

Optimal Ground State Approximations for Sparse Hamiltonians

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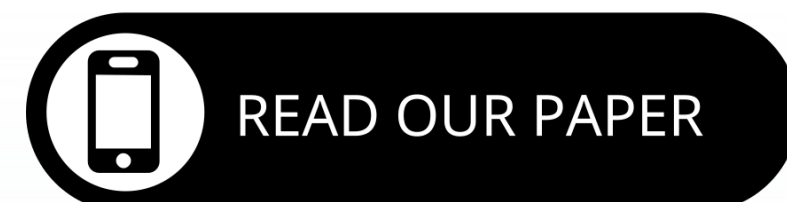
Introduction

- A Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_{\Gamma \in [2n]} H_{\Gamma} c^{\Gamma}$$

is q -local and k -sparse if each term has weight at most q and each operator appears at most k times.

- q -local, k -sparse Hamiltonians appear everywhere
 - Fermi-Hubbard model,
 - spin lattices.
- Finding ground states is hard³, so we approximate special cases instead.



We developed optimal or near-optimal classical approximation algorithms for sparse fermionic and qubit Hamiltonians.

Hamiltonian		Our Result	Previous Best
fermionic	k -sparse, strictly q -local	$1/(qk + 1)$	$1/\mathcal{O}(q^2 k^2)$
	k -sparse, 4,2-local	$1/(4k + 1)$	$1/\mathcal{O}(k^2)$
	k -sparse, q -local	$1/\mathcal{O}(qk^2)$	N/A
Qubit	k -sparse, strictly q -local	$1/(qk + 1)$	$(3^{-q/2})/(4qk)$
	k -sparse, 4,2-local	$1/(2k + 1)$	$1/24k$
	k -sparse, q -local	$1/\mathcal{O}(qk^2)$	$(3^{-q/2})/(4qk)$

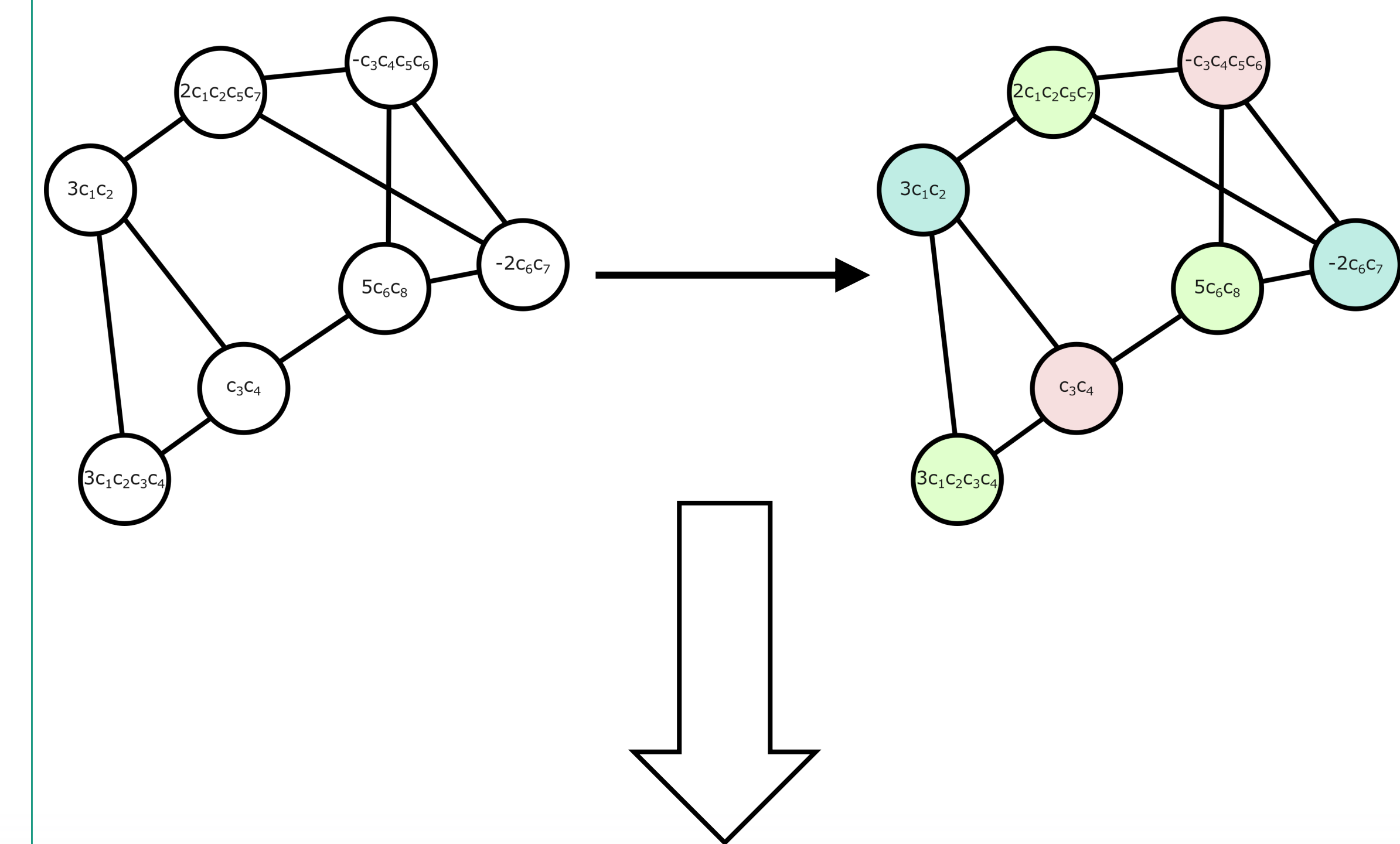
Our algorithm is asymptotically tight on

$$H_n = \sum_{i \in [n], j \in [n]} i c_i c_{j+n}$$

Our algorithm

- Build the interaction graph G
- Find a high-weight independent set
- Return a high-energy Gaussian state

$$\rho \propto \prod_{\Gamma \in S} (\mathbb{I} + \text{sign}(H_{\Gamma}) c^{\Gamma})$$



$$\rho \propto (\mathbb{I} + c_1 c_2 c_3 c_4)(\mathbb{I} + c_1 c_2 c_5 c_7)(\mathbb{I} + c_6 c_8)$$

Future work

- Optimality in the generic case
- Improve the non-sparse case

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- Y. Harasymenko *et. al.*. Optimizing sparse fermionic Hamiltonians. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2211.16518*, 2022.
- A. Kitaev. Quantum NP. Talk at Second Workshop on Algorithms in Quantum Information Processing . 1999.