

Lokalna konvertibilnost u 1D magnetskim sustavima

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Pregled

- prepletenost u mnogočestičnim sustavima i definicija lokalne konvertibilnosti
- spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ XY lanac
- rezultati
 - ne-frustrirani lanac
 - frustrirani lanac
 - W stanja

Prepletenost u mnogočestičnim sustavima

- egzotični fenomeni u međudjelujućim mnogočestičnim kvantnim sustavima
- kvantna simulacija  veza s kvantnom teorijom informacija i kvantnim računalima
- Je li moguće efikasno klasično simulirati kvantni mnogočestični sustav?



proučavanje lokalne konvertibilnosti

Lokalna konvertibilnost

- složeni sustav AB – podjela na podsustave A, B
- lokalne operacije i klasična komunikacija (LOCC)
- Može li se transformacija $|\psi_1\rangle \rightarrow |\psi_2\rangle$ stanja sustava AB izvesti pomoću LOCC na podsustavima A i B?
- nemogućnost implicira dugodosežnu, neklasičnu koherenciju između A i B

Renyijeve entropije

- mjera prepletenosti među podsustavima

- Definicija: $S_\alpha = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log \left(\text{Tr}(\rho_A^\alpha) \right)$ uz $\rho_A = \text{Tr}_B |\psi\rangle \langle \psi|$

- Parametar $\alpha \in [0, \infty]$  $S_0 = \log R$
 $S_1 = -\text{Tr}(\rho_A \log \rho_A)$
 $S_\infty = -\log(\lambda_{\max})$

- Kriterij za lokalnu konvertibilnost: $S_\alpha(\rho_1) \geq S_\alpha(\rho_2)$ za sve Renyijeve entropije pri transformaciji $|\psi_1\rangle \rightarrow |\psi_2\rangle$

XY model

$$H = J \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\frac{1+\gamma}{2} \sigma_j^x \sigma_{j+1}^x + \frac{1-\gamma}{2} \sigma_j^y \sigma_{j+1}^y - h \sigma_j^z \right)$$

- egzaktno rješiv u jednoj dimenziji
- Jordan-Wignerova transformacija – mapiranje na fermione $\psi_j = \left(\prod_{l=1}^{j-1} \sigma_l^z \right) \sigma_j^+$
- Fourierov transformat $\psi_q = \frac{e^{-i\pi/4}}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=1}^N e^{-iqj} \psi_j$
- Bogoljubovljeva rotacija $b_q = \cos \theta_q \psi_q + \sin \theta_q \psi_{-q}^\dagger \quad \theta_q = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{\gamma \sin q}{h + \cos q} \right)$

Dijagonalizacija XY lanca

•dijagonalizirani Hamiltonijan $H = \frac{1 + \Pi_z}{2} H^+ \frac{1 + \Pi_z}{2} + \frac{1 - \Pi_z}{2} H^- \frac{1 - \Pi_z}{2}$

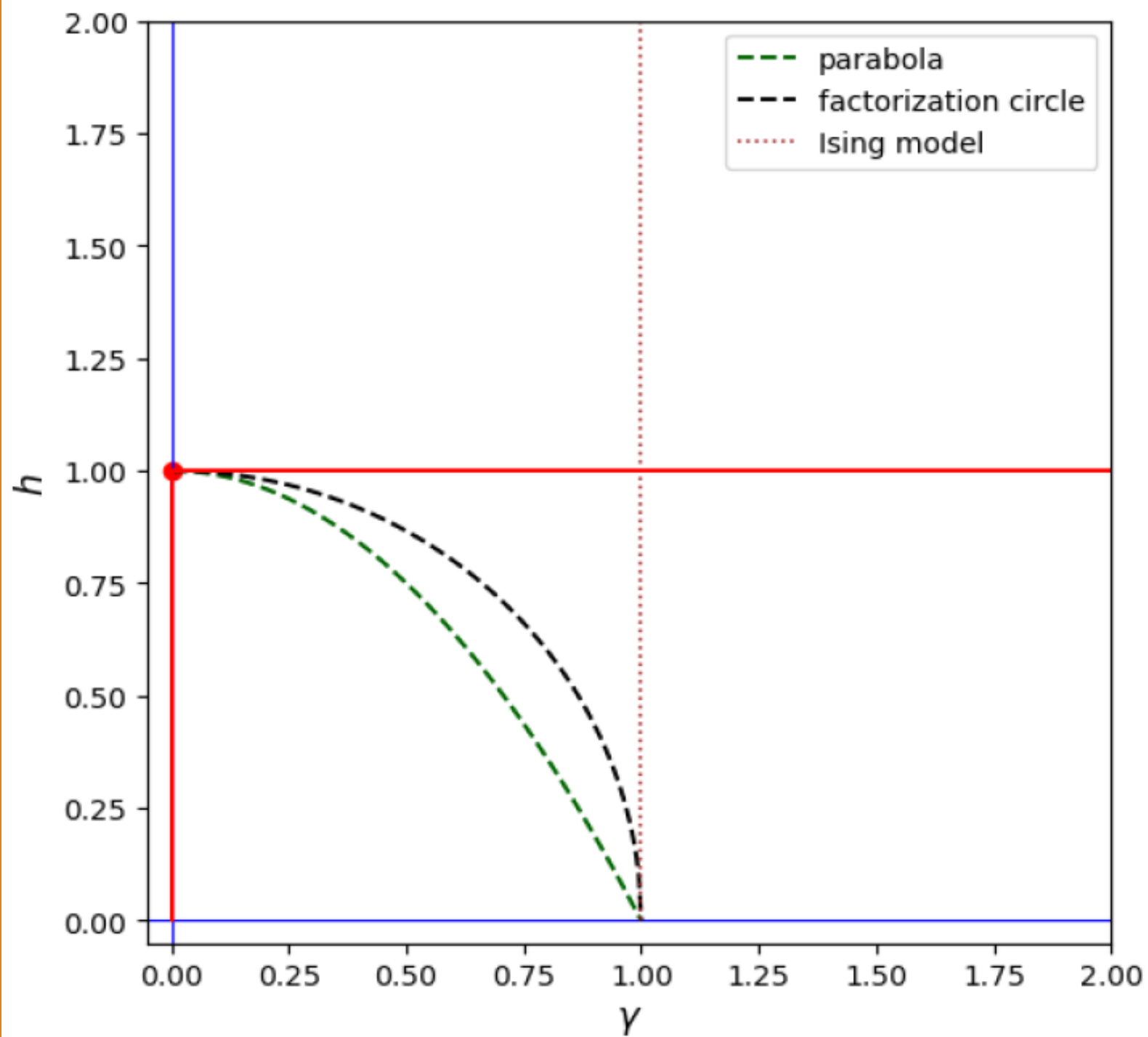
$$H^- = \sum_{q \in \Gamma^- - \{0\}} \Lambda(q) (b_q^\dagger b_q - \frac{1}{2}) + \epsilon(0) (b_0^\dagger b_0 - \frac{1}{2}) \quad H^+ = \sum_{q \in \Gamma^+ - \{\pi\}} \Lambda(q) (b_q^\dagger b_q - \frac{1}{2}) + \epsilon(\pi) (b_\pi^\dagger b_\pi - \frac{1}{2})$$

•Paritet $\Pi_z = \prod_{i=1}^N \sigma_i^z$

•disperzijska relacija $\Lambda(q) = |h + \cos q + i\gamma \sin q|; \quad q \neq 0, \pi$

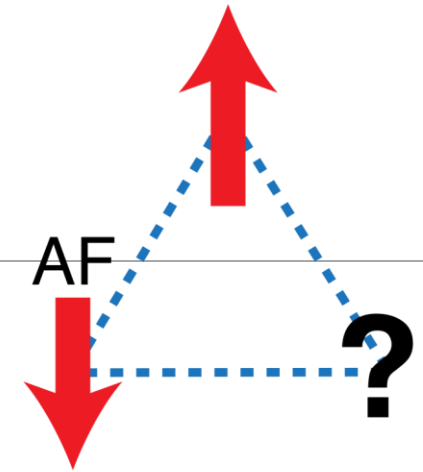
$$\epsilon(0) = h + 1, \quad \epsilon(\pi) = h - 1$$

Fazni dijagram



Frustracija

- nemoguće istovremeno minimizirati sve članove u Hamiltonijanu
- veća degeneracija osnovnog stanja
- kvantni fazni prijelaz
- Spinski lanac: antiferomagnetske interakcije ($J>0$), periodični rubni uvjeti $\sigma_j^\alpha = \sigma_{j+N}^\alpha$, neparan broj spinova N
- Kako utječe na lokalnu konvertibilnost?

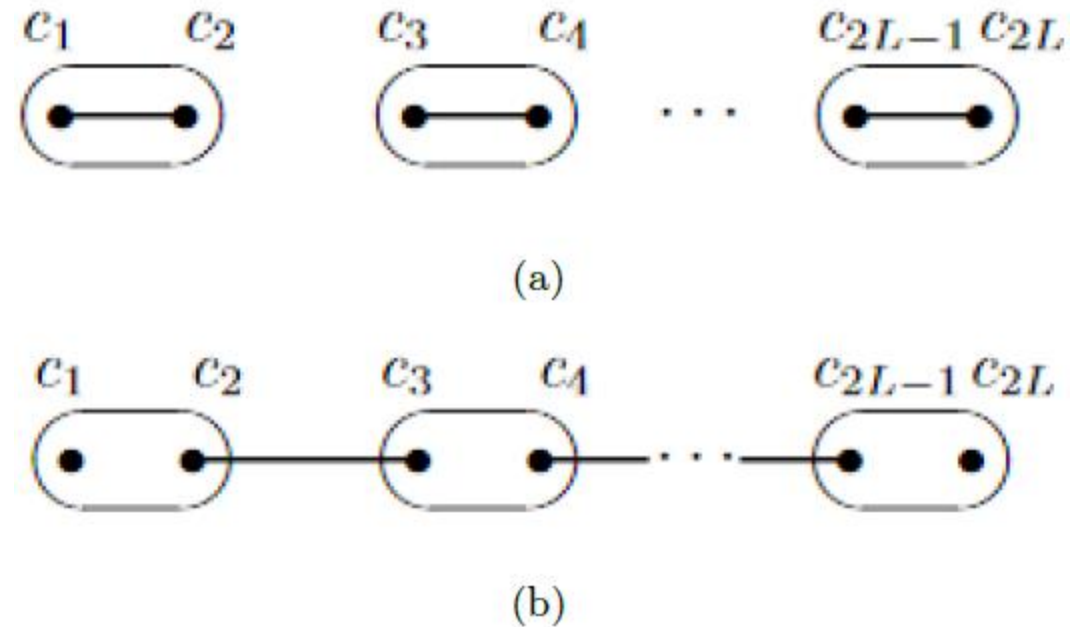


Korelacijska matrica

- Izvrjednjavanje Renyijevih entropija moguće iz korelacijske matrice s $O(L^2)$ elemenata
- Majorana fermioni $A_i = \psi_i^\dagger + \psi_i, \quad B_i = i(\psi_i - \psi_i^\dagger)$
- Elementi matrice
$$\begin{aligned} C_{2i,2j} &= \langle A_i A_j \rangle - \delta_{i,j} & C_{2i,2j+1} &= \langle A_i B_j \rangle \\ C_{2i+1,2j} &= \langle B_i A_j \rangle & C_{2i+1,2j+1} &= \langle B_i B_j \rangle - \delta_{i,j} \end{aligned}$$
- Renyijeve entropije
$$S_\alpha = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^L \log \left(\left(\frac{1+\nu_j}{2} \right)^\alpha + \left(\frac{1-\nu_j}{2} \right)^\alpha \right)$$
- Svojstvene vrijednosti matrice gustoće
$$\{\lambda_l\} = \prod_{j=1}^L \left(\frac{1 \pm \nu_j}{2} \right)$$

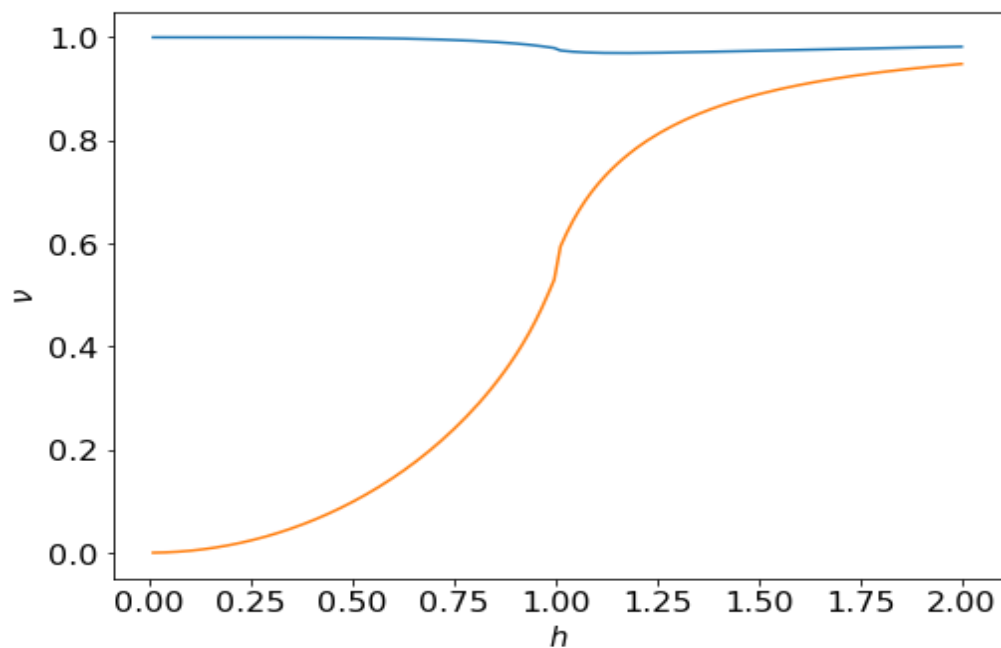
Rekombinacija rubnih stanja

- Korelacijska duljina raste s približavanjem prema faznom prijelazu
 - Više stupnjeva slobode je prepleteno
 - Rast Renyijevih entropija s malim parametrom α
- Ako Renyijeve entropije s visokim α padaju, nema lokalne konvertibilnosti
 - Dugodosežna prepletenost
- Mehanizam: rekombinacija rubnih stanja Majorana fermiona



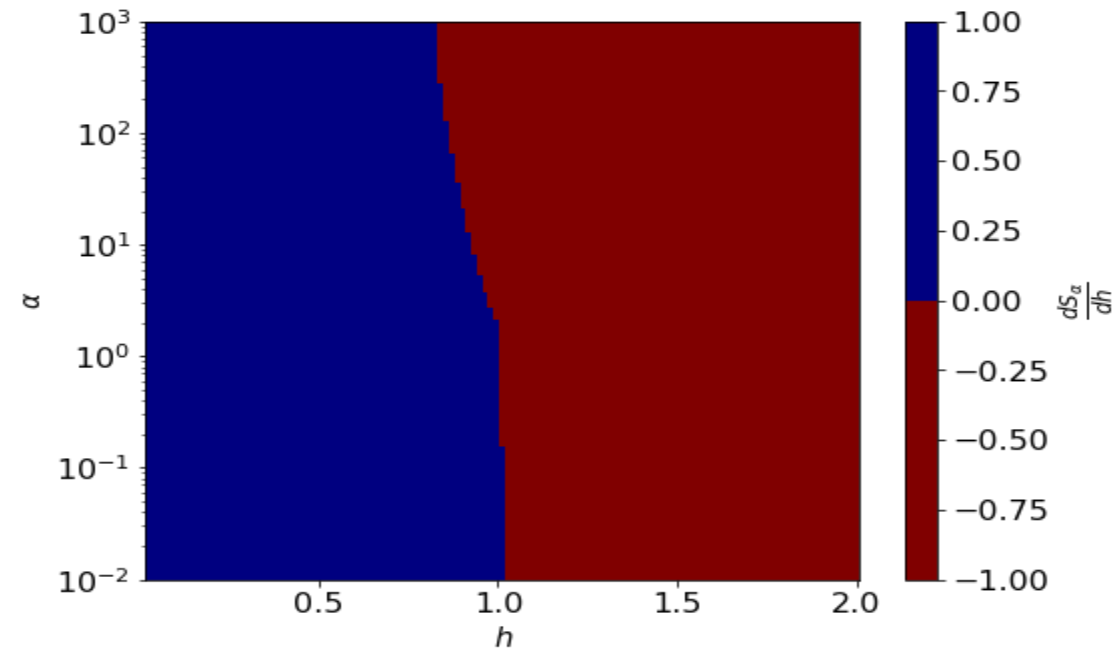
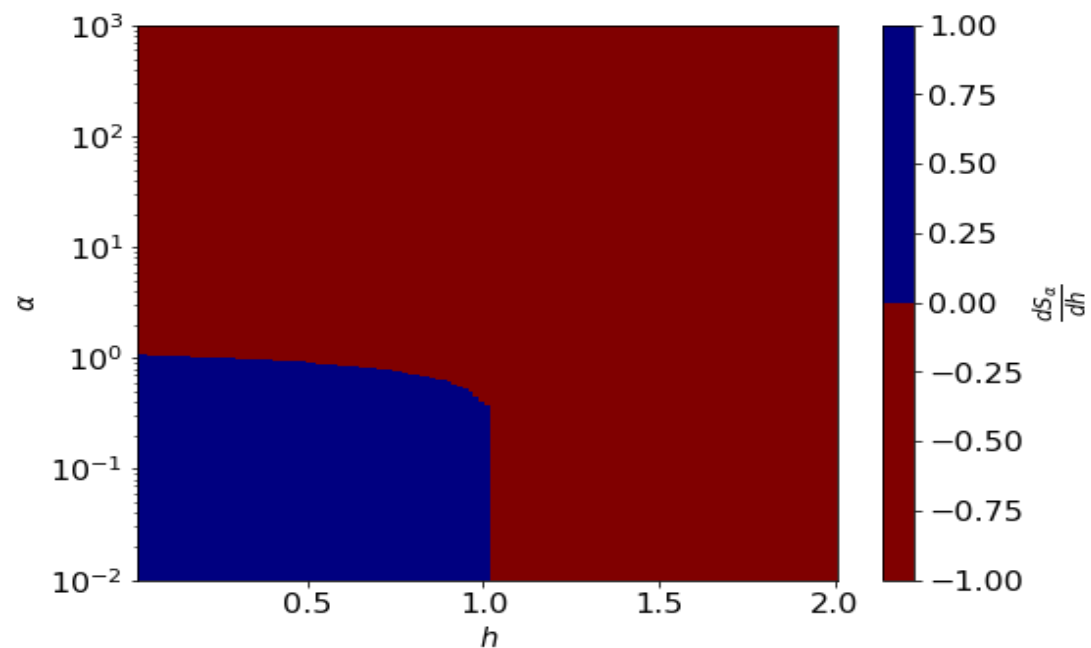
A. Y. Kitaev, Unpaired majorana fermions in quantum wires, Physics-Uspekhi 44, 131 (2001).

Ne-frustrirani Isingov lanac - rezultati



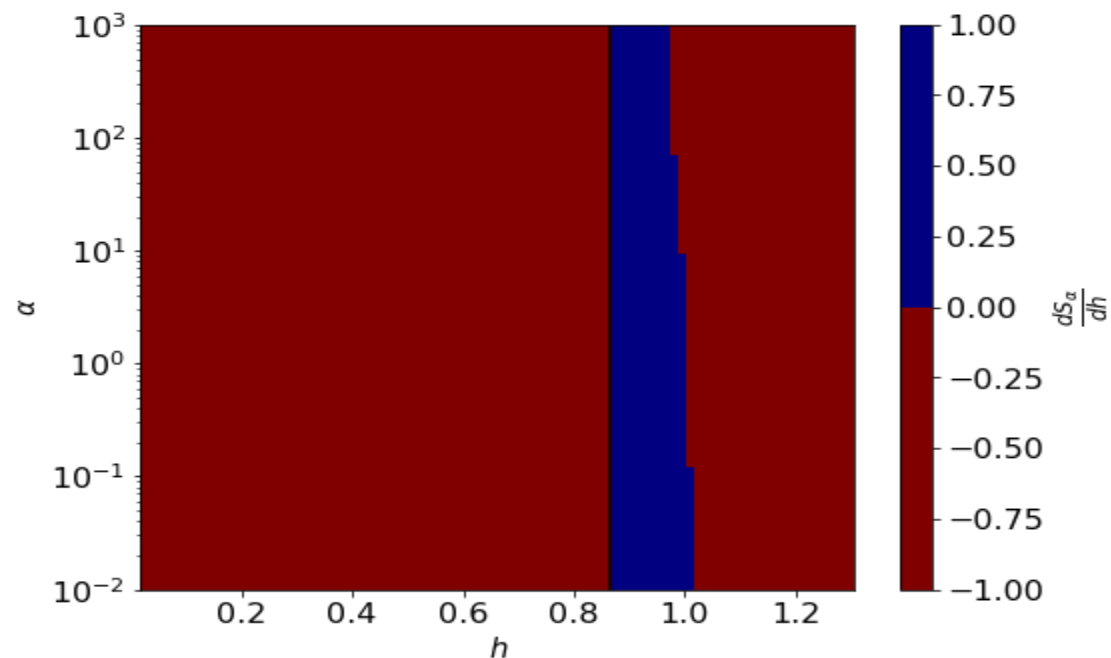
L=2, N=100

L=20, N=100

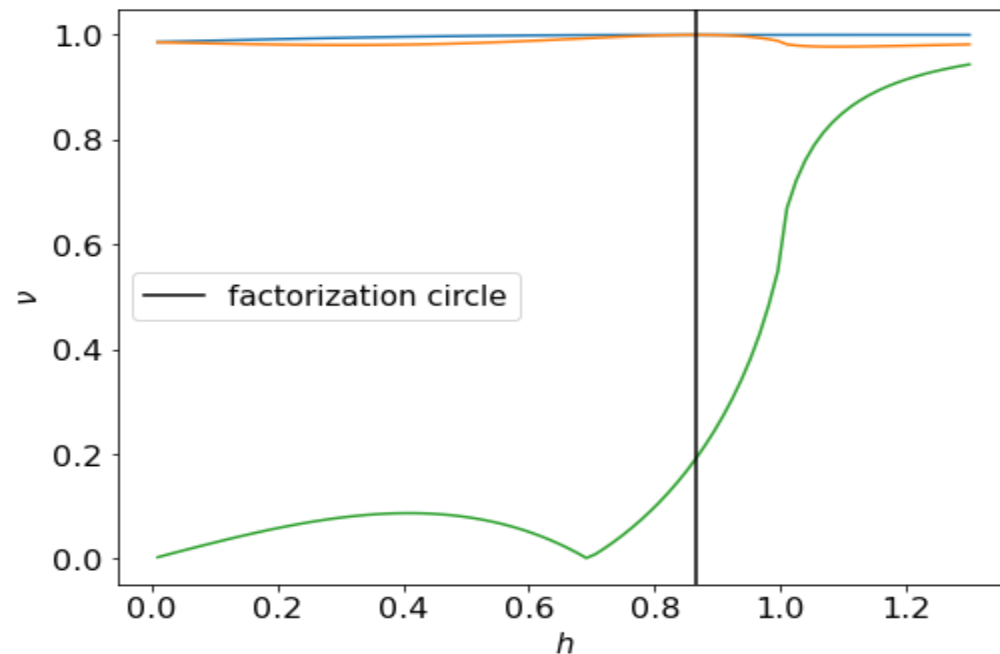
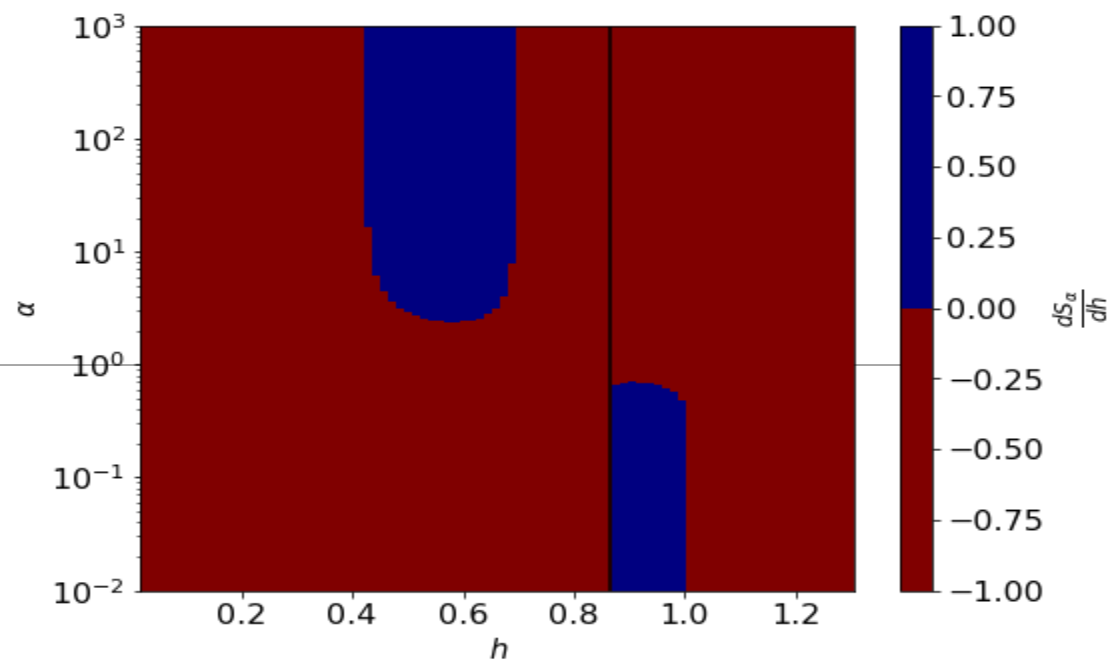


Faktorizacijska linija

- Minimum prepletenosti
- Promjena predznaka derivacija Renyijevih entropija
- Lokalna konvertibilnost nije svojstvo kvantne faze



L=50, N=151



L=3, N=101

Frustrirani XY lanac

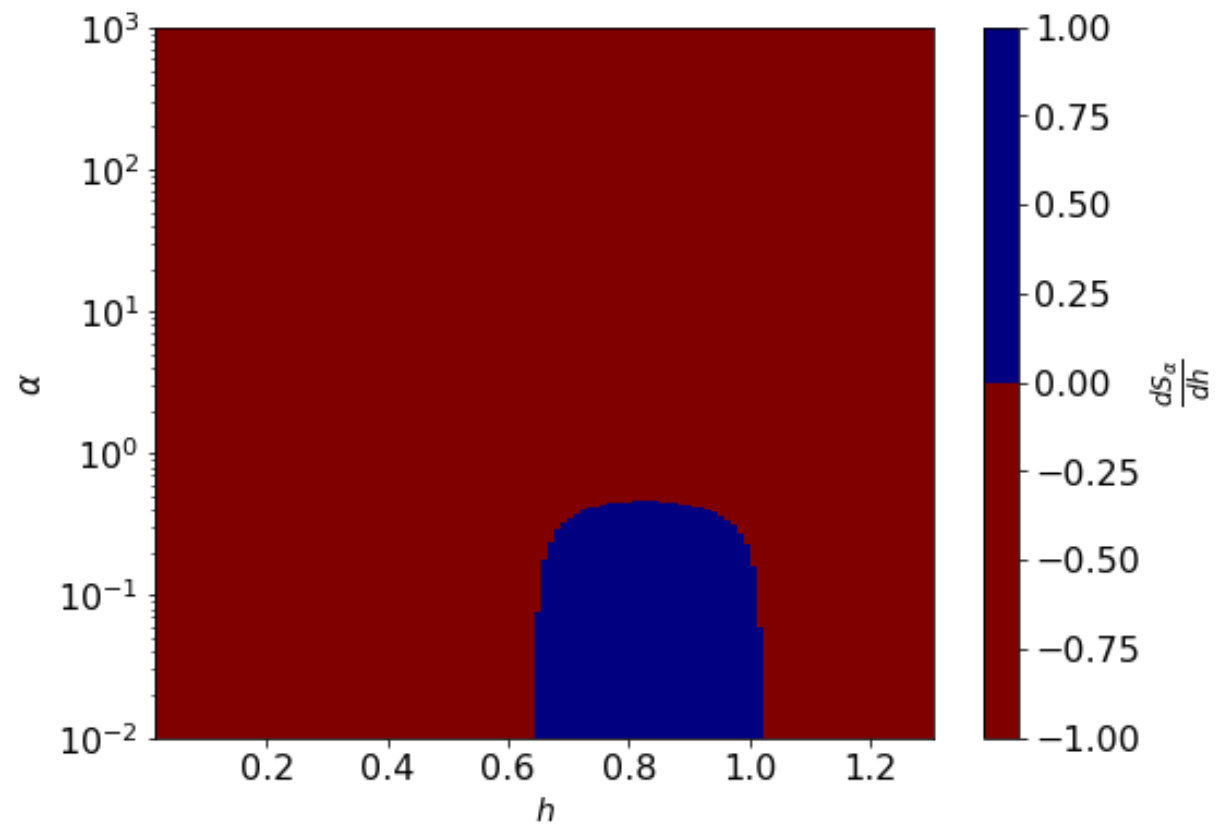
- Efektivno pobuđenje u antiferomagnetskoj fazi

- Korekcija korelacijskih funkcija $\langle B_j A_{j+r} \rangle = \frac{i}{N} \sum_{q \in \Gamma^+} (\sin(2\theta_q) \sin(qr) + \cos(2\theta_q) \cos(qr))$

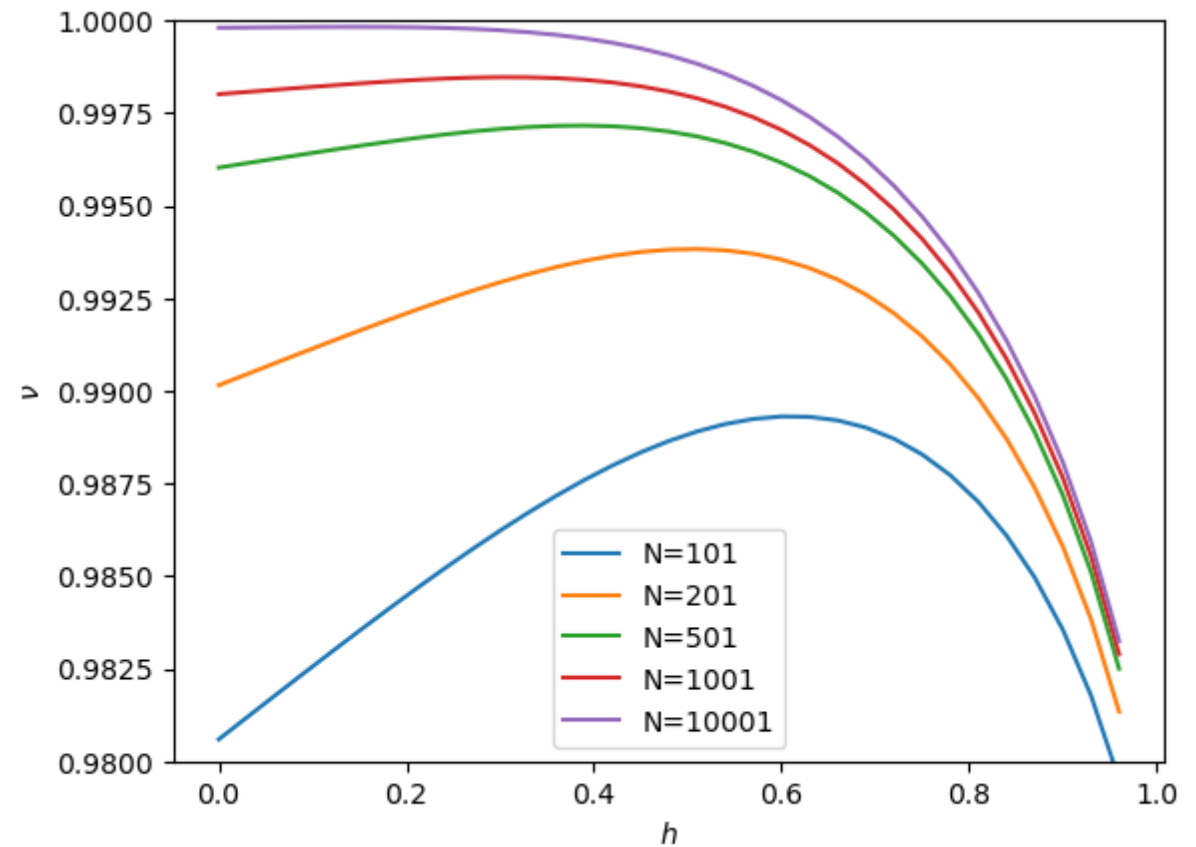


$$\langle B_j A_{j+r} \rangle = \frac{2i(-1)^r}{N} + \frac{i}{N} \sum_{q \in \Gamma^+} (\sin(2\theta_q) \sin(qr) + \cos(2\theta_q) \cos(qr))$$

- Kiralno područje ($h < 1 - \gamma^2$)
 - Osnovno stanje je dvostruko degenerirano, ima impuls
 - Mijenja se paritet osnovnog stanja



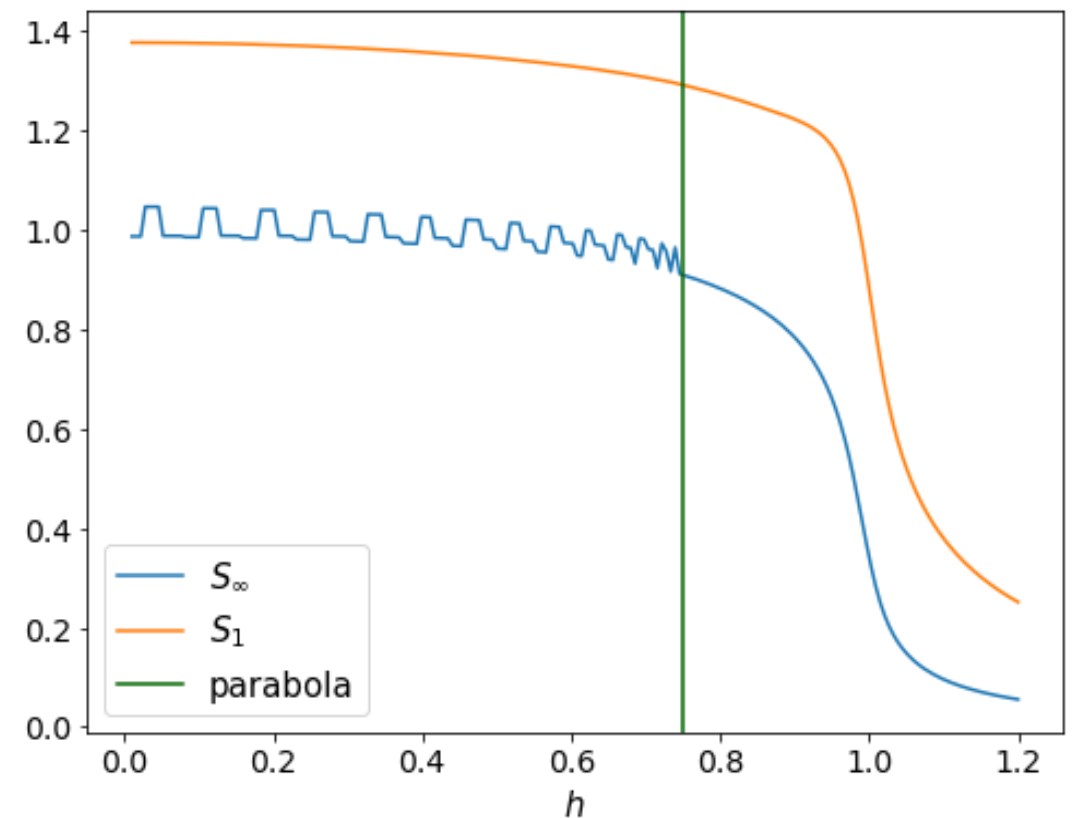
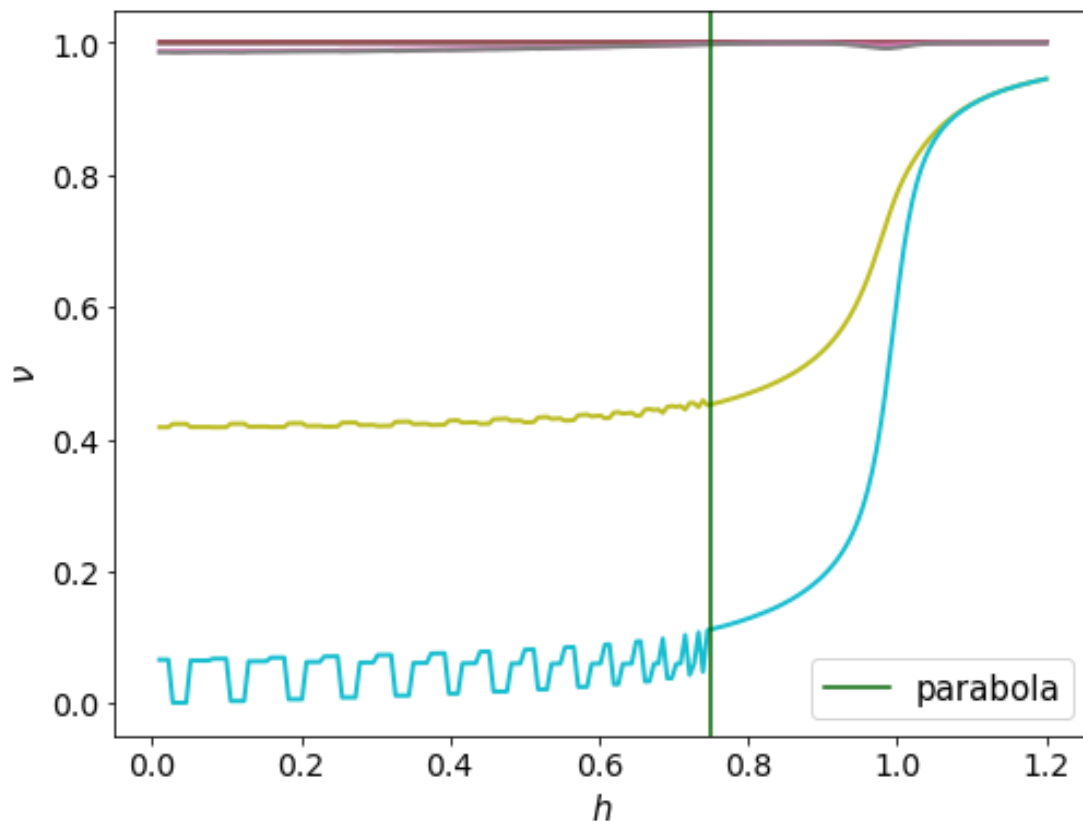
$L=2, N=101$



Frustrirani Isingov lanac - rezultati

Frustrirani XY lanac - rezultati

- Diskretizacija impulsa vodi na diskontinuitete u kiralnom području



$L=30, N=91$

W stanja

- Približna struktura osnovnog stanja u frustriranim modelima blizu klasične točke

$$|W_q\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N}} \sum_{j=1}^N \exp(iqj)(|j\rangle + |j'\rangle)$$

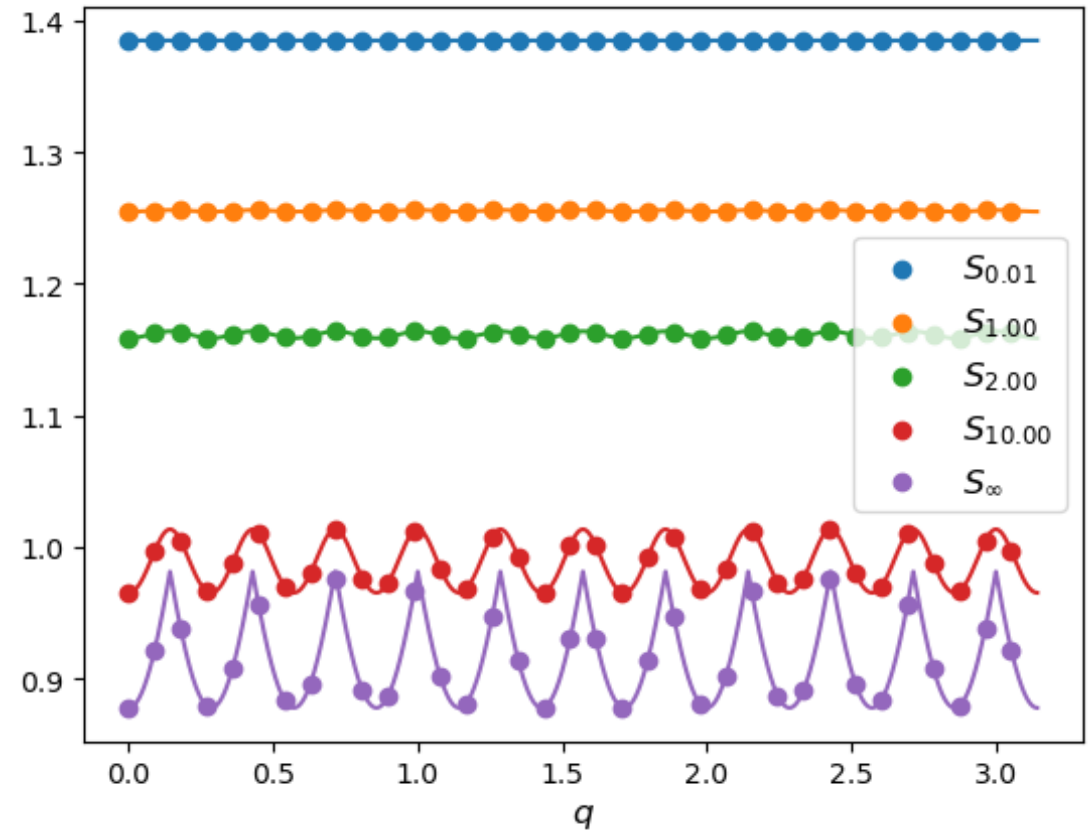
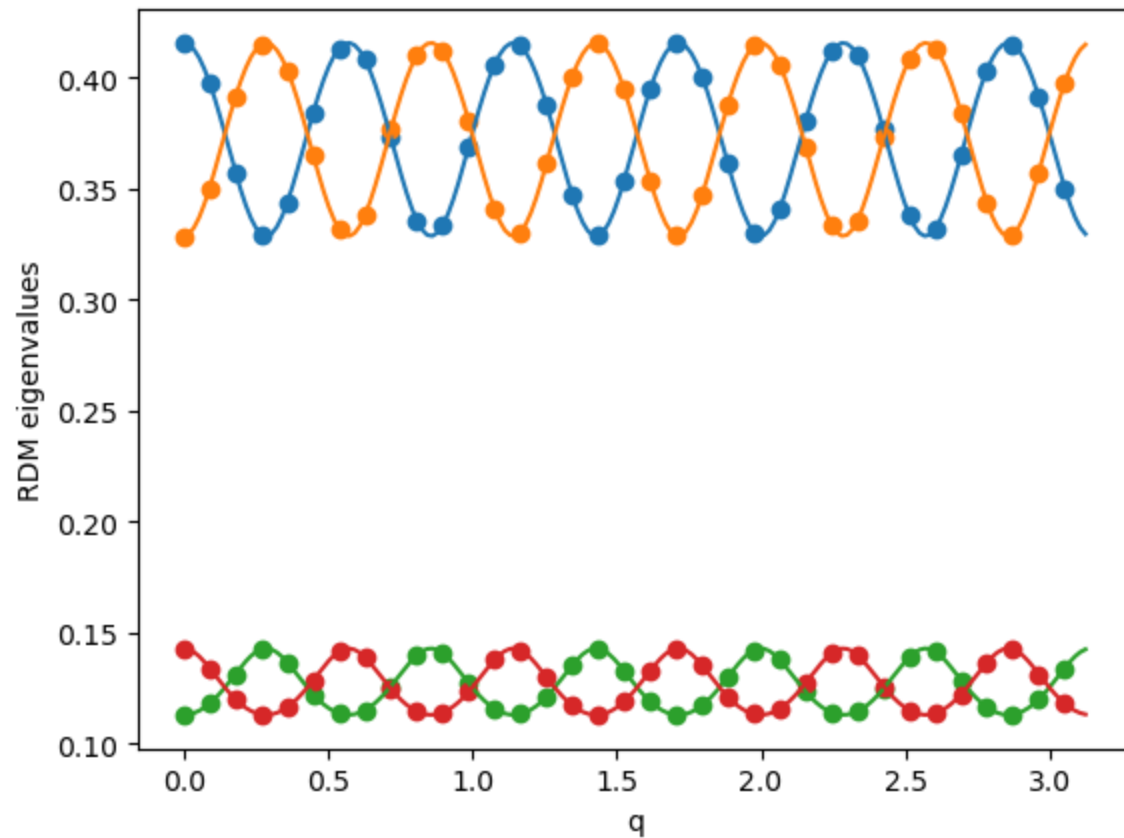
$$|j\rangle = |\dots + - + + - + \dots\rangle \quad |j'\rangle = |\dots - + - - + - \dots\rangle$$

- Dozvoljeni impulsi $q \in \left\{ \frac{\pi n}{N} \right\}_{n=0}^{2N-1}$

- Svojstvene vrijednosti matrice gustoće

$$\lambda_{1,\dots,4} = \frac{1}{4N} \left(N + 2\chi \cos(qL) \pm \sqrt{(N - 2L)^2 + 4N(1 + \chi \cos(qL)) - 4 \sin^2(qL)} \right)$$

W stanja - oscilacije



$L=11, N=35$

Zaključak

- Lokalna konvertibilnost nije svojstvo kvantne faze
- Faktorizacijska linija i granica kiralnog područja imaju efekte slične faznom prijelazu
- Oscilacije u kiralnom području vode na odsustvo lokalne konvertibilnosti za bilo koji konačan N
 - Frustracija uvodi novu relevantnu skalu duljine u sustav (veličina sustava)
- Generalizirana W stanja kao struktura osnovnog stanja objašnjavaju oscilacije
 - Rezultati relevantni i za druge frustrirane sustave

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