Quantum Internet

Back before Aug. 6, 1991

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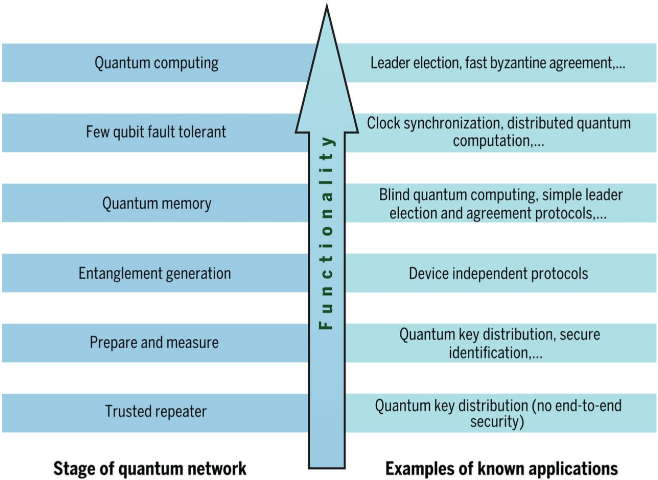
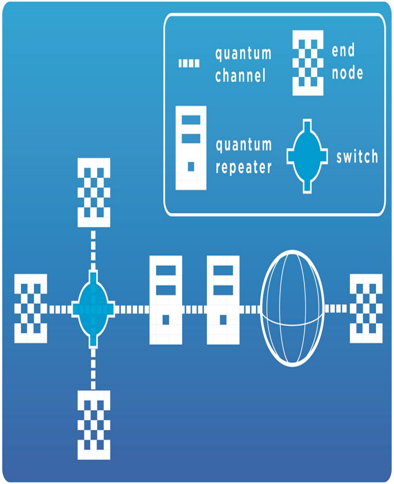
Outline

Applications: broadly speaking [1]



Components:

- Quantum Node
- Quantum Channel
- Quantum Repeater (WiFi Extender)
- Switch



Advantage of Quantum Channel [2]

- Quantum Channel provides exponential increase in computational dimension
- $k2^n$ to 2^{kn} when we connect k n-bit quantum nodes
- Help to alleviate scaling and error-correlation problem
- Simulation of evolution of quantum many-body system
- "Spin-Spin" interaction of atoms simulated by quantum channel
- Help to solve the problem of percolation
- I.e can the liquid flow from the top of a cube to the bottom. When the cube has a cheese (Tom and Jerry type of cheese)like internal structure but some of the paths are blocked with probability p. [1]

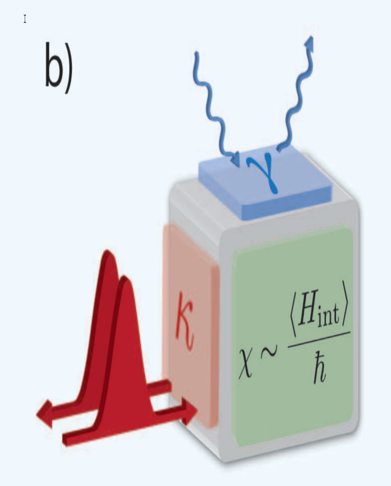
[1] Percolation Theory from Wikipedia

Focus of this presentation: Quantum Channel

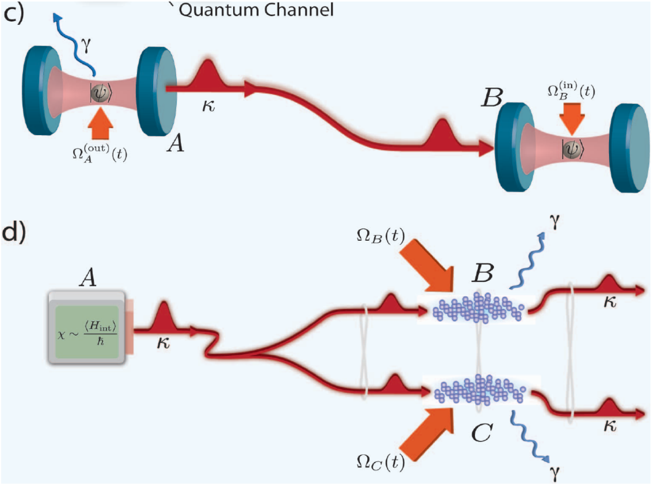
- Coupling of single photons and atoms w/ help of cavity QED
- Difficulty arises b/c photon-photon interaction cross-sections are tiny, i.e very unlikely to occur
- Quantum Information processing with atomic ensemble

Requirements for Physical Realization [2]

- Interaction between light and matter should be easily tunable
- Done through an interaction Hamiltonian $< H_{int}(t) > \approx \hbar\chi(t)$
- Physical processes that controls (t) need to be robust in the face of imperfections?
- Mistakes can be efficiently detected and fixed
- Mathematically : $\chi >> \kappa >> \gamma$



Realization Examples [2]

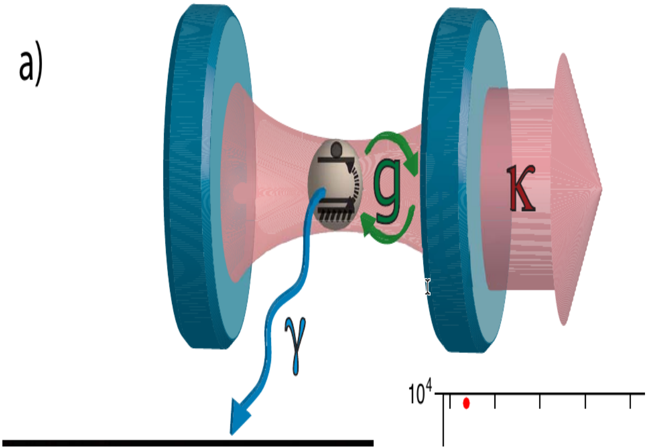


Terms [2][2]

- V_m: mode volume, approximately the volume of resonator, defines spatial confinement. Debated definition
- Quality factor: roughly defines how long the light lives in the cavity
- $\vec{\epsilon}$: polarization vector
- $\vec{\mu_0}$: transition dipole moment, how strong does the atom feel a EM wave with certain polarization
- $g = \sqrt{\frac{|\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{\mu_0}|^2 \omega_C}{2\hbar\epsilon_0 V_m}}$
- γ: atomic decay rate to modes other than the cavity mode
- κ: decay rate of cavity mode
- $n_0 \approx \gamma^2/g^2$: photons required to saturate the intracavity atom
- $N_0 \approx \kappa\gamma/g^2$: number of atoms required to have appreciable effect on intracavity field

[2] Mode Volume and Quality Factor

Illustration

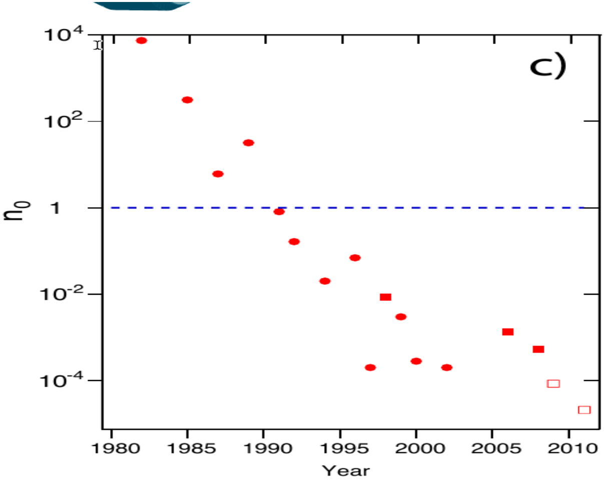


Strong Coupling regime [2]

- Require $(N_0, n_0) << 1$
- Could achieve in microwave domain with a Rydberg atom and a high Q superconducting cavity
- In optical domain: use high-finesse optical resonator and atomic transition with large $\vec{\mu_0}$ [3]
- Better confinement of atom will also help, it reduces V_m

[3] Finesse

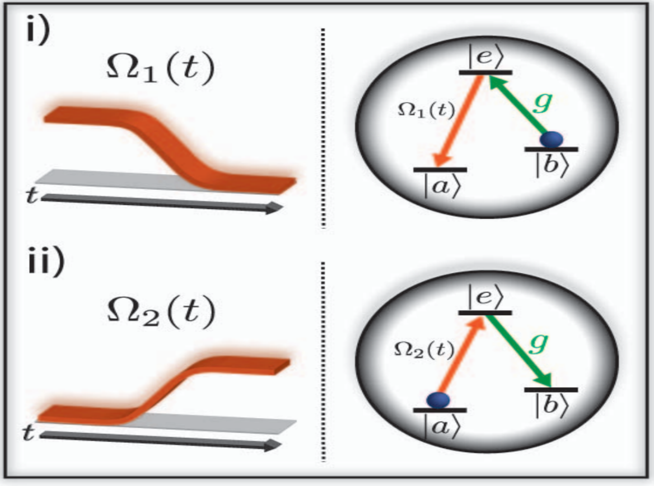
Progress



How we send bits classically

- OK, it's a diagress, watch yourself if interested
- Video, watch it!

Illustration

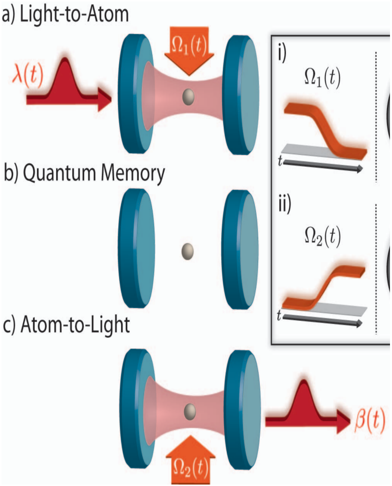


How we do it

- Mathematically $|a\rangle\,|0\rangle \leftrightarrow |b\rangle\,|1\rangle$
- Notation is $|\psi_{atom}\rangle\,|\phi_{Fock}\rangle$
- Dark State $|D\rangle = cos\theta\,|a\rangle\,|0\rangle + sin\theta\,|b\rangle\,|1\rangle$
- $cos\theta = [1 + \frac{\Omega(t)^2}{g^2}]^{-1/2}$
- Need to modify $\Omega(t)$ adibatically for coherent absorption and creation of photon?
- Intermediate transition $|b\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$ stongly coupled to a mode of optical cavity of energy $\hbar g$

Importance

- Could serve as Quantum Memory
- Optical field as a superposition of 0 and 1 Fock state sent through fiber
- Use the control field $\Omega(t)$ to store the superposition information into atoms



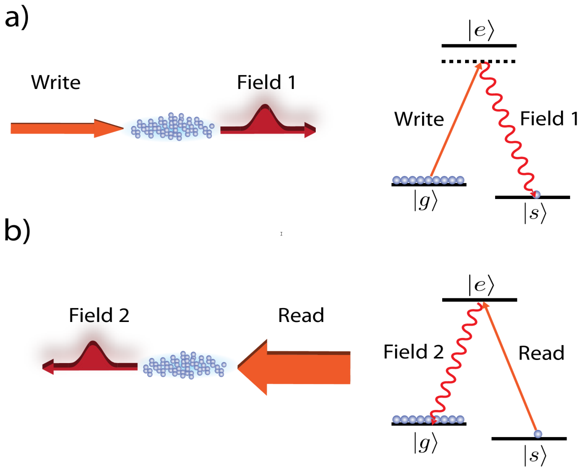
Extend to have entanglement [2]

- Allow the control field to have different polarization over time
- May entangle the state of atom with the polarization state of a flying photon call it p_1
- p_1 is not emitted by the atom, you are just entangling it with the atom, could have came from the emission process of another atom, thus having the state info of that atom.
- Apply another control field to disentangle the atom with p_1 and emit another photon p_2 which is in turn entangled with p_1
- No pics :(, the source file does not allow access, fuck

What is it?

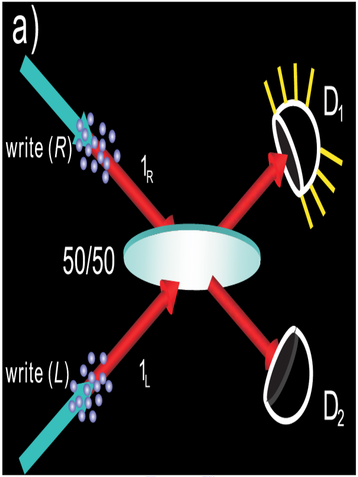
- Protocol to distribute coherence and entanglement in the discrete variable regime.
- $|\phi_{a,1}\rangle = |0_a\rangle |0_1\rangle + e^{i\beta}\sqrt{p}\,|1_a\rangle |1_1\rangle + \mathcal{O}(p)$
- $|1_a\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_a}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_a} |g_1\rangle \ldots |s_i\rangle \ldots |g_{N_a}\rangle$
- Note the sharing of this 'spin up' property, we have entanglement amongst all N_a qubits

Illustration



Create entangled pair of ensembles

- Combine the two ensemble of entangled atoms
- $|\Psi_{L,R}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[|0_a\rangle_L |1_a\rangle_R \pm e^{i\eta_1} |1_a\rangle_L |0_a\rangle_R]$
- Resilient to important sources of imperfections and loses in propagation and detection
- Created entanglement through measurement



Very Briefly

- Network of quantum nodes need not and should not be bipartite
- How to create entanglement among N quantum nodes?
- How do we verify and quantify and entanglement between N parties.

Just a little bit

- Your Input needed
- Ben and Chase plz help

Could be the quantification of entanglement

- we talked about this in class, nice connection
- The other paper I referenced is much newer than the 2008 paper. Could see how progress was made and say just a few words

References I

Stephanie Wehner, David Elkouss, and Ronald Hanson.
Quantum internet: A vision for the road ahead.
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H. J. Kimble.
The quantum internet.
Nature, 453(7198):1023–1030, 2008.