

## Solutions to Homework 7

### 1

Introduction Expanding the product

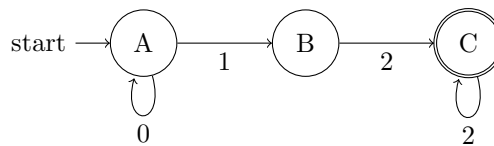
$$\dots M^{[i]} M^{[i+1]} M^{[i+2]} M^{[i+3]} \dots = \dots \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & X_i + X_{i+1} + X_{i+2} + X_{i+3} \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \dots$$

so, in order to close the product

$$M^{[1]} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & X_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad M^{[1]} = \begin{pmatrix} X_N \\ \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Notice that in general, open boundary conditions imply that  $M_{a,b}^{[1]i,j} = M_{1,b}^{i,j}$  and  $M_{a,b}^{[N]i,j} = M_{a,\chi}^{i,j}$ .

Nearest-Neighbor Interaction Compared to the previous example, we need to introduce an additional internal state



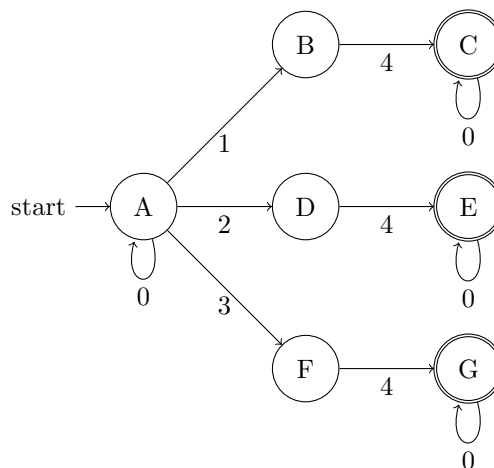
We need to add an additional rule to transition from an 1 to the next 1.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \text{---} \square \text{---} 0 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \square \text{---} 1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \square \text{---} 2 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \text{---} \square \text{---} 2 \end{array} \end{array} \right\}$$

so we obtain the following MPO

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & X & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & X \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix},$$

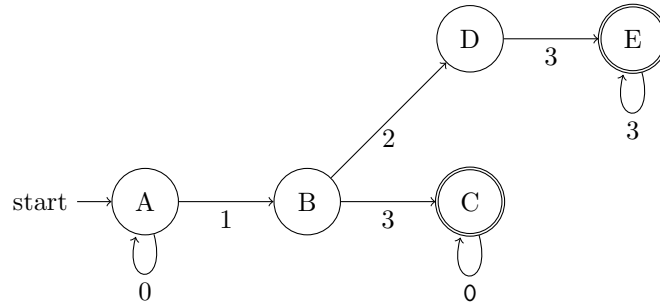
Heisenberg Model Using the labels  $\mathbb{1} \sim 0$ ,  $\sigma^x \sim 1$ ,  $\sigma^x \sim 2$ ,  $\sigma^z \sim 3$ , we obtain the transitions map



which corresponds to

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & \sigma^x & \sigma^y & \sigma^z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma^z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma^y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma^x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

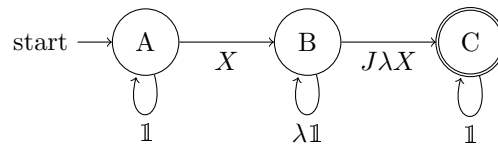
**Next Nearest-Neighbor Interaction** In the following map we associate the weights  $J_1$  with node C and  $J_2$  with node E.



The MPO is then

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & Z & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbb{1} & J_1 Z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & J_2 Z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Long-Range Interactions** By now you should be able to see that, in the finite state automaton picture, we obtain the picture below.



The interpretation is the following: once we hit a first  $X$ , we can propagate for any length  $r$ , each time hitting a  $\lambda$  factor, until we end up in another  $Z$ . Once we end up in the second  $X$ , we do nothing. The Hamiltonian is then the sum

$$H = \sum_i \sum_{r>0} J\lambda^r X_i X_{i+r}.$$

Defining  $\lambda = e^{-1/\xi}$ , we obtain the desired result.

## 2

No solution is presented for this exercise.