Single Qubit Dynamics

(1)

spin 1/2 particle in external field

magnetic field

$\vec{B} = (0, 0, B_z)$

$\vec{\mu}$ — magnetic moment

- Hamiltonian $\quad H = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$

- corresponding Operator $\quad \hat{H} = -\dfrac{g \mu_B B_z}{2} \hat{Z}$

g : gyromagnetic ratio

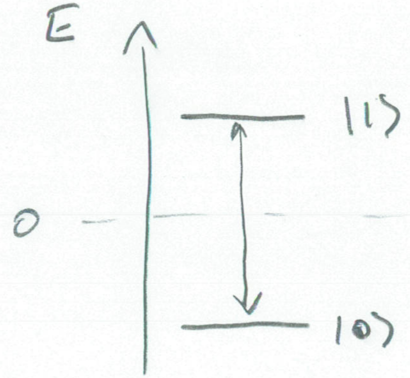
μ_B : Bohr magneton

- time independent Schrödinger equation $\quad \hat{H} |\psi_i\rangle = E_i |\psi_i\rangle$

- eigenstates of $\hat{H}$ are $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$

$$\hat{H} |0\rangle = E_0 |0\rangle$$
$$\hat{H} |1\rangle = E_1 |1\rangle$$

- energy level diagram



$$E_1 = \frac{g \mu_B B_z}{2}$$

$$E_0 = -\frac{g \mu_B B_z}{2}$$

$$\Delta E = g \mu_B B_z = \hbar \Omega_z = E_1 - E_0$$

- time dependent Schrödinger equation

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi\rangle$$

How would you determine the dynamics of a system described by the operator $\hat{H}$?

- general solution for time independent $\hat{H}$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} t\right) |\psi(0)\rangle$$

with $$\exp(i\Theta\hat{O}) = \cos\Theta\, \hat{I} + i \sin\Theta\, \hat{O}$$

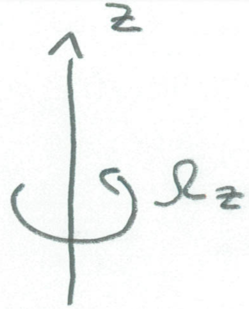
for Operators with $\hat{O}^2 = \hat{I}$ and $\Theta \in \mathbb{R}$

e.g. for all Pauli matrices

- for spin ½ example

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar \Omega_z}{2} \hat{Z}$$

rotation about z-axis on Bloch sphere!



$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} t\right) |\psi(0)\rangle$$

$$= \left(\cos\frac{\Theta_z}{2} \hat{I} + i \sin\frac{\Theta_z}{2} \hat{Z}\right) |\psi(0)\rangle = R_z(\Theta_z) |\psi(0)\rangle$$

with $\Theta_z = \Omega_z t$

Dynamics of Superposition State

- initial state :

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|0\rangle + |1\rangle\right)$$

- Hamilton operator

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar\Omega_z}{2}\,\underbrace{\left(|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|\right)}_{\hat{Z}}$$

- final state

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}\hat{H}t\right)|\psi(0)\rangle$$

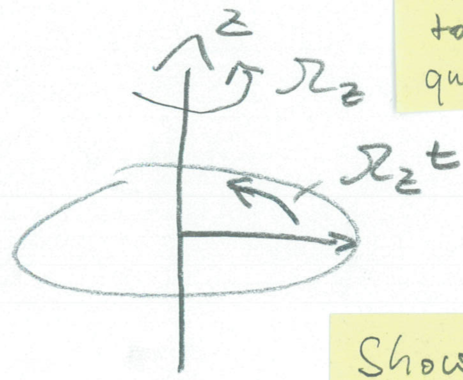
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(e^{i\frac{\Omega_z t}{2}}|0\rangle + e^{-i\frac{\Omega_z t}{2}}|1\rangle\right)$$

upto global phase $$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|0\rangle + \underbrace{e^{-i\Omega_z t}}_{e^{i\varphi}}|1\rangle\right)$$

- on Bloch sphere

$$\Theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\varphi = -\Omega_z t$$



Can you work out what dynamics the Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_x = -\frac{\hbar\Omega_x}{2}\hat{X}$ induces?

How is this useful for controlling the qubit state?

"Do the Bloch sphere dance to illustrate qubit dynamics!"

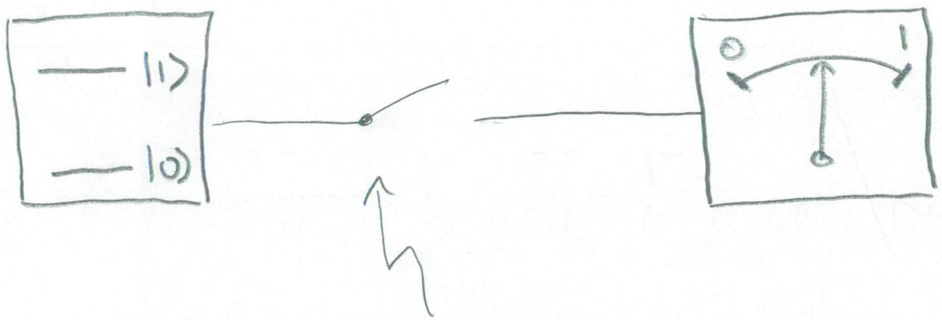
Show slides with other rotation operators.

Quantum Measurement

• generic set up

closed quantum system (QS)

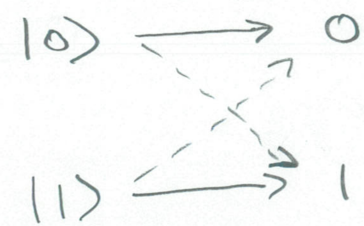
measurement apparatus (MA)



controlled interaction

desired properties of measurement:

- ON / OFF : no interaction of MA with QS when OFF, strong interaction when ON
- high fidelity of mapping of QS state to MA state



- fast MA in comparison to coherence
- quantum non-demolition (QND): repeatability of measurement with same outcome

• goal: faithful reconstruction of qubit state

What properties do you suggest should an ideal measurement apparatus for a quantum bit have?

Measurement Postulate

- measurement result m with qubit in state $|\psi\rangle$ occurs with probability

$$P_m = \langle\psi| \hat{M}_m^\dagger \hat{M}_m |\psi\rangle$$

with a set of measurement operators $\{\hat{M}_m\}$ acting on the qubit states $|\psi\rangle$ that is complete

$$\sum_m P_m = 1 \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_m \hat{M}_m^\dagger \hat{M}_m = \hat{I}$$

- post measurement qubit state

$$|\psi'\rangle = \frac{\hat{M}_m |\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{P_m}}$$

Measurement of Qubit State in Computational Basis

- define measurement operators

$$\hat{M}_0 = |0\rangle\langle 0| = \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}(1\,0) = \begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&0\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{M}_1 = |1\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}(0\,1) = \begin{pmatrix}0&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}$$

complete $\sum_m \hat{M}_m^\dagger M_m = \hat{I}$

What do you think one can learn from a single measurement on a single qubit? What would you propose to do to learn more about the qubit state?

- example: measurement of $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$

$$P_0 = \langle\psi|\hat{M}_0^\dagger \hat{M}_0|\psi\rangle = \alpha^*\alpha = |\alpha|^2$$

$$P_1 = \langle\psi|\hat{M}_1^\dagger \hat{M}_1|\psi\rangle = \beta^*\beta = |\beta|^2$$

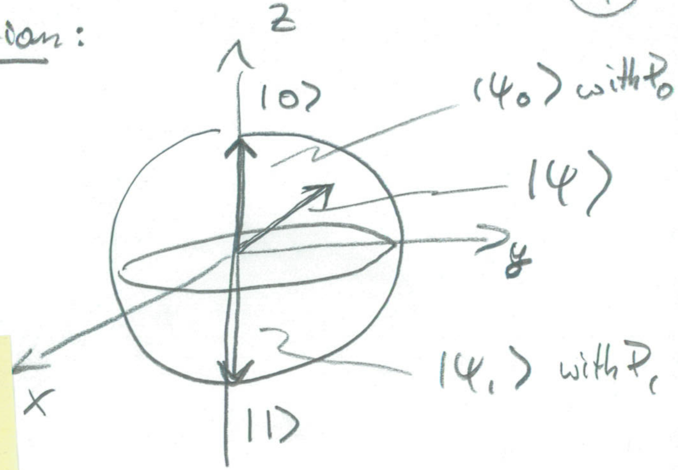
NOTE:
- single preparation of state $|\psi\rangle$ with single measurement $\hat{M}_m$ results in single outcome m with probability P_m
- to determine P_m, $|\psi\rangle$ has to be prepared and measured repeatedly (here determines $|\alpha|^2$ and $|\beta|^2$)
- full knowledge of state requires α, β to be known

- post measurement state

$$|\psi_0\rangle = \frac{\hat{M}_0|\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{P_0}} = \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|}|0\rangle$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \frac{\hat{M}_1|\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{P_1}} = \frac{\beta}{|\beta|}|1\rangle$$

interpretation:



In your opinion does this type of measurement suffice to fully describe a qubit state?

- repeated measurement

$$P_{00} = \langle\psi_0|\hat{M}_0^\dagger\hat{M}_0|\psi_0\rangle = 1$$

probability of result of second measurement to be $m=0$ provided that first result was $m=0$

$$P_{01} = 0$$

$$P_{10} = 0$$

$$P_{11} = 1$$

What do you think could be reasons that measurement is not repeatable with same result?

NOTE: – any projective measurement should fulfill the above properties of QS

PROBLEMS:
- spontaneous emission in QS due to MA
- stimulated emission or absorbtion
- misidentification of state by measurement apparatus

Multiple Qubit States and Entanglement

How many different states can two classical or two quantum mechanical bits be in?

register of $n = 2$ classical bits:

BIT A	BIT B
0	0
0	1
1	0
1	1

2^n different states

note: - only one state is realized at any given time

register of $n = 2$ quantum bits

QUBIT $\|A\rangle$	QUBIT $\|B\rangle$
$\|0\rangle$	$\|0\rangle$
$\|0\rangle$	$\|1\rangle$
$\|1\rangle$	$\|0\rangle$
$\|1\rangle$	$\|1\rangle$

2^n basis states

BUT: - quantum register can be in any superposition of basis states

formal description of general state of $n=2$ quantum register

$$|\psi\rangle = |A\rangle \otimes |B\rangle = |AB\rangle \text{ (according to } 4^{th} \text{ postulate)}$$

e.g. $|A\rangle = \alpha_A |0\rangle + \beta_A |1\rangle$; $|B\rangle = \alpha_B |0\rangle + \beta_B |1\rangle$

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha_A \alpha_B |00\rangle + \alpha_A \beta_B |01\rangle + \beta_A \alpha_B |10\rangle + \beta_A \beta_B |11\rangle$$

with $\sum_{ij} |\alpha_{ij}|^2 = 1$ (normalization condition for probabilities)

Information Content of Many Qubit States

register of n qubits:

- 2^n basis states
- general superposition state is described by 2^n complex coefficients

How would you best describe the state of $n=500$ qubits?
Is it at all possible?

Consider $n = 500$ qubits

- need $2^{500} = 3 \times 10^{150}$ coefficients
  - $\Rightarrow$ larger than number of atoms in universe
  - $\Rightarrow$ impossible to store information about state classically

This is why it is difficult to simulate QM on a classical computer. But it would be natural to simulate QM on a quantum computer.

Entangled Qubit States

Definition: An entangled state of a composite system is a state that cannot be written as a product state of the component systems.

product state: (example)

$$|\psi\rangle = |\psi_1 \psi_2\rangle \qquad \text{with } |\psi_1\rangle = \alpha_1|0\rangle + \beta_1|1\rangle$$
$$|\psi_2\rangle = \alpha_2|0\rangle + \beta_2|1\rangle$$

$$= \alpha_1\alpha_2|00\rangle + \alpha_1\beta_2|01\rangle + \beta_1\alpha_2|10\rangle + \beta_1\beta_2|11\rangle$$

entangled state: (example)

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|00\rangle + |11\rangle\right)$$

How would you figure out, if this is an entangled state?

Does nature create such states?

How would you go about creating such a state?

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \wedge \beta_1\beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1\beta_2 \neq 0 \wedge \alpha_2\beta_1 \neq 0$$

i.e. not a product state

Questions:

- How are such states created?
- What are their properties?

Correlations of Entangled States

Measurement of individual qubit states in an entangled pair

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|00\rangle + |11\rangle\right)$$

What would you think is the result of a measurement of the state of both qubits?

- measure ground state $|0\rangle$ of first qubit (1)

$$\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{qubit}}}{P_1}\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{state}}}{(0)} = \langle\psi|(M_0 \otimes I)^{\dagger}\underbrace{(M_0 \otimes I)}_{\text{tensor products of individual qubit measurement operators}}|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

- post measurement state

$$|\psi'\rangle = \frac{(M_0 \otimes I)|\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{P_1(0)}} = |00\rangle$$

- measure ground state $|0\rangle$ of second qubit (2) given that first one was measured in state $|0\rangle$.

$$P_2(0) = \langle\psi'|(I \otimes M_0)^{\dagger}(I \otimes M_0)|\psi'\rangle = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$ The outcomes of the measurements of both qubit states are 100 % correlated. Such correlations are impossible in a classical system (compare with Bell inequalities)

Entanglement as a New Resource

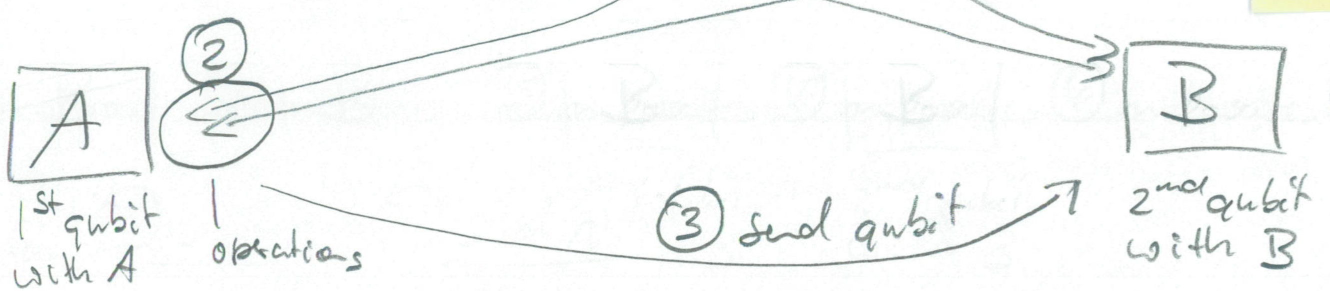
Transmit two bits of classical information by sending one qubit between two parties Alice and Bob: Super Dense Coding

How is this better than classical?

Protocol:

(1) share entangled pair of qubits

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|00\rangle + |11\rangle\right)$$



original proposal by Wiesner and Bennett!

(2) Alice performs one of 4 local operations on her bit

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} I_1 \otimes I_2 \\ Z_1 \otimes I_2 \\ X_1 \otimes I_2 \\ iY_1 \otimes I_2 \end{array}\right\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|00\rangle + |11\rangle\right) = \left\{\begin{array}{ll} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|00\rangle + |11\rangle\right) = \phi^+ & \longrightarrow 00 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|00\rangle - |11\rangle\right) = \phi^- & \longrightarrow 01 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|10\rangle + |01\rangle\right) = \psi^+ & \quad 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|01\rangle - |10\rangle\right) = \psi^- & \end{array}\right.$$

2 classical bit

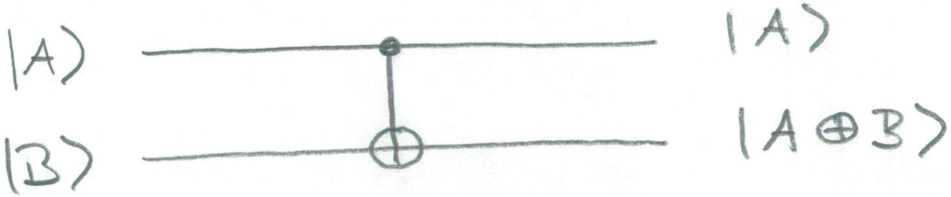
What about physical realization?
→ slides: realization with photons!

(3) Alice sends qubit to Bob

(4) Bob performs a measurement on both qubits and finds 4 outcomes

CNOT : A Universal 2-Qubit Logic Gate

Controlled NOT gate



CONTROL QUBIT

TARGET QUBIT

How would you realize a CNOT operation between two qubits?

truth table

INPUT	OUTPUT
$\|00\rangle$	$\|00\rangle$
$\|01\rangle$	$\|01\rangle$
$\|10\rangle$	$\|11\rangle$
$\|11\rangle$	$\|10\rangle$
general $\|A, B\rangle$	$\|A, A \oplus B\rangle$

addition mod 2

- is reversible (unitary)
- is universal
- can be realized using any two qubit interaction combined with single qubit manipulations

What is required on a physical level to realize conditional logic?
Do you know any types of interactions between quantum particles?

Universality

Any multi qubit logic gate can be composed of CNOT and single qubit gates (X, Y, Z, I).

Quantum Teleportation

Task: Transfer unknown quantum state $|\psi\rangle$ from <u>A</u>lice to <u>B</u>ob

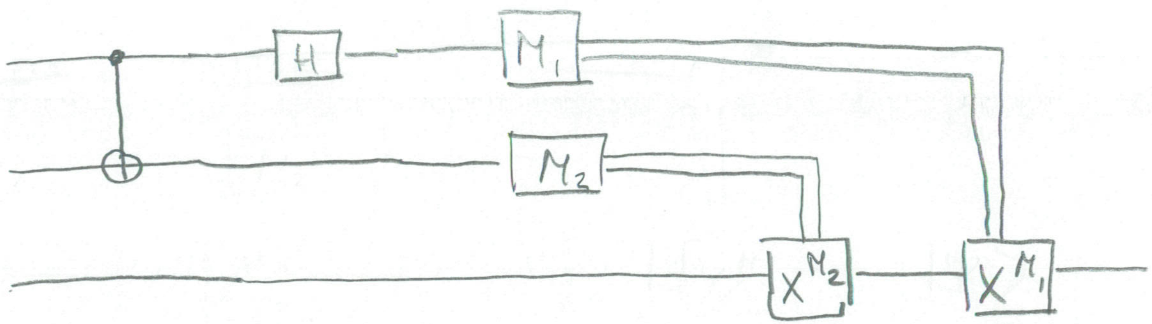
Resources: entangled pair of qubits & classical communication

How would you perform this task?

Circuit:

$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|00\rangle + |11\rangle\right)$



$|\psi\rangle$

INPUT (ALICE) OUTPUT (BOB)

Steps: (1) input (2) CNOT (3) Hadamard (4) measurement (5) conditional operations (6) output

Note:
- A has no information about $|\psi\rangle$ (and cannot obtain it)
- state is always fully transferred

Teleportation Protocol

1. Initial state $(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha|000\rangle + \alpha|011\rangle + \beta|100\rangle + \beta|111\rangle)$

2. $\xrightarrow{CNOT_{1,2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha|000\rangle + \alpha|011\rangle + \beta|110\rangle + \beta|101\rangle)$

3. $\xrightarrow{H_1} \frac{1}{2}(\alpha|000\rangle + \alpha|100\rangle + \alpha|011\rangle + \alpha|111\rangle$
$+ \beta|010\rangle - \beta|110\rangle + \beta|001\rangle - \beta|101\rangle)$

What are the different measurement outcomes? With which prob. do they occur?

$$= \frac{1}{2}\big(|00\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) + |10\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle) + |01\rangle(\alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle) + |11\rangle(\alpha|1\rangle - \beta|0\rangle)\big)$$

4. measurement of qubit state

$M_1 \otimes M_2 \otimes I$

$P_{00} = P_{10} = P_{01} = P_{11} = \frac{1}{4}$

5. conditional qubit manipulations on post measurement state $|\psi'\rangle$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} |00\rangle &: \hat{I}|\psi'\rangle \\ |10\rangle &: \hat{Z}|\psi'\rangle \\ |01\rangle &: \hat{X}|\psi'\rangle \\ |11\rangle &: \hat{X}\hat{Z}|\psi'\rangle \end{aligned}\right\} = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = |\psi\rangle$$

- requires transfer of two bits of classical information to <u>B</u>ob to perform local operations that recover the original state

<u>Note</u>: - state of one qubit transferred using one pair of entangled qubits and two bits of classical information

⇒ task cannot be performed classically

<u>Applications</u>:
- quantum error correction
- quantum gates
- quantum repeaters

original proposal : C. H. Bennett et al. Phys. Rev. Lett <u>70</u>, 1895 (1993)

first experimental implementation : D. Bouwmeester et al. Nature <u>390</u>, 575 (1997)

⇒ tested in different implementations using
- photons
- nuclear spins
- ions

⇒ hallmark quantum information processing experiment