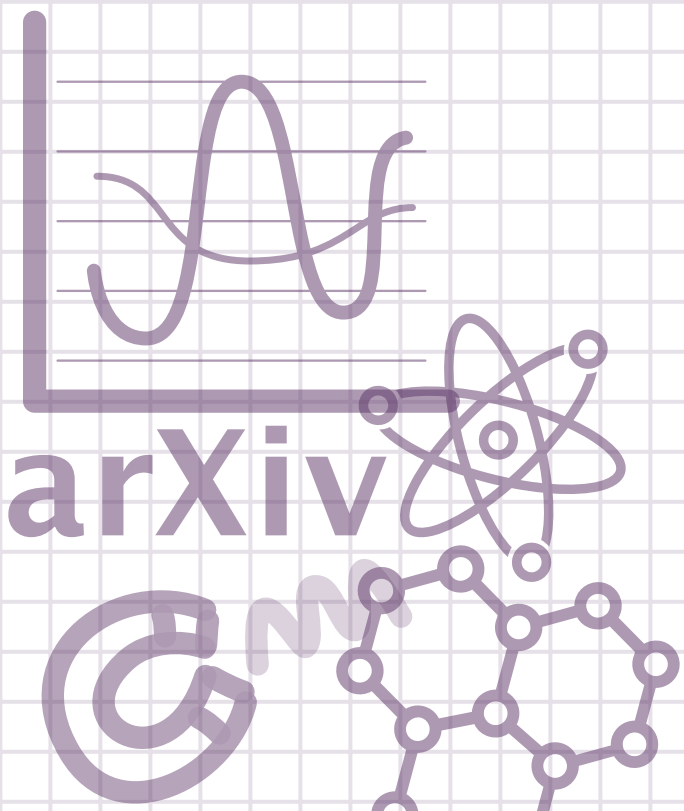


Finite-temperature simulations with stoMPS

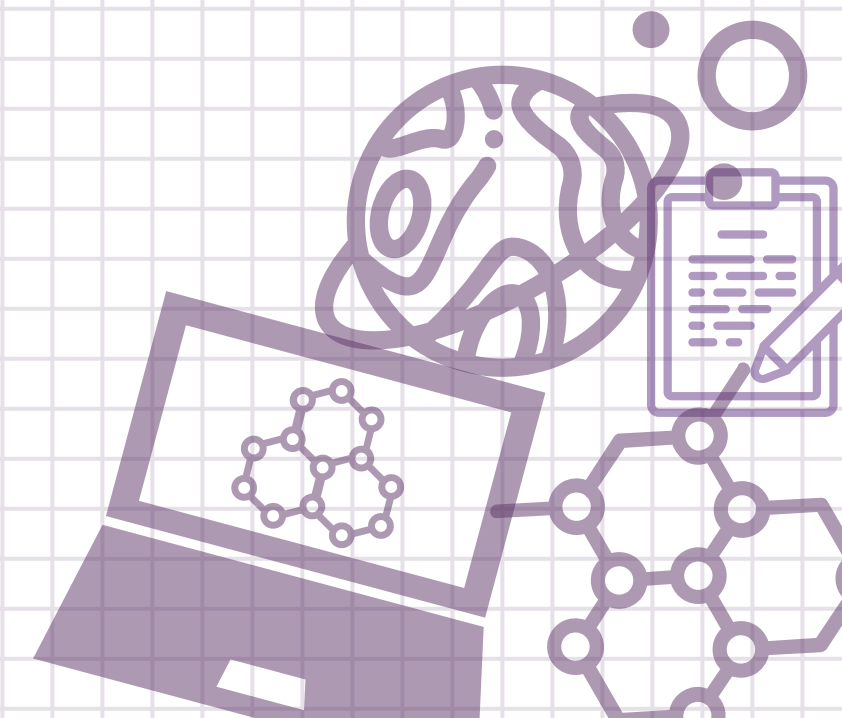
May, 2024

Journal Club - Third Season

Franco Lisandrini (AG Kollath)



Presenting results from: [arXiv:2312.04420](https://arxiv.org/abs/2312.04420)
Jianxin Gao, Yuan Gao, Qiaoyi Li, and Wei Li



We focus on...

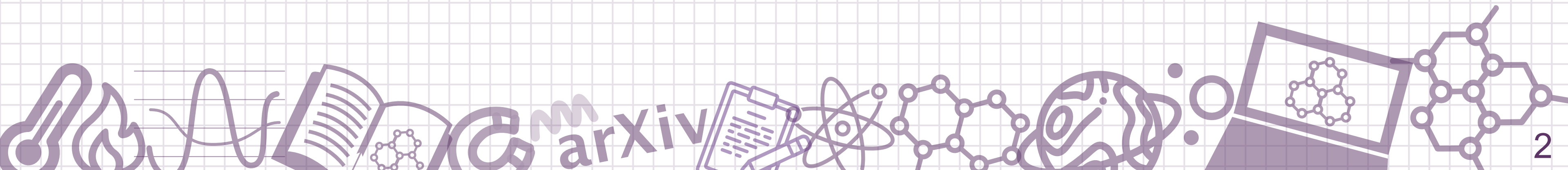
Finite temperature

- Necessary to compare with experiments



Many methods in general

- QMC, FTLM (ED), Series expansion, etc...



We focus on...

Finite temperature

- Necessary to compare with experiments



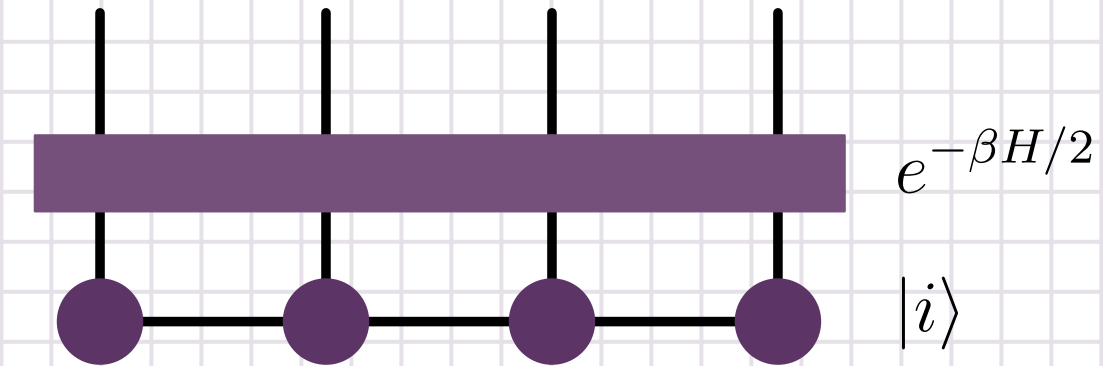
Many methods in general

- QMC, FTLM (ED), Series expansion, etc...

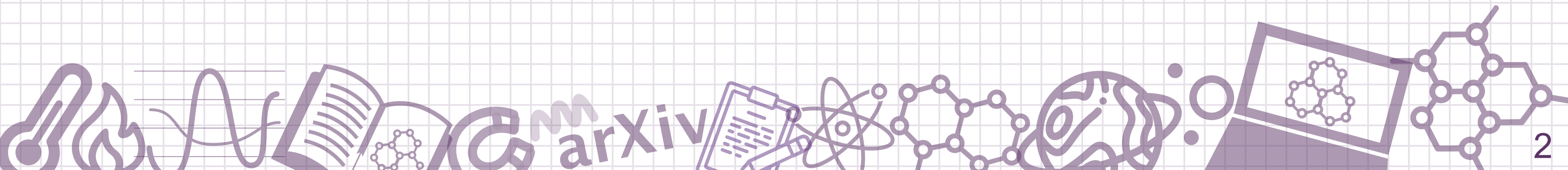
Tensor networks?

- MPS + imaginary time evolution

$$|\psi_i(\beta)\rangle$$



Purification and Sampling (METTS and stoMPS)



Methods in this talk

Purification

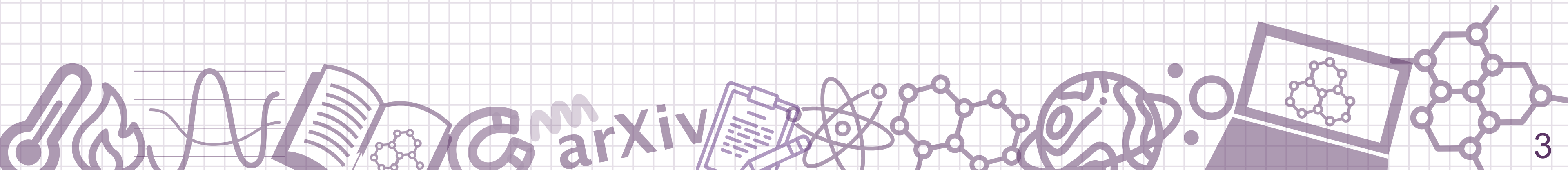
- Density matrix as an MPS

METTS (Minimally Entangled Typical Thermal States)

- Well established sampling method

Stochastic MPS (stoMPS)

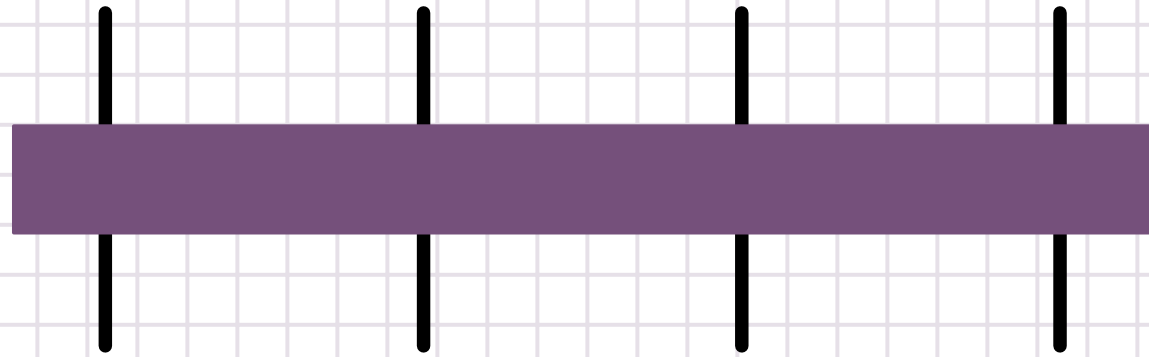
- New sampling method



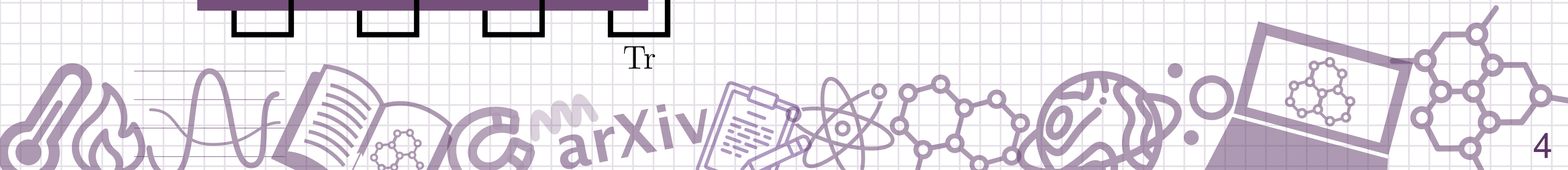
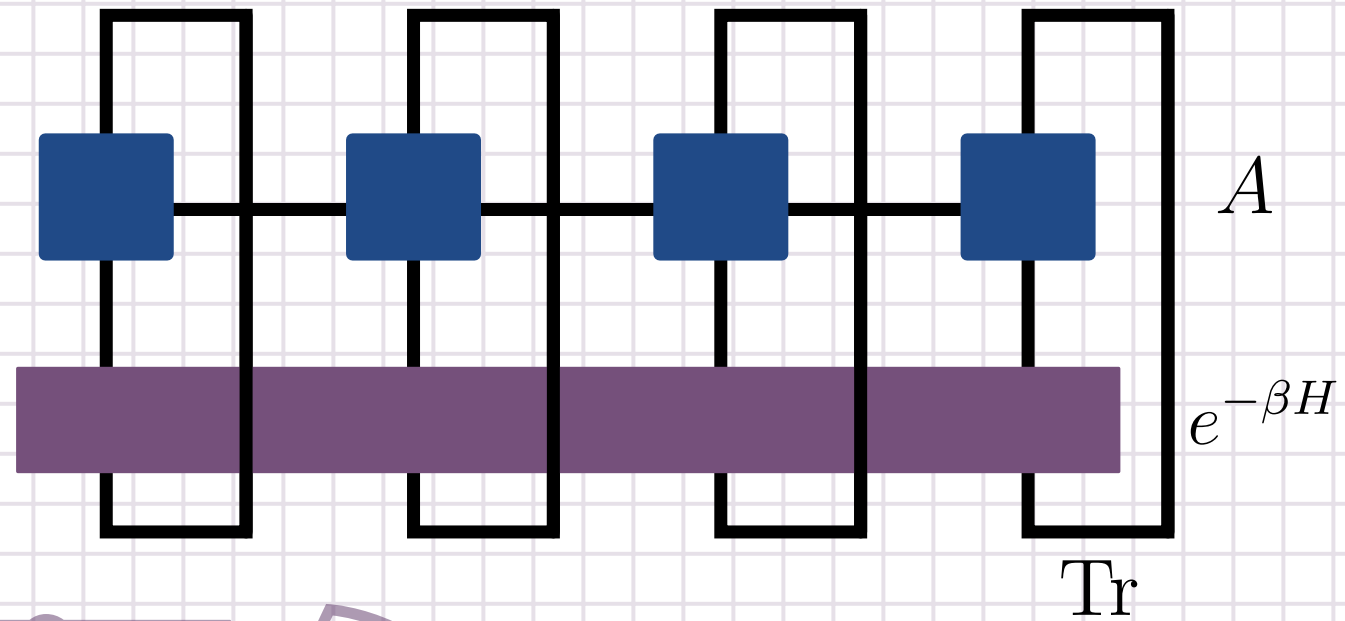
Purification

$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta H} A)$$

Operator
 $e^{-\beta H}$

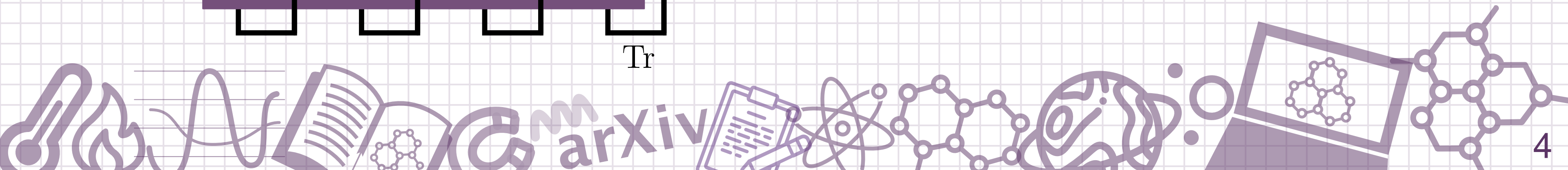
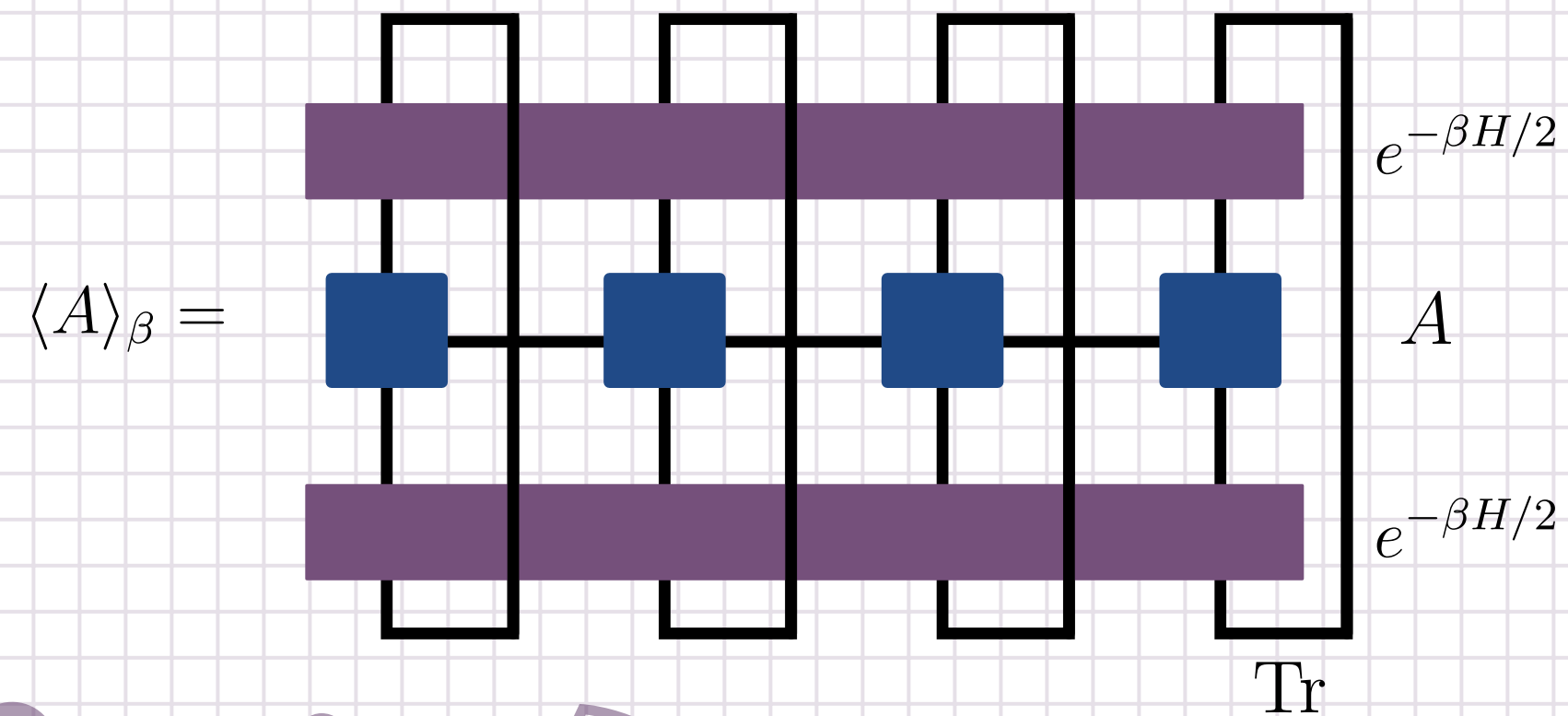
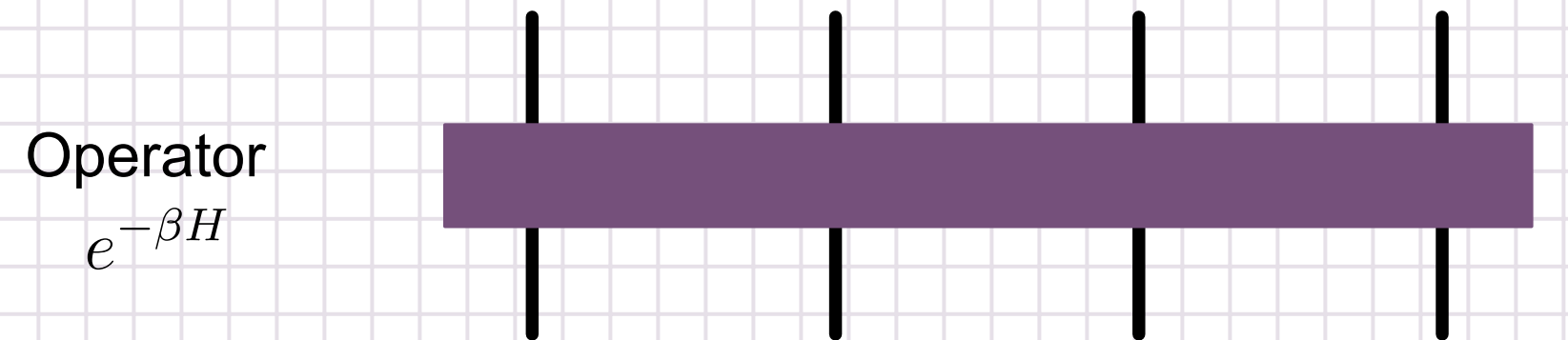


$\langle A \rangle_\beta =$



Purification

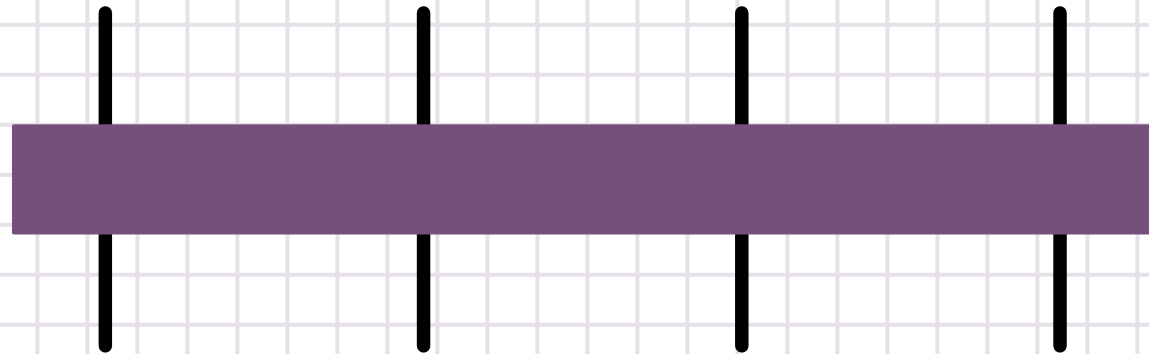
$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta H} A) = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta H/2} A e^{-\beta H/2})$$



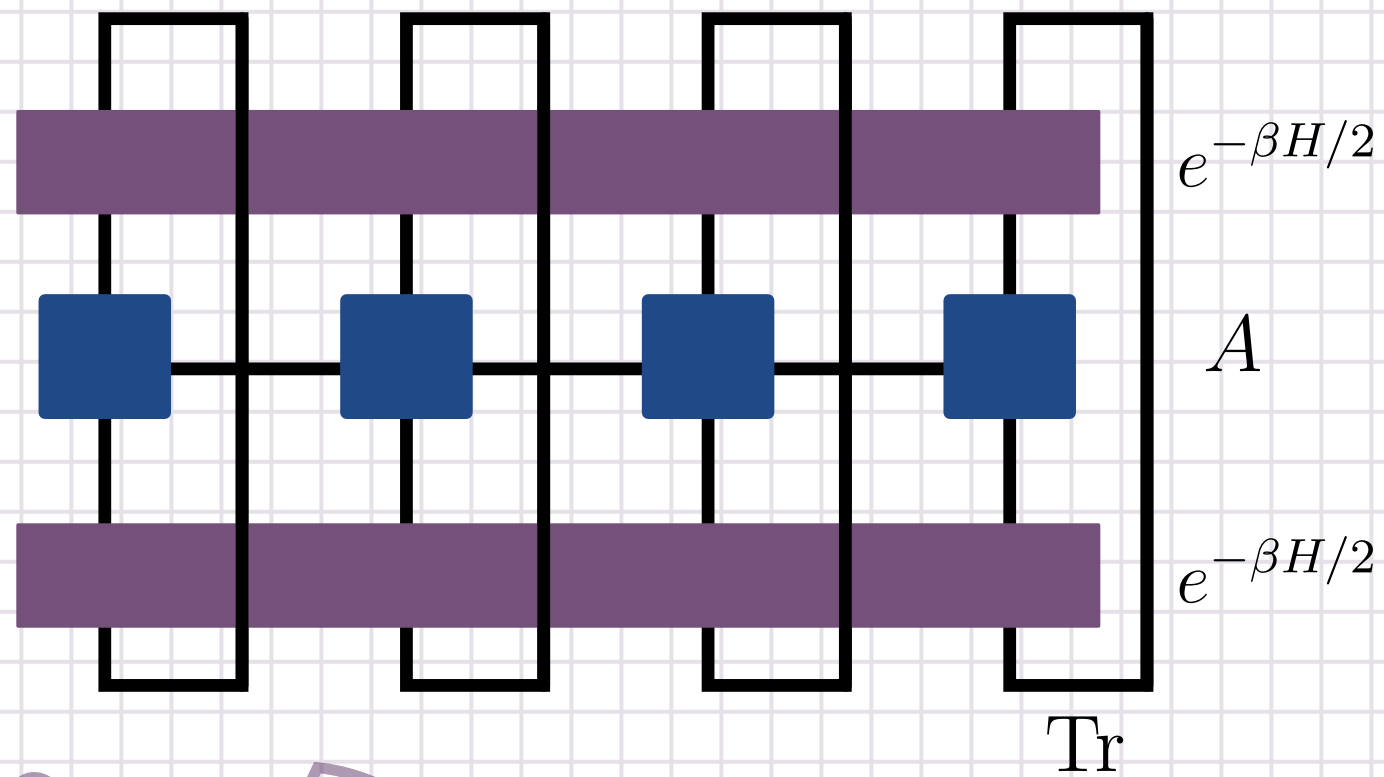
Purification

$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta H} A) = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta H/2} A e^{-\beta H/2})$$

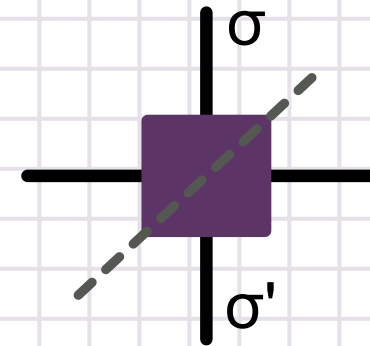
Operator
 $e^{-\beta H}$



$\langle A \rangle_\beta =$

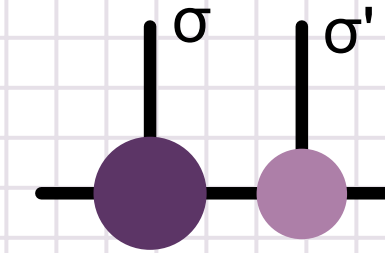


Mixed



factor

Pure



Verstraete et al., PRL **93**, 207204 (2004)

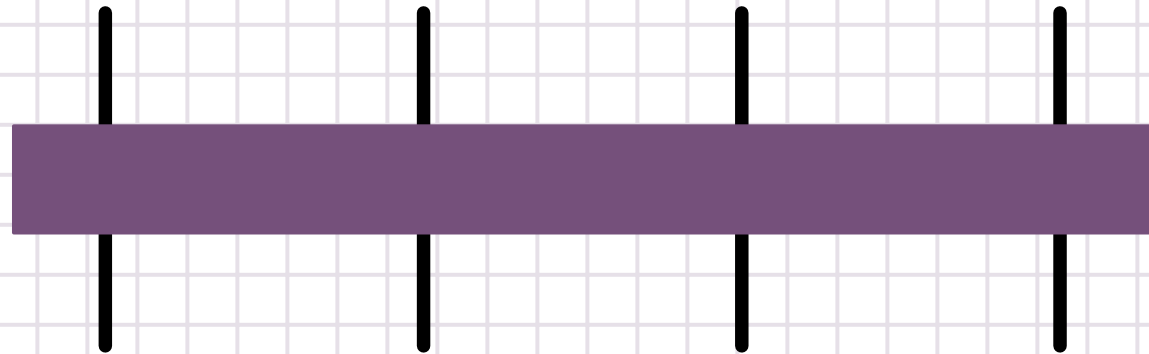
Barthel et al., PRB **79**, 245101 (2009)



Purification

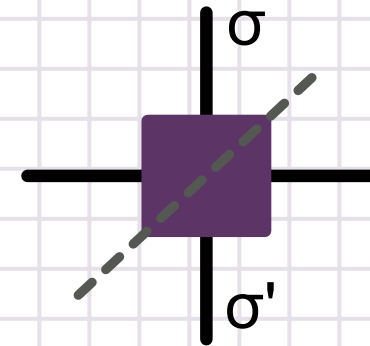
$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta H} A) = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta H/2} A e^{-\beta H/2})$$

Operator
 $e^{-\beta H}$



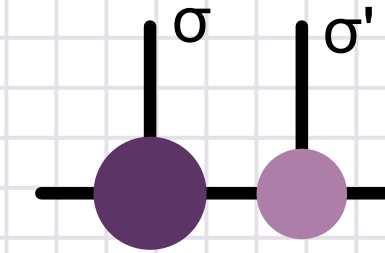
$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \text{Tr} \left(\begin{array}{c} e^{-\beta H/2} \\ A \\ e^{-\beta H/2} \end{array} \right)$$

Mixed



factor

Pure

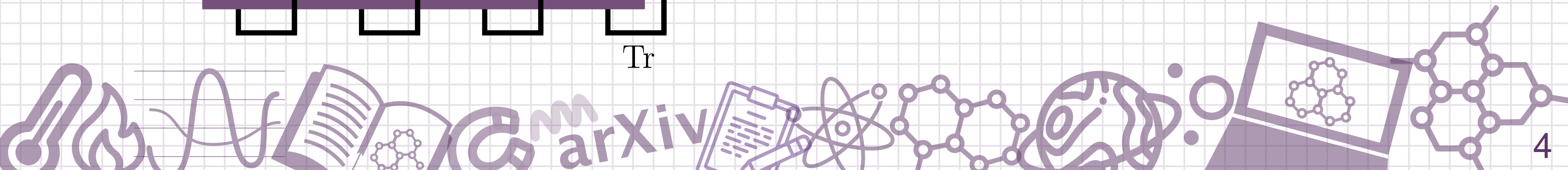


MPS

$$|\psi(\beta)\rangle\rangle = \text{MPS tensor network} \cdot e^{-\beta H/2} |1\rangle\rangle$$

Verstraete et al., PRL **93**, 207204 (2004)

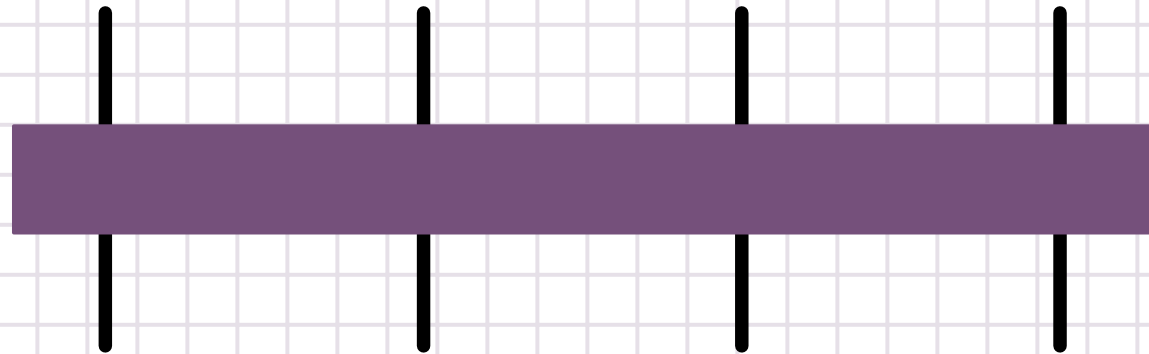
Barthel et al., PRB **79**, 245101 (2009)



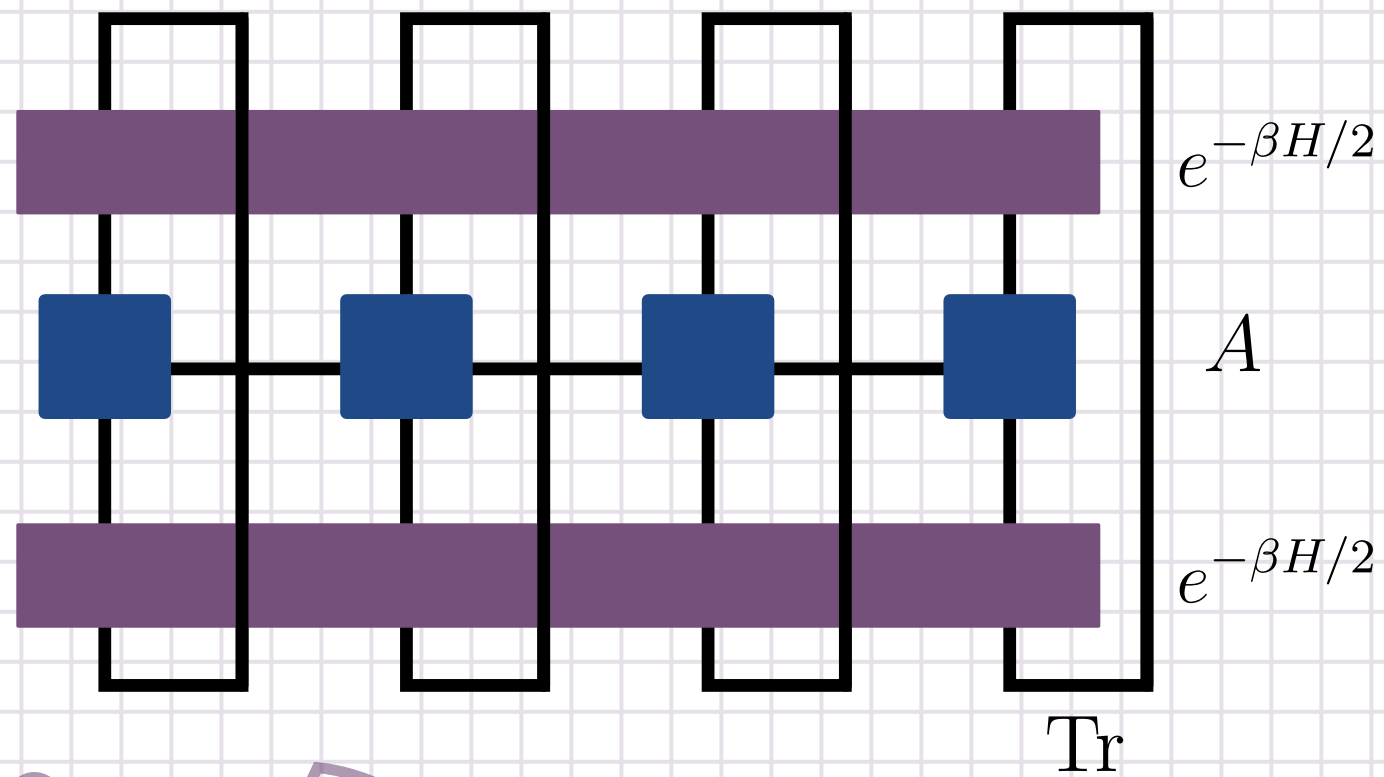
Purification

$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta H} A) = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \text{Tr} (e^{-\beta H/2} A e^{-\beta H/2})$$

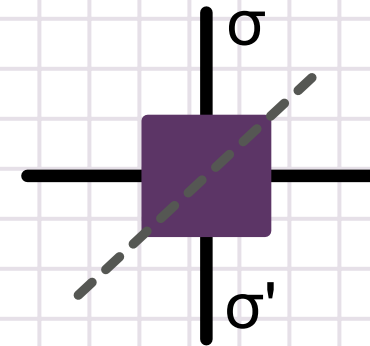
Operator
 $e^{-\beta H}$



$\langle A \rangle_\beta =$

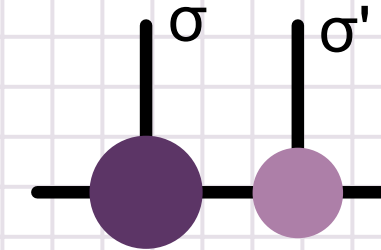


Mixed



factor

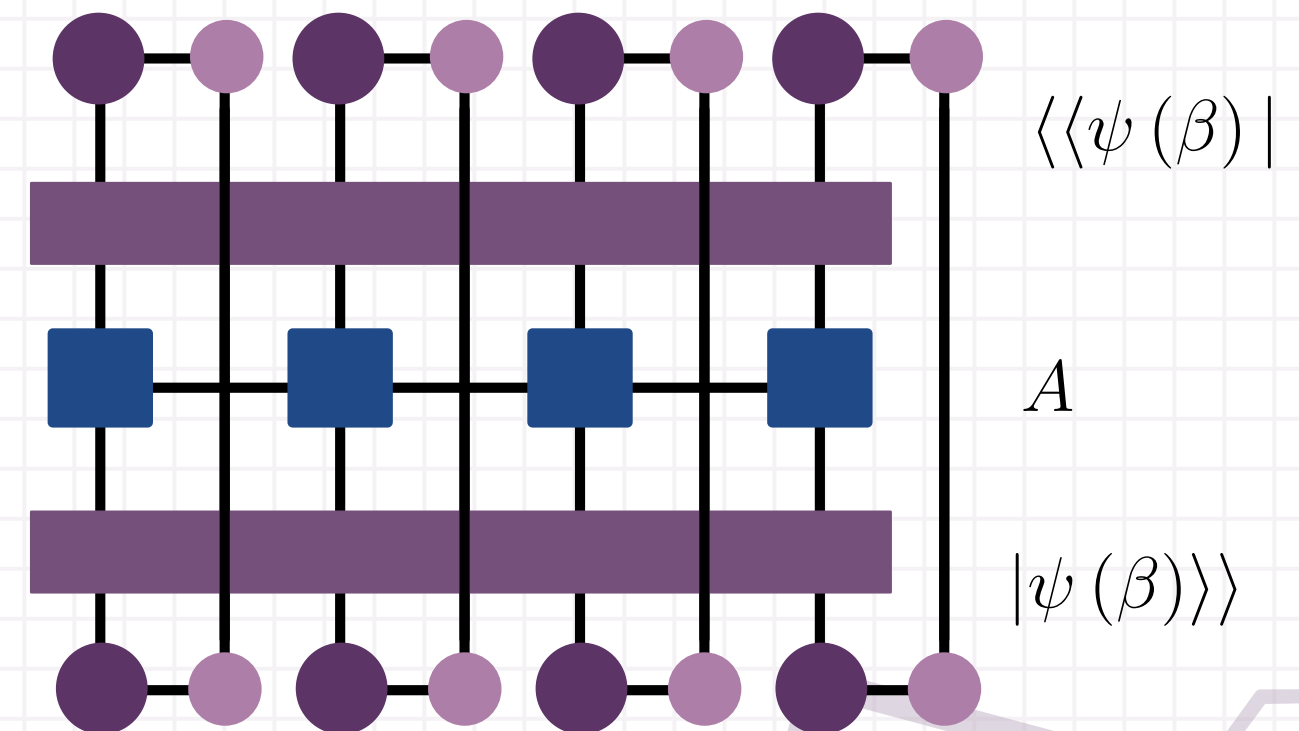
Pure



MPS

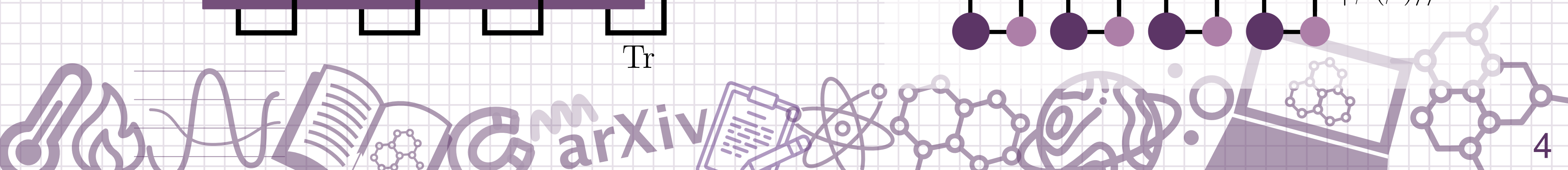
$$|\psi(\beta)\rangle\rangle = \text{[Diagram of a Matrix Product State (MPS) tensor network]} e^{-\beta H/2} |1\rangle\rangle$$

$\langle A \rangle_\beta =$



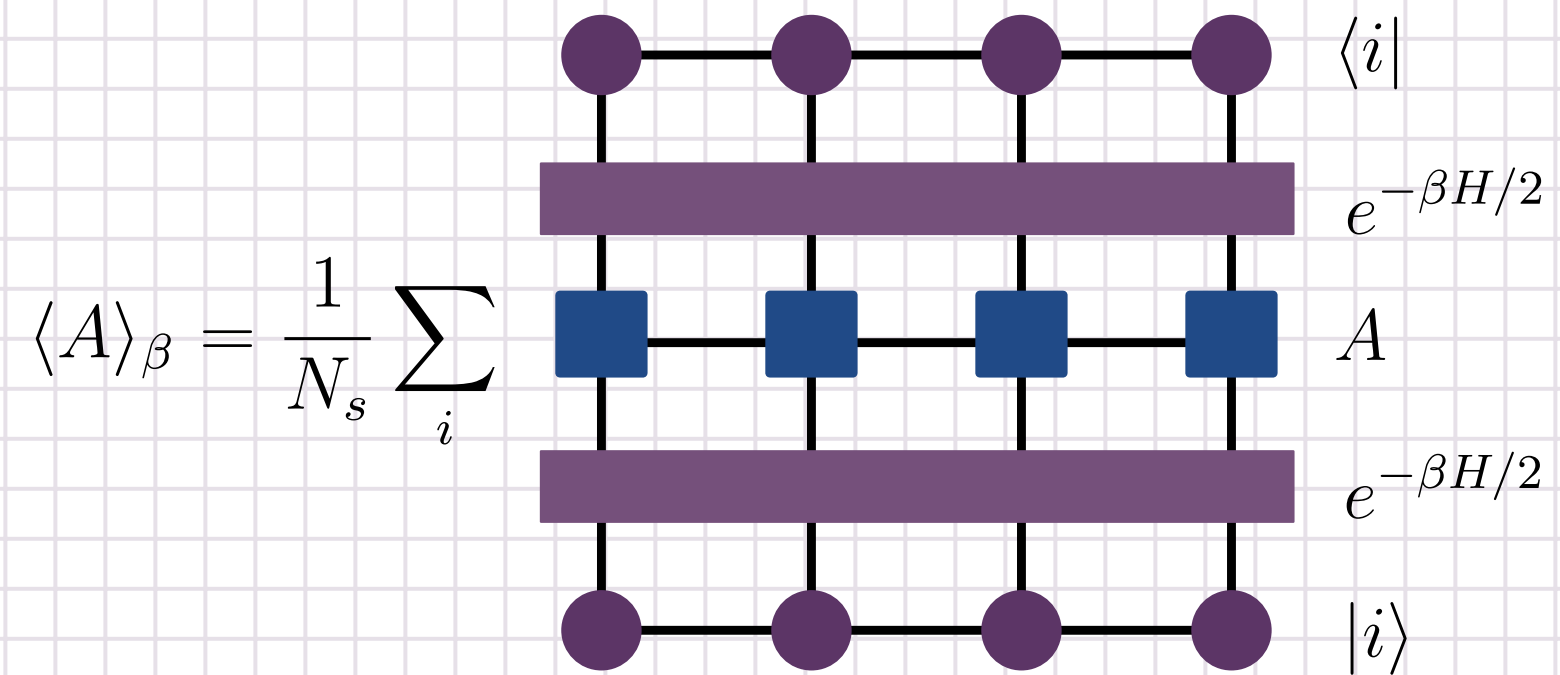
Verstraete et al., PRL **93**, 207204 (2004)

Barthel et al., PRB **79**, 245101 (2009)



Sampling methods

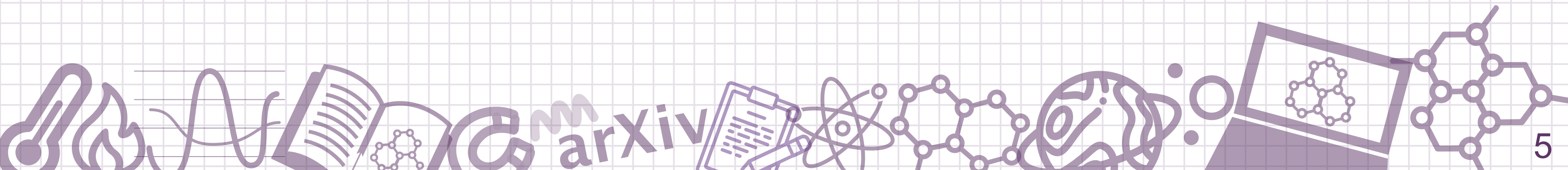
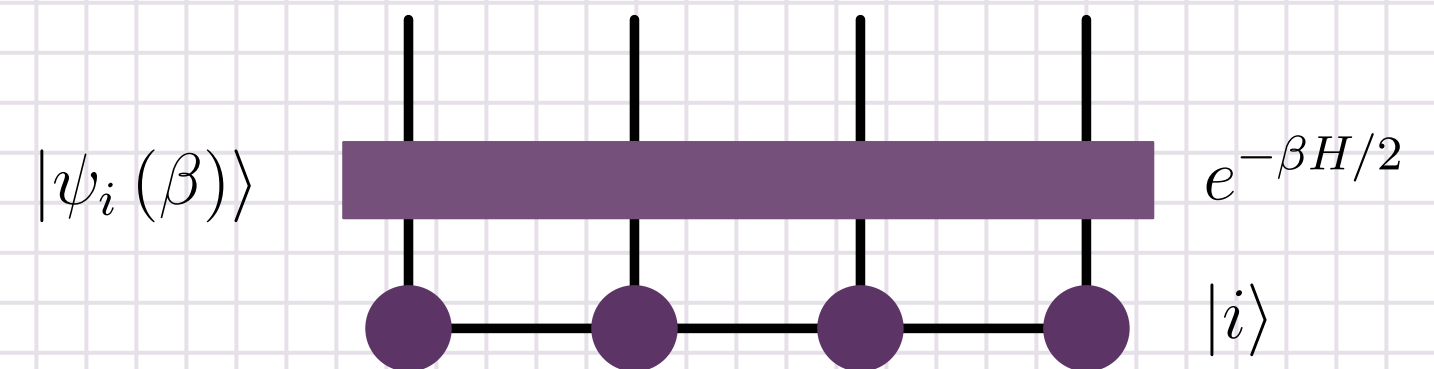
$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \sum_i \langle i | e^{-\beta H/2} A e^{-\beta H/2} | i \rangle$$



Pure state sampling

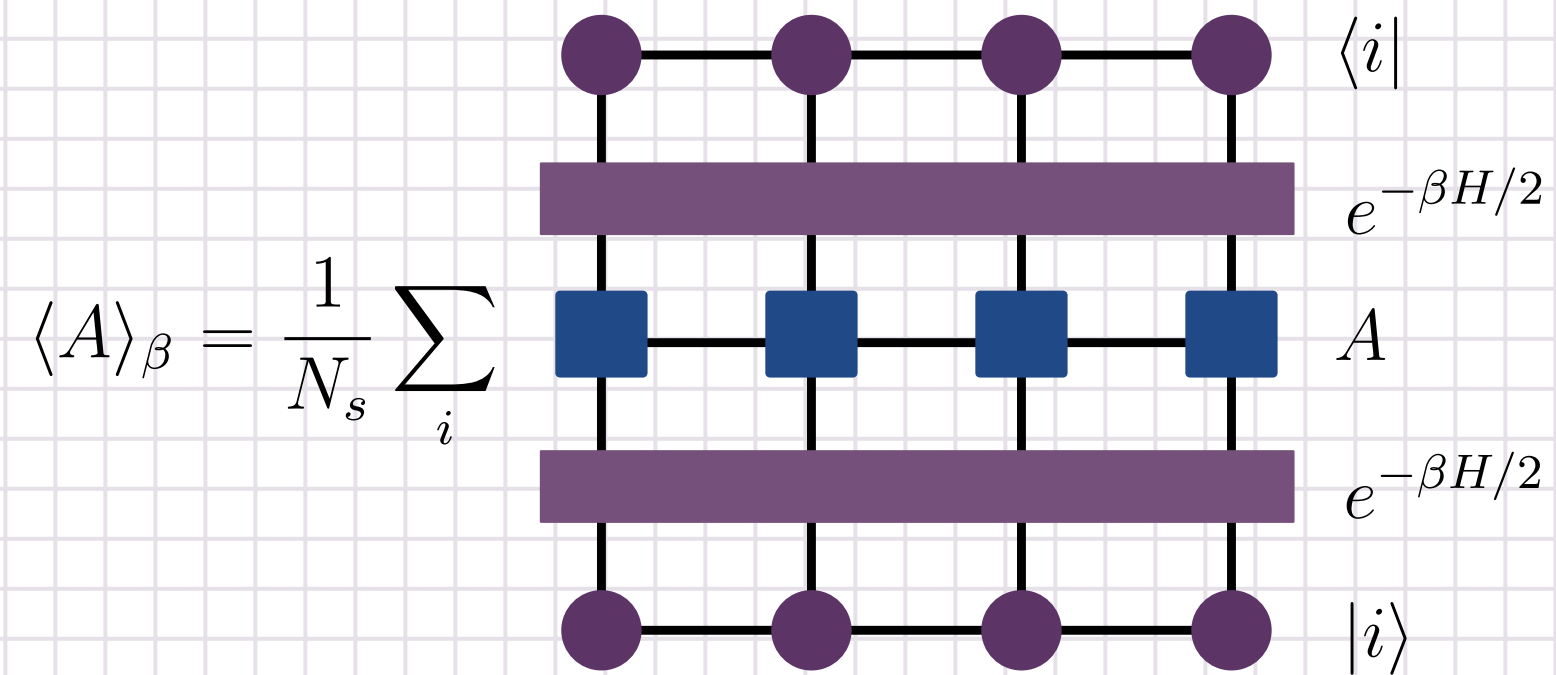
$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \sum_i \frac{P_i(\beta)}{Z_\beta} \langle \psi_i(\beta) | A | \psi_i(\beta) \rangle$$

$$|\psi_i(\beta)\rangle = \frac{1}{P_i(\beta)^{1/2}} e^{-\beta H/2} |i\rangle$$



Sampling methods

$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \sum_i \langle i | e^{-\beta H/2} A e^{-\beta H/2} | i \rangle$$



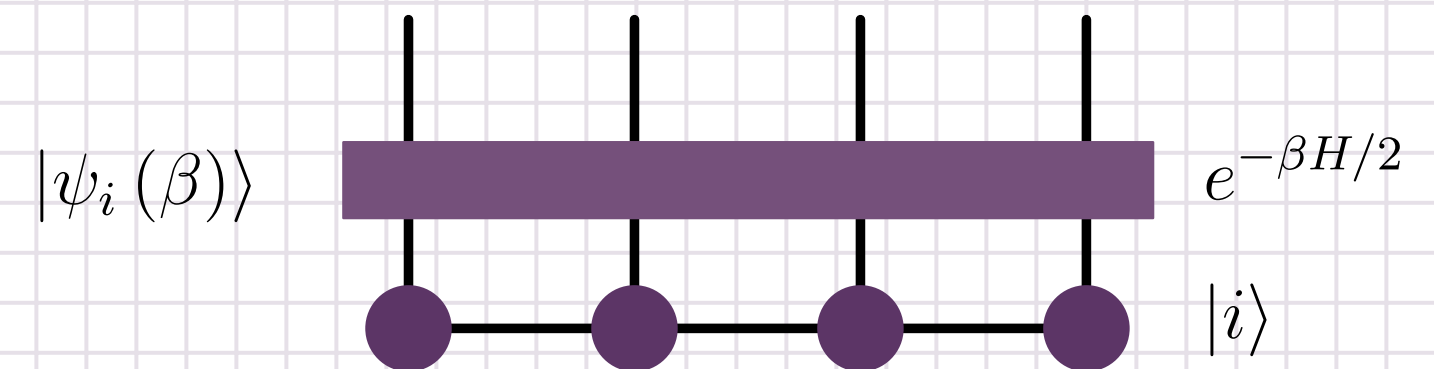
$$\beta \rightarrow 0: \quad \langle A \rangle_{\beta=0} = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_i \langle i | A | i \rangle$$

$$\beta \rightarrow \infty: \quad \langle A \rangle_{\beta=\infty} = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_i \langle GS | A | GS \rangle$$

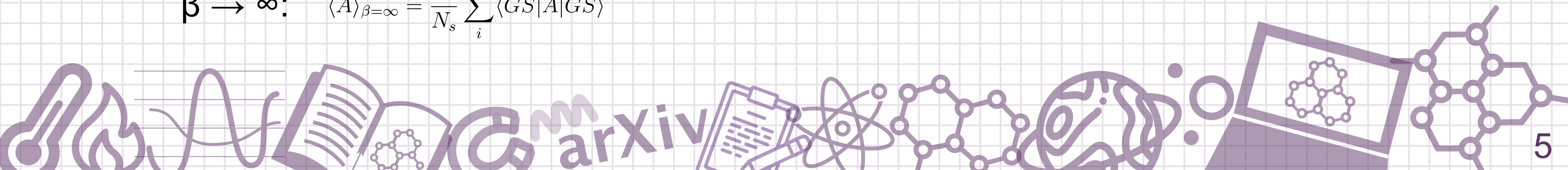
Pure state sampling

$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \sum_i \frac{P_i(\beta)}{Z_\beta} \langle \psi_i(\beta) | A | \psi_i(\beta) \rangle$$

$$|\psi_i(\beta)\rangle = \frac{1}{P_i(\beta)^{1/2}} e^{-\beta H/2} |i\rangle$$



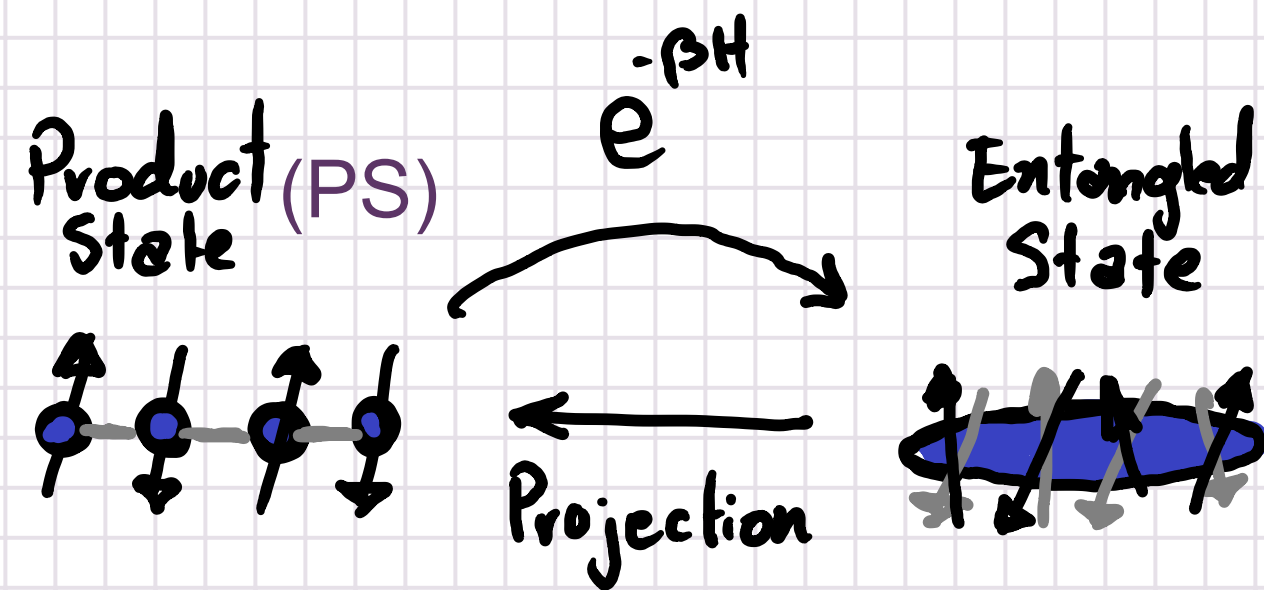
How to sample?



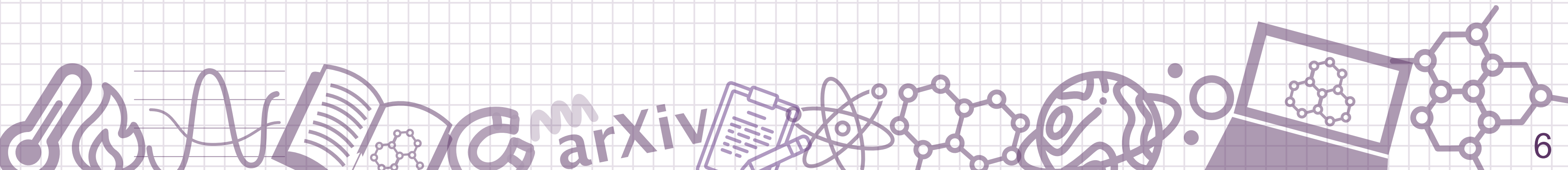
METTS, a Markovian random walk

$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \sum_i \frac{P_i(\beta)}{Z_\beta} \langle \psi_i(\beta) | A | \psi_i(\beta) \rangle$$

$$|\psi_i(\beta)\rangle = \frac{1}{P_i(\beta)^{1/2}} e^{-\beta H/2} |i\rangle$$



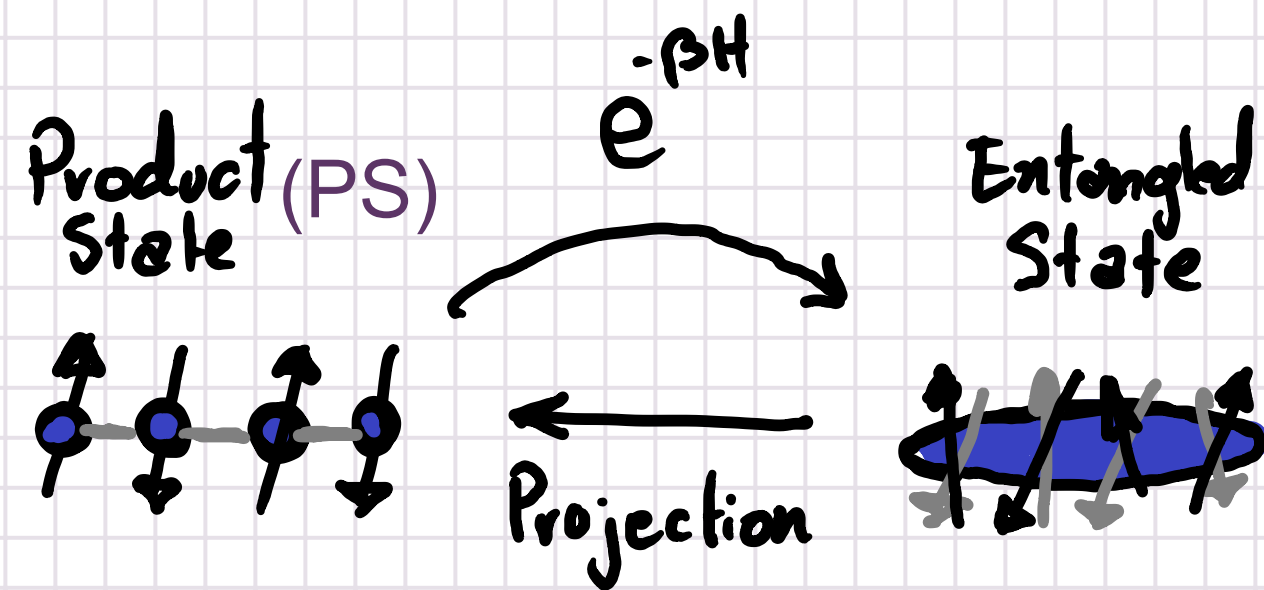
- 1) init random PS
- 2) time evolve until β
- 3) collapse to $PS'(\beta)$ go to (2)



METTS, a Markovian random walk

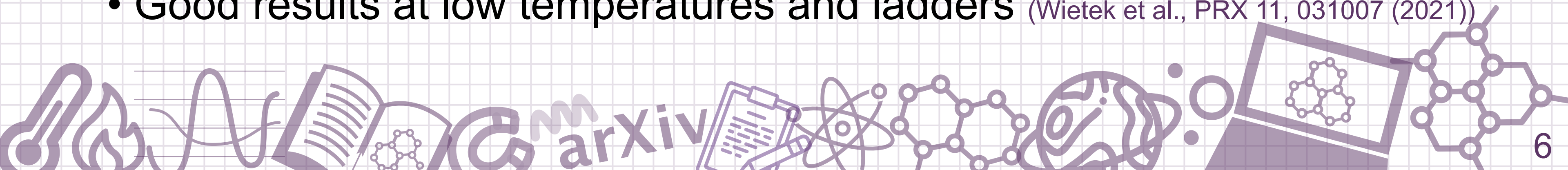
$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \sum_i \frac{P_i(\beta)}{Z_\beta} \langle \psi_i(\beta) | A | \psi_i(\beta) \rangle$$

$$|\psi_i(\beta)\rangle = \frac{1}{P_i(\beta)^{1/2}} e^{-\beta H/2} |i\rangle$$



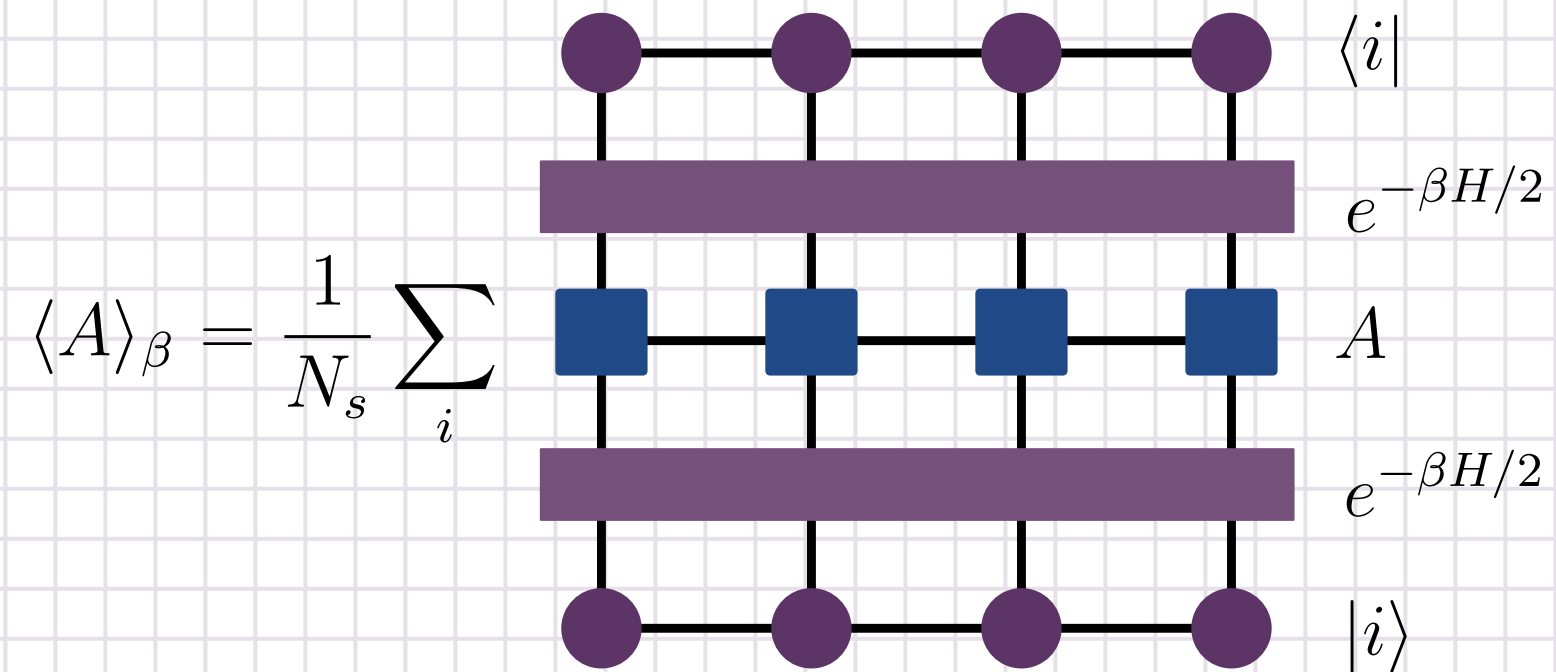
- 1) init random PS
- 2) time evolve until β
- 3) collapse to $\text{PS}'(\beta)$ go to (2)

- Ensures the correct sampling distribution
- PS \rightarrow Minimally entangled states
- Good results at low temperatures and ladders (Wietek et al., PRX 11, 031007 (2021))



stoMPS is not a Markov chain

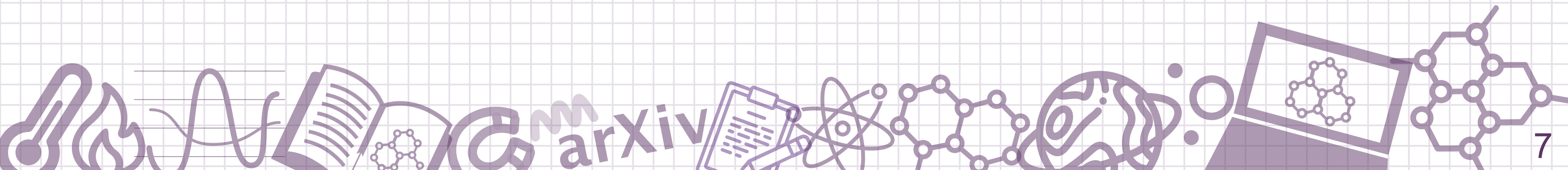
$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_i \langle \psi_i(\beta) | A | \psi_i(\beta) \rangle$$



Product state (D=1)

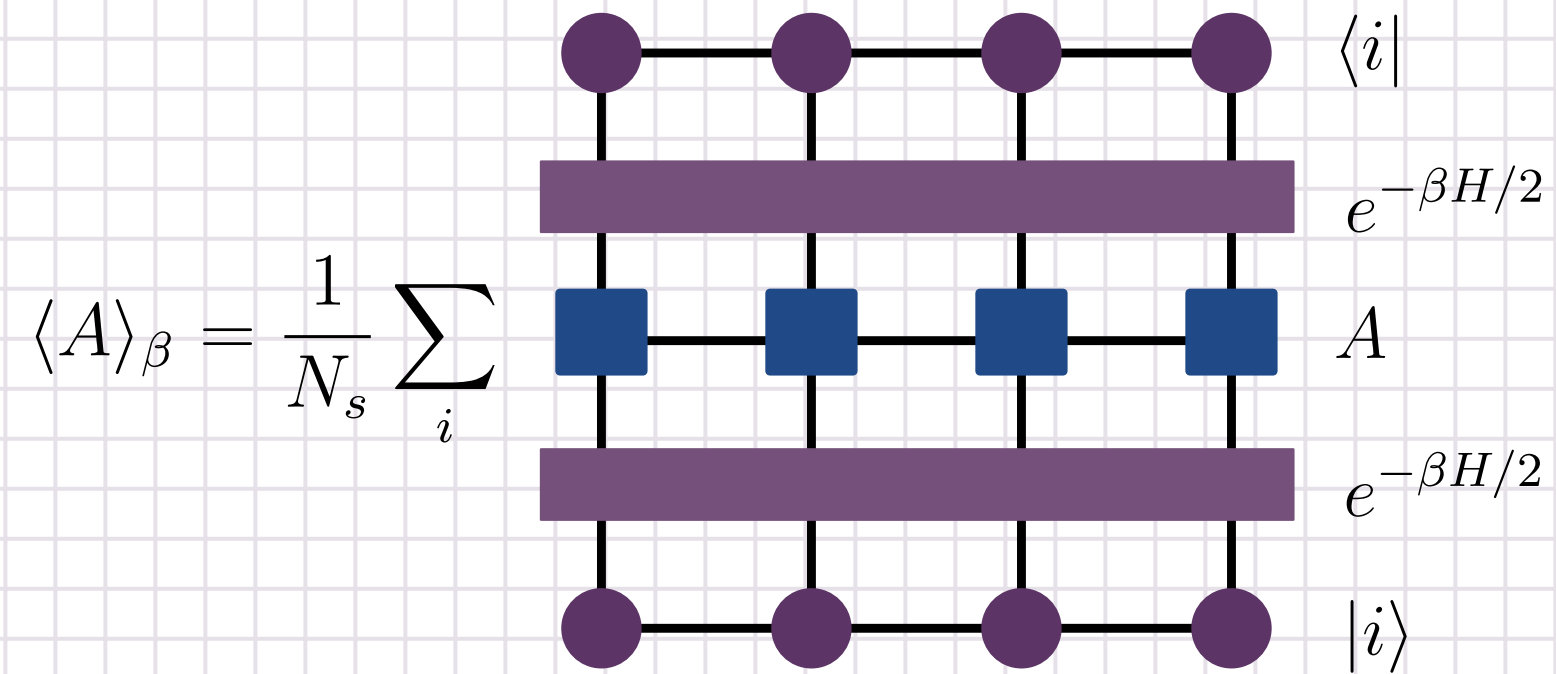
- $|s_i\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle$ or $|\downarrow\rangle$ (\mathbb{Z}_2)
- $|s_i\rangle = \cos \theta |\uparrow\rangle + \sin \theta |\downarrow\rangle$

Sampling an MPS with bond dim D



stoMPS is not a Markov chain

$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_i \langle \psi_i(\beta) | A | \psi_i(\beta) \rangle$$

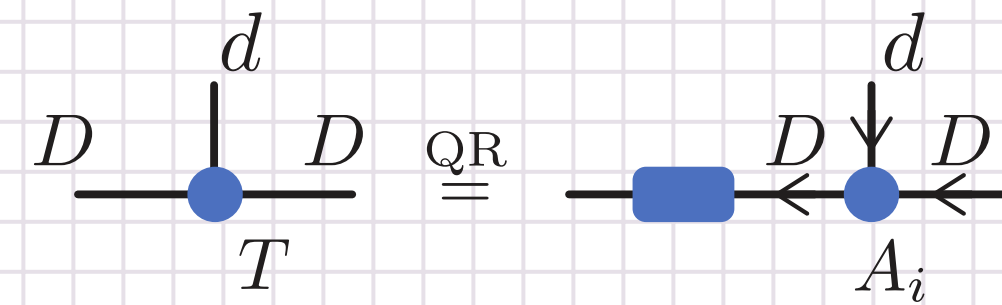


$$\langle A \rangle_\beta = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_i$$

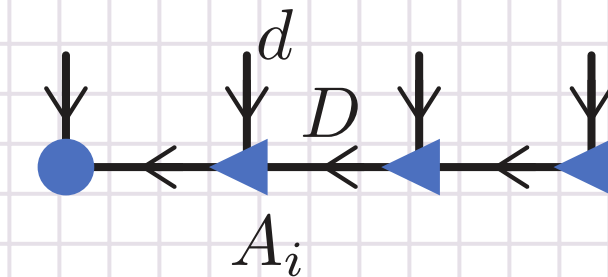
Product state (D=1)

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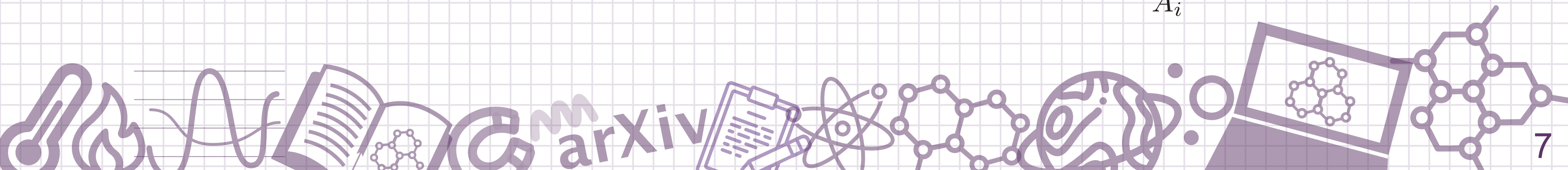
MPS (D>1)



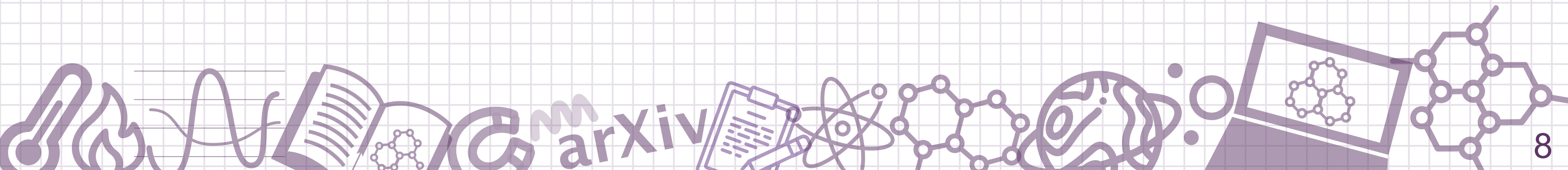
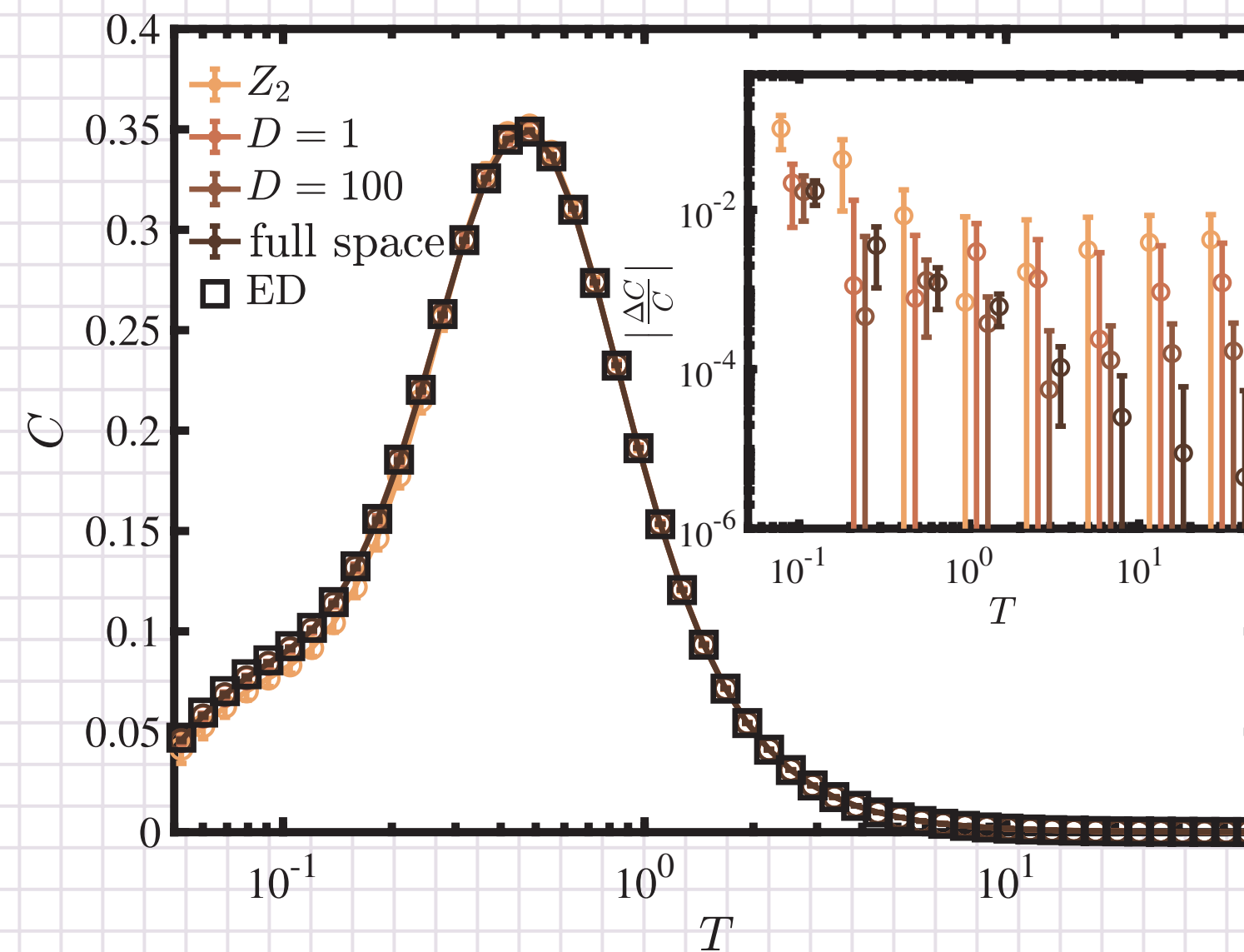
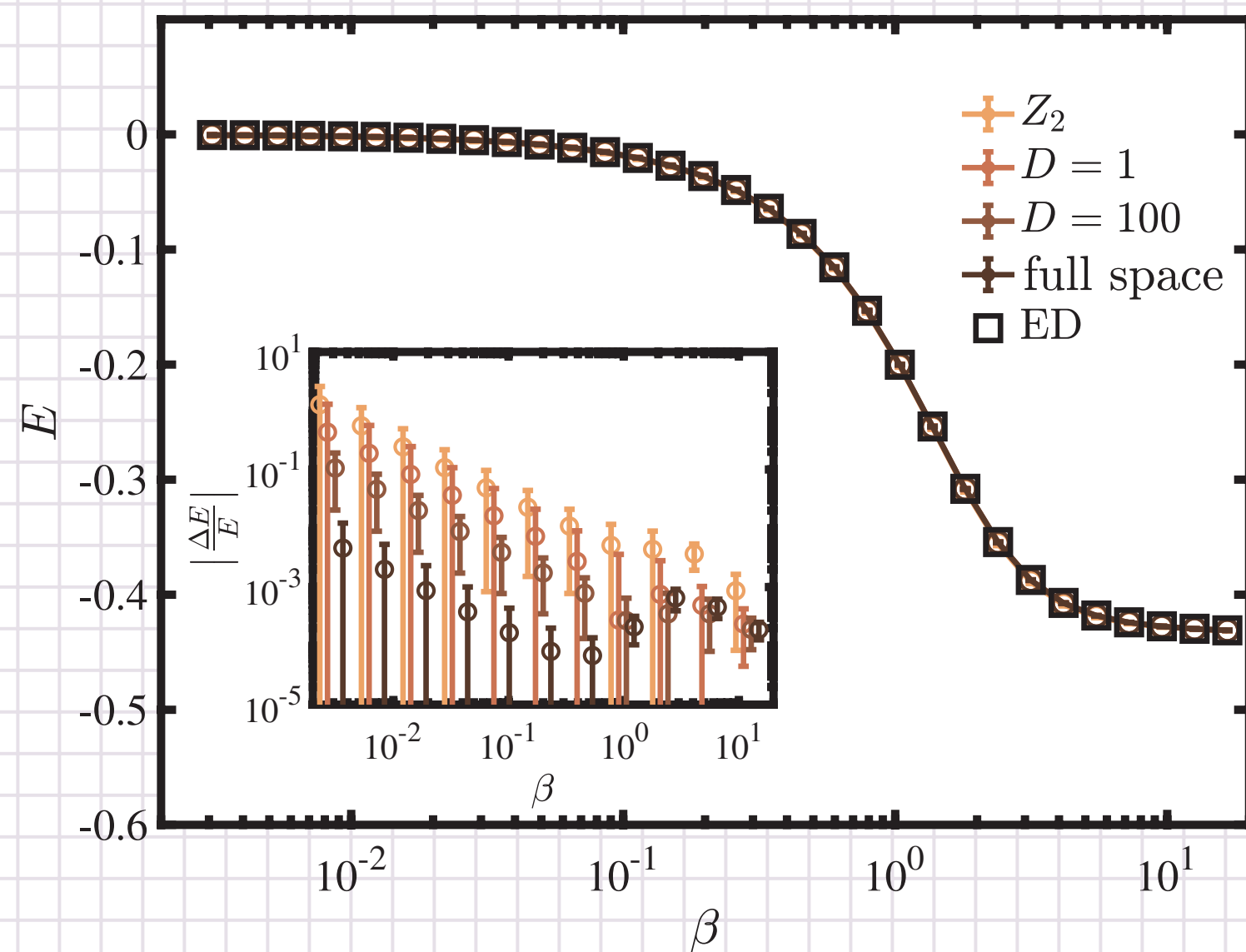
$$T_{\alpha,\beta}^m \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$



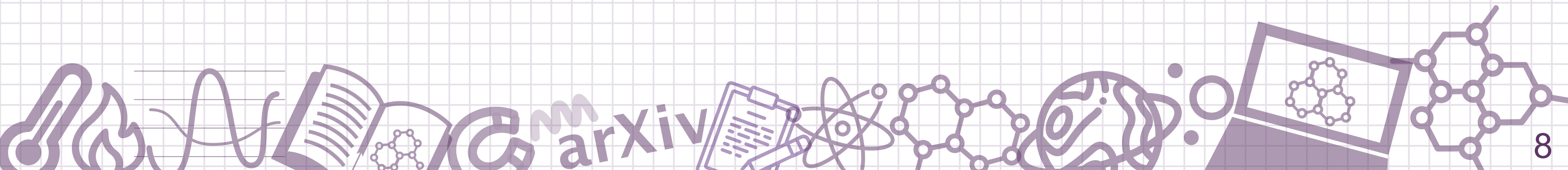
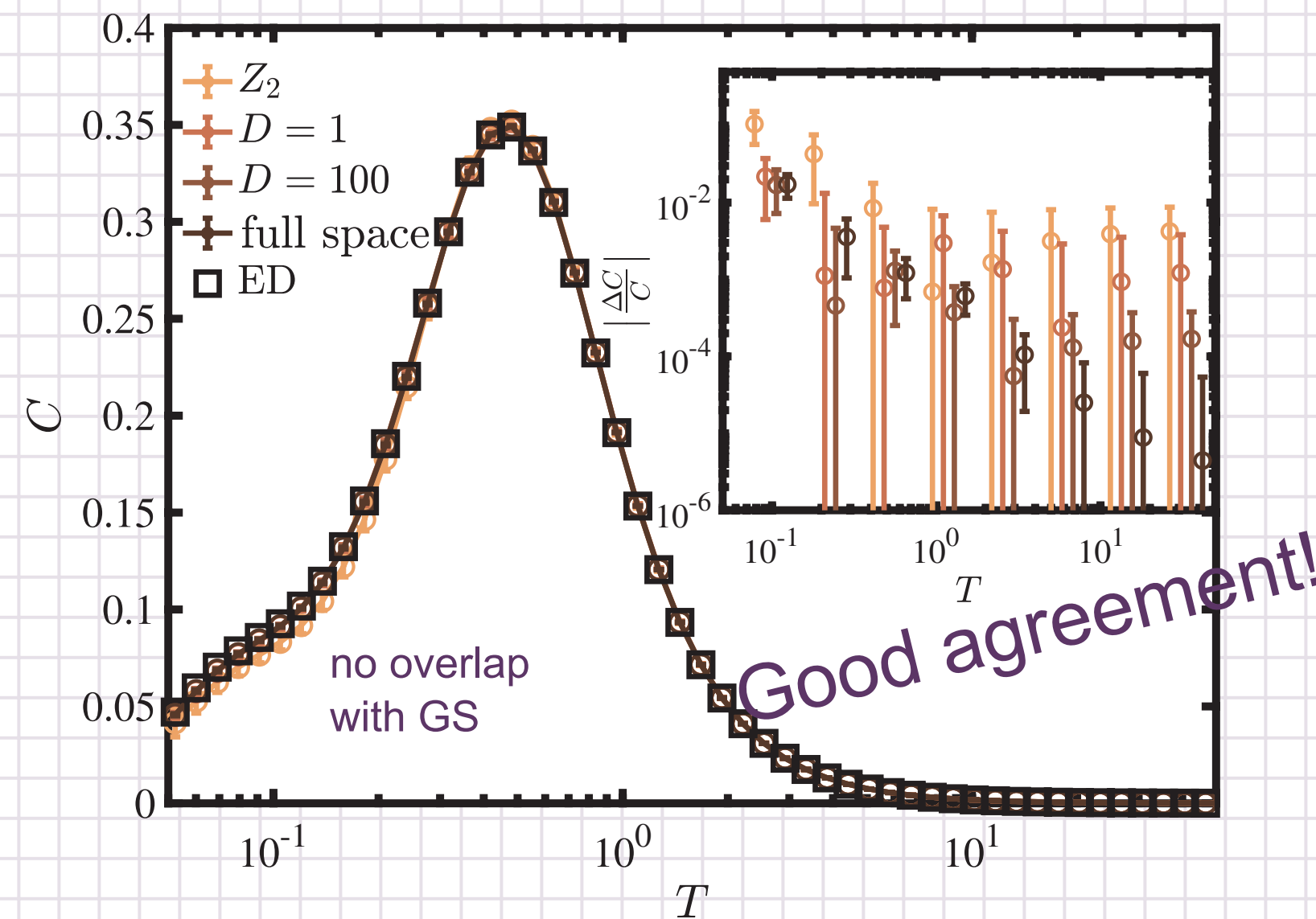
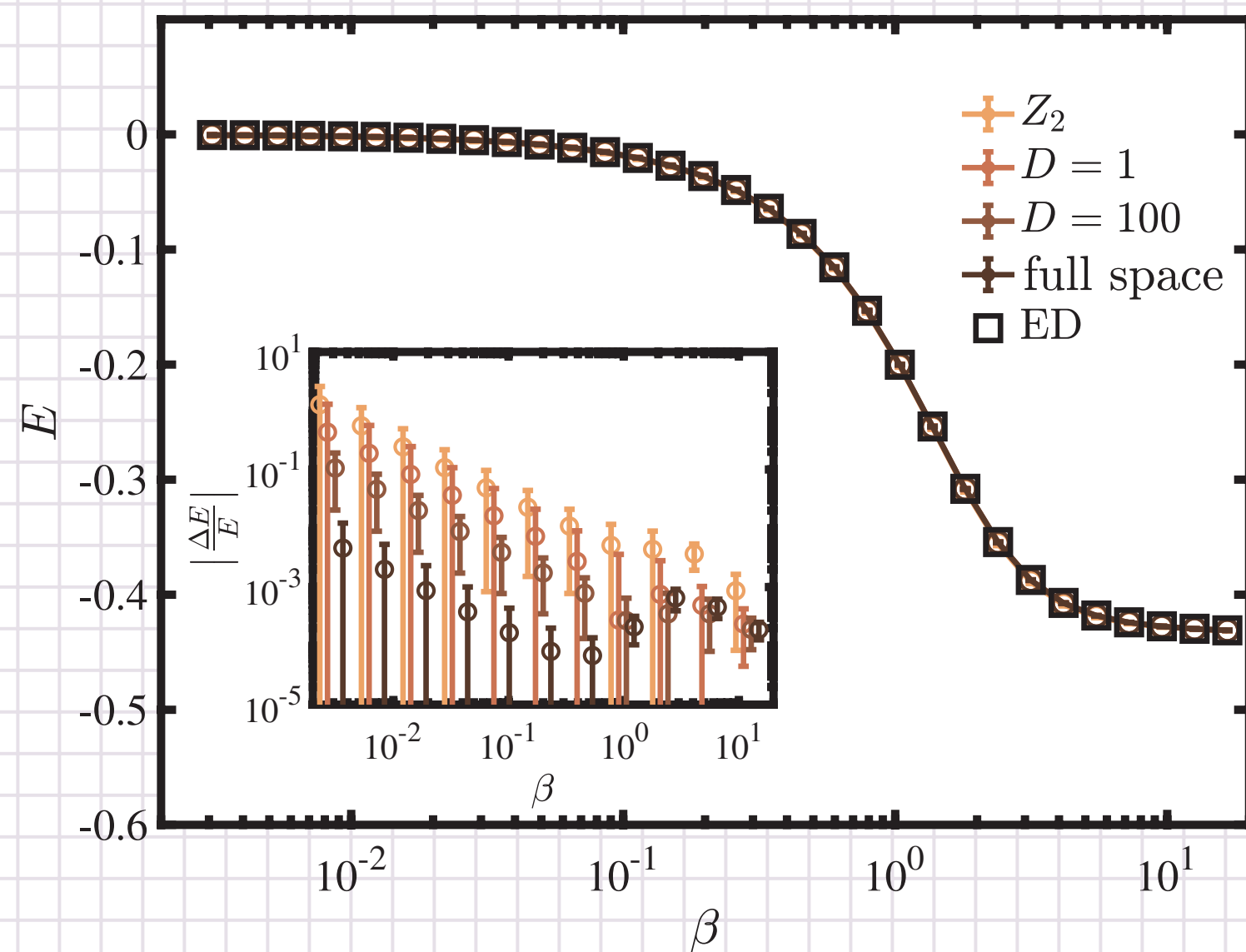
Sampling an MPS with bond dim D



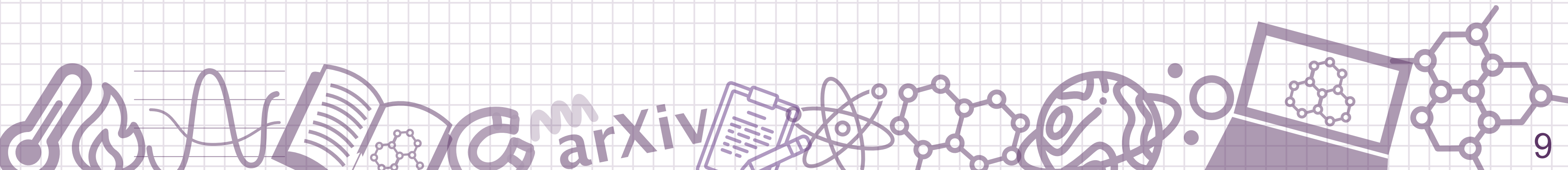
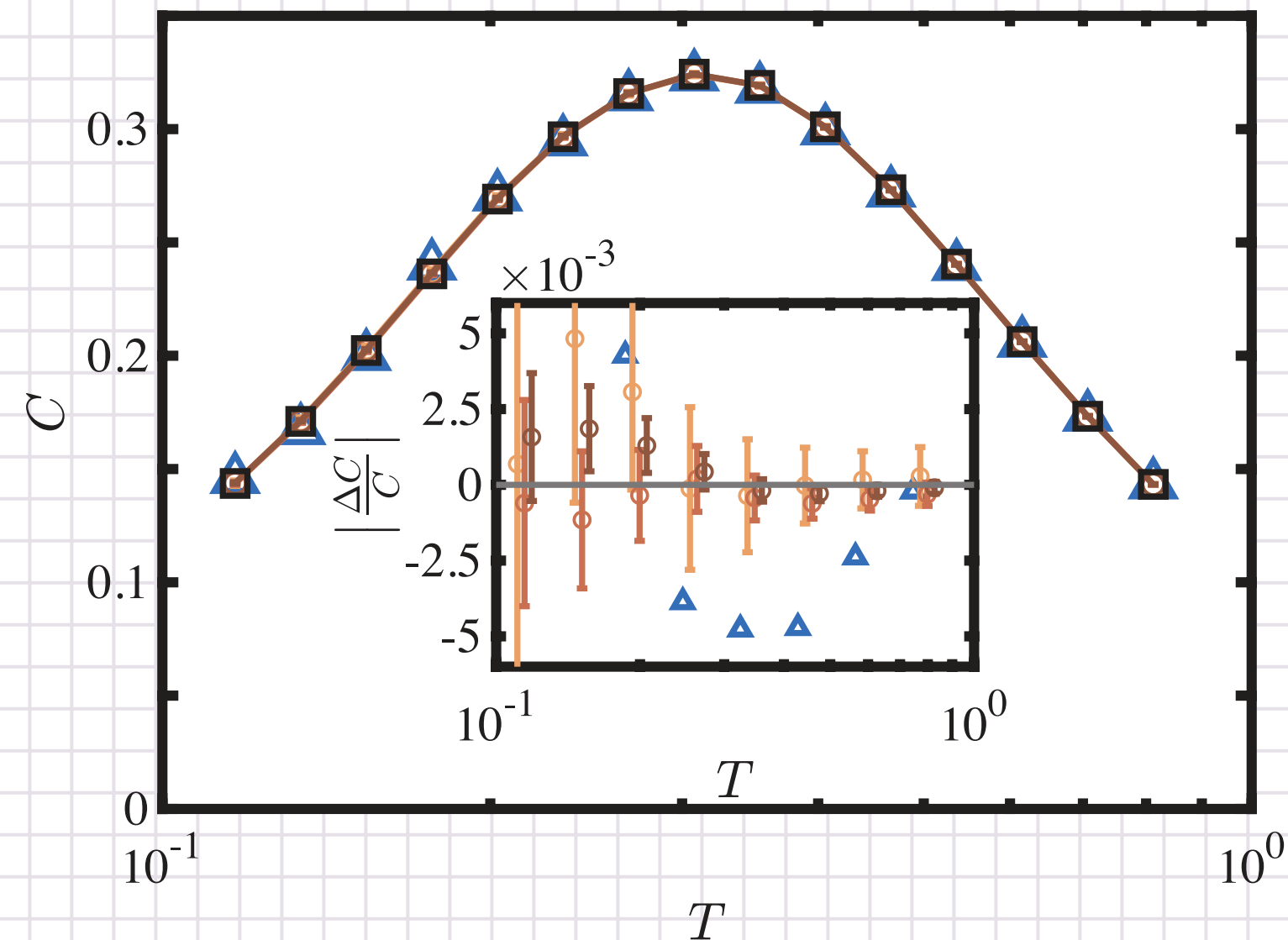
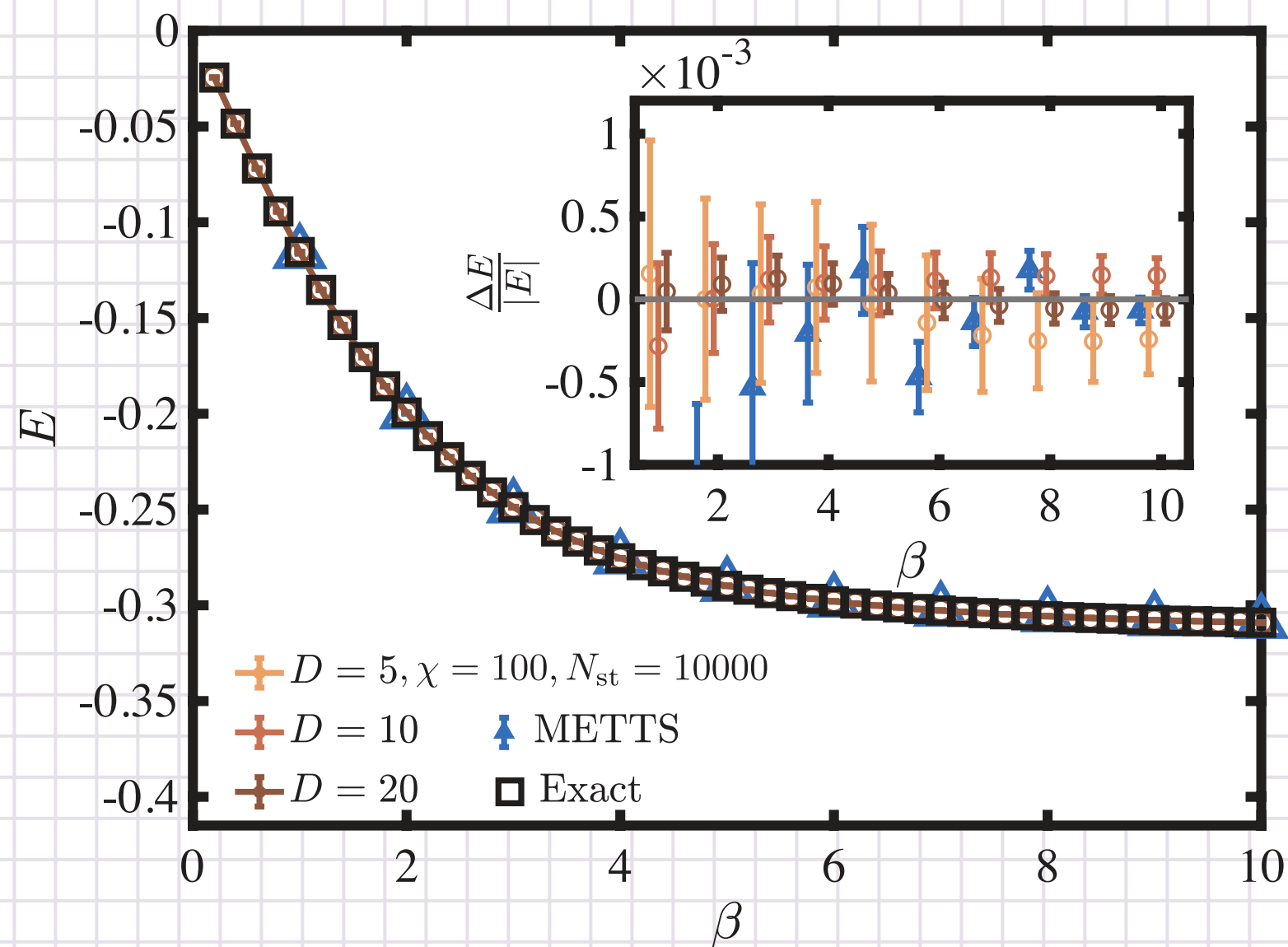
stoMPS coincides with ED



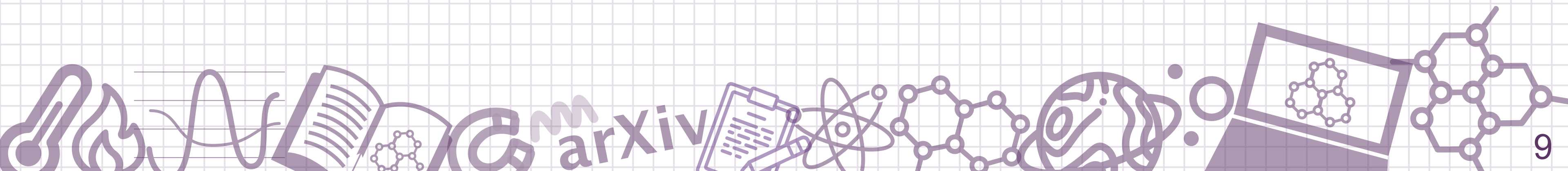
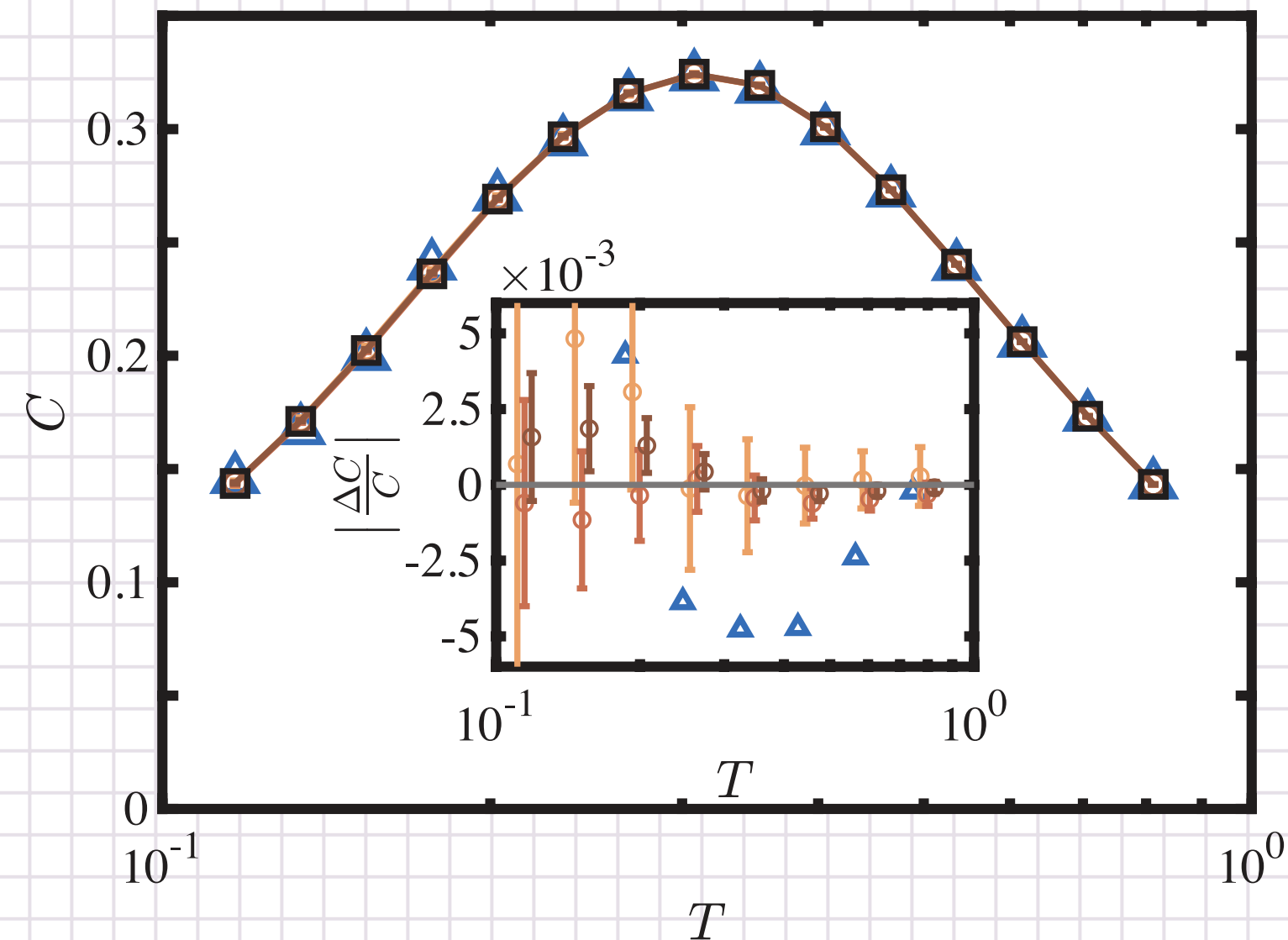
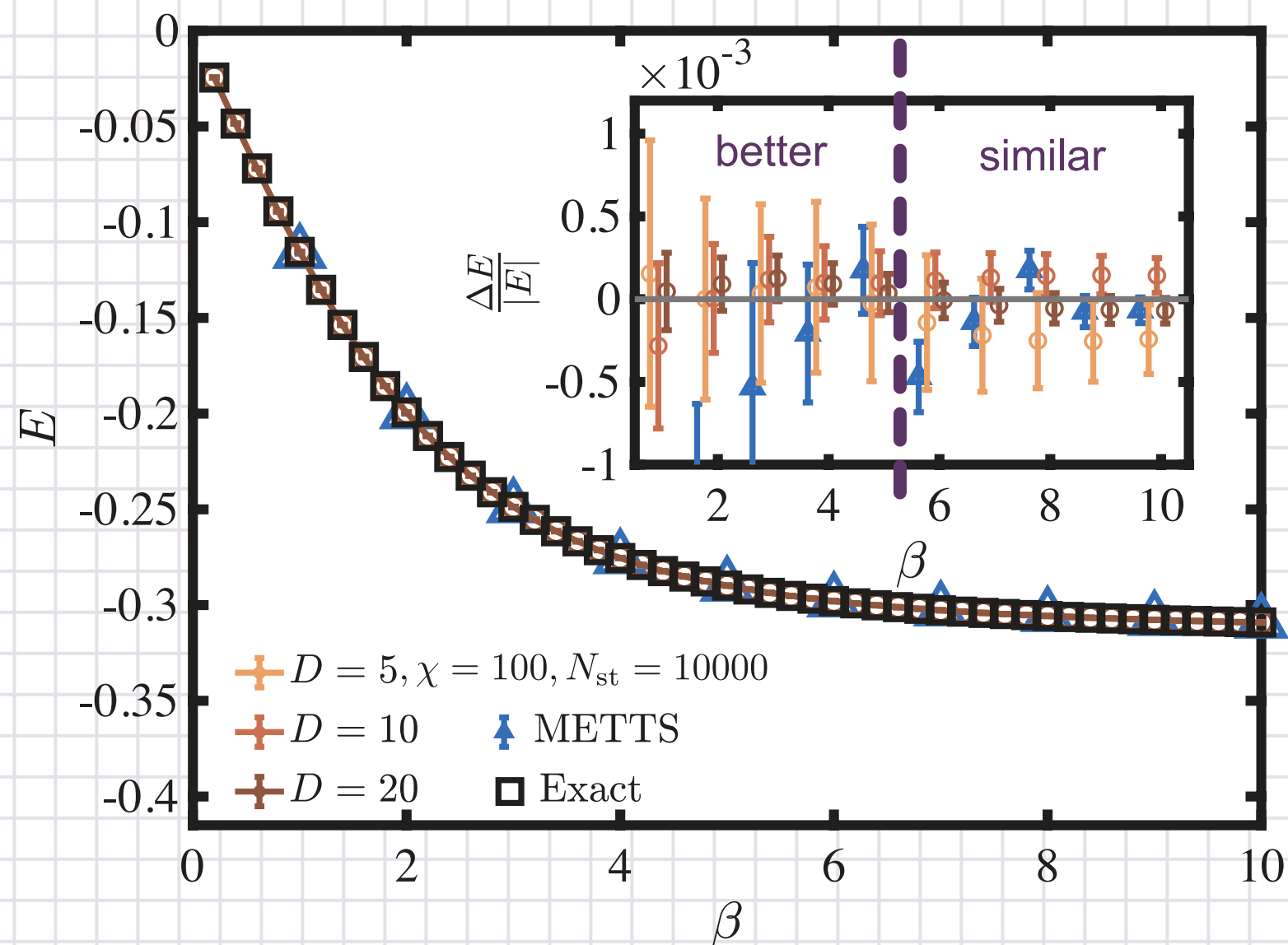
stoMPS coincides with ED



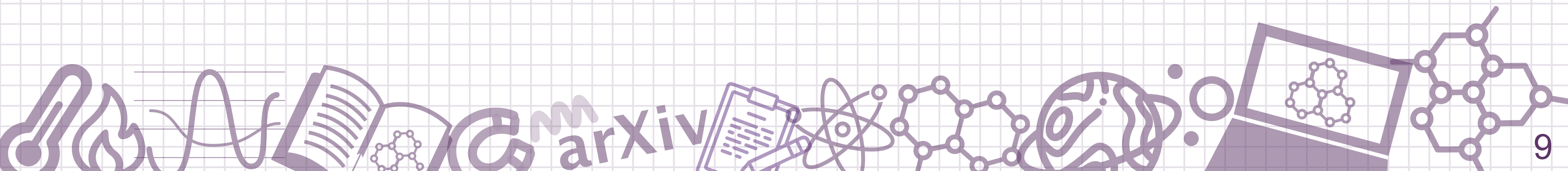
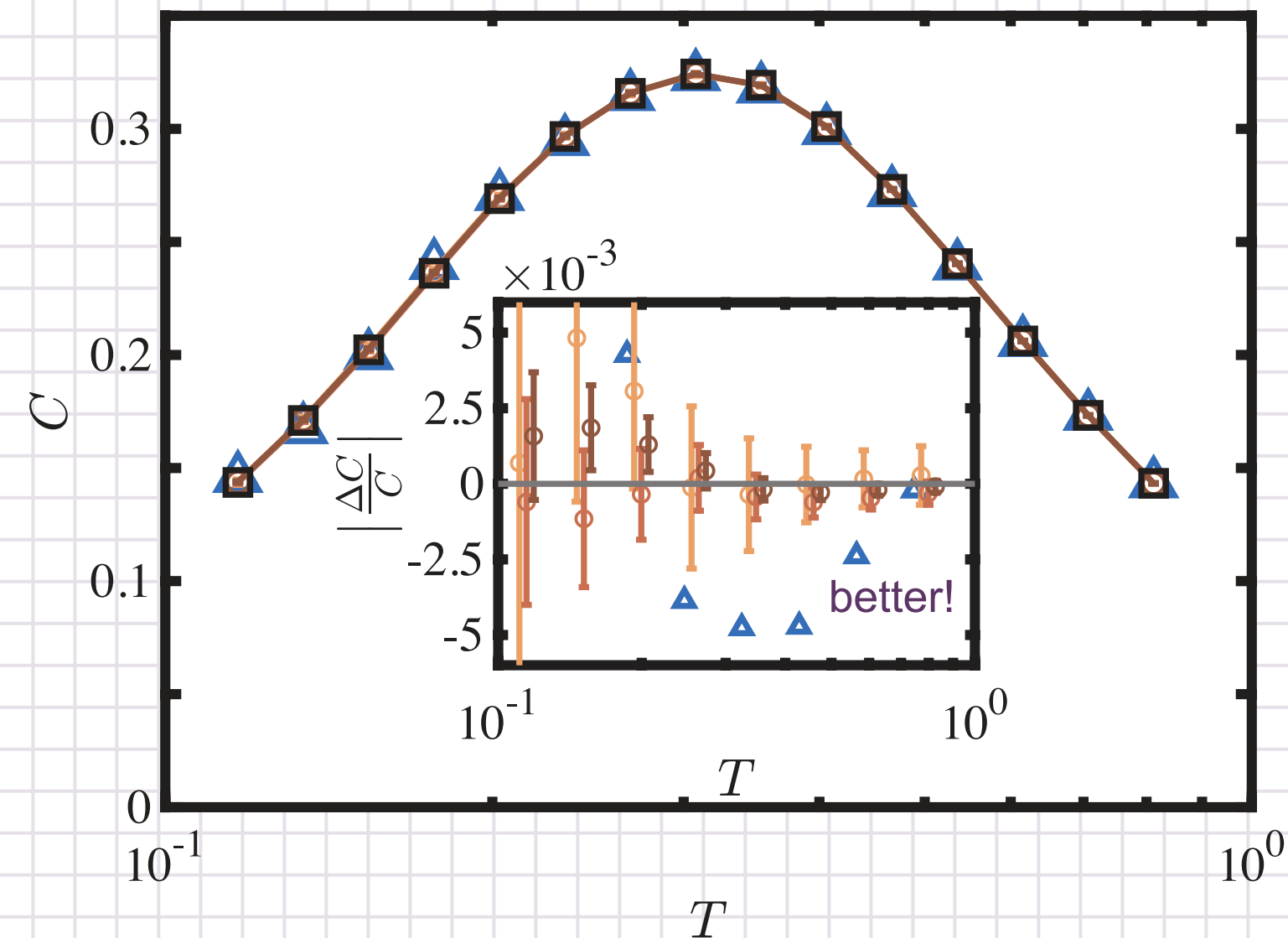
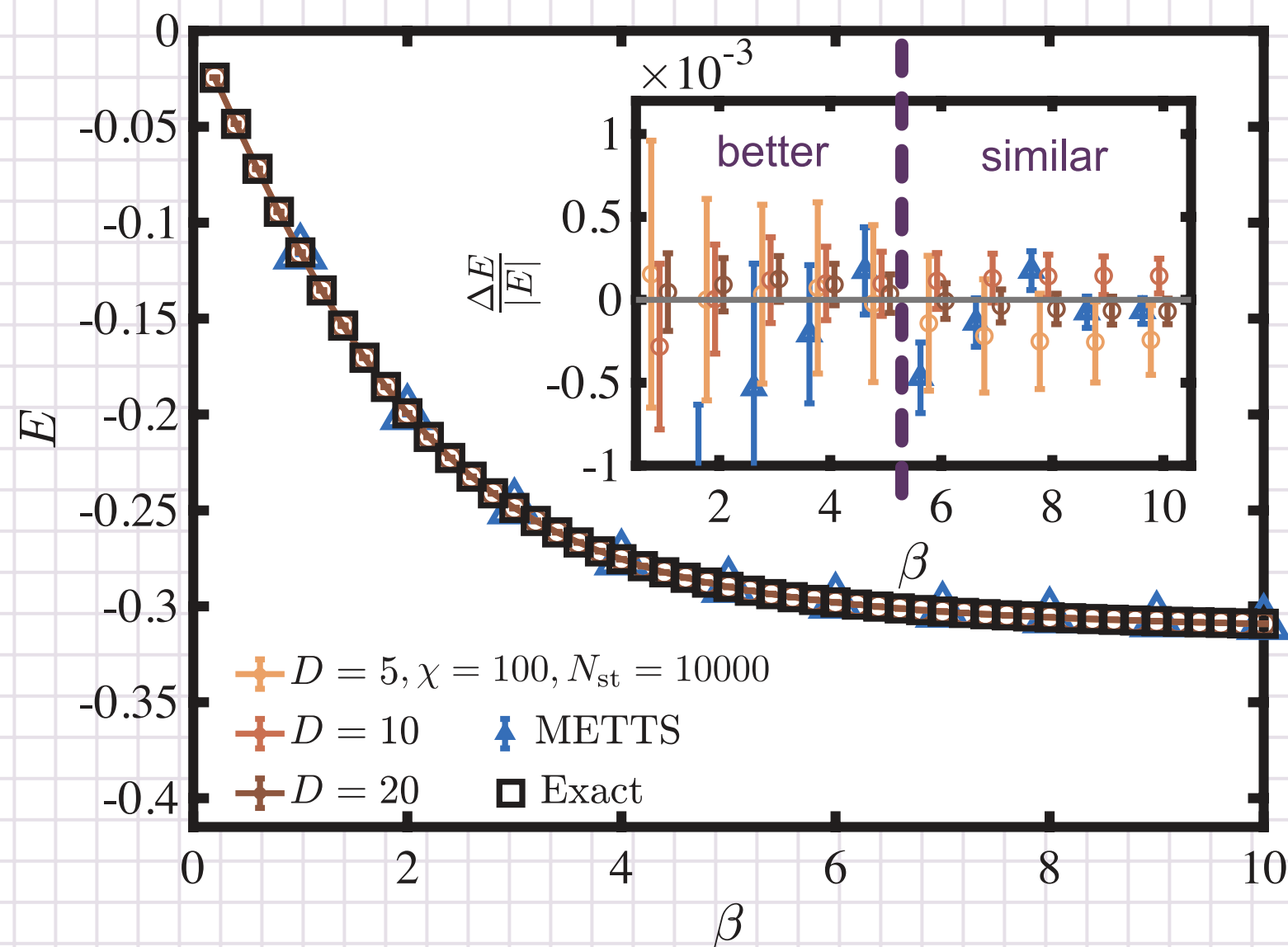
stoMPS outperforms METTS



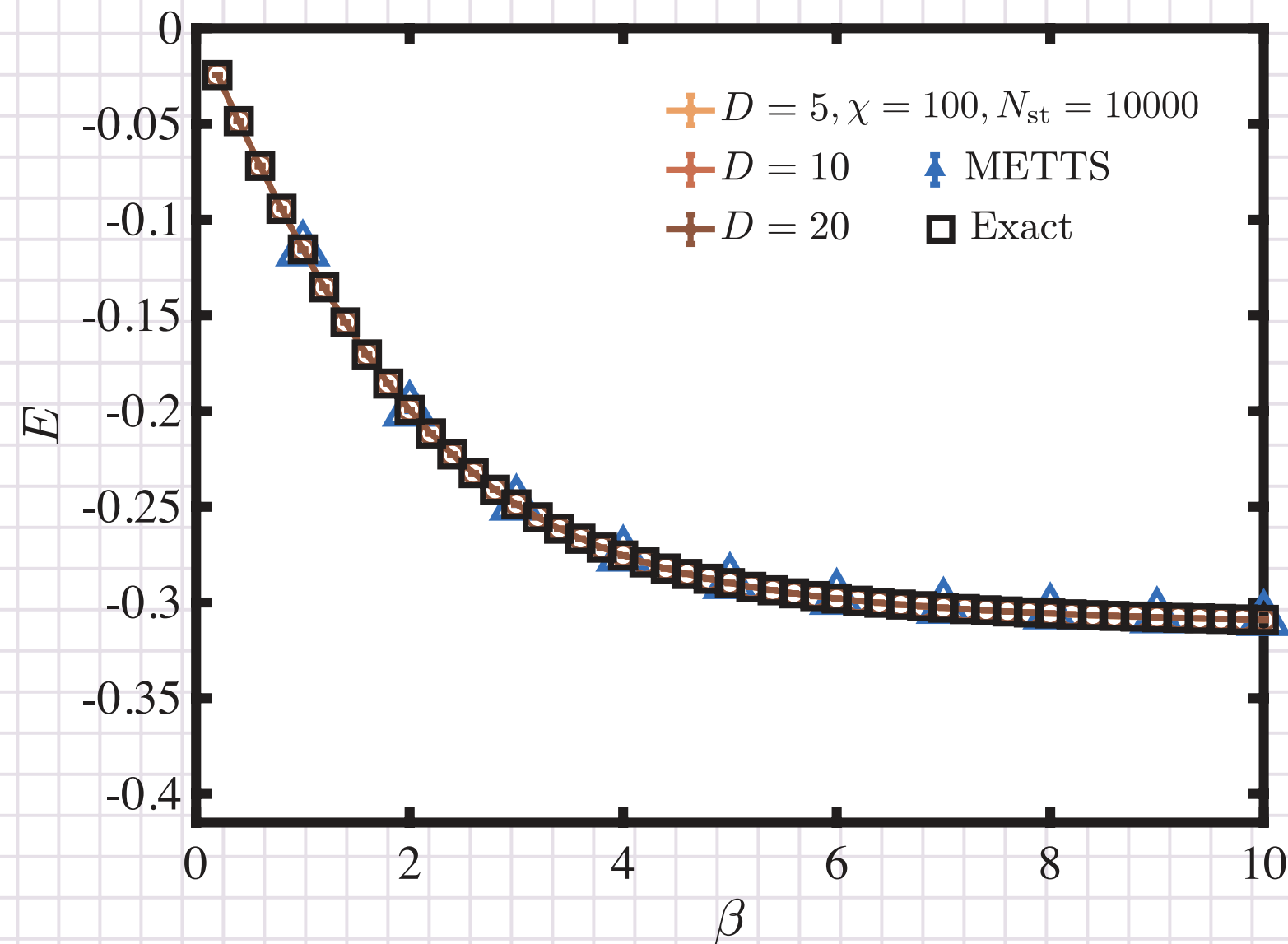
stoMPS outperforms METTS



stoMPS outperforms METTS



stoMPS takes independent trajectories



stoMPS

- One run for all β s!

METTS

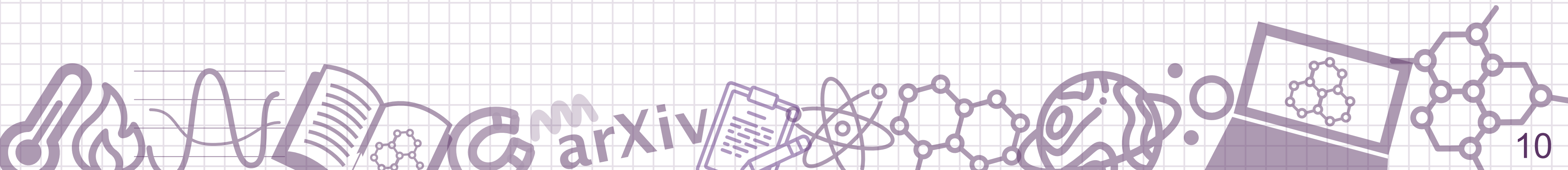
- One run for each β !
- 2) time evolve until β
 - 3) collapse to $PS'(\beta)$ go to (2)

Example:

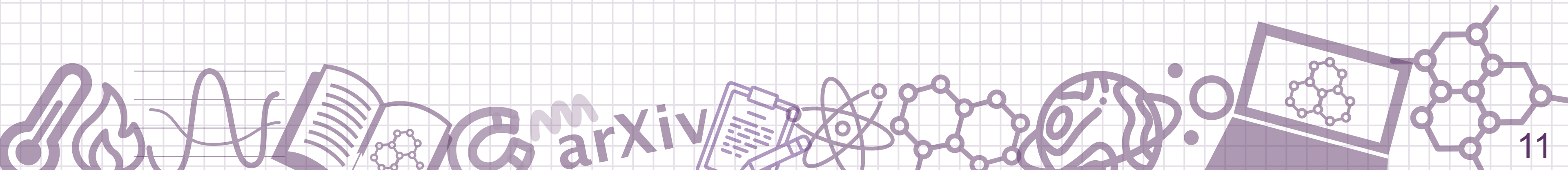
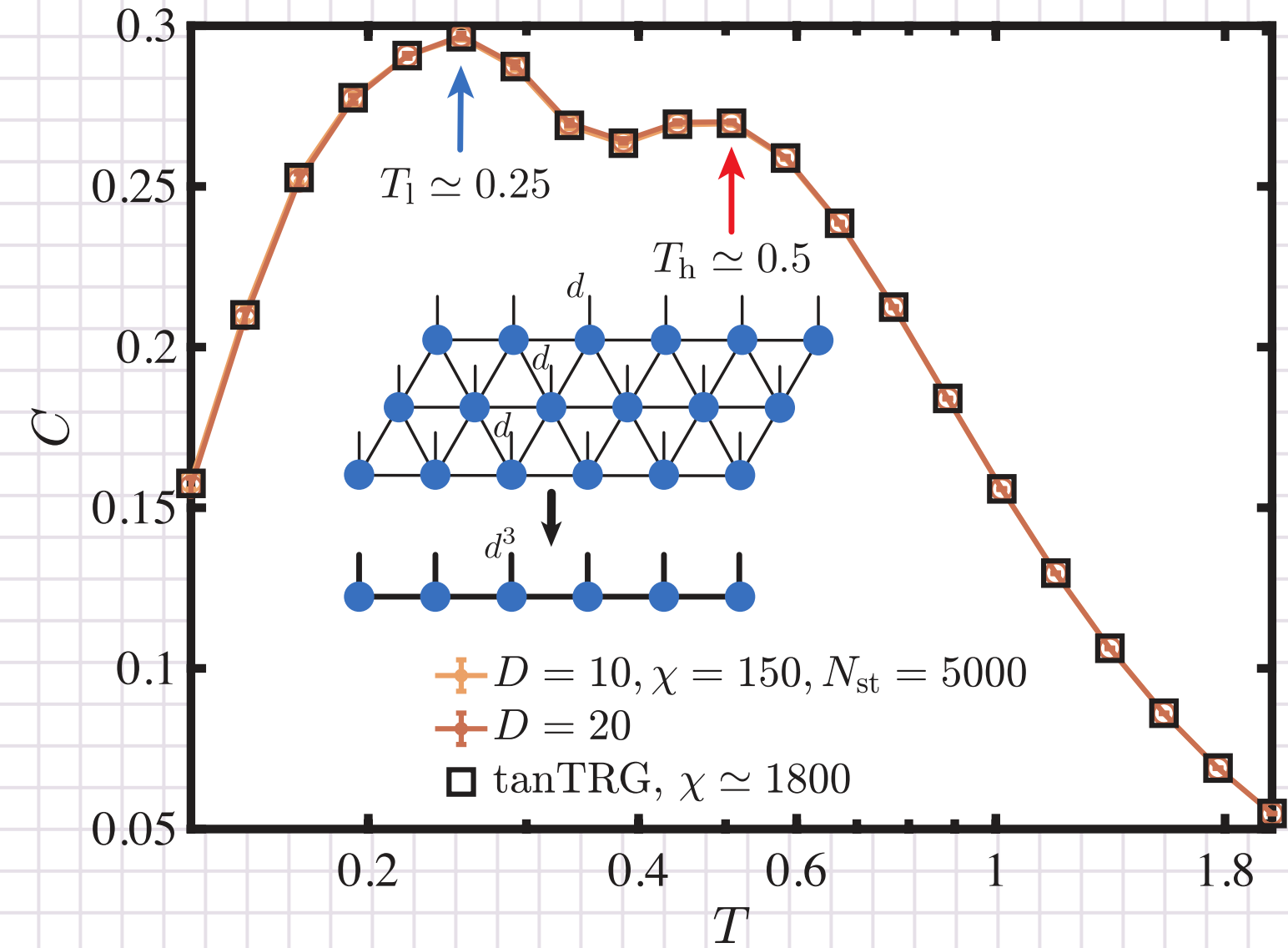
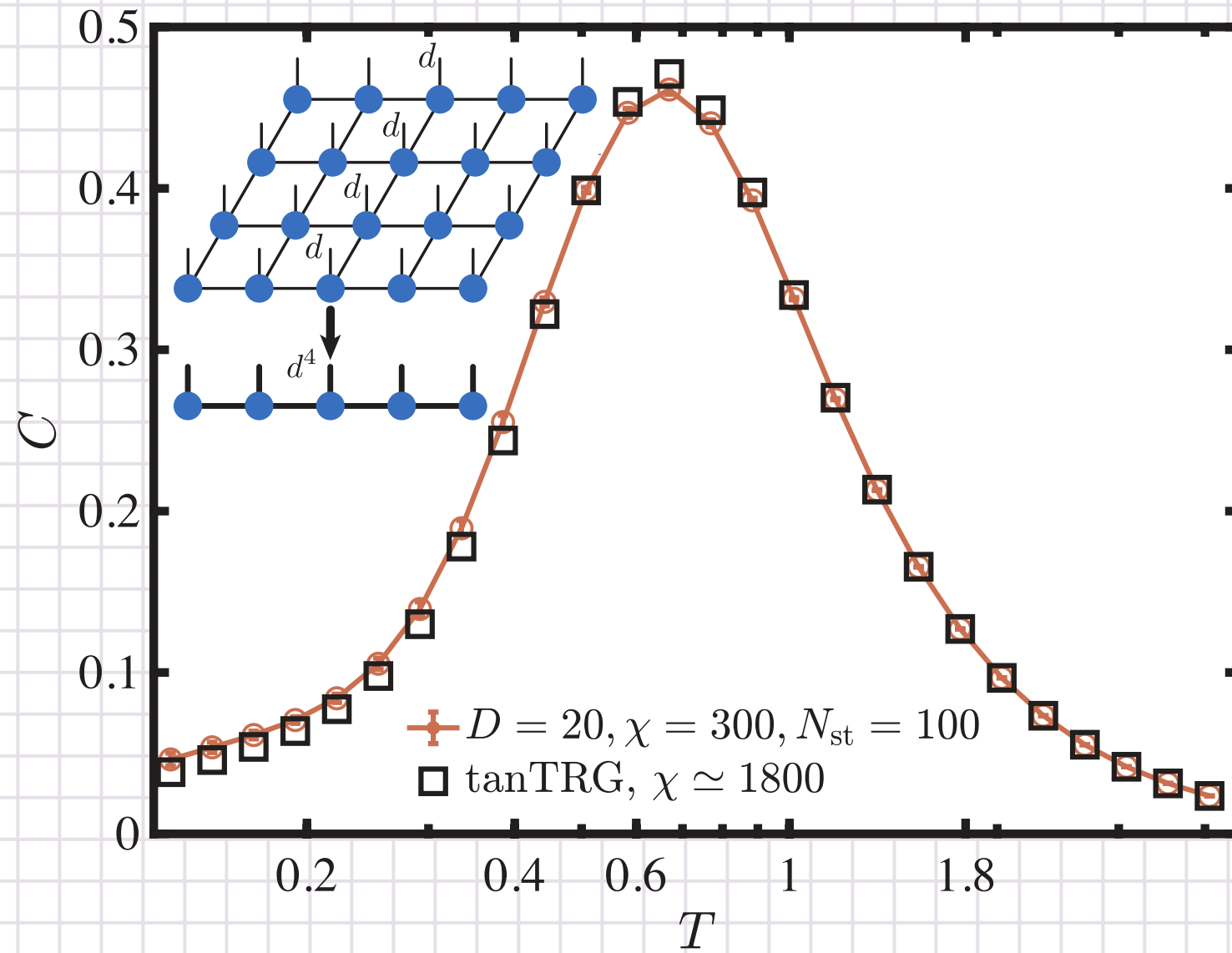
large- β ferromagnetic case \rightarrow sample around ferro

No information about small β !

Cannot reuse small β data, one calculation per β !



stoMPS works for ladders



Conclusions

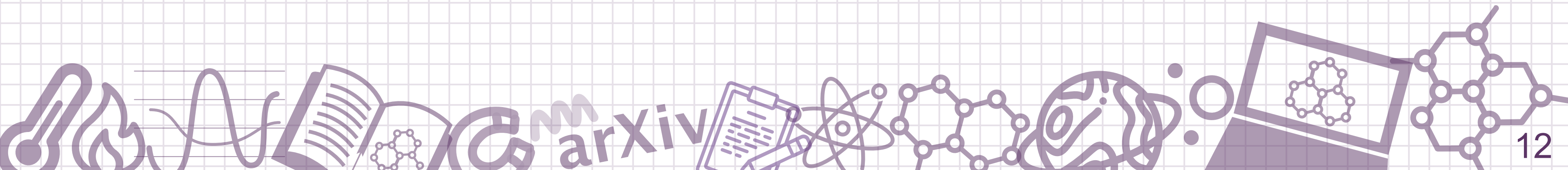
Interesting new sampling method

Comparable with METTS

- Better in some situations?

Independent trajectories

- Good for thermodynamic integration



Conclusions

Interesting new sampling method

Comparable with METTS

- Better in some situations?

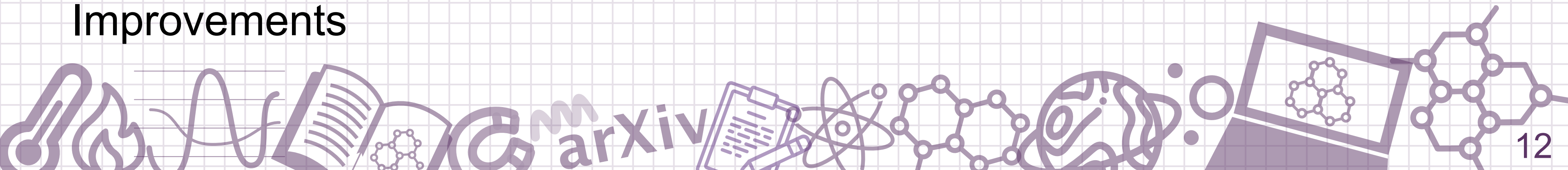
Independent trajectories

- Good for thermodynamic integration

Performance?

- 5 times faster?

Improvements



EXTRA: METTS observables

