

Title: Quantum Simulations

Date: Jul 25, 2016 02:30 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/16070073>

Abstract:

Simulating Thermal states

Ham $H = \sum_K E_K |\psi_K\rangle\langle\psi_K|$

Temp T

task: i) prepare $\rho_T = \frac{e^{-H/T}}{\mathcal{Z}}$

ii) $\text{Tr}(A \rho_T)$ obs. A

Simulating Thermal states

No

Ham $H = \sum_K E_K |\psi_K\rangle\langle\psi_K|$

Temp T

task: i) prepare $\rho_T = \frac{e^{-H/T}}{\mathcal{Z}}$

ii) $\text{tr}(A \rho_T)$ obs. \underline{A}

1-15

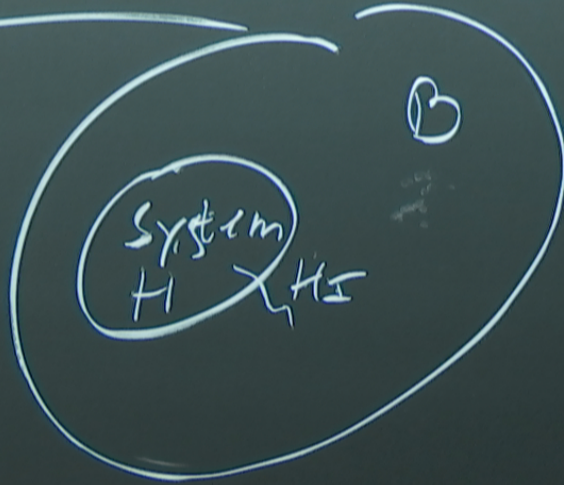
No-go: No general
efficient alg for
(poly(n) error)

Gibbs state preparation @ const T

(unless $NP \subseteq BQP$; spin glasses)

Algorithms

i)



- i) no control over size Environ.
- ii) Steady state thermal?
- iii) no control over time scale

Monte Carlo Methods (e.g. Metropolis)

Classical: $H = J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} z_i z_j - h \sum_i z_i$

$$\underbrace{|0, 1, 0, \dots, 1\rangle}_n$$

Markov chain
on configurations
steady distribution

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-E_x/T}}{Z}$$

$$P_H(\overbrace{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n}^x) \rightarrow (\overbrace{x_1, \bar{x}_n, x_n}^{x'})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \max(1, e^{-(E_{x'} - E_x)/T})$$

How quickly it converges?

T_c Finite correlation

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_T$
 exp(c/n) Fast convergence
 ($O(n \log(n))$)

Algo

i)

tions
 tribution
 x/T

Quantum Metropolis

$$H = \sum_K E_K |\psi_K\rangle \langle \psi_K|$$

Markov chain over $|\psi_K\rangle$

of H s.t. station. dist. $e^{-E_K/T}$

$$P_T(|\psi_K\rangle \rightarrow |\psi_L\rangle) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|\langle \psi_K | \sigma_i^x | \psi_L \rangle|^2}{\sum_{\ell \in \{X, Y, Z\}} |\langle \psi_K | \sigma_i^\ell | \psi_L \rangle|^2} \min\left(1, e^{\frac{-(E_K - E_L)}{T}}\right)$$

Quantum Metropolis

Markov chain over $|\psi_k\rangle$

of H s.t. station. dist. $e^{-E_k/T}$

$$P_r(|\psi_k\rangle \rightarrow |\psi_l\rangle) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in \{X, Y, Z\} \\ \sigma \neq I}} |\langle \psi_k | \sigma_i | \psi_l \rangle|^2 \max\left(1, \frac{E_k - E_l}{T}\right)$$

same as '08.

drawback:
 Λ not local

$$H = \sum_k E_k |\psi_k\rangle \langle \psi_k|$$

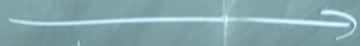
\exists channel Λ efficient

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \Lambda_{\otimes K} \left(\frac{I}{2^n} \right) = \rho_T$$

Q1.3 "local quantum metrology" alg?

Q2. understand convergence?

controllable system



target system

tune experimental knobs

Exp. not possible with "natural" system

• Evolve with H_0 and $-H$

controllable
system



tune
experimental
knobs

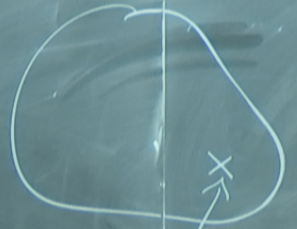
target
system

Exp. not possible with "natural" system

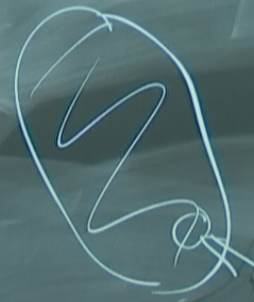
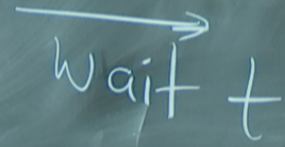
- Evolve with H_0 and $-H_0$

- Many-body interferometry

Measure Scrambling

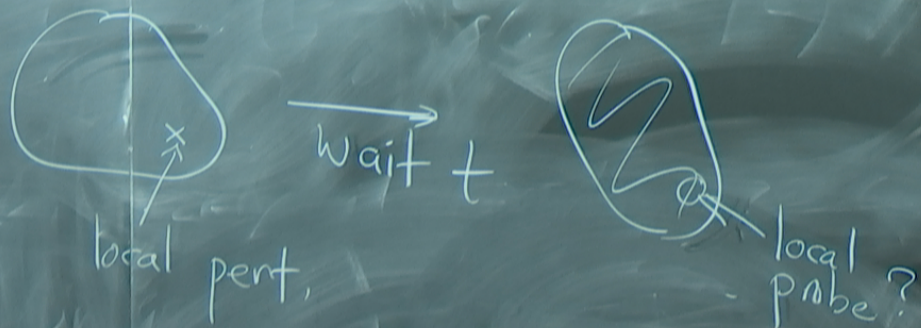


local pent,



local probe?

Measure Scrambling

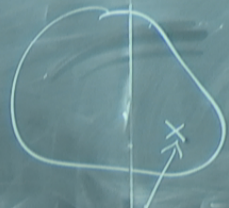


out-of-time-order correlator.

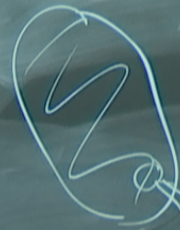
V, W unitary

$$F(t) = \langle \psi | W(t) V^\dagger W(t) V | \psi \rangle$$

Measure Scrambling



wait t



local probe

local probe?

out-of-time-order correlator

V, W unitary

$$F(t) = \langle \psi | W(t) V^\dagger W(t) V | \psi \rangle$$

$$C(t) = \langle \psi | [W(t), V]^\dagger [W(t), V] | \psi \rangle$$
$$= 2 - 2 \operatorname{Re}[F]$$

Motivations

- fingerprint for dual BH

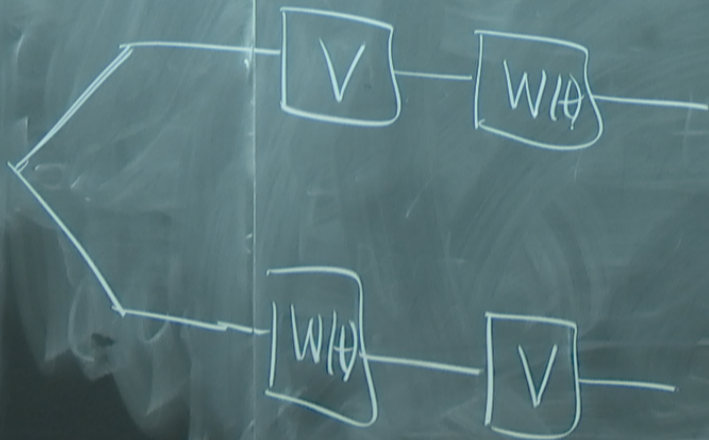
$$F \sim 1 - \frac{1}{S} e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\lambda = 2\pi T$$

- how special are BHs?
- Quantum Lyapunov?

$F(t) \approx$ overlap of $W(t)|\psi\rangle$

and $V|W(t)\rangle$

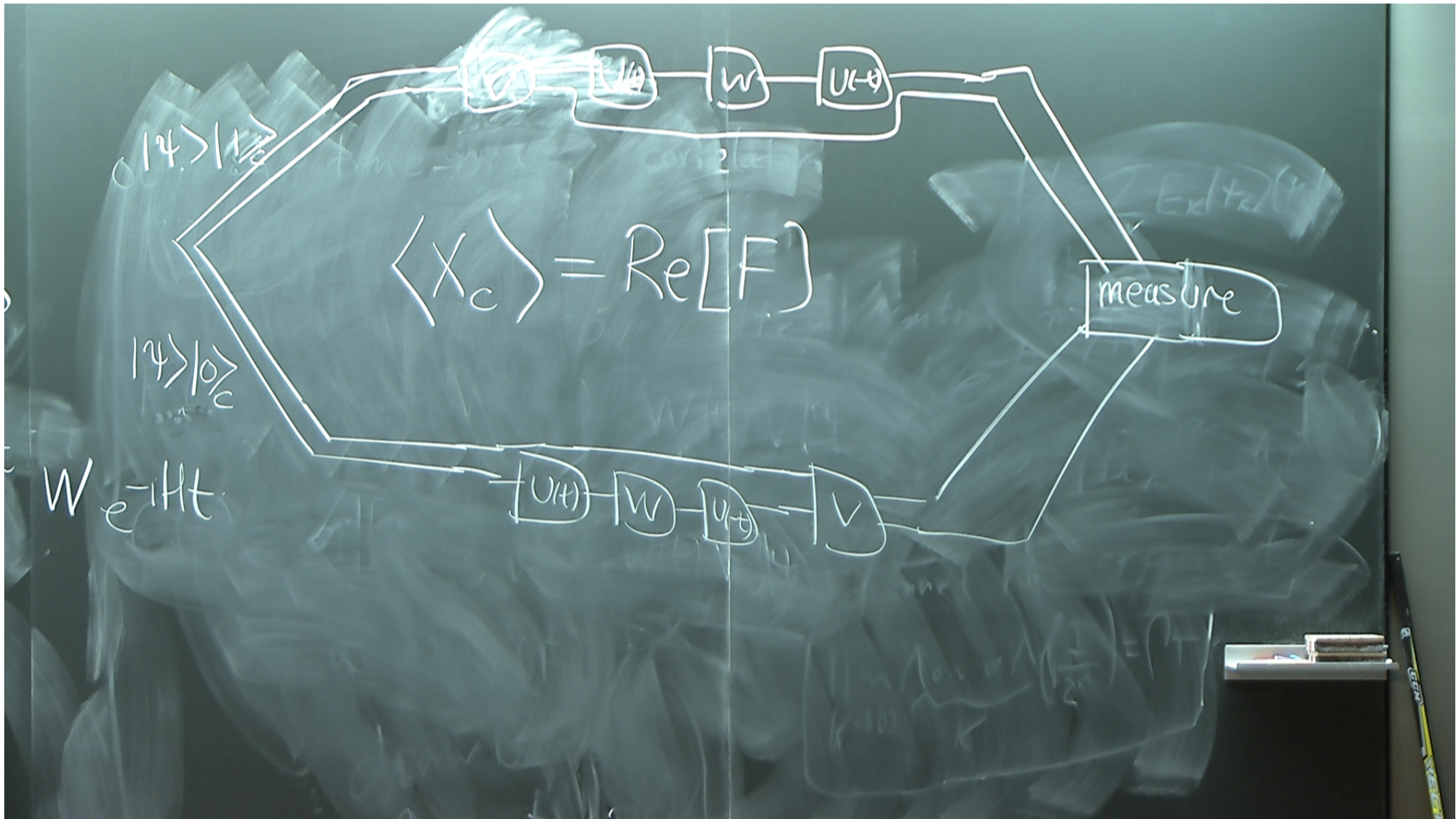


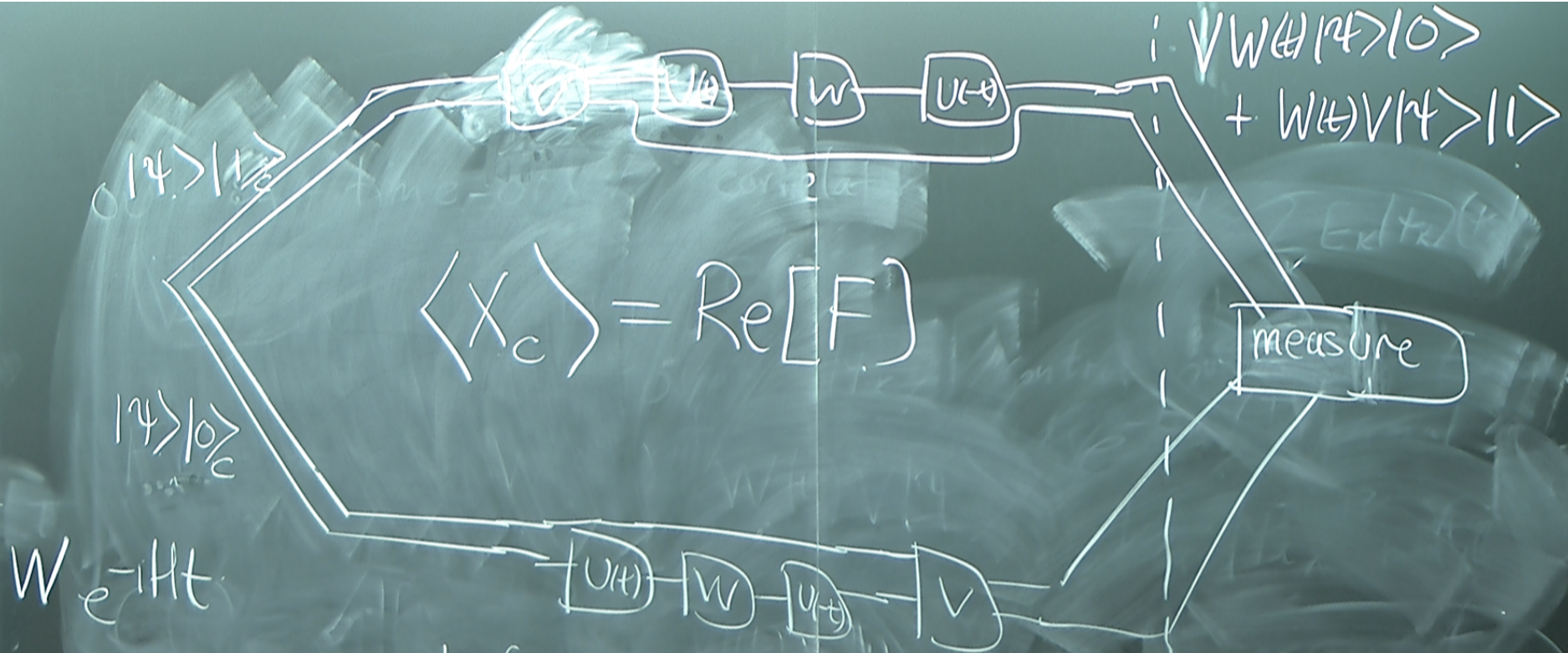
out-of-

V

$F(t) =$

$C(t) =$

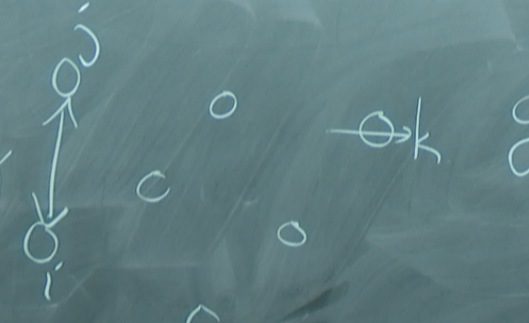




- Interferometry
- Time reversal

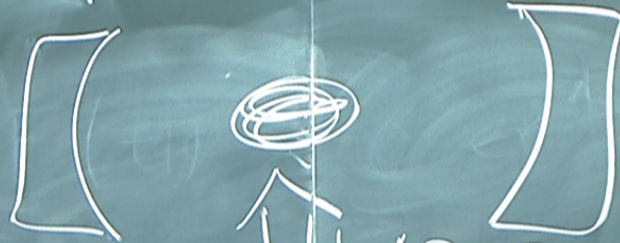
Systems

Non-local spin models

$$J_{ij} Z_i Z_j + \sum_k g_k X_k$$


$$H = \sum_{ij} J_{ij} Z_i Z_j + \sum_k g_k X_k + \dots$$

Optical cavity



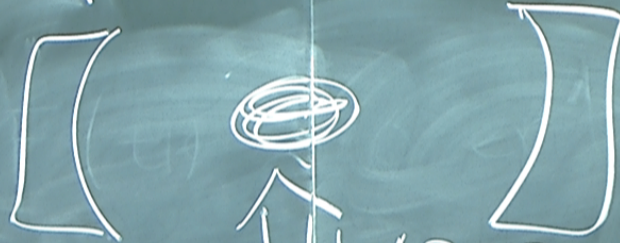
LASER
cavity mediated int.

laser detuning \leftrightarrow sign H

$J_{ij} Z_i Z_j$

$f_i X_i + \dots$

1. Optical cavity



LASER
cavity mediated int.

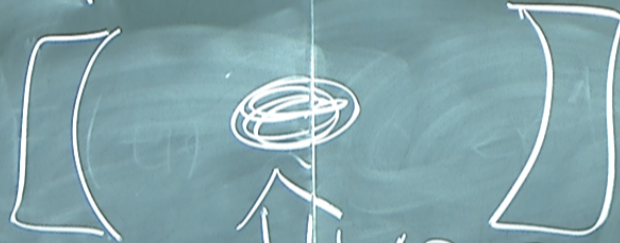
laser detuning ↔ sign H

2. Rydberg

$J_{ij} Z_i Z_j$

$f_i X_i + \dots$

1. Optical cavity



LASER
cavity mediated int.

laser detuning \leftrightarrow sign H

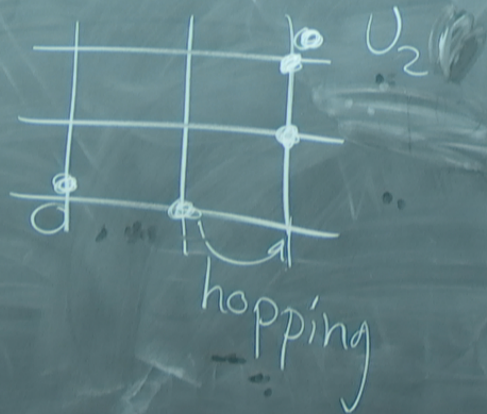
2. Rydberg

3. SYK

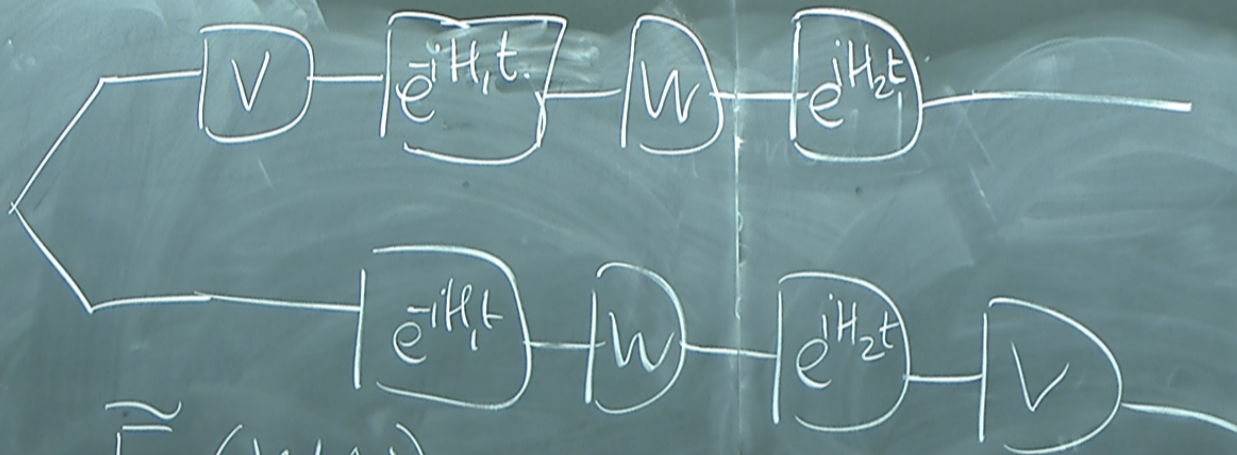
Danishita et al.

Local models

1. optical lattice



Feshbach resonance
+
lattice modulation.



$$\tilde{F}(W, V)$$

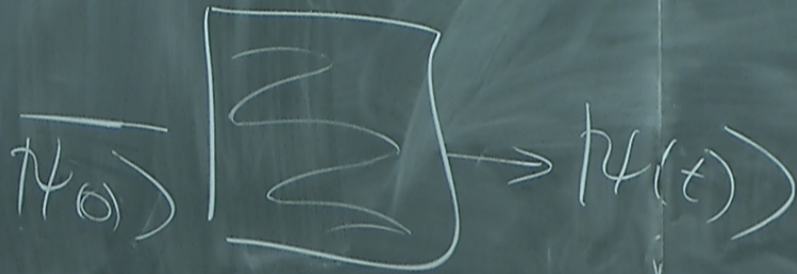
$$\frac{\tilde{F}(W, V)}{\tilde{F}(I, V)} \approx F(W, V)$$

$H_2 = H_1$

Y. Atia

fast-forwarding a Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum H_j$$

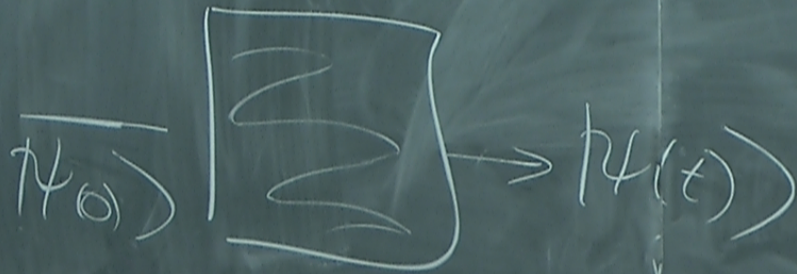


$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-iHt} |\psi(0)\rangle$$

Y. Atia

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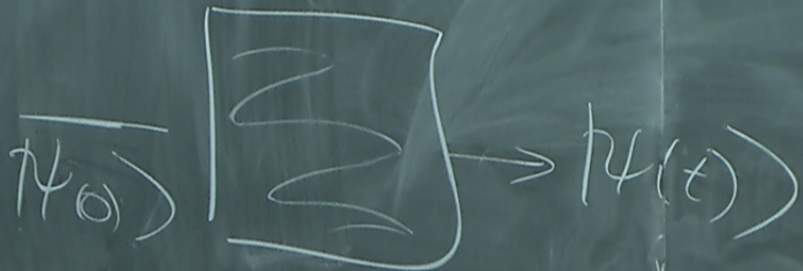
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Dan Roberts
Lenny Susskind

Y. Atia

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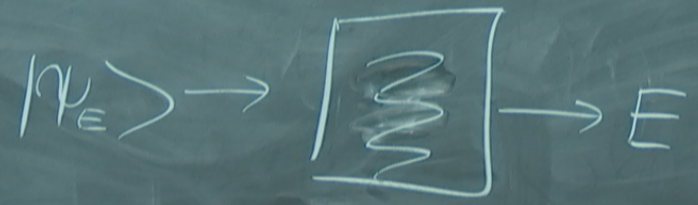
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Dan Roberts
Lenny Susskind

H can be FF if
 e^{-iHt} can be simulated
in time $\log(t)$

SEEM
Super efficient Energy measures

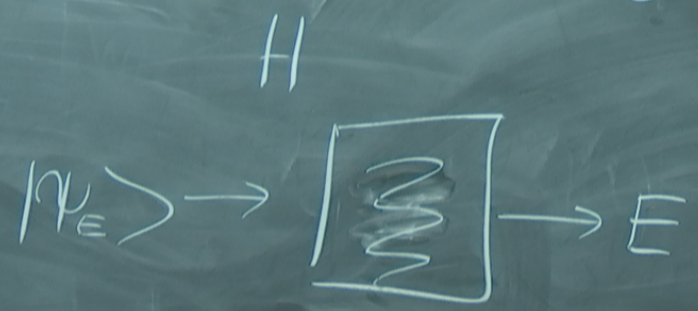
H



$$\Delta E \sim \frac{1}{2^n}$$
$$\Delta t \sim \text{poly}(n)$$

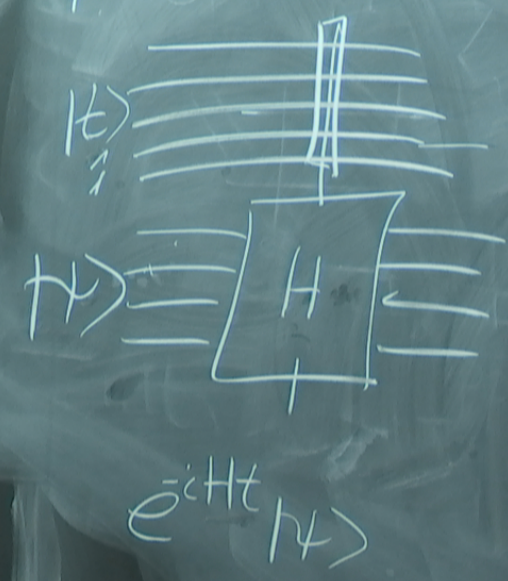
ated

SEEM
Super efficient Energy measurement



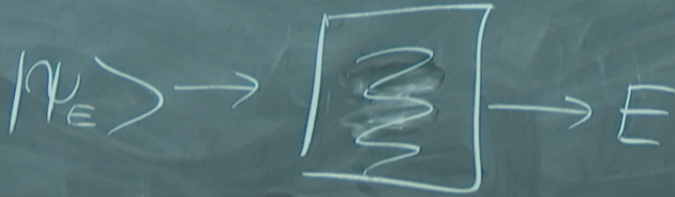
$$\Delta E \sim \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\Delta t \sim \text{poly}(n)$$



SEEM
Super efficient Energy meters

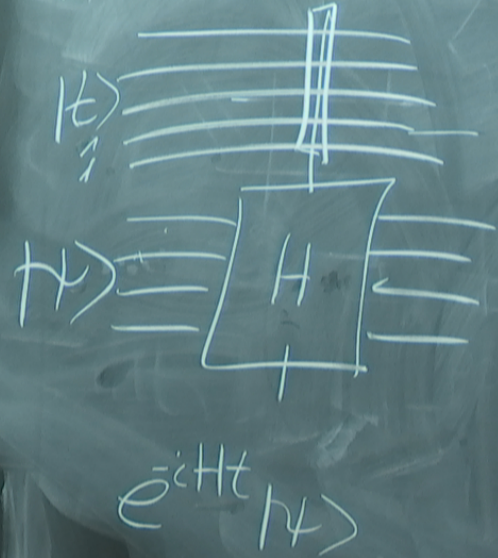
H



$$\Delta E \sim \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\Delta t \sim \text{poly}(n)$$

TEUP: $\Delta t \Delta E$



Aharonov Bohm '61
TEUP violated

Y. Aharonov Massar Popescu '02
hold

CTEUP

ΔE (comp complexity of meas) $\geq \sqrt{R(t)}$

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TEUP violated

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CTEUP

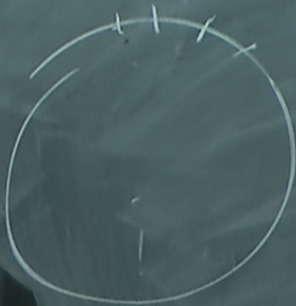
ΔE (comp complexity of meas) $\geq \sqrt{R(t)}$

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_x^i$$

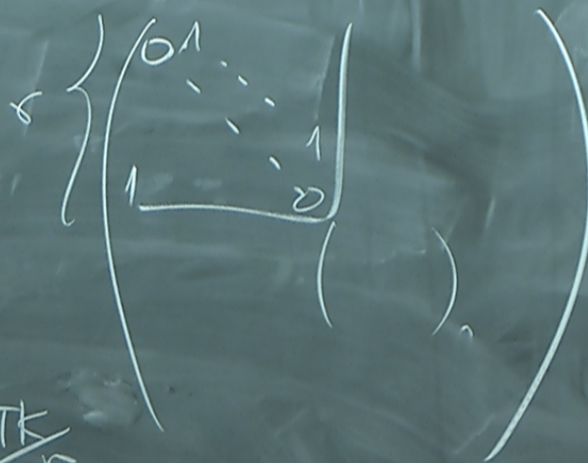
$$N \quad n = \lceil \log N \rceil$$

$$y \quad \gcd(N, y) = 1$$

$$y, y^2, y^3, y^4, \dots, y^r = 1 \pmod{N}$$



$$|a\rangle = |a \cdot y \pmod{N}\rangle$$



$$e^{i 2\pi k \frac{r}{r}}$$

$$N \quad n = \lceil \log N \rceil$$

$$y \quad \gcd(N, y) = 1$$

$$y, y^2, y^3, y^4, \dots, y^r = 1 \pmod{N}$$



$$U|a\rangle = |a \cdot y \pmod{N}\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ 1 & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{i \frac{2\pi k}{r}}$$

$$e^{iH}$$

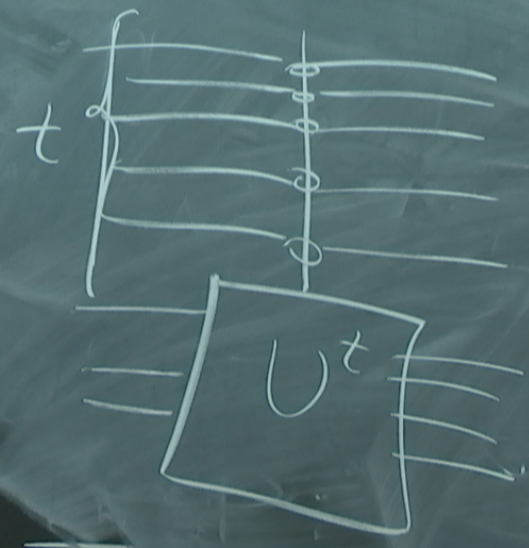
$$2 \cos \frac{2\pi k}{r}$$

$$H = U + U^\dagger$$

$g \bmod N$

Thm: Atia, A

FF \Leftrightarrow SEEM



Aharonov

TEUP

Y. Aharonov

hold

CTEUP

ΔE (co

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{G}_i$$

$$CLH \quad H = \sum H_j, \quad [H_j, H_k] = 0$$

$$e^{-iHt} = \prod_j e^{-iH_j t}$$

$$|l\rangle \rightarrow e^{i\alpha_j t \text{ mod } 2\pi} |l\rangle$$

A
REEM

1100

CLH $H = \sum H_j, [H_j, H_j] = 0$

$$e^{-iHt} = \prod_j e^{-iH_j t}$$

$$|l\rangle \rightarrow e^{i\epsilon_j t \text{ mod } 2\pi} |l\rangle$$

Anderson localization