

Title: Quantum simulations/computing

Speakers: Matthew Johnson

Collection: SciComm Collider 2

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URL: <https://pirsa.org/24050064>

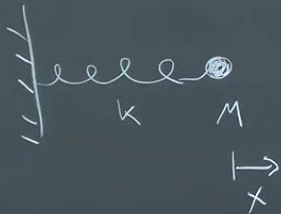
Learning about nothing From Something ~ M. Johnson

Nothing - Quantum Vacuum

Something - Quantum Computers / Quantum Simulators

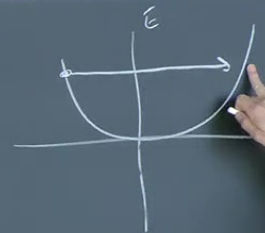
Nothing - Particles + forces \rightarrow fields

Harmonic oscillator



$$F = ma = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

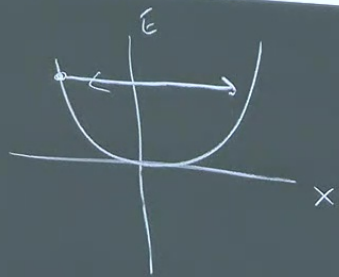


nothing ~ M. Johnson

Quantum Simulator

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$



* Classical - Arbitrary Energy, displacements, Momenta, etc. In equilibrium @ rest.

* Quantum: Only specific energies allowed

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

lowest energy state ($n=0$) not zero!
No definite position or momentum

$$X, P \rightarrow \psi(x)$$

$$P(x) = |\psi(x)|^2$$

Fields : String of harmonic oscillators



→ Continuum → $\varphi(x,t)$

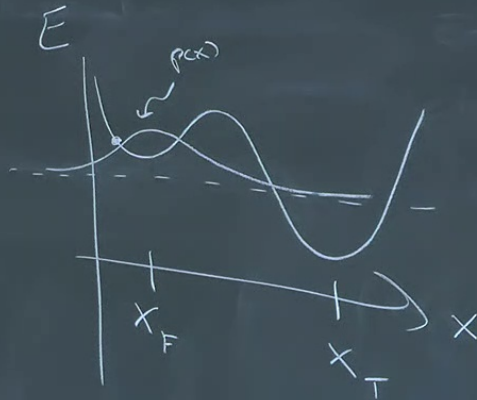
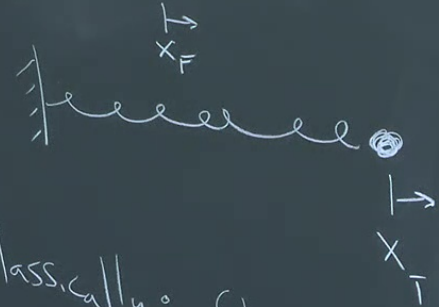
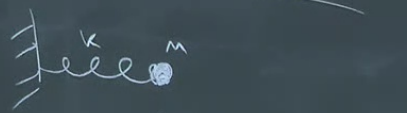
* Classical Solutions: propagating waves → Sound Speed
↑ local displacement
Any wave is allowed
Start in equilibrium → remain there.

* Quantum Solutions: lowest energy state not zero!

$$E = \# \text{ Springs} \times \frac{1}{2} \hbar \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \rightarrow \text{Cosmological Constant Problem.}$$

Field always boiling

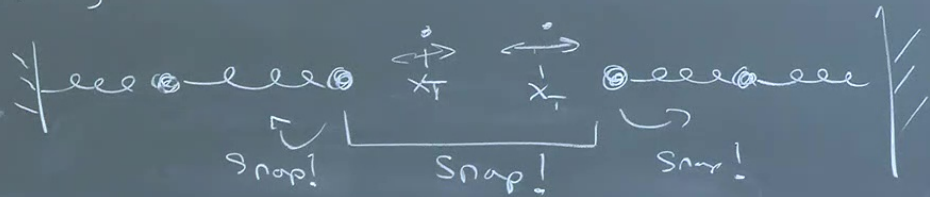
Funny Springs



- * Classically: Stay around x_T or x_F
Don't go from $x_F \rightarrow x_T$ w/out pulling
- * Quantum: Can go from $x_F \rightarrow x_T$

→ Cosmological
Constant
Problem.

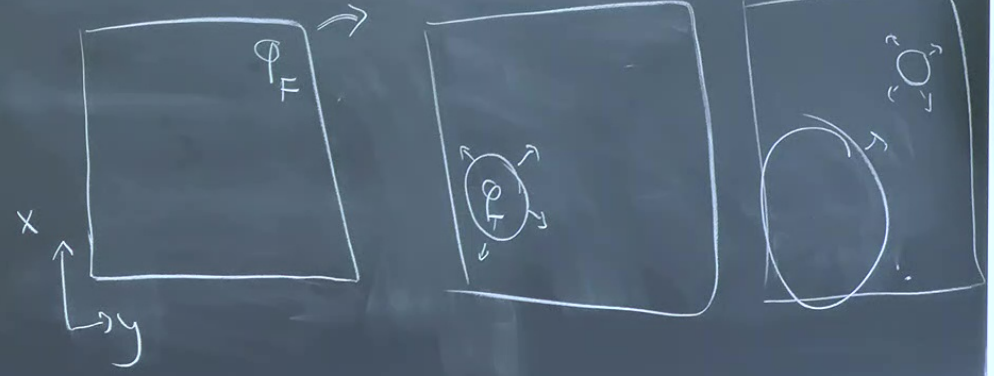
Fields : String of harmonic oscillators



* Classically - Doesn't happen unless put energy in.

* Quantum - Inevitable!

Vacuum Decay



Why Care?

- Higgs?

- Cosmological constant?

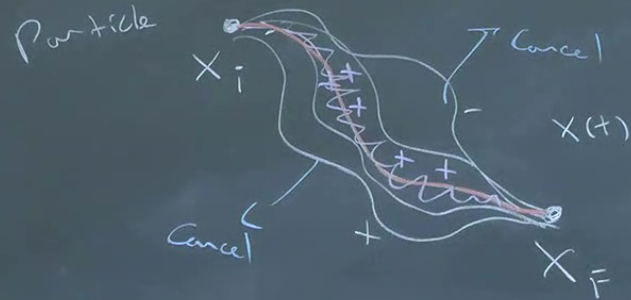
- Early Universe?

- lots of symmetries → gravitational waves

- Interesting

↳ Challenging Problem. - Analytically difficult.

Why a hard problem?



Fields - $\varphi(x,t)$

Every possible function.

Sampling problem.

Classical Computers

* Trick allowed progress \rightarrow + interference \rightarrow Finite temperature

\Rightarrow No dynamics

* Approximations -

Quantum Simulators

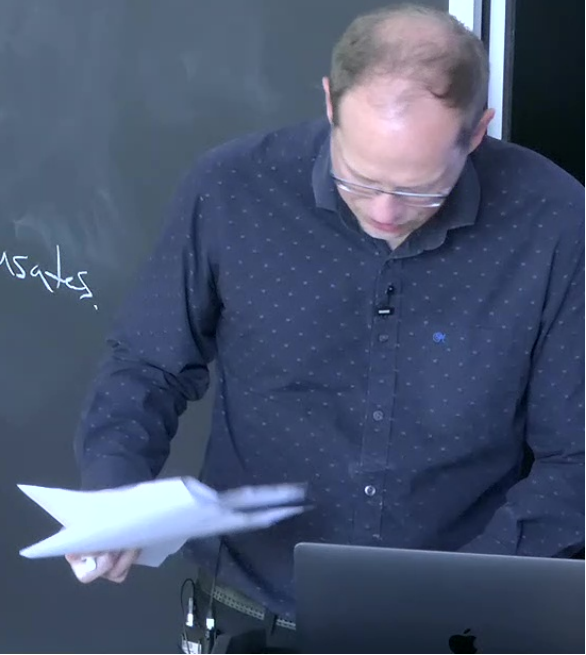
- Physical system whose excitations look like target system.

Fields \rightarrow waves

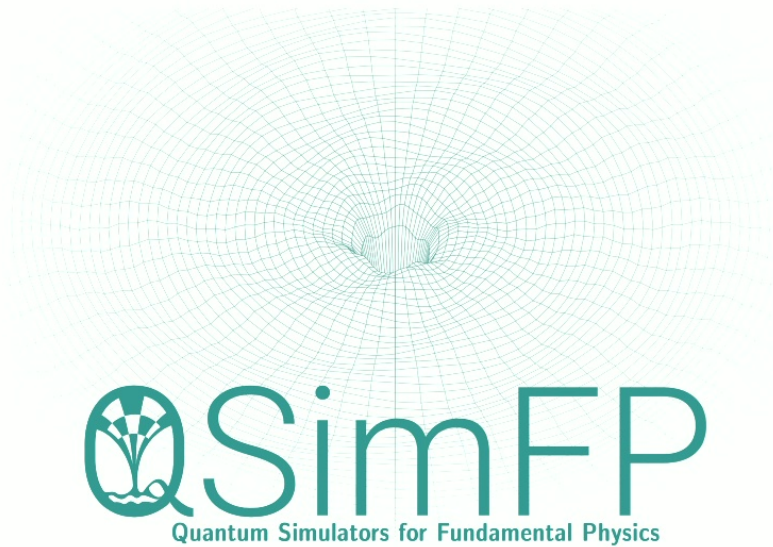
\downarrow
Fluctuations in gas/solid

make it quantum!

Cold atomic gasses \rightarrow Bose-Einstein condensates.



QSimFP



<https://qsimfp.org>

Consortium of theorists/
experimentalists in UK/Canada
funded by UKRI to develop
quantum simulators of
fundamental physics in
cosmology and black holes.

Quantum simulators of false vacuum decay

- Two-species Bose-Einstein Condensate systems can serve as quantum simulators of false vacuum decay:

GPEs:

$$\begin{aligned}
 i\hbar\dot{\psi}_1 &= -\frac{\hbar^2\nabla^2}{2m}\psi_1 + \underbrace{g_s|\psi_1|^2\psi_1 + g_c|\psi_2|^2\psi_1}_{\text{scattering}} - \underbrace{\nu\psi_2}_{\text{mixing/coupling}} \\
 i\hbar\dot{\psi}_2 &= -\frac{\hbar^2\nabla^2}{2m}\psi_2 + \underbrace{g_s|\psi_2|^2\psi_2 + g_c|\psi_1|^2\psi_2}_{\text{scattering}} - \underbrace{\nu\psi_1}_{\text{mixing/coupling}}
 \end{aligned}$$

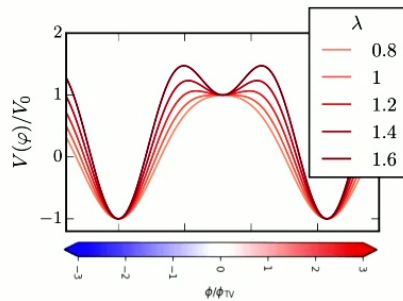
Son & Stephanov; Fialkov et. al.

- Change basis $\psi_i = \sqrt{\rho_i}e^{i\phi_i}$ and integrate out density and total phase:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2} - \frac{(\nabla\varphi)^2}{2} + \frac{4\nu\bar{n}(g_s - g_c)}{\hbar^2} \cos\varphi \quad \varphi \equiv \phi_1 - \phi_2$$

See 1712.02356 for details.

Quantum simulators of false vacuum decay



See 1904.07873 for details.

