

Title: Generalized tensors and partial traces over quantum networks

Speakers: Pablo Arrighi

Series: Quantum Foundations, Quantum Information

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Generalized tensors and partial traces over quantum networks

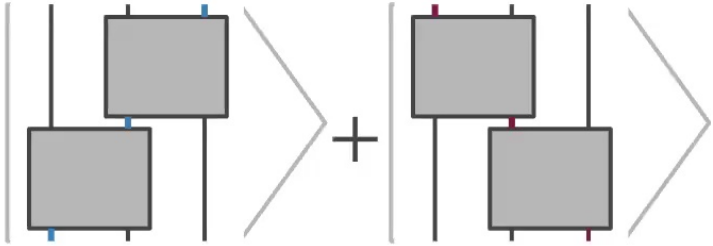
Pablo Arrighi

Amélia Durbec

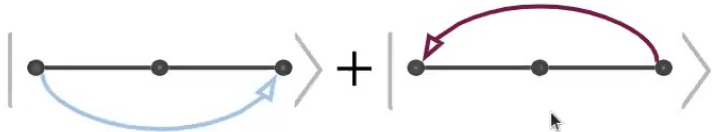
Matt Wilson



Indefinite causal orders, quantum gravity, quantum internet...

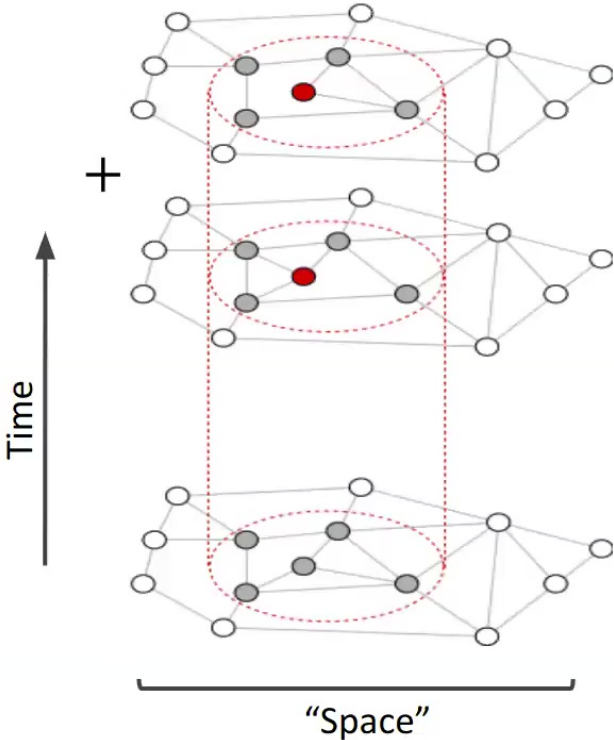


has interaction graph :

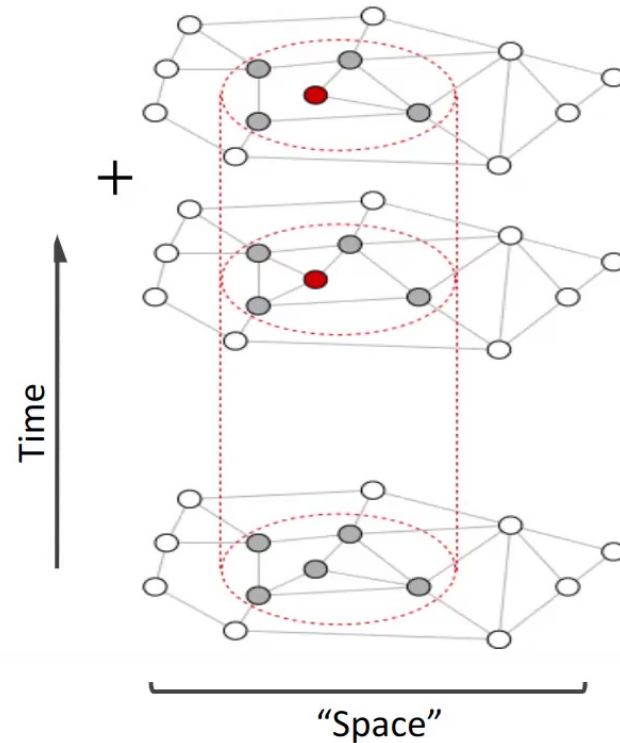
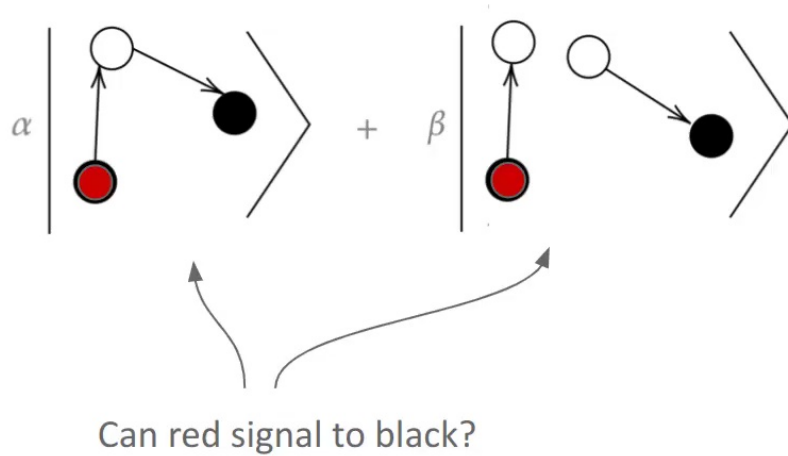


... feature **fully quantum networks**:

» They need formalization.



Indefinite causal orders, quantum gravity, quantum internet...

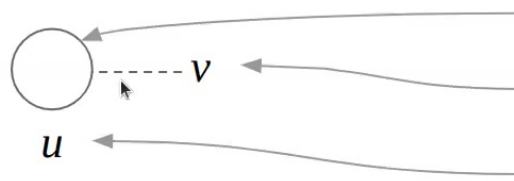


... feature fully quantum networks:

- » They need formalization.
- » Locality, causality of unitary evolutions over them are poorly understood.

Gen. tensors & traces » Hilbert space

Def. System.

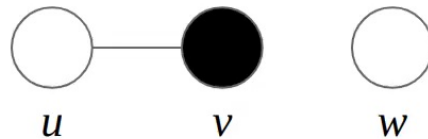


internal state in Σ , some (often finite) set.

possibly some dangling edges.

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

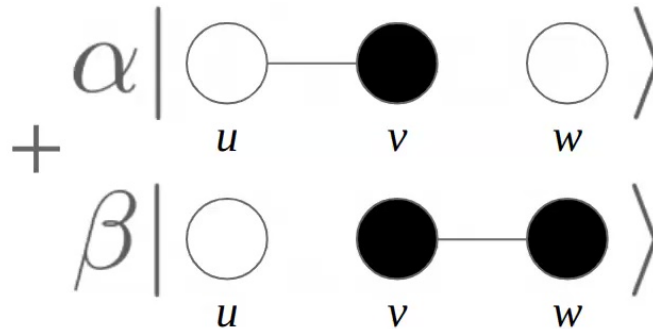
Def. Graph.



finite but unbounded set of systems having unique names.

$G \in \mathcal{G}$.

Def. State.



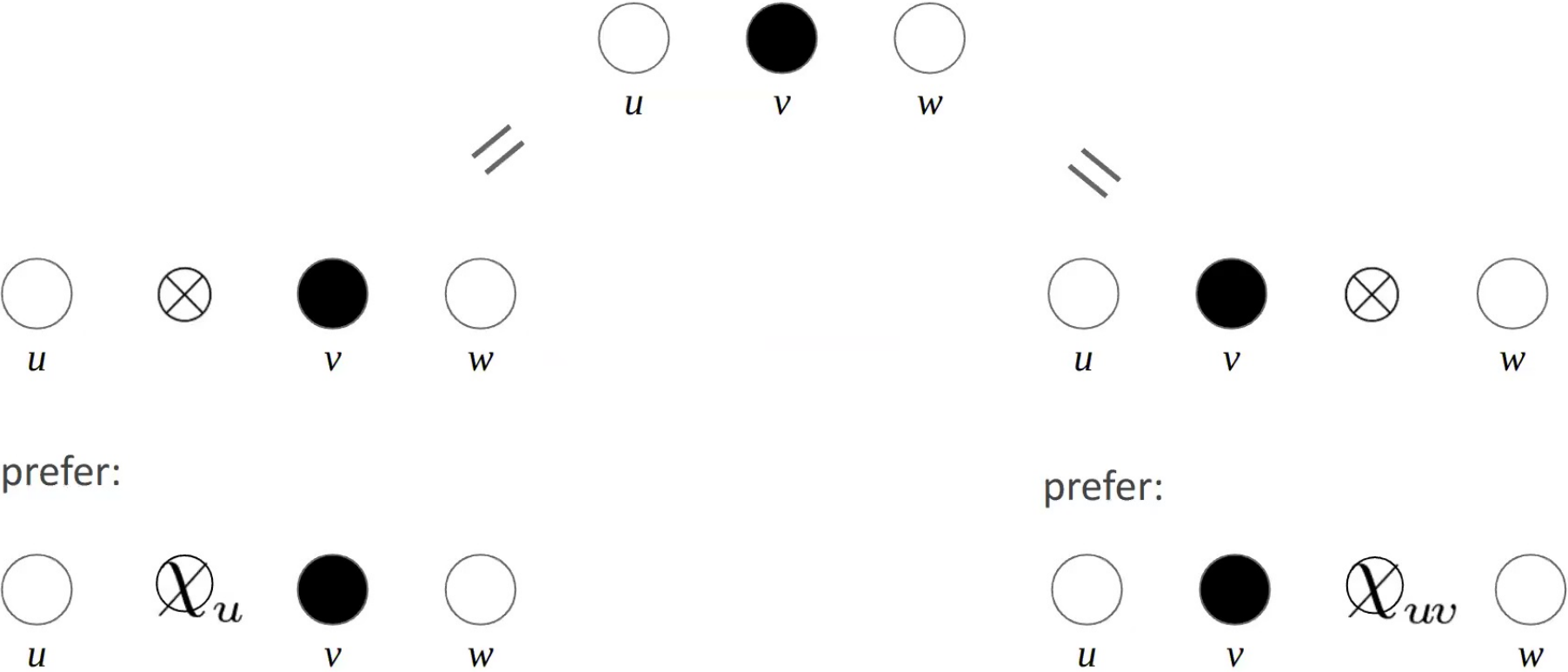
element of the Hilbert space whose o.n.b. is the set of graphs.

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

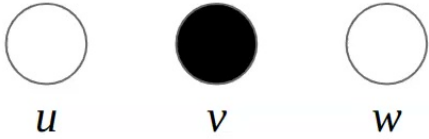


- Generalised tensors & traces
- Why they work.

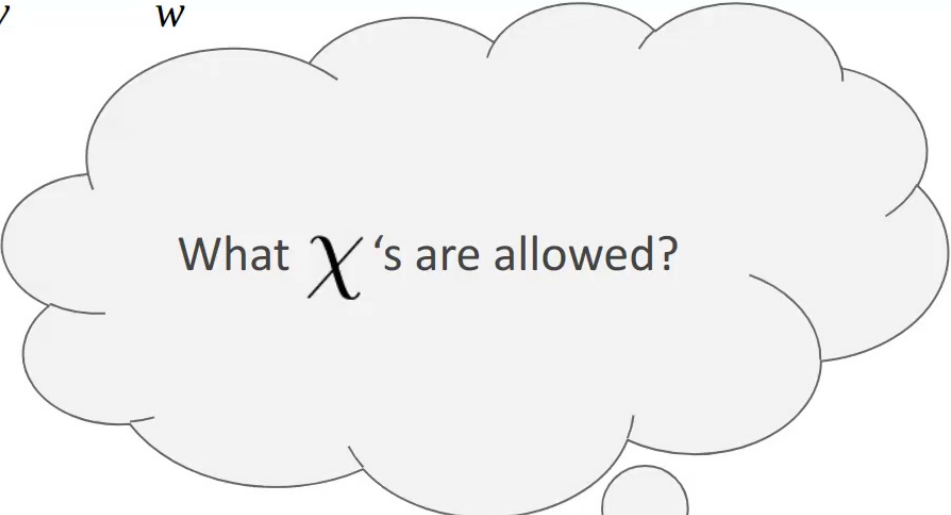
Gen. tensors & traces » **Good old tensors... made precise**



Gen. tensors & traces » **Good old tensors... made precise**



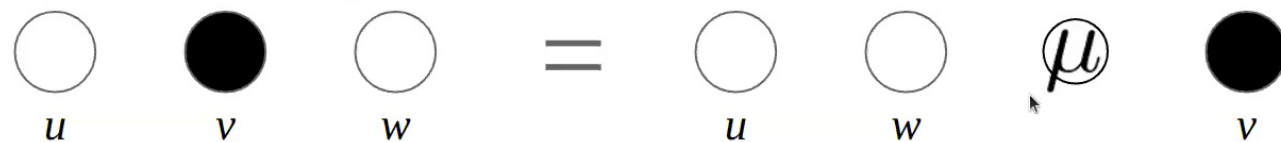
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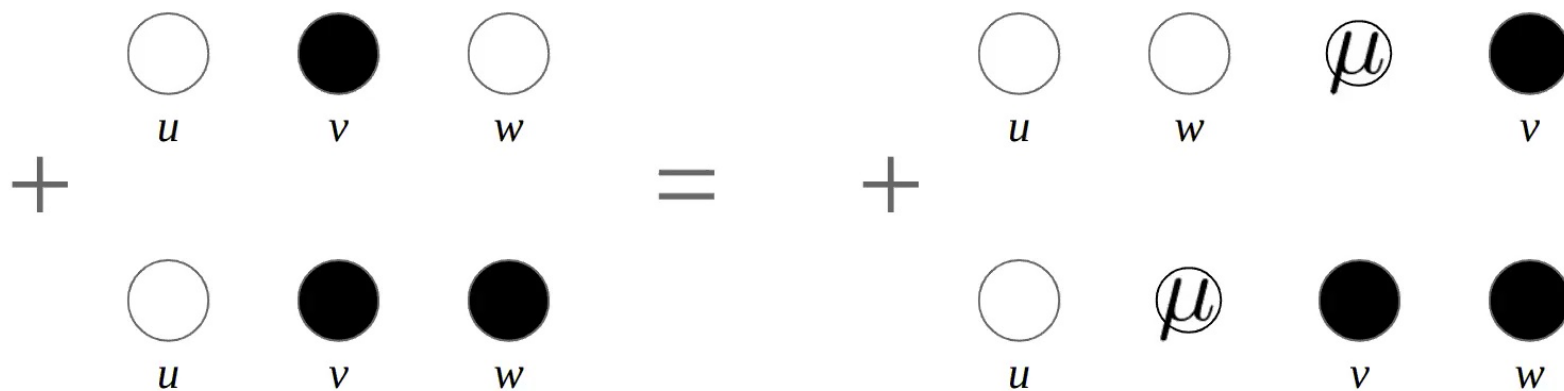
prefer:



Gen. tensors & traces » Quantizing the partition



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



Gen. tensors & traces » Tensors

any idempotent restriction

A bilinear operator

$$\otimes : \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$$

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

$$G_{\bar{x}} = G \setminus G_x$$

Ex.

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{○} \\ u \end{array} \text{---} v \right\rangle \otimes_u \left| \begin{array}{c} u \text{---} \text{●} \\ v \end{array} \right\rangle = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{○} \text{---} \text{●} \\ u \quad v \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{○} \\ u \end{array} \text{---} v \right\rangle \otimes_u \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{●} \\ v \end{array} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{○} \\ u \end{array} \right\rangle \otimes_u \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{○} \\ u \end{array} \right\rangle = 0$$

Gen. tensors & traces » Traceouts

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

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

Ex.

$$\left(\left| \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ u \end{array} \right\rangle \left| \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \right\rangle \right) \left\langle \left| \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ u \end{array} \right\rangle \left| \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \right\rangle \right)_{|\chi_u} = \left| \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ u \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \left| \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ u \end{array} \right\rangle \right|$$

$$\left(\left| \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ u \end{array} \right\rangle \left| \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \right\rangle \right) \left\langle \left| \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ u \end{array} \right\rangle \left| \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ v \end{array} \right\rangle \right)_{|\chi_u} = 0$$

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$$\left(\left| \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ u \end{array} \right. \text{---} \left. \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ u \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ v \end{array} \right| \right) |_{\chi_u} = 0$$

$$\left(\left| \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ u \end{array} \right. \text{---} \left. \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ v \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ u \end{array} \right| \right) |_{\chi_u} = 0$$

Gen. tensors & traces » Traceouts

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

Prop. $|\chi$ is a TPCP.



- Generalised tensors & traces
- Why they work.

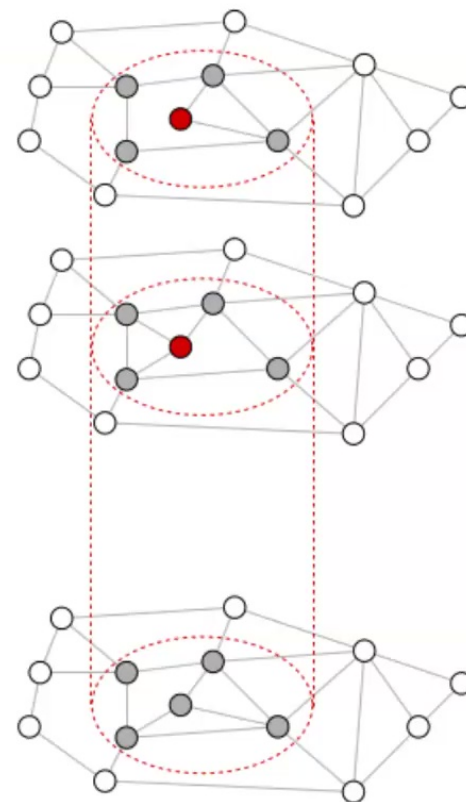
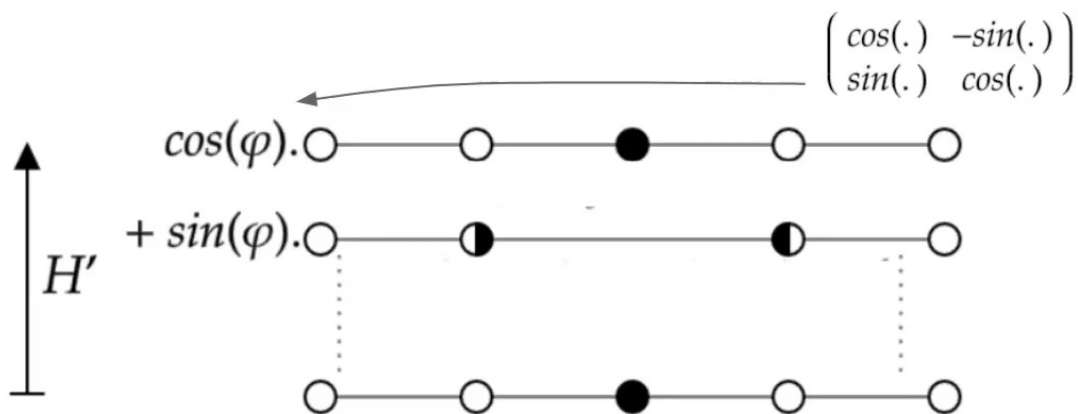
Why they work » Fully quantum networks » Locality

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

$\Leftrightarrow A = A \otimes I$

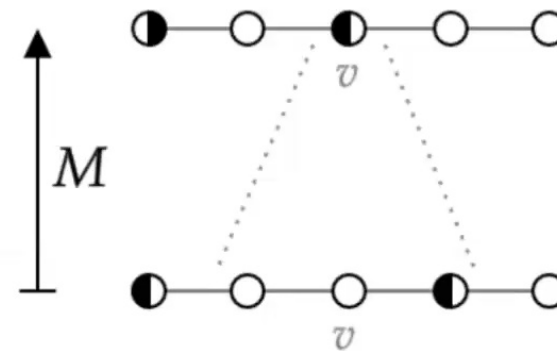
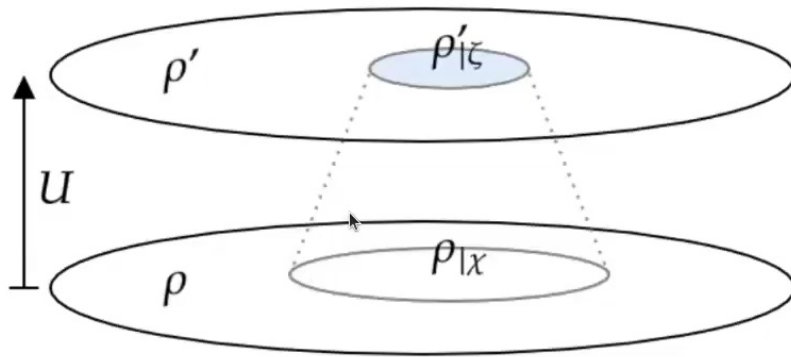
$\Leftrightarrow \text{Tr}(A\rho) = \text{Tr}(A\rho|_\chi)$

Ex.



Why they work. » Fully quantum networks » **Causality**

$$\begin{array}{l}
 U \text{ } \chi\zeta\text{-causal} \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 \text{Th.} \quad (U\rho U^\dagger)|_\zeta = (U\rho|_\chi U^\dagger)|_\zeta \\
 \Leftrightarrow U \text{ decomposes into } \chi\text{-local gates.} \\
 \Leftrightarrow A \text{ } \zeta\text{-local} \Rightarrow UAU^\dagger \text{ } \chi\text{-local}
 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$



$$U = H'M$$

Summary »

Aim »

For the sake of indefinite causal orders or quantum gravity: formalizing fully quantum networks; studying local and causal evolutions upon them.

Generalized tensors & traces »

Were needed for that. Parametrized by any restriction. Internalized.

Why they work. »

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