

# Boson-Sampling in the light of sample complexity: a review

Christian Gogolin, Martin Kliesch, Leandro Aolita, and Jens Eisert

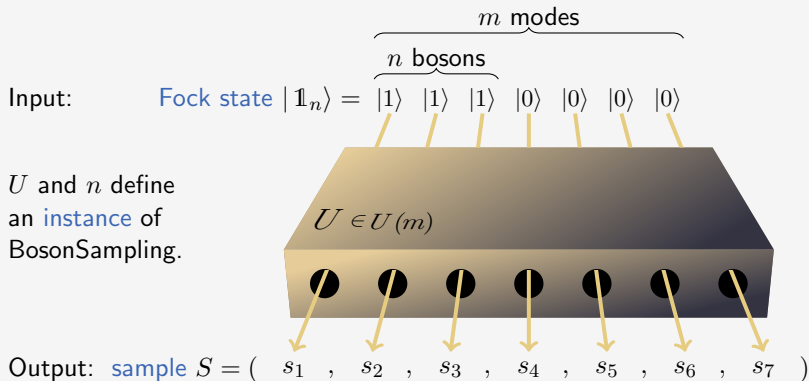
Dahlem Center for Complex Quantum Systems, Freie Universität Berlin

DPG Spring Meeting 2014, Berlin

# Why BosonSampling?

As building a quantum computer is difficult, can we demonstrate quantum supremacy by simpler means?

# Physical BosonSampling



# The abstract sampling problem

## BosonSampling

Given  $n$  and a fixed  $m \times m$  unitary matrix  $U$ , **sample** from

$$\{S = (s_1, \dots, s_m) : s_j \geq 0 \wedge \sum_j s_j = n\}$$

according to

$$\Pr_{\mathcal{D}_U}[S] := |\text{Perm}(U_S)|^2 / \prod_{j=1}^m (s_j!). \quad U = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} U_S & \text{ } \\ \hline \text{ } & \text{ } \end{array} \right) \}^n$$

# Approximate BosonSampling is hard

Ref. [2] provides strong evidence that:

## Hardness of BosonSampling

If 1-norm approximate classical efficient BosonSampling were possible for Haar random  $U$  and  $m \in \Omega(n^5)$  then the polynomial hierarchy would collapse to the third level.

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Remarks:

- Is almost as unlikely as  $P=NP$
- Based on hardness of approximating permanents
- Still holds after post selection on bit string outcomes



## Recent attempts of physical realizations...

Science

339, 798 (2013):

## Boson Sampling on a Photonic Chip

Justin B. Spring,<sup>1,\*</sup> Benjamin J. Metcalf,<sup>1</sup> Peter C. Humphreys,<sup>1</sup> W. Steven Kolthammer,<sup>1</sup> Xian-Min Jin,<sup>1,2</sup> Marco Barbieri,<sup>1</sup> Animesh Datta,<sup>2</sup> Nicholas Thomas-Peter,<sup>1</sup> Nathan K. Langford,<sup>1,3</sup> Dmytro Kundys,<sup>4</sup> James C. Gates,<sup>4</sup> Brian J. Smith,<sup>1</sup> Peter G. R. Smith,<sup>4</sup> Ian A. Walmsley<sup>1,\*</sup>

Quantum computers ideally solve problems such as factoring integers

nature  
photonics

LETTERS

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 26 MAY 2013 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHOTON.2013.112

## Integrated multimode interferometers with arbitrary designs for photonic boson sampling

Andrea Crespi<sup>1,2</sup>, Roberto Osellame<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Roberta Ramponi<sup>1,2</sup>, Daniel J. Brod<sup>3</sup>, Ernesto F. Galvão<sup>4,\*</sup>, Nicolò Spagnolo<sup>1</sup>, Chiara Vitelli<sup>1,5</sup>, Enrico Malorino<sup>6</sup>, Paolo Mataloni<sup>1</sup> and Fabio Sciarrino<sup>1,6\*</sup>

The evolution of bosons underlines the complexity of the problem

LETTERS

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 12 MAY 2013 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHOTON.2013.102

nature  
photonics

## Experimental boson sampling

Max Tillmann<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Borivoje Dakić, René Heilmann<sup>1</sup>, Stefan Nolte<sup>3</sup>, Alexander Szameit<sup>3</sup> and Philip Walther<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

Randomly chosen instances of this problem are strongly NP-complete. Instances of boson sampling are not known to be classically tractable.

Science

339, 794 (2013):

## Photonic Boson Sampling in a Tunable Circuit

Matthew A. Broome,<sup>1,2,\*</sup> Alessandro Fedrizzi,<sup>1,2</sup> Saleh Rahimi-Keshari,<sup>2</sup> Justin Dove,<sup>3</sup> Scott Aaronson,<sup>3</sup> Timothy C. Ralph,<sup>2</sup> Andrew G. White<sup>1,2</sup>

## Efficient experimental validation of photonic boson sampling against the uniform distribution

Nicolò Spagnolo,<sup>1</sup> Chiara Vitelli,<sup>1,2</sup> Marco Bentivegna,<sup>1</sup> Daniel J. Brod,<sup>3</sup> Andrea Crespi,<sup>4,5</sup> Fulvio Flamini,<sup>1</sup> Sandro Giacomini,<sup>1</sup> Giorgio Milani,<sup>1</sup> Roberta Ramponi,<sup>1,5</sup> Paolo Mataloni,<sup>1,6</sup> Roberto Osellame,<sup>4,5,\*</sup> Ernesto F. Galvão,<sup>3,†</sup> and Fabio Sciarrino<sup>1,6,‡</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Piazzale Aldo Moro 5, I-00185 Roma, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Center of Life NanoScience @ La Sapienza, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, Viale Regina Elena, 255, I-00185 Roma, Italy

<sup>3</sup>Instituto de Física

Ave. Gal. Milton Tavares

<sup>4</sup>Instituto de Física e Nanotecnologia

Piazza Leonardo da Vinci

<sup>5</sup>Dipartimento di Fisica, Politecnico di Milano

<sup>6</sup>Istituto Nazionale di Ottica (INO)

A boson sampling device is a specialised quantum computer that solves a problem which is strongly believed to be computationally intractable for classical computers [1]. Recently a number of small-scale implementations have been reported [2–5], all based on multi-photon interference.

## On the experimental verification of quantum complexity in linear optics

Jacques Carolan,<sup>1</sup> Pete Shadbolt,<sup>1</sup> Jasmin D. A. Meinecke,<sup>1</sup> Nicholas J. Russell,<sup>1</sup> Nur Ismail,<sup>2</sup> Kerstin Wörhoff,<sup>2</sup> Terry Rudolph,<sup>3</sup> Mark G. Thompson,<sup>1</sup> Jeremy L. O'Brien,<sup>1</sup> Jonathan C. F. Matthews,<sup>1,\*</sup> and Anthony Laing<sup>1,†</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centre for Quantum Photonics, H. H. Wills Physics Laboratory & Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1UB, UK

<sup>2</sup>Building, Woodland Road, Bristol, BS8 1UB, UK  
up, MESA+ Institute for Nanotechnology, Enschede, The Netherlands  
erial College London, London SW7 2BW, UK  
ember 13, 2013)

Computational problems that are beyond the capabilities of classical computers that exploit characteristics inherent to a particular quantum system are of great interest. Evidence exists to suggest that such problems are intractable to classical computers. Here, we develop scalable methods to experimentally verify the complexity of a quantum system. We demonstrate a quantum system that is intractable to classical computers. Here, we develop scalable methods to experimentally verify the complexity of a quantum system. We demonstrate a quantum system that is intractable to classical computers.

## BosonSampling with Controllable Distinguishability

Max Tillmann<sup>1</sup>, Si-Hui Tan<sup>2</sup>, Sarah E. Stoekel<sup>1</sup>, Barty C. Sanders<sup>3</sup>, Hubert de Guise<sup>4</sup>, René Heilmann<sup>5</sup>, Stefan Nolte<sup>6</sup>, Alexander Szameit<sup>6</sup>, Philip Walther<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Physics, University of Vienna, Boltzmanngasse 5, A-1090 Vienna, Austria

<sup>2</sup>Singapore University of Technology and Design, 20 Dover Drive, 136882 Singapore

<sup>3</sup>Institute for Quantum Science and Technology, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4

<sup>4</sup>Department of Physics, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7B 5E1, Canada and

<sup>5</sup>Institute of Applied Physics, Abbe Center of Photonics, 07743 Jena, Germany

# But:

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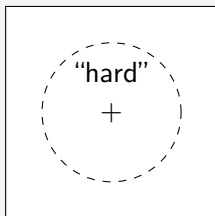
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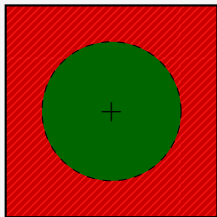
Particularly **high standards** should be applied  
as BosonSampling has **no other use**!

# What is certification?



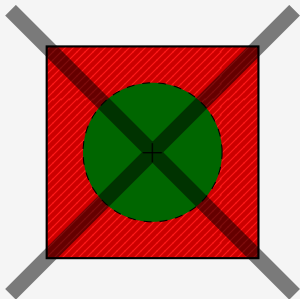
# What is certification?

naive



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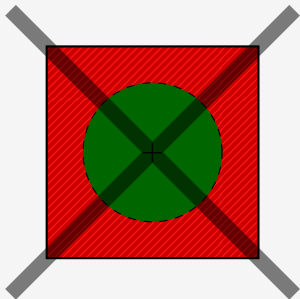
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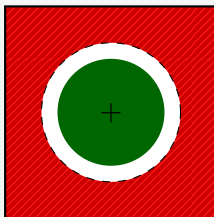


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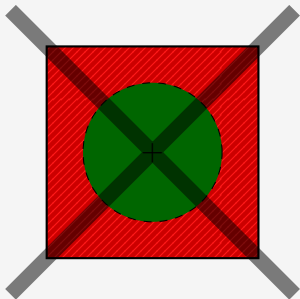


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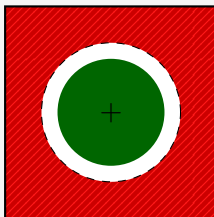


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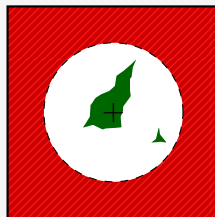
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ideal



good enough



# First step: distinguishing from uniform distribution

Simpler task:

## Distinguishing from uniform

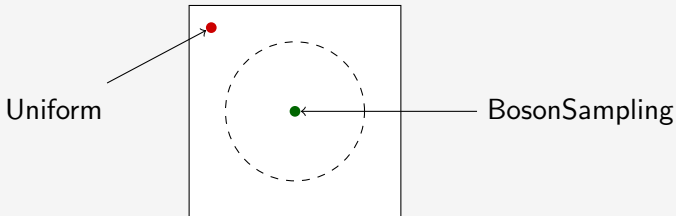
- ! **Promise:** Device either does **BosonSampling** or samples from the corresponding **uniform distribution**.
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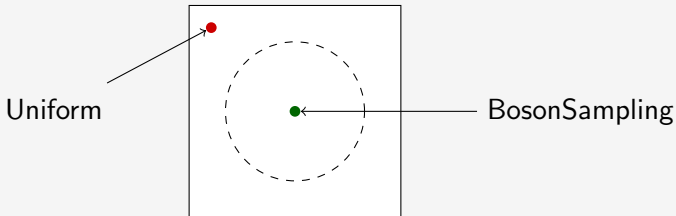


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Now look at this in **two settings**...

## State discrimination setting

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Let  $m \in O(\text{poly}(n))$ , then any instance of BosonSampling that could be potentially hard to sample 1-norm approximately classically can be distinguished from the uniform distribution from  $O(n^{2+\epsilon})$  samples.



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- ? What can one do without using  $U$ ?

⇒ If  $U$  Haar random and  $m \in \Omega(n^\nu)$  with  $\nu > 3$  ( $\nu > 2$  with post selection), then with probability supra-exponentially close to one in  $n$  no symmetric probabilistic algorithm can distinguish  $\mathcal{D}_U$  from the uniform distribution from fewer than  $\Omega(e^{n/2})$  many samples.

# Corroboration/partial certification

One can look at:

- 1 Boson bunching [6, 9] ⇒ Allows to efficiently distinguish from uniform distribution.
- 2 Moments ⇒ This yields no certification. All algorithms can be fooled!
- 3 Row norm estimators [1]
- ...

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[1] S. Aaronson and A. Arkhipov, ECCC, 135.135 (2013), TR13–135, arXiv: 1309.7460

[6] C. Gogolin, M. Kliesch, L. Aolita, and J. Eisert (2013), arXiv: 1306.3995

[9] M. C. Tichy, M. Tiersch, F. Mintert, and A. Buchleitner, New Journal of Physics, 14.9 (2012), 093015

# This is no coincidence

!  $\mathcal{D}_U$  typically has a high min-entropy [6].

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⇒ Observation of F. Brandao (published in [1] based on [11]):

## Existence of an efficiently samplable cheating distribution

For every instance of BosonSampling with high min-entropy and every circuit length  $T \in O(\text{poly}(n))$  there is a classically efficiently samplable distribution indistinguishable from  $\mathcal{D}_U$  by all circuits of length  $T$ .

[1] S. Aaronson and A. Arkhipov, ECCC, 135.135 (2013), TR13–135, arXiv: 1309.7460

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- ! Classical **certification** of BosonSampling is likely **difficult**.
- ! BosonSampling is both **close** and **far** from uniform.

# References

Thank you for your attention!

→ slides: [www.cgogolin.de](http://www.cgogolin.de)

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- [2] S. Aaronson and A. Arkhipov, in: Proceedings of the 43rd annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing - STOC '11, New York: ACM Press, 2011, p. 333.
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