



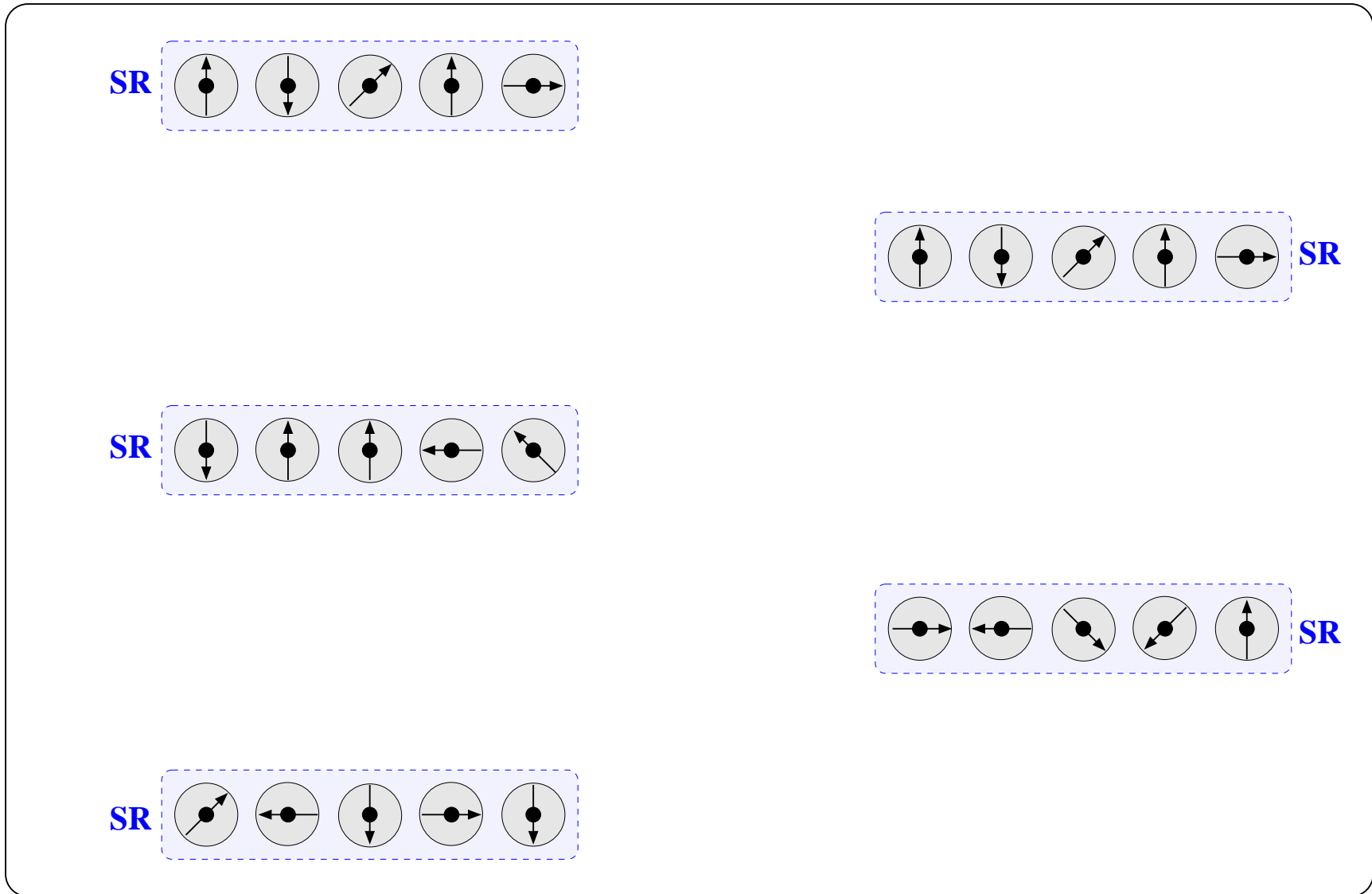
State transfer in noisy spin chains

David Petrosyan

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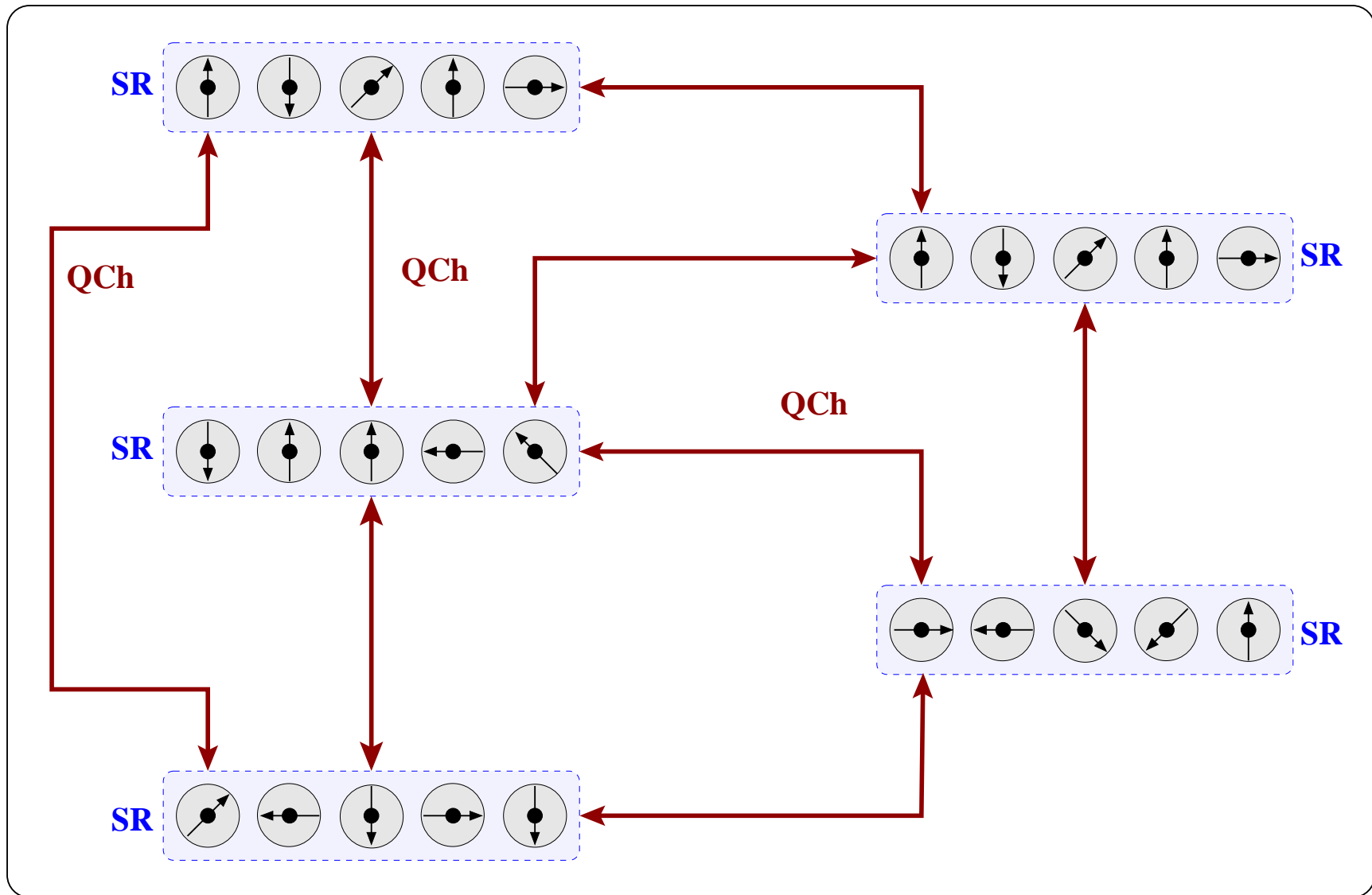
Greece

Integrated Quantum Register



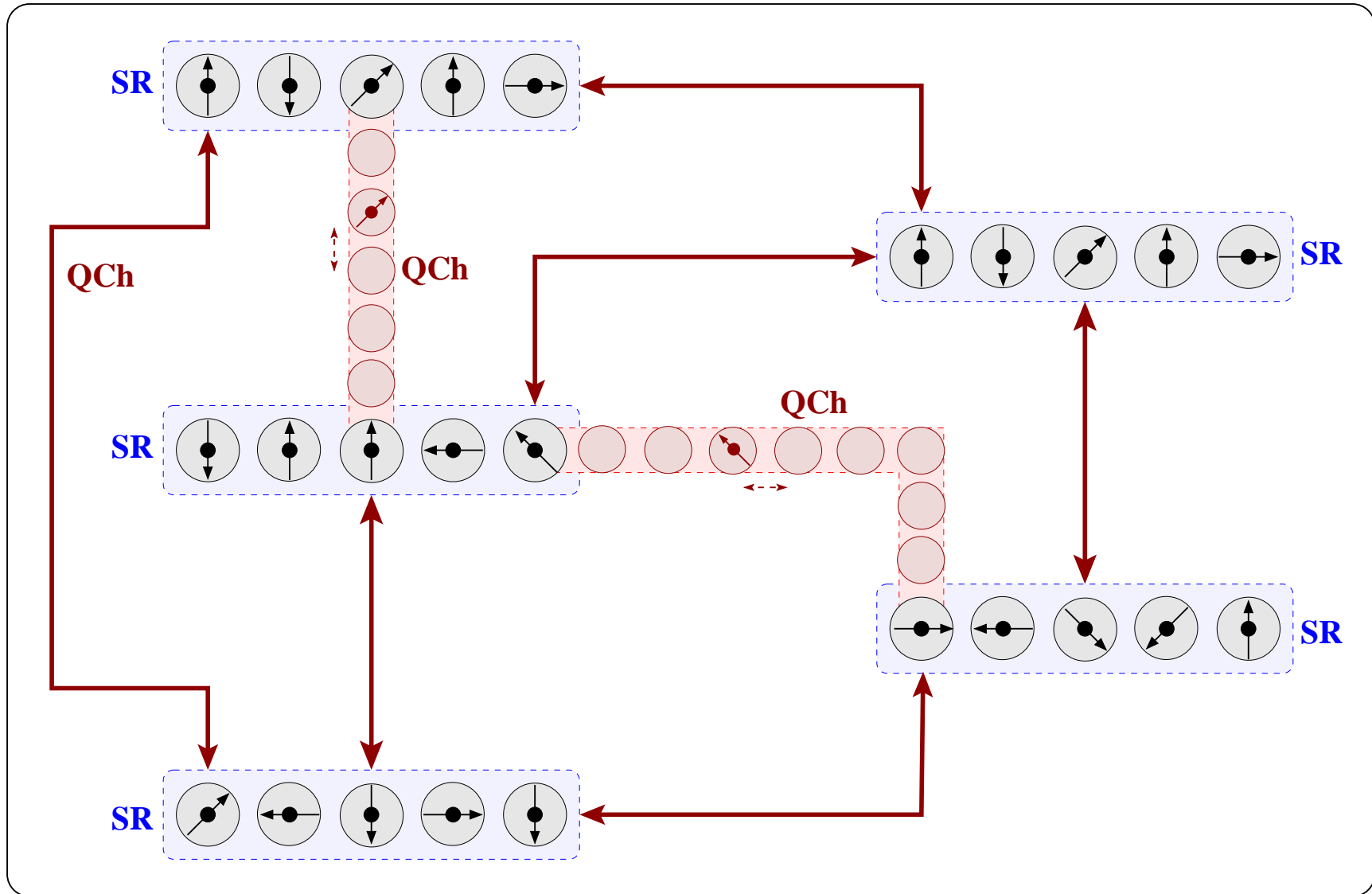
Finite-range qubit-qubit interactions

Integrated Quantum Register



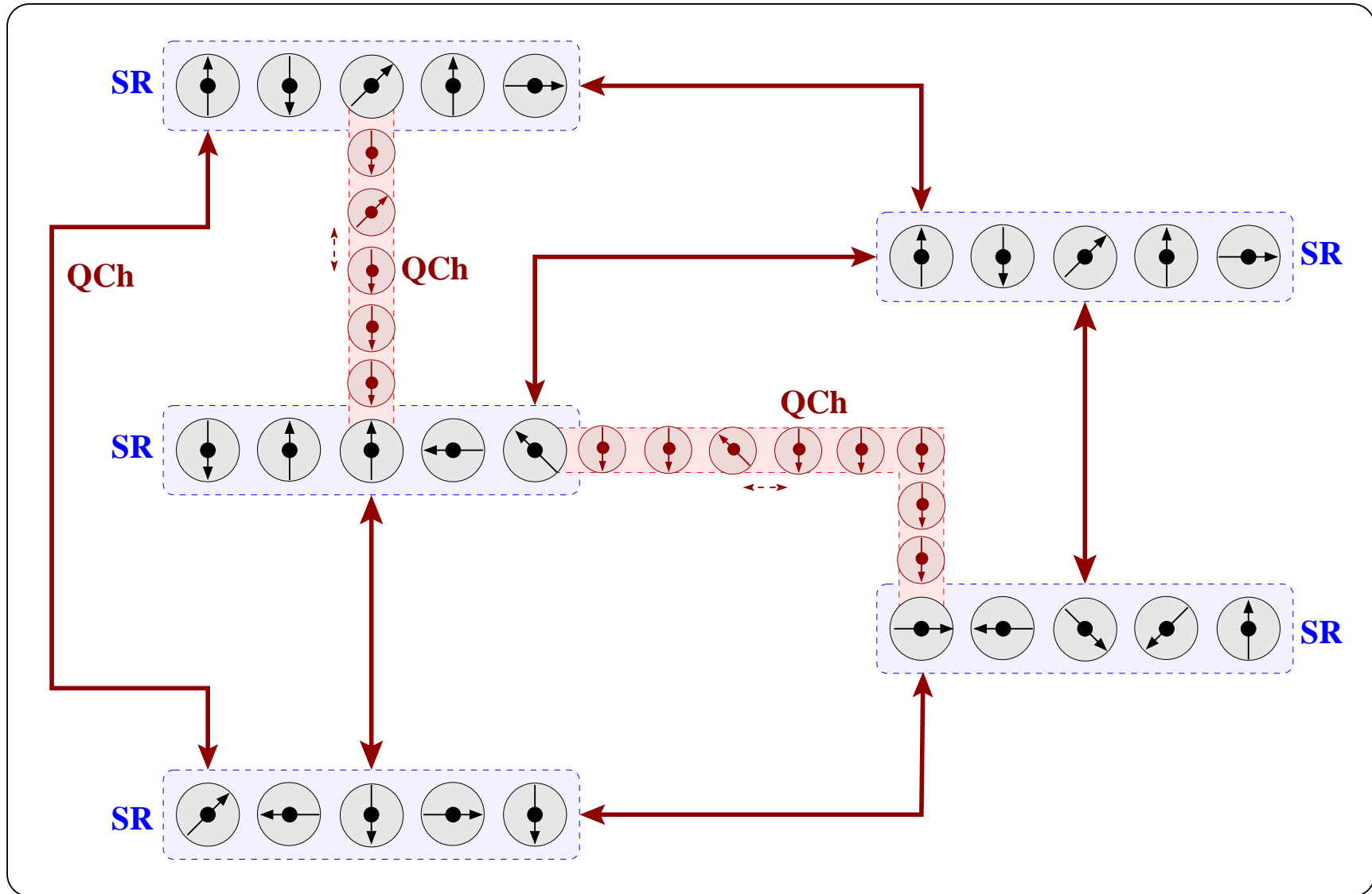
Finite-range qubit-qubit interactions

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Finite-range qubit-qubit interactions

Outline



- Spin Chain Hamiltonian

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- Formulation of State Transfer Problem

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- State Transfer Protocols
 - *Sequential SWAP*
 - *Spin-coupling*
 - *Adiabatic*



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- Influence of (static) Noise
 - *Diagonal disorder*
 - *Off-diagonal disorder*

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- Influence of (static) Noise
 - *Diagonal disorder*
 - *Off-diagonal disorder*
- Conclusions

Spin Chain Hamiltonian



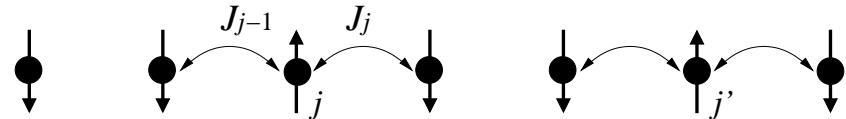
$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^N h_j \hat{\sigma}_j^z - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} J_j (\hat{\sigma}_j^x \hat{\sigma}_{j+1}^x + \hat{\sigma}_j^y \hat{\sigma}_{j+1}^y + \Delta \hat{\sigma}_j^z \hat{\sigma}_{j+1}^z)$$

h_j : local magnetic field at site j

$\hat{\sigma}_j^{x,y,z}$: Pauli spin operators

$J_j(t)$: inter-spin couplings ($J_j \in [0, J_{\max}]$)

Δ ($= 0$): anisotropy (XX model)





Spin Chain Hamiltonian

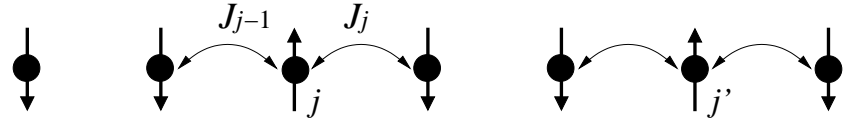
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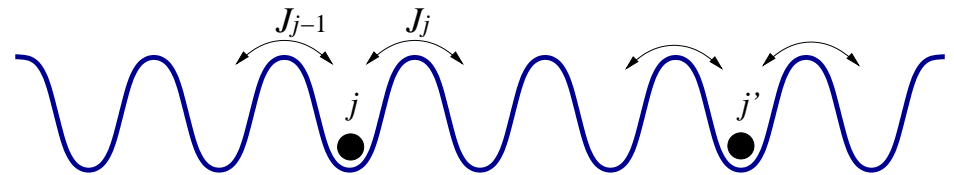
Isomorphic to the Hubbard Hamiltonian: $|\downarrow\rangle_j \equiv |0\rangle_j$ & $|\uparrow\rangle_j \equiv |1\rangle_j \Rightarrow$

$$H = \sum_{j=1}^N h_j \hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{a}_j - \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} J_j (\hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{a}_{j+1} + \hat{a}_{j+1}^\dagger \hat{a}_j)$$

h_j : single-particle energy at site j

$\hat{a}_j, \hat{a}_j^\dagger$: fermion or hard-core boson operators $[(\hat{a}_j^\dagger)^2 = 0]$

$J_j(t)$: inter-site hopping ($J_j \in [0, J_{\max}]$)



Qubit State Transfer



Qubit state: $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$ [$|\downarrow\rangle \equiv |0\rangle$ & $|\uparrow\rangle \equiv |1\rangle$]

Transfer state $|\psi\rangle$ through the Spin Chain (of length N):



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 $|\Psi_{\text{in}}\rangle = \alpha|\mathbf{0}\rangle + \beta|\mathbf{1}\rangle$ [$|j\rangle \equiv \hat{\sigma}_j^+ |\mathbf{0}\rangle$ ($\hat{a}_j^\dagger |\mathbf{0}\rangle$) single excitation subspace]



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- Time *evolution* due to $H(t)$ [$U(t) = \mathcal{T} \exp \left[\frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t H(t') dt' \right]$]:
 $|\Psi(t)\rangle = U(t) |\Psi_{\text{in}}\rangle = \alpha|\mathbf{0}\rangle + \beta \sum_{j=1}^N A_j(t) |\mathbf{j}\rangle$



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- At $t_{\text{out}} (\gtrsim N/J_{\text{max}})$ *retrieve* the qubit state $|\psi\rangle_N$:



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Perfect state transfer: $|\psi\rangle_N = \alpha|0\rangle + e^{i\phi_0}\beta|1\rangle \Rightarrow$

$$|A_N(t_{\text{out}})| = 1 \quad \& \quad \phi = \arg(A_N) = \phi_0 = \text{const}$$



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Imperfect state transfer: $\rho_N \equiv \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{N}}(|\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|) \Rightarrow$

$$F \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \langle\psi| \rho_N |\psi\rangle d\Omega_\psi = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{|A_N|^2}{6} + \frac{|A_N| \cos(\phi - \phi_0)}{3}$$

State Transfer Protocols



Idealized spin chain: *No disorder*

$$h_j := 0 \quad \forall j \in [1, N] \quad J_j = J_j(t) \leq J_{\max}$$

Number of [spin or particle] excitations is preserved:

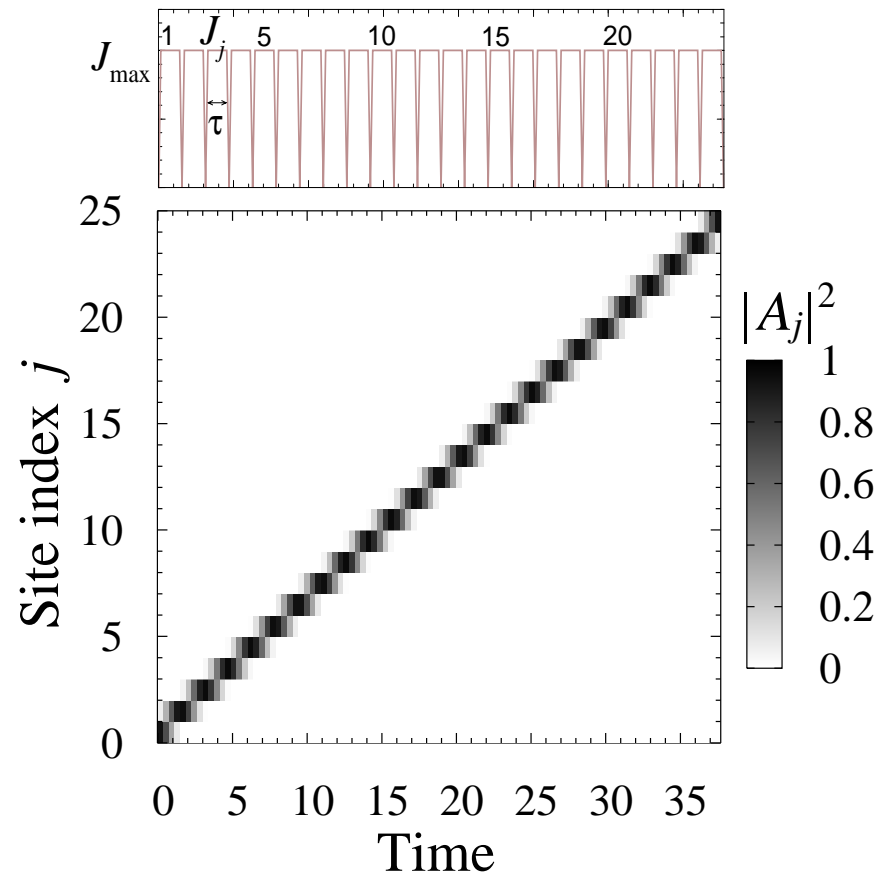
$$\sum \hat{\sigma}_j^z = \text{const} \in [0, 1] \quad |\Psi(t)\rangle \in [|\mathbf{0}\rangle, \{|\mathbf{j}\rangle\}]$$

State Transfer Protocol: Sequential SWAP



Sequence of π pulses: $J_1(t_1), J_2(t_2), \dots, J_{N-1}(t_{N-1}) = J_{\max}$

$$\int J_j(t') dt' = J_{\max} \tau = \pi/2 \Rightarrow A_j(t_{j-1}) = -i \sin(\pi/2) A_{j-1}(t_{j-2}) = (-i)^{j-1}$$



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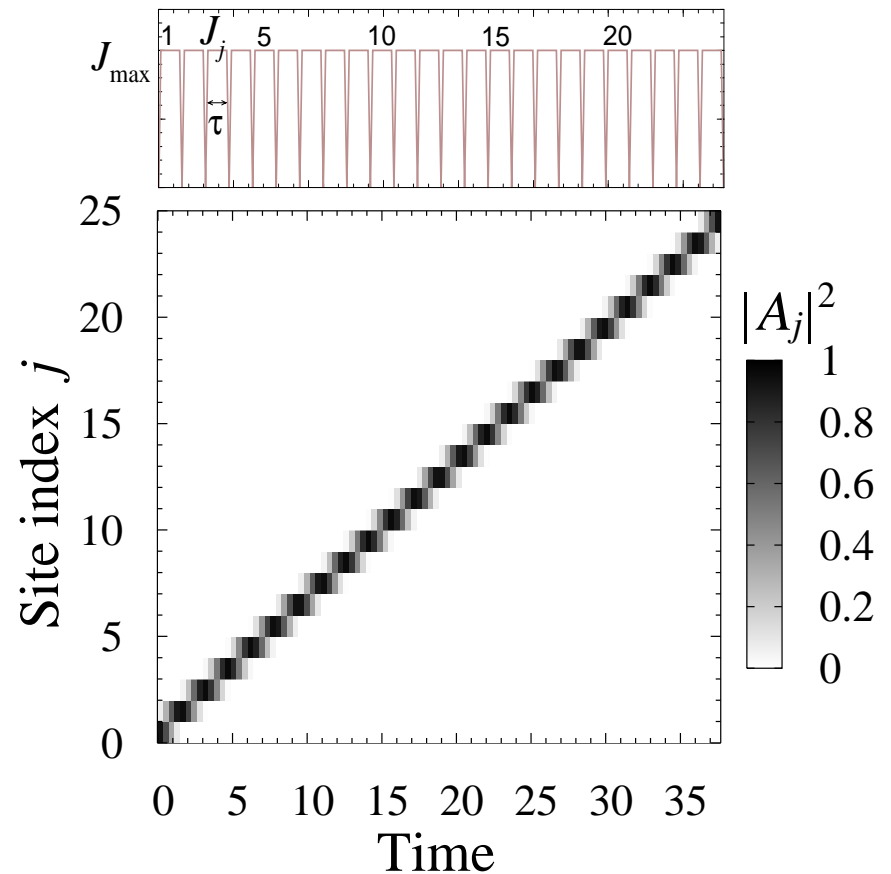
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• $A_N(t_{\text{out}}) = (-i)^{N-1}$

@ $t_{\text{out}} = \frac{(N-1)\pi}{2J_{\max}} \simeq \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{N}{J_{\max}} \quad (N \gg 1)$

$\Rightarrow |A_N(t_{\text{out}})| = 1$

$\phi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}(N-1) \pmod{2\pi}$



State Transfer Protocol: Spin-coupling



Static couplings: $J_j = J_0 \sqrt{(N - j)j} \Rightarrow$

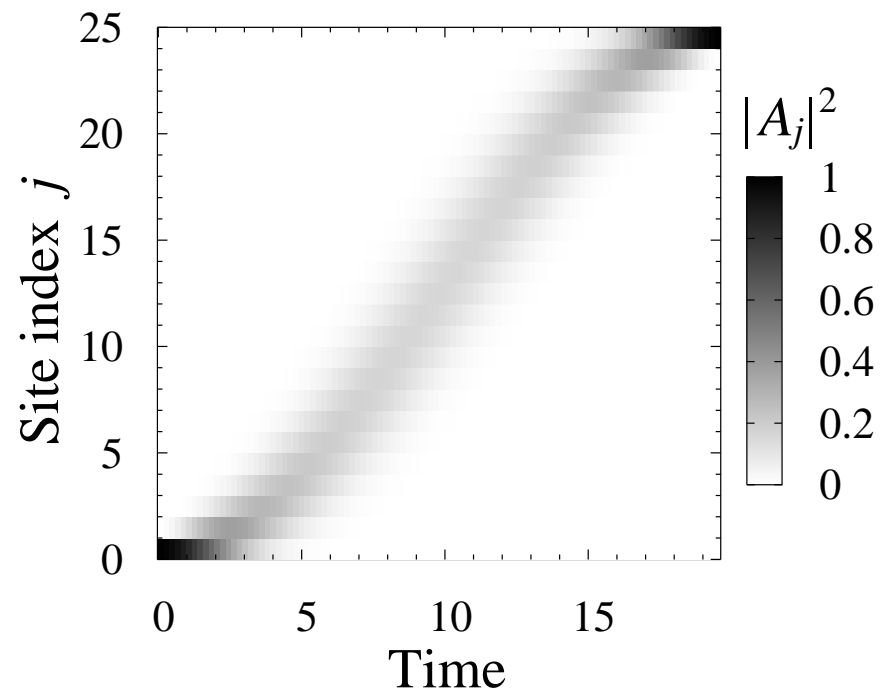
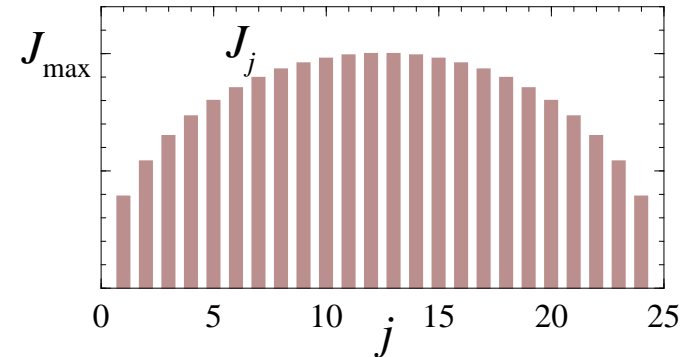
Equidistant spectrum of H_1 :

$$\lambda_k = 2J_0k - J_0(N + 1) \quad (k = 1, \dots, N)$$

Equivalent to spin- \mathcal{J} in B_x :

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle \mathcal{J}, m | \hat{J}_x | \mathcal{J}, m + 1 \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\mathcal{J} - m)(\mathcal{J} + m + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$[N = 2\mathcal{J} + 1 \ \& \ j = \mathcal{J} + m + 1]$$



State Transfer Protocol: Spin-coupling

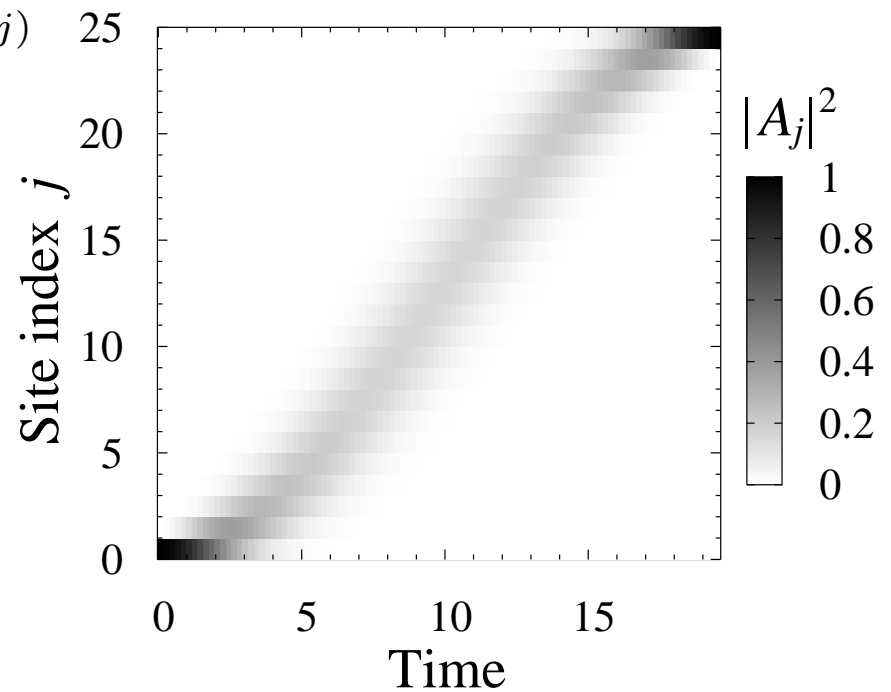
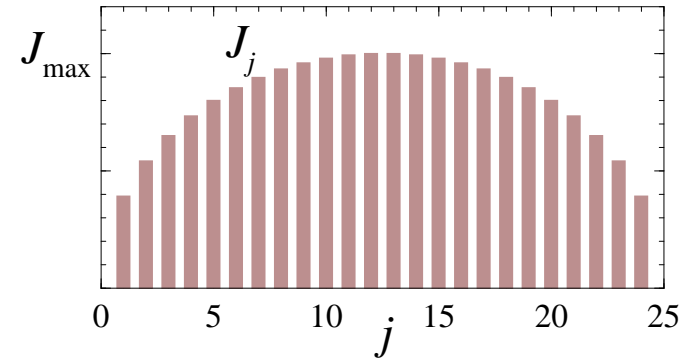


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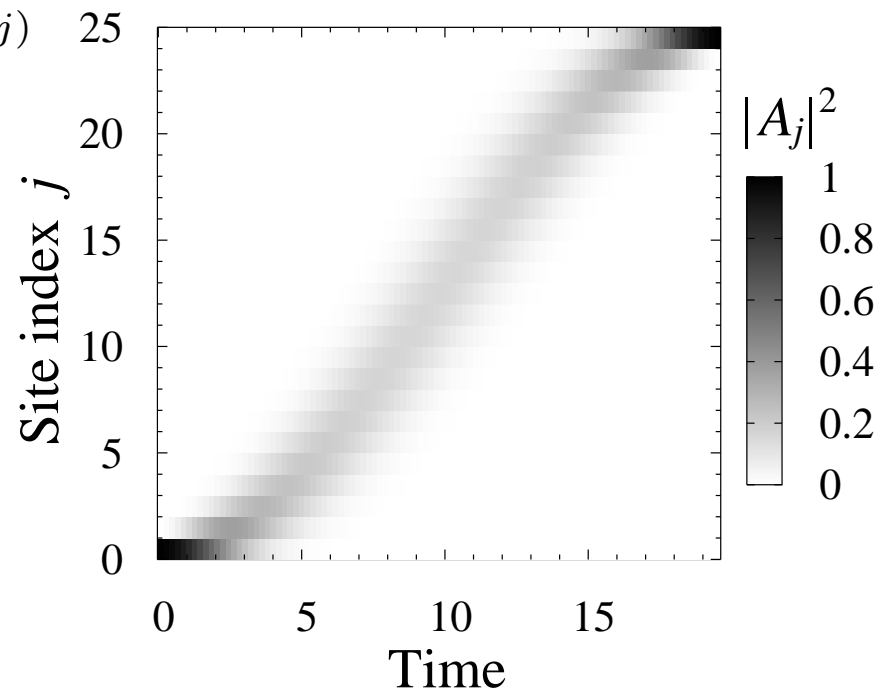
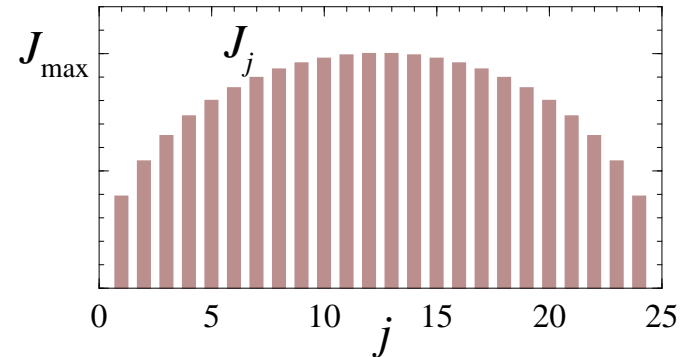
• $A_N(t_{\text{out}}) = (-i)^{N-1}$

@ $t_{\text{out}} = \frac{\pi}{2J_0} = \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{N}{J_{\text{max}}} \quad \text{[Optimal!]}$

$[J_{\text{max}} = J_{N/2} = \frac{1}{2} J_0 N]$

$\Rightarrow |A_N(t_{\text{out}})| = 1$

$\phi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}(N-1) \pmod{2\pi}$



Nikolopoulos, Petrosyan, Lambropoulos, EPL **65**, 297 (2004); JPCM **16**, 4991 (2004)

Christandl *et al.*, PRL **92**, 187902 (2004); Yung, PRA **74**, 030303(R) (2006)

State Transfer Protocol: Adiabatic transfer



Zero energy $\lambda^{(0)} = 0$ (**dark**) eigenstate of H_1 (N - odd):

$$|\Psi^{(0)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathcal{N}_0}} [J_2 J_4 \dots J_{N-1} |\mathbf{1}\rangle + (-1) J_1 J_4 \dots J_{N-1} |\mathbf{3}\rangle + \dots + (-1)^{\mathcal{J}} J_1 J_3 \dots J_{N-2} |\mathbf{N}\rangle] \quad [\mathcal{J} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(N - 1)]$$

Bergmann, Theuer, Shore, RMP **70**, 1003 (1998); Greentree *et al.*, PRB **70**, 235317 (2004)

Petrosyan, Lambropoulos, Opt. Commun. **264**, 419 (2006)

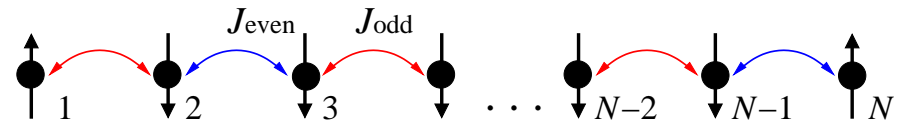
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If $J_2, J_4, \dots, J_{N-1} = J_{\text{even}}(t)$
 $J_1, J_3, \dots, J_{N-2} = J_{\text{odd}}(t)$



$$\Rightarrow A_1(t) = \frac{[J_{\text{even}}(t)]^{\mathcal{J}}}{\sqrt{\mathcal{N}_0(t)}} \quad A_N(t) = (-1)^{\mathcal{J}} \frac{[J_{\text{odd}}(t)]^{\mathcal{J}}}{\sqrt{\mathcal{N}_0(t)}}$$

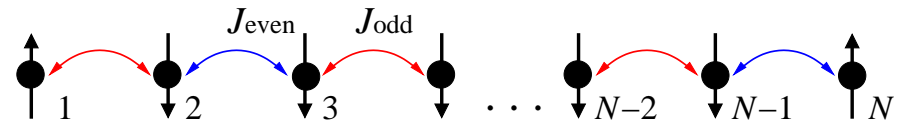
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● $J_{\text{even}}(t_{\text{in}}) \gg J_{\text{odd}}(t_{\text{in}}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_1(t_{\text{in}}) = 1 \quad \& \quad A_N(t_{\text{in}}) = 0$

● $J_{\text{odd}}(t_{\text{out}}) \gg J_{\text{even}}(t_{\text{out}}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_1(t_{\text{out}}) = 0 \quad \& \quad A_N(t_{\text{out}}) = (-1)^{\mathcal{J}}$

@ $t_{\text{out}} \gg \frac{N}{2\pi J_{\text{max}}} \quad \text{[Adiabatic transfer!]}$

$$\Rightarrow |A_N(t_{\text{out}})| = 1 \quad \& \quad \phi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}(N - 1) \pmod{2\pi}$$

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State Transfer Protocol: Adiabatic transfer



• Smooth coupling functions

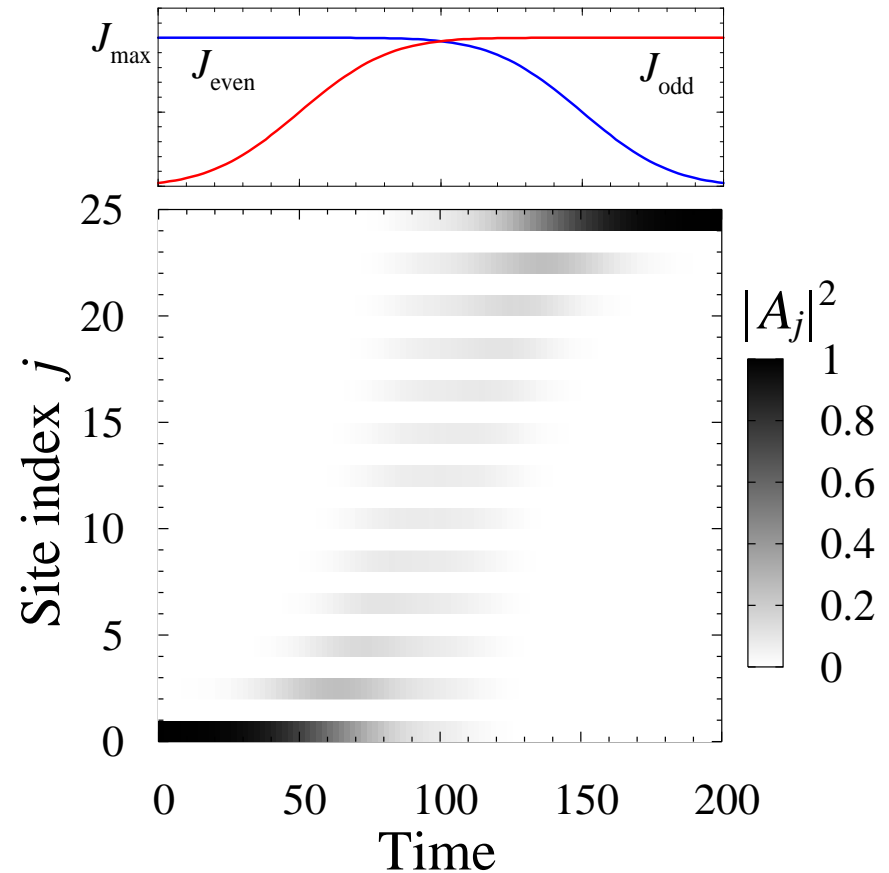
$$J_{\text{even}}(t) = J_{\text{max}} \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \text{erf} \left(\frac{t - \frac{1}{2}t_{\text{out}} \pm 2\sigma_t}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_t} \right) \right]$$

$$J_{\text{odd}}(t) = J_{\text{max}} \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \text{erf} \left(\frac{t - \frac{1}{2}t_{\text{out}} \pm 2\sigma_t}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_t} \right) \right]$$

$$\sigma_t = \frac{1}{8}t_{\text{out}} \quad t_{\text{out}} = 8 \frac{N}{J_{\text{max}}} \quad [\text{Slow}]$$

$$\Rightarrow |A_N(t_{\text{out}})| = 1$$

$$\phi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}(N-1) \pmod{2\pi}$$



Noisy Spin Chains



Physical origins of disorder

- Fabrication imperfections and inhomogeneities
 - Noise of the external controls [slowly varying during $t_{\text{out}} - t_{\text{in}}$]
- ⇒ *Static disorder during each run of State Transfer Protocol*



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Diagonal disorder:

h_j Random Gaussian variable with variance σ_h^2

$$P(h_j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_h^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{h_j^2}{2\sigma_h^2}\right) \quad \langle h_j \rangle = 0$$

Off-diagonal disorder: $J_j \rightarrow J_j(1 + \delta J_j)$

δJ_j Random Gaussian variable with variance σ_J^2

$$P(\delta J_j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_J^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\delta J_j^2}{2\sigma_J^2}\right) \quad \langle \delta J_j \rangle = 0$$



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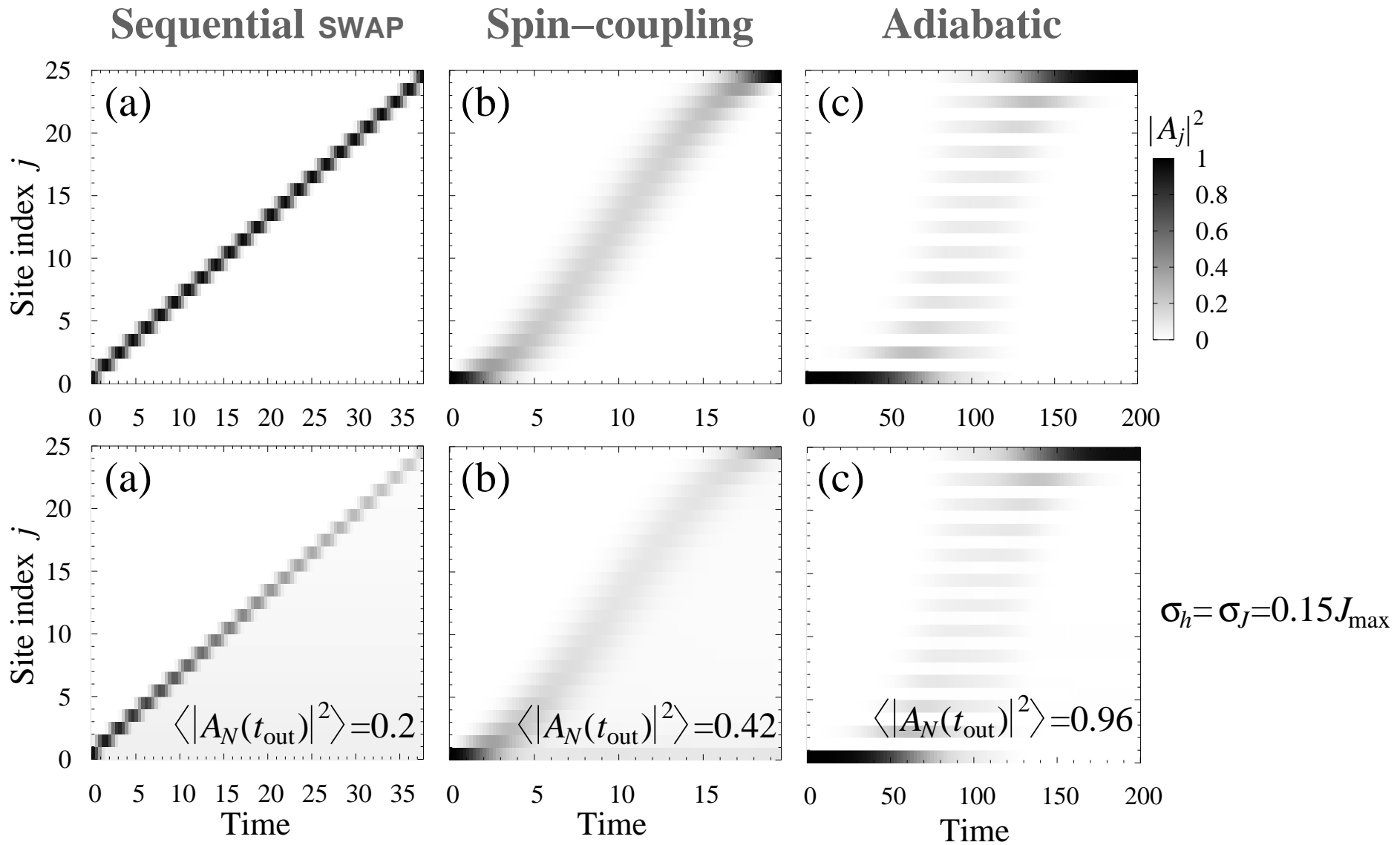
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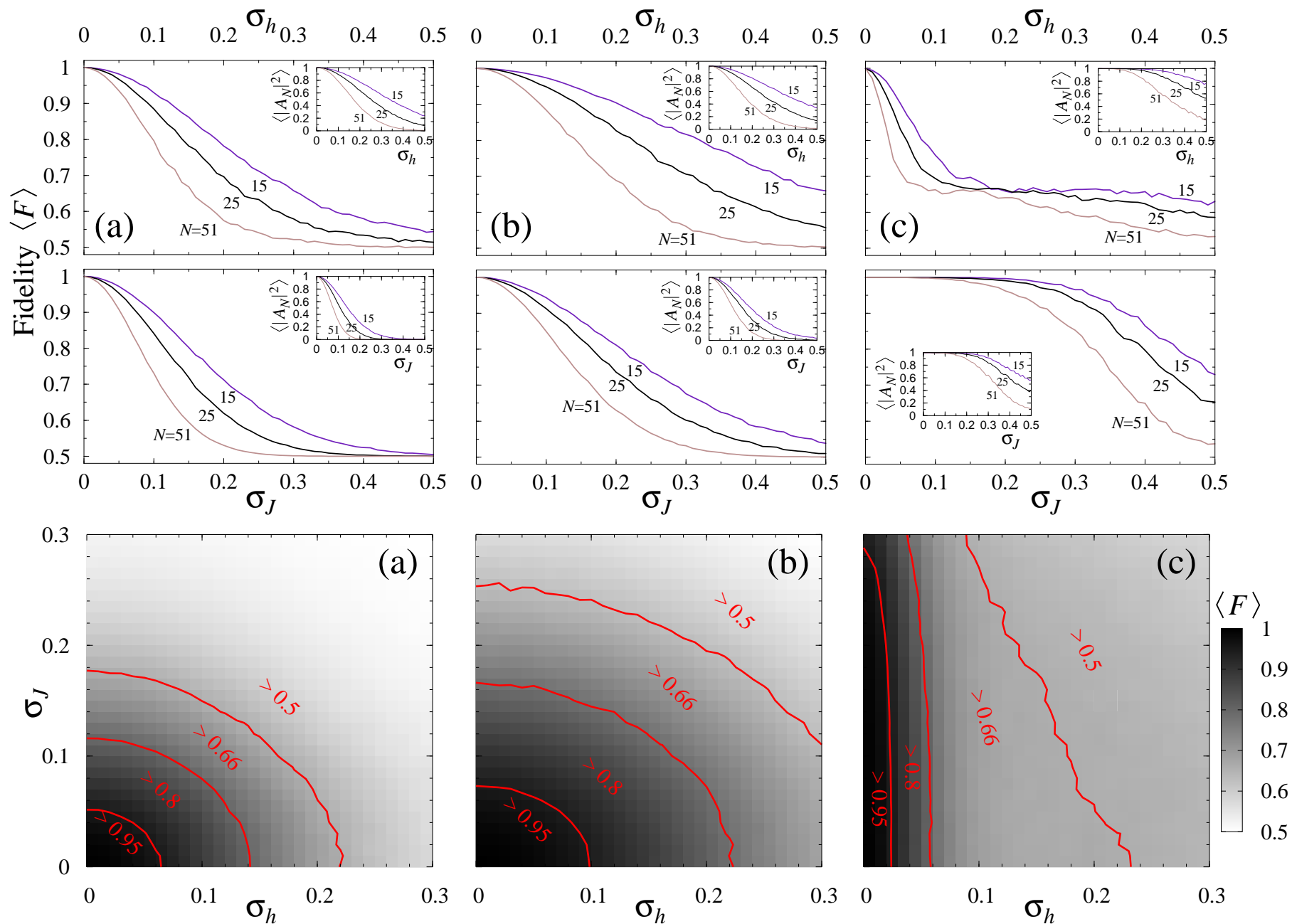
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Average over many (1000) independent realizations

Population Transfer Dynamics



State Transfer Fidelities



Advantageous and Disadvantages of State-transfer Protocols

(a) Sequential SWAP protocol

- 👎 susceptible to diagonal and off-diagonal disorder (σ_h, σ_J)
- 👎 requires precisely pulsed couplings $J_j(t)$

(b) Spin-coupling protocol

- 👍 is the fastest [*optimal*]; twice faster than Sequential SWAP
- 👍 tolerates well diagonal disorder (σ_h)

(c) Adiabatic transfer protocol

- 👍 very tolerant to off-diagonal disorder (σ_J) and pulse uncertainties
- 👎 is slow \Rightarrow very susceptible to diagonal disorder (σ_h): phase drift $\sigma_\phi \simeq \sigma_h t_{\text{out}}$

Conclusions



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Physical realizations of Quantum Channels and Quantum Registers

- Arrays of coupled quantum dots
- Arrays of coupled superconducting qubits
- Atoms in optical lattices
- ...

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- 👎 requires precisely pulsed couplings $J_j(t)$

(b) Spin-coupling protocol

- 👍 is the fastest [*optimal*]; twice faster than Sequential SWAP
- 👍 tolerates well diagonal disorder (σ_h)

(c) Adiabatic transfer protocol

- 👍 very tolerant to off-diagonal disorder (σ_J) and pulse uncertainties
- 👎 is slow \Rightarrow very susceptible to diagonal disorder (σ_h): phase drift $\sigma_\phi \simeq \sigma_h t_{\text{out}}$

Physical realizations of Quantum Channels and Quantum Registers

- Arrays of coupled quantum dots
- Arrays of coupled superconducting qubits
- Atoms in optical lattices
- ...