

Today's outline - April 07, 2022





- Superoperators

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- Examples

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Reading assignment: 11.1 – 11.2

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Reading assignment: 11.1 – 11.2

Quantum circuit simulator <https://algassert.com/quirk>

Superoperators



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However for a general unitary operator, it is not possible to deduce ρ'_A from ρ_A and U alone as ρ'_A depends on the initial state $|\psi\rangle$ of the entire system

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$$S : \rho \mapsto \sum_i p_i S(\rho_i)$$



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Example 10.4.1 (cont.)



$$U = |00\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 01| + |10\rangle\langle 10| + |01\rangle\langle 11|$$

Example 10.4.1 (cont.)



$$U = |00\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 01| + |10\rangle\langle 10| + |01\rangle\langle 11|$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |01\rangle)$$



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$$\rho_A = \text{Tr}_B \left(\frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |00\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 00| + |01\rangle\langle 01|) \right)$$

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Example 10.4.1 (cont.)



$$U = |00\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 01| + |10\rangle\langle 10| + |01\rangle\langle 11|$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |01\rangle)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_A &= \text{Tr}_B \left(\frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |00\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 00| + |01\rangle\langle 01|) \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j=0}^1 \sum_{k=0}^1 \frac{1}{2} \langle ik | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |00\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 00| + |01\rangle\langle 01|) |jk\rangle |j\rangle\langle i| \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) |0\rangle\langle 0| = |0\rangle\langle 0| \\ \rho'_A &= \text{Tr}_B \left(\frac{1}{2} U (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |00\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 00| + |01\rangle\langle 01|) U \right) \\ &= \text{Tr}_B \left(\frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |00\rangle\langle 11| + |11\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) \right)\end{aligned}$$

Example 10.4.1 (cont.)



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Example 10.4.2



Consider the operator $U_{switch} = |00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|$ acting on single qubit systems A and B

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Note that U_{switch} is not reversible

Operator sum decomposition



In general superoperators are not reversible, of the form $U\rho U^\dagger$ where U is unitary or even of the form $A\rho A^\dagger$ where A is a linear operator

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Each term in the operator sum decomposition is Hermitian and positive but does not necessarily have trace one

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Thus the superoperator is a probabilistic mixture of the normalized operators

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$$S_U^\phi(\rho) = \sum_{i=0}^{K-1} p_i \frac{A_i \rho A_i^\dagger}{\text{Tr}(A_i \rho A_i^\dagger)}$$

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Operator sum decomposition



$$S_U^\phi(\rho) = \sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \langle \beta_i | U | \phi \rangle \rho \langle \phi | U^\dagger | \beta_i \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{K-1} A_i \rho A_i^\dagger$$

Each term in the operator sum decomposition is Hermitian and positive but does not necessarily have trace one

However, a density operator, ρ_{decomp} , can be constructed by normalizing

The trace of the associated superoperator is one so

Thus the superoperator is a probabilistic mixture of the normalized operators with $p_i = \text{Tr}(A_i \rho A_i^\dagger)$

This is reminiscent of the possible measurement outcomes of ρ by operator O with projectors P_j

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$$\text{and} \quad \rho_i = \text{Tr}((I \otimes P_i) U(\rho \otimes |\phi\rangle\langle\phi|) U^\dagger (I \otimes P_i^\dagger))$$

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So the density operator $\rho' = \sum_i p_i \rho_i \equiv S_U^\phi(\rho)$

Example 10.4.3



Find the operator sum decomposition for C_{not} and $|\phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$



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$$\begin{aligned} A_0|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 0|U|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle |\alpha_i\rangle \\ &= \langle 0|\langle 0|(X \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1| + I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + \langle 1|\langle 0|(X \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1| + I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle|1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

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Example 10.4.3 (cont.)



$$\begin{aligned} A_0|\psi\rangle = & (\langle 0|\langle 0|(\textcolor{red}{X} \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle + \langle 0|\langle 0|(\textcolor{red}{I} \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle \\ & + (\langle 1|\langle 0|(\textcolor{red}{X} \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle + \langle 1|\langle 0|(\textcolor{red}{I} \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

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 &= \langle 0|\psi\rangle\langle 0|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + \langle 1|\psi\rangle\langle 0|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = a_0\langle 0|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + a_1\langle 0|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = \langle 0|\phi\rangle|\psi\rangle
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 A_0|\psi\rangle &= (\langle 0|\cancel{\langle 0|}(\cancel{X} \otimes \cancel{|1\rangle}\langle 1|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle + \langle 0|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle \\
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Recall that $|\phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$ so

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 A_0|\psi\rangle &= (\langle 0|\langle 0|(\cancel{X} \otimes \cancel{1})|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle + \langle 0|\langle 0|(\cancel{I} \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle \\
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 A_1|\psi\rangle &= \langle 0|\langle 1|(\cancel{X} \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle + \langle 1|\langle 1|(\cancel{X} \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|1\rangle \\
 &= \langle 0|X|\psi\rangle\langle 1|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + \langle 1|X|\psi\rangle\langle 1|\phi\rangle|1\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 10.4.3 (cont.)



$$\begin{aligned}
 A_0|\psi\rangle &= (\langle 0|\langle 0|(\cancel{X} \otimes \cancel{1})|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle + \langle 0|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle \\
 &\quad + (\langle 1|\langle 0|(\cancel{X} \otimes \cancel{1})|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle + \langle 1|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|1\rangle \\
 &= \langle 0|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle + \langle 1|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|1\rangle \\
 &= \langle 0|\psi\rangle\langle 0|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + \langle 1|\psi\rangle\langle 0|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = a_0\langle 0|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + a_1\langle 0|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = \langle 0|\phi\rangle|\psi\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $|\phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$ so

$$A_0|\psi\rangle = \langle 0|\phi\rangle|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\psi\rangle \quad \longrightarrow \quad A_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}I$$

Similarly for A_1 we have

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 A_1|\psi\rangle &= \langle 0|\langle 1|(\cancel{X} \otimes \cancel{1})|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle + \langle 1|\langle 1|(\cancel{X} \otimes \cancel{1})|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|1\rangle \\
 &= \langle 0|\cancel{X}|\psi\rangle\langle 1|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + \langle 1|\cancel{X}|\psi\rangle\langle 1|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = a_1\langle 1|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + a_0\langle 1|\phi\rangle|1\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 10.4.3 (cont.)



$$\begin{aligned}
 A_0|\psi\rangle &= (\langle 0|\langle 0|(\cancel{X} \otimes \cancel{1})|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle + \langle 0|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle \\
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 &= \langle 0|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle + \langle 1|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|1\rangle \\
 &= \langle 0|\psi\rangle\langle 0|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + \langle 1|\psi\rangle\langle 0|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = a_0\langle 0|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + a_1\langle 0|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = \langle 0|\phi\rangle|\psi\rangle
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 \end{aligned}$$

Example 10.4.3 (cont.)



$$\begin{aligned}
 A_0|\psi\rangle &= (\langle 0|\cancel{\langle 0|}(\cancel{X} \otimes \cancel{|1\rangle}\langle 1|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle + \langle 0|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle \\
 &\quad + (\langle \cancel{1}|\cancel{\langle 0|}(\cancel{X} \otimes \cancel{|1\rangle}\langle 1|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle + \langle 1|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|1\rangle \\
 &= \langle 0|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle + \langle 1|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|1\rangle \\
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 &= \langle 0|X|\psi\rangle\langle 1|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + \langle 1|X|\psi\rangle\langle 1|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = a_1\langle 1|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + a_0\langle 1|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = \langle 1|\phi\rangle X|\psi\rangle \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}X|\psi\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 10.4.3 (cont.)



$$\begin{aligned}
 A_0|\psi\rangle &= (\langle 0|\langle 0|(\cancel{X} \otimes \cancel{1})|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle + \langle 0|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle \\
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 &= \langle 0|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|0\rangle + \langle 1|\langle 0|(I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|)|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle)|1\rangle \\
 &= \langle 0|\psi\rangle\langle 0|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + \langle 1|\psi\rangle\langle 0|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = a_0\langle 0|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + a_1\langle 0|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = \langle 0|\phi\rangle|\psi\rangle
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 &= \langle 0|X|\psi\rangle\langle 1|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + \langle 1|X|\psi\rangle\langle 1|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = a_1\langle 1|\phi\rangle|0\rangle + a_0\langle 1|\phi\rangle|1\rangle = \langle 1|\phi\rangle X|\psi\rangle \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}X|\psi\rangle \quad \longrightarrow \quad A_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}X
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 10.4.4



Find the operator sum decomposition for U_{switch} and $|\phi\rangle = |0\rangle$

$$U_{\text{switch}} = |00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|$$

Example 10.4.4



Find the operator sum decomposition
for U_{switch} and $|\phi\rangle = |0\rangle$

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$$A_0|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle\alpha_i|\langle 0|U|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle|\alpha_i\rangle$$

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Example 10.4.4



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for U_{switch} and $|\phi\rangle = |0\rangle$

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Example 10.4.4



Find the operator sum decomposition
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Example 10.4.4



Find the operator sum decomposition
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$$U_{\text{switch}} = |00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|$$

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$$\begin{aligned} A_0|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 0 | U |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle | \alpha_i \rangle = \langle 00 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |0\rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 10 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |1\rangle \\ &= \langle 00 | \psi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 01 | \psi\rangle |1\rangle = \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \langle 0 | \phi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \langle 1 | \phi\rangle |1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Example 10.4.4



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Example 10.4.4



Find the operator sum decomposition
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Example 10.4.4



Find the operator sum decomposition
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$$U_{\text{switch}} = |00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|$$

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$$A_1|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 1 | U |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle | \alpha_i \rangle$$

Example 10.4.4



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$$\begin{aligned} A_1|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 1 | U |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle | \alpha_i \rangle = \langle 01 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |0\rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 11 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Example 10.4.4



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$$U_{\text{switch}} = |00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|$$

$$S_U^\phi = \text{Tr}_B (U(\rho \otimes |\phi\rangle\langle\phi|)U^\dagger) = A_0 \rho A_0^\dagger + A_1 \rho A_1^\dagger, \quad A_i = \langle i|U|\phi\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_0|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 0 | U |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle | \alpha_i \rangle = \langle 00 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |0\rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 10 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |1\rangle \\ &= \langle 00 | \psi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 01 | \psi\rangle |1\rangle = \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \langle 0 | \phi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \langle 1 | \phi\rangle |1\rangle = |0\rangle \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \longrightarrow A_0 = |0\rangle\langle 0| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_1|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 1 | U |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle | \alpha_i \rangle = \langle 01 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |0\rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 11 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |1\rangle \\ &= \langle 10 | \psi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 11 | \psi\rangle |1\rangle = \langle 1 | \psi\rangle \langle 0 | \phi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 1 | \psi\rangle \langle 1 | \phi\rangle |1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Example 10.4.4



Find the operator sum decomposition
for U_{switch} and $|\phi\rangle = |0\rangle$

$$U_{\text{switch}} = |00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|$$

$$S_U^\phi = \text{Tr}_B (U(\rho \otimes |\phi\rangle\langle\phi|)U^\dagger) = A_0 \rho A_0^\dagger + A_1 \rho A_1^\dagger, \quad A_i = \langle i|U|\phi\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_0|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 0 | U |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle | \alpha_i \rangle = \langle 00 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |0\rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 10 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |1\rangle \\ &= \langle 00 | \psi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 01 | \psi\rangle |1\rangle = \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \langle 0 | \phi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \langle 1 | \phi\rangle |1\rangle = |0\rangle \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \longrightarrow A_0 = |0\rangle\langle 0| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_1|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 1 | U |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle | \alpha_i \rangle = \langle 01 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |0\rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 11 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |1\rangle \\ &= \langle 10 | \psi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 11 | \psi\rangle |1\rangle = \langle 1 | \psi\rangle \langle 0 | \phi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 1 | \psi\rangle \langle 1 | \phi\rangle |1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Example 10.4.4



Find the operator sum decomposition
for U_{switch} and $|\phi\rangle = |0\rangle$

$$U_{\text{switch}} = |00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|$$

$$S_U^\phi = \text{Tr}_B (U(\rho \otimes |\phi\rangle\langle\phi|)U^\dagger) = A_0 \rho A_0^\dagger + A_1 \rho A_1^\dagger, \quad A_i = \langle i|U|\phi\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_0|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 0 | U |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle | \alpha_i \rangle = \langle 00 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |0\rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 10 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |1\rangle \\ &= \langle 00 | \psi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 01 | \psi\rangle |1\rangle = \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \langle 0 | \phi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \langle 1 | \phi\rangle |1\rangle = |0\rangle \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \longrightarrow A_0 = |0\rangle\langle 0| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_1|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 1 | U |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle | \alpha_i \rangle = \langle 01 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |0\rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 11 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |1\rangle \\ &= \langle 10 | \psi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 11 | \psi\rangle |1\rangle = \langle 1 | \psi\rangle \langle 0 | \phi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 1 | \psi\rangle \langle 1 | \phi\rangle |1\rangle = |0\rangle \langle 1 | \psi\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Example 10.4.4



Find the operator sum decomposition
for U_{switch} and $|\phi\rangle = |0\rangle$

$$U_{\text{switch}} = |00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|$$

$$S_U^\phi = \text{Tr}_B (U(\rho \otimes |\phi\rangle\langle\phi|)U^\dagger) = A_0 \rho A_0^\dagger + A_1 \rho A_1^\dagger, \quad A_i = \langle i|U|\phi\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_0|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 0 | U |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle | \alpha_i \rangle = \langle 00 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |0\rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 10 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |1\rangle \\ &= \langle 00 | \psi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 01 | \psi\rangle |1\rangle = \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \langle 0 | \phi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \langle 1 | \phi\rangle |1\rangle = |0\rangle \langle 0 | \psi\rangle \longrightarrow A_0 = |0\rangle\langle 0| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_1|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{i=0}^1 \langle \alpha_i | \langle 1 | U |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle | \alpha_i \rangle = \langle 01 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |0\rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 11 | (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |10\rangle\langle 01| + |01\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) |\psi\rangle |1\rangle \\ &= \langle 10 | \psi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 11 | \psi\rangle |1\rangle = \langle 1 | \psi\rangle \langle 0 | \phi\rangle |0\rangle + \langle 1 | \psi\rangle \langle 1 | \phi\rangle |1\rangle = |0\rangle \langle 1 | \psi\rangle \longrightarrow A_1 = |0\rangle\langle 1| \end{aligned}$$