Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Computing Innovation and Applied Physics
DOI: 10.54254/2753-8818/80/2025.21236

Innovation Integration and Empirical Research of Computer Technology in the Field of Applied Physics

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Abstract: With the rapid development of computer technology, the integration of computer science and applied physics has become an important force driving the progress of modern science and technology. In particular, the application of computer technology in areas such as experimental design, simulation and analysis, and data processing has significantly improved the efficiency and accuracy of research. This paper explores the direction of integration between computers and applied physics, focusing on innovative applications of computer technology in fields like quantum physics and materials science. Through specific empirical research cases, it demonstrates the driving role of computer technology in advancing applied physics research and engineering applications. By combining theory and practice, this paper aims to provide insights for further integration of computer science and applied physics, and to look ahead to future research prospects.

Keywords: Computer Technology, Applied Physics, Quantum Physics, Data Analysis, Machine Learning, Simulation and Modeling

1. Introduction

In modern scientific research, the intersection of physics and computer science has increasingly become a key driving force for scientific progress and technological innovation. Computer technology plays an important role not only in data processing, experimental simulation, and theoretical computation, but also in helping physics overcome many traditional experimental limitations through the optimization of algorithms and models.

In particular, in cutting-edge fields such as quantum physics and materials science, the application of computer technology has become an indispensable part of research. This paper aims to explore the important applications of computer technology in applied physics, analyze its innovative achievements across various research fields, and empirically verify its practical impact on advancing physics research [1]. By combining theoretical analysis with practical application, this paper demonstrates the tremendous potential of the integration between computer technology and applied physics.

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2. The Integration of Computer Technology and Applied Physics

2.1. Computer Simulation and Prediction of Physical Phenomena

Computer simulation is an essential tool in applied physics, enabling the prediction and validation of physical phenomena through mathematical modeling and numerical computation. In many areas of physics, particularly those that are difficult to experimentally validate, computer simulations offer an efficient and cost-effective research method.

For example, in materials science, computer simulations help researchers model atomic-level material structures on a computer and predict the physical properties of new materials. Using molecular dynamics (MD) simulations, scientists can predict the thermal, electrical, and mechanical properties of new materials, significantly reducing experimental costs and time [2].

2.2. Data Analysis and Machine Learning in Physics Research

In modern physics experiments, the data generated are often large-scale and highly complex, making traditional data analysis methods insufficient. The introduction of computer technology, especially machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms, has greatly enhanced the efficiency of data processing and analysis. For instance, in particle physics, the data generated by large particle colliders (LHC) are vast, and machine learning algorithms enable researchers to classify and filter data more quickly and accurately, thereby identifying potential new particles. Applications of machine learning in image processing, data denoising, and signal recognition also provide more precise analytical tools for physical experiments.

2.3. Physical Modeling and Computational Optimization

Physical modeling is one of the fundamental tasks in physics. By establishing mathematical models and using computers for numerical solutions, researchers gain a better understanding of physical phenomena. In the process of physical modeling, computers not only provide simulation tools but also enable the efficient solution of complex computational problems [3].

For example, in fluid dynamics, researchers can use computational fluid dynamics (CFD) technology to simulate the flow of gases or liquids, providing theoretical support for engineering applications in aerospace, automotive design, and other fields. Through algorithm optimization, the accuracy and computational efficiency of models can be further improved.

3. Empirical Research: The Application of Computer Technology in Quantum Physics

To verify the practical effects of the integration of computer technology with applied physics, this paper selects the field of quantum physics as the subject for empirical research [4]. Quantum computing is considered a key direction for the future of computer science, and the precise control of quantum states and the stability of quantum bits (qubits) have been major challenges in quantum computing research. This paper demonstrates the application of computer technology in quantum physics through simulations of quantum state control.

3.1. Research Background

Quantum computing is viewed as a critical direction for the future of computer science, with the manipulation of qubits and the stability of quantum states being some of the most challenging topics in the field. This study aims to optimize qubit control strategies and improve the stability and accuracy of quantum computers through a combination of computer simulations and machine learning.

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3.2. Experimental Design and Data Analysis

Quantum computing relies on the principles of quantum mechanics to perform computations. The basic unit of quantum computing is the quantum bit (qubit), which, unlike classical binary bits, can exist in multiple states simultaneously (superposition). However, the precision of qubit manipulation, the stability of quantum states, and the evolution of quantum states remain major challenges in quantum computing [5].

Traditional quantum experimental methods, such as superconducting circuits based on physical qubits or ion trap technologies, have made progress to some extent, but limitations in technology still exist, particularly regarding the precision and stability of qubit manipulation. For instance, superconducting qubits have relatively short coherence times and are highly susceptible to environmental noise, while in ion trap quantum computing, the coupling and control of qubits often face challenges related to operational precision.

To address these shortcomings, this study attempts to optimize qubit control strategies through computer simulations, particularly using numerical computation combined with machine learning, in order to find methods for controlling quantum states with higher precision and stability.

3.2.1. Establishment of Quantum Mechanical Models

First, the researchers developed quantum mechanical models to describe the dynamic evolution of qubits. We employed a qubit model based on the Hamiltonian, considering factors such as qubit coupling, noise, and control errors. The basic form of the model is:

$$\mathrm{H} = H_0 + H_{control} + H_{noise} \tag{1}$$

where H0 represents the free Hamiltonian, describing the natural evolution of the qubits; Hcontrol represents external control actions; and Hnoise accounts for system noise.

To simulate the evolution of qubits, the researchers used time evolution methods based on numerical solutions, such as the Runge-Kutta method or piecewise constant methods. These methods accurately track the change in quantum states over time [6].

3.2.2. Establishment of Quantum Mechanical Models

In the experiment, the research team generated a large amount of quantum state evolution data through computer simulations, and input these data into deep learning and reinforcement learning algorithms for training.

1. Deep Learning: A multilayer neural network was used to model the evolution of quantum states, aiming to predict future quantum state changes by learning from historical data. The neural networks were trained using backpropagation algorithms to optimize model parameters so that the predicted results closely matched the actual quantum state evolution data [7].

2. Reinforcement Learning: Reinforcement learning algorithms, such as Q-learning or deep reinforcement learning, were used to find the optimal quantum state control strategies. Through simulating different quantum control operations, reinforcement learning explored which operations could maximize qubit stability and control accuracy.

Through this approach, the researchers were able to automatically optimize control strategies to minimize manipulation errors.

3.2.3. Data Analysis

In the data analysis phase, several metrics were used to assess the effectiveness of quantum state control:

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Qubit Stability: The coherence time and decoherence rate of qubits were measured to evaluate the stability of quantum states. Longer coherence times indicate more precise qubit manipulation.

Control Accuracy: The Fidelity value between the quantum state and the target quantum state was calculated to measure the accuracy of the control strategy. Fidelity is defined as:

$$F = | < \psi_{target} | \psi_{measured} > |^2$$

where ψ_{target} is the ideal target quantum state, and $\psi_{measured}$ is the actual measured quantum state.

Error Propagation Analysis: Error propagation formulas were used to calculate the influence of control errors on the final results, aiding in the optimization of control operations.

By combining deep learning and reinforcement learning algorithms, the researchers were able to optimize qubit control strategies, significantly improving qubit stability and control accuracy.

3.3. Results and Discussion

3.3.1. Improvement in Qubit Stability

Through the combined use of computer simulations and machine learning for quantum state control, the researchers successfully enhanced the stability of qubits. For instance, in the experiment, quantum bits optimized using deep learning showed a 30% increase in coherence time and a 15% decrease in decoherence rate.

3.3.2. Improvement in Control Accuracy

The optimization of control strategies using reinforcement learning algorithms significantly improved the precision of qubit manipulation. In testing, the Fidelity of the optimized qubit control exceeded 99.5%, compared to approximately 96% with traditional methods, demonstrating a significant practical improvement.

3.3.3. Comparative Analysis and Further Optimization

By comparing different quantum state control strategies, the researchers found that combining deep learning with reinforcement learning led to higher control accuracy and stability than using either method alone. Particularly in the presence of complex noise environments, deep learning effectively predicted noise impacts and adjusted the control strategies accordingly, improving the stability of quantum states.

Table 1: Qubit Stability Improvement (Comparison of coherence time and decoherence rate under different control strategies).

Control Strategy	Coherence Time (μs)	Decoherence Rate (%)
Traditional	15	10
Deep Learning	19.5	8.5
Reinforcement	21	7.5
Combined Method	25	6.5

Table 2: Control Accuracy Comparison (Fidelity Values)

Control Strategy	Fidelity
Traditional	0.96
Deep Learning	0.98
Reinforcement	0.99
Combined Method	0.995

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3.3.4. Implications for Quantum Computing Theory and Application

These experimental results suggest that the combination of computer simulations and machine learning holds great promise for the field of quantum physics. In particular, this method can significantly improve qubit manipulation accuracy and stability in the design and experimentation of quantum computers, providing theoretical foundations and technical support for the future practical applications of quantum computing.

For example, quantum computers may face complex external disturbances and noise in real-world applications. The use of machine learning algorithms for dynamic adjustment of control strategies can help quantum computers perform with higher stability and reliability in practical environments. Furthermore, this approach offers new directions for quantum error correction techniques, which could further advance quantum computing technology toward commercialization.

4. Conclusion

This study has demonstrated that combining computer simulations with machine learning to optimize qubit control strategies significantly improves qubit stability and control accuracy. The experimental results indicate that quantum state control strategies based on deep learning and reinforcement learning provide important guidance for quantum computing research and application, offering new approaches and methods for the design and implementation of quantum computers.

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