



QUANTUM OPTICS GROUP

Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma

Optimal cloning of photonic quantum states



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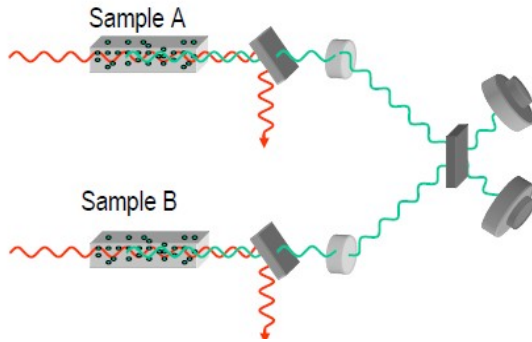
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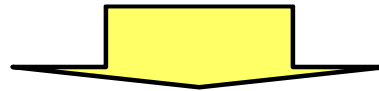
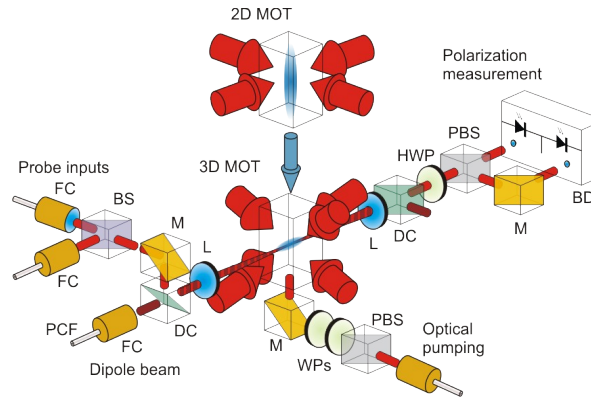
<http://quantumoptics.phys.uniroma1.it>

Motivations...

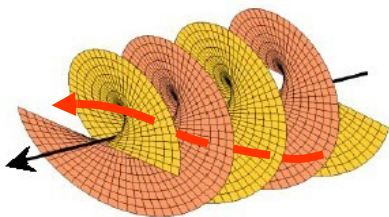
Quantum information processing:
computation and communication



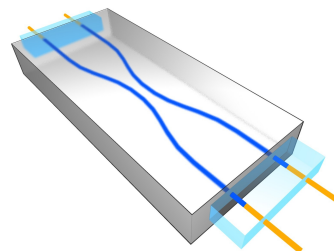
Quantum sensing:
Exploit quantum resources to enhance measurement precision



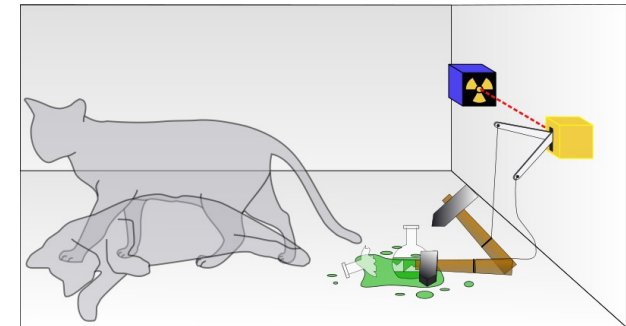
I) High dimensional quantum systems:
Orbital angular momentum of light



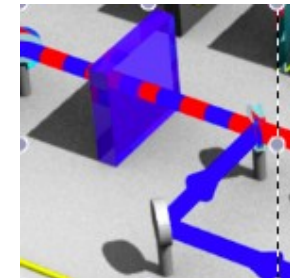
II) Integrated Photonic quantum circuits



Foundations of Quantum mechanics:
Macroscopic entanglement
“Schroedinger's cat”



III) Amplification of optical quantum states



Outline

- Introduction to quantum cloning theory
- Optimal cloning via stimulated emission
- Optimal cloning via qubit symmetrization
- Hong-Ou-Mandel coalescence of OAM state
- Optimal cloning of OAM qubit
- Hong-Ou-Mandel coalescence of single photon entangled states
- Optimal cloning of π – OAM ququart

Quantum cloning ?

Ideal Quantum Cloning Machine



- Perfect copies of the input state
- Universal: all the state can be cloned

Is it allowed by Quantum Mechanics?

Quantum cloning ?

Ideal Quantum Cloning Machine

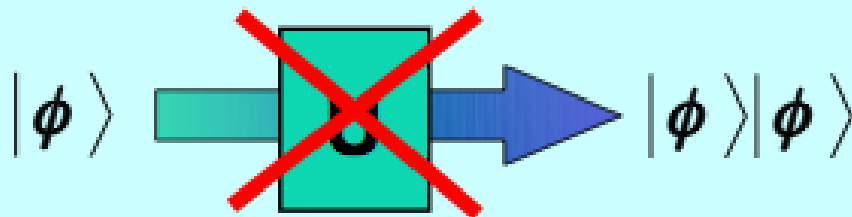


- Perfect copies of the input state
- Universal: all the state can be cloned

Is it allowed by Quantum Mechanics?

No cloning theorem

"Unknown quantum states cannot be cloned"

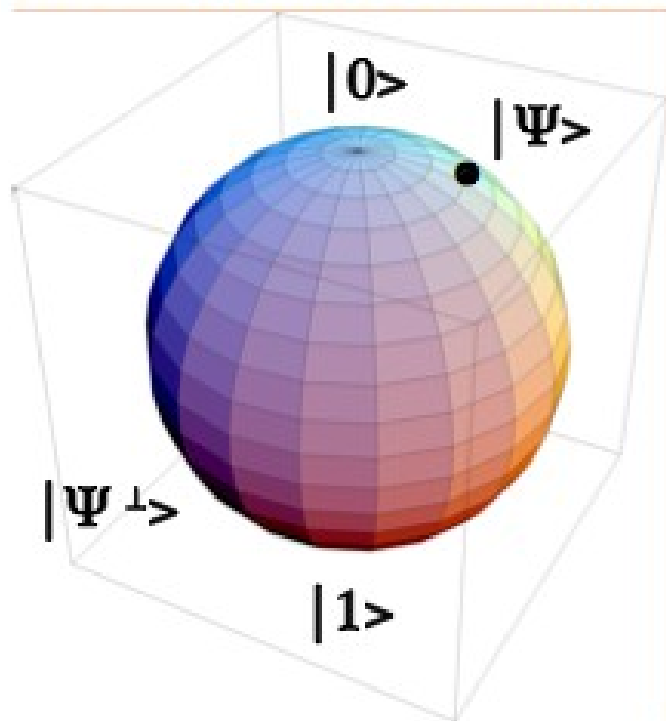


NOT gate of an unknown qubit

$$|\Psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{NOT GATE}} |\Psi^\perp\rangle = \beta^*|0\rangle - \alpha^*|1\rangle$$

Inversion of the Bloch sphere: Flipping of a qubit on the symmetric point of the Bloch sphere

NOT GATE ANTI-UNITARY not physically realizable with Fidelity = 1



TRANSPOSE

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\alpha|^2 & \alpha\beta \\ \alpha^*\beta & |\beta|^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} |\alpha|^2 & \alpha^*\beta \\ \alpha\beta & |\beta|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Important for criteria of separability of bipartite state

$$E_{NOT}(\rho) \xleftarrow{\sigma} \mathbf{Y} \rightarrow E_{PT}(\rho)$$

Optimal Quantum Machines

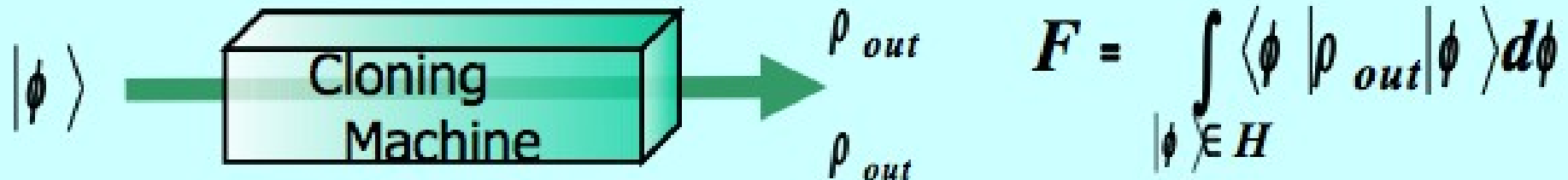
No cloning theorem: "It is not possible to clone an arbitrary unknown quantum state"

No quantum NOT gate: "A universal NOT gate cannot be realized"

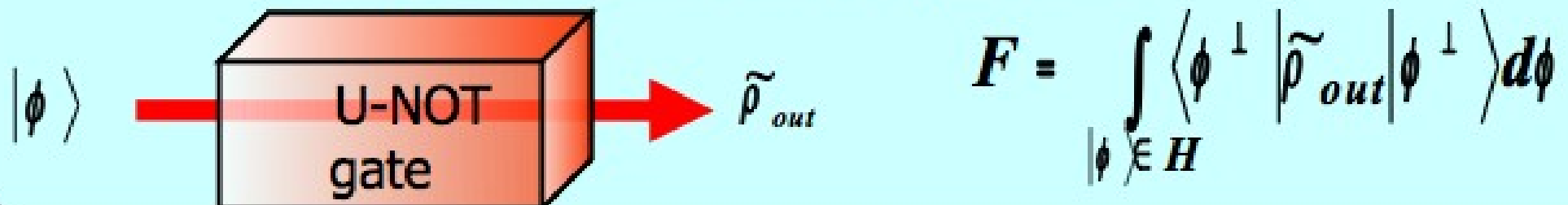
What the best physical approximations of the these two machines ?

Fidelity F: $0 \leq F \leq 1$, $F = 1$ perfect realization, forbidden by quantum mechanics

Optimal Universal Quantum Cloning 1 → 2

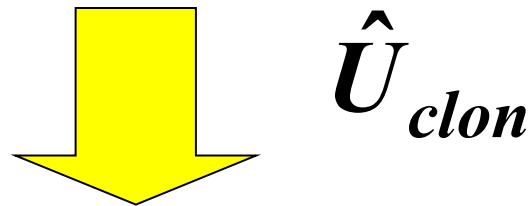


Optimal Universal NOT gate 1 → 1



Optimal transformations

Initial qubit $|\phi\rangle_S$ + 2 ancilla qubits $|0\rangle_A|0\rangle_B$



$$|\Sigma(\phi)\rangle_{SAB} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}|\phi\rangle_S|\phi\rangle_A|\phi^\perp\rangle_B - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(|\phi\rangle_S|\phi^\perp\rangle_A + |\phi^\perp\rangle_S|\phi\rangle_A)|\phi\rangle_B$$

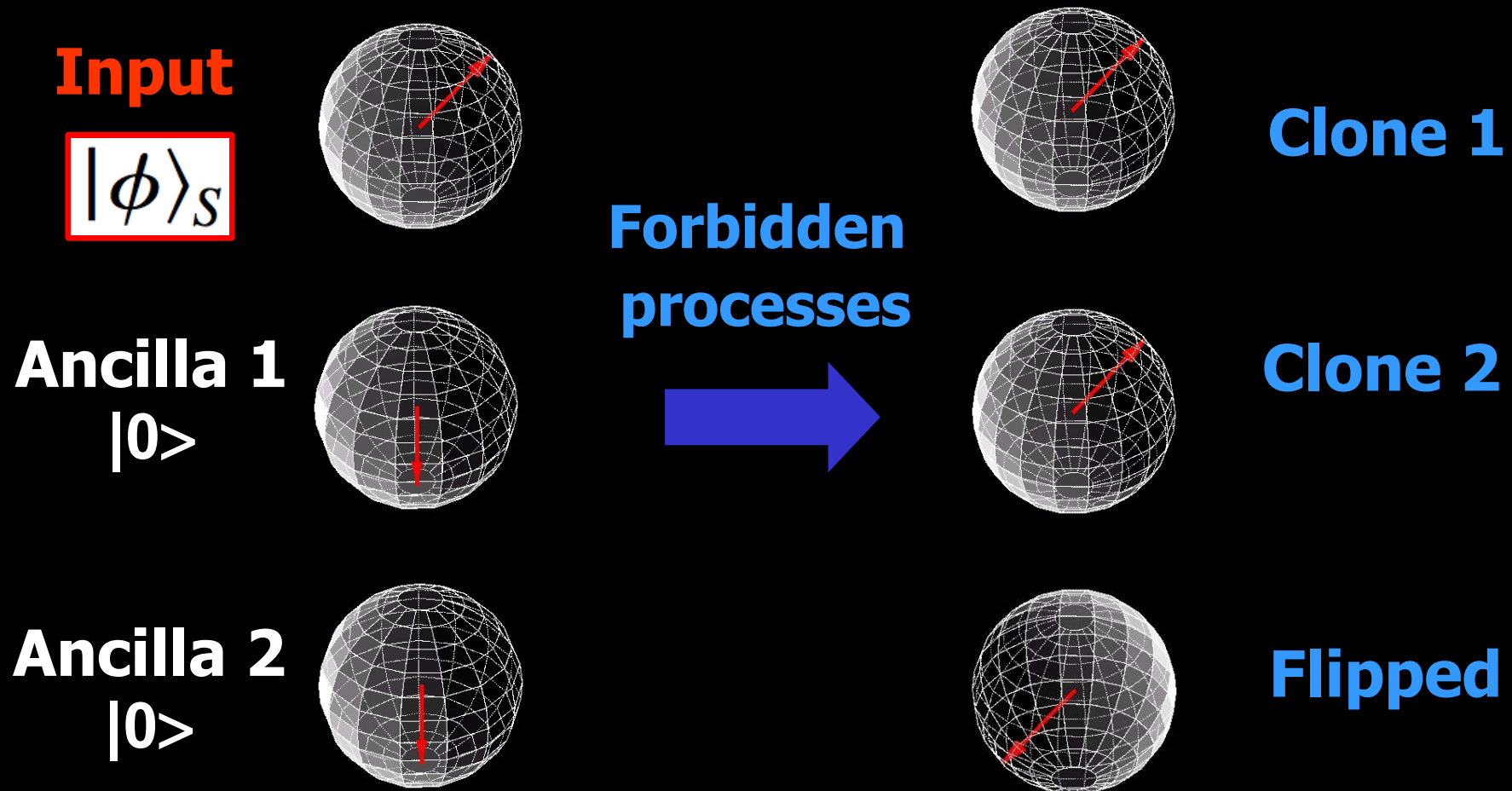
Qubits S and A: optimal quantum cloned qubits (F=5/6)

Qubit B: optimal flipped qubit (F=2/3)

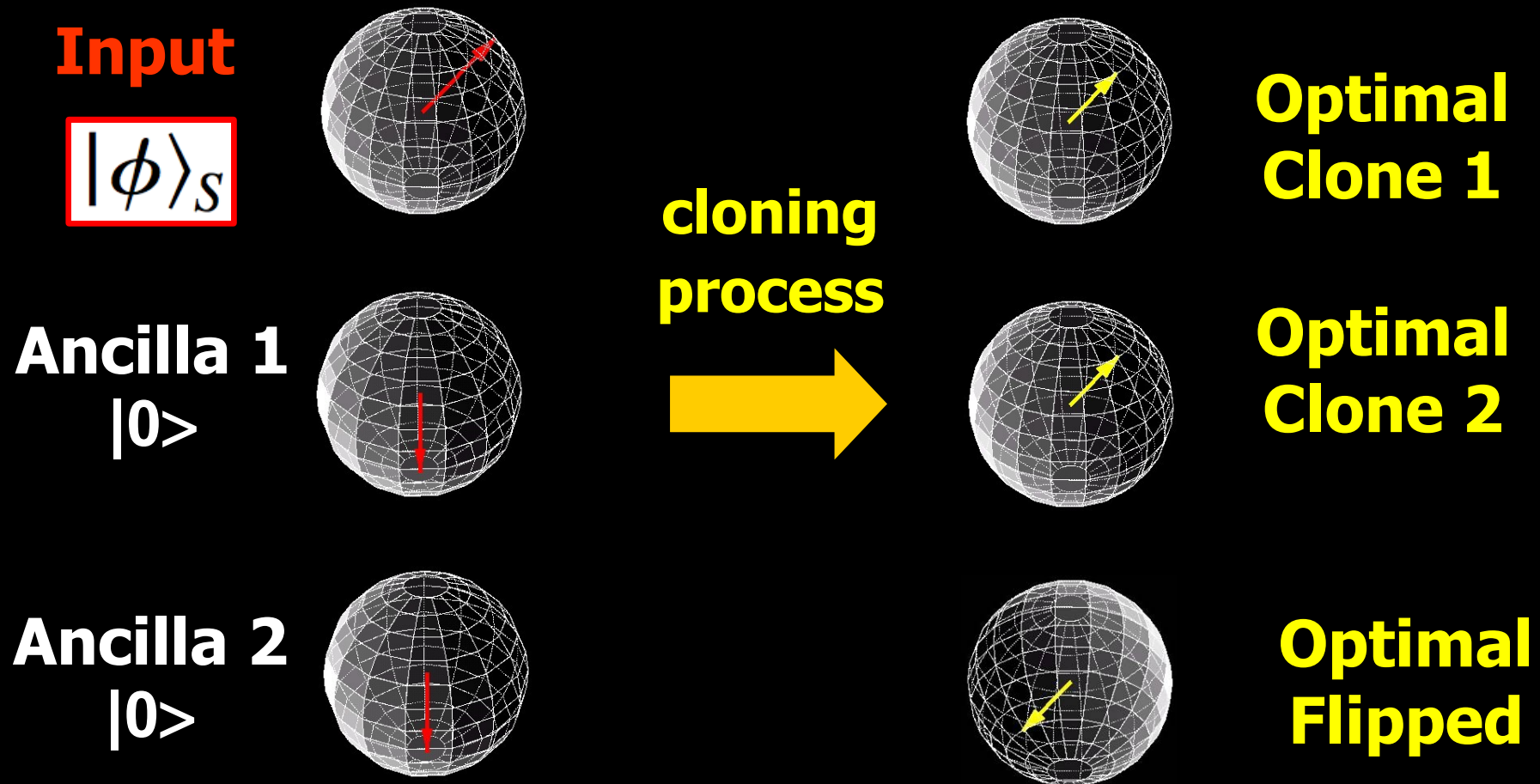
*Redistribution of the initial information content into
3 qubits entangled state*

- To understand analogies and differences between classical and quantum information processing
 - Quantum state estimation
- Useful for some quantum computation tasks

Ideal machines



Optimal Quantum Cloning and Universal NOT Gate



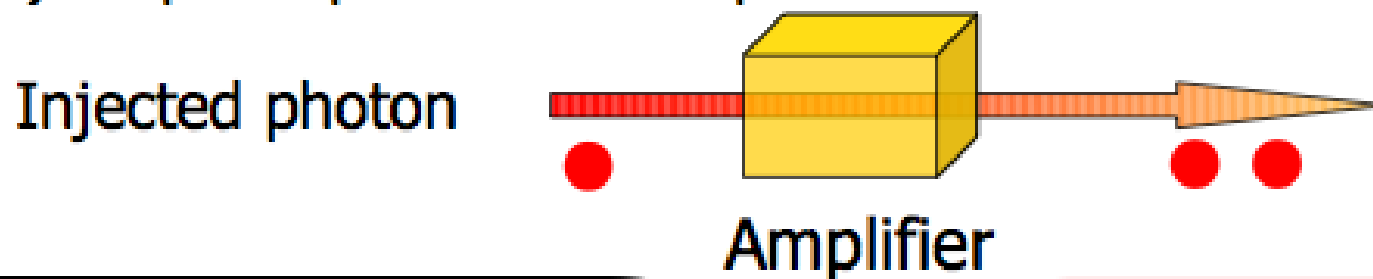
Quantum cloning by stimulated emission

Input qubit: polarization state of a single photon

$$|\phi_{IN}\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle \Leftrightarrow |\phi_{IN}\rangle = \alpha |H\rangle + \beta |V\rangle$$

Implementation based on the stimulated emission process

- I) Medium with inverted population: same gain for all the polarizations
- II) Optical parametric amplification

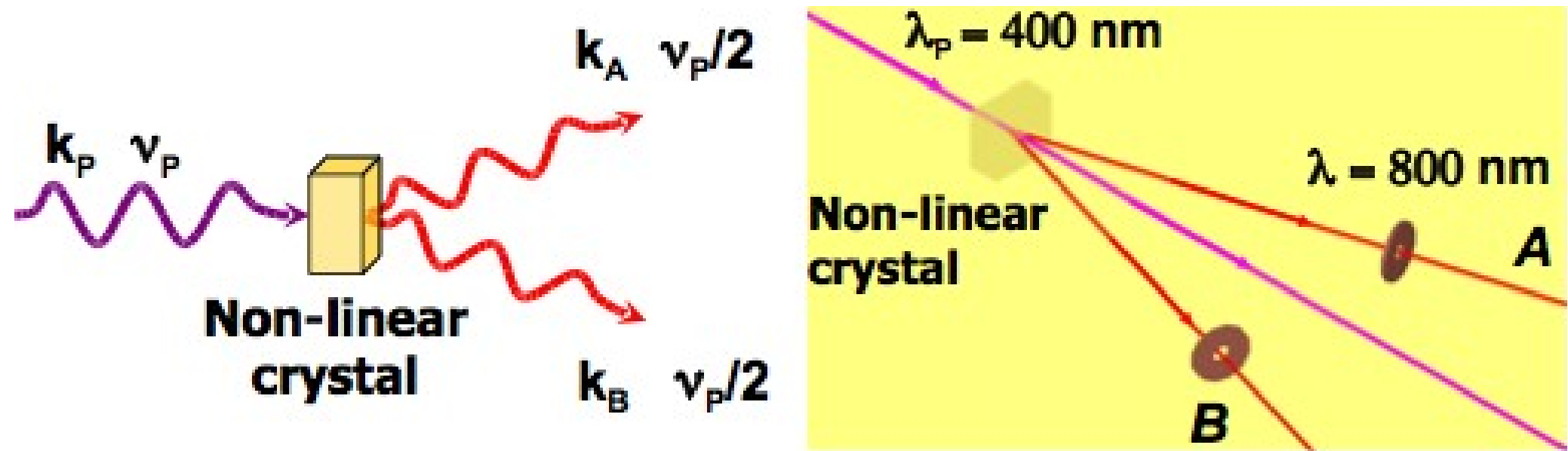


**Universality of the cloning
Universality of
the amplification**



**Spontaneous emission for all
the states
Noise $\rightarrow F < 1$**

Parametric interaction: generation of entangled states



Spontaneous emission $\iff \hat{U} |0\rangle_A |0\rangle_B \propto (|H\rangle_A |V\rangle_B - |V\rangle_A |H\rangle_B)$

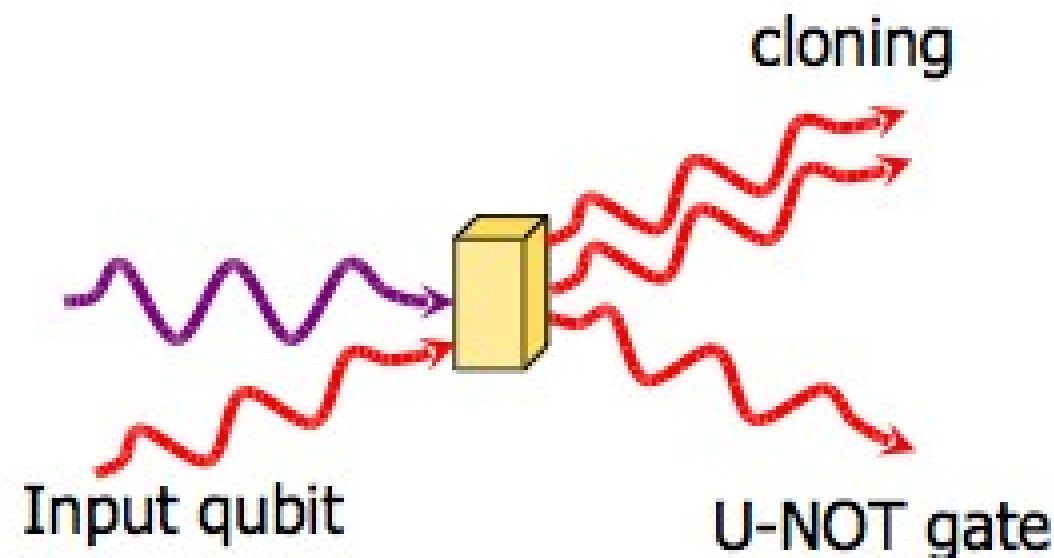
Hamiltonian of interaction

$$H_I = i\hbar\chi (\hat{a}_V^+ \hat{b}_H^+ - \hat{a}_H^+ \hat{b}_V^+) + h.c.$$

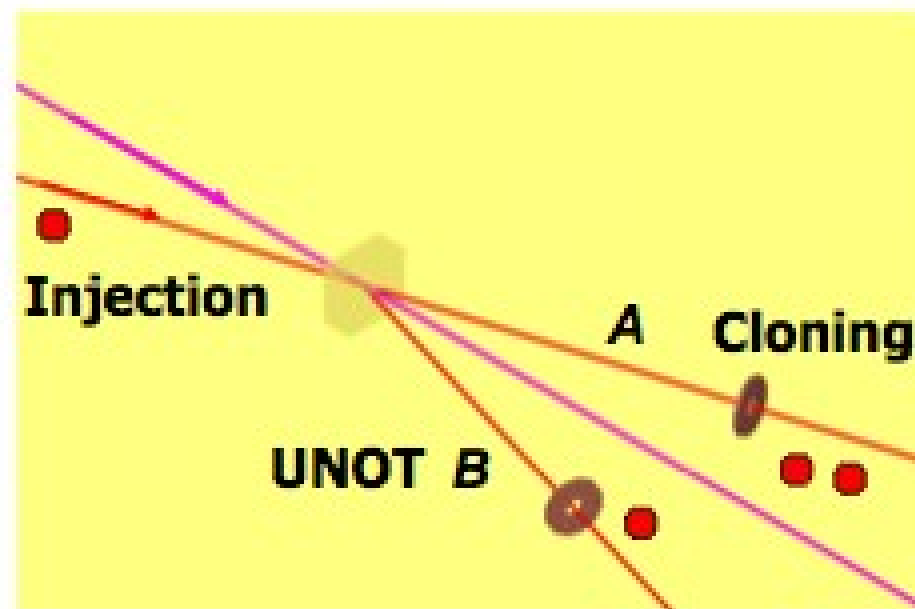
Unitary evolution

$$\hat{U} = \exp(-iH_I t / \hbar)$$

Quantum Injected Optical Parametric Amplifier



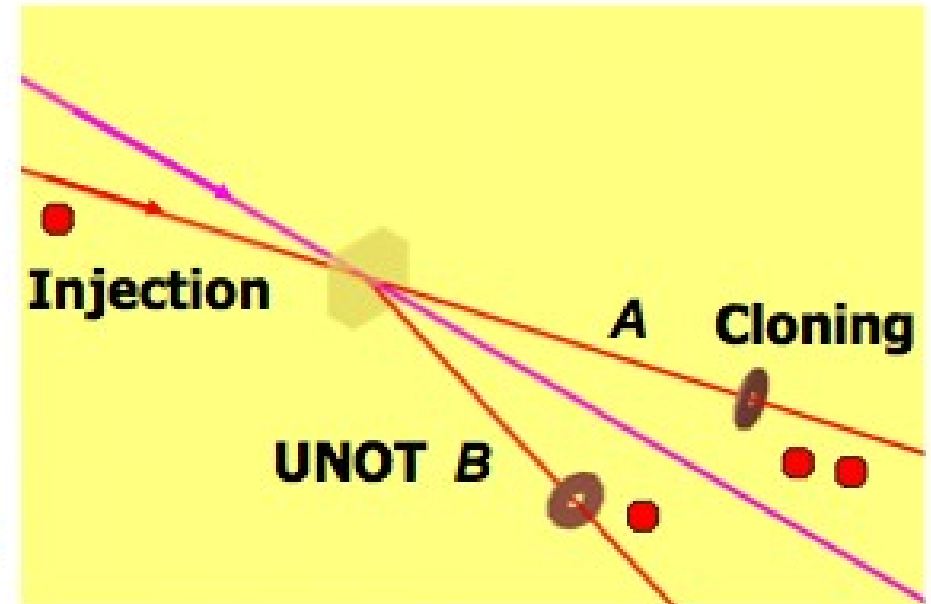
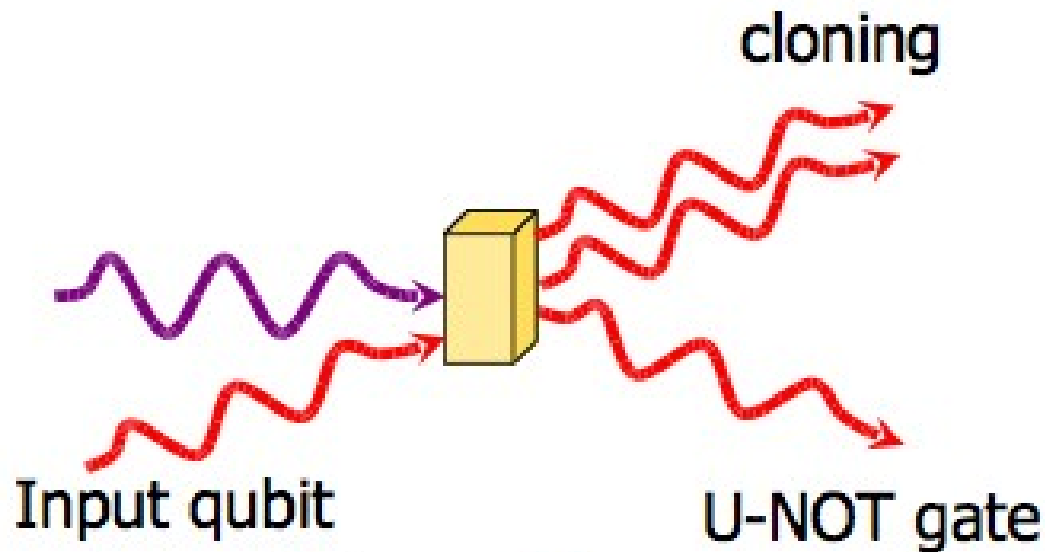
$$|\phi\rangle_A = \alpha |H\rangle_A + \beta |V\rangle_A$$



Stimulated emission $\Leftrightarrow \hat{U}|\phi\rangle_A|0\rangle_B \propto \left(2^{1/2}|\phi\rangle_A|\phi^\perp\rangle_B - |\phi\rangle_A|\phi\rangle_B \right)$

Mode A: Universal cloning process
Mode B: UNOT gate

Quantum Injected Optical Parametric Amplifier



$$|\phi_{IN}\rangle_A = \alpha |H\rangle_A + \beta |V\rangle_A$$

Stimulated emission $\iff \hat{U}|\phi\rangle_A|0\rangle_B \propto \left(2^{1/2}|\phi\phi\rangle_A|\phi^\perp\rangle_B - |\phi\phi^\perp\rangle_A|\phi\rangle_B \right)$

$$H_I = i\hbar\chi \left(a_V^\dagger b_H^\dagger - a_H^\dagger b_V^\dagger \right) + h.c. \quad \text{classical and undepleted pump} \quad \chi \propto E_P$$

Universality of the amplifier : the interaction Hamiltonian can be recast in the following way (SU(2) invariance) $H_I = i\hbar\chi \left(\hat{a}_\phi^\dagger \hat{b}_{\phi^\perp}^\dagger - \hat{a}_{\phi^\perp}^\dagger \hat{b}_\phi^\dagger \right) + h.c.$

Quantum Injected Optical Parametric Amplifier

$$H_I = i\hbar\chi(\hat{a}_\phi^+ \hat{b}_{\phi^\perp}^+ - \hat{a}_{\phi^\perp}^+ \hat{b}_\phi^+) + h.c.$$

$$\hat{U} = \exp(-iH_I t / \hbar) \quad \text{gain parameter } g = \chi t < \ll 1 \quad g^2 \text{ terms neglected}$$

Spontaneous parametric down-conversion

$$\hat{U}|0\rangle_A |0\rangle_B \approx |0\rangle_A |0\rangle_B + g(|\phi\rangle_A |\phi^\perp\rangle_B - |\phi^\perp\rangle_A |\phi\rangle_B)$$

Stimulated emission by injection of the state $|\Psi_{in}\rangle = |\phi\rangle_A |0\rangle_B$

$$\hat{U}|\phi\rangle_A |0\rangle_B \approx |\phi\rangle_A |0\rangle_B + g \cdot 2^{1/2} (|\phi\phi\rangle_A |\phi^\perp\rangle_B - |\phi\phi^\perp\rangle_A |\phi\rangle_B)$$

probability of emitting $|\phi\rangle$ over mode A increased by a factor $R=2$
 probability of emitting $|\phi^\perp\rangle$ over mode B increased by a factor $R^*=2$

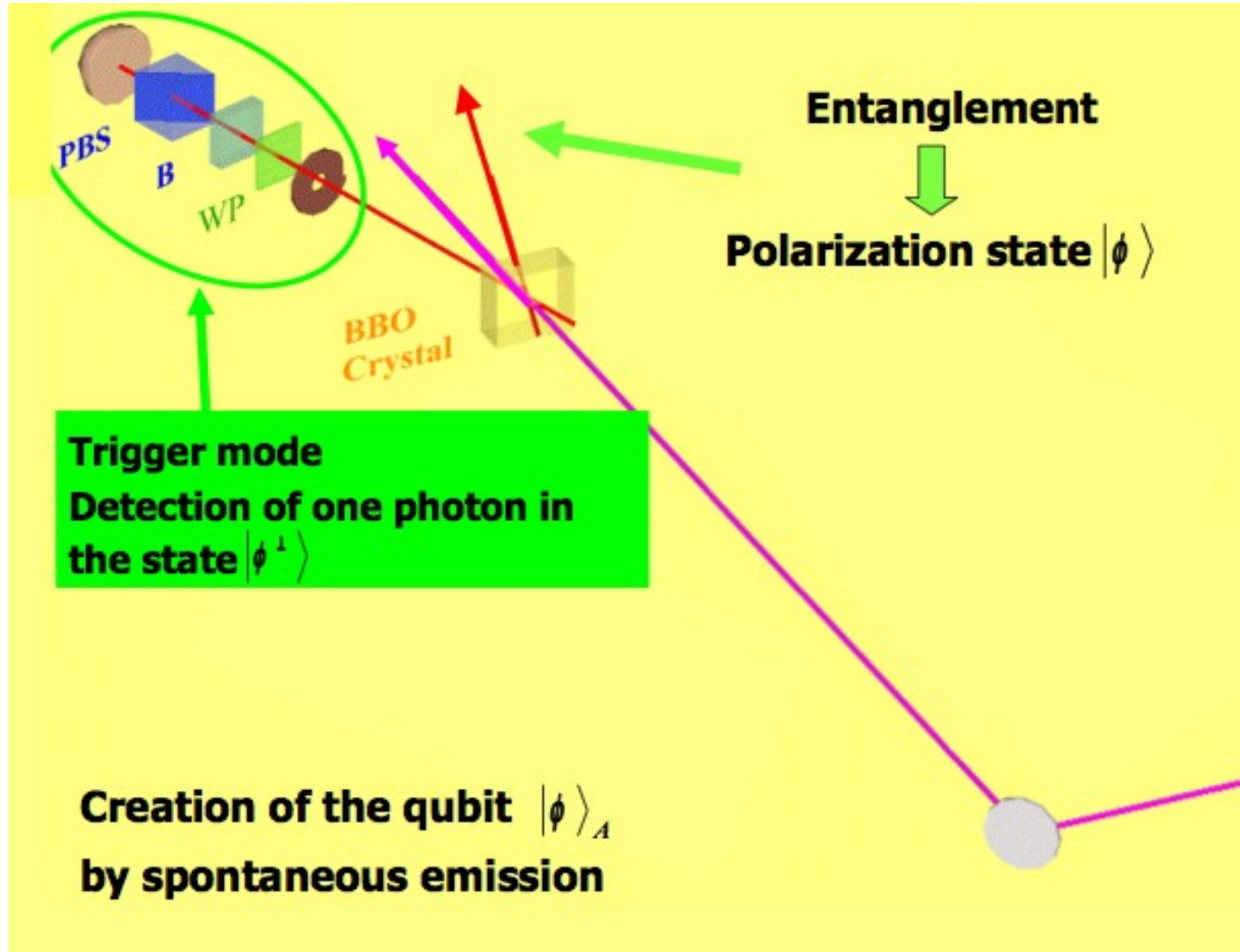
A: Cloning mode: 2 photons in the state

$$\rho_A = \frac{5}{6}|\phi\rangle\langle\phi| + \frac{1}{6}|\phi^\perp\rangle\langle\phi^\perp|$$

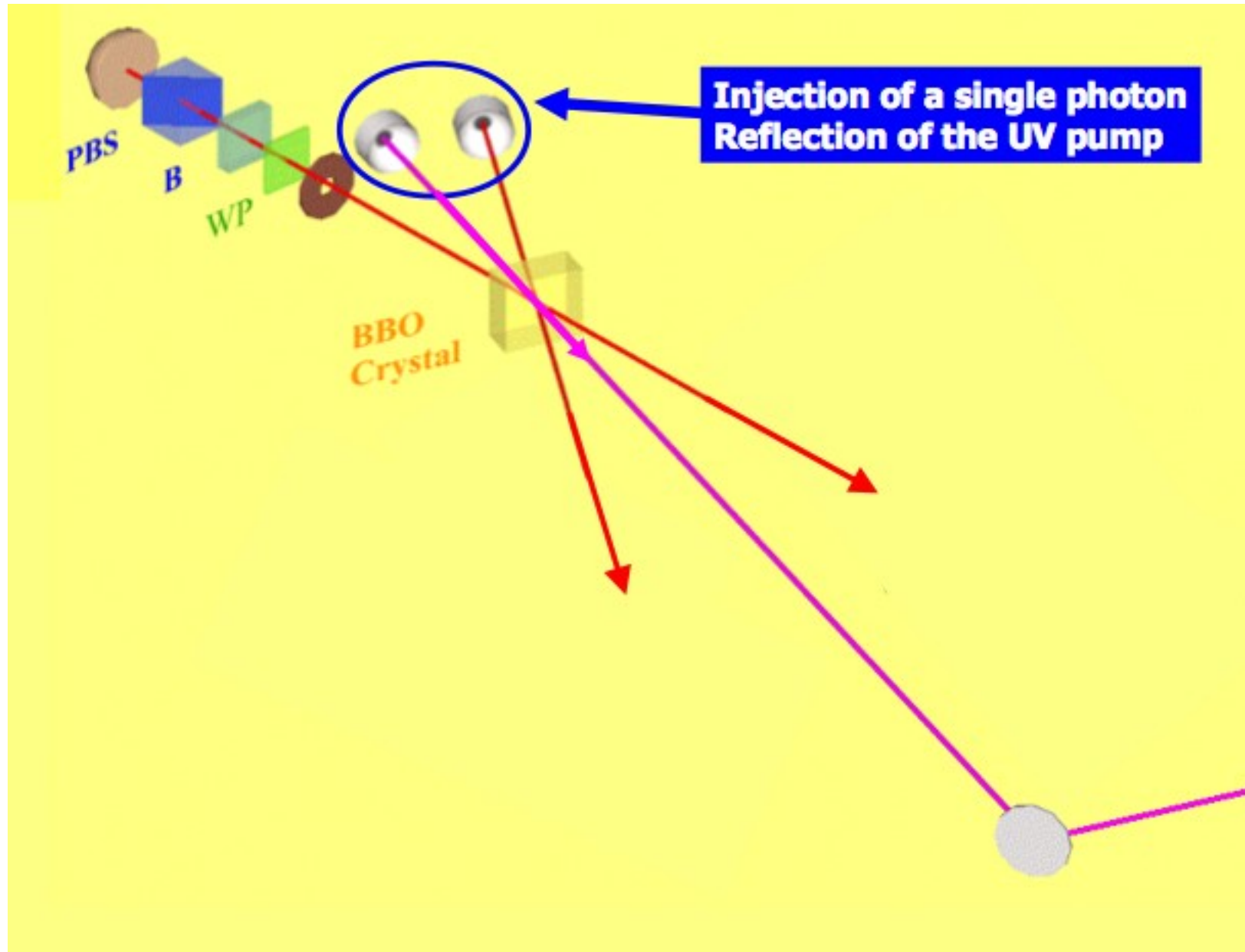
B: UNOT mode: 1 photon in the state

$$\rho_B = \frac{1}{3}|\phi\rangle\langle\phi| + \frac{2}{3}|\phi^\perp\rangle\langle\phi^\perp|$$

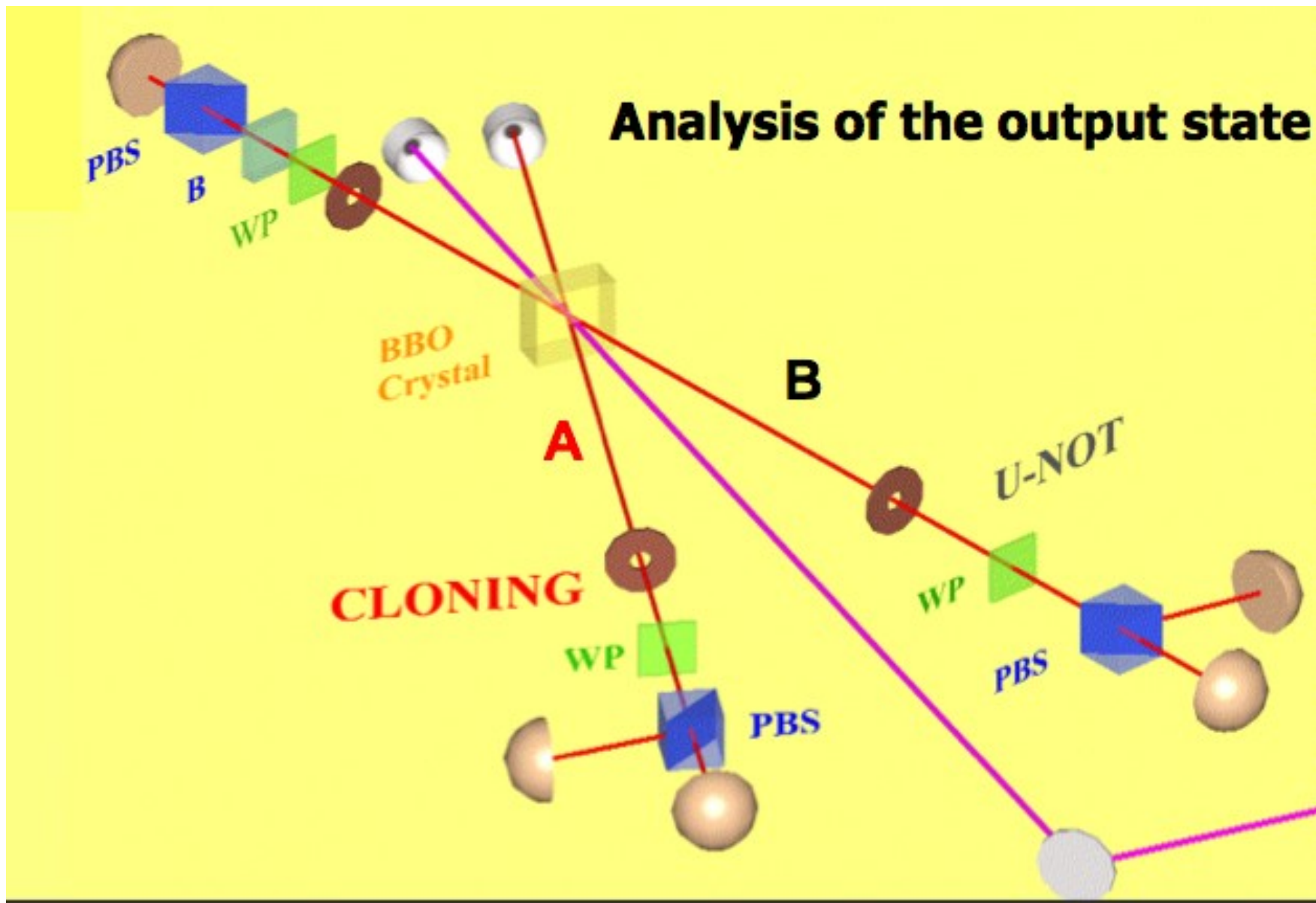
Experimental implementation



Experimental implementation



Experimental implementation



De Martini, Buzek, Sciarrino, Sias, *Nature (London)* **419**, 815 (2002)

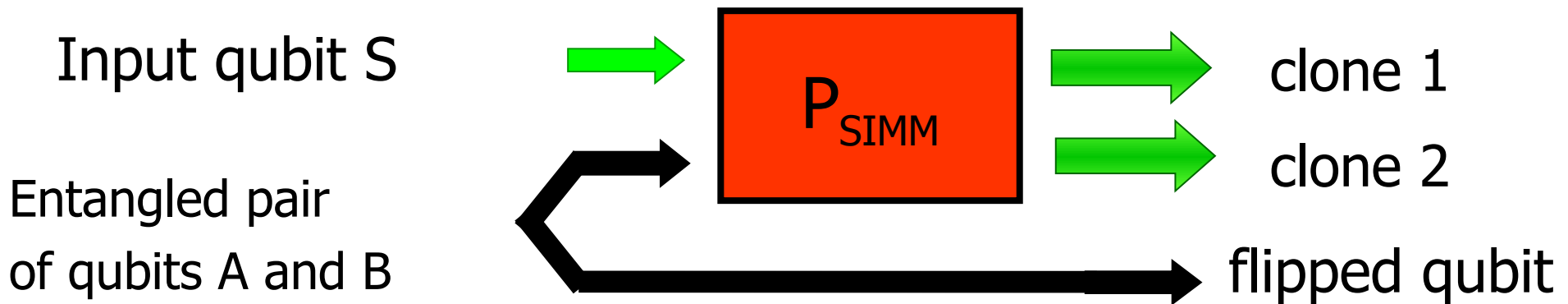
Pelliccia, Schettini, Sciarrino, Sias, De Martini, *Physical Review A* **68**, 042306 (2003)

De Martini, Pelliccia, Sciarrino, *Physical Review Letters* **92**, 067901(2004)

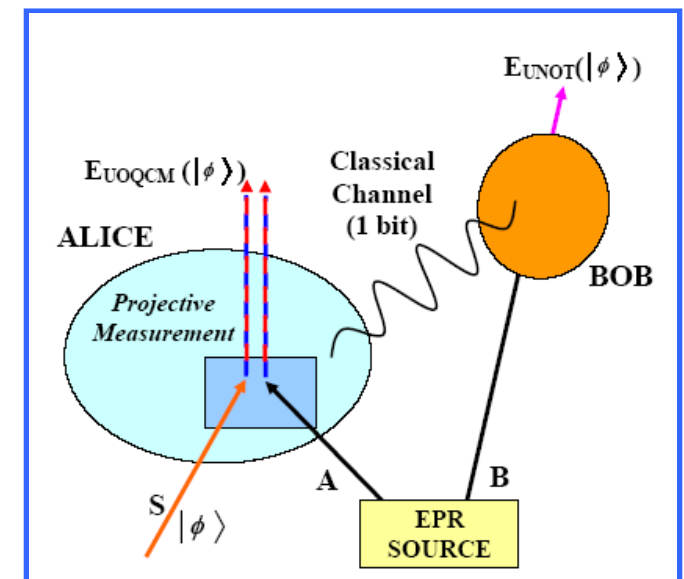
Optimal cloning by symmetrization

Projection operator of the qubits S and A into the symmetric subspace:

$$P_{SAB} = (\mathbb{I}_{SA} - |\Psi^-\rangle_{SA}\langle\Psi^-|_{SA}) \otimes \mathbb{I}_B.$$



- The process is reversible
- Contextual Realization of the Cloning and Flipping processes
- The cloning occurs with probability < 1
- The Optimal Flipped qubit is teleported in a different location (no interaction between the input qubits and the "flipped" one)



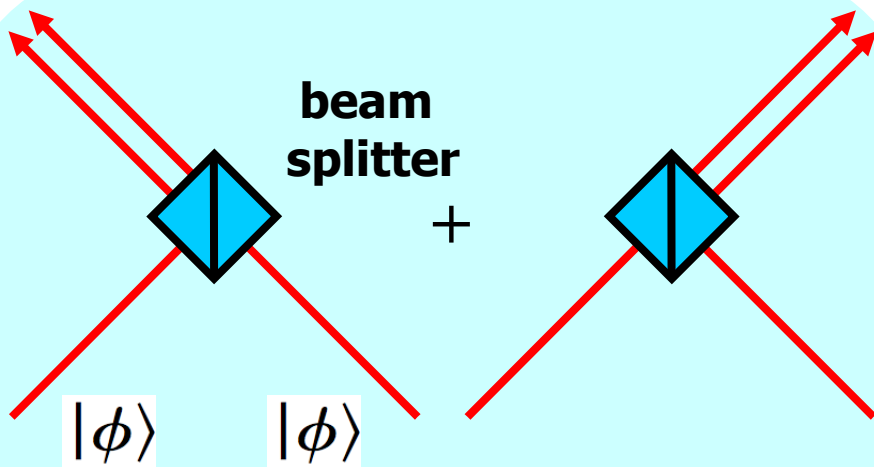
Symmetrization technique

Projector over symmetric subspace P_{sym} :

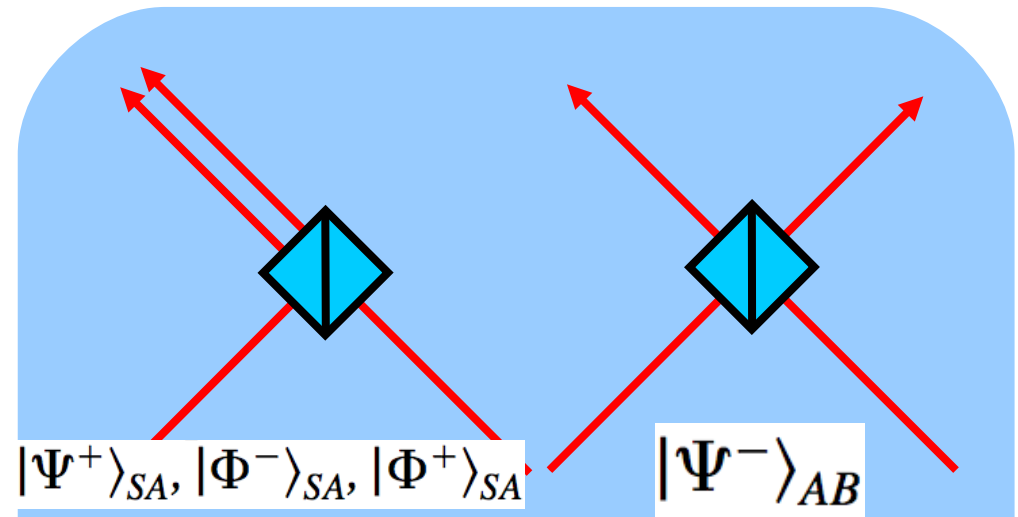
Hong-Ou-Mandel Interferometer

The wave packet of two single photons are superimposed on a 50: 50 beam splitter.
Indistinguishable photons (time, spectrum, wavelength and polarization)


quantum interference



Photon with same polarization emerge from the same output port. Identical photons bunch at a beam splitter, due to quantum interference

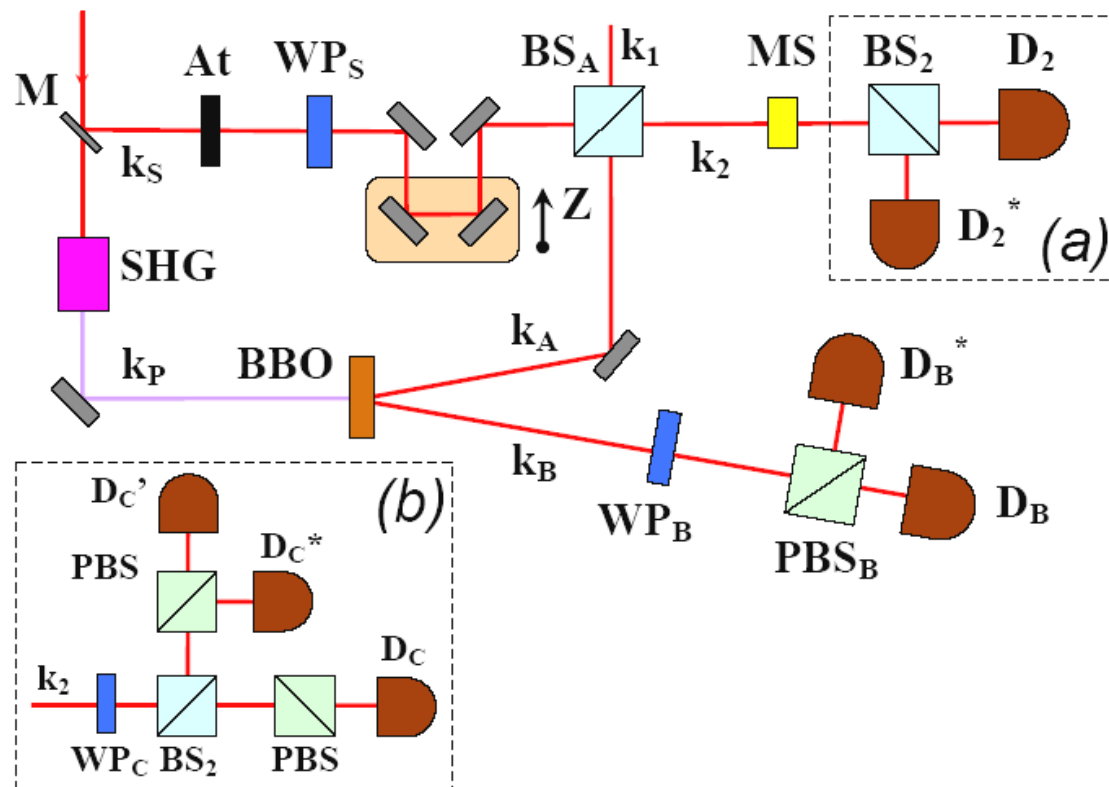


Photons in two different polarization states:
-Same mode (symmetric state)
-Different modes (antisymmetric state)

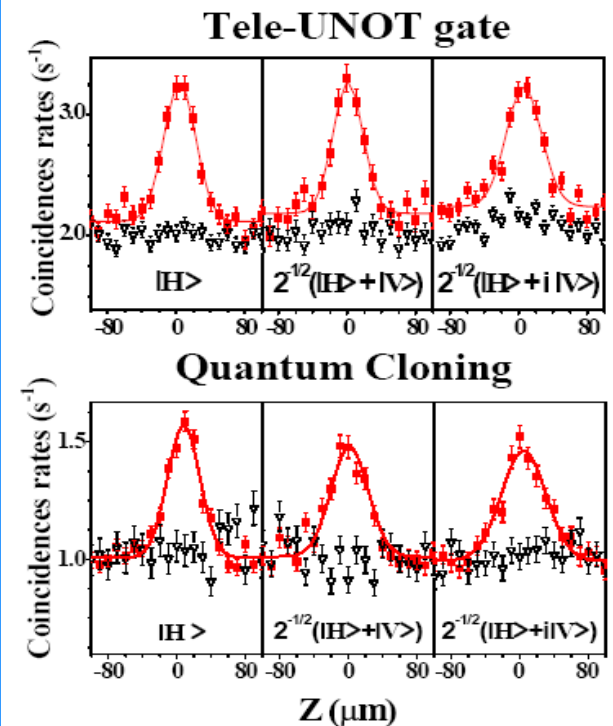
Implementation by linear optics

Polarization encoded qubit: $\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \longleftrightarrow \alpha|H\rangle + \beta|V\rangle$

Experimental setup



Experimental results



$$F_{\text{clon}}=0.815, F_{\text{flipping}}=0.630$$

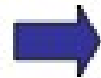
to be compared with

$$F_{\text{clon}}=0.833, F_{\text{flipping}}=0.666$$

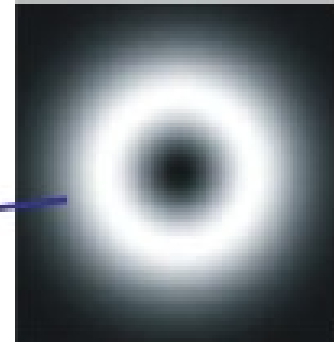
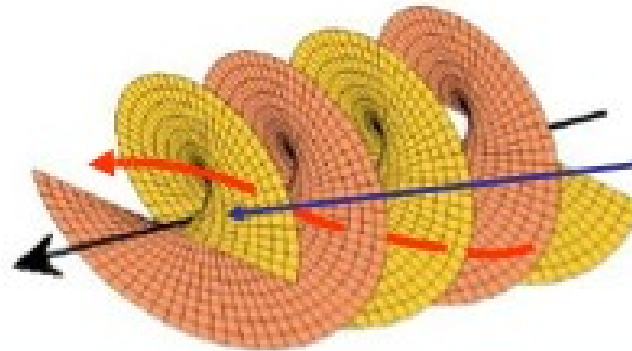
Optimal cloning of “quantum images”

Degree of freedom of light associated with rotationally structured transverse spatial modes

Laguerre–Gauss modes



helicoidal wavefront



nature
photonics

LETTERS

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 22 NOVEMBER 2009 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHOTON.2009.214

Optimal quantum cloning of orbital angular momentum photon qubits through Hong–Ou–Mandel coalescence

Eleonora Nagali¹, Linda Sansoni¹, Fabio Sciarrino^{1,2,*}, Francesco De Martini^{1,3}, Lorenzo Marrucci^{4,5,*}, Bruno Piccirillo^{4,6}, Ebrahim Karimi⁴ and Enrico Santamato^{4,6}

PRL **105**, 073602 (2010)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
13 AUGUST 2010

Experimental Optimal Cloning of Four-Dimensional Quantum States of Photons

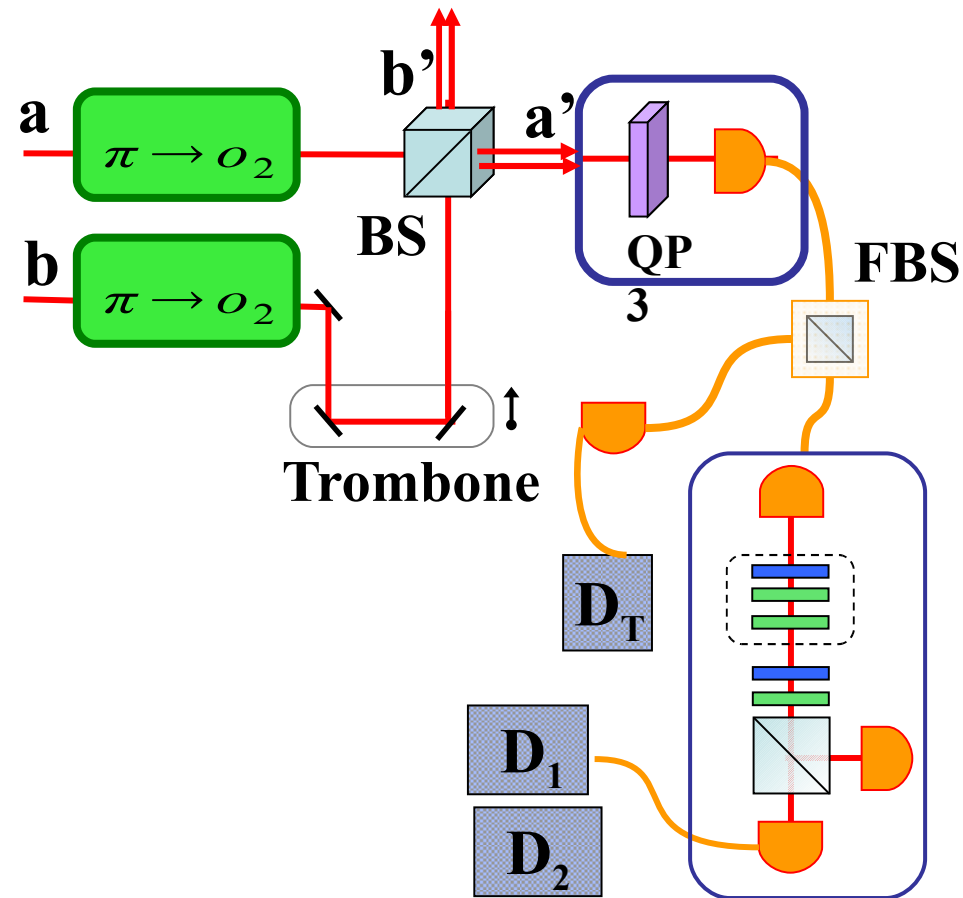
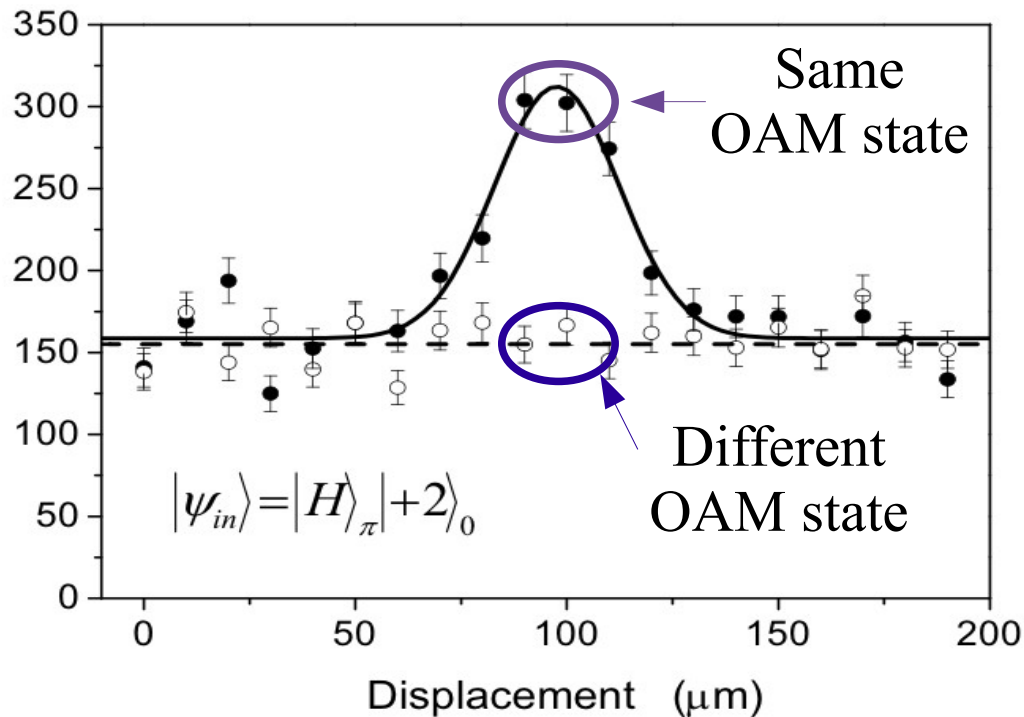
E. Nagali,¹ D. Giovannini,¹ L. Marrucci,^{2,3} S. Slussarenko,² E. Santamato,² and F. Sciarrino^{1,4,*}

Hong-Ou-Mandel effect in the OAM

The symmetry that marks the bosonic wavefunction is revealed by a two-photon coalescence on the same spatial mode.

➔ HOM effect

$$\Psi(r, s, m) = R(r)\chi(s)\xi(m)$$

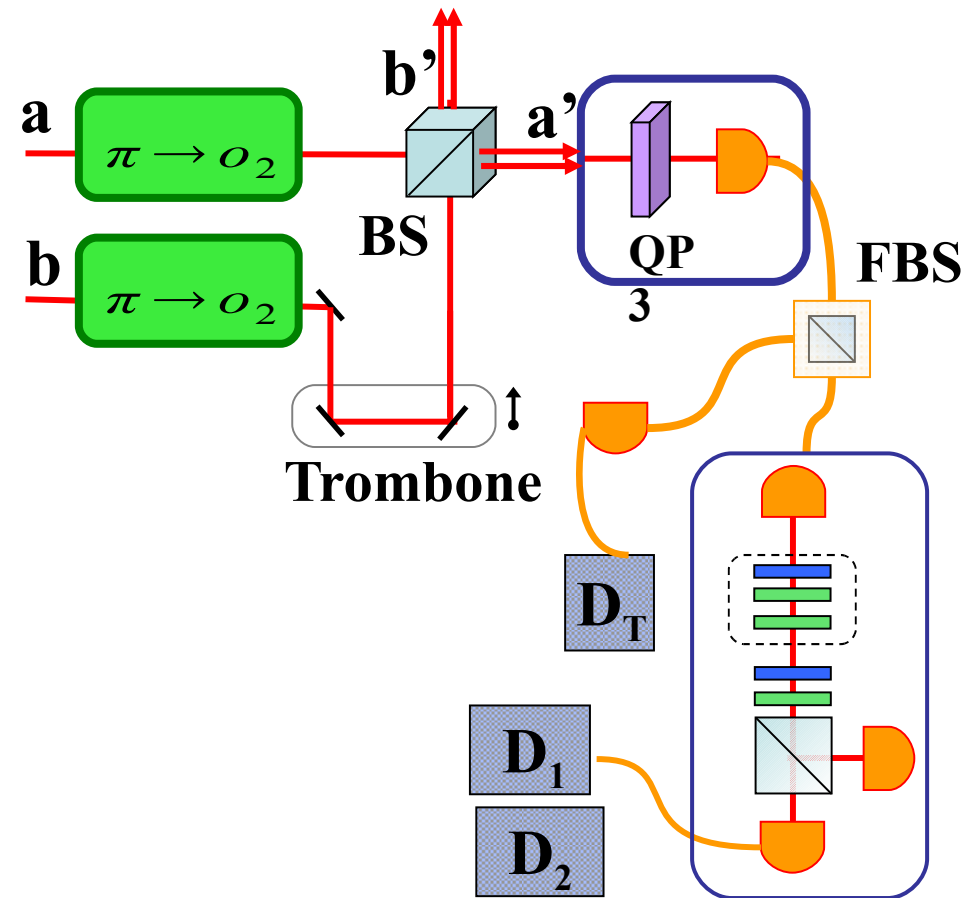
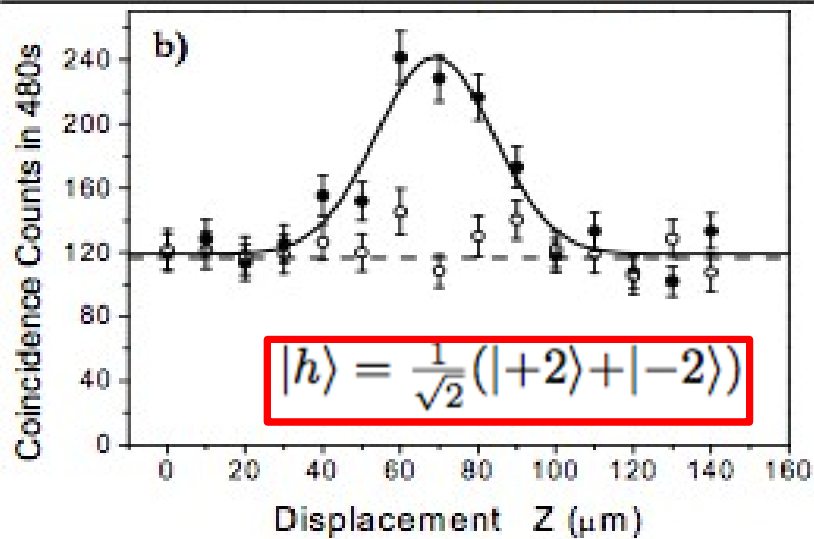
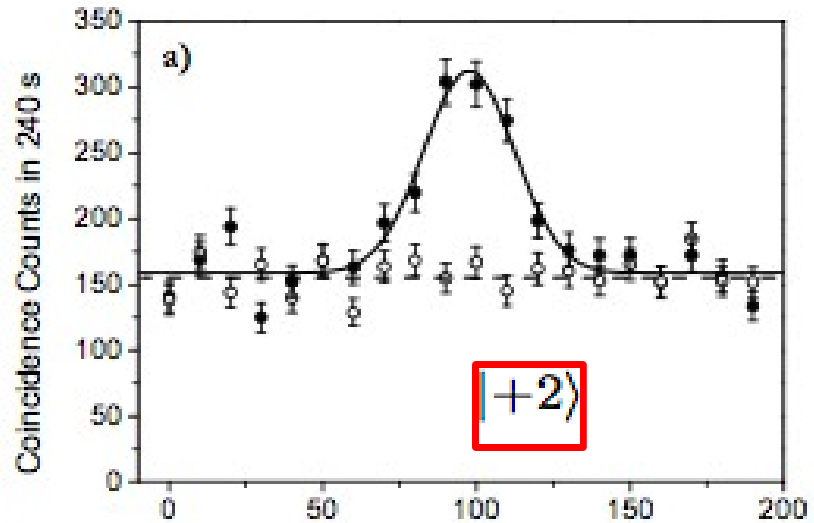


Coincidence counts enhancement R:

$$R_{th} = 2$$

$$R_{exp} = (1.98 \pm 0.05)$$

Hong-Ou-Mandel effect in the OAM



Coincidence counts enhancement R :

$$R_{th} = 2$$

$$R_{exp} = (1.98 \pm 0.05)$$

Optimal cloning of OAM qubit (1/2)

Goal: clone a generic qubit lying in the subspace OAM o_2 : $|\varphi\rangle_{o_2} = \alpha|+2\rangle + \beta|-2\rangle$

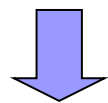
➡ **No-Cloning Theorem**

It is not possible to generate perfect copies of an unknown qubit

Optimal quantum cloning: output clones close to the input qubit as much as possible according to Quantum Mechanics working for any input state

Optimal cloner based on the symmetrization technique:

projection over the symmetric subspace of the input cloned and a fully mixed state achieved via a two-photon HOM coalescence effect

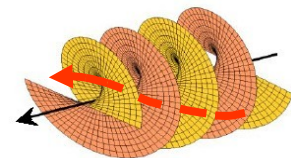
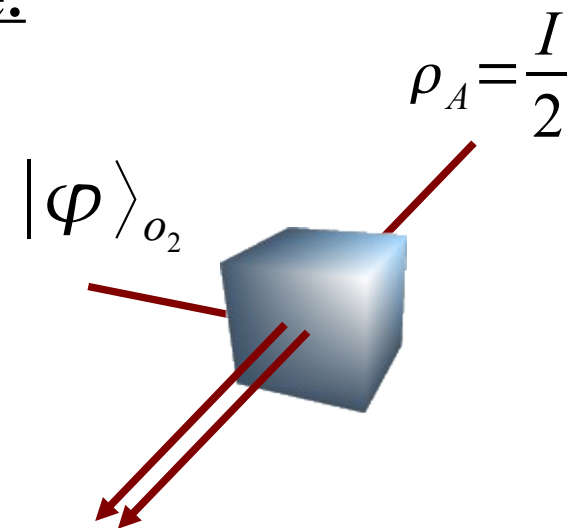


Optimal fidelity

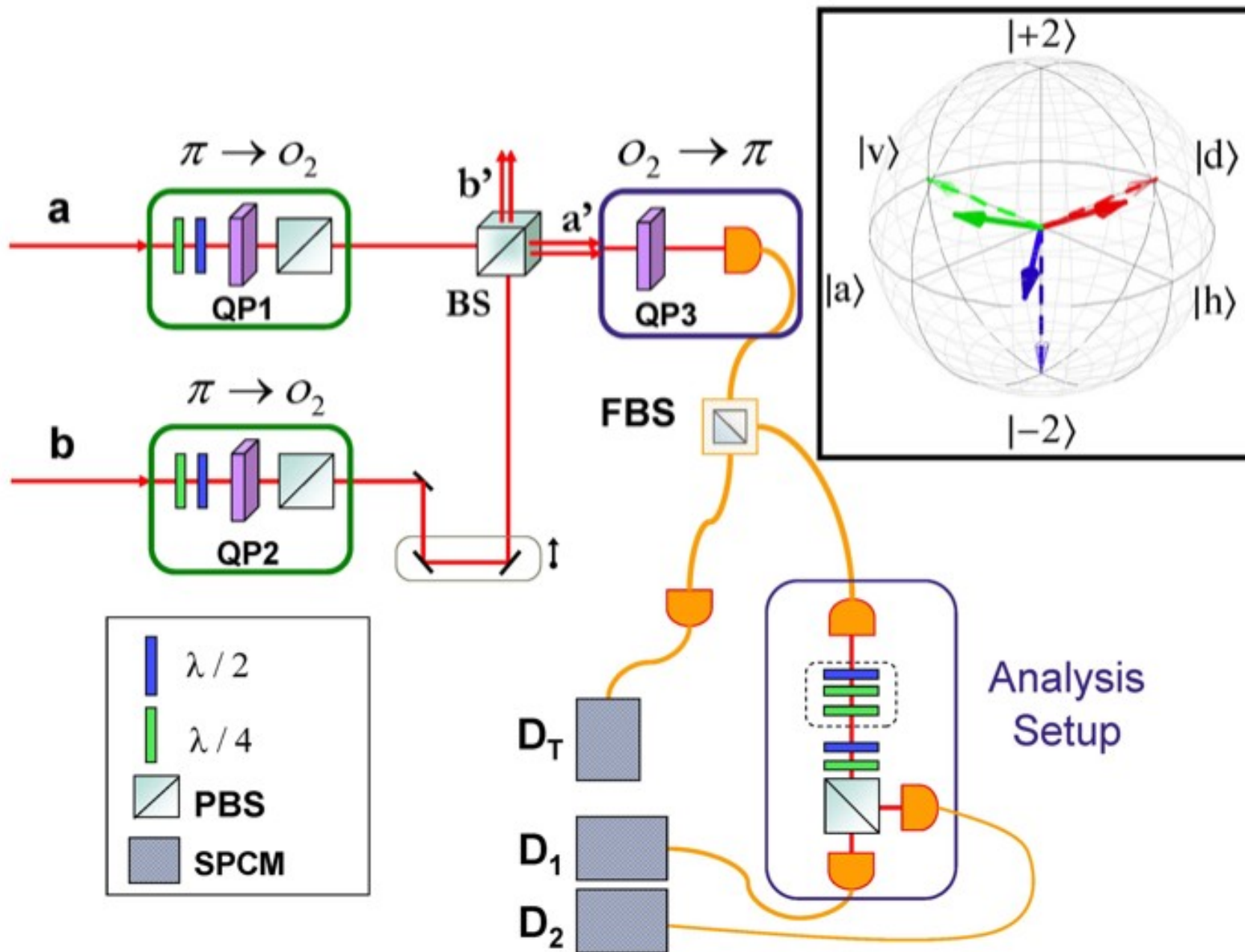
$$F_{\text{exp}} = (0.803 \pm 0.008)$$

$$F_{\text{th}} = 0.83$$

$$\rho_{o_2}^{a'} = \frac{5}{6} |\varphi\rangle_{o_2} \langle \varphi| + \frac{1}{6} |\varphi^\perp\rangle_{o_2} \langle \varphi^\perp|$$



Optimal cloning of qubit OAM



Optimal cloning of qubit OAM

Optimal cloning

State	Fidelity
$ h\rangle_{o_2}$	(0.806 ± 0.023)
$ v\rangle_{o_2}$	(0.835 ± 0.015)
$ - 2\rangle_o$	(0.792 ± 0.024)
$ + 2\rangle_o$	(0.769 ± 0.022)
$ a\rangle_{o_2}$	(0.773 ± 0.020)
$ d\rangle_{o_2}$	(0.844 ± 0.019)

Stokes Parameters

The cloning process corresponds to a shrinking of the vectors lying on the Bloch's sphere

Initial State: $S = 1$

Cloned State

$$S_{th} = 2\bar{F} - 1 = 2/3$$

Experimental results

$$S_{exp} = \sqrt{S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2}$$

$$S_{exp} = (0.68 \pm 0.02)$$

Optimal cloning for any qudit states

The symmetrization technique that implements the quantum cloning is **optimal** not only for qubit states, but also for **arbitrary dimension d** of the internal spaces of the quantum systems that are cloned (qudits)

Input state to be cloned $|1\rangle \equiv |\varphi\rangle$

Ancilla qudit photon

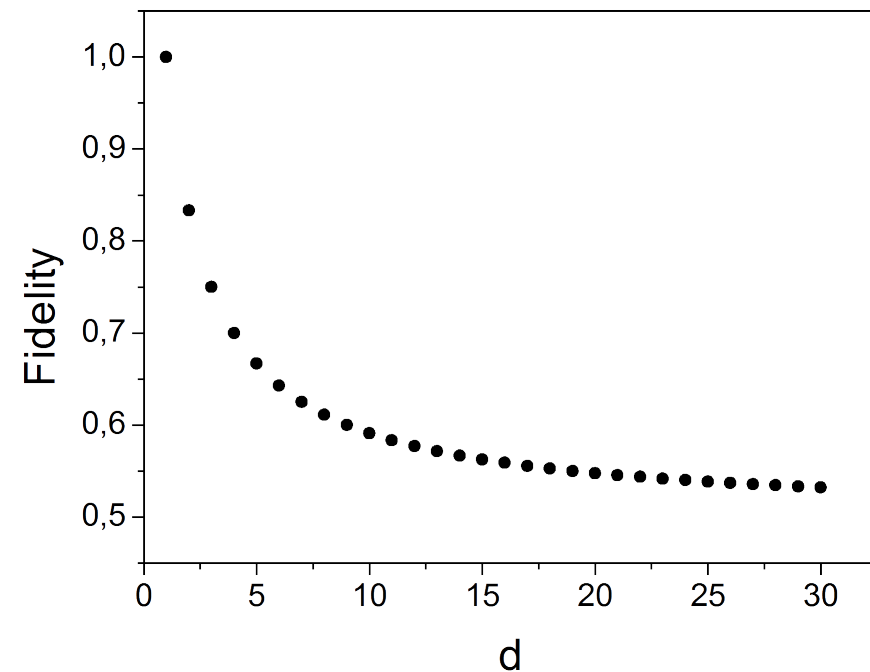
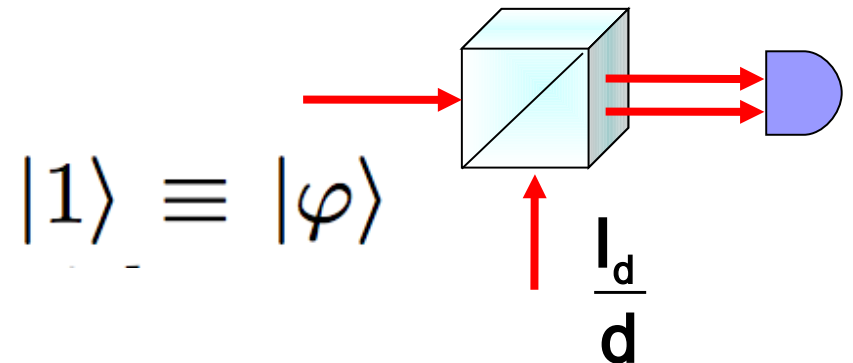
$$\rho = \frac{I_d}{d} = \frac{1}{d} \sum_n |n\rangle\langle n|$$



Clones $\rho_1 = \rho_2$ with fidelity

$$F = \frac{2}{d+1} \times 1 + \frac{(d-1)}{d+1} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{d+1}$$

Optimal fidelities for any d value!



Realization of - OAM ququart

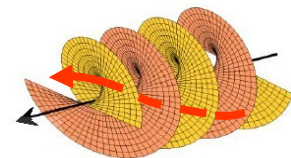
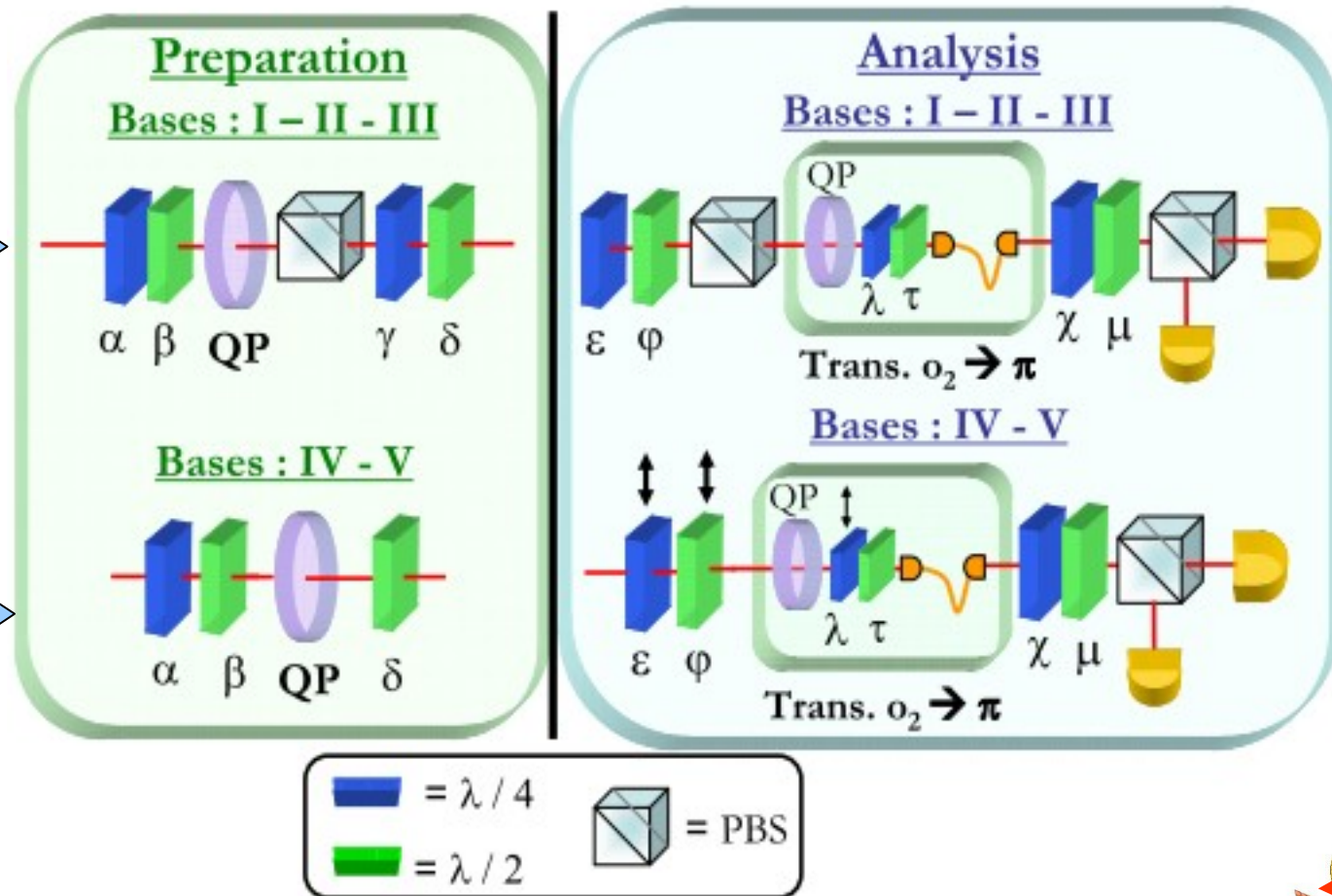
Generate ququart states (4-dimensional) encoded in a single photon by manipulating the OAM and polarization degrees of freedom

Logic
ququart
basis

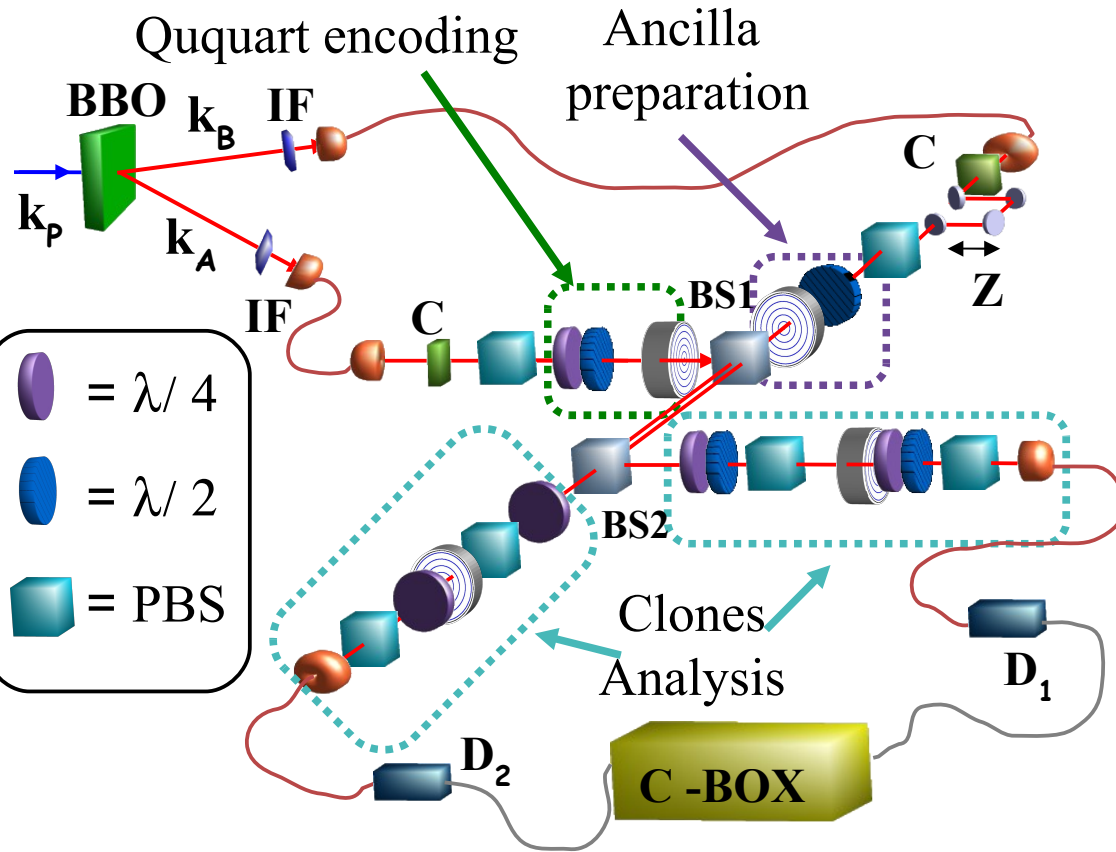
$\{|1\rangle, |2\rangle, |3\rangle, |4\rangle\}$



$\{|H, +2\rangle, |H, -2\rangle, |V, +2\rangle, |V, -2\rangle\}$,



Optimal cloning of ququart states



According to

the optimal cloning 1 → 2 fidelity of ququart states is expected to be $F_{d=4} = 0.7$

● State to be cloned: $|\psi\rangle_s = |\varphi\rangle_\pi |\chi\rangle_{o_2}$

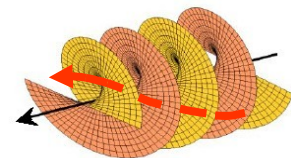
● Completely mixed state (*ancilla*):

$$\rho_A = \left(\frac{|H\rangle\langle H| + |V\rangle\langle V|}{2} \right) \left(\frac{|+2\rangle\langle +2| + |-2\rangle\langle -2|}{2} \right)$$

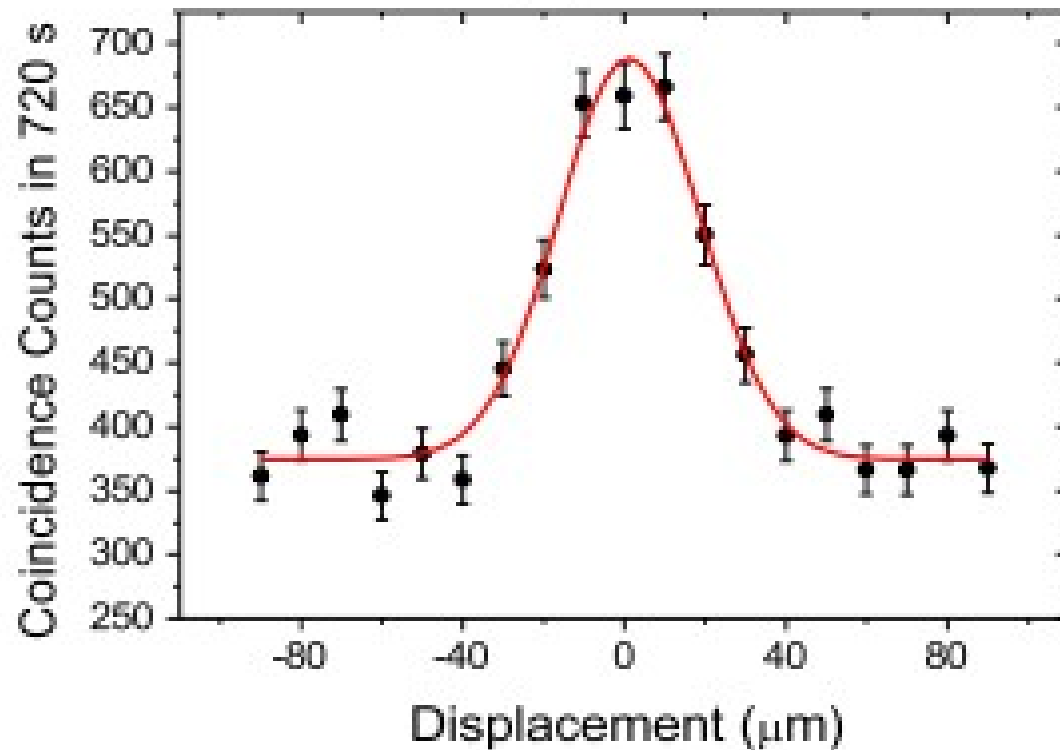
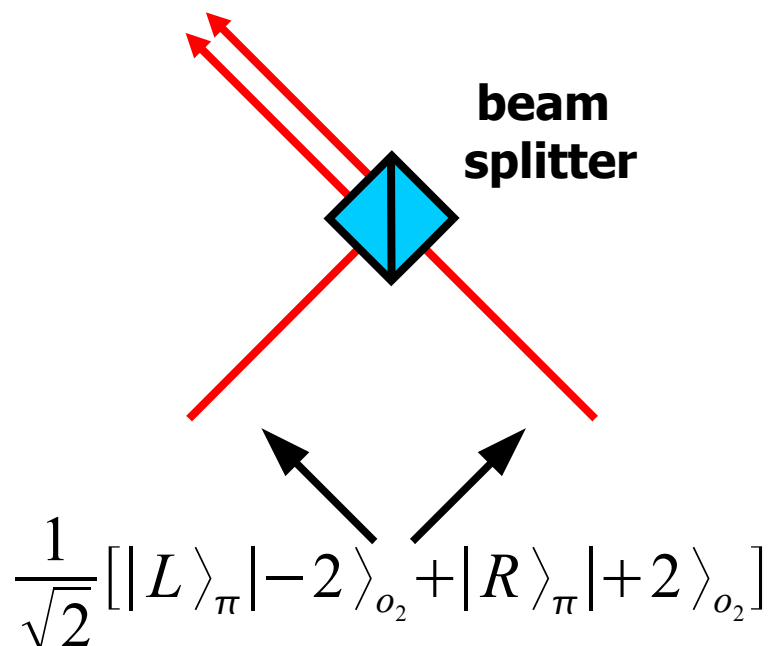
clones

State	Fidelity
$ 1\rangle$	(0.740 ± 0.016)
$ 2\rangle$	(0.677 ± 0.016)
$ 3\rangle$	(0.707 ± 0.016)
$ 4\rangle$	(0.708 ± 0.016)

$$\rho_1 = \rho_2 = \frac{1}{10} (7|1\rangle\langle 1| + |2\rangle\langle 2| + |3\rangle\langle 3| + |4\rangle\langle 4|)$$



Bosonic coalescence of single photon entangled state



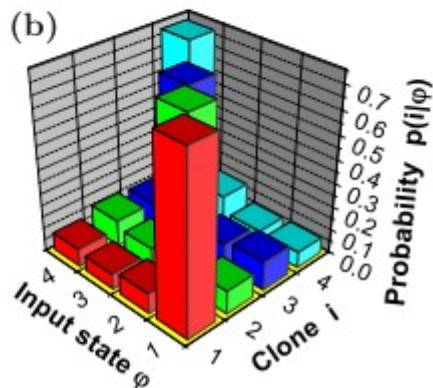
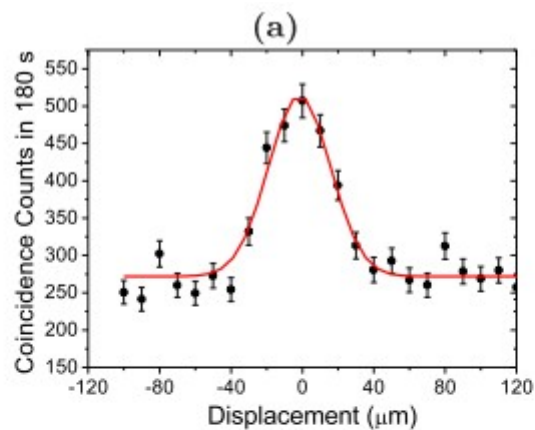
This measurement underlines how the bosonic coalescence of two particles is not tied to the indistinguishability of each individual degree of freedom but rather that of the *whole quantum state*

whether each of such states is entangled, as is the case in our experiment, or separable

Optimal cloning of π -OAM ququart

- Expected theoretical fidelities $F = 0.70$

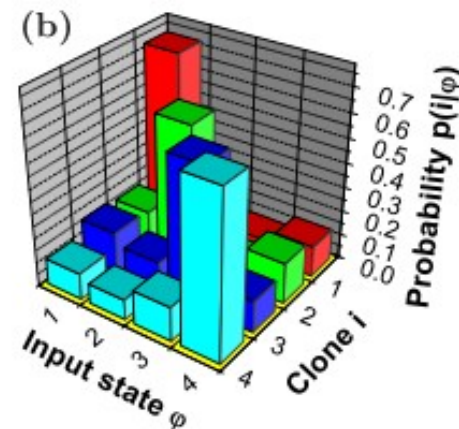
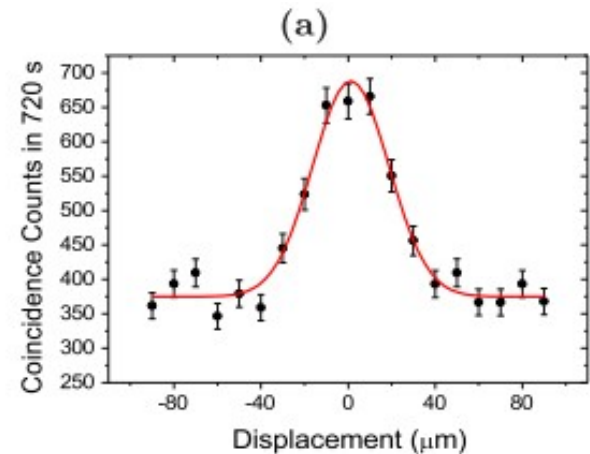
Separable states



(c)

State	Fidelity
$ 1_I\rangle$	(0.740 ± 0.016)
$ 2_I\rangle$	(0.677 ± 0.012)
$ 3_I\rangle$	(0.707 ± 0.012)
$ 4_I\rangle$	(0.708 ± 0.017)

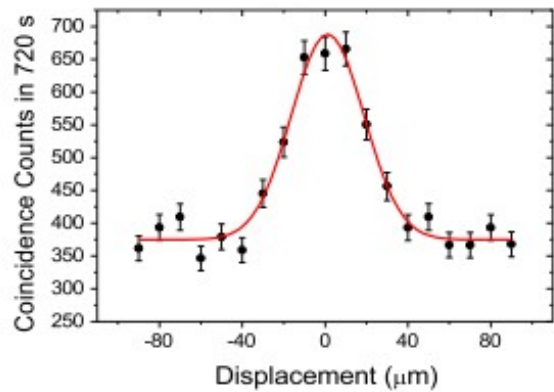
Entangled states



(c)

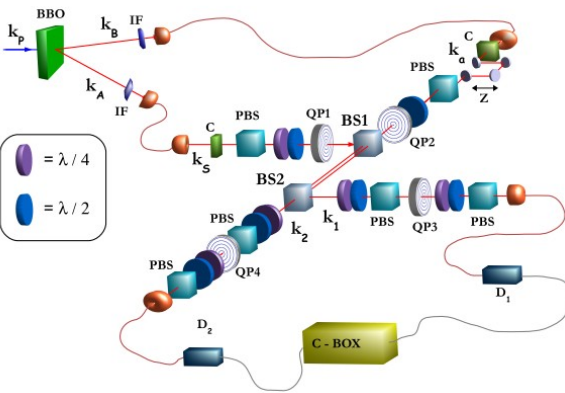
State	Fidelity
$ 1_{IV}\rangle$	(0.726 ± 0.010)
$ 2_{IV}\rangle$	(0.582 ± 0.004)
$ 3_{IV}\rangle$	(0.580 ± 0.005)
$ 4_{IV}\rangle$	(0.662 ± 0.008)

Conclusions and perspectives



- Optimal quantum machines
- Optimal cloning of OAM qubit
- Bosonic coalescence of single photon entangled states
- Optimal cloning of ququart states
- NEXT STEPS: Higher dimensionality for fundamental test and protocols of quantum information

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