

From DMRG to TNS

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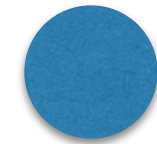


Graphical Representation

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \\ \vdots \\ A_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{m1} & \cdots & B_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

scalar



S

vector

matrix

rank-3 tensor

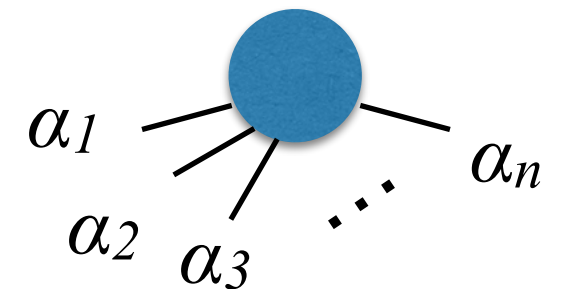
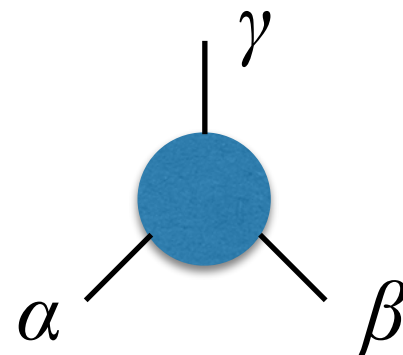
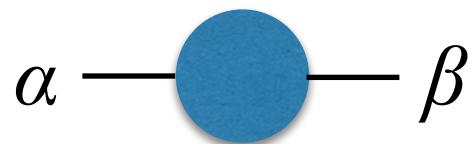
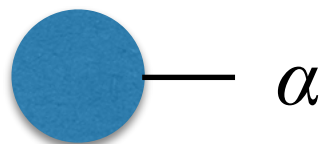
rank- n tensor

A_α

$B_{\alpha\beta}$

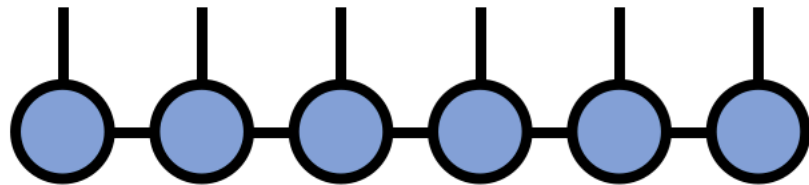
$C_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$

$T_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\dots\alpha_n}$

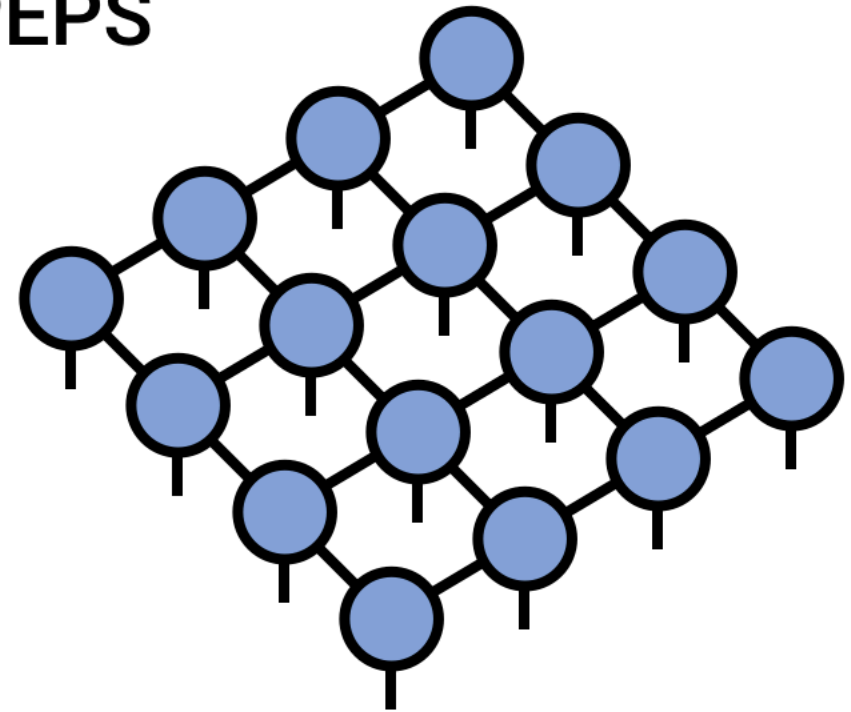


Tensor Network States

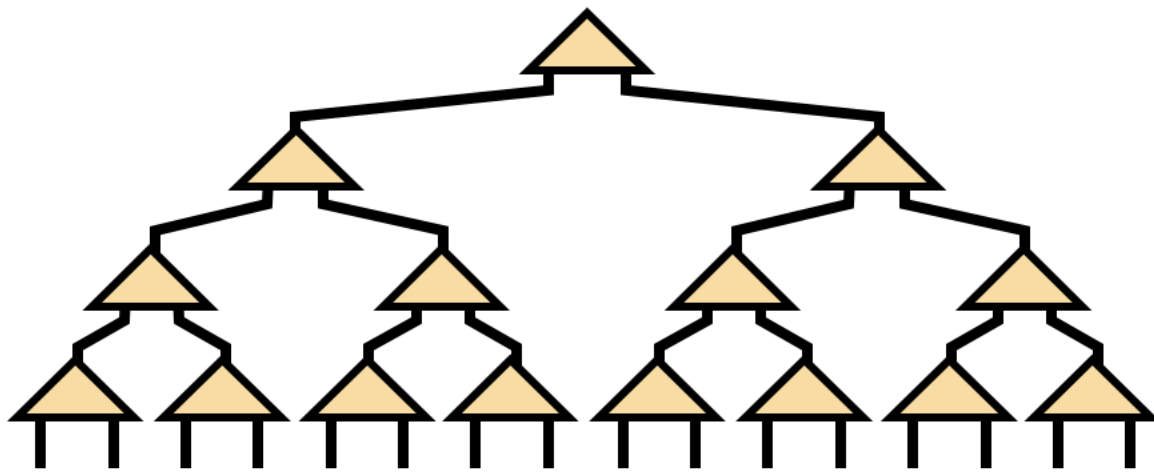
Matrix Product State /
Tensor Train



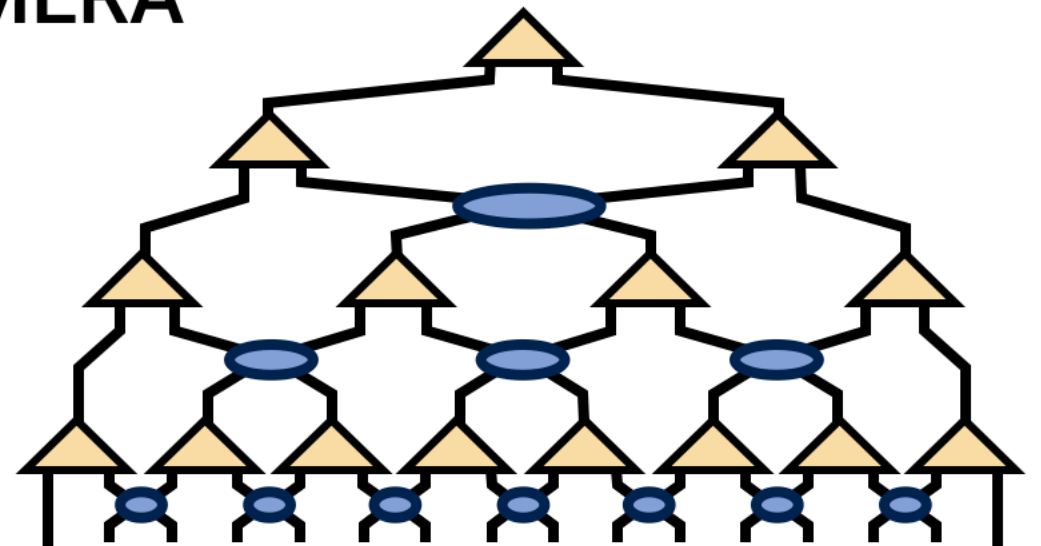
PEPS



Tree Tensor Network /
Hierarchical Tucker

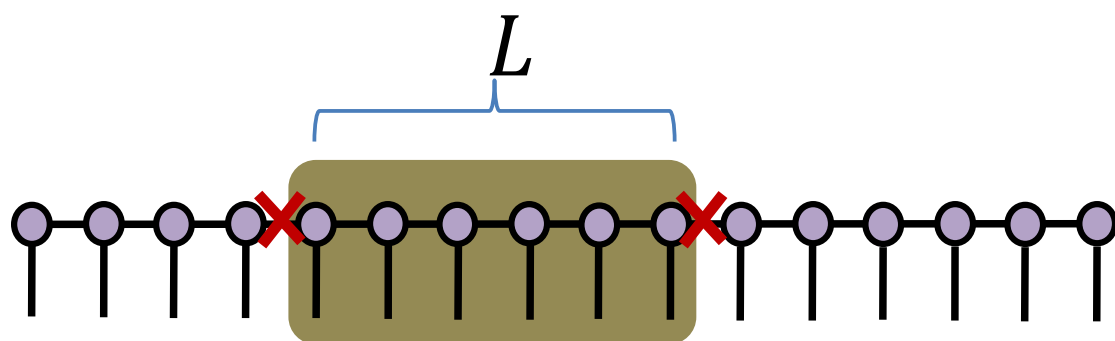


MERA



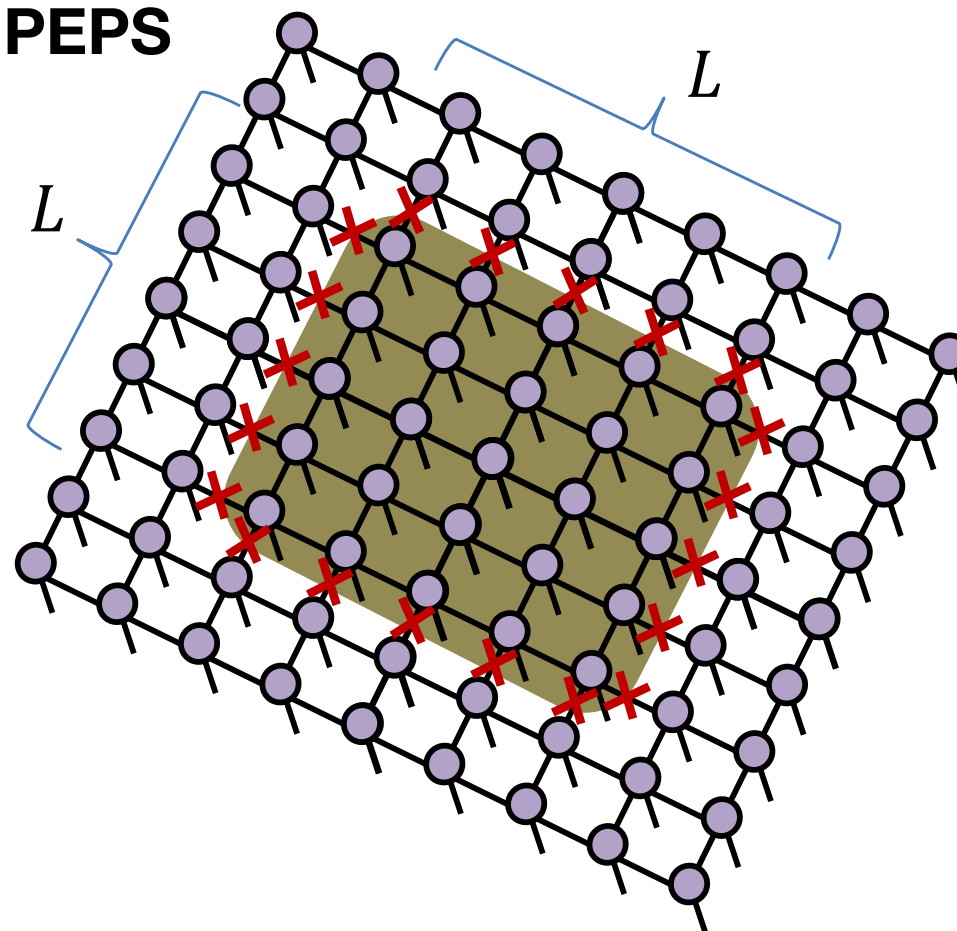
Entanglement

MPS



$$S_L \sim L^0 \sim \mathbf{const.}$$

PEPS

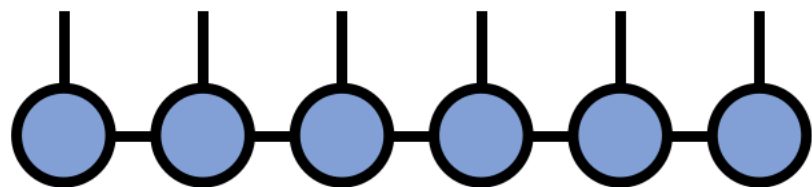


$$S_{L^2} \sim L^1$$

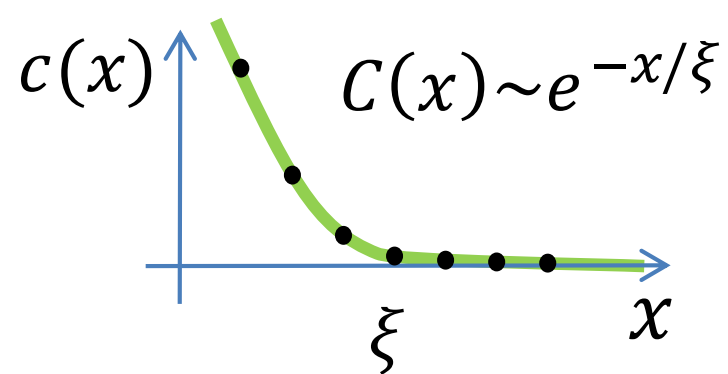
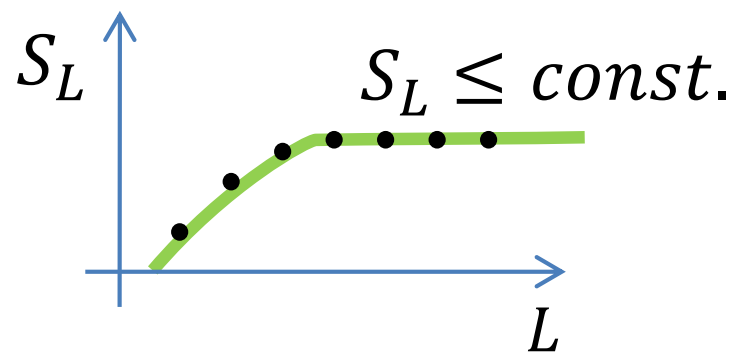
Entanglement area law: $S_{L^D} \sim L^{D-1}$

Tensor Network States

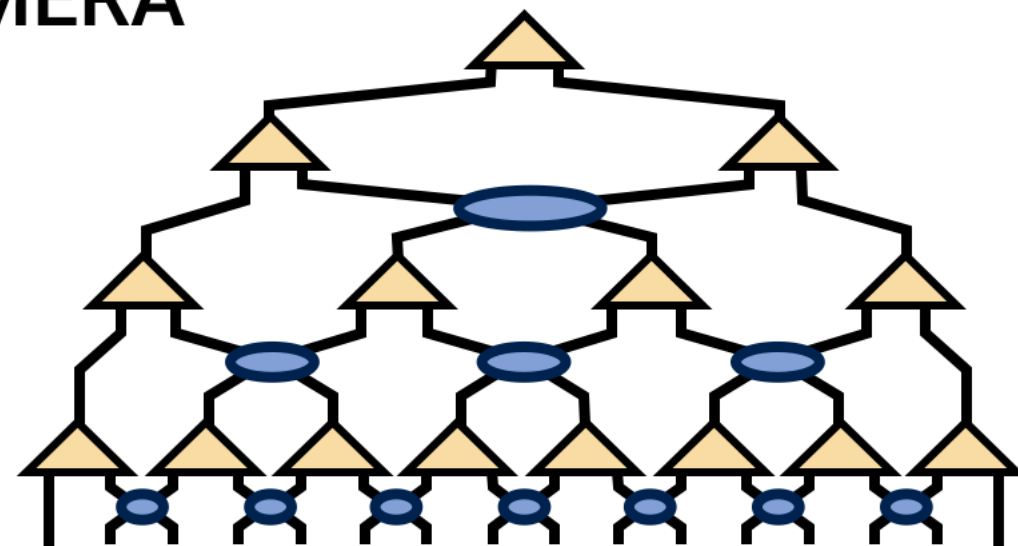
Matrix Product State /
Tensor Train



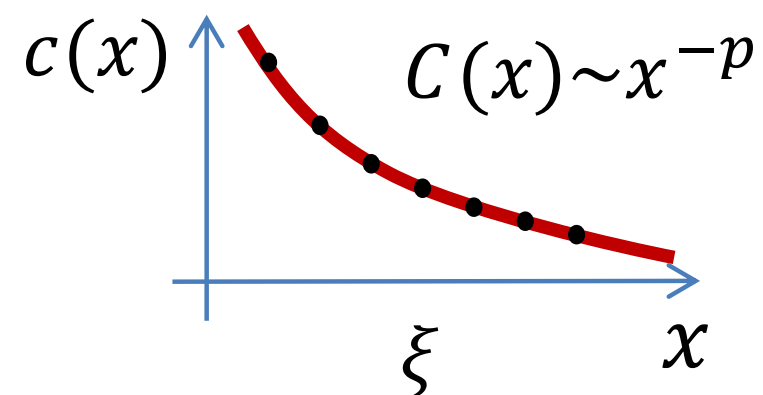
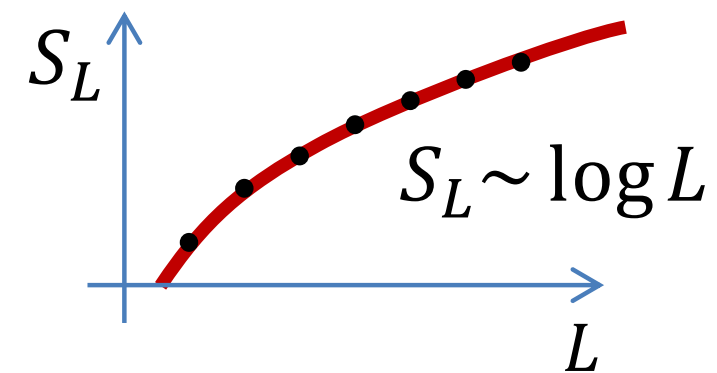
gapped Hamiltonian



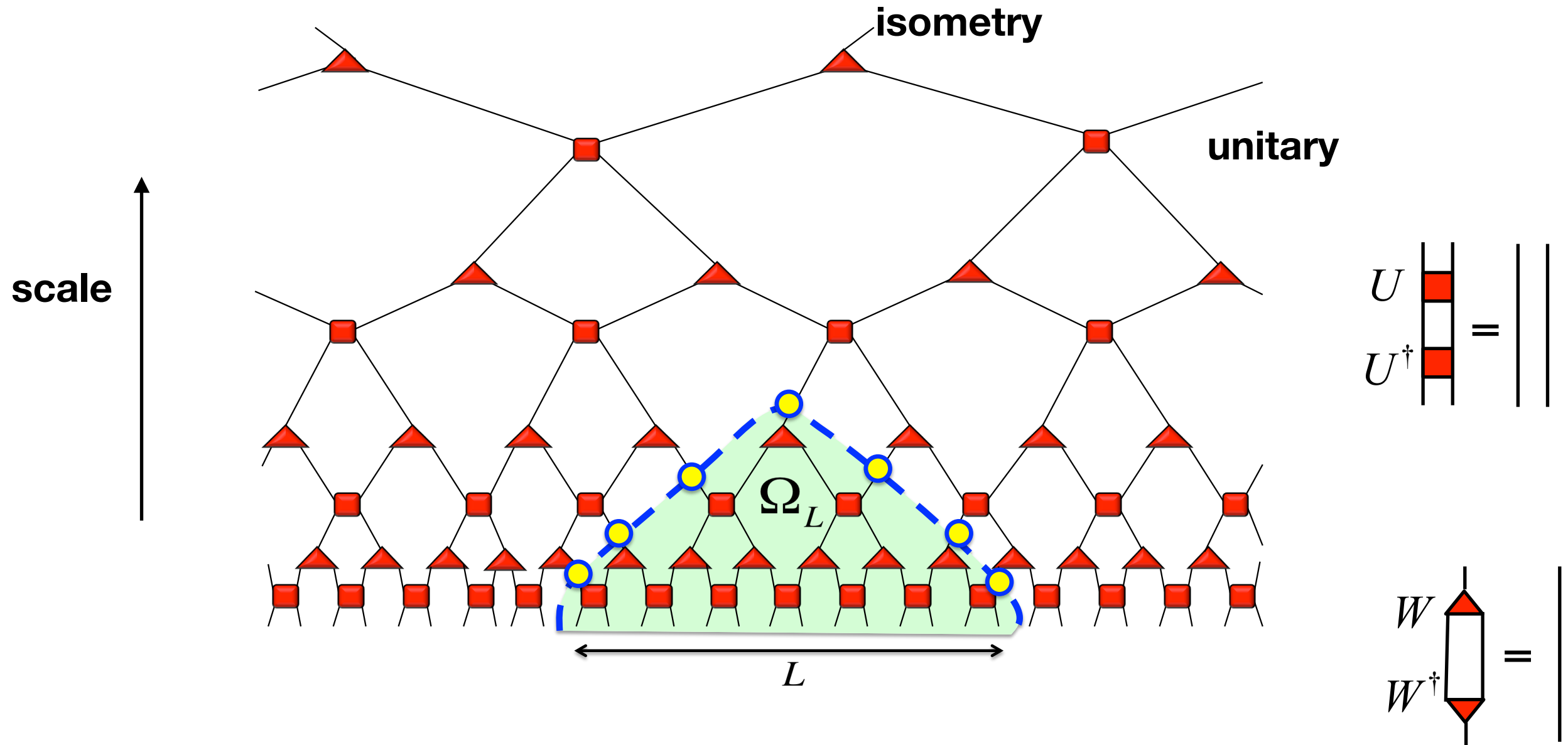
MERA



gapless Hamiltonian



MERA



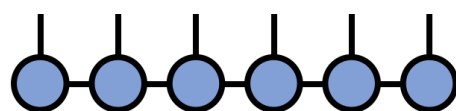
Entanglement Entropy \sim number of bonds cut

For 1D scale invariant MERA, $S \sim \log L$

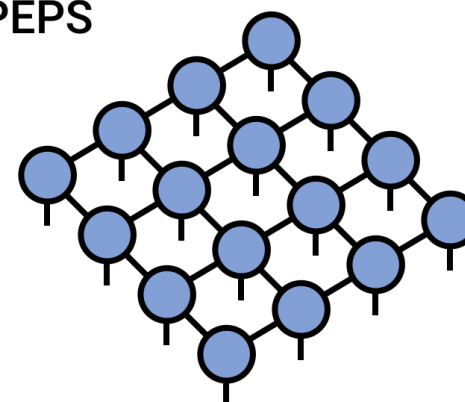
Entanglement Scaling

	MPS	2d PEPS	TTN	1d MERA	1d bMERA
$S(L)$	$O(1)$	$O(L)$	$O(1)$	$O(\log L)$	$O(L)$
$\langle O \rangle$	exact	approx.	exact	exact	exact
ξ	$< \infty$	$\leq \infty$	$< \infty$	$\leq \infty$	$\leq \infty$
Tensors	any	any	any	unit./isom.	unit./isom.
Can. form	obc, ∞	no	yes	–	–

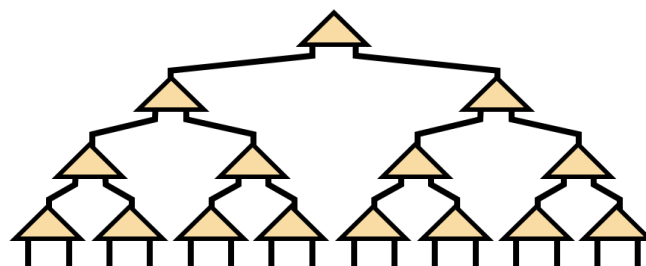
Matrix Product State /
Tensor Train



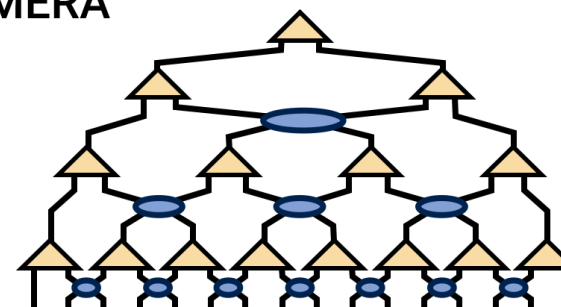
PEPS



Tree Tensor Network /
Hierarchical Tucker



MERA



Algorithms

- Finding ground state wave function $|\psi_g\rangle$
 - Imaginary time evolution/ Simple update:
consider only local environment (Fast, less accurate)
 - Variational update/ Full update:
consider the global environment (Slow, more accurate)

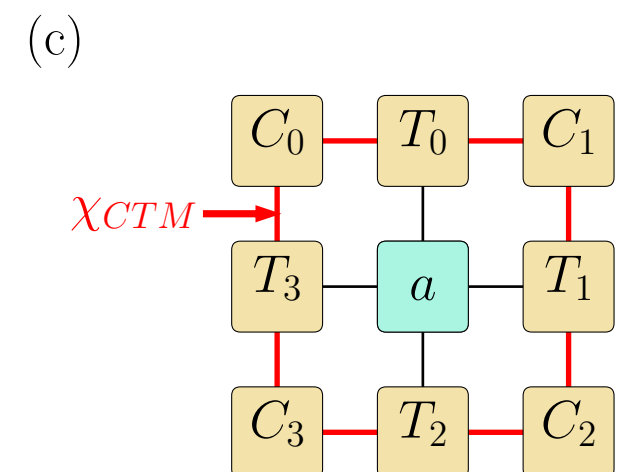
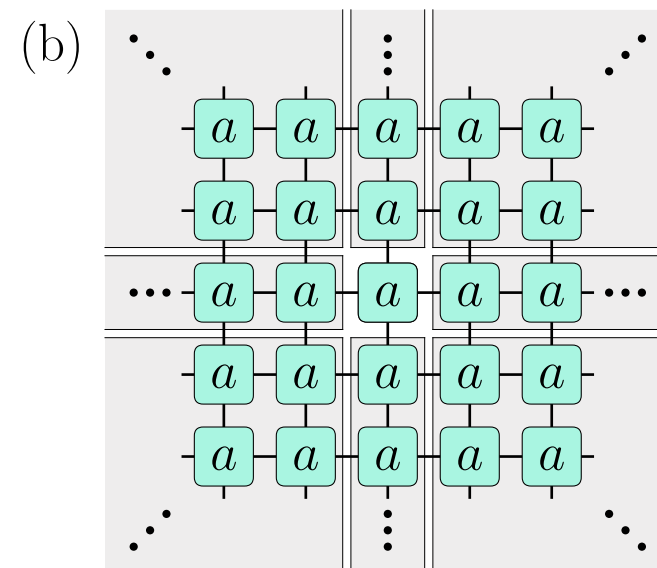
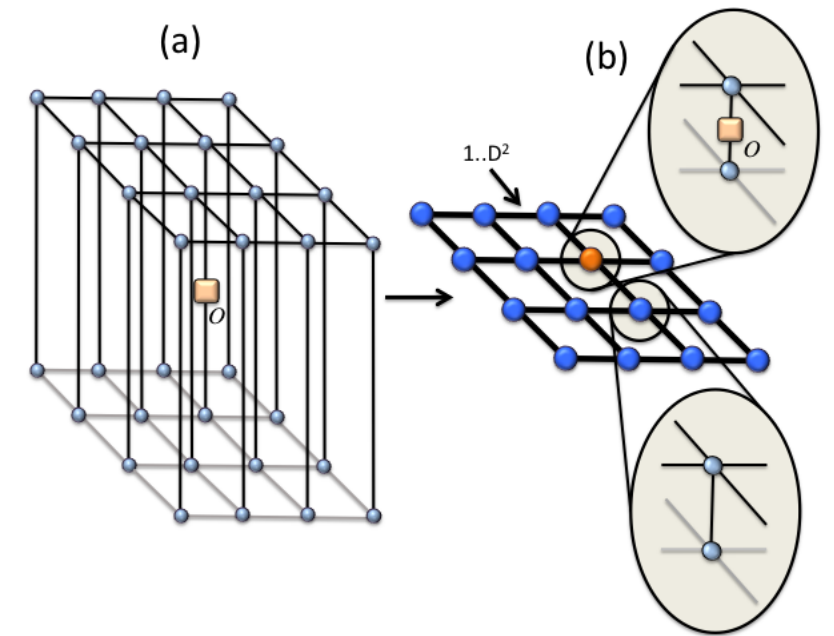
Algorithms

- Expectation value $\langle \psi_g | O | \psi_g \rangle$

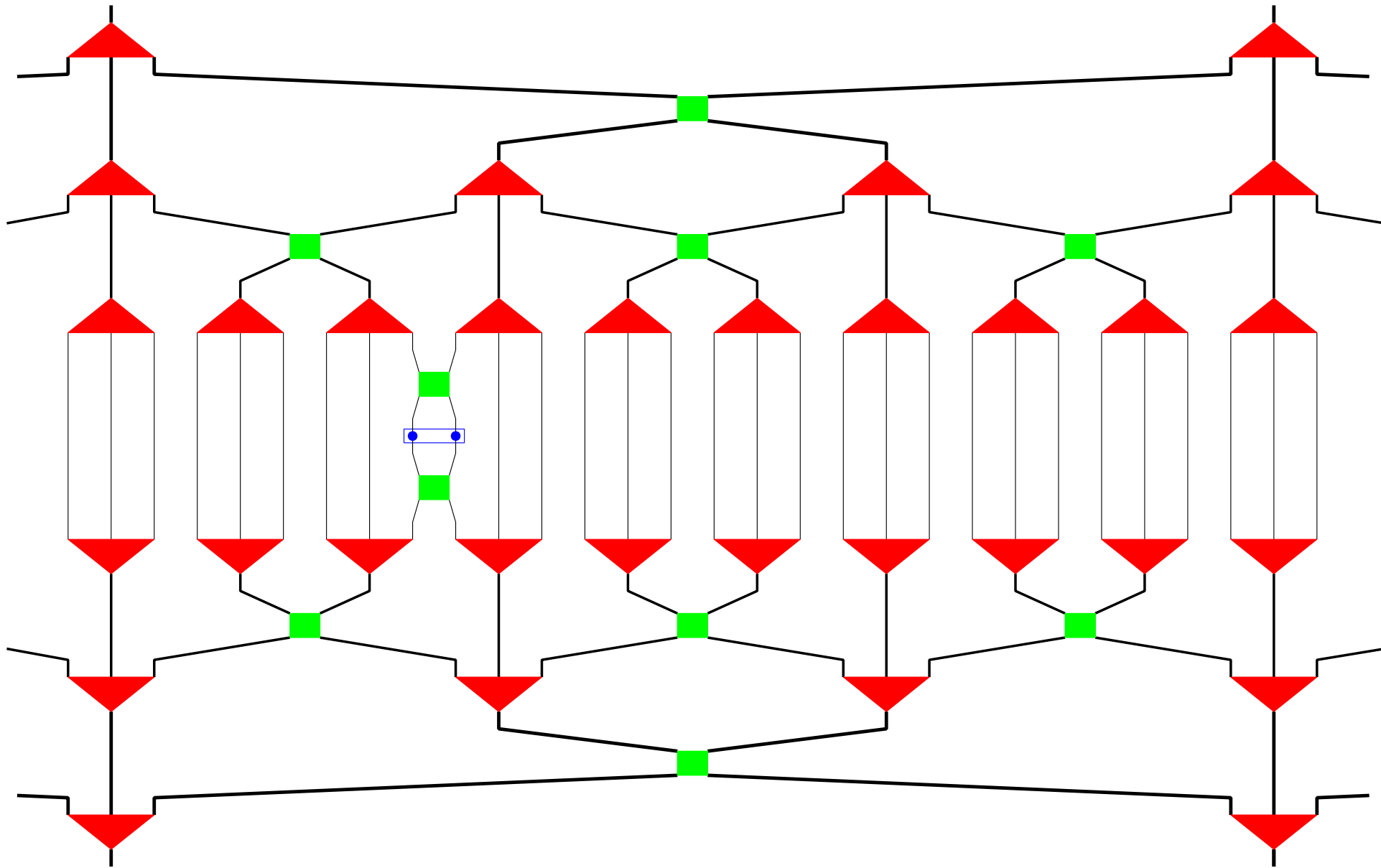
- Finite PEPS: boundary MPS

- Infinite PEPS: Corner Transfer Matrix, boundary MPS, channel method

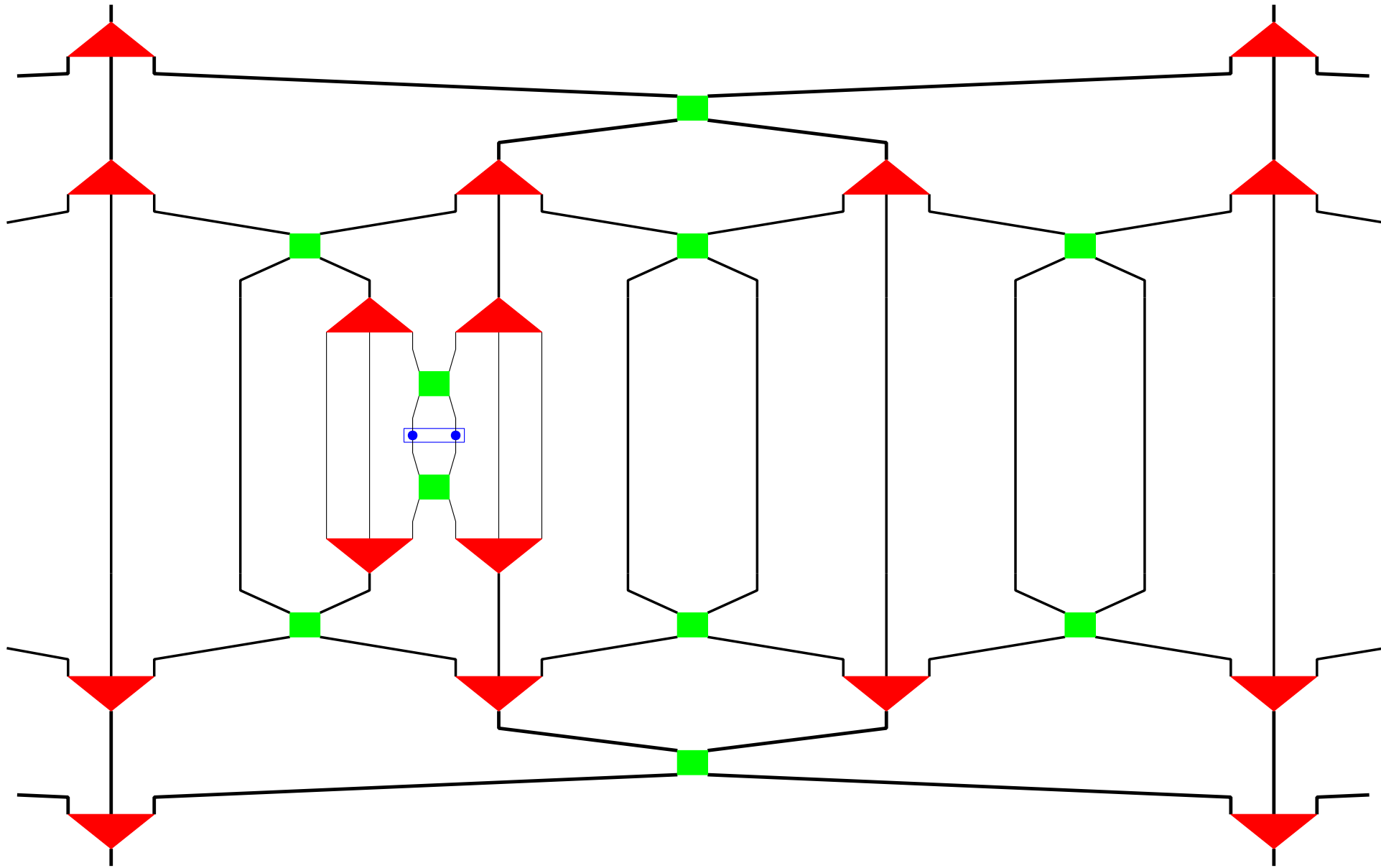
- MERA: exact contraction



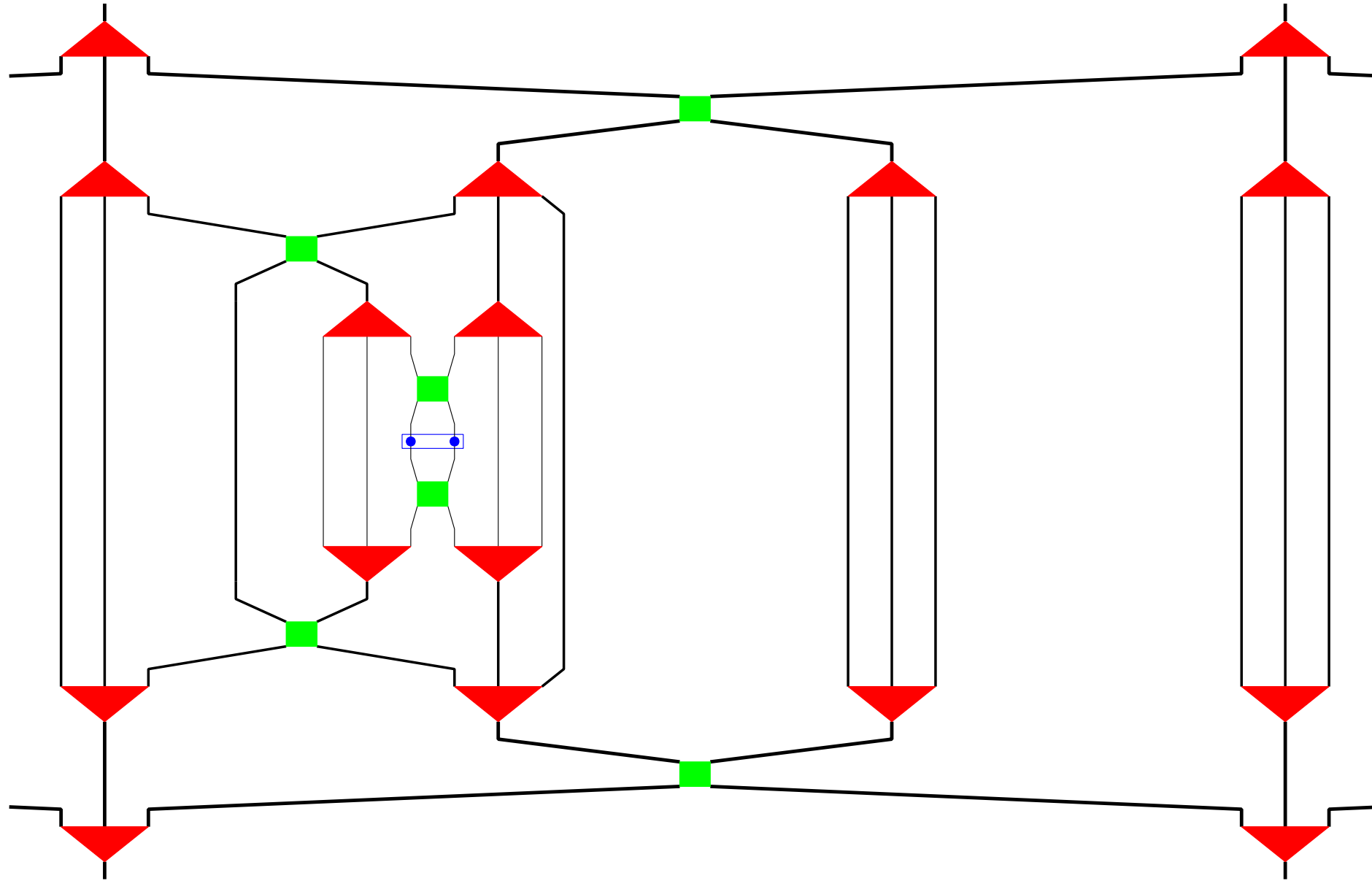
MERA: expectation value



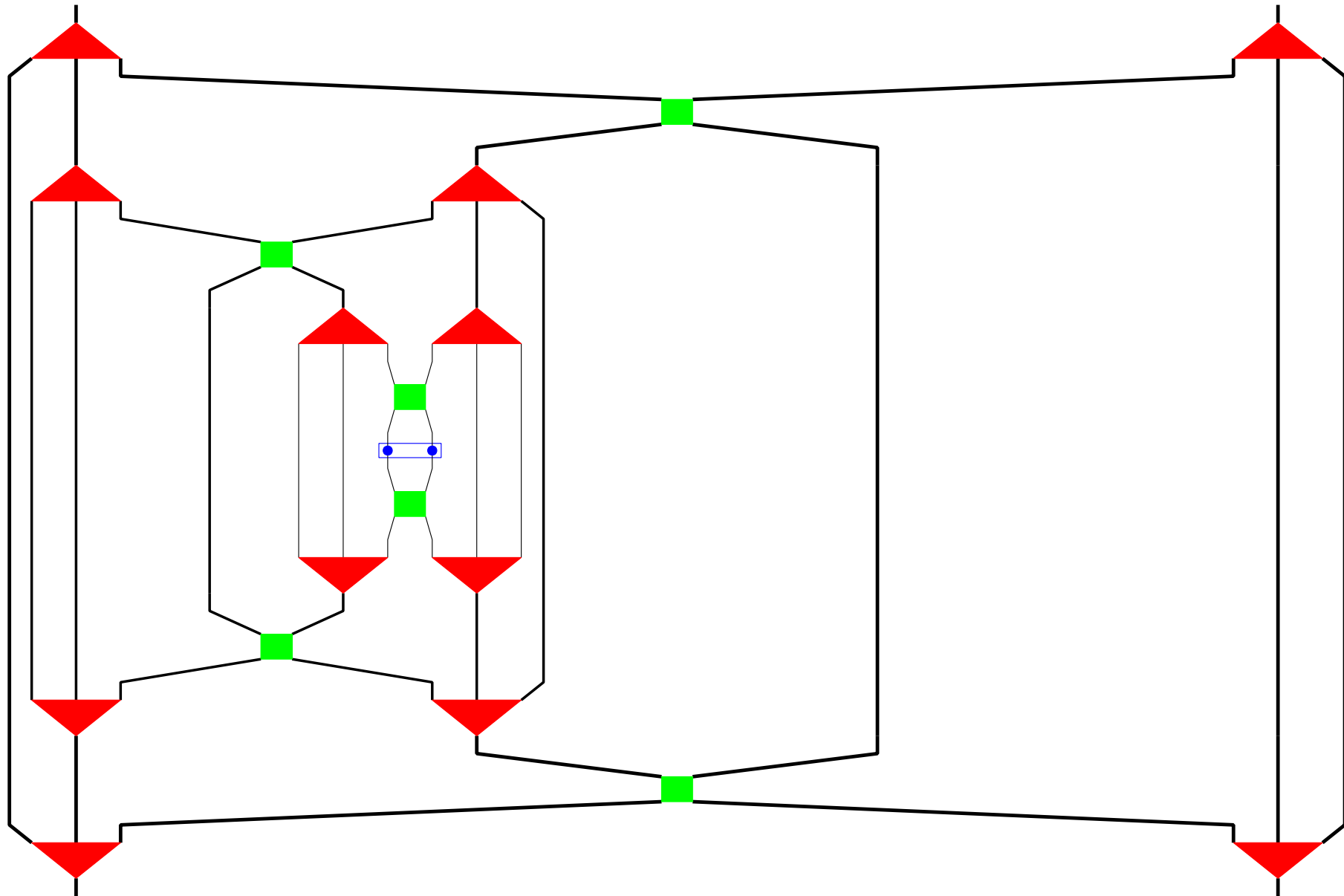
MERA: expectation value



MERA: expectation value



MERA: expectation value



Applications

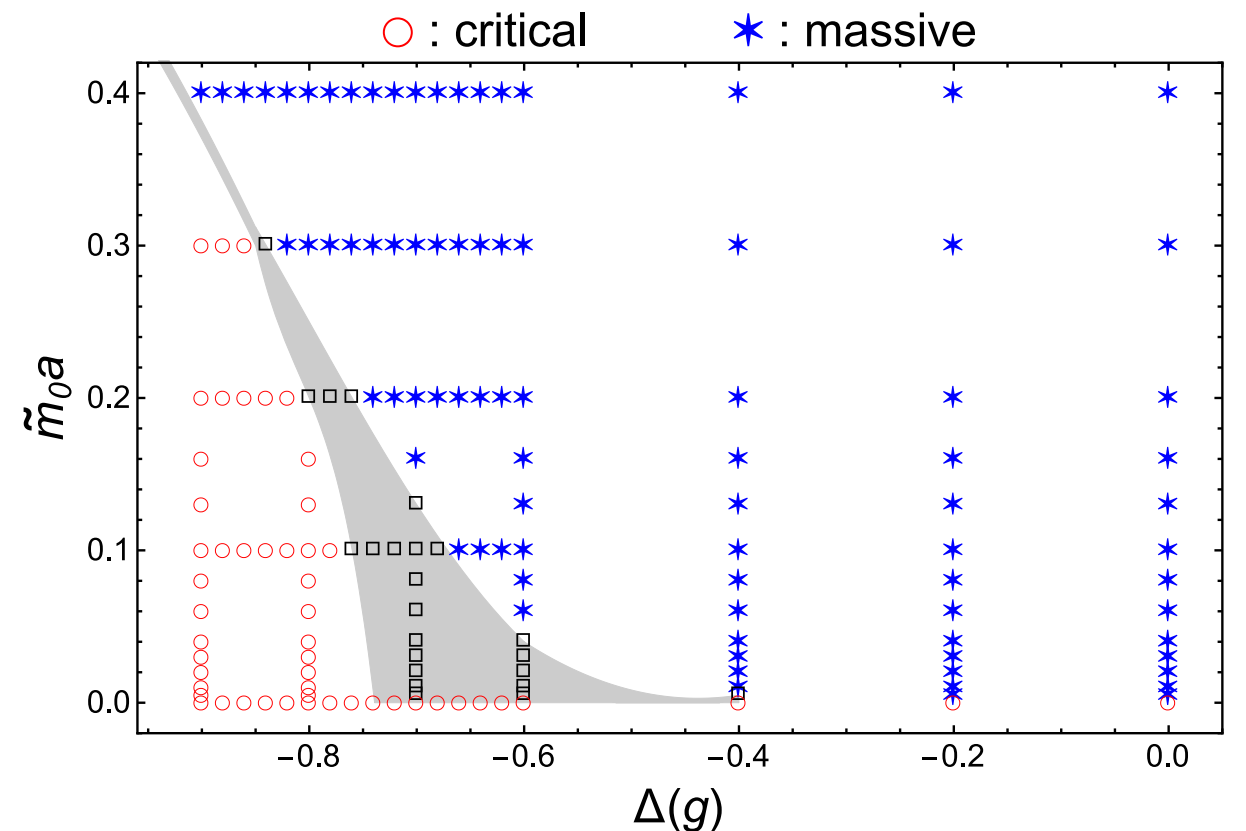
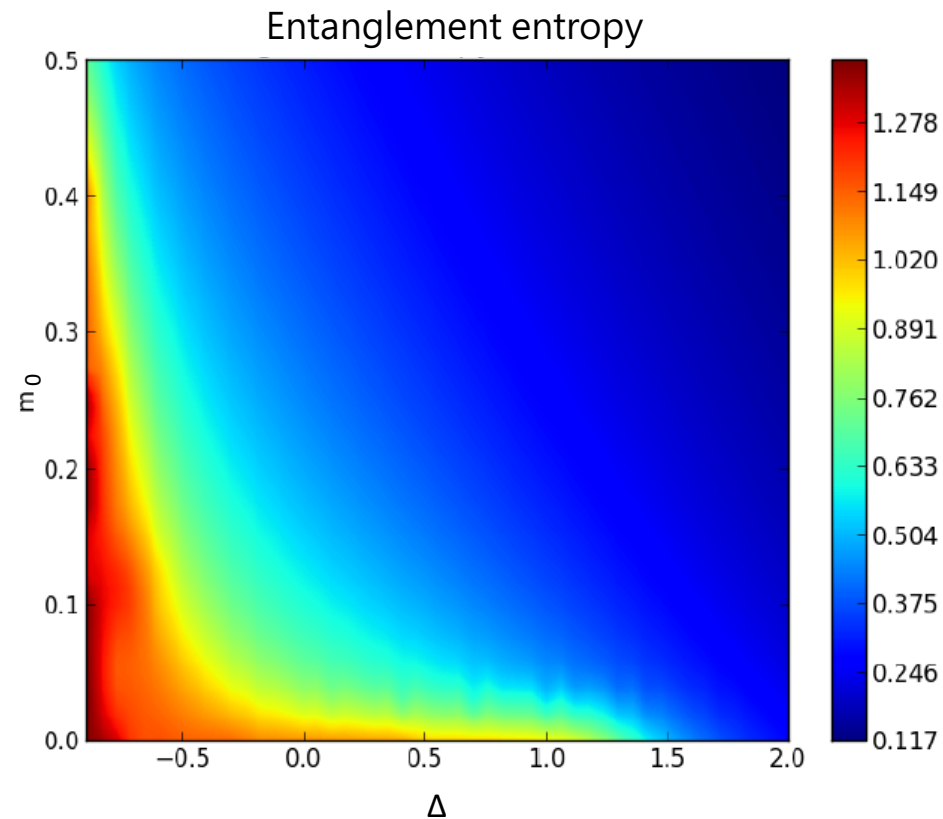
- Quantum Frustrated Magnets (DMRG, iPEPS/iPESS)
- Topological order (DMRG, PESS)
- Disordered system (Tree TN, PEPS)
- Dynamics (Mostly tDMRG/TDVP)
- Open systems (MPS, PEPS)
- Conformal Field Theory (sMERA, iDMRG)
- Classical Statistical Mechanics (PEPS)
- Boundary CFT (bMERA, DMRG+IBC)
- Holography (MERA, other)
- Quantum Field Theory (MPS, PEPS)
- Quantum-classical programming (MPS)
- Machine Learning (MPS, MERA-like)

Example: (1+1)D Thirring Model

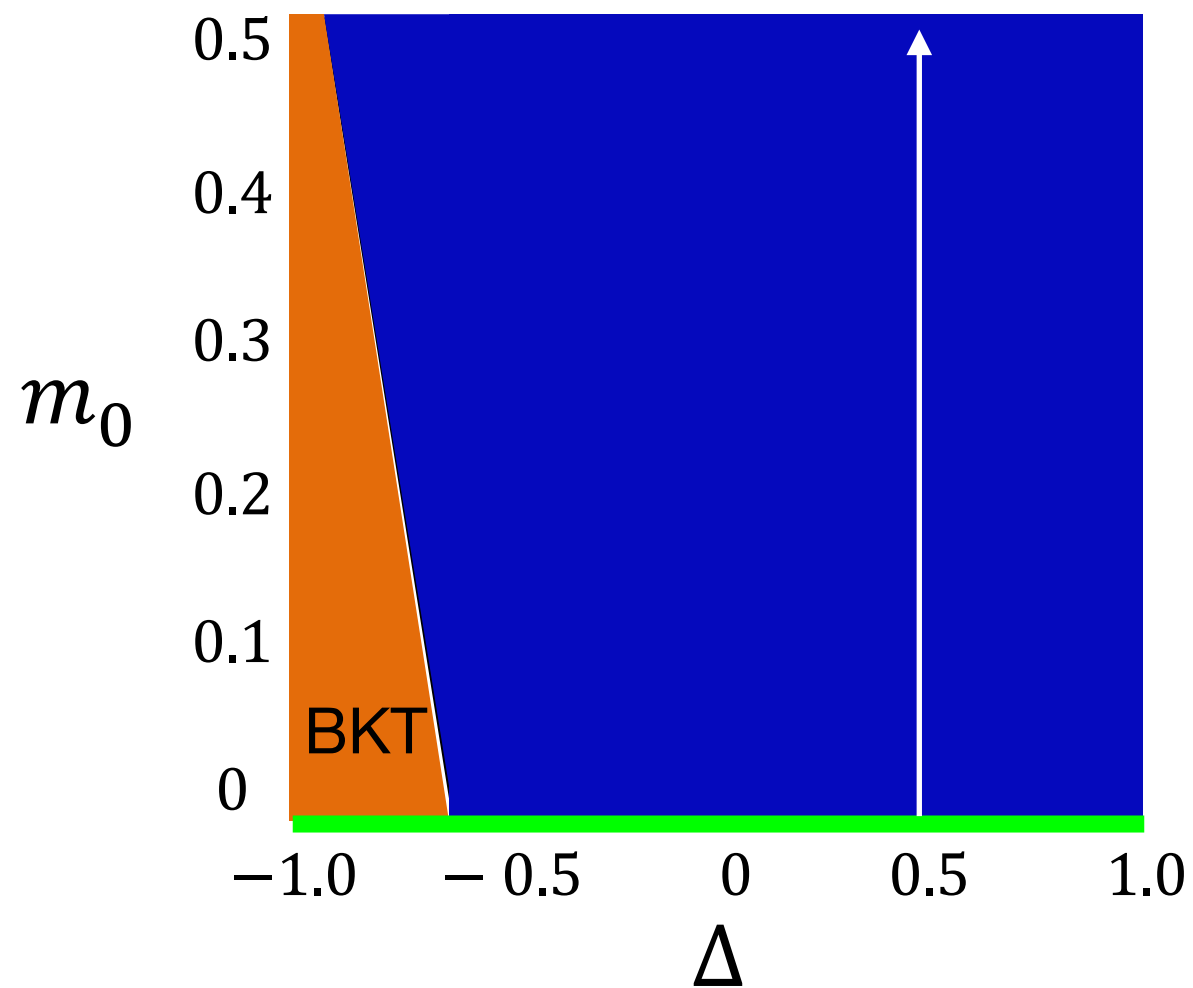
$$S_{\text{Th}}[\psi, \bar{\psi}] = \int d^2x \left[\bar{\psi} i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi - m_0 \bar{\psi} \psi - \frac{g}{2} \left(\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \psi \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\bar{H}_{\text{XXZ}} = \nu(g) \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_n^{N-2} \left(S_n^+ S_{n+1}^- + S_{n+1}^+ S_n^- \right) + a \tilde{m}_0 \sum_n^{N-1} (-1)^n \left(S_n^z + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \Delta(g) \sum_n^{N-1} \left(S_n^z + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(S_{n+1}^z + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]$$

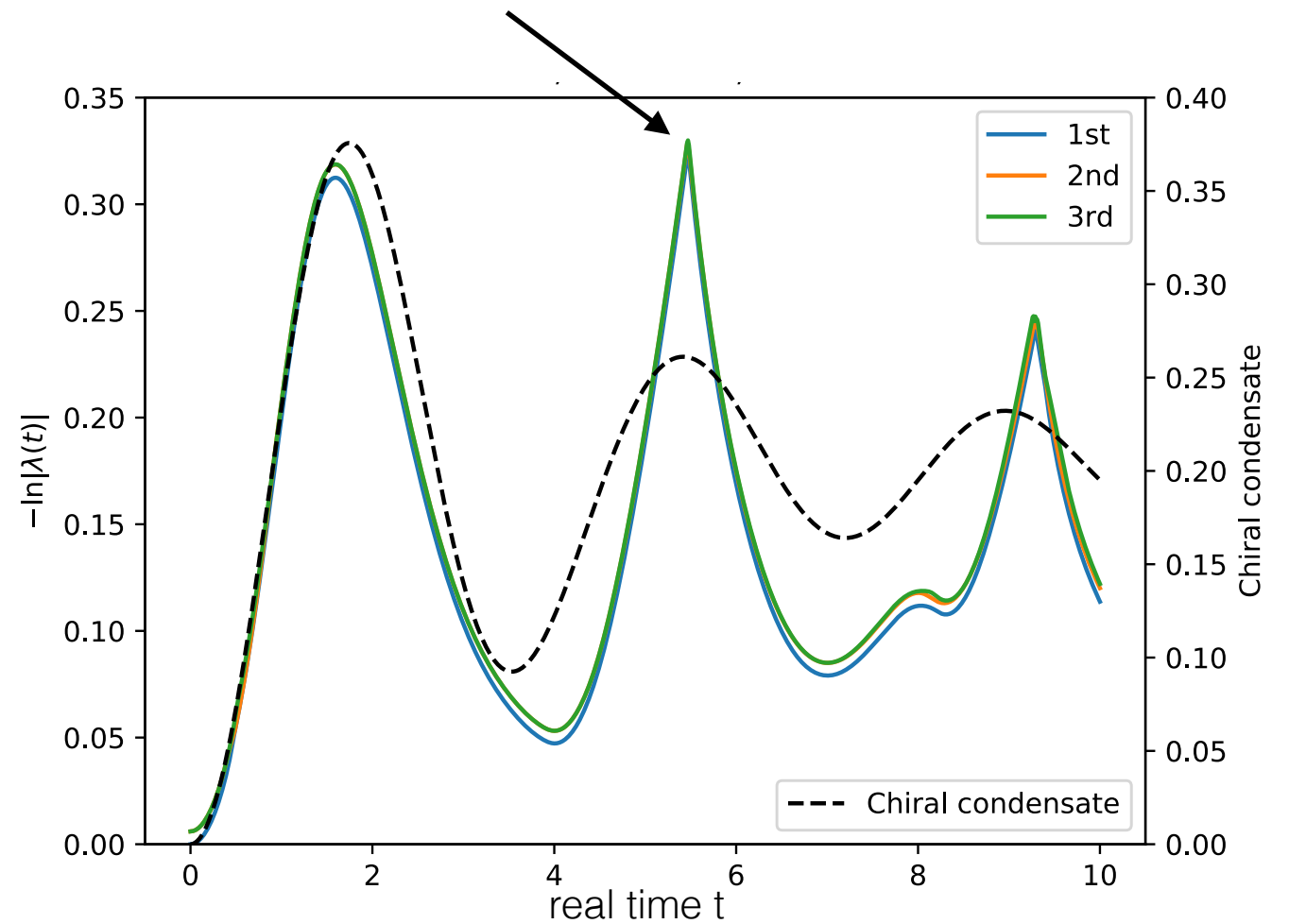
$$\nu(g) = \frac{2\gamma}{\pi \sin(\gamma)}, \tilde{m}_0 = \frac{m_0}{\nu(g)}, \Delta(g) = \cos(\gamma), \text{ with } \gamma = \frac{\pi - g}{2}$$



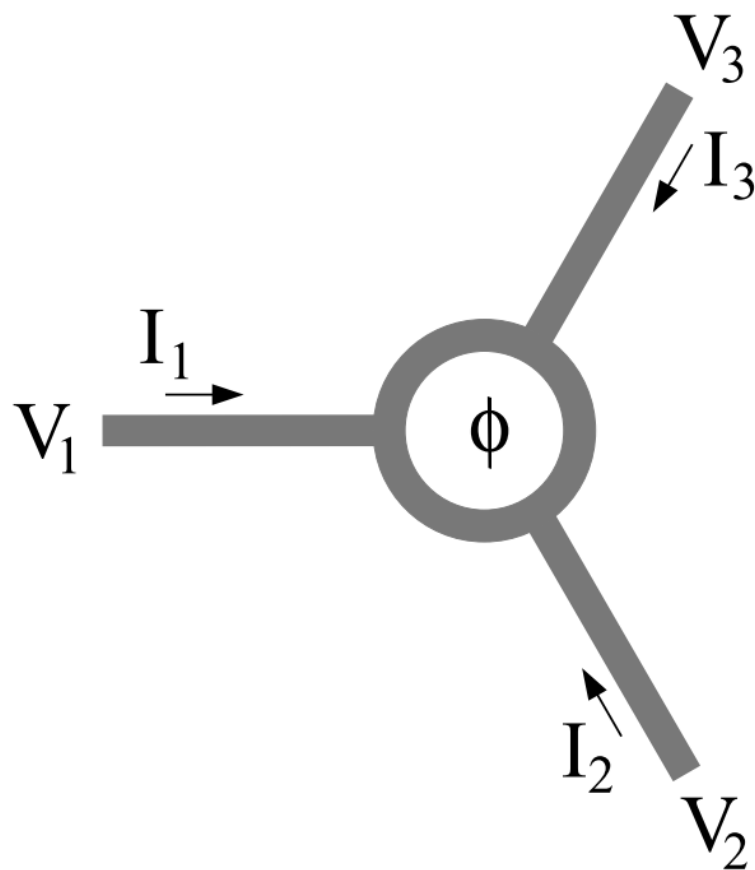
Example: (1+1)D Thirring Model



Dynamical phase transition



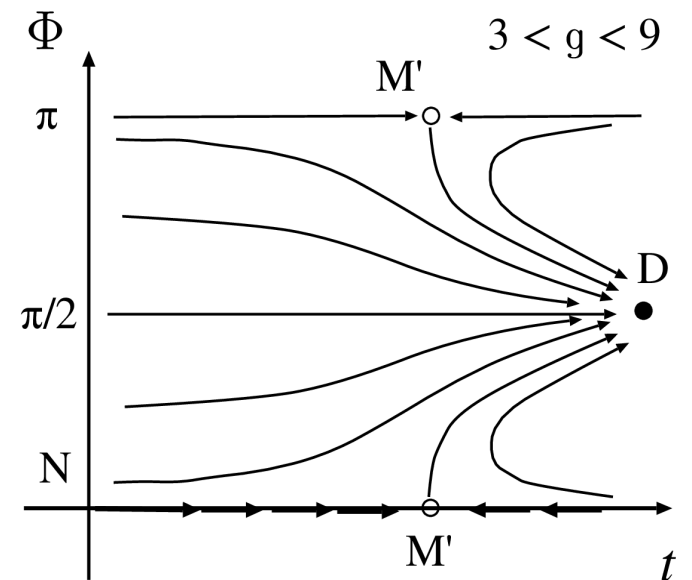
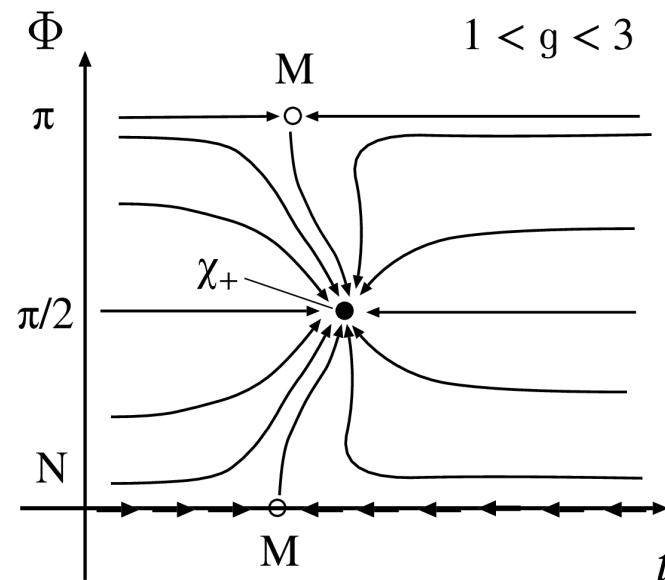
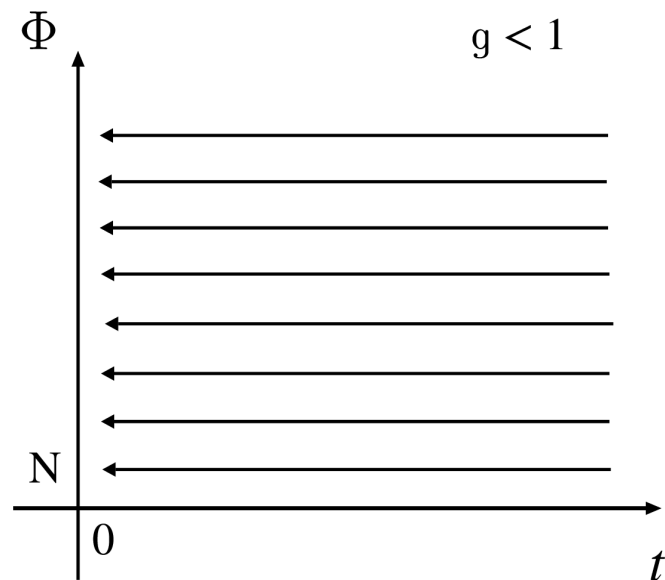
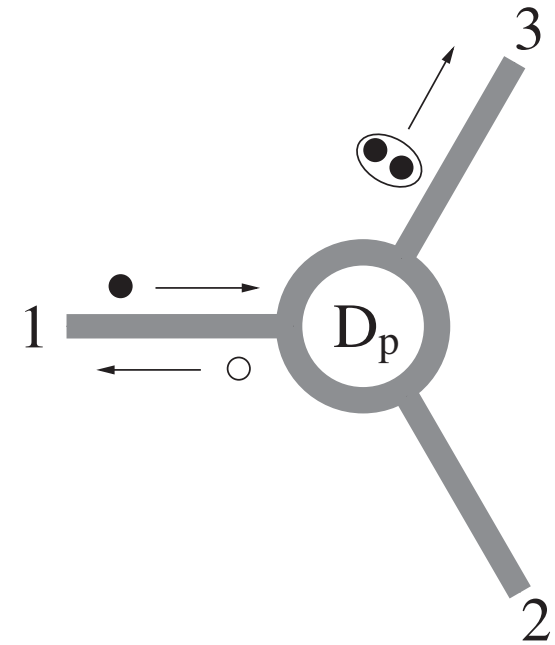
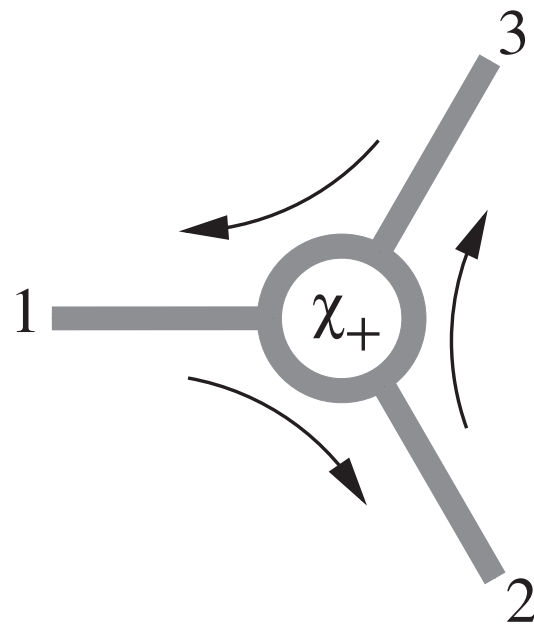
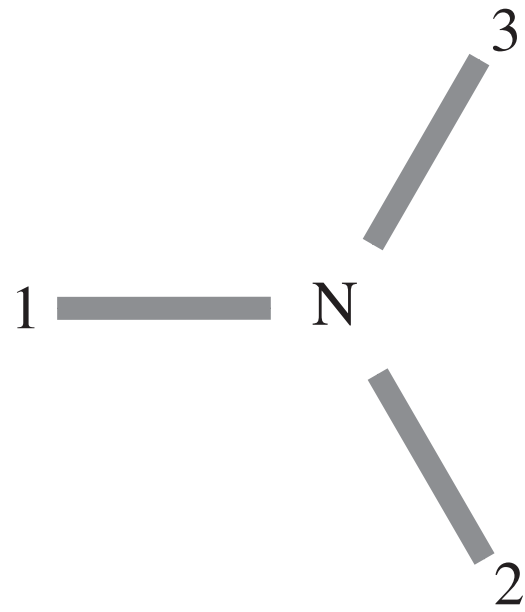
Example: Y-junction of TLL wires



- Y-junction of interacting quantum wires: Tomonaga-Luttinger Liquid wires
- RG fixed point determined by the interaction in the wires and flux in the junction
- DMRG+Infinite BC

Oshikawa et al. J. Stat. Mech. (2006) P02008

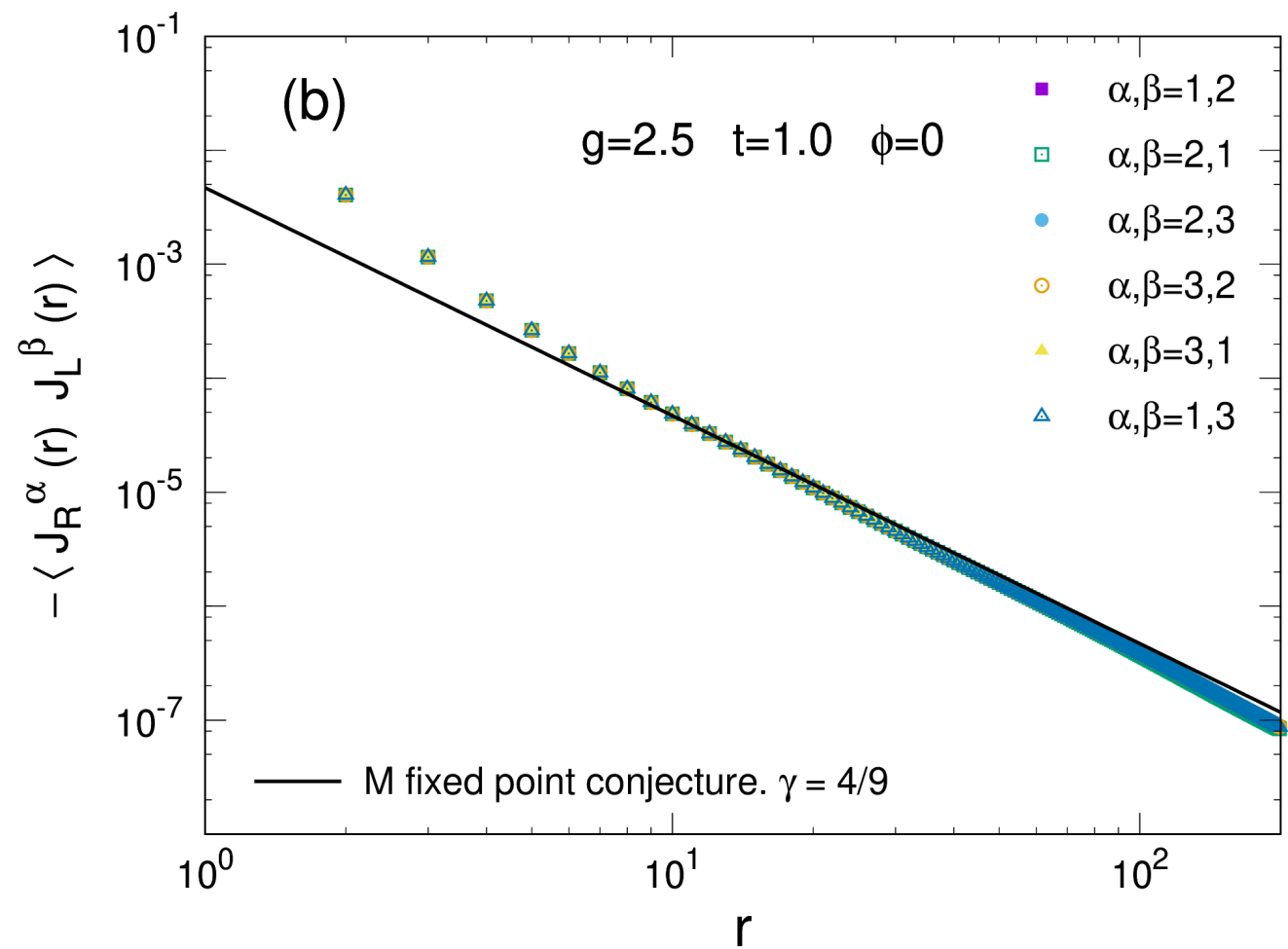
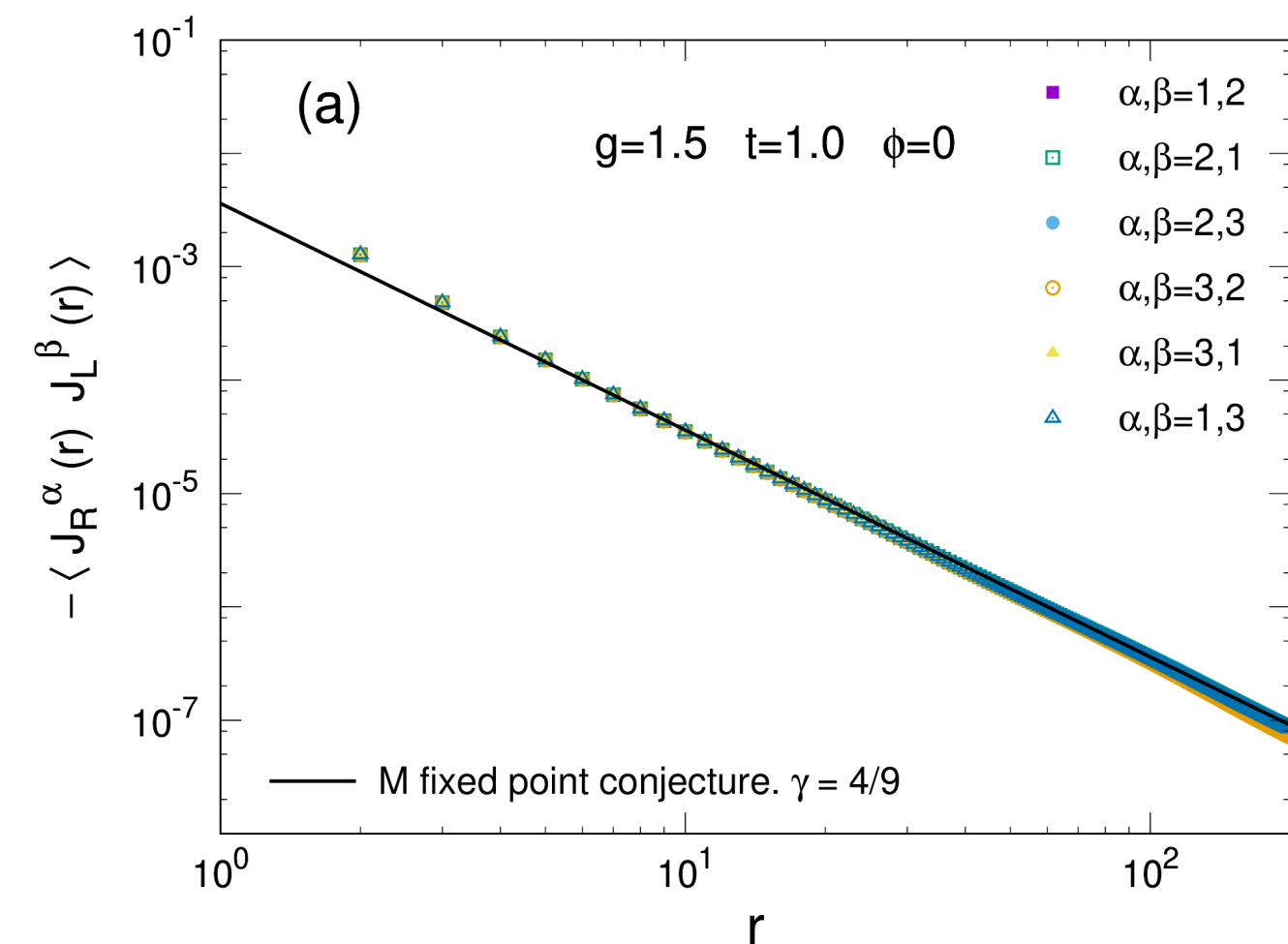
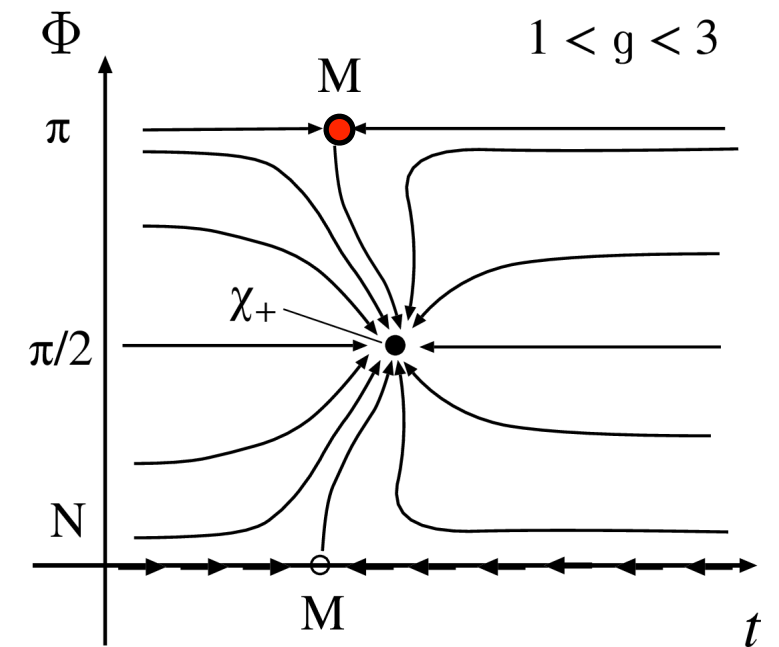
RG Fixed Points



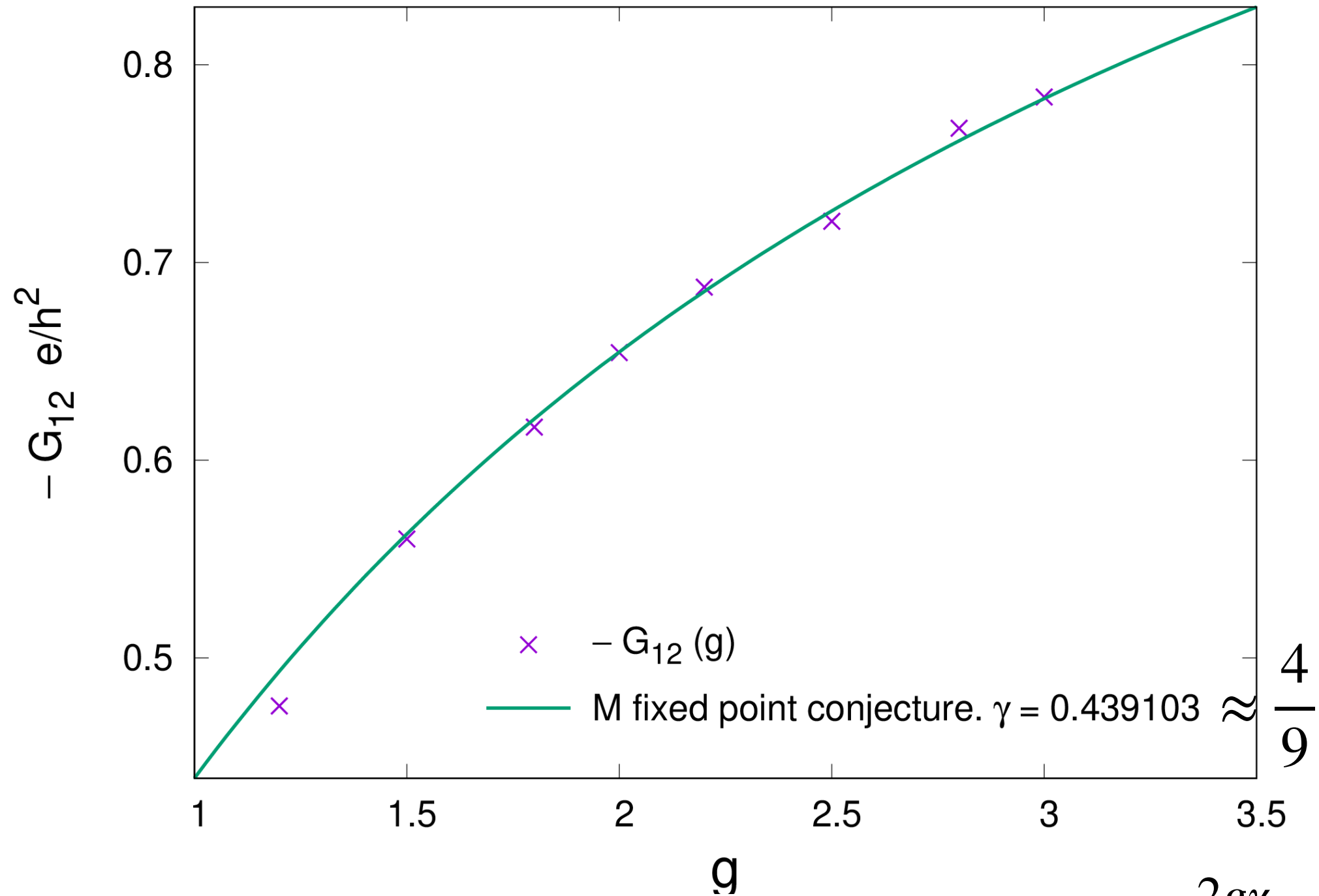
$1 < g < 3$: M Fixed Point

- Time-reversal symmetric unstable fixed point

$$G_{\alpha\beta}^M = \frac{2g\gamma}{2g + 3\gamma - 3g\gamma} \frac{e^2}{h}, \gamma = \frac{4}{9}$$



$1 < g < 3$: M Fixed Point

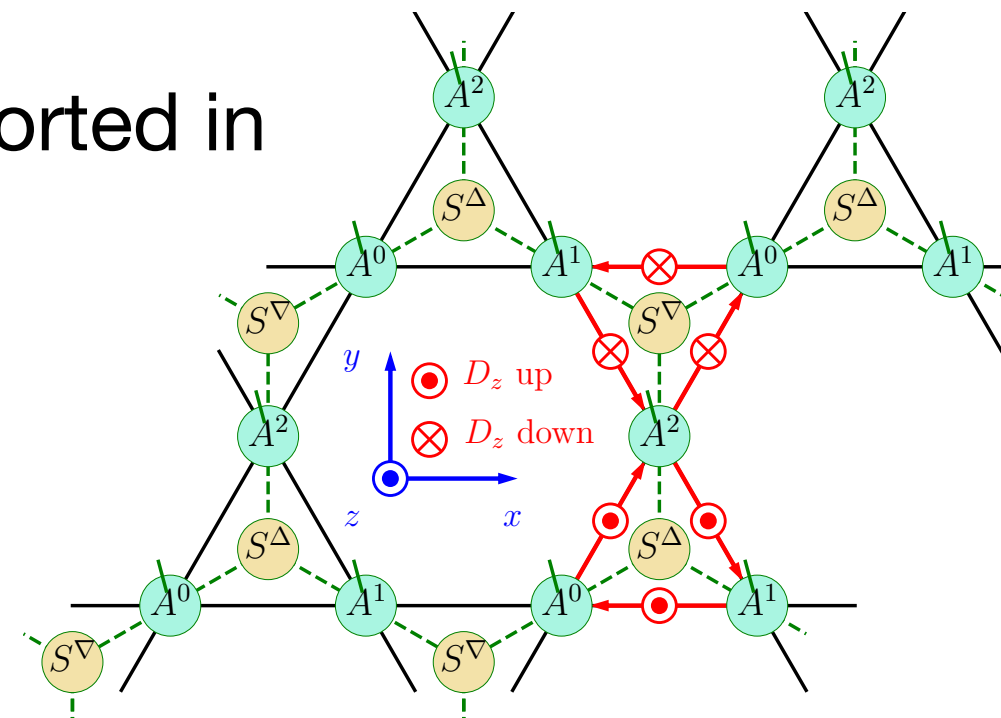


$$G_{\alpha\beta}^M = \frac{2g\gamma}{2g + 3\gamma - 3g\gamma} \frac{e^2}{h}, \gamma = \frac{4}{9}$$

Example: Kagome AFM+ DM interaction

$$H = \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j + D \hat{z} \cdot (\mathbf{S}_i \times \mathbf{S}_j)$$

- Kagome AF Heisenberg model: Gapless spin liquid
- $D_z \approx 0.08J$, $D_{\perp} \approx 0.01J$ in Herbertsmithite
- Infinite Projected-Entangled Symplex State (iPESS)
- $D_c \approx 0.012(2)J$, spin liquid physics reported in Herbertsmithite needs to be reaccessed

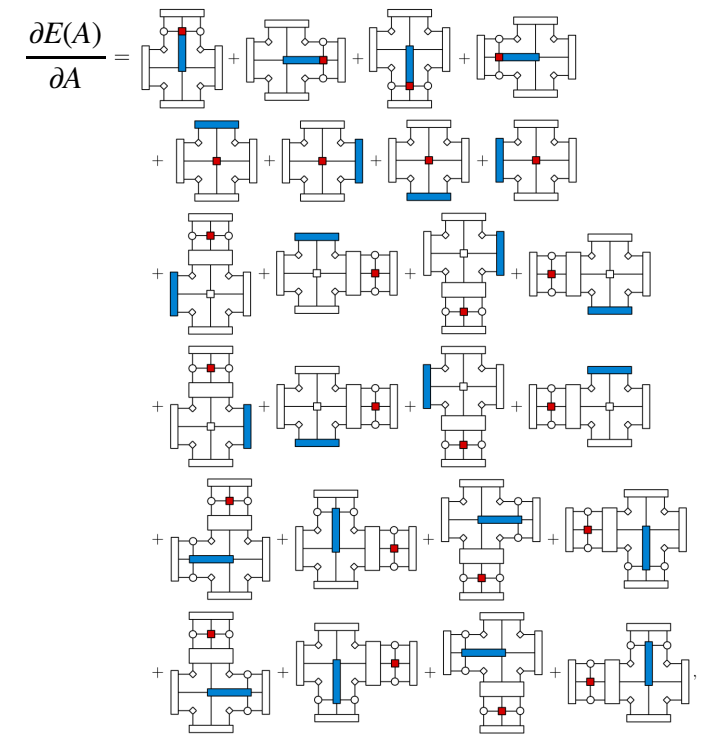
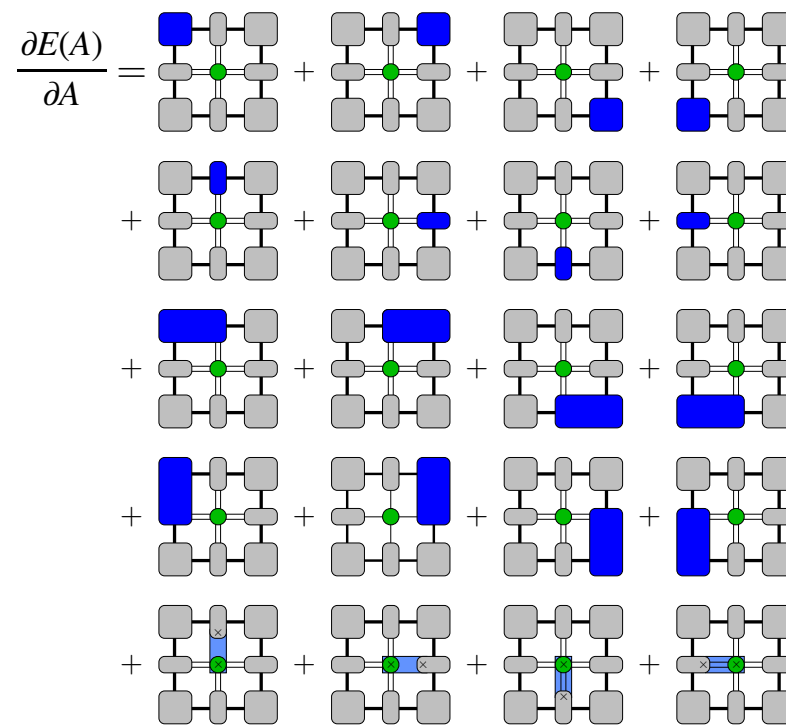
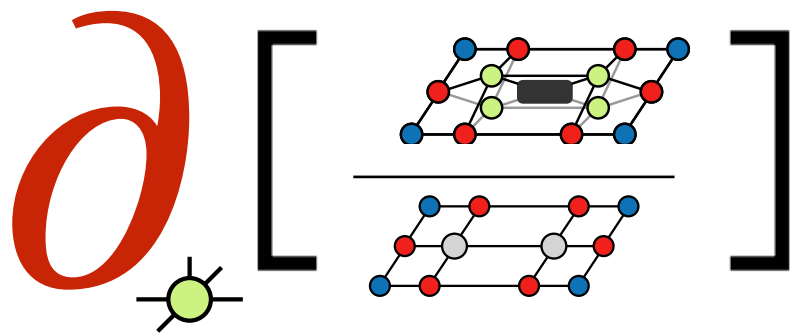


H. J. Liao, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 137202 (2017).

C.-Y. Lee, B. Normand, YJK Phys. Rev. B 98, 224414 (2018)

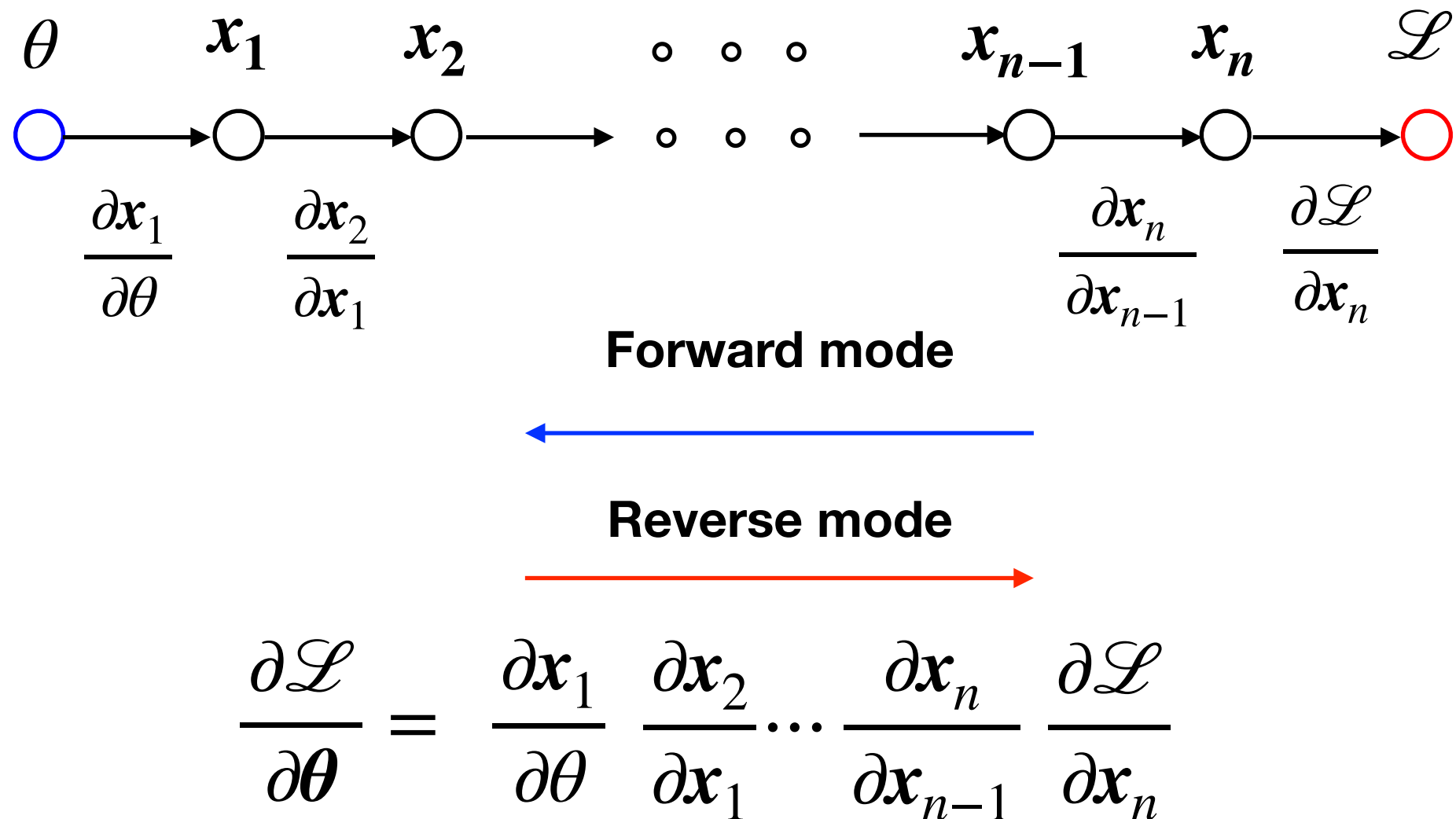
Outlook: Learn from DL community

- Differentiable Programming



- Automatic differentiation! AutoGrad

Outlook: Learn from DL community



- Automatic differentiation in DL (Tensorflow, PyTorch, Flux/Zygote)

Outlook: Bring TN computation to HPC

- Tensor network software
 - ITensor (C++, Julia) Abelian symmetry/GPU
 - mptoolkit (C++) non-Abelian symmetry/GPU
 - uni10 (C++/python) Abelian symmetry/GPU
 - TensorKit.jl (Julia) non-Abelian symmetry
 - mptensor (C++/python) non-symmetric/HPC
 - TensorNetwork (python+ Tensorflow) non-symmetric/Cloud computing (CPU+GPU+TPU?)
 - Tor10 (python +PyTorch) symmetric/ML frame work (work in progress)
 - TensorNetworkAD.jl (Julia) Tensor Network with AD