

*Defense* - 13/11/2023

# Exactly modeling the unitary dynamics of quantum interfaces with collision models

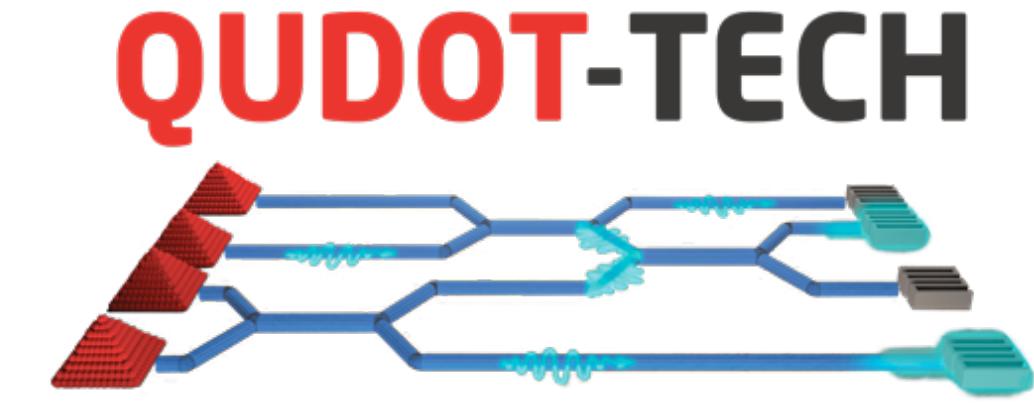
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International Joint Research Laboratory



# Introduction

- ❖ Quantum interfaces → **transfer of information between light and matter via their interaction**
- ❖ Quantum networks, memory based quantum repeaters
- ❖ Artificial atoms & waveguides
- ❖ Quantum dots (QDs)

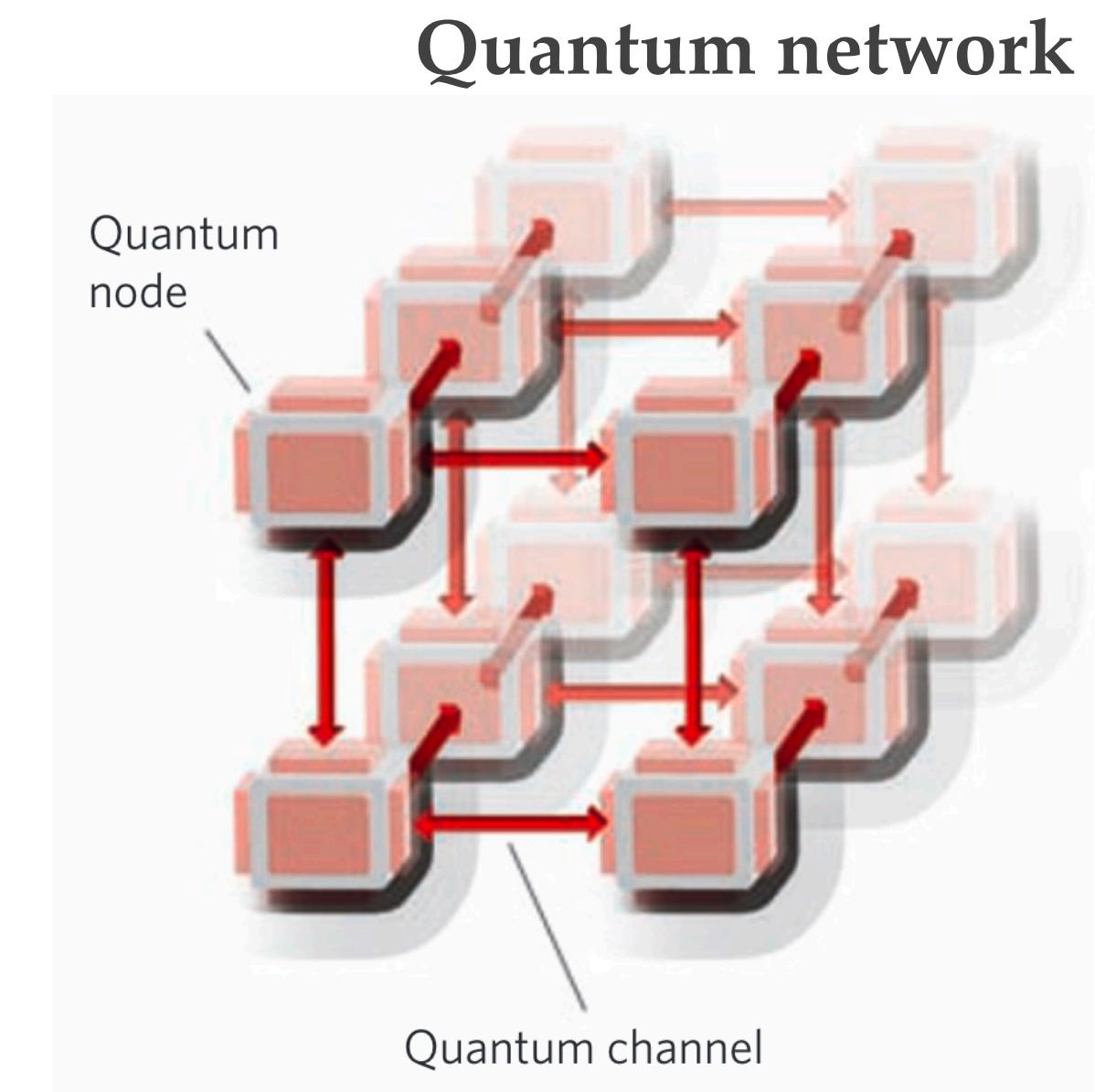


Figure taken from Ref. [1]

**Quantum dot in a micropillar**

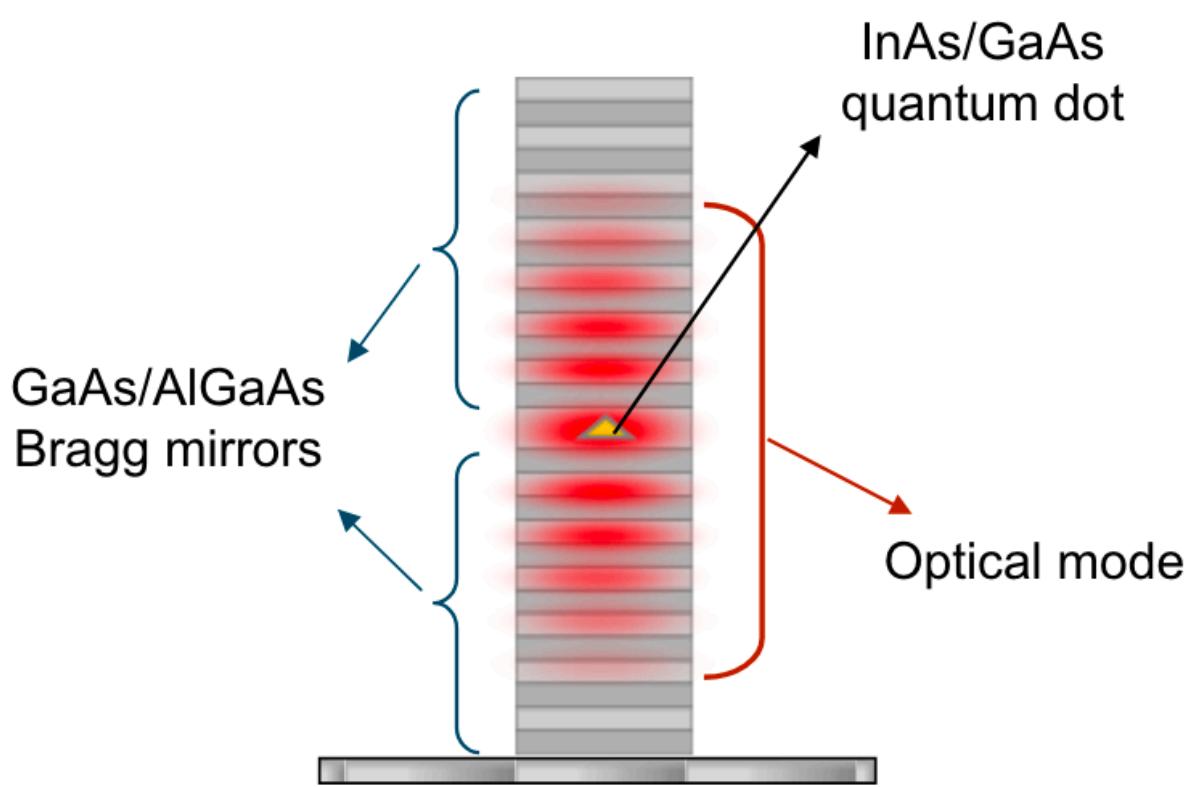


Figure taken from Ref. [2]

- [1] Lanço, L. & Senellart, P. A highly efficient single photon-single quantum dot interface. arXiv:1502.01062 (2015)  
[2] Kimble, H. J. The quantum internet. Nature 453, 1023–1030 (2008).

# Scope of the thesis

## Quantum measurement

### Fundamental

- ❖ Emergence of non-classical features of the scattered field (Not discussed today)
- ❖ Non-destructive measurement of a spin in a QD?

### Technological applications

- ❖ Photon-photon gate & error analysis
- ❖ Model for experiment that implements the Lindner-Rudolph protocol (LRP)

Theoretical tool: Collisional model → Full-information about the entangled state of light and matter

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# Outline

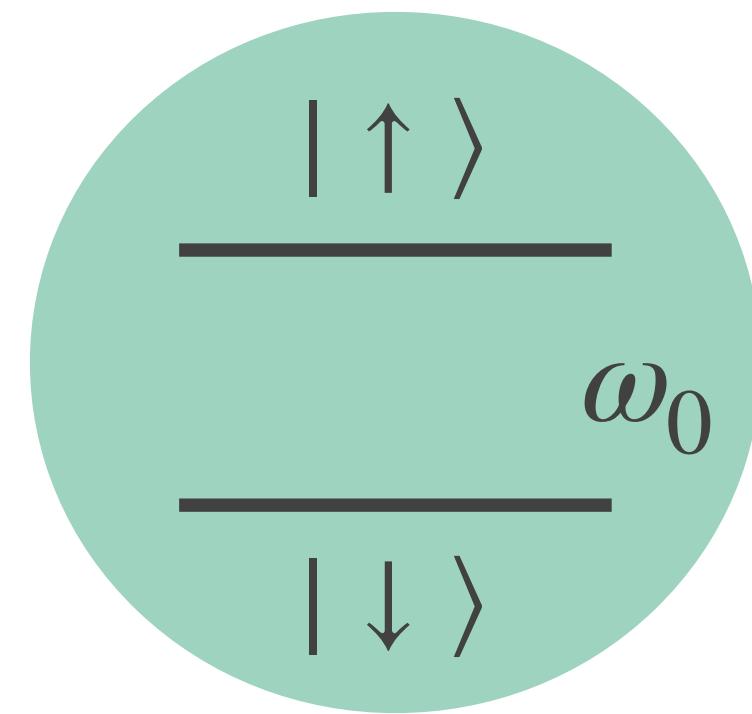
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- ❖ Preliminaries
  - ❖ von Neumann measurement model
  - ❖ Collisional model or how to close open systems
- ❖ Main results
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    - ❖ Photon-photon CZ-gate and error analysis
    - ❖ The SPI subjected to an in-plane magnetic field
  - ❖ Conclusions and perspectives

# How can we measure the state of a qubit?

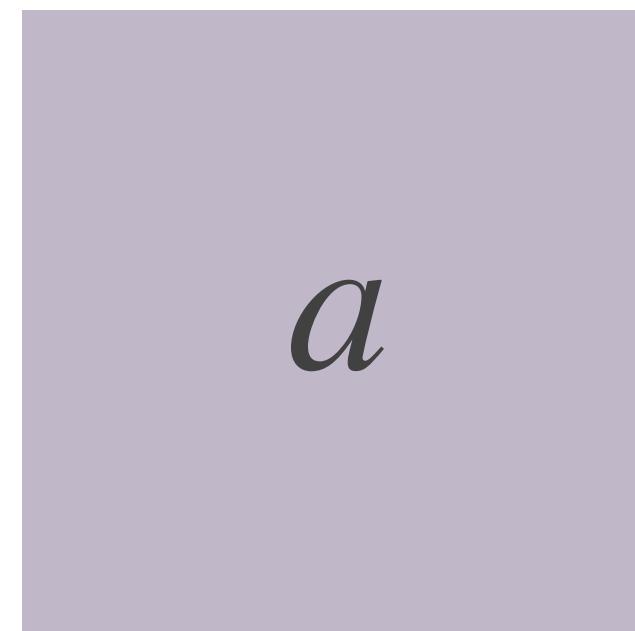
Measured system (or target):  $S$

$$|\psi_S(0)\rangle = \left( \frac{| \uparrow \rangle + | \downarrow \rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$



Meter system (or probe):  $M$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_M(0)\rangle &= |\emptyset\rangle \\ [a, a^\dagger] &= 1 \\ a|\emptyset\rangle &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

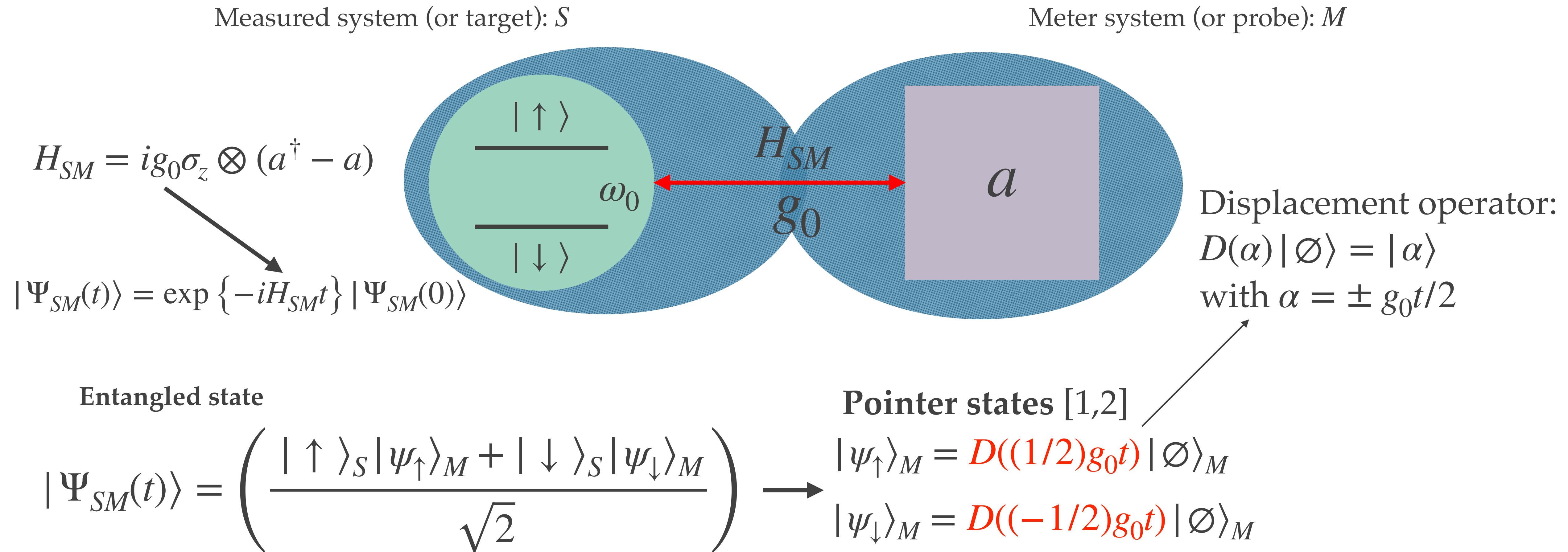


$$|\Psi_{SM}(0)\rangle = \left( \frac{| \uparrow \rangle + | \downarrow \rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \otimes |\emptyset\rangle_M$$

[1] J. von Neumann, Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics: New Edition. Princeton University Press, 2018.

[2] W. H. Zurek, “Decoherence, einselection, and the quantum origins of the classical,” Rev. Mod. Phys., vol. 75, no. 3, pp. 715–775, May 2003

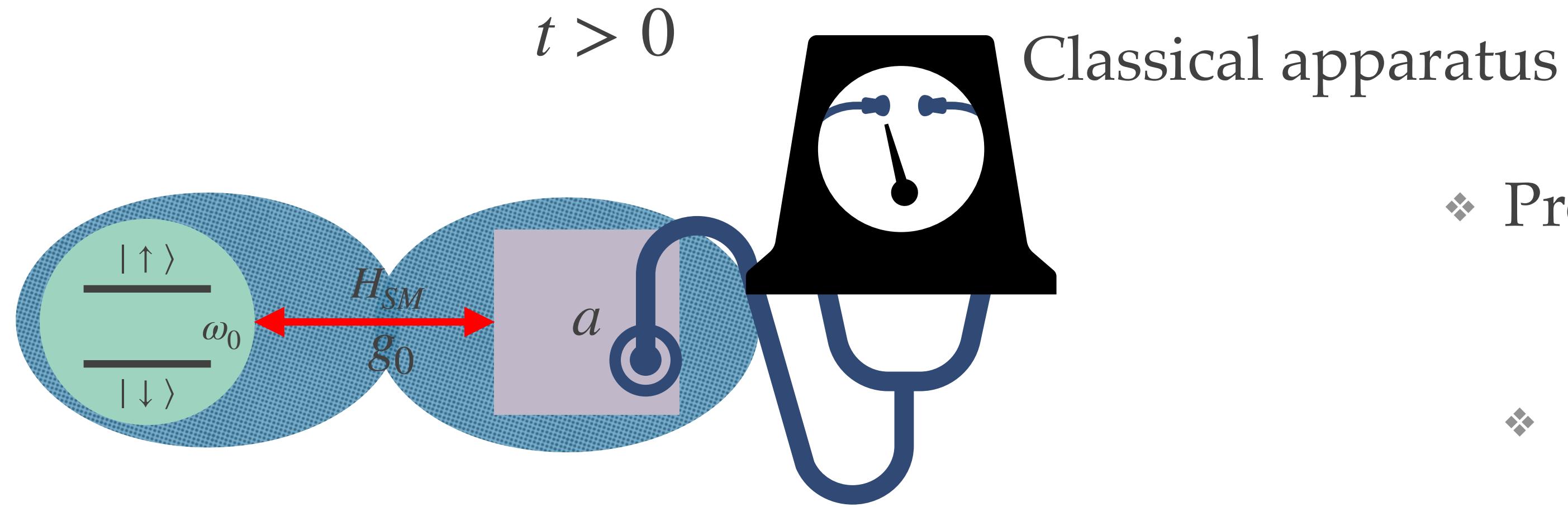
**Pre-measurement** is the process that generates entanglement between the target and probe.



[1] J. von Neumann, Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics: New Edition. Princeton University Press, 2018.

[2] W. H. Zurek, “Decoherence, einselection, and the quantum origins of the classical,” Rev. Mod. Phys., vol. 75, no. 3, pp. 715–775, May 2003

# Measurement happens when the state of the meter is collapsed with a classical apparatus.



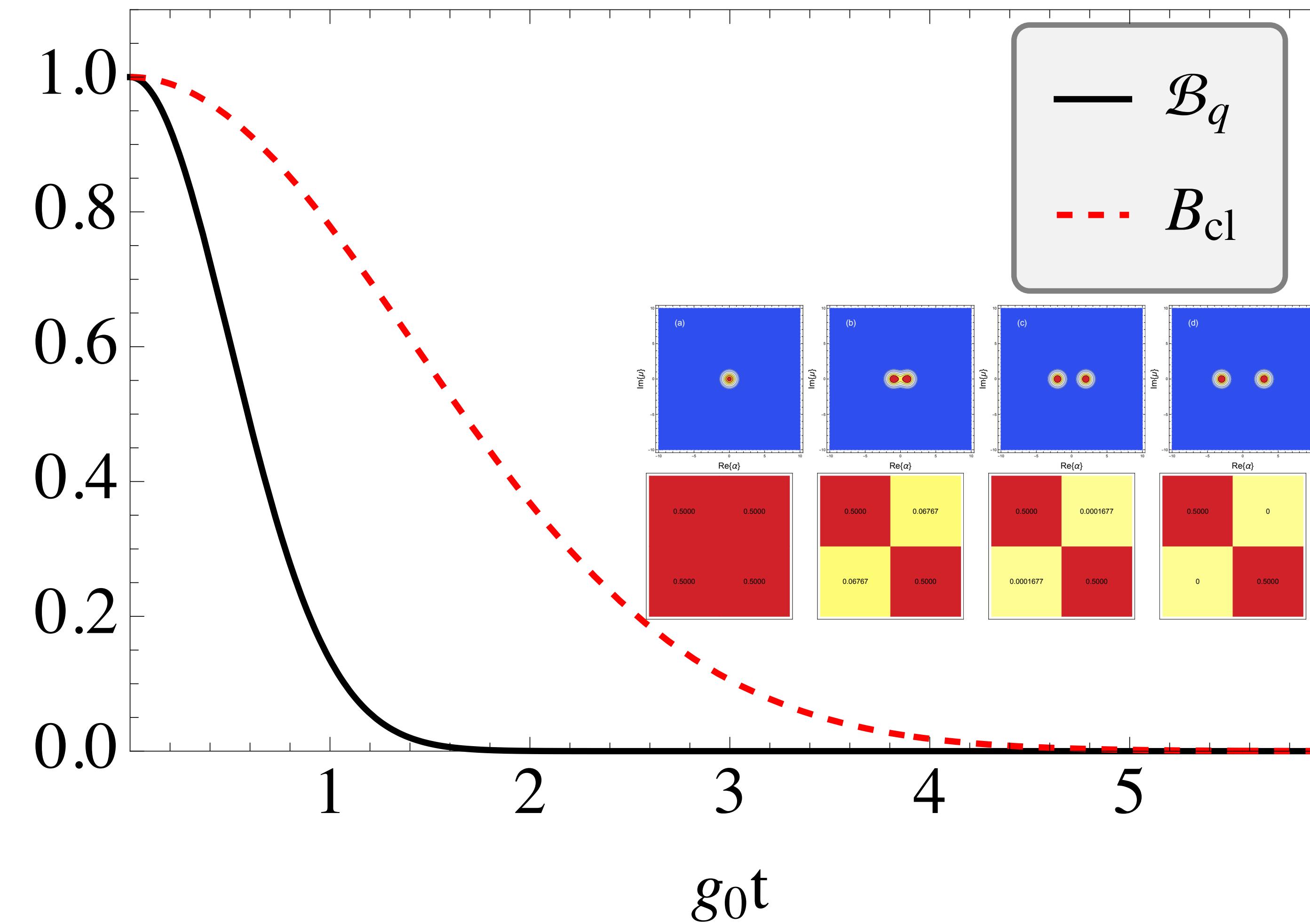
$$|\Psi_{SM}(t)\rangle = \left( \frac{|\uparrow\rangle_S |\psi_\uparrow\rangle_M + |\downarrow\rangle_S |\psi_\downarrow\rangle_M}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

- ❖ Projection of the meter in  $|\psi_\uparrow\rangle$ :
  - ❖  $\langle \psi_\uparrow | \Psi_{SM}(t) \rangle = \left( \frac{|\uparrow\rangle_S + |\downarrow\rangle_S \langle \psi_\uparrow | \psi_\downarrow \rangle_M}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$
- ❖ One can infer the target is in state  $|\uparrow\rangle_S$  if  $\langle \psi_\uparrow | \psi_\downarrow \rangle_M = 0$
- ❖ **Information about the system is fully encoded in the meter.**

[1] J. von Neumann, Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics: New Edition. Princeton University Press, 2018.

[2] W. H. Zurek, “Decoherence, einselection, and the quantum origins of the classical,” Rev. Mod. Phys., vol. 75, no. 3, pp. 715–775, May 2003

# Quantifying the quality of pre-measurement and collapse



[3] Fuchs, C. A. & Caves, C. M. Mathematical techniques for quantum communication theory. Open Syst Inf Dyn 3, 345–356 (1995).

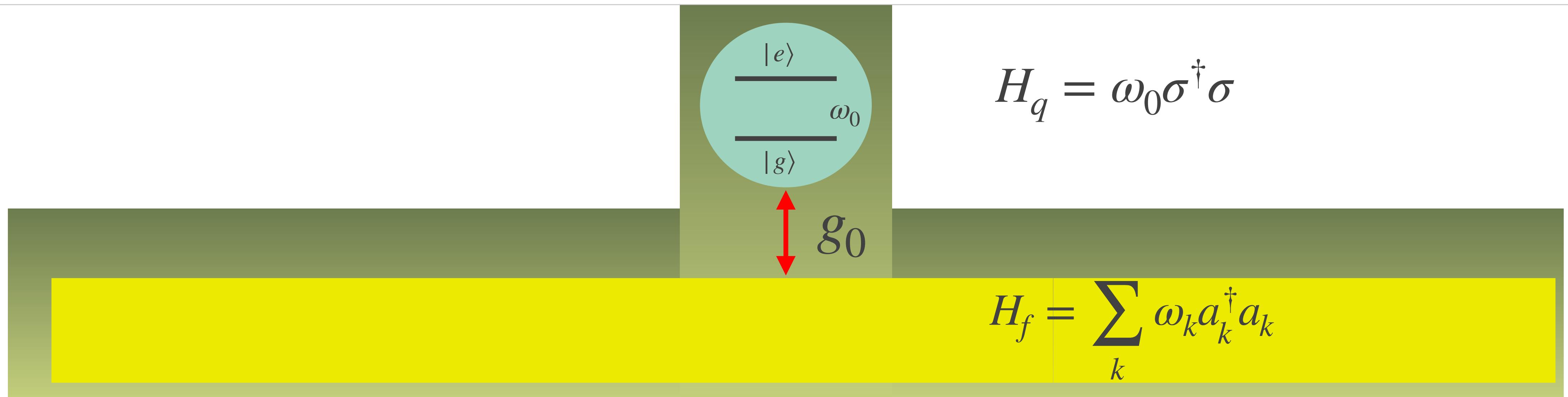
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# Qubit + multimode electromagnetic field in a 1D waveguide



$$V_{qf} = ig_0 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\sigma^\dagger a_k - a_k^\dagger \sigma)$$

The emitter interacts with **all the modes** at the same time.

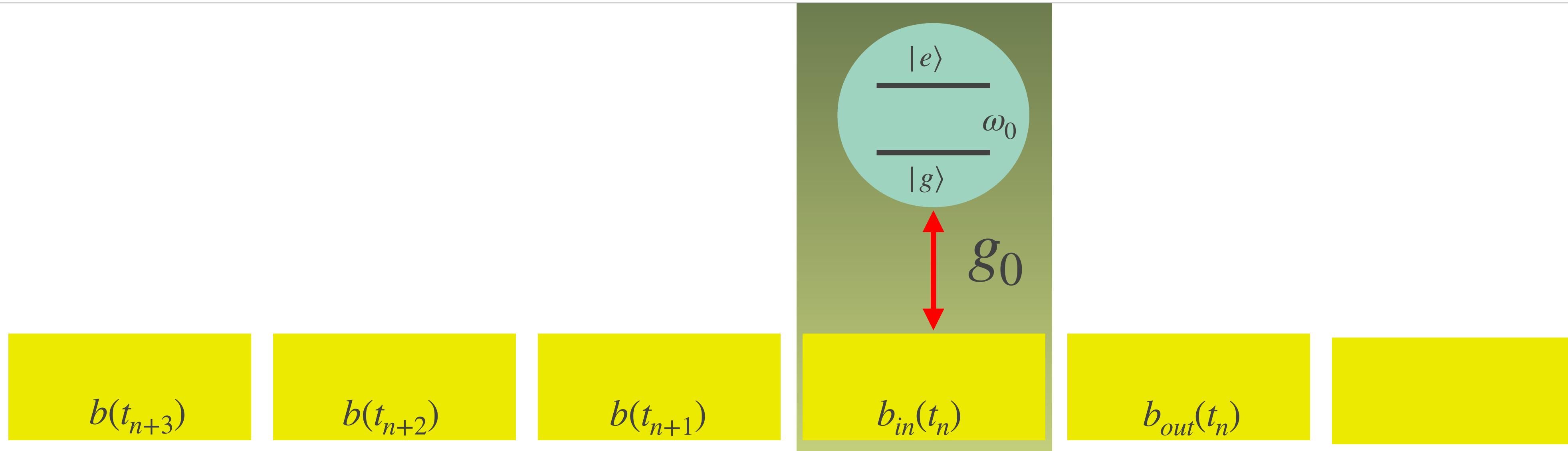
$$H = H_0 + V_{qf} = \omega_0 \sigma^\dagger \sigma + \sum_k \omega_k a_k^\dagger a_k + ig_0 \sum_k (\sigma^\dagger a_k - \sigma a_k^\dagger)$$

**How to solve the joint dynamics?**

[1] F. Ciccarello, S. Lorenzo, V. Giovannetti, and G. M. Palma, "Quantum collision models: open system dynamics from repeated interactions," *arXiv:2106.11974 [quant-ph]*

[2] F. Ciccarello, "Collision models in quantum optics," doi: [10.1515/qmetro-2017-0007](https://doi.org/10.1515/qmetro-2017-0007).

Interaction picture & time discretization: The emitter interacts with one *temporal mode* at a time, repeatedly → Collisional model interpretation.



$$V_{qf} \xrightarrow{H_0} V_{qf}(t) = i g_0 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \sigma^\dagger(t) e^{-i\omega_k t} a_k - e^{i\omega_k t} a_k^\dagger \sigma(t) \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{t_n = n\Delta t} V_{qf}(t_n) = i \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\Delta t}} (\sigma^\dagger(t_n) b(0, t_n) - \sigma(t_n) b^\dagger(0, t_n))$$

$$\text{With } b(0, t_n) = b(t_n) \equiv \frac{b_n}{\sqrt{\Delta t}} = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{\gamma}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega_k t_n} a_k$$

$$V_{qf}(t_n) = V_n = i \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\Delta t}} [\sigma^\dagger(t_n) b(t_n) - b^\dagger(t_n) \sigma(t_n)]$$

# Wave-function solution

- ❖ Suzuki-Trotter formula [5]

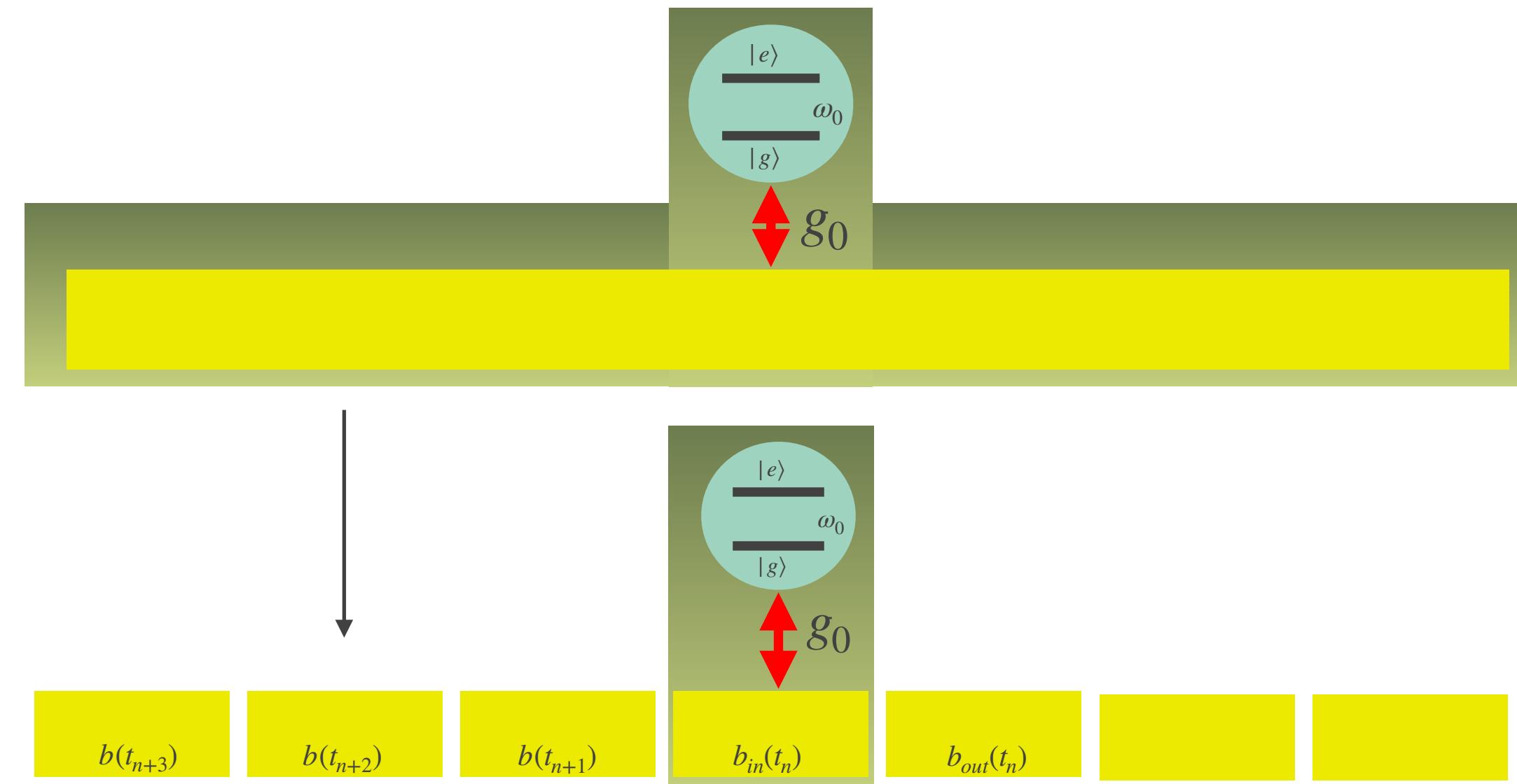
$$|\Psi_N\rangle = e^{-i(N-1)\Delta t V_{N-1}} e^{-i(N-2)\Delta t V_{N-2}} \dots e^{-iM\Delta t V_M} |\Psi_0\rangle$$

- ❖ Joint emitter+field wave-function solution

- ❖ Input-output relation for the average values [3]

$$\diamond \langle b_{out} \rangle = \langle b_{in} \rangle - \sqrt{\gamma} \langle \sigma \rangle$$

- ❖ Similar to the known textbook [6]:  $b_{out} = b_{in} - \sqrt{\gamma} \sigma$ .



[3] M. Maffei, P. A. Camati, and A. Auffèves, “Closed-System Solution of the 1D Atom from Collision Model,” Entropy, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 151, Jan. 2022

[4] Gross, J. A., Caves, C. M., Milburn, G. J. & Combes, J. Qubit models of weak continuous measurements: markovian conditional and open-system dynamics. Quantum Sci. Technol. 3, 024005 (2018).

[5] M. Suzuki, “Generalized Trotter’s formula and systematic approximants of exponential operators and inner derivations with applications to many-body problems,” Commun.Math. Phys., vol. 51, no. 2, pp. 183–190, Jun. 1976

[6] Gardiner, C. W. & Collett, M. J. Input and output in damped quantum systems: Quantum stochastic differential equations and the master equation. Phys. Rev. A 31, 3761–3774 (1985).

# Coherent field & Single photon solutions

## Coherent input field

$$|\Psi_{CS}(0)\rangle = D(\alpha_d)|\zeta\rangle \otimes |\emptyset\rangle, \zeta = g, e$$



$$|\Psi_{\beta}^{\zeta}(t_N)\rangle = \sqrt{P_g(t)}|g\rangle|\phi_g(t)\rangle + \sqrt{P_e(t)}|e\rangle|\phi_e(t)\rangle$$



$$|\phi_e\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{P_e(t)}} \left[ \sqrt{p_{0,e}} \tilde{f}_{\varepsilon,\zeta}^{(0)}(t) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{p_{m,e}(t)} \int_0^t ds_m \tilde{f}_{\varepsilon,\zeta}^{(m)}(t,s) \prod_{i=1}^m b_i^\dagger \right] |\emptyset\rangle$$



Suffices to find the coefficients: possible to do analytically.

## Single photon input field

$$|1\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{\Delta t} \beta(t_n) b_n^\dagger |\emptyset\rangle$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \Delta t |\beta(t_n)| = 1$$

$$|\Psi_{SP}(t_N)\rangle = \left( \sqrt{\gamma \Delta t} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2} t_N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sqrt{\Delta t} e^{(\frac{\gamma}{2} + i\omega_0)t_n} \xi(t_n) |\emptyset\rangle \right) \otimes |e\rangle$$

$$+ \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sqrt{\Delta t} \Upsilon(t_n) b_n^\dagger |\emptyset\rangle \right) \otimes |g\rangle + \left( \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \sqrt{\Delta t} \xi(t_n) b_n^\dagger |\emptyset\rangle \right) \otimes |g\rangle.$$

Already interacted.

Part that is yet to interact.

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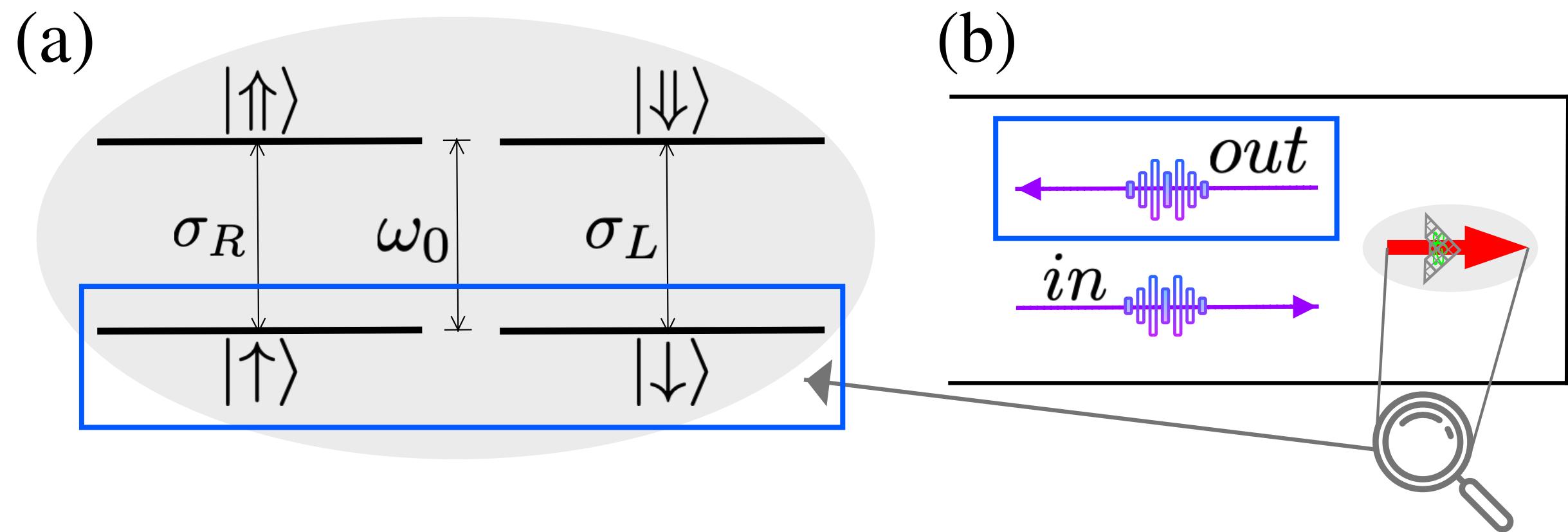
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# Measuring the spin state

- ❖ Set-up:



- ❖ Questions:

- ❖ Budget: 1 quanta → Get entanglement between spin state and output field.
  - ❖ Comparison: Superposition of **number states** vs. low energy **coherent pulses**
  - ❖ 1) WHICH ONE ENTANGLES BETTER? ( $qBhat$ )
  - ❖ 2) DOES BETTER ENTANGLEMENT TRANSLATE INTO BETTER READOUT? ( $cBhat$ )

# Pointer states for the different initial fields

- ❖ Long-time limit state:

$$|\Psi(t \rightarrow \infty)\rangle = c_{\uparrow} |\psi_{\uparrow}\rangle |\uparrow\rangle + c_{\downarrow} |\psi_{\downarrow}\rangle |\downarrow\rangle$$

Coherent state

$$|\psi^{cs}(0)\rangle_H = |\beta\rangle_H$$



$$|\psi_{\uparrow(\downarrow)}^{cs}\rangle = D_H(\beta) \left[ \sqrt{p_0} + \sqrt{p_1} \int dt f^{(1)}(t) b_{R(L)}^{\dagger}(t) + \dots \right] |\emptyset\rangle$$

Superposition of number states

$$|\psi^{qs}(0)\rangle_H = c_{\emptyset} |\emptyset\rangle + c_1 |1\rangle_H$$



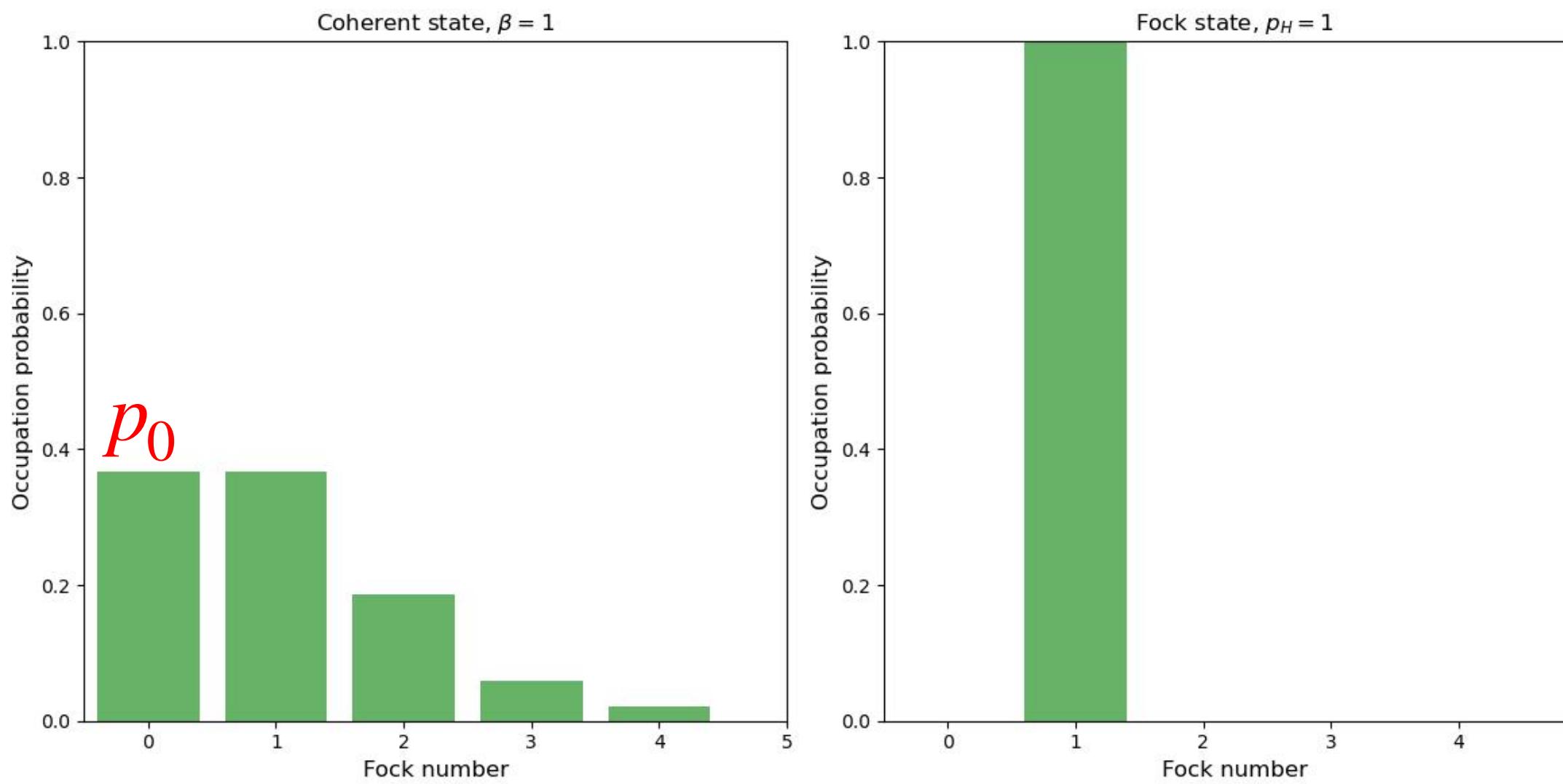
$$|\psi_{\uparrow(\downarrow)}^{qs}(t)\rangle = \left[ c_{\emptyset} + \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{2}} \int dt \left[ Y(t) b_{R(L)}^{\dagger}(t) + \beta(t) b_{L(R)}^{\dagger}(t) \right] \right] |\emptyset\rangle$$

1st main result: quantum light may produce orthogonal pointer states. We have quantum advantage at the pre-measurement level.

Coherent state

$$\mathcal{B}_q^{cs} = p_0$$

- ❖  $p_0 \rightarrow$  no photon re-emission probability
- ❖ Fundamental limitation for the coherent state



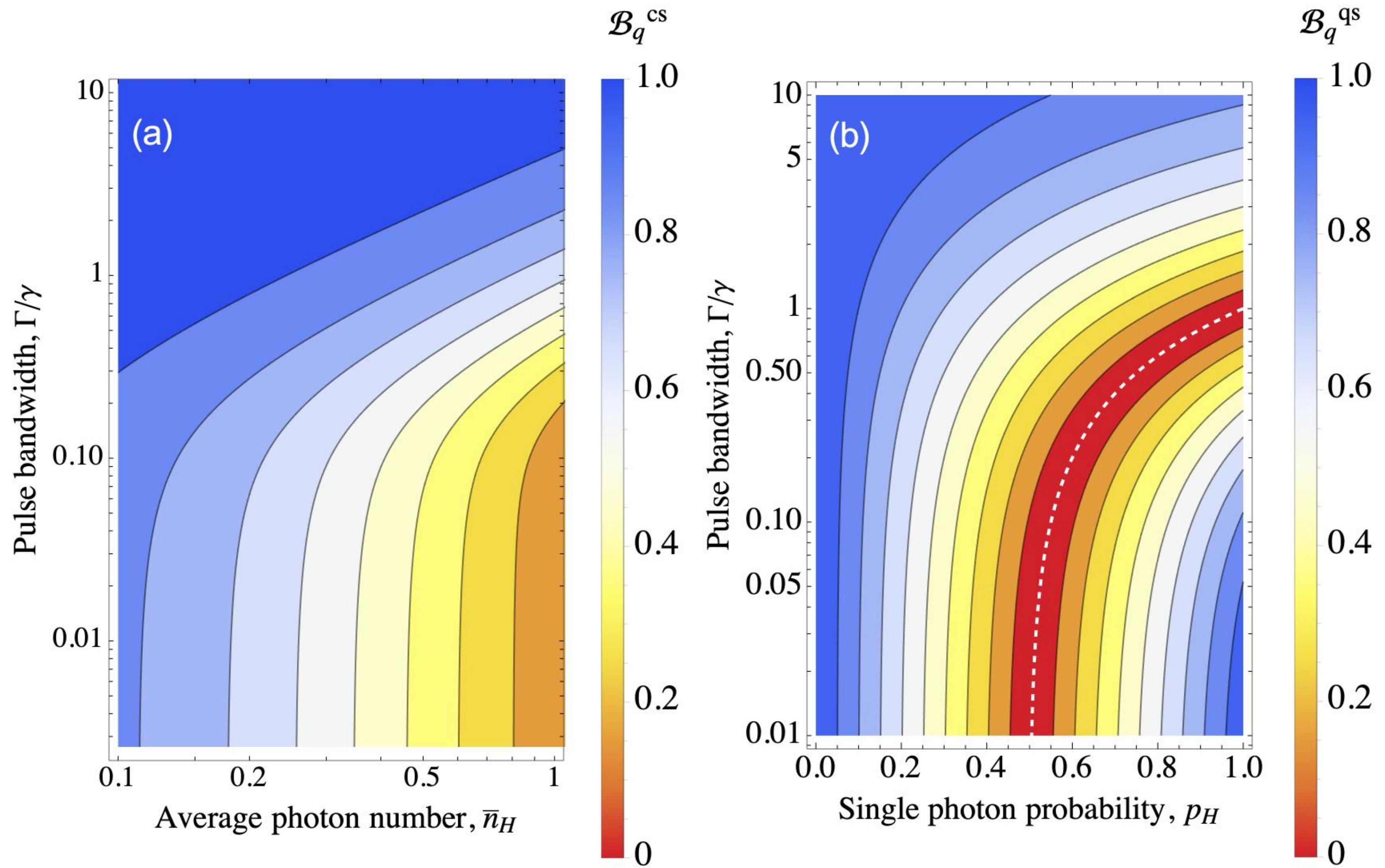
Superposition of vacuum and single photon

$$\mathcal{B}_q^{qs} = \left| 1 - \gamma p_H \int dt \Re \left\{ \beta(t) \tilde{\beta}(t) \right\} \right|$$

$$p_H = |c_1|^2$$

- ❖ For a given  $\beta$  it is possible to tune  $p_H$  to vanish the qBhat.

# Visualization of the quantum advantage: the superposition of number states creates orthogonal pointer states of the meter.



**Quantum advantage:**  
 $\mathcal{B}_q = 0 \rightarrow$  Superposition of  
number states  
 $p_H = (1 + \Gamma/\gamma)/2$

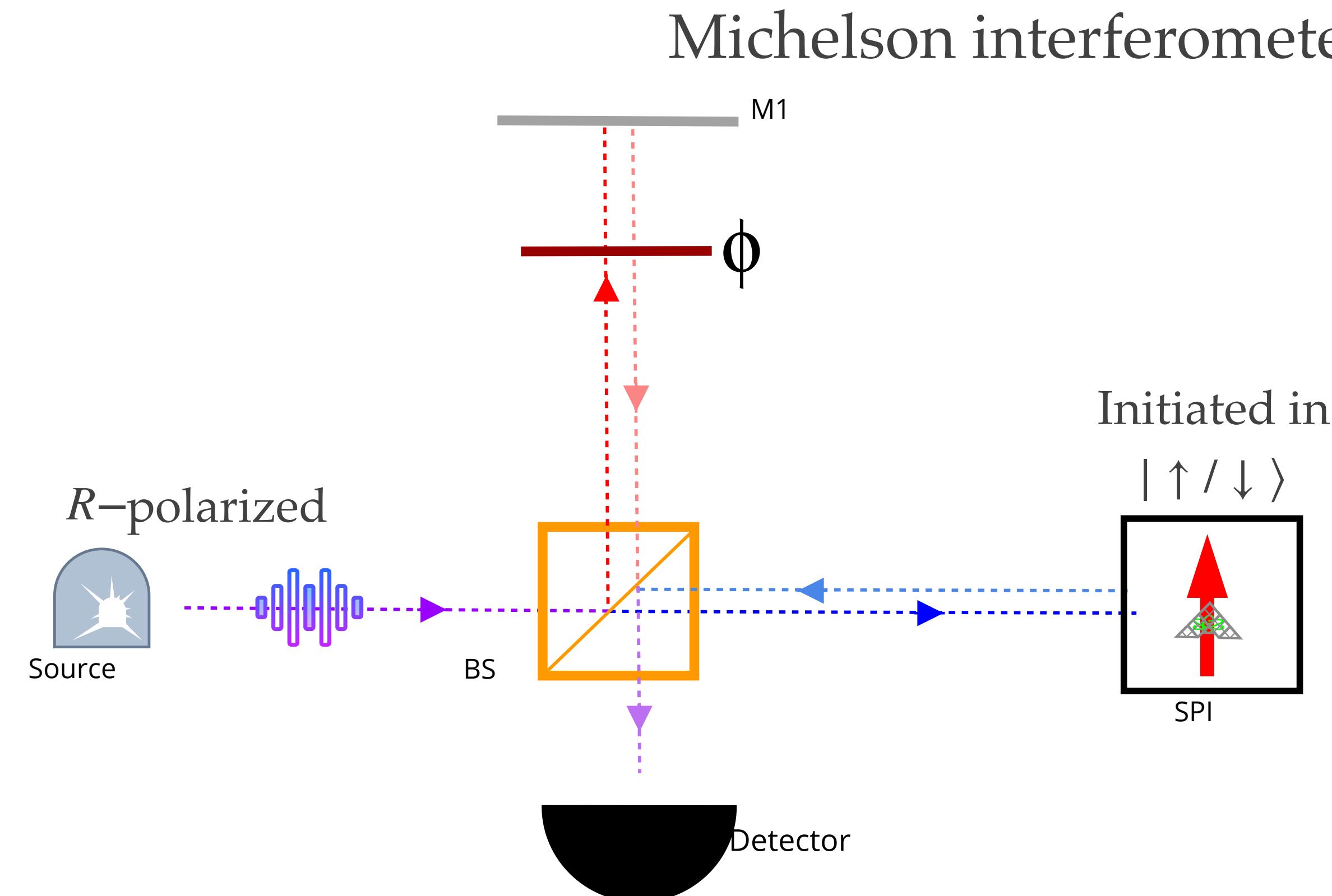
# Measuring the phase with a Michelson interferometer

- ❖ Regime:  $\bar{n} = p_H = 0.5$ , and

- ❖  $\Gamma = 10^{-2}\gamma$

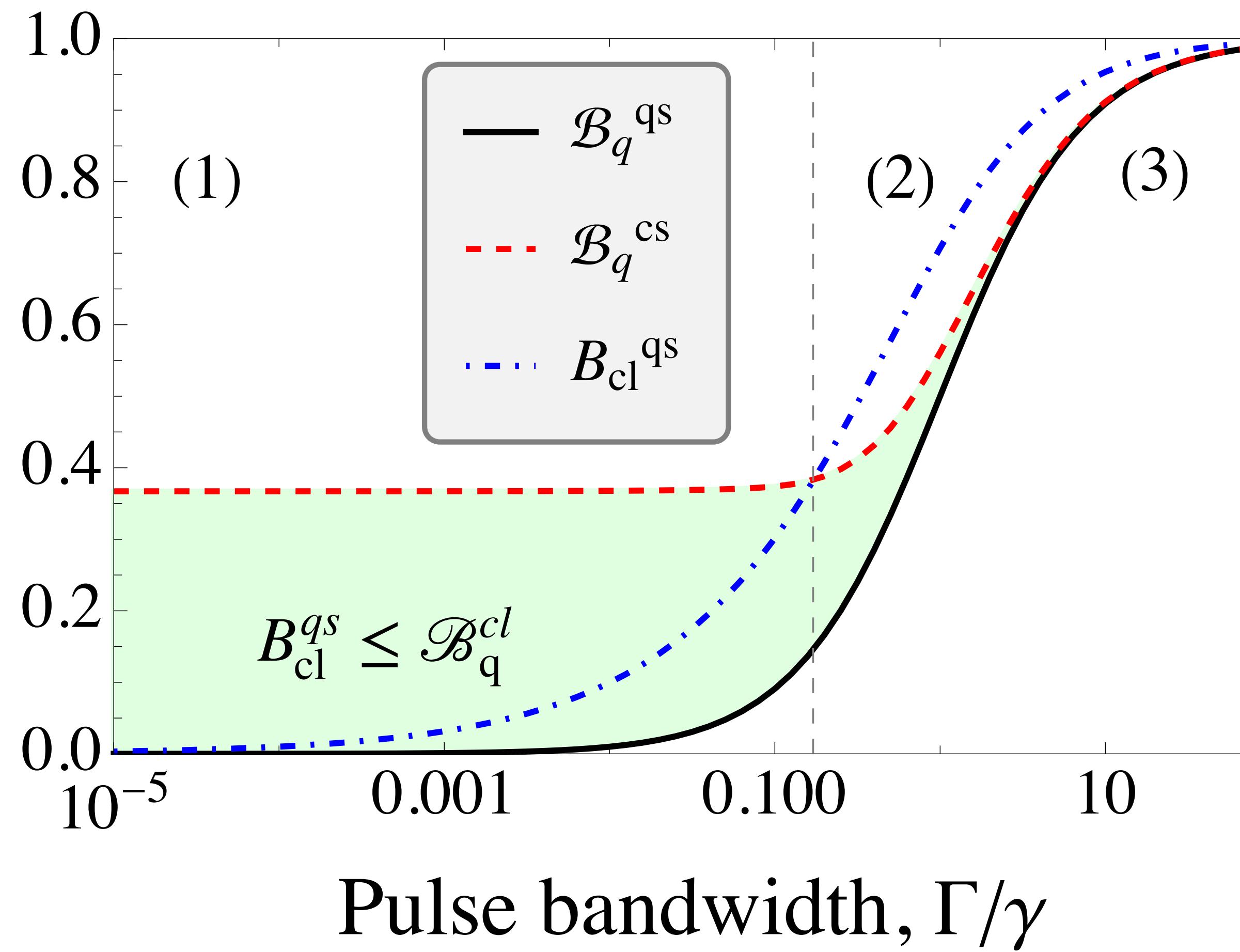
$$| \uparrow, 1_R \rangle \rightarrow - | \uparrow, 1_R \rangle$$

$$| \downarrow, 1_R \rangle \rightarrow | \downarrow, 1_R \rangle$$



# 2nd main result: quantum advantage at the readout level

- ❖ Perfect measurement  $\rightarrow B_{cl} = 0$



- ❖ Region (1) quantum advantage: the cBhat of the quantum state is below the qBhat of the classical state!
- ❖ Region (2) the advantage is unclear: could exist another classical measurement with coherent field that performs better than the quantum.
- ❖ Region (3)  $\rightarrow$  Unnaccessible

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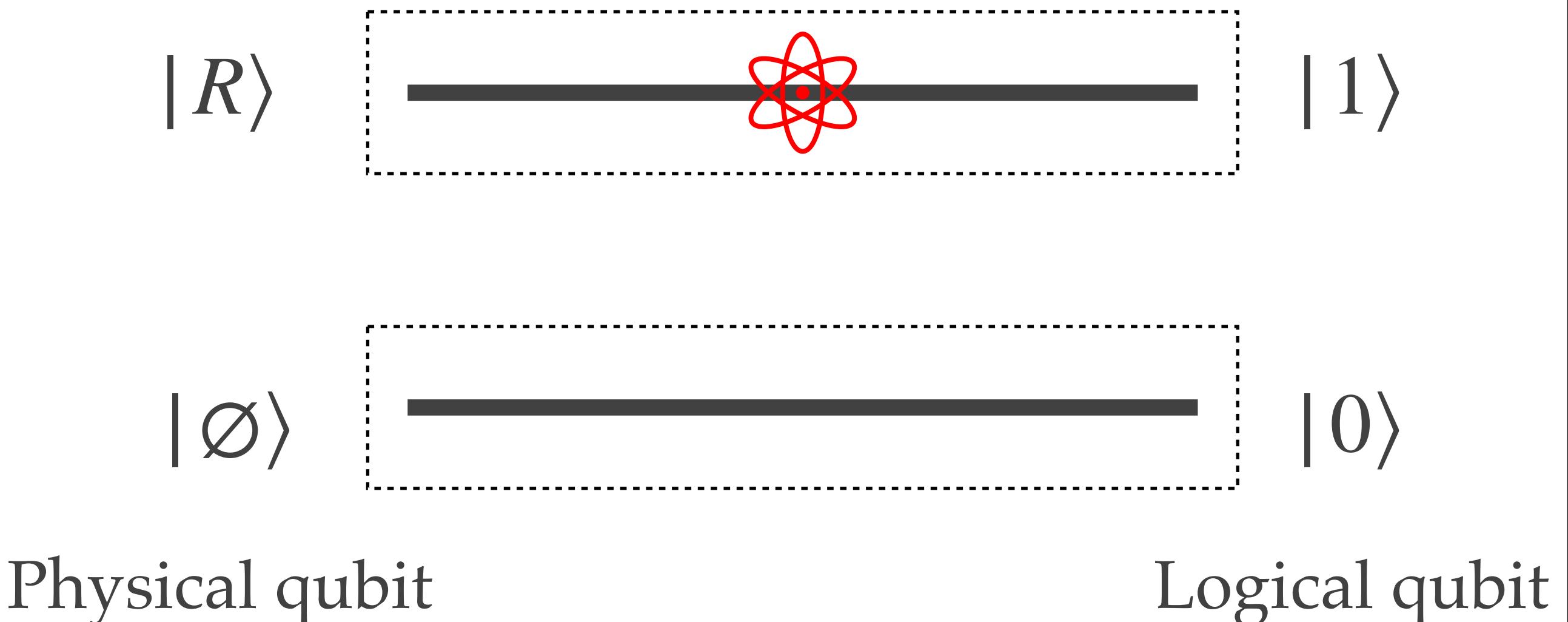
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# C-Phase gate and Error

- ❖ Goal: perform a controlled phase gate [1] and characterize the error induced **solely due to the finite duration of the pulse**.

- ❖ Single rail basis:



$$\begin{aligned}
 |\emptyset\rangle |\uparrow\rangle &\rightarrow |\emptyset\rangle |\uparrow\rangle \\
 |\emptyset\rangle |\downarrow\rangle &\rightarrow |\emptyset\rangle |\downarrow\rangle \\
 |R\rangle |\uparrow\rangle &\rightarrow -|\tilde{R}\rangle |\uparrow\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{Monochromatic}} -|R\rangle \\
 |R\rangle |\downarrow\rangle &\rightarrow |R\rangle |\downarrow\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Collisional model provides:

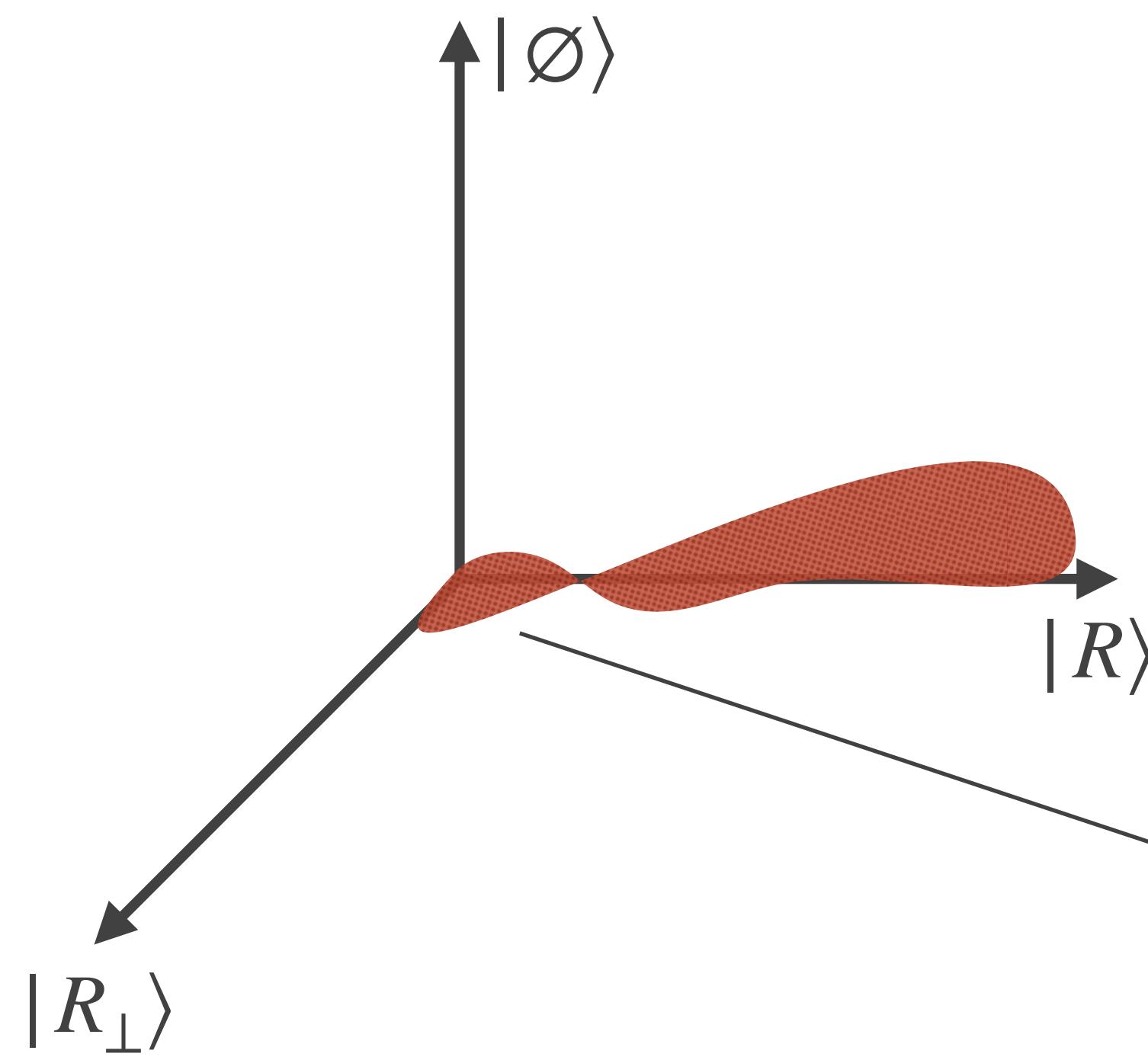
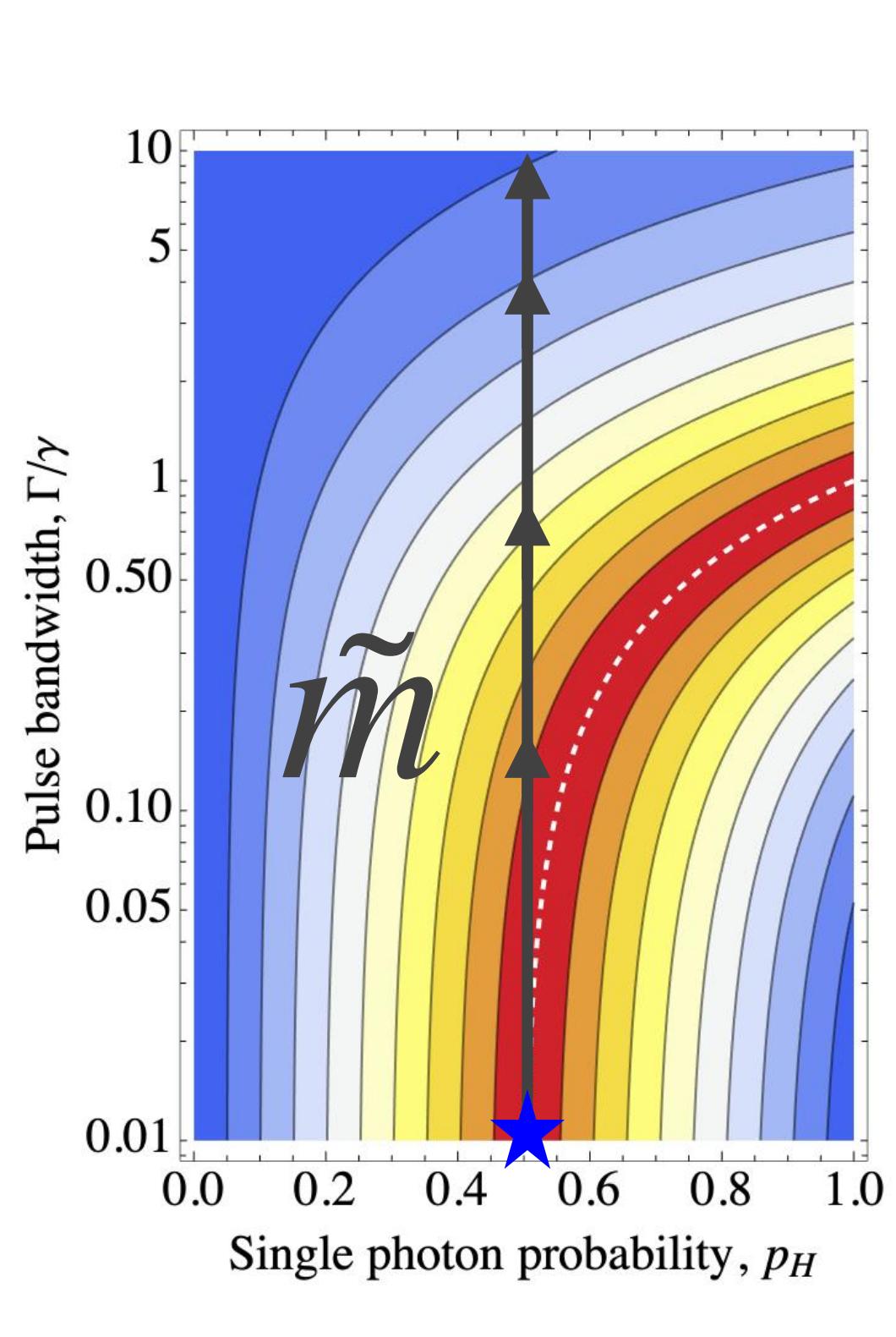
$$\begin{aligned}
 |R\rangle &= \int dt \beta(t) b_R^\dagger(t) |0\rangle \\
 \rightarrow |\tilde{R}\rangle &= \int dt \Upsilon(t) b_R^\dagger(t) |0\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{m} = \langle R | \tilde{R} \rangle$$

[1] M. A. Nielsen and I. L. Chuang, "Quantum Computation and Quantum Information: 10th Anniversary Edition".

# Leakage out of the logical basis due to pulse finite duration

- ❖ The protocol works in the quasi-monochromatic regime.
- ❖ What is the effect of a finite pulse duration?

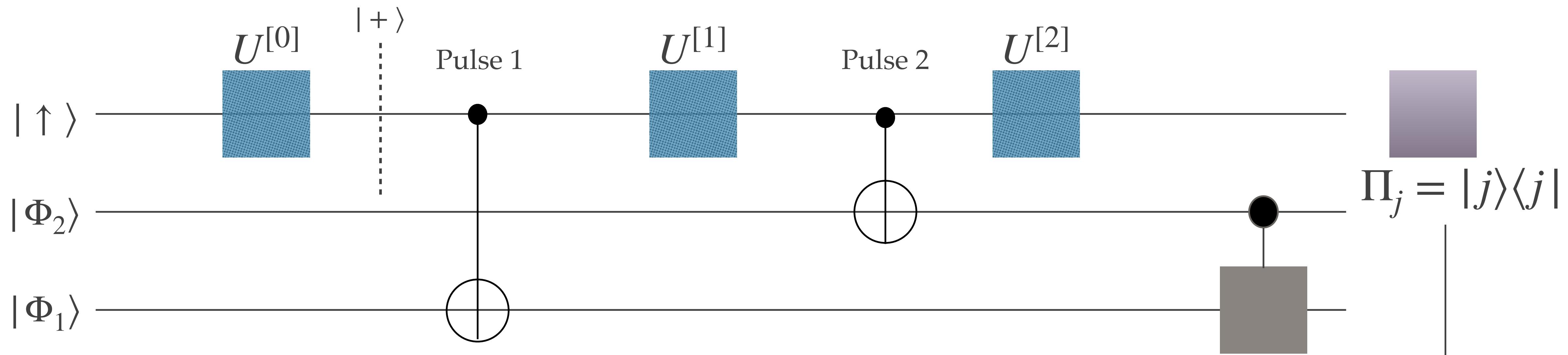


$$\tilde{m}(\beta, \Upsilon) = \int_0^\infty dt' \beta^*(t') \Upsilon(t')$$

$$|\tilde{\mathbf{R}}\rangle = \boxed{\sqrt{1 - |\tilde{m}|^2} |R_\perp\rangle + \tilde{m} |R\rangle}$$

↓  
**Leak out of the logical space.**

# Gate protocol



Light-pulses

$$|\Phi_1\rangle = |\Phi_2\rangle = \left( \frac{|\emptyset\rangle + |R\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

Spin rotations

$$U^{[0]} = U^{[1]} = U^{[2]} = R_y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \exp\left\{-i\frac{\pi}{4}\sigma_y\right\}$$

$$|\Phi_f^j\rangle = G_j (|\Phi_2\rangle \otimes |\Phi_1\rangle)$$

# 3rd main result: possible to implement the c-phase gate, and access to the coherent error associated with the finite pulse duration

Gate action for  $| \uparrow \rangle$ :

Ideal	Real
$ 00\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}}  00\rangle$	$ 00\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}}  00\rangle$
$ 01\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}} - 01\rangle$	$\xrightarrow{\tilde{m} \neq 1}  01\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}} -\tilde{m} 01\rangle \equiv -e^{i\varepsilon_{\uparrow}}$
$ 10\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}}  10\rangle$	$ 10\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}}  10\rangle$
$ 11\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}}  11\rangle$	$ 11\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}} \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{m}^2 + 1) 11\rangle \equiv e^{i\delta_{\uparrow}}$

Gate errors:

$$\varepsilon_{\uparrow} = 2\pi - i \text{Log} \left\{ -\frac{(\tilde{m}^2 + 2\tilde{m} - 1)}{2} \right\}$$

$$\delta_{\uparrow} = 2\pi - i \text{Log} \left\{ \frac{\tilde{m} + 1}{2} \right\}$$

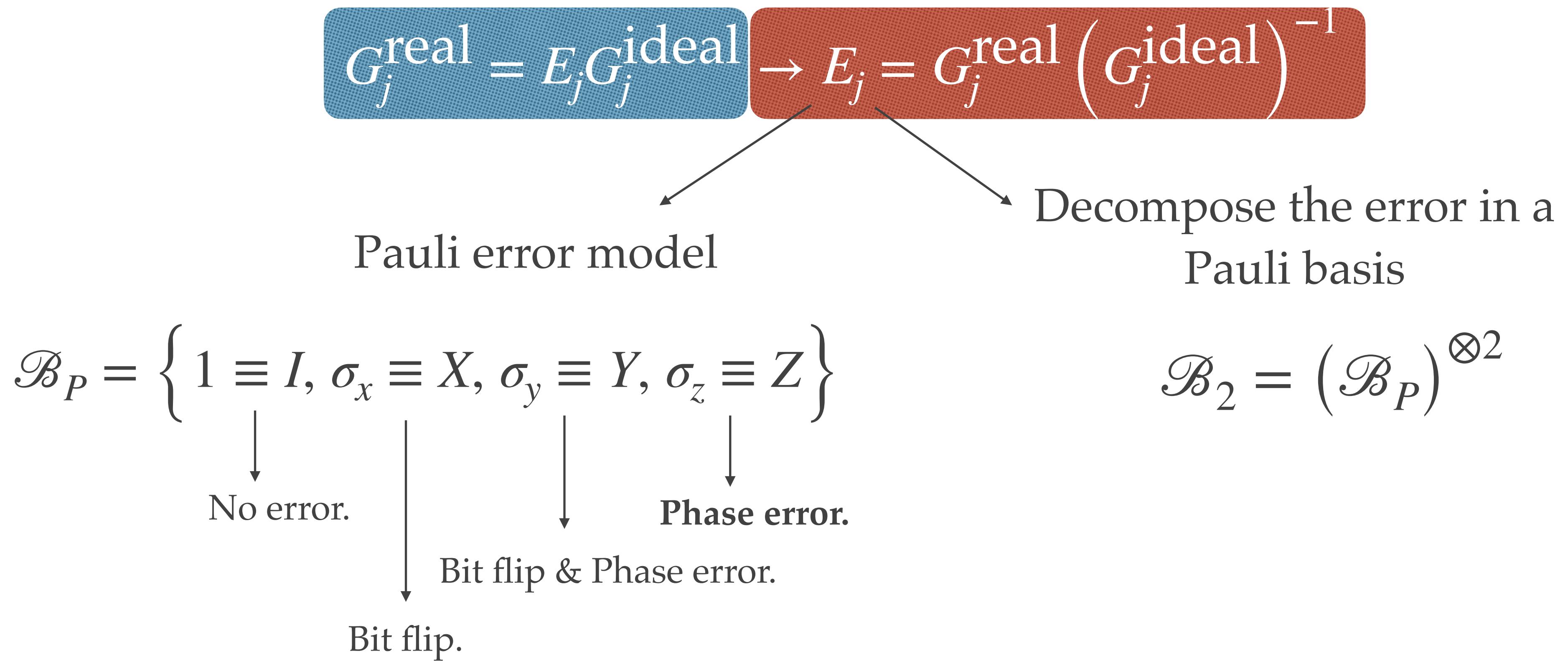
Gate action for  $| \downarrow \rangle$ :

Ideal	Real
$ 00\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}} - 00\rangle$	$ 00\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}} - 00\rangle$
$ 01\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}} - 01\rangle$	$ 01\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}} - 01\rangle$
$ 10\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}} - 10\rangle$	$\xrightarrow{\tilde{m} \neq 1}  10\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}} - 10\rangle$
$ 11\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}}  11\rangle$	$ 11\rangle \xrightarrow{G_{\uparrow}^{[1]}} \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{m}^2 + 2\tilde{m} - 1) 11\rangle \equiv -e^{i\varepsilon_{\downarrow}}$

Gate error:

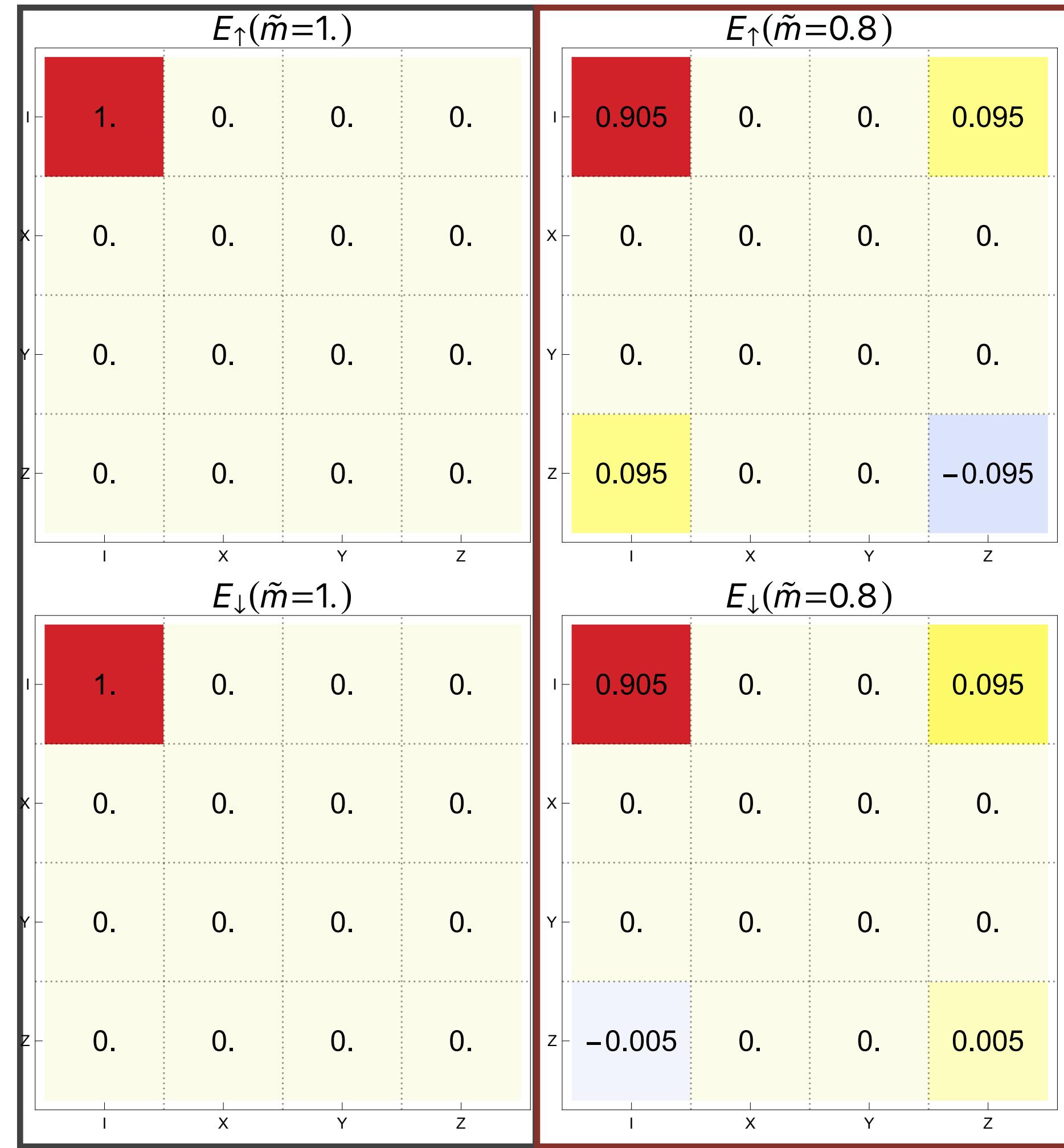
$$\varepsilon_{\downarrow} = 2\pi - i \text{Log} \{-\tilde{m}\}$$

Error matrix: The real process is a composition of the ideal process with some error on the top of it.



# 4th main result: Coherent error characterization with error matrix

Ideal process:  
only one peak [3]



Imperfect process

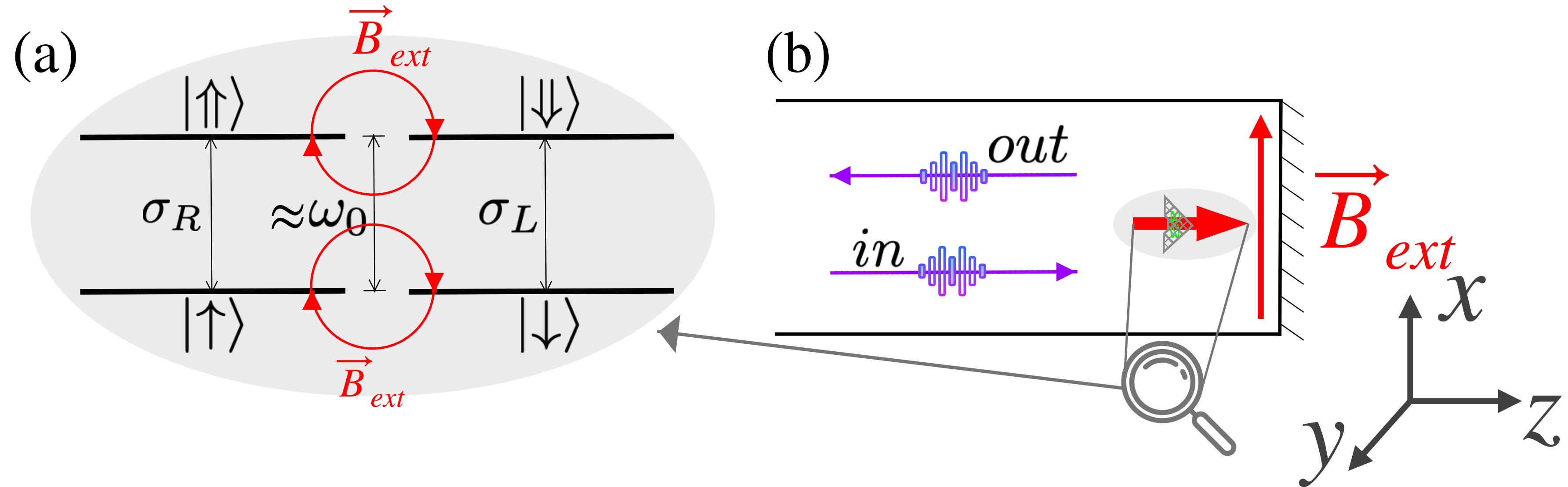
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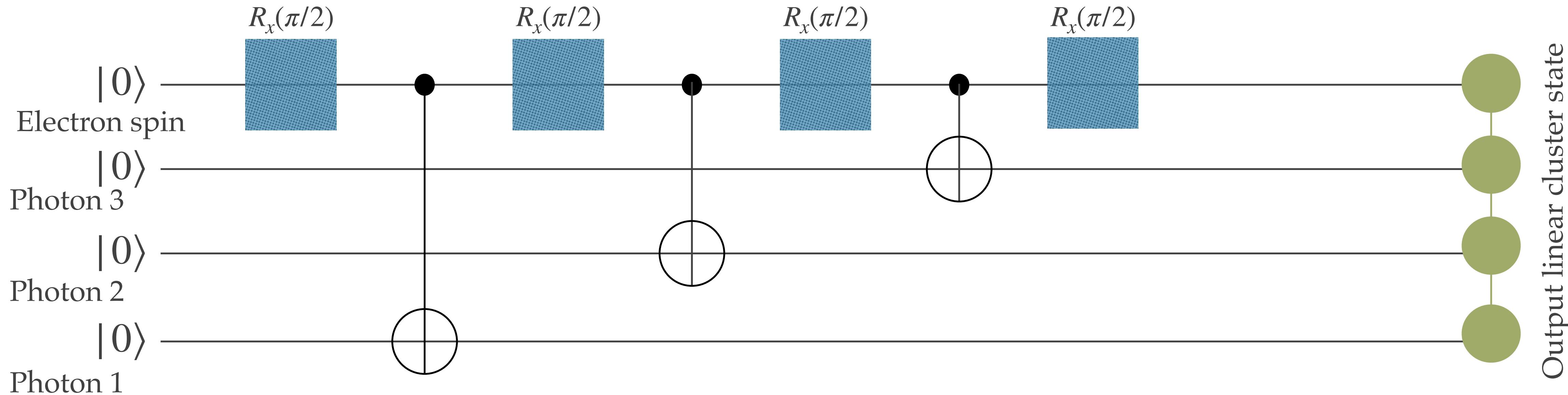
# SPI under a magnetic field



- ❖ **Set-up:** Same as before + perpendicular magnetic field (Voigt configuration)
- ❖ Necessary to perform the **Lindner Rudolph protocol (LRP)** → Generation of highly photonic entangled states, precisely cluster states

# What is the LRP and how does it work?

- ❖ Two ingredients:
  - ❖  $\pi$ -pulses
  - ❖ Spin rotations



[1] Lindner, N. H. & Rudolph, T. Proposal for Pulsed On-Demand Sources of Photonic Cluster State Strings. Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 113602 (2009).

# Experimental implementation

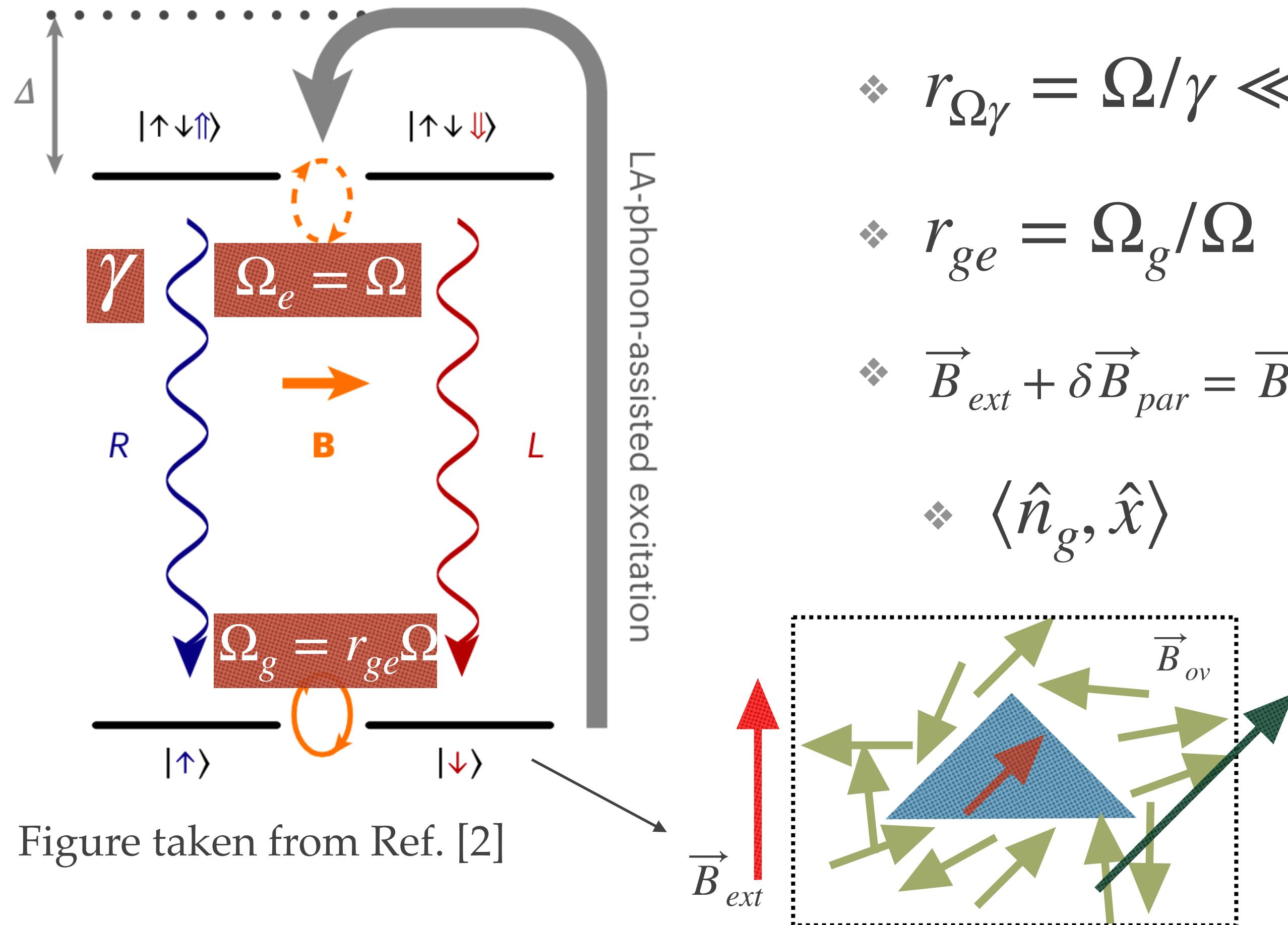
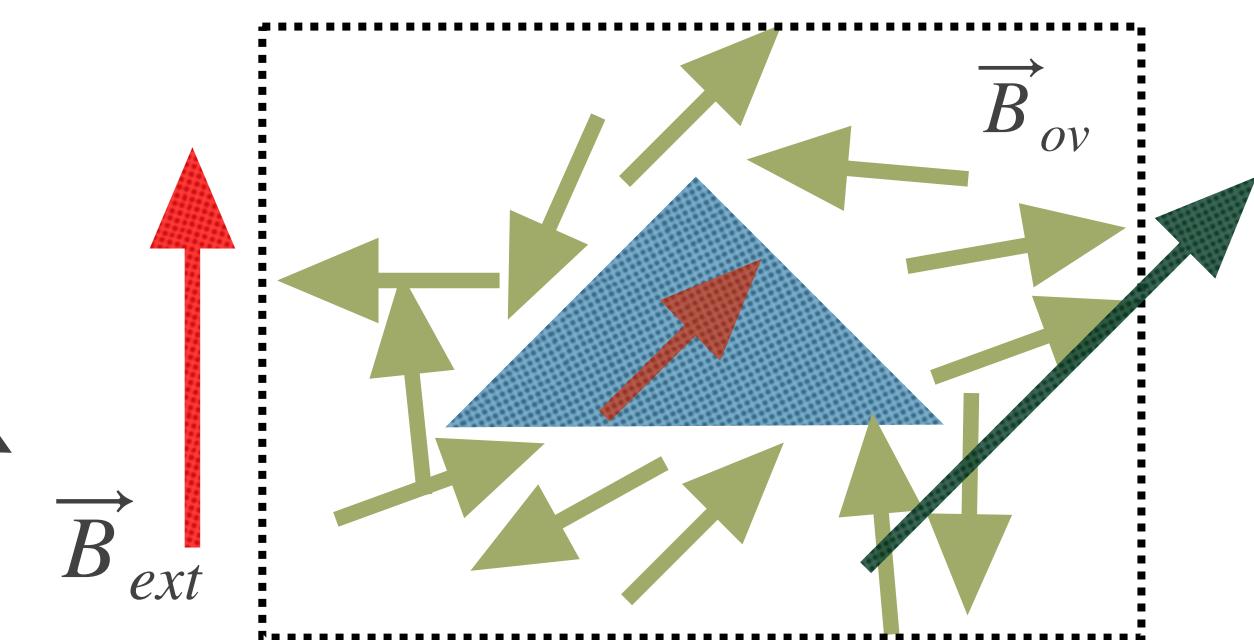


Figure taken from Ref. [2]

- ❖  $r_{\Omega\gamma} = \Omega/\gamma \ll 1$
- ❖  $r_{ge} = \Omega_g/\Omega$
- ❖  $\vec{B}_{ext} + \delta\vec{B}_{par} = \vec{B}_g = B_g\hat{n}_g$
- ❖  $\langle \hat{n}_g, \hat{x} \rangle$

- ❖ Ideal scenario:
- ❖  $r_{\Omega\gamma} = \Omega/\gamma \ll 1$
  - ❖  $r_{ge} = 1$
  - ❖  $\langle \hat{n}_g, \hat{x} \rangle = 1$



[2] Coste, N. et al. High-rate entanglement between a semiconductor spin and indistinguishable photons. Nat. Photon. (2023) doi:10.1038/s41566-023-01186-0.

[3] Coste, N. et al. Probing the dynamics and coherence of a semiconductor hole spin via acoustic phonon-assisted excitation. Preprint at <http://arxiv.org/abs/2207.05981> (2022).

## 5th main result: spontaneous emission wave function obtained from the collisional model featuring the parameters

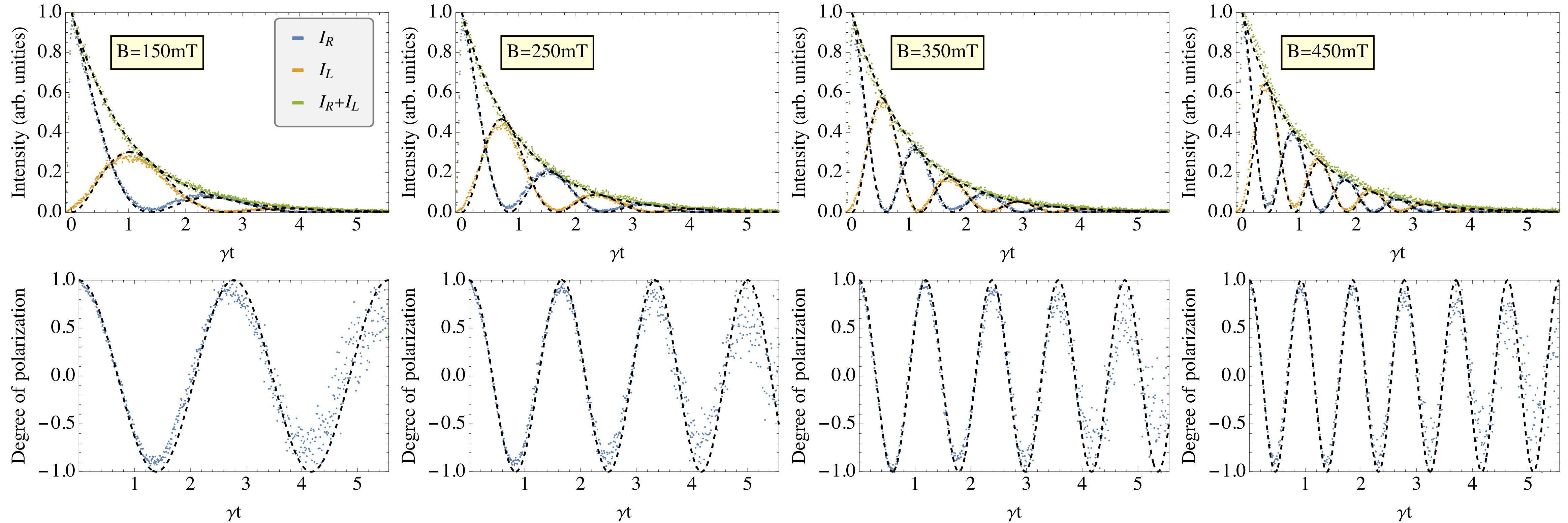
$$\begin{aligned}
|\Psi^\zeta(t)\rangle &= \left( \exp \left\{ -\frac{\gamma}{2}t \right\} \langle \uparrow_z | \mathcal{R}_e | \zeta \rangle \right) |e\rangle |\uparrow_z\rangle |\emptyset\rangle |\emptyset\rangle \\
&+ \left( \exp \left\{ -\frac{\gamma}{2}t \right\} \langle \downarrow_z | \mathcal{R}_e | \zeta \rangle \right) |e\rangle |\downarrow_z\rangle |\emptyset\rangle |\emptyset\rangle \\
&+ \left( \int_0^t du \langle \uparrow_z | \mathcal{R}_g(t-u) | \uparrow_z \rangle \sqrt{\gamma} b_R^\dagger \exp \left\{ -\frac{\gamma}{2}u \right\} \langle \uparrow_z | \mathcal{R}_e(u) | \zeta \rangle \right) |g\rangle |\uparrow_z\rangle |\emptyset\rangle |\emptyset\rangle \\
&+ \left( \int_0^t du \langle \uparrow_z | \mathcal{R}_g(t-u) | \downarrow_z \rangle \sqrt{\gamma} b_L^\dagger \exp \left\{ -\frac{\gamma}{2}u \right\} \langle \downarrow_z | \mathcal{R}_e(u) | \zeta \rangle \right) |g\rangle |\uparrow_z\rangle |\emptyset\rangle |\emptyset\rangle \\
&+ \left( \int_0^t du \langle \downarrow_z | \mathcal{R}_g(t-u) | \uparrow_z \rangle \sqrt{\gamma} b_R^\dagger \exp \left\{ -\frac{\gamma}{2}u \right\} \langle \uparrow_z | \mathcal{R}_e(u) | \zeta \rangle \right) |g\rangle |\downarrow_z\rangle |\emptyset\rangle |\emptyset\rangle \\
&+ \left( \int_0^t du \langle \downarrow_z | \mathcal{R}_g(t-u) | \downarrow_z \rangle \sqrt{\gamma} b_L^\dagger \exp \left\{ -\frac{\gamma}{2}u \right\} \langle \downarrow_z | \mathcal{R}_e(u) | \zeta \rangle \right) |g\rangle |\downarrow_z\rangle |\emptyset\rangle |\emptyset\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

Notation

$$|\uparrow\uparrow(\downarrow\downarrow)\rangle = |\uparrow_z(\downarrow_z)\rangle |e\rangle$$

$$|\uparrow\uparrow(\downarrow\downarrow)\rangle = |\uparrow_z(\downarrow_z)\rangle |g\rangle$$

# Model validation: The model prediction fits experimental data.

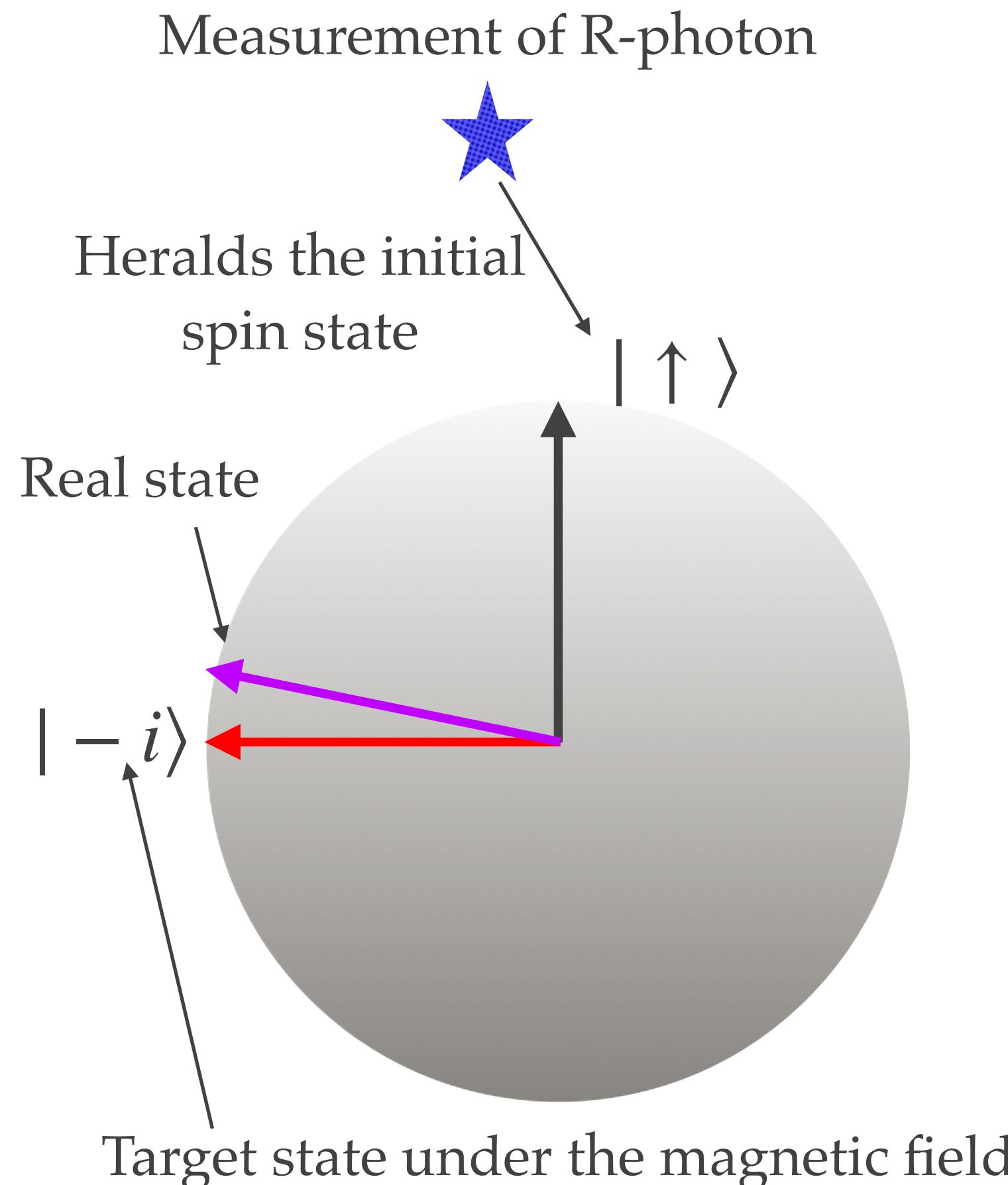


The closed dynamics solution replicates experimental data from Ref. [3] (provided by the authors)

[2] Coste, N. et al. High-rate entanglement between a semiconductor spin and indistinguishable photons. Nat. Photon. (2023) doi:10.1038/s41566-023-01186-0.

[3] Coste, N. et al. Probing the dynamics and coherence of a semiconductor hole spin via acoustic phonon-assisted excitation. Preprint at <http://arxiv.org/abs/2207.05981> (2022).

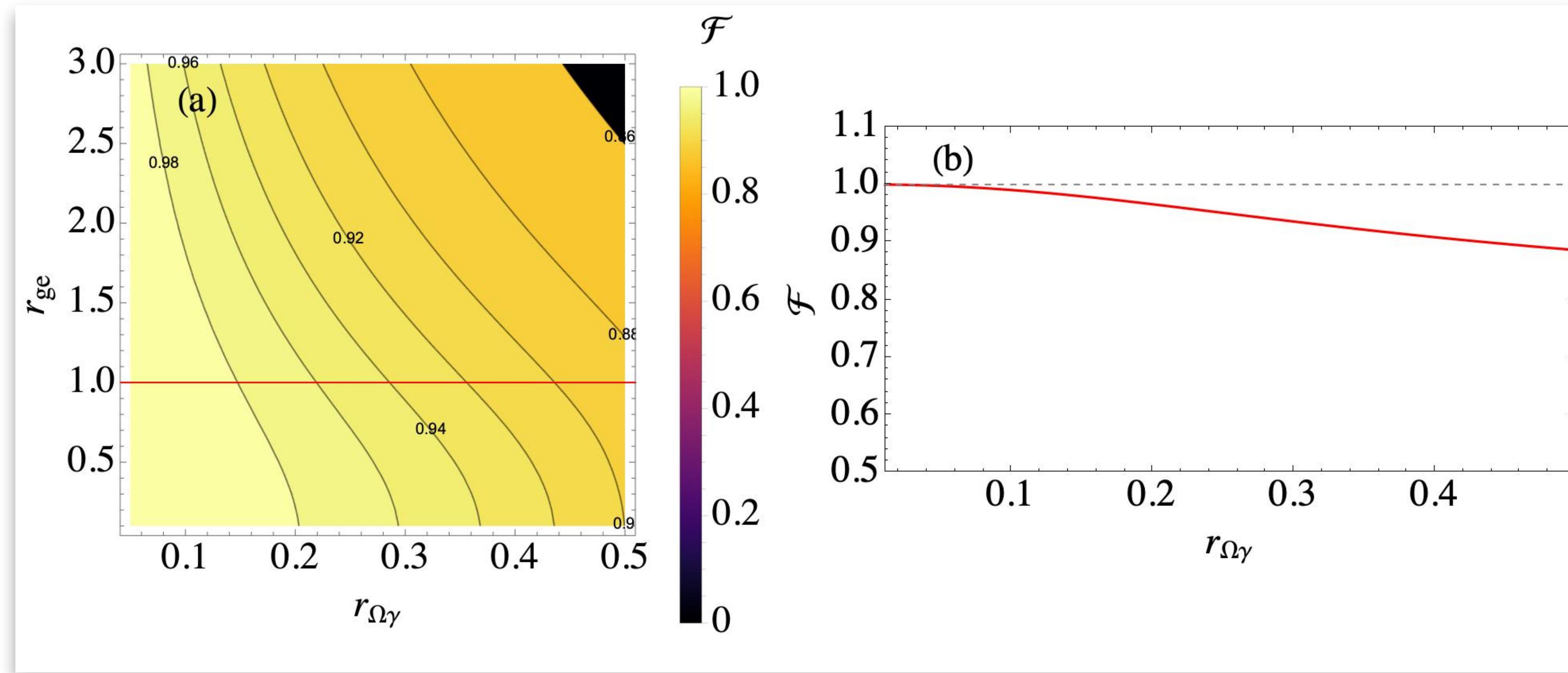
# How do deviations from the ideal scenario impact the rotation?



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}(\rho_{tar}, \rho_{real}) &= \text{tr}\{\sqrt{\sqrt{\rho_{tar}}\rho_{real}\sqrt{\rho_{tar}}}\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \text{Im}\{\rho_{\downarrow\uparrow}^{\uparrow}\}\end{aligned}$$

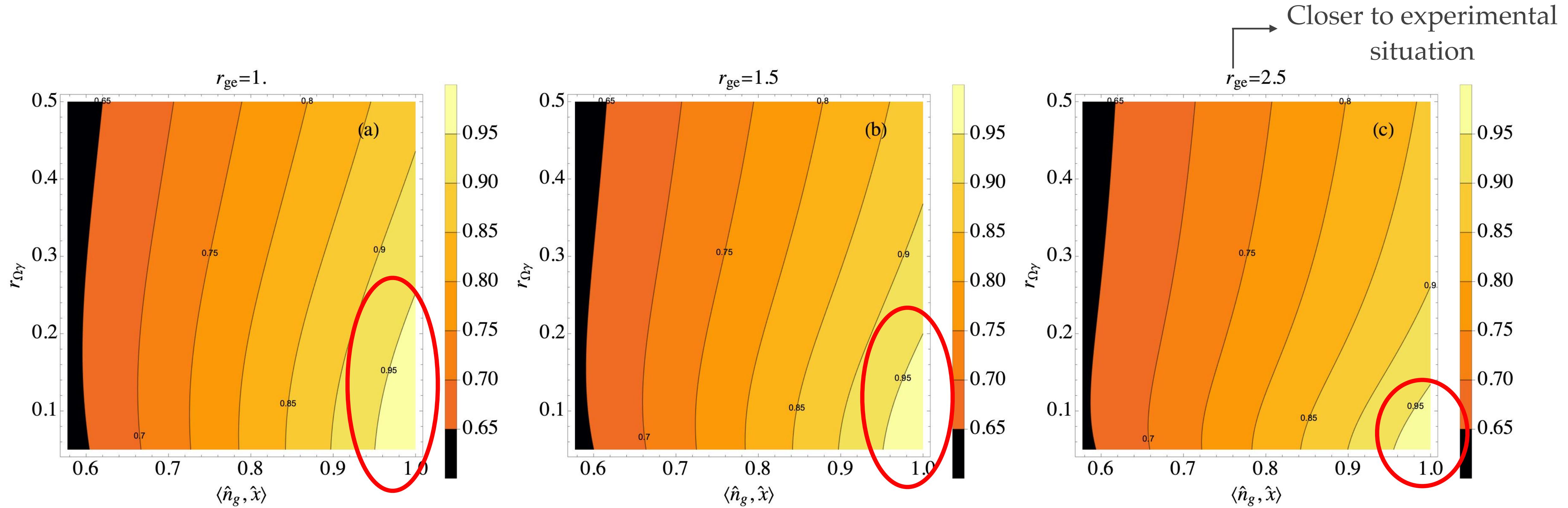
- ❖ Ideal scenario:
- ❖  $r_{\Omega\gamma} = \Omega/\gamma \ll 1$
- ❖  $r_{ge} = 1$
- ❖  $\langle \hat{n}_g, \hat{x} \rangle = 1$

## Fidelity analysis: impact of finite pulse duration $r_{\Omega\gamma}$ and different precession frequencies $r_{ge}$



Perfect aligned magnetic field: overall we have a high fidelity.  
 $r_{\Omega\gamma}$  plays a bigger role.

# Fidelity analysis for different $r_{ge}$ : impact of finite decay $r_{\Omega\gamma}$ and imperfect alignment of the magnetic field $\langle \hat{n}_g, \hat{x} \rangle$



Tilted magnetic field: the region of high fidelity **shrinks** as the  $r_{ge}$

---

# Outline

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- ❖ Preliminaries
  - ❖ von Neumann measurement model
  - ❖ Collisional model or how to close open systems
- ❖ Main results
  - ❖ Energy efficient entanglement generation and readout in a spin-photon interface
    - ❖ Photon-photon CZ-gate and error analysis
    - ❖ SPI under a magnetic field
  - ❖ Conclusions and perspectives

---

# Conclusions

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- ❖ **Collisional model solution:** The technique closes systems that are usually treated as open quantum systems or within cQED, providing **complete information about the light-matter entangled state.**
- ❖ **Contributions:**
  - ❖ **Spin-Photon Entanglement:** Achieved quantum advantage in non-destructive spin state measurements in both, pre-measurement and collapse, steps of the von Neumann measurement model
  - ❖ **Photon-Photon Gate:** Proposed a single-rail photon-photon gate c-phase gate, and analyzed error characterization leveraging the dynamics resolution.
  - ❖ **Modeling the LRP:** Extended solutions to include in-plane magnetic fields to model state-of-art experimental platform implementing the LRP.

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# Some perspectives

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- ❖ **Spin-Spin Entanglement:** Investigate spin-spin entanglement generation via the spin-photon entanglement studied.
- ❖ **Non-Classical Light States:** Study the characterization of the scattered field and investigate protocols that generates non-classical states of light.
- ❖ **Quantum Thermodynamics:** Gain insights from thermodynamics concepts in the quantum regime leveraging the closed dynamics solution and using quantum optics settings.

# Thank you!



This project received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Program under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 861097.

# Publications

PHYSICAL REVIEW A 107, 023710 (2023)

## Anomalous energy exchanges and Wigner-function negativities in a single-qubit gate

Maria Maffei<sup>1</sup>, Cyril Elouard<sup>2</sup>, Bruno O. Goes<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin Huard<sup>3</sup>, Andrew N. Jordan<sup>4,5</sup>, and Alexia Auffèves<sup>1,6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Inria, ENS Lyon, LIP, F-69342, Lyon Cedex 07, France

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<sup>5</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627, USA

<sup>6</sup>MajuLab, International Joint Research Unit UMI 3654, CNRS, Université Côte d'Azur, Sorbonne Université, National University of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore



(Received 26 October 2022; accepted 30 January 2023; published 13 February 2023)

nature photonics

Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41566-023-01186-0>

## High-rate entanglement between a semiconductor spin and indistinguishable photons

Received: 22 November 2022

N. Coste<sup>1</sup>✉, D. A. Fioretto<sup>1</sup>, N. Belabas<sup>1</sup>, S. C. Wein<sup>1,2,3</sup>, P. Hilaire<sup>2,4</sup>,

Accepted: 21 February 2023

R. Frantzeskakis<sup>5</sup>, M. Gundin<sup>1</sup>, B. Goes<sup>1,3</sup>, N. Somaschi<sup>2</sup>, M. Morassi<sup>1</sup>,

Published online: 10 April 2023

A. Lemaitre<sup>1</sup>, I. Sagnes<sup>1</sup>, A. Harouri<sup>1</sup>, S. E. Economou<sup>1,6</sup>, A. Auffèves<sup>3</sup>,

O. Krebs<sup>1</sup>, L. Lanco<sup>1,7</sup> & P. Senellart<sup>1</sup>✉

Check for updates

Quantum  
the open journal for quantum science

PAPERS

## Energy-efficient quantum non-demolition measurement with a spin-photon interface

Maria Maffei<sup>1</sup>, Bruno O. Goes<sup>2</sup>, Stephen C. Wein<sup>2,3</sup>, Andrew N. Jordan<sup>4,5</sup>, Loïc Lanco<sup>6</sup>, and Alexia Auffèves<sup>7,8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bari, I-70126 Bari, Italy

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<sup>5</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627, USA

<sup>6</sup>Université Paris Cité, Centre for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (C2N), F-91120 Palaiseau, France

<sup>7</sup>MajuLab, CNRS-UCA-SU-NUS-NTU International Joint Research Laboratory

<sup>8</sup>Centre for Quantum Technologies, National University of Singapore, 117543 Singapore, Singapore

Published: 2023-08-31, volume 7, page 1099

Eprint: arXiv:2205.09623v4

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.22331/q-2023-08-31-1099>

Citation: Quantum 7, 1099 (2023).

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# Participation in events

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- ❖ QUDOT-TECH + QLUSTER workshop! - Palaiseau. Talk. 2023. (Workshop)
- ❖ QUDOT-TECH 3rd summer school - Oxford. Poster presentation. 2023. (School).
- ❖ (Post)modern thermodynamics school + workshop - Luxembourg. Poster presentation. Dec. 2022 (School & workshop).
- ❖ QUDOT-TECH 2nd summer school - Denmark. Poster presentation. 2022. (School).
- ❖ QUDOT-TECH 1st summer school - Online. Poster presentation. 2021. (School).
- ❖ Quantum Thermodynamics Summer School - Switzerland. (Summer school).
- ❖ Quantum nanophotonics - Centro de Ciencias de Benasque Pedro Pascual - Online. Poster presentation. 2021. (Workshop)

# Bonus

- ❖ All the codes used for the thesis and some extra material is publicly available on a dedicated GitHub directory:

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'PhDThesisSPI'. The repository is public and has 1 branch and 0 tags. The commit history lists 76 commits from the 'main' branch, all made by 'BrunoOGoess'. The commits are organized into several folders: 'Bonus material', 'Chapter1', 'Chapter2', 'Chapter3', 'Chapter4', 'Chapter5', '.DS\_Store', '.gitattributes', and 'README.md'. The most recent commit is 'Update README.md' from 2 months ago. The repository has 1 watch, 0 forks, and 0 stars. The 'About' section describes the repository as a comprehensive collection of codes utilized to generate plots and analytical expressions for the PhD thesis.

Commit	Message	Date
548941e	2 weeks ago	76 commits
Bonus material	Took off unnecessary notebooks.	2 months ago
Chapter1	Organized chapters 2 and 3 folders.	2 months ago
Chapter2	Organized chapters 2 and 3 folders.	2 months ago
Chapter3	Organized chapters 2 and 3 folders.	2 months ago
Chapter4	.	2 weeks ago
Chapter5	.	2 weeks ago
.DS_Store	Organized chapters 2 and 3 folders.	2 months ago
.gitattributes	Initial commit	4 months ago
README.md	Update README.md	2 months ago

**About**

This repository is dedicated to the comprehensive collection of codes utilized to generate the plots and/or analytical expressions showcased within the pages of my PhD thesis.

**Readme**

**Activity**

**0 stars**

**1 watching**

**0 forks**

**Releases**

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Create a new release

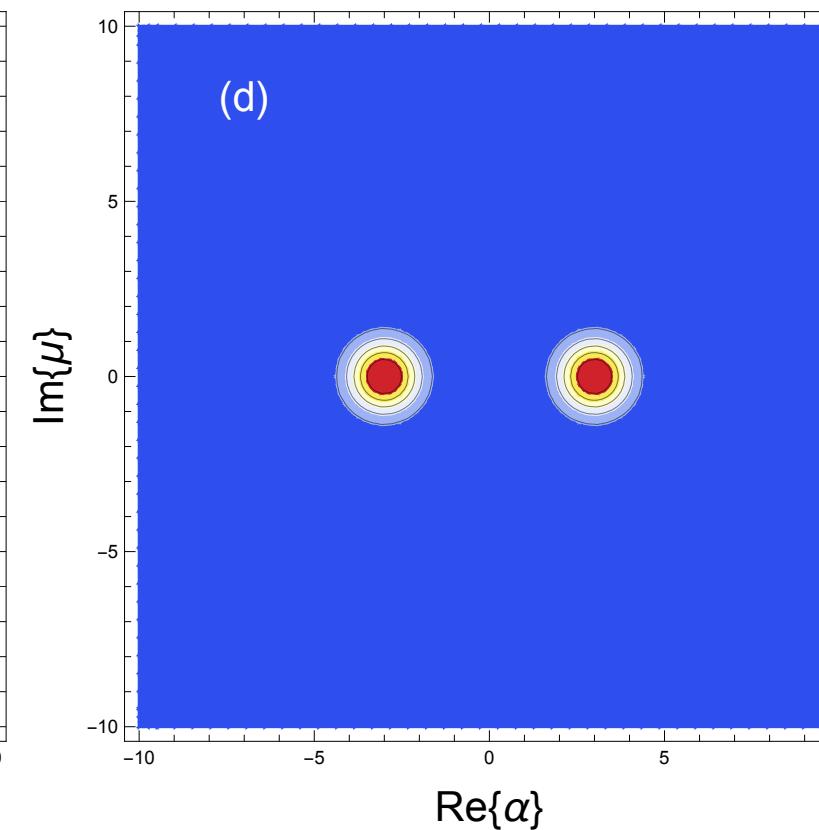
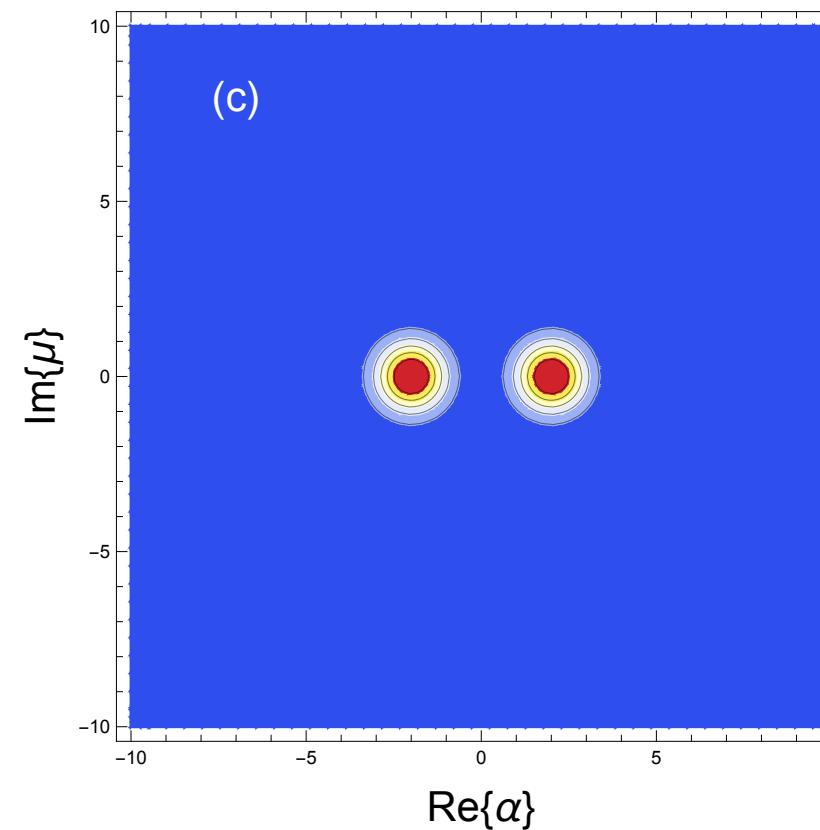
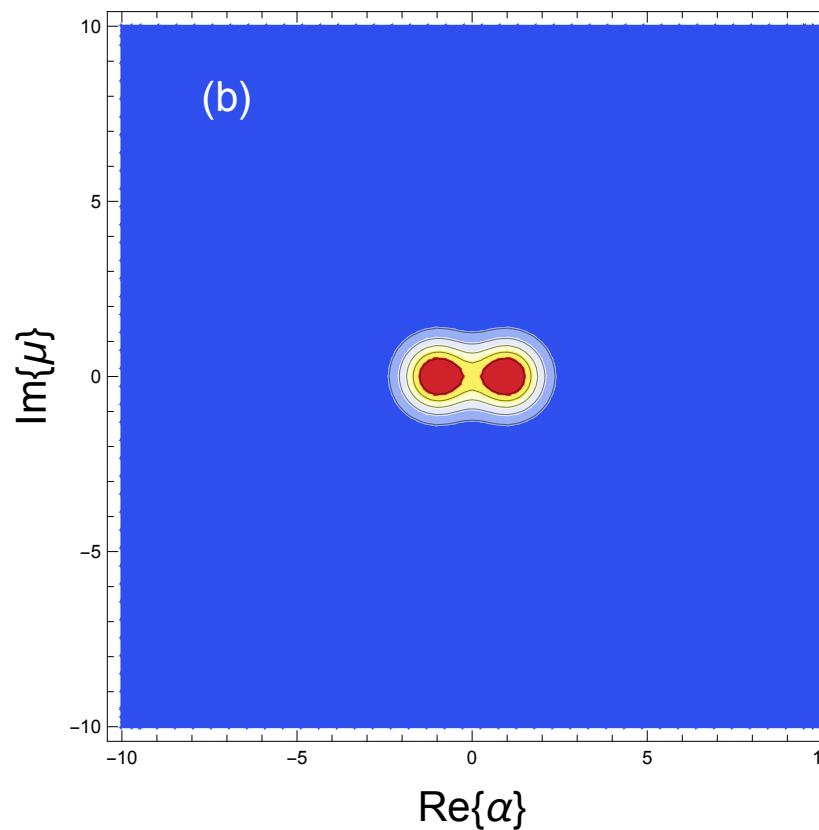
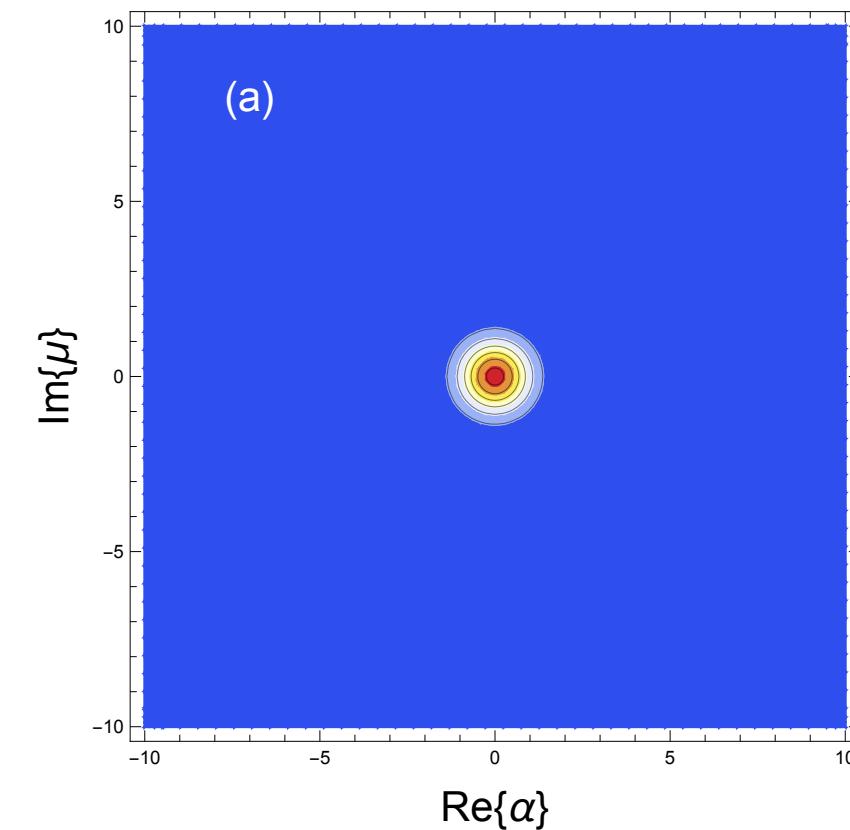
# Backup slides

# Chapter 1

# Example: measuring the spin of a 1/2 particle

- ❖ System density matrix:

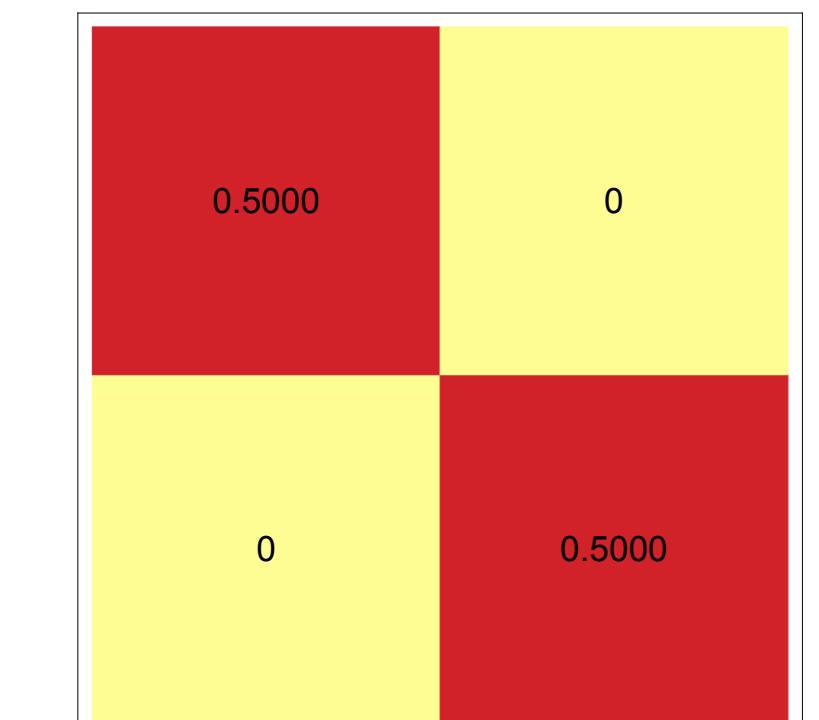
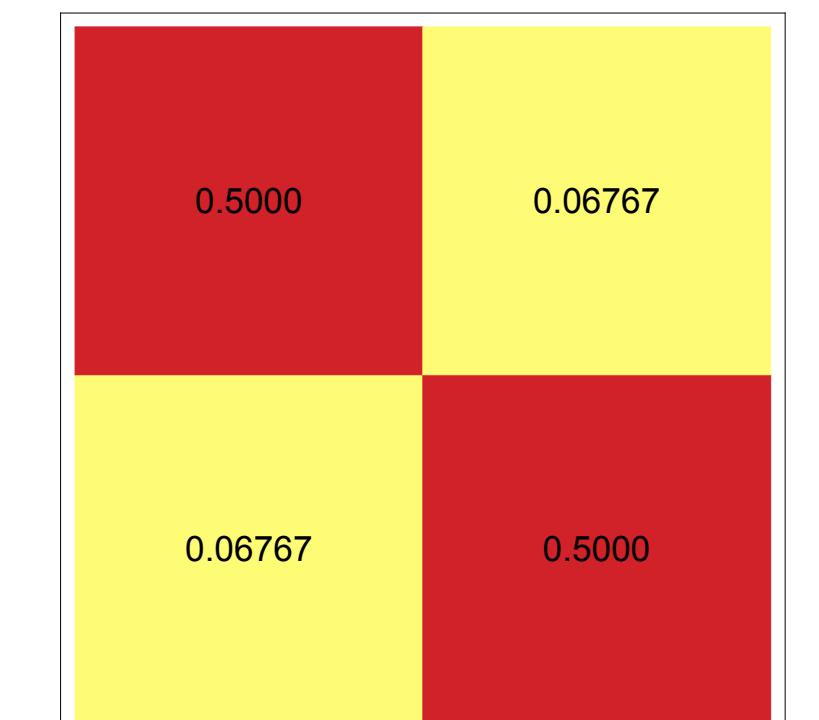
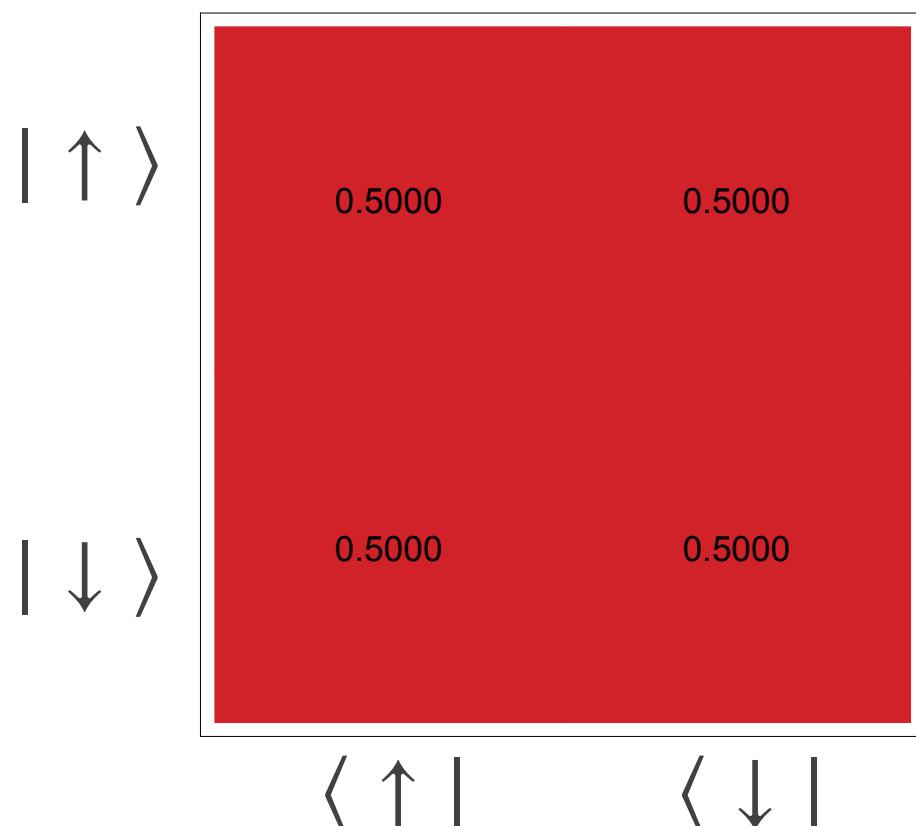
$$\rho_S = \sum_{k,q} c_k c_q^* \exp \left\{ -\frac{(g_0 t)^2}{2} (k - q)^2 \right\} |k\rangle_S \langle q|$$



- ❖ Meter density matrix:

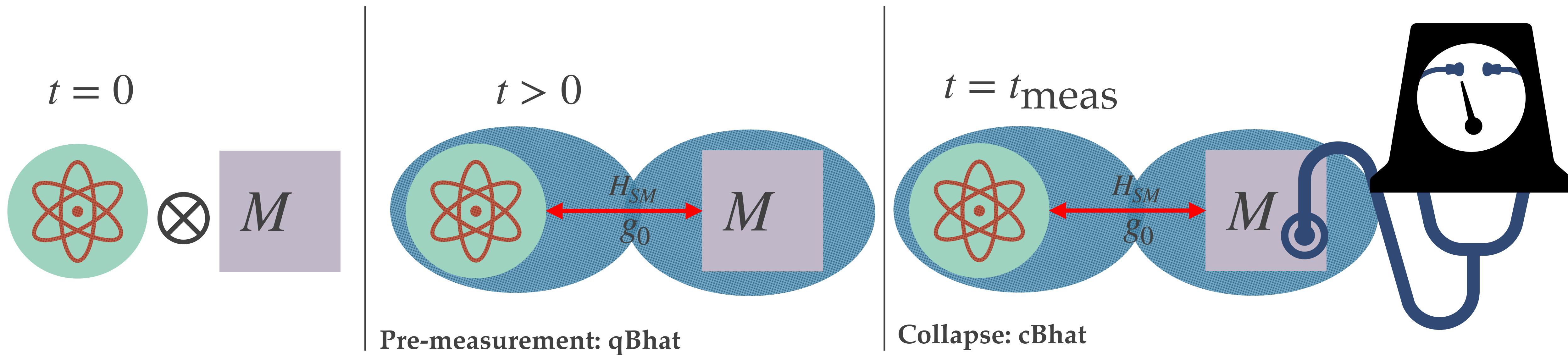
$$\rho_M = \sum_k |c_k|^2 |g_0 k t\rangle_M \langle g_0 k t| \longrightarrow Q_M(\mu, \bar{\mu}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \langle \mu | \rho_M | \mu \rangle$$

→ Disjoint probability distributions.



→ Mixed state.

# Take away messages 1



- ❖ When measurement is concerned, having access to the joint wave-function a **valuable information** (here enters the Collisional Model to be discussed next).

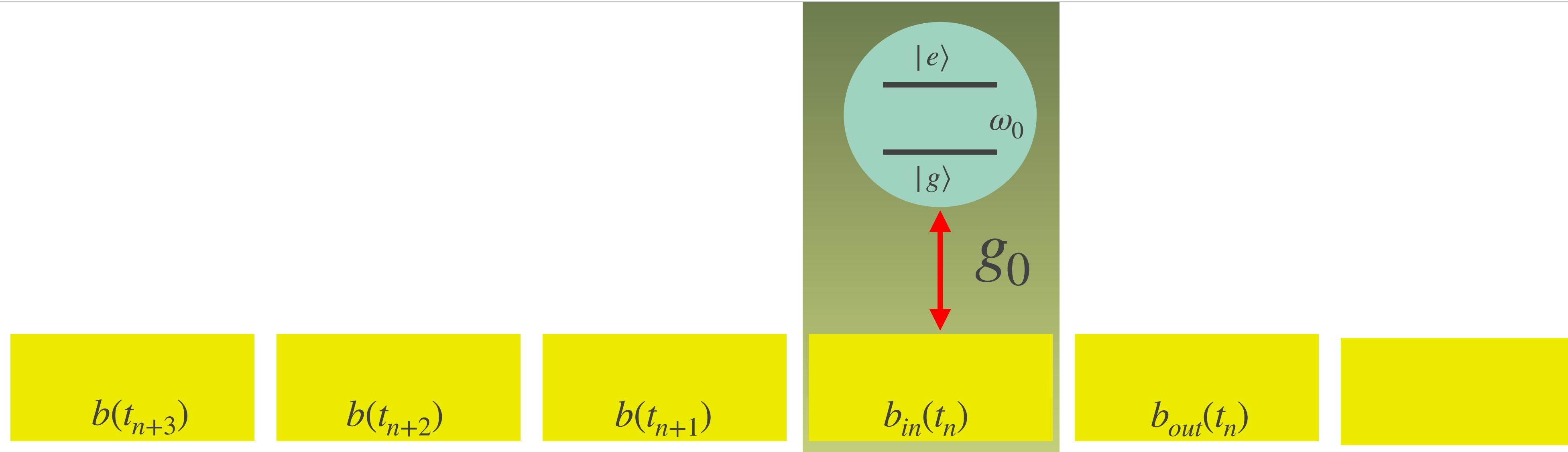
[1] J. von Neumann, Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics: New Edition. Princeton University Press, 2018.

[2] W. H. Zurek, “Decoherence, einselection, and the quantum origins of the classical,” Rev. Mod. Phys., vol. 75, no. 3, pp. 715–775, May 2003

[3] Fuchs, C. A. & Caves, C. M. Mathematical techniques for quantum communication theory. Open Syst Inf Dyn 3, 345–356 (1995).

# Chapter 2

# Interaction picture & time discretization



$$V_{qf}(t_n) = V_n = i\sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\Delta t}} [\sigma^\dagger(t_n)b(t_n) - b^\dagger(t_n)\sigma(t_n)]$$

The emitter interacts with one *temporal mode* at a time, repeatedly → Collisional model interpretation.

[3] M. Maffei, P. A. Camati, and A. Auffèves, "Closed-System Solution of the 1D Atom from Collision Model," Entropy, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 151, Jan. 2022

[4] Gross, J. A., Caves, C. M., Milburn, G. J. & Combes, J. Qubit models of weak continuous measurements: markovian conditional and open-system dynamics. Quantum Sci. Technol. 3, 024005 (2018).

# Coherent field solution

$$|\Psi_{CS}(0)\rangle = D(\alpha_d)|\zeta\rangle \otimes |\emptyset\rangle, \zeta = g, e$$



Initially uncorrelated: Markovian dynamics  
(Lindblad)

$$|\Psi_\beta^\zeta(t_N)\rangle = \sqrt{P_g(t)}|g\rangle|\phi_g(t)\rangle + \sqrt{P_e(t)}|e\rangle|\phi_e(t)\rangle$$

→ Technical detail: displaced frame.

$$|\phi_\epsilon\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{P_\epsilon(t)}} \left[ \sqrt{p_{0,\epsilon}} \tilde{f}_{\epsilon,\zeta}^{(0)}(t) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{p_{m,\epsilon}(t)} \int_0^t ds_m \tilde{f}_{\epsilon,\zeta}^{(m)}(t,s) \prod_{i=1}^m b_m^\dagger \right] |\emptyset\rangle$$



Suffices to find the coefficients: possible to do analytically.

# Single photon solution

$$|1\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{\Delta t} \xi(t_n) b_n^\dagger |\emptyset\rangle \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \Delta t |\xi(t_n)| = 1$$



Initially correlated: Non-markovian dynamics

$$|\Psi_{SP}(t_N)\rangle = \left( \sqrt{\gamma} \sqrt{\Delta t} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2}t_N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sqrt{\Delta t} e^{(\frac{\gamma}{2} + i\omega_0)t_n} \xi(t_n) |\emptyset\rangle \right) \otimes |e\rangle$$

$$+ \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[ \sqrt{\Delta t} \xi(t_n) - \gamma \Delta t e^{-(\frac{\gamma}{2} + i\omega_0)t_n} \sum_{m=0}^n \left( e^{(\frac{\gamma}{2} + i\omega_0)t_m} \sqrt{\Delta t} \xi(t_m) \right) \right] b_n^\dagger |\emptyset\rangle \right) \otimes |g\rangle + \left( \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \sqrt{\Delta t} \xi(t_n) b_n^\dagger |\emptyset\rangle \right) \otimes |g\rangle.$$

Already interacted.

Part that is yet to interact.

---

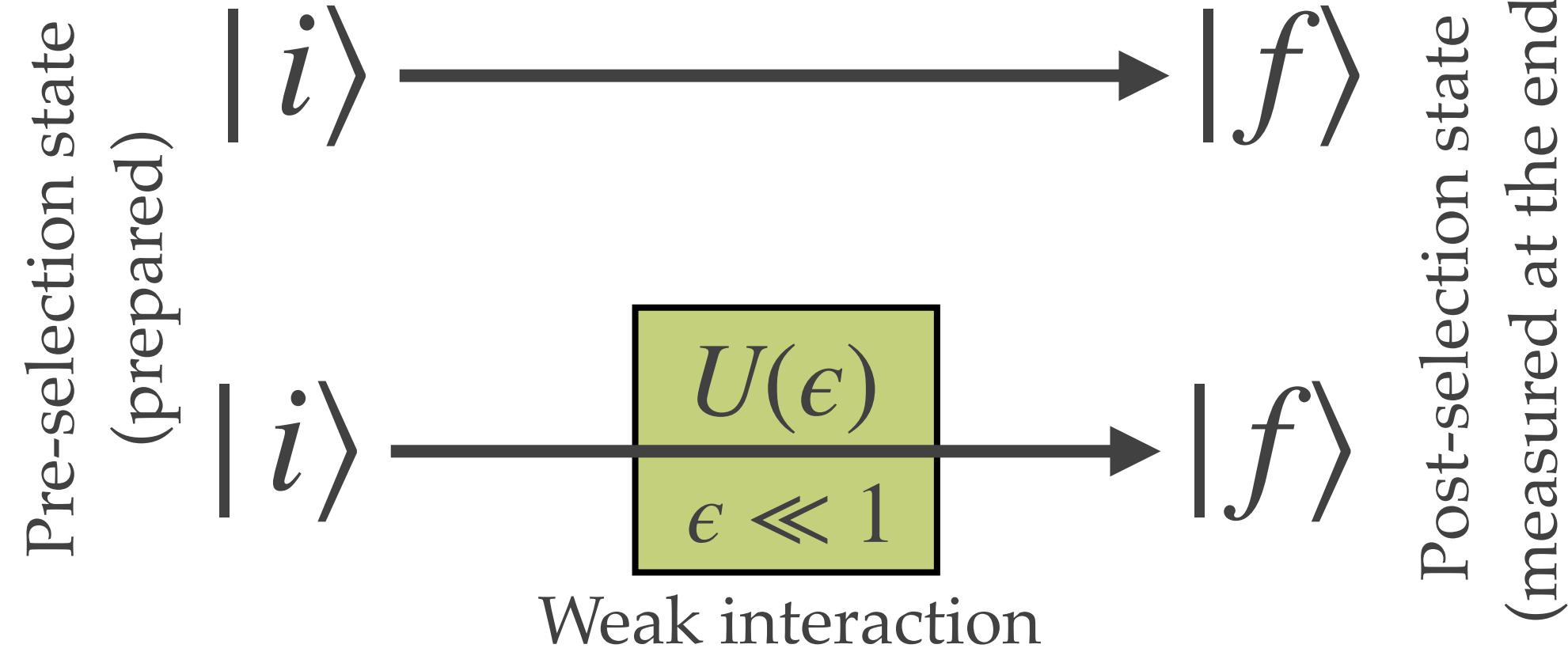
# Take away messages 2

---

- ❖ The collisional model allows to solve the the unitary dynamics of the 1D waveguide and emitter.
- ❖ Analytical light-matter wave functions are derived.

# Chapter 3

# Quantum weak values



$$P_{i \rightarrow f} = |\langle f | i \rangle|^2$$

$$P_{i \rightarrow f}(\epsilon) = |\langle f | U(\epsilon) | i \rangle|^2$$

$$\frac{P_{i \rightarrow f}(\epsilon)}{P_{i \rightarrow f}} = 1 + 2\epsilon \Im\{A_w^1\} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$$

The nth order weak value of  $A$  has the form:

$$A_w^n = \frac{\langle f | A^n | i \rangle}{\langle f | i \rangle}$$

❖ Weak measurements → **minimal disturbance to the system.**

$$U(\epsilon) = \exp\{-i\epsilon A\} \approx 1 - i\epsilon A + \dots$$

$$P_{i \rightarrow f}(\epsilon) = |\langle f | U(\epsilon) | i \rangle|^2 = P_{i \rightarrow f} + 2\epsilon \Im\{\langle i | f \rangle \langle f | A | i \rangle\} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$$

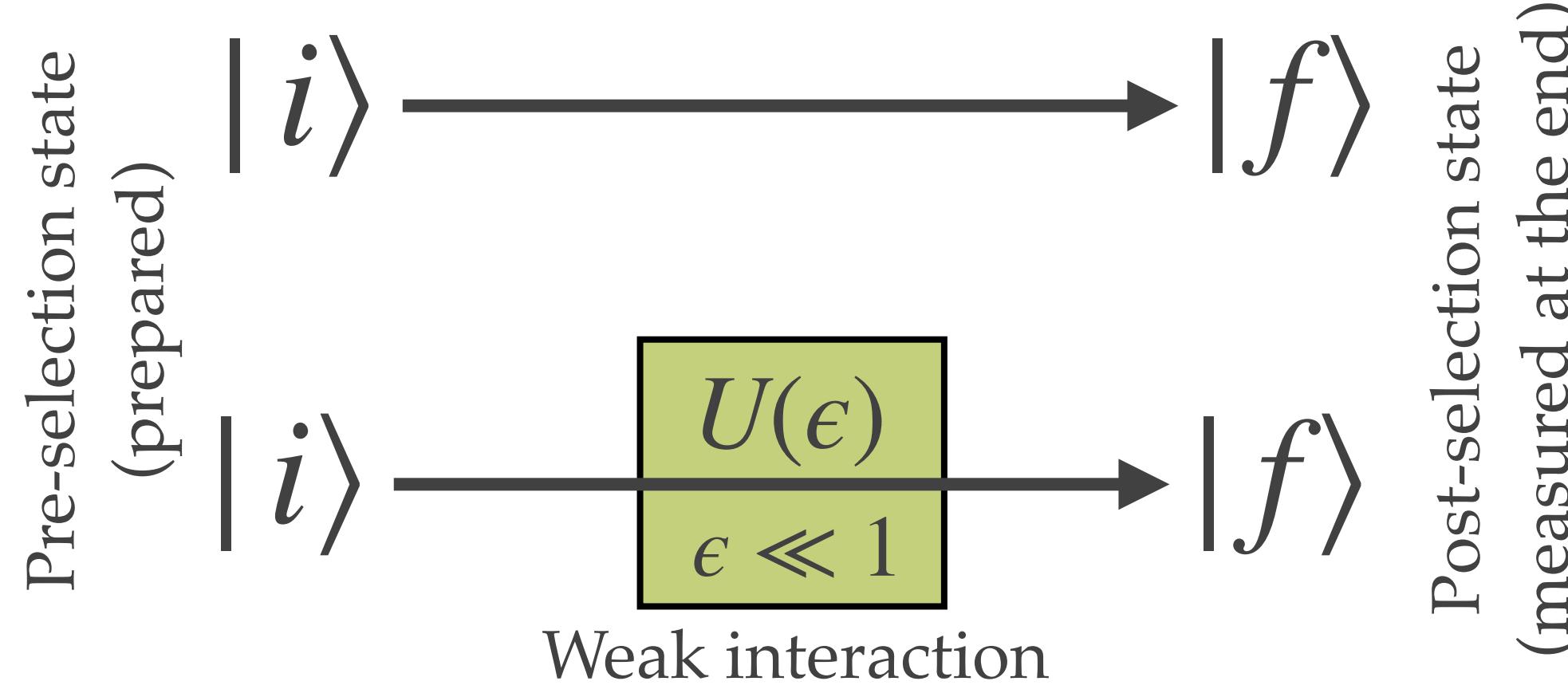
$|i\rangle$ =pre-selection state

$|f\rangle$ =post-selection state

Y. Aharonov, D. Albert, and L. Vaidman, "How the result of a measurement of a component of the spin of a spin-1/2 particle can turn out to be 100," Physical Review Letters 60, 1351 (1988).

J. Dressel, M. Malik, F. M. Miatto, A. N. Jordan, and R. W. Boyd, "Colloquium: Understanding quantum weak values: Basics and applications," Rev. Mod. Phys., vol. 86, no. 1, pp. 307–316, Mar. 2014

# Quantum weak values



$$P_{i \rightarrow f} = |\langle f | i \rangle|^2$$

$$\frac{P_{i \rightarrow f}(\epsilon)}{P_{i \rightarrow f}} = 1 + 2\epsilon \Im\{A_w^1\} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$$

$$P_{i \rightarrow f}(\epsilon) = |\langle f | U(\epsilon) | i \rangle|^2$$

$$A_w^n = \frac{\langle f | A^n | i \rangle}{\langle f | i \rangle}$$

$|i\rangle$ =pre-selection state

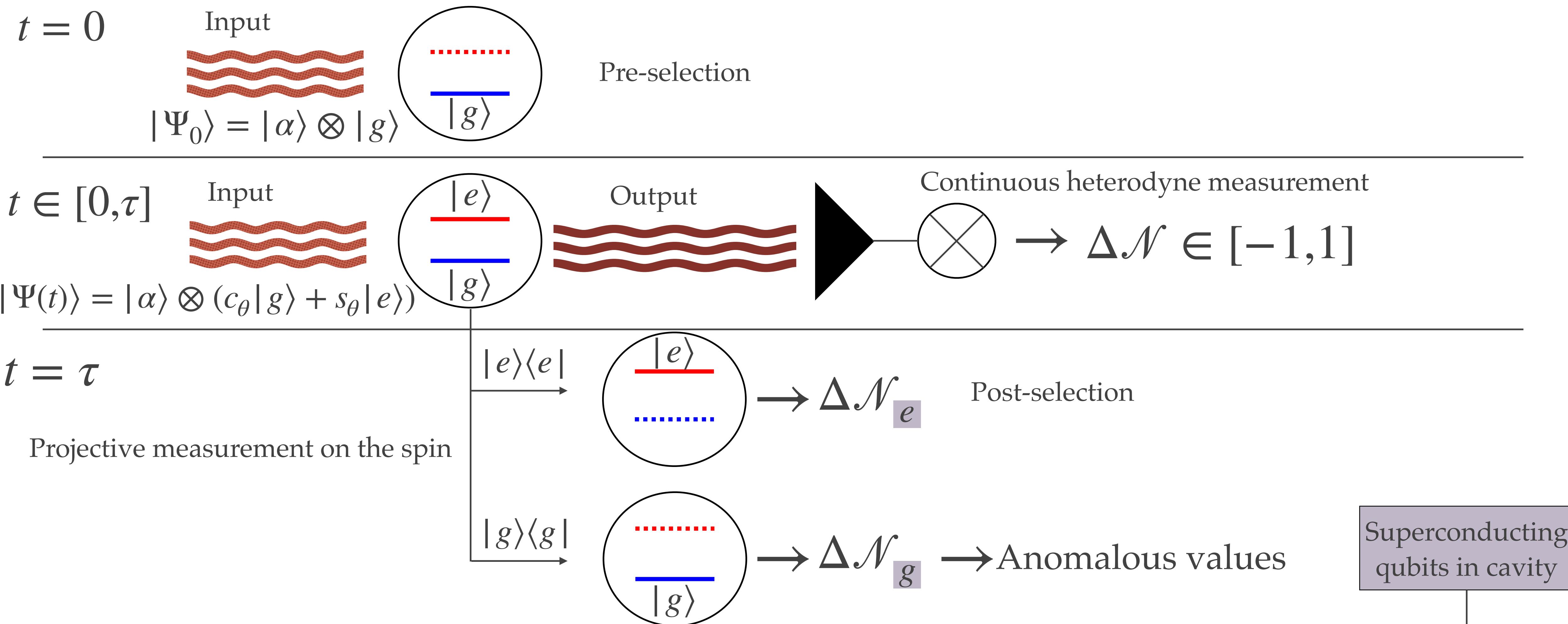
$|f\rangle$ =post-selection state

- ❖ The weak value → **shift in the measured value** of the observable due to a weak measurement
- ❖ They can be:
  - ❖ **Outside the range of eigenvalues**→**Anomalous weak values**→**nonclassical effect** .
  - ❖ Complex Values

Y. Aharonov, D. Albert, and L. Vaidman, "How the result of a measurement of a component of the spin of a spin-1/2 particle can turn out to be 100," Physical Review Letters 60, 1351 (1988).

J. Dressel, M. Malik, F. M. Miatto, A. N. Jordan, and R. W. Boyd, "Colloquium: Understanding quantum weak values: Basics and applications," Rev. Mod. Phys., vol. 86, no. 1, pp. 307–316, Mar. 2014

# Measurement protocol



# Experimental background

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 129, 110601 (2022)

## Energetics of a Single Qubit Gate

J. Stevens<sup>1</sup>, D. Szombati,<sup>1</sup> M. Maffei,<sup>2</sup> C. Elouard<sup>3</sup>, R. Assouly<sup>1</sup>, N. Cottet<sup>1</sup>, R. Dassonneville<sup>1</sup>, Q. Ficheux,<sup>1</sup> S. Zeppetzauer<sup>1</sup>, A. Bienfait,<sup>1</sup> A. N. Jordan,<sup>4,5</sup> A. Auffèves,<sup>2</sup> and B. Huard<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, CNRS, Laboratoire de Physique, F-69342 Lyon, France*

<sup>2</sup>*CNRS and Université Grenoble Alpes, Institut Néel, F-38042 Grenoble, France*

<sup>3</sup>*QUANTIC team, INRIA de Paris, 2 Rue Simone Iff, 75012 Paris, France*

<sup>4</sup>*Institute for Quantum Studies, Chapman University, 1 University Drive, Orange, California 92866, USA*

<sup>5</sup>*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627, USA*

(Received 21 October 2021; revised 19 August 2022; accepted 24 August 2022; published 9 September 2022)

Qubits are physical, a quantum gate thus not only acts on the information carried by the qubit but also on its energy. What is then the corresponding flow of energy between the qubit and the controller that implements the gate? Here we exploit a superconducting platform to answer this question in the case of a quantum gate realized by a resonant drive field. During the gate, the superconducting qubit becomes entangled with the microwave drive pulse so that there is a quantum superposition between energy flows. We measure the energy change in the drive field conditioned on the outcome of a projective qubit measurement. We demonstrate that the drive's energy change associated with the measurement backaction can exceed by far the energy that can be extracted by the qubit. This can be understood by considering the qubit as a weak measurement apparatus of the driving field.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.129.110601](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.129.110601)

- ❖ Anomalous weak values appear when post-selected on the ground state
- ❖ Continuous monitoring of the scattered field
- ❖ The joint dynamics of the system is obtained via collisional model
- ❖ **qubit+waveguide with intense coherent state**

# Theoretical background

PRL 113, 200401 (2014)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending  
14 NOVEMBER 2014

## Anomalous Weak Values Are Proofs of Contextuality

Matthew F. Pusey\*

Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, 31 Caroline Street North, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 2Y5, Canada

(Received 5 September 2014; published 12 November 2014)

The average result of a weak measurement of some observable  $A$  can, under postselection of the measured quantum system, exceed the largest eigenvalue of  $A$ . The nature of weak measurements, as well as the presence of postselection and hence possible contribution of measurement disturbance, has led to a long-running debate about whether or not this is surprising. Here, it is shown that such “anomalous weak values” are nonclassical in a precise sense: a sufficiently weak measurement of one constitutes a proof of contextuality. This clarifies, for example, which features must be present (and in an experiment, verified) to demonstrate an effect with no satisfying classical explanation.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.113.200401](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.113.200401)

PACS numbers: 03.65.Ta, 03.67.-a

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 129, 230401 (2022)

## Contextuality and Wigner Negativity Are Equivalent for Continuous-Variable Quantum Measurements

Robert I. Booth<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>, Ulysse Chabaud,<sup>4,†</sup> and Pierre-Emmanuel Emeriau<sup>5,‡</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Informatics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9AB, United Kingdom

<sup>2</sup>LORIA CNRS, Inria-MOCQUA, Université de Lorraine, F-54000 Nancy, France

<sup>3</sup>Sorbonne Université, CNRS, LIP6, F-75005 Paris, France

<sup>4</sup>Institute for Quantum Information and Matter, Caltech, Pasadena, California 91125, USA

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(Received 10 February 2022; accepted 24 October 2022; published 29 November 2022)

Quantum computers promise considerable speedups with respect to their classical counterparts. However, the identification of the innately quantum features that enable these speedups is challenging. In the continuous-variable setting—a promising paradigm for the realization of universal, scalable, and fault-tolerant quantum computing—contextuality and Wigner negativity have been perceived as two such distinct resources. Here we show that they are in fact equivalent for the standard models of continuous-variable quantum computing. While our results provide a unifying picture of continuous-variable resources for quantum speedup, they also pave the way toward practical demonstrations of continuous-variable contextuality and shed light on the significance of negative probabilities in phase-space descriptions of quantum mechanics.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.129.230401](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.129.230401)

- [1] Aharonov, Y., Albert, D. Z. & Vaidman, L. How the result of a measurement of a component of the spin of a spin- 1/2 particle can turn out to be 100. Phys. Rev. Lett. 60, 1351–1354 (1988).
- [2] Dressel, J., Malik, M., Miatto, F. M., Jordan, A. N. & Boyd, R. W. Colloquium : Understanding quantum weak values: Basics and applications. Rev. Mod. Phys. 86, 307–316 (2014).
- [3] Kenfack, A. & Yczkowski, K. Negativity of the Wigner function as an indicator of non-classicality. J. Opt. B: Quantum Semiclass. Opt. 6, 396–404 (2004).

# Anomalous energy exchanges and Wigner-function negativities in a single qubit gate

- ❖ **Question:** Two hallmarks of non-classicality:
  - ❖ Anomalous weak values → Contextuality
  - ❖ Contextuality → Negativity of the Wigner function (for some set of measurements)
  - ❖ **DO THE PRESENCE OF ANOMALOUS WEAK VALUES INDICATE THE NEGATIVITY OF THE CONDITIONED WIGNER FUNCTION?**
- ❖ **Tool:** Analytical calculation of the field's weak values from the joint-state solution
  - ❖ → CM spot how the weak values appear analytically
  - ❖ → Compute the conditional Wigner function

# Change of the field's number of excitations vs. time

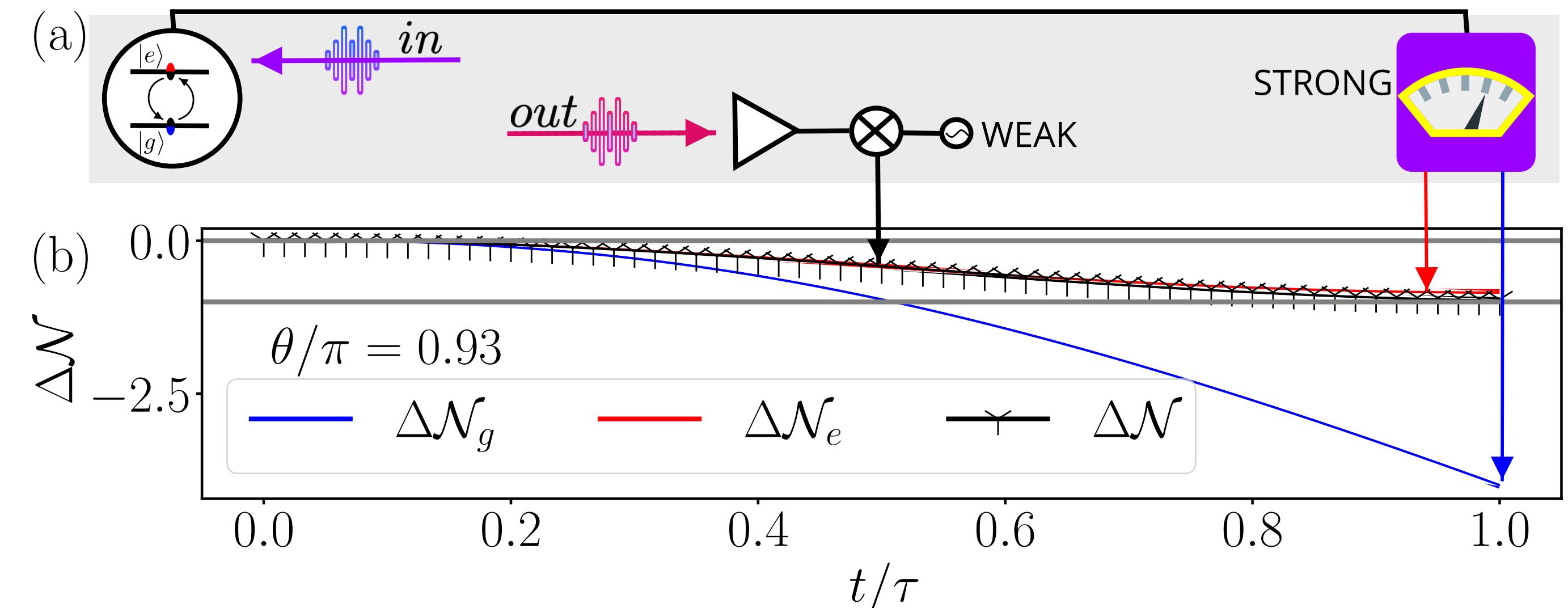
- ❖ Anomalous weak values when conditioned on the ground state.

$$\Delta\mathcal{N}_\epsilon = \int_0^\tau dt \left( \gamma \mathcal{J}_\epsilon(t) - \Omega \text{Re}\{\langle \sigma(t) \rangle_\epsilon\} \right).$$

Total probability  
of spontaneous  
emission along  
the evolution

$$|g\rangle \rightarrow |\epsilon\rangle$$

Interference between input and  
emitter's fluorescence post-  
selected over  $|\epsilon\rangle \rightarrow$  module can  
exceed 1 → Anomalous values!

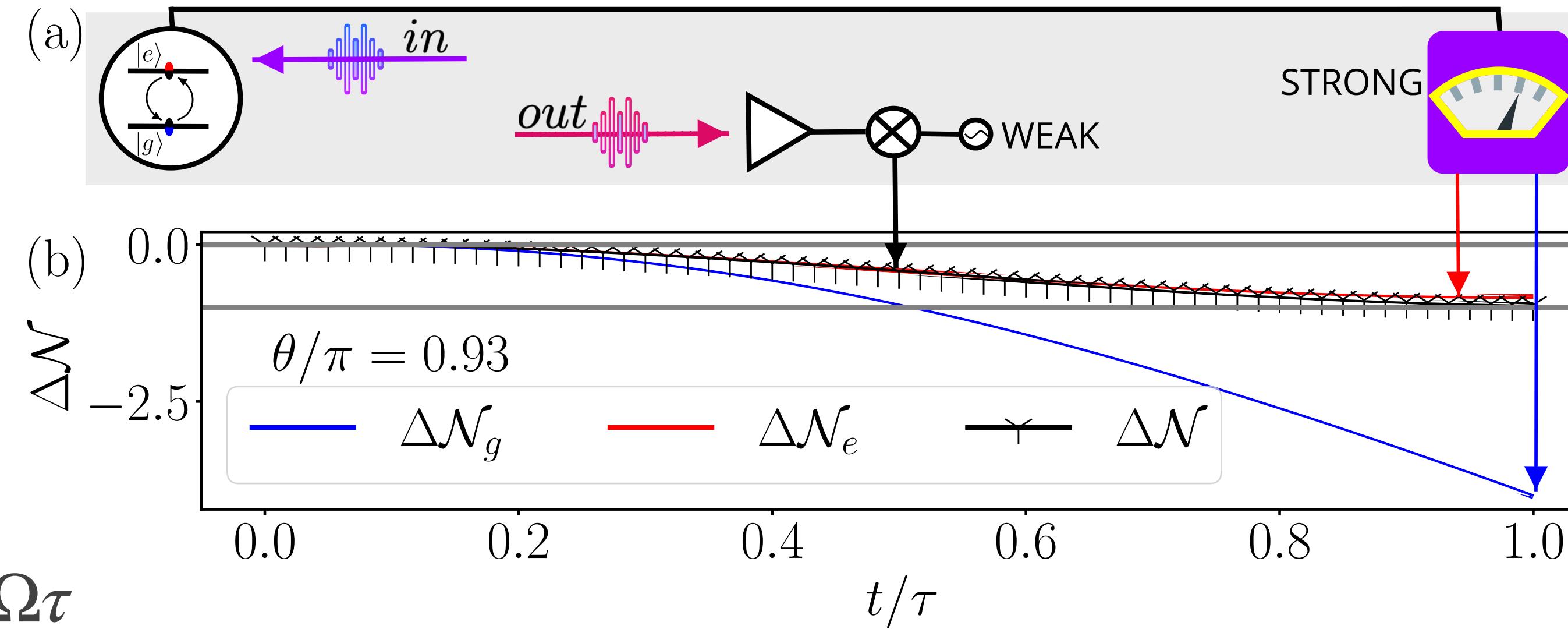


# Weak value interpretation

Intense coherent  
drive

$$H_D(t) = -\frac{\Omega}{2}\sigma_y$$

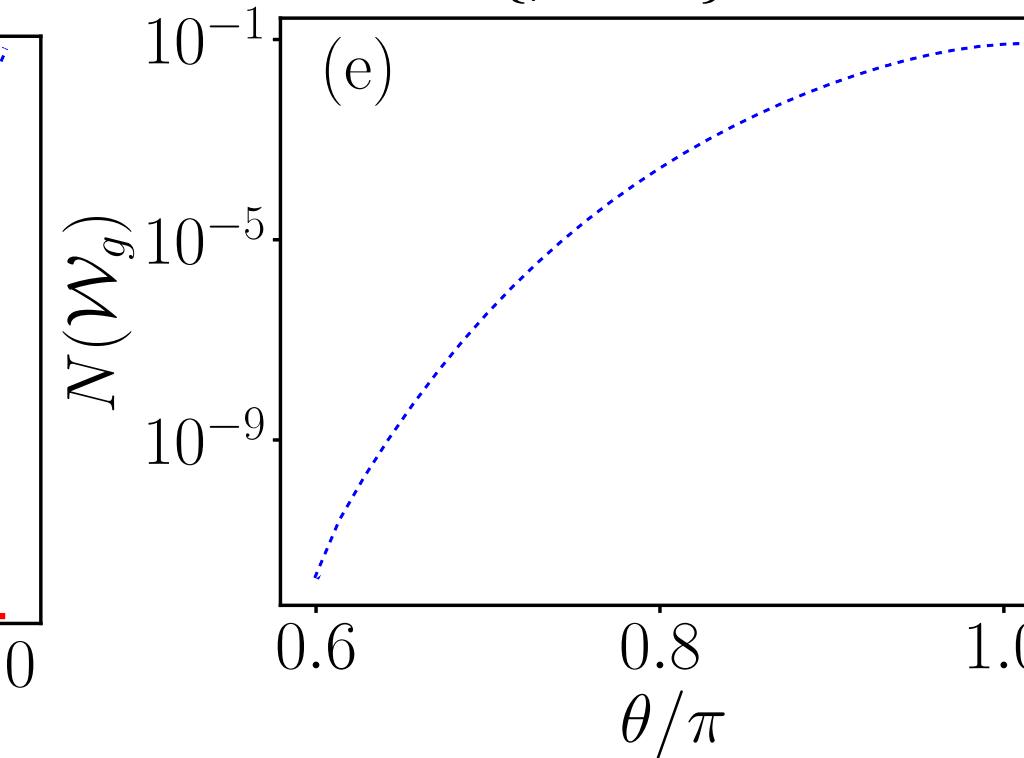
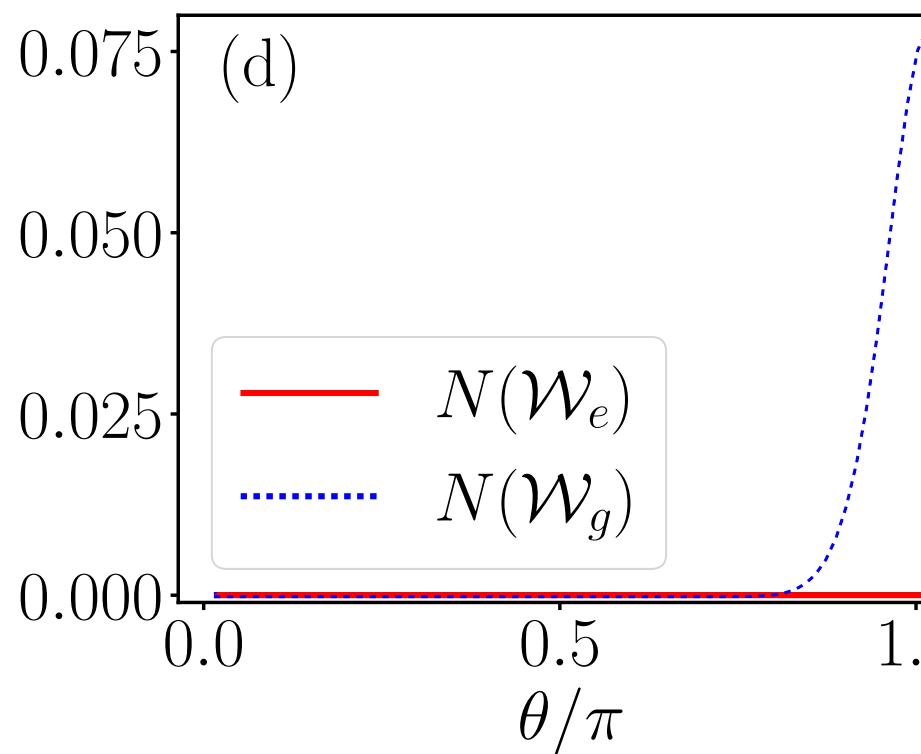
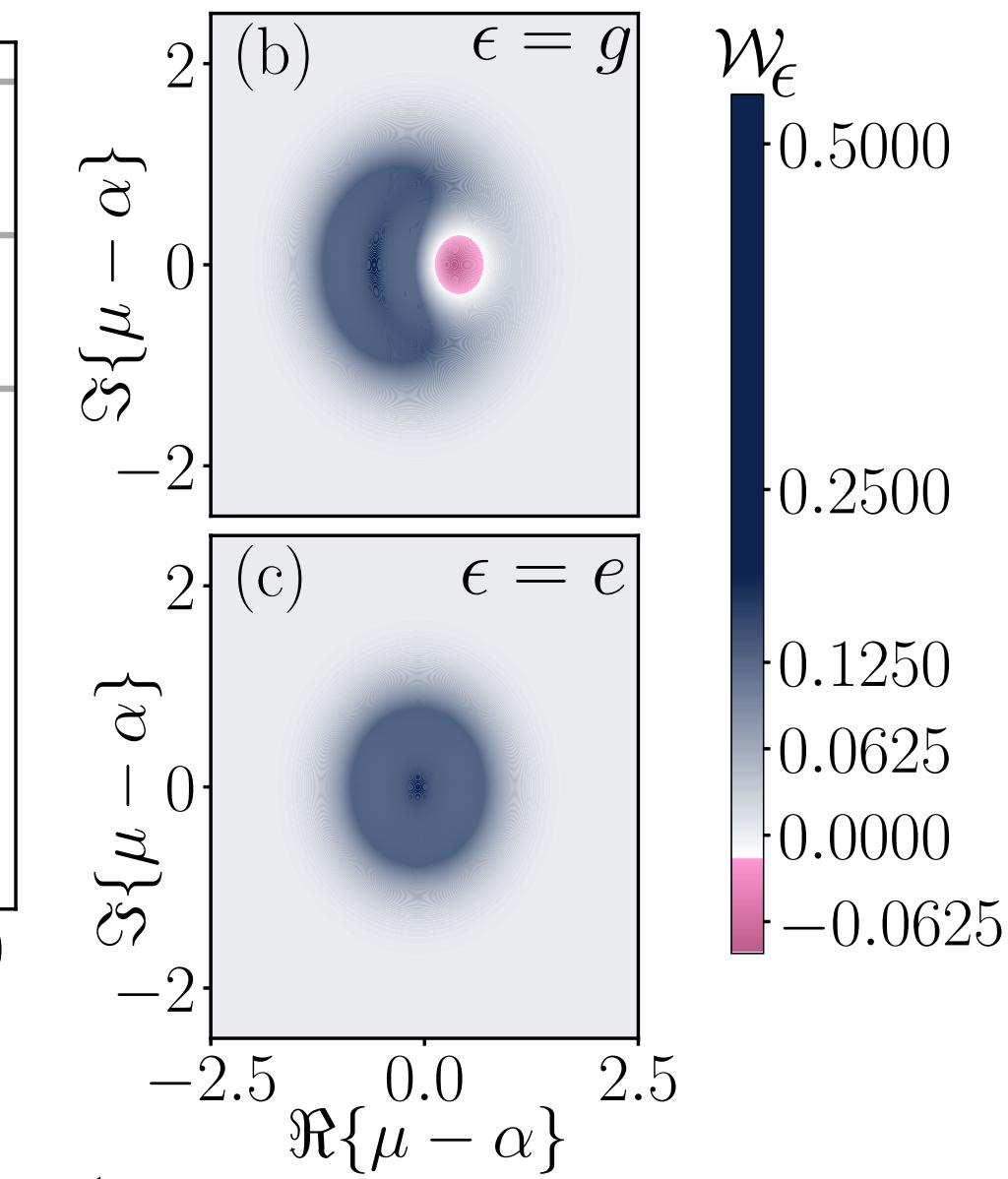
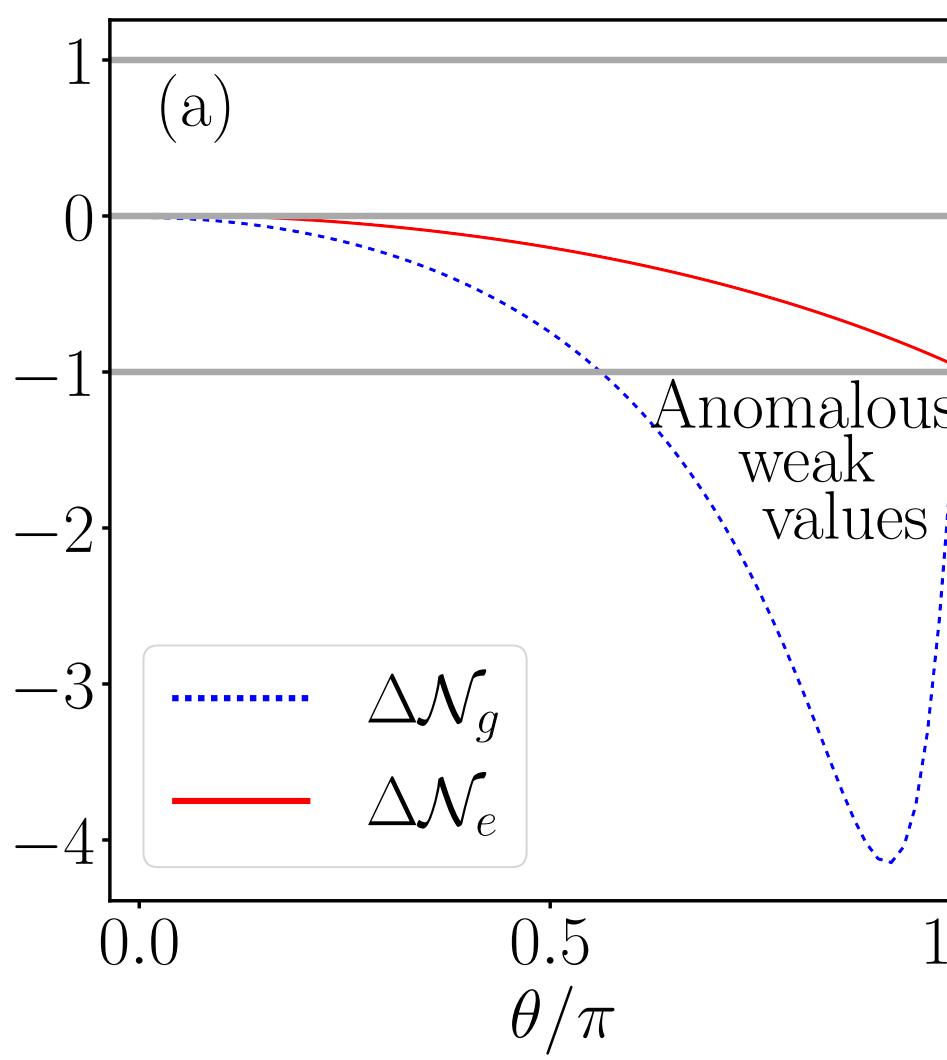
$$\Omega = g\alpha \longrightarrow \theta = \Omega\tau$$



- ❖  $|g\rangle \otimes |\alpha\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{int}(\tau)} [\cos(\theta/2)|g\rangle + \sin(\theta/2)|e\rangle] \otimes |\alpha\rangle$ ,
- ❖  $\theta < \pi$ , rotation around y-axis — **single qubit gate**.
- ❖ **Weak values interpretation:**
- ❖ **unlikeness** of finding the qubit in the post-selected state:  $|g\rangle$

# Wigner function negativity

$t = \tau$



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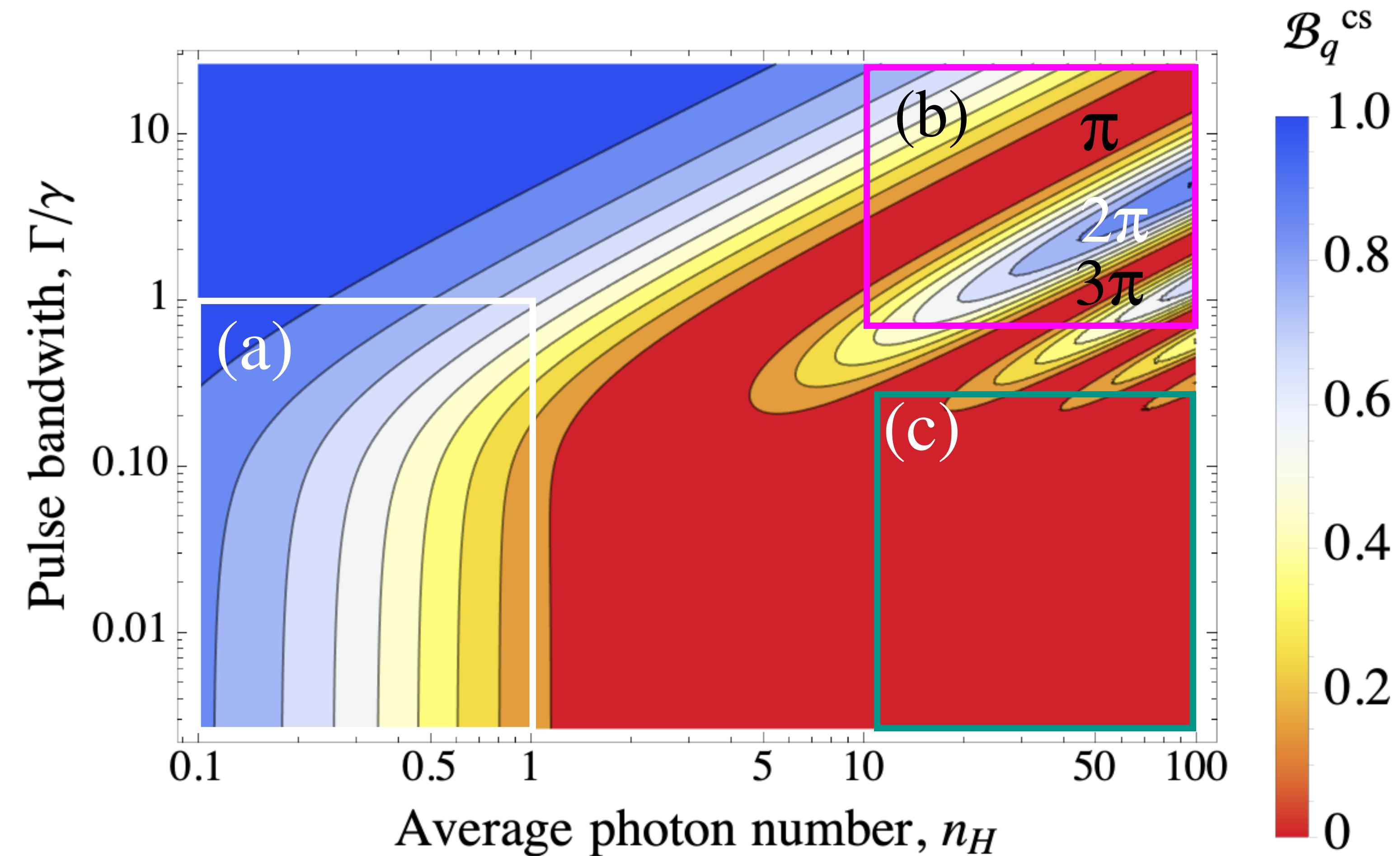
# Take away messages 3

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- ❖ Analytical expression of atom-field wave-function → Weak value of field's energy change & field's conditional Wigner functions
- ❖ Weak value **exceeding single quantum** → anomalous values → **contextuality**
- ❖ Anomalous weak values of energy change → Wigner negativity

# Chapter 4: SPI

# Spin-light entanglement: Coherent state

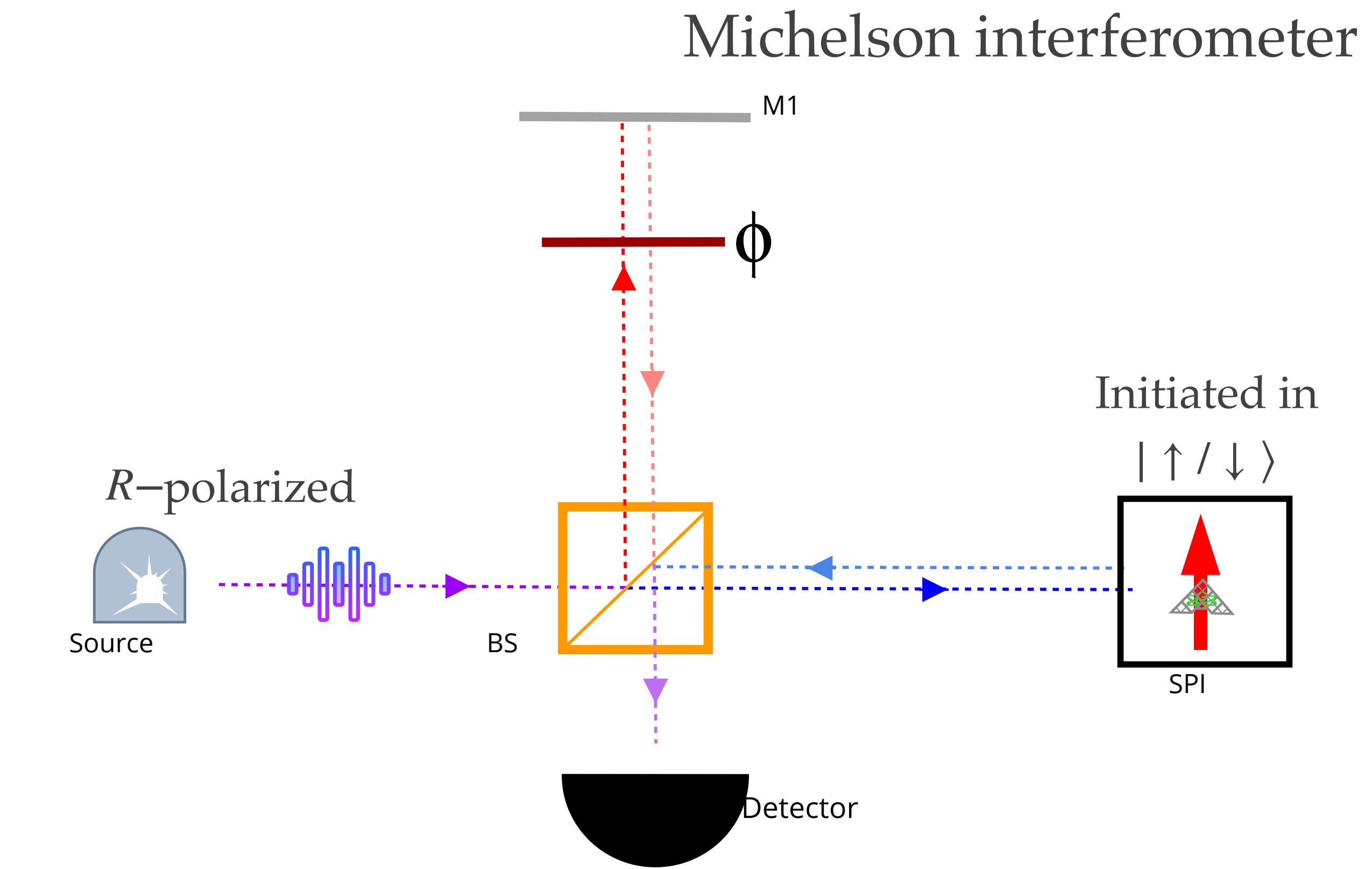
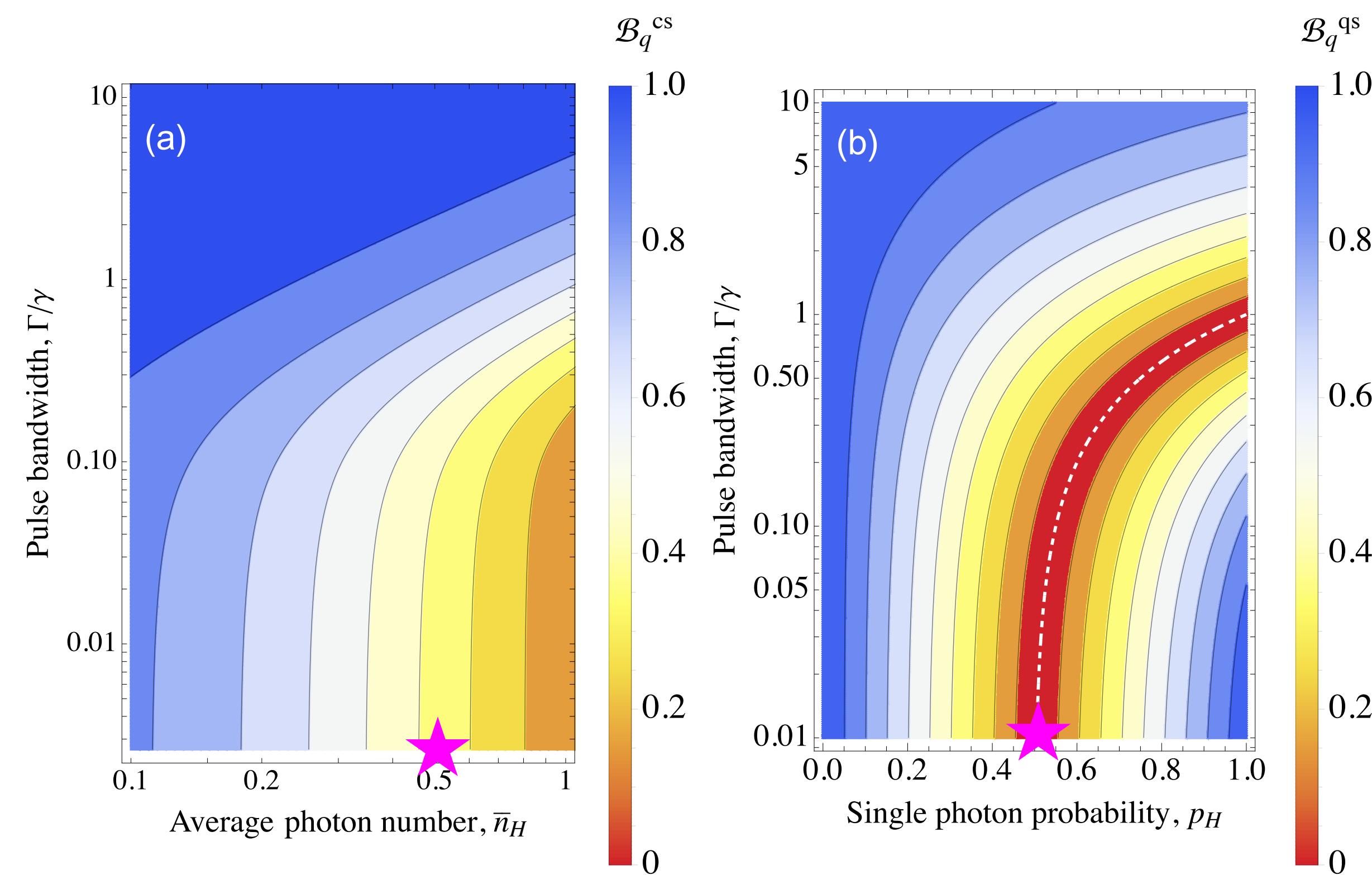


# Phase measurement

- ❖ Regime:  $\bar{n} = p_H = 0.5$ , and
- ❖  $\Gamma = 10^{-2}\gamma$

$$|\uparrow(\downarrow),1_{R(L)}\rangle \rightarrow -|\uparrow(\downarrow),1_{R(L)}\rangle$$

$$|\downarrow(\uparrow),1_{R(L)}\rangle \rightarrow |\downarrow(\uparrow),1_{R(L)}\rangle$$



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# Take away messages 3

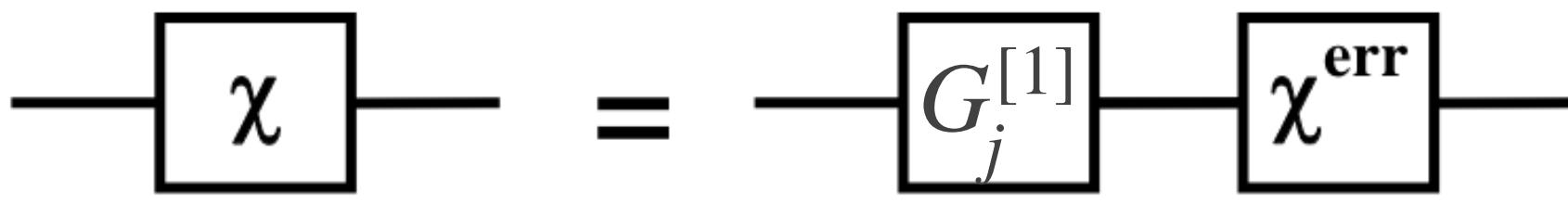
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- ❖ **Low-energy regime** → restricted budget: one excitation on average
  - ❖ Compared coherent field with quantum superposition of zero and single photon states
- ❖ **Quantum advantage 1:** superposition of zero and single photon produces **better entanglement**
- ❖ **Quantum advantage 2:** maintained when spin state information extracted at classical level
- ❖ Relevant for technological applications such as **photon-photon gate** and **cluster states**.
- ❖ With the von Neumann measurement model & collisional model solution

# Chapter 4: phase gate

# Brief review of quantum operations and process matrix

- ❖  $\rho \rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{E}(\rho)}{tr\{\mathcal{E}(\rho)\}}$ , where  $\mathcal{E}$  is the quantum operation describing the dynamics of the system;
- ❖ One can write  $\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \sum_i K_i \rho K_i^\dagger = \sum_{mn} \chi_{mn} \tilde{K}_m \rho \tilde{K}_n^\dagger$
- ❖  $\chi_{mn}$  is the process matrix, which can be accessed experimentally, we consider the process as composed of the desired unitary  $G_j^{[1]}$  and the **error process**  $\chi^{\text{error}}$  [3];
- ❖ In the error matrix only one peak (at the top left corner) corresponds to the desired operation, while **other peaks indicate imperfections**.



[3] A. N. Korotkov, "Error matrices in quantum process tomography."

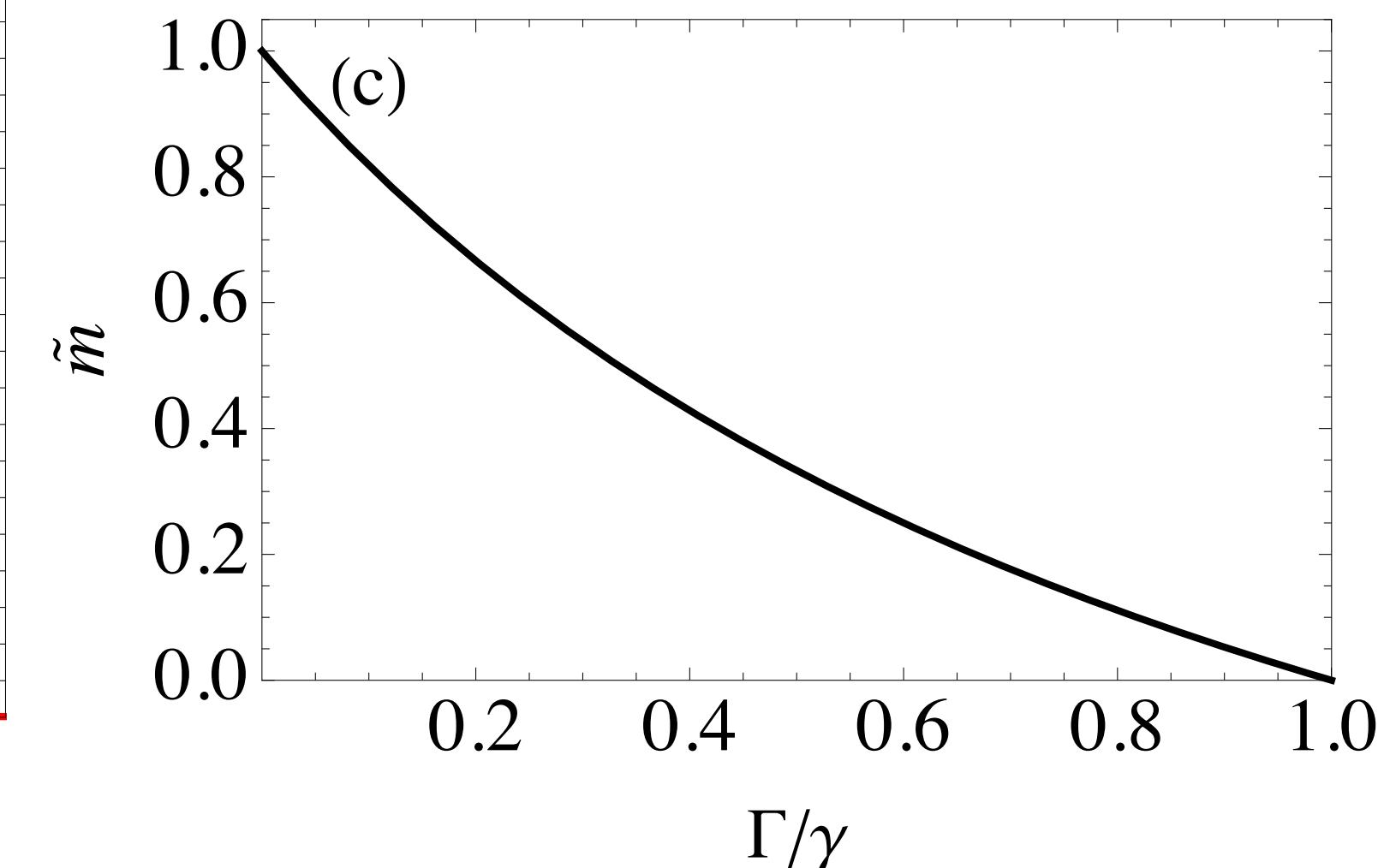
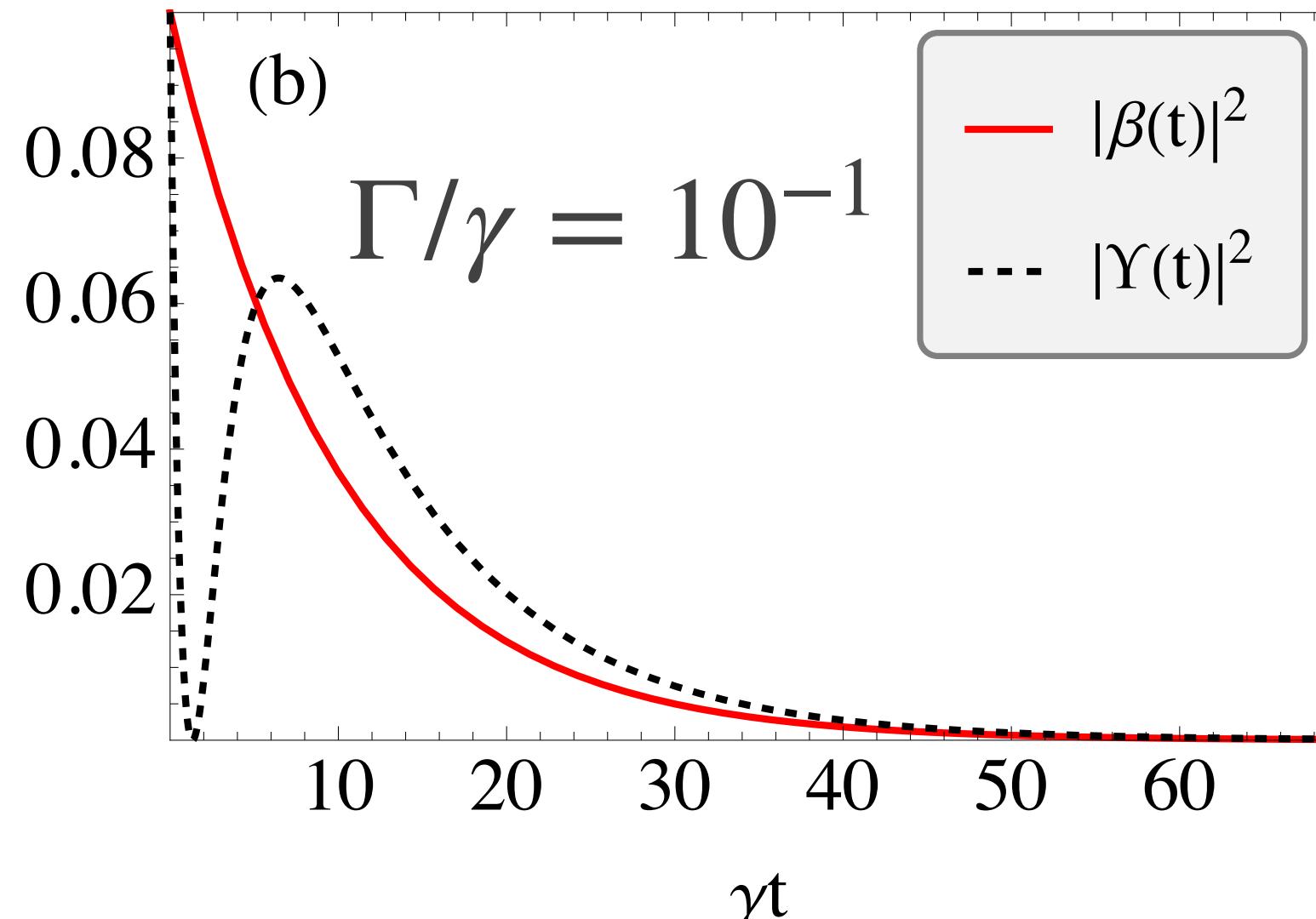
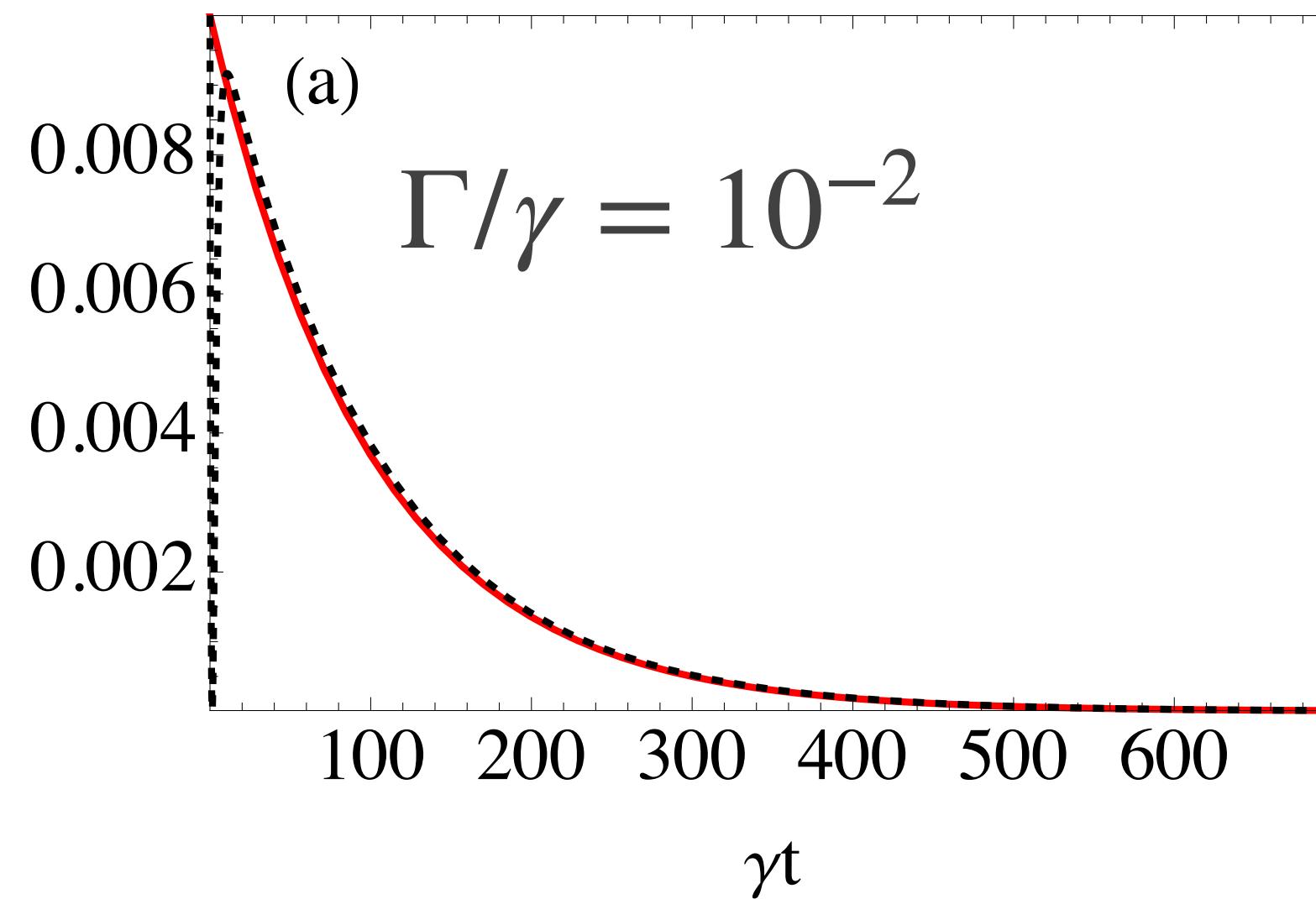
# Quantifying the non-monochromaticity

- ❖ “Non-monochromaticity” of the scattering process:

$$\diamond \tilde{m} = \langle R | \tilde{R} \rangle$$

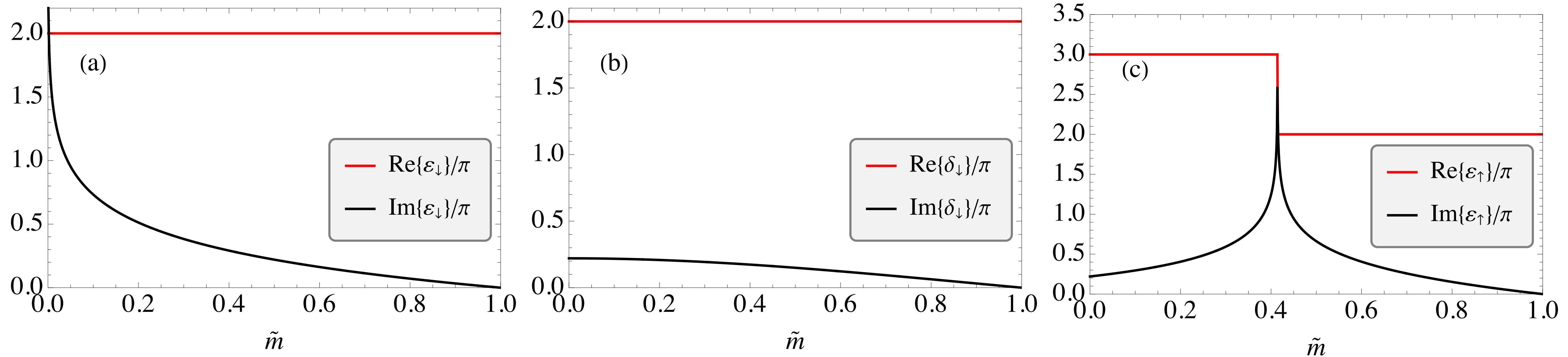
$$|R\rangle = \int dt \beta(t) b_R^\dagger(t) |0\rangle \rightarrow |\tilde{R}\rangle = \int dt \Upsilon(t) b_R^\dagger(t) |0\rangle$$

$$\tilde{m}(\beta, \Upsilon) = \int_0^\infty dt' \beta^*(t') \Upsilon(t')$$



[2] M. Maffei, B. O. Goes, S. C. Wein, A. N. Jordan, L. Lanco, and A. Auffèves, “Energy-efficient entanglement generation and readout in a spin-photon interface.”

# Error analysis: Gate errors



# Error matrix

$$G_j^{\text{real}} = E_j G_j^{\text{ideal}} \rightarrow E_j = G_j^{\text{real}} (G_j^{\text{ideal}})^{-1}$$

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Pauli error model

$$\mathcal{B}_P = \left\{ 1 \equiv I, \sigma_x \equiv X, \sigma_y \equiv Y, \sigma_z \equiv Z \right\}$$

Decompose the error in a Pauli basis

$$\mathcal{B}_2 = (\mathcal{B}_P)^{\otimes 2}$$

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Initial photonic state       $\rho_0^{\text{photonic}} \rightarrow \sum_{B \in \mathcal{B}_2} p_B B \rho B^\dagger$

Pauli error probabilities

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# Take away messages 4

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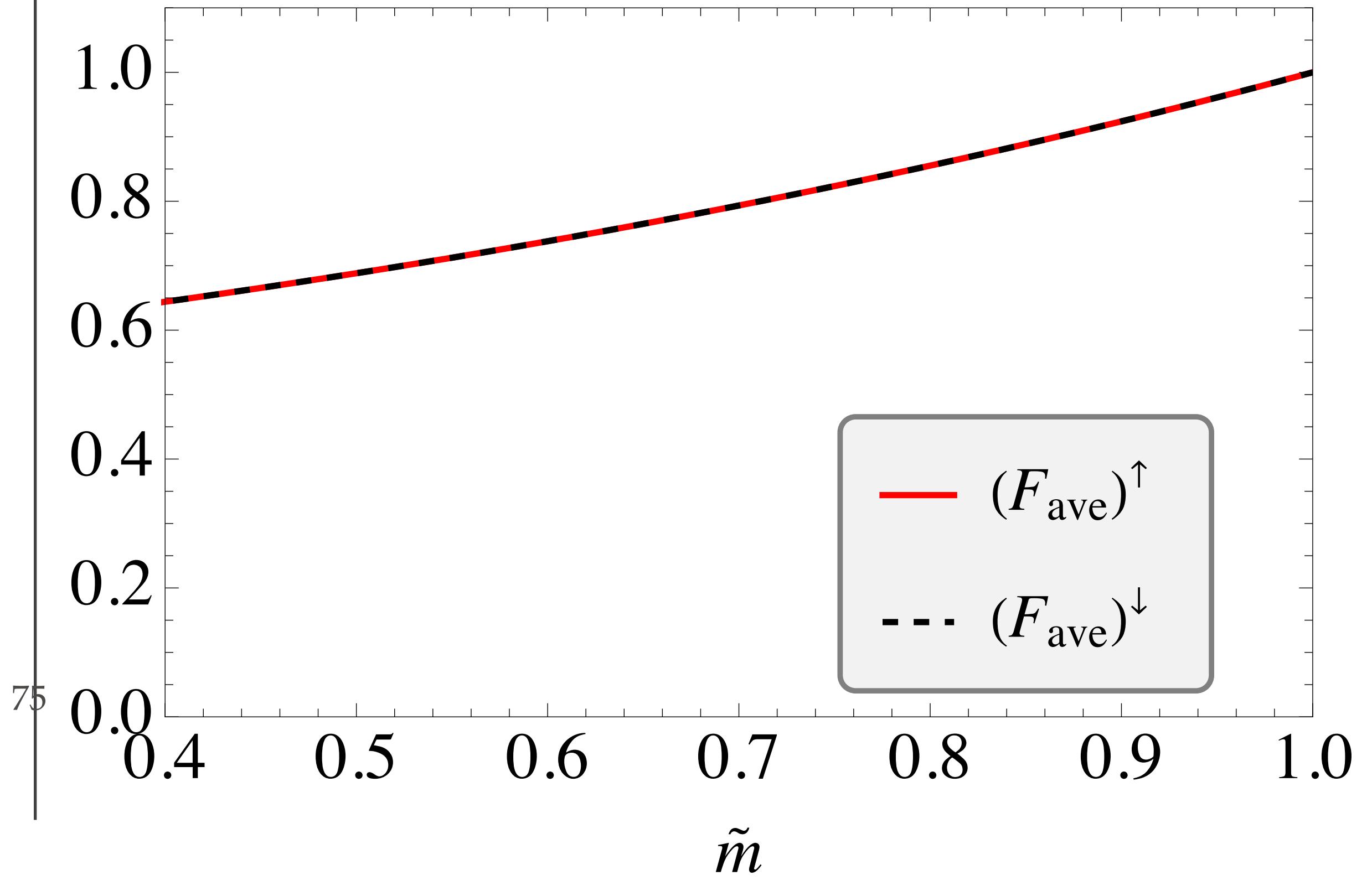
- ❖ It is possible to realize a controlled phase gate using the spin in the QD as the non-linear feature.
- ❖ Our detailed modeling of the gate also allowed us to analyze the **gate's error** using the Error matrix formalism.
- ❖ We accomplished this leveraging the collisional model solution.

# Chapter 5

# Error analysis: Gate fidelity

$$F_{\text{ave}}^j(G_j^{\text{real}}, G_j^{\text{target}}) \equiv \frac{\text{tr} \left\{ (G_j^{\text{real}})^\dagger G_j^{\text{real}} \right\} + |\text{tr} \left\{ (G_j^{\text{target}})^\dagger G_j^{\text{real}} \right\}|^2}{20}$$

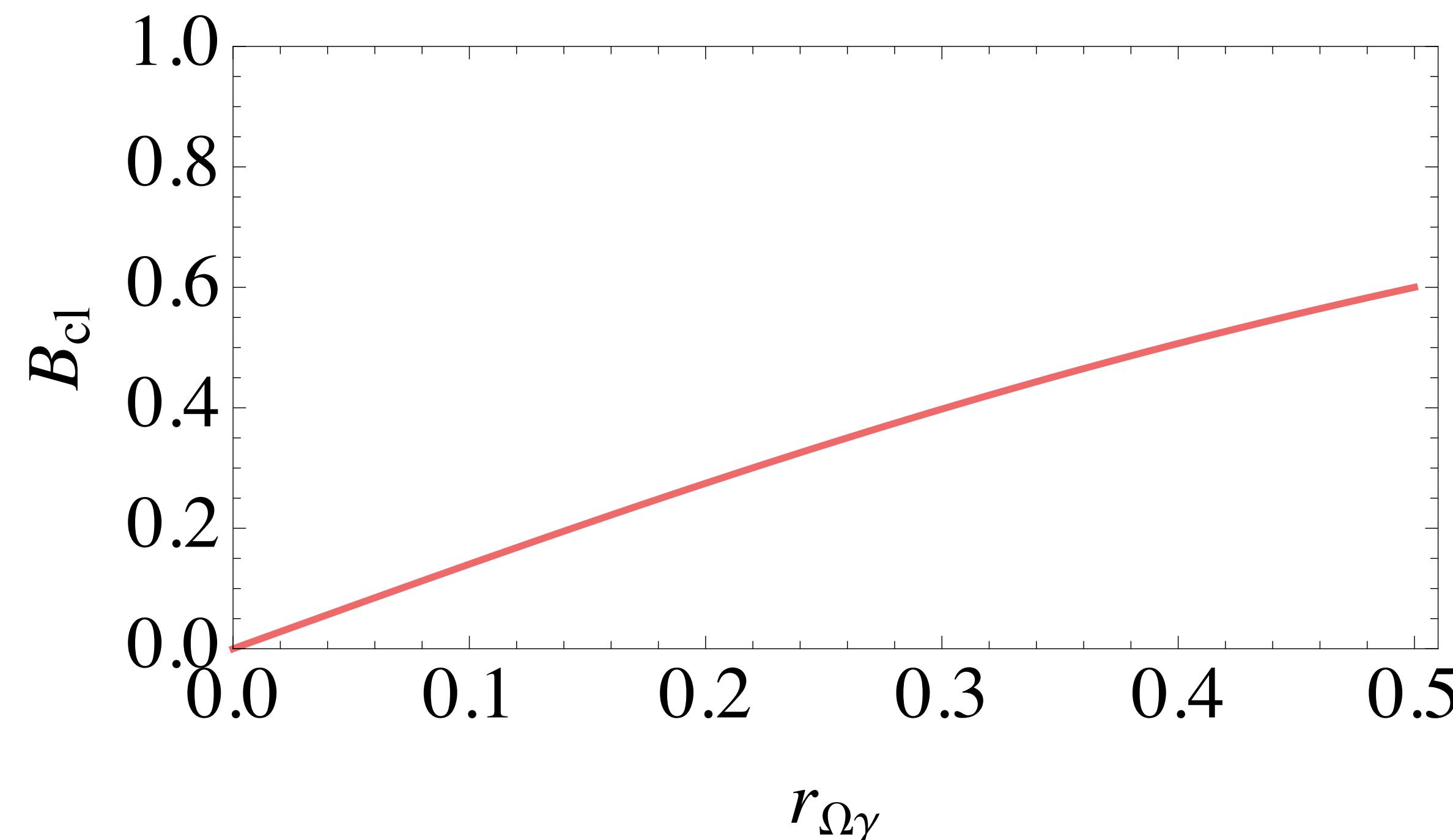
$$F_{\text{ave}}^j = \frac{1}{20} \left( 4 + \frac{1}{4} (5 + \tilde{m}(2 + \tilde{m}))^2 \right)$$



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# Spin read-out benchmark vs. $r_{\Omega\gamma}$

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# Take away messages 5

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- ❖ We extended the collisional model solution for the SPI introducing a in-plane magnetic field.
- ❖ The model's solution matches experimental data.
- ❖ We used it to study the fidelity of the emitter state
- ❖ We may also obtain the fidelity of the generated cluster state.