## Dinamica di sistemi quantistici a malti carpi (su reticala)

(quantum simulators - Feynman 1922)

## - QUANTUM QUENCH

modifice brusce di uno dei paremetri dell' Hemiltoniana (e.g. empo megnetice)

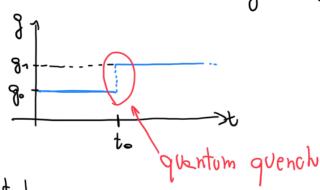
(g)

(g)

(e.g. empo

megnetice)

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} g_0 & t < t_0 \\ g_1 & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$



Immapino di essere a temperatura T=0
per teta > sono nello stata fondamentale | + (t<to)> = | +gs. (go)>

Per t20 > dinamice NON banele: |+(t>to)>= = + H(g1)(t-to) |+gr. (g0)>

· Universalità hella DINAMIGA in tempo reale, vicino ad una transizione di fese:

le variabile temporale t può essere riscalate:

P = t.N-2 2: exponente dinamico della transitione

ΔI~N-2 gap the Icacitato (Ising 20 classico 2.1 c state fondementale ⇒10 quantistico)

- all'equilibrio: m= (g,h,N) ~ N-BN.M [g-gc)Ny, (h-hc)Nyh

per Ising: g > compo trasverso 10 9. h > compo longitudine le punto critico (g=1; h=0)

Yg, Yh: dimensioni di gih secondo la teoria RG (Ising 10 q: 13=1/8; V=1; Yg=1; Yh=15/8)

→ fuon equilibrio: m³(g,h,N;t) ~N ¬βλ M [(g-gc)N³8, (h-hc)N³, tN ¬₹] (dopo un quench)

1) Esponentiale 
$$\hat{H}$$
: Scrive esplicitamente  $\hat{U} = e^{-i\hat{H}t}$ 
 $\Rightarrow$  diagonalize  $\hat{H}$  esattamente (full spectrum) - inefficiente

 $\Rightarrow$  espand l'esponentiale in serie di potente:

 $\hat{U} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i\hat{H}t)^n}{n!} - t$ ; chiederebbe solo l'applicatione

 $|\psi\rangle \Rightarrow \hat{H}|\psi\rangle \quad (n \text{ volte})$ 

i 
$$\frac{d \ln x}{dt} = \hat{H}(t) | \psi(t) \rangle$$
:
$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = f(t, y(t)) \\ y(t) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

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discretize oil tempo 
$$t_j = t_0 + jh$$
 con  $h = \frac{t_f - t_0}{n}$  h:  $n^p di$  step temporali

Runge-kutta Vordine:

$$y_{n+1} = y(t_{n+1}) = y_n + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + z_{k_2} + z_{k_3} + k_4)$$

$$t_{n+1} = t_n + h$$

$$\begin{cases} K_1 = f(t_n, y_n) \\ K_2 = f(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + K_1 + \frac{h}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_3 = f(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + K_2 + \frac{h}{2}) \\ K_4 = f(t_n + h, y_n + K_3 + h) \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} K_7 = f($$

## 3) Decompositione di Suzuki-Trottet:

In generale [Ha, HB] to => e-i (Hatha)t & e-i Hate-iHat si può essere più precisi usondo la sviluppo di Baker- Compbell- Housdorff (BCH)  $e^{\hat{A}} = e^{\hat{B}} = e^{\hat{E}}$  due  $\hat{E} = \hat{A} + \hat{B} + \frac{1}{2} [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + \frac{1}{12} \{ [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]] + [\hat{B}, [\hat{B}, \hat{A}]] \} + \dots$ Nel nostro cose: A= \( \hat{h}\_{3,1} \hat{h} \)  $\frac{7}{1}$   $\frac{3}{1}$   $\frac{4}{1}$   $\frac{5}{1}$   $\frac{6}{1}$   $\frac{7}{1}$   $\frac{8}{1}$   $\frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}$ esempio di decompositione: [MA, HB] to - difficile fare e-i (HAHHB)t HB = E hijjita MA: e-i Ĥat = T e-i ĥijnt

facili da fare

e-i ĤBt = T e-i ĥijnt

Separatamente Û(t) = e-i ht = (e-i h dt) the con dt piccolo BCH:  $e^{\tau(\hat{A}+\hat{B})} = \prod_{i=1}^{k} e^{c_i \tau \hat{A}} e^{d_i \tau \hat{B}} + o(\tau^n)$ k indice che dipende de n (n: ordine dello sviluppo) {Ci}, {di} Jono numeii in R  $\Rightarrow \quad e^{\tau(\hat{A}+\hat{B})} = e^{\tau\hat{A}}e^{\tau\hat{B}} + \lambda(\tau)$ (N=1) => K=1; C1=1 (n=2) => K=2; C1=C2=1/2; d1=1; d2=0  $= e^{\tau(\hat{A}+\hat{B})} = e^{\frac{1}{\tau}\tau\hat{A}}e^{\tau\hat{B}}e^{\frac{1}{\tau}\tau\hat{A}} + \sigma(\tau^i)$ (n=4) => K=4;  $C_1=C_4=\left[2\left(2-2^{1/3}\right)\right]^{-1}$ ,  $C_2=C_3=\left(1-2^{1/3}\right)C_1$ d== d3=2C1, d2=-24/3C1, d4=0

esemple (N=2): 
$$\hat{U} = e^{-i\hat{H}t} \simeq \left[e^{-\frac{1}{2}idt \hat{H}_{A}} e^{-idt \hat{H}_{B}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}idt \hat{H}_{A}}\right]^{t/dt}$$

$$\simeq \left[\left(\prod_{j \neq i} e^{-\frac{1}{2}dt \hat{h}_{j,j}t}\right) \left(\prod_{j \neq i \neq i} e^{-idt \hat{h}_{j,j}t}\right) \left(\prod_{j \neq i} e^{-\frac{1}{2}dt \hat{h}_{j,j}t}\right)\right]^{t/dt}$$

hjijti per Ising è une metrice 4x4 redhijti si calcola facilmente.

[ H. Yoshida, Phys. Lett. A 150, 262 (1980)]

## Simulazioni a temperatura finita

3/11/2021

• Stati termici:  $g = \frac{1}{Z}e^{-\beta \hat{H}}$   $\beta = \frac{1}{k_{0}T}$  ensemble canonico operatore densità (stato misto, Nou puro) (N fissato)

Z=Tr[e-Bŵ] sunzione di partizione

Su spazi di Hilbert finita-dimensionali (dim H=ZN) Pè una matrice hermitiane di dimensioni ZN xZN = ZZN elementi

Purificazione di uno stato misto  $g = \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$ L'allargo" lo spazio di Hilbert H del Sisteme S'

introducenda uno spazio ausiliare A  $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$   $g \to \sum pi | 1+i \times 1+i |$  g

state termice  $\beta_{\beta} = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} \hat{H}} \cdot 1 \cdot e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} \hat{H}}$   $\left(1 = \frac{Z}{Z(\beta_{eo})} \cdot \beta_{\beta_{eo}}\right)$ 

· Immoginiono di poter scrivere

[ Up = e-BH]

$$=\frac{Z(\beta)}{Z(\beta)} \cdot e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}\cdot \hat{h}} \cdot \text{Trafits Xytalis} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}\cdot \hat{h}} \cdot \left[ (\hat{U}_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \hat{U}_{\beta} \right]$$

$$definisc_{0} \quad | \uparrow p \rangle = e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}\cdot \hat{h}} | \uparrow h \rangle \quad \text{tempo } \underbrace{t - \frac{\beta}{2}\cdot \hat{h}} | \text{immaginatio}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{\beta} = \frac{Z(\beta)}{Z(\beta)} \cdot \text{Trafits } | \uparrow p \rangle + | \uparrow p \rangle$$

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base computationale: 
$$\left\{ | \hat{I}, \hat{I} \rangle, | \hat{I}, \hat{I} \rangle, | \hat{I}, \hat{I} \rangle, | \hat{I}, \hat{I} \rangle \right\}$$
 $\left\{ | \hat{I}, \hat{I} \rangle, | \hat{I}, \hat{I} \rangle, | \hat{I}, \hat{I} \rangle \right\}$ 
 $\left\{ | \hat{I}, \hat{I} \rangle, | \hat{I}, \hat{I} \rangle \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{12} \left( | \hat{I}, \hat{I} \rangle + | \hat{I}, \hat{I} \rangle \right) = \left( \frac{1}{12} \right) \left( \frac$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \right) \left( \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \right) \left( \frac{1}{1} \frac{1$$