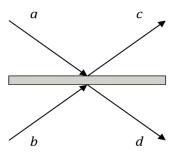
《量子信息基础》2024.6.6 随堂作业:

(2024.6.11 22:00 前提交)

1. If we consider a more general case for two photons incident a beam splitter, the input states are

$$|\psi_i\rangle_{12} = (\alpha|\leftrightarrow\rangle_1 + \beta|\updownarrow\rangle_1) \cdot |\alpha\rangle_1 \otimes (\gamma|\leftrightarrow\rangle_2 + \delta|\updownarrow\rangle_2) \cdot |b\rangle_2$$

Derive $|\psi_o\rangle_{[12]}$ with symmetric output and Bell states on polarizations for indistinguishable photons.



两个光子的输入态为:

$$|\Psi_i\rangle_{12} = (\alpha |\leftrightarrow >_1 + \beta |\updownarrow >_1) \cdot |\alpha>_1 \otimes (\gamma |\leftrightarrow >_2 + \delta |\updownarrow >_2) \cdot |b>_2$$

分束器不改变入射光子的极化状态, 出射态为:

$$\begin{split} |\Psi_{f}>_{12} &= [(\alpha|\leftrightarrow>_{1}+\beta|\updownarrow>_{1})\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(i|c>_{1}+|d>_{1})]\otimes[(\gamma|\leftrightarrow>_{2}+\delta|\updownarrow>_{2})\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|c>_{2}+i|d>_{2})] \\ &= [\alpha\gamma|\leftrightarrow\rangle_{1}|\leftrightarrow\rangle_{2}+\beta\delta|\updownarrow\rangle_{1}|\updownarrow\rangle_{2}+\alpha\delta|\leftrightarrow\rangle_{1}|\updownarrow\rangle_{2}+\beta\gamma|\updownarrow\rangle_{1}|\leftrightarrow\rangle_{2}] \\ &\cdot\frac{1}{2}(i|c\rangle_{1}|c\rangle_{2}-|c\rangle_{1}|d\rangle_{2}+|d\rangle_{1}|c\rangle_{2}+i|d\rangle_{1}|d\rangle_{2}) \end{split}$$

由全同光子的干涉及其对称性,结果为:

$$\begin{split} |\Psi_f>_{[12]} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \big(|\Psi_f>_{12} + \big|\Psi_f>_{21} \big) \\ &\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Big\{ [\alpha \delta(|\leftrightarrow\rangle_1|\updownarrow\rangle_2) + \beta \gamma |\updownarrow\rangle_1 |\leftrightarrow\rangle_2 + \alpha \gamma |\leftrightarrow\rangle_1 |\leftrightarrow\rangle_2 + \beta \delta |\updownarrow\rangle_1 |\updownarrow\rangle_2 \big] \\ &\cdot \frac{1}{2} (i|c\rangle_1 |c\rangle_2 - |c\rangle_1 |d\rangle_2 + |d\rangle_1 |c\rangle_2 + i|d\rangle_1 |d\rangle_2) \\ &\quad + [\alpha \delta(|\leftrightarrow\rangle_2 |\updownarrow\rangle_1) + \beta \gamma |\updownarrow\rangle_2 |\leftrightarrow\rangle_1 + \alpha \gamma |\leftrightarrow\rangle_2 |\leftrightarrow\rangle_1 + \beta \delta |\updownarrow\rangle_2 |\updownarrow\rangle_1 \big] \\ &\cdot \frac{1}{2} (i|c\rangle_2 |c\rangle_1 - |c\rangle_2 |d\rangle_1 + |d\rangle_2 |c\rangle_1 + i|d\rangle_2 |d\rangle_1) \Big\} \end{split}$$

偏振纠缠态与 Bell 态可以互相转换,如:

$$|\leftrightarrow\rangle_1|\updownarrow\rangle_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\Psi^+\rangle - |\Psi^-\rangle)$$

其中:

$$|\Psi^{\pm}>_{12}\pi|\varphi^{\pm}>_{12} \mbox{$ \beta$ 4 \uparrow Bell $ \& $} \begin{cases} |\Psi^{\pm}>_{12}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\{|\updownarrow>_{1}|\leftrightarrow>_{2}\pm|\leftrightarrow>_{1}|\updownarrow>_{2}\}\\ |\varphi^{\pm}>_{12}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\{|\updownarrow>_{1}|\updownarrow>_{2}\pm|\leftrightarrow>_{1}|\leftrightarrow>_{2}\} \end{cases}$$

由上述等效方法,干涉结果可以写为:

$$\begin{split} \left| \Psi_{f} \right\rangle_{[12]} &= \frac{1}{2} \Big\{ \left[\alpha \delta(|\Psi^{+}\rangle_{12} - |\Psi^{-}\rangle_{12}) + \beta \gamma(|\Psi^{+}\rangle_{12} + |\Psi^{-}\rangle_{12}) + \beta \delta(|\Phi^{+}\rangle_{12} + |\Phi^{-}\rangle_{12}) \\ &+ \alpha \gamma(|\Phi^{+}\rangle_{12} - |\Phi^{-}\rangle_{12}) \right] \cdot \frac{1}{2} (i|c\rangle_{1}|c\rangle_{2} - |c\rangle_{1}|d\rangle_{2} + |d\rangle_{1}|c\rangle_{2} + i|d\rangle_{1}|d\rangle_{2}) \\ &+ \left[\alpha \delta(|\Psi^{+}\rangle_{21} - |\Psi^{-}\rangle_{21}) + \beta \gamma(|\Psi^{+}\rangle_{21} + |\Psi^{-}\rangle_{21}) + \beta \delta(|\Phi^{+}\rangle_{21} \\ &+ |\Phi^{-}\rangle_{21}) + \alpha \gamma(|\Phi^{+}\rangle_{21} - |\Phi^{-}\rangle_{21}) \right] \\ &\cdot \frac{1}{2} (i|c\rangle_{2}|c\rangle_{1} - |c\rangle_{2}|d\rangle_{1} + |d\rangle_{2}|c\rangle_{1} + i|d\rangle_{2}|d\rangle_{1}) \Big\} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{1}{4}[(\alpha\delta+\beta\gamma)|\Psi^{+}\rangle_{12}+(\beta\delta+\alpha\gamma)|\Phi^{+}\rangle_{12}+(\beta\gamma-\alpha\delta)|\Psi^{-}\rangle_{12}+(\beta\delta-\alpha\gamma)|\Phi^{-}\rangle_{12}]\\ &\quad \cdot (i|c\rangle_{1}|c\rangle_{2}-|c\rangle_{1}|d\rangle_{2}+|d\rangle_{1}|c\rangle_{2}+i|d\rangle_{1}|d\rangle_{2}) \end{split}$$

$$+\frac{1}{4}[(\alpha\delta+\beta\gamma)|\Psi^{+}\rangle_{21}+(\beta\delta+\alpha\gamma)|\Phi^{+}\rangle_{21}+(\beta\gamma-\alpha\delta)|\Psi^{-}\rangle_{21}+(\beta\delta-\alpha\gamma)|\Phi^{-}\rangle_{21}]$$
$$\cdot(i|c\rangle_{2}|c\rangle_{1}-|c\rangle_{2}|d\rangle_{1}+|d\rangle_{2}|c\rangle_{1}+i|d\rangle_{2}|d\rangle_{1})$$

由 $|\Psi^+\rangle_{21} = |\Psi^+\rangle_{12}$, $|\Phi^+\rangle_{21} = |\Phi^+\rangle_{12}$, $|\Psi^-\rangle_{21} = -|\Psi^-\rangle_{12}$, $|\Phi^-\rangle_{21} = |\Phi^-\rangle_{12}$ 。上式可化为

$$\begin{split} \left|\Psi_{f}\right\rangle_{[12]} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[(\alpha \delta + \beta \gamma) |\Psi^{+}\rangle_{12} + (\beta \delta + \alpha \gamma) |\Phi^{+}\rangle_{12} + (\beta \delta - \alpha \gamma) |\Phi^{-}\rangle_{12} \right] \\ & \cdot (i|c\rangle_{1}|c\rangle_{2} + i|d\rangle_{1}|d\rangle_{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[(\alpha \delta - \beta \gamma) |\Psi^{-}\rangle_{12} \right] \cdot (|c\rangle_{1}|d\rangle_{2} - |d\rangle_{1}|c\rangle_{2}) \end{split}$$

$$|\Psi^{\pm}>_{12}\pi|\varphi^{\pm}>_{12} \mbox{\uparrow 4 \uparrow Bell $\&$} \begin{cases} |\Psi^{\pm}>_{12}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\{|\updownarrow>_{1}|\leftrightarrow>_{2}\pm|\leftrightarrow>_{1}|\updownarrow>_{2}\}\\ |\varphi^{\pm}>_{12}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\{|\updownarrow>_{1}|\updownarrow>_{2}\pm|\leftrightarrow>_{1}|\leftrightarrow>_{2}\} \end{cases}$$

答案正确 20 分, 推导部分 30 分, 共 50 分

2. Using the philosophy of quantum measurement to explain the Schrödinger "cat state" is mixed states with 50:50 classical probabilities for alive and dead.

设原子衰变为 $|\alpha\rangle$,原子不衰变为 $|\beta\rangle$ 。定义原子是否衰变的测量算符:

$$\widehat{\Omega} = |\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| + |\beta\rangle\langle\beta|$$

可以验证该算符满足完备归一化条件:

$$\Sigma \widehat{\Omega}^+ \widehat{\Omega} = I$$

若给定一个猫态:

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|alive\rangle + |dead\rangle)$$

一、从投影测量的角度考虑

检验原子是否衰变(即猫是否存活)属于投影测量,投影测量对信息的提取最明确但退相干作用最强。投影测量结果的表达式:

$$P(alive, dead) = \langle \psi | \widehat{\Omega}_{\beta,\alpha} | \psi \rangle$$

由于为投影测量,原子衰变时($|\alpha\rangle$),猫处于 $|dead\rangle$;反之原子不衰变时($|\beta\rangle$),猫处于 $|alive\rangle$ 。由此可知 $\langle \alpha live|\alpha\rangle = 0$, $\langle dead|\beta\rangle = 0$,猫存活/死亡的概率可分别计算得到:

$$\begin{split} P(alive) &= \left\langle \psi \middle| \widehat{\Omega}_{\beta} \middle| \psi \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle alive | + \langle dead |) (|\beta\rangle \langle \beta |) (|alive \rangle + |dead \rangle) = \frac{1}{2} \\ P(dead) &= \left\langle \psi \middle| \widehat{\Omega}_{\alpha} \middle| \psi \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle alive | + \langle dead |) (|\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha |) (|alive \rangle + |dead \rangle) = \frac{1}{2} \end{split}$$

可见就算原本猫处于纯态,也会因为衰变粒子的投影测量而完全退相干到概率为 50:50 的混态。

二、从密度矩阵的角度考虑

初态密度矩阵:

$$\hat{\rho} = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = \frac{1}{2}(|alive\rangle + |dead\rangle)(\langle alive| + \langle dead|)$$

经过测量:

$$\bar{\hat{\rho}}' = \sum_{\alpha,\beta} \widehat{\Omega}^+ \hat{\rho} \widehat{\Omega} = \widehat{\Omega}^+{}_{\beta} \hat{\rho} \widehat{\Omega}_{\beta} + \widehat{\Omega}^+{}_{\alpha} \hat{\rho} \widehat{\Omega}_{\alpha}$$

 $\pm \langle \alpha live | \alpha \rangle = 0$, $\langle dead | \beta \rangle = 0$

对于原子不衰变的情况:

$$\widehat{\Omega}^{+}{}_{\beta}\widehat{\rho}\widehat{\Omega}_{\beta} = \frac{1}{2}|alive\rangle\langle alive|$$

对于原子衰变的情况:

$$\widehat{\Omega}^{+}{}_{\alpha}\widehat{\rho}\widehat{\Omega}_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}|dead\rangle\langle dead|$$

所以测量后的密度矩阵:

$$\bar{\hat{\rho}}' = \frac{1}{2}|alive\rangle\langle alive| + \frac{1}{2}|dead\rangle\langle dead|$$

可以看出,薛定谔的猫态密度矩阵在测量之后变成了一个经典概率混合态,每种状态("alive"和"dead")出现的概率各为 50%,这反映了测量后系统在不同状态下的概率分布。

类似的说法和言之有理即可,50分

1.5 **解**:i) 按通常反射透射各一半,并且反射有^π/₂位相突变考虑,输出态可写为

$$|\Psi_{f}\rangle_{12} = (\alpha |\leftrightarrow\rangle_{1} + \beta |\updownarrow\rangle_{1}) \otimes (i |c\rangle_{1} + |d\rangle_{1})$$

$$\times (\gamma |\leftrightarrow\rangle_{2} + \delta |\updownarrow\rangle_{2}) \otimes (|c\rangle_{2} + i |d\rangle_{2})$$

但假如两个光子同时到达分束器,在出射态中光子的空间模有重叠,就必须考虑两个光子按全同性原理所产生的交换干涉。这时出射态应该是交换对称的,所以正确的出射态用 Bell 基表示为

$$\mid \Psi_f \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\mid \Psi_f \rangle_{12} + \mid \Psi_f \rangle_{21})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \gamma + \beta \delta) \cdot | \phi^{+} \rangle_{12} \cdot i(| c \rangle_{1} | c \rangle_{2} + | d \rangle_{1} | d \rangle_{2})$$

$$- (\alpha \gamma - \beta \delta) \cdot | \phi^{-} \rangle_{12} \cdot i(| c \rangle_{1} | c \rangle_{2} + | d \rangle_{1} | d \rangle_{2})$$

$$+ (\alpha \delta + \beta \gamma) \cdot | \Psi^{+} \rangle_{12} \cdot i(| c \rangle_{1} | c \rangle_{2} + | d \rangle_{1} | d \rangle_{2})$$

$$+ (\alpha \delta - \beta \gamma) \cdot | \Psi^{-} \rangle_{12} \cdot i(| c \rangle_{1} | d \rangle_{2} - | d \rangle_{1} | c \rangle_{2})\}$$

其中

$$| \not \Phi^{\pm} \rangle_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (| \downarrow \rangle_1 | \downarrow \rangle_2 \pm | \leftrightarrow \rangle_1 | \leftrightarrow \rangle_2)$$
$$| \not \Psi^{\pm} \rangle_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (| \downarrow \rangle_1 | \leftrightarrow \rangle_2 \pm | \leftrightarrow \rangle_1 | \downarrow \rangle_2)$$