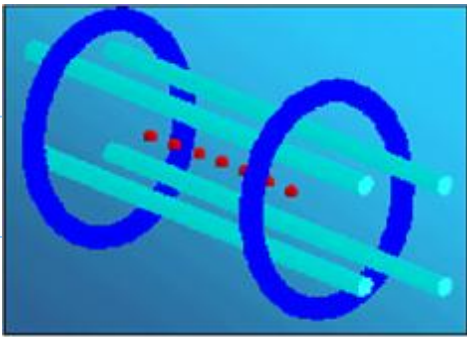


Positive Maps and Channels; part I

Note Title

6/17/2010

نکات، مثال، کوانتومی



• تهیه حالت

• اندازه گیری

• تحول بیانه ناگزیر

• تحول بیانه کنترل شده

• نرفه کوانتومی

• quantum operation

• quantum channel

\mathcal{H} = Hilbert space

$\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ = فضای تمام عملگرهای کراندار در \mathcal{H}

$A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$

$A: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$

$$\|A\| < \infty$$

$$\rho \in B(\mathcal{H}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}} \rho' \in B(\mathcal{H}')$$

$$\rho' := T(\rho)$$

- T is linear

- $\rho > 0 \rightarrow T(\rho) > 0$

- $\text{tr}(T(\rho)) = \text{tr}(\rho)$

- $(T \otimes I)_{\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}'} > 0 \quad \forall \mathcal{H}'$

Completely Positive. ↙

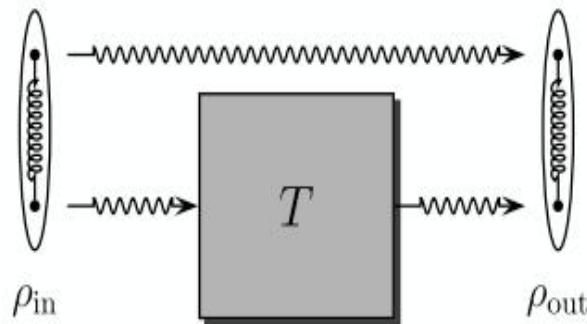


Figure 5.2. Channels can be applied to subsystems even if the overall system is in an entangled state.

$(T \otimes I)$ turns density matrices into density matrices.

Kraus decomposition $\rightarrow T(\rho) = \sum_r A_r \rho A_r^\dagger$

$$\sum_r A_r^\dagger A_r = I \quad \text{Trace-preserving ; } \text{Tr}(T(\rho)) = \text{tr}(\rho)$$

$$\sum_r A_r A_r^\dagger = I \quad \text{Unital ; } T(I) = I$$

Schrodinger Representation: $\rho \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}} \rho' \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}')$

Heisenberg Representation: $\langle X \rangle := \text{tr}_{\mathcal{H}}(X \rho)$

$$X \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}) \xleftarrow{\mathcal{T}^*} X' \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}')$$

$$\text{tr}(\mathcal{J}^*(x')\rho) = \text{tr}(\mathcal{J}(\rho)x')$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{tr}(\mathcal{J}^*(x')\rho) &= \text{tr}\left(\sum_{\mu} A_{\mu}\rho A_{\mu}^{\dagger} x'\right) \\ &= \text{tr}\left(\rho \sum_{\mu} A_{\mu}^{\dagger} x' A_{\mu}\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{J}^*(x') = \sum_{\mu} A_{\mu}^{\dagger} x' A_{\mu}$$

$$\mathcal{J}(\rho) = \sum_{\mu} A_{\mu}\rho A_{\mu}^{\dagger}$$

$\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}^* \geq 0$ and Hermitian.

\mathcal{T} unital $\longleftrightarrow \mathcal{T}^*$ trace-preserving

\mathcal{T} trace-preserving $\longleftrightarrow \mathcal{T}^*$ unital

• $\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \circ \mathcal{F}$

• $\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}(\rho) = \lambda \mathcal{E}_1(\rho) + (1-\lambda) \mathcal{E}_2(\rho)$

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \sum_{\mu} A_{\mu} \rho A_{\mu}^{\dagger}$$

• عملیات تراویکی منبند نیستند

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \sum_{\nu} B_{\nu} \rho B_{\nu}^{\dagger}$$

$$B_{\nu} = \sum_{\mu} U_{\nu\mu} A_{\mu}$$

$U = \text{Unitary}$

• $N \leq d^2$

$\leftarrow \dim(\mathcal{H}) = 2$

• تعداد عملیات تراویکی

$$\mathcal{T}(\rho) := U \rho U^\dagger$$

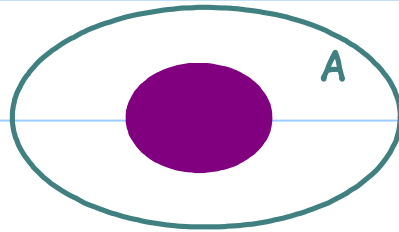
• تحول یکانه:

$$\mathcal{T}(\rho) := \rho \otimes \sigma$$

• گسترش:

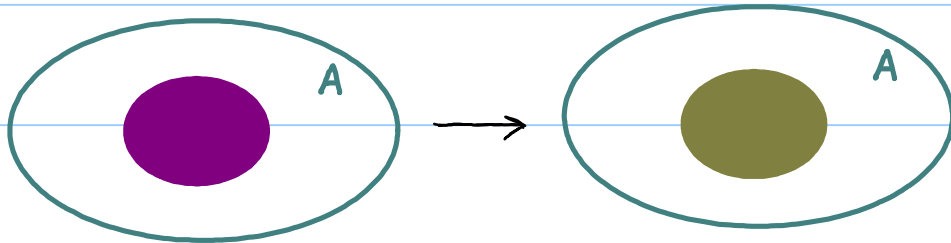
$$\mathcal{T}(\rho) = \text{tr}_B(\rho)$$

• رد سخرنی:



$$\mathcal{T}(\rho) = \text{Tr}_E(U(\rho \otimes \sigma_E)U^\dagger)$$

• نمونه محلی:



- Bit-flip channel

مثال ٤:

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = (1-p)\rho + pX\rho X$$

- phase flip channel

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = (1-p)\rho + pZ\rho Z$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \int d\theta e^{-\lambda\frac{\theta^2}{2}} e^{i\theta Z} \rho e^{-i\theta Z}$$

- Depolarizing

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = (1-p)\rho + p \frac{I}{2}$$

- Pauli:

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = (1-p_x - p_y - p_z)\rho + p_x X\rho X + p_y Y\rho Y + p_z Z\rho Z$$

- qudit-flip

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \left(\frac{1-2p+p^d}{1-p}\right) \rho + \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} p^i X^i \rho X^{-i}$$

- Measurement

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(\rho) &= |0\rangle\langle 0| \rho |0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1| \rho |1\rangle\langle 1| \\ &= |0\rangle\langle 0| \langle 0|\rho|0\rangle + |1\rangle\langle 1| \langle 1|\rho|1\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(1+z) \langle 0|\rho|0\rangle + \frac{1}{2}(1-z) \langle 1|\rho|1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\rho) I + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\rho z) z$$

- General Pauli:

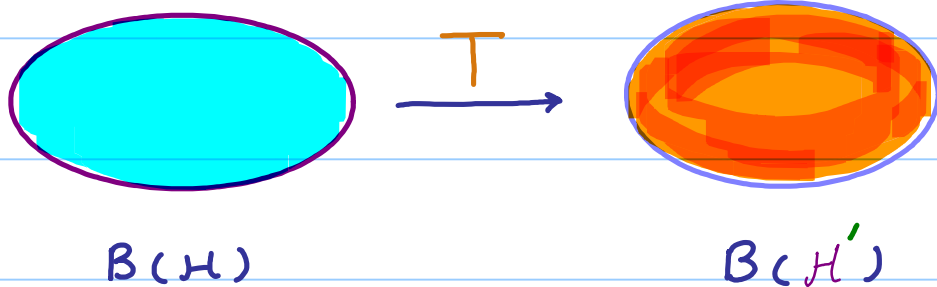
$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \sum_{i,j} p_{ij} x^i z^j \rho (x^i z^j)^\dagger$$

- Random Unitary

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \sum_i p_i U_i \rho U_i^\dagger \quad \sum_i p_i = 1$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \int p(\lambda) U(\lambda) \rho U(\lambda)^\dagger d\lambda$$

Choi-Jamiochowski Isomorphism



$$\text{Basis of } B(\mathcal{H}) = \{ E_{ij} = |i\rangle\langle j| \}$$

$$|\phi\rangle := \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} |i, i\rangle \in \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi\rangle\langle\phi| &= \sum_{ij} |i, i\rangle\langle j, j| \in B(\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}) \\ &= \sum_{ij} E_{ij} \otimes E_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_T := (T \otimes I) |\phi\rangle\langle\phi| = \sum_{ij} T(E_{ij}) \otimes E_{ij}$$

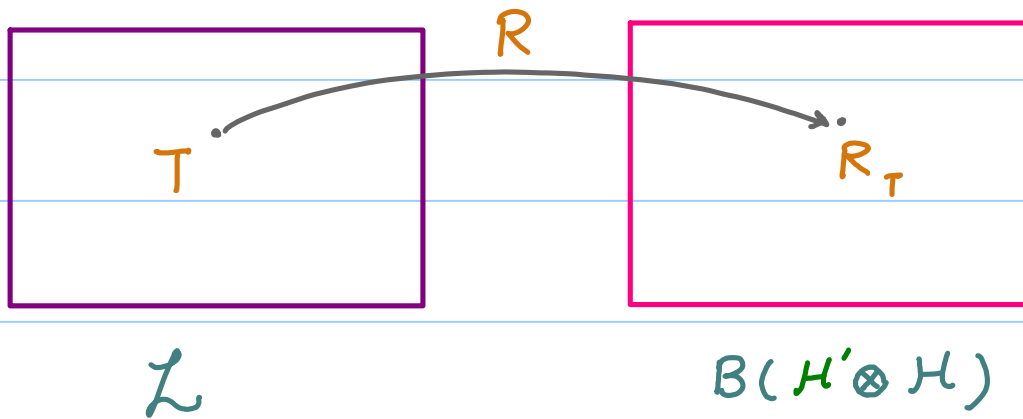
Choi-Matrix. $R_T \in B(\mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{H})$.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad R_{T+T'} = R_T + R_{T'}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad R_{\lambda T} = \lambda R_T$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (\varepsilon) = J(\varepsilon') \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \varepsilon'$$

$T \in \mathcal{L} =$ the space of CPM's.
From $B(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H}')$.



دیکھی لفظ تبدیل نشان دیکھ کہ خاص نہیں ہر بار کرتے :

$\text{Tr}_1 R_T = I_2$ ← اگر T رد بند ہے (TP) •

$\text{Tr}_2 R_T = I_1$ ← اگر T برتال ہے یعنی $\varepsilon(I) = I$ •

• اگر T لڈ مثبت ہے۔ $J(\varepsilon)$ مثبت ہے۔

چگونه متونک از R_T ، T در صورتی که ρ به آن آید؟

$$R_T = \sum_{ij} T(E_{ij}) \otimes E_{ij}$$

$$R_T * (I \otimes E_{kl}) = \sum_{ij} T(E_{ij}) \otimes \delta_{jk} E_{il}$$

$$\text{tr}_2 (R_T (I \otimes E_{kl})) = \sum_{ij} T(E_{ij}) \delta_{jk} \delta_{il} = \text{tr} (E_{lk})$$

$$T(\rho) = \text{tr} (\rho_{kl} E_{kl}) = \rho_{kl} \text{tr}_2 (R_T (I \otimes E_{kl}))$$

$$T(\rho) = \text{tr}_2 (R_T (I \otimes \rho^T))$$

Examples:

- $T(\rho) = \rho \Rightarrow R_T = ?$

$$R_T = \sum_{ij} T(E_{ij}) \otimes E_{ij} = \sum_{ij} E_{ij} \otimes E_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{ij} |i\rangle\langle j| \otimes |i\rangle\langle j| \Rightarrow$$

$$R_T = d |\phi\rangle\langle\phi|$$

- $T(\rho) = \rho^T$ $R_T = \sum_{ij} E_{ji} \otimes E_{ij} = \sum_{ij} |j\rangle\langle i|$

So \rightarrow $R_T =$ Permutation operator ρ

$$\rho |ij\rangle = |ji\rangle$$

ρ has a negative eigenvalue:

$$\rho (|12\rangle - |21\rangle) = |21\rangle - |12\rangle$$

\Rightarrow Transposition is NOT completely positive Map!!

- $T(\rho) = \rho \rho + (1-\rho) \frac{I}{2}$

$$R_T = \sum_{ij} \left(p E_{ij} + (1-p) \frac{I}{2} \right) \otimes E_{ij} = d_p |\phi\rangle\langle\phi| + (1-p) \frac{d}{2} I \otimes |q\rangle\langle q|$$

where $|q\rangle := \frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} \sum_i |i\rangle \Rightarrow R_T \geq 0 \Rightarrow T$ is CP.

• تمرین: اگر T یک bit-flip باشد، R_T لبهت آینه.

• تمرین: اگر T یک phase-flip باشد، R_T لبهت آینه.

• هر دو مورد R_T مربط به حالت منفردی از حالت در Bell دینام.

• تمرین: اگر T یک Amplitude damping باشد، مربط به حالت زیر-ترین است.

$$T(\sigma) := A_0 \sigma A_0^\dagger + A_1 \sigma A_1^\dagger$$

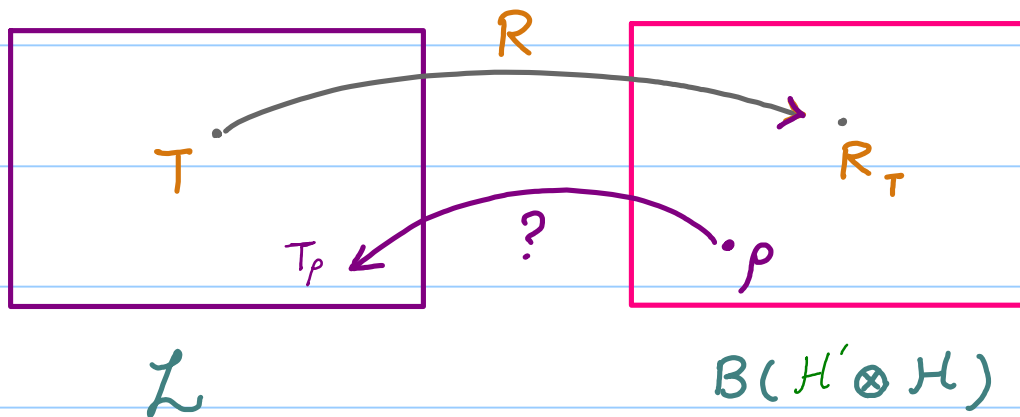
• تمرین R_T لبهت آینه، $A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{\gamma} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ، $A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{1-\gamma} \end{bmatrix}$ ؛

• تمرین: تمرین phase damping مربط به حالت زیر-ترین است. مربط به حالت زیر-ترین است.

• مربط به حالت:

$$A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{1-\lambda} \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda} \end{bmatrix}$$

$T \in \mathcal{L}$ = the space of CPM's.
 from $B(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H}')$.



اگر $\rho \in B(\mathcal{H}' \otimes \mathcal{H})$ کے لئے T_p کی مثال دے سکتے ہیں؟

$$\exists? T \mid \sum_{ij} T_p(E_{ij}) \otimes E_{ij} = \rho \quad ?$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{ij} T_{\rho}(E_{ij}) \otimes E_{ij} = \sum_{ij, \alpha\beta} \rho_{\alpha i, \beta j} |\alpha\rangle\langle\beta| \otimes |i\rangle\langle j| ?$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{ij} T_{\rho}(E_{ij}) \otimes |i\rangle\langle j| = \sum_{ij, \alpha\beta} \rho_{\alpha i, \beta j} |\alpha\rangle\langle\beta| \otimes |i\rangle\langle j|$$

$$\rightarrow T_{\rho}(E_{ij}) = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \rho_{\alpha i, \beta j} |\alpha\rangle\langle\beta|.$$

$$\langle\alpha| T_{\rho}(E_{ij}) |\beta\rangle = \rho_{\alpha i, \beta j}$$

$$\langle\alpha| T_{\rho}(\sigma) |\beta\rangle = ?$$

$$\langle\alpha| T_{\rho}(\sigma) |\beta\rangle = \sum_{ij} \sigma_{ij} \langle\alpha| T_{\rho}(E_{ij}) |\beta\rangle$$

$$= \sum_{ij} \sigma_{ji}^T \rho_{\alpha i, \beta j}$$

$$= \sum_{ij} \langle j| \sigma^T |i\rangle \langle\alpha i| \rho |\beta j\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \sum_{ijr} \langle r_j | (1 \otimes \sigma^T) | r_i \rangle \langle \alpha_i | \rho | \beta_j \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \sum_{ijr} \text{Tr} \left\{ (1 \otimes \sigma^T) | r_i \rangle \langle \alpha_i | \rho | \beta_j \rangle \langle r_j | \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \text{Tr} \left\{ (1 \otimes \sigma^T) (| r \rangle \langle \alpha | \otimes I) \rho (| \beta \rangle \langle r | \otimes I) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \text{Tr} \left\{ (| \beta \rangle \langle \alpha | \otimes \sigma^T) \rho \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \alpha | T_\rho(\sigma) | \beta \rangle = \frac{1}{d} \text{Tr} \left\{ (| \beta \rangle \langle \alpha | \otimes \sigma^T) \rho \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_\rho(\sigma) = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \text{Tr} \left\{ (E_{\beta\alpha} \otimes \sigma^T) \rho \right\} E_{\alpha\beta}$$

• تمرین: اگر $\rho = I$ باشد، $T_\rho(\sigma)$ ثابت آریه.

• تمرین: اگر $\rho = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$ باشد، $T_\rho(\sigma) = |\phi\rangle\langle\phi|$ نشان

$$T_\rho(\sigma) = \langle \alpha | \sigma | \alpha \rangle |\phi\rangle\langle\phi|$$

$$\langle \alpha | T_\rho(\sigma) | \beta \rangle = \frac{1}{d} \text{Tr} \{ (\rho \otimes |\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha|) \sigma \}$$

• Stienspring Dilation.

• انبساط استین پرنینگ

① $\rho \rightarrow \rho' = V \rho V^\dagger$ Unitary Evolution

is a completely positive Map. (CPM)

② $\rho \rightarrow \rho \otimes I$ Extension or Dilation

③ if T & S are CPM's then TS is also a CPM.

• Stienspring Dilation

با بزرگ کردن فضای Hilbert، هر حالت پاداشی با بزرگ کردن از σ ، σ می‌شود.

به نظر حق $T: B(H) \rightarrow B(H')$ ، در حالت نظر K ، V عملگر

به نظر حق $V: H' \rightarrow H \otimes K$

$$T(\sigma) = V^\dagger (\sigma \otimes I) V$$

Note:

$$\sigma: H \rightarrow H \quad T(\sigma): H' \rightarrow H'$$

$$V: H' \rightarrow H \otimes K$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H' & \xrightarrow{T(\sigma)} & H' \\
 \downarrow V & & \uparrow V^\dagger \\
 H \otimes K & \xrightarrow{(\sigma \otimes I)} & H \otimes K
 \end{array}$$