

1. The role of geodesics

October 15, 2021

Jan Střeleček

1.1 Minimizing the energy variance

From Bukov et al. [2019]. About transports using *fast forward* Hamiltonian means the system is driven to the target state in some fixed amount of time. The transport is done on the ground state manifold \mathcal{M} .

Conjecture 1. For any fast forward Hamiltonian $\hat{H}(\lambda(t))$ driven along one dimensional path $\lambda(t) : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ using time t as parametrization, the energy fluctuations δE^2 , averaged along the path, are larger than the geodesic length l_λ

$$\int_0^T \sqrt{\delta E^2(t)} dt =: l_t \geq l_\lambda \int_{\lambda_i}^{\lambda_f} \sqrt{g_{\lambda\lambda}} d\lambda = \int_0^T \sqrt{g_{\lambda\lambda}} \frac{d\lambda}{dt} dt. \quad (1.1)$$

The length l_λ is defined in control space (with metric tensor $g_{\lambda\lambda}$) and is generally larger than the distance between wave functions, i.e. the absolute geodesic (defined with $G_{\mu\nu}$). From its definition, we can see that it corresponds to the metric tensor as we use it.

The energy variance is

$$\delta E^2 = \langle o(t) | \hat{H}(t)^2 | o(t) \rangle - \langle o(t) | \hat{H}(t) | o(t) \rangle^2 = \langle \partial_t(t) | \partial_t o(t) \rangle_c = G_{tt} \quad (1.2)$$

and the Metric tensor in control space is defined as

$$g_{\lambda\lambda} := \langle \partial_\lambda o(t) | \partial_\lambda o(t) \rangle_c \quad (1.3)$$

Proof.

$$\delta E^2 \equiv \langle o(t) | \hat{H}(t)^2 | o(t) \rangle_c = \dot{\lambda}^2 G_{\lambda\lambda} + \mathcal{O}(\dot{\lambda}^4), \quad (1.4)$$

where $\mathcal{O}(\dot{\lambda}^4)$ needs to be positive for any real-valued Hamiltonian. This comes from the fact, that it has instantaneous time-reversal symmetry. \square

The conjecture only applies to unit fidelity protocols and can be extended to an arbitrary dimensional path.

1.2 APT

From Rigolin et al. [2008].

The power series will be derived using a small parameter $v = 1/T$.

Starting again with

$$|\Psi(s)\rangle = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} v^p |\Psi^{(p)}(s)\rangle, \quad (1.5)$$

for

$$|\Psi(s)\rangle = \sum_{n=0} e^{-\frac{i}{v}\omega_n(s)} e^{i\gamma_n(s)} b_n^{(p)}(s) |n(s)\rangle. \quad (1.6)$$

Here the

$$\omega_n(s) := \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_0^s E_n(s') ds' \quad (1.7)$$

$$\gamma_n(s) := i \int_0^s \langle n(s') | \frac{d}{ds'} n(s') \rangle ds' \equiv i \int_0^s M_{nn}(s') ds' \quad (1.8)$$

are so-called dynamical resp. Berry (geometric) phase and $|n(s)\rangle$ are solution to

$$\hat{H}(s) |n(s)\rangle = E_n(s) |n(s)\rangle. \quad (1.9)$$

The problem again lies in determining $b_n^{(p)}(s)$, which will be done iteratively. Because it is dependent on its relative geometric and dynamical phases to other energy levels, lets write it as a series

$$b_n^{(p)}(s) = \sum_{m=0} e^{\frac{i}{v}\omega_{nm}(s)} e^{-i\gamma_{nm}(s)} b_{nm}^{(p)}(s), \quad (1.10)$$

where $\omega_{nm} := \omega_m - \omega_n$, $\gamma_{nm} := \gamma_m - \gamma_n$. The new coefficients $b_{nm}^{(p)}(s)$ now **depend only on the metric structure around the path** and therefore one may perform adiabatic expansion from any point on manifold.

Inserting all to original series 1.5, we get

$$|\Psi(s)\rangle = \sum_{n,m=0} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} v^p e^{-\frac{i}{v}\omega_m(s)} e^{i\gamma_m(s)} b_{nm}^{(p)}(s) |n(s)\rangle. \quad (1.11)$$

Because the initial state is eigenstate, we get initial conditions $b_{nm}^{(0)}(s) = 0$. In addition, one can rewrite equation 1.11 to the iteratively solvable form

$$\frac{i}{\hbar} \Delta_{nm}(s) b_{nm}^{(p+1)}(s) + \dot{b}_{nm}^{(p)}(s) + W_{nm}(s) b_{nm}^{(p)}(s) + \sum_{k=0, k \neq n} M_{nk}(s) b_{km}^{(p)}(s) = 0, \quad (1.12)$$

for $W_{nm}(s) := M_{nn}(s) - M_{mm}(s)$, where M_{mn} is defined in Eq. 1.8. We can see that $b_{mn}^{(p)}$, as a solution to Eq. 1.12, only depends on difference between energy levels, eigenstates during the path and their directional derivatives. All of those are easily obtained, once the driving path is prescribed.

Bibliography

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