

# Quantum Teleportation

School on Quantum Computing @Yagami

Day 1, Lesson 2

10:30-11:30, March 22, 2005

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## The inventors

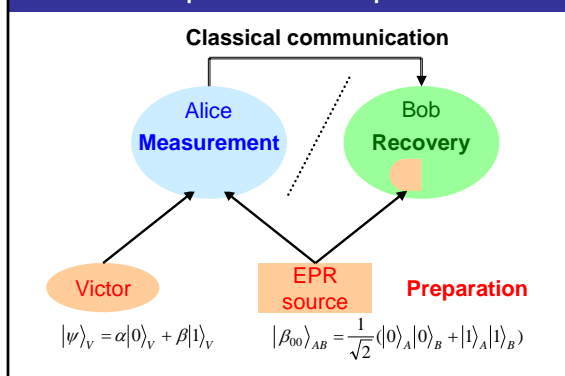


Charles Bennett

Charles H. Bennett  
Gilles Brassard  
Claude Crépeau  
Richard Jozsa  
Asher Peres  
William K. Wootters

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## What is quantum teleportation?



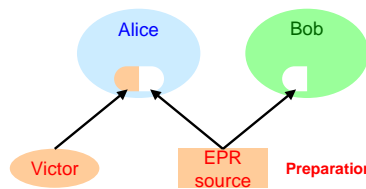
## Step 1: State preparation

$$|\psi\rangle_V |\beta_{00}\rangle_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{00}\rangle_{VA} |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{01}\rangle_{VA} X |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{10}\rangle_{VA} Z |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{11}\rangle_{VA} XZ |\psi\rangle_B$$

- ✓ Alice and Bob share an entangled EPR pair in advance
- ✓ Alice mixes her state with Victor's unknown state  $|\psi\rangle$ , which she wants to deliver to Bob

$$\begin{aligned} |\beta_{00}\rangle &= (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) / \sqrt{2} \\ |\beta_{01}\rangle &= (|01\rangle + |10\rangle) / \sqrt{2} \\ |\beta_{10}\rangle &= (|00\rangle - |11\rangle) / \sqrt{2} \\ |\beta_{11}\rangle &= (|01\rangle - |10\rangle) / \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle &= \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \\ Z|\psi\rangle &= \alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle \\ X|\psi\rangle &= \alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle \\ XZ|\psi\rangle &= \alpha|1\rangle - \beta|0\rangle \end{aligned}$$



## Check

$$|\psi\rangle_V |\beta_{00}\rangle_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{00}\rangle_{VA} |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{01}\rangle_{VA} X |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{10}\rangle_{VA} Z |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{11}\rangle_{VA} XZ |\psi\rangle_B$$

Expand the left-hand side

$$|\psi\rangle_V |\beta_{00}\rangle_{AB} = (\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|000\rangle + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|011\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|100\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|111\rangle$$

Expand each term of the right-hand side

$$|\beta_{00}\rangle_{VA} |\psi\rangle_B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \otimes (\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|000\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|011\rangle + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|110\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|101\rangle$$

$$|\beta_{01}\rangle_{VA} Z |\psi\rangle_B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle - |11\rangle) \otimes (\alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|000\rangle - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|011\rangle - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|110\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|101\rangle$$

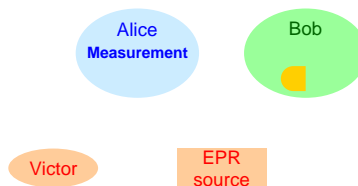
$$|\beta_{10}\rangle_{VA} X |\psi\rangle_B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle + |10\rangle) \otimes (\alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|011\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|010\rangle + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|101\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|100\rangle$$

$$|\beta_{11}\rangle_{VA} XZ |\psi\rangle_B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle - |10\rangle) \otimes (\alpha|1\rangle - \beta|0\rangle) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|011\rangle - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|010\rangle - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}|101\rangle + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}|100\rangle$$

## Step 2: Bell measurement by Alice

$$|\psi\rangle_V |\beta_{00}\rangle_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{00}\rangle_{VA} |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{01}\rangle_{VA} X |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{10}\rangle_{VA} Z |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{11}\rangle_{VA} XZ |\psi\rangle_B$$

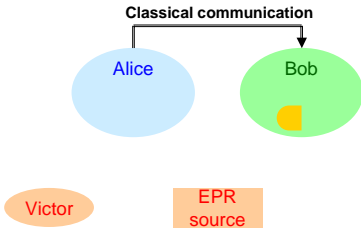
- ✓ Suppose Alice obtained the result  $xy = 01$
- ✓ Bob's state is now fixed as  $X|\psi\rangle_B$ , though he does not know about it



### Step 3: Classical communication

$$|\psi\rangle_V |\beta_{00}\rangle_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{00}\rangle_{VA} |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{01}\rangle_{VA} X |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{10}\rangle_{VA} Z |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{11}\rangle_{VA} XZ |\psi\rangle_B$$

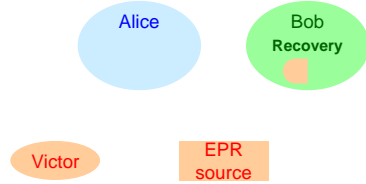
- ✓ Alice sends her classical result to Bob over a classical channel



### Step 4: Recovery operation by Bob

$$|\psi\rangle_V |\beta_{00}\rangle_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{00}\rangle_{VA} |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{01}\rangle_{VA} X |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{10}\rangle_{VA} Z |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{11}\rangle_{VA} XZ |\psi\rangle_B$$

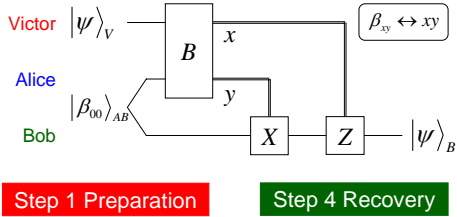
- ✓ Based on the information from Alice, Bob implements Pauli-X to his state
- ✓ Bob's state is now  $X(X|\psi\rangle_B) = |\psi\rangle_B$ , thus QT is completed



### Quantum circuit for QT

Step 2 Measurement

Step 3 Classical communication

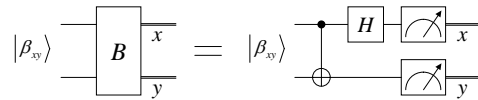


### Base transformation

$$|x\rangle \xrightarrow{H} \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad |y\rangle \xrightarrow{H} \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|x\rangle \xrightarrow{H} \frac{|0\rangle + (-1)^x |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad |y\rangle \xrightarrow{H} \frac{|0\rangle + (-1)^y |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

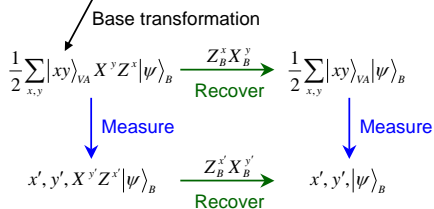
$$|xy\rangle \xrightarrow{H_1} \frac{|0y\rangle + (-1)^x |1y\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \xrightarrow{C_{12}} \frac{|0y\rangle + (-1)^x |1\bar{y}\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} = |\beta_{xy}\rangle$$



### Measurement & recovery

$$|\psi\rangle_V |\beta_{00}\rangle_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{00}\rangle_{VA} |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{01}\rangle_{VA} X |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{10}\rangle_{VA} Z |\psi\rangle_B + \frac{1}{2} |\beta_{11}\rangle_{VA} XZ |\psi\rangle_B$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x,y} |\beta_{xy}\rangle_{VA} X^x Z^y |\psi\rangle_B$$

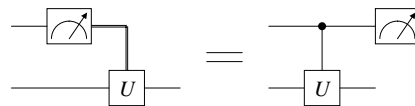


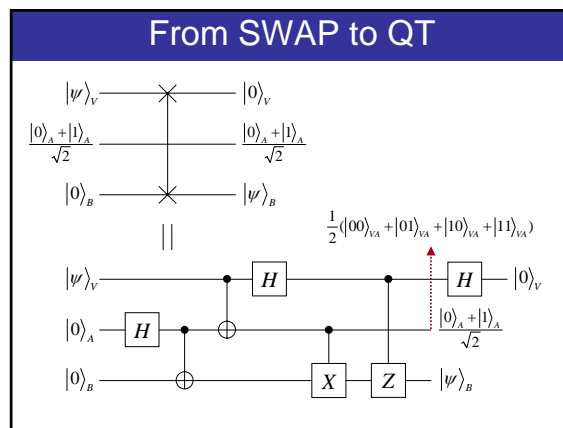
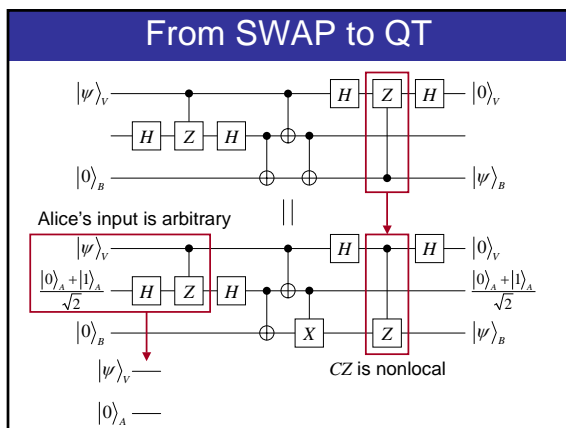
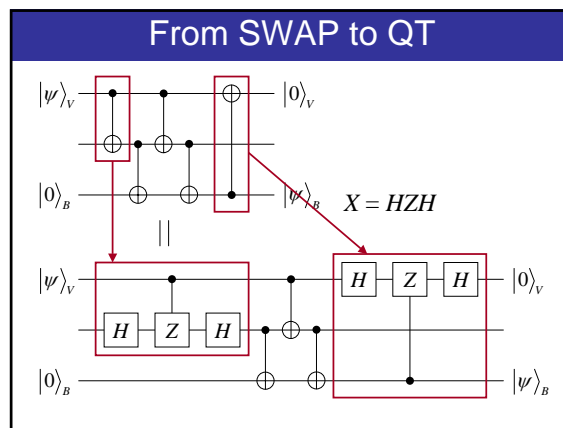
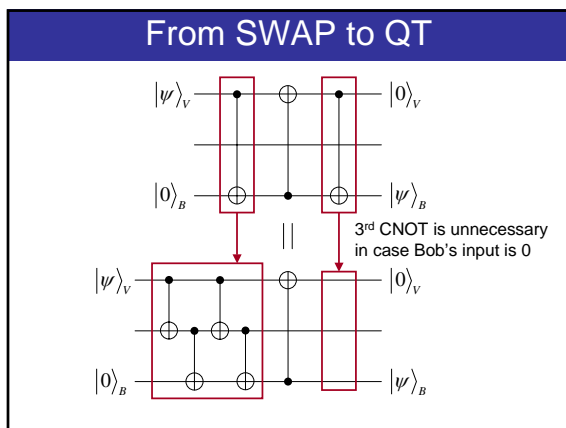
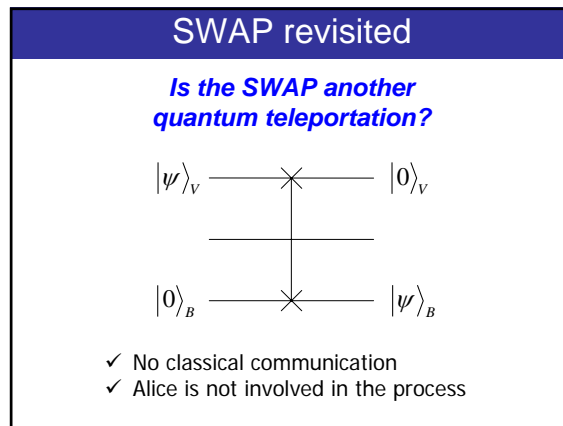
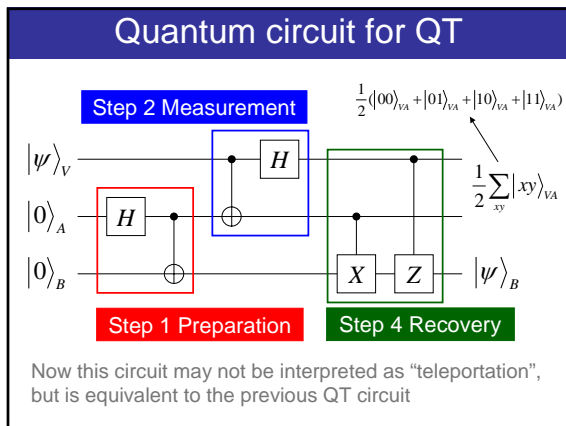
Whether we first measure or recover does not affect the result

### Principle of deferred measurement

#### Measurement commutes with controls

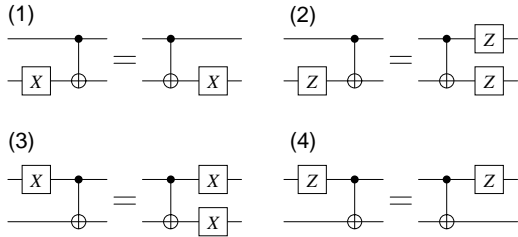
If the measurement results are used at any stage of the circuit then the classically controlled operations can be replaced by conditional quantum operations





### Quiz 1

Prove the following circuit identities



### Quiz 2

Prove the following circuit identity

