

Exercise1: examples of Schmidt decomposition

1-1: Random wave function (Sample code: Ex1-1.ipynb)

- Make a random vector
- SVD it and see singular value spectrum and EE

1-2: Ground state of the transverse field Ising model

$$\mathcal{H} = - \sum_{i=1}^{L-1} S_{i,z} S_{i+1,z} - \Gamma \sum_{i=1}^L S_{i,x} \quad (\text{Sample code: Ex1-2.ipynb})$$

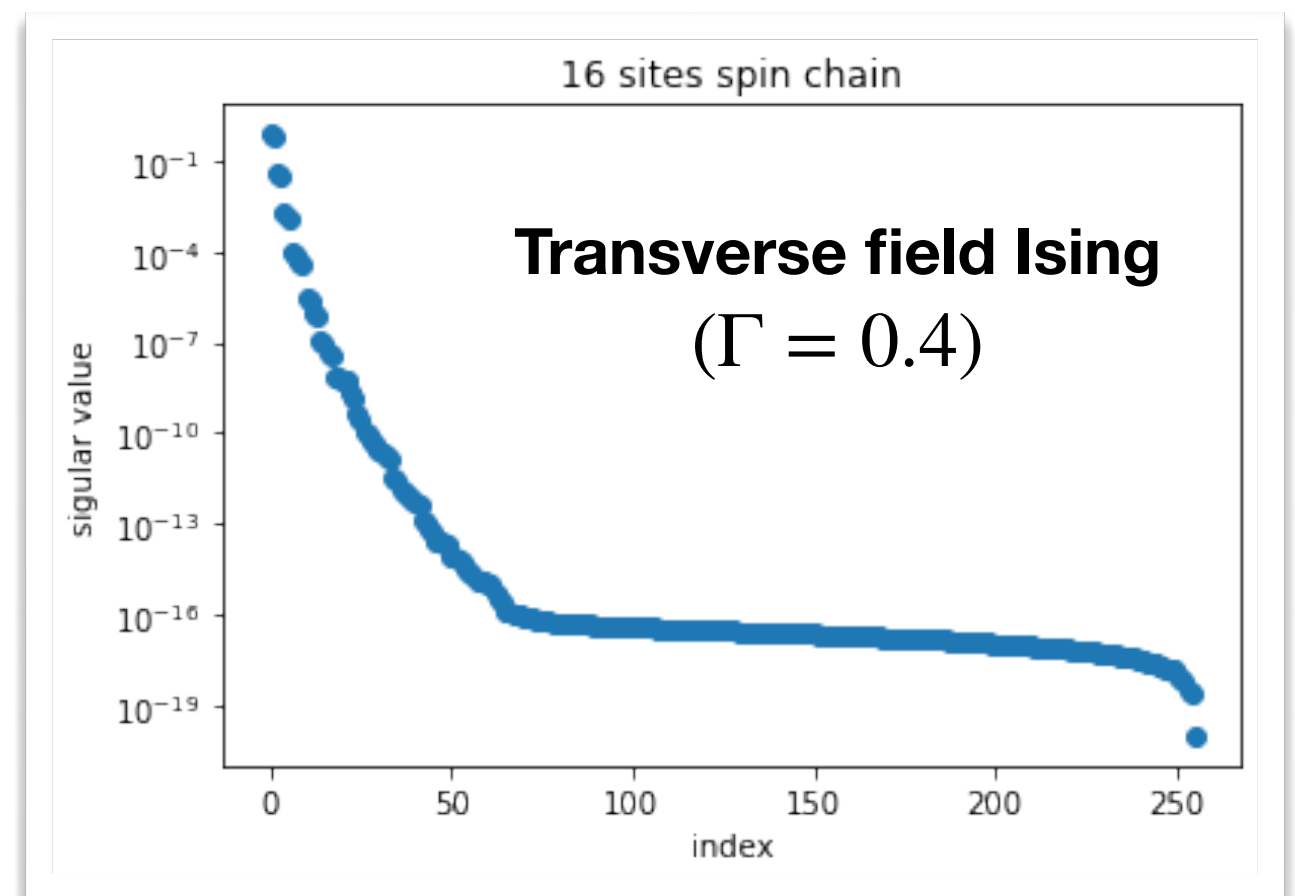
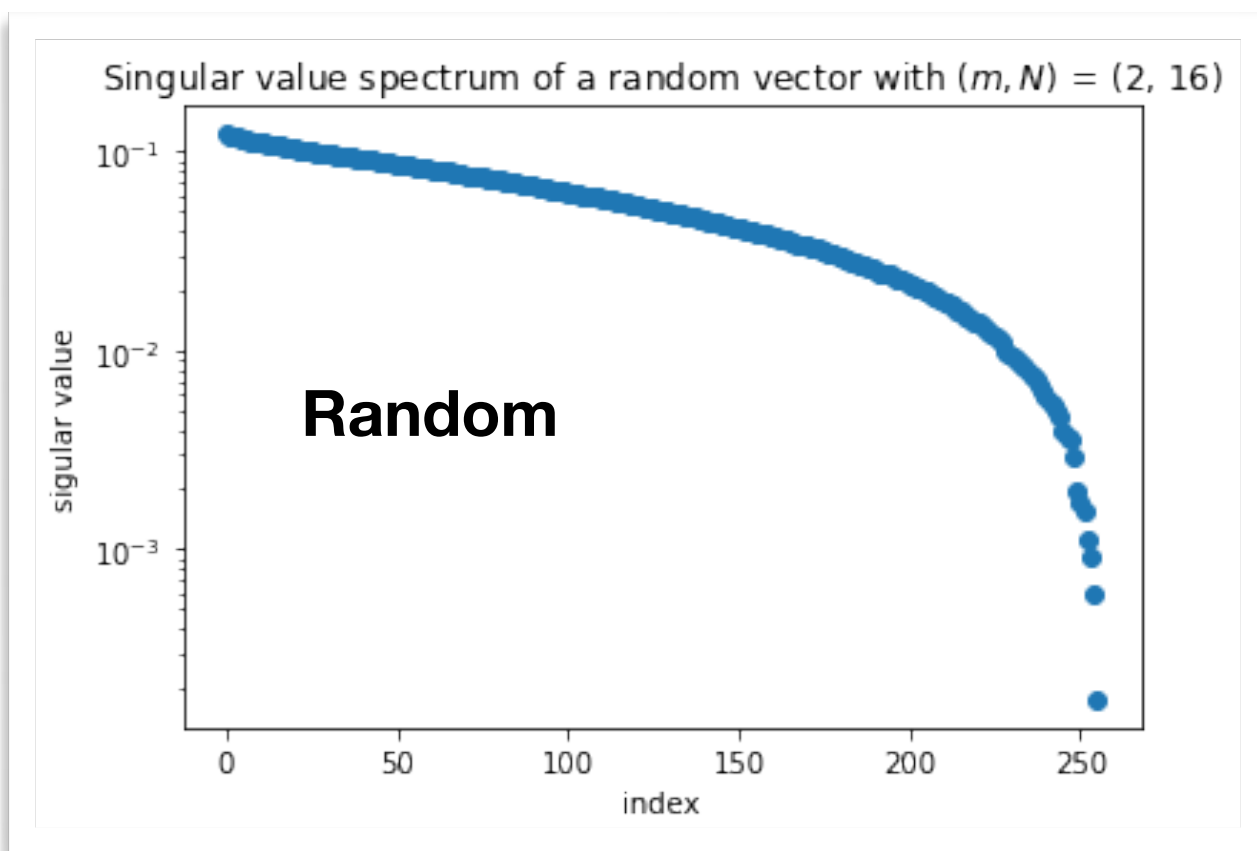
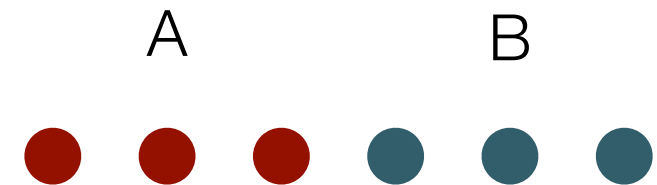
- Calculate GS by diagonalizing Hamiltonian
- SVD it and see singular value spectrum and EE

1-3: Picture image (Sample code: Ex1-3.ipynb)

- Transform an image data to the vector in m^N dimension.
- SVD it and see singular value spectrum and EE

* Try to simulate different system size " N "
* You can simulate other S by changing " m "

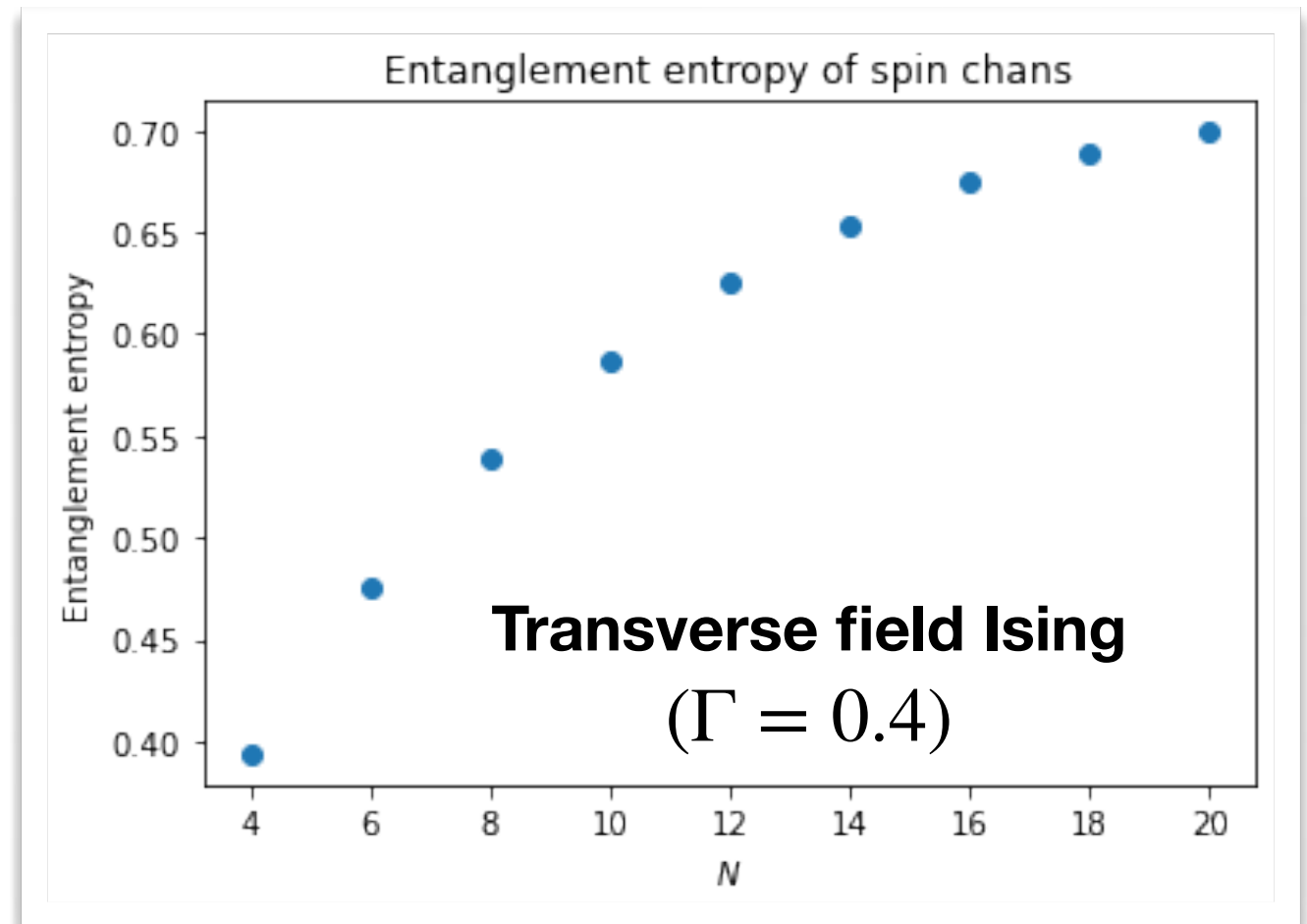
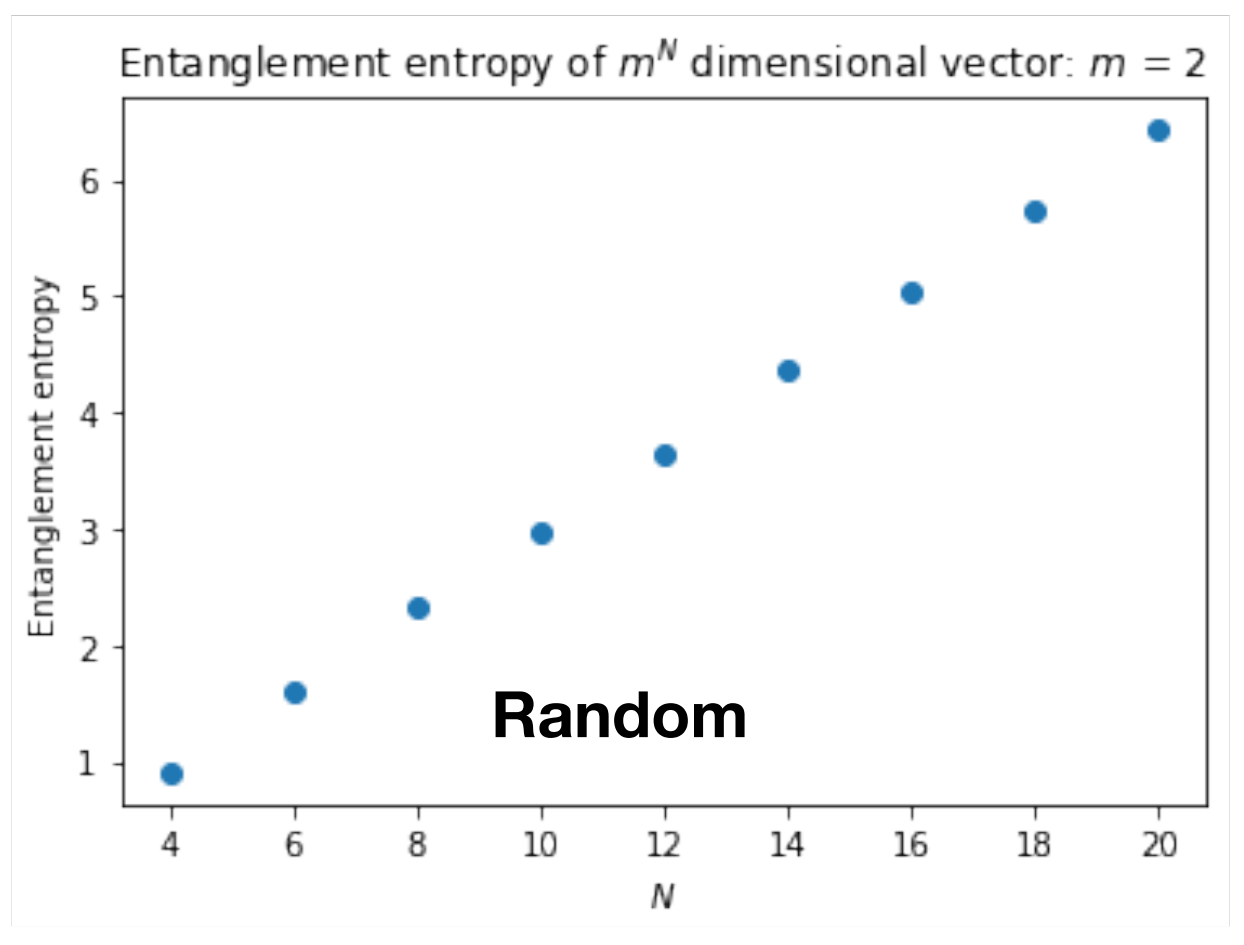
Spectrum for $N=16$ $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{C}^{2^{16}}$



Ground state wave function has lower entanglement!

Scaling of the entanglement entropy

$$\vec{v} \in \mathbb{C}^{2^N}$$



Random vector: Volume low
Ground state: Area low

Exercises with Google Colab

I recommend you to use google colaboratory,
<https://colab.research.google.com>
where you can run .ipynb from your web browser.

When you use Google Colab, you need to also upload
"ED.py"
for the case of "Ex1-2.ipynb", and
your image file (sample.jpg),
for the case of "Ex1-3.ipynb".

How to use Google Colab

1. Open Ex1-3.ipynb in Google colab

- Select "**File/upload notebook**" and upload Ex1-3.ipynb



2. Click [here](#)

(Wait a moment for the connection)



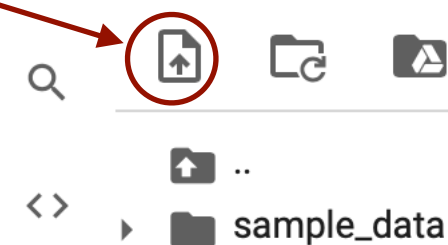
+ Code + Text

```
# Image compression by SVD
# 2017,2018 Tsuyoshi Okubo
# 2019 modified by Tsuyoshi Okubo
# 2020 modified by TO
```

3. Click [here](#) and upload your image file (e.g. sample.jpg).

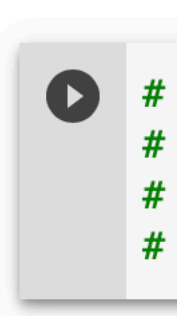
(Uploaded file will be deleted after the session finishes.)

Files



4. Select "**Runtime/Restart and Run all**".

+ Code



By usin

Exercise 2: Make MPS and approximate it

2: Make exact MPS and approximate it by truncating singular values

Try MPS approximation for a random vector, GS of spin model, or a picture image.

Let's see how the approximation efficiency depends on the bond dimensions and vectors.

Sample code: Ex2-1, Ex2-2, Ex2-3. ipynb

These codes correspond to **random vector**, **spin model** and **picture image**, respectively.

*If you run them at Goole Colab, please upload **MPS.py** in addition to the *.ipynb.

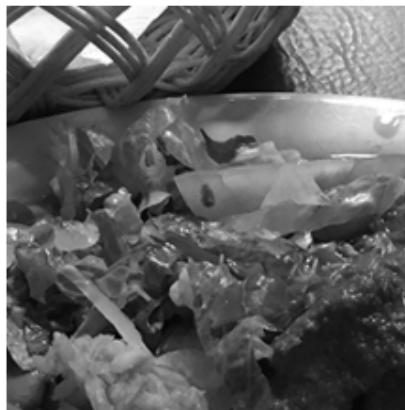
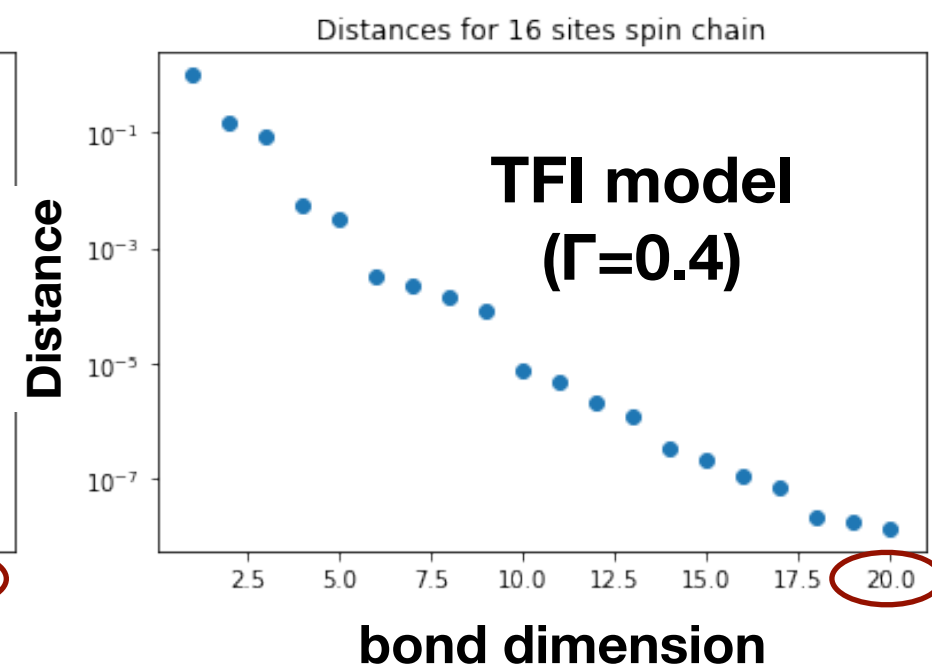
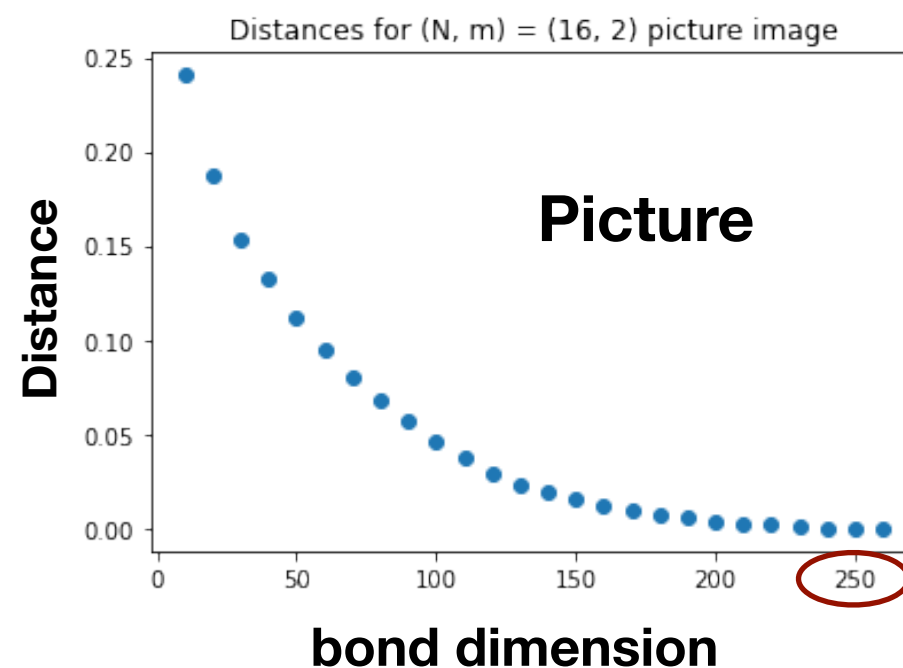
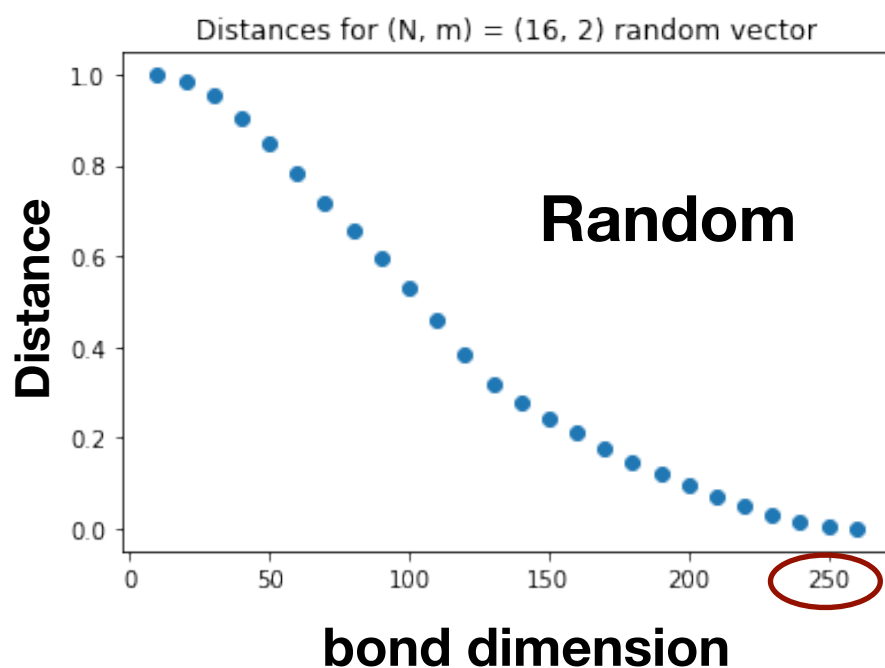
*In the case of Ex2-2 you also need **ED.py**.

*In the case of Ex2-3 you also need picture file.

Exercise 2: Make MPS and approximate it

2^{16} dimensional vectors (=16-leg tensors)

Distance between the original and approximated vectors: $\|\vec{v}_{ex} - \vec{v}_{ap}\|$



$$\mathcal{H} = - \sum_{i=1}^{L-1} S_{i,z} S_{i+1,z} - \Gamma \sum_{i=1}^L S_{i,x}$$

Exercise 3: (TEBD and) iTEBD simulation (ITE)

3-1: TEBD simulation

Simulate small finite size system and compare energy with ED

Sample code: Ex3-1.py or Ex3-1.ipynb

3-2: iTEBD simulation

Simulate infinite system and calculate energy

Sample code: Ex3-2.py or Ex3-2.ipynb

*** Try simulation with different "chi_max", "T_step"**

*If you run them at Goole Colab, please upload [ED.py](#) and [TEBD.py](#) for Ex3-1.ipynb,
and please upload [TEBD.py](#) and [iTEBD.py](#) for Ex3-2.ipynb.

3-1: Energy dynamics in TEBD

