

Lecture 17: Multiple Detectors

Wed Sep 25 2019

0.1 Multiple Detectors on a Beam Splitter

Suppose we have detectors C between $1c$ and $2c$ on a beam splitter path, \hat{c} between $2c$ and $3c$, and \hat{D} between $2d$ and $3d$. $|1c, C^0\rangle \rightarrow |2c, C^*\rangle$, etc. Our evolution of states is:

$$|\psi_0\rangle = |0a\rangle \quad (1)$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|1cC^0\hat{C}^0\hat{D}^0\rangle + |1dC^0\hat{C}^0\hat{D}^0\rangle \right) \quad (2)$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|2cC^*\hat{C}^0\hat{D}^0\rangle + |2dC^0\hat{C}^0\hat{D}^0\rangle \right) \quad (3)$$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \left(|3cC^*\hat{C}^*\hat{D}^0\rangle + |3dC^0\hat{C}^0\hat{D}^*\rangle \right) \quad (4)$$

Let's define a family of histories F :

$$Y^c = [\psi_0] \otimes [1cC^0\hat{C}^0\hat{D}^0] \otimes [2cC^*\hat{C}^0\hat{D}^0] \otimes [3cC^*\hat{C}^*\hat{D}^0] \quad (5)$$

$$Y^d = [\psi_0] \otimes [1dC^0\hat{C}^0\hat{D}^0] \otimes [2dC^0\hat{C}^0\hat{D}^0] \otimes [3dC^0\hat{C}^0\hat{D}^*] \quad (6)$$

These are the only nonzero chainkets in this family.

$$Pr([1c]_1 | C_2^*) = 1 \quad (7)$$

$$Pr([1d]_1 | C_2^0) = 1 \quad (8)$$

$$Pr([2d]_2 | C_2^0) = 1 \quad (9)$$

$$Pr(D_3^* | C_2^0) = 1 \quad (10)$$

0.1.1 Wave Function Collapse

How would this look if we interpreted it as a wave function collapsing?

$$|\psi_0\rangle \xrightarrow{T} |\psi_1\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{collapse}} \begin{cases} |2cC_2^*\hat{C}_2^0\hat{D}_2^0\rangle & \text{if } C_2^* \\ |2dC_2^0\hat{C}_2^0\hat{D}_2^0\rangle & \text{if } C_2^0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{T} \begin{cases} |3cC_3^*\hat{C}_3^*\hat{D}_3^0\rangle & \text{Probability} = 1 \\ |3dC_3^0\hat{C}_3^0\hat{D}_3^*\rangle & \text{Probability} = 1 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

The wave function “collapses” before the second state because of the C detector. However, if that detector is turned off, does that wave function still collapse? We know the state of that detector even if it's turned off!