

Lecture 3

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- no-cloning theorem
- entanglement distribution
- super-dense coding
- teleportation
- optimality of these
- monogamy of entanglement

No-cloning theorem

there does not exist a universal quantum copying machine, i.e., a ~~device~~ ^{unitary U} that gives the transformation

$$U | \psi \rangle | 0 \rangle = | \psi \rangle | \psi \rangle \quad \forall | \psi \rangle$$

Proof: let $| \psi \rangle = \alpha | 0 \rangle + \beta | 1 \rangle$

~~So~~ Suppose this U exists.

then the output is

$$\begin{aligned} | \psi \rangle | \psi \rangle &= (\alpha | 0 \rangle + \beta | 1 \rangle) \otimes (\alpha | 0 \rangle + \beta | 1 \rangle) \\ &= \alpha^2 | 00 \rangle + \beta \alpha (| 10 \rangle + | 01 \rangle) + \beta^2 | 11 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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However all transformations are linear
so that if

$$U|0\rangle|0\rangle = |0\rangle|0\rangle$$

$$U|1\rangle|0\rangle = |1\rangle|1\rangle$$

$$\text{Then } U(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle)|0\rangle = \\ \alpha|00\rangle + \beta|11\rangle$$

So the only way that this
transformation is possible
is if

$$\alpha^2 = \alpha$$

$$\alpha\beta = 0$$

$$\& \beta^2 = \beta, \text{ i.e.,}$$

$$\alpha = 1, \beta = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \alpha = 0, \beta = 1$$

There are very important
consequences of this theorem
for QIP.

~~Lecture 10~~



three noiseless protocols

- entanglement distribution
- super-dense coding
- teleportation
- resource counting
- proofs of optimality

Nonlocal unit resources

1) noiseless qubit channel

$$|i\rangle^A \rightarrow |i\rangle^B$$

preserves superpositions so that

$$\alpha|0\rangle^A + \beta|1\rangle^A \rightarrow \alpha|0\rangle^B + \beta|1\rangle^B$$

Indicate this resource w/ notation:

$$[q \rightarrow q]$$

2) noiseless classical bit channel

$$|i\rangle^A \rightarrow |i\rangle^B$$

$$\alpha |i\rangle^A \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{for } i \neq j$$

resource is

$$[c \rightarrow c]$$

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Ebit: shared nonlocal entanglement

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle^A |0\rangle^B + |1\rangle^A |1\rangle^B)$$

classical comm. alone cannot simulate entanglement or quantum comm.

Entanglement alone cannot simulate classical or quantum comm.

1st Protocol: Entanglement Distribution

Two steps

- 1) create Bell state locally
- 2) send half of it over a noiseless qubit channel to create e-bit

Diagram



$$[q \rightarrow q] \rightarrow [qq]$$

- 1) becomes ebit
- 2) only count nonlocal resource
- 3) operations are perfect

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could we have

$$[a \rightarrow a] \geq [a \rightarrow a] \quad ?$$

no, violates no-signaling (story of Nick Herbert)

i.e. quantum comm. is a stronger comm. resource than entanglement

2nd protocol: Super-dense coding

But first, elementary coding

- 1) Alice prepares $|0\rangle$ or $|1\rangle$
- 2) transmits over noiseless quiet channel
- 3) Bob measures Z

$$\text{i.e. } [a \rightarrow a] \geq [c \rightarrow c]$$

cannot do better than this

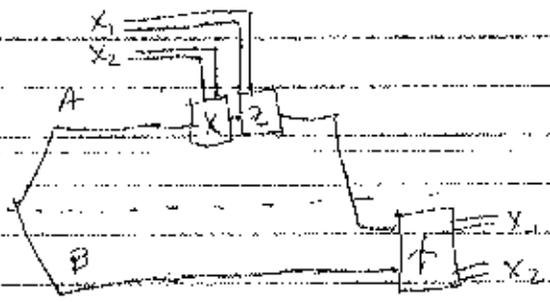
(homework exercise of more generally Holevo bound)

dense coding

- 1) Alice & Bob share an ebit $|\Phi^+\rangle^{AB}$. Alice applies a Pauli operator to her half of the ebit (one of $\{I, X, Z, XZ\}$). state becomes one of

$$|\Phi^+\rangle^{AB}, |\Phi^-\rangle^{AB}, |\Psi^+\rangle^{AB}, |\Psi^-\rangle^{AB}$$

- 2) transmits A over noiseless qubit channel
- 3) Bob performs Bell measurement to distinguish these states



resource inequality is

$$\{q \rightarrow q\} + \{q \rightarrow q\} \geq 2 \{c \rightarrow c\}$$

Note: could have done

Algos: protocol is private

$$2 \{q \rightarrow q\} \geq 2 \{c \rightarrow c\}$$

but dense coding only requires weaker resources of entanglement

3rd protocol is teleportation

Alice & Bob "swap their equipment"

Alice & Bob share ebit $|\Phi^+\rangle_{AB}$

Alice wants to transmit qubit

$$|\psi\rangle^{A'} \equiv \alpha |0\rangle^{A'} + \beta |1\rangle^{A'}$$

overall state is

$$|\psi\rangle^{A'} |\Phi^+\rangle_{AB}$$

$$= (\alpha |0\rangle^{A'} + \beta |1\rangle^{A'}) \left(\frac{|00\rangle_{AB} + |11\rangle_{AB}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha |000\rangle^{A'AB} + \alpha |011\rangle^{A'AB} + \beta |100\rangle^{A'AB} + \beta |111\rangle^{A'AB})$$

use results from homework to write as

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \alpha (|\Phi^+\rangle^{AA} + |\Phi^-\rangle^{A'A}) |0\rangle^B + \beta (|\Phi^+\rangle^{AA} - |\Phi^-\rangle^{A'A}) |0\rangle^B + \alpha (|\Phi^+\rangle^{A'A} + |\Phi^-\rangle^{AA}) |1\rangle^B + \beta (|\Phi^+\rangle^{A'A} - |\Phi^-\rangle^{AA}) |1\rangle^B \right\}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ |E^+\rangle^{A'A} (\alpha|0\rangle^B + \beta|1\rangle^B) + |E^-\rangle^{A'A} (\alpha|0\rangle^B - \beta|1\rangle^B) + |E^+\rangle^{A'A} (\alpha|1\rangle^B + \beta|0\rangle^B) + |E^-\rangle^{A'A} (\alpha|1\rangle^B - \beta|0\rangle^B) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ |E^+\rangle^{A'A} |\psi\rangle^B + |E^-\rangle^{A'A} Z|\psi\rangle^B + |E^+\rangle^{A'A} X|\psi\rangle^B + |E^-\rangle^{A'A} XZ|\psi\rangle^B \right\}$$

Now can outline protocol

1) Alice performs Bell measurement on her systems $A'A$. State collapses to

$$\begin{aligned} &|E^+\rangle^{A'A} |\psi\rangle^B, \\ &|E^-\rangle^{A'A} Z|\psi\rangle^B, \\ &|E^+\rangle^{A'A} X|\psi\rangle^B, \\ &|E^-\rangle^{A'A} XZ|\psi\rangle^B \end{aligned}$$

with uniform probability $1/4$

Alice knows which state Bob has.

Bob knows nothing. His state ~~is~~ π^B .

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2) Alice transmits two classical bits to Bob.
Bob then knows exactly which state he has

3) Bob performs a restoration operation



Note: 1) teleportation process works for any input state (universal)

2) does not violate no-cloning theorem (state is teleported, not copied)

3) not instantaneous

resource inequality is

$$\{qq\} + 2\{c \rightarrow c\} \geq \{q \rightarrow q\}$$

(11)

Entanglement is said to be "monogamous" in the sense that Alice cannot be maximally entangled w/ both Bob & Charlie. There are other ways of quantifying this trade-off, but we will consider the simplest case.

Suppose that there exists a three-party quantum state, call it ρ_{ABC} , such that the local state for AB is $|\Phi\rangle_{AB}$ & the local state

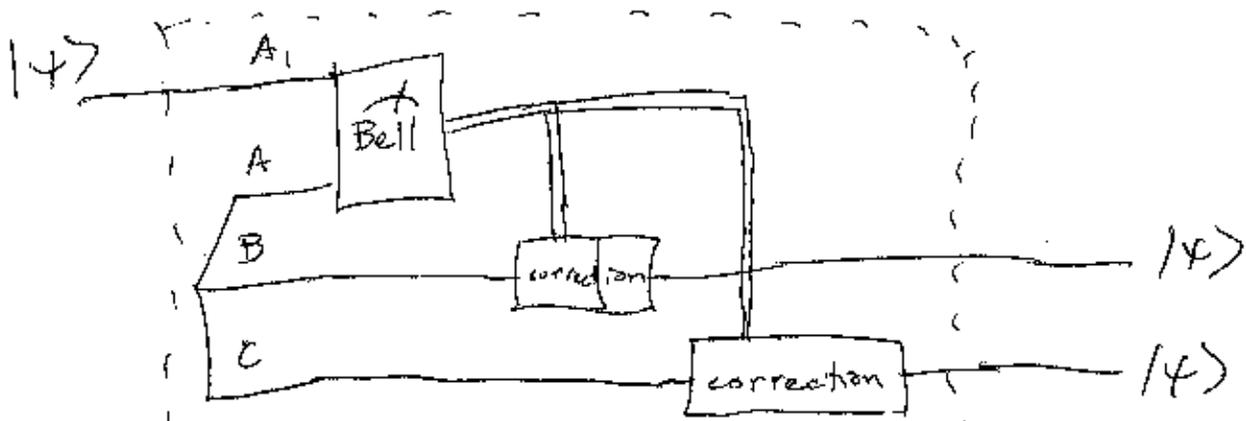
for AC is $|\Phi\rangle_{AC}$. We

will make this more precise later. Then w/ such a state, ~~we~~ we could violate the no-cloning theorem.

So ~~if~~ such a state cannot exist.

Why can it not exist?

Consider the following protocol:



Alice would be able to teleport to both Bob & Charlie if we put ~~a~~ a box around this device, it could serve as a quantum copying machine, which we proved cannot exist.