




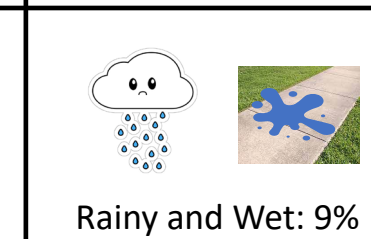


Lectures 9-11: Quantum Teleportation

CS 401: Quantum Computing
Dr. Kell, Spring 2023

Quick Review: Renormalization

Classic Probability: probabilities for sunny/rainy and wet/dry.

 Sunny and Dry : 90%	 Rainy and Dry: 0%
 Sunny and Wet: 1%	 Rainy and Wet: 9%

Given it's sunny, what's the probability the sidewalk is dry/wet?

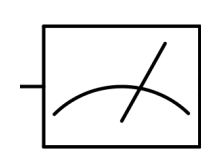
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dry Sidewalk} &= \frac{\text{Sunny and Dry} : 0.90}{\text{Sunny and Dry} : 0.91 + \text{Sunny and Wet} : 0.01} = \frac{0.90}{0.91} = 0.98901 \\
 \text{Wet Sidewalk} &= \frac{\text{Sunny and Wet} : 0.01}{\text{Sunny and Dry} : 0.91 + \text{Sunny and Wet} : 0.01} = \frac{0.01}{0.91} = 0.0109
 \end{aligned}$$

"renormalizing" by prob(sunny)

Measurement in Quantum Mechanics: Same idea, but now we renormalize by squared amplitudes instead:

$$|a, b\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|00\rangle_{ab} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}|01\rangle_{ab} + \frac{1}{4}|10\rangle_{ab} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}|11\rangle_{ab}$$

measure qubit a



suppose a = 0

Probabilities for measured state of Qubit a
(now a "classical outcome" once measured)

$$|a\rangle = |0\rangle \text{ with prob: } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$









$$|a\rangle = |1\rangle \text{ with prob: } \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

State of qubit b after observing a = 0

$$\begin{aligned}
 |b\rangle &= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{3/4}}|0\rangle + \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}}{\sqrt{3/4}}|1\rangle \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}|1\rangle
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Quick Review: Renormalization

Classic Probability: probabilities for sunny/rainy and wet/dry.

  : 90% Sunny and Dry	  : 0% Rainy and Dry: 0%
  : 1% Sunny and Wet: 1%	  : 9% Rainy and Wet: 9%

Given it's sunny, what's the probability the sidewalk is dry/wet?

$$\begin{aligned}
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Measurement in Quantum Mechanics: Same idea, but now we renormalize by squared amplitudes instead:

In general, renormalization after measuring a.

$$|a, b\rangle = \alpha_{00}|00\rangle + \alpha_{01}|01\rangle + \alpha_{10}|10\rangle + \alpha_{11}|11\rangle$$

measure a = 0

$$|b\rangle = \frac{\alpha_{00}}{\sqrt{\alpha_{00}^2 + \alpha_{01}^2}}|00\rangle + \frac{\alpha_{01}}{\sqrt{\alpha_{00}^2 + \alpha_{01}^2}}|01\rangle$$

measure a = 1

$$|b\rangle = \frac{\alpha_{10}}{\sqrt{\alpha_{10}^2 + \alpha_{11}^2}}|10\rangle + \frac{\alpha_{11}}{\sqrt{\alpha_{10}^2 + \alpha_{11}^2}}|11\rangle$$

Analogy: “Classical Teleportation”

1. Alice and Bob initially meet in-person. Can share information and trade notes.



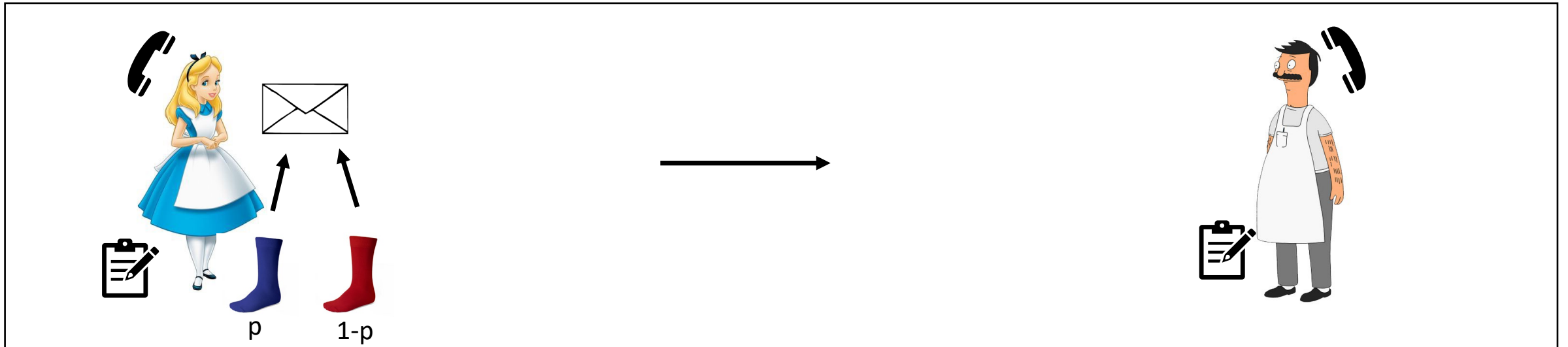
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1. Alice and Bob initially meet in-person. Can share information and trade notes.
2. Bob moves to a remote location. They can at this point only communicate over phone (Bob’s location is unknown).



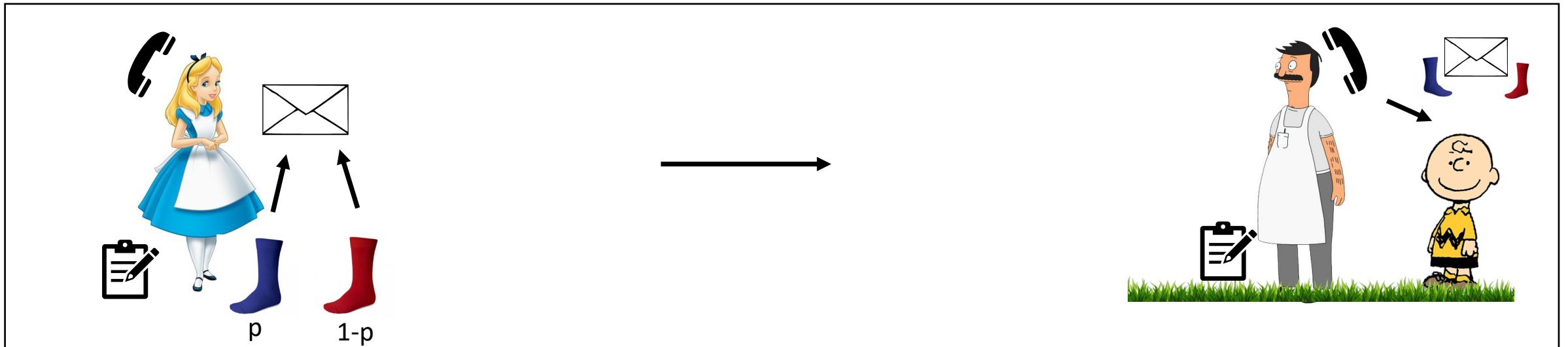
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1. Alice and Bob initially meet in-person. Can share information and trade notes.
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3. Alice receives an envelope with either a red sock or blue sock with $\text{prob}(\text{blue}) = p$ and $\text{prob}(\text{red}) = 1-p$ (p is unknown).



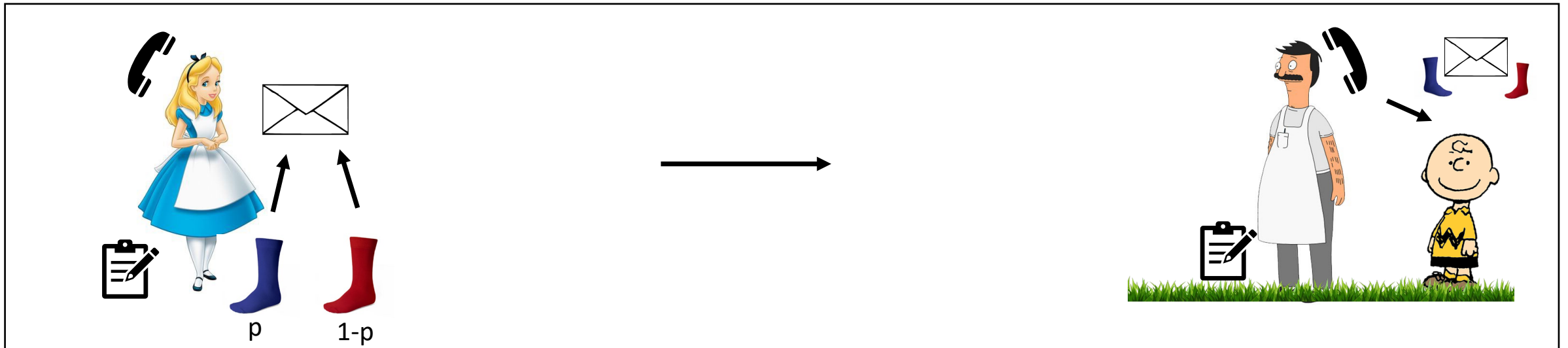
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4. **Goal:** Alice wants to communicate information to Bob so he can pass along something (to his friend Charlie) that serves as a “proxy” for the envelope (i.e., another object that behaves like a “weighted coin” where $\text{prob}(\text{heads}) = p$ and $\text{prob}(\text{tails}) = 1-p$.)



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5. **Solution:** Alices opens envelope, tells result to Bob, Bob writes answer on piece of paper, and then hands folded paper to Charlie (blue sock = heads, red sock= tails).

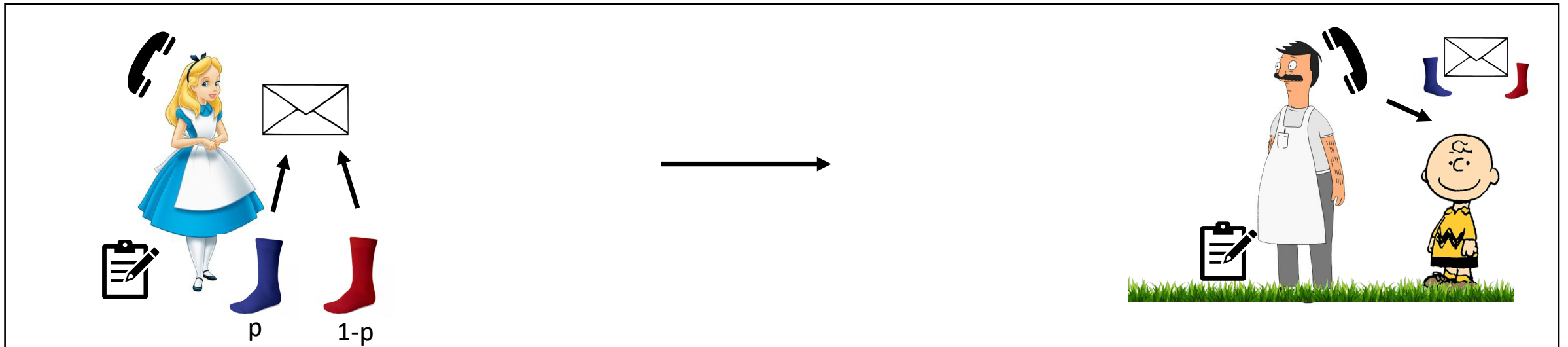


Analogy: “Classical Teleportation”

Question: Can this be accomplished without Alice opening the envelope?

Answer:

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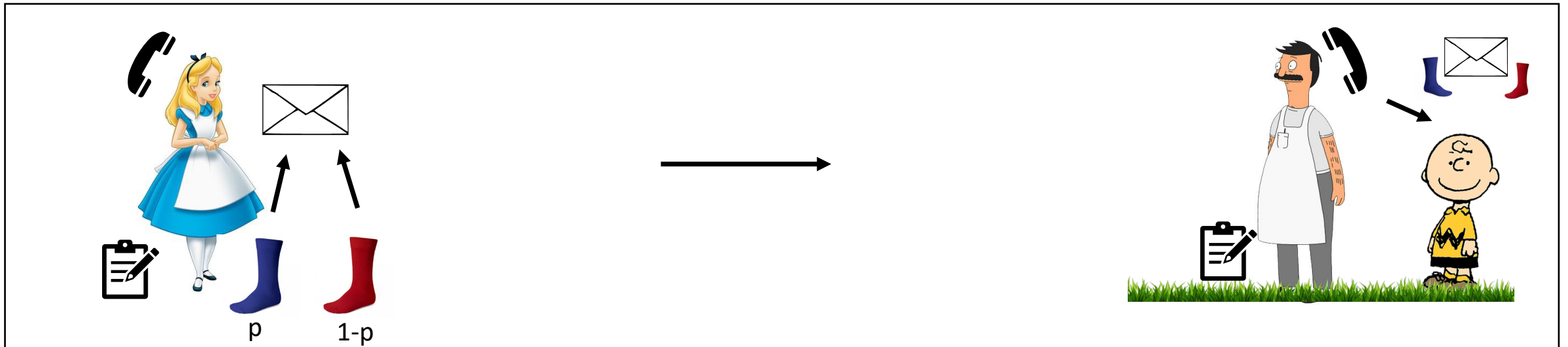


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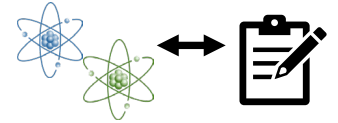
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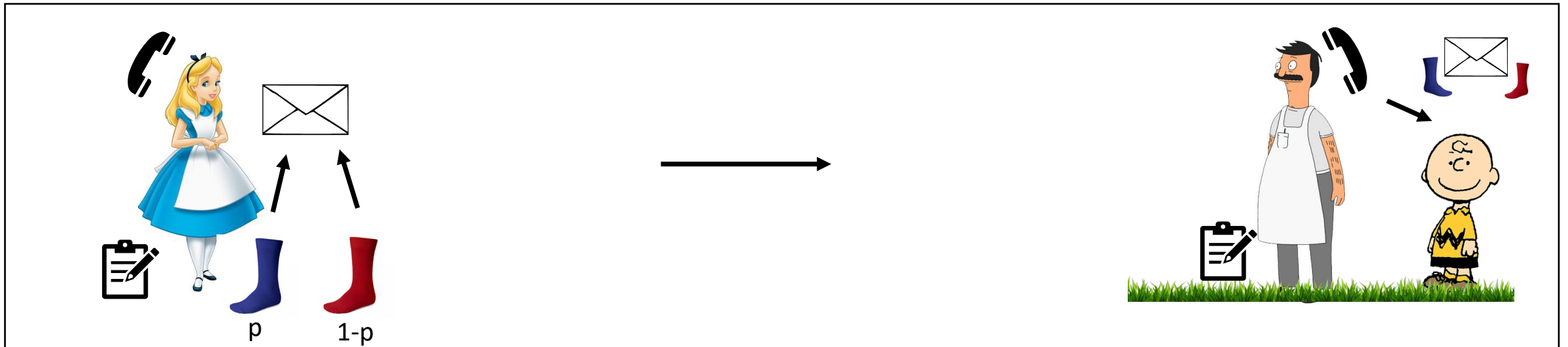
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Quantum Teleportation

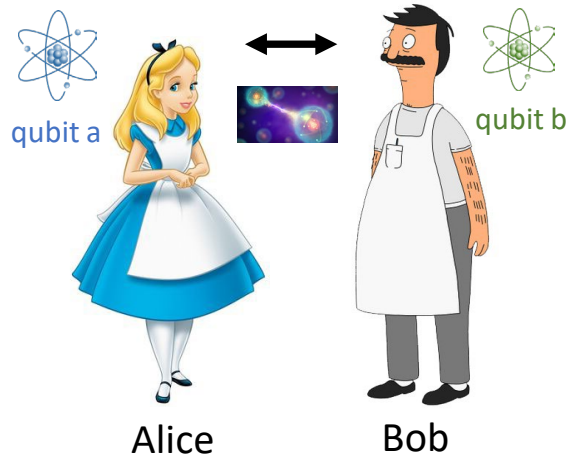
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Quantum Teleportation Outline

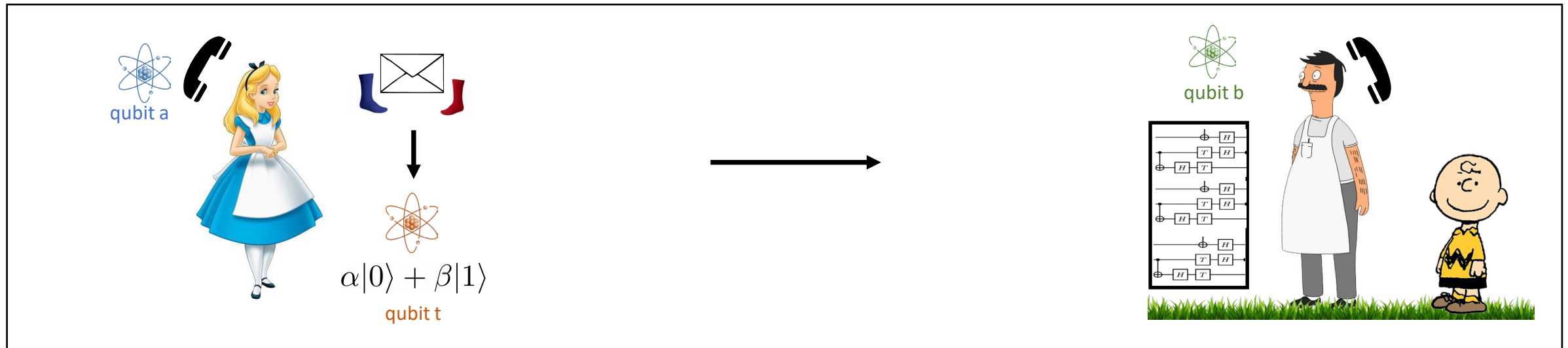
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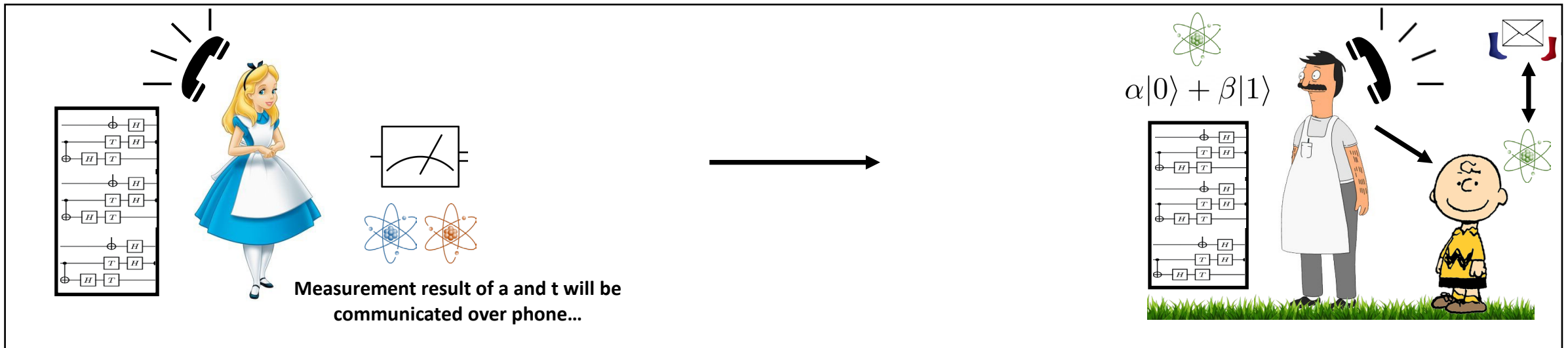
Quantum Teleportation Outline

1. Alice and Bob initially meet in-person. They create an EPR and keep one qubit each.
2. Alice and Bob separate. Alice then receives an additional qubit t in an unknown superposition $\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$ (the envelope).



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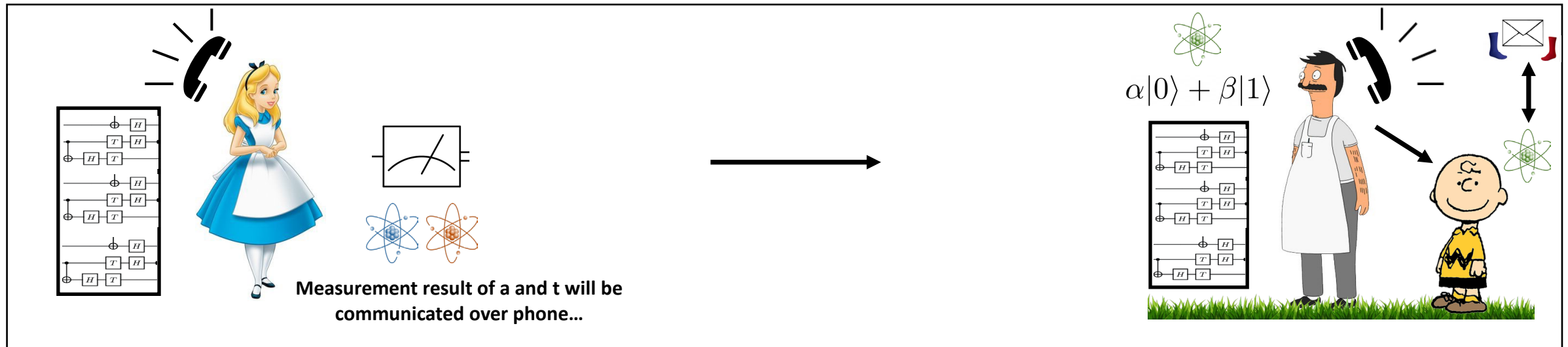


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4. Algorithm Outline

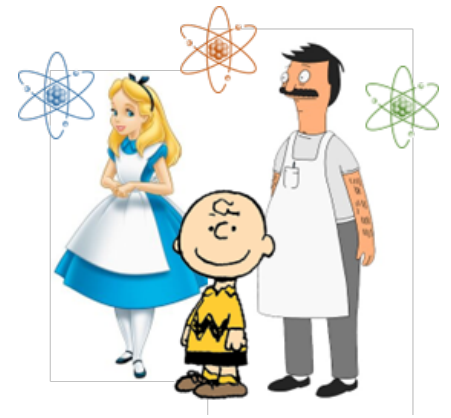
- Alice sends a and t through quantum gates and then measures both.
- She then tells the result to Bob over the phone (four possibilities: 00, 01, 10, or 11).
- Bob then sends b through quantum gates that depend on the measurement outcome (four different operation sets for each outcome).



Quantum Teleportation: Alice's Computation

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$$\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

starting state of t

$$|00\rangle$$

starting state of ab

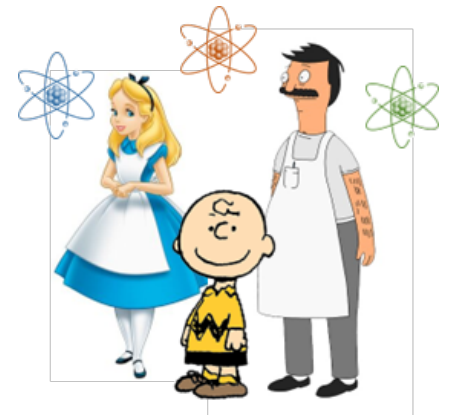
Step 1: Alice + Bob
make a and b an EPR Pair

Step 2: Alice Quantum Gates

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$$\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

starting state of t

$$|00\rangle$$

starting state of ab



$$\alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle$$

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\otimes



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Step 1: Alice + Bob
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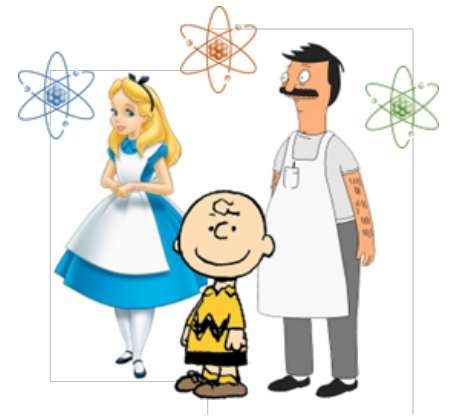
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\alpha|000\rangle + \alpha|011\rangle + \beta|100\rangle + \beta|111\rangle \right]$$

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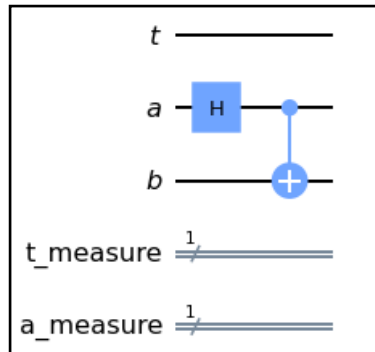


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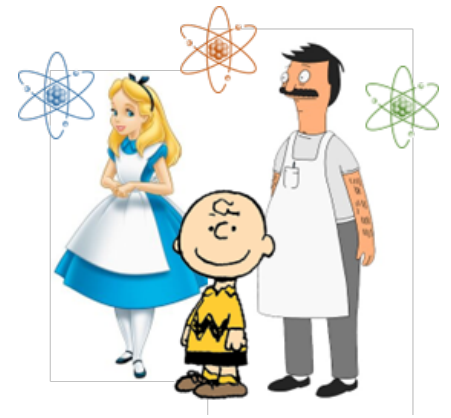


H gate on a, then CX(a,b)

Quantum Teleportation: Alice's Computation

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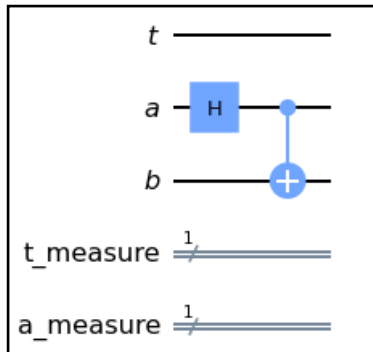
$$\alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle$$

Step 1: Alice + Bob
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$$\begin{aligned} &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\alpha|000\rangle + \alpha|011\rangle + \beta|100\rangle + \beta|111\rangle \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\alpha|0\rangle(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) + \beta|1\rangle(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \right] \end{aligned}$$

bra-ket notation for
"factoring out" common state

Step 2: Alice Quantum Gates

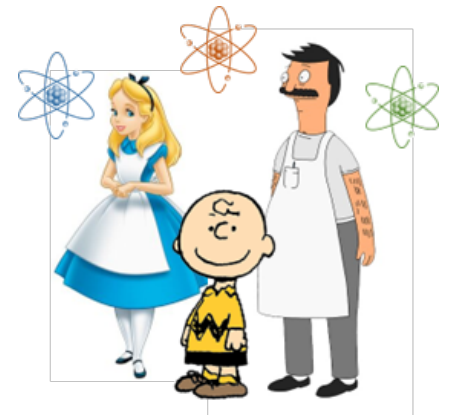


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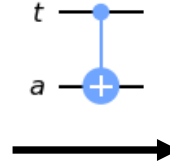
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Step 1: Alice + Bob
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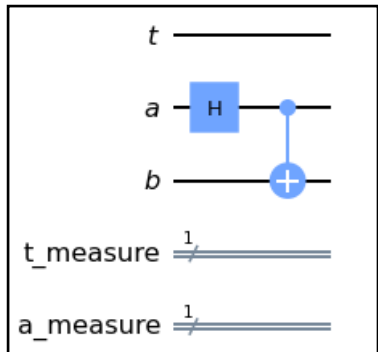
$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\alpha|000\rangle + \alpha|011\rangle + \beta|100\rangle + \beta|111\rangle \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\alpha|0\rangle(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) + \beta|1\rangle(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \right] \end{aligned}$$

bra-ket notation for
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Use CX gate on t and a



Step 2: Alice Quantum Gates

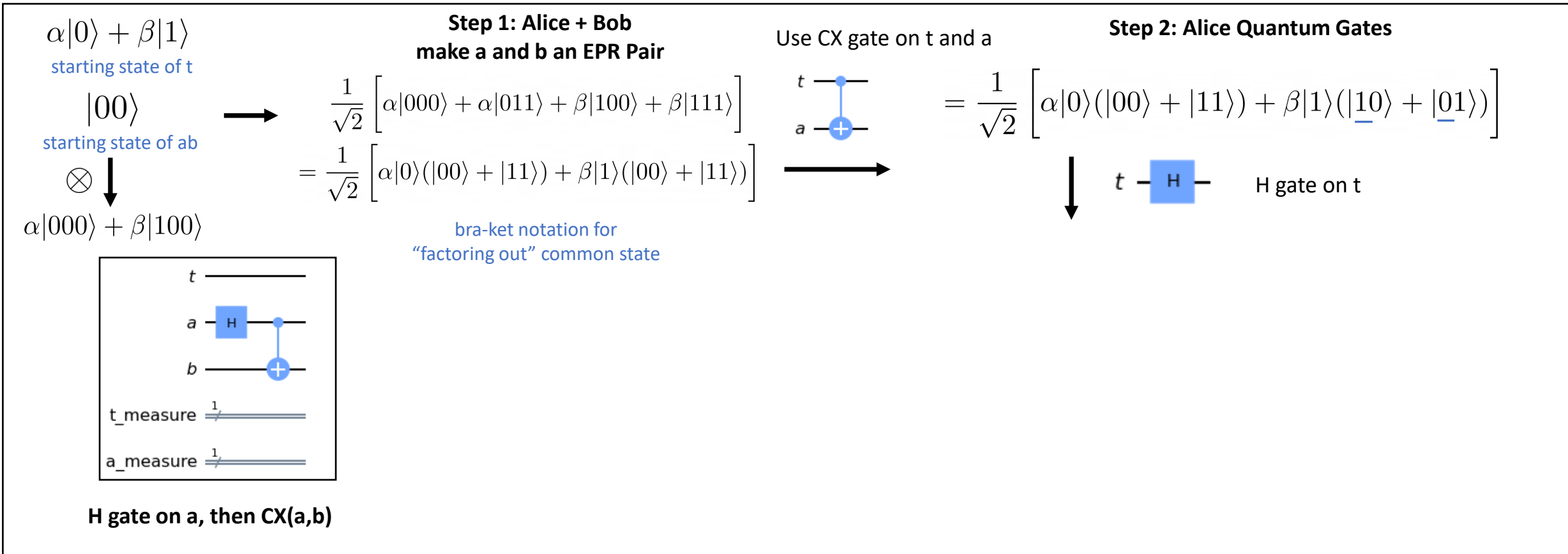
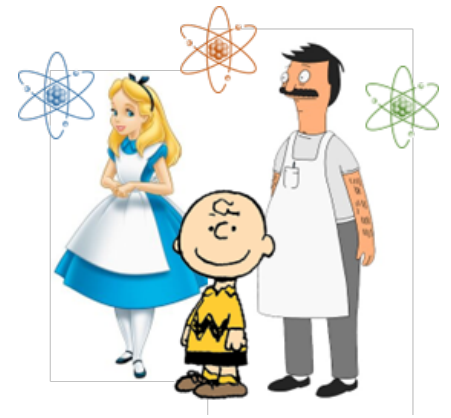


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Quantum Teleportation: Alice's Computation

4. Algorithm Outline

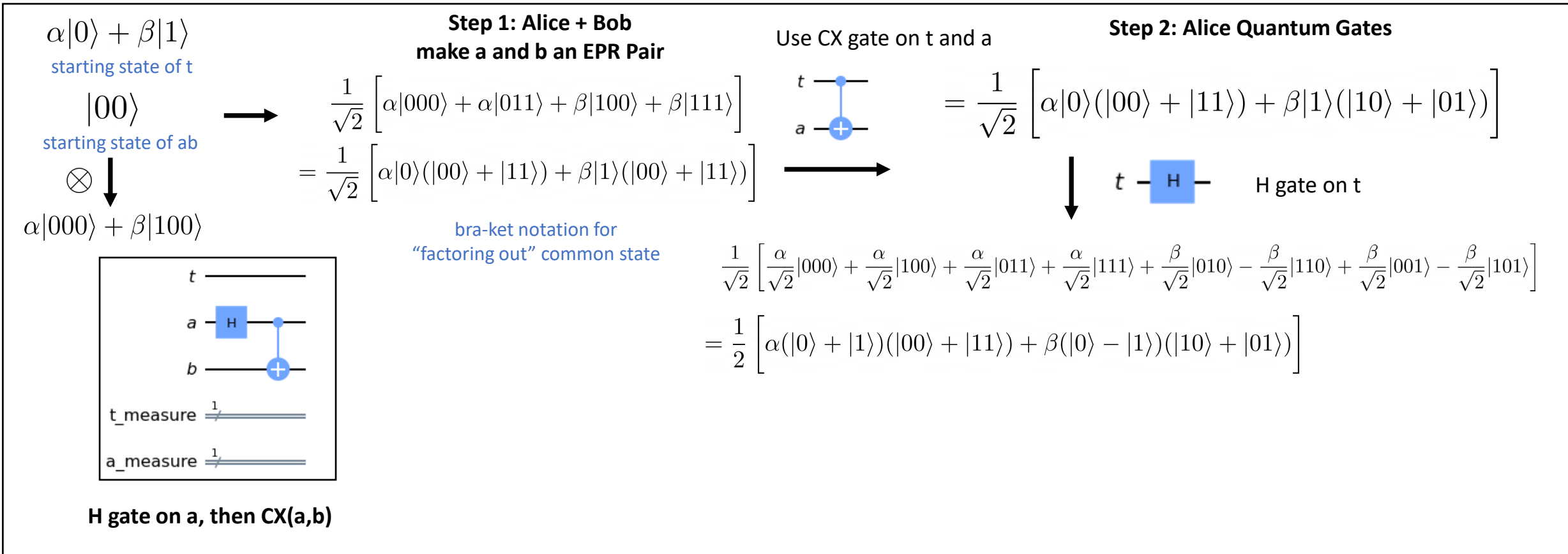
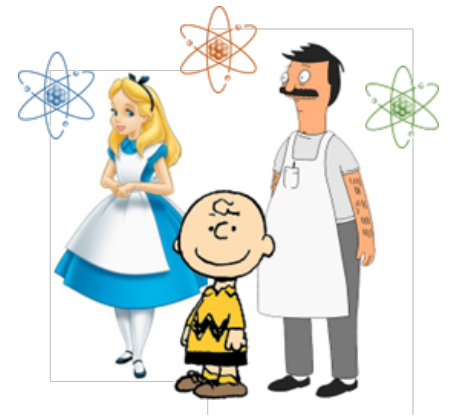
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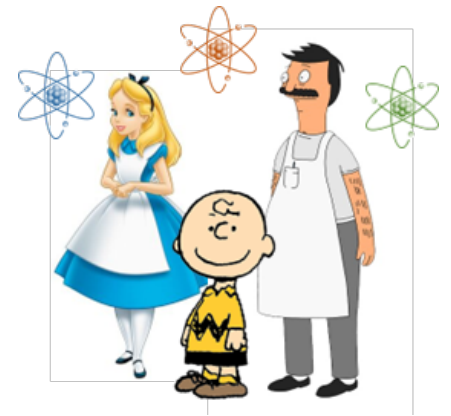
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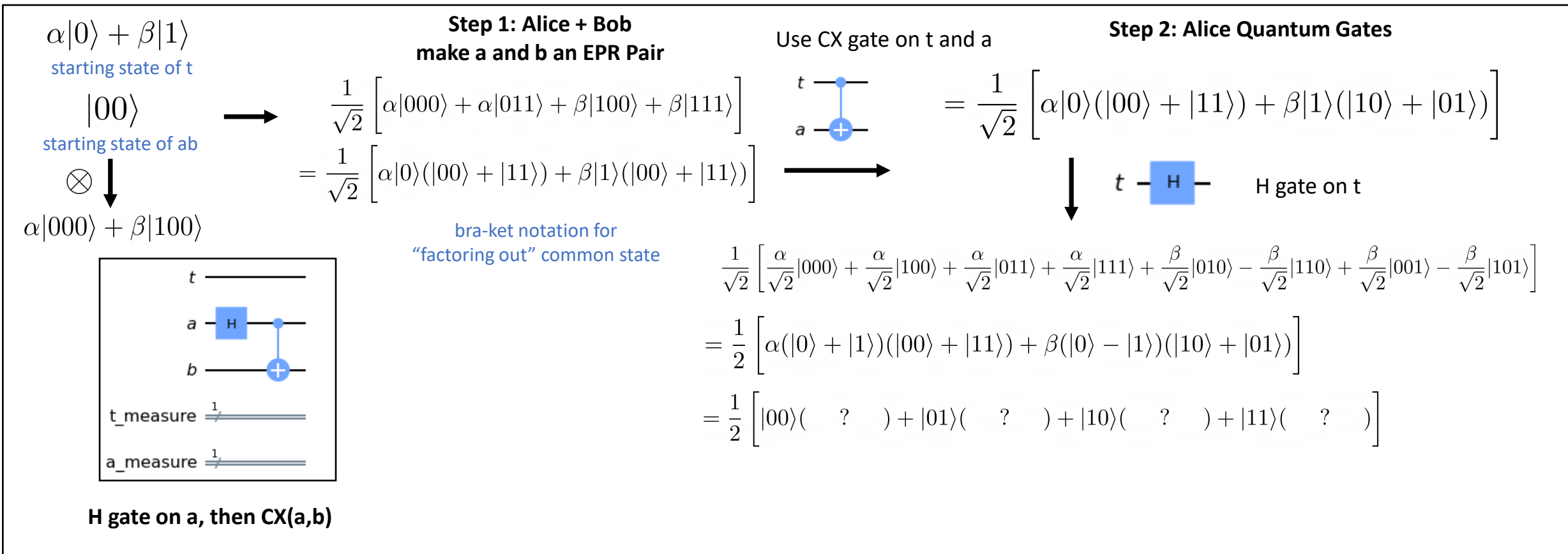


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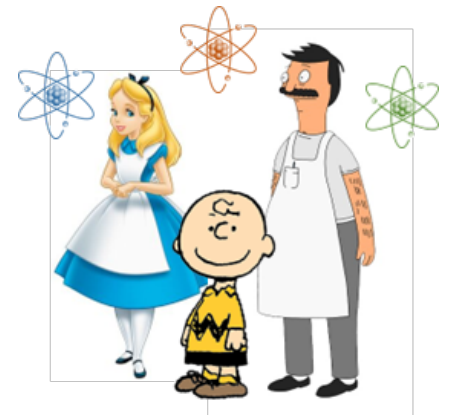


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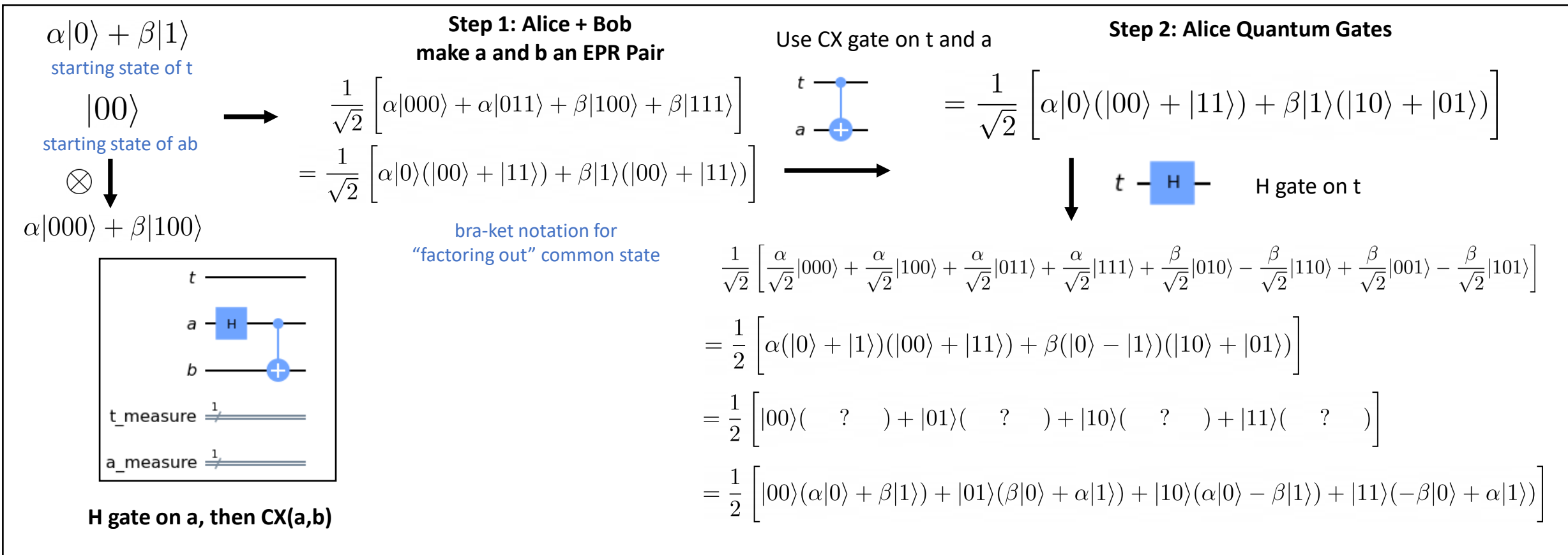


Quantum Teleportation: Alice's Computation



4. Algorithm Outline

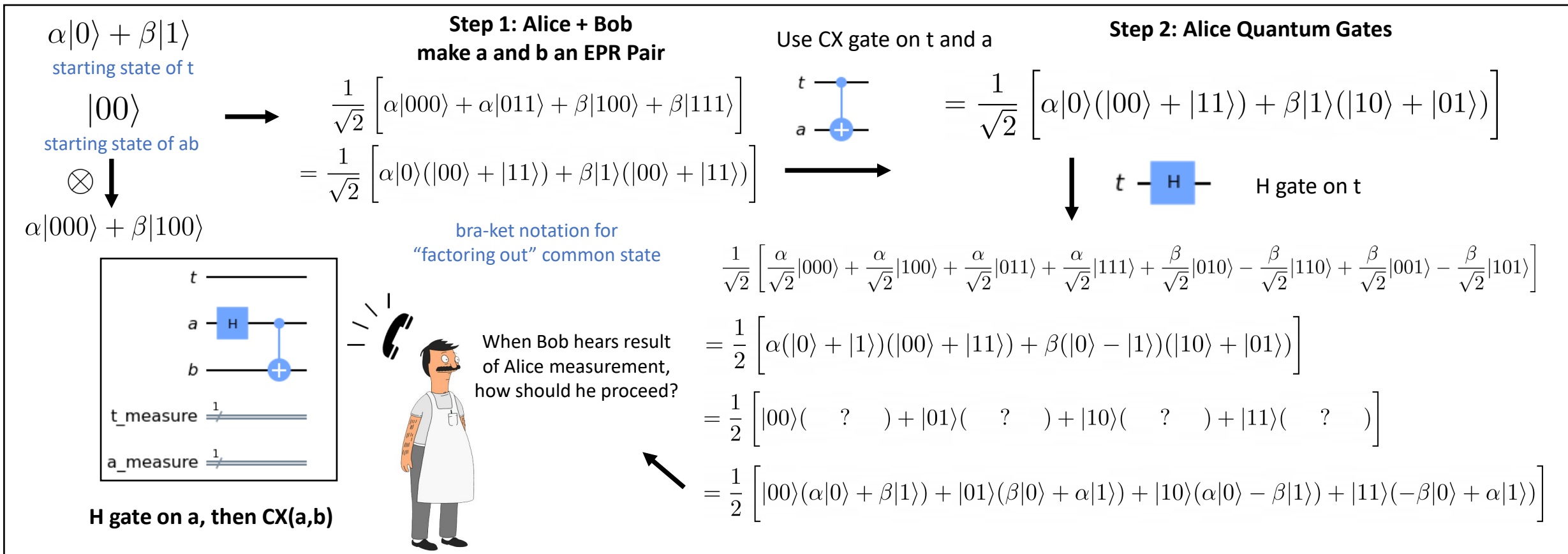
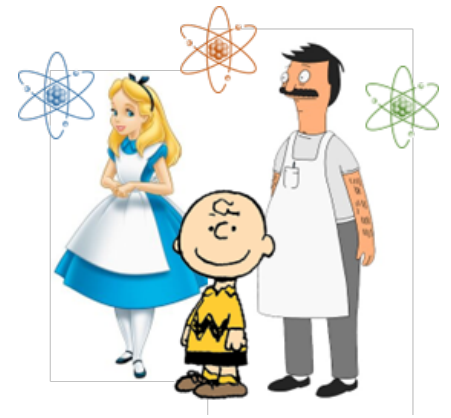
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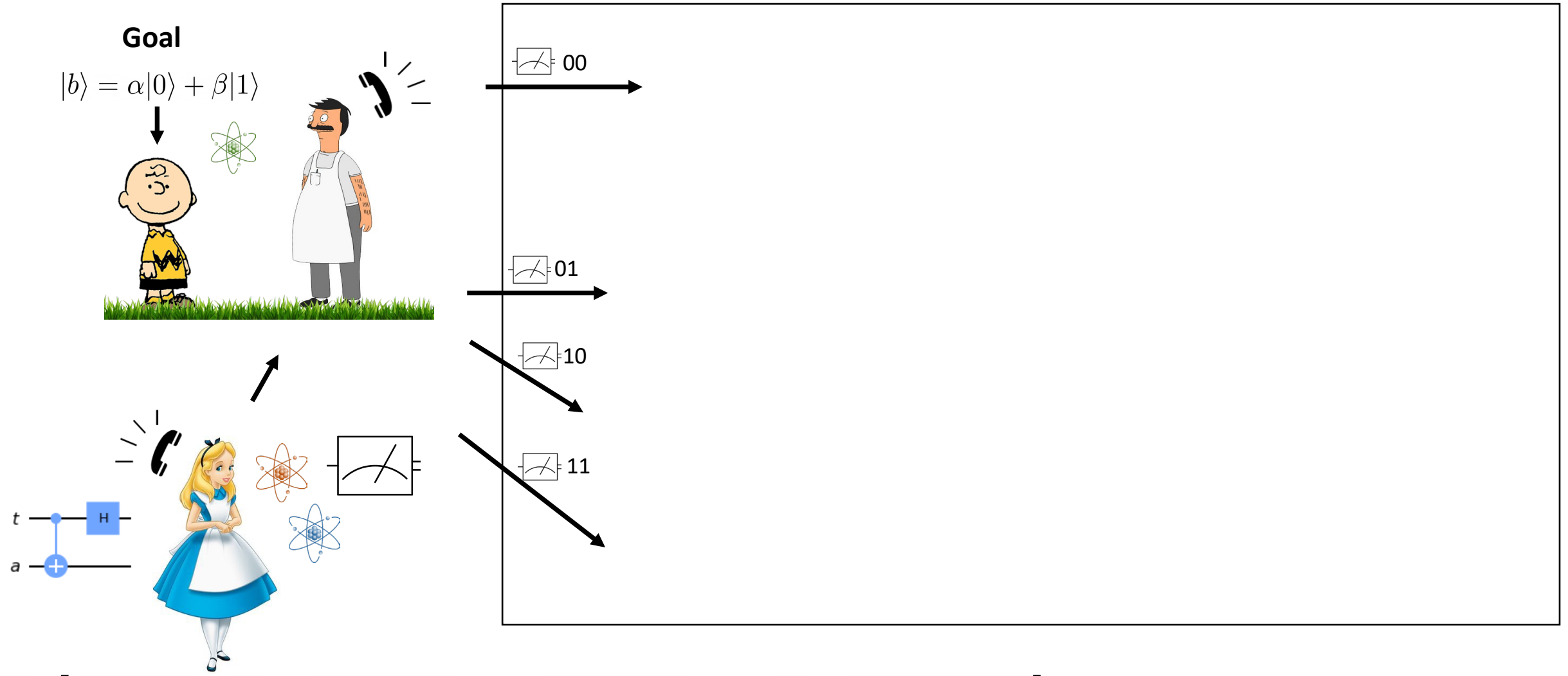
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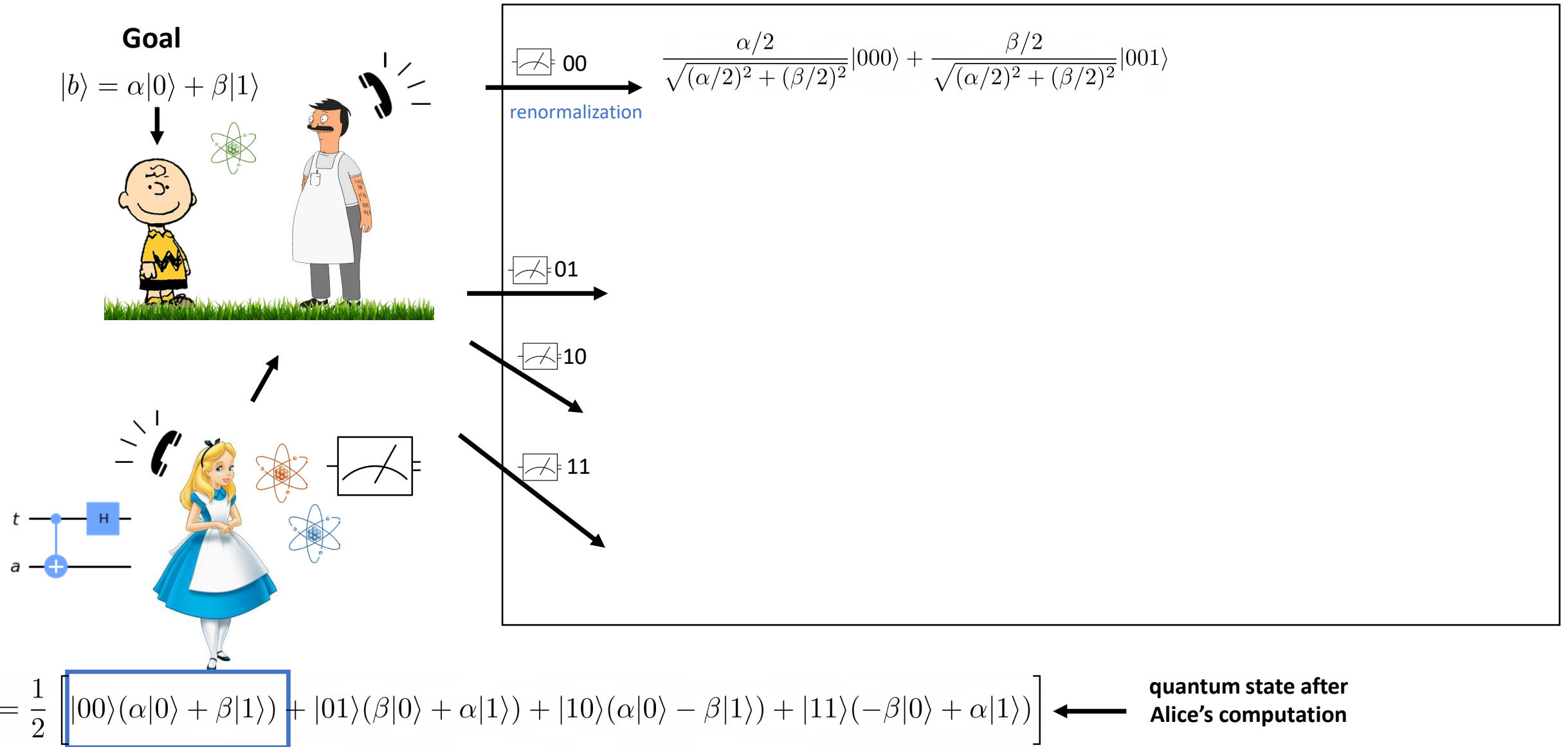


Quantum Teleportation: Bob's Computation



$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[|00\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) + |01\rangle(\beta|0\rangle + \alpha|1\rangle) + |10\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle) + |11\rangle(-\beta|0\rangle + \alpha|1\rangle) \right] \leftarrow \text{quantum state after Alice's computation}$$

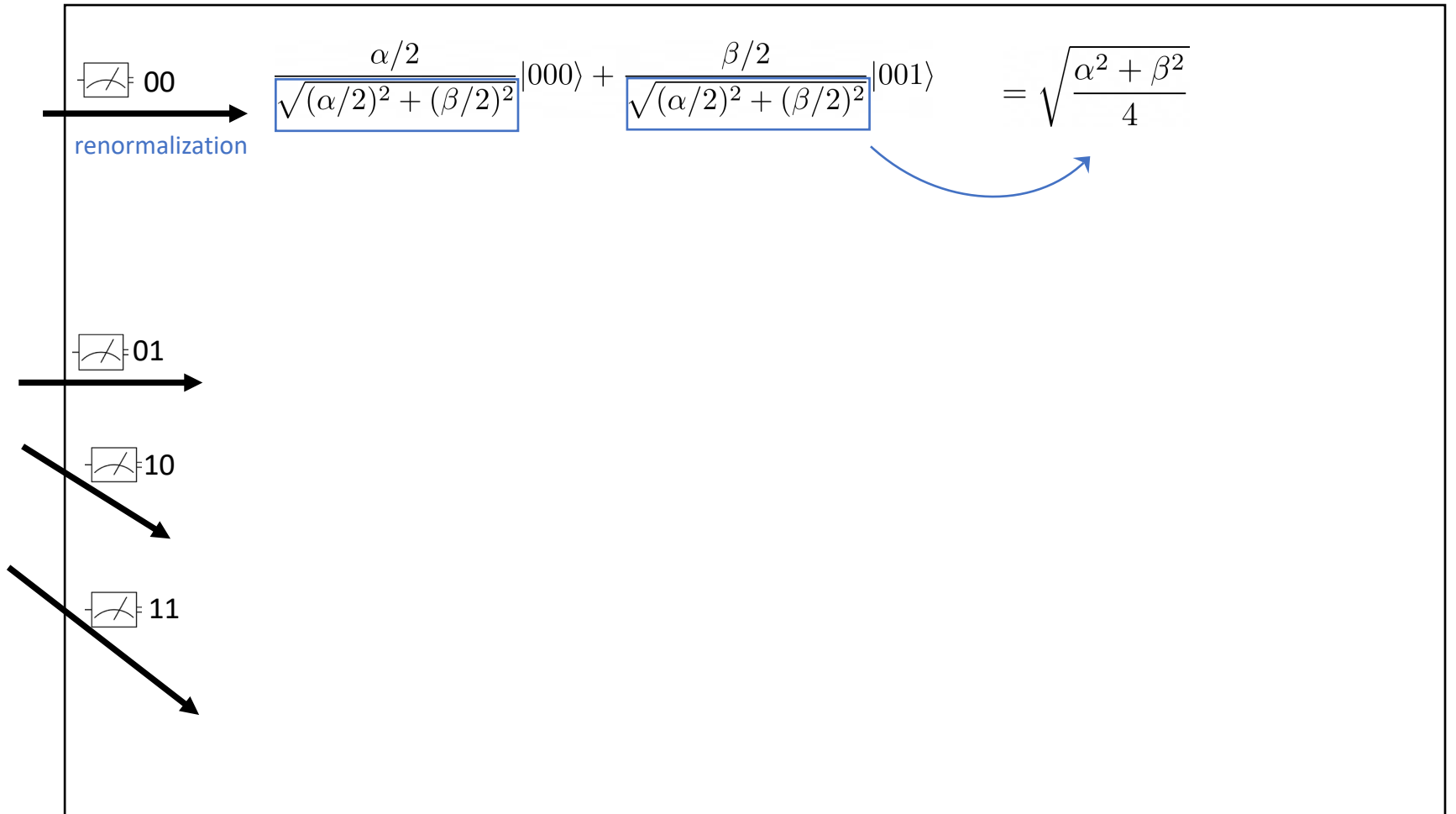
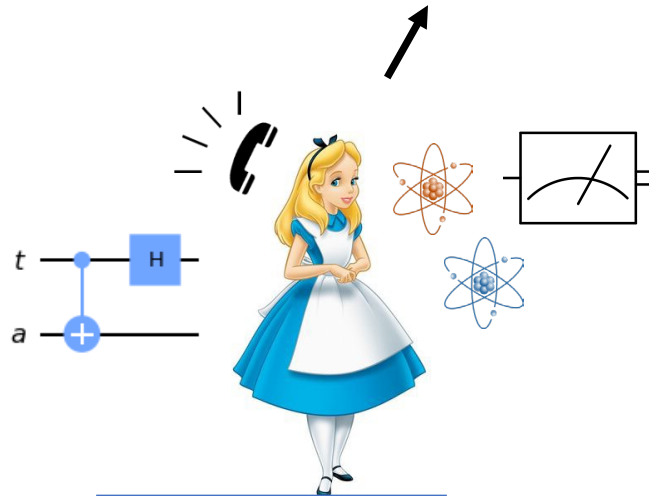
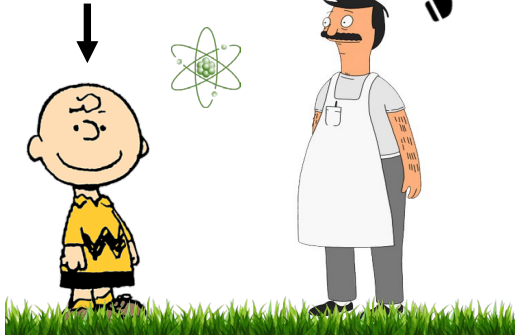
Quantum Teleportation: Bob's Computation



Quantum Teleportation: Bob's Computation

Goal

$$|b\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

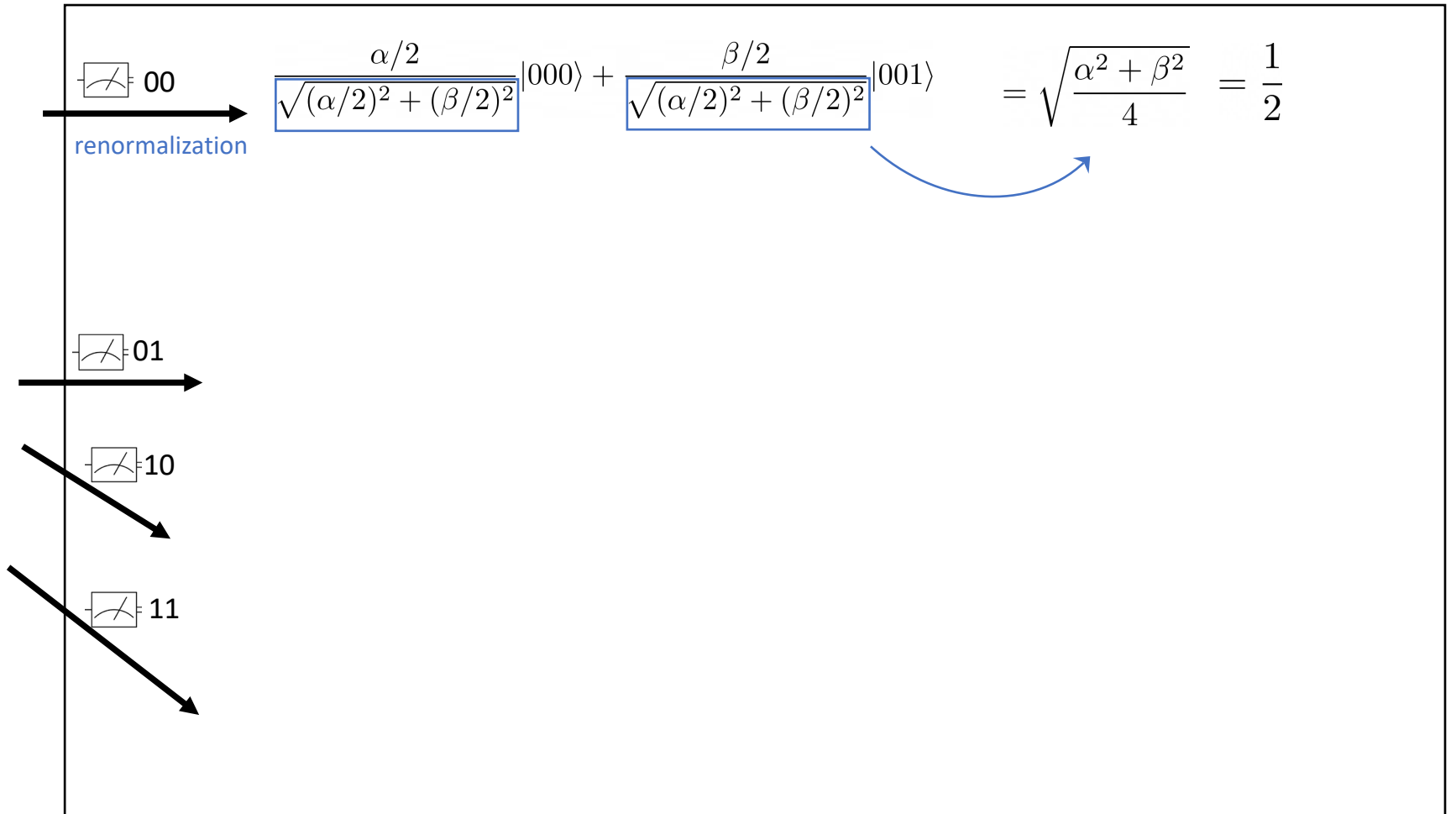
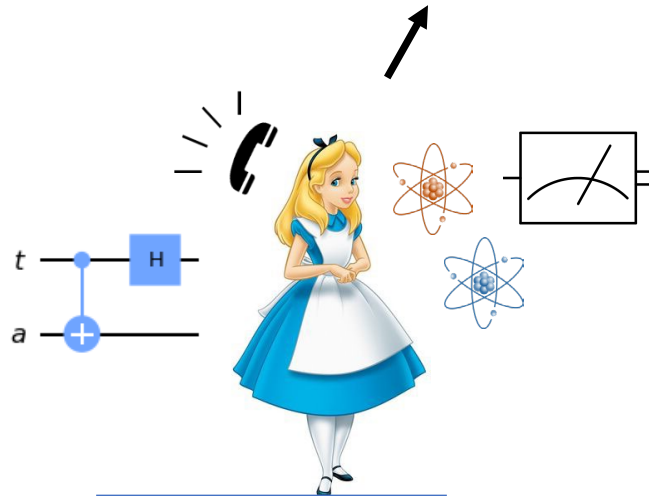
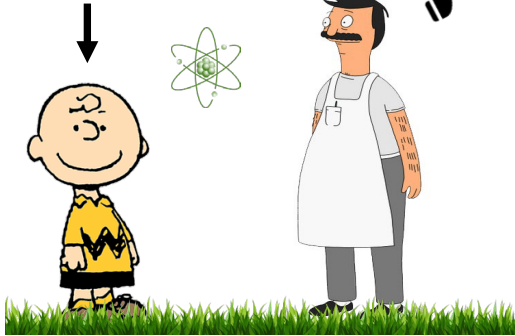


$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[|00\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) + |01\rangle(\beta|0\rangle + \alpha|1\rangle) + |10\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle) + |11\rangle(-\beta|0\rangle + \alpha|1\rangle) \right] \leftarrow \text{quantum state after Alice's computation}$$

Quantum Teleportation: Bob's Computation

Goal

$$|b\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

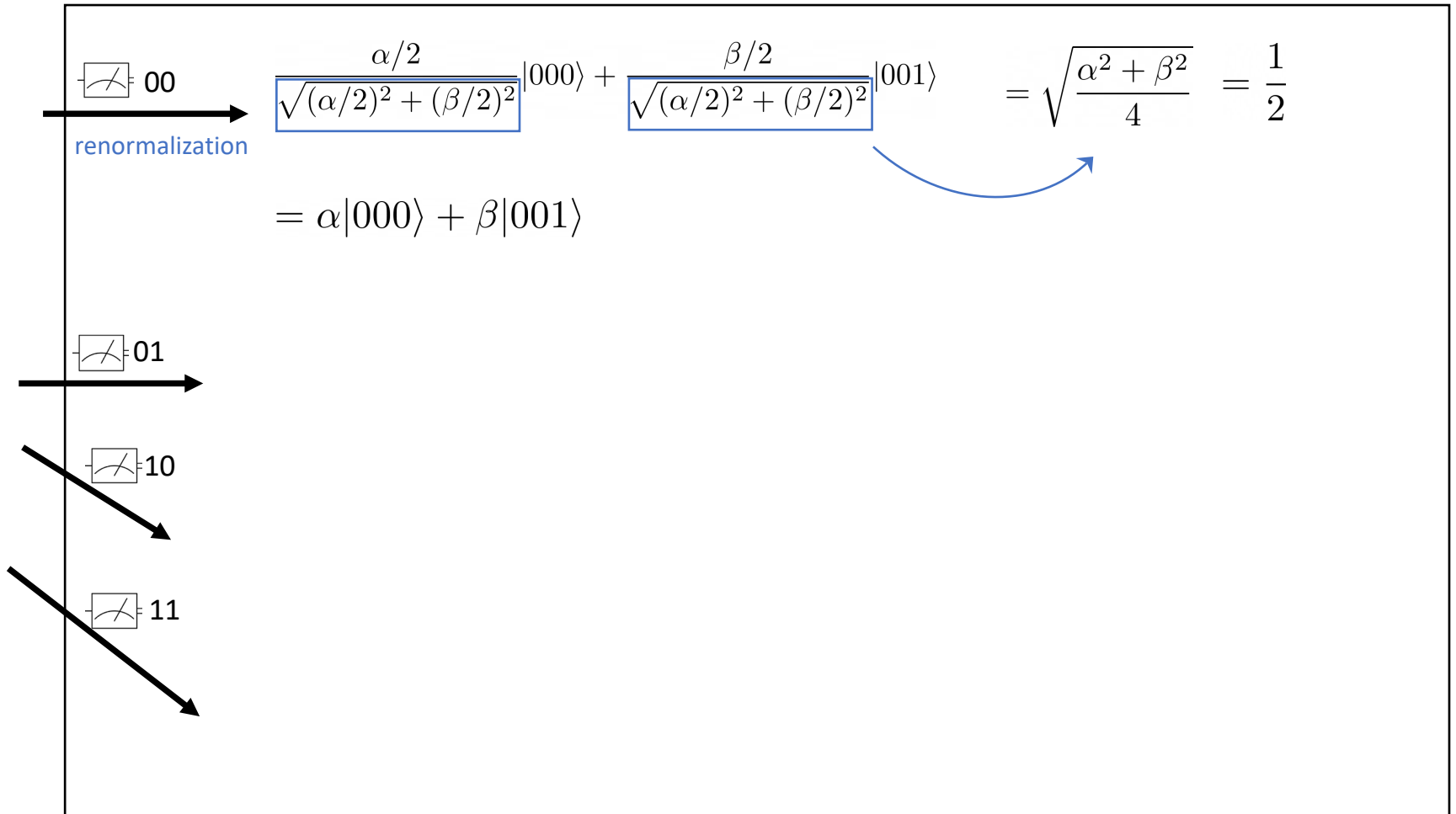
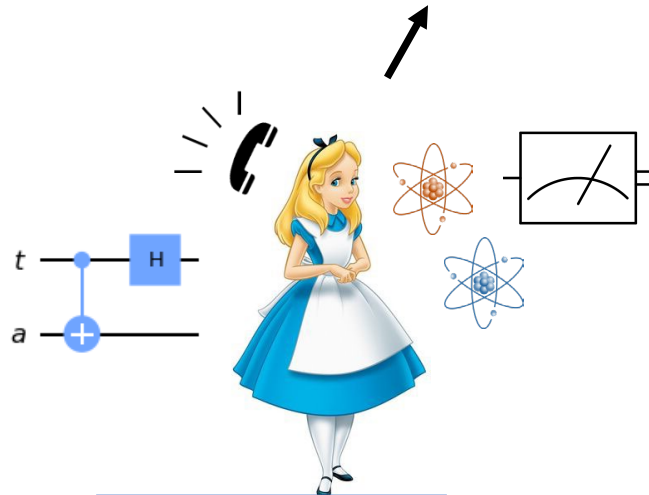
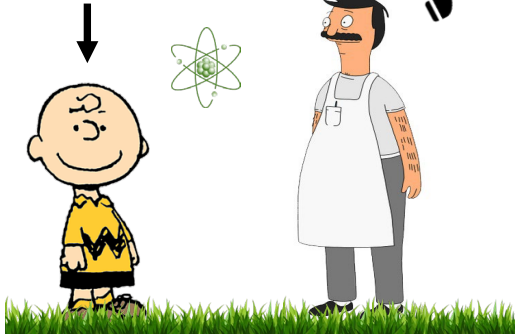


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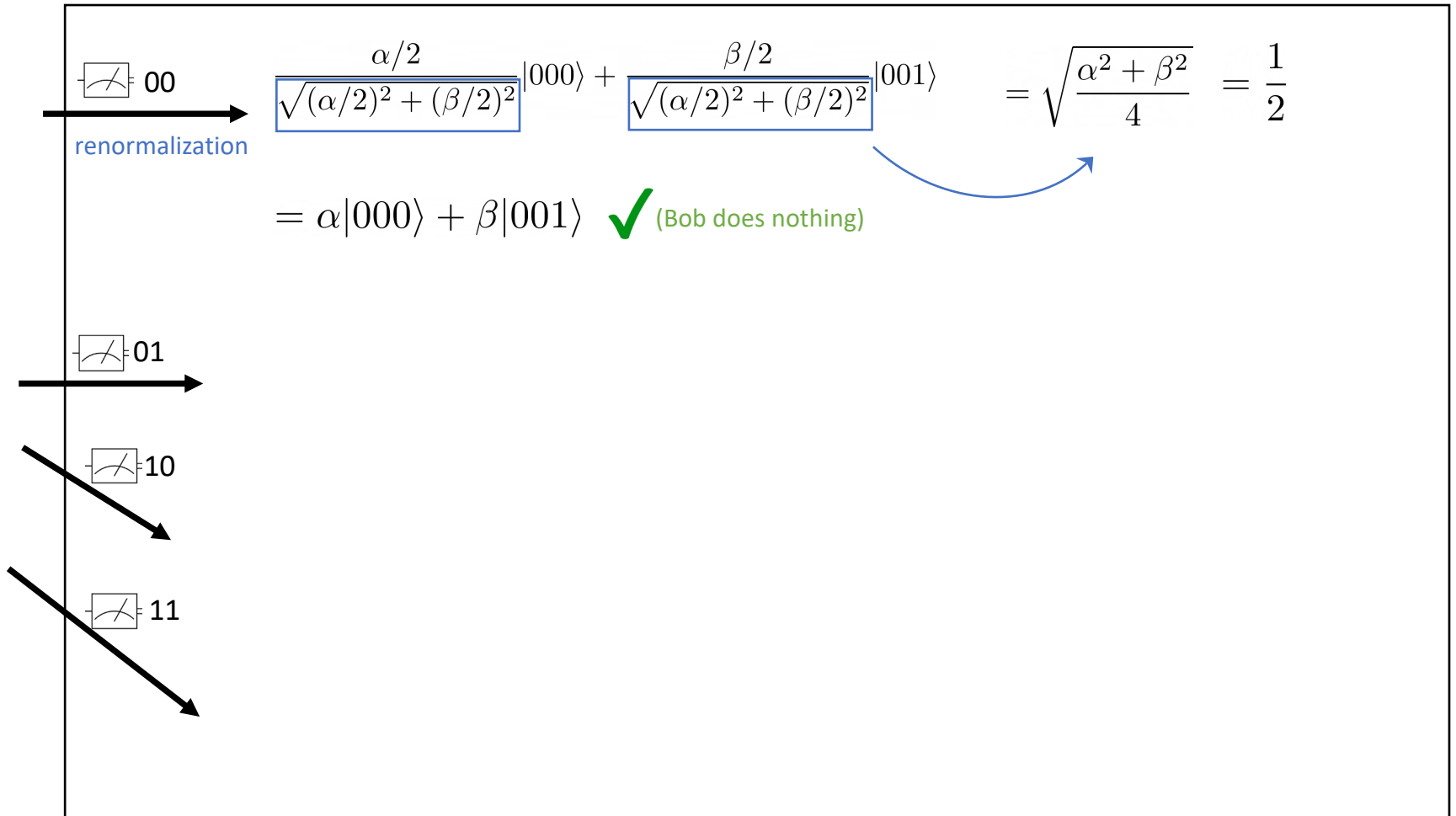
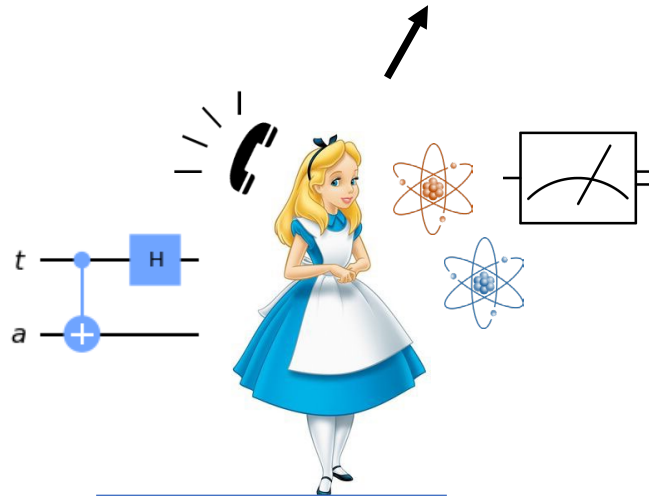
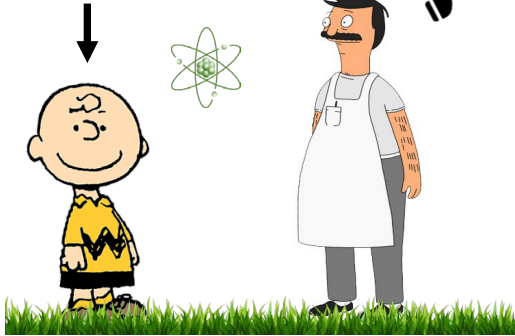


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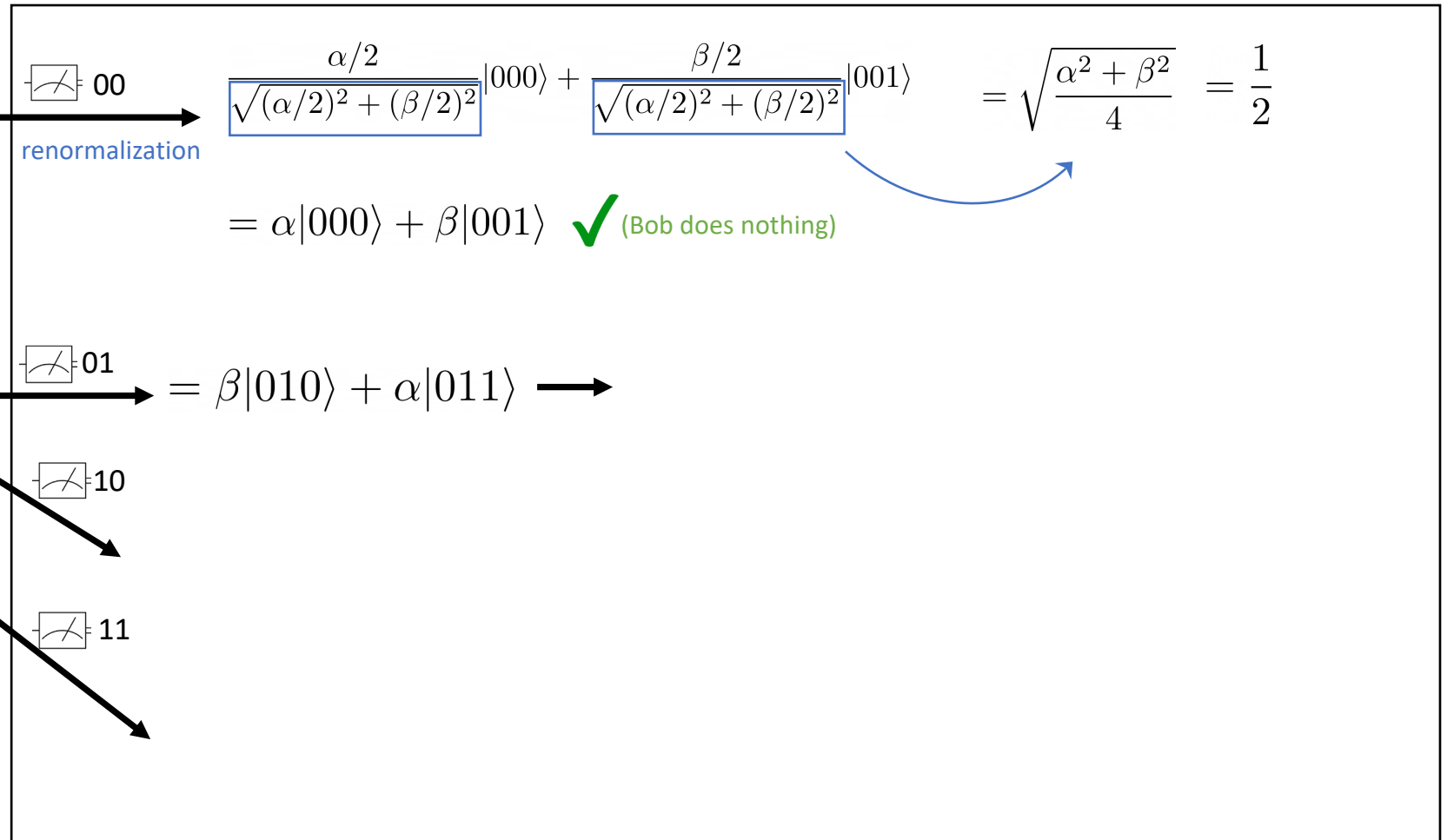
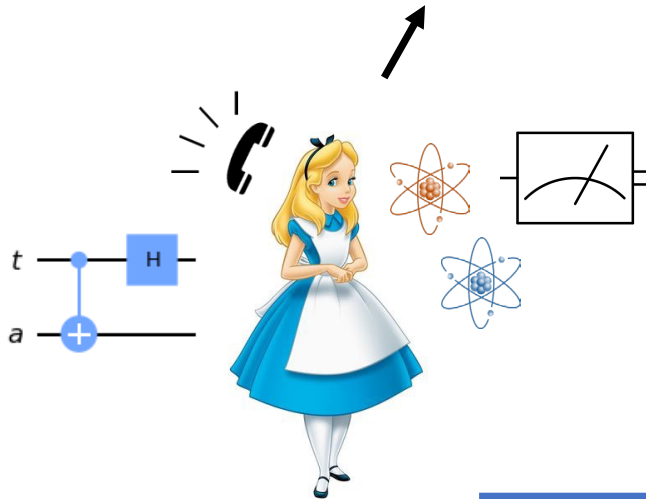
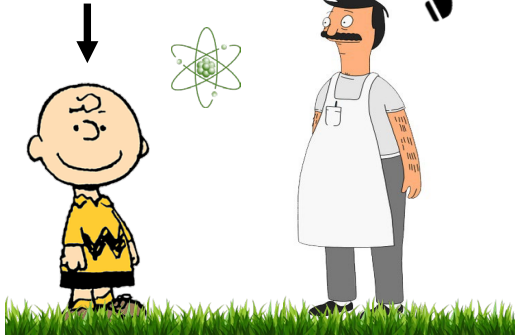


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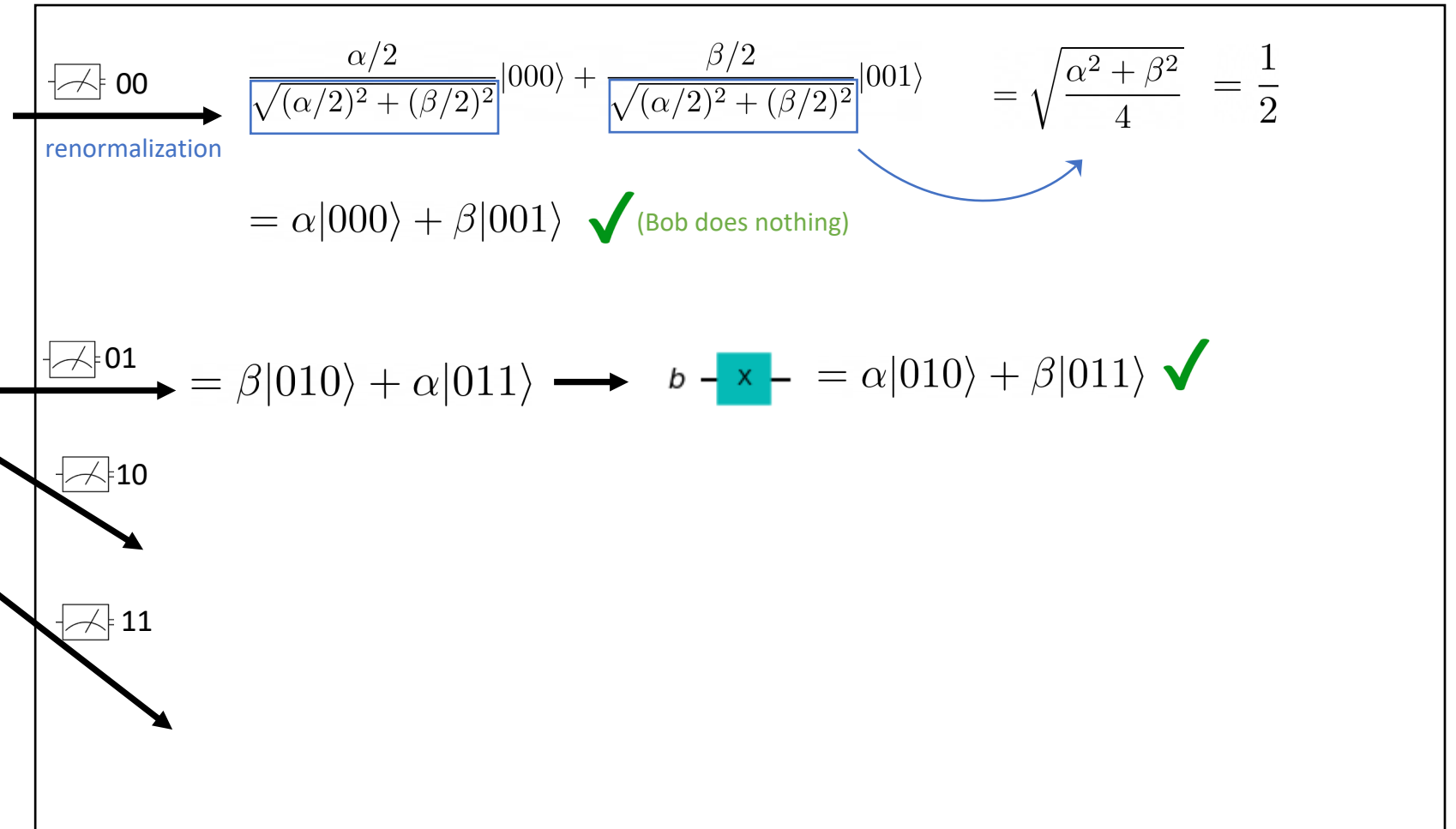
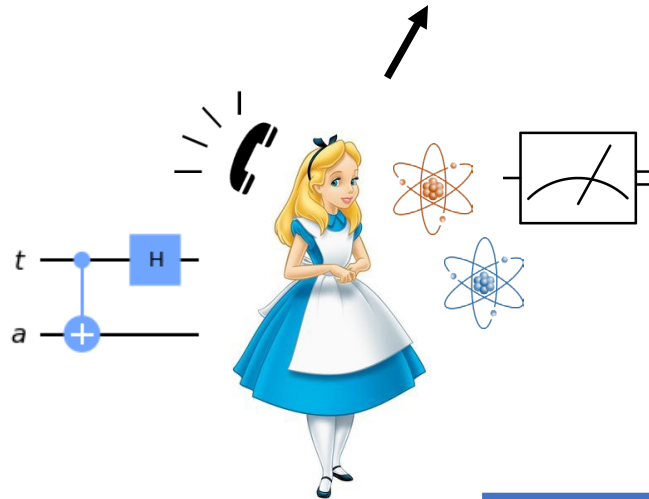
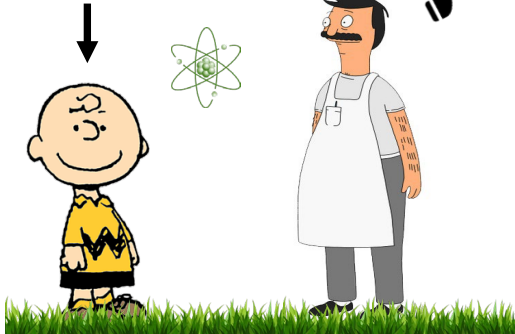


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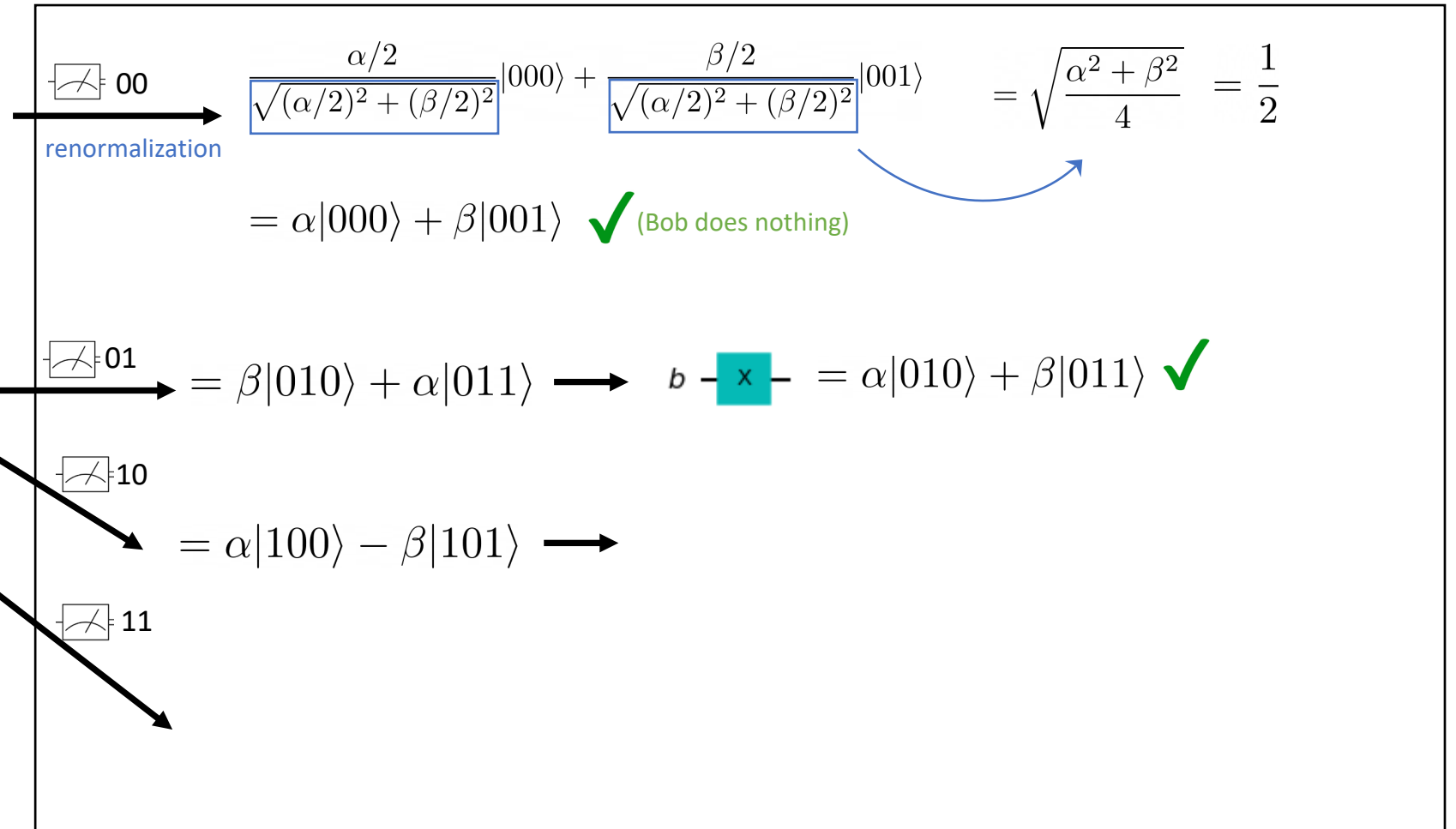
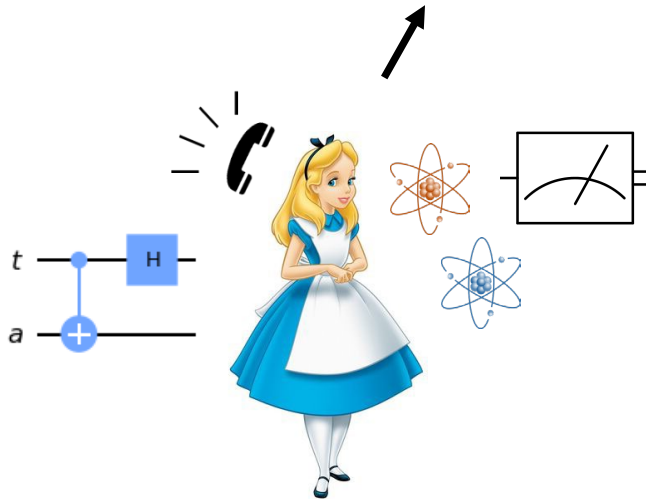
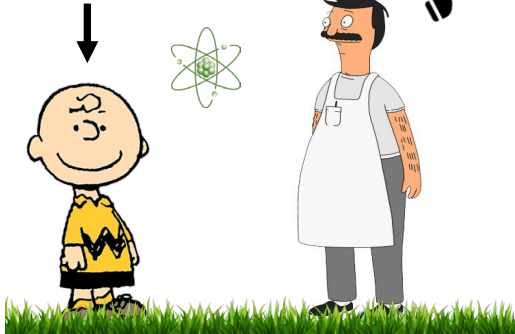


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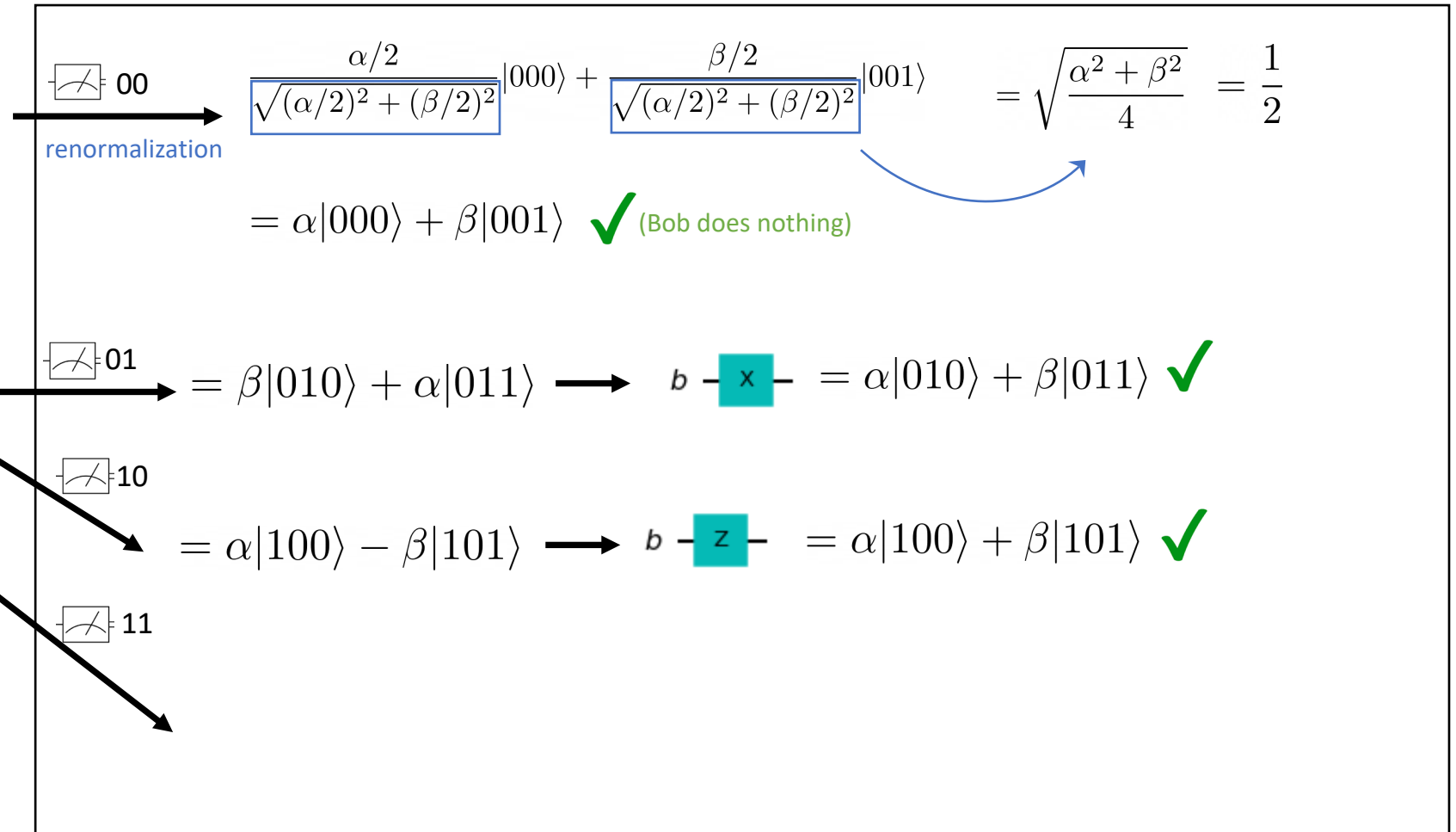
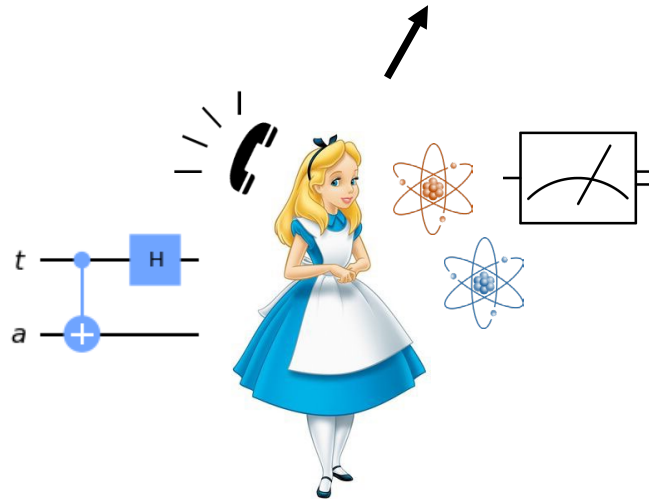
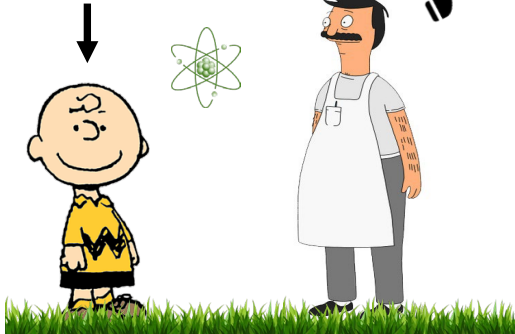


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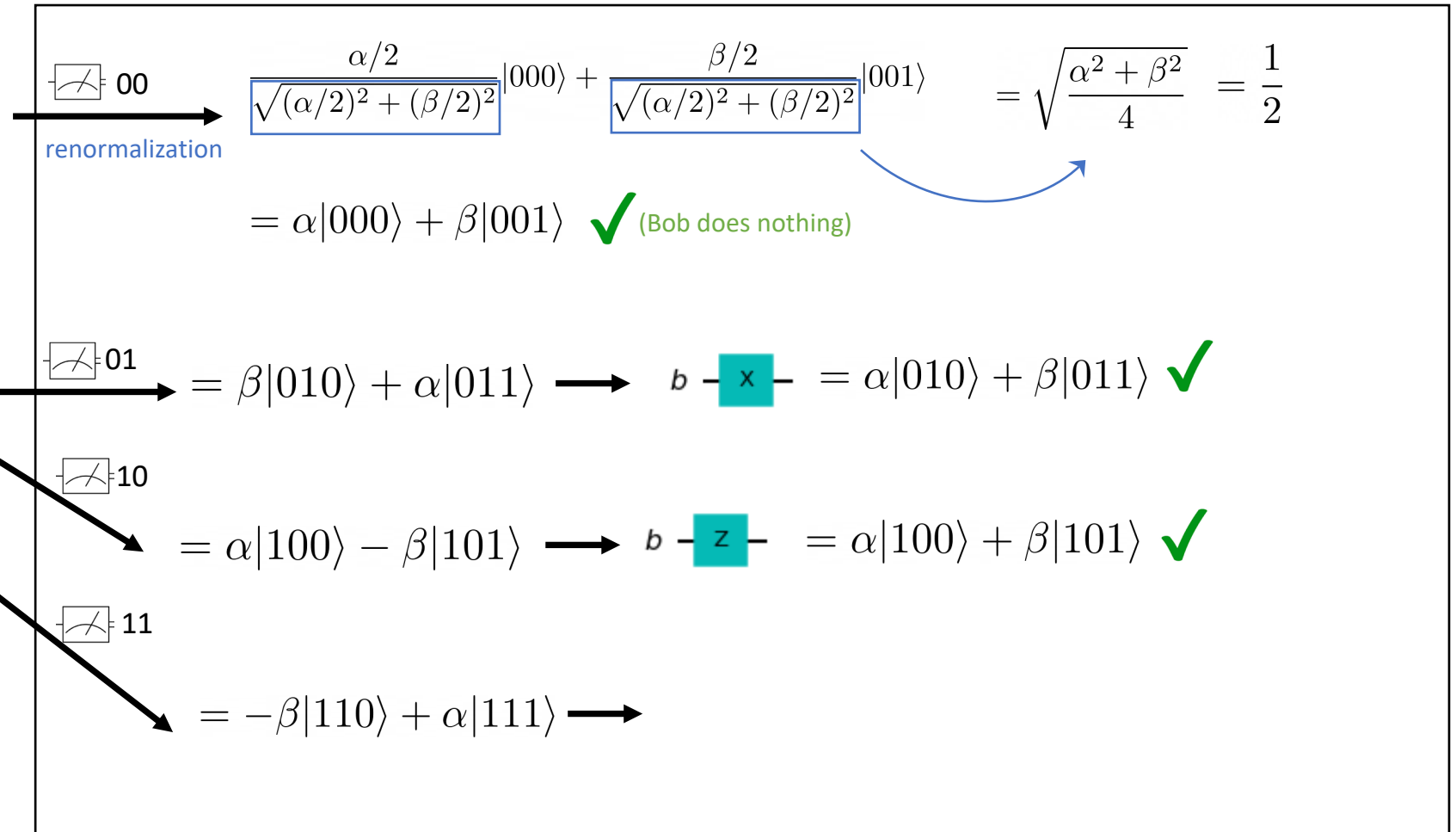
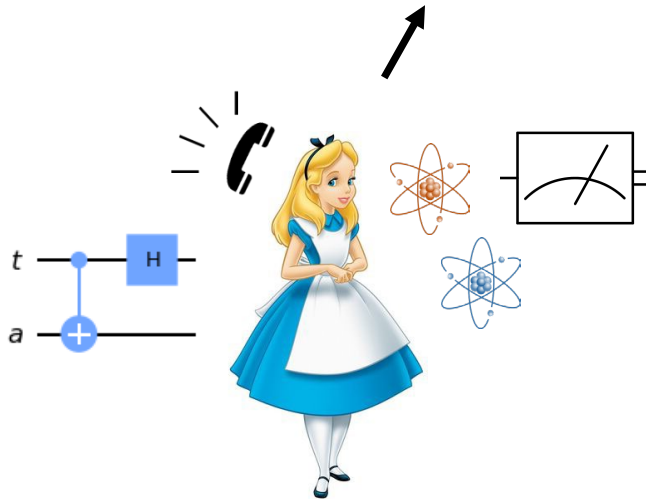
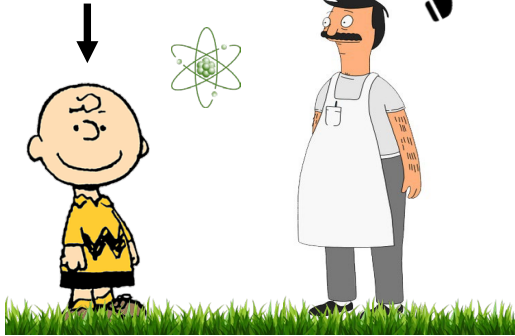


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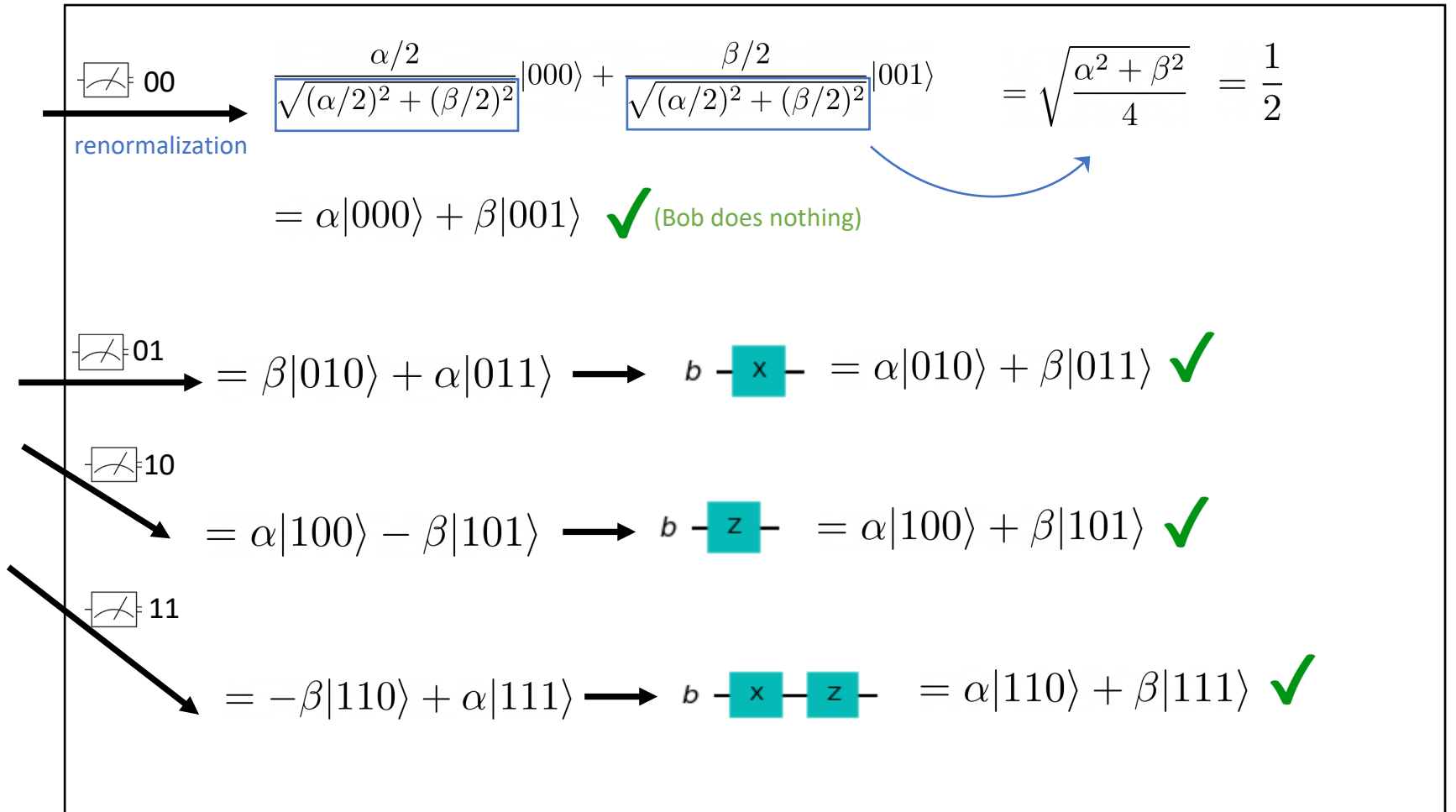
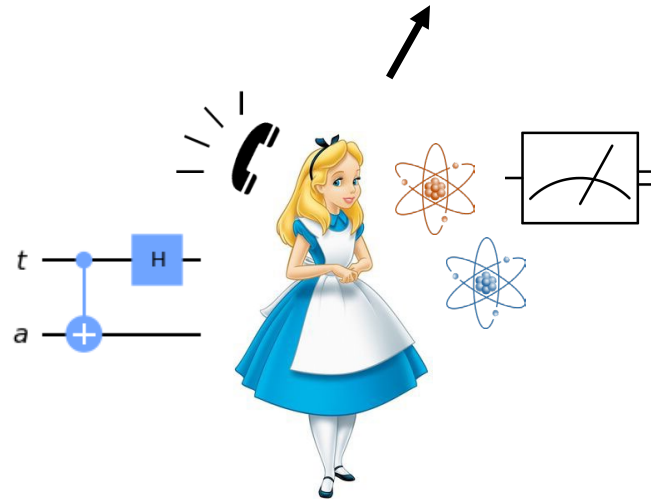
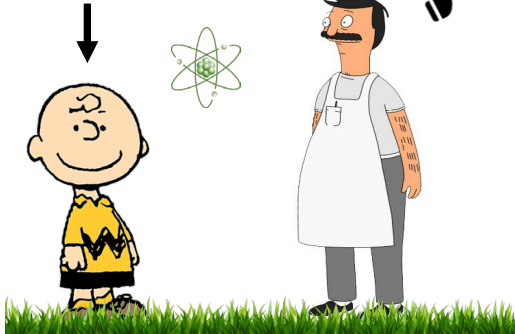


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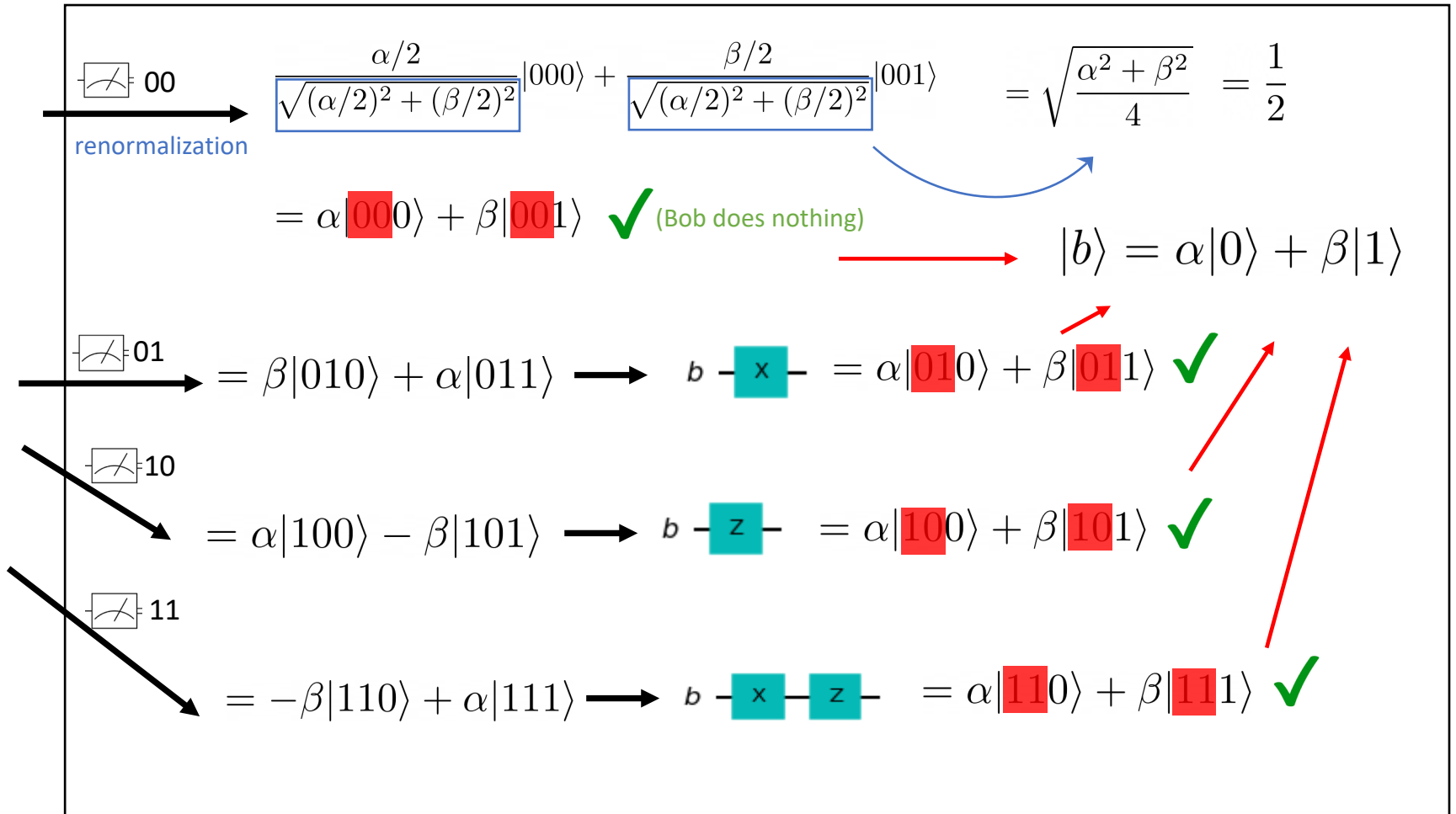
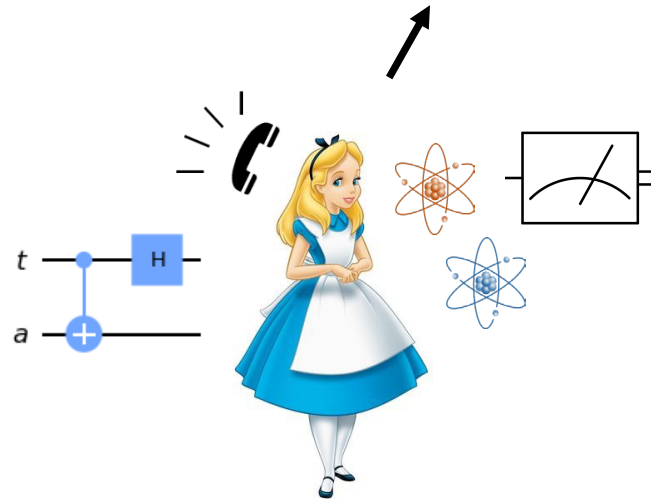
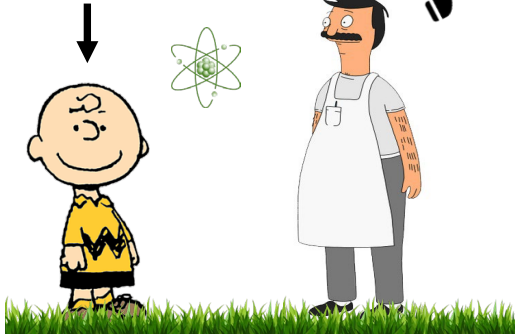


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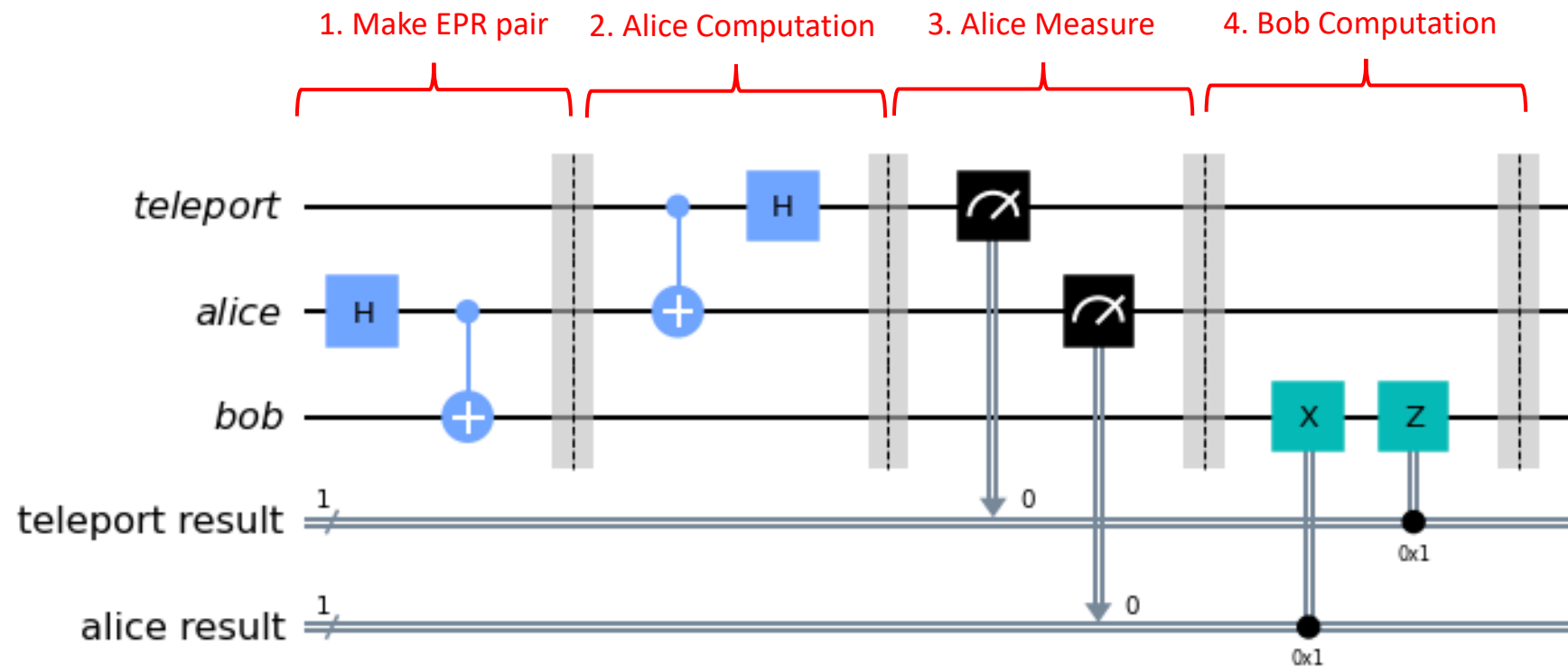
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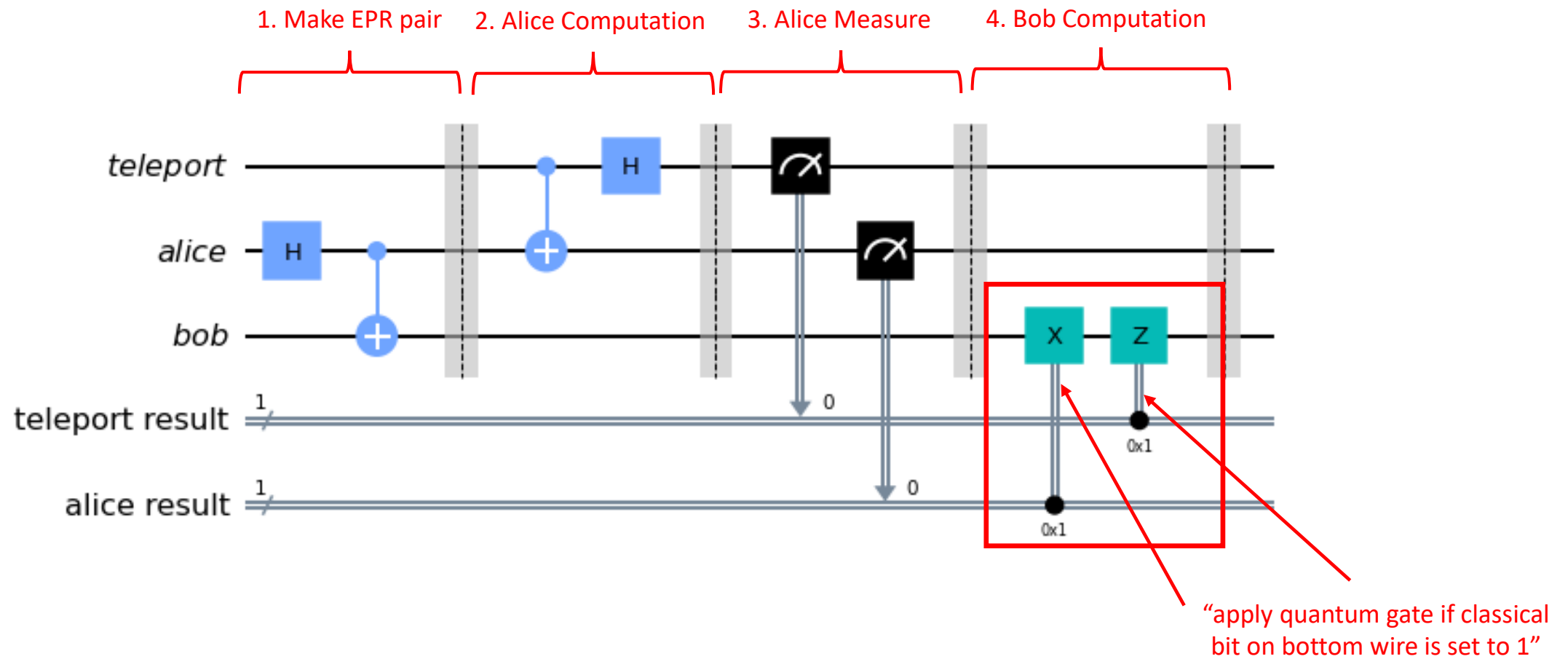
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← quantum state after Alice's computation

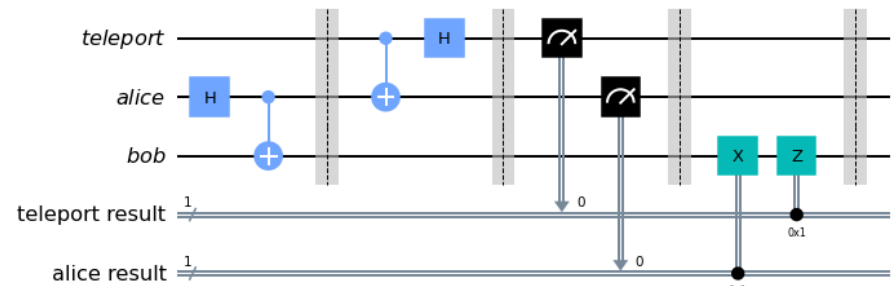
Overall Circuit



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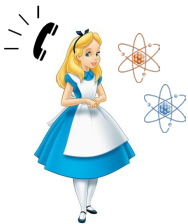
Experiments



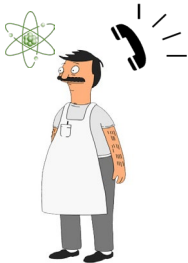
First Proposed Theoretically in 1993 (Jozsa et. al)



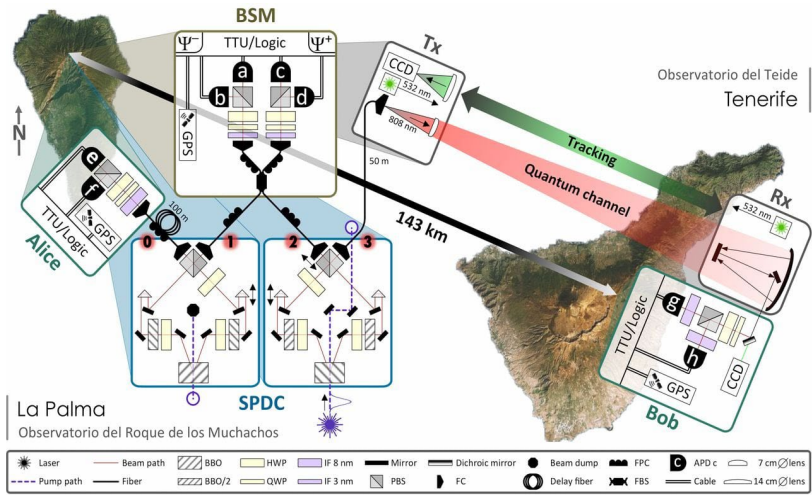
First Experiments
Popescu and Zeilinger Groups 1997



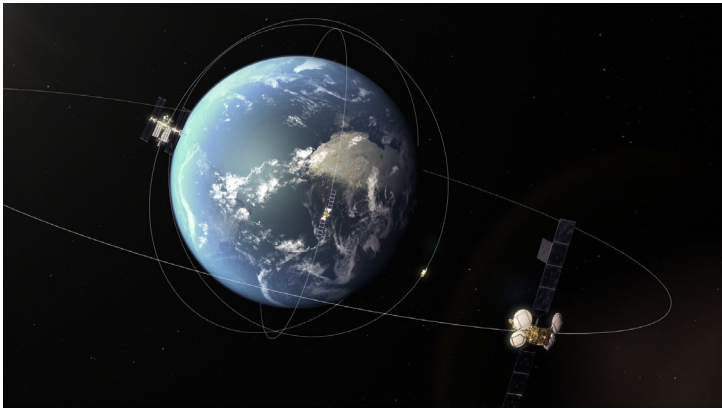
Danube River 2004 (600 meters)



Canary Islands 2015 (143 km)



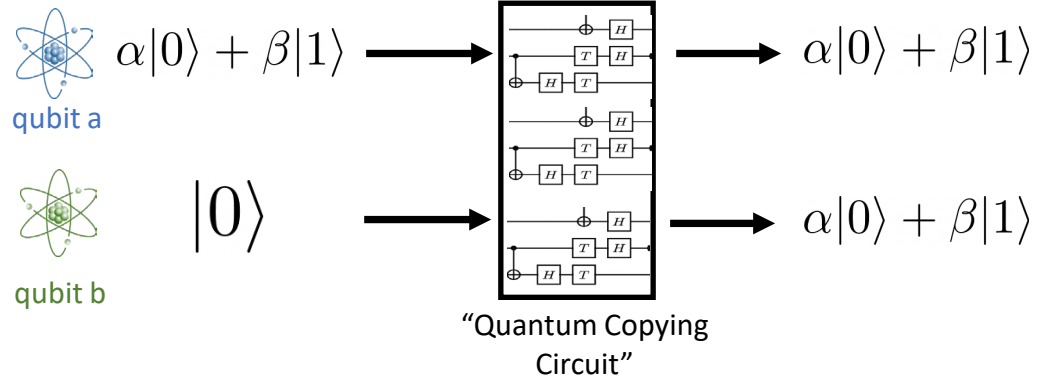
(courtesy of pnas.org)



Earth to Satellite 2017 (500 km)

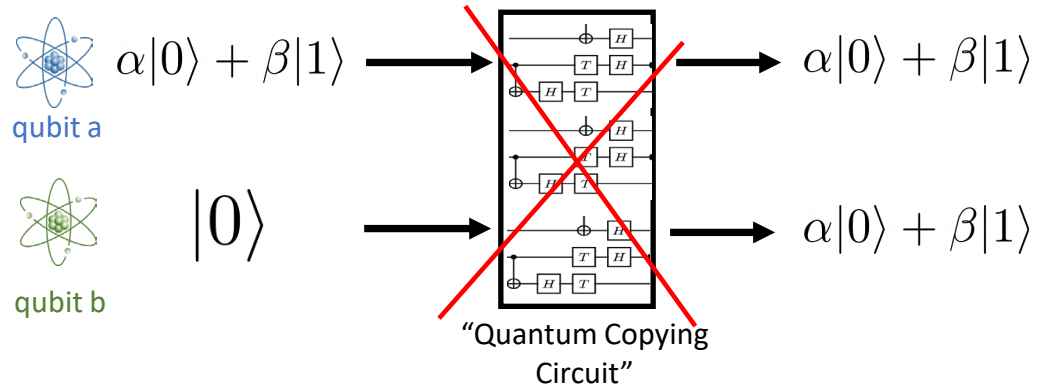
Follow-up: Copying Qubits?

Goal: Copy quantum state of a qubit unto another.



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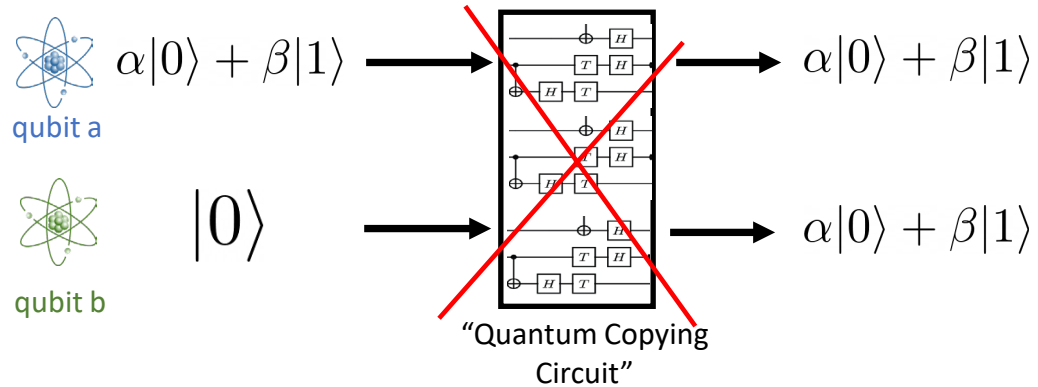


No Cloning Theorem: Impossible to construct a quantum copying circuit (proof page 532 in NC).

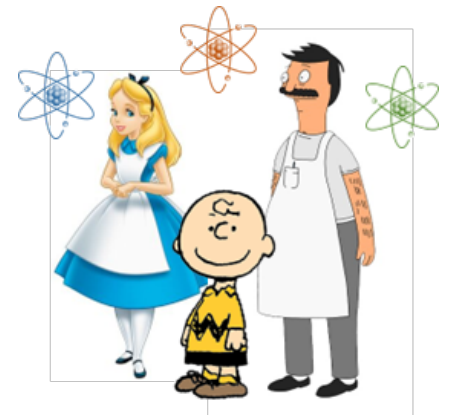
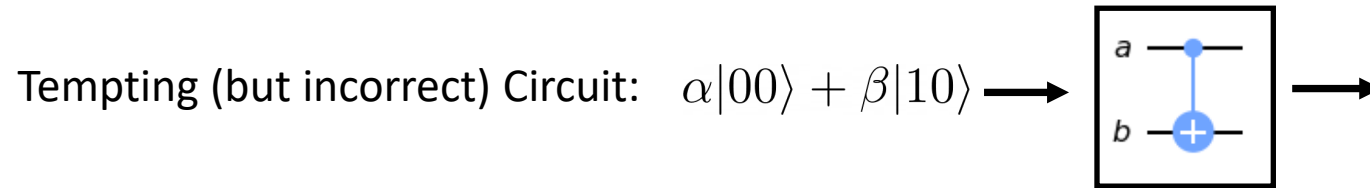


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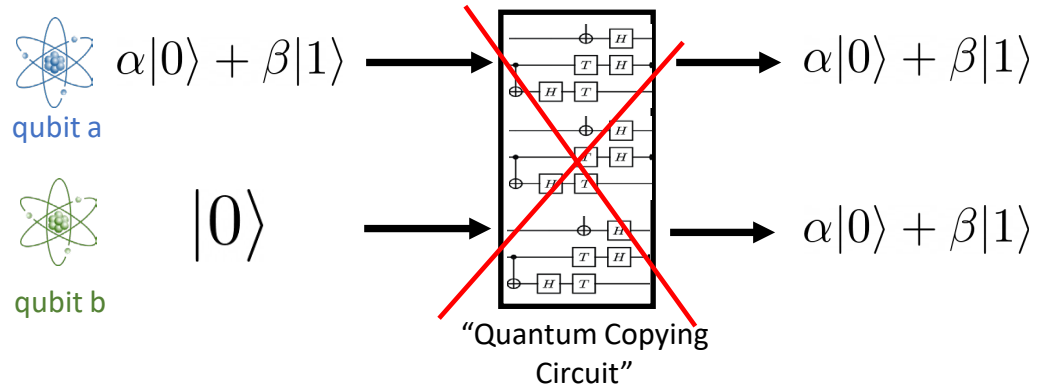


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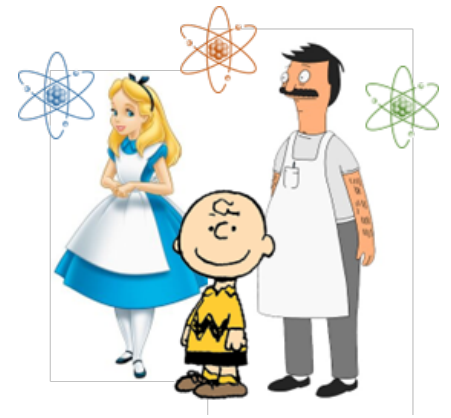
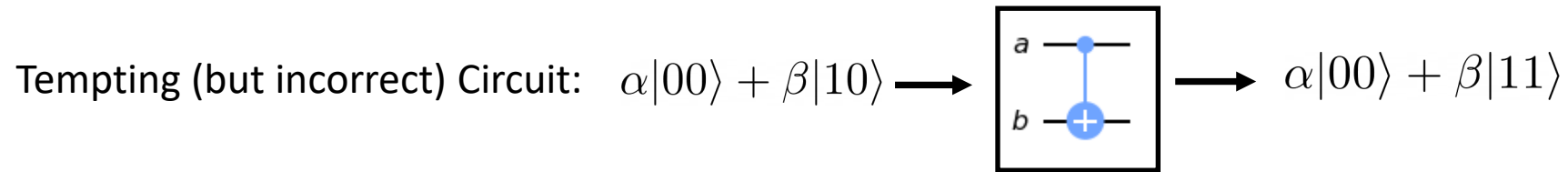


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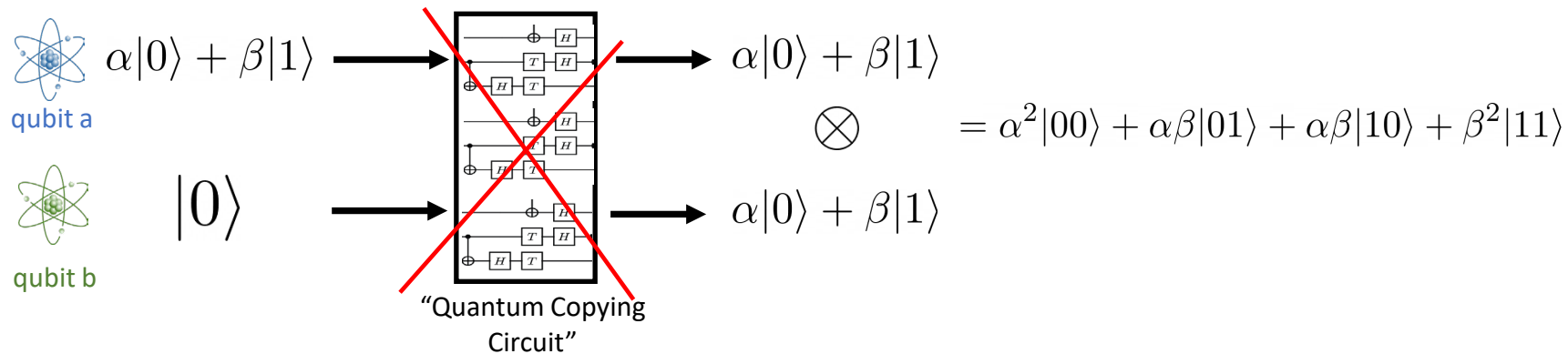


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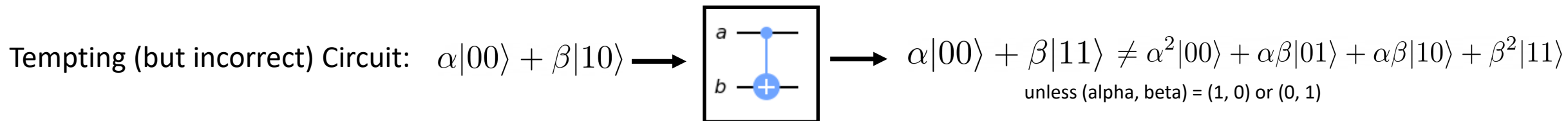


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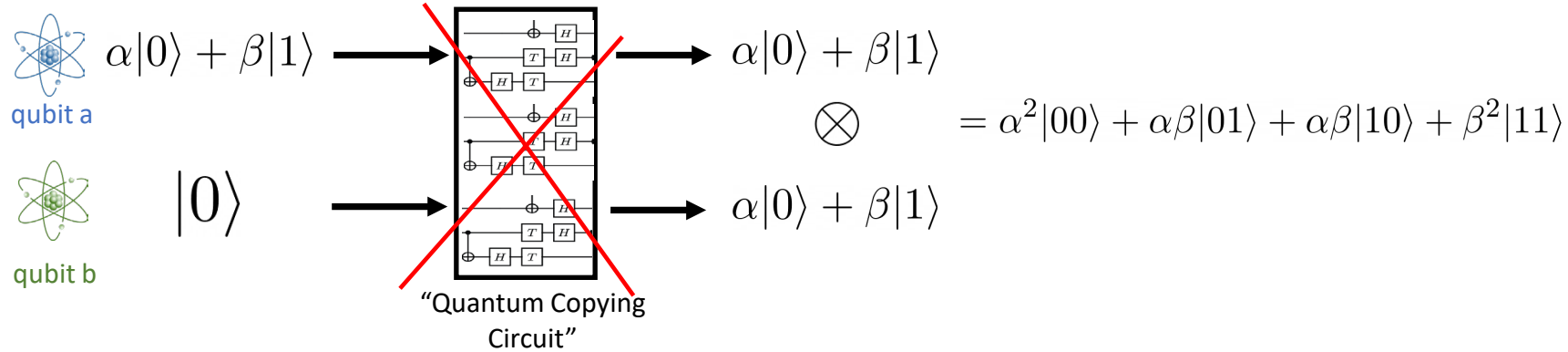


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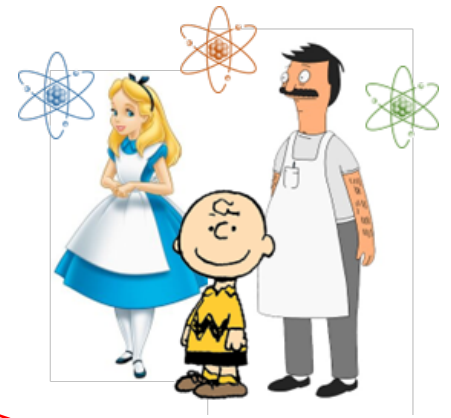
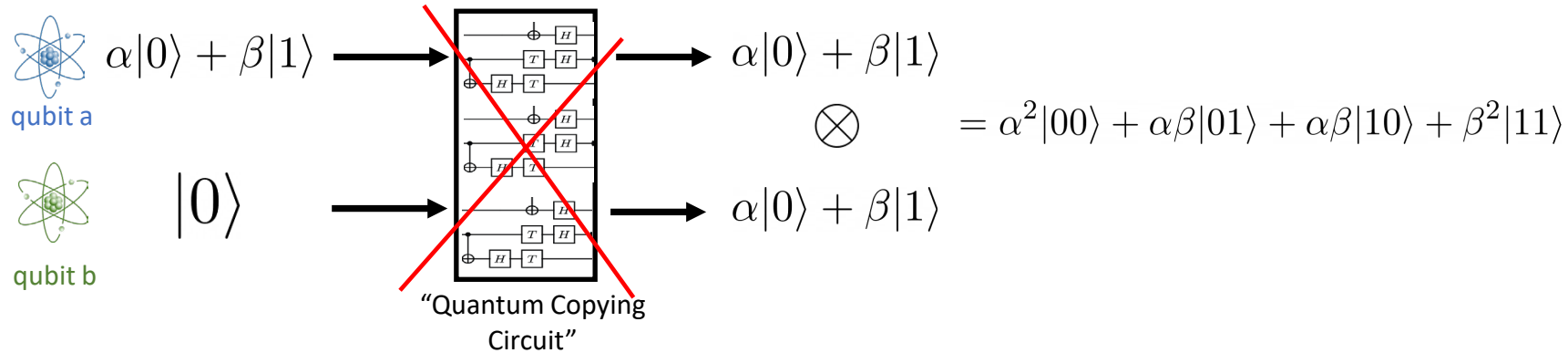
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Tempting (but incorrect) Circuit: $\alpha|00\rangle + \beta|10\rangle \longrightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{c} a \text{ --- } \bullet \\ | \\ b \text{ --- } + \end{array}} \longrightarrow \alpha|00\rangle + \beta|11\rangle \neq \alpha^2|00\rangle + \alpha\beta|01\rangle + \alpha\beta|10\rangle + \beta^2|11\rangle$
 unless (alpha, beta) = (1, 0) or (0, 1)

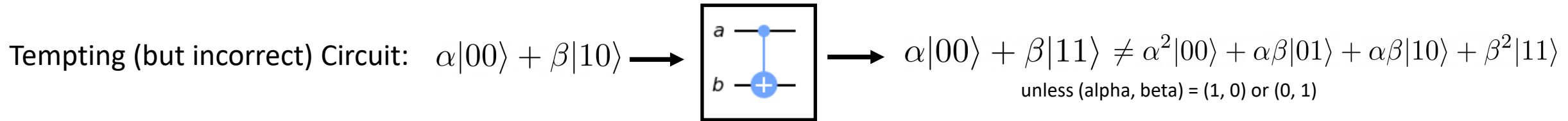
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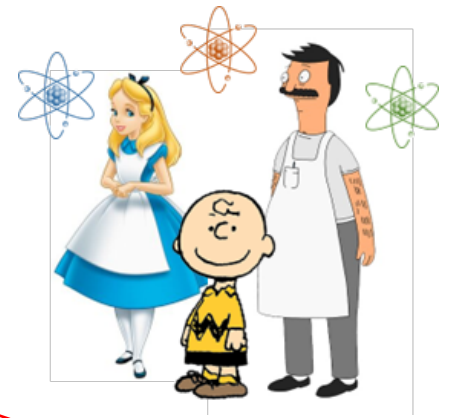
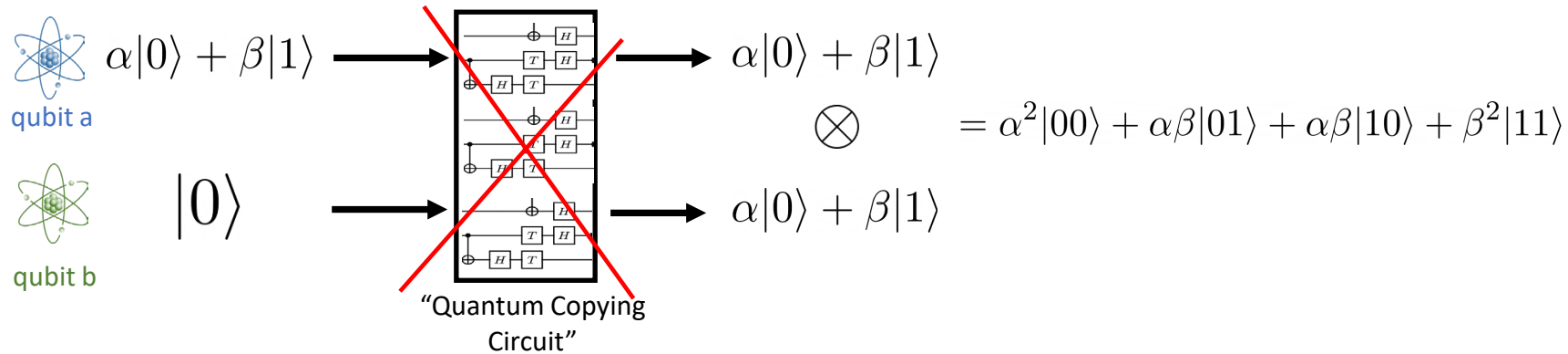


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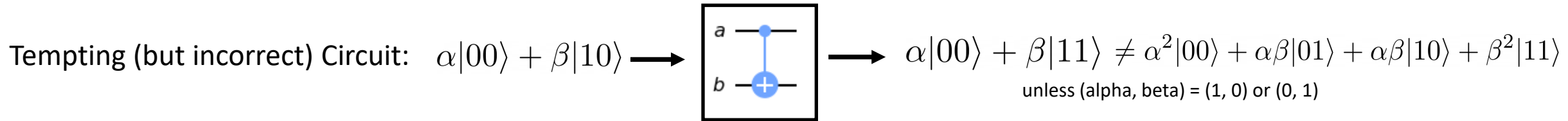
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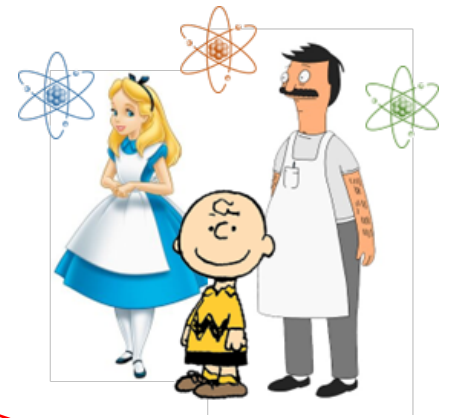
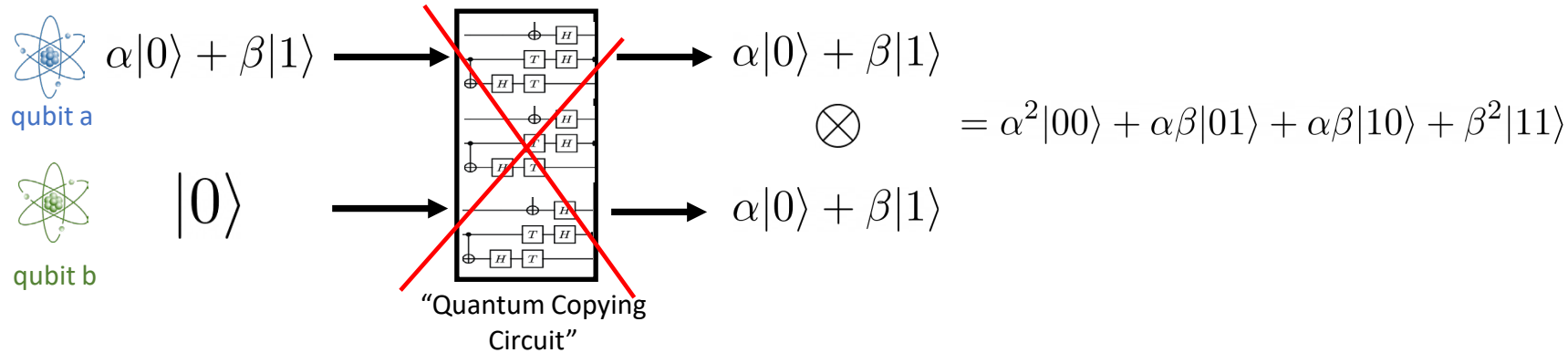
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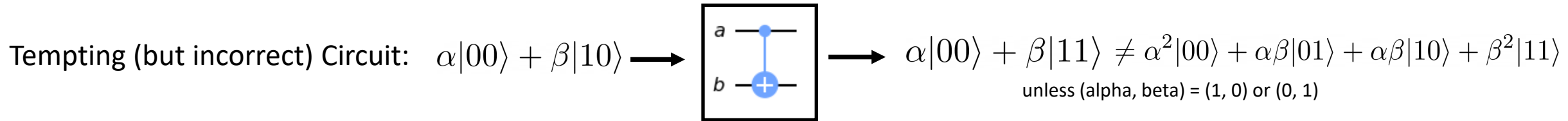
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Alice does need to in some sense "open the envelope" by measuring.

But quantum state of teleportation qubit remains unknown to all parties (Alice, Bob, and Charlie) instead of just Charlie.

Applications of Quantum Teleportation

Applications of Quantum Teleportation

Cryptography

Factoring Integers

Input: integer x .
Output: non-trivial factors of x .

$x = 54 \rightarrow 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27$

Best Classical Algorithm: $O(2^n)$ for n bit numbers

Shor's Quantum Algorithm: $O(\text{poly}(n))$



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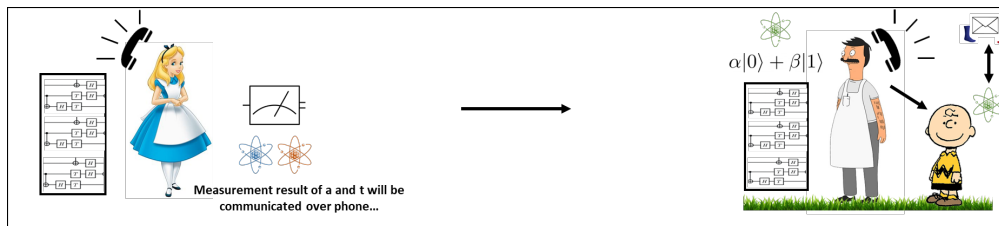
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...but also open new possibilities for encryption schemes that leverage uniquely quantum behavior (e.g., teleportation).



Quantum Key Distribution: Alice can transfer quantum information to Bob/Charlie without ever knowing its state.

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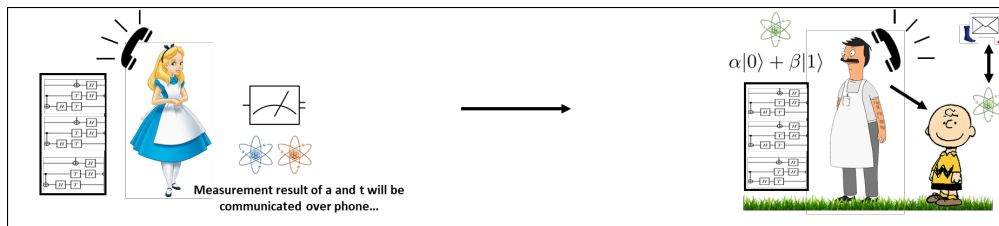
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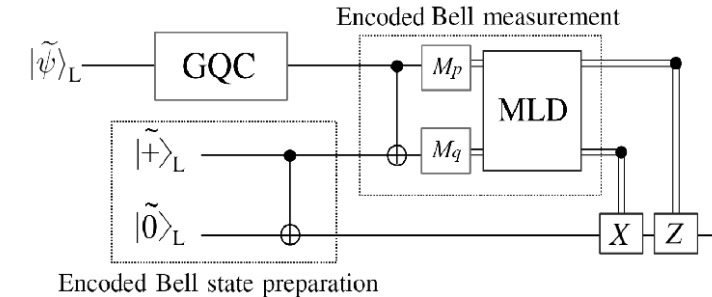
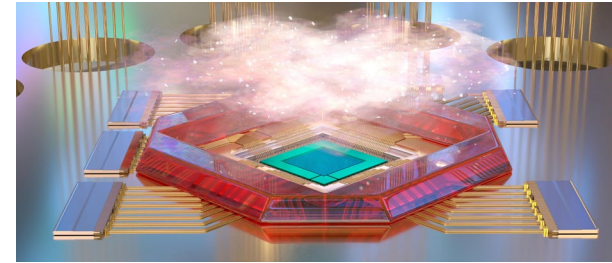
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Quantum Error Correction



Similar circuits can be used to detect whether previous quantum gates did not perform operation correctly.