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Using genetic algorithm for search of optimal schemes of entangling transformations in linear quantum optics

Final qualifying work

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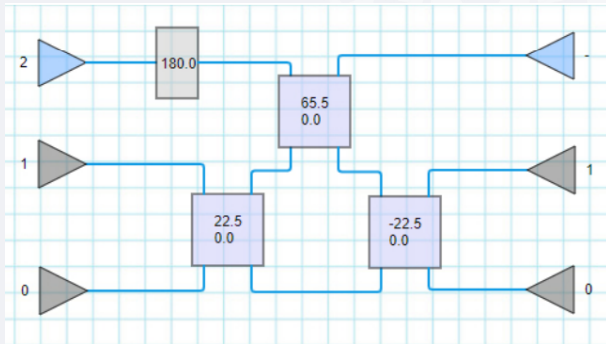


Faculty of mathematics and computer science SPbSU
program «Modern programming»

Introduction

- Protocol KLM
- CX with probability 1/9
- Genetic algorithms for search

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



My task

1. Find a criterion for the entanglement of the state of the system and the gate
2. Find a criterion for fidelity of a matrix
3. Find a continuous criterion for how unitary is matrix
4. Write a cost function for genetic algorithm
5. Get schemes
6. Characterize results



fidelity criterion

- Probability of getting vectors should be equal
- Conditional probabilities of each vector should be 1

$$A_{base} = |00\rangle, |01\rangle, |10\rangle, |11\rangle$$

$$B_{base} = b_2b_4, b_2b_3, b_1b_4, b_1b_3, b_1^2, b_1b_2, b_2^2, b_3^2, b_3b_4, b_4^2$$

$$\frac{P_a}{P_b} = 1 \Rightarrow P_a = P_b$$



entanglement criterion

for approximating entanglement of a transformation we find entanglement on 12 basis vectors $Z : |0\rangle, |1\rangle$; $X : |+\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle+|1\rangle}{2}, |-\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle-|1\rangle}{2}$;
 $Y : |y_1\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle+i|1\rangle}{2}, |y_2\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle-i|1\rangle}{2}$

$$\rho = \rho_{AB} = |\phi\rangle\langle\phi|_{AB}$$

$$\rho_A = Tr_A(\rho_{AB})$$

$$E(\rho) = S(\rho_A)$$

$$S(\rho) = Tr(\rho^2)$$



Unitary criterion

For quantum computation it is necessary that a transform be Unitary

$$M_{in} * M_{in}^{\dagger} = Id$$

- Let us see $M_{in} * M_{in}^{\dagger} - Id$
- Get sum of squares of its elements



Formation of fitness function

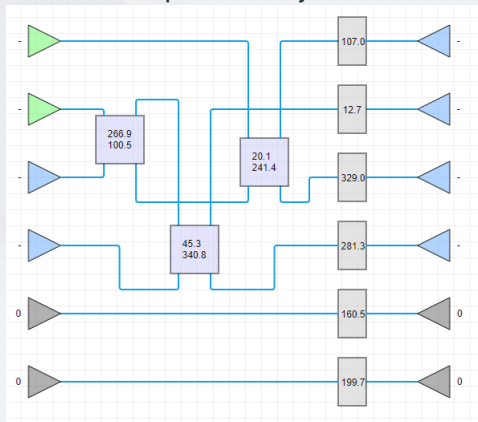
- parameters

```
fun fitness_func(transform) {  
    return (entanglement < entanglement_t) ? entanglement :  
           (unitary_cond < unitary_cond_t) ? unitary_cond :  
           (cond_prob < cond_prob_t) ? cond_prob :  
           (fidelity < fidelity_t) ? fidelity :  
           probability;  
}
```



Runs without ancillary photons

Two photons encode two qubits, however without ancillary photons the conditional probability of transform won't get to 1.

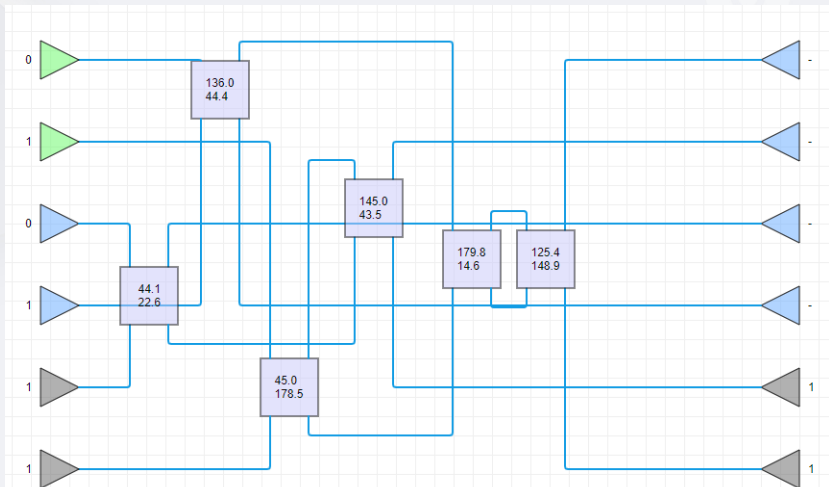


$$\begin{aligned} |00\rangle &\rightarrow ((0.5 - 0.5j))|00\rangle \\ |01\rangle &\rightarrow ((0.5 + 0.5j))|00\rangle \\ |10\rangle &\rightarrow ((0.5 - 0.5j))|11\rangle \\ |11\rangle &\rightarrow ((-0.5 - 0.5j))|11\rangle \end{aligned}$$



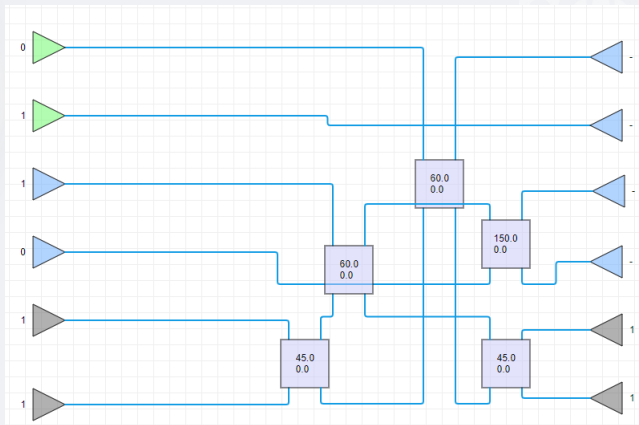
Search of maximum entangled state

It is necessary to use at least 4 photons



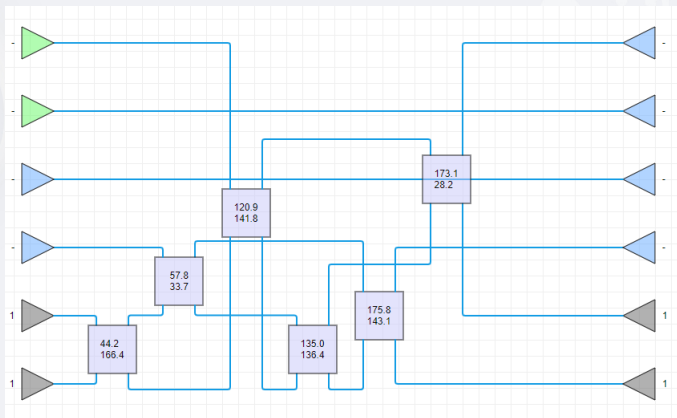
First result of unitary matrix

With addition of unitary criterion and search of entanglement by all basis vectors.



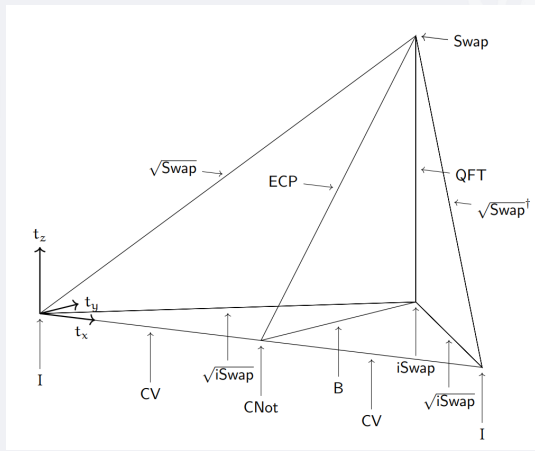
Other transforms

All other runs already had fidelity criterion and made sure that transform satisfies such criterion



Characterization of two qubit gate

Can we get any already known gate from our by application of local operation?



Conclusion

- A convenient criterion for entanglement of transform was found
- entanglement search algorithm was implemented.
- Scheme for generation of maximum entanglement state and new implementation of CX gate were found.
- Schemes were analyzed using Weyls Chamber
- A useful hypothesis was made

