# Tight reference frame-independent quantum teleportation

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Reference frames and group actions Reference frame-independent teleportation Existence and construction of RFI protocols Categorical perspective



• Teleportation is possible between parties that do not share a reference frame (RF).

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# Our result

- Teleportation is possible between parties that do not share a reference frame (RF).
- Requires communication of unspeakable information. The classical channel we use is very important.

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- Requires communication of unspeakable information. The classical channel we use is very important.
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- Depends on the action of the group of RF transformations. The group must be finite.
- Constructions of reference frame-independent (RFI) teleportation protocols.

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• Hidden assumption of shared RF in teleportation first noted in [Enk, 2001].

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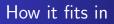
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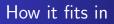
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- Work has been done on imperfect protocols in the infinite case. [Marzolino and Buchleitner, 2015]
- We deal with the case of a finite group of RF transformations.

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• Reference frame uncertainty.

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# Applications

- Reference frame uncertainty.
  - Two parties with different RF alignments can perform teleportation.

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- Infinite reference frames.

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  - Imperfect protocols as limits of perfect finite-group schemes?
- CQM as a way to work with RFs in quantum information.

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Reference frames Group actions

### Reference frames: I

• RFs are implicit in the description of quantum states.

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- Each RF has an associated group G of RF transformations.

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Reference frames Group actions

### Reference frames: II

• *H* carries a unitary representation  $\pi : G \to End(H)$  of *G*.

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Reference frames Group actions

### Reference frames: II

- *H* carries a unitary representation  $\pi : G \to End(H)$  of *G*.
- When RF configuration transforms by  $g^{-1} \in G$ :

	Old frame	New frame
State	$ \psi angle$	$\pi(g)\ket{\psi}$
Operations	$L \in End(H)$	$\pi(g)L\pi(g)^{\dagger}$

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

# A classification of teleportation protocols

 For a Hilbert space H, a unitary error basis is a basis {U<sub>i</sub>} of End(H) such that:

Quantum teleportation: review An example

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

# A classification of teleportation protocols

- For a Hilbert space *H*, a *unitary error basis* is a basis {*U<sub>i</sub>*} of *End*(*H*) such that:
  - $U_i$  are all unitary.
  - 2  $U_i$  are orthonormal under the Hilbert-Schmidt inner product.
- When Hilbert spaces have minimal dimension, teleportation protocols correspond to UEBs:

Shared entangled state	$\sum_{i}  i\rangle \otimes  i\rangle$
Alice's measurement basis	$ \phi_{x}\rangle := \sum_{i}  i\rangle \otimes U_{x}  i\rangle$
Bob's unitary correction	$C_x := U_x^T$

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Quantum teleportation: review An example



• Alice and Bob are in labs with different orientations in space, related by  $g \in SO(3)$ .

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

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   This subgroup and its action are known by both parties.

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

## Example: II

• Take  $G = \mathbb{Z}^2$ , where the nontrivial element  $a \in G$  acts as

$$\pi(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Quantum teleportation: review An example

## Example: II

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• They agree to use the following UEB:

$$U_{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad U_{2} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6} & -\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} \\ -\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} & \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$U_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad U_{3} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6} & -\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6} \\ -\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6} & -\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

## Example: III - failure of speakable communication

• Suppose Alice communicates the measurement result to Bob as speakable information. There are two cases.

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

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- Suppose Alice communicates the measurement result to Bob as speakable information. There are two cases.
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Quantum teleportation: review An example

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  - Bob's perspective: the measurement result *i* Alice communicated did not correspond to the state (1 ⊗ π(a)) |φ<sub>i</sub>⟩ she measured.

Quantum teleportation: review An example

# The failure of speakable communication: a theorem

#### Theorem (VV)

If Alice sends her measurement result to Bob as speakable information, the procedure only succeeds for all RF alignments when G acts by a global phase.

Quantum teleportation: review An example

The failure of speakable communication: a theorem

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#### Proof.

• Teleportation is possible if and only if  $\pi(g)^{\dagger}U_{i}^{T}\pi(g) = U_{i}^{T}$  for all *i* and  $g \in G$ .

Quantum teleportation: review An example

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- If the G-action is trivial on a basis of End(H), it must be trivial on End(H). So H ⊗ H\* ≃ d<sup>2</sup> · 1.

Quantum teleportation: review An example

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- Therefore all irreducible factors of H are identical and 1D.

Quantum teleportation: review An example

#### Example: IV - unspeakable communication

• We now present the solution. Alice communicates her measurement result by sending two *arrows* to Bob.

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

## Example: IV - unspeakable communication

- We now present the solution. Alice communicates her measurement result by sending two *arrows* to Bob.
- Her reference direction is  $\uparrow$ . She uses the following encoding:

$$0\mapsto\{\uparrow\uparrow\}\qquad 1\mapsto\{\downarrow\downarrow\}\qquad 2\mapsto\{\uparrow\downarrow\}\qquad 3\mapsto\{\downarrow\uparrow\}$$

Bob knows the encoding and infers the measurement result using his own reference direction.

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

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Suppose Bob's lab is aligned upside-down wrt Alice's.
 0, 1, 2 or 3 will be received as 1, 0, 3 or 2 respectively.

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

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- But the UEB is such that the communication error cancels with his correction error:

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

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• So teleportation is successful regardless of RF alignment!

Quantum teleportation: review An example

#### Remarks

• Two crucial elements in the successful protocol:

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

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Quantum teleportation: review An example

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- Two crucial elements in the successful protocol:
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  - The classical channel carried a G-action, so we could encode the measurement results to carry the inverse permutation to the UEB.
- If we can find a suitable classical channel and a *G*-equivariant UEB, we can perform RFI teleportation.

Classical transmission of unspeakable information *G*-equivariant unitary error bases

## A classical channel always exists

• Given a *G*-equivariant UEB, a suitable classical channel can always be found.

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#### Theorem (VV)

This procedure is RF-independent exactly when the UEB is G-equivariant.

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Classical transmission of unspeakable information *G*-equivariant unitary error bases

## Alternative channels: another example

• May be more practical to use an alternative classical channel.

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- Signals sent by Alice to Bob which arrive, according to her, at time  $\frac{m_A T}{n}$ , arrive for Bob at a different time  $\frac{m_B T}{n}$ .

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- Signals sent by Alice to Bob which arrive, according to her, at time  $\frac{m_A T}{n}$ , arrive for Bob at a different time  $\frac{m_B T}{n}$ .
- Alice can encode her measurement result in the time of arrival of signals.

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Classical transmission of unspeakable information G-equivariant unitary error bases

# Finding G-equivariant UEBs

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Classical transmission of unspeakable information G-equivariant unitary error bases

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- We provide a method for showing non-existence.
- We provide methods for constructing them when they do.

Classical transmission of unspeakable information G-equivariant unitary error bases

### G-equivariant orthonormal bases

• A *G*-equivariant orthonormal basis for *H* is an orthonormal basis of *H* whose elements are permuted by the action of *G*.

Classical transmission of unspeakable information G-equivariant unitary error bases

### G-equivariant orthonormal bases

- A *G*-equivariant orthonormal basis for *H* is an orthonormal basis of *H* whose elements are permuted by the action of *G*.
- Every G-equivariant UEB is a G-equivariant orthonormal basis (of End(H) ≃ H ⊗ H\*).

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Classical transmission of unspeakable information G-equivariant unitary error bases

### G-equivariant orthonormal bases

- A *G*-equivariant orthonormal basis for *H* is an orthonormal basis of *H* whose elements are permuted by the action of *G*.
- Every G-equivariant UEB is a G-equivariant orthonormal basis (of End(H) ≃ H ⊗ H\*).
- G-equivariant orthonormal bases can be easily classified!

Classical transmission of unspeakable information G-equivariant unitary error bases

### Classification of *G*-equivariant orthonormal bases

• There is a functor  $\mathcal{M}: G-Set \to \mathbf{Rep}(G)$ .

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- It takes a *G*-set to the free Hilbert space on its elements, extending the *G*-action linearly.

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- $\mathcal{M}$  is additive ( $\sqcup \to \oplus$ ).

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- G-equivariant orthonormal bases exist only on representations in Im(M).
- $\mathcal{M}$  is additive  $(\sqcup \to \oplus)$ .
- So in order to classify all objects in  $Im(\mathcal{M})$ , it is sufficient to find the images of the coset spaces G/H under  $\mathcal{M}$  the basic permutation representations.

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A representation on which no G-equivariant UEBs exist

#### Theorem (VV)

There is no G-equivariant UEB for the 2-dimensional irreducible representation V of  $S_3$ .

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Classical transmission of unspeakable information G-equivariant unitary error bases

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#### Proof.

Use characters to show that the representation  $V \otimes V^*$  cannot be decomposed into basic permutation representations.

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• This does not work for all irreps! (2D irrep of  $D_8$ .)

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### Constructing *G*-equivariant UEBs

- Sufficient condition to find a *G*-equivariant UEB for *V*:
  - **(**) A G-equivariant orthonormal basis of V.

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### Constructing *G*-equivariant UEBs

- Sufficient condition to find a *G*-equivariant UEB for *V*:
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  - **2** A Hadamard matrix that commutes with all  $\pi(g)$  expressed in that basis.

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Classical transmission of unspeakable information G-equivariant unitary error bases

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  - **1** A G-equivariant orthonormal basis of V.
  - **2** A Hadamard matrix that commutes with all  $\pi(g)$  expressed in that basis.

#### Theorem (VV)

Let  $|v_i\rangle$  be the G-equivariant orthonormal basis, and H be the Hadamard matrix. Then the G-equivariant UEB is:

$$(U_H)_{ij} = \frac{1}{N} H \circ diag(H, j)^{\dagger} \circ H^{\dagger} \circ diag(H^T, i)$$
(1)

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Classical transmission of unspeakable information G-equivariant unitary error bases

### A sufficient condition for dim < 5

#### Theorem (VV)

Suppose H admits a G-equivariant orthonormal basis, and has dimension d < 5. Then we can find G-equivariant UEB for H.

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- For dimensions 3 and 4, we need H commuting with all  $\pi(g)$  in the G-equivariant orthonormal basis.
- $\pi(G) < S_d$  so the worst case is  $\pi(G) = S_d$ .
- Any  $M < C(S_d)$  has identical entries on the diagonal and identical entries everywhere else.

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A sufficient condition for dim < 5 (cont.)

#### Proof (Cont.)

Unitarity of such a matrix is equivalent to

$$|b|^{2} = \frac{1 - |a|^{2}}{d - 1}$$
(2)  
$$\Re(a^{*}b) = \frac{2 - d}{2} |b|^{2}.$$
(3)

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These equations can be satisfied for  $|a|, |b| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d}}$  iff d < 5.

### Teleportation in CQM

• In CQM we consider QI concepts in terms of their algebraic structure.

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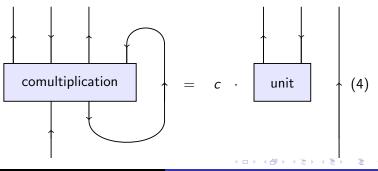
### Teleportation in CQM

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### Teleportation in CQM

- In CQM we consider QI concepts in terms of their algebraic structure.
- Classical structures corrrespond to orthonormal bases.
- In a dagger-compact category, a *quantum teleportation* procedure is a classical structure on A ⊗ A\* satisfying:



Teleportation in  $\mathbf{Rep}(G)$ 

• In FHilb these are exactly the unitary error bases.

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## Teleportation in **Rep(**G**)**

- In FHilb these are exactly the unitary error bases.
- In **Rel** these correspond to one-time pads.

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- **Rep**(*G*) has obects unitary representations and morphisms intertwiners.

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# Teleportation in **Rep(**G**)**

- In FHilb these are exactly the unitary error bases.
- In **Rel** these correspond to one-time pads.
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- In Rep(G) these are exactly the G-equivariant unitary error bases.

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# Teleportation in **Rep(**G**)**

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- All categorical constructions of UEBs carry over to Rep(G).

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# Teleportation in **Rep(**G**)**

- In **FHilb** these are exactly the unitary error bases.
- In **Rel** these correspond to one-time pads.
- **Rep**(*G*) has obects unitary representations and morphisms intertwiners.
- In Rep(G) these are exactly the G-equivariant unitary error bases.
- All categorical constructions of UEBs carry over to **Rep(***G***)**.
- Unclear how to generalise non-categorical constructions to the *G*-equivariant setting.

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#### • Constructing *G*-equivariant UEBs.

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- Constructing *G*-equivariant UEBs.
- Applications to cryptography.

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- Constructing G-equivariant UEBs.
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- Infinite limits of RFI protocols.



- Constructing G-equivariant UEBs.
- Applications to cryptography.
- Infinite limits of RFI protocols.
- Teleportation of anyons.



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