

Title: PSI 2016/2017 Quantum Theory - Lecture 14

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Abstract:

Quantum Mechanics

Wigner functions

Lecture 14



Quasiprobabilities

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Quasiprobability representation:

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Quasiprobability representation: an alternative framework for quantum mechanics.

Classical hidden variables on a phase space Λ - continuous
like prob. distⁿ
States: $\rho \rightarrow W_\rho(\lambda)$

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- discrete

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 $\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} W_\rho(\lambda) = 1$

Quantum operations: $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow W$

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Quantum operations: $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow W_\mathcal{E}(\lambda|\lambda')$ like a conditional prob distⁿ

Measurements: $E_m \rightarrow W(m|\lambda)$ like a conditional prob distⁿ

Distributions are real valued, normalized as expected.

Born rule: $p_m = \text{Tr}[E_m \mathcal{E}(\rho)] = \sum_{\lambda} W(m|\lambda) W_\mathcal{E}(\lambda|\lambda') W_\rho(\lambda')$

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But can take on negative values!

The Wigner Function

Weyl - Heisenberg

algebra and group Heisenberg-Weyl representation

$$[\hat{X}, \hat{P}] = i\hbar \Rightarrow D(p, x) = e^{ip\hat{X}} e^{ix\hat{P}}$$

acts irreducibly on $L^2(\mathbb{R})$

$$D(p_1, x_1) D(p_2, x_2) = e^{i\hbar(p_1 x_2 - p_2 x_1)} D(p_1 + p_2, x_1 + x_2)$$

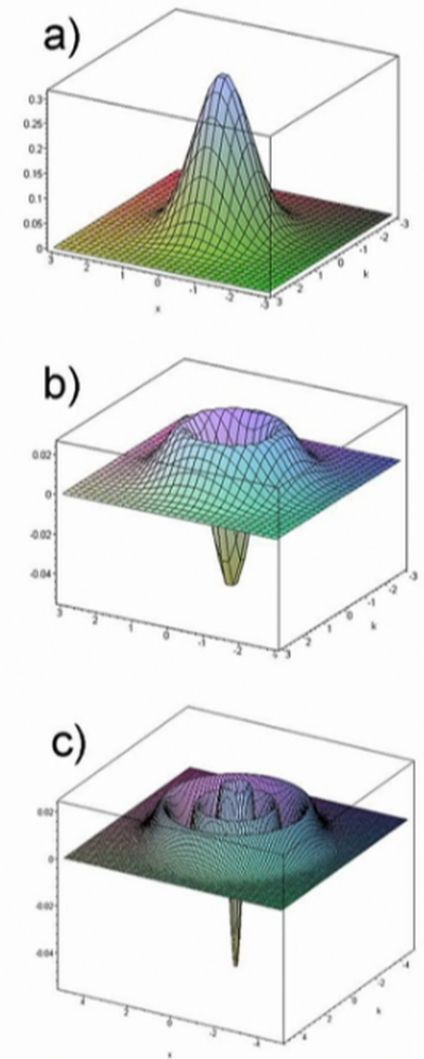
symplectic inner product on $\mathbb{R}^2$

Characteristic function

$$\chi_\rho(p, x) = \text{Tr}[\rho D(p, x)]$$

The Wigner Function

The University of Sydney



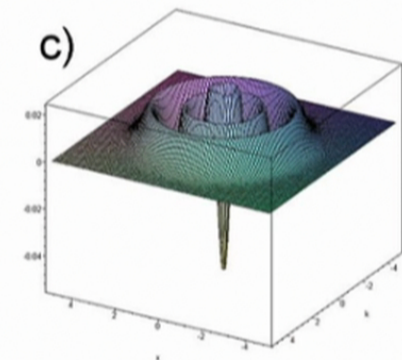
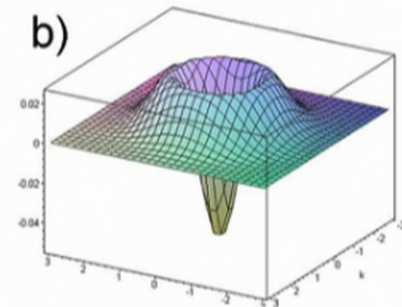
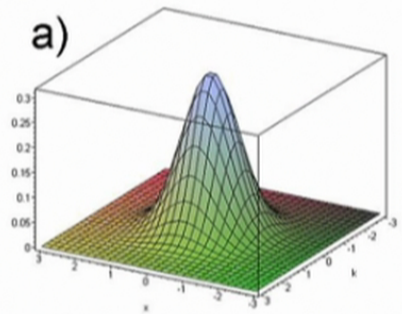
The Wigner Function

Take the usual FT over $\mathbb{R}^2$

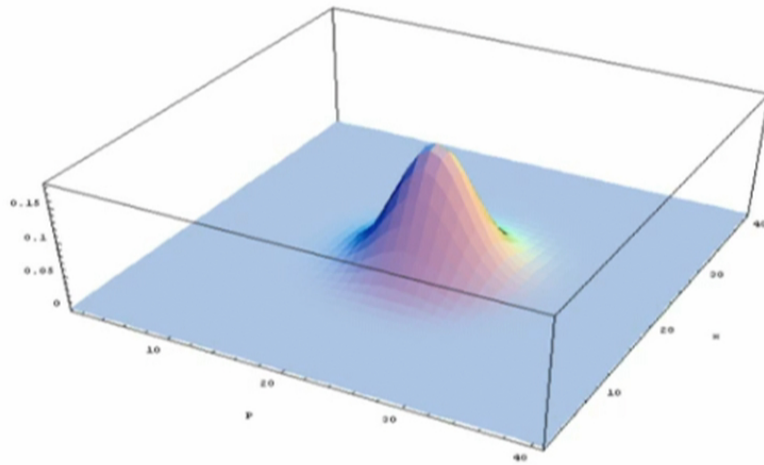
$$W_\rho(p, x) = \int_{(p', x') \rightarrow (p, x)} \chi_\rho(p', x')$$

Take some pure state $\psi(x)$

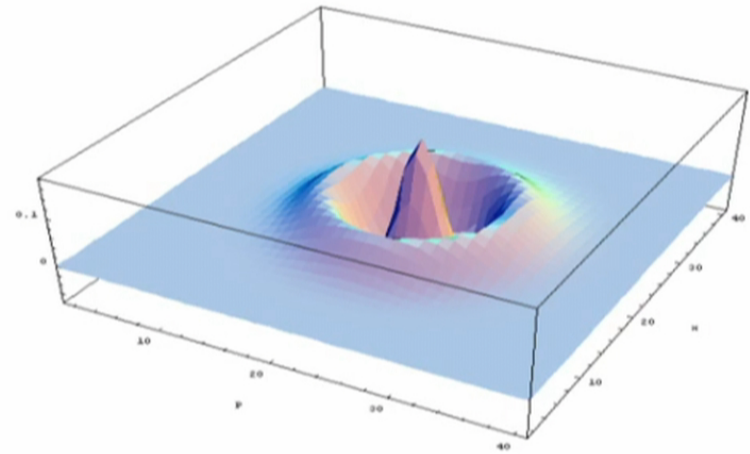
$$W_\psi(p, x) = \frac{1}{\pi \hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x - \frac{\hbar}{2} \lambda) \psi(x + \frac{\hbar}{2} \lambda) e^{-i \lambda p} d\lambda$$



Negativity and nonclassicality



Classical



Quantum

Properties of the Wigner function

- ① $W(p, x)$ is real
- ② $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dp W(p, x) = \langle x | \rho | x \rangle = |\psi(x)|^2 \geq 0$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx W(p, x) = \langle p | \rho | p \rangle \geq 0$
 $\iint dx dp W(p, x) = 1$
- ③ $|\langle \psi | \phi \rangle|^2 = 2\pi\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dp W_{\psi}(p, x) W_{\phi}(p, x)$
- ④ $\text{Tr}(\hat{O} \rho) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dp W_{\hat{O}}(p, x) W_{\rho}(p, x)$

Frames

Dual frames formalism

Frame: operator basis on $\mathcal{H}$

Pick 2 frames: $F(\lambda)$ $\lambda \in \Lambda$
 $G(\lambda)$ $\lambda \in \Lambda$

For

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For any operator A $A = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G(\lambda) \text{Tr}[AF(\lambda)]$

$$W_p(\lambda) = \text{Tr}[F(\lambda)\rho]$$

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Pick 2 frames: $F(\lambda)$ $\lambda \in \Lambda$
 $G(\lambda)$ $\lambda \in \Lambda$

For any operator A $A = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G(\lambda) \text{Tr}[A F(\lambda)]$

$$\begin{aligned} W_p(\lambda) &= \text{Tr}[F(\lambda) \rho] \\ W_E(\lambda | \lambda') &= \text{Tr}[G(\lambda) E F(\lambda')] \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{ambiguous} \\ \text{if frame} \\ \Rightarrow \text{ov.} \end{array} \\ W_{E_m}(m | \lambda) &= \text{Tr}[E_m G(\lambda)] \end{aligned}$$

Frames

Dual frames formalism

Frame: operator basis on $\mathcal{H}$

Pick 2 frames: $F(\lambda)$ $\lambda \in \Lambda$
 $G(\lambda)$ $\lambda \in \Lambda$

Frame
is
self-dual
if
 $\{F(\lambda)\} = \{G(\lambda)\}$

For any operator A $A = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G(\lambda) \text{Tr}[A F(\lambda)]$

Reproduces
Born
rule

$$W_p(\lambda) = \text{Tr}[F(\lambda)\rho]$$
$$W_E(\lambda|\lambda') = \text{Tr}[G(\lambda)E F(\lambda')] \leftarrow$$
$$W_{E_m}(m|\lambda) = \text{Tr}[E_m G(\lambda)]$$

ambiguous
if frame
 $\Rightarrow$ overcomplete

Example: discrete Wigner function of a qubit

HW group: $D_{x,p} = i^{xp} Z^p X^x \quad x, p \in \mathbb{Z}_2$

Example: discrete Wigner function of a qubit

$$\text{HW group: } D_{x,p} = i^p Z^p X^x \quad x, p \in \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$A_{0,0} = \frac{1}{2}(I + X + Z + Y)$$

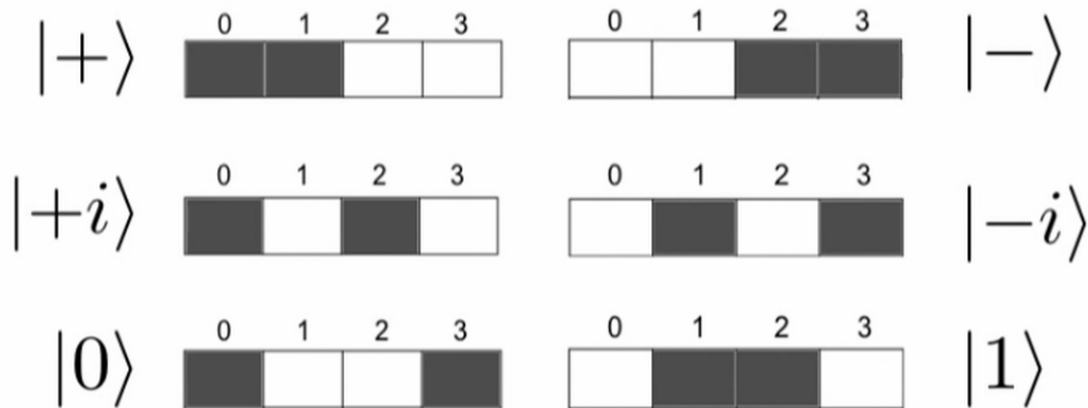
$$\begin{aligned} A_{x,p} &= D_{x,p} A_{0,0} D_{x,p}^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(I + (-1)^p X + (-1)^x Z + (-1)^{x+p} Y) \end{aligned}$$

$\{A_{x,p}, x, p \in \mathbb{Z}_2\}$ frame (self dual)

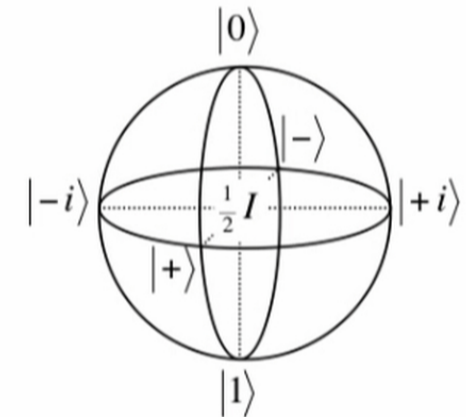
$$W_{x,p} = \text{Tr}[\rho A_{x,p}]$$

Single-qubit stabilizers with the DWF

- Single-qubit stabilizer states are all represented nonnegatively in the DWF



- Single-qubit 'Clifford' operations map stabilizer states to stabilizer states
- Some Clifford gates are represented non-negatively in the DWF and act as permutations on the phase space



$$(123)(4) : \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \leftarrow & \rightarrow & \rightarrow & \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(13)(24) : \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \leftarrow & \leftarrow & \rightarrow & \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(13)(2)(4) : \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \leftarrow & \rightarrow & \rightarrow & \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(1234) : \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \leftarrow & \rightarrow & \leftarrow & \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Operationalizing nonclassicality

Negativity in a quasiprobability can be related to notions of nonclassicality

