

Facilitating the calibration of complex quantum photonic circuits with machine learning assisted gate set tomography

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Declaration

This dissertation is submitted to the University of Bristol in accordance with the requirements of the degree of MEng in the Faculty of Engineering. It has not been submitted for any other degree or diploma of any examining body. Except where specifically acknowledged, it is all the work of the Author.

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Abstract

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Chapter 1: Notes

1.1 Tomography

Notes taken from [1], only reworded and trimmed down for my benefit.

1.1.1 Operator-Sum Representation

Quantum operations can be represented in the *operator-sum representation*. Consider a state ρ coupled with the environment ρ_{env} which is transformed by U . The final state $\mathcal{E}(\rho)$ of the system is then

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \text{tr}_{\text{env}} \left(U(\rho \otimes \rho_{\text{env}}) U^\dagger \right) \quad (1.1)$$

where we trace out the environment to obtain the state of the system alone. To rewrite this in operator form, we let ρ_{env} be a pure state $|e_0\rangle\langle e_0|$ with orthonormal basis $|e_k\rangle$. Then, we have

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \sum_k \langle e_k | U \left[\rho \otimes |e_0\rangle\langle e_0| \right] U^\dagger | e_k \rangle \quad (1.2)$$

$$= \sum_k E_k \rho E_k^\dagger \quad (1.3)$$

Where $E_k = \langle e_k | U | e_0 \rangle$, and we omit the identities in $I \otimes |e_k\rangle$. See this answer for why. THIS NEEDS EXPLAINING IN FULL IN DISSERTATION. The operators E_k are known as *operation elements*. This form is incredibly useful for tomography, which is covered in the following sections.

1.1.2 State Tomography

In the classical world, characterising the dynamics of a system is trivial and known as *system identification*. The general idea is that we wish to know how the system behaves with respect to any input, thus uniquely identifying it. In the quantum world, the analogue of this is called *quantum process tomography*. To understand process tomography, we must first understand *quantum state tomography*.

State tomography is the procedure of determining an unknown quantum state. This is harder than it sounds: if we're given an unknown state ρ , we can't just measure the state and recover it immediately way since measurement will *disturb* the original state. In fact, *there is no quantum measurement which can distinguish non-orthogonal states with certainty*. However, if we have an *ensemble* of the same quantum state ρ , then it's possible to estimate ρ .

If we represent the state of the system using its density matrix ρ , we may expand ρ as

$$\rho = \frac{\text{tr}(\rho) I + \text{tr}(X\rho) X + \text{tr}(Y\rho) Y + \text{tr}(Z\rho) Z}{2} \quad (1.4)$$

Note that $\text{tr}(Z\rho)$ can be interpreted as the *expectation* of the observable Z . Therefore, to estimate $\text{tr}(Z\rho)$, we measure the observable Z m -times to obtain outcomes z_1, \dots, z_m and calculate

$$\text{tr}(Z\rho) \approx \frac{1}{m} \sum_i^m z_i \quad (1.5)$$

In general, this estimate is approximately a Gaussian with mean $\text{tr}(Z\rho)$ and standard deviation $\Delta(Z)/\sqrt{m}$, where $\Delta(Z)$ is the standard deviation of a single measurement. We can apply this same method to estimate $\text{tr}(X\rho) X$ and $\text{tr}(Y\rho) Y$; with a large enough sample size we obtain a good estimate for ρ . Additionally, since density matrices have unit trace, we know that

$$\text{tr}(\rho) I = I \quad (1.6)$$

This process can be generalised to a density matrix on n qubits as

$$\rho = \sum_{\vec{v}} \frac{\text{tr}(\sigma_{v_1} \otimes \sigma_{v_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma_{v_n}) \sigma_{v_1} \otimes \sigma_{v_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma_{v_n}}{2^n} \quad (1.7)$$

where $\vec{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ with entries v_i chosen from the set $0, 1, 2, 3$, i.e. each σ_{v_i} is a particular Pauli matrix.

1.1.3 Process Tomography

To extend this notion to quantum process tomography is actually quite easy from a theoretical point of view. If the state space of the system has d dimensions ($d = 2$ for a single qubit), then we choose d^2 pure quantum states $|\psi_d\rangle, \dots, |\psi_{d^2}\rangle$. The corresponding density matrices $|\psi_1\rangle\langle\psi_1|, \dots, |\psi_{d^2}\rangle\langle\psi_{d^2}|$ for these states should form a *basis set* for the space of possible density matrices.

Now, for each state $|\psi_j\rangle$, we prepare the system in that state and then subject it to the process \mathcal{E} . Afterwards, we use state tomography to determine the output state $\mathcal{E}(|\psi_j\rangle\langle\psi_j|)$. Theoretically, this is all that we need to do, since the matrices $|\psi_j\rangle\langle\psi_j|$ form a basis set, so any other possible density matrices can be represented as a linear combination of the basis set. e.g.,

$$\mathcal{E}(|\Phi\rangle\langle\Phi| + |\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|) = \mathcal{E}(|\Phi\rangle\langle\Phi|) + \mathcal{E}(|\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|) \quad (1.8)$$

Our goal is to determine a set of operation elements $\{E_i\}$ for \mathcal{E} ,

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \sum_i E_i \rho E_i^\dagger \quad (1.9)$$

However, recall that operators are just a ‘theoretical tool’, so obtaining these exact operators is not possible. We must determine E_i from *measurable* parameters. In this regard, it is convenient to use a different formulation of \mathcal{E} from a *fixed* set of operators \tilde{E}_i . These fixed operators will form a basis set for the operators of that state space, so that

$$E_i = \sum_m e_{im} \tilde{E}_m \quad (1.10)$$

for some set of complex numbers e_{im} .

We can rewrite Equation 1.9 as

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \sum_{mn} \tilde{E}_m \rho \tilde{E}_n^\dagger \chi_{mn} \quad (1.11)$$

where each \tilde{E}_i is a fixed operator, and χ is a complex matrix known as the *chi matrix representation*. χ is defined as

$$\chi_{mn} = \sum_i e_{im} e_{in}^* \quad (1.12)$$

This shows that we can determine \mathcal{E} entirely from χ , once the set of operators has been fixed.

Bibliography

- [1] M. A. Nielsen and I. L. Chuang, *Quantum Computation and Quantum Information: 10th Anniversary Edition*. USA: Cambridge University Press, tenth ed., 2011.