

Title: Foundations of Quantum Mech. (PHYS 639) - Lecture 3

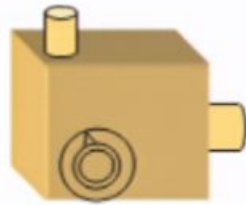
Date: Dec 02, 2009 11:00 AM

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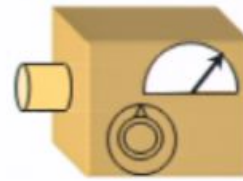
Abstract:

# Towards a purely operational formulation of quantum theory

# Operational Quantum Mechanics



Preparation  
 $P$



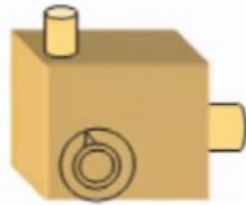
Measurement  
 $M$

Vector  
 $|\psi\rangle$

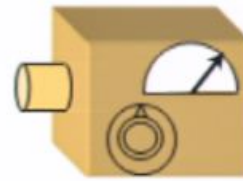
Hermitian operator  
 $A$   
 $A = \sum_k a_k \Pi_k$

$$Pr(k|P, M) = \langle \psi | \Pi_k | \psi \rangle$$

# Operational Quantum Mechanics



Preparation  
 $\mathcal{P}$



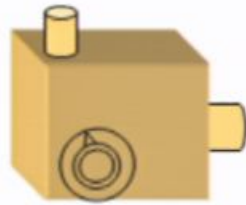
Measurement  
 $\mathcal{M}$

Density operator  
 $\rho$

Hermitian operator  
 $A$   
 $A = \sum_k a_k \Pi_k$

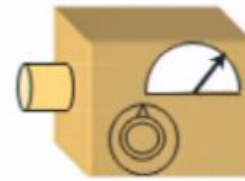
$$Pr(k|\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{M}) = \text{Tr}(\rho \Pi_k)$$

# Operational Quantum Mechanics



Preparation  
 $\mathcal{P}$

Density operator  
 $\rho$

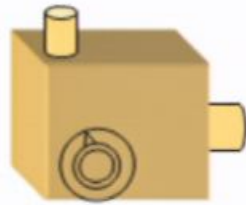


Measurement  
 $\mathcal{M}$

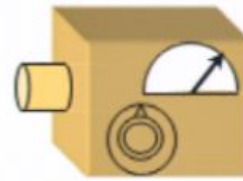
Projection valued  
measure (PVM)  
 $\{\Pi_k\}$

$$Pr(k|\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{M}) = \text{Tr}(\rho \Pi_k)$$

# Operational Quantum Mechanics



Preparation  
 $P$



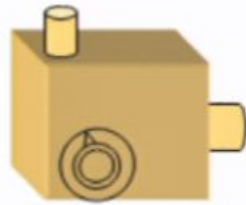
Measurement  
 $M$

Density operator  
 $\rho$

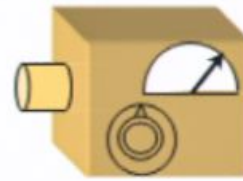
Hermitian operator  
 $A$   
 $A = \sum_k a_k \Pi_k$

$$Pr(k|P, M) = \text{Tr}(\rho \Pi_k)$$

# Operational Quantum Mechanics



Preparation  
 $\mathcal{P}$



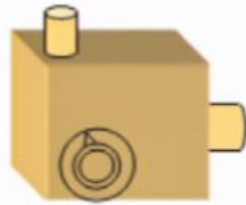
Measurement  
 $\mathcal{M}$

Density operator  
 $\rho$

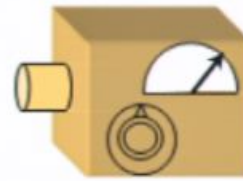
Projection valued  
measure (PVM)  
 $\{\Pi_k\}$

$$Pr(k|\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{M}) = \text{Tr}(\rho \Pi_k)$$

# Operational Quantum Mechanics



Preparation  
 $P$



Measurement  
 $M$

Density operator

$\rho$

Position operator valued  
measure (POVM)

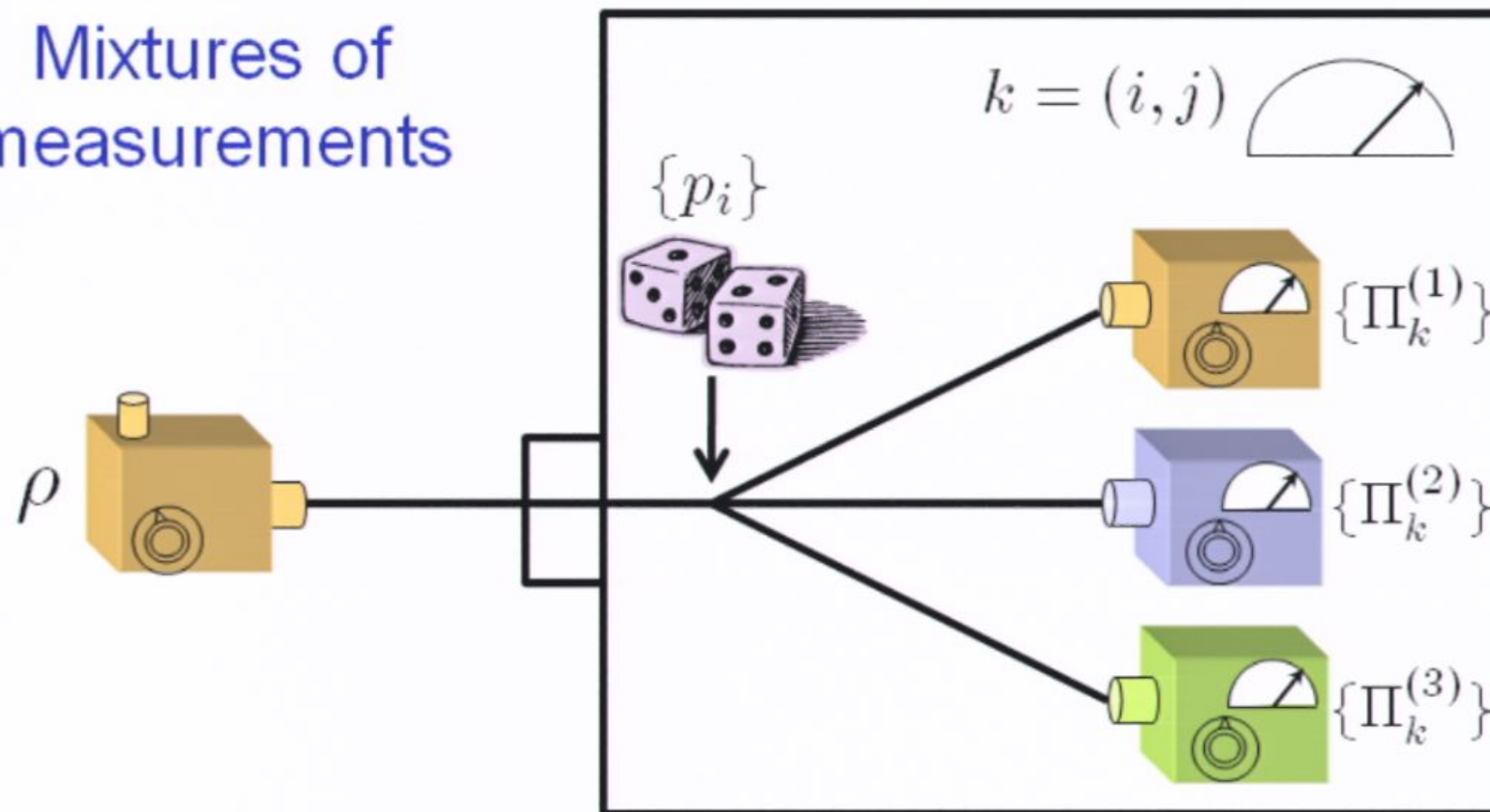
$\{E_k\}$

$$Pr(k|P, M) = \text{Tr}(\rho E_k)$$



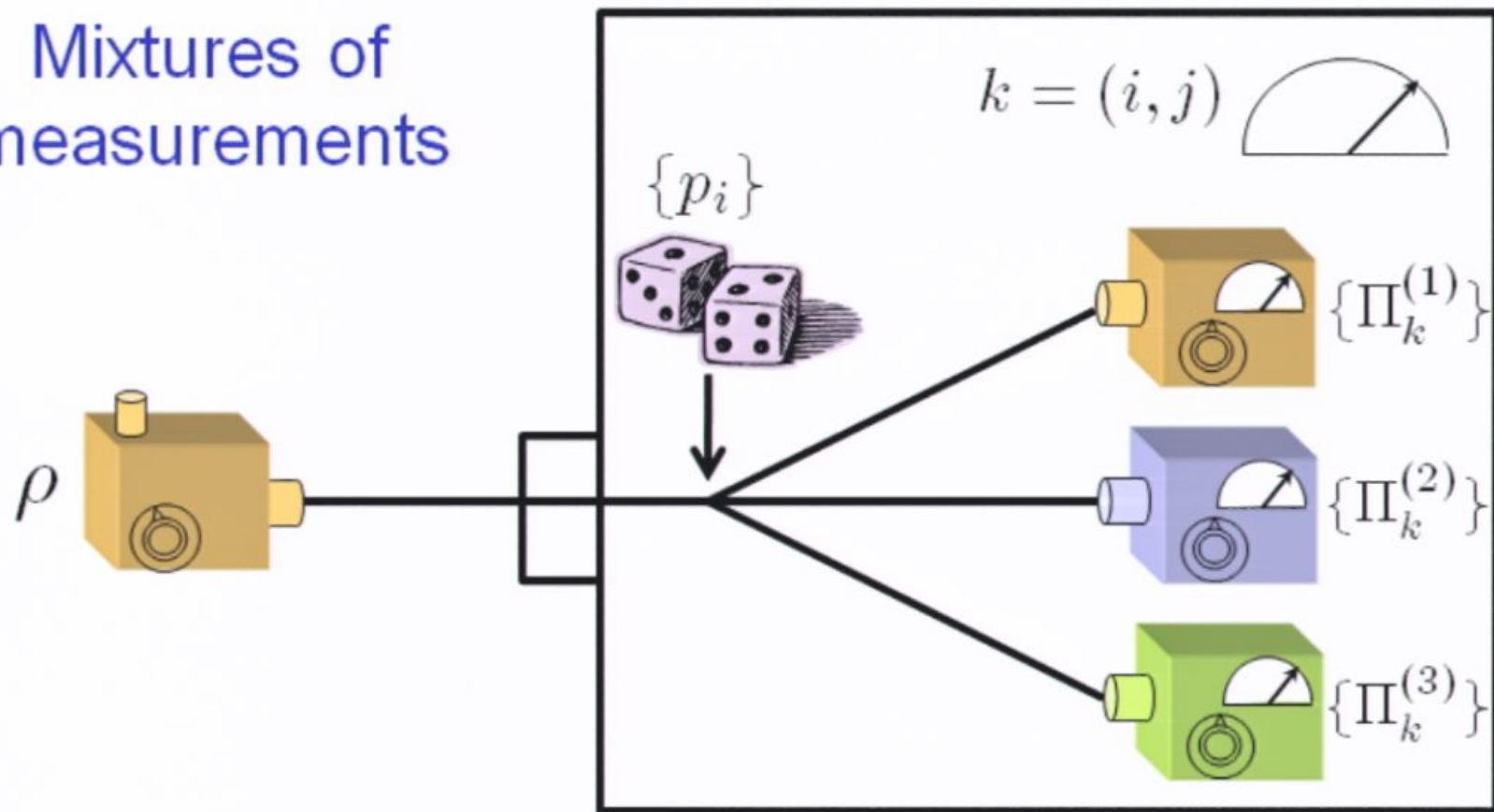
Standard Measurements	Generalized Measurements
$\{\Pi_i\}$ $\langle \psi   \Pi_i   \psi \rangle \geq 0, \forall  \psi\rangle$ $\sum_i \Pi_i = I$ $P(i) = \text{tr}(\rho \Pi_i)$ $\Pi_i \Pi_j = \delta_{ij} \Pi_i$	$\{E_d\}$ $\langle \psi   E_d   \psi \rangle \geq 0, \forall  \psi\rangle$ $\sum_d E_d = I$ $P(d) = \text{tr}(\rho E_d)$ <p style="text-align: center;">—————</p>

# Mixtures of measurements

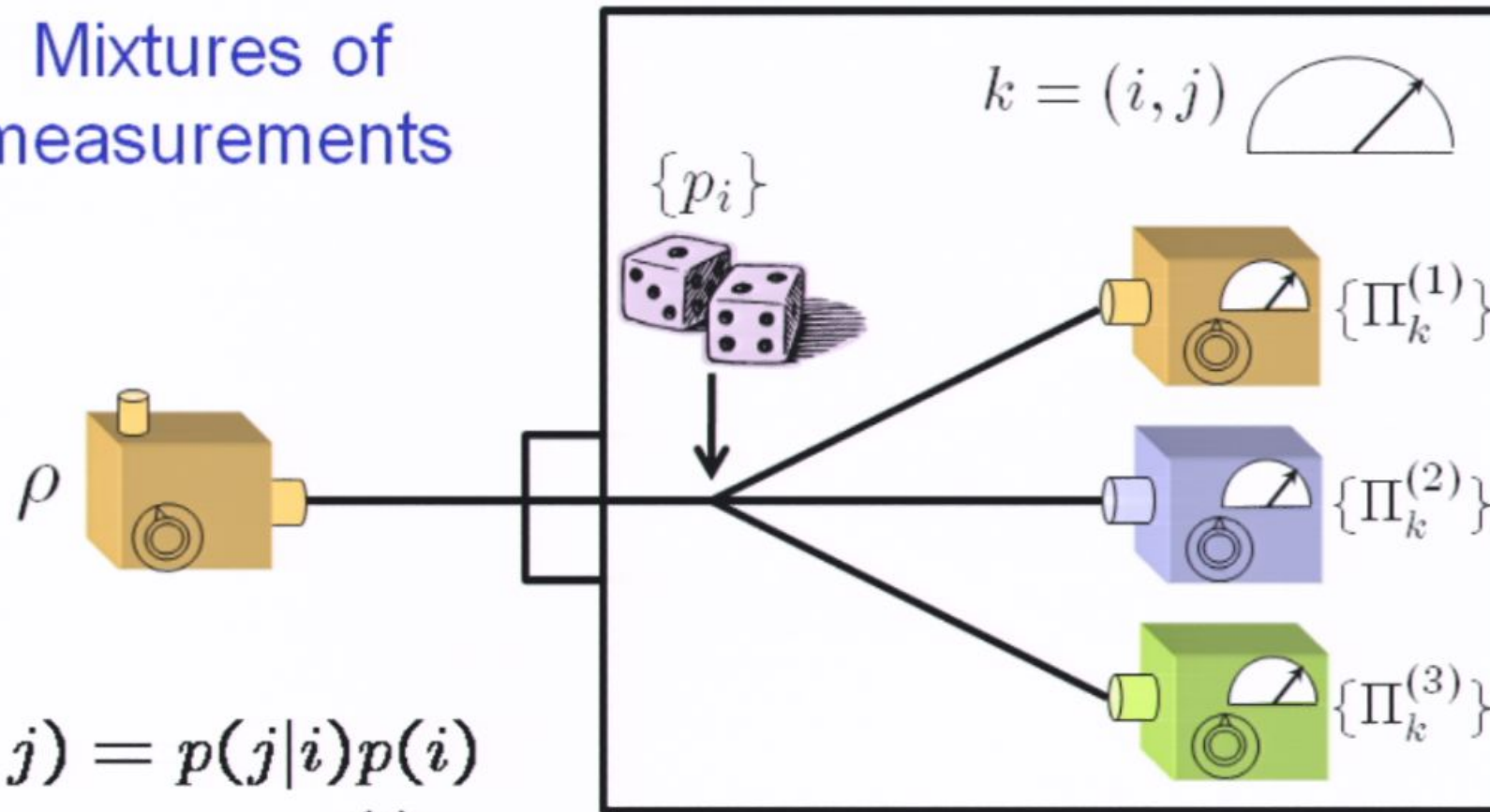


Standard Measurements	Generalized Measurements
$\{\Pi_i\}$ $\langle \psi   \Pi_i   \psi \rangle \geq 0, \forall  \psi\rangle$ $\sum_i \Pi_i = I$ $P(i) = \text{tr}(\rho \Pi_i)$ $\Pi_i \Pi_j = \delta_{ij} \Pi_i$	$\{E_d\}$ $\langle \psi   E_d   \psi \rangle \geq 0, \forall  \psi\rangle$ $\sum_d E_d = I$ $P(d) = \text{tr}(\rho E_d)$ <p style="text-align: center;">—————</p>

# Mixtures of measurements

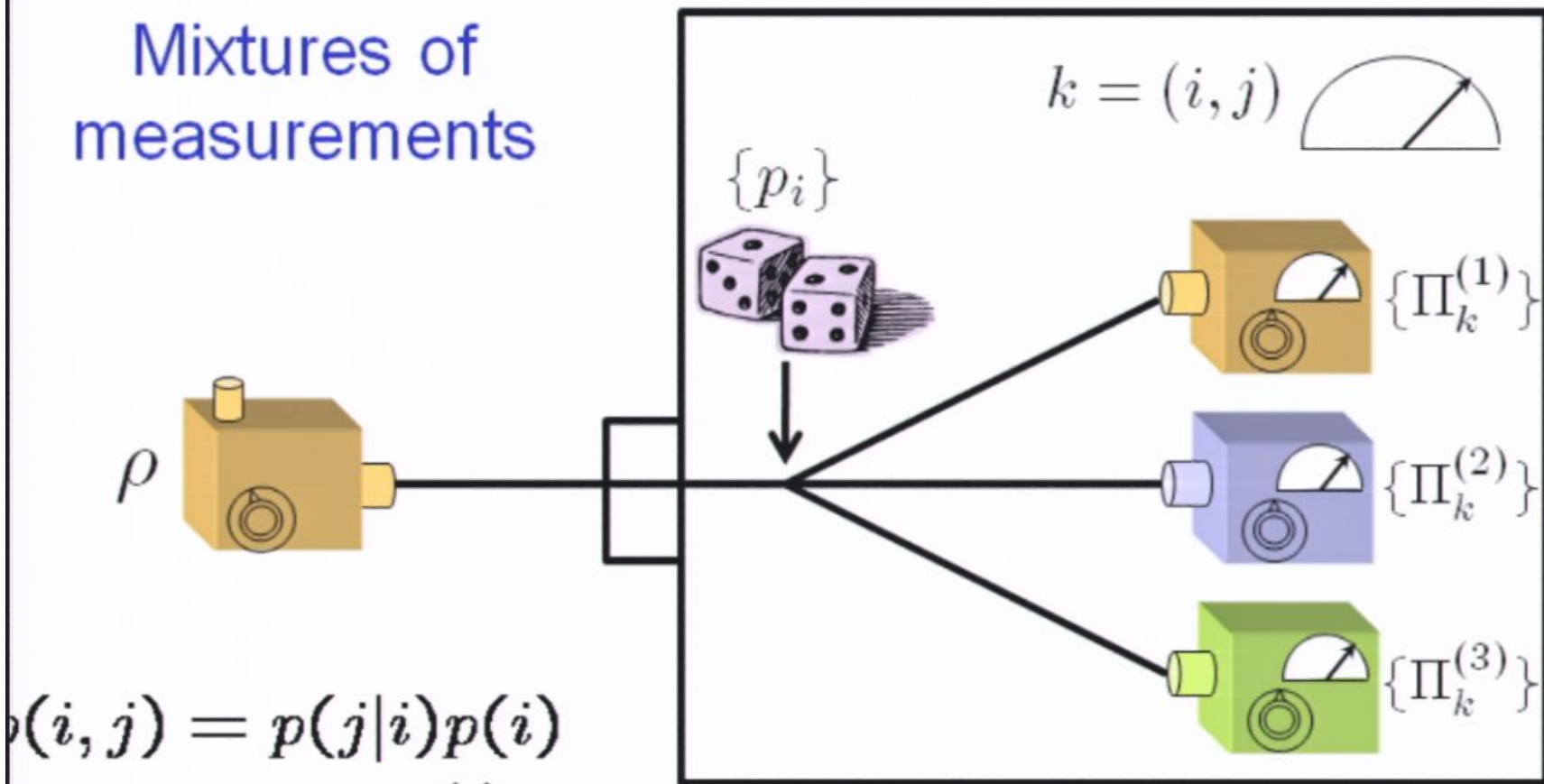


# Mixtures of measurements



$$\begin{aligned}
 p(i, j) &= p(j|i)p(i) \\
 &= \text{Tr}(\Pi_j^{(i)} \rho) p_i \\
 &= \text{Tr}(p_i \Pi_j^{(i)} \rho)
 \end{aligned}$$

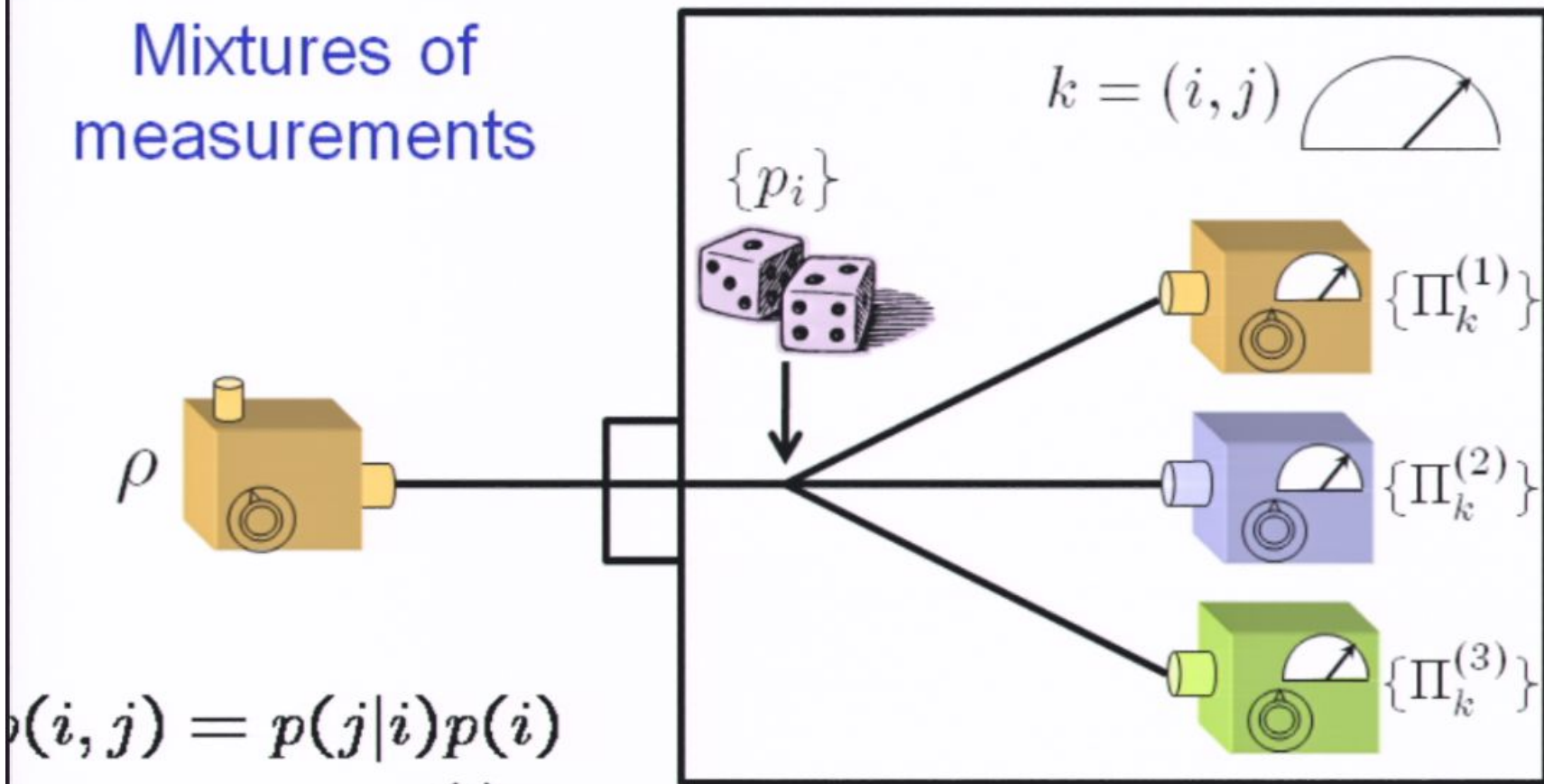
# Mixtures of measurements



$$\begin{aligned}
 p(i, j) &= p(j|i)p(i) \\
 &= \text{Tr}(\Pi_j^{(i)} \rho) p_i \\
 &= \text{Tr}(\underbrace{p_i \Pi_j^{(i)}}_{E_{i,j}} \rho)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(k) = \text{Tr}(E_k \rho)$$

# Mixtures of measurements

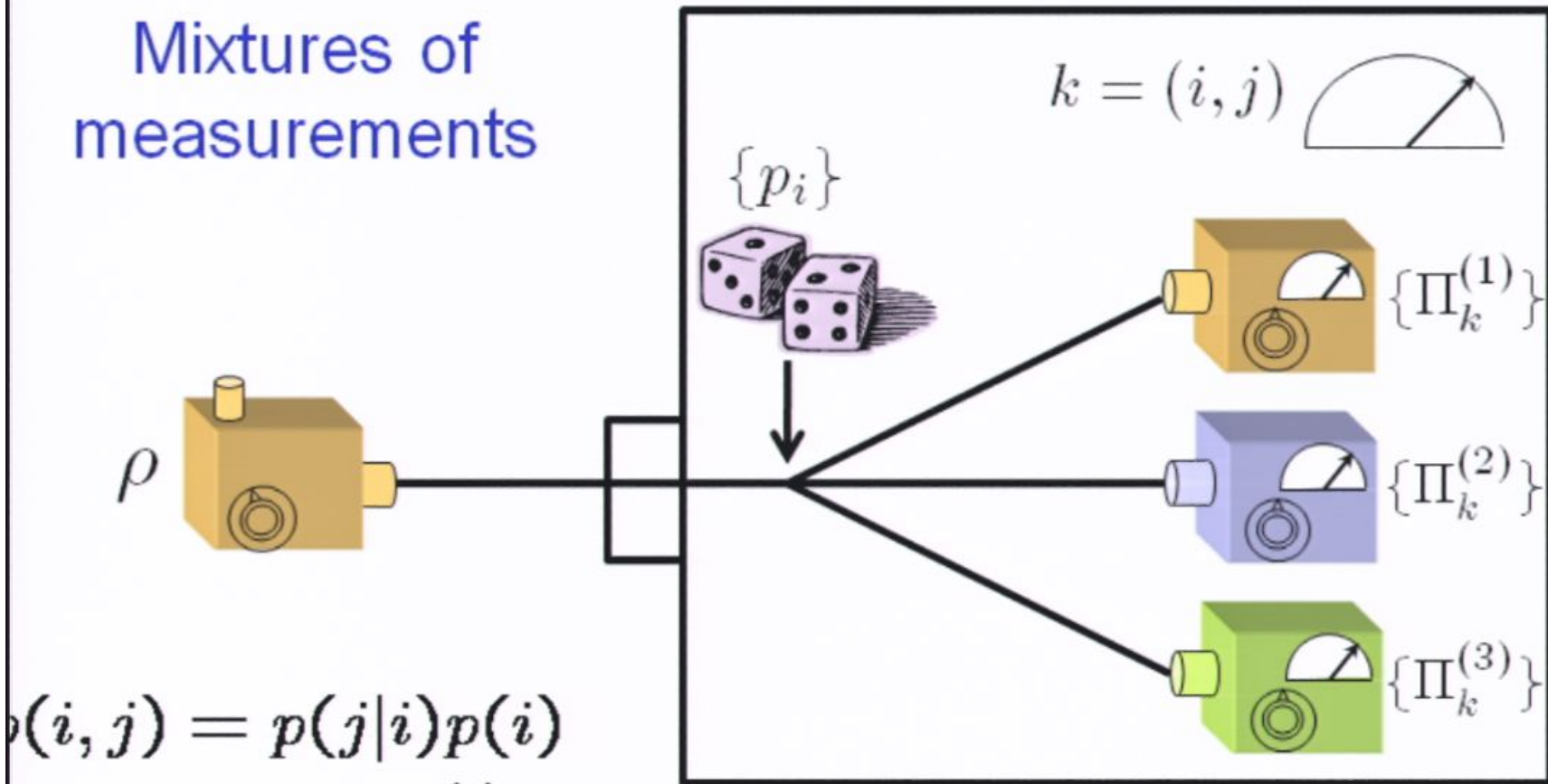


$$\begin{aligned}
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 &= \text{Tr}(\underbrace{p_i \Pi_j^{(i)}}_{E_{i,j}} \rho)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(k) = \text{Tr}(E_k \rho)$$

Positive  $\langle \psi | E_k | \psi \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$

# Mixtures of measurements



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 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(k) = \text{Tr}(E_k \rho)$$

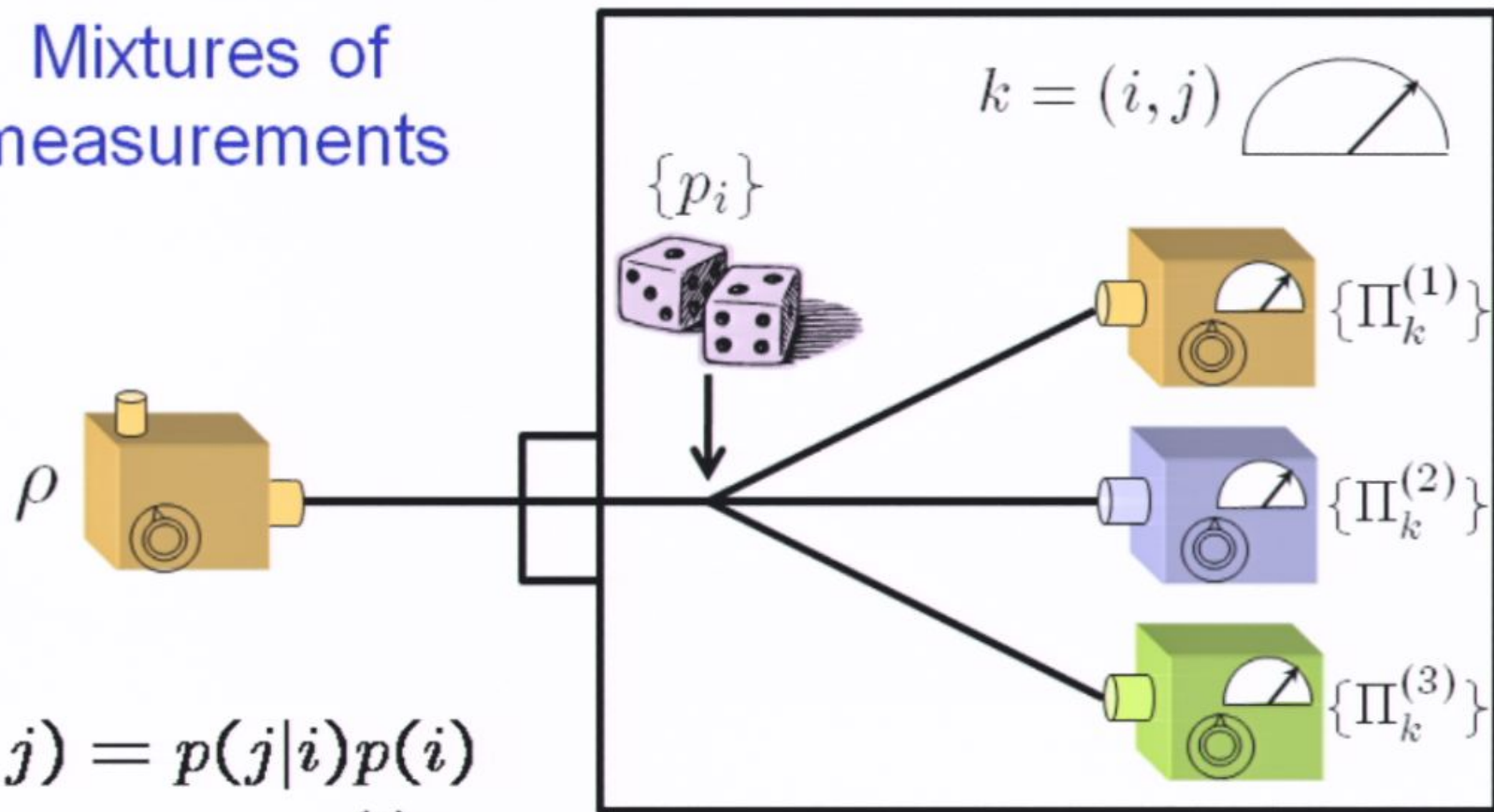
Positive  $\langle \psi | E_k | \psi \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$

Sum to identity  $\sum_k E_k = I$



$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \prod_{j=1}^i p_j = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \cdot 1 = 1$$

# Mixtures of measurements



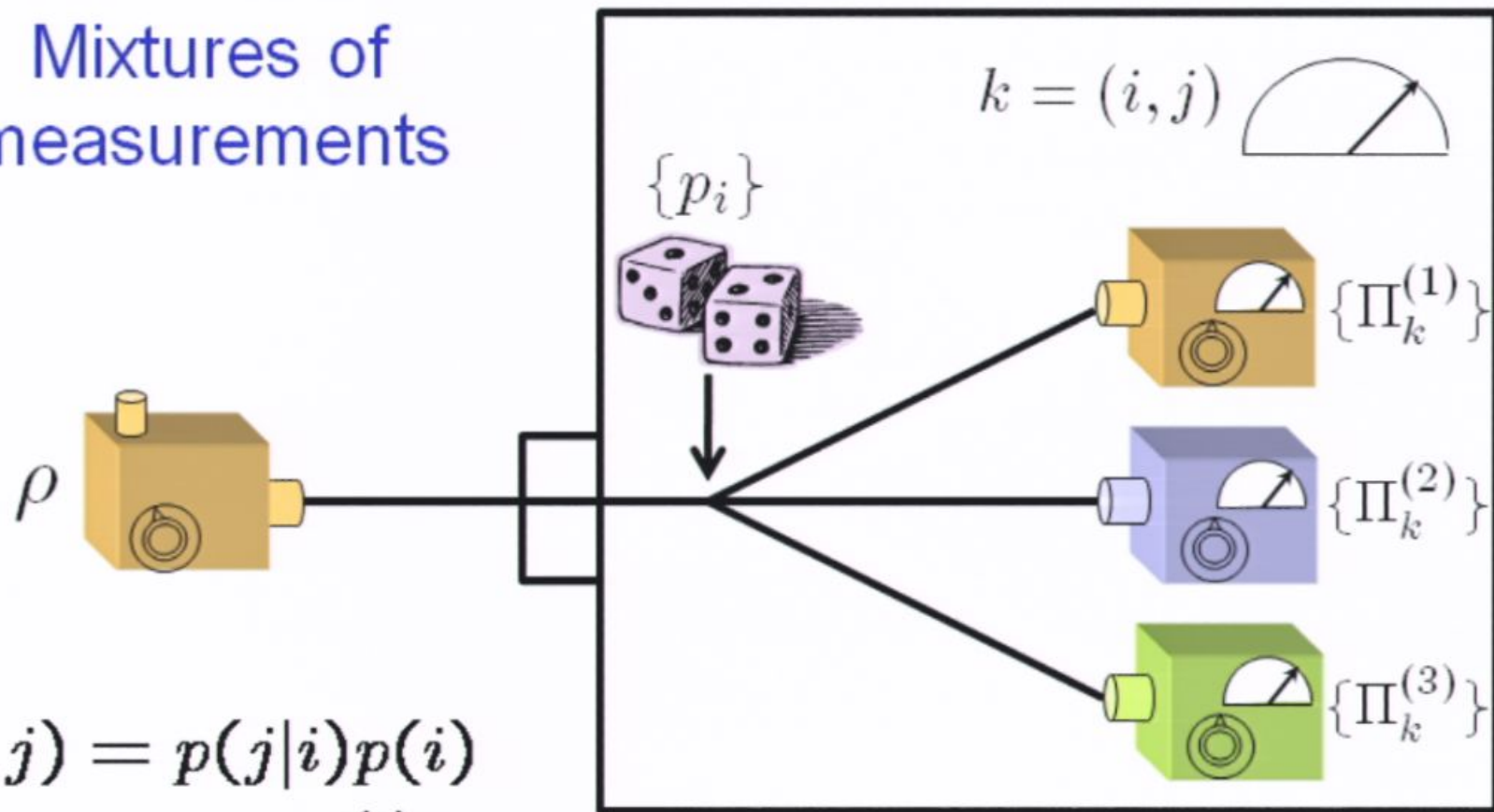
$$\begin{aligned}
 p(i, j) &= p(j|i)p(i) \\
 &= \text{Tr}(\Pi_j^{(i)} \rho) p_i \\
 &= \text{Tr}(\underbrace{p_i \Pi_j^{(i)}}_{E_{i,j}} \rho)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(k) = \text{Tr}(E_k \rho)$$

Positive  $\langle \psi | E_k | \psi \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$

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# Mixtures of measurements

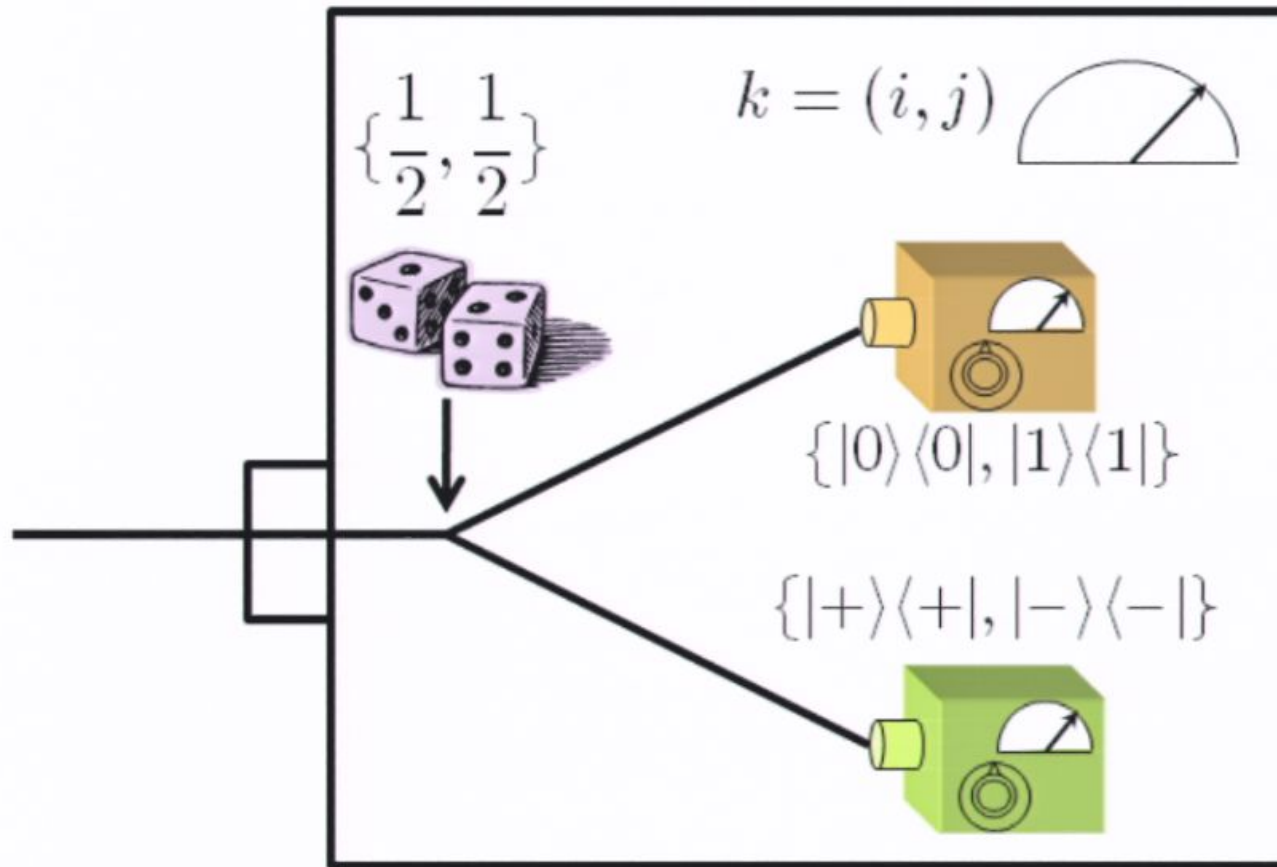


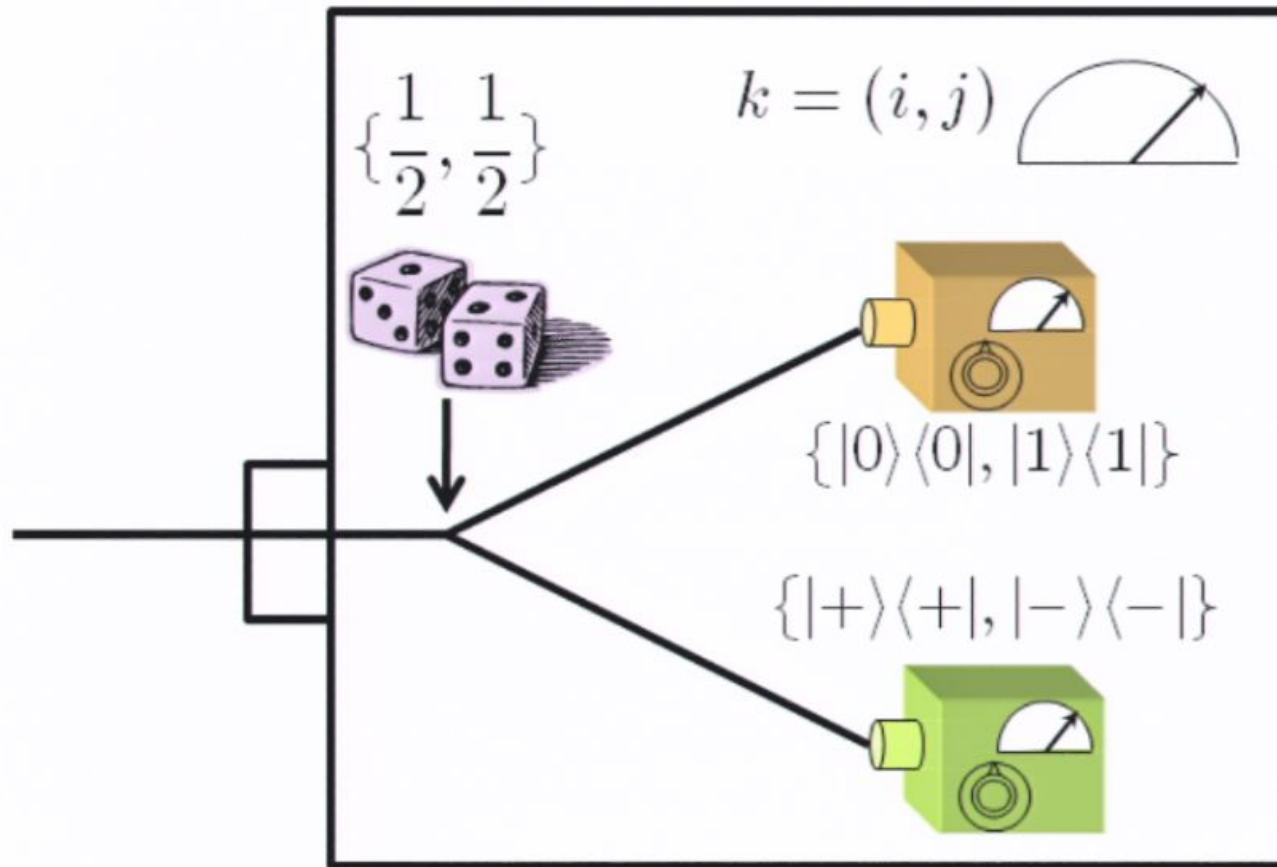
$$\begin{aligned}
 p(i, j) &= p(j|i)p(i) \\
 &= \text{Tr}(\Pi_j^{(i)} \rho) p_i \\
 &= \text{Tr}(\underbrace{p_i \Pi_j^{(i)}}_{E_{i,j}} \rho)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(k) = \text{Tr}(E_k \rho)$$

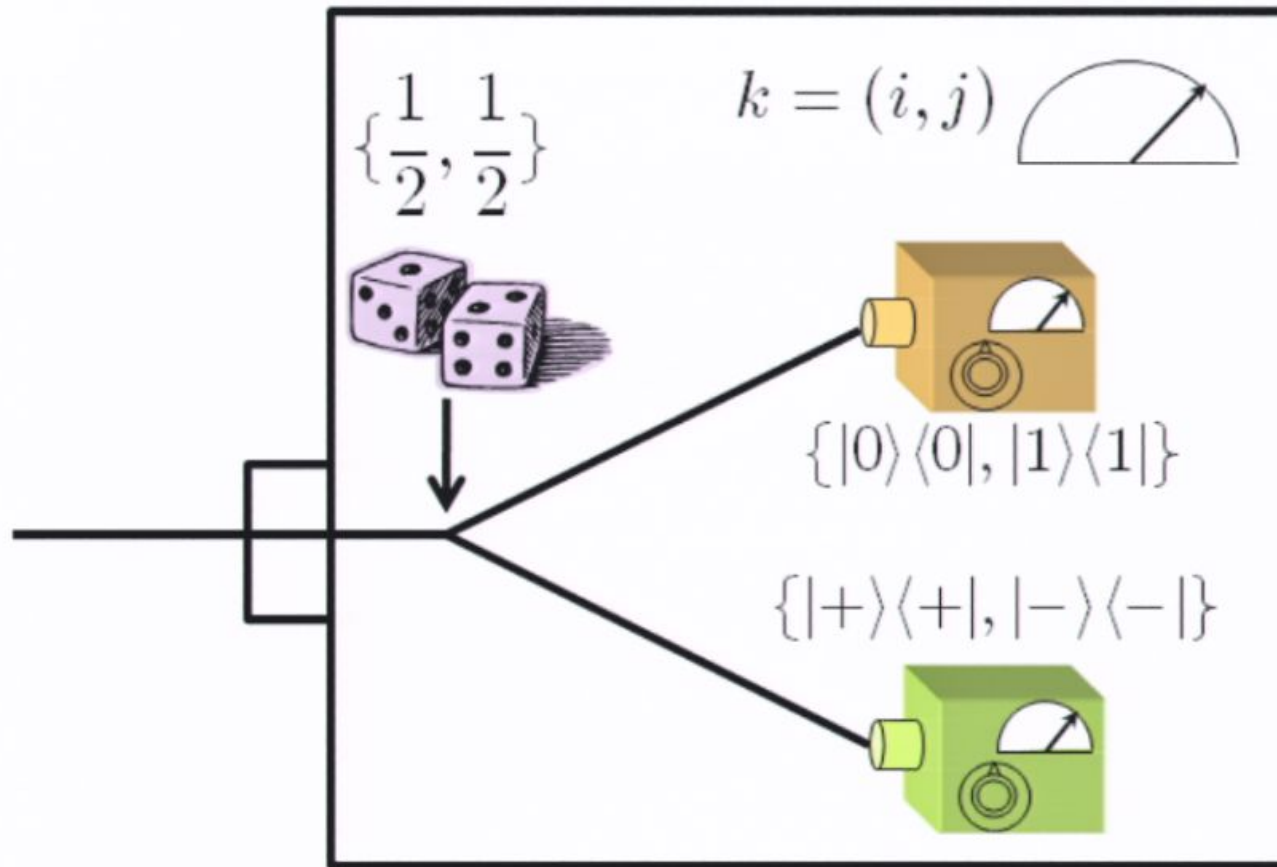
Positive  $\langle \psi | E_k | \psi \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$

Sum to identity  $\sum_k E_k = I$





$$\{\frac{1}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2}|+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2}|-\rangle\langle -|\}$$



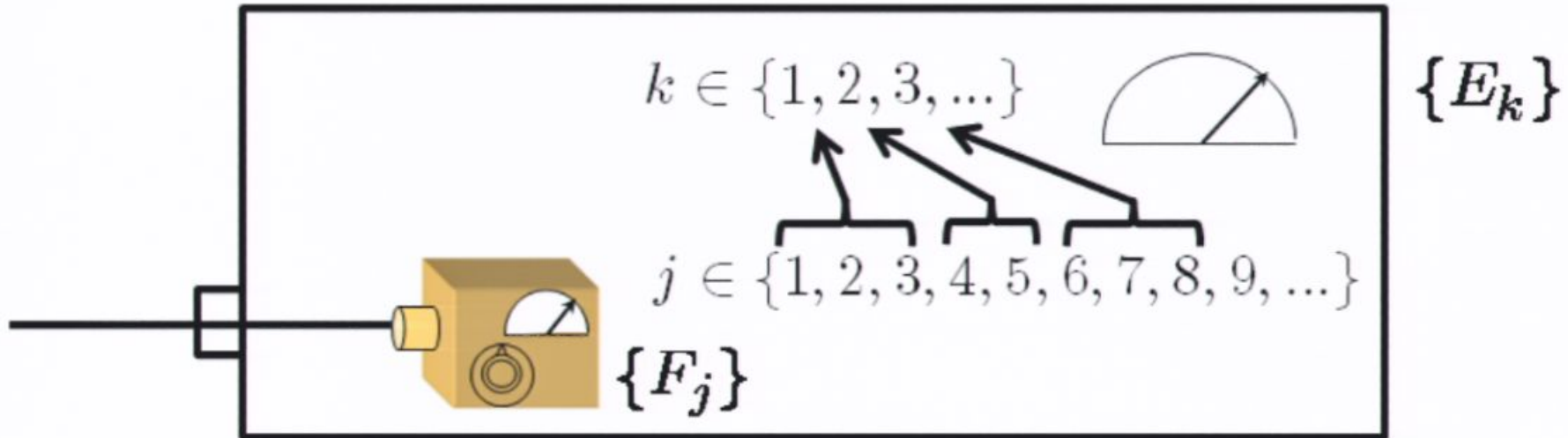
$$\left\{\frac{1}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2}|+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2}|-\rangle\langle -|\right\}$$



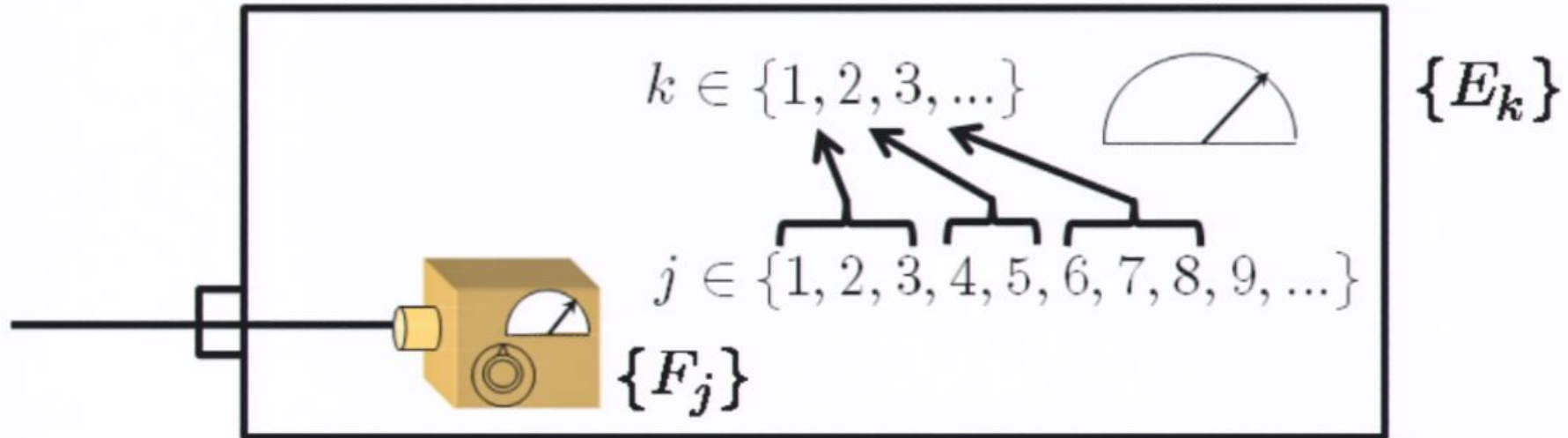
Recall

$$\frac{1}{4}|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1}{4}|1\rangle\langle 1| + \frac{1}{4}|+\rangle\langle +| + \frac{1}{4}|-\rangle\langle -| = \frac{1}{2}I$$

# Coarse-graining



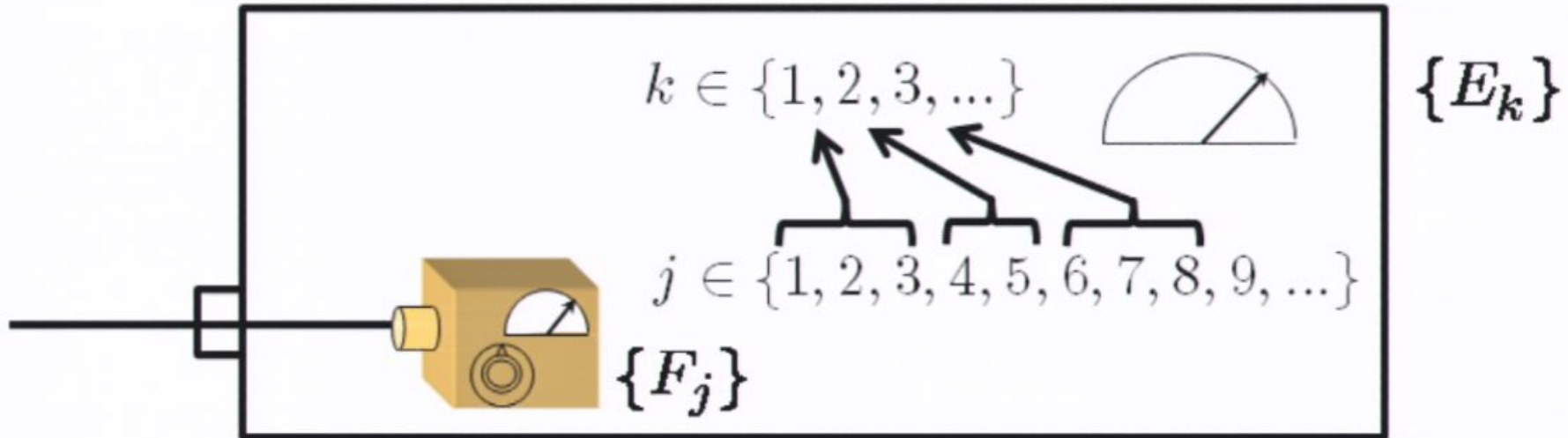
## Coarse-graining



$$p(k) = \sum_{j \in S_k} p(j)$$



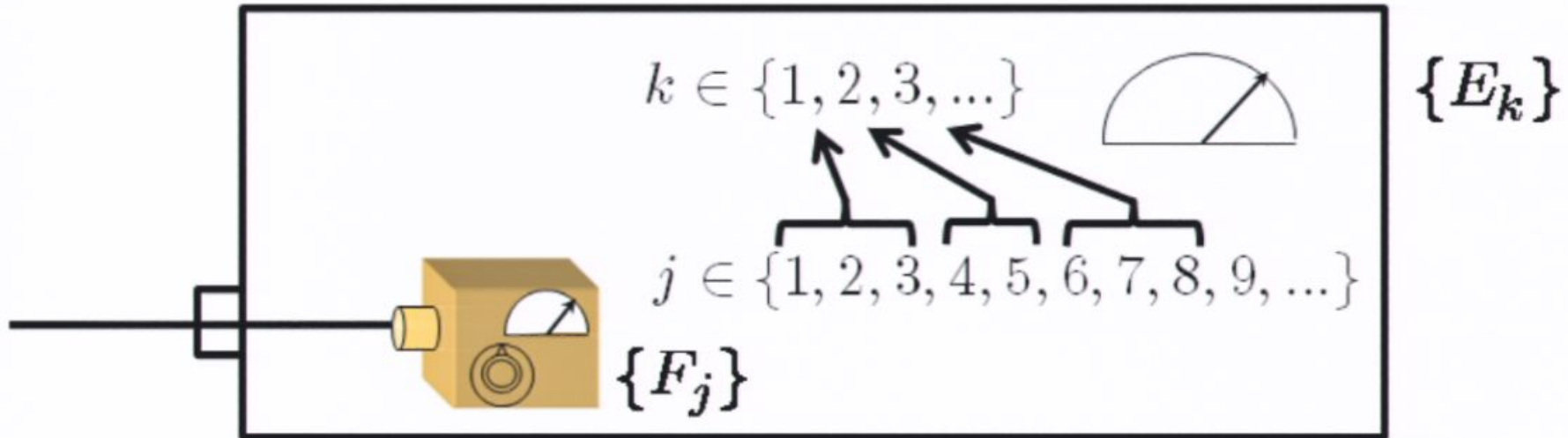
## Coarse-graining



$$p(k) = \sum_{j \in S_k} p(j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(E_k \rho) &= \sum_{j \in S_k} \text{Tr}(F_j \rho) \quad \forall \rho \\ &= \text{Tr}\left[\left(\sum_{j \in S_k} F_j\right) \rho\right] \quad \forall \rho \end{aligned}$$

# Coarse-graining



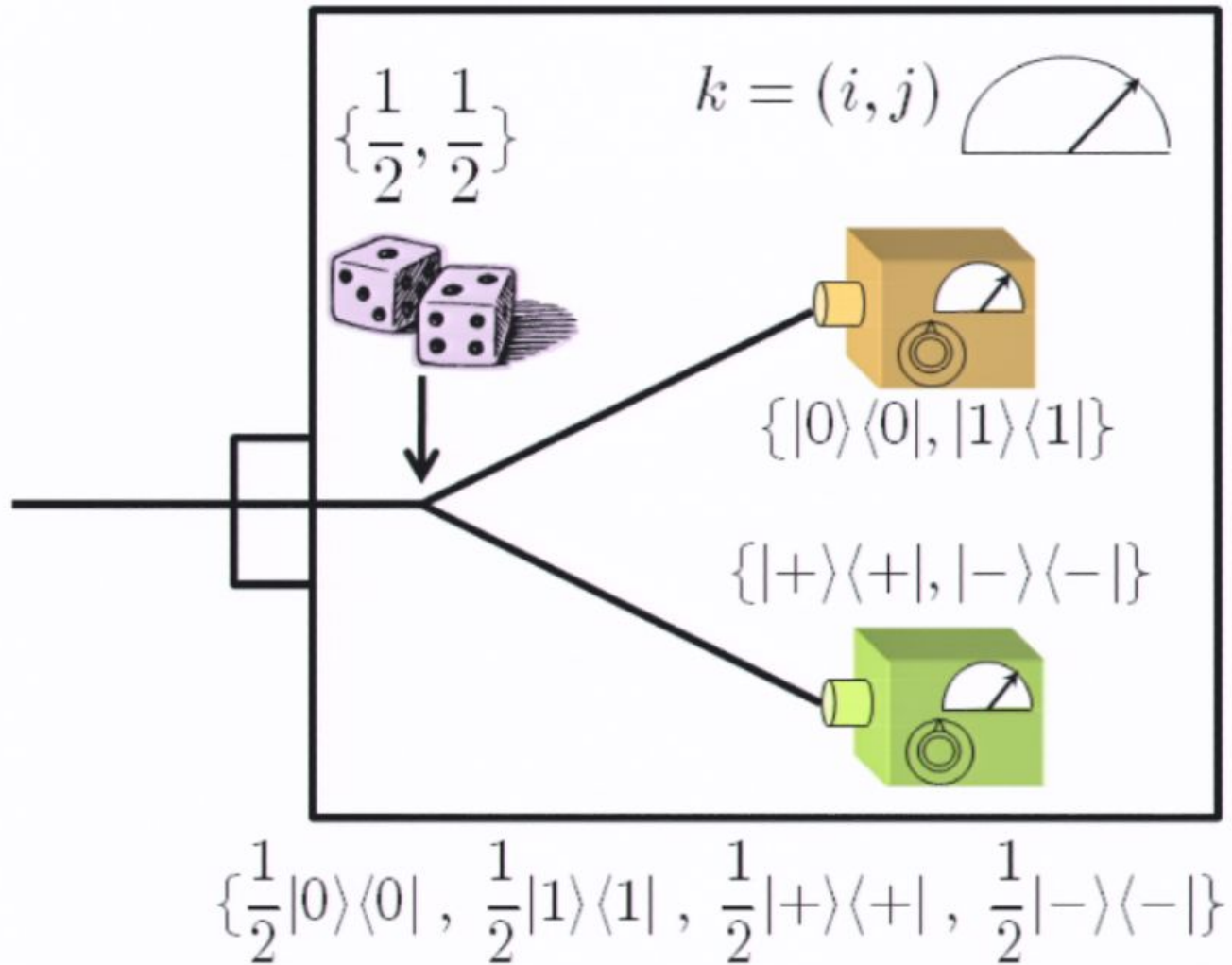
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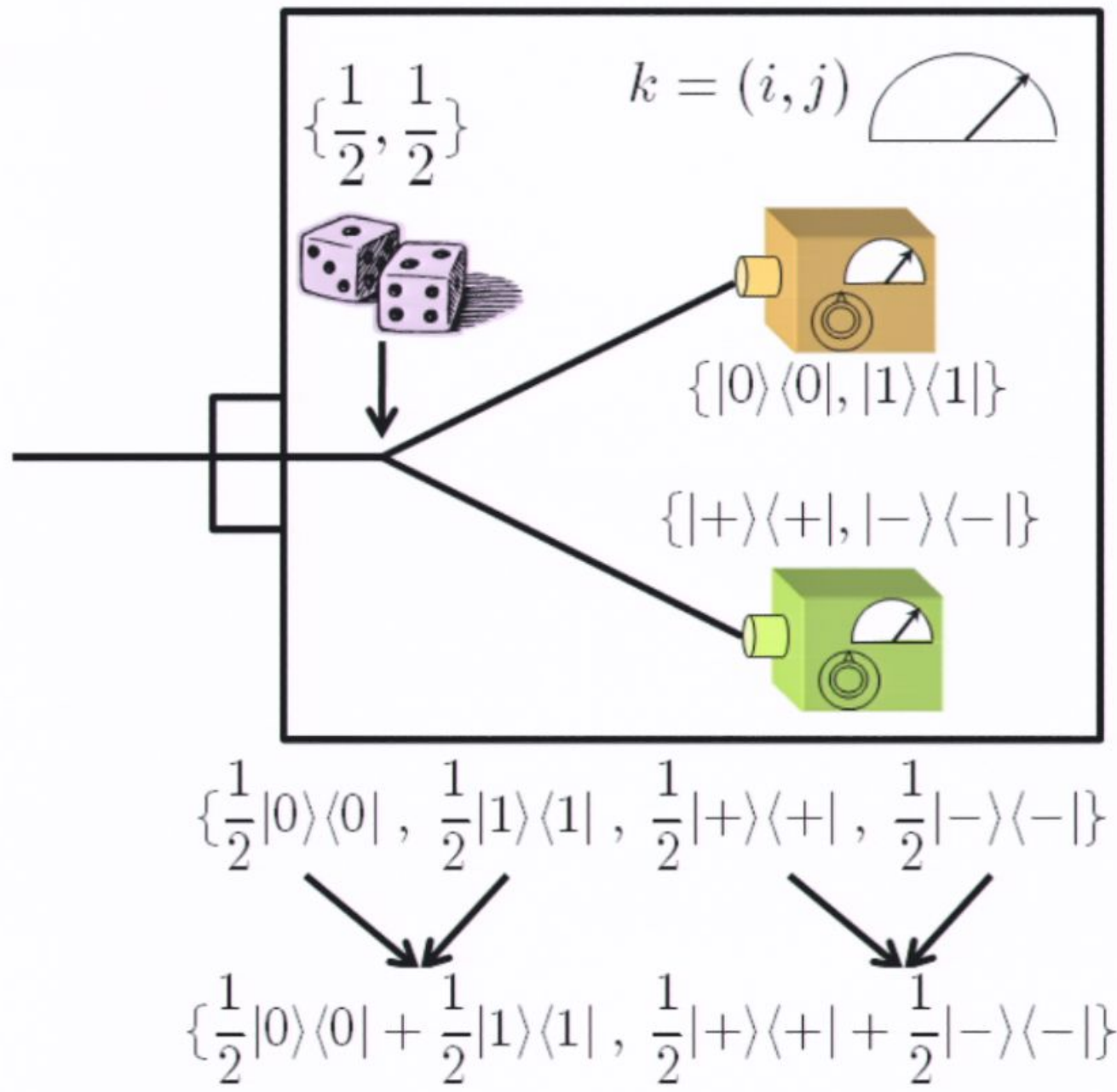
$$E_k = \sum_{j \in S_k} F_j$$

Note: the  $E_k$  need not be rank 1

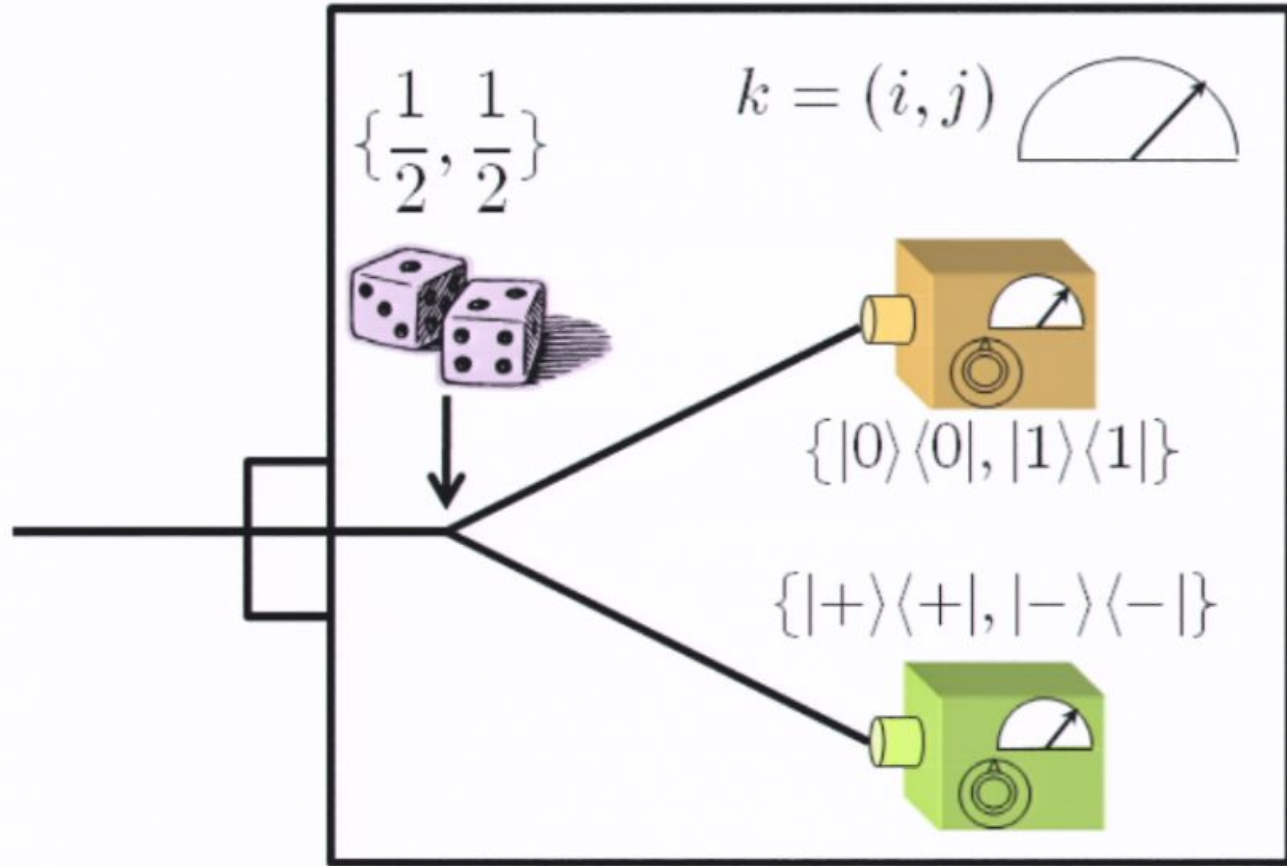
# Example



# Example



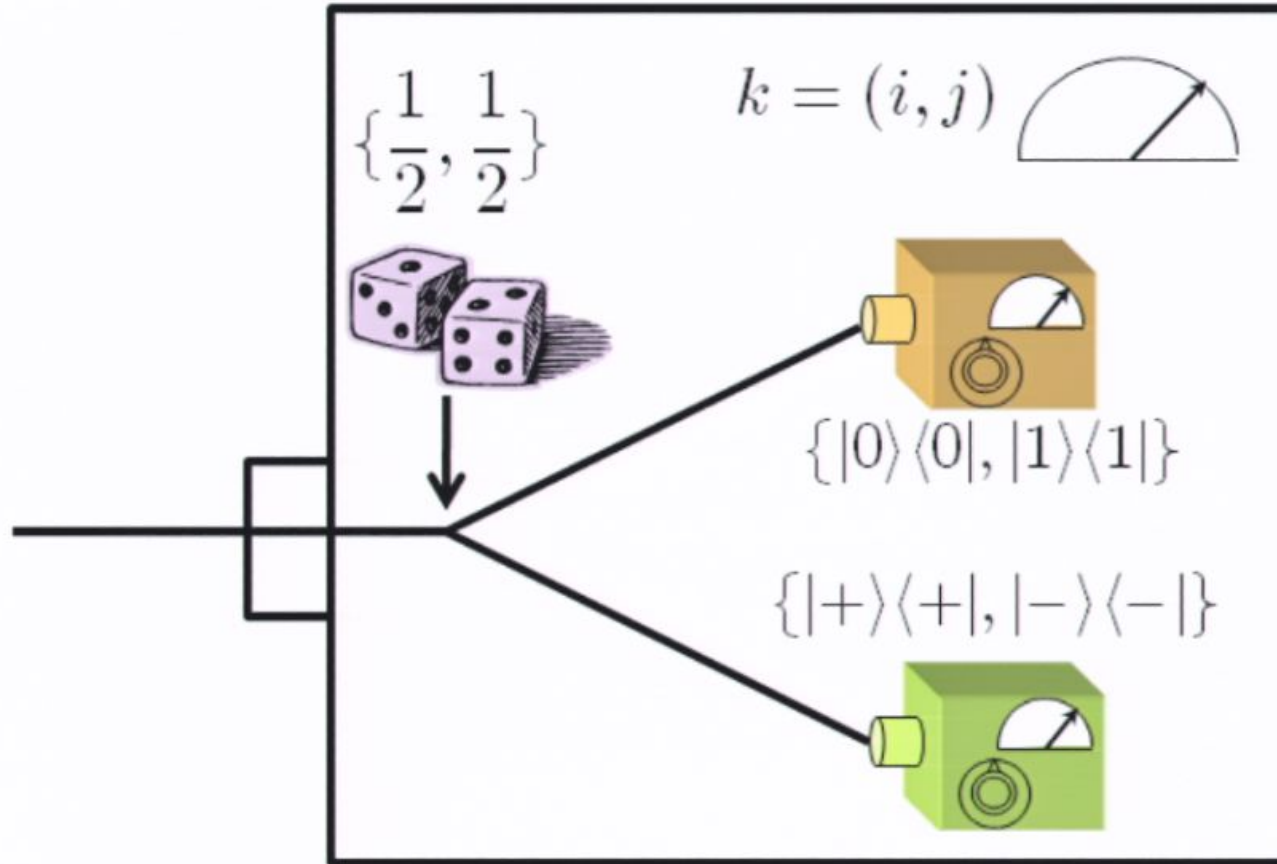
# Example



$$\{\frac{1}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2}|+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2}|-\rangle\langle -|\}$$

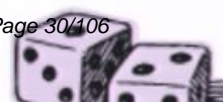
$$\{\frac{1}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2}|+\rangle\langle +| + \frac{1}{2}|-\rangle\langle -|\}$$

# Example

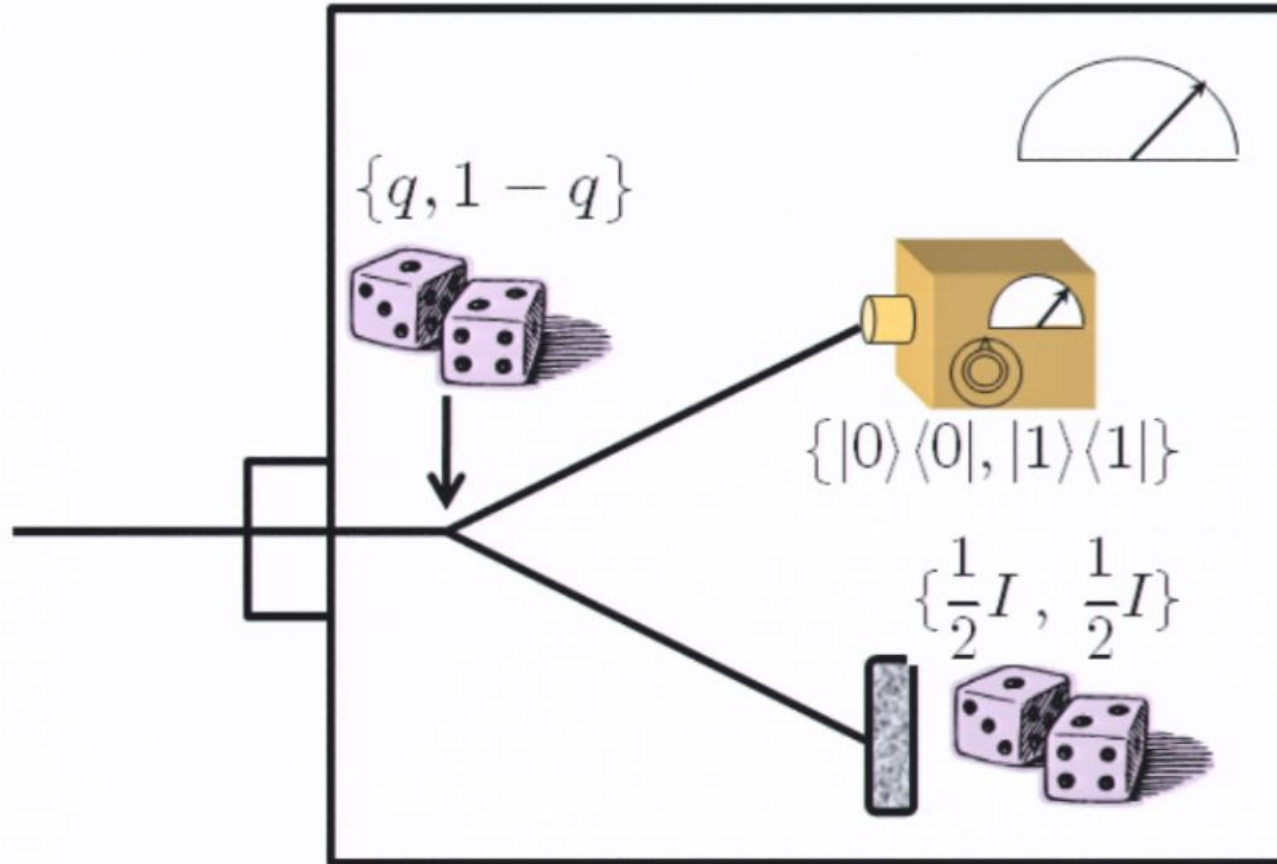


$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2} |-\rangle\langle -| \right\}$$

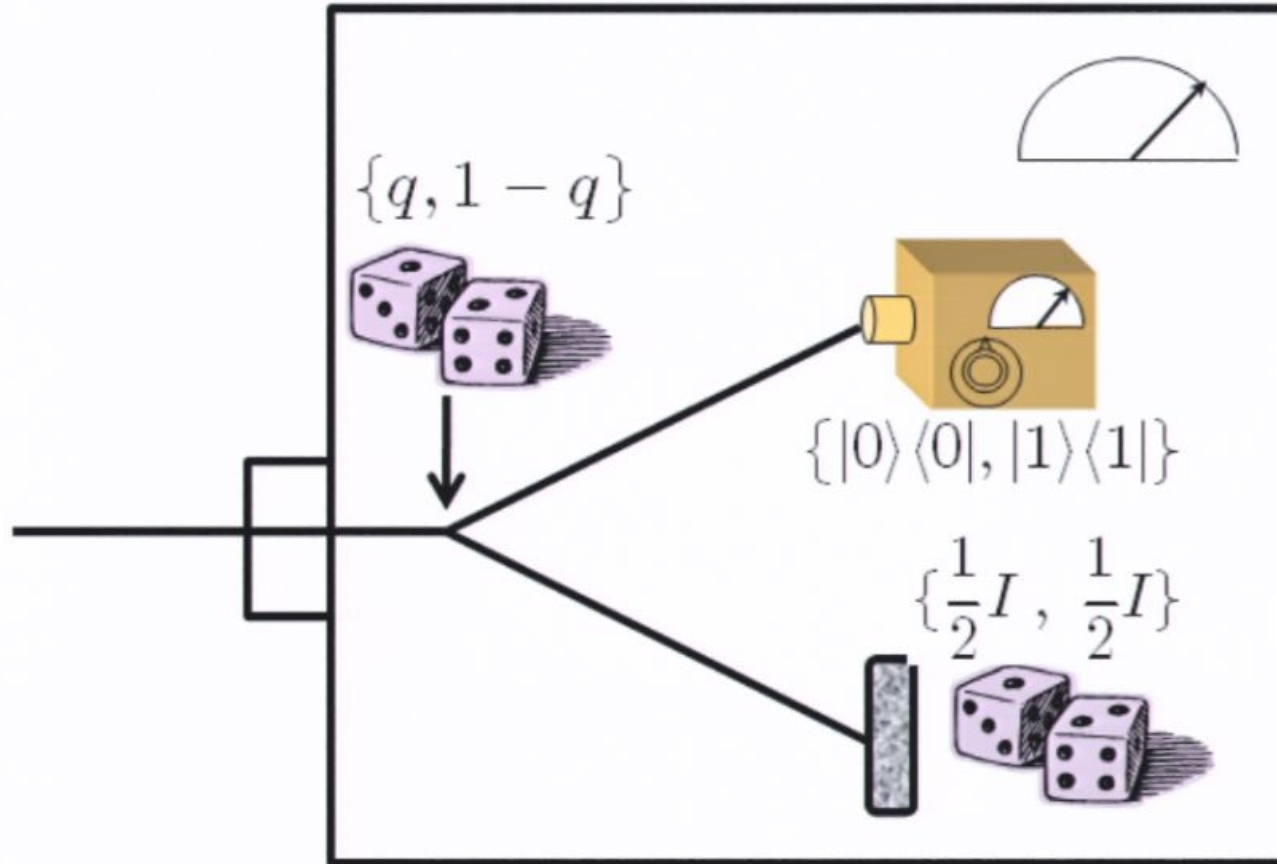
$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle\langle +| + \frac{1}{2} |-\rangle\langle -| \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} I, \frac{1}{2} I \right\}$$



# Another example



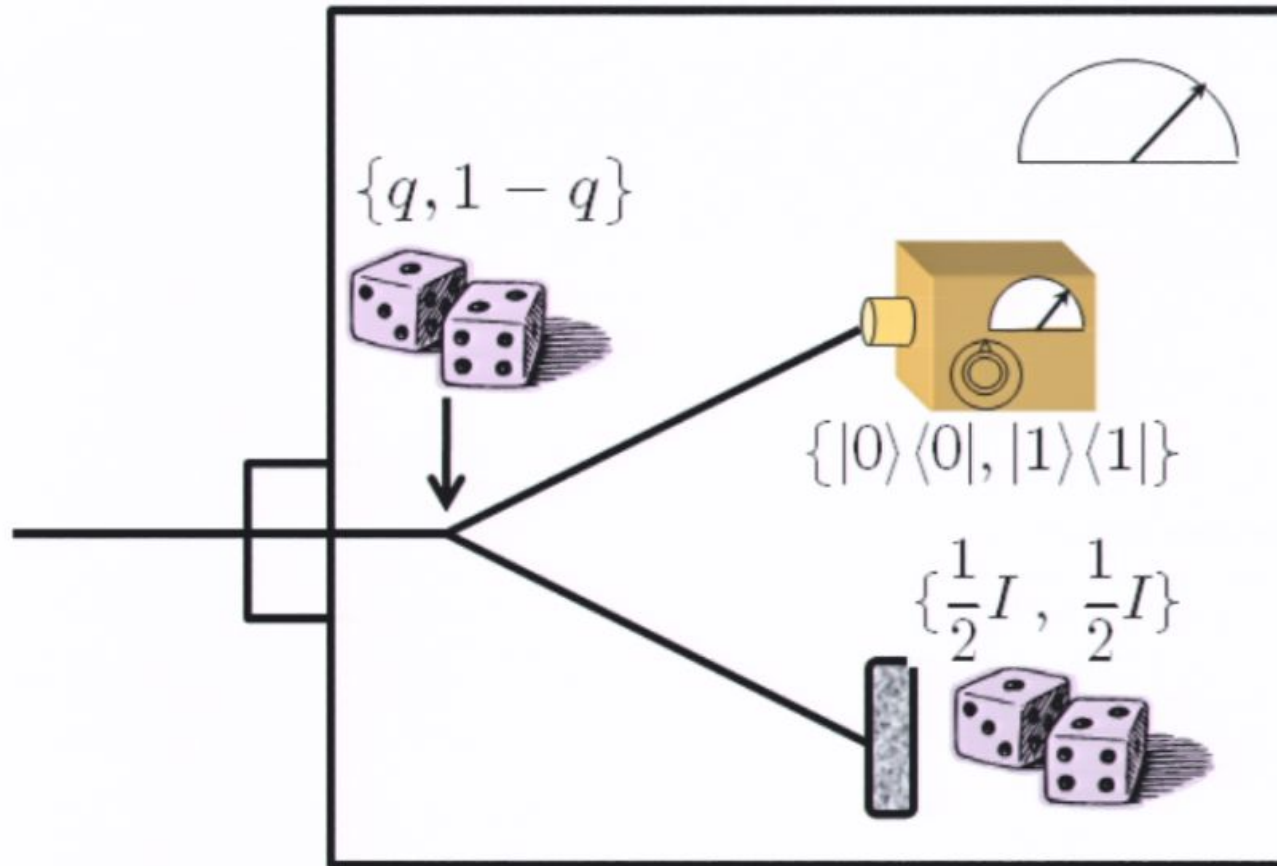
# Another example



$$\{q|0\rangle\langle 0|, q|1\rangle\langle 1|, (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I, (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I\}$$



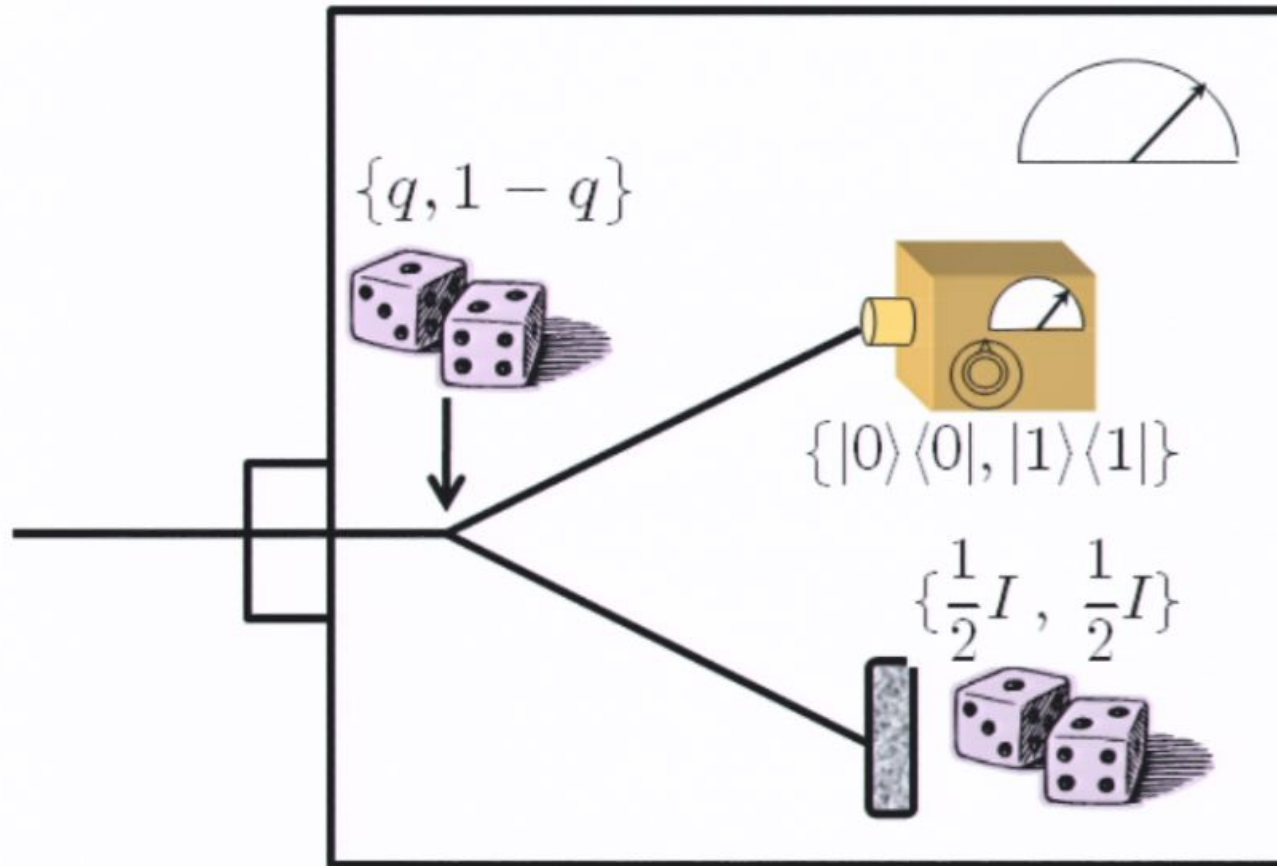
# Another example



$$\{q|0\rangle\langle 0|, q|1\rangle\langle 1|, (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I, (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I\}$$

$$\{q|0\rangle\langle 0| + (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I, q|1\rangle\langle 1| + (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I\}$$

# Another example

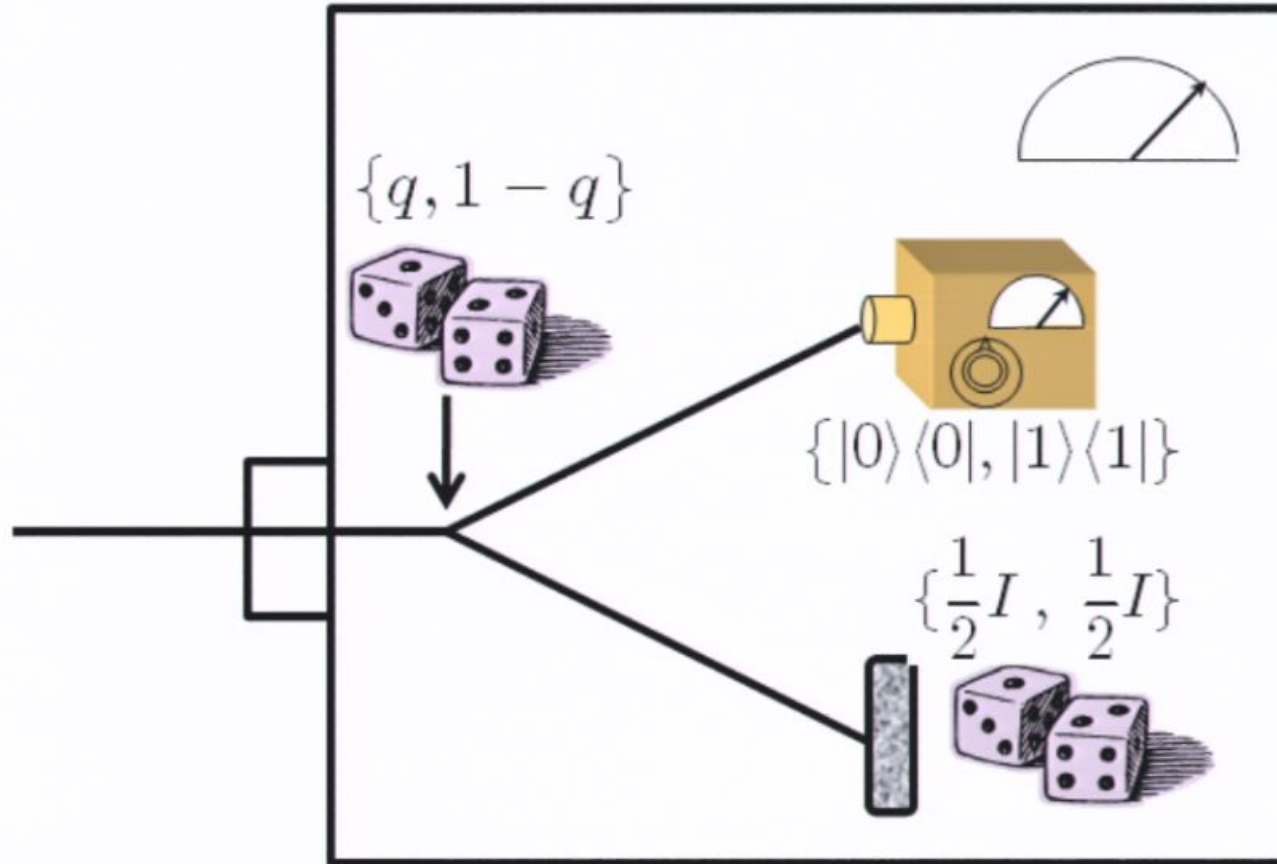


$$\{q|0\rangle\langle 0|, q|1\rangle\langle 1|, (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I, (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I\}$$

$$\{q|0\rangle\langle 0| + (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I, q|1\rangle\langle 1| + (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1+q}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1-q}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1-q}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1+q}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1| \right\}$$

# Another example



$$\{q|0\rangle\langle 0|, q|1\rangle\langle 1|, (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I, (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I\}$$



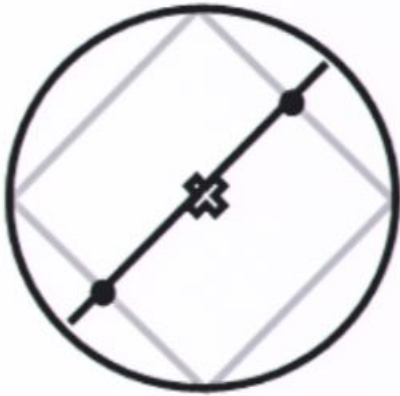
$$\{q|0\rangle\langle 0| + (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I, q|1\rangle\langle 1| + (1-q)\frac{1}{2}I\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1+q}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1-q}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1-q}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1+q}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1| \right\}$$



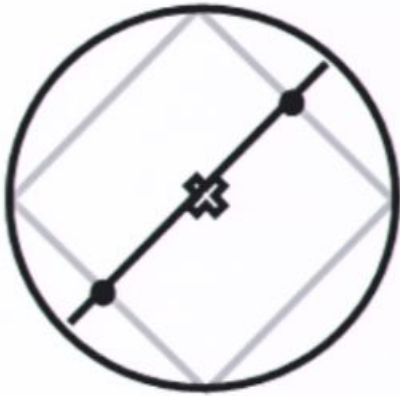


$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2} |-\rangle\langle -| \right\}$$



$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2} |-\rangle\langle -| \right\}$$

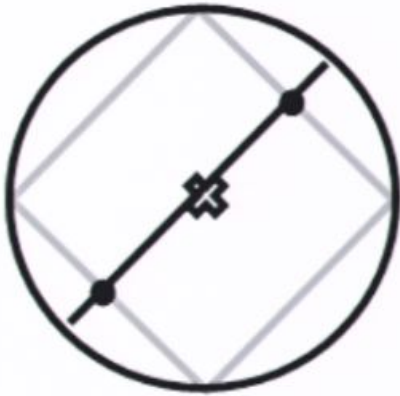
$\{E_0, E_1\}$



$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2} |-\rangle\langle -| \right\}$$

$$\{E_0, E_1\}$$

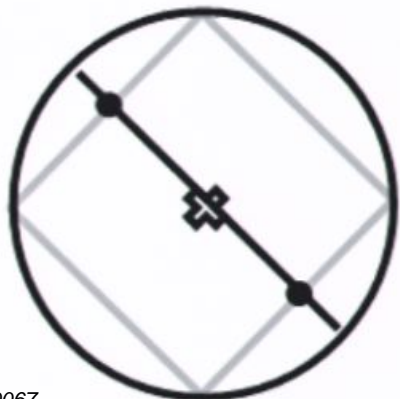
Noisy S. n



$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2}|+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2}|-\rangle\langle -| \right\}$$

$$\{E_0, E_1\}$$

Noisy  $S \cdot n$

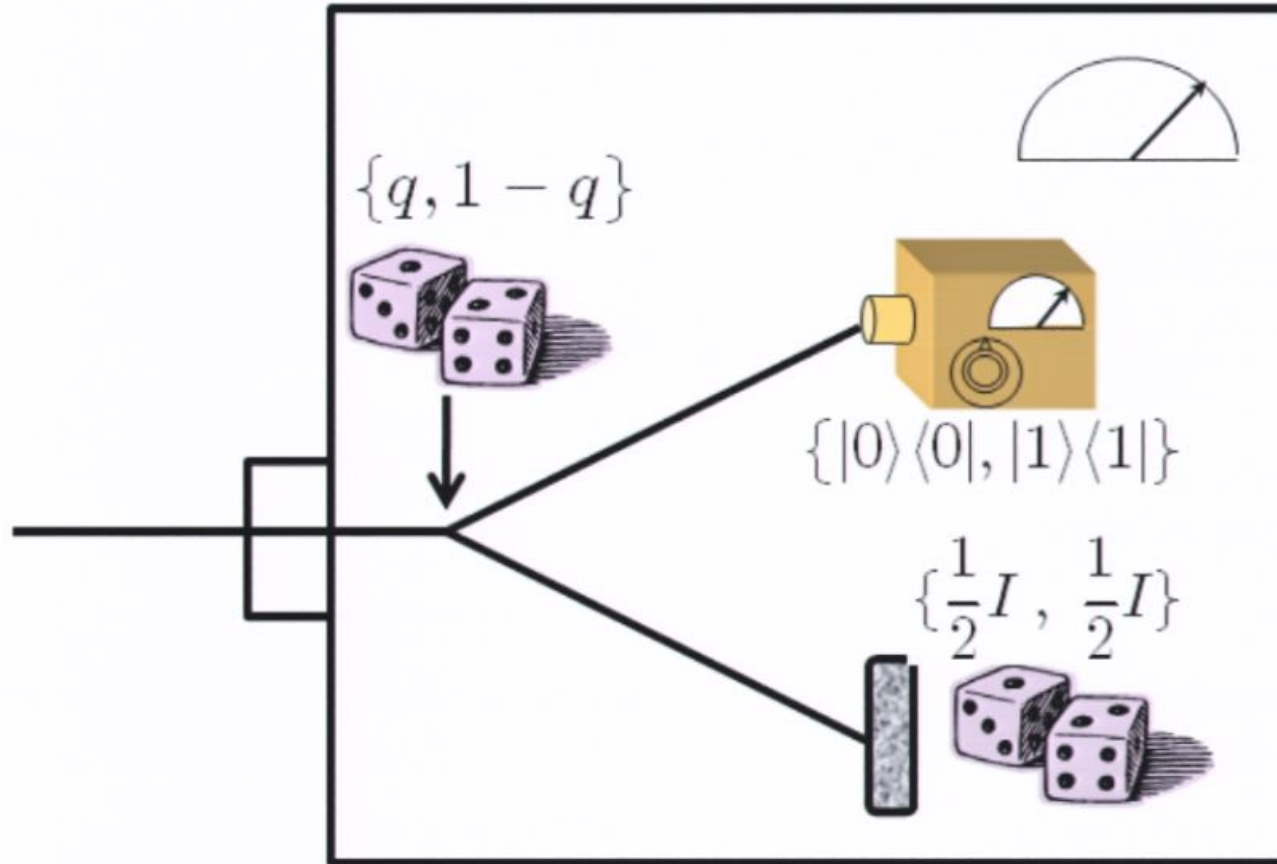


$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2}|+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2}|-\rangle\langle -| \right\}$$

$$\{F_0, F_1\}$$

Noisy  $S \cdot n^\perp$

# Another example



$$\{q|0\rangle\langle 0|, q|1\rangle\langle 1|, (1 - q)\frac{1}{2}I, (1 - q)\frac{1}{2}I\}$$



$$\{q|0\rangle\langle 0| + (1 - q)\frac{1}{2}I, q|1\rangle\langle 1| + (1 - q)\frac{1}{2}I\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1+q}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1-q}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1-q}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1+q}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1| \right\}$$







$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2} |-\rangle\langle -| \right\}$$

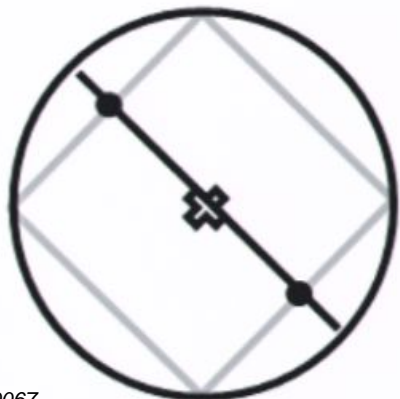
$\{E_0, E_1\}$



$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2}|+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2}|-\rangle\langle -| \right\}$$

$$\{E_0, E_1\}$$

Noisy  $S \cdot n$

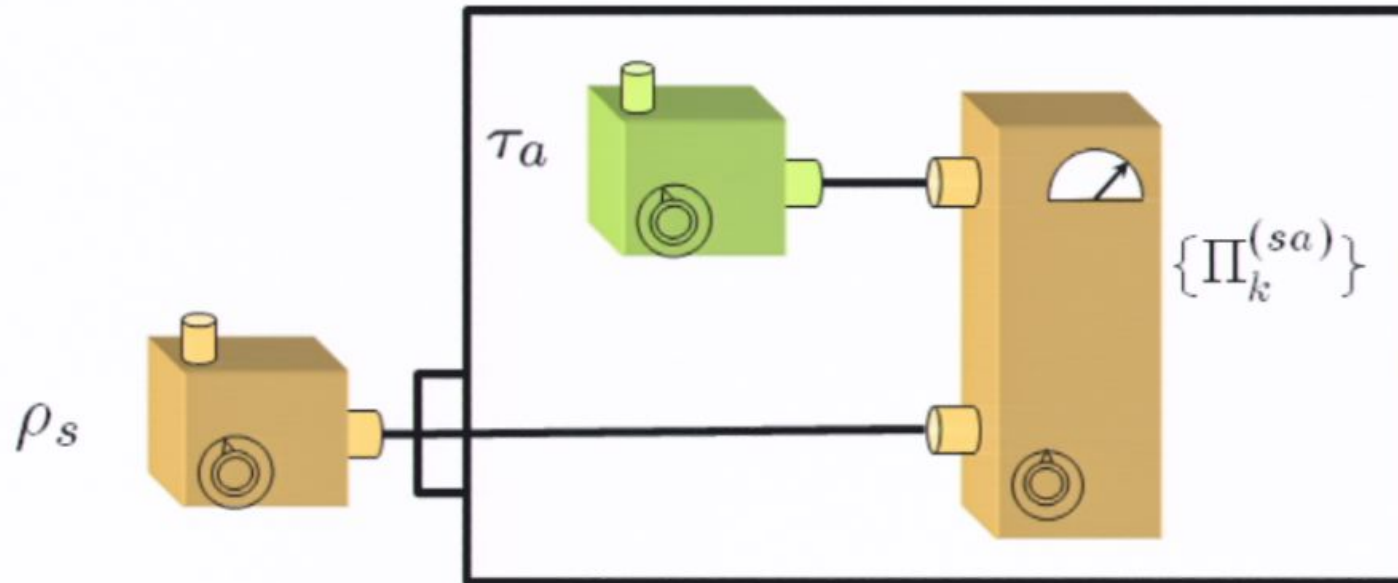


$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0|, \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|, \frac{1}{2}|+\rangle\langle +|, \frac{1}{2}|-\rangle\langle -| \right\}$$

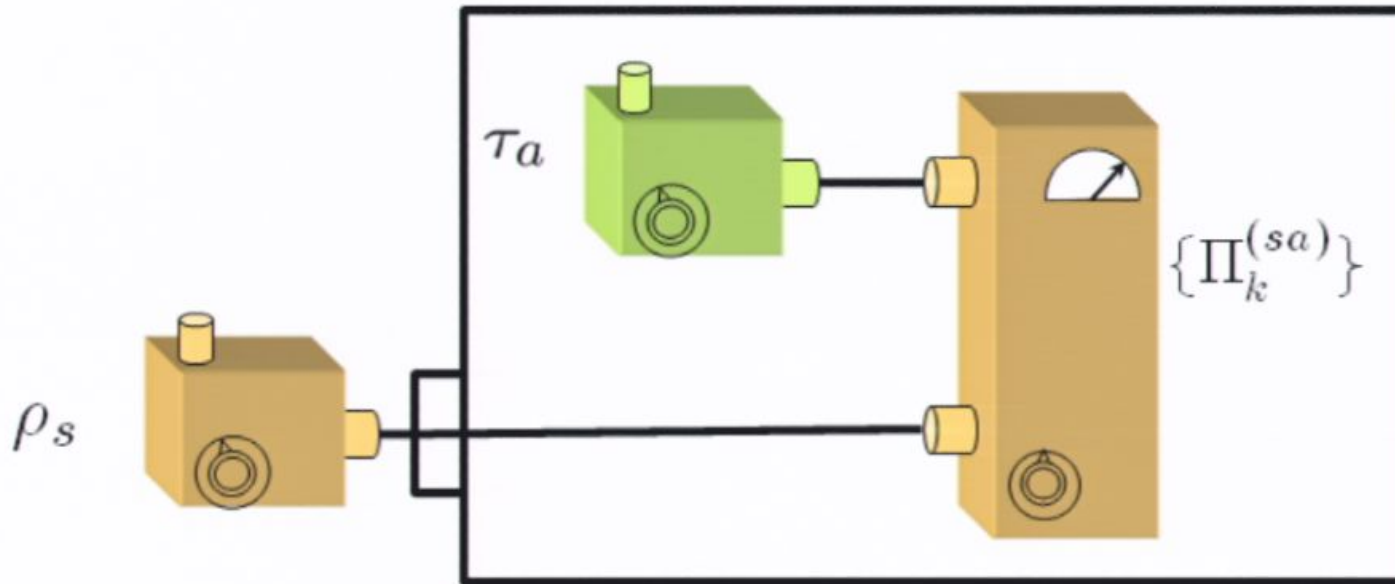
$$\{F_0, F_1\}$$

Noisy  $S \cdot n^\perp$

## Measurement by coupling to an ancilla

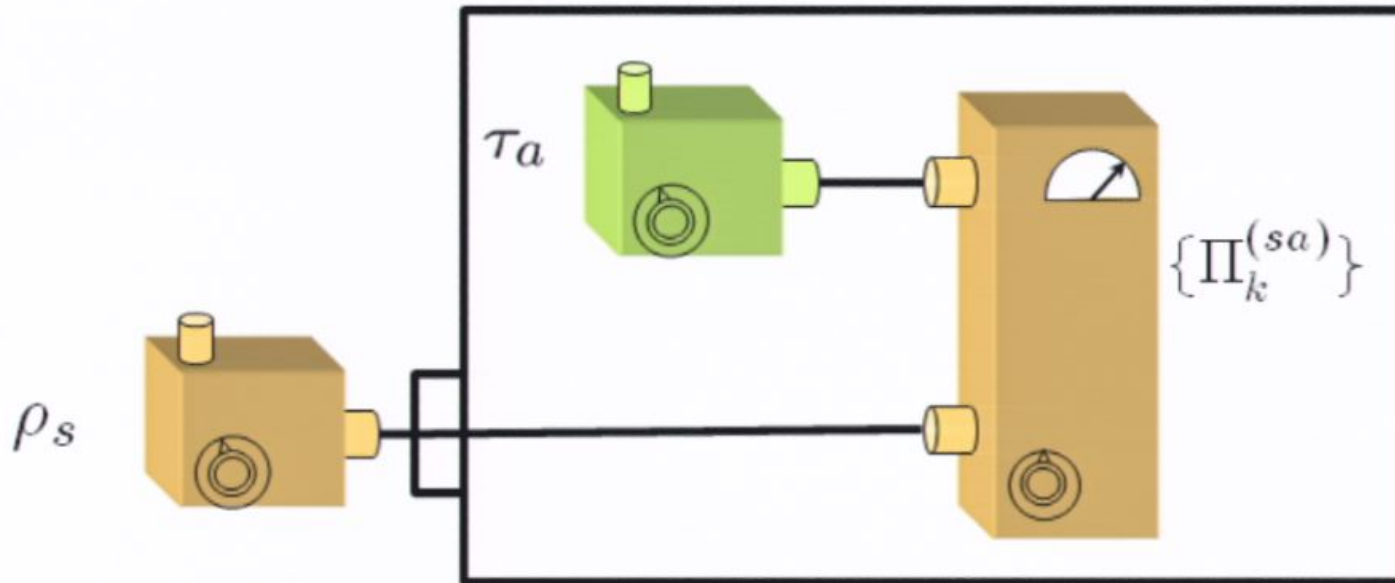


## Measurement by coupling to an ancilla



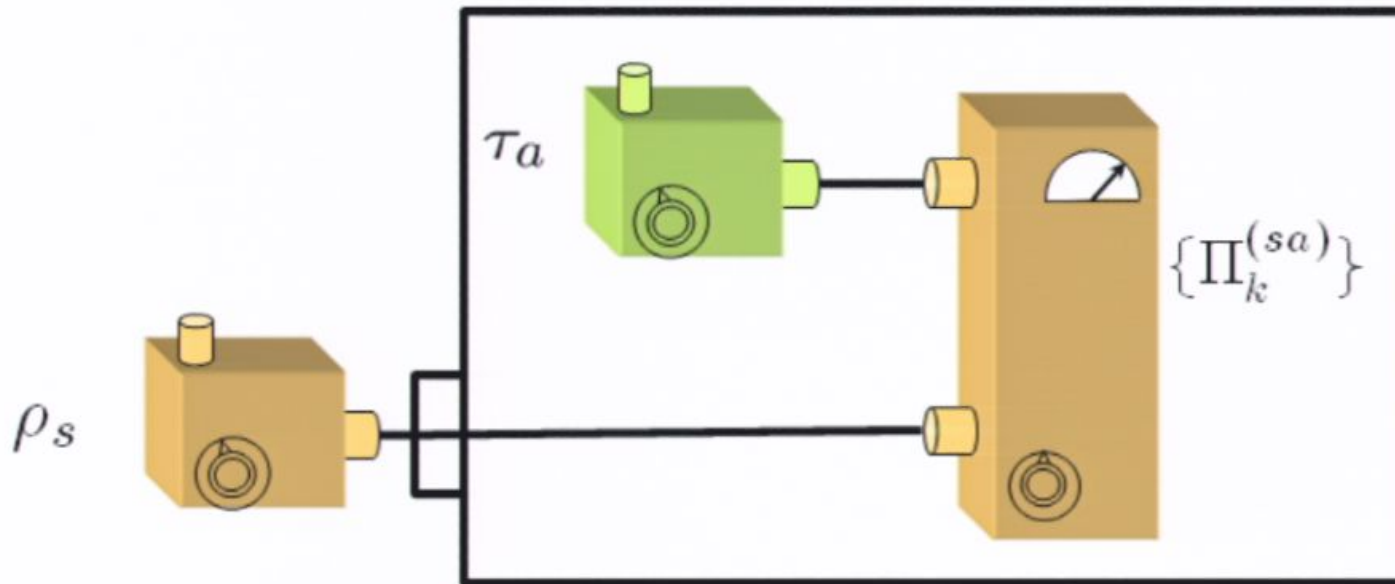
$$\begin{aligned} p(k) &= \text{Tr}_{sa}[\Pi_k^{(sa)}(\rho_s \otimes \tau_a)] \\ &= \text{Tr}_s[\text{Tr}_a(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_a) \rho_s] \end{aligned}$$

## Measurement by coupling to an ancilla



$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \text{Tr}_{sa}[\Pi_k^{(sa)} (\rho_S \otimes \tau_A)] \\
 &= \text{Tr}_S[\underbrace{\text{Tr}_A(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_A)}_{E_k^{(s)}} \rho_S]
 \end{aligned}$$

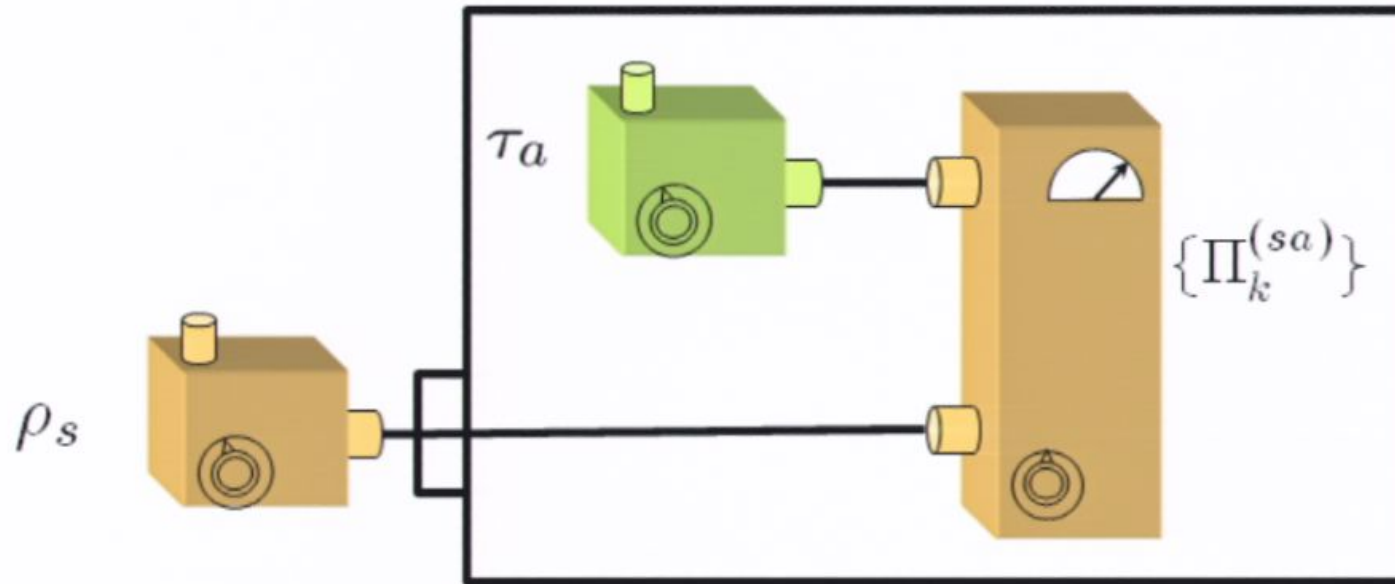
## Measurement by coupling to an ancilla



$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \text{Tr}_{sa}[\Pi_k^{(sa)} (\rho_s \otimes \tau_a)] \\
 &= \text{Tr}_s[\underbrace{\text{Tr}_a(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_a)}_{E_k^{(s)}} \rho_s]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(k) = \text{Tr}_s(E_k^{(s)} \rho_s)$$

## Measurement by coupling to an ancilla

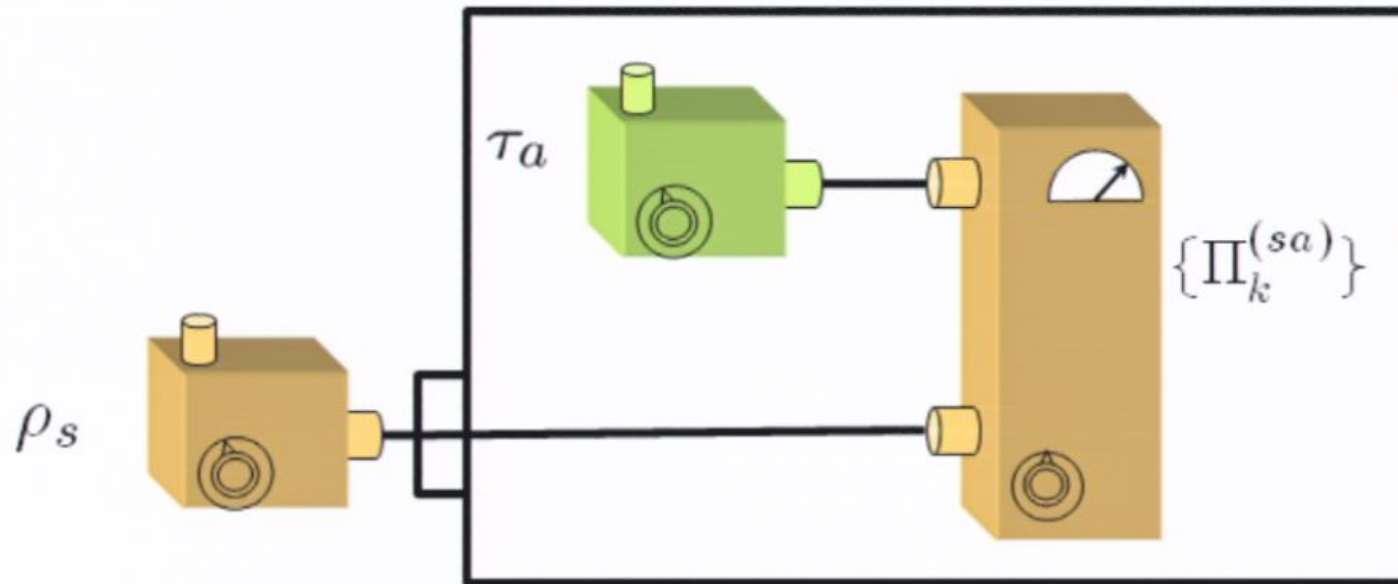


$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \text{Tr}_{sa}[\Pi_k^{(sa)}(\rho_S \otimes \tau_A)] \\
 &= \text{Tr}_S[\underbrace{\text{Tr}_A(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_A)}_{E_k^{(s)}} \rho_S]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(k) = \text{Tr}_S(E_k^{(s)} \rho_S)$$

Positive  $\langle \psi | E_k^{(s)} | \psi \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$

## Measurement by coupling to an ancilla



$$\begin{aligned}
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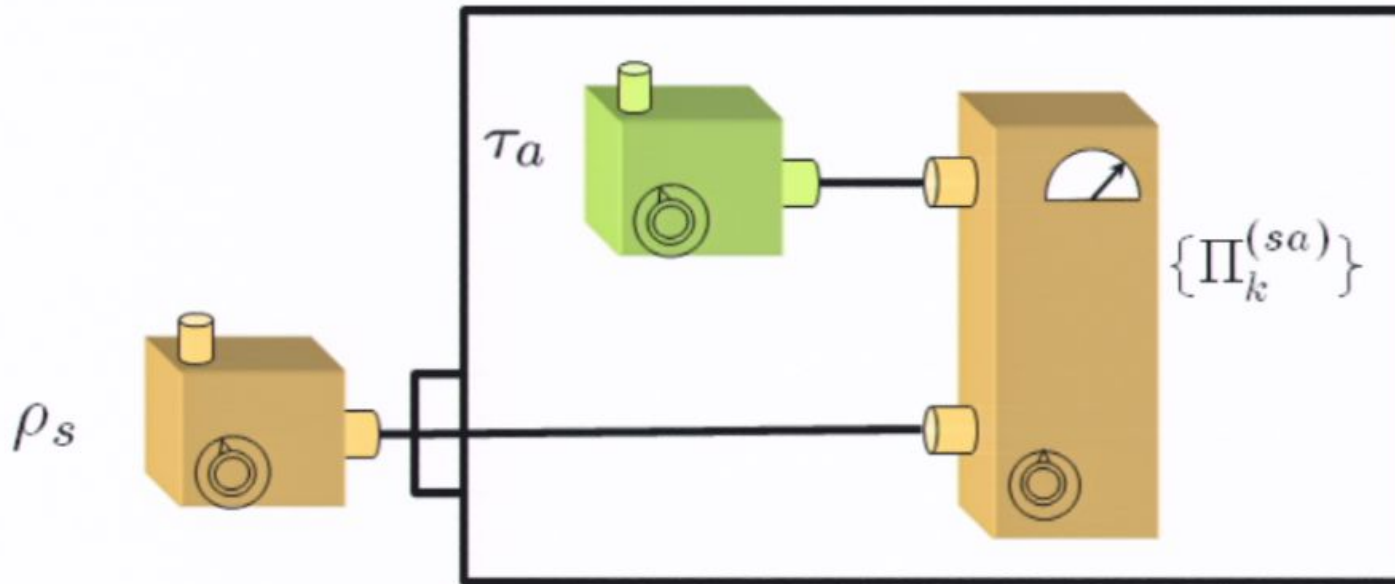
Sum to identity  $\sum_k E_k^{(s)} = I_S$



$$\sum_{i,j} p_i \prod_j^{(i)} = \sum_i p_i \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$1_{sa} = 1_s \otimes 1_n$$

## Measurement by coupling to an ancilla



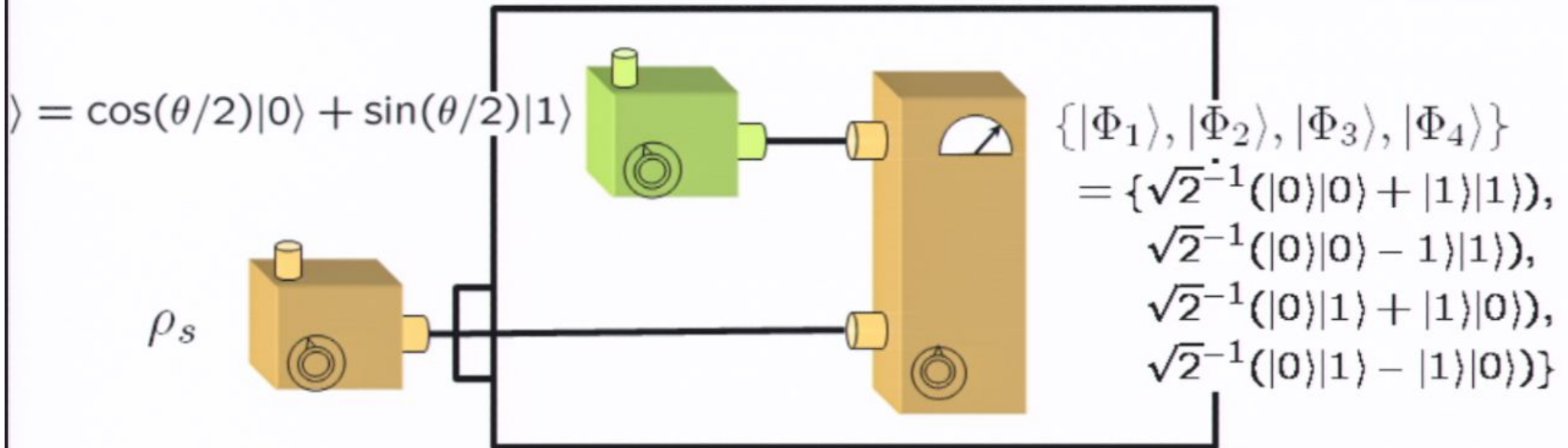
$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \text{Tr}_{sa}[\Pi_k^{(sa)}(\rho_s \otimes \tau_a)] \\
 &= \text{Tr}_s[\underbrace{\text{Tr}_a(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_a)}_{E_k^{(s)}} \rho_s]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(k) = \text{Tr}_s(E_k^{(s)} \rho_s)$$

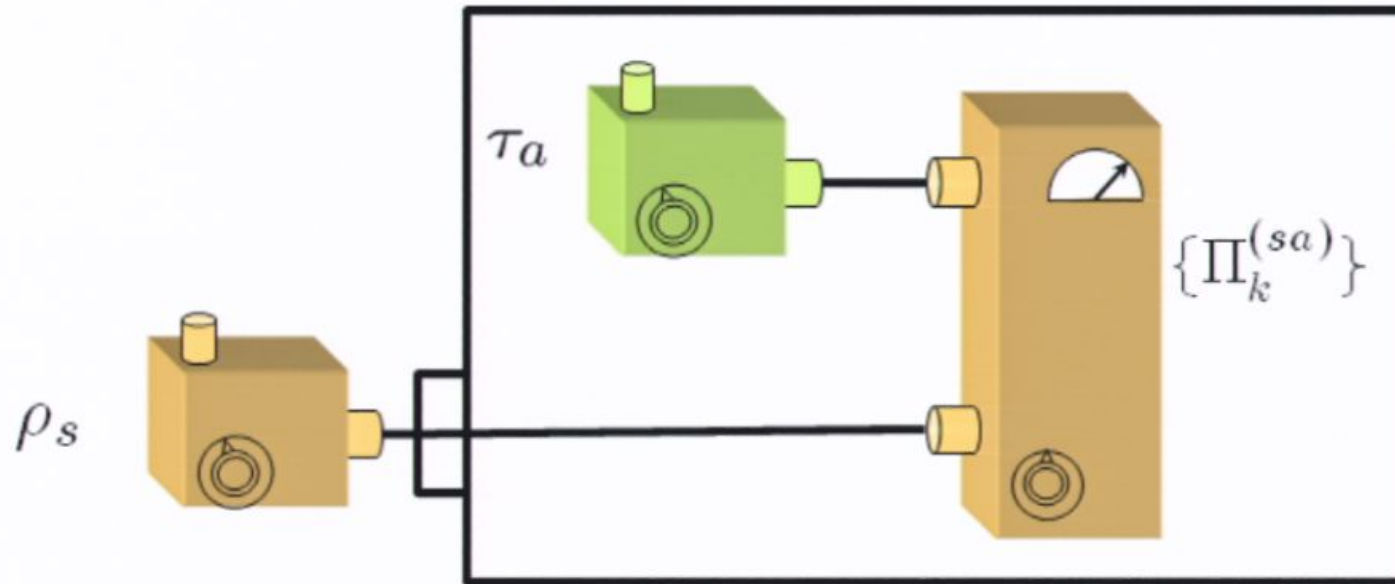
Positive  $\langle \psi | E_k^{(s)} | \psi \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$

Sum to identity  $\sum_k E_k^{(s)} = I_s$

## Example



## Measurement by coupling to an ancilla



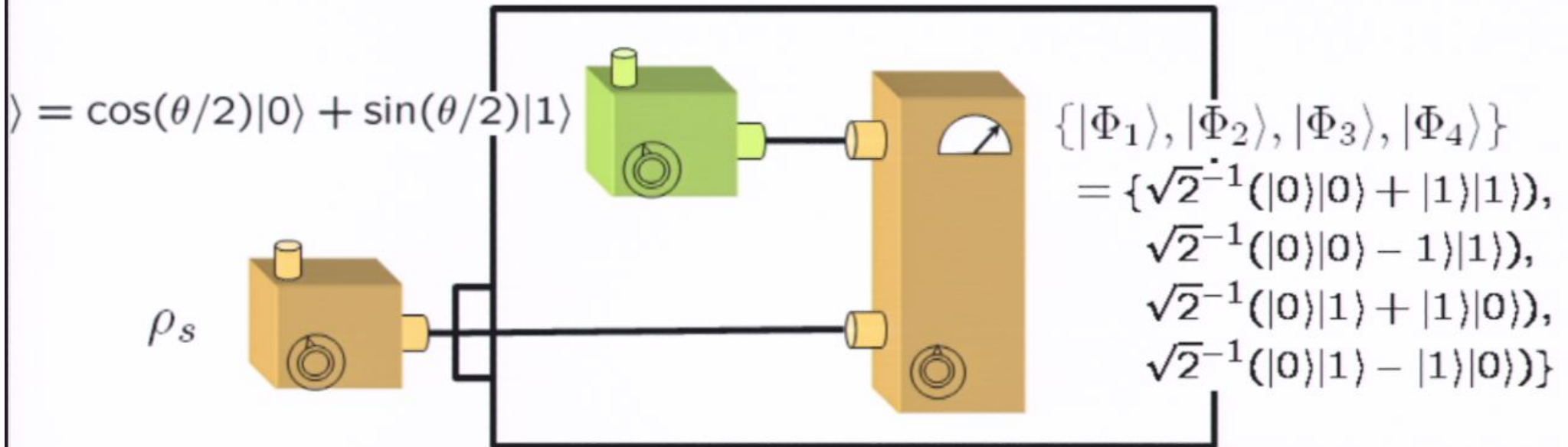
$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \text{Tr}_{sa}[\Pi_k^{(sa)}(\rho_S \otimes \tau_A)] \\
 &= \text{Tr}_S[\underbrace{\text{Tr}_A(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_A)}_{E_k^{(s)}} \rho_S]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(k) = \text{Tr}_S(E_k^{(s)} \rho_S)$$

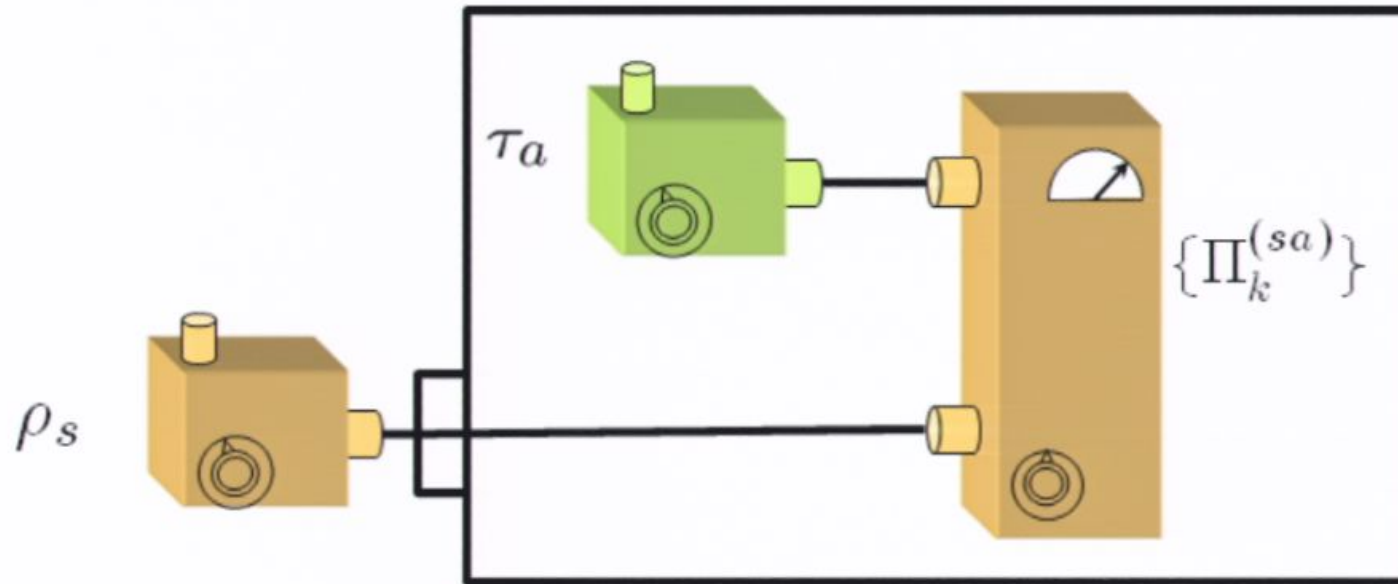
Positive  $\langle \psi | E_k^{(s)} | \psi \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$

Sum to identity  $\sum_k E_k^{(s)} = I_S$

## Example



## Measurement by coupling to an ancilla



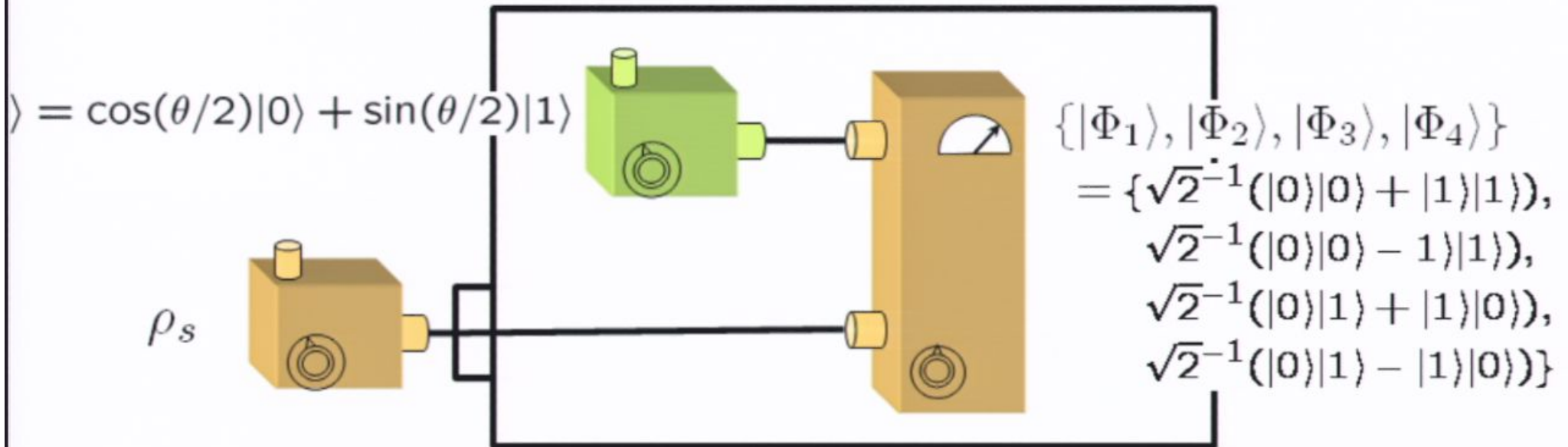
$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \text{Tr}_{sa}[\Pi_k^{(sa)}(\rho_s \otimes \tau_a)] \\
 &= \text{Tr}_s[\underbrace{\text{Tr}_a(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_a)}_{E_k^{(s)}} \rho_s]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(k) = \text{Tr}_s(E_k^{(s)} \rho_s)$$

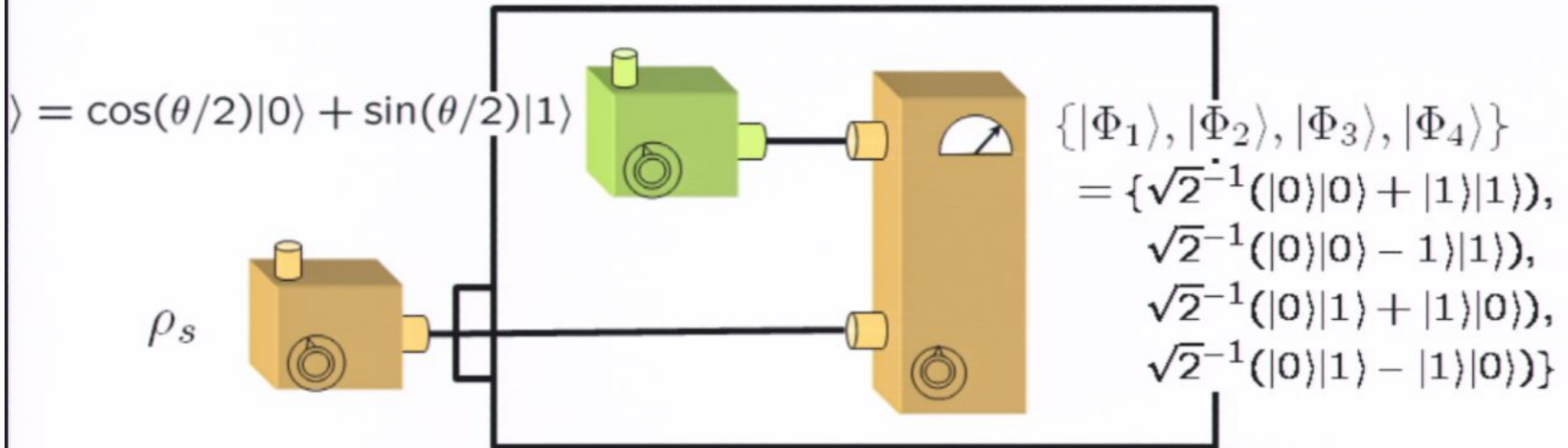
Positive  $\langle \psi | E_k^{(s)} | \psi \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$

Sum to identity  $\sum_k E_k^{(s)} = I_s$

## Example



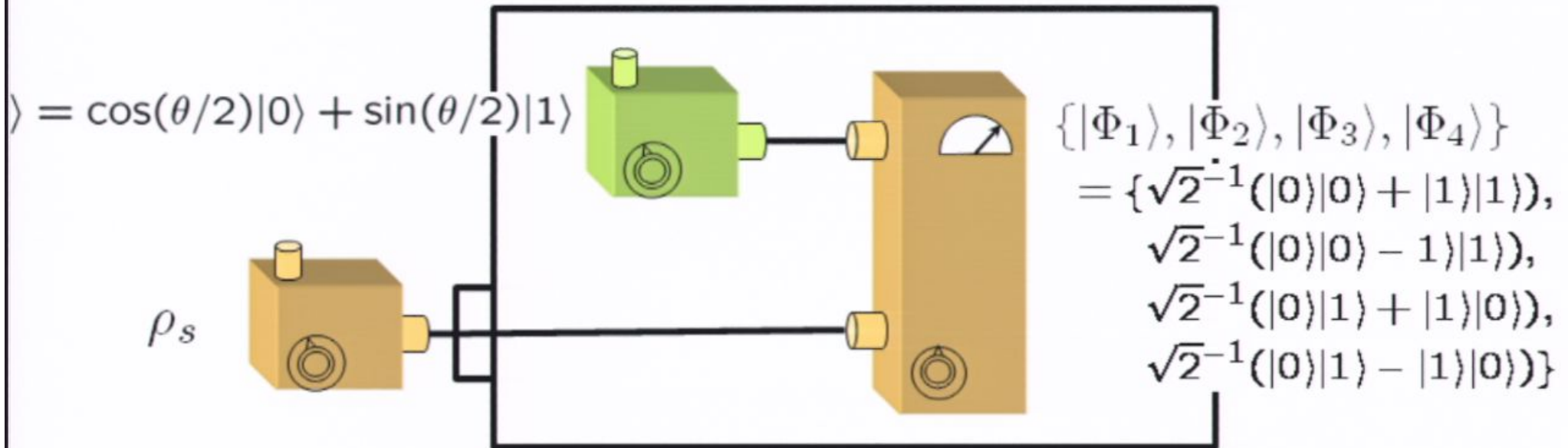
## Example



$$E_k^{(s)} = \text{Tr}_a(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_a)$$



## Example



$$\begin{aligned}
 E_k^{(s)} &= \text{Tr}_a(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_a) \\
 &= \langle \theta |_a | \Phi_k \rangle_{sa} \langle \Phi_k |_{sa} | \theta \rangle_a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i,j} p_i \prod_j^{(i)} = \sum_i p_i \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$I_{sa} = I_s \otimes I_a$$

$$\left( \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle_s |0\rangle_a + |1\rangle_s |1\rangle_a) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle_s + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle_s$$

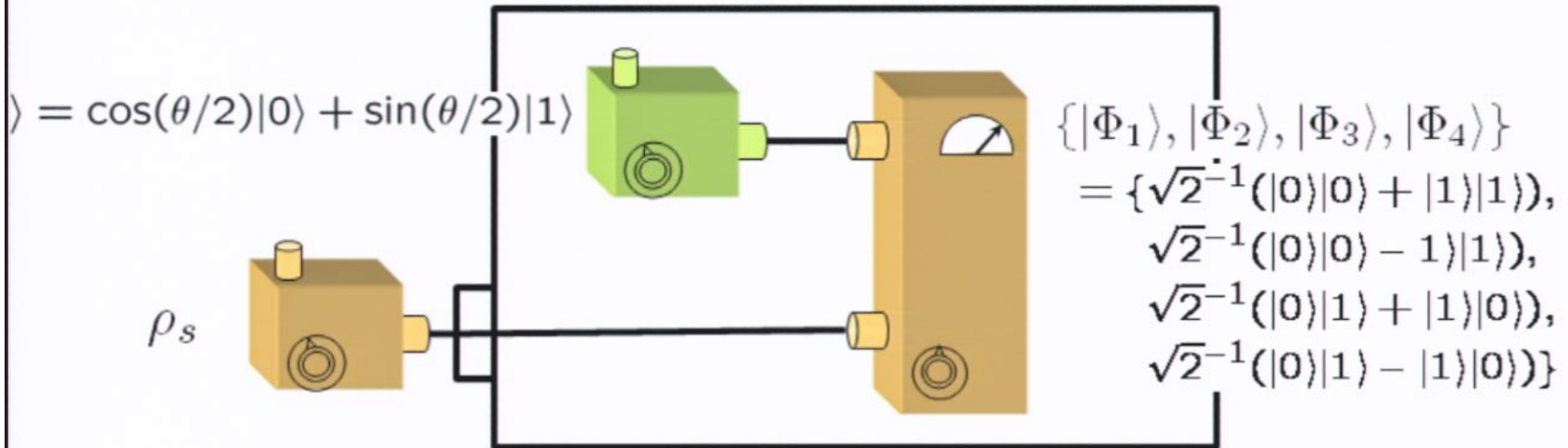
$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \prod_j^{(i)} = \sum_i p_i \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$I_{sa} = I_s \otimes I_a$$

$$\left( \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle_s |0\rangle_a + |1\rangle_s |1\rangle_a) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle_s + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle_s$$

## Example

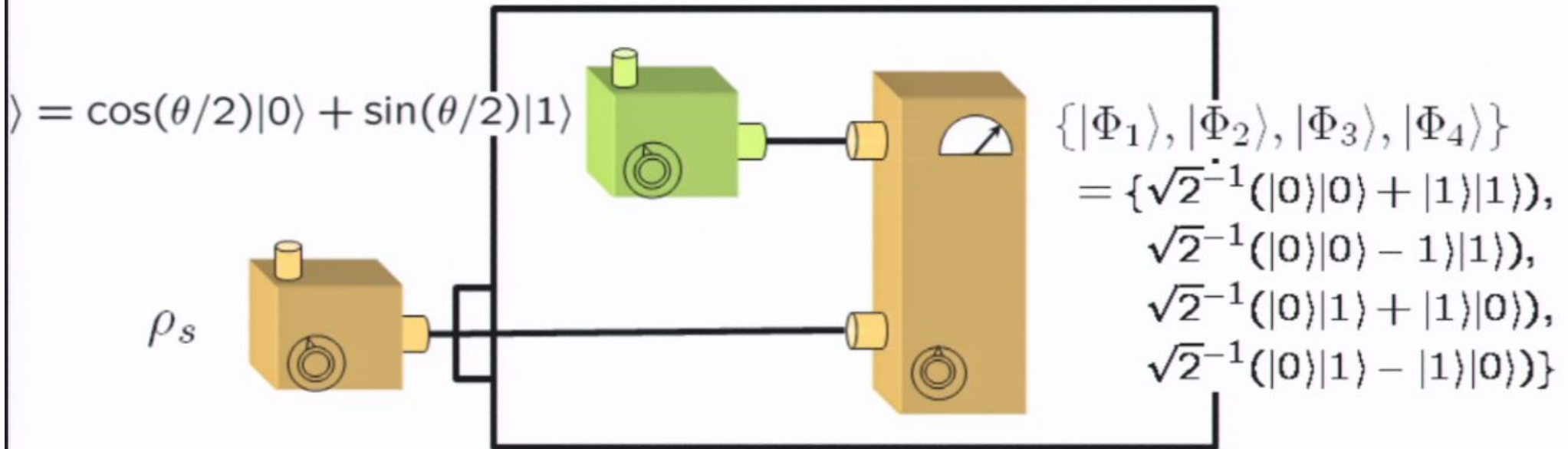


$$E_k^{(s)} = \text{Tr}_a(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_a)$$

$$= \langle \theta |_a | \Phi_k \rangle_{sa} \langle \Phi_k |_{sa} | \theta \rangle_a$$

$$\langle \theta |_a | \Phi_{1(2)} \rangle_{sa} = \sqrt{2}^{-1} [\cos(\theta/2) |0\rangle_s \pm \sin(\theta/2) |1\rangle_s] = \sqrt{2}^{-1} | \pm \theta \rangle_s$$

## Example

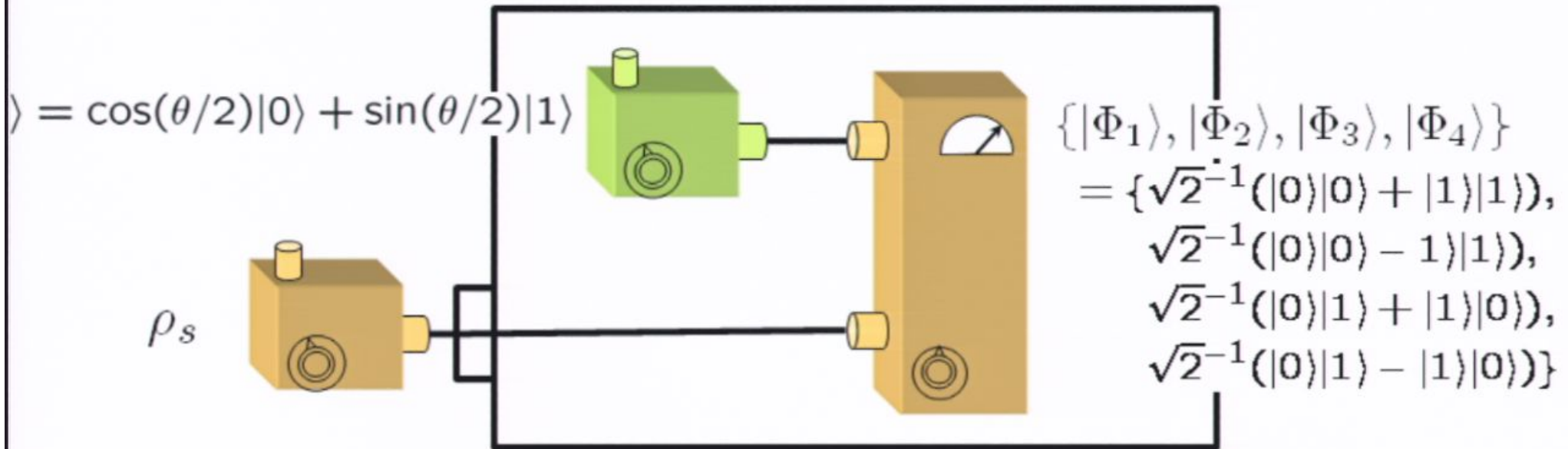


$$E_k^{(s)} = \text{Tr}_a(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_a)$$

$$= \langle \theta|_a |\Phi_k\rangle_{sa} \langle \Phi_k|_{sa} |\theta\rangle_a$$

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## Example



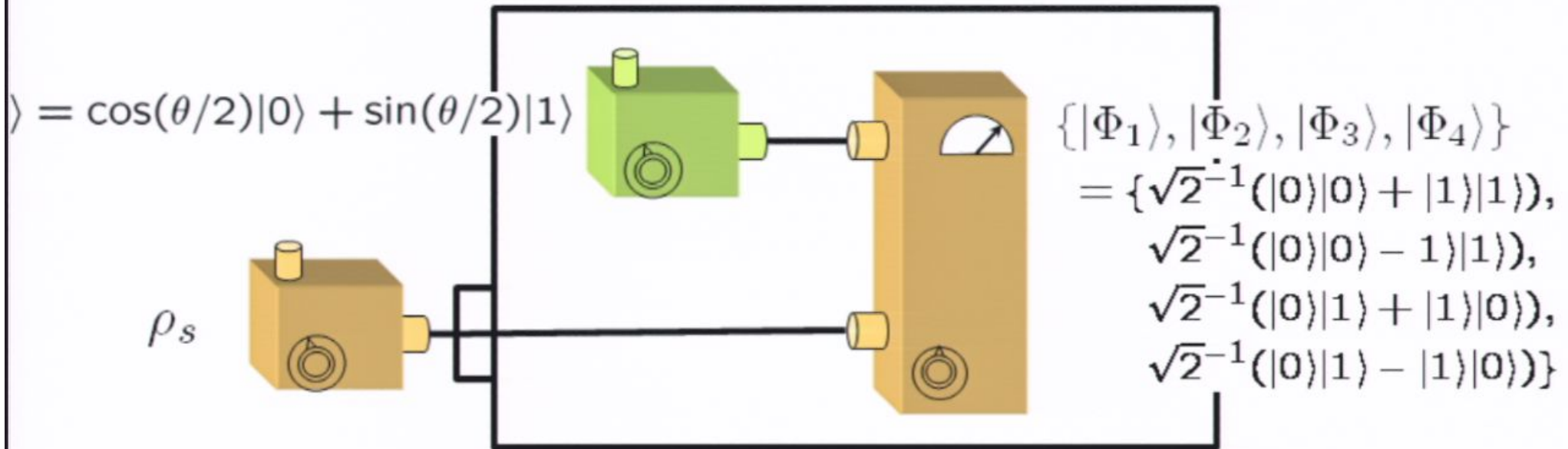
$$E_k^{(s)} = \text{Tr}_a(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_a)$$

$$= \langle \theta |_a | \Phi_k \rangle_{sa} \langle \Phi_k |_{sa} | \theta \rangle_a$$

$$\langle \theta |_a | \Phi_{1(2)} \rangle_{sa} = \sqrt{2}^{-1} [\cos(\theta/2)|0\rangle_s \pm \sin(\theta/2)|1\rangle_s] = \sqrt{2}^{-1} | \pm \theta \rangle_s$$

$$\langle \theta |_a | \Phi_{3(4)} \rangle_{sa} = \sqrt{2}^{-1} [\sin(\theta/2)|0\rangle_s \pm \cos(\theta/2)|1\rangle_s] = \sqrt{2}^{-1} | \pi \mp \theta \rangle_s$$

## Example

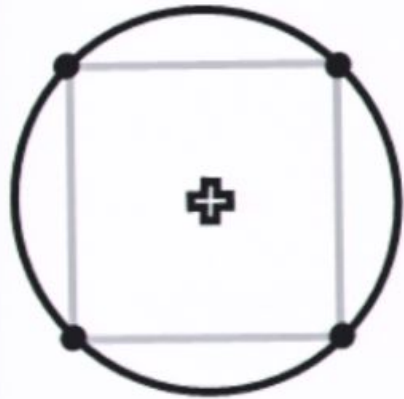


$$E_k^{(s)} = \text{Tr}_a(\Pi_k^{(sa)} \tau_a)$$

$$= \langle \theta |_a | \Phi_k \rangle_{sa} \langle \Phi_k |_{sa} | \theta \rangle_a$$

$$\langle \theta |_a | \Phi_{1(2)} \rangle_{sa} = \sqrt{2}^{-1} [\cos(\theta/2) |0\rangle_s \pm \sin(\theta/2) |1\rangle_s] = \sqrt{2}^{-1} | \pm \theta \rangle_s$$

$$\langle \theta |_a | \Phi_{3(4)} \rangle_{sa} = \sqrt{2}^{-1} [\sin(\theta/2) |0\rangle_s \pm \cos(\theta/2) |1\rangle_s] = \sqrt{2}^{-1} | \pi \mp \theta \rangle_s$$

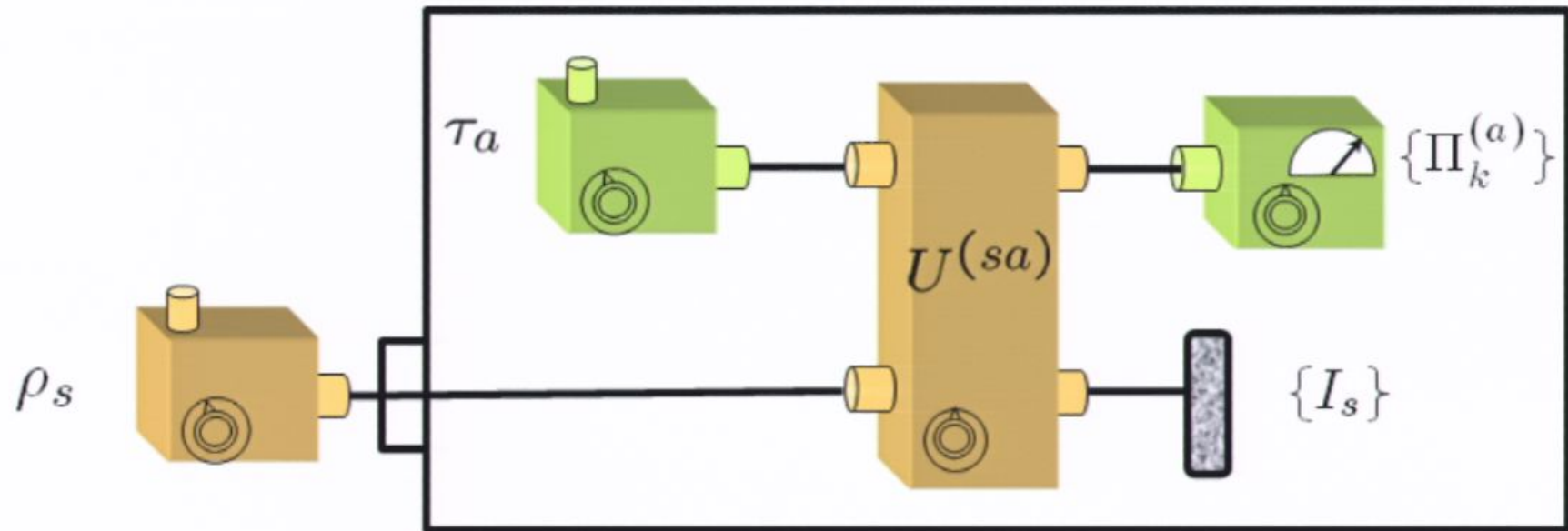


$$\theta = \pi/4$$

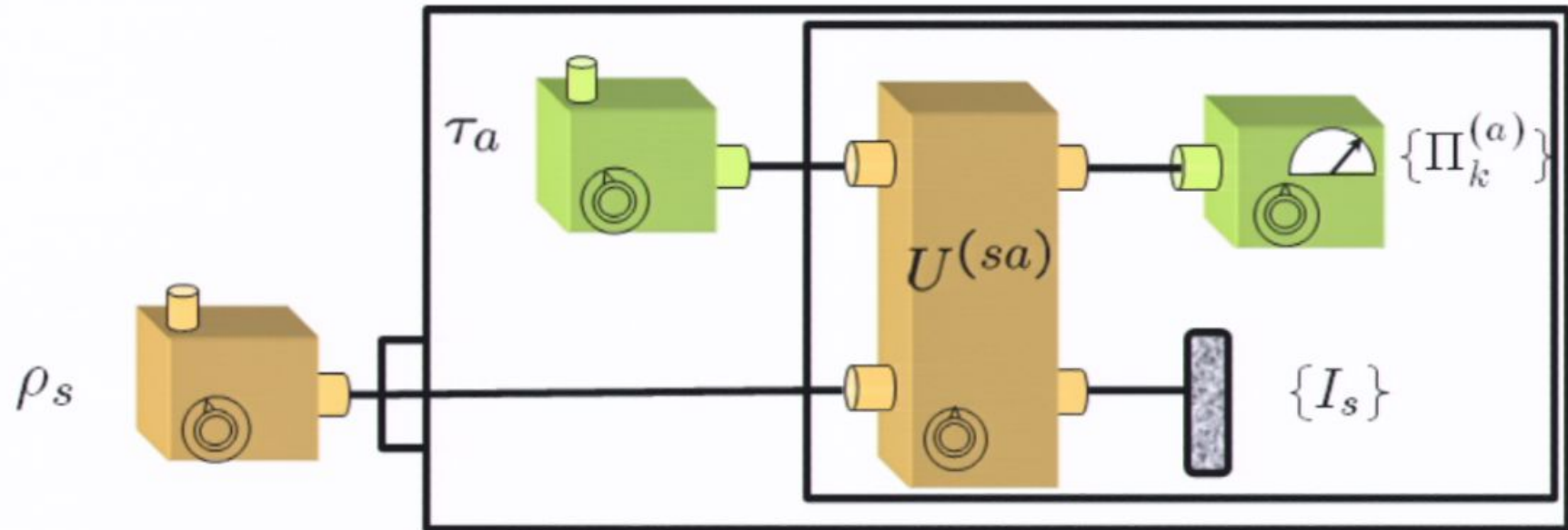
$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2}|\theta\rangle\langle\theta|, \frac{1}{2}|-\theta\rangle\langle-\theta|, \frac{1}{2}|\pi-\theta\rangle\langle\pi-\theta|, \frac{1}{2}|\pi+\theta\rangle\langle\pi+\theta| \right\}$$



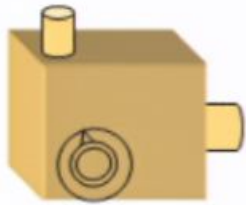
# Internalizing the probe system (a la von Neumann)



# Internalizing the probe system (a la von Neumann)



# Operational Quantum Mechanics

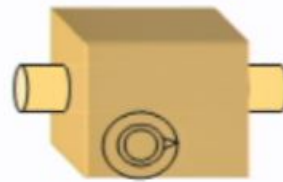


Preparation

$\mathcal{P}$

Density operator

$\rho$

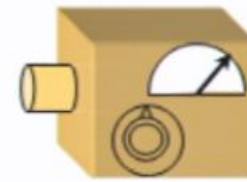


Transformation

$\mathcal{T}$

Unitary

$U$



Measurement

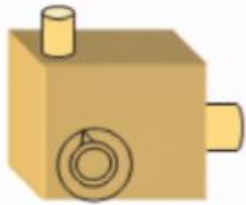
$\mathcal{M}$

Positive operator-valued  
measure (POVM)

$\{E_k\}$

$$Pr(k|\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{M}) = \text{Tr}[E_k U \rho U^\dagger]$$

# Operational Quantum Mechanics

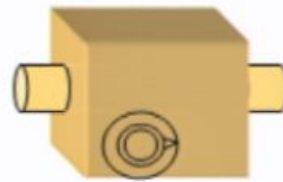


Preparation

$\mathcal{P}$

Density operator

$\rho$

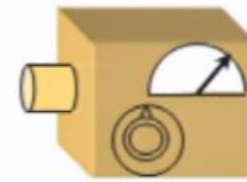


Transformation

$\mathcal{T}$

Trace-preserving  
completely positive  
linear map (CP map)

$\mathcal{T}$



Measurement

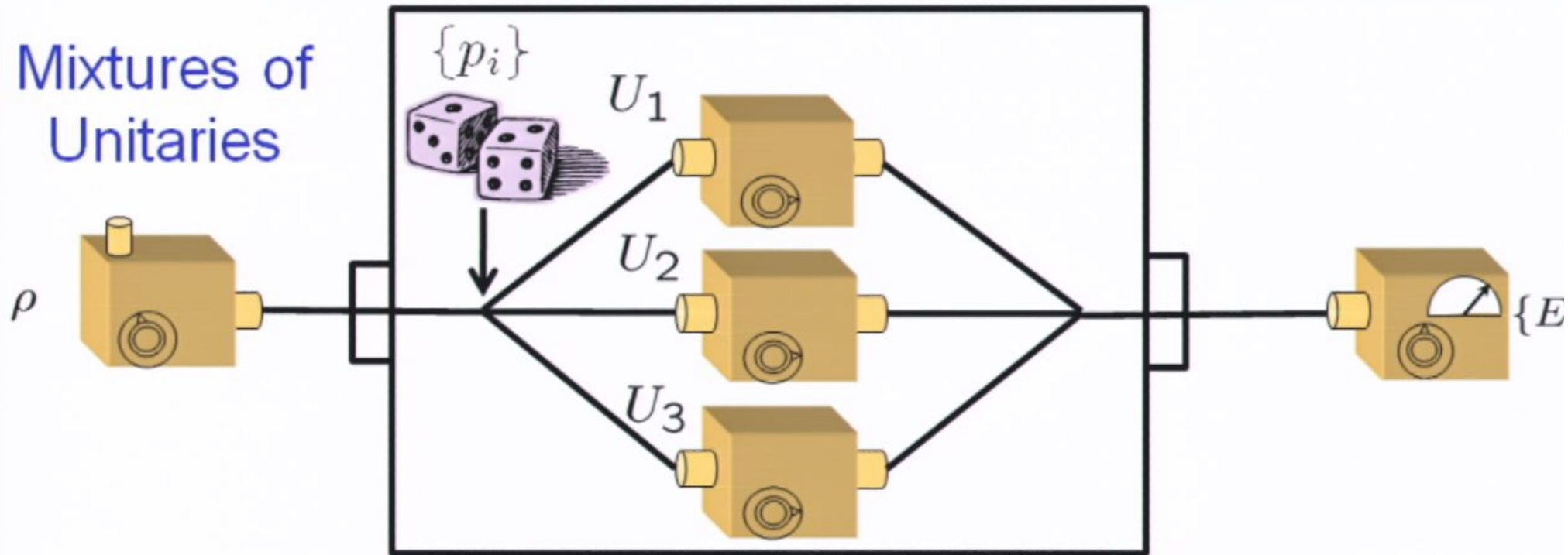
$\mathcal{M}$

Positive operator-valued  
measure (POVM)

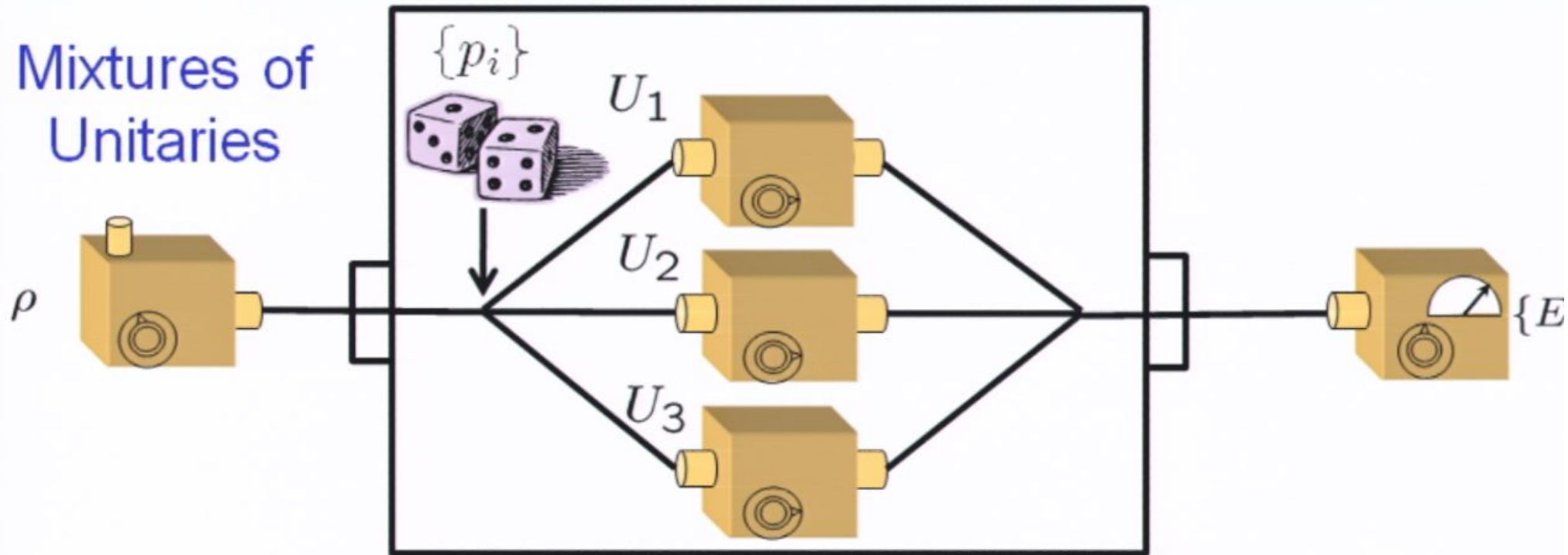
$\{E_k\}$

$$Pr(k|\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{M}) = \text{Tr}[E_k \mathcal{T}(\rho)]$$

# Mixtures of Unitaries

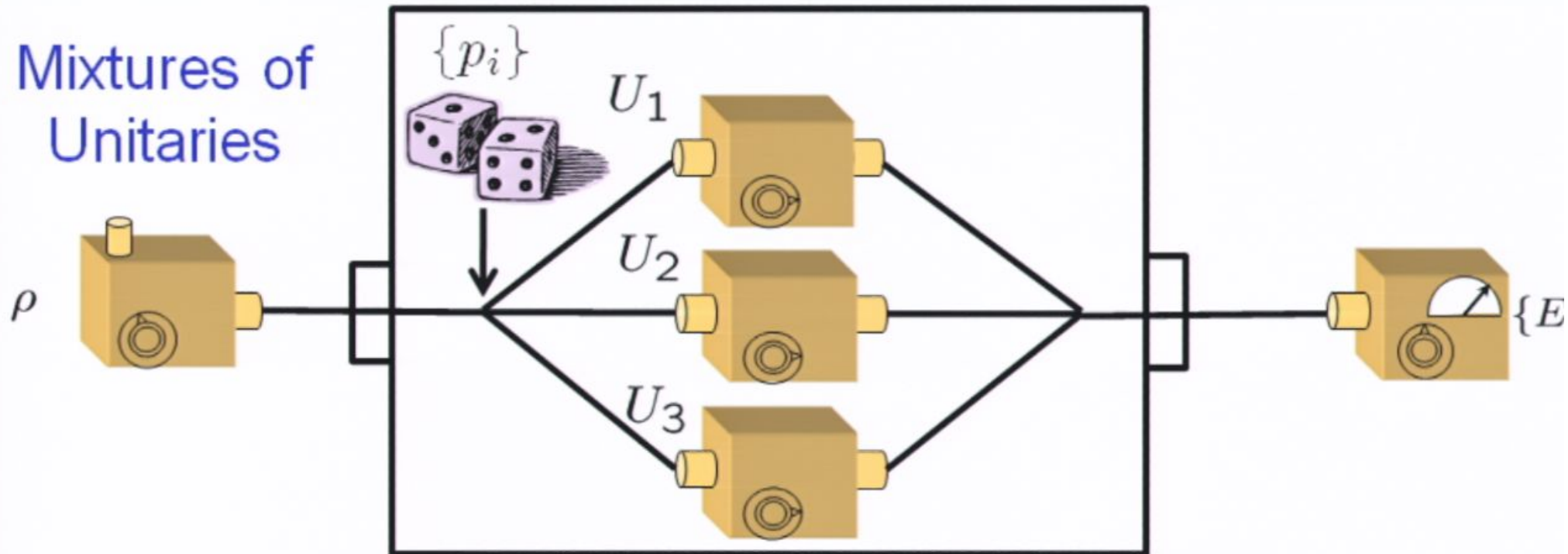


## Mixtures of Unitaries



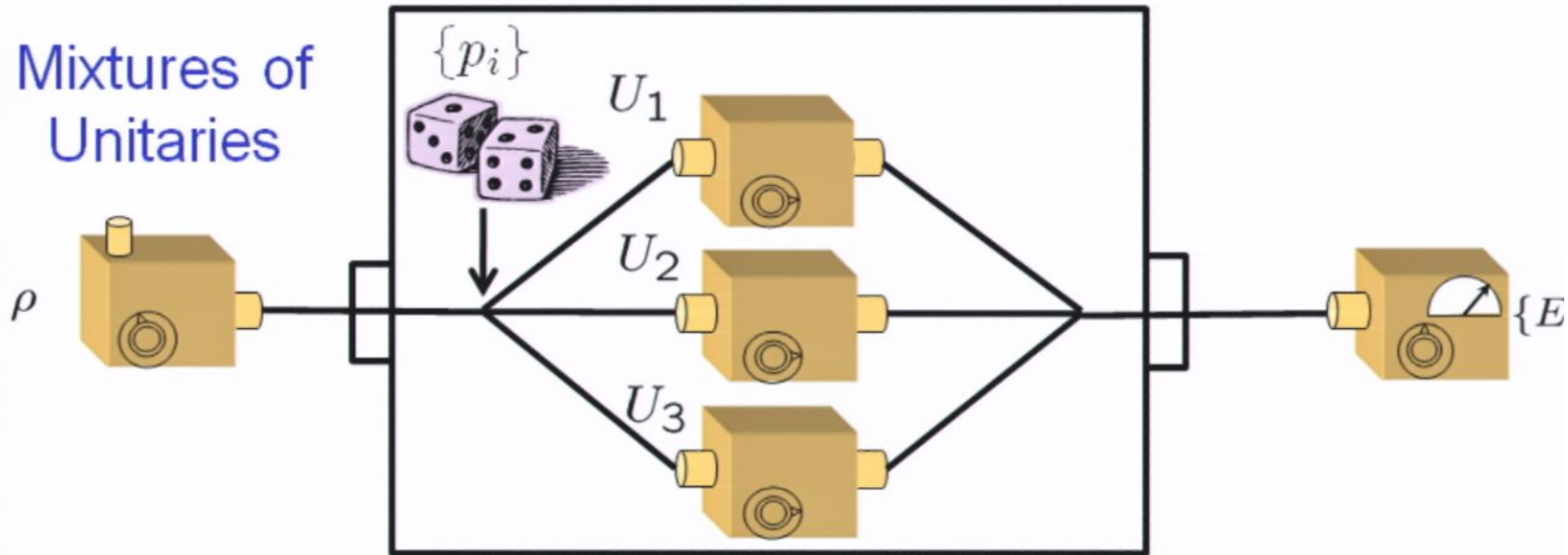
$$\begin{aligned} p(k) &= \sum_i p(k|i)p(i) \\ &= \sum_i \text{Tr}[E_k U_i \rho U_i^\dagger] p_i \\ &= \sum_i \text{Tr}[E_k \sum_i p_i U_i \rho U_i^\dagger] \end{aligned}$$

## Mixtures of Unitaries



$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \sum_i p(k|i)p(i) \\
 &= \sum_i \text{Tr}[E_k U_i \rho U_i^\dagger] p_i \\
 &= \sum_i \text{Tr}[E_k \underbrace{\sum_i p_i U_i \rho U_i^\dagger}_{\mathcal{T}(\rho)}]
 \end{aligned}$$

## Mixtures of Unitaries

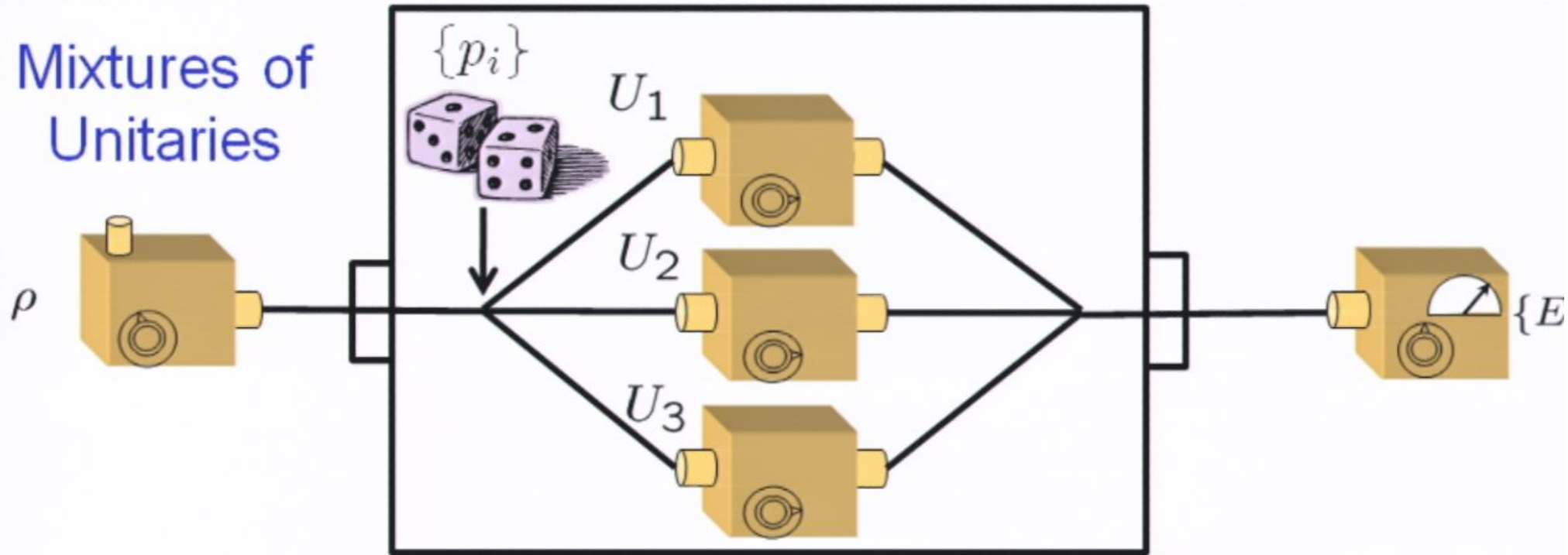


$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \sum_i p(k|i)p(i) \\
 &= \sum_i \text{Tr}[E_k U_i \rho U_i^\dagger] p_i \\
 &= \sum_i \text{Tr}[E_k \underbrace{\sum_i p_i U_i \rho U_i^\dagger}_{\mathcal{T}(\rho)}]
 \end{aligned}$$

Positive:  $\mathcal{T}(\rho) > 0$  if  $\rho > 0$



## Mixtures of Unitaries



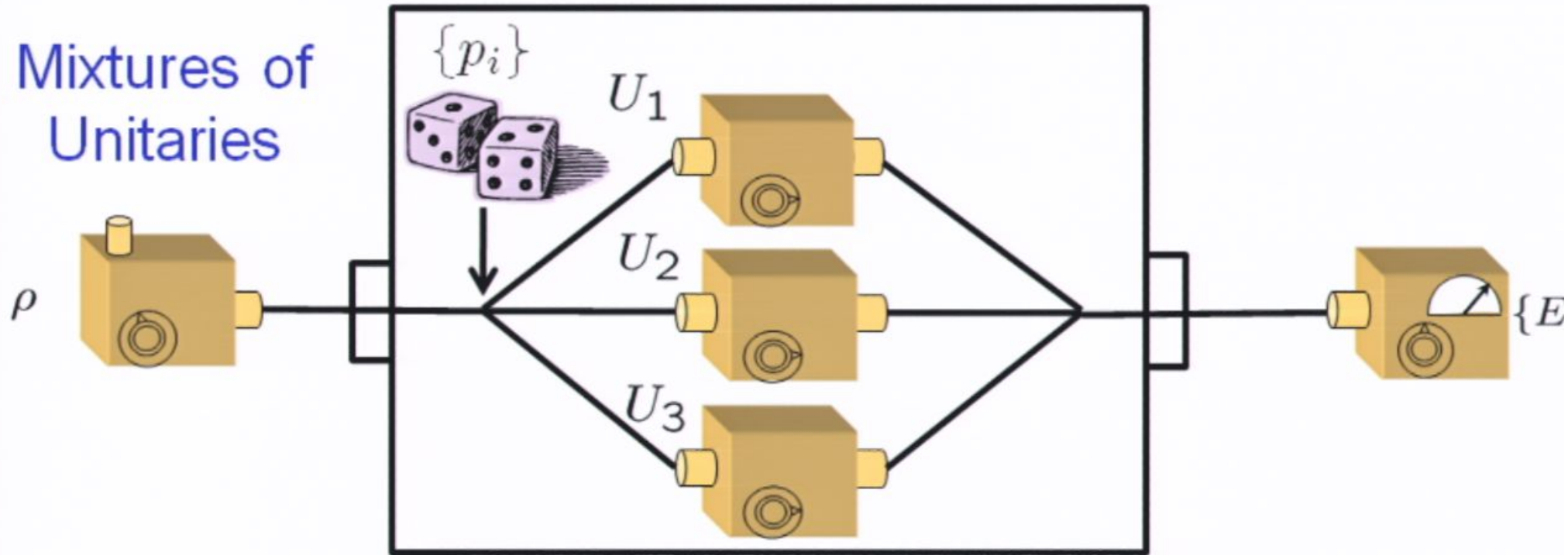
$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \sum_i p(k|i)p(i) \\
 &= \sum_i \text{Tr}[E_k U_i \rho U_i^\dagger] p_i \\
 &= \sum_i \text{Tr}[E_k \underbrace{\sum_i p_i U_i \rho U_i^\dagger}_{\mathcal{T}(\rho)}]
 \end{aligned}$$

Positive:  $\mathcal{T}(\rho) > 0$  if  $\rho > 0$

Completely positive:

$$\mathcal{I}_s \otimes \mathcal{I}_a(\rho_{sa}) > 0 \text{ if } \rho_{sa} > 0$$

## Mixtures of Unitaries



$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \sum_i p(k|i)p(i) \\
 &= \sum_i \text{Tr}[E_k U_i \rho U_i^\dagger] p_i \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

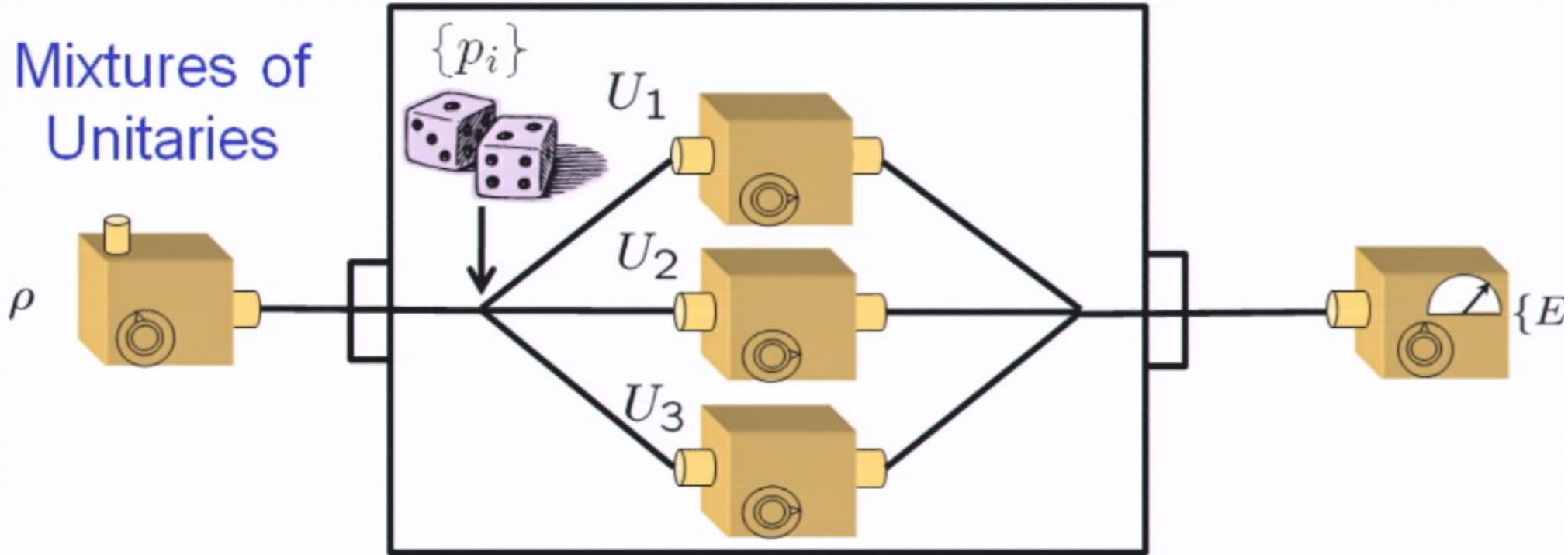
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Completely positive:

$$\mathcal{I}_s \otimes \mathcal{I}_a(\rho_{sa}) > 0 \text{ if } \rho_{sa} > 0$$

Trace-preserving:  $\text{Tr}(\mathcal{T}(\rho)) = \text{Tr}(\rho)$

# Mixtures of Unitaries



$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \sum_i p(k|i)p(i) \\
 &= \sum_i \text{Tr}[E_k U_i \rho U_i^\dagger] p_i \\
 &= \sum_i \text{Tr}[E_k \underbrace{\sum_i p_i U_i \rho U_i^\dagger}_{\mathcal{T}(\rho)}]
 \end{aligned}$$

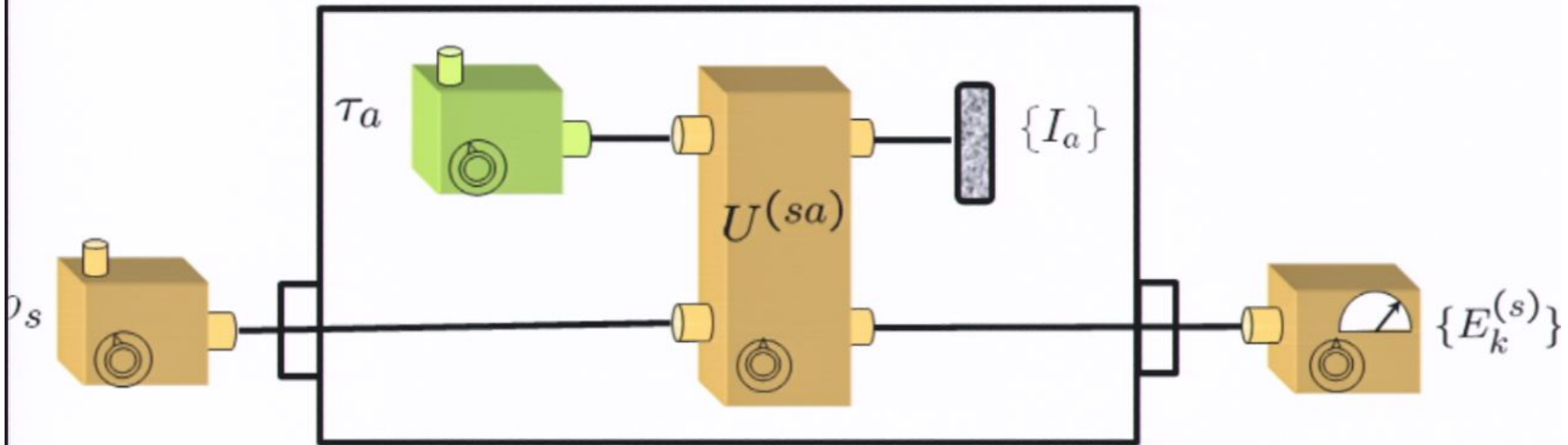
Positive:  $\mathcal{T}(\rho) > 0$  if  $\rho > 0$

Completely positive:

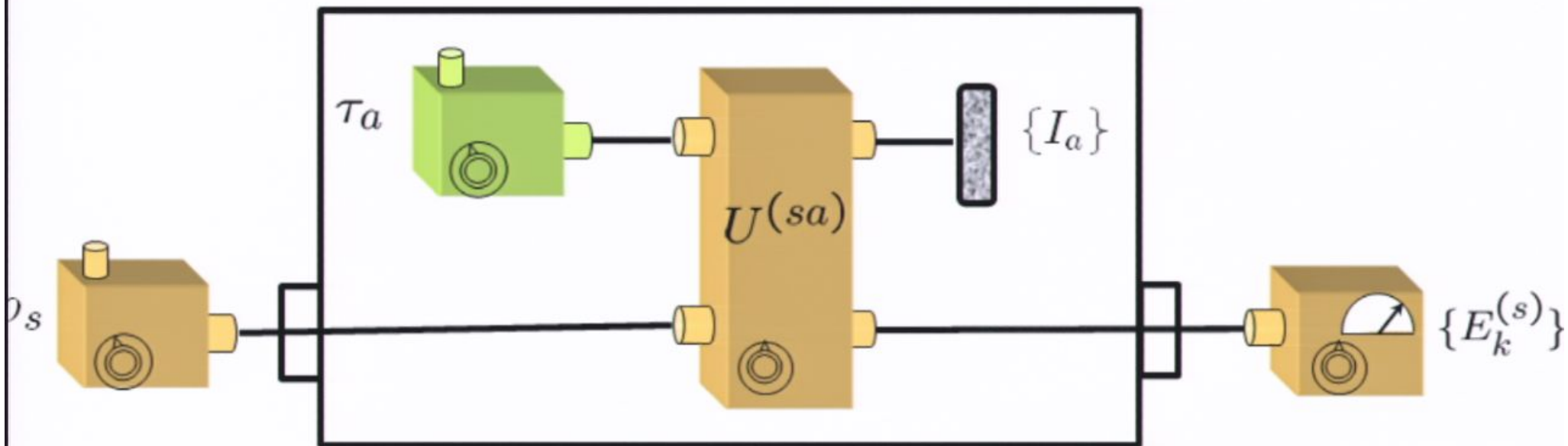
$$\mathcal{I}_s \otimes \mathcal{I}_a(\rho_{sa}) > 0 \text{ if } \rho_{sa} > 0$$

Trace-preserving:  $\text{Tr}(\mathcal{T}(\rho)) = \text{Tr}(\rho)$

## Transformation by coupling to an ancilla



## Transformation by coupling to an ancilla



$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \text{Tr}_{sa}[(E_k^{(s)} \otimes I_a)U_{sa}(\rho_s \otimes \tau_a)U_{sa}^\dagger] \\
 &= \text{Tr}_s[E_k^{(s)}\mathcal{T}(\rho_s)]
 \end{aligned}$$

## General transformations

Linear map:  $\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}_d) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}_d)$

Completely positive:  $\mathcal{T}_s \otimes \mathcal{I}_a(\rho_{sa}) > 0$  if  $\rho_{sa} > 0$

Trace-preserving:  $\text{Tr}(\mathcal{T}(\rho)) = \text{Tr}(\rho)$

Kraus decomposition

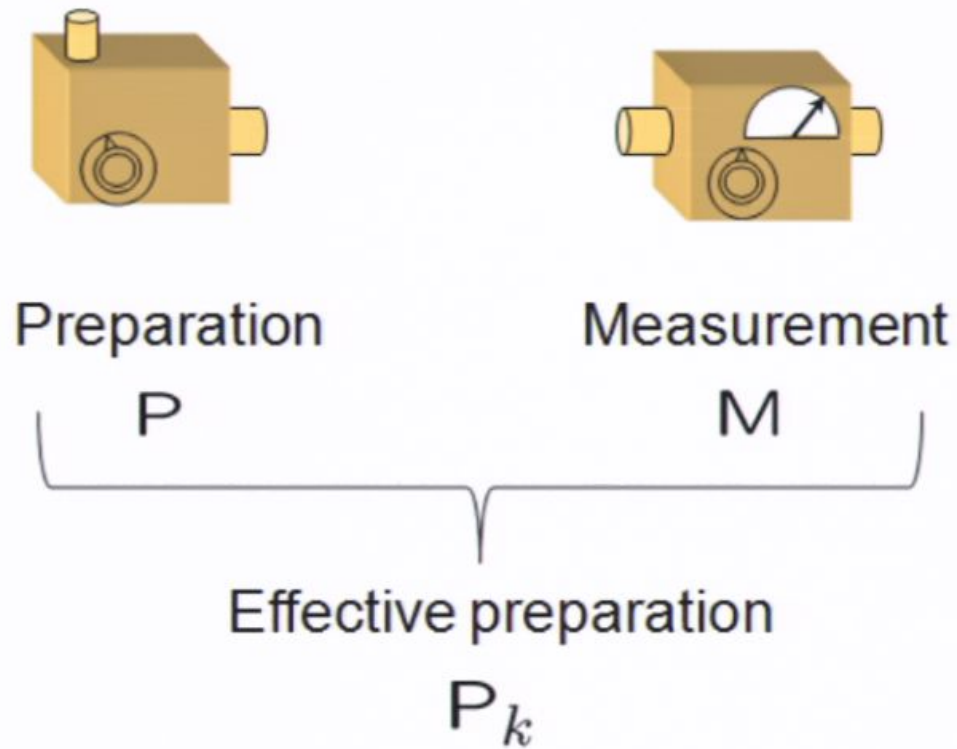
$$\mathcal{T}(\rho) = \sum_{\mu} K_{\mu} \rho K_{\mu}^{\dagger}$$

$K_{\mu}$  linear operators

$$\sum_{\mu} K_{\mu}^{\dagger} K_{\mu} = I$$

$$\mathcal{T}(\rho) = \sum_i (\sqrt{p_i} U_i) \rho (U_i^{\dagger} \sqrt{p_i}) \quad \text{Mixture of unitaries}$$

# Operational Quantum Mechanics



## General transformations due to measurements

Linear map:  $\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}_d) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}_d)$

Completely positive:  $\mathcal{T}_s \otimes \mathcal{I}_a(\rho_{sa}) > 0$  if  $\rho_{sa} > 0$

Trace-decreasing:  $\text{Tr}(\mathcal{T}(\rho)) < \text{Tr}(\rho)$

Kraus decomposition

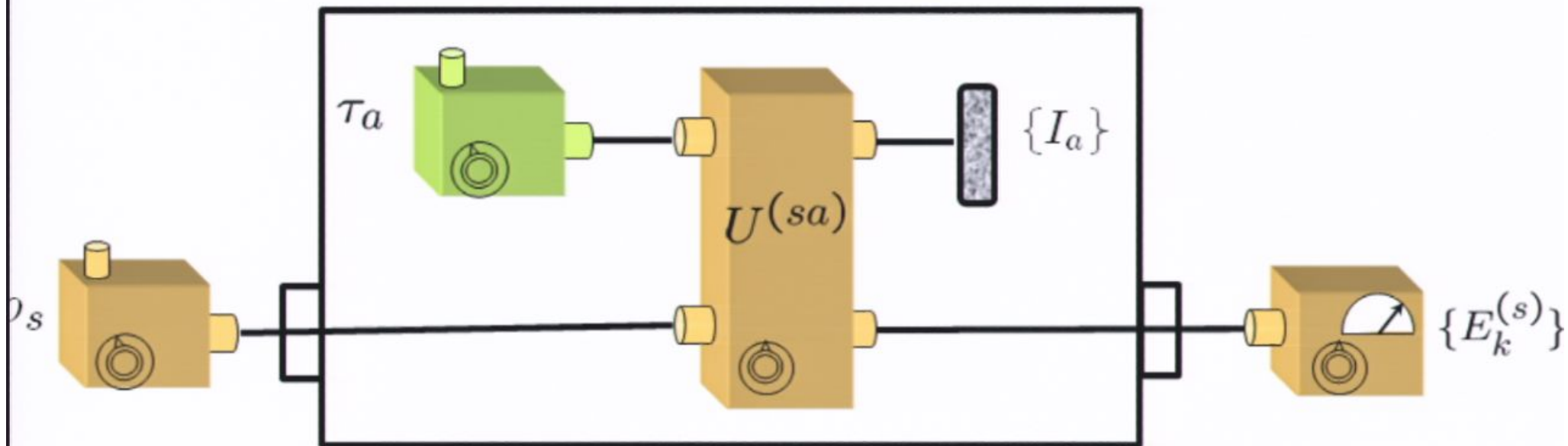
$$\mathcal{T}(\rho) = \sum_{\mu} K_{\mu} \rho K_{\mu}^{\dagger}$$

$K_{\mu}$  linear operators

$$\sum_{\mu} K_{\mu}^{\dagger} K_{\mu} < I$$



## Transformation by coupling to an ancilla



$$p(k) = \text{Tr}_{sa}[(E_k^{(s)} \otimes I_a)U_{sa}(\rho_S \otimes \tau_a)U_{sa}^\dagger]$$

$$= \text{Tr}_S[E_k^{(s)}\mathcal{T}(\rho_S)]$$

Completely positive:

$$\mathcal{T}_S \otimes \mathcal{I}_a(\rho_{sa}) > 0 \text{ if } \rho_{sa} > 0$$

Trace-preserving:

$$\text{Tr}(\mathcal{T}(\rho)) = \text{Tr}(\rho)$$

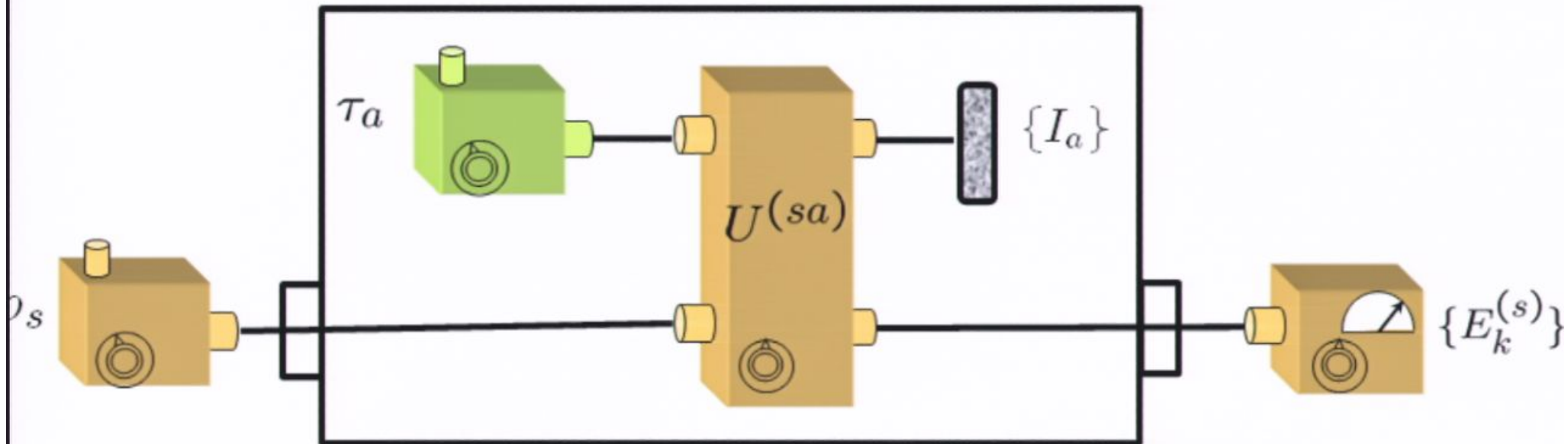
$$\mathcal{T}(\rho_S) = \sum_{\mu} K_{\mu}^{(s)} \rho_S K_{\mu}^{(s)\dagger}$$

with  $K_{\mu}^{(s)\dagger} = \langle i|_a U_{sa} |j\rangle_a \sqrt{w_j}$

because  $\sum_{\mu} K_{\mu}^{(s)\dagger} K_{\mu}^{(s)} = I_S$

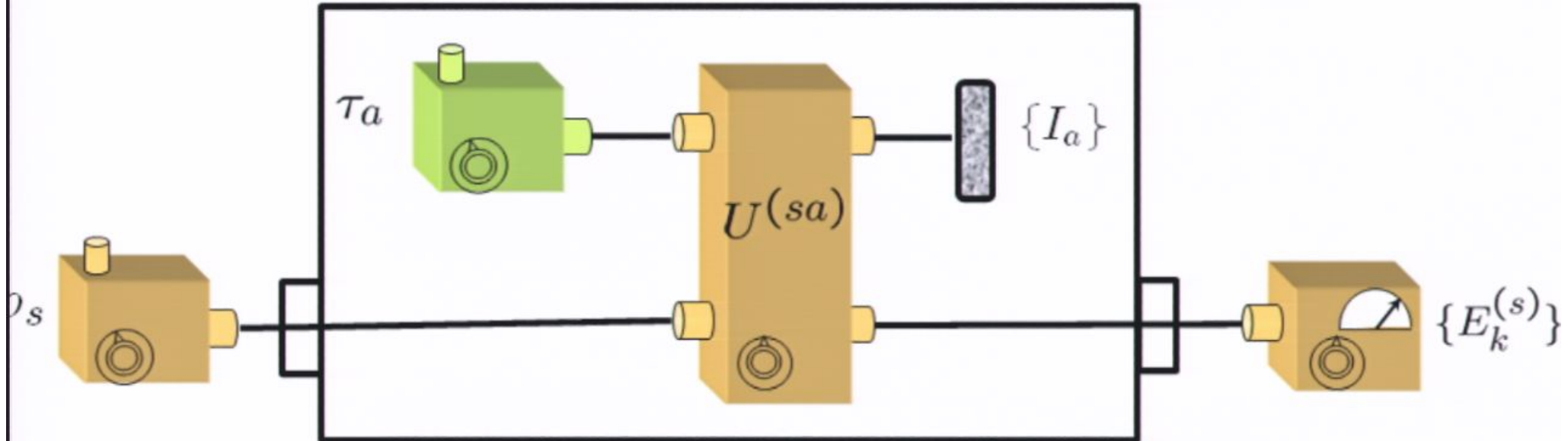
where  $\tau_a = \sum_j w_j |j\rangle_a \langle j|$

## Transformation by coupling to an ancilla

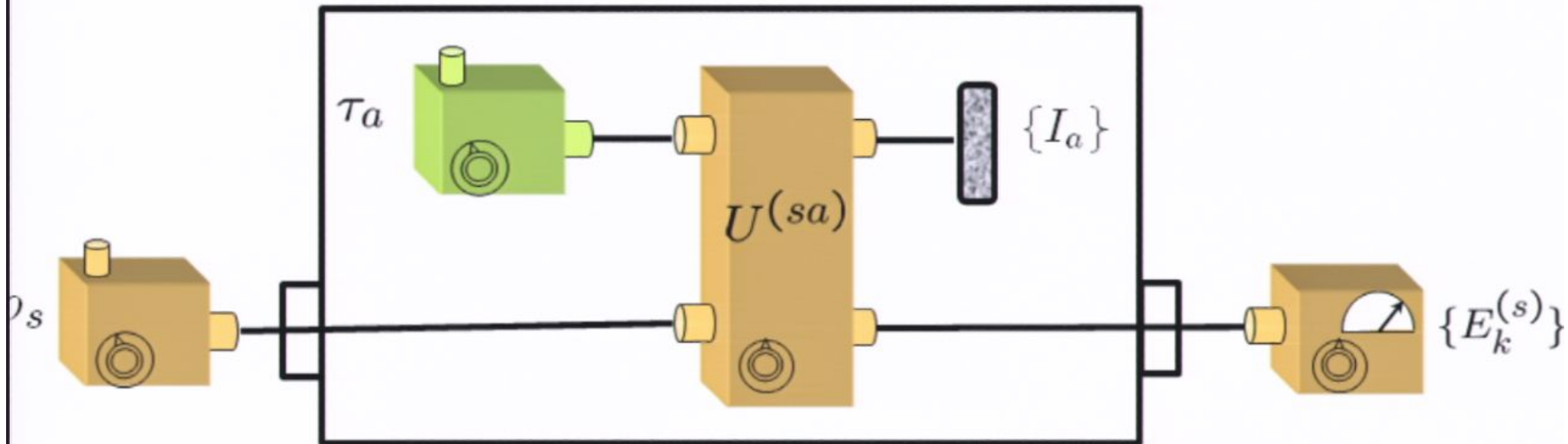


$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \text{Tr}_{sa}[(E_k^{(s)} \otimes I_a)U_{sa}(\rho_s \otimes \tau_a)U_{sa}^\dagger] \\
 &= \text{Tr}_s[E_k^{(s)}\mathcal{T}(\rho_s)]
 \end{aligned}$$

## Transformation by coupling to an ancilla

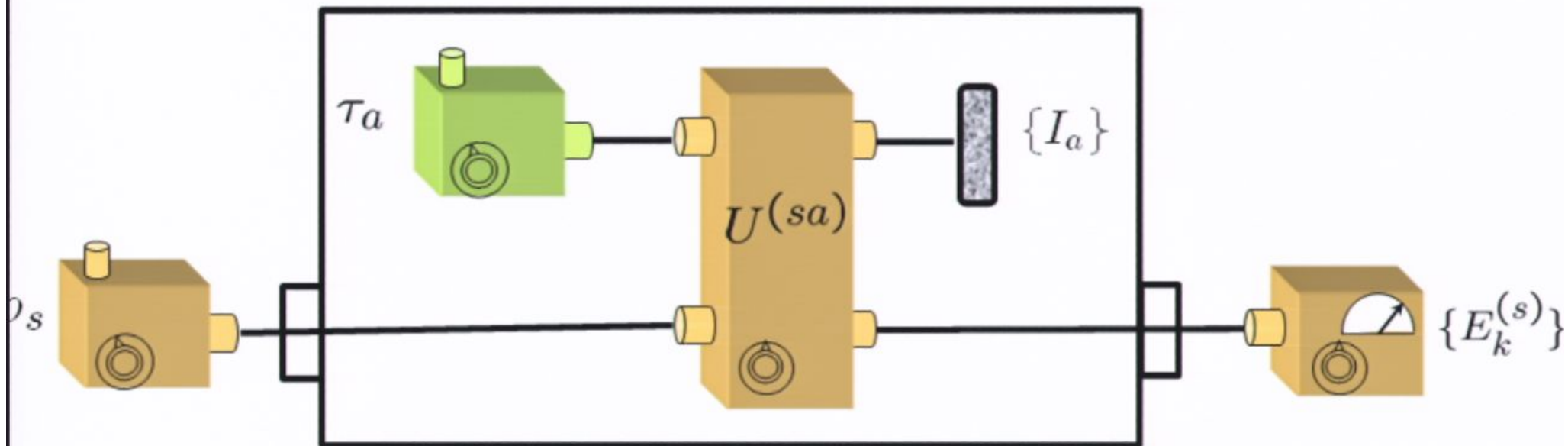


## Transformation by coupling to an ancilla



$$\begin{aligned}
 p(k) &= \text{Tr}_{sa}[(E_k^{(s)} \otimes I_a)U_{sa}(\rho_s \otimes \tau_a)U_{sa}^\dagger] \\
 &= \text{Tr}_s[E_k^{(s)}\mathcal{T}(\rho_s)]
 \end{aligned}$$

## Transformation by coupling to an ancilla



$$p(k) = \text{Tr}_{sa}[(E_k^{(s)} \otimes I_a)U_{sa}(\rho_S \otimes \tau_a)U_{sa}^\dagger]$$

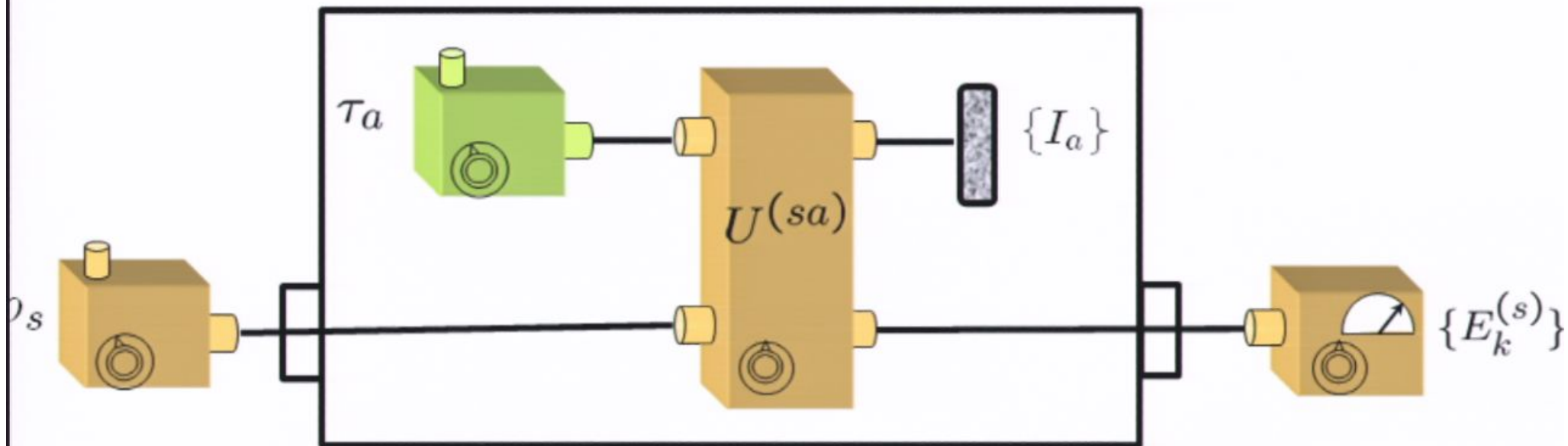
$$= \text{Tr}_S[E_k^{(s)}\mathcal{T}(\rho_S)]$$

$$\mathcal{T}(\rho_S) = \sum_\mu K_\mu^{(s)} \rho_S K_\mu^{(s)\dagger}$$

with  $K_\mu^{(s)\dagger} = \langle i|_a U_{sa} |j\rangle_a \sqrt{w_j}$

where  $\tau_a = \sum_j w_j |j\rangle_a \langle j|$

## Transformation by coupling to an ancilla



$$p(k) = \text{Tr}_{sa}[(E_k^{(s)} \otimes I_a)U_{sa}(\rho_s \otimes \tau_a)U_{sa}^\dagger]$$

$$= \text{Tr}_s[E_k^{(s)}\mathcal{T}(\rho_s)]$$

Completely positive:

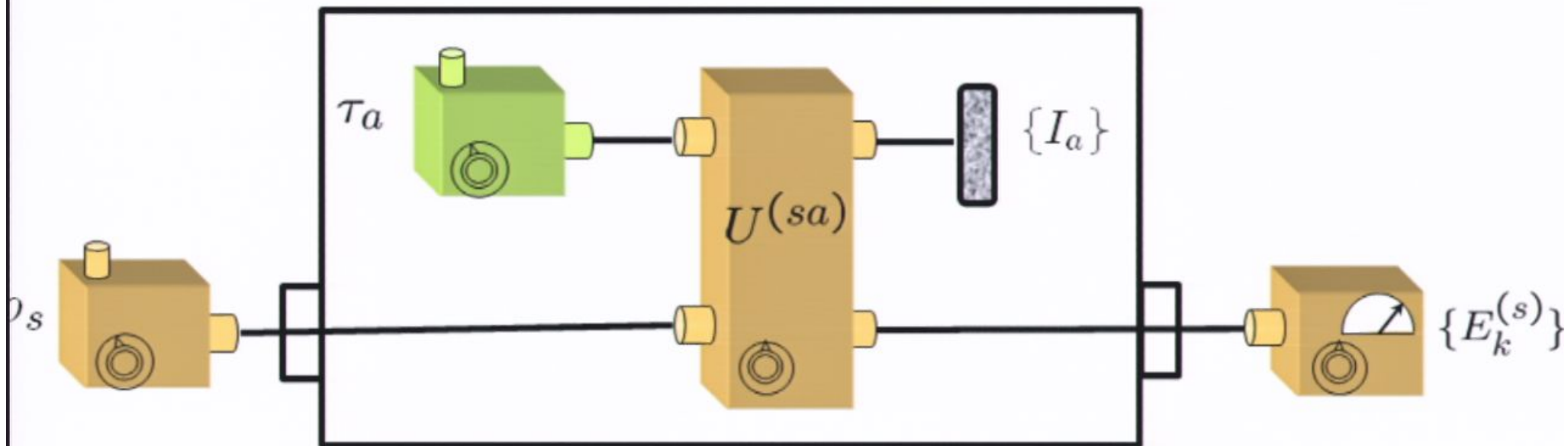
$$\mathcal{T}_s \otimes \mathcal{I}_a(\rho_{sa}) > 0 \text{ if } \rho_{sa} > 0$$

$$\mathcal{T}(\rho_s) = \sum_{\mu} K_{\mu}^{(s)} \rho_s K_{\mu}^{(s)\dagger}$$

$$\text{with } K_{\mu}^{(s)\dagger} = \langle i|_a U_{sa} |j\rangle_a \sqrt{w_j}$$

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$$\mathcal{T}_S \otimes \mathcal{I}_a(\rho_{sa}) > 0 \text{ if } \rho_{sa} > 0$$

Trace-preserving:

$$\text{Tr}(\mathcal{T}(\rho)) = \text{Tr}(\rho)$$

because  $\sum_\mu K_\mu^{(s)\dagger} K_\mu^{(s)} = I_S$

## General transformations

Linear map:  $\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}_d) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}_d)$

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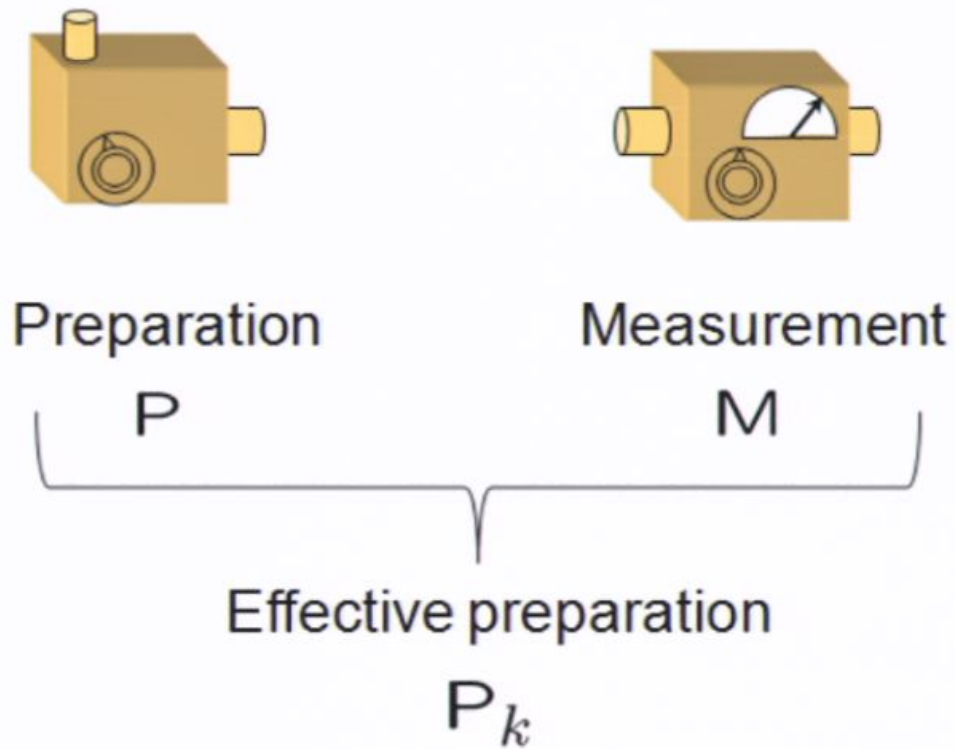
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$$\mathcal{T}(\rho) = U \rho U^{\dagger} \Leftrightarrow \text{Reversible transformation}$$

$$\mathcal{T}(\rho) \neq U \rho U^{\dagger} \Leftrightarrow \text{Irreversible transformation}$$

# Operational Quantum Mechanics



## General transformations due to measurements

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$$\sum_{\mu} K_{\mu}^{\dagger} K_{\mu} < I$$

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$\mathcal{T}(\rho) = \Pi_k \rho \Pi_k$  Selective projective measurement

$\mathcal{T}(\rho) = \Psi(r) \rho \Psi^{\dagger}(r)$  Photon detected at position  $r$



# The non-independence of the structure of preparations and the structure of measurements

## A version of Gleason's theorem

Consider a function on density operators

$\rho \mapsto f(\rho)$ , satisfying:

1)  $0 \leq f(\rho) \leq 1$  for all  $\rho$

2)  $f(w\rho + (1-w)\rho') = wf(\rho) + (1-w)f(\rho')$

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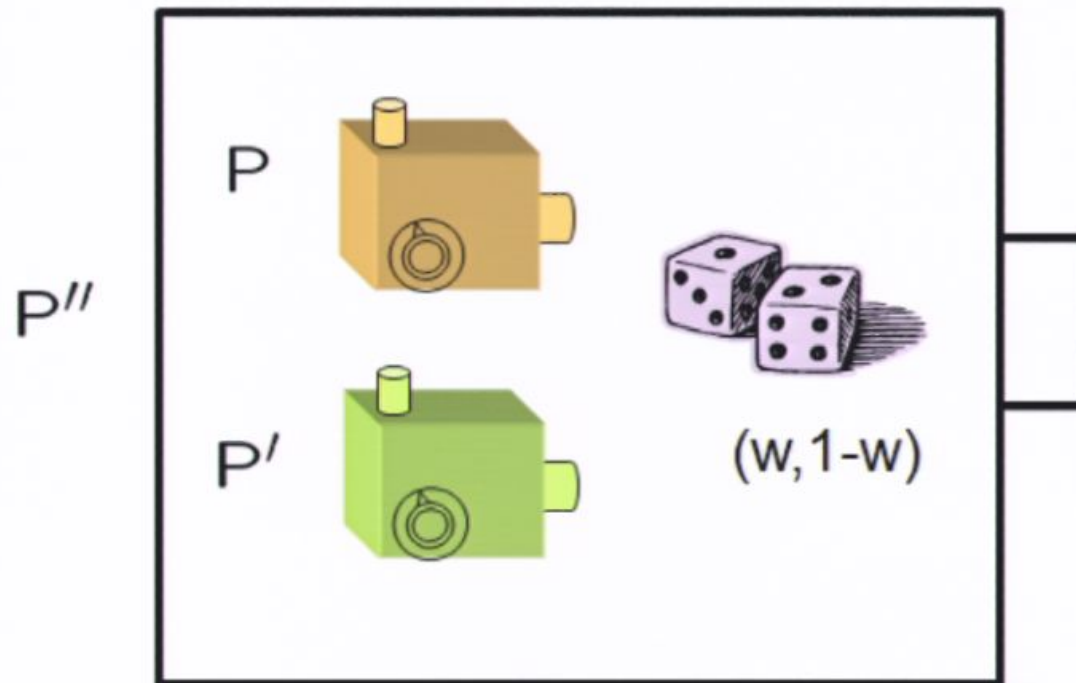
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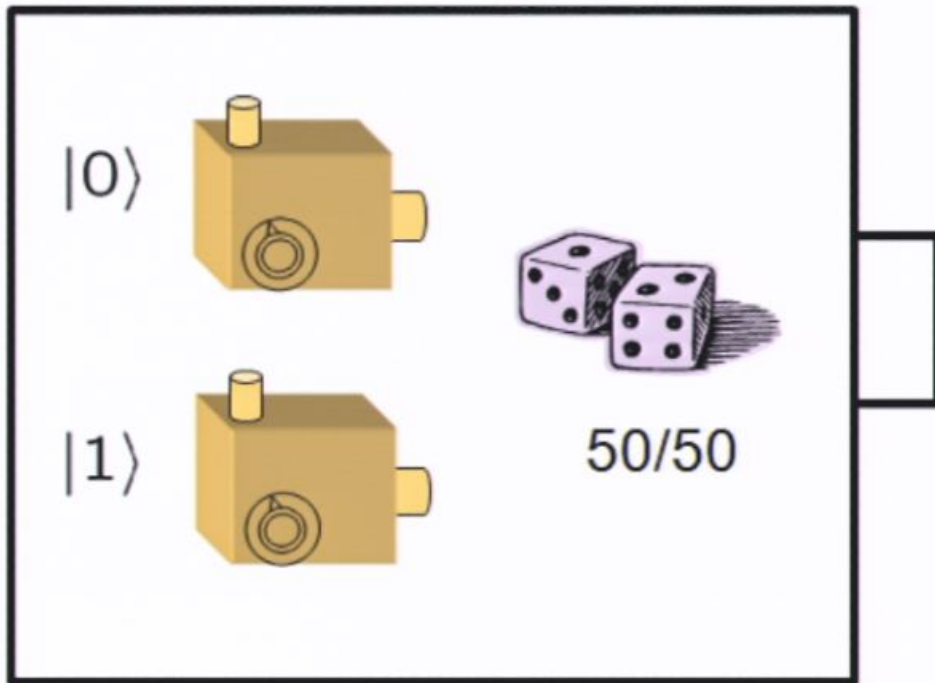
## Representing mixtures of preparations



If  $P'' = P$  with prob.  $w$  and  $P'$  with prob.  $1 - w$

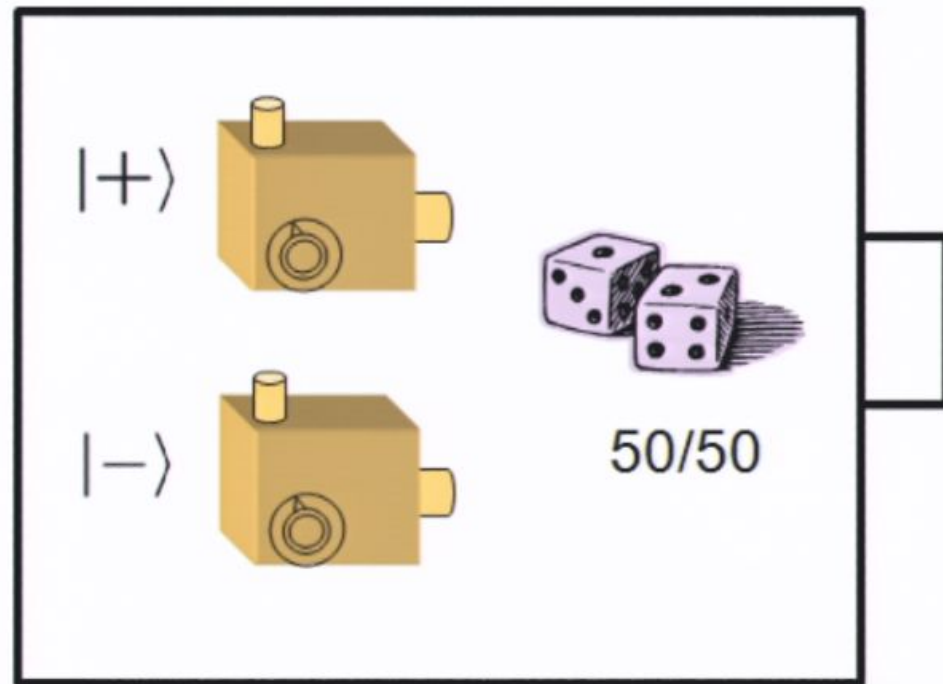
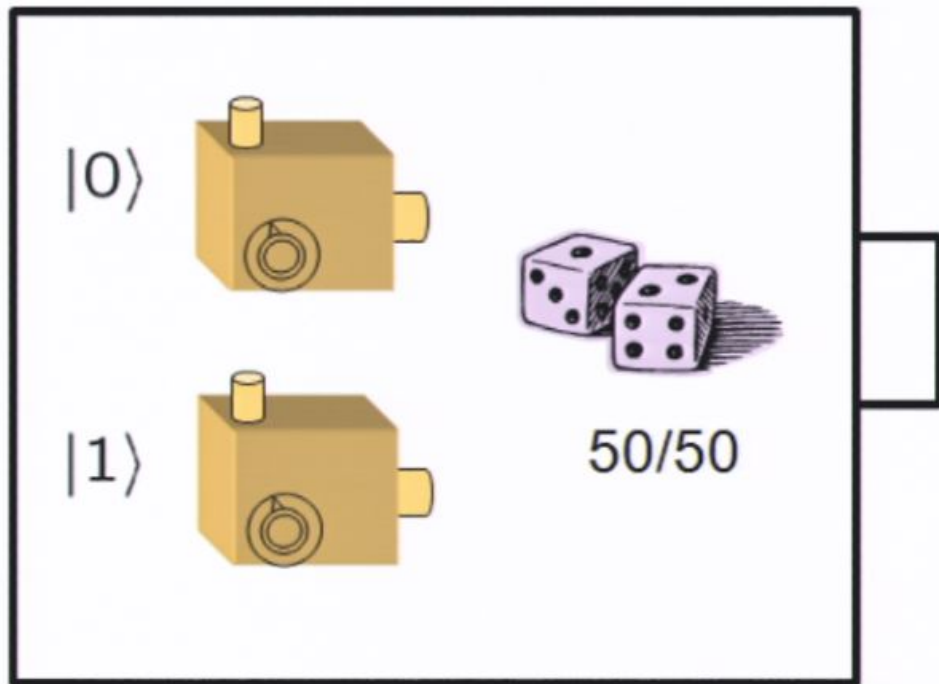
Then  $p(k|P'') = w p(k|P) + (1 - w) p(k|P')$

$$f(P'') = w f(P) + (1 - w) f(P')$$



$$\frac{1}{2}I = \frac{1}{2}|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}I\right) = \frac{1}{2}f(|0\rangle\langle 0|) + \frac{1}{2}f(|1\rangle\langle 1|)$$



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**The theorem:**

$$f(\rho) = \text{Tr}(E\rho)$$

for some effect  $E$  (i.e.  $0 \leq E \leq I$ ).