Master's Thesis (Academic Year 2023)

Link Management For Quantum Network

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I can't write English.

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Background

2.1 Quantum State

2.1.1 Quantum Bit

A classical bit has two different states, which are 0 and 1. Instead, those of a quantum bit (or **qubit** in short) are $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$, each of which can be described as a vector. For example

$$|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The state of a single qubit $|\psi\rangle$ can be described as follows.

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle\,(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}, |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1)$$

. After the operation called measurement, the quantum state would be collapsed into either 0 or 1. The measurement probability of 0 is $|\alpha|^2$ and that of 1 is $|\beta|^2$. In other words, a single qubit can take both states probabilistically at the same time. For instance, a qubit can be

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle \tag{1}$$

which can be 50% 0 and 50% 1.

2.1.2 Bloch sphere

Because $|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$, the notation of a single qubit state can be represented like this.

$$|\psi\rangle = e^{i\gamma}(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + e^{i\phi}\sin\frac{\theta}{2})(\gamma, \phi, \theta \in \mathbb{R}) \tag{2.1}$$

.

Because $e^{i\gamma}$ is just a global state, it can be ignored and the same state can be rewritten like this.

$$|\psi\rangle = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} + e^{i\phi}\sin\frac{\theta}{2}(\phi, \theta \in \mathbb{C}) \tag{2.2}$$

Because the equation above has two parameters, any pure single qubit state can be considered as a point on the surface and its geometric representation is called **Bloch sphere**.

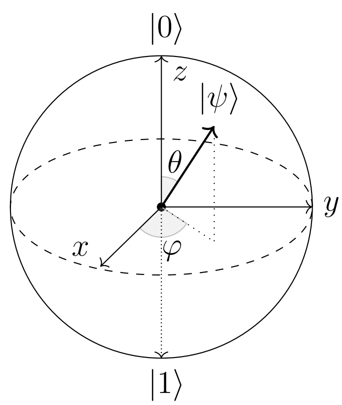


Figure 2.1: Bloch Sphere

2.1.3 Multi-Qubit State

The quantum state for multi-qubits is a **tensor product** of a state vector of each qubit. The general notation of two qubit state is

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle &= (\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) \otimes (\gamma|0\rangle + \delta|1\rangle) && (2.3) \\ &= \alpha\gamma|00\rangle + \alpha\delta|01\rangle + \beta\gamma|10\rangle + \beta\delta|11\rangle && (2.4) \\ &(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{C}, |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 + |\gamma|^2 + |\delta|^2 = 1) && (2.5) \end{aligned}$$

.

For example, the state $|00\rangle$ is equal to

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.6}$$

.

However, some quantum states such as

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|00\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle \tag{2.7}$$

cannot be decomposed into quantum state of each qubit. These special quantum states are called **entangled** states.

2.2 Quantum Operations

2.2.1 I gate

I gate is equal to the 2x2 identity matrix, which is

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.8}$$

.

For example,

$$I|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle \tag{2.9}$$

$$I|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = |1\rangle \tag{2.10}$$

.

2.2.2 X Gate

X gate

X gate flips the logical value of a qubit.

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.11}$$

.

For example,

$$X|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = |1\rangle \tag{2.12}$$

$$X|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle \tag{2.13}$$

.

2.2.3 Y gate

Y gate flips the logical value of a qubit and add an imaginary number.

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.14}$$

.

For example,

$$Y|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ i \end{bmatrix} = i|1\rangle \tag{2.15}$$

$$Y|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = -i|0\rangle \tag{2.16}$$

.

2.2.4 Z Gate

Z gate flips the phase of $|1\rangle$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.17}$$

.

For example,

$$Z|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle \tag{2.18}$$

$$Z|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = -|1\rangle \tag{2.19}$$

.

2.2.5 H Gate

H gate creates superposition.

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.20}$$

.

For example,

$$H|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \tag{2.21}$$

$$H|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \tag{2.22}$$

.

2.2.6 CNOT Gate

A CNOT gate involves two qubits, one is called **controlled qubit** and the other is called **target qubit**. If the controlled qubit is 1, the bit value of the target qubit is flipped.

$$CNOT = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.23}$$

.

For example,

$$CNOT_{0,1}|10\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = |11\rangle \tag{2.24}$$

$$CNOT_{0,1}|11\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |10\rangle \tag{2.25}$$

.

2.2.7 Measurement

Quantum measurement can be described by using a group of measurement operators $\{M_m\}$ (m is the measurement result that is expected to get). If the quantum state before measurement is $|\psi\rangle$, the measurement probability of value m is

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

The quantum state after the measurement is

$$\frac{M_m|\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle\psi|M_m^\dagger M_m|\psi\rangle}}$$

The measurement operators satisfy the completeness equation

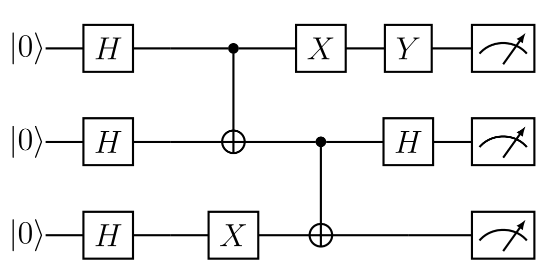
$$\sum_m M_m^\dagger M_m = I$$

Also, the sum of the measurement probability of each possible measurement outcome is equal to one.

$$\sum_m p(m) = \langle\psi|\sum_m M_m^\dagger M_m|\psi\rangle = 1$$

2.3 Quantum Circuit

Here is the example of a quantum circuit.



.

Each horizontal line represents each qubit and the square boxes that contain alphabets mean single quantum gates. The sign which involves a vertical line means a CNOT gate, and the box on the most right side indicates measurement.

2.4 Quantum Entanglement

2.4.1 Bell Pair

2.4.2 Multipartite Entanglement

2.4.3 CHSH Inequality

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2.5 Quantum Networking

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Chapter 3

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Chapter 4

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4.1 Problem Definition

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Proposal: Link Management For Quantum Network

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6.6.3 Resource Allocation

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6.7.2 Connection Teardown

Chapter 7

Evaluation

7.1 Experiment

7.1.1 Two Node Network With an MM Link

7.1.2 Two Node Network With an MIM Link

7.1.3 Two Node Network With an MSM Link

7.1.4 Two Node Network With an MIM Link (Without Timing Negotiation)

Chapter 8

Conclusion

8.1 Conclusion

8.2 Future Works

Appendix A

Appendix

A.1 hoge

Acknowledgement

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