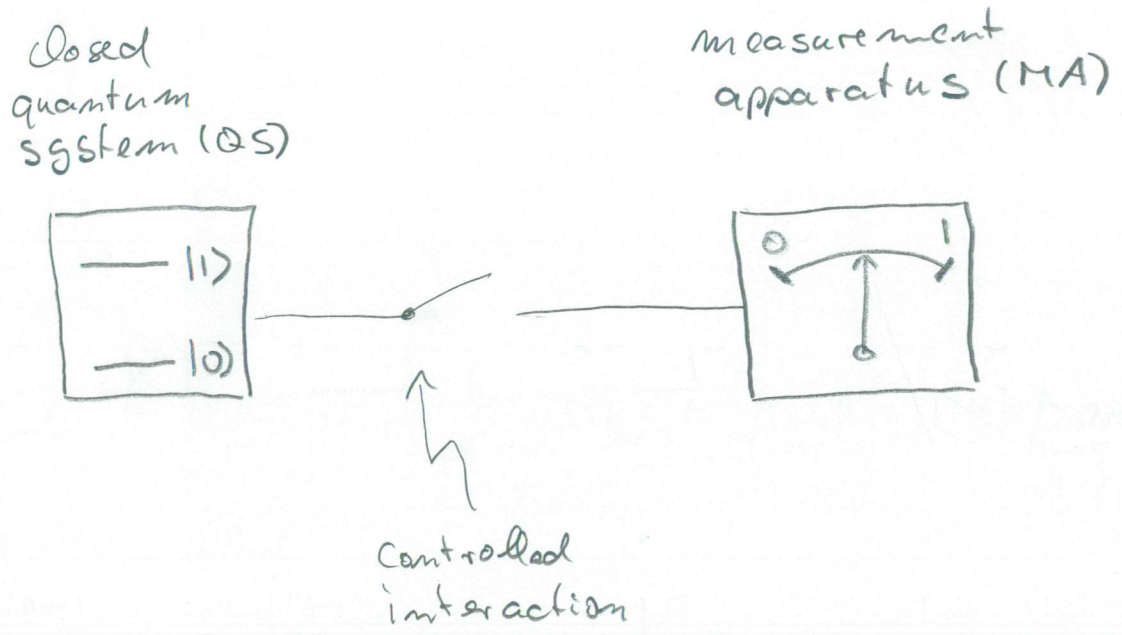


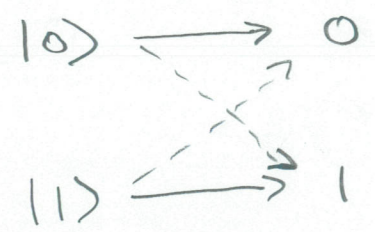
Quantum Measurement

• generic set up



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



• goal: faithful reconstruction of qubit state

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

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

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

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

- Post measurement qubit state

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

Measurement of Qubit State in Computational Basis

(3)

- define measurement operators

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{M}_0 &= |0\rangle\langle 0| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hat{M}_1 &= |1\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{complete} \quad \sum_m \hat{M}_m^\dagger \hat{M}_m = \hat{I}$$

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

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

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

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?

NOTE:

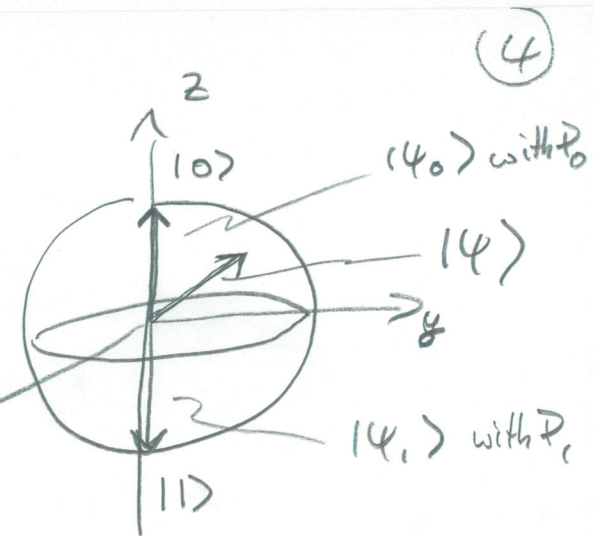
- Single preparation of state $|\psi\rangle$ with single measurement \hat{M}_m results in single outcome m with probability P_m
- to determine P_m , $|\psi\rangle$ has to be prepared and measured repeatedly (here determines $|\alpha|^2$ and $|\beta|^2$)
- full knowledge of state requires α, β to be known

• 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

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

$$P_{01} = 0$$

$$P_{10} = 0$$

$$P_{11} = 1$$

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

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

NOTE: - any projective measurement should fulfill the above properties

PROBLEMS:

- Spontaneous emission of QS
- Stimulated emission or absorption in QS due to MA
- misidentification of state by measurement apparatus

Multiple Qubit States and Entanglement

5

register of $n=2$ classical bits:

BIT A

BIT B

0
0
1
1

0
1
0
1

} 2^m different states

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

register of $n=2$ quantum bits

QUBIT |A>

QUBIT |B>

|0>

|0>

|0>

|1>

|1>

|0>

|1>

|1>

} 2^m basis states

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

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

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

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

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

$$|4\rangle = \alpha_A \alpha_B |00\rangle + \alpha_A \beta_B |01\rangle + \beta_A \alpha_B |10\rangle + \beta_A \beta_B |11\rangle$$

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

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

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

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) $|\psi\rangle = |\psi_1, \psi_2\rangle$ 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) $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$

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?

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \wedge \beta_1\beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left. \vphantom{\alpha_1\alpha_2} \right\} \text{i.e. not a product state}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1\beta_2 \neq 0 \wedge \alpha_2\beta_1 \neq 0$$

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

Correlations of Entangled States

Measurement of individual qubit states in an entangled pair

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

- measure ground state (0) of first qubit (1)

$$P_1(0) = \langle \psi | (M_0 \otimes I)^\dagger (M_0 \otimes I) | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

qubit ↑ state ↑

↑ tensor products of individual qubit measured operators

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

- post measurement state

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

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

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

⇒ 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

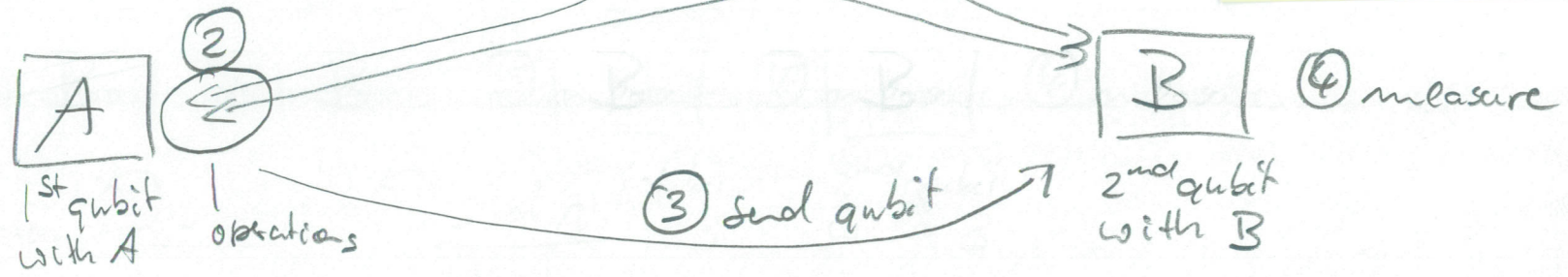
Protocol:

① Share entangled pair of qubits

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

How is this better than classical?

original proposal by Wiesner and Bennett!



② Alice performs one of 4 local operations on her bit

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

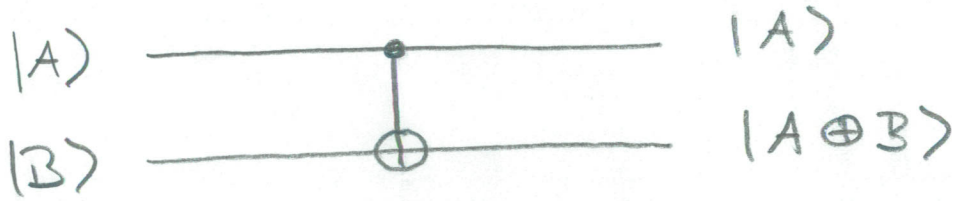
What about physical realization?
27 slides: realized with photons!

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

INPUT

truth table

OUTPUT

$|00\rangle$

$|00\rangle$

$|01\rangle$

$|01\rangle$

$|10\rangle$

$|11\rangle$

$|11\rangle$

$|10\rangle$

$|A, B\rangle$

$|A, A \oplus B\rangle$

general

addition mod 2

How would you realize a CNOT operation between two qubits?

- 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).

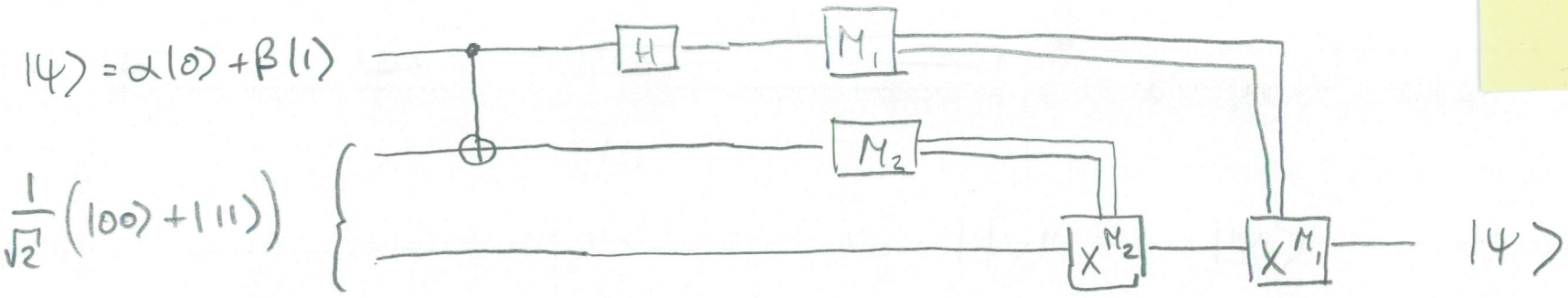
Quantum Teleportation

Task: Transfer an known quantum state $|\psi\rangle$ from Alice to Bob

Resources: entangled pair of qubits & classical communication

How would you perform this task?

Circuit:



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 $(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha|1000\rangle + \alpha|1011\rangle + \beta|1100\rangle + \beta|1111\rangle)$

② $\xrightarrow{\text{CNOT}_{1,2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha|1000\rangle + \alpha|1011\rangle + \beta|1110\rangle + \beta|1101\rangle)$

③ $\xrightarrow{H_1}$ $\frac{1}{2} (\alpha|1000\rangle + \alpha|1100\rangle + \alpha|1011\rangle + \alpha|1111\rangle + \beta|1010\rangle - \beta|1110\rangle + \beta|1001\rangle - \beta|1101\rangle)$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{aligned} &|00\rangle (\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) \\ &+ |10\rangle (\alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle) \\ &+ |01\rangle (\alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle) \\ &+ |11\rangle (\alpha|1\rangle - \beta|0\rangle) \end{aligned} \right)$$

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 Bob to perform local operations that recover the original state

Note:

- state of one qubit transferred using one pair of entangled qubits and two bits of classical information
- ↳ task cannot be performed classically

Applications:

- quantum error correction
- quantum gates
- quantum repeaters

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

first experimental implementation

: D. Bouwmeester et al. Nature 390, 575 (1997)

↳ tested in different implementations using

- photons
- nuclear spins
- ions

↳ hallmark quantum information processing experiment