

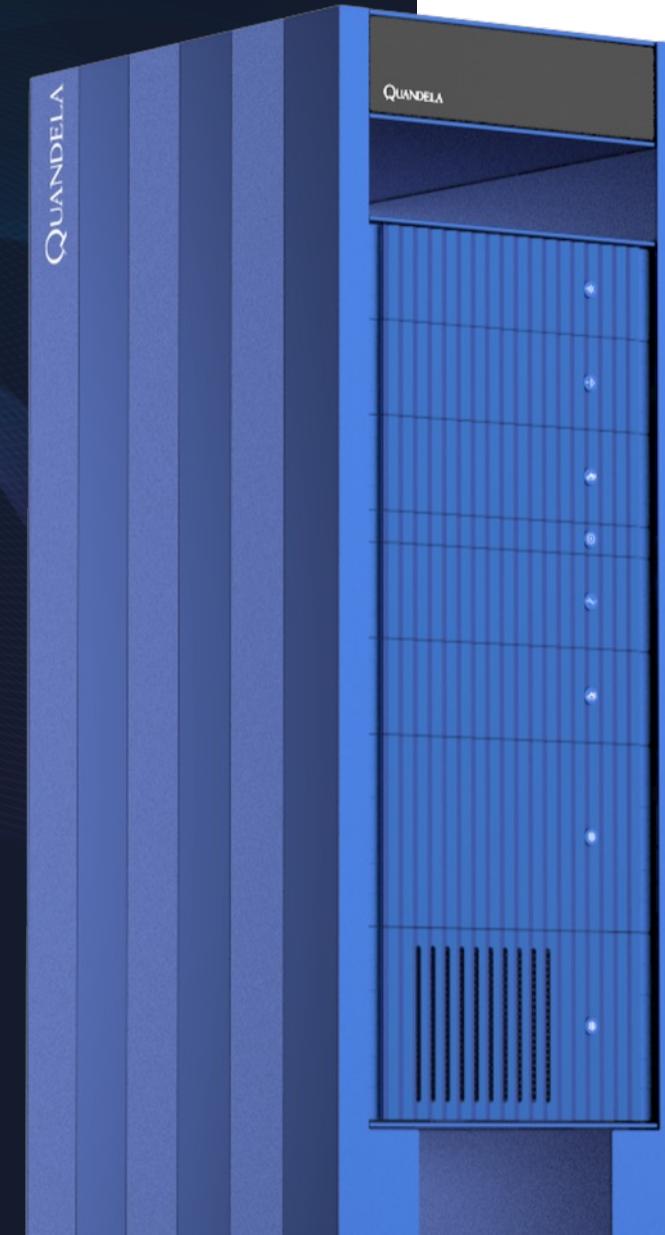
QUANDELA

Testing contextuality on
a general-purpose
single-photon-based
quantum computing
platform

Shane Mansfield

arXiv:2306.00874, arXiv:2301.03536

Workshop on Samson's Springer Volume
UCL, 18th Sep 2023



Q Quandela Presentation

Quandela Scientific Advisory Board



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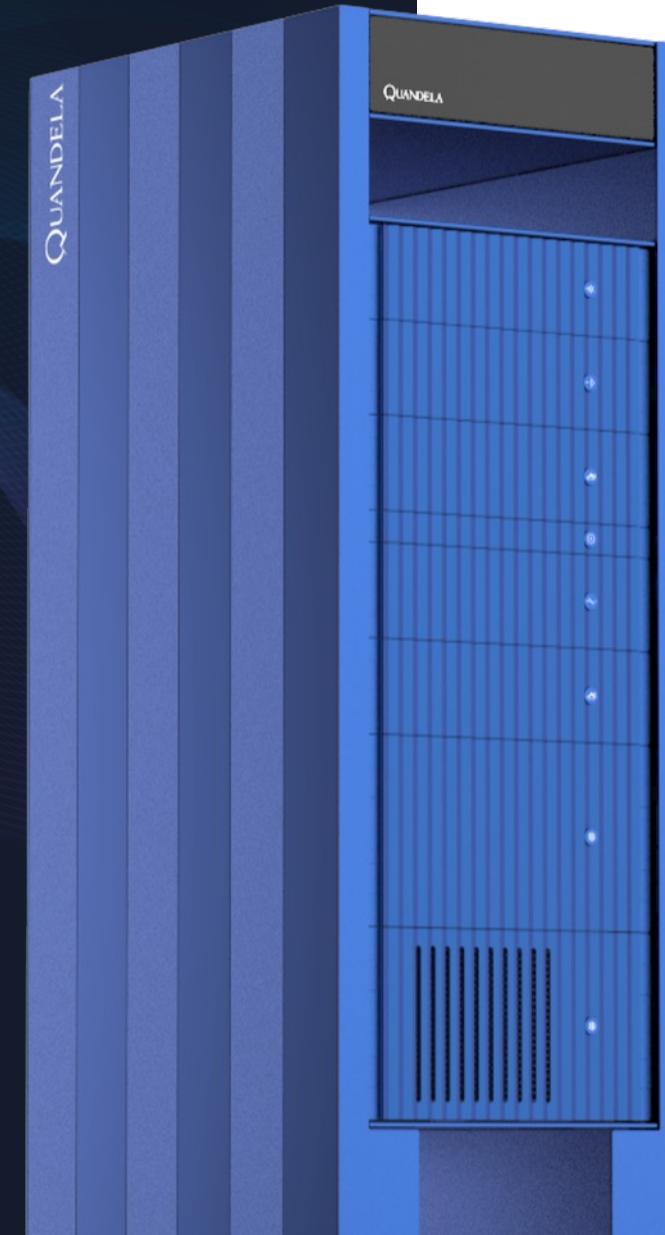
Massy



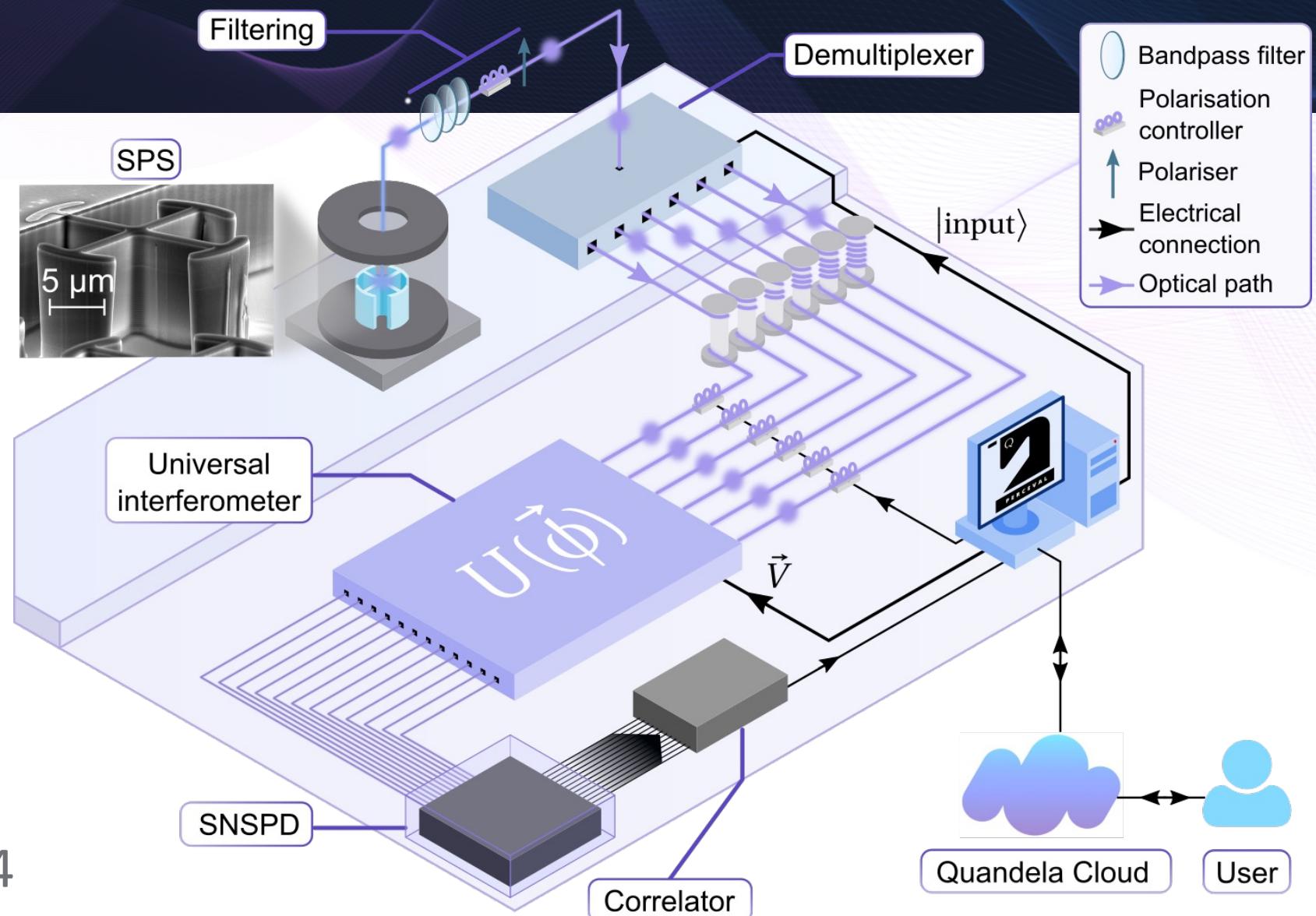
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Ascella Quantum Processor

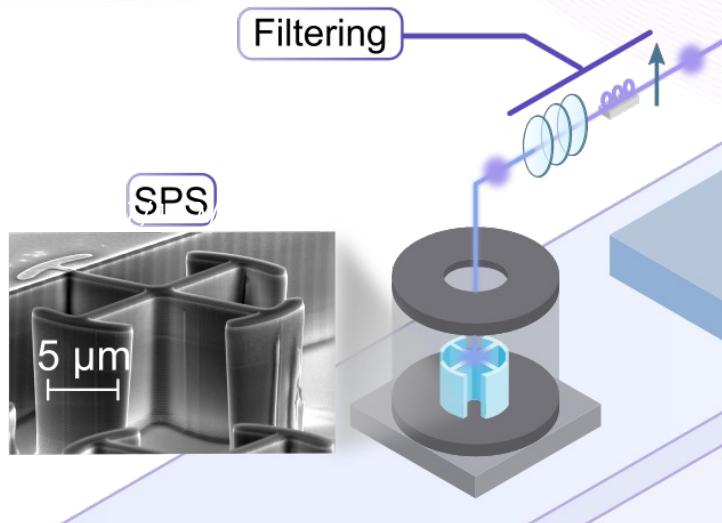


Q Ascella Quantum Computing Platform



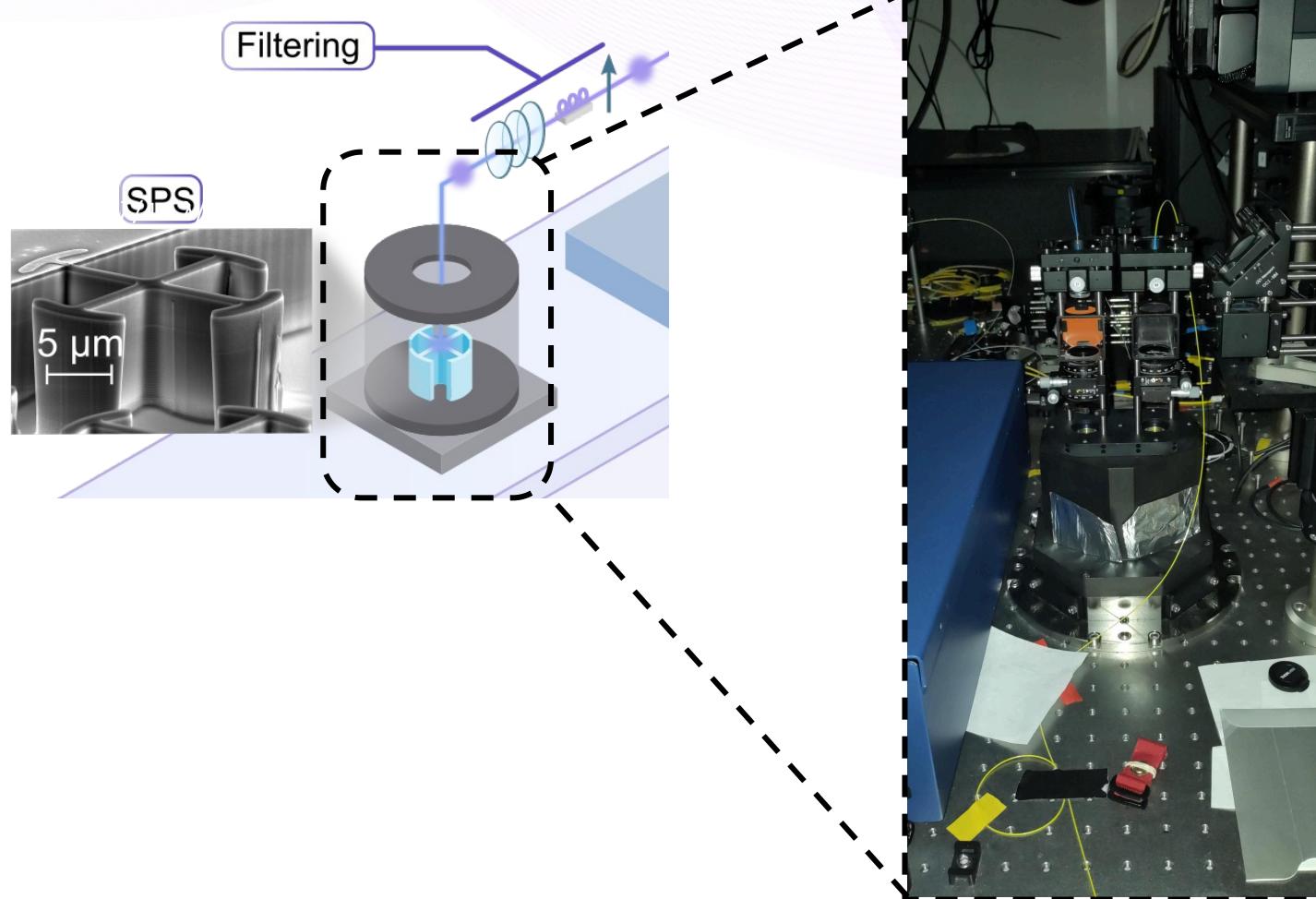
Q Virtual Lab Tour

The Photon Source



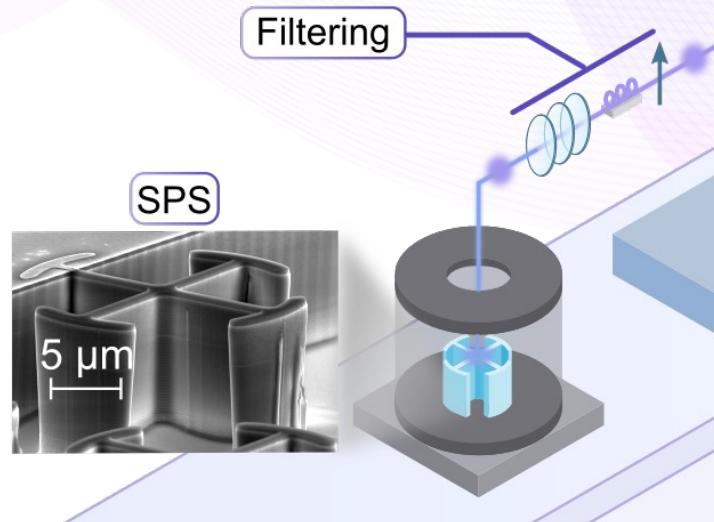
Q Virtual Lab Tour

The Photon Source



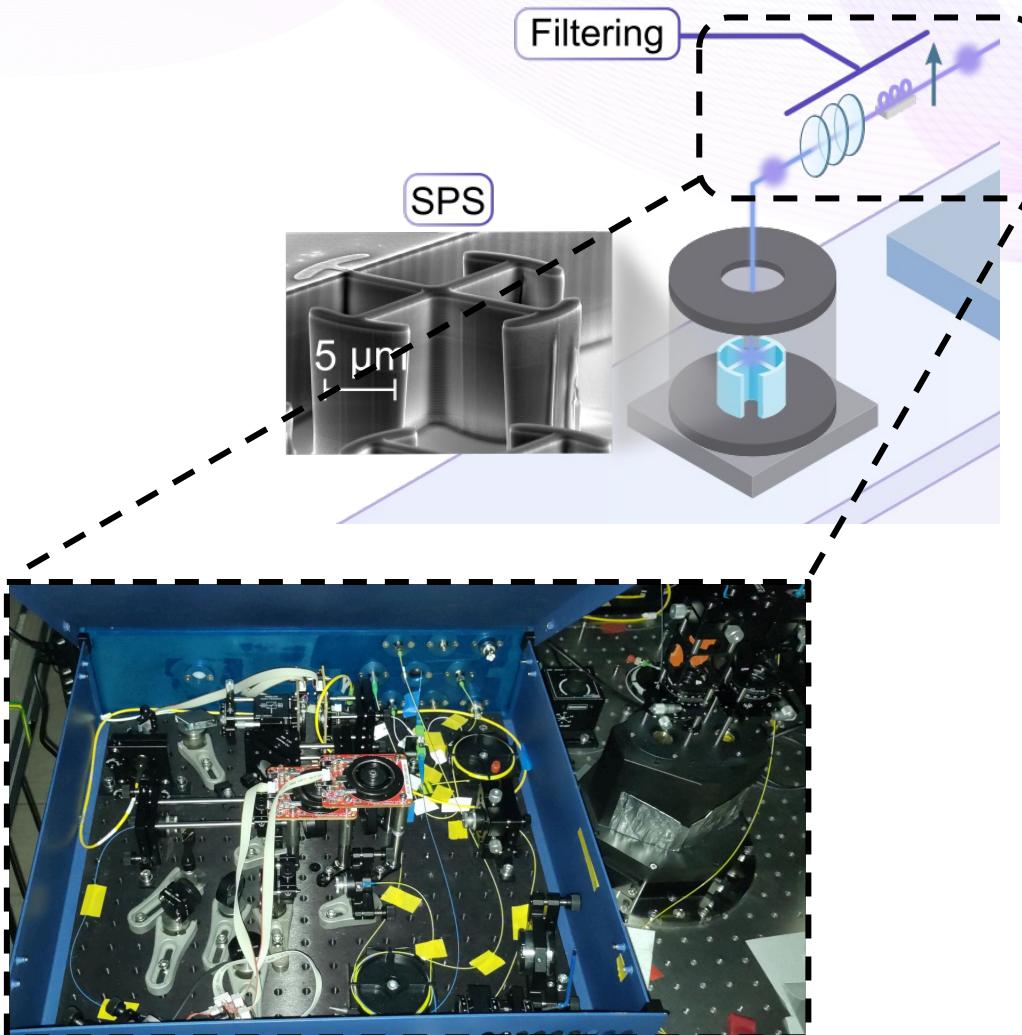
Q Virtual Lab Tour

Filtering



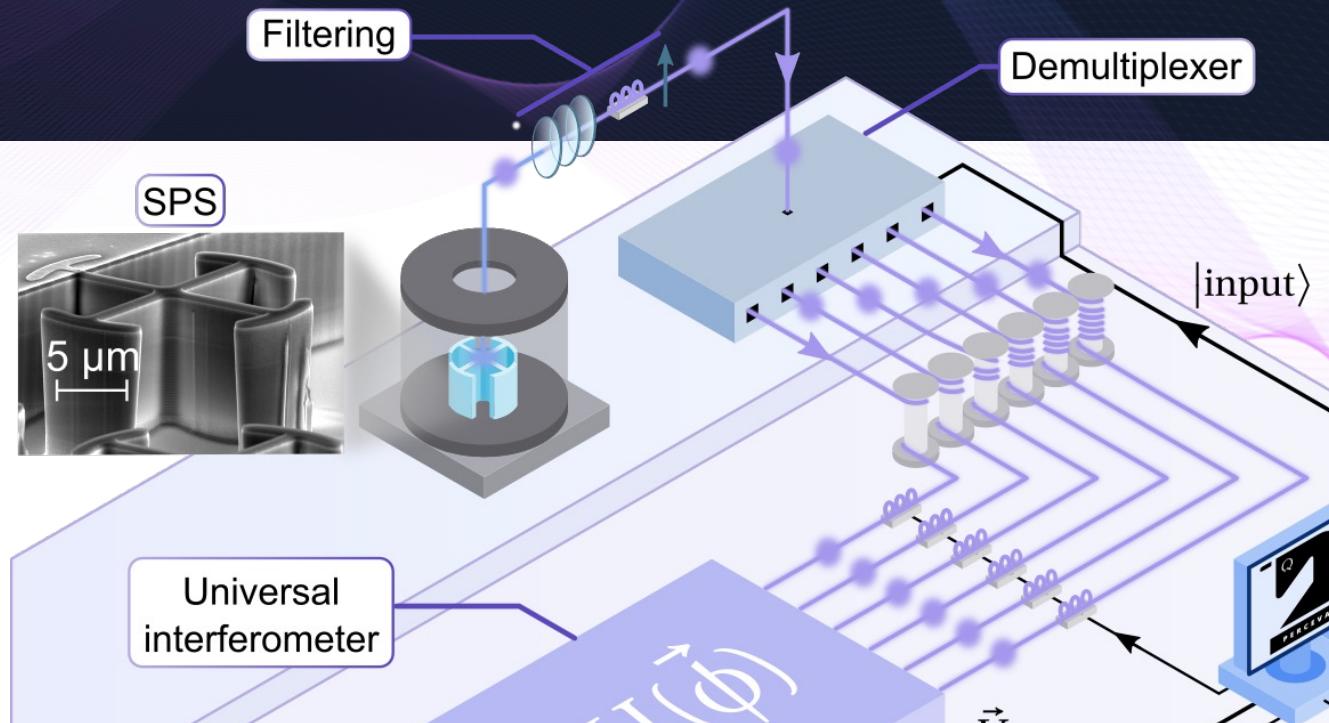
Q Virtual Lab Tour

Filtering



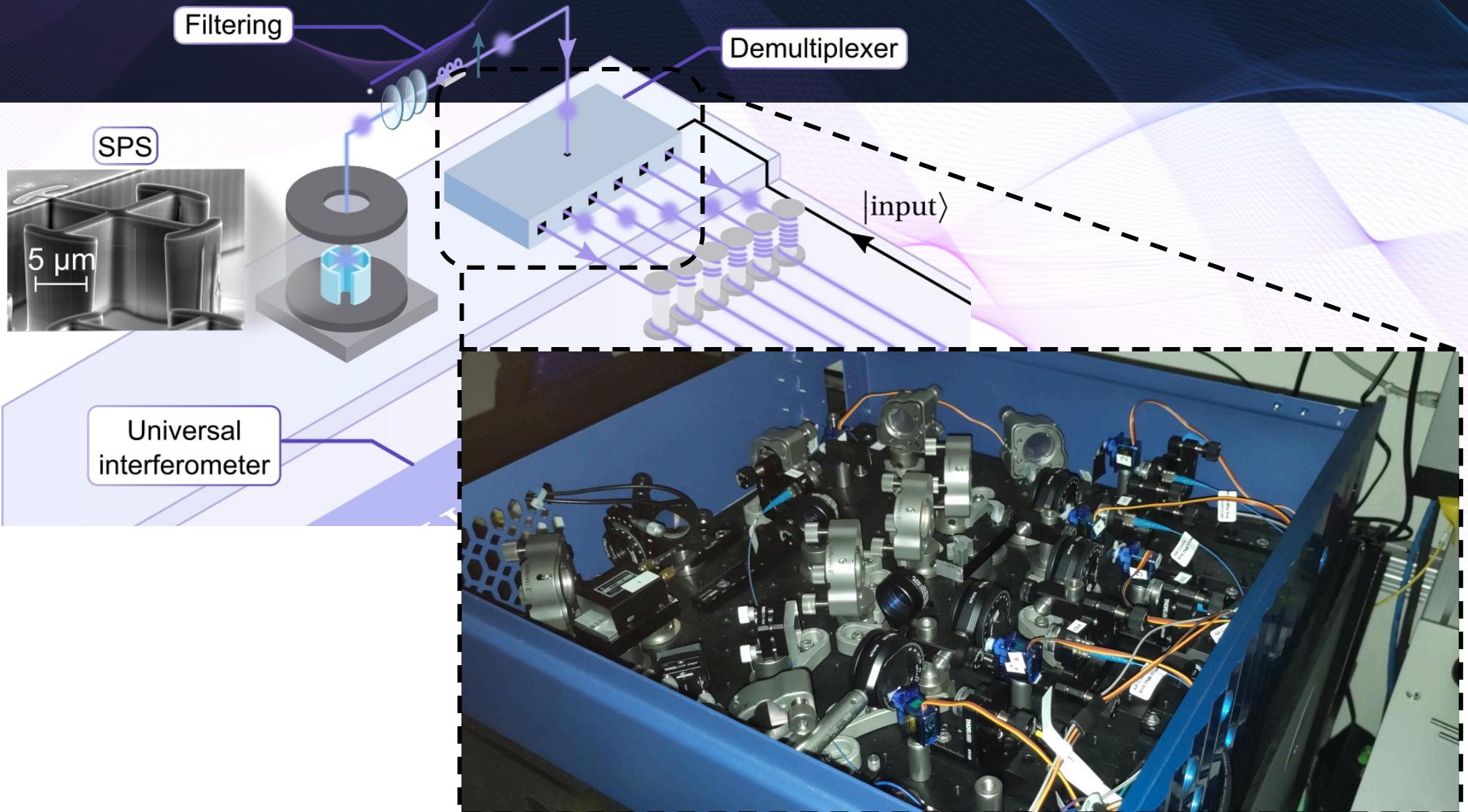
Q Virtual Lab Tour

Demultiplexer



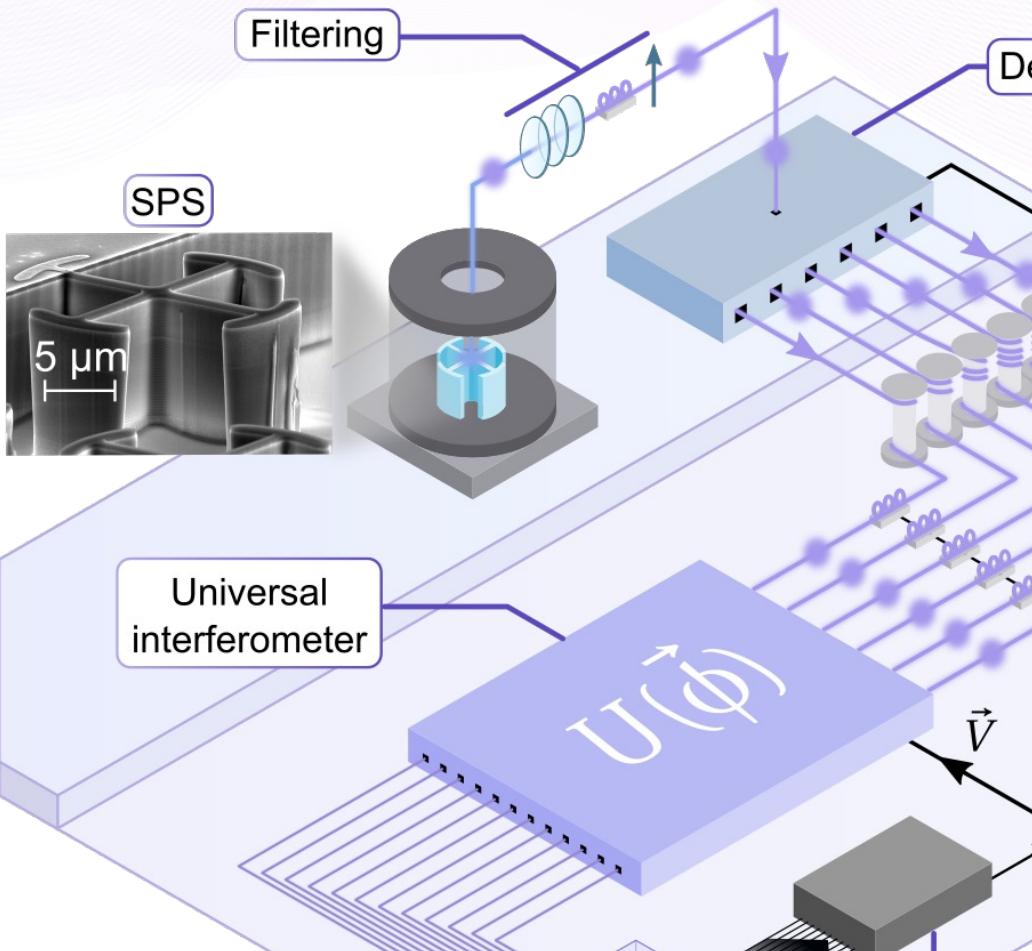
Q Virtual Lab Tour

Demultiplexer



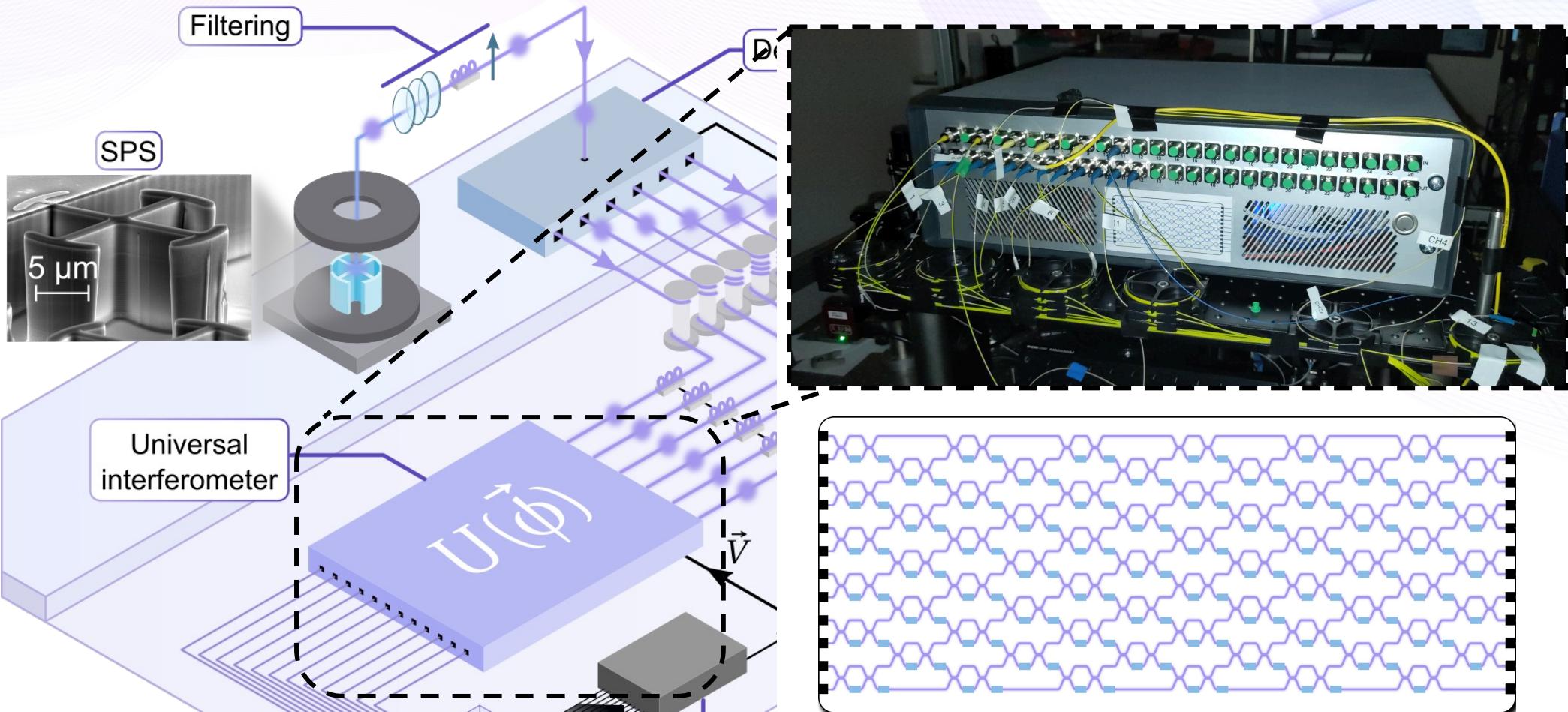
Q Virtual Lab Tour

Photonic Circuit



Q Virtual Lab Tour

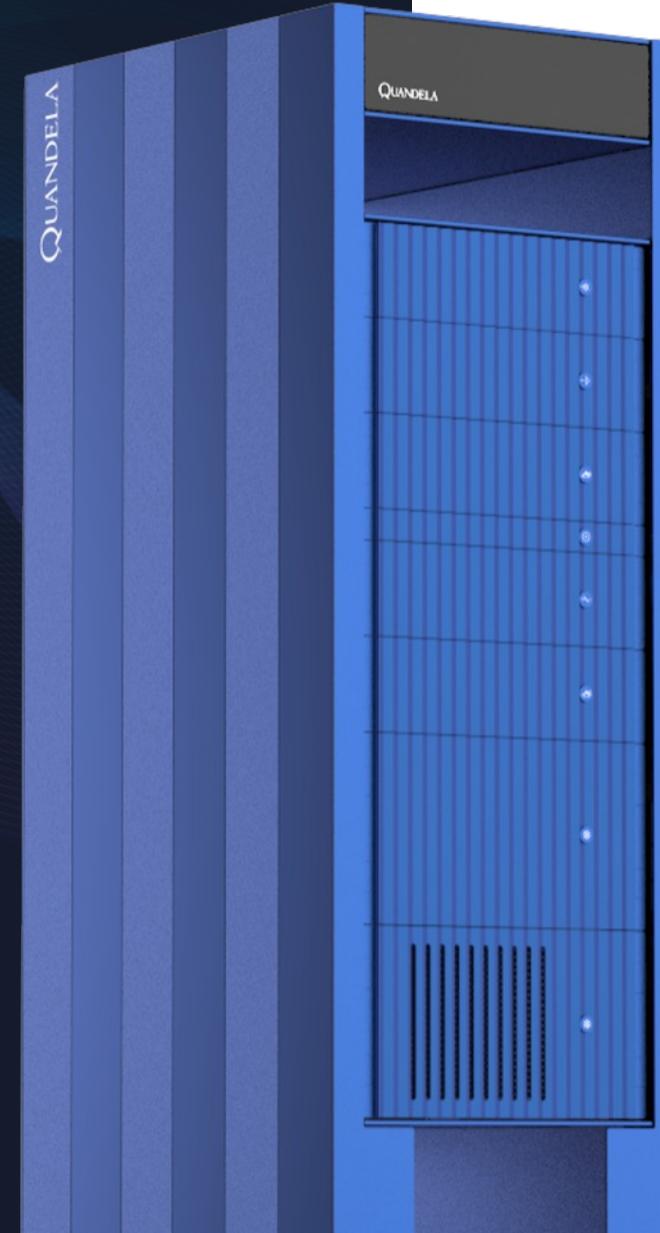
Photonic Circuit



12 x 12 fully reconfigurable universal interferometer

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Some Notions of Photonic Quantum Computing



Q Photonic Operations

Second Quantisation Description

- Fock state with n_{ki} photons in mode k_i

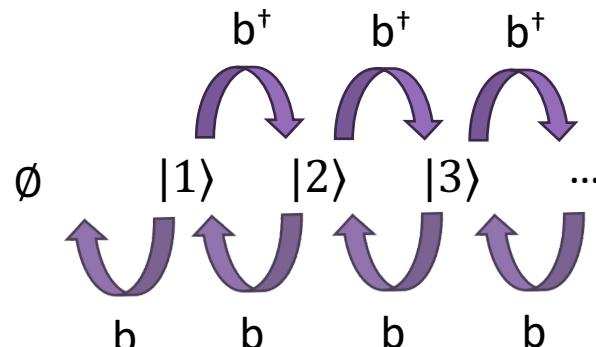
$$|n_{\mathbf{k}_1}, n_{\mathbf{k}_2}, \dots n_{\mathbf{k}_i} \dots \rangle$$

- Creation operator $b_{\mathbf{k}_l}^\dagger$:

$$b_{\mathbf{k}_l}^\dagger |n_{\mathbf{k}_1}, n_{\mathbf{k}_2}, n_{\mathbf{k}_3} \dots n_{\mathbf{k}_l}, \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_{\mathbf{k}_l} + 1} |n_{\mathbf{k}_1}, n_{\mathbf{k}_2}, n_{\mathbf{k}_3} \dots n_{\mathbf{k}_l} + 1, \dots \rangle$$

- Annihilation operator $b_{\mathbf{k}_l}$:

$$b_{\mathbf{k}_l} |n_{\mathbf{k}_1}, n_{\mathbf{k}_2}, n_{\mathbf{k}_3} \dots n_{\mathbf{k}_l}, \dots \rangle = \sqrt{n_{\mathbf{k}_l}} |n_{\mathbf{k}_1}, n_{\mathbf{k}_2}, n_{\mathbf{k}_3} \dots n_{\mathbf{k}_l} - 1, \dots \rangle$$



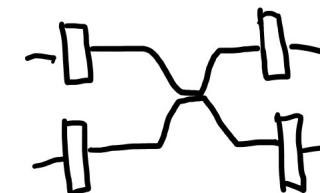
- Identity on 2 modes

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} b_0^\dagger \\ b_1^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$$

- Phase shift

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \phi \quad e^{i\phi}$$

- Beam splitter



General

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{i(\phi_{tl}+\phi_{tr})} \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & e^{i(\phi_{bl}+\phi_{tr})} \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \\ e^{i(\phi_{tl}+\phi_{br})} \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & -e^{i(\phi_{bl}+\phi_{br})} \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

No phases

$$\hat{U}_{\text{BS}}(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \langle 1, 0 | & | 1, 0 \rangle \\ \langle 0, 1 | & | 0, 1 \rangle \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & i \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \\ i \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

Q Universal interferometer

Linear Optical Implementation of an Arbitrary Unitary via Normal Form

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$$

1
2
3
4
5

$$UT_{1,2}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ \mathbf{0} & * & * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$$

$T_{1,2}^{-1}$
1 ————— X
2 ————— |
3
4
5

$$T_{4,5}T_{3,4}UT_{1,2}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ \mathbf{0} & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$$

$T_{1,2}^{-1}$
1 ————— X
2 ————— |
3
4
5

1
2
3
4
5

$T_{3,4}$
3 ————— X
4 ————— |
 $T_{4,5}$
5 ————— |

$$T_{m,n}(\theta, \phi) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & & & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & & & \vdots \\ & & e^{i\phi} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & & & \vdots \\ & & e^{i\phi} \sin \theta & \cos \theta & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & & & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$T_{4,5}T_{3,4}UT_{1,2}^{-1}T_{3,4}^{-1}T_{2,3}^{-1}T_{1,2}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ \mathbf{0} & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & \mathbf{0} & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{0} & * & * \end{bmatrix}$$

$T_{1,2}^{-1}$ $T_{1,2}^{-1}$
1 ————— X
2 ————— |
 $T_{2,3}^{-1}$
3 ————— X
 $T_{3,4}^{-1}$
4 ————— X
5 ————— |

$$T_{4,5}T_{3,4}T_{2,3}T_{1,2}T_{4,5}T_{3,4}UT_{1,2}^{-1}T_{3,4}^{-1}T_{2,3}^{-1}T_{1,2}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & * & * \\ \mathbf{0} & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & \mathbf{0} & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{0} & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{0} & * \end{bmatrix}$$

$T_{1,2}^{-1}$ $T_{1,2}^{-1}$
1 ————— X
2 ————— |
 $T_{2,3}^{-1}$
3 ————— X
 $T_{3,4}^{-1}$
4 ————— X
5 ————— |

Clements, William R., et al. "Optimal design for universal multiport interferometers." *Optica* 3.12 (2016): 1460-1465.

Based on an earlier work:

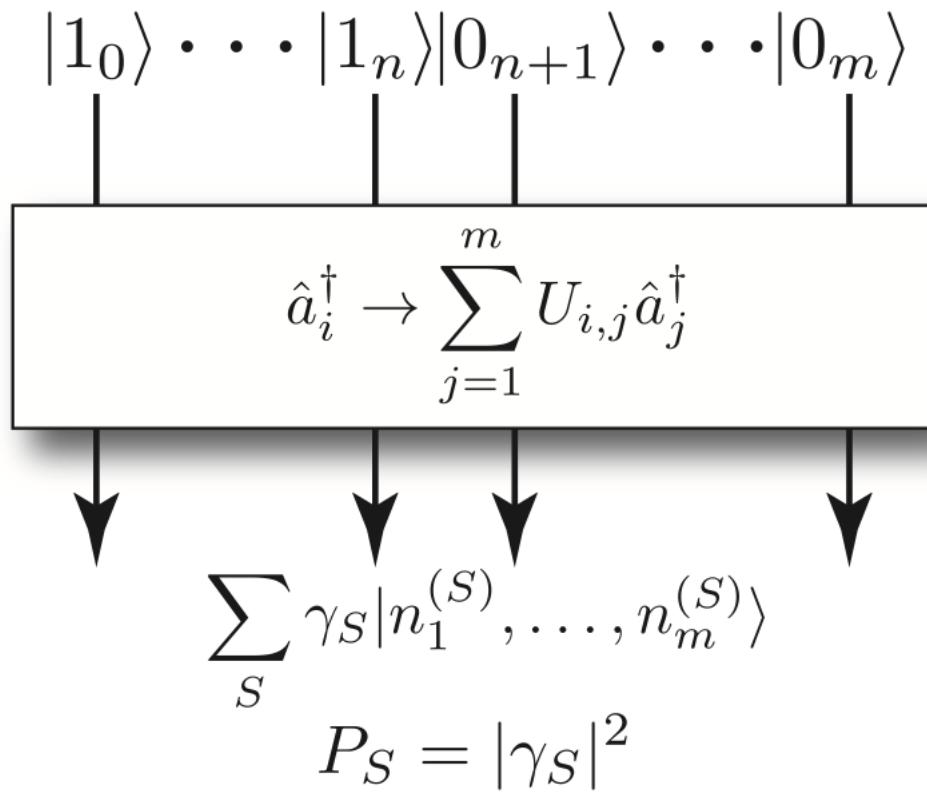
Reck, Michael, et al. "Experimental realization of any discrete unitary operator." *Physical review letters* 73.1 (1994): 58.

$$U = D'T_{3,4}T_{4,5}T_{1,2}T_{2,3}T_{3,4}T_{4,5}T_{1,2}T_{2,3}T_{3,4}T_{1,2} =$$

1 ————— X
2 ————— |
3 ————— X
4 ————— X
5 ————— |

Q Boson Sampling

Linear Optics is #P-hard to Exactly Simulate



$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_{\text{in}}\rangle &= |1_1, \dots, 1_n, 0_{n+1}, \dots, 0_m\rangle \\ &= \hat{a}_1^\dagger \dots \hat{a}_n^\dagger |0_1, \dots, 0_m\rangle, \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{U} \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{U}^\dagger = \sum_{j=1}^m U_{i,j} \hat{a}_j^\dagger,$$

$$\gamma_S = \frac{\text{Per}(U_S)}{\sqrt{n_1^{(S)}! \dots n_m^{(S)}!}},$$

Q Ascella With Universal Interferometer

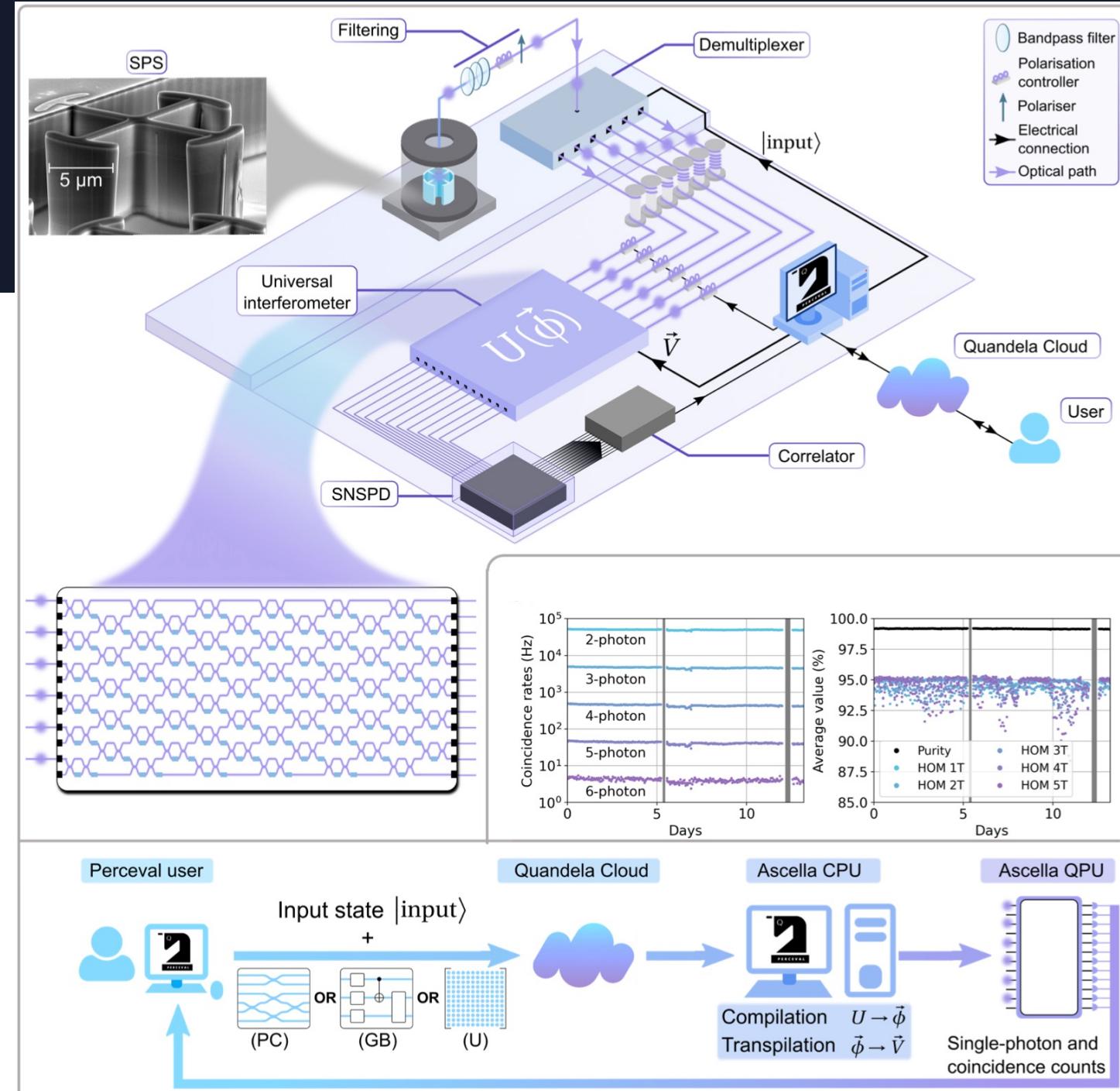
User input

- Fock state
- Unitary / Photonic Circuit (PC) / Gate-based Quantum Circuit (GB)

PC and GB can first be compiled to a unitary

User output

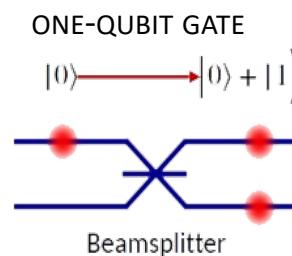
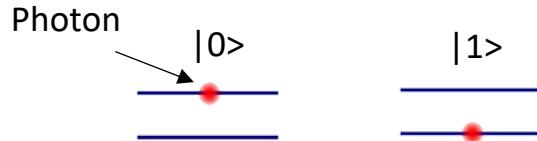
Coincidence counts



Q Qubits & Logic Gates

Postselection, Heralding and Active Linear Optics

Dual-rail Qubit Encoding

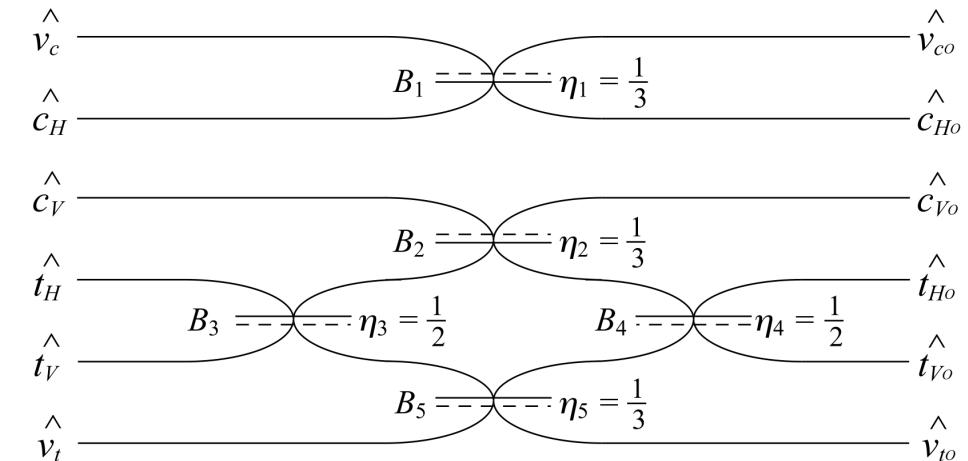


But 2-qubit gates cannot be achieved deterministically with passive linear optics

Requires:

- Nonlinearities (materials unavailable)
- Postselection (probabilistic)
- Heralding (probabilistic)
- Feedforward

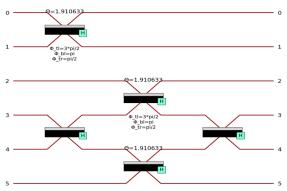
Basic Example: Postselected CNOT



$$\begin{aligned} |\phi\rangle_{out} &= (\alpha c_{H_O}^\dagger t_{H_O}^\dagger + \beta c_{H_O}^\dagger t_{V_O}^\dagger + \gamma c_{V_O}^\dagger t_{H_O}^\dagger + \delta c_{V_O}^\dagger t_{V_O}^\dagger) |0000\rangle |00\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\{\alpha|HH\rangle + \beta|HV\rangle + \gamma|VV\rangle + \delta|VH\rangle \\ &\quad + \sqrt{2}(\alpha + \beta)|0100\rangle|10\rangle + \sqrt{2}(\alpha - \beta)|0000\rangle|11\rangle + (\alpha + \beta)|1100\rangle|00\rangle \\ &\quad + (\alpha - \beta)|1000\rangle|01\rangle + \alpha|0010\rangle|10\rangle + \beta|0001\rangle|10\rangle \\ &\quad - (\gamma + \delta)|0200\rangle|00\rangle - (\gamma - \delta)|0100\rangle|01\rangle + \gamma|0020\rangle|00\rangle \\ &\quad + (\gamma - \delta)|0010\rangle|01\rangle + (\gamma + \delta)|0011\rangle|00\rangle + (\gamma - \delta)|0001\rangle|01\rangle + \delta|0002\rangle|00\rangle\} \end{aligned}$$

Q Ascella: Compilation & Transpilation

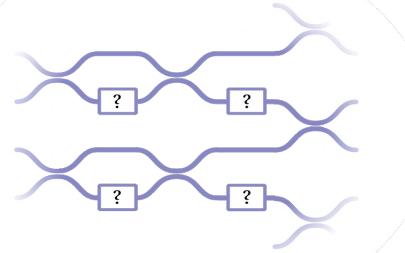
With Machine Learning to Offset Hardware Imperfections



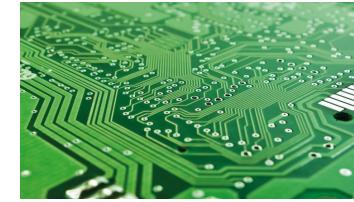
$$\hat{U}$$

Circuit

Unitary matrix

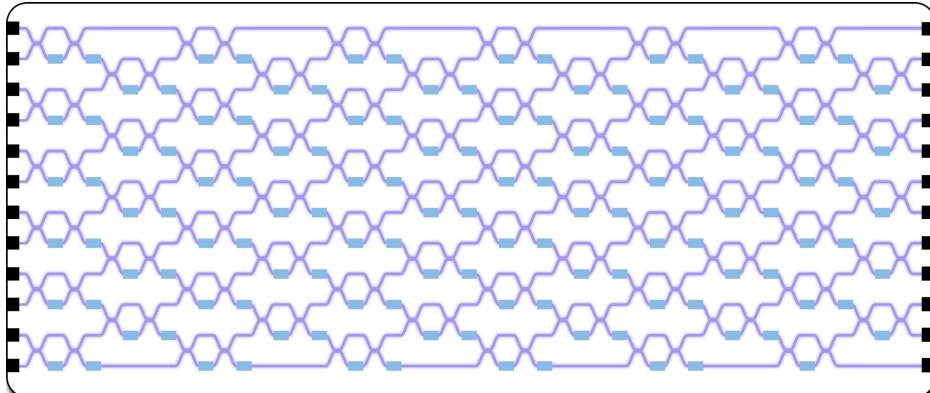


Phases

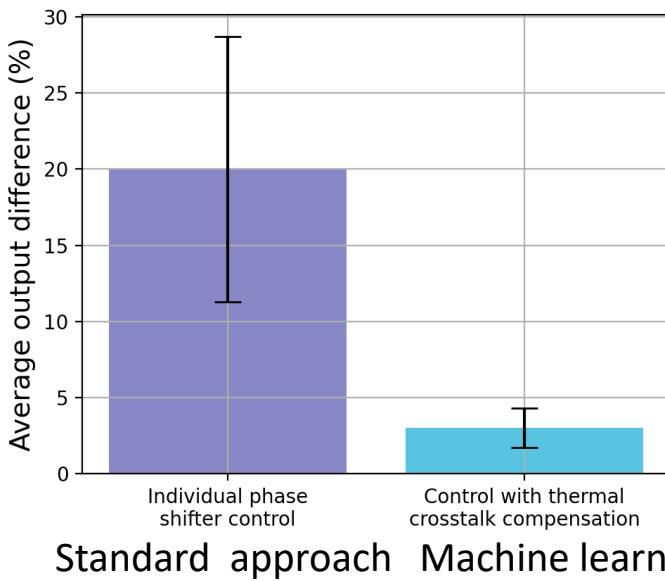


Voltages

Compilation

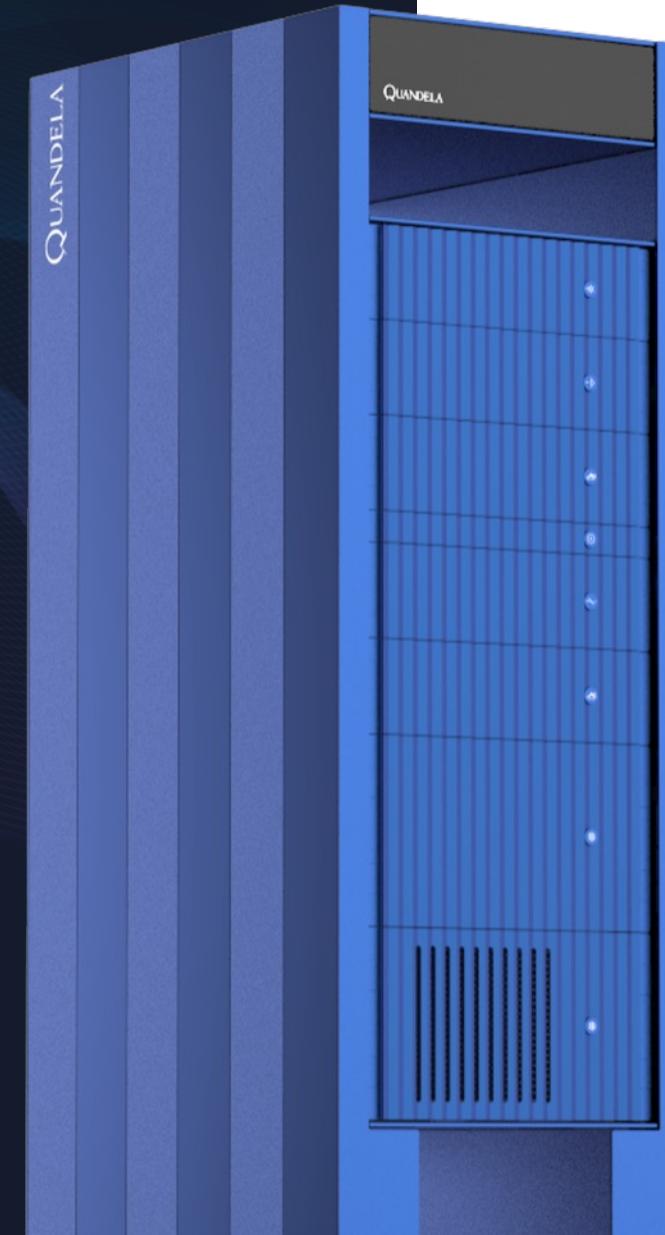


- 12 x 12 fully reconfigurable universal interferometer
- 126 physical phase shifters
- 132 directional couplers



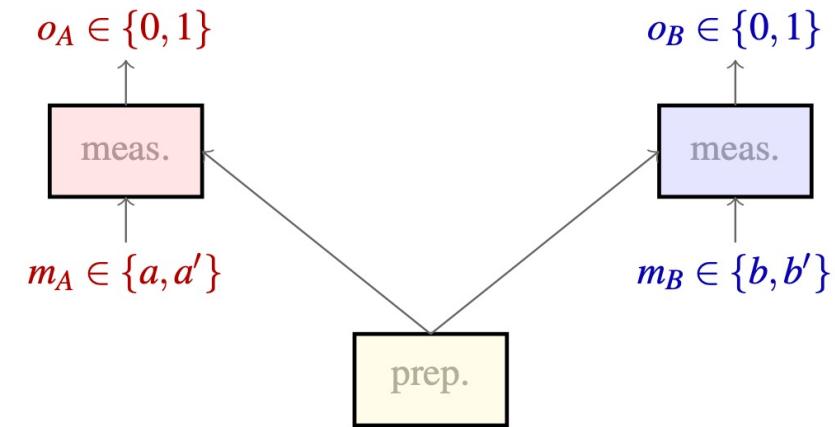
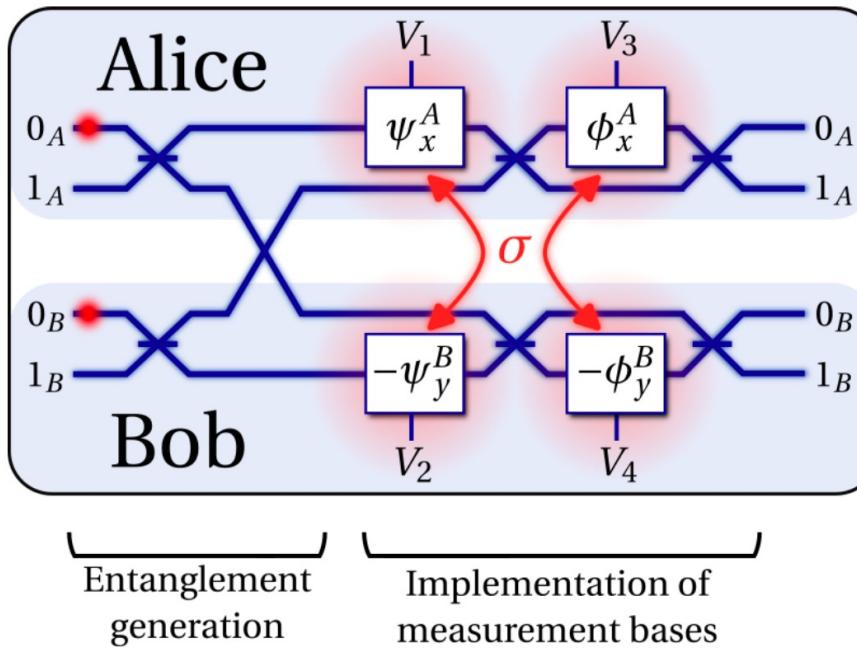
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Testing Contextuality



Q Bell-CHSH Scenario

A Contextuality Test

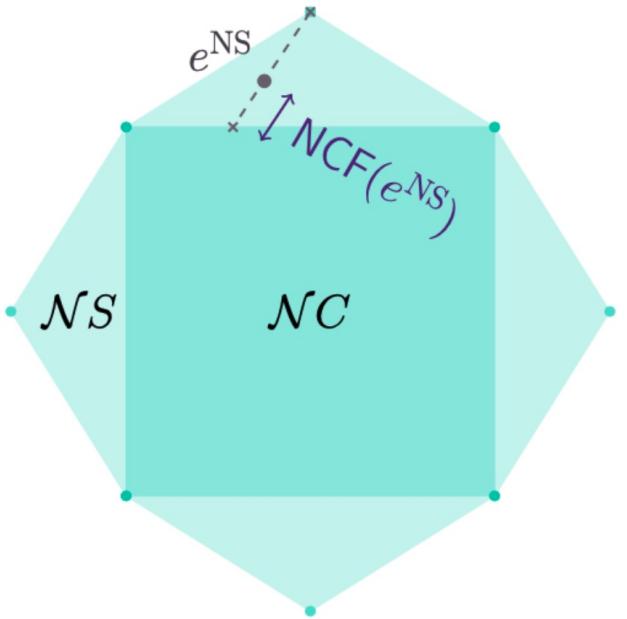


in\out	(0,0)	(0,1)	(1,0)	(1,1)
(a, b)	1/2	0	0	1/2
(a, b')	1/2	0	0	1/2
(a', b)	1/2	0	0	1/2
(a', b')	0	1/2	1/2	0

Not the actual experimental data yet...

Q Quantifying Contextuality

Contextual Fraction

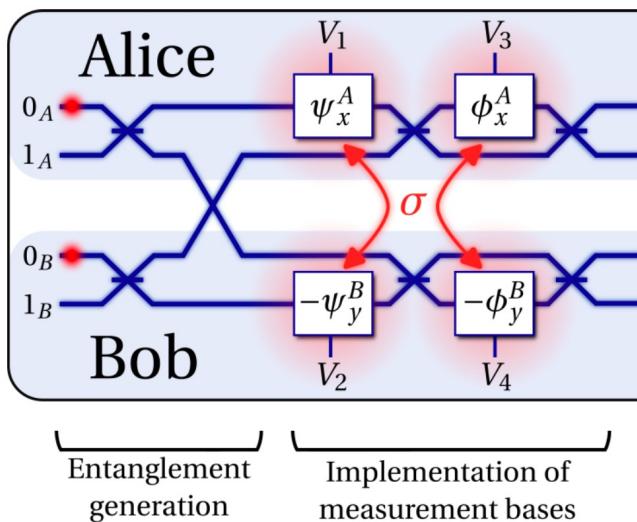


$$e = \text{NCF}(e) e^{NC} + \text{CF}(e) e^{SC}$$

- CF Corresponds to the normalised violation of an optimal Bell inequality
- Master inequality for witnessing contextuality

$$\text{CF}(e) > 0$$

Q Quantifying Contextuality On Actual Empirical Data

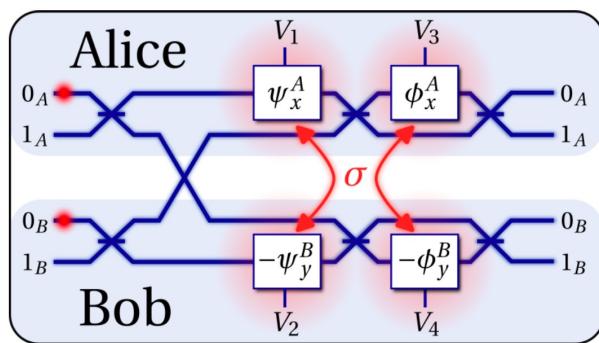
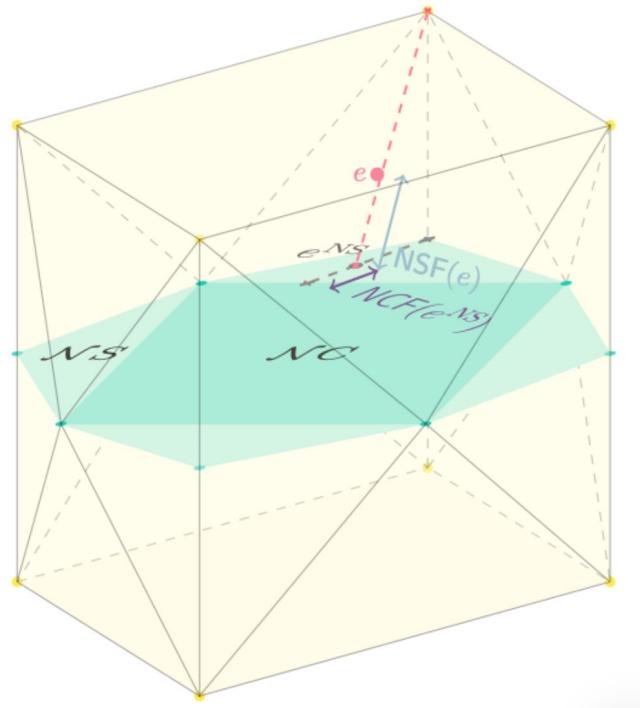
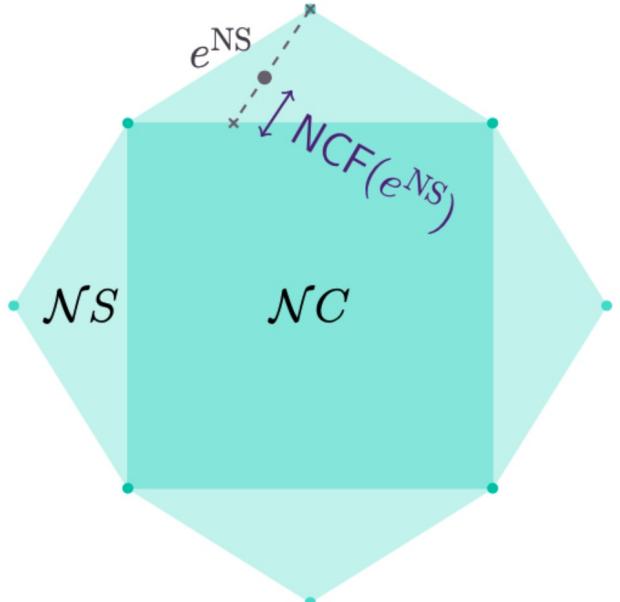


in\out	(0, 0)	(0, 1)	(1, 0)	(1, 1)
(a , b)	0.418	0.083	0.084	0.415
(a , b')	0.090	0.416	0.410	0.084
(a' , b)	0.085	0.418	0.418	0.079
(a' , b')	0.077	0.429	0.423	0.071

- $CF \approx 0.34$
- Tsirelson bound: $CF \approx 0.41$

Q Non-ideal data

The Signalling Fraction



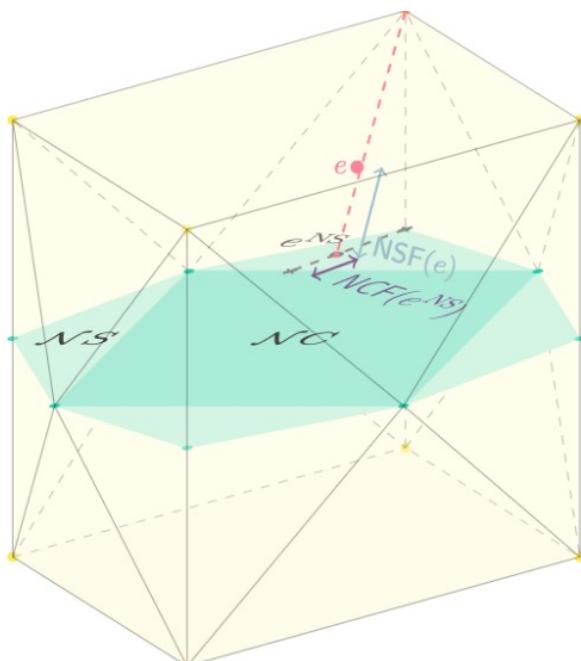
- Empirical behaviour can be signalling
- Due to experimental cross-talk
- Or finite statistics
- Analogous to the *contextual fraction*, we introduce a *signalling fraction**
$$e = NSF(e)e^{NS} + SF(e)e'$$
- Observed signalling: $SF < 0.05$

*From unpublished work with Samson and Rui

Q Contextuality in the Presence of Signalling

What does it all mean?

in\out	(0, 0)	(0, 1)	(1, 0)	(1, 1)
(<i>a</i> , <i>b</i>)	0.418	0.083	0.084	0.415
(<i>a</i> , <i>b'</i>)	0.090	0.416	0.410	0.084
(<i>a'</i> , <i>b</i>)	0.085	0.418	0.418	0.079
(<i>a'</i> , <i>b'</i>)	0.077	0.429	0.423	0.071



What does it all mean?

- Contextuality rules out hidden variable realisations which are
 1. Deterministic
 2. Non-signalling for each hidden variable
(i.e. hidden variables are *global* assignments)
- In the presence of signalling we should relax 2
- A new assumption is always required to relate empirical signalling to hidden variable signalling

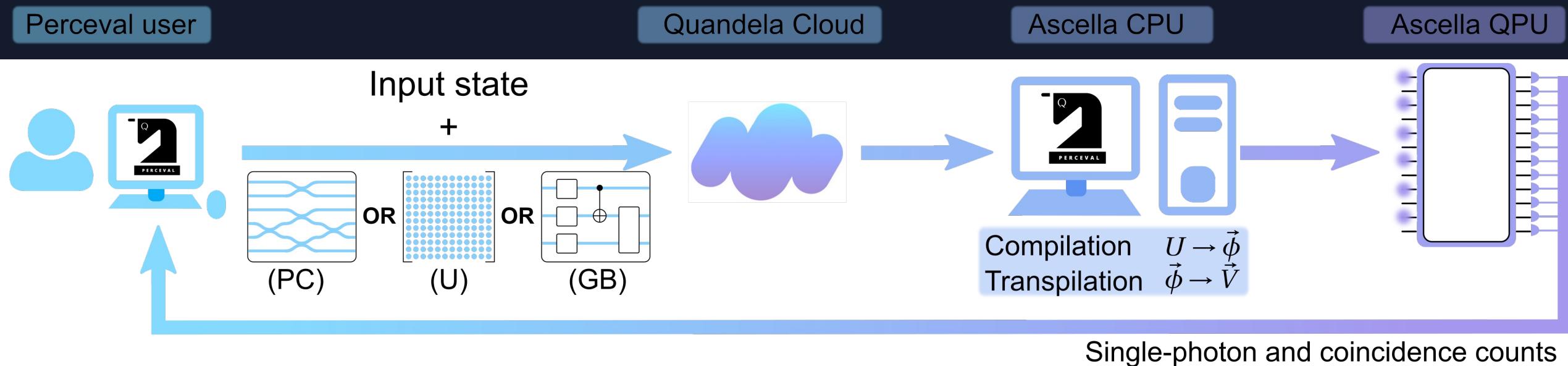
$$\sigma^{HV} = f(SF(e)) > SF(e)$$

- Contextuality-by-default analysis (Dzafharov, Kujala et al.) quantifies very differently but essentially sets $f = Id$
- Sufficient condition to rule out relaxed hidden variable realisations:

$$CF(e) > \sigma^{HV}$$

Q Experimenting with Ascella

Free access



<https://perceval.quandela.net/>



<https://cloud.quandela.com/>

