

# MPO representation of time evolution operators

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In the tutorial for tDMRG, we have time-evolved MPSs by applying rows of two-site gates. Often, it is useful to represent a time evolution operator for a time step as an MPO.

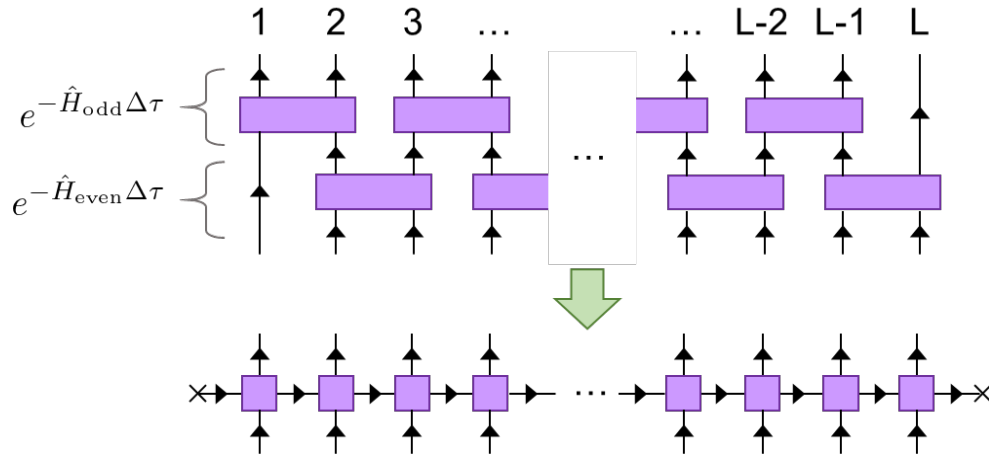
In this tutorial, we use two different approaches for constructing MPOs that represent time evolution operators. As a concrete example, we consider the XY spin-1/2 chain of even length  $L$ ,

$$\hat{H}_{XY} = - \sum_{\ell=1}^{L-1} (\hat{S}_{\ell,x} \hat{S}_{\ell+1,x} + \hat{S}_{\ell,y} \hat{S}_{\ell+1,y}) = - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\ell=1}^{L-1} (\hat{S}_{\ell,+} \hat{S}_{\ell+1,-} + \hat{S}_{\ell,-} \hat{S}_{\ell+1,+}),$$

and a time step  $\Delta t = 0.01$ .

## Exercise (a): MPO for the first-order Trotterization

In the first-order Trotter decomposition, the time evolution operator for time step  $\Delta t$  is split into  $\exp(-i\hat{H}_{\text{odd}}\Delta t) \exp(-i\hat{H}_{\text{even}}\Delta t)$ , which has an error of the order of  $O(\Delta t^2)$ . The decomposition is represented by two rows of time evolution gates, as depicted in the upper part of the figure below:



We can decompose each two-site gate into two single-site tensors at different sites, and contract the single-site tensors from different rows, to obtain an MPO shown in the lower part of the figure above. Write a script that constructs such an MPO for general even  $L$ . Verify your result by explicitly computing  $\exp(-i\hat{H}_{\text{odd}}\Delta t) \exp(-i\hat{H}_{\text{even}}\Delta t)$  for a small system, say  $L = 6$ .

## Exercise (b): MPO for the first-order Taylor expansion

On the other hand, we can make another first-order approximation of  $\exp(-i\hat{H}_{XY}\Delta t)$ , which as an error of the order of  $O(\Delta t^2)$ , by using the Taylor expansion: namely,  $\exp(-i\hat{H}_{XY}\Delta t) \approx \hat{I} - i\hat{H}_{XY}\Delta t$ . Write a script that

constructs such an MPO for general even  $L$ . Verify your result by explicitly computing  $\hat{I} - i\hat{H}_{XY}\Delta t$  for a small system, say  $L = 6$ .

(*Hint*: Refer to Sec. 5.2 of Schollwoeck2011 [[U. Schollwöck, Ann. Phys. 326, 96 \(2011\)](#)].)