

# лекция 10 по курсу "Квантовые Тензорные сети" (09.11.2021)

Эволюция чистых состояний во времени.

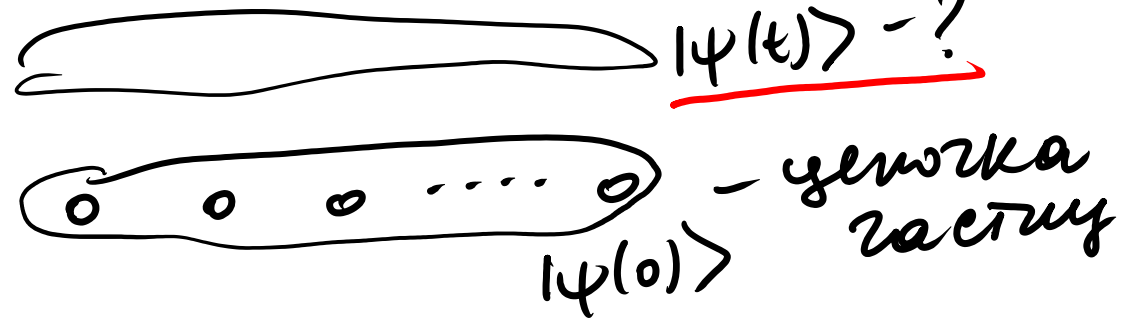
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial |\psi\rangle}{\partial t} = H|\psi\rangle$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \underbrace{e^{-\frac{iHt}{\hbar}}}_{\text{оператор эволюции}} |\psi(0)\rangle$$

↑ оператор эволюции  
 $\hbar = 1$ .

$$H = \sum_i h^{i,i+1}$$

↑ время



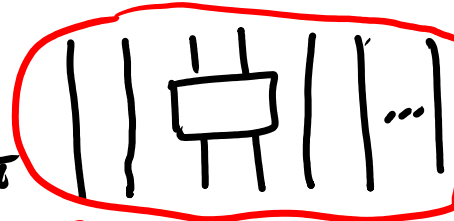
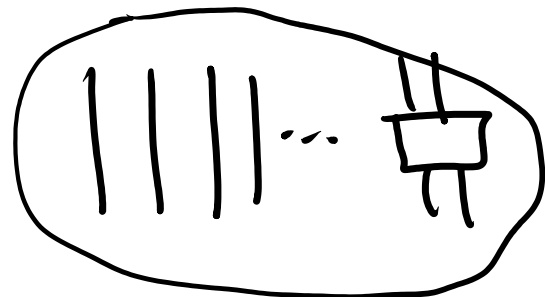
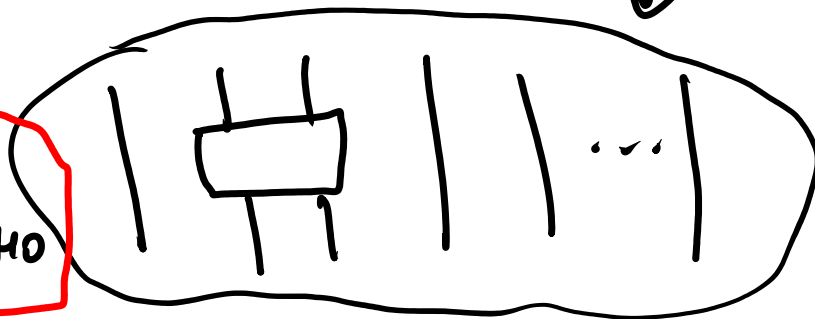
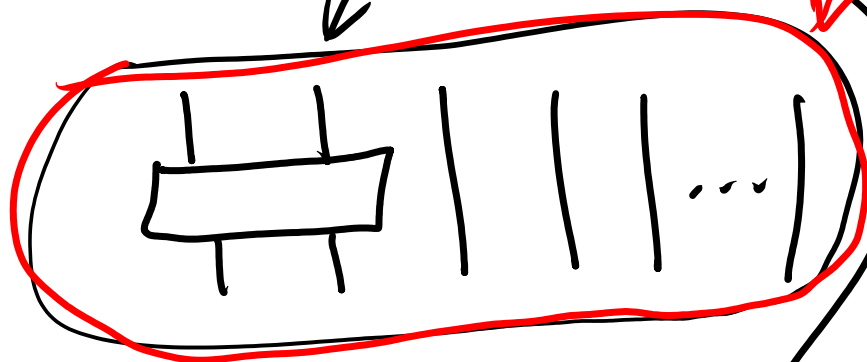
Для малых  $\tau$  (формула Троттера)

$$e^{-i \left( \sum_j h^{j,j+1} \right) \tau} = e^{-i h^{1,2} \tau} e^{-i h^{2,3} \tau} \dots e^{-i h^{n-1,n} \tau} + O(\tau^2)$$

$$\sum_j h^{j,j+1} =$$

$$= \sum_{j\text{-клетки}} h^{j,j+1} + \sum_{j\text{-границы}} h^{j,j+1}$$

$$e^{-i \sum_{j\text{-клетки}} h^{j,j+1} \tau} = e^{-i h^{1,2} \tau} e^{-i h^{2,3} \tau} \dots \leftarrow \text{точно}$$



коммутаторы

$$e^{-iH\tau} = \text{Diagram} + O(\tau^2)$$

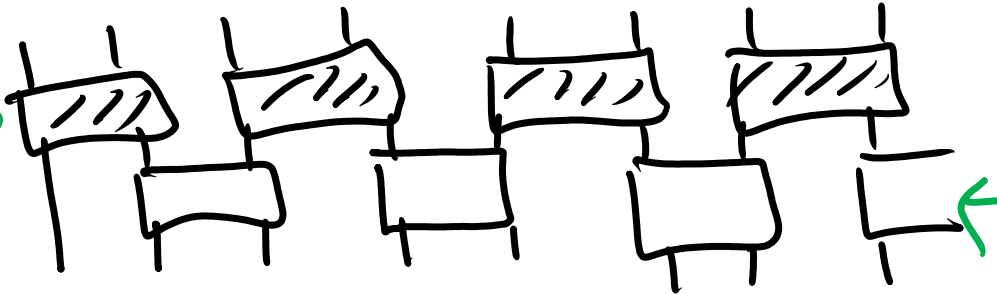
Diagram: A sequence of vertical lines connected by horizontal boxes. The first four boxes are on the top lines, and the next four are on the bottom lines. A red oval encircles the bottom boxes, with an arrow pointing to the expression  $e^{-i \left( \sum_{j-\text{нечётн}} h^{jj+1} \right) \tau}$ . Below this sum is a double exclamation mark and the label  $H_{\text{odd}}$ .

$$e^{-iH\tau} = e^{-iH_{\text{even}}\tau} e^{-iH_{\text{odd}}\tau} + O(\tau^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-iH\tau} = \underbrace{e^{-i \frac{1}{2} H_{\text{odd}} \tau}}_{I + \dots \tau + \dots \tau^2 + O(\tau^3)} \cdot e^{-iH_{\text{even}}\tau} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-i \frac{1}{2} H_{\text{odd}} \tau}}_{\sum_{j-\text{чётн.}} h^{jj+1} =: H_{\text{even}}} + O(\tau^3)$$

$t \rightarrow$  разбиваем на  $n$  частей  $\tau$  и послед. прим.  $e^{-iH\tau}$   $n$  раз.

$$e^{-i\frac{1}{2}H_{\text{odd}}\tau}$$



$\phi_{\text{uncor.}}$

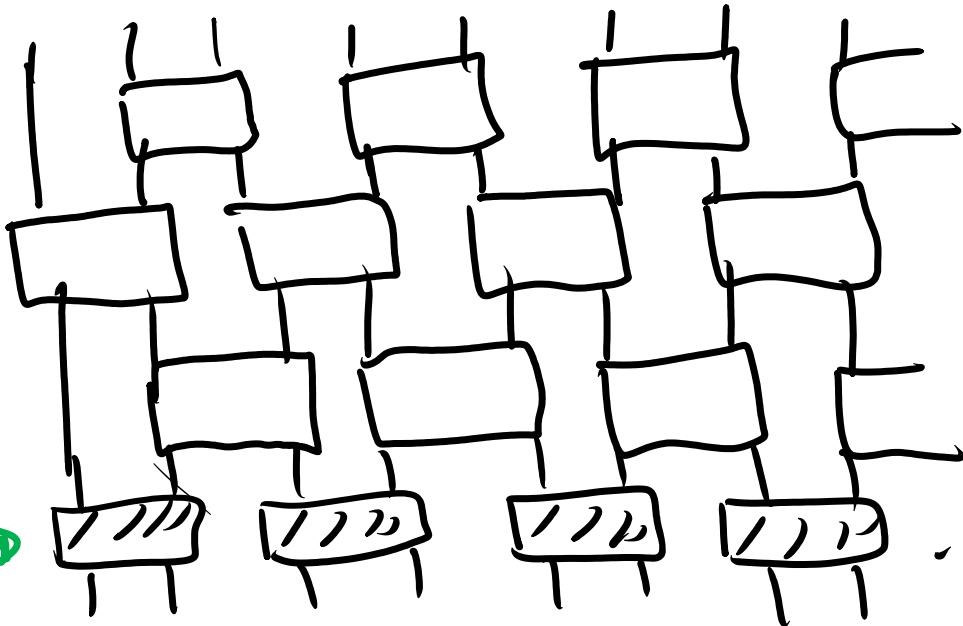
$$t = n\tau$$

$$U_t = e^{-iHt} \approx$$

$$+ O(n\tau^3)$$

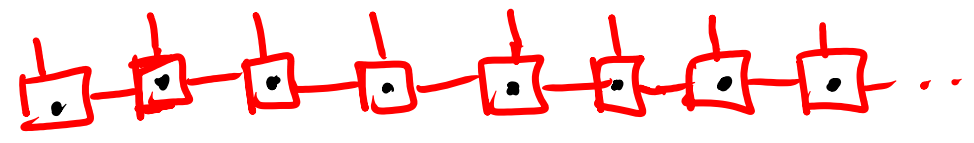
break

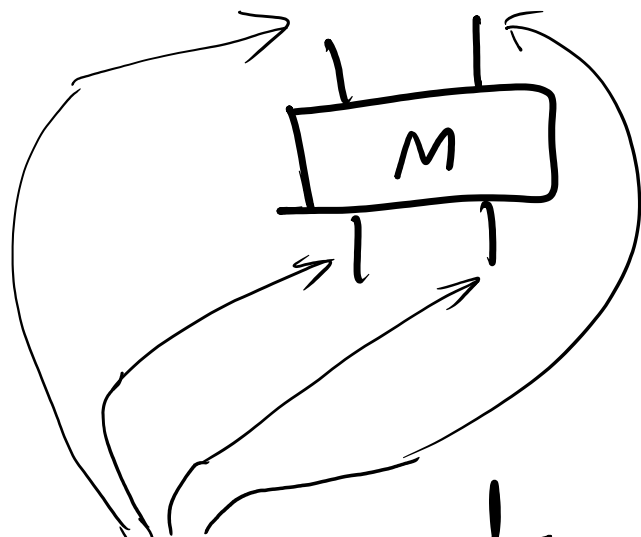
$$e^{-iH_{\text{odd}}\tau}$$



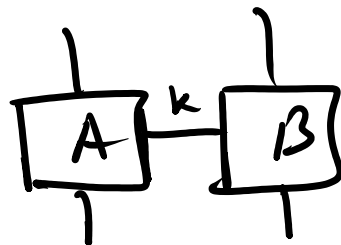
$$e^{-iH_{\text{even}}\tau}$$

$$e^{-i\frac{1}{2}H_{\text{odd}}\tau}$$

$|\psi(0)\rangle$   MPS форма



=



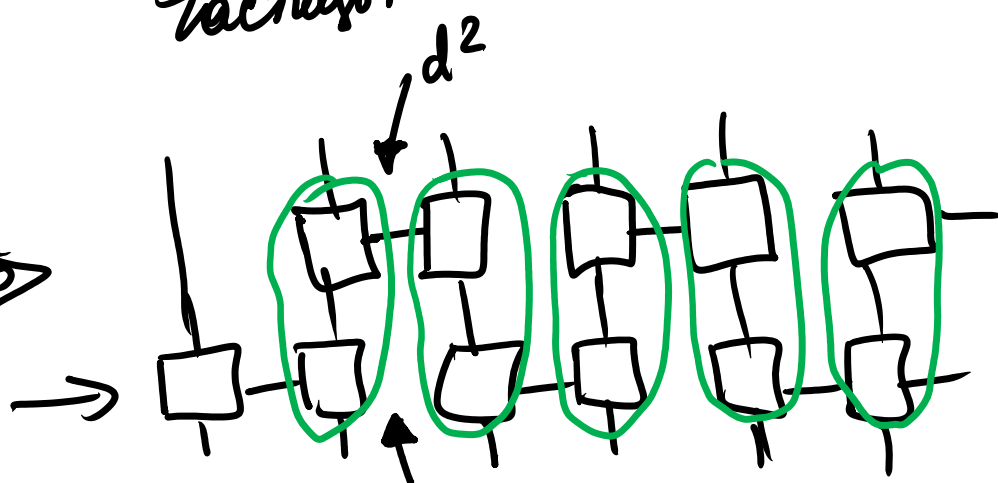
$$A_k = \text{box} \rightarrow \text{circle with } k$$

$$M = \sum_{k=1}^{d^2} A_k \otimes B_k$$

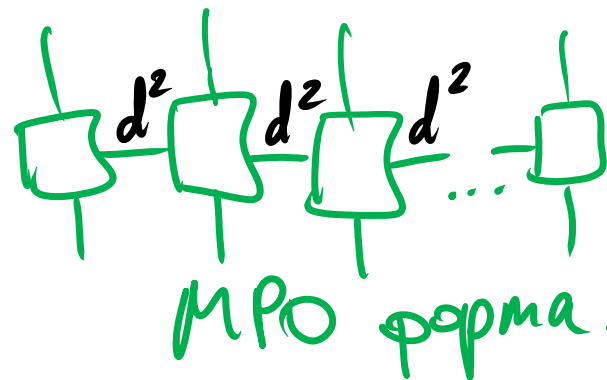
измерение  $d^2$   
физ. каждой  
частицы

even  $\Rightarrow$

odd  $\rightarrow$



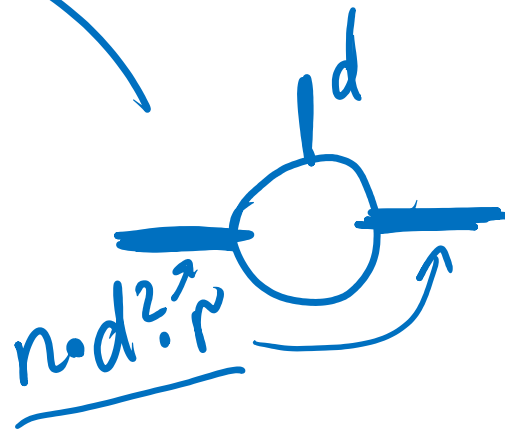
} =



$$U_t = \text{[Diagram of a 3D tensor network with three layers of nodes and legs labeled } d^2 \text{]} + O(\underline{n \tau^3})$$

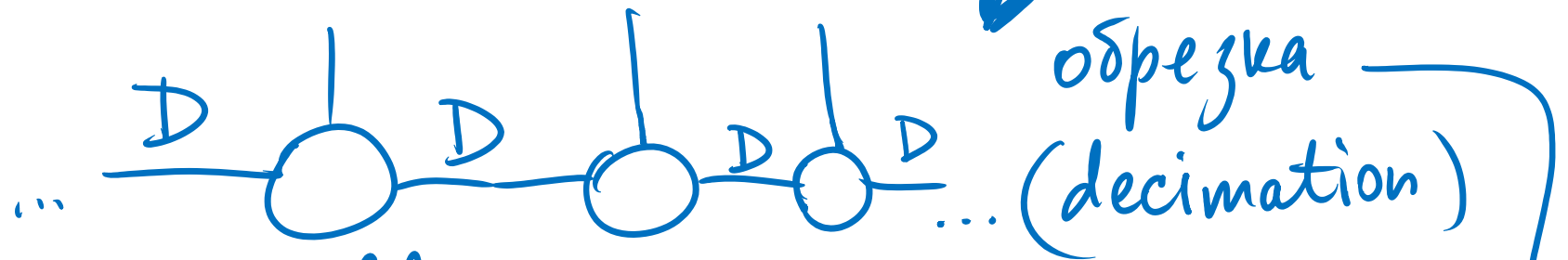
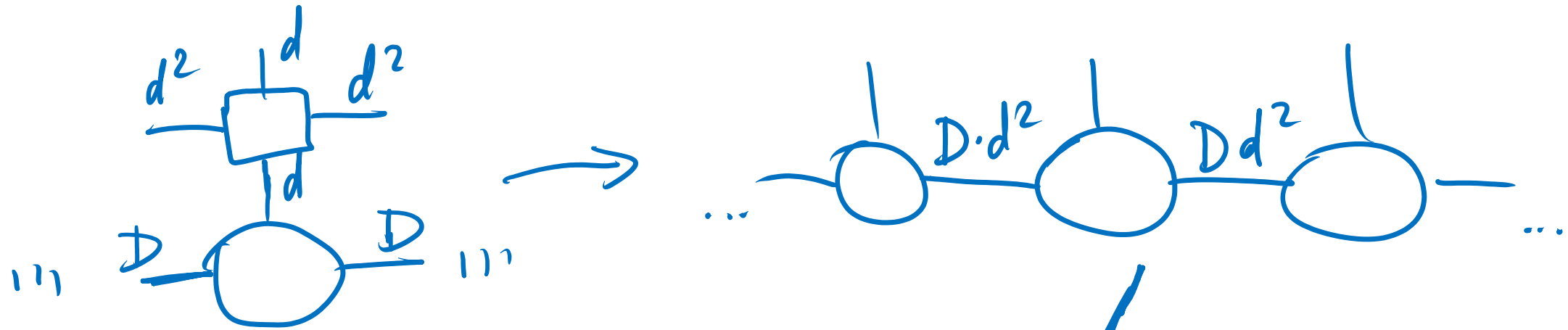
$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \text{[Diagram of a 1D chain of red nodes with legs labeled } r \text{]} \dots$$

$r = \text{rank MPS}$



пусть  $D$  —  
макс. ранг  
MPS,  
который можно хранить.

$\sum_{\text{cm}} n < \frac{D}{d^2, r}$ , то просто сворачиваем.



TEBD = time evolving block decimation  
(Lieb - Robinson bound)

вносит вклад в сумму

↑  
i-я  
распуха

измерен  $P$  при  $t=0$

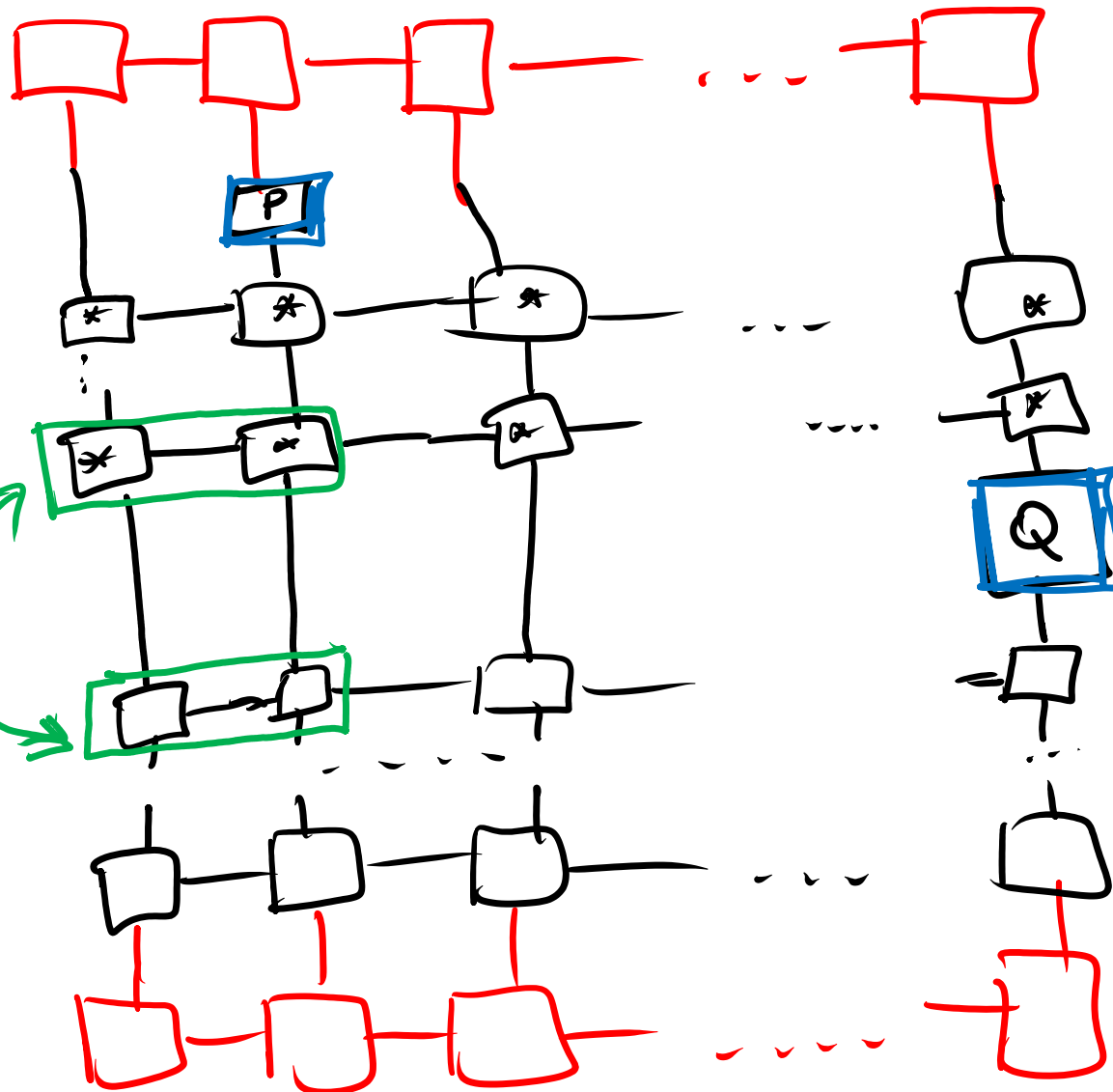
↑  
j-я  
распуха

измерен  $Q$  при  $t \neq 0$

$$P(0) e^{-iHt} |\psi(0)\rangle = |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi(0) | \underbrace{P(0) Q(t)}_{Q(t)} | \psi(0) \rangle = \langle \psi(0) | P(0) e^{iHt} Q e^{-iHt} | \psi(0) \rangle = \langle \psi(0) | P(0) e^{iHt} Q | \psi(t) \rangle$$

$\langle \psi(0) |$



в аналогичности

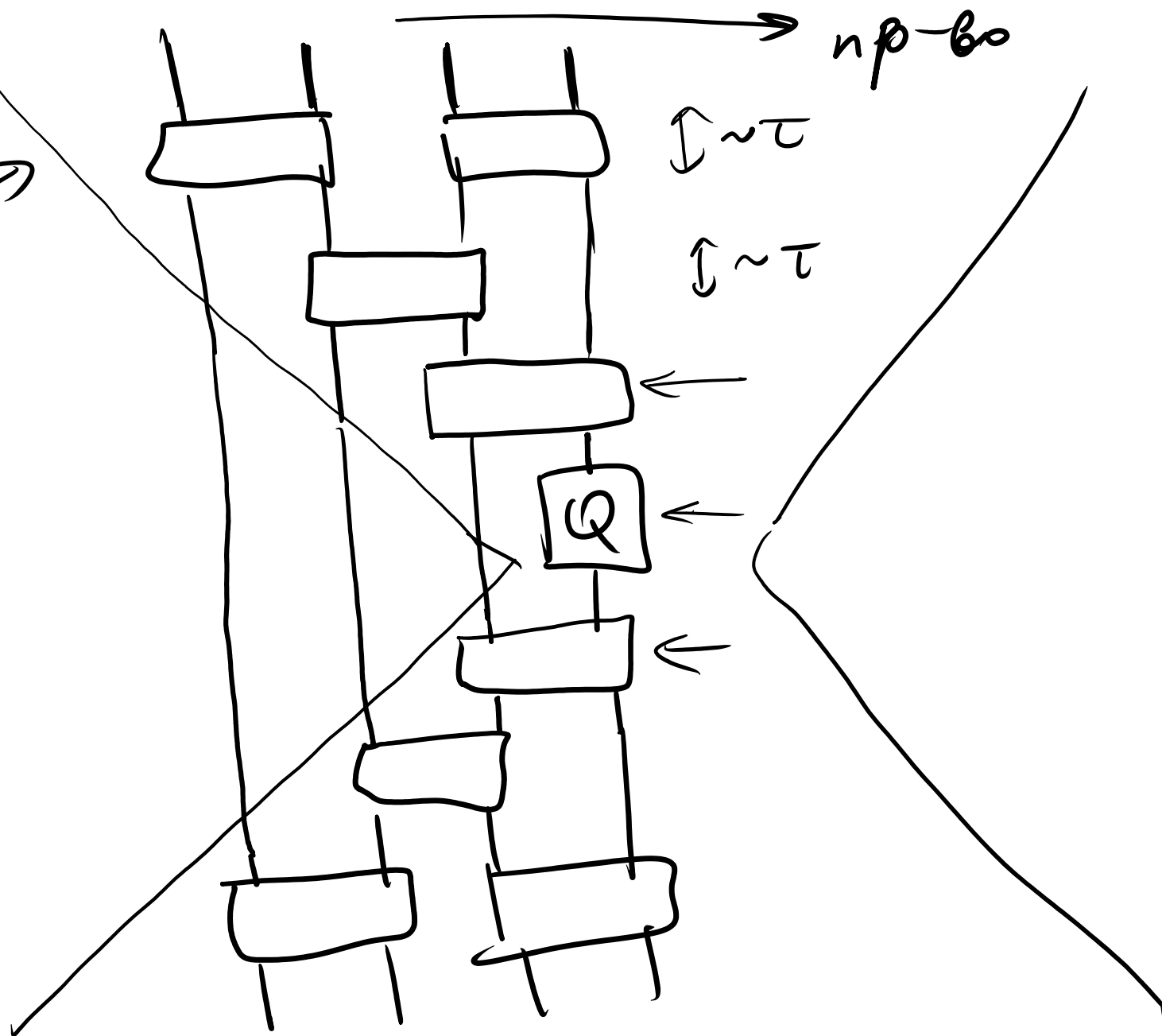
$|\psi(0)\rangle$

"light cone" →

C — problem  
specific

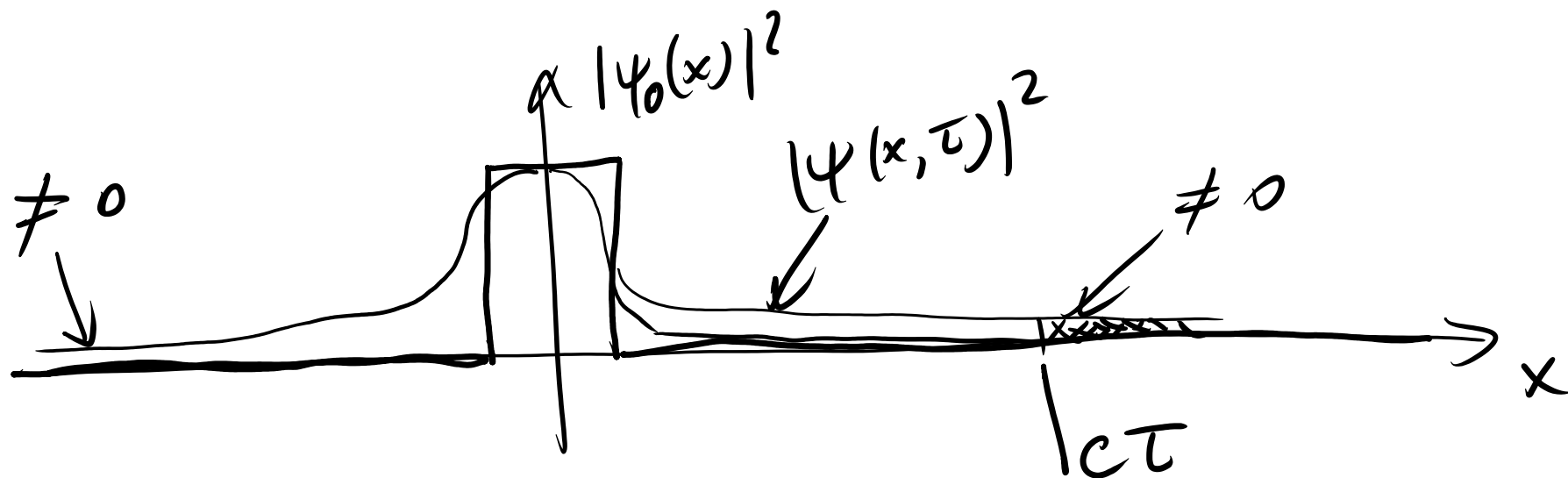
an. Schollwöck

bpm2



Уравн. Ш.

$$\begin{cases} i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(x,t)}{\partial t} = \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + U(x) \right) \psi(x,t) \\ \psi(x,0) = \psi_0(x) \end{cases}$$



Смешанные состояния в виде произв. матриц.

MPDO — matrix product density operator

PRL 93, 207205 (2004)

PRL 93, 207204 (2004)

$\rho = \square - \square - \square \dots - \square$

отсюда  $\rho = \text{tr}_a (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|)$

← аннунна

$\square = \begin{matrix} \square \\ \square \end{matrix}$

Тепловое сост. локального гамильтона

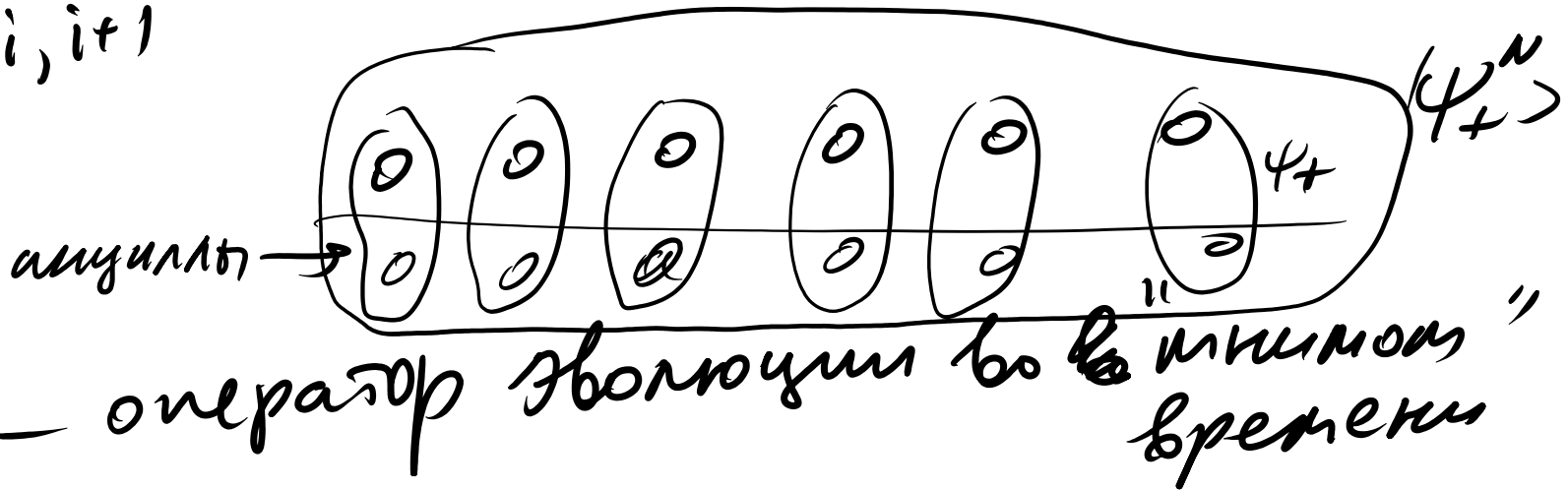
$$Z = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{\text{tr}(e^{-\beta H})}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{обр.} \\ \text{Темп.} \end{array}$$

Темп.

$$H = \sum_i h_{i,i+1}$$

$$e^{-\beta H}$$



Тем меньше  $T$ , тем больше  $\beta$   
(тем плотнее искать).

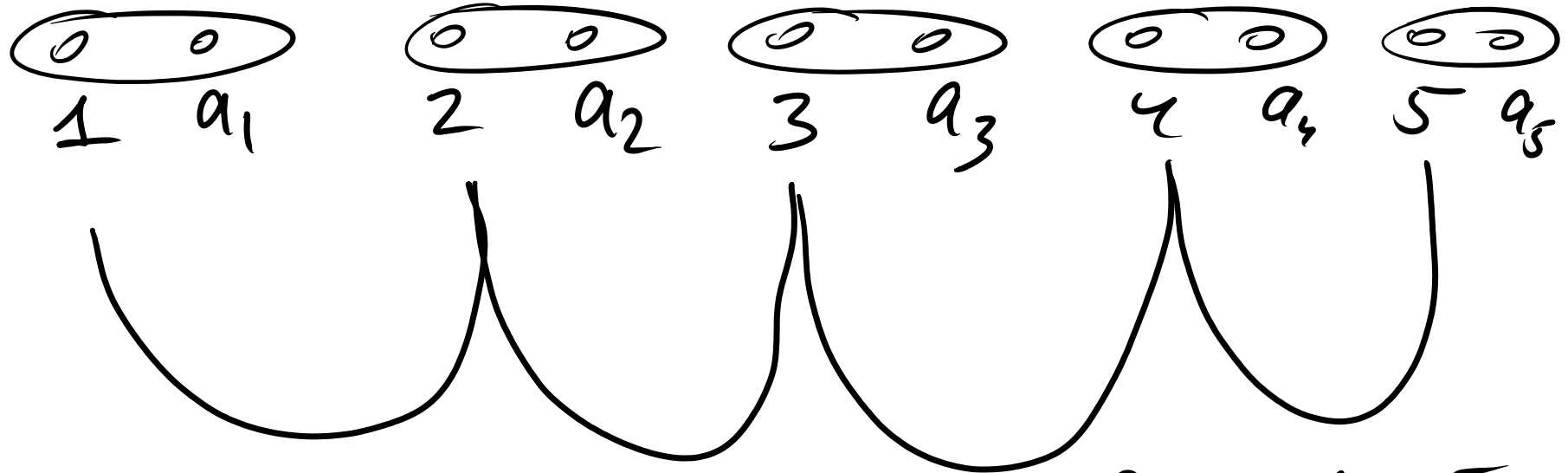
$$g \propto \underline{\underline{e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} H}}} \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{един. оператор.}}}{\underline{\underline{I}}} \cdot \underline{\underline{e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} H}}}$$

Для  $N$  частиц максим. перен. сост. имеет вид

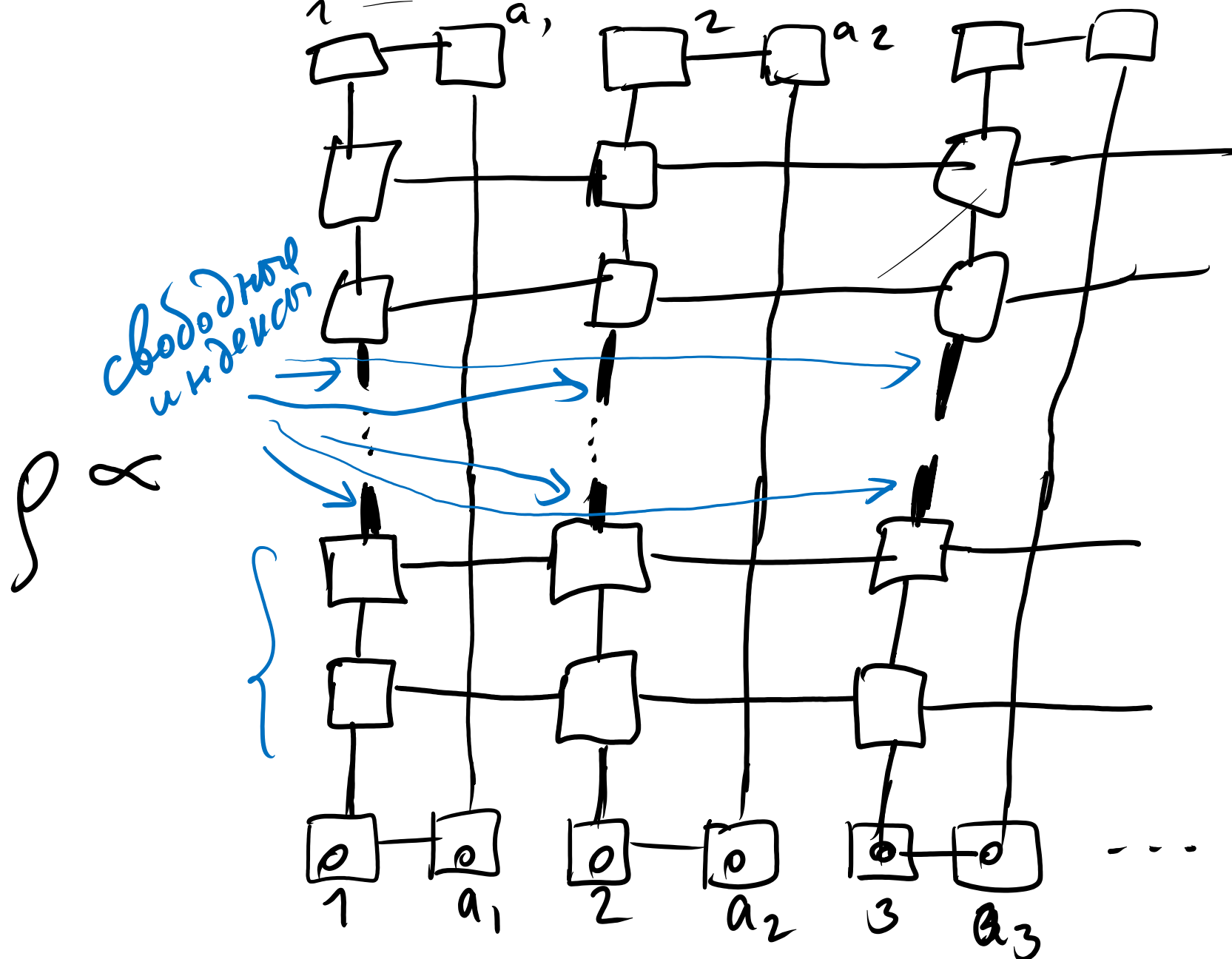
$$|\psi_+\rangle \otimes |\psi_+\rangle \dots |\psi_+\rangle = |\psi_+^N\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d^N}} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_N=1}^d |i_1 \dots i_N\rangle \otimes |i_1 \dots i_N\rangle \in \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}_a$$

$\uparrow 1a_1$      $\uparrow 2a_2$      $\uparrow Na_N$   
 $\text{tr}_a (|\psi_+^N\rangle \langle \psi_+^N|) = \frac{1}{d^N} \cdot \underline{\underline{I}} = \frac{1}{d^N} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_N} |i_1 \dots i_N\rangle \langle i_1 \dots i_N|$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} \sum_{i_1} |i_1\rangle \otimes |i_1\rangle = |\psi_+\rangle$



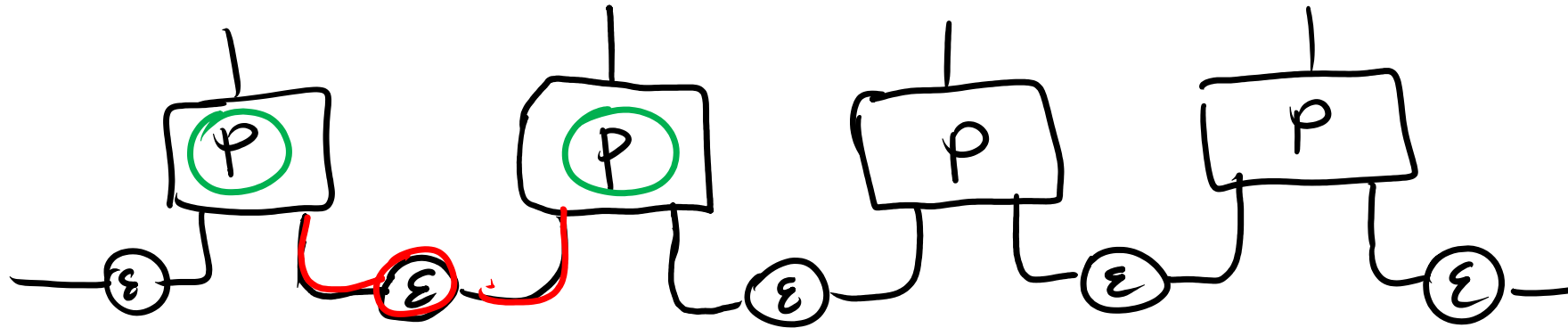
здесь действует  $e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} H}$



PEPS

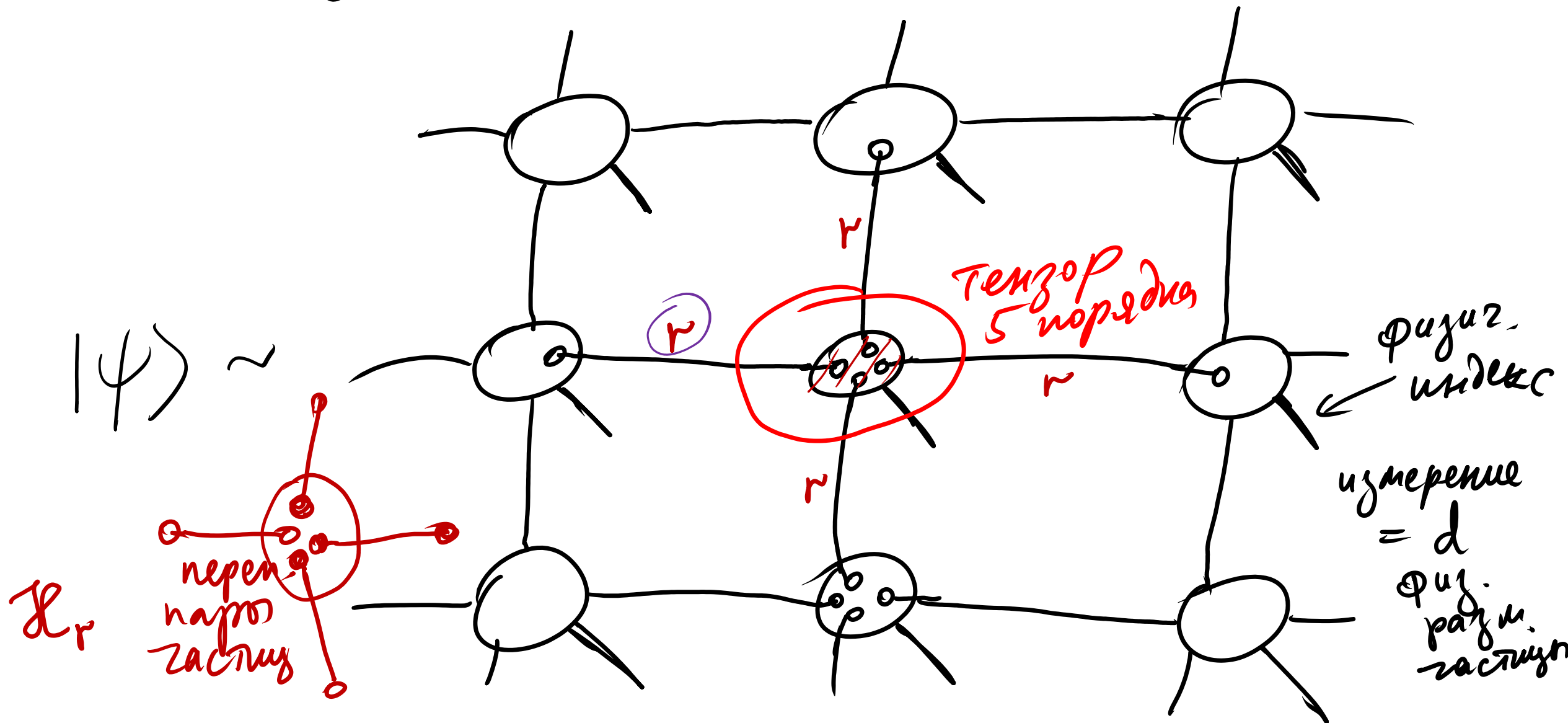
projected entangled-pair state

AKLT-models



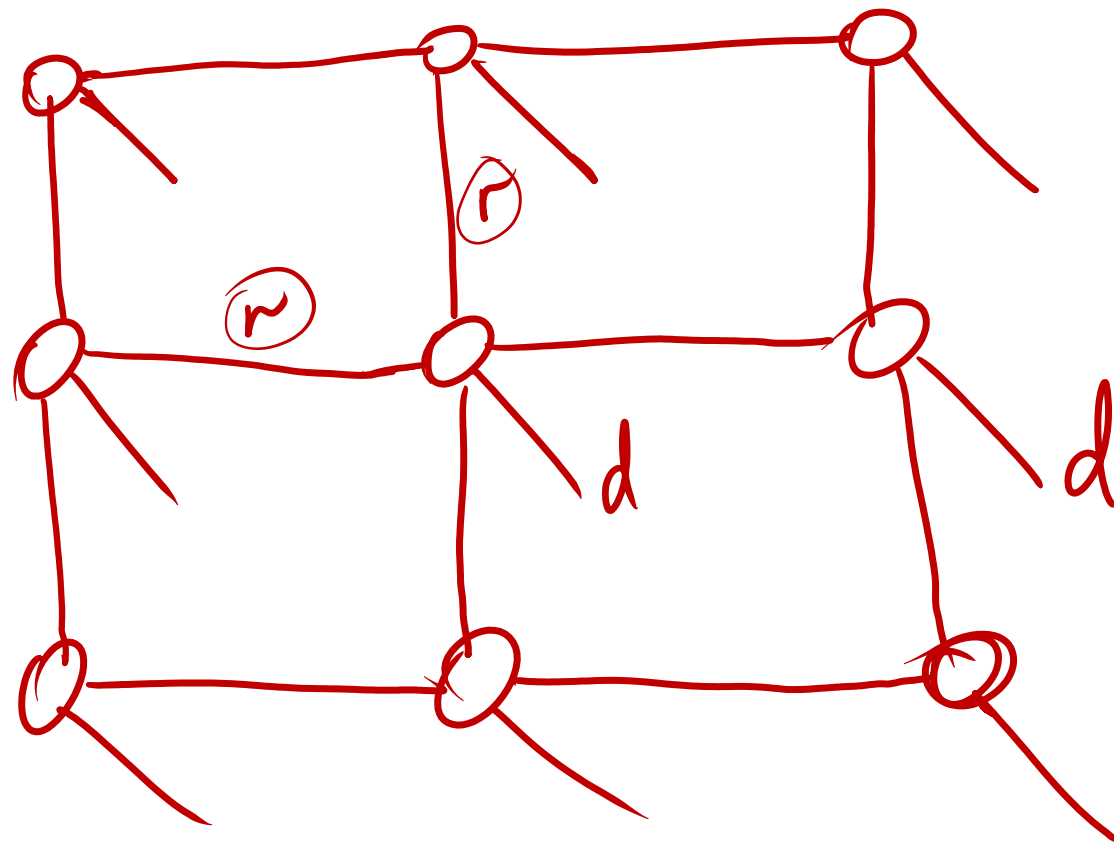
↑ мин. cost. дуга с меткой  $1/2$

# Двумерная решетка из частиц



PEPS para  $r$

$|\psi\rangle =$



$\in \mathbb{C}^{d^9}$

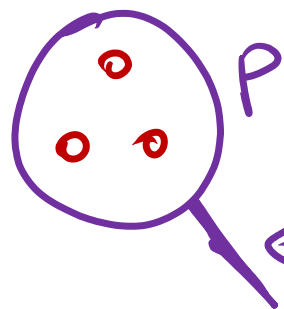
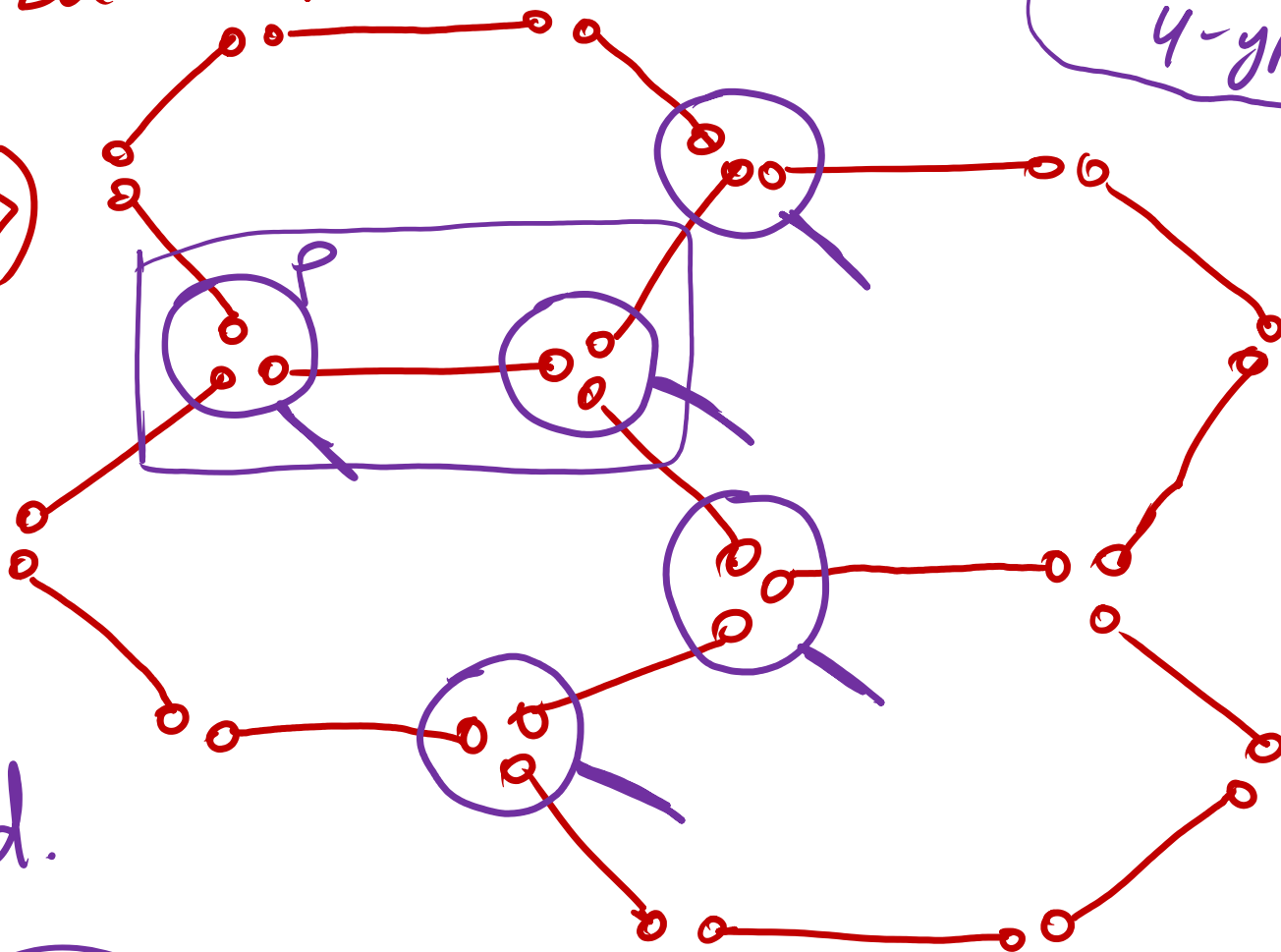
Пример:

2d - AKLT модель

структ. элемент  
сост для  
4-уровн. кв.  
систем.

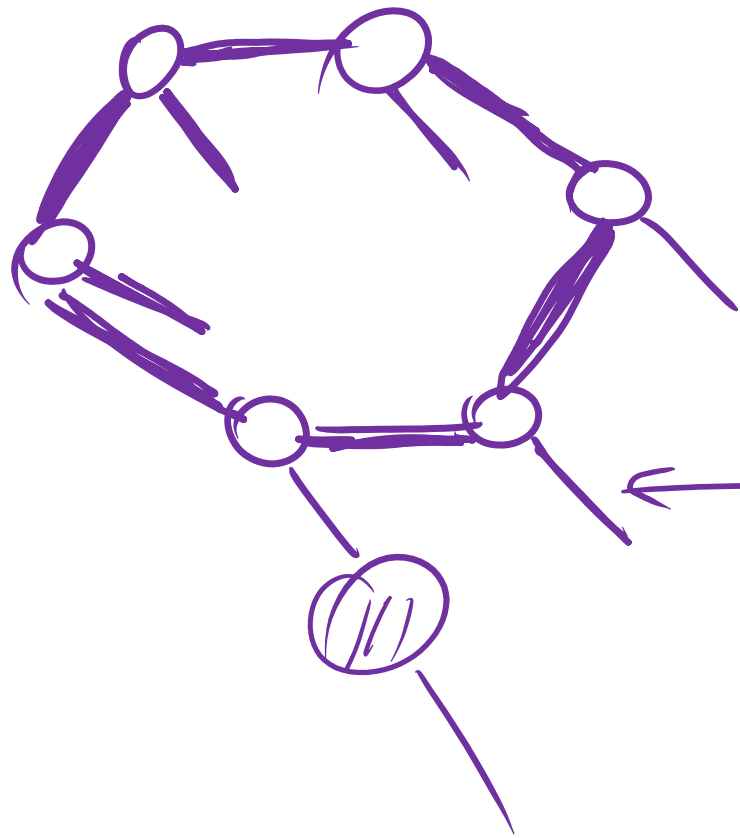
$$\text{---} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

$\mathbb{C}^4$



$u_{\text{spin}} = 4 = d.$

$$\mathbb{C}^8 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^4: P = \underbrace{|1\rangle}_{S=3/2, M=3/2} \underbrace{\langle \uparrow\uparrow\uparrow |}_{S=3/2, M=3/2} + \underbrace{|2\rangle}_{S=3/2, M=1/2} \langle S=3/2, M=1/2 | + |3\rangle \langle S=3/2, M=-1/2 | + |4\rangle \langle \downarrow\downarrow\downarrow |_{S=3/2, M=-3/2}$$



Физический спин  $3/2$   
 $d = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 1 = 4$ .

Упрощение: Гамильтониан  $2d$ -AKLT, для которого  
 построенное сост. дв-ся основным.