

1 Naloga

Zapišimo operator časovnega razvoja valovne funkcije dveh delcev s spinom $1/2$, ki sta sklopljena s Heisenbergovo interakcijo $H = J\vec{S}_1\vec{S}_2$ v bazi lastnih funkcij projekcij obeh spinov na os z .

Obravnavajmo teleportacijo delca s spinom $1/2$ s pomočjo EPR para.

2 Časovni razvoj

Za razvoj potrebujemo bazo lastnih funkcij. Če imamo dva delca s polovičnim spinom imamo 4 možne variante lastnih funkcij:

$$|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$$

$$|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle$$

$$|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle$$

$$|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

Le te pa niso lastne funkcije hamiltonjana. Sestavimo zato lastne funkcije celotnega spina S . Za celoten spin velja:

$$\vec{S} = \vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2$$

$$\vec{S}^2 = \vec{S}_1^2 + \vec{S}_2^2 + 2\vec{S}_1\vec{S}_2$$

In dobimo

$$H = \frac{1}{2}J(S^2 - S_1^2 - S_2^2)$$

Za $S = 1$ imamo na voljo $m_s = 0, 1, -1$ in za $S = 0$ $m_s = 0$. Zapišimo novo bazo lastnih funkcij celotnega spina.

$$|11\rangle = |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$$

$$|10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$|1-1\rangle = |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

$$|00\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

To lahko vidimo ali pa prepisemo iz Clebsch-Gordanovih tabel. Izračunajmo energije lastnih stanj:

$$H|11\rangle = H|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = \frac{J\hbar^2}{2}\left(2 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right)\right)|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = \frac{J\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H|10\rangle &= \frac{J\hbar^2}{4} \left(2 - \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\right)\right) = \frac{J\hbar^2}{4} \\
H|1-1\rangle &= \frac{J\hbar^2}{4} \\
H|00\rangle &= -\frac{3J\hbar^2}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Poglejmo primer če imamo ob $t = 0$ stanje $|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle$ in naredimo časovni razvoj.

$$|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle = a|11\rangle + b|10\rangle + c|1-1\rangle + d|00\rangle$$

Da odgovarja našemu začetnemu stanju mora veljati $a = c = 0$ in $d = b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, torej le še pomnožimo z časovnim delom:

$$|\psi, t\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|10\rangle \exp\left(-\frac{iJ\hbar}{4}t\right) + |00\rangle \exp\left(\frac{i3J\hbar}{4}t\right)$$

V naši stari bazi:

$$\begin{aligned}
|\Psi, t\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle \exp\left(-\frac{iJ\hbar}{4}t\right) + \frac{1}{2}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \exp\left(-\frac{iJ\hbar}{4}t\right) + \\
&\frac{1}{2}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle \exp\left(\frac{i3J\hbar}{4}t\right) - \frac{1}{2}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \exp\left(\frac{i3J\hbar}{4}t\right)
\end{aligned}$$

3 EPR

Če vzamemo časovni razvoj, Heisenbergovo interakcijo in rotacijo spinorjev lahko sestavimo poljubno unitarno matriko. Poglejmo si delovanje takega operatorja- CNOT .

$$CNOT = R_{2y}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)R_{2z}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)R_{1z}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)Q\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)R_{1z}(\pi)Q\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)R_{2y}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

kjer R_{2y} deluje na drugi spin in vrti okoli y, ter Q matrika za časovni razvoj sklopitve (Heisenbergova interakcije)

$$Q(\Phi) = e^{i\frac{\Phi}{4}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\Phi}{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\left(\frac{\Phi}{2}\right) & -i\sin\left(\frac{\Phi}{2}\right) & 0 \\ 0 & -i\sin\left(\frac{\Phi}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\Phi}{2}\right) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-i\frac{\Phi}{2}} \end{pmatrix} R_{\vec{n}}(\Phi) = \cos\frac{\Phi}{2} - i\vec{\sigma}\vec{n}\sin\frac{\Phi}{2}$$

v bazi

$$\vec{u} = (|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle, |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle, |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle, |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle), \Phi = \frac{Jt}{\hbar}$$

Poglejmo če naša matrika res odgovarja časovnemu razvoju. Vzemimo časovni razvoj funkcije ki smo ga ravno izračunali. Torej stanja $|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi, t\rangle &= e^{i\frac{\Phi}{4}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\Phi}{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\frac{\Phi}{2}) & -i\sin(\frac{\Phi}{2}) & 0 \\ 0 & -i\sin(\frac{\Phi}{2}) & \cos(\frac{\Phi}{2}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-i\frac{\Phi}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle \\ |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle \\ |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \\ |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= e^{i\frac{\Phi}{4}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle \cos\frac{\Phi}{2} + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle (-i\sin\frac{\Phi}{2})) = e^{i\frac{\Phi}{4}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle \frac{1}{2}(e^{i\frac{\Phi}{2}} + e^{-i\frac{\Phi}{2}}) + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \frac{1}{2}(e^{-i\frac{\Phi}{2}} - e^{i\frac{\Phi}{2}})) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle e^{-\frac{\Phi}{4}t} + \frac{1}{2}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle e^{-\frac{\Phi}{4}t} + \frac{1}{2}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle e^{\frac{i3\Phi}{4}t} - \frac{1}{2}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle e^{\frac{i3\Phi}{4}t} \end{aligned}$$

in če vstavimo Φ dobimo enak rezultat

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi, t\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle \exp(-\frac{iJ\hbar^2}{4}t) + \frac{1}{2}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \exp(-\frac{iJ\hbar^2}{4}t) + \\ &= \frac{1}{2}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle \exp(\frac{i3J\hbar^2}{4}t) - \frac{1}{2}|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \exp(\frac{i3J\hbar^2}{4}t) \end{aligned}$$

Poglejmo še operator CNOT.

$$R_{\vec{n}} = e^{-\frac{\phi}{2}\vec{n}\vec{\sigma}}$$

$$\sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$CNOT|\Psi\rangle = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\sigma_{2y}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\sigma_{2z}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\sigma_{1z}} Q_{ij}(\frac{\pi}{2}) e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}\sigma_{1z}} Q_{ij}(\frac{\pi}{2}) e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}\sigma_{2y}}$$

Poglejmo za $R_{2y}(\phi) = \cos\frac{\phi}{2}I - i\sin\frac{\phi}{2}\sigma_y$, ki vrtili torej le 2. spin, prvi ostanejo isti zato je matrika:

$$R_{2y}(\phi) = \begin{matrix} & |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle & |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle & |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle & |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle \\ \begin{matrix} |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle \\ |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle \\ |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \\ |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\phi}{2} & -\sin\frac{\phi}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\frac{\phi}{2} & \cos\frac{\phi}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos\frac{\phi}{2} & -\sin\frac{\phi}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \sin\frac{\phi}{2} & \cos\frac{\phi}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Ko zmnožimo vse matrike R in Q dobimo CNOT v matrični obliki napisan spodaj. H pa je Hadamardov operator.

$$CNOT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$CNOT|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$$

$$CNOT|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle = |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle$$

$$CNOT|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle = |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$$

$$CNOT|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle = |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle$$

Po domače je kot pri digitalni elektroniki. Če je prvi spin \uparrow oz 'da' pusti drug spin nespremenjen, drugače ga obrne.

Na začetku imamo stanje $|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$ in nanj delujemo z H_1 in $CNOT$.

$$H_1|\uparrow\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\rangle - |\downarrow\rangle)$$

$$CNOTH_1|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = CNOT\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle)\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

$$|\chi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

To je EPR (Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen) paradoks. Dva delca z nekim spinom pošljemo narazen. Ko izmerimo prvega se drugi obrne v isto smer. Imamo torej polovične možnosti da bo prvi spin \uparrow , kjer bo drugi hkrati \uparrow .

To nam pokaže nelokalnost kvantne mehanike.

Poglejmo zdaj to uporabo v kvantni mehaniki. Recimo da A vzame prvi spin B pa drugega. Takoj ko A izmeri spin uniči eno komponento in B dobi uničeno.

Imamo še neko tretje stanje $|\phi\rangle = \alpha|\uparrow\rangle + \beta|\downarrow\rangle$ in valovna funkcija je:

$$|\psi\rangle = |\phi\rangle |\chi\rangle = \alpha|\uparrow\rangle |\chi\rangle + \beta|\downarrow\rangle |\chi\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha|\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - \alpha|\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + \beta|\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - \beta|\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

A naredi na funkciji operacijo

$$CNOT_{12}|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha|\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - \alpha|\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \beta|\downarrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle - \beta|\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

$$H_1CNOT_{12}|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha|\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - \alpha|\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - \alpha|\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + \alpha|\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle +$$

$$+\beta|\downarrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle + \beta|\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle) - \beta|\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - \beta|\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

Če A sedaj izmeri oba svojo spina se valovna funkcija uniči. Nimamo več 8

linearnih kombinacij valovnih funkcij, ampak le še po dve za vsako stanje. A lahko izmeri 4 variante. Poglejmo! Če izmeri $|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$ dobimo

$$\rightarrow \alpha|\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - \beta|\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle = |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle (\alpha|\uparrow\rangle - \beta|\downarrow\rangle)$$

in ostale

$$|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle (-\alpha|\downarrow\rangle + \beta|\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \rightarrow |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle (-\alpha|\uparrow\rangle - \beta|\downarrow\rangle)$$

$$|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle (\alpha|\downarrow\rangle + \beta|\uparrow\rangle)$$

Sedaj ko A izmeri projekcije potrebujemo za B ustrezno unitarno transformacijo U.

če A izmeri

$$|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle \rightarrow H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \rightarrow H = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle \rightarrow H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$