

Quantum Computation and Cryptography

Day 6

Alexandru Gheorghiu

The University of Edinburgh



Part I

Quantum entanglement

Brief recap

Recall...

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The properties that can be observed about a quantum system are called observables. They correspond to Hermitian operators. The observed values are the eigenvalues of these operators, and the system “collapses” to the corresponding eigenstate.

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The observable determines the basis!

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Notice that X and Z are not diagonal in the same basis!

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What happens if we measure the first qubit?

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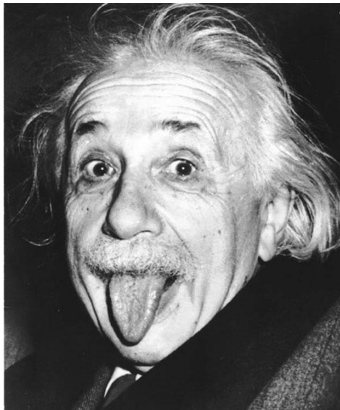
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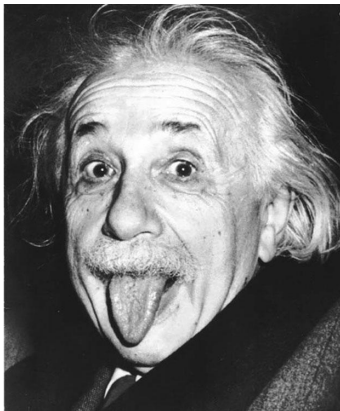
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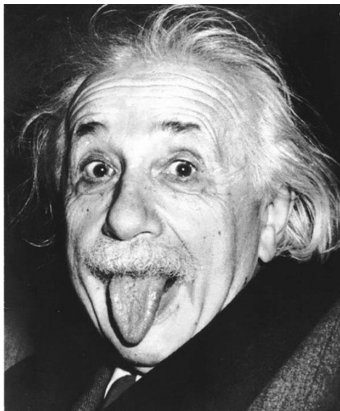
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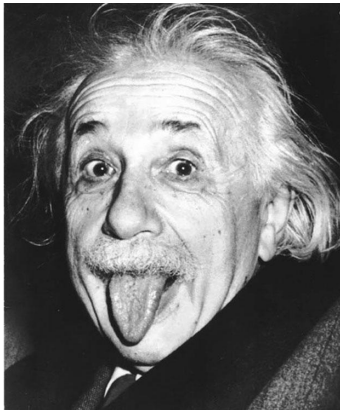
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- Entanglement seems like instantaneous action-at-a-distance
- Measuring one part collapses the other and determines it's outcome
- Together with Podolsky and Rosen they came up with a "paradox"



EPR paradox in a nutshell

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"God does not play dice"

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Resolution and Bell's theorem

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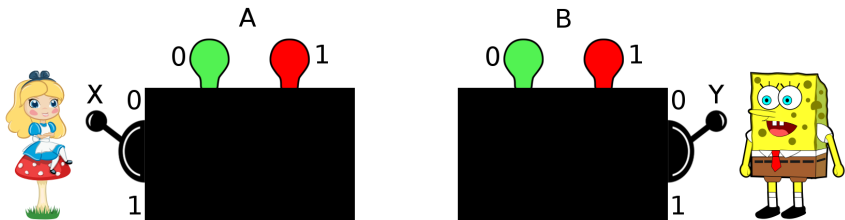
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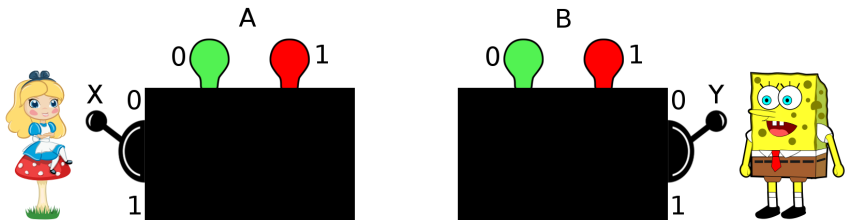


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Locality:

$$Pr(A, B|X, Y) = \sum_{\lambda} Pr(A|X, \lambda)Pr(B|Y, \lambda)Pr(\lambda)$$

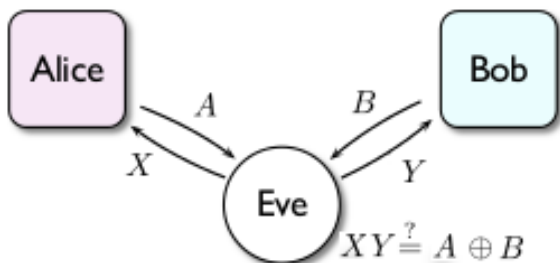
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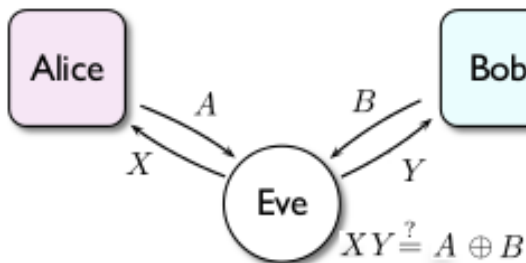
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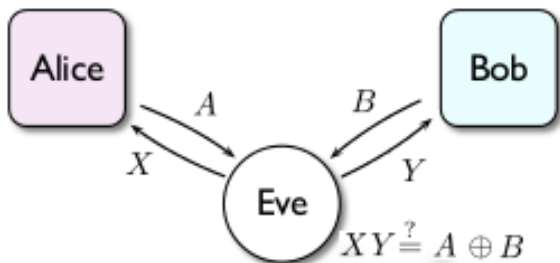
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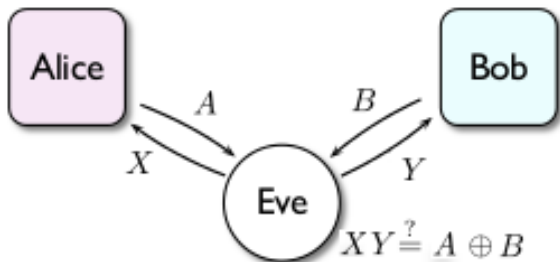


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It can be shown (a form of Bell's theorem):

$$Pr(XY = A \oplus B) \leq 75\%$$

Resolution and Bell's theorem

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We can test this!

Resolution and Bell's theorem

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Resolution and Bell's theorem

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$$\langle \Phi^+ | \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(X \otimes X + X \otimes Z) | \Phi^+ \rangle$$

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Calculation...

$$E(A'B'|0,0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, E(A'B'|0,1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
$$E(A'B'|1,0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, E(A'B'|1,1) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Resolution and Bell's theorem

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And so we get:

$$E(A'B'|0,0) + E(A'B'|0,1) + E(A'B'|1,0) - E(A'B'|1,1) = 2\sqrt{2} > 2$$

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Last year (2015) was the first loophole-free Bell inequality test

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- No signalling theorem



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- Not all entangled states produce non-local correlations
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- The $|\Phi^+\rangle$ Bell state is maximally entangled
- Observing non-local correlations \rightarrow entanglement
- Quantum correlations are not the “strongest” though (Popescu-Rohlich correlations)

Bell states

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Being a basis... we can measure two qubits in this basis!

Application

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$$(|0\rangle_H |0\rangle_G + |1\rangle_H |1\rangle_G)/\sqrt{2}$$



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What if Hansel measures his 2 qubits in the Bell basis?

We'd have to write Hansel's qubits in the Bell basis...

Application

$$(a|0\rangle_H + b|1\rangle_H) \otimes (|0\rangle_H |0\rangle_G + |1\rangle_H |1\rangle_G) / \sqrt{2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\Phi^+\rangle_H (a|0\rangle_G + b|1\rangle_G) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\Phi^-\rangle_H (a|0\rangle_G - b|1\rangle_G) + \\ & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\Psi^+\rangle_H (b|0\rangle_G + a|1\rangle_G) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\Psi^-\rangle_H (b|0\rangle_G - a|1\rangle_G) \end{aligned}$$

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If Hansel measures and the outcome is $|\Phi^+\rangle$ what's Gretel's qubit?

Application

$$(a|0\rangle_H + b|1\rangle_H) \otimes (|0\rangle_H |0\rangle_G + |1\rangle_H |1\rangle_G) / \sqrt{2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\Phi^+\rangle_H (a|0\rangle_G + b|1\rangle_G) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\Phi^-\rangle_H (a|0\rangle_G - b|1\rangle_G) + \\ & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\Psi^+\rangle_H (b|0\rangle_G + a|1\rangle_G) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\Psi^-\rangle_H (b|0\rangle_G - a|1\rangle_G) \end{aligned}$$

If Hansel measures and the outcome is $|\Phi^+\rangle$ what's Gretel's qubit?

$$|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

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What about the other 3 outcomes?

$$X|\psi\rangle, Z|\psi\rangle, ZX|\psi\rangle$$

Quantum teleportation

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Original was destroyed and recreated on the other side!

Would you be teleported?

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Would you be teleported?

Teleportation only possible with entanglement!

(no teleportation theorem)

Useful resources

- **Commutation \iff simultaneous measurement** -
http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/physics/8-04-quantum-physics-i-spring-2013/study-materials/MIT8_04S13_OnCommEigenbas.pdf
- **What Bell did** -
<http://arxiv.org/pdf/1408.1826v1.pdf>
- **EPR paper** - <http://www.drchinese.com/David/EPR.pdf>
- **Non-locality beyond quantum mechanics** -
<http://www.nature.com/nphys/journal/v10/n4/full/nphys2916.html>
- **Quantum computing and hidden variables** -
<http://www.scottaaronson.com/papers/qchvpra.pdf>
- **Loophole free Bell inequality test** -
<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v526/n7575/full/nature15759.html>

Useful resources

- **Better explanation for magic square game** - <https://users.wpi.edu/~paravind/Publications/MSQUARE5.pdf>
- **Bohmian mechanics and non-local hidden variables** - <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/qm-bohm>
- **Can the quantum state be interpreted statistically?** - <http://mattleifer.info/2011/11/20/can-the-quantum-state-be-interpreted-statistically/>
- **Teleporting quantum gates** - <https://www.perimeterinstitute.ca/personal/dgottesman/teleportgates.html>
- **Quantum psuedo-telepathy** - <http://arxiv.org/pdf/quant-ph/0407221.pdf>
- **Quantum bidding in bridge** - <http://journals.aps.org/prx/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevX.4.021047>
- **The cost of exactly simulating quantum entanglement with classical communication** - <http://arxiv.org/pdf/quant-ph/9901035v1.pdf>

References

- Image on slide 11 (Einstein) - http://images.mentalfloss.com/sites/default/files/styles/insert_main_wide_image/public/einstein1_7.jpg
- Image on slide 14 (CHSH game) - Ben Reichardt, Falk Unger, Umesh Vazirani, A classical leash for a quantum system: Command of quantum systems via rigidity of CHSH games <http://arxiv.org/abs/1209.0448>
- Image on slide 19 (Bell) - <http://www.quotationof.com/images/john-s-bell-1.jpg>

All other images are open clipart