

Title: Quantum networks theory

Speakers: Pablo Arrighi

Series: Quantum Foundations

Date: January 28, 2022 - 2:00 PM

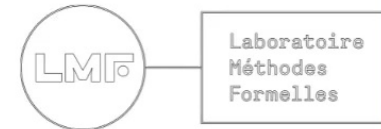
URL: <https://pirsa.org/22010090>

Abstract: The formalism of quantum theory over discrete systems is extended in two significant ways. First, tensors and traceouts are generalized, so that systems can be partitioned according to almost arbitrary logical predicates. Second, quantum evolutions are generalized to act over network configurations, in such a way that nodes be allowed to merge, split and reconnect coherently in a superposition. The hereby presented mathematical framework is anchored on solid grounds through numerous lemmas. Indeed, one might have feared that the familiar interrelations between the notions of unitarity, complete positivity, trace-preservation, non-signalling causality, locality and localizability that are standard in quantum theory be jeopardized as the partitioning of systems becomes both logical and dynamical. Such interrelations in fact carry through, albeit two new notions become instrumental: consistency and comprehension.

Joint work with Amélia Durbec and Matt Wilson

Reference: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.10587>

Zoom Link: <https://pitp.zoom.us/j/97185954578?pwd=OC9mUzl4L3V4WDZzVEZoekpOS24wQT09>



Quantum networks theory

Pablo Arrighi

Amélia Durbec

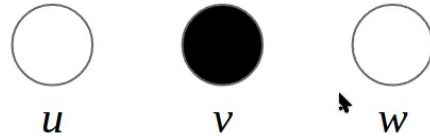
Matt Wilson





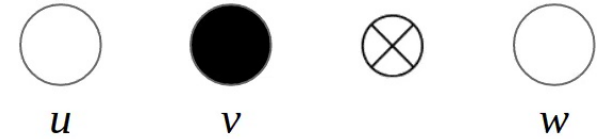
Foreword » Tensors

...just making notations



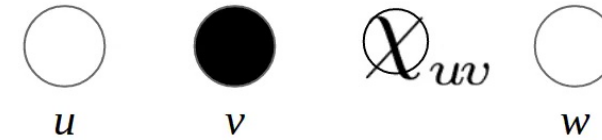
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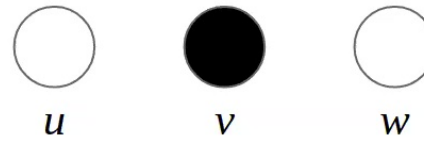
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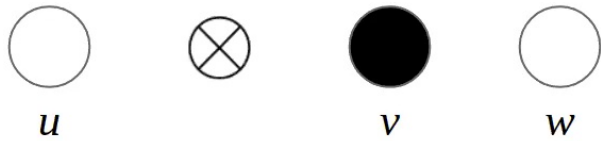




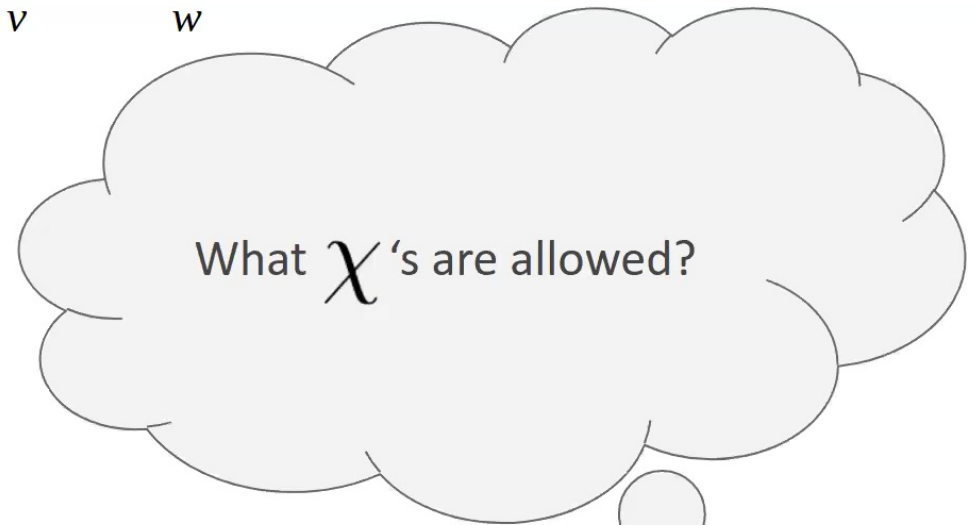
Foreword » Tensors



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Foreword » Tensors

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \bigcirc & \bullet & \bigcirc & = & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \textcircled{\mu} \bullet \\ u & v & w & & u & w & v \end{array}$$

Rk. Because discriminating criterion is quantized, so is the split into subsystems:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \bigcirc & \bullet & \bigcirc & & \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \textcircled{\mu} & \bullet \\ & u & v & w & = & u & w & & v \\ + & & & & & & & & \\ & \bigcirc & \bullet & \bullet & & \bigcirc & \textcircled{\mu}^\uparrow & \bullet & \bullet \\ & u & v & w & & u & & v & w \end{array}$$



Foreword » Tensors

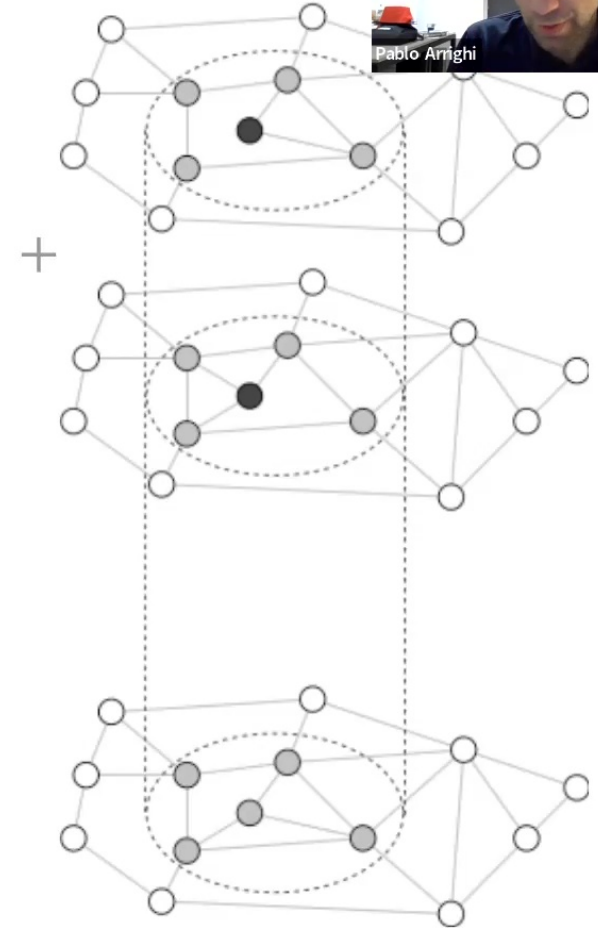
$$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ u \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ w \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ u \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ w \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mu \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array}$$

Rk. Entanglement is relative to the choice of χ :

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ u \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \chi \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ w \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{c} + \\ \bigcirc \\ w \\ + \\ \bullet \\ w \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ u \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ w \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mu \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ u \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mu \\ \bigcirc \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ w \end{array}$$



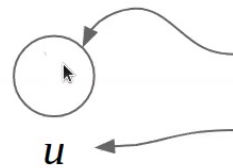
- **Generalised tensors & traces**
- Why they work.
- Applications? ←





Gen. tensors & traces » Hilbert space

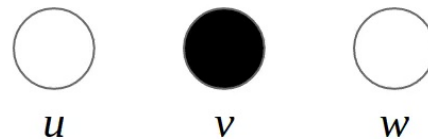
Def. System.



internal state in Σ , some (often finite) set.

unique name in \mathcal{V} , a countably infinite set.

Def. Graph.

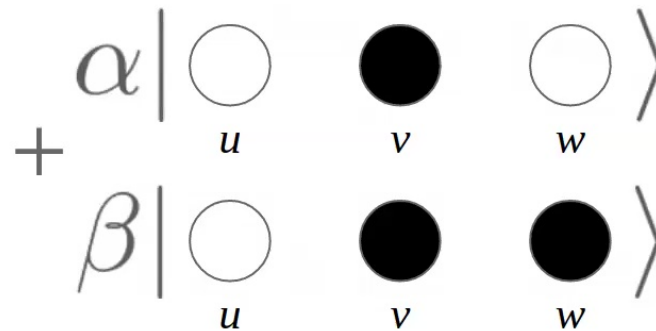


finite but unbounded set of systems.

(edges introduced later in the talk.)

$$G \in \mathcal{G}.$$

Def. State.



element of the Hilbert space whose o.n.b. is the set of graphs.

$$|\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}.$$



Gen. tensors & traces » Restrictions

A function $\chi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$

$$\chi : G \mapsto G_\chi \subseteq G$$

such that $G_\chi \subseteq H \subseteq G \Rightarrow G_\chi = H_\chi$.

Ex.

$$\chi_u : \begin{matrix} \bigcirc & \bullet & \bigcirc \\ u & v & w \end{matrix} \mapsto \begin{matrix} \bigcirc \\ u \end{matrix}$$

$$\mu : \begin{matrix} \bigcirc & \bullet & \bigcirc \\ u & v & w \end{matrix} \mapsto \begin{matrix} \bigcirc & \bigcirc \\ u & w \end{matrix}$$





Gen. tensors & traces » Restrictions

A function $\chi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$

$$\chi : G \mapsto G_\chi \subseteq G$$

such that $G_\chi \subseteq H \subseteq G \Rightarrow G_\chi = H_\chi$.

Props.

- $\chi\chi = \chi, \quad \chi\bar{\chi} = \emptyset$
- If χ and ζ are restrictions, so is $\chi \cup \zeta$.
- (If χ is a restriction so is χ^r that encompassing r -neighbours in the graphs.)

$$G_{\bar{\chi}} = G \setminus G_\chi$$

$$G_{\chi \cup \zeta} = G_\chi \cup G_\zeta$$



Gen. tensors & traces » Tensors

any restriction
internalized

A bilinear operator $\otimes : \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$

$$|L\rangle \otimes |R\rangle = \begin{cases} |G\rangle & \text{if } L = G_\chi \text{ and } R = G_{\bar{\chi}} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Ex.


$$\begin{array}{l}
\begin{array}{c} | \bigcirc \rangle \\ u \end{array} \otimes_u \begin{array}{c} | \bullet \rangle \\ v \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \bigcirc \bullet \rangle \\ u \quad v \end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c} | \bullet \rangle \\ v \end{array} \otimes_u \begin{array}{c} | \bigcirc \rangle \\ u \end{array} = 0 \\
\begin{array}{c} | \bigcirc \rangle \\ u \end{array} \otimes_u \begin{array}{c} | \bigcirc \rangle \\ u \end{array} = 0
\end{array}$$



Gen. tensors & traces » Tensors

Def. $|G\rangle\langle H| \otimes |G'\rangle\langle H'| := (|G\rangle \otimes |G'\rangle)(\langle H| \otimes \langle H'|)$

Def. A is χ -consistent iff $\langle H|A|G_\chi\rangle \neq 0 \Rightarrow |H\rangle \otimes |G_\chi\rangle \neq 0$
and same holds for A^\dagger .

Prop. If A, A' are χ -consistent and B, B' are $\bar{\chi}$ -consistent then
 $(A \otimes B)(A' \otimes B') = (AA' \otimes BB')$ 



Gen. tensors & traces » Traceouts

A linear operator $|\chi\rangle : \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{H})$

Trace-class operators.
Internalized.

$$(|G\rangle\langle H|)_{|\chi} := |G_{\chi}\rangle\langle H_{\chi}| \langle H_{\bar{\chi}}|G_{\bar{\chi}}\rangle$$

Ex.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} | \text{○} \\ u \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \right) \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ u \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \middle| \right\rangle_{|\chi_u} = \begin{array}{c} | \text{○} \\ u \end{array} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \middle| \right\rangle$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} | \text{○} \\ u \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \right) \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ u \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{○} \\ v \end{array} \middle| \right\rangle_{|\chi_u} = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} | \text{○} \\ u \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \right) \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ u \end{array} \middle| \right\rangle_{|\chi_u} = 0$$



Gen. tensors & traces » Traceouts

A linear operator $|_{\chi} : \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{H})$

$$(|G\rangle\langle H|)_{|\chi} := |G_{\chi}\rangle\langle H_{\chi}| \langle H_{\bar{\chi}}|G_{\bar{\chi}}\rangle$$

Prop. $|_{\chi}$ is a TPCP.

Def. Comprehension.

$$\zeta \sqsubseteq \chi \text{ iff } G_{\chi\zeta} = G_{\zeta} \text{ and } \langle H_{\bar{\zeta}}|G_{\bar{\zeta}}\rangle = \langle H_{\chi\bar{\zeta}}|G_{\chi\bar{\zeta}}\rangle \langle H_{\bar{\chi}}|G_{\bar{\chi}}\rangle$$

Prop. $\zeta \sqsubseteq \chi \Rightarrow (\rho|_{\chi})|_{\zeta} = \rho|_{\zeta}$



- Generalised tensors & traces
- Why they work.
- Applications?



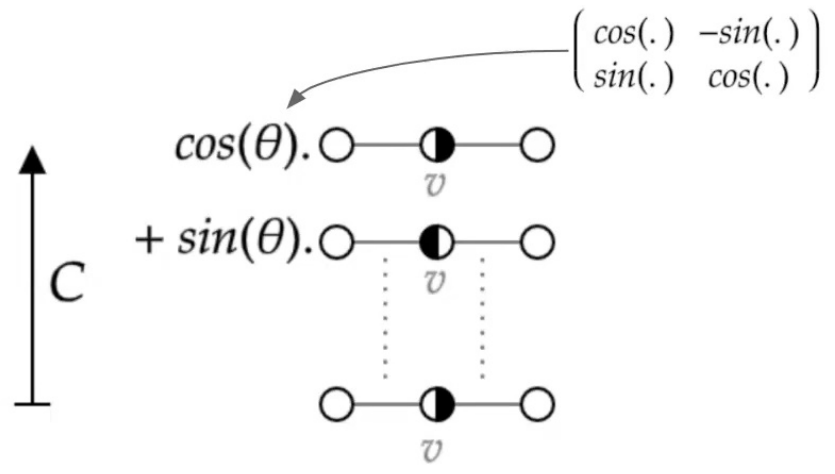
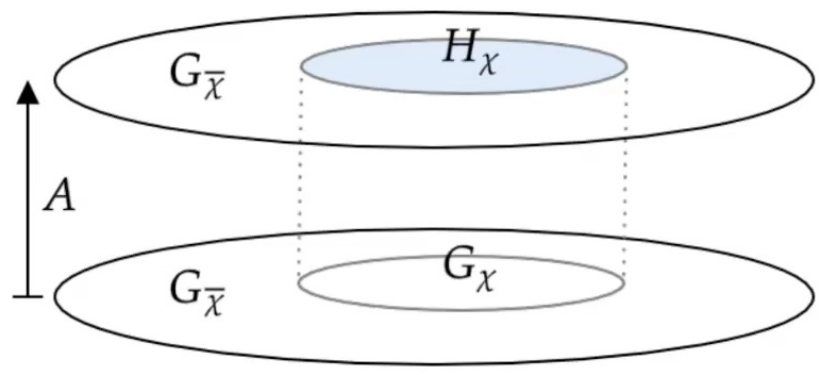
Why they work. » Locality

Th. $\langle H|A|G\rangle = \langle H_\chi|A|G_\chi\rangle \langle H_{\bar{\chi}}|G_{\bar{\chi}}\rangle$

$\Leftrightarrow A = A \otimes I$

$\Leftrightarrow \text{Tr}(A\rho) = \text{Tr}(A\rho|_\chi)$

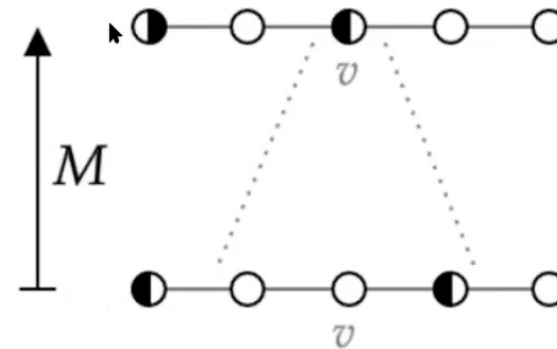
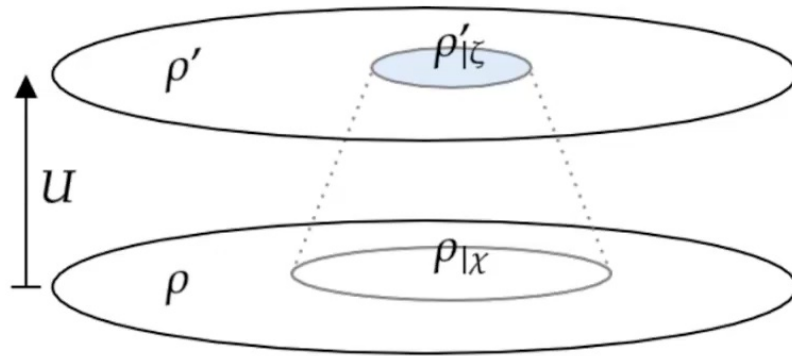
} A χ -local





Why they work. » Causality

- Th. $(U\rho U^\dagger)|_\zeta = (U\rho|_\chi U^\dagger)|_\zeta$
- $\Leftrightarrow U$ decomposes into χ -local gates.
- $\Leftrightarrow A$ ζ -local $\Rightarrow UAU^\dagger$ χ -local

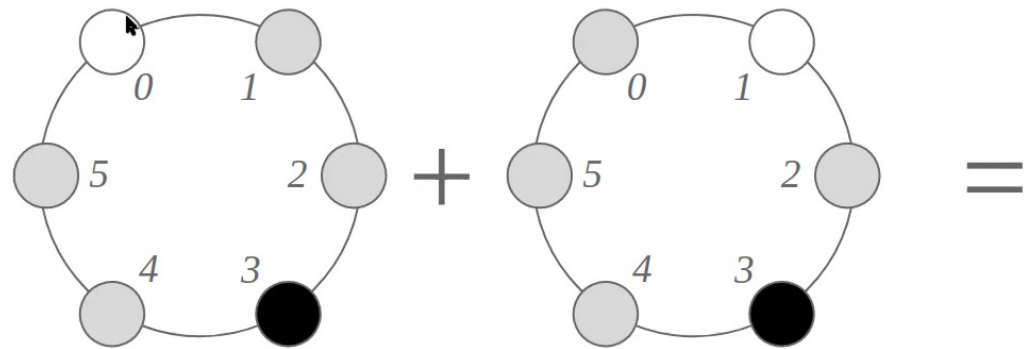




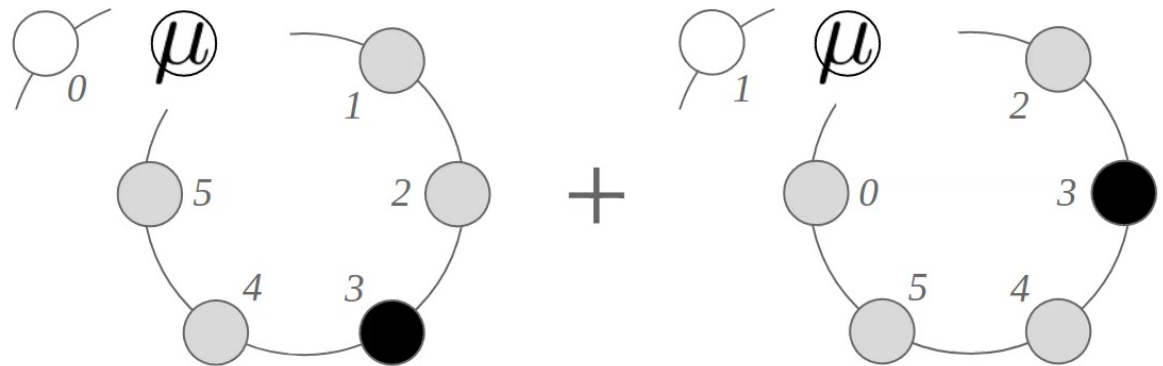
- Generalised tensors & traces
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Applications? » Quantum Reference Frames...

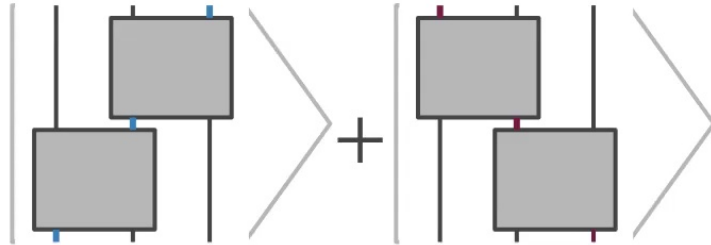


...or simply taking the view of a superposed observer, rather.

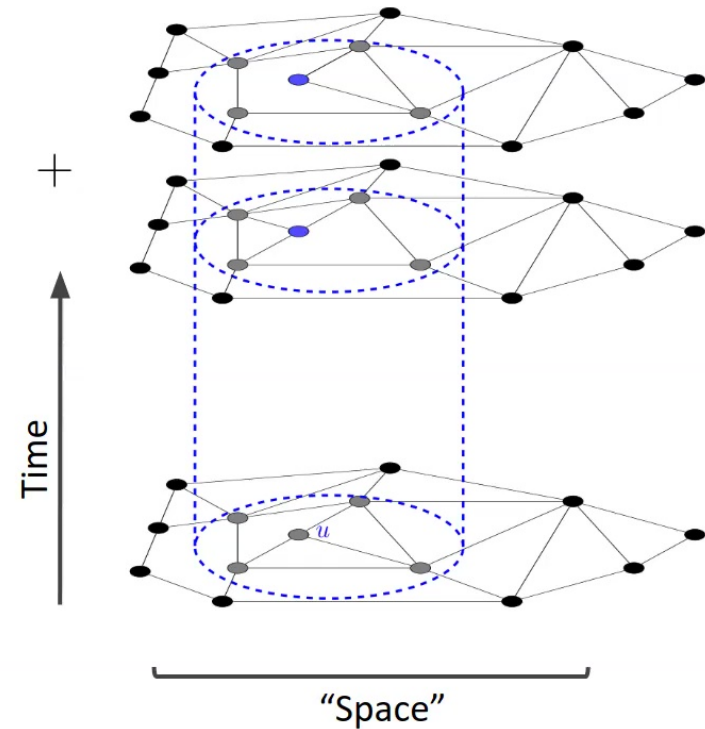
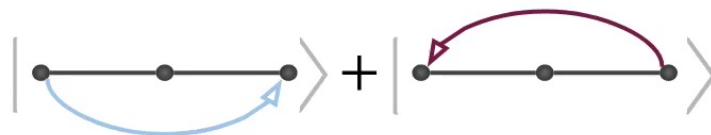




Applications? » Indefinite causal orders & quantum gravity...



has interaction graph :



... both feature fully quantum networks:

- » They need formalization.
- » Unitarity, locality, causality of evolutions over them are poorly understood.



Applications? » Fully quantum networks

$$|\text{○}_u \text{●}_v\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$$

$$|\text{○}_u \text{---} \text{●}_v\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$$

Difficulty 1. Splitting through edges.

$$|\text{○}_u\rangle \otimes |\text{●}_v\rangle \stackrel{\mu}{=} |\text{○}_u \text{●}_v\rangle \text{ or } |\text{○}_u \text{---} \text{●}_v\rangle \text{ ?!}$$

Difficulty 2. Unitarity versus node creation/destruction.

$$|\text{○}_u\rangle \xrightarrow{U} |\text{○}_u \text{●}_v\rangle \text{ or } |\text{○}_u \text{●}_w\rangle \text{ ?!}$$



Applications? » Fully quantum networks » Names hold geomet

$$| \text{○} \quad \text{●} \rangle \in \mathcal{H}$$

$y \quad z$

$$| \text{○} \text{---} \text{●} \rangle \in \mathcal{H}$$

$y \vee\text{-}z \quad z$

~~Difficulty 1. Splitting through edges.~~

$$| \text{○} \rangle \otimes | \text{●} \rangle = | \text{○} \quad \text{●} \rangle$$

$y \quad z \quad x \quad z$

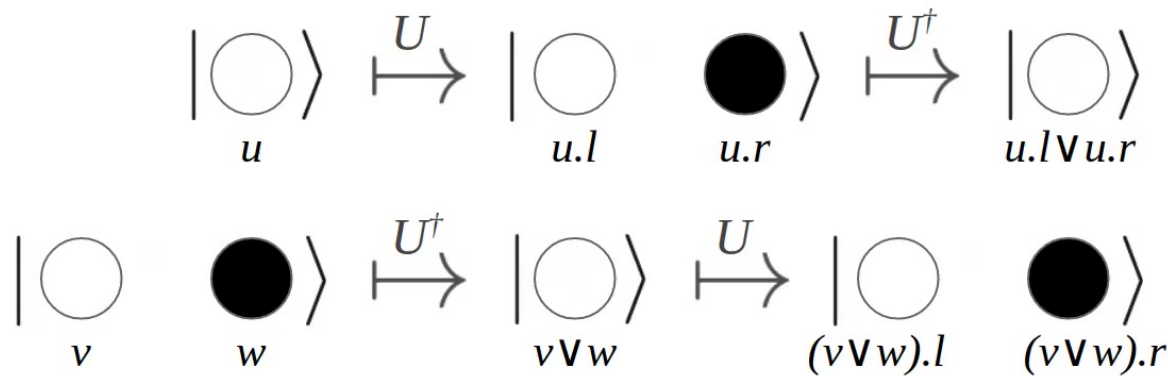
$$| \text{○} \text{---} \rangle \otimes | \text{●} \rangle = | \text{○} \text{---} \text{●} \rangle$$

$y \vee\text{-}z \quad z \quad y \vee\text{-}z \quad z$



Applications? » Fully quantum networks » Name algebra \vee

~~Difficulty 2. Unitarity versus node creation/destruction.~~



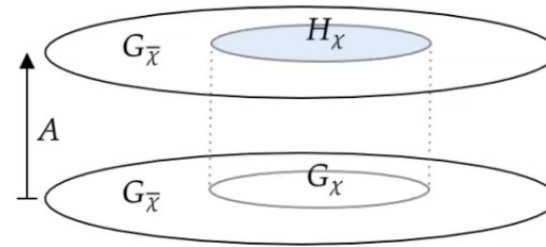
Thus, $u.l \vee u.r = u$ $(v \vee w).l = v$ $(v \vee w).r = w$.

Once these naming conventions adopted... all previous results carries through!

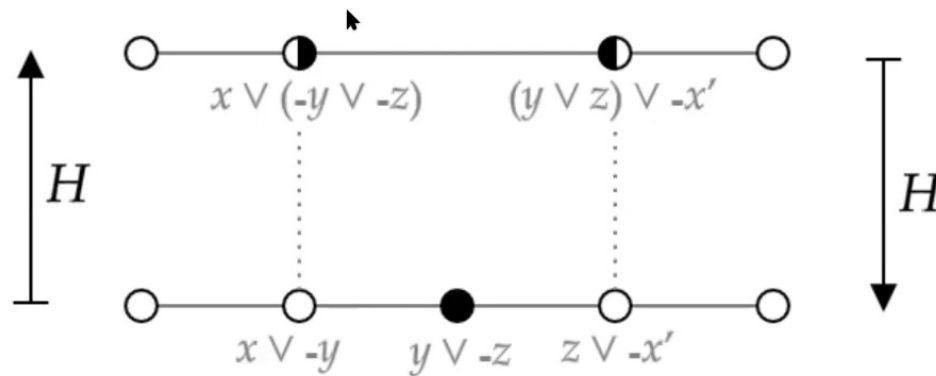


Applications » Fully quantum networks » Locality

Th. $\langle H|A|G \rangle = \langle H_\chi|A|G_\chi \rangle \langle H_{\bar{\chi}}|G_{\bar{\chi}} \rangle$
 $\Leftrightarrow A = A \otimes I$
 $\Leftrightarrow \text{Tr}(A\rho) = \text{Tr}(A\rho|_\chi)$



Ex.





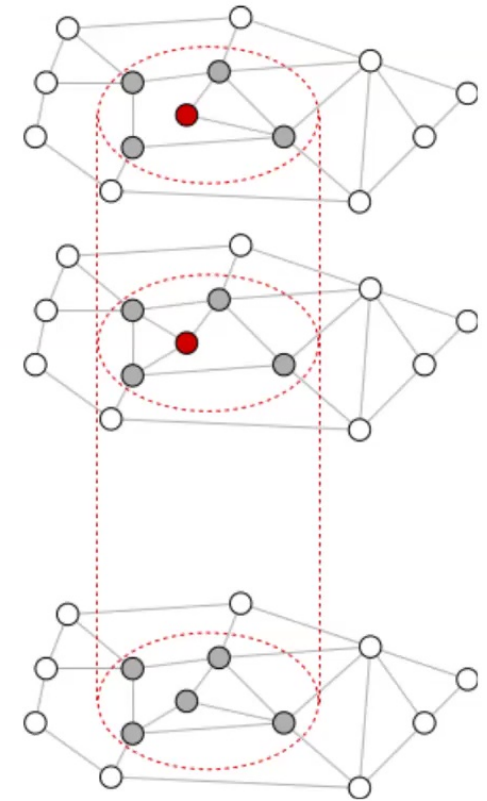
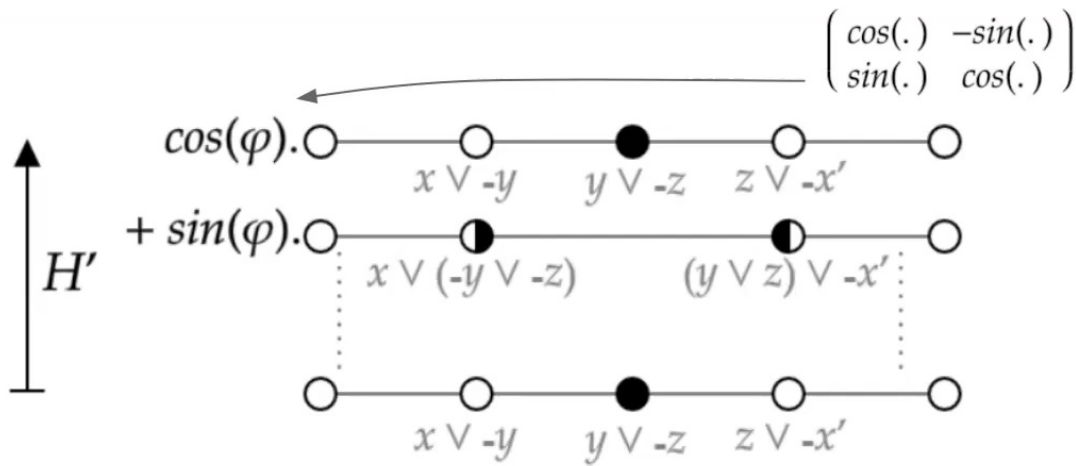
Applications » Fully quantum networks » Locality

Th. $\langle H|A|G\rangle = \langle H_x|A|G_x\rangle \langle H_{\bar{x}}|G_{\bar{x}}\rangle$

$\Leftrightarrow A = A \otimes I$

$\Leftrightarrow \text{Tr}(A\rho) = \text{Tr}(A\rho|_x)$

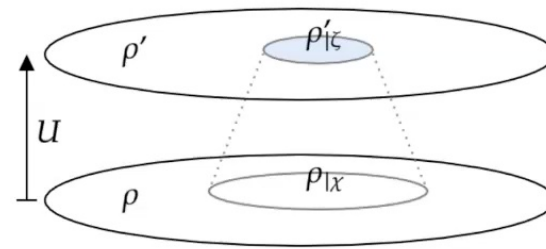
Ex.





Applications » Fully quantum networks » Causality

Th. $(U\rho U^\dagger)_{|\zeta} = (U\rho_{|\chi} U^\dagger)_{|\zeta}$
 $\Leftrightarrow U$ decomposes into χ -local gates.
 $\Leftrightarrow A$ ζ -local $\Rightarrow UAU^\dagger$ χ -local



Typically here $\zeta = \chi_u$
 And $\chi = \zeta^r = \chi_u^r$.

Prop. Over name-preserving states, $\zeta \sqsubseteq \zeta^r$.

Ex. Combining moves, coins upon walkers, and inflation rule at colliding walkers.

$$U = H' C' M$$



- Generalised tensors & traces
- Why they work.
- Applications?

Summary »

arXiv:21



Generalized tensors & traces »

A more precise notation. Parametrized by any restriction. Internalized.
Entanglement relative to the split.

Why they work. »

Locality, causality in the Schrödinger, Operational and Heisenberg pictures.
Safeguarding their logical interrelations.

Applications »

Taking the viewpoint of a superposed observer.
For the sake of indefinite causal orders or quantum gravity: formalizing fully quantum networks; studying unitary, local and causal evolutions upon them.