

# Quorum of observables for universal quantum estimation

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## Abstract

Quantum tomography is the process of reconstructing the ensemble average of an arbitrary operator (observable or not, including the density matrix), which may not be directly accessible by feasible detection schemes, starting from the measurement of a complete set of observables i.e. a *quorum*. The measurement of a quorum thus represents a complete characterization of the quantum state. The operator expression in terms of a quorum corresponds to an expansion on an irreducible set of operators in the Liouville space. We give two general characterizations of these sets, and show that all the known quantum tomographies can be described in this framework. New operatorial resolutions are also given that may be used in novel reconstruction schemes.

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## 1. Introduction

In order to characterize a quantum system, one can measure an observable, or a set of observables, on repeated identical preparations of the system. A question immediately arises: is this set a *quorum*, i.e. is it sufficient to give a complete quantum information on the system? In other words, is it possible to estimate the expectation values of any system operator? This issue is of a great practical interest for fundamental experiments in quantum measurement theory, as well as for a potential application as a quantum standard in the new field of quantum information [1]. Indeed, the measurement of a quorum provides the determination of all the quantities that may be of interest, including those not directly accessible by feasible detection schemes.

Different tomographic<sup>1</sup> methods have been proposed tailored to different systems, such as the radiation field [4], trapped ions and molecular vibrational states [2, 5], spin systems [6], and a unified approach is desirable. For sets of operators that exhibit a group symmetry, a general theory, the so-called 'group tomography', has been established [7]. However, not

<sup>1</sup> Among the existing tomographic techniques for quantum systems, the so-called quantum homodyne tomography of a single radiation mode has received much attention in the literature [2, 3]. In this paper, the term 'tomography' is collectively used to denote any kind of state-reconstruction technique.

all tomographic techniques can be described within a group-theoretical scheme, and the purpose of this paper is to give a more general framework. As we will see, all the known quantum tomographic methods can be embodied in the present approach. In addition, the formalism presented here is useful for the derivation of new operatorial resolutions, which, if a measurement scheme for the needed quorum is available, can be used for devising novel tomographic techniques.

The paper is structured as follows. In section 2 we establish the general conditions for a quorum of observables. Sections 3, 4 and 5 are devoted to examples of the tomographic method, for the harmonic oscillator, general spin systems, and the free particle, respectively. Section 6 closes the paper with a summary. We have included appendix A to reformulate the theory in the familiar Dirac formalism, and appendix B to give a constructive algorithm for deriving the tomographic basis for a finite-dimensional Hilbert space.

## 2. Quantum tomographic estimation

The indirect (tomographic) reconstruction of an operator  $A$  is possible when there exists a resolution of the form

$$\hat{A} = \int_{\mathcal{X}} dx \operatorname{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \hat{B}^\dagger(x) \right] \hat{C}(x) \quad (1)$$

where  $x$  is a (possibly multidimensional) parameter living on a (discrete or continuous) manifold  $\mathcal{X}$ . The only hypothesis in (1) is the existence of the trace. The operators  $\hat{C}(x)$  are functions of the quorum of observables measured for the reconstruction, whereas the operators  $\hat{B}(x)$  form the *dual basis* of the set  $\hat{C}(x)$ . The term

$$\mathcal{E}[\hat{A}](x) = \operatorname{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \hat{B}^\dagger(x) \right] \hat{C}(x) \quad (2)$$

represents the quantum estimator for the operator  $\hat{A}$ . Indeed, the expectation value of  $\hat{A}$ , namely the quantity of interest, is given by the ensemble average

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle \doteq \operatorname{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \hat{\rho} \right] = \int_{\mathcal{X}} dx \operatorname{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \hat{B}^\dagger(x) \right] \operatorname{Tr} \left[ \hat{C}(x) \hat{\rho} \right] \equiv \int_{\mathcal{X}} dx \langle \mathcal{E}[\hat{A}](x) \rangle \quad (3)$$

where  $\hat{\rho}$  is the density matrix of the quantum system under investigation. The averaged estimator in equation (3) is the product of two terms: the quantity  $\operatorname{Tr}[\hat{C}(x)\hat{\rho}]$  depends only on the quantum state, and it is related to the probability distribution of the measurement outcomes, whereas the term  $\operatorname{Tr}[\hat{A}\hat{B}^\dagger(x)]$  depends only on the quantity to be measured. In particular, the tomography of the quantum state of a system corresponds to writing equation (1) for the operators  $\hat{A} = |k\rangle\langle n|$ ,  $\{|n\rangle\}$  being a given Hilbert space basis. For a given system, the existence of a set of operators  $\hat{C}(x)$ , together with its dual basis  $\hat{B}(x)$  allows universal quantum estimation, i.e. the reconstruction of any operator.

We now give two characterizations of the sets  $\hat{B}(x)$  and  $\hat{C}(x)$  that are necessary and sufficient conditions for writing equation (1).

*Condition 1: bi-orthogonality.* Let us consider a complete orthonormal set  $|n\rangle$  ( $n = 0, 1, \dots$ ). Formula (1) is equivalent to the bi-orthogonality condition

$$\int_{\mathcal{X}} dx \langle q | \hat{B}^\dagger(x) | p \rangle \langle m | \hat{C}(x) | l \rangle = \delta_{mp} \delta_{lq} \quad (4)$$

where  $\delta_{ij}$  is the Kronecker delta. Equation (4) can be straightforwardly generalized to a continuous basis.

*Condition 2: completeness.* If the set of operators  $\hat{C}(x)$  is *irreducible*, namely if any operator can be written as a linear combination of the  $\hat{C}(x)$  as

$$\hat{A} = \int_{\mathcal{X}} dx a(x) \hat{C}(x) \quad (5)$$

then equation (1) is also equivalent to the trace condition

$$\text{Tr} \left[ \hat{B}^\dagger(x) \hat{C}(y) \right] = \delta(x, y) \quad (6)$$

where  $\delta(x, y)$  is a reproducing kernel for the set  $\hat{B}(x)$ , namely it is a function or a tempered distribution which satisfies

$$\int_{\mathcal{X}} dx \hat{B}(x) \delta(x, y) = \hat{B}(y). \quad (7)$$

One can easily see that an analogous identity holds for the set of  $C(x)$ :

$$\int_{\mathcal{X}} dx \hat{C}(x) \delta(x, y) = \hat{C}(y). \quad (8)$$

The proofs are straightforward. The irreducibility condition on the operators  $\hat{C}(x)$  is essential for the equivalence of (1) and (6). A simple counterexample is provided by the set of projectors  $\hat{P}(x) = |x\rangle\langle x|$  over the eigenstates of a self-adjoint operator  $\hat{X}$ . In fact, equation (6) is satisfied by  $P(x)$ . However, since they do not form an irreducible set, it is not possible to express a generic operator as  $\hat{O} \neq \int_{\mathcal{X}} dx \langle x|\hat{O}|x\rangle |x\rangle\langle x|$ .

If either the set  $\hat{B}(x)$  or the set  $\hat{C}(x)$  satisfy the additional trace condition

$$\text{Tr} \left[ \hat{B}^\dagger(y) \hat{B}(x) \right] = \delta(x, y) \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Tr} \left[ \hat{C}^\dagger(y) \hat{C}(x) \right] = \delta(x, y) \quad (10)$$

then we have  $\hat{C}(x) = \hat{B}(x)$  (notice that neither  $\hat{B}(x)$  nor  $\hat{C}(x)$  need to be unitary). In this case, equation (1) may be rewritten as

$$\hat{A} = \int_{\mathcal{X}} dx \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \hat{C}^\dagger(x) \right] \hat{C}(x). \quad (11)$$

In abstract terms a certain number of observables  $\hat{Q}_x$  constitute a quorum when there are functions  $f_x(\hat{Q}_x) = \hat{C}(x)$  such that  $C(x)$  form an irreducible set. Notice that if a set of observables  $\hat{Q}_x$  constitutes a quorum, then the set of projectors  $|q\rangle_{xx}\langle q|$  over their eigenvectors provides a quorum too, with the measure  $dx$  in equation (1) including the measure  $dq$ . Of course, it is of interest to connect a quorum of observables to a resolution of the form (1), since only in this case there can be a feasible reconstruction scheme. If a resolution formula is written in terms of a set of self-adjoint operators, the set itself constitutes the desired quorum. However, in general, a quorum of observables is functionally connected to the corresponding resolution formula. If the operators  $\hat{C}(x)$  are unitary, then they can always be considered as the exponential of a set of self-adjoint operators, say  $\hat{Q}_x$ . The quantity  $\text{Tr}[\hat{C}(x)\hat{Q}]$  is thus connected with the moment generating function of the set  $\hat{Q}_x$ , and hence to the probability density  $p(q; x)$  of the measurement outcomes, which play the role of the Radon transform of the quantum tomography of the harmonic oscillator [8]. Here, the basic resolution formula involves the set of displacement operators  $\hat{D}(\alpha) = \exp[\alpha a^\dagger - \bar{\alpha}a]$ , which may be viewed as the exponential of the field-quadrature operators  $\hat{x}_\phi = \frac{1}{2}(ae^{-i\phi} + a^\dagger e^{i\phi})$ . In general, the operators  $\hat{C}(x)$  can be any function (neither self-adjoint nor unitary) of observables and, even more generally, they may be connected to positive operator-valued measures (POVMs) rather than observables. In subsections 3.3 and 3.4 we will see examples of this situation.

### 3. Quantum tomography for harmonic systems

The harmonic oscillator (HO) model provides a detailed description of several systems of interest in quantum mechanics, as the vibrational states of molecules, the motion of an ion in a Paul trap and a single-mode radiation field. Different proposals have been suggested in order to reconstruct the quantum state of a harmonic system. As we will see in the following they can be summarized using the framework of the previous section, which is also useful for devising novel tomographic techniques.

#### 3.1. Quantum homodyne tomography

Perhaps the most famous tomographic technique is given by the so-called quantum homodyne tomography [9]. Homodyne tomography applies to a single-mode radiation field as well as to the vibrational state of a molecule or a trapped ion<sup>2</sup>, and consists of a set of repeated measurements of the quadrature operator  $\hat{q}_\phi = \frac{1}{2}(ae^{-i\phi} + a^\dagger e^{i\phi})$  at different values of the reference phase  $\phi$ . For homodyne tomography, the relevant operatorial resolution is provided by the set of (irreducible) displacement operators  $\hat{D}(\alpha) = \exp(\alpha a^\dagger - \bar{\alpha}a)$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ . In fact, for the displacements equations (6) and (10) hold since

$$\text{Tr}[\hat{D}(\alpha)\hat{D}^\dagger(\beta)] = \pi\delta^{(2)}(\alpha - \beta) \quad (12)$$

and equation (11) reduces to the Glauber formula

$$\hat{A} = \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{d^2\alpha}{\pi} \text{Tr}[\hat{A} \hat{D}^\dagger(\alpha)] \hat{D}(\alpha). \quad (13)$$

Changing to polar variables  $\alpha = (i/2)ke^{i\phi}$ , equation (13) becomes [3]

$$\hat{A} = \int_0^\pi \frac{d\phi}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dk |k|}{4} \text{Tr}(\hat{A} e^{ik\hat{q}_\phi}) e^{-ik\hat{q}_\phi} \quad (14)$$

which shows explicitly the dependence on the quorum  $\hat{q}_\phi$ . After taking the ensemble average of both members, evaluating this trace over the set of eigenvectors of  $\hat{q}_\phi$ , one obtains

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \int_0^\pi \frac{d\phi}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dq p(q; \phi) R[\hat{A}](q; \phi) \quad (15)$$

where  $p(q; \phi) = \langle \phi | \hat{q} | q \rangle_\phi$  is the probability distribution of quadratures outcomes. The tomographic kernel for the operator  $\hat{A}$  is given by

$$R[\hat{A}](q; \phi) = \text{Tr}[\hat{A} K(q - \hat{q}_\phi)] \quad (16)$$

where the integral kernel  $K(z)$  is

$$K(z) = -\frac{1}{2}P\frac{1}{z^2} \equiv -\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2}\text{Re}\frac{1}{(z + i\varepsilon)^2} \quad (17)$$

where P denotes the Cauchy principal value.

Using our condition (6) one can see that the Glauber formula can be generalized to

$$\hat{A} = \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{d^2\alpha}{\pi} \text{Tr}[\hat{A} \hat{F}_1 \hat{D}(\alpha) \hat{F}_2] \hat{F}_2^{-1} \hat{D}^\dagger(\alpha) \hat{F}_1^{-1} \quad (18)$$

where  $\hat{F}_1$  and  $\hat{F}_2$  are two generic invertible operators. By choosing  $\hat{F}_1^\dagger = \hat{F}_2 = \hat{S}(\zeta)$  with the squeezing operator

$$\hat{S}(\zeta) = \exp\left[\frac{1}{2}(\zeta^2 a^{\dagger 2} - \bar{\zeta}^2 a^2)\right] \quad \zeta \in \mathbb{C} \quad (19)$$

<sup>2</sup> For vibrational tomography the quadrature operator is a time-evolved position or momentum.

we arrive at a different tomographic resolution

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \int_0^\pi \frac{d\phi}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dq p_\zeta(q; \phi) \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \hat{K}[q - \hat{q}_{\phi\zeta}] \right] \quad (20)$$

in terms of the probability distribution of the generalized squeezed quadrature operators

$$\hat{q}_{\phi\zeta} = \hat{S}^\dagger(\zeta) \hat{q}_\phi \hat{S}(\zeta) \quad (21)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\mu e^{i\phi} + \nu e^{-i\phi}) a^\dagger + (\mu e^{-i\phi} + \bar{\nu} e^{i\phi}) a \right] \quad (22)$$

where  $\mu = \cosh |\zeta|$  and  $\nu = \sinh |\zeta| \exp(2i \arg[\zeta])$ . Such a tomographic technique has been investigated in detail in [11].

### 3.2. Phase-space tomographic techniques

A different tomographic technique based on the generalized Glauber formula (18) may be obtained by putting  $\hat{F}_1 = \hat{I}$ , the identity operator, and  $\hat{F}_2 = (-)^{a^\dagger a}$ , the parity operator. In this case one gets

$$\hat{A} = \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{d^2\alpha}{\pi} \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \hat{D}^\dagger(\alpha) (-)^{a^\dagger a} \right] (-)^{a^\dagger a} \hat{D}(\alpha) \quad (23)$$

and therefore changing variable to  $\alpha = 2\beta$  and using the relation  $(-)^{a^\dagger a} \hat{D}(2\beta) = \hat{D}^\dagger(\beta) (-)^{a^\dagger a} \hat{D}(\beta)$ , we get

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{d^2\beta}{\pi} \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} 4 \hat{D}^\dagger(\beta) (-)^{a^\dagger a} \hat{D}(\beta) \right] \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{D}(\beta) \hat{\rho} \hat{D}^\dagger(\beta) (-)^{a^\dagger a} \right]. \quad (24)$$

Equation (24) states that it is possible to estimate a HO operator  $\hat{A}$  by repeated measurement of the parity operator on displaced versions of the state under investigation. An approximated implementation of this technique for a single-mode radiation field has been suggested [12, 13] through the measurement of the photon number probability on signals displaced by means of a beam splitter. A similar schemes has been used for the experimental determination of the motional quantum state of a trapped atom [14]. The advantage of (24) compared to the approximated methods is in the possibility of directly obtaining the kernel  $K[\hat{A}](\alpha)$  for any operator  $\hat{A}$  for which the trace exists. For instance, the reconstruction of the density matrix in the Fock representation may be obtained by averaging the kernel

$$K[|n\rangle\langle n+d||](\alpha) = \langle n+d| 4 \hat{D}^\dagger(\alpha) (-)^{a^\dagger a} \hat{D}(\alpha) |n\rangle \quad (25)$$

$$= 4 (-)^{n+d} \exp\{-2|\alpha|^2\} \sqrt{\frac{n!}{(n+d)!}} (2\alpha)^d L_n^d(4|\alpha|^2) \quad (26)$$

without the need of artificial cut-off in the Fock space [14].

### 3.3. Nonlinear phase tomography

Let us now consider the set of self-adjoint operators given by

$$\hat{B}(\psi, \phi) = \hat{V}^\dagger(\psi) \mu(\phi) \hat{V}(\psi) \quad \psi, \phi \in [0, 2\pi) \quad (27)$$

where  $\mu(\phi)$  is the canonical London' POVM describing the ideal measurement of the HO phase and  $\hat{V}(\psi)$  describes a nonlinear phase-shift, namely

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\phi) &= |e^{i\phi}\rangle\langle e^{i\phi}| \\ \hat{V}(\psi) &= \exp \left[ i (a^\dagger a)^2 \psi \right] \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

where  $|e^{i\phi}\rangle = \sum_n e^{in\phi}|n\rangle$  is the Susskind–Glogower vector. For a single-mode radiation field the action of  $\hat{V}(\psi)$  corresponds to a nonlinear Kerr interaction, whereas for a trapped ion it could be obtained by laser excitation of vibronic levels [15].

One may argue that the measurement of the operators  $\hat{B}(\psi, \phi)$  provides a complete characterization of the state under investigation. This is indeed the case with  $B(\psi, \phi)$  as a self-dual basis, as can be easily proved using the bi-orthogonality condition (4)

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\phi}{2\pi} \frac{d\psi}{2\pi} \langle m|\hat{B}(\psi, \phi)|l\rangle \langle q|\hat{B}(\psi, \phi)|p\rangle = \delta_{p^2-q^2, m^2-l^2} \delta_{p-q, l-m} = \delta_{mp} \delta_{lq}. \quad (29)$$

The kernel for the operator  $\hat{A}$  is obtained from equation (3)

$$K[\hat{A}](\phi, \psi) = \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \hat{B}(\phi, \psi) \right]. \quad (30)$$

In particular, the kernel  $K[\hat{P}_{nd}](\phi, \psi)$  for the matrix elements is given by

$$K[\hat{P}_{nd}](\phi, \psi) = \langle n+d|\hat{B}(\phi, \psi)|n\rangle = \exp[i\psi(d^2 + 2nd) + i\phi d]. \quad (31)$$

Notice that, for diagonal matrix elements, equation (31) needs a regularization procedure. In fact, the kernel for the projector  $\hat{P}_{nn}$  is given by

$$K_\varepsilon[\hat{P}_{nn}](\phi, \psi) = \exp[i2\psi n\varepsilon + i\phi\varepsilon] \quad (32)$$

with the limit  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  that should be taken after the average over the probability density  $p(\phi, \psi) = \text{Tr}[\hat{\rho} \hat{B}(\phi, \psi)]$ . A similar procedure should be employed for the reconstruction of any operator which is a function of the number operator  $a^\dagger a$  only.

The nonlinear ‘phase tomography’ presented in this section represents a novel resolution formula for harmonic oscillator operators. The corresponding reconstruction technique is based on an ideal phase measurement of the Kerr-displaced state. Hence, in this scheme the quorum is a POVM.

### 3.4. A nonunitary resolution formula

In this section we present a resolution formula in term of nonunitary operators and show how its implementation would correspond to a generalized measurement, i.e. a POVM. The operators  $\hat{R}_n(\phi)$  with  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $\phi \in [0, 2\pi)$  are defined as follows:

$$\hat{R}_n(\phi) = \begin{cases} e_+^n e^{ia^\dagger a \phi} & n \geq 0 \\ e_-^{-n} e^{ia^\dagger a \phi} & n \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (33)$$

$$\hat{R}_n^\dagger(\phi) = \begin{cases} e^{-ia^\dagger a \phi} e_-^n & n \geq 0 \\ e^{-ia^\dagger a \phi} e_+^{-n} & n \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

where  $e_- = \sum_n |n+1\rangle\langle n|$  and  $e_+ = \sum_n |n\rangle\langle n+1|$  are the so-called lowering and raising operators for the harmonic oscillator. The operators  $\hat{R}_n(\phi)$  are not unitary; however,  $\hat{R}_n^\dagger(\phi)$  plays the role of a dual basis for  $\hat{R}_n(\phi)$ . This can be easily seen using condition (6); for instance, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{R}_k^\dagger(\psi) \hat{R}_n(\phi) \right] &\stackrel{n, k > 0}{=} \text{Tr} \left[ e^{-ia^\dagger a \psi} e_-^k e_+^n e^{ia^\dagger a \phi} \right] \\ &= \sum_p e^{ip(\phi-\psi)} \delta_{p+n, p+k} = \delta_{nk} \delta(\phi - \psi) \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

and similarly for the other cases. As a consequence, a generic operator  $\hat{A}$  may be written as

$$\hat{A} = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\phi}{2\pi} \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \hat{R}_n^\dagger(\phi) \right] \hat{R}_n(\phi). \quad (35)$$

For estimating HO operators one needs a recipe to obtain the expectation value of  $\hat{R}_n(\phi)$ . Using a resolution of identity in terms of phase vectors  $|e^{i\phi}\rangle$

$$\hat{\mathbb{I}} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\phi}{2\pi} |e^{i\phi}\rangle \langle e^{i\phi}| \quad (36)$$

one evaluates the traces as

$$\text{Tr} \left[ \hat{\rho} \hat{R}_q(\psi) \right] = \begin{cases} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\phi}{2\pi} e^{-iq\phi} \langle \phi - \psi | \hat{\rho} | \phi \rangle & q \geq 0 \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\phi}{2\pi} e^{iq(\phi+\psi)} \langle \phi | \hat{\rho} | \phi + \psi \rangle & q \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

Equation (37) implies that the knowledge of  $\langle \hat{R}_n(\phi) \rangle$  is equivalent to that of the density matrix in the phase representation.

#### 4. Quantum tomography in spin systems

The recently born spin tomography [6, 7] allows to reconstruct the quantum state of a spin  $s$  system. It employs measurements of the spin component in different directions, i.e. it uses as quorum the set of operators  $\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{n}$ , where  $\mathbf{S}$  is the spin operator and  $\mathbf{n}$  is a unit vector. Various different quora may be constructed by exploiting different directions.

The easiest choice is to consider all possible directions. The procedure to derive the tomographic formulas for this quorum is analogous to the one employed in subsection 3.1 for homodyne tomography. The reconstruction formula for spin tomography for the estimation of an arbitrary operator  $\hat{A}$ , using the measurement outcomes  $m$  of the component of the spin in all directions  $\mathbf{n} \doteq (\cos \varphi \sin \vartheta, \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta, \cos \vartheta)$ , is

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \sum_{m=-s}^s \int_{\Omega} \frac{d\mathbf{n}}{4\pi} p(m, \mathbf{n}) R[\hat{A}](m, \mathbf{n}) \quad (38)$$

where  $p(m, \mathbf{n})$  is the probability of obtaining the eigenvalue  $m$  when measuring  $\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{n}$ ,  $R[\hat{A}](m, \mathbf{n})$  is the tomographic kernel for the operator  $\hat{A}$ , and  $\Omega$  is the unit sphere. In this case the operators  $\hat{C}$  of equation (1) are given by the set of projectors over the eigenstates  $|m, \mathbf{n}\rangle$  of the operators  $\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{n}$  for all directions  $\mathbf{n}$ . Notice that this is a set of irreducible operators in the system Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$ . In order to find the dual basis  $\hat{B}$ , one must consider the unitary operators obtained by exponentiating the quorum, i.e.  $\hat{D}(\psi, \mathbf{n}) = \exp(i\psi \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{n})$ , which satisfy the bi-orthogonality condition (4). In fact,  $\hat{D}(\psi, \mathbf{n})$  constitutes a unitary irreducible representation of the group  $SU(2)$ , and the bi-orthogonality condition is just the orthogonality relations between the matrix elements of the group representation [10], i.e.

$$\int_R d\mathbf{g} \hat{D}_{jr}(\mathbf{g}) \hat{D}_{tk}^\dagger(\mathbf{g}) = \frac{V}{d} \delta_{jk} \delta_{tr} \quad (39)$$

where  $\hat{D}$  is a unitary irreducible representation of dimension  $d$ ,  $d\mathbf{g}$  is the group Haar invariant measure, and  $V = \int_R d\mathbf{g}$ . For  $SU(2)$ , with the  $2s + 1$  dimension unitary irreducible

representation  $\hat{D}(\psi, \mathbf{n})$ , Haar's invariant measure is  $\sin^2 \frac{\psi}{2} \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi d\psi$ , and  $\frac{V}{d} = \frac{4\pi^2}{2s+1}$ . Thus, the bi-orthogonality condition is

$$\frac{2s+1}{4\pi^2} \int_{\Omega} d\mathbf{n} \int_0^{2\pi} d\psi \sin^2 \frac{\psi}{2} \langle j | e^{i\psi \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{S}} | r \rangle \langle t | e^{-i\psi \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{S}} | k \rangle = \delta_{jk} \delta_{tr}. \quad (40)$$

Using equation (40) and condition 1 (bi-orthogonality), we can immediately write the spin tomography identity as

$$\hat{A} = \frac{2s+1}{4\pi^2} \int_{\Omega} d\mathbf{n} \int_0^{2\pi} d\psi \sin^2 \frac{\psi}{2} \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \hat{D}^\dagger(\psi, \mathbf{n}) \right] \hat{D}(\psi, \mathbf{n}). \quad (41)$$

Notice the strict analogy between equation (41) and Glauber's formula (13), which derives from the group symmetry that underlies both homodyne tomography (Weyl–Heisenberg group) and spin tomography (SU(2) group). In fact, both these tomographies may be derived in the domain of group tomography [7]. In order to obtain the reconstruction formula (38), one only has to take the expectation value of both members of equation (41) and to evaluate the expectation value trace on the eigenstates  $|m, \mathbf{n}\rangle$  of  $\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{n}$ . Thus, the explicit form of the tomographic kernel is obtained as

$$R[\hat{A}](m, \mathbf{n}) = \frac{2s+1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\psi \sin^2 \frac{\psi}{2} \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} e^{-i\psi(\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{n} - m)} \right]. \quad (42)$$

As already anticipated, there are other possible quora for spin tomography. For example, for spin  $s = \frac{1}{2}$  systems, a self-dual basis for the operator space is given by the Pauli matrices and the identity  $\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{\sigma}_x, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{\sigma}_y, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{\sigma}_z, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{1}\}$ . Hence, we would expect to find a tomographic identity where the above operators constitute a quorum. In fact, from the property  $\hat{\sigma}_\alpha \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\alpha'} = \hat{1} \delta_{\alpha\alpha'}$  ( $\alpha, \alpha' = x, y, z$ ), it is immediately obvious that both the bi-orthogonality relation (4) and the trace condition (6) hold. The following reconstruction formula for an arbitrary  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $\hat{A}$  derives

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \sum_{m=-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{\alpha=x,y,z} p(m, \mathbf{n}_\alpha) \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \hat{\sigma}_\alpha \right] m + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{A} \right]. \quad (43)$$

In the case of generic  $s$  spin system, Weigert has shown [6] that it is possible, by choosing  $(2s+1)^2$  arbitrary directions for  $\mathbf{n}$ , to obtain (in almost all cases) a quorum of projectors  $|s, \mathbf{n}_j\rangle \langle s, \mathbf{n}_j|$  ( $j = 1, \dots, (2s+1)^2$ ), where  $|s, \mathbf{n}_j\rangle$  is the eigenstate pertaining to the maximum eigenvalue  $s$  of  $\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{n}_j$ . The search for the co-basis is done numerically, but since we have a discrete quorum, it is possible to use the procedure derived from the Gram–Schmidt orthogonalization method, as presented in appendix B.

## 5. Quantum state of a free particle

Can we infer the state of a moving packet from position measurement in time? The answer is positive, as can be rigorously proved using our condition (4). The probability density of the position of a free particle at the time  $\tau$  is obtained from the self-adjoint operator

$$\hat{R}(x, \tau) = e^{-i\hat{p}^2\tau} |x\rangle \langle x| e^{i\hat{p}^2\tau} \quad (44)$$

where  $|x\rangle$  are eigenstates of the position operator and  $\hat{p}$  is the momentum operator. We suppose for simplicity a particle with unit mass and use the normalized unit  $\hbar/2 = 1$ , such that the free Hamiltonian is given by  $\hat{H}_F = \hat{p}^2$ . The dual basis is constituted by the set of operator  $\hat{R}(x, \tau)$

themselves, as follows from equation (4) and from the following relations ( $|j\rangle$ ,  $j = a, b, c, d$  denote position eigenstates)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx d\tau \langle a | \hat{R}(x, \tau) | b \rangle \langle c | \hat{R}(x, \tau) | d \rangle \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx d\tau e^{-i\tau(b^2 - a^2 + c^2 - d^2)} \langle a | x \rangle \langle x | b \rangle \langle c | x \rangle \langle x | d \rangle \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx d\tau e^{-i\tau(b^2 - a^2 + c^2 - d^2)} e^{ix(a - b + c - d)} \\
&= \delta(a - c) \delta(b - d).
\end{aligned} \tag{45}$$

Therefore, a generic free particle state can be written as

$$\hat{\rho} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx d\tau p(x, \tau) \hat{R}(x, \tau) \tag{46}$$

where  $p(x, \tau) = \text{Tr}[\hat{\rho} \hat{R}(x, \tau)]$  is the probability density of the particle being at position  $x$  at time  $\tau$ . Equation (46) can be generalized to a particle moving in an arbitrary potential, for details see [16].

## 6. Summary

A general framework for describing universal quantum estimation methods has been presented. Some general conditions that guarantee that a set of observables is sufficient for the estimation have been given. A constructive algorithm to derive a dual basis, and therefore quantum estimators, is suggested for the finite-dimensional case. Our framework allows us to describe all known quantum tomographies for a single-mode radiation field, trapped ions, vibrational states of molecules and spin systems. Moreover, using our characterizations, some new tomographic resolutions have been derived. These may be used to implement novel tomographic techniques, provided the corresponding quorum is measurable directly or through a generalized detection scheme (i.e. a POVM).

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## Appendix A. Liouville space formulation

In this section we reformulate the general scheme of quantum tomography, given in section 2, by making use of the properties of the linear space of operators acting on the system Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$ , i.e. the Liouville space  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ . This may result in a more convenient visualization of our conditions 1 and 2, since the customary Dirac notation can be used. The Liouville space is built starting from the set of operators of Hilbert–Schmidt type, which is itself a Hilbert space, with the scalar product

$$\langle \hat{A} | \hat{B} \rangle \doteq \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{A}^\dagger \hat{B} \right]. \tag{A.1}$$

Using Dirac formalism on the operator Hilbert space, we find that kets are the operators of  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ , i.e.  $|\hat{O}\rangle$ , while bras are obtained with the substitution  $\text{Tr}[\cdot \hat{O}^\dagger] \doteq \langle \hat{O} | \cdot$ . The space of operators may be extended by considering non-normalizable vectors in  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ . Using Dirac notation, we can rewrite all the formulas introduced so far. The generalized tomography

formula (1) corresponds to the expansion of the vector  $|\hat{A}\rangle$  on the non-orthogonal basis  $|\hat{C}(x)\rangle$ , that will be referred to as a ‘spanning set’, and on its dual  $\langle\hat{B}(x)|$  ( $x \in \mathcal{X}$ ), i.e.

$$|\hat{A}\rangle = \int_{\mathcal{X}} dx |\hat{C}(x)\rangle \langle\hat{B}(x)| \hat{A}. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

In this framework, conditions 1 and 2 represent, respectively, the identity resolution for the spanning set and the definition of the dual vectors  $\langle\hat{B}(x)|$  of the set  $|\hat{C}(x)\rangle$ . In fact, we can readily rewrite equations (4) and (6) as<sup>3</sup>

$$\int_{\mathcal{X}} dx |\hat{C}(x)\rangle \langle\hat{B}(x)| = \hat{1} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$\langle\hat{B}(x)| \hat{C}(y)\rangle = \delta(x, y). \quad (\text{A.4})$$

The linear structure of the Liouville space provides a necessary and sufficient condition to verify that a set of operators is a quorum. A set of vectors  $|\hat{C}(x)\rangle$ , such that  $\langle\hat{B}(x)| \hat{C}(y)\rangle = \delta(x, y) \forall x$ , is a spanning set (with  $\langle\hat{B}(x)|$  as dual set) iff the only operator  $|\hat{O}\rangle \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$  that is orthogonal to all  $|\hat{C}(x)\rangle$ s is the null operator, i.e. iff the two equivalent conditions

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\hat{O}| \hat{C}(x)\rangle &= \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{O}^\dagger \hat{C}(x) \right] = 0 \\ \langle\hat{B}(x)| \hat{O}\rangle &= \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{B}^\dagger(x) \hat{O} \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

(for any  $x \in \mathcal{X}$ ) imply that  $\hat{O} = 0$ .

In addition to the reconstruction of operators acting on the system Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$ , one can extend the formalism also to the reconstruction of super-operators acting on the system operator space. A typical example is the Liouvillian super-operator that evolves the system density operator into a density operator. In fact, by introducing two resolutions of the identity in the operator space, one can express any super-operator  $\hat{\mathbb{L}}$  in terms of its ‘matrix elements’  $\langle\hat{B}(x)| \hat{\mathbb{L}} |\hat{C}(y)\rangle$  on a basis for  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ , i.e.

$$\hat{\mathbb{L}} = \int_{\mathcal{X}} dx \int_{\mathcal{X}} dy |\hat{C}(x)\rangle \langle\hat{B}(x)| \hat{\mathbb{L}} |\hat{C}(y)\rangle \langle\hat{B}(y)|. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

By taking a basis  $\{|n\rangle\}$  of  $\mathcal{H}$ , equation (A.6) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} L_{mp}^{kl} &= \langle k | \hat{\mathbb{L}} [|m\rangle \langle l|] | p \rangle \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{X}} dx \int_{\mathcal{X}} dy \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{C}(x) | p \rangle \langle k | \right] \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{B}(y) | m \rangle \langle l | \right] \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{B}(x) \hat{\mathbb{L}} [\hat{C}(y)] \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

## Appendix B. Orthogonalization procedure

Here we give an algorithmic procedure, usable in the case of finite quora, to construct the set of dual operators  $\langle\hat{B}_n|$  of the quorum  $|\hat{C}_n\rangle$ . Using the Gram–Schmidt orthogonalization method, one obtains a basis  $|y_k\rangle$  from a complete set of vectors  $|C_k\rangle$  (assume for simplicity that all  $|C_k\rangle$

<sup>3</sup> Equation (A.3) is readily obtained from equation (4) by introducing the identity super-operator, defined as  $\hat{1}[\hat{A}] \doteq \hat{A}$  for any  $\hat{A} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ . In fact, by using the basis  $\{|n\rangle\}$  for  $\mathcal{H}$ , we see that

$$\langle k | \hat{1} [|m\rangle \langle l|] | p \rangle = \delta_{mk} \delta_{lp}.$$

are non-zero and that in  $\{|C_k\rangle\}$  there are no couples of proportional vectors):

$$\begin{aligned} |y_0\rangle &\doteq \frac{1}{N_0} |C_0\rangle \\ |y_k\rangle &\doteq \frac{1}{N_k} \left( |C_k\rangle - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |y_j\rangle \langle y_j | C_k \rangle \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where  $N_0 \doteq \| |C_0\rangle \|$  and  $N_k \doteq \| |C_k\rangle - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |y_j\rangle \langle y_j | C_k \rangle \|$ . Now, by writing the identity resolution

$$\hat{1} = \sum_{k=0} |y_k\rangle \langle y_k| \equiv \frac{|C_0\rangle}{N_0} \langle y_0| + \sum_{k=1} \frac{1}{N_k} \left( |C_k\rangle - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |y_j\rangle \langle y_j | C_k \rangle \right) \langle y_k| \quad (\text{B.2})$$

and using repeatedly equation (B.1) (expressing  $|y_j\rangle$  of equation (B.2) in terms of the  $|C_n\rangle$ s and reorganizing the terms) we can find the dual set  $\langle B_n|$  as

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B_0| &= \frac{\langle y_0|}{N_0} - \frac{\langle y_0 | C_1 \rangle \langle y_1|}{N_0 N_1} + \left( -\frac{\langle y_0 | C_2 \rangle}{N_0 N_2} + \frac{\langle y_0 | C_1 \rangle \langle y_1 | C_2 \rangle}{N_0 N_1 N_2} \right) \langle y_2| + \dots \\ \langle B_1| &= \frac{\langle y_1|}{N_1} - \frac{\langle y_1 | C_2 \rangle \langle y_2|}{N_1 N_2} + \left( -\frac{\langle y_1 | C_3 \rangle}{N_1 N_3} + \frac{\langle y_1 | C_2 \rangle \langle y_2 | C_3 \rangle}{N_1 N_2 N_3} \right) \langle y_3| + \dots \\ &\dots \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.3})$$

Unfortunately no such a general procedure appears to exist for the case of a continuous spanning set. Many cases, though, satisfy the conditions (9) and (10), and hence we can write  $\langle \hat{B}(x)| = \left( |\hat{C}(x)\rangle \right)^\dagger$ .

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