Quantum walks with boundary

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1、量子随机行走的特性

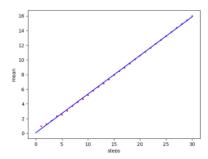
在本实验的物理系统中处于上自旋向左走,处在下自旋往右走,操作为:

- 1. Rotation of the spin around y axis by angle θ , corresponding to the operation $R_y(\theta) = e^{-i\theta\sigma_y/2}$ where σ_y is a Pauli operator. The operator on the spatial degrees of freedom is identity, and we suppress this in the following.
- 2. Spin-dependent translation T of the particle, where spin up particle is move to the right by one lattice site and spin down particle is moved to the left by one lattice site. Explicitly, $T = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} |j+1\rangle\langle j| \otimes |\uparrow\rangle\langle\uparrow| + |j-1\rangle\langle j| \otimes |\downarrow\rangle\langle\downarrow|$.

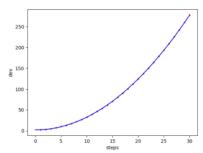
U=TR(θ) 1.对有壁情形平均声子数和方差的模拟。

初始位置定于1,自旋向下, $\theta=\pi/4$,考虑行走n步后的方差和期望。

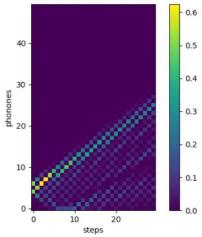
期望:



方差:



可见期望与行走步数成正比,方差与行走步数平方成正比。经典的随机游走期望和方差均与行走步数成正比,量子随机游走扩散的更快。 从第5个声子出发开始游走,横轴是行走步数,纵轴为声子数,颜色深浅表示概率:

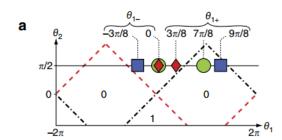


可以观察到反射。

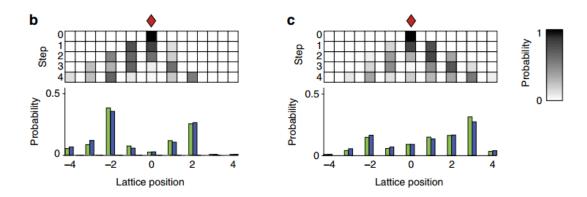
2、拓扑相的模拟

0)、校验模拟程序

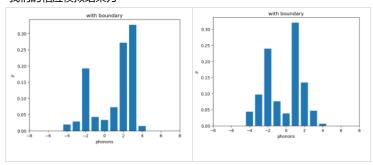
在2012年有一篇NC利用光子的分步quantum walk,走了4步,就观察到了bound state。 我们利用程序模拟了文章中的结果,可以得到与文章基本相同的结果,间接证明了我们模拟程序的正确性 DOI: 10.1038/ncomms1872



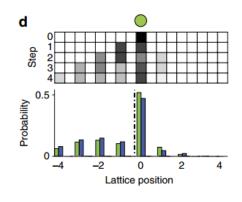
如图是该实验的拓扑相图,walker起始点位于n=0处,当x>=0的 θ_{1} -)和x<0的 θ_{1} -)处于两个不同的winding number区域时,在起始点附近观察到bound state,否则,则观察不到

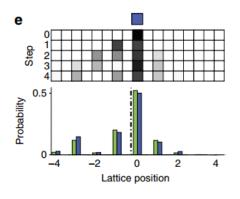


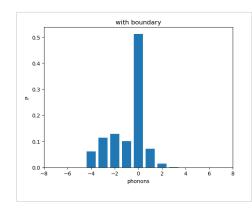
b图和c图分别是初始walker处于下自旋和上自旋时,经过4步之后的概率分布我们的相应模拟结果为

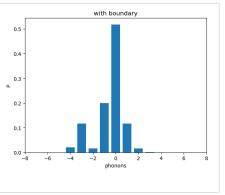


d图和e图则是出现bound state时的概率分布









1)、反射壁的方案模拟

在DOI 10.1007/s11128-012-0425-4的理论文章中,

系统存在一个反射壁, 提到为观测到拓扑相可以采用以下实验方案:

- 1. Rotation of the spin around y axis by angle θ , as in other sites, given by $R_{\rm y}(\theta)=\frac{1}{\rho^{-i\theta}\sigma_{\rm y}/2}$
- Translation of the spin ↓ to site x = −1. Spin ↑ stays at x = 0 and its spin is flipped to spin ↓ with phase accumulation e^{iφ}

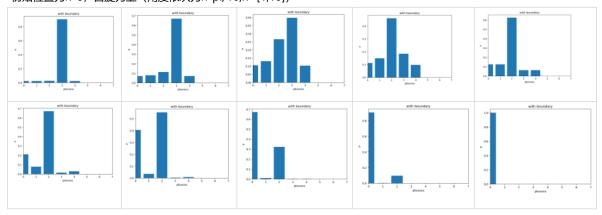
Explicitly, the operation at x = 0 is

$$\begin{split} U(x=0) &= T_{\text{edge}} R_{\text{y}}(\theta) \\ T_{\text{edge}} &= |-1\rangle \langle 0| \otimes |\downarrow\rangle \langle\downarrow | + e^{i\varphi} |0\rangle \langle 0| \otimes |\downarrow\rangle \langle\uparrow | \end{split}$$

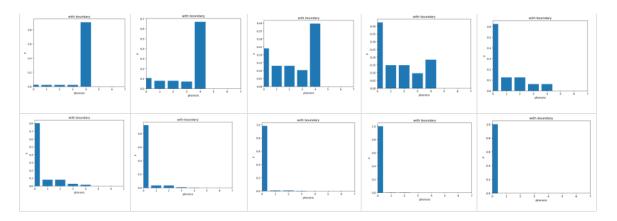
系统假定行走空间为负无穷到0

在反射壁处原本向左的继续向左,向右的被反射,转到下能级,下一轮向左走。 我们可以改变的一共有三个参数,分别时初始位置、幺正变换的角度θ和行走的步数 我们实验中可以行走的步数有限,暂时模拟4步的行为

初始位置为N=0, 自旋为上 (角度依次为n*pi/10,n=[1,10])



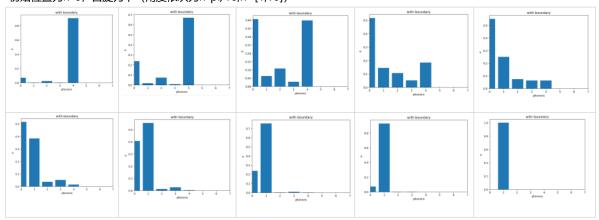
初始位置为N=0, 自旋为下 (角度依次为n*pi/10,n=[1,10])



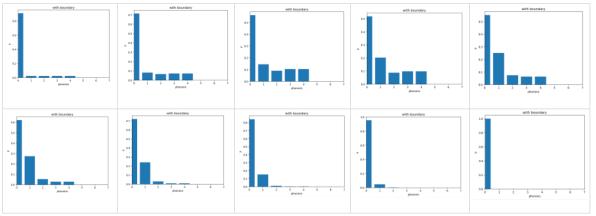
初始位置为N=1时,无论角度和自旋,在N=0处都不会有bound state

2)、实验中设想的one_step_QW方式 (参见3.1的scheme)

在反射壁处原本向右的继续向右,向左的被反射,不转到下能级 初始位置为N=0,自旋为下 (角度依次为n*pi/10,n=[1,10])

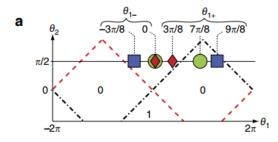


初始位置为N=0, 自旋为上 (角度依次为n*pi/10,n=[1,10])



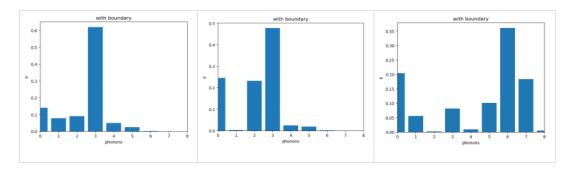
貌似初始状态的自旋状态对bound state的产生有影响

3). Two-step quantum walk with boundary

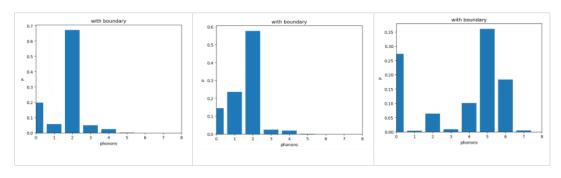


下图分别是蓝色,绿色,红色的,走5步的结果

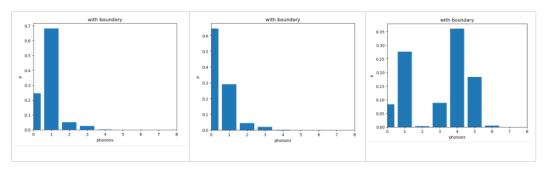
初始位置自旋向下, n=3



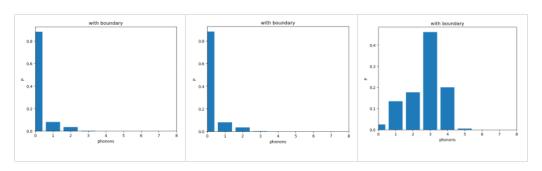
初始位置自旋向下, n=2



初始位置自旋向下, n=1



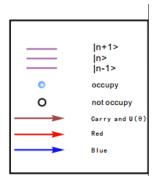
初始位置自旋向下, n=0



但是不知道怎么解释。。

3、声子操作Scheme

scheme图例如下



目前找不到一个普适的scheme,同时在n=0和n>0都可以达成QW的目的

1), two step scheme

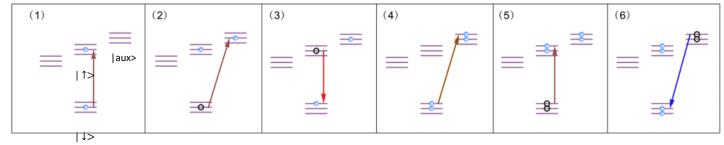
理想情况下,我们想要达到的算符T应该是如下所示,但是由于能级条件的限制,我们没法完成下图中的算符,只能完成

需要注意的是,

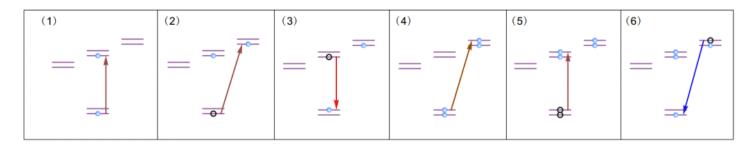
- 1. Rotation of the spin around y axis by angle θ , corresponding to the operation $R_y(\theta) = e^{-i\theta\sigma_y/2}$ where σ_y is a Pauli operator. The operator on the spatial degrees of freedom is identity, and we suppress this in the following.
- Spin-dependent translation T of the particle, where spin up particle is move to the right by one lattice site and spin down particle is moved to the left by one lattice site. Explicitly, T = ∑_{j=-∞}[∞] |j + 1⟩⟨j| ⊗ | ↑⟩⟨↑ | + |j 1⟩⟨j| ⊗ | ↓⟩⟨↓ |.

Two step QW 的目的是,第一个幺正变换后,上自旋往右走,下自旋不变;第二个幺正变换后,上自旋不变,下自旋往左走

当|n>, n>0时,采用下面的scheme可以达到上面的目的



当n=0时,依然会有类似的问题



two step quantum walk: T2R2T1R1

$$\begin{split} &\operatorname{R1} = \left(\cos\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)|e> < e| - \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)|e> < g| + \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)|g> < e| + \cos\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)|g> < g|\right) \otimes I \\ &\operatorname{T1} = \Sigma_0^{\inf}(|n+1> < n| \otimes |e> < e| - |n> < n| \otimes |g> < g|) \\ &\operatorname{R2} = \left(\cos\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)|e> < e| - \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)|e> < g| + \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)|g> < e| + \cos\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)|g> < g|\right) \otimes I \\ &T2(x=0) = |0> < 0| \otimes |a> < g| - |0> < 0| \otimes |e> < e| \\ &\operatorname{T2}(x>0) = \Sigma_1^{\inf}|n-1> < n| \otimes |g> < g| - |n> < n| \otimes |e> < e| \end{split}$$