

Title: Explorations in Quantum Information-3

Date: Mar 18, 2015 09:00 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/15030020>

Abstract:

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```
Plot[M2H[a, b], {a, 0, 2 π}, {AxesLabel → {"phase (Radians)", "intensity"},  
PlotStyle → {RGBColor[1, 0, 0], Thickness[0.01]}, PlotRange → {0, 1}}],  
{b, 0, 2 π}, AnimationRunning → False, SaveDefinitions → True]
```

b

intensity

1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

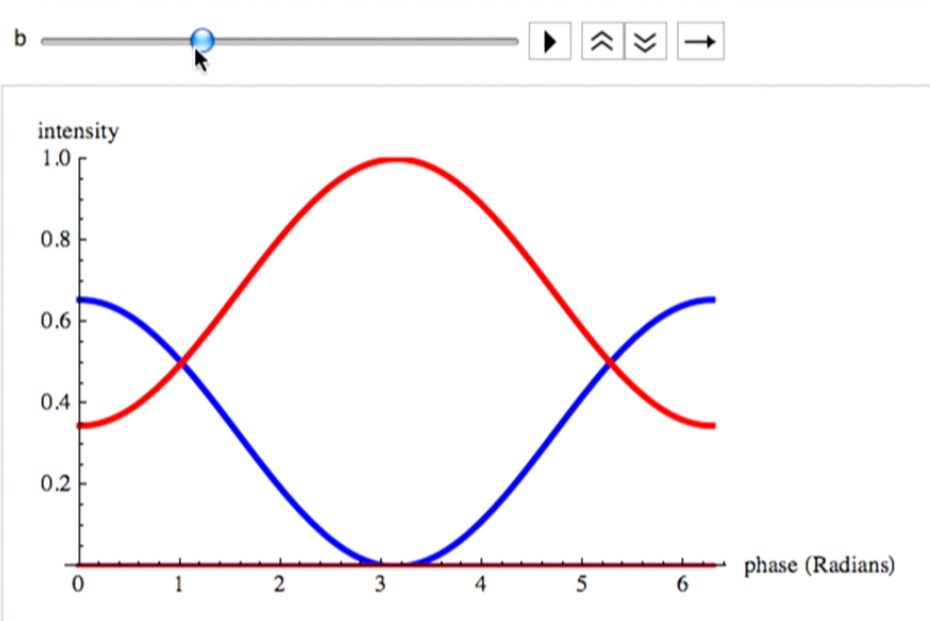
0

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 phase (Radians)

150%

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The plot shows intensity on the y-axis (ranging from 0 to 1.0) and phase (Radians) on the x-axis (ranging from 0 to 6). A red curve starts at approximately 0.35 at phase 0, reaches a maximum of 1.0 at phase 3, and returns to 0.35 at phase 6. A blue curve starts at approximately 0.65 at phase 0, reaches a minimum of 0 at phase 3, and returns to 0.65 at phase 6. A slider labeled 'b' is positioned above the plot, with a blue knob currently at approximately 1.5. Navigation controls (play, up, down, right) are visible to the right of the slider.

The slider changes the sample induced phase shift. Note that this effect alone is not sufficient to describe the experimental result.

- Problem 11: When changing the blade thickness I changed the operator for the 1st and 3rd blades, but not the middle blade. Why is this the correct approach.

150% 150%

visibility

- did not create equal superposition
- initial state, not eigenstate
- parity of detectors

visibility

- did not create equal superposition
 - initial state, not eigenstate
 - parity of detectors
- ↖
Projector

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Problem 9: Describe a more complex interferometer where the entire surface of the Bloch sphere is accessible. Hint, you need to add at least one blade.

- Problem 10: Here is a set of experimental data. The horizontal axis is given in terms of the difference in path length of silica blades placed in the two paths. What width of silica corresponds to a π phase shift in this experiment? Suggest a few possible reasons for the differences between the experiment and theory. We will explore some of these next.

Data Sheet 40

Intensity (counts/45s)

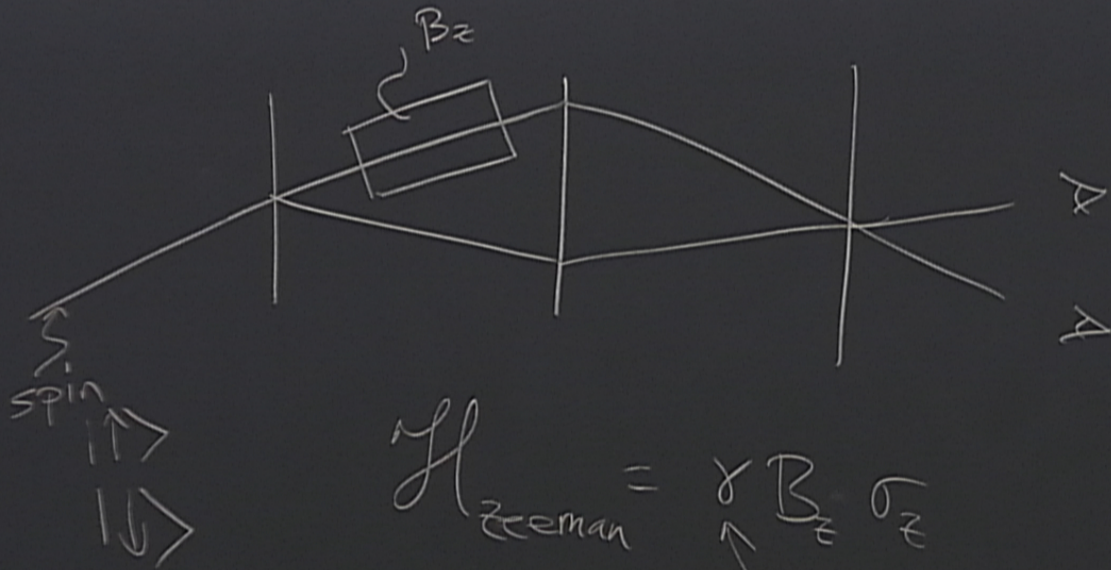
ΔD (μm)

Contrast = 0.84
Phase = 227

O Beam
H Beam

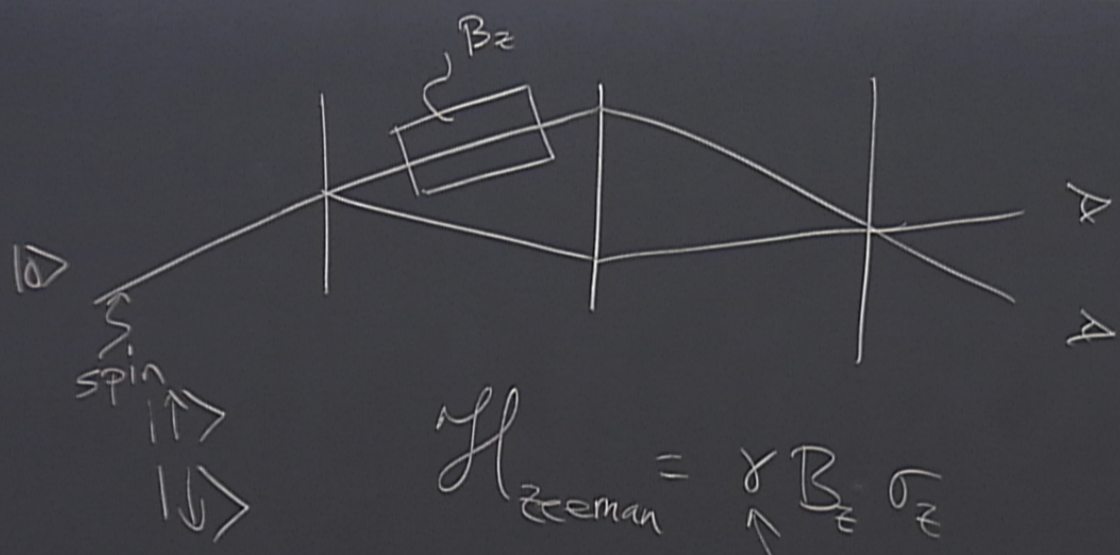
150%

150%



$$H_{\text{Zeeman}} = \gamma B_z \sigma_z$$

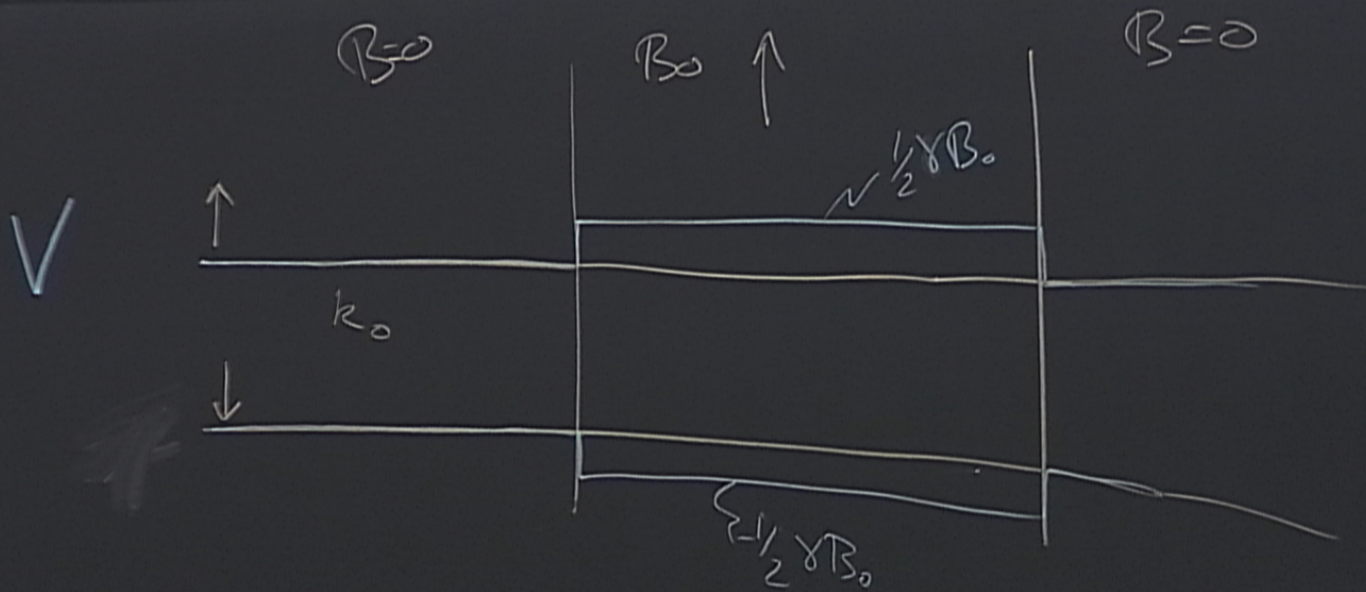
↑
gyromagnetic ratio



$$H_{\text{Zeeman}} = \gamma B_z \sigma_z$$

↑
gyromagnetic ratio

- $|0 \uparrow\rangle$ — 50%
- or
- $|0 \downarrow\rangle$ — 50%



spin up

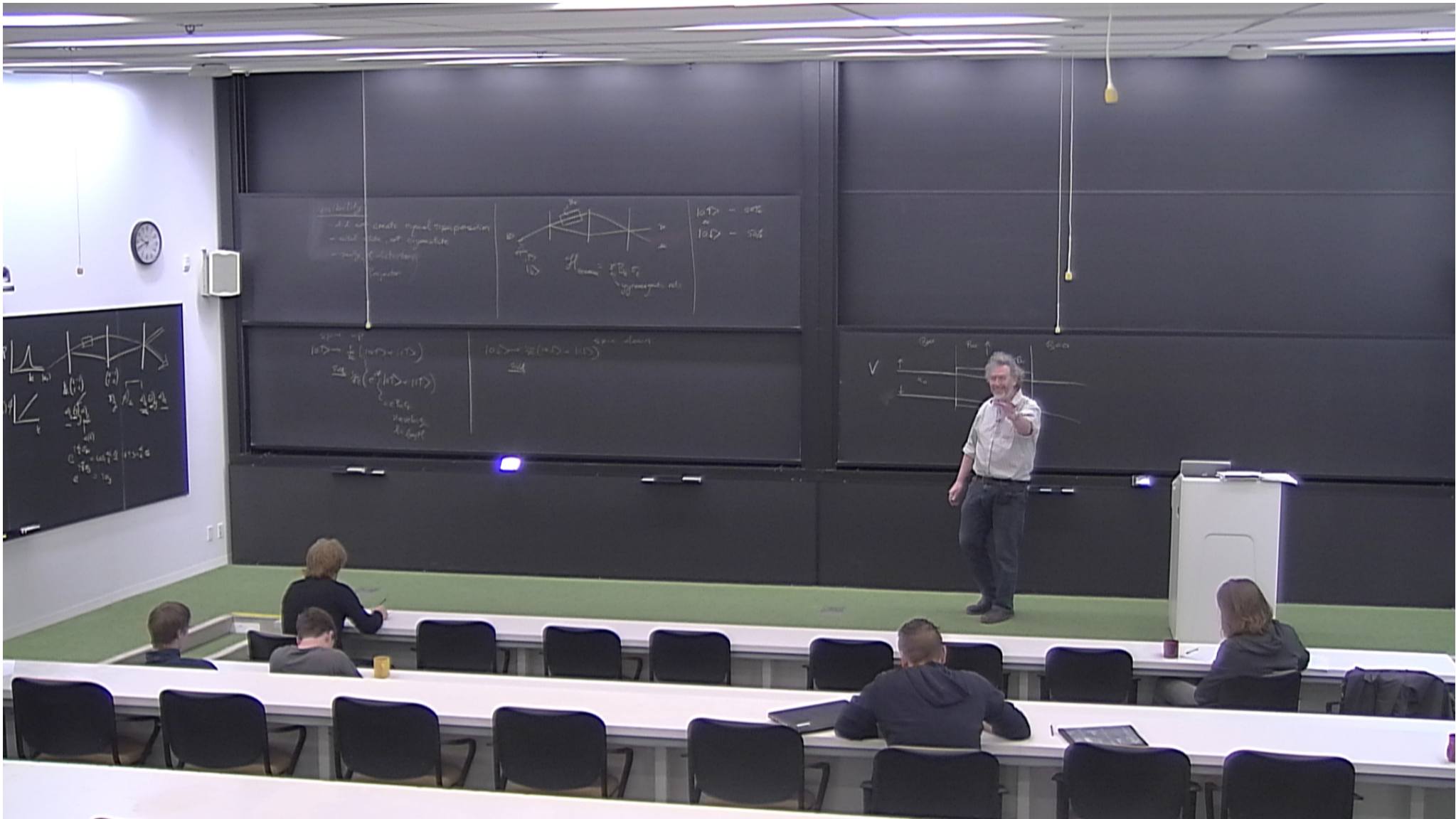
$$|0\uparrow\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\uparrow\rangle + |1\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$\xrightarrow{S_{xL}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (e^{-i\phi} |0\uparrow\rangle + |1\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$= \gamma B_z t_f$$

$v \equiv \text{velocity}$

$\lambda \equiv \text{length}$

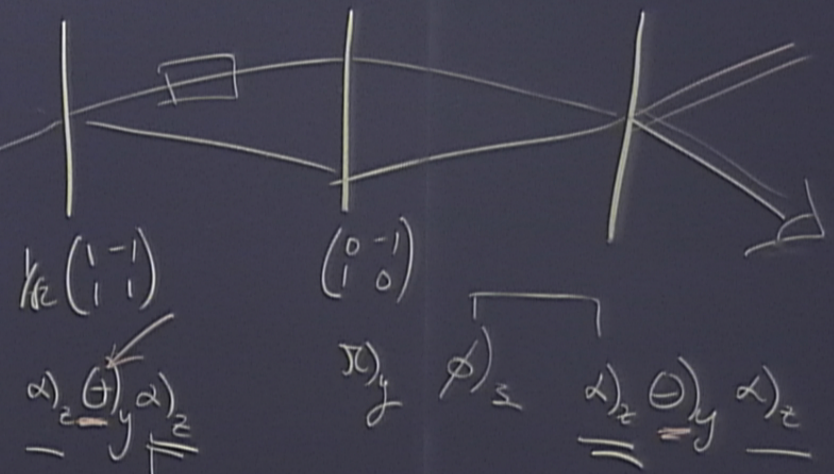
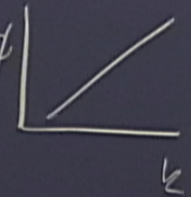
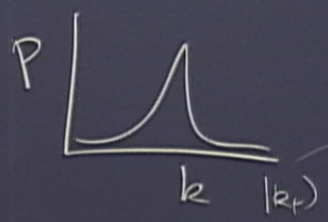


$$\mathbb{1} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sigma_3) i \sigma_y$$

$$i \sigma_y (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \mathbb{1} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sigma_3)$$

$$\times (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \mathbb{1} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sigma_3) \phi$$

σ_y .



$$k_r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha)_z \oplus \alpha)_z$$

$$\beta)_z$$

$$\phi)_z$$

$$\alpha)_z \ominus \beta)_z$$

$$\alpha)_z$$

$$e^{i \frac{\alpha}{2} \sigma_3} = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \mathbb{1} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sigma_3$$

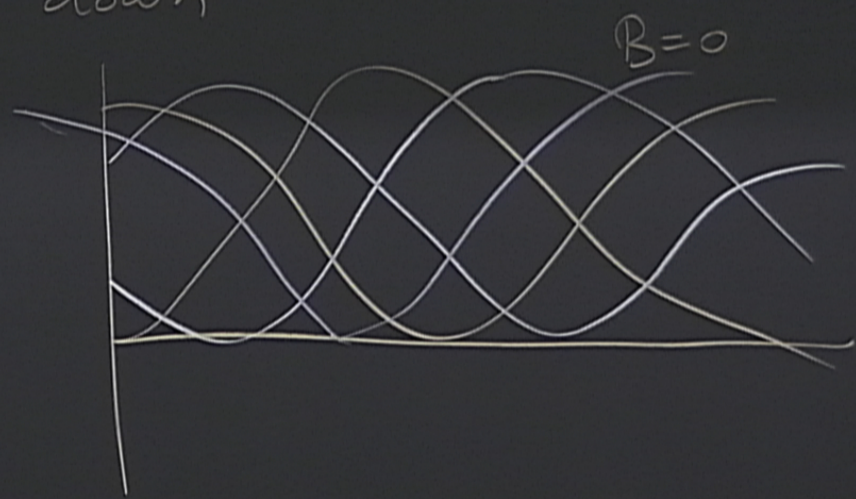
$$e^{-i \frac{\alpha}{2} \sigma_3} = i \sigma_3$$

spin down

$$\psi \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

Field

\neq at the detector depends on spin state



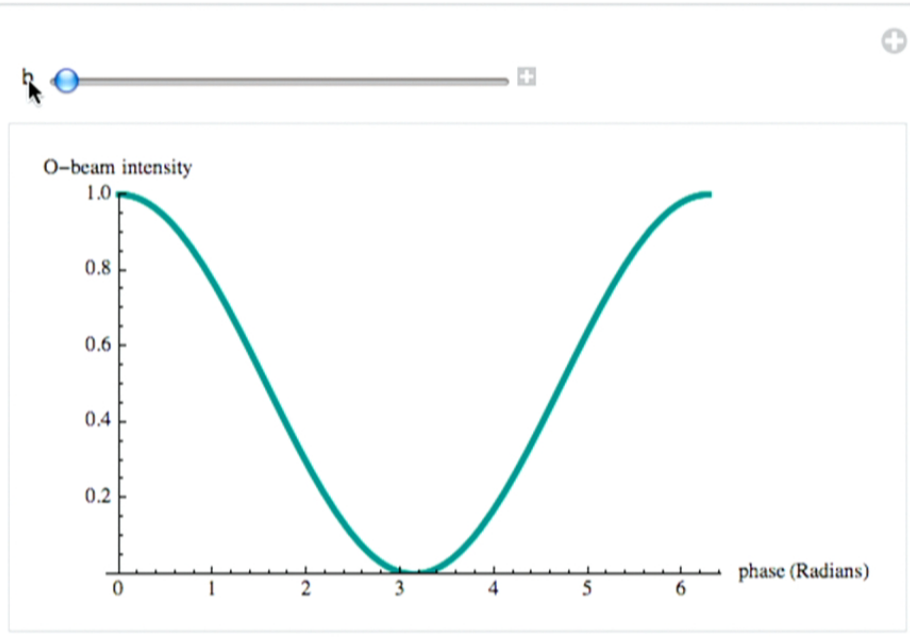
You opened a notebook with an old default styling from a previous version of *Mathematica*. We have updated your notebook's appearance for *Mathematica* 9.

Continue with updated styling

Revert to older styling

Do this for all notebooks

```
PlotStyle -> {RGBColor[0, .5, .5], Thickness[0.01]},  
PlotRange -> {0, 1}}], {b, 0, 2 π}, SaveDefinitions -> True]
```



200%

150%

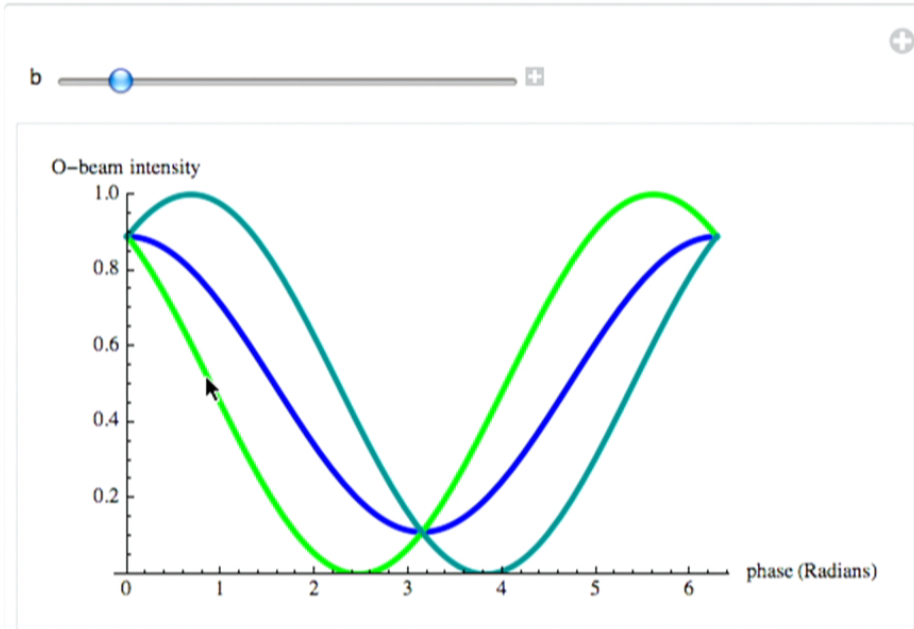
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```



200%

150%

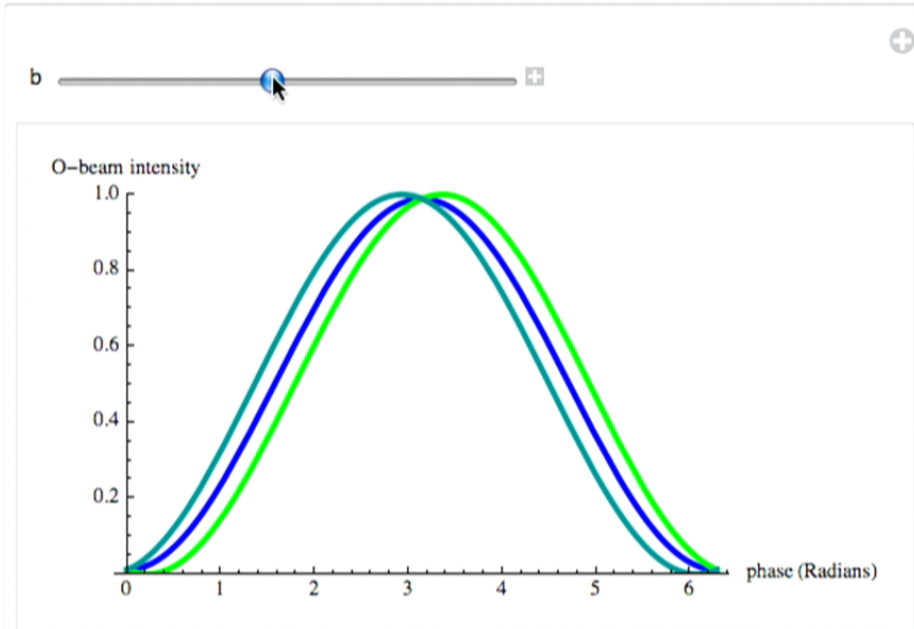
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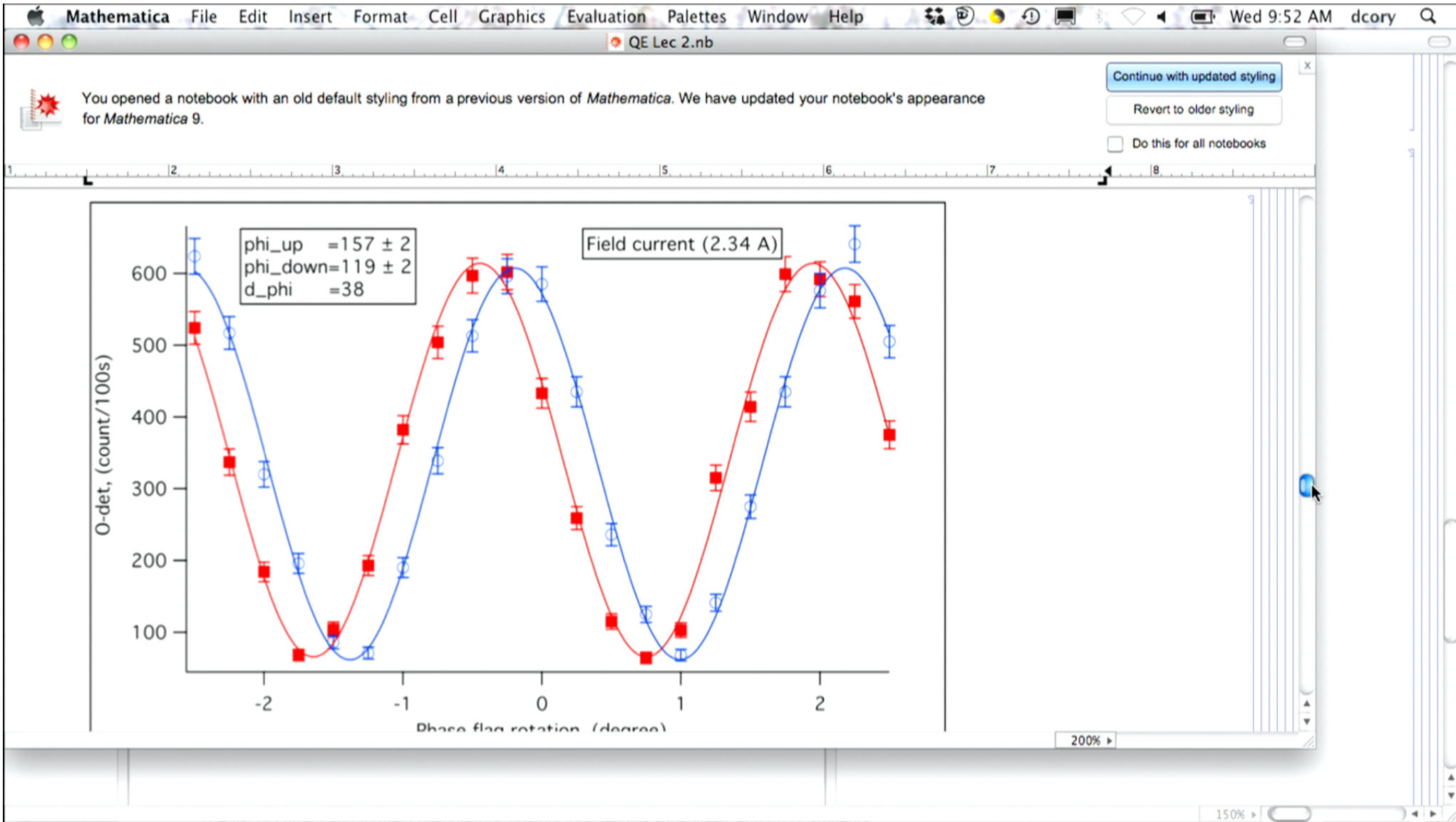
Do this for all notebooks

```
PlotStyle -> {RGBColor[0, .5, .5], Thickness[0.01]},  
PlotRange -> {0, 1}}], {b, 0, 2 π}, SaveDefinitions -> True]
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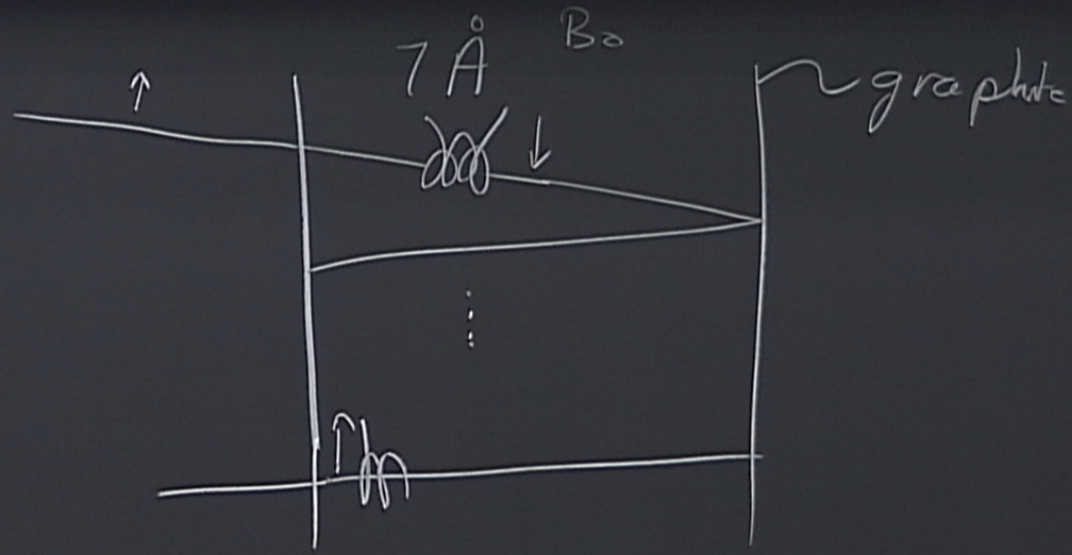


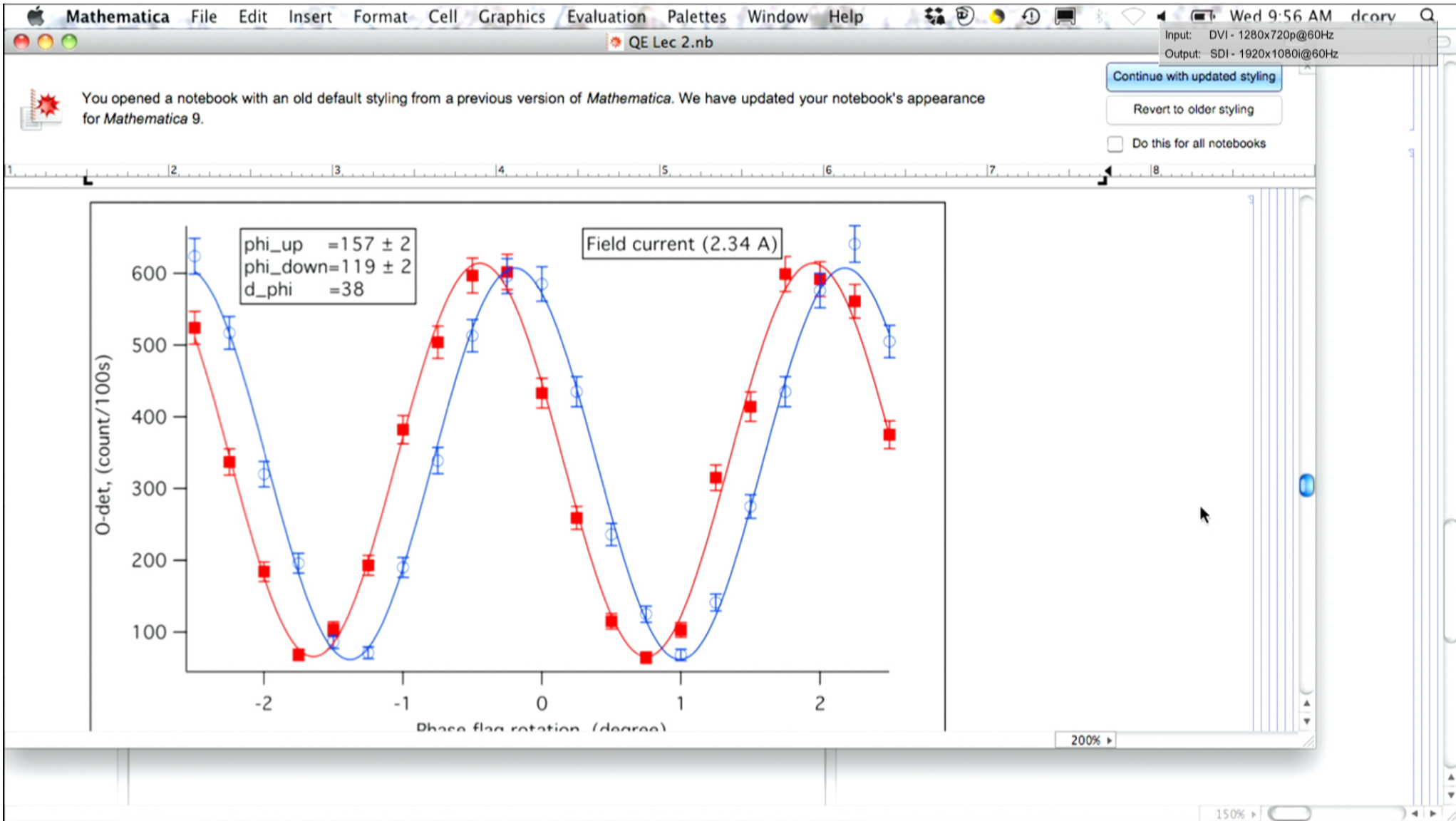
200%

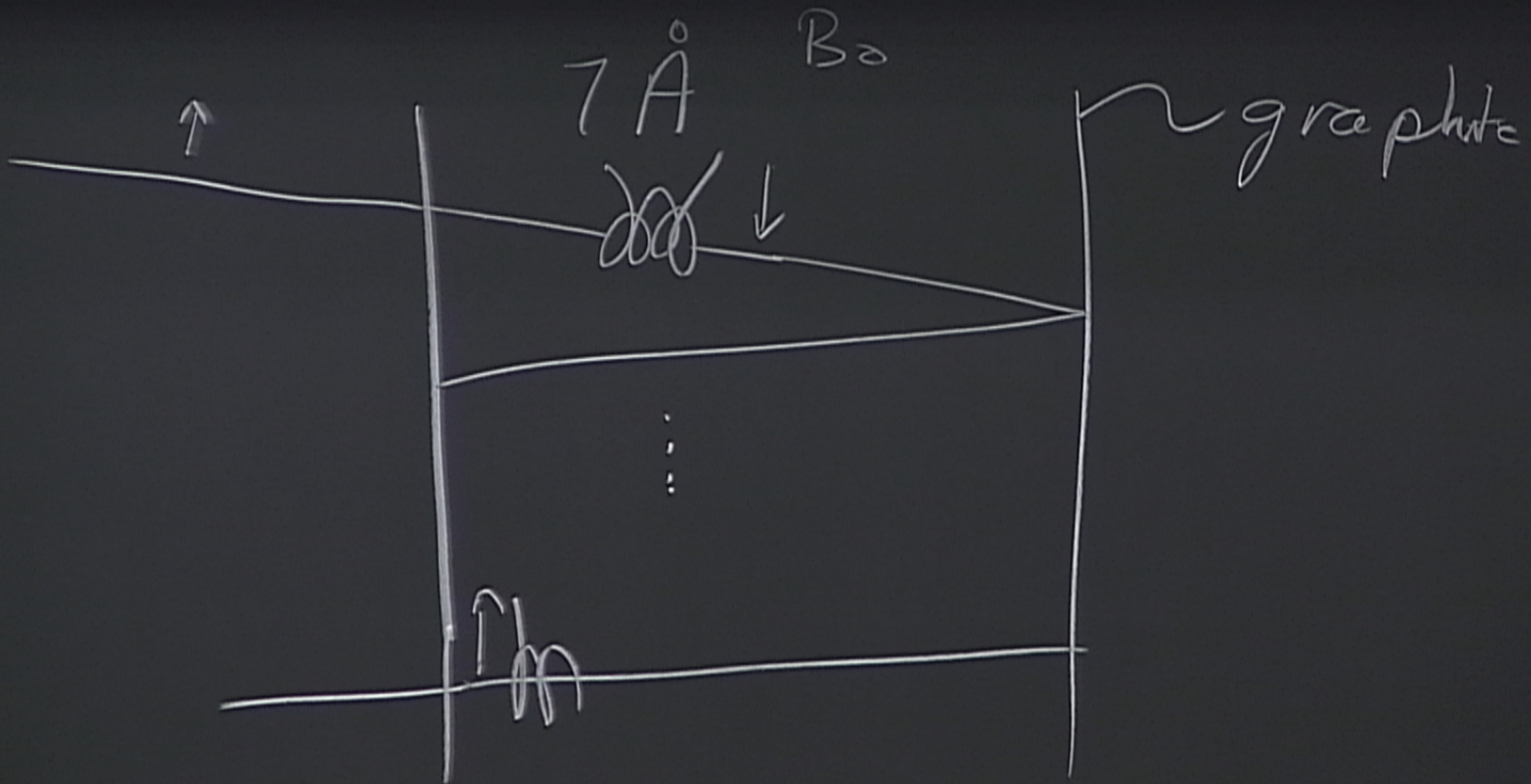
150%

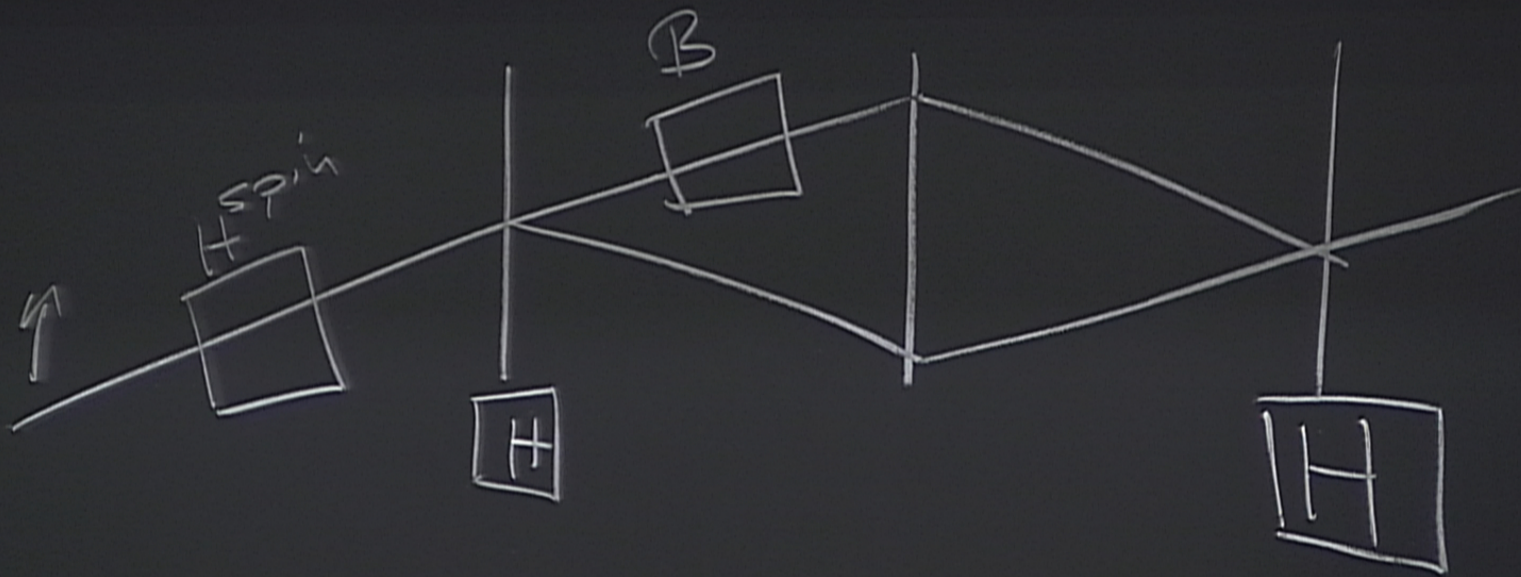


$v \equiv \text{velocity}$
 $\lambda \equiv \text{length}$

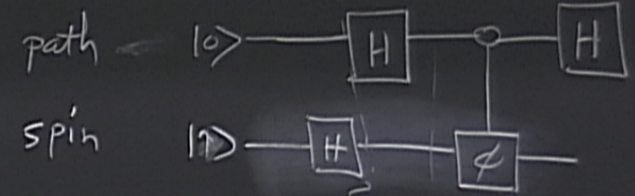
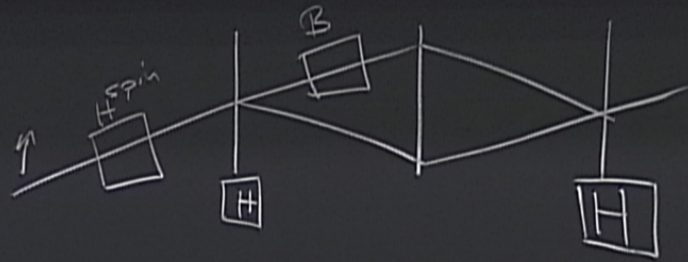








photo



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle) \otimes |0\rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|0\uparrow\rangle + |1\uparrow\rangle + |0\downarrow\rangle + |1\downarrow\rangle \right)$$

$\uparrow e^{+i\pi/2}$ $\downarrow e^{-i\pi/2}$

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```
PlotStyle → {RGBColor[1, 0, 0], Thickness[0.01]}, PlotRange → {0, 1}], {b, 0, 2 π},  
{c, 0, 2 π}, AnimationRunning → False, SaveDefinitions → True]
```

b

c

intensity

1.0

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0.4

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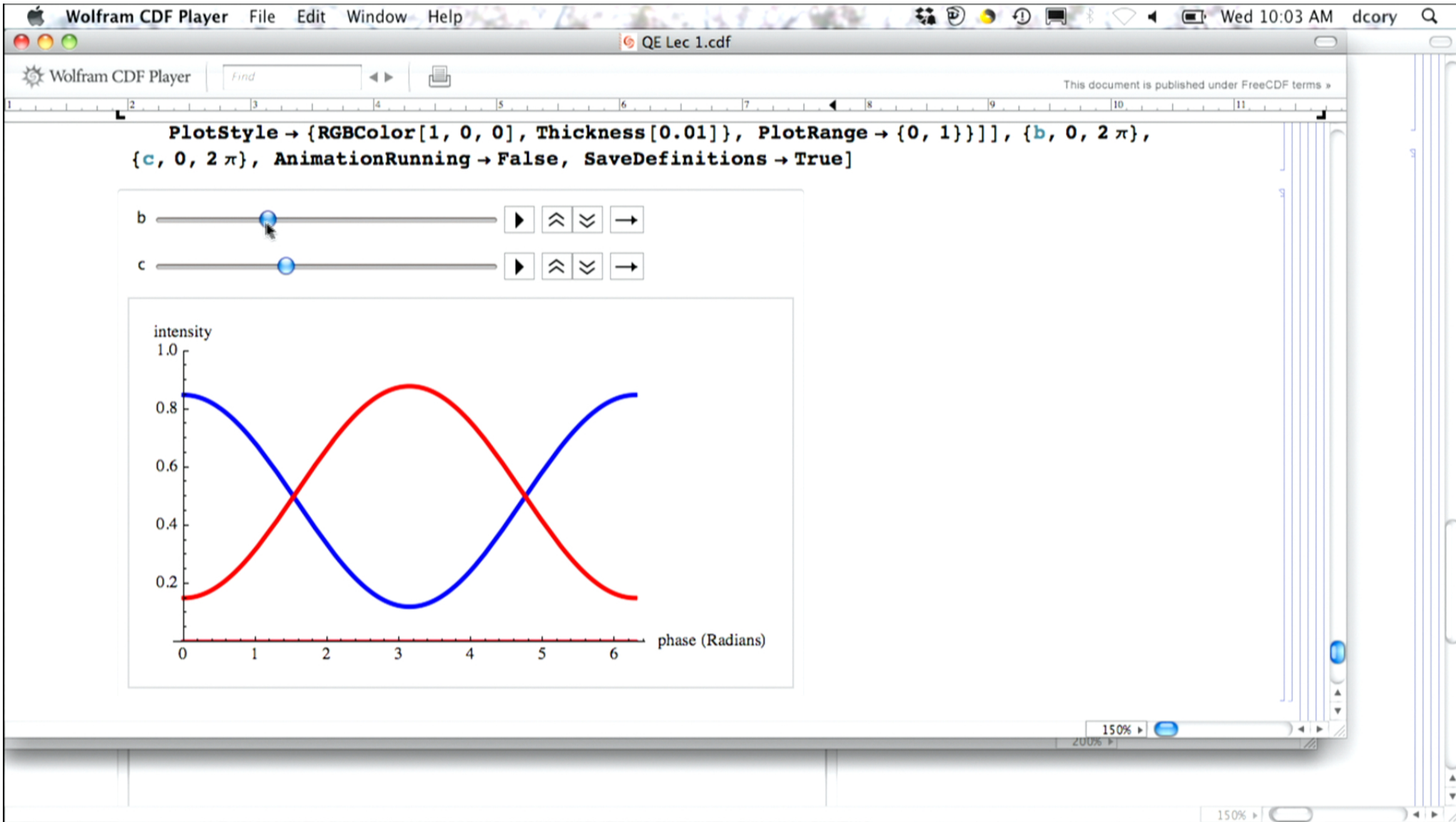
0

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 phase (Radians)

150%

200%

150%



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```
PlotStyle → {RGBColor[1, 0, 0], Thickness[0.01]}, PlotRange → {0, 1}}, {b, 0, 2 π},  
{c, 0, 2 π}, AnimationRunning → False, SaveDefinitions → True]
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c

intensity

1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 phase (Radians)

150%

200%

150%