



Quantum Feedback Networks

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- ***The Series Product & Its Application to Quantum Feedforward and Feedback Networks***

(J.G., M.R. James)

IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control Vo1 54, No. 11, 2530-45 (2009)

- ***Quantum Feedback Networks: Hamiltonian Formalism***

(J.G., M.R. James)

Commun. Math. Phys. 1109-1132, Volume 287, Number 3 / May, 2009

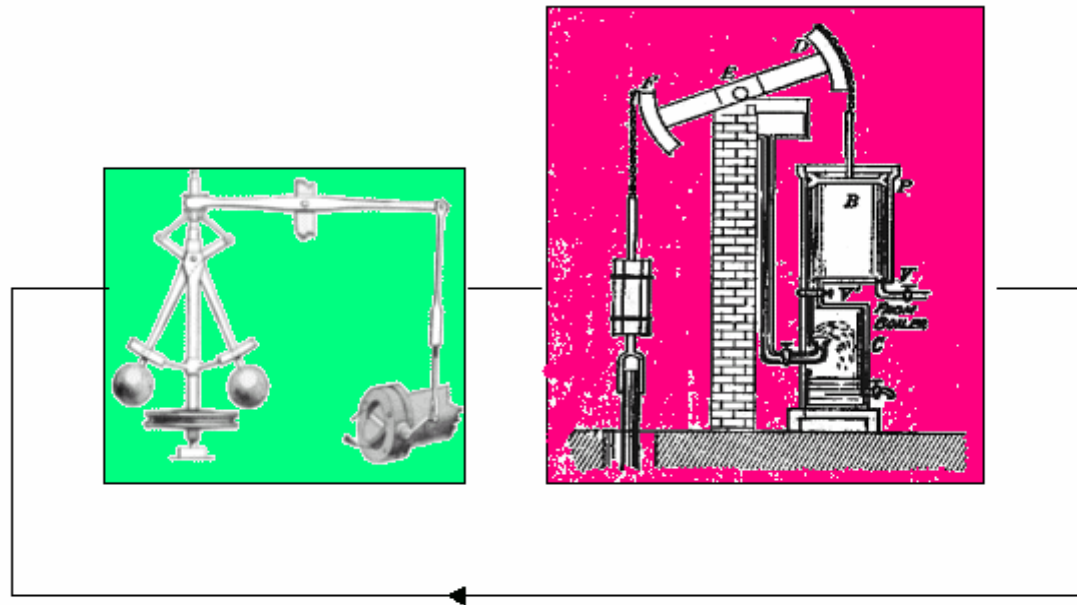
- ***Linear Quantum Feedback Networks***

(J.G., R. Gohm, M. Yanagisawa)

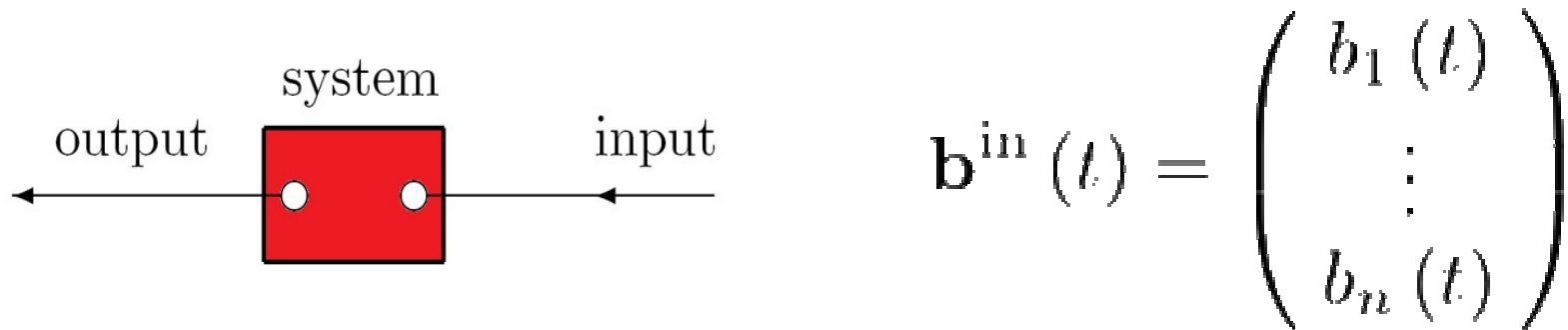
Phys. Rev. A 78, 062104 (2008)

Classical Feedback Control

Watt Governor & Steam Engine



Quantum White Noise Inputs



$$\mathbf{b}^{\text{in}}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} b_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ b_n(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left[b_i(t), b_j^\dagger(s) \right] = \delta_{ij} \delta(t - s).$$

It is convenient to introduce integrated fields

$$B_i(t) \equiv \int_0^t b_i(s) ds, B_i^\dagger(t) \equiv \int_0^t b_i^\dagger(s) ds,$$

$$\Lambda_{ij}(t) \equiv \int_0^t b_i^\dagger(s) b_j(s) ds.$$

Dynamical Evolution

We introduce the processes

$$\begin{aligned} j_t(\mathbf{X}) &\triangleq V^\dagger(t) [\mathbf{X} \otimes 1] V(t), \\ B_i^{\text{out}}(t) &\triangleq V^\dagger(t) [1 \otimes B_i(t)] V(t). \end{aligned}$$

Emission/Absorption Coupling

$$dV(t) = \left(\mathbf{L}_i \otimes dB_i^\dagger(t) - \mathbf{L}_i^\dagger \otimes dB_i(t) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{L}_i^\dagger \mathbf{L}_i + i\mathbf{H} \right) \otimes dt \right) V(t)$$

Coupling Operators

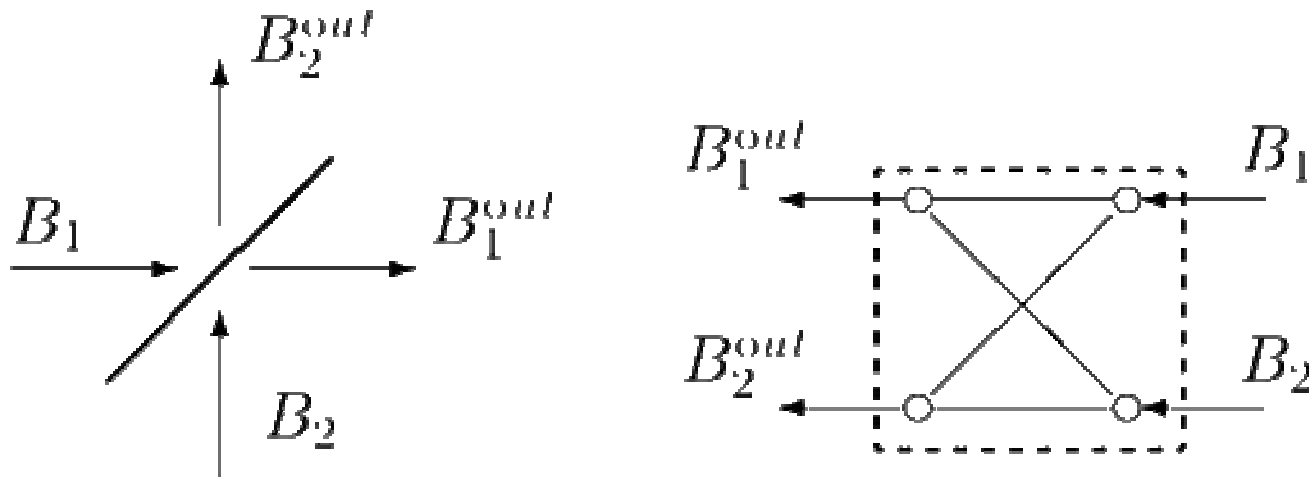
$$\mathbf{L} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{L}_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$dj_t(\mathbf{X}) = j_t(\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{X})) dt + j_t([\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{L}_i]) dB_i^\dagger + j_t([\mathbf{L}_i^\dagger, \mathbf{X}]) dB_i$$

$$dB_i^{\text{out}}(t) = dB_i(t) + j_t(\mathbf{L}_i) dt.$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{L}_i^\dagger [\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{L}_i] + \frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{L}_i^\dagger, \mathbf{X}] \mathbf{L}_i - i [\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{H}].$$

Beam Splitters



$$dB_i^{out}(t) = T_{ij}dB_j(t)$$

$T = (T_{ij})$ unitary c number valued matrix.

Scattering

$$dV(t) = (S_{ij} - \delta_{ij}) \otimes d\Lambda_{ij}(t) V(t),$$

Unitary operator-valued
matrix

$$S \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & \cdots & S_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ S_{n1} & \cdots & S_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$dj_t(\mathbf{X}) = j_t \left(S_{ki}^\dagger (\mathbf{X} - 1) S_{kj} \right) d\Lambda_{ij}(t),$$

$$dB_i^{\text{out}}(t) = j_t(S_{ij}) dB_j(t).$$

General Component

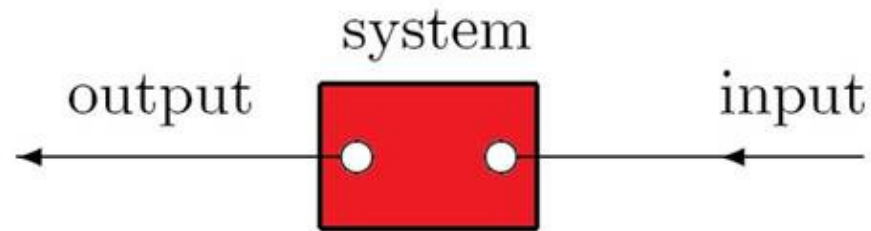
$$dV(t) = [(\mathbf{S}_{ij} - \delta_{ij}) \otimes d\Lambda_{ij}(t) + \mathbf{L}_i \otimes d\Lambda_i^\dagger(t) - \mathbf{L}_i^\dagger \mathbf{S}_{ij} \otimes dA_j(t) - (\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{L}_i^\dagger \mathbf{L}_i + i\mathbf{H}) \otimes dt] V(t)$$

$$dj_t(\mathbf{X}) = j_t(\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{X})) dt + j_t(\mathbf{S}_{ji}^\dagger[\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{L}_j]) dB_j^\dagger + j_t([\mathbf{L}_i^\dagger, \mathbf{X}] \mathbf{S}_{ij}) dB_j + j_t(\mathbf{S}_{ki}^\dagger(\mathbf{X} - 1) \mathbf{S}_{kj}) d\Lambda_{ij}(t).$$

$$dB_i^{\text{out}}(t) = j_t(\mathbf{S}_{ij}) dB_j(t) + j_t(\mathbf{L}_i) dt.$$

System Parameters

The triple (S, L, H) , which determines the model, is referred to as the set of system parameters.

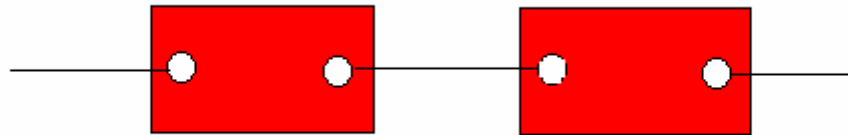


Model Matrix:

$$V \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}L^\dagger L - iH & -L^\dagger S \\ L & S \end{pmatrix}$$

Non-Markovian Models

Cascaded Systems with Time-Delays



Feedthrough:

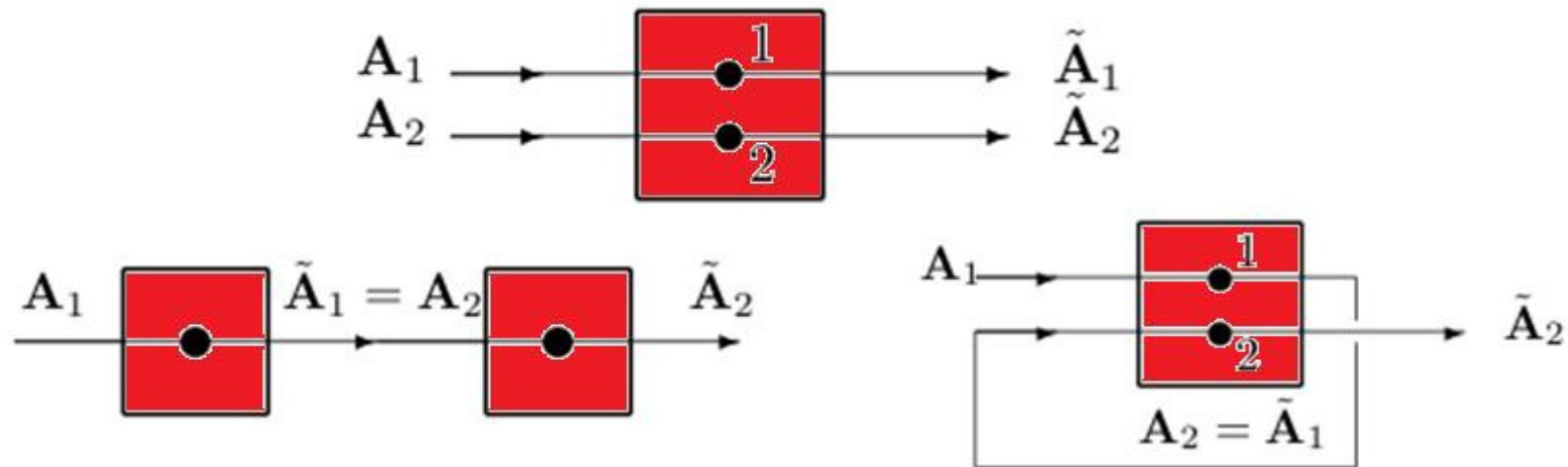
Feedforward / Direct Feedback

Systems in Series

$$S_{\text{series}} = S_2 S_1.$$

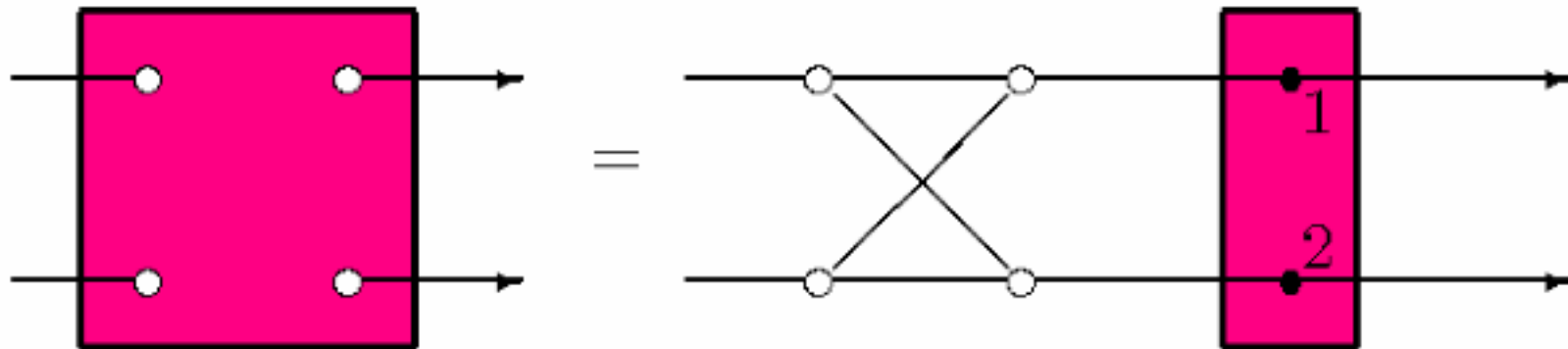
$$L_{\text{series}} = L_2 + S_2 L_1,$$

$$H_{\text{series}} = H_1 + H_2 + \text{Im} \left\{ L_2^\dagger S_2 L_1 \right\}.$$

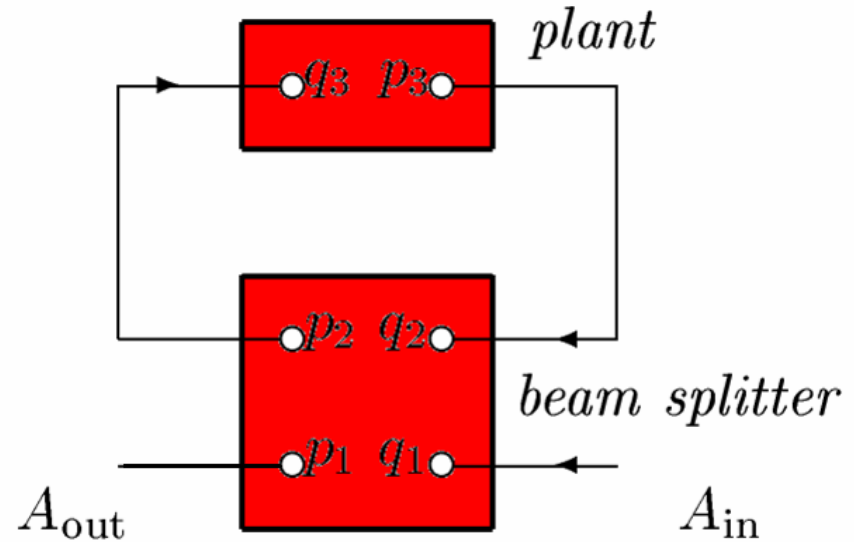
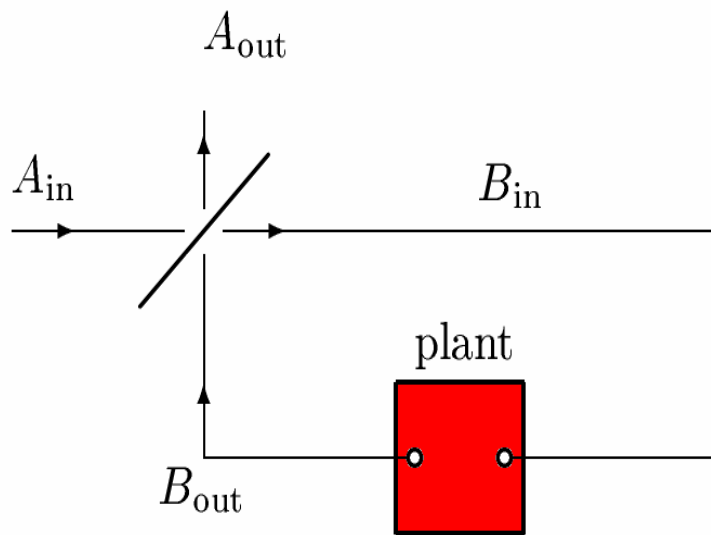


Decomposition of a General Component

Scattering component and an
emission/absorption component in series



Feedback using Beam Splitters: Systems in-loop



Effective Reduced Model

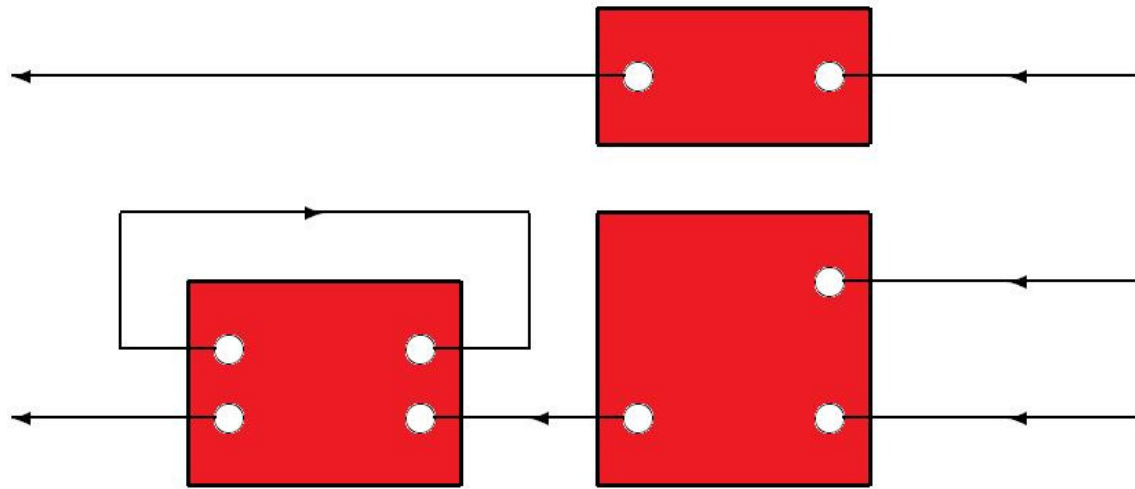
Let the parameters for the in-loop plant be (S_0, L_0, H_0) .

$$S_{\text{red}} = T_{11} + T_{12} (S_0^{-1} - T_{22})^{-1} T_{21},$$

$$L_{\text{red}} = T_{12} (1 - S_0 T_{22})^{-1} L_0,$$

$$H_{\text{red}} = H_0 + \text{Im}L_0^\dagger (1 - S_0 T_{22})^{-1} L_0.$$

Quantum Feedback Networks



$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{L}^\dagger\mathbf{L} - i\mathbf{H} & -\mathbf{L}^\dagger\mathbf{S} \\ \mathbf{L} & \mathbf{S} \end{pmatrix}$$

Theorem Let $e_0 = (q_0, p_0)$ be an internal channel with time delay $\tau_0 = T_{p_0} - T_{q_0} \geq 0$ in a quantum network \mathcal{N} for which $1 - V_{p_0 q_0}$ is invertible. In the limit $\tau_0 \rightarrow 0^+$, the network reduces to \mathcal{N}_{red} in which the input and output ports are $\mathcal{P}_{in} \setminus \{q_0\}$ and $\mathcal{P}_{out} \setminus \{p_0\}$ and the edge e_0 eliminated. (In the case where q_0 and p_0 are initially in different components, then the components merge.) The reduced model matrix \mathbf{V}^{red} has the components

$$V_{\alpha\beta}^{red} = V_{\alpha\beta} + V_{\alpha q_0} (1 - V_{p_0 q_0})^{-1} V_{p_0 \beta},$$

for $\beta \in \{0\} \cup \mathcal{P}_{in} \setminus \{q_0\}$ and $\alpha \in \{0\} \cup \mathcal{P}_{out} \setminus \{p_0\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} S_{pq}^{red} &= S_{pq} + S_{pq_0} (1 - S_{p_0 q_0})^{-1} S_{p_0 q}, \\ L_p^{red} &= L_p + S_{pq_0} (1 - S_{p_0 q_0})^{-1} L_{p_0}, \\ H^{red} &= H + \sum_{q \in \mathcal{P}_{in}} \text{Im } L_p^\dagger S_{pq_0} (1 - S_{p_0 q_0})^{-1} L_{p_0} \end{aligned}$$

Eliminating Edges

$$\mathcal{F}_e(\mathbf{V}, X)_{\alpha\beta} \triangleq \mathbf{V}_{\alpha\beta} + \mathbf{V}_{\alpha r} X (1 - \mathbf{V}_{sr} X)^{-1} \mathbf{V}_{s\beta},$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{c_1} \circ \mathcal{F}_{c_2} = \mathcal{F}_{c_2} \circ \mathcal{F}_{c_1} = \mathcal{F}_{c_1 \uplus c_2}.$$

Complete Elimination

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}_{ii} & \mathbf{S}_{ie} \\ \mathbf{S}_{ei} & \mathbf{S}_{ee} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_i \\ \mathbf{L}_e \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_{sr} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } (s, r) \text{ is an internal channel.} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{V}, \eta^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} \triangleq \mathbf{V}_{\alpha\beta} + \mathbf{V}_{\alpha i} (\eta - \mathbf{V}_{ii})^{-1} \mathbf{V}_{i\beta}$$

Effective Parameters

$$S^{\text{red}} = S_{ee} + S_{ei} (\eta - S_{ii})^{-1} S_{ie};$$

$$L^{\text{red}} = L_e + S_{ei} (\eta - S_{ii})^{-1} L_i;$$

$$H^{\text{red}} = H + \sum_{i=i,e} \text{Im} L_j^\dagger S_{ji} (\eta - S_{ii})^{-1} L_i.$$

Example: Series Product



$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{series}} = \mathcal{F}_e \mathbf{V}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\sum_{j=1,2} (\frac{1}{2} L_j^i L_j + i H_j) & -L_1^i S_1 \\ L_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -L_2^i S_2 \\ S_2 \end{pmatrix} (1 \dots 0)^{-1} (L_1, S_1)$$

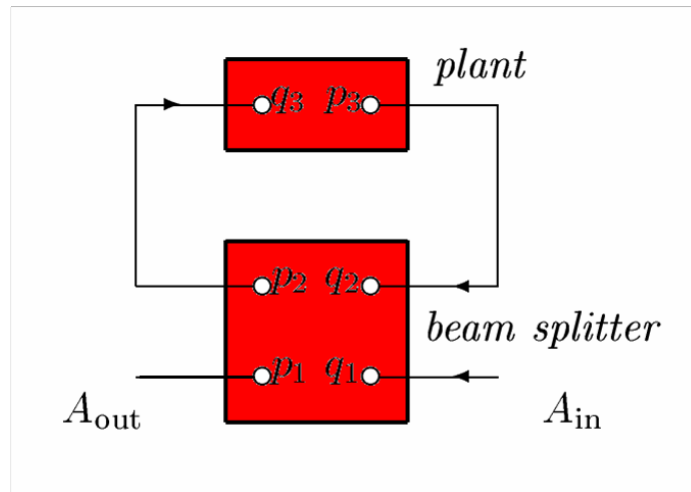
$$\begin{pmatrix} -\sum_{j=1,2} (\frac{1}{2} L_j^i L_j + i H_j) - L_2^i S_2 L_1 & -L_1^i S_1 - L_2^i S_2 S_1 \\ L_2 + S_2 L_1 & S_2 S_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$S_{\text{series}} = S_2 S_1.$$

$$L_{\text{series}} = L_2 + S_2 L_1.$$

$$H_{\text{series}} = H_1 + H_2 + \text{Im} \left\{ L_2^i S_2 L_1 \right\}.$$

In-loop system



$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}L_0^\dagger L_0 - iH_0 & 0 & 0 & -L_0^\dagger S_0 \\ 0 & T_{11} & T_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & T_{21} & T_{22} & 0 \\ L_0 & 0 & 0 & S_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_{ii} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & S_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_{ie} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{21} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$S_{ei} = (T_{12}, 0), \quad S_{ee} = T_{11},$$

$$L_i = \begin{pmatrix} L_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad L_e = 0, \quad \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Eliminate both internal edges simultaneously

$$\mathbf{S}_{\text{red}} \cdot T_{11} \cdot (T_{12} \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} T_{22} & 1 \\ 1 & \mathbf{S}_0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} T_{21} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cdot T_{11} \cdot T_{12} (\mathbf{S}_0^{-1} \quad T_{22})^{-1} T_{21} \cdot$$

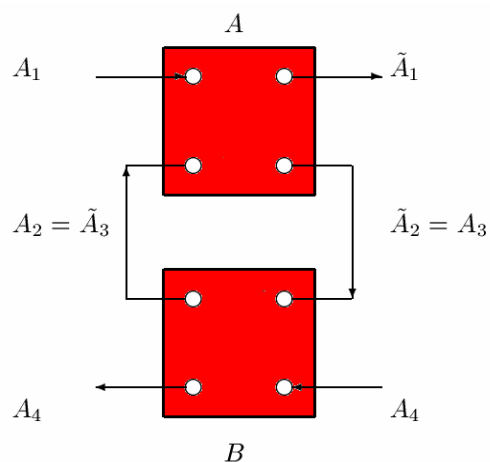
$$\mathbf{L}_{\text{red}} \cdot (T_{12} \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} T_{22} & 1 \\ 1 & \mathbf{S}_0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{L}_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cdot T_{12} (1 \quad \mathbf{S}_0 T_{22})^{-1} \mathbf{L}_0 \cdot$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{red}} \cdot \mathbf{H}_0 + \text{Im} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{L}_0^i \\ 1 & \mathbf{S}_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_{22} & 1 \\ 1 & \mathbf{S}_0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{L}_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cdot \mathbf{H}_0 + \text{Im} \mathbf{L}_0^i (1 \quad \mathbf{S}_0 T_{22})^{-1} \mathbf{L}_0 \cdot$$

Redheffer Star-Product



$$S_{ee} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11}^A & 0 \\ 0 & S_{11}^B \end{pmatrix}, S_{ei} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{12}^A & 0 \\ 0 & S_{13}^B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_{ie} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{21}^A & 0 \\ 0 & S_{31}^B \end{pmatrix}, S_{ii} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{22}^A & 0 \\ 0 & S_{33}^B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_e = \begin{pmatrix} L_1^A \\ L_1^B \end{pmatrix}, L_i = \begin{pmatrix} L_2^A \\ L_3^B \end{pmatrix}, H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ S_{12}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ S_{21}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ S_{22}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{11}^B & 0 \\ 0 & S_{11}^B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{12}^B & 0 \\ 0 & S_{13}^B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{21}^B & 0 \\ 0 & S_{31}^B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{22}^B & 0 \\ 0 & S_{33}^B \end{pmatrix}$$

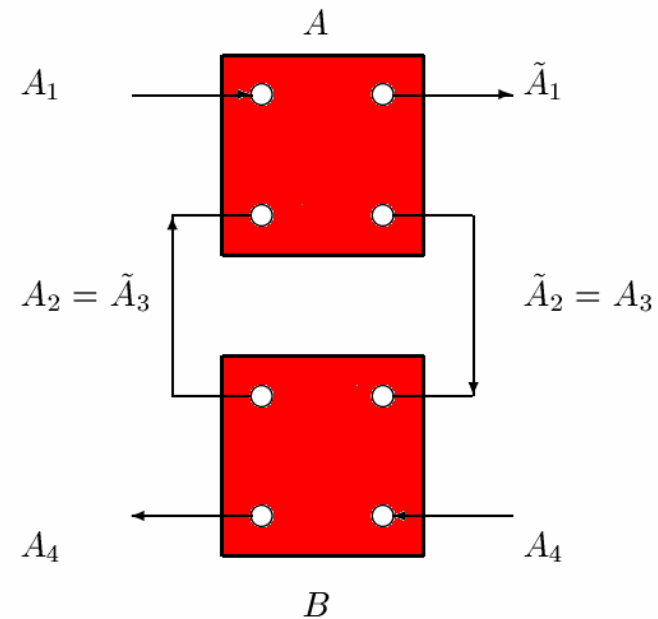
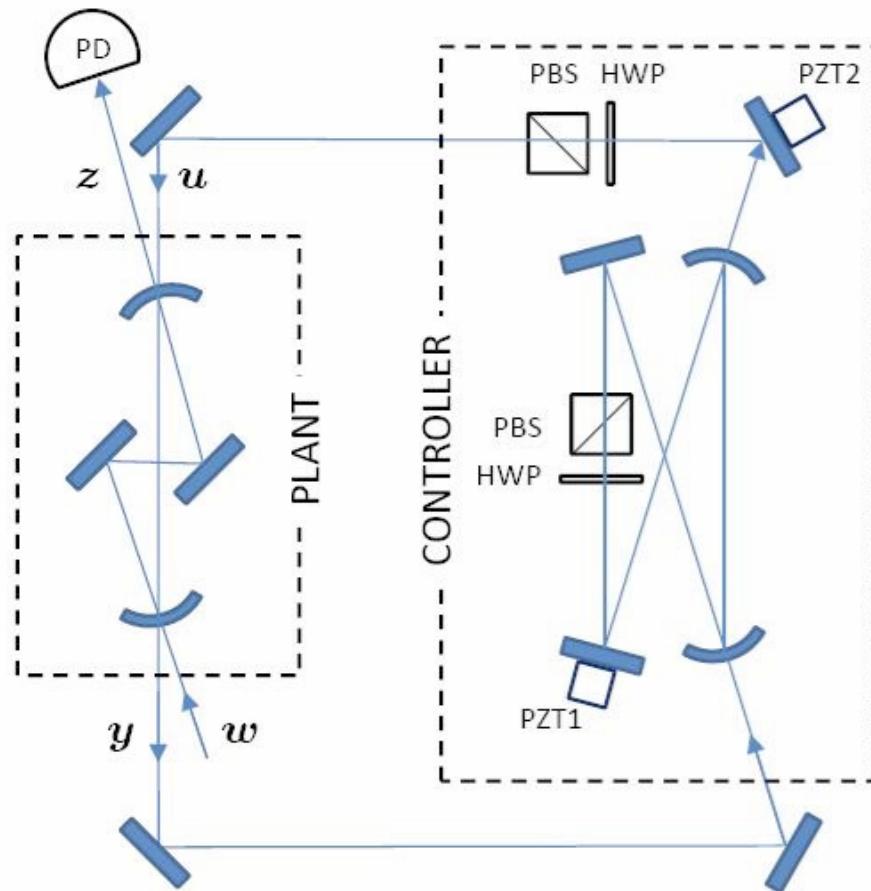
$$L = \begin{pmatrix} L_1^A \\ L_1^B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{11}^A & 0 \\ S_{12}^A & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{21}^A & 0 \\ S_{22}^A & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L_2^A \\ L_3^B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} L_1^A & S_{11}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ L_1^B & S_{12}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ L_2^A & S_{21}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ L_3^B & S_{22}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} L_1^A & L_1^B \\ L_2^A & L_3^B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{11}^A & 0 \\ S_{12}^A & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{21}^A & 0 \\ S_{22}^A & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L_2^A \\ L_3^B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} L_1^A & S_{11}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ L_1^B & S_{12}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ L_2^A & S_{21}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ L_3^B & S_{22}^A & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Example from Coherent Control: Hideo Mabuchi



A is the plant,
B is the controller.
(No beam-splitter!)