

(или бы) результат один эффект сбалансирован (+1 или -1 = ②)
50% вероятности)

14) В области сгущения гармонические собственные функции $H(\pm)$ имеют вид

$$\omega_x \sigma_x + \omega_y \sigma_y + \omega_z \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \omega_x \\ \omega_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i\omega_y \\ i\omega_y & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \omega_z & 0 \\ 0 & -\omega_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega_z = \omega / \cos \theta$$

$$\omega_x = \omega / \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$\omega_g = \omega / \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$\omega_x - i\omega_y = |\omega| (\sin\theta \cos\varphi - i \sin\theta \sin\varphi) = |\omega| \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin \theta e^{i\varphi} & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$| \psi_+ \rangle \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin \theta & i\varphi - \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_+ \\ \psi_+ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_+ \\ \psi_+ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos \theta u_+ + \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} v_+ = u_+ \quad \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} v_+ = u_+ (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\sin \theta e^{i\varphi} V_+ - \cos \theta V_+ = V_+ \quad (1 + \cos \theta) V_+ = \sin \theta e^{i\varphi} V_+$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta - 1 & \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin \theta e^{i\varphi} & -\cos \theta - 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_+ \\ v_+ \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$u_+ = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} e^{-i\varphi} v_+$$

$$\det(C) = 1 - \cos^2 \omega - \sin^2 \omega = 0$$

$$1) \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} e^{-i\phi} \quad \checkmark$$

$$u_1 = \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} e^{-i\varphi} u_4$$

Нормировка.

$$|c_+|^2 + |c_-|^2 = 1.$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} (\cot^2 \theta + 1) \frac{(V_H)^2}{\sin^2 \theta} = 1$$

$$|V_+|^2 = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$V_4 = e^{i\alpha} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

г-н-а. в-д-а. а $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

$J_0 - \delta J_0 = \text{bidjan } \theta \approx -2$

$14_+ = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\theta/2} \\ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\theta/2} \end{pmatrix} \quad 14_- = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\theta/2} \\ \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}$

Пусть $\theta = \varphi = 0$

$H = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \sigma_z$

$|1+\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $|1-\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \equiv |0\rangle$

We need two real numbers (θ and φ) to specify the quantum state of spin. It means that an infinite number of classical bits is needed to describe qubit.

On other hand we ~~get~~ ^{obtain} only 1 classical qubit to ~~specify~~ ^{specify} the state of spin. This huge asymmetry is a key concept of our understanding of quantum info.

Мы ~~уже~~ ^{уже} знаем ~~о~~ ^о каком состоянии находится спин после измерения: $|1+\rangle$ или $|1-\rangle$. Но измерение не даёт ответа в каком состоянии (углы θ и φ) находится спин до измерения (за исключением "классических битовых функций")

No-cloning theorem Wootters, Zurek (1982)
"A single quantum cannot be cloned"
! qubit cannot be cloned! Nature 255, 802803

Пусть мы имеем "наш" qubit в основном состоянии и неизвестный нам кубит. Тогда $|\psi\rangle = (\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) \otimes |0\rangle$
Можно клонировать? $|\psi_c\rangle = (\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle)(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) =$
 $= \alpha^2|00\rangle + \alpha\beta|01\rangle + \alpha\beta|10\rangle + \beta^2|11\rangle$

С другой стороны любое преобразование в QM описывается линейным оператором $|\psi_c\rangle = U|\psi\rangle$ и поэтому при этом невозможно появление нелинейных коэффициентов. (В том случае, когда мы ^{предварительно} знаем состояние кубита α, β мы легко его клонируем, используя конкретный оператор $U(\alpha, \beta)$)

Known states are readily cloned, but unknown states cannot be!

In quantum teleportation protocol an unknown state (4)
is perfectly reproduced at a distant location. This
is not restricted by "no-cloning theorem" because the
original state is destroyed during the process of teleportation.

~~Handwritten signature~~

Quantum "money" (S. Wiesner 1980-81)

Each bill is encoded classically ("number") and randomly z ($z \leftarrow \{0,1\}$) using the results of



qubits measurement by "z" and "x" quantization axes.

Treasure department knows how for which name and value. Tax and duty bureau and other departments. Since he knows the quantum state, he can measure it and get the value. This is a problem, and the quantum state is not a classical state. It is a quantum state and it is not a classical state.

Density matrix of qubit.

$$\hat{\rho} = |4\rangle\langle 4|$$

$$|4\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\rho}_{\text{qubit}} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^* & \beta^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |\alpha|^2 & \alpha^* \beta \\ \beta^* \alpha & |\beta|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Tr } \hat{\rho} = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \langle 4|4\rangle = 1$$

$$\hat{\rho}^2 = |4\rangle\langle 4|4\rangle\langle 4| = |4\rangle\langle 4| = \hat{\rho}$$

clean state $\boxed{\hat{\rho}^m = \hat{\rho}} \Rightarrow \text{Tr } \hat{\rho}^m = 1$

For mixed state

$$\hat{\rho} = \sum_j p_j |e_j\rangle\langle e_j| = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & \dots \\ \vdots & p_N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Tr } \hat{\rho}_m = 1 \quad \sum_{j=1}^N p_j = 1$$

$$\text{Tr } \hat{\rho}_m^2 = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} p_1^2 & \dots \\ \vdots & p_N^2 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^N p_j^2 < 1$$

$$\boxed{\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{I} + \vec{P} \cdot \vec{\sigma})}$$

↑
polarization.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\rho}^2 &= \frac{1}{4}(\mathbb{I} + 2(\vec{P} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) + (\vec{P} \cdot \vec{\sigma})^2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(\mathbb{I} + \vec{P}^2 \mathbb{I} + 2(\vec{P} \cdot \vec{\sigma})) = \hat{\rho} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{P}^2 = 1} \Rightarrow (\theta, \varphi) \text{ on Bloch sphere.}$$

$$\hat{\rho}_m \Rightarrow \vec{P}^2 < 1$$

Spin correlations in entangled states

Bell basis

$$|B_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$|B_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$|B_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

$$|B_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

$$\langle B_j | B_k \rangle = \delta_{jk}$$

Bell basis span full Hilbert space of 2-qubits (4)
Any state can be expressed in terms of Bell basis vectors

$$-|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|B_2\rangle + |B_3\rangle)$$

product state

$$|\uparrow\rangle \otimes |\uparrow\rangle$$

Bell states are maximally entangled.

$$\langle B_m | \sigma_j^{(k)} | B_n \rangle = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} m = 0, 1, 2, 3 \\ j = x, y, z \\ k = 1, 2 \end{matrix}$$

for instance: $\langle B_0 | \sigma_x^{(1)} | B_0 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle B_0 | \sigma_x^{(1)} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle B_0 | (|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle - |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle) = 0$

$$\sigma_x |\uparrow\rangle = |\downarrow\rangle \quad \sigma_x |\downarrow\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle \quad \left\{ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle B_0 | B_3 \rangle = 0 \right.$$

However spins in entangled states are strongly correlated

no summation over j ~~and k~~

$$\langle B_0 | \sigma_x^{(1)} \sigma_x^{(2)} | B_0 \rangle = -1$$

$$\langle B_0 | \sigma_z^{(1)} \sigma_z^{(2)} | B_0 \rangle = -3$$

for instance

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle B_0 | \sigma_x^{(1)} \sigma_x^{(2)} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle B_0 | (|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle - |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle) = -\langle B_0 | B_1 \rangle = -1$$

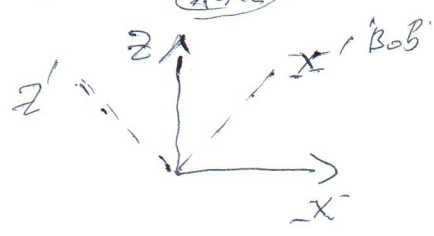
Problem: to verify ~~that~~ spin correlations $\langle B_0 | \sigma_z^{(1)} \sigma_z^{(2)} | B_0 \rangle = -3$

For product state ~~$\langle \sigma \rangle \leq 1$~~ $|\langle \sigma \rangle| \leq 1$.

J.S. Bell inequality (1964)

Correlation between measurement results for entangled states are stronger than any possible correlations that can be induced by local "hidden" ^{classical} variable.

CHSH-inequality (Clauser, Horn, Shimoni, Holt 1969)



"Alice" uses coordinate system "A" to ~~randomly~~ measure qubit (randomly)
 "Bob" uses coordinate system "B" to ~~randomly~~ measure "qubit"

They share a pair of entangled qubits.

After many trials (each trial for a fresh copy of entangled qubit)
 Alice and Bob ^{compare their results and} compute correlation function

$$S = \langle (x+z)x' \rangle - \langle (x-z)z' \rangle \quad (*)$$

Results of measurements \Leftrightarrow random numbers either +1 or -1
 In particular trial "A" chooses randomly "x" or "z" (classically the qubit not measured still has a value either +1 or -1 \Leftrightarrow then either $x=z$ or $x=-z$)

For $x=z$ by randomness $x \pm z$ takes values ± 2
 hence for randomness (either $x=z$ or $x=-z$) $S = 2 \langle xx' \rangle \leq 2$
 $\sigma_x^{(1)} \sigma_x^{(2)} \Rightarrow \leq 1$
 $x \pm z \Rightarrow \pm 2$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \langle (x+z)(x+z) \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle (x-z)(-x+z) \rangle$$

Classical bound for correlation function is $-2 \leq S \leq 2$ $\vec{\sigma}$
 on the other hand $\vec{\sigma}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sigma_x + \sigma_z)$ $\vec{\sigma}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-\sigma_x + \sigma_z)$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \{ \langle (x+z)(x+z) \rangle - \langle (x-z)(-x+z) \rangle \} = \frac{1}{2} \{ \langle xx \rangle + \langle xz \rangle + \langle zx \rangle + \langle zz \rangle + \langle xy \rangle - \langle xz \rangle - \langle zx \rangle + \langle zz \rangle \} = \frac{1}{2} \{ \langle xx \rangle + \langle zz \rangle \} = \frac{1}{2} \langle \sigma_x \sigma_x + \sigma_z \sigma_z \rangle \Rightarrow -2 \leq S \leq 2$$

for Bell state $| \Phi^+ \rangle$

1. The violation of CHSH inequality (realized in experiment) teach us that in quantum world observables do not have values if you do not measure them. ^{always} (2)

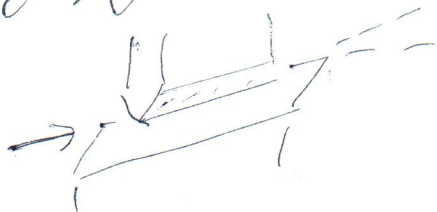
} The unobserved spin component simply do not have values

До тех пор пока мы не проводим измерения result (и любая другая каноническая система) не имеет никаких численных значений (например ± 1 с вероятностью $p_{\pm 1}$ и -1 с вероятностью p_{-1}). Тогда до измерения оператор спина — это матрица ($\vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\sigma}$) а не число

Quantum Measurements

1. measurement-induced decoherence
2. back-action

Consider Stern-Gerlach experiment: measurement of spin electron spin-projection by separating spin-up and spin-down electrons in space (using gradient of magnetic field): ~~разделение~~ отклонение параллельных пучков в неоднородном магнитном поле



пучок атомов имеет размагничивание на 1/2 пучка (одна валентная электрон со спин 1/2)

В классическом случае пучок разделяется на множество пучков (нет квантования момента и проекция на магнитное поле может иметь любое значение)

Так, начальный вектор состояния (product state)

$$|4_i\rangle = (\alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle)f(N)$$

После прохождения магнита

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

$$\int dr |f(r)|^2 = 1$$

$$\langle f | f \rangle = 1$$

(entangled state)

$$|4_f\rangle = \alpha|1\rangle f_1(r) + \beta|0\rangle f_0(r)$$

reduced d.m. for spin degree of freedom

$$\rho_i = \sum_{j,j'} |4_j\rangle \langle 4_{j'}| = \int dr |f(r)|^2 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \alpha^* \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta^* \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} |\alpha|^2 & \alpha\beta^* \\ \alpha^*\beta & |\beta|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Найдем средние проекции атомов

$$\langle \sigma_x \rangle = \text{Tr} \sigma_x \rho_i = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\alpha|^2 & \alpha\beta^* \\ \alpha^*\beta & |\beta|^2 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha\beta^* + \alpha^*\beta = 2\text{Re}(\alpha^*\beta)$$

$$\langle \sigma_y \rangle = \text{Tr} \sigma_y \rho_i = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\alpha|^2 & \alpha\beta^* \\ \alpha^*\beta & |\beta|^2 \end{pmatrix} = i(\alpha\beta^* - \alpha^*\beta) = 2\text{Im}(\alpha^*\beta)$$

$$\langle \sigma_z \rangle = \text{Tr} \sigma_z \rho_i = |\alpha|^2 - |\beta|^2$$

Unconditional reduced density matrix

$$\rho_u = \text{Tr}_{r=r'} = \begin{pmatrix} |\alpha|^2 \langle f_\uparrow | f_\uparrow \rangle & \alpha \beta^* \langle f_\uparrow | f_\downarrow \rangle \\ \alpha^* \beta \langle f_\downarrow | f_\uparrow \rangle & |\beta|^2 \langle f_\downarrow | f_\downarrow \rangle \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} |\alpha|^2 & \alpha \beta^* \langle f_\uparrow | f_\downarrow \rangle \\ \alpha^* \beta \langle f_\downarrow | f_\uparrow \rangle & |\beta|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_{N^*} = \int dr L_G(r) f_N^*(r) = f_N^*$$

смертальной опасности
(measurement-induced leaking)

$$f_c(R) = \frac{1}{P(R)} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha I^2 / f_T(R) / 2 & 2 P^* f_T(R) f_L^*(R) \\ 2 P^* f_T(R) f_L^*(R) & 1/P^2 / f_L(R) / 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

объемная $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx = 1$

предположим, что

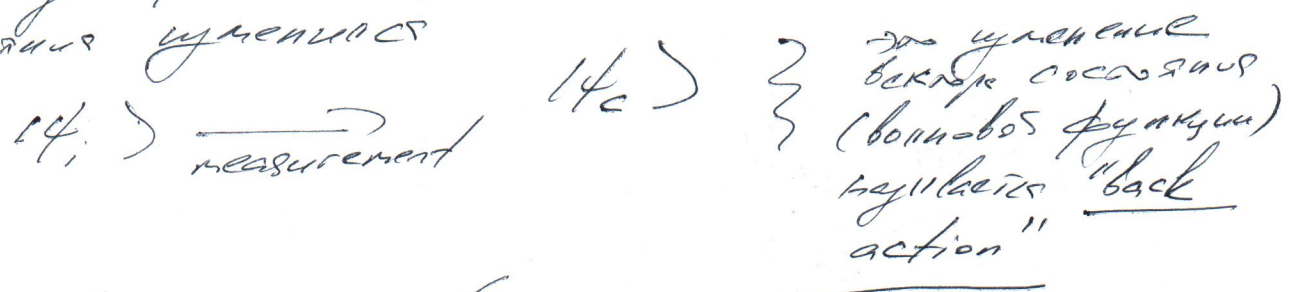
$$\rho_c = \int dk P(k) \rho_c(k)$$

Матрица $\rho_c(k)$ описывает чистое состояние. Действительно

$$\rho_c = |\psi_c\rangle \langle \psi_c|, \text{ где } |\psi_c\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{P(k)}} (\alpha_c | \uparrow \rangle + \beta_c | \downarrow \rangle)$$

$$\alpha_c = \frac{\int dk f_A(k)}{\sqrt{P(k)}}, \quad \beta_c = \frac{\int dk f_B(k)}{\sqrt{P(k)}}$$

Мы видим, что в результате измерения вектор состояния изменился



В новом состоянии (после измерения)

$$\langle \sigma_x \rangle = \frac{2}{P(k)} \text{Re}(\alpha_c^* \beta_c)$$

$$\langle \sigma_y \rangle = \frac{2}{P(k)} \text{Im}(\alpha_c^* \beta_c)$$

$$\langle \sigma_z \rangle = \frac{1}{P(k)} (|\alpha_c|^2 - |\beta_c|^2)$$

Weak measurement $f_A(n) \approx f_B(n)$ (back action is small)

Strong measurement $f_A(n) | f_B(n) \rightarrow 0$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle \sigma_x \rangle = 0 \\ \langle \sigma_y \rangle = 0 \\ \langle \sigma_z \rangle = \pm 1 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{strong back action}$
("+" with probability $k/2$)
("-" " " " $1/2$)