

QUANDELA

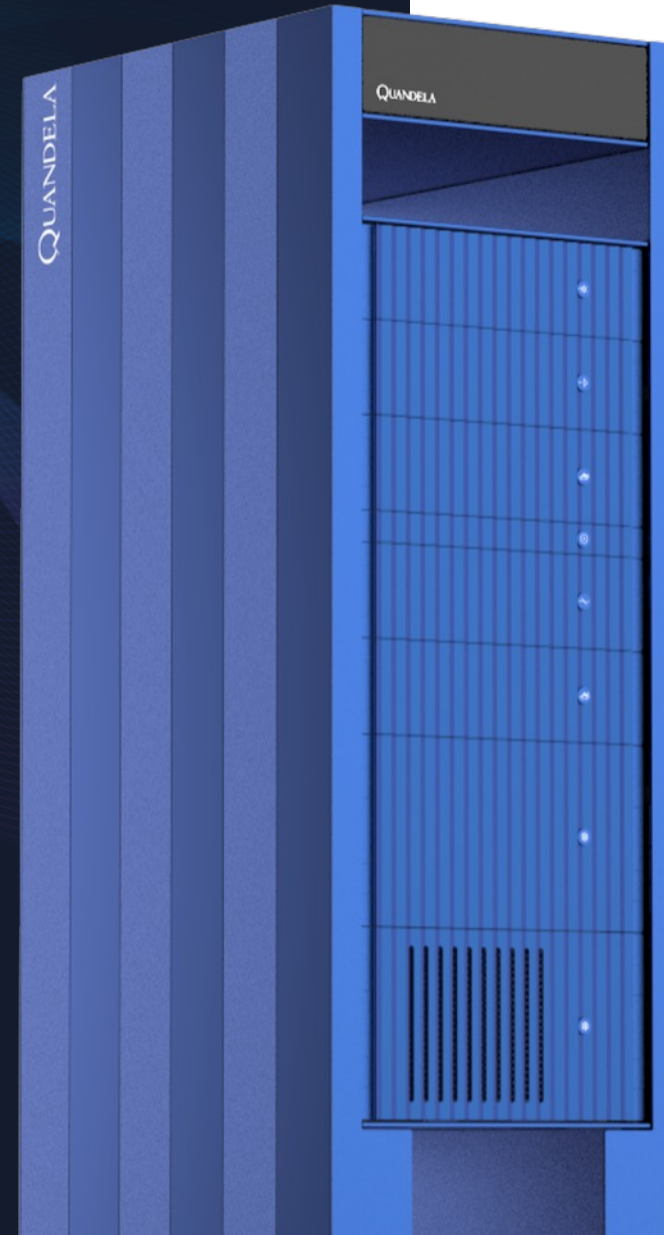
Testing contextuality on
a general-purpose
single-photon-based
quantum computing
platform

Shane Mansfield

arXiv:2306.00874, arXiv:2301.03536

Workshop on Samson's Springer Volume

UCL, 18th Sep 2023



Founded in 2017
>80 People



>50 Scientists and Engineers
algorithms, semiconductors, optical technologies, CS



R&D Centers

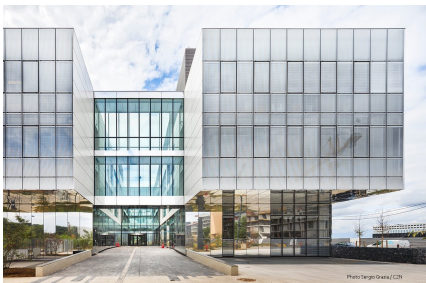
Production Centers



Paris-Saclay

Munich

Barcelona



C2N - Palaiseau



Massy



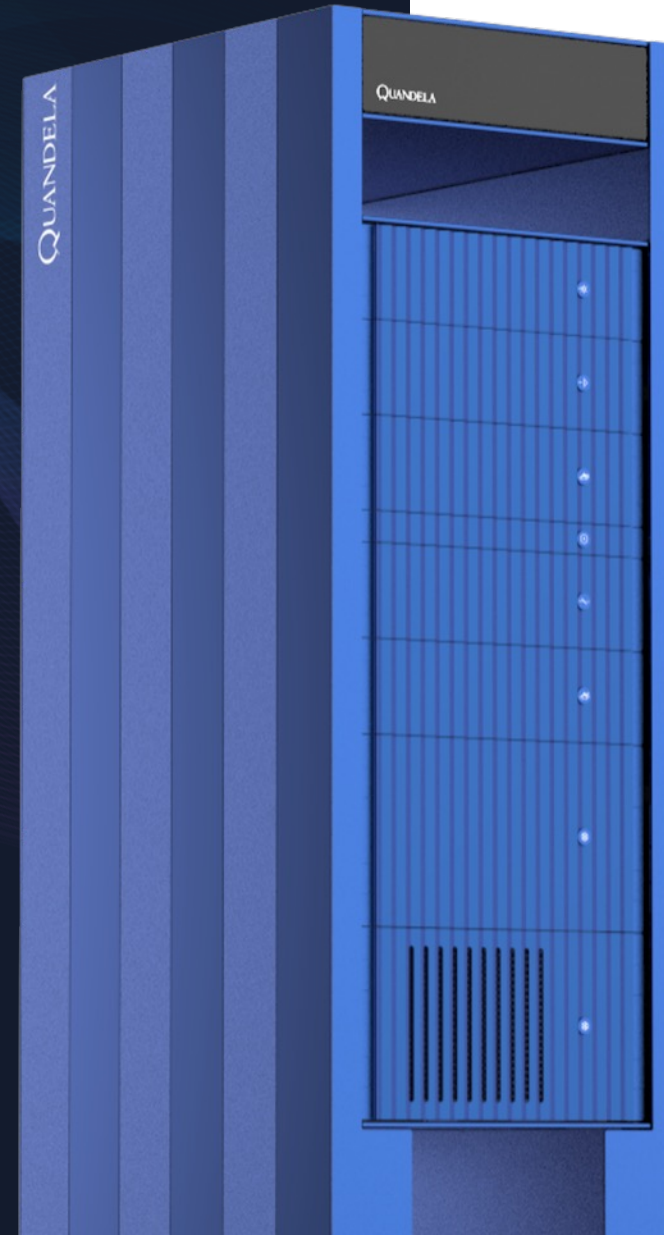
IPVF - Palaiseau



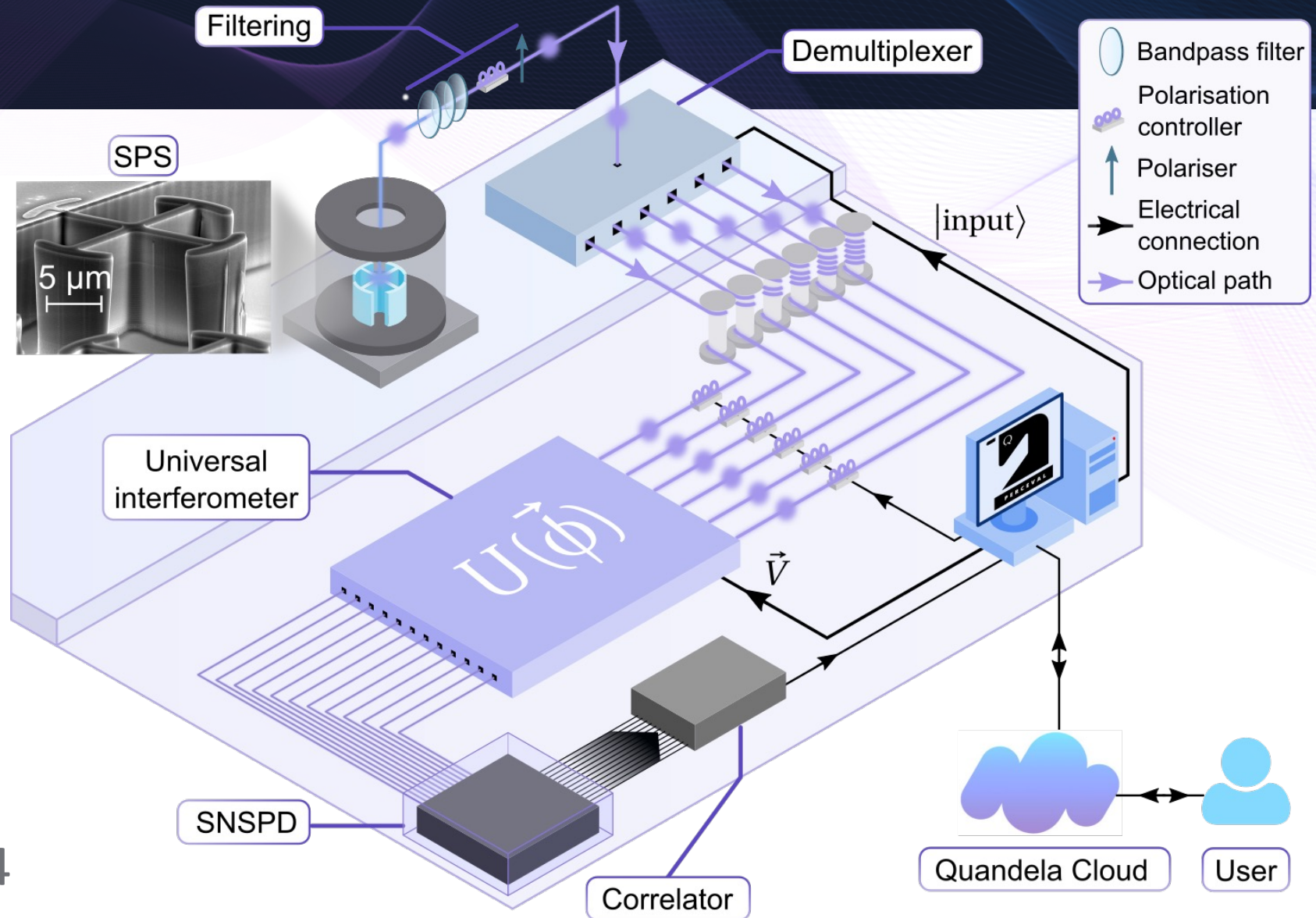
Massy

QUANDELA

Ascella Quantum Processor

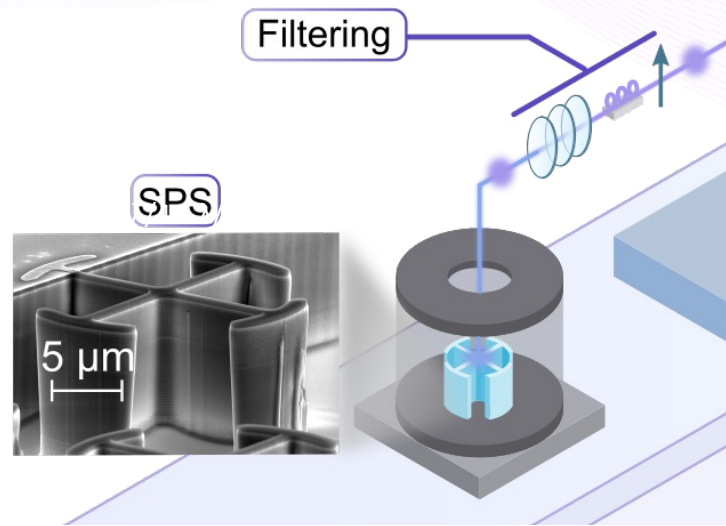


Q Ascella Quantum Computing Platform



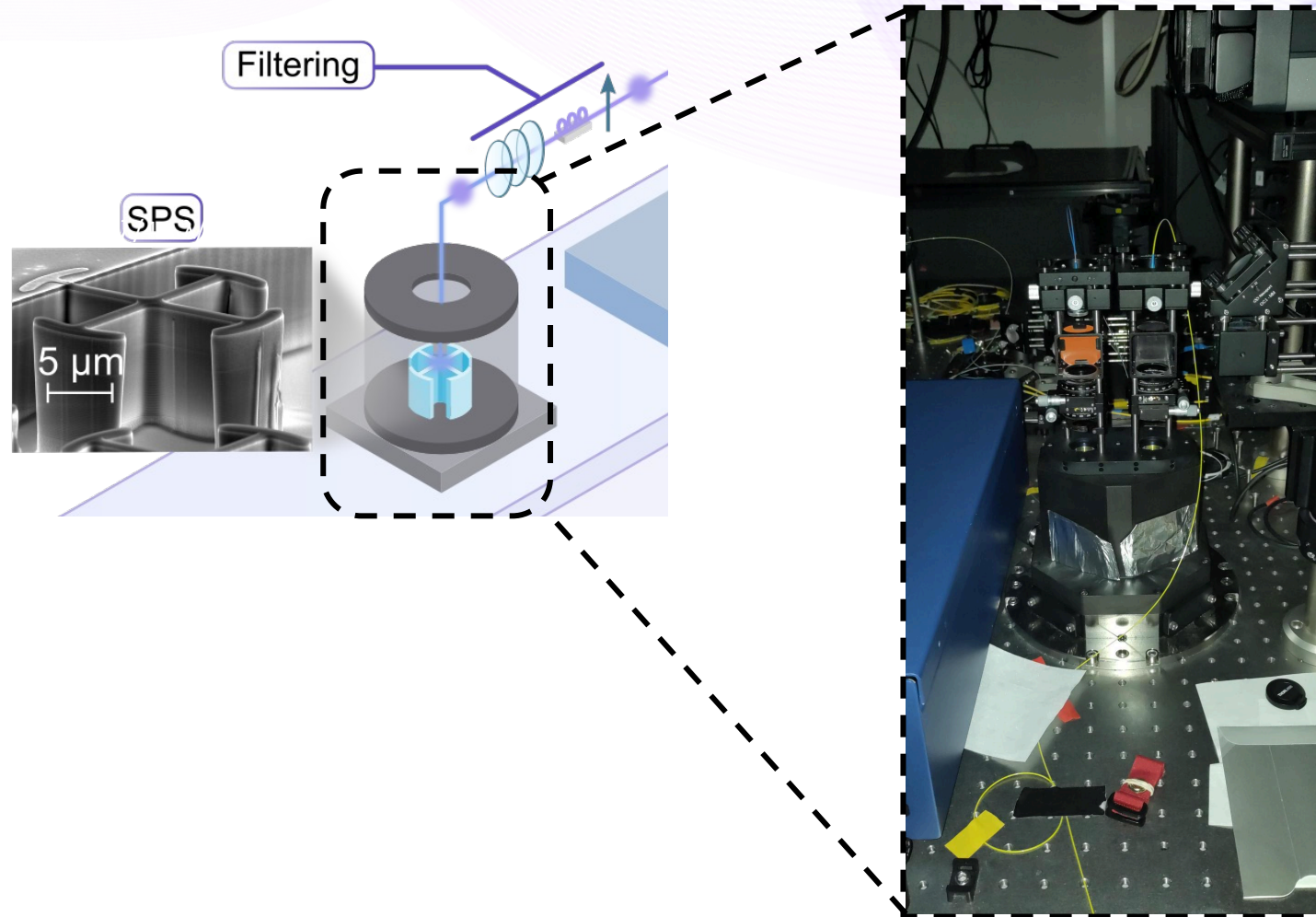
Virtual Lab Tour

The Photon Source



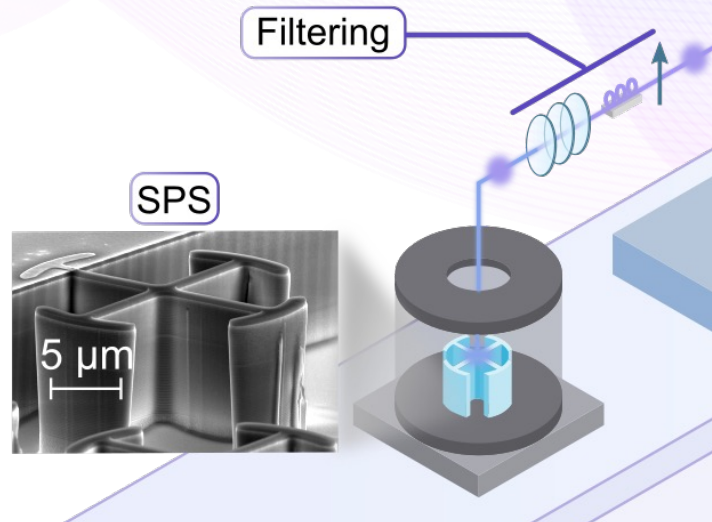
Virtual Lab Tour

The Photon Source



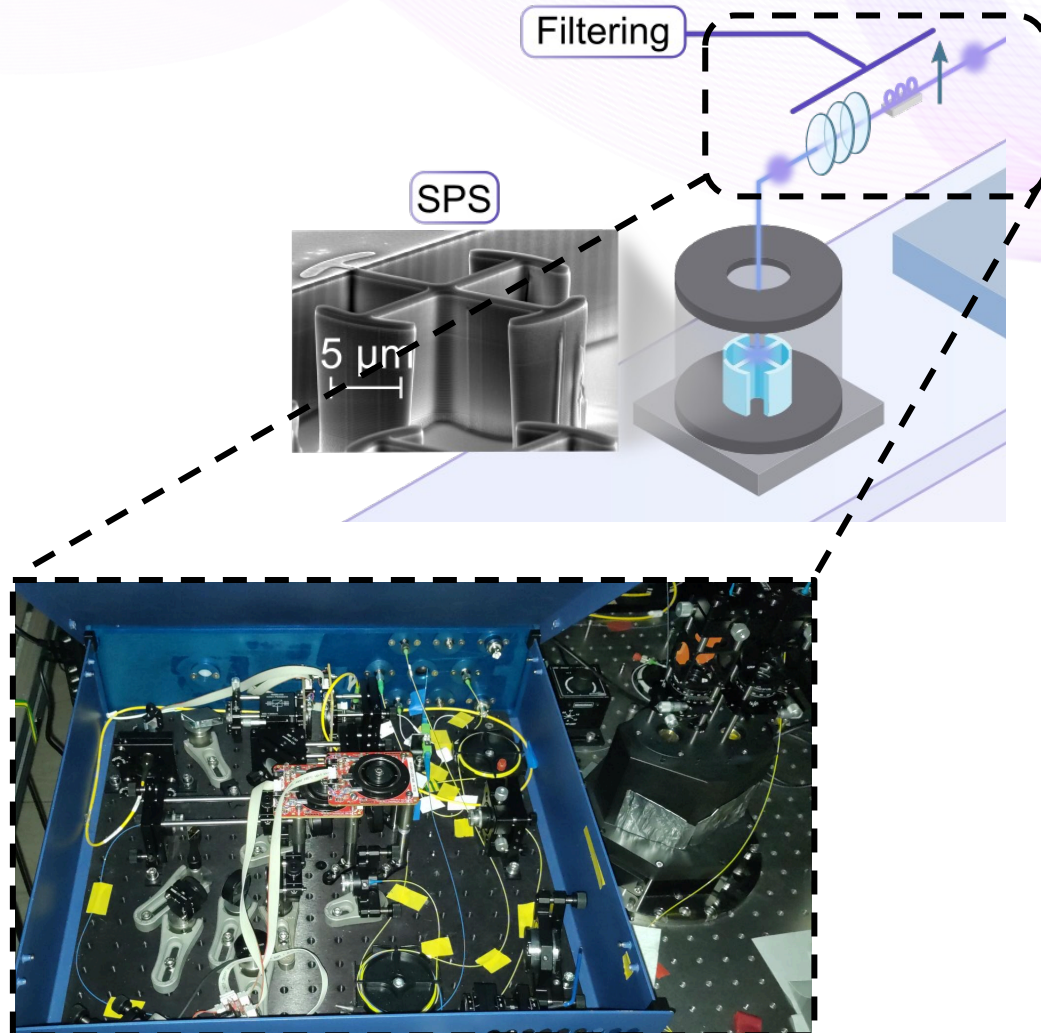
Virtual Lab Tour

Filtering



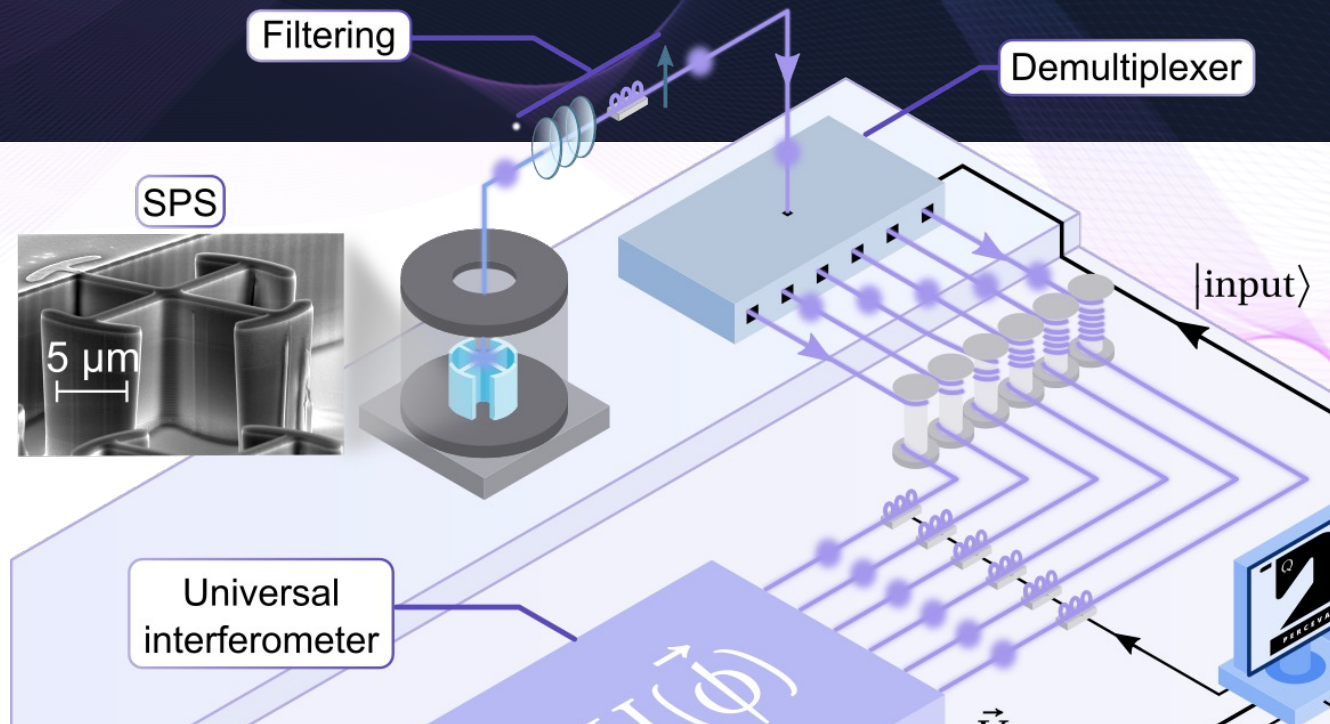
Virtual Lab Tour

Filtering



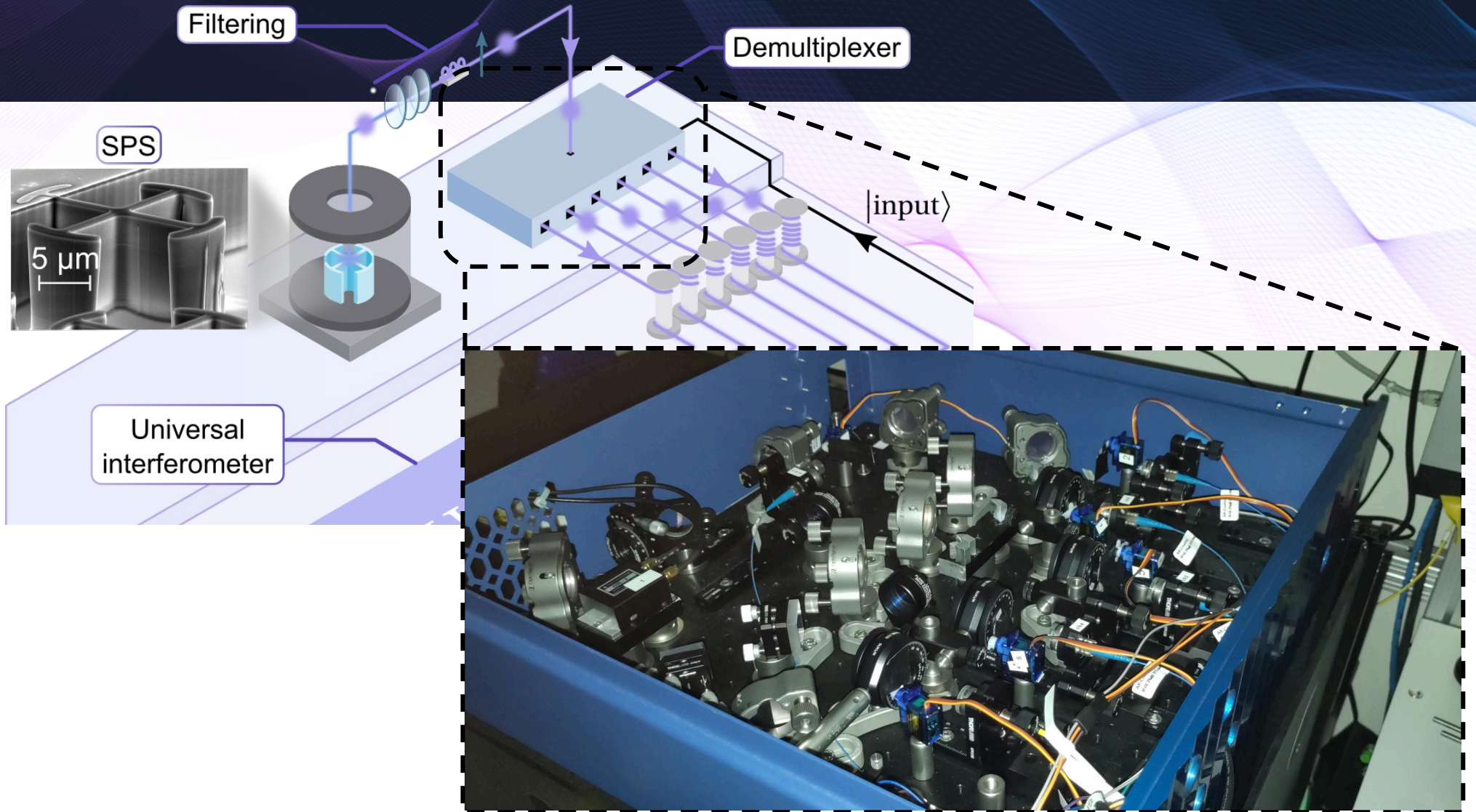
Virtual Lab Tour

Demultiplexer



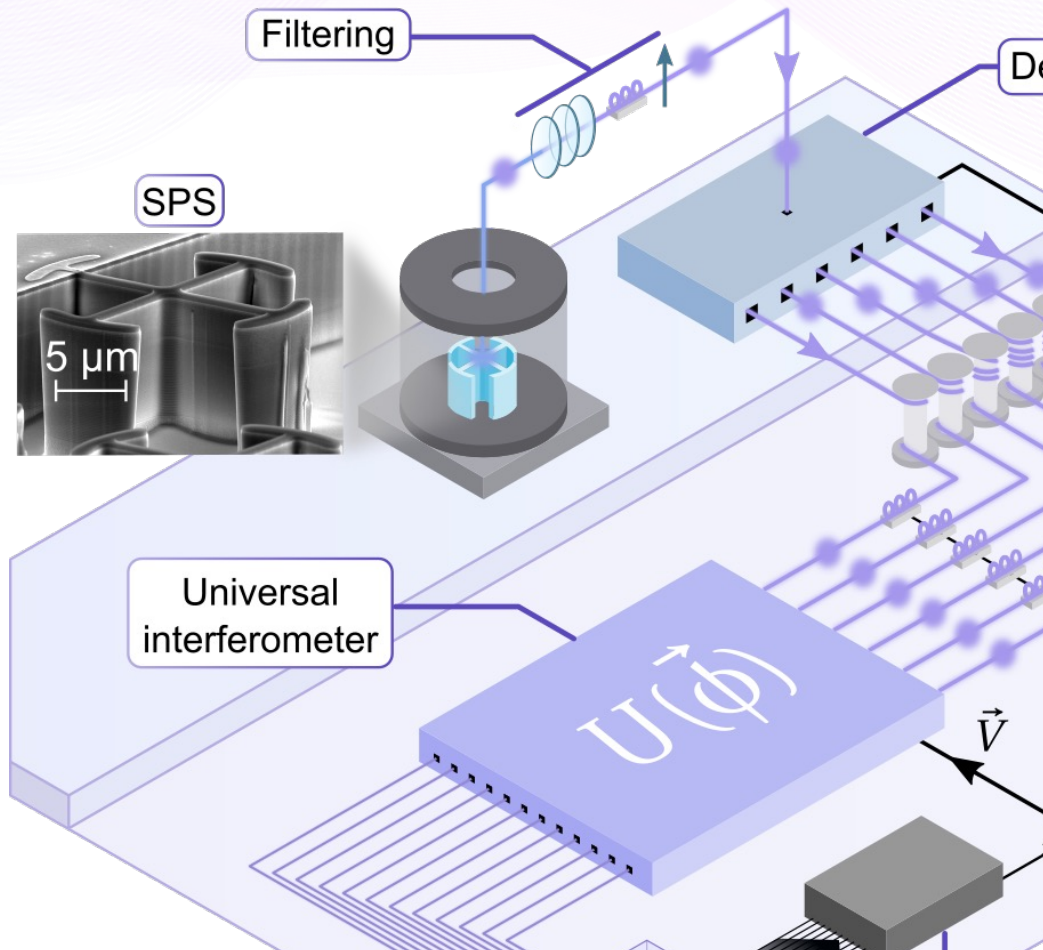
Virtual Lab Tour

Demultiplexer



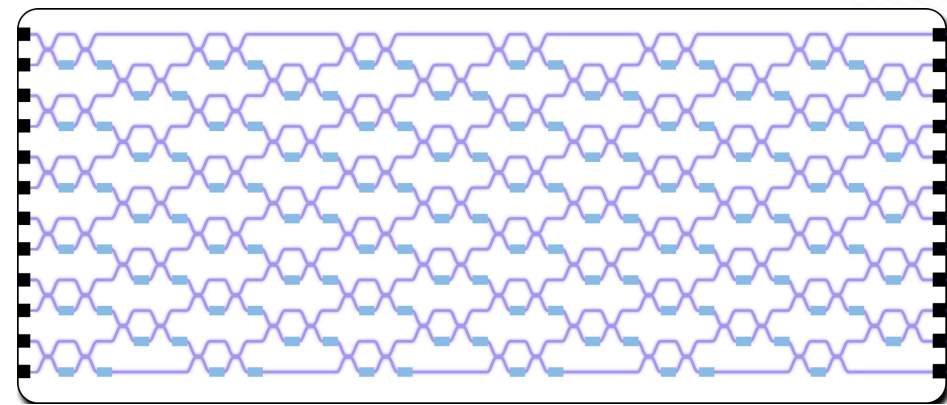
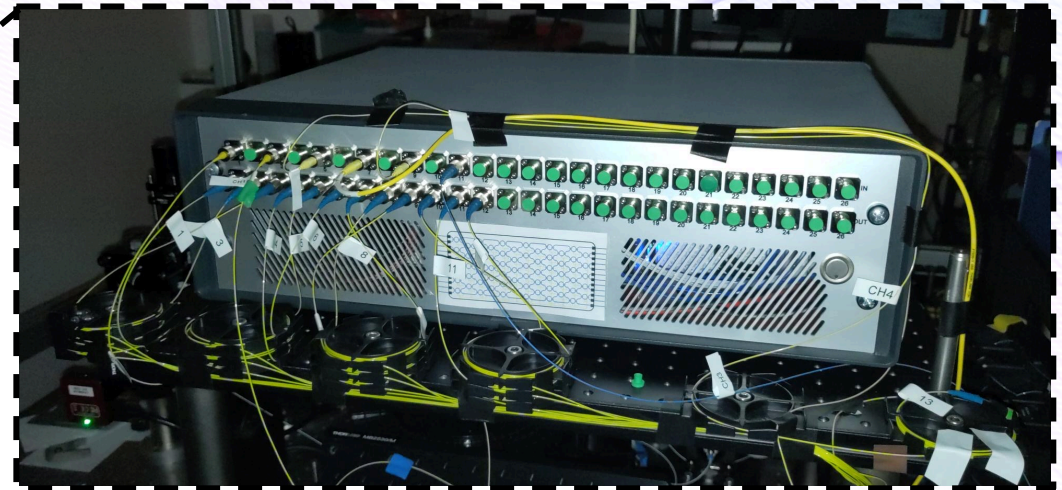
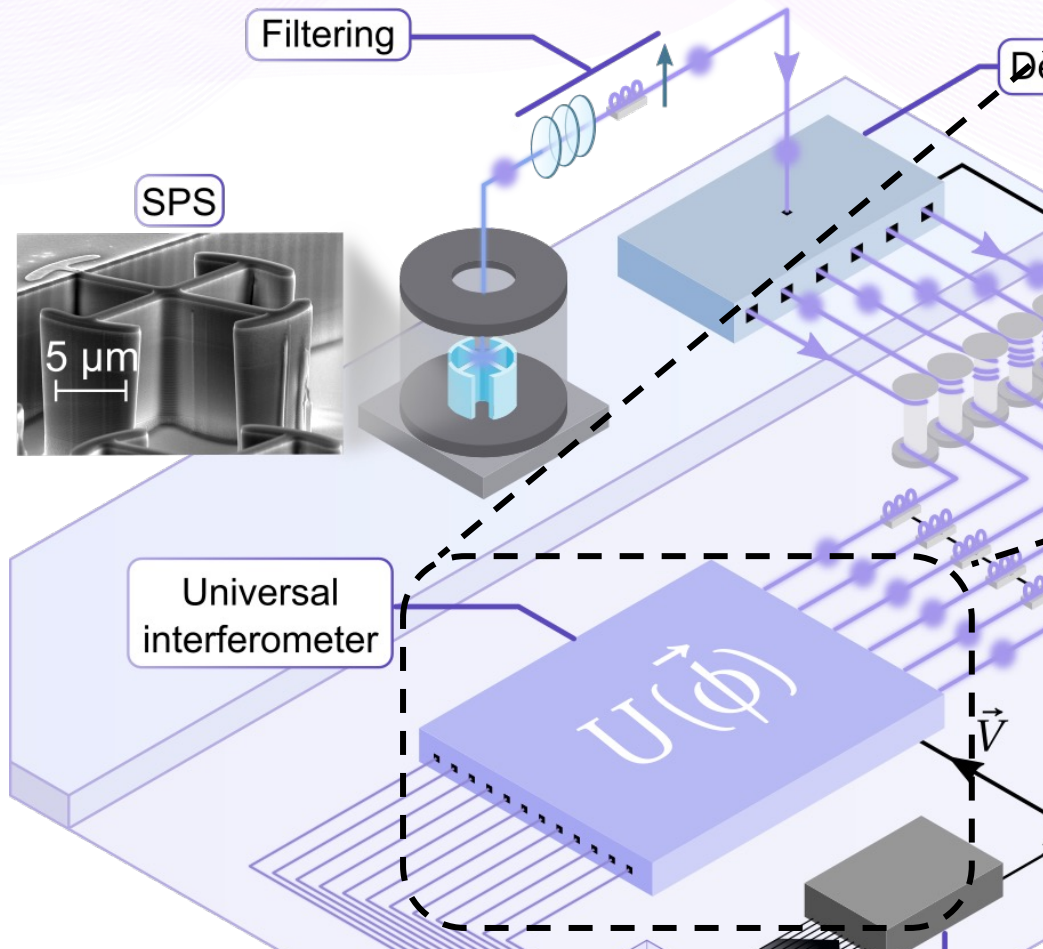
Virtual Lab Tour

Photonic Circuit



Virtual Lab Tour

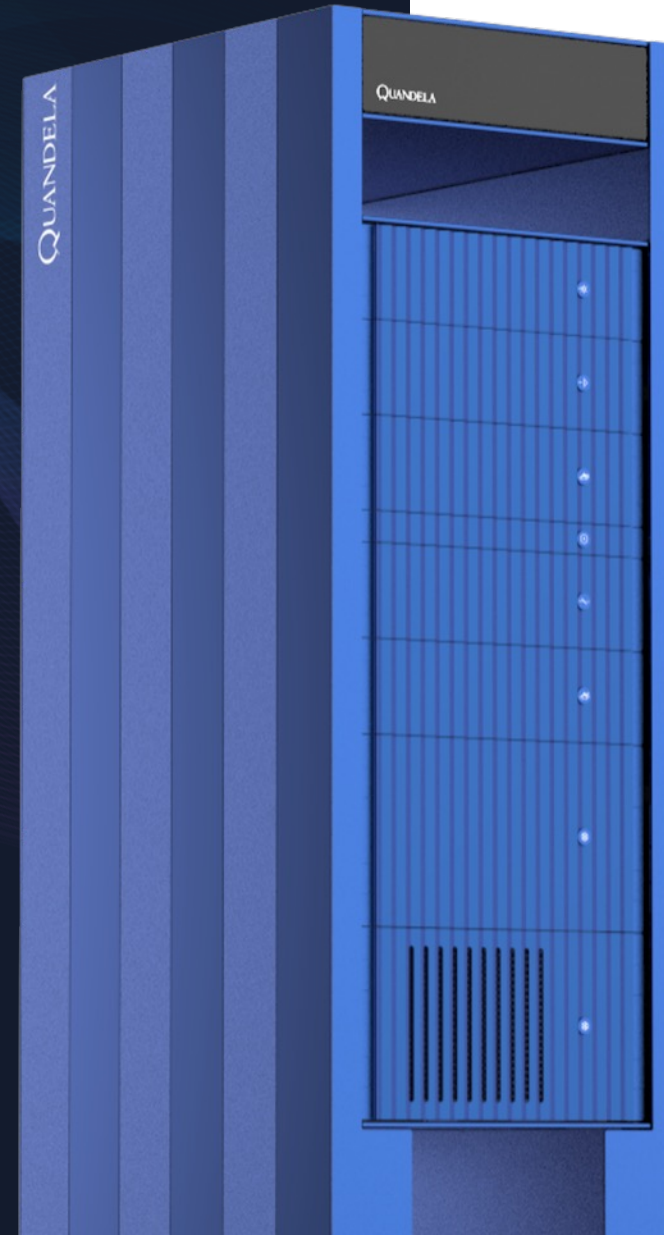
Photonic Circuit



12 x 12 fully reconfigurable universal interferometer

QUANDELA

Some Notions of Photonic Quantum Computing



Q Photonic Operations

Second Quantisation Description

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

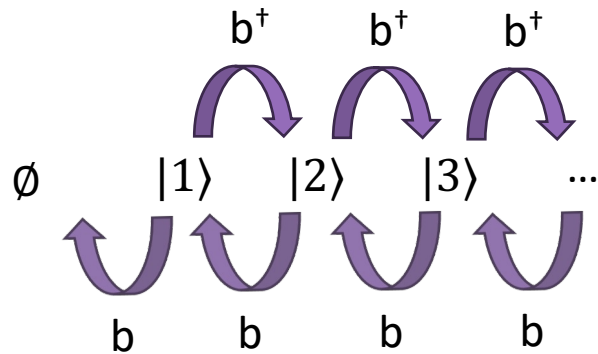
$$|n_{\mathbf{k}_1}, n_{\mathbf{k}_2}, \dots, n_{\mathbf{k}_i}, \dots\rangle$$

- 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



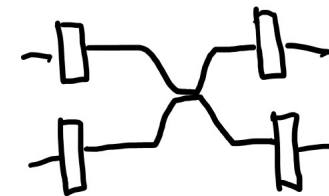
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_0^\dagger \\ b_1^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$$

- Phase shift



$$e^{i\phi}$$

- 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

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



Universal interferometer

Linear Optical Implementation of an Arbitrary Unitary via Normal Form

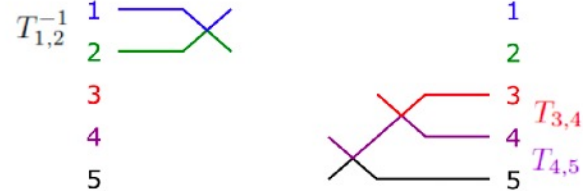
$$U = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$$



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

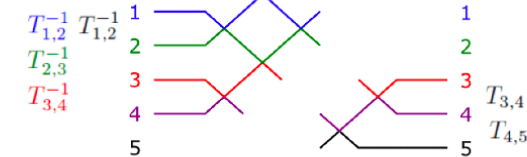


$$T_{4,5}T_{3,4}UT_{1,2}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$$

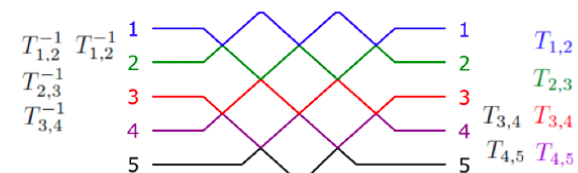


$$T_{m,n}(\theta, \phi) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & & & & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & e^{i\phi} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & e^{i\phi} \sin \theta & \cos \theta & & & \vdots \\ \vdots &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

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



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



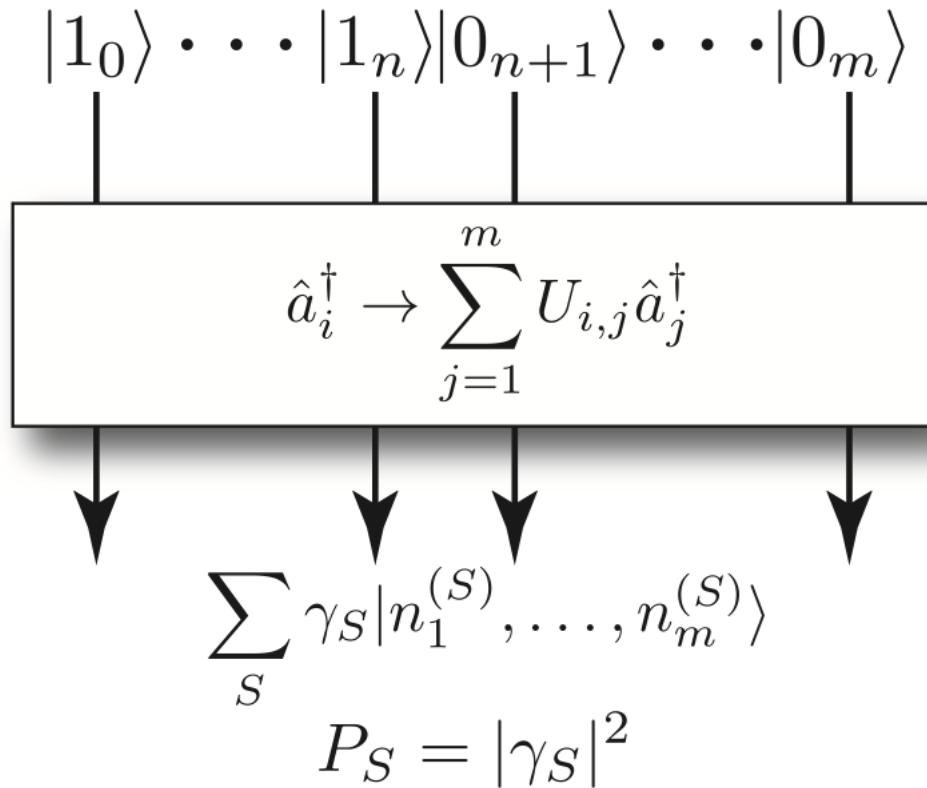
Clements, William R., et al. "Optimal design for universal multiport interferometers." *Optica* 3.12 (2016): 1460-1465.

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

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

Q Boson Sampling

Linear Optics is #P-hard to Exactly Simulate



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

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

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

Ascella

With Universal Interferometer

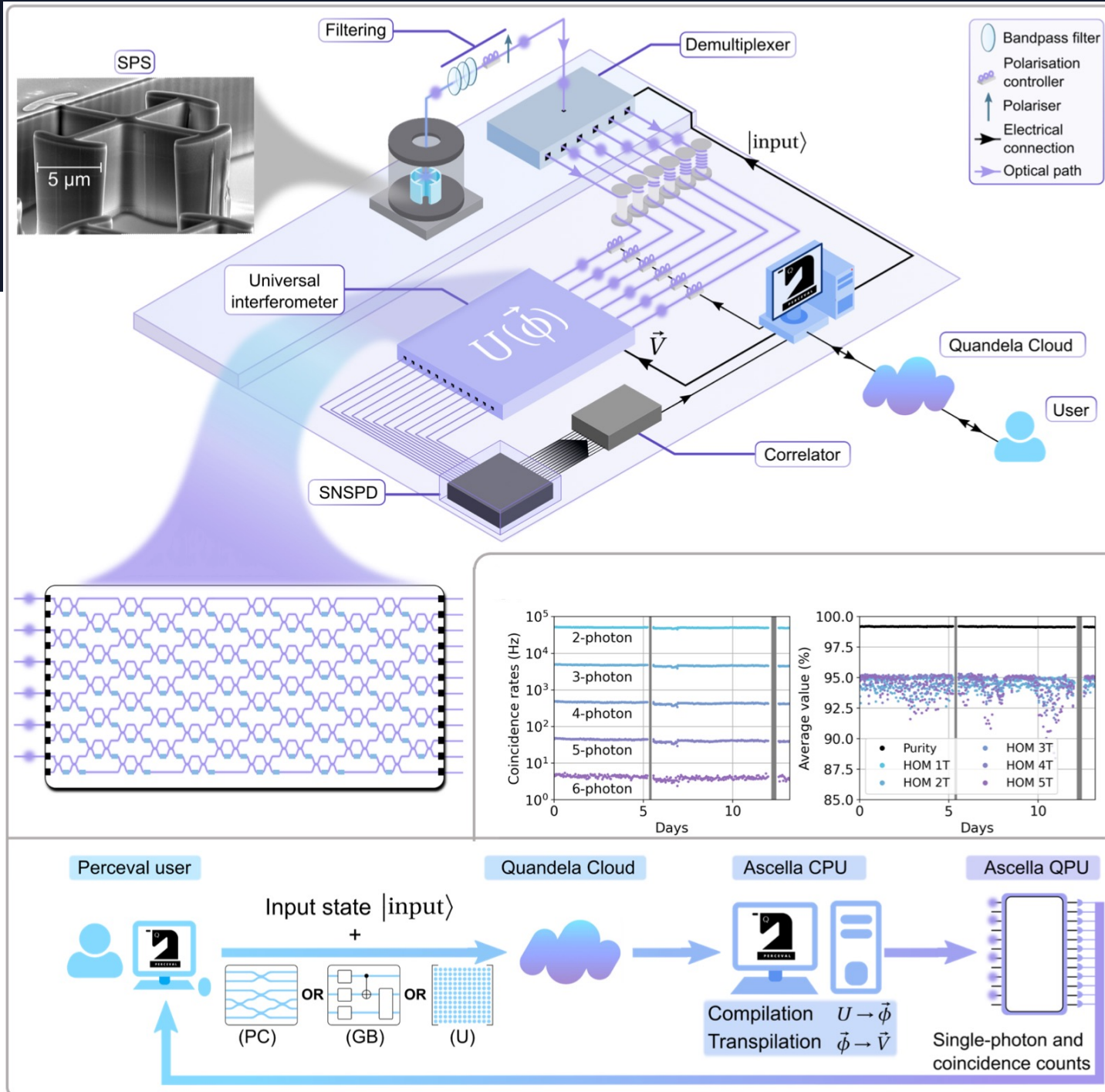
User input

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

PC and GB can first be compiled to a unitary

User output

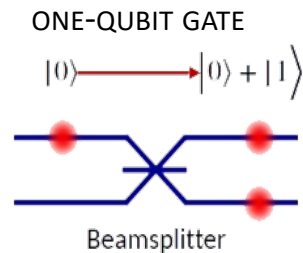
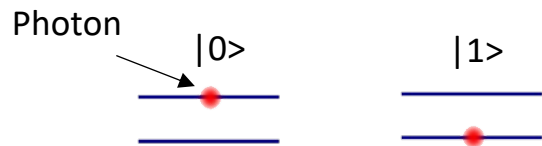
Coincidence counts



Qubits & Logic Gates

Postselection, Heralding and Active Linear Optics

Dual-rail Qubit Encoding

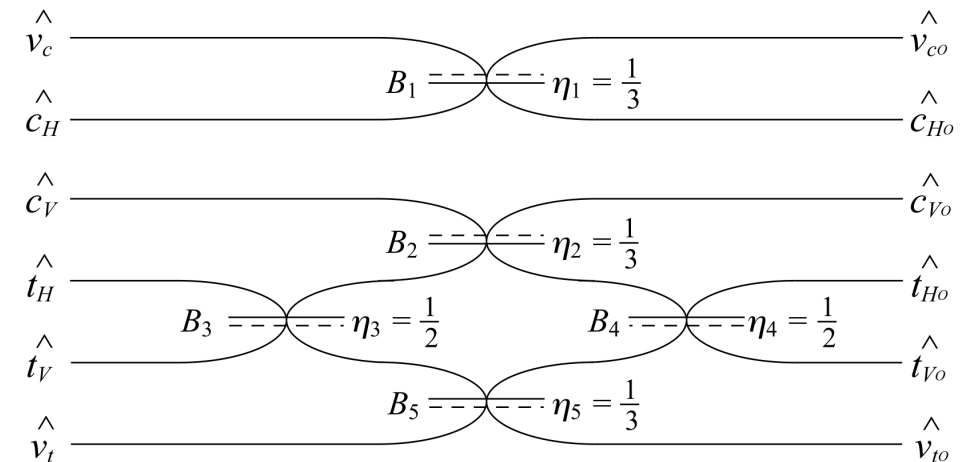


But 2-qubit gates cannot be achieved deterministically with passive linear optics

Requires:

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

Basic Example: Postselected CNOT

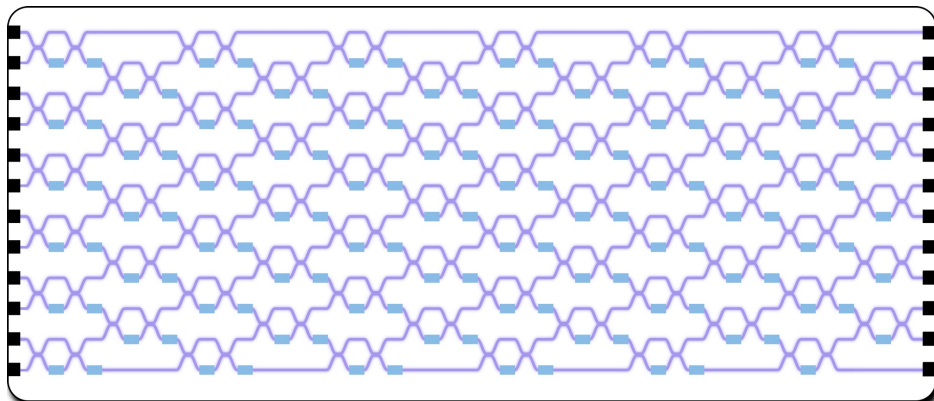
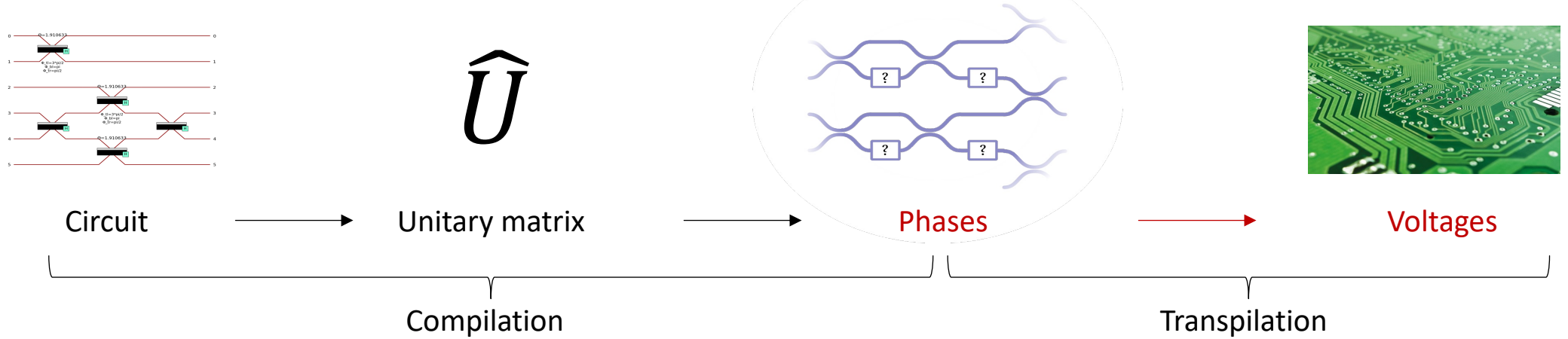


$$\begin{aligned}
 |\phi\rangle_{out} &= (\alpha c_{Ho}^\dagger t_{Ho}^\dagger + \beta c_{Ho}^\dagger t_{Vo}^\dagger + \gamma c_{Vo}^\dagger t_{Ho}^\dagger + \delta c_{Vo}^\dagger t_{Vo}^\dagger) |0000\rangle |00\rangle \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \{ \alpha |HH\rangle + \beta |HV\rangle + \gamma |VV\rangle +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

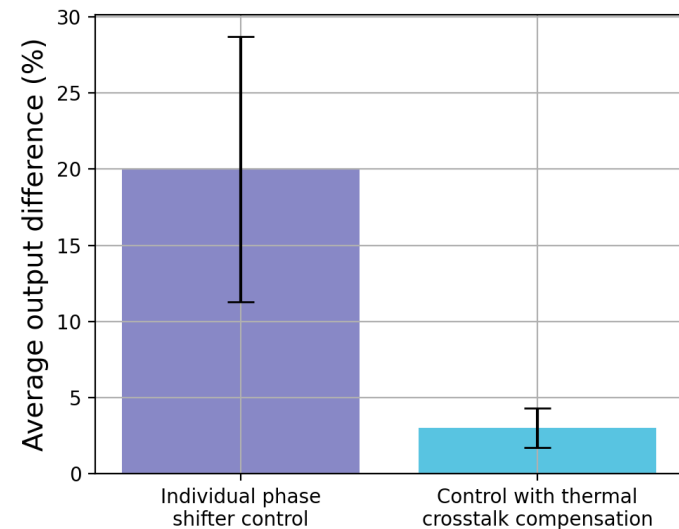
Ralph, Timothy C., et al. "Linear optical controlled-NOT gate in the coincidence basis." Physical Review A 65.6 (2002): 062324.

Ascella: Compilation & Transpilation

With Machine Learning to Offset Hardware Imperfections



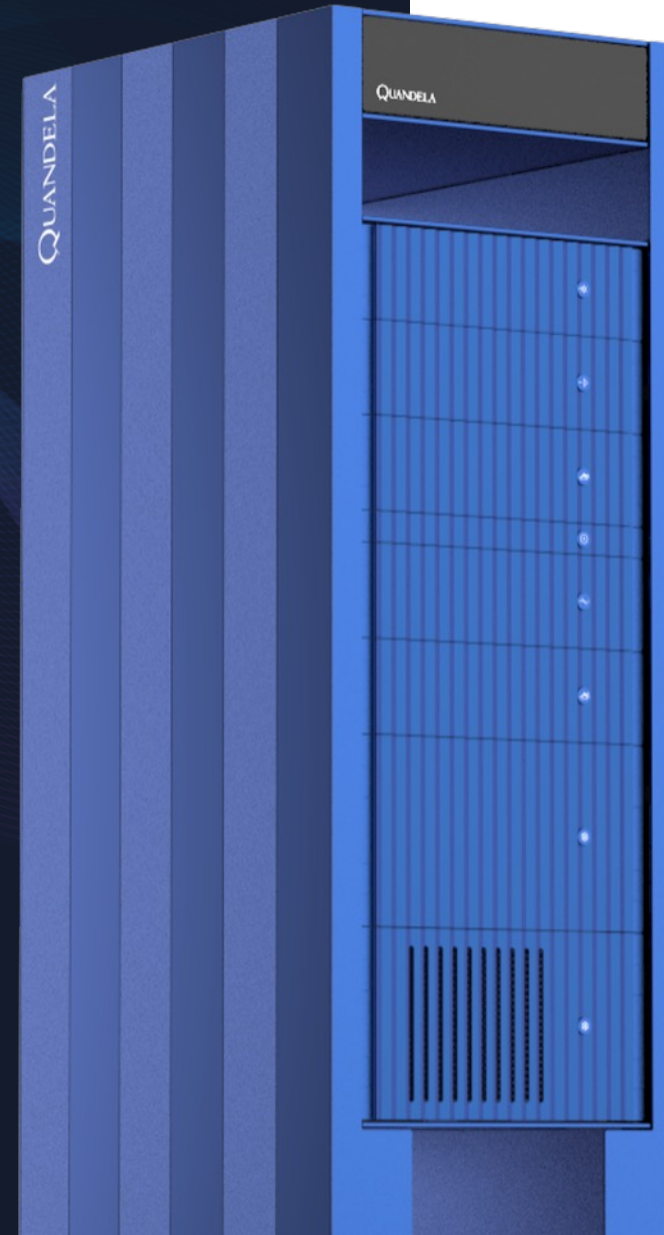
- 12 x 12 fully reconfigurable universal interferometer
- 126 physical phase shifters
- 132 directional couplers



Standard approach Machine learning

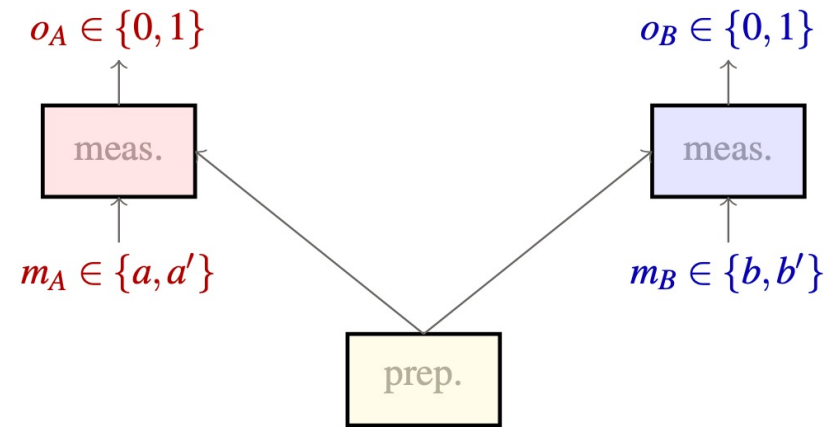
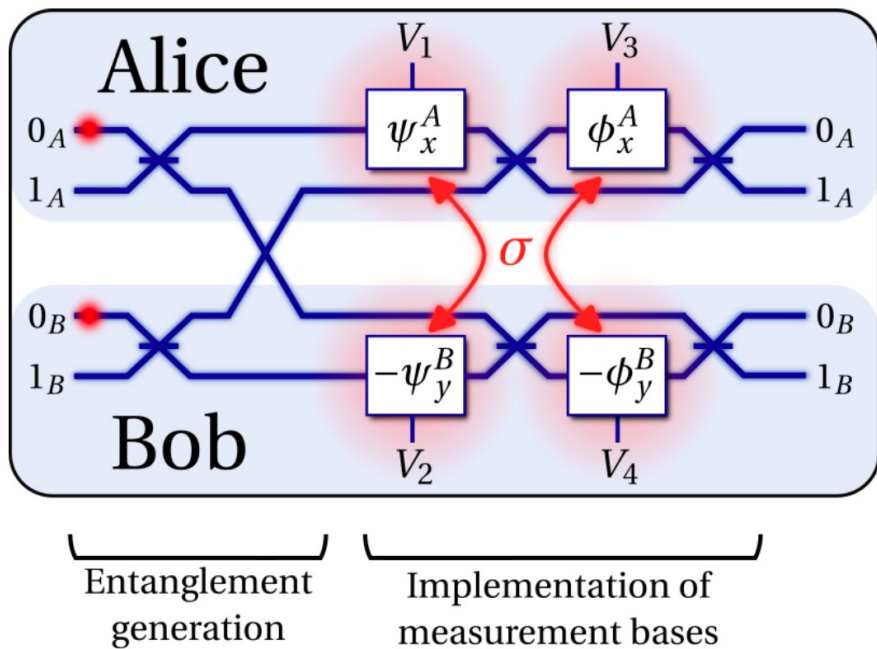
QUANDELA

Testing Contextuality



Bell-CHSH Scenario

A Contextuality Test

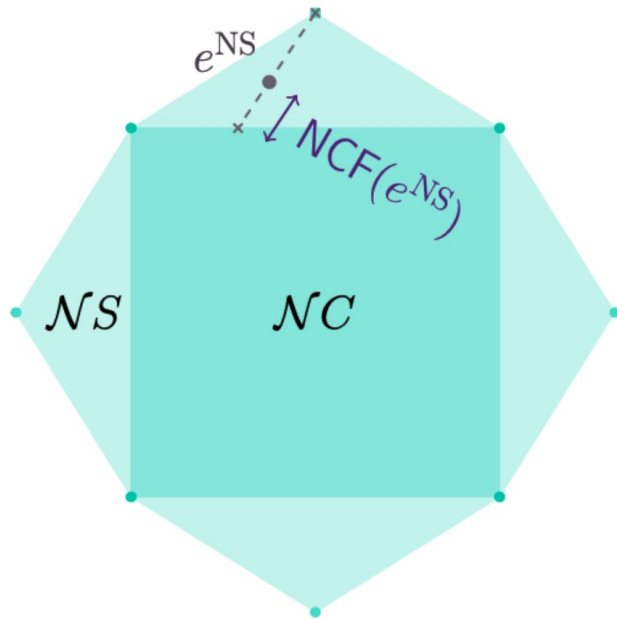


in\out	(0,0)	(0,1)	(1,0)	(1,1)
(a,b)	1/2	0	0	1/2
(a,b')	1/2	0	0	1/2
(a',b)	1/2	0	0	1/2
(a',b')	0	1/2	1/2	0

Not the actual experimental data...

Quantifying Contextuality

Contextual Fraction



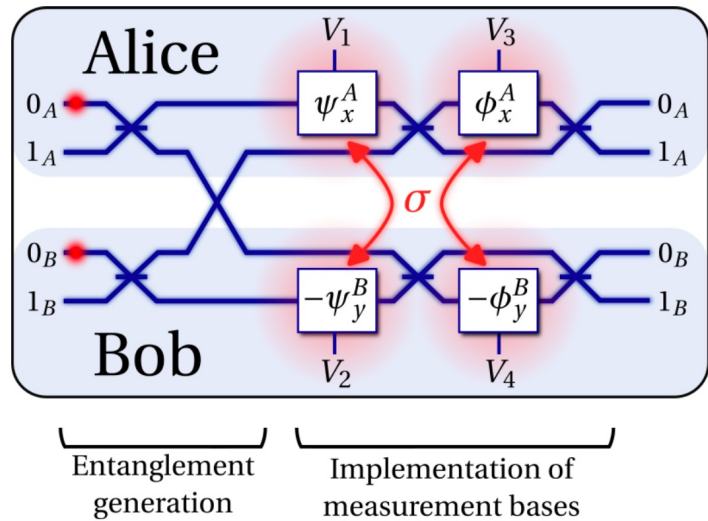
$$e = NCF(e) e^{NC} + CF(e) e^{SC}$$

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

$$CF(e) > 0$$

Quantifying Contextuality

On Actual Empirical Data

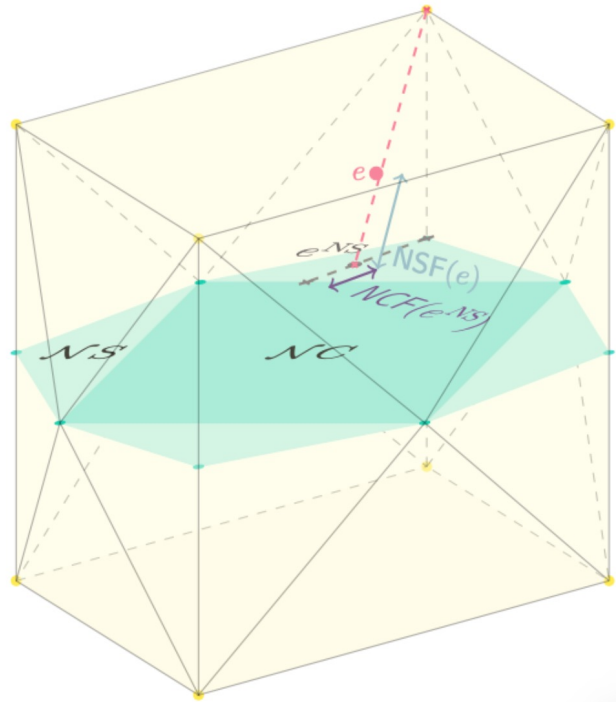
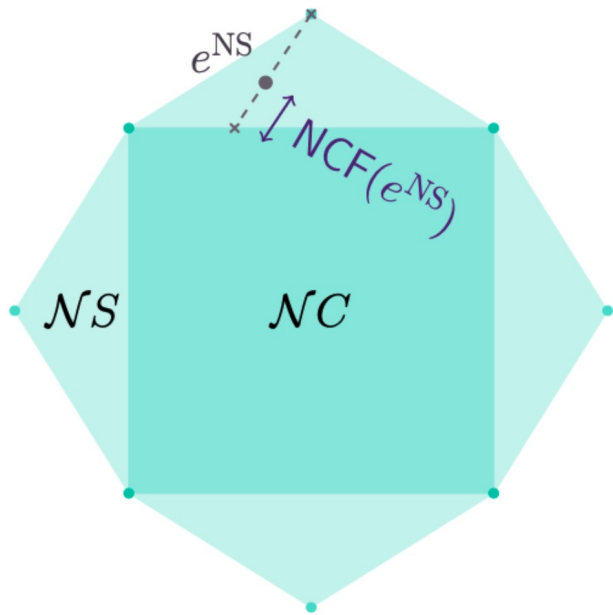


in\out	(0,0)	(0,1)	(1,0)	(1,1)
(a,b)	0.418	0.083	0.084	0.415
(a,b')	0.090	0.416	0.410	0.084
(a',b)	0.085	0.418	0.418	0.079
(a',b')	0.077	0.429	0.423	0.071

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

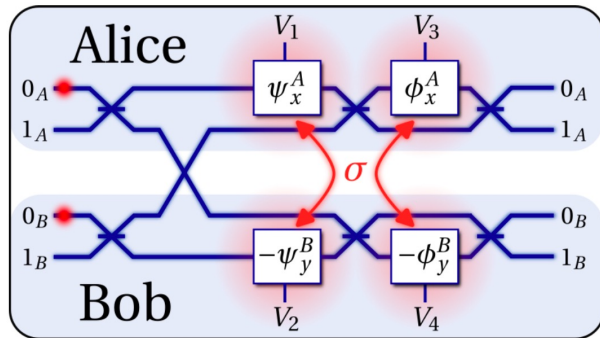
Non-ideal data

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: $SF < 0.05$

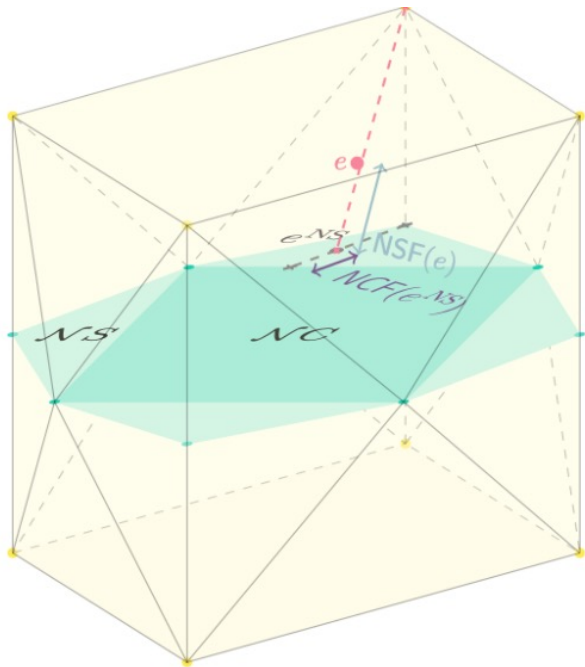


*From unpublished work with Samson and Rui

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
 - Deterministic
 - 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:

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

Experimenting with Ascella

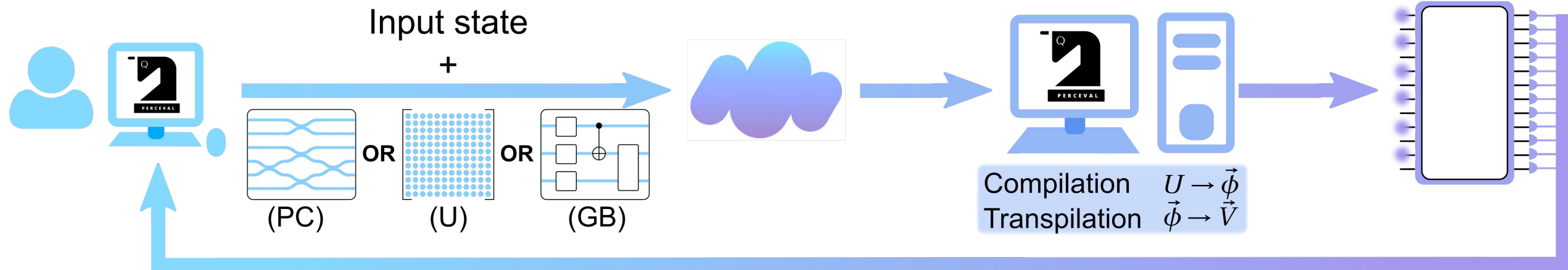
Free access

Perceval user

Quandela Cloud

Ascella CPU

Ascella QPU



Single-photon and coincidence counts



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



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

