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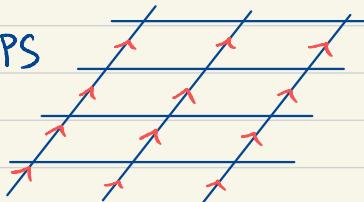


MPS

MPS

imp

PEPS



I. Notation for generic quantum lattice system.

$\ell: 1 \dots L$

...  
...  
...  
... ↘ L sites

local state space  $\ell$ :

...  
...  
... ↙ spin-S:

$|0_\ell\rangle \in \{ |1\rangle_\ell, |2\rangle_\ell, \dots, |2s+1\rangle_\ell \} \quad \{2s+1\}$

local dim  
 $\downarrow d = 2s+1$

$|0_\ell\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$

Full physical system ( $L$ -sites)

$|0_L\rangle \otimes |0_{L-1}\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes |0_2\rangle \otimes |0_1\rangle$

$:= |0_L \dots 0_2 0_1\rangle := |\vec{0}\rangle_L \in \mathcal{H}^{\otimes L}$

wave-function

General quantum states:

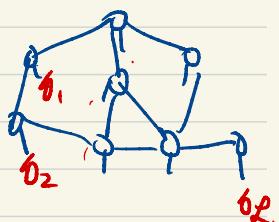
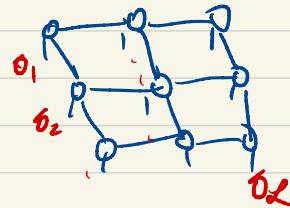
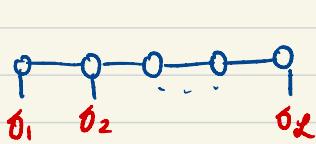
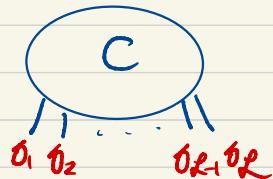
$|\psi\rangle_L = \sum_{0_1 \dots 0_L} |0_1, \dots, 0_L\rangle C^{0_1 \dots 0_L} := |\vec{0}\rangle_L C^{\vec{0}}$

Dimension of full Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}^{\otimes L} = (2s+1)^L = d^L$

↳ Specifying quantum state  $|\psi\rangle_L$ : specify  $C^\sigma$

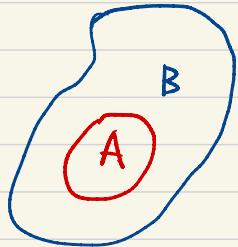
⇒ specify  $d^L$  complex #.

$C^\sigma$  is a tensor of rank L



## 2. Entanglement & area law.

Quantum system in pure state  $|\psi\rangle$ ,  
 density matrix  $\hat{\rho} = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$ . Divide  
 2 parts, A and B,



$$\mathcal{H}_A = \text{span}\{|\tilde{\sigma}_A\rangle\}, \quad \mathcal{H}_B = \text{span}\{|\tilde{\sigma}_B\rangle\}$$

Reduced density matrix (RDM):

$$\text{RDM for } A: \hat{\rho}_A = \text{Tr}_B \hat{\rho} \quad \text{and RDM for } B: \hat{\rho}_B = \text{Tr}_A \hat{\rho}$$

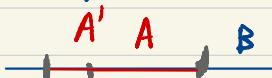
$$\text{EE: } S_{A/B} = -\text{Tr} \hat{\rho}_A \log_2 \hat{\rho}_A = -\sum_a w_a \log_2 w_a$$

$\uparrow$   
e-vals of  $\hat{\rho}_A$

Fact: for Hamiltonian that has local interaction,  
 the ground state EE is governed by area law:

$$S := S_{A/B} \sim (\text{area of boundary } A) = \partial_A$$

$$1D: \sim \text{const}$$



$$2D: \sim L$$



$$3D: \sim L^2$$

$$1D \text{ critical: const} + \log L$$

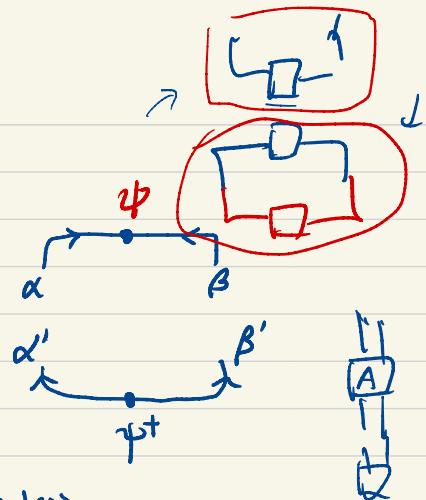


Pure state in  $A \cup B$ :

$$|\Psi\rangle = |\beta\rangle_B |\alpha\rangle_A \Psi^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\langle \Psi | = \underbrace{\Psi^+_{\beta'\alpha'}}_A \langle \alpha' | \underbrace{\langle \beta'|}_B$$

(  $\Psi^{\alpha'\beta}$ )\*



Density matrix:  $\hat{\rho} = |\Psi\rangle \langle \Psi|$

$$|\Psi\rangle \frac{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \hat{\rho} | \Psi \rangle} \Psi$$

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha' & (\Psi\Psi^+)_{\alpha'} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \alpha & \beta \end{matrix}$$

$$|\beta\rangle_B |\alpha\rangle_A \Psi^{\alpha\beta} \Psi^+_{\beta'\alpha'} \langle \alpha' | \langle \beta'|$$

RDM A:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\rho}_A &= \text{Tr}_B |\Psi\rangle \langle \Psi| = \sum_{\beta} \underbrace{\langle \bar{\beta} | \beta \rangle}_B \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle_A \Psi^{\alpha\beta} \Psi^+_{\beta'\alpha'} \langle \alpha' | \langle \beta' | \bar{\beta} \rangle \\ &= |\alpha\rangle_A \underbrace{(\hat{\rho}_A)_{\alpha'}^{\alpha}}_{\alpha'} \langle \alpha' | \end{aligned}$$

$$(\hat{\rho}_A)_{\alpha'}^{\alpha} = \sum_{\beta} \underbrace{\langle \bar{\beta} | \beta \rangle}_B \Psi^{\alpha\beta} \Psi^+_{\beta'\alpha'} \underbrace{\langle \beta' | \bar{\beta} \rangle}_{\beta'}$$

$$= \Psi^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \Psi^+_{\bar{\beta}\alpha'} = (\Psi\Psi^+)^{\alpha}_{\alpha'}$$

$$(\rho_A)_{\alpha'}^{\alpha} = \begin{matrix} \alpha' & \psi^+ & \beta' \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \psi & \downarrow \\ \alpha & & \beta \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \alpha' \\ \downarrow \\ \alpha \end{matrix} \Psi^{\alpha\beta} \Psi^+_{\beta\alpha'} = (\Psi\Psi^+)^{\alpha}_{\alpha'}$$

RDM B: ...

$$\begin{array}{c} \alpha' \quad \beta' \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \alpha \quad \beta \\ \left( \Psi \Psi^+ \right)_{\alpha' \beta'} = \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \left( \Psi \Psi^+ \right)_{\alpha' \beta'} \rho_{\alpha \beta} \end{array}$$

$$\text{tr}(\hat{\rho}_A) = 1$$
$$\hat{\rho}_A = (\Psi \Psi^+)^{\alpha'}_{\alpha'} = S^{\alpha}_{\alpha'} W_{\alpha'} \quad \text{svd values}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha} W_{\alpha} = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{bond-dim} \\ \downarrow \\ \alpha = 1, \dots, D \end{matrix}$$

$$S = - \sum_{\alpha=1}^D w_{\alpha} \log_2 w_{\alpha} \quad \begin{matrix} D=2 \\ w=0.5 \\ S=w \log w + (1-w) \log(1-w) \end{matrix}$$

$$w_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{D} \quad S = - \sum_{\alpha=1}^D \frac{1}{D} \log_2 \frac{1}{D} = \frac{D}{D} \log_2 D = \log_2 D$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^S = D \quad S \leq \log_2 D$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^S \leq D$$

Area law

$$\text{1D gapped: } S \sim \text{const} \Rightarrow D \sim 2^{\text{const}} \sim \text{const}$$

Indep. system size ☺

$$\text{1D critical: } S \sim \text{const} + \log L \Rightarrow D \sim 2^{\text{const} + \log L} \sim \text{power law in } L$$

$$\text{2D gapped: } S \sim L \Rightarrow D \sim 2^L$$

$$\text{3D gapped: } S \sim L^2 \Rightarrow D \sim 2^{L^2}$$

1D: for gapped and gapless system  $\times$  exponential scaling

### 3. Tensor network diagrams

rank-0: scalar  $A$

•

$$A^+ := \bar{A}$$

•

-1: vector  $A^\alpha$

•

$$A_\alpha^\beta := \bar{A}^\beta$$

↑

-2: matrix  $A^\alpha_\beta$

$$\begin{matrix} & \alpha \\ \beta & \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$A_\beta^\alpha := \bar{A}^\alpha_\alpha$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \alpha \\ \beta & \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

-3: tensor  $A^{\alpha\beta}_\gamma$

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$A^{\beta\alpha}_\gamma := \bar{A}^{\alpha\beta}_\beta$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \alpha \\ \beta & \downarrow \\ \gamma & \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$C^\alpha_\gamma = \sum_{\beta=1}^D A^\alpha_\beta B^\beta_\gamma$$

$$\begin{matrix} & C \\ \alpha & \downarrow \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \beta & \gamma & \tau \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \tau & \downarrow \\ \beta & \downarrow \\ \alpha & \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \tau & \downarrow \\ \gamma & \downarrow \\ \alpha & \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$D_\beta$$

$$D^\alpha_\beta = A^\delta_\alpha B^\tau_\beta C^\mu_\gamma D^\gamma_\beta$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \alpha & \beta \\ \delta & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \tau & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \mu & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \gamma & \downarrow & \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & A \\ \alpha & \downarrow \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \beta & \gamma & \tau \end{matrix}$$

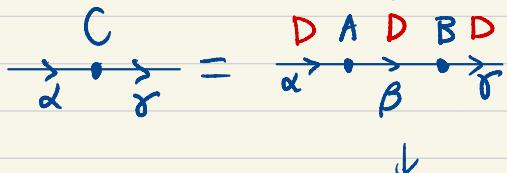
$$\begin{matrix} \tau & \downarrow \\ \beta & \downarrow \\ \alpha & \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \tau & \downarrow \\ \gamma & \downarrow \\ \alpha & \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & A \\ \alpha & \downarrow \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \beta & \gamma & \tau \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha = \{1, \dots, D\}$$

$$\beta = \{1, \dots, D\}$$

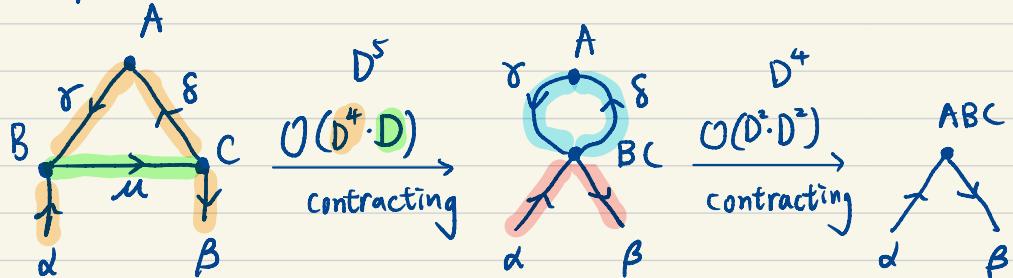
Cost of computing contraction



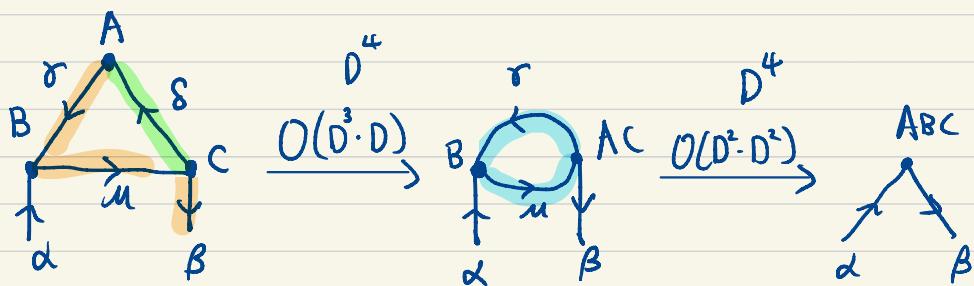
$$C^\alpha r = A^\alpha \beta B^\beta r$$

Cost:  $\frac{D^2 \cdot D}{\uparrow}$   
open legs

Example:



$$\text{Cost} \sim O(D^5) -$$



$$\text{Cost} \sim O(D^4) -$$