

Reliably distinguishing states and Quantum algorithm proofs

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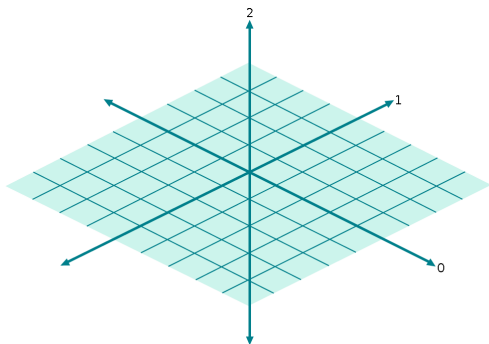
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Reliably distinguishing qutrit states using one-way LOCC

What is a qutrit?

A **qutrit** is a three-level quantum unit of information.

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$$P|0\rangle = |\alpha_0|^2$$

$$P|1\rangle = |\alpha_1|^2$$

$$P|2\rangle = |\alpha_2|^2$$

System and environment

$$U(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \otimes |\varepsilon\rangle\langle\varepsilon|)U^\dagger$$

where

- ▶ $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$ is the system,
- ▶ $|\varepsilon\rangle\langle\varepsilon|$ is the environment,
- ▶ U describes the noise due to or interaction with the environment.

Product Measurements

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For a product measurement on $|\varphi\rangle$, we choose one basis for the first system, then second basis for second system.

Entangled Measurements

Project on $2n$ *entangled* orthonormal vectors in $\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^n$ as basis.
Example: four vectors for $\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} &|e_1\rangle, |e_2\rangle, \\ &|e_3\rangle, |e_4\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

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Given 3 orthonormal states in $\mathbb{C}^3 \otimes \mathbb{C}^n$, can we distinguish with certainty using a product measurement?

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Hint

It is always possible to use product measurements in $\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^n$.

Answer

Conjecture

Yes!

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We show that the order of these measurements is not arbitrary as in $\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^n$.

Optimization as Technique

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 - ▶ Search over rotations of these vectors
 - ▶ Maximize mutual orthogonality of states

Open Problems

- ▶ Analytical proof of conjecture

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- ▶ “Ping-pong” protocol for higher dimensions

Further Reading

- ▶ **Reliably distinguishing states in qutrit channels using one-way LOCC**

Christopher King and Daniel Matysiak

Preprint: <http://arxiv.org/abs/quant-ph/0510004>

Quantum algorithm semantics and proof systems

What is QPL?

Quantum Programming Language proposed by Selinger.

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- ▶ flowchart (program) is a linear map from vector space to vector space
- ▶ superoperators

Goal

The main goal is to develop proof systems to prove properties of quantum algorithms.

The End