

Exploiting low entanglement in nuclear shells

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Outline

1. Introduction: Entanglement, Shell model

2. Quantifying entanglement in the nuclear shell model

Pérez-Obiol, A., Masot-Llima, S., Romero, A.M. *et al.*

Quantum entanglement patterns in the structure of atomic nuclei within the nuclear shell model.

Eur. Phys. J. A **59**, 240 (2023)

3. Harnessing low entanglement with entanglement forging

Pérez-Obiol, A., Masot-Llima, S., Romero, A.M. *et al.*

Physics-inspired entanglement forging for nuclear ground states

Soon to be uploaded

Entanglement in many-body physics

Measures unseparability of quantum states:

$$|\psi\rangle \neq |\psi_1\rangle \otimes |\psi_2\rangle$$

Quantified with Von Neuman entropy:

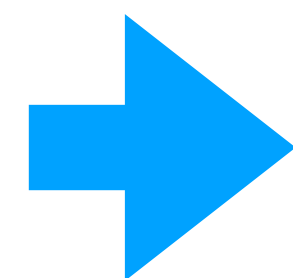
$$S_{VN} = -\text{Tr}(\rho_A \log(\rho_A))$$

It's a relative concept

(particle/mode, basis, mapping, partition)

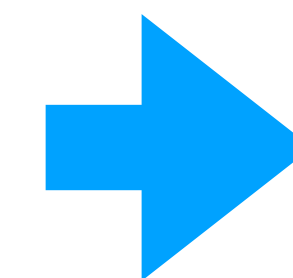
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

1st quantization
"entangled"



$$a_{\uparrow}^{\dagger} a_{\downarrow}^{\dagger} |0\rangle$$

2nd quantization



$$|11\rangle$$

Jordan-Wigner
(not entangled)

Shell model

1. Single particle Schrodinger equation

H.O. potential + spin-orbit

$$V(r) = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega r^2 + D \vec{l}^2 + C \vec{l} \cdot \vec{s}$$

→ Predicts magic numbers

→ Provides orbital/valence space

$0d_{3/2}$		<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>				
$1s_{1/2}$			<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>					
$0d_{5/2}$	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>			

sd

$0p_{1/2}$			<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>					
$0p_{3/2}$		<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>				
<i>m</i>	$-\frac{7}{2}$	$-\frac{5}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{7}{2}$	

p

2. Interaction shell model:

→ Mean field + residual two-body interactions:

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{ij} K_{ij} a_i^\dagger a_j + \sum_{ijkl} V_{ijkl} a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger a_k a_l$$

→ Diagonalization problem

Jordan-Wigner mapping:

$$a_j^\dagger = \prod_{k=0}^{j-1} Z_k \frac{X_j - iY_j}{2}$$

+ adapt-VQE

arXiv:2302.03641

3. Entanglement depends on:

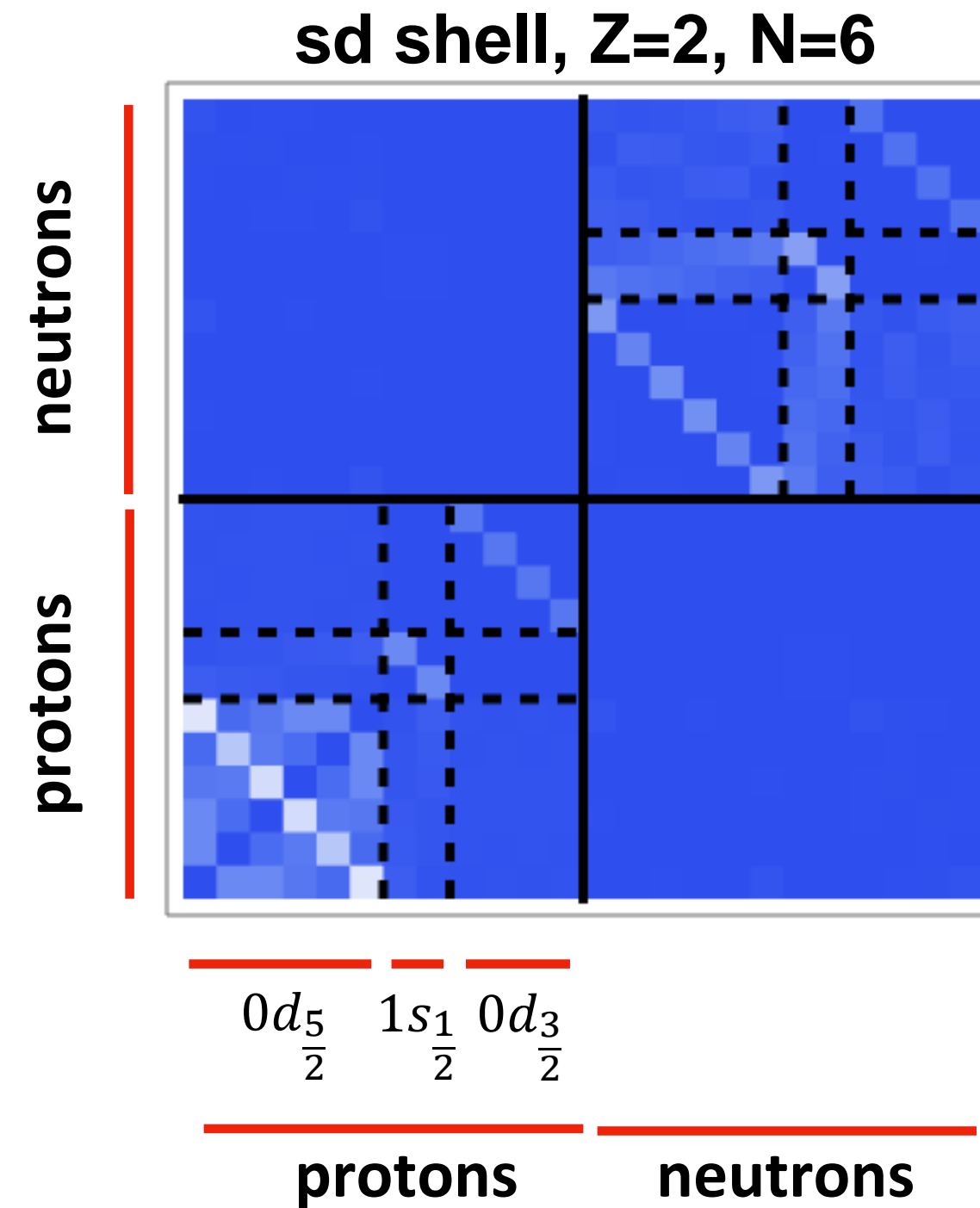
→ Basis chosen (**M-scheme**, J-scheme)

→ fermion-qubit mappings (**JW**, BK, VC)

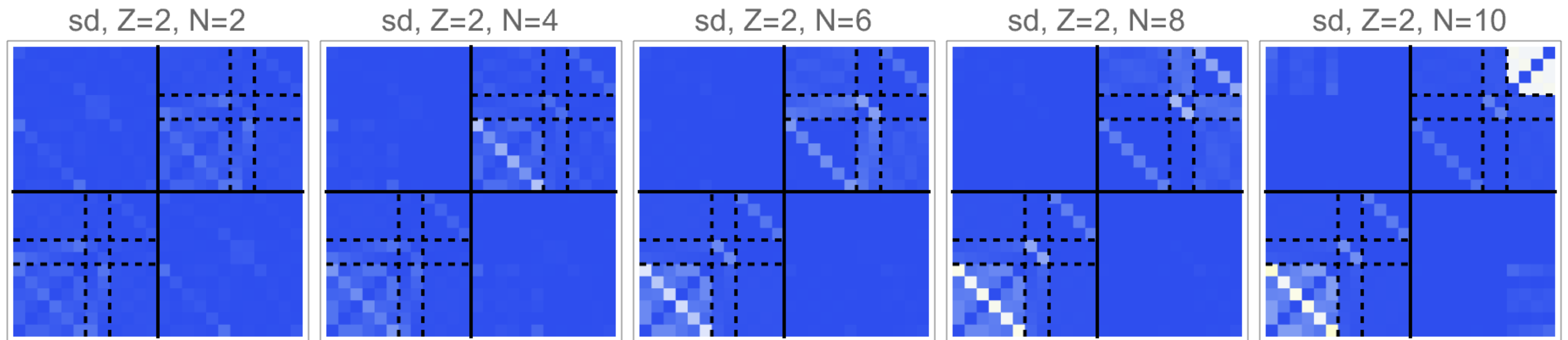
→ Partition (**1 orbital, 2 orbital, equipartition**)

Single orbital & orbital-orbital entanglement

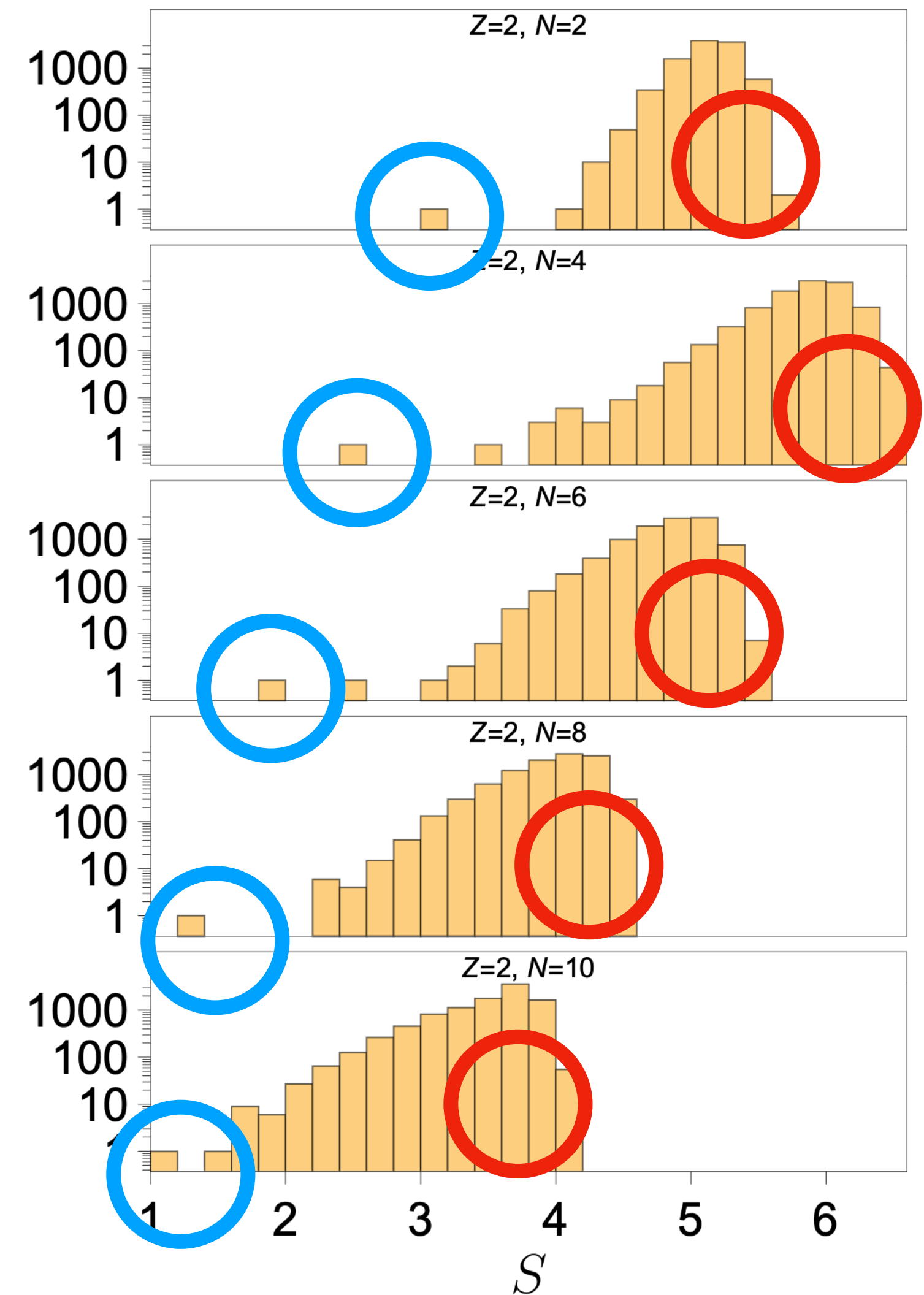
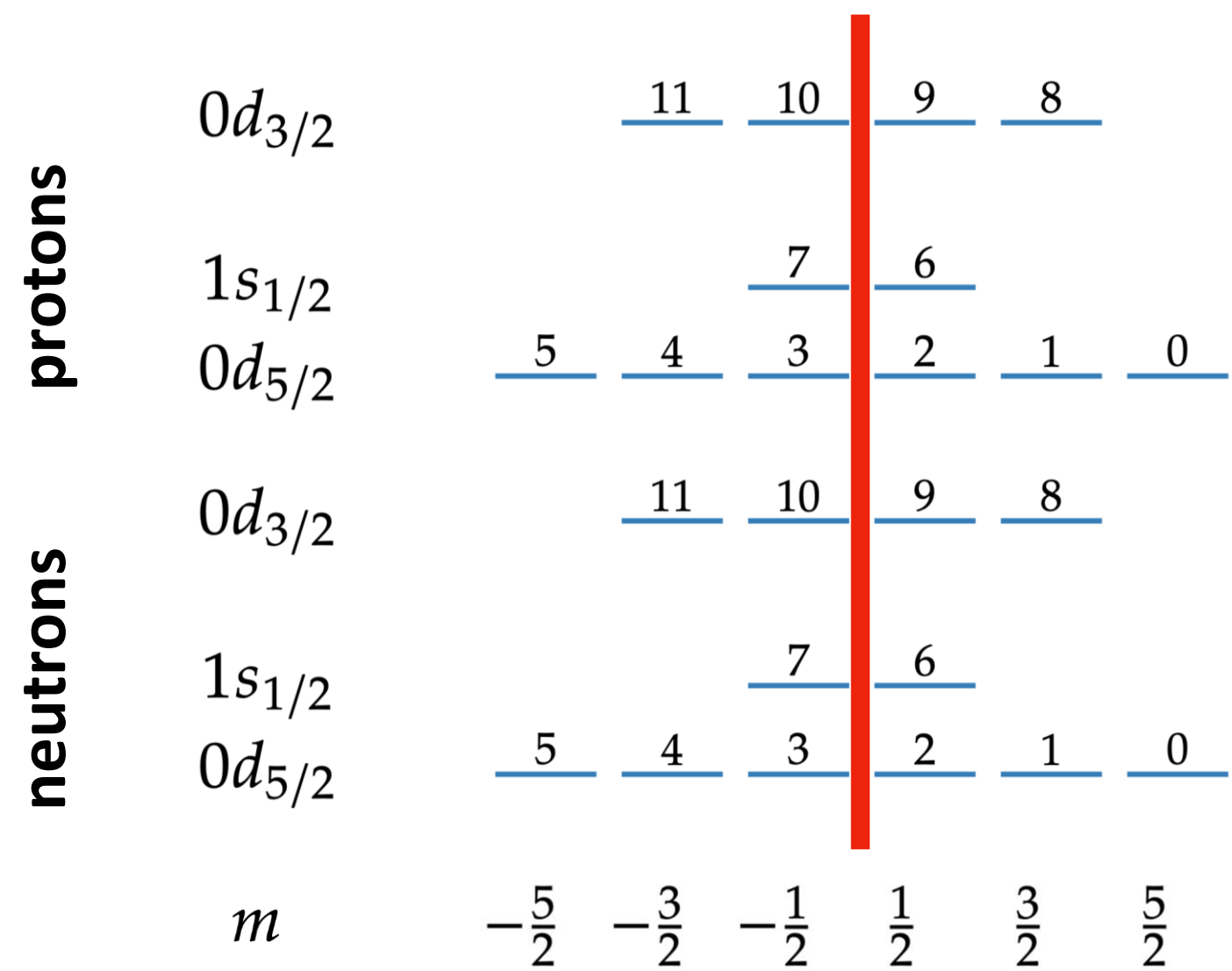
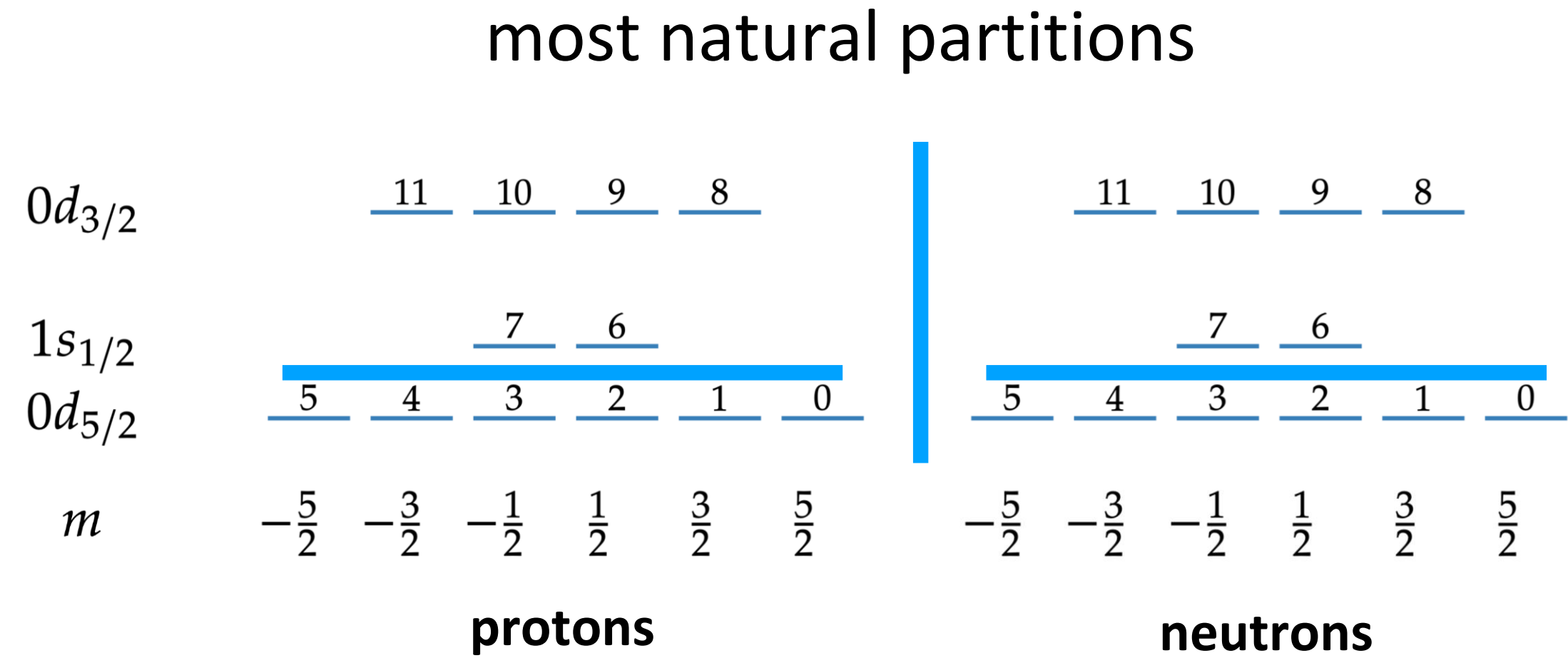
mutual information
 $S_i + S_j - S_{ij}$
gives a good overall
picture:



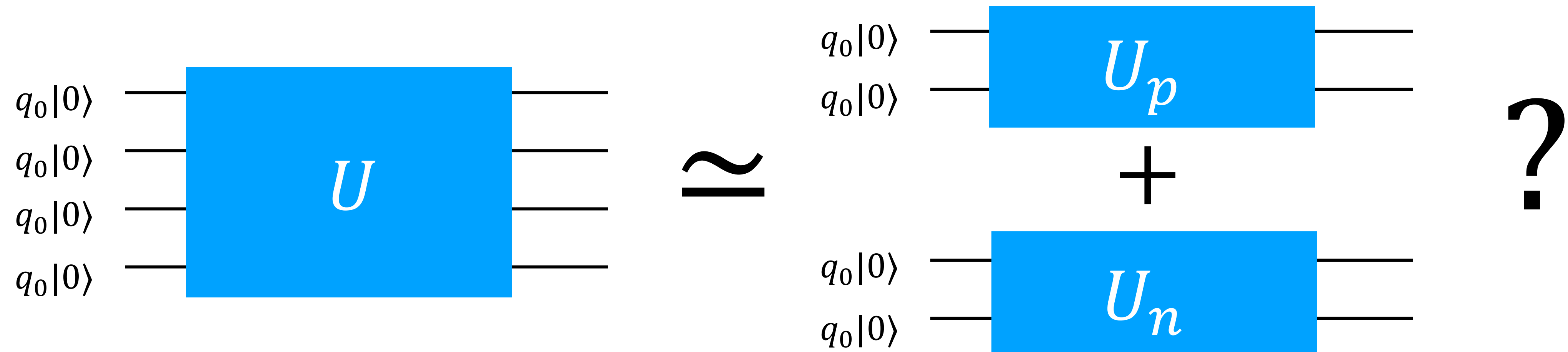
Mutual information across the sd shell



Equipartition entanglement



Can we harness (low) entanglement?



Schmidt decomposition:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\psi_{GS}\rangle = & \lambda_1 |\psi_p^{(1)}\rangle \otimes |\psi_n^{(1)}\rangle \\
 & + \lambda_2 |\psi_p^{(2)}\rangle \otimes |\psi_n^{(2)}\rangle \\
 & + \lambda_3 |\psi_p^{(3)}\rangle \otimes |\psi_n^{(3)}\rangle \\
 & + \lambda_4 |\psi_p^{(4)}\rangle \otimes |\psi_n^{(4)}\rangle \\
 & + \lambda_5 |\psi_p^{(5)}\rangle \otimes |\psi_n^{(5)}\rangle \\
 & + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Orthogonal:

$$\langle \psi_k^{(i)} | \psi_k^{(j)} \rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad (k = n, p)$$

Normalized:

$$\sum_j \lambda_j^2 = 1$$

Can we harness (low) entanglement?

Non-degenerate

$$\lambda = 0.83$$

$$M = 0, 0$$

Schmidt decomposition:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\psi_{GS}\rangle = & \lambda_1 |\psi_p^{(1)}\rangle \otimes |\psi_n^{(1)}\rangle \\
 & + \lambda_2 |\psi_p^{(2)}\rangle \otimes |\psi_n^{(2)}\rangle \\
 & + \lambda_3 |\psi_p^{(3)}\rangle \otimes |\psi_n^{(3)}\rangle \\
 & + \lambda_4 |\psi_p^{(4)}\rangle \otimes |\psi_n^{(4)}\rangle \\
 & + \lambda_5 |\psi_p^{(5)}\rangle \otimes |\psi_n^{(5)}\rangle \\
 & + \lambda_6 |\psi_p^{(6)}\rangle \otimes |\psi_n^{(6)}\rangle \\
 & + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

5-fold degeneracy

$$M = -2, 2$$

$$M = -1, 1$$

$$M = 0, 0$$

$$M = 1, -1$$

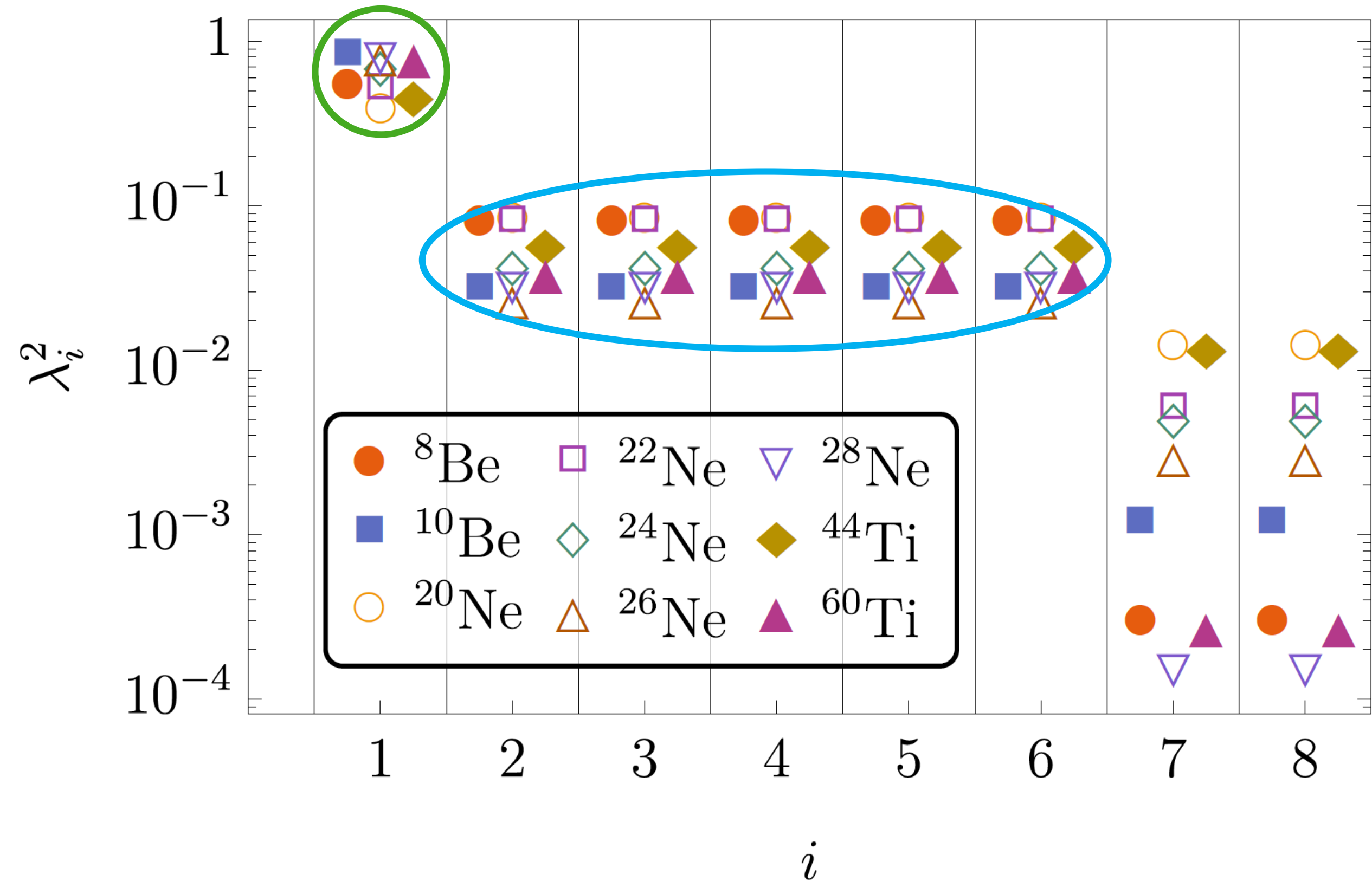
$$M = 2, -2$$

Orthogonal:

$$\langle \psi_k^{(i)} | \psi_k^{(j)} \rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad (k = n, p)$$

Normalized:

$$\sum_j \lambda_j^2 = 1$$



Adapt VQE

1. Initial state: lowest energy basis state

$$|\Psi_0\rangle = \prod_i a_i^\dagger |\text{vac}\rangle, \text{ e.g. } |\psi_0\rangle = a_0^\dagger a_3^\dagger |0\rangle$$

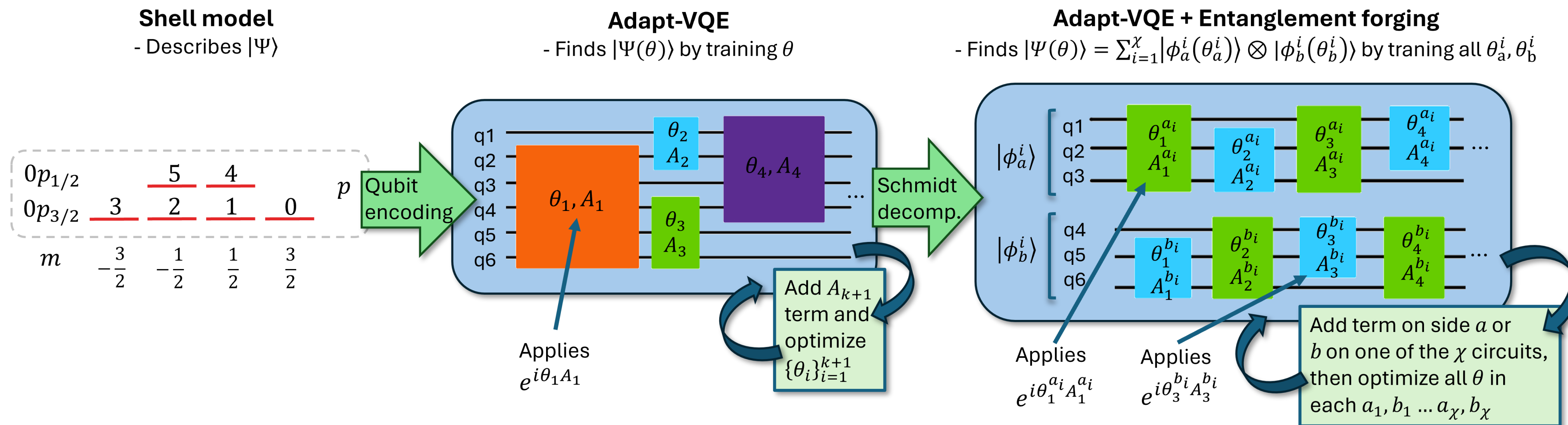
2. Pool of operators for the ansatz

$$A_k = i(a_p^\dagger a_q^\dagger a_r a_s - a_r^\dagger a_s^\dagger a_p a_q)$$

3. Ansatz built adaptively: largest $\frac{\partial E^{(n)}}{\partial \theta_k} \Big|_{\theta_k=0}$

After n steps: $|\psi(\vec{\theta})\rangle = \prod_{k=1}^n e^{i\theta_k A_k} |\psi_0\rangle$ Grimsley et al., *Nat. comm.* **10**, 1–9 (2019)

4. Minimize: $E = \min_{\theta_k} \langle \Psi(\theta_k) | H | \Psi(\theta_k) \rangle$



Can we harness (low) entanglement?

let's simulate 6 product states

$$|\psi_p(\vec{\alpha})\rangle = e^{i\alpha_1 T_1} \dots e^{i\alpha_N T_N} |ref_p^{(1)}\rangle \quad \mathbf{M} = 0$$

$$|\psi_n(\vec{\phi})\rangle = e^{i\alpha'_1 T'_1} \dots e^{i\alpha'_{N'} T'_{N'}} |ref_n^{(1)}\rangle \quad \mathbf{M} = 0$$

+

$$|\psi_p(\vec{\beta})\rangle = e^{i\beta_1 T_1} \dots e^{i\beta_N T_N} |ref_p^{(2)}\rangle \quad \mathbf{M} = -2$$

$$|\psi_n(\vec{\beta})\rangle = e^{i\beta'_1 T'_1} \dots e^{i\beta'_{N'} T'_{N'}} |ref_n^{(2)}\rangle \quad \mathbf{M} = 2$$

+

(...)

$$|\psi_p(\vec{\alpha})\rangle = e^{i\alpha_1 T_1} \dots e^{i\alpha_N T_N} |ref_p^{(6)}\rangle \quad \mathbf{M} = 0$$

$$|\psi_n(\vec{\phi})\rangle = e^{i\alpha'_1 T'_1} \dots e^{i\alpha'_{N'} T'_{N'}} |ref_n^{(6)}\rangle \quad \mathbf{M} = 0$$

Minimize energy with adapt-vqe

$$\lambda \langle \psi_p(\vec{\alpha}), \psi_n(\vec{\alpha}) | H | \psi_p(\vec{\alpha}), \psi_n(\vec{\alpha}) \rangle$$

$$+ \sqrt{\frac{1 - \lambda^2}{5}} \langle \psi_p(\vec{\beta}), \psi_n(\vec{\beta}) | H | \psi_p(\vec{\beta}), \psi_n(\vec{\beta}) \rangle$$

+ ...

Need to optimize $\lambda \in (0.5, 1)$

Can we harness (low) entanglement?

let's simulate 6 product states

$$|\psi_p(\vec{\alpha})\rangle = e^{i\alpha_1 T_1} \dots e^{i\alpha_N T_N} |ref_p^{(1)}\rangle \quad \mathbf{M} = 0$$

$$|\psi_n(\vec{\phi})\rangle = e^{i\alpha'_1 T'_1} \dots e^{i\alpha'_{N'} T'_{N'}} |ref_n^{(1)}\rangle \quad \mathbf{M} = 0$$

+

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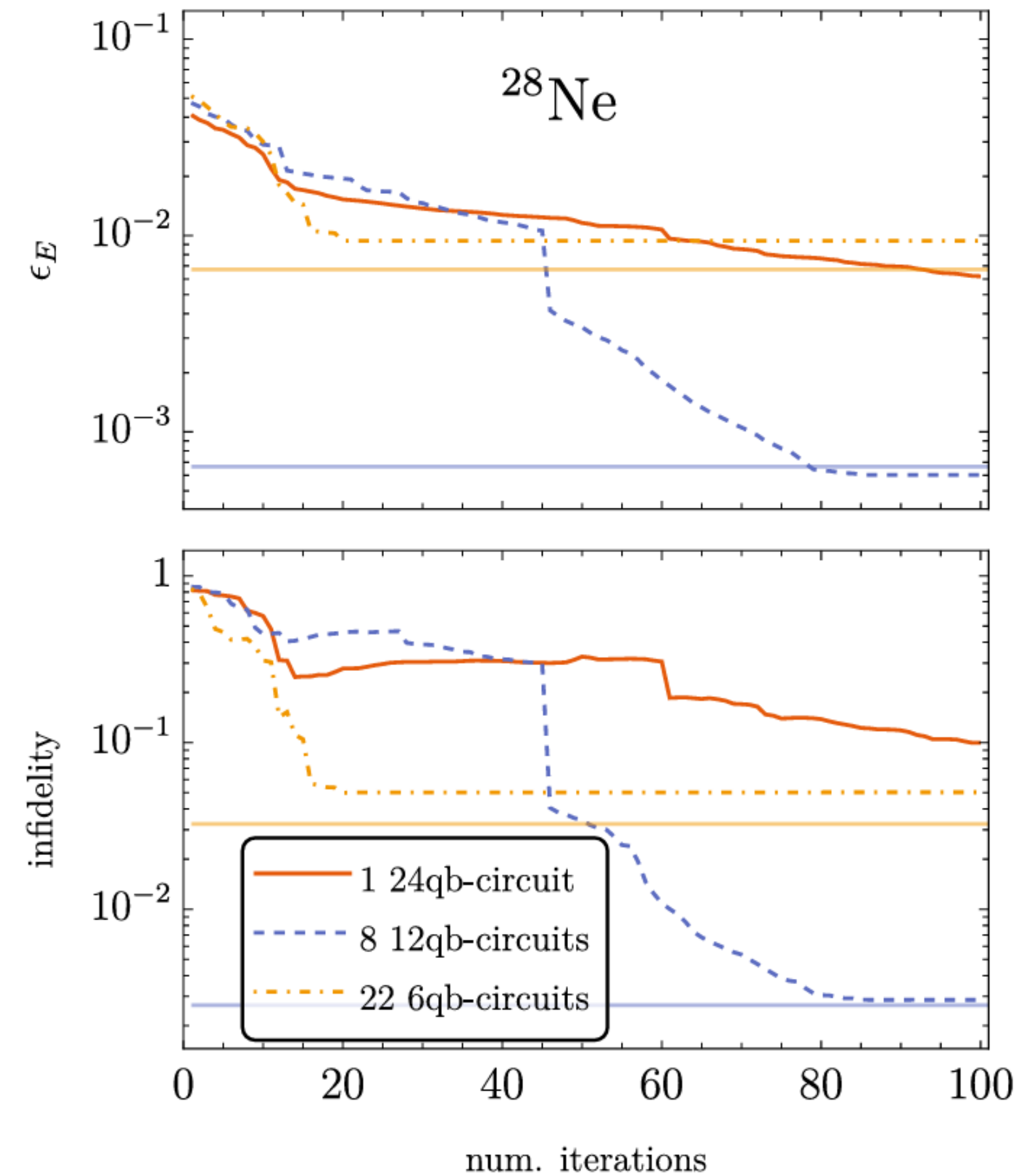
$$|\psi_n(\vec{\beta})\rangle = e^{i\beta'_1 T'_1} \dots e^{i\beta'_{N'} T'_{N'}} |ref_n^{(2)}\rangle \quad \mathbf{M} = 2$$

+

(...)

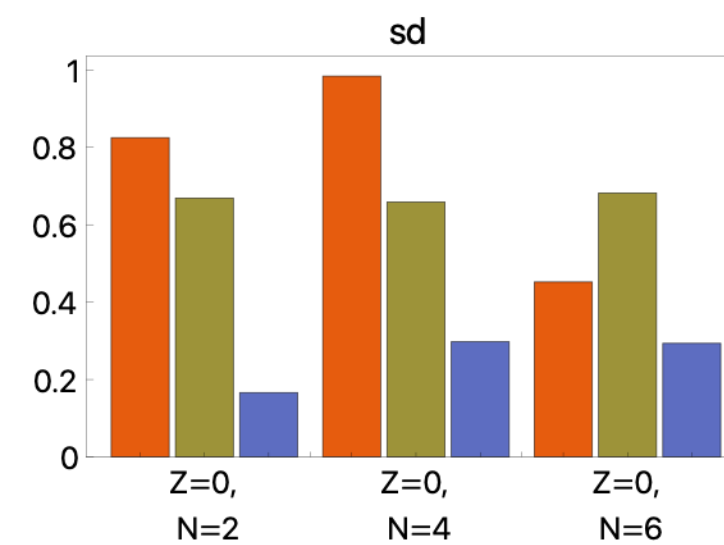
$$|\psi_p(\vec{\alpha})\rangle = e^{i\alpha_1 T_1} \dots e^{i\alpha_N T_N} |ref_p^{(6)}\rangle \quad \mathbf{M} = 0$$

$$|\psi_n(\vec{\phi})\rangle = e^{i\alpha'_1 T'_1} \dots e^{i\alpha'_{N'} T'_{N'}} |ref_n^{(6)}\rangle \quad \mathbf{M} = 0$$

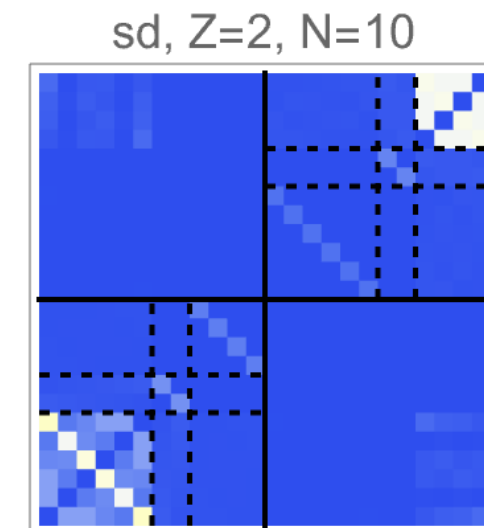


Conclusions

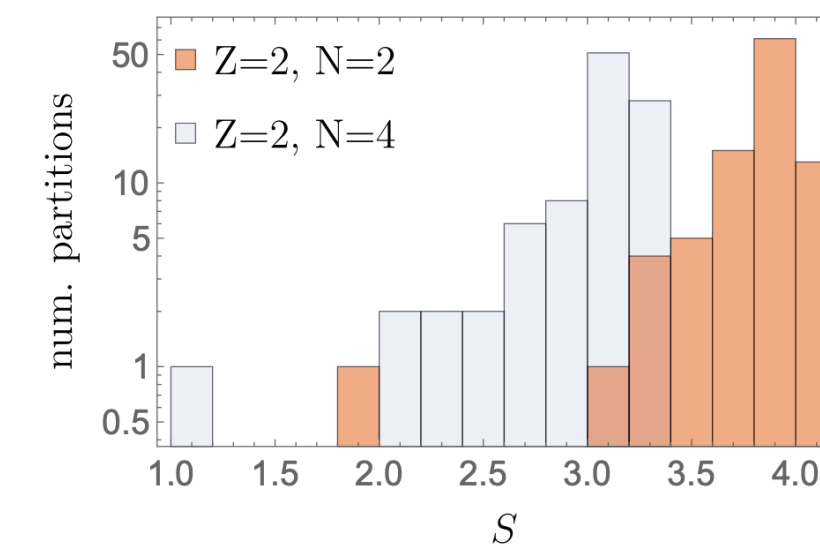
1. Entanglement in nuclei: fundamental & practical interests
2. Entanglement is low (lowest) between protons & neutrons and large (\sim largest) between $M < 0$ & $M > 0$
3. Circuit cutting + degeneracy of SV improves adapt VQE (smaller circuits, faster convergence)



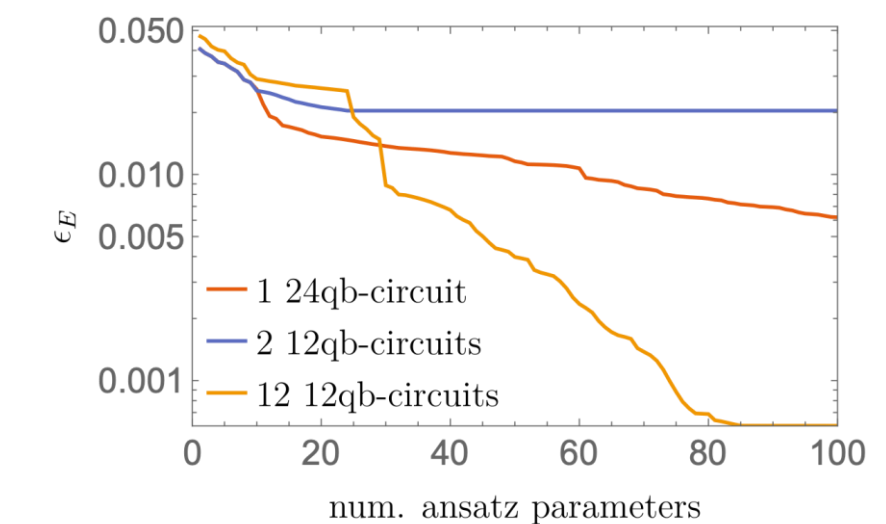
1. single-orbital / filling of subshells



2. general picture of entanglement



3. min. vs max. entanglement



4. circuit cutting improves VQE

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