

# Prva eksperimentalna demonstracija nelokalne magije ✨🎩

\*ili

Ljubavna priča između teorije i eksperimenta  
(Pragma (πρᾶγμα): dugotrajna i postojana ljubav koja se razvija dugo vremena)



Teorija



Eksperiment

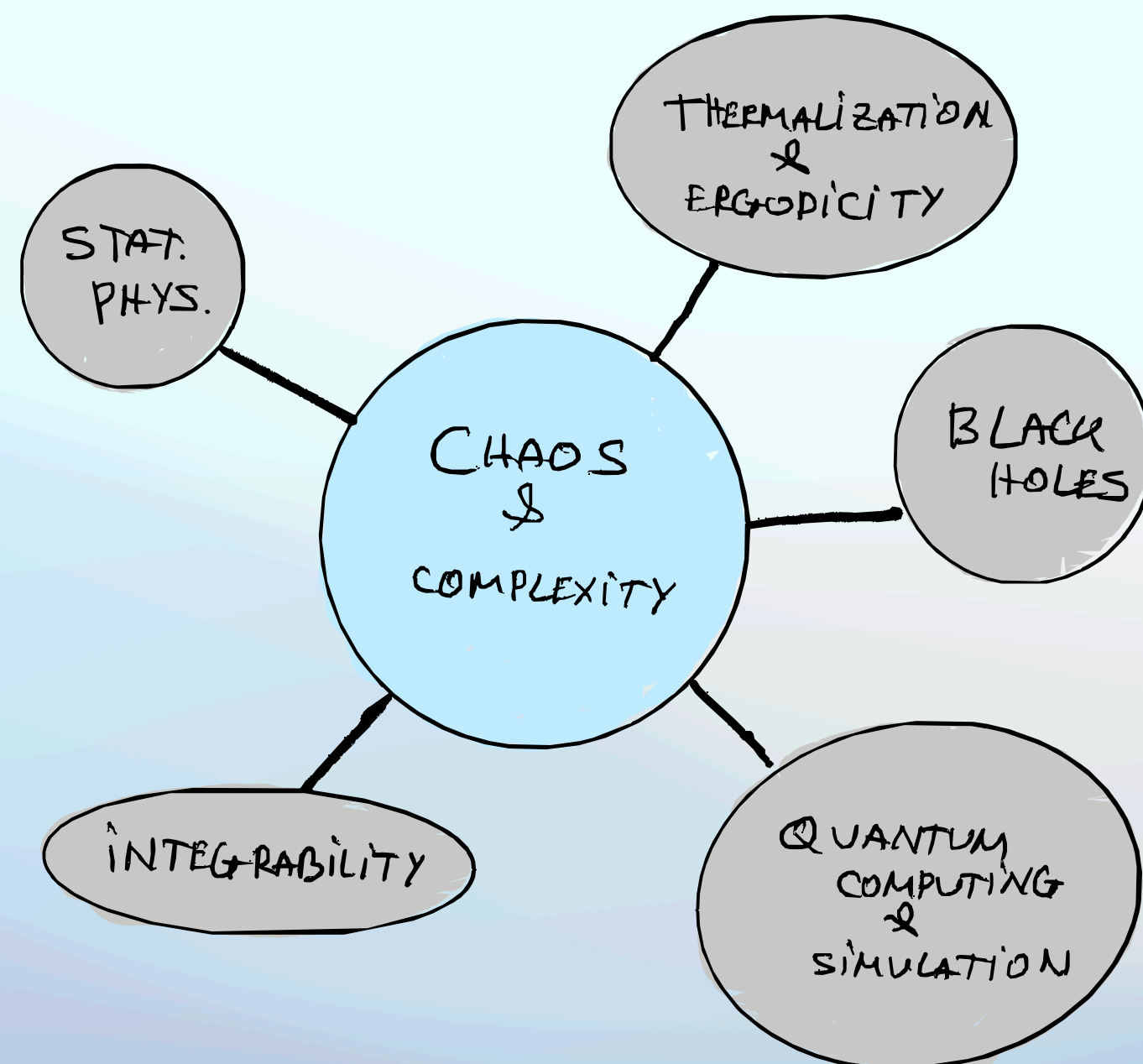
Jovan Odavić 22/12/2025 - Beograd

arXiv: 2511.15576



# Nešto ukratko o meni

- Statistička fizika i fizika kondenzonog stanja
- Teorija haosa i nelinearna dinamika
- Kvantna informatika
- ...ili fizičar višečestičnih korelisanih sistema



iz Novog Sada...

Vezuv 

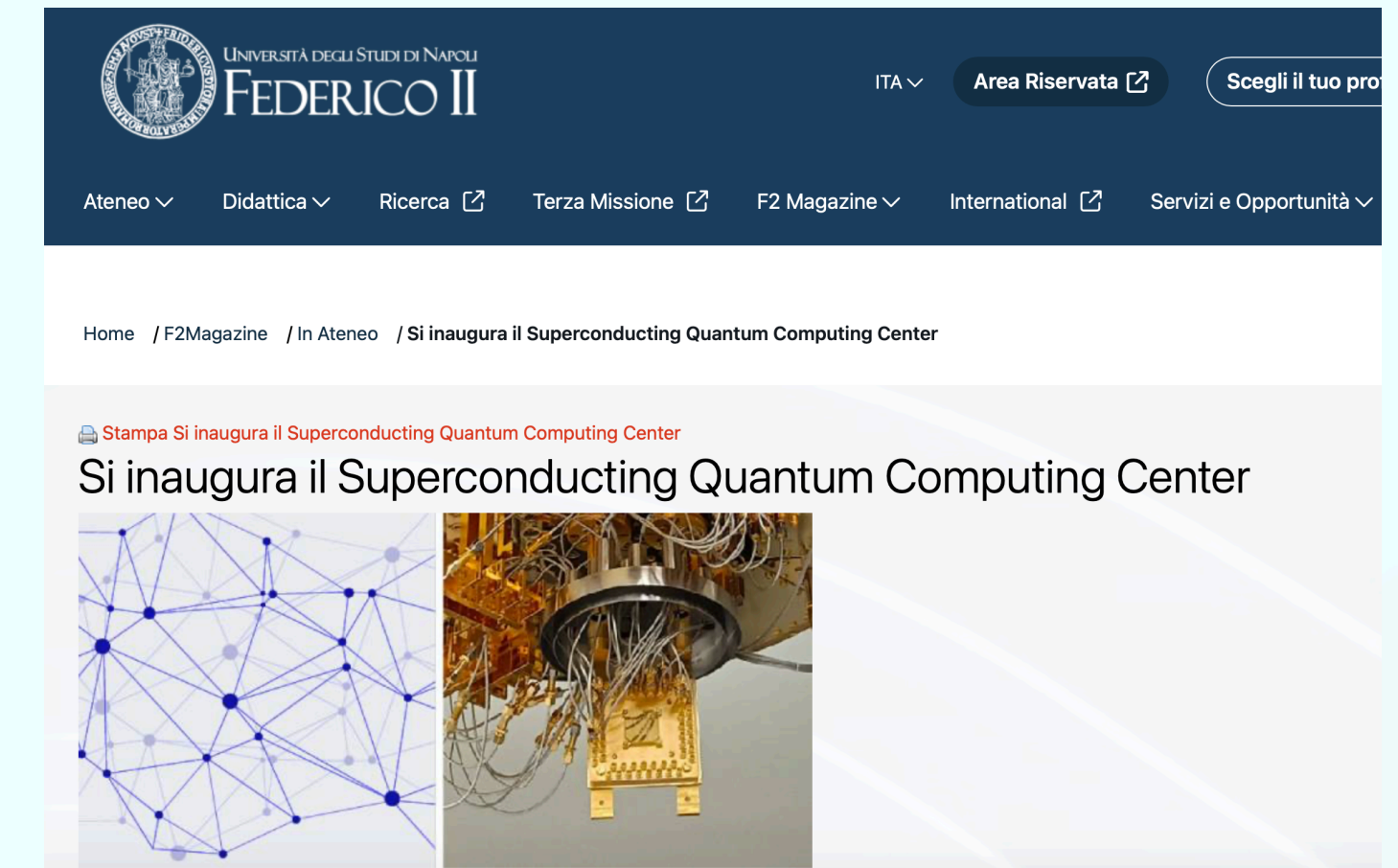


...u Napulj



# Kvantni računar u Napulju

- Prvi javni kvantni računar u Italiji
- Imali smo privilegiju da radimo prve eksperiment + benchmarking
- Razvijaju se na univerzitetima i u velikim kompanijama (Google, Microsoft, Amazon, IBM)

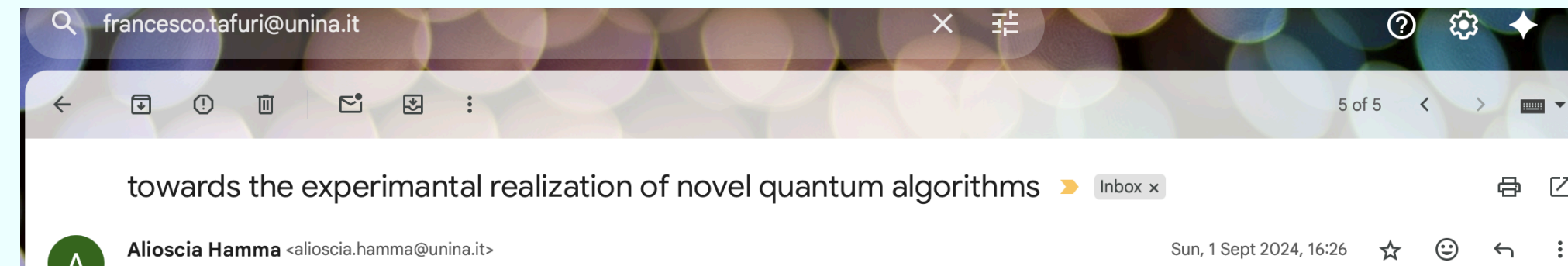


prof. Tafuri na inauguracije računara

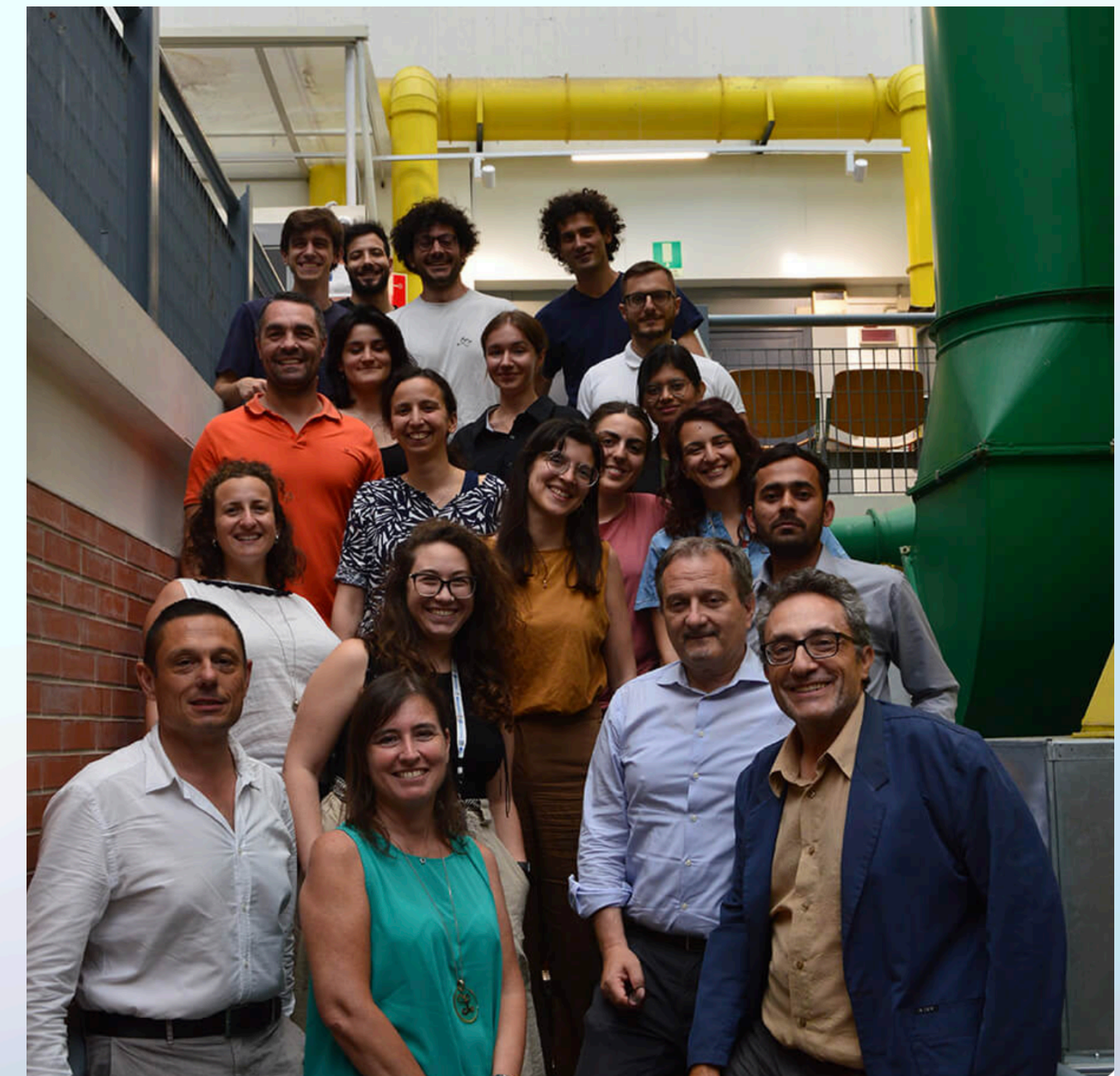




# Kolaboracija započeta pre više od godinu dana



Teorijaska grupa prof. Hamma



Eksperimentalna grupa prof. Tafuri



# Ovogodišnja Nobelova nagrada

... za otkriće makroskopskom kvantno mehaničkog efekta tunelovanja i kvantizaciju u električnim kolima

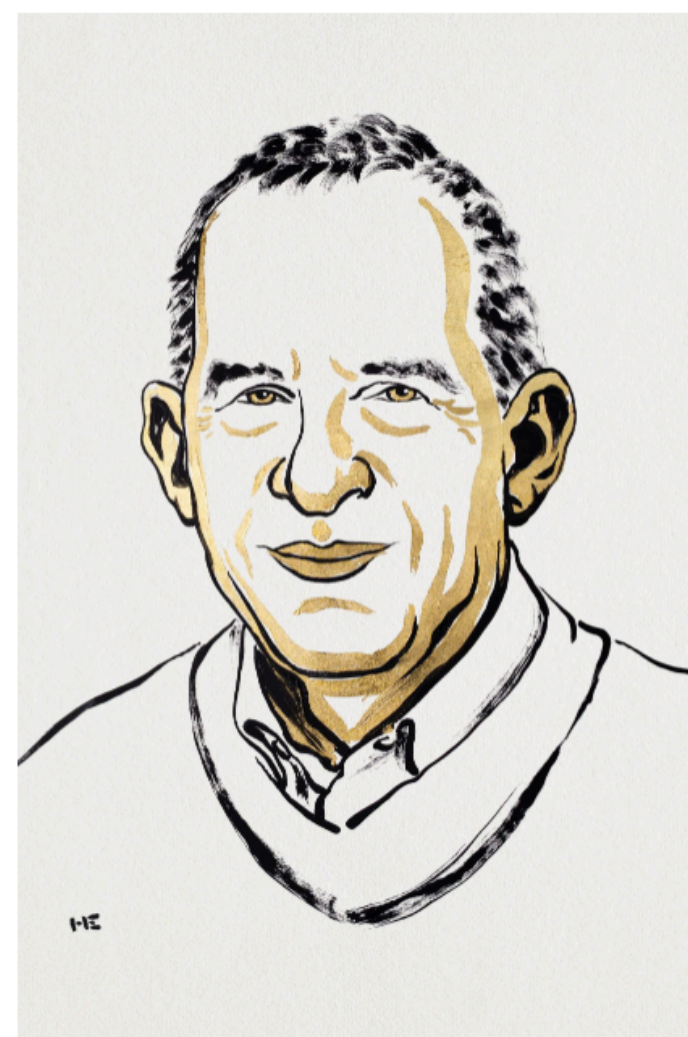
## Nobel Prize in Physics 2025



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach

**John Clarke**

Prize share: 1/3



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach

**Michel H. Devoret**

Prize share: 1/3



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach

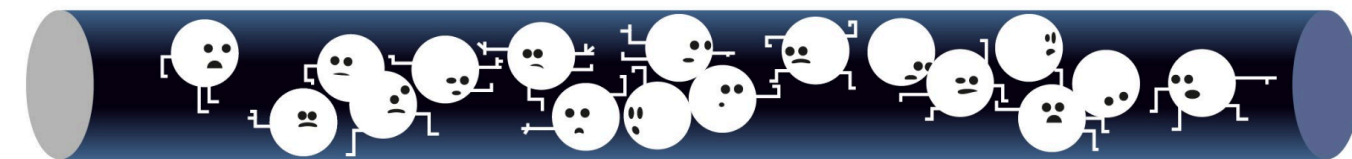
**John M. Martinis**

Prize share: 1/3

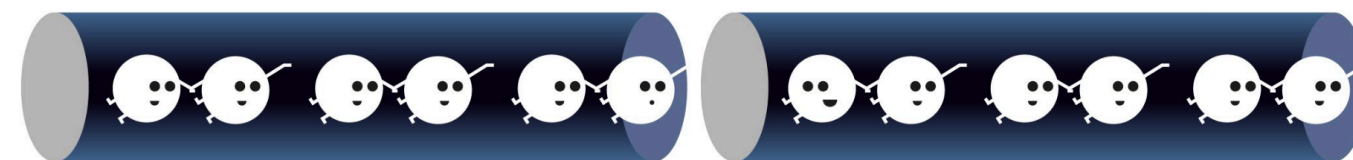


# Ključni detalji superprovidnih qubit-a

Poznati luster (CHANDELIER)



1 In a normal conductor, the electrons jostle with each other and with the material.



2 When a material becomes a superconductor, the electrons join up as pairs, *Cooper pairs*, and form a current where there is no resistance. The gap in the illustration marks the Josephson junction.



3 Cooper pairs can behave as if they were all a single particle that fills the entire electrical circuit. Quantum mechanics describes this collective state using a shared *wave function*. The properties of this wave function play the leading role in the laureates' experiment.

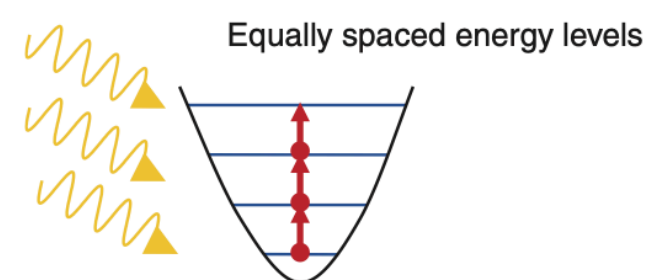
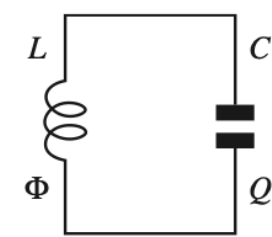
©Johan Jarnestad/The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences



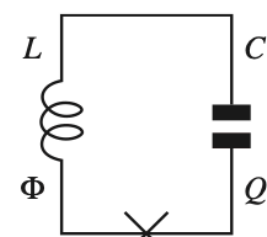
Kvantni efekti -> Potrebna niska temperature!



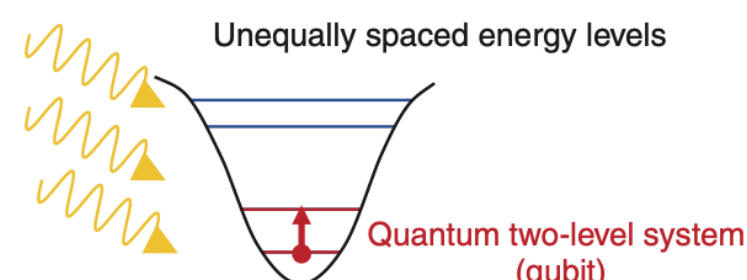
Napuljska laboratorija



(a) LC-circuit without Josephson junction



Josephson junction



(b) LC-circuit with Josephson junction

Normalni metal—> kontinuirani spektar kvazičestičnica

Superprovodnik—> otvori 'rupu' (gap) u spectra I mogućnost diskretnih nivoa

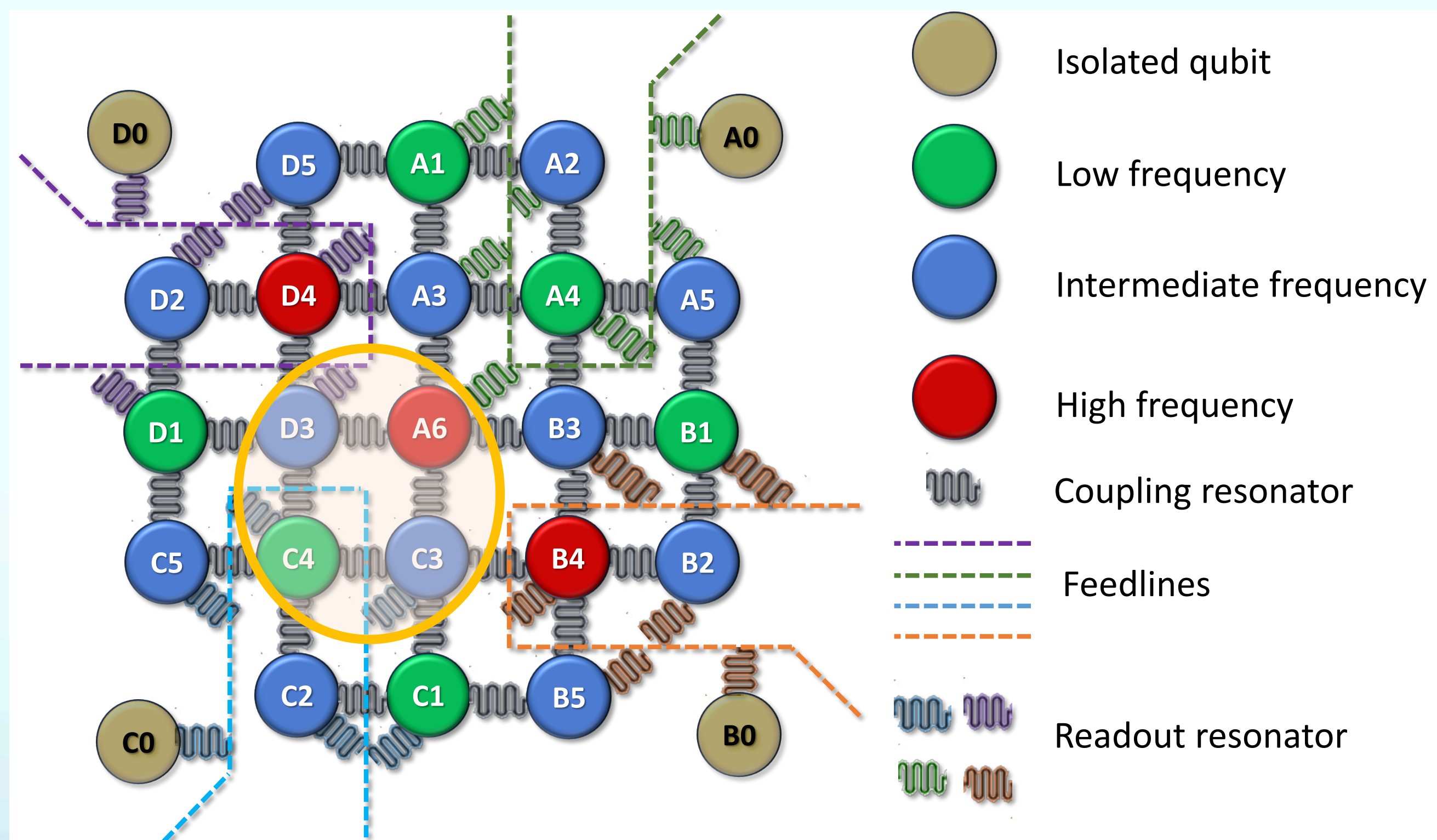
If one could use the quantum levels in this superconducting gap, these states would be expected to be similar to the electronic state of a free atom, i.e., it is characterized by the long-lived discrete energy spectrum.

<https://doi.org/10.53829/ntr200801sp6>

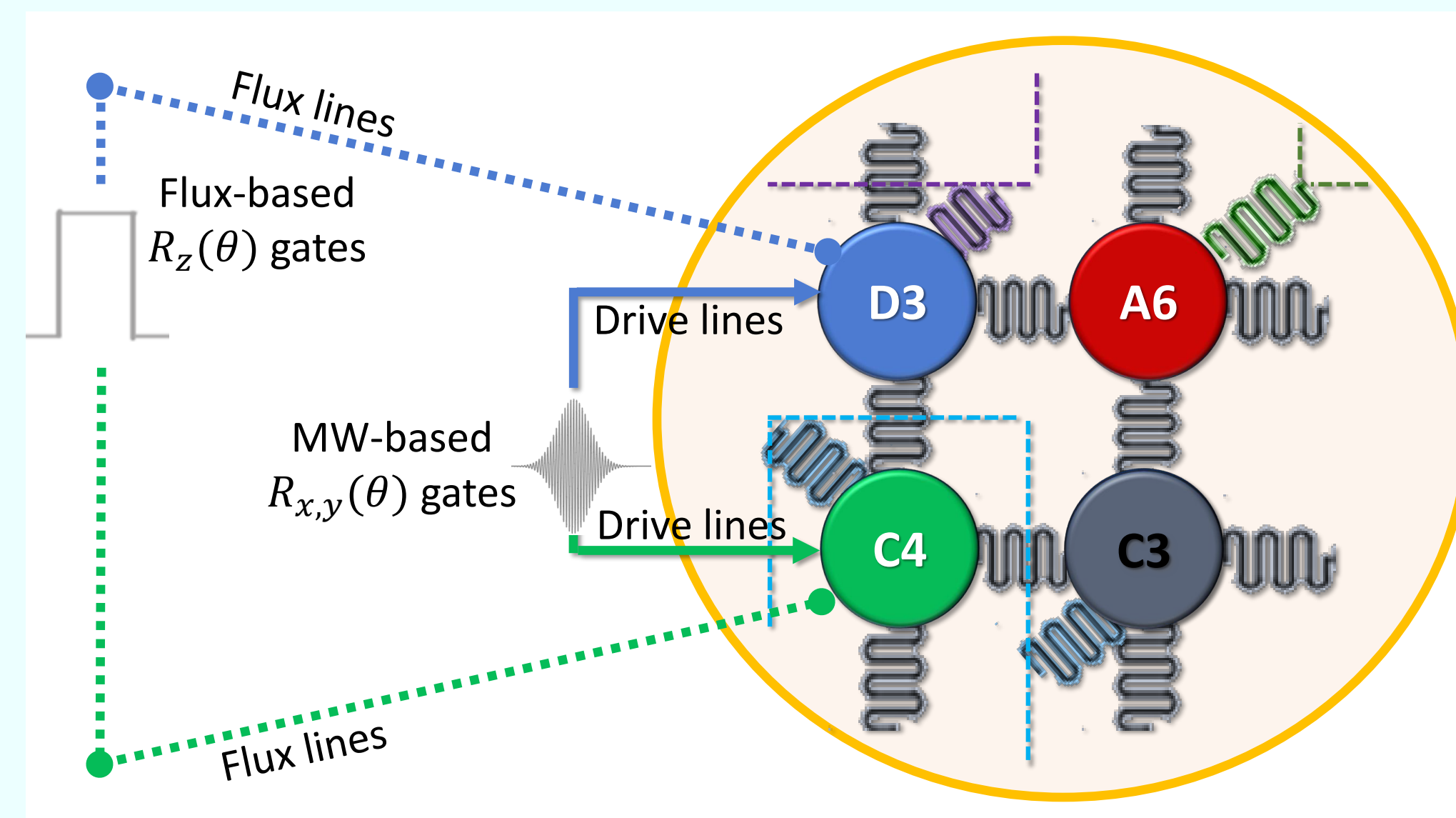


# Kvantni procesor - Noisy Intermediate Scale Quantum (NISQ) čip

John Preskill, Quantum **2**, 79 (2018)



Superprovodni kvantni procesor. Shema procesora.



Qubit par (D3-C4) na koji smo bili fokusirani

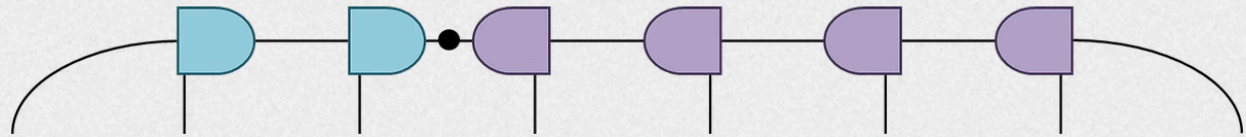
40+ qubit procesor uskoro dostupan, ali takođe rade na novom tipu qubit-a → za više detalje pitati eksperimentalce



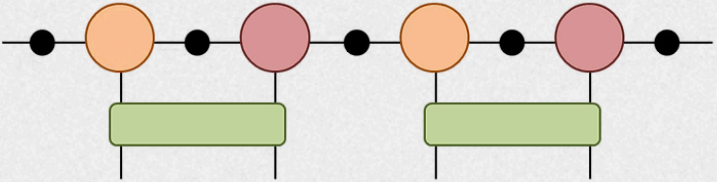
# Interagujúci mnohočestični kvantnih sistemi

- Simulacije veoma izazovane klasično → Mali broj konstituenata ili aproksimacije za termodinamički relevantne i velike sisteme
- Uvid iz polja kondezovane materije: efikasne simulacije koristići tenzorke metode → Matrix Product States and Density Matrix Renormalization Group: David Pérez-García, Norbert Schuch, and Frank Verstraete, Rev. Mod. Phys. **93**, 045003 (2021)

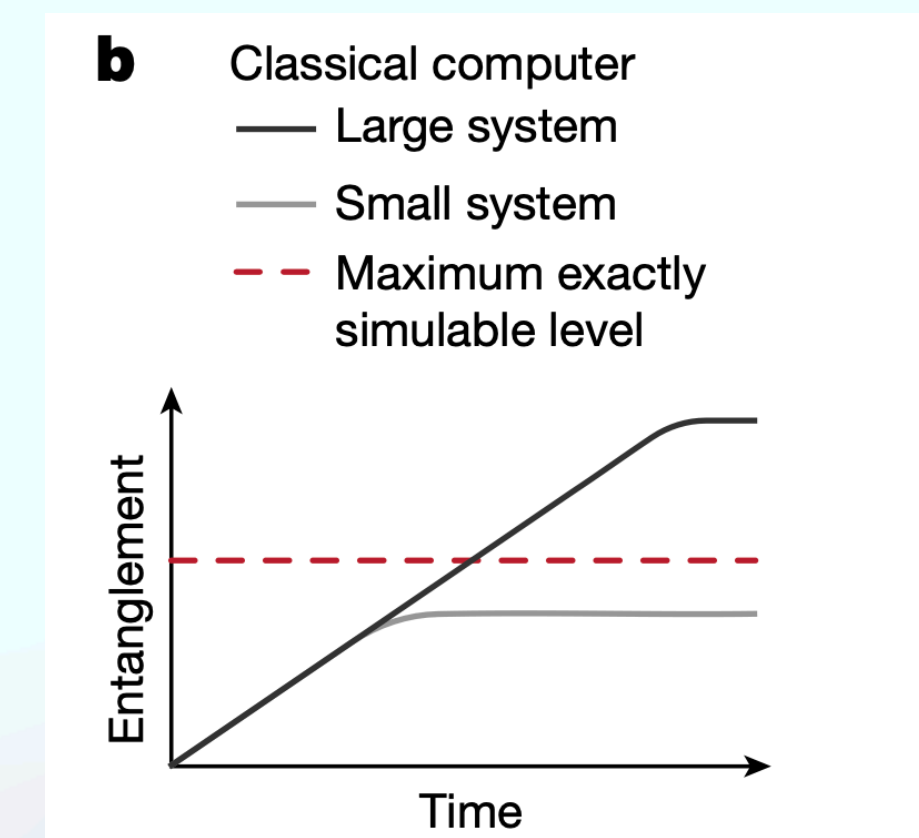
**Density matrix renormalization group (DMRG):**  
widely used and powerful method for the study of quantum systems on D=1 dimensional lattices and small-width D=2 dimensional lattices. Our code implements DMRG for finite systems with open boundary conditions, following closely the **original implementation** of White. Two versions are presented: one for **matrix product operator** (MPO) Hamiltonians and the other for local Hamiltonians written as a sum of two-body terms.



**Time evolving block decimation (TEBD) for matrix product states (MPS):**  
method for implementing real or imaginary time evolution of matrix product states (MPS), based on a **suzuki-trotter decomposition** of a local Hamiltonian. Our code, which follows closely the **original proposal** of Vidal, demonstrates the use of imaginary time evolution to find the ground state of an infinite (translation-invariant) quantum system in D=1 dimensions.



[tensors.net](https://tensors.net)



Shaw, A.L., Chen, Z., Choi, J. *et al.* Benchmarking highly entangled states on a 60-atom analogue quantum simulator. *Nature* **628**, 71–77 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-024-07173-x>

Zapravo, kvantni računari bi trebalo da pomognu baš pri efikasnoj simulaciji kvantnih sistema!



# Kvantno-informatički uvid

- Specifična tip kvantih kola
- Isključivo kvantna kola sa **Clifford** elementima gde su završna stanja veoma **kvantno spregnuta (zapreletenost ili 'entanglement')** stabilizujuća kola

Hadamard

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Fazni element

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\pi/2} \end{bmatrix}$$

kontrolisano+NOT

$$\text{CNOT} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

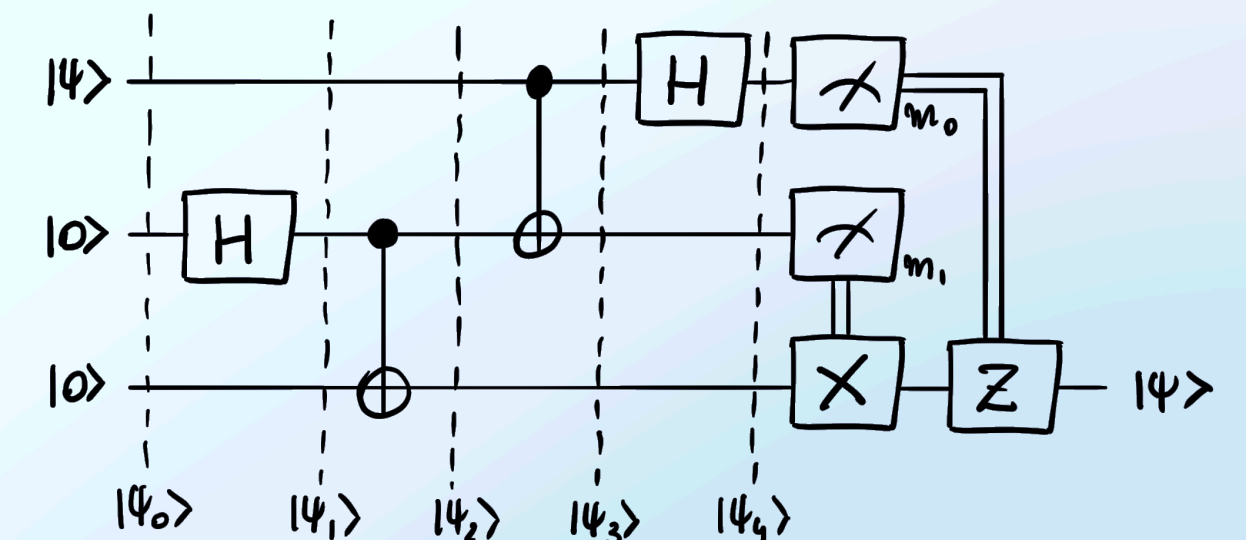
- Ne svako kvantno kolo može da se predstavi Clifford elementima!

# Diskretna kvantna mehanika

Svaka validna formulacije/representacija kvantne mehanike sačinjena je od 3 osnovna elementa

1. Priprema stanja
2. Unitarna evolucije → **Kvante kapije (quantum gates)**
3. Merenje

Protokol za kvantnu teleportaciju kvantnog stanja



Muzičke note/ sa  
leva na desno.  
Početak, note I kraj.

**Comptine d'un autre été**

Claivert's Piano  
Arrangement

Music by  
Yann Tiersen

♩ = 100

*mp*

\*aproksimacija kontinuirane dinamike → Troterizacija



# Opovrgavanje Guglove tvrdnje o kvantnoj nadmoć iz 2019

Jedan od pristupa je koristio blago perturbisana Clifford kola

Article | Published: 23 October 2019

## Quantum supremacy using a programmable superconducting processor

[Frank Arute](#), [Kunal Arya](#), [Ryan Babbush](#), [Dave Bacon](#), [Joseph C. Bardin](#), [Rami Barends](#), [Rupak Biswas](#), [Sergio Boixo](#), [Fernando G. S. L. Brandao](#), [David A. Buell](#), [Brian Burkett](#), [Yu Chen](#), [Zijun Chen](#), [Ben Chiaro](#), [Roberto Collins](#), [William Courtney](#), [Andrew Dunsworth](#), [Edward Farhi](#), [Brooks Foxen](#), [Austin Fowler](#), [Craig Gidney](#), [Marissa Giustina](#), [Rob Graff](#), [Keith Guerin](#), ... [John M. Martinis](#)

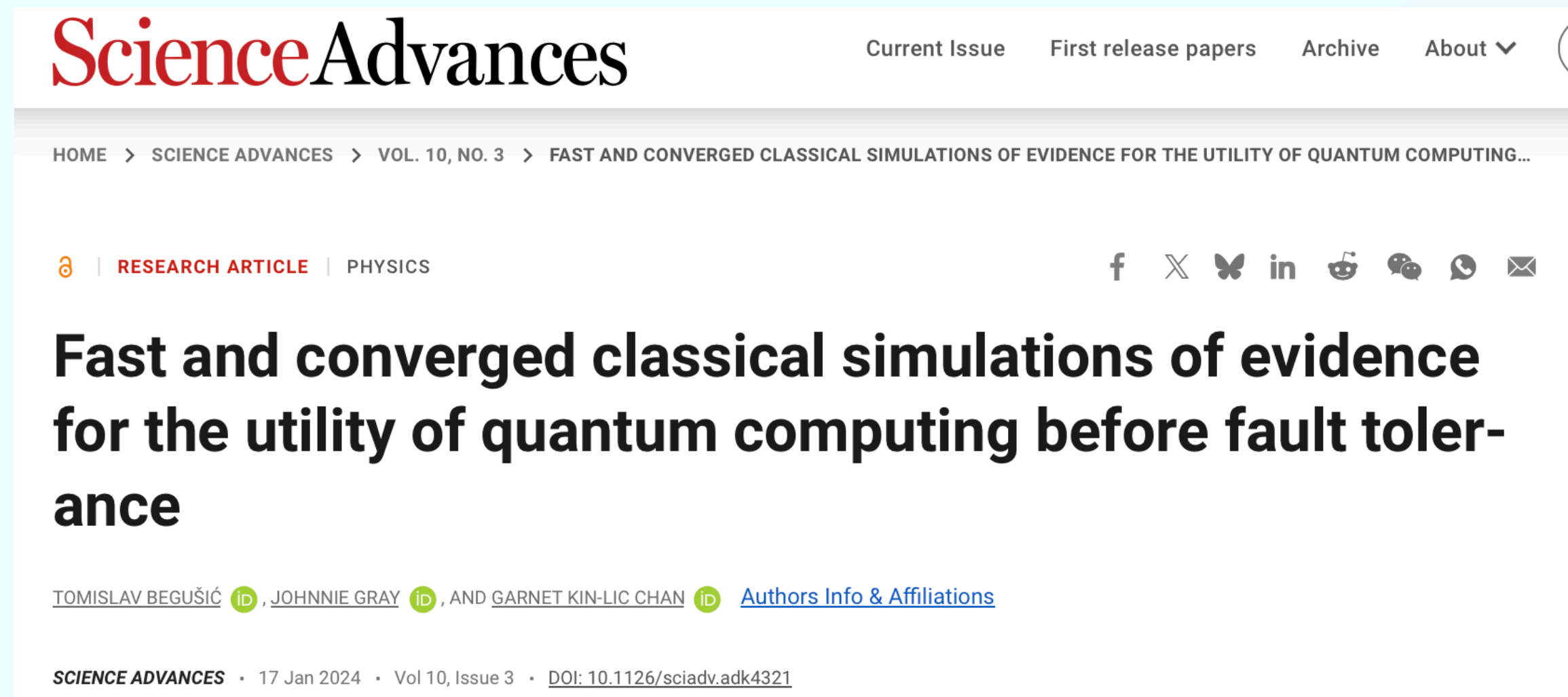
Show authors

[Nature](#) **574**, 505–510 (2019) | [Cite this article](#)



Dobitnik Nobelove nagrade

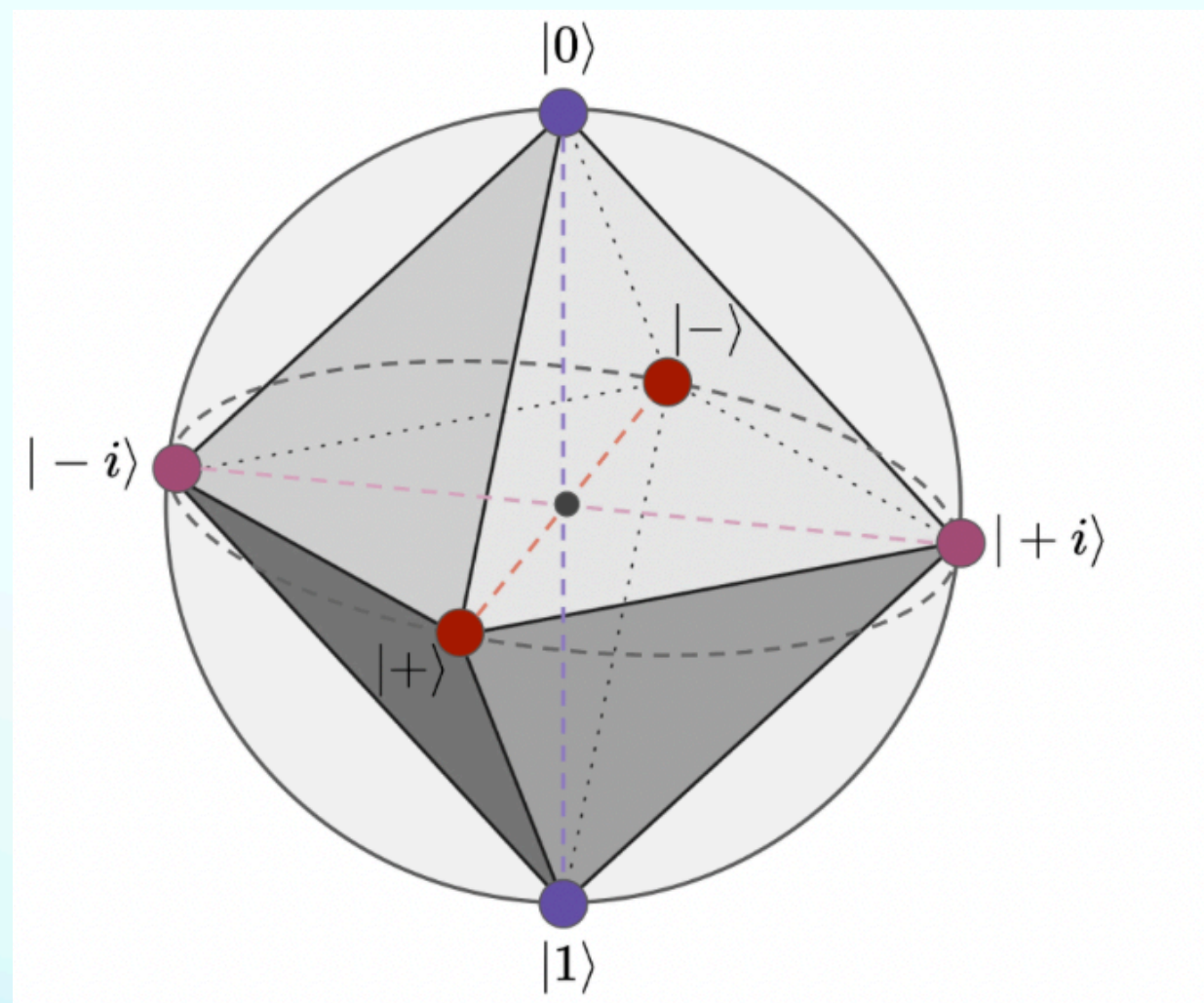
N.B. Preskoćiću celokupno polje **‘kvatne korekcije grešaka’ (quantum error correction)** gde Clifford operacije igraju veoma bitnu ulogu —> sledeća Nobelova nagrada!





# Stabilizator stanja na primeru jednog qubit-a

ograničen Hilbertov prostor → 6 čistih kvantnih stanja

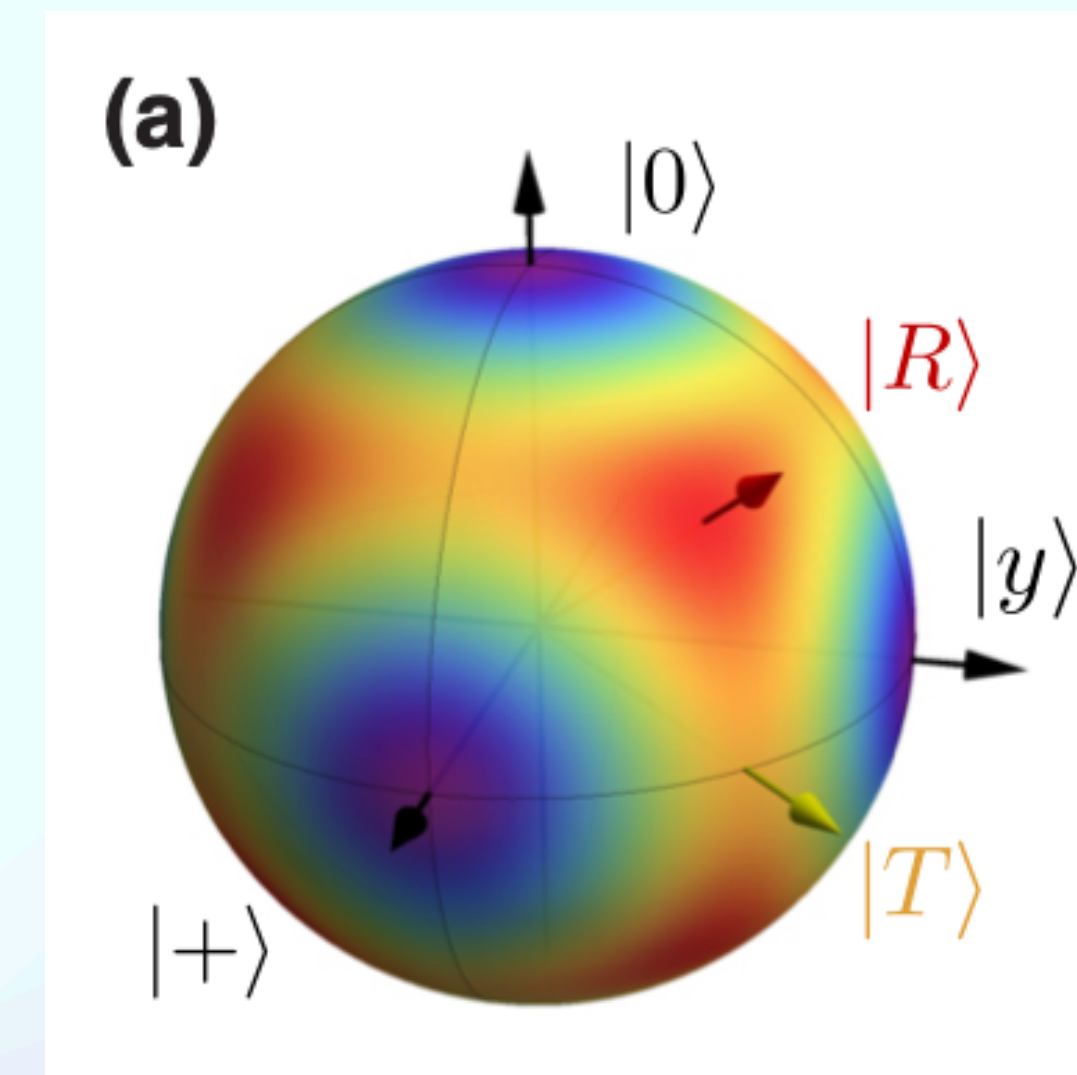


Octahedron na Blohovej sferi →  
Koristeci samo 1-qubit kvantne  
kapije ( [https://pennylane.ai/qml/demos/tutorial\\_clifford\\_circuit\\_simulations](https://pennylane.ai/qml/demos/tutorial_clifford_circuit_simulations)).

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\pi/2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Ne-Clifford kvantne kapije omogućavaju eksploraciju celokupnog Hilbertovog prostora



PRX QUANTUM **4**, 010301 (2023)



Sve van ovine 6 stanja → **ne-stabilizatornost ili "magija"**



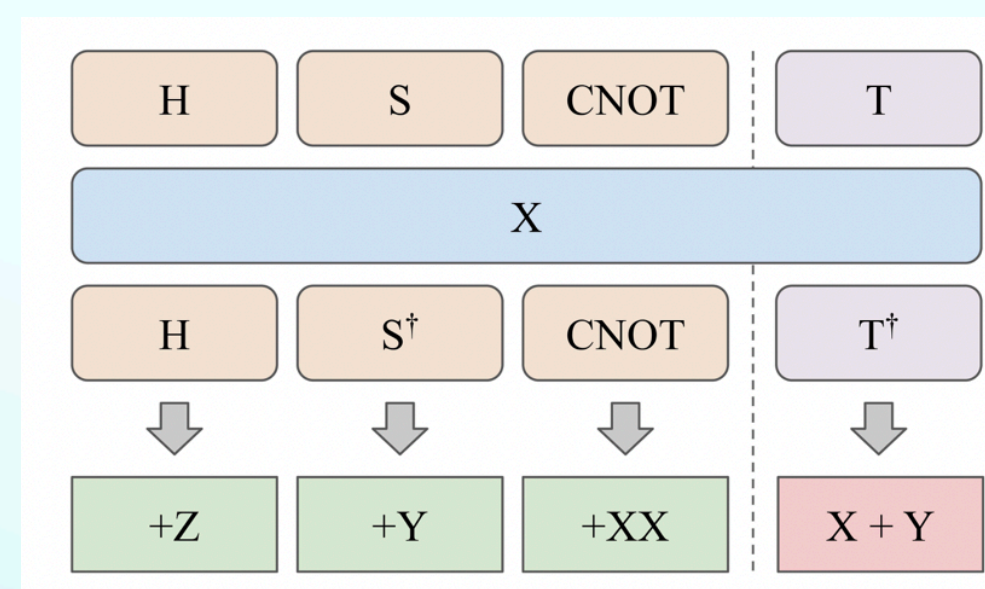
# Paradigma Clifford+T kvantnih kola

- Clifford metod za simulaciju kvantnih kola ne funkcioniše ukoliko se dodaju **T elementi** (1-qubit)

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\pi/4} \end{pmatrix}$$

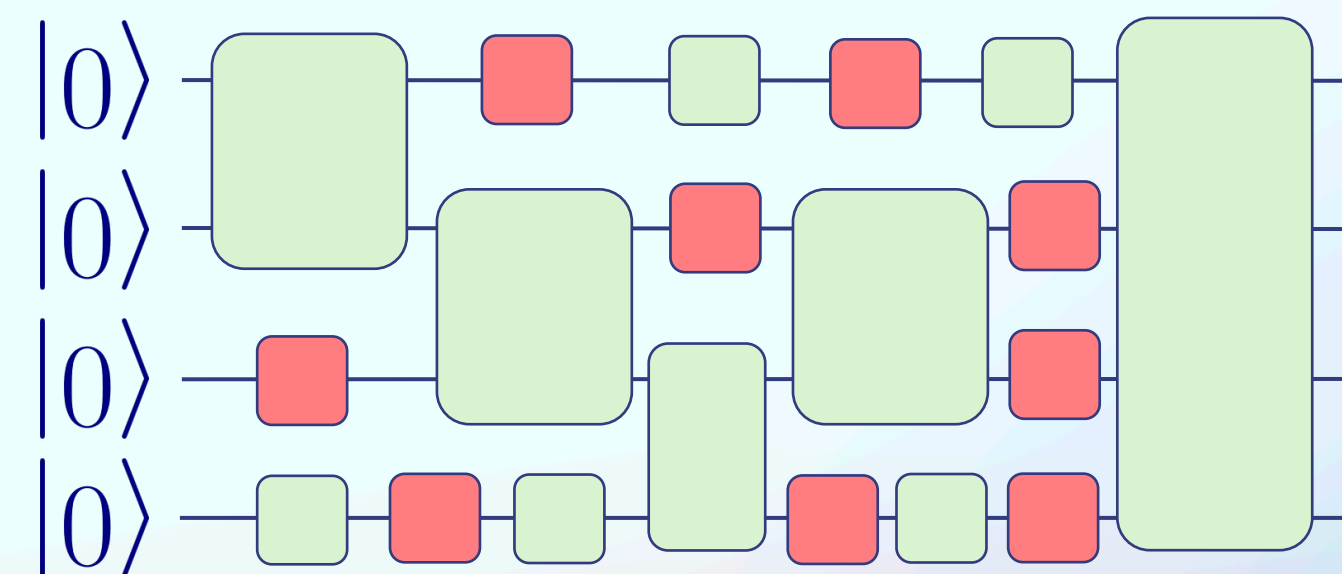
- Eksponencijalno teža simulacija ukoliko je magija pristuna → Aaronson, S. and Gottesman, D. 'Improved Simulation of Stabilizer Circuits', Physical Review A, **70**(5) (2004)

Dinamika operatora



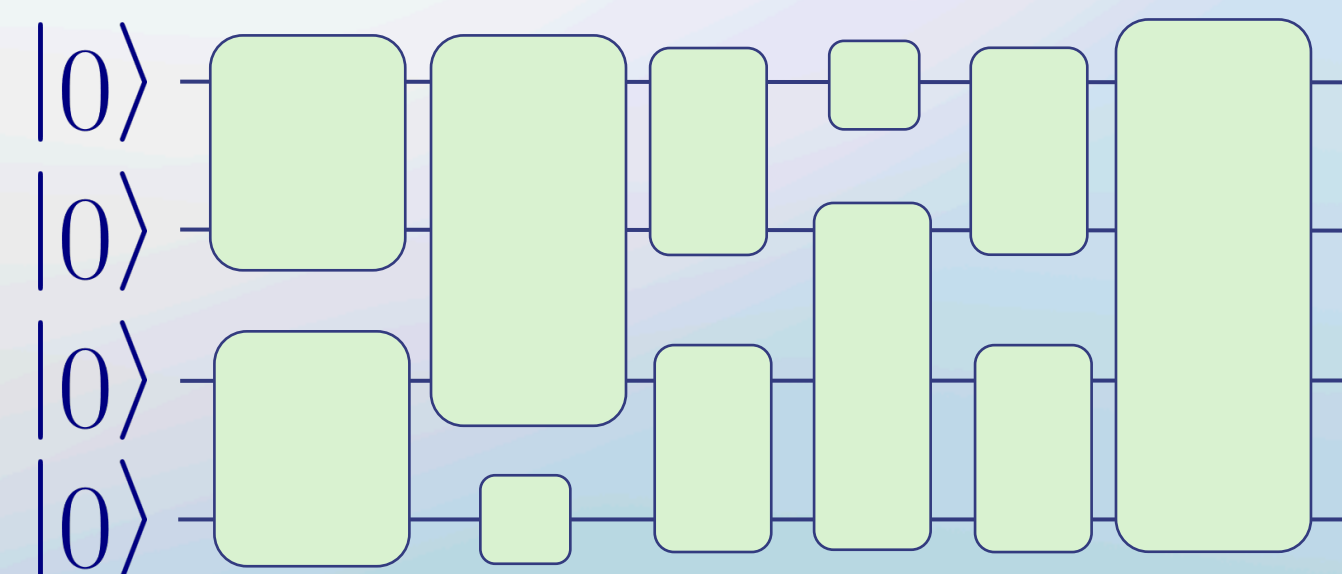
([https://pennylane.ai/qml/demos/tutorial\\_clifford\\_circuit\\_simulations](https://pennylane.ai/qml/demos/tutorial_clifford_circuit_simulations)).

cena simulacije kvantnih kola



$\exp(n)$

Magija

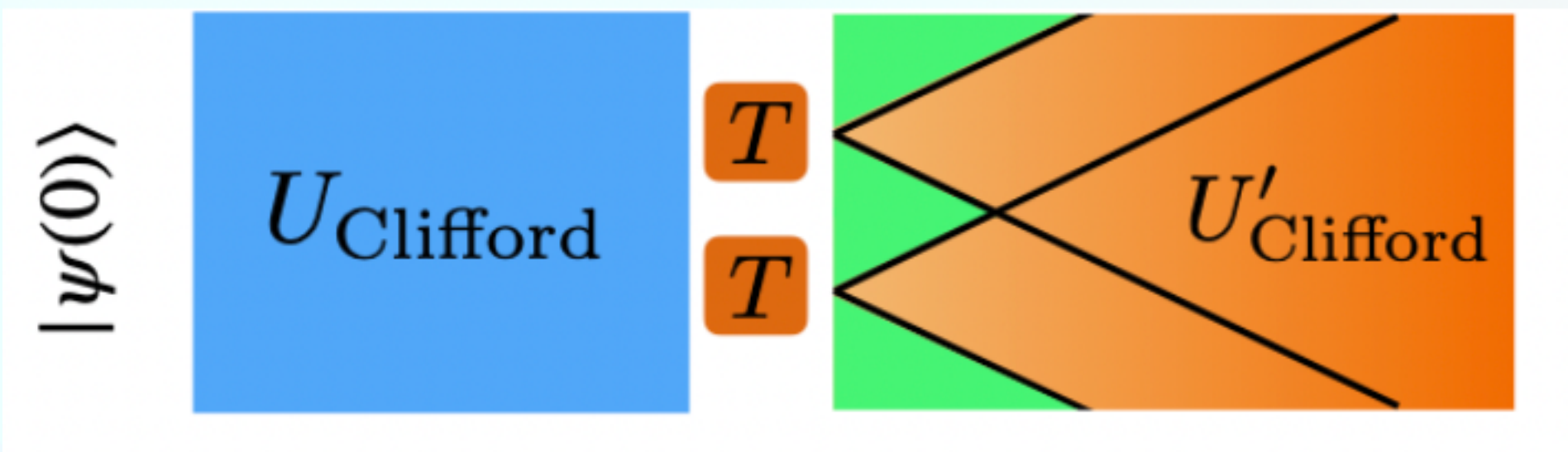


$\text{poly}(n)$

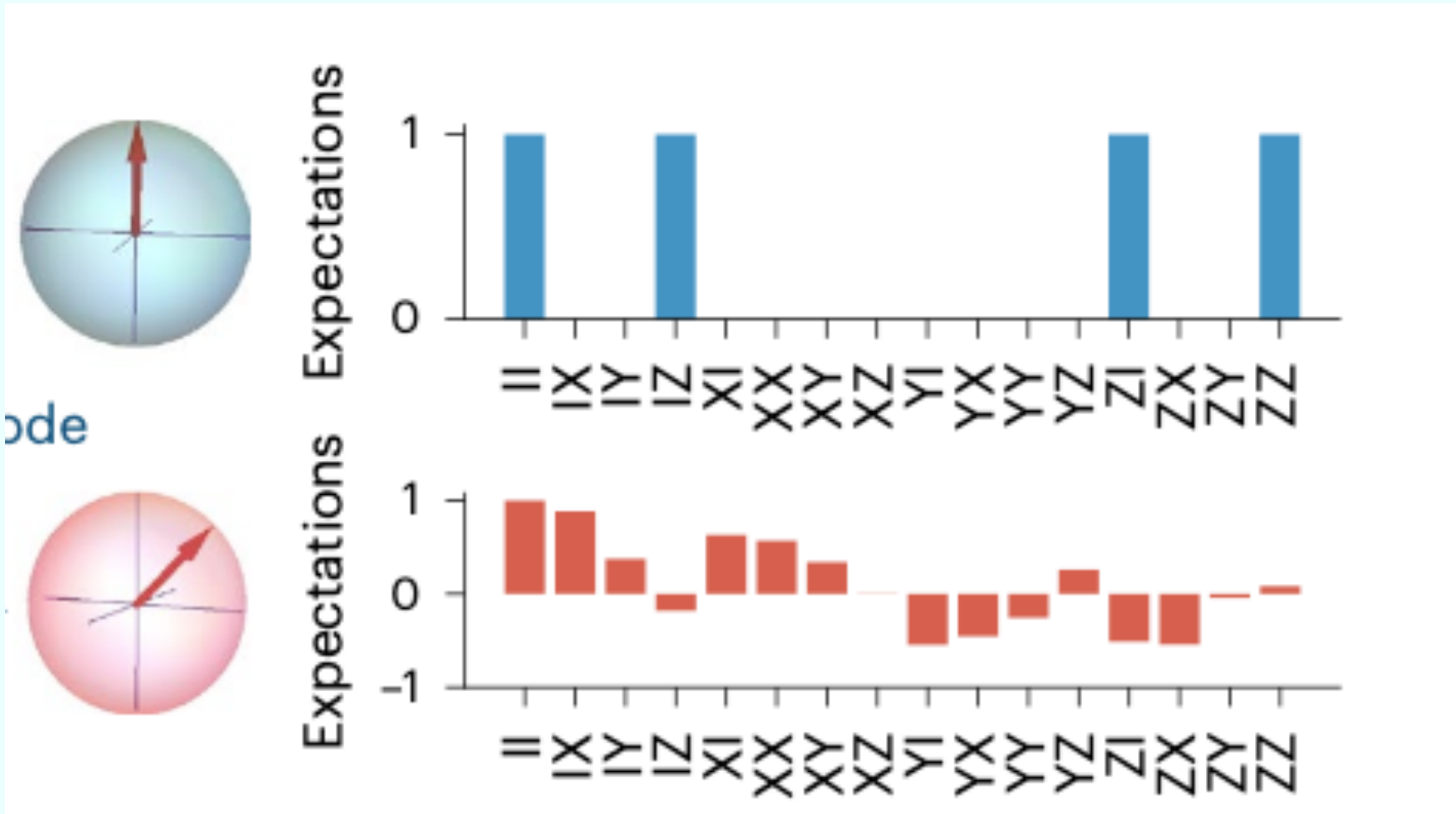
bez magije



# Efekti T elemenata



SciPost Phys. 9, 087 (2020)



Niroula, P., White, C.D., Wang, Q. *et al.* Phase transition in magic with random quantum circuits. *Nat. Phys.* 20, 1786–1792 (2024)

Entropija stabilizacije kao observable kola kvantifikuje ‘udaljenost’ od stabilizatora (nula za ta stanja)

L. Leone, S.F.E. Oliviero, A. Hamma PRL **128**, 050402(2022)

$$M_{\alpha}(\psi) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log_2 \mathcal{P}_{\alpha}(\psi), \quad \mathcal{P}_{\alpha}(\psi) = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}_N} |\text{Tr}(P\psi)|^{2\alpha}, \quad \psi = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \quad d = 2^N$$



# Entropija stabilizacije u eksperimentu

.... uzorkovanje (sampling) - Nasumična Merenja (Randomized Measurements)

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REPORT

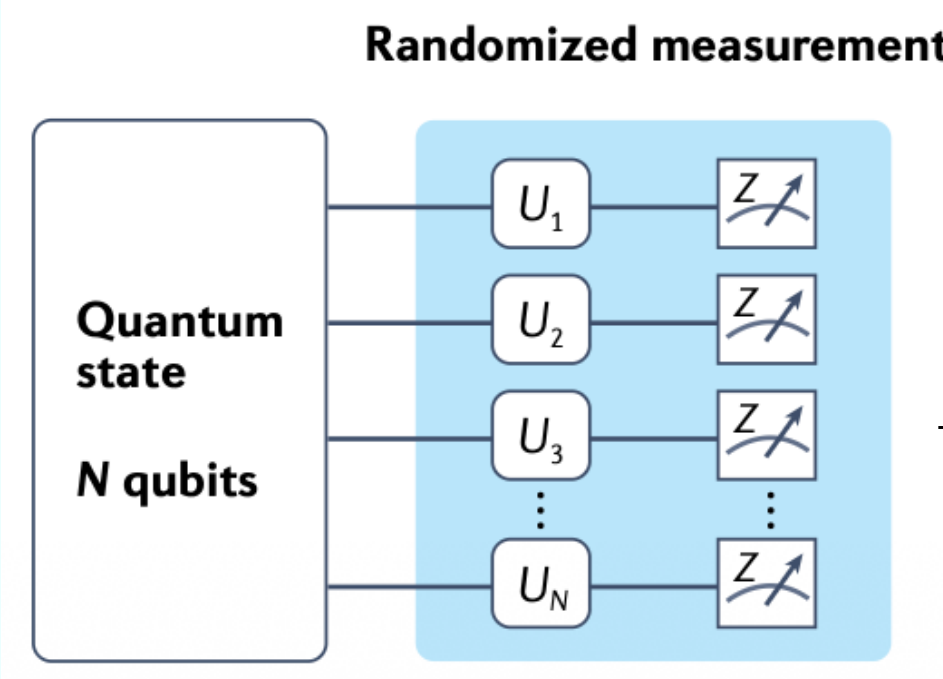
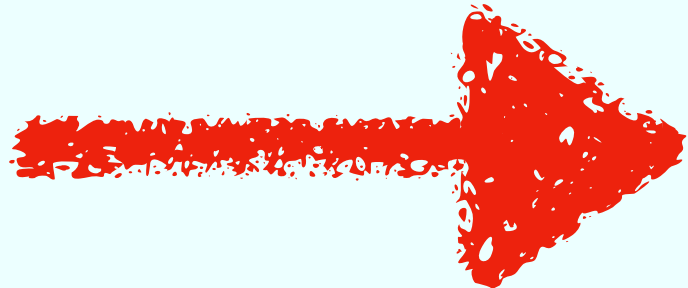
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Probing Rényi entanglement entropy via randomized measurements

TIFF BRYDGES, ANDREAS ELBEN, PETAR JURCEVIC, BENOÎT VERMERSCH, CHRISTINE MAIER, BEN P. LANYON, PETER ZOLLER, RAINER BLATT, AND CHRISTIAN F. ROOS

Authors Info & Affiliations

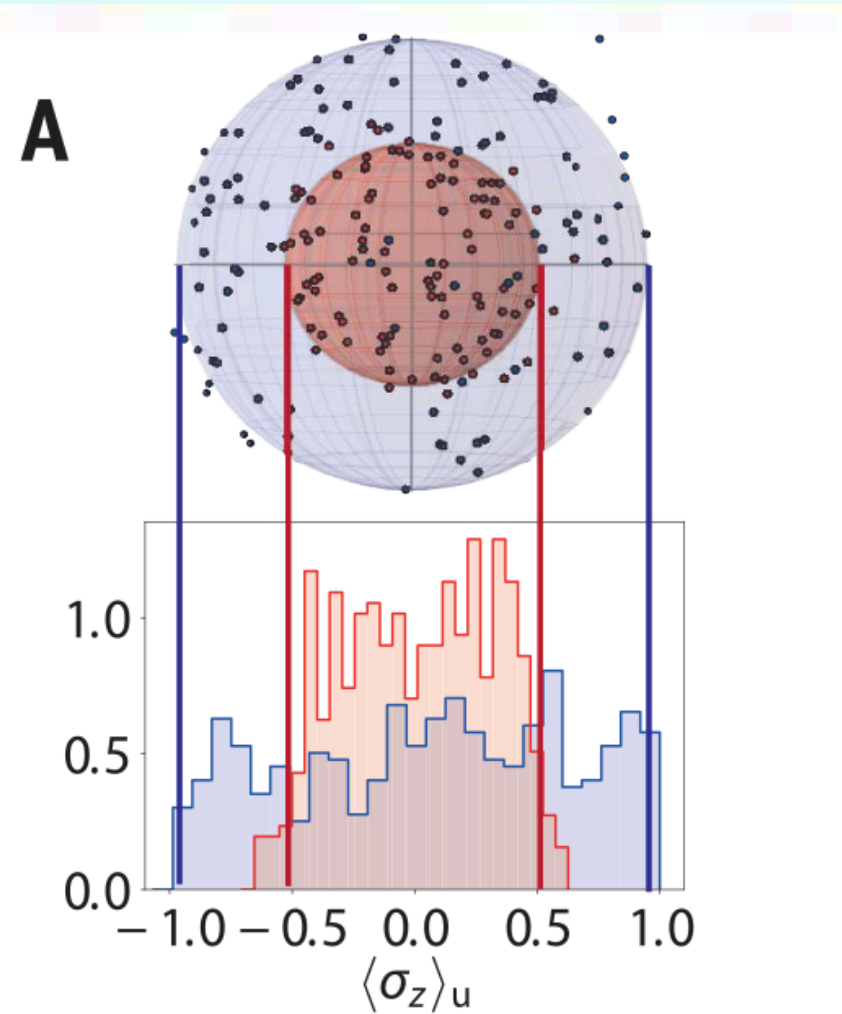
SCIENCE • 19 Apr 2019 • Vol 364, Issue 6437 • pp. 260-263 • DOI: 10.1126/science.aau4963



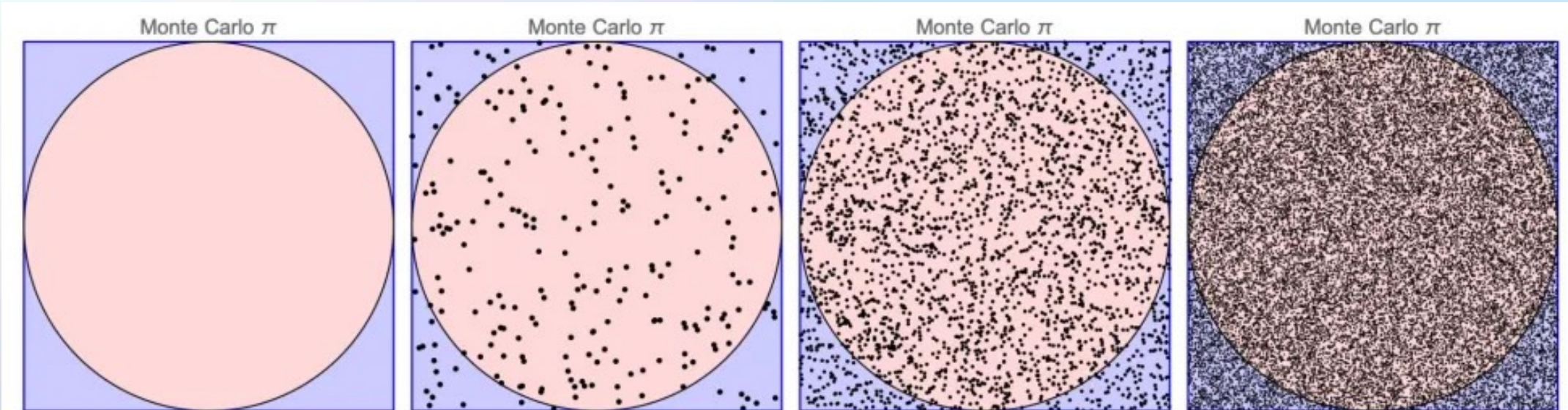
+klasična obrada podataka



slično Monte Karlo metodama u statističkoj fizici



**Fig. 1. Measuring second-order Rényi entropies through randomized measurements.** (A) Single-qubit Bloch sphere. The purity is directly related to the width of the distribution of measurement outcomes after applying random rotations  $u_i$ . Initial pure state (blue) and mixed state (red) cases are shown. See text. (B) Generalization to multiple qubits: Measuring  $N_A$ -qubit

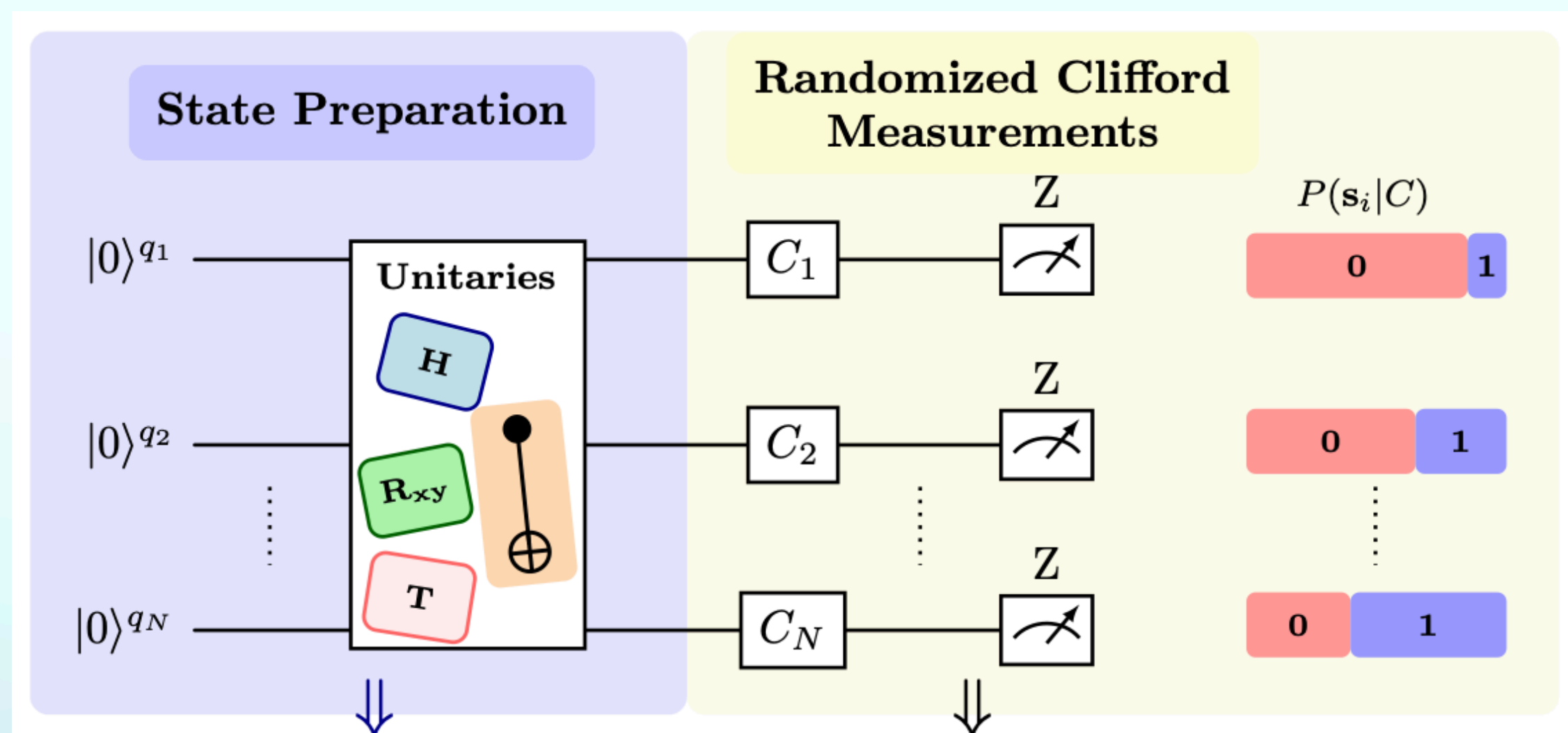




# Nasumična Clifford Merenja - Randomized Clifford Measurement (RCM)

Oliviero, S.F.E. et al. 'Measuring magic on a quantum processor', npj Quantum Information, 8(1) (2022)

$$M_2(|\psi\rangle) = -\log_2 \mathcal{W} + \log_2 \mathcal{P} - \log_2 d,$$



24 Clifford 1-qubit operators

| A/P   | $I$   | $X$    | $Y$    | $Z$    |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| $I$   | $I$   | $X$    | $Y$    | $Z$    |
| $H$   | $H$   | $XH$   | $YH$   | $ZH$   |
| $HS$  | $HS$  | $XHS$  | $YHS$  | $ZHS$  |
| $S$   | $S$   | $XS$   | $YS$   | $ZS$   |
| $SH$  | $SH$  | $XSH$  | $YSH$  | $ZSH$  |
| $HSH$ | $HSH$ | $XHSH$ | $YHSH$ | $ZHSH$ |

Table I: Single-qubit Clifford gates (modulo global phase  $U(1)$ ) used in Eqs. (2) and (3), where the columns are Pauli operators  $P = \{I, X, Y, Z\}$  and rows are coset representatives  $A = \{I, H, HS, S, SH, HSH\}$ .  $H$  is the Hadamard gate, and  $S$  is the  $\pi/2$  phase gate.

RCM protocol—> uzorkovanje stanja sa identičnom količinom magije

$$\mathcal{P} = d \sum_{\vec{s}} (-2)^{-\|\vec{s}\|_2} \mathbb{E}_C [P(\mathbf{s}_1|C)P(\mathbf{s}_2|C)], \quad \mathcal{W} = - \sum_{\vec{s}} (-2)^{-\|\vec{s}\|_4} \mathbb{E}_C [P(\mathbf{s}_1|C)P(\mathbf{s}_2|C)P(\mathbf{s}_3|C)P(\mathbf{s}_4|C)].$$

arXiv: 2511.15576



# Šta je nelokalna magija

- Nelokalna magic wastage kad se magija proširi u stanju koje je kvantnom spregnuto (entangled): arXiv:2403.07056
- Protokol: pripremiti stanja sa nelokalnom magijom i zatim pokušati izbrisati lokalni deo

$$M_2^{\text{NL}}(|\psi\rangle) = \min_{U_A, U_B} M_2(U_A \otimes U_B |\psi\rangle)$$



Vizuelizacija kvantne spletenosti i nelokalne magije u slučaju dva qubit-a ili kvantna spina-1/2.

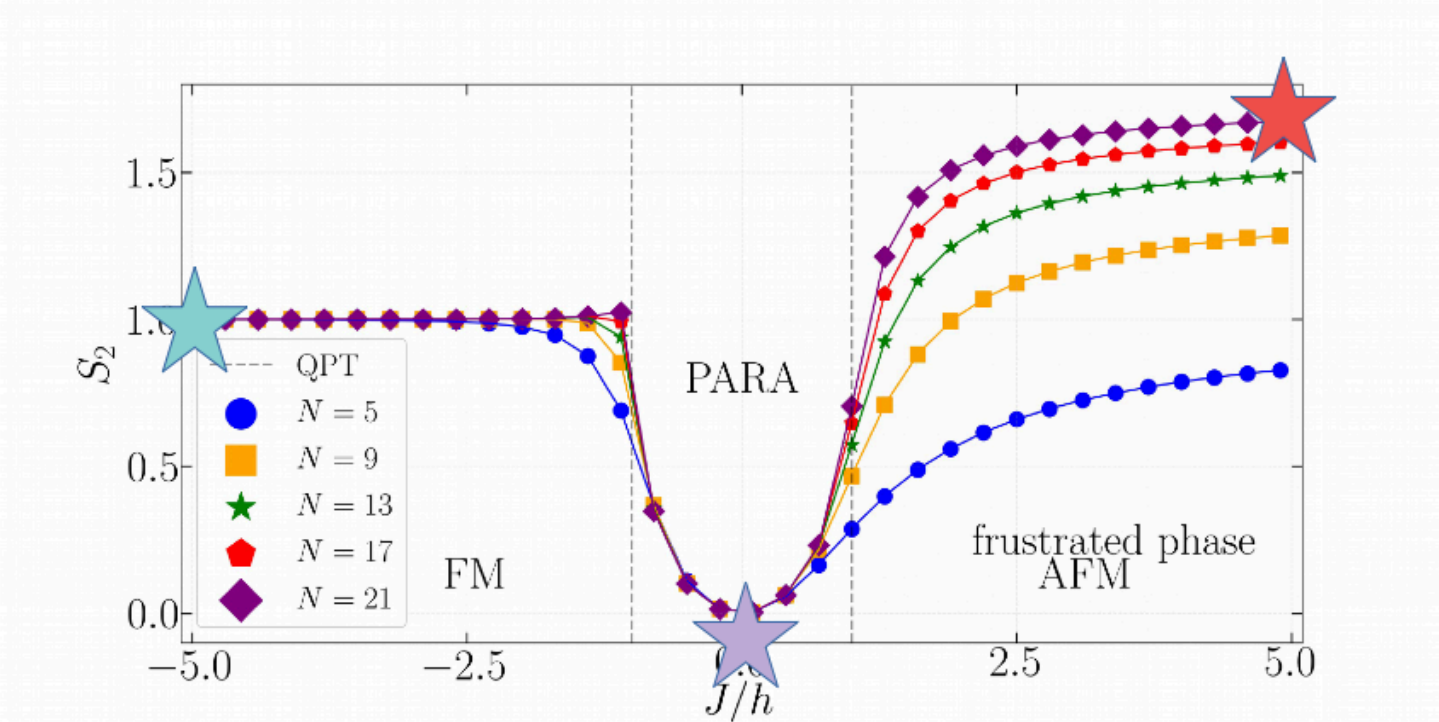


# Primer kvantnom spinskog models koji isključivo sadrži nelokalnu magiju

## 1d transverse field Ising model (TFIM)

$$H = J \sum_{i=1}^L \sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+1}^x - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^L \sigma_i^z.$$

Antiferomagnetni režim sa periodički graničnim uslovima vodi do frustracije sistema



### Limits

- **FM** Greenberger–Horne–Zeilinger state

$$|GHZ\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^N}} \left( |+\rangle^{\otimes N} + |-\rangle^{\otimes N} \right)$$

- **PARA**

$$|\psi\rangle = |+\text{ or }-\rangle^{\otimes N}$$

- **frustrated AFM** W-state

$$|W\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \left( |100\dots 0\rangle + |010\dots 0\rangle + \dots + |000\dots 1\rangle \right)$$

### SciPost Physics

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### Complexity of frustration: A new source of non-local non-stabilizerness

Jovan Odavić, Tobias Haug, Gianpaolo Torre, Alioscia Hamma, Fabio Franchini, Salvatore Marco Giampaolo

SciPost Phys. 15, 131 (2023) · published 3 October 2023

doi: 10.21468/SciPostPhys.15.4.131

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# Nelokalna magija još nije eksperimentalno detektovana

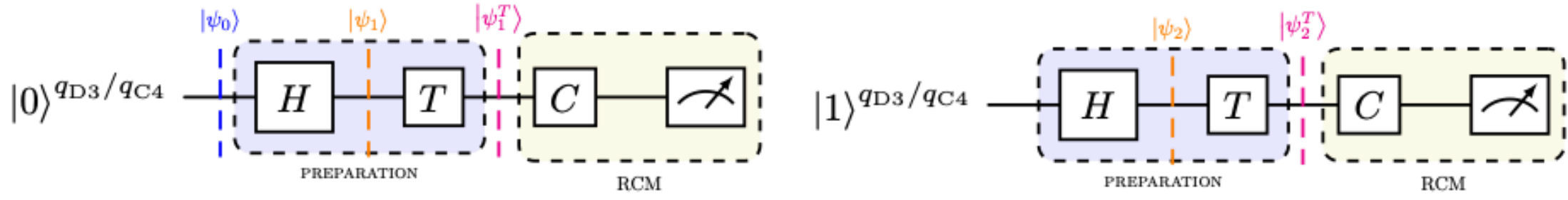
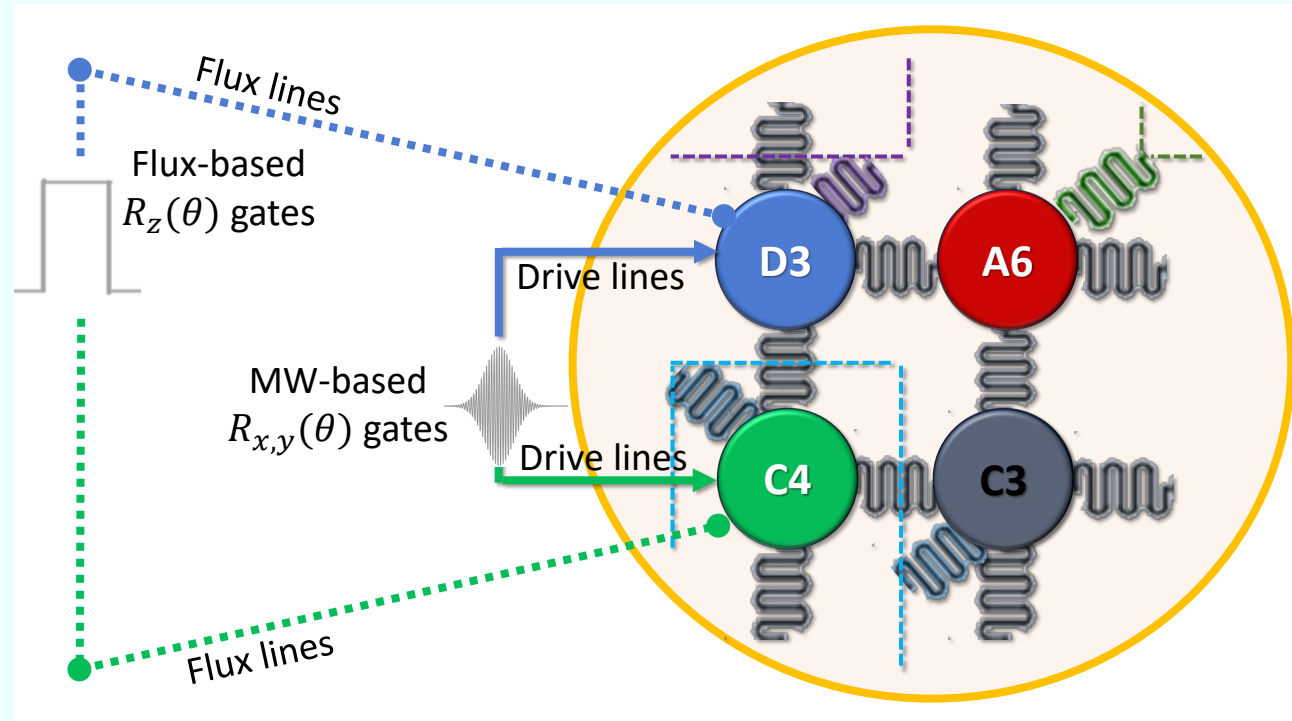


Stoga smo je po prvi put izmerili na kvantom procesoru!

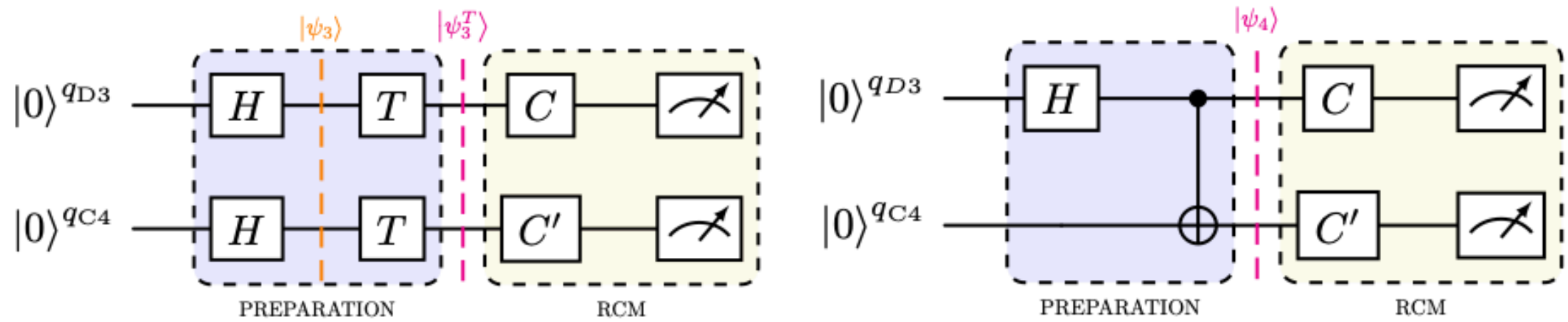
|               | Class 1         | Class 2                  | Class 3              |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Notation      | Local Magic(LM) | Local+Non-Local Magic(M) | Non-Local Magic(NLM) |
| Local         | ✓               | ✓                        | ✗                    |
| Non-Local     | ✗               | ✓                        | ✓                    |
| Local Erasure | Complete        | Partial                  | Null                 |



# Benchmark and identifikacija izvora šuma (noise)



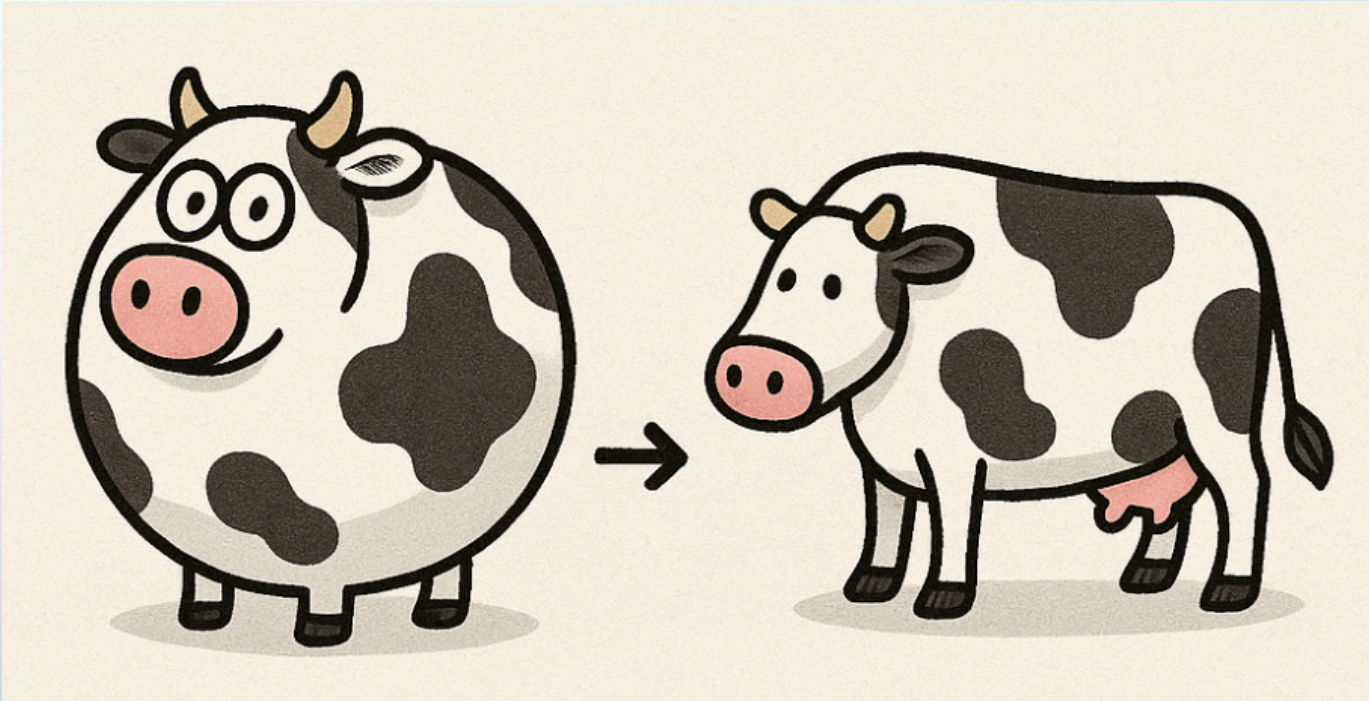
(a) Single-qubit state initially in the  $|0\rangle$  state. (b) Single-qubit state initially in the  $|1\rangle$  state.



(c) Separable two-qubit states. (d) Bell state.

|     | $F_{RO}(\%)$ | $F_{RB}(\%)$       | $T_2^{Echo}(\mu s)$ | $T_2^*(\mu s)$ | $T_1(\mu s)$   | $M_2^{exp}(\Psi^{M_2^{th}=0})$    | $M_2^{exp}(\Psi^{M_2^{th}\neq 0})$  |
|-----|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) |              |                    |                     |                |                |                                   |                                     |
| D3  | $94 \pm 1$   | $99.75 \pm 0.01$   | $31.1 \pm 0.7$      | $25 \pm 6$     | $23.3 \pm 0.1$ | $ \Psi_0\rangle$<br>$0.1 \pm 0.1$ | $ \Psi_1^T\rangle$<br>$0.1 \pm 0.1$ |
|     | $96 \pm 1$   | $99.910 \pm 0.002$ | $39.9 \pm 0.7$      | $33 \pm 6$     | $30.0 \pm 0.1$ | $ \Psi_1\rangle$<br>$0.1 \pm 0.1$ | $ \Psi_1^T\rangle$<br>$0.5 \pm 0.1$ |
|     |              |                    |                     |                |                | $ \Psi_2\rangle$<br>$0.1 \pm 0.1$ | $ \Psi_2^T\rangle$<br>$0.4 \pm 0.1$ |
| C4  | $95 \pm 1$   | $99.925 \pm 0.003$ | $38.8 \pm 1.1$      | $24 \pm 2$     | $36.2 \pm 0.1$ | $ \Psi_1\rangle$<br>$0.1 \pm 0.1$ | $ \Psi_1^T\rangle$<br>$0.4 \pm 0.1$ |
|     |              |                    |                     |                |                | $ \Psi_2\rangle$<br>$0.1 \pm 0.1$ | $ \Psi_2^T\rangle$<br>$0.4 \pm 0.1$ |
| (b) |              |                    |                     |                |                |                                   |                                     |
| D3  | $83 \pm 1$   | $99.746 \pm 0.014$ | $99 \pm 2$          | $\sim 0.12$    | $\sim 99$      | $ \Psi_3\rangle$<br>$0.1 \pm 0.1$ | $ \Psi_3^T\rangle$<br>$0.8 \pm 0.1$ |
| C4  | $91 \pm 1$   | $99.905 \pm 0.003$ |                     | $\sim 1.57$    | $\sim 100$     | $ \Psi_3\rangle$<br>$0.1 \pm 0.1$ | $ \Psi_3^T\rangle$<br>$0.8 \pm 0.1$ |
| (c) |              |                    |                     |                |                |                                   |                                     |
| D3  | $92 \pm 1$   |                    |                     |                |                | $ \Psi_4\rangle$<br>$0.2 \pm 0.1$ |                                     |
| C4  |              |                    |                     |                |                |                                   |                                     |

**Table 1: Experimental magic measured for the quantum states in Fig. 3.** Systematic investigation of the experimental magic for single- and two-qubit quantum states, involving qubits D3 and C4, as a function of: the readout fidelity  $F_{RO}$ , the average single-qubit gates fidelity measured by Randomized Benchmarking,  $F_{RB}$ , both in the isolated case (a) and simultaneously (b), statistical relaxation, Ramsey and Echo coherence times ( $T_1$ ,  $T_2^*$  and  $T_2^{Echo}$ , respectively). For the two-qubit circuits, we have also reported an estimation of the drive and ZZ crosstalk on the investigated pair [55–58]. A discussion on the error estimation is reported in App. B.





# Naš posao kao teoretičara

## 1.2 Strategies to counter errors

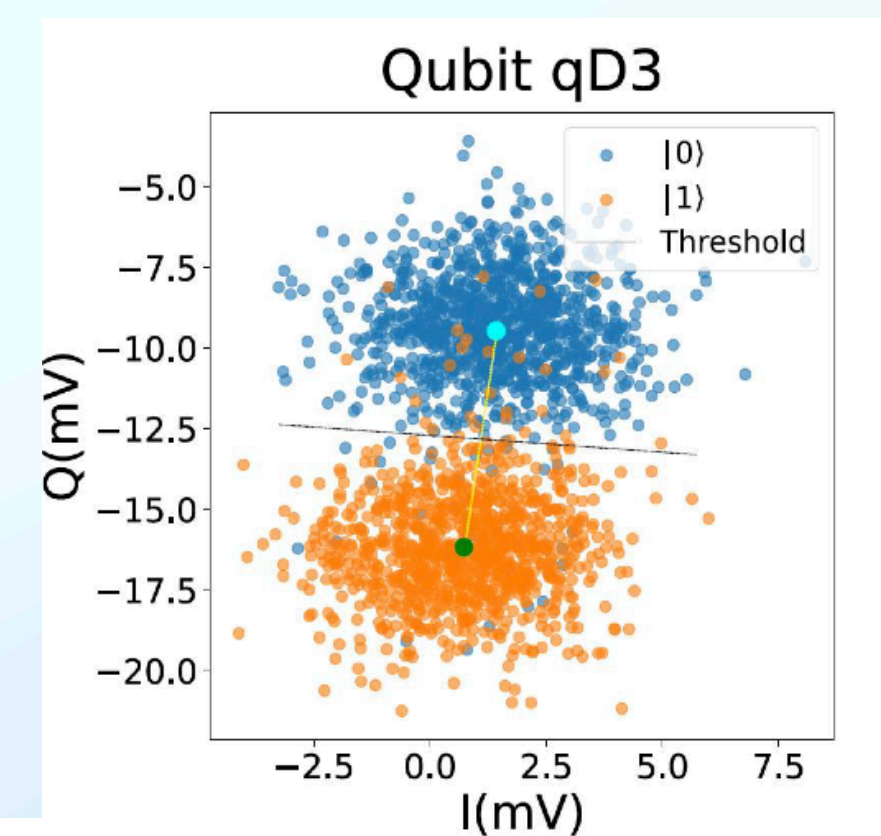
1. **Do nothing and hope for the best.** We can only run short circuits before our computation is overwhelmed by the noise. This regime is called the *Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum (NISQ) regime* [16].

Error Mitigation and Error Correction Lecture Notes - Philippe Faist

...je bio da razumemo i razložimo izvore grešaka koje naš procesor ima na osnovu preliminaranih i benchmark eksperimenata

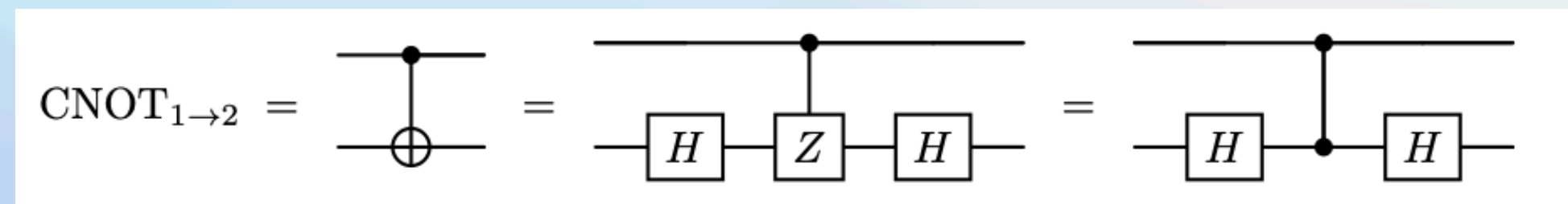
Nasumični bit-flip

$0 \rightarrow 1$  or  $1 \rightarrow 0$ .



1. Greške pri samom merenju

2. CNOT kvantni elementi (depolarizujući šum)



$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \frac{pI}{2} + (1-p)\rho. \quad (8.100)$$

The effect of the depolarizing channel on the Bloch sphere is illustrated in Figure 8.11.

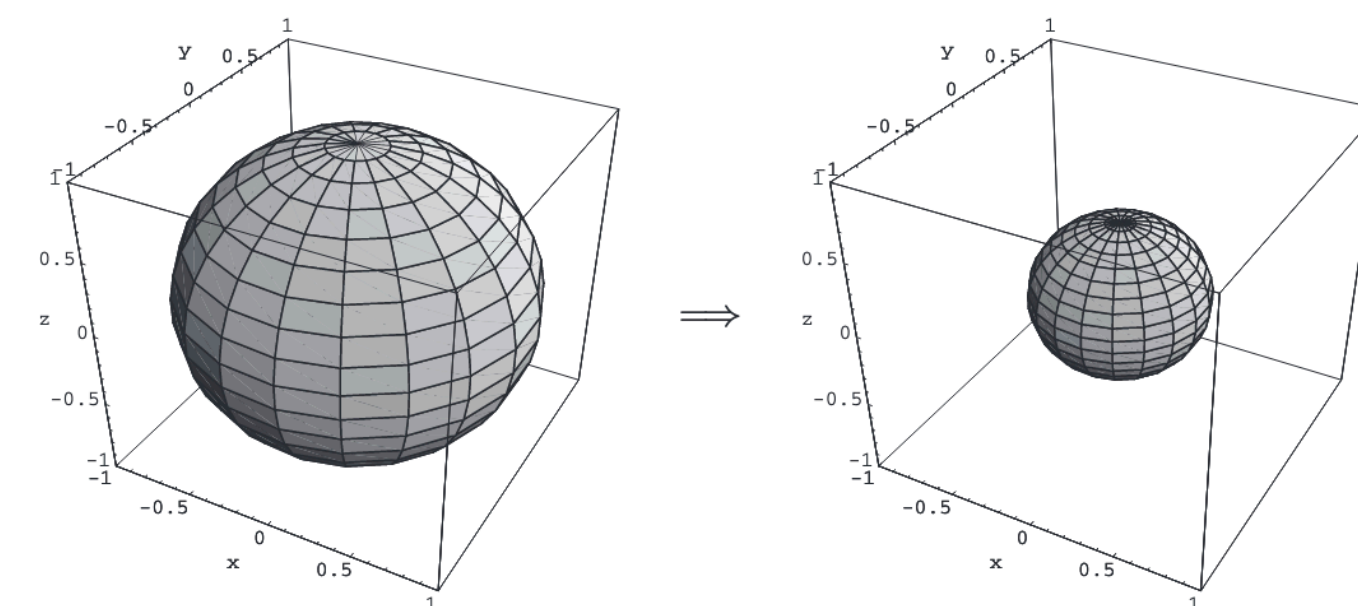
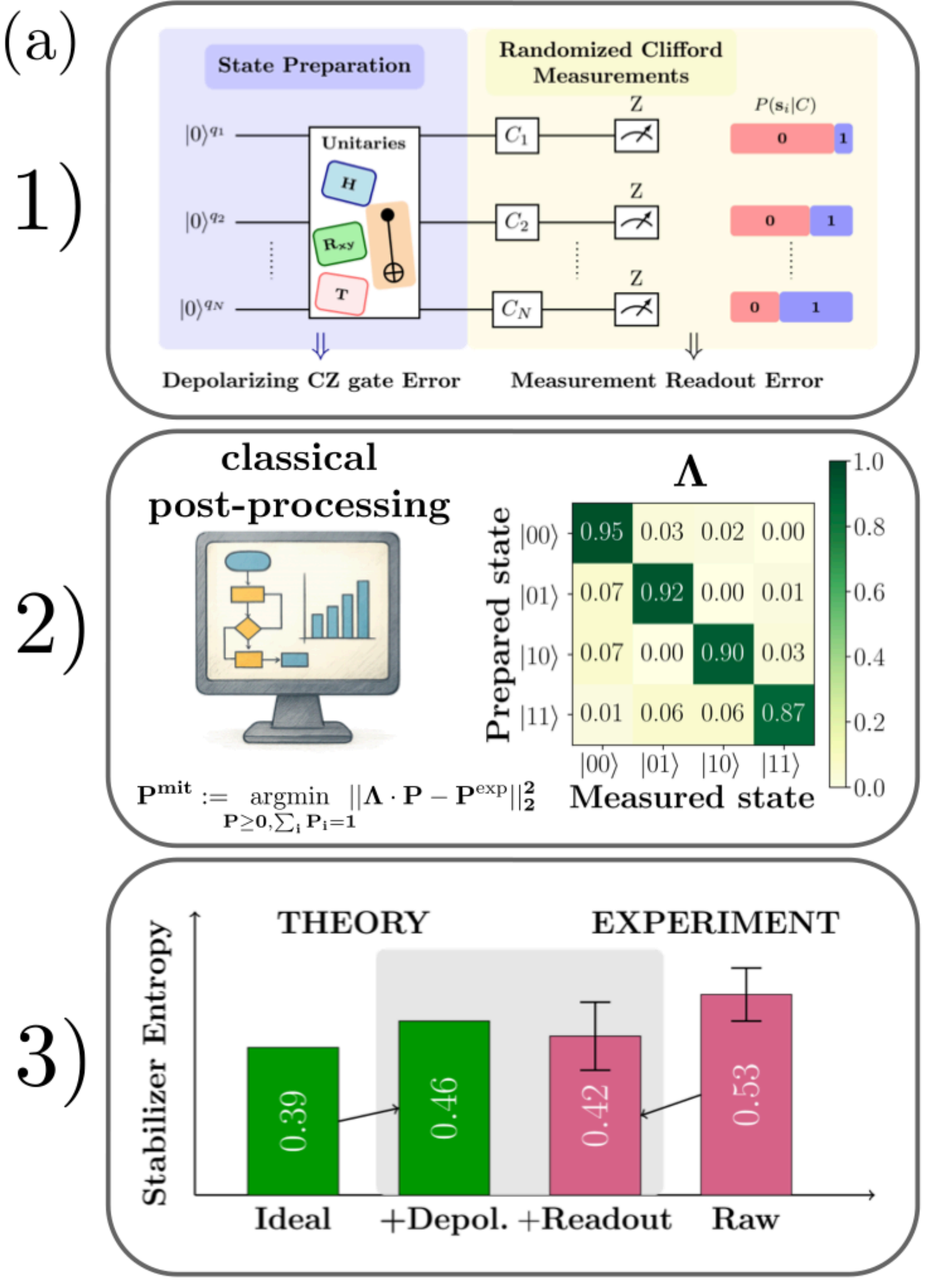


Figure 8.11. The effect of the depolarizing channel on the Bloch sphere, for  $p = 0.5$ . Note how the entire sphere contracts uniformly as a function of  $p$ .



# Workflow



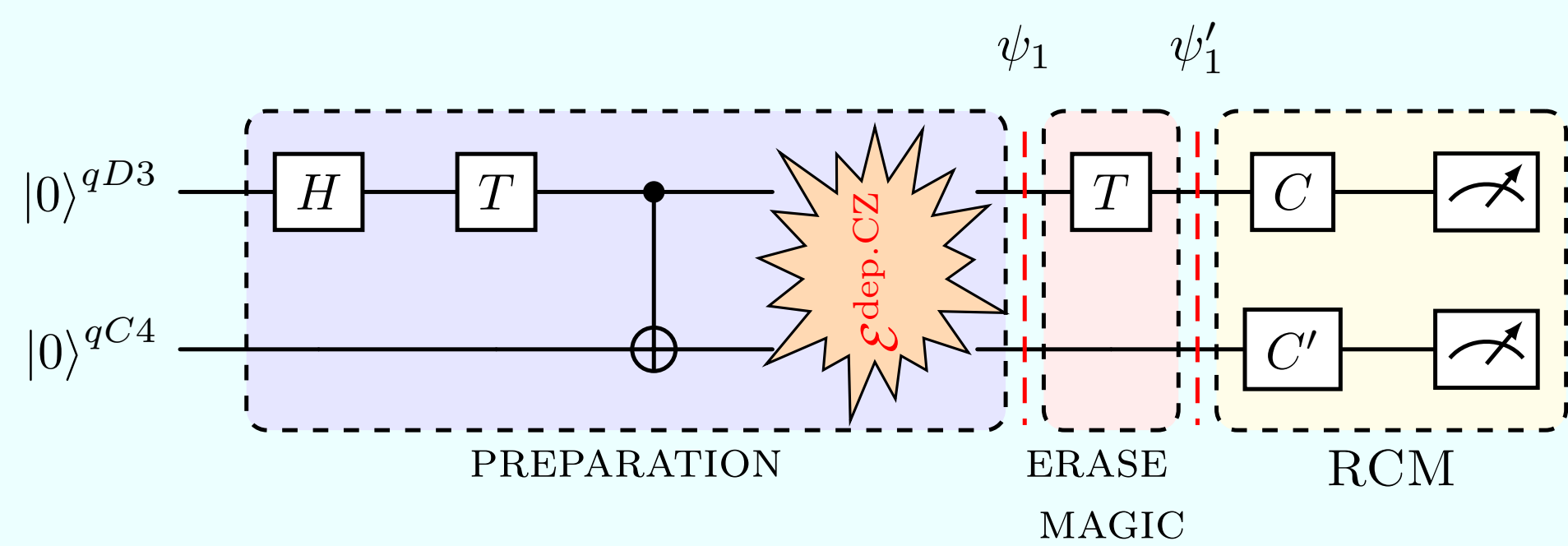
priča o sjedinjavanju teorije i eksperimenta

dvokraki pristup



# Klasa 1: Lokalna Magija

Alternativni metod



Physical Review A

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Quantum nonlocal nonstabilizerness

Dongheng Qian <sup>1,2</sup> and Jing Wang <sup>1,2,3,4,\*</sup>

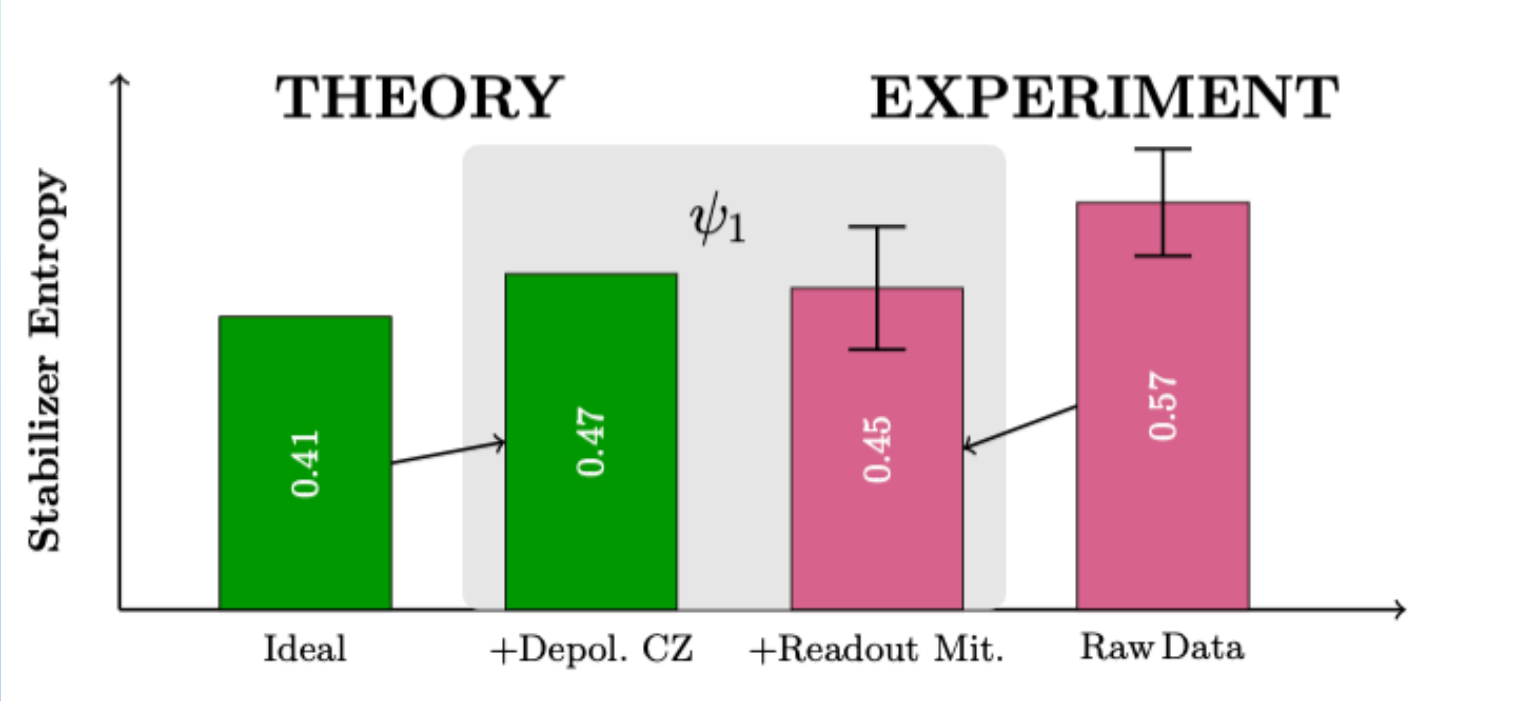
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Phys. Rev. A 111, 052443 – Published 27 May, 2025

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevA.111.052443>

| Circuit       | State     | Th. Purity | Exp. Purity     | Th. Magic | Exp. Magic      | NL-Magic (from RDM purity) |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Preparation   | $\psi_1$  | 0.92       | $1.02 \pm 0.04$ | 0.47      | $0.45 \pm 0.06$ |                            |
| Prep.+Erasure | $\psi'_1$ | 0.92       | $1.05 \pm 0.06$ | 0.11      | $0.08 \pm 0.08$ | $0.1176 \pm 0.0007$        |

**Table 2: Local Magic (LM) state results.** Comparison of Purity and Magic for states  $\psi_1$  (before) and  $\psi'_1$  (after) the erasure , as well as the value of non-local magic obtained from subsystem purity. The theoretical predictions for purity and magic are calculated by considering the CZ depolarizing error and compared with the experimental results after readout error mitigation. Details on the errors are reported in *Methods*.



$$|\psi\rangle = \sqrt{\lambda}|\psi_1^A\rangle|\psi_1^B\rangle + \sqrt{1-\lambda}|\psi_2^A\rangle|\psi_2^B\rangle$$

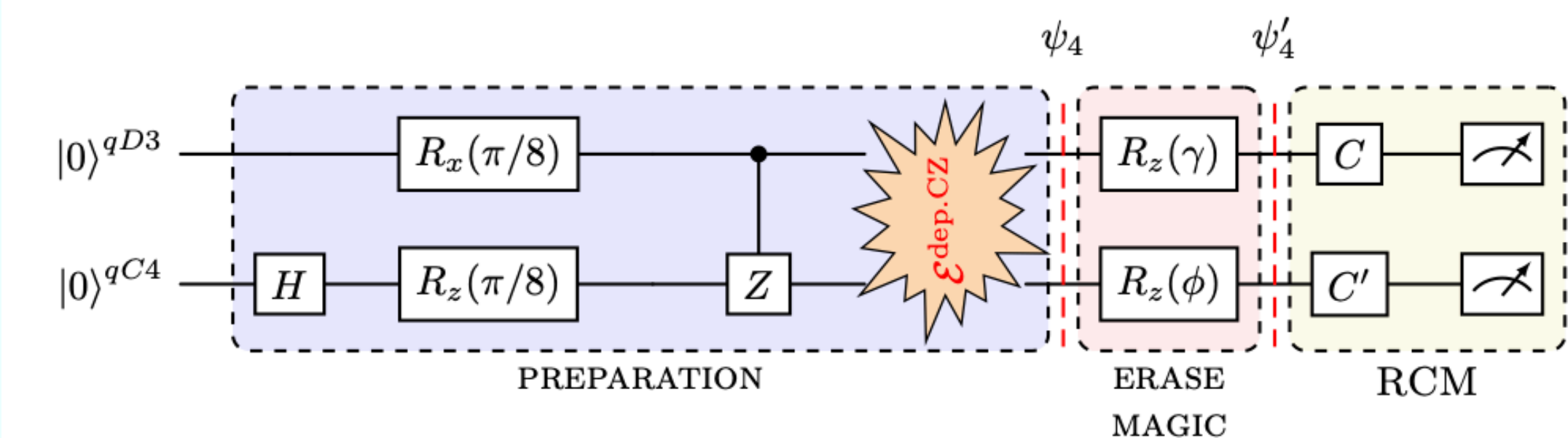
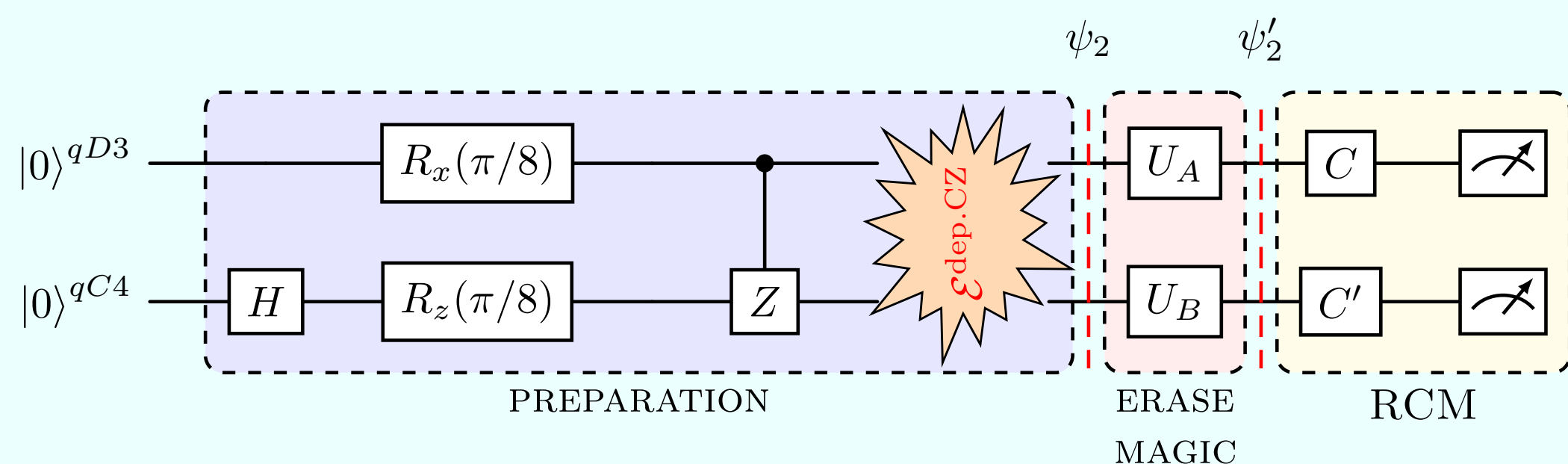
$$\psi_A := \text{Tr}_B(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|) \quad \text{Pur}(\psi_A) = \lambda^2 + (1-\lambda)^2.$$

$$M^{\text{NL}}(|\psi\rangle) = -\log_2 \left( 4\text{Pur}(\psi_A)^2 - 6\text{Pur}(\psi_A) + 3 \right).$$

Closed-form za slučaj 2 qubit-a



# Klasa 2: Lokalna+Nelokalna magija (M)

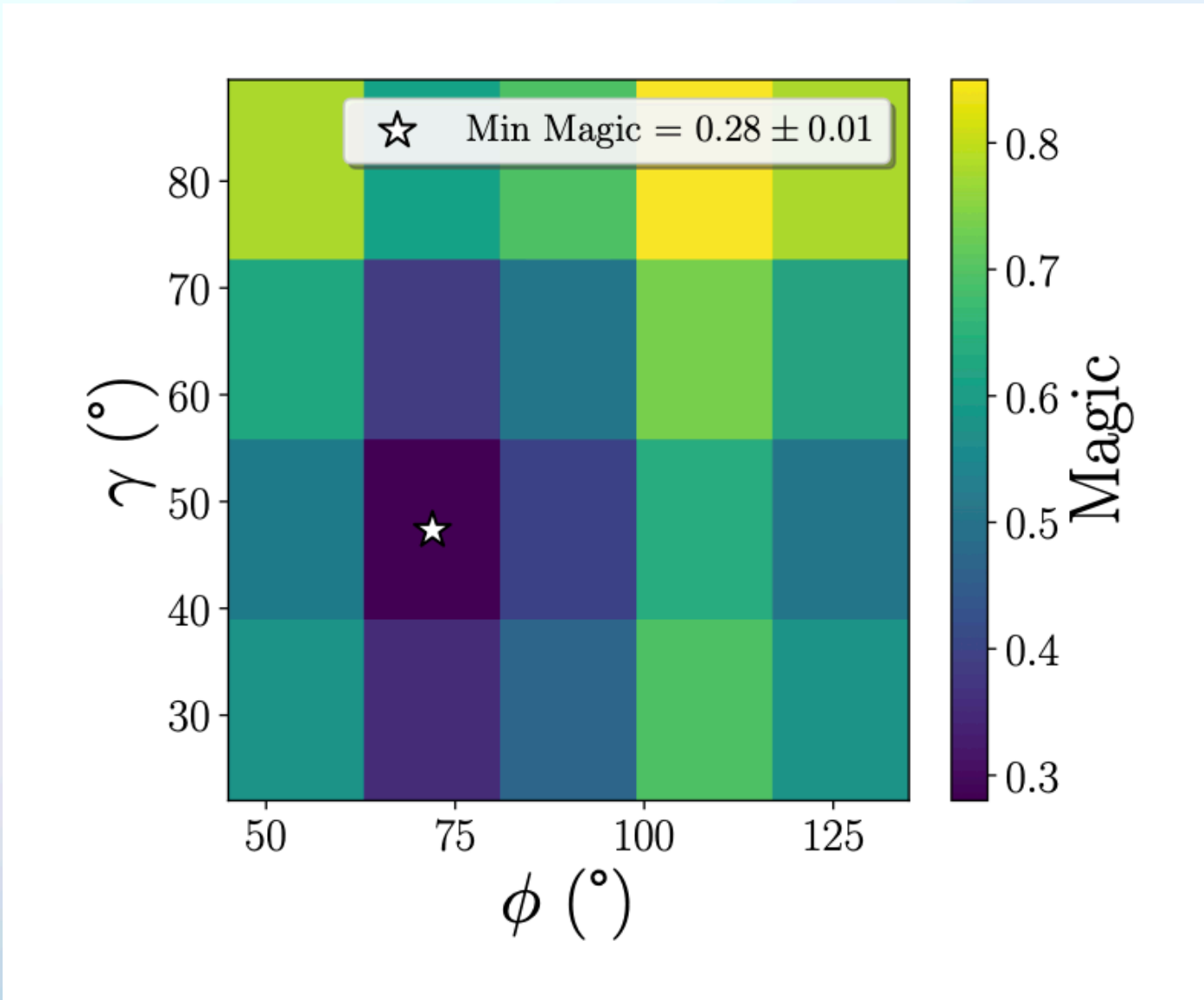


$$U_A = R_z(\alpha)R_y(\beta)R_z(\gamma) \text{ , } U_B = R_z(\delta)R_y(\eta)R_z(\phi) \text{ ,}$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \delta = \eta = 0, \phi = 67.61^\circ$$

| Circuit       | State     | Th. Purity | Exp. Purity     | Th. Magic | Exp. Magic      | NL-magic (from RDM purity) |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Preparation   | $\psi_2$  | 0.95       | $0.94 \pm 0.04$ | 0.44      | $0.42 \pm 0.09$ |                            |
| Prep.+Erasure | $\psi'_2$ | 0.95       | $1.00 \pm 0.05$ | 0.3       | $0.3 \pm 0.1$   | $0.18 \pm 0.07$            |

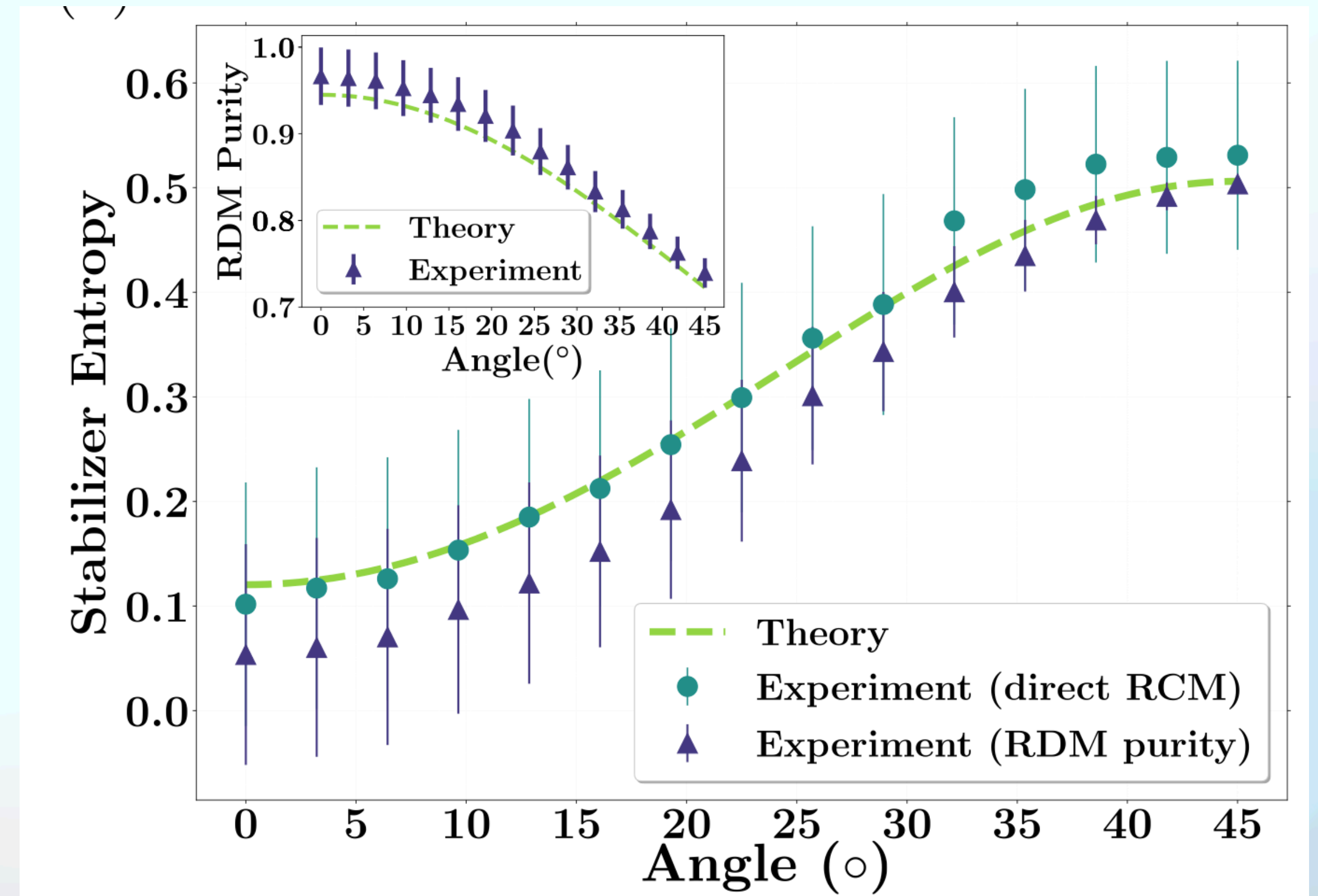
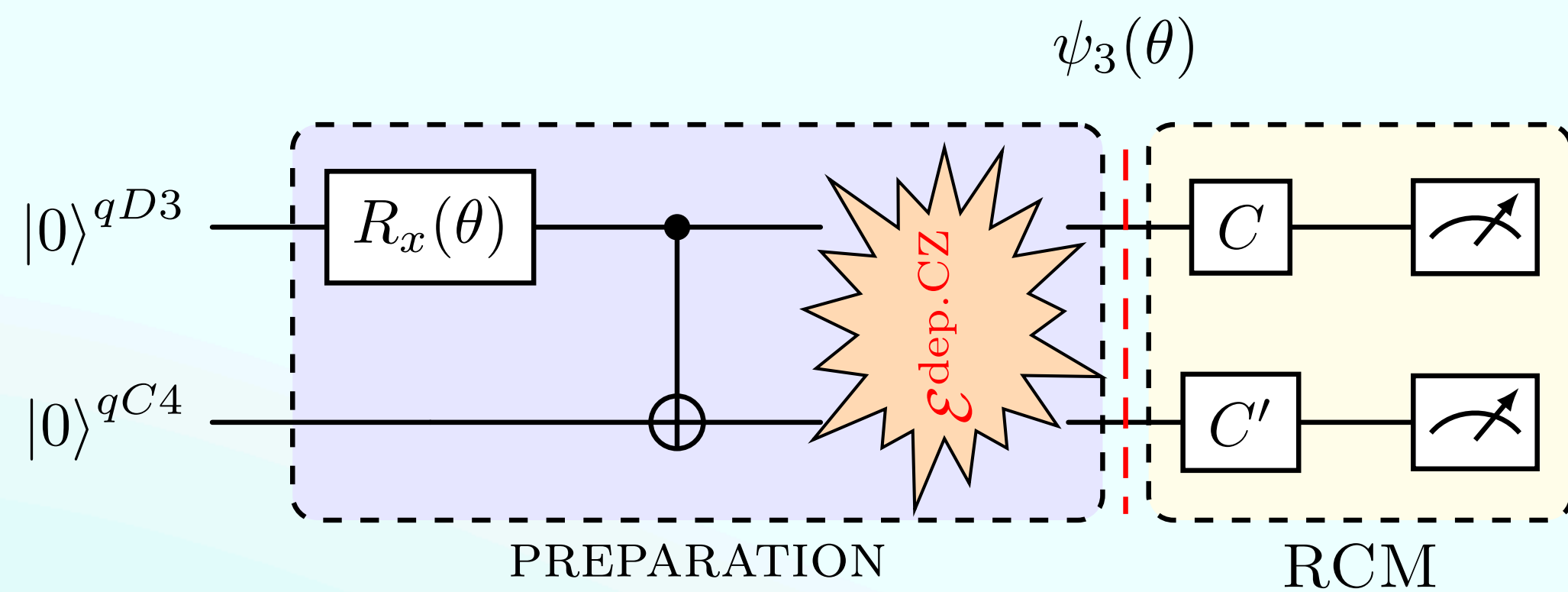
**Table 3: Local + Non-Local (M) magic quantum state results.** Comparison of Purity and Magic for states  $\psi_2$  (before) and  $\psi'_2$  (after) the erasure protocol, as well as the value of non-local magic obtained from subsystem purity. The theoretical predictions for purity and magic are calculated by considering the CZ depolarizing error and compared with the experimental results after readout error mitigation. Details on the errors are reported in *Methods*.



Ono što ostane je nelokalna magija!



# Klasa 3: Nelokalna magija (NLM)

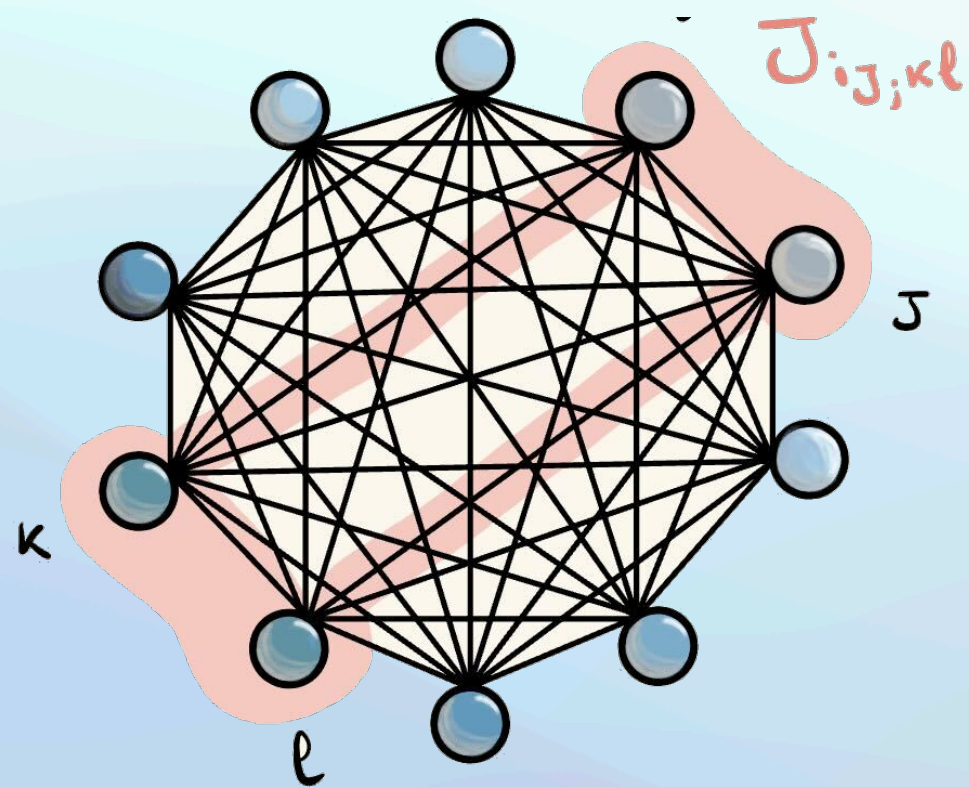


Sveukupno —> **smoking gun** eksperimentalne nelokalne magije

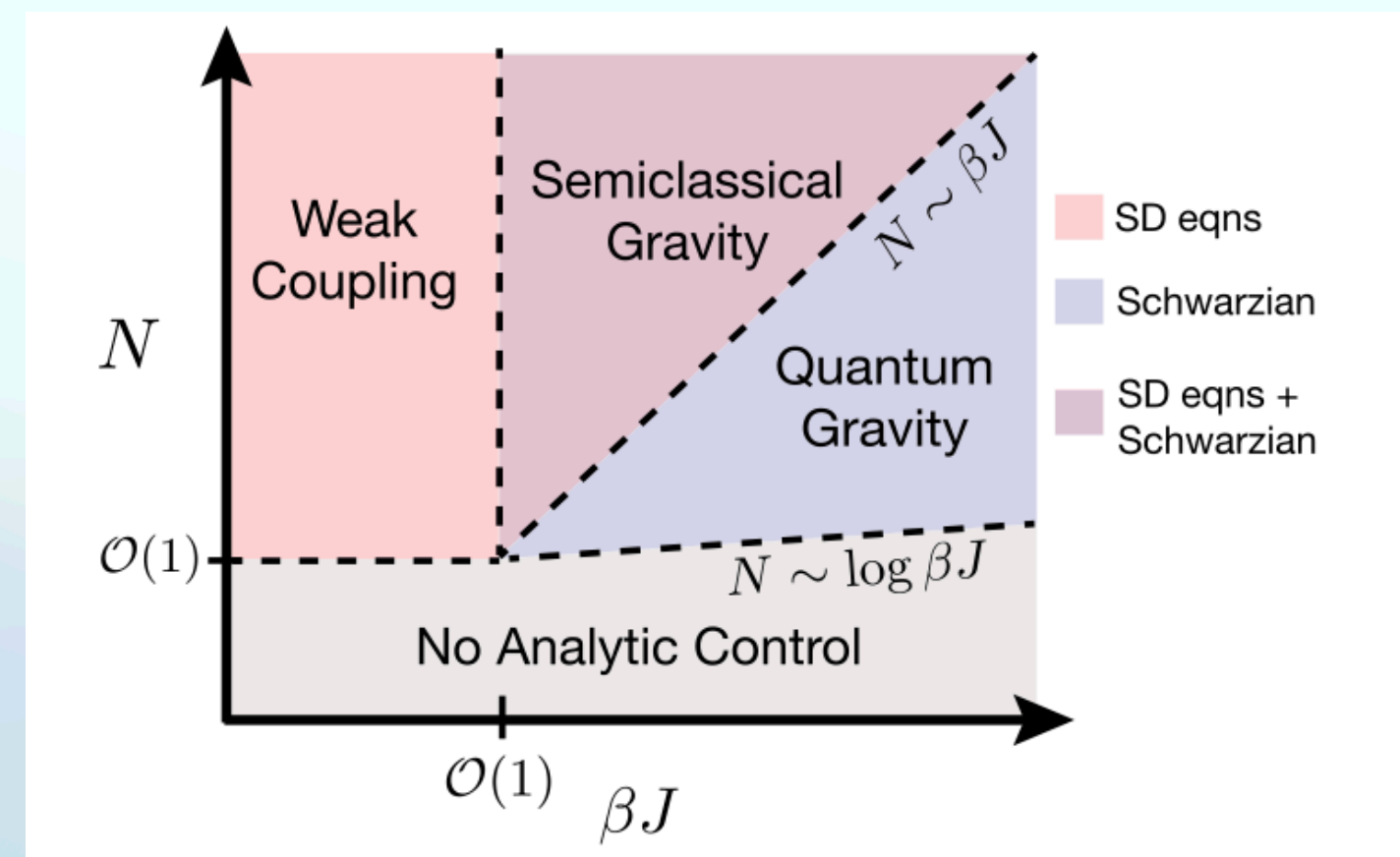


# Perspektiva i budući rad

- Neki aspekti nelokalne magije imaju interpretaciju u AdS/CFT dualnosti? (Gravitational back-reaction is magical, arXiv:2403.07056)
- Simulacija strogo korelisanih sistema poput Sachdev-Ye-Kitaev (SYK) modela na kvantnim računarima. SYK kvantno haotičani model koji opisuje neke aspekte crnih rupa.
- SYK model ima slično ponašanje niskodimenzionima teorijam gravitacije (Jackiw-Teitelboim (JT) theory and nearly-AdS2 spaces)



SYK model



Solvable limits of the SYK-4 model - PRL **126**, 030602 (2021)

## Stabilizer entropy and entanglement complexity in the Sachdev-Ye-Kitaev model

[Barbara Jasser](#) <sup>1,2,\*</sup>, [Jovan Odavić](#) <sup>2,3,†</sup>, and [Alioscia Hamma](#) <sup>1,2,3,‡</sup>

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Phys. Rev. B **112**, 174204 – Published 14 November, 2025

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1103/rz86-47h3>

Novi rad na ovu temu!