

BOMB DETECTION

COME TO OH!

Learning Goals

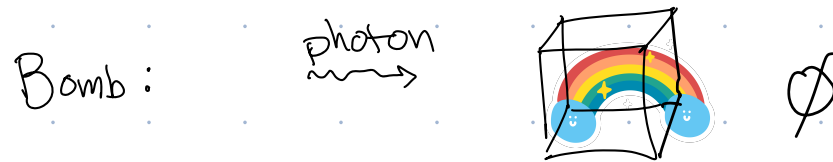
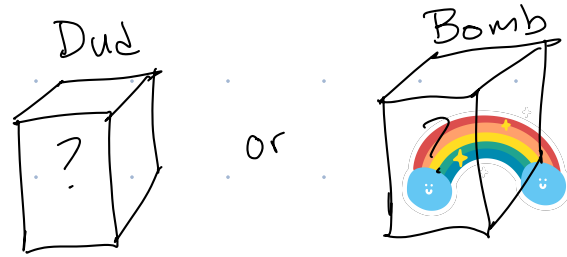
- Describe quantum operations
- Describe partial q. measurements
- Use rules of q. ops + partial meas. to analyze interferometer scenarios

Exit Tickets

- Have not yet done bomb test!
- "I don't understand the intuition despite being able to solve for outcomes."
- Partial measurement destroys entanglement... what about if both qubits are measured, is entanglement destroyed?

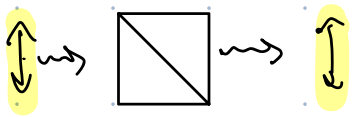
Review: interferometer, partial measurement

Problem: Quantum Bomb Detection (Elitzur-Vaidman)



Want to give friend a rainbow bomb not a dud. How??

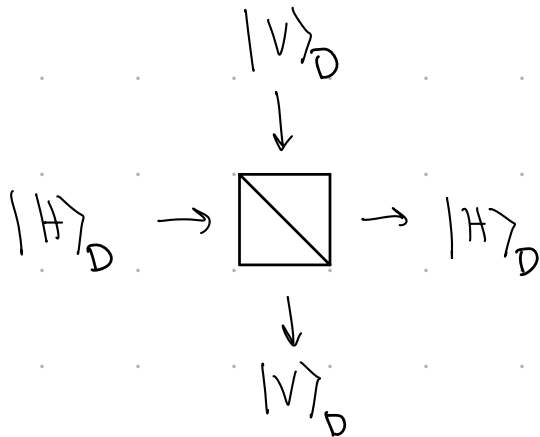
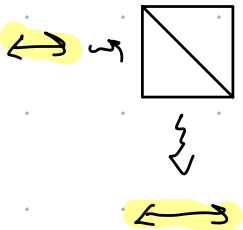
New Tool: Beamsplitter



- Transmits

 $|0\rangle_P$ (vertically polarized light)

- Reflects

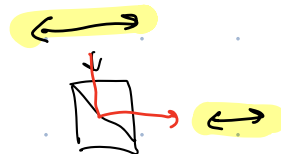
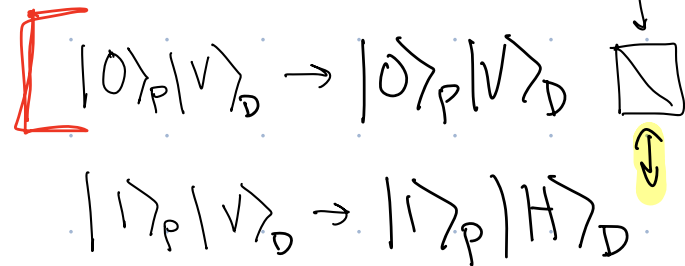
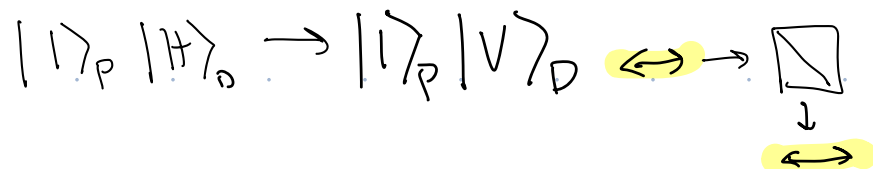
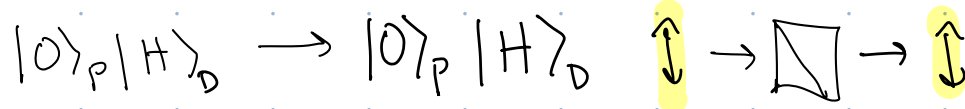
$$|1\rangle_p \text{ (horiz. " ")}$$


"P" for polarization

"D" for direction

$\{ |V\rangle_D, |H\rangle_D \}$ standard basis states

Behavior:



A) $|0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$

B) $|0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D$

c) $|1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$

D) $|1\rangle_p |V\rangle_D$

Quantum Gate

Operation that changes q. state without collapse (no info extracted)

Can describe gate via action on standard basis states

Beam-Splitter

$$\begin{aligned} |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D &\rightarrow |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D \\ |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D &\rightarrow |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D \\ |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D &\rightarrow |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D \\ |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D &\rightarrow |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D \end{aligned}$$

Mirror

$$\begin{aligned} |H\rangle_D &\rightarrow |V\rangle_D \\ |V\rangle_D &\rightarrow |H\rangle_D \end{aligned}$$

Wave plate

(0)

(45°)

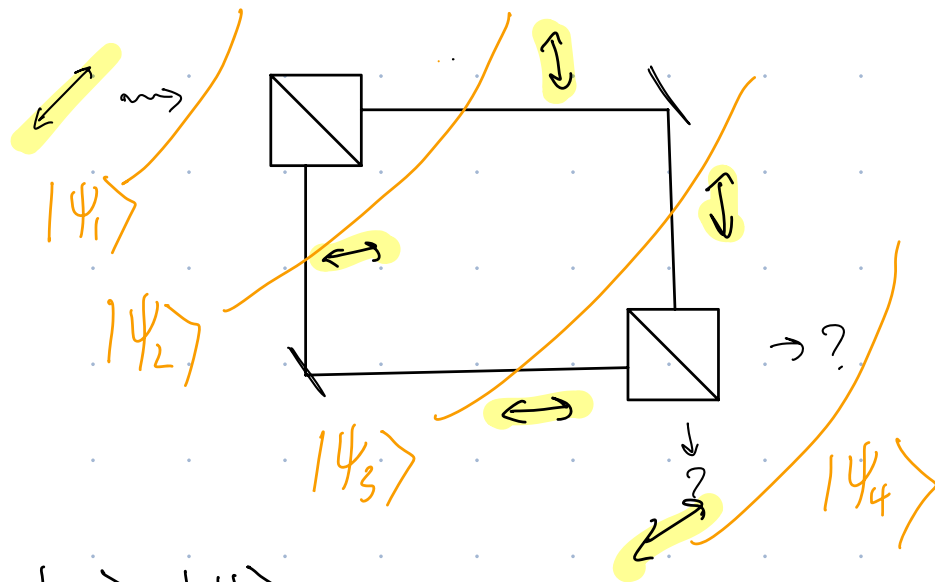
only affects polarization

$$\begin{aligned} |0\rangle_P &\rightarrow |+\rangle_P \\ |1\rangle_P &\rightarrow |-\rangle_P \end{aligned}$$

(90°)

$$\begin{aligned} |0\rangle_P &\rightarrow |1\rangle_P \\ |1\rangle_P &\rightarrow |0\rangle_P \end{aligned}$$

Interferometer



$$\begin{aligned}
 |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D &\rightarrow |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D \\
 |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D &\rightarrow |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D \\
 |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D &\rightarrow |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D \\
 |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D &\rightarrow |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |H\rangle_D &\rightarrow |V\rangle_D \\
 |V\rangle_D &\rightarrow |H\rangle_D
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = |+\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P \right) |H\rangle_D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \square \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D$$

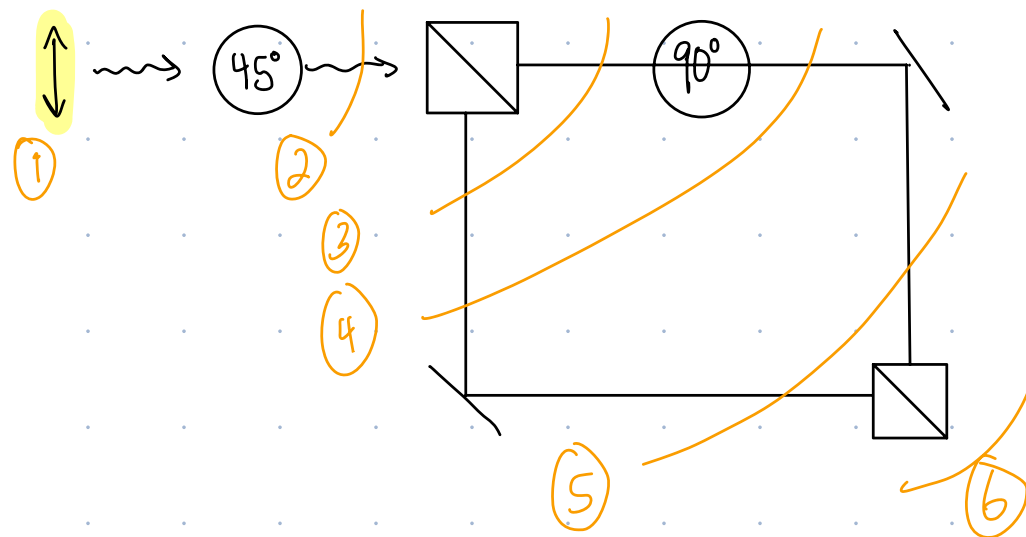
$$|\psi_3\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\psi_4\rangle &= \square \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P \right) |V\rangle_D = |+\rangle_P |V\rangle_D
 \end{aligned}$$

Group Practice

Family weekend fun? Group Style?

QI4



$$|0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D \rightarrow |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$$

$$|1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D \rightarrow |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D$$

$$|0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D \rightarrow |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D$$

$$|1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D \rightarrow |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$$

$$|H\rangle_D \rightarrow |V\rangle_D$$

$$|V\rangle_D \rightarrow |H\rangle_D$$

45°

$$|0\rangle_P \rightarrow |+\rangle_P$$

$$|1\rangle_P \rightarrow |-\rangle_P$$

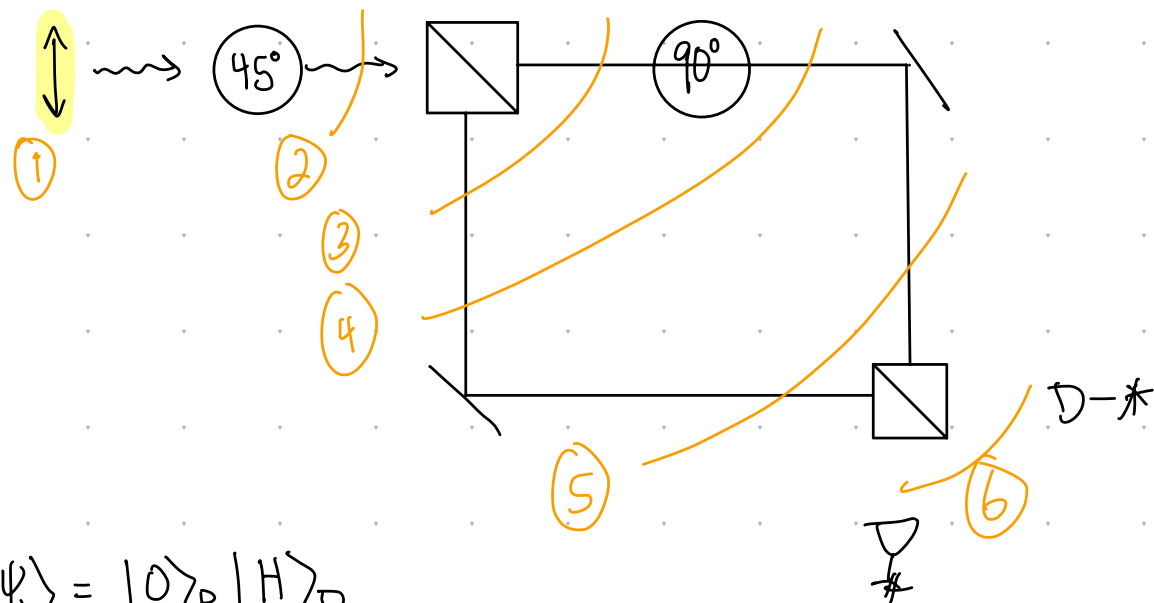
90°

$$|0\rangle_P \rightarrow |1\rangle_P$$

$$|1\rangle_P \rightarrow |0\rangle_P$$

Group Practice

Q14



$$\begin{aligned} |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D &\rightarrow |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D \\ |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D &\rightarrow |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D \\ |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D &\rightarrow |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D \\ |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D &\rightarrow |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |H\rangle_D &\rightarrow |V\rangle_D \\ |V\rangle_D &\rightarrow |H\rangle_D \end{aligned}$$

$$45^\circ \begin{cases} |0\rangle_P \rightarrow |+\rangle_P \\ |1\rangle_P \rightarrow |-\rangle_P \end{cases}$$

$$90^\circ \begin{cases} |0\rangle_P \rightarrow |1\rangle_P \\ |1\rangle_P \rightarrow |0\rangle_P \end{cases}$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = |+\rangle_P |H\rangle_D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P |H\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D$$

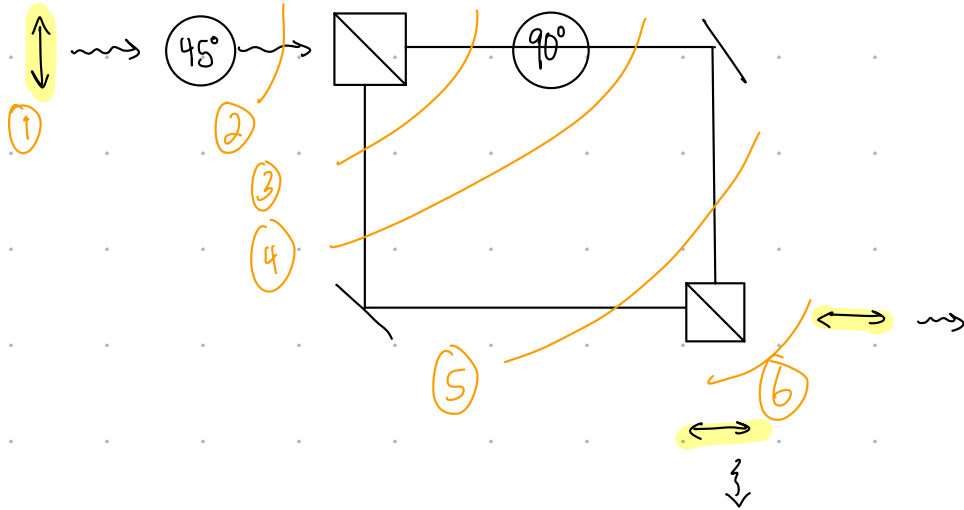
$$|\psi_4\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D$$

$$|\psi_5\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$$

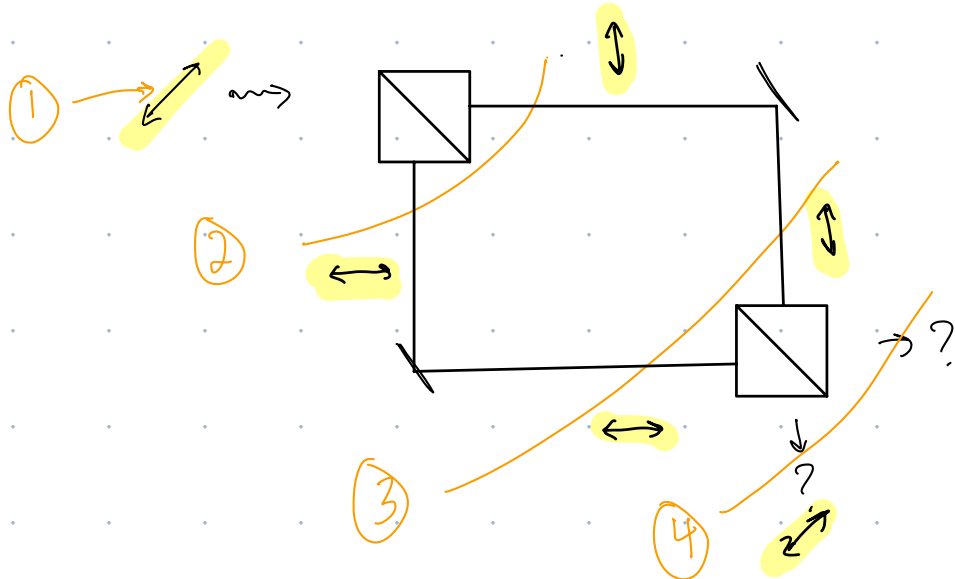
$$|\psi_6\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |V\rangle_D = |1\rangle_P \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |H\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |V\rangle_D \right)$$

$$|\psi_6\rangle =$$

=



VS



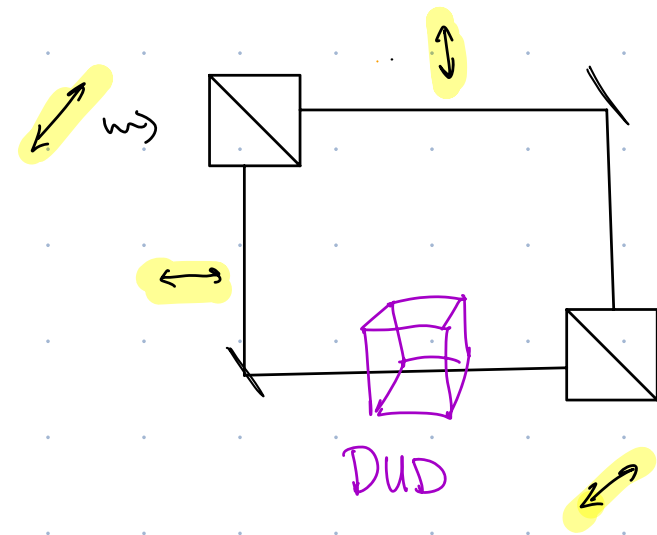
Big ideas:

- One photon takes 2 paths
- Direction & polarization are entangled
- Objects in arm affects output

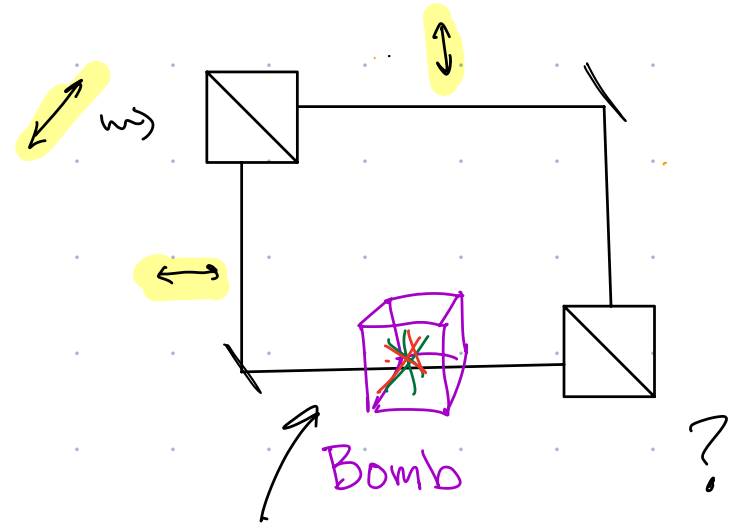


Put potential bomb in arm

Bomb Test



vs



Same as empty interferometer

Partial Measurement

Partial Q. Measurement (in standard basis)

- State to be measured: $|\psi\rangle_{AB}$ Needs 2 parts! (A & B)
- Want to measure qubit A in $M_A = \{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ No measurement of B. • Asking if A is in state $|0\rangle$ or $|1\rangle$ • Not asking B anything
- To determine outcome:

- Write $|\psi\rangle_{AB}$ in standard basis:

$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = a_{00}|00\rangle_{AB} + a_{01}|01\rangle_{AB} + a_{10}|10\rangle_{AB} + a_{11}|11\rangle_{AB}$$

- Rewrite: Factor/group A kets: (numbers/scalars commute!)

$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = |0\rangle_A (a_{00}|0\rangle_B + a_{01}|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A (a_{10}|0\rangle_B + a_{11}|1\rangle_B)$$

- Calculate outcome probabilities/collapse state

- Outcome $|0\rangle$

- Probability: $|a_{00}|^2 + |a_{01}|^2 = P(|0\rangle_A)$

- Collapse state: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{P(|0\rangle_A)}} (|0\rangle_A (a_{00}|0\rangle + a_{01}|1\rangle)) =$

$$\frac{a_{00}}{\sqrt{P_0}}|00\rangle + \frac{a_{01}}{\sqrt{P_0}}|01\rangle$$

• Outcome $|1\rangle$

- Probability: $|a_{10}|^2 + |a_{11}|^2 = p(|1\rangle_x)$

- Collapse state: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{p(|1\rangle_x)}} (|1\rangle (a_{10}|0\rangle + a_{11}|1\rangle)) = \frac{a_{10}}{\sqrt{p(|1\rangle_x)}} |10\rangle + \frac{a_{11}}{\sqrt{p(|1\rangle_x)}} |11\rangle$

* Partial measurement destroys entanglement

$$= \frac{a_{10}}{\sqrt{p(|1\rangle_x)}} |10\rangle + \frac{a_{11}}{\sqrt{p(|1\rangle_x)}} |11\rangle$$

$$= |1\rangle \left(\frac{a_{10}}{\sqrt{p_1}} |0\rangle + \frac{a_{11}}{\sqrt{p_1}} |1\rangle \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle) = |+\rangle|+\rangle$$

Example:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} |00\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{4}{10}} |01\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} |10\rangle - i\sqrt{\frac{4}{10}} |11\rangle$$

Measure 2nd qubit with $M = \{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} |1\rangle\right) |0\rangle + \left(\sqrt{\frac{4}{10}} |0\rangle - i\sqrt{\frac{4}{10}} |1\rangle\right) |1\rangle$$

Prob of $|0\rangle$: $\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right|^2 + \left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right|^2 = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$

State collapses to

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} |1\rangle\right) |0\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{10}{5}}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{10}{5}}} |1\rangle\right) |0\rangle$$

Extra practice: Prob $|1\rangle$, collapses

$$\frac{4}{5}$$

$$|0\rangle |1\rangle$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle\right) |1\rangle$$

$$A \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} |1\rangle \right) |0\rangle$$

$$\frac{A}{\sqrt{10}} |00\rangle + \frac{A}{\sqrt{10}} |10\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{A}{\sqrt{10}} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{A}{\sqrt{10}} \right|^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{2A^2}{10} = 1 \Rightarrow A^2 = 5$$

$$A = \sqrt{5}$$

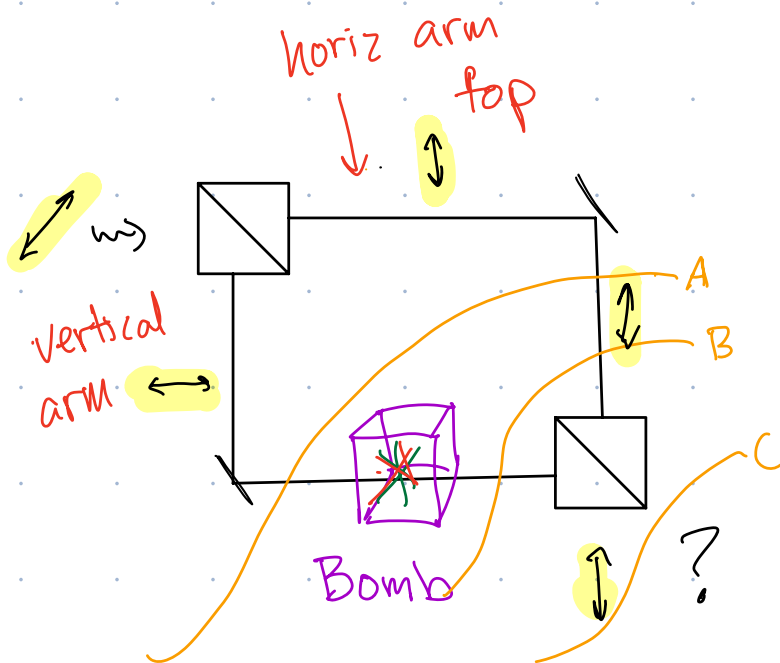
Back to the Bomb

Our two qubits are polarization + path (direction)

Is the bomb measuring the polarization qubit or path qubit?

1/A: Polarization

2/B: Path (direction)



Prob Explosion? Output if no explosion?

$$|\psi_A\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$$

$$M = \{ |H\rangle_D, |V\rangle_D \}$$

Outcome $|H\rangle$

$$\text{Prob: } \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Collapse } \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D \right) = |1\rangle_P |H\rangle_D$$

Outcome $|V\rangle$

$$\text{Prob: } \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Collapse to } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D = |0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D$$

After beamsplitter: $|0\rangle_P |V\rangle_D$

Beam Splitter Demo!

Global Phase

Relative Phase
vs. Local Phase?

$$-i \left(\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$-|1\rangle = |1\rangle$$

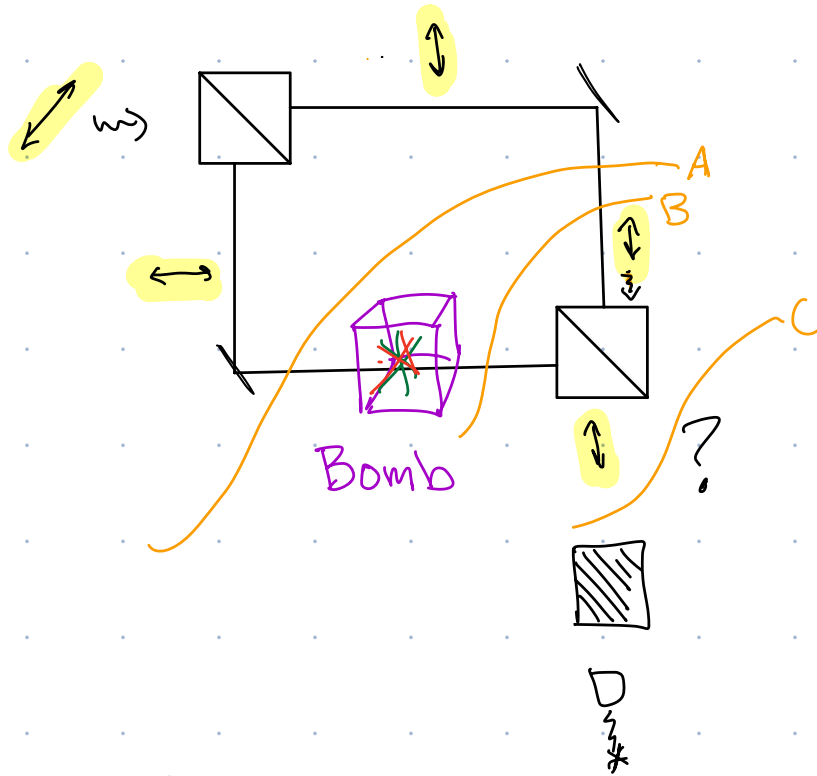
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle \neq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$$

$$e^{i\pi/8} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle \right) = \frac{e^{i\pi/8}}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{e^{i\pi/8}}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$$

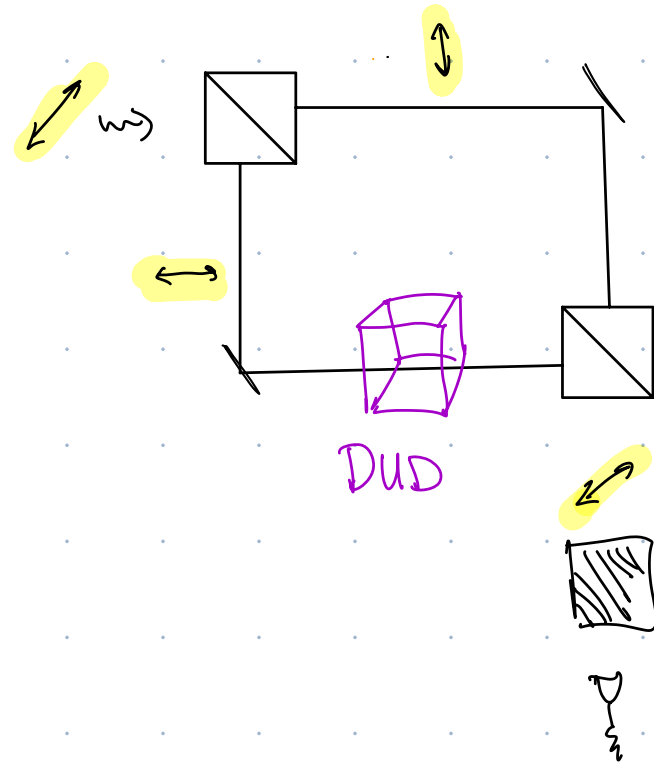
Phases

$$\{1, -1, i, -i\}$$
$$e^{i\omega} \quad \omega \in \mathbb{R}$$

If no explosion



VS.



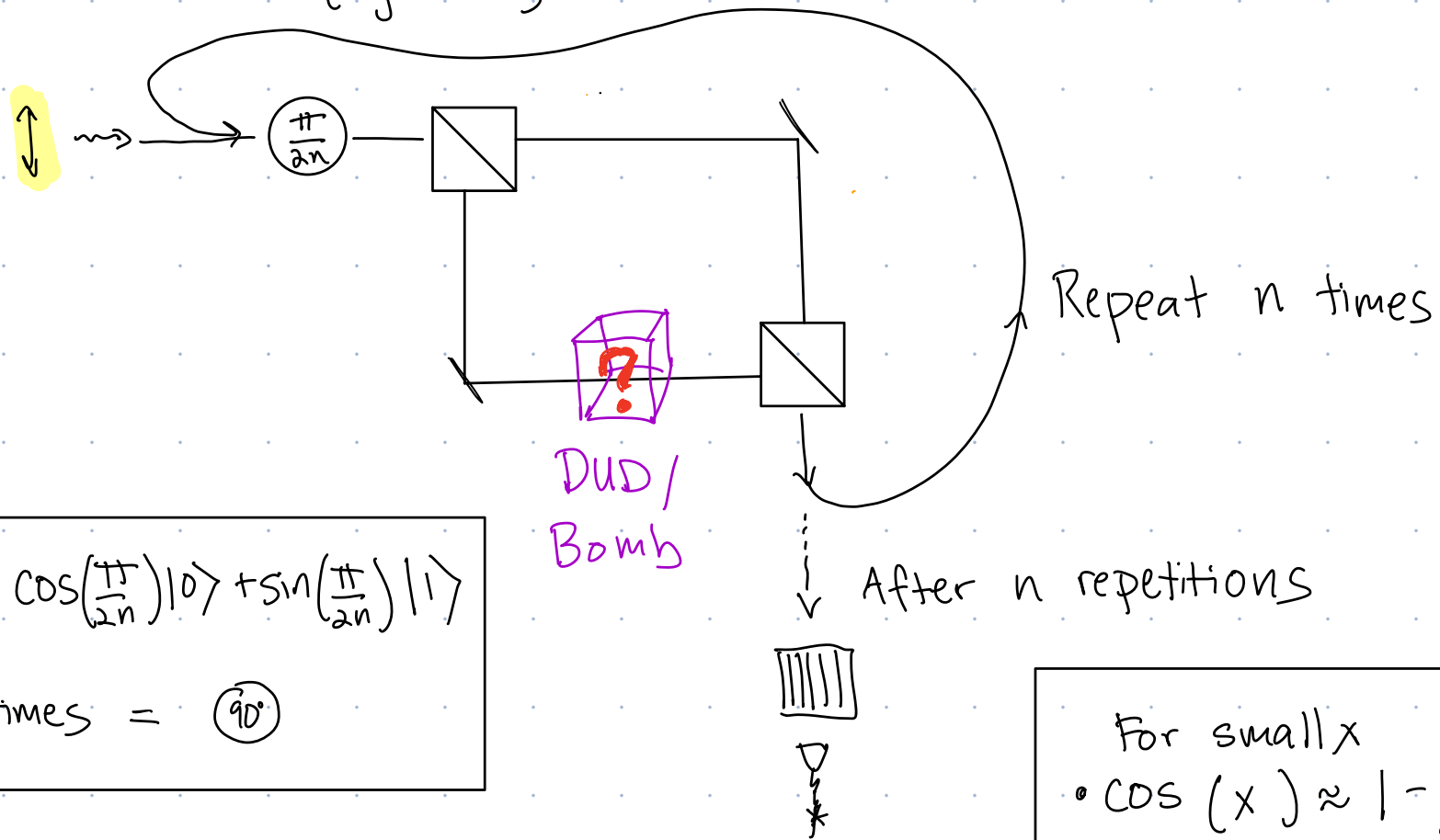
Explode: $\frac{1}{2}$

No explosion $\frac{1}{2}$ $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Block by filter } \frac{1}{2} \\ \rightarrow \text{Not blocked } \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

Can we do better?

Group Work: Analyze the following set up.

Choose $n \gg 1$. (Eg. 1000)



$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) |0\rangle \rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) |0\rangle + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) |1\rangle$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) \times n \text{ times} = (90^\circ)$$

For small x

$$\bullet \cos(x) \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

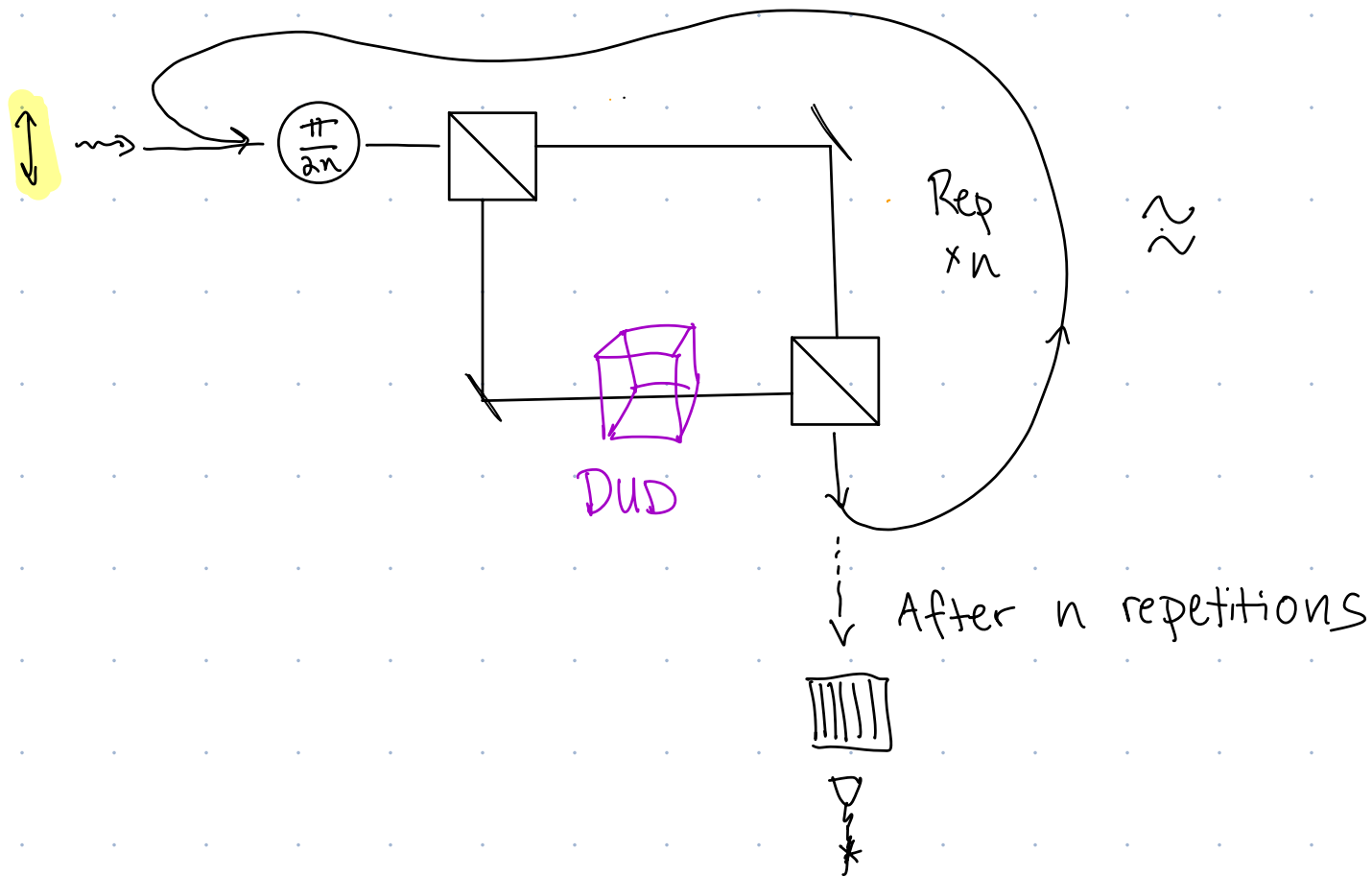
$$\bullet (1-x)^k \approx 1 - kx$$

1) What happens if dud?

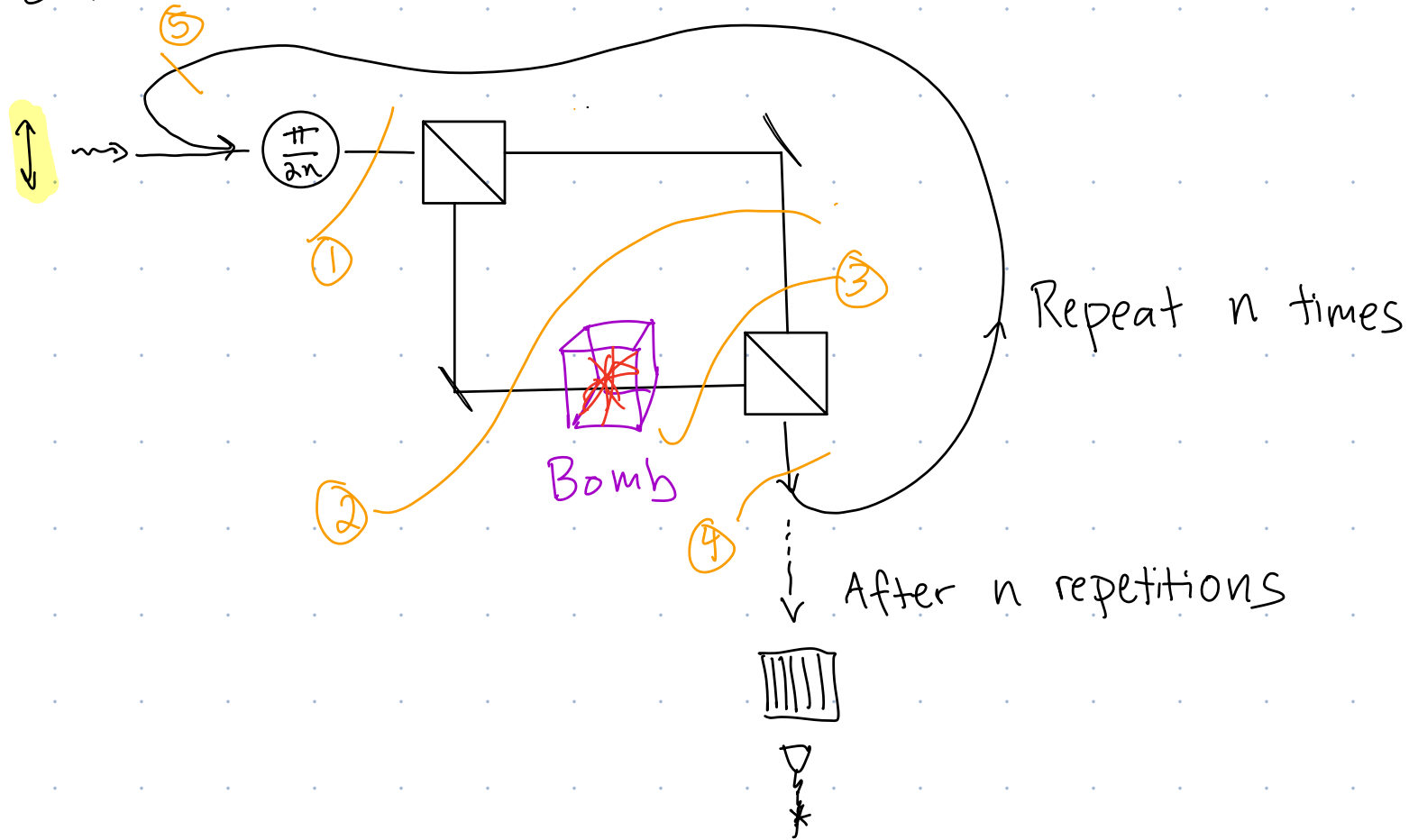
2) If bomb, probability of NO explosion

3) If bomb but no explosion, probability of detection?

1) If DUD:



If Bomb:



$$|\psi_1\rangle =$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle =$$