



Institut de Ciències Fotòniques

Estimation of the dimension of classical and quantum systems

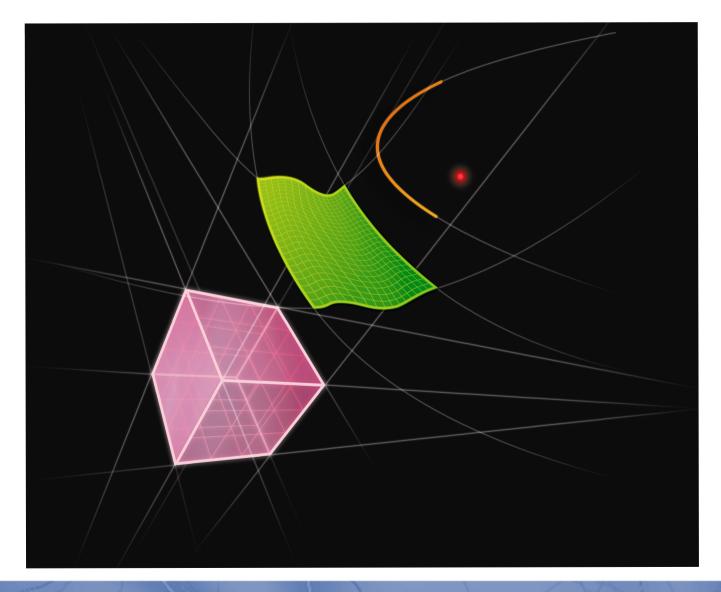
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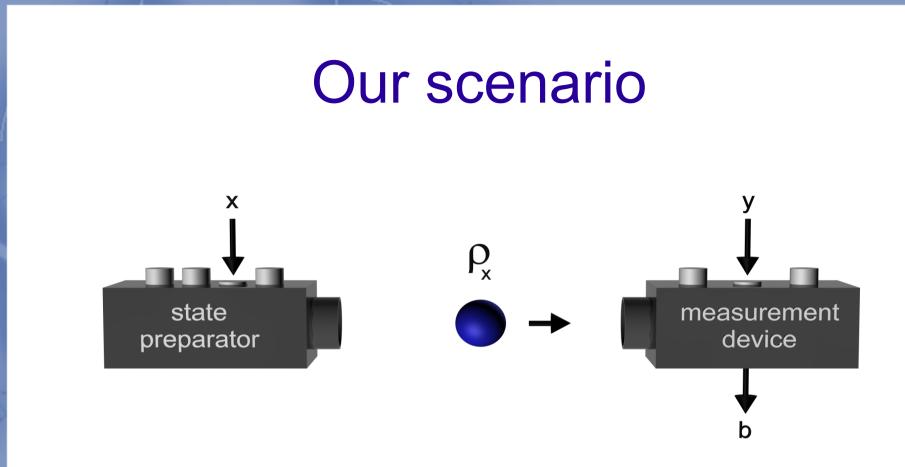
INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Measuring the dimension



Q: Is it be possible to assess the dimension of a completely unknown system only from the results of measurements performed on it?

A: Yes, but we can establish only lower bounds on the dimension of an unknown system in a device independent way.



- 4 possible preparations (x)
- 3 measurements (y)
- Possible outcomes b=±1

Our scenario

Dimension witness is:

 $I_{4} \equiv E_{11} + E_{12} + E_{13} + E_{21} + E_{22} - E_{23} + E_{31} - E_{32} - E_{41}$ $E_{xy} = P(b = +1|x,y) - P(b = -1|x,y)$

Classical and quantum bounds for the dimension witness I_4 :

	C ₂	Q ₂	C ₃	Q ₃	C ₄
	(bit)	(qubit)	(trit)	(qutrit)	(quart)
۱ ₄	5	6	7	7,97	9

Experiment

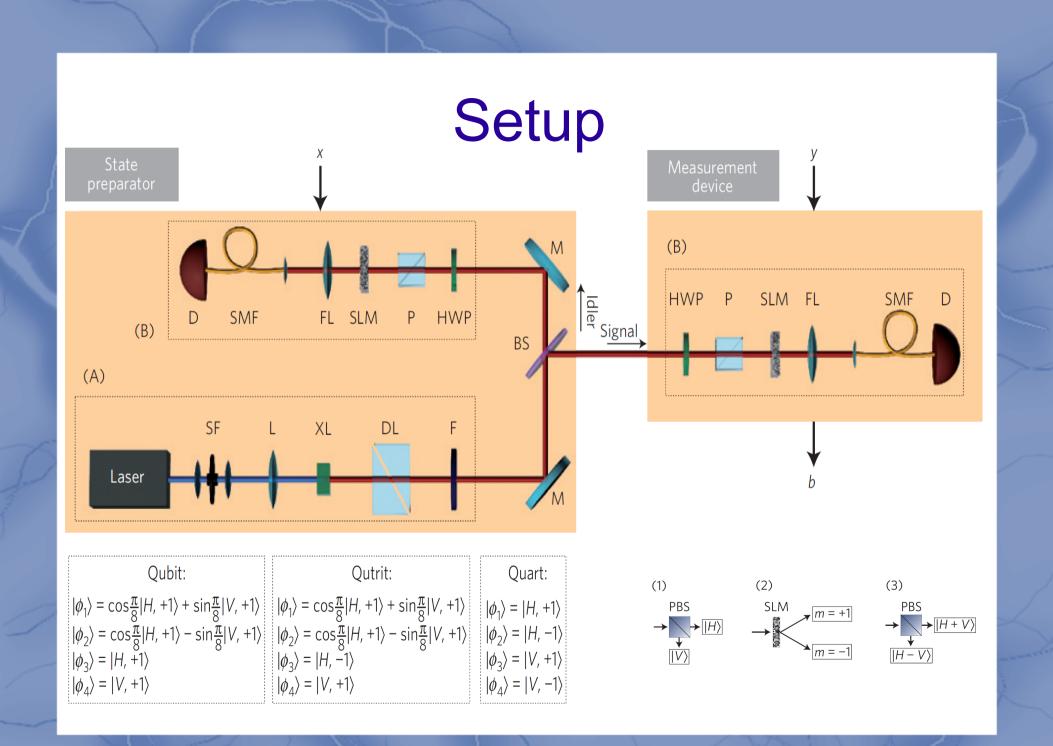
- Photon pairs are generated in SPDC.
- We use polarization and orbital angular momentum.
- Our orthogonal vectors are:

|H,±1> and |V,±1>.

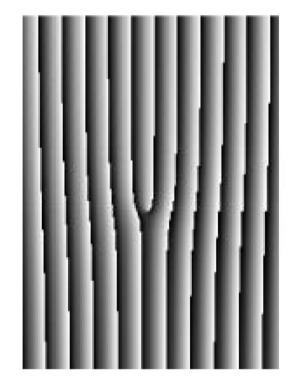
• Our entangled state is:

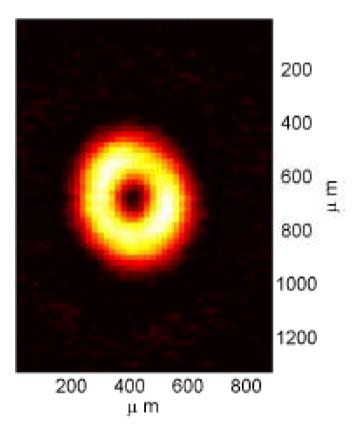
 $|\Psi^{-}\rangle_{POL} \otimes |\Psi^{-}\rangle_{OAM}$,

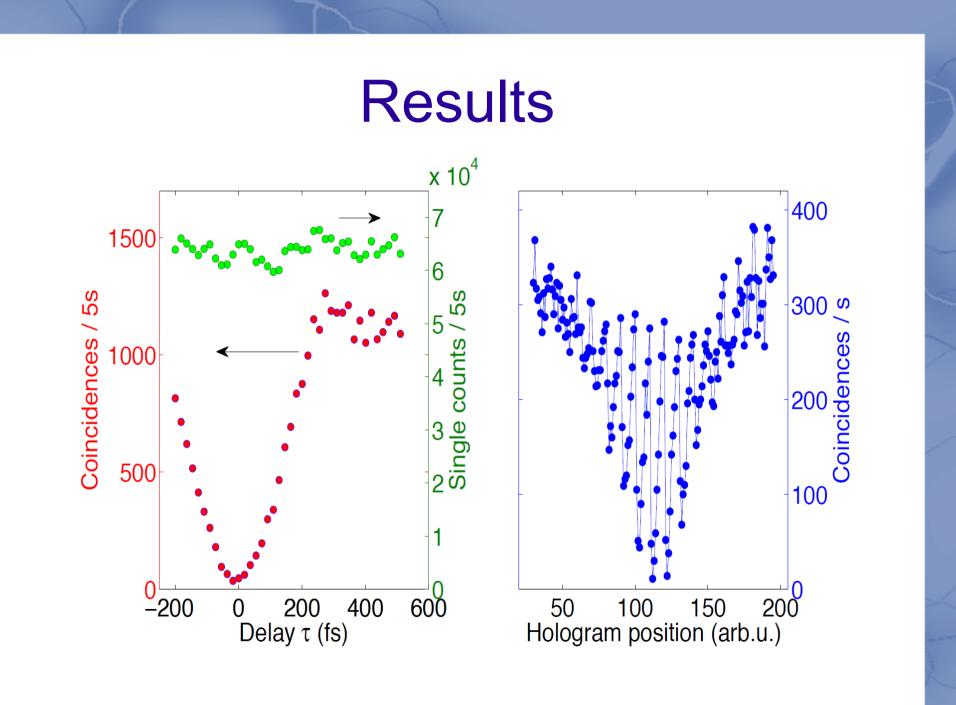
where $|\Psi^-\rangle_{POL} = (1/Sqrt[2])(|H\rangle_s|V\rangle_i - |V\rangle_s|H\rangle_i)$ and $|\Psi^-\rangle_{AOM} = (1/Sqrt[2])(|m=1\rangle_s|m=-1\rangle_i - |m=-1\rangle_s|m=1\rangle_i)$



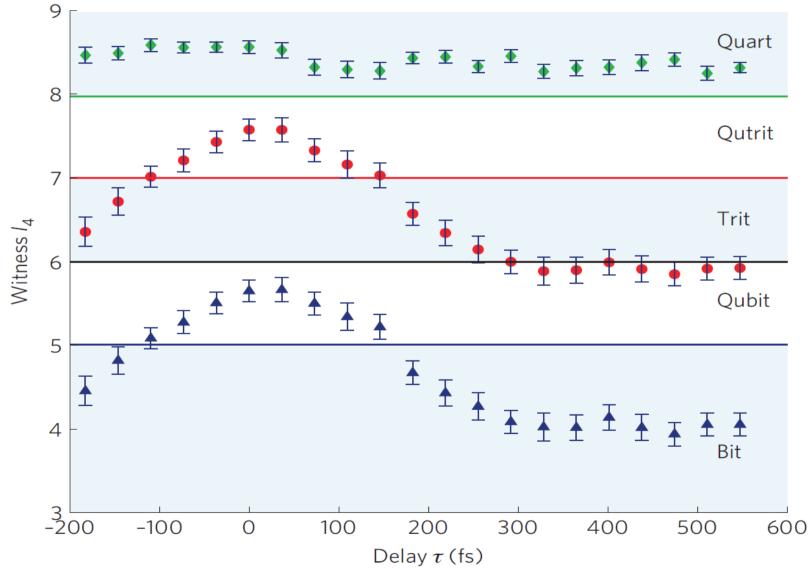
Results







Results



Thank you for your attention.