

CÁLCULO DE F (l_1 -Norm)

A measure of the information content of an encoding is a function from encodings to reals that is nonincreasing under data processing. Specifically, I is a measure of information if for any two different quantum encodings of a classical random variable $x \in X$, $\{\rho_x: x \in X\}$ and $\{\sigma_x: x \in X\}$, the existence of a dynamical evolution that maps ρ_x to σ_x for all $x \in X$ implies that $I(\{\rho_x: x \in X\}) \geq I(\{\sigma_x: x \in X\})$. (In the context of information theory, the monotonicity of a measure of information is known as the data processing inequality.) It follows that if we define a real function f such that its value on a state is the measure of information I of the group orbit of that state, that is, $f(\rho) \equiv I(\{\mathcal{U}_g(\rho): g \in G\})$, then f is a measure of asymmetry. The proof is simply that if ρ is mapped to σ by some symmetric dynamics, then for all $g \in G$ the state $\mathcal{U}_g(\rho)$ is mapped to $\mathcal{U}_g(\sigma)$ by that dynamics, and consequently $I(\{\mathcal{U}_g(\rho): g \in G\}) \geq I(\{\mathcal{U}_g(\sigma): g \in G\})$, which implies $f(\rho) \geq f(\sigma)$.

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$$\rho_x \rightarrow \sigma_x \Rightarrow I(\{\rho_x: x \in X\}) \geq I(\{\sigma_x: x \in X\})$$

$I \rightarrow$ MEDIDA DE INFORMAÇÃO

Se f é uma função cujo seu valor no estado é a medida de informação I da órbita do grupo deste estado, $f(\rho) = I(\{\mathcal{U}_g(\rho): g \in G\})$, f é medida de assimetria

A órbita de um grupo é o conjunto de todos os elementos que podem ser obtidos aplicando as operações do grupo a um elemento específico desse conjunto. Em outras palavras, dada uma ação do grupo sobre um conjunto, a órbita de um elemento é o conjunto de todos os elementos que podem ser alcançados aplicando as transformações do grupo a esse elemento inicial.

DIANTE DISSO, UMA DAS MEDIDAS QUE ADOTAMOS FOI A l_1 -Norm

Let the matrix commutator of A and B be denoted by $[A, B]$ and the trace norm (or l_1 -norm) by $\|A\|_1 \equiv \text{tr}(\sqrt{A^\dagger A})$. For any generator L of the group action, the function

$$F_L(\rho) \equiv \|[\rho, L] \|_1 \quad (3)$$

is a measure of asymmetry. This measure formalizes the intuition that the asymmetry of a state can be quantified by the extent to which it fails to commute with the generators of the symmetry. NATURE COMMUNICATIONS | 5:3821

Note:

$$\text{Se } [\rho, L] = 0, \quad F_L = 0$$

A assimetria está relacionada ao quanto o estado falha em comutar com L .

Para os cálculos usari: $H_0 = -\frac{1}{j} J_z^2$ e $H = -\frac{1}{j} J_z^2 - 2h J_x$

De H_0 obtemos $|\psi_0\rangle$ e evoluímos no tempo na forma: $|\psi\rangle = e^{-iHt} |\psi_0\rangle$

com H sendo o hamiltoniano pós-quench.

O estado térmico final será $\rho = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$.

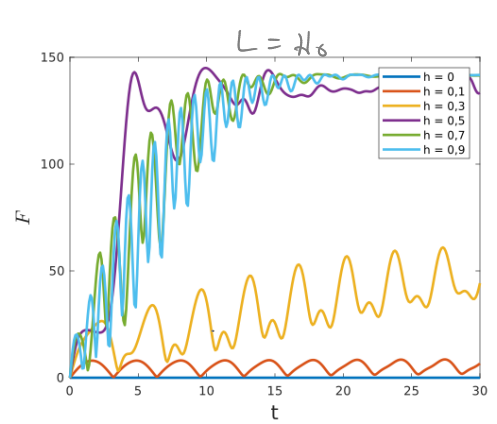
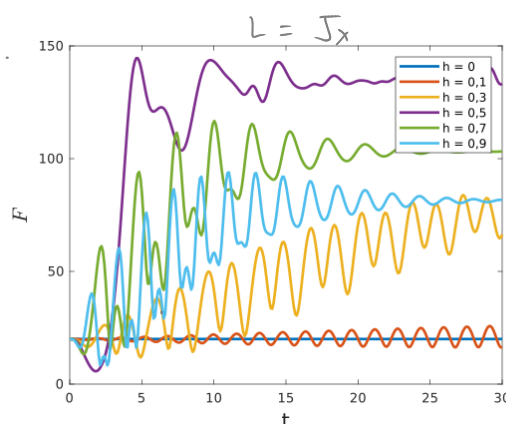
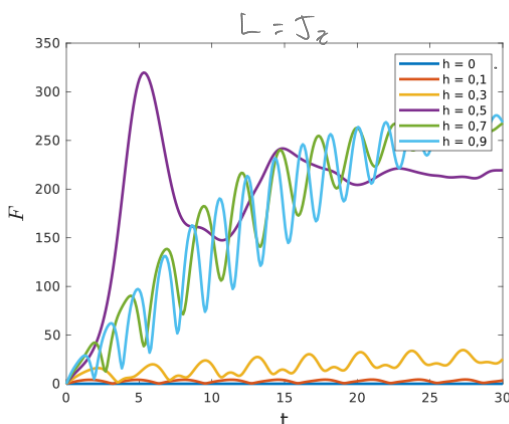
CALCULA-SE

$$F(h, t) = \text{tr}([L^\dagger \rho^\dagger L - L^\dagger \rho L - \rho^\dagger L^\dagger L + \rho L^\dagger L]^{1/2})$$

$\hookrightarrow l_1$ -Norm para cada instante de tempo e pr cada h $\begin{cases} t = (0, 30) \\ h = (0, 1) \end{cases}$ ou 30. $\begin{cases} \text{vec } t = (0, 1000, 300) \\ \text{vec } h = (0, 1, 21) \end{cases}$

GRÁFICOS DE $F(t)$

Aqui, todos os gráficos foram feitos para $j = 200$ (400 spins)

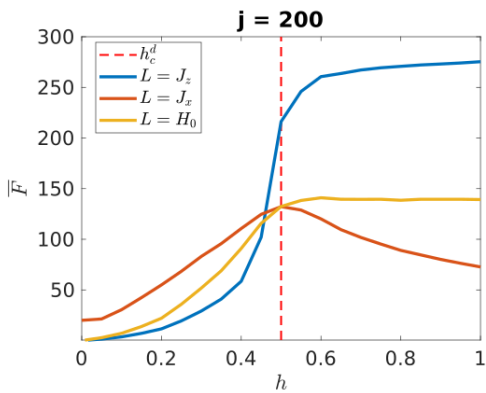


Além dos valores de F calculamos a média temporal para cada h .

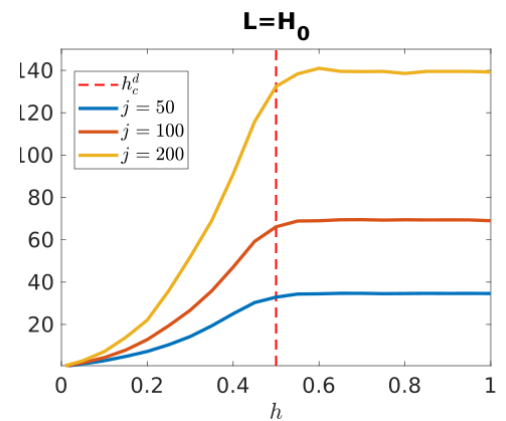
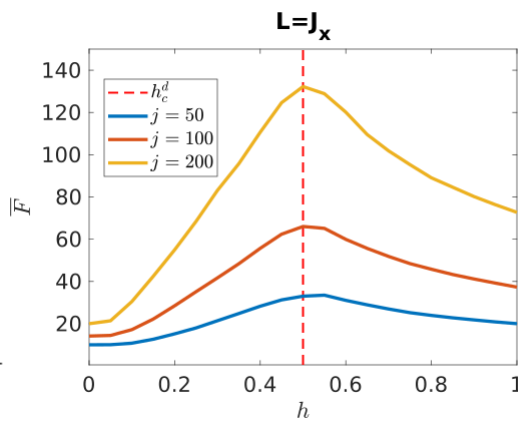
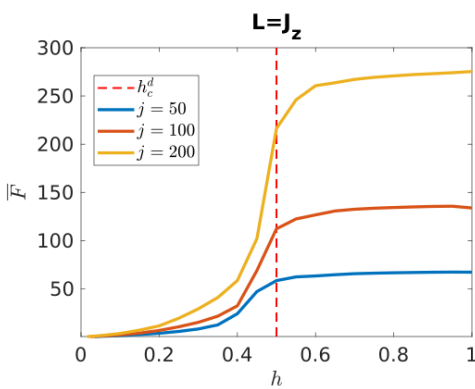
$$\bar{F}(h) = \frac{1}{t_i} \int_0^t F(h,t) dt$$

$$TA_F(h) = (1/\max(\text{vect})) * \text{trapz}(\text{vect}, F(h,:));$$

Gráficos dos $\bar{F}(h)$



Compara o comportamento p/ $L=H_0$,
 $L=J_z$ e $L=J_x$, considerando $j=200$.



Todos os Gráficos foram feitos p/ questões partindo de $h_0=0$