# What process matrices tell us about quantum spacetime

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Der Wissenschaftsfonds.



# Indefinite Causal Structure

- Generalizes usual notion of causal structure
- Motivation: Quantum uncertainties blur light cones and cause-effect distinction
- Operational formulation of events:
  - A quantum system enters a lab of an agent A, B
  - Agent can apply arbitrary quantum instrument
  - Quantum system is sent out again

Active agents instead of passive observers!

Standard example: Quantum Switch

$$U_{\text{switch}} = |0\rangle \langle 0|_{C} \otimes BA_{T} + |1\rangle \langle 1|_{C} \otimes AB_{T}$$





### **Process** matrices

• Choi formalism to turn (probabilistic) quantum channels  $\mathcal{M}$  into operators M

$$M := \sum_{j,k} (M \otimes \mathrm{Id}) (|j\rangle |j\rangle \langle k| \langle k|)$$

Allows to apply methods familiar from density matrices!

• Process matrix W encapsulates causal structure/environment



Purified/dilated process matrices:

$$\mathscr{G}(U_A, U_B, \ldots)$$
 unitary





G. Chiribella, G. M. D'Ariano, P. Perinotti, and B. Valiron, PRA 88, 022318 (2013)

M. Araújo, A. Feix, M. Navascués, Č. Brukner, Quantum 1, 10 (2017)

O. Oreshkov, F. Costa, and C. Brukner, Nat. Commun. 3, 1092 (2012)

M.-D. Choi, Linear Algebra and its Applications, 10, 285–290 (1975)

#### Page-Wootters circuits for indefinite causal order



- Goal: Model time perception of agents probing quantum causal structure
- Each agent has a discrete quantum clock
- Modeled via history states:  $|\Psi\rangle\rangle = \sum_{t_{A_1}, t_{A_2}, \dots} |\psi(t_{A_1}, t_{A_2}, \dots)\rangle \otimes |t_{A_1}, t_{A_2}, \dots\rangle$

• Perspective of agent 
$$A_j$$
:  $|\psi_{A_j}(t_{A_j})\rangle := N_{t_{A_j}}^{(j)} \cdot \langle t_{A_j} | \Psi \rangle \rangle$ 

 Normalization operators due to discretization, and kinematical vs. physical Hilbert space

continuous analogue: E. Castro-Ruiz, F. Giacomini, A. Belenchia, and C. Brukner, *Quantum clocks and the temporal localisability* of events in the presence of gravitating quantum systems, Nature Commun. **11**, 2672 (2020), arXiv:1908.10165

#### V. Baumann, MK, P. Allard Guérin, Č. Brukner, Noncausal Page-Wootters circuits, PRR 4, 013180 (2022)

#### **Process matrices and spacetime**



V. Baumann, MK, P. Allard Guérin, Č. Brukner, Noncausal Page-Wootters circuits, PRR 4, 013180 (2022)

### Causal reference frames with time

 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathscr{G}(U_{A_1}, U_{A_2}, \ldots) | \psi \rangle \end{pmatrix} \otimes |T_{A_2}, T_{A_3}, \ldots \rangle = \\ \uparrow \\ \text{purified process matrix} \\ \text{causal future of } A_j \end{pmatrix} \cdot (U_{A_j} \otimes \text{Rest}) \cdot \mathscr{U}_{A_j}(t_{A_j}^* - 1, 0) | \psi \rangle | 0, 0, \ldots \rangle \\ \text{causal future of } A_j \\ \text{action of } A_j \\ \text{causal past of } A_j \end{cases}$ 

 Main postulate: Agents see global unitary time evolution for each discrete time step For all unitaries chosen by other agents! Mathematically restrictive!

• Perspectival time evolution essentially affine-linear in actions of other agents:

 $\mathcal{U}_{A_1}(t, 0) |\psi\rangle |0,0,...\rangle$  affine-linear in  $U_{A_2}, U_{A_3},...$ 

• Application:



Causal reference frame decomposition of reversed Lugano process from Allard Guérin & Brukner (2018) Invalid!

P. Allard Guérin and Č. Brukner, Observer-dependent locality of quantum events, New Journal of Physics 20, 103031 (2018).

V. Baumann, MK, P. Allard Guérin, Č. Brukner, Noncausal Page-Wootters circuits, PRR 4, 013180 (2022)

## New directions for process matrices

Please tell me if you are interested in working on this!

## Generalizability postulates

Central problem: Process matrices too permissive, need extra **physical** postulates!

Ongoing work with David Trillo from CUNEF university

- So far: Process matrix framework assumes **fixed dimensions** of agent operations
- Quantum gravity setups should generalize naturally do probes of any dimension
- Extension non-trivial: probe still in quantum gravity!
- Make this a postulate/design principle
- So far: Number of agents is fixed
- However, physical processes should allow to insert more agents
- Example for approach with causal reference frames:



# Variational Quantum Processes

• Finding optimal agent operations with quantum machine learning

$$U_A(\vec{\theta}) = U_A^{(D)}(\vec{\theta}) \cdot \ldots \cdot U_A^{(1)}(\vec{\theta})$$





• Can do the same for process matrix:  $W \to W(\overrightarrow{\phi})$ 

• Example application: Causal inequalities as loss function  $f(W, U_A, ...) \le C$ 

$$L(\overrightarrow{\varphi}, \overrightarrow{\theta}, \dots) := -f(W(\overrightarrow{\varphi}), U_A(\overrightarrow{\theta}), \dots)$$

• Find strongest violation with gradient descent on  $\vec{\varphi}, \vec{\theta}$  !

## **Thanks for your attention!**





# Multi-round process matrices

- Usually: Same agent at different times treated as different agents
- In particular:
  - Process matrix definition does not acknowledge proper time
  - Agent cannot send itself a quantum signal within its own lab
- Proposal by Hoffreumon & Oreshkov: Multi-round process matrices

T. Hoffreumon, O. Oreshkov, The Multi-round Process Matrix, Quantum 5, 384 (2021)

- Model agent at different times as quantum comb
- How does this restrict set of valid processes?
- Can combine with agent insertion postulate:





### Arbitrary coherently controlled causal order



### Parallel composition of process matrices



 $\otimes$  has grandfather paradox, is there a universal replacement for  $\otimes$  ?

#### **No-Go Theorem:**

*W* process matrix of agents (A,B), *W*' process matrix of (A',B') There is no function  $\mu(\cdot, \cdot)$  such that:

- $\mu(W, W')$  valid process matrix of (AA', BB') for all W, W'
- $\mu$  is real-bilinear
- $\mu$  is  $\otimes$  for W, W' with same definite causal order

P. Allard Guérin, MK, C. Budroni, Č. Brukner, Composition rules for quantum processes: a no-go theorem, New J. Phys. 21, 012001 (2019). arXiv:1806.10374

#### Warm-up: Process teleportation

- Motivation: 
   Exotic natural processes might happen far away from laboratories
  - Process implementation might be too fragile to allow for arbitrary instruments
- Process matrix picture: It is enough to teleport the inputs and output!
- Ideal, deterministic teleportation:



#### Crucial problem:



Outside agents need to act "while" their socket in W is active

If probes are in an exotic indefinite causal structure, also agents need to be!

Can replace classical communication with post-selection

But this discards many runs of the experiment...

MK, P. Allard Guérin, T. Zauner, Č. Brukner, Quantum teleportation of quantum causal structures, arXiv:2203.00433

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Quantum information protocols in quantum causal structures

### Partially post-selected teleportation



MK, P. Allard Guérin, T. Zauner, Č. Brukner, Quantum teleportation of quantum causal structures, arXiv:2203.00433

Quantum information protocols in quantum causal structures

## Ways around the problem

• Definite causal order or causally separable:

Just put the outside agents into the right order



Avoid classical communication via post-selection:



Works for all processes, but low success probability

MK, P. Allard Guérin, T. Zauner, Č. Brukner, Quantum teleportation of quantum causal structures, arXiv:2203.00433

#### What measurement does an agent actually perform?

How do (quantum) relativistic effects change agent measurements?

time dilation, spinning, ...

- Measurement setup of agent:
  - Quantum memory  $|m\rangle_{\text{memory}}$
  - Triad  $|\{e^A_\mu\}\rangle$
  - Probe system  $|\psi
    angle_{
    m probe}$



• Agent can only use **things inside** the lab to **define measurements** In particular: triad  $e_{\mu}^{A}$  =  $e_{\mu}^{A}$  embeds **agent's che** 

 $e^A_\mu$  embeds **agent's choice into spacetime** 

- Agent treats inside of lab non-relativistically "everything is slow in the elevator"
- Agent implements measurement with respect to triad

For qubit:

- Expand in operator basis  $\sigma^A$
- Combined transformation law:

 $|e^{A}_{\mu}\rangle \mapsto |R^{A}_{\ B}e^{B}_{\nu}\rangle \qquad \sigma^{A}\mapsto D(R)\cdot\sigma^{A}\cdot D(R)^{-1}$ 

## Superpositions of spacetimes

• Paradigm of superpositions of metrics  $|\psi\rangle = |g_{\mu\nu}\rangle + |g'_{\mu\nu}\rangle$ 



• Make operational sense by demanding *asymptotic classicality:* 

 $g_{\mu\nu}(x), g'_{\mu\nu}(x) \rightarrow g^{\text{class.}}_{\mu\nu}(x) \quad \text{for} \quad x \rightarrow \infty$ 

- Sort of like asymptotically free Hilbert spaces in QFT scattering
- Initial state preparation and final measurement happen in asymptotic regions!
- Like in interferometers:

Require that asymptotically, world lines of same agent overlap

#### Which measurement does an agent actually perform?

- Commonly, measurements only treated abstractly
  - Some operator in an algebra of observables
  - Which one is it?
- Agent is in a **sealed lab**

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• Agent treats inside as **non-curved** 

"Einstein elevator"

 $e_u^A$  embeds agent's choice into spacetime

- Agent can only use things inside the lab to define measurements
  - In particular: triad  $e^A_\mu$
- Agent implements measurement with respect to triad

Agent knows A-indices, but does not know  $\mu$ -indices



"elevator"

## Partially post-selected teleportation

- · Idea: Put outside agents in global past or future
  - One teleportation post-selected
  - Other one deterministic with one-way communication
- Agents see statistics of indefinite causal structure, despite their own definite causal situation
- Proof, category theory style (formally via link product):
   Push boxes along wires into the blue labs. In lab, we know that teleportation works.
- Important: Extended scenario is still a valid process

**Otherwise**, agents/probes could implement other instruments and induce **logical inconsistencies** 

