

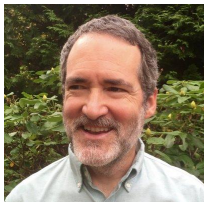
Physics, Backwards: Hamiltonian Reconstruction

Lucas Z. Brito

Brown Physics DUG Scialogue

September 14, 2023

Collaborators



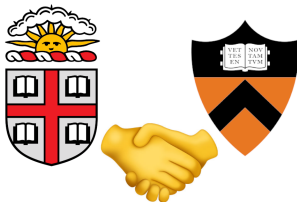
Brad Marston



Stephen Carr



Alex Jacoby (Princeton)



Preliminaries

- Project in quantum many-body physics, condensed matter theory

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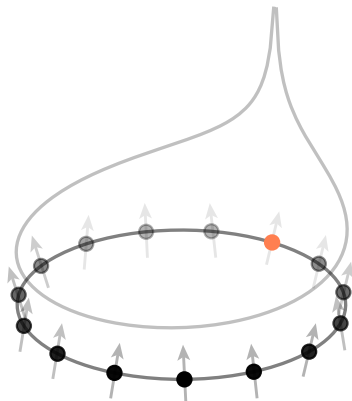
$$H \longrightarrow |\psi\rangle$$

Hamiltonian reconstruction:

$$|\psi\rangle \longrightarrow H$$

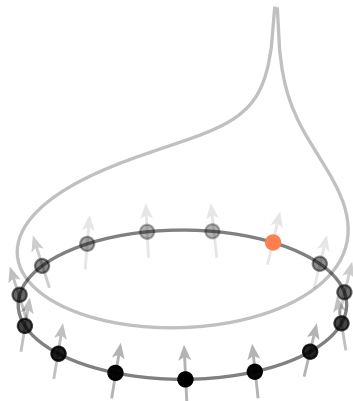
Quantum Many Body Systems

- Ignore translational freedom (lattice)



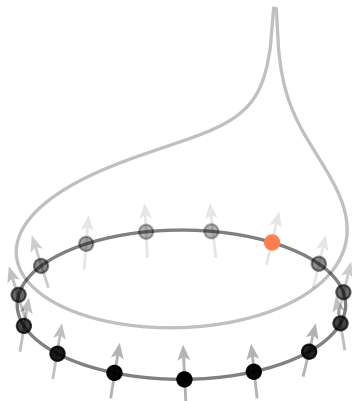
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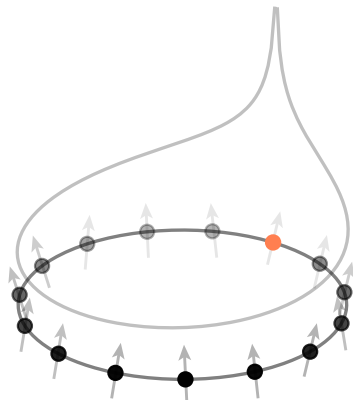
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- Model of interest: Haldane-Shastry model



The Correlation Matrix

Big Picture

The entanglement of a state characterizes the Hamiltonian that state solves

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- Due to Qi and Ranard (2019)
- Fix some state $|\psi\rangle$, $\langle\psi| O_i |\psi\rangle = \langle O_i \rangle$
- Correlation matrix:

$$M_{ij} = \langle O_i O_j \rangle_\psi - \langle O_i \rangle_\psi \langle O_j \rangle_\psi$$

Reconstructing with the CM

- Hamiltonian $H = \sum_i h_i O_i$

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- $\mathbf{h} = [h_1, \dots, h_n]$ are the coefficients of $H = \sum_i h_i O_i$!
- The Hamiltonian is in the nullspace of M_{ij}

Our Work

Caveat

How do we pick O_i ?

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- (My task) validate with the Haldane-Shastry model

Interlude: The Research Workflow

- Pen-and-paper calculations and numerical work



Visualization of matrix

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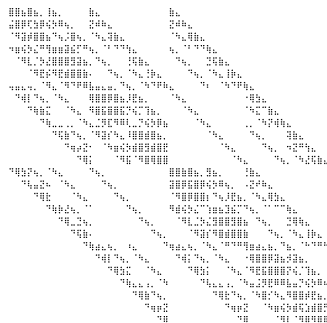
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- Making figures/visualizations to understand numerics
- Going back to analytical calculations to understand results



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Over and Undercomplete Bases

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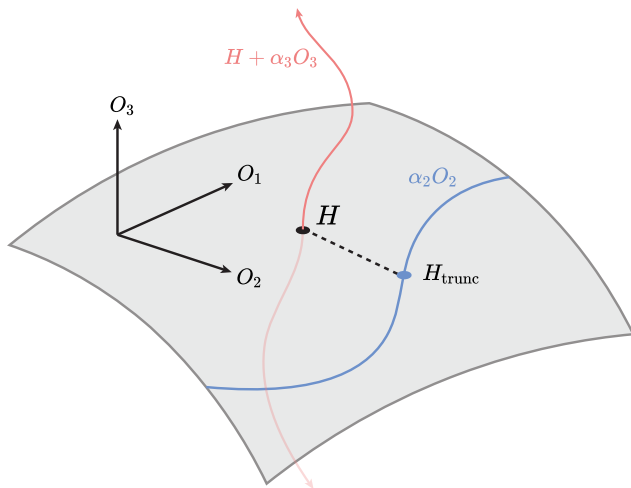
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What we found:

- **Case 1:** Everything is (mostly) fine
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- **Case 3:** Things are messed up, but to a predictable degree

Over and Undercomplete Bases



Case 1: Complete Basis

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- Random vector is generally *not* \mathbf{h} !
- E.g., HS has total spin as conserved quantity

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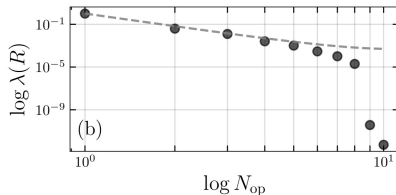
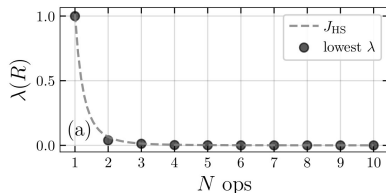
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- New zero shows up, as in the conserved quantity case above

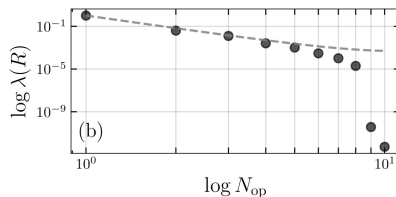
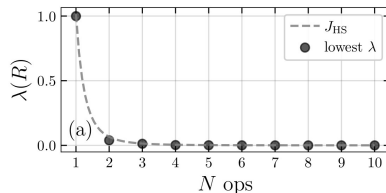
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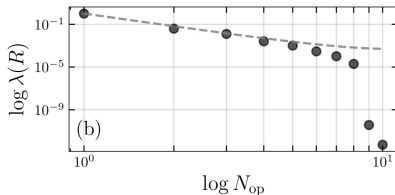
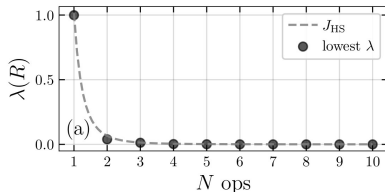
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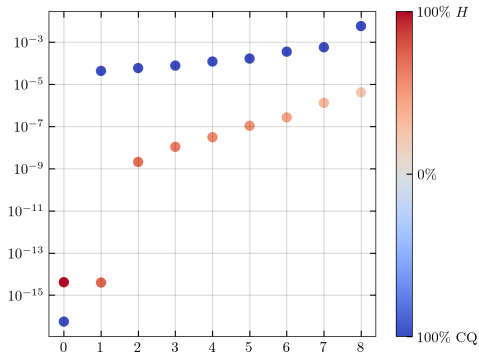
- Can think of starting with complete basis and “truncating” operators one by one
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- $\lambda_0 \propto$ magnitude of largest truncated operator in Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum h_i O_i$$



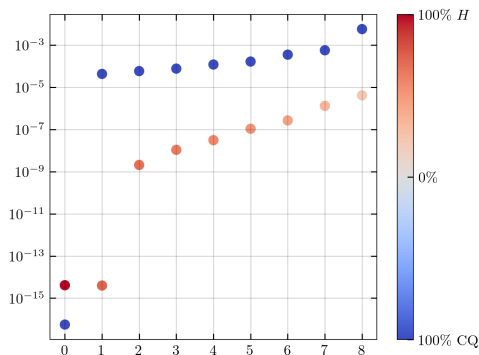
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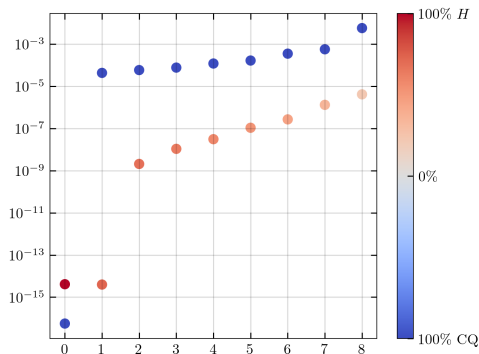
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- Finite-temperature simulations?



The End

Thank you! Questions?