

Seminar Title	: Laplacian State Transfer on Graphs
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Abstract	: Let G be a finite, simple and undirected graph with adjacency matrix L . The continuous time quantum walk relative to L is governed by the transition matrix $U_L(t) = e^{itL}$, where $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $i = \sqrt{-1}$. The graph G is said to exhibit Laplacian perfect state transfer (LPST) between a pair of distinct vertices a and b if there exists $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ and a unimodular complex number γ such that $e^{\tau L} U_L(\tau) e_a = \gamma e_b$. The graph G is said to have Laplacian pretty good state transfer (LPGST) between a pair of distinct vertices a and b if there exists a sequence $\tau_k \in \mathbb{R}$ and a unimodular complex number γ such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e^{\tau_k L} U_L(\tau_k) e_a = \gamma e_b$. A pair state associated with a pair of vertices a and b of G is given by $e_a - e_b$. One may consider Laplacian perfect pair state transfer (pair-LPST) and Laplacian pretty good pair state transfer (pair-LPGST) instead of LPST and LPGST, wherein the vertex states are replaced by linearly independent pair states. We investigate the existence of Laplacian state transfer on a double subdivided star $T_{\{m,m\}}$ which is obtained by joining the coalescence vertices of two copies of a subdivided star $SK_{\{1,m\}}$. Then, an edge perturbation in $T_{\{m,m\}}$ yields infinitely many bicyclic graphs exhibiting Pair-LPST. A graph with an involution exhibits pair-LPST, which depends on the vertex state transfer of the half graph induced by the involution. From this, we obtain an infinite family of trees with potential and unicyclic graphs exhibiting pair-LPST.