

**Quantum systems as  
manipulators of information:  
Entanglement, state complexity, and  
information scrambling**

Georgios Styliaris

Max Planck Institute of Quantum Optics, Germany

Online talk@ NCSR Demokritos, *Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics*

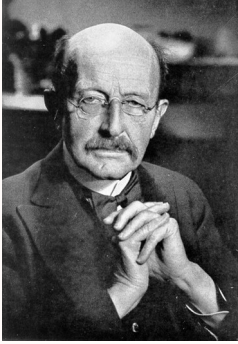
Friday, April 28, 2023

# Quantum Information Science



*Quantum  
Theory*

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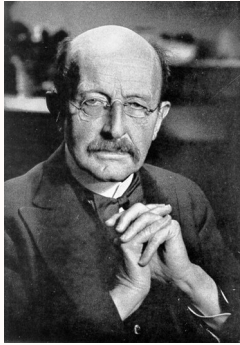
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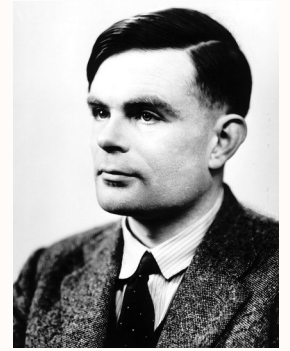
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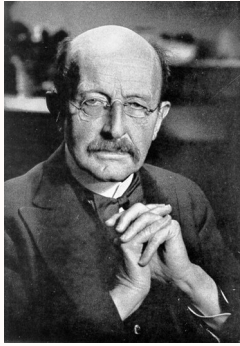
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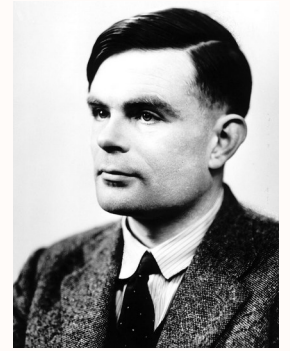
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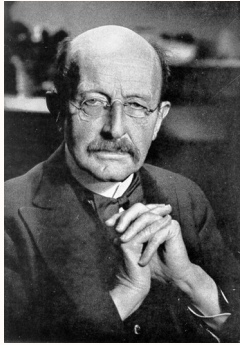
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- *Peter Shor's Quantum Factoring Algorithm* ('94)

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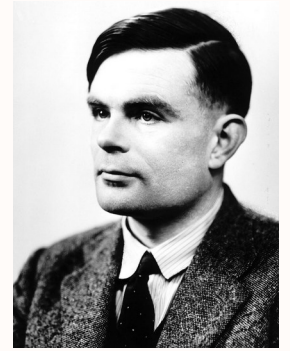
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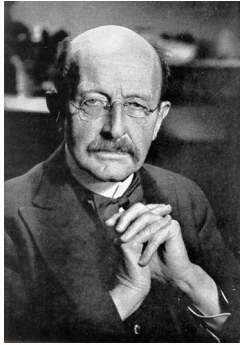
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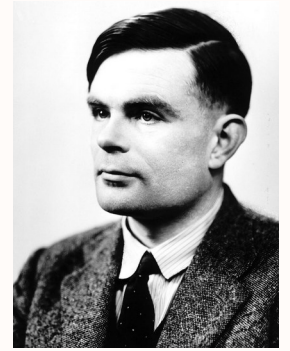
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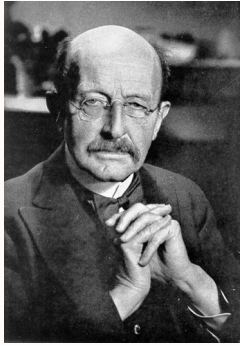
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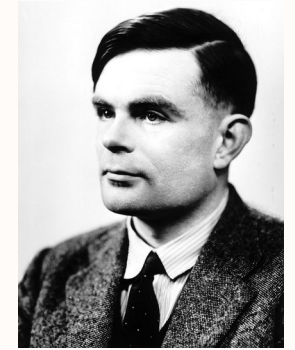
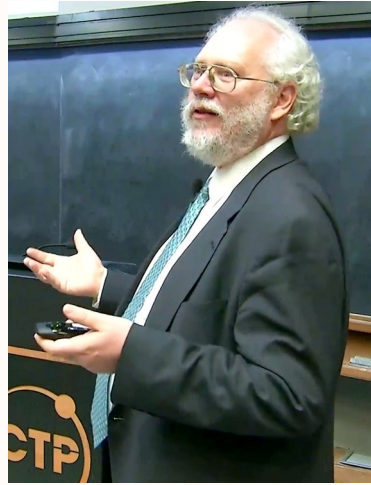
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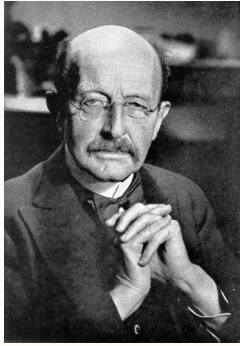
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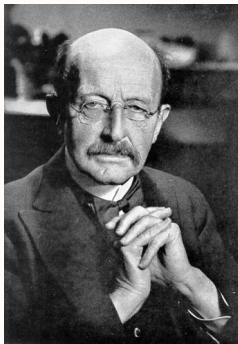


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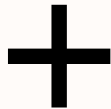


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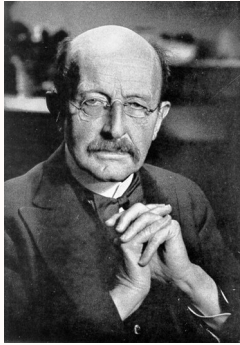


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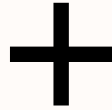


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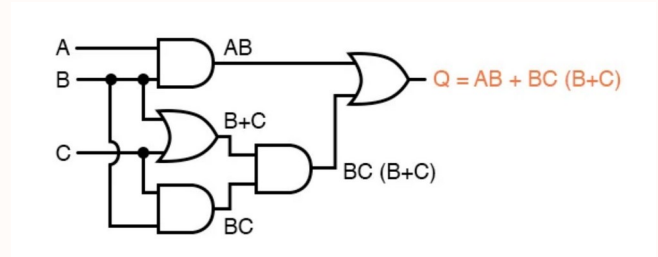
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- **Correlations of quantum matter at  $T = 0$  can be very complex!**

# Quantifying Complexity: Quantum Circuits

- **Boolean** function of  $N$  variables:  $f : \{0, 1\}^{\times N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

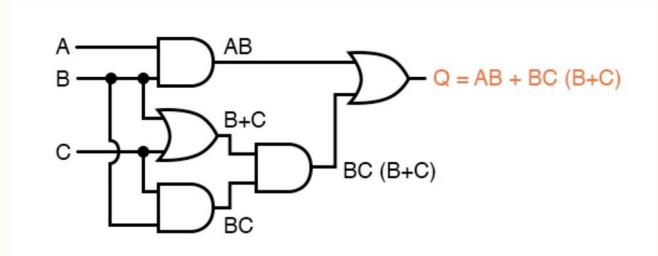
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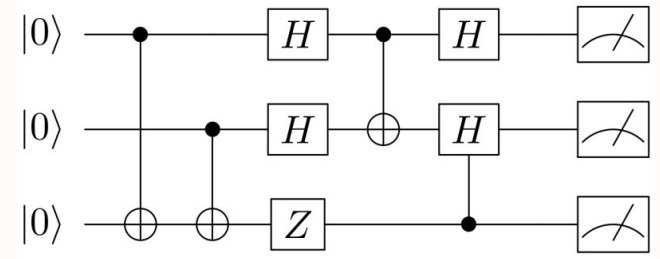
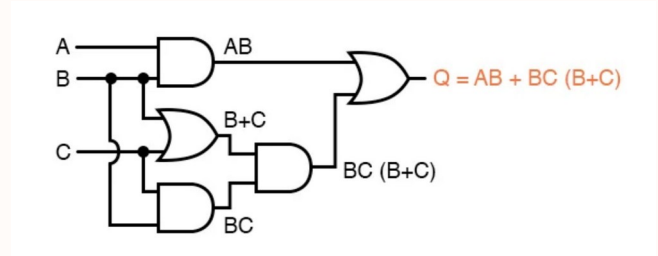
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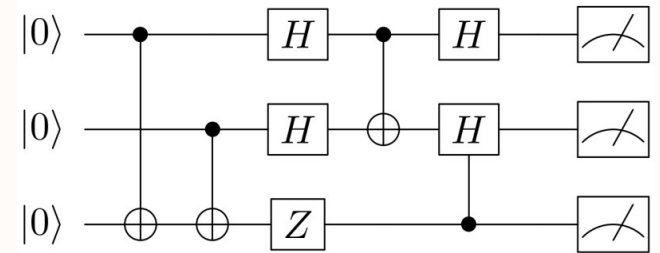
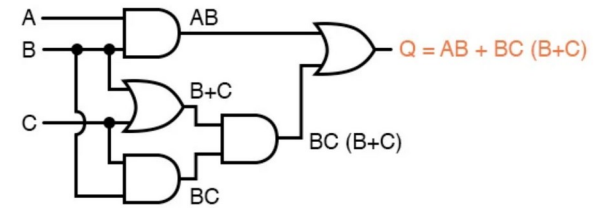
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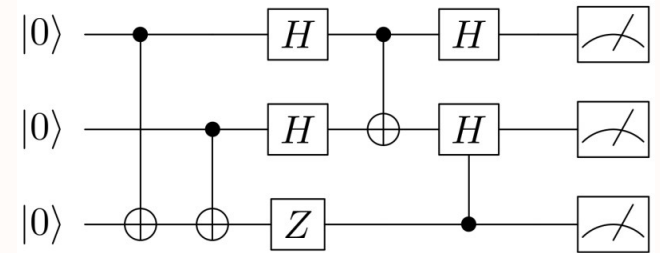
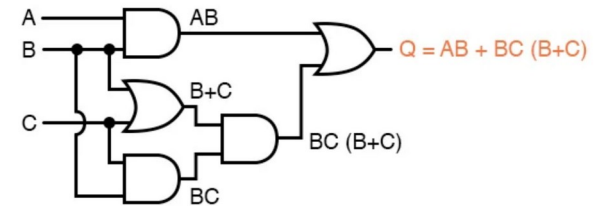
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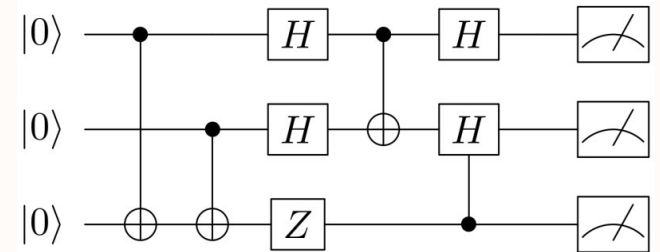
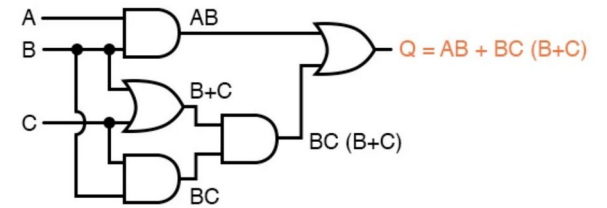


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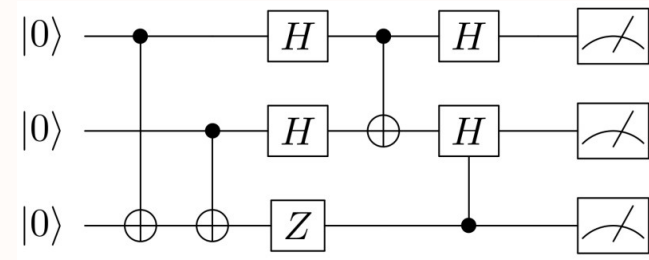
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**Complexity of a state:** Complexity of unitary generating target from a *product state*.

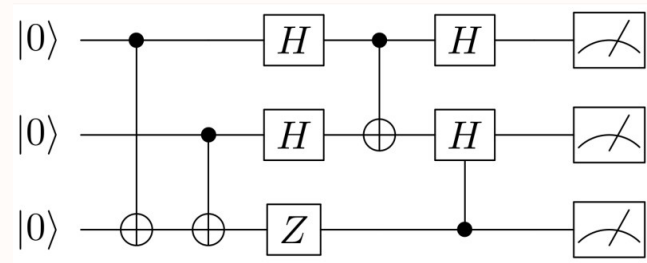
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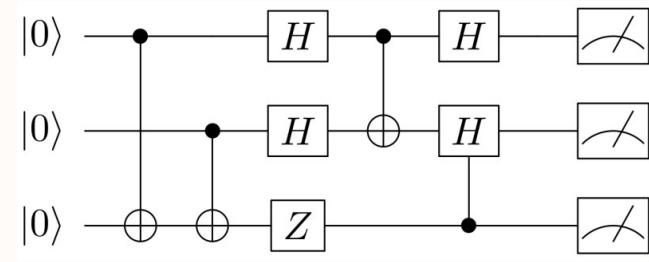


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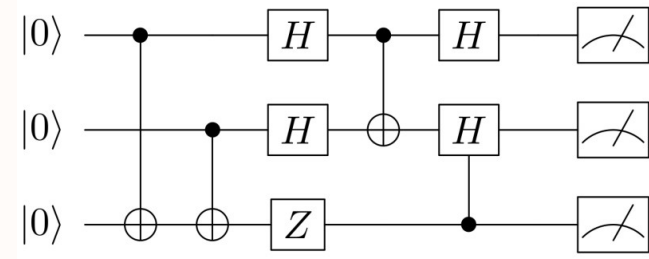


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Complexity is a statement about the structure of entanglement!

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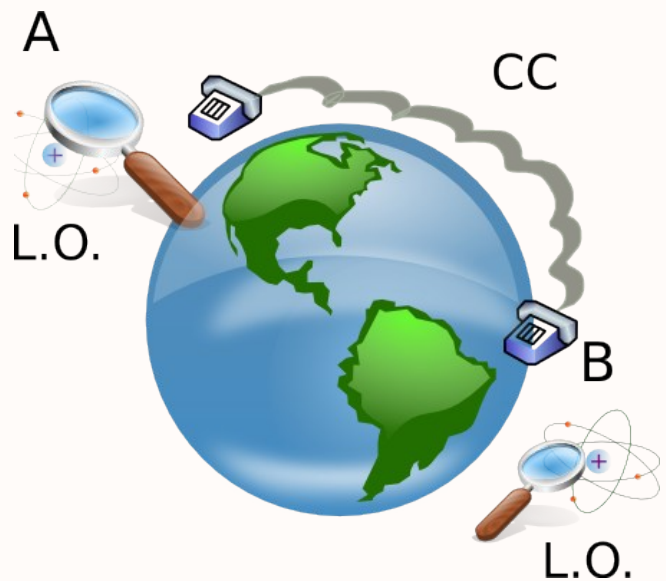
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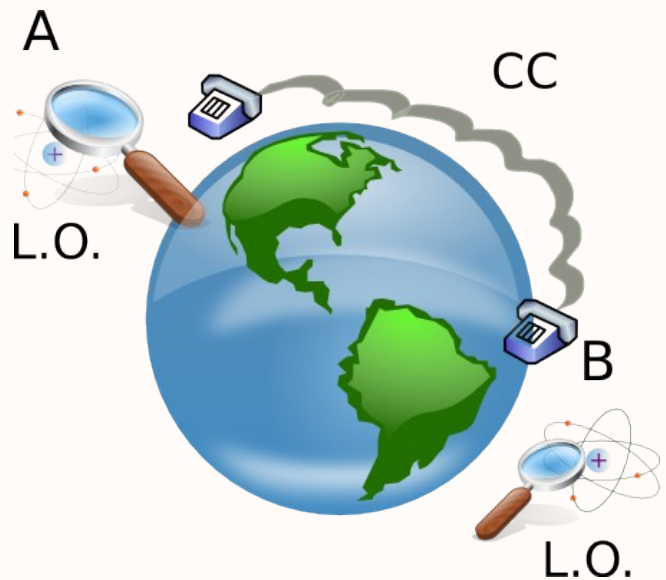


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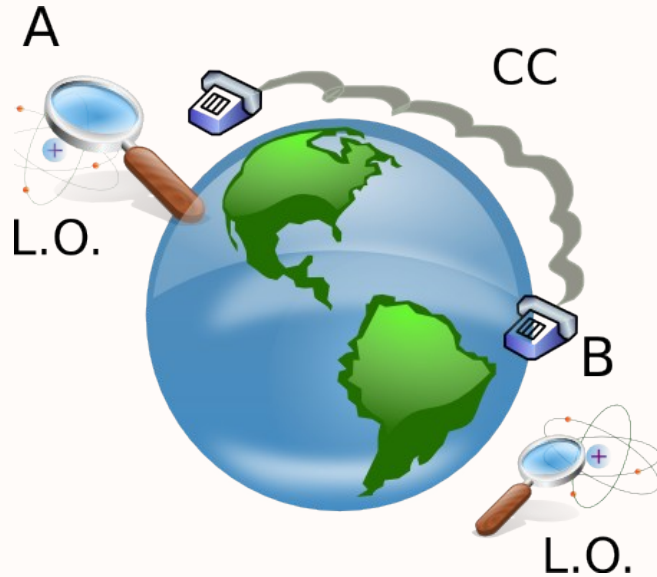
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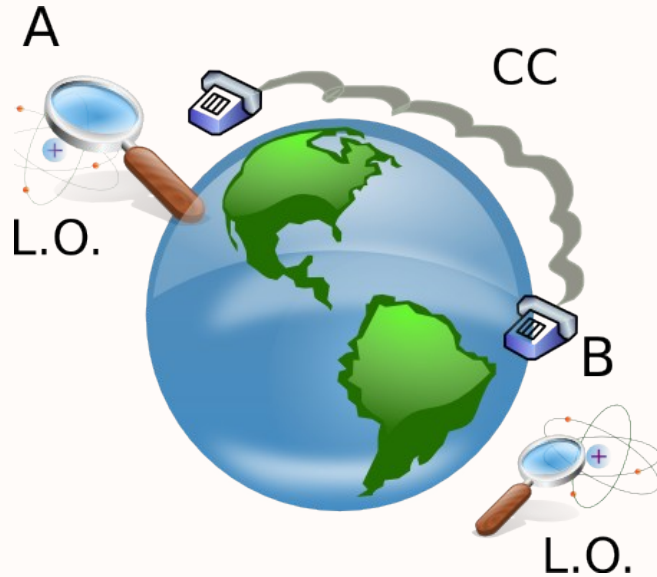


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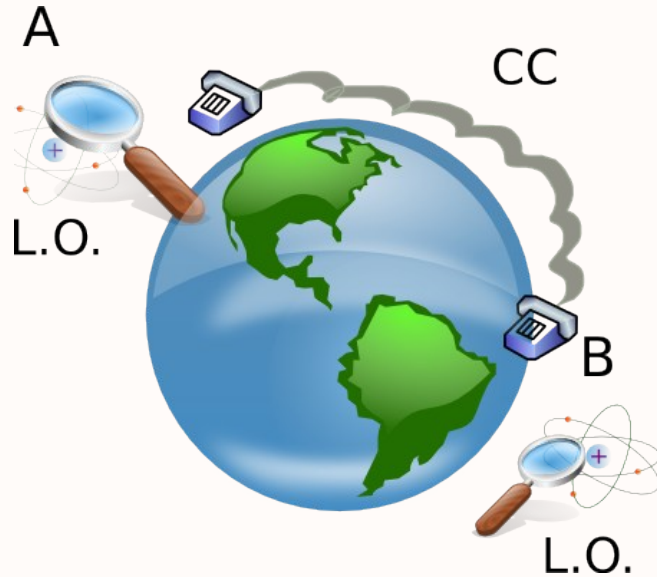


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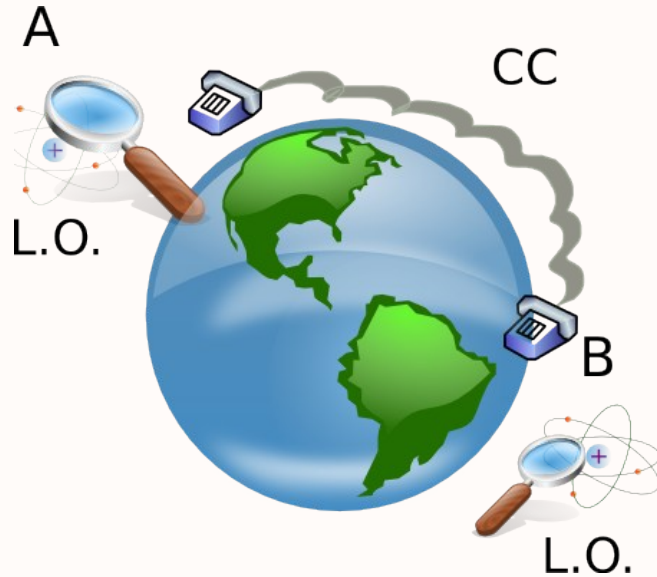


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- *Framework for teleportation, dense coding, ...*

## **Topological Phases:**

**Interplay of entanglement, complexity and locality**

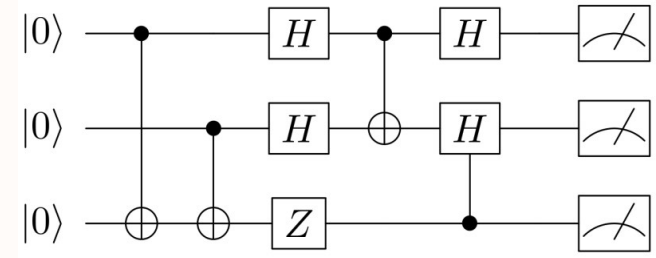
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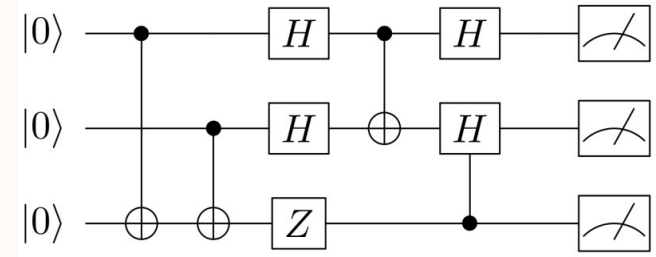
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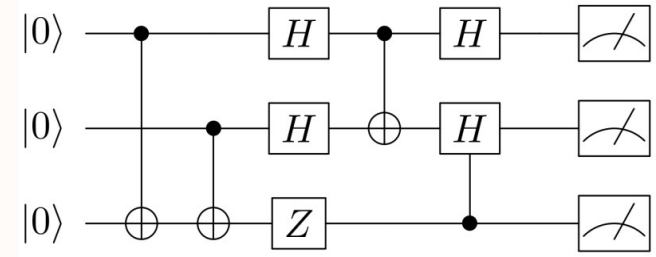


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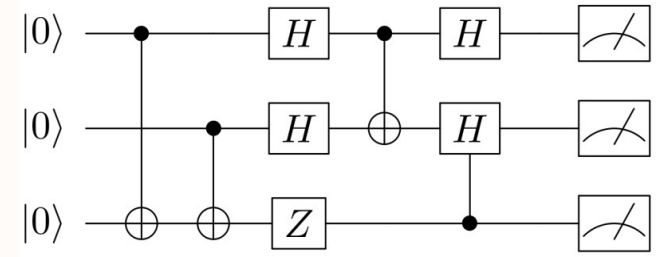
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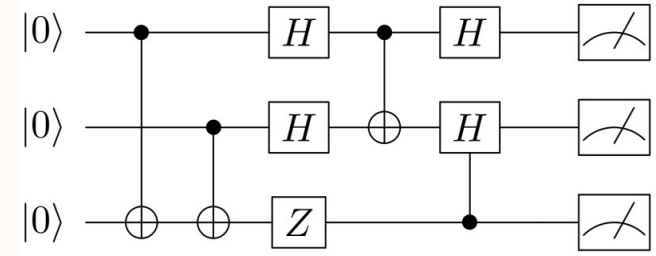
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- Define **phases of states**, by taking **equivalence classes** differing by “**easy operation**”

# Locality and Topological Phases

- Often, interaction in nature are **local**, i.e., **short-ranged**.
- **In quantum circuit model**: Restrict to *nearest-neighbor 2-qubit gates*.
- The “**Convenient Illusion of Hilbert Space**” (Poulin et al. ‘11):



*The manifold of all quantum many-body states that can be generated by **arbitrary time-dependent local Hamiltonians** in a time that **scales polynomially in the system size**, occupies an **exponentially small volume in Hilbert space***

How can we then understand different types of entanglement?

- Define **phases of states**, by taking **equivalence classes** differing by “**easy operation**”
- What is an easy operation? **Constant depth local quantum circuit!**

# Classifying Topological Phases of Quantum Matter

**Definition:** Two *translation invariant* quantum states are in the same *topological phase* if there exists a *finite depth local quantum circuit* connecting them, i.e.,

$$|\psi_1\rangle_N \sim |\psi_2\rangle_N \iff U_N : |\psi_2\rangle_N = U_N |\psi_1\rangle_N \quad \forall N$$

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$$|\text{Trivial}\rangle_N = |00\dots 0\rangle \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad |\text{GHZ}\rangle_N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\dots 0\rangle + |1\dots 1\rangle)$$

*T = 0 Phase Transition*

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- Measurements make possible to *overcome light cone of finite depth local circuits*
- In 2D, *some phases trivialize, others do not!* (Tantivasadakarn et al. '21 & Bravyi et al '22)

# Entanglement and Scrambling of Quantum Dynamics

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**Initial Product State → Unitary Evolution (interactions) → Entanglement**

*Unitary evolution retains all initial information, but it becomes locally inaccessible!*

“Information scrambling”

# Information Scrambling and the OTOC

- The *Out-of-Time-Order Correlator* (OTOC) (Kitaev '15) probes **scrambling**:

$$F_{V,W}(t) = \frac{1}{\dim \mathcal{H}} \text{Tr} [V^\dagger(t)W^\dagger(0)V(t)W(0)]$$

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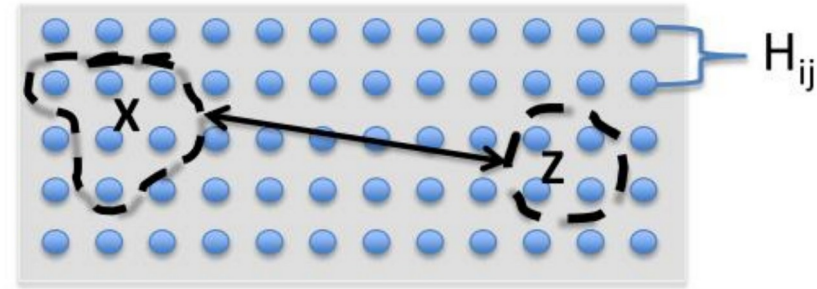
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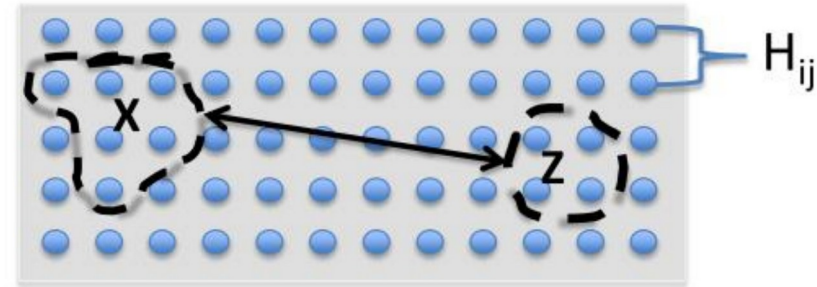
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- **Locally interacting** spin systems have a **“speed of light”** (Lieb-Robinson '72)
- **Scrambling**: For “*typical*” and **local operators**  $V$  and  $W$ ,  $V(t)$  will spread within the light cone and thus may fail to commute with  $W(0)$ .





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Physica Scripta. Vol. 40, 335–336, 1989.

## **Quantum Chaology, Not Quantum Chaos**

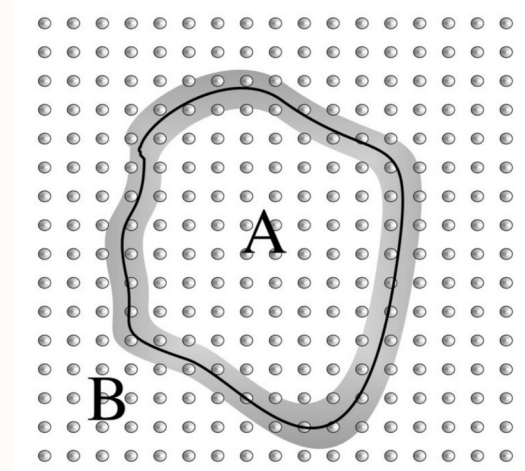
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*Received September 15, 1988 accepted October 25, 1988*

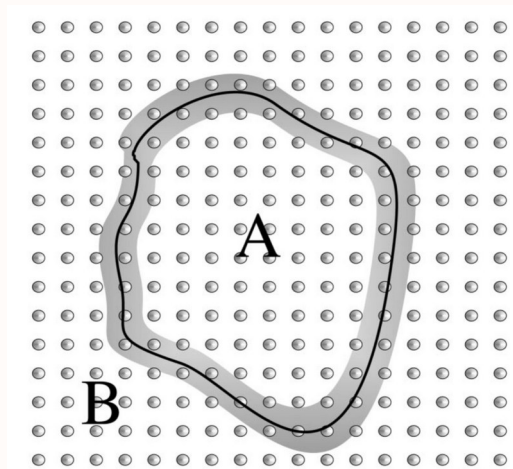
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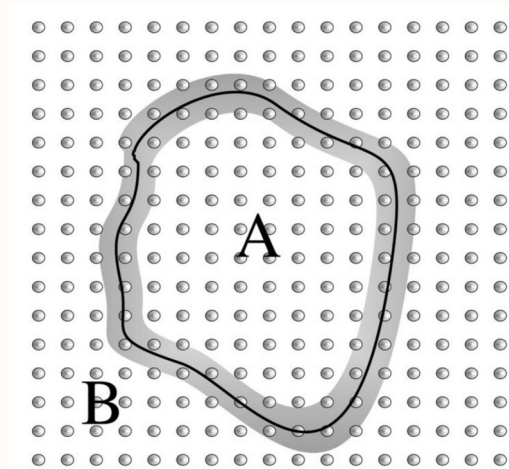
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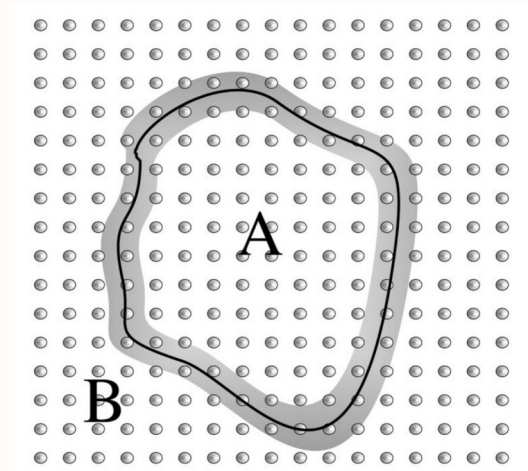




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**Theorem** (GS, Anand, Zanardi '21): The average OTOC is exactly equal to the operator entanglement of the evolution U. Deviations from the average value are exponentially suppressed.

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**Thank you!**