Projection noise

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Introduction to quantum noise

Measurement theory & projection noise

Qiskit Global Summer School on Quantum Machine Learning

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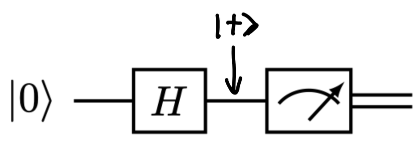
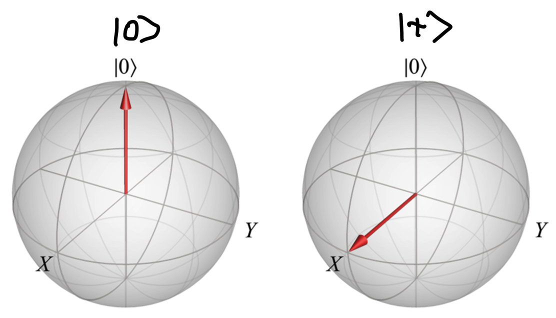




Measurement: theory 101

The standard (von Neumann) measurement of a quantum system.

von Neumann measurement is efficient, strong, and projective

Measurement operator (observable) $\hat{M}$

$|\psi\rangle$, ρ — 0/1 — classical — $\hat{M}$

$m \in$ outcome, M

$m=0 \rightarrow |0\rangle$

$m=1 \rightarrow |1\rangle$

Is the qubit in $|1\rangle$?

$$\hat{M} = |1\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{array}{c|cc} & \langle 0| & \langle 1| \\ \hline |0\rangle & 0 & 0 \\ |1\rangle & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$= 0|0\rangle\langle 0| + 1|1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$= \sum_m m|m\rangle\langle m|$$

$m \in \{0, 1\}$ ← possible outcomes

$|m\rangle \in \{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$

$$\hat{M} = \sum_m m\hat{\Pi}_m$$

$$\hat{\Pi}_m = |m\rangle\langle m|$$

$$\hat{I} = \sum_m \hat{\Pi}_m \quad \text{(resolution)}$$

Probability of outcome

$$p(m=0) = \langle |0\rangle\langle 0| \rangle$$

$$p(m=1) = \langle |1\rangle\langle 1| \rangle$$

$$\hat{\Pi}_0 = |0\rangle\langle 0|$$

$$\hat{\Pi}_1 = |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$\hat{\Pi}_0 + \hat{\Pi}_1 = |0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{I}$$

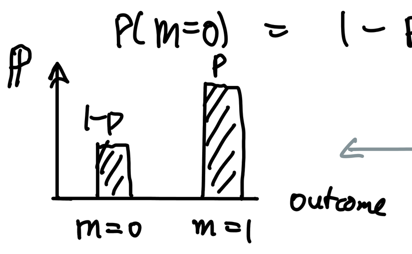
$$p(0) + p(1) = 1$$

$$P(m=0) = \langle\psi|0\rangle\langle 0|\psi\rangle = |\langle 0|\psi\rangle|^2$$

$$P(m=1) = \langle\psi|1\rangle\langle 1|\psi\rangle = |\langle 1|\psi\rangle|^2 = p$$

$$P(0) + P(1) = |\langle 0|\psi\rangle|^2 + |\langle 1|\psi\rangle|^2 = ||\psi\rangle|^2 = |\langle\psi|\psi\rangle|^2 = 1$$

$$P(m=0) = 1 - P(1)$$



Bernoulli Distribution

$$\mathbb{P}(M) \sim \mathcal{B}(p)$$

parameter; probability; classical random variable corr. to: measurement outcome

Statistics

$$\mathbb{E}[M] = \sum_m m\,\mathbb{P}(m) = 0\,\mathbb{P}(m=0) + 1\,\mathbb{P}(m=1)$$

classical, classical

$$= \mathbb{P}(m=1)$$

$$= p$$

$$= \sum_m m\langle\hat{\Pi}_m\rangle$$

$$= \sum_m m\langle |m\rangle\langle m| \rangle$$

$$= \langle \sum_m m|m\rangle\langle m| \rangle$$

$$= \langle\hat{M}\rangle$$

Quantum

$$\mathbb{V}[M] = \mathbb{E}[M^2] - \underline{\mathbb{E}[M]^2} = \langle\hat{M}^2\rangle - \langle\hat{M}\rangle^2$$

p^2

$$\mathbb{E}[M^2] = \sum_m m^2\,\mathbb{P}(m)$$

$$= \sum_m m^2\langle |m\rangle\langle m| \rangle$$

$$= \langle \sum_m m^2 |m\rangle\langle m| \rangle$$

$$= \langle\hat{M}^2\rangle$$

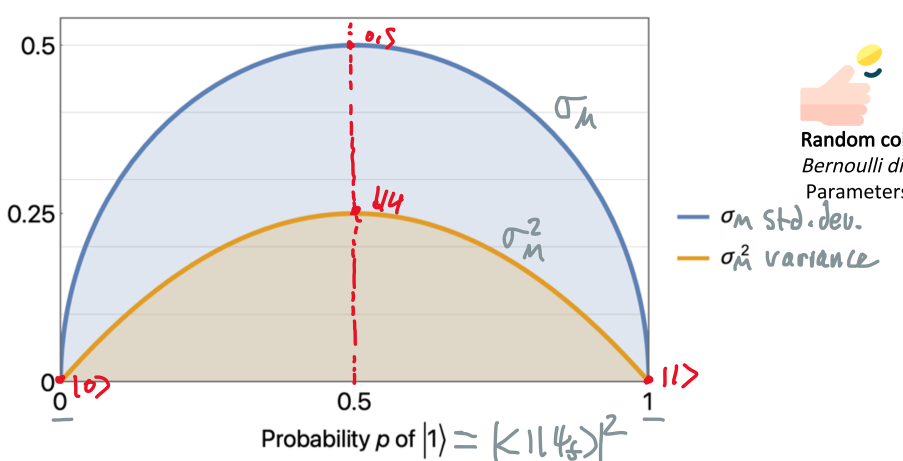
$$= \cancel{0^2(1-p)} + 1^2 p$$

$$= p$$

$$\mathbb{V}[M] = p - p^2$$

$$= p(1-p) \qquad = 0 \text{ if } p=0, \quad = 1 \text{ if } p=1$$

$$= \sigma_M^2$$



$= |\langle 1|\psi_f\rangle|^2$

$= |\langle 1|U_{alg}|0\rangle|^2$

outcome, initial

Random coin toss

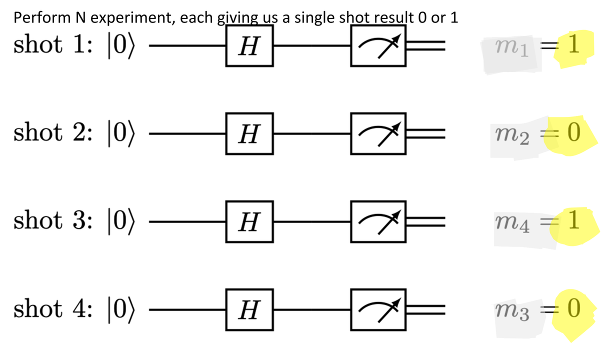
Bernoulli distribution

Parameters determined by quantum algorithm

Projection noise and sampling error

Let's turn to the example of finite number of shots we execute for our experiment.

Perform N experiment, each giving us a single shot result 0 or 1



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For 3 samples, there are 2^3 possible outcome sequences.

m_1 m_2 m_3

000
001
010
011
100
101
110
111

i.d.d. $M \sim M_n$

Sample mean

shots

001

$$S := \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} M_n = \frac{1}{3}(0+0+1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

random variable

Calculation worked out in bonus section

$$= \frac{1}{3}(1+0+1) = 2/3$$

$$\mathbb{E}[S] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} M_n\right]$$

$$= 1/N \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbb{E}[M_n] \quad \text{i.i.d.}$$

$$= \cancel{1/N\,N}\;\mathbb{E}[M]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[M]$$

$$= \langle\hat{M}\rangle$$

$$\mathbb{E}[aM] = a\mathbb{E}[M]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[aM_1 + bM_2] = a\mathbb{E}[M_1] + b\mathbb{E}[M_2]$$