

Quantum Information Theory - 67749

Recitation 2, May 8, 2025

1 Overview - Quantum States as Computational Resources.

In the last lectures, we saw that quantum states can be considered as resources. In particular, we saw that shared **EPR** pair (**Bell**₀₀) enables one:

1. Transmit two classical bits by sending a single qubit, via the superdense-coding.
2. 'Teleoperate' a qubit by sending two classical bits. From an engineering point of view, it means that for having a complete quantum internet, it's enough to provide a mechanism to distribute **EPR** pairs.

2 Superdense Encoding.

The idea behind superdense coding is that a local operation over $|\mathbf{EPR}\rangle = |\beta_{00}\rangle$, namely an operation on the partition held by Alice, sends it to any of the other Bell states. For example, $X \otimes I_{\text{Bob}} |\mathbf{EPR}\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|01\rangle + |10\rangle) = |\beta_{10}\rangle$. Thus, Alice can change the complete encoded state shared between Alice and Bob by acting only over her local system. Yet, as we have seen, for Bob to infer what that state is, he has to hold both qubits, otherwise, his local view is the uniformly mixed state over a single qubit. So the protocol works as follows:

1. We assume that Alice and Bob share an $|\mathbf{EPR}\rangle$, each holding a single qubit.
2. Alice applies one of I, X, Z, XZ on her qubit to transform the shared state to one of the following $\beta_{00}, \beta_{10}, \beta_{01}, \beta_{11}$ and sends it to Bob.
3. Bob decodes the qubit pair by rotating the state into the computational basis and then measuring.

In total, we have a protocol that, by sending a single qubit through the channel, passes two classical bits. Notice that any attempt to listen to the channel¹ would reveal no information since, again, when squeezing the view into a single qubit, it seems uniformly mixed.

3 Quantum Teleportation.

Quantum teleportation is a gadget (method) to transfer a quantum state from one location to another, without the physical transfer of the underlying particles themselves. This is achieved through the consumption of **EPR** pairs.

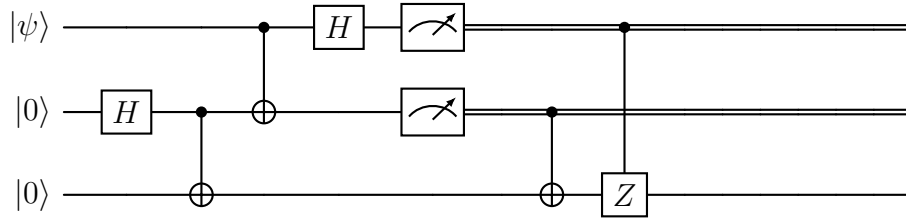


Figure 1: The teleportation gate. Note that at the beginning, the circuit initializes the $|\mathbf{EPR}\rangle$ state. This is not standard, and usually, teleportation diagrams start by acting on an **EPR**.

For understanding the protocol, let's first examine a much simpler circuit. Consider the state given by the partial circuit obtained by first omitting the phase correction, and second by pulling the XORing of $|\psi\rangle$ and Alice's part into a third ancilla. The circuit is presented in Figure 2.

Let's assume the measurement result is zero. Hence, we know that in the computational basis, Alice's **EPR** part agrees with $|\psi\rangle$, or in other words, if we measure the entire system in the computational basis, then the $|\psi\rangle$ bit would be equal to Alice's bit, and therefore would also be equal to Bob's bit. From here, we understand that the probability of Bob's bit being measured as zero equals the probability of $|\psi\rangle$ being measured as zero.

What happens if the result measurement is 1? In that case, we find that $|\psi\rangle$ disagrees with Alice's part and hence also disagrees with Bob's part. We can fix it by applying a Pauli correction, and that is the reason for the controlled XOR at the end of the teleportation.

¹The assumption that Alice and Bob initially held a valid **EPR** pair is important, yet much weaker than assuming they have a private key.



Figure 2: Simple circuit to undersatnad teleportation concept.

In the teleportation protocol, the state progresses up to measurements as:

$$\begin{aligned}
& |\psi\rangle \otimes |\mathbf{EPR}\rangle (\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle) \\
& \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\alpha |000\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\beta |110\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \alpha |011\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\beta |101\rangle \\
& \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\alpha |000\rangle + \frac{1}{2}\alpha |100\rangle + \frac{1}{2}\beta |010\rangle - \frac{1}{2}\beta |110\rangle \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2}\alpha |011\rangle + \frac{1}{2}\alpha |111\rangle + \frac{1}{2}\beta |001\rangle - \frac{1}{2}\beta |101\rangle \\
& = \frac{1}{2} |00\rangle |\psi\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |01\rangle X |\psi\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |10\rangle Z |\psi\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |11\rangle XZ |\psi\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

Where the first arrow stands for the Xoring operation, and the second stands for the Hadamard.

4 Gate Teleportation.

Gate teleportation is a method to 'encode' operations by quantum states. At a high level, given a precomputed state, it allows one to apply an operation (gate) using (probably) simpler gates. The precomputed states are called **Magic States**.

4.1 Leading Example: T -Teleportation.

Recall that the Clifford² + T is a universal quantum gate set. The Clifford group alone is considered, from the computer science point of view, a simple/weak computational class since it can be classically simulated³. Yet, we will see that given access to the magic $|T\rangle = T|+\rangle$, one can simulate the T gate using only Clifford gates and measurements.

In Figure 3, we have the T -teleportation gadget. The state progresses up to the

²Generated by H, S and CX

³And conjectured to be strictly weaker than \mathbf{P}

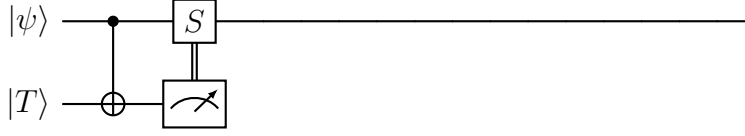


Figure 3: Simulating the T -gate, using the $|T\rangle$ magic state.

measurement as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle \right) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} |1\rangle) &\xrightarrow{\text{CX}} \sum_{x,y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \alpha_x |x\rangle |x \oplus y\rangle e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}y} \\
&\mapsto \begin{cases} \sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}x} = T|\psi\rangle & \text{measured 0} \\ \sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\bar{x}} & \text{measured 1} \end{cases} \\
&\xrightarrow{\text{CS}} \begin{cases} T|\psi\rangle \\ \sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4}\bar{x} + \frac{\pi}{2}x)} = \sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4}\bar{x} + \frac{\pi}{4}x)} \end{cases} \\
&= \begin{cases} T|\psi\rangle \\ e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} T|\psi\rangle \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

5 Uhlmann's Theorem

Fidelity of pure quantum states is defined as the absolute square of the inner product between two quantum states. It measures the similarity or overlap between two quantum states, indicating how close they are to being identical. We define the fidelity of a pure state $|\psi\rangle$ with a mixed one ρ as the expectation of the fidelity of the pure state drawn from the distribution induced by ρ . In this section we are about to define the fidelity of two mixed states σ and ρ .

Definition 5.1. *The fidelity of ρ and σ is the maximal fidelity between chosen purifications of them.*

Theorem 5.1 (Uhlmann's Theorem). *Let ρ, σ be mixed states, and let's denote by $|\psi_\rho\rangle, |\psi_\sigma\rangle$ arbitrary purifications of ρ, σ . Then their fidelity equals:*

$$F(\sigma, \rho) = \max_{|\psi_\rho\rangle, |\psi_\sigma\rangle} |\langle \psi_\rho | \psi_\sigma \rangle|^2 = \left| \text{Tr} \sqrt{\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right|^2$$

For proving it, we will need the following definition and claims:

Definition 5.2. *Denote by $|\Omega\rangle$ the state: $|\Omega\rangle = \sum_i |i, i\rangle$*

Claim 5.1. *For any matrices A, B (with matched dimensions), it holds that:*

$$\langle \Omega | A \otimes B | \Omega \rangle = \text{Tr} AB^\dagger$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Omega | A \otimes B | \Omega \rangle &= \sum_{ij} \langle i, i | AB | j, j \rangle = \sum_{ij} \langle i | A | j \rangle \langle i | B | j \rangle = \sum_{ij} \langle i | A | j \rangle \langle j | B^\dagger | i \rangle \\ &= \sum_i \langle i | AB^\dagger | i \rangle = \text{Tr} AB^\dagger\end{aligned}$$

□

Claim 5.2. For any square matrix A :

$$\max_{U \in \mathcal{U}} \text{Tr} AU = \text{Tr} \sqrt{A^\dagger A}$$

The proof is left as an exercise.

5.1 Uhlmann's Theorem Proof.

Let: $\{|\psi_i\rangle\}$ and $\{|\psi'_i\rangle\}$ be the eigenstates of ρ and σ . Any purifications can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}|\psi_\rho\rangle &= \sum_i \left(\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} |\psi_i\rangle \right) |i\rangle = \sum_i \left(\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} U_\rho |i\rangle \right) |i\rangle = \left(\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} U_\rho \right) \otimes I |\Omega\rangle \\ |\psi_\sigma\rangle &= \sum_i \left(\sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} |\psi'_i\rangle \right) |i'\rangle = \sum_i \left(\sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} U_\sigma |i\rangle \right) V |i\rangle = \left(\sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} U_\sigma \right) \otimes V |\Omega\rangle\end{aligned}$$

Where U_ρ, U_σ and V are unitaries. Now using Claim 5.1 and Claim 5.2 we get:

$$\begin{aligned}\max |\langle \psi_\rho | \psi_\sigma \rangle|^2 &= \max |\langle \Omega | \left(U_\rho^\dagger \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \otimes I \left(\sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} U_\sigma \right) \otimes V | \Omega \rangle|^2 \\ &= \max |\text{Tr} \left[\left(U_\rho^\dagger \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} U_\sigma \right) V^\dagger \right]|^2 \\ &= \max |\text{Tr} \left[\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} V^\dagger \right]|^2 \\ &\leq \left| \text{Tr} \sqrt{\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right|^2 = \left| \text{Tr} \sqrt{\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right|^2\end{aligned}$$

5.2 Monotonicity of Fidelity.

Let $\rho_{AB}, \sigma_{AB} \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B)$. Then the fidelity is non-decreasing with respect to the partial trace:

$$F(\rho_{AB}, \sigma_{AB}) \leq F(\rho_A, \sigma_A),$$

where $\rho_A = \text{Tr}_B\{\rho_{AB}\}$ and $\sigma_A = \text{Tr}_B\{\sigma_{AB}\}$.

Proof. Consider fixed purifications $|\psi\rangle_{RAB}$ and $|\phi\rangle_{RAB}$ of ρ_{AB} and σ_{AB} , respectively, which also purify ρ_A and σ_A .

Namely, the purifications over the AB -subsystem are a subset of the purifications over the A -subsystem. Therefore:

$$F(\rho_{AB}, \sigma_{AB}) = \max_{|\psi_{\rho_{AB}}\rangle, |\psi_{\sigma_{AB}}\rangle} |\langle \psi_{\rho_{AB}} | \psi_{\sigma_{AB}} \rangle|^2 \leq \max_{|\psi_{\rho_A}\rangle, |\psi_{\sigma_A}\rangle} |\langle \psi_{\rho_A} | \psi_{\sigma_A} \rangle|^2 = F(\rho_A, \sigma_A)$$

□

6 $|\mathbf{EPR}\rangle$ Distillation / Entanglement Purification.

Distillation of entanglement is a process where two parties distill from a shared mixed entangled state, i.e., noisy EPR, a higher quality entanglement state. Formally, they take n copies of a mixed state ρ at fidelity p with the $|\mathbf{EPR}\rangle$ and output (with probability) k copies of the mixed state ρ' at fidelity $p' > p$ with $|\mathbf{EPR}\rangle$.

It's interesting to look for protocols that use only local operations and classical communication (LOCC), since they suit the realistic case in which remote entities try to generate their shared entanglement state from a noisy source. Here we present one of the primary protocols [Ben+96]⁴.

It goes as follows: We consider two copies of ρ such that Alice holds the first qubit of each of the ρ qubit pairs. Alice xors her first qubit into her second and measures, and Bob does the same. Then Alice sends the result to Bob. If the results are equal, they accept, and the mixed state supported over their first shared pair has a higher fidelity.

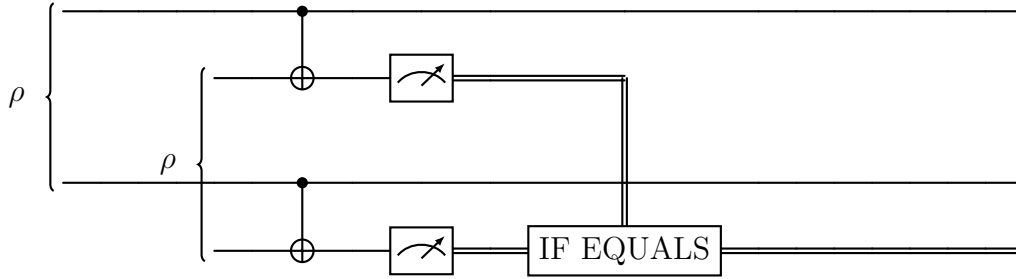


Figure 4: Bennett et al protocol for Entanglement Purification.

We will assume that the noise is uniformly distributed over $(|\beta_{00}\rangle)^\perp$ (there is a way to ensure that without decreasing the fidelity). Thus, ρ has the following structure:

$$\rho = p |\beta_{00}\rangle \langle \beta_{00}| + \frac{1-p}{3} \sum_{j \neq 00} |\beta_j\rangle \langle \beta_j|$$

Claim 6.1. *The protocol's success probability is greater than $\frac{1}{2}p^2$. In particular, if $p > \frac{1}{2}$, then the success probability is greater than $\frac{1}{4}$.*

Proof. With probability p^2 the state induced over the qubits is $|\beta_{00}\rangle^{\otimes 2}$. □

The density matrix over each qubit is $\frac{1}{2}I$, so the measurement is equivalent to flipping coins and asking if the first pair and second pair are the same. Thus, the success probability is $\frac{1}{4}$. Now the state that is left is the projection of ρ into the space in which both the bits of Alice and Bob are equal, namely:

⁴The original protocol starts with a twirling stage to ensure that the noise is uniformly distributed over the $|\beta_{j \neq 00}\rangle$ states.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{4}((|00\rangle \pm |11\rangle) \otimes (|00\rangle \pm |11\rangle)) \rightarrow (|0000\rangle + |1111\rangle) \\
& \frac{1}{4}((|00\rangle \pm |11\rangle) \otimes (|00\rangle \mp |11\rangle)) \rightarrow (|0000\rangle - |1111\rangle) \\
& \frac{1}{4}((|00\rangle \pm |11\rangle) \otimes (|01\rangle \pm |01\rangle)) \rightarrow \emptyset \\
& \frac{1}{4}((|01\rangle \pm |10\rangle) \otimes (|01\rangle \pm |10\rangle)) \rightarrow (|0101\rangle + |0101\rangle) \\
& \frac{1}{4}((|01\rangle \pm |10\rangle) \otimes (|01\rangle \mp |10\rangle)) \rightarrow (|0101\rangle - |0101\rangle)
\end{aligned}$$

$$p^2 + 2\frac{1}{3}p(1-p) + \frac{1}{9}(1-p)^2 + 4\frac{1}{9}(1-p)^2$$

$$p' \leftarrow \frac{p^2 + \frac{1}{9}(1-p)^2}{p^2 + 2\frac{1}{3}p(1-p) + \frac{1}{9}(1-p)^2 + 4\frac{1}{9}(1-p)^2}$$

References

- [Ben+96] Charles H. Bennett et al. “Purification of Noisy Entanglement and Faithful Teleportation via Noisy Channels”. In: *Physical Review Letters* 76.5 (Jan. 1996), pp. 722–725. ISSN: 1079-7114. DOI: [10.1103/physrevlett.76.722](https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevlett.76.722). URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.76.722>.