

Permutationally invariant quantum tomography and state reconstruction

Bilbao: P. Hyllus, G. Tóth
Freiburg: D. Gross
München, MPQ: C. Schwemmer, W. Wieczorek, R. Krischek,
A. Niggebaum, and H. Weinfurter
Siegen: T. Moroder, S. Gaile, O. Gühne

(institution names in alphabetical order)

Workshop on Mathematical Methods of Quantum Tomography,
Fields Institute, Toronto, 22 Feb 2013





- 1 Motivation**
 - Why quantum tomography is important?
- 2 Quantum experiments with multi-qubit systems**
 - Physical systems
 - Local measurements
- 3 Full quantum state tomography**
 - Basic ideas and scaling
 - Experiments
- 4 Permutationally invariant tomography and state reconstruction**
 - Permutationally invariant tomography
 - Permutationally invariant state reconstruction
 - Experiment with six qubits

Why tomography is important?

- Many experiments aim to create many-body entangled states.
- Quantum state tomography is used to check the state prepared.
- The number of measurements scales **exponentially** with the number of qubits.

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State-of-the-art in experiments

- 14 qubits with trapped cold ions
T. Monz, P. Schindler, J.T. Barreiro, M. Chwalla, D. Nigg, W.A. Coish, M. Harlander, W. Haensel, M. Hennrich, R. Blatt, Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 130506 (2011).
- 10 qubits with photons
W.-B. Gao, C.-Y. Lu, X.-C. Yao, P. Xu, O. Gühne, A. Goebel, Y.-A. Chen, C.-Z. Peng, Z.-B. Chen, J.-W. Pan, Nature Physics, 6, 331 (2010).

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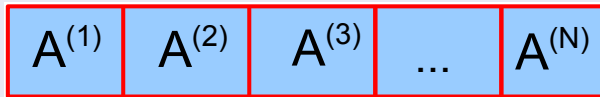
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Only local measurements are possible

Definition

A single **local measurement setting** is the basic unit of experimental effort.

A local setting means measuring operator $A^{(k)}$ at qubit k for all qubits.



- All two-qubit, three-qubit correlations, etc. can be obtained.

$$\langle A^{(1)}A^{(2)} \rangle, \langle A^{(1)}A^{(3)} \rangle, \langle A^{(1)}A^{(2)}A^{(3)} \rangle, \dots$$

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Full quantum state tomography

- The density matrix can be reconstructed from 3^N measurement settings.

Example

For $N = 4$, the measurements are

1.	X	X	X	X
2.	X	X	X	Y
3.	X	X	X	Z
		...		
3^4 .	Z	Z	Z	Z

- Note again that the number of measurements scales **exponentially** in N .

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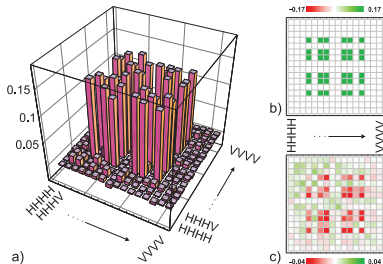
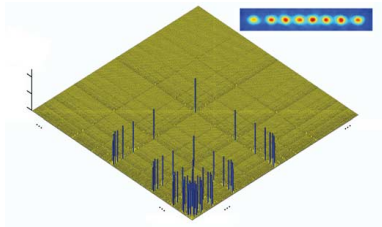
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Experiments with ions and photons



- H. Haeffner, W. Haensel, C. F. Roos, J. Benhelm, D. Chek-al-kar, M. Chwalla, T. Koerber, U. D. Rapol, M. Riebe, P. O. Schmidt, C. Becher, O. Gühne, W. Dür, R. Blatt, Nature 438, 643 (2005).
- N. Kiesel, C. Schmid, G. Tóth, E. Solano, and H. Weinfurter, Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 063604 (2007).

Alternative approaches

- **PI tomography**: Tomography in a subspace of the density matrices (our approach)
G. Tóth, W. Wieczorek, D. Gross, R. Krischek, C. Schwemmer, and H. Weinfurter, Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 250403 (2010).
 - Permutationally invariant states (not only symmetric states)
- **Compressed sensing**: Low rank states
D. Gross, Y.-K. Liu, S.T. Flammia, S. Becker, and J. Eisert, Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 150401 (2010).
 - Low rank states of any type.
 - ☛ Talks by Jens and Steven.
- **MPS tomography**: If the state is expected to be of a certain form, we can measure the parameters of the ansatz.
M. Cramer, M.B. Plenio, S.T. Flammia, R. Somma, D. Gross, S.D. Bartlett, O. Landon-Cardinal, D. Poulin and Yi.K. Liu, Nature Communications 1, 149 (2010).
 - Spin chain states

We
will
combine
them!!!

(paper
soon)

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Permutationally Invariant Quantum Tomography

G. Tóth,^{1,2,3} W. Wieczorek,^{4,5,*} D. Gross,⁶ R. Krischek,^{4,5} C. Schwemmer,^{4,5} and H. Weinfurter^{4,5}

¹*Department of Theoretical Physics, The University of the Basque Country, P.O. Box 644, E-48080 Bilbao, Spain*

²*IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, E-48011 Bilbao, Spain*

³*Research Institute for Solid State Physics and Optics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, P.O. Box 49, H-1525 Budapest, Hungary*

⁴*Max-Planck-Institut für Quantenoptik, Hans-Kopfermann-Strasse 1, D-85748 Garching, Germany*

⁵*Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, D-80797 München, Germany*

⁶*Institute for Theoretical Physics, Leibniz University Hannover, D-30167 Hannover, Germany*

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We present a scalable method for the tomography of large multiqubit quantum registers. It acquires information about the permutationally invariant part of the density operator, which is a good approximation to the true state in many relevant cases. Our method gives the best measurement strategy to minimize the experimental effort as well as the uncertainties of the reconstructed density matrix. We apply our method to the experimental tomography of a photonic four-qubit symmetric Dicke state.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.105.250403](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.105.250403)

PACS numbers: 03.65.Wj, 03.65.Ud, 42.50.Dv

Because of the rapid development of quantum experiments, it is now possible to create highly entangled multiqubit states using photons [1–5], trapped ions [6], and cold atoms [7]. So far, the largest implementations that allow for an individual readout of the particles involve on the order of 10 qubits. This number will soon be overcome, for example, by using several degrees of freedom within each particle to store quantum information [8]. Thus, a new regime will be reached in which a complete state tomography is impossible even from the point of view of the storage place needed on a classical computer. At this point the question arises: Can we still extract useful information

for both density matrices and are thus obtained exactly from PI tomography [2–4]. Finally, if ϱ_{PI} is entangled, so is the state ϱ of the system, which makes PI tomography a useful and efficient tool for entanglement detection.

Below, we summarize the four main contributions of this Letter. We restrict our attention to the case of N qubits—higher-dimensional systems can be treated similarly.

(1) In most experiments, the qubits can be individually addressed whereas nonlocal quantities cannot be measured directly. The experimental effort is then characterized by the number of local measurement settings needed, where “setting” refers to the choice of one observable per qubit,

Basic ideas

- Symmetric states contain much fewer degrees of freedom than general quantum states.

- For example, for spin systems see

[G. M. D'Ariano *et al.*, *J. Opt. B* **5**, 77 (2003).]

- Photons in a single mode optical fiber are in a symmetric state. If wavepackets do not overlap, they are in a PI state.

[R.B.A. Adamson *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **98**, 043601 (2007); R.B.A. Adamson *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. A* 2008; L. K. Shalm *et al.*, *Nature* **457**, 67 (2009).]

Meaning of the PI part of the density matrix

Permutationally invariant part of the density matrix:

$$\rho_{\text{PI}} = \frac{1}{N!} \sum \Pi_k \rho \Pi_k^\dagger,$$

where Π_k are all the permutations of the qubits.

- The PI part of the density matrix is meaningful, even if the density matrix is far from being permutationally invariant.
- It is the quantum state we get after we forget how we labeled the particles.

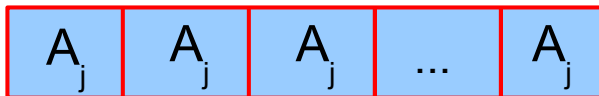
Main features of the method

Features of our method:

- 1 Is for **spatially separated qubits**.
- 2 Needs the **minimal number of measurement settings**.
- 3 Uses the measurements that lead to the **smallest uncertainty possible** of the elements of ρ_{PI} .
- 4 **Gives an uncertainty** for the recovered expectation values and density matrix elements.
- 5 If ρ_{PI} is entangled, so is ρ . Can be used for entanglement detection!
- 6 Expectation value of permutationally invariant operators can be obtained **exactly** (i.e., fidelity to Dicke states).

Measurements

- We measure the same observable A_j on all qubits. (Necessary for optimality.)



- Each qubit observable is defined by the measurement directions \vec{a}_j using $A_j = a_{j,x}X + a_{j,y}Y + a_{j,z}Z$.

Number of measurement settings:

$$\mathcal{D}_N = \binom{N+2}{N} = \frac{1}{2}(N^2 + 3N + 2).$$

Nonlocal measurements:

Andrei B. Klimov, Gunnar Bjork, and Luis L. Sanchez-Soto, PRA 2013.

What do we get from the measurements?

We obtain the expectation values for

$$\langle (A_j^{\otimes(N-n)} \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes n})_{PI} \rangle$$

for $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathcal{D}_N$ and $n = 0, 1, \dots, N$.

How do we obtain operator expectation values?

A Bloch vector element can be obtained as

$$\underbrace{\langle (X^{\otimes k} \otimes Y^{\otimes l} \otimes Z^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes n})_{\text{PI}} \rangle}_{\text{Bloch vector elements}} = \sum_{j=1}^{\mathcal{D}_N} \underbrace{c_j^{(k,l,m)}}_{\text{coefficients}} \times \underbrace{\langle (A_j^{\otimes(N-n)} \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes n})_{\text{PI}} \rangle}_{\text{Measured data}}.$$

- From the Bloch vector elements, the density matrix can be reconstructed.
- Expectation values of all PI operators can be obtained.
- Uncertainties can also be obtained assuming Gaussian statistics.

Optimization for A_j

- We have to find the measurement operators minimizing

$$(\mathcal{E}_{\text{total}})^2 = \sum_{k+l+m+n=N} \mathcal{E}^2 \left[(X^{\otimes k} \otimes Y^{\otimes l} \otimes Z^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathbb{1}^{\otimes n})_{\text{PI}} \right] \times \left(\frac{N!}{k!l!m!n!} \right).$$

How much is the information loss?

Estimation of the fidelity $F(\rho, \rho_{\text{PI}})$:

$$F(\rho, \rho_{\text{PI}}) \geq \langle P_s \rangle_{\rho}^2 \equiv \langle P_s \rangle_{\rho_{\text{PI}}}^2,$$

where P_s is the projector to the N -qubit symmetric subspace.

- $F(\rho, \rho_{\text{PI}})$ can be estimated only from ρ_{PI} !

4-qubit Dicke state, optimized settings (exp.)

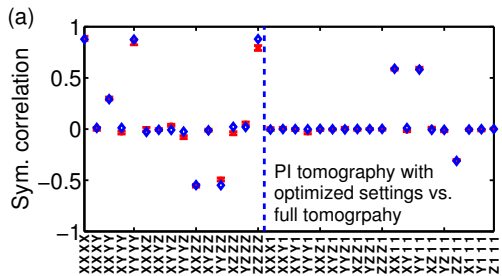
- The symmetric Dicke state with $j_z = 0$ is

$$|j = \frac{N}{2}, j_z = 0\rangle = \binom{N/2}{N}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_k \mathcal{P}_k (|+\frac{1}{2}\rangle^{\otimes N/2} |-\frac{1}{2}\rangle^{\otimes N/2}),$$

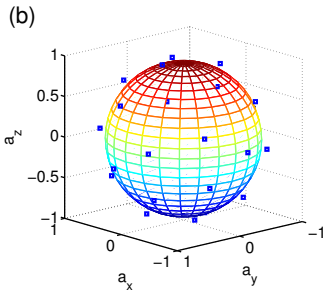
where the summation is over all distinct permutations.

- Experiment for $N = 4$.

4-qubit Dicke state, optimized settings (exp.) II

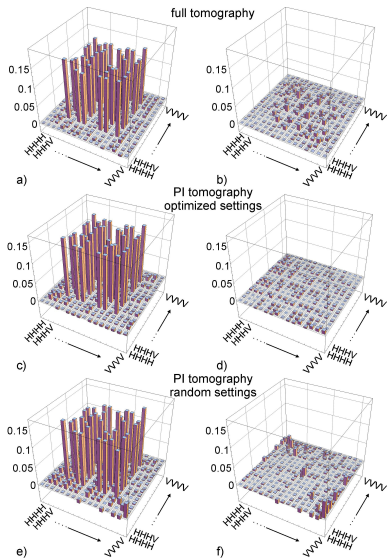


The measured correlations



\vec{a}_j measurement directions

Density matrices (exp.)



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Permutationally invariant state reconstruction

Tobias Moroder^{1,2,9}, **Philipp Hyllus**³, **Géza Tóth**^{3,4,5},
Christian Schwemmer^{6,7}, **Alexander Niggebaum**^{6,7},
Stefanie Gaile⁸, **Otfried Gühne**^{1,2} and **Harald Weinfurter**^{6,7}

¹ Naturwissenschaftlich-Technische Fakultät, Universität Siegen,
Walter-Flex-Straße 3, D-57068 Siegen, Germany

² Institut für Quantenoptik und Quanteninformation, Österreichische Akademie
der Wissenschaften, Technikerstraße 21A, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria

³ Department of Theoretical Physics, University of the Basque Country
UPV/EHU, PO Box 644, E-48080 Bilbao, Spain

⁴ IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, E-48011 Bilbao, Spain

⁵ Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
PO Box 49, H-1525 Budapest, Hungary

⁶ Max-Planck-Institut für Quantenoptik, Hans-Kopfermann-Straße 1,
D-85748 Garching, Germany

⁷ Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, D-80797 München,
Germany

⁸ Technical University of Denmark, Department of Mathematics,
Matematiktorvet Building 303 B, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

E-mail: moroder@physik.uni-siegen.de

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How do we get the density matrix?

Semi-scalable fitting

- Simple idea:
 - 1. Reconstruct all Bloch vector elements.
 - 2. Reconstruct the density matrix.
 - 3. Find the physical matrix by fitting.
- Problem: the physical matrix does not fit into the computer.
- Solution: another representation of the density matrix.

Scalable fitting of a physical state

- The alternative representation of the PI matrix is

$$\rho_{\text{PI}} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \tilde{\rho}_{N/2} \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{\rho}_j \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{\rho}_j \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{\rho}_0 \end{array} \right] \mathcal{H}_j \otimes \mathcal{K}_j$$

- All blocks must be physical (unnormalized) density matrices.

Fitting methods and results

- Fit functions:

Table 1. Common reconstruction principles and their corresponding fit functions $F(\rho)$ used in the optimization given by equation (4); see text for further details.

Reconstruction principle	Fit function $F(\rho)$
Maximum likelihood [23]	$-\sum_k f_k \log[p_k(\rho)]$
Least squares [24]	$\sum_k w_k [f_k - p_k(\rho)]^2, w_k > 0$
Free least squares [4]	$\sum_k 1/p_k(\rho) [f_k - p_k(\rho)]^2$
Hedged maximum likelihood [25]	$-\sum_k f_k \log[p_k(\rho)] - \beta \log[\det(\rho)], \beta > 0$

- Run time for up to 20 qubits:

Table 2. Current performance of the convex optimization algorithm on the described test procedure and on frequencies from simulated experiments; free least squares provides similar results to the maximum likelihood principle.

	$N = 8$	$N = 12$	$N = 16$	$N = 20$
Maximum likelihood				
Algorithm test	8.5 s	47 s	2.7 min	9.2 min
Simulated experiment	9.2 s	48 s	2.9 min	9.3 min
Least squares				
Algorithm test	8.4 s	39 s	2.5 min	6 min
Simulated experiment	9.2 s	43 s	2.7 min	6.7 min

Fitting methods and results II

- Guaranteed to find the global optimum.
- Fast: before, the time for fitting was a bottleneck of full tomography.

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Experiment with the Six Qubit Symmetric Dicke State (DPG 2012, Stuttgart)

Q: Fachverband Quantenoptik und Photonik

Q 8: Quanteninformation: Konzepte und Methoden 2

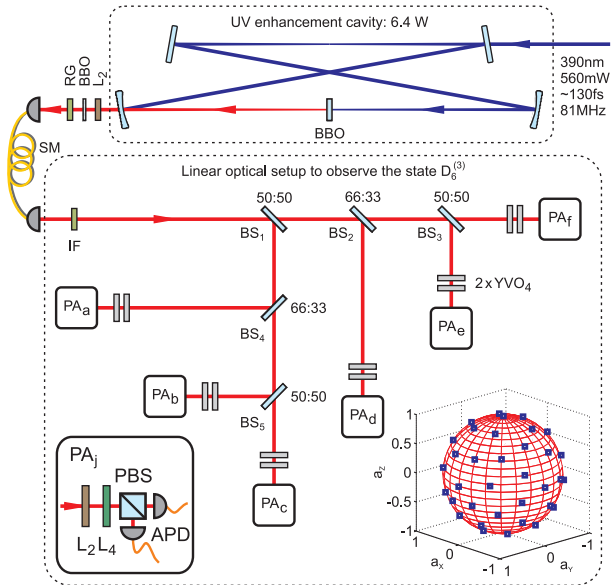
Q 8.7, Mon, 03.30 PM–03.45 PM, V38.04

Permutationally Invariant Tomography of a Six Qubit Symmetric Dicke State — •CHRISTIAN SCHWEMMER^{1,2}, GÉZA TÓTH^{3,4,5}, ALEXANDER NIGGEBaum^{1,2}, TOBIAS MORODER⁶, PHILIPP HYLLUS³, OTFRIED GÜHNE^{6,7}, and HARALD WEINFURTER^{1,2} — ¹MPI für Quantenoptik, D85748 Garching — ²Fakultät für Physik, LudwigMaximiliansUniversität, D80797 München — ³Department of Theoretical Physics, The University of the Basque Country, E48080 Bilbao — ⁴IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, E48011 Bilbao — ⁵Research Institute for Solid State Physics and Optics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, H1525 Budapest — ⁶Institut für Quantenoptik und Quanteninformation, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, A6020 Innsbruck — ⁷Naturwissenschaftlich Technische Fakultät, Universität Siegen, D57072 Siegen,

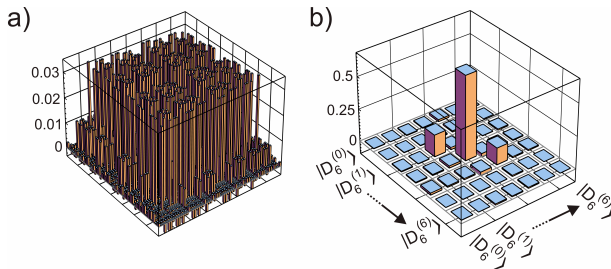
Multipartite entangled quantum states are promising candidates for potential applications like quantum metrology or quantum communication. Yet, efficient tools are needed to characterize these states and to evaluate their applicability. Standard quantum state tomography suffers from an exponential increase in the measurement effort with the number of qubits. Here, we show that by restricting to permutational invariant states like GHZ, W or symmetric Dicke states the problem can be recast such that the measurement effort scales only quadratically [1]. We apply this method to experimentally analyze a six photon symmetric Dicke state generated by parametric down conversion where instead of 729 only 28 basis settings have to be measured.

[1] Tóth et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 250403 (2010).

Experimental setup

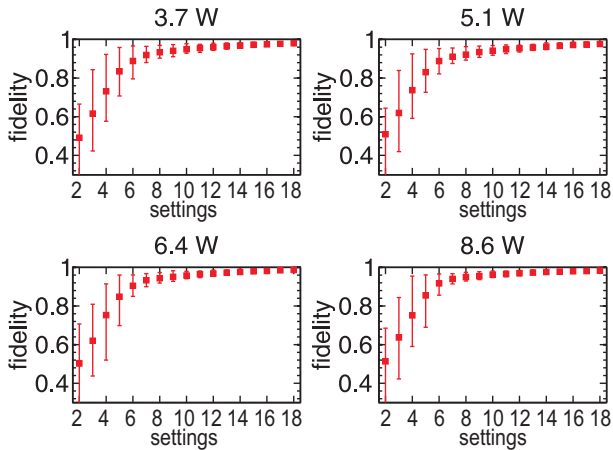


Results



- Most of the noise comes from the two “neighboring” Dicke states with one excitation more and one excitation fewer.

Compressed sensing is used to accelerate PI tomography



Application: PPT mixer

- L. Novo, T. Moroder and O. Gühne,
Genuine multiparticle entanglement of permutationally invariant states,
arxiv (2013).

Philipp Hyllus	Research Fellow (2011-2012)
Zoltán Zimborás	Research Fellow (2012-)
Iñigo Urizar-Lanz	3rd year Ph.D. Student
Giuseppe Vitagliano	3rd year Ph.D. Student
Iagoba Apellaniz	1st year Ph.D. Student

- Topics

- Multipartite entanglement and its detection
- Metrology, cold gases
- Collaborating on experiments:
 - Weinfurter group, Munich, (photons)
 - Mitchell group, Barcelona, (cold gases)

- Funding:

- European Research Council starting grant GEDENTQOPT, 2011-2016, 1.3 million euros
- CHIST-ERA QUASAR collaborative EU project
- Spanish Government and the Basque Government

Summary

- PI tomography and state reconstruction is a **fully scalable reconstruction scheme**.
- No assumptions are needed to get a correct output.
- These pave the way for quantum experiments with more than 6 – 8 qubits.

www.PItomography.eu

www.gedentqopt.eu

www.gtoth.eu

http://www.gtoth.eu/Publications/Talk_TorontoFields2013.pdf

