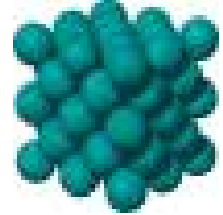


Esperimenti di Informazione Quantistica con i metodi dell'Ottica Quantistica

***Gruppo di Ottica Quantistica
Dipartimento di Fisica
Università di Roma "La Sapienza"***



Informazione classica vs. Informazione quantistica

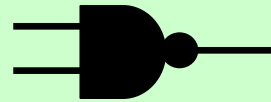


Classical Information: Boolean logic

Bit: variabile dicotomica (0 o 1)

Elaborazione dell'Informazione

Logic gate NAND: porta universale



**Teoria dell'Informazione
Meccanica Quantistica**

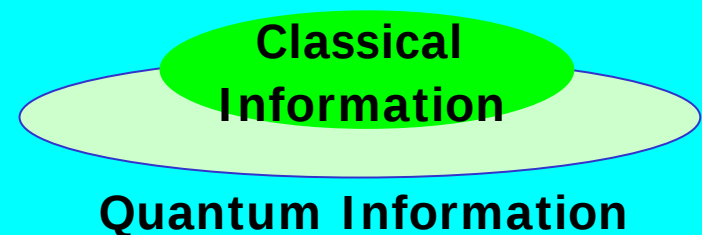


**Informazione
Quantistica**

Spazio di Hilbert H_2 di dimensione 2 with basis $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$

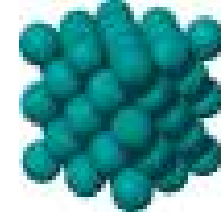
Quantum bit (qubit): quantum state in H_2

$$\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \quad \text{con } \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{e} \quad |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$





Quantum Information



Obiettivi

Dagli aspetti più fondamentali alle tecnologie
quantistiche emergenti

Fisica fondamentale

L'entanglement essenziale
per investigare le proprietà
non-locali della meccanica
quantistica:

- Bell tests
- Quantum to classical transition
- *Condensed matter physics*:
- Studio diretto delle proprietà di
many body quantum systems

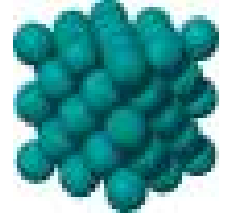
Fisica applicata

L'entanglement rappresenta una
nuova risorsa per **quantum
information processing**:

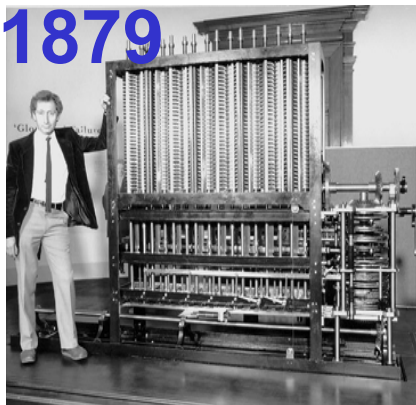
- Quantum cryptography
- Quantum metrology
- Quantum computation
- Quantum simulation



La legge di Moore

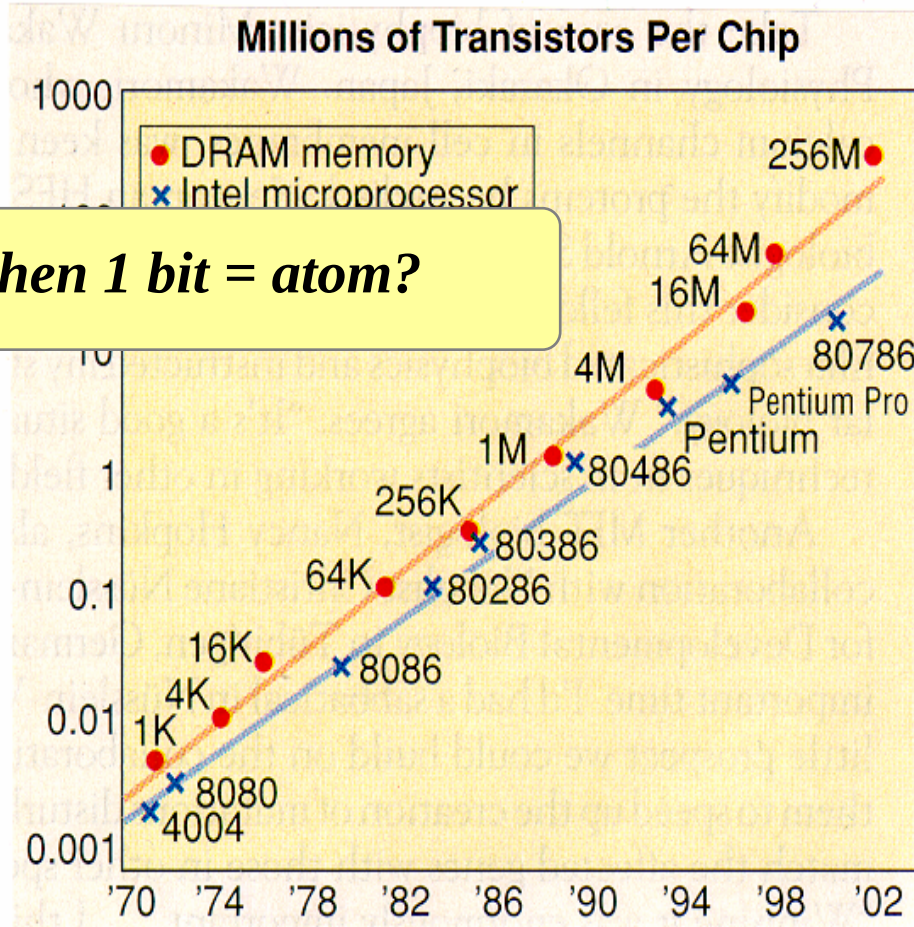


What happens when 1 bit = atom?

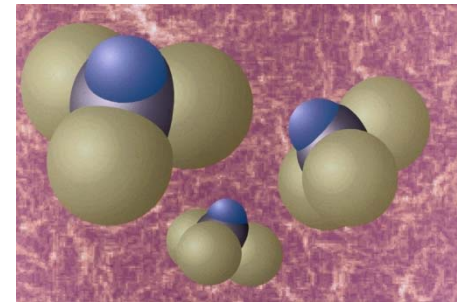


1 pollice

« Le prestazioni dei processori, e il numero di transistor ad esso relativo, raddoppiano ogni 18 mesi. »

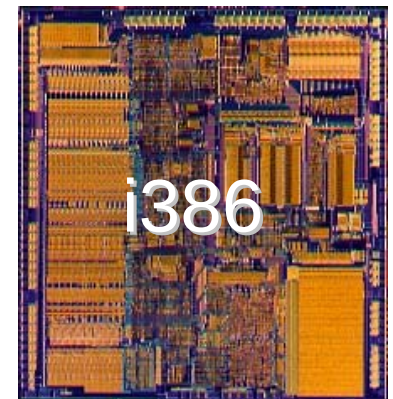


2020



1 nanometer

1986

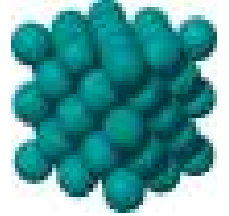


i386

1 micrometer



Quantum computation: Idea originale



“There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom”
(1959 APS annual meeting)

“When we get to the very, very small world – say circuits of seven atoms - we have a lot of new things that would happen that represent completely new opportunities for design. **Atoms on a small scale behave like nothing on a large scale, for they satisfy the laws of quantum mechanics...**”

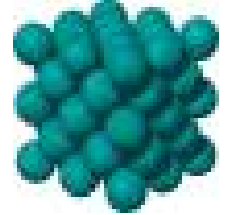


Richard Feynman

- Computation with **coherent atomic-scale dynamics**.
- The behaviour of a quantum computer is governed by the laws of quantum mechanics.



Information processing mediante porte logiche



Informazione classica

unità d'informazione: bit

Informazione quantistica

unità d'informazione: qubit

Porta logica ad 1 qubit

$$|\psi_{in}\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \quad |\psi_{out}\rangle = U(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle)$$



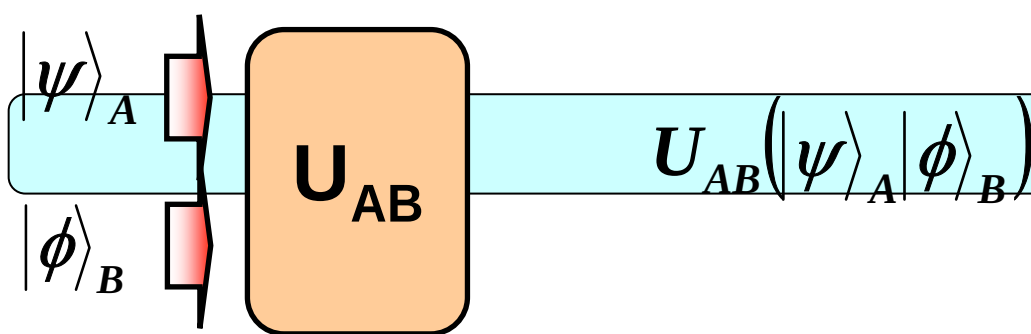
Pauli Operators

$$\sigma_z(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) = \alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle$$

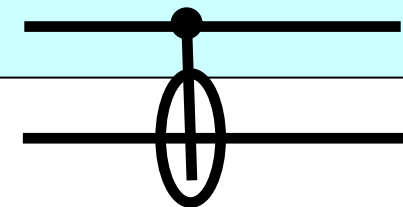
$$\sigma_x(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) = \beta|0\rangle + \alpha|1\rangle$$

$$i\sigma_y(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) = \alpha|1\rangle - \beta|0\rangle$$

Interazioni fra qubits: gate per 2 qubits

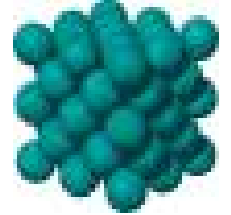


Control-NOT gate

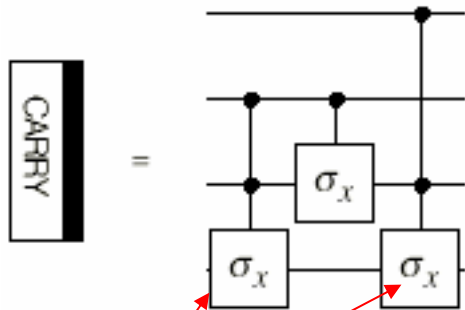
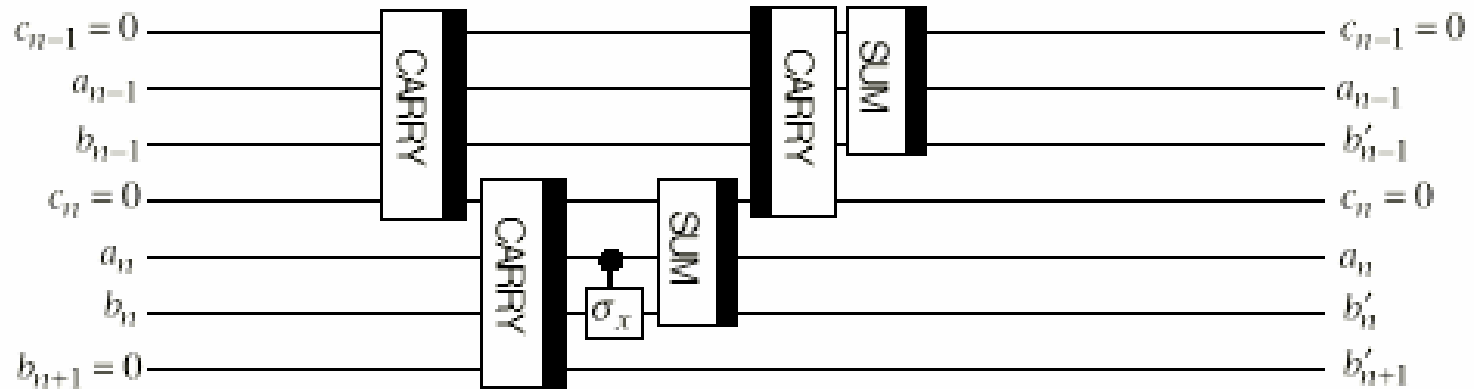




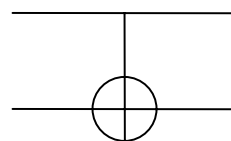
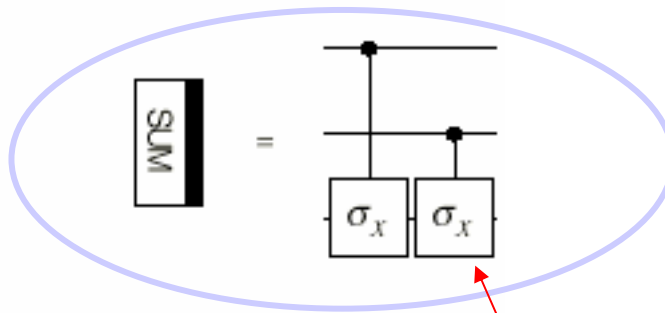
Circuito quantistico



Quantum adder



Controlled-controlled σ_x is the same as Toffoli

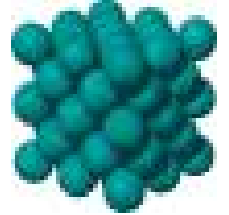


Controlled σ_x is the same as Feynman

- Here we use Pauli rotations notation.
- Controlled σ_x is the same as controlled NOT

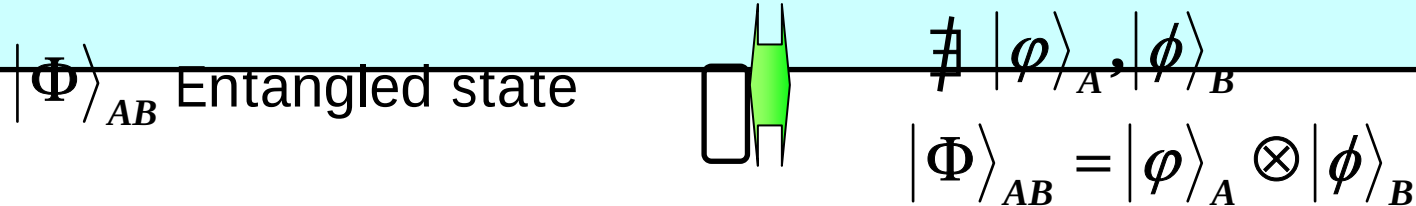


Entanglement



Entanglement: correlazione unica dei sistemi quantistici

2 qubit nello stato $|\Phi\rangle_{AB} \in H_A \otimes H_B$



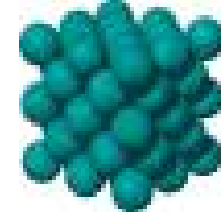
$$|\Psi^-\rangle_{AB} = 2^{-1/2} (|1\rangle_A |0\rangle_B - |0\rangle_A |1\rangle_B) \quad \rightarrow \quad \rho_A = \rho_B = \frac{|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|}{2}$$

$$|\Psi^-\rangle_{AB} = 2^{-1/2} (|\phi\rangle_A |\phi^\perp\rangle_B - |\phi^\perp\rangle_A |\phi\rangle_B) \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{correlazioni in tutte le basi}$$

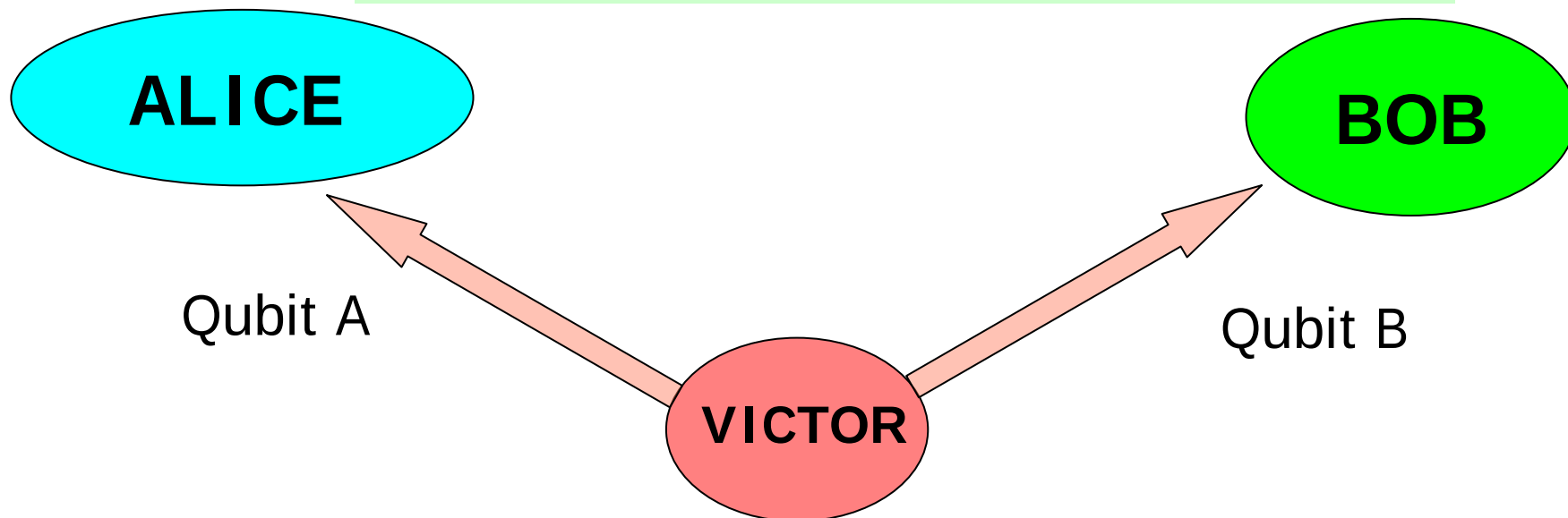
“The best possible knowledge of the whole system does *not* include the best possible knowledge of its parts” (Schroedinger 1935)



Entanglement: non località



$$|\Psi^-\rangle_{AB} = 2^{-1/2} (|1\rangle_A |0\rangle_B - |0\rangle_A |1\rangle_B)$$



Misura sul qubit A $\rightarrow$ Informazione sullo stato del qubit B

Einstein: “spooky action at distance”

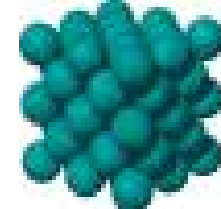
Entanglement:

nuova risorsa per l'elaborazione
dell'Informazione Quantistica

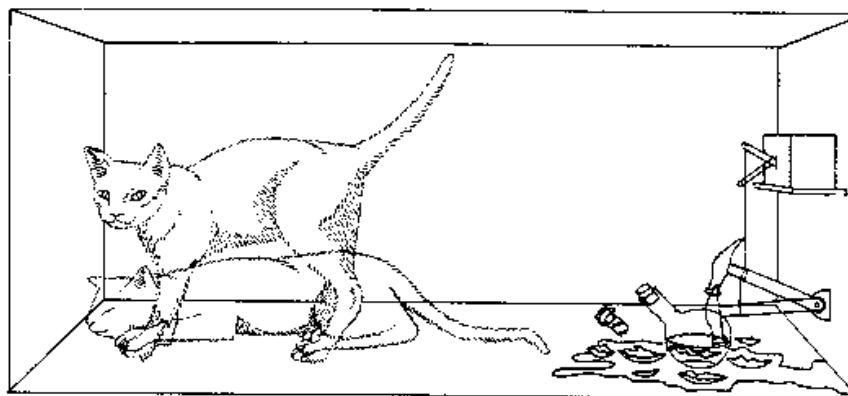
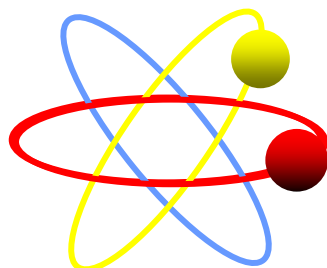


Transizione quantistico→classico

Il paradosso del gatto di Schroedinger



Atomo decade



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Atomo non} \\ \text{decaduto} \end{array} \right\rangle \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Gatto} \\ \text{vivo} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Atomo} \\ \text{decaduto} \end{array} \right\rangle \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Gatto} \\ \text{morto} \end{array} \right\rangle \right)$$

Atomo non
decaduto

Gatto
vivo

Atomo
decaduto

Gatto
morto

Stato di sovrapposizione
(*vivo e morto*)

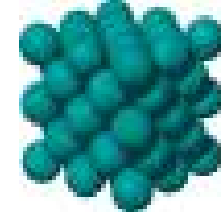
Perdita di
coerenza



mistura statistica
(*vivo o morto*)

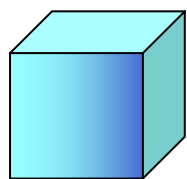


Crittografia quantistica: l'idea



Affidare la sicurezza della trasmissione alle leggi della fisica:

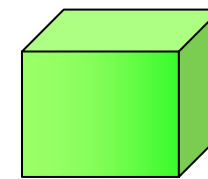
“Non è possibile effettuare una misura su un sistema quantistico senza perturbarlo”



ALICE



Perturbazione



BOB

Spionaggio $\Rightarrow$ Misura $\Rightarrow$ Perturbazione

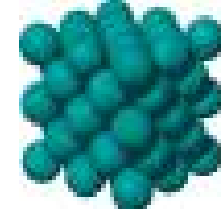
Scopo della crittografia quantistica: distribuire una chiave segreta tra due utenti da usare come one-time pad

Nessuna perturbazione $\Rightarrow$ Chiave sicura



Quantum information

Quantum hardware



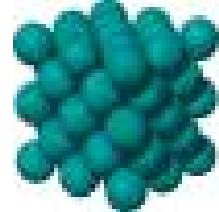
Necessario manipolare in modo controllato sistema quantistico

DIVERSI APPROCCI SPERIMENTALI:

- Singoli ioni intrappolati con campi magnetici e manipolati mediante laser
 - Dispositivi superconduttori: SQUID
(Superconducting Quantum Interference Device)
 - Atomi neutri in reticoli ottici
 - Singoli fotoni in stati entangled
 - Spin in semiconduttori (electron or nuclear spins)
- etc..



Quantum Optics for Quantum Information Processing



- Qubit state $\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \longrightarrow \alpha|H\rangle + \beta|V\rangle$

Polarizzazione di un singolo fotone

$|0\rangle \Leftrightarrow |H\rangle$ *polarizzazione orizzontale*

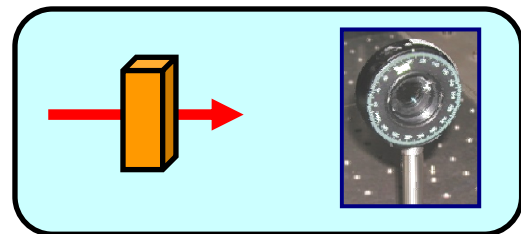
$|1\rangle \Leftrightarrow |V\rangle$ *polarizzazione verticale*

Mode of the electromagnetic field (k, λ)

$\lambda = 800\text{nm}$

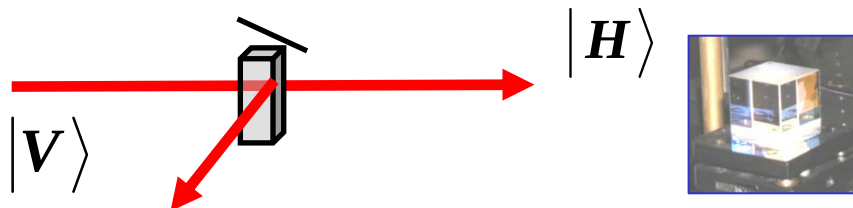

- Trasformazione del qubit

Rotazione della polarizzazione: lamine

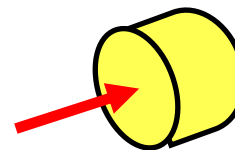


- Misura proiettiva

polarizing beam splitter

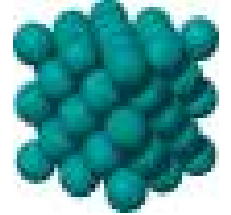


Rivelatore a singolo fotone

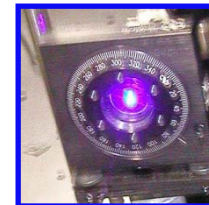
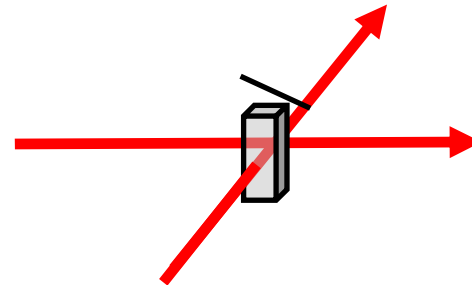




Quantum Optics for Quantum Information Processing

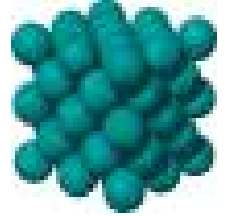


- Interazione
 - Lineare
 - Polarizing beam-splitter
 - Beam-splitter:
 - Bell measurement
 - Non-lineare
 - Mezzo amplificatore
 - Interazione con atomi
- Generazione di stati entangled
 - Interazione parametrica
- Hardware più adatto per comunicazione quantistica





Generazione di stati bifotoni: Fluorescenza parametrica



- Interazione fra un fascio laser molto intenso ed un cristallo
- Fenomeno non-lineare del 2° ordine (avviene in cristalli non-centrosimmetrici $\chi^{(2)} \neq 0$): accoppiamento fra onde di diverse frequenze dovuto al contributo di polarizzazione non-lineare

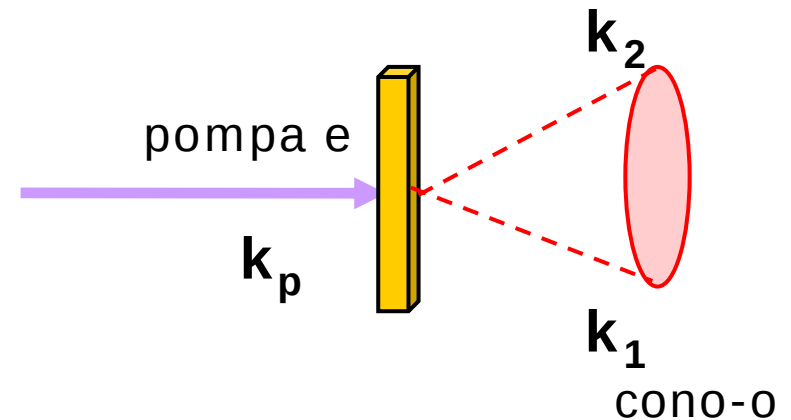
- Conservazione dell'energia

$$\hbar\omega_P = \hbar\omega_1 + \hbar\omega_2$$

- Conservazione del momento
(phase-matching)

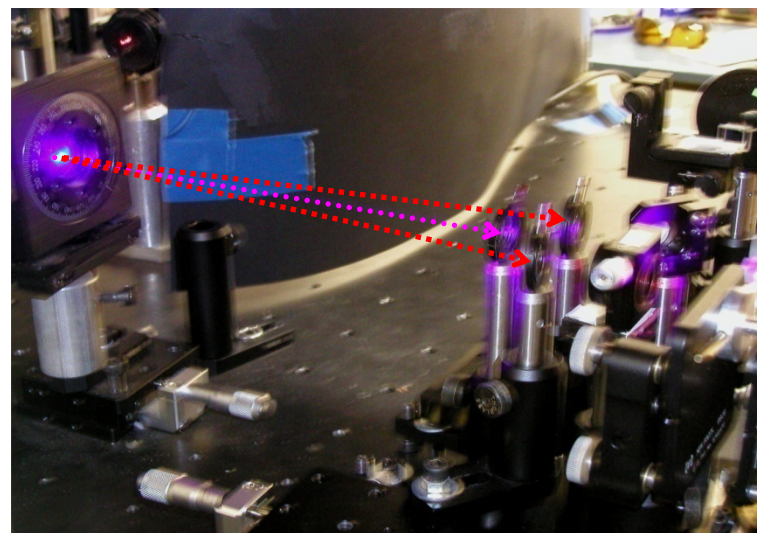
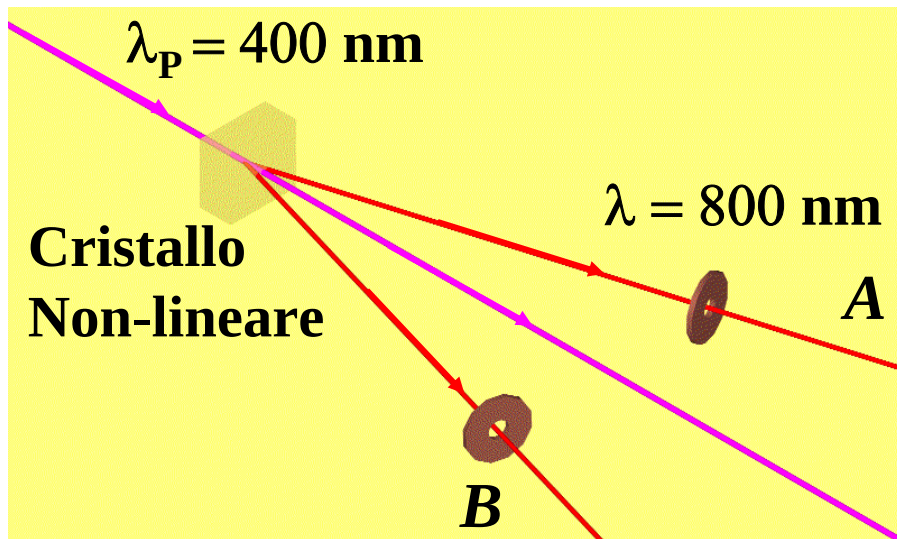
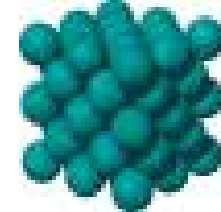
$$\vec{k}_P = \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2$$

- Regime spontaneo: efficienza molto bassa
probabilità che un fotone di pompa generi una coppia $\approx 10^{-9}$

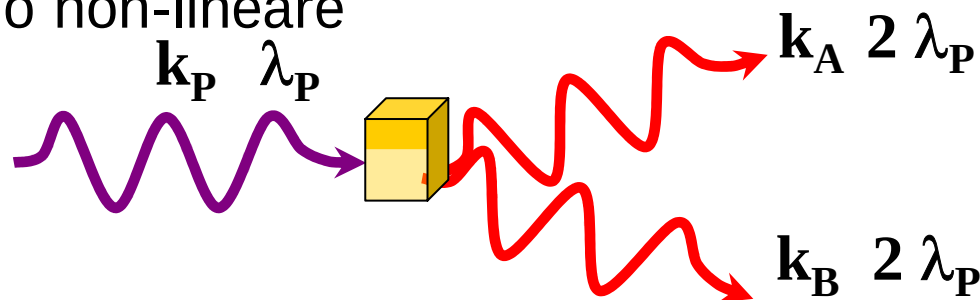
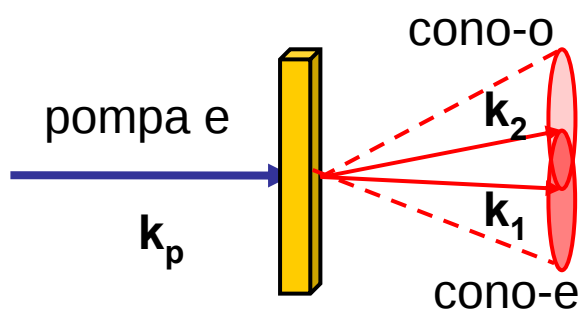




Generazione di stati entangled in polarizzazione



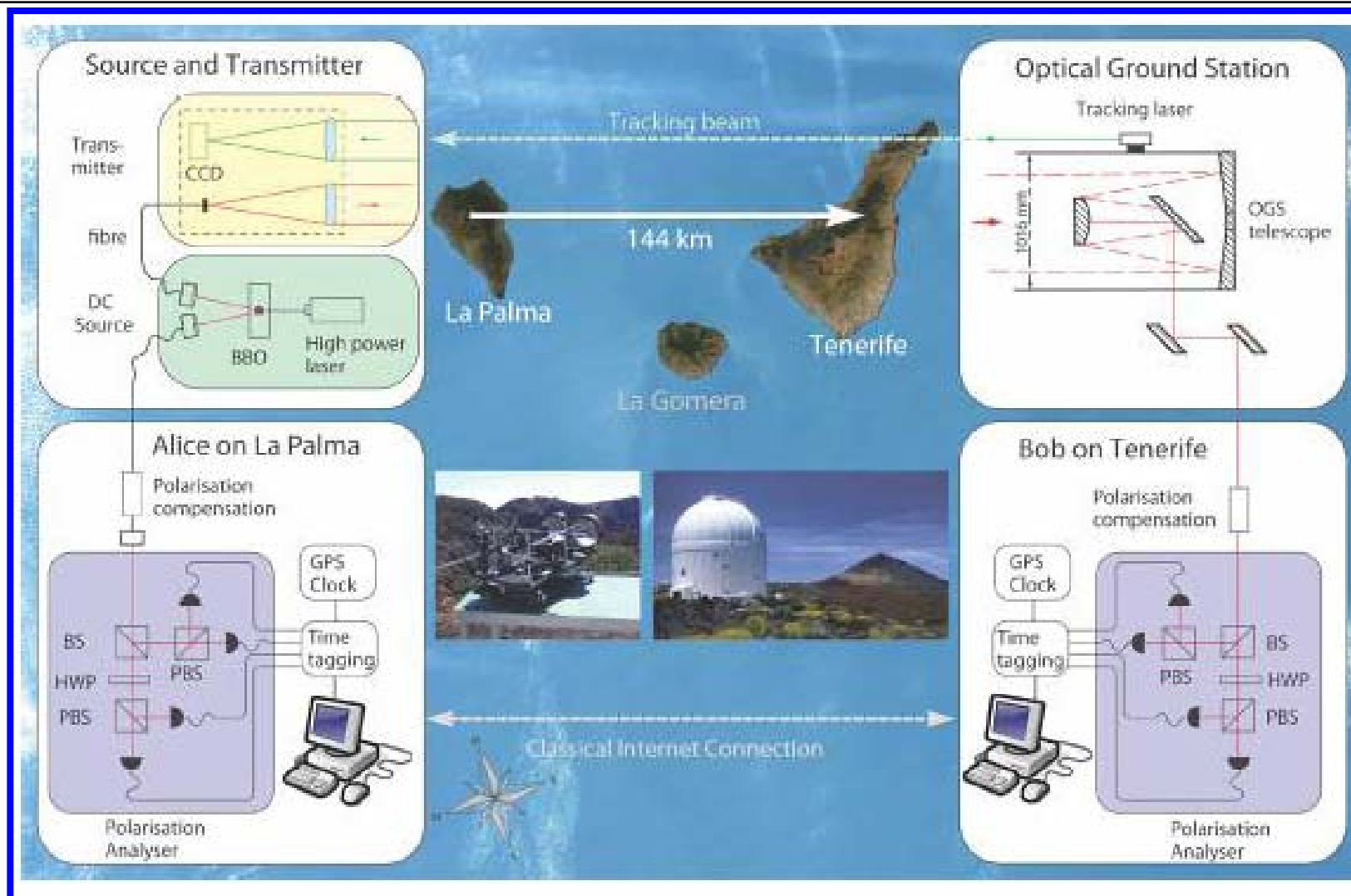
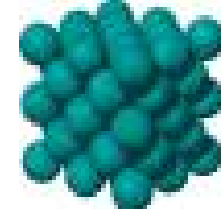
Interazione parametrica: cristallo non-lineare e LASER di frequenza ν_P



$$|\Psi^-\rangle_{AB} = \frac{|V\rangle_A |H\rangle_B - |H\rangle_A |V\rangle_B}{\sqrt{2}}$$



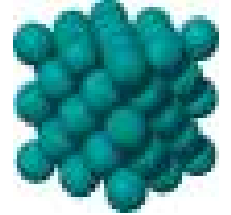
Crittografia quantistica su lunga distanza: 144 km





Laboratori di Ottica Quantistica

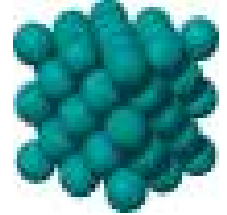
Dipartimento di Fisica



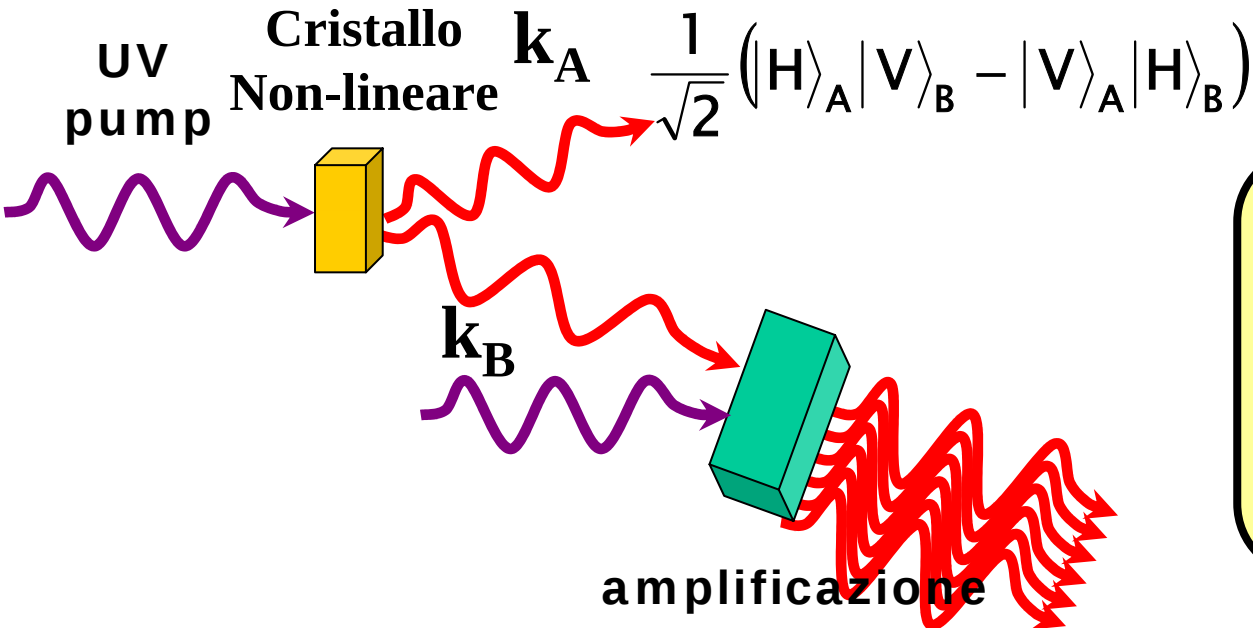
- Attività di ricerca:
 - Studio della transizione quantistico→classico
 - Generazione di stato di “Gatto di Schrodinger”
 - Test di non-località con violazione crescente
 - Generazione di stati entangled di molti qubits
 - Entanglement di due particelle in diversi gradi di libertà
 - Computazione quantistica con fotoni
 - Studio di circuiti quantistici integrati
 - Momento angolare orbitale di stati a singolo fotone
 - Sviluppo di protocolli di informazione quantistica
 - Trasmissione su canali di comunicazione rumorosi
 - Quantum private queries



Transizione mondo quantistico → classico

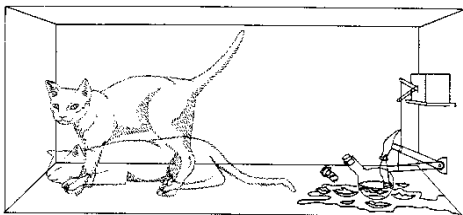


Amplificazione di una coppia di fotoni entangled



**Amplificatore
macroscopico
Iniezione
Stato quantistico
(stato a singolo fotone)**

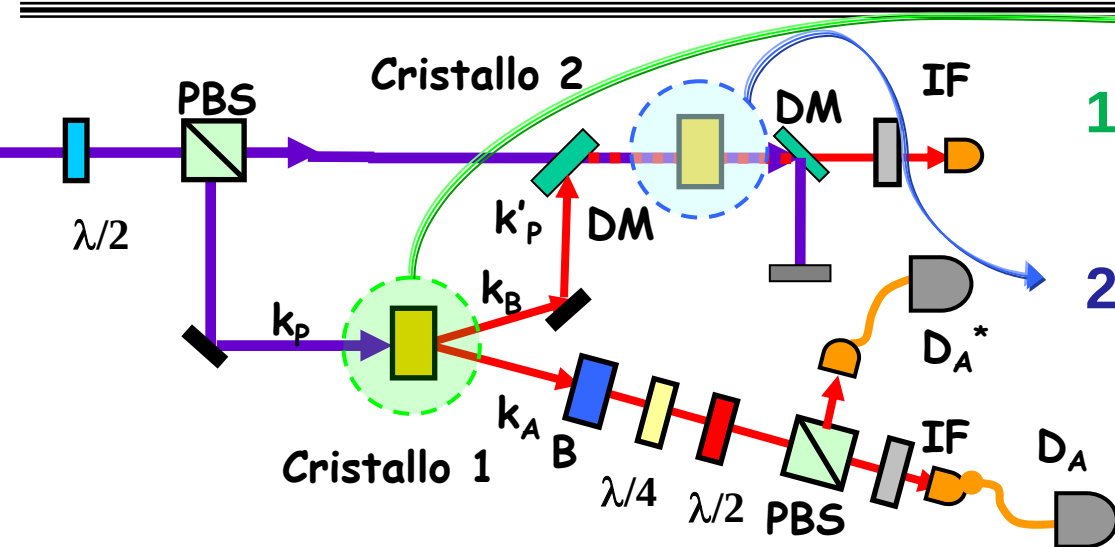
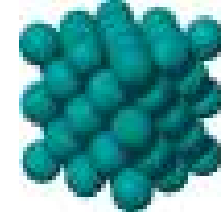
- Multiphoton entanglement: nuove prospettive in quantum information
- "Schroedinger apologue": Entanglement fra un singolo fotone ed un "cat" state



$$|\Sigma\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|H\rangle |\text{cat standing}\rangle + |V\rangle |\text{cat lying}\rangle)$$



Stati entangled a molte particelle



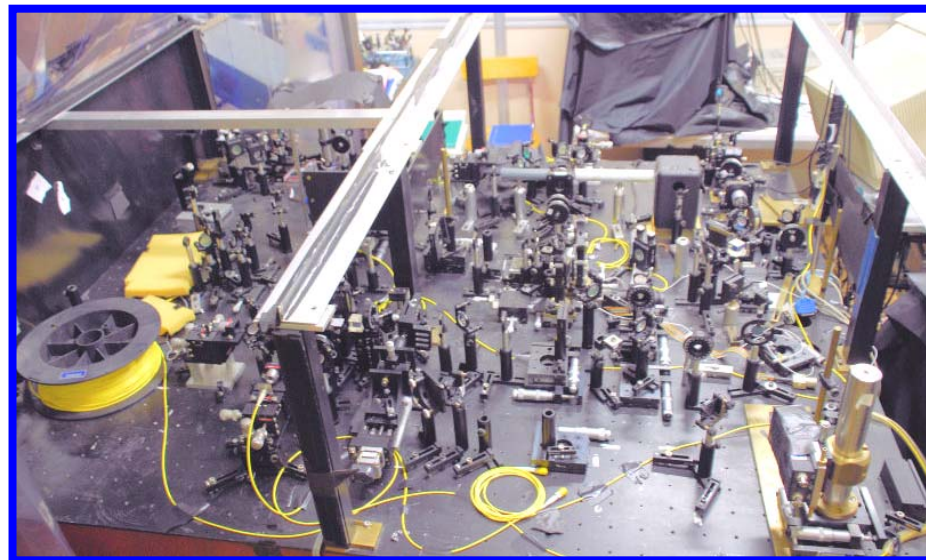
1. Generazione della
coppia entangled

2. Amplificazione

$$\langle n \rangle \sim 5 \times 10^4 \text{ particelle}$$

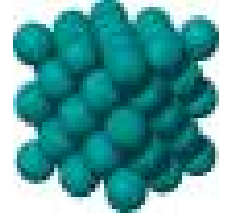
Prospettive:

- Accoppiamento ed entanglement con un sistema atomico
- Entanglement tra due sistemi Macroscopici
- Decoerenza e transizione mondo quantistico $\rightarrow$ mondo classico

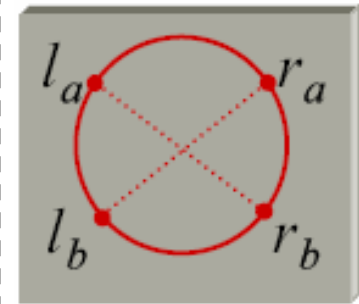
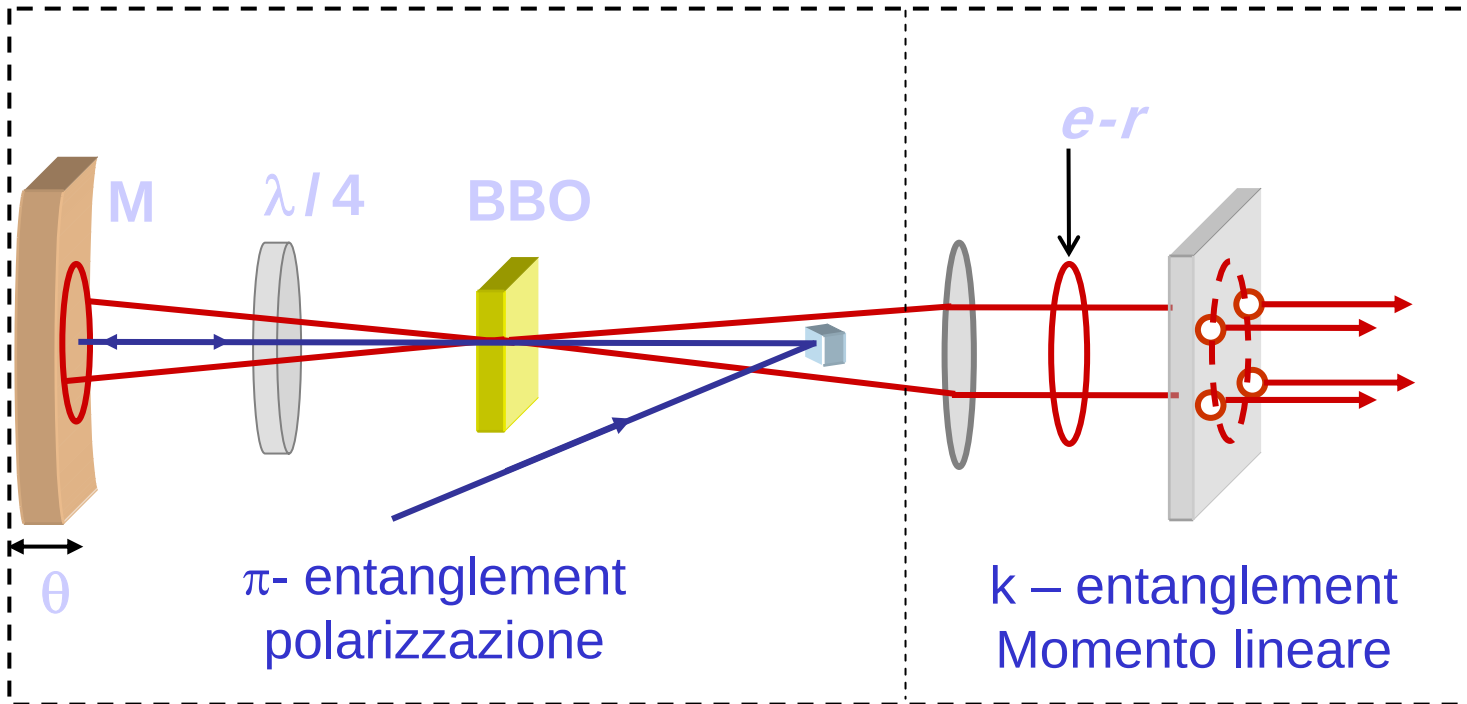




Hyper-entangled states



Entanglement su diversi gradi di libertà

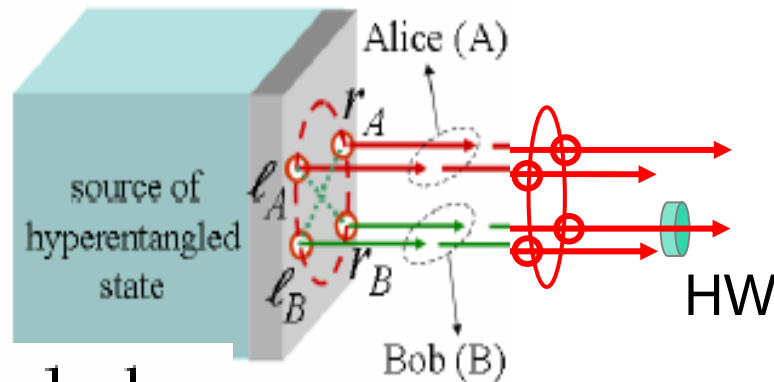
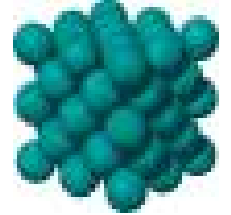


$$|\Pi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[|H_a H_b\rangle + e^{i\theta} |V_a V_b\rangle \right] \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[|l_a r_b\rangle + e^{i\phi} |r_a l_b\rangle \right]$$

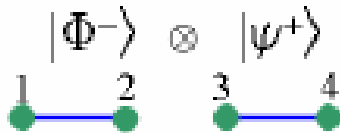
2 photons $\rightarrow$ 4 qubits



Creazione di cluster states da hyper-entangled states



hyperentangled

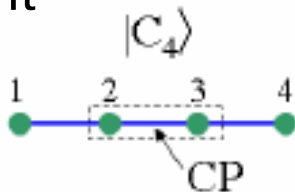


$$|\Pi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [H_a H_b\rangle + e^{i\theta} V_a V_b\rangle] \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [l_a r_b\rangle + e^{i\phi} r_a l_b\rangle]$$



Porta logica C-NOT
fra momento e polarizzazione

cluster

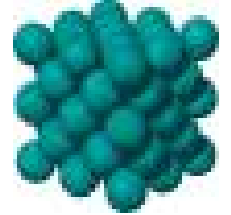


$$\frac{1}{4} [H_a l_a\rangle H_b r_b\rangle + H_a r_a\rangle H_b l_b\rangle + V_a l_a\rangle V_b r_b\rangle - V_a r_a\rangle V_b l_b\rangle]$$

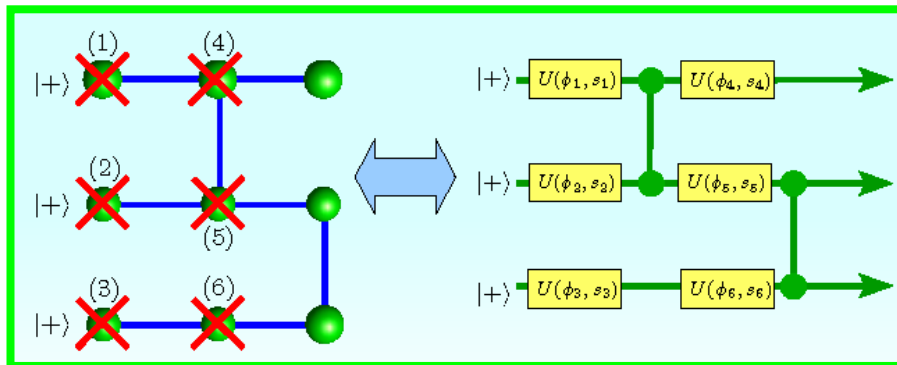
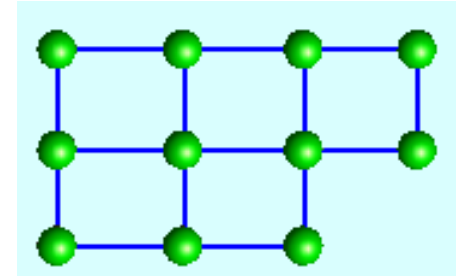
Risorsa fondamentale per la one-way quantum computing



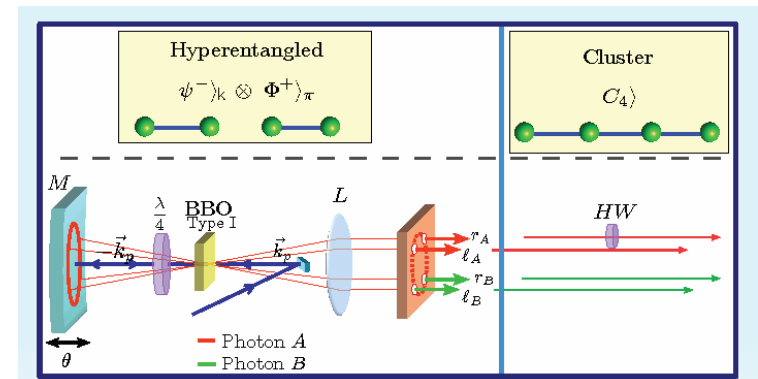
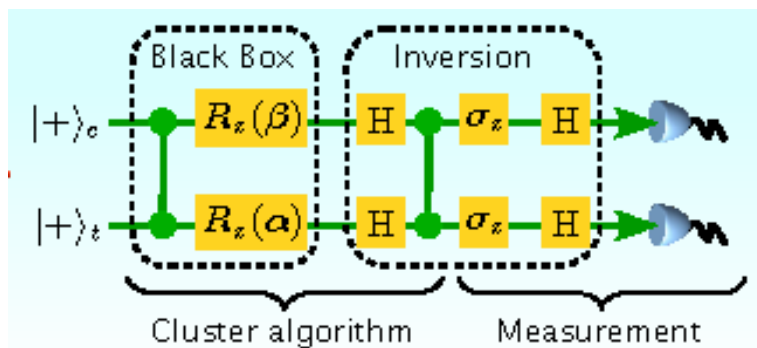
Computazione quantistica con fotoni



- One-way quantum computing
 - Cluster states: stato entangled di n qubits
 - Serie di misure e rotazioni su singolo qubits

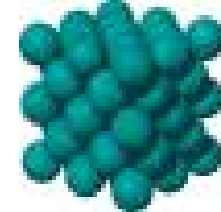


- Computazione quantistica con i fotoni



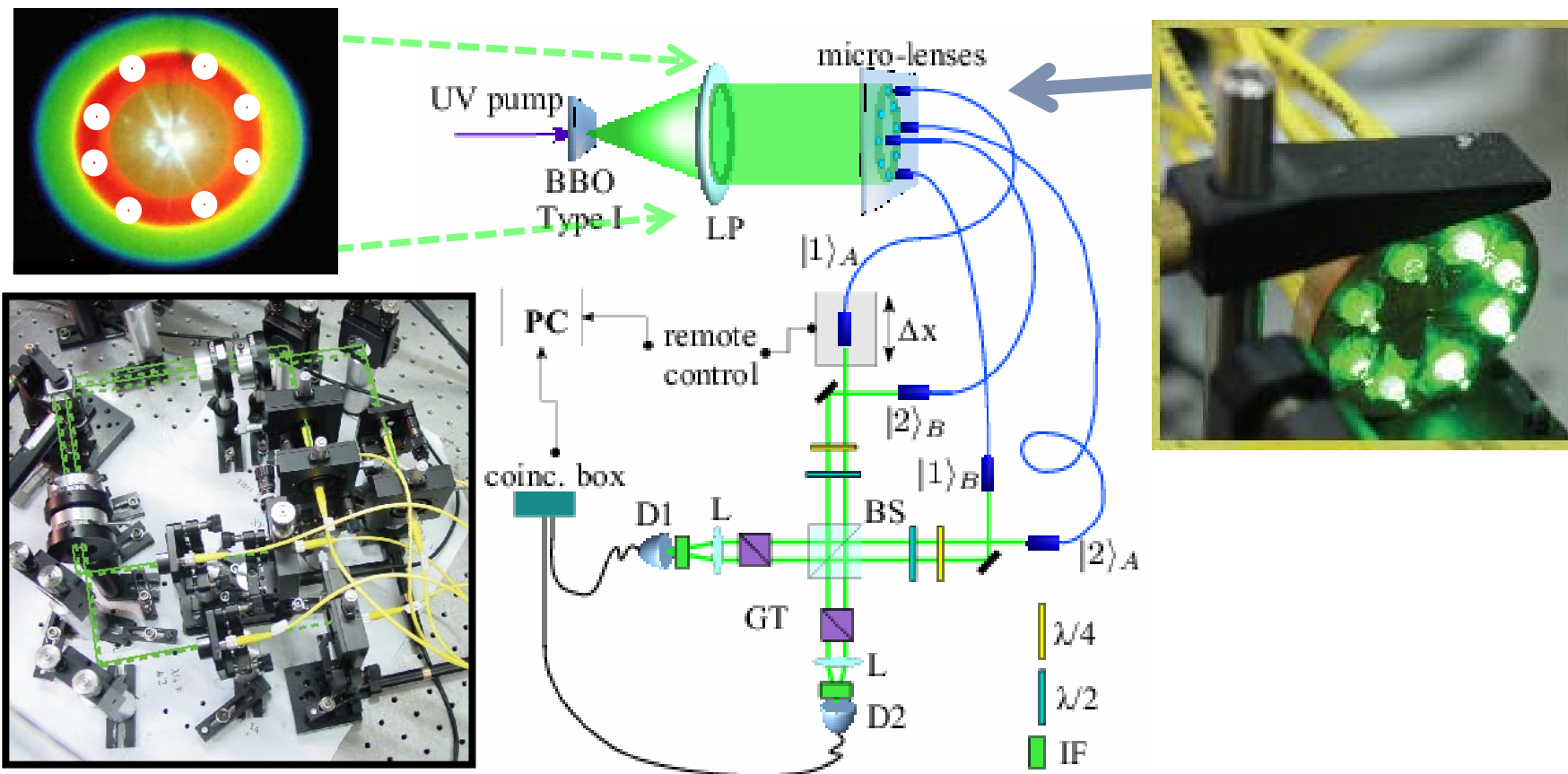


Generazione di stati entangled di molti qubits



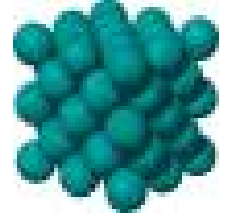
- Aumento numero di qubits n :

Generazione coerente di coppie di fotoni su un più modi





Momento angolare orbitale del singolo fotone



$$\text{HG}_{00} = \text{LG}_{00}$$



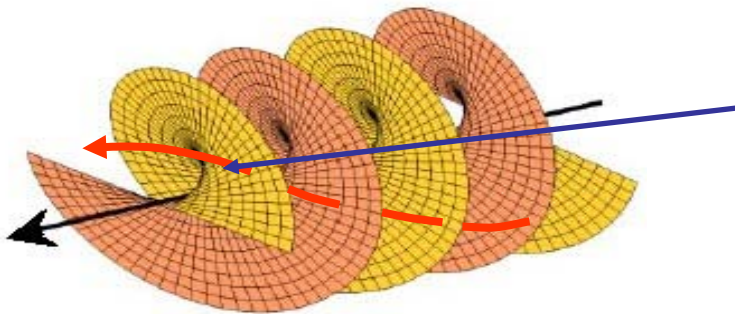
TEM₀₀ mode :



Laguerre-Gauss : $u_{p,l}(r, \varphi, z) \propto u(r, z)e^{il\varphi}$

Termine di fase
elicoidale

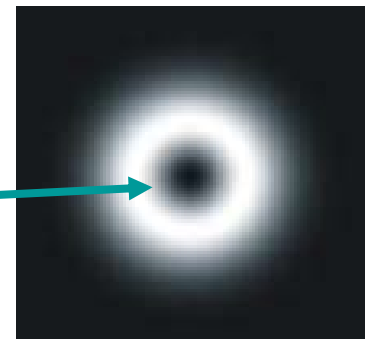
$$l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$



Punto di incontro delle
fasi diverse al variare
dell'angolo



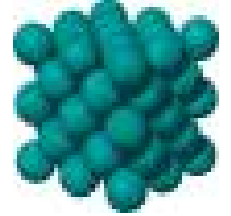
Doughnut Mode
(vortice ottico)



L'OAM trasportato è pari a $l\hbar$ per fotone



Manipolazione del momento angolare orbitale: q-plate

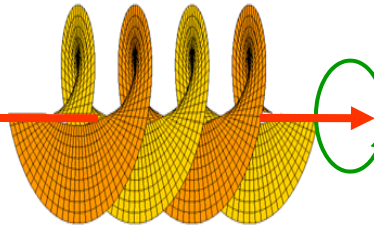
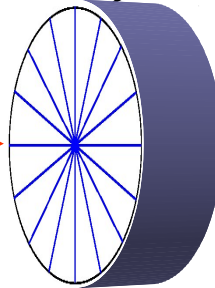
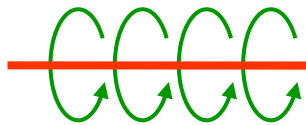


Stato in ingresso

q-plate

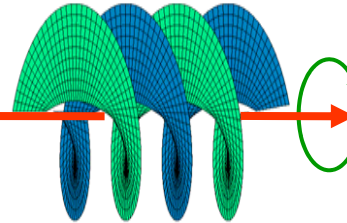
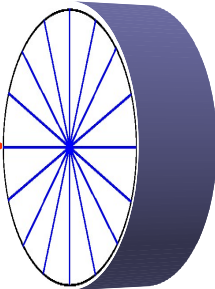
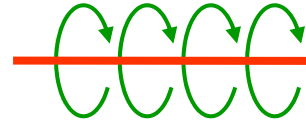
Stato in uscita

Spin: $S_z = -\hbar$
TEM₀₀: $L_z = 0$



Spin: $S_z = +\hbar$
Orbitale: $L_z = -2\hbar$

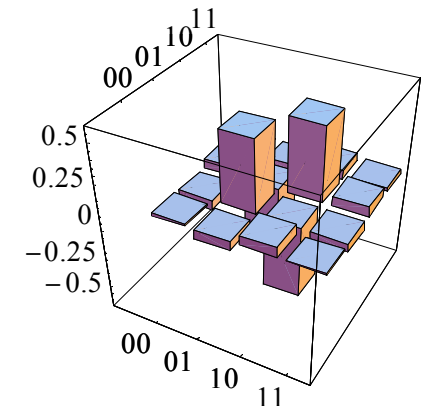
Spin: $S_z = +\hbar$
TEM₀₀: $L_z = 0$



Spin: $S_z = -\hbar$
Orbitale: $L_z = +2\hbar$

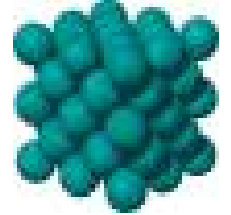
Entanglement fra diversi gradi di libertà

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |H\rangle_{\pi} |0\rangle_l \\ |V\rangle_{\pi} |0\rangle_l \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{QP} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|L\rangle_{\pi} | - 2\rangle_l \pm |R\rangle_{\pi} | + 2\rangle_l)$$

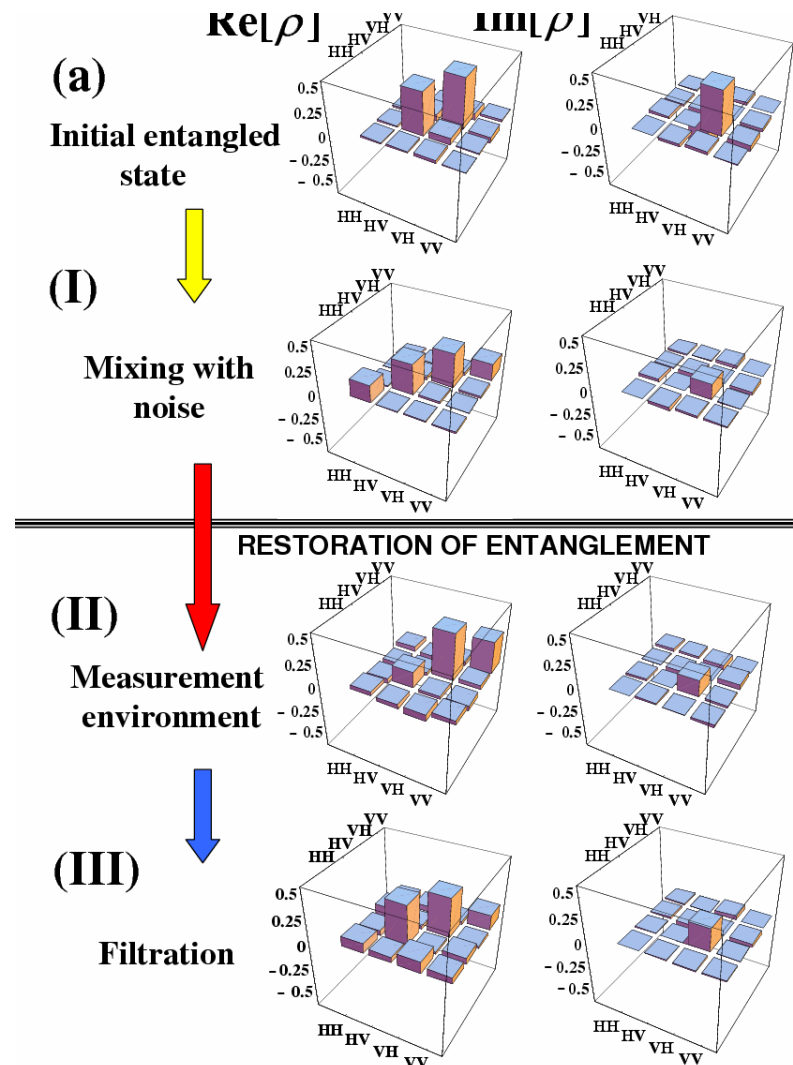
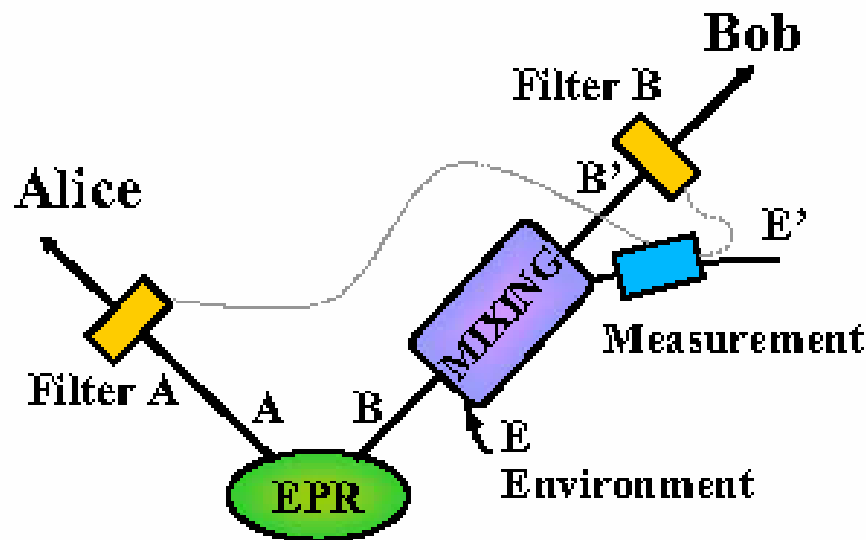




Protocolli di informazione quantistica



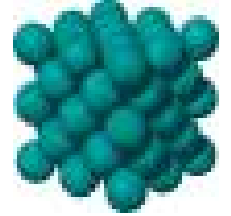
- Sviluppo di protocolli per la trasmissione di fotoni entangled su canali di comunicazione rumorosi





Protocolli di informazione quantistica

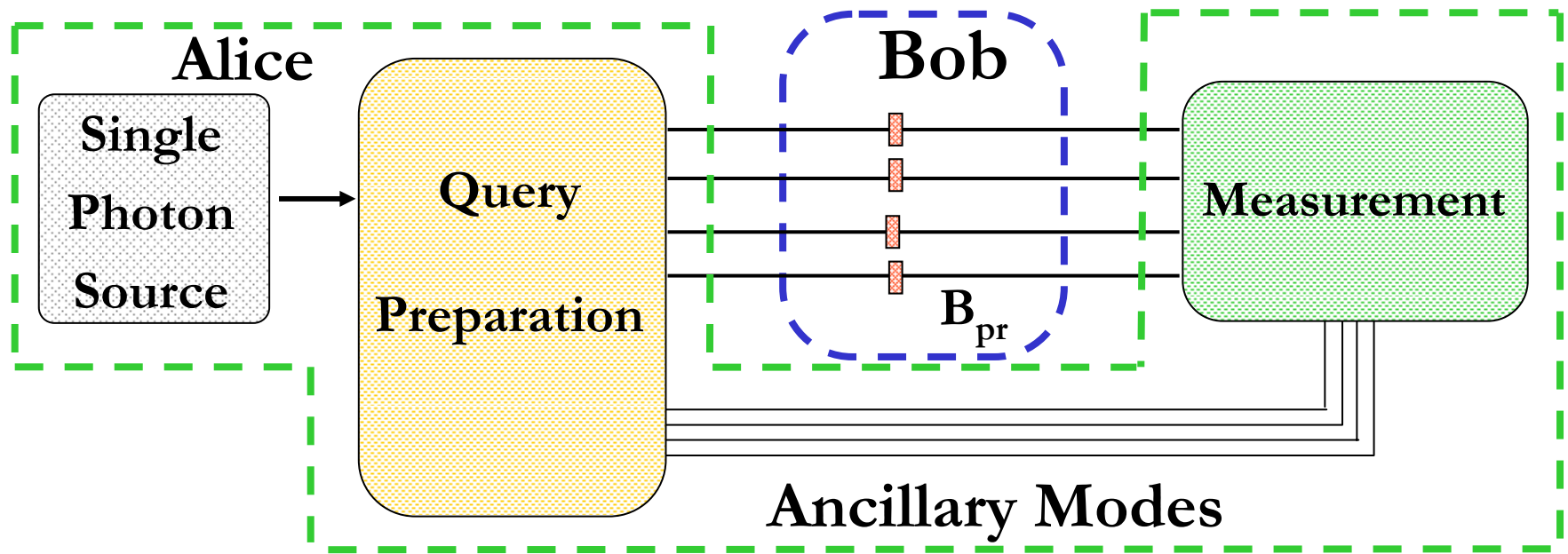
Quantum Private Queries



Alice → User Privacy

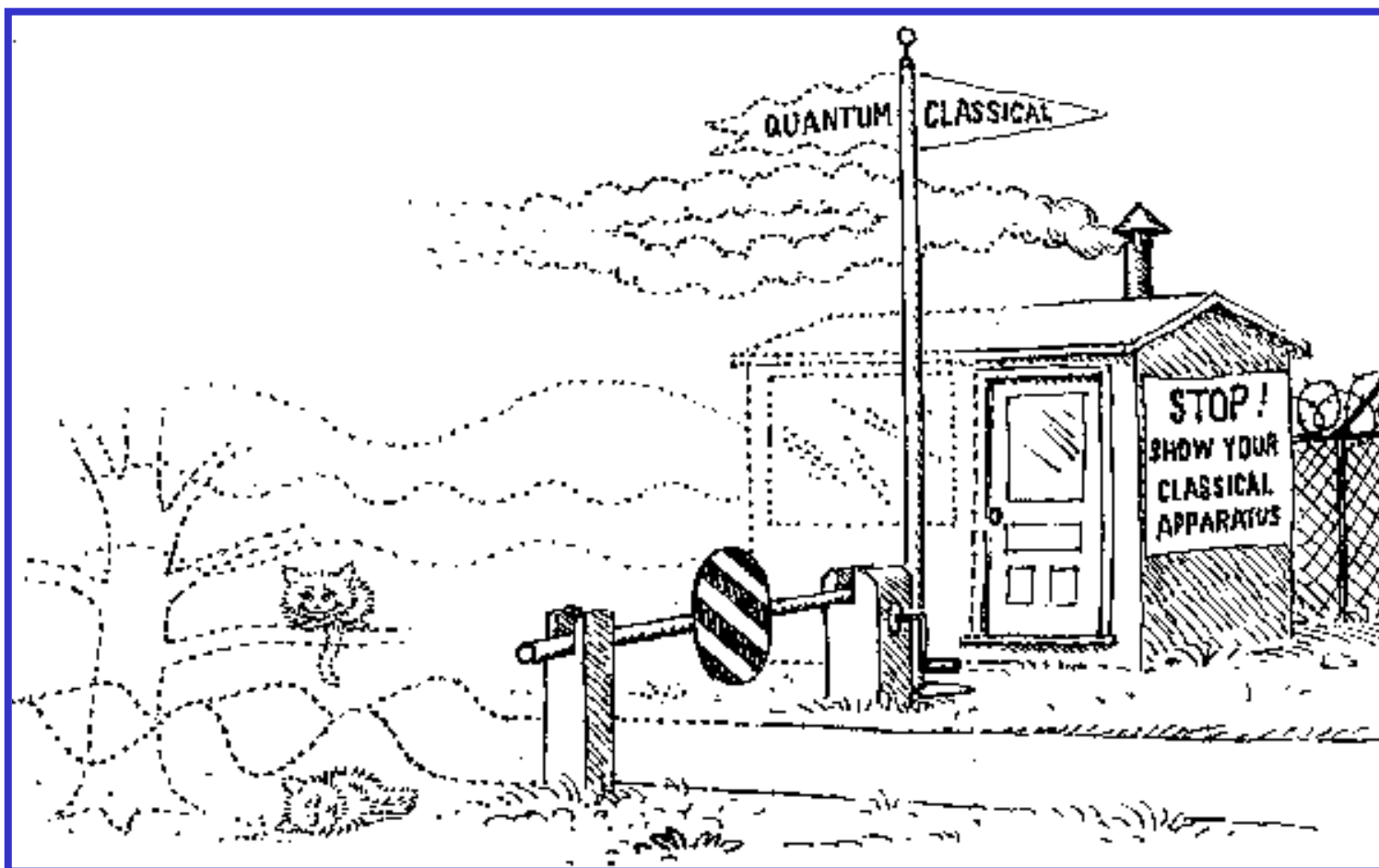
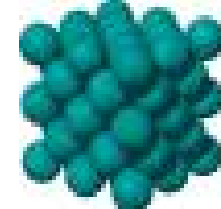
Bob → Database Privacy

➡ **QPP protocol:** interrogare il database con un multi-qubit per garantire la sicurezza di Alice e Bob



Implementazione Sperimentale:

Singolo Fotone ↗ Modo spaziale → Qubit register
↘ Polarizzazione → Qubit bus



<http://quantumoptics.phys.uniroma1.it>