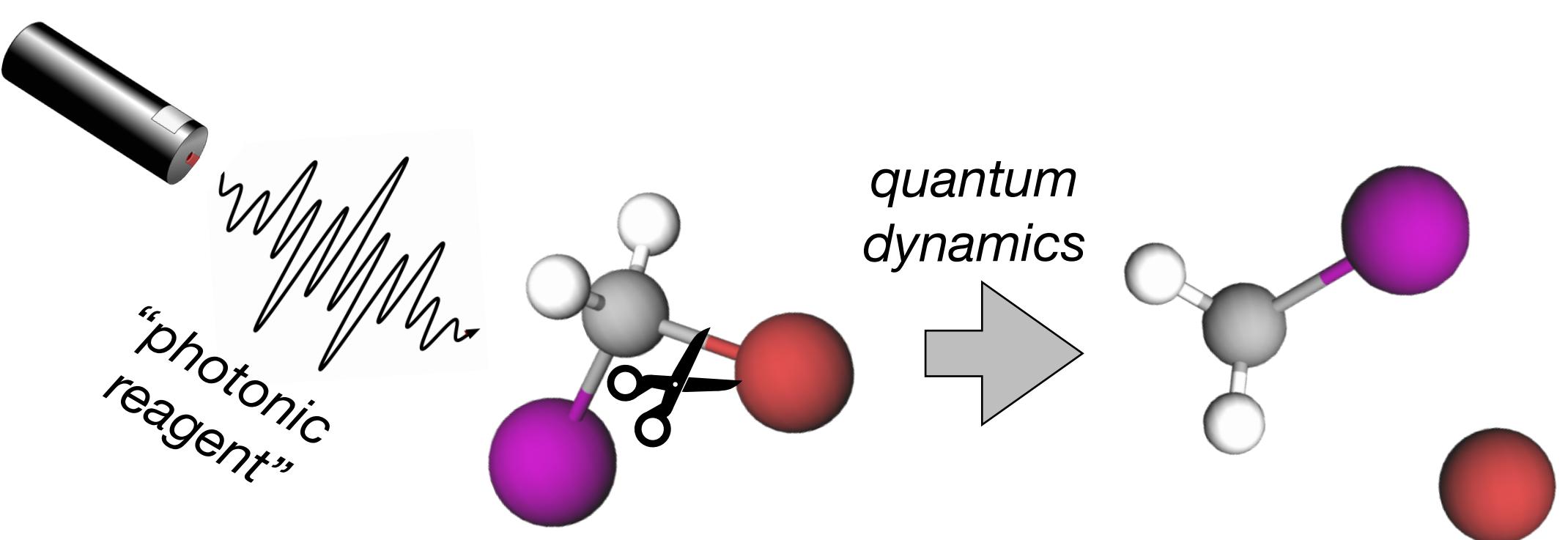


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# Controlling chemistry with light

Lasers can create tailored light to coherently control chemical transformations that may not otherwise be possible

- selective bond-breaking
- molecular rearrangement
- molecular orientation
- isotope selective processes
- charge and energy transfer
- etc...



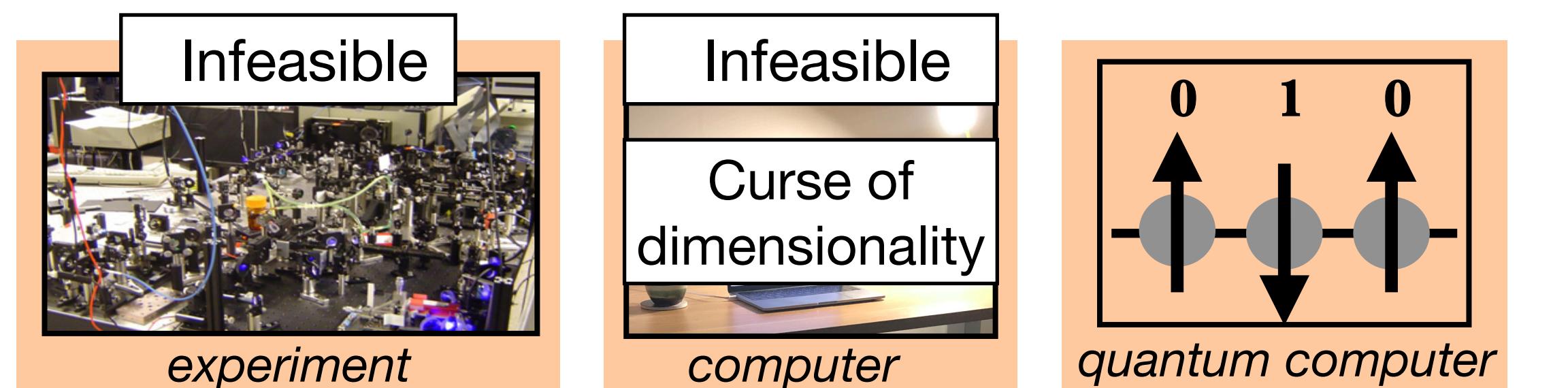
Initial ideas about this date back to the invention of the laser in 1960

So far, proof-of-principle experiments

Widespread adoption in scientific & engineering applications hasn't happened

Designing photonic reagents is hard

# Quantum control challenges



**Goal:** design a laser pulse  $f(t, \{\theta_i\})$ , to steer a quantum system towards a desired control target. This is posed as  $\min_{\{\theta_i\}} J(\{\theta_i\})$ .

How well is desired control target reached?

Involves simulating the dynamics of the quantum system induced by  $f(t, \{\theta_i\})$  to evaluate  $J(\{\theta_i\})$

**Challenge:** computer memory/time costs scale exponentially in the # quantum degrees of freedom

...not on a quantum computer!

$J(\{\theta_i\}^{(k)})$

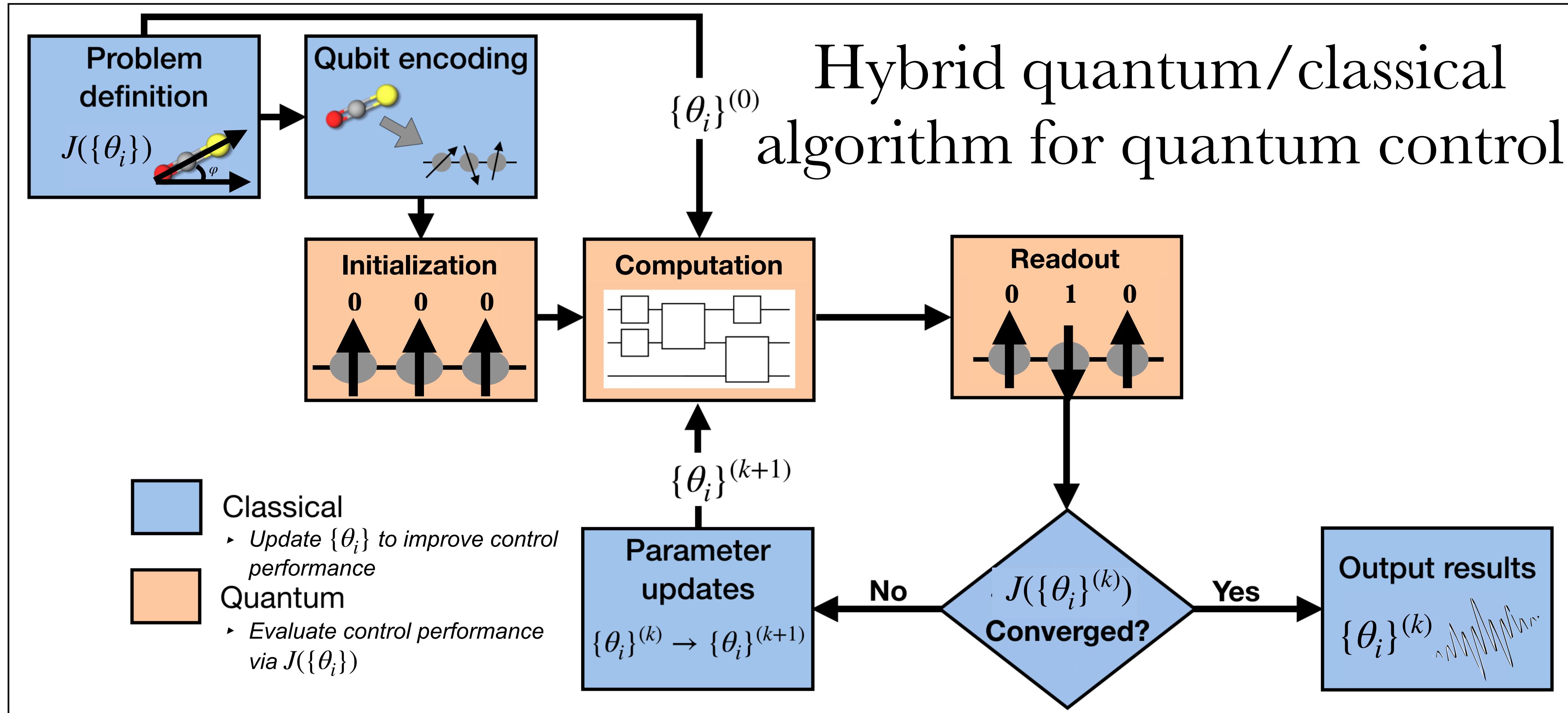


Richard Feynman

"Simulating Physics with Computers" (1982)

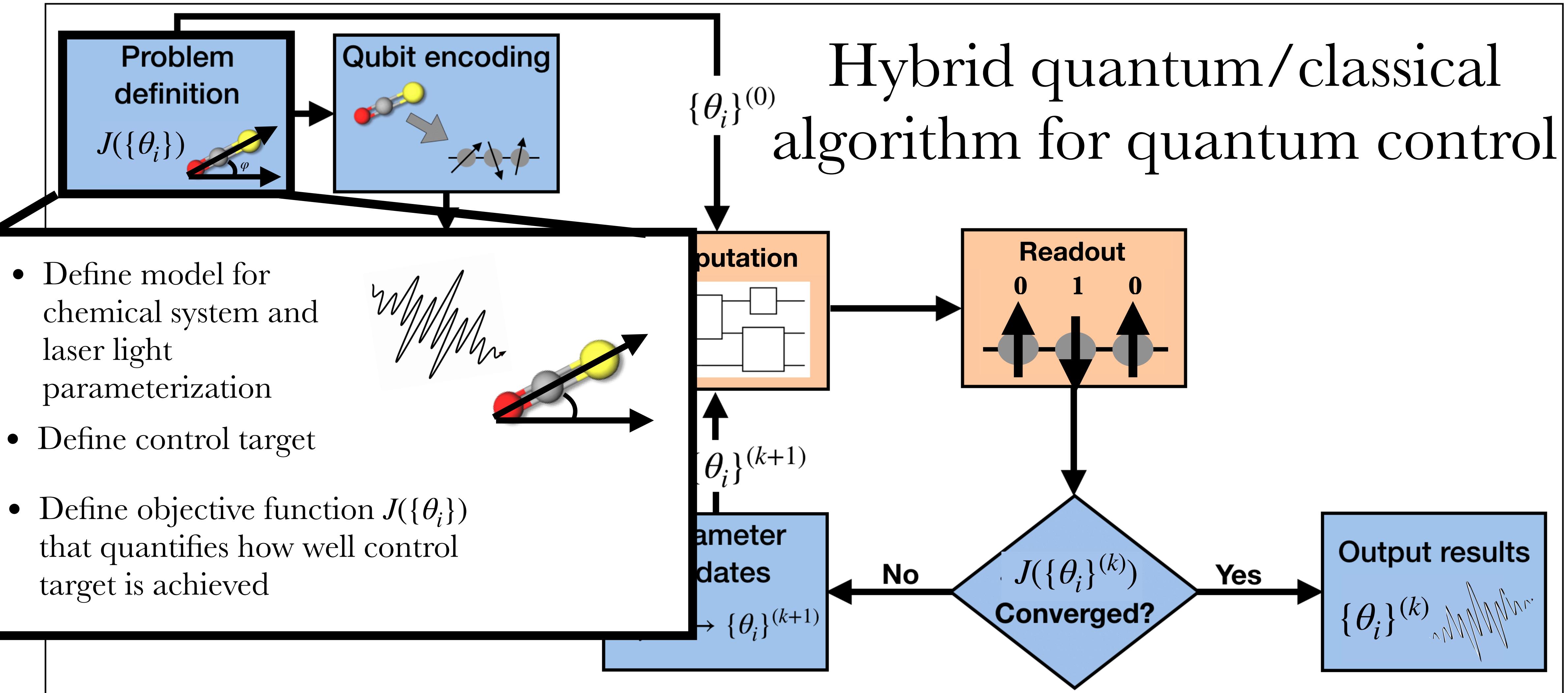
*"Nature isn't classical... if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem, because it doesn't look so easy."*

# Hybrid quantum/classical algorithm for quantum control

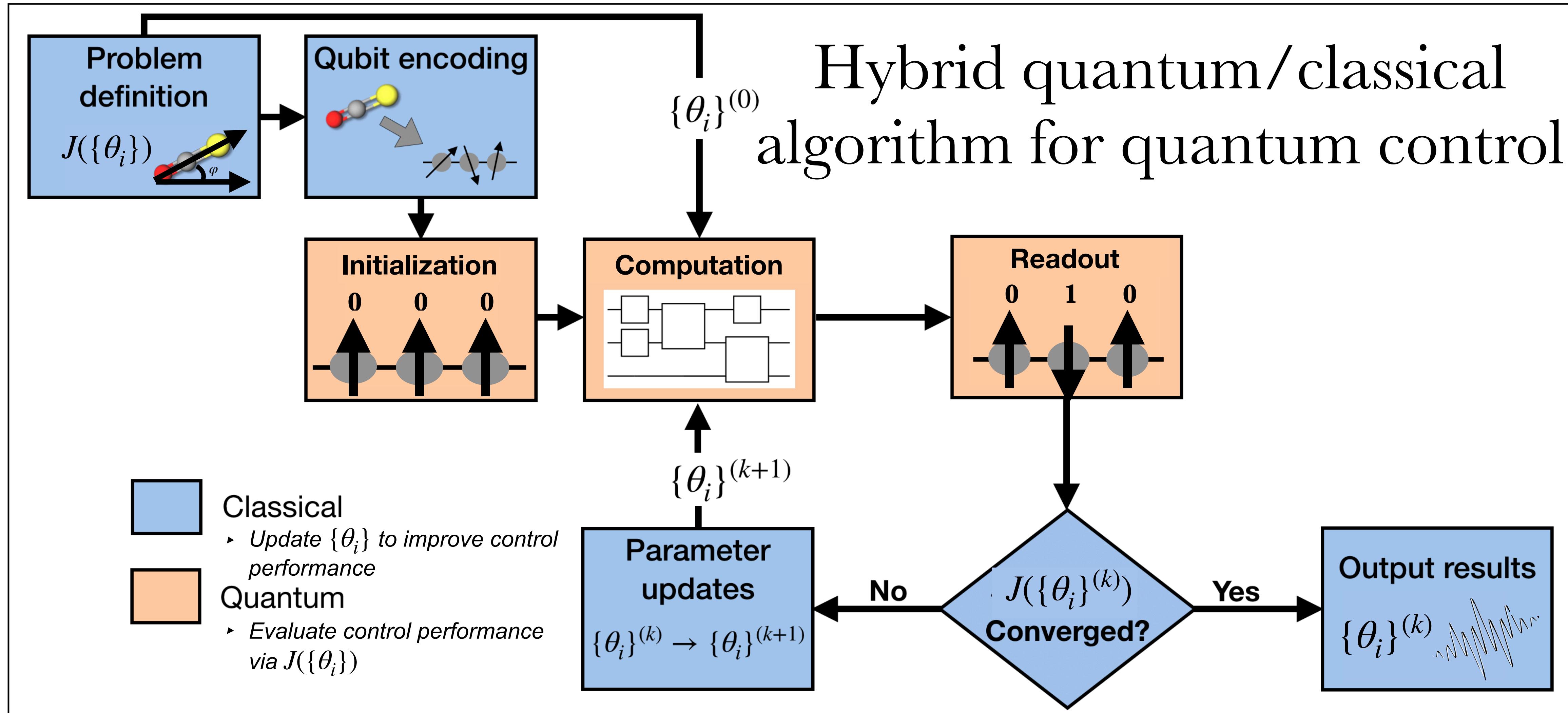


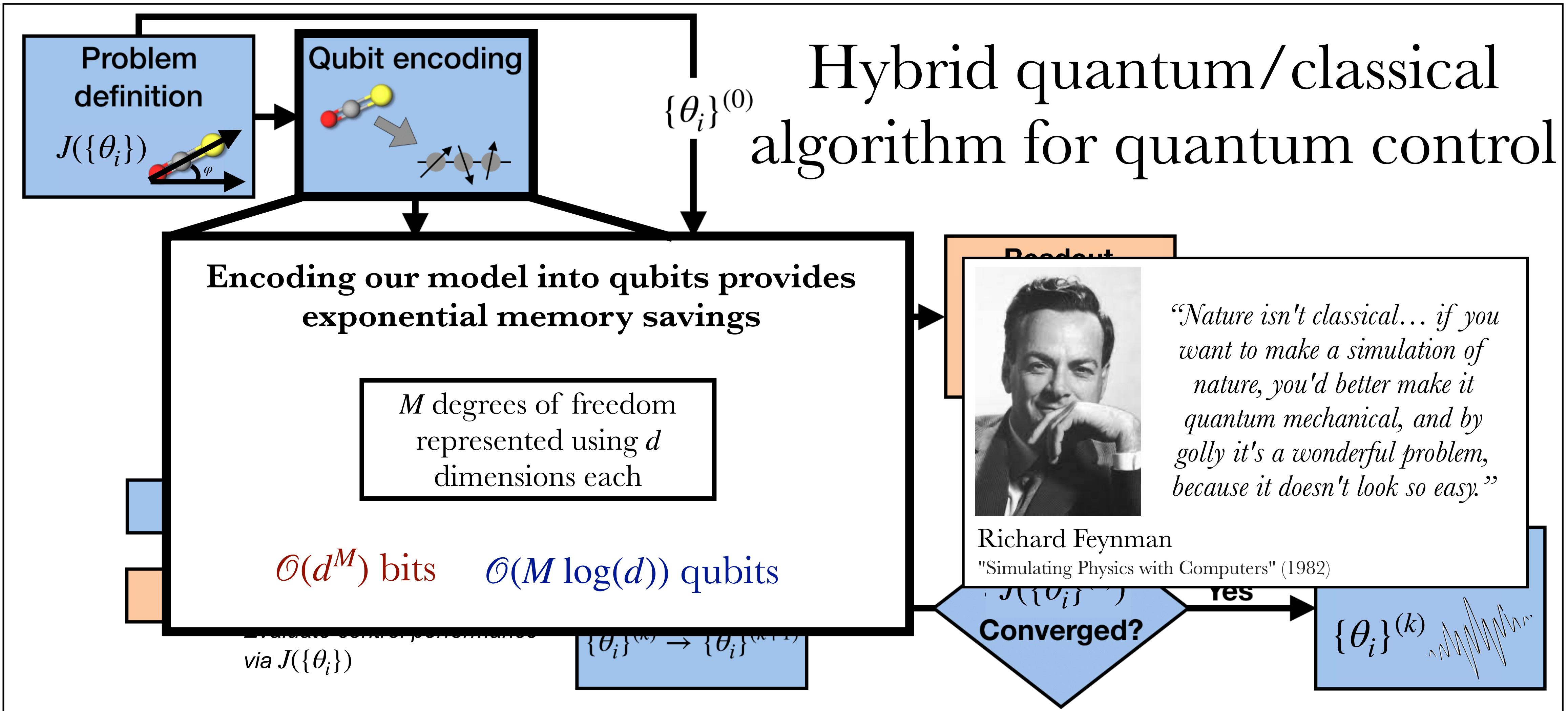
# Hybrid quantum/classical algorithm for quantum control

- Define model for chemical system and laser light parameterization
- Define control target
- Define objective function  $J(\{\theta_i\})$  that quantifies how well control target is achieved

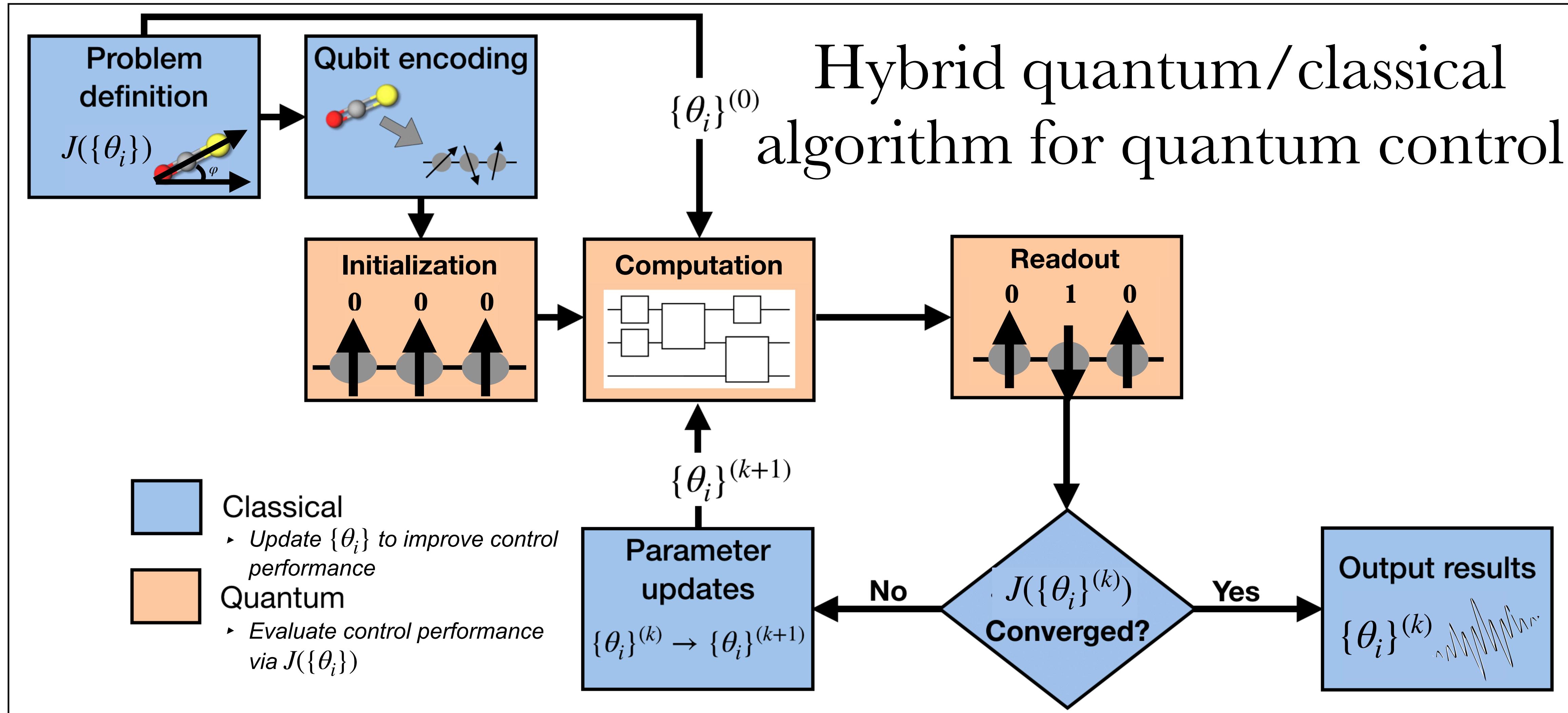


# Hybrid quantum/classical algorithm for quantum control





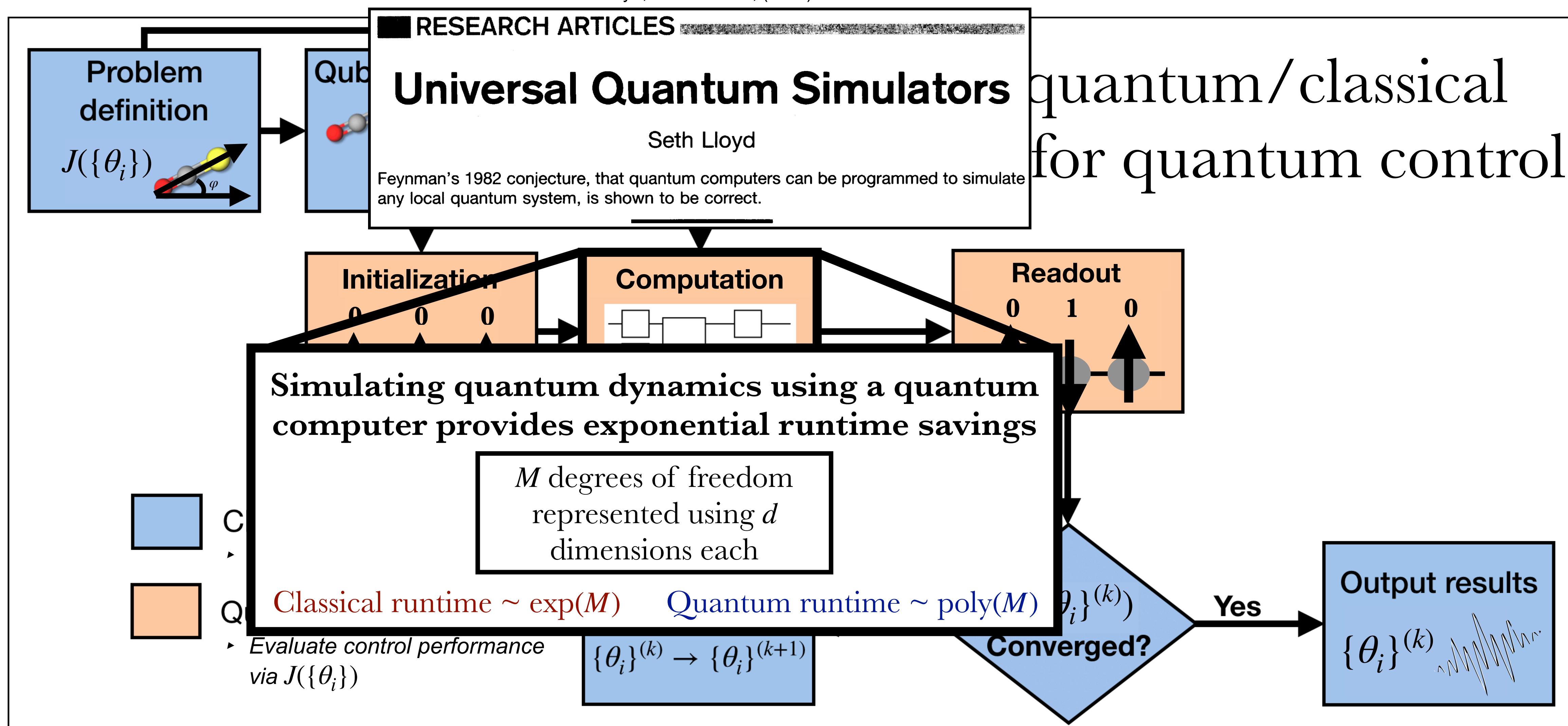
# Hybrid quantum/classical algorithm for quantum control



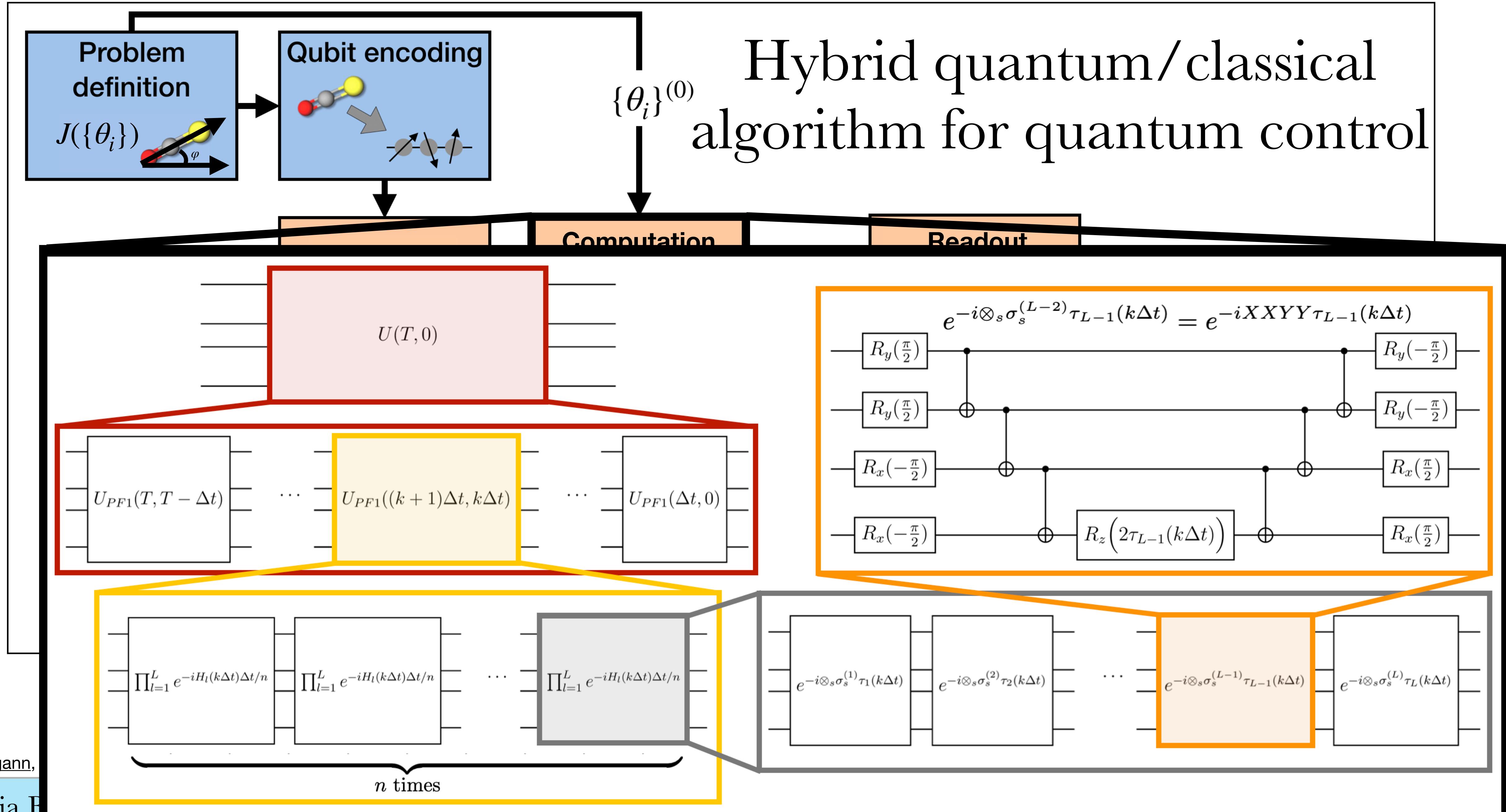
## Universal Quantum Simulators

Seth Lloyd

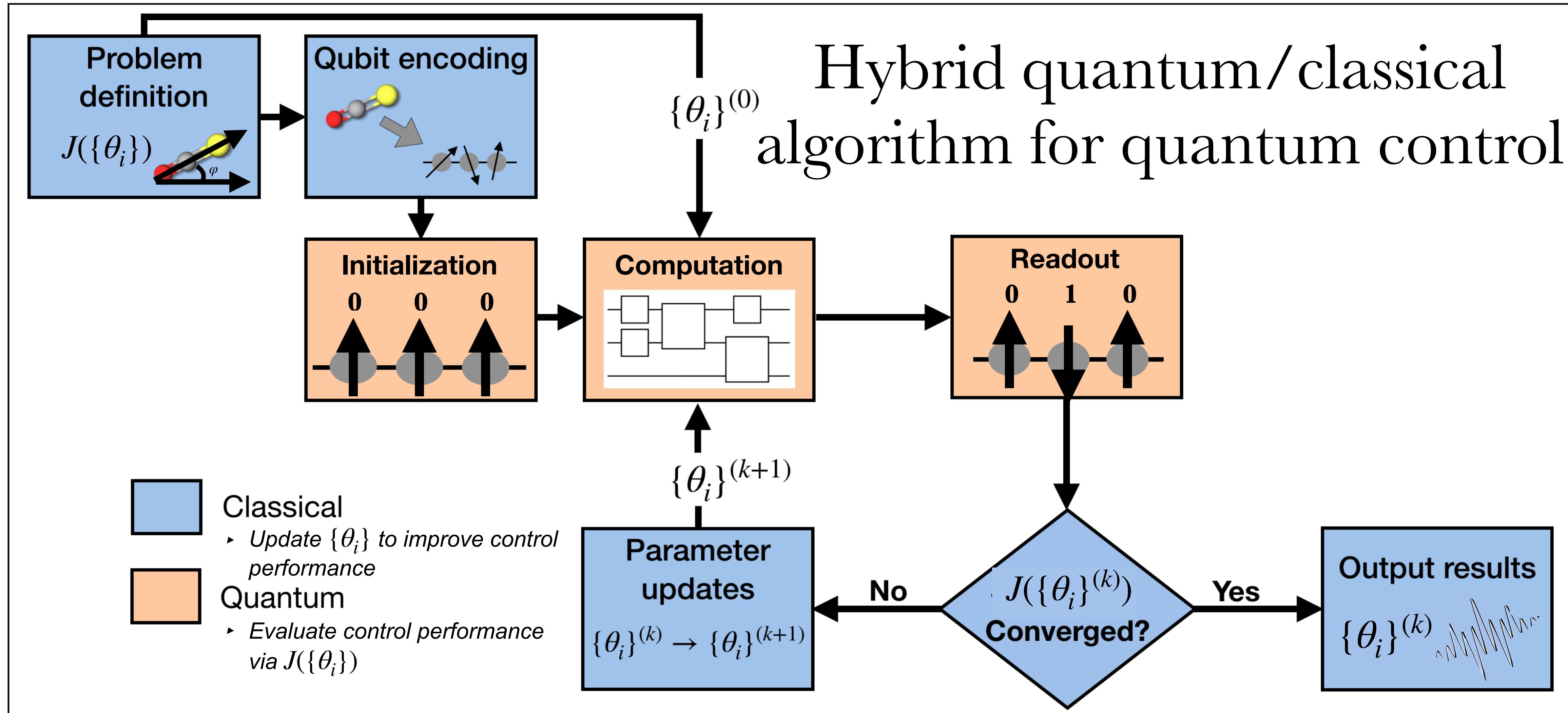
Feynman's 1982 conjecture, that quantum computers can be programmed to simulate any local quantum system, is shown to be correct.

quantum/classical  
for quantum control

# Hybrid quantum/classical algorithm for quantum control

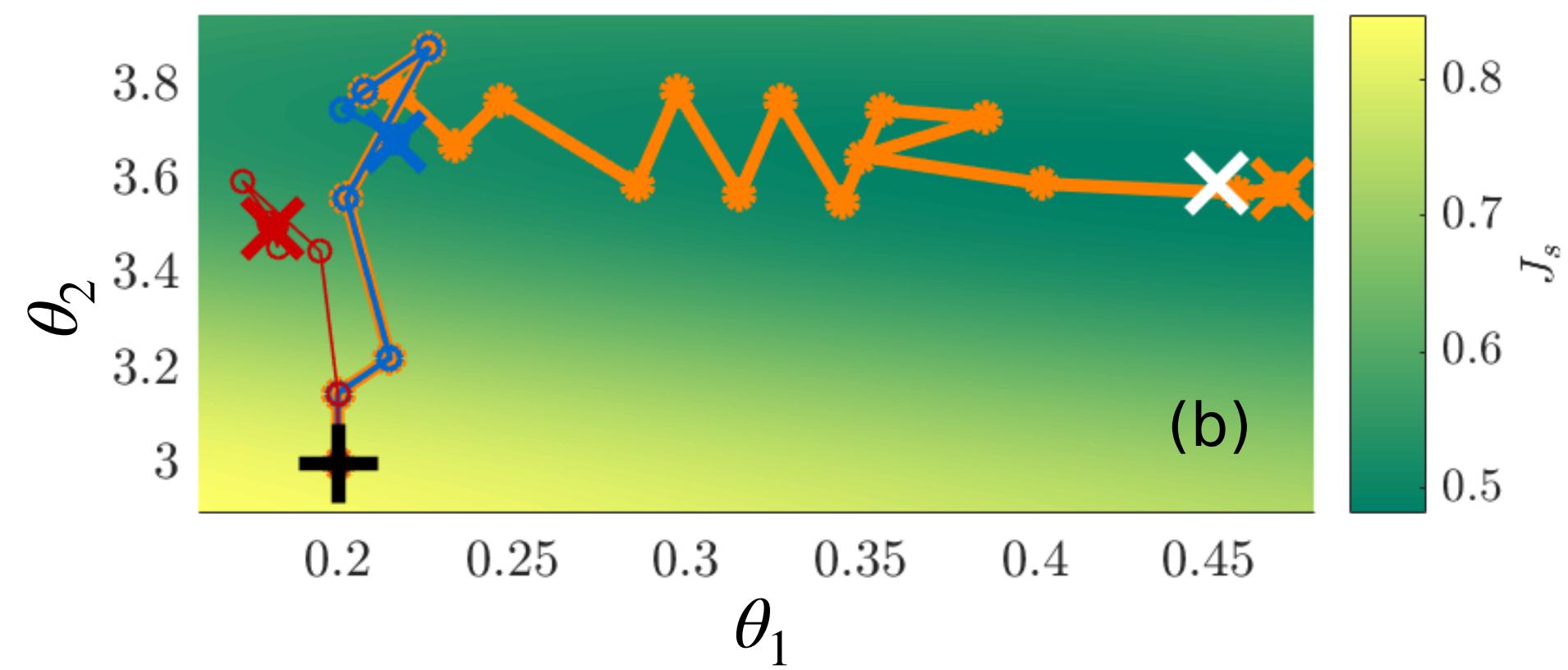
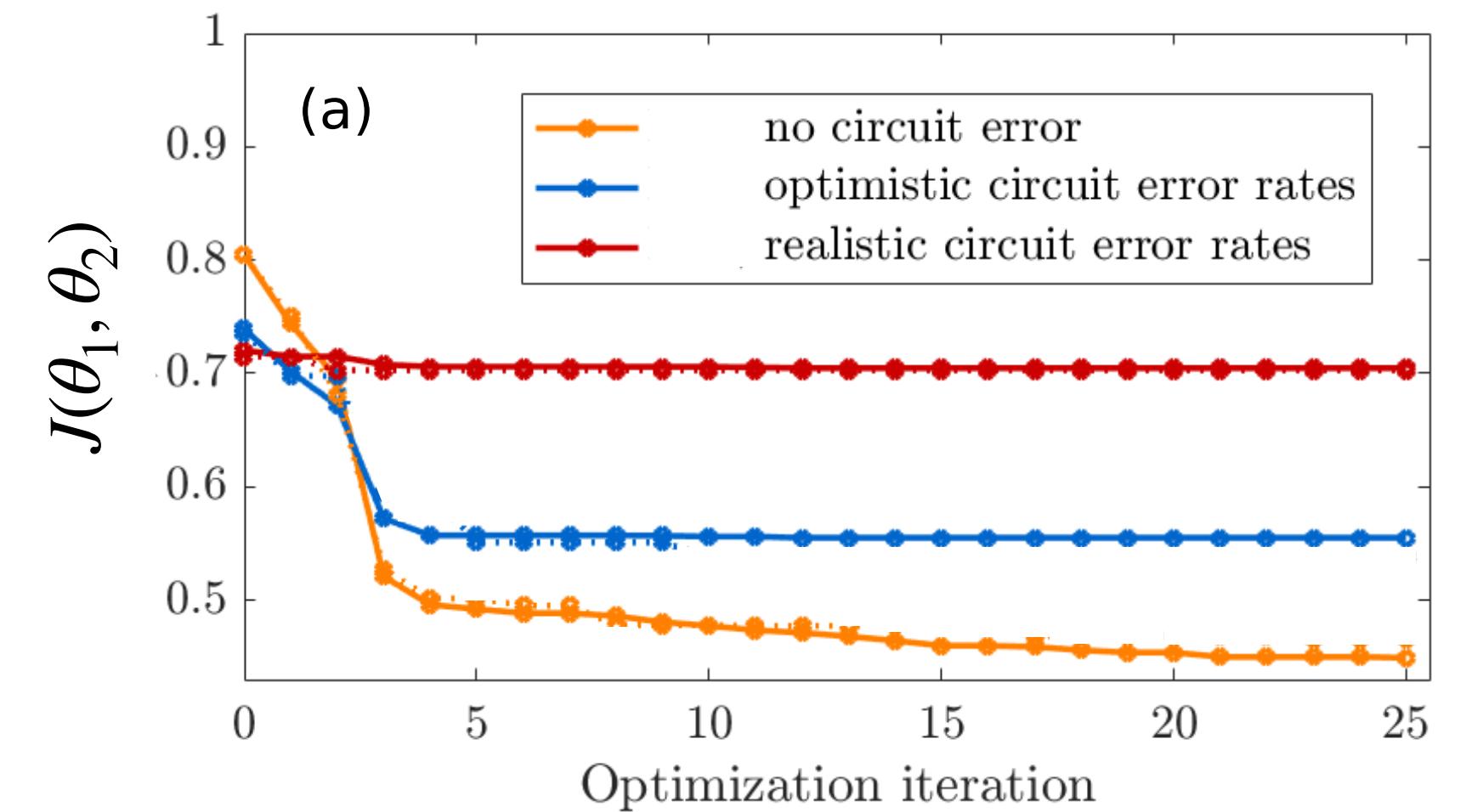
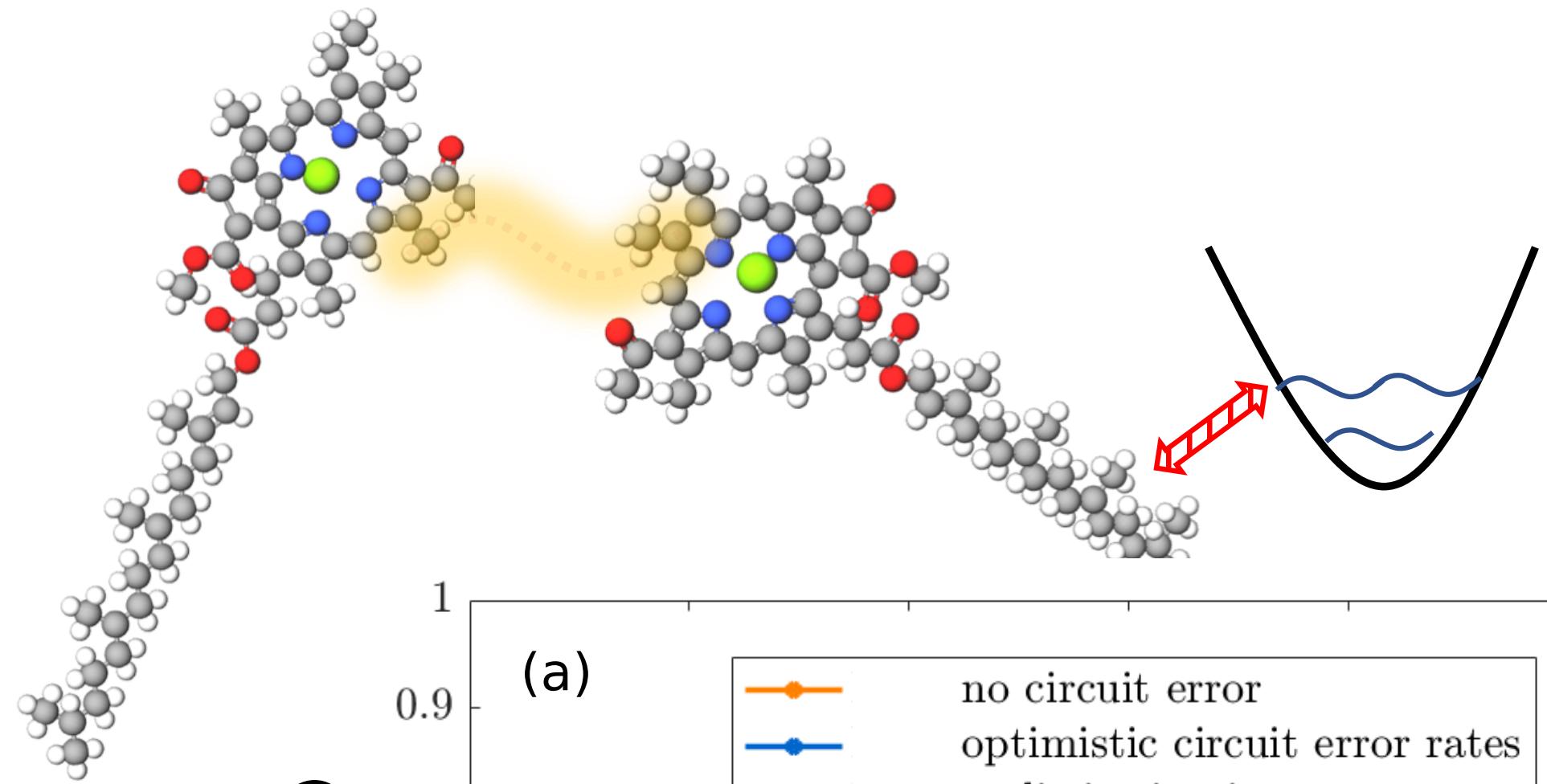


# Hybrid quantum/classical algorithm for quantum control



# Controlled excitonic state preparation in light harvesting complex

We numerically explored the feasibility of meaningful implementation on error-prone trapped ion quantum hardware



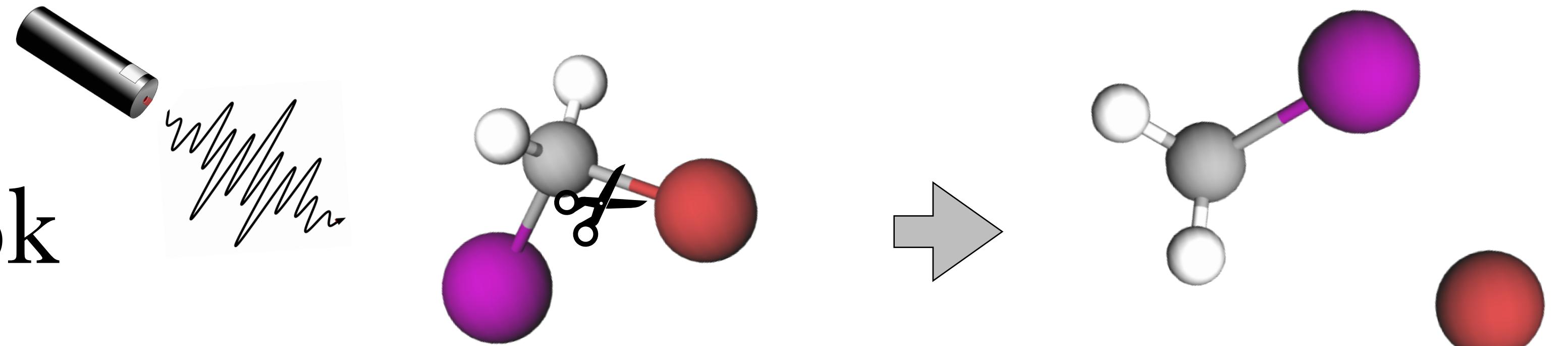
# Summary & outlook



Richard Feynman

"Simulating Physics with Computers" (1982)

*"Nature isn't classical... if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem, because it doesn't look so easy."*



Simulating quantum-mechanical systems is notoriously challenging  
“curse of dimensionality”

In the 80's, Feynman imagined quantum computers could be powerful tools for **simulating the behavior of quantum systems**

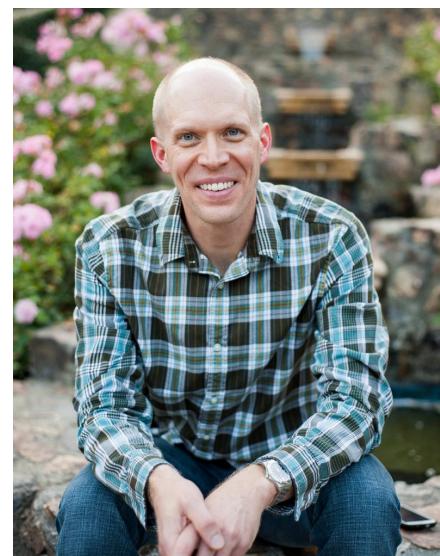
In this talk, we explored how quantum computers could also be used as tools to determine how to **control this behavior**

Difficult to estimate when quantum computers will be mature enough to carry out meaningful calculations at-scale

*Improving their performance is a quantum control problem itself!*



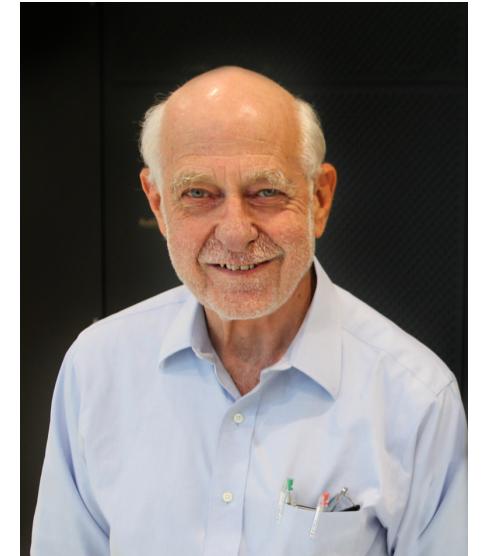
# Thank you



Matthew  
Grace



Mohan  
Sarovar



Herschel  
Rabitz

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