



*QPT 2025*

*Guilin, China*

# Quantum Simulations in High Energy Physics and Beyond

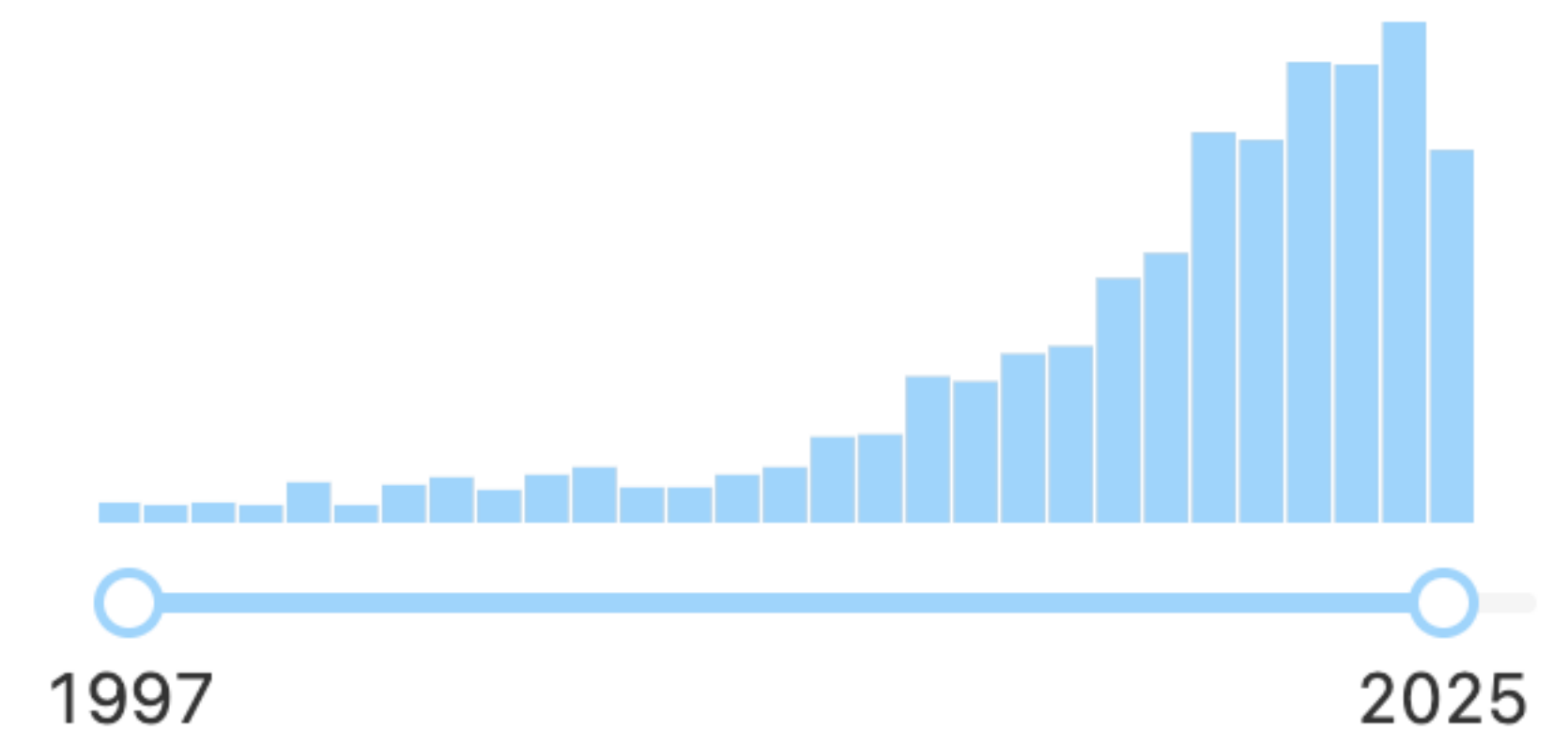
Xingyu Guo (QuNu Collaboration)  
South China Normal University

the 16th Workshop on QCD Phase Transition and Relativistic Heavy-Ion Physics

24-28, October

# Quantum Computing

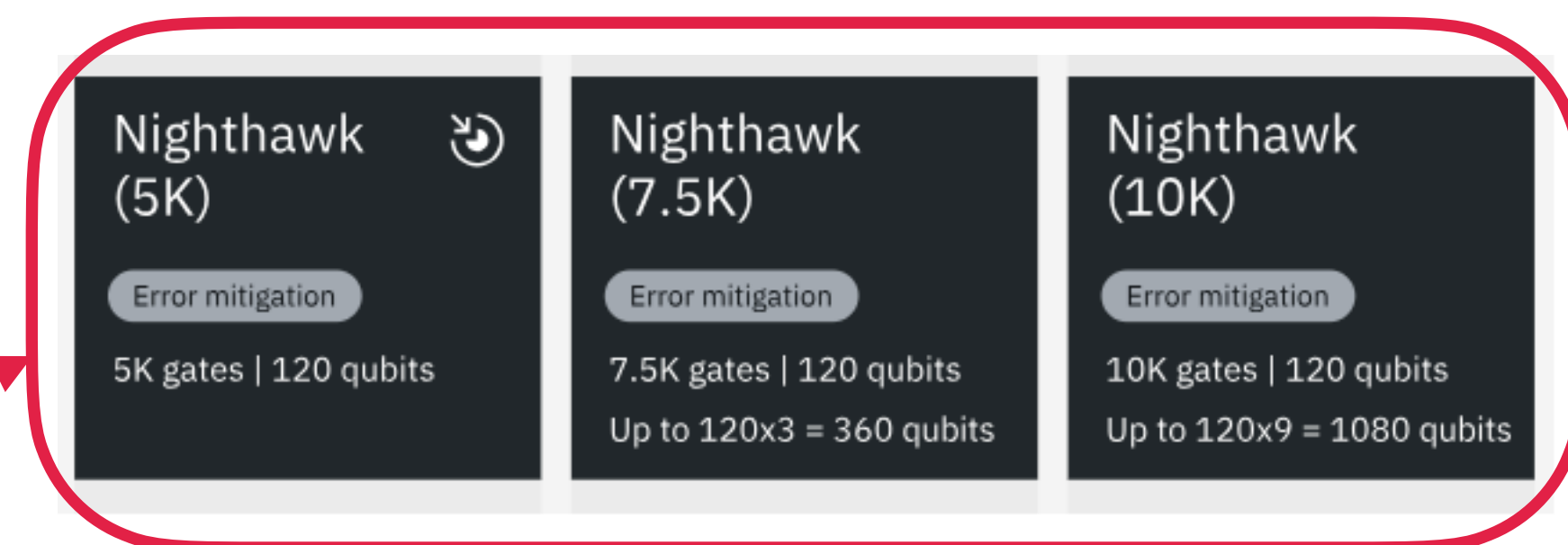
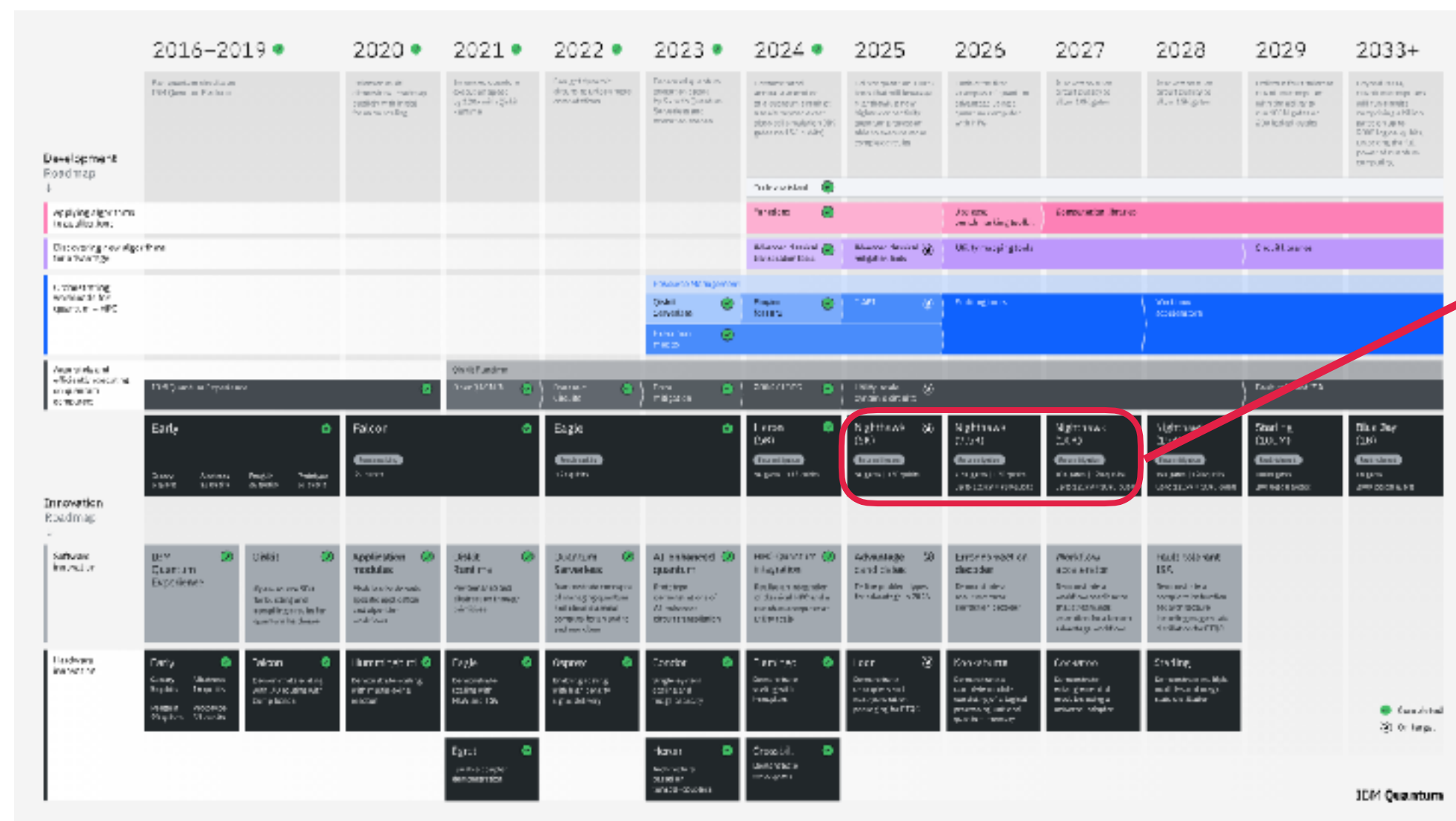
- Quantum computing: a promising new method
  - Possible exponential acceleration
  - Quantum effect: superposition, entanglement, ...
  - Quantum simulation: directly simulation physical systems on a quantum computer
- Topics of interest in HEP:
  - Real-time evolution
  - Non-perturbative physics
  - Non-Abelian gauge theory
  - Thermal states
  - ...



Search “quantum computing” in hep-th

# Quantum Hardware

- Quantum computing: current status
  - Noisy intermediate-scale quantum (NISQ) devices
    - Error rate: 1%~0.1%
    - Number of qubits: ~100



$$1080 \sim 4 \times 16^2, \quad 10K \sim 120 * 100$$

Simulation of 2+1D systems may be reasonable in 2 years!

<https://www.ibm.com/quantum/technology#roadmap>

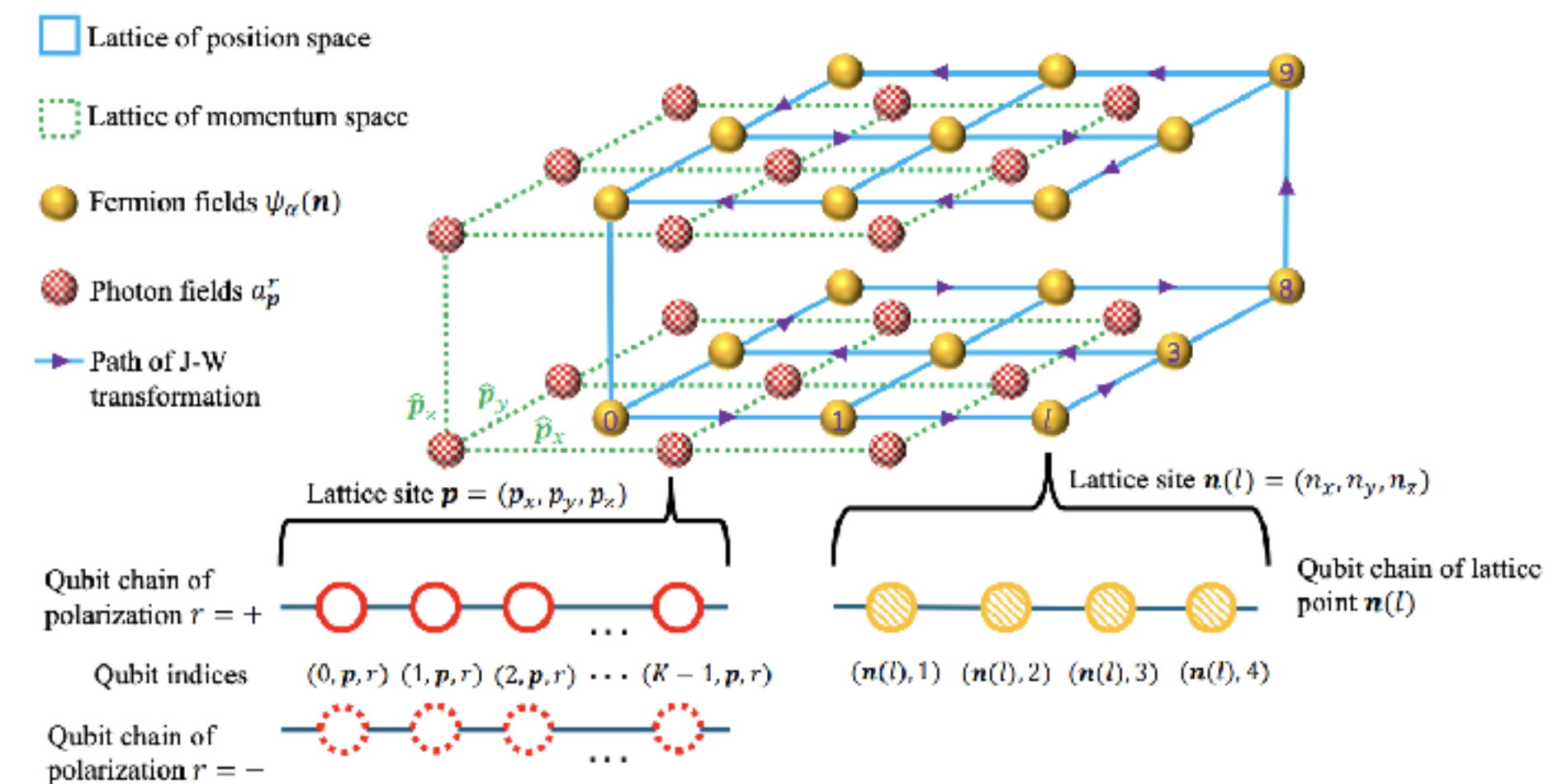
# Quantum Hardware

- Quantum computing: current status
  - Noisy intermediate-scale quantum (NISQ) devices
    - Error rate: 1%~0.1%
    - Number of qubits: ~100
- What we can do now
  - Small, simple system
  - Effective, applicable algorithm

# Quantum Simulation of Gauge Theory

- 1+1D: Gauge field eliminated
- >1+1D: Challenging
  - Gauge d.o.f
    - Fix: choice of gauge
    - Exploit: encoding
- Discretization
- Truncation

Coloumb gauge QED  
preserves Gauss's law



Li, *Phys.Rev.D* 112 (2025) 5, 054512

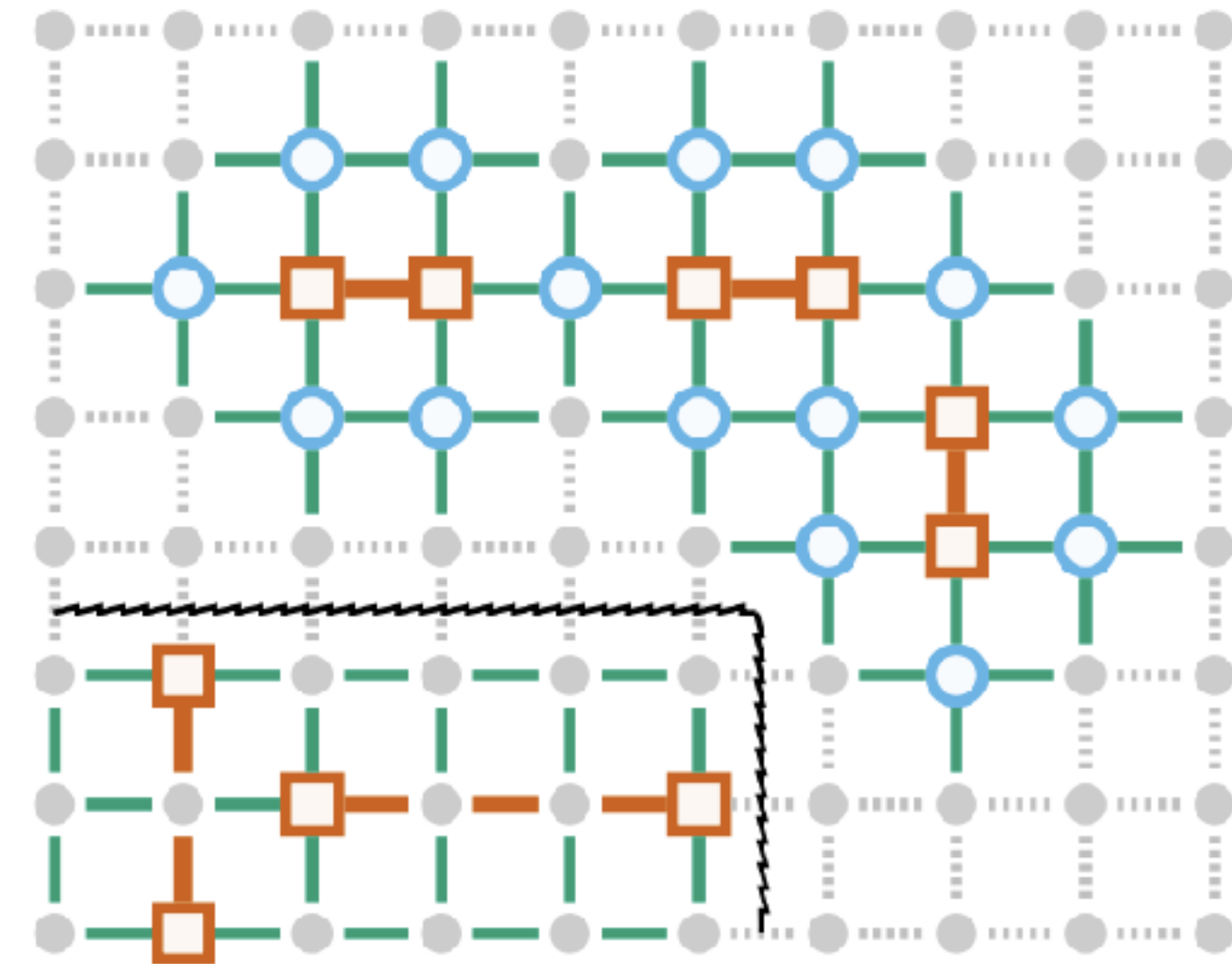
# Quantum Simulation of Gauge Theory

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Use gauge redundancy as error correction code



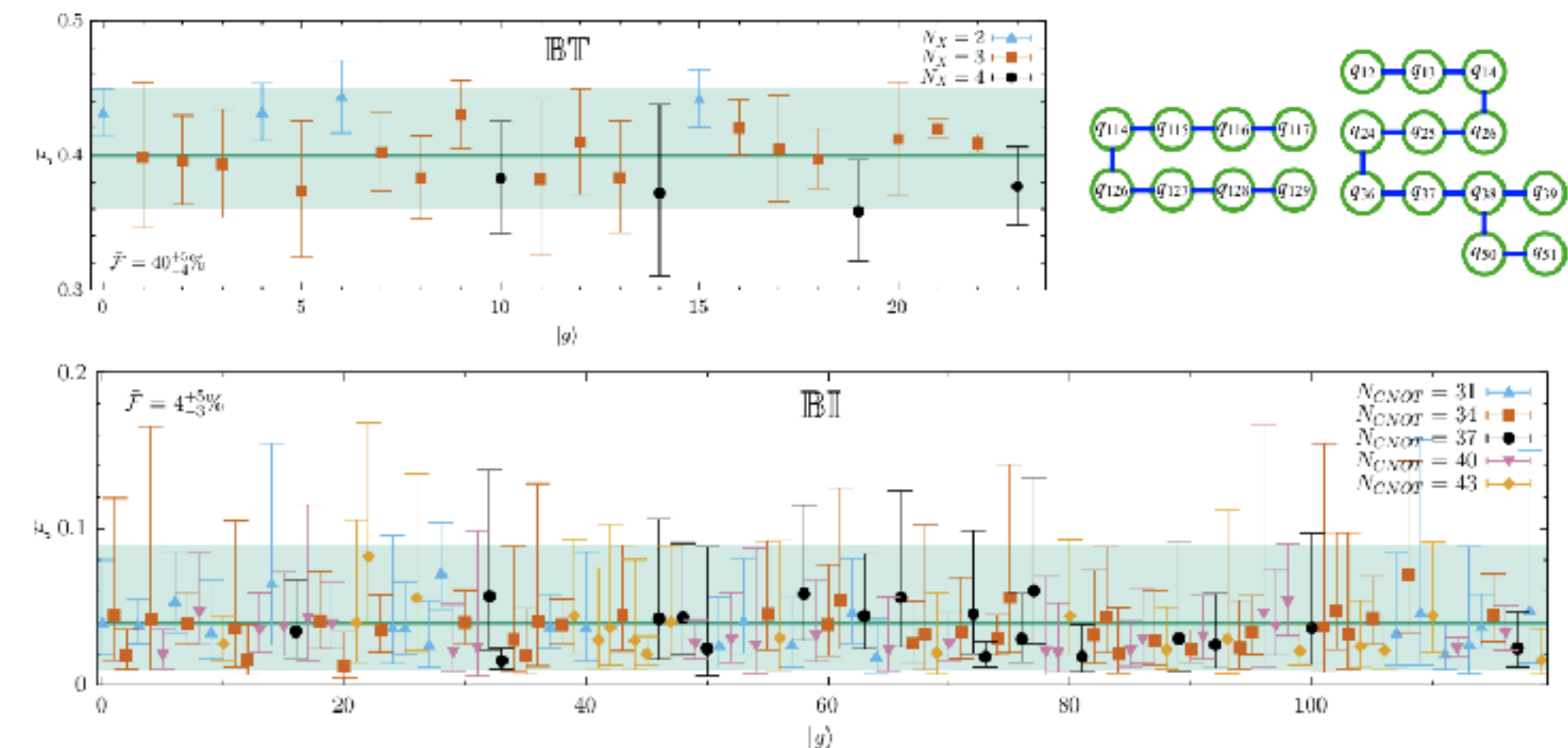
Carena, Lamm, Li, Liu, *Phys.Rev.D* 110 (2024) 5, 054505

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Gate realization of SU(2) and SU(3)'s subgroup



Lamm, Li, Shu, Wang, Xu, *Phys.Rev.D* 110 (2024) 5, 054516

# State preparation

- Variational method

$$|\varphi(\theta)\rangle = U(\theta) |\varphi_0\rangle$$

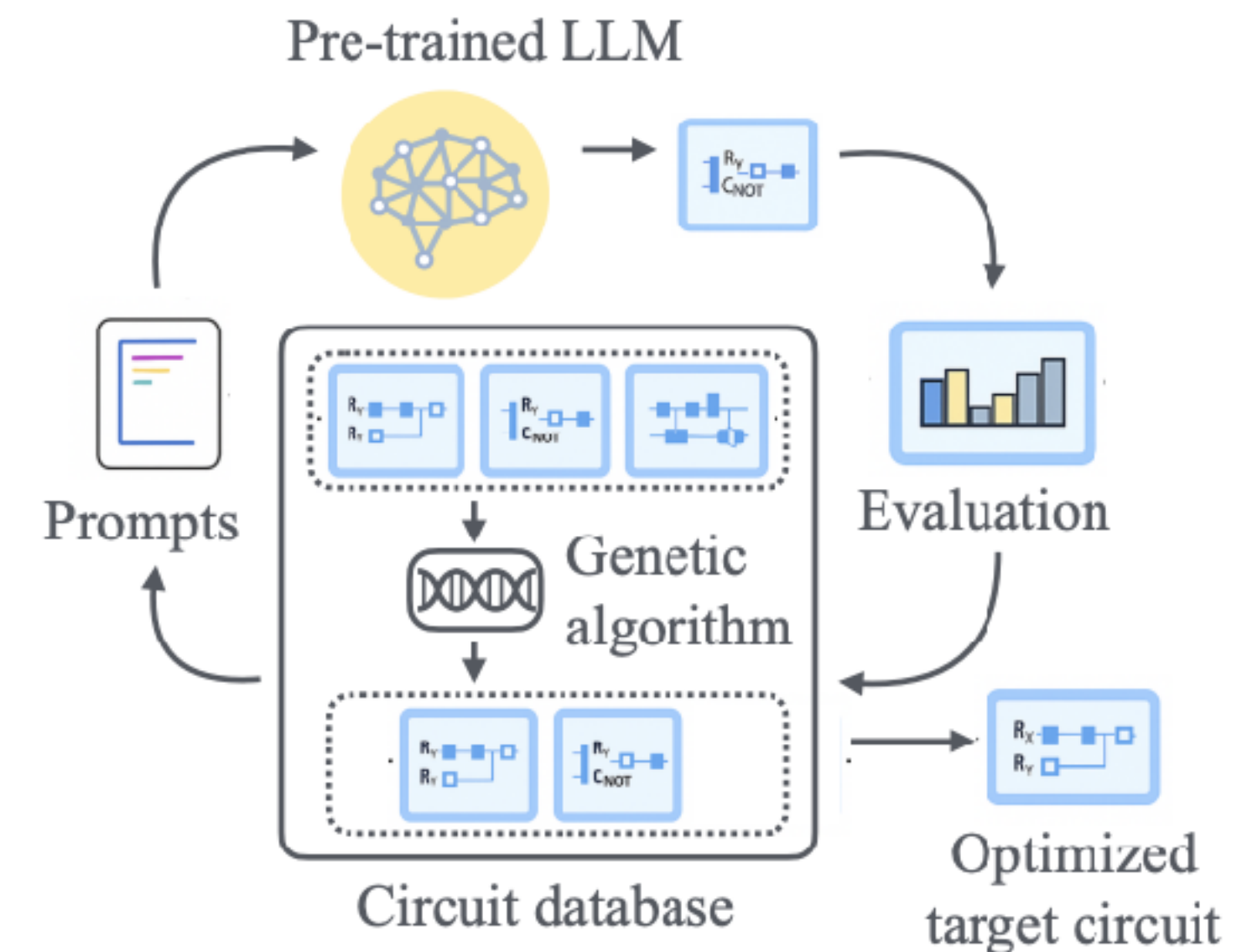
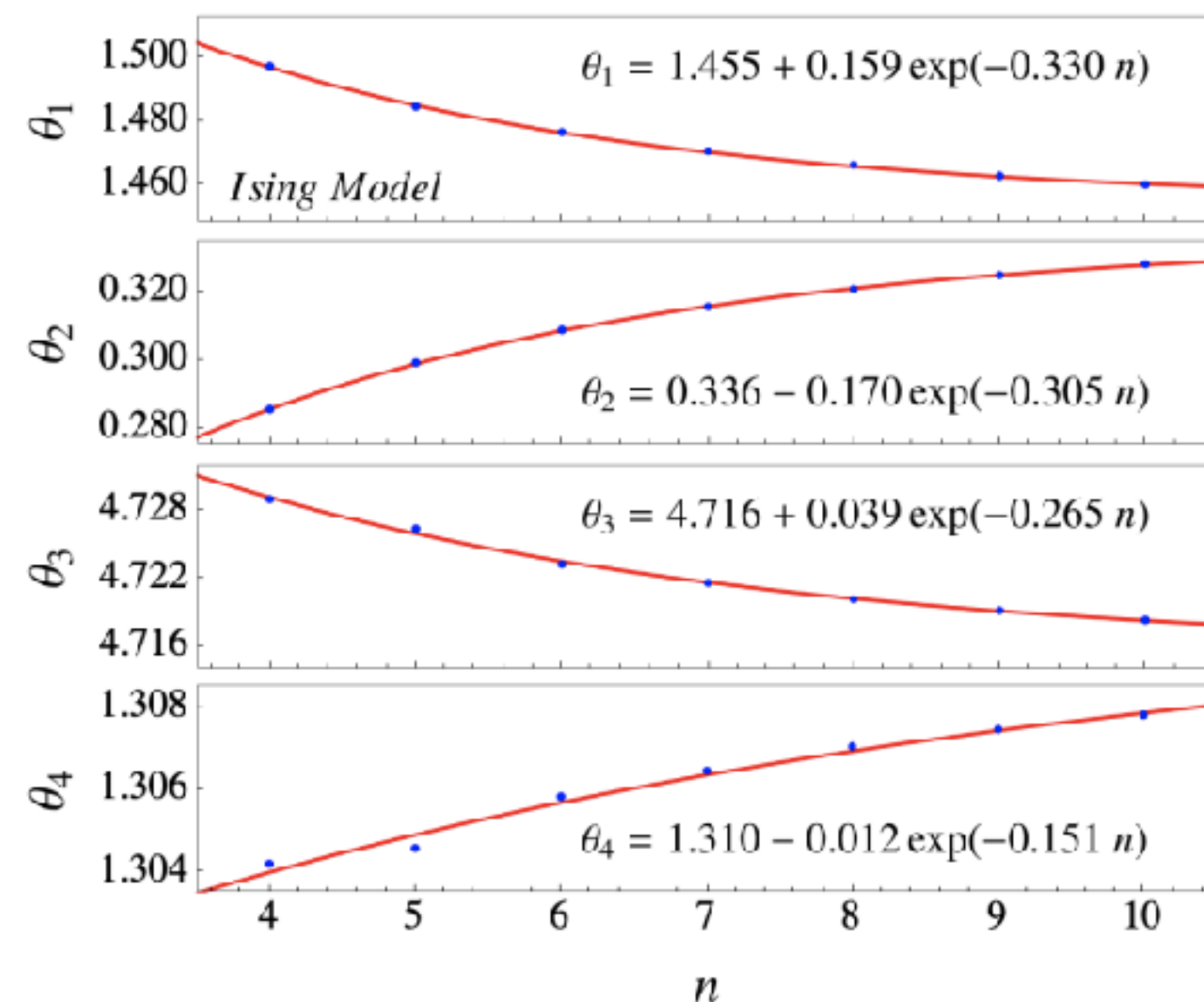
- Ansatz: construct  $U(\theta)$  in terms of quantum gates

$$U(\theta) = \Pi_i \hat{G}_i(\theta_i)$$

- Expressibility
- Optimization difficulty
- Conservation laws — Quantum numbers
- Length of circuit

# State preparation

- State preparation via LLM
- Scalability
  - Const # of parameters
  - Continuous evolution of parameters



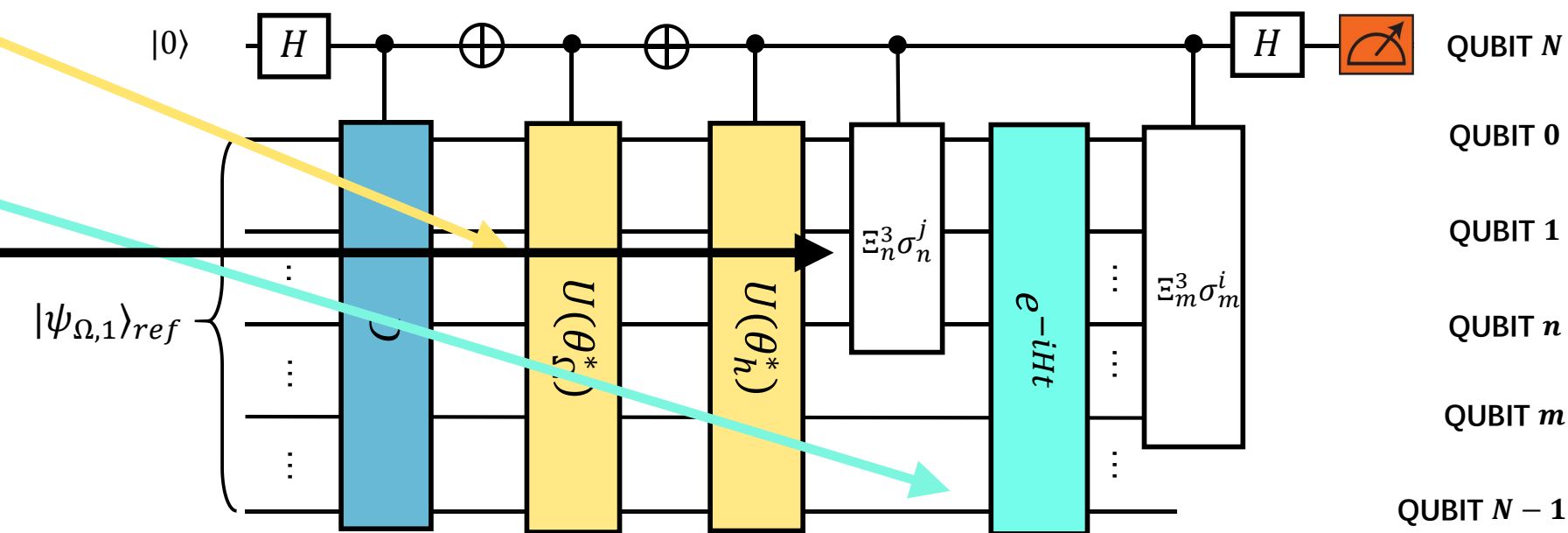
Cao, Hou, Li, Liu, Song, Zhang, Zhang, Zhao, arxiv:2505.06347

# Real Time Dynamics

- Calculation of time-dependent observables

$$\langle \alpha | \Pi_i \left[ \hat{O}_i(t_i) \right] | \beta \rangle$$

- State preparation
- Time Evolution
- Measurement
- Scalable
- Applicable to various problems

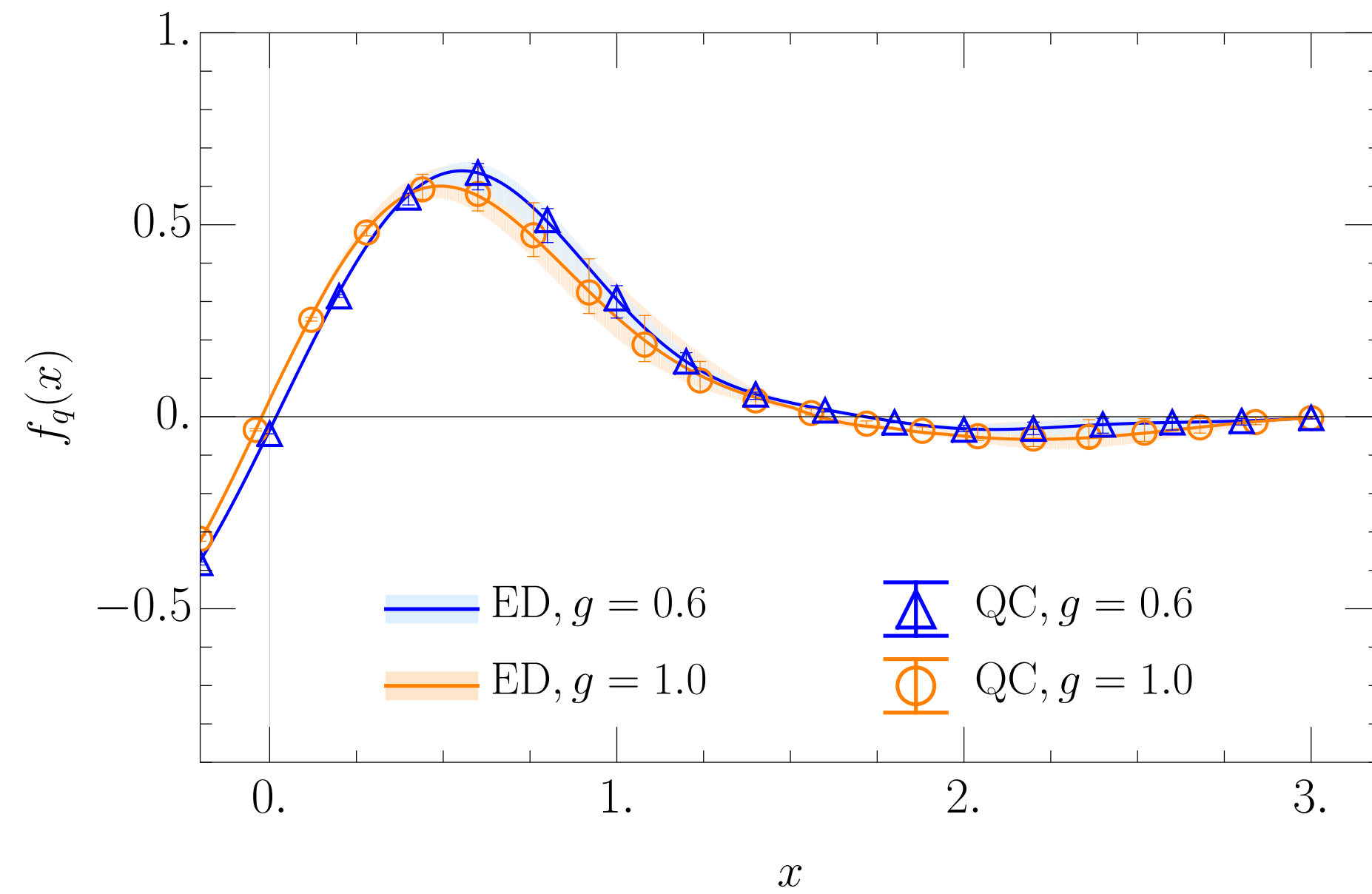


Li, XG, Lai, Liu, Wang, Xing, Zhang, Zhu,  
*Phys.Rev.D* 105 (2022) 11, L11150  
*Sci. China Phys. Mech. Astron.* 66(2023) 8, 281011

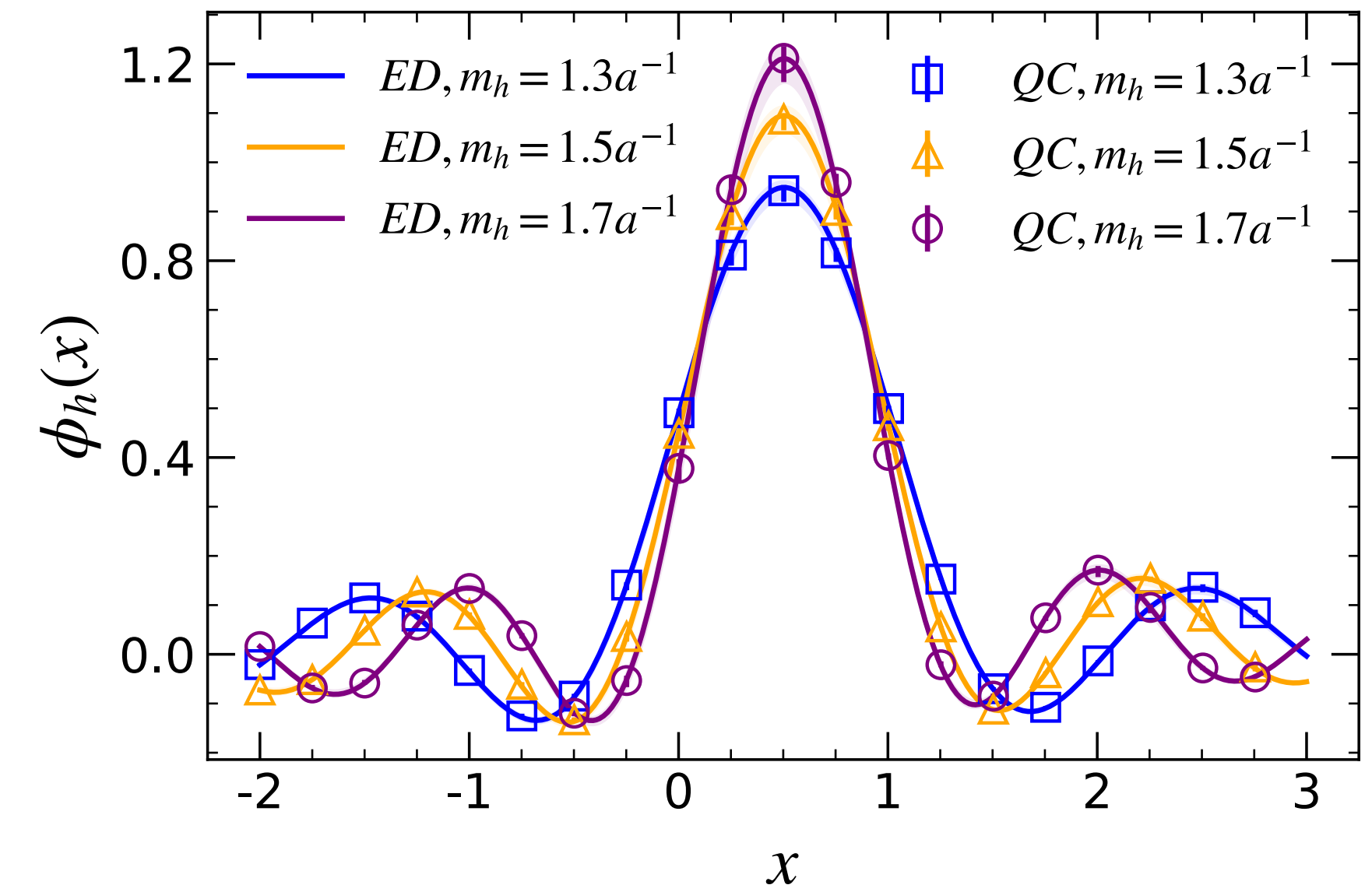
# Hadron Structure

1+1D NJL model, classical simulation

Meson PDF

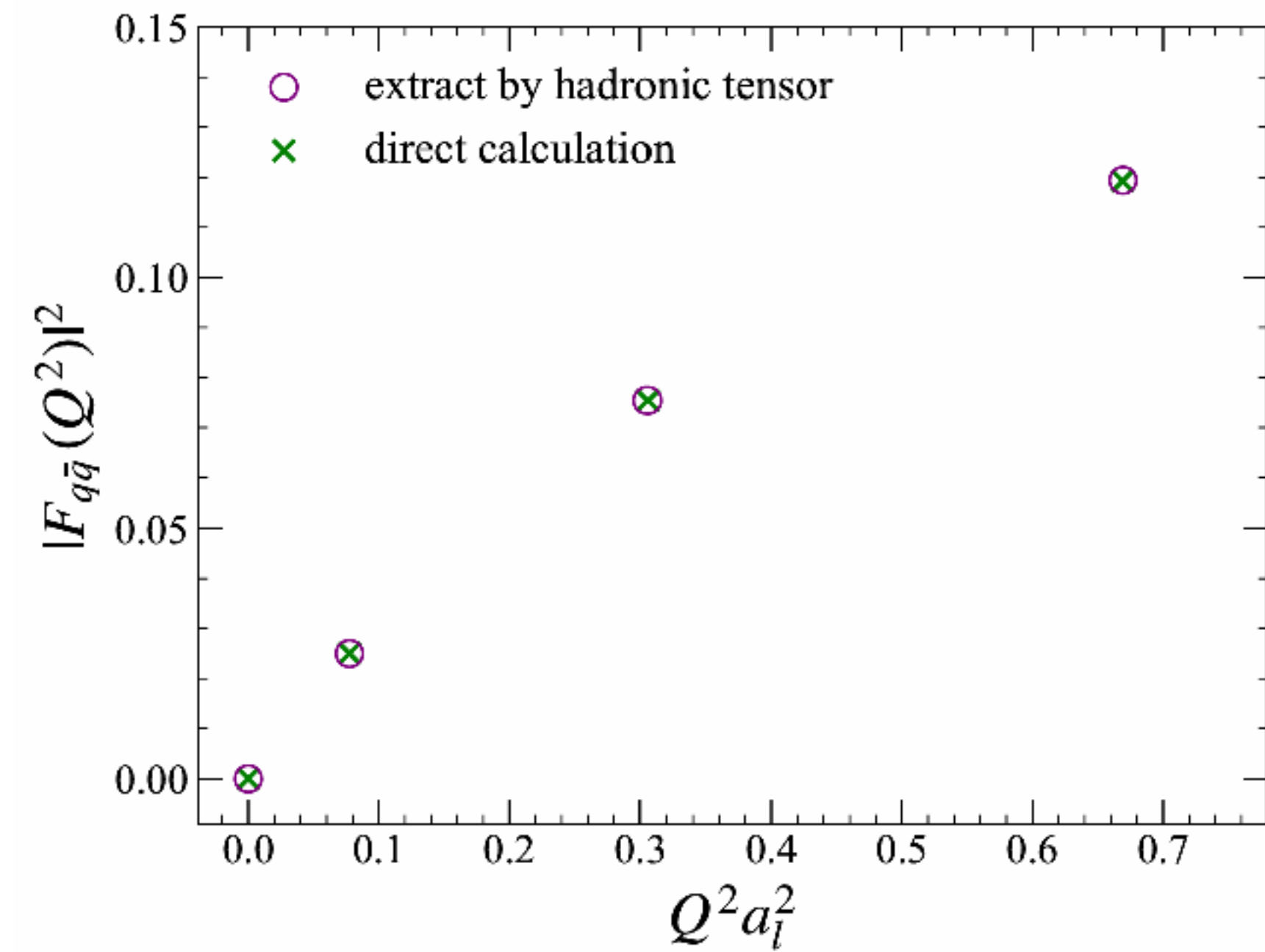
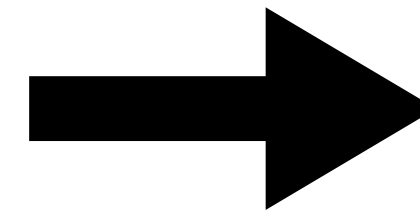
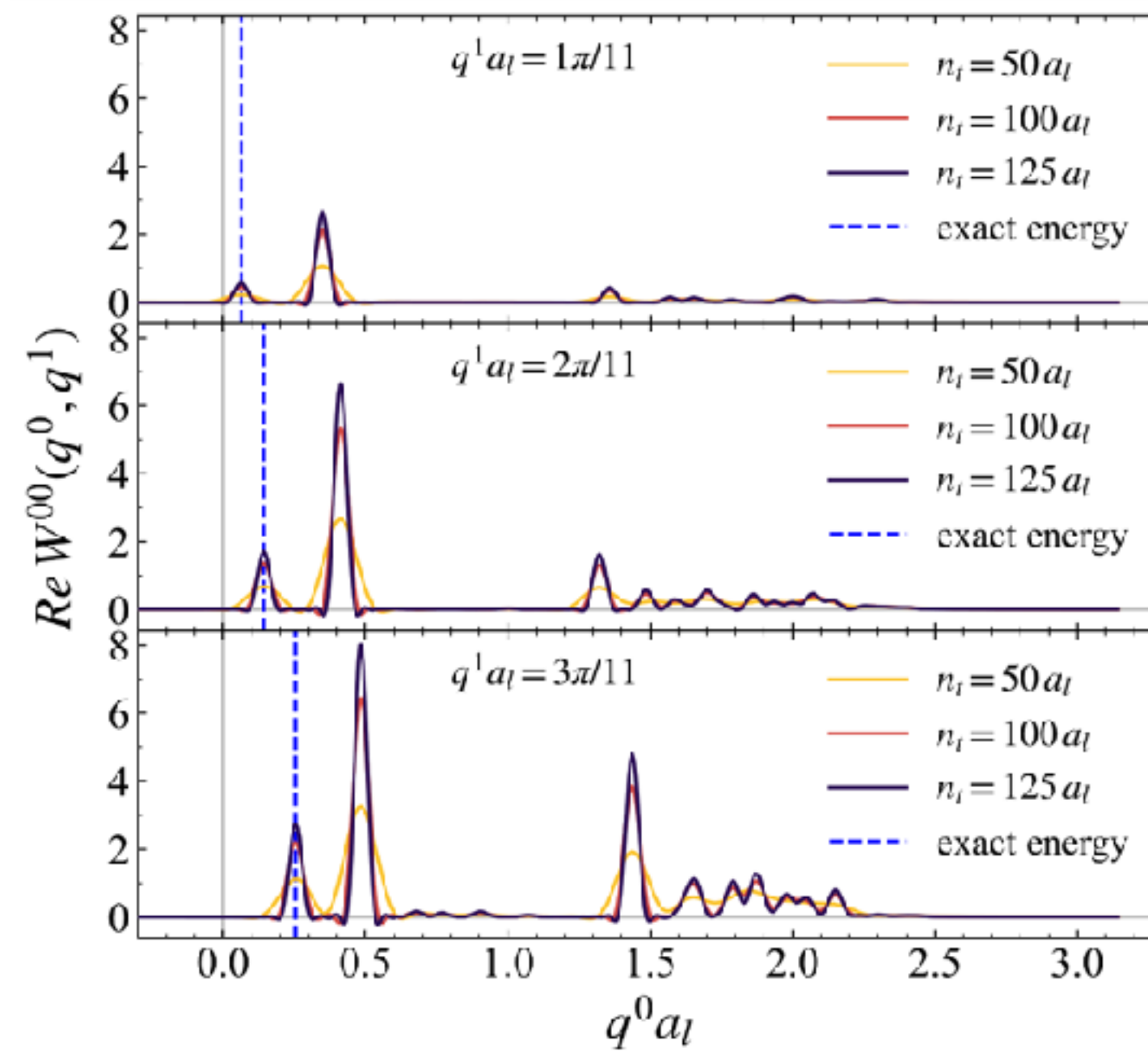


Meson Light Cone Distribution Amplitude



Li, XG, Lai, Liu, Wang, Xing, Zhang, Zhu,  
*Phys.Rev.D* 105 (2022) 11, L11150  
*Sci. China Phys. Mech. Astron.* 66(2023) 8, 281011

# Hadronic Tensor and Form Factor



Dairui Zou's Poster (E9)

# Thermal Systems

- Calculation of temperature-dependent observables

$$\text{tr} \left[ \rho(T) \hat{O} \right]$$

- It is challenging to handle non-unitary operators / mixed states in QC
  - Purification: more qubits
  - Imaginary time evolution: non-unitary
  - Monte Carlo: evaluation of probability
  - Complexity: space vs. time

# Thermal State Preparation

- Finite temperature: the Gibbs state

$$\rho(\beta) = \frac{1}{Z(\beta)} e^{-\beta H}, \quad Z(\beta) = \text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H})$$

$$\rho(\alpha) = \sum_i P_i(\beta) |\varphi_i\rangle\langle\varphi_i|$$

Analytically solvable

$$P_i = \frac{e^{-\beta E_i}}{\left(\sum_n e^{-\beta E_i}\right)}$$

Eigenstate of H  
independent of  $\beta$

- Variational method
  - Parametrization

$$\rho(\alpha) = \sum_i P_i(\beta) U(\alpha) |i\rangle\langle i| U^\dagger(\alpha)$$

$$E_i = \langle i | U^\dagger(\alpha) H U(\alpha) | i \rangle$$

# Thermal State Preparation

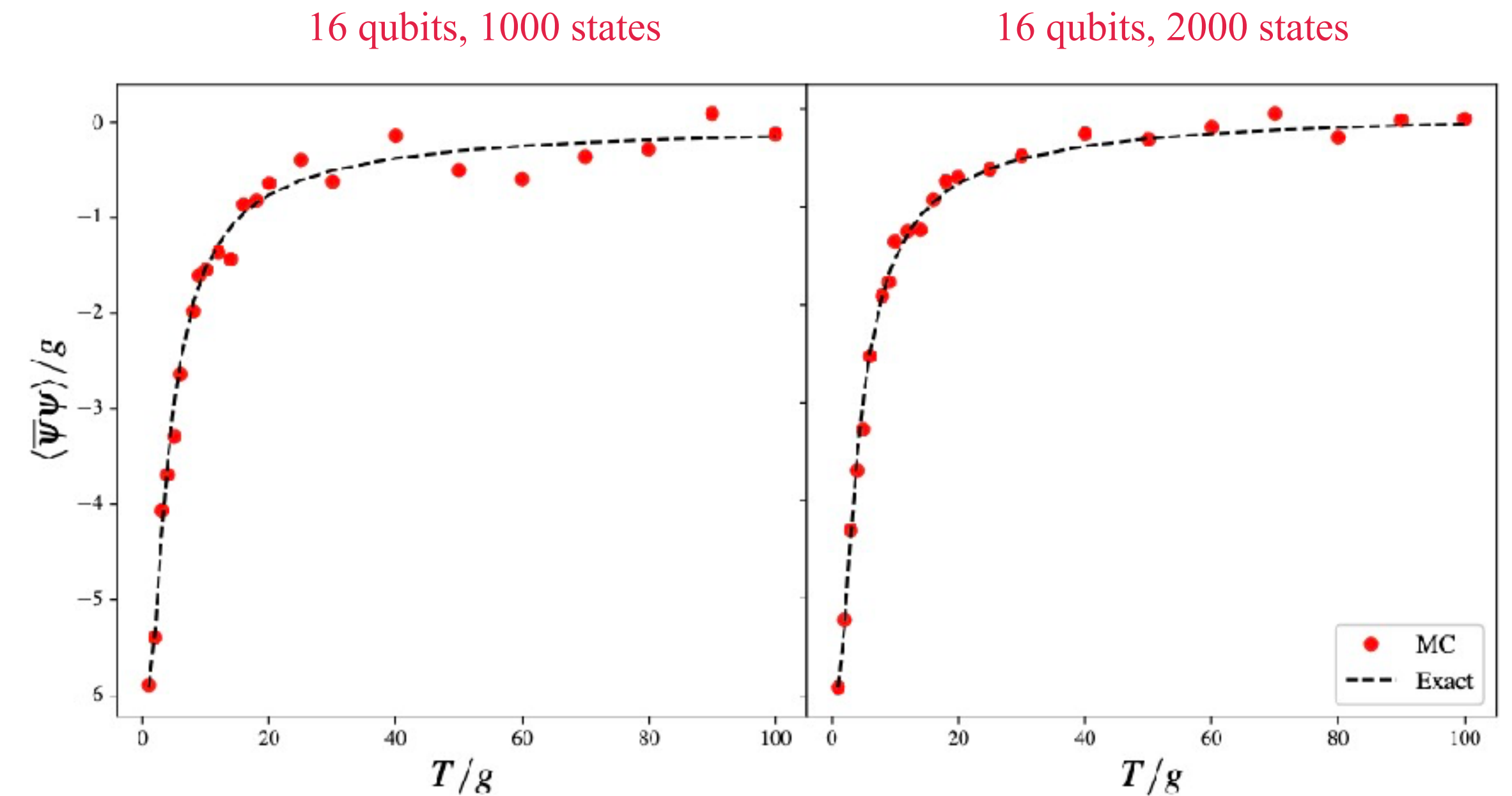
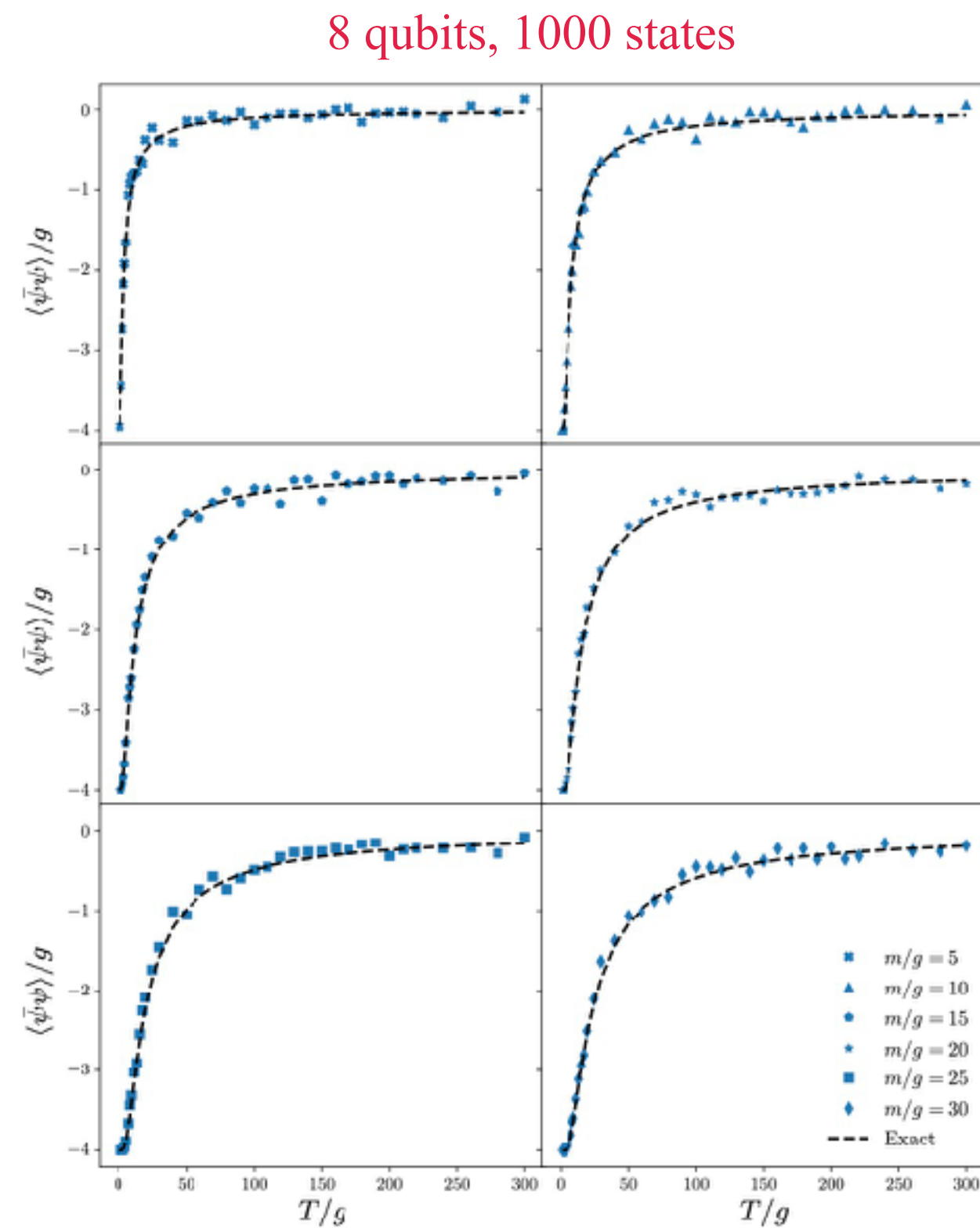
- Loss Function : Free energy

$$\begin{aligned} F &= E - TS \\ &= \text{Tr} [\rho H] + T \text{Tr} [\rho \log \rho] \\ &= \sum_i P_i [E_i + T \ln P_i] \end{aligned}$$

- The variational method is only used once for all different temperatures.
- Many part of the calculation is analytical.
- A Monte-Carlo sampling is then used for measurement.

# Efficiency of Monte-Carlo

1+1D SU(2) model

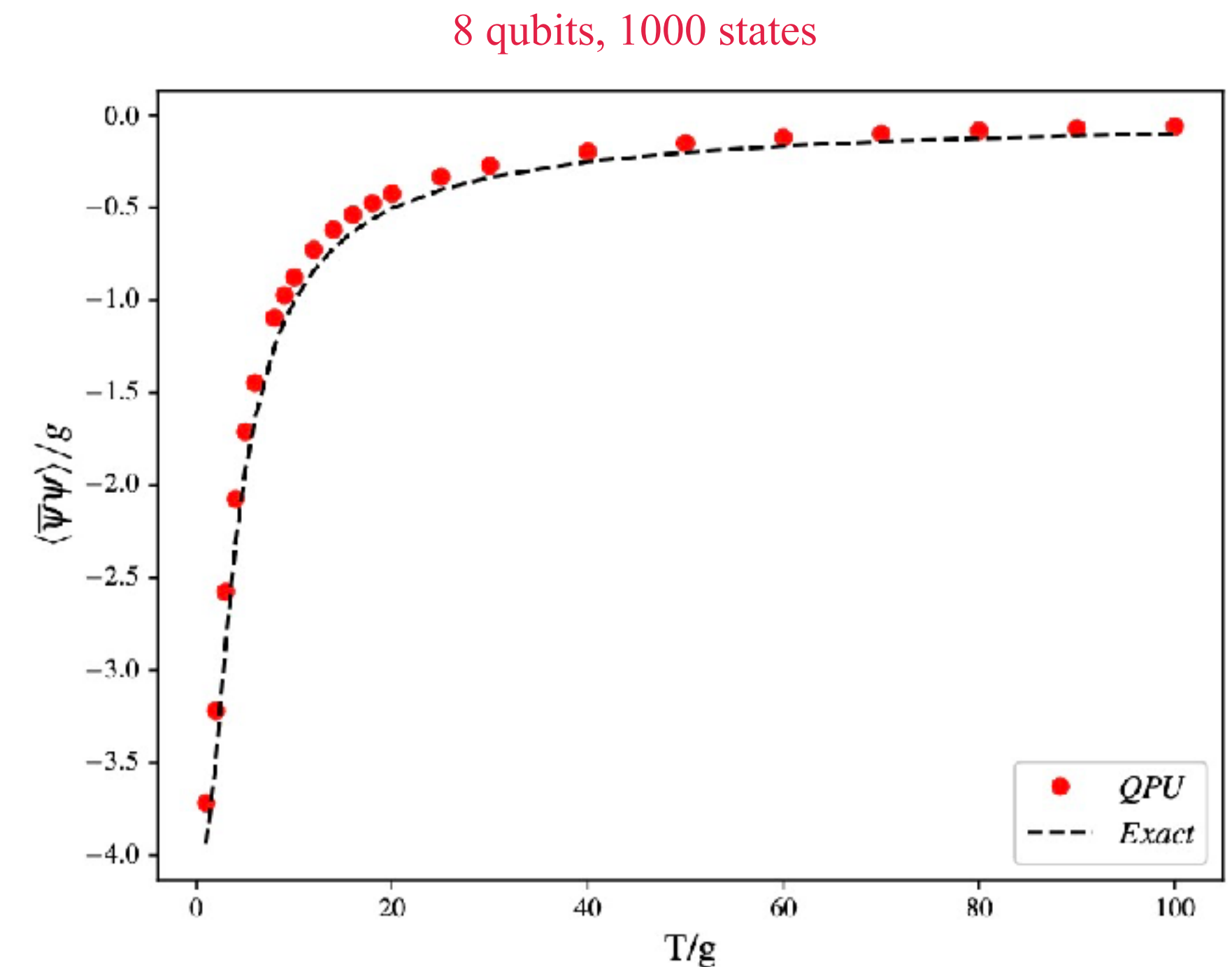


Zhang, XG, Wang, Xing, Phys.Rev.D 111 (2025) 5, 056031

- Required number of sampling increases only as power law of number of qubits.

# Real QC results

- Optimization on classical simulator
- Measurement of  $\sigma$  on IBM quantum computer
  - No error mitigation
  - A simpler ansatz

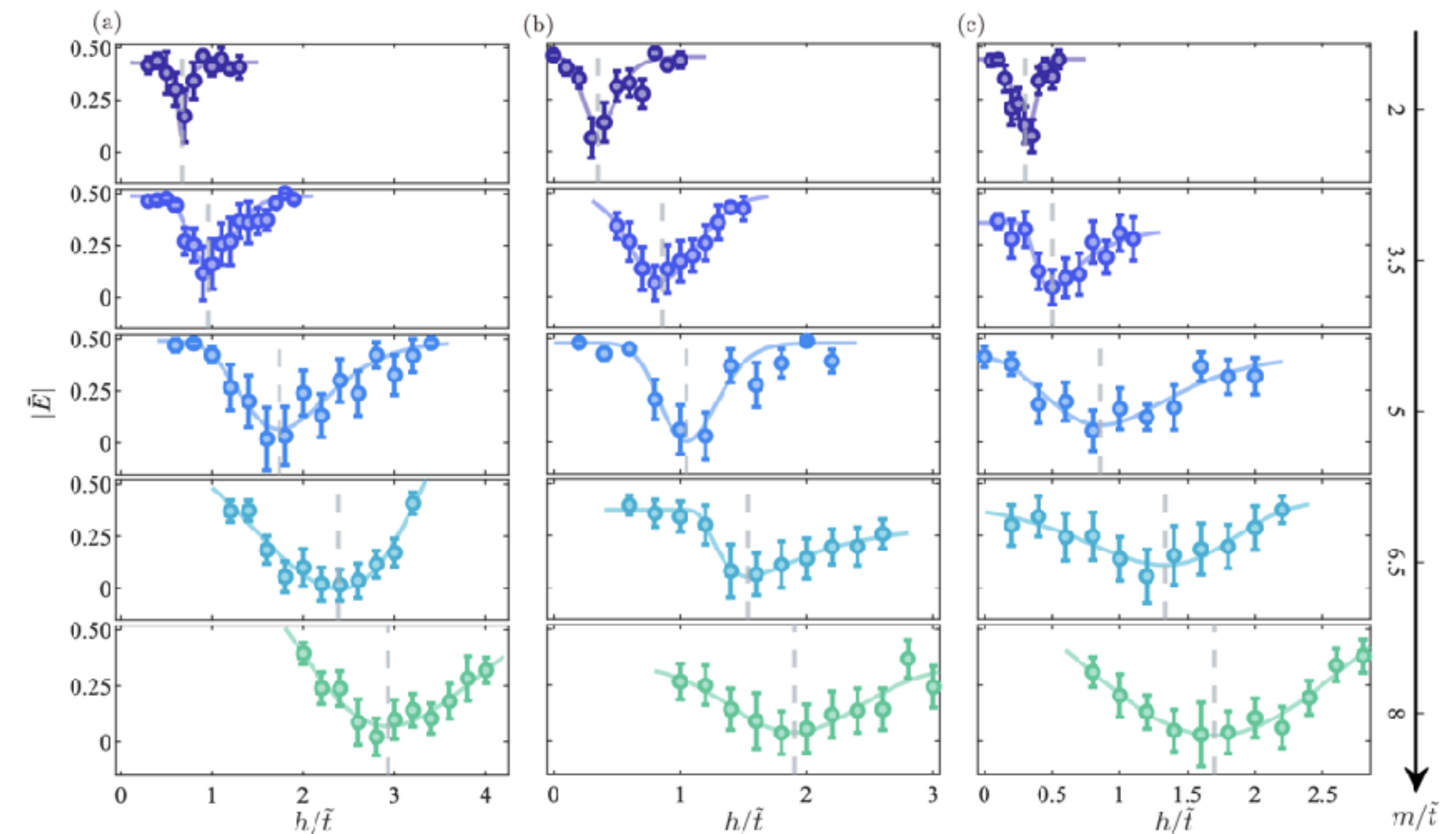


Zhang, XG, Wang, Xing, Phys.Rev.D 111 (2025) 5, 056031

# Confinement

- 1+1D gauge theory exhibits confinement
  - They can be used to simulate QCD
- String tension:
  - Opposite changes on boundary / External field
  - Formation of fermion pair: string breaking
  - Ground state
  - Finite temperature
  - Dynamical (Schwinger mechanism?)

String breaking with different  
field strength and mass



Liu, Zhang, Zhu, He, Yuan et al. *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 135 (2025) 10, 10190 2

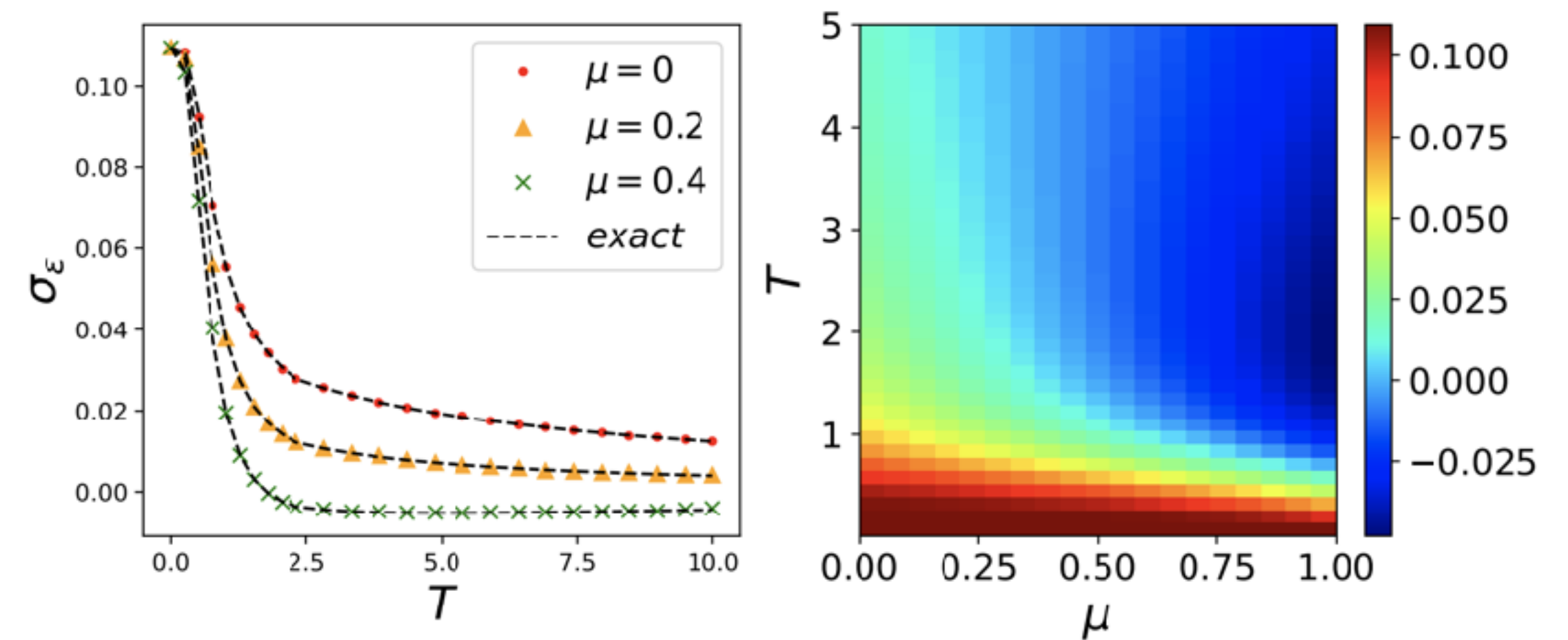
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  - Finite temperature
  - Dynamical (Schwinger mechanism?)

String breaking with different temperature and chemical potential



Xie, XG, Xing, Xue, Zhang, Zhu, *Phys.Rev.D* 106 (2022) 5, 054509

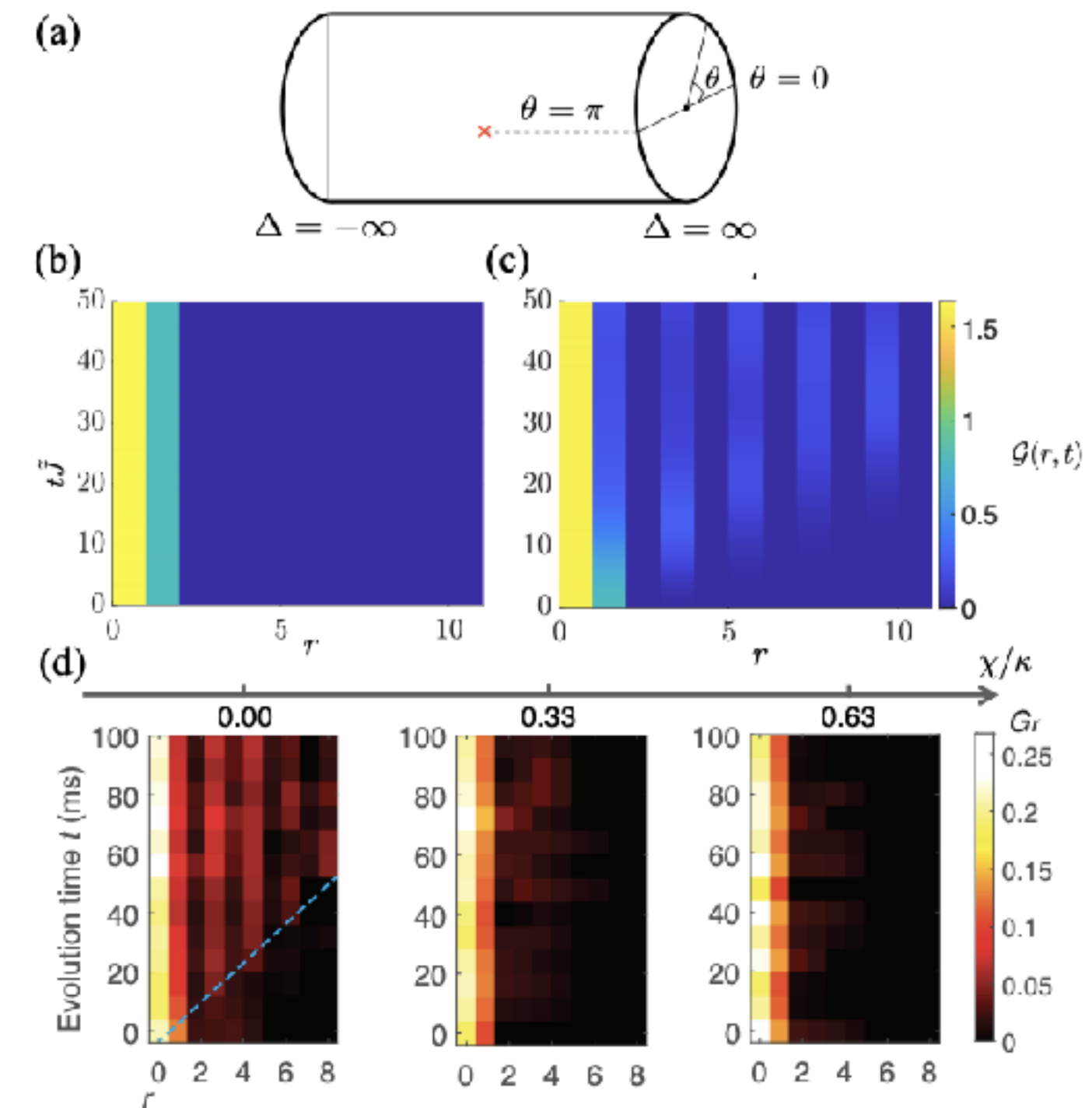
# Confinement with Topological Angle

- 1+1D topological theta term

$$H_\theta = \frac{\theta}{4\pi} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} E$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\theta}{4\pi} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \sim (E + \frac{\theta}{2\pi})^2$$

- Deconfinement at  $\theta = \pi$



Cheng, Zhai, *Nature Rev.Phys.* 6 (2024) 566-576

# Thermalization

thermalization of quantum distribution function: Wigner function

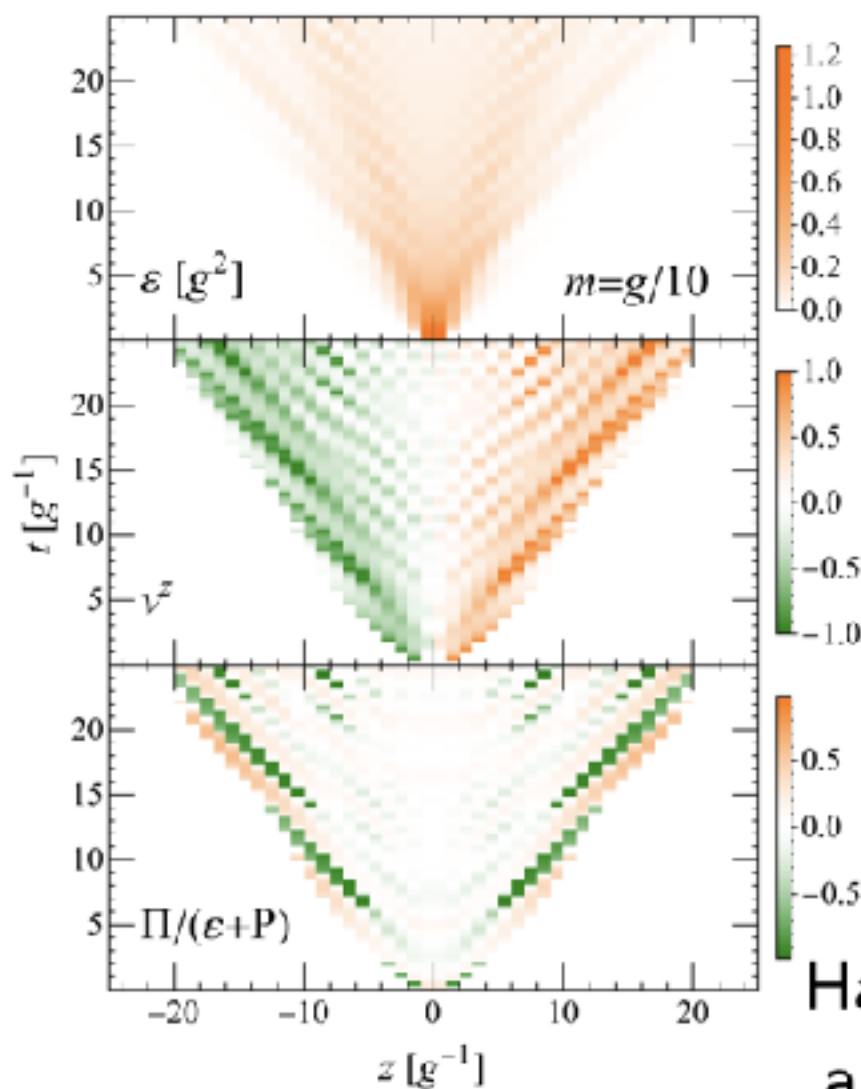
14

- Ther
- Eigen
- Quasi

emergence of Bjorken flow

$$|\Psi(t=0)\rangle = e^{i\omega \int_{-w/2}^{+w/2} \bar{\psi}\psi(z)dz} |\text{vac}\rangle$$

vacuum + [excitation @ center]



$$\langle \Psi(t) | \hat{T}^{\mu\nu}(x) | \Psi(t) \rangle = (\varepsilon + P + \Pi)u^\mu u^\nu - (P + \Pi)g^{\mu\nu}$$

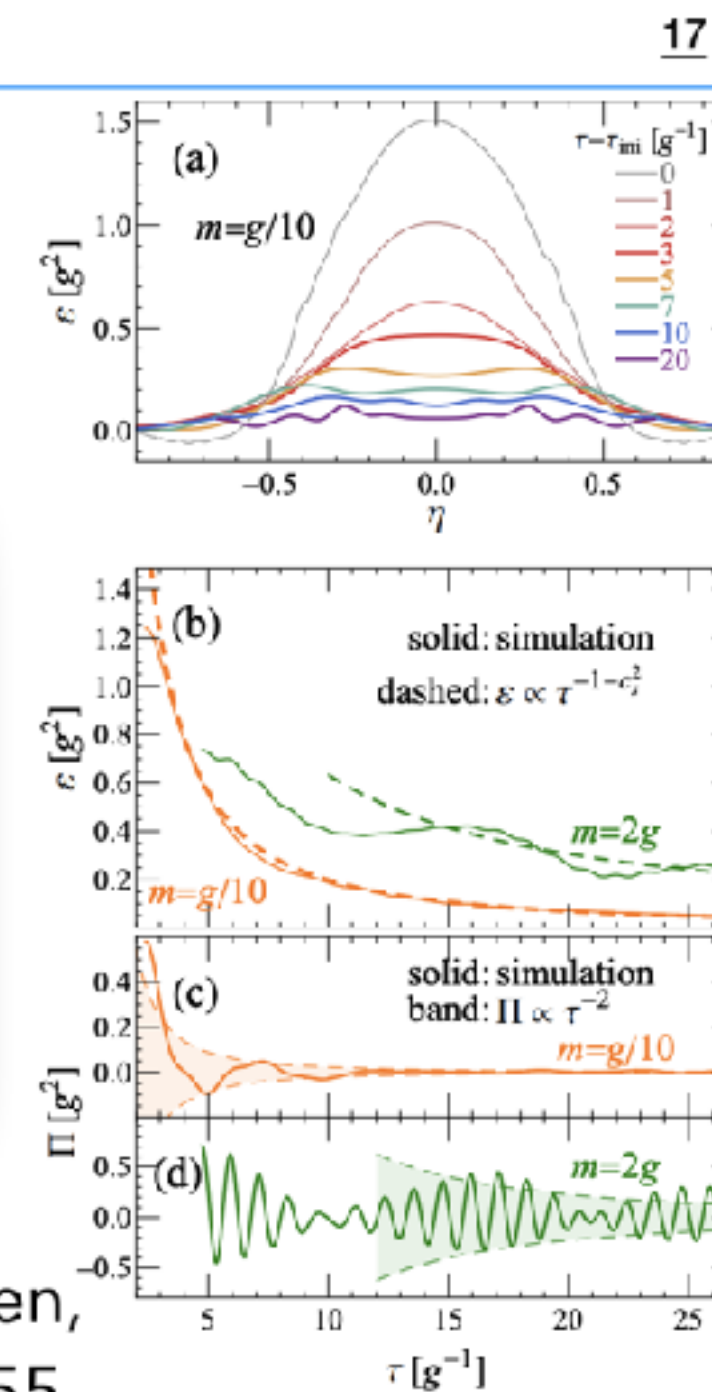
emergence of Bjorken flow

- spread within light cone
- $v \approx z/t$
- rapidity structure
- $\varepsilon \propto \tau^{-1-c_s^2}$
- decreasing of  $\Pi$

[SUN] 5:15, H. Shao

Haiyang Shao (邵海洋), Shile Chen, and SS, 2509.10835+2509.10855

eigenstate thermalization hypothesis



$$\langle n | \hat{O} | n \rangle \approx f_O(E_n)$$

$$\sum_n p_n \langle n | \hat{O} | n \rangle \approx f_O(\sum_n p_n E_n)$$

general pure state  $|c_n|^2$  thermal  $e^{-\beta E_n}/Z$

$$\langle O \rangle_{PS} \approx \langle O \rangle_{th}$$

if  $\langle E \rangle_{PS} = \langle E \rangle_{th}$

Quantum Thermalization  $\Leftrightarrow$  ETH

Shile Chen, SS, and Li Yan, 2412.00662

Please refer to Shuzhe's talk on Saturday!

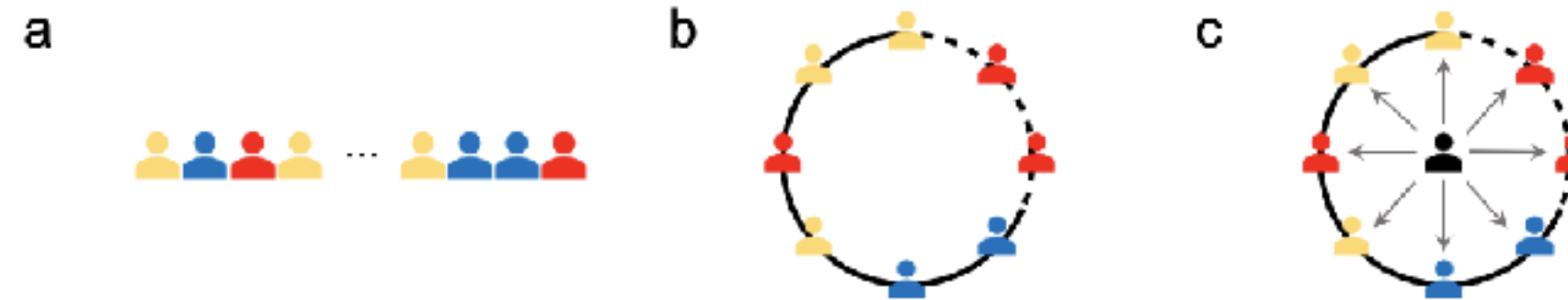
# Beyond HEP: Opinion Dynamics

- Opinions  $\rightarrow$  spins

$$H_0 = \sum_i a_i (Z_i \cos \theta_i + X_i \sin \theta_i)$$

- Exchange of opinions: spin-spin interaction

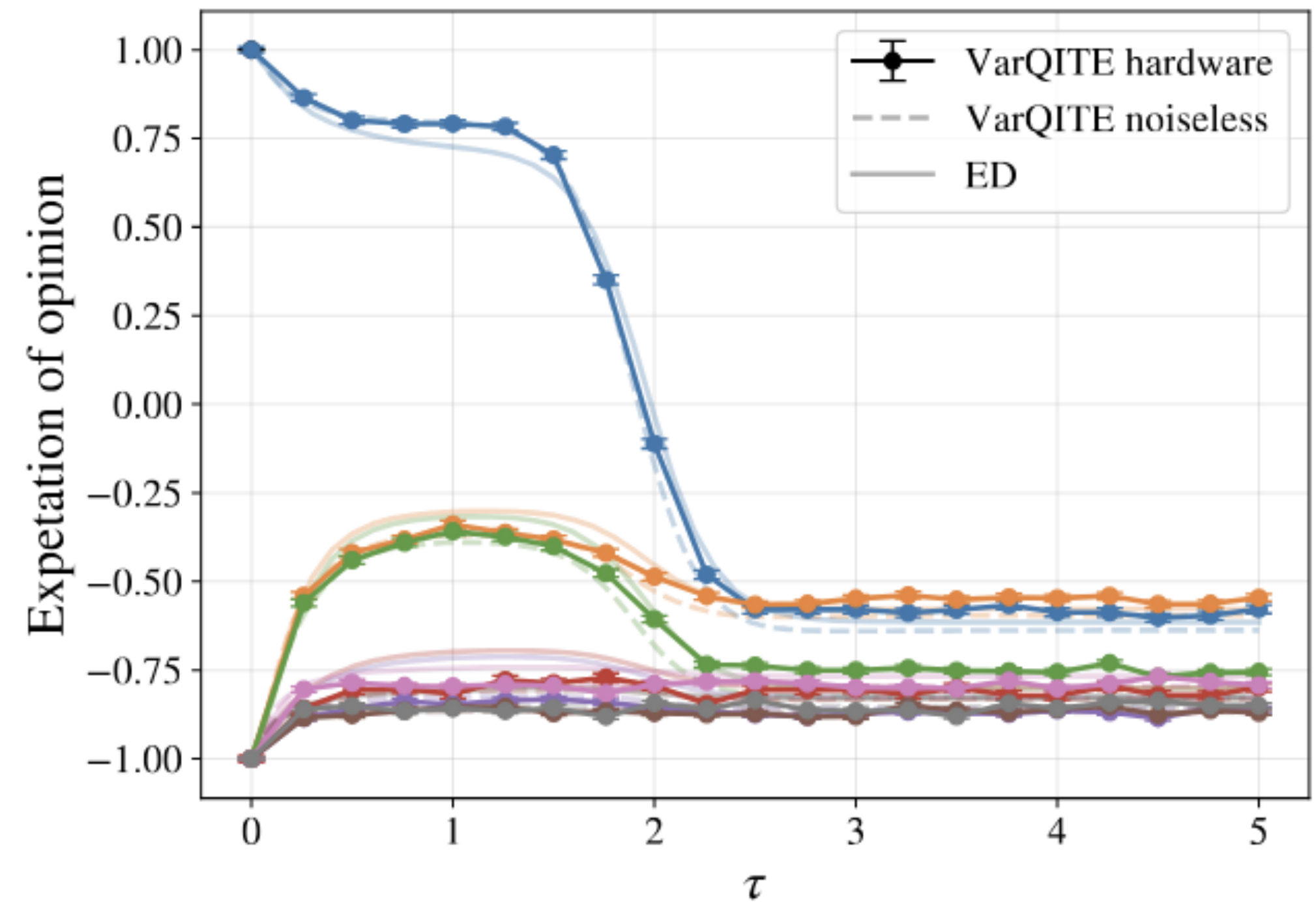
$$H_I = \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} -c_{ij} (Z_i Z_j + X_i X_j)$$



- Leader  $\rightarrow$  Background field
- Opinion dynamics  $\rightarrow$  imaginary time evolution

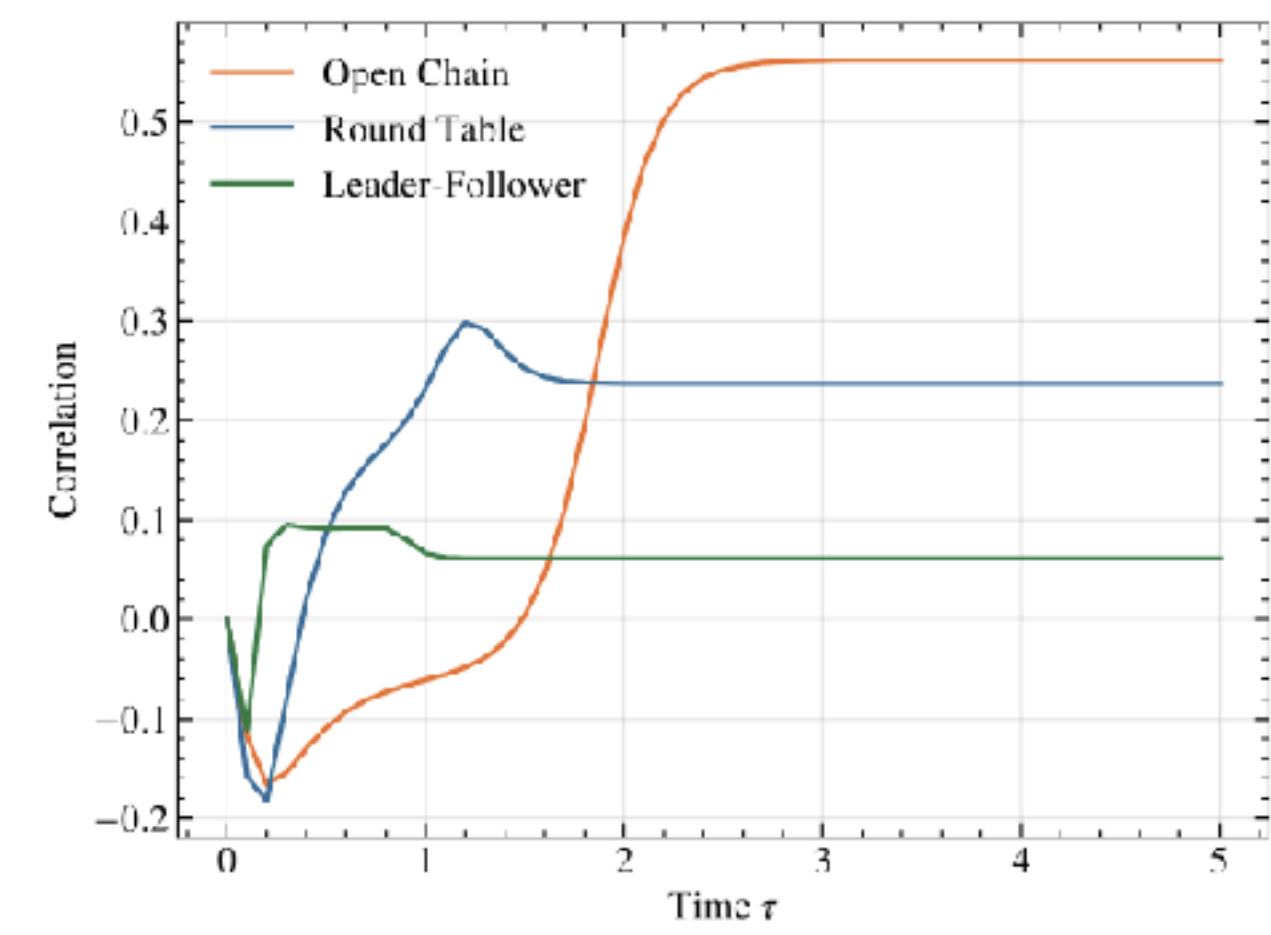
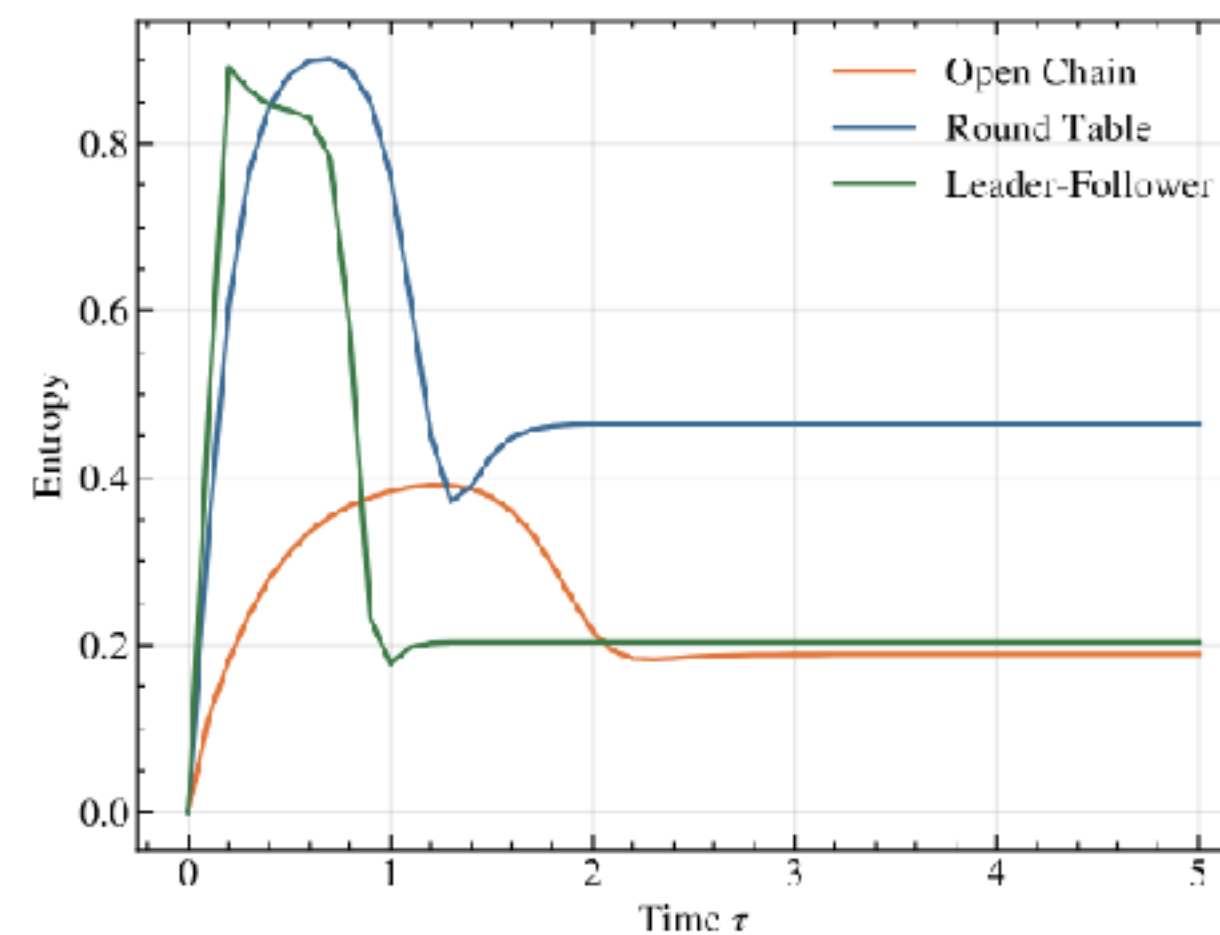
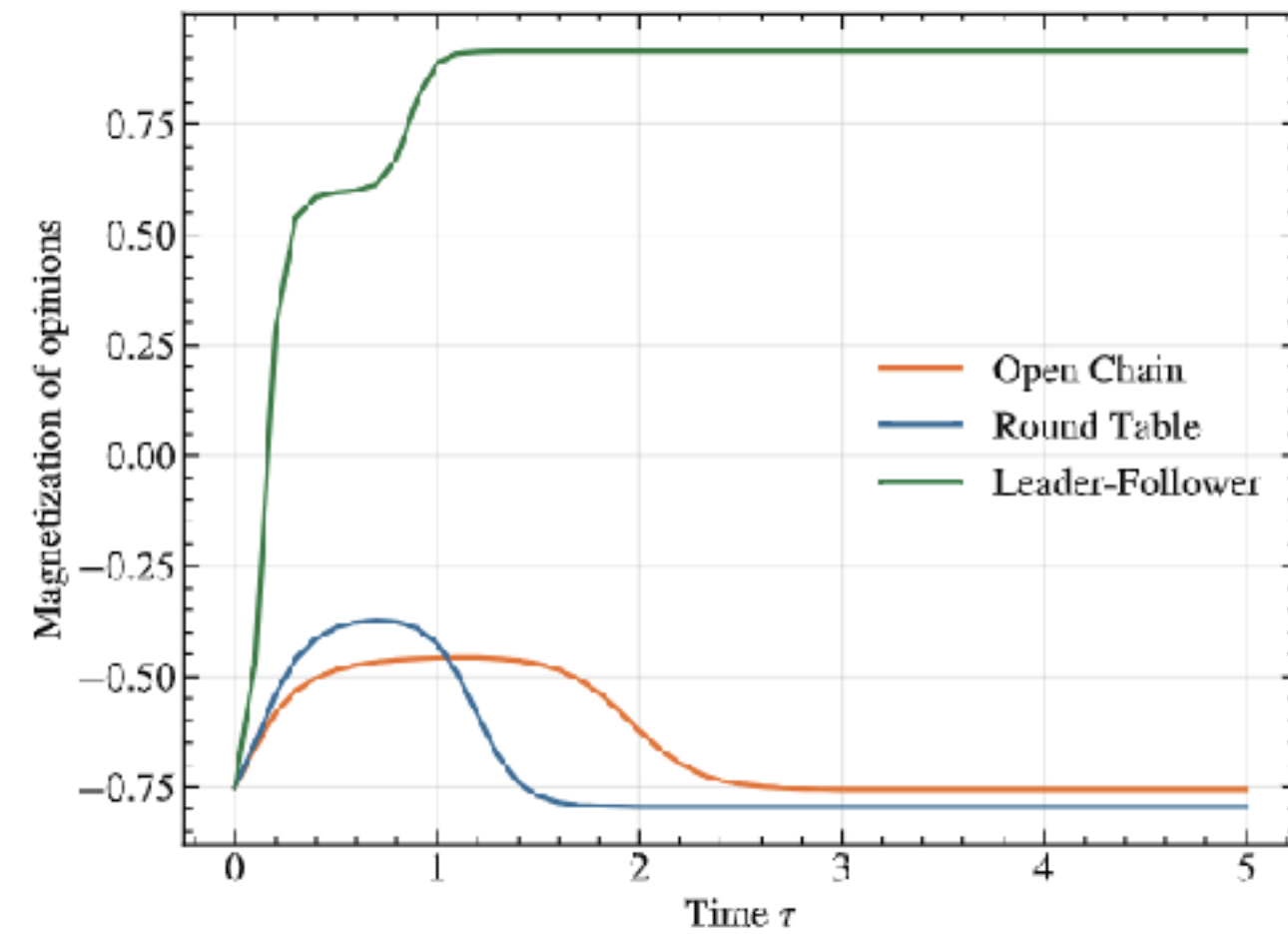
# Beyond HEP: Opinion Dynamics

- A metastable state corresponding to the first excited state of  $H$ .
- Temporary stalemate of opinions
- Real QC, classical simulation and ED results match quite well.



XG, Wang, Wang, in preparation

# Beyond HEP: Opinion Dynamics



XG, Wang, Wang, in preparation

- Persistence of metastable state.
- Non-classical features:
  - Entanglement
  - Correlation of opinions

# Summary and Outlook

- Quantum simulation of HEP is a new research field with reasonable potential.
- Development of various algorithms and also their applications.
- Connected to a wide range of topics across and outside of HEP.
- Contemporary QCs already have good performance on simplified models.

# Thank you!