

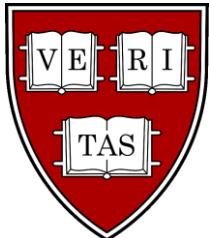
Entanglement Detection by Interfering Quantum Many-body Twins

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Harvard University

Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics

Santa Barbara, Apr 14, 2015



HARVARD UNIVERSITY v MIT
CENTER FOR ULTRACOLD ATOMS

Entanglement in Many-body Physics

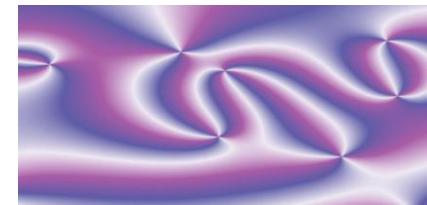
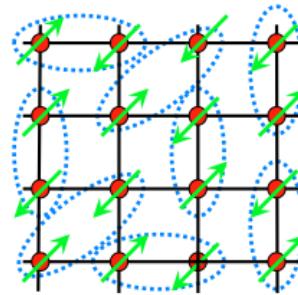
- **Novel states of matter:**

Order beyond simple broken symmetry

Example: Topological order, spin liquid, fractional quantum Hall

Characterized by quantum entanglement !

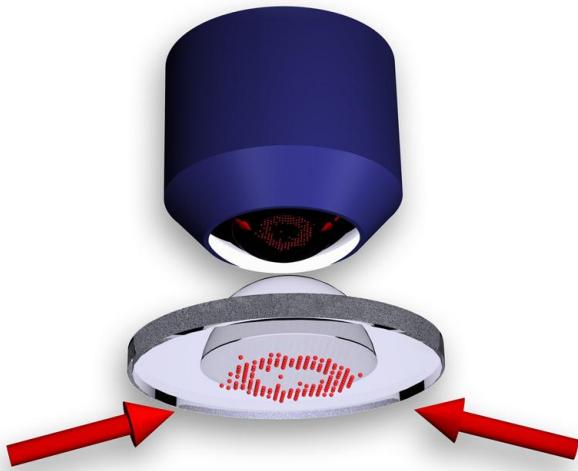
- **Correlations near quantum critical points** – scaling laws of entanglement



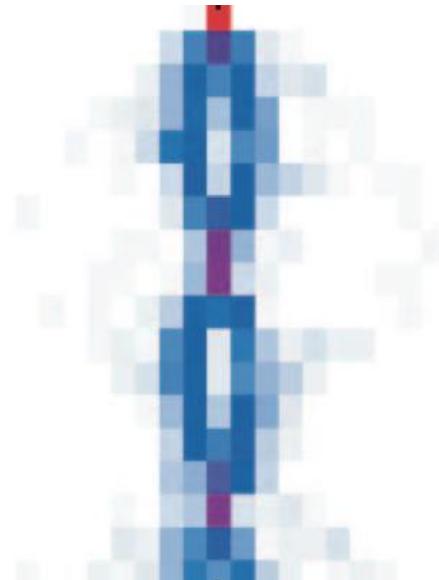
- **Challenge:**

Entanglement not detected in traditional CM experiments

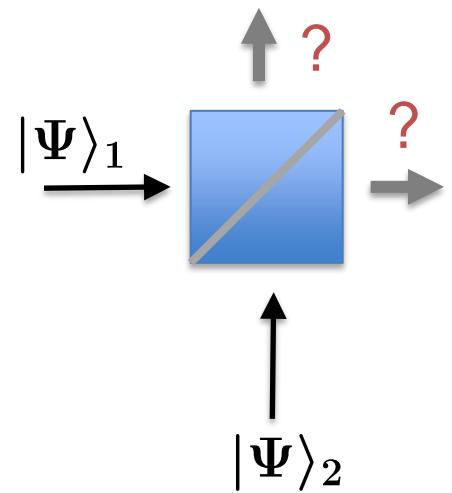
Entanglement in ultracold atom synthetic quantum matter?



Quantum gas
microscopy



Coherent control

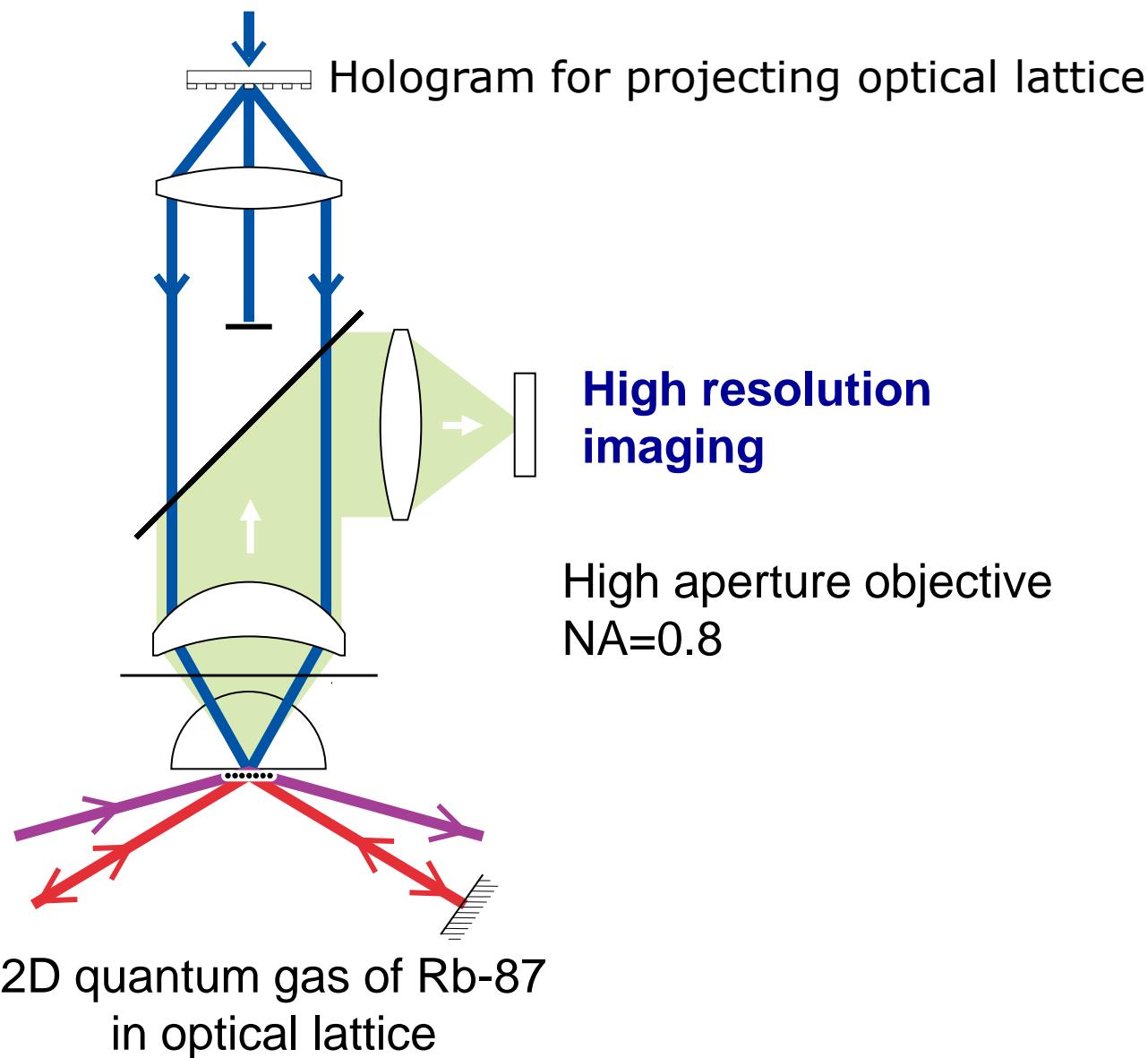


Renyi entropy

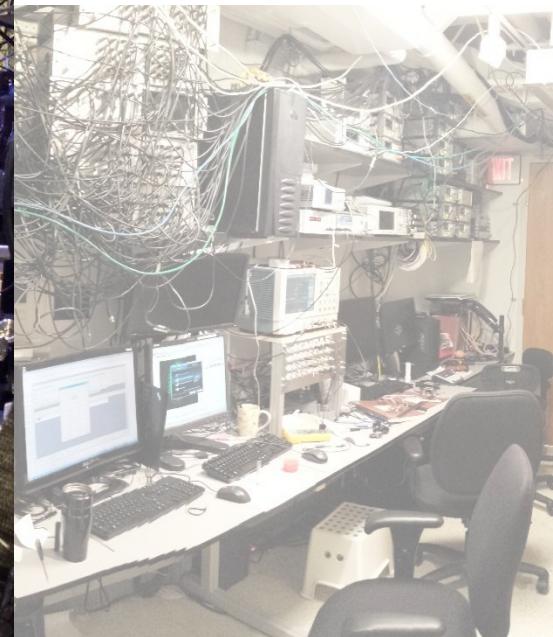
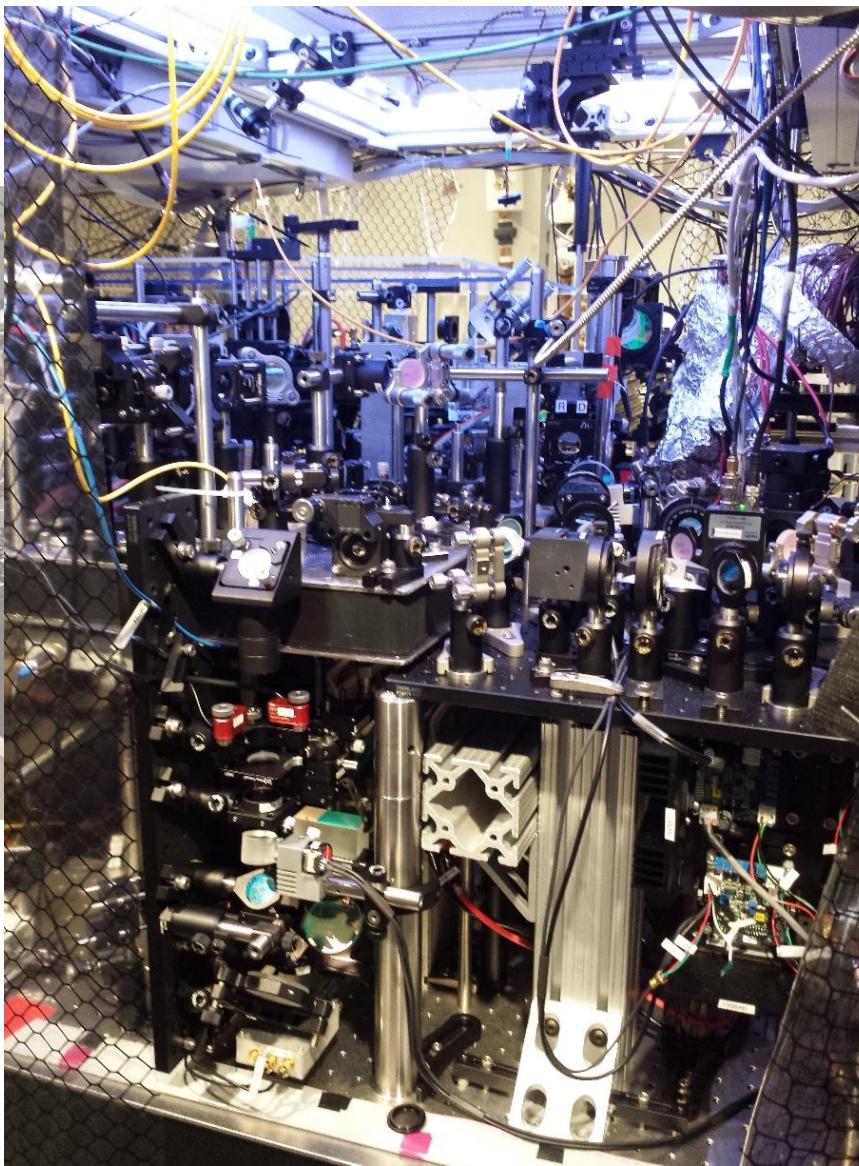
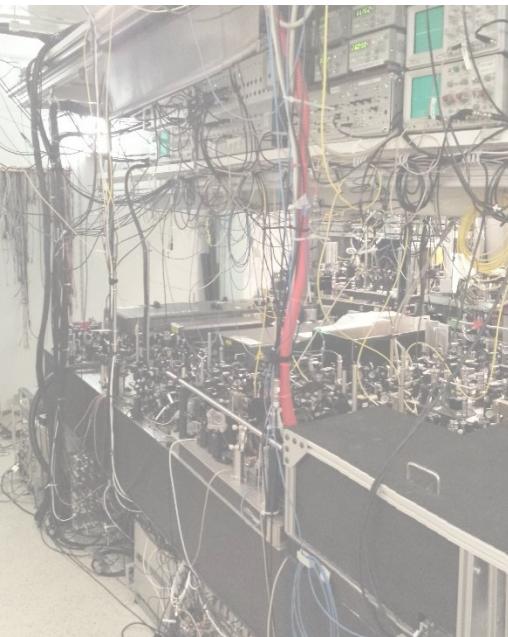
Quantum gas microscope



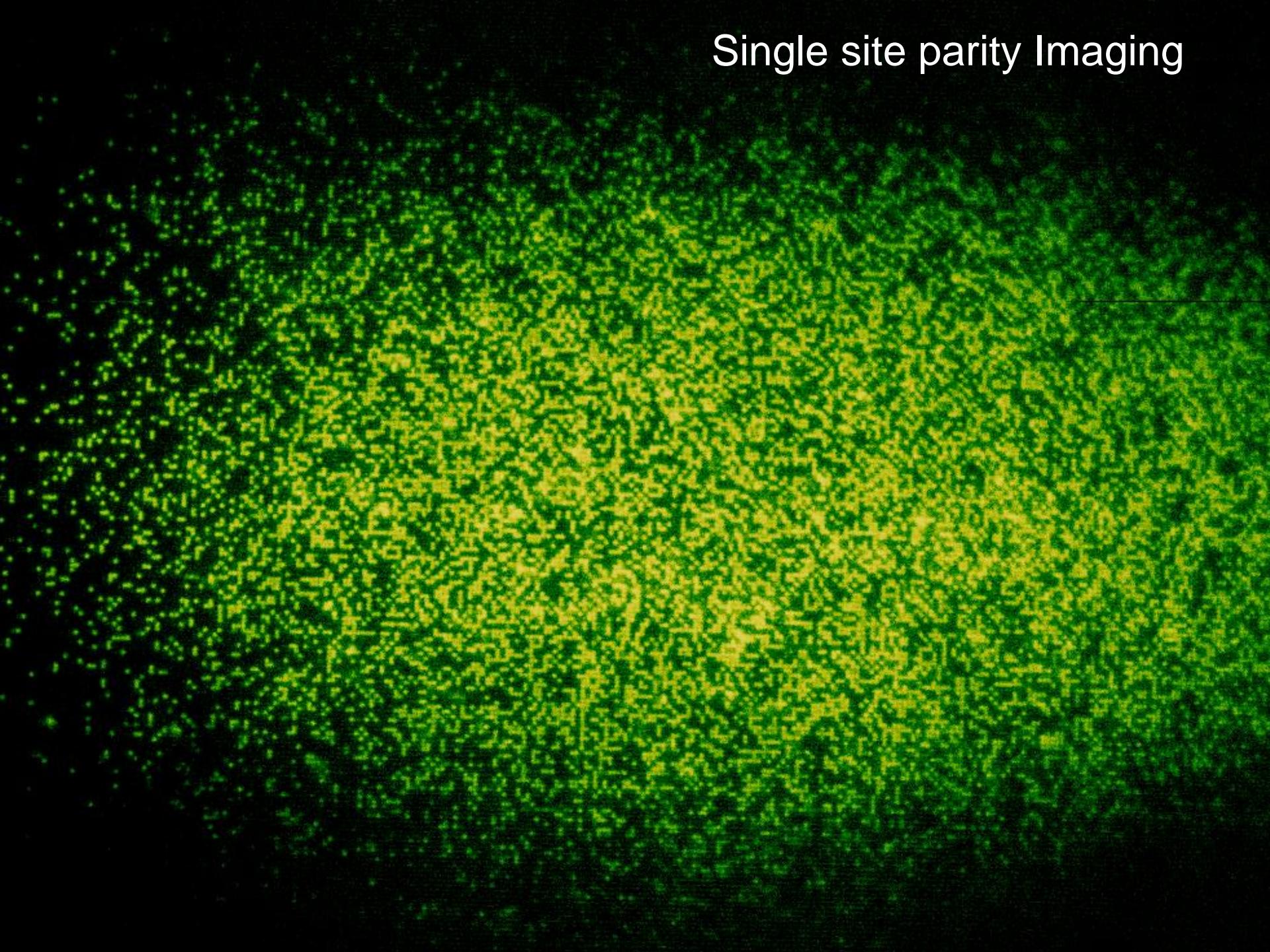
Quantum gas microscope

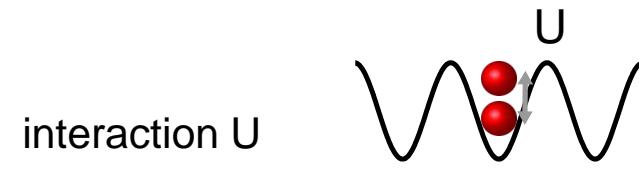
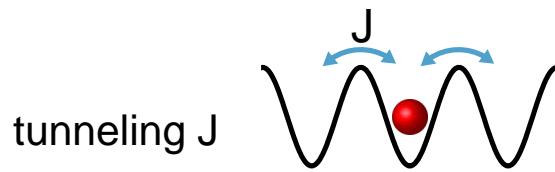


... and the whole apparatus



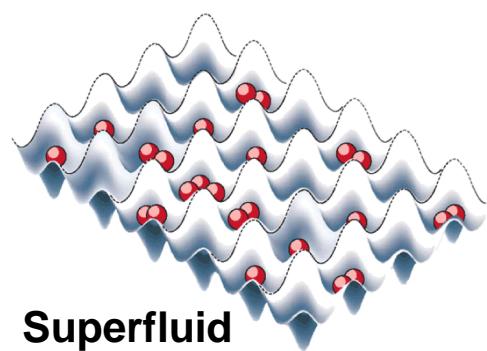
Single site parity Imaging





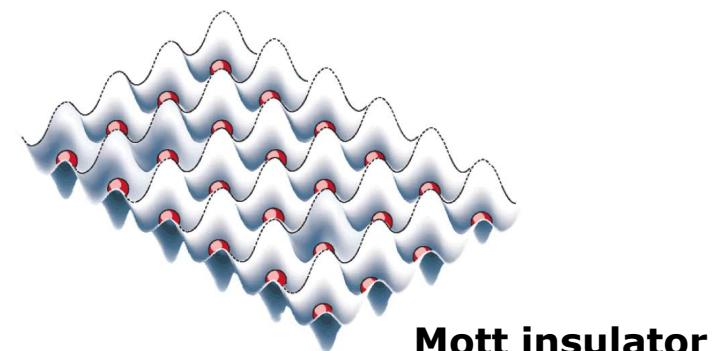
$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (a_i^\dagger a_j + \text{h.c.}) + \frac{U}{2} \sum_i n_i(n_i - 1)$$

Bose Hubbard Model

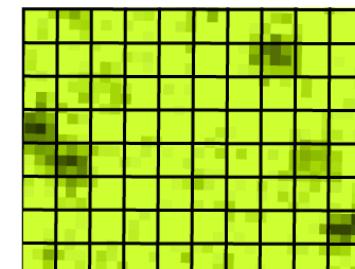
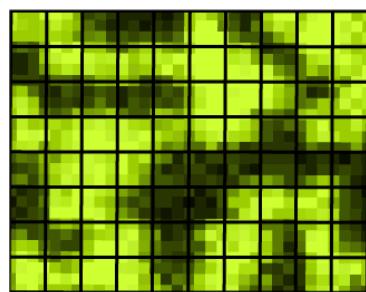


$U \ll J$

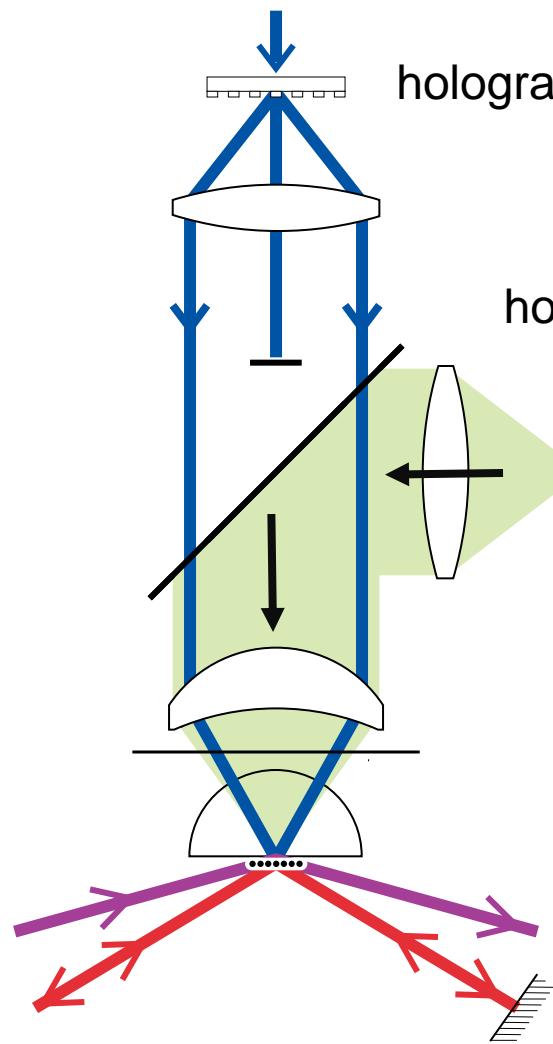
U/J



$J \ll U$



Addressing individual atoms



2D quantum gas of Rb-87
in optical lattice

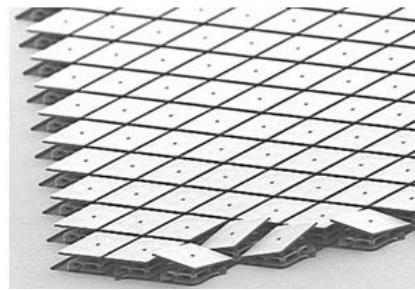
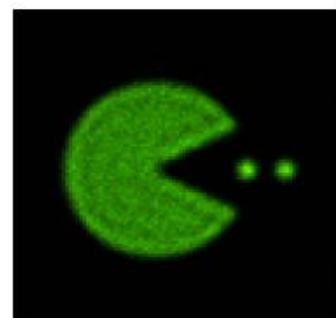
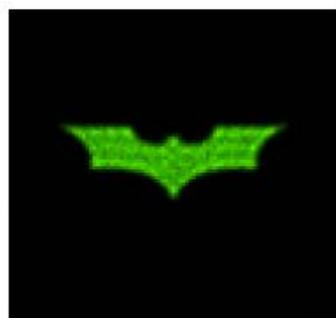
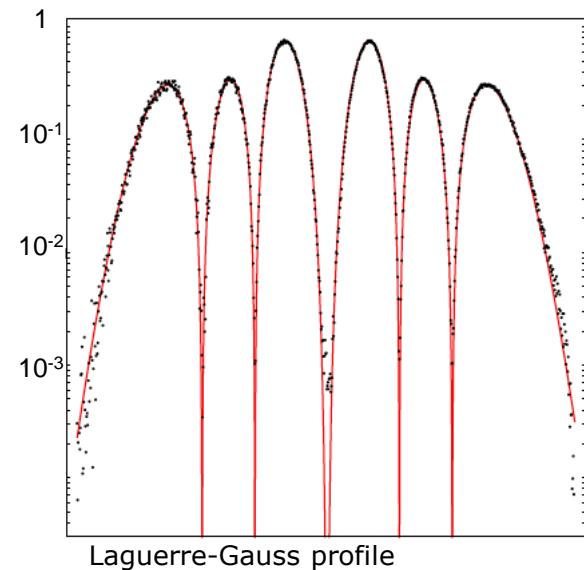
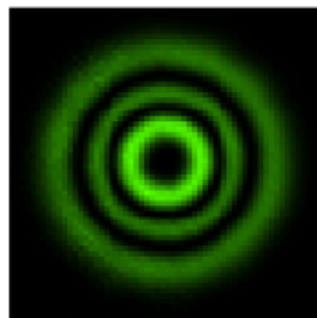
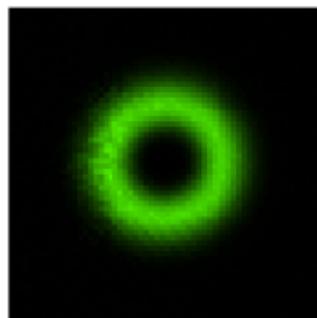


Image: EKB Technologies

Arbitrary beam shaping

- Weitenberg et al., **Nature** 471, 319-324 (2011)
Zupancic, P., Master's Thesis, LMU
Munich/Harvard 2013
- Cizmar, T *et al.*, **Nature Photonics** 4, 6 (2010)

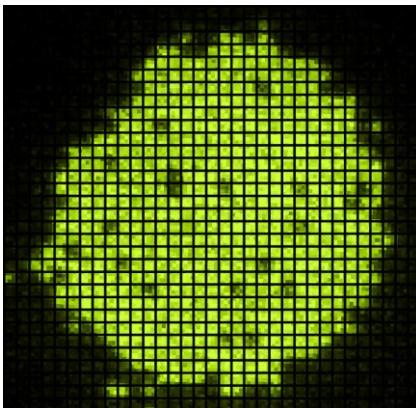
High-order Laguerre Modes



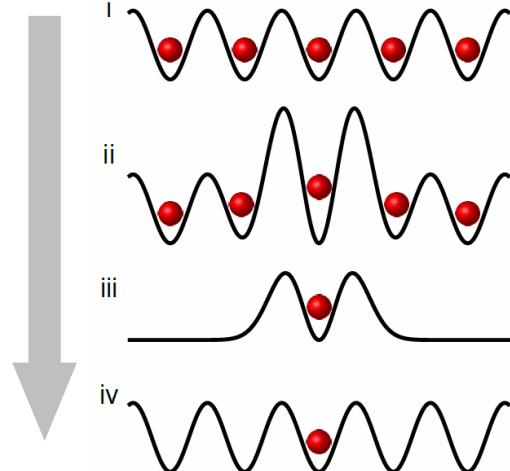
Quantum Gas Microscope

Versatile number state preparation

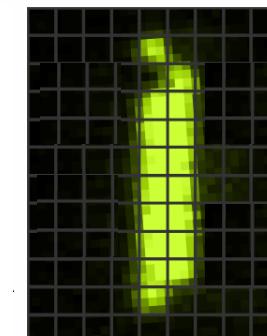
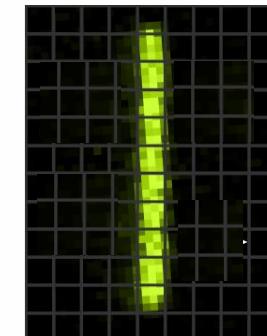
Low entropy
Mott Insulator



Hermite-Gauss
repulsive potentials

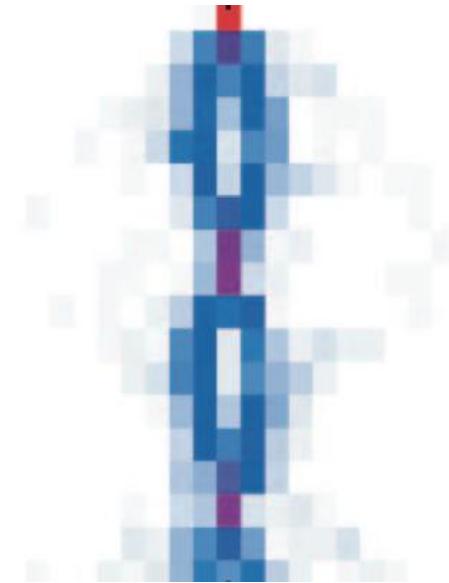


High fidelity
state preparation

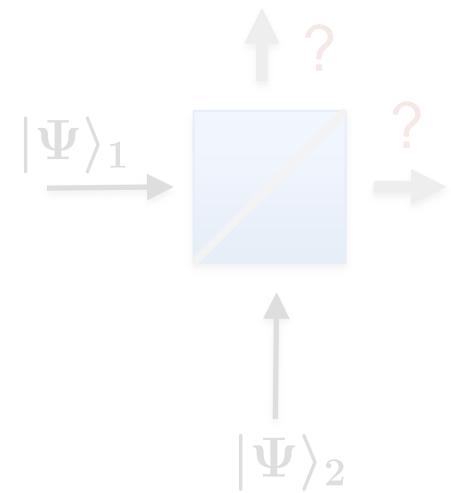




Quantum gas
microscopy

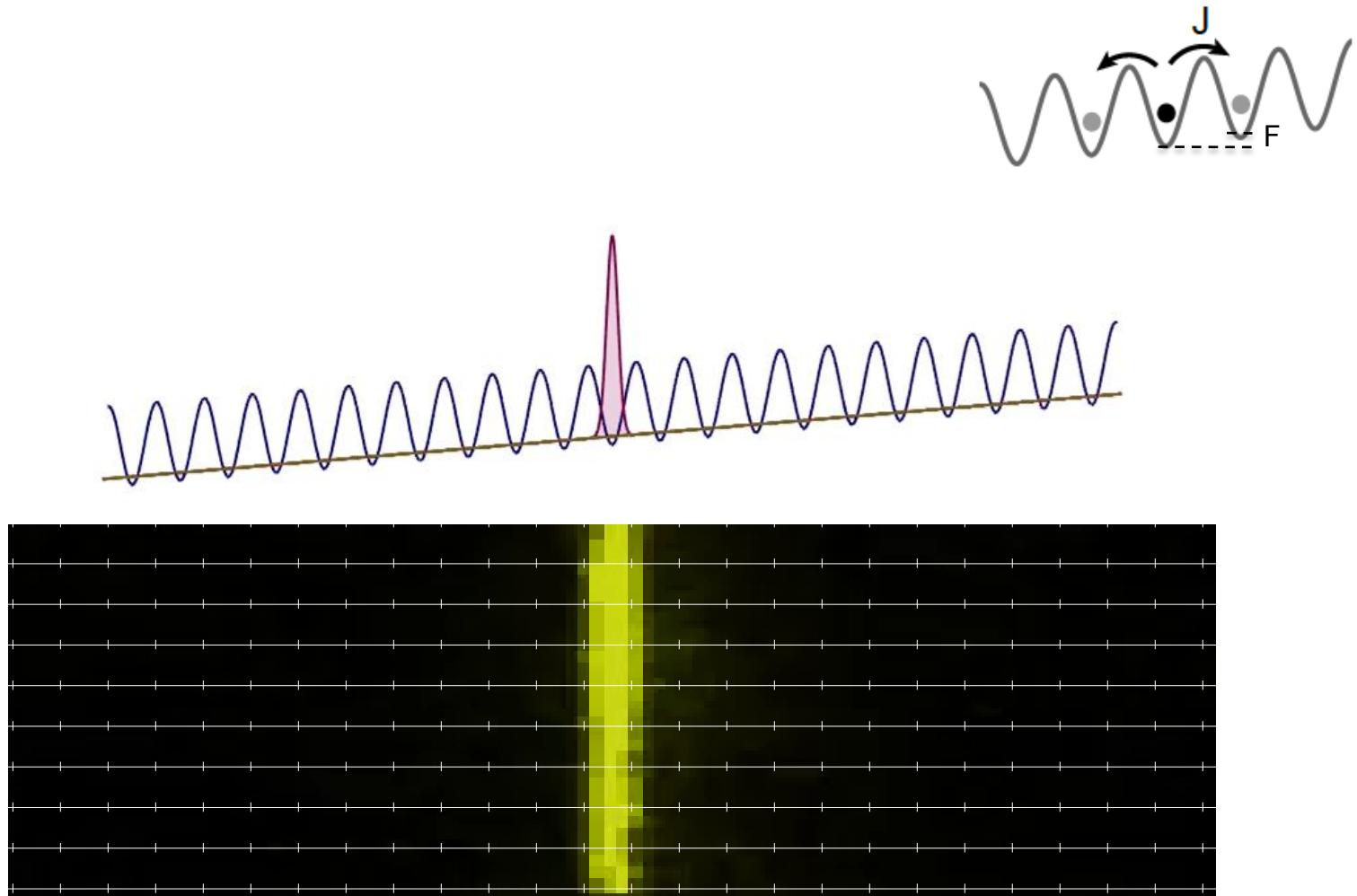


Coherent control

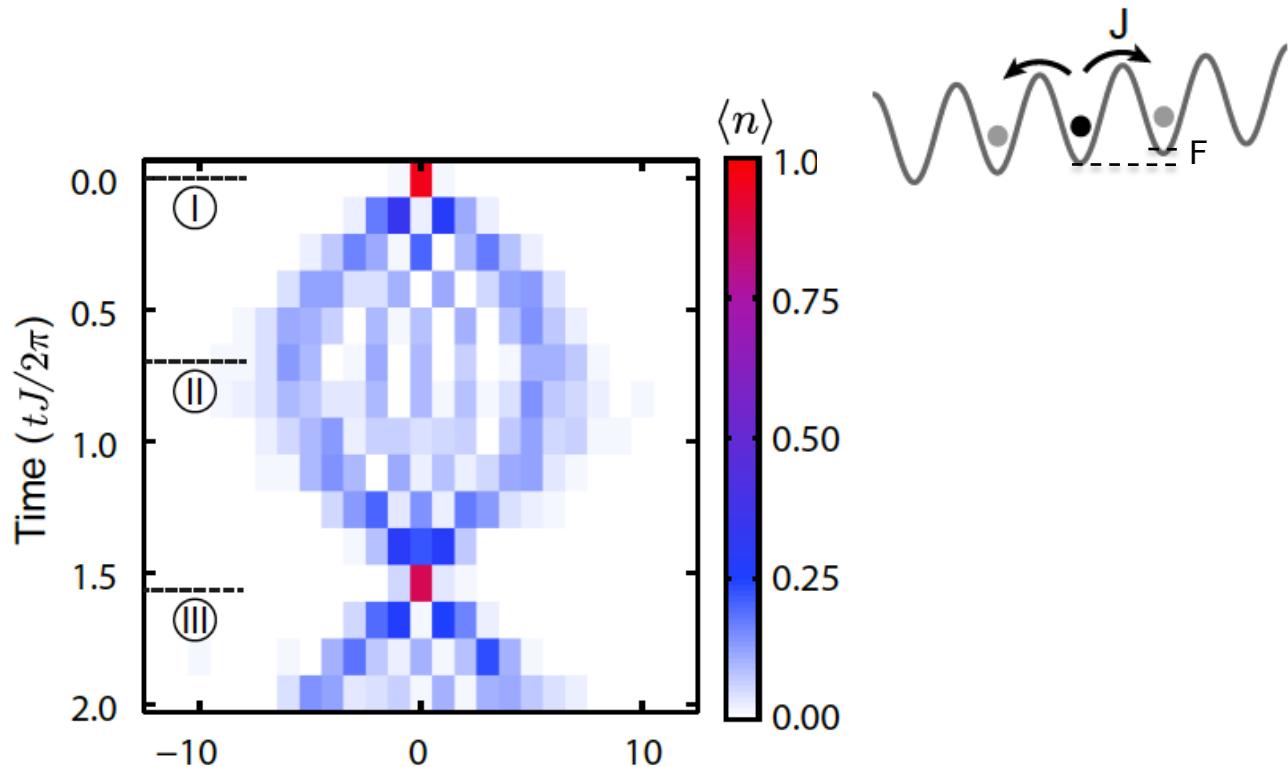


Renyi entropy

Single-Particle Bloch oscillations



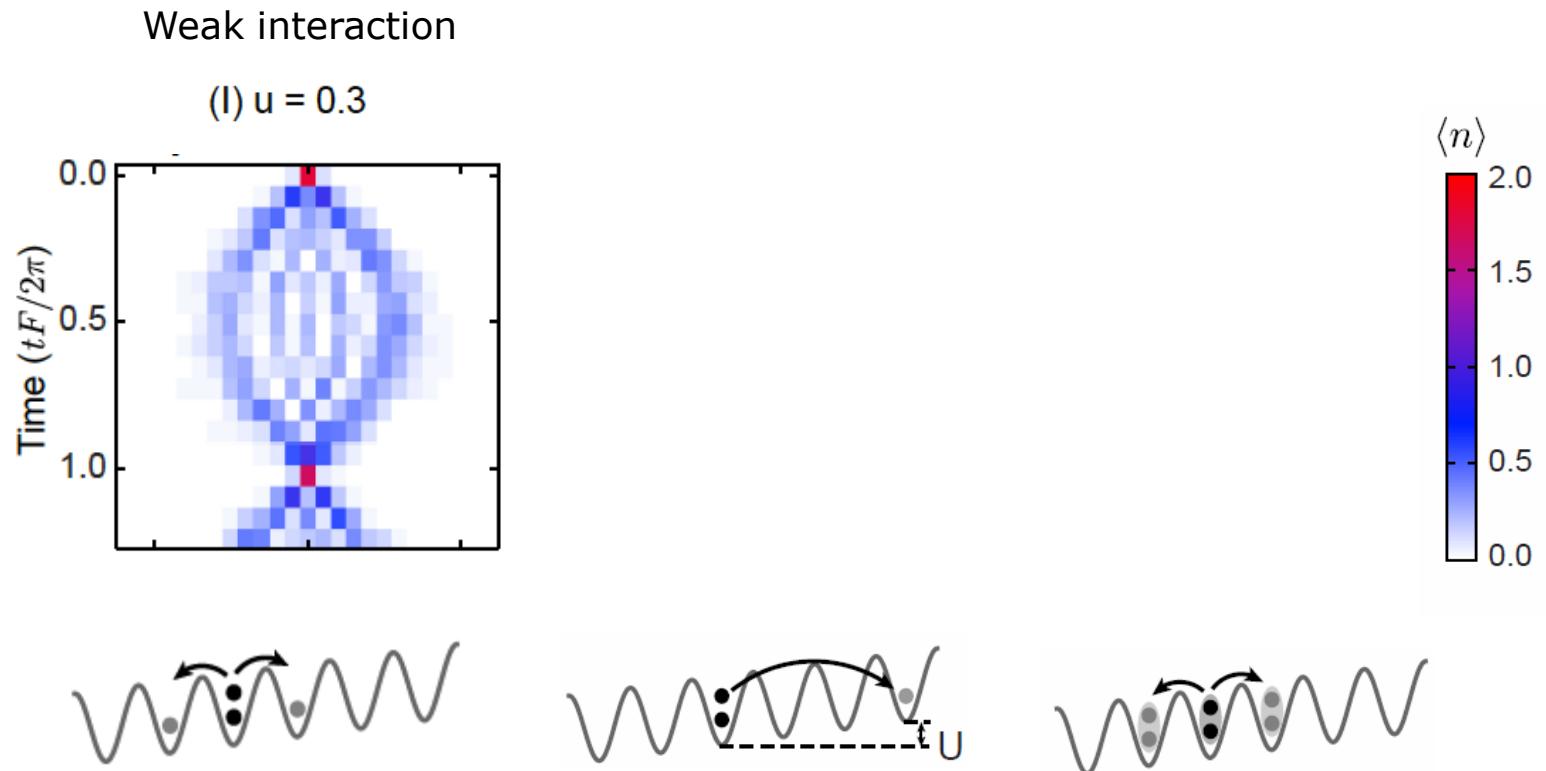
Single-Particle Bloch oscillations



- Temporal period $T_B = \frac{2\pi}{F}$, spatial width $L_B = \frac{4J}{F}$
- Delocalized over ~ 14 sites = $10\mu\text{m}$.
- Revival probability 96(3)%

Bloch oscillations of two atoms

Two atoms starting on same site



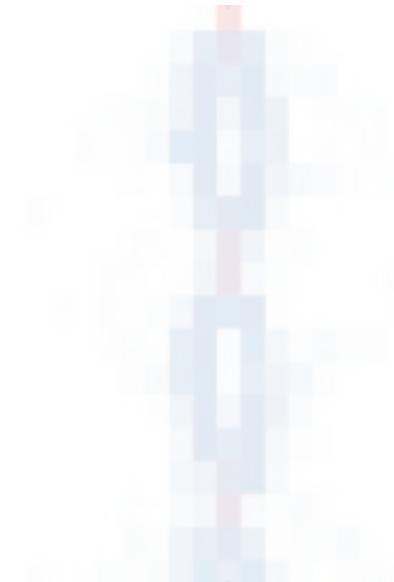
- Independent oscillations
 - Clean revival
 - Complex dynamics
 - Asymmetry
 - Bloch oscillations of pairs
 - Frequency-doubled BO

P. M. Preiss et al, **Science 347, 1229 (2015)**

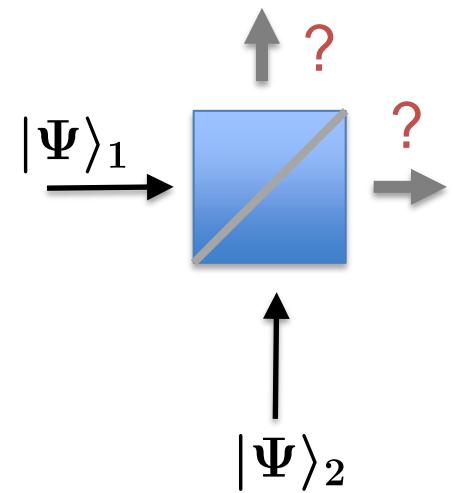
Also see : R. Khomeriki *et al.*, PRA **81** (2010), G. Corrielli *et al.*, Nature Comm. **4** (2013); F. Meinert *et al.*, Science **344**, 1259 (2014)



Quantum gas
microscopy



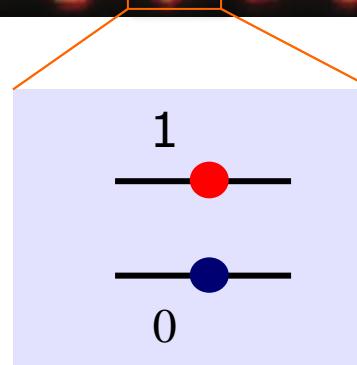
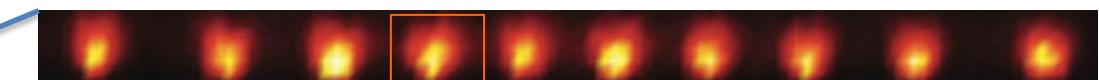
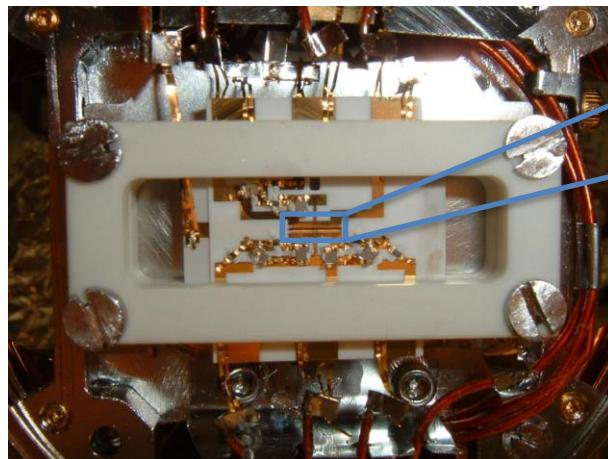
Coherent control



Renyi entropy

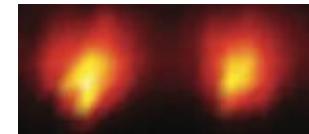
How to detect entanglement in experiments?

- Not accessible in conventional solid state materials – fast time scales, limited control at the single particle level
- Synthetic ‘engineered’ matter with cold atoms!
 - ✓ Controllable Hamiltonian
 - ✓ Long decoherence times
 - ✓ Accessible time scales
 - ✓ Detection at the single atom level
- **Entanglement in Spin systems**



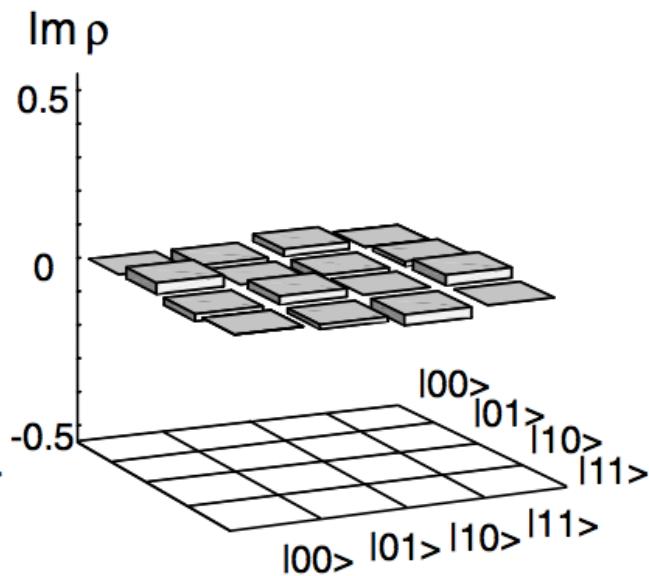
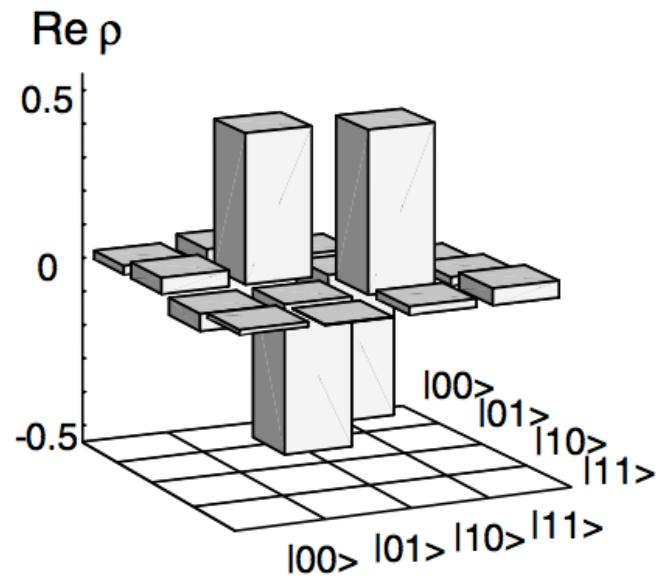
NIST, Innsbruck,
JQI, ...

How to detect entanglement in experiments?



$$|\psi\rangle = |10\rangle - |01\rangle$$

State Tomography



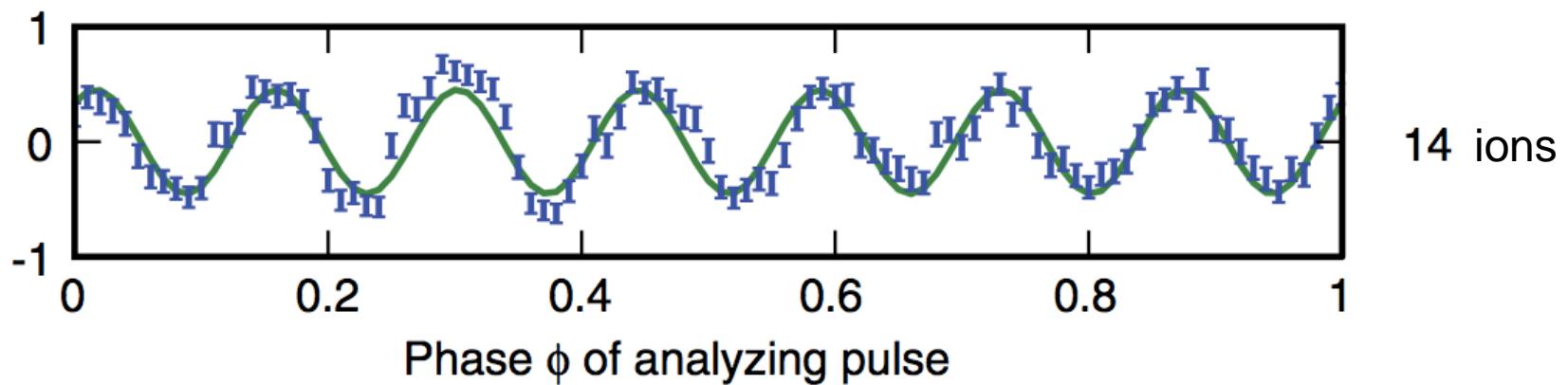
C. F. Roos et al,
PRL 92, 220402
(2004)

- Exponentially hard
- No general scheme for other systems

How to detect entanglement in experiments?

Entanglement Witness

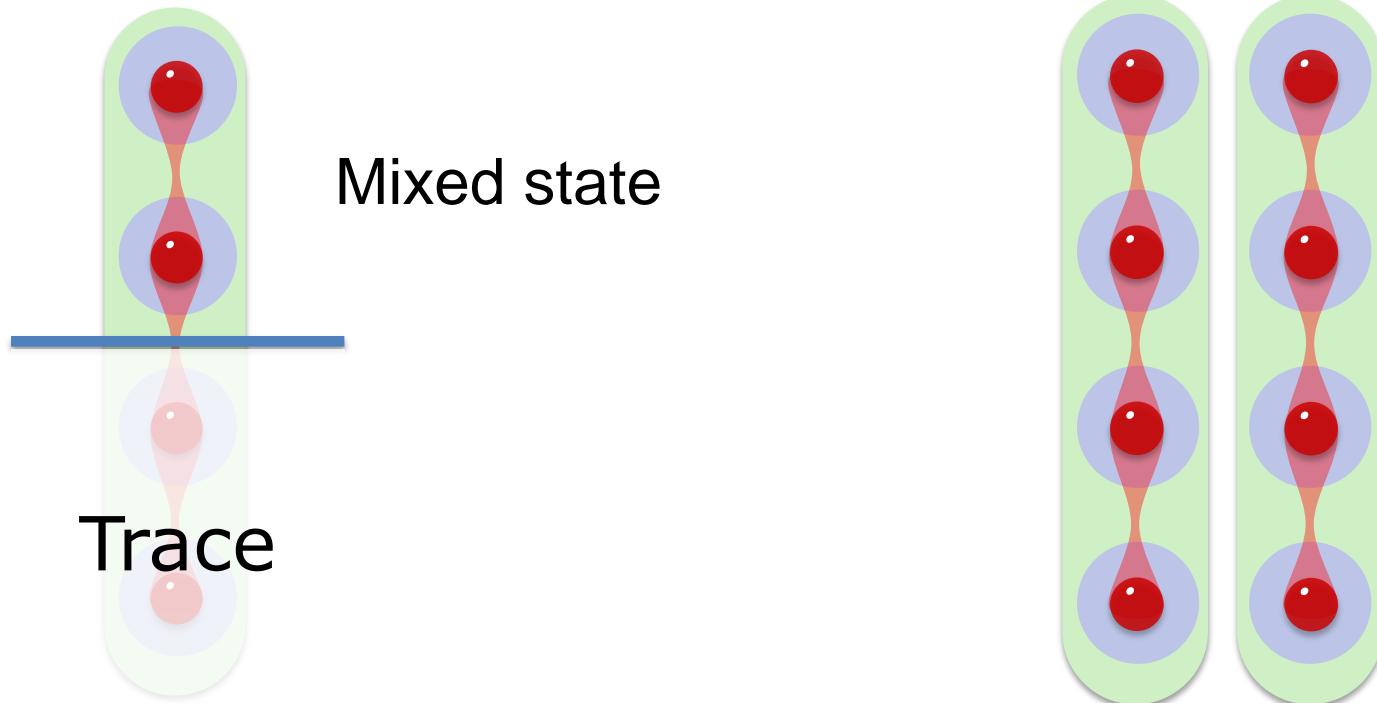
$$|\psi_{GHZ}\rangle = |000\dots 0\rangle + |111\dots 1\rangle$$



T. Monz et al, PRL 106, 130506 (2011)

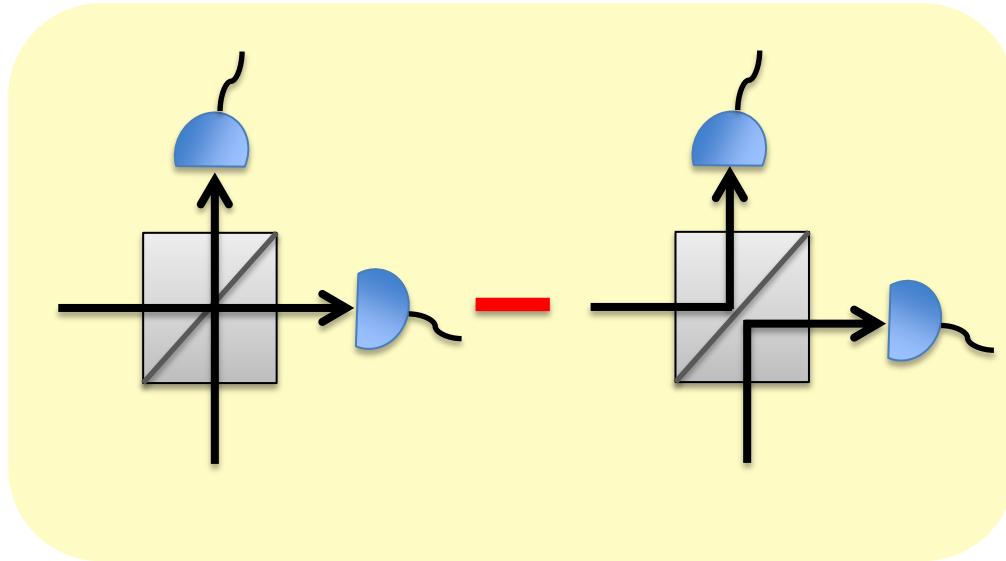
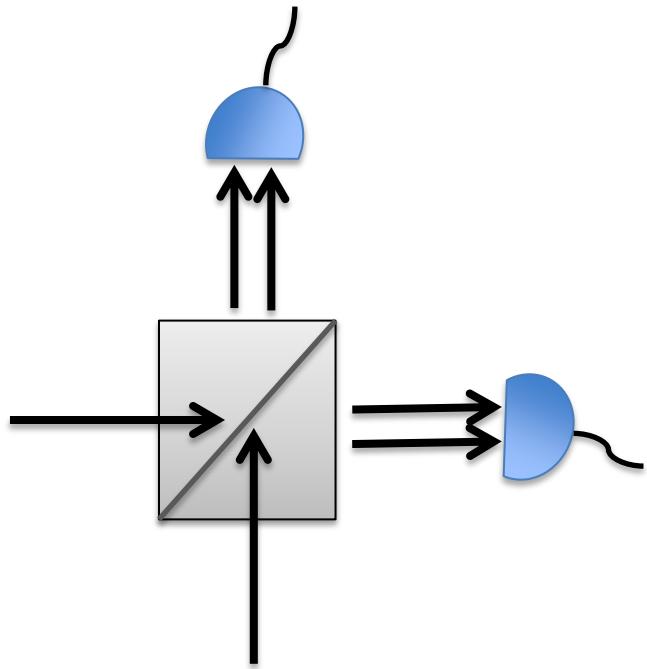
Also see : Entanglement generated from spin squeezing , Vuletic group (Nature 2015)

Entanglement in the motional degree of freedom



‘Quantum compare’ two copies

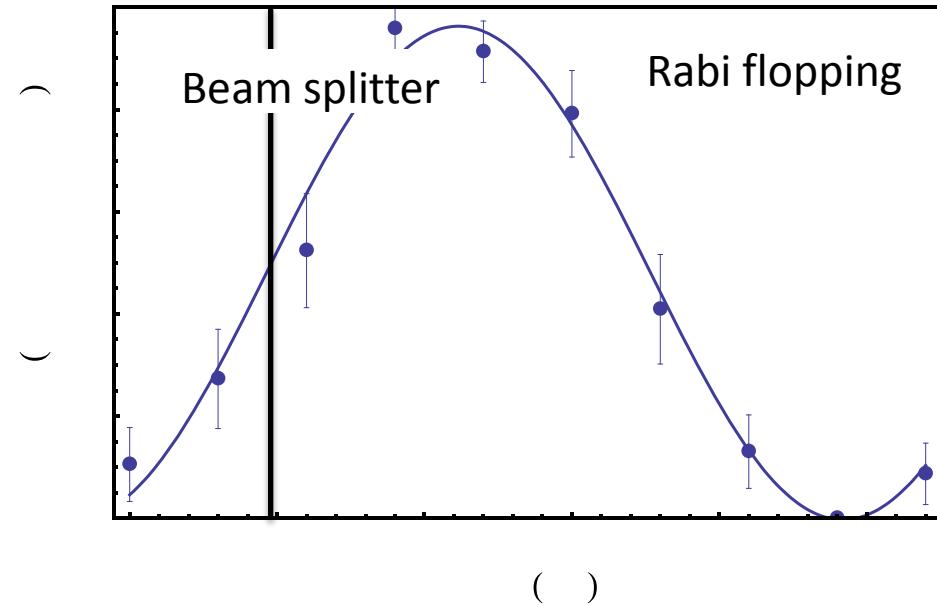
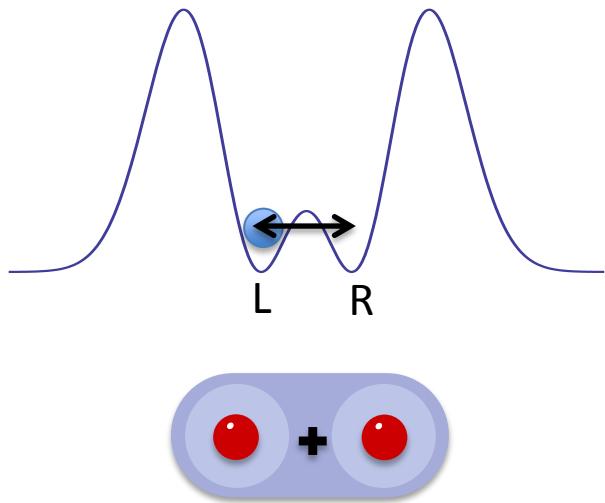
Hong-Ou-Mandel interference



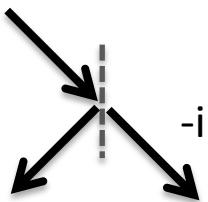
No coincidence detection
for **identical** photons

Hong C. K., Ou Z. Y., and Mandel L. Phys. Rev. Lett. 59 2044 (1987)

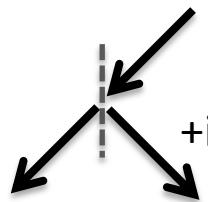
Beam splitter operation: Rabi flopping in a double well



$$a_L^\dagger \rightarrow a_L^\dagger - ia_R^\dagger$$



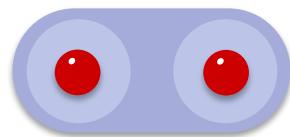
$$a_R^\dagger \rightarrow a_L^\dagger + ia_R^\dagger$$



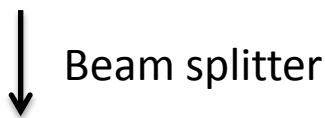
Also see: Kaufman A M *et al.*,
Science 345, 306 (2014)

Two bosons on a beam splitter

Hong-Ou-Mandel interference

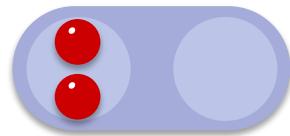


$$a_L^\dagger a_R^\dagger$$



$$a_L^\dagger \rightarrow a_L^\dagger - ia_R^\dagger$$

$$a_R^\dagger \rightarrow a_L^\dagger + ia_R^\dagger$$



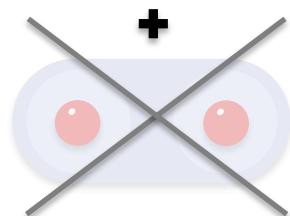
$$a_L^\dagger a_L^\dagger$$

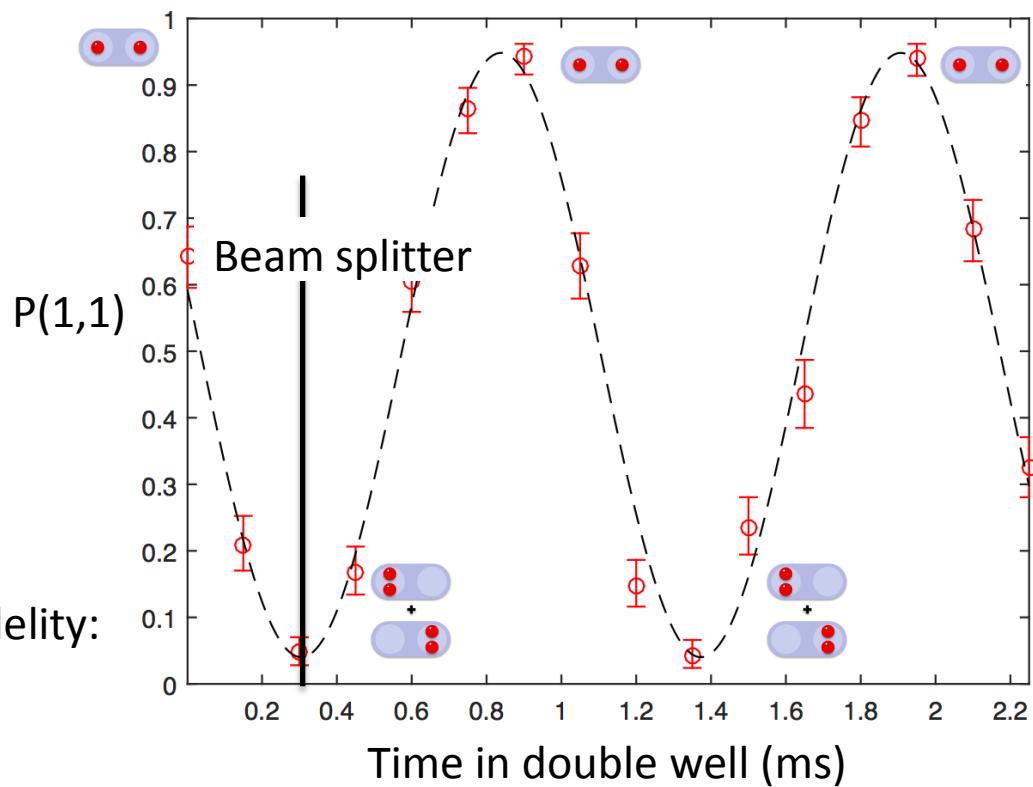
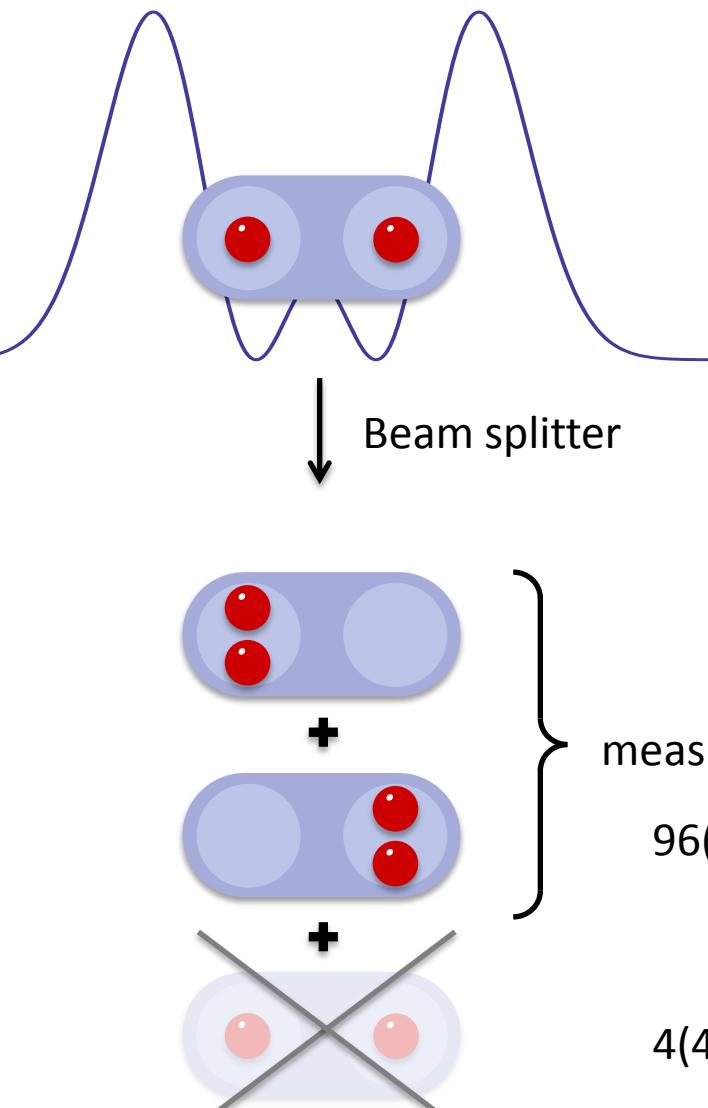
+



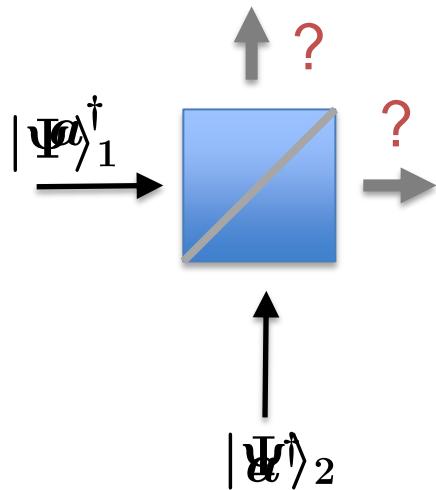
$$a_R^\dagger a_R^\dagger$$

+





HOM-Interference of Many-Body States



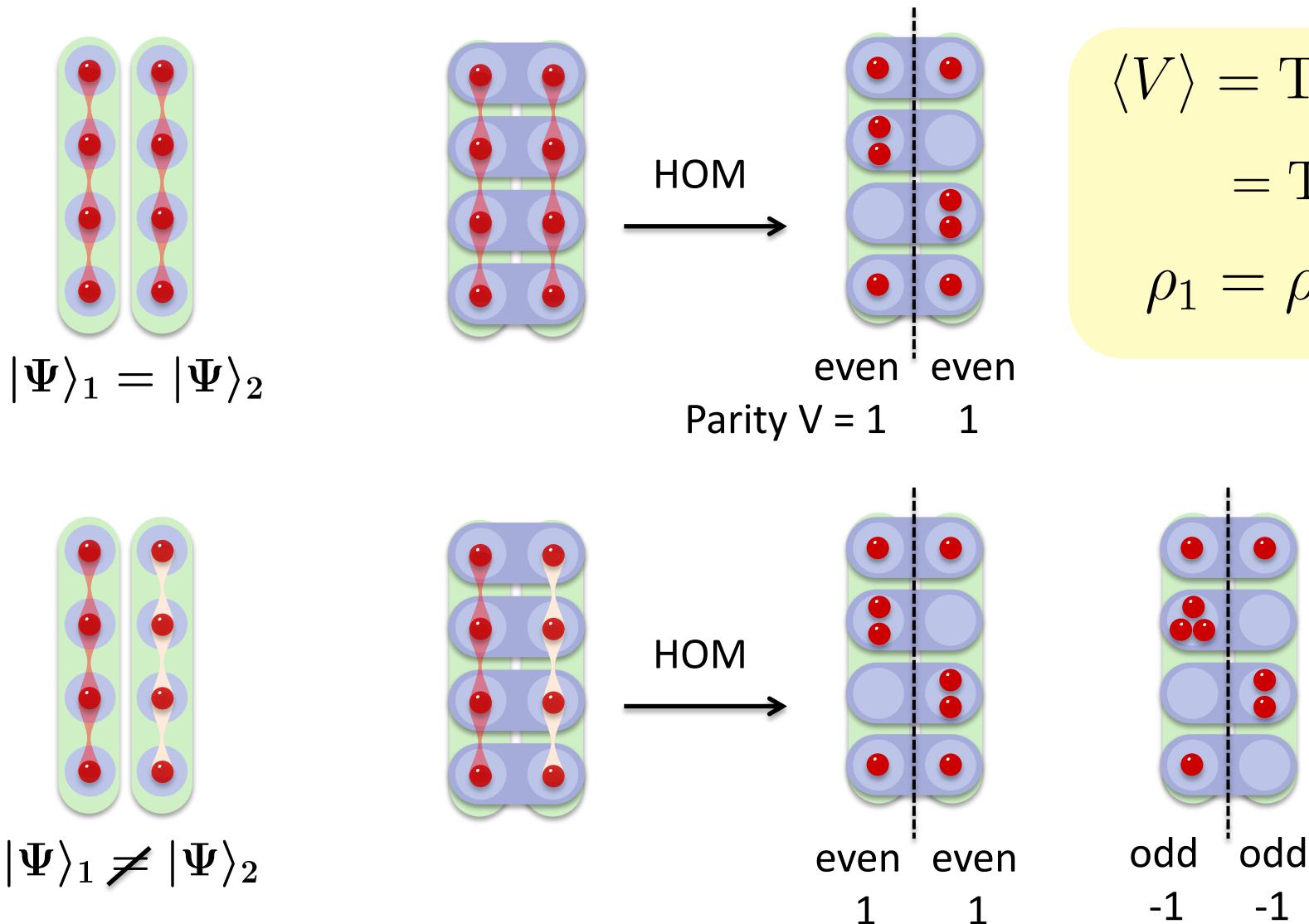
How “identical” are the **particles**?

vs.

How “identical” are the **states**?

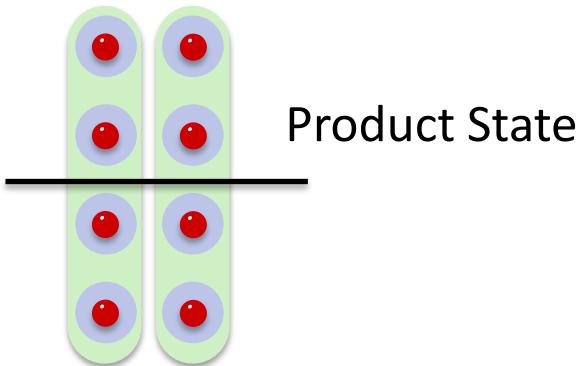
If $|\Psi\rangle_1 = |\Psi\rangle_2$, **deterministic number parity** after beam splitter

HOM-Interference of Many-Body States

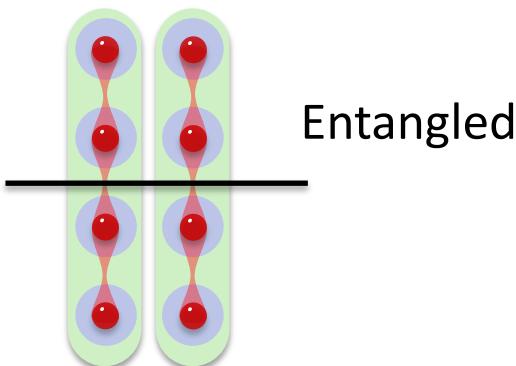


Measuring many-body entanglement

Mott Insulator

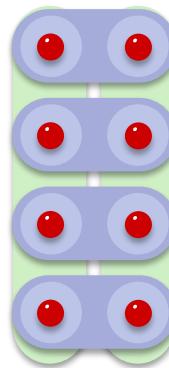
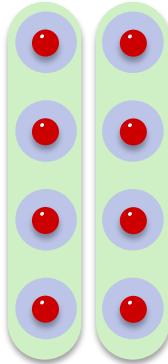


Superfluid

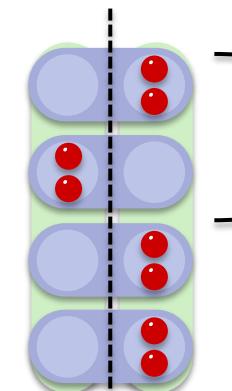


Measuring many-body entanglement

Mott Insulator



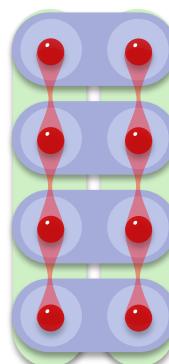
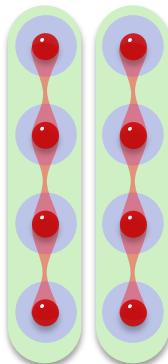
HOM
→



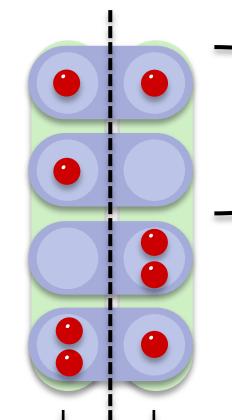
always even
→ locally pure

even even → globally pure

Superfluid



HOM
→



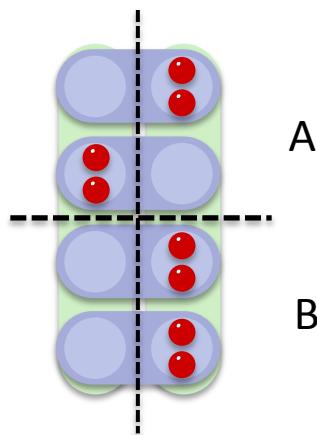
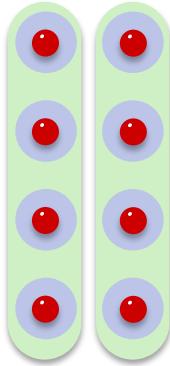
odd or even
→ locally mixed

→ **Entangled!**

even even → globally pure

Measuring many-body entanglement

Mott Insulator

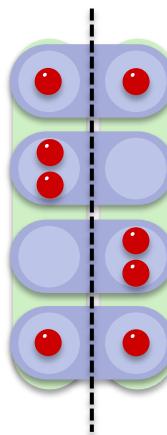
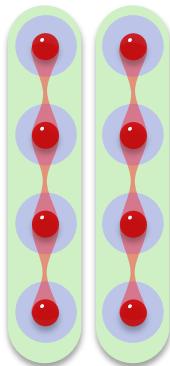


$$\rho_A = \text{tr}_B\{\rho\} = |\Psi_A\rangle \otimes \langle \Psi_A|$$

$$S_n(\rho_\alpha) = \frac{1}{1-n} \log \text{Tr}\{\rho_\alpha^n\}$$

$$S(\rho) = -\log \text{Tr}\rho^2$$

Superfluid



$$\text{Tr}\rho_A^2 < \text{Tr}\rho_{AB}^2$$

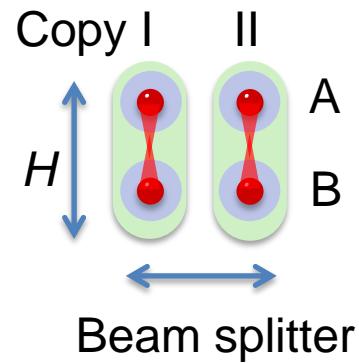
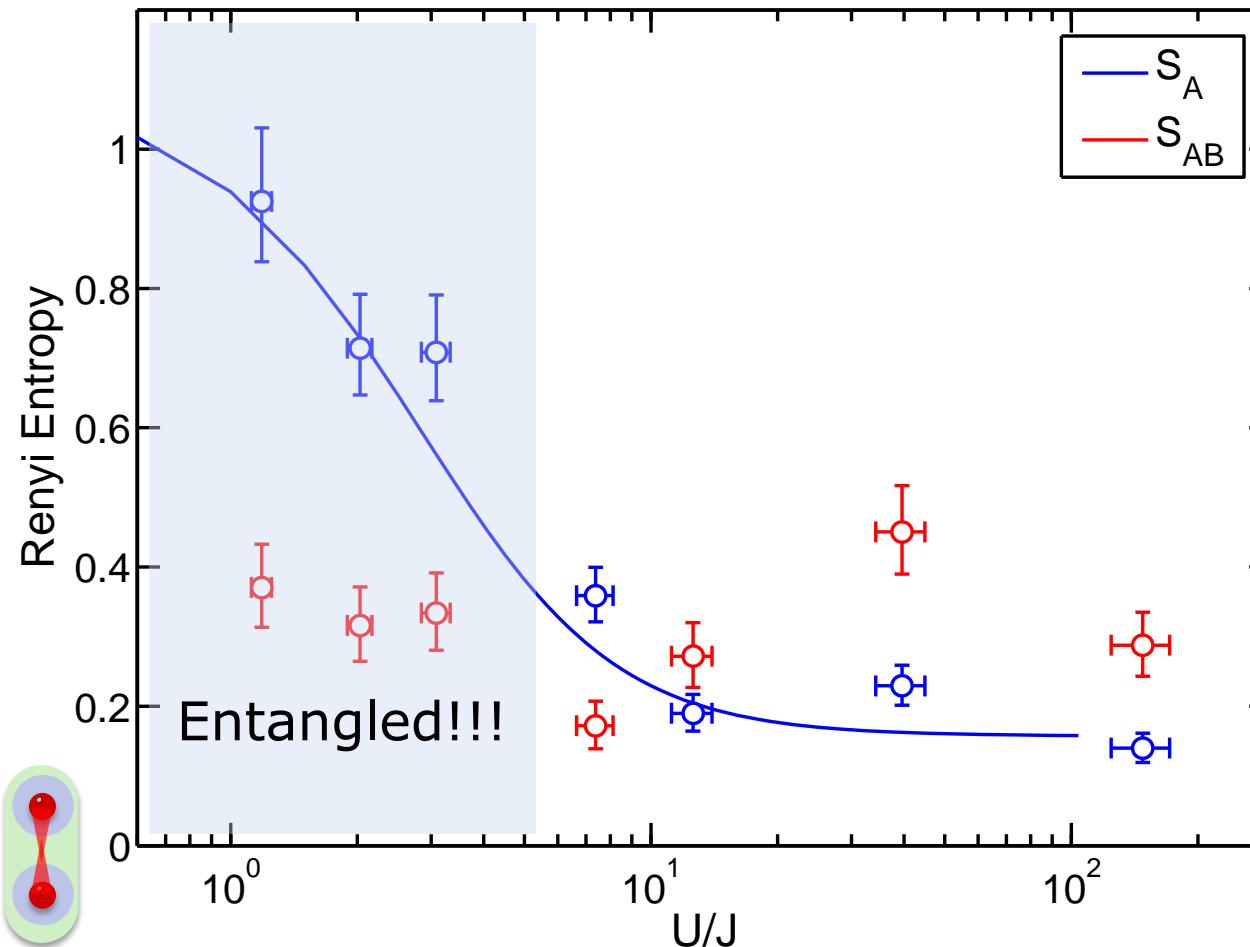
$$S_A > S_{AB}$$

Subsystems are entangled

Entanglement formation in the ground state

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (a_i^\dagger a_j + \text{h.c.}) + \frac{U}{2} \sum_i n_i(n_i - 1)$$

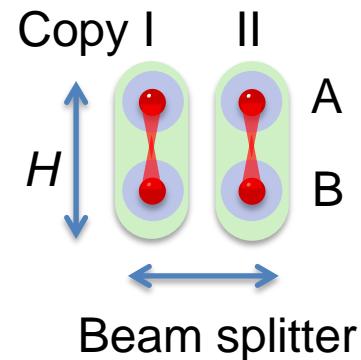
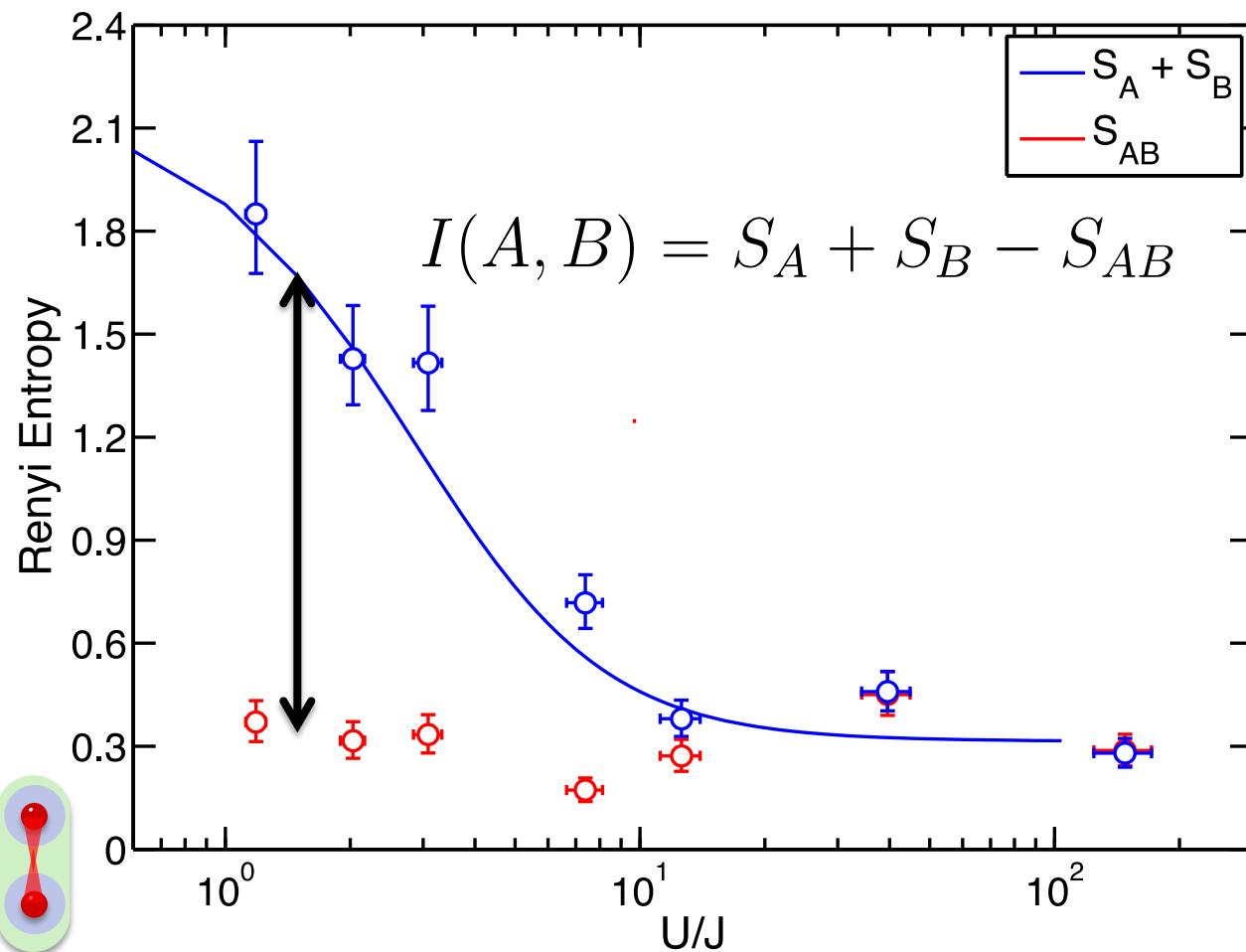
$N = 2$



Mutual Information

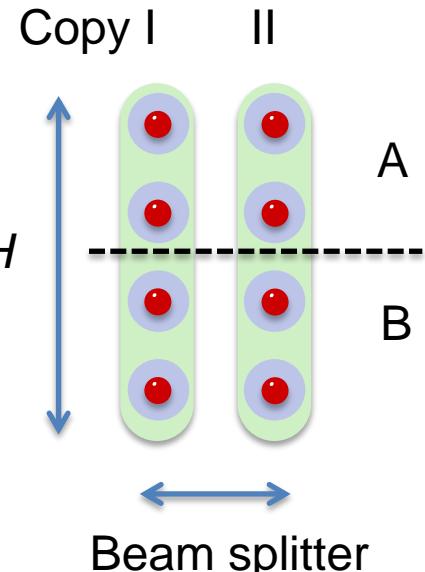
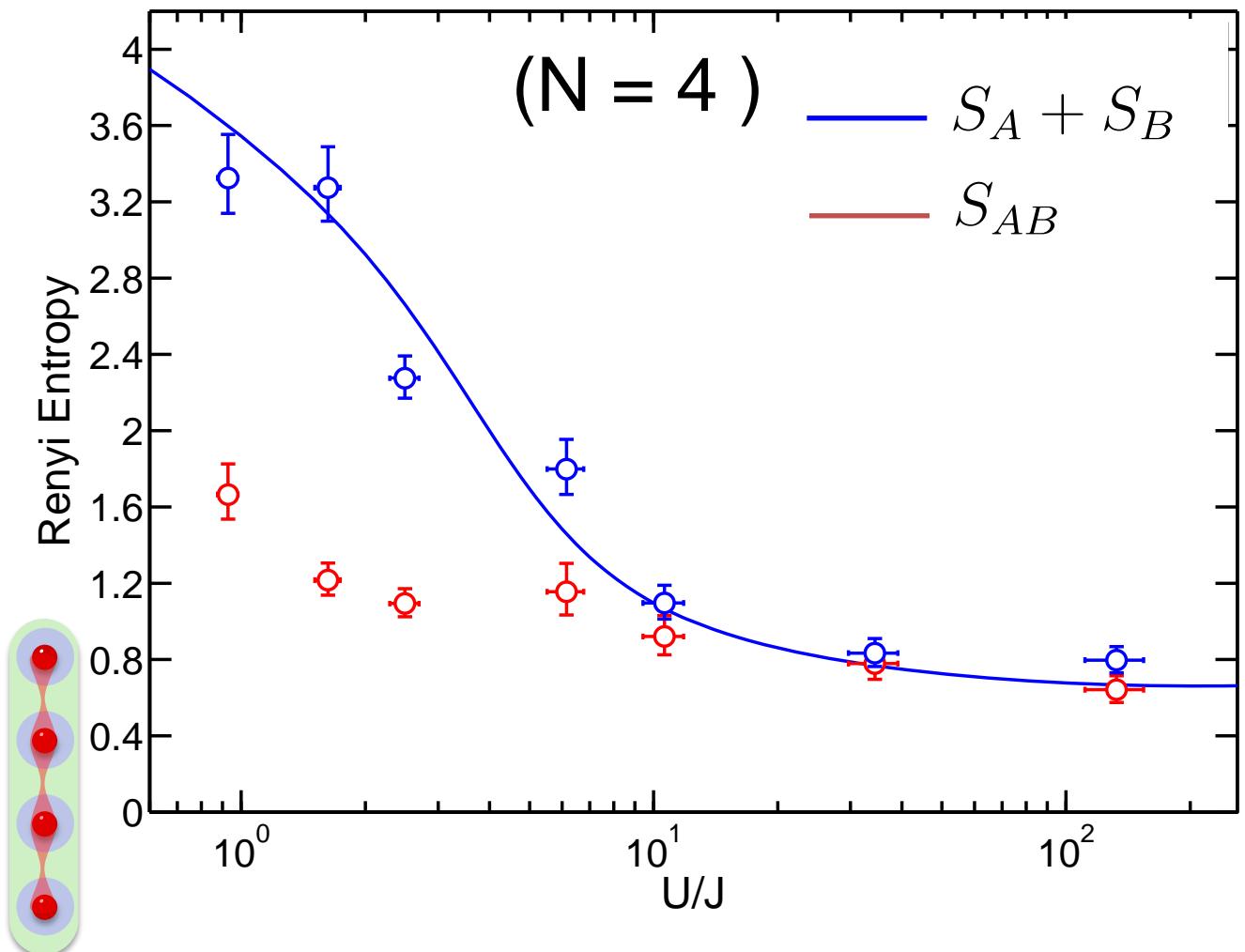
$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (a_i^\dagger a_j + \text{h.c.}) + \frac{U}{2} \sum_i n_i(n_i - 1)$$

$N = 2$

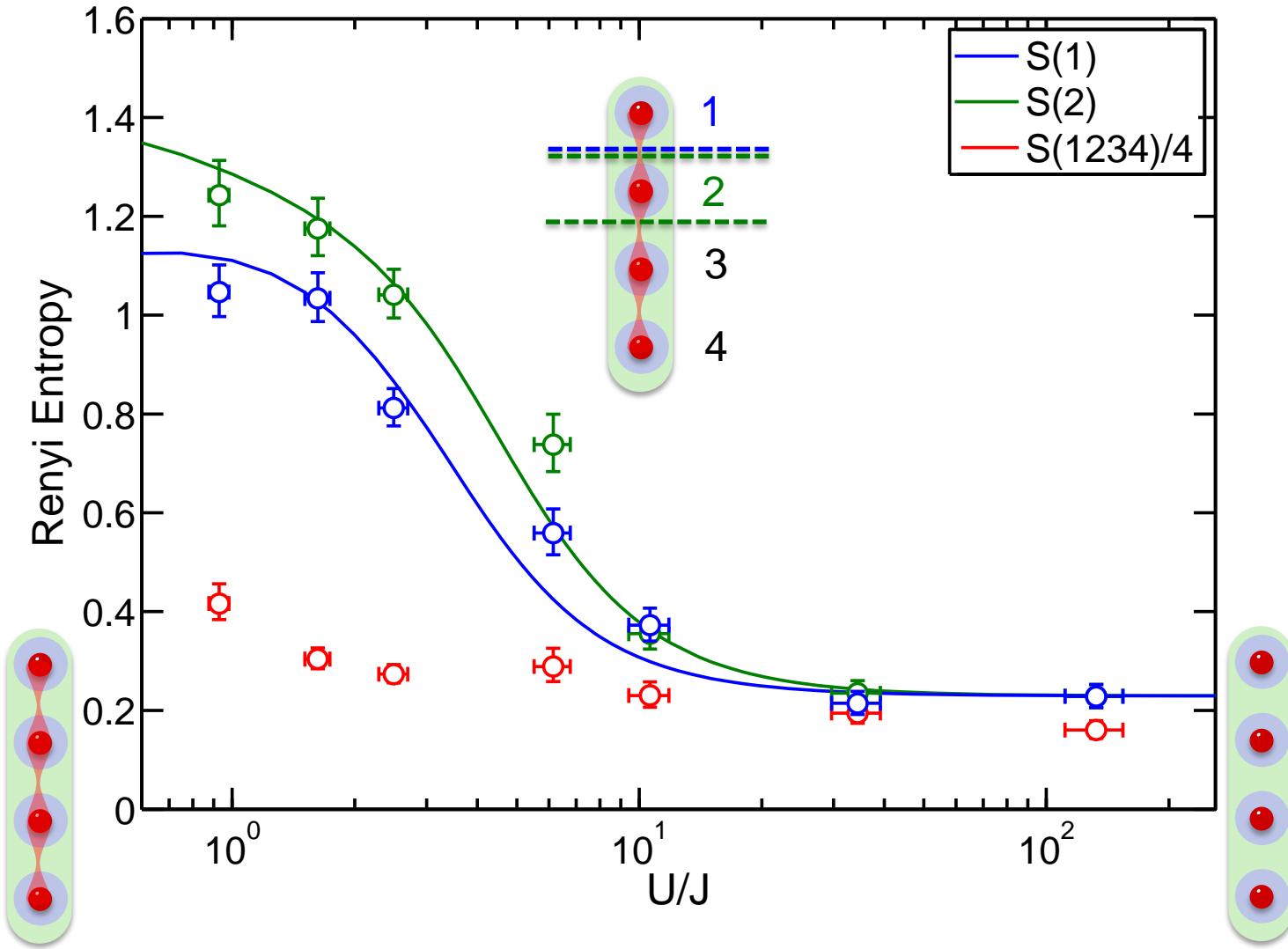


Mutual information

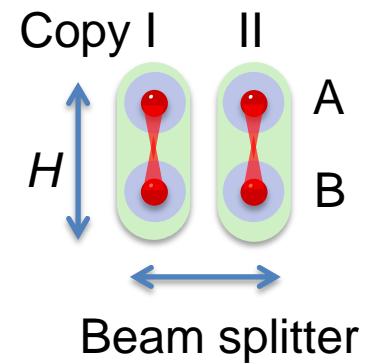
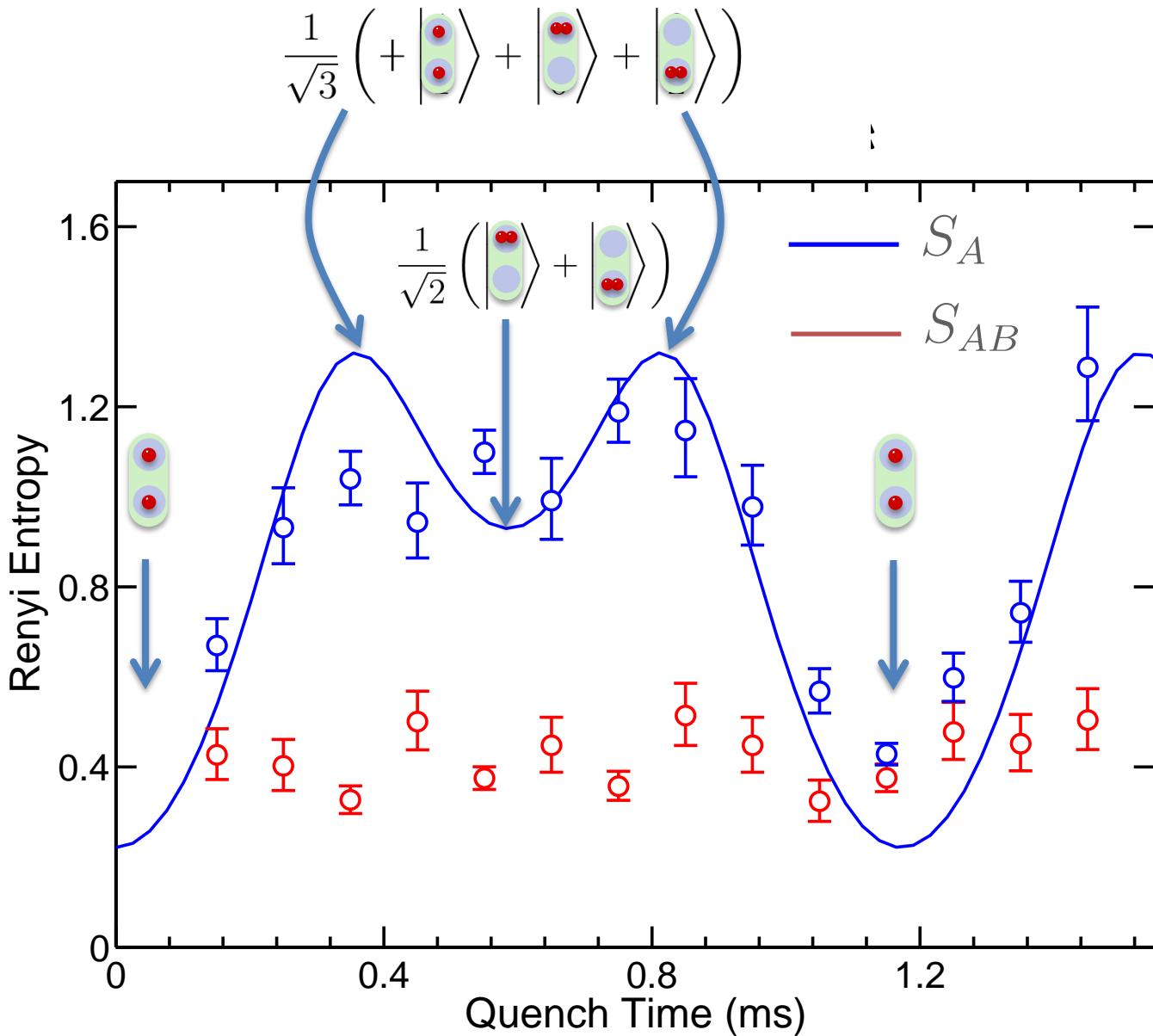
$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (a_i^\dagger a_j + \text{h.c.}) + \frac{U}{2} \sum_i n_i(n_i - 1)$$



Boundary effect

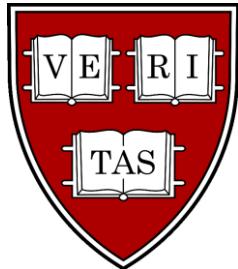


Non equilibrium: Quench dynamics



Outlook

- **Scaling** of entanglement entropy and mutual information – probe critical points, violation of area law etc.
- Dynamical phenomena with entanglement – MBL phase.
- Overlap of two wave functions $\langle V \rangle = \text{Tr} \rho_1 \rho_2$
Sensitivity to perturbation signaling quantum phase transitions.
- Higher order Renyi entropies by interfering more than two copies.



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Thank you!