

Complexity of frustration

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Q-team organization chart



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High-performance computing

Overview of the talk

- 1 Topological frustration in spin chains
- 2 Excess of entanglement
- 3 Entanglement cooling and robustness
- 4 Complexity of entanglement spectrum
- 5 Topological frustration is magical!



Topologically frustrated models in 1d

3 year long frustration



1. Fundamental ideas

- Exact correlation functions
- Site-dependent (incommensurate) order parameter
- Boundary-dependent phase diagram



2. Phenomenology

- Excess of entanglement
- Non-stabilizerness and magic
- Topological properties
- Non-trivial dynamical response (Loschmidt echo)



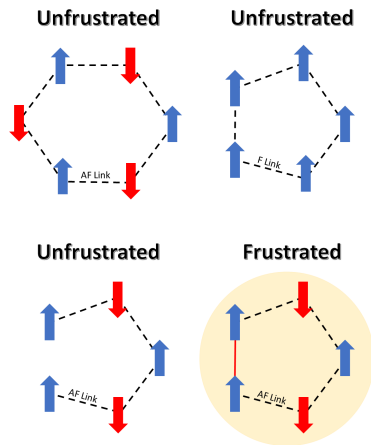
3. Applications

- Quantum batteries
- Applications in quantum computing

- arXiv.2210.13495 (2022)
- arXiv:2209.10541 (2022)
- Phys. Rev. B **106**, 125145 (2022)
- Phys. Rev. B **105**, 184424 (2022)
- SciPost Physics **12**, 075 (2022)
- Phys. Rev. B **105**, 064408 (2022)
- Sci. Rep. **11**, 6508 (2021)
- Phys. Rev. B **103**, 014429 (2021)
- Comm. Phys. **3**, 220 (2020)
- NJP **22**, 083024 (2020)
- J. Phys. Comm. **3**, 081001 (2019)

1a. Topological frustration via FBC

...in classical Ising spins



Our focus

- Non-extensive (single-loop) geometrical frustration
- Spatially invariant one-dimensional systems with
 - 1 Periodic boundary conditions
 - 2 Odd number of spins
 - 3 Antiferromagnetic coupling

we denote as **frustrated boundary conditions** (FBC)

1b. Entanglement properties and different diagnostics

We consider 1d transverse field Ising model (TFIM)

$$H = J \sum_{i=1}^L \sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+1}^x - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^L \sigma_i^z.$$

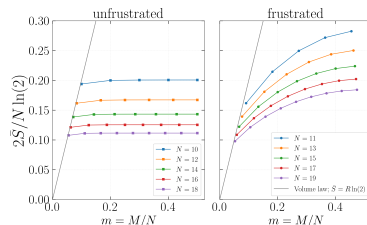
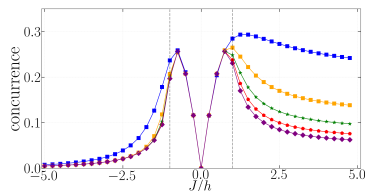
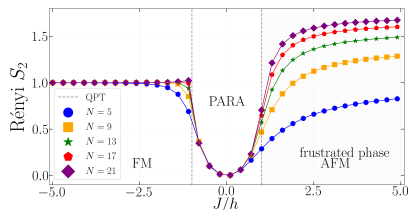
- Rényi- α entanglement entropy

$$S_\alpha(\rho_A) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log_2 \text{Tr} [\rho_A^\alpha], \quad \text{with } \alpha \in [0, 1) \cup (1, \infty]$$

- Von Neumann entanglement entropy (Rényi $\alpha \rightarrow 1$)
- Nearest-neighbor concurrence (short-range entanglement)



1b. Entanglement properties



→ experimentally observed¹

¹ Monroe et al.; Nature **465**, 590–593 (2010)

1c. Explanation

Ground state manifolds at the Ising classical point $h = 0$

$$H = J \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+1}^x, \quad L = 2M + 1, M \in \mathbb{N}$$

Unfrustrated ferromagnetic ($J = -1$)

Finite degeneracy $\rightarrow 2$

$$| - - \dots - \rangle$$

$$| + + \dots + \rangle$$

corresponding to N spins where

$$|\pm\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle \pm |1\rangle)$$

Frustrated antiferromagnetic ($J = 1$)

Extensive degeneracy $\rightarrow 2N$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} | ++ - + - \dots \rangle \\ | - ++ - + \dots \rangle \\ | + - ++ - \dots \rangle \\ \vdots \\ | -- + - + \dots \rangle \\ | + -- + - \dots \rangle \\ | - + -- + \dots \rangle \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} = N \text{ times}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} | -- + - + \dots \rangle \\ | + -- + - \dots \rangle \\ | - + -- + \dots \rangle \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} = N \text{ times}$$

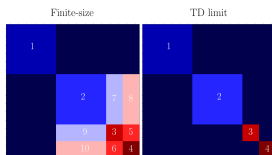
Domain wall embedded into Néel states!

1c. Explanation - Reduced density matrix

- 1 The ground state at $h \rightarrow 0^+$ can be represented as a linear superposition of **kink states**

$$|W_k\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} (|++-+-\dots\rangle + | -++-+\dots\rangle + |+-++-\dots\rangle + \dots),$$

with exact half-chain reduced density matrix $\rho_{[m=N/2]}^{\text{frus}}$



* 1 and 2: Néel orders, 3: kink even site, 4: kink odd site, dark blue \rightarrow zeroes

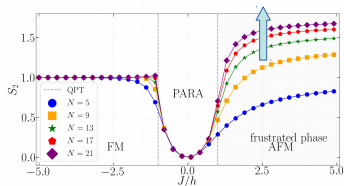
- 2 Semi-classical picture of a **quasiparticle**²



$$\rho_{[m]}^{\text{frus}} = \rho_{[m]}^{\text{unfrus}} \otimes \rho_{[m]}^{\text{semi}}, \quad \text{where} \quad \rho_{[m]}^{\text{semi}} = m|0\rangle\langle 0| + (1-m)|1\rangle\langle 1|.$$

² Giampaolo, Ramos, and Franchini; J. Phys. Comm. **3**, 081001 (2019)

1d. Exact results in the thermodynamic limit

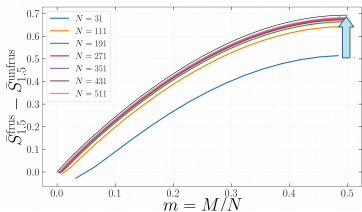


We obtain for the Rényi- α entanglement³⁴

$$S_\alpha(\rho_{[m]}^{\text{frus}}) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log(m^\alpha + (1-m)^\alpha) + \log 2,$$

and in the limit $\alpha \rightarrow 1$ the von Neumann

$$S_1(\rho_{[m]}^{\text{frus}}) = -m \log(m) - (1-m) \log(1-m) + \log 2.$$



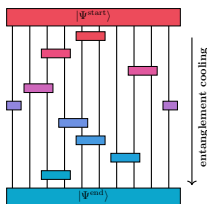
- quasiparticle in the ground state!
- excess of **long-range** entanglement (beyond area-law)!
- entanglement **immune** to the introducing integrability breaking terms!

³ Castro-Alvaredo, De Fazio, Doyon, and Szécsényi; Phys. Rev. Lett. **121**, 170602 (2018); JHEP **39** (2018); JHEP **58** (2019).

⁴ You, Wybo, Pollmann, and Sondhi; Phys. Rev. B **106**, L161104 (2022).

2a. How robust (stochastically irreversible) is this?

- We attempt to disentangle the frustrated ground state using the **entanglement cooling**



Set 1	Set 2
$h_j^{(1)} = \sigma_j^z \otimes \mathbb{I}_{j+1} + \mathbb{I}_j \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^z$	$h_j^{(4)} = \sigma_j^x \otimes \mathbb{I}_{j+1} + \mathbb{I}_j \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^x$
$h_j^{(2)} = \sigma_j^x \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^x$	$h_j^{(5)} = \sigma_j^y \otimes \mathbb{I}_{j+1} + \mathbb{I}_j \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^y$
$h_j^{(3)} = \sigma_j^y \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^y$	$h_j^{(6)} = \sigma_j^z \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^z$

- Simulated annealing Metropolis Monte-Carlo quantum circuit⁵

- Set 1 is parity preserving
- Sets 1 & 2 are taken together from the universal set⁶

- focus on Rényi-2 due to less computational demand
- use GPU parallel code⁷

⁵ Yang, Hama, Giampaolo, Mucciolo, and Chamon, Phys. Rev. B **96**, 020408 (2017)

⁶ Barenco, Bennett, Cleve, DiVincenzo, Margolus, Shor, Sleator, Smolin, and Weinfurter, Physical Review A **52**, 3457 (1995).

⁷ N. Mijić, and D. Davidović; arXiv:2203.09353 (2022).

2b. Entanglement cooling results - arXiv.2210.13495

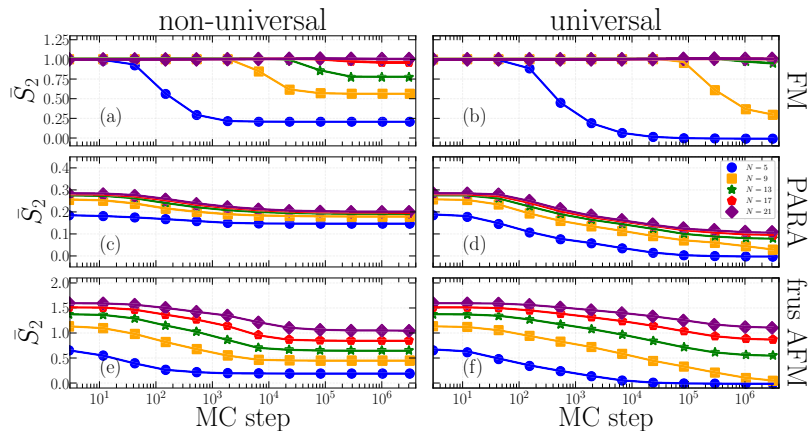
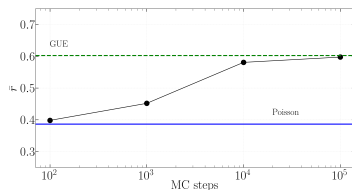
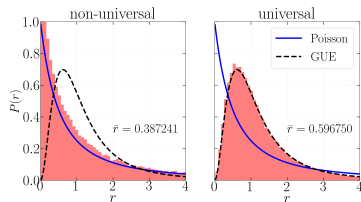


Figure: Averaged half-chain Rényi-2 entanglement entropy during the entanglement cooling over $M = 96$ Metropolis MC trajectories for ground states of the TFIM Hamiltonian different macroscopic phases.

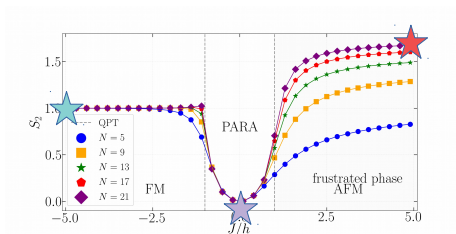
2c. Entanglement spectrum complexity - arXiv.2210.13495



- Consecutive entanglement spectrum spacing ratio histogram and average at the end of the cooling algorithm.
- Frustrated ground state starting point.

Set 1	Set 2
$h_j^{(1)} = \sigma_j^z \otimes \mathbb{I}_{j+1} + \mathbb{I}_j \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^z$	$h_j^{(4)} = \sigma_j^x \otimes \mathbb{I}_{j+1} + \mathbb{I}_j \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^x$
$h_j^{(2)} = \sigma_j^x \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^x$	$h_j^{(5)} = \sigma_j^y \otimes \mathbb{I}_{j+1} + \mathbb{I}_j \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^y$
$h_j^{(3)} = \sigma_j^y \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^y$	$h_j^{(6)} = \sigma_j^z \otimes \sigma_{j+1}^z$

3a. Quantum information perspective



Limits

- FM Greenberger–Horne–Zeilinger state

$$|GHZ\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^N}} \left(|+\rangle^{\otimes N} + |-\rangle^{\otimes N} \right)$$

- PARA

$$|\psi\rangle = |+\rangle \text{ or } |-\rangle^{\otimes N}$$

- frustrated AFM W-state

$$|W\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \left(|100\dots 0\rangle + |010\dots 0\rangle + \dots + |000\dots 1\rangle \right)$$

Wait, but HOW?!

3b. Transforming $|W_k\rangle$ in a $|W\rangle$ state - arXiv:2209.10541

$$|W_k\rangle = \hat{S} |W\rangle$$

$$|W\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} (|100\dots 0\rangle + |010\dots 0\rangle + \dots + |000\dots 1\rangle)$$

$$|W_k\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} (|++-+-\dots\rangle + |-++-+\dots\rangle + |+-++-\dots\rangle + \dots),$$

$|W\rangle$ retain the maximum amount of b. entanglement after local measurement on one of its part.

$$\hat{S} = \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} C(N, N-i) \left(\prod_{i=1}^M \sigma_{2i-1}^z \right) H(N) \sigma_N^z \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} C(i, i+1) \Pi^z$$

Clifford gates (Clifford circuits)

- $H(i)$ – Hadamard Gate
- $C(i, j)$ – C-Not Gate
- $\Pi^z = \bigotimes_{i=1}^N \sigma_i^z$

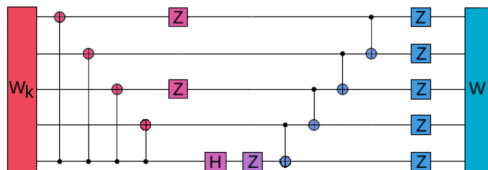


Figure: Clifford circuit \hat{S} for $N = 5$.

- These two states are of equal complexity!

4a. A measure of complexity: non-stabilizerness (*magic*)

- Quantify the "distance" between $|\psi\rangle$ and the set of states that can be obtained with a Clifford Circuit starting from a fully separable state

Stabilizer Rényi-2 Entropy (SRE)⁸

$$\mathcal{M}_2(|\psi\rangle) = -\log_2 \left(\frac{1}{2^N} \sum_P \langle \psi | P | \psi \rangle^4 \right), \quad \text{Pauli strings } P = \bigotimes_{j=1}^N P_j; \quad P_j \in \{\sigma_j^0, \sigma_j^x, \sigma_j^y, \sigma_j^z\}$$

- Clifford Circuits* can be efficiently simulated in a classical computer (no quantum advantage) → Gottesman-Knill theorem⁹.
- Example $N = 2$ (**16** Paulies), $N = 3$ (**64** Paulies), $N = 4$ (**256** Paulies), ...
- 4^N possible operators
- non-variational probe of complexity

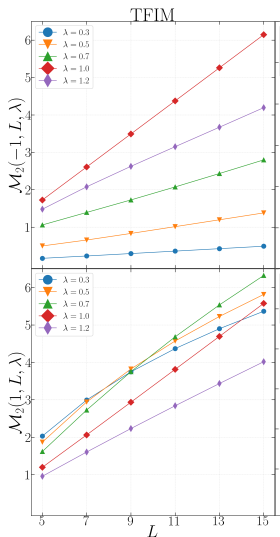
⁸ Leone, Oliviero, and Hamma; Phys. Rev. Lett. **128**, 050402 (2022)

⁹ Aaronson, and Gottesman; Phys. Rev. A **70**, 052328 (2004)

4b. Numerical SRE for TFIM - arXiv:2209.10541

$$H = J \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+1}^x - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i^z.$$

- Linear scaling of SRE with spin/qubit number N in unfrustrated regime¹⁰
- Slope maximal at QPT
- SRE vanishes going to classical point $h \rightarrow 0$
- Frustrated state linear + extra ?
- **We obtain analytic results for extra!**



¹⁰Oliviero, Leone, and Hamma; Phys. Rev. A **106**, 042426 (2022)

4c. SRE of a $|W\rangle$ - arXiv:2209.10541

Using the W -states (or the kink W -states) we obtain a closed-form expression

$$\mathcal{M}_2(|W\rangle) = \mathcal{M}_2(|W_k\rangle) = 3 \log_2(N) - \log_2(7N - 6).$$

→ **first exact results for SRE to date**

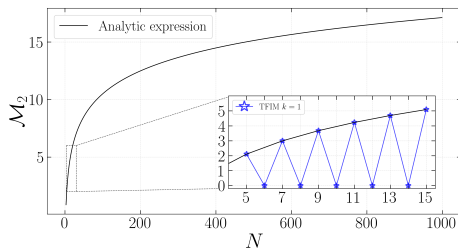


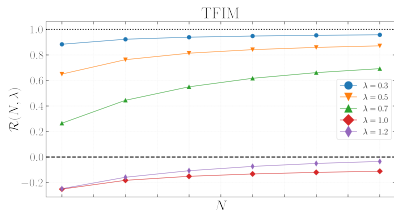
Figure: Analytics and numerics close to 'classical point' of the W -state

→ **valid beyond the classical point!**

4d. TD limit of TFIM magic - arXiv:2209.10541

- Universality: deep inside the quantum regime and in the thermodynamic limit!

$$\mathcal{R}(N, \lambda) = \frac{\mathcal{M}_2(1, N, \lambda) - \mathcal{M}_2(-1, N, \lambda)}{\mathcal{M}_2(|W\rangle)}$$



The SRE of the frustrated phase has a **non-local** contribution

- Locality: SRE well approximated from local quantities such as local magnetization along the z -direction

$$\langle \sigma_j^z \rangle = m_z + \frac{2}{N}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_2(1, N, \lambda) \simeq N \log_2 \left(\frac{1 + m_z^2}{1 + m_z^4} \right) + 4m_z \left(\frac{1}{1 + m_z^2} - \frac{2m_z^2}{1 + m_z^4} \right)$$

- **Similar to the magic at QPT!**

Thank you for your attention!

Key points!

- effects of frustration on entanglement
- entanglement robustness
- quantum information perspective
- link between W and kink W state
- topological frustration induces magic!

Perspectives!

- Non-trivial topological properties of frustrated 1d chains
- finite momentum states magic