

Spin-Coherent State for Quantum Annealing with Antiferromagnetic fluctuation

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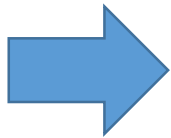
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Ferromagnetic p-spin model

$$\hat{H}(s, \lambda) = s\hat{H}_0 + (1 - s)\hat{V}_{\text{TF}}, \quad (0 \leq s \leq 1)$$

$$\text{where } \hat{H}_0 = -N \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\sigma}_i^z \right)^p, \quad \hat{V}_{\text{TF}} = - \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\sigma}_i^x.$$



The Glover Problem for $p \rightarrow \infty$

However, with this Hamiltonian, 1st-order phase transition disturbs the QA for efficiently finding the ground state.

Ref.) T. Jörg et al., EPL 89, 40004 (2010).



The antiferromagnetic fluctuation was proposed to avoid 1st-order phase transition.

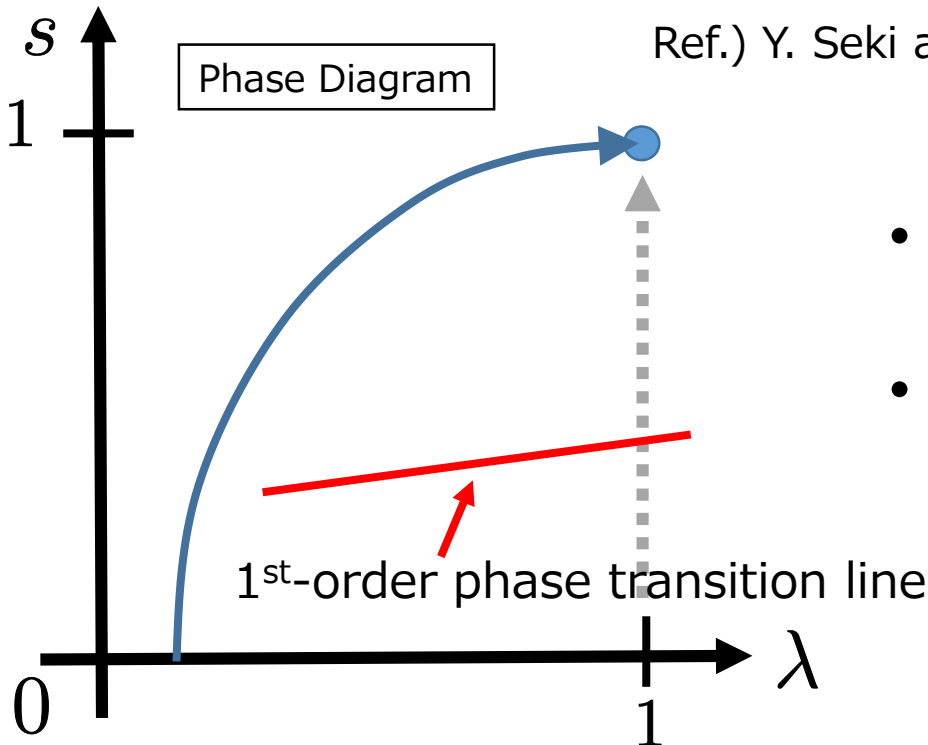
Antiferromagnetic fluctuation (AFF)

Our Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H}(s, \lambda) = s \left\{ \lambda \hat{H}_0 + \underbrace{(1 - \lambda) \hat{V}_{\text{AFF}}}_{\text{AFF}} \right\} + (1 - s) \hat{V}_{\text{TF}},$$

where $\hat{V}_{\text{AFF}} = +N \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\sigma}_i^x \right)^2$, λ : initial: an arbitrary value
final : 1

Ref.) Y. Seki and H. Nishimori, PRE **85**, 051112 (2012).



- In present study, we investigate the physical background of AFF.
- Especially, **Quantum effect of the AFF.**

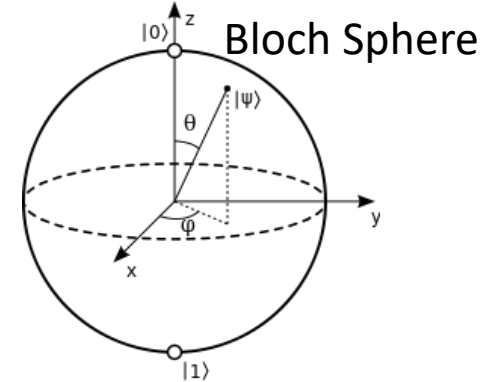
The Spin-Coherent State

$$|\theta, \phi\rangle = \bigotimes_{i=1}^N \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) |0\rangle_i + \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) e^{i\phi} |1\rangle_i$$

and $N \gg 1$



Semi-Classical approximation



Ref.) S. Muthukrishnan, T. Albash, and D. A. Lidar, Phys. Rev. X **6**, 031010 (2016).

- If the approximation breaks down, we cannot interpret the QA process in classical.
- We investigate the validity of the semi-classical approximation for our Hamiltonian.

Concurrence

- A measure of Entanglement between two spins



Quantum Effect

$$C(\rho) = \max(0, \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4)$$

λ_i are the eigenvalues of the Hermitian operator $R = \sqrt{\sqrt{\rho}\tilde{\rho}\sqrt{\rho}}$

with $\tilde{\rho} = (\sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y)\rho^*(\sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y)$.

- If the concurrence is non-zero, there is the entanglement.
- We find that the concurrence becomes a large value by the AFF.