

Quantum Measurement

Zeno Effect

Leon Oleschko
28.01.2025

Modeling Quantum Hardware: open dynamics and control
Universität Konstanz

No phenomenon is a real phenomenon until it is an observed phenomenon.

– John Archibald Wheeler 1970

Historical Note

1900 Plank & Einstein: Blackbody Radiation

1920 Bohr, Heisenberg: Copenhagen interpretation

Born: Probabilistic interpretation $P(m) = |\langle m | \psi \rangle|^2$

Schrödinger: Measurement Problem

1930 EPR Paradox

1932 von Neumann: *Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics*

1970 Decoherence Theory

Experimental Interest

Projective Measurement

Measurement Operator $\hat{M} = \sum m|m\rangle$ on ψ :

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

$$\psi \xrightarrow{\text{Measuring } m} |m\rangle$$

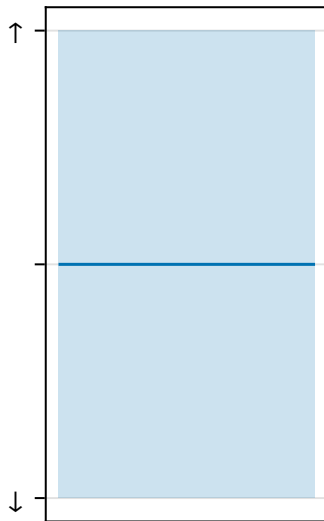
Neglecting Normalization and Degeneracy: POVM Measurement

Example: Superposition

$$H = \sigma_z$$

$$|\psi\rangle \propto |\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle$$

⇒ Superposition is stable



Example: Superposition

$$H = \sigma_z$$

$$|\psi\rangle \propto |\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle$$

\Rightarrow Superposition is stable

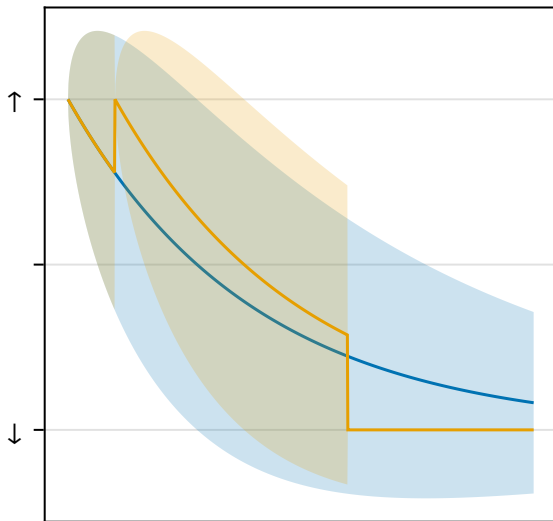
$$M = \sigma_z$$

$$\Rightarrow p(\uparrow) = p(\downarrow)$$

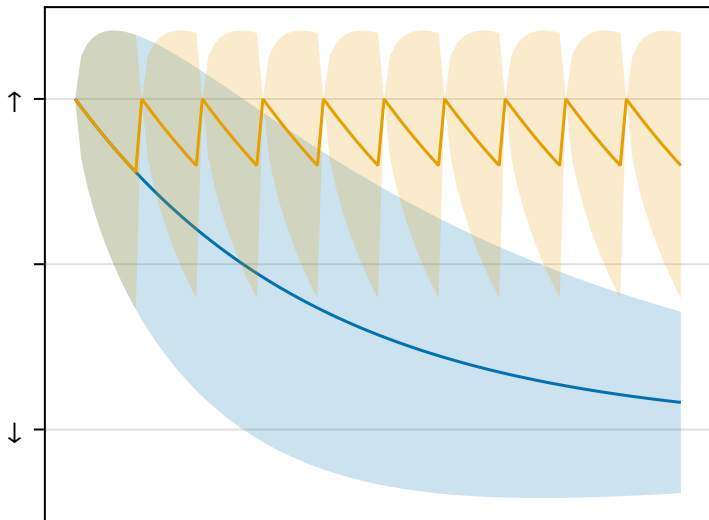


Example: Decay and Zeno

$$\begin{aligned}H &= \sigma_z \\ |\psi\rangle &\propto |\uparrow\rangle \\ M &= \sigma_z \\ J &= \kappa \sigma_- \end{aligned}$$



Example: Zeno



Zeno Effect

- ▶ Zeno of Elea (460 BCE): Arrow paradox
- ▶ Misra and Sudarshan (1977): "The Zeno's paradox in quantum theory"
- ▶ Experimentally demonstrated (1990) with 5000 $^9\text{Be}^+$ ions at 250 mK
- ▶ Used in Magnetometers and possibly birds

"Quantum Zeno effect explains magnetic-sensitive radical-ion-pair reactions", Kominis 2009

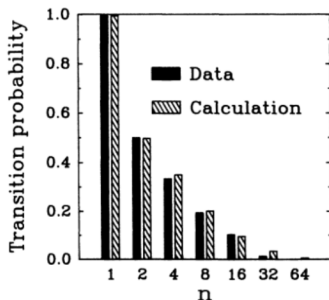


FIG. 3. Graph of the experimental and calculated 1 → 2 transition probabilities as a function of the number of measurement pulses n . The decrease of the transition probabilities with increasing n demonstrates the quantum Zeno effect.

"Quantum Zeno effect", Itano et al. 1990

Weak Measurement

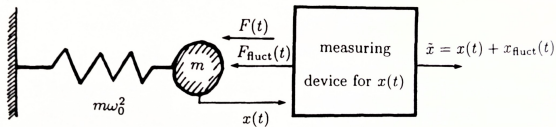
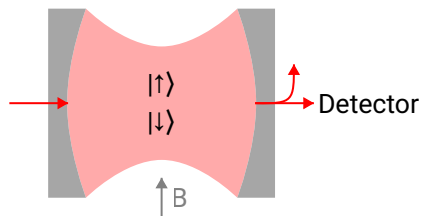


Fig. 8.4 Detection of a classical force by monitoring the coordinate of an oscillator on which it acts.

Rabi Oscillations Setup



$$H = g (a^\dagger a)(\sigma^+ \sigma^-)$$

$$+ g_s (\sigma^+ + \sigma^-)$$

$$- i\beta(a^\dagger - a)$$

$$J = \kappa a$$

$$C = \sqrt{\kappa\eta} a$$

Coupling

Magnetic

Optic

Dissipation

Measurement

Time evolution

