

# QUANTUM COMPUTING IN PLATO'S CAVE

7/6/14 CEQIP

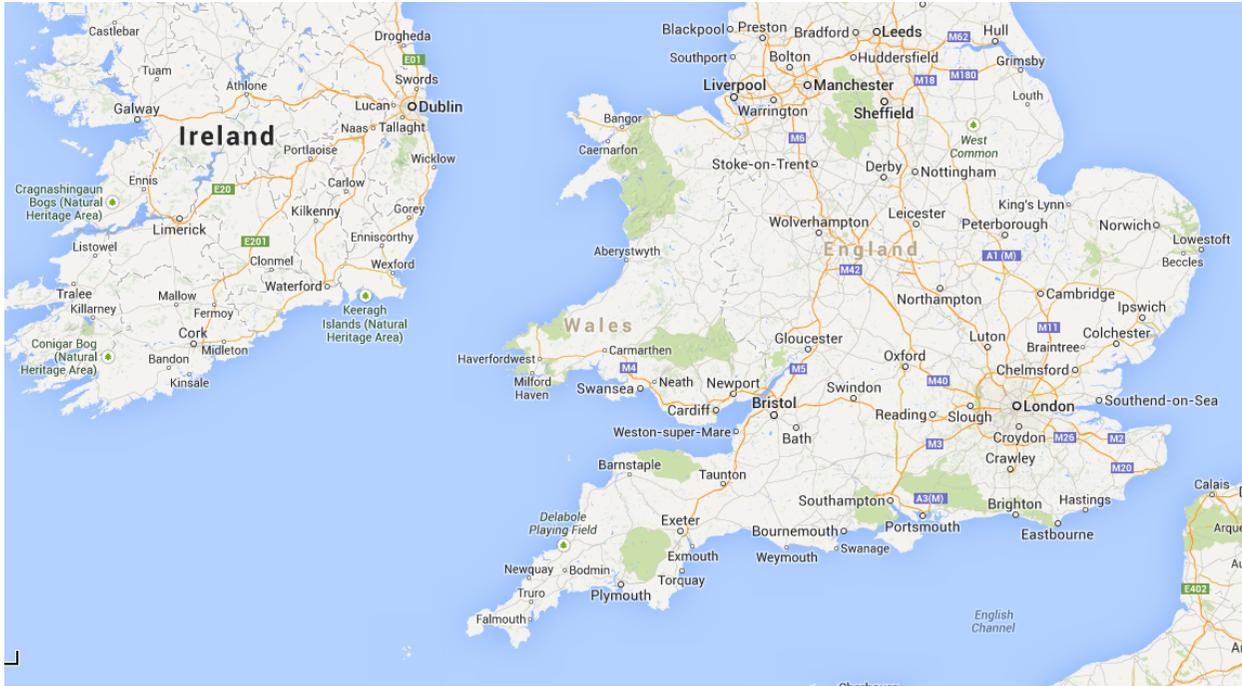
DANIEL KLAUS BURGARTH  
ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY

WITH VITTORIO GIOVANNETTI,  
PAOLO FACCHI, SAVERIO PASCAZIO,  
KAZUYA YUASA, HIROMICHI NAKAZATO

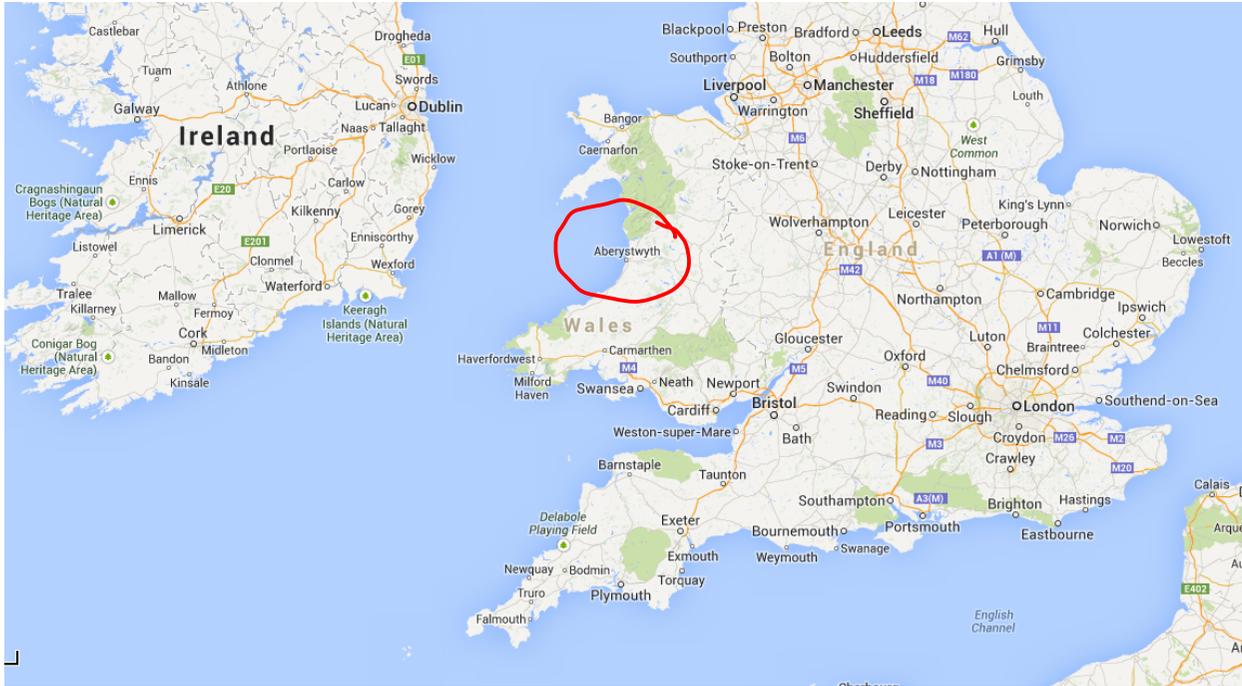
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ABER WHAT ?

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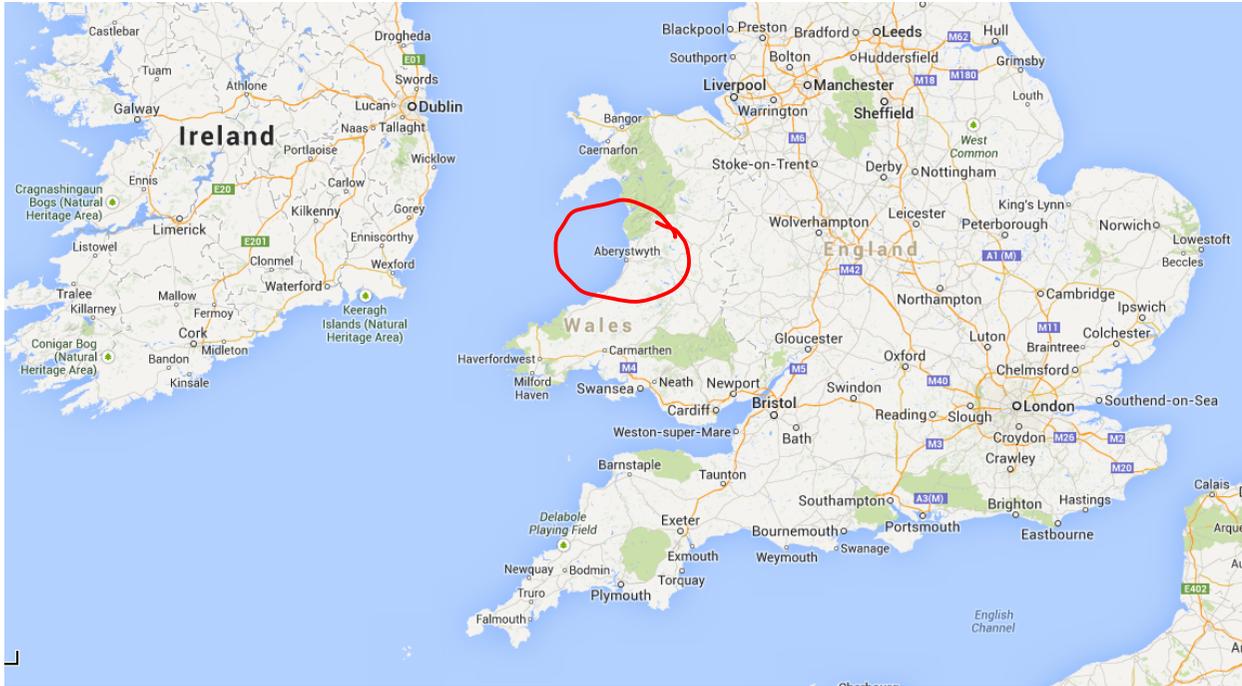


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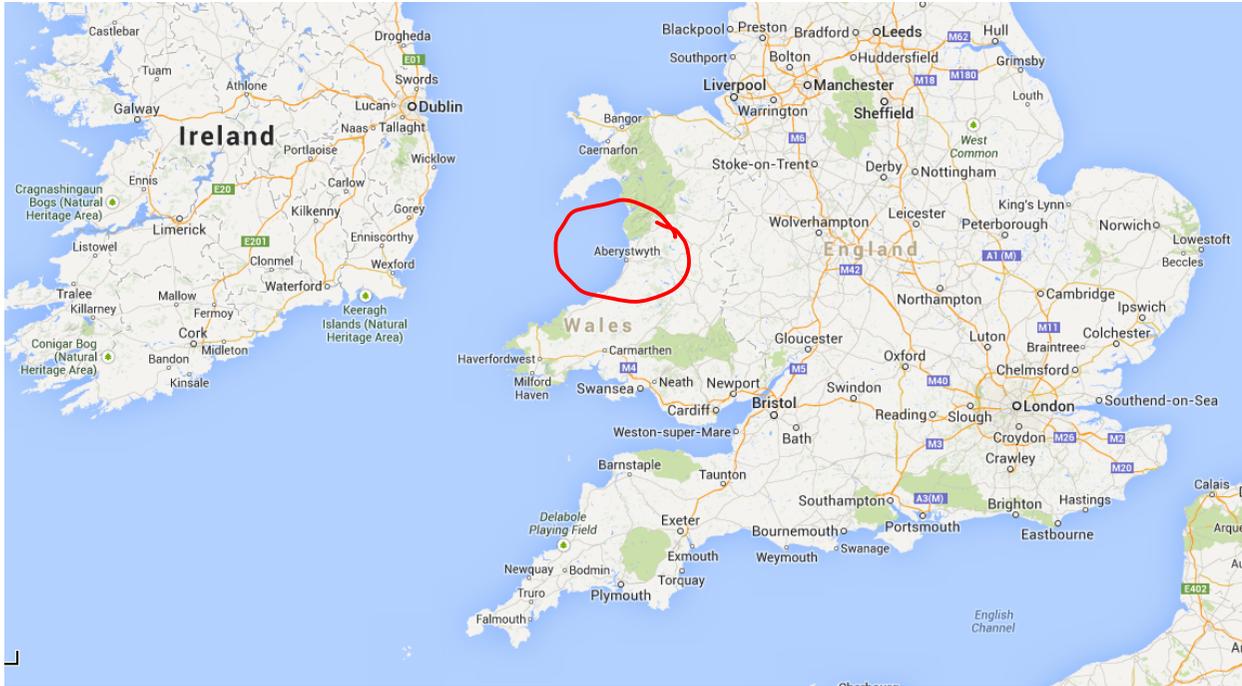
ABER YSTWYTH

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ABER YSTWYTH  
MOUTH

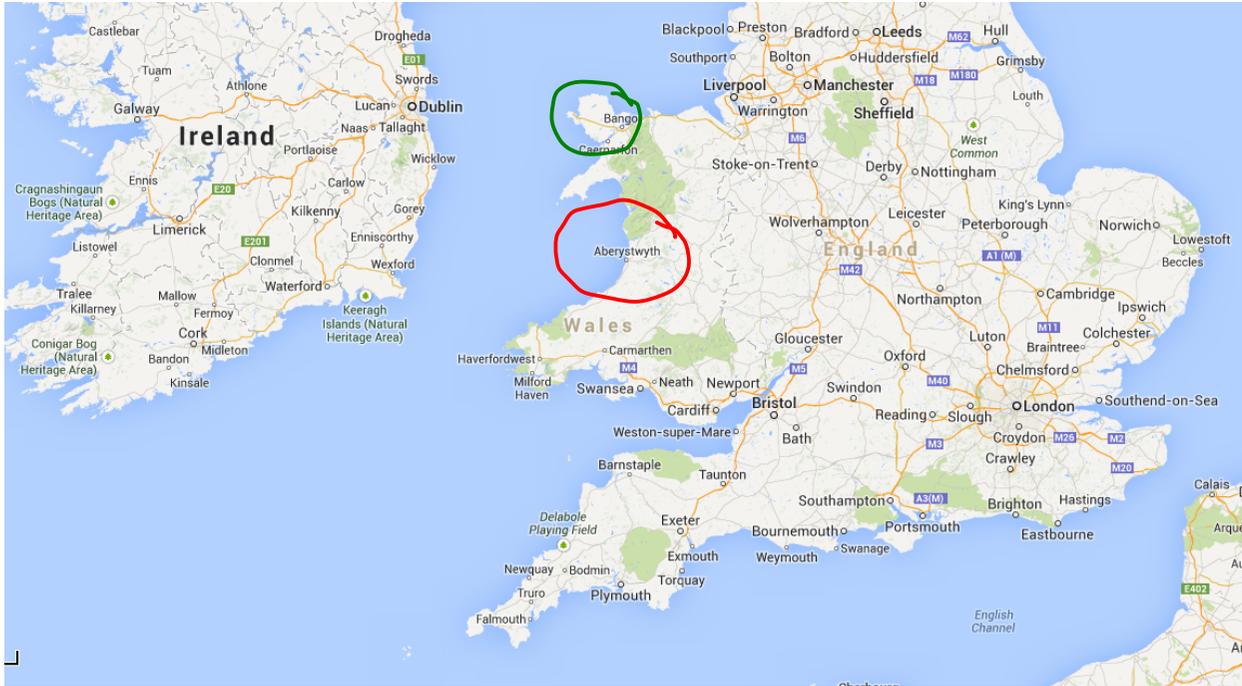
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ABER  
MOUTH

YSTWYTH  
A RIVER

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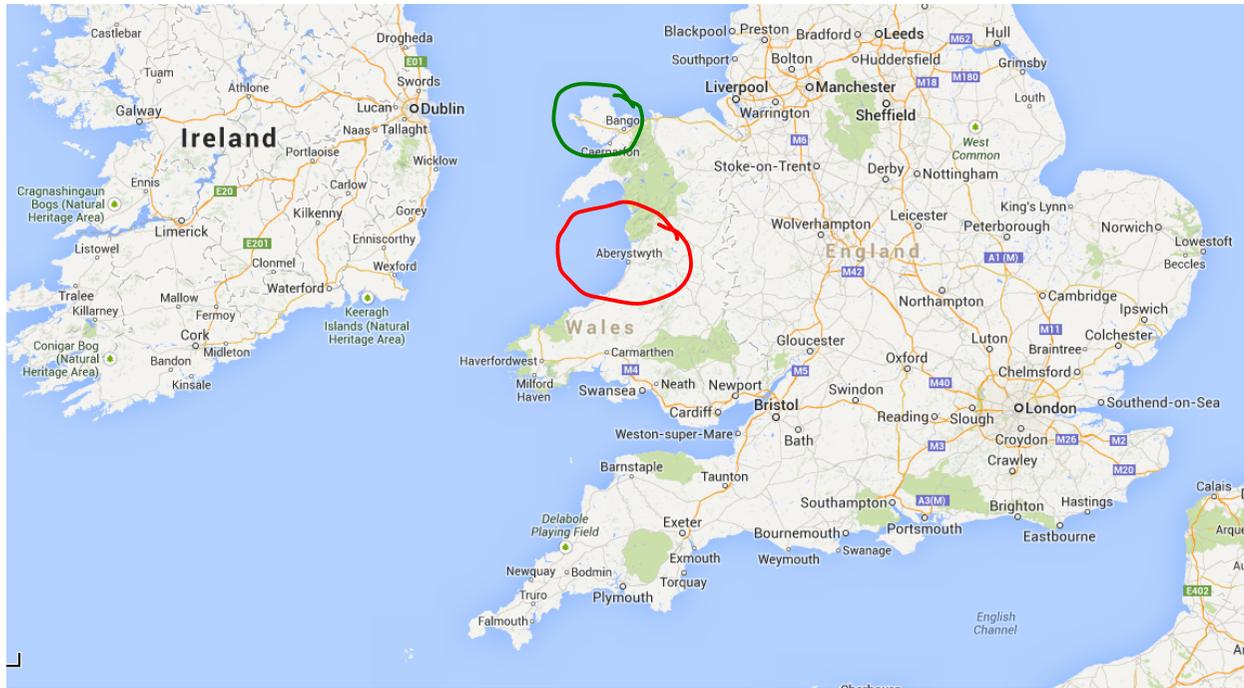


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Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogoch



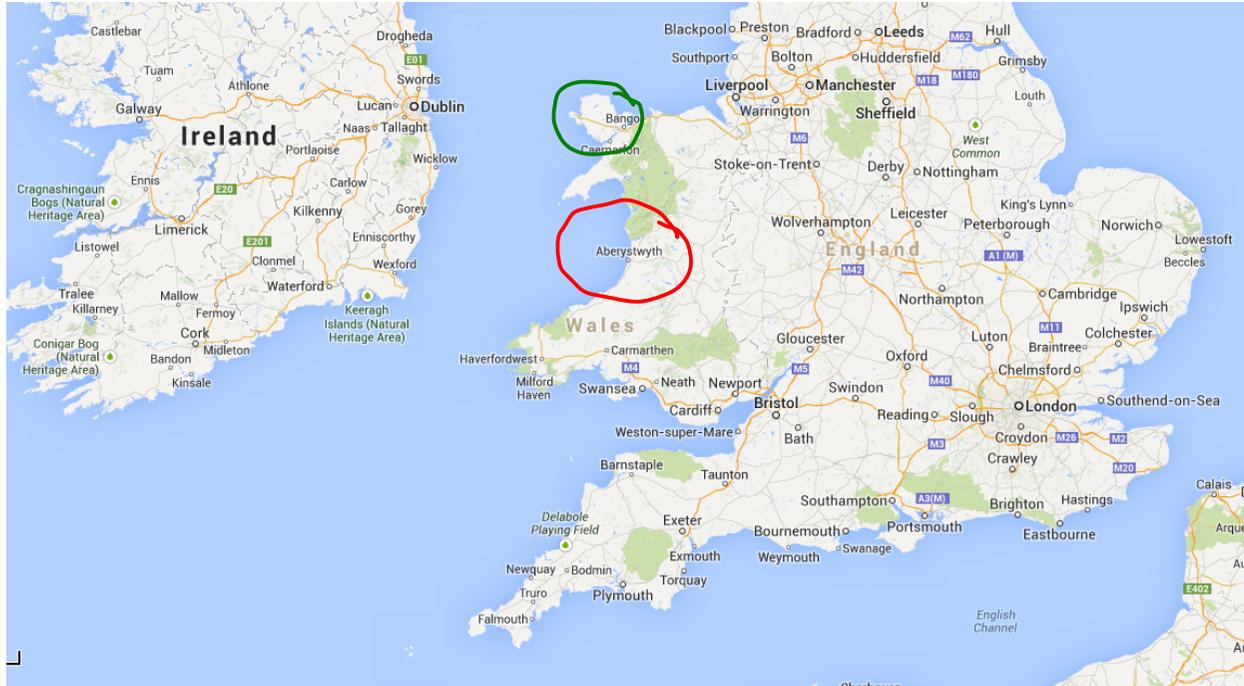
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In Short; Llanfairpwllgwyngyll



ABER  
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ABER WHAT ?



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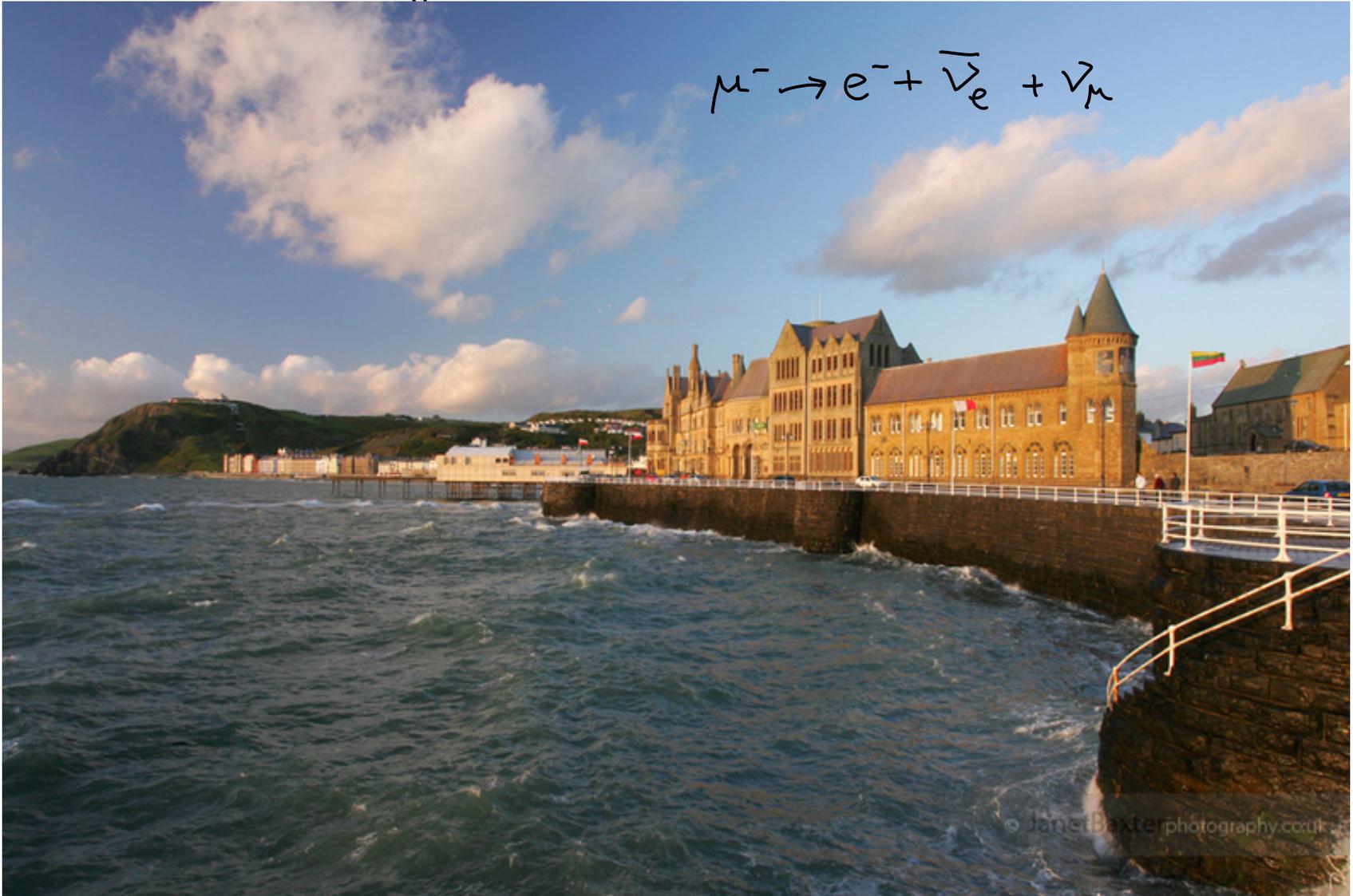
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# OUTLINE

PLATO'S CAVE

MEASUREMENT IN QM

COMPLEXITY OF DYNAMICS

QUANTUM ZENO

HAMILTONIAN PURIFICATION

ZENO MEETS PLATO

CONCLUSIONS

# PLATO'S CAVE

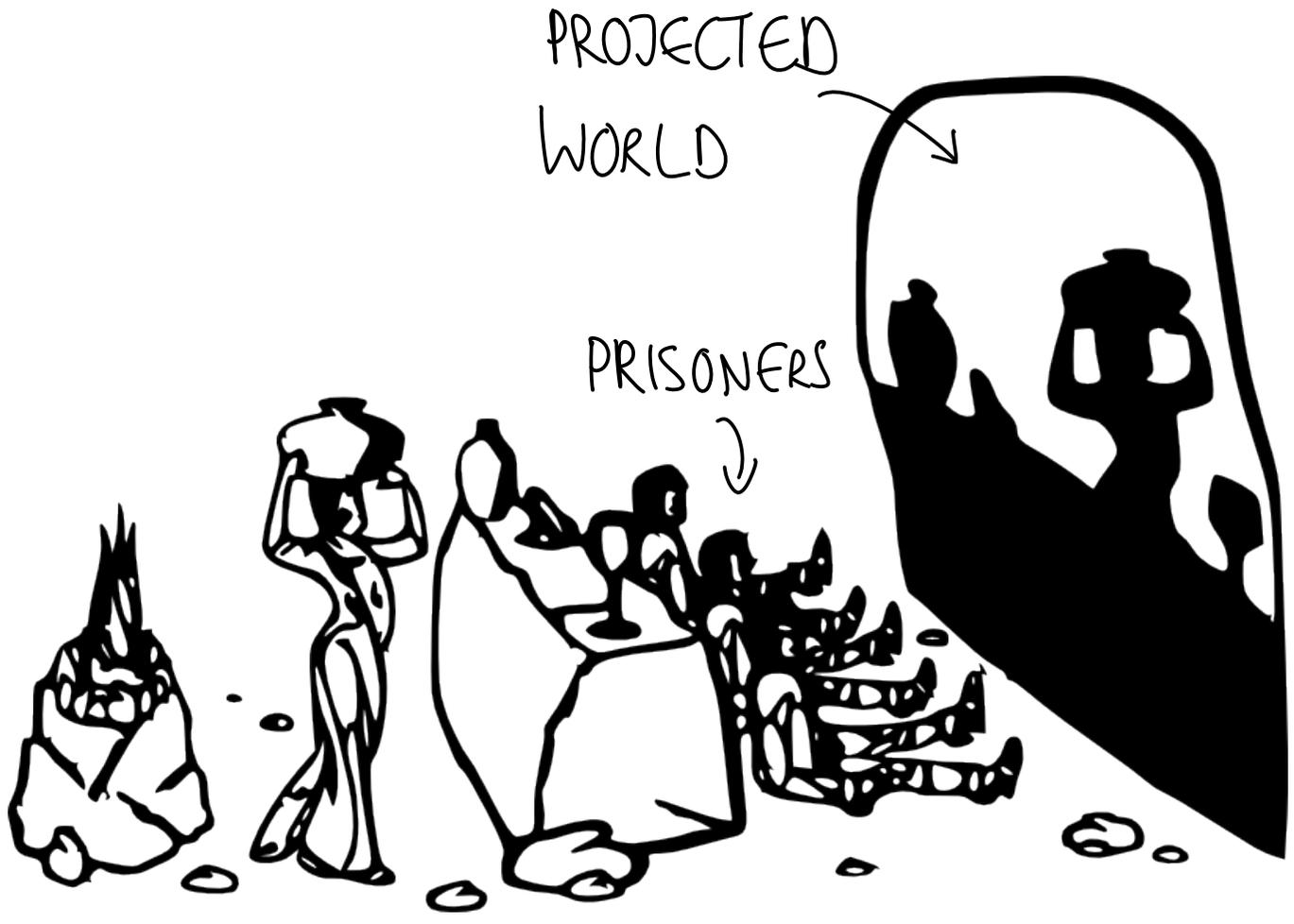
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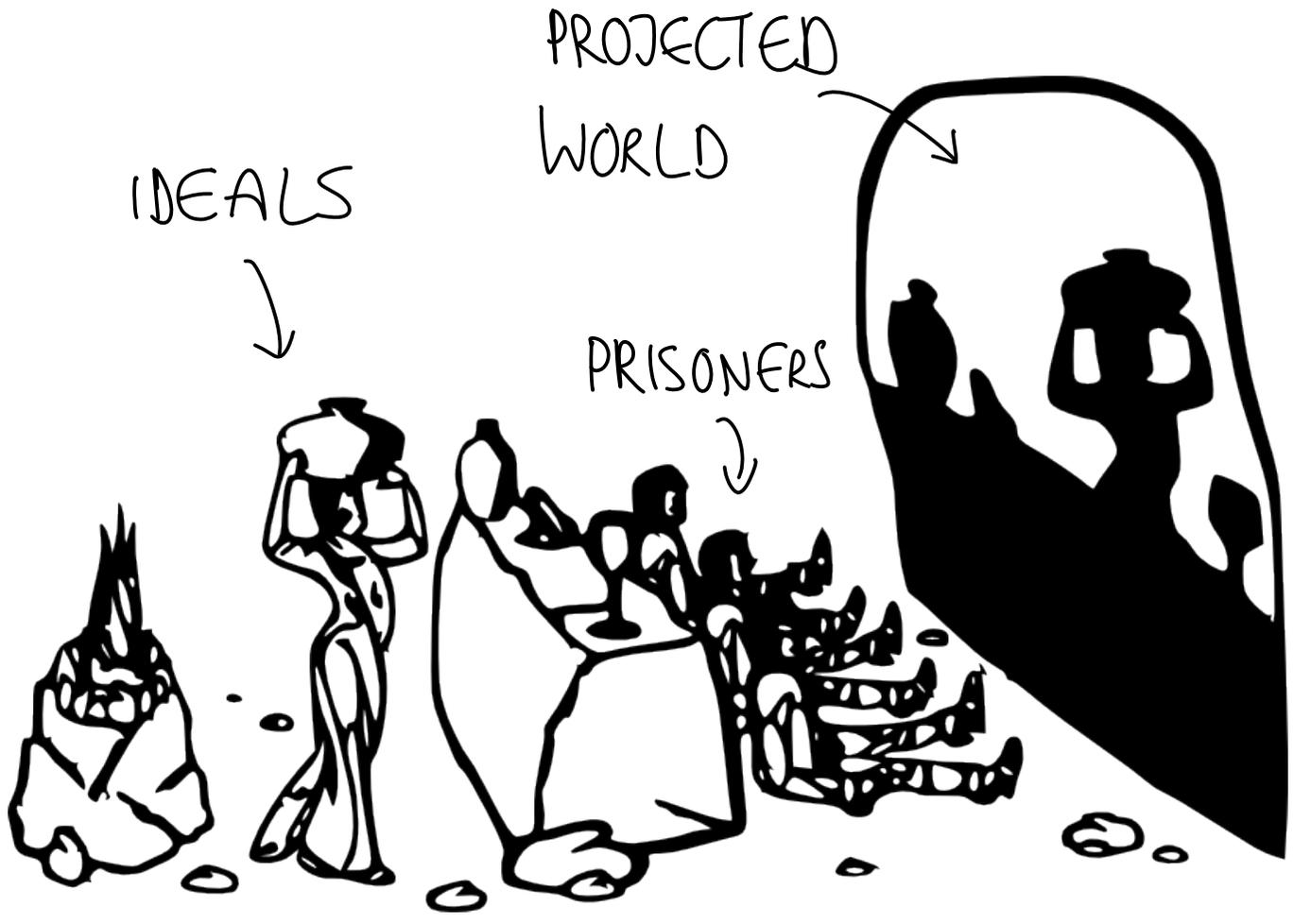
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PROJECTIONS ARE POWERFUL :



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IN THIS TALK : QUANTUM VERSION

# QUANTUM PROJECTIONS

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MEASUREMENT POSTULATE: BACKACTION

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UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

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SUITABLE INITIAL STATE :

QUANTUM COMPUTING

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SUITABLE INITIAL STATE :

QUANTUM COMPUTING



HOW DO MEASUREMENTS

GENERALLY CHANGE A SYSTEM ?

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WHAT HAPPENS IF WE CAN ALSO APPLY  $P^2 = P$

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FREQUENT MEASUREMENTS MODIFY  
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ZENO DYNAMICS TAKES PLACE IN SMALLER SPACE

PRP. IS IT SIMPLER?

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$P^2P$ . IS IT SIMPLER?

DEPENDS ON RANK OF  $P$  :

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$$P = |\phi \times \phi| \quad \rightarrow \quad H_z = PHP \text{ TRIVIAL ON P&P}$$

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"ZENO'S PARADOX"

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EXAMPLE  $P = |\phi\rangle\langle\phi| \otimes \mathbb{1}_2$ , RANK 2:

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$|\phi\rangle$  qubit:

$$\langle\phi|\otimes\langle\phi| = \langle\phi|z|\phi\rangle = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

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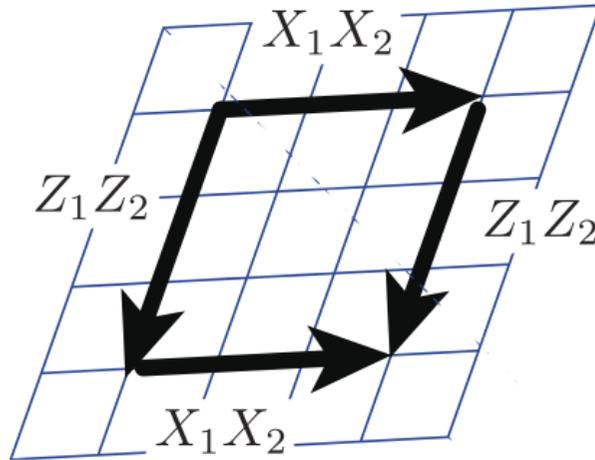
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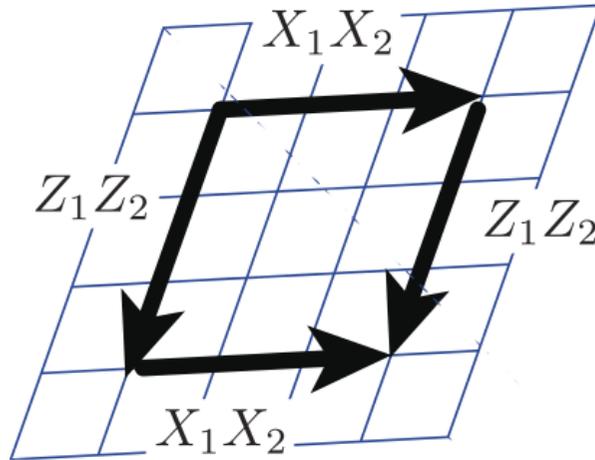


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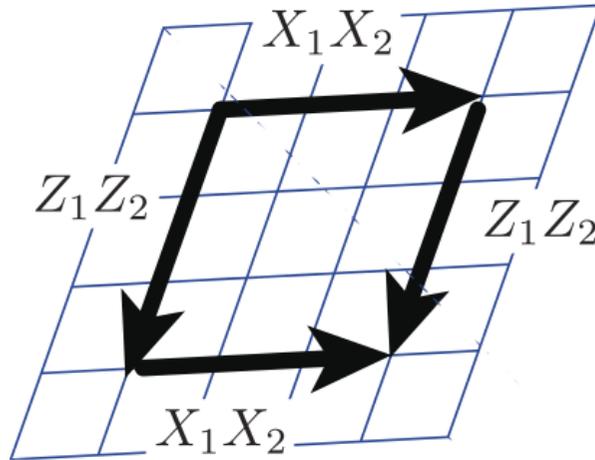
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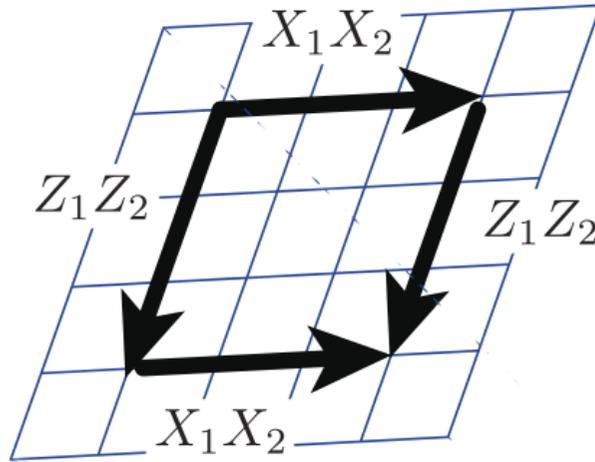
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FREEZING QUBIT

$| \text{IN } | \phi \rangle$



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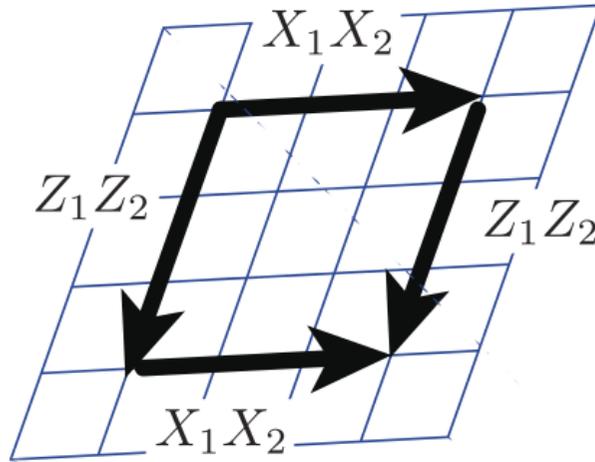
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$$[H_{z_1}, H_{z_2}] \sim P Y_2$$



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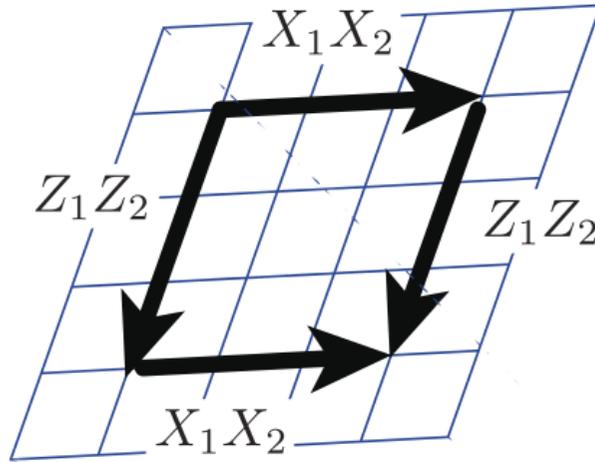
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FREEZING QUBIT

1 IN  $|\phi\rangle$

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$\rightarrow \dim L_2 = 3$ , MORE COMPLEX DYNAMICS IN SMALLER SPACE

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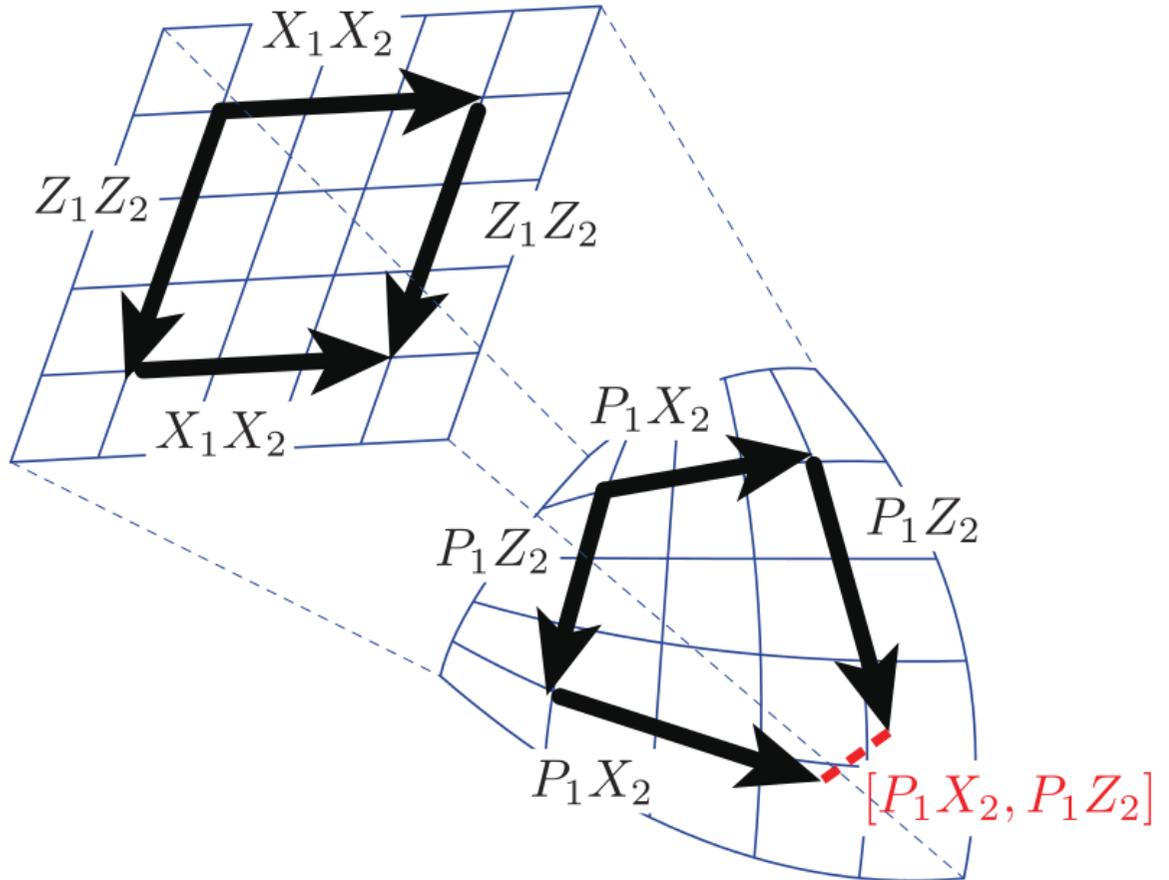
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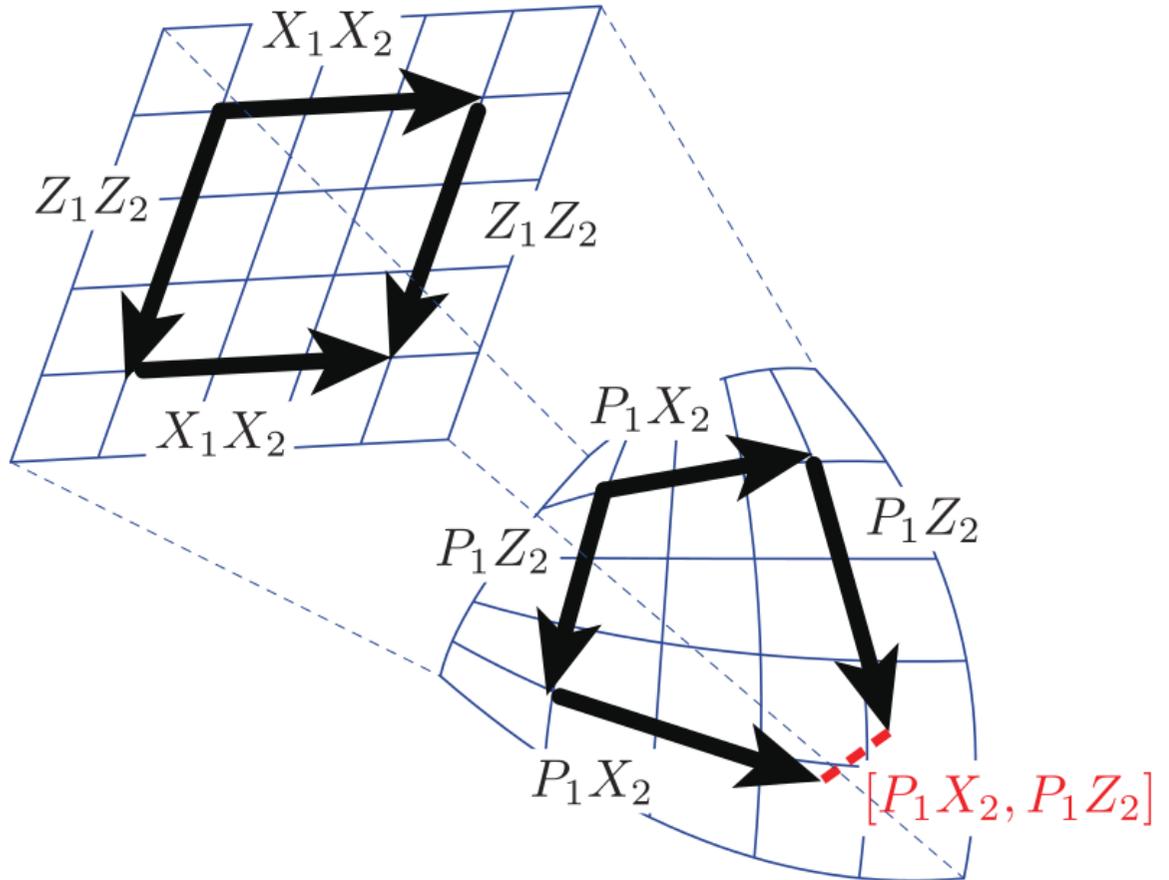
$$P H_1 P \sim P X_2 \equiv H_{z_1}$$

$$P H_2 P \sim P Z_2 \equiv H_{x_2}$$

FREEZING QUBIT

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$\rightarrow \dim L_2 = 3$ , MORE COMPLEX DYNAMICS IN SMALLER SPACE

$\rightarrow$  PROJECTION INTRODUCES CURVATURE

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$$\Rightarrow [H_1, H_2] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes [h_1, h_2] + \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix}^2 \otimes [h_2, h_1] = 0$$

$$P \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \mathbb{1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad PH_i P = P \otimes h_i$$

"HAMILTONIAN PURIFICATION"

NON-COMMUTATIVE BECOMES SIMPLE ON LARGER SPACE

# HOW GENERAL IS THIS

PURIFICATION LEMMA :  $h_1, h_2$  ON  $d \times d$  GENERIC

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"HAMILTONIAN PURIFICATION"

NON-COMMUTATIVE BECOMES SIMPLE ON LARGER SPACE

FREQUENT MEASUREMENTS BRING US BACK

KURANISHI (52) :  $\exists h_1, h_2 : L = v(d)$  MAXIMAL

KURANISHI (5Z) :  $\exists h_1, h_2 : L = v(d)$  MAXIMAL

LEMMA  $\Rightarrow \exists H_1, H_2, P$  ON  $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{C}^{2d}$  :

KURANISHI (5Z) :  $\exists h_1, h_2 : L = \nu(d)$  MAXIMAL

LEMMA  $\Rightarrow \exists H_1, H_2, P$  ON  $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{C}^{2d}$  :  
 $[H_1, H_2] = 0$  BUT  $PH_1P$  &  $PH_2P$  GENERATE  $P\nu(d)$

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FREQUENT MEASUREMENTS ON SINGLE QUBIT  
ALMOST ALWAYS TURN A COMMUTATIVE SYSTEM  
INTO A QUANTUM COMPUTER

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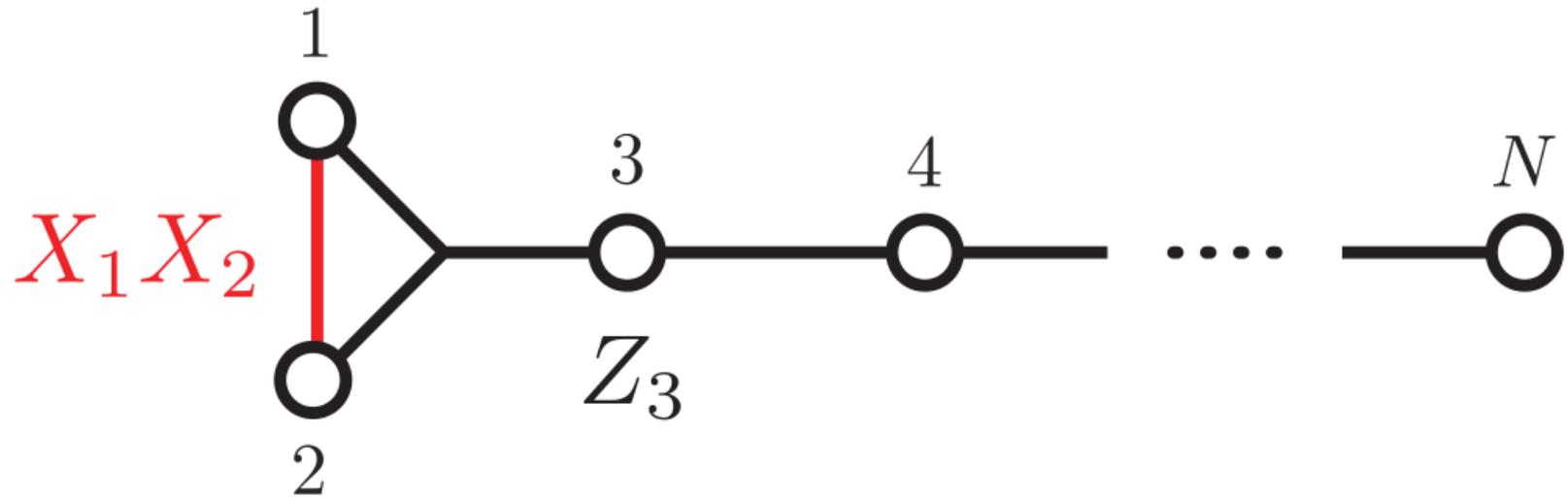
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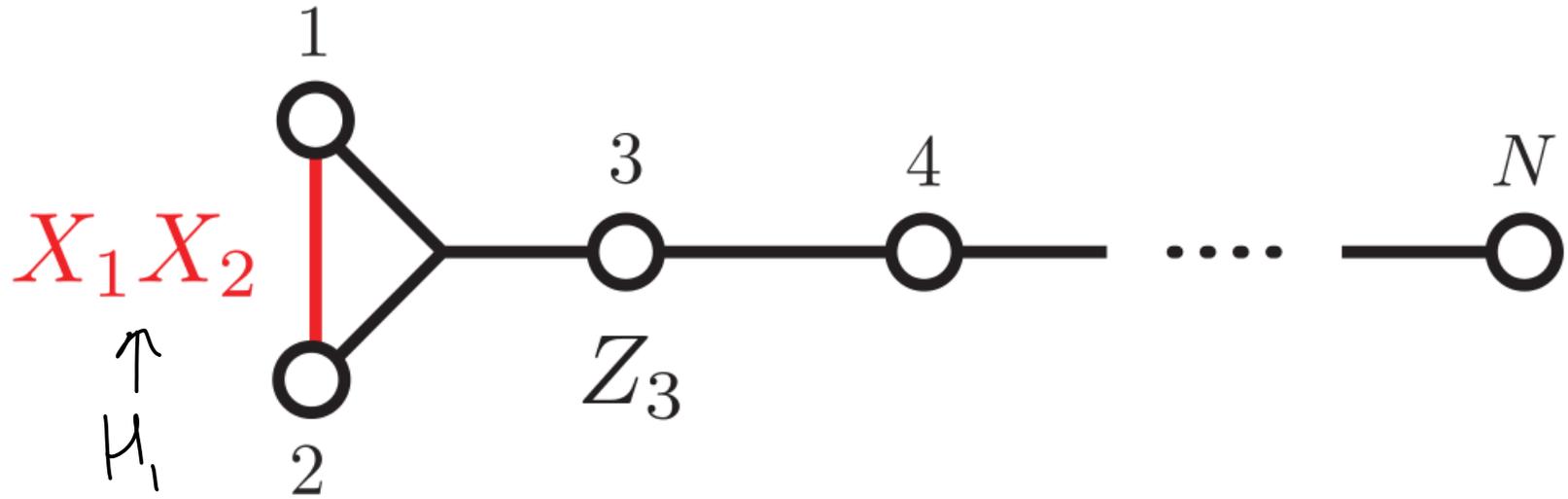
$\Rightarrow$  QUANTUM PLATO CAVE

HOW MIGHT THESE LOOK LIKE

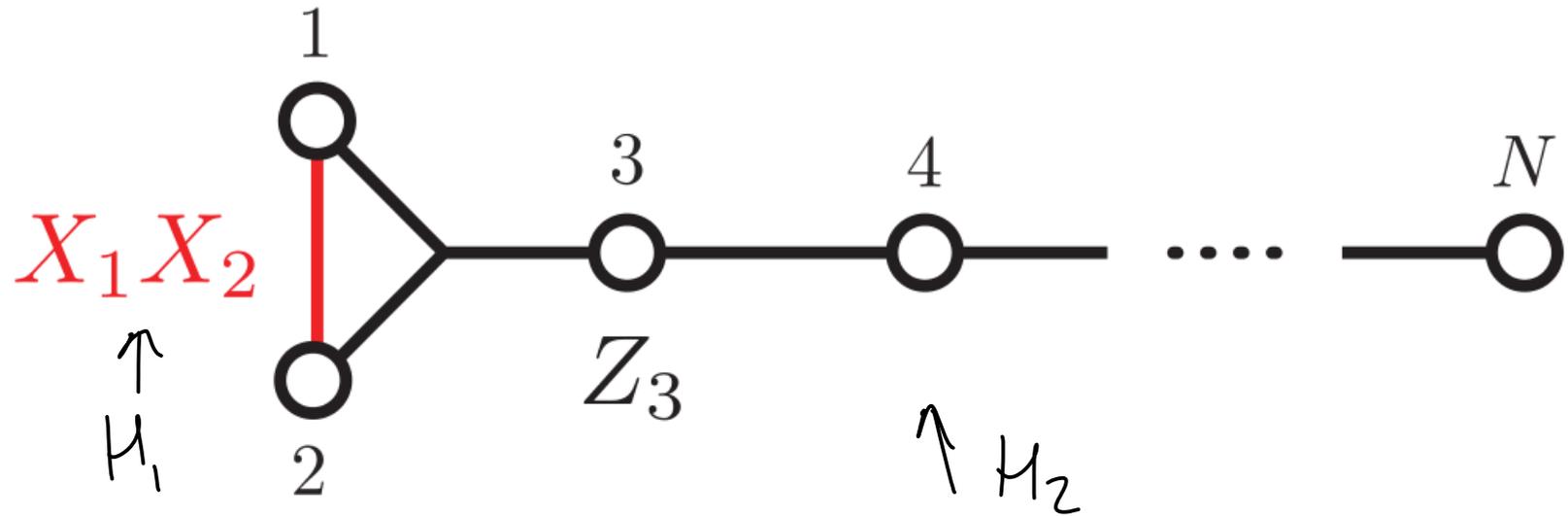
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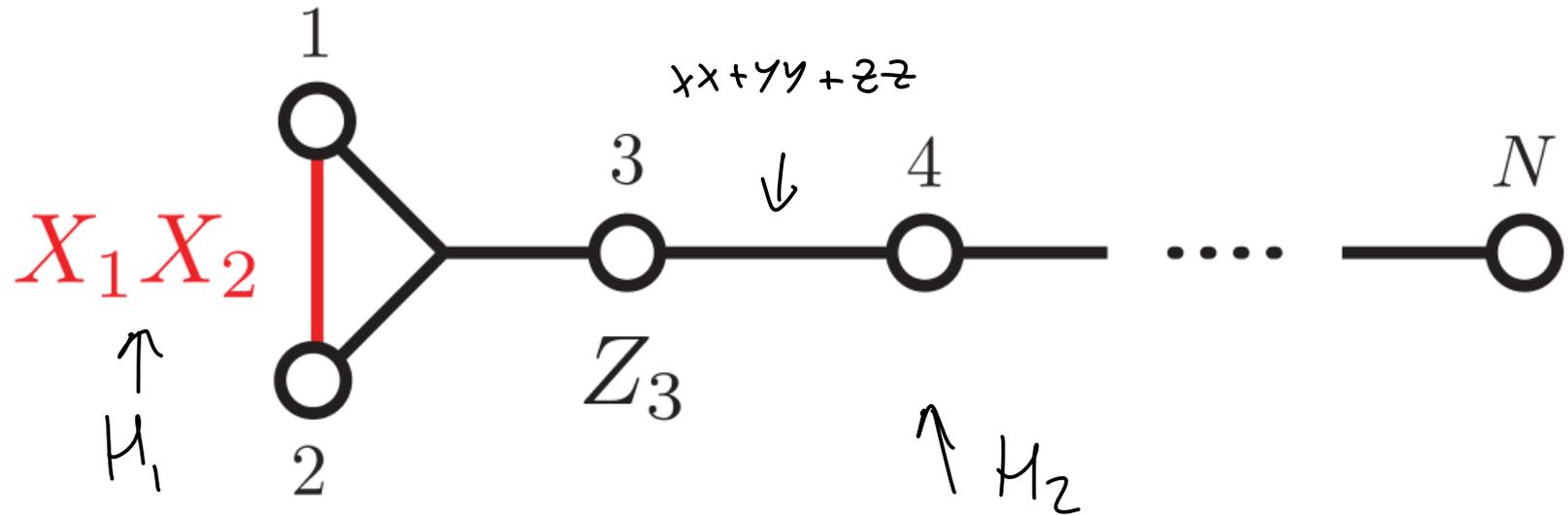
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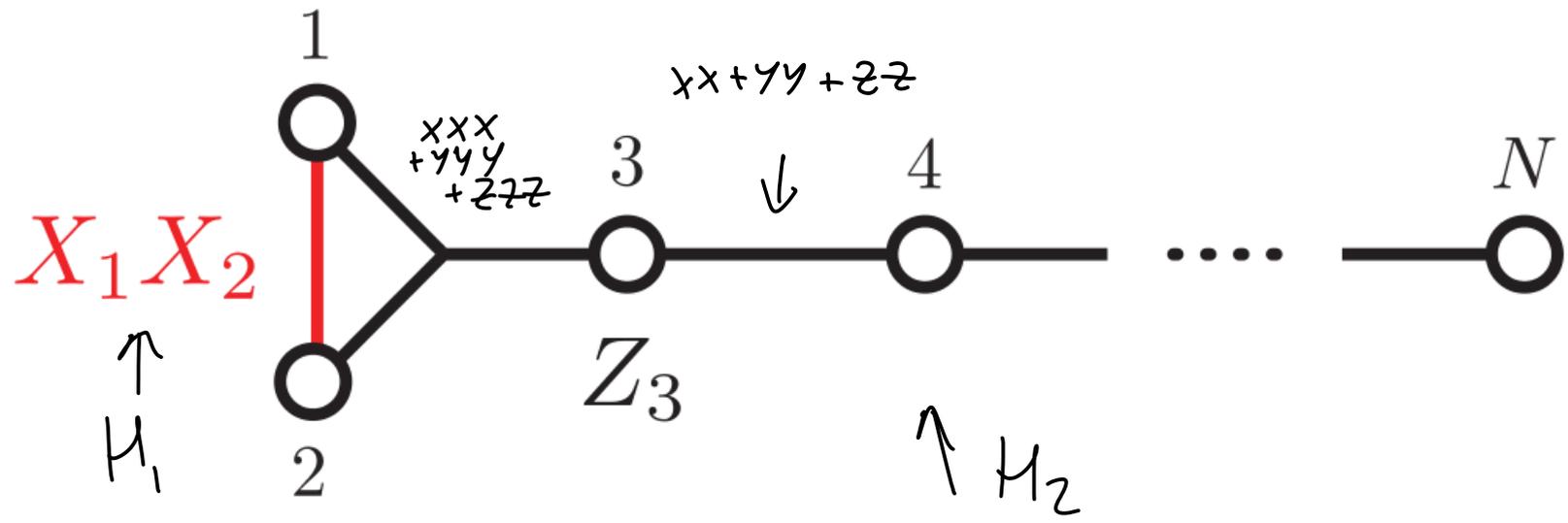
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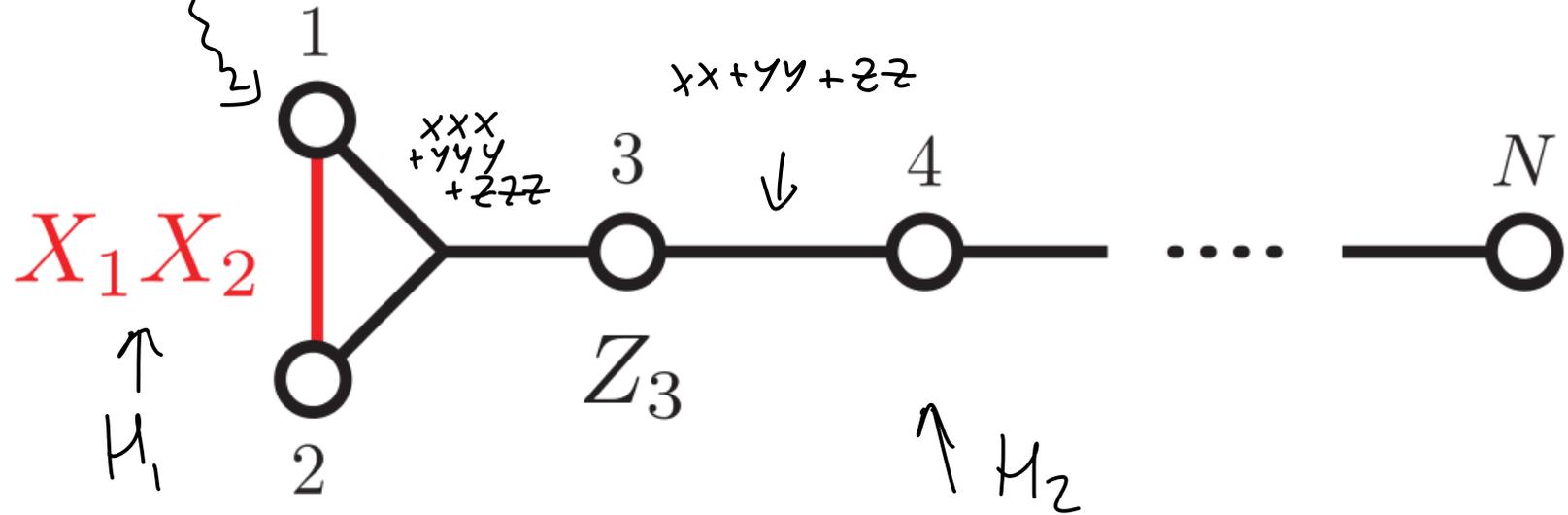


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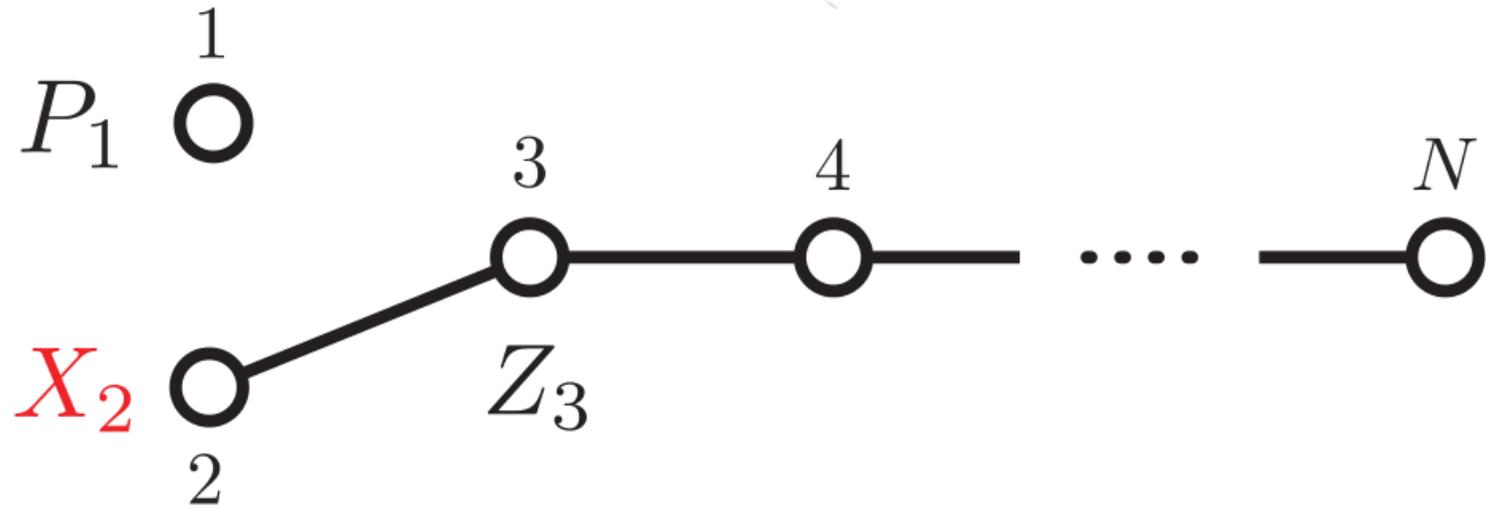


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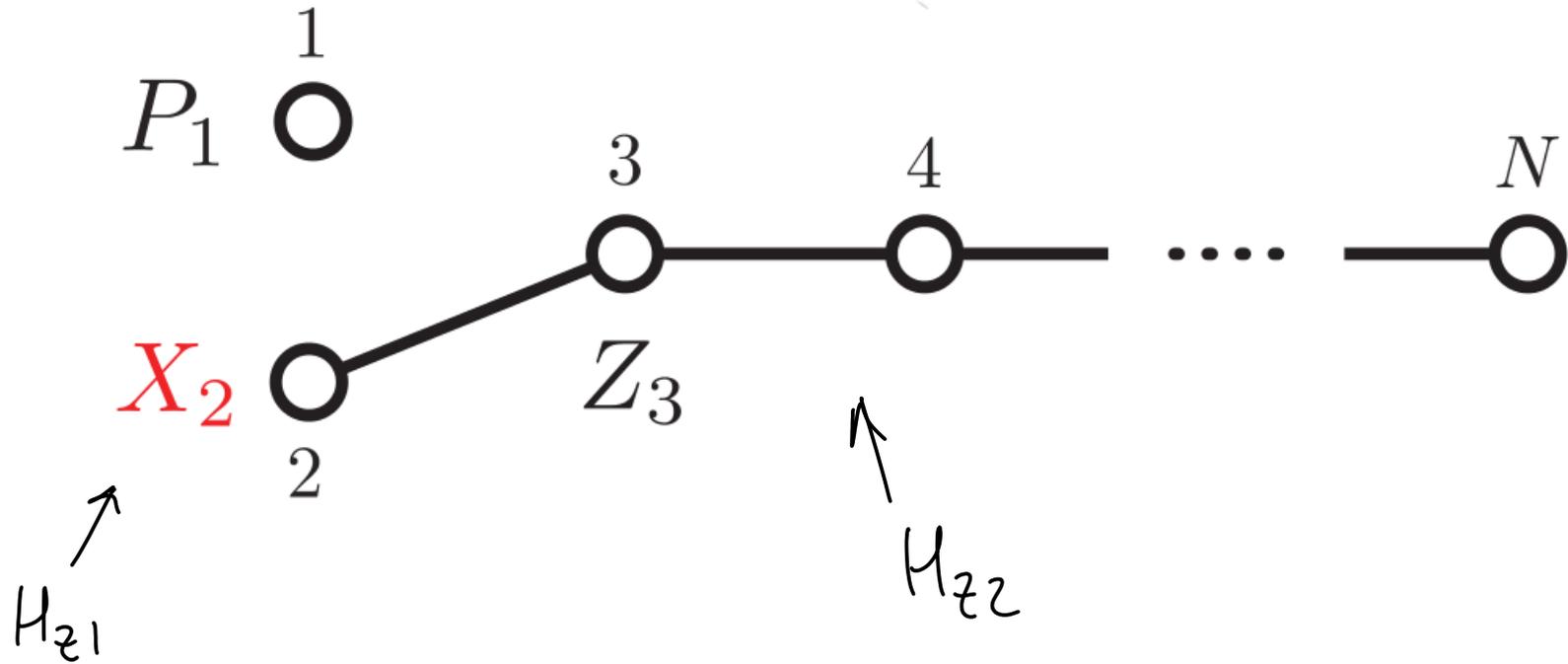
MEASURE 1 QUBIT IN  $\langle \phi | \{x, y, z\} | \phi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$



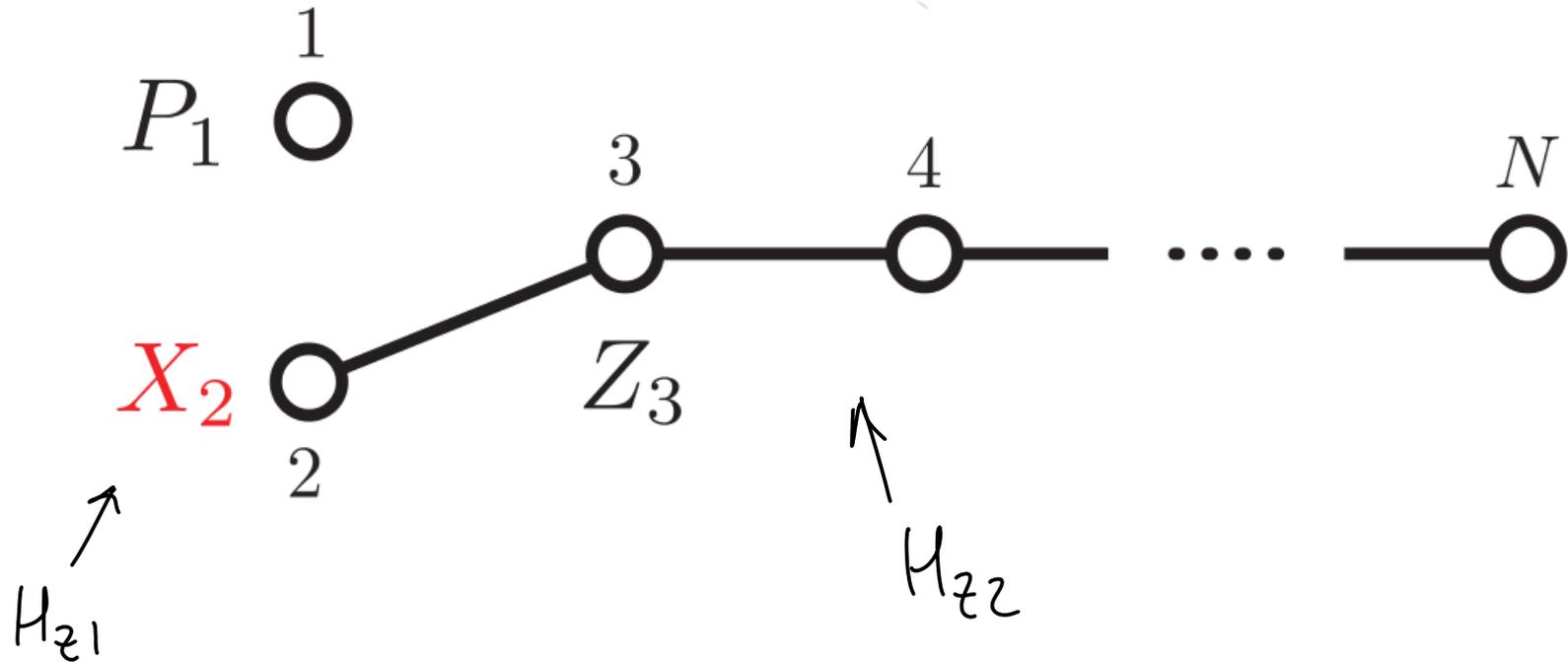
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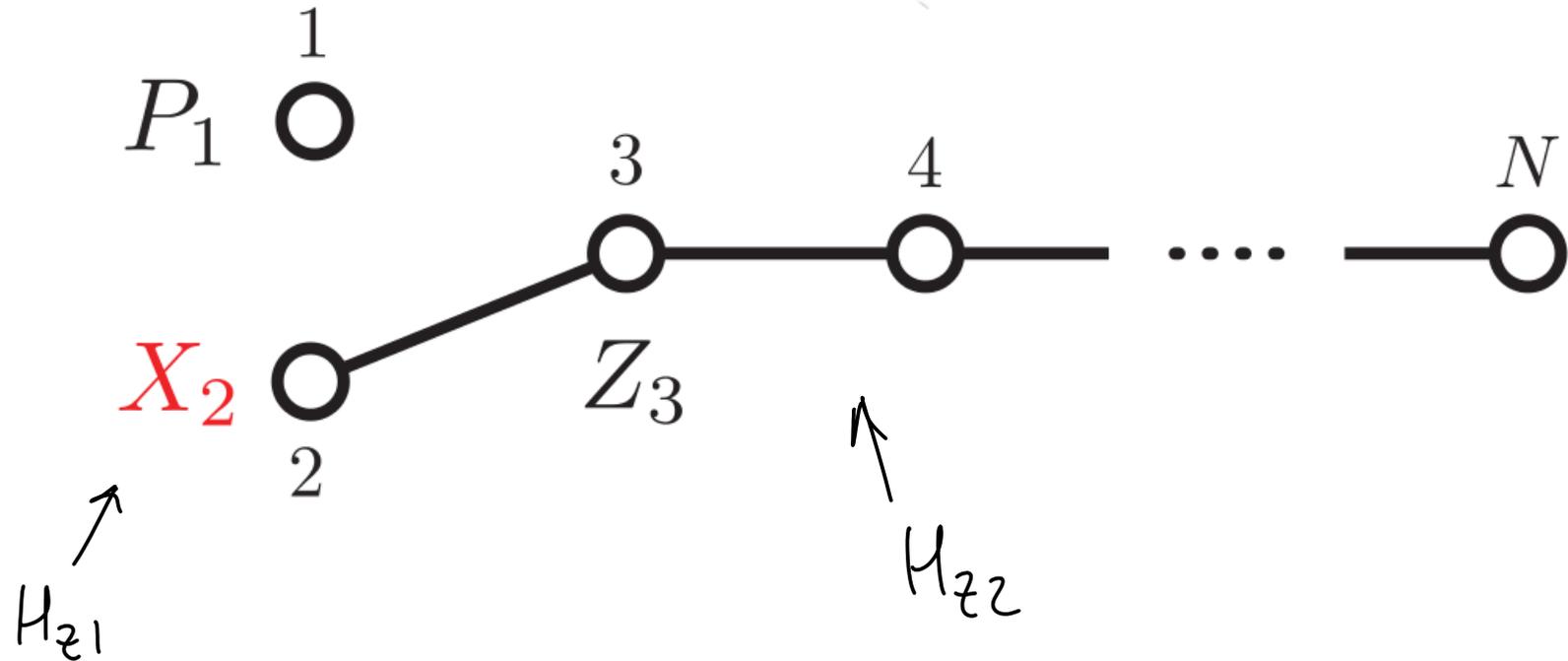


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... THESE GENERATE  $su(2^{N-1})$  ON  $2, \dots, N$

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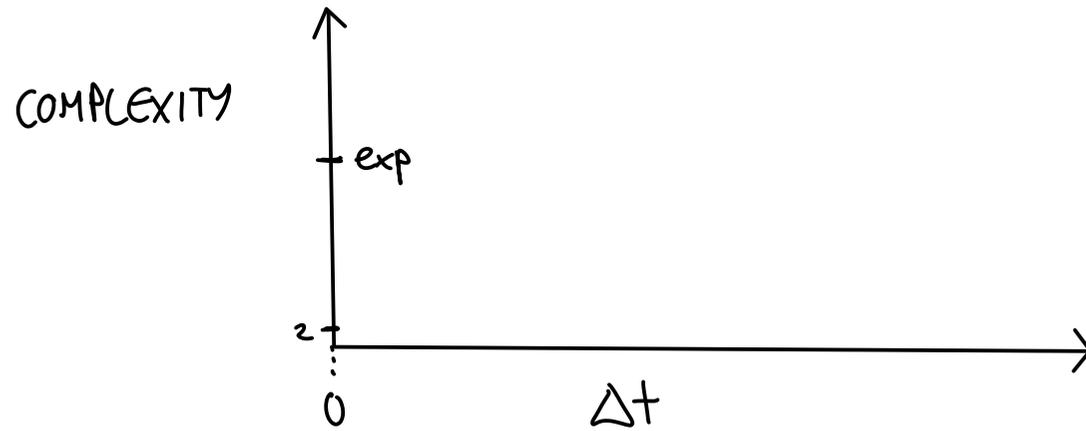


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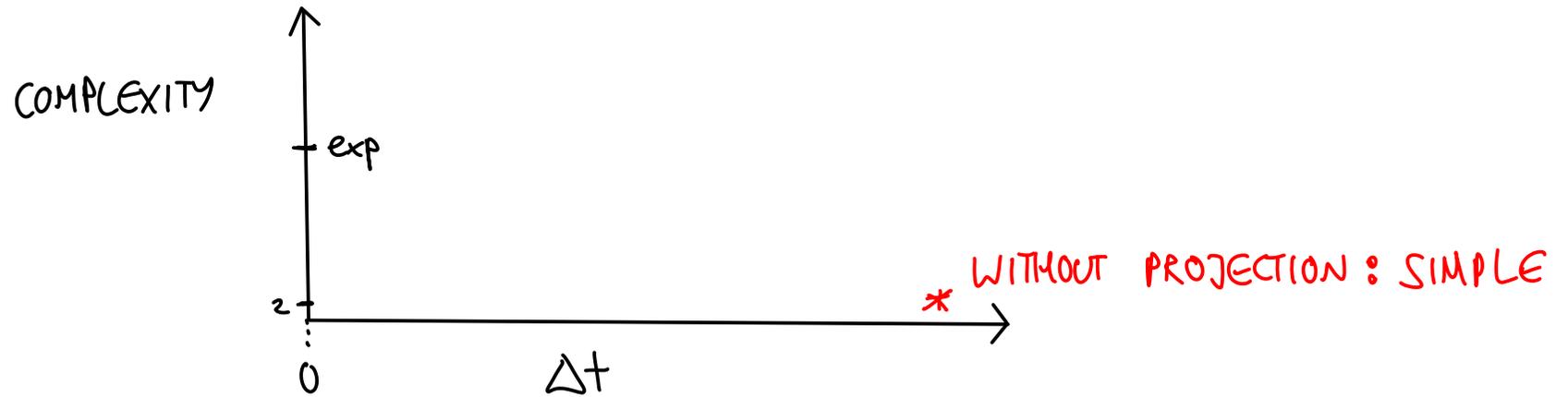
(ALSO HAVE 2-BODY ONLY EXAMPLES)

# FINITE TIME BETWEEN PROJECTIONS

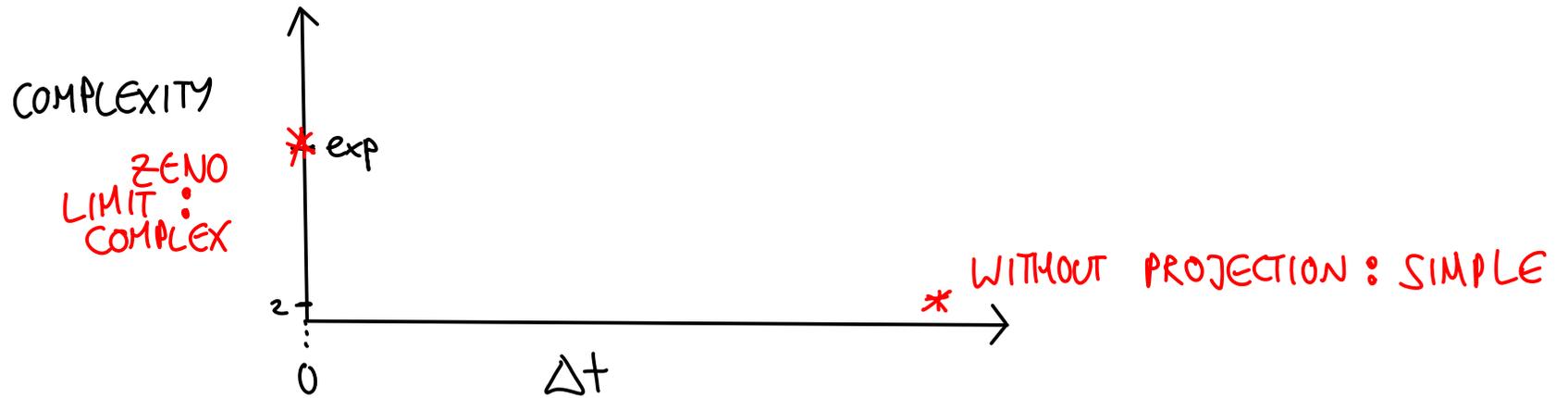
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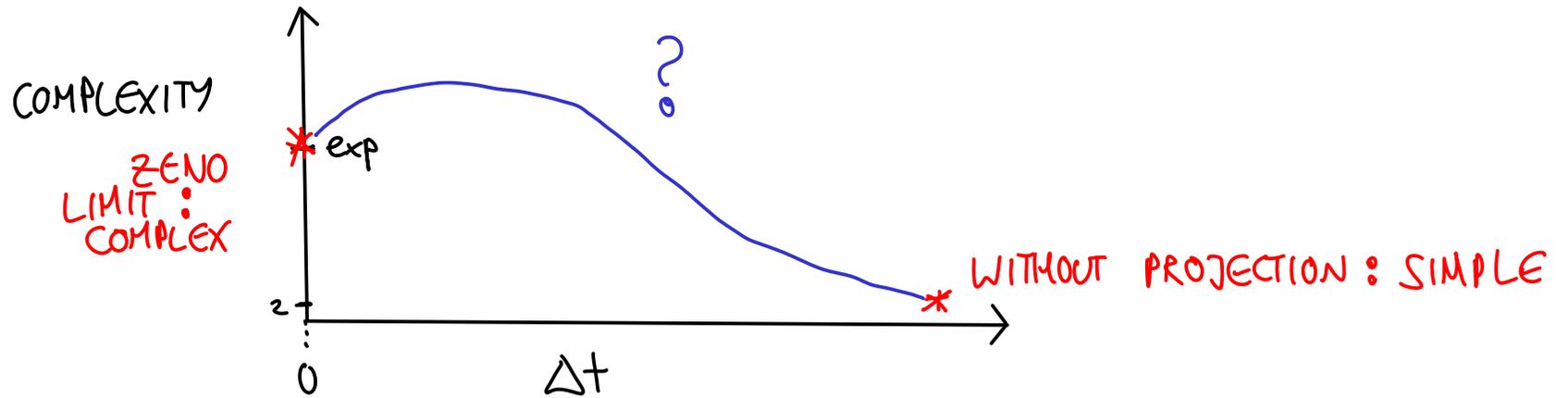
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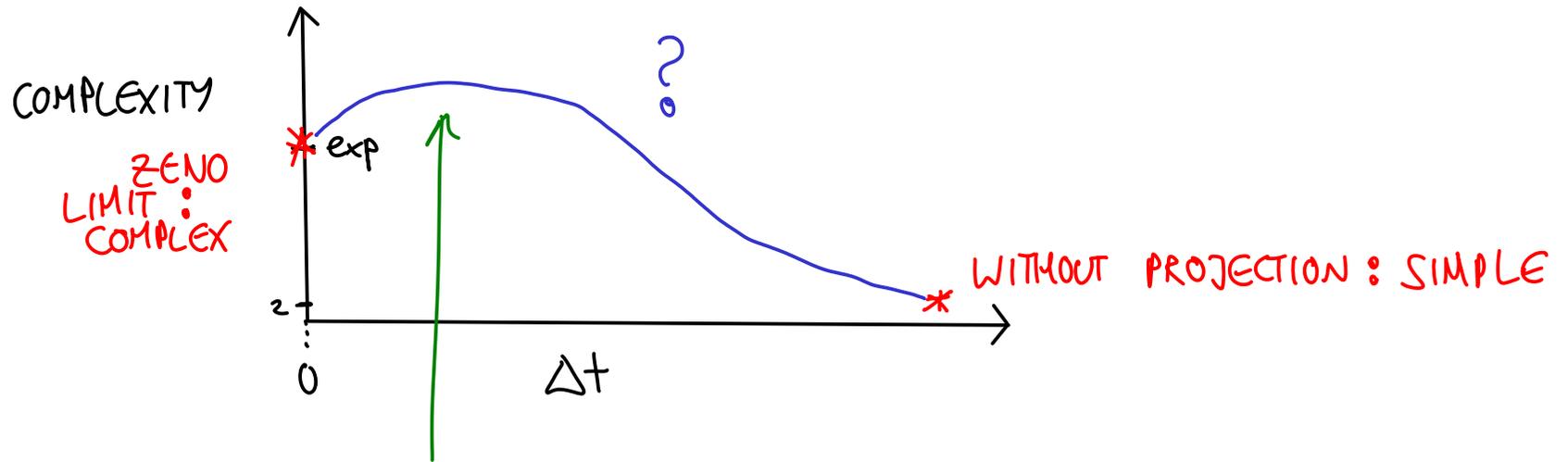
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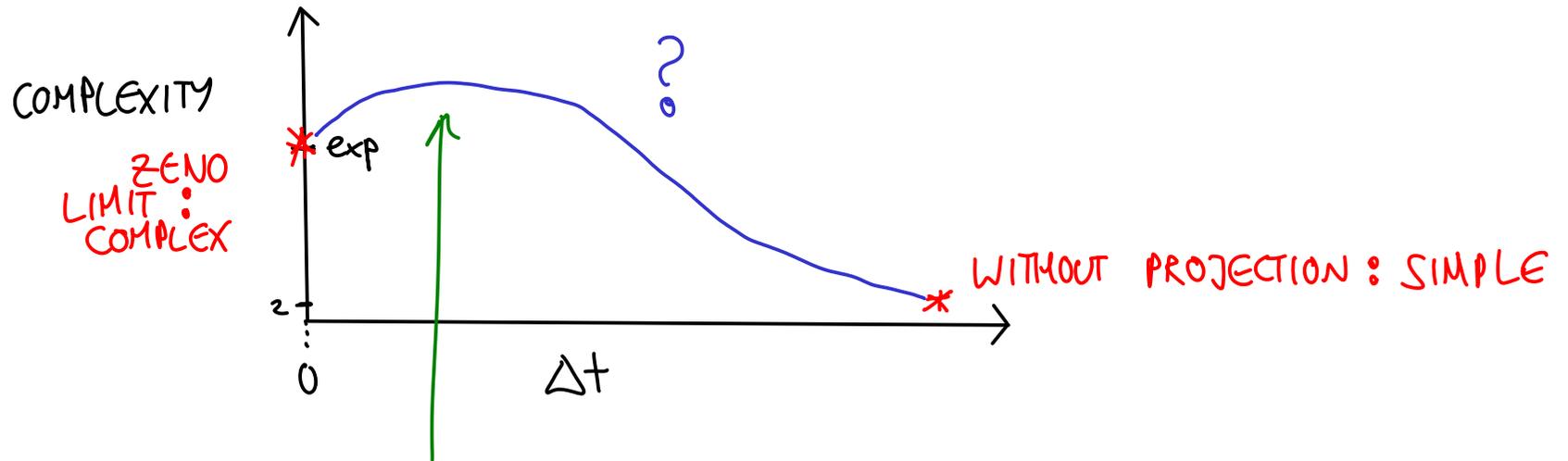


# FINITE TIME BETWEEN PROJECTIONS



AWAY FROM 0: ALREADY NON-UNITARY  
BUT STILL COMPLEX ??

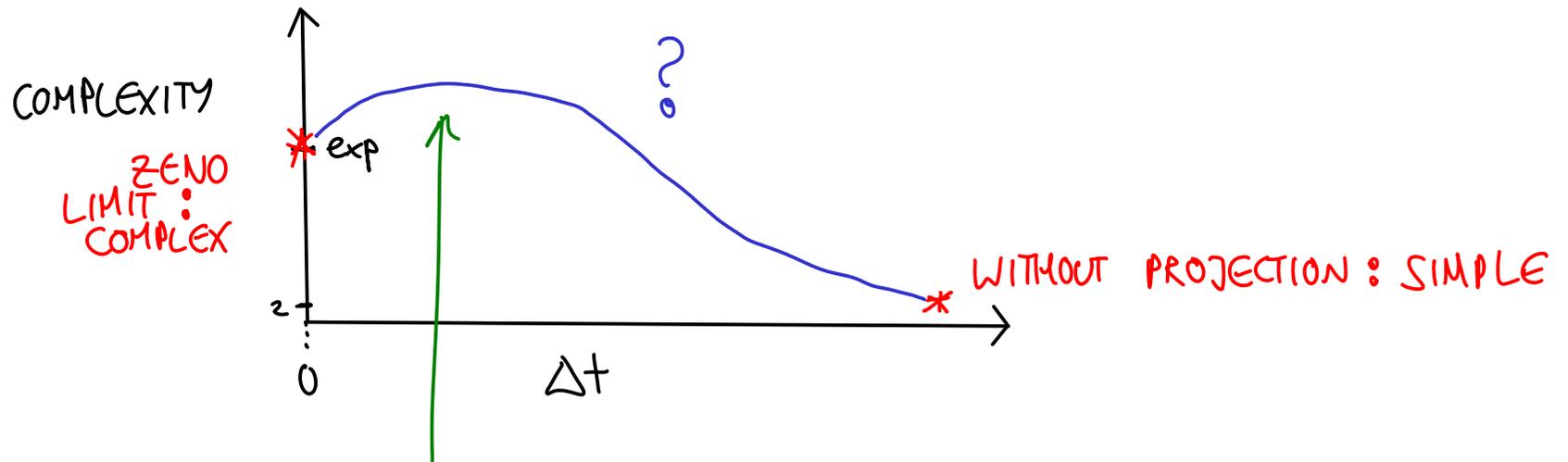
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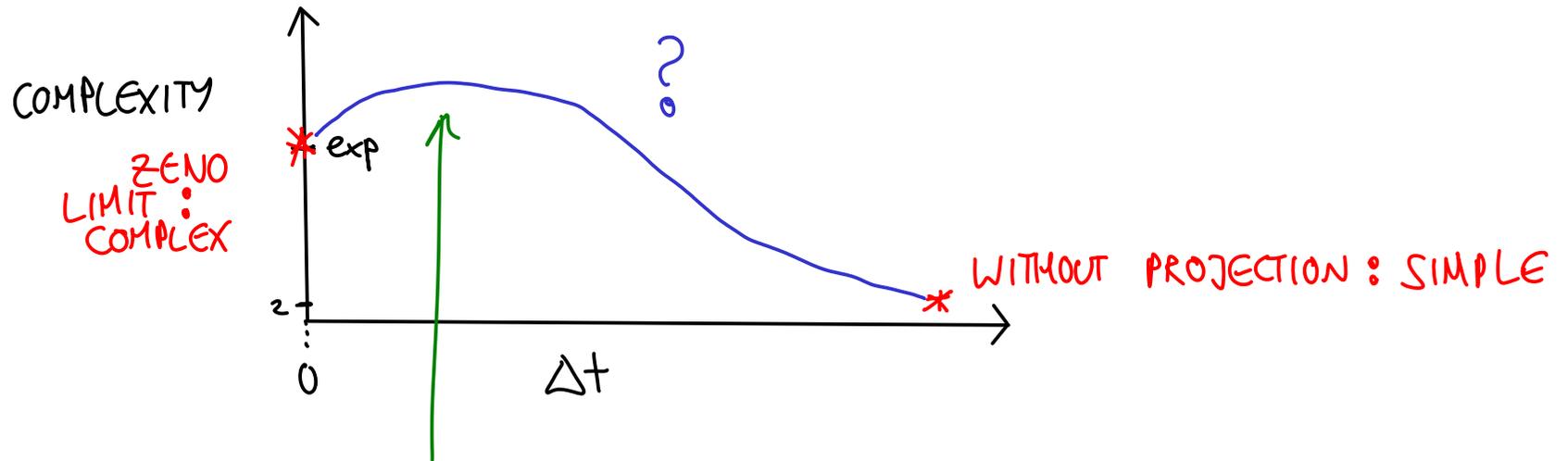


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OTHER IMPLEMENTATIONS

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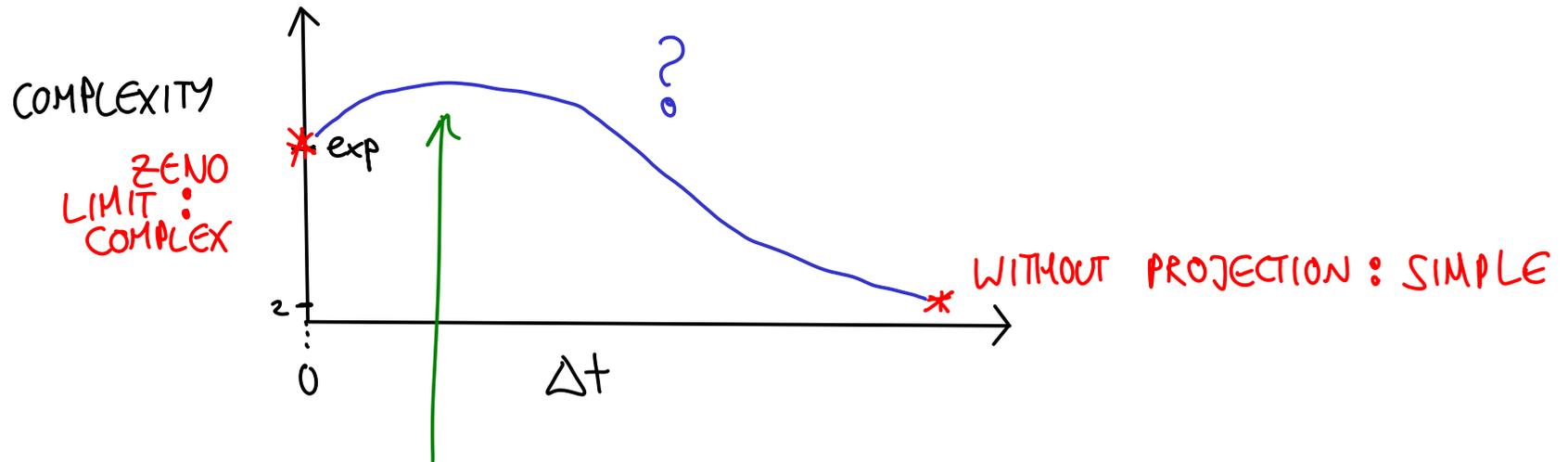
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## OTHER IMPLEMENTATIONS

STRONG AMPLITUDE DAMPING

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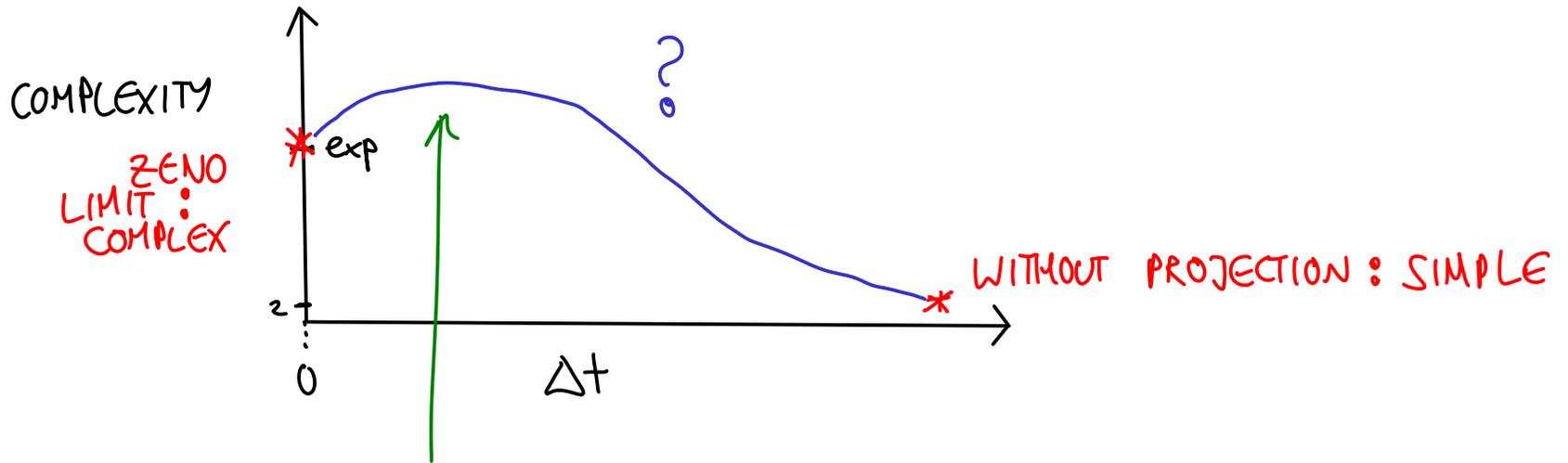
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STRONG AMPLITUDE DAMPING

STRONG FIELDS

# FINITE TIME BETWEEN PROJECTIONS



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## OTHER IMPLEMENTATIONS

STRONG AMPLITUDE DAMPING }  
STRONG FIELDS } →

GEOMETRIC  
CONSTRAINTS IN QM  
GENERALLY RAISE  
COMPLEXITY  
EXPONENTIALLY

# CONCLUSIONS

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CONFIRMS POWER OF MEASUREMENT

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BUT WHAT IS A MEASUREMENT ???