



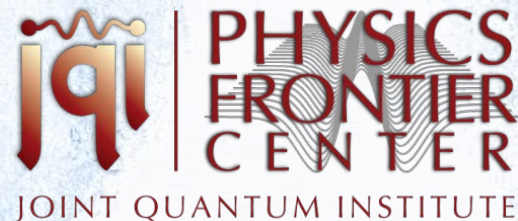
# Our-of-equilibrium Spin systems with a Quantum Simulator

Jiehang Zhang

NPQI workshop, Mar. 30, 2018

Christopher Monroe group,

University of Maryland



JZ et al, *Nature*, 551, 601–604 (2017).

# The exponential beast: two rules of quantum mechanics

Rule # 1:

The Hilbert space scales exponentially.



Rule #2:

Rule #1 only works when you're not looking.

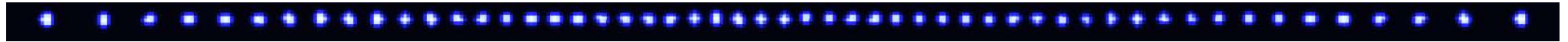


**Niels Bohr:**

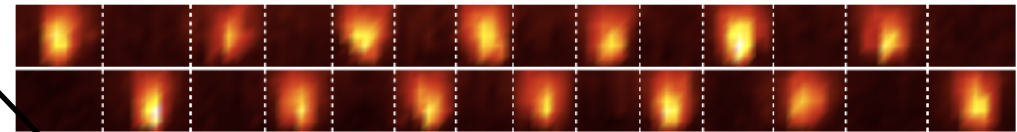
“We are all agreed  
that your theory is  
crazy.” (1958)



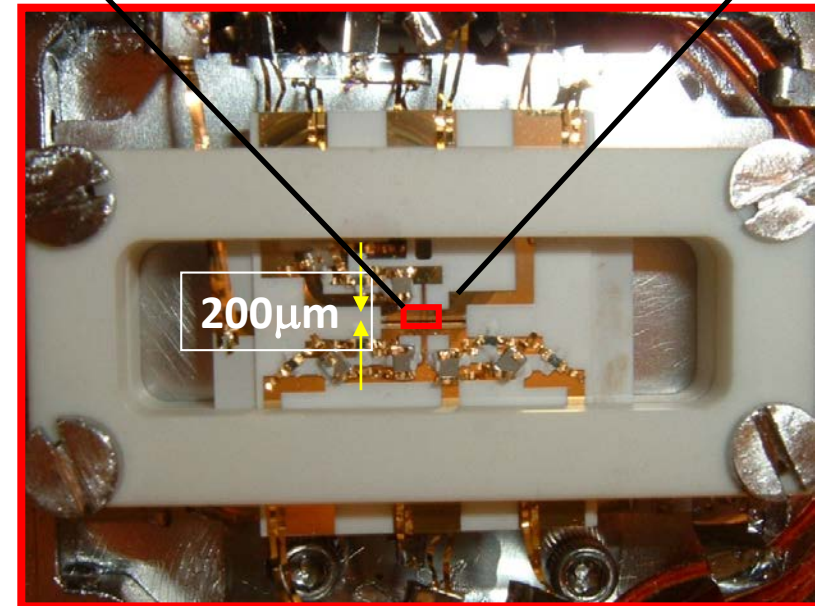
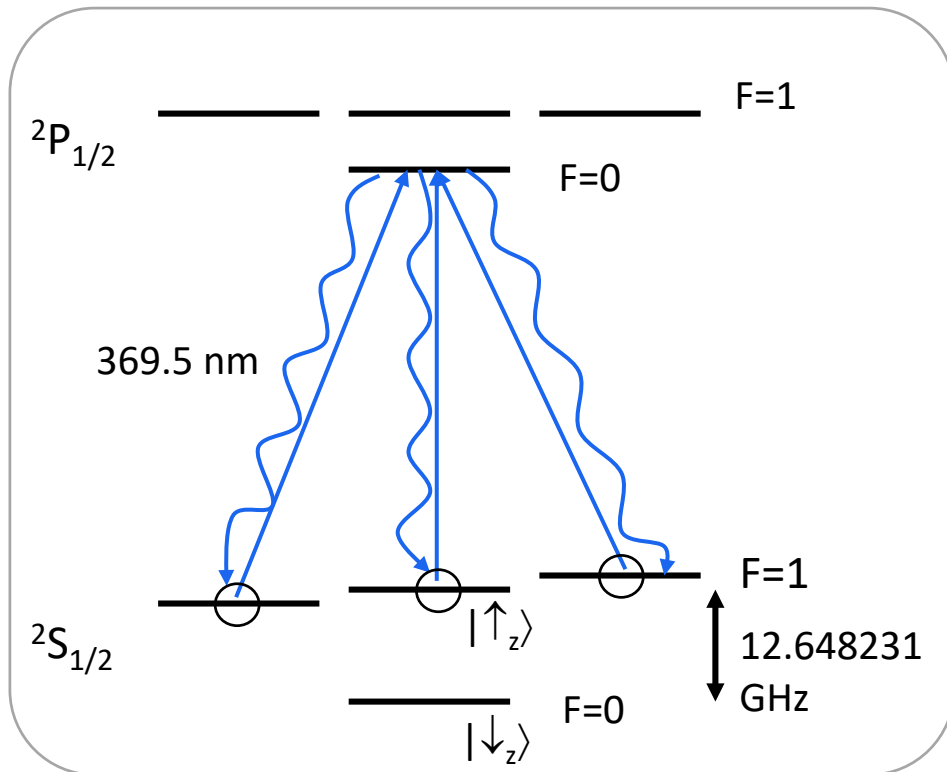
# $^{171}\text{Yb}^+$ hyperfine clock qubits.



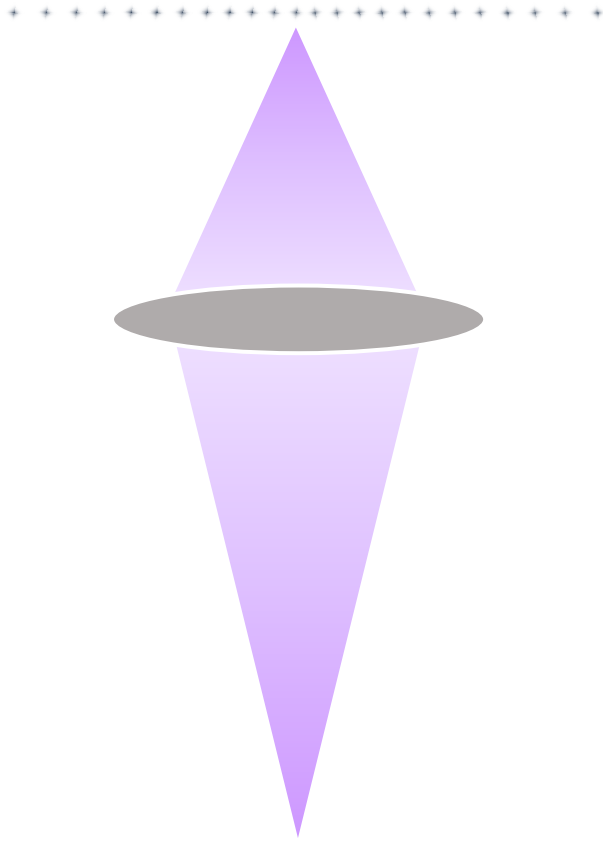
eg: AFM ordering of 14 spins



R. Islam, *et al.*, *Science* **340**, 583 (2013)



# Effective Hamiltonian: Global interactions and individual addressing



## Transverse field Ising model

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{i < j} J_{ij} \sigma_i^x \sigma_j^x + B \sum_i \sigma_i^z + \sum_i D_i \sigma_i^z$$

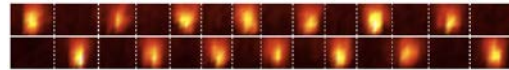
- Long-range Ising interactions from spin-dependent dipole forces  $J_{ij} \approx \frac{J_0}{|i-j|^\alpha}$  ( $0 < \alpha < 3$ )  
 $J_0 \sim \text{kHz}$
- Transverse fields by asymmetric detuning of force
- Individual local field via Stark shifts:

A. C. Lee, JZ, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **94**, 042308 (2016)

# Equilibrium

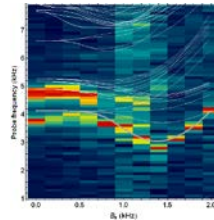
- Adiabatic processes [1]

Frustrated ground states



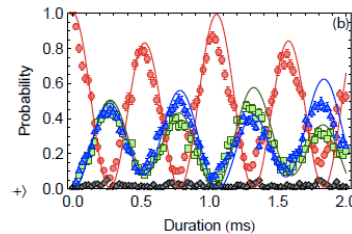
- Many-body spectroscopy [2]

Probing low-lying excited states



- Spin-1 simulation [3]

Interacting “qutrits”



[1] R. Islam, *et al.*, *Science* **340**, 583 (2013).

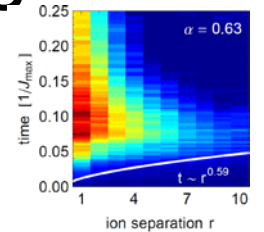
[2] C. Senko, *et al.*, *Science* **345**, 430 (2014).

[3] C. Senko, *et al.*, *PRX* **5**, 021026 (2015).

# Dynamical problems

- Correlation propagation [1]

Lieb-Robinson bounds



- Failures of quantum thermalization [2,3]

Localization and Prethermalization

- Dynamical phase transition [4]

50+ qubit quantum simulator



- Discrete time crystal [5]

A novel driven phase of matter



[1] P. Richerme, *et al.*, *Nature* **511**, 198–201 (2014).

[2] J. Smith, *et al.*, *Nat. Phys.* **12**, 907–911 (2016).

[3] B. Neyenhuis, *JZ et al.*, *Science Advances* **3**(8), e1700672 (2017).

[4] JZ, *et al.*, *Nature*, **551**, 601–604 (2017).

[5] JZ *et al.*, *Nature* **543**, 217–220 (2017).

# Equilibrium

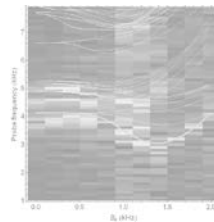
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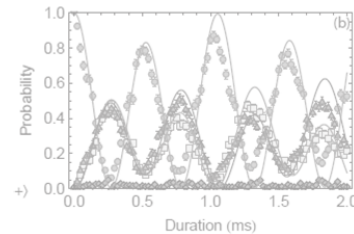
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# Dynamical problems

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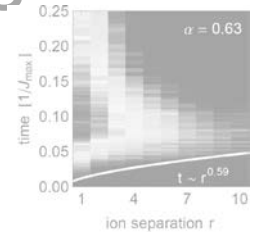
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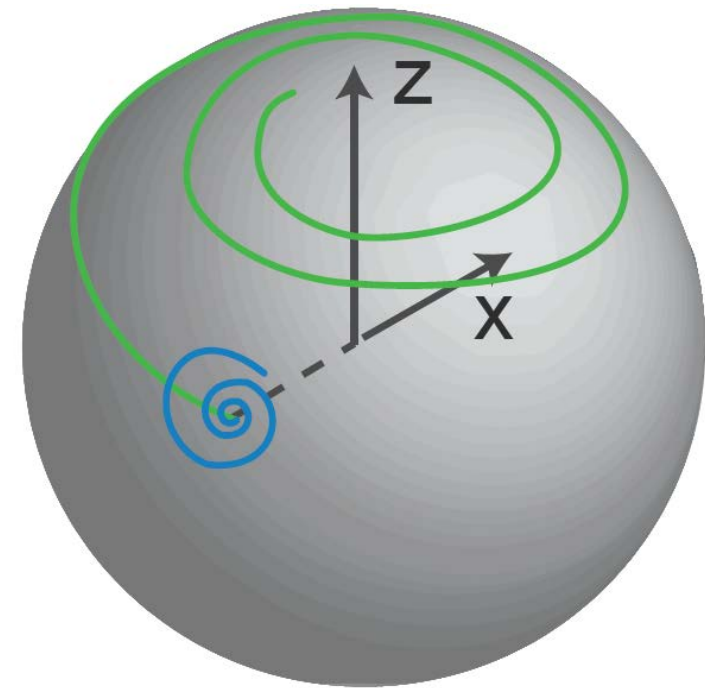
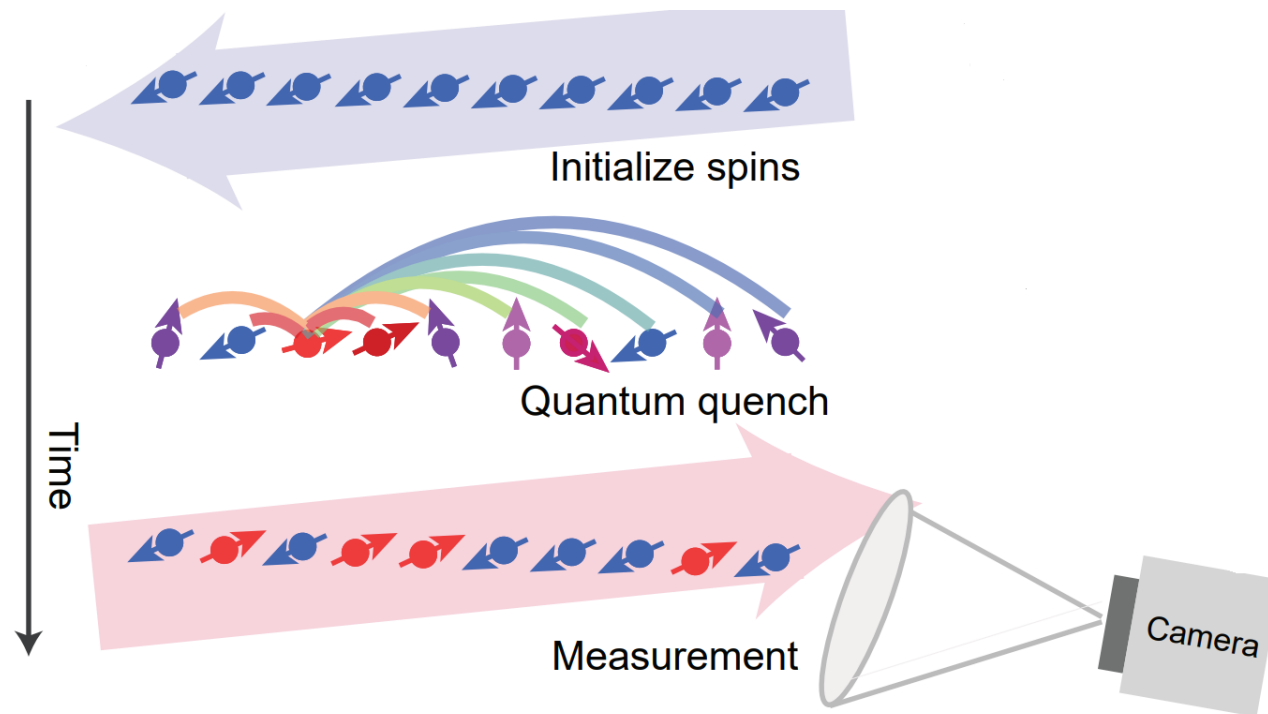
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- [1] P. Richerme, *et al.*, *Nature* **511**, 198–201 (2014).  
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 [3] B. Neyenhuis, *JZ et al.*, *Science Advances* **3**(8), e1700672 (2017).  
 [4] *JZ, et al.*, *Nature*, **551**, 601–604 (2017).  
 [5] *JZ et al.*, *Nature* **543**, 217–220 (2017).

# Dynamical phase transition

$$H = \sum_{i < j} J_{ij} \sigma_i^x \sigma_j^x + B \sum_i \sigma_i^z$$

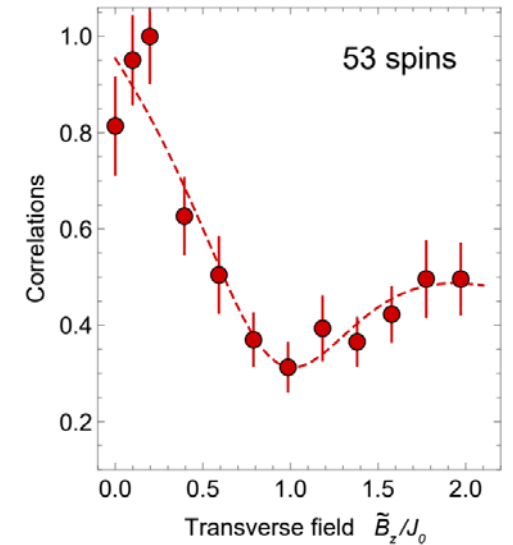
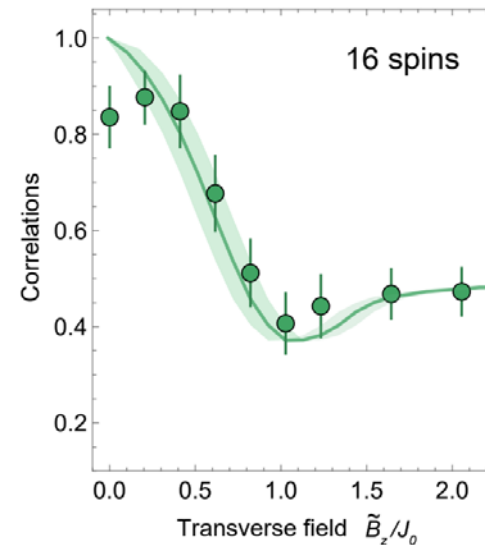
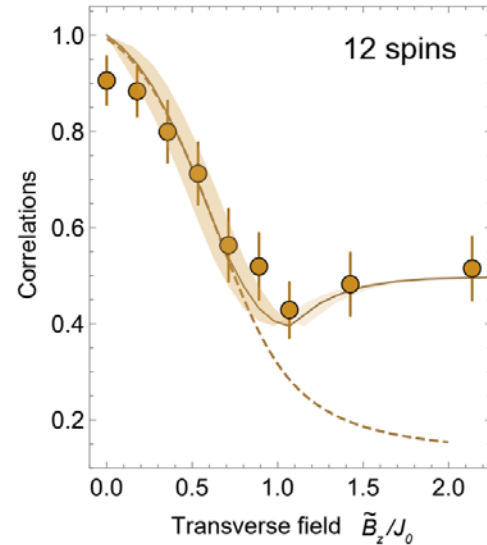
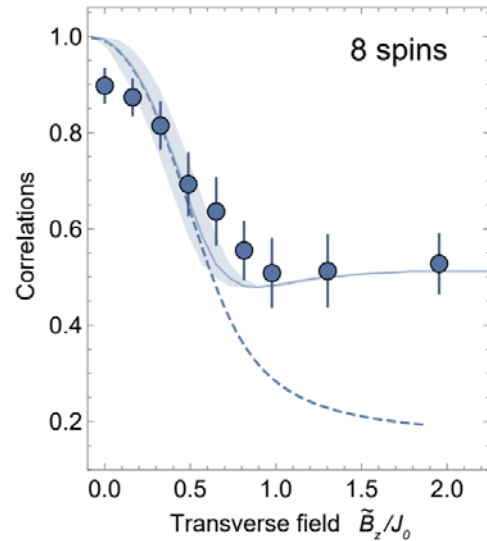


JZ et al., *Nature*, **551**, 601–604 (2017).

# Dynamical phase transitions:

Second order correlations  $\frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i,j} \langle \sigma_i^x \sigma_j^x \rangle$

Evolution up to  $(2\pi J_0)t \sim 5$   
Interaction decay exponent  
 $\alpha \approx 0.9$

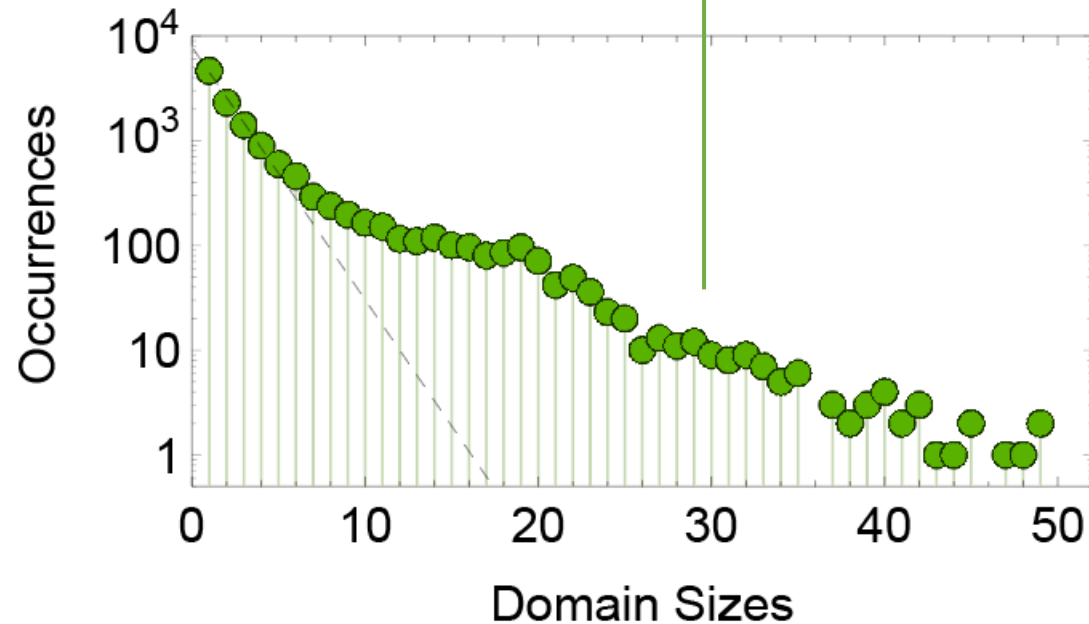
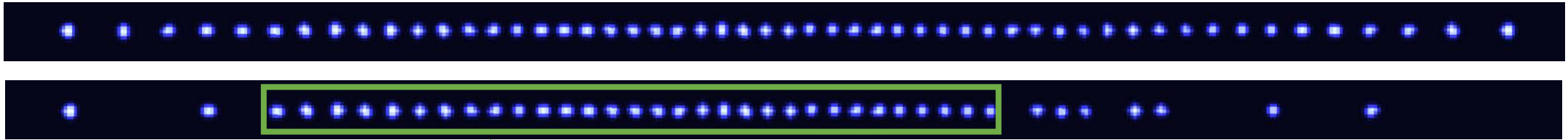


JZ *et al.*, *Nature*, **551**, 601–604 (2017).



# Post-quench domain distributions.

Initial state:

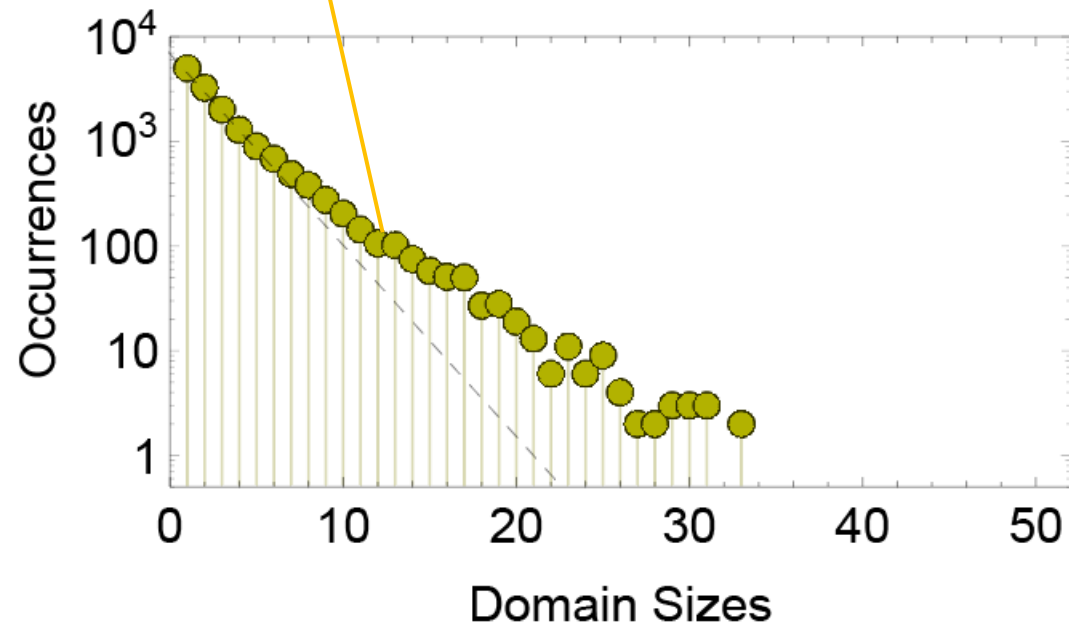
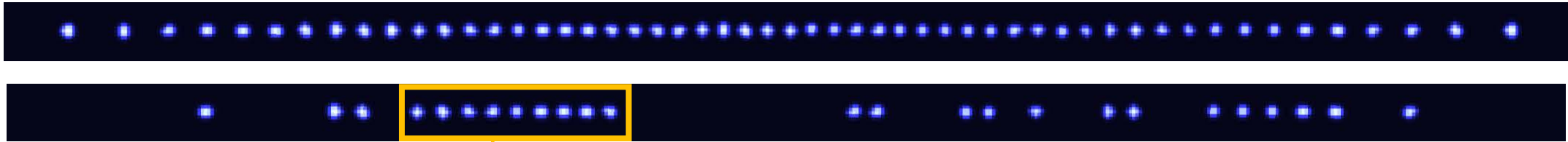


$$\tilde{B}_z/J_0 = 0.1$$

JZ et al., *Nature*, **551**, 601–604 (2017).

# Post-quench domain distributions.

Initial state:

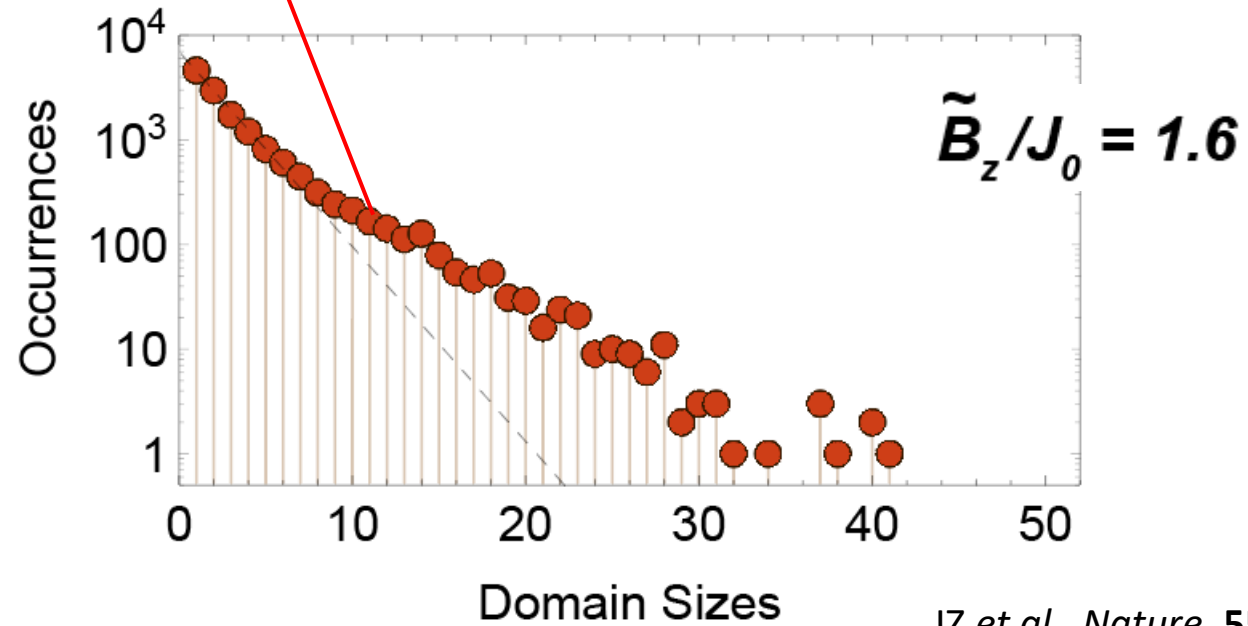
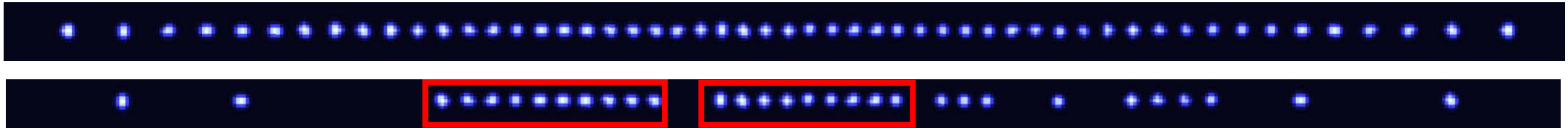


$$\tilde{B}_z/J_0 = 1.0$$

JZ *et al.*, *Nature*, **551**, 601–604 (2017).

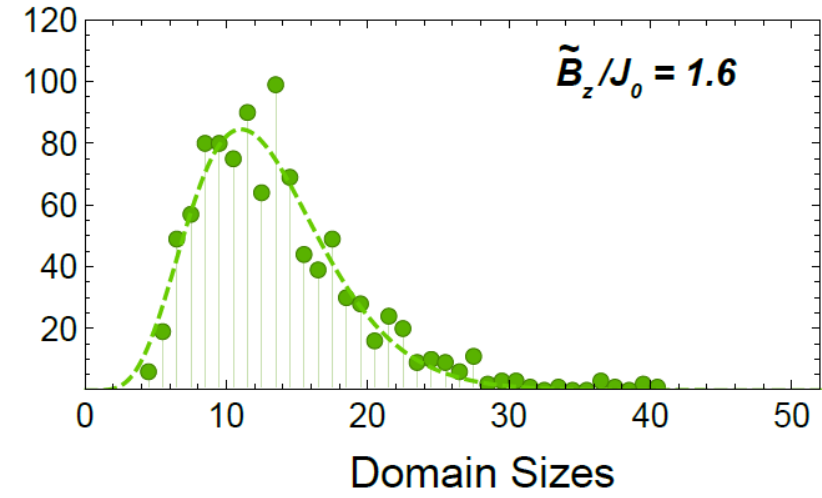
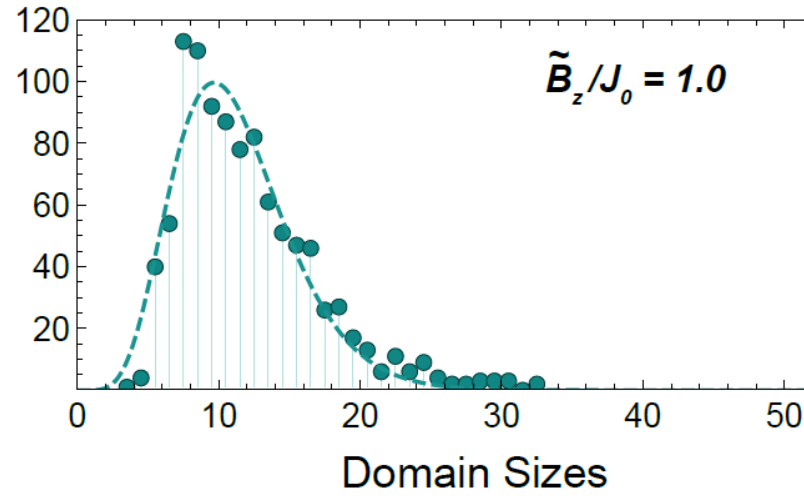
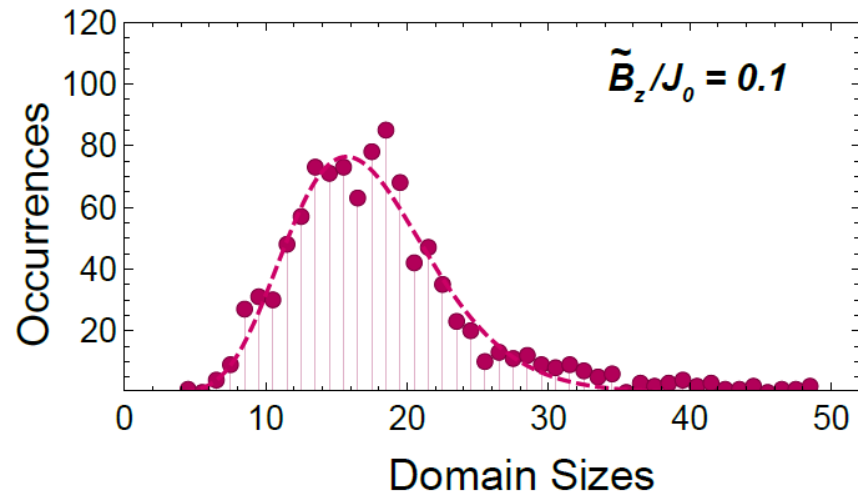
# Post-quench domain distributions.

Initial state:



JZ *et al.*, *Nature*, **551**, 601–604 (2017).

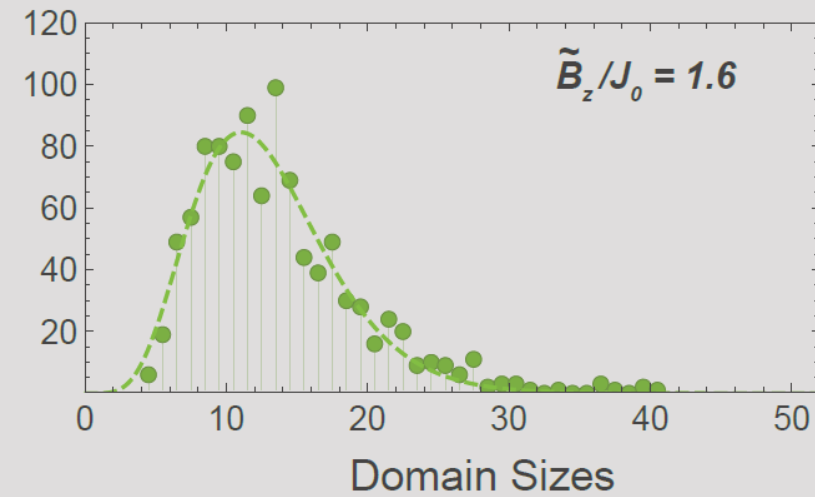
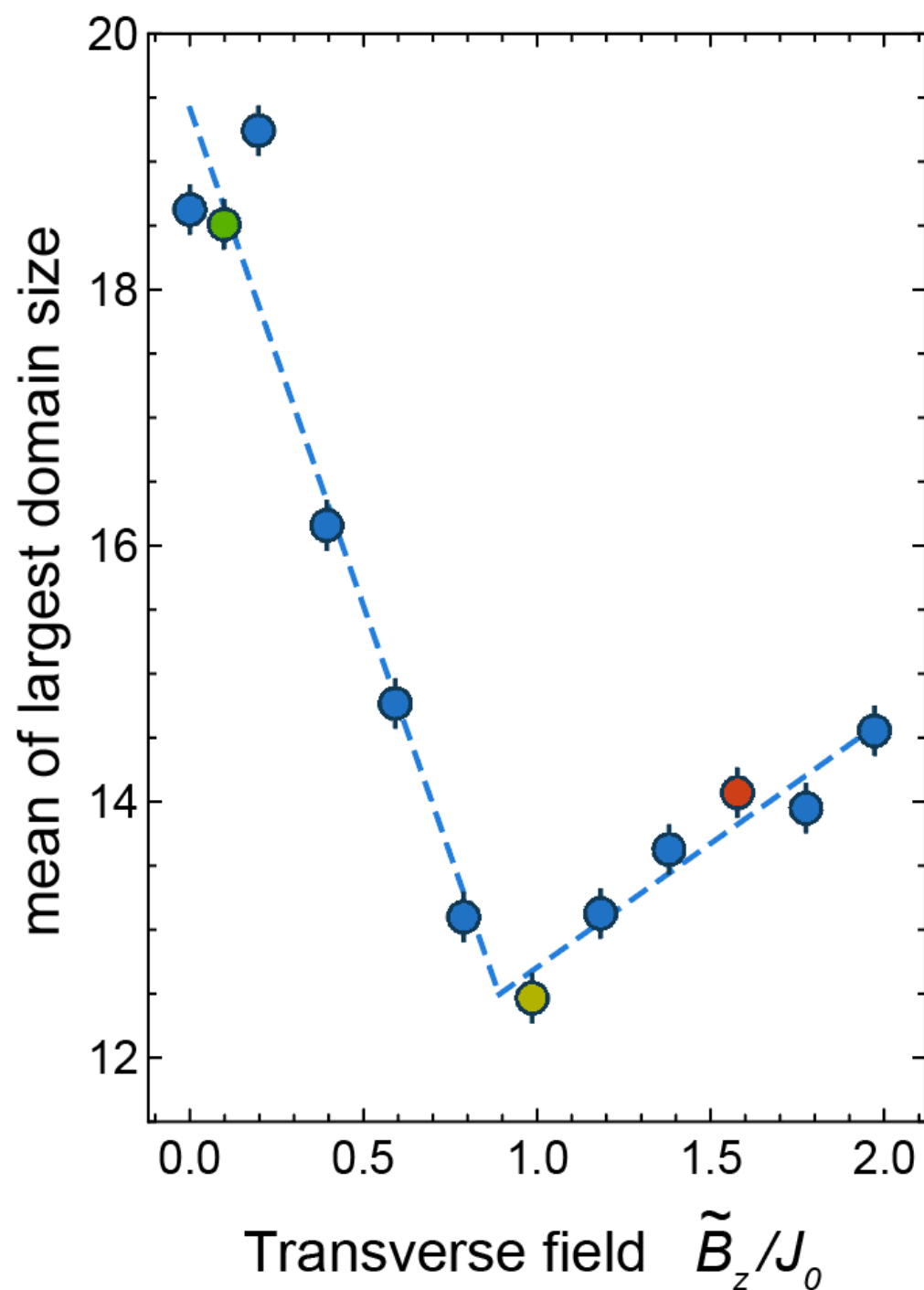
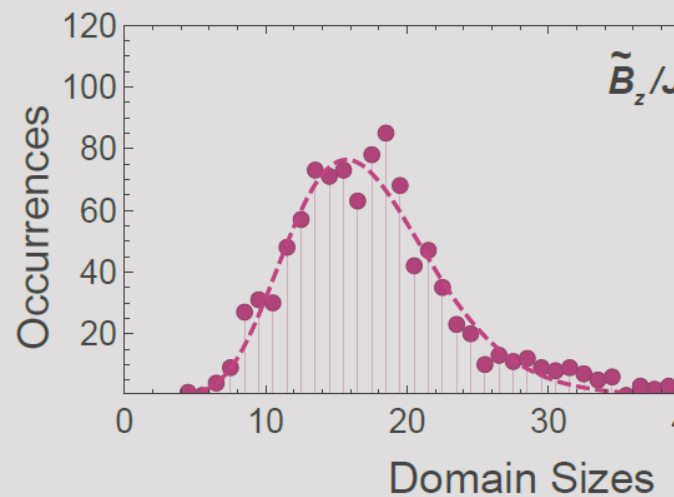
# Distribution of large domains



JZ *et al.*, *Nature*, **551**, 601–604 (2017).



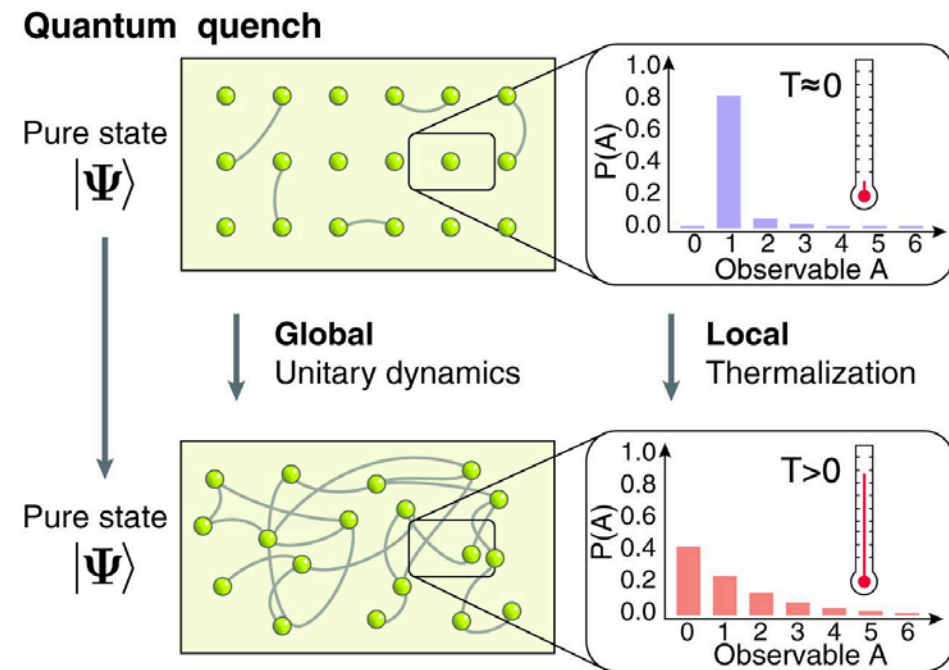
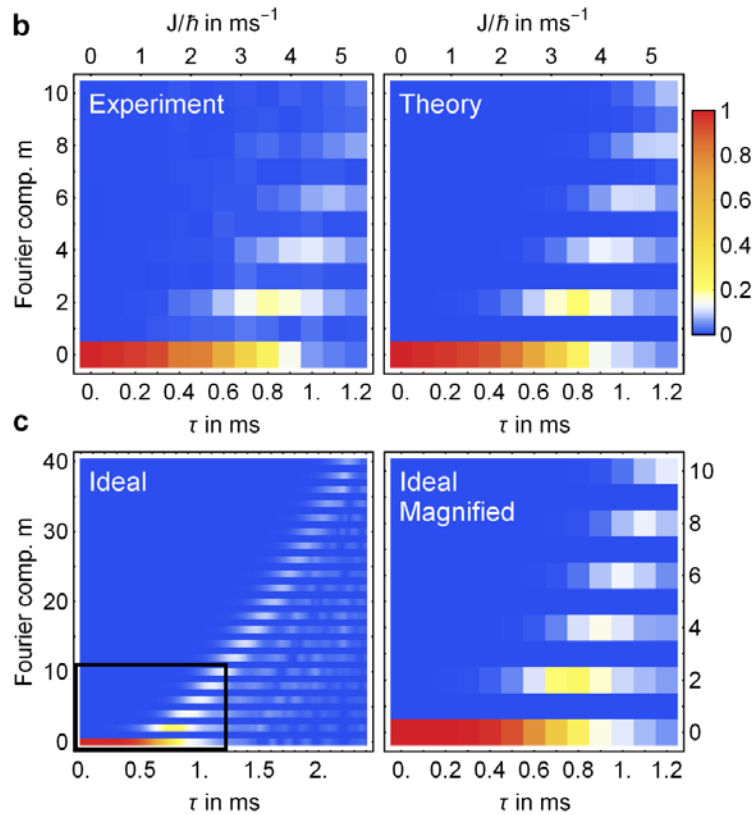
# Distribution



Colored dots correspond to the domain statistics shown before

JZ *et al.*, *Nature*, **551**, 601–604 (2017).

# Quantum many-body chaos? Thermalization?



J. Bollinger group:  
M. Gärtner, et al., Nat. Phys. 13, 781-785 (2017)

M. Greiner group:  
Kaufman, et al., 353(6301) 794-800 (2016)

# Acknowledgements



## QSIM Team

PI: Chris Monroe

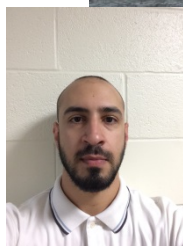
## Post-docs:

- Jiehang Zhang
- Paul Hess
- Guido Pagano



## Graduate Students:

- Antonis Kyprianidis
- Patrick Becker
- Kate Collins
- Harvey Kaplan
- Wen Lin Tan



## Theory Collaborations:

- Norman Yao
- Alexey Gorshkov
- Zhe-Xuan Gong
- Mohammad Hafezi
- Andrew Childs
- Andrew Potter
- Ashvin Vishwanath





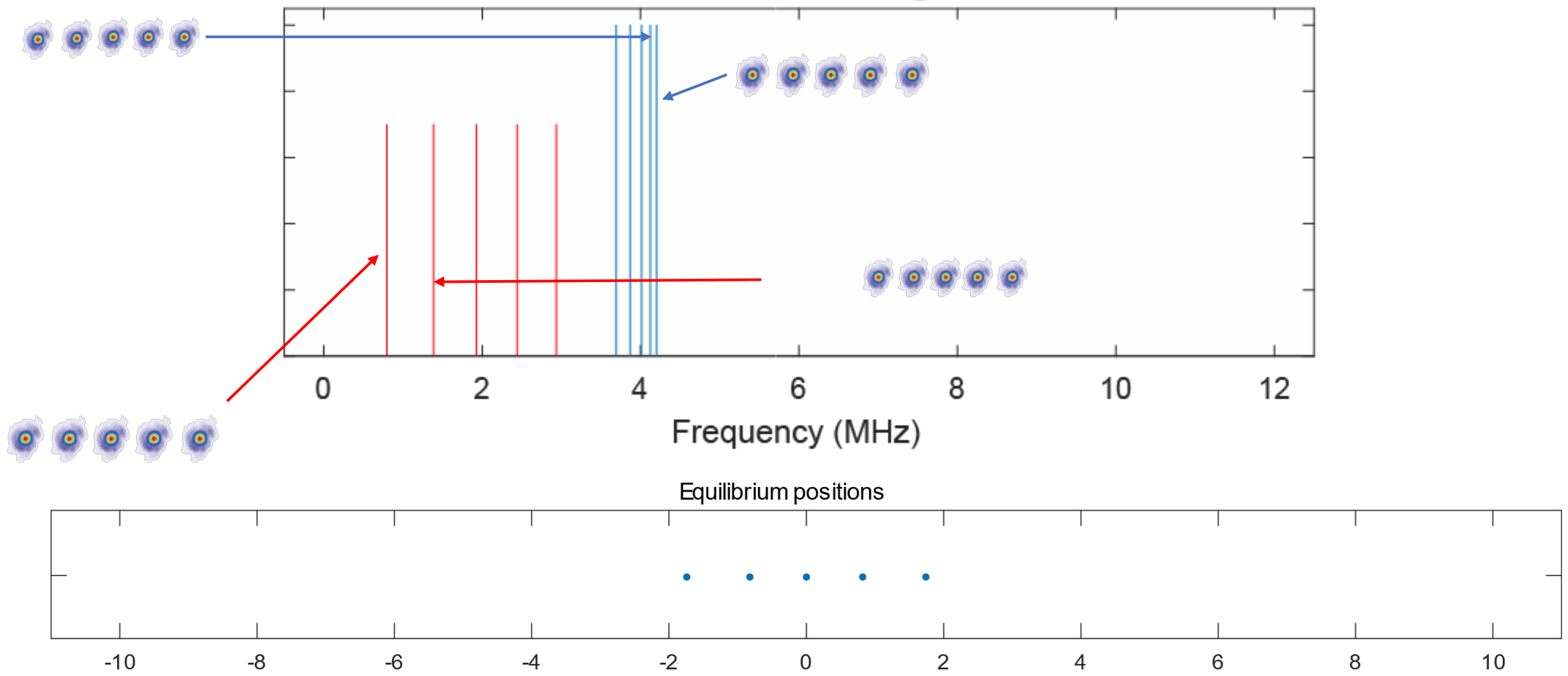
The background of the slide is a complex, abstract pattern of thin, light blue lines that form a dense, interconnected web. The lines are mostly curved and create a sense of movement and depth. In the center of this web, there are three distinct, darker blue clusters or nodes where the lines are more densely packed and overlap significantly. The overall effect is that of a digital network or a complex data visualization.

**Thank you!**



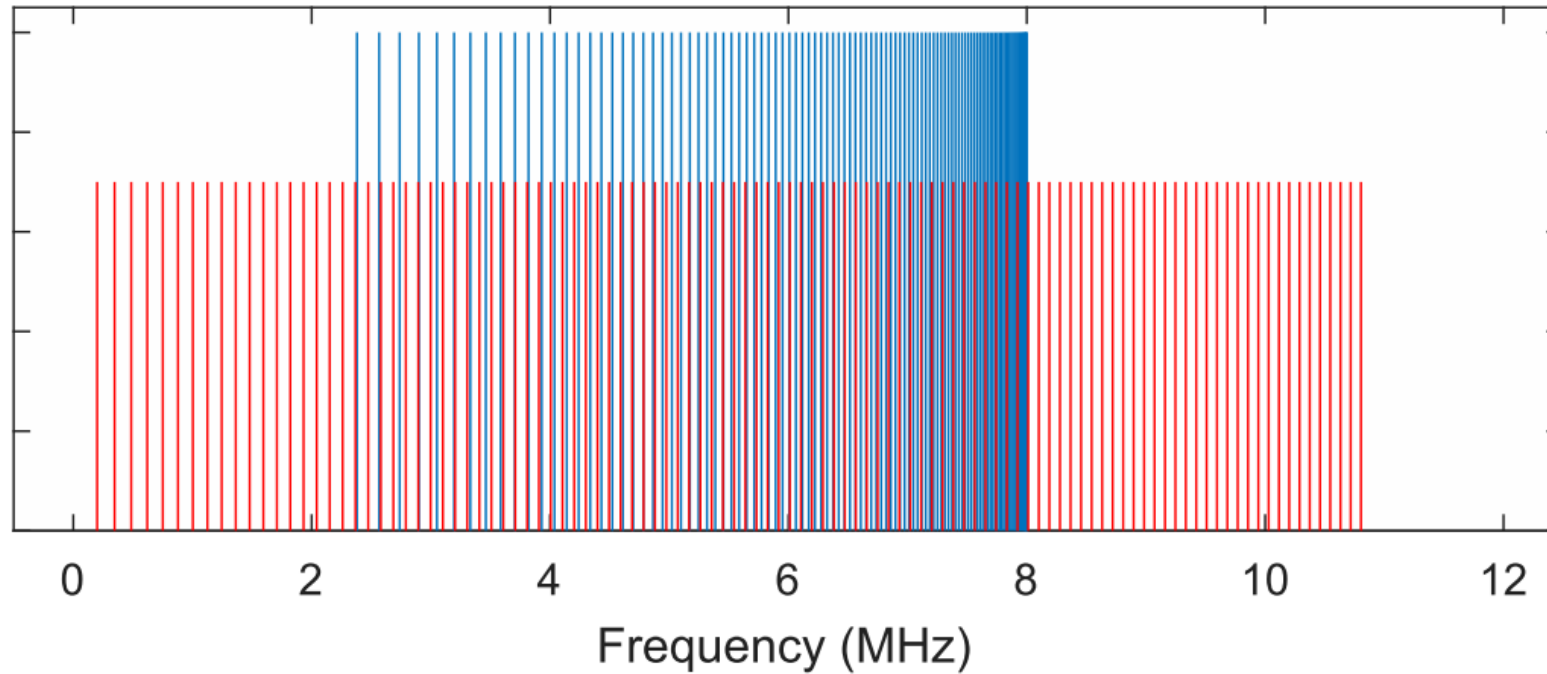
# Arbitrary interactions: normal mode addressing

Motional mode frequencies @  $2\pi \times 4.2$  MHz

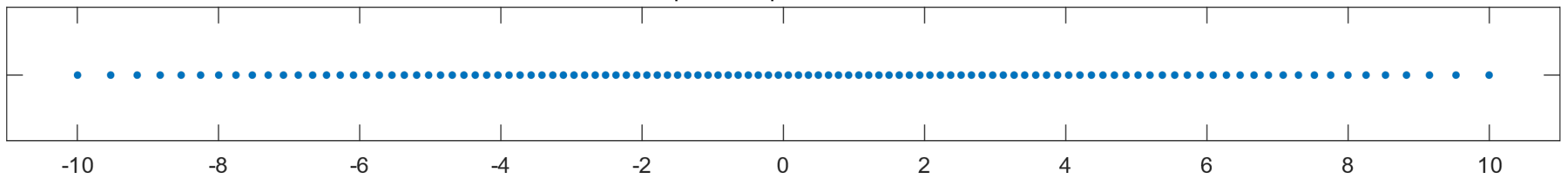


# Motional mode spectrum for 100 ions

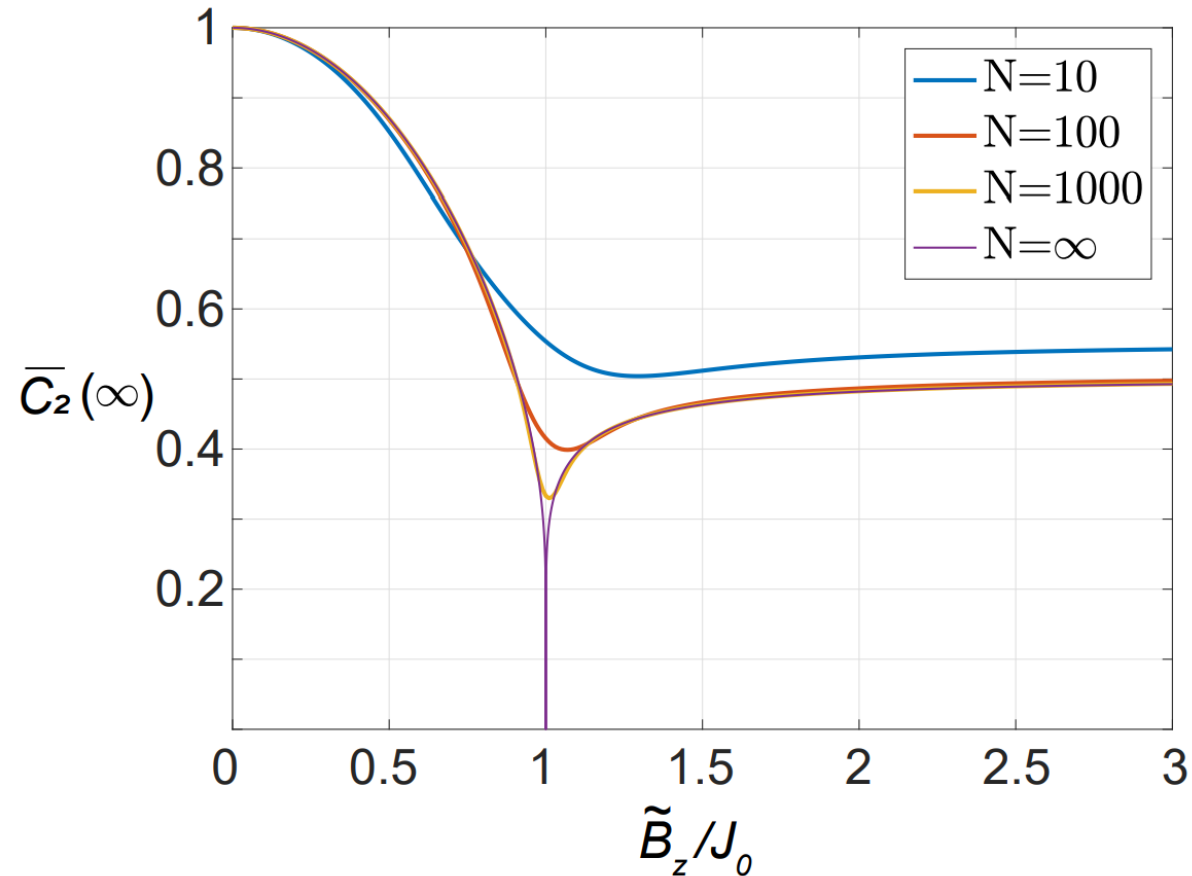
Motional mode frequencies @  $2\pi \times 8$  MHz



Equilibrium positions

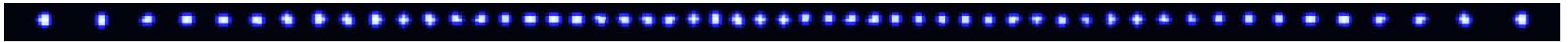


# Theory at the all-to-all limit ( $\alpha = 0$ )



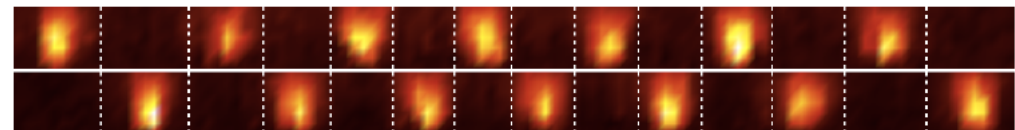
- Special point where a permutation symmetry exist, i.e. all spins are interchangeable.
- Phase transition manifested in logarithmic “dip” in the second order correlation.
- $\alpha \neq 0$  remains an open question.

# Spin detection: High-resolution fluorescence imaging



- Ion positions are determined by illuminating the chain for less than 20 ms.
- State of *each spin* is then measured in 300  $\mu$ s detection time
- *All many-body correlations available in a single shot*

eg: AFM ordering of 14 spins



R. Islam, *et al.*, *Science* **340**, 583 (2013)



# Formation probabilities for 16 spins

