

Simulating Z_2 lattice gauge theory on a quantum computer

Charles et al. - 2305.02361 [hep-lat]

Hank Lamm

August 3, 2023

This work is an outcome of the QCIPU program @ Fermilab



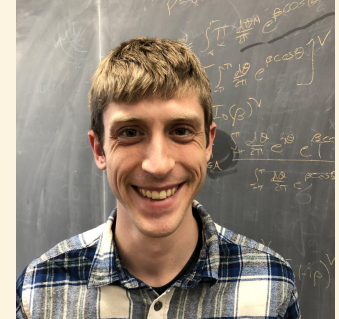
Ruth Van de Water
Fermilab



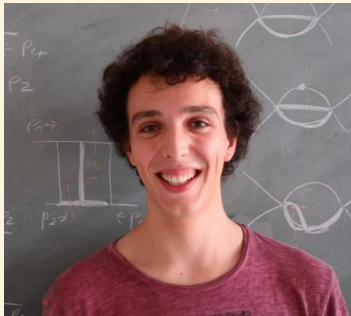
Clement Charles
→ Grad Student @ Maryland



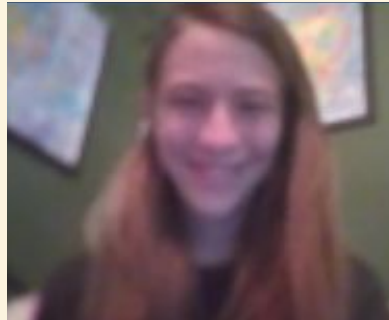
Elizabeth Hardt
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Michael Wagman
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Florian Herren
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Norman Hogan
Grad Student @ NCSU



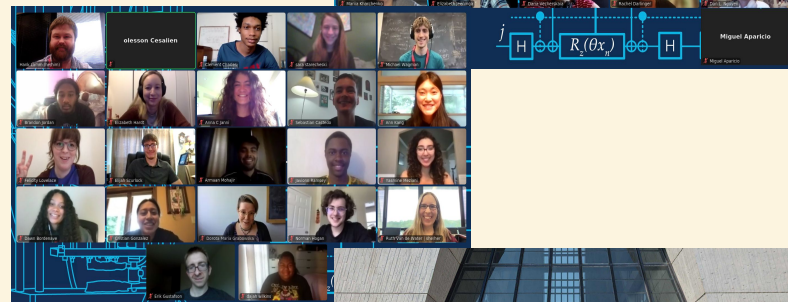
Erik Gustafson
NASA

Quantum Computing Internship For Physics Undergraduates 2020 - Present

3-week summer school for 17 students + year-long internship for 4-5 students with goal to develop diverse quantum workforce with skills needed to succeed in academia and industry

Young field provides opportunity to build inclusive community

- Students paid competitive hourly wage
–**Essential** to enable participation by students from all socioeconomic backgrounds.
- Topical lectures by experts in the field
–Quantum physics & math, quantum algorithms, error mitigation & correction, quantum hardware. Self-contained and **accessible to all preparation levels**.
- Pair programming on quantum simulators & real devices
–Computational exercises in Python + Qiskit on classical and quantum algorithms. Final project simulating **1+1d lattice gauge theory** on real devices.
- Panels and informal discussions on career opportunities
–Panelists from **both academia and industry**. Information about applying to and paying for graduate school especially important for first-generation college students.
- Year-long interns perform publishable research



PHYSICAL REVIEW D **106**, 114501 (2022)

FERMILAB-PUB-23-171-SQMS-T

Primitive quantum gates for an $SU(2)$ discrete subgroup: Binary tetrahedral

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(Received 6 September 2022; accepted 9 November 2022; published 8 December 2022)

Simulating \mathbb{Z}_2 lattice gauge theory on a quantum computer

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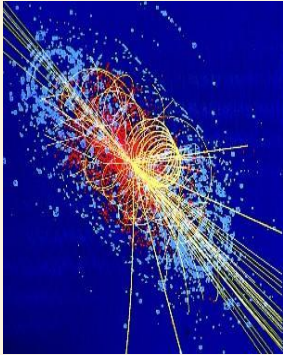
⁹Department of Physics, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, NY 10708, USA

¹⁰Department of Physics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL 61801, USA

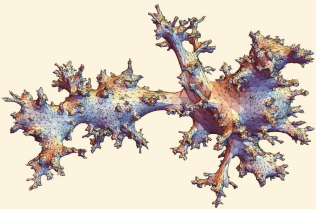
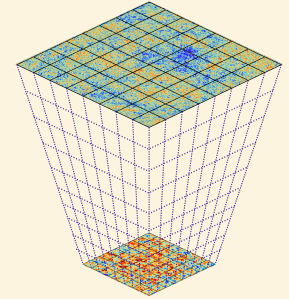
(Date: May 5, 2023)

Quantum Computing for Particle Physics, it's a need

- The world is quantum, and we are lucky anything is amenable to classical computers
 - Large-scale quantum computers can tackle computations in HEP otherwise inaccessible
 - This opens up new frontiers & extends the reach of LHC, LIGO, EIC & DUNE



- *Ab initio* cross sections for colliders and neutrino experiments
- Cosmic inflation and the evolution of matter asymmetry in the early universe
- Explorations of BSM, supersymmetry, and quantum gravity
- Hadronization and Hydrodynamics in Heavy-Ion collisions

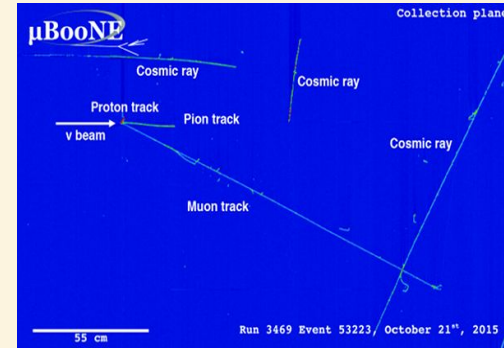


While broad, these topics often are formulated as **lattice field theories**

Quantum Simulation for High-Energy Physics

Bauer, Davoudi *et al.* - *PRX Quantum* 4 (2023) 2, 027001

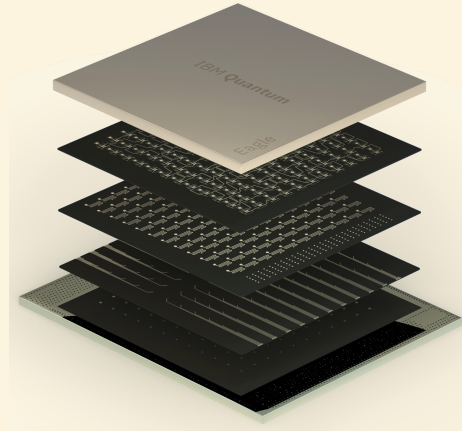
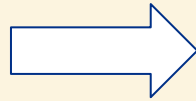
Wonderful survey of physics questions, methods, and outstanding problems in field



Premature optimization is the root of all evil

2 is the smallest and only even prime number

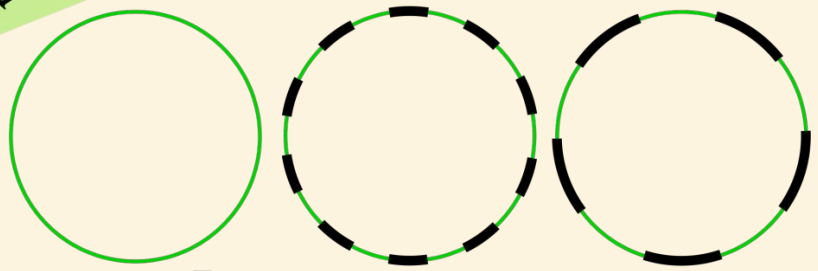
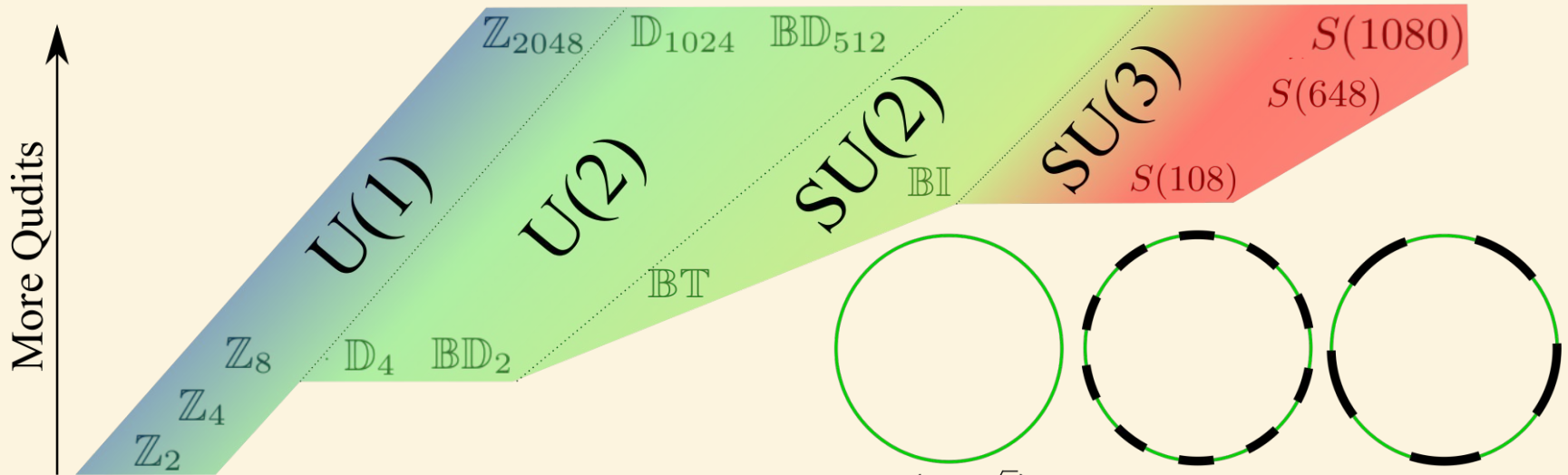
1+1d Z_2 lattice gauge theory on **quantum computer**



Experiments with a Gauge-Invariant Ising System
Michael Creutz, Laurence Jacobs, and Claudio Rebbi *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 42, 1390 (1979)
Early simulation of 3+1d 8^4 Euclidean Z_2 pure gauge theory

The ladder of discrete gauge theories in HEP calculations

Coherence Time Increasing \rightarrow



$$\beta_{f,U(1)} = \frac{\log(1 + \sqrt{2})}{1 - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)} \approx \kappa_2 N^2, \text{ which extends to } \beta_{f,SU(N_c)} \approx \kappa N^{\frac{N_c^2-1}{2}}$$

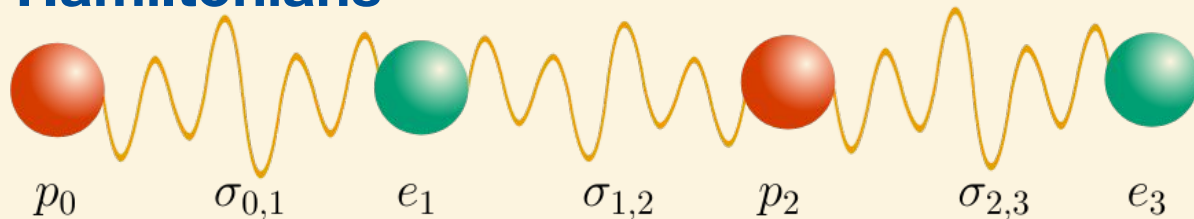
But whereas \mathbb{Z}_N can be **taken to ∞** , **limited** number for $SU(N_c)$

$$\beta \propto \frac{1}{\log(a)} \implies a_f \propto e^{-\beta_f}$$

Gluon Field Digitization for Quantum Computers
 NuQS collaboration - *Phys.Rev.D* 100 (2019) 11, 114501
 Demonstrated that S(1080) approximates certain 3+1d SU(3) observables

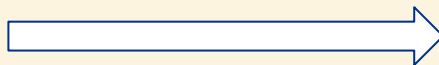
Digitising SU(2) gauge fields and the freezing transition
 Hartung et al. - *Eur.Phys.J.C* 82 (2022) 3, 237
 Understanding the scaling of freezing transitions with approximations

A tale of two Hamiltonians



Kogut-Susskind Hamiltonian [with $O(a^2)$ errors]

$$H = \sum_{n=1}^{N_s-1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{n,n+1}^x + \frac{\eta}{2} (\bar{\psi}_n \sigma_{n,n+1}^z \psi_{n+1} + h.c.) \right] + m_0 \sum_{n=1}^{N_s} (-1)^n \bar{\psi}_n \psi_n,$$



Qubit Hamiltonian via Jordan-Wigner

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N_s-1} \sigma_{n,n+1}^x - \frac{m_0}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N_s-1} (-1)^n Z_n + \frac{\eta}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{N_s-2} (X_n X_{n+1} + Y_n Y_{n+1}) \sigma_{n,n+1}^z.$$

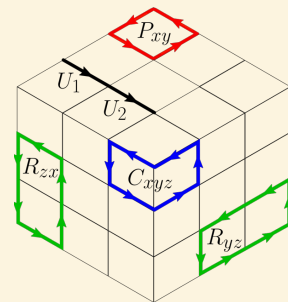
Hamiltonian Formulation of Wilson's Lattice Gauge Theories
Kogut & Susskind *Phys.Rev.D* 11 (1975) 395-408
Formulated $O(a^2)$ lattice Hamiltonian for LGT with staggered matter

Always remember: lattice Hamiltonian is **a choice**

Improved Hamiltonians for Quantum Simulation of Gauge Theories
Carena, Lamm, Li, Liu *PRL* 129 (2022) 5
Developed quantum circuits for $O(a^4)$ pure-gauge Hamiltonian

Quantum Simulation of Lattice QCD with Improved Hamiltonians
Ciavarella 2307.05593 [*hep-lat*]
Formulated Hamiltonian with reduced truncation errors

Improved Fermion Hamiltonians for quantum simulations
Gustafson & Van de Water - in prep (Talk @ 4:20 PM on Thurs.)
Formulating Hamiltonians for ASQTAD fermions



Performing scale setting with 2-pt Minkowski correlator

- Want to measure a correlator after preparing in a superposition of vacuum and “particle” state

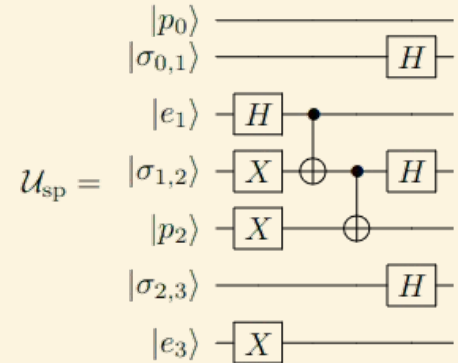
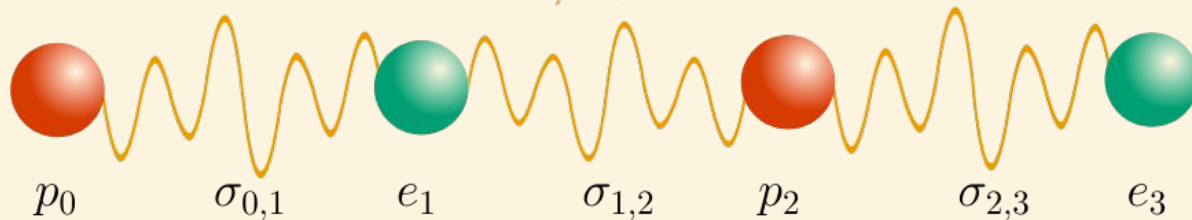
$$C(t) = \langle \phi(N_s) | U^\dagger(t) O U(t) | \phi(N_s) \rangle = \cos(Mt) + \dots,$$

- Trotterization introduces discretization errors into correlator, and thus scale setting M

$$\mathfrak{C}(t/\varepsilon) = \langle \phi(N_s) | U^\dagger(t/\varepsilon)^{N_t} O U(t/\varepsilon)^{N_t} | \phi(N_s) \rangle$$

“Particle” state and operator insertion are given by **“meson” excitation operator**

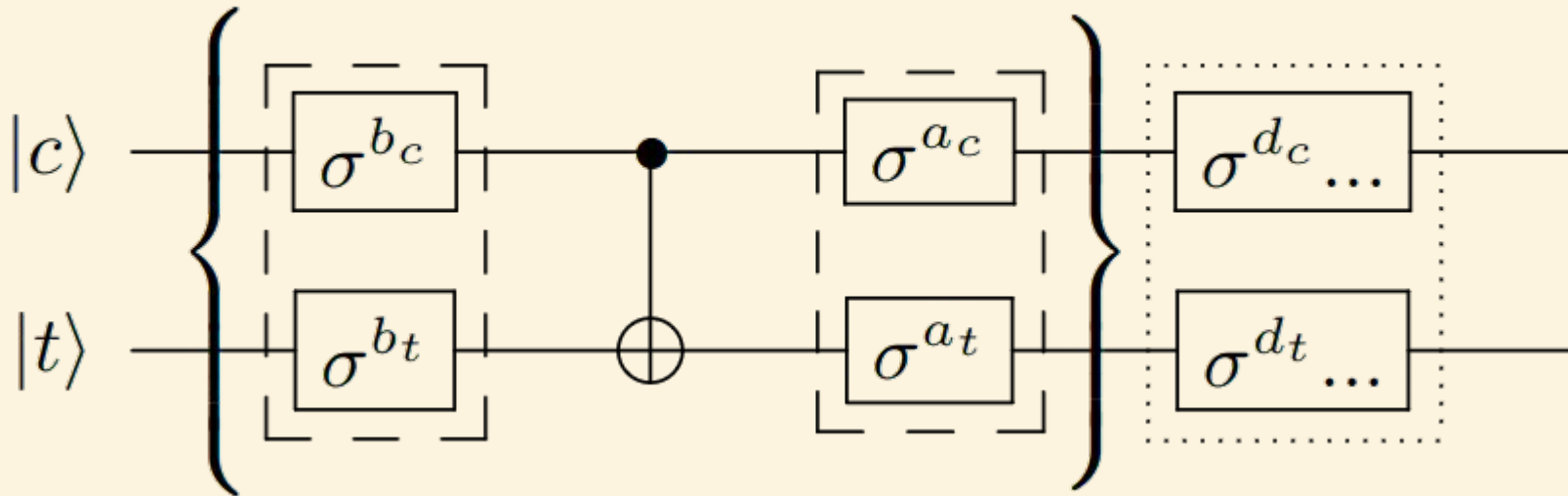
$$O = X_n \sigma_{n,n+1}^z X_{n+1}$$



First error mitigation: Pauli Twirling

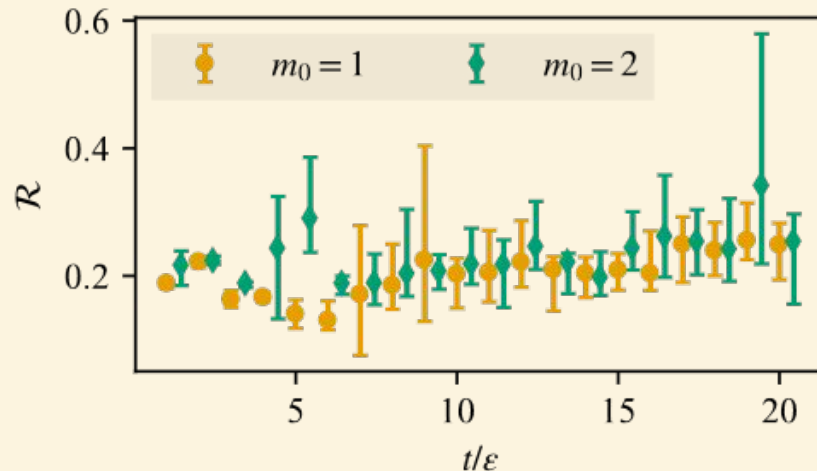
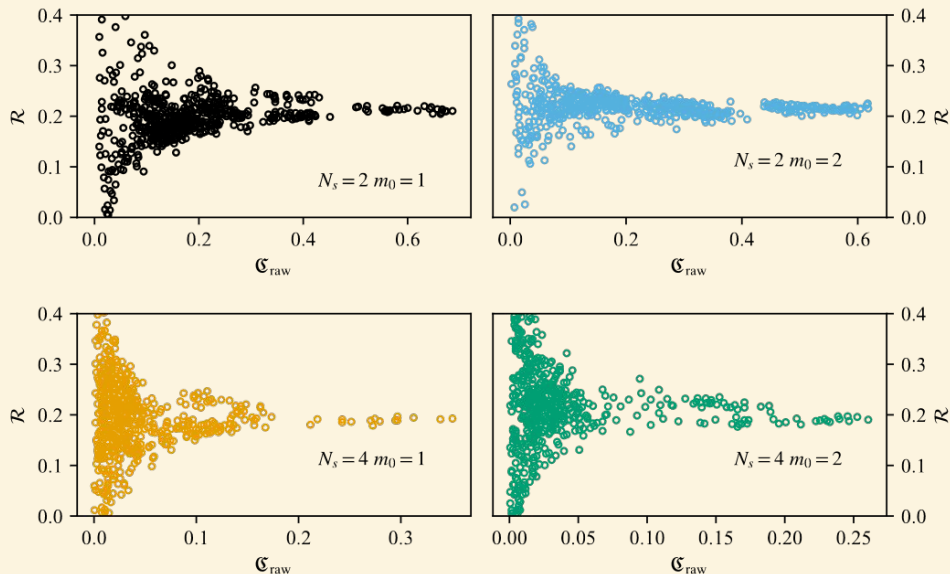
Converts **coherent errors** to **stochastic ones**

Example: CNOT gate



Simulating one-dimensional quantum chromodynamics on a quantum computer:
Real-time evolutions of tetra- and pentaquarks
Y. Y. Atas *et al.*, 2207.03473 [quant-ph]
Early example of use in 1+1d SU(3) lattice simulation

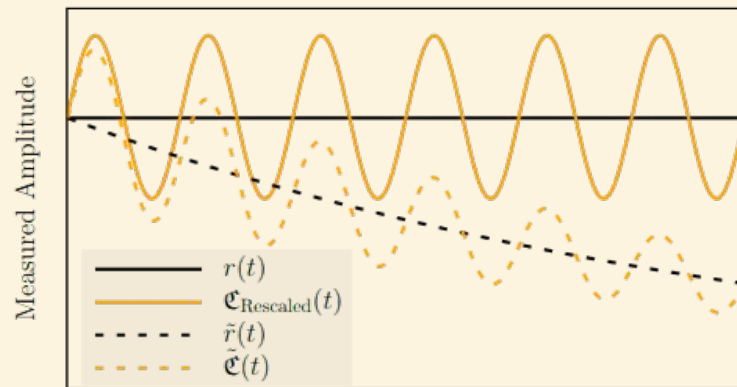
Second error mitigation: Readout error mitigation



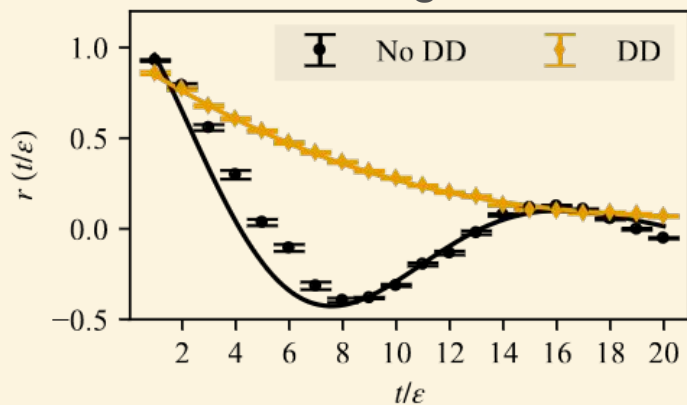
Error arising from readout typically **~20%** albeit dependent on correlator value

Genuine 12-qubit entanglement on a superconducting quantum processor
M. Gong et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 110501 (2019)
Good example of inversion matrix method for readout error mitigation

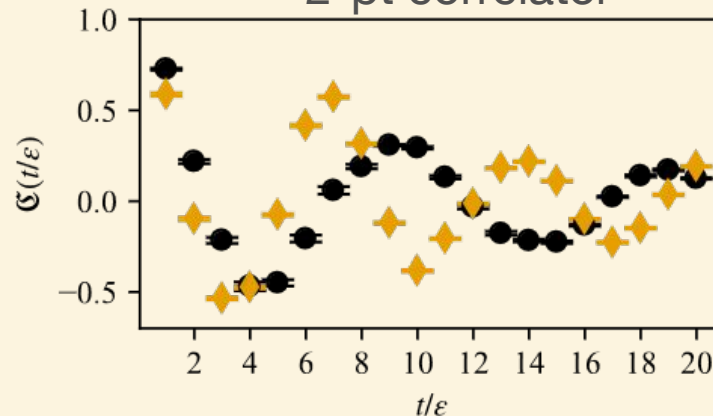
Third error mitigation: Rescaling



Rescaling circuits



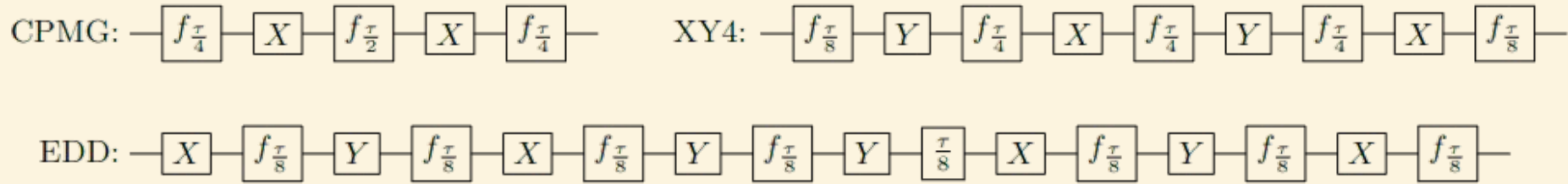
2-pt correlator



Self-mitigating Trotter circuits for SU(2) lattice gauge theory on a quantum computer
 S. A Rahman, R. Lewis, E. Mendicelli, and S. Powell, Phys. Rev. D 106
 First demonstration of rescaling in a lattice simulation

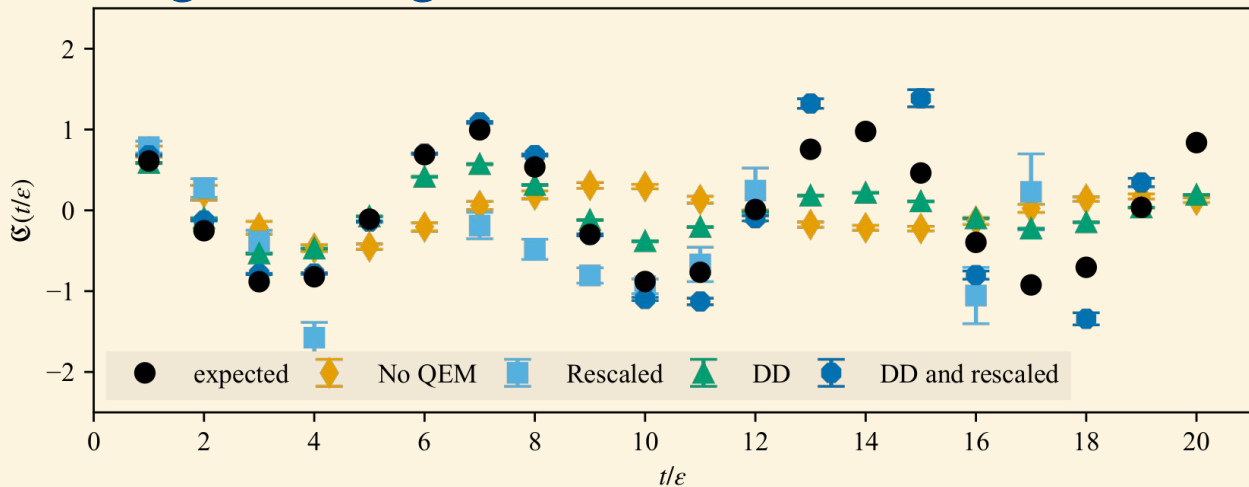
Fourth error mitigation: Dynamical Decoupling

Perform gates operators on spectators to **prevent noise**

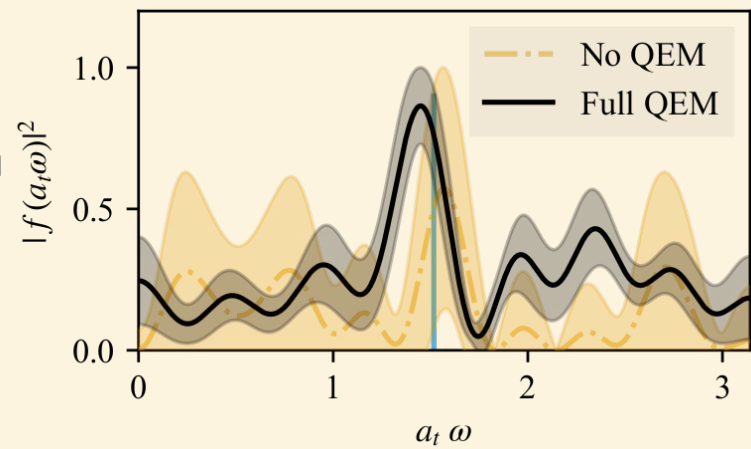


For our lattice simulations on IBM devices, we found **XY4** the best balance

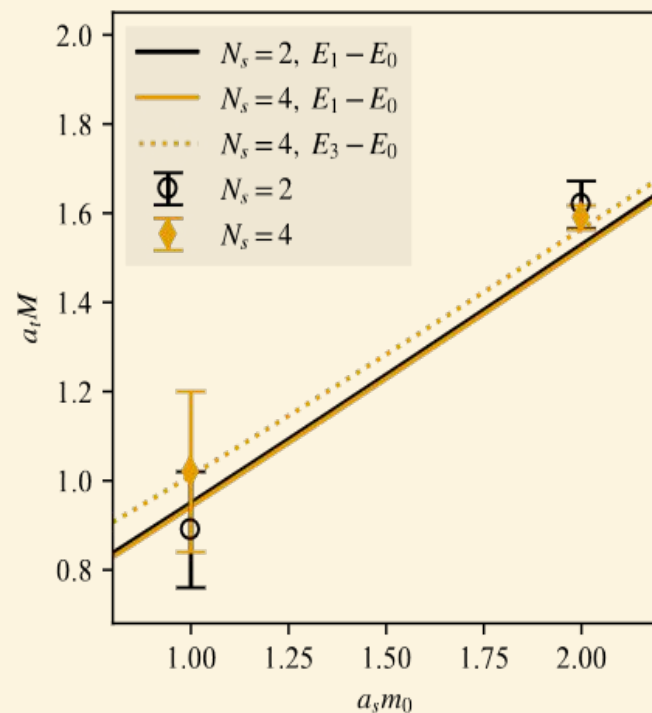
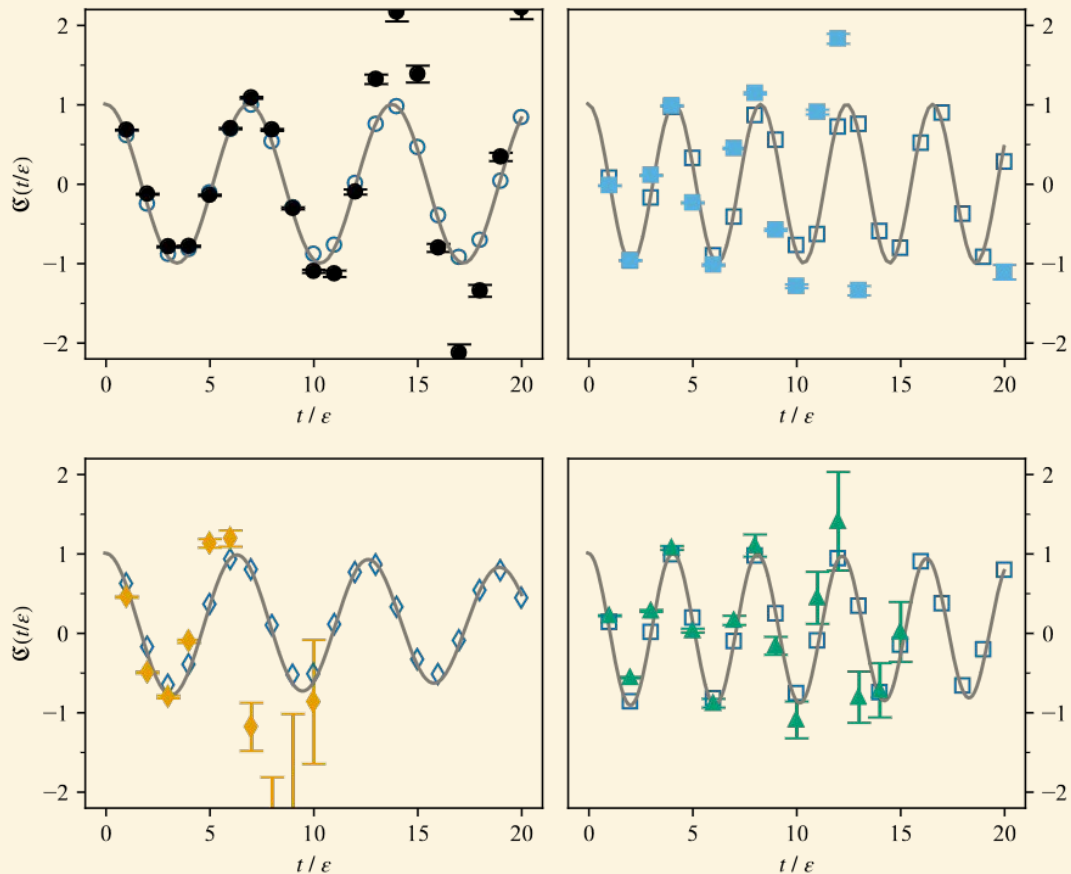
Putting it all together



Error mitigation allows up to **6x** longer evolution



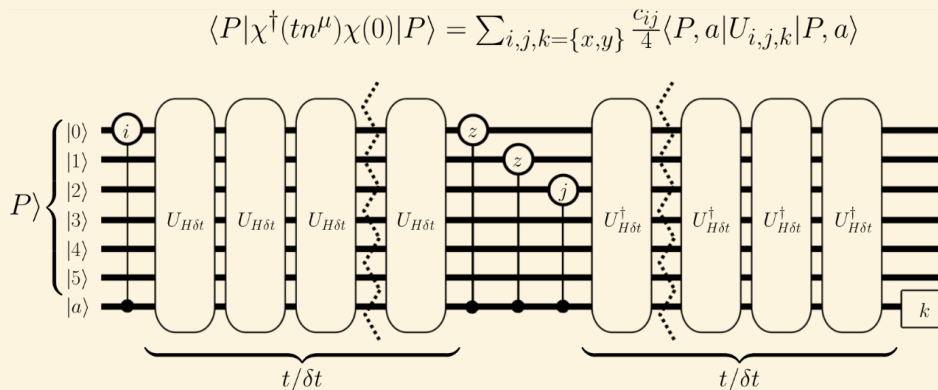
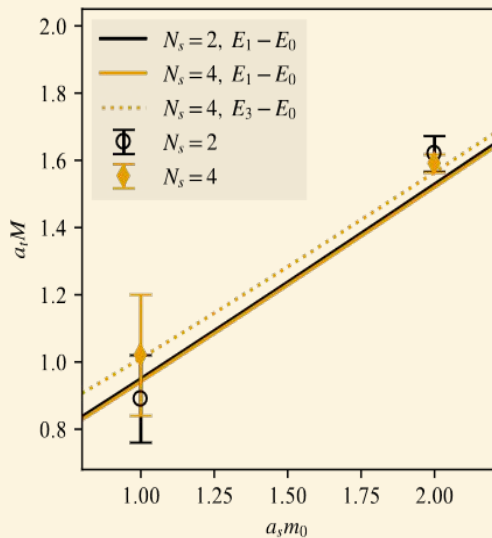
Multiple volumes, multiple masses



N_s	m_0	ϵ	$a_t M$	$(a_t M)_{\text{exact}}$
2	1.0	0.3	0.89(13)	0.9473
4	1.0	0.3	1.02(18)	0.9386
2	2.0	0.3	1.619(53)	1.5204
4	2.0	0.3	1.591(27)	1.5168

Endgame

- The road to quantum practicality in HEP will be **long** and **winding**
- Error mitigation provides small, but non-trivial **extensions in evolution time**
- **Scale setting directly** on the quantum computer is possible
- Current QCIPU project is computing **hadronic tensor** in this theory



Parton Physics on Quantum Computers
 Lamm, Lawrence, Yamauchi - *Phys.Rev.Res* 2 (2020) 1, 013272
 Formulation of Practical HEP Quantum Advantage Problem