

Preparing wavepackets with short and long range entanglement

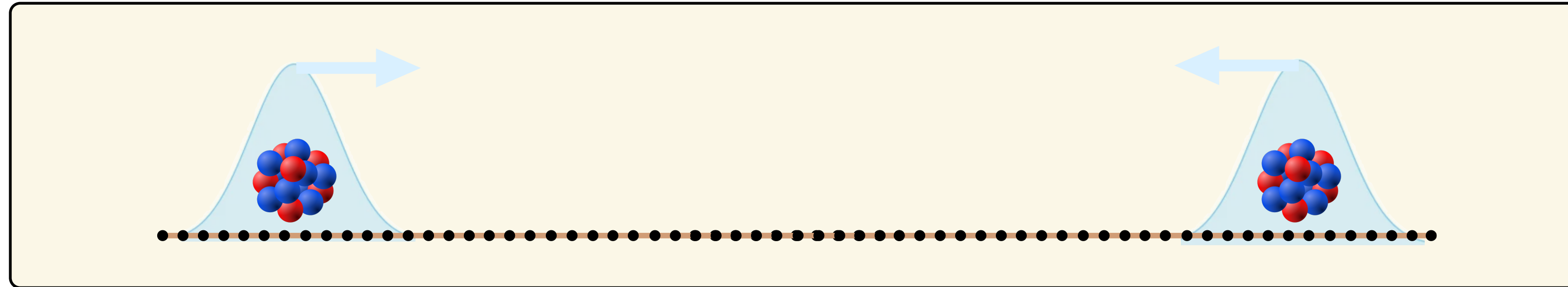
Roland Farrell

9/30/25

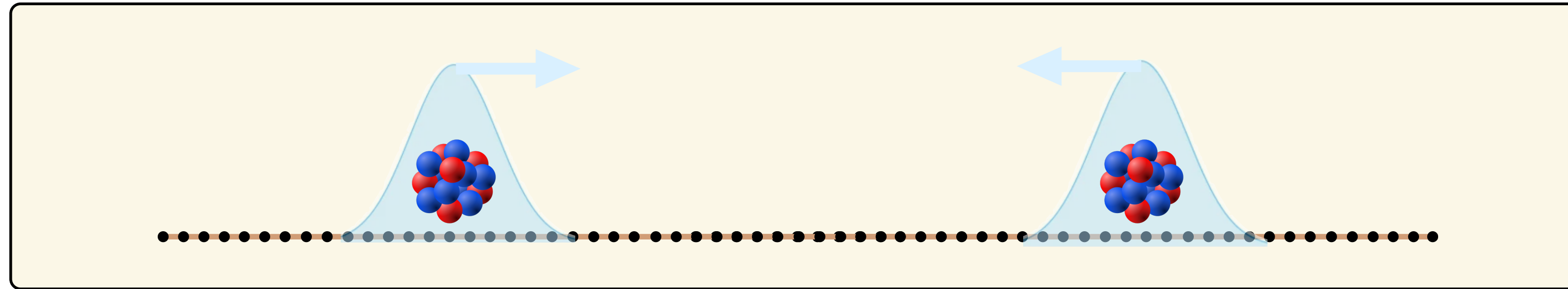
QuantHEP @ LBNL



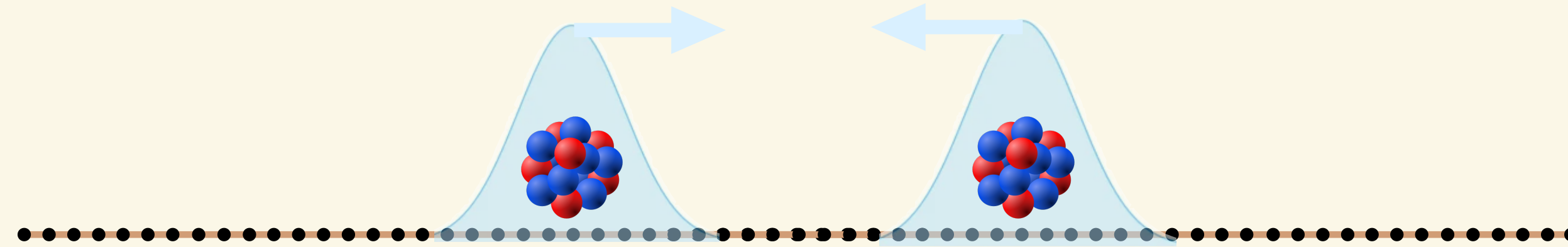
Initial states in high-energy collisions are wavepackets



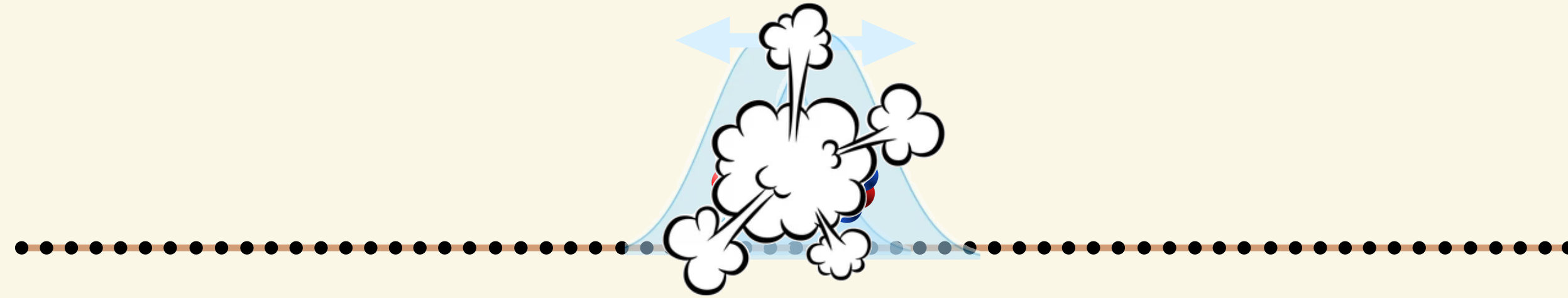
Initial states in high-energy collisions are wavepackets



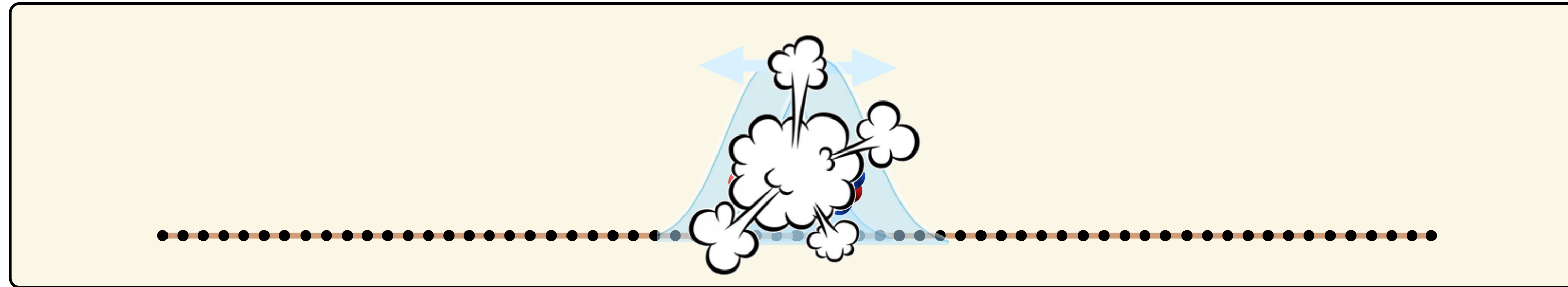
Initial states in high-energy collisions are wavepackets



Initial states in high-energy collisions are wavepackets

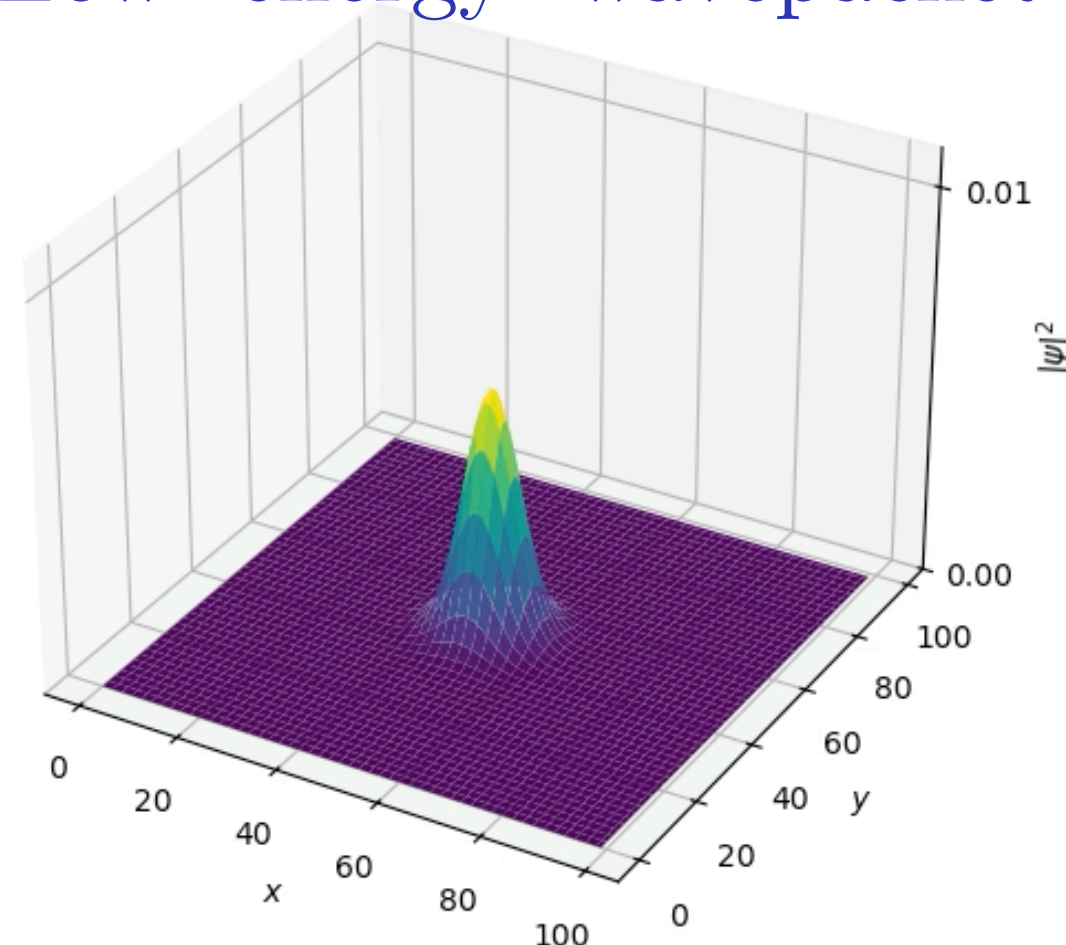


Initial states in high-energy collisions are wavepackets

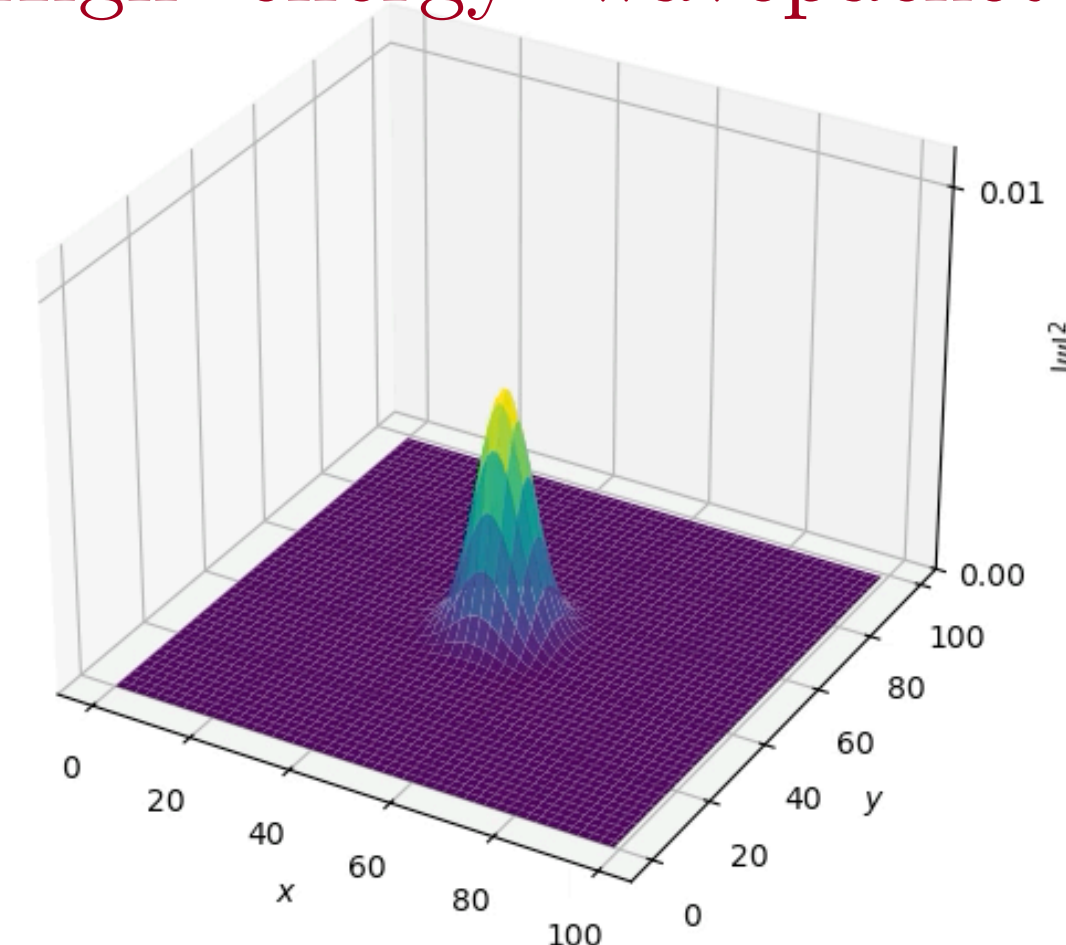


Wavepackets can be used to study transport properties*

Low energy wavepacket



High energy wavepacket



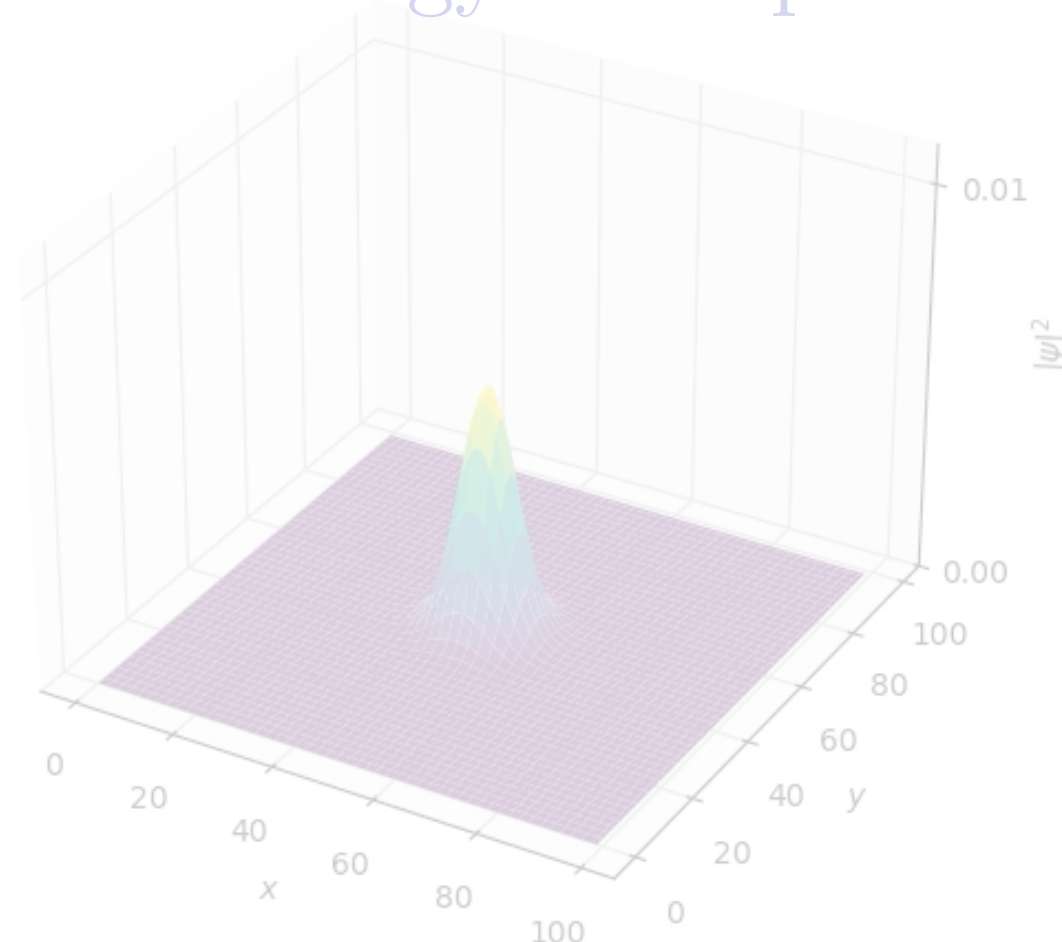
*Lee and Farrell in preparation

Initial states in high-energy collisions are wavepackets

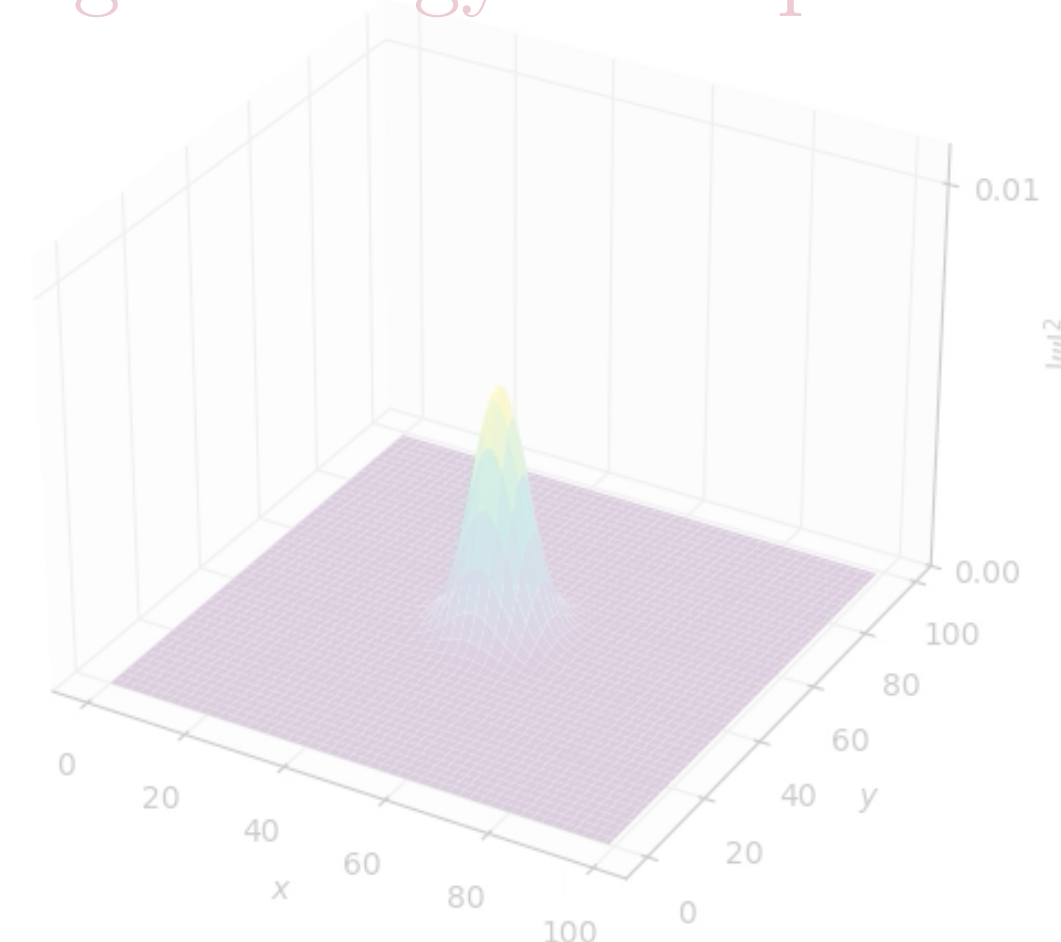


Quantum advantage expected in simulations of real-time dynamics

Low energy wavepacket



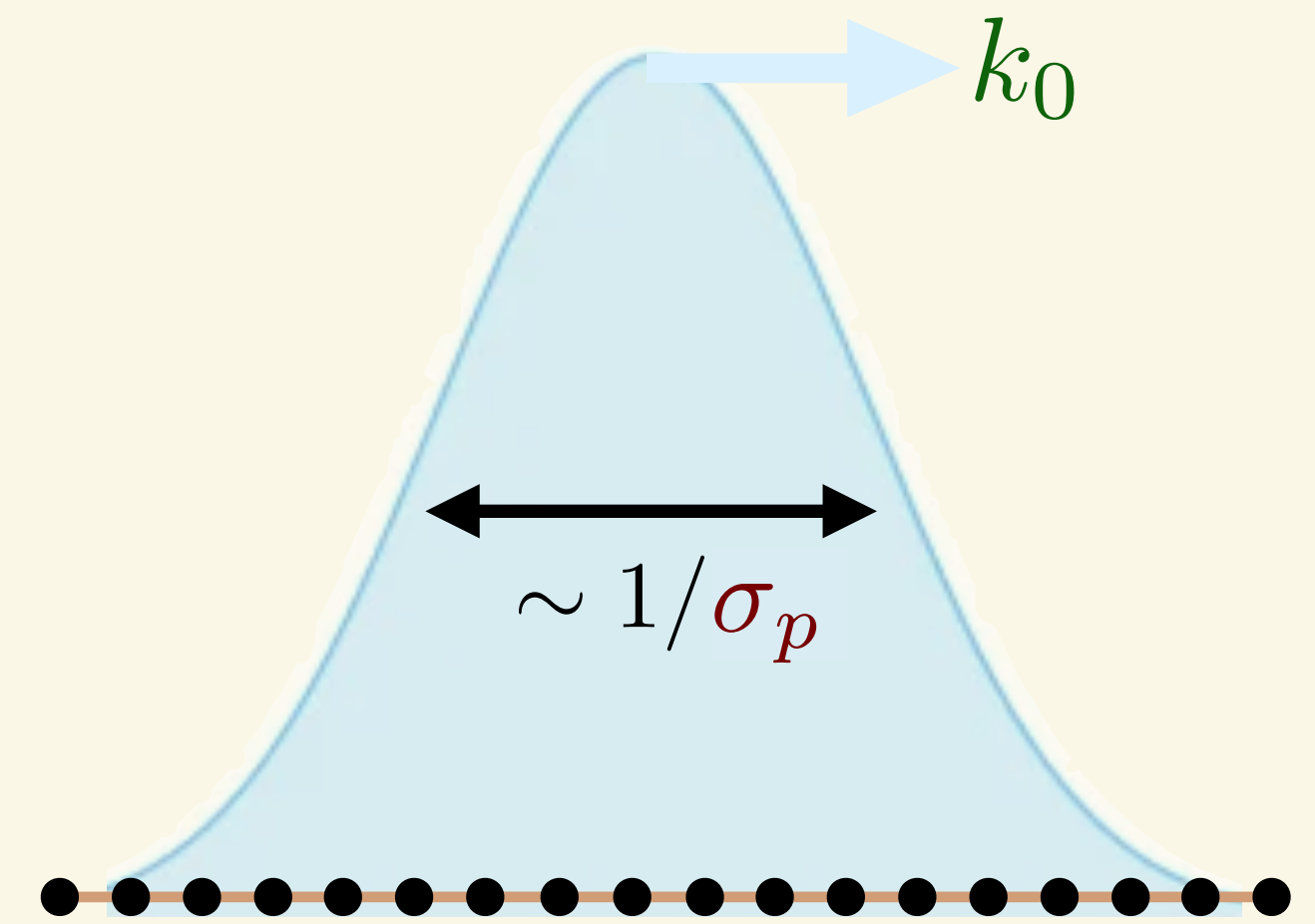
High energy wavepacket



*Lee and Farrell in preparation

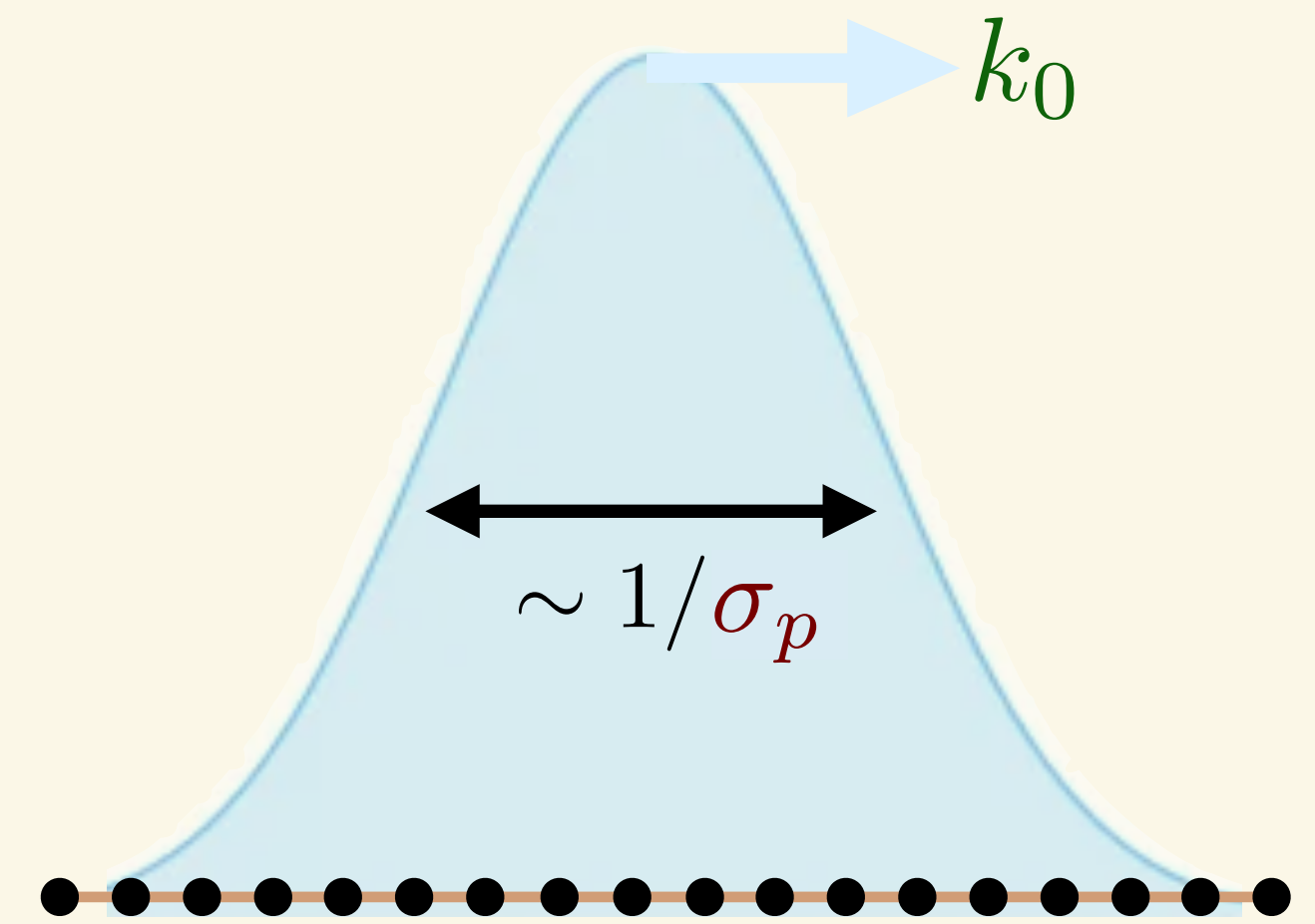
Gaussian wavepackets saturate $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \hbar/2$

$$|\psi_{\text{WP}}\rangle = \sum_k e^{-(k - k_0)^2 / \sigma_p^2} |\psi_k\rangle$$



Gaussian wavepackets saturate $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \hbar/2$

$$|\psi_{\text{WP}}\rangle = \sum_k e^{-(k - k_0)^2 / \sigma_p^2} |\psi_k\rangle$$

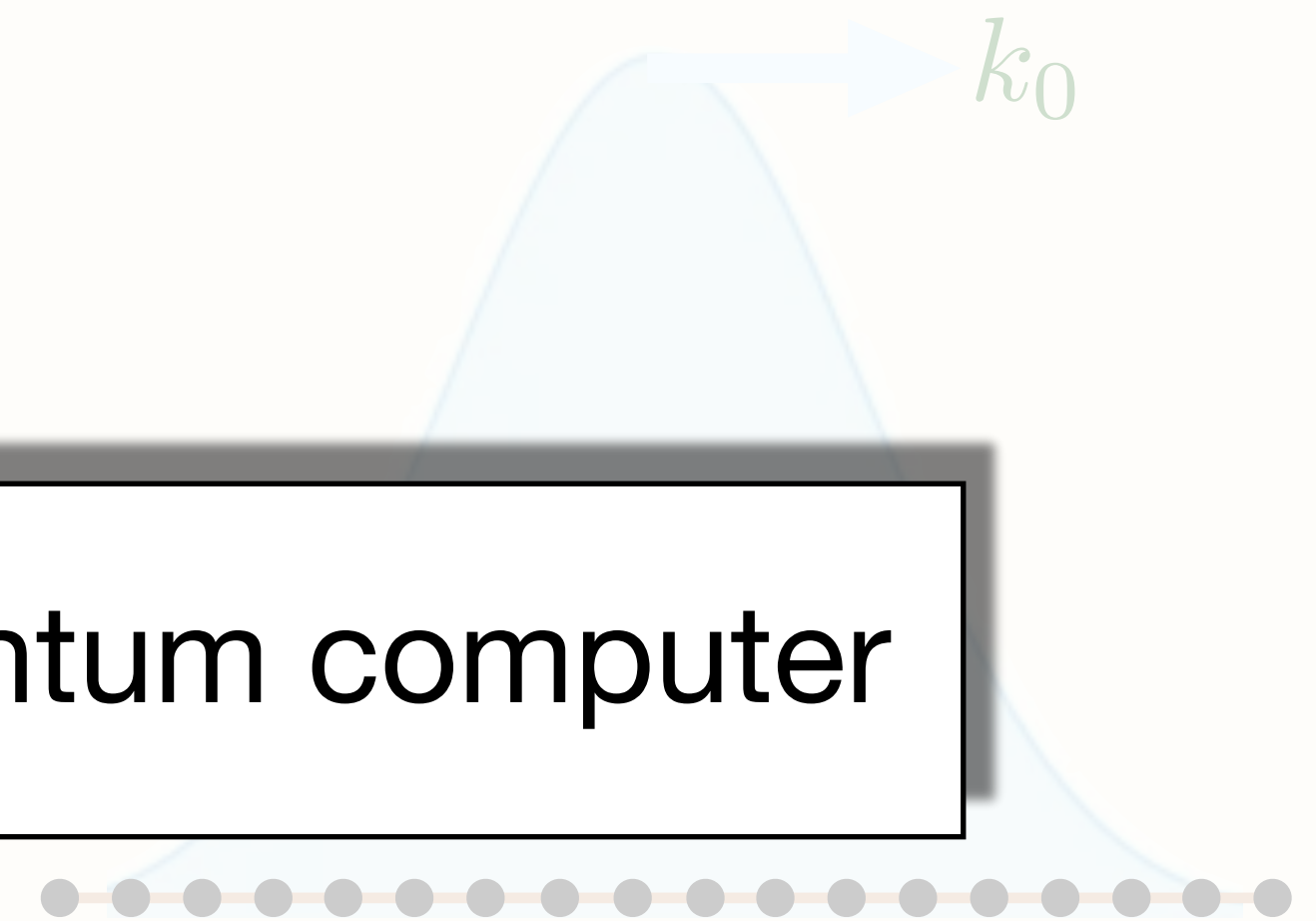


$|\psi_k\rangle$ is the lowest-energy state with momentum $k \neq 0$

Gaussian wavepackets saturate $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \hbar/2$

$|\psi_w\rangle$

First, consider preparing $|\psi_k\rangle$ on a quantum computer



$|\psi_k\rangle$ is the lowest-energy state with momentum $k \neq 0$



$|\psi_k\rangle$ is always long-range entangled, even for gapped systems with a finite correlation length [1]





$|\psi_k\rangle$ is always long-range entangled, even for gapped systems with a finite correlation length [1]



Quasiparticle ansatz in MPS [2]

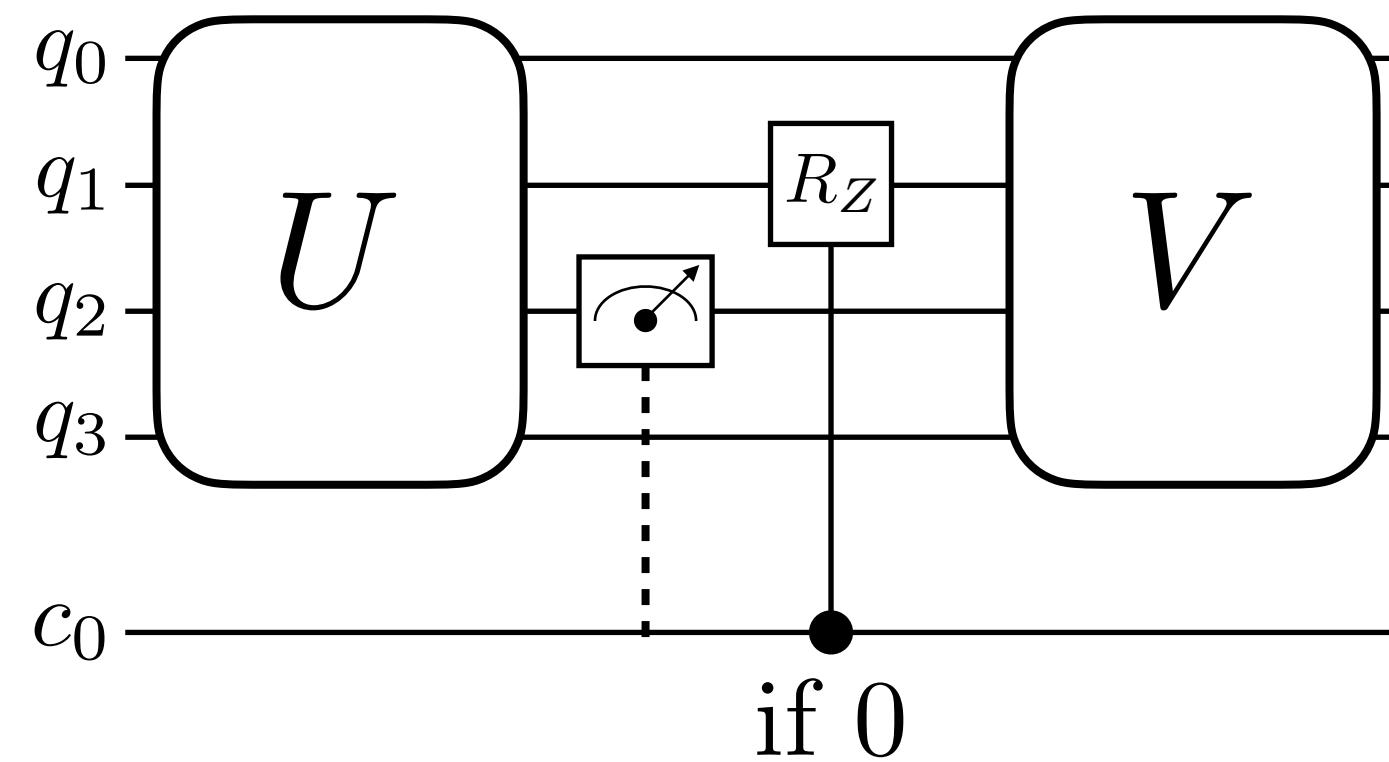
$$|\psi_{\text{vac}}\rangle = \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$$

$$|\psi_k\rangle = \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + e^{-ik} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + e^{-2ik} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \dots$$

Plane-wave structures forces the position of **excitations** to be entangled

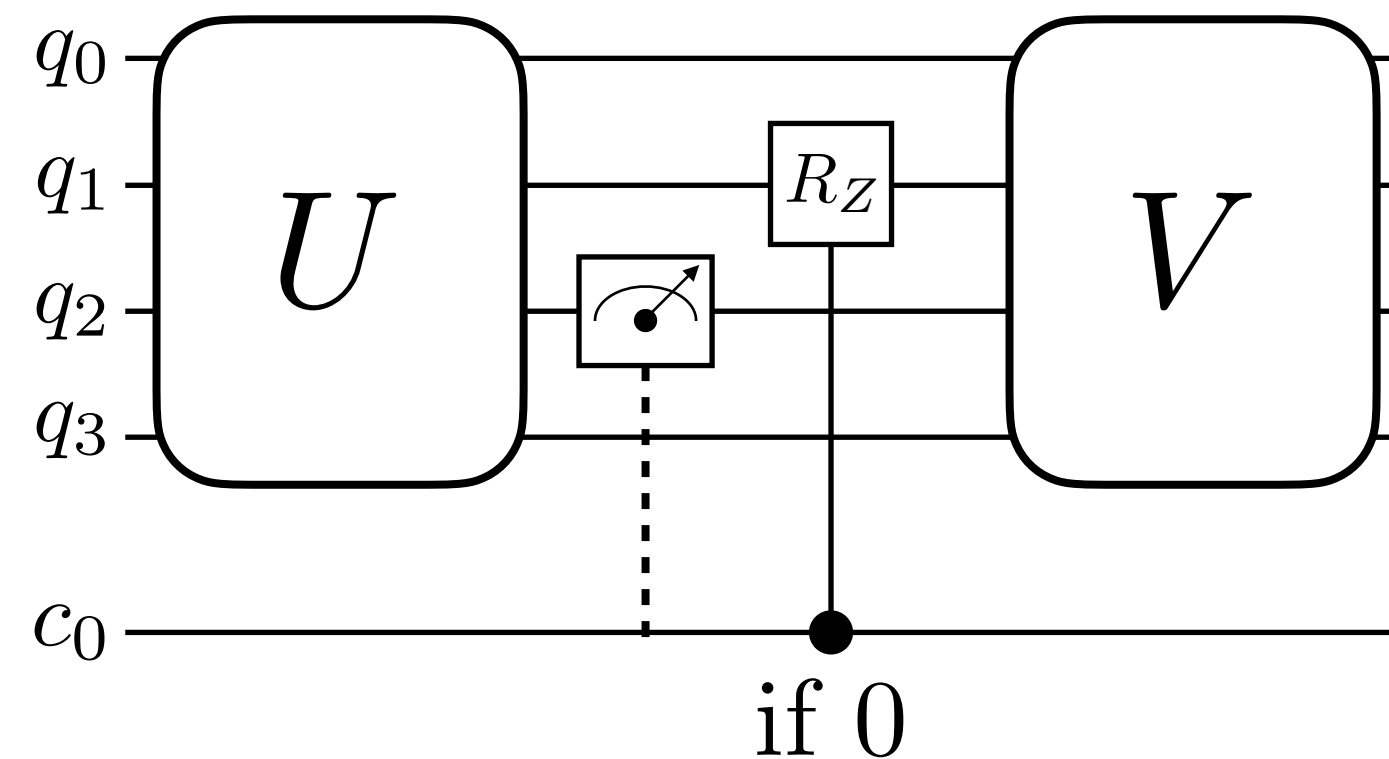
Strategy for preparing $|\psi_k\rangle$

1. Apply quantum circuits that build the long-range $O(L)$ entanglement
 - Constant-depth with mid-circuit measurement and feedforward (MCM-FF)



Strategy for preparing $|\psi_k\rangle$

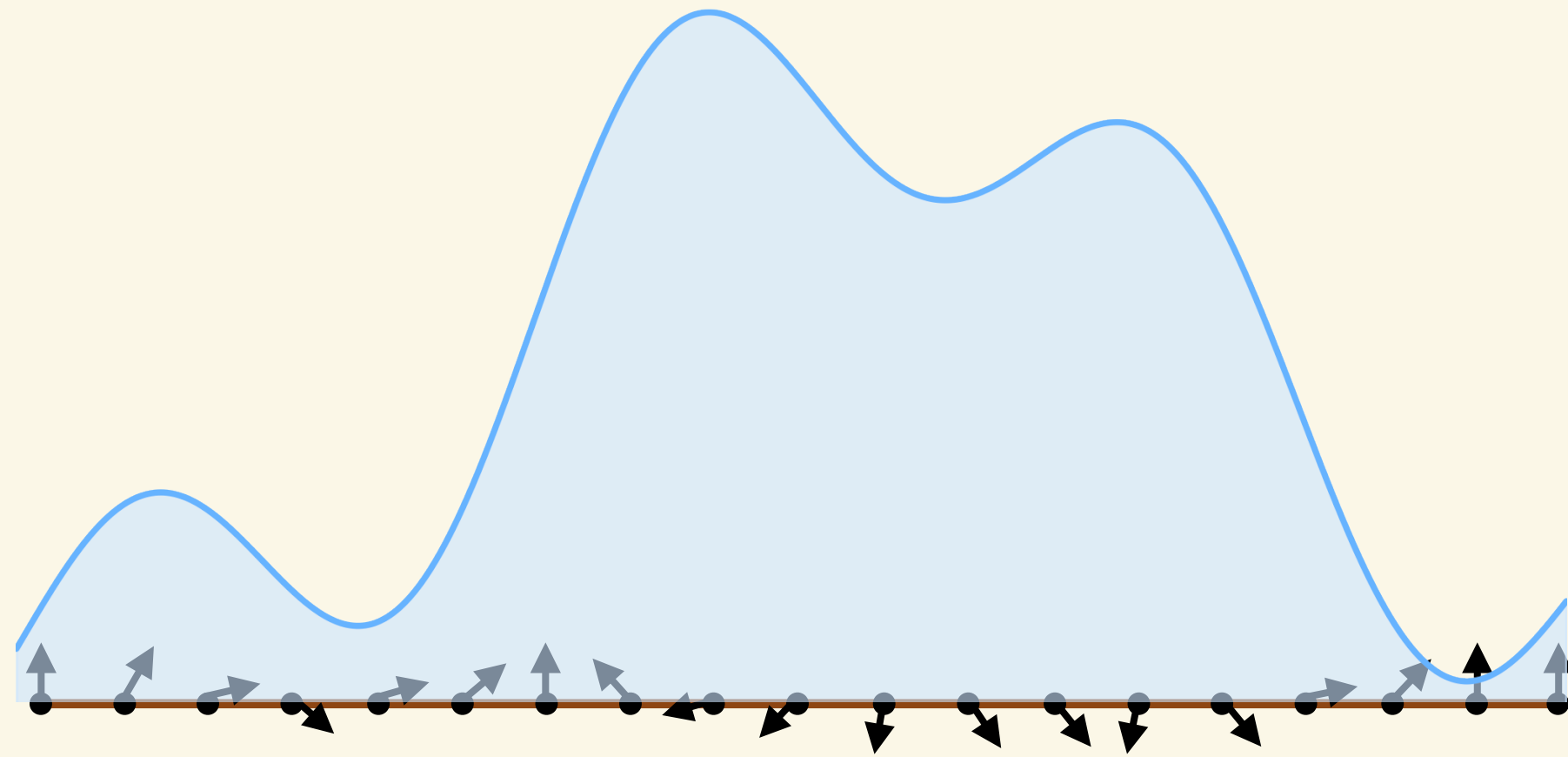
1. Apply quantum circuits that build the long-range $O(L)$ entanglement
 - Constant-depth with mid-circuit measurement and feedforward (MCM-FF)



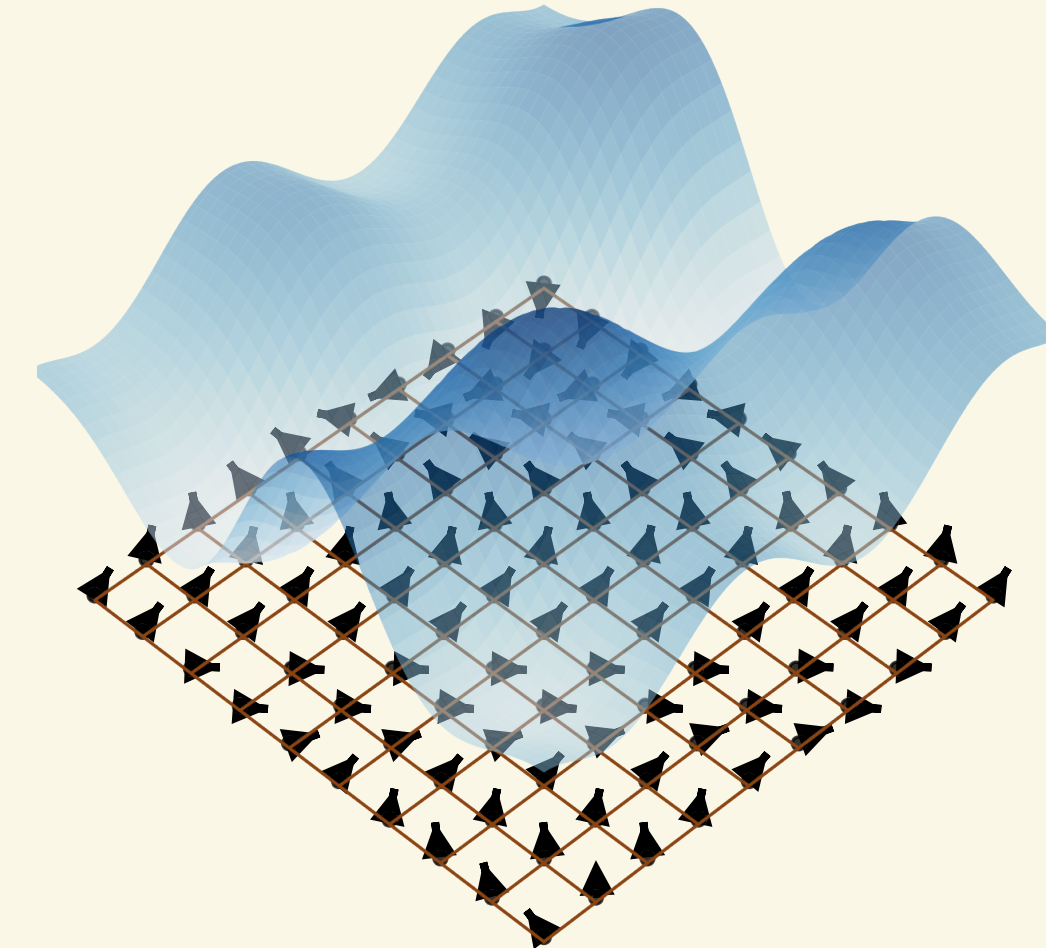
2. Apply quantum circuits that build the short-range $O(\xi)$ entanglement
 - Reformulate as an energy minimization problem. Optimize parameterized quantum circuits

Our method is widely applicable

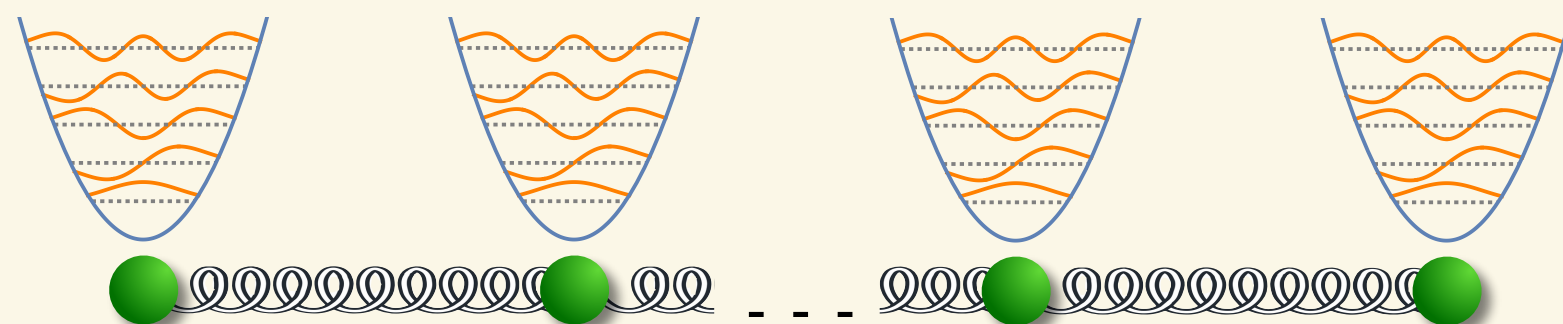
1 + 1D Ising field theory



2 + 1D Ising field theory



1 + 1D scalar field theory

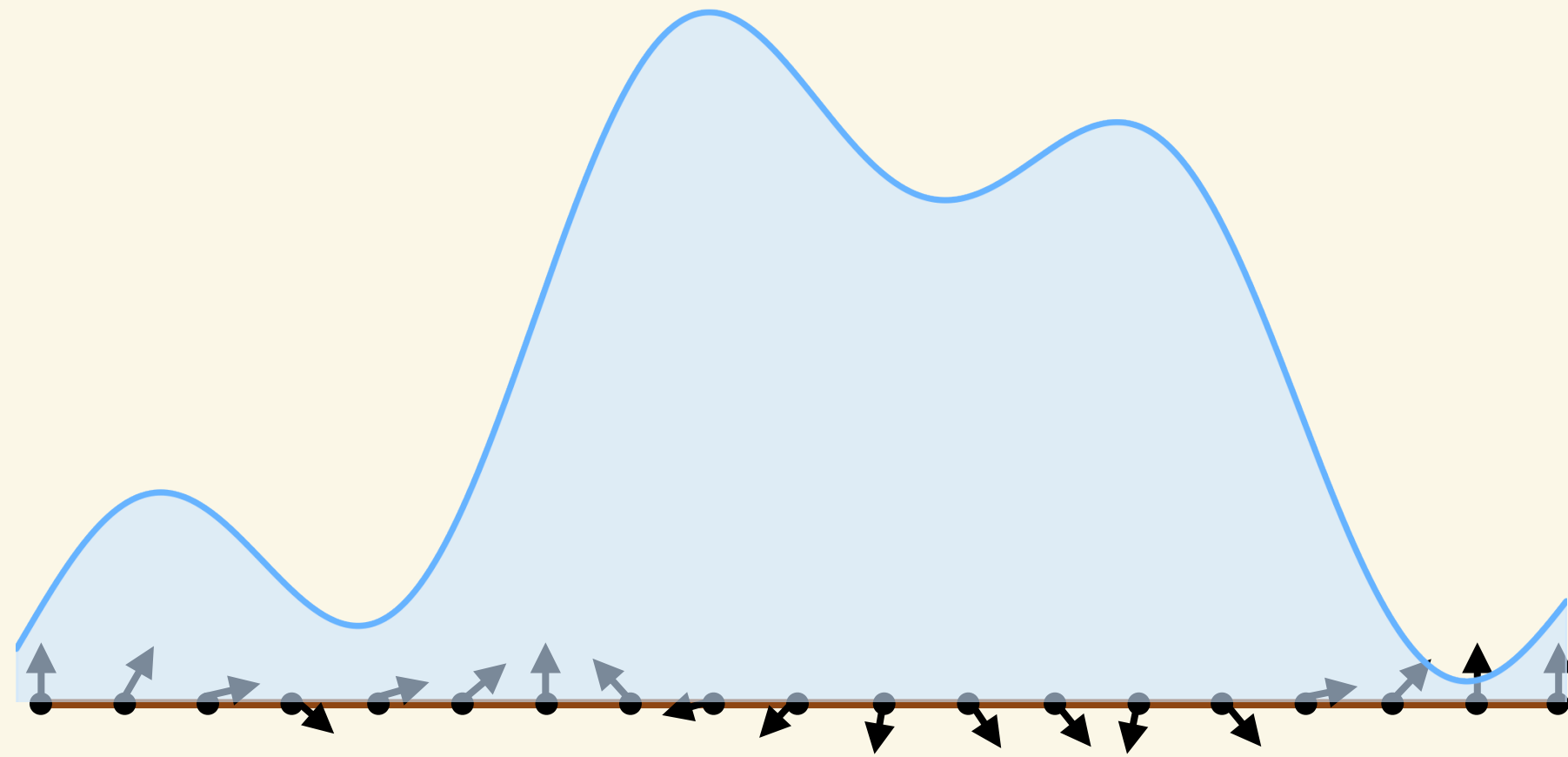


1+1D $U(1)$ LGT

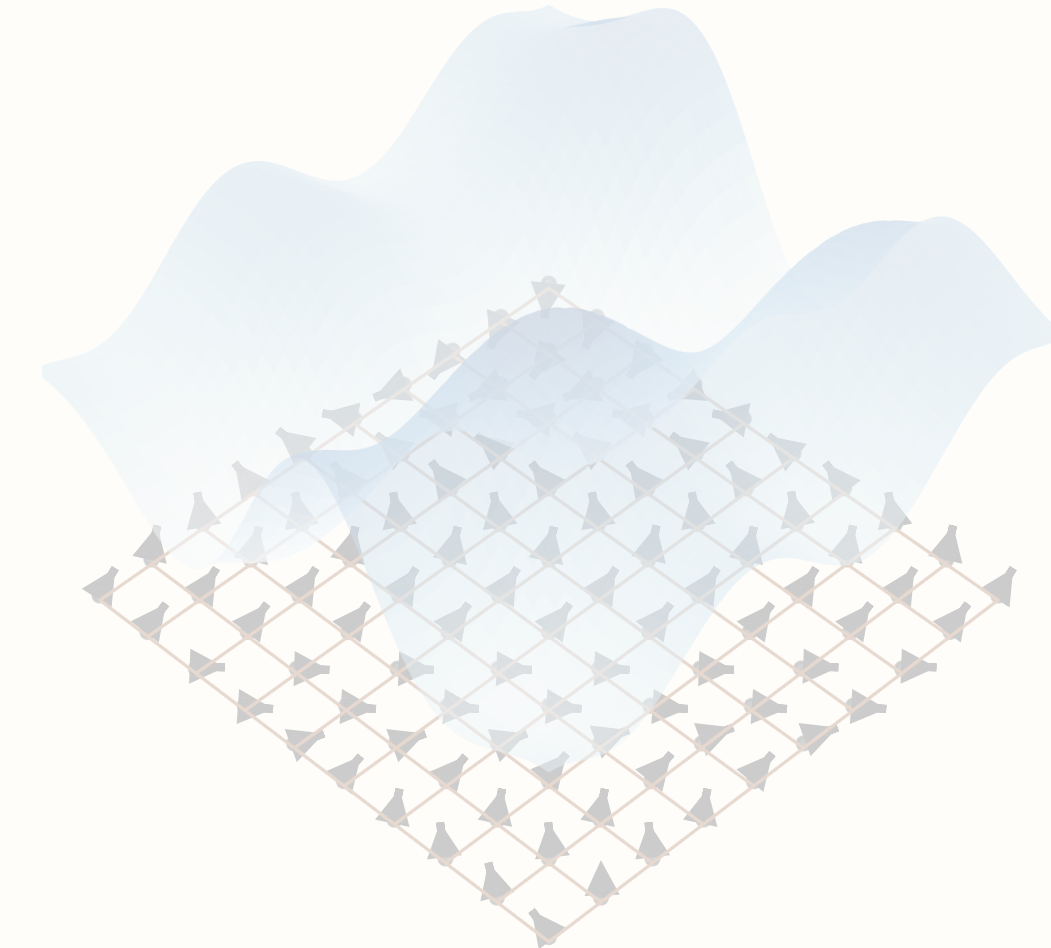
1+1D Luttinger liquid

Our method is widely applicable

1 + 1D Ising field theory



2 + 1D Ising field theory



Focus on 1+1D Ising field theory



1+1D Luttinger liquid

Ising field theory

$$\hat{H} = - \sum \left(\hat{Z}_n \hat{Z}_{n+1} + g_x \hat{X}_n + g_z \hat{Z}_n \right)$$

Field theory limit: $g_x \rightarrow 1$, $g_z \rightarrow 0$ but $\frac{g_x - 1}{|g_z|^{8/15}}$ is fixed

Ising field theory

$$\hat{H} = - \sum \left(\hat{Z}_n \hat{Z}_{n+1} + g_x \hat{X}_n + g_z \hat{Z}_n \right)$$

Field theory limit: $g_x \rightarrow 1$, $g_z \rightarrow 0$ but $\frac{g_x - 1}{|g_z|^{8/15}}$ is fixed

$$g_z = 0$$

$$g_z / (g_x - 1) = \infty$$

Interacting and non-integrable

free fermion

E_8 theory*

*Zamolodchikov 1989

Building the long-range entanglement in $|\psi_k\rangle$

Initialize: $|k\rangle = |000\dots001\rangle + e^{ik}|000\dots010\rangle + e^{2ik}|000\dots100\rangle + \dots$

Entanglement between positions of **excitations** in $|\psi_k\rangle$



Entanglement between positions of **the “1”s** in $|k\rangle$

Building the long-range entanglement in $|\psi_k\rangle$

Initialize: $|k\rangle = |000\dots001\rangle + e^{ik}|000\dots010\rangle + e^{2ik}|000\dots100\rangle + \dots$

Entanglement between positions of **excitations** in $|\psi_k\rangle$

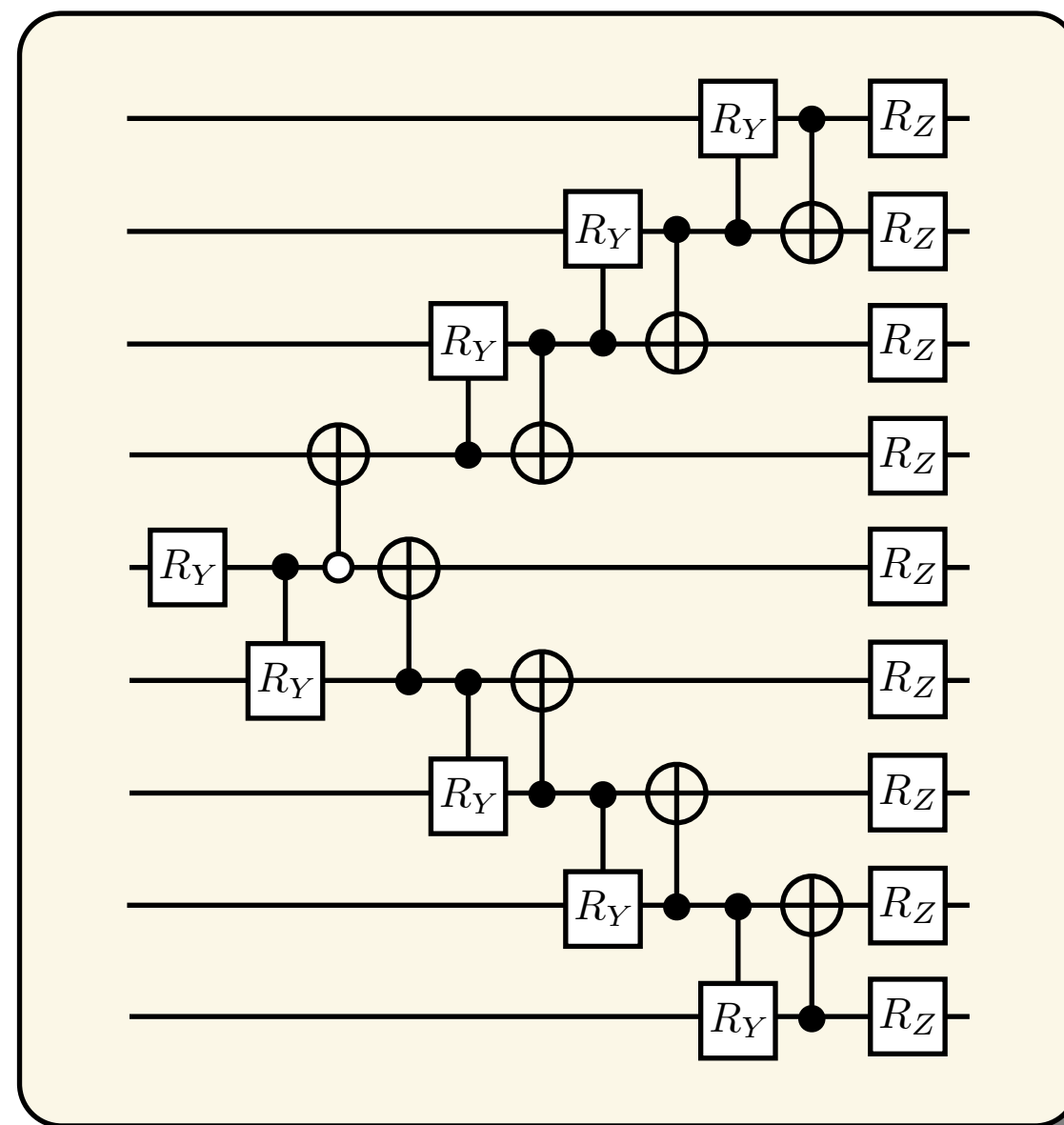


Entanglement between positions of **the “1”s** in $|k\rangle$

$|k\rangle$ has the same structure as the W-state that is well studied in QIS*

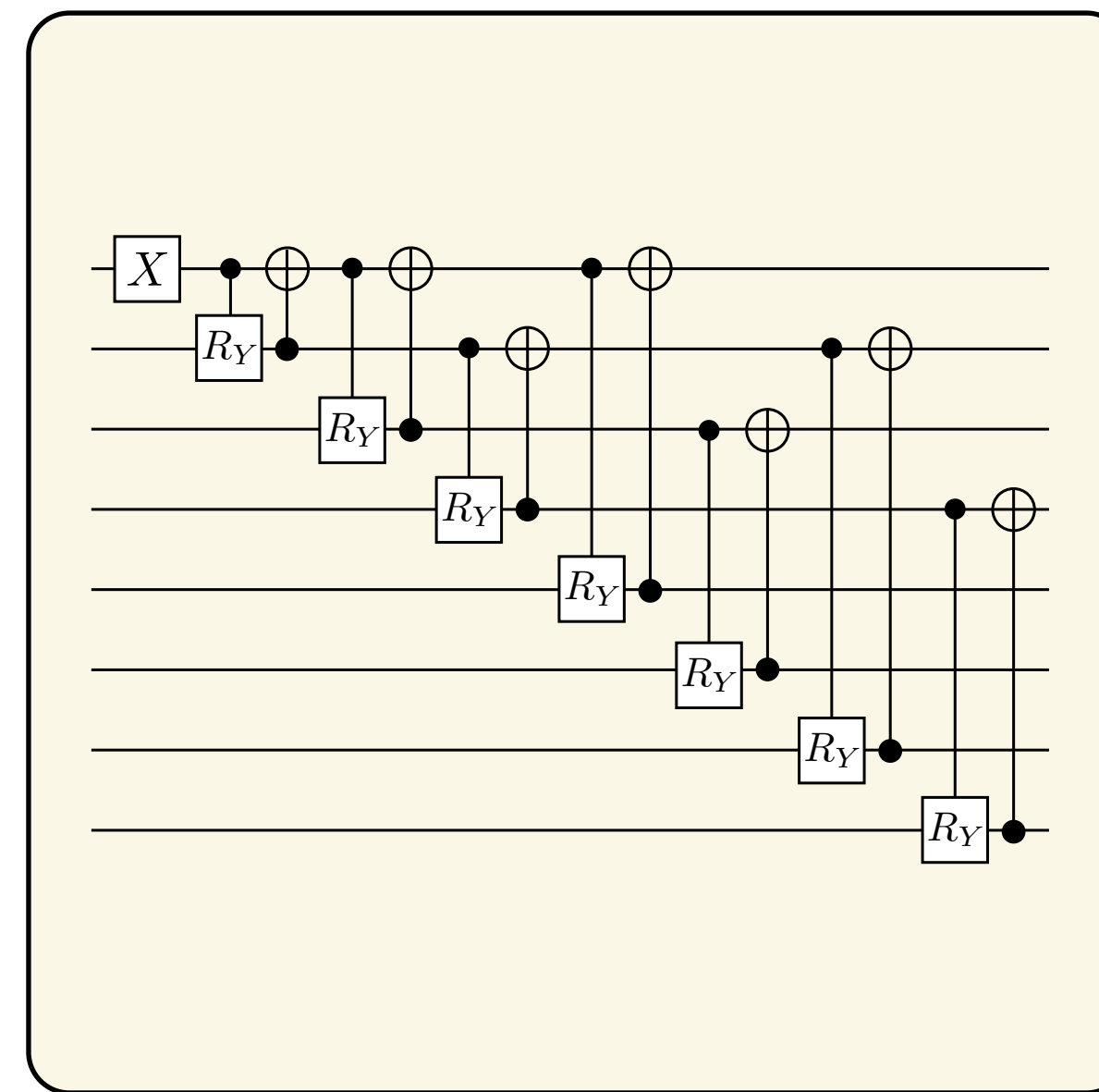
Generalize existing W-state preparation circuits to $|k\rangle = |000\dots 001\rangle + e^{ik}|000\dots 010\rangle + \dots$

1D connectivity[1]



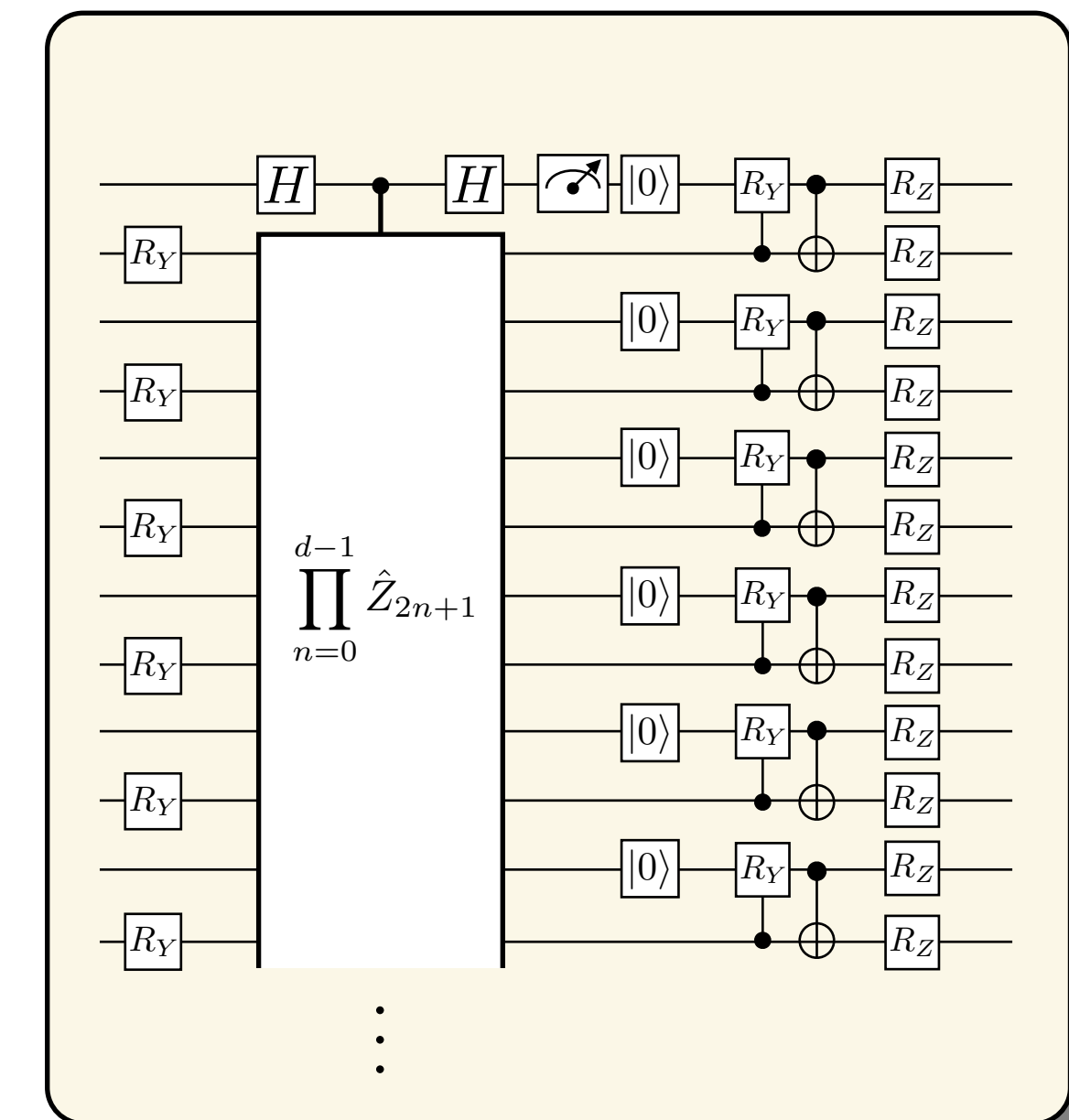
Depth = $L - 1$

All-to-all connectivity[1]



Depth = $2 \log(L)$

1D connectivity + MCM-FF[2]



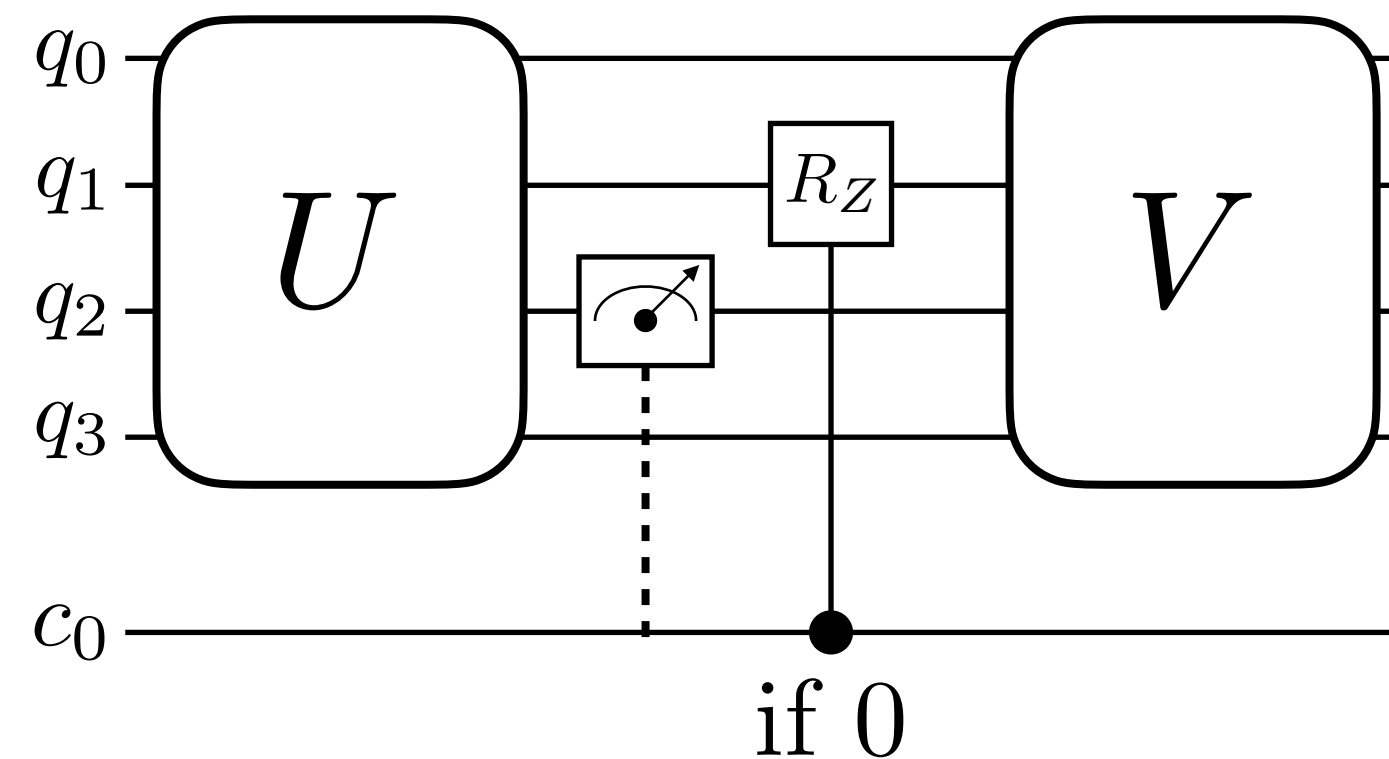
Depth = 13

[1] Cruz et. al 2018

[2] Piroli et. al 2024

Strategy for preparing $|\psi_k\rangle$

1. Apply quantum circuits that build the long-range $O(L)$ entanglement
 - Constant-depth with mid-circuit measurement and feedforward (MCM-FF)



2. Apply quantum circuits that build the short-range $O(\xi)$ entanglement
 - Reformulate as an energy minimization problem. Optimize parameterized quantum circuits

Structure of the Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{H}_{k_0} & & \\ & \hat{H}_{k_i} & \\ & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

Translational invariance implies the Hamiltonian is block-diagonal in momentum space

Structure of the Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{H}_{k_0} & & \\ & \hat{H}_{k_i} & \\ & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

The **vacuum** is the ground state of the $k = 0$ block.

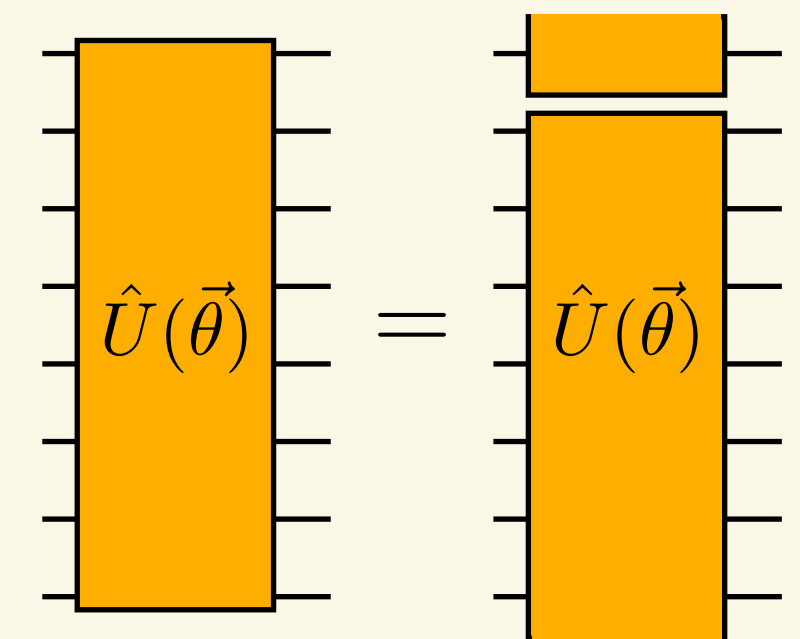
$|\psi_k\rangle$ are the lowest-energy states of the $k \neq 0$ blocks

Translational invariance implies the Hamiltonian is block-diagonal in momentum space

Minimizing energy within a momentum block

1. Initialize $|k\rangle = |000\dots001\rangle + e^{ik}|000\dots010\rangle + e^{2ik}|000\dots100\rangle + \dots$

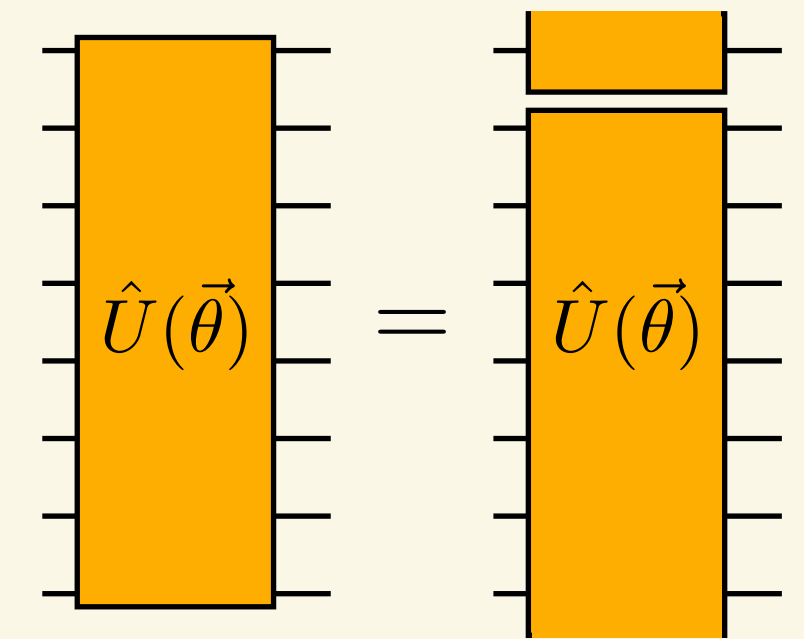
2. Minimize the energy using translationally invariant circuits



Minimizing energy within a momentum block

1. Initialize $|k\rangle = |000\dots001\rangle + e^{ik}|000\dots010\rangle + e^{2ik}|000\dots100\rangle + \dots$

2. Minimize the energy using translationally invariant circuits

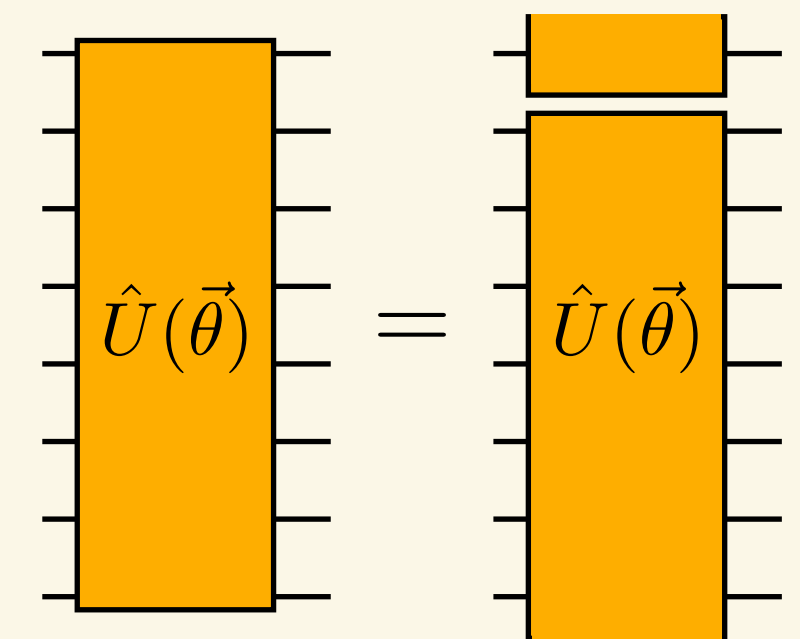


$$|\psi_k\rangle = U(\vec{\theta}_\star)|k\rangle$$

Minimizing energy within a momentum block

1. Initialize $|k\rangle = |000\dots001\rangle + e^{ik}|000\dots010\rangle + e^{2ik}|000\dots100\rangle + \dots$

2. Minimize the energy using translationally invariant circuits



$$|\psi_k\rangle = U(\vec{\theta}_\star)|k\rangle$$

A similar strategy can be used to prepare wavepackets

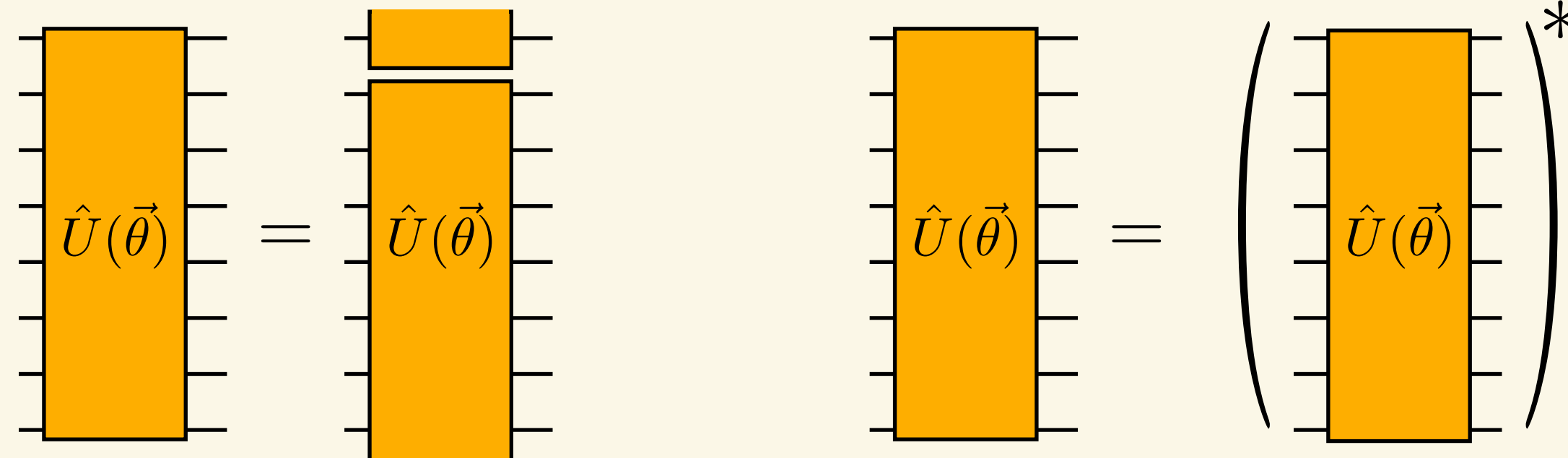
Wavepacket preparation

1. Initialize $|W(k_0)\rangle = \sum_k e^{-(k-k_0)^2/\sigma_p^2} |k\rangle = c_0|00\dots01\rangle + c_1|00\dots10\rangle + \dots$

Wavepacket preparation

1. Initialize $|W(k_0)\rangle = \sum_k e^{-(k-k_0)^2/\sigma_p^2} |k\rangle = c_0|00\dots01\rangle + c_1|00\dots10\rangle + \dots$

2. Minimize the energy using translationally invariant & real circuits



Wavepacket preparation

1. Initialize $|W(k_0)\rangle = \sum_k e^{-(k-k_0)^2/\sigma_p^2} |k\rangle = c_0|00\dots 01\rangle + c_1|00\dots 10\rangle + \dots$

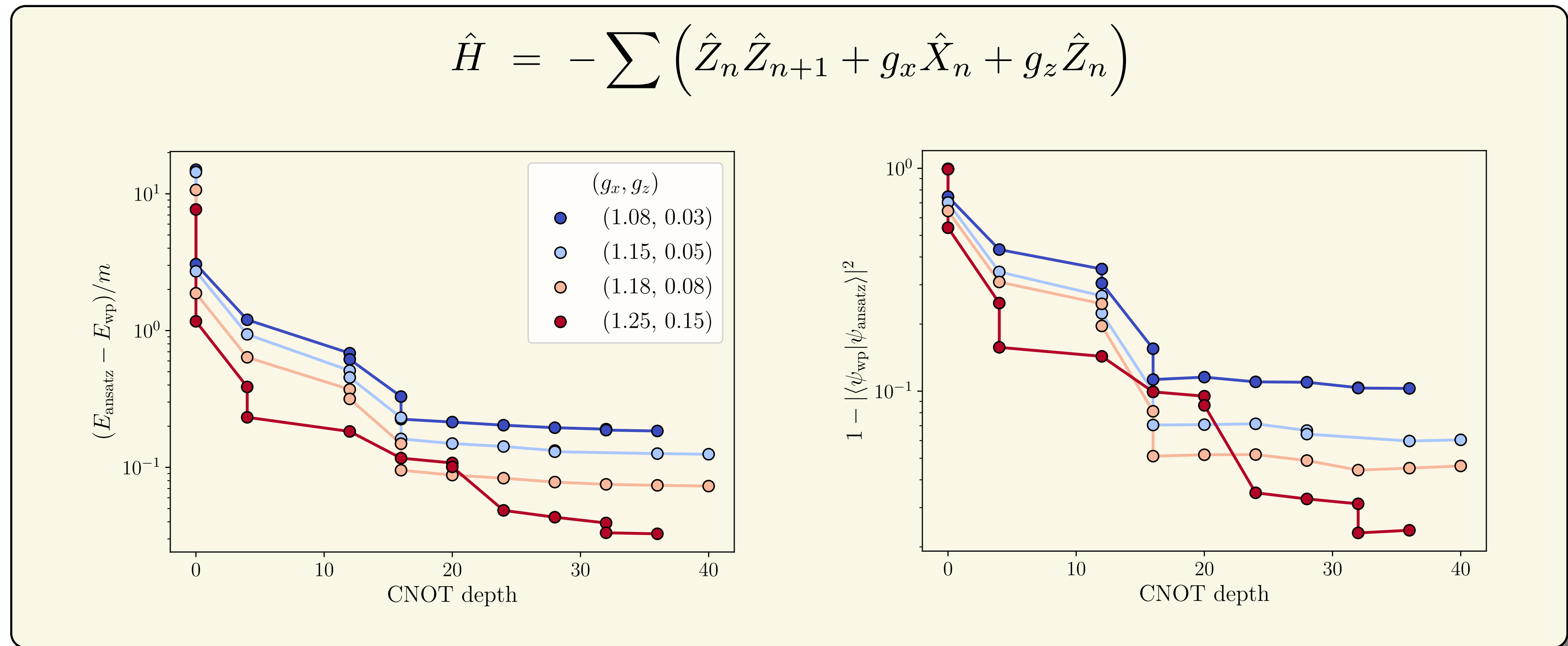
2. Minimize the energy using translationally invariant & real circuits

The diagram illustrates two types of unitary operations $\hat{U}(\vec{\theta})$ on a chain of qubits, represented by vertical orange bars with horizontal lines indicating qubit connections.

- Left diagram:** Shows a translationally invariant circuit. A small orange block at the top is connected to a larger orange block below it, both labeled $\hat{U}(\vec{\theta})$. This represents a unitary that is repeated across the chain.
- Right diagram:** Shows a real circuit. A single orange block labeled $\hat{U}(\vec{\theta})$ is enclosed in large parentheses with a superscript asterisk $*$ outside, indicating the complex conjugate operation $\hat{U}(\vec{\theta})^\dagger$.

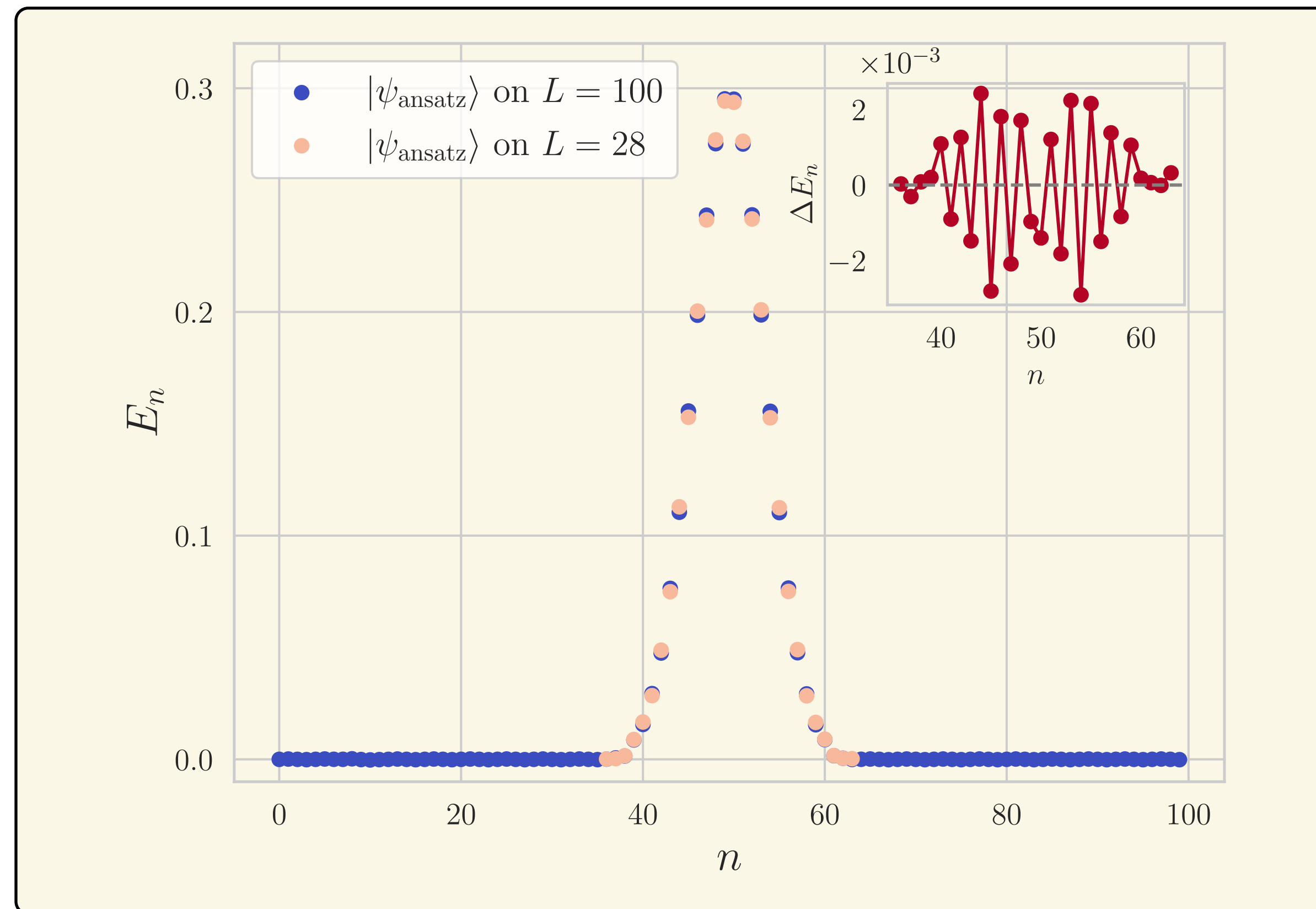
$$|\psi_{\text{WP}}\rangle = U(\vec{\theta}_\star)|W(k_0)\rangle$$

Statevector simulations on $L = 28$ qubits



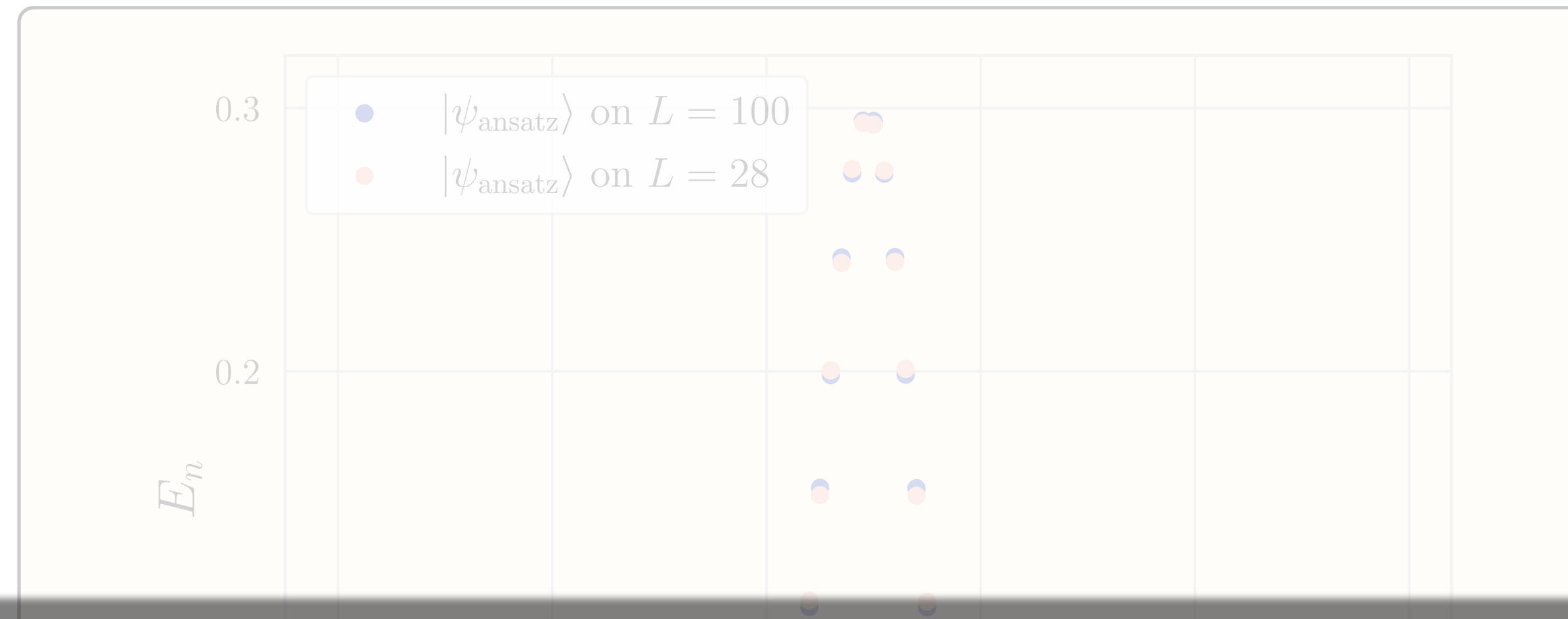
Energy minimization using ADAPT-VQE* maximizes the overlap of $|\psi_{\text{ansatz}}\rangle$ with $|\psi_{\text{WP}}\rangle$

Wavepacket preparation on 100+ qubits



Circuits that minimize the energy and prepare wavepackets are determined on large lattices using a MPS circuit simulator

Wavepacket preparation on 100+ qubits



Next talk, Nikita will use these circuits to prepare wavepackets and simulate scattering on 104 qubits of IBM's quantum computers

Circuits that minimize the energy and prepare wavepackets are determined on large lattices using a MPS circuit simulator

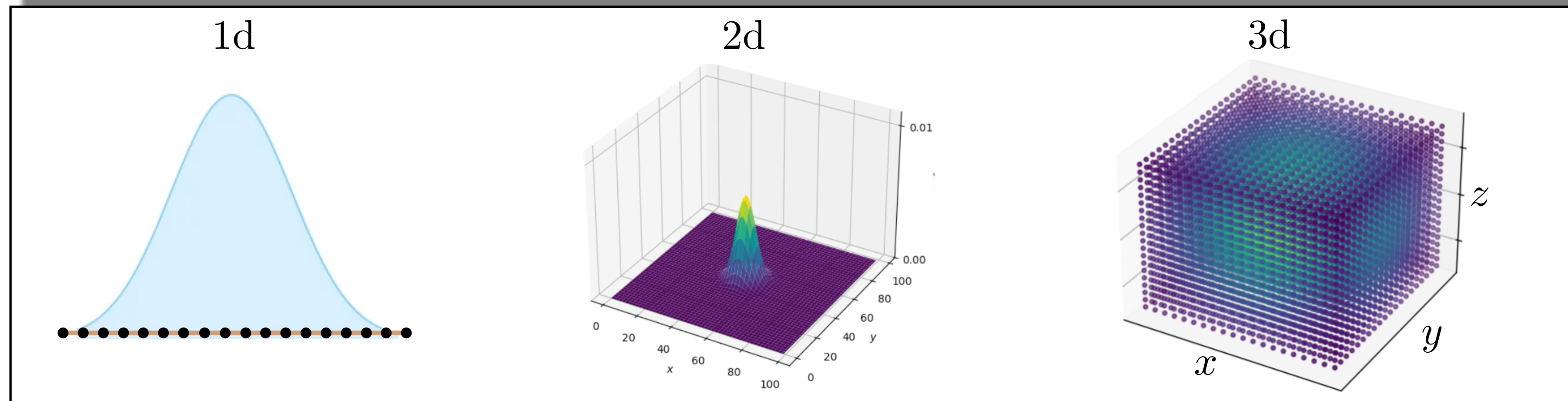
Summary

- Momentum eigenstates have long-range entanglement that must be considered when preparing wavepackets on a quantum computer
 - This entanglement is also present in the W state that can be prepared in constant depth using MCM-FF
- After building short-range correlations by optimizing variational quantum circuit to minimize the energy

Questions

Is the long-range entanglement of all gapped systems equivalent to the W state under local operations?

Will wavepacket preparation[1,2,3] ever be the bottleneck?



Wavepacket size: $N_{\text{WP}} \sim \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_p}\right)^d$

Max evolution time: $t_{\text{max}} \approx \text{constant}$

- [1] Chai et. al 2025
- [2] Davoudi, Hsieh, Kadam 2025
- [3] Jordan, Lee, Preskill 2011

Thank you for listening!



Nikita Zemlevskiy



Marc Illa



John Preskill

For more details see our paper on arxiv: 2505.03111

