

Solution for the ground state 1D transverse field Ising model using VQE

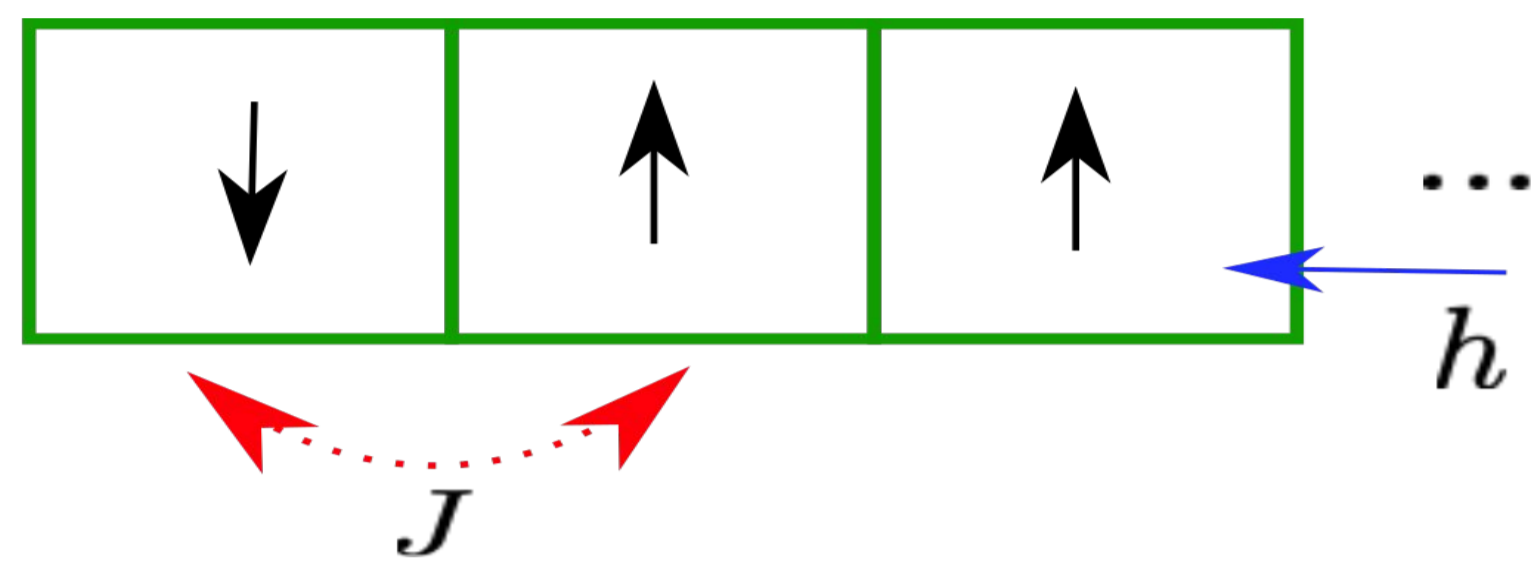
<https://youtu.be/hm0VbDSW77g>

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Physical system

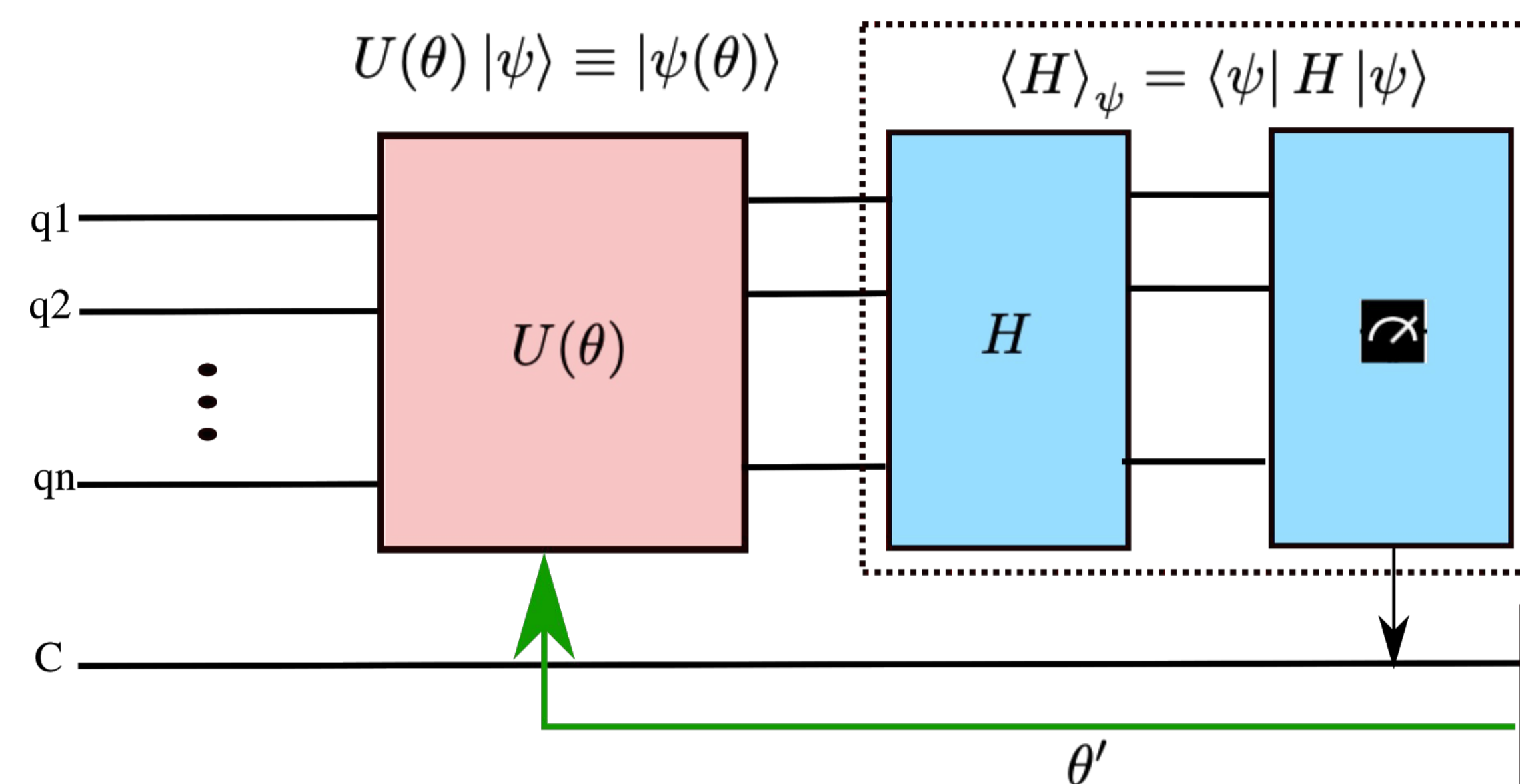
1D Ising with a transverse field: A one-dimensional spin chain that be coupling



$$H = -J \sum_i^{N-1} \sigma_i^z \sigma_{i+1}^z - h \sum_j^n \sigma_j^x$$

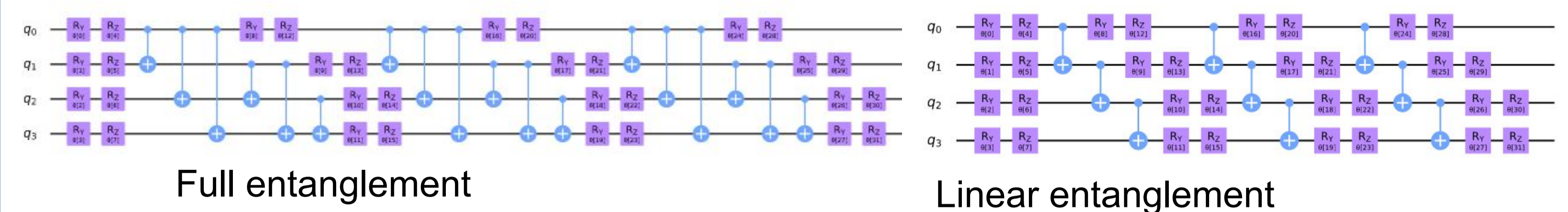
Coupling Field

VQE

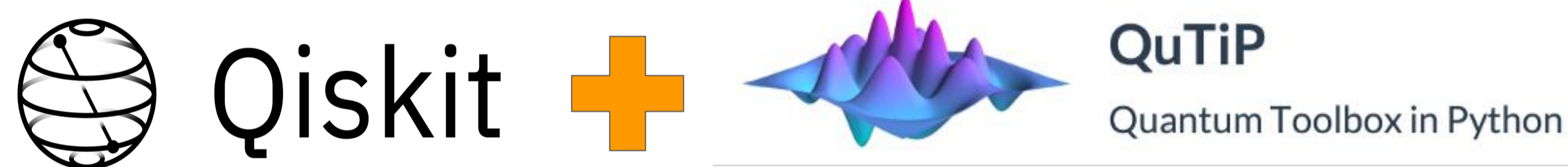


The optimizer is Cobyla with 350 maximum iterations

Variational form EfficientSU2

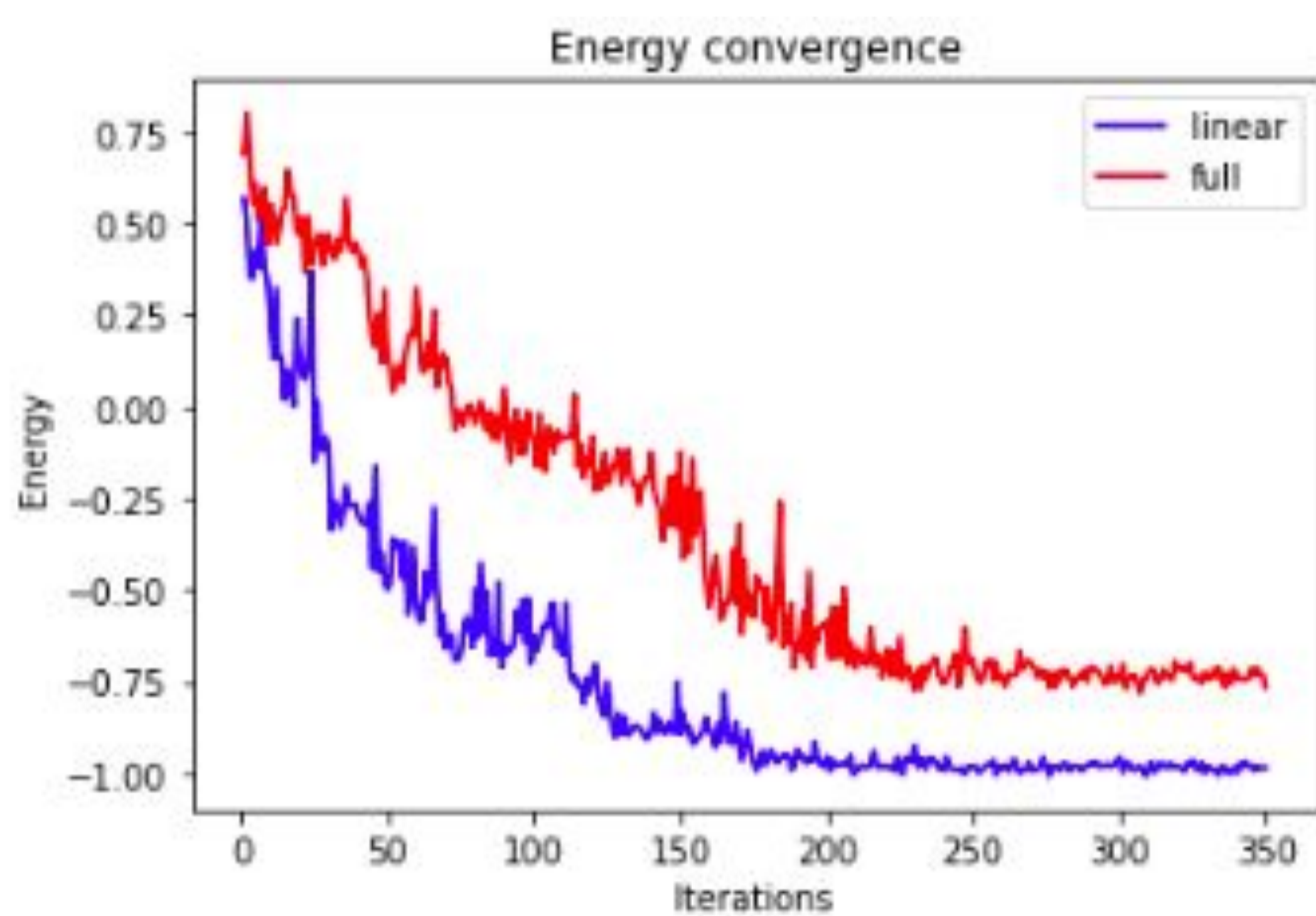


Results



Spin chain with N = 3

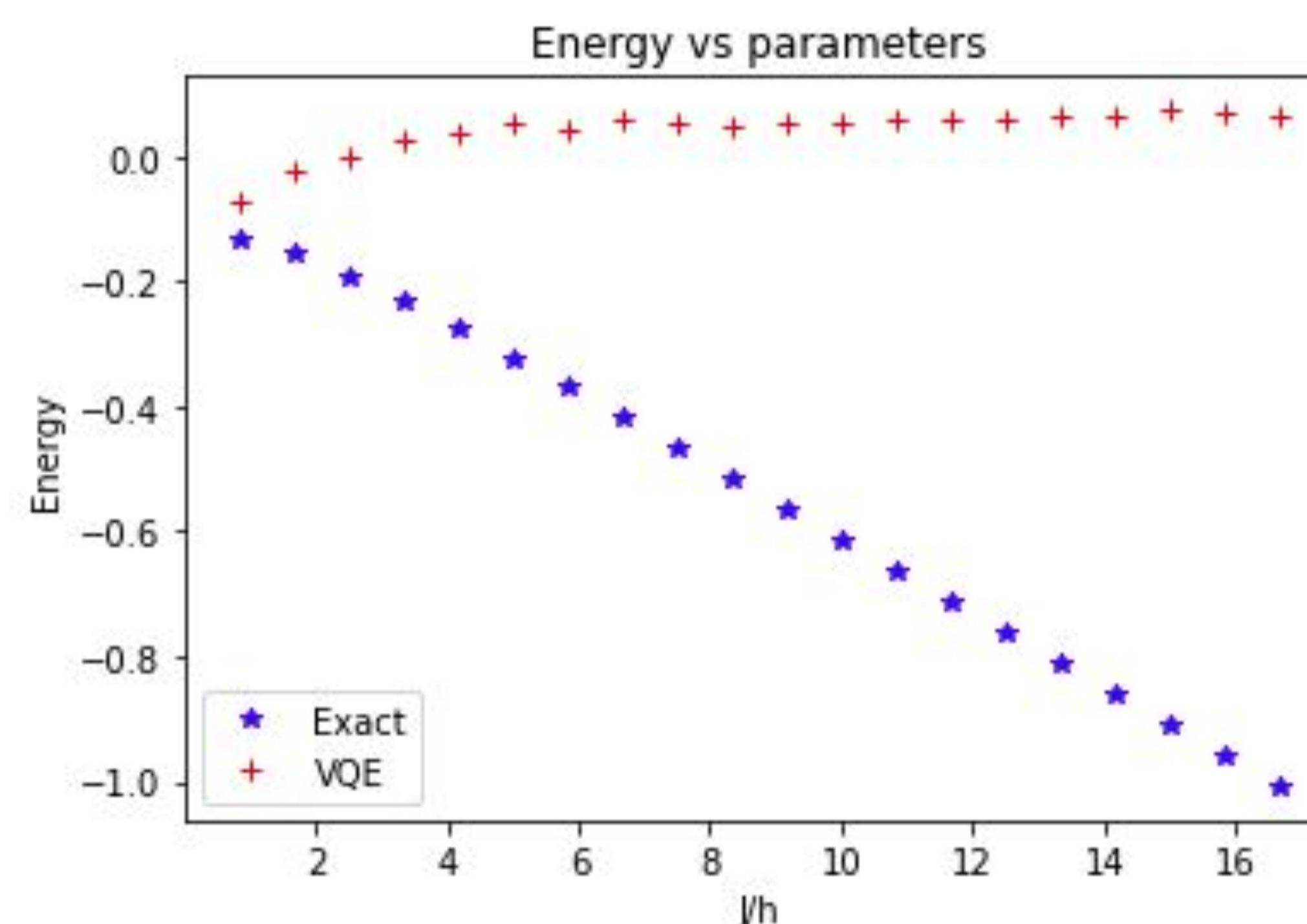
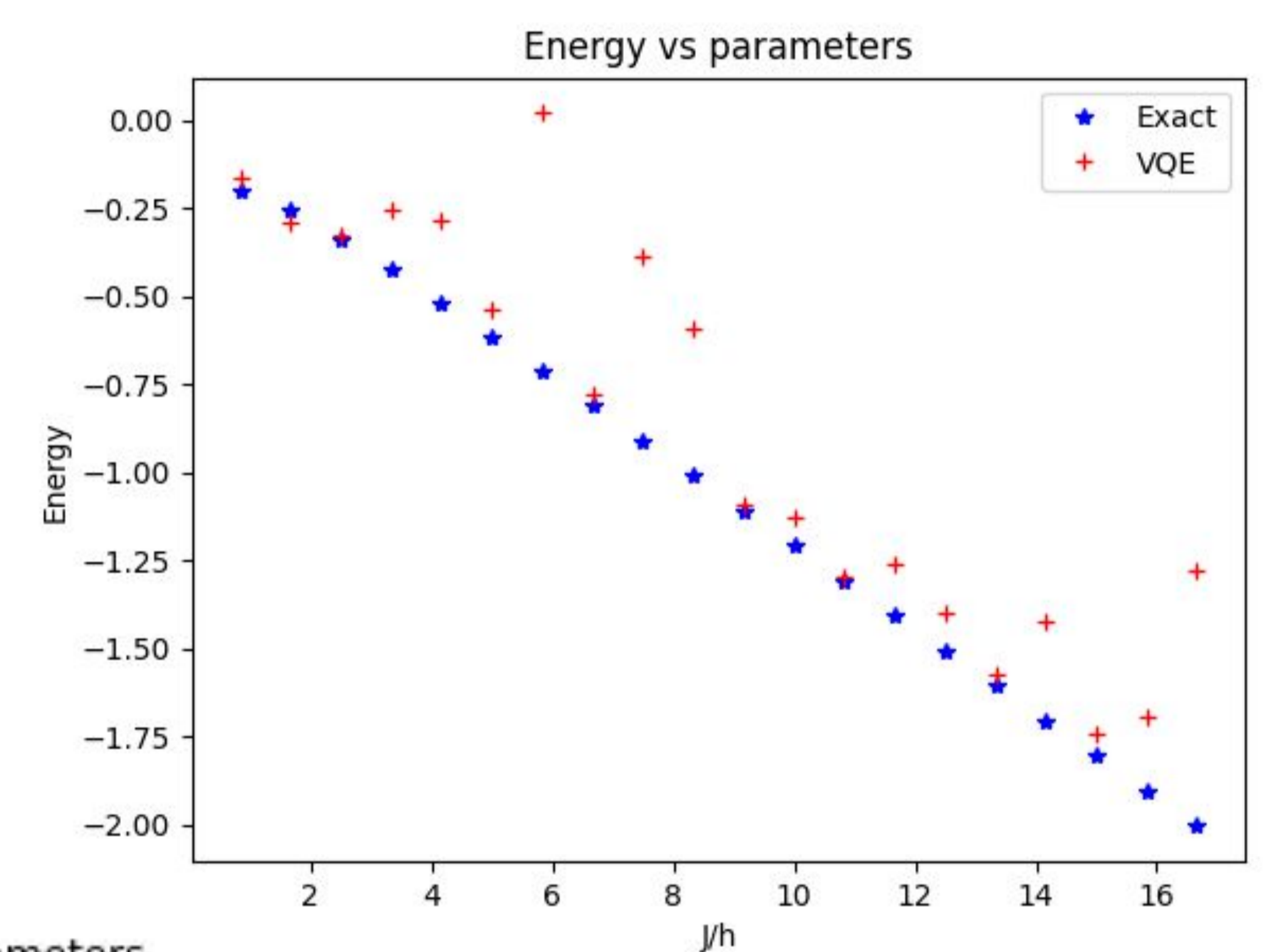
Spin chain with N = 3



Exact energy found: -1.0098
VQE energy with linear: -0.8821
VQE energy with full: -0.7833
Percentual error with linear: 12.65 %
Percentual error with full: 22.43%

Parameters J=0.5 and h=0.06

Good results in some parameter regimes but problems in others 6 Qubits



Spin chain with N = 2

Important limitation in a simple case !! why?
2 Qubits

Conclusions

We successfully implement a VQE to find the ground state for the Transversal-field 1D Ising with three spins. We demonstrate that the VQE algorithm highly depends of the variational form. Particularly, we show that in spite that the solutions using both linear and full entanglement variational forms converges, the VQE performs the better with the linear variational form, getting an error of 12.64% compared with the exact solution. Also, we show that for some parameters of the Hamiltonian, J/h , the VQE is not able to compute an accurate value for the ground energy.

Acknowledgements

We want to thank to Vladimir Vargas, for all discussions that allow us understand better this type of approach, and Fabio Gonzales for the course Quantum computer programming that brought us closer to interesting topic.

References

- [1] IBM Research. Qiskit Texbook-VQE, 2020 (accessed December 13, 2020).
- [2] John Preskill. Quantum computing in the nisq era and beyond. Quantum, 2:79, Aug 2018.