

Simulation of Quantum Systems with Time-Evolving Block Decimation

https://github.com/jchryssanthacopoulos/quantum_information/tree/main/final_project

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- 1** Theory
 - Simulating Quantum Systems
 - Matrix Product States
 - Time-Evolving Block Decimation

- 2** Code Development
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 - Implementation of Matrix Product States
 - Running TEBD

- 3** Results on 1D Quantum Ising Model
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 - Entanglement Entropy

Theory

- To study a quantum system, one has to solve Schrodinger equation

$$\hat{H} |\Psi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(t)\rangle$$

- One method involves direct numerical integration, where initial state is updated using time evolution operator

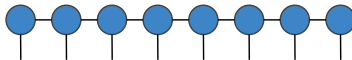
$$|\Psi(t + \Delta t)\rangle = e^{-i\hat{H}\Delta t} |\Psi(t)\rangle$$

- This requires solving system of equations at every time that scales with system size, but in many-body problems, system size is **exponential** in number of sites, N
- In tensor network notation, general N -body system is shown on left. Mean-field ansatz on right greatly simplifies computation, but it ignores entanglement



How does one **preserve entanglement** while remaining **computationally tractable**?

- Matrix product states generalize mean-field ansatz to allow for entanglement between sites. Graphically,



where bond between sites has fixed **bond dimension** χ . When $\chi = 1$, mean-field approximation recovered

- Wavefunction is given by

$$|\Psi\rangle = A_1^{\mu_1} A_{\mu_1,2}^{\mu_2} \cdots A_{\mu_{N-2},N-1}^{\mu_{N-1}} A_{\mu_{N-1},N}^{\mu_N} |1 2 \cdots N\rangle$$

where $A_{\mu_{i-1},i}^{\mu_i}$ tensors have physical dimension $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ and **auxiliary dimension** $\mu_i \in \{1, \dots, \chi\}$

- Number of states scales like $Nd\chi^2$, which is **polynomial** in N

How does one evolve MPS in time without **breaking structure**?

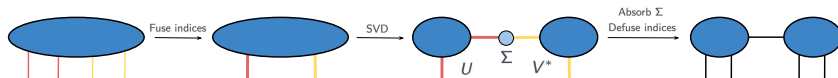
Factoring Quantum State into MPS



- An arbitrary quantum state can be factored as an MPS using matrix factorization technique called **singular value decomposition**
- SVD generalizes eigendecomposition, finding two orthonormal bases u_i, w_i and singular values σ_i such that matrix is factorized into $M = U\Sigma V^*$, with U, V unitary

The diagram shows the SVD factorization of a matrix M into three matrices: U , Σ , and V^* . Matrix M is a 4x4 grid of blue squares. Matrix U is a 4x4 grid of green squares. Matrix Σ is a 4x4 grid with a diagonal of red squares and zeros elsewhere. Matrix V^* is a 4x4 grid of purple squares. The equation is $M = U \Sigma V^*$.

- SVD can be used to successively factor an MPS using following process:



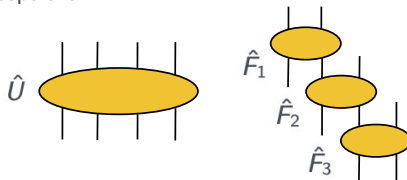
- SVD is driver behind simulating MPS quantum systems, allowing MPS structure to be preserved at each iteration. To keep bond dimension constant, singular values must be **truncated**

Time-Evolving Block Decimation

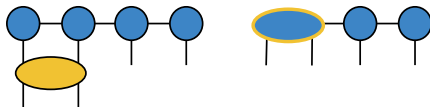


- Method for evolving quantum system while efficiently truncating large Hilbert space
- Also called **t-DMRG**, it evolves state using local gate operators and uses SVD to factorize back into MPS structure. The steps are:

- ① Factor time evolution operator $\hat{U} : d^N \rightarrow d^N$ into two-site gates $\hat{F}_i : d^2 \rightarrow d^2$



- ② Apply first gate to first two sites, contracting indices to produce new state



- ③ Use SVD to factor state back into MPS form, truncating to bond dimension χ



- ④ Repeat for each pair of neighbors and time step

- Approximate decomposition of Hamiltonian based on Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula that reduces time and storage complexity of applying time evolution operator
- Hamiltonian \hat{H} can be decomposed into odd and even operators:

$$\hat{H} = \sum_i \hat{h}_{i,i+1} = \sum_{i \text{ odd}} \hat{h}_{i,i+1} + \sum_{i \text{ even}} \hat{h}_{i,i+1} \equiv \hat{H}_{\text{odd}} + \hat{H}_{\text{even}}$$

- In **first-order Suzuki-Trotter**, commutator is ignored, leading to error $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t^2)$:

$$\hat{U} = e^{-i\hat{H}\Delta t} = e^{-i\hat{H}_{\text{even}}\Delta t} e^{-i\hat{H}_{\text{odd}}\Delta t} e^{-i[\hat{H}_{\text{even}}, \hat{H}_{\text{odd}}]\Delta t^2} \approx e^{-i\hat{H}_{\text{even}}\Delta t} e^{-i\hat{H}_{\text{odd}}\Delta t} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^2)$$

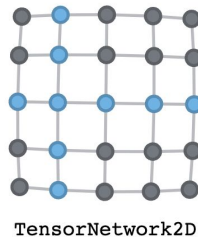
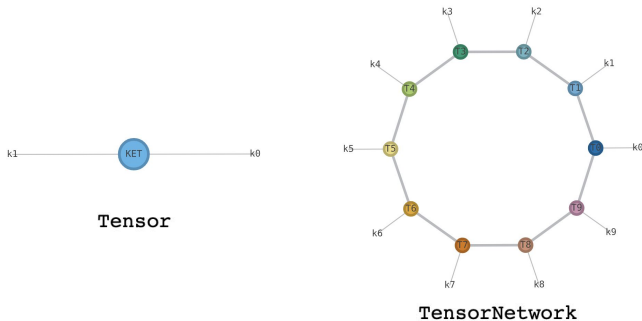
- Higher orders can be built by continuing to factor Hamiltonian into finer time steps. For example, **second-order Suzuki-Trotter** comes with $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t^3)$ error:

$$\hat{U} \approx e^{-i\hat{H}_{\text{even}}\Delta t/2} e^{-i\hat{H}_{\text{odd}}\Delta t} e^{-i\hat{H}_{\text{even}}\Delta t/2} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^3)$$

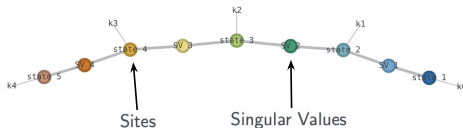
- When applied to time steps $T/\Delta t$, errors of ST1 and ST2 are $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t^2)$, respectively. ST2 has lower error but requires more operations

Code Development

- Contains tools for working with tensors and tensor networks, including contracting, optimizing, and drawing them



- Although it supports more complicated geometries and algorithms, only the basic `Tensor` and `TensorNetwork` classes were used



Extracting wavefunction

Implementation of TEBD Algorithm



TEBD class accepts MatrixProductState object and implements step method that applies gate on every pair of states

Apply Gate

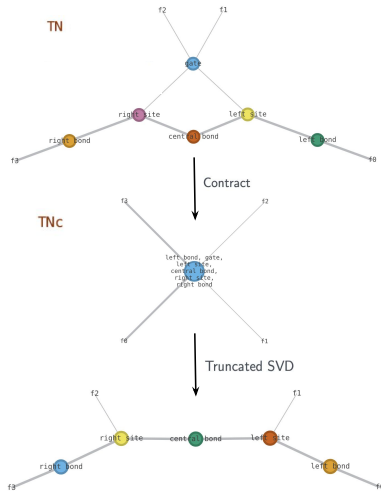
```
left_bond_T = qtn.Tensor(left_bond_data, inds=('f0', 'k1'), tags=['left bond'])
left_site_T = qtn.Tensor(left_site_data, inds=('k1', 'k2', 'k3'), tags=['left site'])
central_bond_T = qtn.Tensor(central_bond_data, inds=('k3', 'k4'), tags=['central bond'])
right_site_T = qtn.Tensor(right_site_data, inds=('k4', 'k5', 'k6'), tags=['right site'])
right_bond_T = qtn.Tensor(right_bond_data, inds=('k6', 'f3'), tags=['right bond'])
gate_T = qtn.Tensor(gate, inds=('f1', 'f2', 'k2', 'k5'), tags=['gate'])

# contract with gate
TN = left_bond_T & gate_T & left_site_T & central_bond_T & right_site_T & right_bond_T
TNc = TN ^ ...

# perform SVD
nshape = [self.d * left_site.data.shape[0], self.d * right_site.data.shape[2]]
utemp, stemp, vhtemp = LA.svd(TNc.data.reshape(nshape), full_matrices=False)

# truncate to reduced dimension
chitemp = min(self.bond_dim, len(stemp))
utemp = utemp[:, range(chitemp)].reshape(left_site.data.shape[0], self.d * chitemp)
vhtemp = vhtemp[range(chitemp), :].reshape(chitemp * self.d, right_site.data.shape[2])

# remove environment weights to form new MPS tensors A and B
left_site.modify(data=(LA.inv(left_bond_data) @ utemp).reshape(left_site.data.shape[0], self.d, chitemp))
right_site.modify(data=(vhtemp @ LA.inv(right_bond_data)).reshape(chitemp, self.d, right_site.data.shape[2]))
central_bond.modify(data=np.diag(stemp[range(chitemp)] / LA.norm(stemp[range(chitemp)]))
```

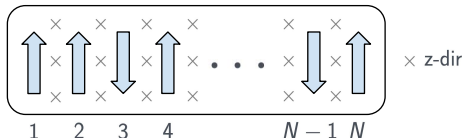


Results

- TEBD can be applied to **quantum Ising model**, a quantum system composed of N spin-1/2 particles on one-dimensional lattice in presence of external magnetic field:

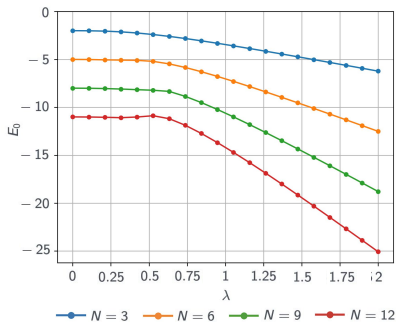
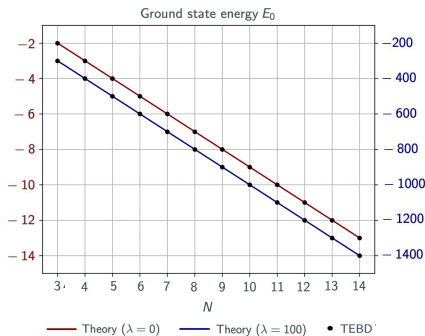
$$\hat{H} = J \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+1}^x + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i^z$$

where J is coupling between neighboring spins and λ is coupling to magnetic field



- When $\lambda = 0$, all spins align when $J < 0$ (**ferromagnetic**) and anti-align when $J > 0$ (**antiferromagnetic**). The ground state is two-fold degenerate with energy $-N + 1$
- When $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, spins align to magnetic field and ground-state energy is $-\lambda N$

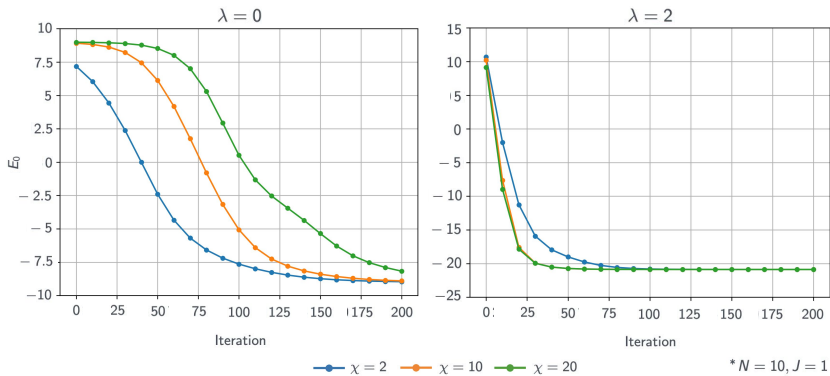
- Ground state energy E_0 can be determined by simulating system using TEBD
- In following experiments, TEBD was run for 500 iterations with a timestep of $\Delta t = 0.01$ and $\chi = 2$. The initial state was random, but was the same across all values of N . Results are robust to choice of χ
- TEBD reproduces E_0 reported in Assignment 7. Results match theoretical expectation very well: $E_0 = -N + 1$ for $\lambda = 0$ and $E_0 = -\lambda N$ for large λ



Effect of Bond Dimension



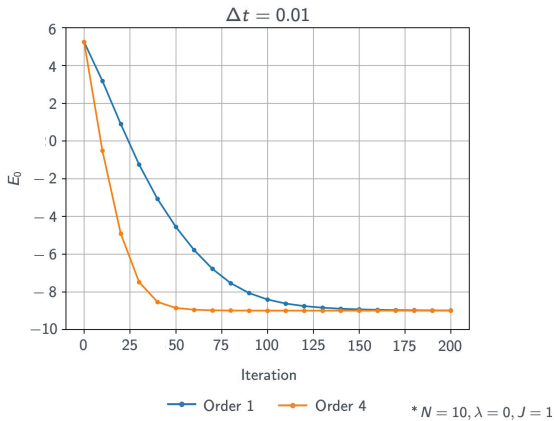
- Increasing bond dimension χ allows model to capture more entanglement, but it takes longer to converge when λ is small since entanglement is low
- When λ is beyond critical point, larger χ leads to faster convergence since degree of entanglement is higher



Effect of Suzuki-Trotter Order



- Increasing the order of Suzuki-Trotter decomposition improves convergence rate
- Error of first order is $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t)$ while error of fourth order is $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t^4)$

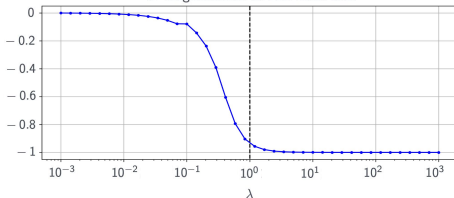


- Magnetization computed for site i along direction j using the magnetic operator:

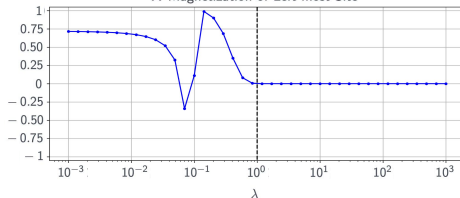
$$M_{ij} = \mathbb{1}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{1}_{i-1} \otimes \sigma_i^j \otimes \mathbb{1}_{i+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{1}_N$$

- Average magnetization is given by $\langle M_{ij} \rangle = \text{Tr}(\rho M_{ij}) = \langle \Psi | M_{ij} | \Psi \rangle$
- When λ is low, magnetization along Z is zero as spins have equal probability of being \uparrow or \downarrow . When λ increases, approaching phase transition at $\lambda = 1$, spins align to magnetic field and $\langle M_{1Z} \rangle = 0$
- When Z magnetization is -1 , average X magnetization is zero as Z -polarized qubit has equal probability of being \leftarrow or \rightarrow

Z Magnetization of Left-most Site



X Magnetization of Left-most Site



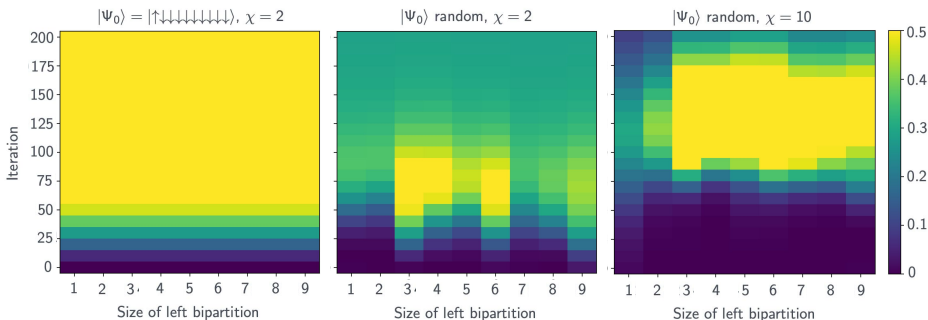
Entanglement Entropy



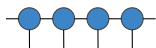
- Entropy of left bipartition computed by contracting density matrix tensor:

$$S = \text{Tr}(\rho_L \log \rho_L) \text{ where } \rho_L = \text{Tr}_R \rho =$$

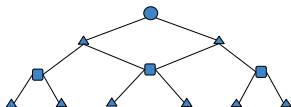
- For specific initial state $|\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$, entropy starts uniform and grows uniformly
- For random state, entropy grows and spreads unevenly before becoming uniform. With bigger bond dimension χ , entropy across the chain persists for longer






Conclusion



- Time-evolving block decimation is a powerful method of simulating many-body quantum systems using matrix product states
- Through efficient truncation of Hilbert space, algorithm remains computationally tractable while capturing some degree of entanglement
- TEBD can be applied to weakly-coupled one-dimensional quantum systems like Ising or Heisenberg models
- Similar techniques can be used applied using different tensor network structures, like tree tensor networks (e.g., t-MERA)



-  S. Paeckel, T. Köhler, A. Swoboda, S. R. Manmana, U. Schollwöck, and C. Hubig, “Time-evolution Methods for Matrix-product States,” *Annals of Physics*, vol. 411, December 2019, 167998
-  S. Montangero, “Introduction to Tensor Network Methods: Numerical Simulations of Low-Dimensional Many-Body Quantum Systems,” Springer Nature, Switzerland, 2018
-  J. Gray, “QUIMB: A Python Library for Quantum Information and Many-body Calculations,” *Journal of Open Source Software*, vol. 3, no. 29, 2018