### Simulations of quantum walks on regular graphs

Katalin Friedl

Viktória Nemkin



## Quantum walks on regular graphs

- Quantum algorithms for solving search problems.
- Generalization of classical random graph walks.
- Vastly different behaviour.
- Random choice = quantum coin toss.

### State registers

• Quantum memory = unit vectors in Hilbert space.

- Quantum memory = unit vectors in Hilbert space.
- Position state:

- Quantum memory = unit vectors in Hilbert space.
- Position state:
  - $\blacktriangleright \ \left| -N \right\rangle, \left| -N+1 \right\rangle, \ldots, \left| -1 \right\rangle, \left| 0 \right\rangle, \left| 1 \right\rangle, \ldots, \left| N-1 \right\rangle, \left| N \right\rangle$

- Quantum memory = unit vectors in Hilbert space.
- Position state:

#### State registers

- Quantum memory = unit vectors in Hilbert space.
- Position state:

$$|-N\rangle, |-N+1\rangle, \dots, |-1\rangle, |0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |N-1\rangle, |N\rangle$$

$$|x\rangle = \sum_{i=-N}^{N} x_i |i\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^{2N+1}$$

$$|x\rangle = \sum_{i=-N}^{N} x_i |i\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^{2N+1}$$

Coin state:

- Quantum memory = unit vectors in Hilbert space.
- Position state:

$$lacksquare$$
  $\left|-N\right\rangle, \left|-N+1\right\rangle, \ldots, \left|-1\right\rangle, \left|0\right\rangle, \left|1\right\rangle, \ldots, \left|N-1\right\rangle, \left|N\right\rangle$ 

$$|x\rangle = \sum_{i=-N}^{N} x_i |i\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^{2N+1}$$

- Coin state:
  - Heads =  $|0\rangle$ , Tails =  $|1\rangle$

- Quantum memory = unit vectors in Hilbert space.
- Position state:

$$\blacktriangleright \ \left| - N \right\rangle, \left| - N + 1 \right\rangle, \ldots, \left| -1 \right\rangle, \left| 0 \right\rangle, \left| 1 \right\rangle, \ldots, \left| N - 1 \right\rangle, \left| N \right\rangle$$

$$|x\rangle = \sum_{i=-N}^{N} x_i |i\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^{2N+1}$$

- Coin state:
  - Heads =  $|0\rangle$ , Tails =  $|1\rangle$
  - $|s\rangle = s_0 |0\rangle + s_1 |1\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^2$

- Quantum memory = unit vectors in Hilbert space.
- Position state:

$$lacksquare$$
  $\left|-N\right\rangle, \left|-N+1\right\rangle, \ldots, \left|-1\right\rangle, \left|0\right\rangle, \left|1\right\rangle, \ldots, \left|N-1\right\rangle, \left|N\right\rangle$ 

$$|x\rangle = \sum_{i=-N}^{N} x_i |i\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^{2N+1}$$

- Coin state:
  - Heads =  $|0\rangle$ , Tails =  $|1\rangle$
  - $|s\rangle = s_0 |0\rangle + s_1 |1\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^2$
- Composite state:

- Quantum memory = unit vectors in Hilbert space.
- Position state:

$$\blacktriangleright \ \left| - N \right\rangle, \left| - N + 1 \right\rangle, \ldots, \left| -1 \right\rangle, \left| 0 \right\rangle, \left| 1 \right\rangle, \ldots, \left| N - 1 \right\rangle, \left| N \right\rangle$$

$$|x\rangle = \sum_{i=-N}^{N} x_i |i\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^{2N+1}$$

- Coin state:
  - Heads =  $|0\rangle$ , Tails =  $|1\rangle$
  - $|s\rangle = s_0 |0\rangle + s_1 |1\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^2$
- Composite state:
  - $|x\rangle \otimes |s\rangle$

### **Evolution**

- Flipping the coin.
- 2 Stepping according to the result.
- Quantum operators = unitary matrices.

#### Hadamard coin

$$\mathsf{H}^{\otimes n} = \begin{bmatrix} rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}^{\otimes n}$$

#### Hadamard coin

$$\mathsf{H}^{\otimes n} = \left[ rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} 
ight]^{\otimes n}$$

### Grover coin (diffusion)

$$|D\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{i=0}^{2^n - 1} |i\rangle$$
$$G = 2|D\rangle \langle D| - 1$$

#### Hadamard coin

$$\mathsf{H}^{\otimes n} = egin{bmatrix} rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}^{\otimes n}$$

#### Grover coin (diffusion)

$$|D\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1} |i\rangle$$

$$G = 2|D\rangle \langle D| - 1$$

### Fourier coin (QFT)

$$\mathsf{F}_{N} = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{\frac{2\pi i}{N} \times y} \right]_{x,y}$$

$$|i\rangle\,|0\rangle \rightarrow |i-1\rangle\,|0\rangle$$

$$\ket{i}\ket{1} 
ightarrow \ket{i+1}\ket{1}$$

$$|i\rangle |0\rangle \rightarrow |i-1\rangle |0\rangle$$
  
 $|i\rangle |1\rangle \rightarrow |i+1\rangle |1\rangle$ 

### Left shift operator

$$L = |N\rangle \langle -N| + \sum_{i=-(N-1)}^{N} |i-1\rangle \langle i|$$

$$|i\rangle |0\rangle \rightarrow |i-1\rangle |0\rangle$$
  
 $|i\rangle |1\rangle \rightarrow |i+1\rangle |1\rangle$ 

#### Left shift operator

$$\mathsf{L} = |N\rangle \langle -N| + \sum_{i=-(N-1)}^{N} |i-1\rangle \langle i|$$

#### Right shift operator

$$R = |-N\rangle\langle N| + \sum_{i=-N}^{N-1} |i+1\rangle\langle i|$$

$$|i\rangle |0\rangle \rightarrow |i-1\rangle |0\rangle$$
  
 $|i\rangle |1\rangle \rightarrow |i+1\rangle |1\rangle$ 

### Left shift operator

$$\mathsf{L} = |N\rangle \langle -N| + \sum_{i=-(N-1)}^{N} |i-1\rangle \langle i|$$

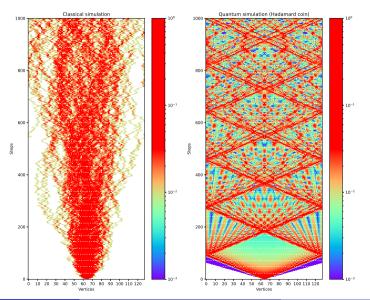
### Right shift operator

$$R = |-N\rangle\langle N| + \sum_{i=-N}^{N-1} |i+1\rangle\langle i|$$

#### Shift operator

$$\mathsf{S} = \mathsf{L} \otimes \ket{0} \bra{0} + \mathsf{R} \otimes \ket{1} \bra{1}$$

### Walk in 1 dimension



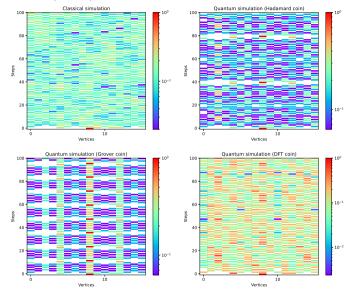
• Position state:  $|x\rangle = \sum\limits_{v=0}^{n-1} x_v \, |v\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^n$ 

- Position state:  $|x\rangle = \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} x_v |v\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^n$
- ullet Coin state:  $|s
  angle = \sum\limits_{i=0}^{d-1} s_i \ket{i} \in \mathbb{C}^d$

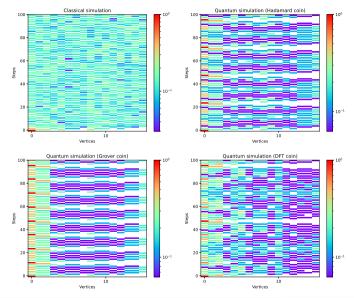
- Position state:  $|x\rangle = \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} x_v |v\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^n$
- Coin state:  $|s\rangle = \sum\limits_{i=0}^{d-1} s_i \ket{i} \in \mathbb{C}^d$
- Step operator:  $S = S_0 \otimes \ket{0} \bra{0} + S_1 \otimes \ket{1} \bra{1} + \cdots + S_{d-1} \otimes \ket{d-1} \bra{d-1}$ 
  - $ightharpoonup \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} S_i$  is the adjacency matrix of the graph.
  - ▶ The evolution operator is unitary  $\rightarrow$  the  $S_i$  must be permutation matrices.

- Position state:  $|x\rangle = \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} x_v \, |v\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^n$
- Coin state:  $|s\rangle = \sum\limits_{i=0}^{d-1} s_i \ket{i} \in \mathbb{C}^d$
- Step operator:  $S = S_0 \otimes \ket{0} \bra{0} + S_1 \otimes \ket{1} \bra{1} + \cdots + S_{d-1} \otimes \ket{d-1} \bra{d-1}$ 
  - $ightharpoonup \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} S_i$  is the adjacency matrix of the graph.
  - ▶ The evolution operator is unitary  $\rightarrow$  the  $S_i$  must be permutation matrices.
- (Coin toss operator)

# Walk in 2 dimension (Grid)



# Walk on a Hypercube



### Software

• github.com/nemkin/quantum-walk (open source, MIT license)