

Sending quantum information through a quantum field

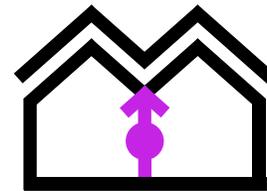
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and

Aida Ahmadzadegan, Achim Kempf, Eduardo Martín-Martínez



UNIVERSITY OF
WATERLOO



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Goal:

Understand (fundamentally) how quantum information is transmitted through free space

Why send quantum information through free space?

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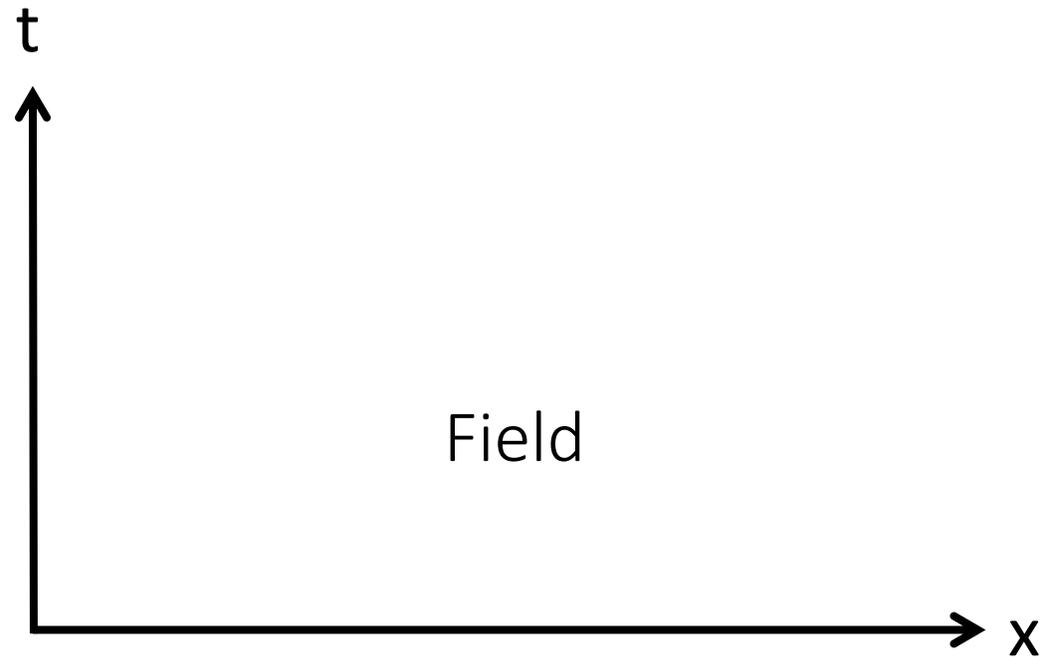
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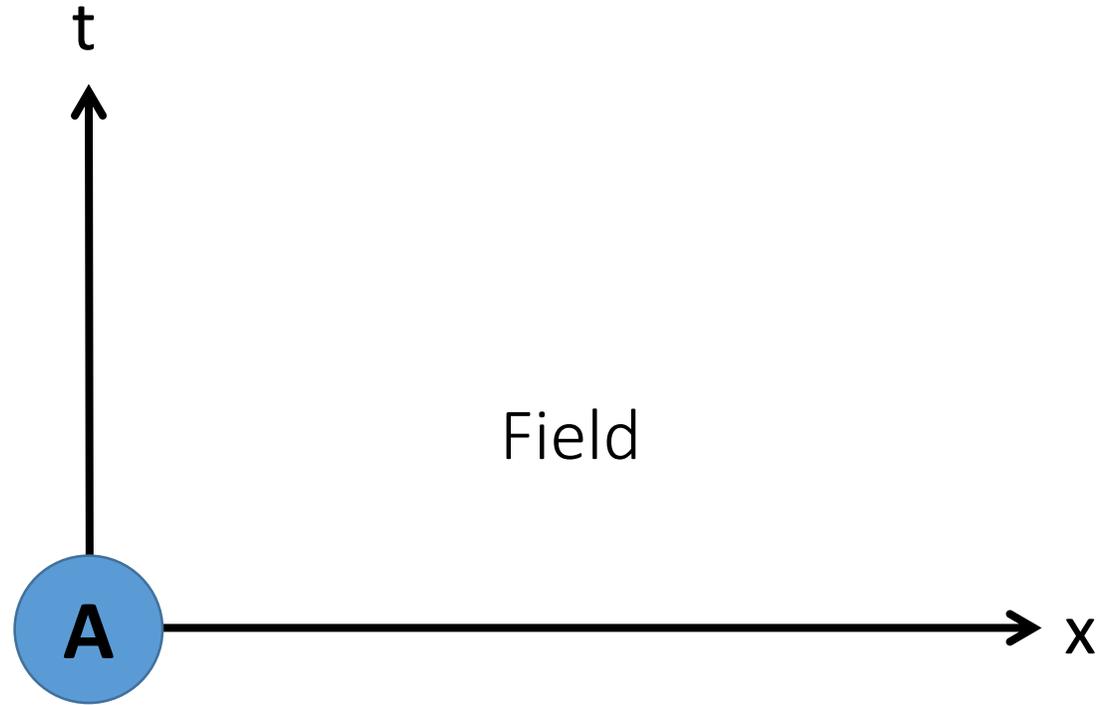
- Greater distances than with optical fibres (1000+ km)
- Develop “global quantum internet” [Kimble 2008]
- Probe gravitational-quantum interactions [Rideout *et al.* 2012]

Communication via relativistic quantum fields



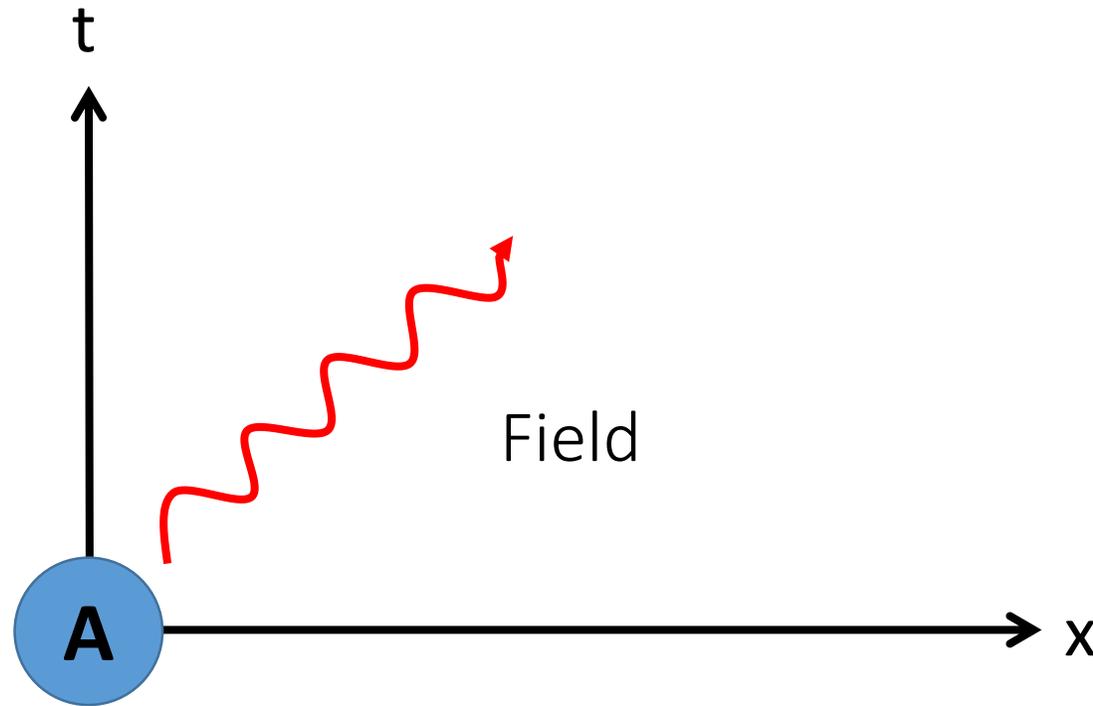
Communication via relativistic quantum fields

1. Alice encodes message in field



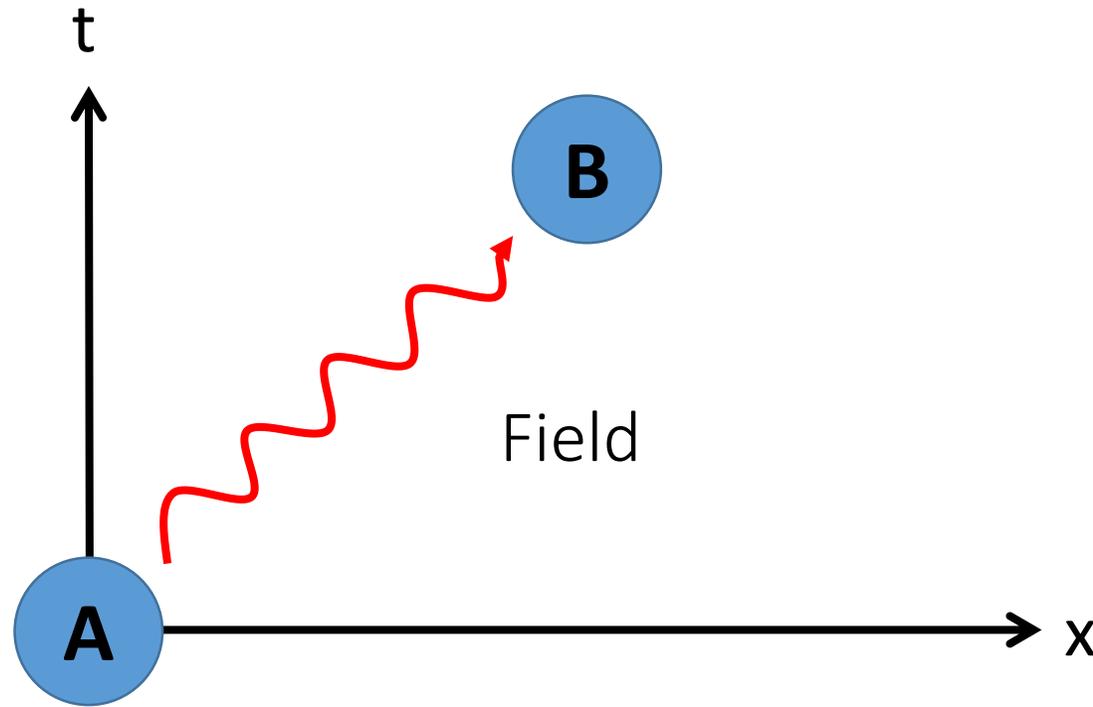
Communication via relativistic quantum fields

1. Alice encodes message in field
2. Information propagates



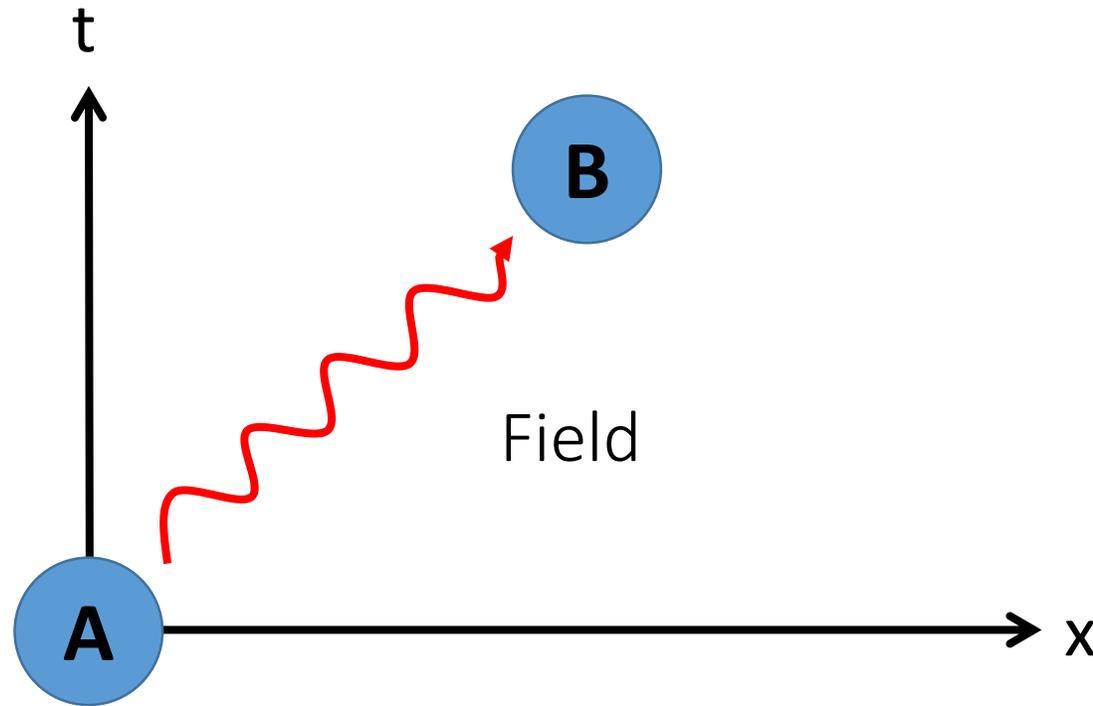
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How do we model this?

Unruh-DeWitt model

- Model of light-matter interaction:

- **Light:** massless scalar field $\phi(x, t) = \int \frac{d^d k}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d 2|k|}} (a_k e^{-i(|k|t - k \cdot x)} + h.c.)$
- **Matter** (Alice and Bob): 2-level quantum systems (qubits)
- **Interactions:** Linear coupling, e.g.

$$H_I(t) = \lambda \chi(t) \sigma_x \otimes \int d^d x F(x) \phi(x, t)$$

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- Realistic model of atom-EM field interaction [Martín-Martínez 2013]
- Used to study Unruh/Hawking effects, probe spacetime entanglement structure, etc.

Goal:

Use UDW model to study
quantum communication via quantum field

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But first:

Classical communication via quantum field

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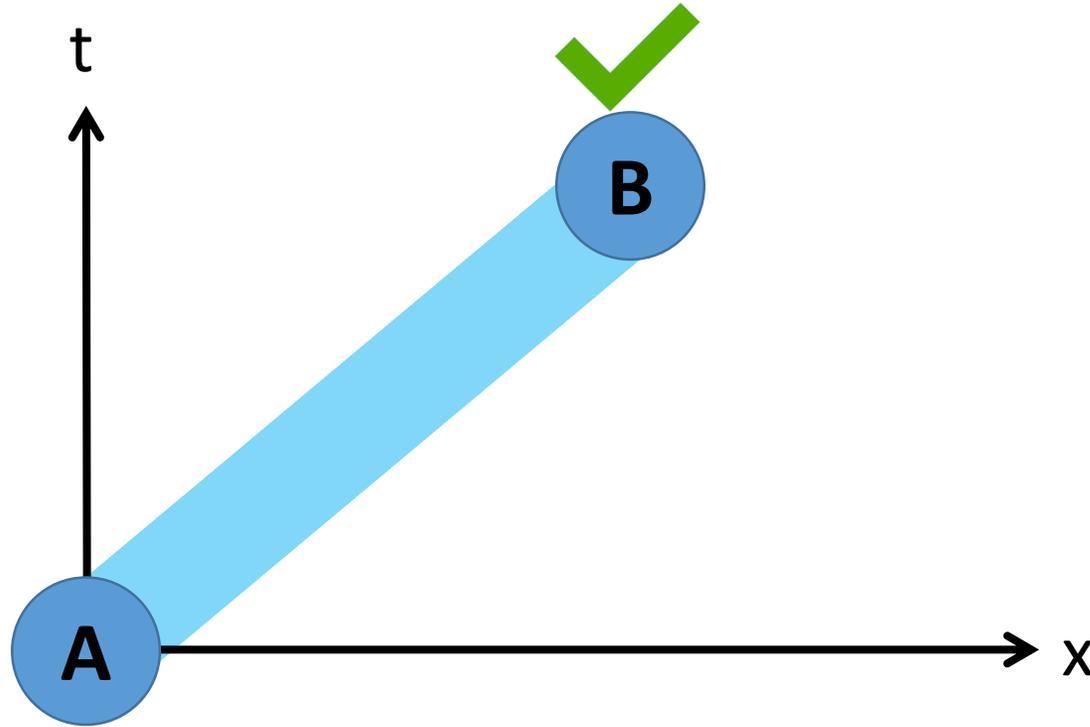
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Does this *extremely simple* protocol work??

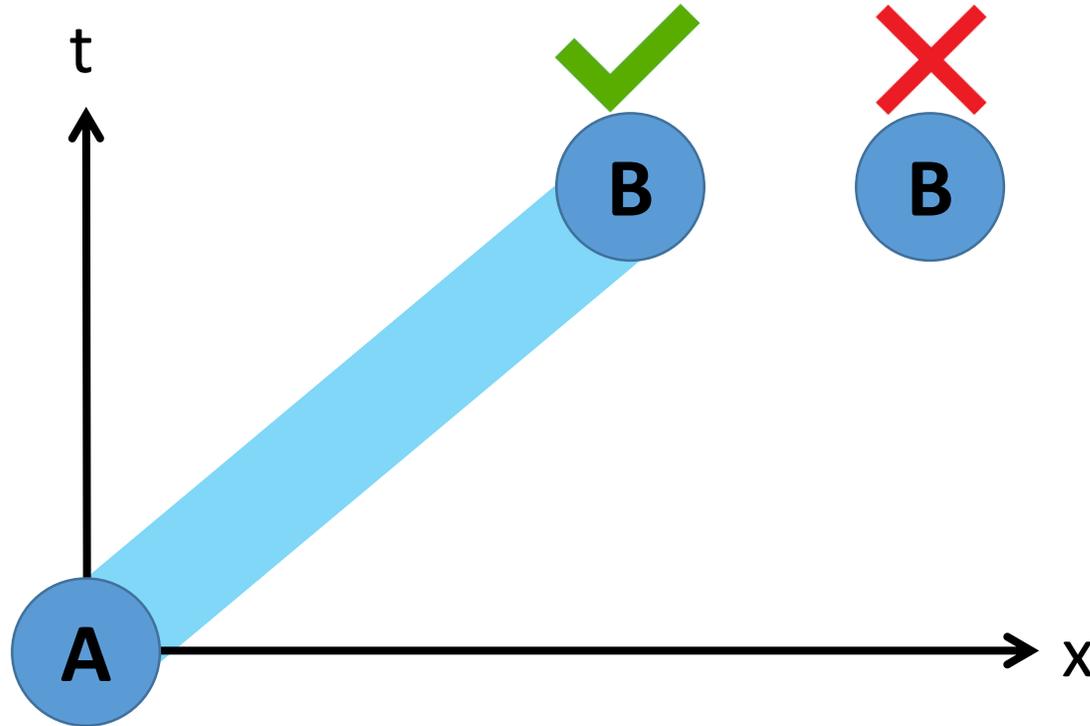
Does classical communication protocol work?

- If Bob is on Alice's light cone: **YES**



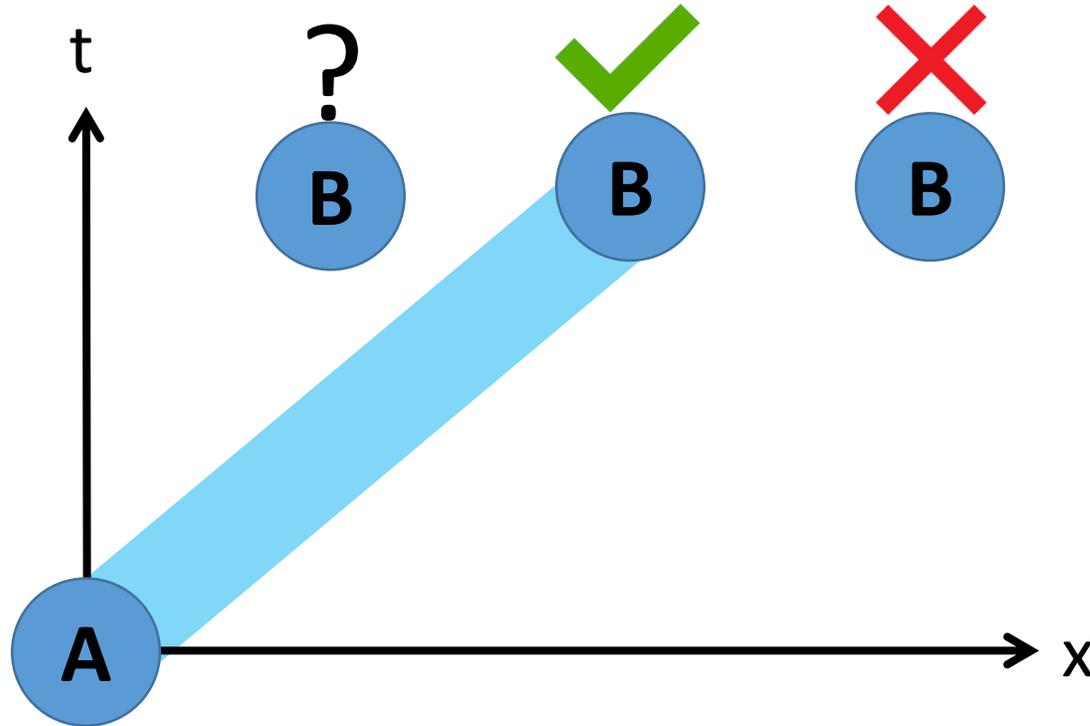
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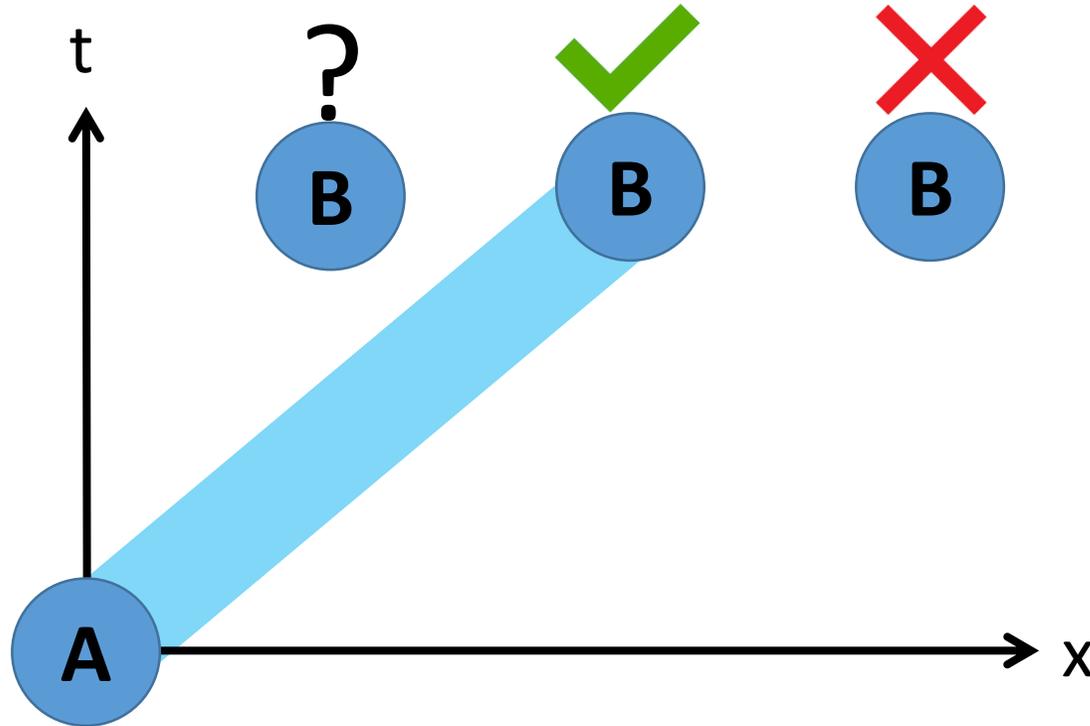
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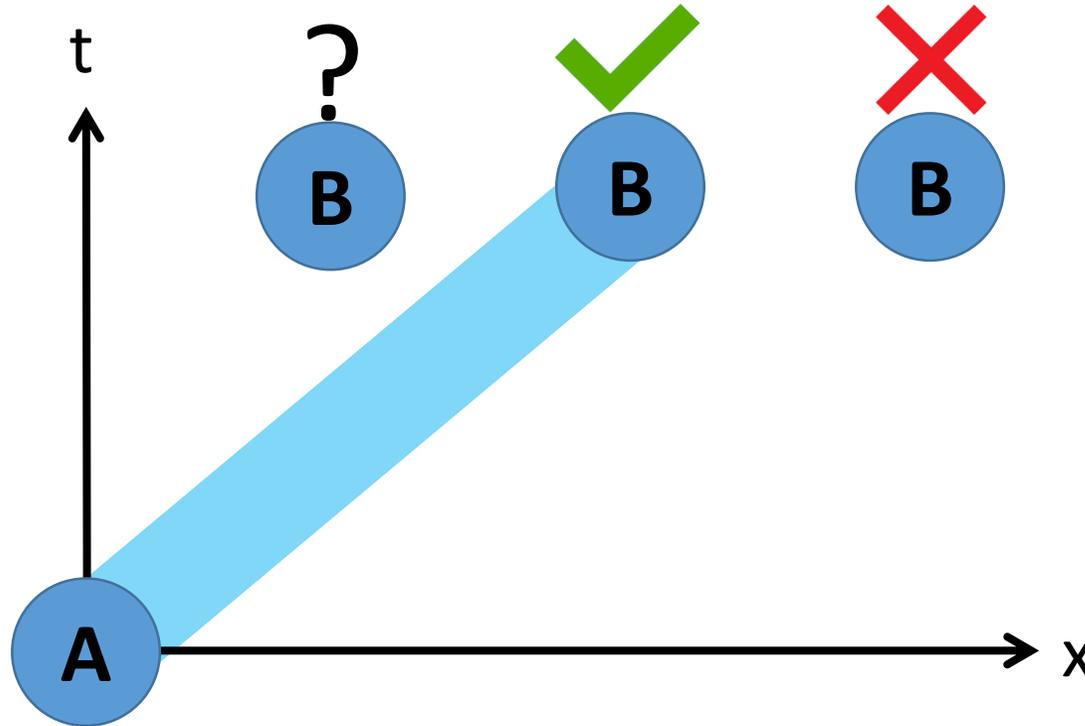
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 - In (3+1)D flat space: NO (strong Huygens principle)

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- What if Bob is inside light cone?
 - In (3+1)D flat space: **NO** (strong Huygens principle)
 - In (2+1)D flat space (and most other spacetimes): **YES** [Jonsson *et al.* 2015, P.S. *et al.* 2017]

Main message:

Constructing a classical channel via a quantum field is easy!

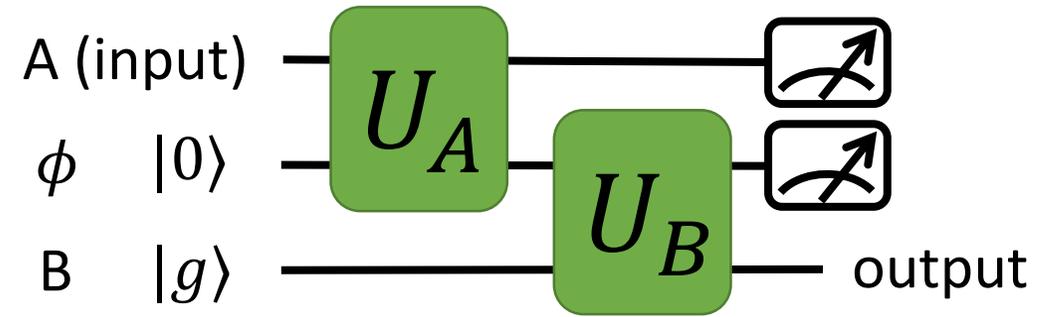
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What about constructing a *quantum* channel?

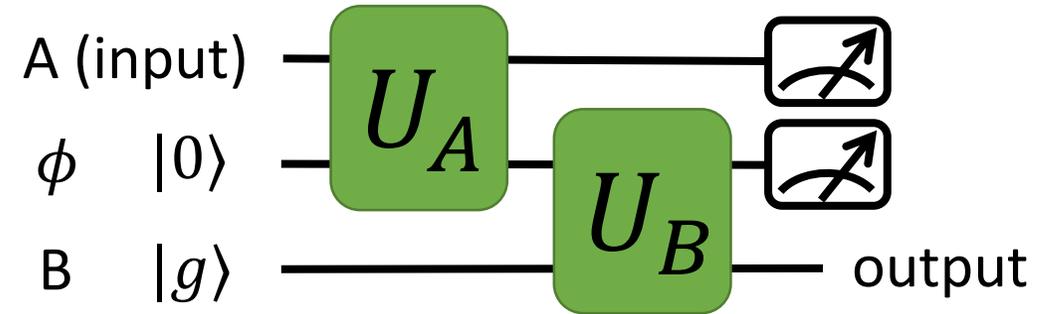
Constructing a quantum channel

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Constructing a quantum channel

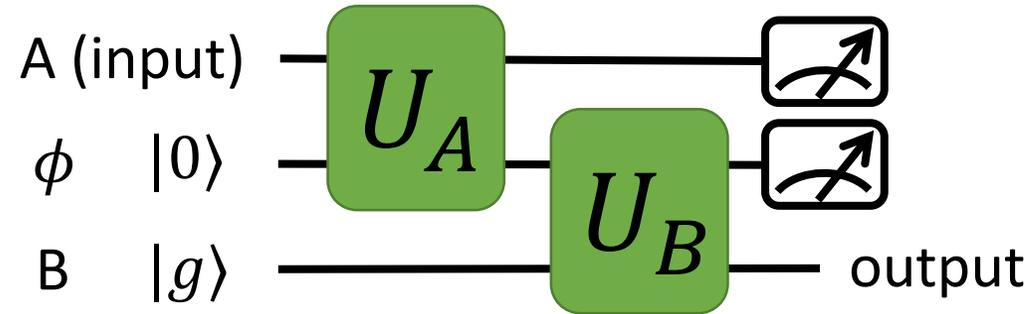
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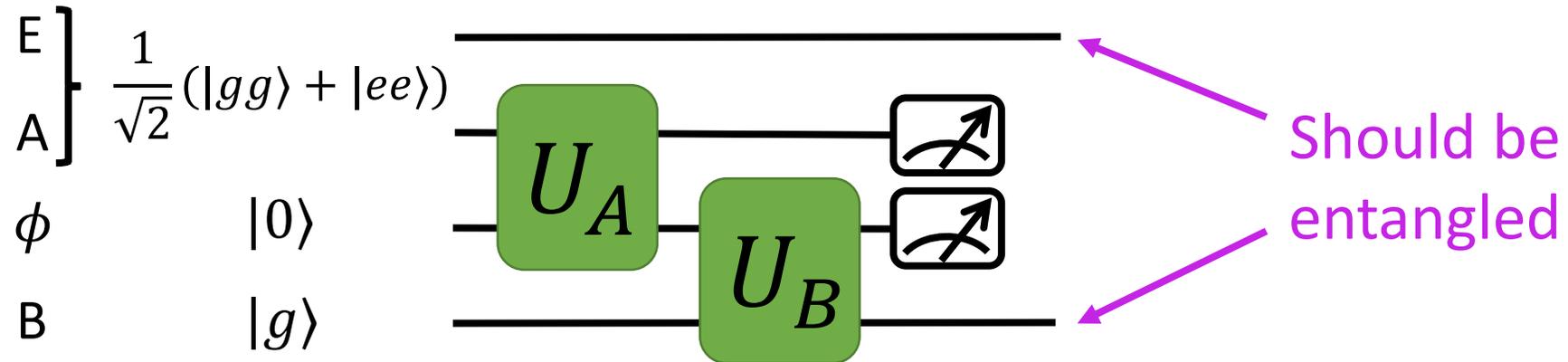
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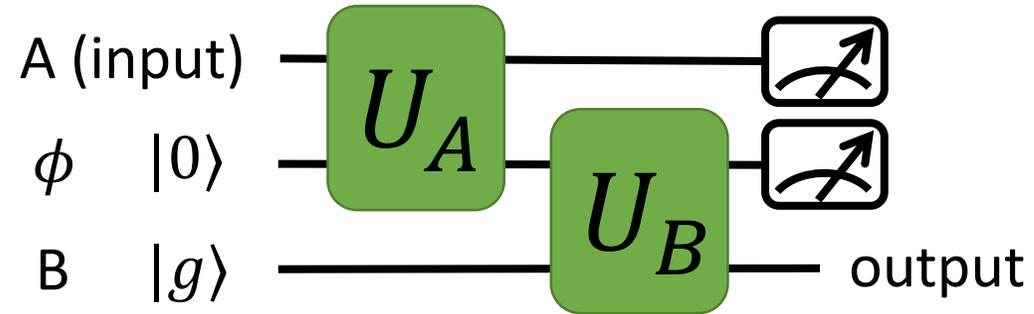


- Quantify efficiency using **quantum channel capacity**
- Sending quantum information \Rightarrow sending entanglement

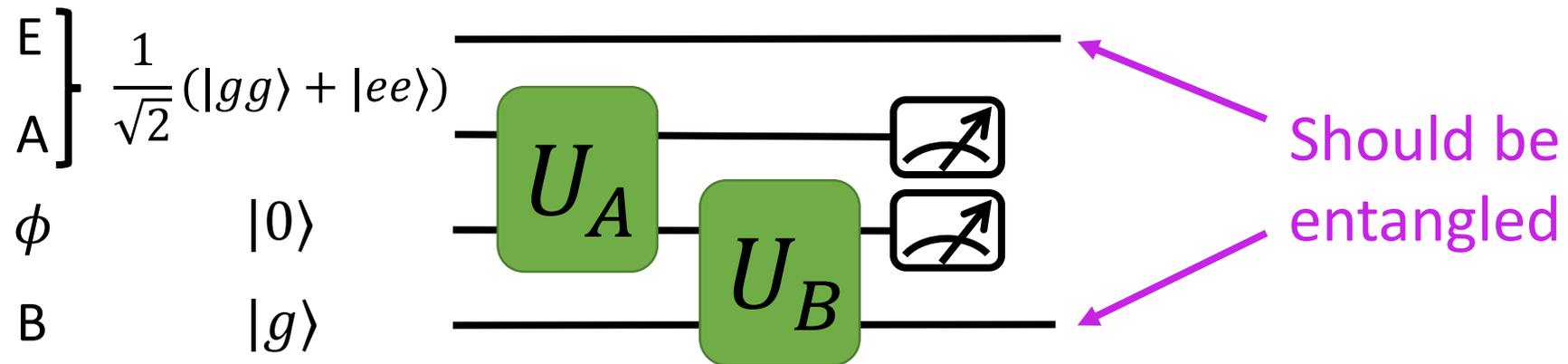


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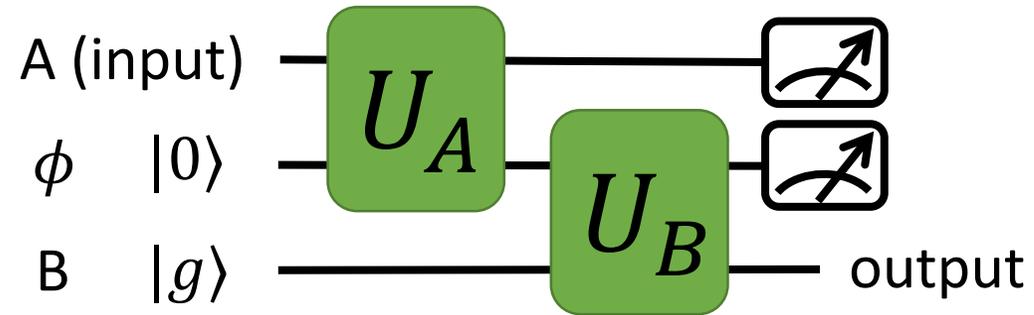
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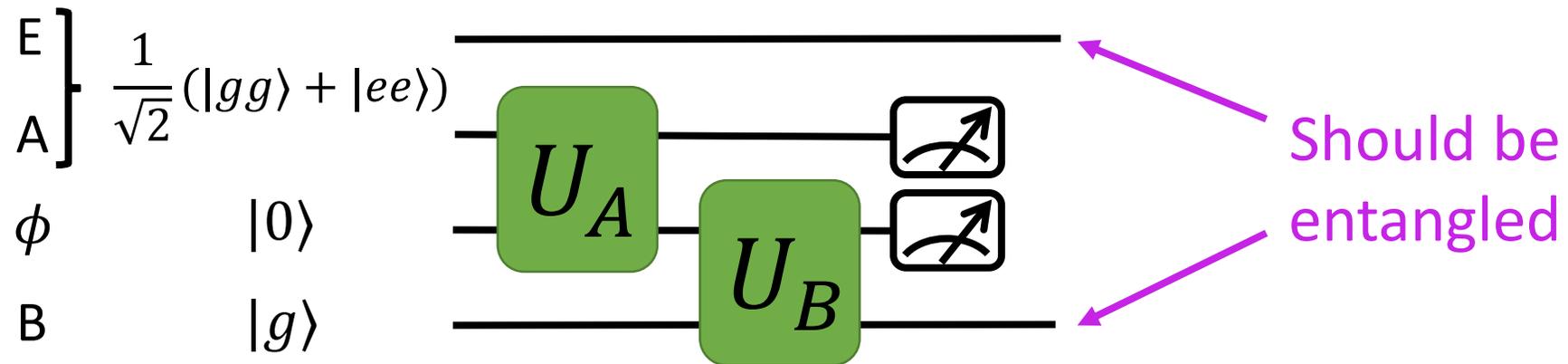
Quantum channel capacity $Q \geq S[\rho_B] - S[\rho_{EB}]$

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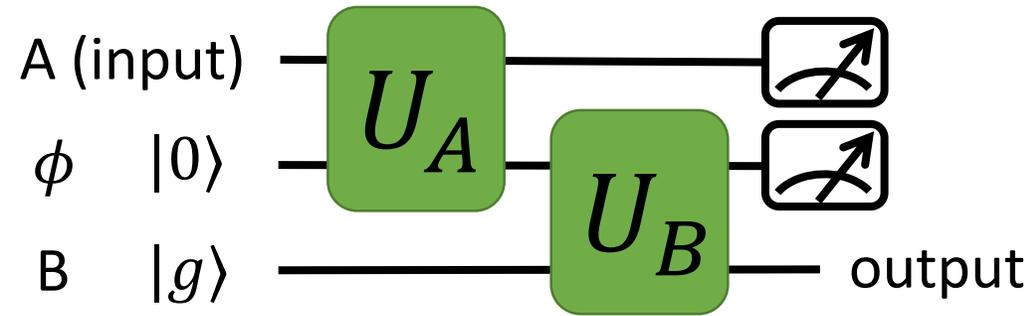


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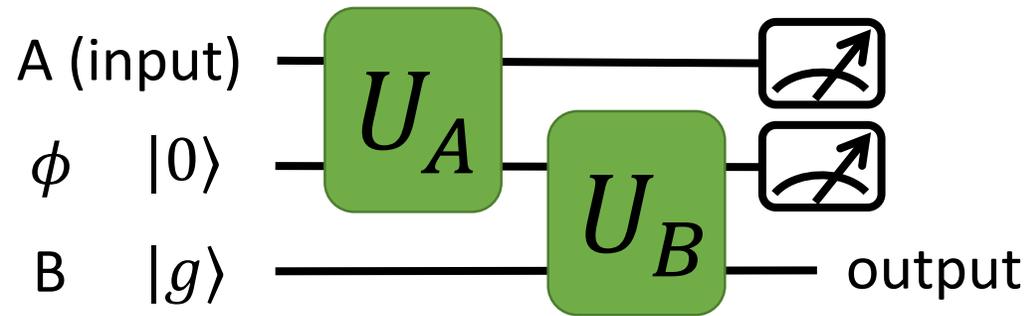
Quantum channel capacity $Q \geq S[\rho_B] - S[\rho_{EB}]$ coherent information

Constructing a quantum channel



- What are U_A and U_B ?

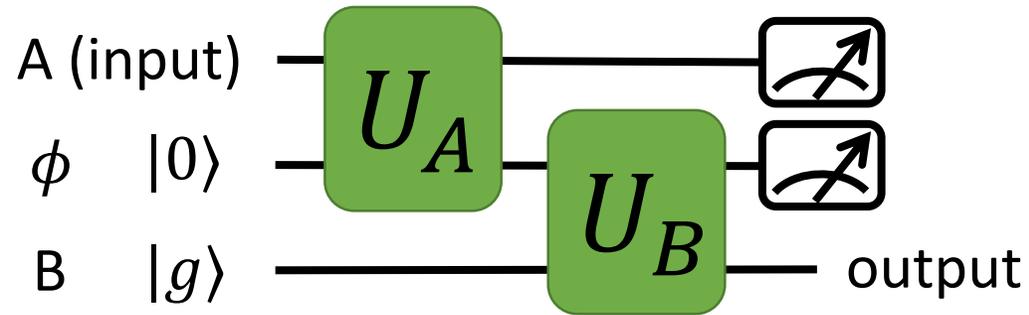
Constructing a quantum channel



- What are U_A and U_B ? Recall:

$$U_V = T \exp[-i \int dt H_I(t)]$$
$$H_I(t) = \lambda \chi(t) \sigma(t) \otimes \Phi(t)$$

Constructing a quantum channel

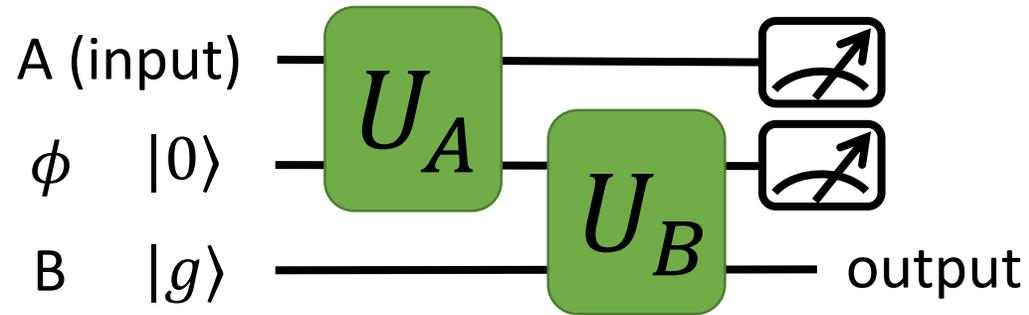


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- For general $\chi(t)$ must work **perturbatively** in small λ
- If $\chi(t) = \sum_i \delta(t - t_i)$ time ordering is trivial \Rightarrow **Can work non-perturbatively!**

Simplest coupling: $\chi(t) = \delta(t - t_i)$

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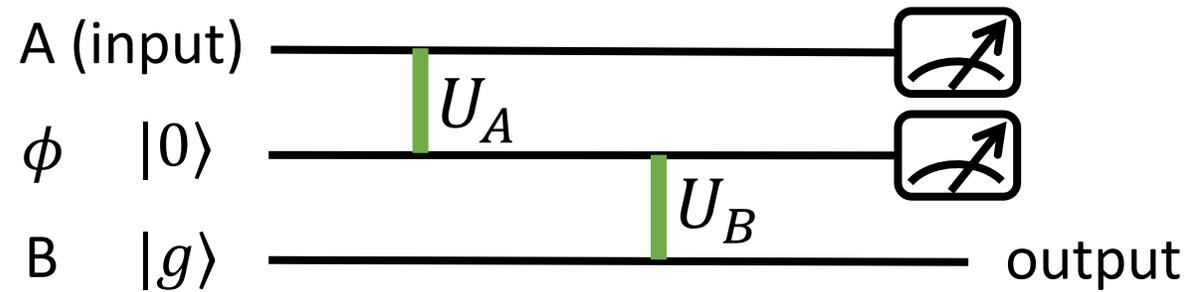
- Unitaries become:

$$U_A = \exp(i \sigma_A \otimes \Phi_A)$$

$$U_B = \exp(i \sigma_B \otimes \Phi_B)$$

qubit

field

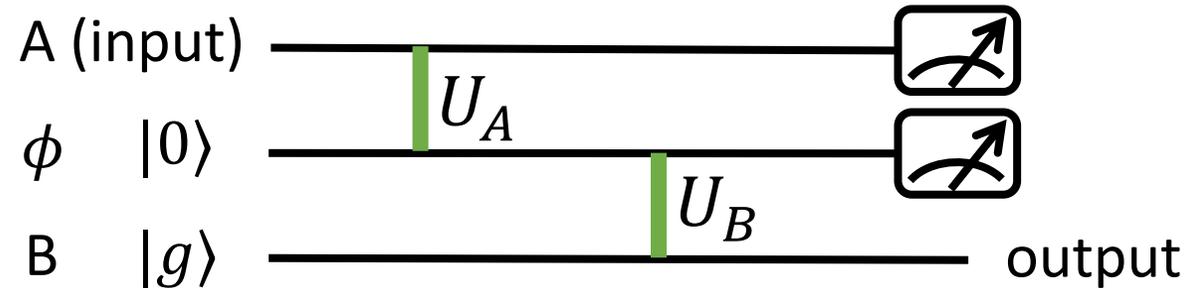


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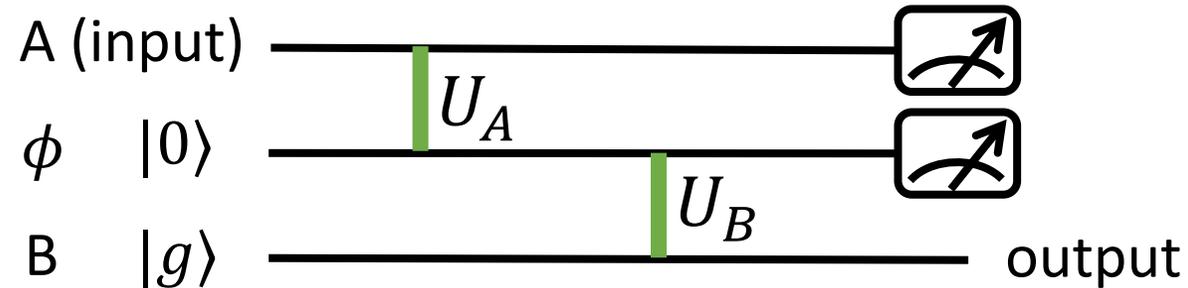
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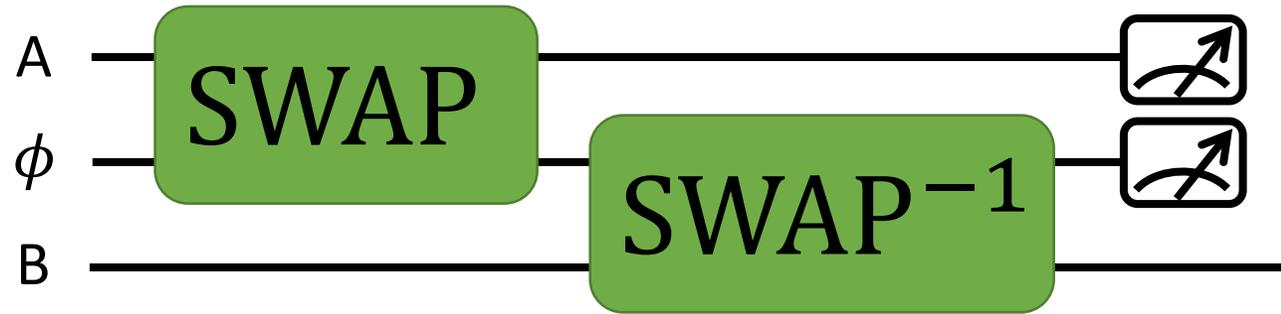
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- Need more complicated couplings to transmit quantum information

Constructing a quantum channel

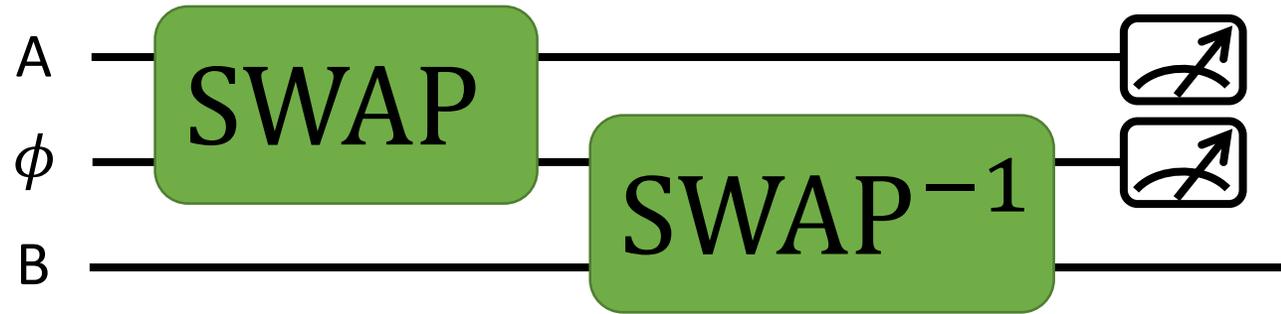
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Perfect quantum
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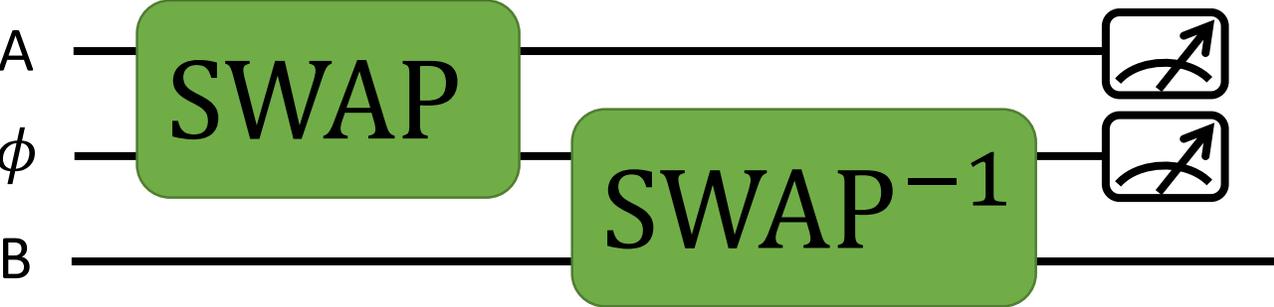


Perfect quantum
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When ϕ is a field, we can't SWAP A and ϕ .

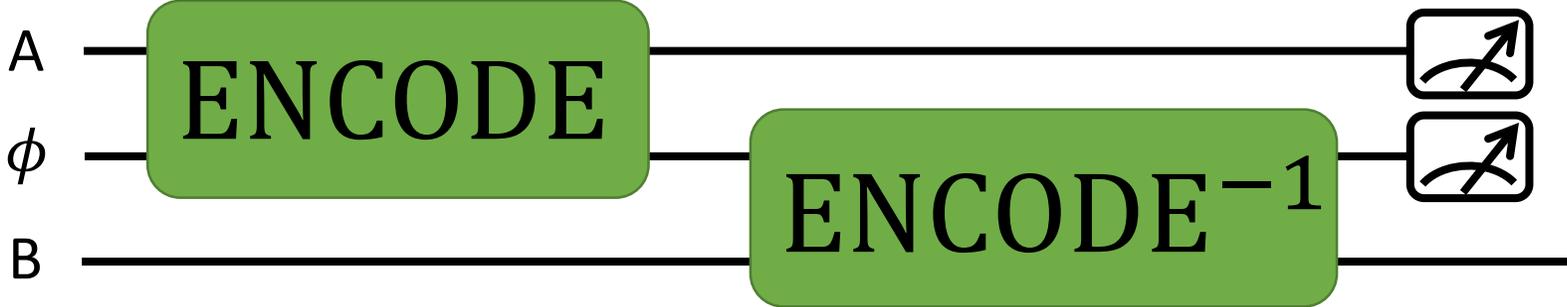
Constructing a quantum channel

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Perfect quantum channel

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(2 δ -couplings)

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_A &:= \lambda_\phi \int d^d x F(x) \phi(x, t_A) \\ \pi_A &:= \lambda_\pi \int d^d x F(x) \pi(x, t_A) \end{aligned}$$

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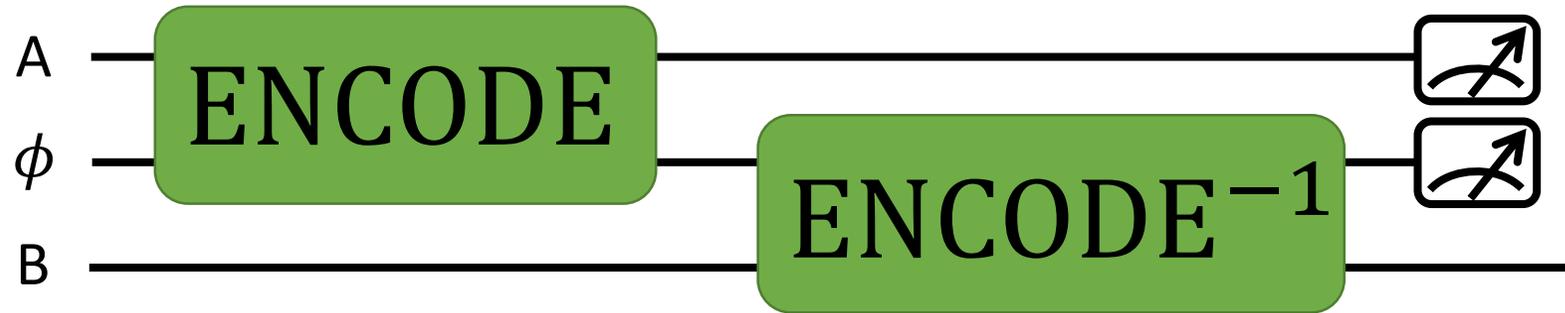
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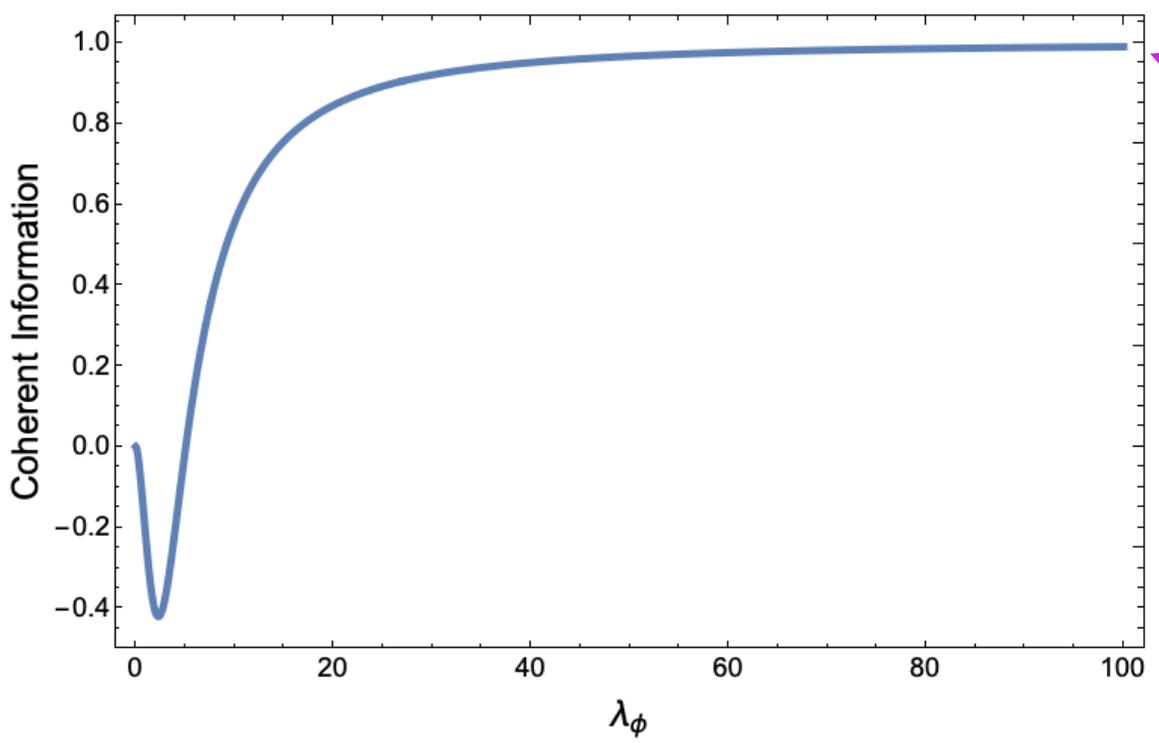
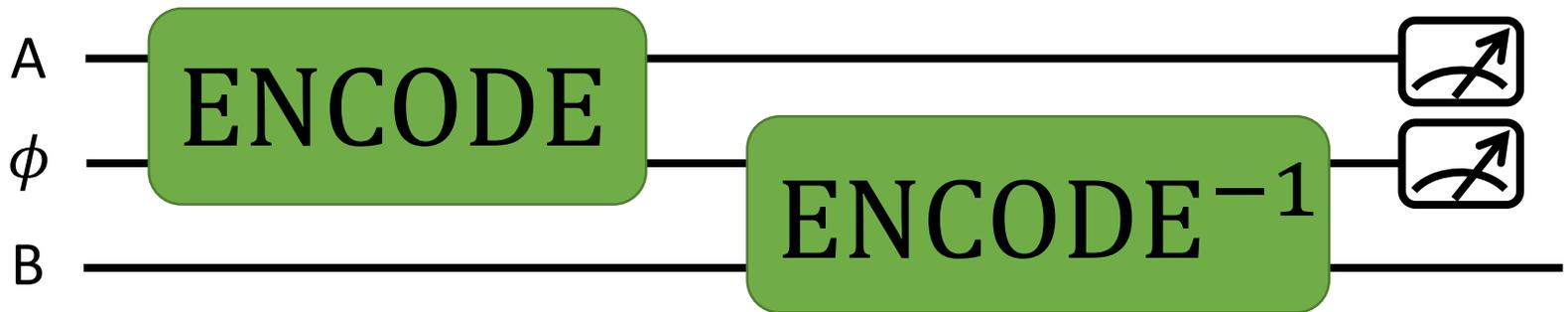
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For optimal encoding want $|+\alpha\rangle$ and $|-\alpha\rangle$ to be orthogonal: Need $\lambda_\phi \gg 1$

Constructing a quantum channel

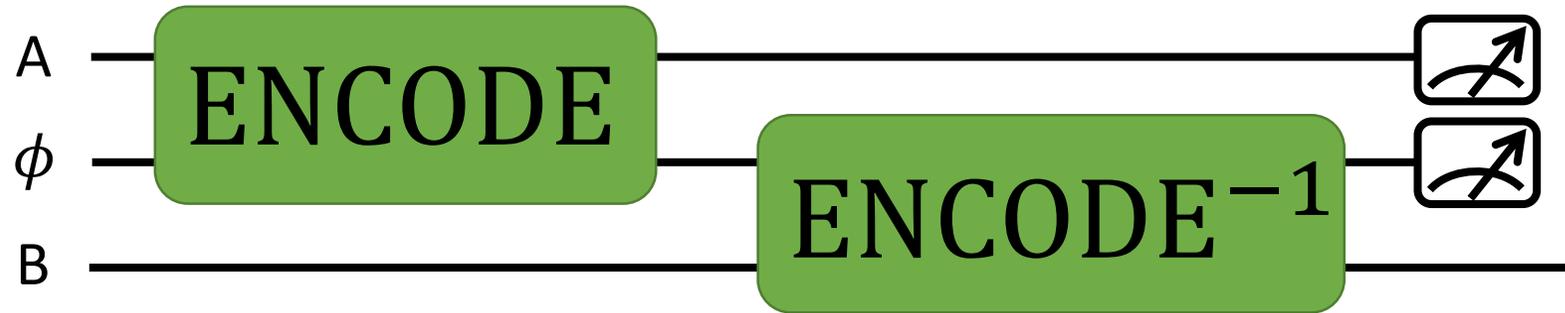


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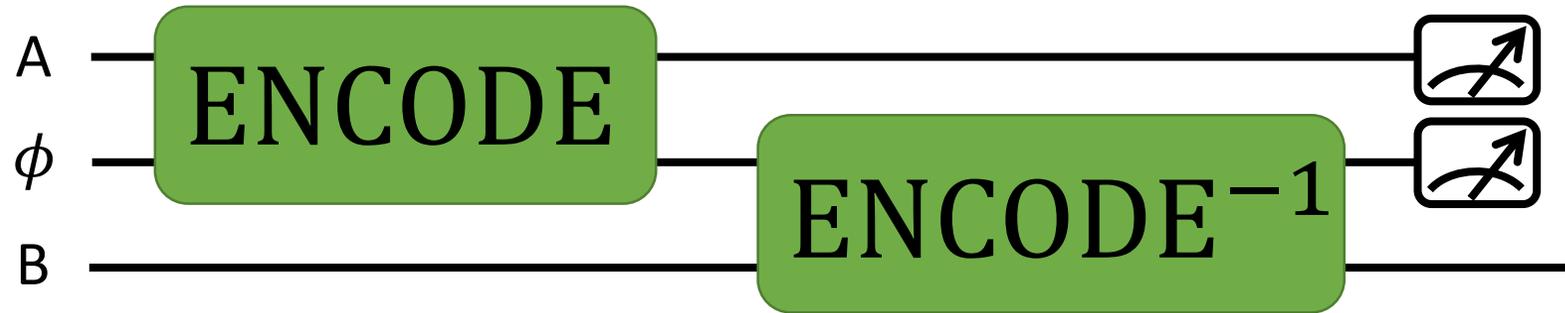
Perfect channel:
 $C_I \approx 1$ for $\lambda_\phi \gg 1$

Constructing a quantum channel



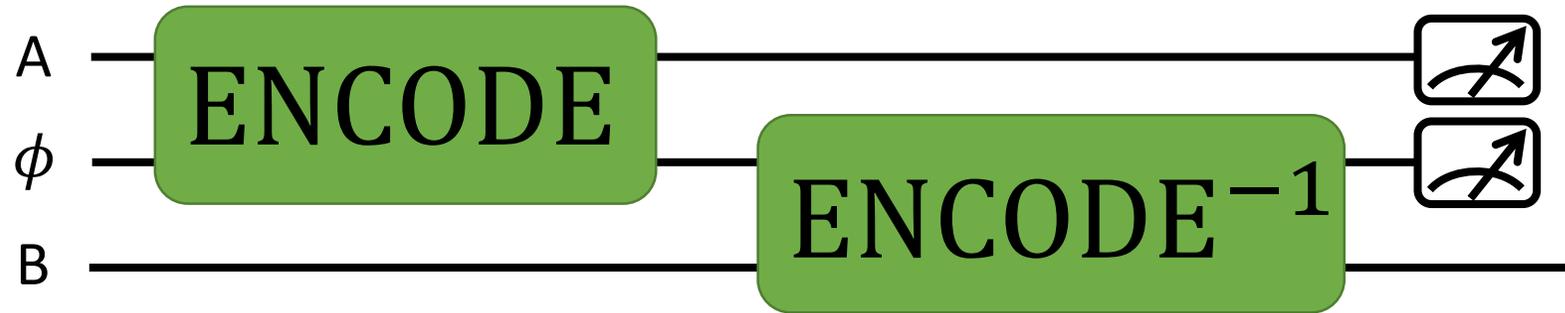
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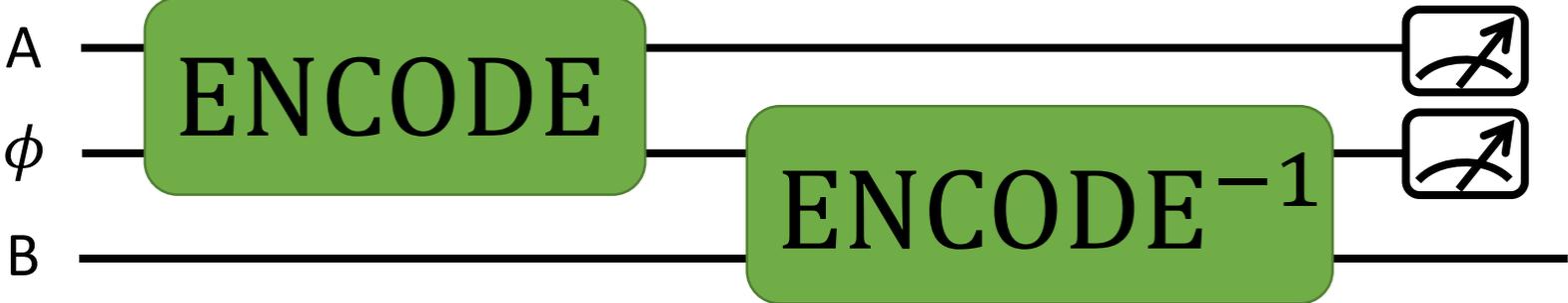
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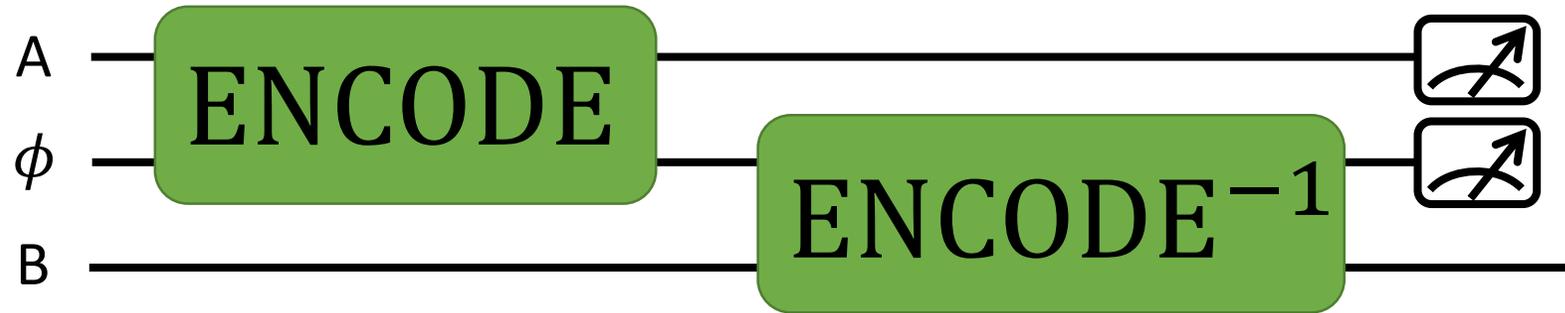
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A diagram showing the 'ENCODE' block from the previous circuit. It has two input lines labeled 'A' and 'φ'. To its right is an approximation symbol \approx followed by the mathematical expression $\exp(i\sigma_x \phi_A) \exp(i\sigma_z \pi_A)$. Below this expression, the text 'field observables at $t = t_A$ ' has two arrows pointing upwards to the two exponential terms.

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field observables at $t = t_A$

Need to construct $\boxed{\text{ENCODE}^{-1}}$ with observables at $t = t_B$

An algebraic QFT result

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Claim: For any free field in any spacetime dimension:

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$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{F}_1(k) &:= \widetilde{F}(k) \cos(\Delta|k|), \\ \widetilde{F}_2(k) &:= \widetilde{F}(k) \text{sinc}(\Delta|k|) (-\Delta).\end{aligned}$$

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Corollary: We can write `ENCODE-1` using observables at $t = t_B$. Problem solved!

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Definition (smeared field operator): $\phi[F](t) := \int d^d x F(x)\phi(x, t)$

Claim: For any free field in any spacetime dimension:

$$\underbrace{\phi[F](t_A)}_{\substack{\text{observable at} \\ t_A}} = \underbrace{\phi[F_1](t_B) + \pi[F_2](t_B)}_{\substack{\text{observables at} \\ t_B = t_A + \Delta}}$$

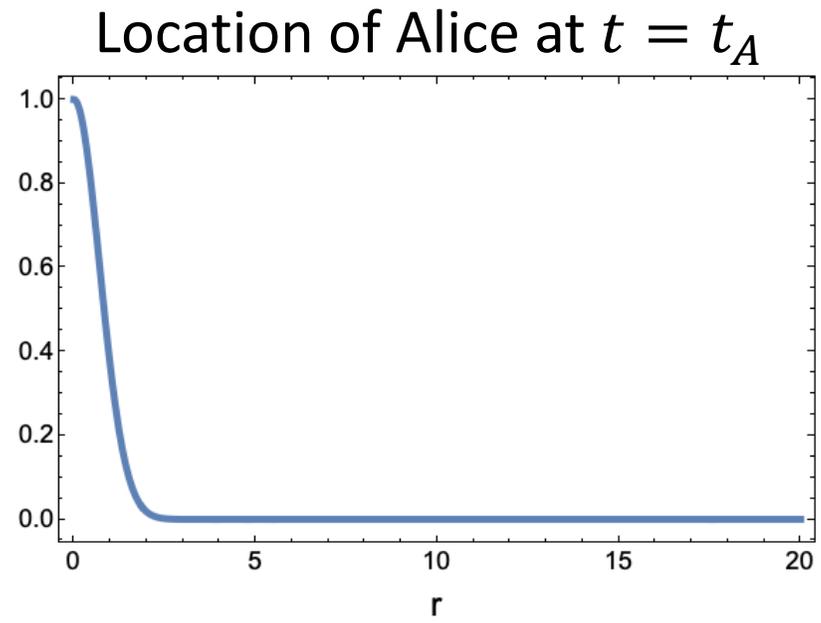
F_1 and F_2 are defined via Fourier transform:

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{F}_1(k) &:= \widetilde{F}(k) \cos(\Delta|k|), \\ \widetilde{F}_2(k) &:= \widetilde{F}(k) \text{sinc}(\Delta|k|) (-\Delta).\end{aligned}$$

Tells us where
Bob should be

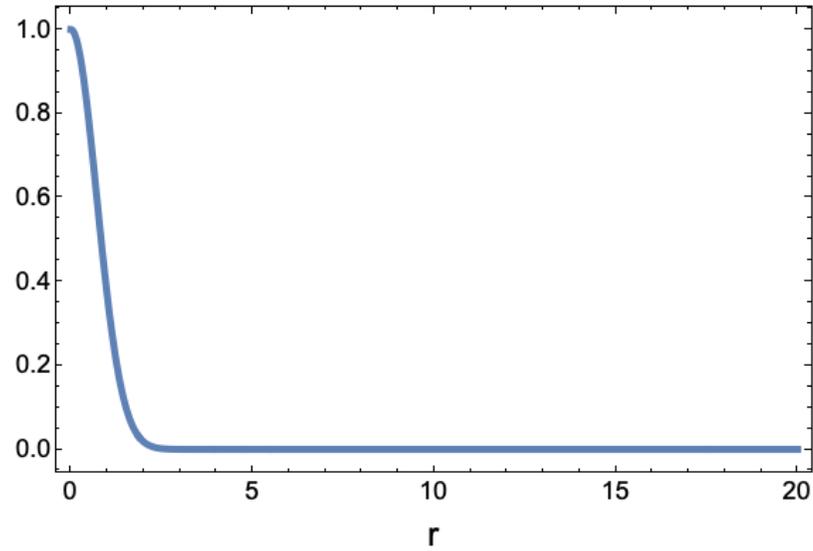
Corollary: We can write `ENCODE-1` using observables at $t = t_B$. Problem solved!

Where should Bob be in 3+1D?

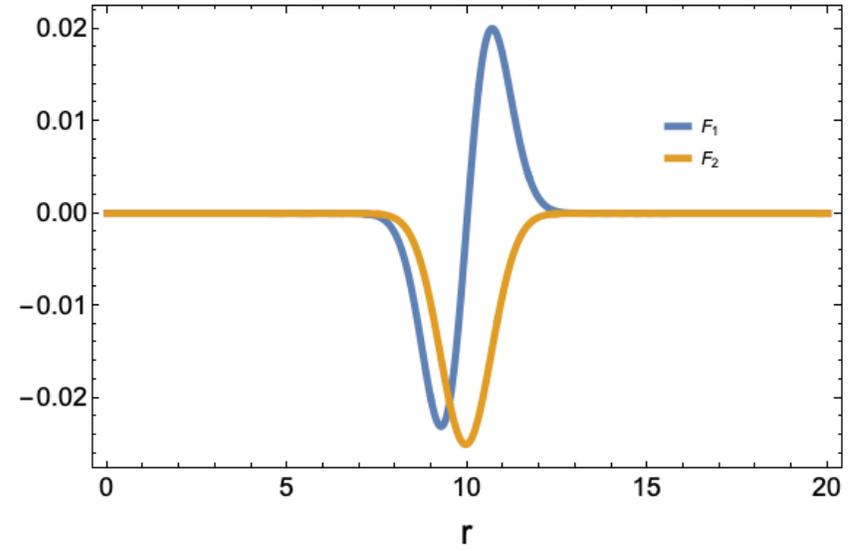


Where should Bob be in 3+1D?

Location of Alice at $t = t_A$

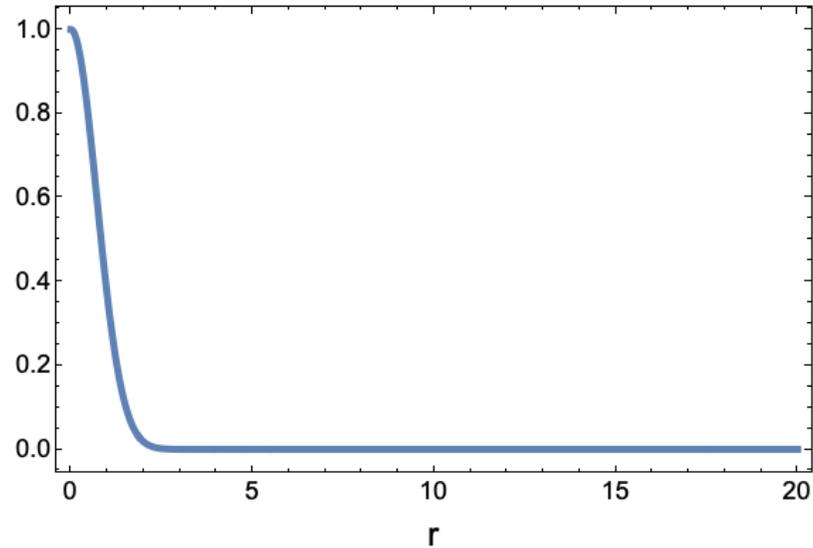


Location of Bob at $t = t_A + 10$

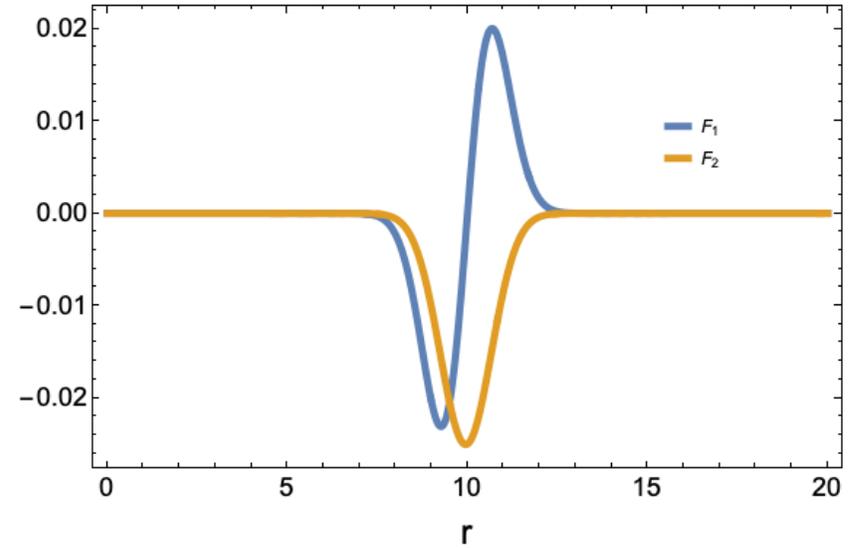


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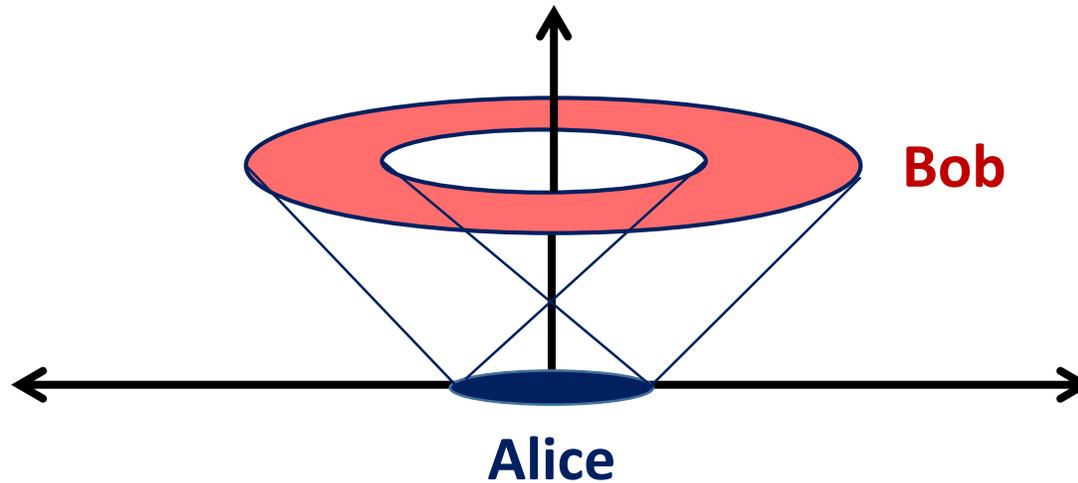
Location of Alice at $t = t_A$



Location of Bob at $t = t_A + 10$

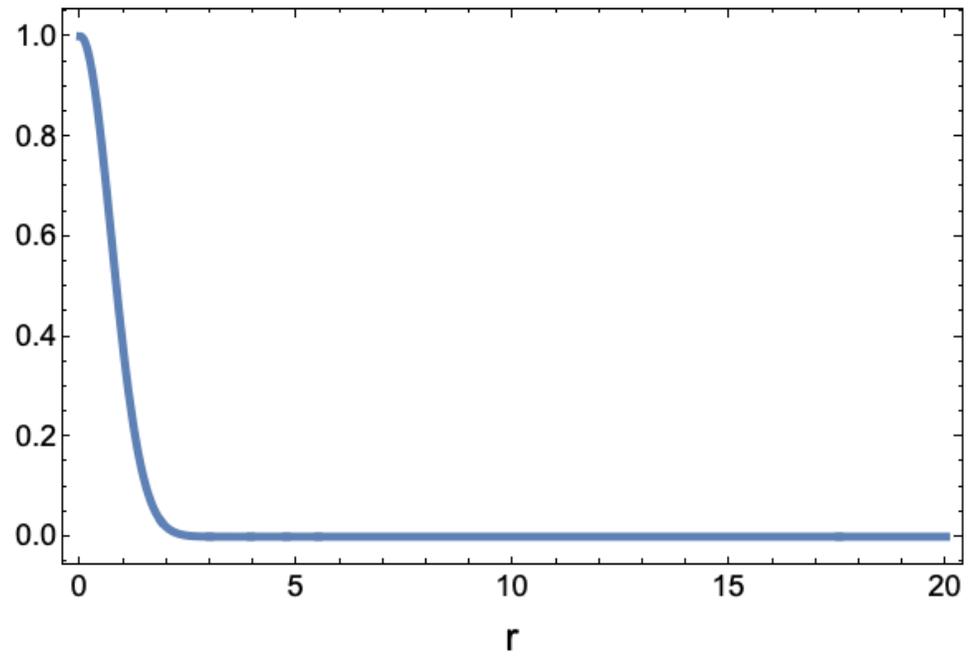


Quantum information propagates on light-cone (strong Huygens principle).



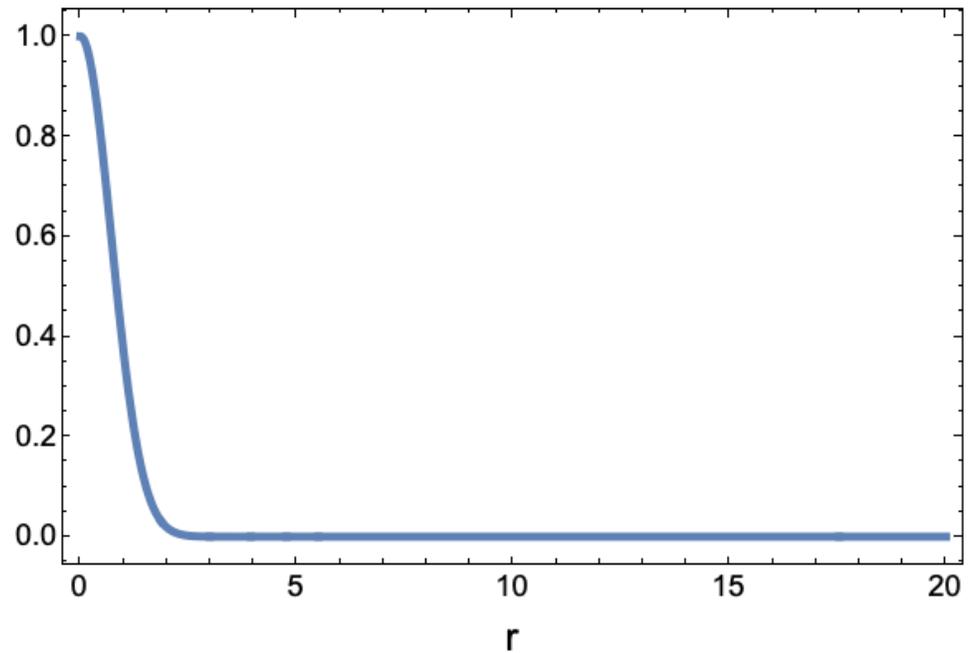
Where should Bob be in 2+1D?

Location of Alice at $t = t_A$

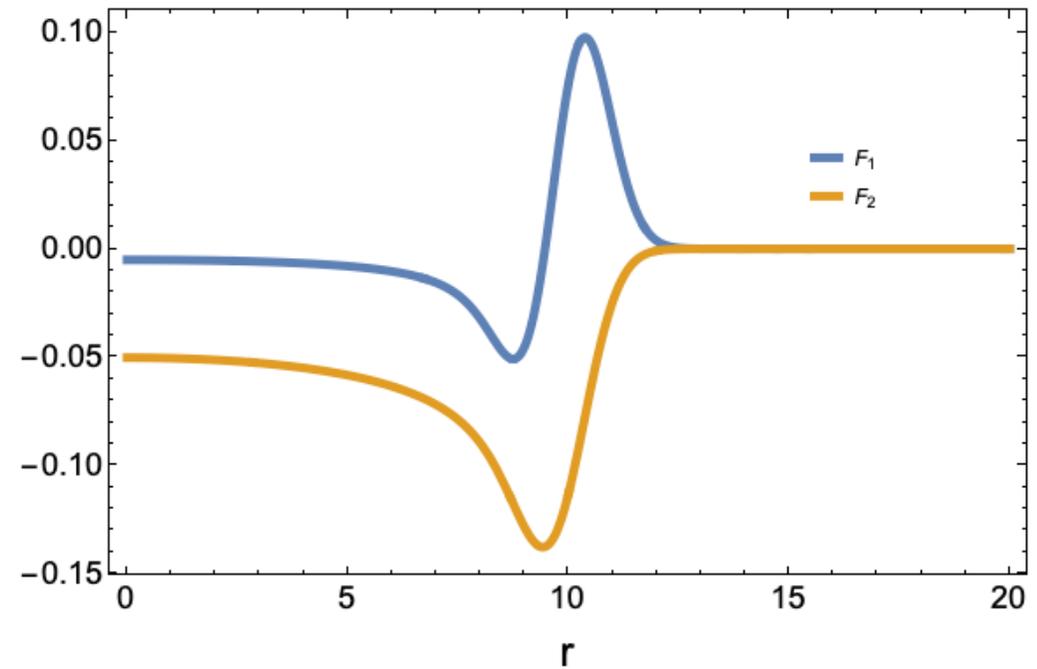


Where should Bob be in 2+1D?

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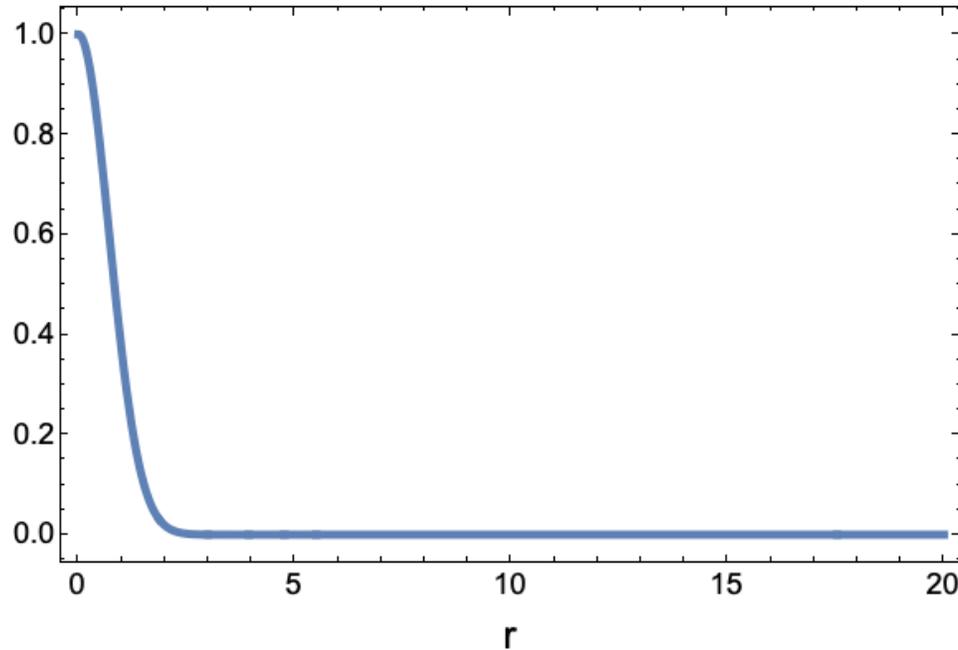


Location of Bob at $t = t_A + 10$

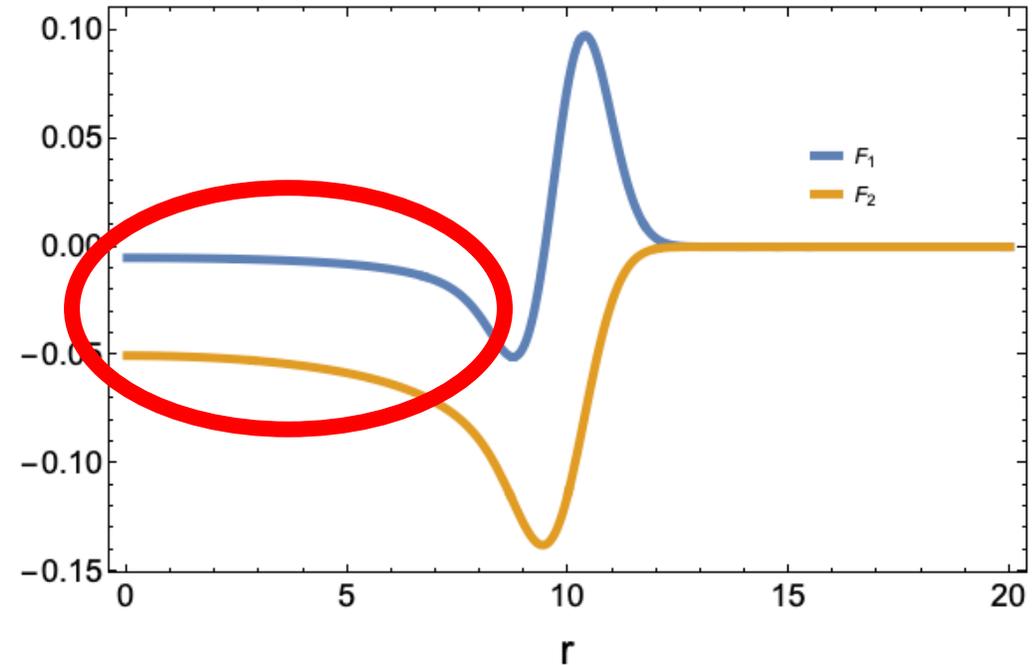


Where should Bob be in 2+1D?

Location of Alice at $t = t_A$



Location of Bob at $t = t_A + 10$



Quantum information leaks inside light-cone (strong Huygens violation).

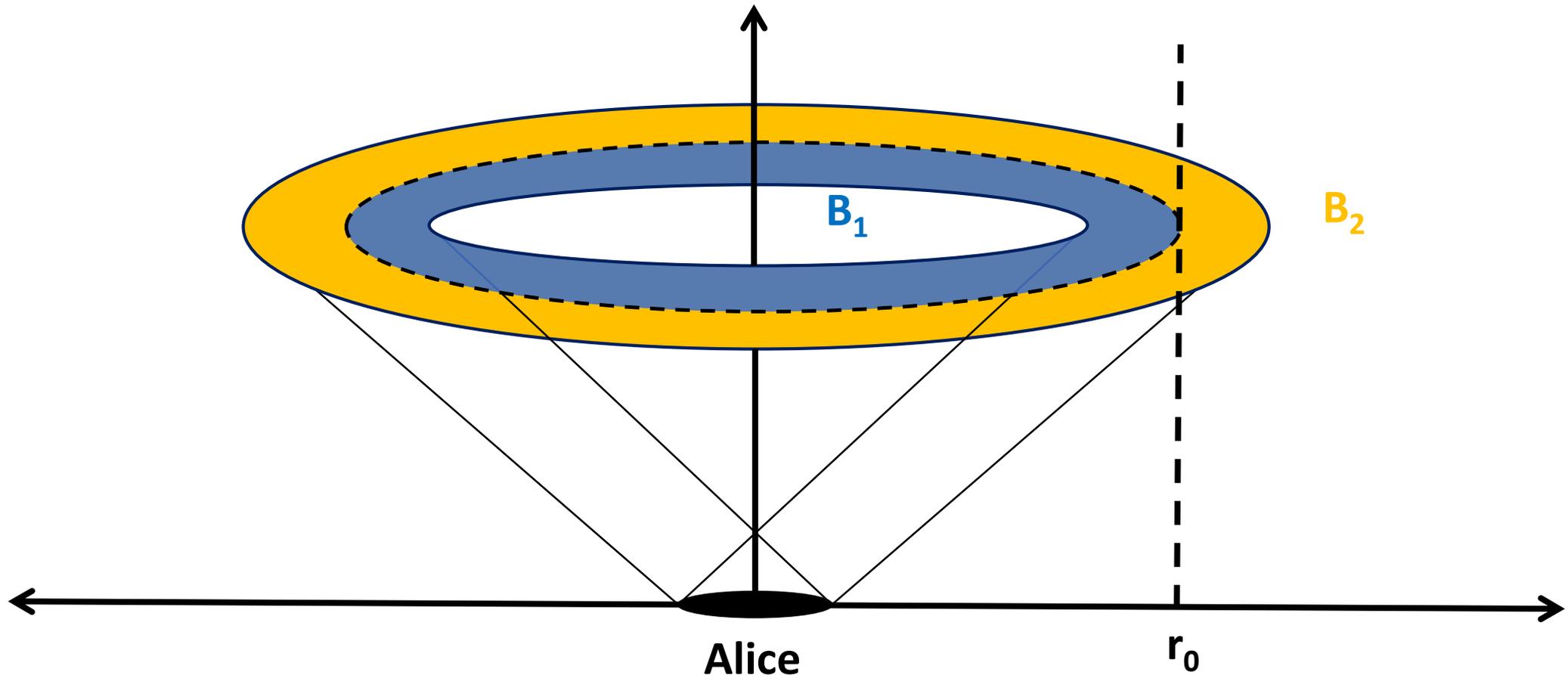
Quantum information broadcasting?

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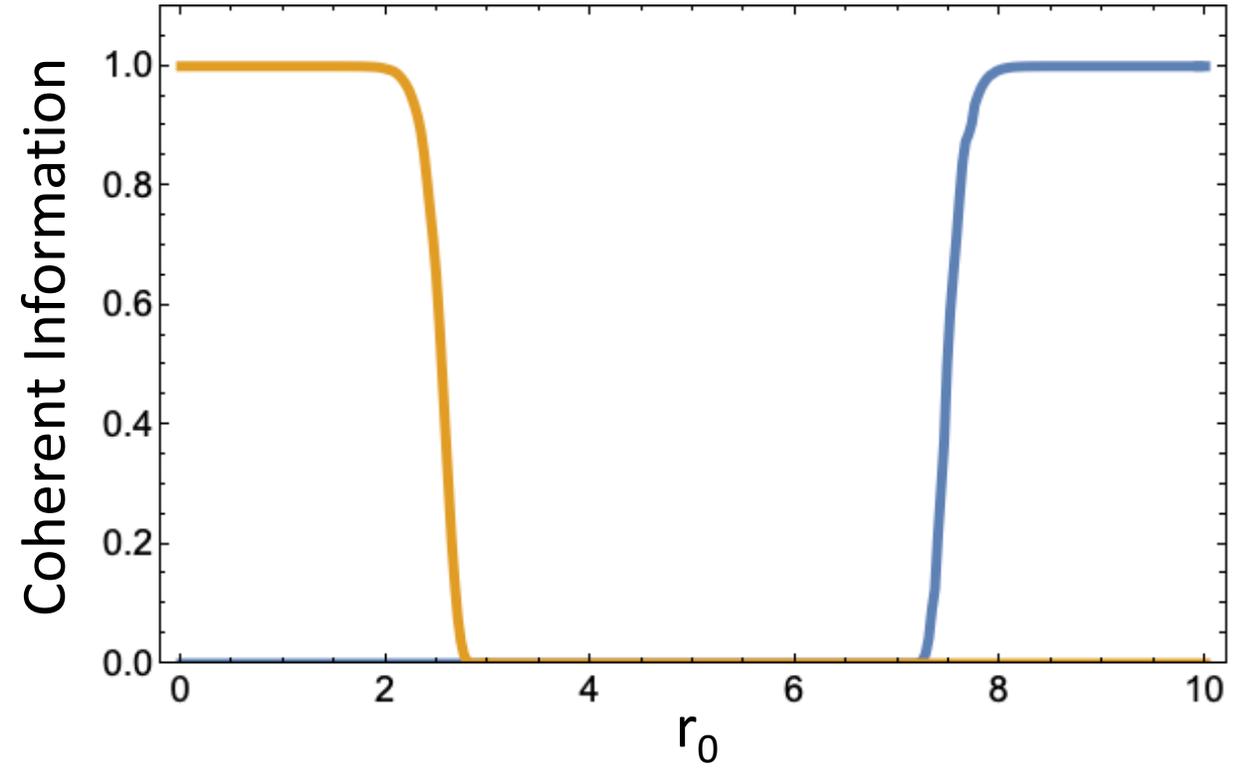
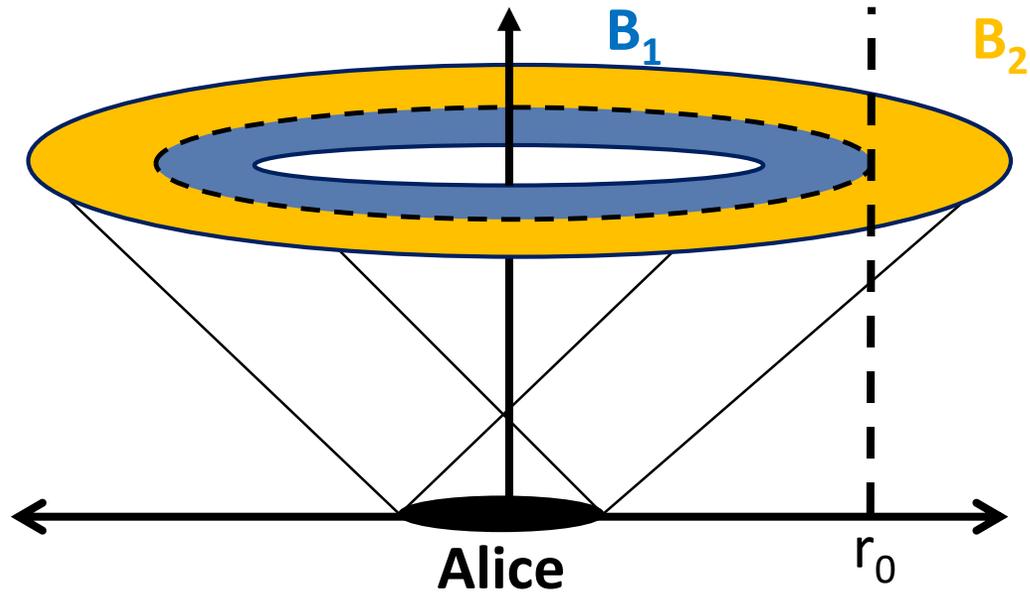
- No cloning theorem: quantum state cannot be cloned.

Quantum information broadcasting?

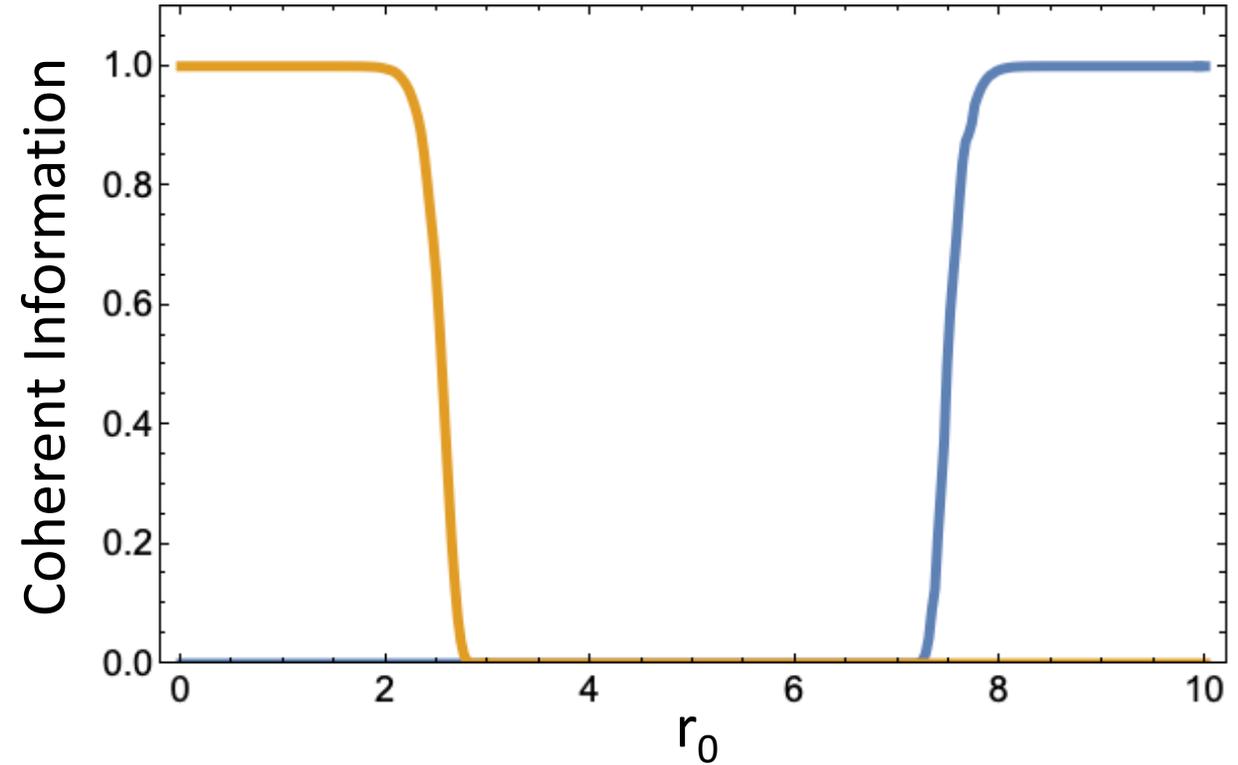
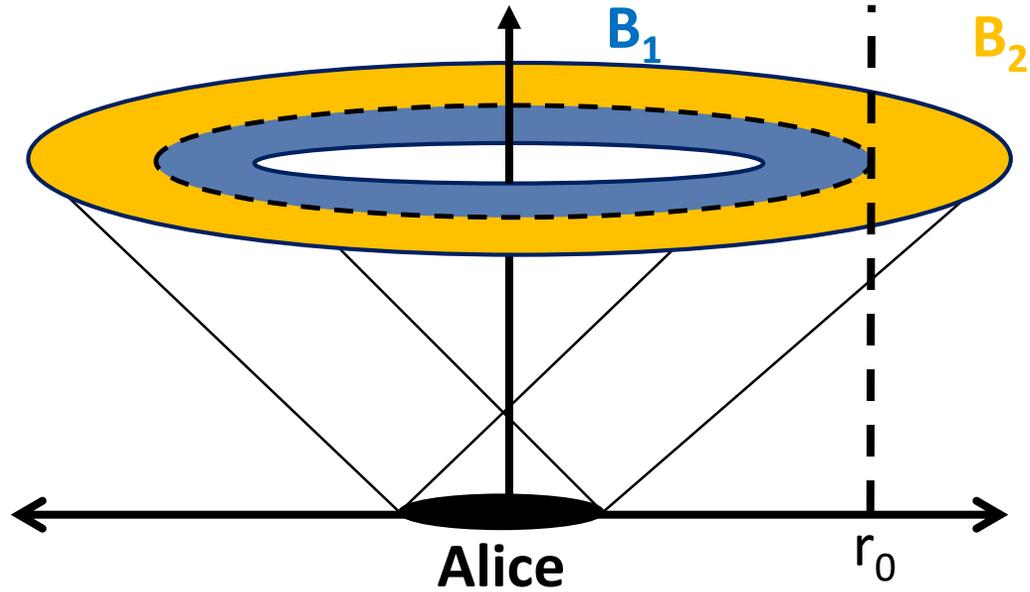
- No cloning theorem: quantum state cannot be cloned.
- Can Alice broadcast a *small* amount of quantum info to multiple Bobs?



Quantum information broadcasting?



Quantum information broadcasting?



Cannot broadcast message to both Bobs simultaneously

Conclusions

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THANK YOU!