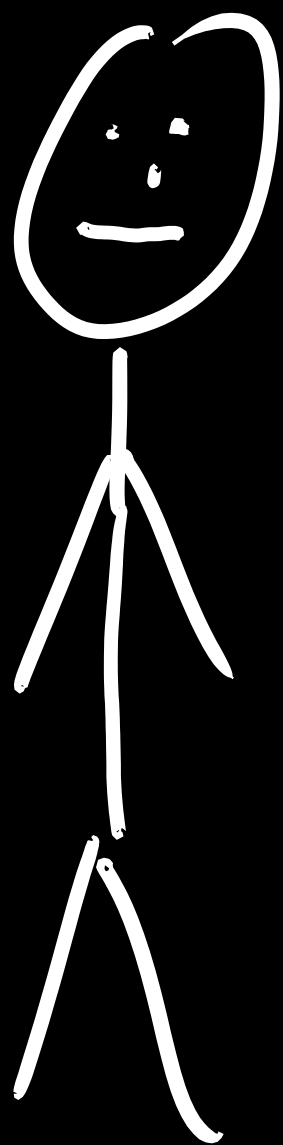


Process estimation in presence of memory

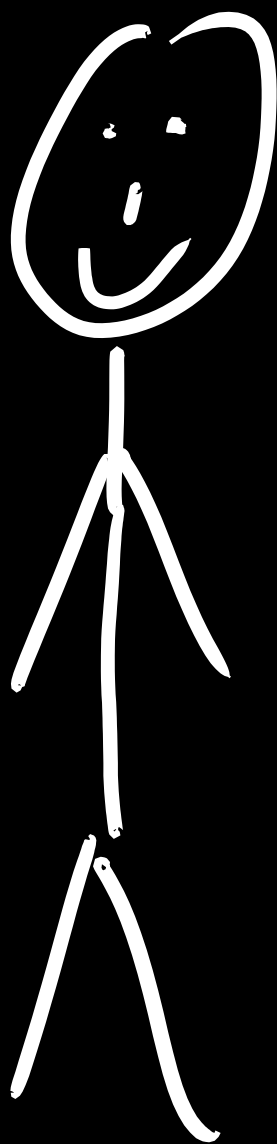
T.R. & Mário Ziman

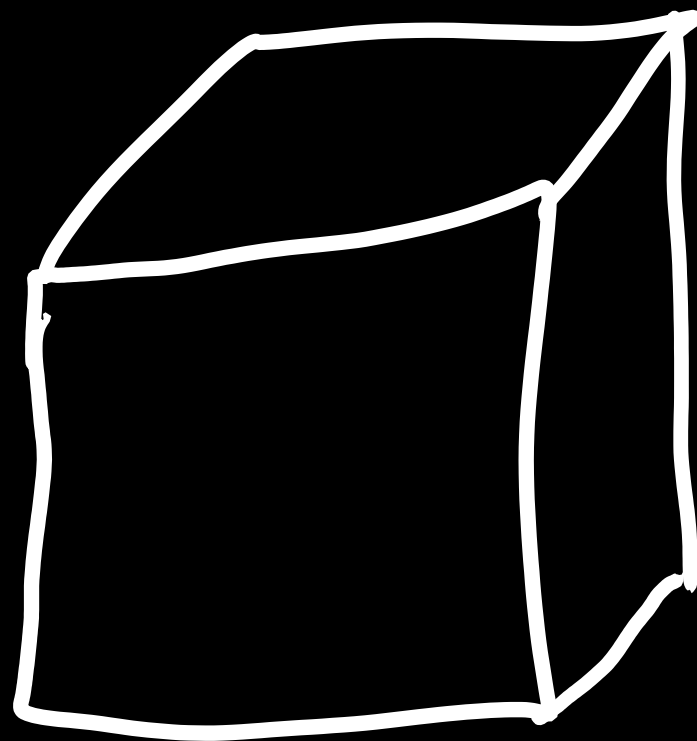
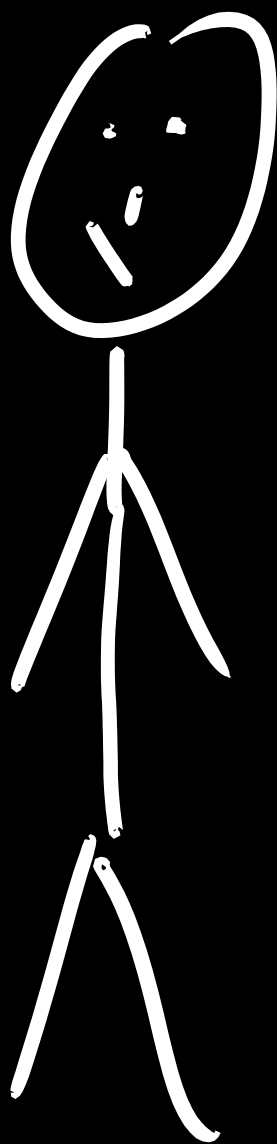
CEQIP 2014



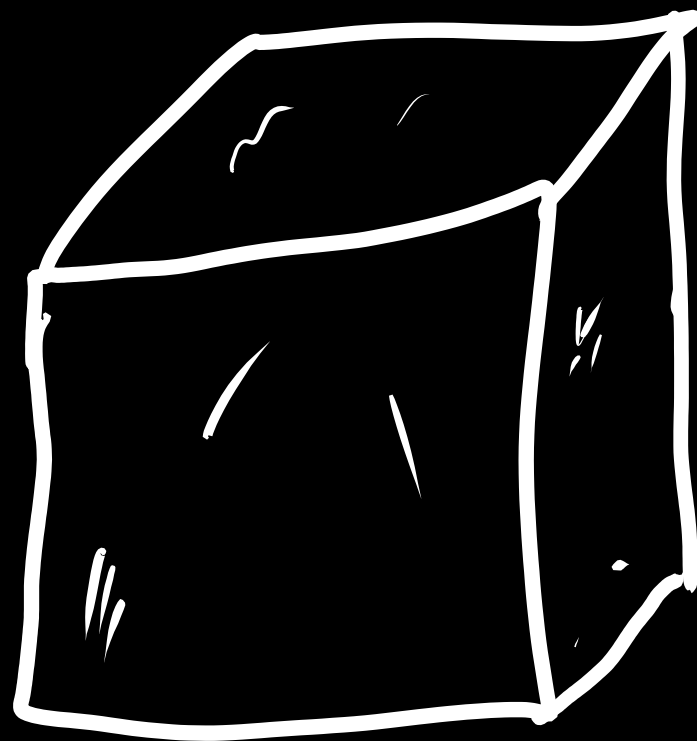
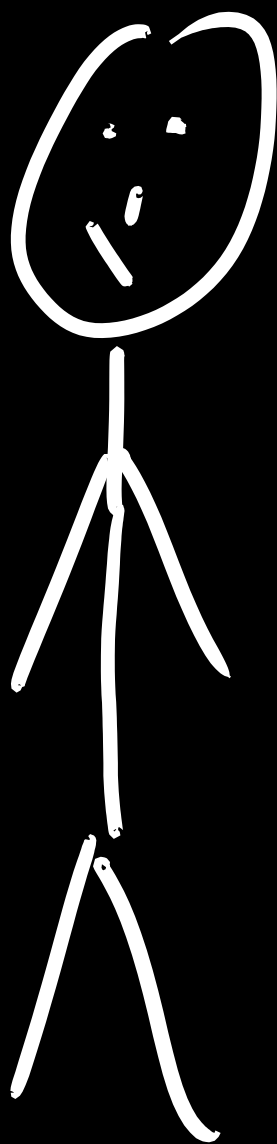
Experimenter

(Honest)





Black
Box

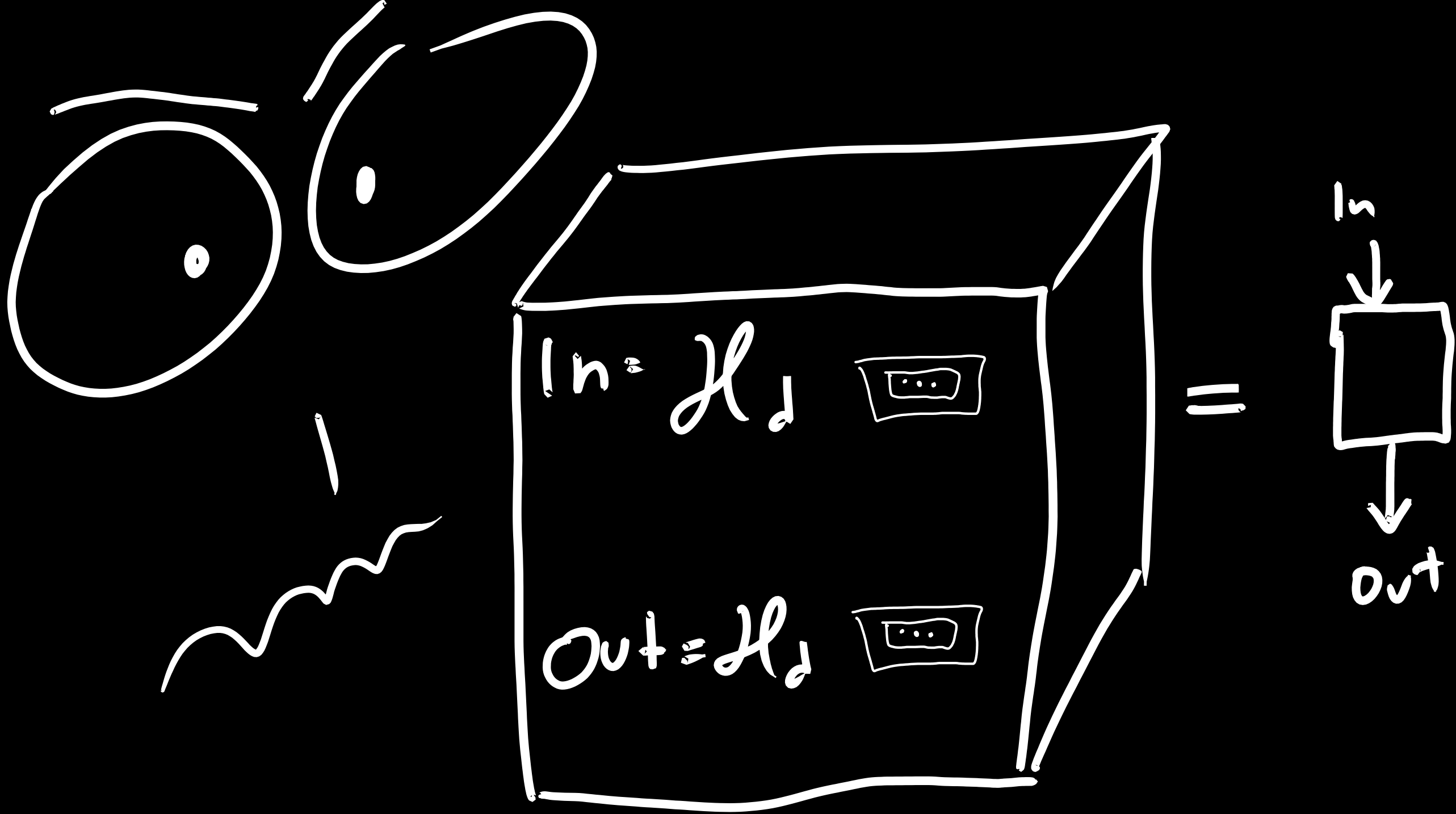


Black
Box

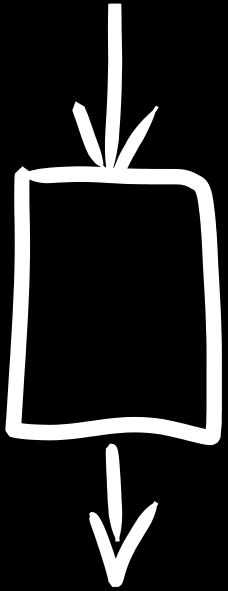


RTFM!

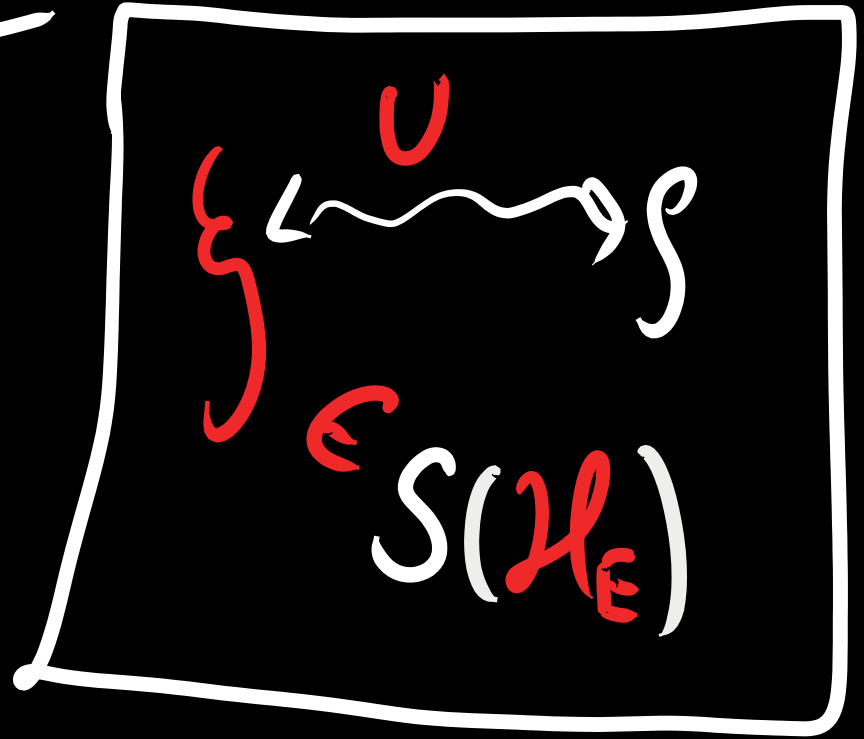




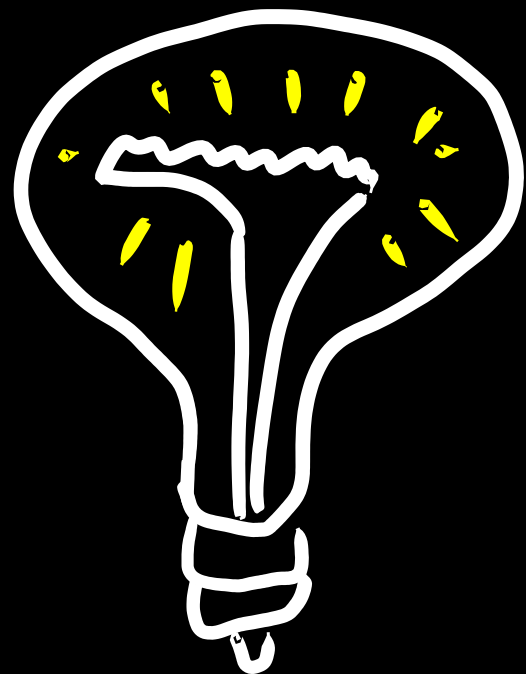
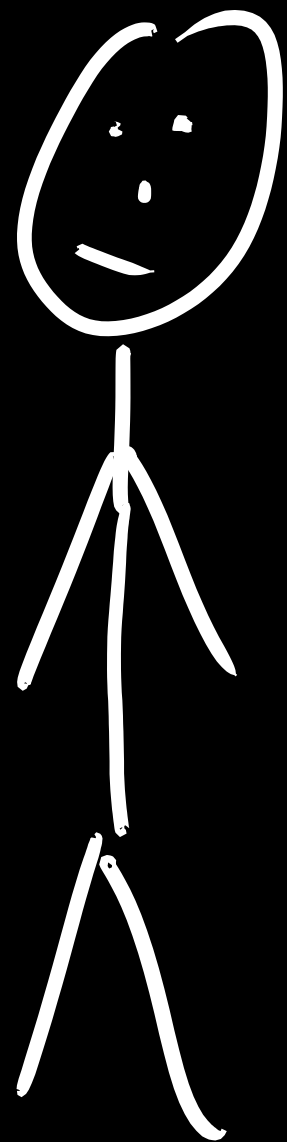
$$\rho \in S(\mathcal{H}_d)$$



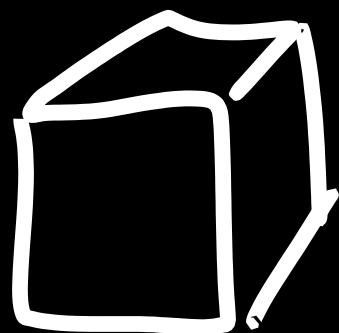
$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) \in S(\mathcal{H}_d)$$



$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \text{Tr}_E[U(\rho \otimes \sigma)U^\dagger]$$



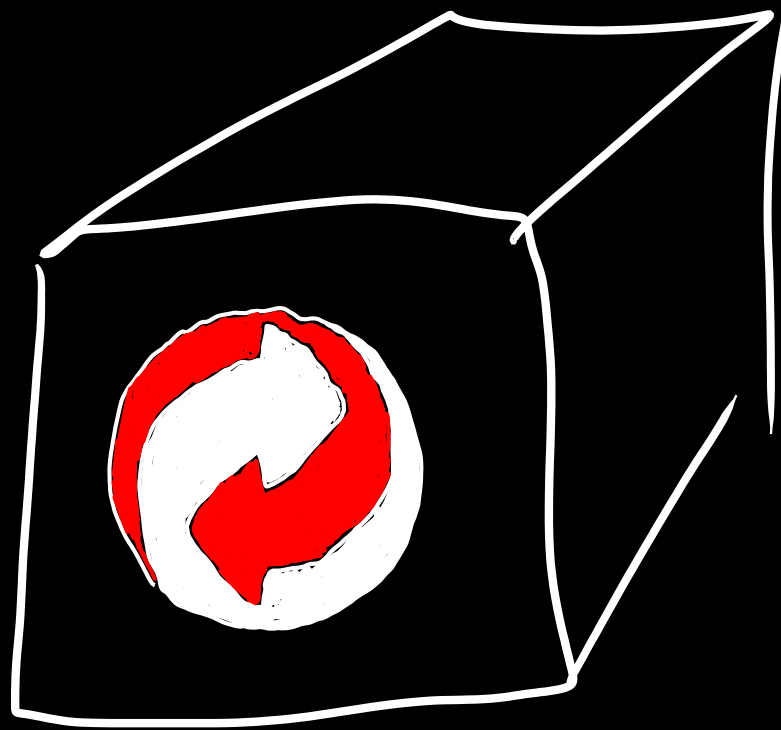
Process Tomography

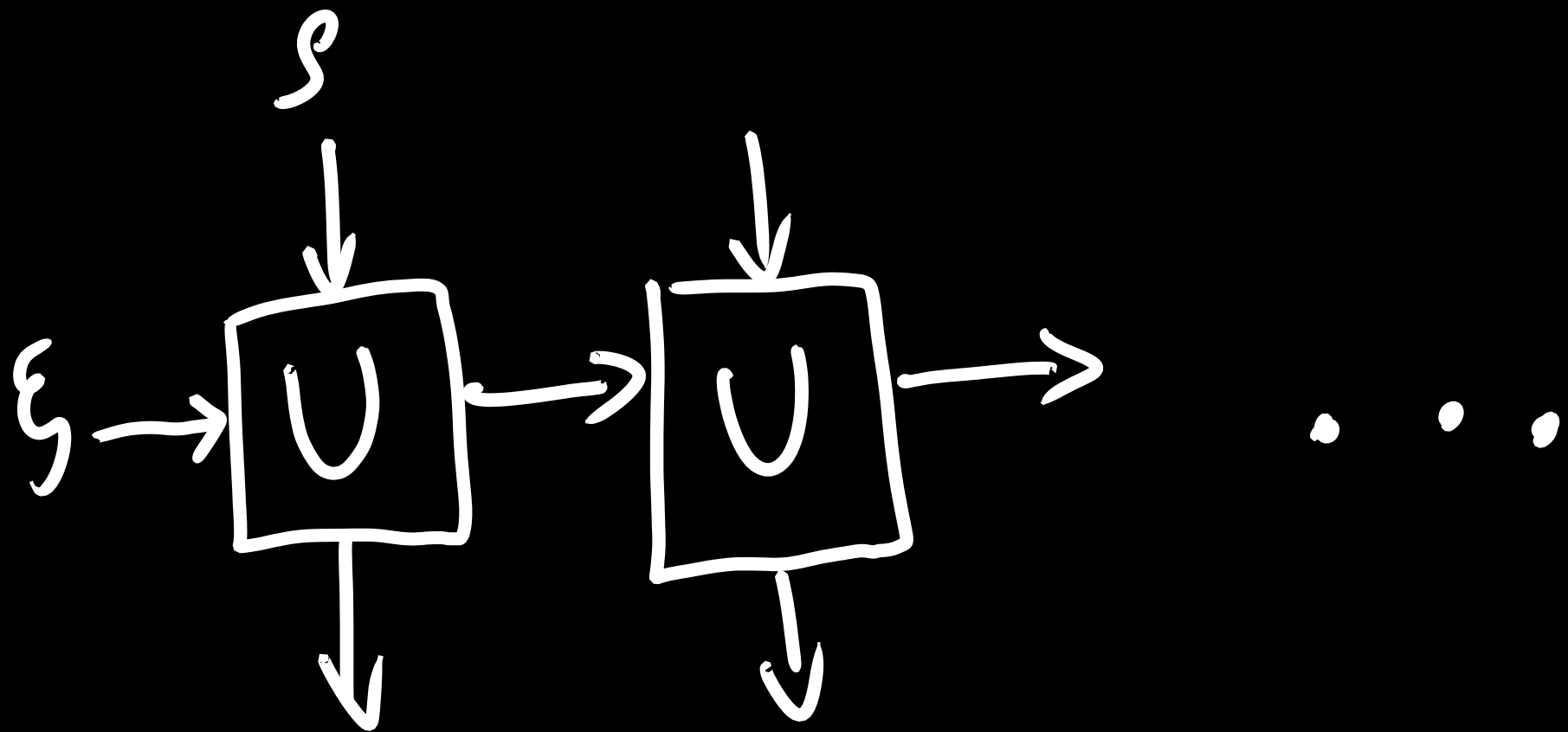


ε

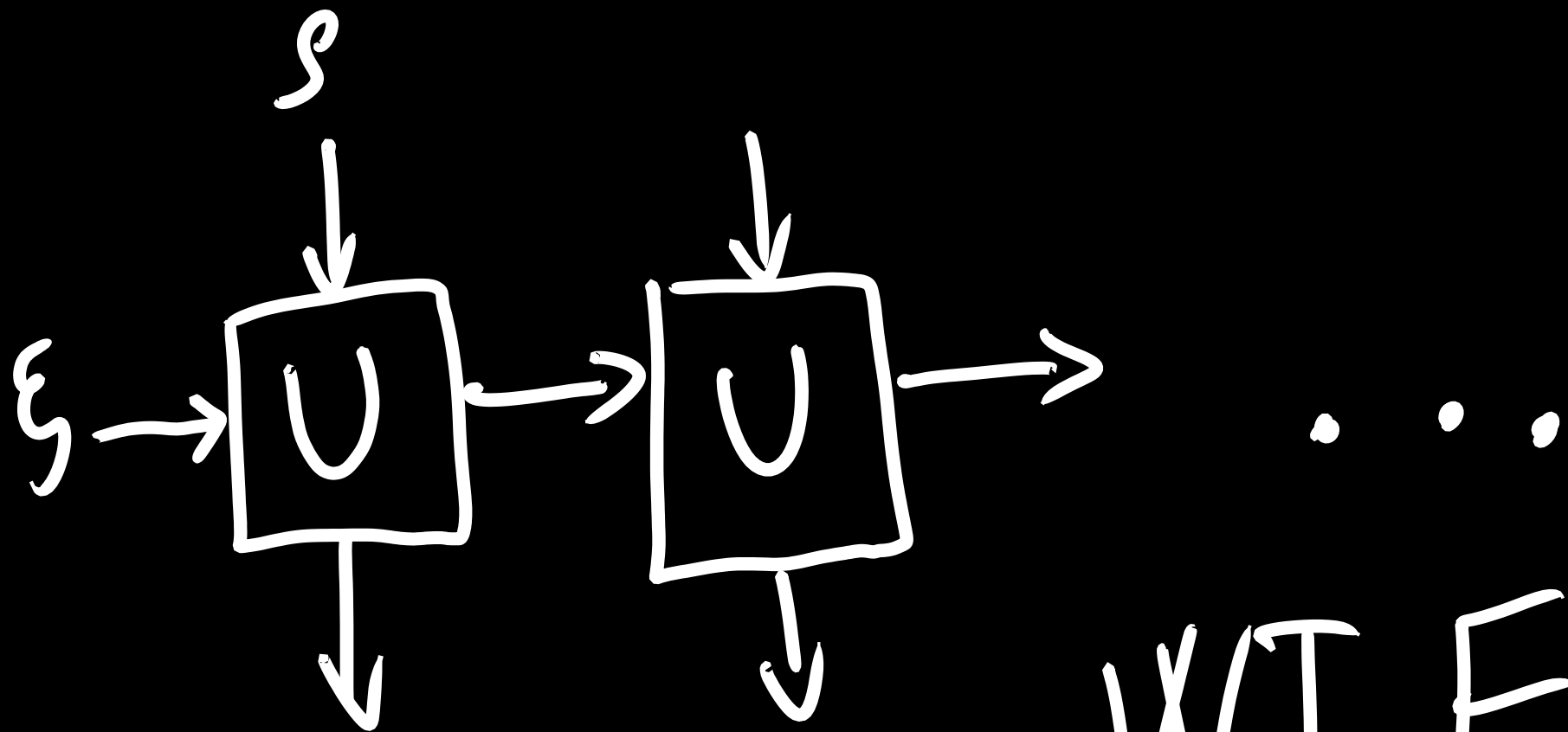


REUSE!





Memory Channel



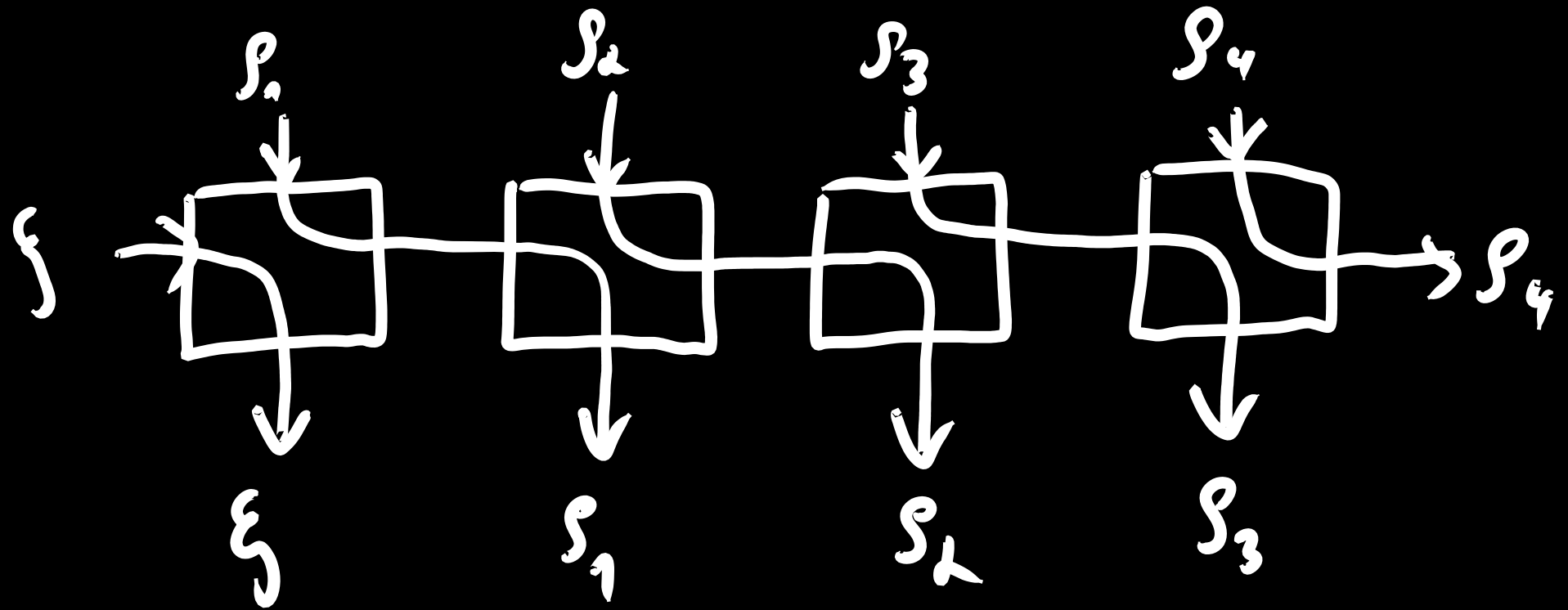
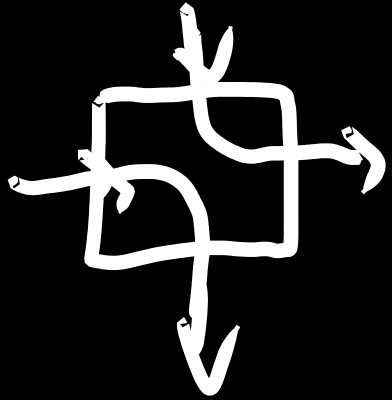
WTF is

Process Tomography

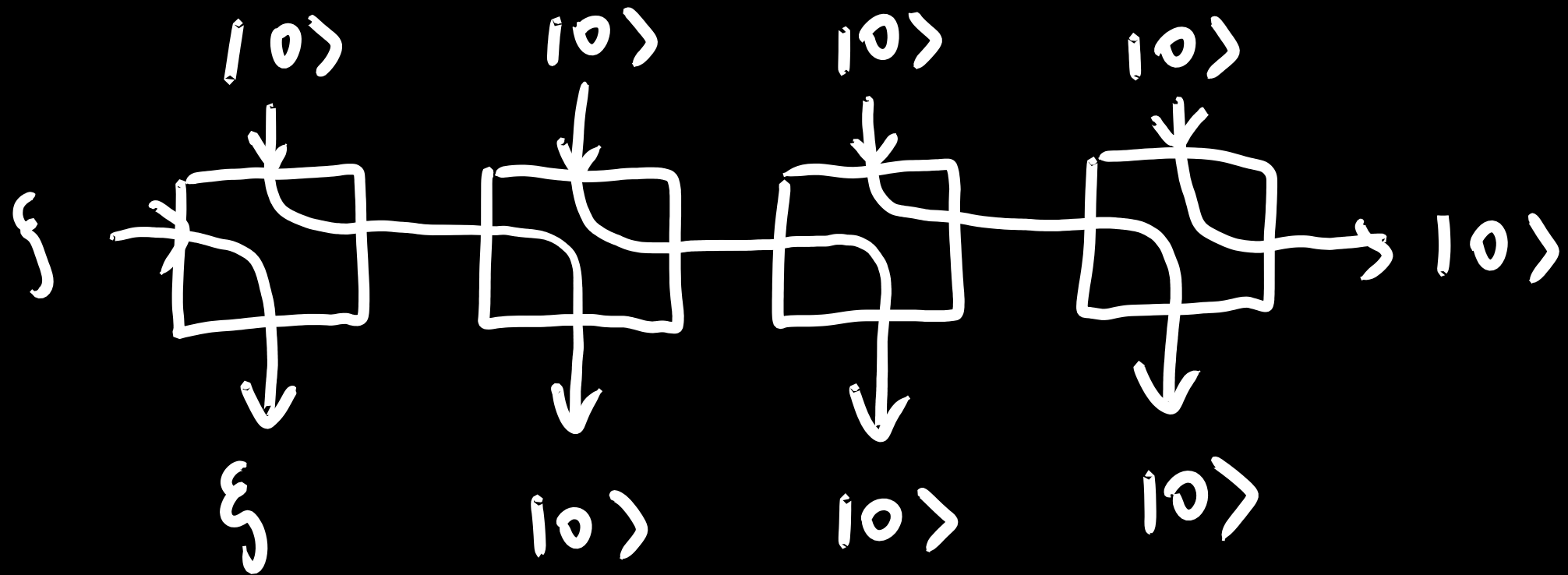
now?!

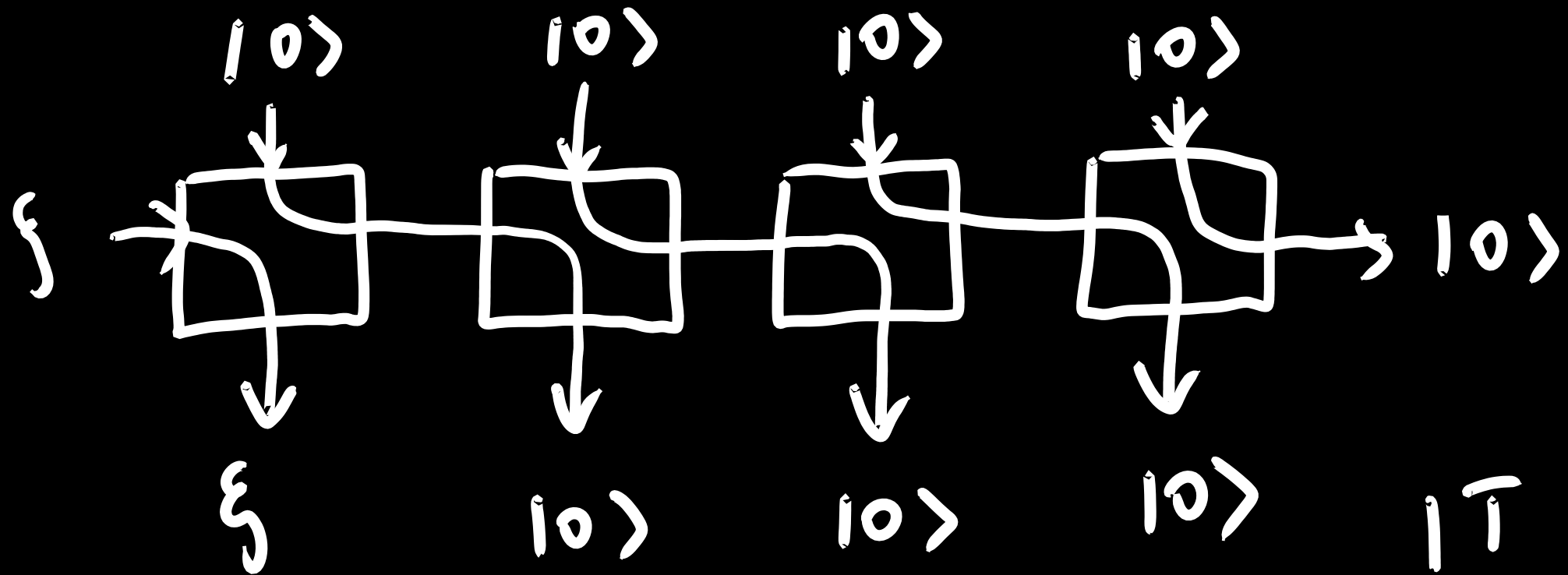
$$U = \text{SWAP}$$

$$U(A \otimes B)U^\dagger = B \otimes A$$



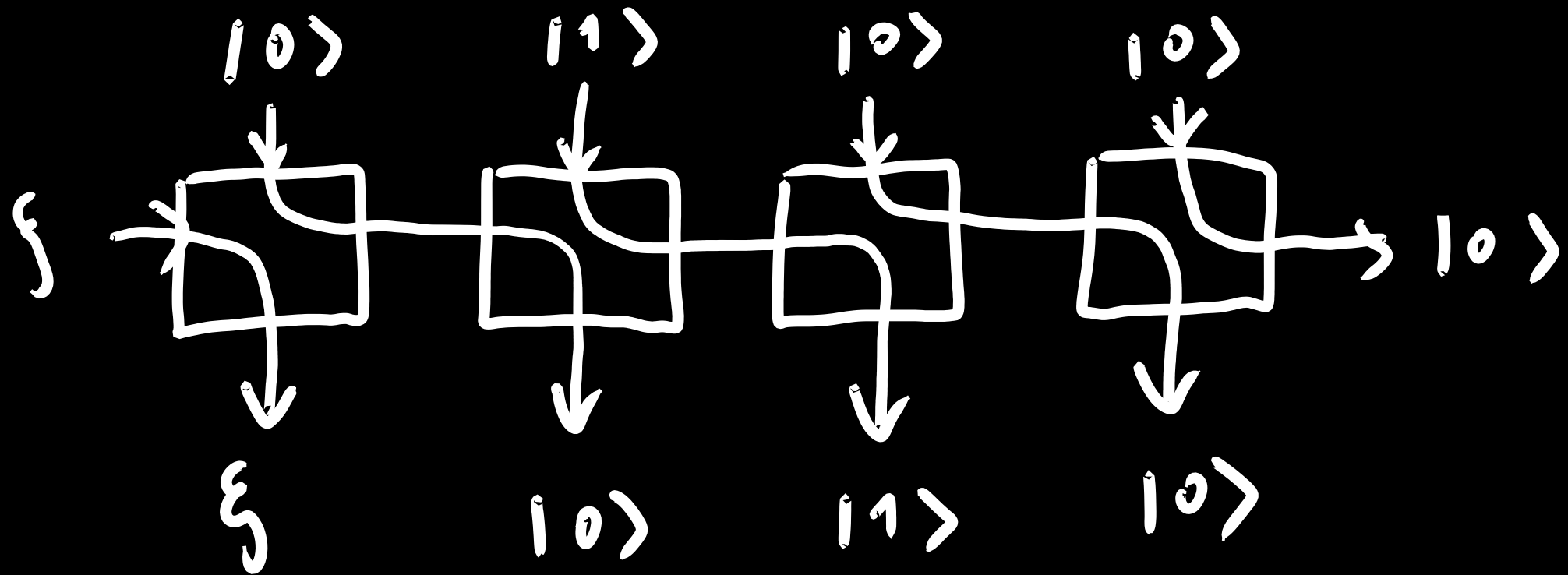
$$s_i \longrightarrow s_{i-1}$$

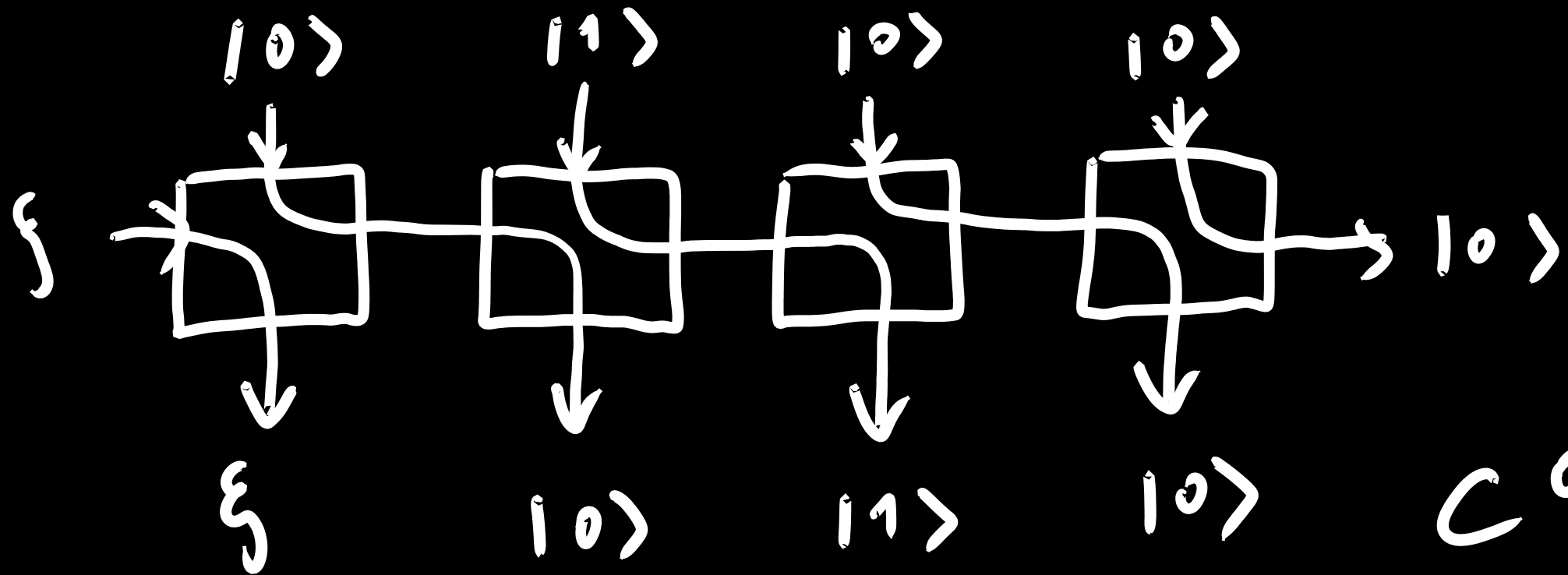




IT is a
TRIVIAL
channel!

$$|n\rangle \rightarrow |n\rangle$$

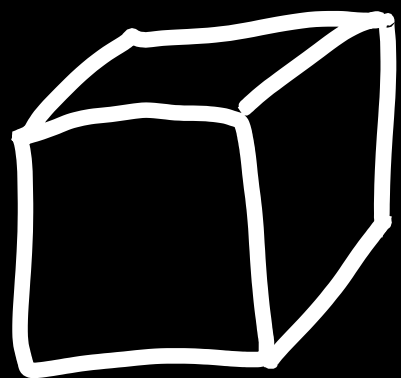




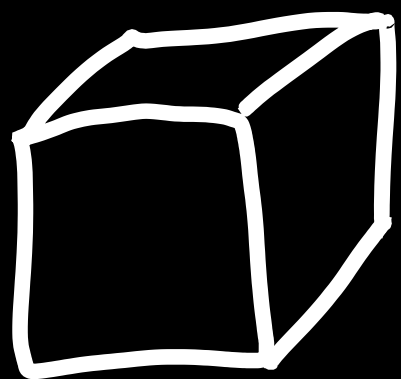
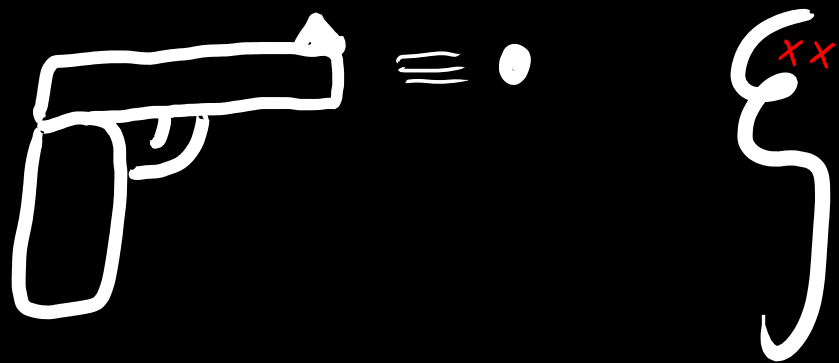
$$|n\rangle \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{d} \mathbb{I}$$

CONTRACT to maximal mixture!





(U, ξ)

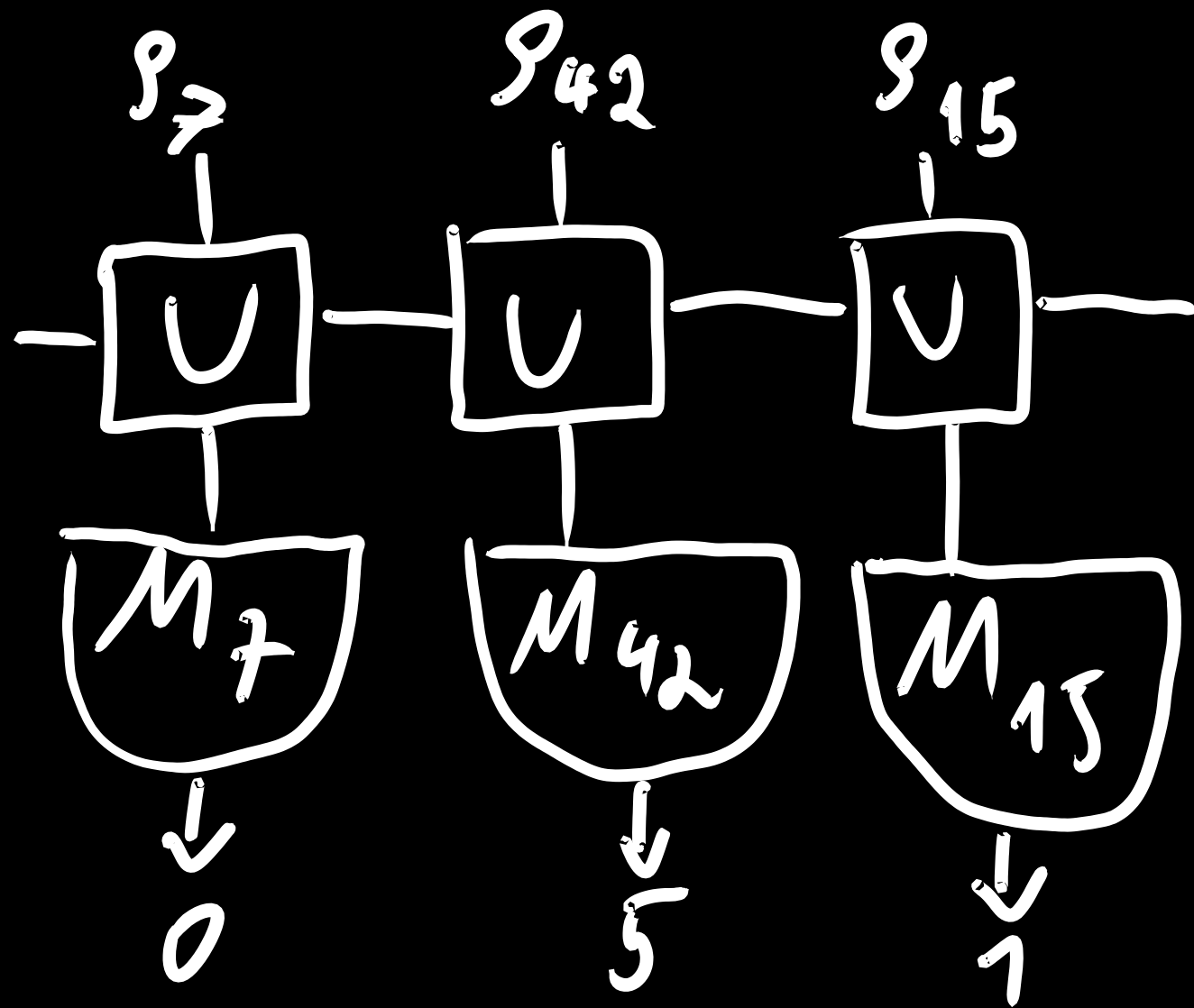


→ (~~u, s~~)

How to get ?

How to get ?

actually - Standard
Process
Tomography
+ Random order



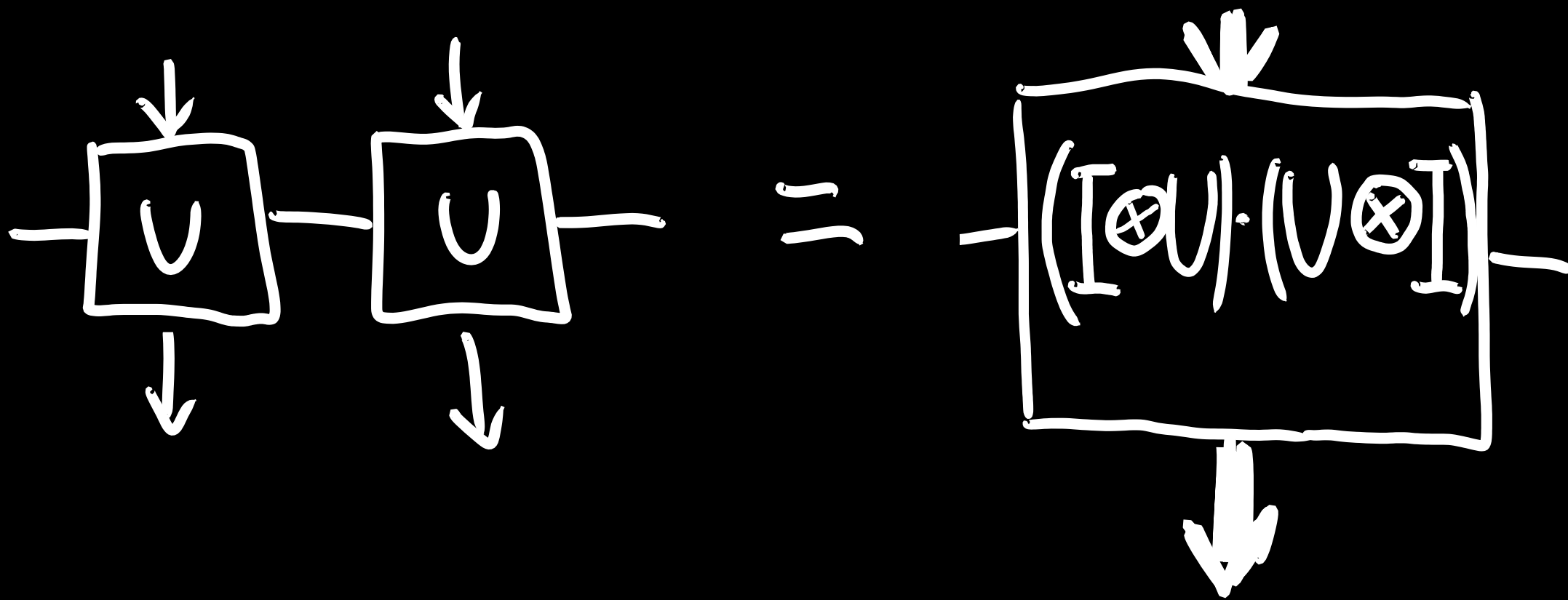
(S_1, M_1, P_1)
 (S_2, M_2, P_2)
 $\vdots$
 (S_N, M_N, P_N)

$$\sum_i P_i = 1$$

Then $\exists \bar{\xi} \in S(\mathcal{R}_E)$

$$\text{Prob}(M_{ij} | \rho_i) = \text{Tr} [V(\bar{\xi} \otimes \rho_i) V^\dagger (I \otimes M_{ij})]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{E}_1(\rho) = \text{Tr}_E [V(\bar{\xi} \otimes \rho) V^\dagger]$$



$$\mathcal{E}_2(\rho \otimes \sigma) = \text{Tr}_E \left[U_2 (\bar{\xi} \otimes \rho \otimes \sigma) U_2^\dagger \right]$$

...

ε_1 ε_2 $\vdots$ ε_N $(\text{Max Lik}, \text{AIC})$  $U, \bar{\xi}$

ε_1
 ε_2
 $\vdots$
 ε_N

(Max Lik, AIC)

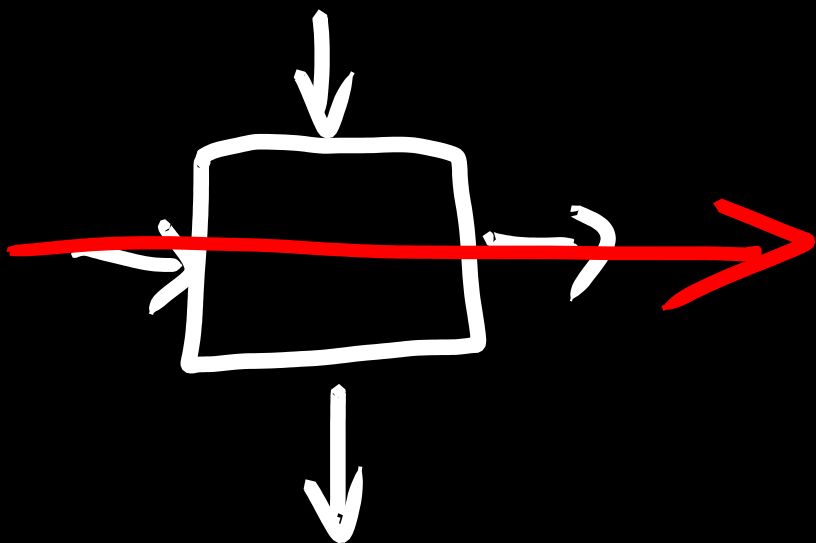


U, $\bar{\varepsilon}$
ERROR

$$U = \sum_i |i\rangle\langle i| \otimes V_i \quad q_i = \langle i | \rho | i \rangle$$

Then the result
of **any kind** of tomography
will be **V_i** with probability

q_i



is contractive

for $\bar{s} = \sum_i s_i p_i$

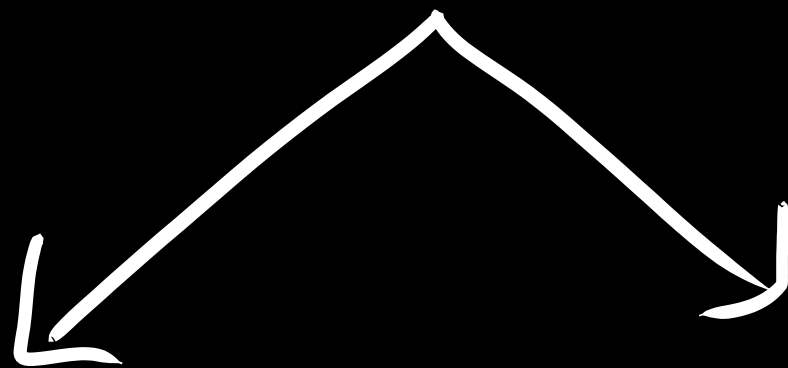
then $\bar{s}$ is unique

$\Rightarrow$ if $\bar{s} \approx \mathbb{1}$

then $\bar{s} \approx \mathbb{1}$

$$\mathcal{H}_2 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2$$

Can be done analytically



Control-U

contractive

Thanks
!