

Quantum teleportation, diagrams, and the one-time pad

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Outline

Process theories

Non-separability

One-time pad

Quantum teleportation



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Outline

Process theories

Non-separability

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Quantum teleportation



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• A process is anything with zero or more *inputs* and zero or more *outputs*

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- For example, this function:

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y$$

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• We could also write it like this:



• The labels on wires are called system-types or just types

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More processes

• Similarly, a computer programs are processes



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- For example, a program that sorts lists might look like this:



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• These are also perfectly good processes:



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Diagrams

• We can combine simple processes to make more complicted ones, described by diagrams:



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Diagrams

• We can combine simple processes to make more complicted ones, described by diagrams:



• The golden rule: only connectivity matters!



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Diagrams

• Special cases are parallel composition:



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Diagrams

...and sequential composition:



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• Connections are only allowed where the types match



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Types

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Types and Process Theories

• Types tell us when it makes sense to plug processes together

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In fact, these processes don't ever sense to plug together

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Types and Process Theories

- Types tell us when it makes sense to plug processes together
- Ill-typed diagrams are undefined:



- In fact, these processes don't ever sense to plug together
- A family of processes which *do* make sense together is called a process theory

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Example: relations

In the process theory of **relations**:



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- processes are relations

$$\begin{cases} \{x, y, z\} \\ \hline R \\ |\{a, b, c\} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a \mapsto x \\ a \mapsto y \\ b \mapsto z \end{cases}$$

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Example: relations

In the process theory of **relations**:

- system-types are sets
- processes are relations

$$\begin{cases} \{x, y, z\} \\ R \\ \{a, b, c\} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a \mapsto x \\ a \mapsto y \\ b \mapsto z \end{cases}$$

• ...which we can think of as non-deterministic computations:

$$\begin{cases} \{x, y, z\} \\ \hline R \\ \hline \{a, b, c\} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a \mapsto \{x, y\} \\ b \mapsto z \\ c \mapsto \emptyset \end{cases}$$

Process theories One-time pad Quantum teleportation

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Example: relations

Relations compose in sequentially just like you learned in school:



 $S \circ R$



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...and they compose in parallel via the cartesian product.



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Example: relations

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• that is, systems compose like this:



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• that is, systems compose like this:

$$A \quad B \quad := \quad \{(a,b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$

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Example: relations

...and they compose in parallel via the cartesian product.

• that is, systems compose like this:

$$\begin{vmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} := \{(a,b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$

• so relations compose like this:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I \\ R \end{bmatrix} :: (a,b) \mapsto (c,d) \iff \left(\begin{bmatrix} I \\ R \end{bmatrix} :: a \mapsto c \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} J \\ S \end{bmatrix} :: b \mapsto d \right)$$

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Some processes in relations

• 'no wire' is a one-element set:





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Some processes in relations

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• ...because:

$$A = \{(a, \bullet) \mid a \in A\} \cong A = A$$

 $:= \{\bullet\}$

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processes from 'no wire' represent (non-deterministic) states
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$$\bigvee_{0}^{\downarrow} = \left\{ \bullet \mapsto 0 \right.$$

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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{0}} = \left\{ \bullet \mapsto 0 \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = \left\{ \bullet \mapsto 1 \right\}$$

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• ...whereas processes to 'no wire' are called effects.



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Some processes in relations

 ...whereas processes to 'no wire' are called effects. These test for the given state(s):

$$\frac{1}{1} = \Big\{ \mathbf{0} \mapsto \mathbf{0} \Big\}$$

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when state meets effect, there are two possibilities:

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Some processes in relations

 ...whereas processes to 'no wire' are called effects. These test for the given state(s):

• when state meets effect, there are two possibilities:

$$\frac{\overrightarrow{T}}{\overrightarrow{5}} = \left\{ \bullet \mapsto \bullet \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{c} & \overbrace{T} \\ & \downarrow \\ & \overbrace{5} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \bullet \mapsto \bullet \end{array}$$

These stand for true and false.

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States on two systems

• States on two systems are more interesting



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$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \psi \end{array} := \Big\{ * \mapsto \{ (0,0), (1,1) \} \\ \end{array}$$

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Interpretation: "I don't know what bit I have, but I know its the same as yours"

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Interpretation: "I don't know what bit I have, but I know its the same as yours"

- States of the two systems no longer have their own, separate identities
- Hence we get...

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Separable states

 A state ψ on two systems is separable if there exist ψ₁, ψ₂ such that:

$$\psi$$
 = ψ_1 ψ_2

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Separable states

 A state ψ on two systems is separable if there exist ψ₁, ψ₂ such that:



• **Intuitively:** the properties of the system on the left are *independent* from those on the right

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Separable states

 A state ψ on two systems is separable if there exist ψ₁, ψ₂ such that:



- **Intuitively:** the properties of the system on the left are *independent* from those on the right
- In the deterministic-land, all states to separate...

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Characterising non-separability

...which is why non-separable states are way more interesting!



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Characterising non-separability

- ...which is why non-separable states are way more interesting!
- But, how do we know we've found one?



Characterising non-separability

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- But, how do we know we've found one?
- i.e. that there do not exist states ψ_1, ψ_2 such that:

$$\psi$$
 = ψ



Characterising non-separability

- ...which is why non-separable states are way more interesting!
- But, how do we know we've found one?
- i.e. that there do not exist states ψ_1, ψ_2 such that:

$$\frac{|}{\psi} = \frac{|}{\psi_1} \frac{|}{\psi_2}$$

• **Problem:** Showing that something doesn't exist is hard.

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Characterising non-separability

Solution: Replace a negative property with a postive one:



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Characterising non-separability

Solution: Replace a negative property with a postive one:

Definition

A state ψ is called *cup-state* if there exists an effect ϕ , called a *cap-effect*, such that:



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• By introducing some clever notation:



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Cup-states

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Cup-states

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Yank the wire!



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Yank the wire!



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• In relations, there is an obvious choice of cup-state:

$$\bigcirc$$
 := $\left\{*\mapsto\{(0,0),(1,1)\}\right\}$

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Example

• In relations, there is an obvious choice of cup-state:

$$\checkmark$$
 := $\left\{ * \mapsto \{(0,0), (1,1)\} \right\}$

 The associated cap-effect corresponds to "checking if two bits are the same":

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Example

• In relations, there is an obvious choice of cup-state:

$$\smile$$
 := $\left\{ * \mapsto \{(0,0), (1,1)\} \right\}$

 The associated cap-effect corresponds to "checking if two bits are the same":

• This, plus NOT...

$$\begin{array}{c} \rule{0mm}{.}\\ \hline \verb{NOT} \end{array} := \begin{cases} 0 \mapsto 1 \\ 1 \mapsto 0 \end{cases}$$

... gives us enough to start building interesting stuff.

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An incredibly sophisticated security protocol

 Suppose Aleks and Bob each have an envelope with the same (random) bit sealed inside





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 - if the bits matched before, Bob now has Aleks' bit,



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- Suppose Aleks and Bob each have an envelope with the same (random) bit sealed inside
- Aleks wants to send a bit to Bob, but is paranoid (as usual)
- He opens his envelope, and tells Bob if the bit inside is the same as the one he wants to send
- Bob opens his envelope, and:
 - if the bits matched before, Bob now has Aleks' bit,
 - otherwise he flips the bit.

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One-time pad with relations

 we can represent the envelopes with the shared random bit as a cup-state:

$$\smile := \ \Big\{ \ast \mapsto \{(0,0),(1,1)\}$$

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One-time pad with relations

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 then checking whether two bits are the same is a 'measurement' that Aleks can perform on his systems

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 we can represent the envelopes with the shared random bit as a cup-state:

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 := $\left\{ * \mapsto \{(0,0), (1,1)\} \right\}$

- then checking whether two bits are the same is a 'measurement' that Aleks can perform on his systems
- There are two possible outcomes:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} & & \\$$

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One-time pad with relations

...which we can write as:



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One-time pad with relations

• ...which we can write as:



• Then, the U_i satisfy:

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_i \\ U_i \end{bmatrix} =$$

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One-time pad diagram

So, the OTP protocol looks like this:



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One-time pad diagram

So, the OTP protocol looks like this:



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...and it works



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Quantum bits

• We go from classical to quantum by changing the process theory:

relations \Rightarrow quantum maps

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Quantum bits

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• The quantum analogue to a bit is a **qubit**, which represents the state of the simplest non-trivial quantum system

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Quantum bits

• We go from classical to quantum by changing the process theory:

$relations \Rightarrow quantum \ maps$

- The quantum analogue to a bit is a **qubit**, which represents the state of the simplest non-trivial quantum system
- Example: polarization of a photon



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Quantum bits

• The state space of a bit consists of two points: 0 and 1



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Quantum bits

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- ...whereas qubits, it forms a sphere:



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Quantum bits

- The state space of a bit consists of two points: 0 and 1
- ...whereas qubits, it forms a sphere:



• "Plain old" bits live at the North Pole and the South Pole.

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Quantum entanglement

• In quantum-land, we can realise a 'cup' using *quantum entanglement*

 \bigcup \Leftarrow "Bell state"

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Quantum entanglement

• In quantum-land, we can realise a 'cup' using *quantum entanglement*

$$\bigcup \iff$$
 "Bell state"

• Even though this thing is (slightly) more complicated to describe, it acts just like before



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Quantum measurement

• We also have a quantum analogue for Aleks' measurement:



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Quantum measurement

• We also have a quantum analogue for Aleks' measurement:

$$\left\{ \overbrace{U_i}_{i \in \{0,1,2,3\}} \right\} \iff \text{``Bell measurement''}$$

where there are now three different ways to "NOT":



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$OTP \Rightarrow$ quantum teleportation



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$OTP \Rightarrow$ quantum teleportation



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Two for the price of one

• **The moral:** In both OTP and teleporation, Aleks must send Bob *i*, otherwise the whole thing fails

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Two for the price of one

- **The moral:** In both OTP and teleporation, Aleks must send Bob *i*, otherwise the whole thing fails
- By using a **shared resource**:

 \bigcirc := shared random bit

:= Bell state

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Two for the price of one

- **The moral:** In both OTP and teleporation, Aleks must send Bob *i*, otherwise the whole thing fails
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- Aleks can send one kind of thing:
 - $i \in \{0,1\} :=$ public data $i \in \{0,1,2,3\} :=$ classical data

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Two for the price of one

- **The moral:** In both OTP and teleporation, Aleks must send Bob *i*, otherwise the whole thing fails
- By using a **shared resource**:

 \bigcup := shared random bit

$$\bigcup$$
 := Bell state

- Aleks can send one kind of thing:
 - $i \in \{0,1\} :=$ public data $i \in \{0,1,2,3\} :=$ classical data
- ...and Bob gets another kind of thing:

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \hline b \end{array}$$
 := private data

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}} :=$$
quantum state

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Thanks!

