





FLOYAO.JL JAN LUKAS BOSSE

TLDR

Slogan

Fermionic linear optics circuits are a class of quantum circuits that can be simulated in polynomial time and space.

FLOYao.jl brings this power to the Yao.jl eco system





FERMIONIC LINEAR OPTICS CIRCUITS

THE MAJORANA OPERATORS

Define the Majorana operators as

$$\gamma_{2i-1} := \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (-Z_j) X_i$$
 and $\gamma_{2i} := -\prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (-Z_j) Y_i$

THE MAJORANA OPERATORS

Define the Majorana operators as

$$\gamma_{2i-1} := \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (-Z_j) X_i$$
 and $\gamma_{2i} := -\prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (-Z_j) Y_i$

they are hermitian and satisfy

$$\{\gamma_i, \gamma_j\} = 2\delta_{ij}.$$

THE MAJORANA OPERATORS

Define the Majorana operators as

$$\gamma_{2i-1} := \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (-Z_j) X_i$$
 and $\gamma_{2i} := -\prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (-Z_j) Y_i$

they are hermitian and satisfy

$$\{\gamma_i,\gamma_j\}=2\delta_{ij}.$$

Products of two Majorana operators take the form

$$P_i \prod_{i < k < i} Z_k P_j$$
 and Z_i

with $P_i, P_j \in \{X, Y\}$



RELATION TO FERMIONIC OPERATORS

Defining

$$c_i := rac{1}{2}(\gamma_{2i-1} + i\gamma_{2i})$$
 and $c_i^\dagger = rac{1}{2}(\gamma_{2i-1} - i\gamma_{2i})$

we get the normal Fermionic operators under the Jordan-Wigner transformation.

RELATION TO FERMIONIC OPERATORS

Defining

$$c_i:=rac{1}{2}(\gamma_{2i-1}+i\gamma_{2i})$$
 and $c_i^\dagger=rac{1}{2}(\gamma_{2i-1}-i\gamma_{2i})$

we get the normal Fermionic operators under the Jordan-Wigner transformation.

They satisfy the canonical anti-commutation relations

$$\{c_i,c_j\}=\{c_i^\dagger,c_j^\dagger\}=0$$
 and $\{c_i,c_j^\dagger\}=\delta_{ij}.$

and annihilate the vacuum

$$|c_i|0\cdots 0\rangle = c_i|\Omega\rangle = 0 \quad \forall i$$



FLO GATES

We call a unitary U a fermionic linear optics (FLO) gate / operator if

$$U\gamma_i U^\dagger = R_i^j \gamma_j$$

with a $2n \times 2n$ -matrix R_i^j .

FLO GATES

We call a unitary U a <u>fermionic linear optics</u> (FLO) gate / operator if

$$U\gamma_i U^{\dagger} = R_i^j \gamma_j$$

with a $2n \times 2n$ -matrix R_i^j .

Examples:

- X_j , Y_j and Z_j , since they all (anti-)commute with all γ_i
- $e^{-it(X_jX_{j+1}+Y_jY_{j+1})}=e^{-it(c_j^{\dagger}c_{j+1}+c_jc_{j+1}^{\dagger})}$ (fermions hopping on a lattice)
- $e^{-itX_jX_{j+1}}$ and e^{-itZ_j} (transverse field Ising model)
- e^{-itH} with $H=H^{ij}c_i^\dagger c_j + \Delta^{ij}c_i c_j + \overline{\Delta^{ij}}c_j^\dagger c_i^\dagger$ (all free fermion models)



FREE FERMIONIC EVOLUTION

Consider a hamiltonian quadratic in the fermionic operators

$$H=\frac{i}{4}A^{kl}\gamma_k\gamma_l$$

and the Heisenberg equation

$$\dot{\gamma}_i = [\gamma_i, H] = \cdots = -\frac{1}{2} A^{ki} \gamma_k$$

which has the solution

$$\gamma_i(t) = (e^{-rac{t}{2}A})_i^j \gamma_j$$





FLOYAO.JL

SIMULATION OF APPLY! (REG, GATE)

- Check if gate is a FLO gate
- Find matrix R corresponding to gate
- Update reg.R to R * reg.R
- Return the updated reg



SIMULATION OF EXPECT(HAM, REG => CIRCUIT)

Is simply done in the Heisenberg picture. Say

$$H = \gamma_{i_1} \cdots \gamma_{i_k}$$
 and $U = U^{(1)} \cdots U^{(p)}$

then

$$\langle \Omega | U^{\dagger} H U | \Omega \rangle = \langle \Omega | U^{\dagger} \gamma_{i_1} U \cdots U^{\dagger} \gamma_{i_k} U | \Omega \rangle$$
$$= R_{i_1}^{j_1} \cdots R_{i_k}^{j_k} \langle \Omega | \gamma_{i_1} \cdots \gamma_{i_k} | \Omega \rangle$$

with

$$R_i^i = R_{a_0}^{(p)i} \cdots R_i^{(1)a_2}$$
 satisfying $U^{(a)\dagger}\gamma_i U^{(a)} = R_i^{(a)j}\gamma_i$



SIMULATION OF MEASURE (REG, QUBITS)

...is also possible in poly-time, but does not really fit onto this slide. If you are interested nevertheless, have a look at Lemma 4 in https://arxiv.org/abs/1108.3845.



DEMO

Off to the Notebook we go...

