Wigner formula of rotation matrices and quantum walks

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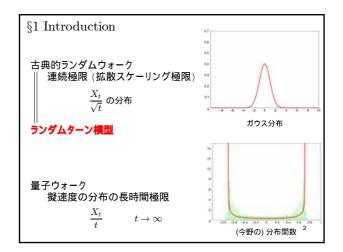
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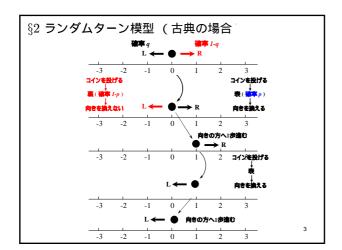
プレプリント arXiv: quant-ph/0611022

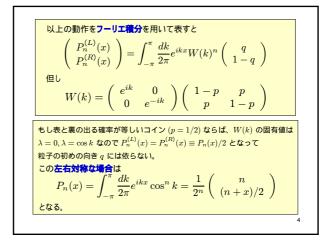
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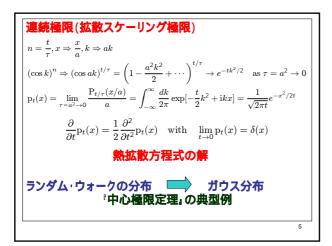
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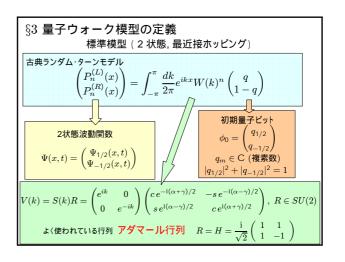
2006年11月7日(火)











確率密度と期待値

波動関数

$$\Psi(x,t) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{dk}{2\pi} \widehat{\Psi}(k,t) e^{\mathrm{i}kx}$$

確率密度

$$Prob(X_t = x) = P(x, t) = [\Psi(x, t)]^{\dagger} \Psi(x, t)$$

 $X_t =$ 時刻 t (= 0, 1, 2, ...) での量子ウォークの位置

 $x\in {\it Z}$ を考えると, X_t の r-次のモーメントは次のように計算される. $r=0,1,2,\cdots$ のとき

$$\begin{split} \langle (X_t)^r \rangle &\equiv \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} x^r P(x,t) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{2\pi} [\hat{\Psi}(k,t)]^{\dagger} \left(\mathrm{i} \frac{d}{dk} \right)^r \widehat{\Psi}(k,t) \end{split}$$

$$Z = \{\cdots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \cdots\}$$

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2つの内部状態をもった波動関数を考えると、 量子ウォークの1ステップは次のように表せる。

$$\Psi(x,t) = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_{1/2}(x,t) \\ \Psi_{-1/2}(x,t) \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\Psi(x, t+1) =$

 $\begin{pmatrix} c\,e^{-\mathrm{i}(\alpha+\gamma)/2}\Psi_{1/2}(x+1,t) - s\,e^{-\mathrm{i}(\alpha-\gamma)/2}\Psi_{-1/2}(x+1,t) \\ s\,e^{\mathrm{i}(\alpha-\gamma)/2}\Psi_{1/2}(x-1,t) + c\,e^{\mathrm{i}(\alpha+\gamma)/2}\Psi_{-1/2}(x-1,t) \end{pmatrix}$

ただし
$$R(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} c\,e^{-\mathrm{i}(\alpha+\gamma)/2} & -s\,e^{-\mathrm{i}(\alpha-\gamma)/2} \\ s\,e^{\mathrm{i}(\alpha-\gamma)/2} & c\,e^{\mathrm{i}(\alpha+\gamma)/2} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SU}(2)$$
 2×2 , $\det R = 1$ のユニタリ行列 , $c = \cos\frac{\beta}{2}$, $s = \sin\frac{\beta}{2}$

典型的な例: $H=rac{\mathrm{i}}{\sqrt{2}}\left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{array}
ight)\in\mathrm{SU}(2)$

§4 今野の弱収束の定理

$$\begin{split} & \text{classical } W(k) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{ik} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-ik} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{pmatrix} \\ & \text{quantum } V(k) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{ik} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-ik} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c\,e^{-\mathrm{i}(\alpha+\gamma)/2} & -s\,e^{-\mathrm{i}(\alpha-\gamma)/2} \\ s\,e^{\mathrm{i}(\alpha-\gamma)/2} & c\,e^{\mathrm{i}(\alpha+\gamma)/2} \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

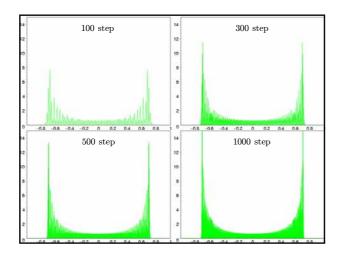
しかし、ユニタリ行列の固有値の絶対値は $1\ (|\lambda|=1)$ なので 波動関数 $\Psi(x,t)$ 及び確率密度 P(x,t) は $t\to\infty$ の極限をとっても収束しない

今野の定理 (今野紀雄氏 横浜国大工学部)

N.Konno : Quantum Inf. Process **1** (2002) 345 J. Math. Soc. Jpn. **57** (2005) 1779

量子ウォークの $<u>擬速度</u><math>X_t/t$ の任意のモーメントは

 $t
ightarrow \infty$ の極限において収束する(弱収束)



今野の弱収束の定理

$$SU(2) = \left\{ R(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} c\,e^{-\mathrm{i}(\alpha+\gamma)/2} & -s\,e^{-\mathrm{i}(\alpha-\gamma)/2} \\ s\,e^{\mathrm{i}(\alpha-\gamma)/2} & c\,e^{\mathrm{i}(\alpha+\gamma)/2} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

 2×2 , $\det R = 1$ のユニタリ行列 , $c = \cos \frac{\beta}{2}$, $s = \sin \frac{\beta}{2}$

x=0 からスタートする量子ウォークの初期量子ビット

$$\Psi(x,0) = \phi_0 = \delta_{x\,0} \begin{pmatrix} q_{1/2} \\ q_{-1/2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \phi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} q_{1/2} \\ q_{-1/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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任意の
$$r=0,1,2,\cdots$$
 に対して
$$\lim_{t\to\infty}\left\langle \left(\frac{X_t}{t}\right)^r\right\rangle = \int_{-\infty}^\infty dy\, y^r \nu(y)$$

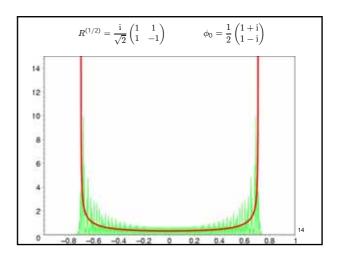
ただしここで,
$$\nu(y)$$
 は

$$\mu(x;a) = \frac{\sqrt{1-a^2}}{\pi(1-x^2)\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \mathbf{1}_{\{|x|<|a|\}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(x) = 1 + \left[-\{|q_{1/2}|^2 - |q_{-1/2}|^2\} + 2\tau \operatorname{Re}\left\{q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2}e^{-\mathrm{i}\gamma}\right\} \right] x$$

を用いて

$$\nu(y) = \mu\left(y; \cos\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \mathcal{M}(y)$$



100 step $300 { m step}$ 500 step1000 step

§5 模型の拡張

量子力学の回転演算子

$$\widehat{R}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = e^{-\mathrm{i}\alpha\hat{J}_3}e^{-\mathrm{i}\beta\hat{J}_2}e^{-\mathrm{i}\gamma\hat{J}_3}$$

$$[\widehat{J}_k,\widehat{J}_\ell]=\mathrm{i}\sum_{m=1}^3arepsilon_{k\ell m}\widehat{J}_m,\quad k,\ell=1,2,3$$
 $arepsilon_{k\ell m}$:完全反対称テンソル

と表される

$$\begin{split} \widehat{\mathbf{J}}^2|j,m\rangle &= j(j+1)|j,m\rangle \quad , \quad \widehat{J}_3|j,m\rangle = m|j,m\rangle \qquad \widehat{\mathbf{J}}^2 = \sum_{k=1}^3 \widehat{J}_k^2 \\ j &= 0,\frac{1}{2},1,\frac{3}{2},\cdots \quad , \qquad m = -j,-j+1,\cdots,j-1,j \end{split}$$

回転行列のウィグナー公式

$$R_{mm'}^{(j)}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = \langle j,m | \hat{R}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) | j,m' \rangle$$

$$R_{mm'}^{(j)}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = e^{-\mathrm{i}\alpha m} r_{mm'}^{(j)}(\beta) e^{-\mathrm{i}\gamma m'}$$

$$r_{mm'}^{(j)}(\beta) = \sum_{\ell} \Gamma(j,m,m',\ell) \left(\cos\frac{\beta}{2}\right)^{2j+m-m'-2\ell} \left(\sin\frac{\beta}{2}\right)^{2\ell+m'-m}$$

$$\Gamma(j,m,m',\ell) = (-1)^{\ell} \frac{\sqrt{(j+m)!(j-m)!(j+m')!(j-m')!}}{(j-m'-\ell)!(j+m-\ell)!\ell!(\ell+m'-m)!}$$

階乗をとる数は正または 0 になる範囲の ℓ で和をとる. (0!=1)

具体的な表現行列

$$c=\cos(\beta/2)$$
 , $s=\sin(\beta/2)$

$$j = 1/2$$
 case

$$\frac{j = 1/2 \text{ case}}{r^{(1/2)}(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$i = 1$$
 case

$$\frac{j=1 \text{ case}}{r^{(1)}(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} c^2 & -\sqrt{2}cs & s^2\\ \sqrt{2}cs & 2c^2-1 & -\sqrt{2}cs\\ s^2 & \sqrt{2}cs & c^2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

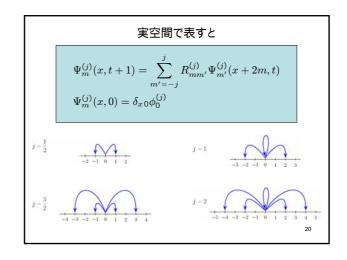
$$j = 3/2$$
 case

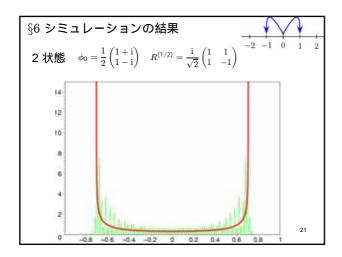
$$r^{(3/2)}(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} c^3 & -\sqrt{3}c^2s & \sqrt{3}cs^2 & -s^3 \\ \sqrt{3}c^2s & -2cs^2 + c^3 & s^3 - 2c^2s & \sqrt{3}cs^2 \\ \sqrt{3}cs^2 & -s^3 + 2c^2s & -2cs^2 + c^3 & -\sqrt{3}c^2s \\ s^3 & \sqrt{3}cs^2 & \sqrt{3}c^2s & c^3 \end{pmatrix}_{18}$$

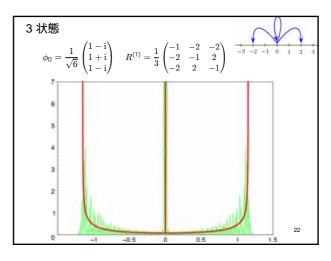
模型の拡張 (2 状態から多状態へ)
$$\begin{pmatrix} \Psi_{1/2}(x,t) \\ \Psi_{-1/2}(x,t) \end{pmatrix} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{dk}{2\pi} \begin{bmatrix} e^{ik} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-ik} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ce^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)/2} & -se^{-i(\alpha-\gamma)/2} \\ se^{i(\alpha-\gamma)/2} & ce^{i(\alpha+\gamma)/2} \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}^{t} \begin{pmatrix} q_{1/2} \\ q_{-1/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

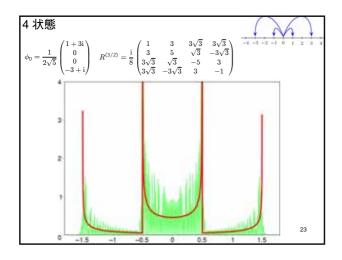
$$\begin{pmatrix} \Psi_{j}^{(j)}(x,t) \\ \Psi_{j-1}^{(j)}(x,t) \\ \vdots \\ \Psi_{-j}^{(j)}(x,t) \end{pmatrix} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{dk}{2\pi} \begin{bmatrix} e^{2ijk} & e^{2i(j-1)k} \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{-2ijk} \end{pmatrix} R^{(j)}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) \end{bmatrix}^{t} \begin{pmatrix} q_{j} \\ q_{j-1} \\ \vdots \\ q_{-j} \end{pmatrix}$$

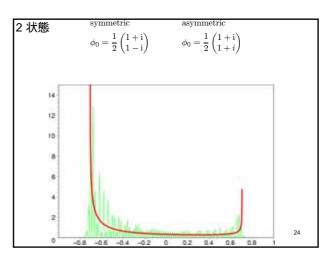
$$2 成分 \text{ qubit } \Rightarrow (2j+1)-成分 \text{ qubit}$$

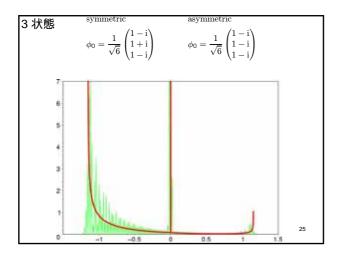


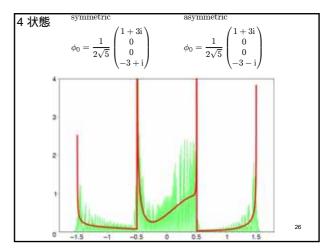








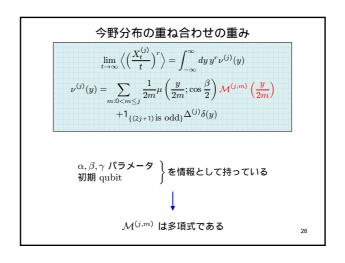




§7 Main Result
$$\lim_{t\to\infty}\left\langle\left(\frac{X_t^{(j)}}{t}\right)^r\right\rangle=\int_{-\infty}^\infty dy\,y^r\nu^{(j)}(y)$$

$$\nu^{(j)}(y)=\sum_{m:0< m\leq j}\frac{1}{2m}\mu\left(\frac{y}{2m};\cos\frac{\beta}{2}\right)\mathcal{M}^{(j,m)}\left(\frac{y}{2m}\right)$$

$$+1_{\{(2j+1)\text{ is odd}\}}\Delta^{(j)}\delta(y)$$
 qubit の成分数 $(2j+1)=$ 奇数 今野分布の重ね合せ + デルタ関数 (同在成分) 27



$$\begin{split} \overline{g} &= 1/2 \text{ case (two-component model)} \\ \mathcal{M}^{(1/2,1/2)}(x) &= 1 + \mathcal{M}_1^{(1/2,1/2)} x \\ \mathcal{M}_1^{(1/2,1/2)} &= -\{|q_{1/2}|^2 - |q_{-1/2}|^2\} + 2\tau \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ q_{1/2} \overline{q}_{-1/2} e^{-\mathrm{i}\gamma} \Big\}. \\ \overline{g} &= 1 \text{ case (three-component model)} \\ \mathcal{M}^{(1,1)}(x) &= \mathcal{M}_0^{(1,1)} + \mathcal{M}_1^{(1,1)} x + \mathcal{M}_2^{(1,1)} x^2 \\ \mathcal{M}_0^{(1,1)} &= \frac{1}{2} \{|q_1|^2 + 2|q_0|^2 + |q_{-1}|^2\} - \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ q_1 \overline{q}_{-1} e^{-2\mathrm{i}\gamma} \Big\} \\ \mathcal{M}_1^{(1,1)} &= -\{|q_1|^2 - |q_{-1}|^2\} + \sqrt{2}\tau \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ (q_1 \overline{q}_0 + q_0 \overline{q}_{-1}) e^{-\mathrm{i}\gamma} \Big\} \\ \mathcal{M}_2^{(1,1)} &= \frac{1}{2} \{|q_1|^2 - 2|q_0|^2 + |q_{-1}|^2\} - \sqrt{2}\tau \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ (q_1 \overline{q}_0 - q_0 \overline{q}_{-1}) e^{-\mathrm{i}\gamma} \Big\} \\ &+ (1 + 2\tau^2) \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ q_1 \overline{q}_{-1} e^{-2\mathrm{i}\gamma} \Big\} \\ \Delta^{(1)} &= 1 - \Big\{ \mathcal{M}_0^{(1,1)} + \Big(1 - \sin\frac{\beta}{2}\Big) \mathcal{M}_2^{(1,1)} \Big\} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & \tilde{g} = 3/2 \text{ case (four-component model)} \\ & \mathcal{M}^{(3/2,3/2)}(x) = \mathcal{M}_0^{(3/2,3/2)} + \mathcal{M}_1^{(3/2,3/2)}x + \mathcal{M}_2^{(3/2,3/2)}x^2 + \mathcal{M}_3^{(3/2,3/2)}x^3 \\ & \mathcal{M}_0^{(3/2,3/2)} = \frac{1}{4} \Big\{ |q_{3/2}|^2 + 3|q_{1/2}|^2 + 3|q_{-1/2}|^2 + |q_{-3/2}|^2 \Big\} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mathrm{Re} \Big\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2} + q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-2i\gamma} \Big\} \\ & \mathcal{M}_1^{(3/2,3/2)} = -\frac{3}{4} \Big\{ |q_{3/2}|^2 + |q_{1/2}|^2 - |q_{-1/2}|^2 - |q_{-3/2}|^2 \Big\} - \frac{3}{2} \tau \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2}e^{-3i\gamma} - q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2}e^{-i\gamma} \Big\} \\ & + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tau \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{1/2} + q_{-1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-i\gamma} \Big\} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2} - q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-2i\gamma} \Big\} \\ & \mathcal{M}_2^{(3/2,3/2)} = \frac{3}{4} \Big\{ |q_{3/2}|^2 - |q_{1/2}|^2 - |q_{-1/2}|^2 + |q_{-3/2}|^2 \Big\} - \sqrt{3}\tau \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{1/2} - q_{-1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-i\gamma} \Big\} \\ & + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1 + 2\tau^2) \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2} + q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-2i\gamma} \Big\} \\ & \mathcal{M}_3^{(3/2,3/2)} = \frac{1}{4} \Big\{ |q_{3/2}|^2 - 3|q_{1/2}|^2 + 3|q_{-1/2}|^2 - |q_{-3/2}|^2 \Big\} + \frac{1}{2}\tau (3 + 4\tau^2) \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2}e^{-3i\gamma} \Big\} \\ & - \frac{3}{2}\tau \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2}e^{-i\gamma} \Big\} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tau \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{1/2} + q_{-1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-i\gamma} \Big\} \\ & - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1 + 2\tau^2) \operatorname{Re} \Big\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2} - q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-2i\gamma} \Big\} \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{M}^{(3/2,1/2)}(x) = \mathcal{M}^{(3/2,1/2)}_{0} + \mathcal{M}^{(3/2,1/2)}_{1} x + \mathcal{M}^{(3/2,1/2)}_{2} x^{2} + \mathcal{M}^{(3/2,1/2)}_{3} x^{3}$$

$$\mathcal{M}^{(3/2,1/2)}_{0} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 3|q_{3/2}|^{2} + |q_{1/2}|^{2} + |q_{-1/2}|^{2} + 3|q_{-3/2}|^{2} \right\} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2} + q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-2i\gamma} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{M}^{(3/2,1/2)}_{1} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 3|q_{3/2}|^{2} - 5|q_{1/2}|^{2} + 5|q_{-1/2}|^{2} - 3|q_{-3/2}|^{2} \right\} + \frac{9}{2} \operatorname{re} \left\{ q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2}e^{-3i\gamma} \right\}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{re} \left\{ q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2}e^{-i\gamma} \right\} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{re} \left\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{1/2} + q_{-1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-i\gamma} \right\}$$

$$- \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2} - q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-2i\gamma} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{M}^{(3/2,1/2)}_{2} = \frac{3}{4} \left\{ |q_{3/2}|^{2} - |q_{1/2}|^{2} - |q_{-1/2}|^{2} + |q_{-3/2}|^{2} \right\} + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{re} \left\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{1/2} - q_{-1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-i\gamma} \right\}$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1 + 2\tau^{2}) \operatorname{Re} \left\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2} + q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-2i\gamma} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{M}^{(3/2,1/2)}_{3} = \frac{3}{4} \left\{ |q_{3/2}|^{2} - 3|q_{1/2}|^{2} + 3|q_{-1/2}|^{2} - |q_{-3/2}|^{2} \right\} - \frac{3}{2} \tau \operatorname{Re} \left\{ q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2}e^{-3i\gamma} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{9}{2} \tau \operatorname{Re} \left\{ q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2}e^{-i\gamma} \right\} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \tau \operatorname{Re} \left\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{1/2} + q_{-1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-i\gamma} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} (1 + 2\tau^{2}) \operatorname{Re} \left\{ (q_{3/2}\overline{q}_{-1/2} - q_{1/2}\overline{q}_{-3/2})e^{-2i\gamma} \right\}$$

$$31$$

