# **Hamiltonian Construction**

Constructing the TC Hamiltonian

```
In[*]:= (*Constants*)
     bsize = 25; \omega0 = 1.0; \omegac = 1.0; K = 4; j = 0.07;
      (*Identity matrices for TLS and QHO*)
      idTSS = SparseArray[IdentityMatrix[2]];
      idH0 = SparseArray[IdentityMatrix[bsize]];
      (*TLS initial Hamiltonian*)
     \mathsf{HOTSS} = \mathsf{SparseArray} \Big[ \mathsf{Band} \big[ \{ 1, 1 \} \big] \to \Big\{ \frac{\omega 0}{2}, -\frac{\omega 0}{2} \Big\} \Big];
      (*QHO Hamiltonian*)
     H0H0 = ωc * SparseArray [Band[{1, 1}] → Table \left[n + \frac{1}{2}, \{n, 0, bsize - 1\}\right]];
      (*TLS raising and lowering operators*)
      \sigma m = \{\{0, 0\}, \{1, 0\}\};
      \sigma p = \{\{0, 1\}, \{0, 0\}\};
      (*Annihilation operator definition*)
      a = SparseArray[Band[{1, 2}] → Table[Sqrt[n], {n, 1, bsize - 1}], {bsize, bsize}];
      (*Scaled harmonic oscillator Hamiltonian,
      using convention with TLS on the left.*)
     HTC = KroneckerProduct[IdentityMatrix[2^K], H0H0];
     Do [
        (*Tensor product adjustment for the i-th TLS*)
        leftIds = If[i > 1, Table[idTSS, {i - 1}], {IdentityMatrix[1]}];
        rightIds = If[i < K, Table[idTSS, {K - i}], {IdentityMatrix[1]}];</pre>
        (*TLS Hamiltonian for the i-th TLS*)
        HOTSSi = KroneckerProduct[
          KroneckerProduct[Sequence@@leftIds, HOTSS], Sequence@@rightIds];
        (*Print[Normal[H0TSSi]//MatrixForm];*)
        (*Adding ith TLS Hamiltonian to the total Hamiltonian*)
        HTC += KroneckerProduct[H0TSSi, idH0];
        σpi = KroneckerProduct[
          KroneckerProduct[Sequence @@ leftIds, σp], Sequence @@ rightIds];
        omi = KroneckerProduct[KroneckerProduct[Sequence@@leftIds, om],
           Sequence @@ rightIds];
        HTC += j * (KroneckerProduct[σpi, a] + KroneckerProduct[σmi, a<sup>†</sup>]);
        , {i, K}];
```

#### Constructing the Dicke Hamiltonian

```
ln[\circ]:= \sigma x = \sigma m + \sigma p;
     HD = KroneckerProduct[IdentityMatrix[2^K], H0H0];
     Do[
        (*Tensor product adjustment for the i-th TLS*)
       leftIds = If[i > 1, Table[idTSS, {i - 1}], {IdentityMatrix[1]}];
        rightIds = If[i < K, Table[idTSS, {K - i}], {IdentityMatrix[1]}];</pre>
        (*TLS Hamiltonian for the i-th TLS*)
       HOTSSi = KroneckerProduct[
          KroneckerProduct[Sequence@@leftIds, HOTSS], Sequence@@rightIds];
        (*Print[Normal[H0TSSi]//MatrixForm];*)
        (*Adding ith TLS Hamiltonian to the total Hamiltonian*)
       HD += KroneckerProduct[H0TSSi, idH0];
       σxi = KroneckerProduct[
          KroneckerProduct[Sequence @@ leftIds, σx], Sequence @@ rightIds];
       HD += j * (KroneckerProduct[σxi, a] + KroneckerProduct[σxi, a<sup>†</sup>]);
        , {i, K}];
```

## State, Operator Construction

**Symmetric State Generation** 

In[0]:=

#### **Initial State**

```
In[\ \circ\ ]:=\ \psi0H0=SparseArray[\{1\rightarrow 1.0\},\ bsize];
        (*\psi 0H0=Table[coeff[n,1,0],{n,0,bsize-1}];*)
        (*\alpha=3.5;
       \psi0H0=Table[Exp[-Abs[\alpha]^2/2]*(\alpha^n/Sqrt[n!]),{n,0,bsize-1}];
        (*in number/fock basis*)
       \psi0H0=SparseArray[\psi0H0];*)
        (*\psi 0 \text{Vec} = 1/\sqrt{2} * (\text{KroneckerProduct}[\{0, 1\}, \{1, 0\}, \psi 0 \text{HO}]
                 + KroneckerProduct[{1, 0}, {0, 1}, ψ0H0]) // Flatten
              ψ0Vec =
           KroneckerProduct[{1, 0}, {1, 0}, {1, 0}, {1, 0}, {1, 0}, $\psi$ // Flatten;*)
        (*\psi 0 \text{Vec} = \text{KroneckerProduct}[\{1, 0\}, \{1, 0\}, \psi 0 \text{HO}] // \text{Flatten};*)
       \psi0Vec = 1/\sqrt{6} * ((KroneckerProduct[{1, 0}, {1, 0}, {0, 1}, {0, 1}, \psi0H0]) +
              (KroneckerProduct[\{1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \{1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \psi 0 H 0]) +
              (KroneckerProduct[\{1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{1, 0\}, \psi 0 H 0]) +
              (KroneckerProduct[\{0, 1\}, \{1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \{1, 0\}, \psi 0 H 0]) +
              (KroneckerProduct[\{0, 1\}, \{1, 0\}, \{1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \psi 0 H 0]) +
              (KroneckerProduct[{0, 1}, {0, 1}, {1, 0}, {1, 0}, $\psi\theta HO])) // Flatten
       Print["Norm of initial state: ", Norm[\psi0Vec]];
Out[0]=
       SparseArray 🖪
```

Norm of initial state: 1.

### **Operator Construction**

```
In[*]:= (*oscillator position*)
     xM = KroneckerProduct [IdentityMatrix[2^K], \frac{1}{Sqrt[2]} (a^t + a)];
     (*number operator and related operators*)
     aDaggerA = KroneckerProduct[IdentityMatrix[2^K], a<sup>†</sup>.a];
     aDaggerAsr = aDaggerA.aDaggerA;
     (*excited state population*)
     excitedStateProjection[i_Integer] := Module[
         idTSS = IdentityMatrix[2],
        partialExcitedProj = {{1, 0}, {0, 0}},
        leftIds, rightIds, excitedProj
       leftIds = If[i > 1, Table[idTSS, {i - 1}], {IdentityMatrix[1]}];
       rightIds = If[i < K, Table[idTSS, {K - i}], {IdentityMatrix[1]}];</pre>
       excitedProj = KroneckerProduct[KroneckerProduct[
           Sequence @@ leftIds, partialExcitedProj, Sequence @@ rightIds], idH0];
       excitedProj (*Return the constructed operator*);
       excitedProj]
```

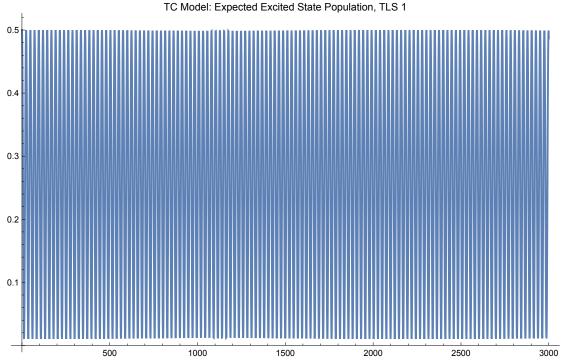
## Propagation

```
In[ \circ ] := tMax = 3000;
     tRange = Range[0, tMax, 1];
     TCstate[t_] := MatrixExp[-I * HTC * t, \psi 0Vec];
     #tc = ParallelTable[TCstate[t], {t, tRange}];
     Dstate[t_] := MatrixExp[-I * HD * t, \psi 0Vec];
     ψd = ParallelTable[Dstate[t], {t, tRange}];
```

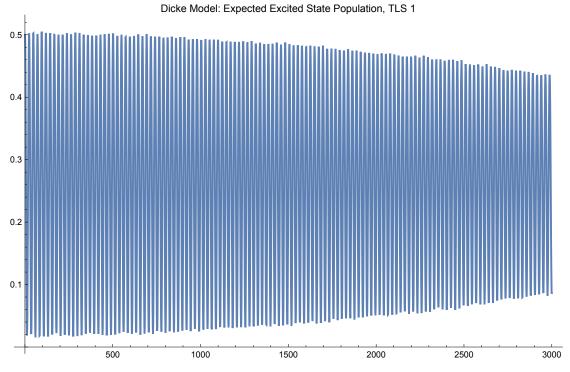
## **Expected Excited State Populations**

```
In[*]:= excP1 = excitedStateProjection[1];
     tcP1 = Table[Conjugate[\psi tcP1.\psi tcP1.\psi tc[n]], {n, Length@tRange}];
     ListLinePlot[{tRange, tcP1 // Re} // Transpose, ImageSize → Large,
      PlotLabel → "TC Model: Expected Excited State Population, TLS 1"]
     dP1 = Table[Conjugate[\psi d[n]].excP1.\psi d[n]], \{n, Length@tRange\}];
     ListLinePlot[{tRange, dP1 // Re} // Transpose, ImageSize → Large,
      PlotLabel → "Dicke Model: Expected Excited State Population, TLS 1"]
```

Out[0]=



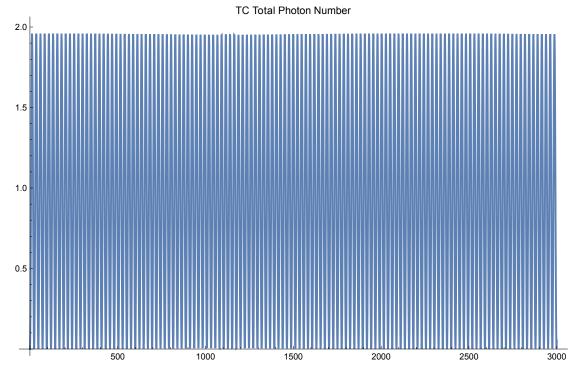




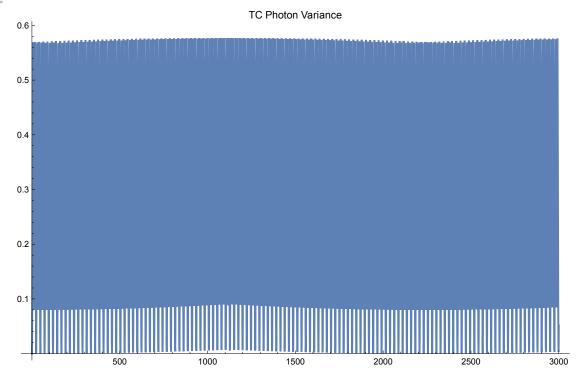
### **Photon Statistics**

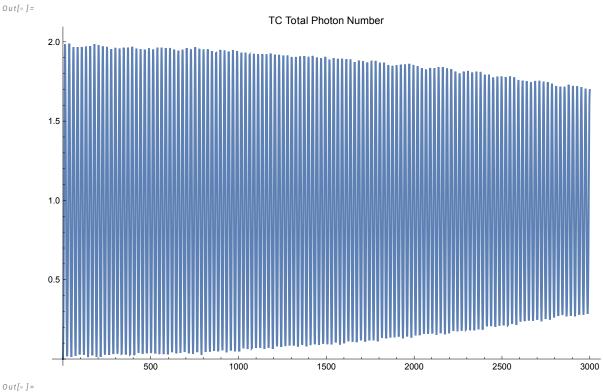
```
In[0]:= aDaggerA = KroneckerProduct[IdentityMatrix[2^K], a<sup>†</sup>.a];
     aDaggerAsr = aDaggerA.aDaggerA;
     photonsTC = Table[Conjugate[\psi tc[n]]].aDaggerA.\psi tc[n], {n, Length@tRange}];
     ListLinePlot[{tRange, photonsTC // Re} // Transpose, PlotRange → All,
      PlotLabel → "TC Total Photon Number", ImageSize → Large]
     newPhotonsTC =
       Table[Conjugate[ψtc[n]]].aDaggerAsr.ψtc[n]], {n, Length@tRange}] - photonsTC^2;
     ListLinePlot[{tRange, newPhotonsTC // Re} // Transpose,
      PlotRange → All, PlotLabel → "TC Photon Variance", ImageSize → Large]
     photonsD = Table[Conjugate[\(\psi\)d[\(\pi\)]].aDaggerA.\(\psi\)d[\(\pi\)], \{n, Length@tRange}];
     ListLinePlot[{tRange, photonsD // Re} // Transpose, PlotRange → All,
      PlotLabel → "TC Total Photon Number", ImageSize → Large]
     newPhotonsD =
       Table[Conjugate[\psid[n]].aDaggerAsr.\psid[n], {n, Length@tRange}] - photonsD^2;
     ListLinePlot[{tRange, newPhotonsD // Re} // Transpose,
      PlotRange → All, PlotLabel → "TC Photon Variance", ImageSize → Large]
```

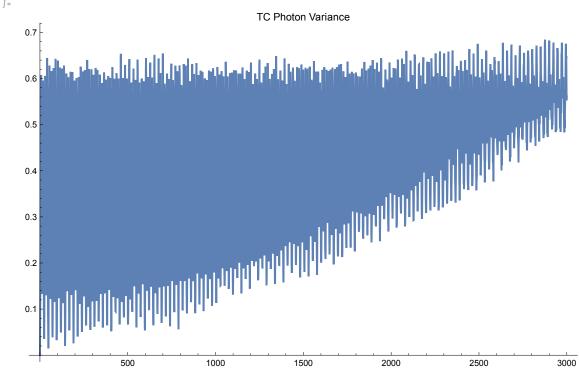




#### Out[0]=







# **Eigenbasis Projection**

In[@]:= (\*Normalize the initial state vector\*) ψ0Vec = Normalize[ψ0Vec];

```
(*Calculate the eigenvalues and eigenvectors*)
eigensystemTC = Eigensystem[HTC];
eigensystemD = Eigensystem[HD];
(*Sort eigenvalues and eigenvectors in ascending order of eigenvalues*)
sortedEigensystemTC = Transpose[SortBy[Transpose[eigensystemTC], First]];
sortedEigensystemD = Transpose[SortBy[Transpose[eigensystemD], First]];
(*Extract sorted eigenvectors*)
sortedEigenvectorsTC = Normalize /@ sortedEigensystemTC[[2]];
sortedEigenvectorsD = Normalize /@ sortedEigensystemD[2];
(*Project the initial state onto the eigenbasis*)
projectionsTC = Abs[ConjugateTranspose[sortedEigenvectorsTC].#0Vec]^2;
projectionsD = Abs[ConjugateTranspose[sortedEigenvectorsD].#0Vec]^2;
(*Print diagnostic information*)
Print["Min TC: ", Min[projectionsTC], " Max TC: ", Max[projectionsTC]]
Print["Min Dicke: ", Min[projectionsD], " Max Dicke: ", Max[projectionsD]]
SqDiff = Total[(projectionsTC - projectionsD) ^2];
MSE = SqDiff / Length[projectionsD];
VarD = Variance[projectionsD];
NMSE = MSE / VarD;
Print["Mean Squared Error: ", MSE];
Print["Normalized MSE: ", NMSE];
(*Normalize the indices for the horizontal axis*)
nTC = Length[projectionsTC];
nD = Length[projectionsD];
indicesTC = Range[0, nTC - 1];
indicesD = Range[0, nD - 1];
(*Separate plots for each model with log scale*)
tcLogPlot = ListLogPlot[Transpose[{indicesTC, projectionsTC}],
  PlotLabel → "TC Model: Log-Scale Projection",
  AxesLabel → {"Normalized Eigenstate Index", "Log(Magnitude of Projection)"},
  PlotRange → All, Joined → False, PlotMarkers → Automatic,
  Frame → True, ImageSize → Large]
dickeLogPlot = ListLogPlot[Transpose[{indicesD, projectionsD}],
  PlotLabel → "Dicke Model: Log-Scale Projection",
  AxesLabel → {"Normalized Eigenstate Index", "Log(Magnitude of Projection)"},
  PlotRange → All, Joined → False, PlotMarkers → Automatic,
```

#### Frame → True, ImageSize → Large]

```
(*Separate plots for each model with normal scale*)
tcPlot = ListPlot[Transpose[{indicesTC, projectionsTC}],
  PlotLabel → "TC Model: Normal Scale Projection",
  AxesLabel → {"Normalized Eigenstate Index", "Magnitude of Projection"},
  PlotRange \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, Joined \rightarrow False,
  PlotMarkers → Automatic, Frame → True, ImageSize → Large]
dickePlot = ListPlot[Transpose[{indicesD, projectionsD}],
  PlotLabel → "Dicke Model: Normal Scale Projection",
  AxesLabel → {"Normalized Eigenstate Index", "Magnitude of Projection"},
  PlotRange \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, Joined \rightarrow False,
  PlotMarkers → Automatic, Frame → True, ImageSize → Large]
```

- ••• Eigensystem: Because finding 400 out of the 400 eigenvalues and /or eigenvectors is likely to be faster with dense matrix methods, the sparse input matrix will be converted. If fewer eigenvalues and /or eigenvectors would be sufficient, consider restricting this number using the second argument to Eigensystem.
- ••• Eigensystem: Because finding 400 out of the 400 eigenvalues and /or eigenvectors is likely to be faster with dense matrix methods, the sparse input matrix will be converted. If fewer eigenvalues and or eigenvectors would be sufficient, consider restricting this number using the second argument to Eigensystem.

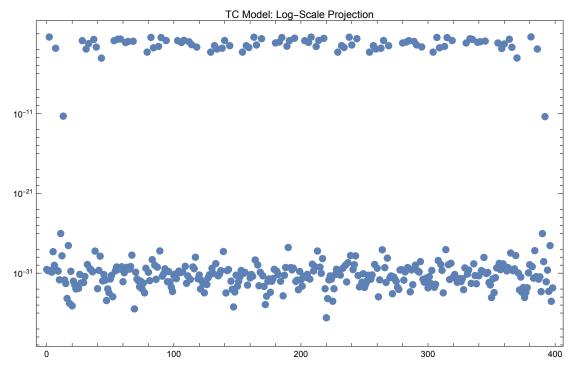
Min TC: 0. Max TC: 0.0408431

Min Dicke:  $4.12429 \times 10^{-36}$  Max Dicke: 0.0622705

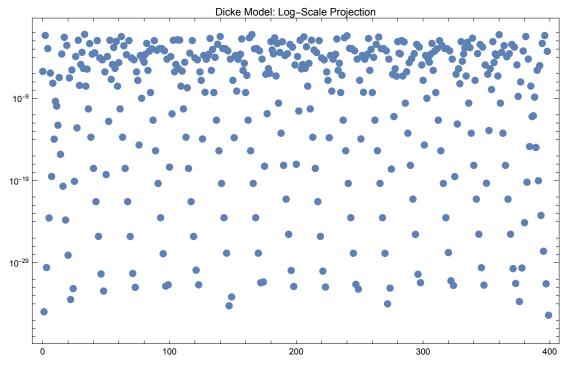
Mean Squared Error: 0.000070505

Normalized MSE: 1.07641

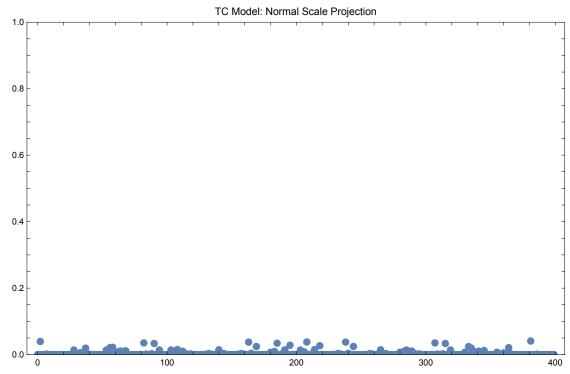












#### Out[0]=

