

Physically motivated decomposition of qutrit gates

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Abstract: Unitary 3×3 matrices (elements in the group $U(3)$) can be decomposed in numerous ways. One way is to decompose the matrix into a product of an exponential of a diagonal matrix and an exponential of an off-diagonal matrix. This decomposition is relevant, for example, to superconducting qutrits that are typically manipulated using fixed-frequency resonant control pulses. A key question is whether we can prove that such a decomposition always exists and is universal in the sense that it can represent any matrix in $U(3)$. We show that many randomly generated matrices in $U(3)$ can be represented using this decomposition. Although this is not a mathematically rigorous proof, it is very strong piece of evidence that this is an acceptable decomposition. We also show that such a decomposition is possible by identifying a Cartan decomposition for the group. Furthermore, using the Walsh-Hadamard matrix as an example and a special case of interest, we find a Hamiltonian that will generate this matrix from a one-parameter subgroup. This method can be used for a general matrix. In addition, we analyze the relevant energies and find the smallest times needed for the implementation of qutrit gates.
