

两态系统和量子比特

量子比特 Rabi振荡 混合态

双态系统的波函数

- ◆ 二维Hilbert空间是最简单的非平庸空间
- ◆ 基矢

$$|0\rangle$$
, $|1\rangle$

◆ 任意态矢量均可表示为

$$|\psi\rangle = c_0|0\rangle + c_1|1\rangle \sim \psi = \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ 整体常数因子可去除,

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ be^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix}, \quad a, b \in [0,1], \quad a^2 + b^2 = 1$$

◆ 用角度参数表示

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \ e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \qquad \phi \in \left[0, 2\pi\right)$$

把量子态映射到半个球面。赤道线对应同一个物理状态。

◆ 把量子态映射到整个球面,

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \theta \in [0, \pi], \qquad \phi \in [0, 2\pi)$$

Bloch球

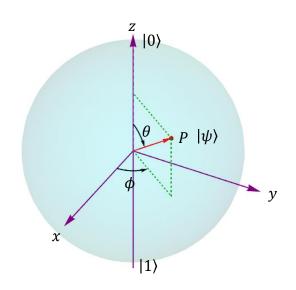
◆ 任意二能级态

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{1+z}{2}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2(1+z)}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\theta \in [0,\pi], \quad \phi \in [0,2\pi), \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

对应到球面上的一个点

- ◆ 相差整体相因子的所有波函数,对应到同一个点,代表同一个物理状态
- ◆ 注意北极点对应态矢|0>, 南极点对应态矢|1>
- ◆ 二能级系统的波函数可以存储信息, 称为一个量子比特(qubit)



量子比特

◆ 经典比特 (bit)

- ①用一个可处于完全2个不同的状态的系统实现
- ②两个状态用二进制数0,1表示
- ③可能的单比特操作(逻辑门): 恒等Id, 非NOT

◆ 量子比特 (qubit)

- ❶用一个2能级体系实现
- ②状态是2维空间的矢量,标准基为

$$|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

任意一个态矢都可以用基矢展开,

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

$$\propto \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\phi} |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

3量子比特的操纵: 么正变换, 单量子比特门

对比

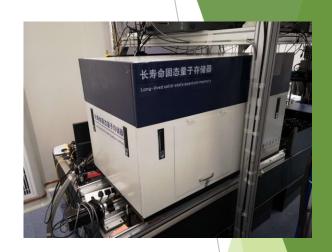
- ◆ 传统的bit只有0,1两种状态
- ◆ 量子比特的状态由连续变化的实参数(θ, φ)描述
- ◆ 单个量子比特可以存储无穷多的信息? 并非完全如此:
 - > 获取单个量子比特的信息, 需要测量
 - ρ 每次测量只能得到1个经典比特的信息, $\sigma_n = +1, -1$
 - > 为了得到α, β, 需要无穷多次测量

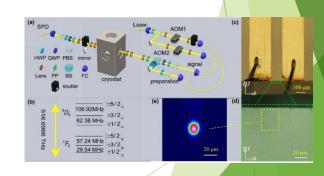
量子比特的实现

- ① 量子点 (quantum dot) 中的电子自旋{|↑⟩, |↓⟩}
- ② 核磁共振 (NMR) 中的核自旋{|↑), |↓)}
- ③ 双阱系统 (double well) 中粒子位置{|left⟩, |right⟩}
- ④ 激光(或微波射频)驱动单原子的态 $\{|E_1\rangle, |E_2\rangle\}$
- 5 超导回路 (superconducting circuit, flux qubit)中的 电流方向{|ひ}, |ひ)}
- ⑥ 光子的偏振{|U⟩, |U⟩}或{|↔⟩, |↑⟩}

量子比特的实现, 需要一个二态系统满足以下条件,

- (1) 系统可以制备在任意指定的态(输入) 例如基态 | 0), 或者一个叠加态
- (2) 可以把系统从一个任意状态,变换到另外一个任意状态(计算) 么正变换,量子逻辑门,用磁场或激光控制系统的演化
- (3) 存在可测物理量,有2个特征值(输出) 例如测量 σ_z ,有两个本征值 ± 1





图片来源:科大新闻网

量子比特的测量

- lacktriangle 如果我们以同样方式制备大量相同的量子态 $|\psi\rangle$,那么量子比特的参数 θ , ϕ 是可测量的
- ♦ 测量三个物理量 σ_x , σ_y , σ_z

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+z}{2} \\ \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2(1+z)}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle \psi | \sigma_x | \psi \rangle = \sin\theta \cos\phi = x$$

$$\langle \psi | \sigma_y | \psi \rangle = \sin\theta \sin\phi = y$$

$$\langle \psi | \sigma_z | \psi \rangle = \cos\theta = z$$

重复多次测量后取平均,可得到x,y,z,即一个量子比特的高精度状态

量子比特的幺正变换

- ◆ 进行量子信息处理需要操纵量子比特
- ◆ 操纵量子比特即对量子态进行变换 $\forall |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}, \quad |\psi\rangle \rightarrow |\psi'\rangle = \widehat{U}|\psi\rangle$
- ◆ 量子力学中的状态变换需要保证几率不变,即态矢的模长不变: $\forall |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$, $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi' | \psi' \rangle$
- ◆ 保矢量模长不变⇔保矢量内积不变 $|\psi\rangle = c_1 |a\rangle + c_2 |b\rangle$ $|\psi\rangle = \langle \psi'|\psi\rangle$ $|\psi\rangle = \langle \psi'|\psi'\rangle$ $|\psi\rangle = \langle \psi'|\psi\rangle$ $|\psi\rangle = \langle \psi\rangle = \langle \psi'|\psi\rangle$ $|\psi\rangle = \langle \psi\rangle = \langle \psi\rangle$ $|\psi\rangle = \langle \psi\rangle =$
- ◆ 复Hilbert空间保内积的变换,是么正变换 $\langle a|b\rangle = \langle a'|b'\rangle = \langle a|\widehat{U}^{\dagger}\widehat{U}|b\rangle \Leftrightarrow \widehat{U}^{\dagger}\widehat{U} = \mathbf{1}$
- ◆ 时间演化算符是么正变换

$$\widehat{U}(t_2, t_1) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\widehat{H}\cdot(t_2 - t_1)}$$

◆ 对单量子比特, 么正变换即Bloch球的转动: 操纵单个量子比特, 等价于三维空间的刚体转动

单量子比特门

♦ Hadamardil

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sigma_x + \sigma_z)$$
$$= ie^{-i\frac{\pi\sigma_x + \sigma_z}{2\sqrt{2}}}$$

◆ 相移门

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\delta} \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\delta}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\delta}{2}} \end{pmatrix} = e^{-i\delta\frac{\sigma_z}{2}} = u_z(\delta)$$

◆ 转动Bloch球,可实现任意量子态:

$$u_{z}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \phi\right) H u_{z}(\theta) |0\rangle$$
$$= e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\phi} |1\rangle\right)$$

◆ 球体的转动,即刚体转动(5○(3)),可用 欧拉转动实现

$$R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R_z(\alpha) R_y(\beta) R_z(\gamma)$$

Arr Bloch球的转动 $R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$, 对应量子态的转动

$$u(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u_z(\alpha)u_{\gamma}(\beta)u_z(\gamma)$$

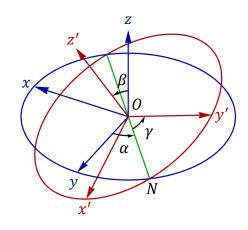
◆ U(2)的分解

$$u \equiv e^{-i\left(\delta\frac{\sigma_0}{2} + \psi_1\frac{\sigma_1}{2} + \psi_2\frac{\sigma_2}{2} + \psi_3\frac{\sigma_3}{2}\right)} \equiv e^{-i\frac{\delta}{2}}u(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$$

除了一个没有物理效应的整体相因子,需要三个参数描述(**\$U(2)**)

Hadamard门+相移门,能实现任意单量子 比特门

$$u \equiv u_z(a)Hu_z(b)Hu_z(c)$$

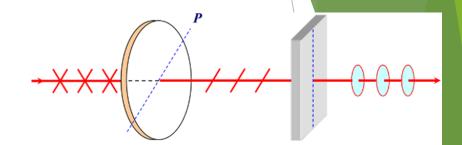


光子偏振态的变换

◆ 光子的偏振态

$$|\leftrightarrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad |\updownarrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $|\psi\rangle = \alpha |\leftrightarrow\rangle + \beta |\updownarrow\rangle$



- ◆ 光子可用于实现量子比特,可用于量子通讯
- ◆ 快轴与x轴夹角为θ的√2波片,琼斯矩阵为

$$P_{\frac{1}{2}}(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ 快轴与x轴夹角为θ的¼波片, 琼斯矩阵为

$$P_{\frac{1}{4}}(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \theta + i\sin^2 \theta & (1-i)\sin \theta \cos \theta \\ (1-i)\sin \theta \cos \theta & \sin^2 \theta + i\cos^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ 量子比特的任意么正变换可分解为

$$u = P_{\frac{1}{2}}(a)P_{\frac{1}{2}}(b)P_{\frac{1}{2}}(c) = \begin{pmatrix} \xi & \eta \\ -\eta^* & \xi^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xi = \{\cos[2(a-b)] + \cos[2(b-c)]\} + i\{\cos 2b - \cos[2(a-b+c)]\}$$

$$\eta = \{-\sin[2(a-b)] - \sin[2(b-c)]\} + i\{\sin 2b - \sin[2(a-b+c)]\}$$

◆ 可见%波片与%波片能实现任意单量子比特门

Rabi振荡: 模型

- ◆ 原子的二能级体系可以作为qubit
- ◆ 可用光场改变原子的状态
- ◆ 系统的哈密顿量

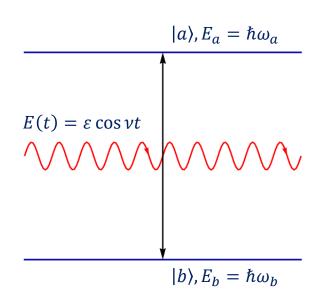
$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{H} &= \widehat{H}_0 + \widehat{H}_1 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} E_a & 0 \\ 0 & E_b \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -g_{ab}E(t) \\ -g_{ab}^*E(t) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} E_a & -g_{ab}E(t) \\ -g_{ab}^*E(t) & E_b \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$g_{ab} = e\langle a|x|b\rangle$$

是电偶极矩阵元, \hat{H}_1 是原子与辐射场的偶极相互作用。

◆ 用单频光场与原子作用, $E(t) = \varepsilon \cos \nu t$



Rabi振荡:相互作用表象的薛定谔方程(一)

◆ 薛定谔方程

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = \widehat{H} \psi$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} c_a(t) \\ c_b(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hbar \omega_a & -g_{ab} E(t) \\ -g_{ab}^* E(t) & \hbar \omega_b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_a(t) \\ c_b(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ 相互作用表象中的薛定谔方程

令

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_a(t) \\ c_b(t) \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a(t)e^{-i\omega_a t} \\ \tilde{c}_b(t)e^{-i\omega_b t} \end{pmatrix}$$

代入薛定谔方程得

$$i\hbar \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\tilde{c}}_a(t)e^{-i\omega_a t} \\ \dot{\tilde{c}}_b(t)e^{-i\omega_b t} \end{pmatrix} + i\hbar \begin{pmatrix} -i\omega_a \tilde{c}_a(t)e^{-i\omega_a t} \\ -i\omega_b \tilde{c}_b(t)e^{-i\omega_b t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hbar\omega_a c_a(t) \\ \hbar\omega_b c_b(t) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -g_{ab}E(t) \\ -g_{ab}^*E(t) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_a(t) \\ c_b(t) \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\omega_a t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\omega_b t} \end{pmatrix} i\hbar \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\tilde{c}}_a(t) \\ \dot{\tilde{c}}_b(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -g_{ab}E(t) \\ -g_{ab}^*E(t) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\omega_a t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\omega_b t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a(t) \\ \tilde{c}_b(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_{a}(t) \\ \tilde{c}_{b}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -g_{ab}E(t)e^{i\omega t} \\ -g_{ab}^{*}E(t)e^{-i\omega t} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_{a}(t) \\ \tilde{c}_{b}(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \omega_{a} - \omega_{b}$$

Rabi振荡:相互作用表象的薛定谔方程(二)

◆ 相互作用表象的薛定谔方程

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_{a}(t) \\ \tilde{c}_{b}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -g_{ab}E(t)e^{i\omega t} \\ -g_{ab}^{*}E(t)e^{-i\omega t} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_{a}(t) \\ \tilde{c}_{b}(t) \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{c}_{a} \\ \dot{c}_{b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i\frac{g_{ab}\varepsilon}{\hbar}\cos\nu t \, e^{i\omega t} \\ i\frac{g_{ab}^{*}\varepsilon}{\hbar}\cos\nu t \, e^{-i\omega t} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_{a} \\ \tilde{c}_{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ 电偶极矩阵元的相位

$$g_{ab} \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} |g_{ab}| e^{-i\phi}$$

◆ 拉比频率

$$\Omega_R \stackrel{ ext{def}}{=} rac{|g_{ab}| arepsilon}{\hbar}$$

◆ 薛定谔方程成为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\tilde{c}}_a \\ \dot{\tilde{c}}_b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i\Omega_R \cos \nu t \, e^{i(\omega t - \phi)} \\ i\Omega_R \cos \nu t \, e^{-i(\omega t - \phi)} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a \\ \tilde{c}_b \end{pmatrix}$$

Rabi振荡: 化简薛定谔方程

◆ 相互作用表象的薛定谔方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\tilde{c}}_a \\ \dot{\tilde{c}}_b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i\Omega_R \cos \nu t \ e^{i(\omega t - \phi)} \\ i\Omega_R \cos \nu t \ e^{-i(\omega t - \phi)} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a \\ \tilde{c}_b \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Lambda(t) \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a \\ \tilde{c}_b \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ 两边对时间求偏导数, 化简得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \ddot{\tilde{c}}_a \\ \ddot{\tilde{c}}_b \end{pmatrix} = \dot{\Lambda} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a \\ \tilde{c}_b \end{pmatrix} + \Lambda \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\tilde{c}}_a \\ \dot{\tilde{c}}_b \end{pmatrix} = \dot{\Lambda} \Lambda^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\tilde{c}}_a \\ \dot{\tilde{c}}_b \end{pmatrix} + \Lambda^2 \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a \\ \tilde{c}_b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} \Lambda^2 &= -\Omega_R^2 \cos^2 vt \, \mathbf{1}_{2\times 2} \\ \Lambda^{-1} &= -\frac{1}{\Omega_R^2 \cos^2 vt} \Lambda = \frac{1}{\Omega_R \cos vt} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -ie^{i(\omega t - \phi)} \\ -ie^{-i(\omega t - \phi)} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \dot{\Lambda} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (-\omega \cos vt - iv \sin vt) \Omega_R e^{i(\omega t - \phi)} \\ (\omega \cos vt - iv \sin vt) \Omega_R e^{-i(\omega t - \phi)} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \dot{\Lambda} \Lambda^{-1} &= \frac{1}{\cos vt} \begin{pmatrix} -v \sin vt + i\omega \cos vt & 0 \\ 0 & -v \sin vt - i\omega \cos vt \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -v \tan vt + i\omega & 0 \\ 0 & -v \tan vt - i\omega \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\tilde{c}}_a = (-\nu \tan \nu t + i\omega)\dot{\tilde{c}}_a - \Omega_R^2 \cos^2 \nu t \,\tilde{c}_a \\ \ddot{\tilde{c}}_b = (-\nu \tan \nu t - i\omega)\dot{\tilde{c}}_b - \Omega_R^2 \cos^2 \nu t \,\tilde{c}_b \end{cases}$$

Rabi振荡: Rotating Wave Approximation

◆ 薛定谔方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\tilde{c}}_a \\ \dot{\tilde{c}}_b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i\Omega_R \cos \nu t \, e^{i(\omega t - \phi)} \\ i\Omega_R \cos \nu t \, e^{-i(\omega t - \phi)} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a \\ \tilde{c}_b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\tilde{c}}_a \\ \dot{\tilde{c}}_b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{i}{2}\Omega_R \left(e^{i[(\omega + \nu)t - \phi]} + e^{i[(\omega - \nu)t - \phi]} \right) \\ \frac{i}{2}\Omega_R \left(e^{-i[(\omega + \nu)t - \phi]} + e^{-i[(\omega - \nu)t - \phi]} \right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a \\ \tilde{c}_b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\tilde{c}}_a \\ \dot{\tilde{c}}_b \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a \\ \tilde{c}_b \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \Lambda \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} i \frac{\Omega_R}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{i[(\omega - \nu)t - \phi]} \\ e^{-i[(\omega - \nu)t - \phi]} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

◆ 求导得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \ddot{c}_a \\ \ddot{c}_b \end{pmatrix} = \dot{\Lambda} \Lambda^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{c}_a \\ \dot{c}_b \end{pmatrix} + \Lambda^2 \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a \\ \tilde{c}_b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda^2 = -\frac{\Omega_R^2}{4} \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2}, \qquad \Lambda^{-1} = -i \frac{2}{\Omega_R} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{i[(\omega - \nu)t - \phi]} \\ e^{-i[(\omega - \nu)t - \phi]} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\Lambda} = (\omega - \nu) \frac{\Omega_R}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -e^{i[(\omega - \nu)t - \phi]} \\ e^{-i[(\omega - \nu)t - \phi]} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\Lambda} \Lambda^{-1} = -i(\omega - \nu) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \ddot{c}_a \\ \ddot{c}_b \end{pmatrix} = i(\omega - \nu) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{c}_a \\ \dot{c}_b \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} \Omega_R^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a \\ \tilde{c}_b \end{pmatrix}$$

Rabi振荡: 旋转波近似解

◆ 微分方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} \ddot{c}_a \\ \ddot{c}_b \end{pmatrix} = i(\omega - \nu) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{c}_a \\ \dot{c}_b \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} \Omega_R^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{c}_a \\ \tilde{c}_b \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \begin{cases} \ddot{c}_a = i(\omega - \nu) \dot{c}_a - \frac{1}{4} \Omega_R^2 \tilde{c}_a \\ \ddot{c}_b = -i(\omega - \nu) \dot{c}_b - \frac{1}{4} \Omega_R^2 \tilde{c}_b \end{cases}$$

◆ 特征方程

$$\lambda^{2} - i(\omega - \nu)\lambda + \frac{1}{4}\Omega_{R}^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left[i(\omega - \nu) \pm \sqrt{-(\omega - \nu)^{2} - \Omega_{R}^{2}} \right] = \frac{i}{2} \left[(\omega - \nu) \pm \Omega \right]$$

$$\lambda^{2} + i(\omega - \nu)\lambda + \frac{1}{4}\Omega_{R}^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left[-i(\omega - \nu) \pm \sqrt{-(\omega - \nu)^{2} - \Omega_{R}^{2}} \right] = \frac{i}{2} \left[-(\omega - \nu) \pm \Omega \right]$$

$$\Omega \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sqrt{(\omega - \nu)^{2} + \Omega_{R}^{2}} = \sqrt{(\omega - \nu)^{2} + \frac{|g_{ab}|^{2} \varepsilon^{2}}{\hbar^{2}}}$$

◆ 所以微分方程的通解是

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_a(t) = \left(a_1 e^{\frac{i}{2}\Omega t} + a_2 e^{-\frac{i}{2}\Omega t}\right) e^{\frac{i}{2}(\omega - \nu)t} \\ \tilde{c}_b(t) = \left(b_1 e^{\frac{i}{2}\Omega t} + b_2 e^{-\frac{i}{2}\Omega t}\right) e^{-\frac{i}{2}(\omega - \nu)t} \end{cases}$$

◆ 用初值确定积分常数。得

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_a(t) = \left\{ \left[\cos \frac{\Omega t}{2} - i \frac{\omega - \nu}{\Omega} \sin \frac{\Omega t}{2} \right] \tilde{c}_a(0) + \left[i \frac{\Omega_R}{\Omega} e^{-i\phi} \sin \frac{\Omega t}{2} \right] \tilde{c}_b(0) \right\} e^{\frac{i}{2}(\omega - \nu)t} \\ \tilde{c}_b(t) = \left\{ \left[i \frac{\Omega_R}{\Omega} e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\Omega t}{2} \right] \tilde{c}_a(0) + \left[\cos \frac{\Omega t}{2} + i \frac{\omega - \nu}{\Omega} \sin \frac{\Omega t}{2} \right] \tilde{c}_b(0) \right\} e^{-\frac{i}{2}(\omega - \nu)t} \end{cases}$$

Rabi振荡: 布居反转

◆ 如果取初条件是

$$\tilde{c}_{a}(0) = 1, \quad \tilde{c}_{b}(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_{a}(t) = \left(\cos\frac{\Omega t}{2} - i\frac{\omega - \nu}{\Omega}\sin\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right)e^{\frac{i}{2}(\omega - \nu)t} \\ \tilde{c}_{b}(t) = i\frac{\Omega_{R}}{\Omega}e^{i\phi}\sin\frac{\Omega t}{2}e^{-\frac{i}{2}(\omega - \nu)t} \end{cases}$$

◆ 则处于两个能级的概率分别是

$$P_{a}(t) = |c_{a}|^{2} = |\tilde{c}_{a}|^{2} = \cos^{2}\frac{\Omega t}{2} + \frac{(\omega - \nu)^{2}}{\Omega^{2}}\sin^{2}\frac{\Omega t}{2}$$

$$P_{b}(t) = |c_{b}|^{2} = |\tilde{c}_{b}|^{2} = \frac{\Omega_{R}^{2}}{\Omega^{2}}\sin^{2}\frac{\Omega t}{2}$$

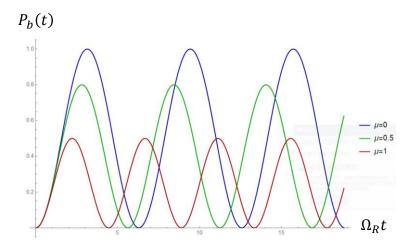
$$P_{b} = \frac{1}{1 + \mu^{2}}\sin^{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1 + \mu^{2}}}{2}\Omega_{R}t\right), \qquad \mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\omega - \nu}{\Omega_{R}}$$

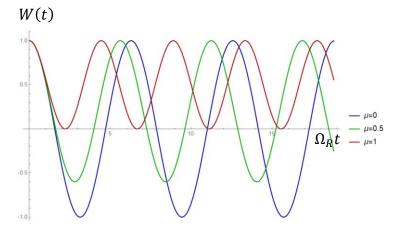
◆ 布居反转数

$$W(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P_a(t) - P_b(t) = \cos^2 \frac{\Omega t}{2} + \frac{(\omega - \nu)^2 - \Omega_R^2}{\Omega^2} \sin^2 \frac{\Omega t}{2}$$

共振时ω=ν,布居反转数是

$$W(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P_a(t) - P_b(t) = \cos^2 \frac{\Omega_R t}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\Omega_R t}{2} = \cos \Omega_R t$$





混合态和密度矩阵

- \bullet 确定性的系统用态矢量 $|\psi\rangle$ 描述, 称为纯态(pure state)
- ◆ 当信息不完全时(子系统、热学过程),只有概率性的描述,称为混合态 (mixed state)

$$\{p_1, |\psi_1\rangle; p_2, |\psi_2\rangle; \cdots\}, \qquad \sum_j p_j = 1$$

◆ 混合态下物理量的期望值

$$\langle A \rangle = \sum_{j} p_{j} \langle \psi_{j} | \hat{A} | \psi_{j} \rangle = \sum_{j} p_{j} \operatorname{Tr}(|\psi_{j}\rangle \langle \psi_{j} | \hat{A}) = \operatorname{Tr}\left[\left(\sum_{j} p_{j} |\psi_{j}\rangle \langle \psi_{j}|\right) \hat{A}\right]$$

◆ 密度矩阵 (density matrix)

$$\hat{
ho} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{j} p_{j} |\psi_{j}\rangle\langle\psi_{j}|$$

$$\langle A \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{
ho}\hat{A})$$

◆ 纯态的密度矩阵

$$\hat{\rho} = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$$
 $\langle A \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}\hat{A}) = \langle\psi|\hat{A}|\psi\rangle$

◆ 纯态和混态都可以用密度矩阵描述

密度矩阵的性质

◆ 厄米

$$\hat{\rho} = \sum_{j} p_{j} |\psi_{j}\rangle\langle\psi_{j}| \Rightarrow \hat{\rho}^{\dagger} = \hat{\rho}$$

◆ 半正定

$$\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{H}, \langle \varphi | \hat{\rho} | \varphi \rangle = \sum_{j} p_{j} \langle \varphi | \psi_{j} \rangle \langle \psi_{j} | \varphi \rangle = \sum_{j} p_{j} |\langle \varphi | \psi_{j} \rangle|^{2} \geq 0$$

$$\operatorname{Tr} \widehat{\rho} = \operatorname{Tr} \left(\sum_{j} p_{j} |\psi_{j}\rangle \langle \psi_{j}| \right) = \sum_{j} p_{j} \langle \psi_{j} | \psi_{j} \rangle = \sum_{j} p_{j} = 1$$

- ◆ 特征值
 - **①**厄米⇒特征值 $\{\lambda_k | k = 1,2,3,\cdots\}$ 是实数
 - ②半正定 $\Rightarrow \lambda_k \geq 0, k = 1,2,3,\cdots$
 - ③迹为1 \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots = 1$

◆ 特征矢

$$|k\rangle = \lambda_k |k\rangle, \qquad k = 1,2,3,\cdots$$

- ①正交归一: $\langle j|k\rangle = \delta_{jk}$
- ②完备: $\sum_{k} |k\rangle\langle k| = 1$
- 3密度矩阵的谱分解:

$$\widehat{\rho} = \sum_{n} \lambda_n |n\rangle\langle n|$$

◆ 纯态的密度矩阵是投影矩阵 $\rho = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \Rightarrow \rho^2 = \rho$

混态的密度矩阵不是投影矩阵

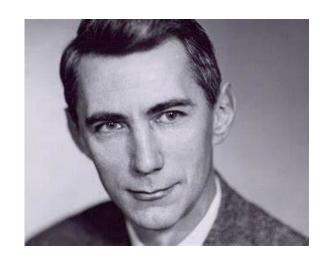
$$\hat{\rho}^2 = \sum_{j,k} \lambda_j \lambda_k |j\rangle \langle j|k\rangle \langle k| = \sum_{j,k} \lambda_j \lambda_k \delta_{jk} |j\rangle \langle k| = \sum_j \lambda_j^2 |j\rangle \langle j|$$
$$\operatorname{Tr} \hat{\rho}^2 = \sum_j \lambda_j^2 \le 1$$

等号仅在纯态成立。

混合态的熵

♦ 经典统计的Shannon entropy

$$S = -\sum_{j} p_{j} \log p_{j}$$



◆ 量子统计的von Neumann entropy

$$S = -\operatorname{Tr}(\hat{\rho}\log\hat{\rho})$$
$$= -\sum_{j} \lambda_{j}\log\lambda_{j}$$



密度矩阵的演化

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = \sum_{j} p_{j} \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dt} | \psi_{j} \rangle \right) \langle \psi_{j} | + | \psi_{j} \rangle \left(\frac{d}{dt} \langle \psi_{j} | \right) \right\}
= \sum_{j} p_{j} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{i\hbar} \widehat{H} | \psi_{j} \rangle \right) \langle \psi_{j} | + | \psi_{j} \rangle \left(\frac{1}{-i\hbar} \langle \psi_{j} | \widehat{H} \right) \right\}
= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \sum_{j} p_{j} \left\{ \widehat{H} | \psi_{j} \rangle \langle \psi_{j} | - | \psi_{j} \rangle \langle \psi_{j} | \widehat{H} \right\} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} (\widehat{H} \rho - \rho \widehat{H})$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = -\frac{1}{i\hbar} \left[\rho, \widehat{H} \right]$$

例: 子系统的密度矩阵

◆ 设封闭的复合系统A+B是纯态,

$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle + |10\rangle)$$

$$\hat{\rho}_{AB} = |\psi\rangle_{ABAB}\langle\psi| = \frac{1}{2}|01\rangle\langle01| + \frac{1}{2}|01\rangle\langle10| + \frac{1}{2}|10\rangle\langle01| + \frac{1}{2}|10\rangle\langle10|$$

◆ 子系统A的可观测量Q,期望值是

$$\begin{split} \widehat{Q} &= \widehat{Q}_A \otimes \widehat{I}_B \\ \langle Q \rangle &= \mathrm{Tr} \big(\rho_{AB} \widehat{Q} \big) = \frac{1}{2} \langle 0 | \widehat{Q}_A | 0 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle 1 | \widehat{Q}_A | 1 \rangle \\ &= \mathrm{Tr} \left(\frac{1}{2} | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \widehat{Q}_A + \frac{1}{2} | 1 \rangle \langle 1 | \widehat{Q}_A \right) \end{split}$$

◆ 因此子系统A的约化密度矩阵是

$$\hat{\rho}_A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle\langle 1|$$
$$\langle Q_A \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}_A \hat{Q}_A)$$

◆ 定义偏迹(partial trace)

$$X = \left(X_{j,k;j',k'}\right)$$

$$Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \operatorname{Tr}_B(X), \qquad Y_{jj'} \equiv \sum_k X_{j,k;j',k}$$

◆ 子系统与总系统密度矩阵的关系:

$$\hat{\rho}_A = \operatorname{Tr}_B(\hat{\rho}_{AB})$$

◆ 可判断子系统是混合态:

$$\hat{\rho}_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \hat{\rho}_A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \neq \hat{\rho}_A$$

二维混合态密度矩阵

◆ 二维Hilbert空间的矩阵展开

$$\rho \equiv c_0 \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} + c_1 \sigma_1 + c_2 \sigma_2 + c_3 \sigma_3, \qquad c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{C}$$

◆ 厄米

$$\rho^{\dagger} = \rho
c_0 \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} + c_1 \sigma_1 + c_2 \sigma_2 + c_3 \sigma_3 = c_0^* \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} + c_1^* \sigma_1 + c_2^* \sigma_2 + c_3^* \sigma_3
\Rightarrow c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

◆ 迹1

Tr
$$\rho = 2c_0 = 1 \Rightarrow c_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{1}_{2\times 2} + \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma})$$

 $Tr \rho^2 \le 1$

$$\rho^{2} = \frac{1}{4} (\mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} + \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma})^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \{ (1 + \vec{p}^{2}) \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} + 2\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \}$$
$$\operatorname{Tr} \rho^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \vec{p}^{2}) \le 1 \Rightarrow \vec{p}^{2} \le 1$$

◆ 所以混合态的密度矩阵是

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} + p\vec{n} \cdot \vec{\sigma})$$
$$|\vec{n}| = 1, \qquad 0 \le p \le 1$$

混合态量子比特和Bloch球

◆ 纯态

$$\rho^{2} = \rho$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} \{ (1 + \vec{p}^{2}) \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} + 2\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} + p\vec{n} \cdot \vec{\sigma})$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 1$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} + \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\sigma})$$

◆ 纯态量子比特

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{1+z}{2}} \\ \frac{x+iy}{\sqrt{2(1+z)}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+z}{2} & \frac{1}{2}(x-iy) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x+iy) & \frac{x^2+y^2}{2(1+z)} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+z & x-iy \\ x+iy & 1-z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{1}_{2\times 2} + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\sigma}), \qquad |\vec{r}| = 1$$

- ◆ |r| < 1时正好是混合态的密度矩阵
- ◆ 因此,可以用Bloch球的 球面表示纯态量子比特 球体内部表示混合态量子比特
- ◆ 球心是混乱程度最大的状态

