

# Quantum Measurement

## Zeno Effect

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

1930 EPR Paradox

1926 Schrödinger: Measurement Problem

1932 von Neumann: *Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics*

1970 Decoherence Theory

Experimental Interest

# Projective Measurement

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

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

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

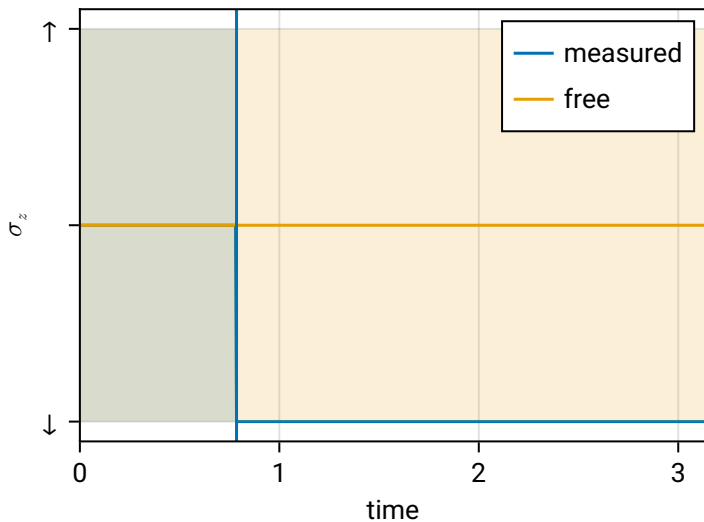
Neglecting Normalization and Degeneracy: POVM Measurement

## Qubit Example

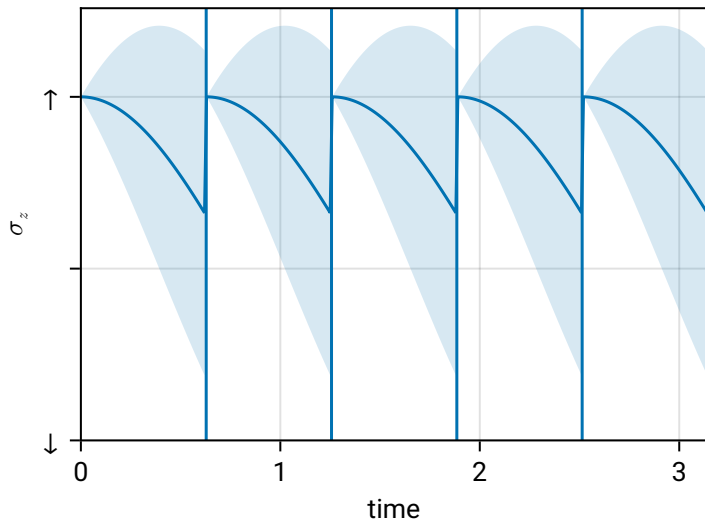
$$H = \sigma_z$$

$$C = \sigma_x$$

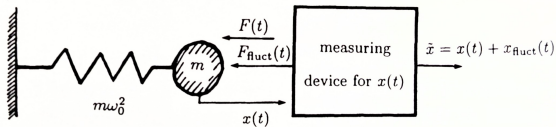
# Measurement



# Discrete Zeno



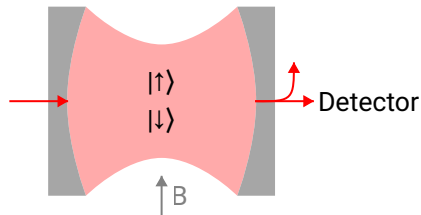
# Weak Measurement



**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

