

# Studies in entanglement with ultracold neutral atoms

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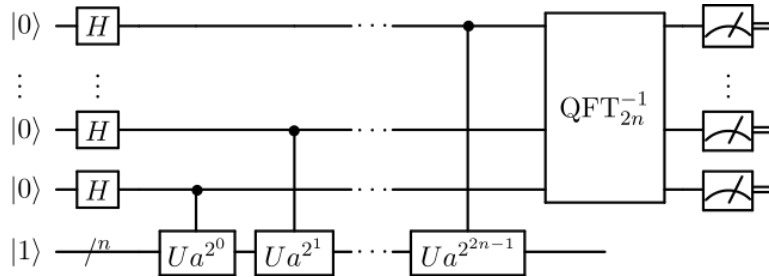


KITP, 2017

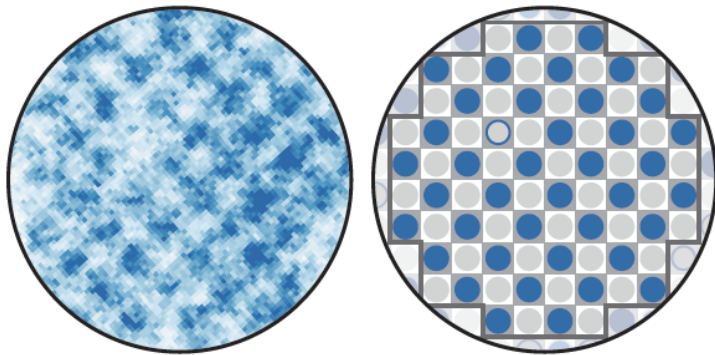


# Studying and exploiting entanglement

## Quantum information

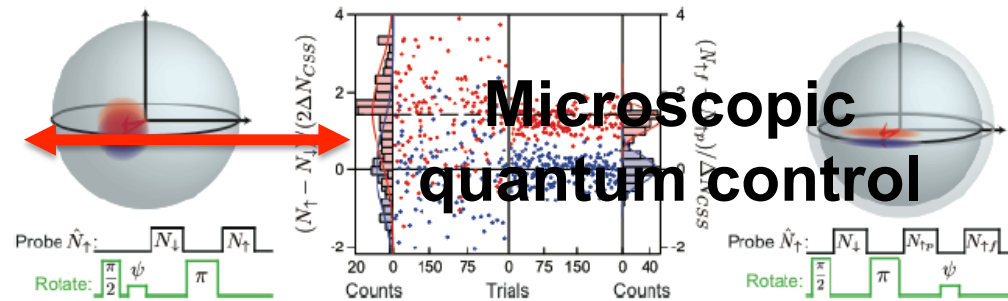


## Quantum simulation



2D Fermi-hubbard: Greiner group, Harvard

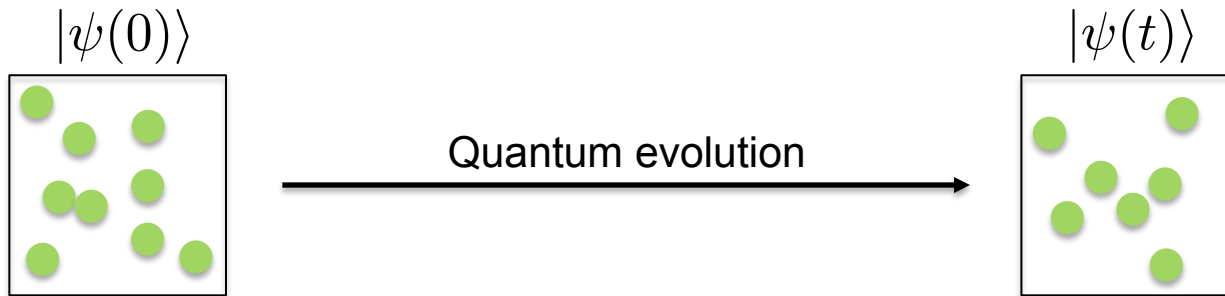
## Squeezing



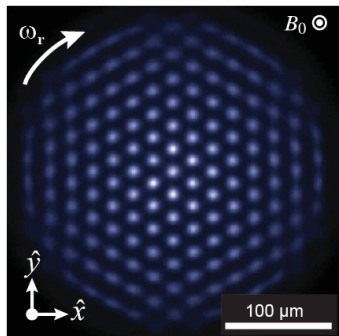
10-fold enhancement: Thompson group, JILA

....not to mention cryptography, communication, etc.

# “Microscopically control a quantum state”?

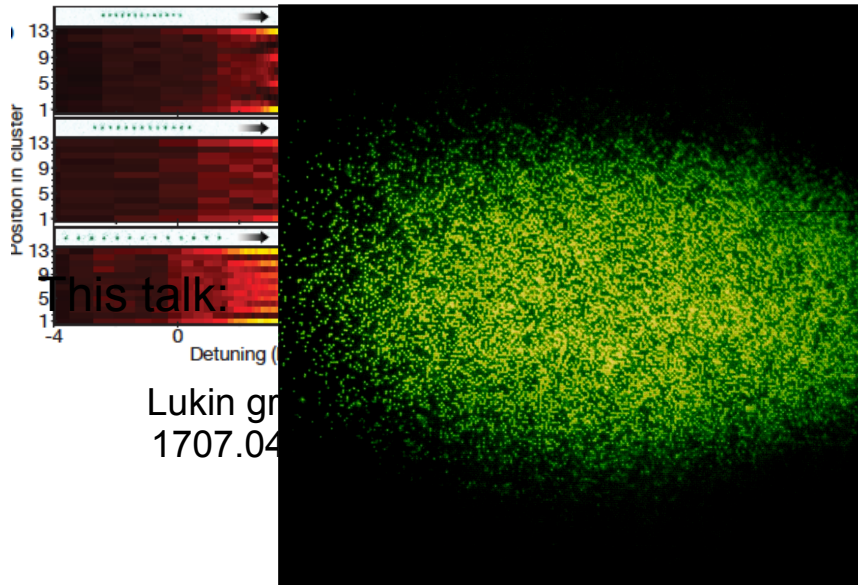


Trapped ions



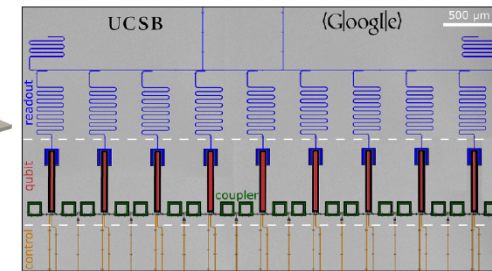
Bollinger group:  
1204.5789

Rydberg ultracold neutral atoms



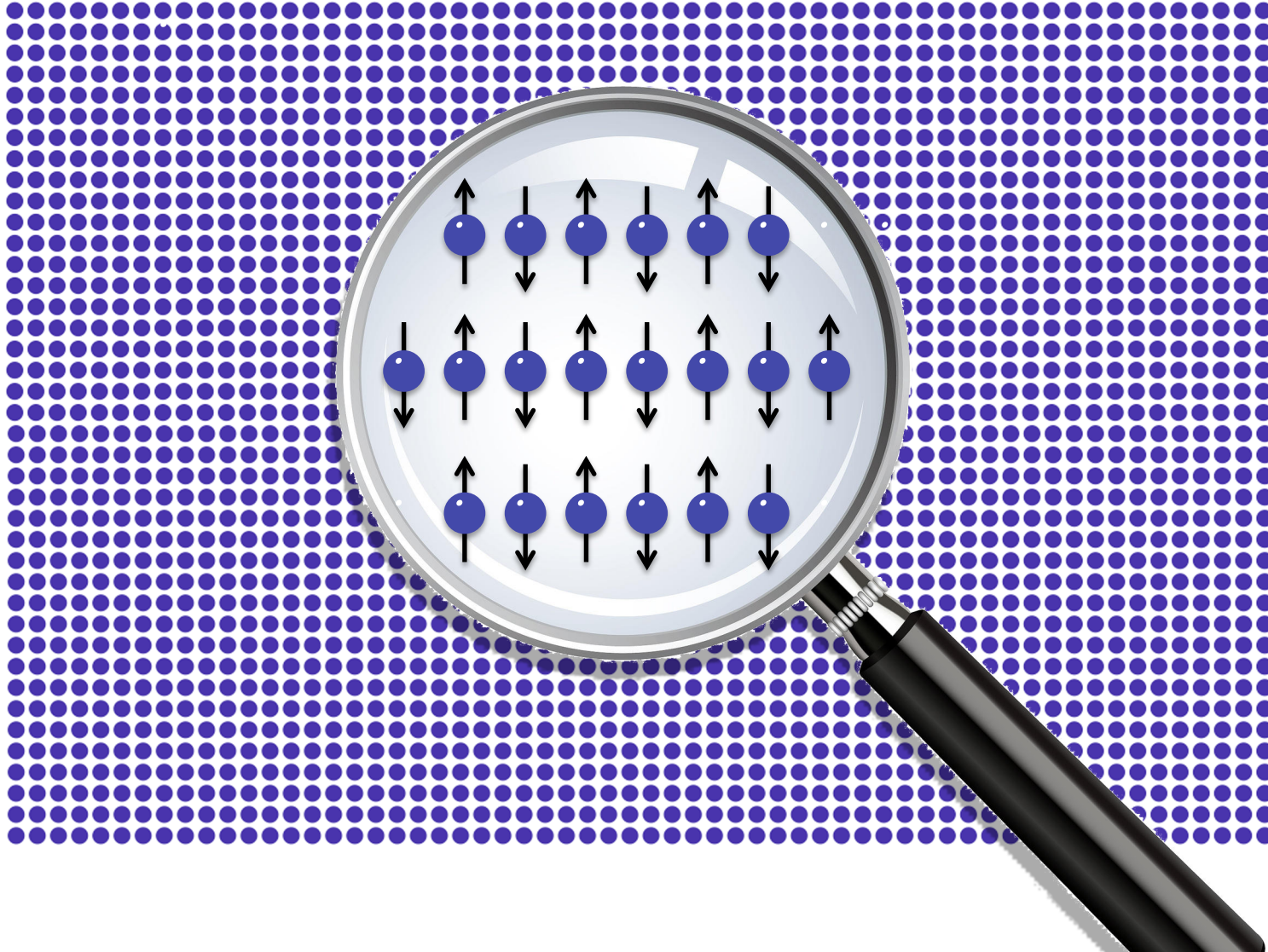
Lukin group:  
1707.04

SC-qubits



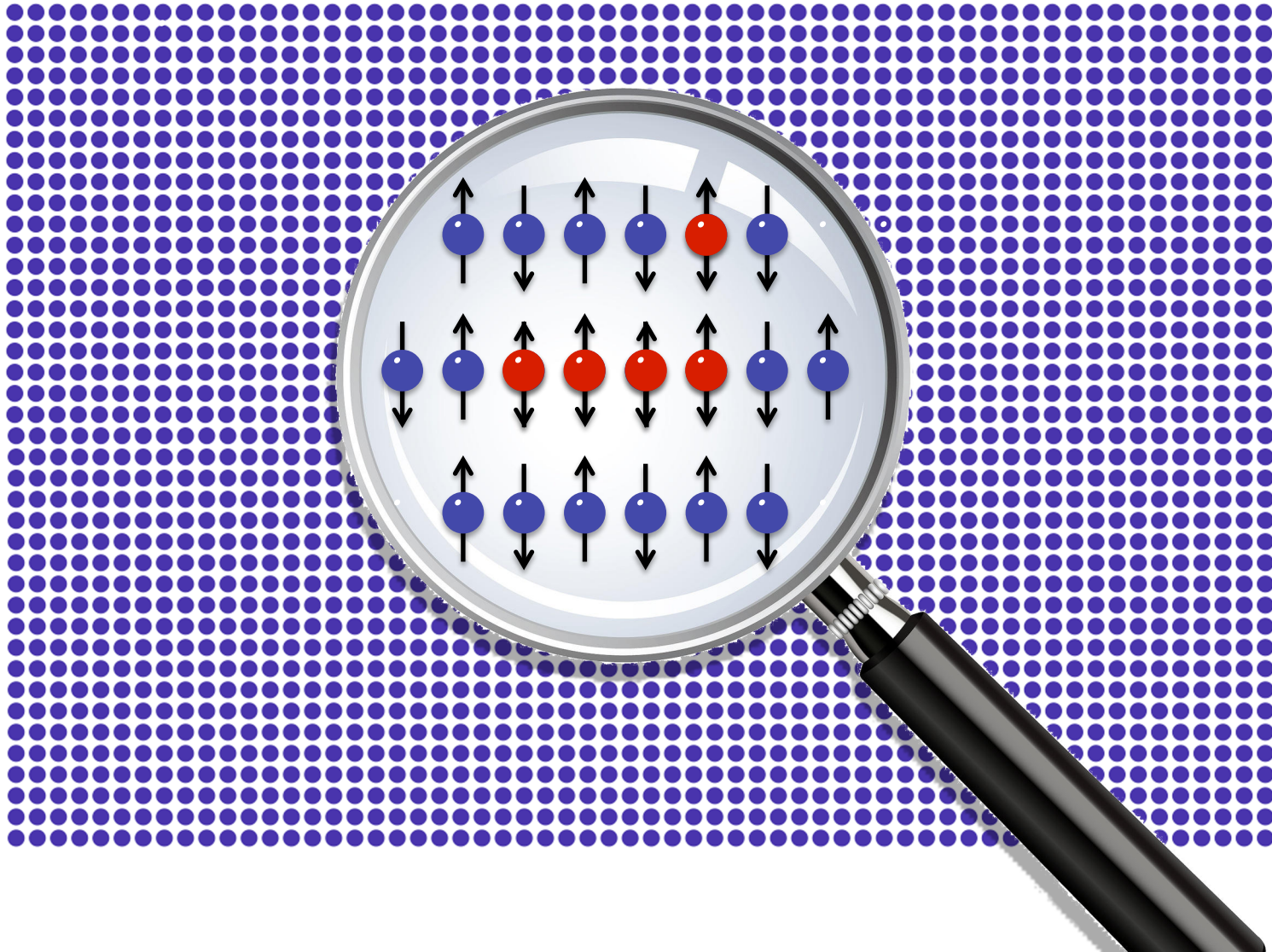
Google:  
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# “Microscopically control a quantum state”?



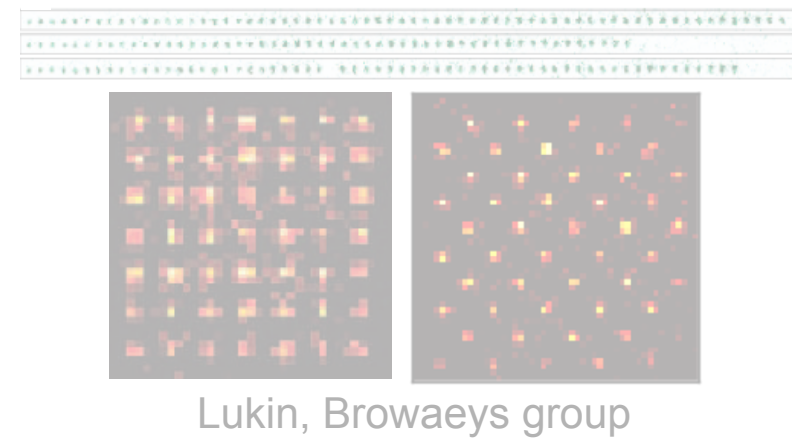
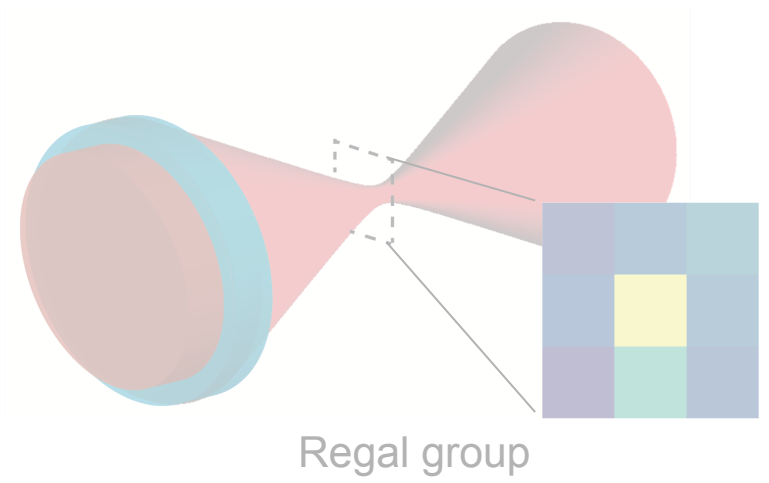


# “Microscopically control a quantum state”?



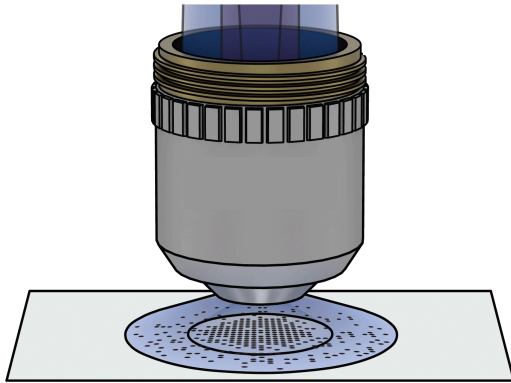
# Microscopically controlled ultracold neutral atoms

Optical tweezers: Scalable, ground-state “coolable” → assembly

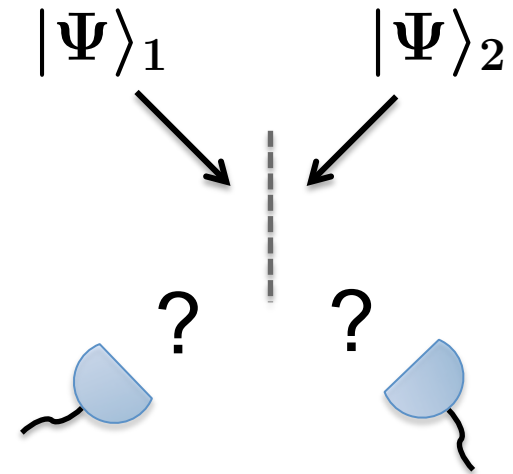


# This talk

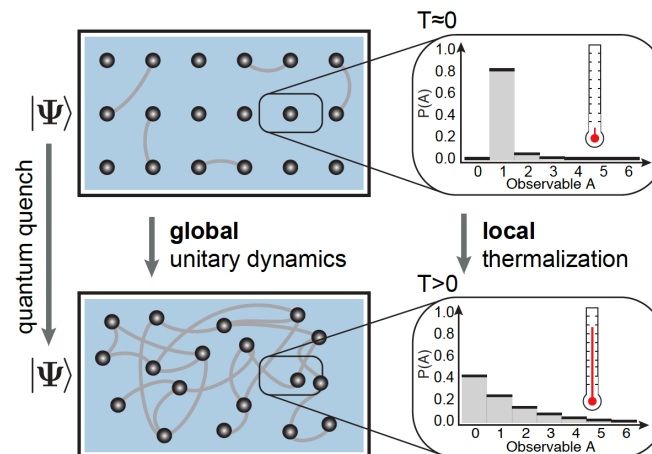
Experimental setup: bosonic quantum gas microscope



Measuring entanglement entropy



Quantum thermalization

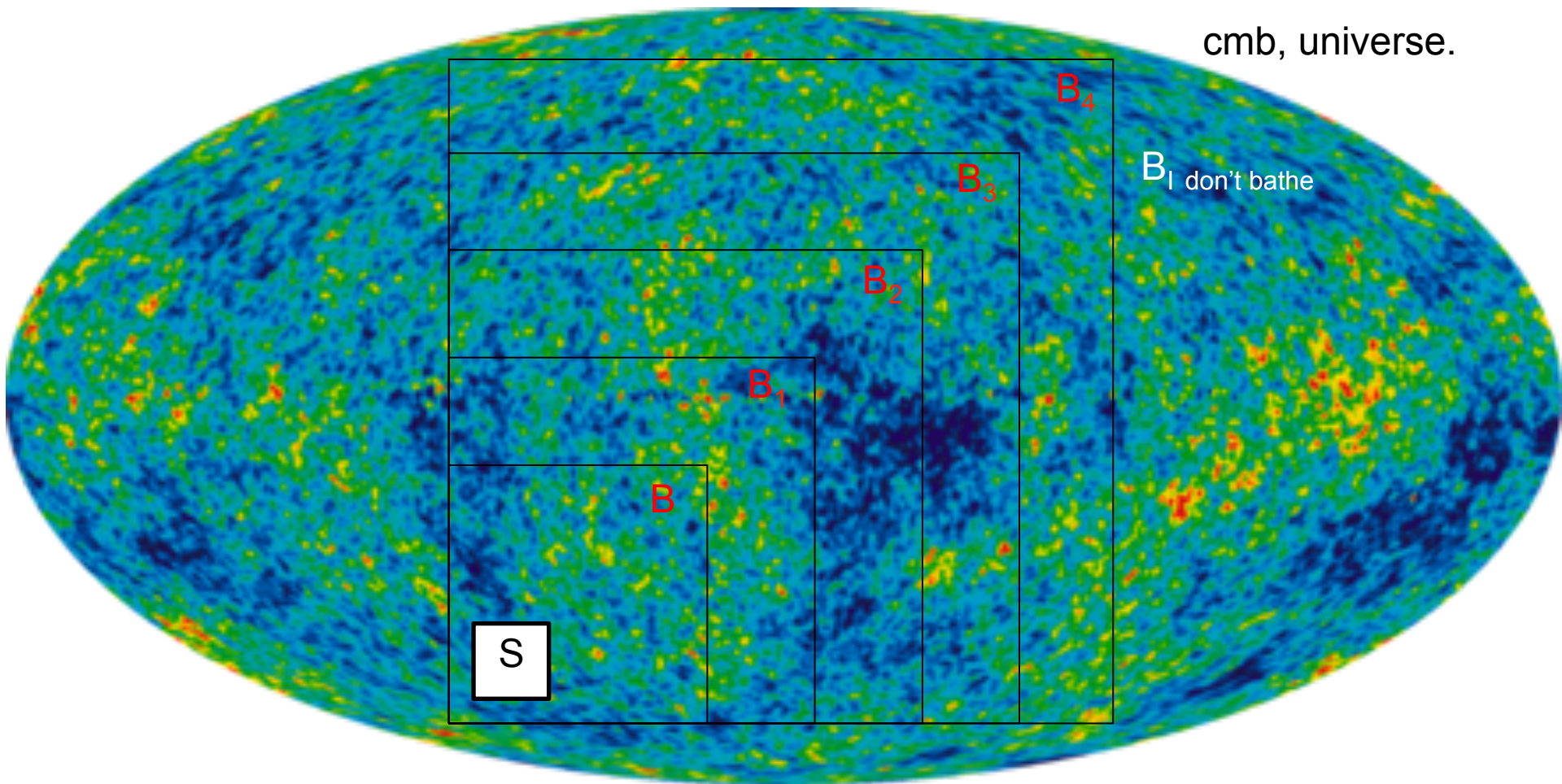


Discussed at this conference:

- ground-state area laws
- MBL phase transitions
- Thermal eigenstates...

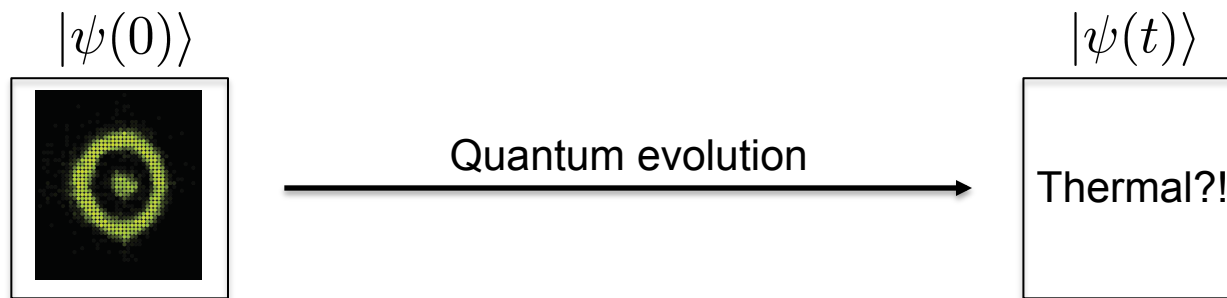


# Why do systems look thermal?



Closed systems should thermalize on their own.

# How does a quantum state thermalize?



Key player: entanglement  
(entropy)

See also:

BECs: Langen...Schmiedmayer, Science (2014)

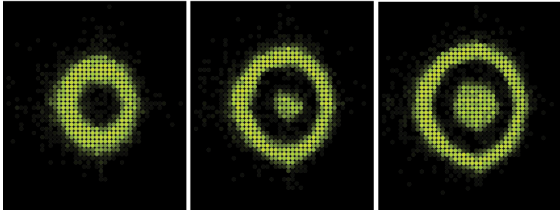
Sc-Qubits: Neill...Martinis, Nature Physics (2016)

Ions: Clos...Schaetz, PRL (2016)



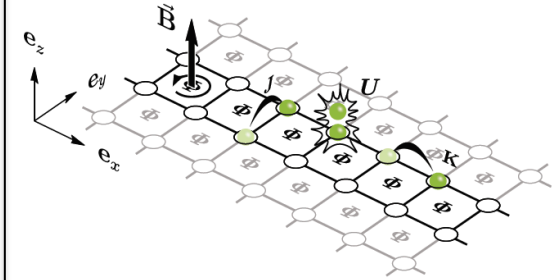
# Quantum gas microscopes

## Bose-Hubbard model

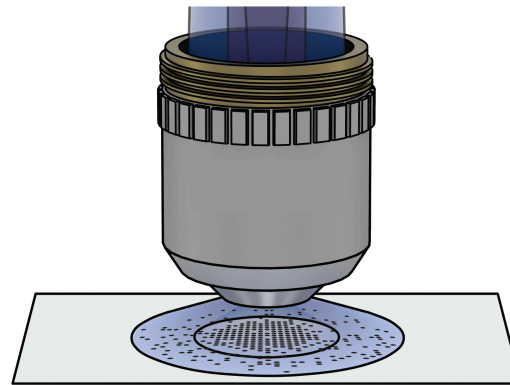


Bakr...Greiner, Science (2010),  
+ Bloch group

## Artificial gauge fields

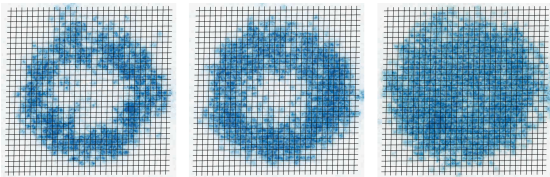


Tai...AMK, Greiner, arXiv:1612.05631



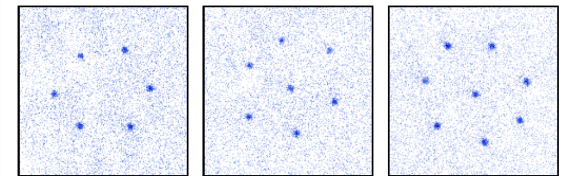
Lattice-bound 2D  
quantum gas

## Fermi-Hubbard model



Greif...Griener, Science (2016),  
+ Bloch group, Zwierlien group

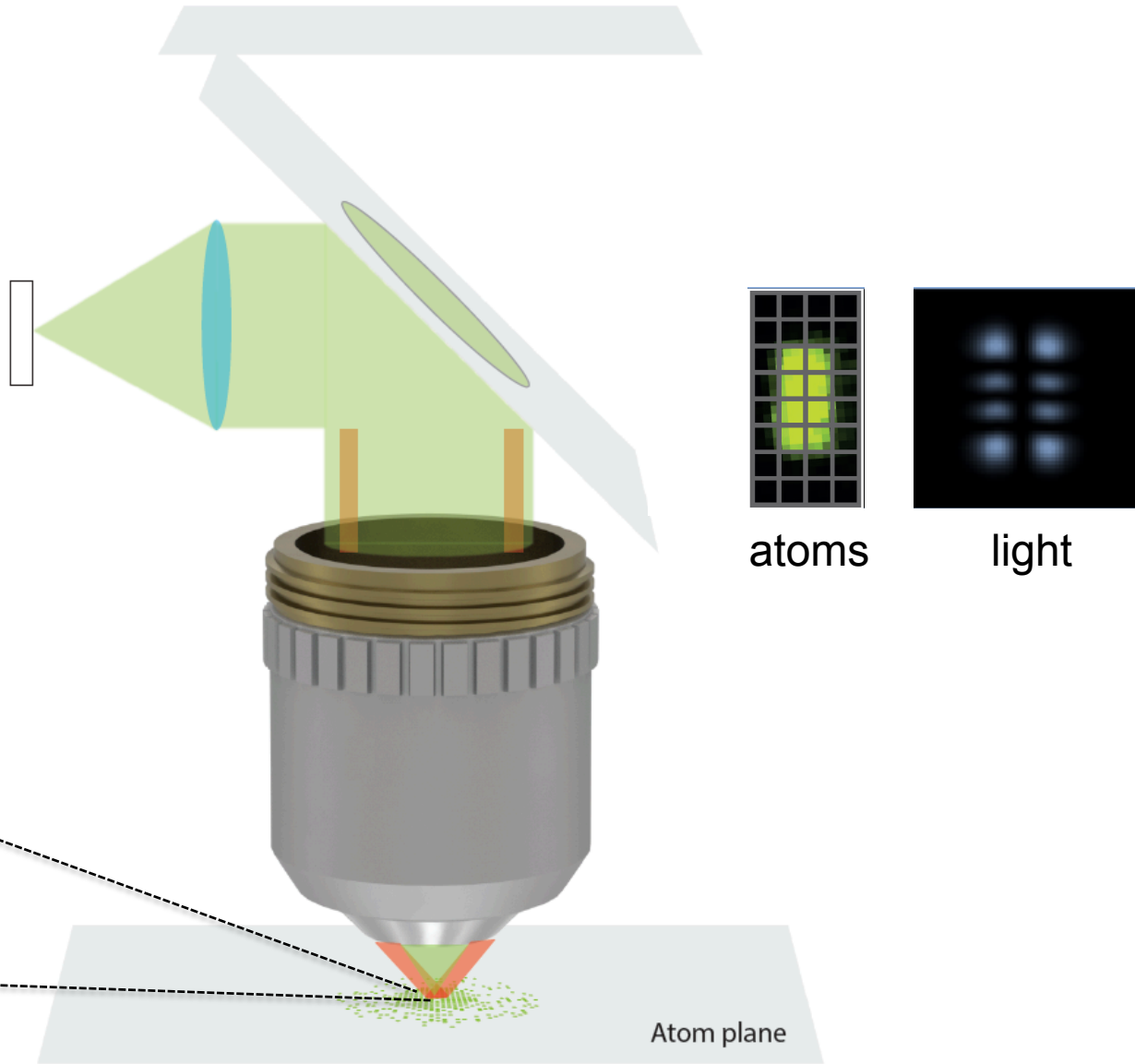
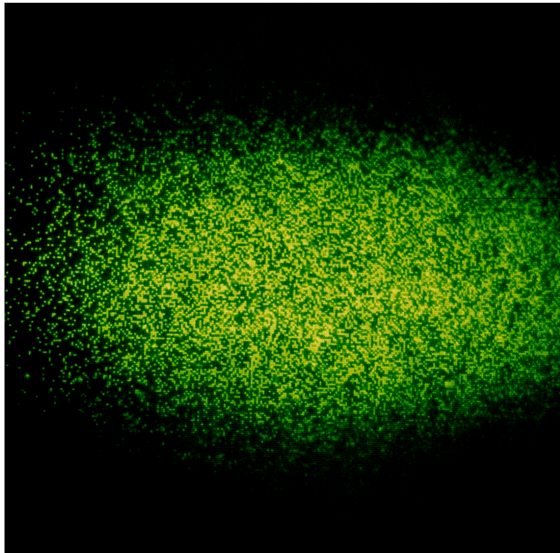
## 2D Rydberg crystals



Schauss...Bloch, Gross, Science (2015)

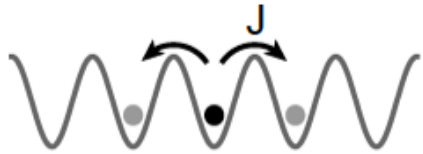
# Quantum gas microscope

High resolution imaging

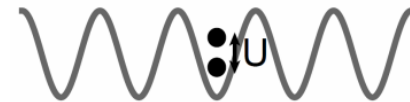


# Bose-Hubbard model

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



tunneling  $J$

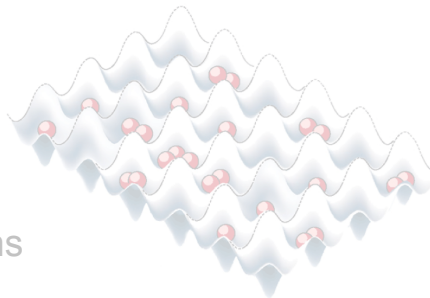


interaction  $U$

$$U \ll J$$

Superfluid

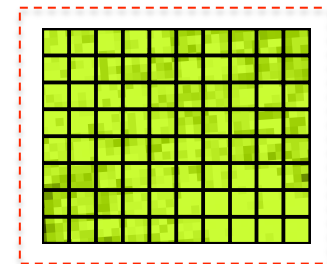
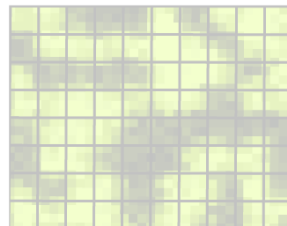
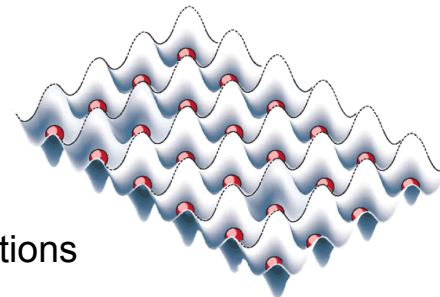
- Large number fluctuations
- Coherent state on-site



$$J \ll U$$

Mott insulator

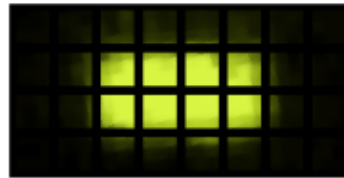
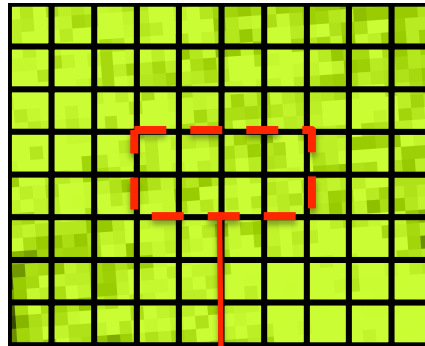
- No number fluctuations
- Fock state on-site



Good for cookie cutting. “Cookie cutting”?

# Cookie cutting

Prepare two copies of a quantum state:



Copy 1



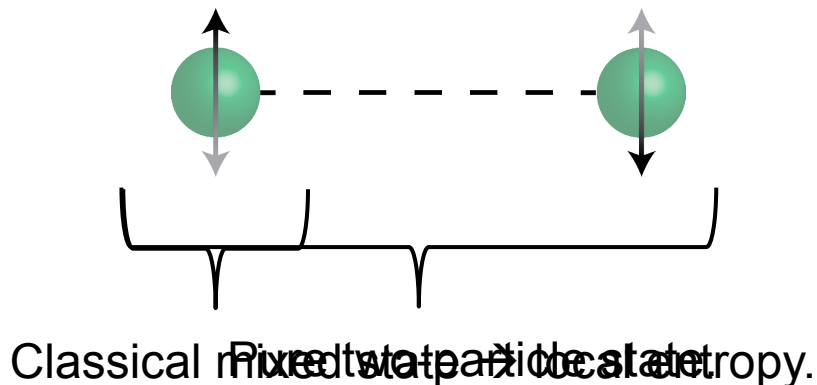
Copy 2



Entanglement  
entropy

# Entanglement entropy

- Globally pure, but locally mixed:



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

This local entropy is called  
"entanglement entropy"

Local reduction in purity encodes entanglement

So, how do we measure purity?



# Connecting purity to “state sameness”

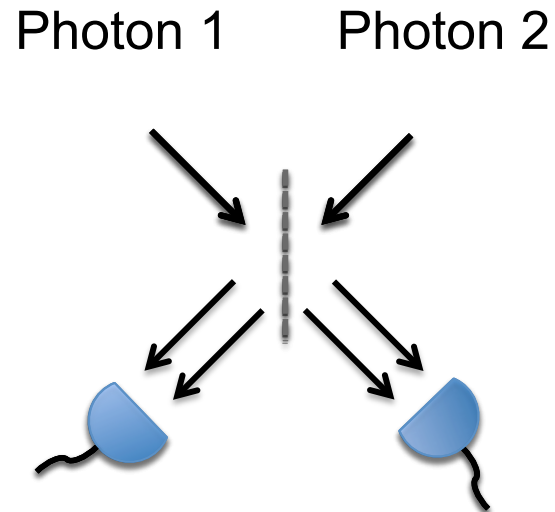
Density matrix:  $\rho = \sum_n P_n |\psi_n\rangle \langle \psi_n|$   $\longleftrightarrow$  Statistical mixture of states

Purity:  $\text{Tr}(\rho^2) = \sum_n P_n^2$   $\longleftrightarrow$  Probability to choose the same state twice from mixture\*

Measure purity: two copies of a density matrix, how often you observe the same state in each copy!

# Probing purity with Hong-Ou-Mandel interference

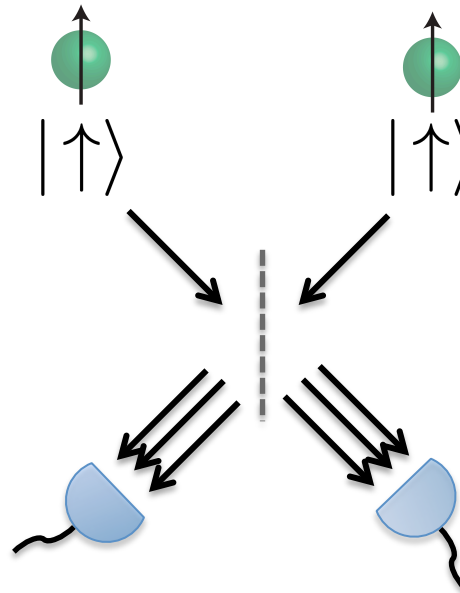
Photons on a 50/50 beam splitter



Dip in coincidence detection  
for identical photons

# Probing purity with Hong-Ou-Mandel interference

Pure, **indistinguishable** states:

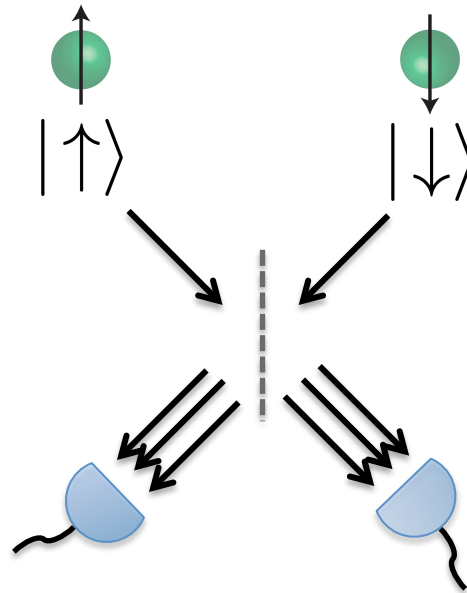


$$P_{\text{odd}}: 0$$

$$P_{\text{even}}: 1.0$$

# Measuring purity with HOM

Pure, **distinguishable** states:

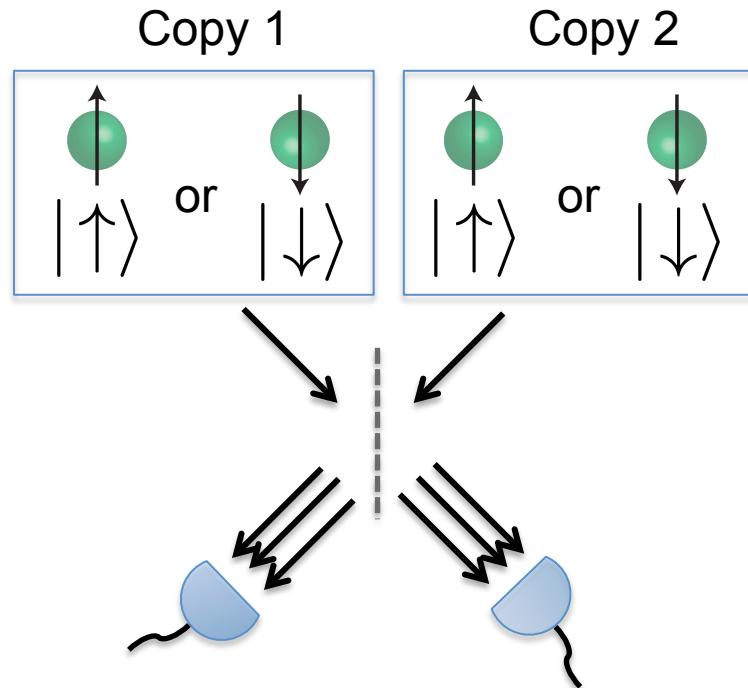


$$P_{\text{odd}}: 0.5$$

$$P_{\text{even}}: 0.5$$

# Measuring purity with HOM

Two copies of **mixed** states:



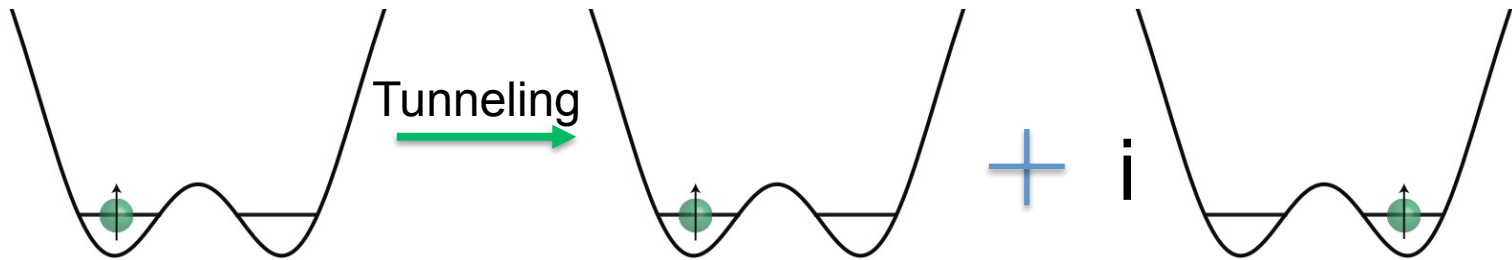
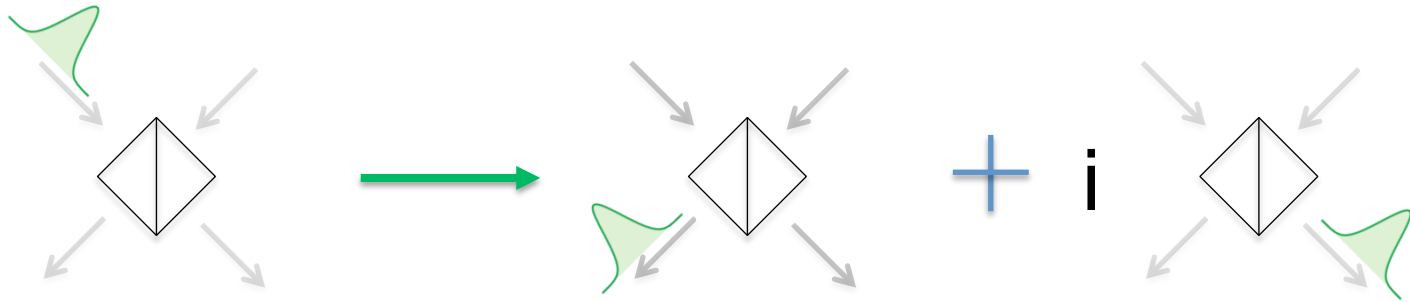
$$P_{\text{odd}}: 0.25$$

$$P_{\text{even}}: 0.75$$

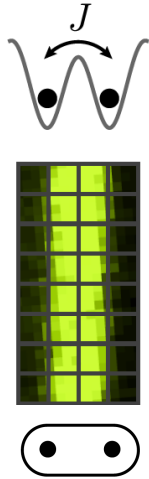
Even odd, probability  
quantifies purity



# Single atom beamsplitter



# Atomic Hong-Ou-Mandel interference

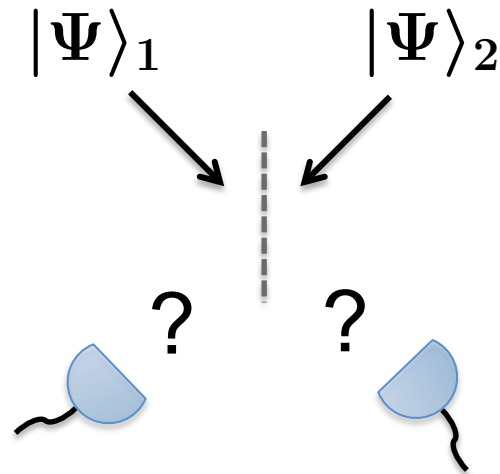


+

See also: Kaufman, Lester...Regal, Science 345, 306 (2014)

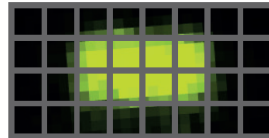
# Measuring state purity with HOM

How pure are the many-body states



# Measuring state purity with HOM

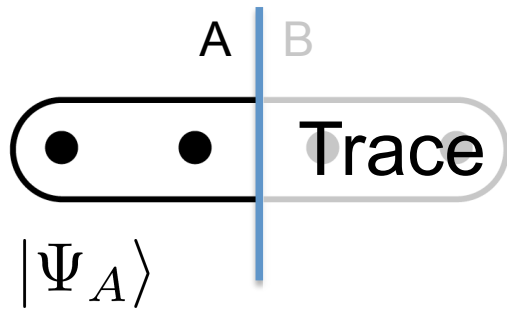
Interfere copies of  
many-body states



# Entanglement Entropy in itinerant atomic systems

Product state

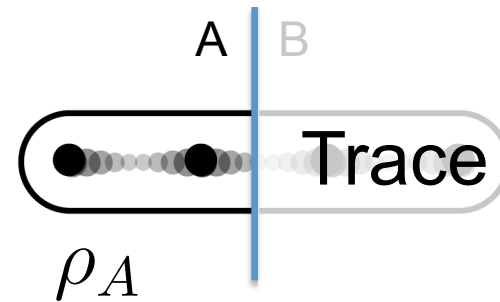
$$|\Psi\rangle = |\Psi_A\rangle \otimes |\Psi_B\rangle$$



pure state

Entangled state

$$|\Psi\rangle \neq |\Psi_A\rangle \otimes |\Psi_B\rangle$$



mixed state

Entanglement reduces the local purity after tracing

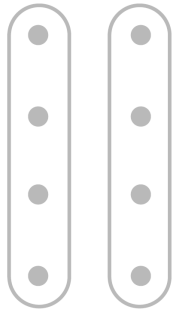
Quantified by the 2nd order **Rényi entanglement entropy**

$$S_A = -\log(\text{Tr}(\rho_A^2))$$

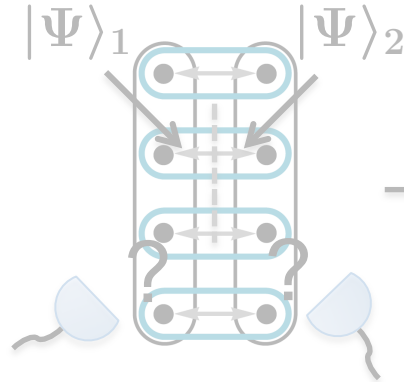


# Measuring entanglement entropy: 4 particles

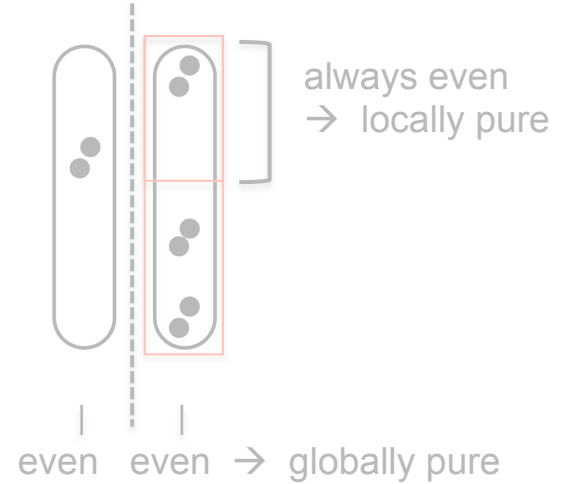
Product state



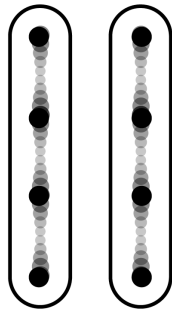
HOM



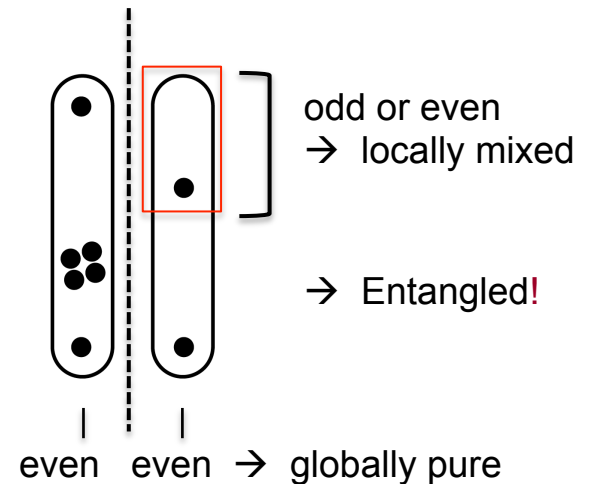
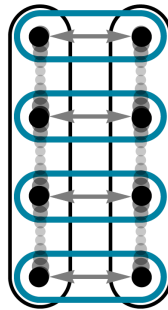
Measure



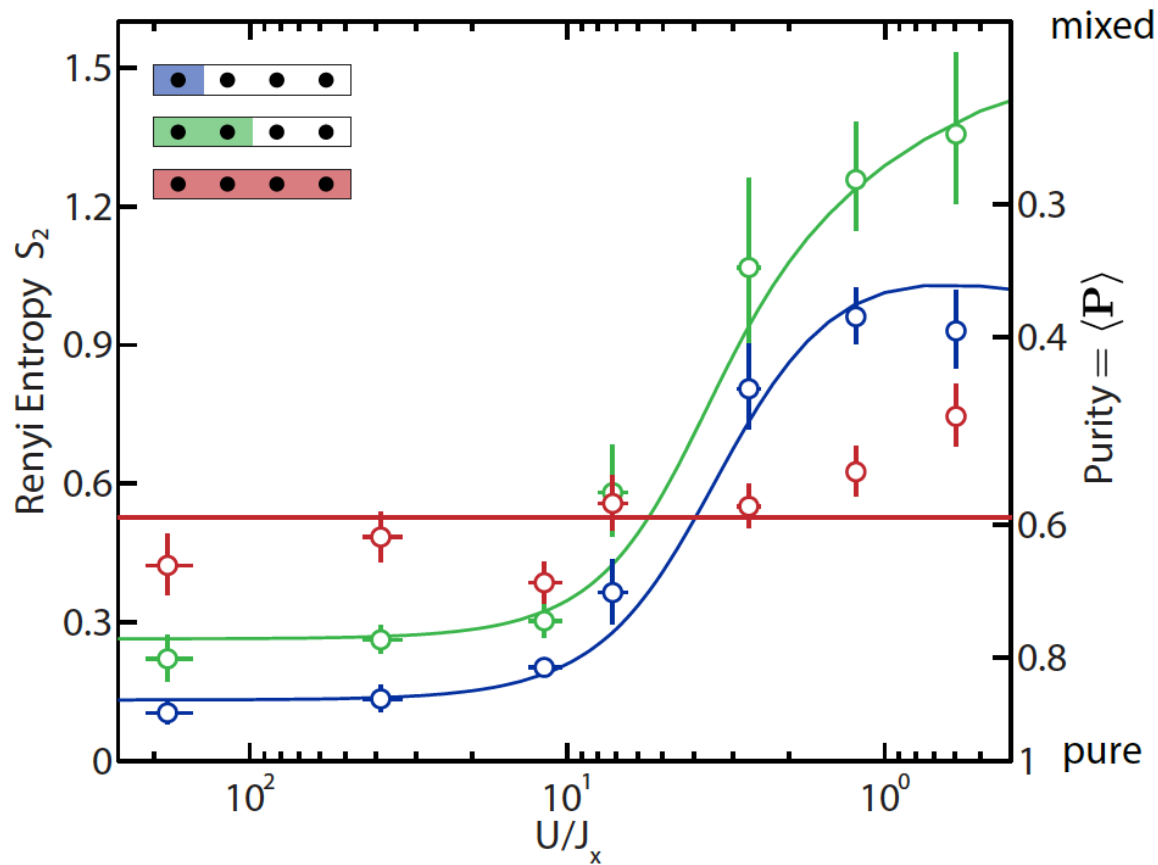
Entangled state



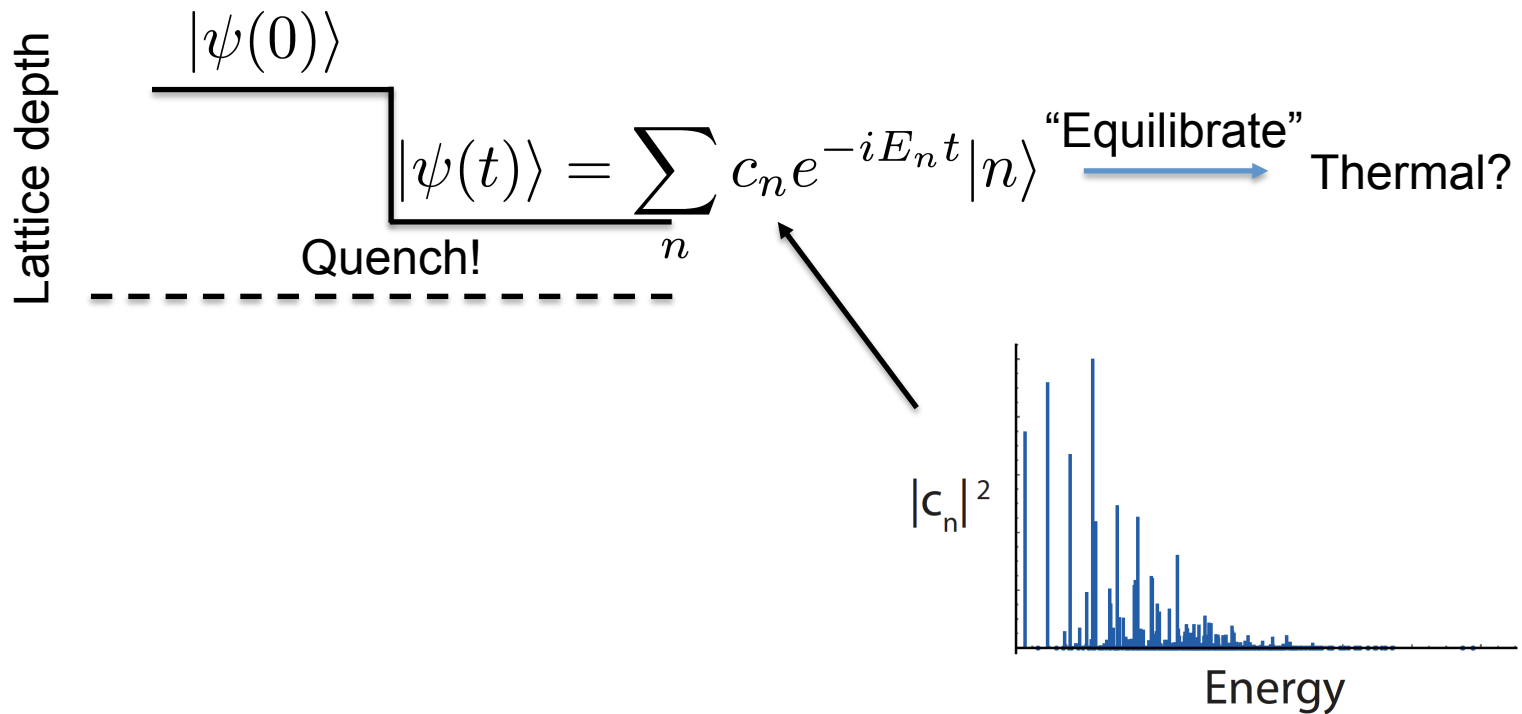
HOM



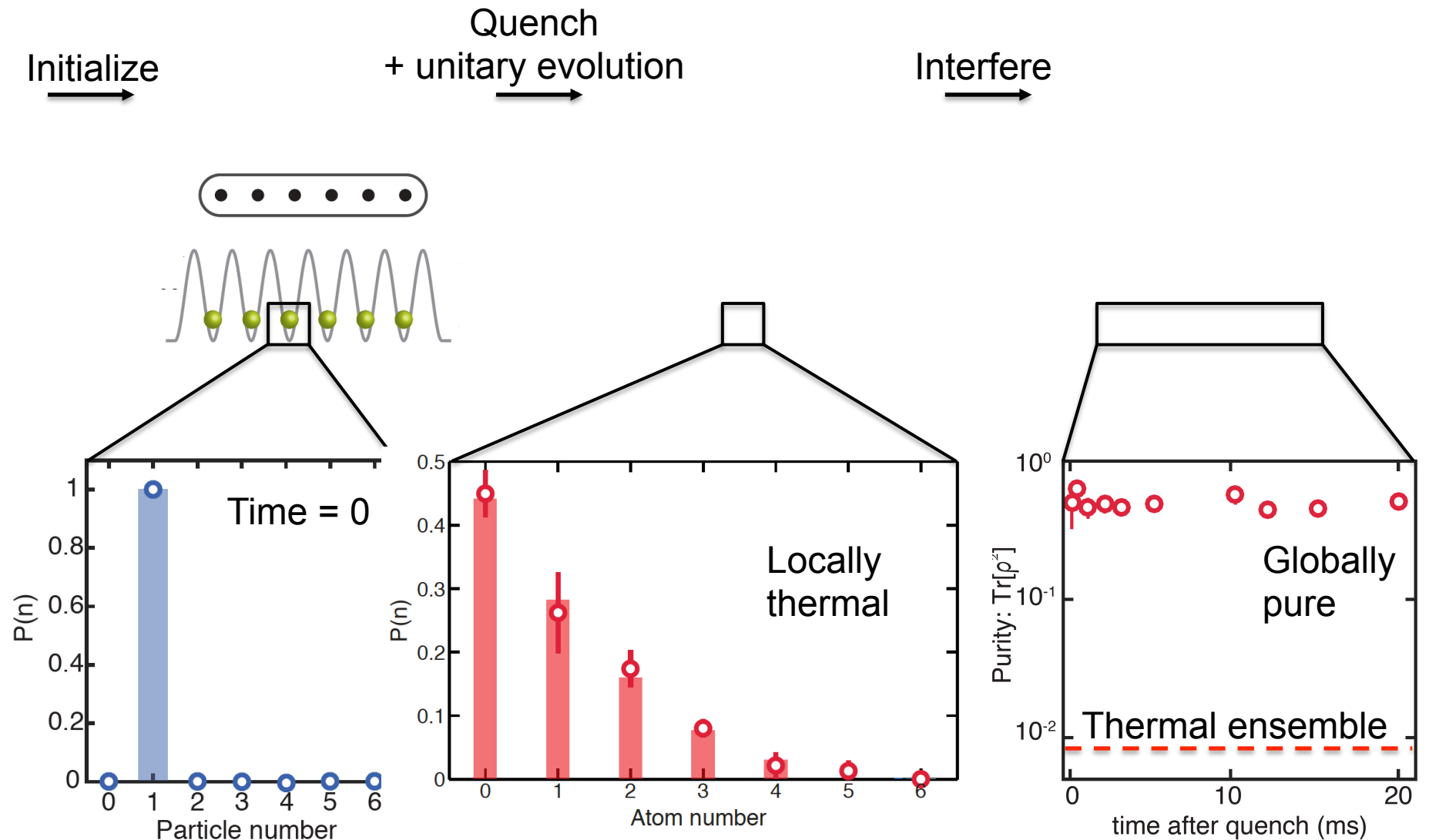
# Measuring entanglement entropy: 4 particles



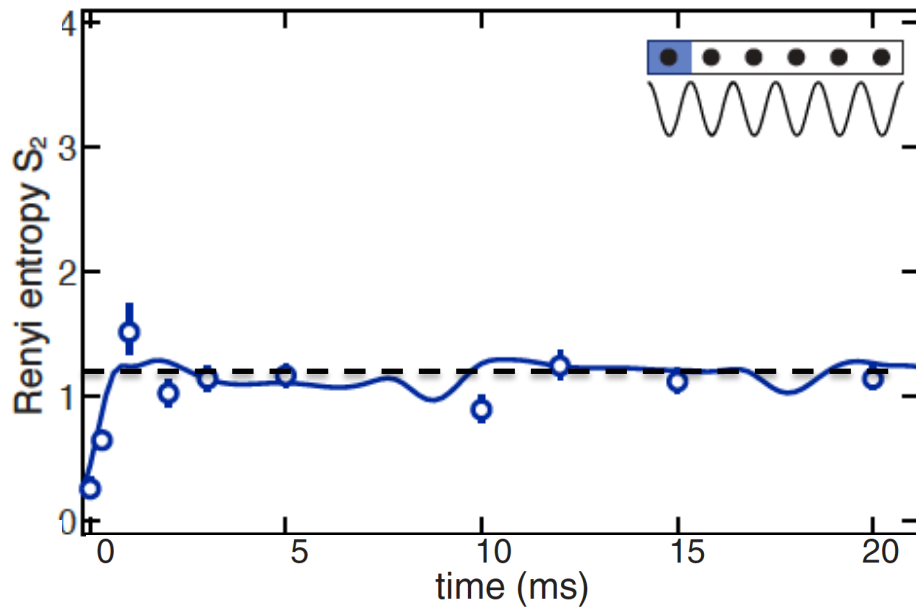
# How do we apply to thermalization?



# Thermalization measurement



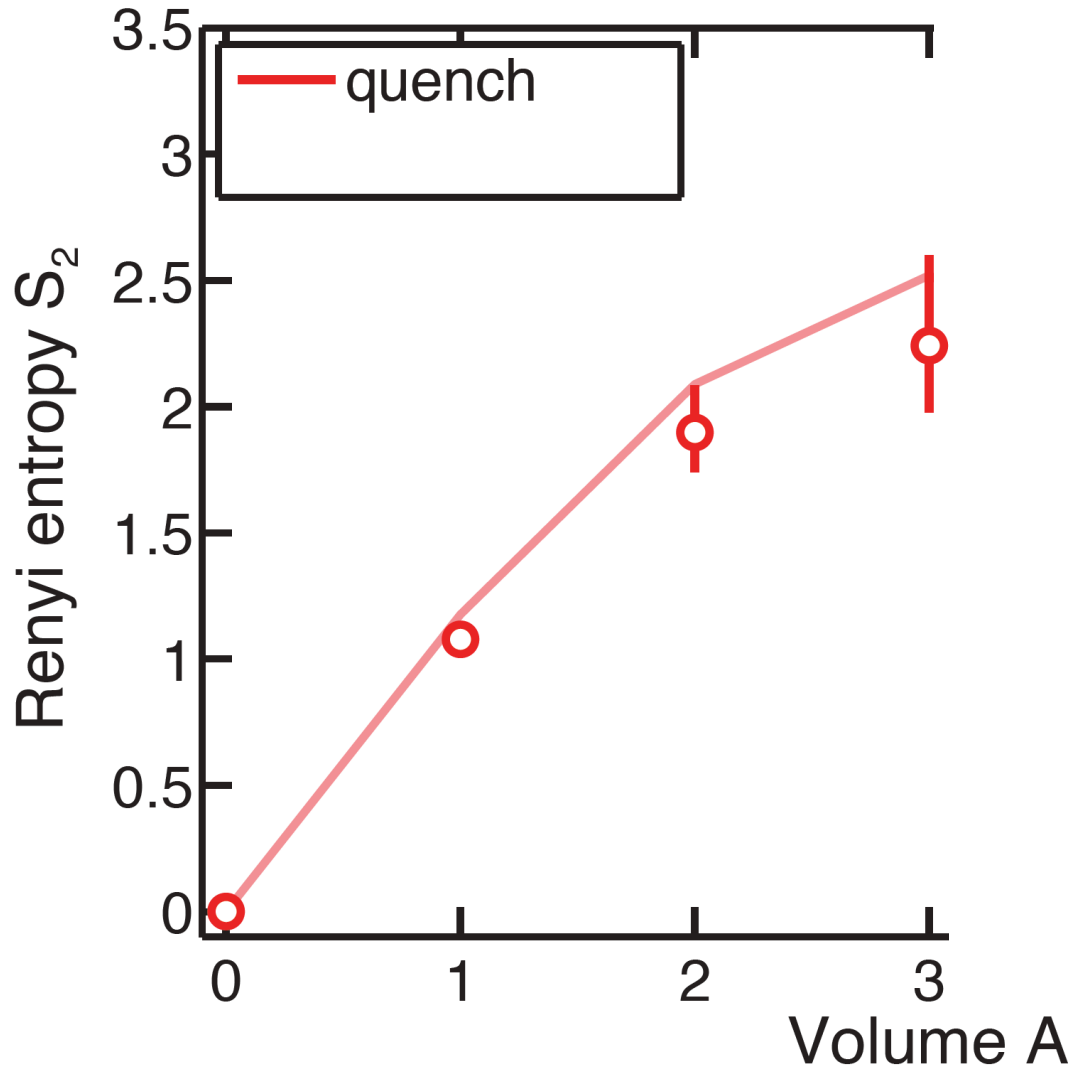
# Approach to equilibrium: quench dynamics



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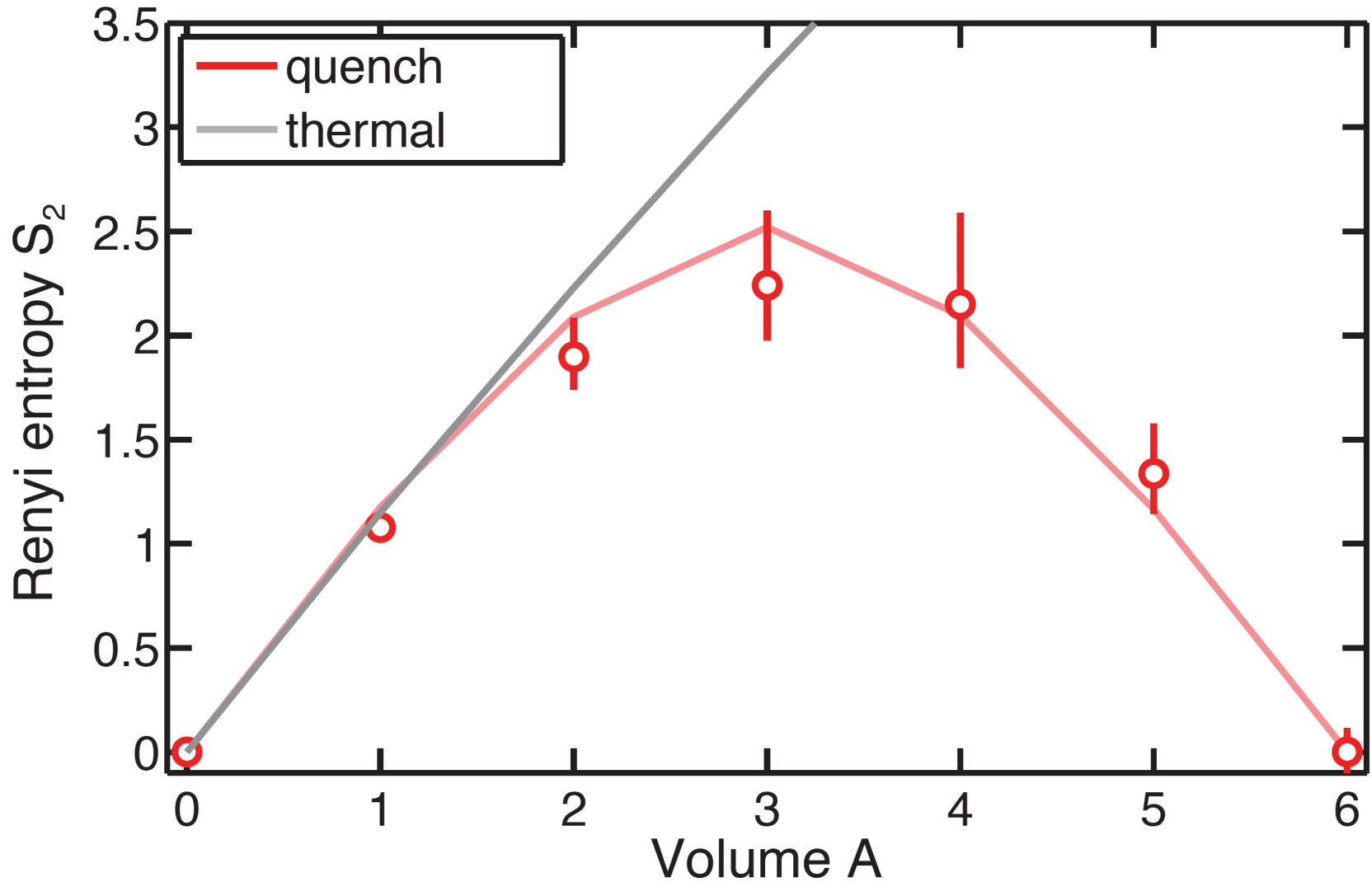
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# Entanglement entropy scaling



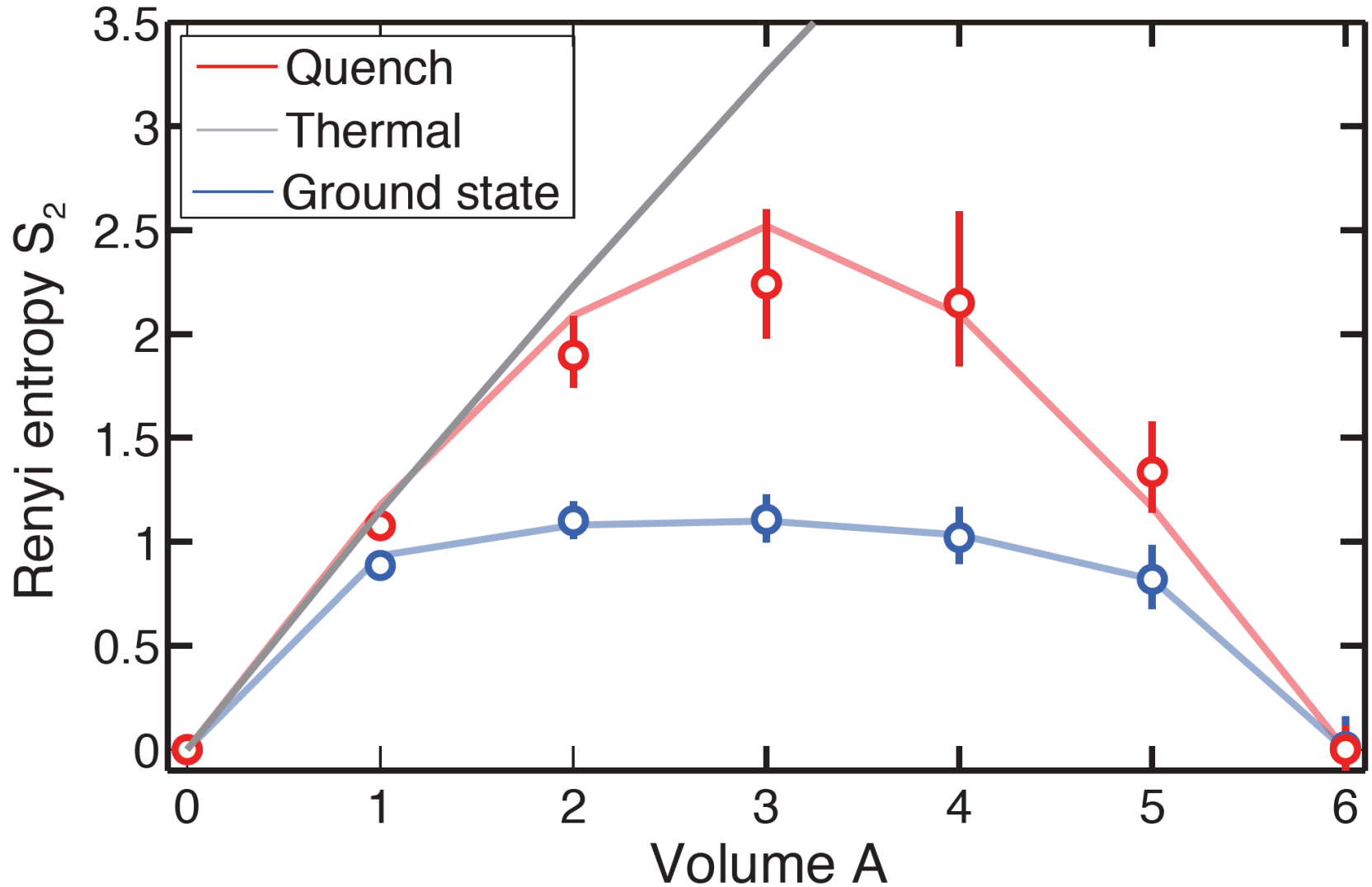
Calabrese...Cardy, J.Stat.Mech (2005); Deutsch...Sharma, PRE (2013); Santos...Rigol, PRE, (2013); Eisert... Plenio, RMP (2010)

# Entanglement entropy $\sim$ thermal entropy



Calabrese...Cardy, J.Stat.Mech (2005); Deutsch...Sharma, PRE (2013); Santos...Rigol, PRE, (2013); Eisert... Plenio, RMP (2010)

# Ground state comparison

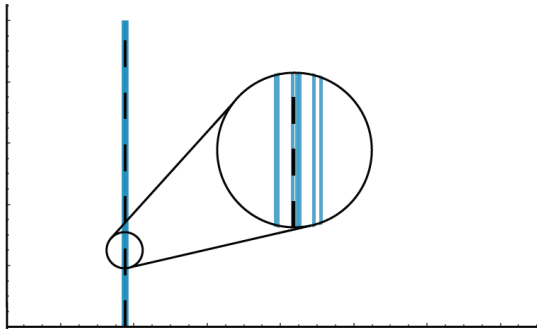




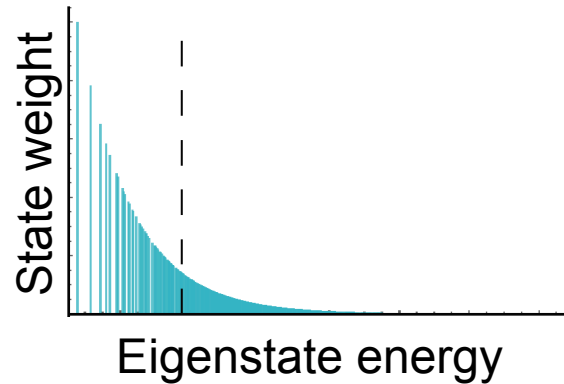
# Comparison to ensembles: number distribution

Global eigenstates

Microcanonical

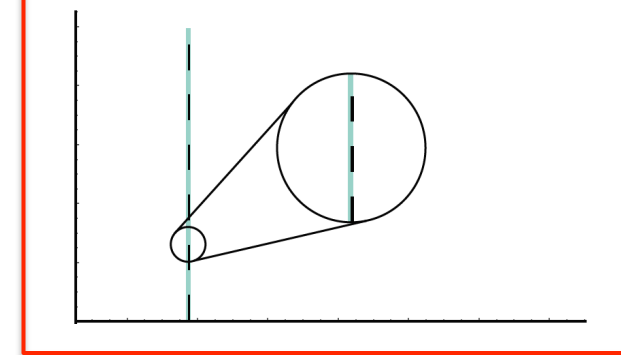


Canonical

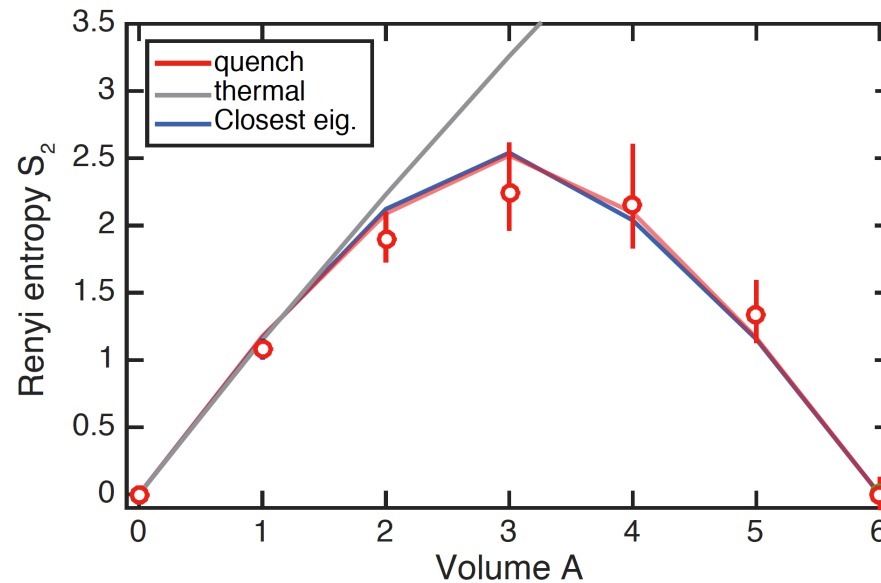


Eigenstate thermalization

Single eigenstate!



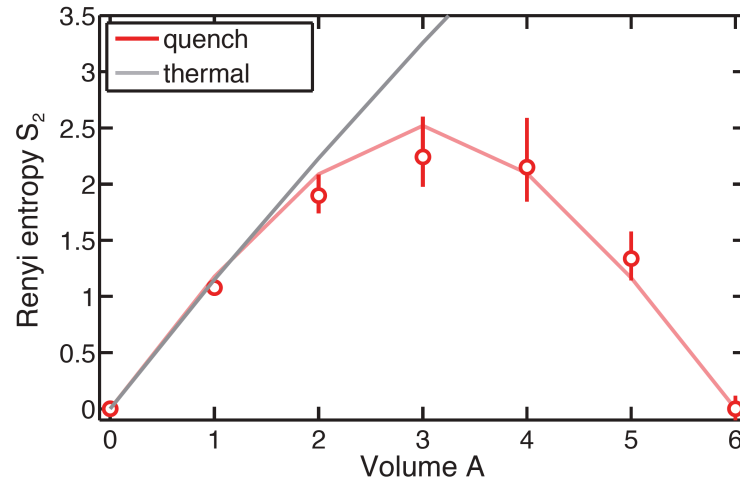
Entropy observables



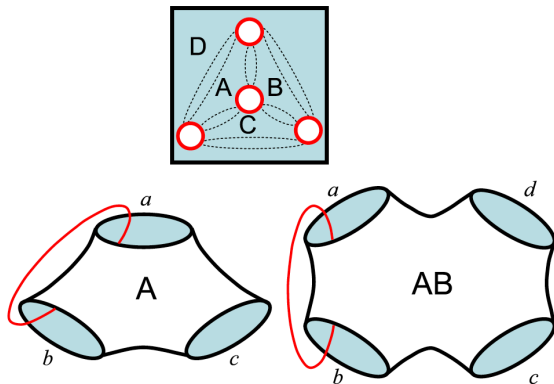
Jensen...Shankar, PRL(1984); Deutsch, PRA (1991); Srednicki, PRE (1994); Rigol...Olshanii., Nature (2008)

# Going forward

## “Entanglement microscopy”

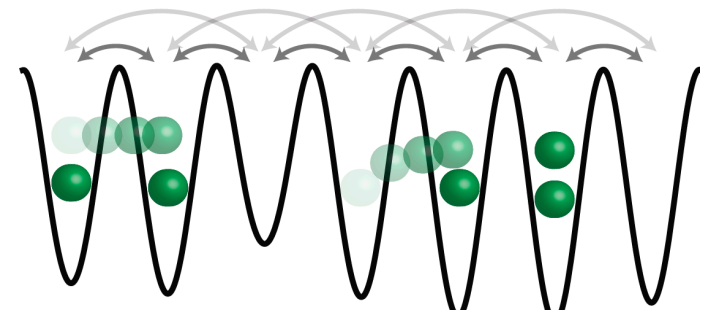


## Topological entanglement entropy



Kitaev and Preskill, PRL (2006)

## Many-body localization



Bardardson...Moore, PRL, (2012)

# Related schemes emerging

## Measuring out-of-time-order correlations and multiple quantum spectra in a trapped ion quantum magnet

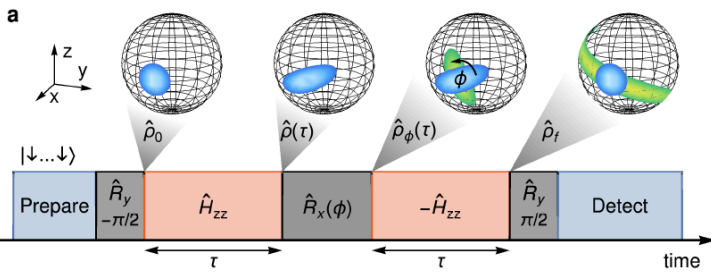
Martin Gärtner,<sup>1,\*</sup> Justin G. Bohnet,<sup>2,\*</sup> Arghavan Safavi-Naini,<sup>1</sup>  
 Michael L. Wall,<sup>1</sup> John J. Bollinger,<sup>2,†</sup> and Ana Maria Rey<sup>3,‡</sup>

<sup>1</sup>JILA, NIST and University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA

<sup>2</sup>NIST, Boulder, Colorado 80305, USA

<sup>3</sup>JILA, NIST and Department of Physics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, 80309, USA

(Dated: June 13, 2017)



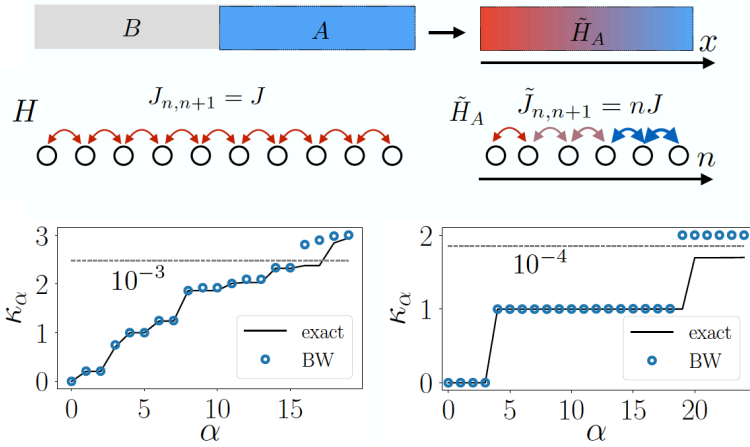
## Quantum Simulation and Spectroscopy of Entanglement Hamiltonians

M. Dalmonte,<sup>1</sup> B. Vermersch,<sup>2,3</sup> and P. Zoller<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>International Center for Theoretical Physics, 34151 Trieste, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Innsbruck, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria

<sup>3</sup>IQOQI of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria



## Rényi Entropies from Random Quenches in Atomic Hubbard and Spin Models

A. Elben,<sup>1,2,\*</sup> B. Vermersch,<sup>1,2,\*</sup> M. Dalmonte,<sup>3</sup> J. I. Cirac,<sup>4</sup> and P. Zoller<sup>1,2,4</sup>

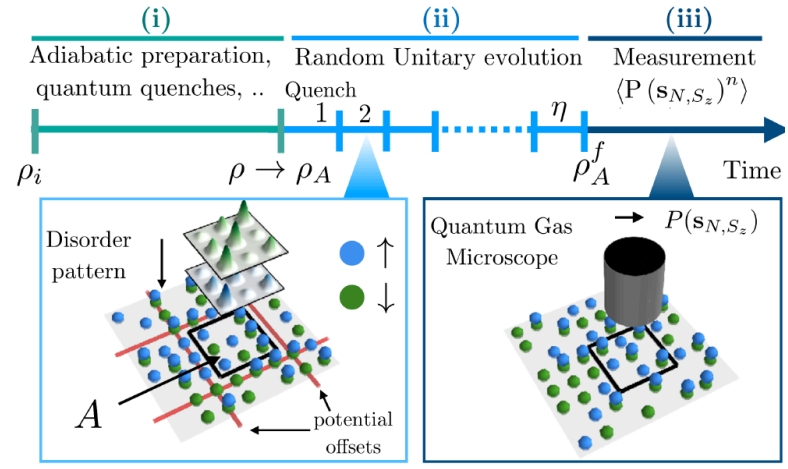
<sup>1</sup>Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Quantum Optics and Quantum Information, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Innsbruck, Austria

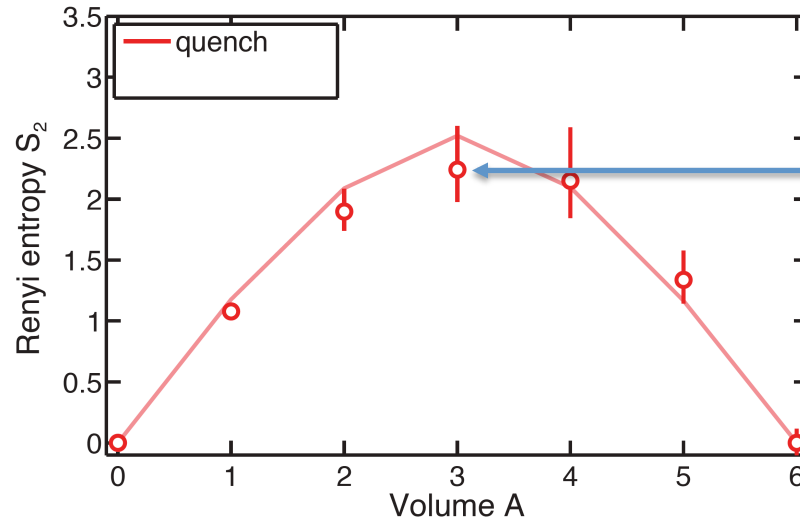
<sup>3</sup>International Center for Theoretical Physics, 34151 Trieste, Italy

<sup>4</sup>Max-Planck-Institut für Quantenoptik, Hans-Kopfermann-Str. 1, D-85748 Garching, Germany

(Dated: September 18, 2017)



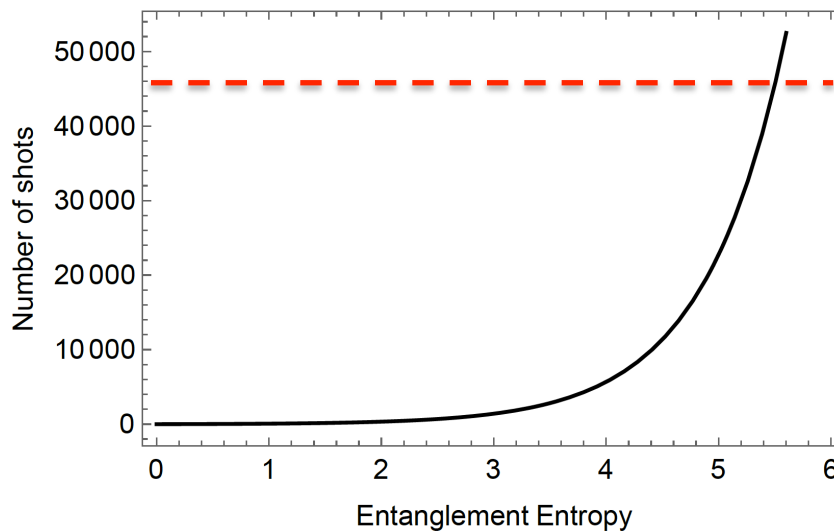
# Utility?



1000s of runs

<100 runs

**Proves closed system, purity!**



1 year, quantum gas microscope

# How do we scale, apply to larger systems?

The issues:

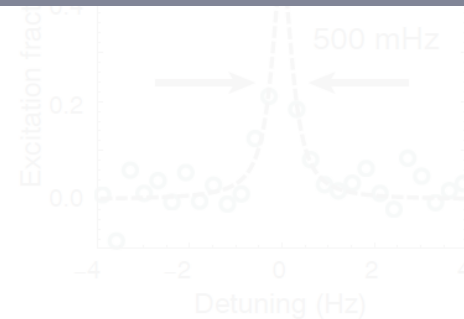
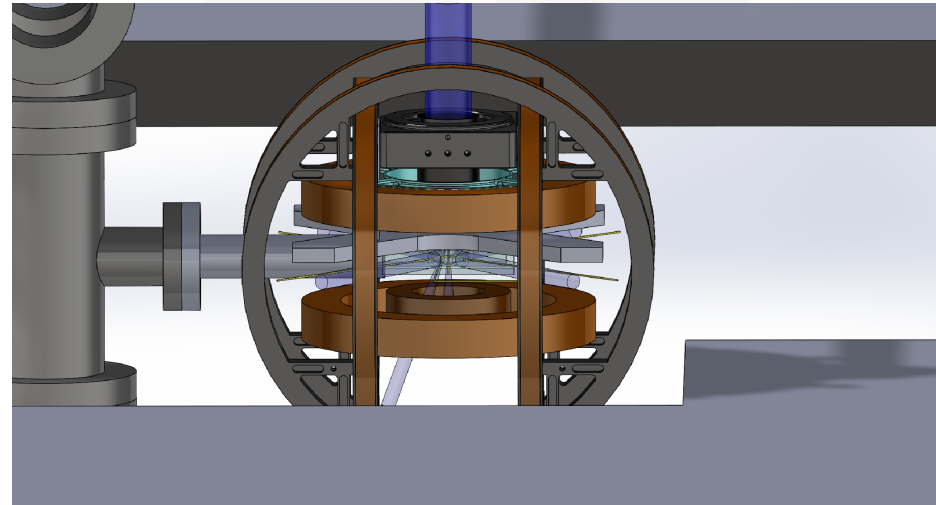
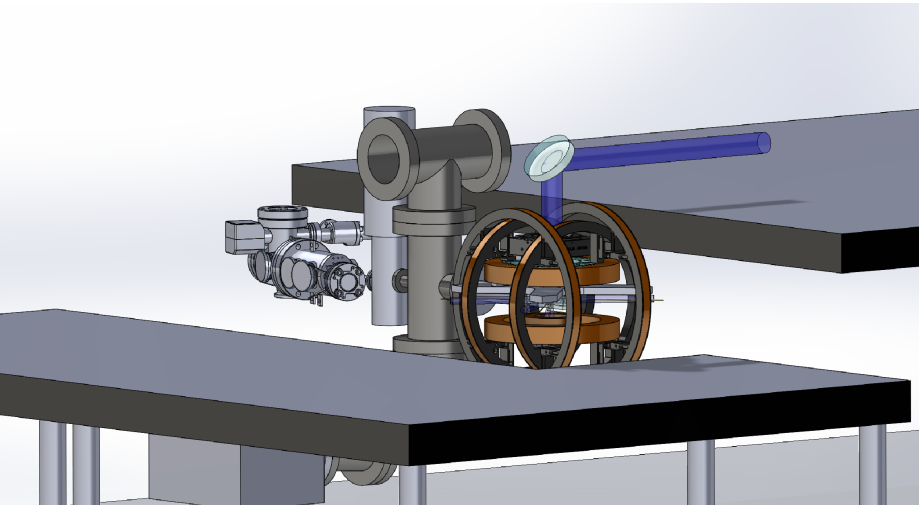
- Time: (previous slide)

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# New experiment at JILA

Objective: use optical tweezers to rapidly define low-entropy atomic states in optical lattices.

In progress...



# Acknowledgements

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