

WRACHTRUP GROUP SEMINAR

# Improving Quantum Sensing with Variational Methods

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JOHANNES JAKOB MEYER, FU BERLIN

arxiv:2006.06303

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## **A variational toolbox for quantum multi-parameter estimation**

Johannes Jakob Meyer,<sup>1</sup> Johannes Borregaard,<sup>2,3</sup> and Jens Eisert<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Dahlem Center for Complex Quantum Systems, Freie Universität Berlin, 14195 Berlin, Germany*

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<sup>3</sup>*Mathematical Sciences, Universitetsparken 5, 2100 København Ø, Matematik E, Denmark*

(Dated: June 11, 2020)



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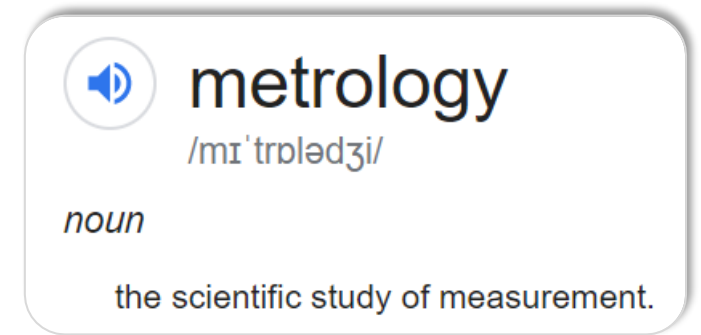
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Physical quantities (magnetic fields, energies, ...) need to be **measured** accurately

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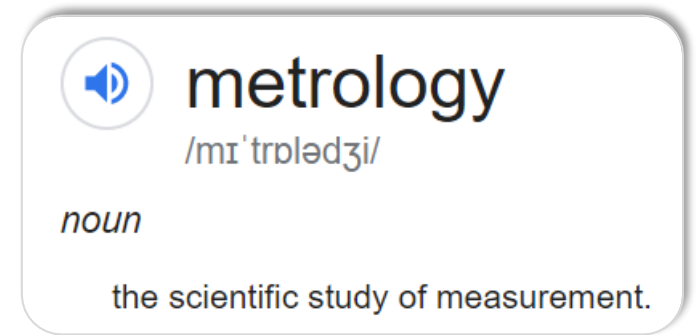
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Study how **quantum effects** can help



**metrology**

/mɪˈtrɒlədʒi/

*noun*

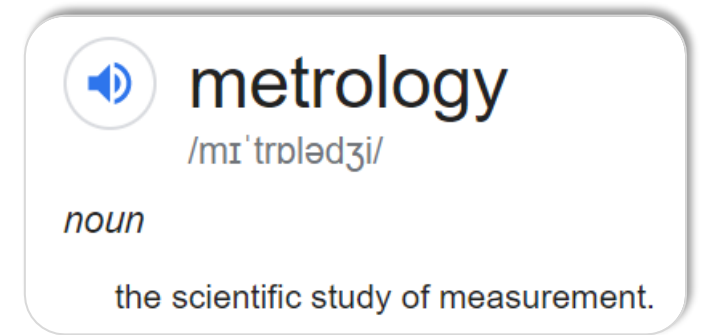
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Probe  
State

$\rho$



**metrology**

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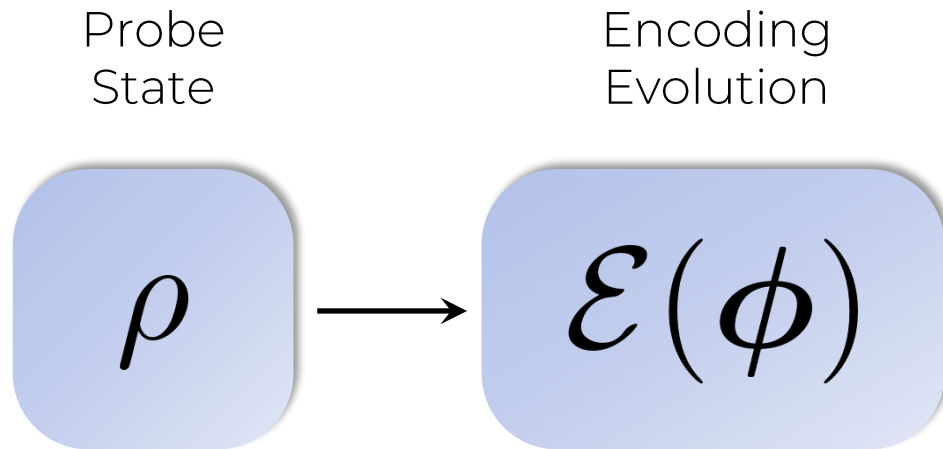
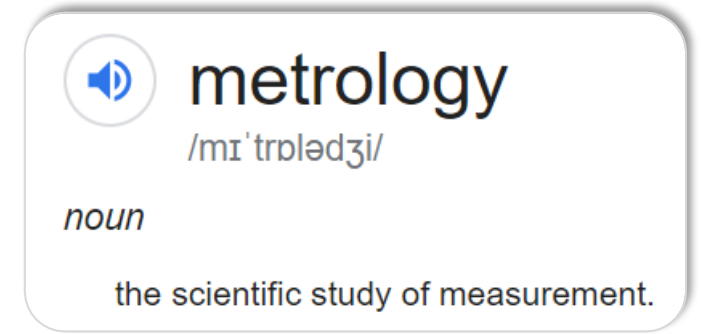
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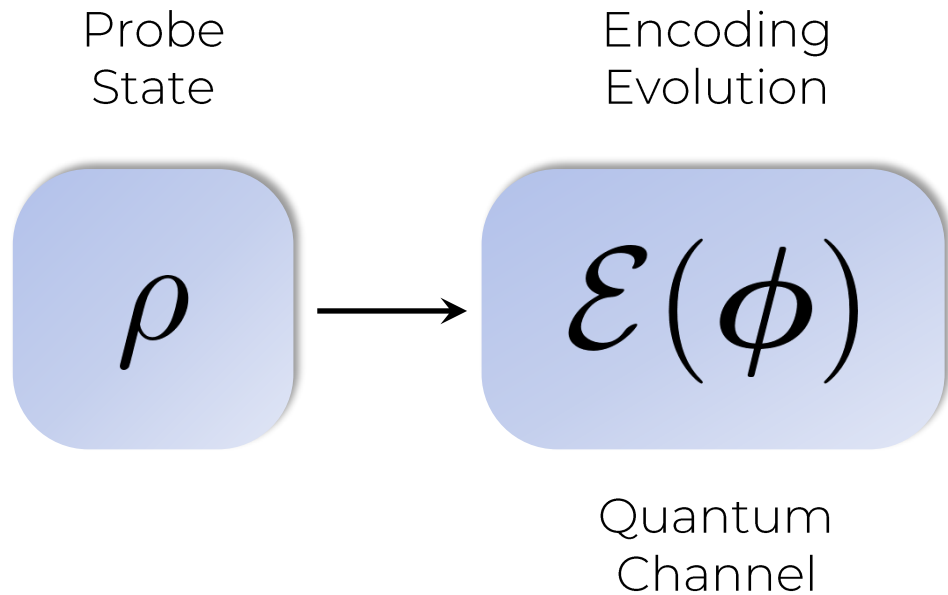
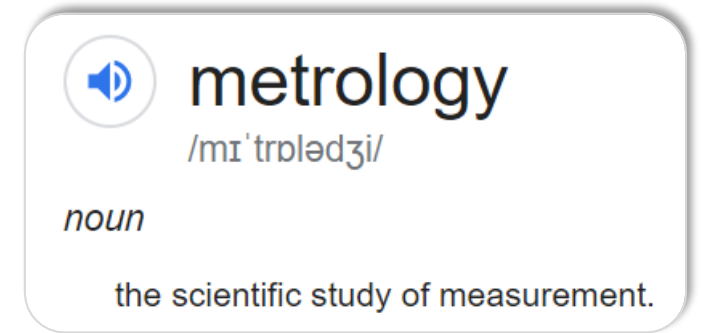
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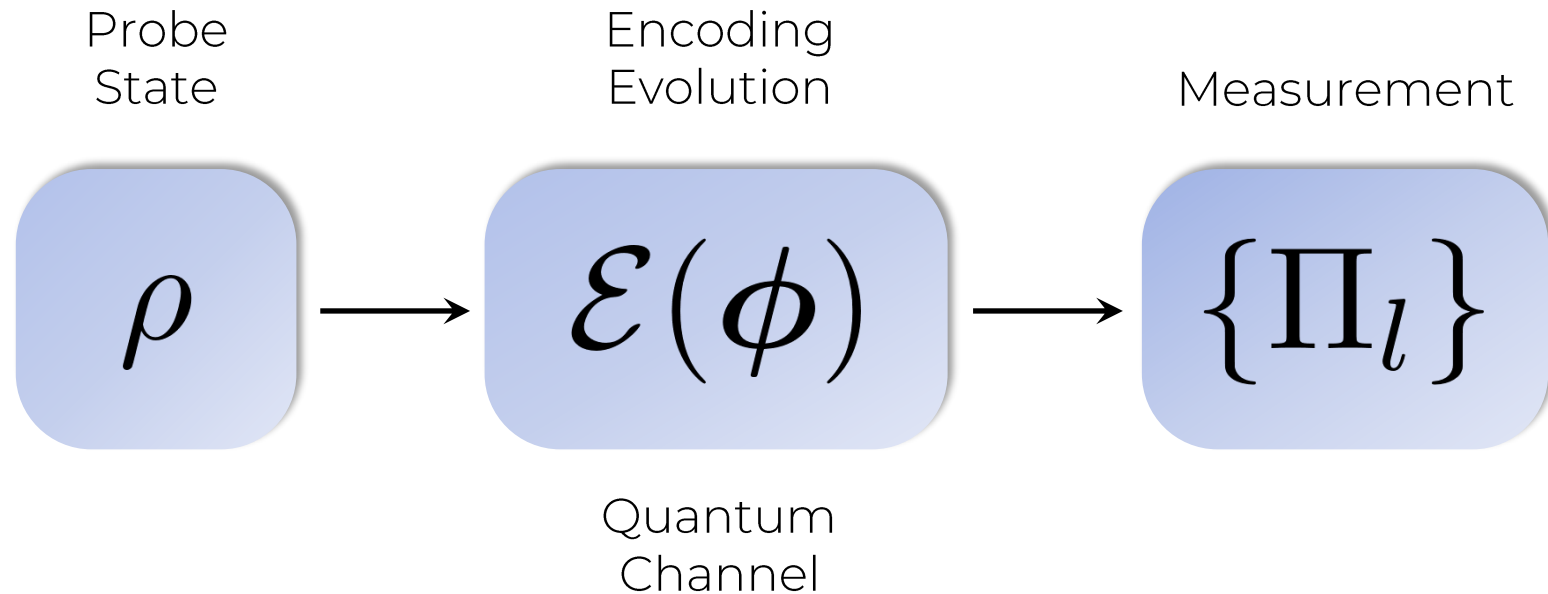
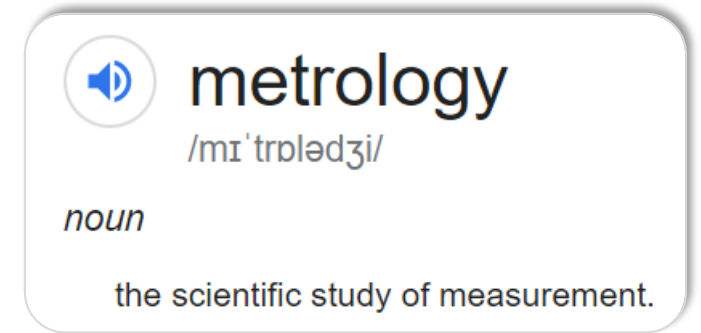
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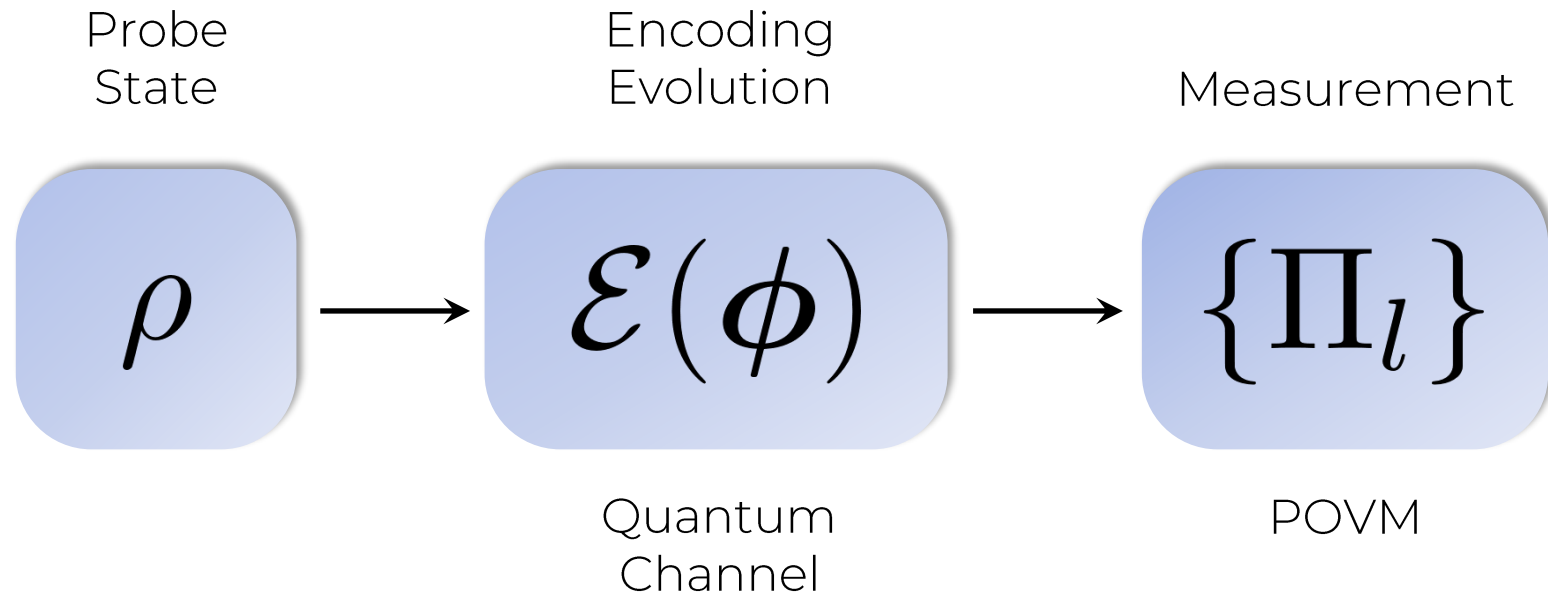
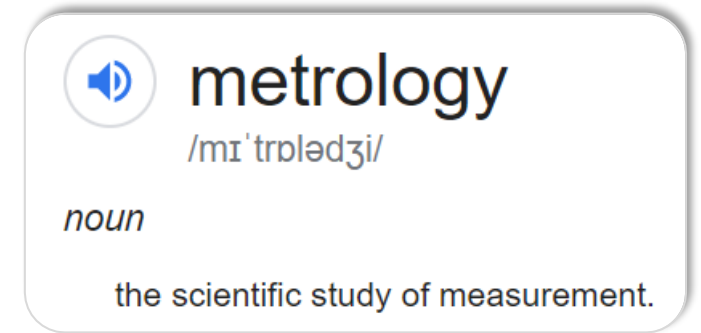
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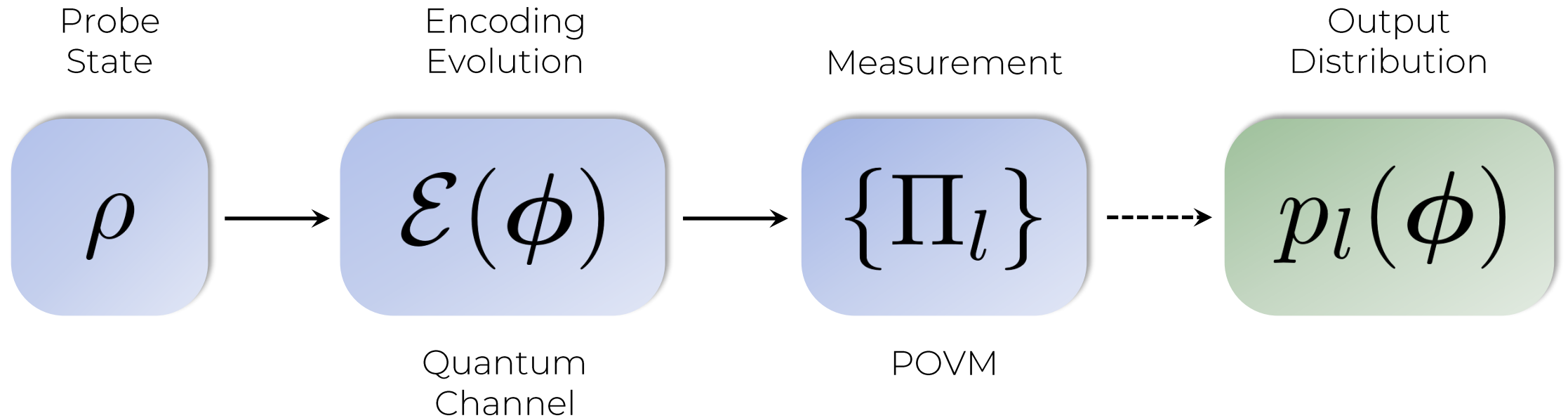
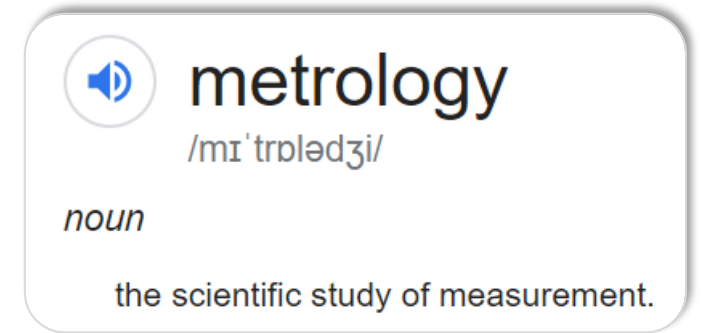
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# Cramér–Rao Bound



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Pr  $\text{Tr}\{\text{Cov}(\hat{\varphi})\} = \text{MSE}(\hat{\varphi})$  Cramér-Rao bound

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→ Classical Fisher information should be used to judge sensing quality!

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We need to find optimal probes and measurements

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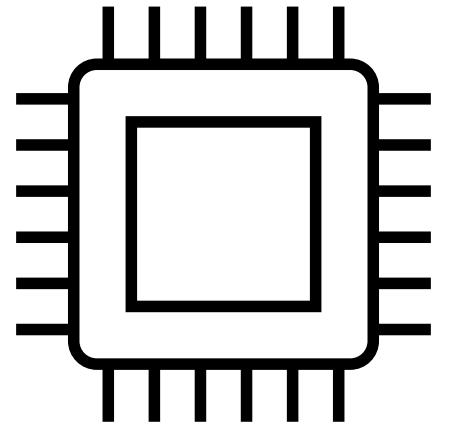
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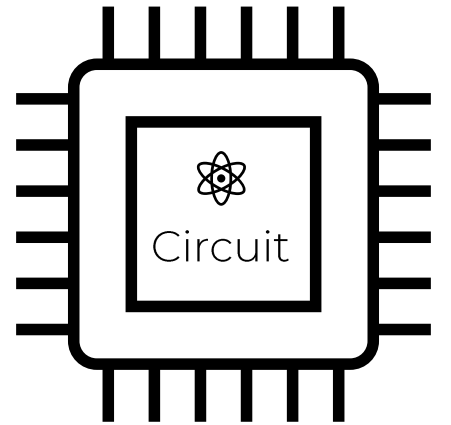


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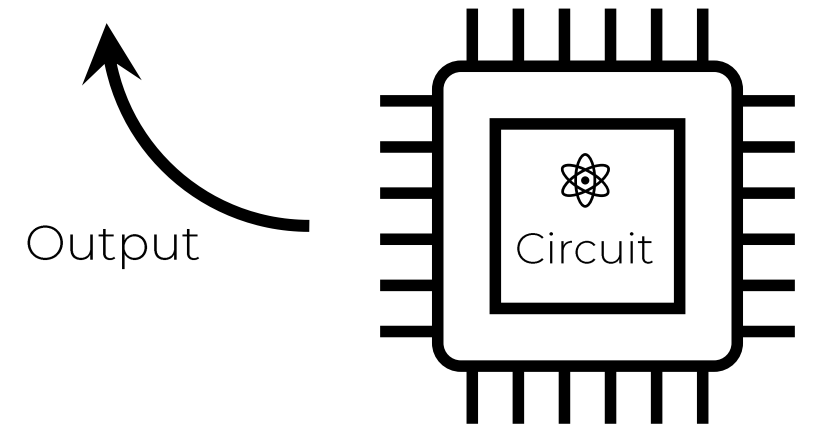


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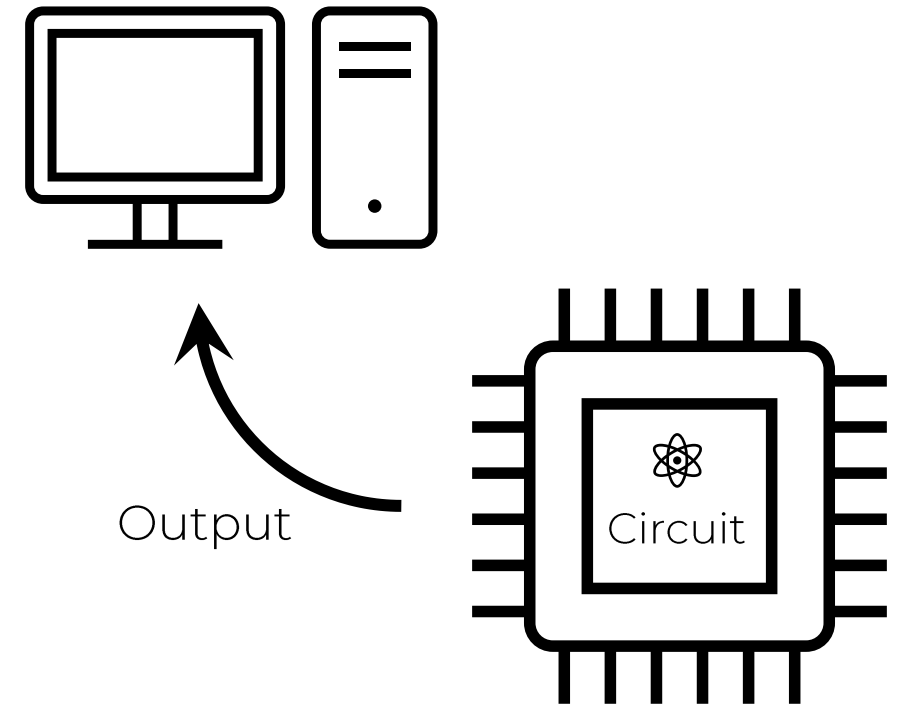


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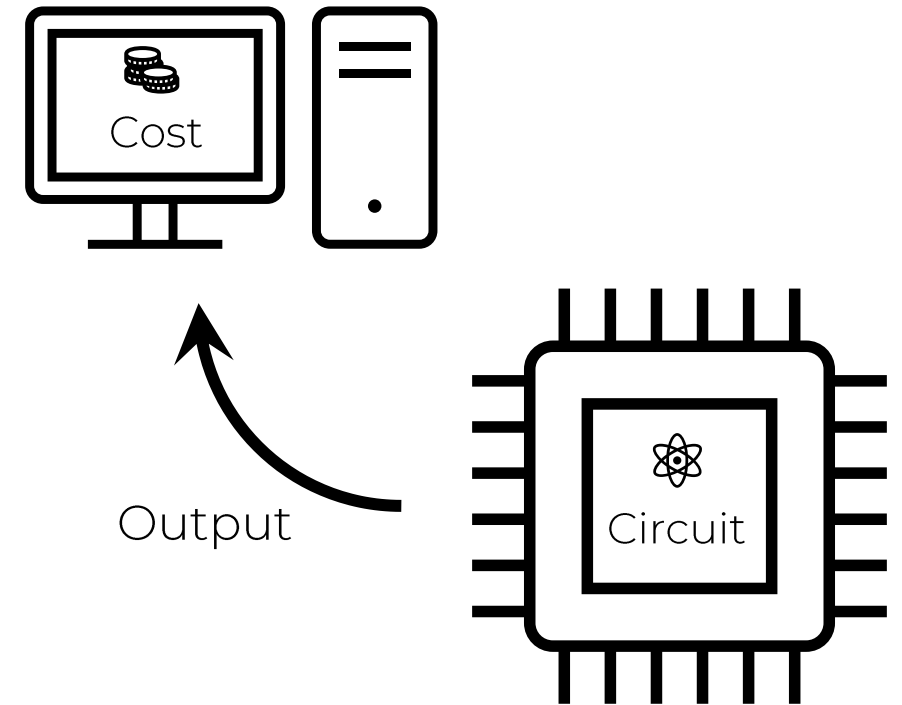


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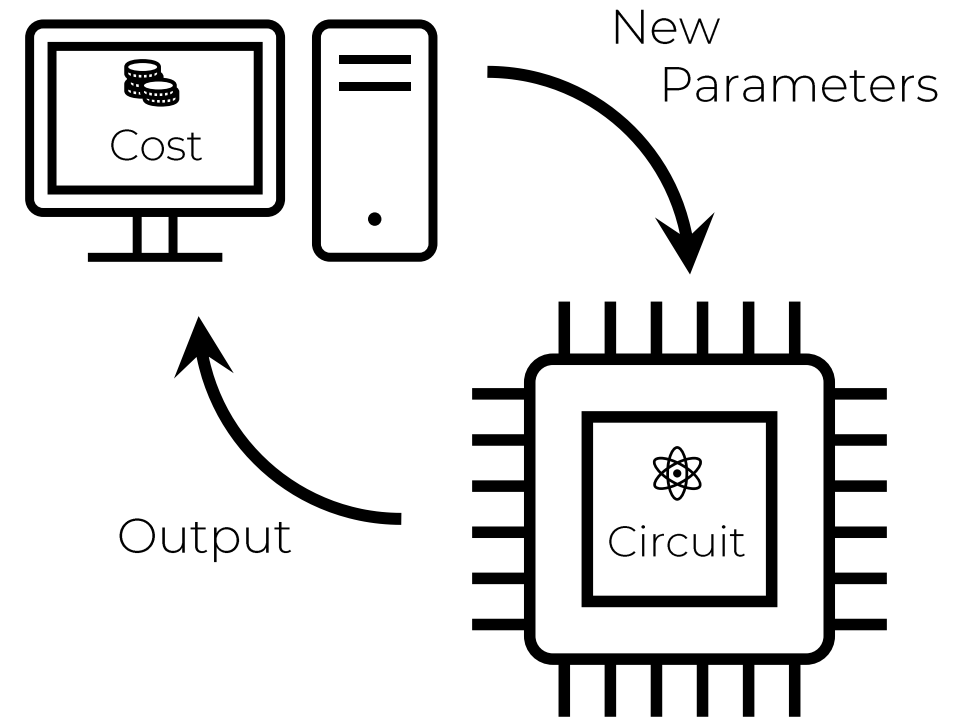


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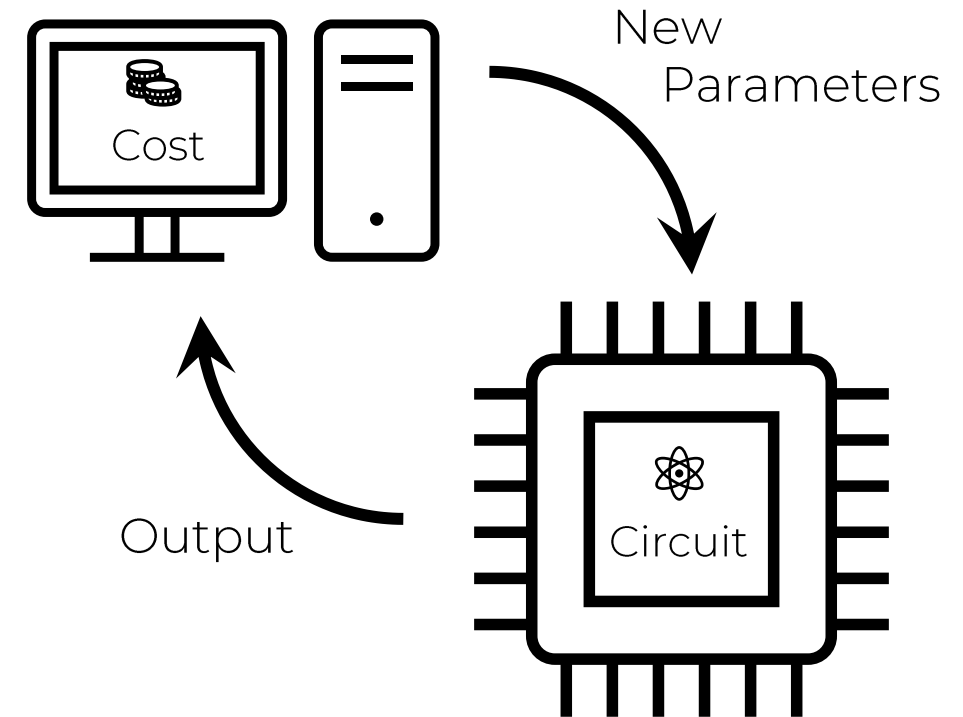
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Prior work<sup>1,2</sup> focused on probes for  
single-parameter metrology and surrogates  
for the Quantum Fisher Information

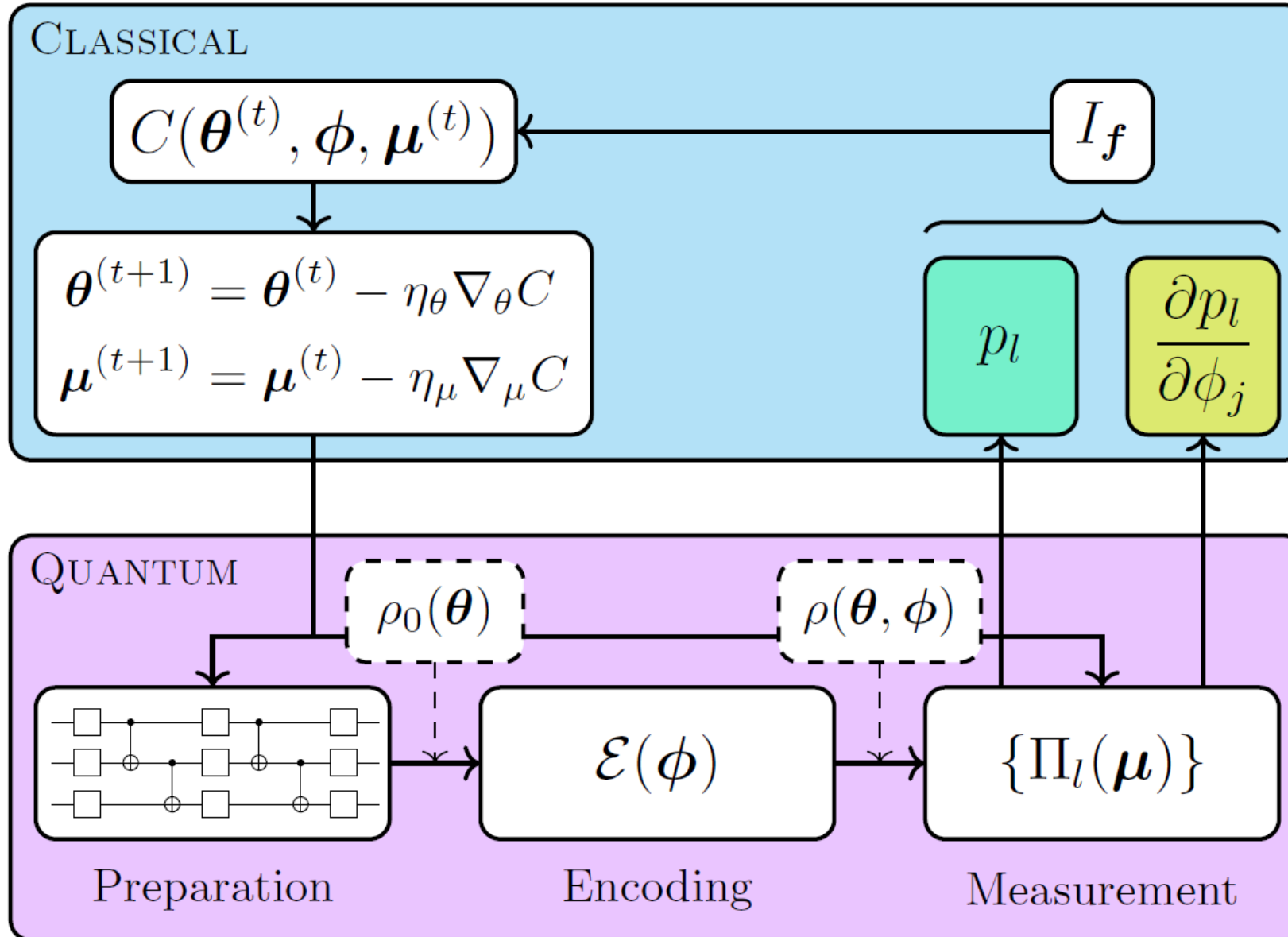


<sup>1</sup>Kaubruegger, Raphael, et al. *Physical Review Letters* 123.26 (2019): 260505.

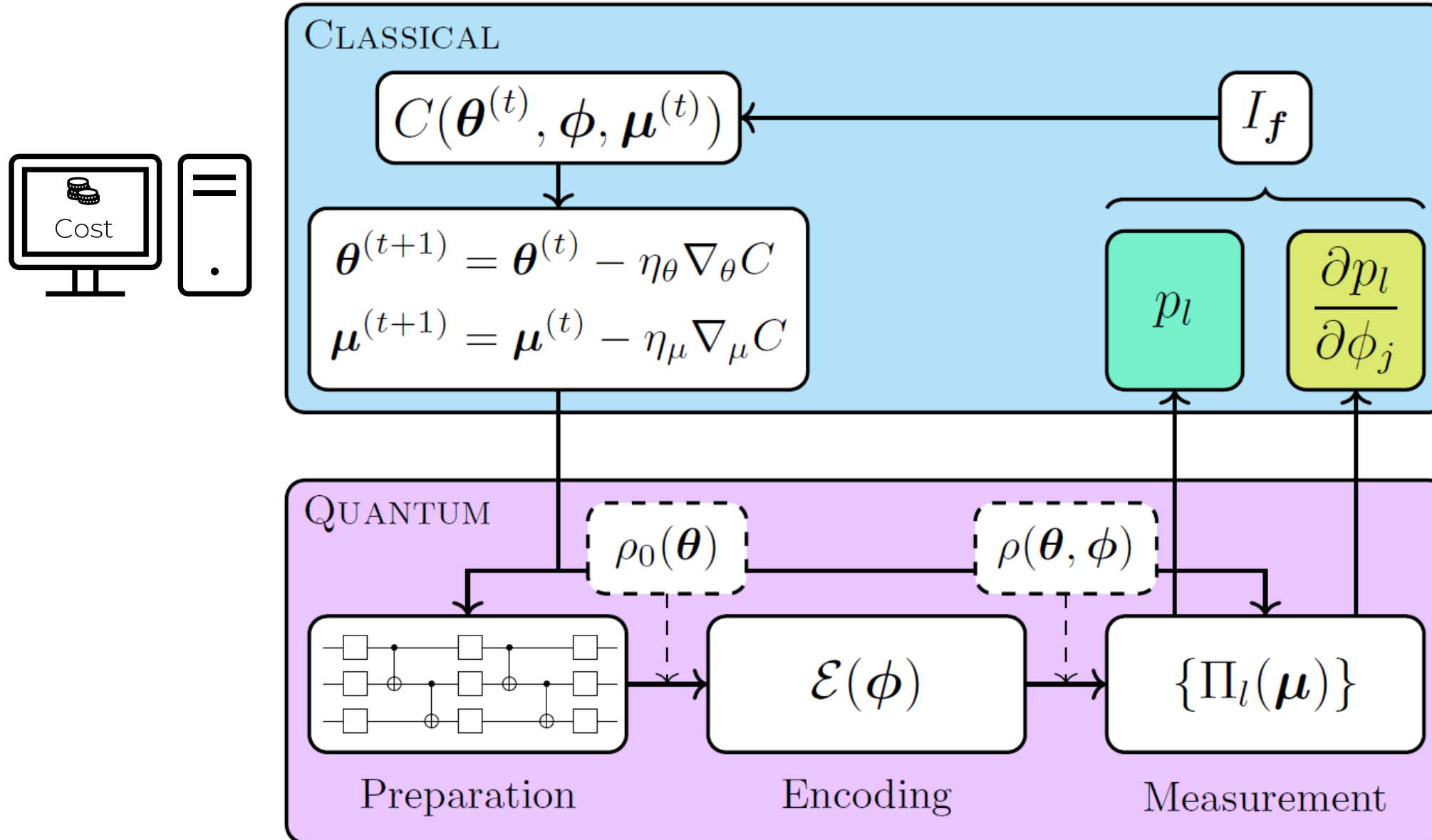
<sup>2</sup>Koczor, Bálint, et al. "Variational-State Quantum Metrology." *New Journal of Physics* (2020).

# The Algorithm

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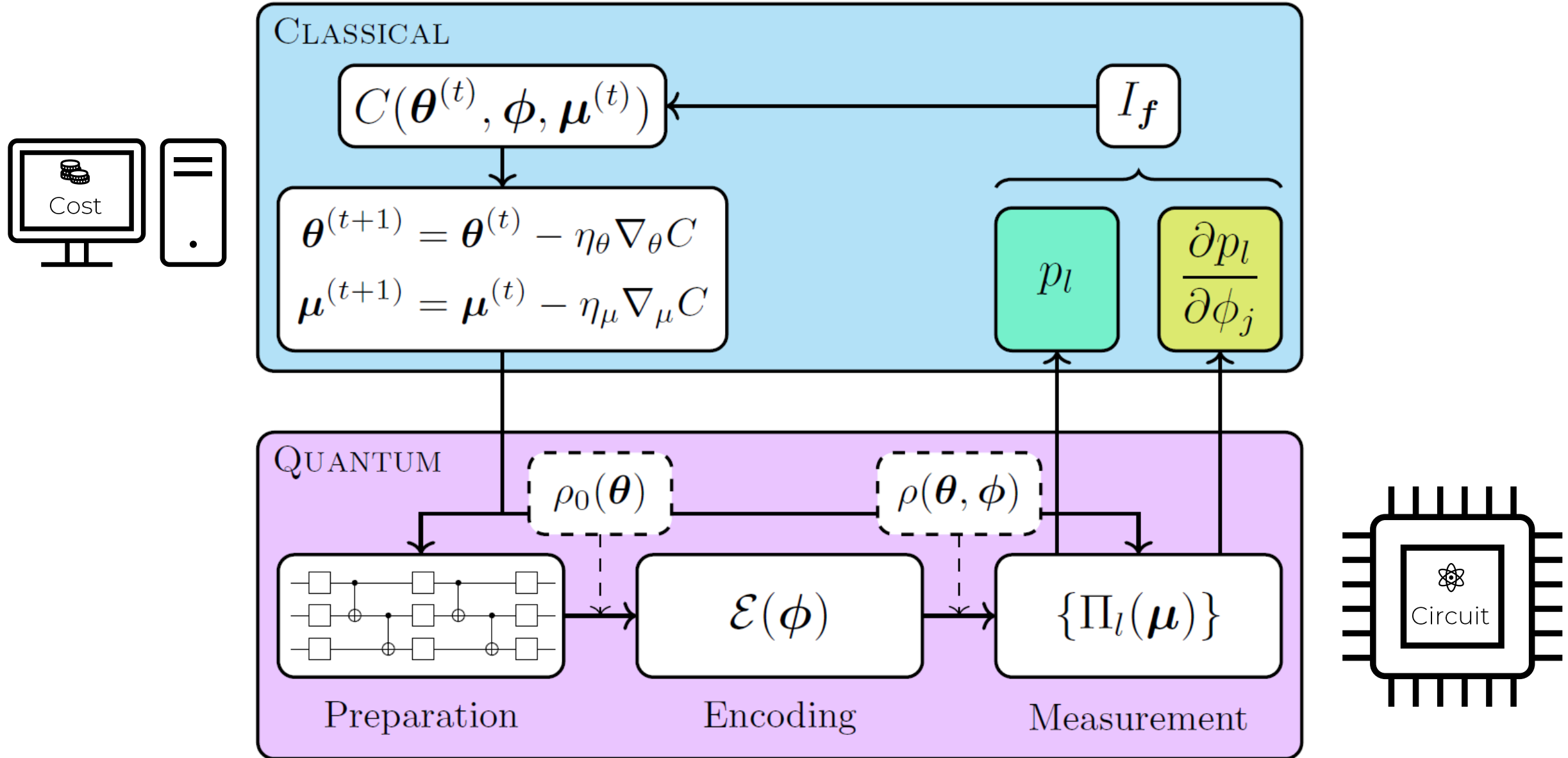


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# Calculation of Fisher Information

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Fisher Information Matrix w.r.t. the physical parameters

$$[I_{\phi}]_{jk} = \sum_l \frac{1}{p_l} \frac{\partial p_l}{\partial \phi_j} \frac{\partial p_l}{\partial \phi_k}$$

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Exploit parameter-shift rule<sup>1,2</sup> to calculate derivatives

$$\partial_j p_l(\phi) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ p_l \left( \phi + \frac{\pi}{2} \mathbf{e}_j \right) - p_l \left( \phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \mathbf{e}_j \right) \right]$$

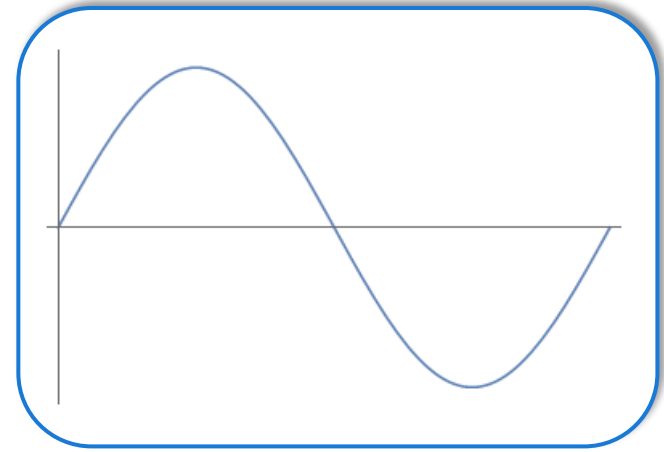
<sup>1</sup>Schuld, Maria, et al. *Physical Review A* 99.3 (2019): 032331.

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}\{W \text{Cov}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}})\} &= \text{MSE}_W(\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}) \\ &= \mathbb{E}\{\langle \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}} - \boldsymbol{\phi}, W(\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}} - \boldsymbol{\phi}) \rangle\} \end{aligned}$$

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The cost function is obtained from a weighted trace of the Cramér-Rao bound



# Implementation Prerequisites

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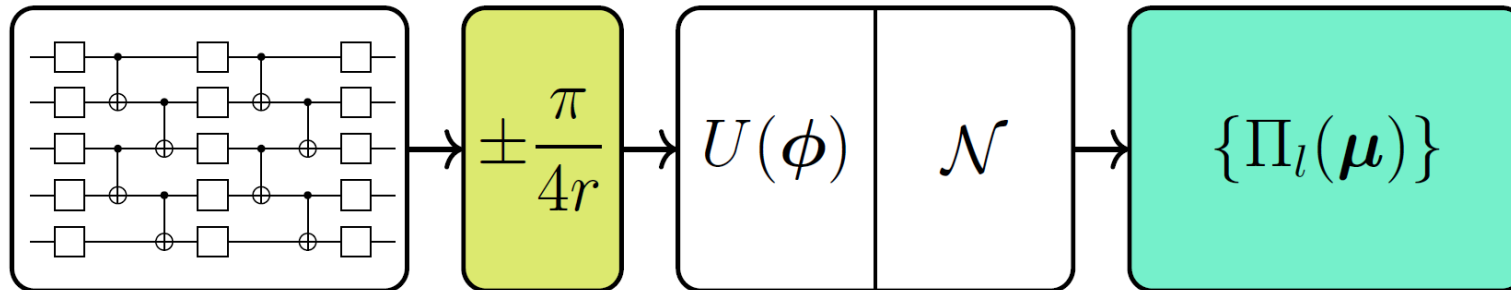
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*Example:* Unitary encoding with phase injection



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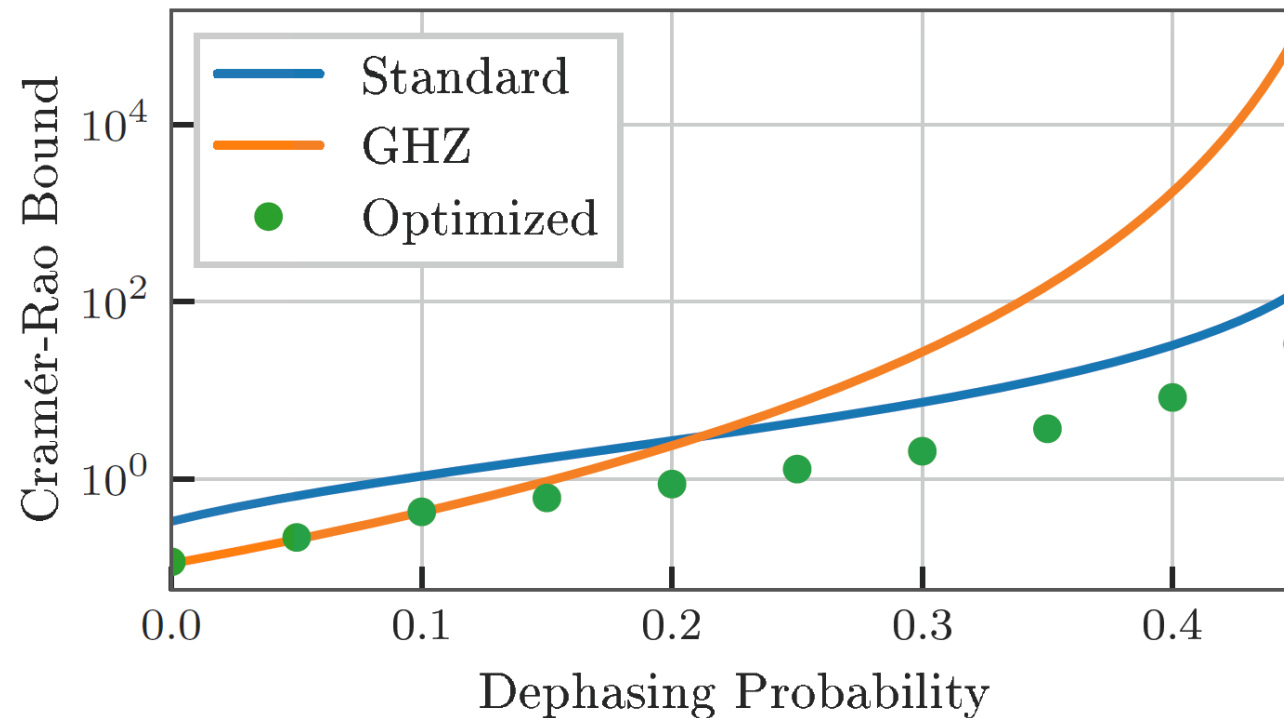
Fixed phase parameters and varied noise level



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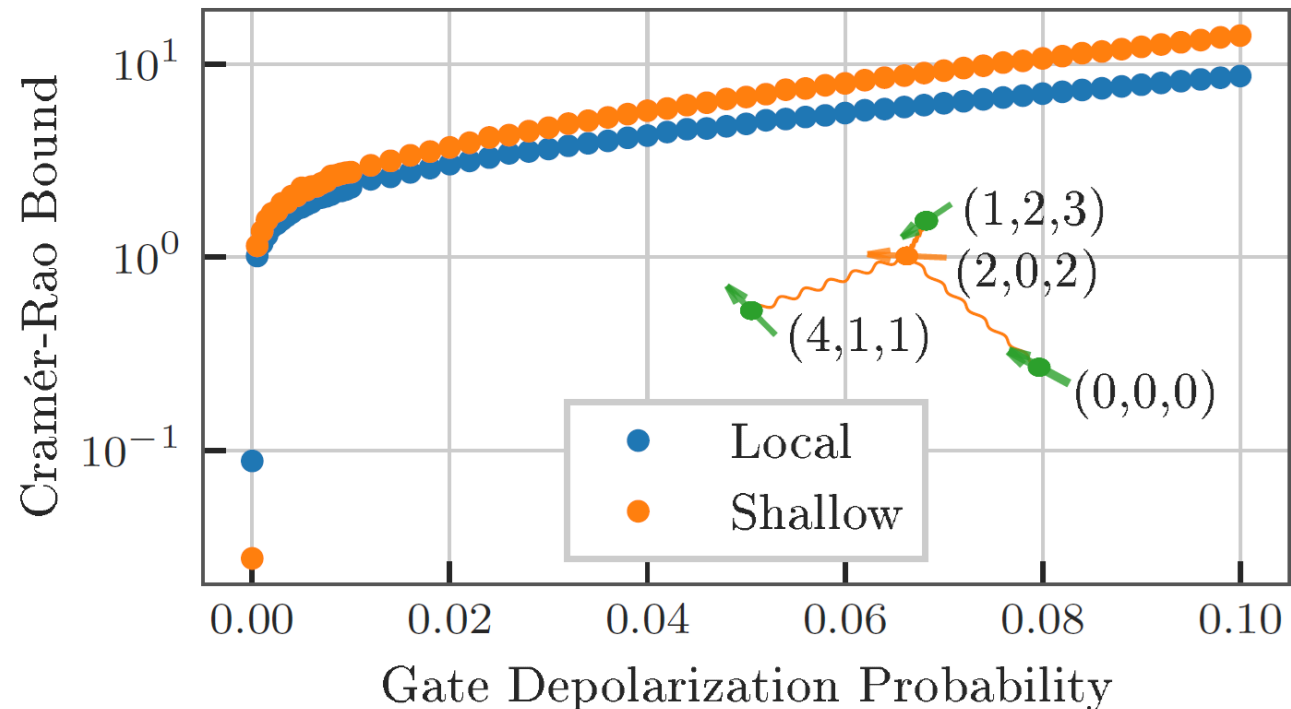
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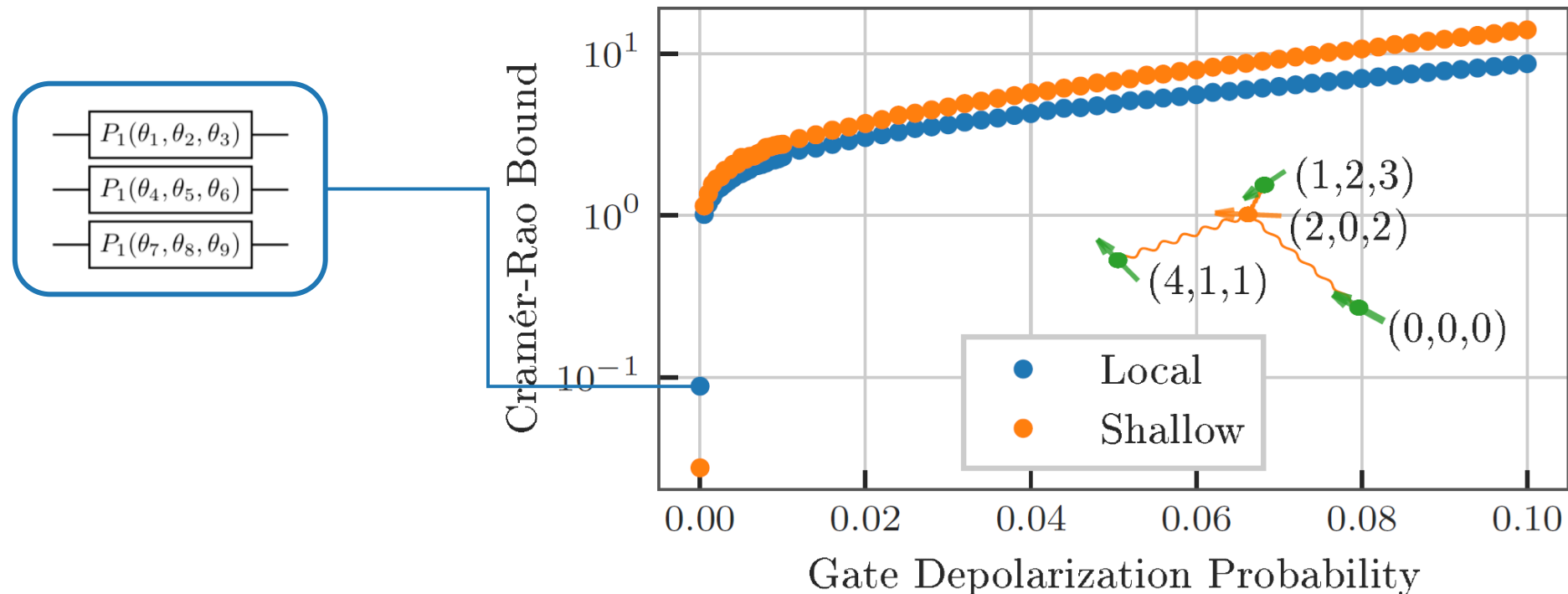
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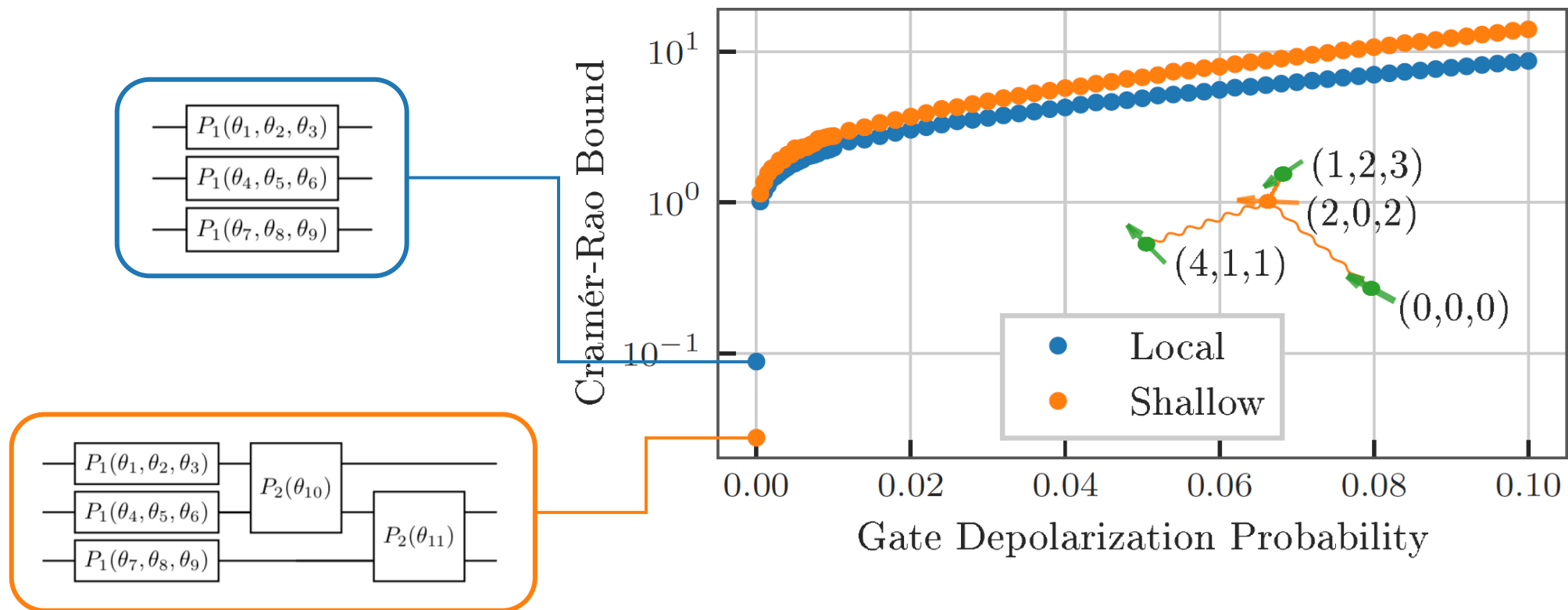
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We give details on the implementation of parameter-shift rules

# The Algorithm Landscape

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Single Parameter



Multiparameter



# The Algorithm Landscape

■ Single Parameter   ■ Multiparameter

Kaubrügger et al.

**COST FUNCTION**

Spin Squeezing

**STATE PREPARATION**

Fixed Circuit

**MEASUREMENT**

Fixed



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■ Single Parameter   ■ Multiparameter

Kaubrügger et al.

**COST FUNCTION**

Spin Squeezing

**STATE PREPARATION**

Fixed Circuit

**MEASUREMENT**

Fixed

Koczor et al.

**COST FUNCTION**

Fidelity

**STATE PREPARATION**

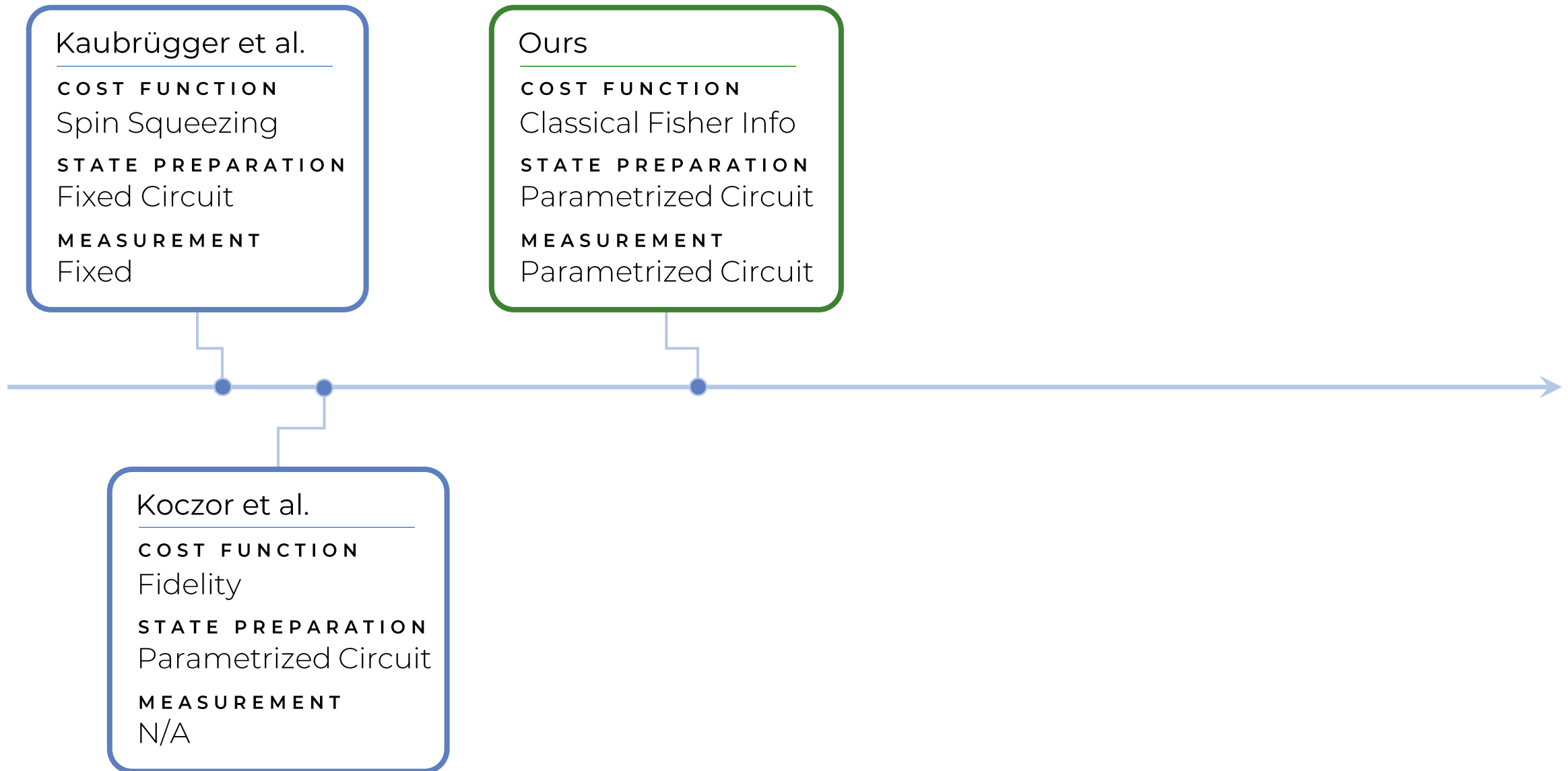
Parametrized Circuit

**MEASUREMENT**

N/A

# The Algorithm Landscape

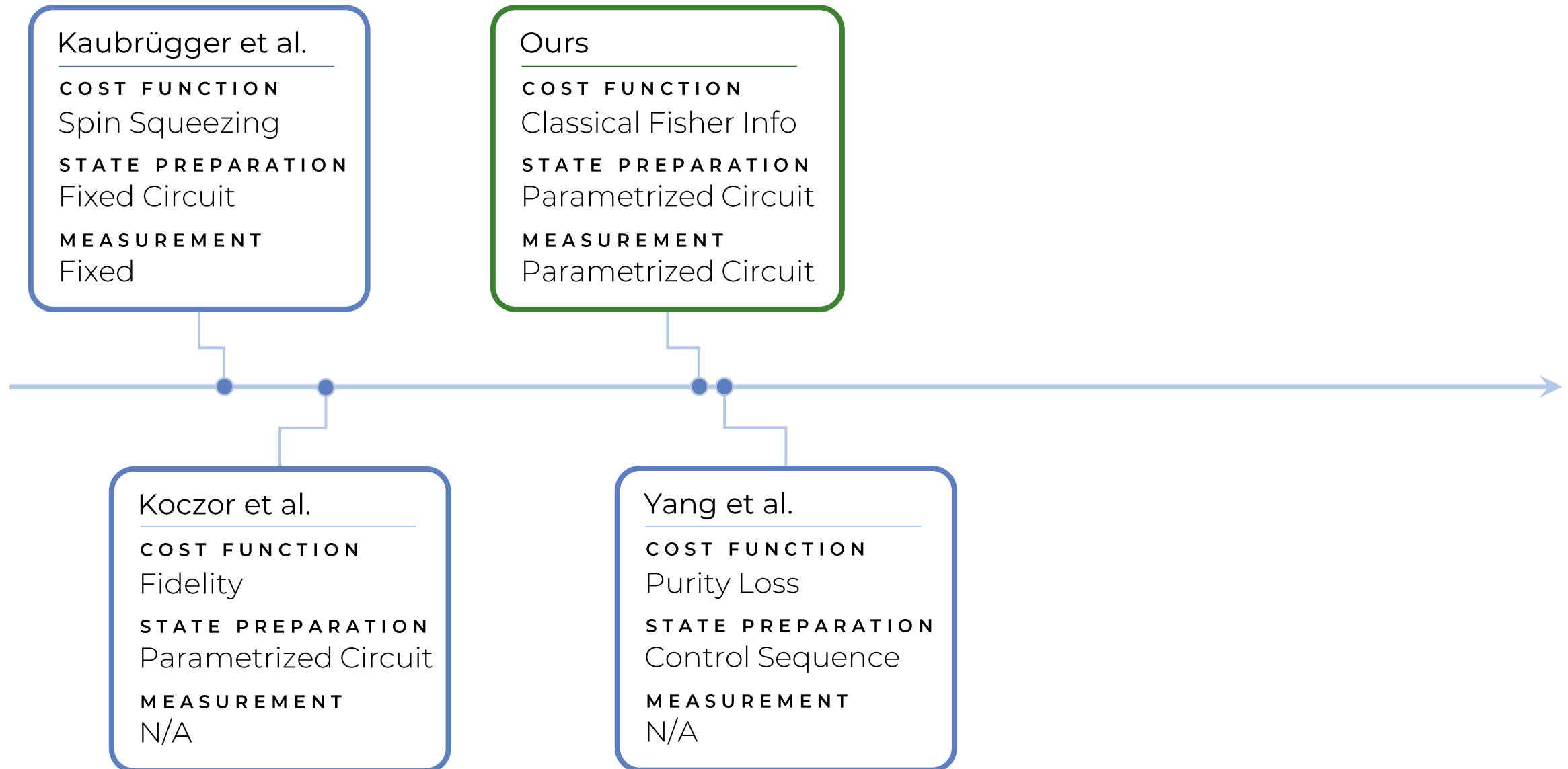
■ Single Parameter   ■ Multiparameter





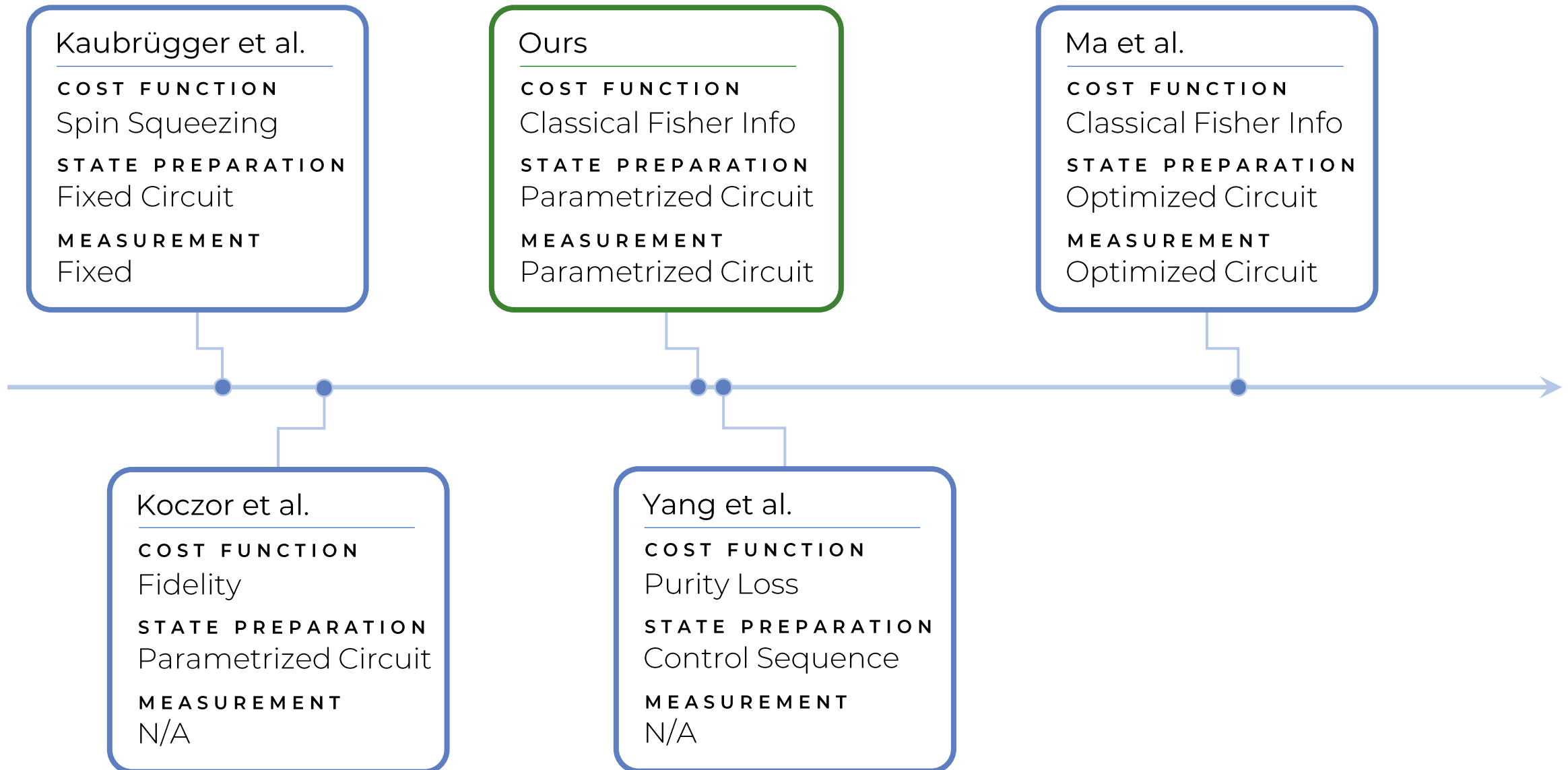
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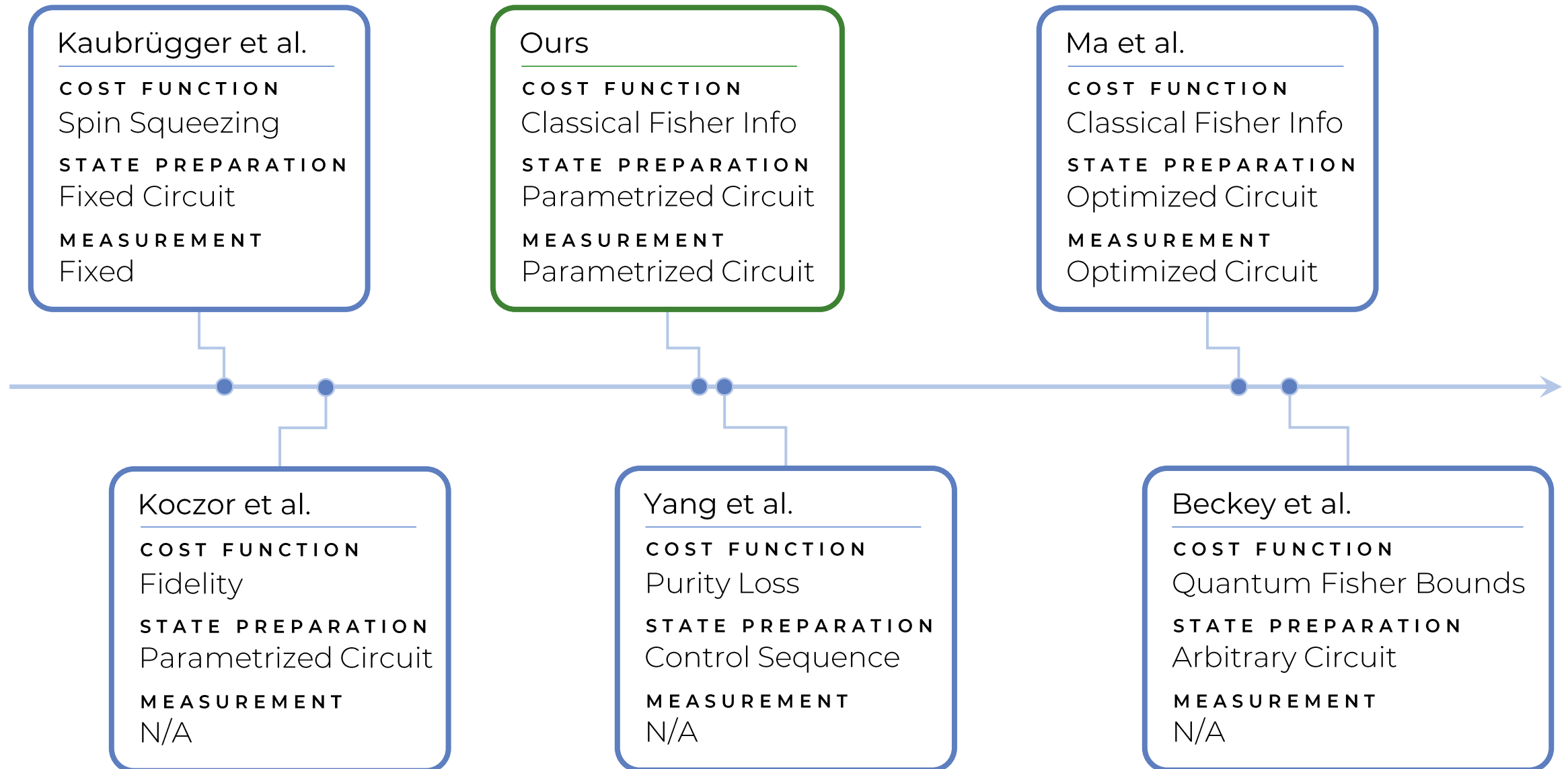
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# Take-Home Message



Variational methods can be used  
to improve quantum sensors

# Thank you for your attention!

---



Paper



Demo



Slides