

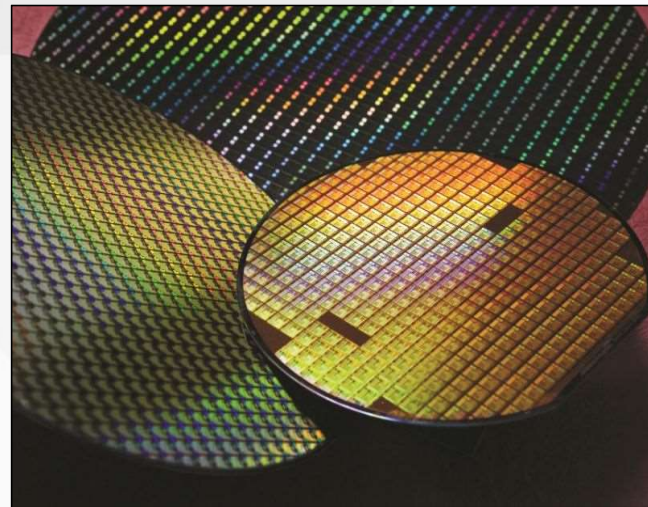
# —2020—

## Utilizing the Noise: Quantum Simulation of an Open System

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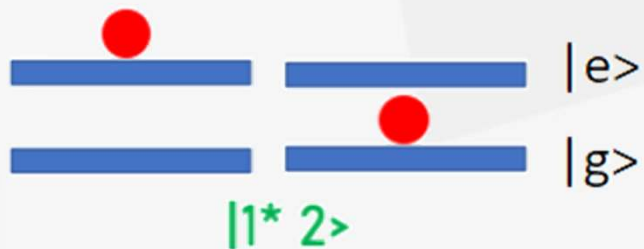
## Model System: Simple Symmetric Dimer Model



<https://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/fmo/>

[https://image.taiwantoday.tw/images/content/img20190215145331815\\_800.jpg](https://image.taiwantoday.tw/images/content/img20190215145331815_800.jpg)

## Model System: Simple Symmetric Dimer Model



$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad H = a_1^\dagger a_2 + a_1 a_2^\dagger$$

$$a_n^\dagger = \frac{1}{2}(X_n - iY_n) \quad a_n = \frac{1}{2}(X_n + iY_n)$$

$$\tilde{H} = \frac{1}{2}(X_1 X_2 + Y_1 Y_2)$$

Map the system to a two-qubit system with qubit Hamiltonian.

# Trotterization and Quantum Evolution Circuit



Use local quantum gates by the a Jordan-Wigner-like transformation.

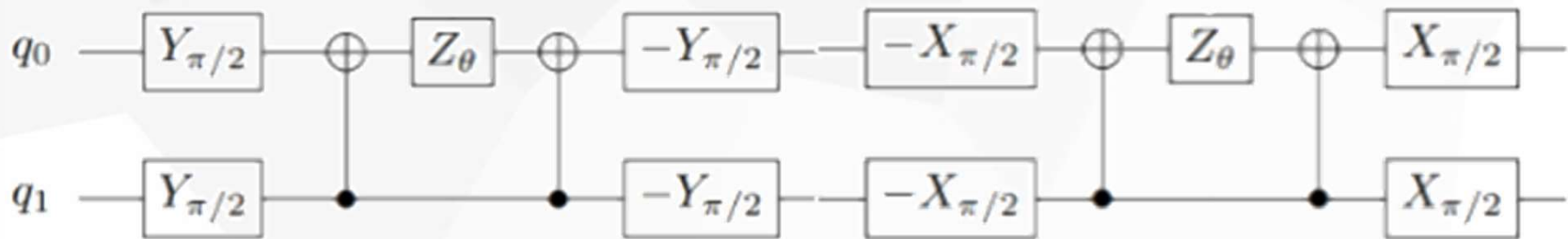


Use trotter expansion to propagate the dynamics.

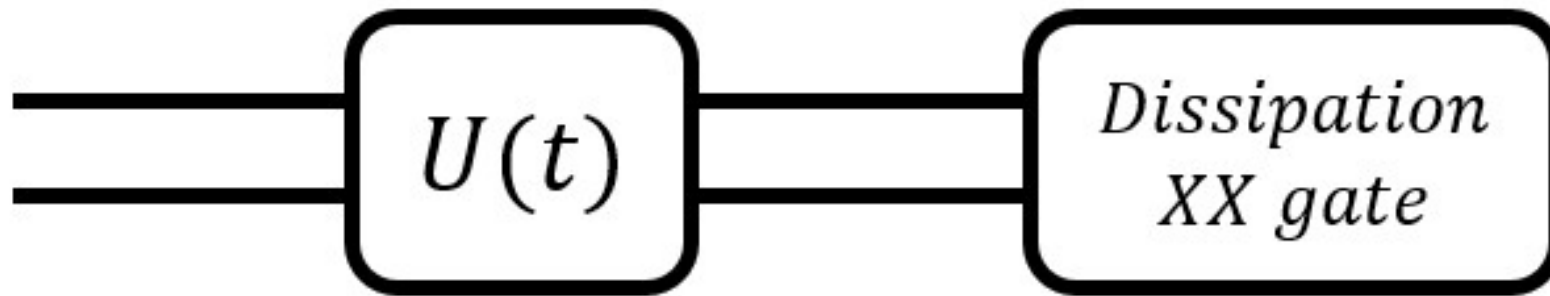
$$e^{i(A+B)t} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e^{iAt/n} e^{iBt/n})^n \quad |\Psi(t + \delta t) \rangle \approx e^{-iA\delta t} e^{-iB\delta t} |\Psi(t) \rangle$$



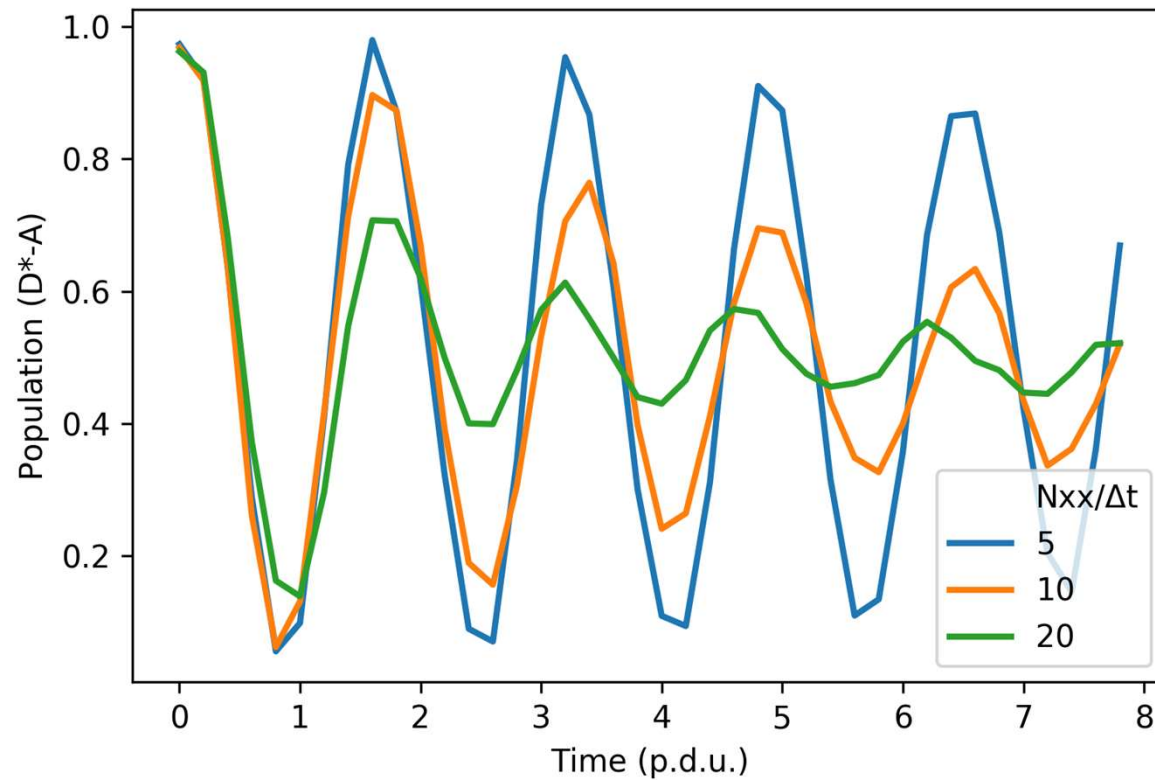
Quantum circuits for time evolution:



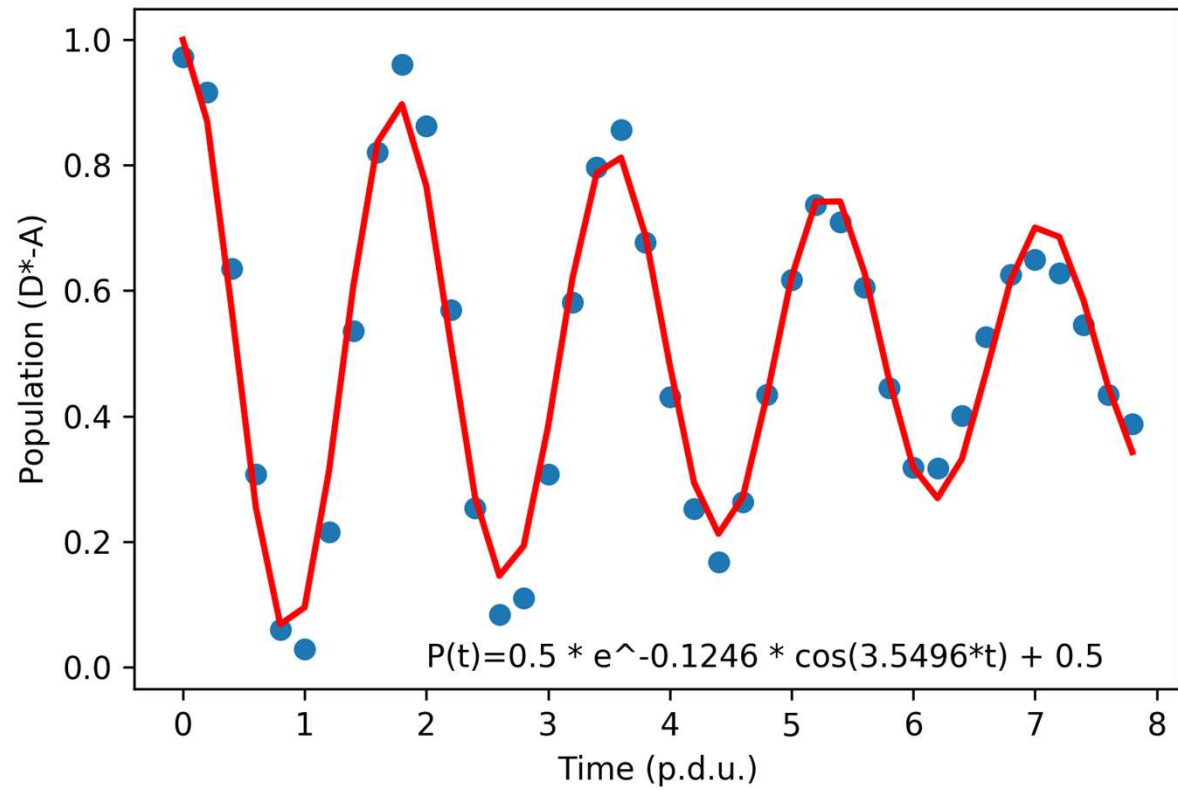
## Introduce the Noise



## Different Decoherence Rates



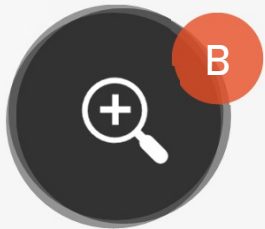
# Data Fitting



# Outlook



Extending our methods to asymmetric dimer model



More systematic analysis to gain more insight into the dynamics of open quantum system



— END —  
**THANK YOU**

