

# Quantum Simulation with trapped ions



# How to trap ions?

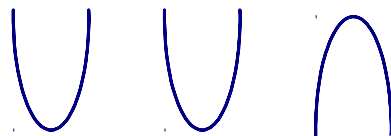
$$\Phi(x, y, z, t) = U \frac{1}{2} (\alpha x^2 + \beta y^2 + \gamma z^2) + \tilde{U} \cos(\omega_{\text{rf}} t) \frac{1}{2} (\alpha' x^2 + \beta' y^2 + \gamma' z^2)$$

with  $\Delta\Phi = 0$

meaning:

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$$

$$\alpha' + \beta' + \gamma' = 0$$



# How to trap ions?

For ex. :

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0$$

$$\alpha' + \beta' = -\gamma'$$

,

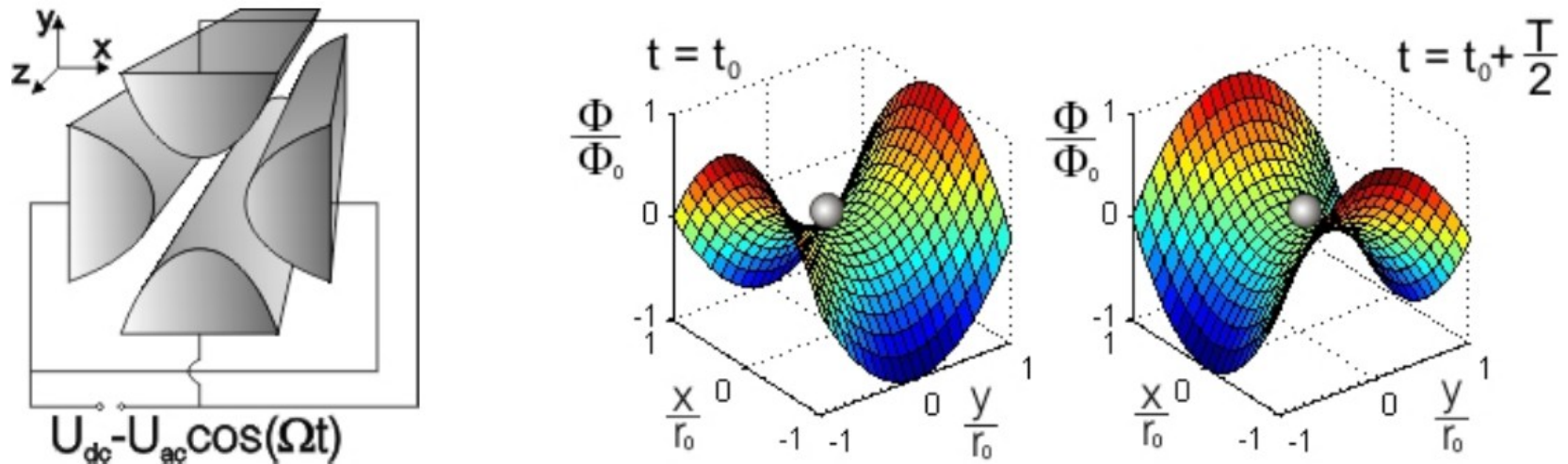
$$-(\alpha + \beta) = \gamma > 0$$

$$\alpha' = -\beta'$$



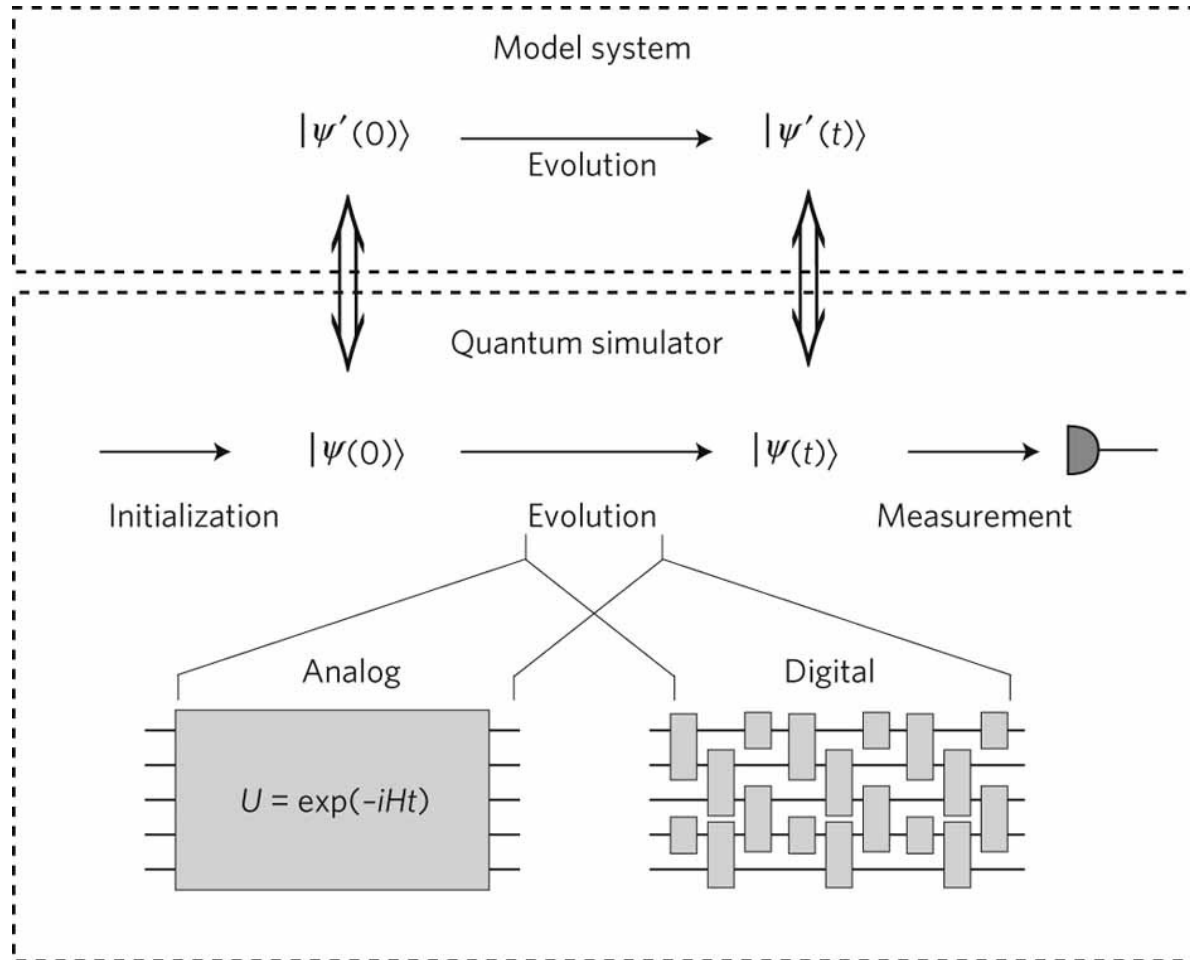
Linear Paul Trap

# Linear Paul Trap



**FIG. 1:** **(left)** Electrode configuration of a linear Paul trap. **(right)** Electric potential in the Paul trap.

# Overview of quantum simulation



Picture from Nature 484, 489-492 (26 April 2012): <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v484/n7395/full/nature10981.html>

# Digital quantum simulation

What we want:  $e^{-iHt/\hbar} = e^{-i(H_A+H_B)t/\hbar}$

What we have:  $e^{-iH_A t/\hbar}, e^{-iH_B t/\hbar} \rightarrow e^{-iH_A t/\hbar} e^{-iH_B t/\hbar}$

When is  $e^{X+Y} = e^X e^Y$  ?

# Reminders

$$e^X = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} X^k$$

$$e^{X+Y} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (X + Y)^k$$

$$[X, Y] = 0 \implies e^{X+Y} = e^X e^Y$$

$$([X, Y] = XY - YX)$$



# Zaussenhaus formula

$$e^{t(X+Y)} = e^{tX} e^{tY} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}[X,Y]} e^{\frac{t^3}{6}(2[Y,[X,Y]]+[X,[X,Y]])} + O(t^4)$$

$$e^{t(X+Y)} = e^{tX} e^{tY} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}[X,Y]} + O(t^3)$$

$$= e^{(t/2)X} e^{(t/2)Y} e^{-\frac{(t/2)^2}{2}[X,Y]} e^{(t/2)X} e^{(t/2)Y} e^{-\frac{(t/2)^2}{2}[X,Y]} + O(t^3)$$

$$= \left( e^{\frac{tX}{2}} e^{\frac{tY}{2}} \right)^2 + O(t^2/2)$$



# Three times

$$\begin{aligned} e^{X+Y} &= \left( e^{(t/3)X} e^{(t/3)Y} e^{-\frac{(t/3)^2}{2}[X,Y]} \right)^3 + O(t^3) \\ &= \left( e^{\frac{tX}{3}} e^{\frac{tY}{3}} \right)^3 + O(t^2/3) \end{aligned}$$

## One last time

$$\begin{aligned} e^{X+Y} &= \left( e^{(t/n)X} e^{(t/n)Y} e^{-\frac{(t/n)^2}{2}[X,Y]} \right)^n + O(t^3) \\ &= \left( e^{\frac{tX}{n}} e^{\frac{tY}{n}} \right)^n + O(t^2/n) \end{aligned}$$

# Suzuki-Trotter expansion

$$e^{tZ} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( e^{\frac{tX}{n}} e^{\frac{tY}{n}} \right)^n$$

$$Z = X + Y$$

$$e^{-\frac{iHt}{\hbar}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \prod_k e^{-\frac{iH_k t}{n\hbar}} \right)^n$$

# Gate operations

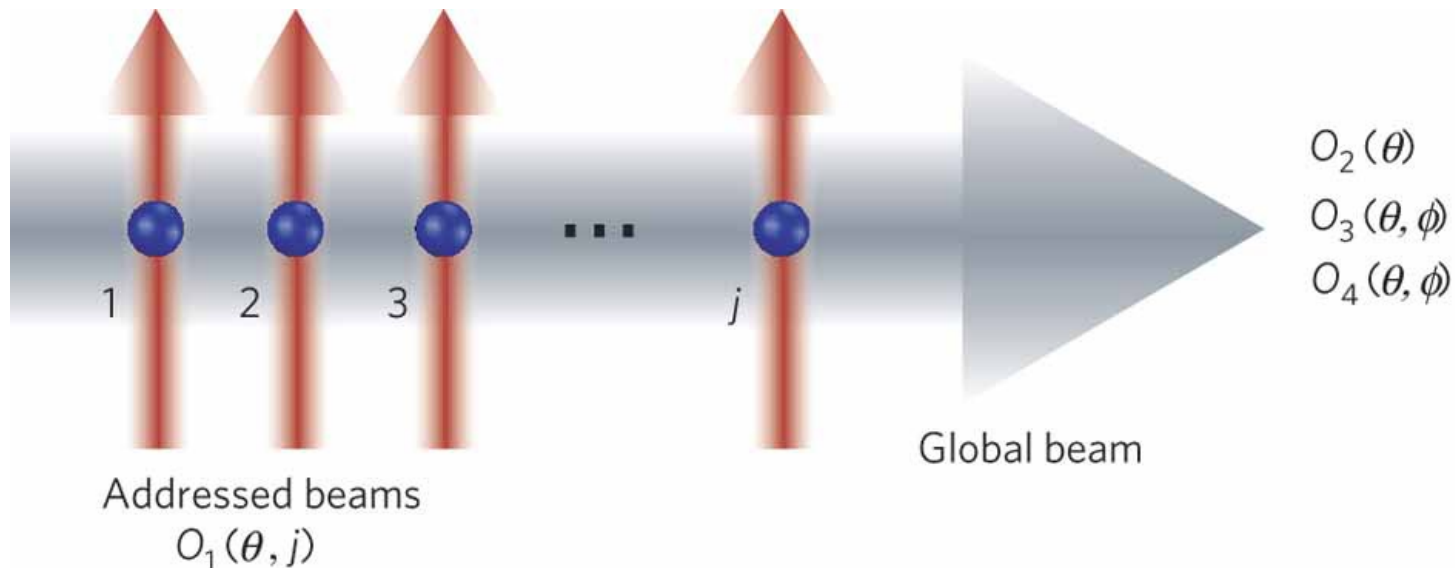
$$O_1(\theta, i) = \exp(-i\theta\sigma_z^i)$$

$$O_2(\theta) = \exp(-i\theta \sum_i \sigma_z^i)$$

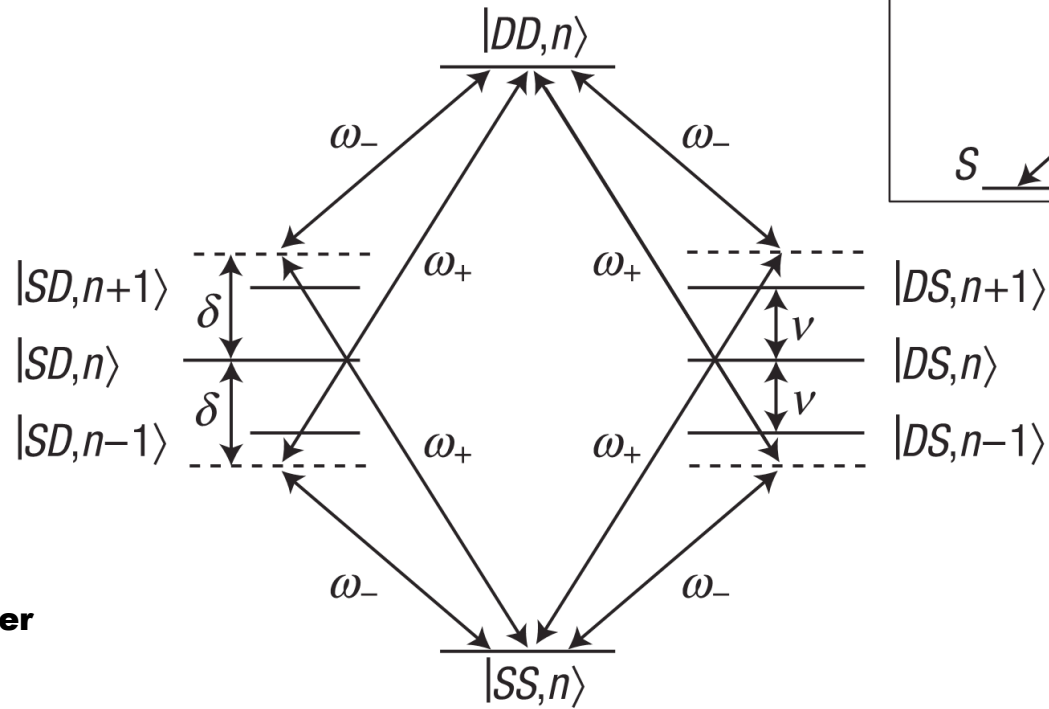
$$\sigma_\phi = \cos(\phi)\sigma_x + \sin(\phi)\sigma_y$$

$$O_3(\theta, \phi) = \exp(-i\theta \sum_i \sigma_\phi^i)$$

$$O_4(\theta, \phi) = \exp(-i\theta \sum_{i < j} \sigma_\phi^i \sigma_\phi^j)$$



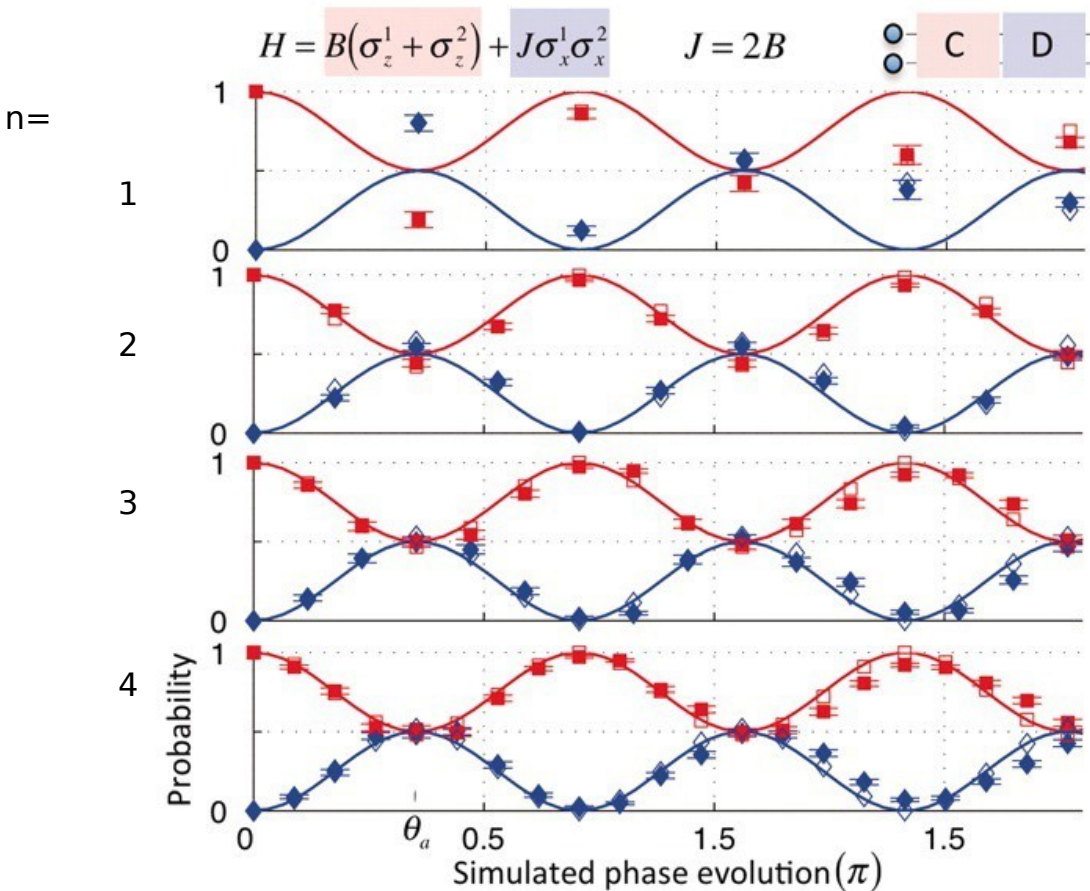
# 04 Gate



**n: vibrational quantum number of the axial COM (center of mass) mode**

$$|SS\rangle \xrightarrow{\tau_{\text{gate}}} |SS\rangle + i|DD\rangle \xrightarrow{\tau_{\text{gate}}} |DD\rangle \xrightarrow{\tau_{\text{gate}}} |DD\rangle + i|SS\rangle \xrightarrow{\tau_{\text{gate}}} |SS\rangle \xrightarrow{\tau_{\text{gate}}} \dots$$

# Real simulation



**C =  $O(2\theta a/2n)$**

**D =  $O(4\theta a/n, 0)$**

**Lines: exact dynamics**

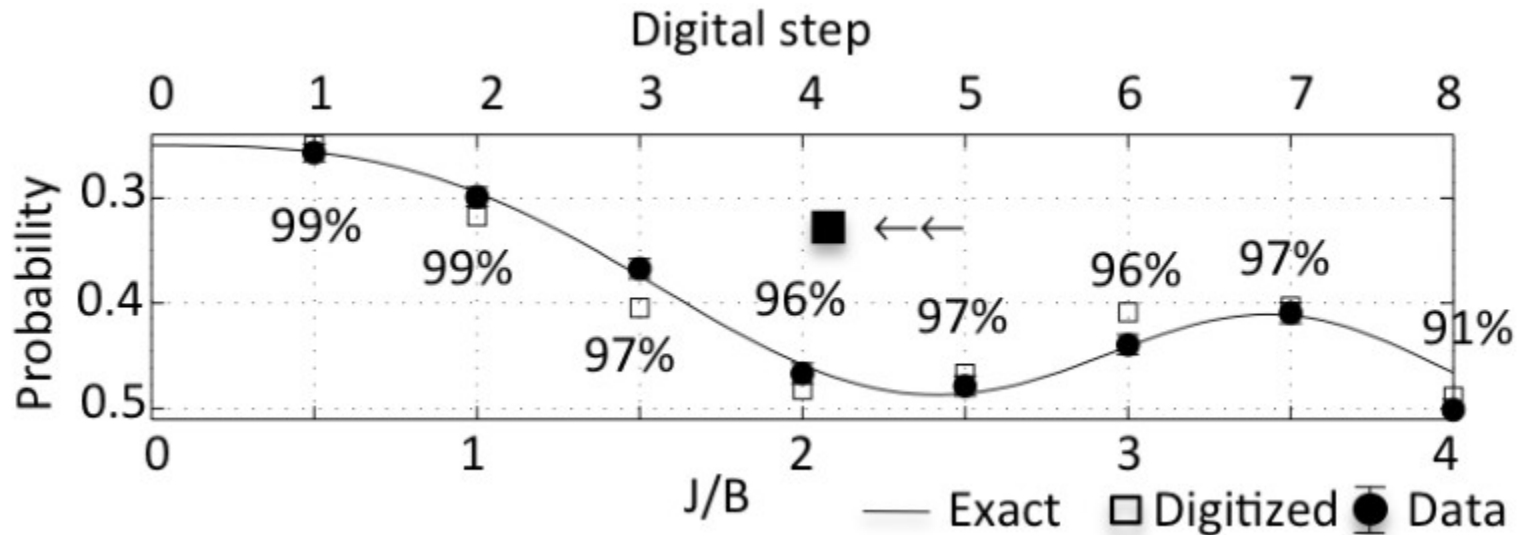
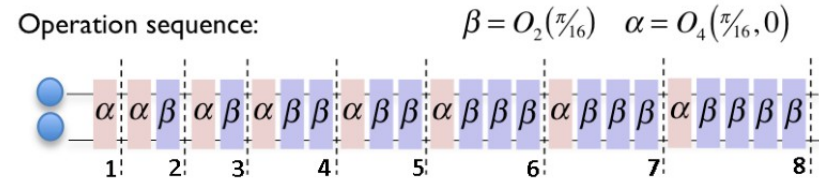
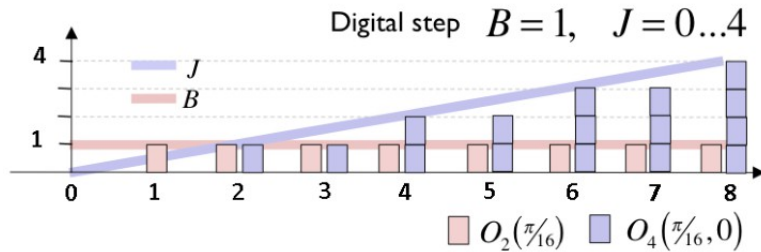
**Unfilled shapes: ideal digitized**

**Filled shapes: data ( $\blacksquare \uparrow \uparrow$   $\blacklozenge \downarrow \downarrow$ )**

$$\theta_a = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

# Linear ramp

$$H = B(\sigma_z^1 + \sigma_z^2) + J\sigma_x^1\sigma_x^2$$



**Percentages: measured fidelities between the measured and ideal digitised states**



# More results

**C = O2( $\pi/16$ )**

**D = O4( $\pi/16,0$ )**

**E = O4( $\pi/16,\pi$ )**

**F = O3( $\pi/4,0$ )**

**Lines: exact dynamics**

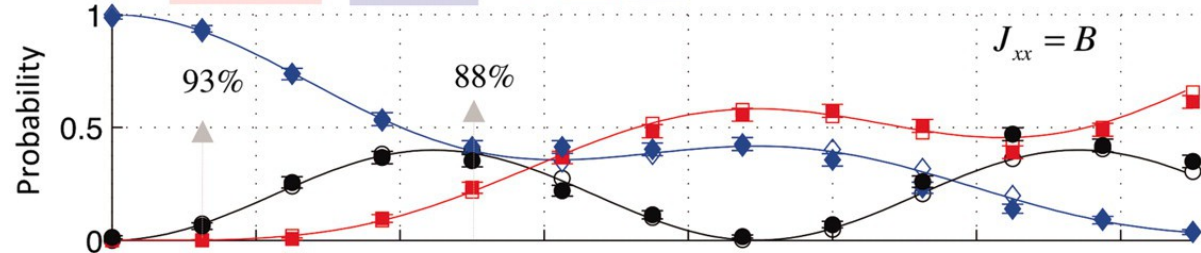
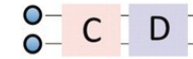
**Unfilled shapes: ideal digitized**

**Filled shapes: data ( $\blacklozenge \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \blacktriangleleft \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow$ )**

**$\bullet \leftarrow \leftarrow$  or  $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ )**

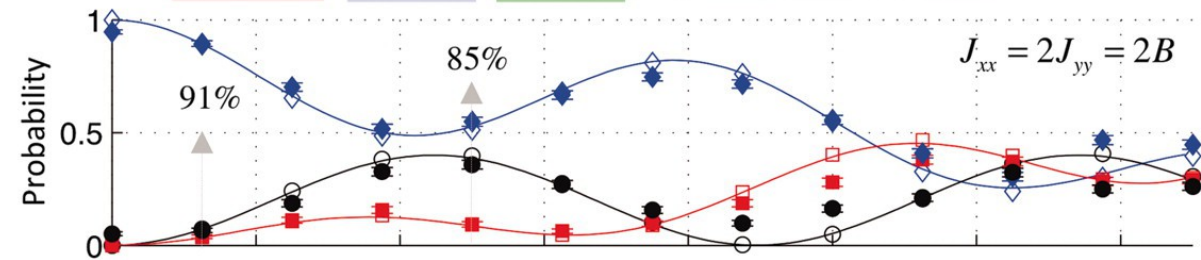
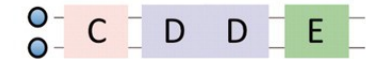
## A Ising

$$H = B(\sigma_z^1 + \sigma_z^2) + J_{xx} \sigma_x^1 \sigma_x^2$$



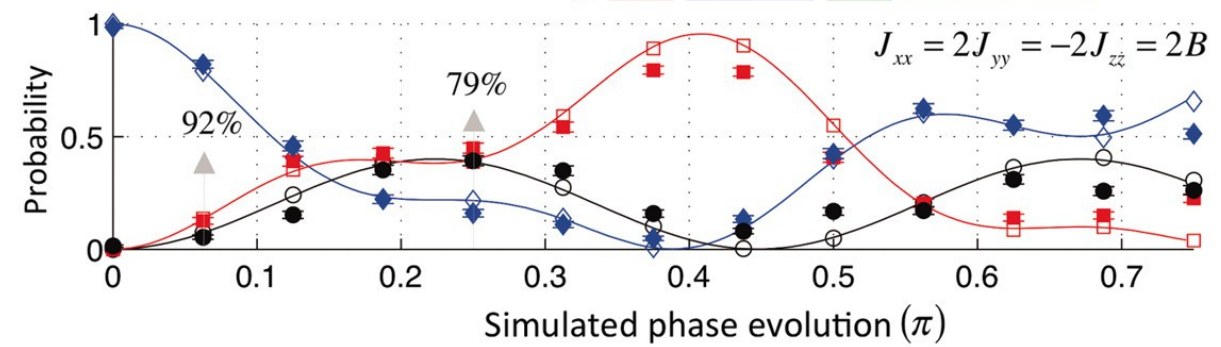
## B XY

$$H = B(\sigma_z^1 + \sigma_z^2) + J_{xx} \sigma_x^1 \sigma_x^2 + J_{yy} \sigma_y^1 \sigma_y^2$$



## C XYZ

$$H = B(\sigma_z^1 + \sigma_z^2) + J_{xx} \sigma_x^1 \sigma_x^2 + J_{yy} \sigma_y^1 \sigma_y^2 + J_{zz} \sigma_z^1 \sigma_z^2$$

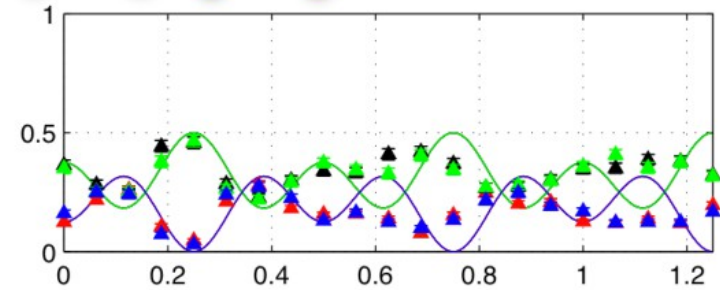
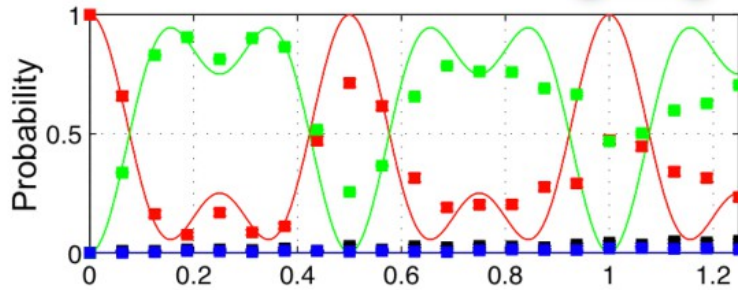
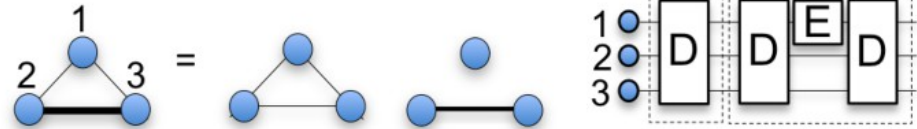


# Questions?

# Backup

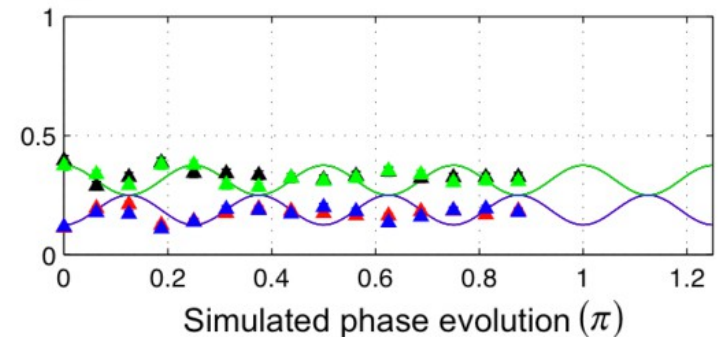
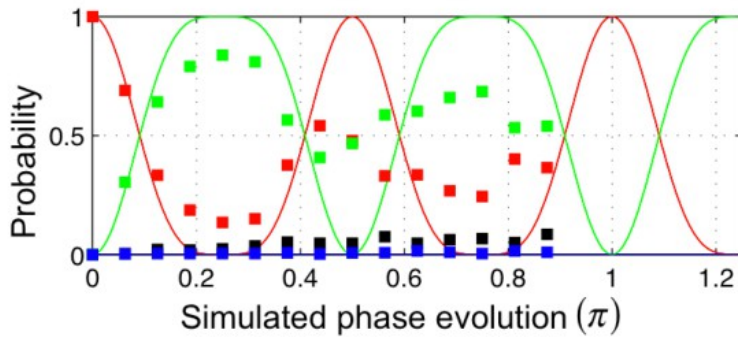
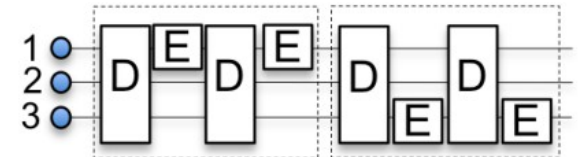
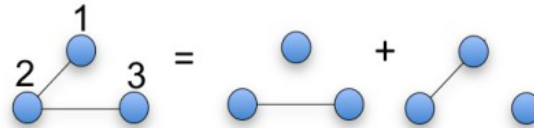
**A**  $H = J_{12}\sigma_x^1\sigma_x^2 + J_{23}\sigma_x^2\sigma_x^3 + J_{13}\sigma_x^1\sigma_x^3$

$J_{23} = 3J_{12} = 3J_{13}$



**B**  $H = J_{12}\sigma_x^1\sigma_x^2 + J_{23}\sigma_x^1\sigma_x^3$

$J_{12} = J_{23}$



■  $P_{\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow}$   
 ■  $P_{\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow+\dots}$   
 ■  $P_{\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow+\dots}$   
 ■  $P_{\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow}$

▲  $P_{\rightarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow}$   
 ▲  $P_{\rightarrow\rightarrow\leftarrow+\dots}$   
 ▲  $P_{\rightarrow\leftarrow\leftarrow+\dots}$   
 ▲  $P_{\leftarrow\leftarrow\leftarrow}$