



Why should anyone care about computing with anyons?

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Overview

- Quantum Computation: the quest for
 - neat quantum evolutions
 - new quantum algorithms
- Topological Quantum Systems: QHE, 2D lattices
 - Support anyons
 - Topological Degeneracy
 - Charge Fractionalization
 - Effective gauge theories

[Wen; Bais; Zoller; Ortiz;...]

Overview

- Quantum Information Encoding and Processing
 - Anyons carry charges (similar to spin)
 - Charges change by braiding anyons
- Jones polynomials: a topological invariant of knots
 - Exponentially hard to evaluate classically
 - Polynomially easy to approximate with QC
- Intrinsic resilience to decoherence and control errors:
 - Non-local encoding of information: resilience against local decoherence

[Kitaev (1997); Freedman; Preskill; Rasetti;...]

for your great kindness in the matter of the
names respecting which I applied to you; but
I hoped to have met you last Saturday at
Kensington and therefore delayed expressing my
obligations

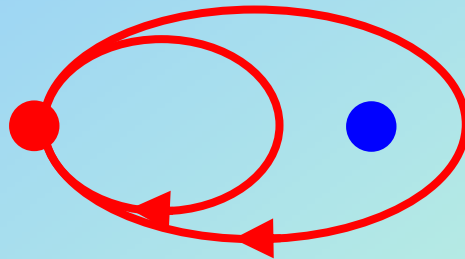
I have taken your advice and the names
used are anode cathode anions cations
and ions the last I shall have but little
occasion for. I had some hot objections made
to them here and found myself very much
in the condition of the man with his son and
Sp who tried to please every body; but when

Letter from Faraday to Whewell (1834)

Topological Quantum Systems: Anyons

- Two dimensional systems
- Dynamically trivial ($H=0$), interested only in statistics
- They can support anyons (non-trivial statistics)

3D



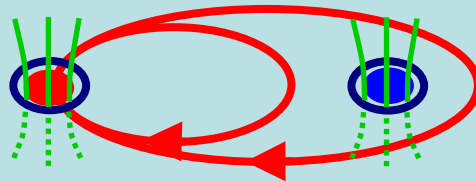
Bosons

$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow |\Psi\rangle$$

Fermions

$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow e^{i2\pi} |\Psi\rangle$$

2D

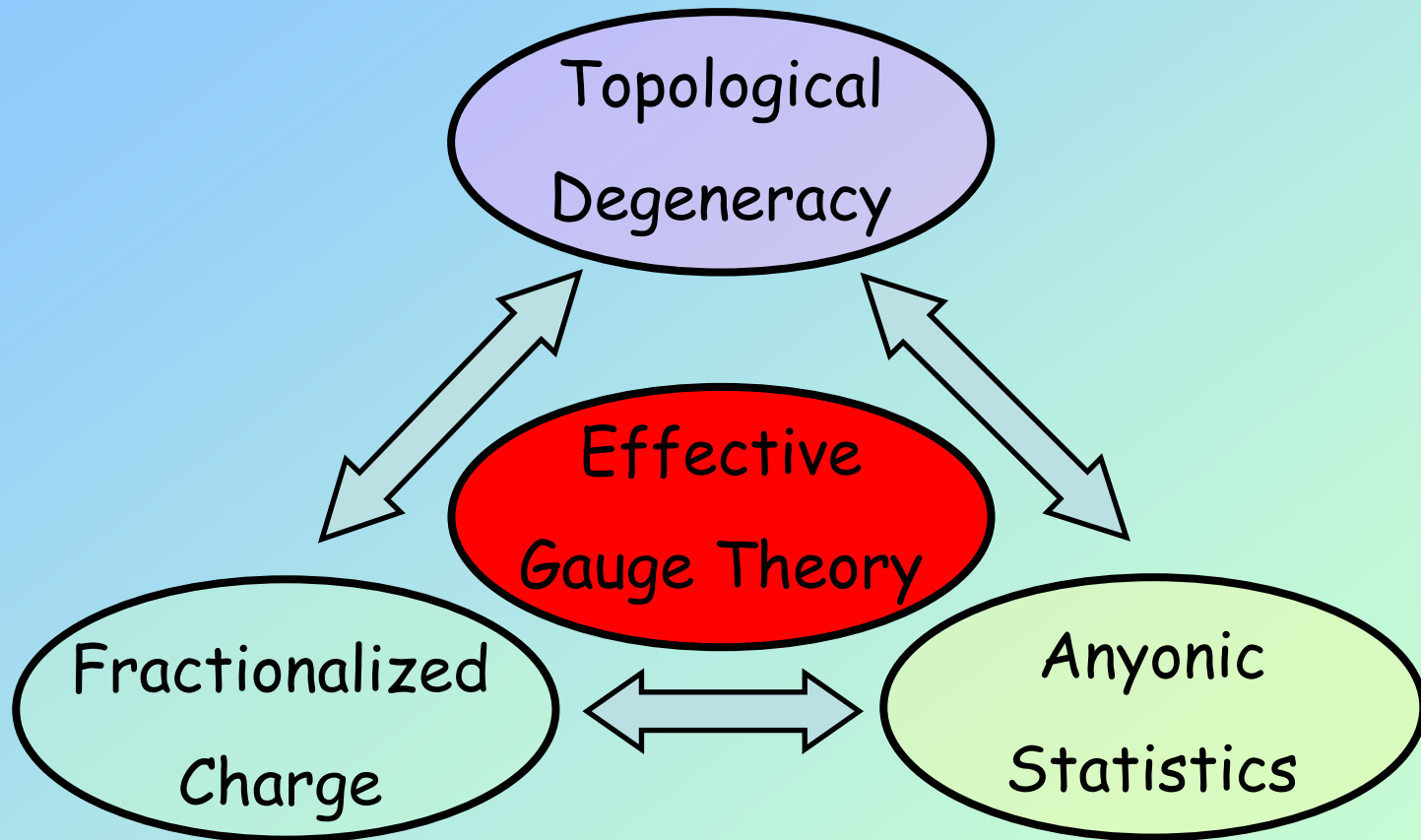


$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow e^{i2\varphi} |\Psi\rangle$$

$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow U |\Psi\rangle$$

Anyons

Topological Quantum Systems

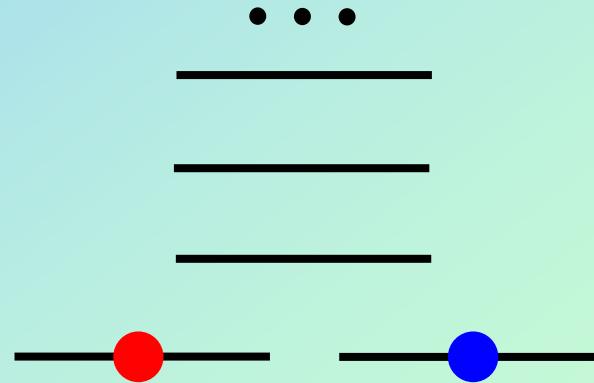
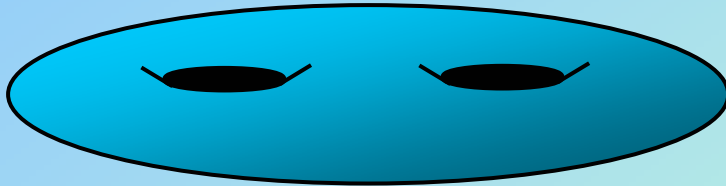


Topological Degeneracy

System with **degenerate ground states** where:

- The degeneracy is protected by topology (genus)
- Degenerate states are not locally distinguishable

$g=2$



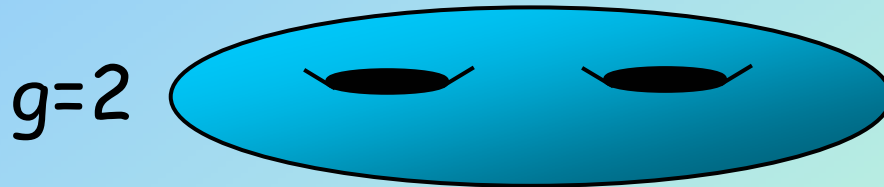
\Rightarrow **encode information in degenerate subspace**

Resilience to local decoherence (local magnetic fields, geometric deformations,...)

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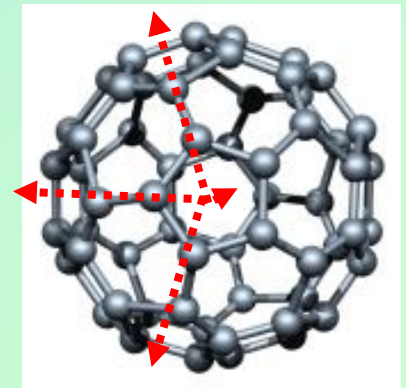
Index Theorem: [Atiyah, Singer (1963)]

$$n_+ - n_- = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint B d^2x \quad : \text{integer, } n=n(g)$$

n fermionic zero energy modes

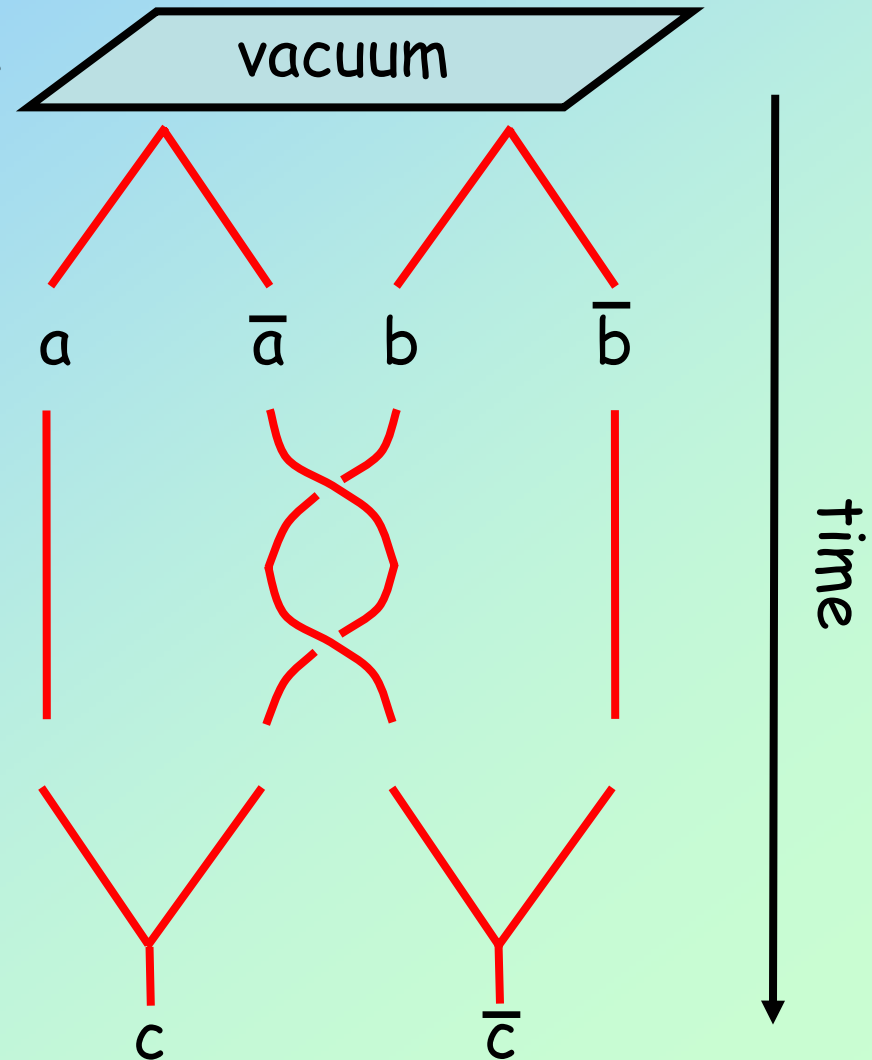
$\Rightarrow 2^n$ degenerate ground states

E.g. fullerenes, nanotubes... [JKP, Stone (2006)]



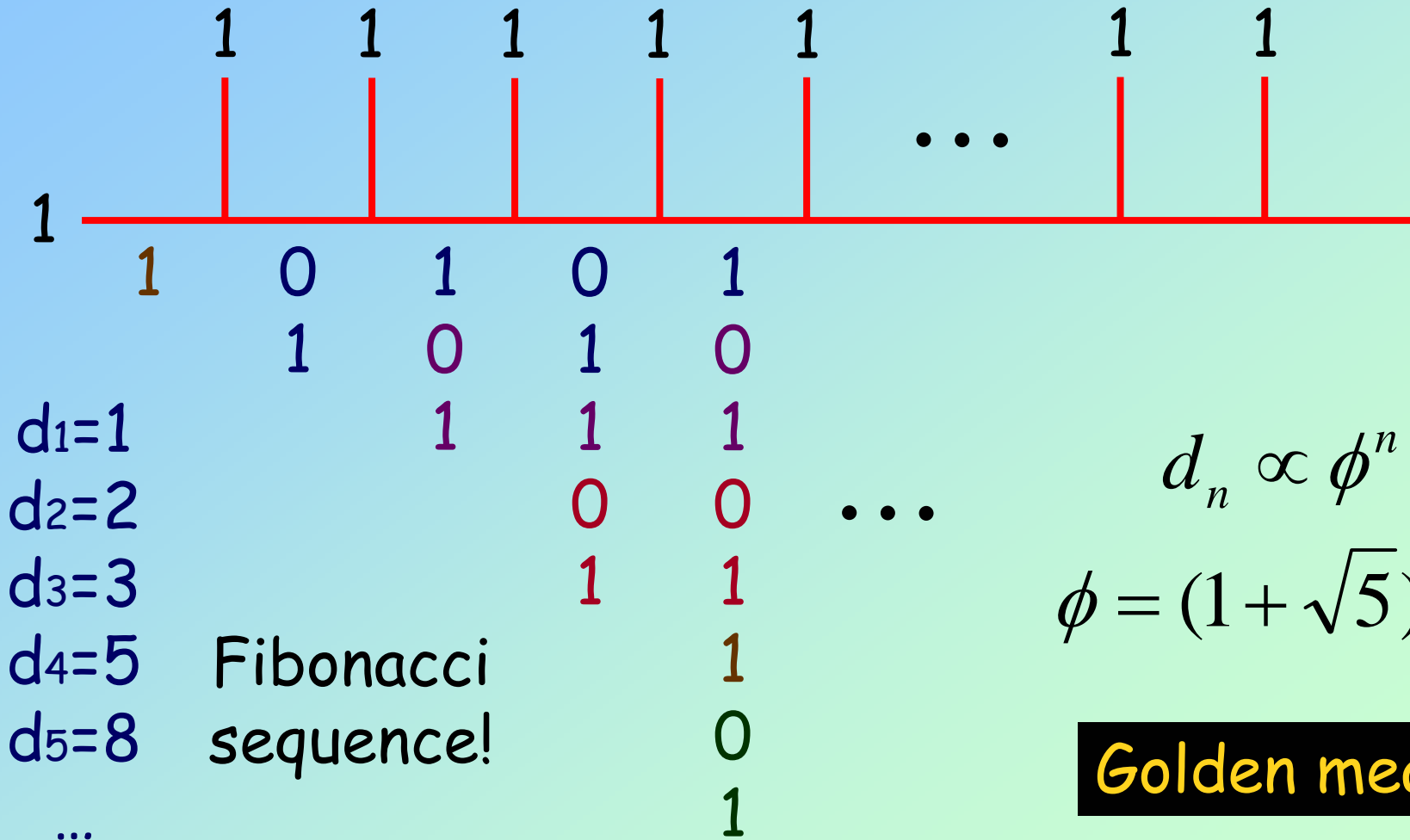
Anyonic Properties

- Assume we can:
 - **Create** identifiable anyons
e.g. measure them by interference experiments
[Slingerland et. al (2006)]
 - **Braid** anyons
trap and move them
 - **Fuse** anyons
e.g. $a \times b = c + d + \dots$



Fibonacci Anyons

Consider n anyons with charge 0 or 1 with the fusion properties: $0 \times 0 = 0$, $0 \times 1 = 1$, $1 \times 1 = 0 + 1$



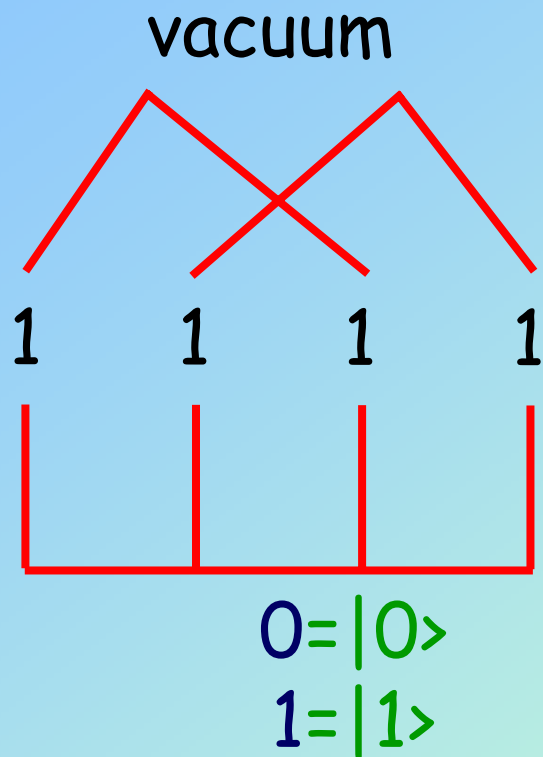
$$d_n \propto \phi^n$$

$$\phi = (1 + \sqrt{5}) / 2$$

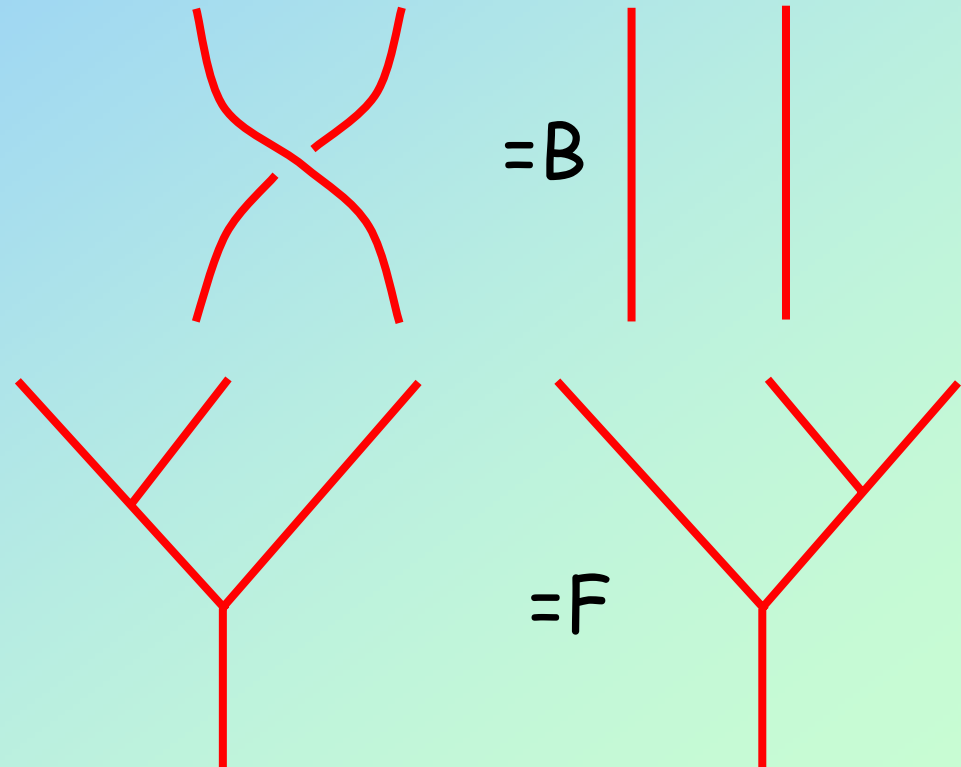
Golden mean

Fibonacci Anyons and QC

Qubit encoding:

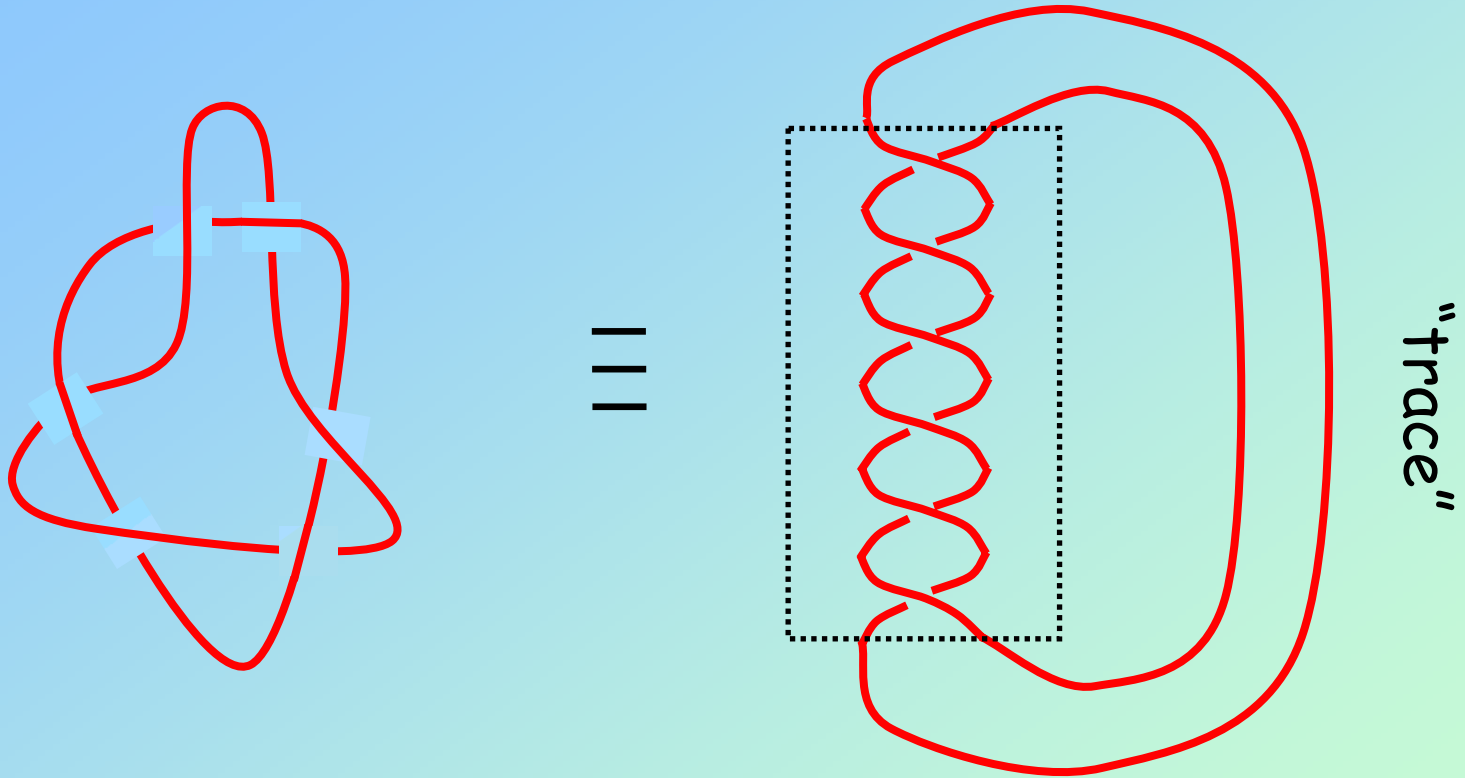


Evolving a qubit:



Unitaries B and F are dense in $SU(2)$.
Extends to $SU(d_n)$ when n anyons are employed.

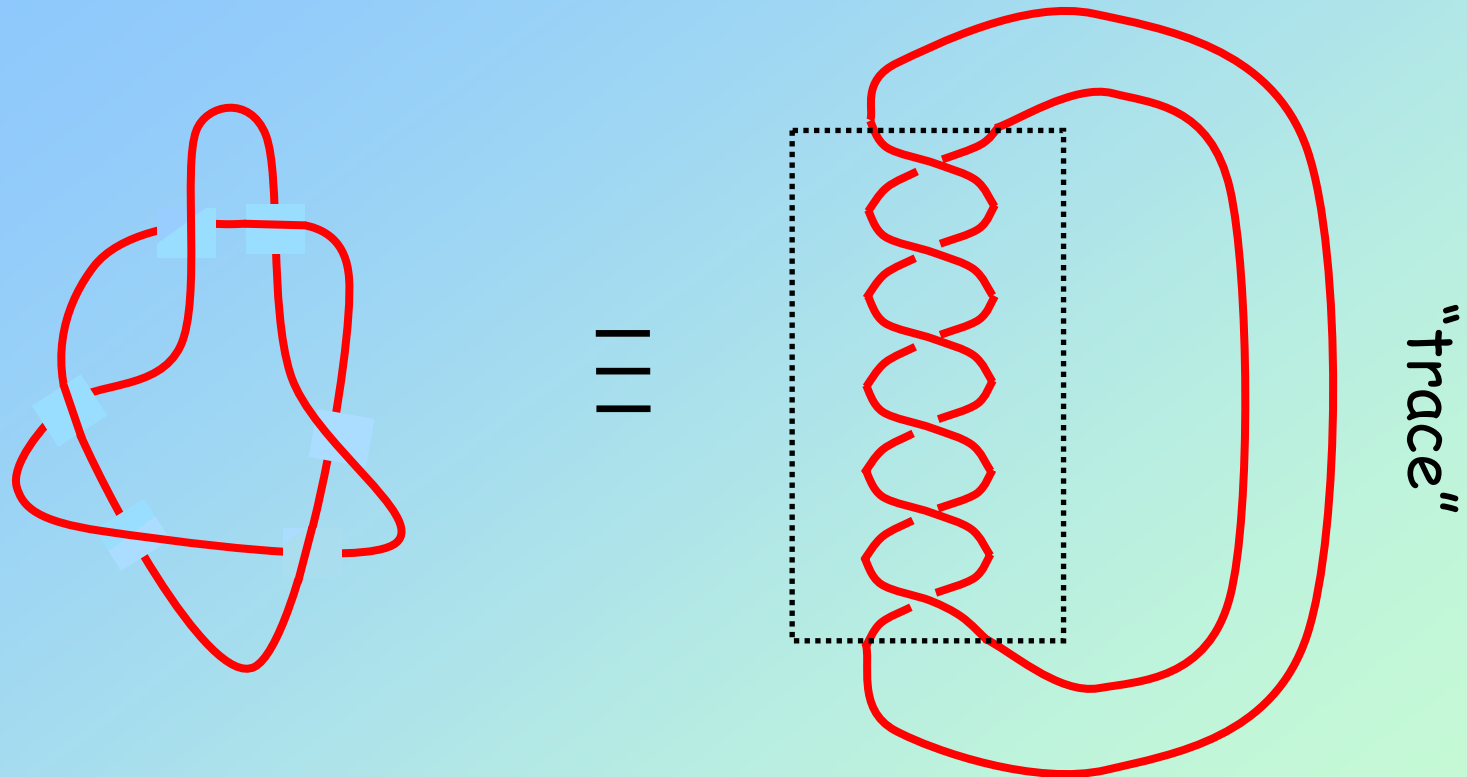
Approximating Jones Polynomials



Knots (and links) are equivalent to braids with a "trace".

[Markov, Alexander theorems]

Approximating Jones Polynomials



Is it possible to check if **two knots are equivalent or not?**

The **Jones polynomial** is a topological invariant:

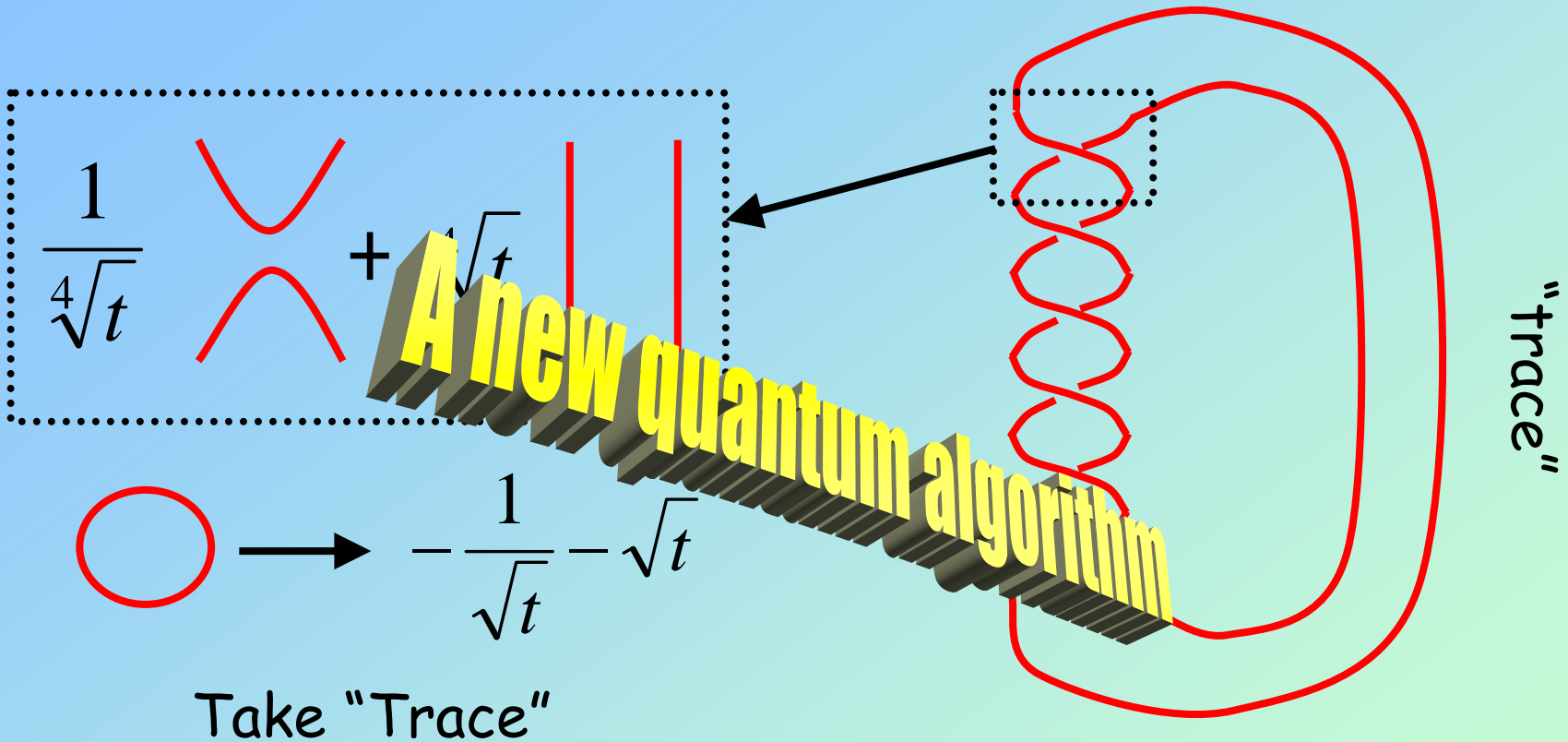
it is different for non-equivalent knots.

[Jones (1985)]

Exponentially hard to evaluate classically.

Applications: DNA reconstruction, statistical physics...

Approximating Jones Polynomials



With quantum computers it is **polynomially** easy to approximate: *Simulate the knot with anyonic braiding and make appropriate measurement.*

[Freedman, Kitaev, Wang (2002); Aharonov, Jones, Landau (2005)]

Resilience to Errors

- **Abandon** the idea of separate subsystems for qubits. Encode info in **macroscopic degree of freedom**.
- To measure the total charge of two anyons you need to fuse them. Direct observation of each anyon does not reveal their charge.
=> local decoherence (environment "measures") does not destroy information. **Information is stored non-locally.**
- The **unitary transformations** resulting from braiding are virtually **errorless** as they depend only on the topological characteristics of the anyonic trajectories.

We should $\sim 10^{-4}$

we get $\sim 10^{-30}$

Conclusions

- Topological Quantum Computation promises to overcome the problem of decoherence and errors in the most direct way.
- There is lots of work to be done to make anyons work for us.
- Is it worth it?

Aesthetics says YES!

