# **Entanglement and Teleportation**

Renato Neves





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# **Entanglement Enters the Stage**

#### The Problem

Two secure labs and in one of these a qubit

Terrain between the two labs full of entities that wish to access the qubit's state

How to transfer this quantum state from one lab to the other?

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# **Entanglement Enters the Stage**

#### The Problem

Two secure labs and in one of these a qubit

Terrain between the two labs full of entities that wish to access the qubit's state

How to transfer this quantum state from one lab to the other?

Classically, the complete data would need to be <u>moved</u> from one point to the other

Quantumly, we can do better thanks to entanglement

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## **Mathematical Notion of Entanglement**

#### **Definition**

A vector  $u \in V \otimes W$  is entangled if it cannot be written as a tensor  $v \otimes w$  such that  $v \in V$  and  $w \in W$ 

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## Mathematical Notion of Entanglement

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#### **Example**

All four states below are entangled

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

They form a basis of  $\mathbb{C}^4$ , which is often called the Bell basis

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## An Important Ingredient for Building Bell States and Beyond

Every quantum operation gives rise to a 'controlled' quantum operation

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## An Important Ingredient for Building Bell States and Beyond

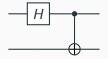
Every quantum operation gives rise to a 'controlled' quantum operation

$$\left\| \begin{array}{c|c} & & \\ & & \\ \hline \end{array} \right\| = \begin{cases} cU |0\rangle |b\rangle = |0\rangle |b\rangle \\ cU |1\rangle |b\rangle = |1\rangle |U|b\rangle \end{cases}$$

is often denoted as N.B. The circuit

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# **Building Bell States**



Every vector in the computational basis of  $\mathbb{C}^4$  when fed to the circuit above yields a Bell state

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### **Postulates of Measurement**

Maps  $M_0$  and  $M_1$  of type  $\mathbb{C}^2 \to \mathbb{C}^2$  for measuring a qubit

$$M_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A map  $M_k$ ,  $k \in \{0,1\}$  possibly tensored with identities id:  $\mathbb{C}^2 \to \mathbb{C}^2$  called a measurement

#### **Postulates**

For a state  $v \in \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$  and measurement  $M : \mathbb{C}^{2^n} \to \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$ 

- probability of outcome represented by M is  $\langle Mv, Mv \rangle$
- state after the observed outcome is  $\frac{1}{\|Mv\|}Mv$

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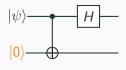
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We transfer the top wire qubit's state to the bottom wire



$$(H \otimes I)cX(\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle) |0\rangle$$

$$= (H \otimes I)cX(\alpha |00\rangle + \beta |10\rangle)$$

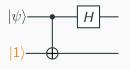
$$= (H \otimes I)(\alpha |00\rangle + \beta |11\rangle)$$

$$= |+\rangle \alpha |0\rangle + |-\rangle \beta |1\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle \alpha |0\rangle + |1\rangle \alpha |0\rangle + |0\rangle \beta |1\rangle - |1\rangle \beta |1\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle (\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle) + |1\rangle (\alpha |0\rangle - \beta |1\rangle))$$

We transfer the top wire qubit's state to the bottom wire



$$(H \otimes I)cX(\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle) |1\rangle$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle (\alpha |1\rangle + \beta |0\rangle) + |1\rangle (\alpha |1\rangle - \beta |0\rangle))$$

Are we done?

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Fortunately we can do better. We use entanglement to establish a secure 'communication channel' and proceed in the following manner . . .

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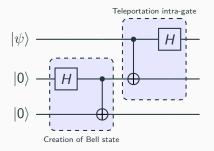
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## Quantum Teleportation pt. I



Bottom qubits become entangled and thus connected, even if they are far away from each other later on

## Quantum Teleportation pt. II

$$((H \otimes I) \otimes I)(cX \otimes I) \left( (\alpha | 0 \rangle + \beta | 1 \rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00 \rangle + |11 \rangle) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ((H \otimes I) \otimes I)(cX \otimes I) \left( \alpha |000 \rangle + \alpha |011 \rangle + \beta |100 \rangle + \beta |111 \rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ((H \otimes I) \otimes I) \left( \alpha |000 \rangle + \alpha |011 \rangle + \beta |110 \rangle + \beta |101 \rangle \right)$$

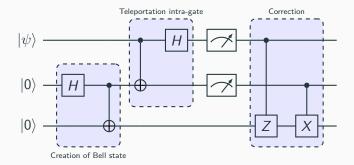
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ((H \otimes I) \otimes I) \left( |0 \rangle (\alpha |00 \rangle + \alpha |11 \rangle) + |1 \rangle (\beta |10 \rangle + \beta |01 \rangle) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( (|0 \rangle + |1 \rangle) (\alpha |00 \rangle + \alpha |11 \rangle) + (|0 \rangle - |1 \rangle) (\beta |10 \rangle + \beta |01 \rangle) \right)$$

$$= \left( |00 \rangle (\alpha |0 \rangle + \beta |1 \rangle) + |01 \rangle (\alpha |1 \rangle + \beta |0 \rangle) + |10 \rangle (\alpha |0 \rangle - \beta |1 \rangle) \dots$$

$$\dots + |11 \rangle (\alpha |1 \rangle - \beta |0 \rangle) \right)$$

# Quantum Teleportation pt. III



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# Did We Just Break Physics?

No.

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### **No-cloning**

Did not end up with two copies of  $|\psi\rangle$ , because the state of the top qubit was destroyed by the measurement

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# Did We Just Break Physics?

No.

### **No-cloning**

Did not end up with two copies of  $|\psi\rangle$ , because the state of the top qubit was destroyed by the measurement

#### **FTL** communication

Did not communicate faster than light, because teleportation required us to send two classical bits

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#### What's Next?

First glimpse of applications of quantum phenomena to algorithmics and communication. Namely

- superposition & interference
- entanglement

Next we will overview more sophisticated applications of these phenomena