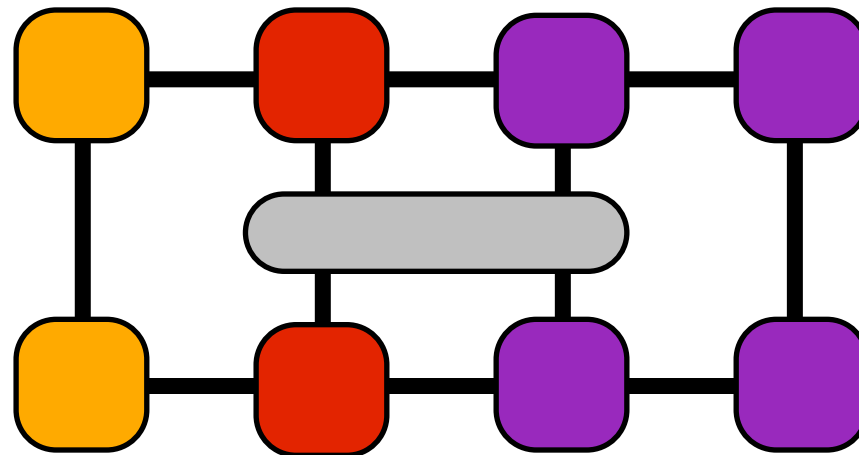
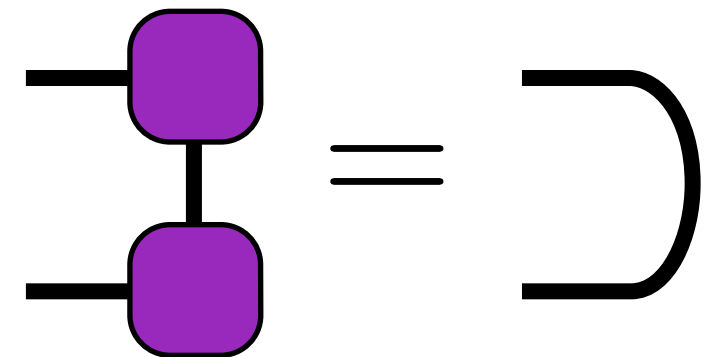
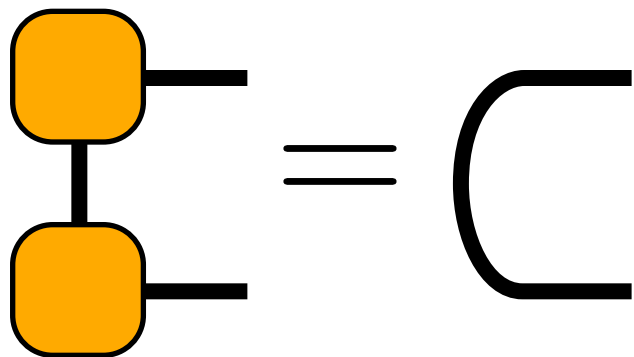


05 TROTTER

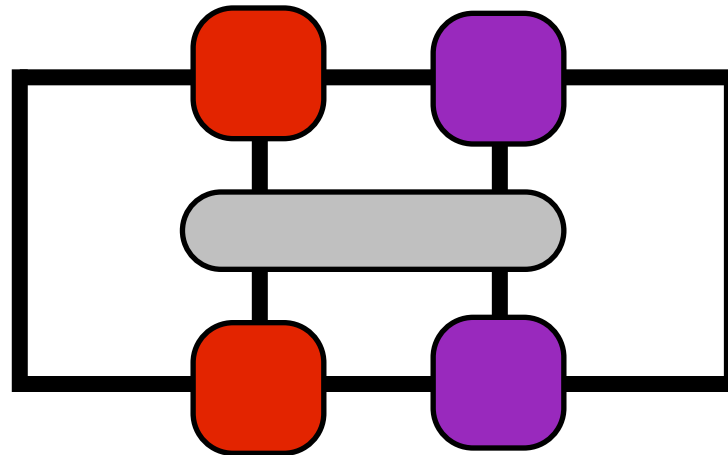
Just as we can measure one-site operators,
can measure two-site operators



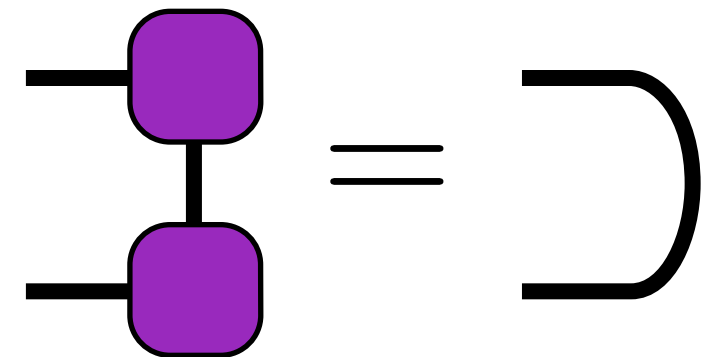
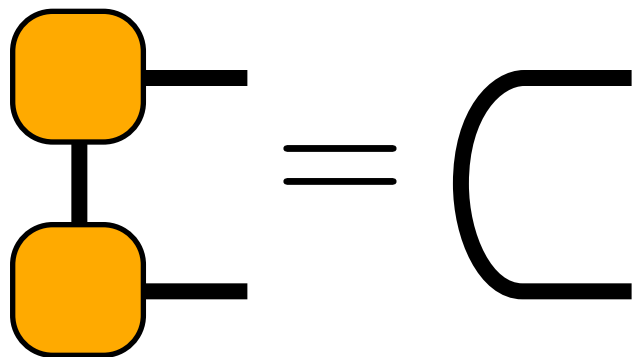
Recall:



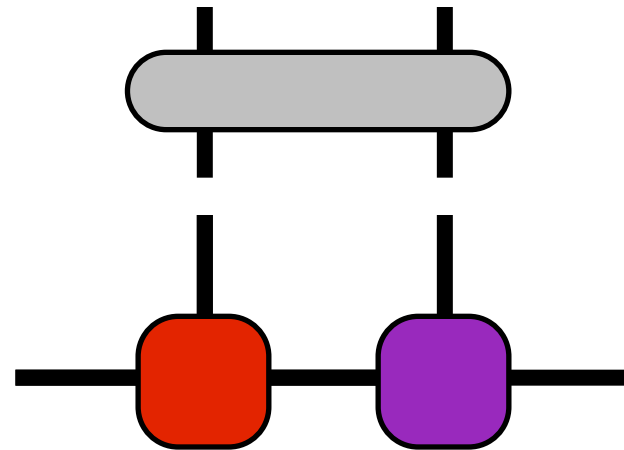
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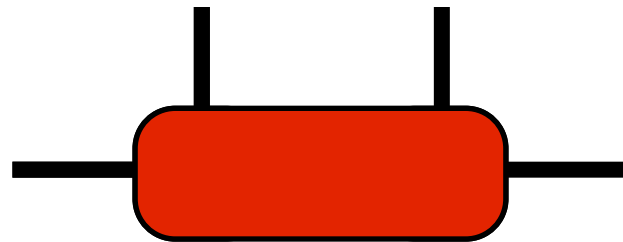
Recall:



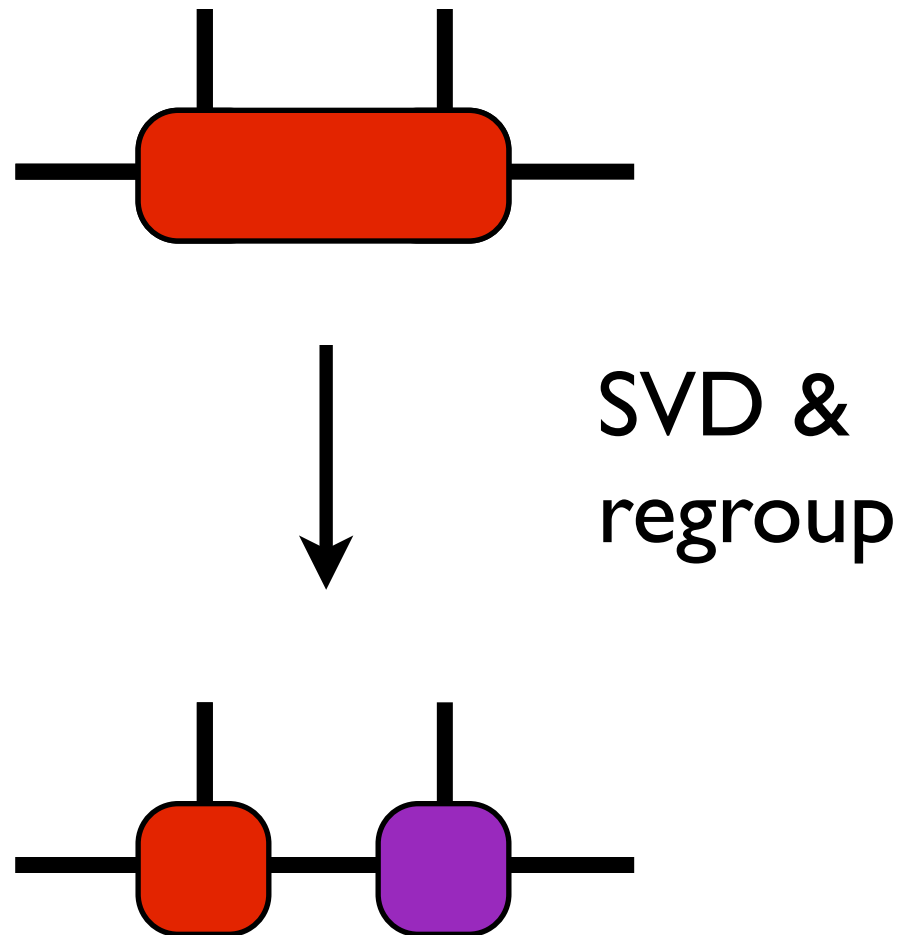
Since two “center” sites have orthogonal environment,
ok to apply operators:



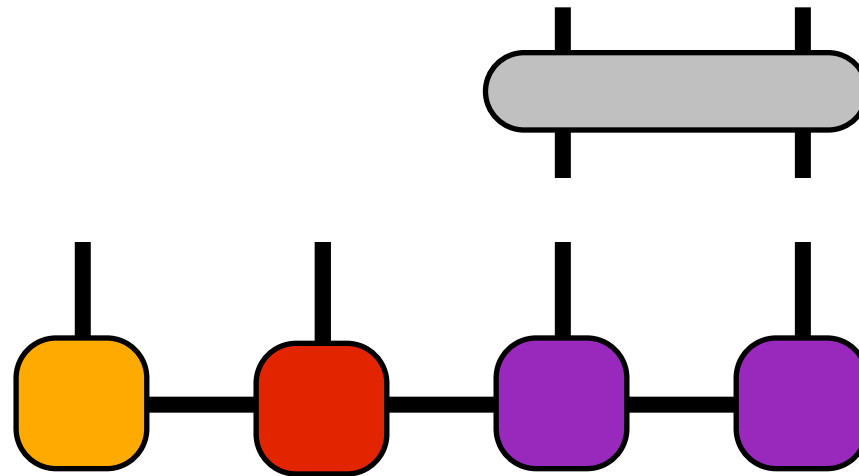
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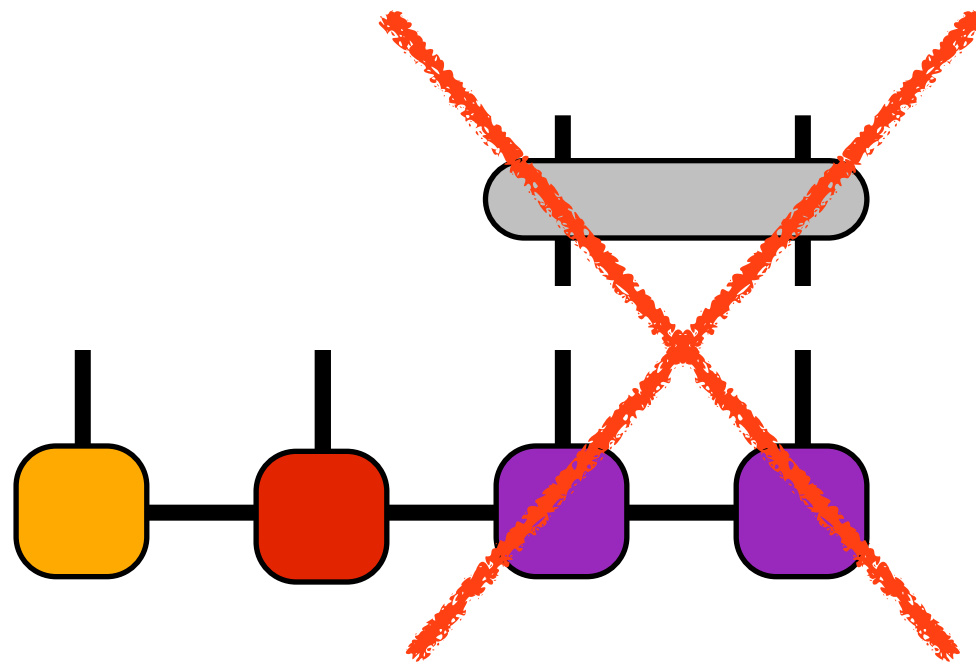


Would NOT be ok on another bond without regauging



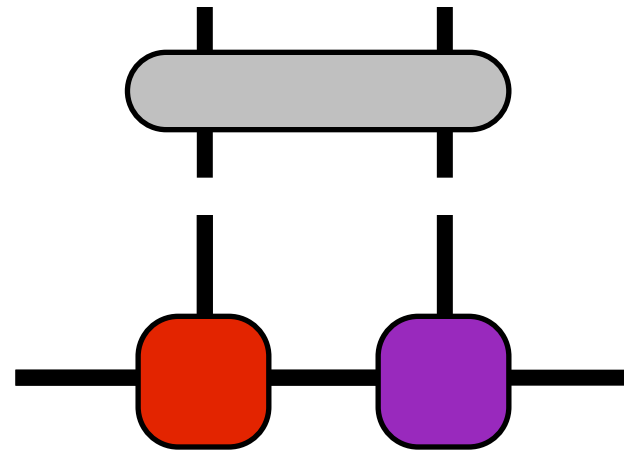
Truncating SVD not globally optimal except at
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Would NOT be ok on another bond without regauging

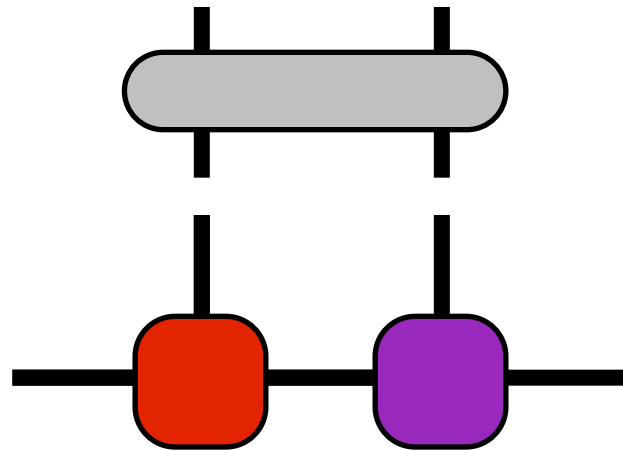


Truncating SVD not globally optimal except at orthogonality center

Q: What can we do with this capability?



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A: For short-ranged Hamiltonians, can time evolve

Trick is to use Trotter decomposition

Useful for Hamiltonians of the form

$$H = H_1 + H_2 + H_3 + \dots$$

For example

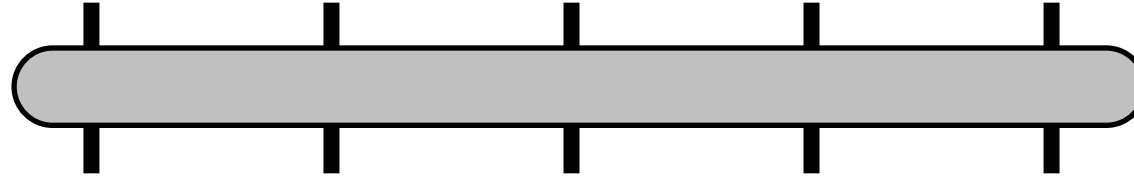
$$H = \sum_j \mathbf{S}_j \cdot \mathbf{S}_{j+1}$$

$$= (\mathbf{S}_1 \cdot \mathbf{S}_2) + (\mathbf{S}_2 \cdot \mathbf{S}_3) + (\mathbf{S}_3 \cdot \mathbf{S}_4)$$

For a small time step τ

$$e^{-\tau H} \simeq e^{-\tau H_1/2} e^{-\tau H_2/2} e^{-\tau H_3/2} \dots$$
$$\dots e^{-\tau H_3/2} e^{-\tau H_2/2} e^{-\tau H_1/2} + \mathcal{O}(\tau^3)$$

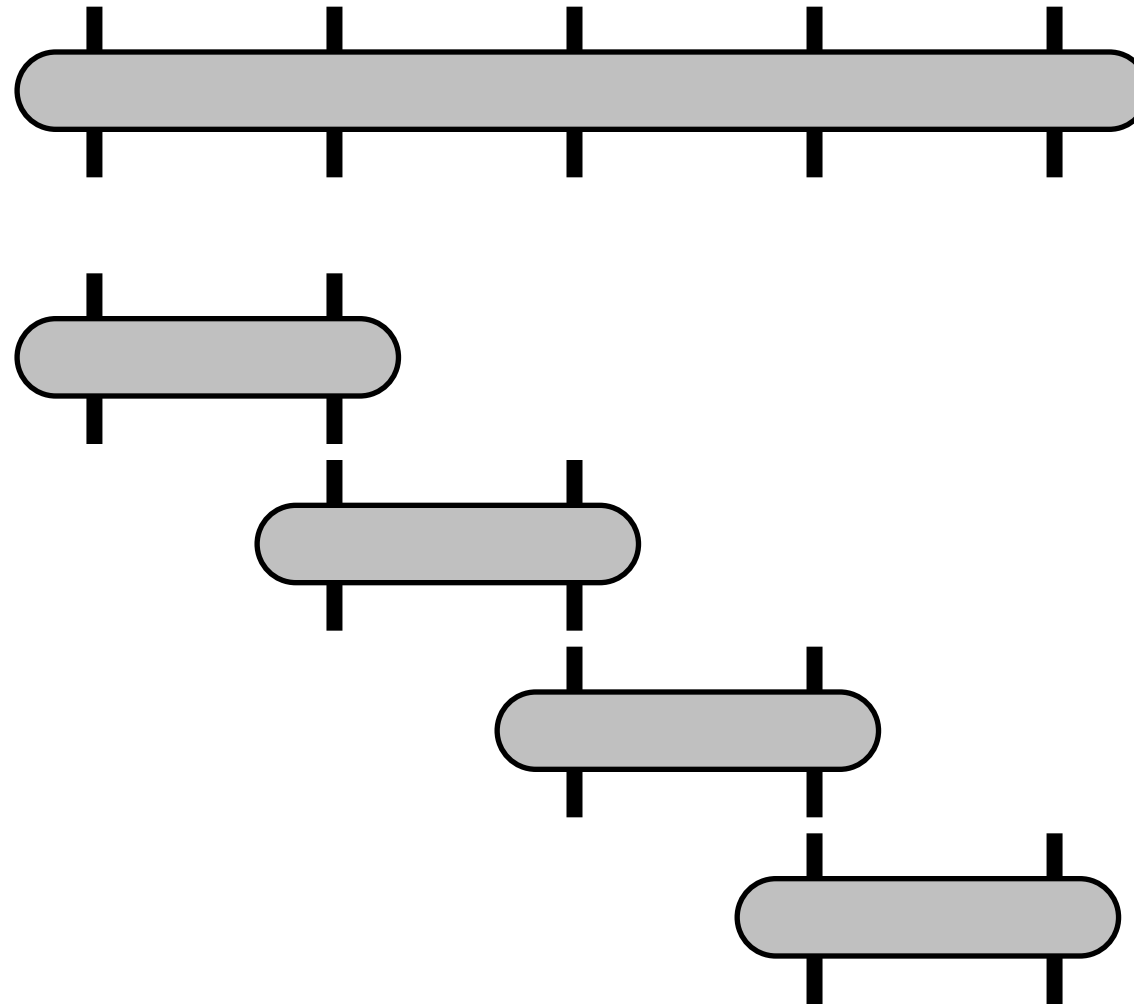
Diagrammatically,



21

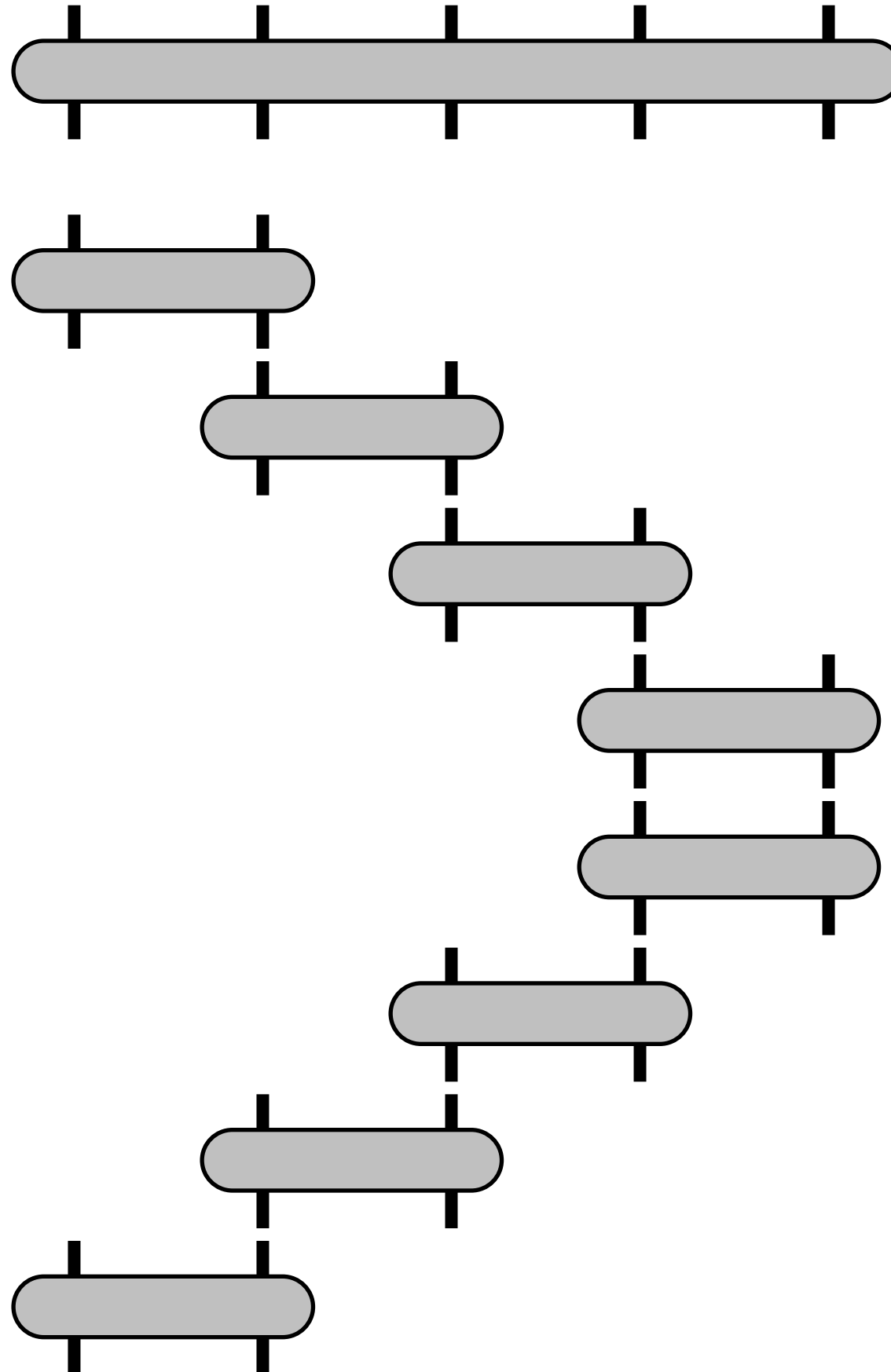
Diagrammatically,

12

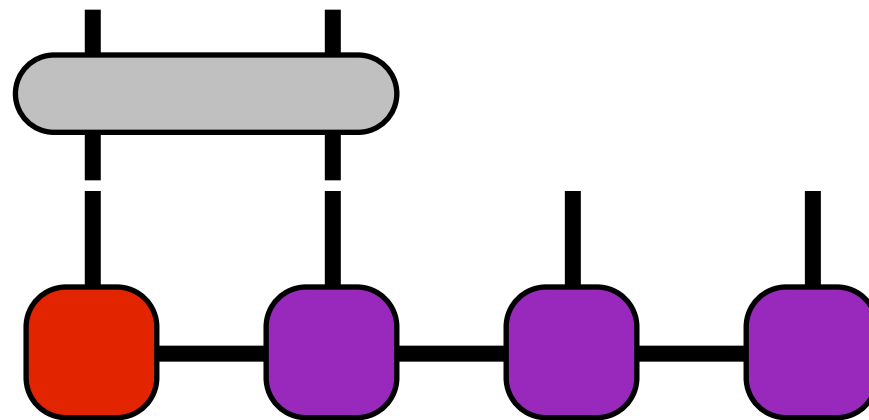


Diagrammatically,

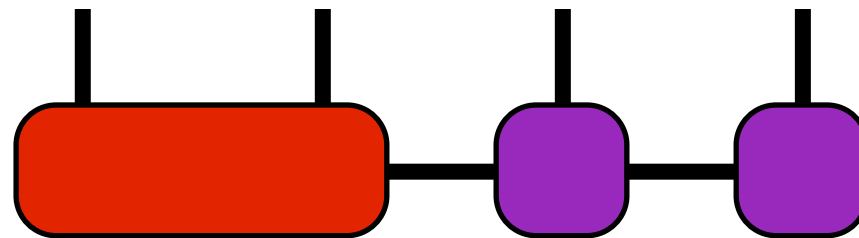
12



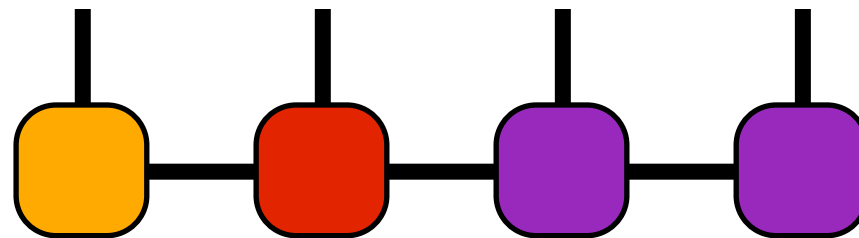
Apply to MPS as follows:



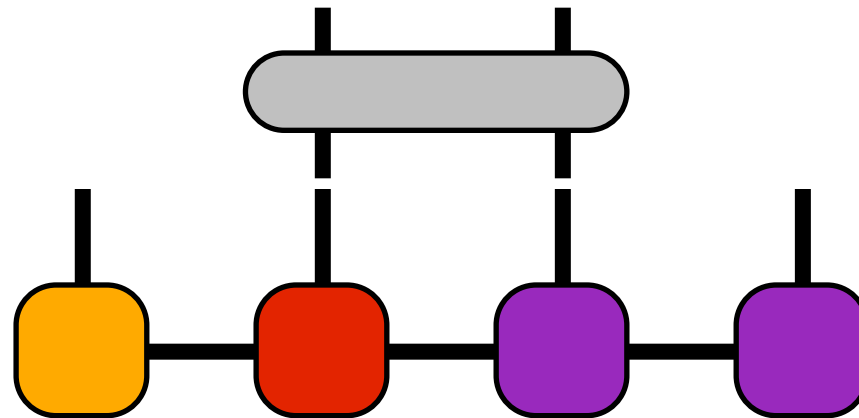
Apply to MPS as follows:



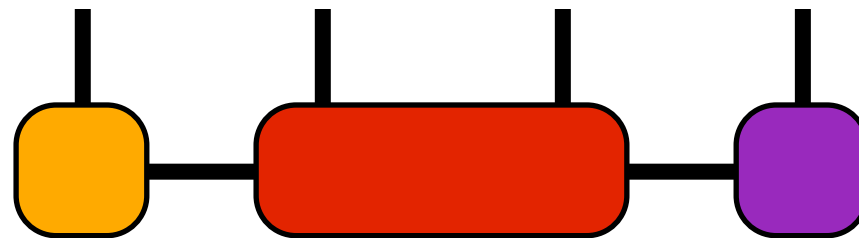
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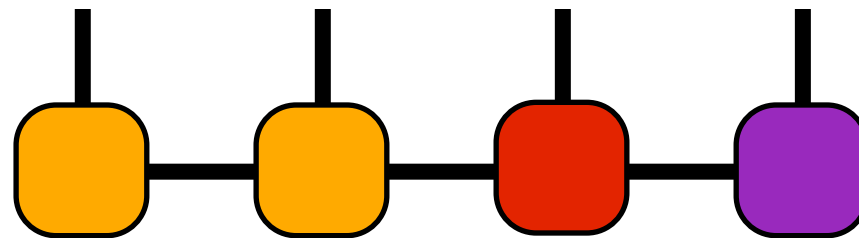
Apply to MPS as follows:



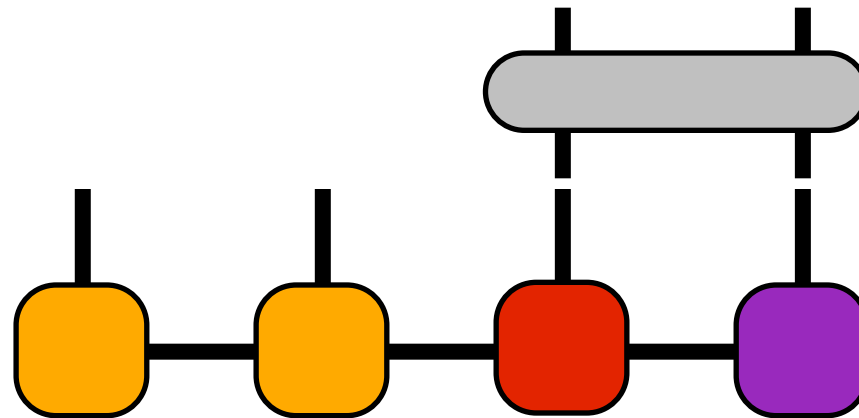
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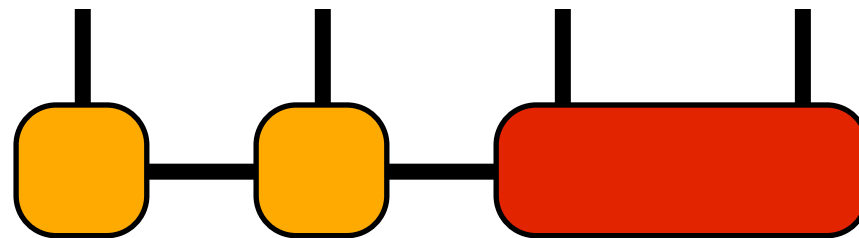
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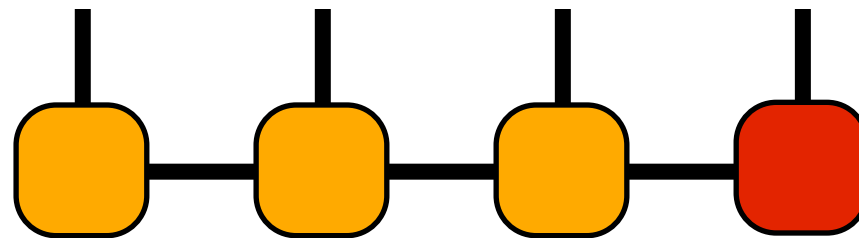
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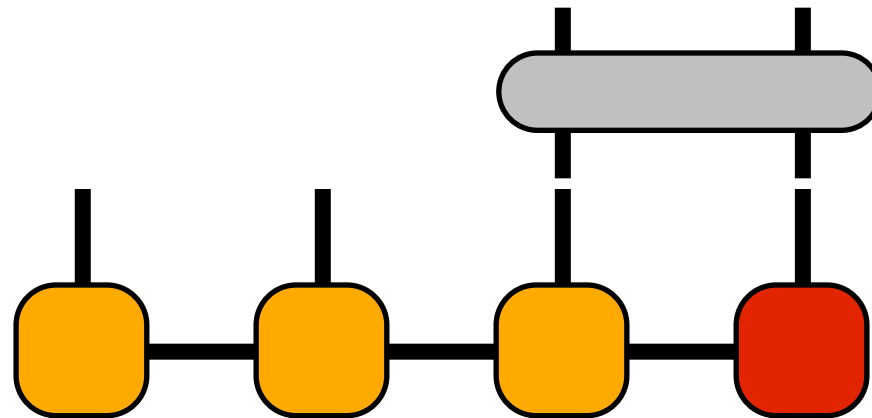
Apply to MPS as follows:



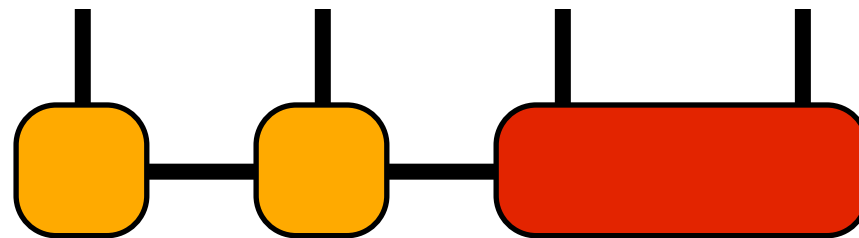
Apply to MPS as follows:



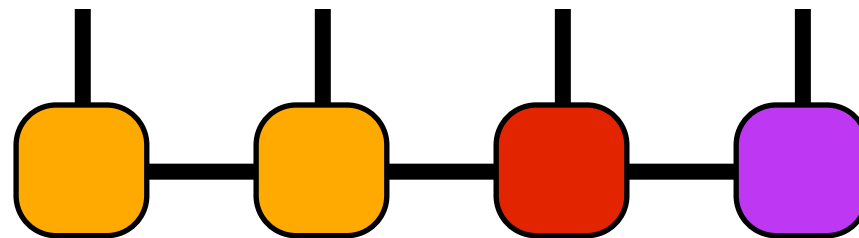
Apply to MPS as follows:



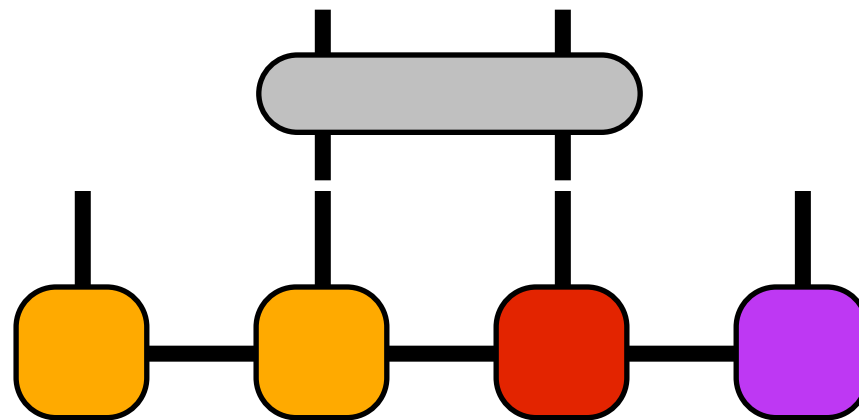
Apply to MPS as follows:



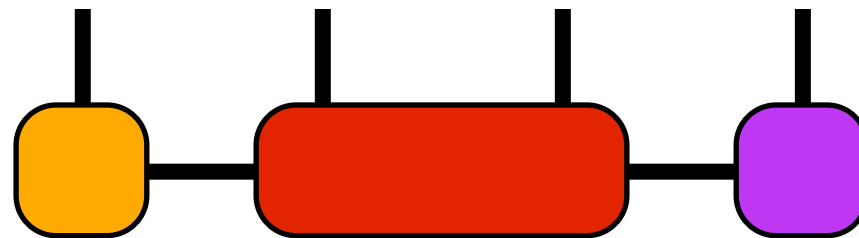
Apply to MPS as follows:



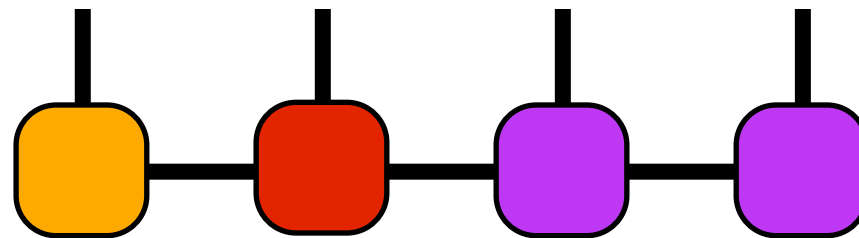
Apply to MPS as follows:



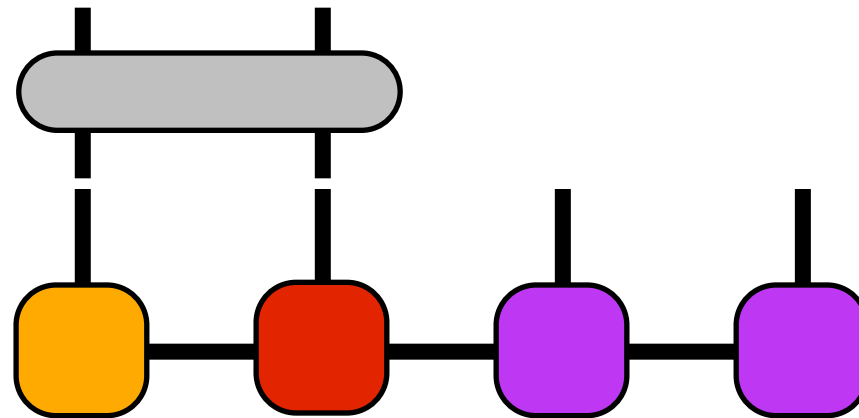
Apply to MPS as follows:



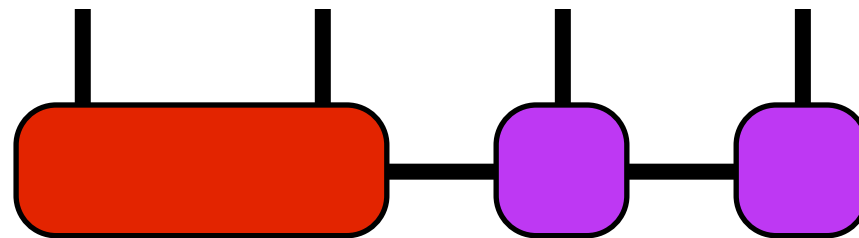
Apply to MPS as follows:



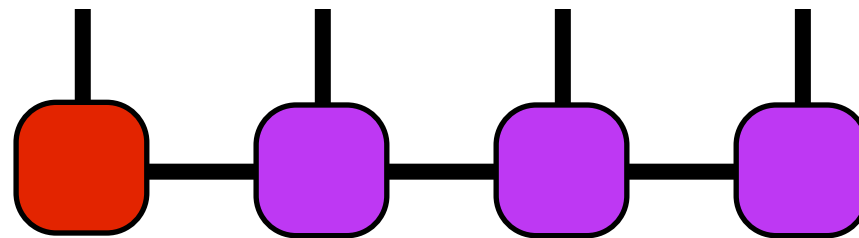
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Interesting applications:

$$|\psi'\rangle = e^{-\tau H} |\psi\rangle$$

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If τ real (imaginary time evolution), enough steps will give **ground state**

If τ imaginary, evolve in real time, study **dynamics** [1]

Evolving through imaginary time $\beta/2 = 1/(2T)$
simulates **finite temperature** [2]

[1] White, Feiguin PRL **93**, 076401 (2004)

[2] White PRL **102**, 190601 (2009)

We'll implement time evolution for the Heisenberg chain

`<library folder>/tutorial/05_gates`

1. Read through **`gates.cc`**; compile; and run

2. Apply the gate `G` to the MPS bond tensor `AA`.

The gate `G` can be multiplied times `AA` as if it's an `ITensor`.

3. Reset the prime level back to zero using `AA's .noprime()` class method.

3. Try increasing the total time “`ttotal`” to imaginary time evolve toward the ground state.

(Exact energy for 20 sites: $E_0 = -8.6824733317$)