## Entanglement and Teleportation

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HASLab HIGH-ASSURANCE

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## Entanglement Enters the Stage

## The Problem

Two secure labs and in one of these a qubit
Terrain between the two labs full of entities that wish to access the qubit's state

How to transfer this quantum state from one lab to the other?

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Terrain between the two labs full of entities that wish to access the qubit's state

How to transfer this quantum state from one lab to the other?

Classically, the complete data would need to be moved from one point to the other

Quantumly, we can do better thanks to entanglement

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## Mathematical Notion of Entanglement

## Definition

A vector $u \in V \otimes W$ is entangled if it cannot be written as a tensor $v \otimes w$ such that $v \in V$ and $w \in W$

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## Example

All four states below are entangled

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle+|11\rangle) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle-|11\rangle) \\
\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle+|10\rangle) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle-|10\rangle)
\end{array}
$$

They form a basis of $\mathbb{C}^{4}$, which is often called the Bell basis

## An Important Ingredient for Building Bell States and Beyond

Every quantum operation $T^{n} U 1^{n}$ gives rise to a 'controlled' quantum operation

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Every quantum operation $\boldsymbol{r}^{n} U,^{n}$ gives rise to a 'controlled' quantum operation
N.B. The circuit
 is often denoted as


## Building Bell States



Every vector in the computational basis of $\mathbb{C}^{4}$ when fed to the circuit above yields a Bell state

## Postulates of Measurement

Maps $M_{0}$ and $M_{1}$ of type $\mathbb{C}^{2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{2}$ for measuring a qubit

$$
M_{0}=\left(\begin{array}{ll}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 0
\end{array}\right) \quad M_{1}=\left(\begin{array}{ll}
0 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{array}\right)
$$

A map $M_{k}, k \in\{0,1\}$ possibly tensored with identities id : $\mathbb{C}^{2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{2}$ called a measurement

## Postulates

For a state $v \in \mathbb{C}^{2^{n}}$ and measurement $M: \mathbb{C}^{2^{n}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{2^{n}}$

- probability of outcome represented by $M$ is $\langle M v, M v\rangle$
- state after the observed outcome is $\frac{1}{\|M v\|} M v$


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## Quantum Teleportation Intra-Gate pt. I

We transfer the top wire qubit's state to the bottom wire


## Quantum Teleportation Intra-Gate pt. II

We transfer the top wire qubit's state to the bottom wire

$(H \otimes I) c X(\alpha|0\rangle+\beta|1\rangle)|1\rangle$
$=.$.
$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle(\alpha|1\rangle+\beta|0\rangle)+|1\rangle(\alpha|1\rangle-\beta|0\rangle))$

## Quantum Teleportation Intra-Gate pt. III

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Fortunately we can do better. We use entanglement to establish a secure 'communication channel' and proceed in the following manner ...

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## Quantum Teleportation pt. I



Bottom qubits become entangled and thus connected, even if they are far away from each other later on

## Quantum Teleportation pt. II

$$
\begin{aligned}
& ((H \otimes I) \otimes I)(c X \otimes I)\left((\alpha|0\rangle+\beta|1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle+|11\rangle)\right) \\
& =\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}((H \otimes I) \otimes I)(c X \otimes I)(\alpha|000\rangle+\alpha|011\rangle+\beta|100\rangle+\beta|111\rangle) \\
& =\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}((H \otimes I) \otimes I)(\alpha|000\rangle+\alpha|011\rangle+\beta|110\rangle+\beta|101\rangle) \\
& =\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}((H \otimes I) \otimes I)(|0\rangle(\alpha|00\rangle+\alpha|11\rangle)+|1\rangle(\beta|10\rangle+\beta|01\rangle)) \\
& =\frac{1}{2}((|0\rangle+|1\rangle)(\alpha|00\rangle+\alpha|11\rangle)+(|0\rangle-|1\rangle)(\beta|10\rangle+\beta|01\rangle)) \\
& =\frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle+\beta|1\rangle)+|01\rangle(\alpha|1\rangle+\beta|0\rangle)+|10\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle-\beta|1\rangle) \ldots \\
& \cdots+|11\rangle(\alpha|1\rangle-\beta|0\rangle))
\end{aligned}
$$

## Quantum Teleportation pt. III



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## Did We Just Break Physics?

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## No-cloning

Did not end up with two copies of $|\psi\rangle$, because the state of the top qubit was destroyed by the measurement

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## No-cloning

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## FTL communication

Did not communicate faster than light, because teleportation required us to send two classical bits

## What's Next?

First glimpse of applications of quantum phenomena to algorithmics and communication. Namely

- superposition \& interference
- entanglement

Next we will overview more sophisticated applications of these phenomena

