




# Photon-Weave

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## Summary

Photon Weave is a quantum systems simulator designed to offer intuitive abstractions for simulating photonic quantum systems and their interactions in a Fock space (Fock, 1932) along with any custom Hilbert space. The simulator focuses on simplifying complex quantum state representations, such as photon pulses (envelopes) with polarization, making it more approachable for specialized quantum simulations. While general-purpose quantum simulation libraries such as QuTiP (Johansson et al., 2012) provide robust tools for quantum state manipulations, they often require meticulous operations organization for complex simulations that might require professional experience in software skills. Photon Weave addresses this by abstracting such details, streamlining the simulation process, and allowing quantum systems to interact naturally as the simulation progresses.

In contrast to other frameworks such as Qiskit (Aleksandrowicz & others, 2019), which are primarily designed for qubit-based computations, Photon Weave excels at simulating continuous-variable quantum systems, mainly photons, as well as custom quantum states that can interact dynamically. Furthermore, Photon Weave offers a balance of flexibility and automation by deferring the joining of quantum spaces until necessary, enhancing computational efficiency. The simulator supports both CPU and GPU execution, ensuring scalability and performance for large-scale simulations. This is achieved by using the JAX (Bradbury et al., 2018) library.

## Statement of Need

Tools like QuTiP, Qiskit, Piquasso, and Strawberry Fields Killoran et al. (2019) already exist for modeling quantum phenomena, but many of them either require extensive user control (QuTiP) or enforce rigid circuit structures (Strawberry Fields). Researchers in quantum optics and related fields need a tool that simplifies photonic systems simulations, supports dynamic interactions between custom quantum systems, and eliminates the need for a circuit model. Such a tool could be used to generate a library of devices and gates that closely model real-world devices, fostering greater collaboration among scientists in those fields.

## Photon Weave Overview

Photon Weave is a quantum simulation library designed for simulating any system, provided that simulating hardware meets the resource requirements. With this simulator, users can easily create, manipulate, and measure quantum systems.

## Photon Weave Implementation Details

In the following sections, we will describe the main features of Photon Weave; details about implementations and usage can be found in [the documentation](#).

## 36 State Containers

37 Photon Weave's core functionality revolves around quantum state containers. States can be rep-  
38 resented in three forms: Label, Vector, or Matrix, which progressively require more memory.  
39 Photon Weave automatically manages these representations, which will shrink representations  
40 where applicable to save resources. The framework provides state containers such as Fock,  
41 Polarization, Envelope, and CustomState. - Fock, Polarization, and CustomState are  
42 essential state containers that hold the quantum state in any valid representation until the  
43 state is joined with other states. - When states are joined, these containers store references  
44 to the Envelope, CompositeEnvelope, or both. This allows each container to understand its  
45 place within a larger product space and how it is tensorized.

## 46 Envelopes

47 Photon Weave places a particular emphasis on the Envelope concept. An Envelope represents  
48 a pulse of light, where all photons are indistinguishable and share the same polarization,  
49 representing the  $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{P}$  space. Initially, their states are stored in the respective Fock and  
50 Polarization containers when the spaces are separable. In addition to the states, an Envelope  
51 holds essential metadata such as wavelength and temporal profile.

## 52 Composite Envelopes

53 When envelopes interact, such as at a beam-splitter (Xiang-Bin, 2002), their states need to be  
54 joined. In these cases, the necessary state data is extracted from their respective containers  
55 and tensorized into a product state. A CompositeEnvelope can contain multiple product  
56 spaces, which can be accessed from any of the contributing state containers. Additionally,  
57 CompositeEnvelope instances can be merged, allowing states within both envelopes to interact.  
58 Since any custom state can, in principle, interact with any other state, CustomState instances  
59 can also be included in a CompositeEnvelope.

## 60 Operations

61 Photon Weave provides several ways to perform operations on quantum states. All op-  
62 erations are created using specialized classes (FockOperation, PolarizationOperation,  
63 CustomStateOperation, and CompositeOperation), each designed to work on a specific type  
64 of state. Operations can be predefined, manually constructed, or generated using expressions  
65 with a context.

```
context = {
    "n": Lambda dims: number_operator(dims[0])
}
op = Operation(
    FockOperationType.Expression,
    expr=("expm", ("s_mult", -1j, jnp.pi, "n")),
    context=context,
)
```

66 Photon Weave optimizes resource usage by automatically adjusting the dimensionality of  
67 the Fock space when necessary, even within product states. This ensures that only the  
68 minimal required space is used, dynamically resizing the quantum state representation to avoid  
69 unnecessary memory consumption.

70 Once an operation is defined, it can be applied to the state at any level. If the state is part of  
71 a product state, Photon Weave ensures that the operation is applied to the correct subspace.  
72 Additionally, quantum channels defined by Kraus operators can be applied to any desired state  
73 space.

## Measuring

Photon Weave offers a robust measurement framework for any state. By default, Fock spaces are measured in number basis, Polarization spaces are measured in computational basis, and CustomState is measured in the respective basis. Photon Weave also supports more precise measurement definitions, such as POVM measurement.

## Conclusion

Photon Weave is an open-source quantum system simulator under the Apache-2.0 license, targeting researchers and developers who need an easy-to-use yet powerful simulation tool. One of the intended outcomes is to build a library of interoperable quantum device models powered by the Photon Weave framework.

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