



Presentation

Objectives

Applications

Highlights

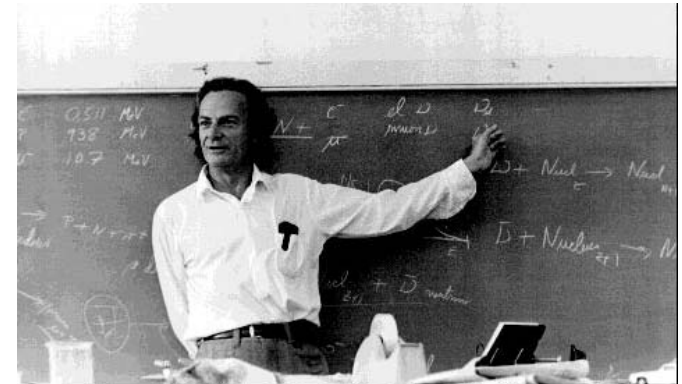
Quantum simulations	
<b>Hélène Perrin</b>	<b>LPL – Paris-Nord</b>
<b>Pascal Simon</b>	<b>LPS – Paris-Sud</b>
Jacqueline Bloch	C2N – Paris Saclay
Antoine Browaeys	LCF – IOGS
Giuliano Orso	LMPQ – Paris Diderot

## Members:

**Qsim = 17 laboratories, 42/48 groups, 120/150 permanent researchers, 250/300 members in total.**

## What is quantum simulation ?

### *Simulating Physics with Computers* *Richard P. Feynman 1981-82*



#### Initial problem:

Classical computers are unefficient for simulating many interacting particles  
→ Exponential growth of the Hilbert space

#### Basic idea:

Build a well-controlled system emulating a given Hamiltonian  
Measure its properties: ground state EOS, excitation spectrum...

Non universal → easier than the universal quantum computer

**Learn more:** DIM SIRTEQ + GDR Atomes Froids organize the  
*International Conference on Quantum Simulation*, Paris 13-17 November 2017

## Relevant topics that can be simulated

### **Equilibrium quantum systems, bulk or lattice**

Phase diagrams, eq of state, superconductivity and spin imbalance, superfluidity

### **Out-of-equilibrium systems and quantum quenches**

Transport and dissipation, Kibble-Zurek scenario, many-body localization

### **Quantum magnetism**

Individual particle detection, lattices systems, frustration, impurity problems

### **Topological systems**

Quantum Hall effect, spin-orbit coupling, gauge fields, Majorana fermions, link with quantum computation

### **Simulation of lattice gauge theories**

Abelian or non-Abelian Higgs mechanism

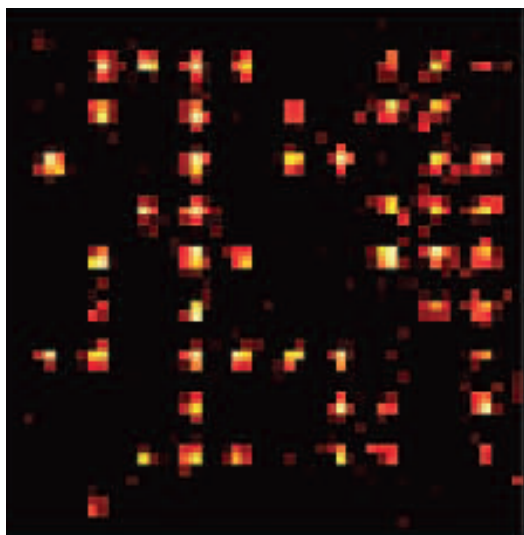
### **Theory**

Preparation, measurements, dissipation and entanglement

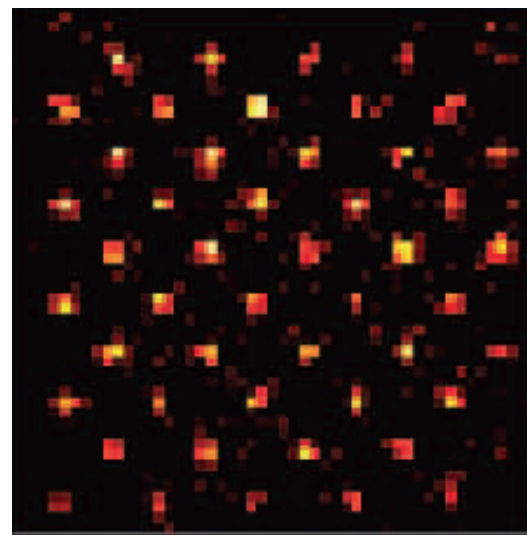
Thermalization of isolated Q-systems, quenches, entanglement growth

## *Rydberg atoms – Quantum Simulation with arrays of coupled qubits*

- Single atoms in configurable optical traps
- Addressed, manipulated individually
- Switchable interaction using Rydberg states
- Up to 50 atoms, in 2D and 3D



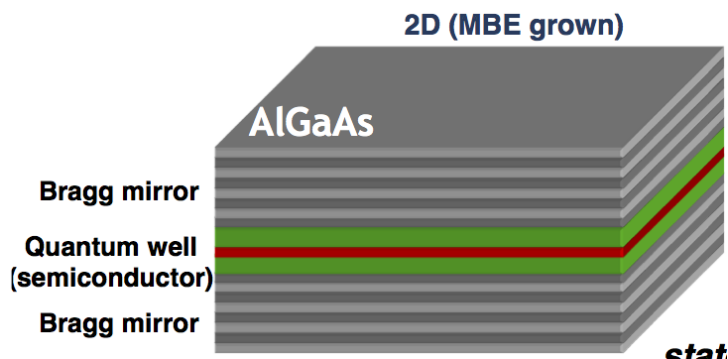
sorting atoms  
with an optical  
tweezer



LCF (see also LKB)

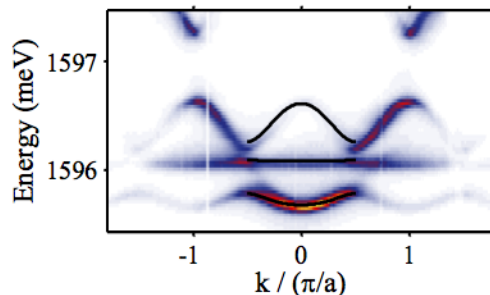
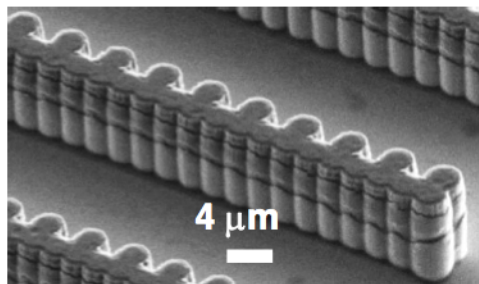
D. Barredo et al., Science 354, 1021-1023 (2016)

## Cavity polaritons – Quantum Simulation with open quantum systems

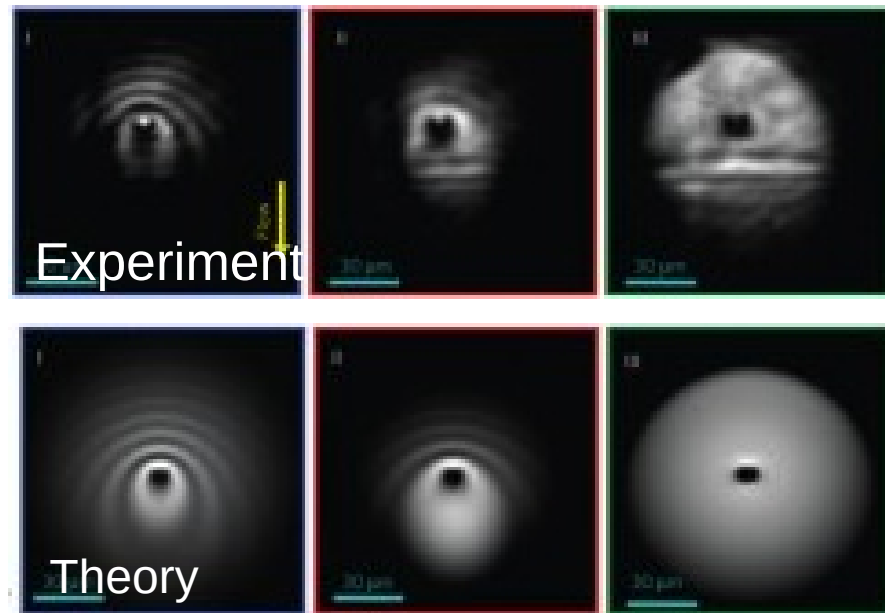


Lateral structuration:

**Flat-band physics** → correlated phases



## Easy detection



Bulk: superfluidity

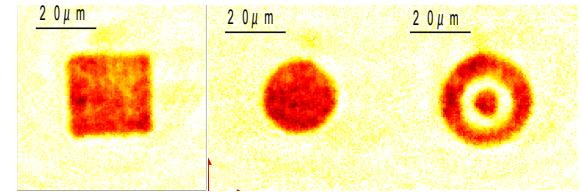
Ile-de-France is a **world leader**  
C2N, LKB, MPQ

F. Baboux et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 066402 (2016)

## *Cold atoms – Quantum Simulation highly controllable quantum systems*

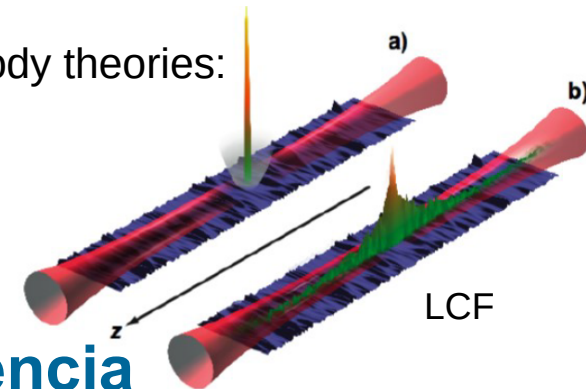
### Versatile and controllable systems :

- Control of the sign and magnitude of **interaction**
- Control of **trapping** parameters and **dimensionality**
- Periodic potentials, « **optical lattices** »
- Effective **magnetic field** (gauge fields)
- Time dependent phenomena: **out of equilibrium** situations in 3D, 2D, 1D
- Simplicity of **detection**



structured 2D quantum gas (LKB)

Quantitative Comparison with mean-field and quantum Many-Body theories:  
Gross-Pitaevskii, Bose and Fermi Hubbard models,  
search for exotic phases, dipolar gases,  
**disorder effects, Anderson localization, ...**



**See talk by Laurent Sanchez Palencia**

LPTM Cergy, LPL, LKB, LPS-ENS, LMPQ, LPTMC, Collège de France, LAC, CPhT, LCF, IPCMS, ENS-Lyon, LPTMS + GDR Atomes froids