

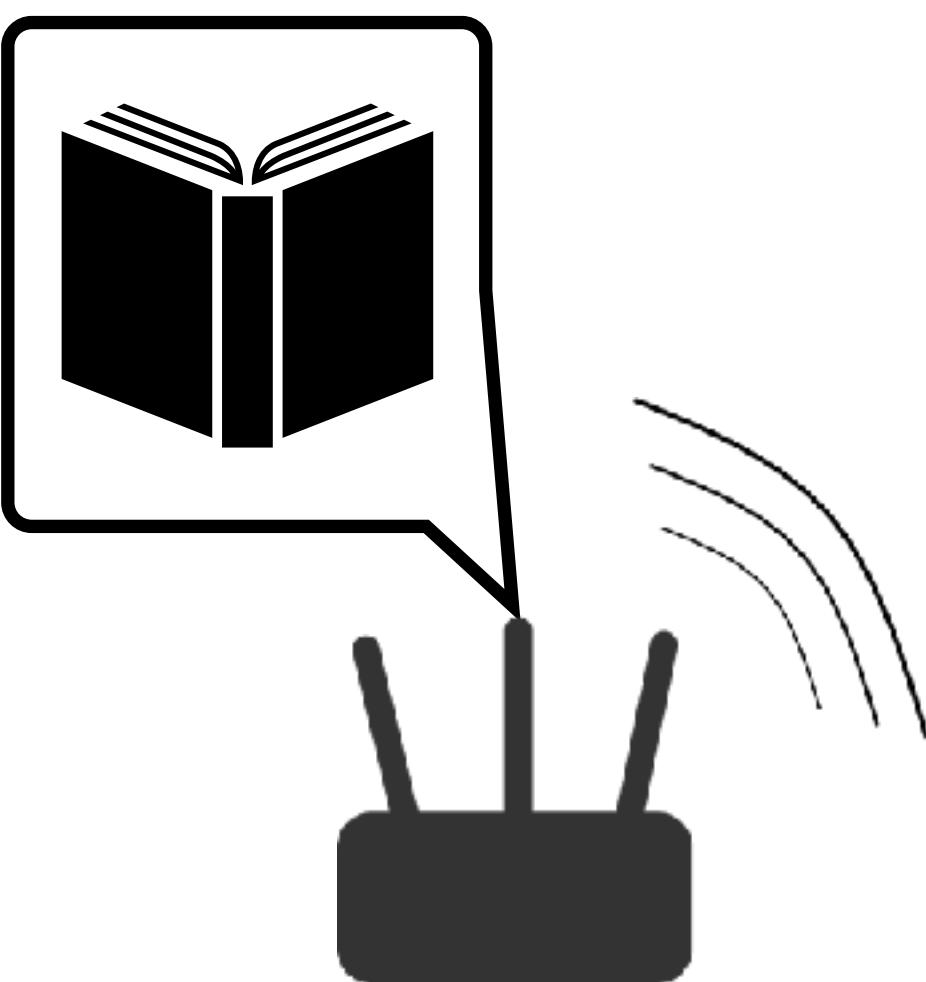
Experimental Quantum Channel Discrimination

Using Metastable States of a Trapped Ion

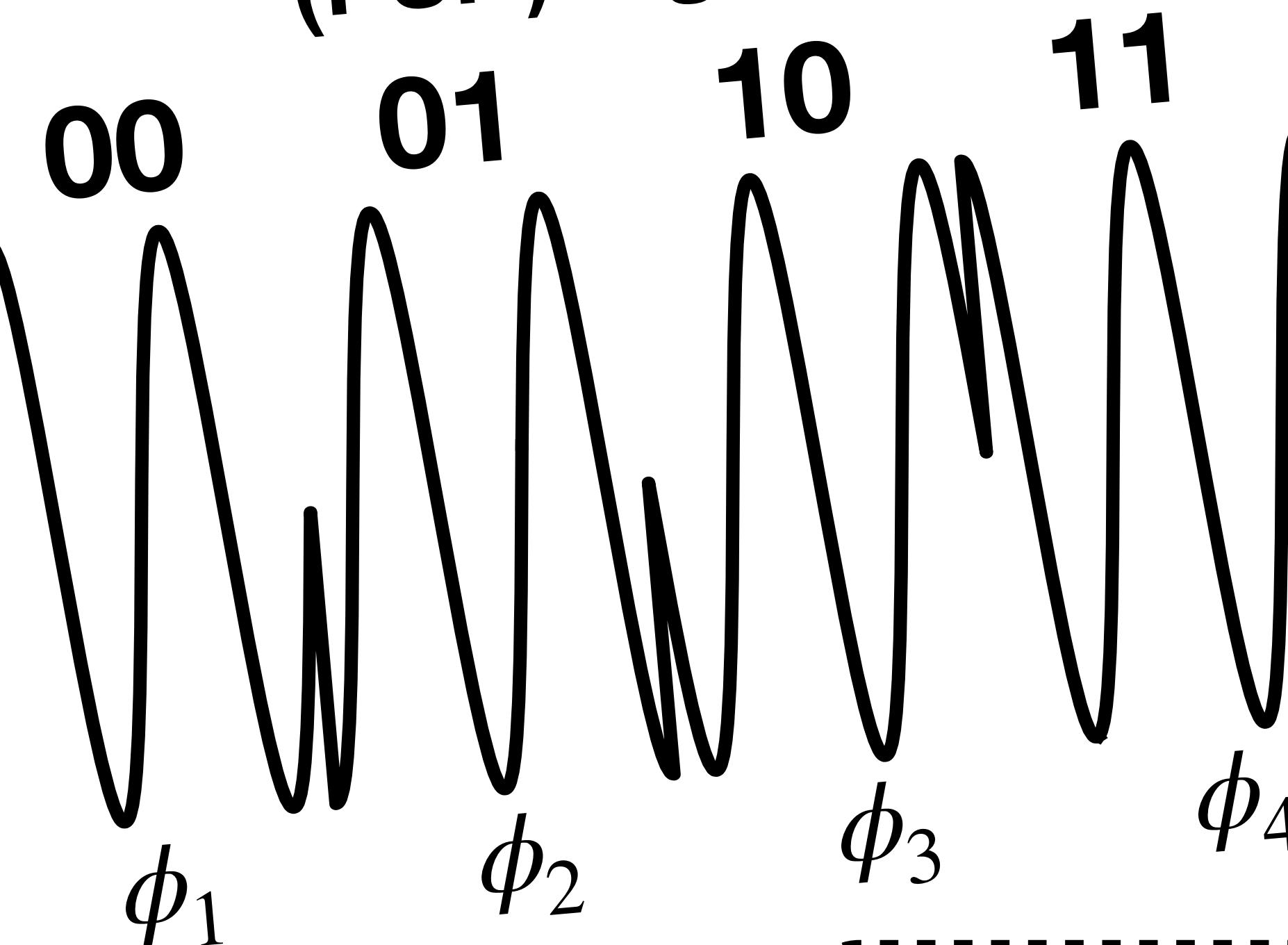
**Kyle DeBry^{a,b}, Jasmine Sinanan-Singh^a, Colin D. Bruzewicz^b, David Reens^b, May E. Kim^b,
Matthew P. Roychowdhury^b, Robert McConnell^b, Isaac L. Chuang^a, and John Chiaverini^{a,b}**

^a*Massachusetts Institute of Technology* ^b*MIT Lincoln Laboratory*

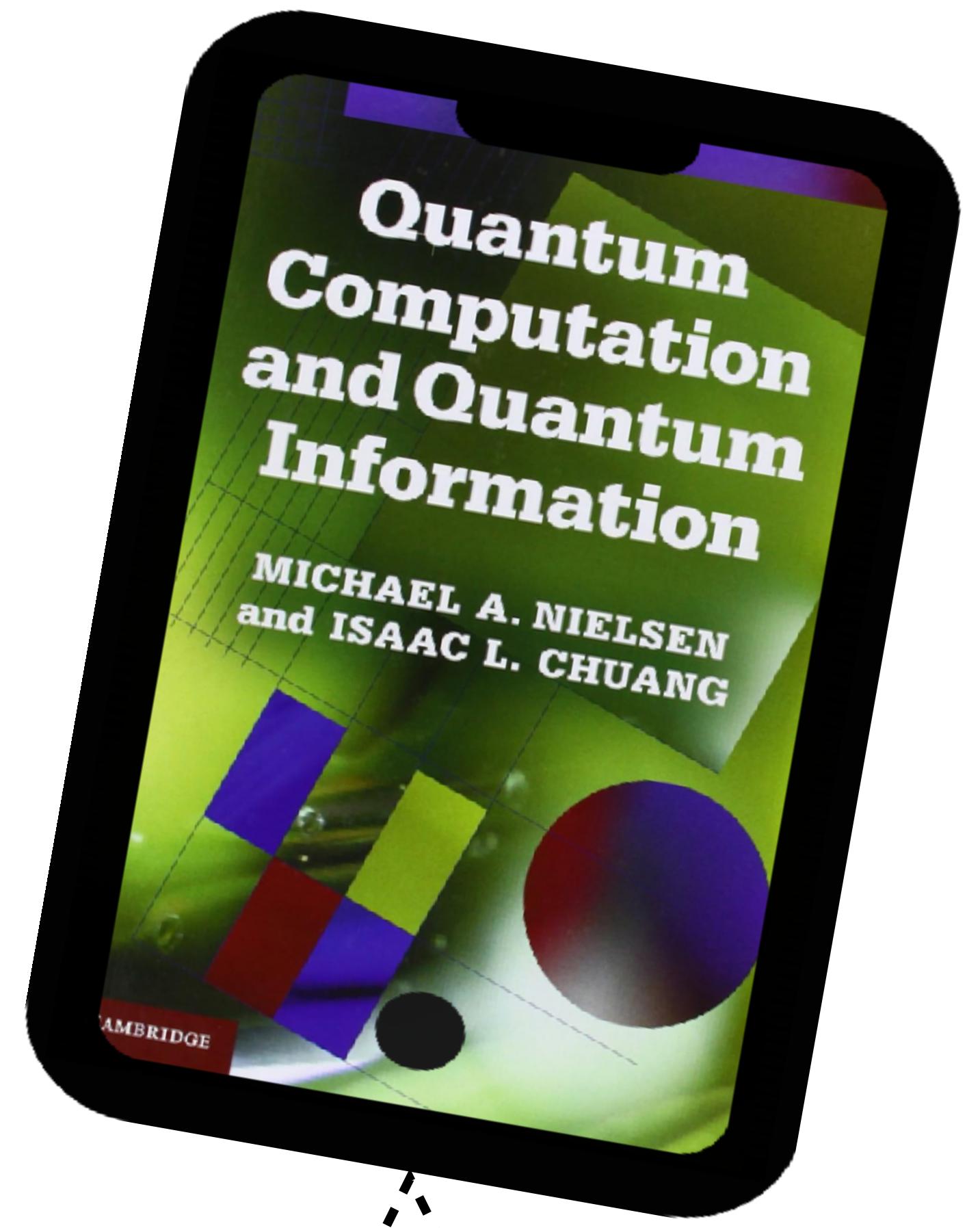
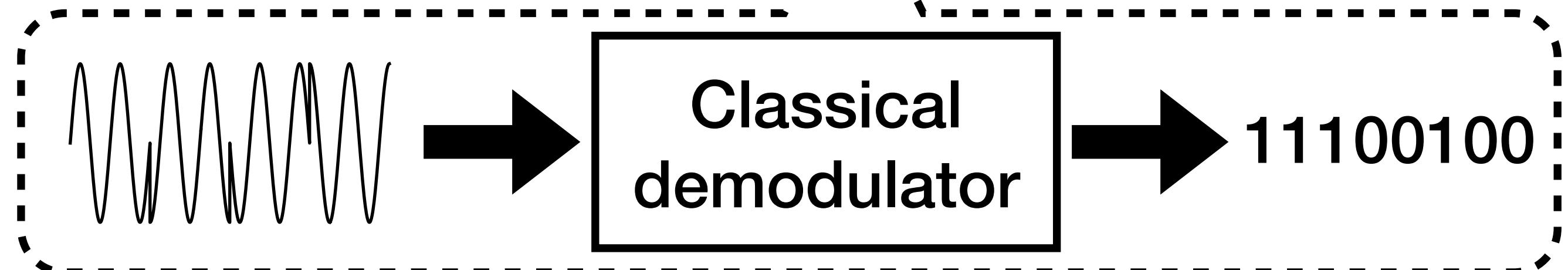
Signal discrimination



Phase shift keying
(PSK) signal:

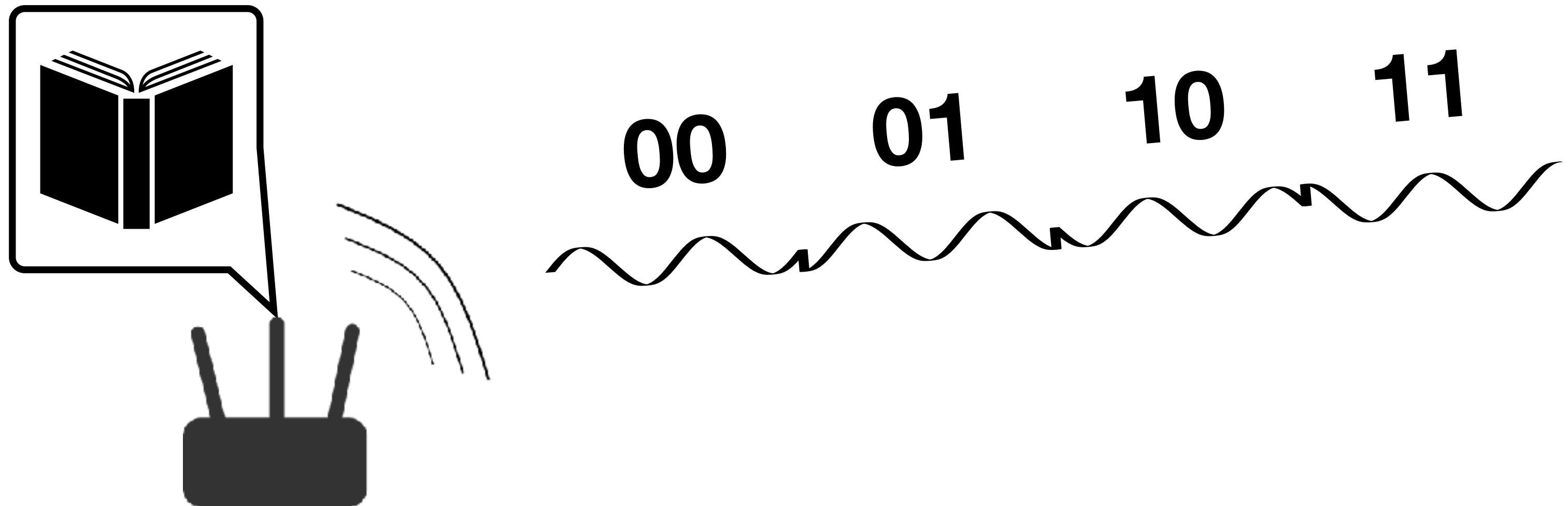


Classical signal
processing:



Signal discrimination

Q: What if the signal is *very* weak (only a few photons)?



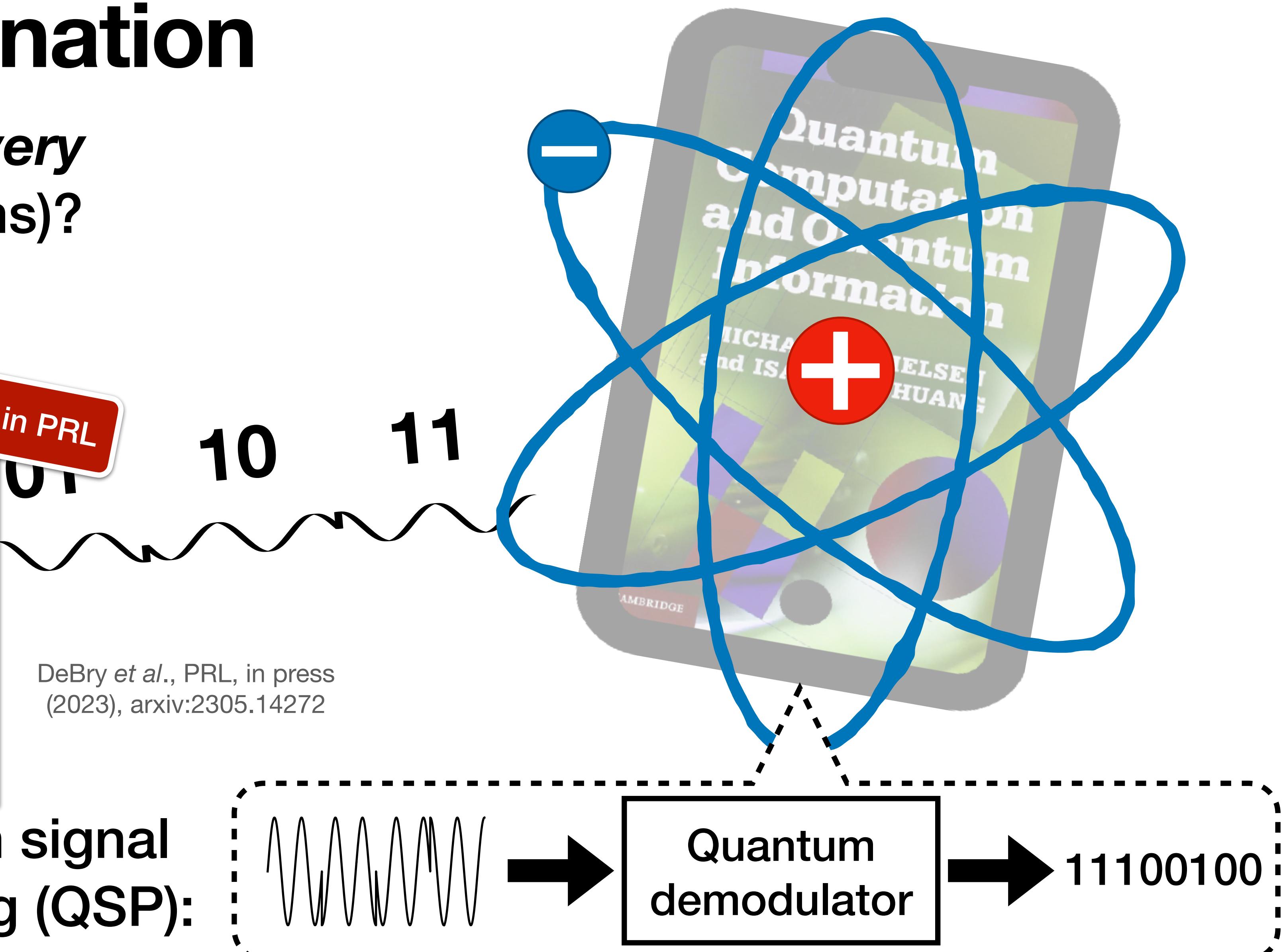
Signal discrimination

Q: What if the signal is *very* weak (only a few photons)?

A: Use atomic systems!

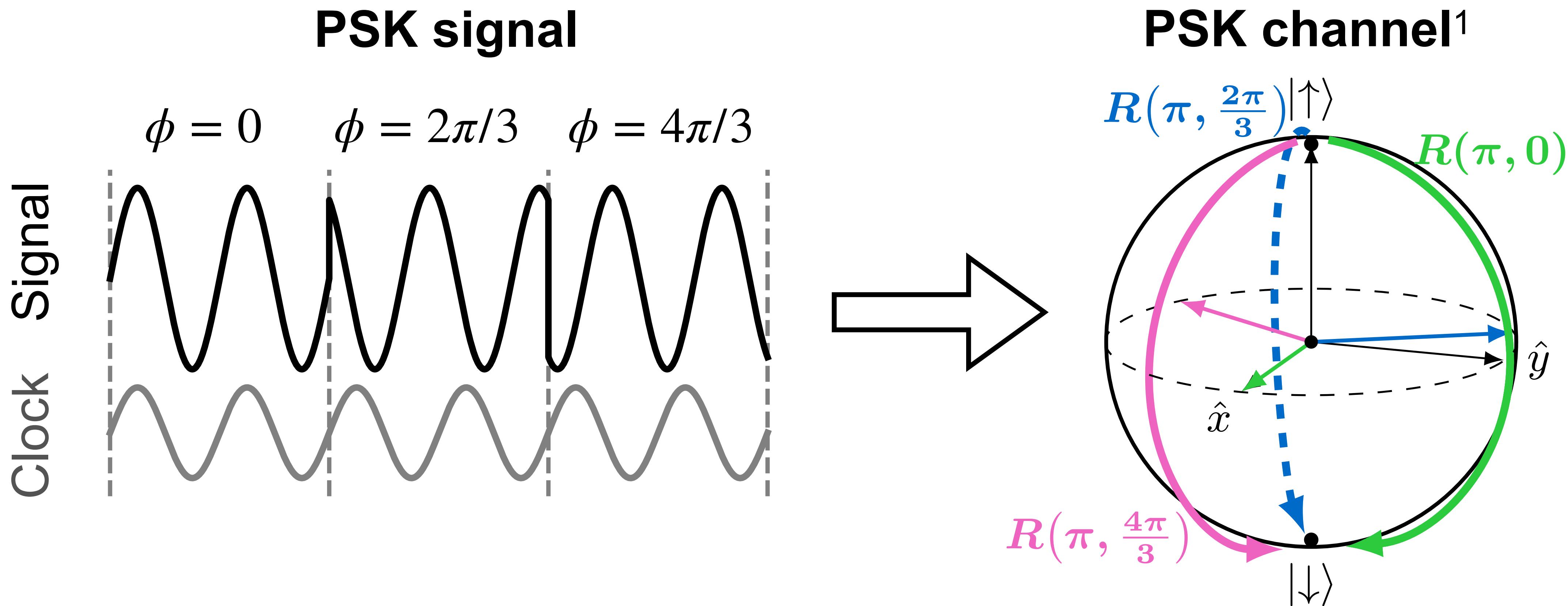


Quantum signal
processing (QSP):



Quantum channel discrimination

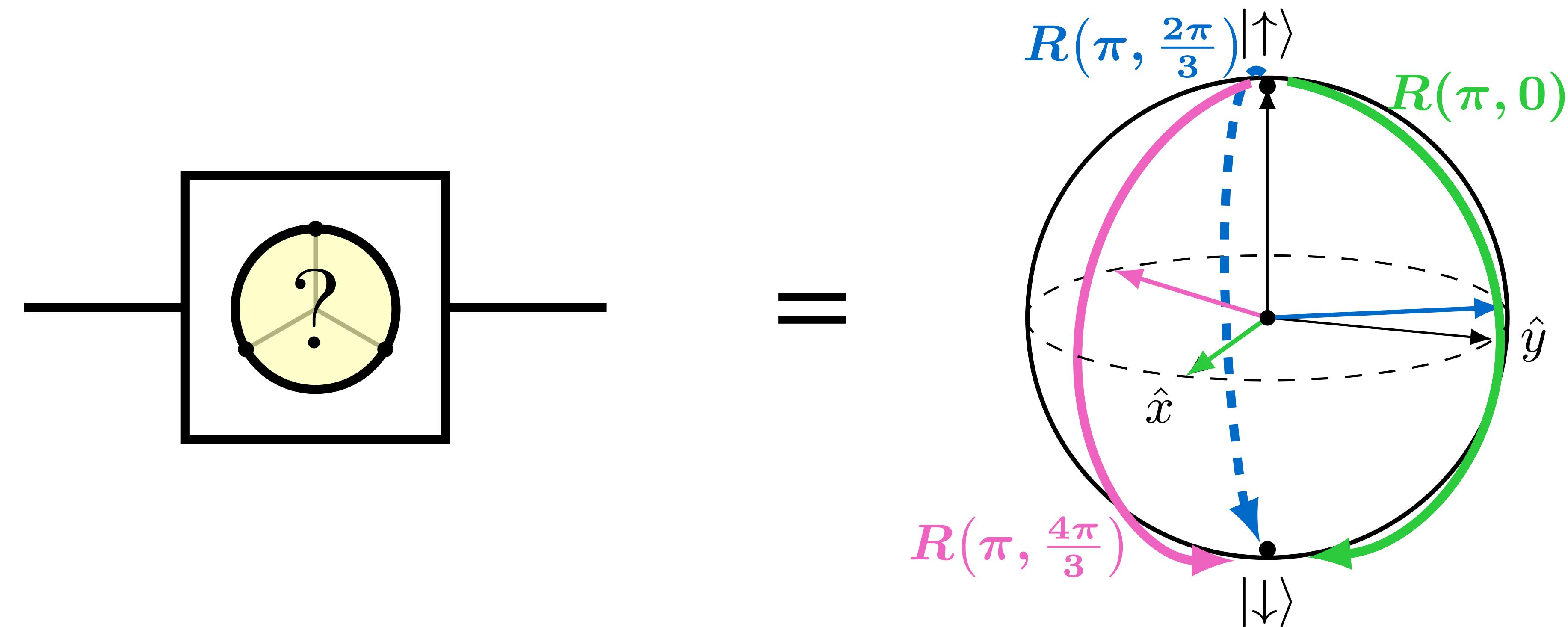
Atomic interaction: $U = R(\theta, \phi)$



¹S. Pirandola *et al.*, npj Quantum Inf. 5, 1 (2019)

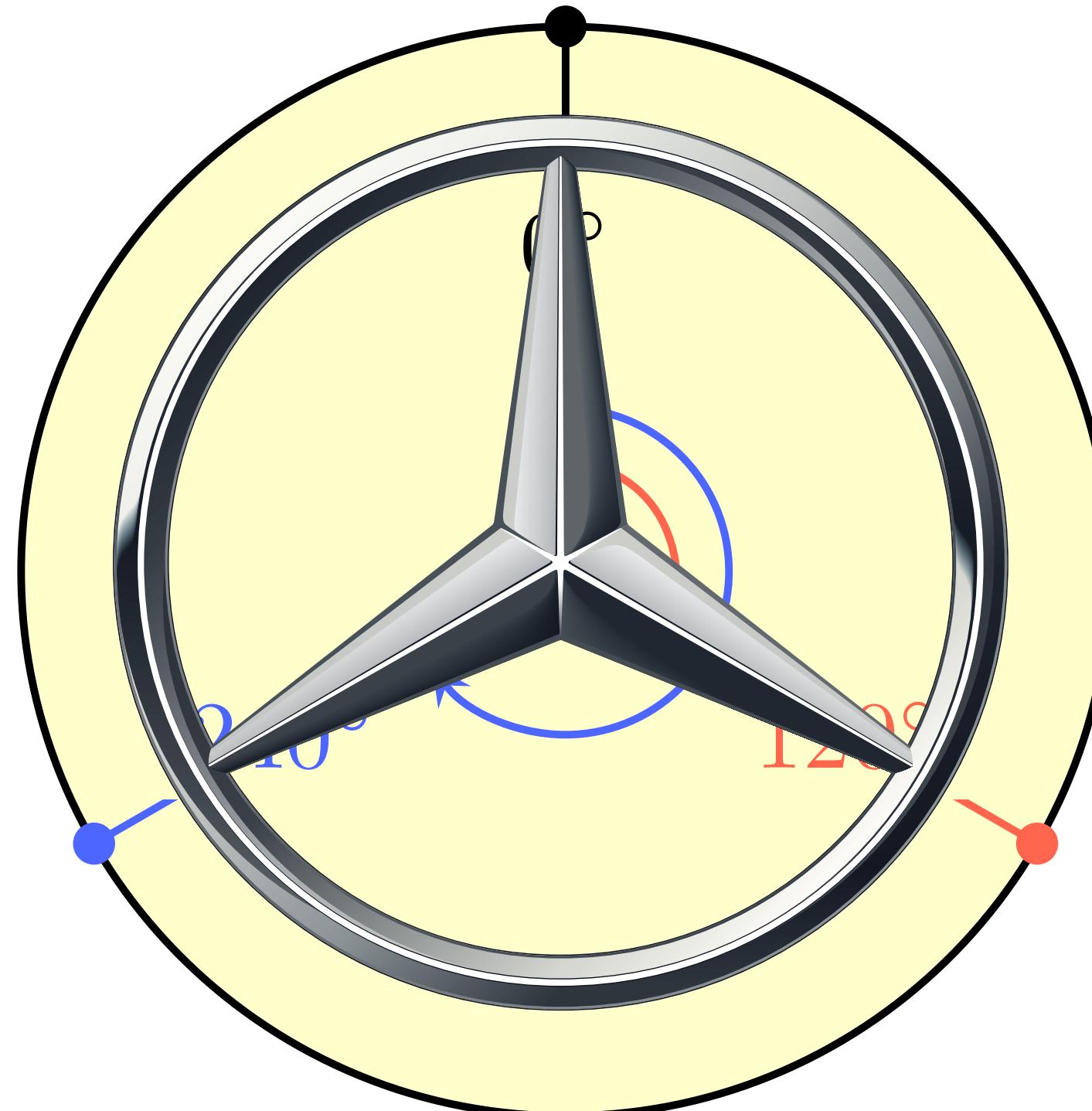
Quantum channel discrimination

Atomic interaction: $U = R(\theta, \phi)$



Quantum channel discrimination

Goal: determine which of three potential rotations (the “Mercedez-Benz operator”²) was applied to an ion in the **fewest** queries of the operator (?



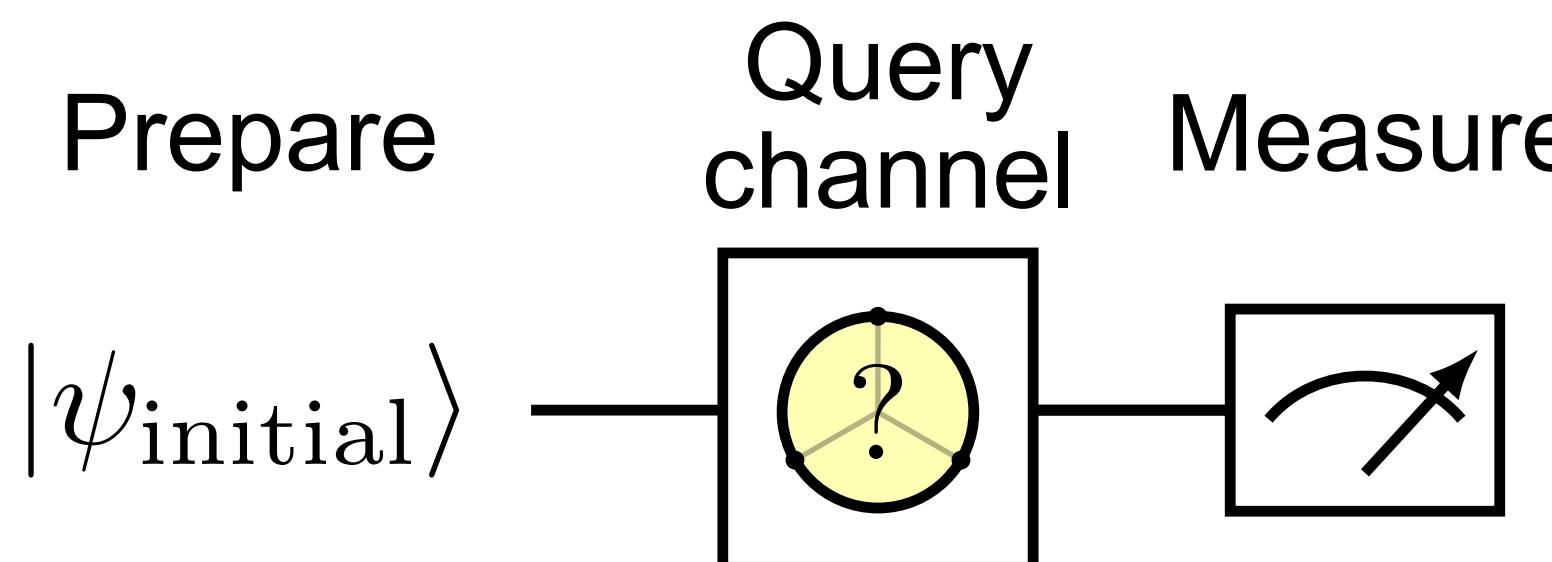
Mercedes-Benz

²J. Kovačević and A. Chebira, Found. Trends Signal Process. 2, 1 (2008).

Quantum channel discrimination

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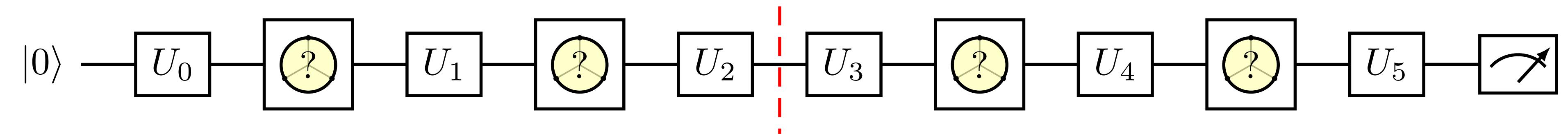
Semi-classical:



Single-measurement success probability³ $\mathcal{P} \leq 2/3$

Exploit quantum coherence
to achieve an advantage!

Quantum:



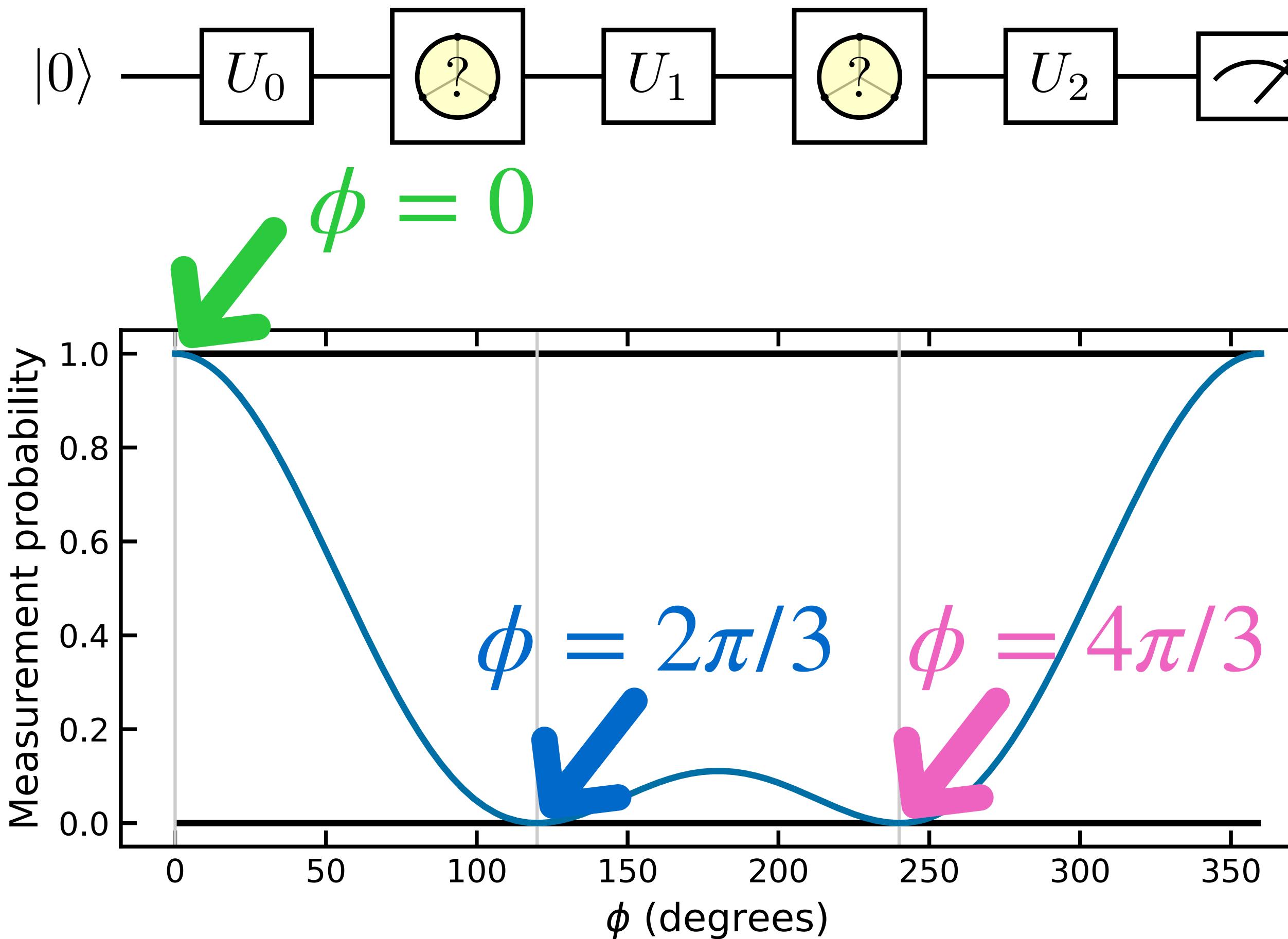
Single-measurement success probability⁴ $\mathcal{P} = 1$

³A. Laing *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 102, 160502 (2009)

⁴Rossi, Z. M., & Chuang, I. L., Physical Review A, 104(1) (2021)

Quantum signal processing

Key idea: interleave signal operator with processing pulses to filter out specific angles

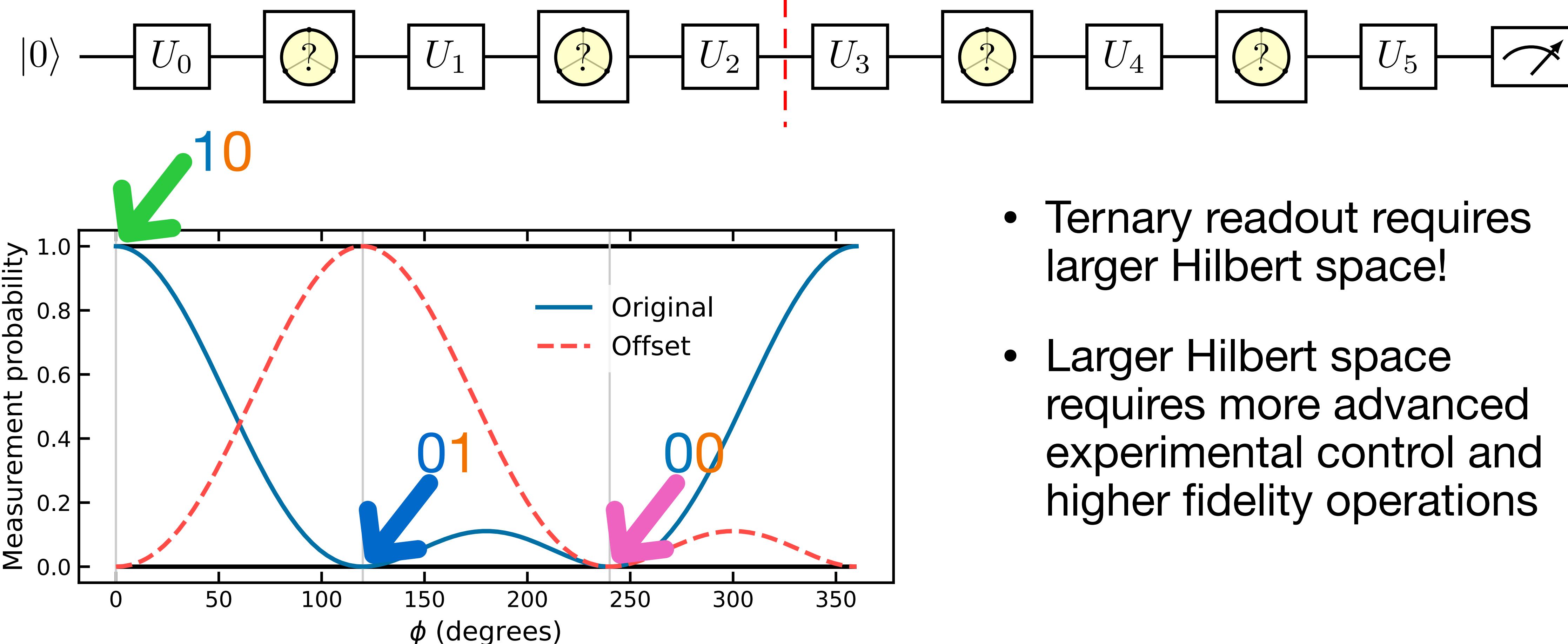


See also: Martyn, J. M. et al., PRX Quantum, 2(4) (2021),
Kikuchi, Y. et al., arXiv:2303.05533v2 (2023)

⁴Rossi, Z. M., & Chuang, I. L., Physical Review A, 104(1) (2021)

Quantum signal processing

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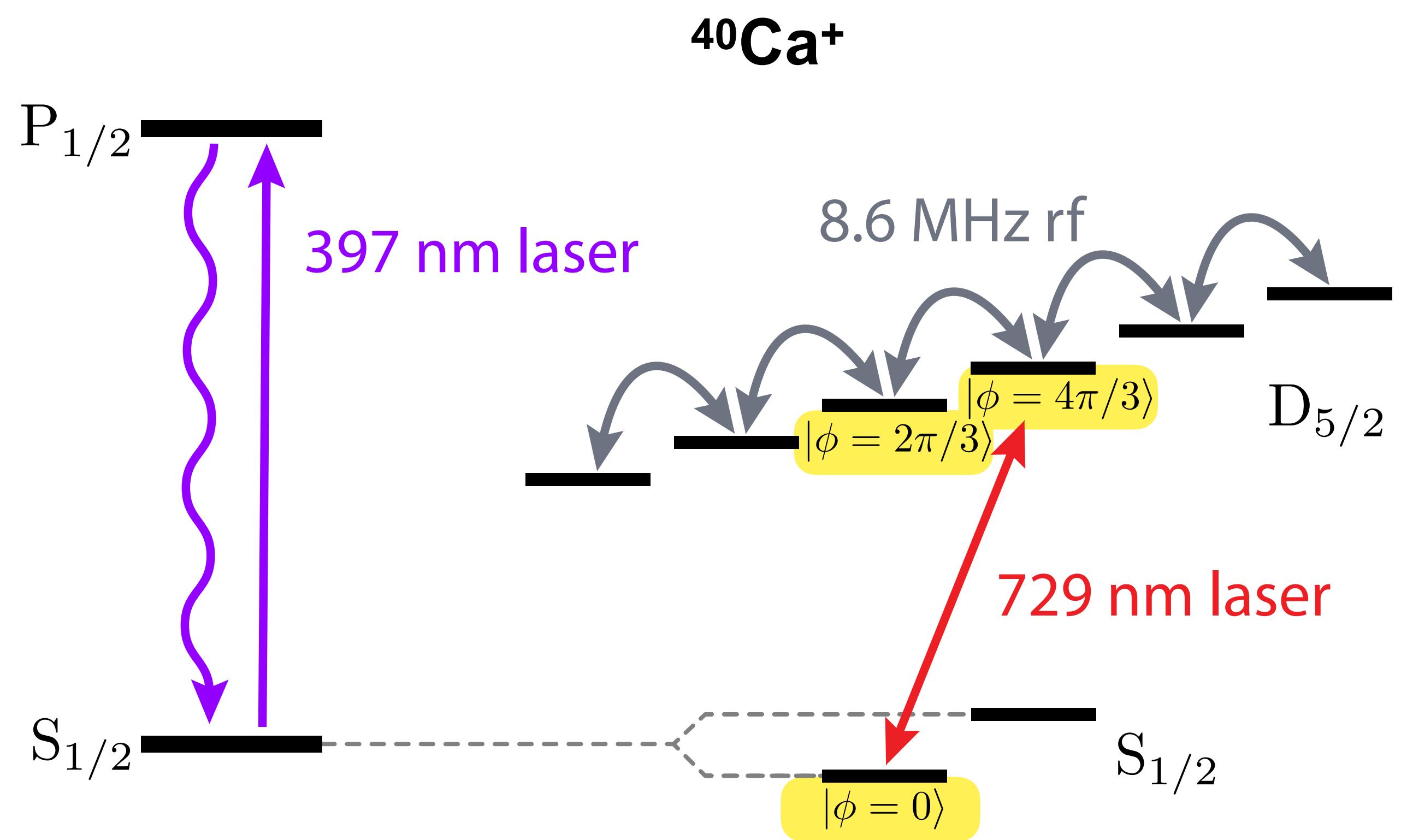


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Hilbert space of $^{40}\text{Ca}^+$

- Use larger Hilbert space of metastable manifold, building on *omg* techniques⁵
- Encode readout states in $D_{5/2}$ and $S_{1/2}$
 - $|\phi = 0\rangle, |\phi = 2\pi/3\rangle, |\phi = 4\pi/3\rangle$
- Qudit-style sequential readout^{6,7}



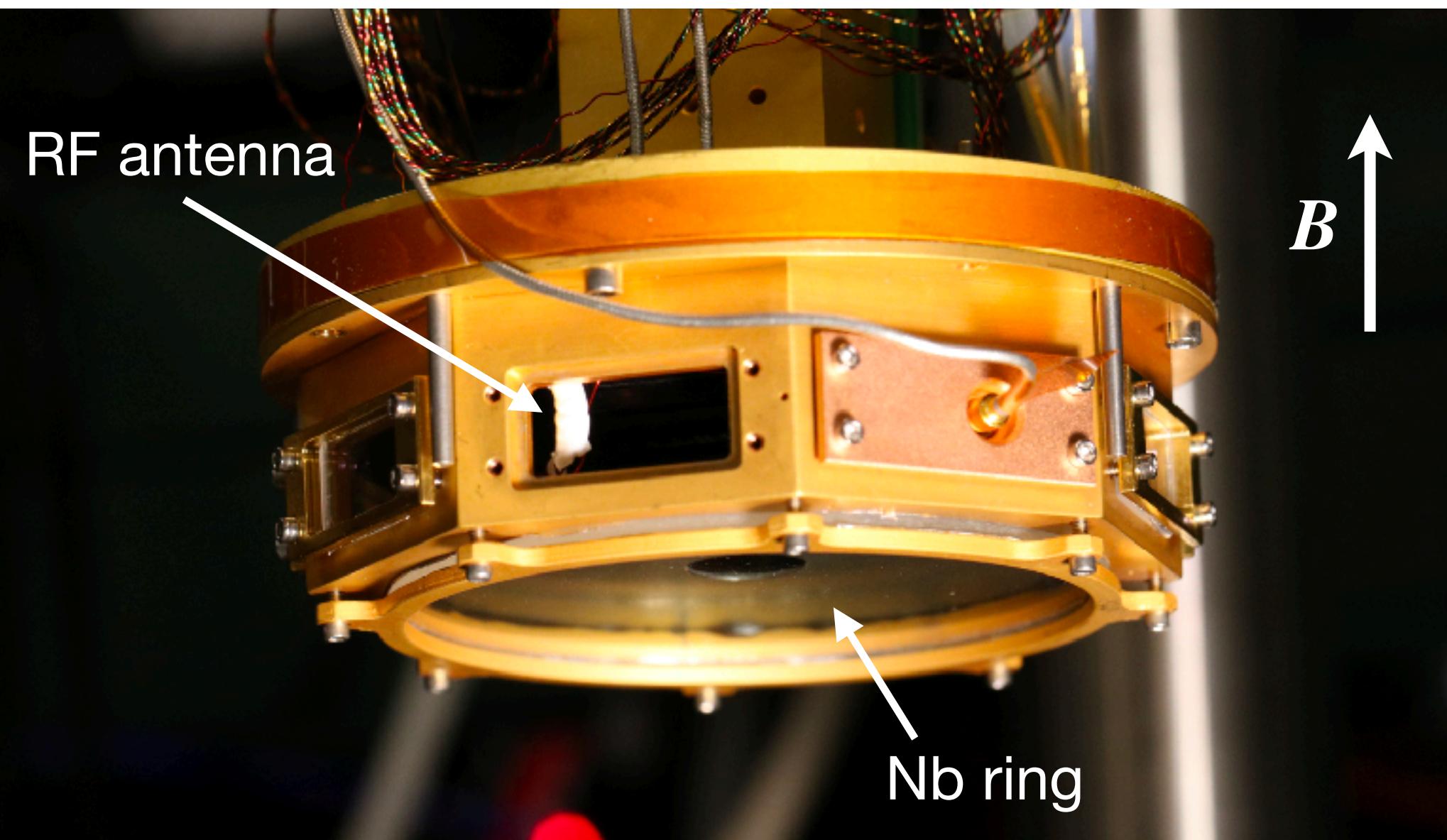
⁵Allcock, D. T. C. Allcock *et al.*, APL 119, 214002 (2021);
Yang, H. -X. *et al.*, Nature Phys., 18 (2022)

⁶Ringbauer, M., *et al.*, Nature Phys., 1–5 (2022)

⁷Low, P. J., *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Res., 2(3), 033128 (2020)

Experimental setup

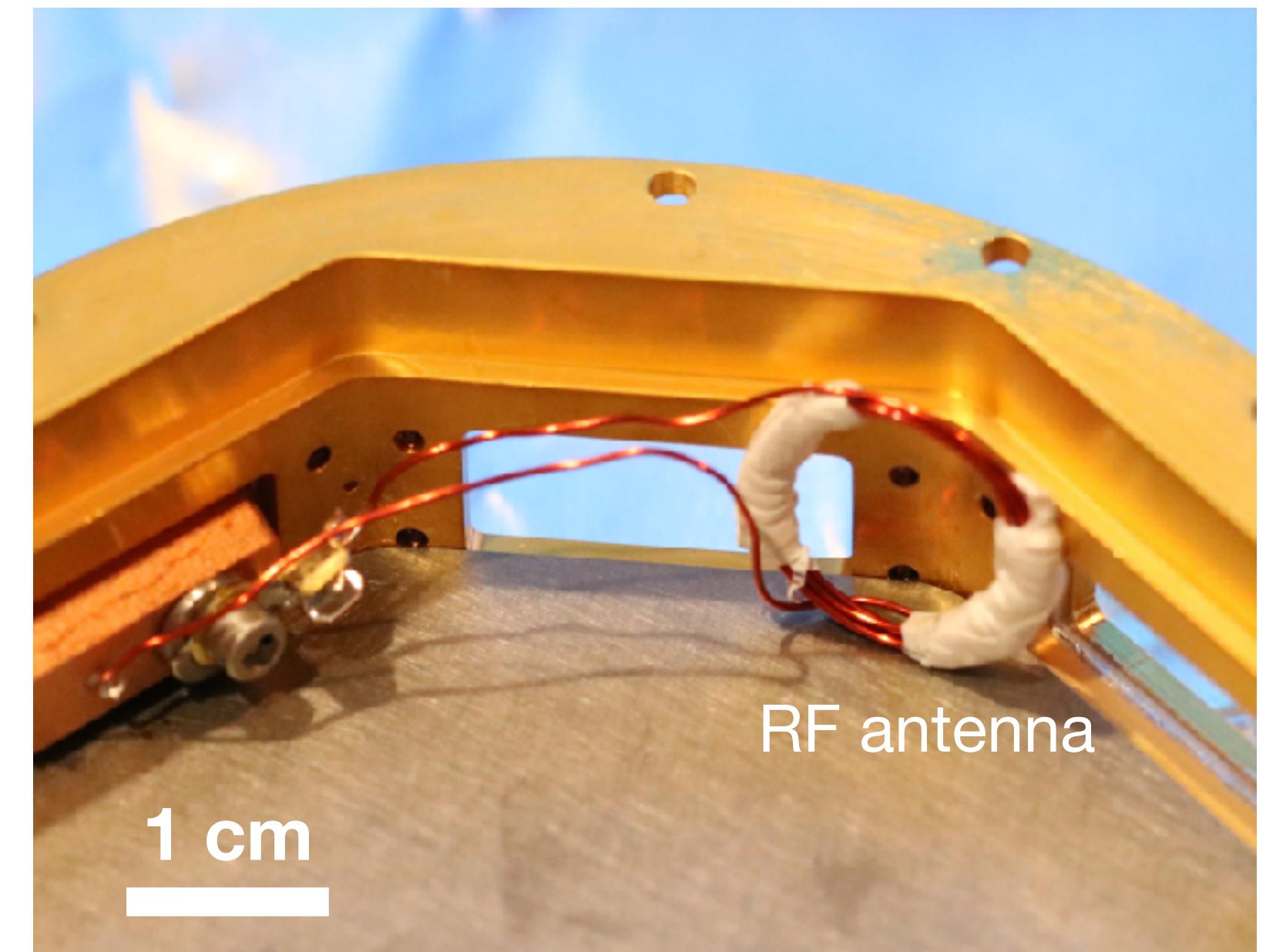
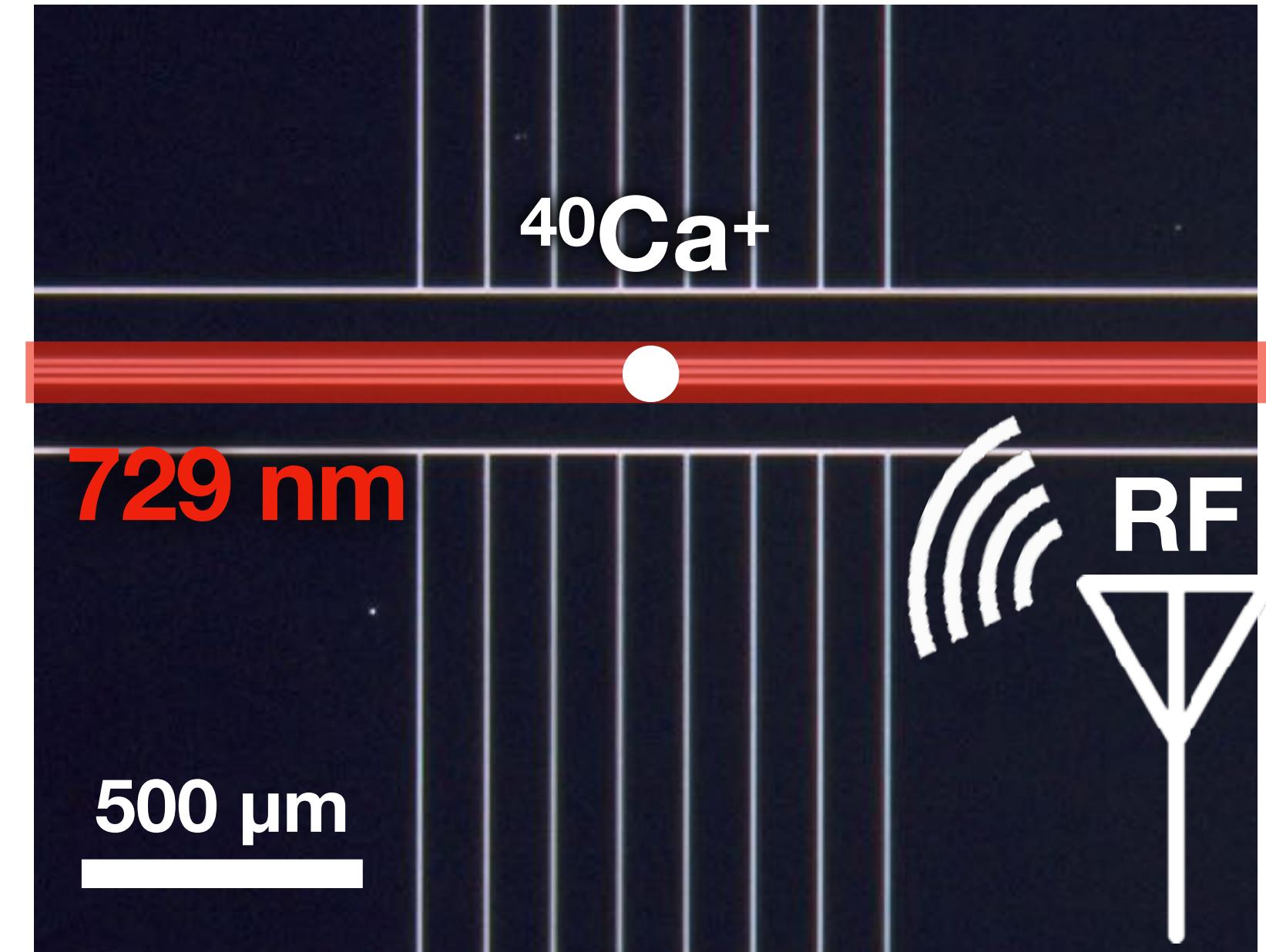
- Cryogenic surface-electrode trap operated at 5 K
- Superconducting Nb rings stabilize B field^{8,9,10}
- Narrow 729 nm laser addresses $S_{1/2}$ to $D_{5/2}$ transitions
- RF coil antenna addressing metastable Zeeman splitting



⁸Gabrielse *et al.*, J. Mag. Res. 91, 564 (1991)

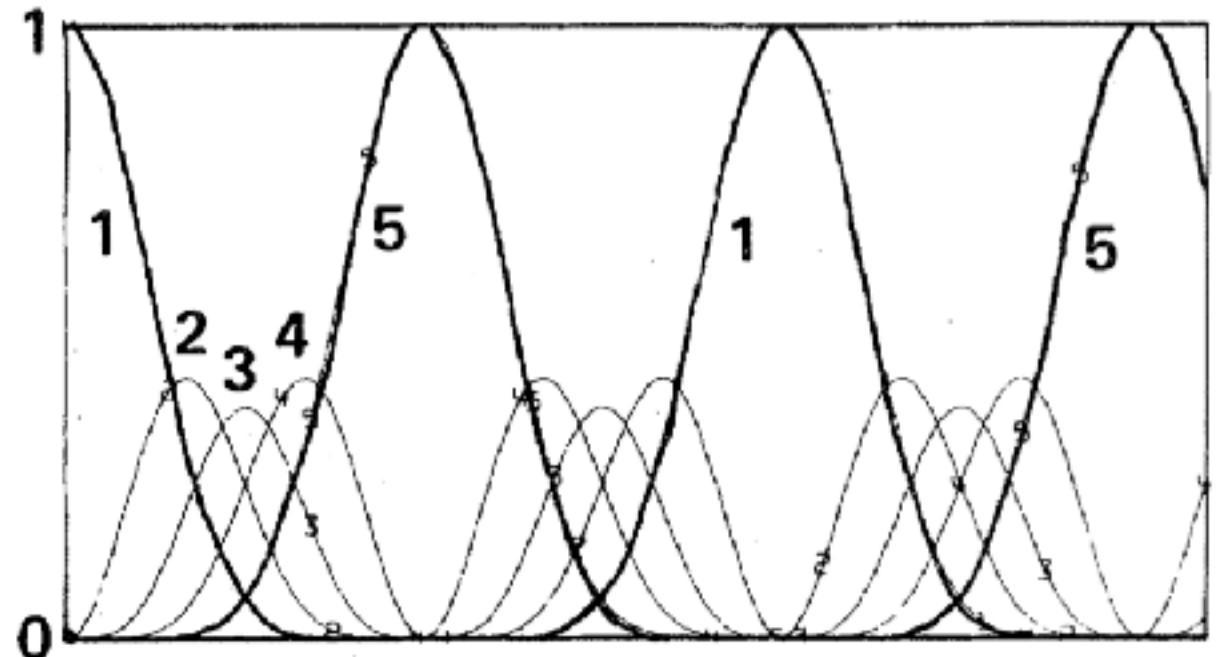
⁹Wang *et al.*, PRA 81, 062332 (2010)

¹⁰Bruzewicz *et al.*, npj QI 5, 102 (2019)



$D_{5/2}$ manifold

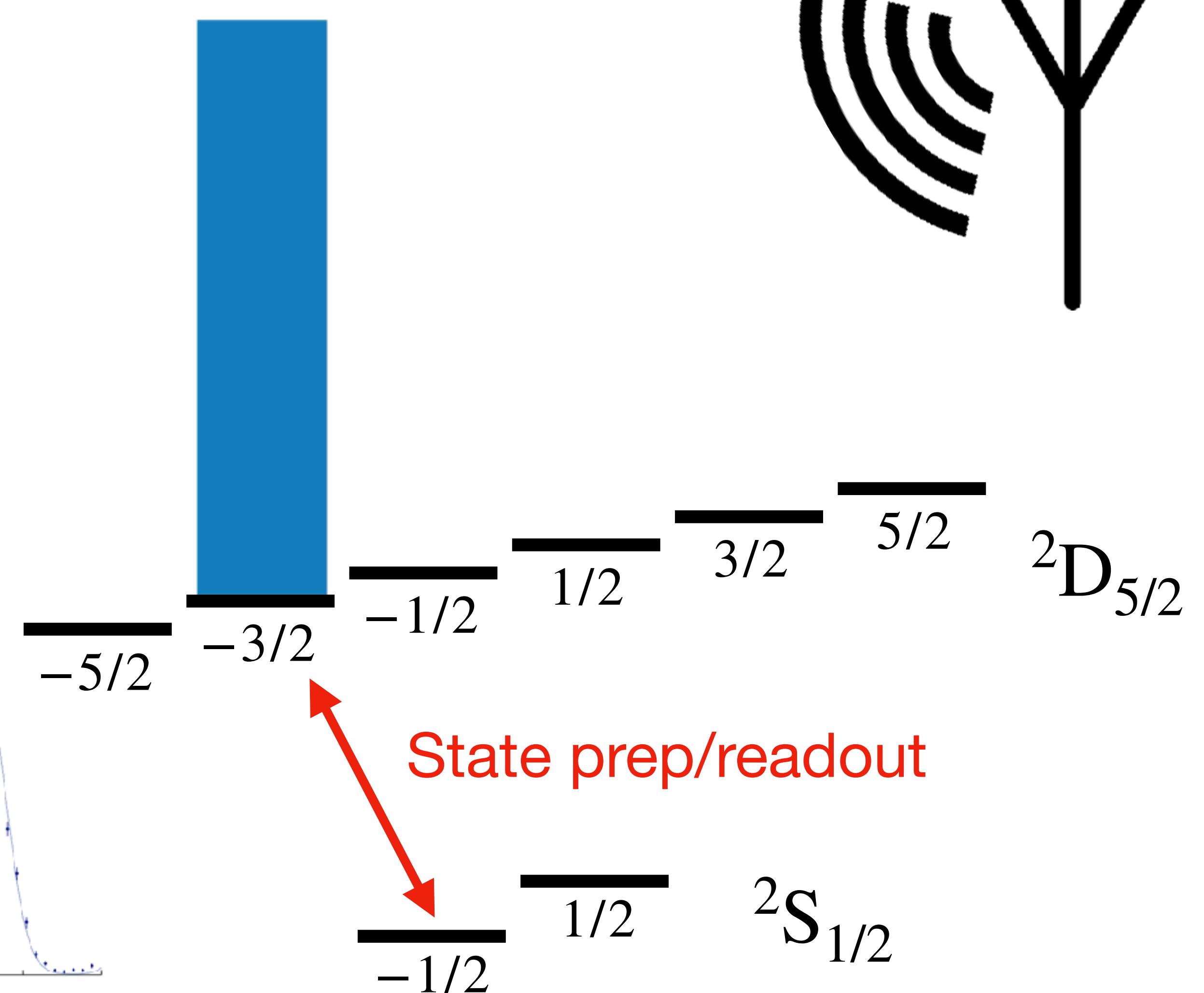
- RF drive causes population to evolve through all states
- We can use this for QIP!
 - Rotations work like SU(2)
 - Sequences that add to $n\pi$ -rotations behave as expected^{10,11}



¹⁰R. J. Cook et al., Phys. Rev. A 20, 539 (1979)

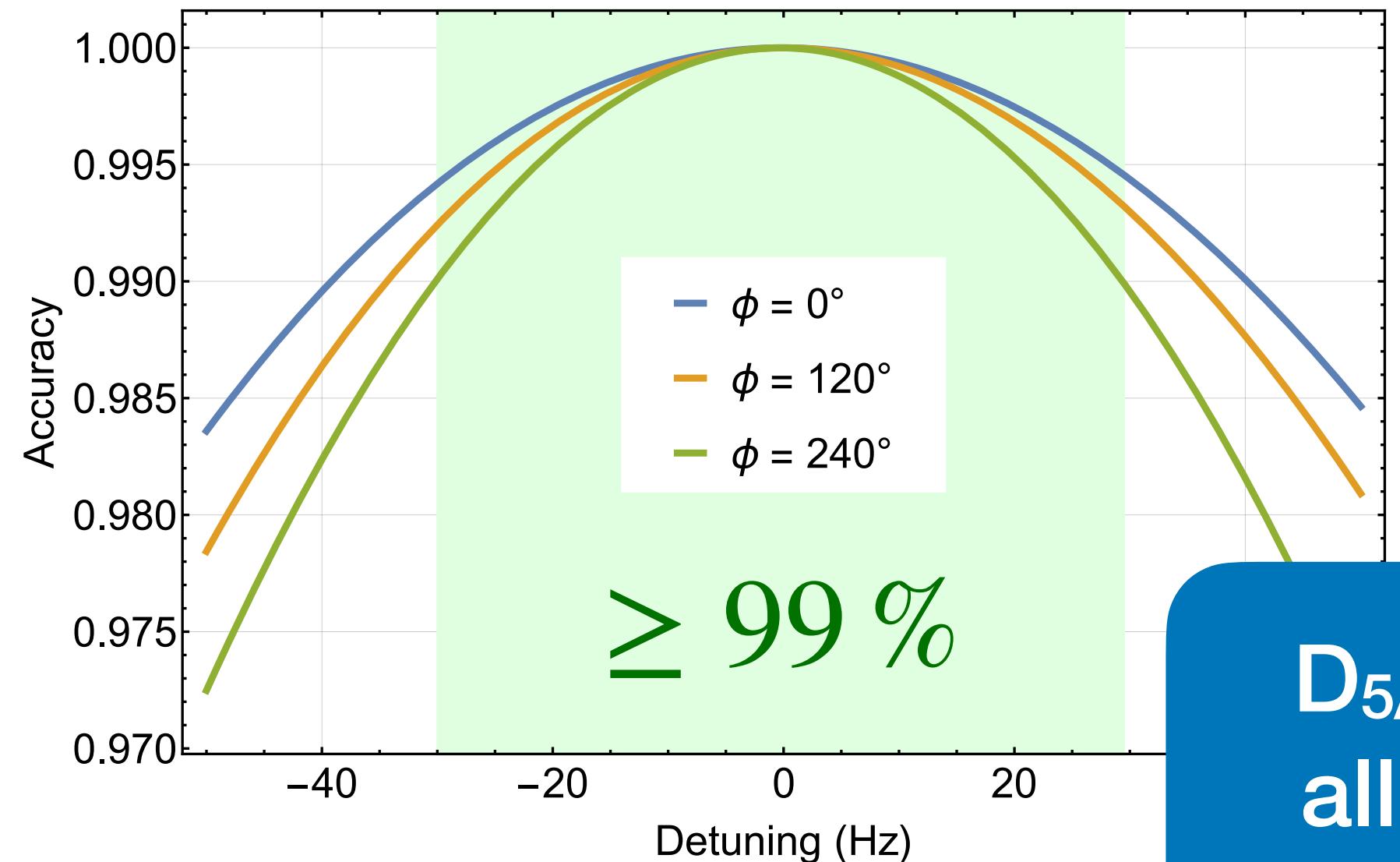
¹¹M. J. Curtis, Ph.D. thesis, Oxford University (2010).

$$|\langle m_J | \Psi \rangle|^2$$

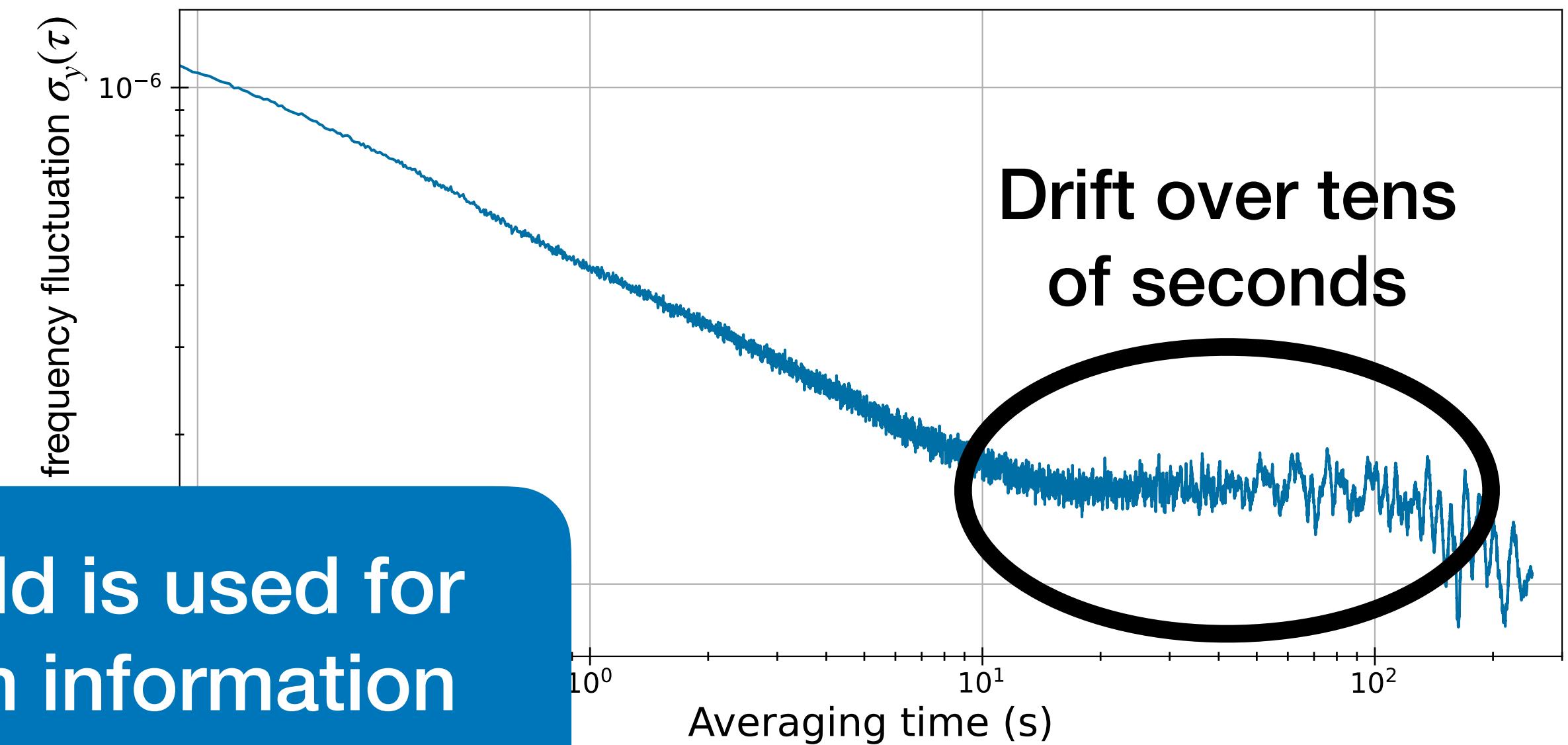


$D_{5/2}$ manifold: B field compensation

Simulated detuning-induced error

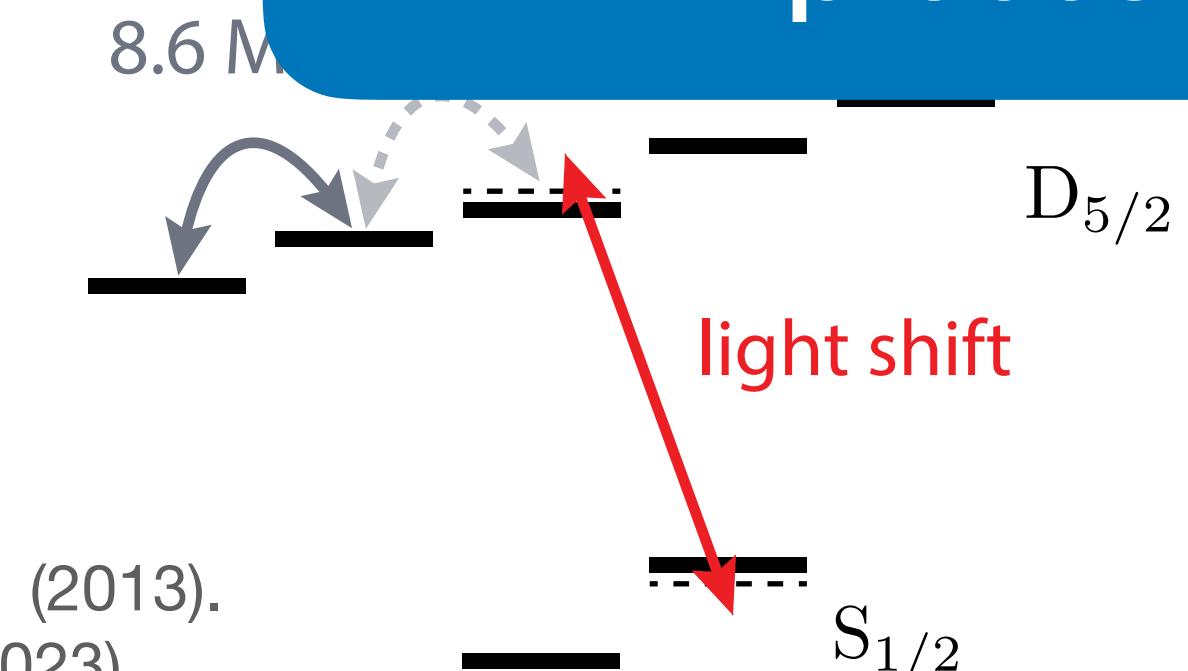


Zeeman frequency Allan deviation



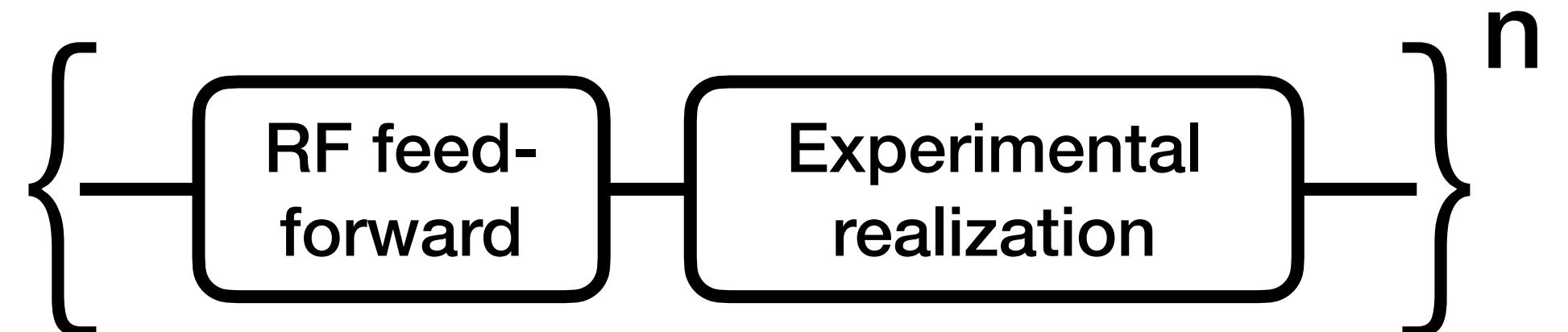
$D_{5/2}$ manifold is used for all quantum information processing

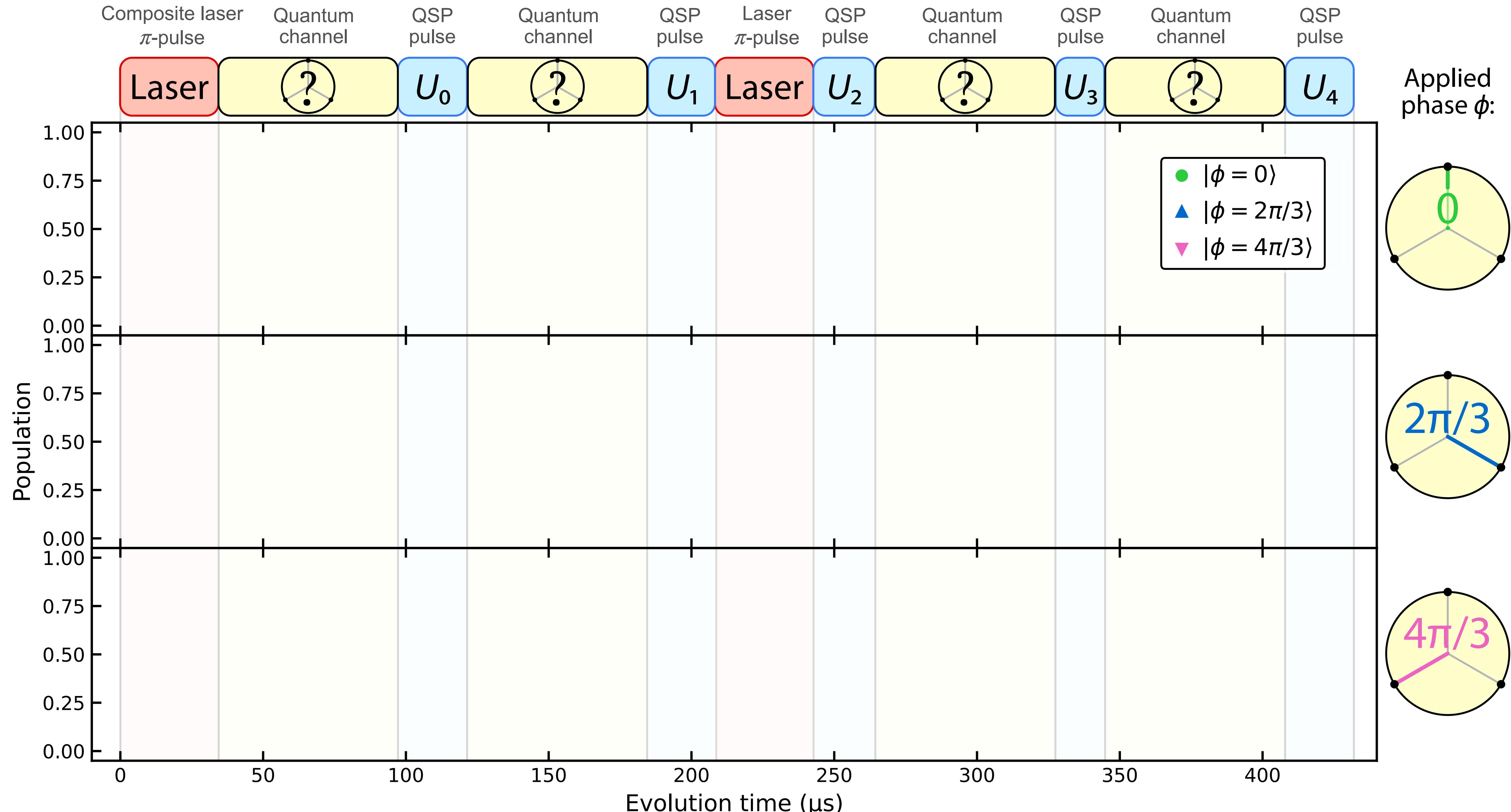
Feed-forward Ramsey measurement using $D_{5/2}$ qubit:^{12,13}

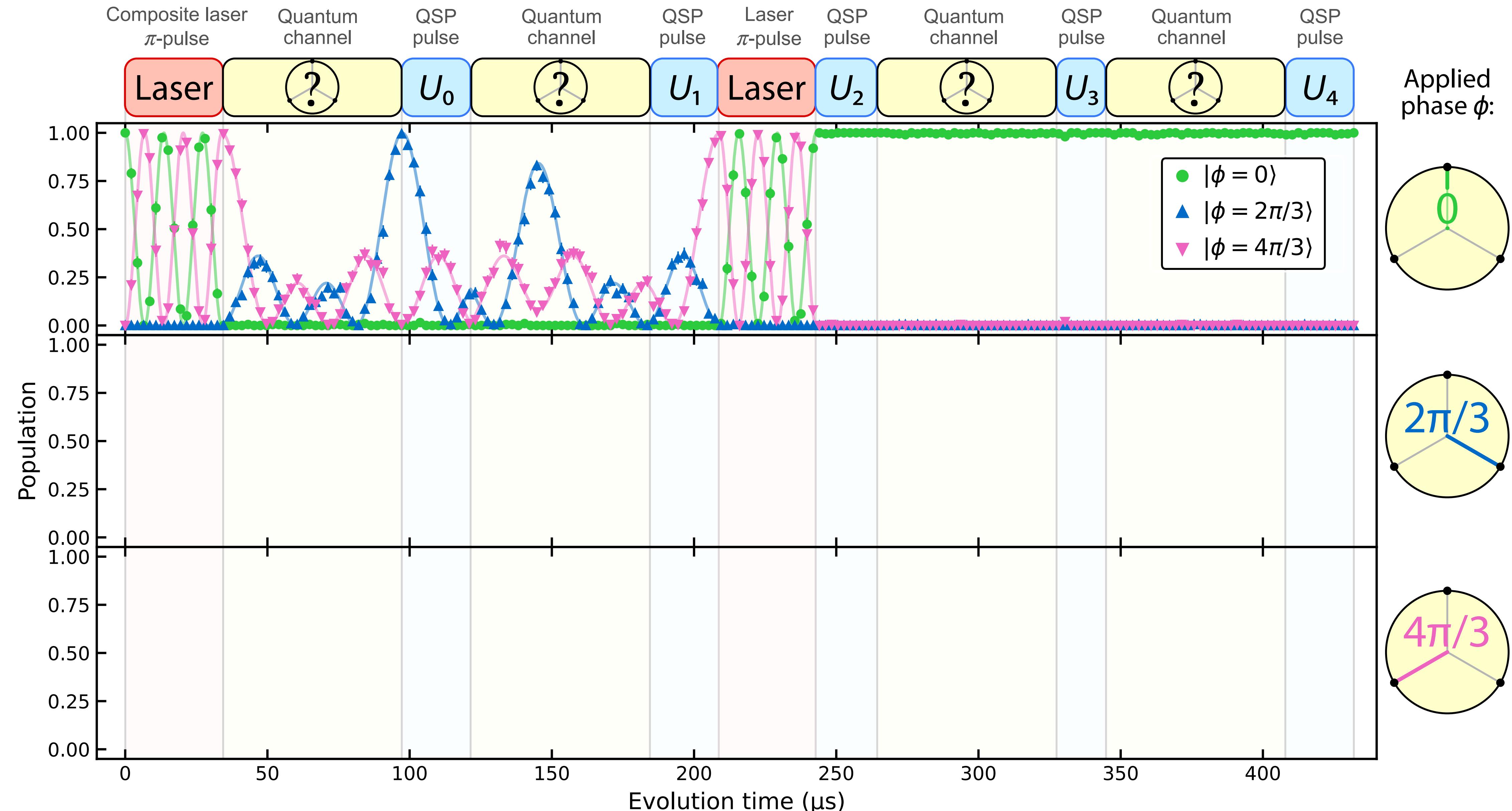


¹²J. Sherman *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 180501 (2013).

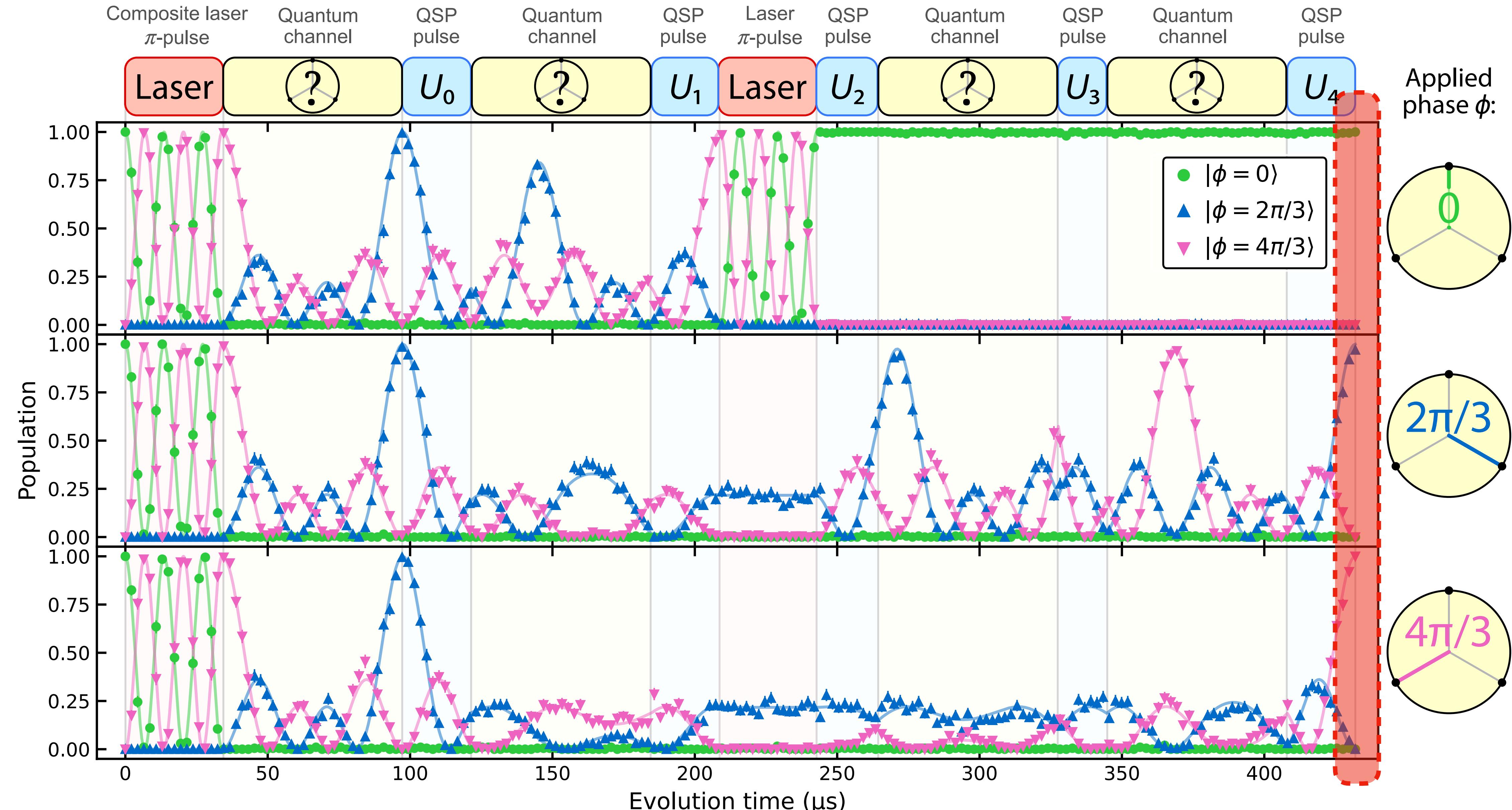
¹³O. Băzăvan *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A 107, 022617 (2023).





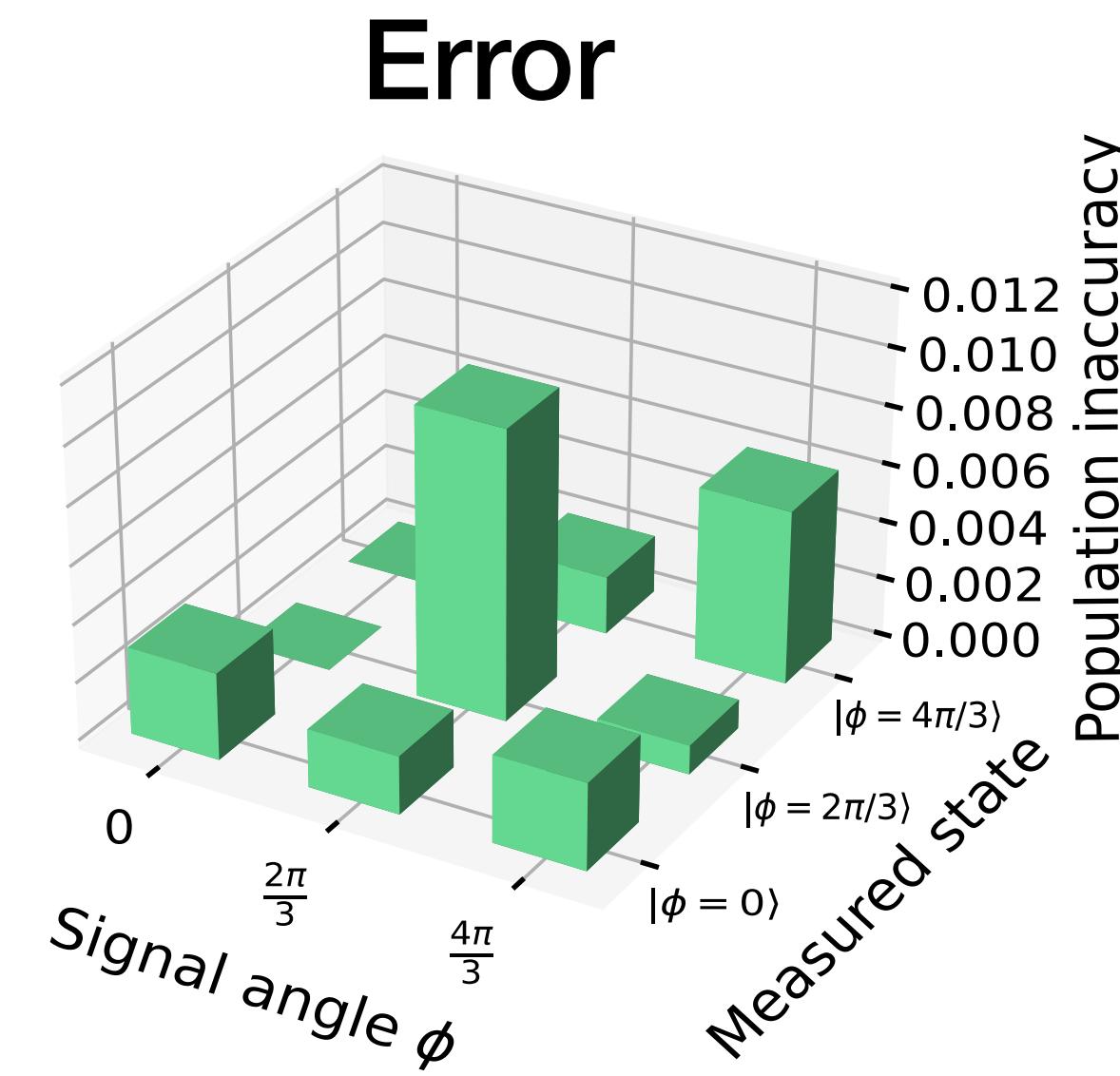
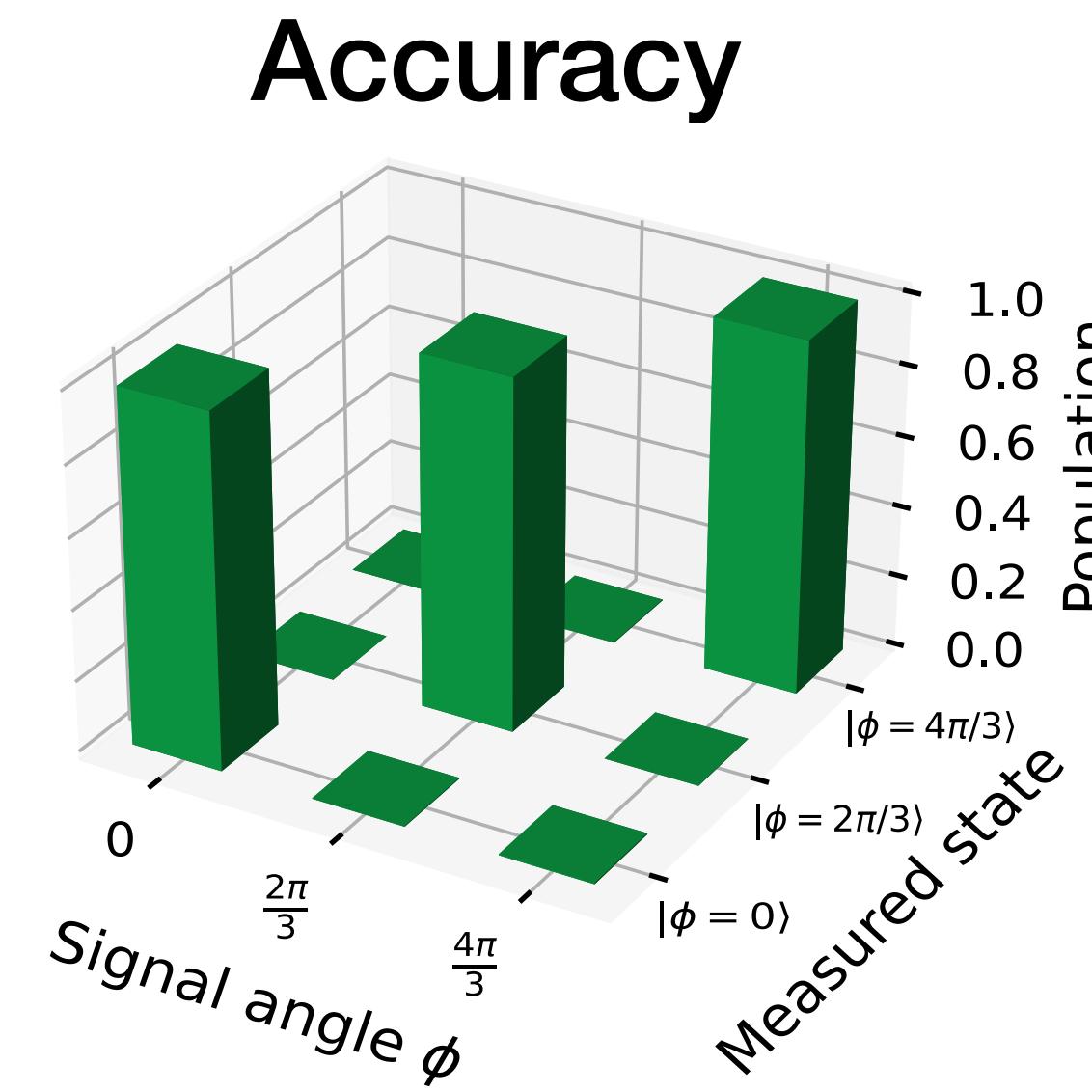


DeBry et al., PRL, in press (2023)/arxiv:2305.14272



Phase shift keying performance

$99.4^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$ %



Error estimates

RF detuning: 0.3%

SPAM: 0.2%

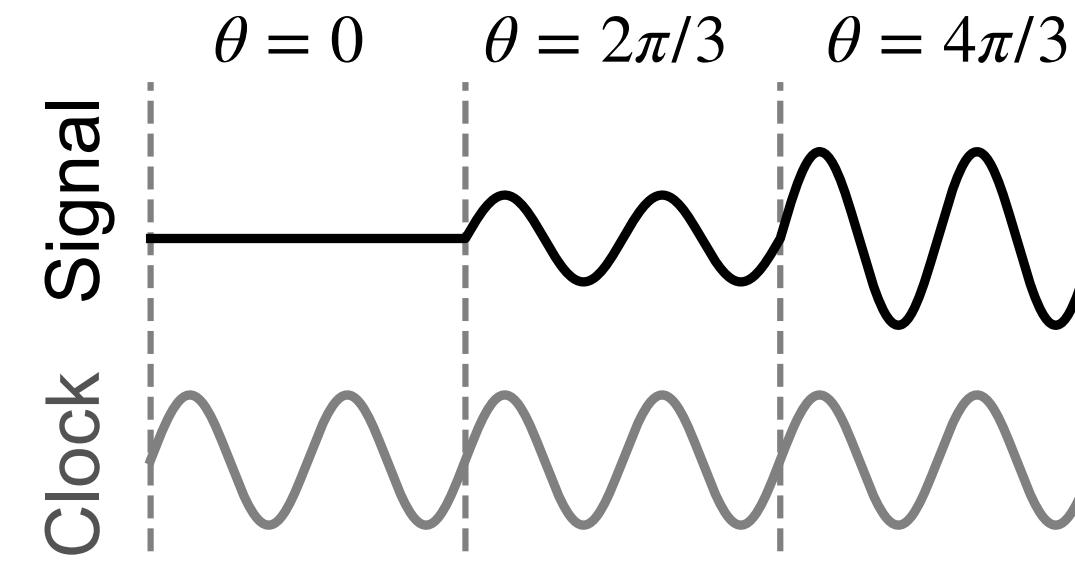
Spontaneous decay: < 0.1%

- 28 total pulses
- 9 gates in $D_{5/2}$ manifold
- ~99.98% fidelity each

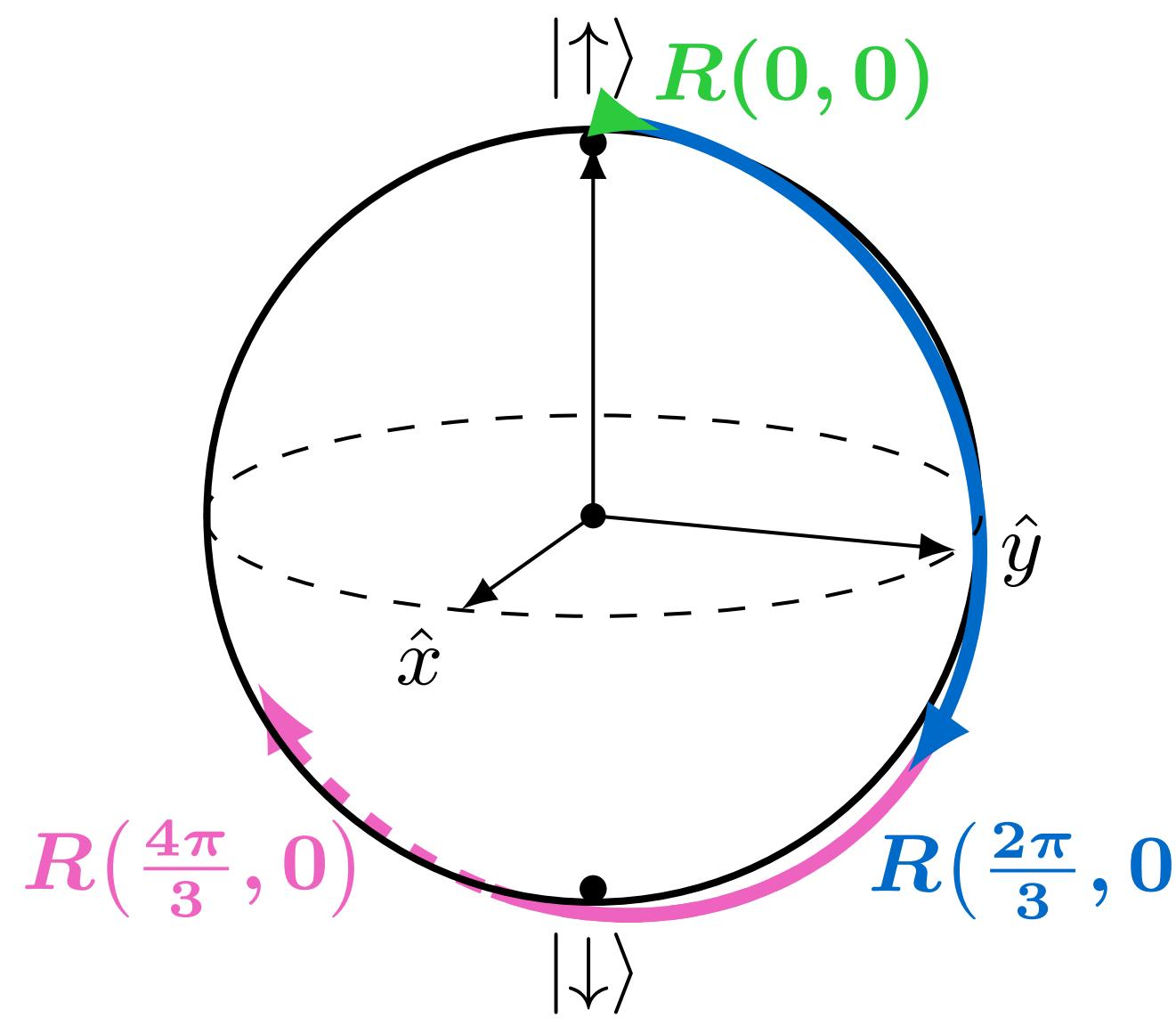
What about other data encodings?

Amplitude shift keying (ASK) implementation

ASK Signal

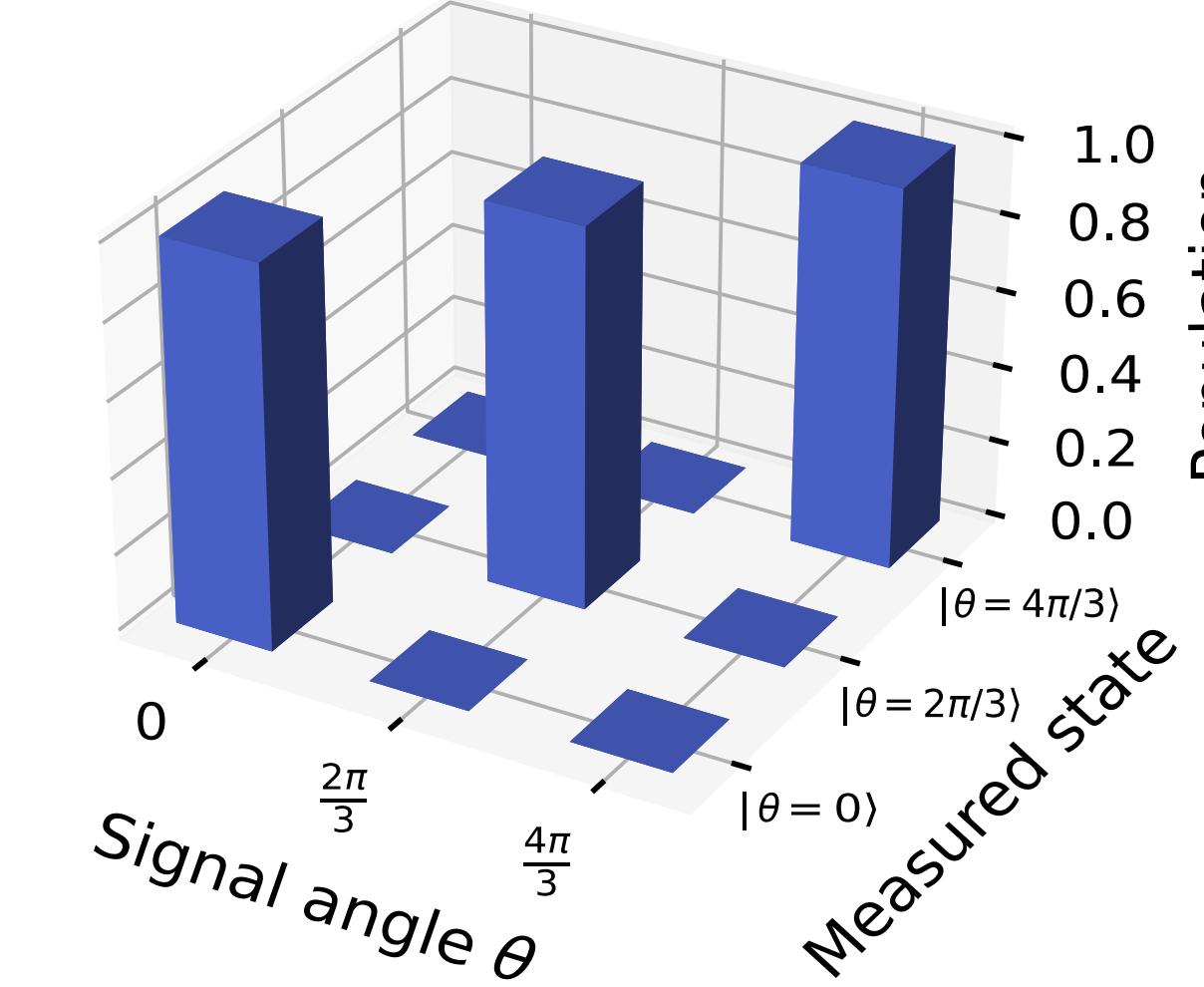


ASK Channel

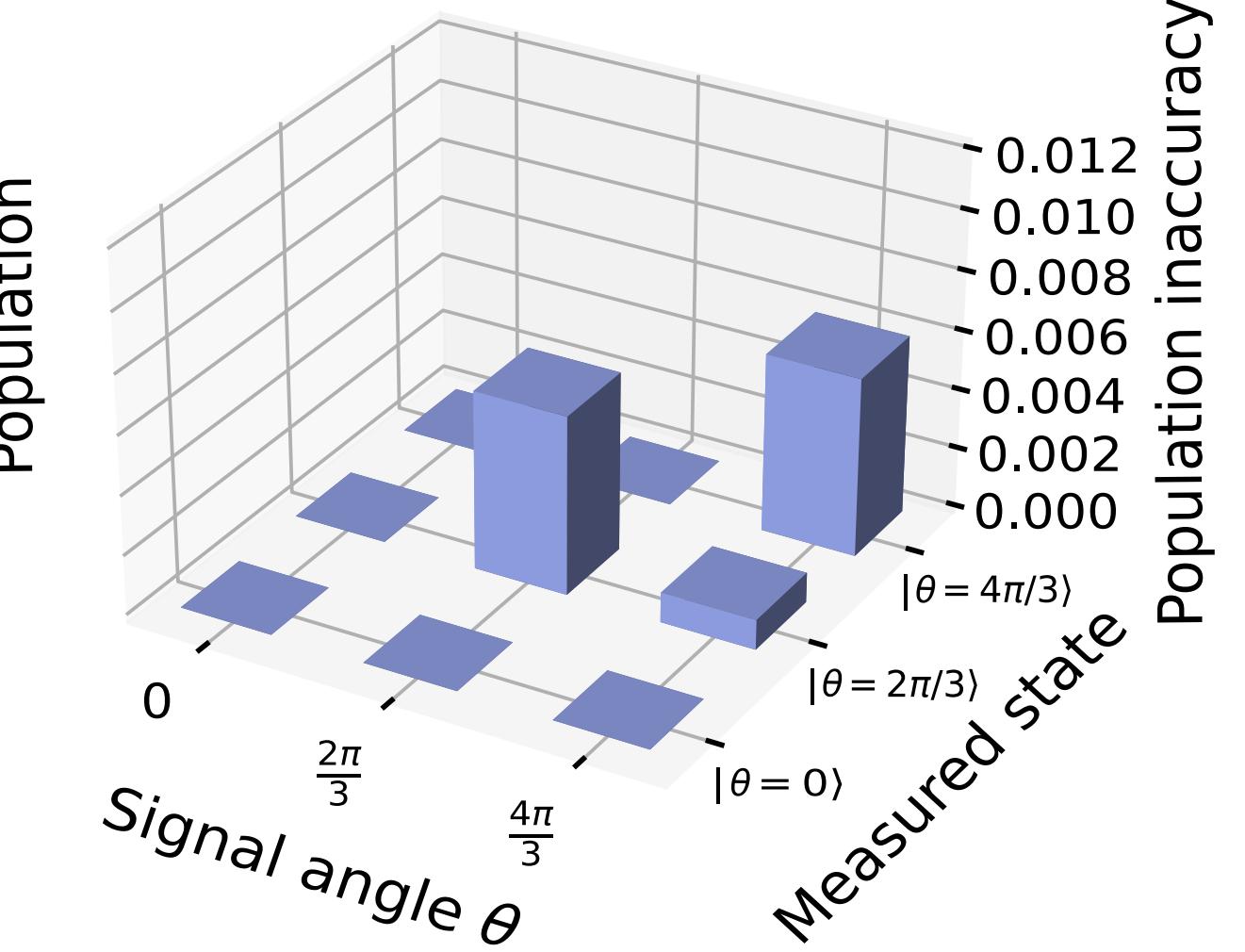


99.6^{+0.1}_{-0.1} %

Accuracy

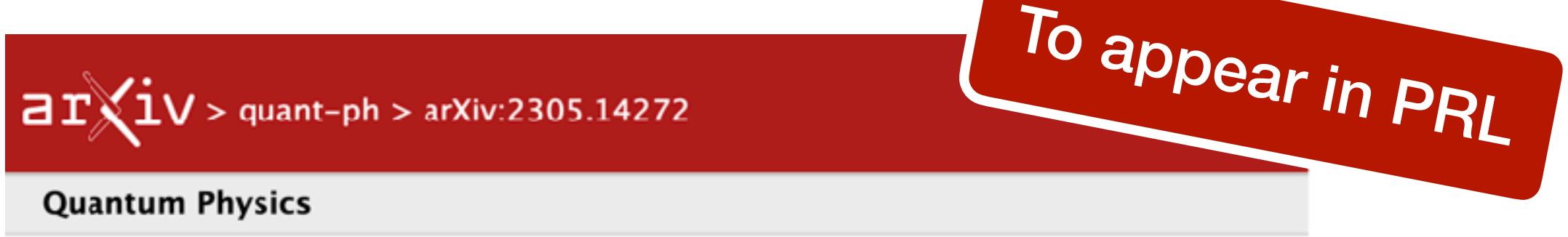


Error



Summary

- Single shot, deterministic differentiation between non-orthogonal rotations
- Novel use of $D_{5/2}$ manifold for QIP
- Quantum advantage over “semi-classical” result



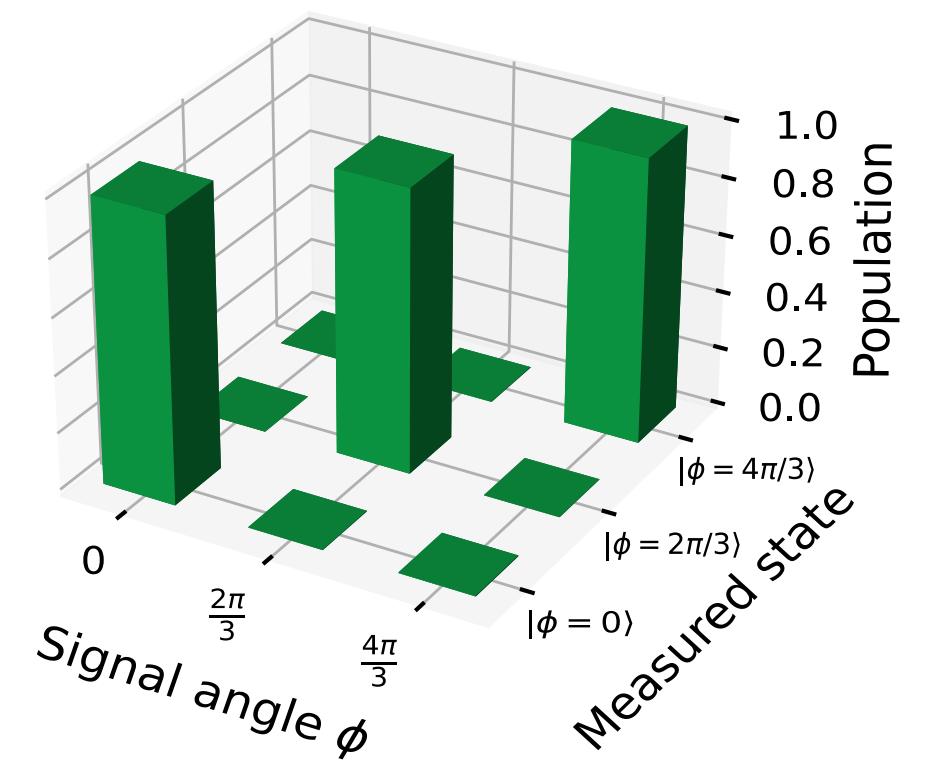
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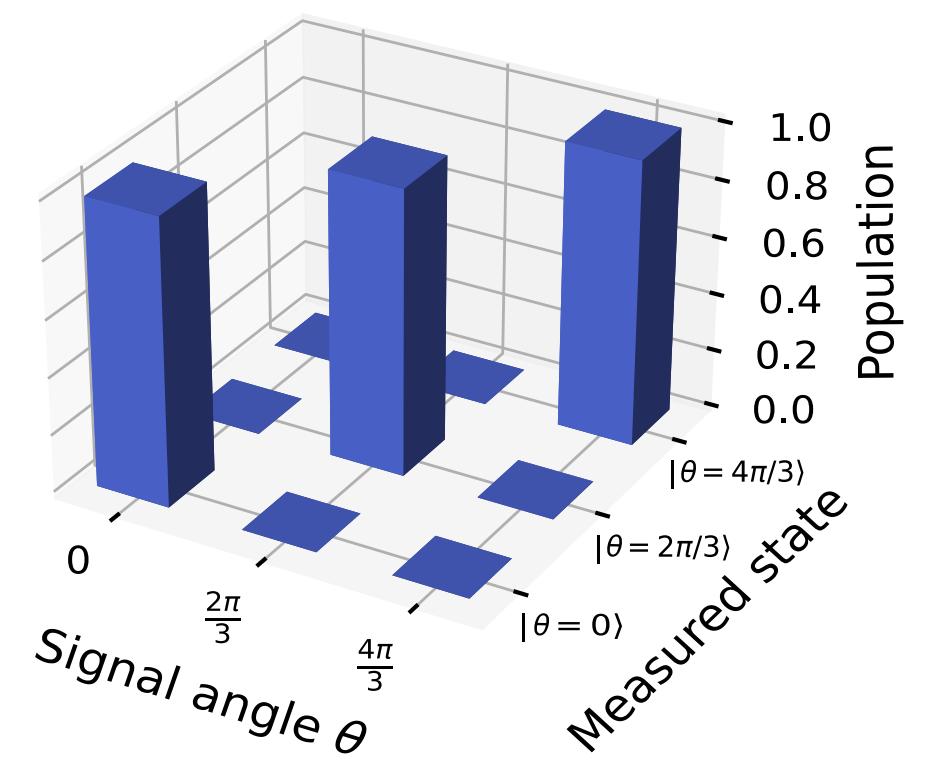
We present experimental demonstrations of accurate and unambiguous single-shot discrimination between three quantum channels using a single trapped $^{40}\text{Ca}^+$ ion. The three channels cannot be distinguished unambiguously using repeated single channel queries, the natural classical analogue. We develop techniques for using the 6-dimensional $D_{5/2}$ state space for quantum information processing, and we implement protocols to discriminate quantum channel analogues of phase shift keying and amplitude shift keying data encodings used in classical radio communication. The demonstrations achieve discrimination accuracy exceeding 99% in each case, limited entirely by known experimental imperfections.

DeBry et al., PRL, in press (2023)/arxiv:2305.14272

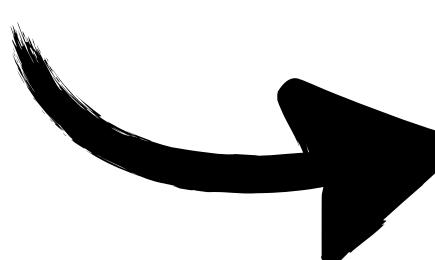
PSK
 $99.4^{+0.1}_{-0.2}\%$



ASK
 $99.6^{+0.1}_{-0.1}\%$



Read more!



arxiv:2305.14272



Acknowledgements



Kyle DeBry



Jasmine Sinanan-Singh



Colin Bruzewicz



Dave Reens



May Kim



Matthew
Roychowdhury



Robert McConnell



Isaac Chuang



John Chiaverini

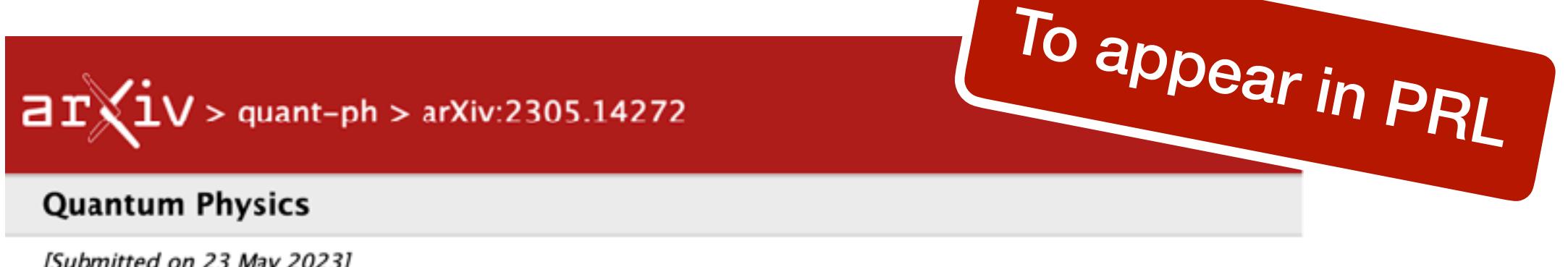
MIT Campus:

- Susanna Todaro
- Ethan Clements
- Felix Knollmann
- Xiaoyang Shi
- Gabriel Mintzer



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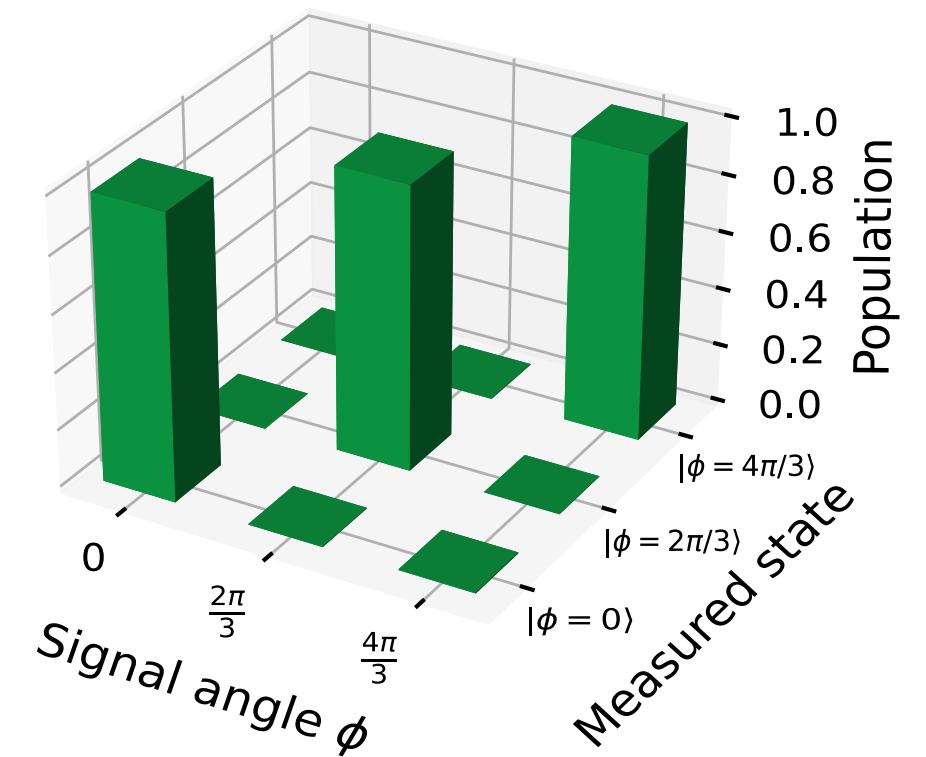
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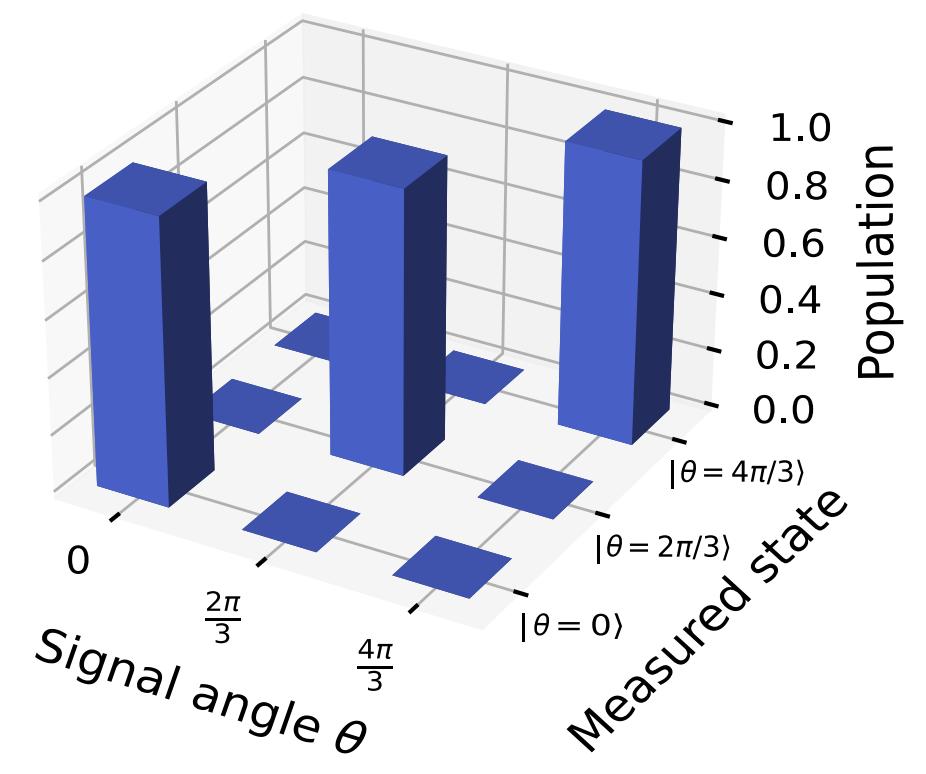
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