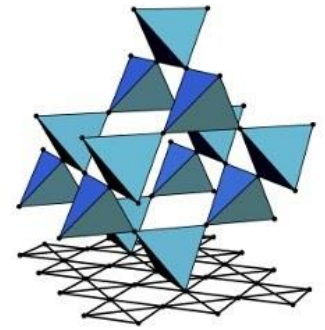




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SFB 1143

Tensor Networks (SS2021)

Lecture 18: PEPS optimization and contraction

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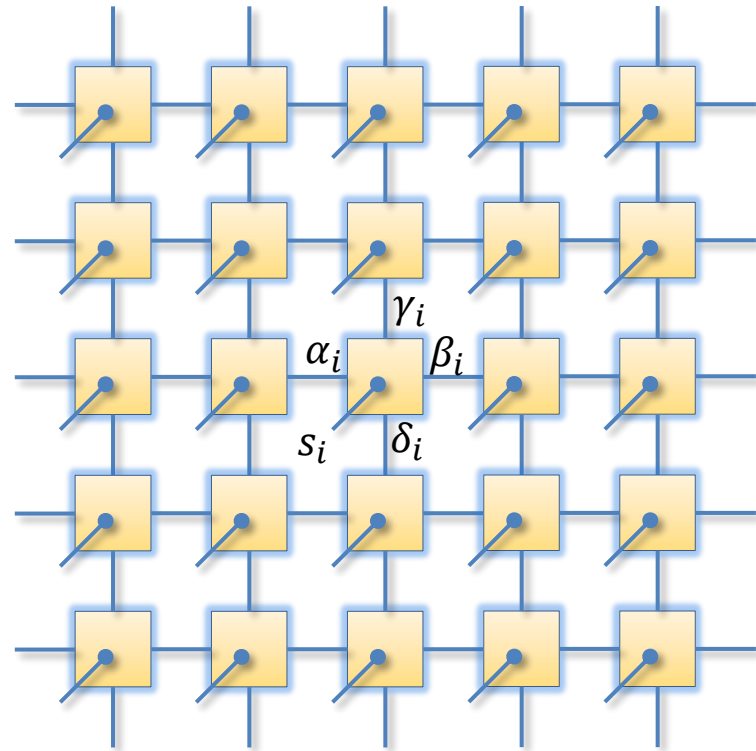
Zoom: tuhonghao@gmail.com

July 12th, 2021

§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

Numerical challenges of PEPS:

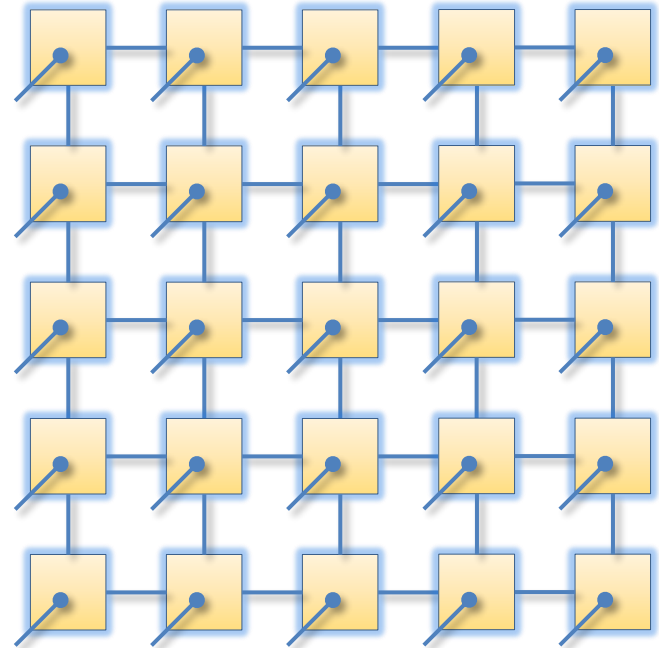
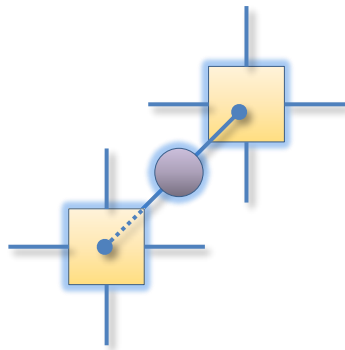
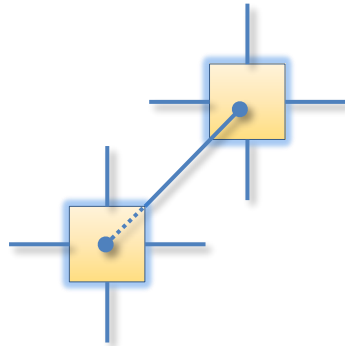
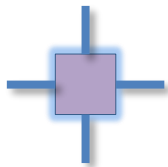
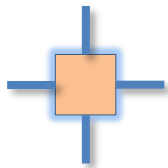
- **Optimization:** finding the best PEPS ansatz for a given Hamiltonian
- **Contraction:** computing physical observables



$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{\{s\}=1}^d \left(\sum_{\{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\}=1}^D \cdots A_{\alpha_i\beta_i\gamma_i\delta_i}^{s_i} \cdots \right) | \dots s_i \dots \rangle$$

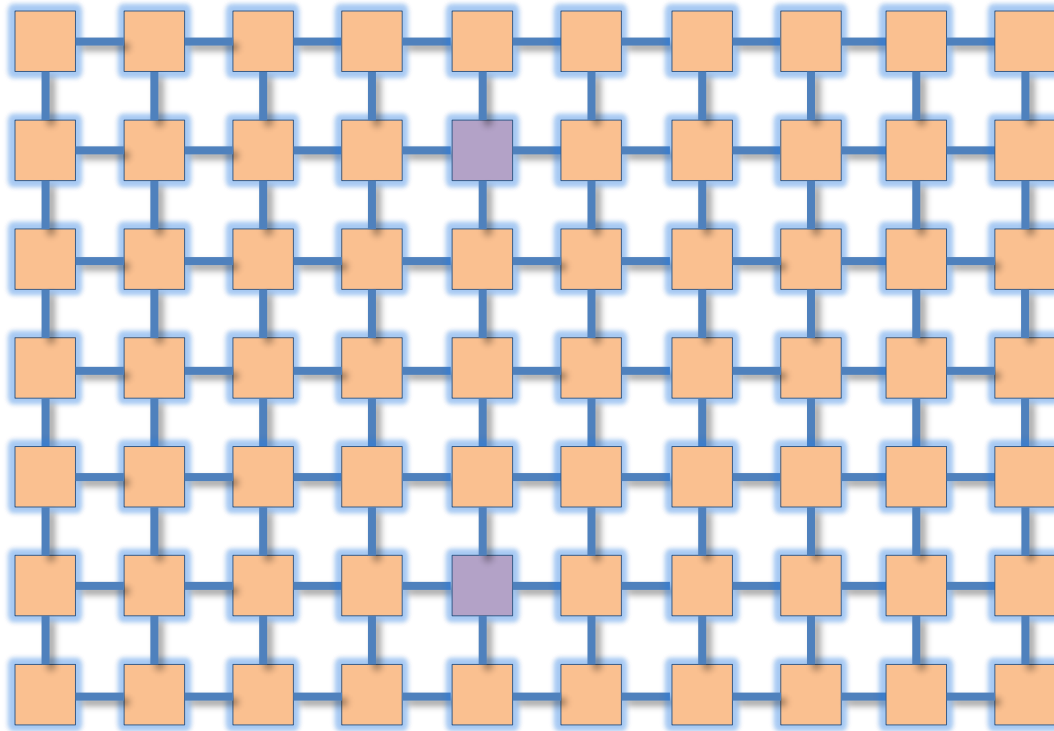
§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

$$\langle \psi | O_i O_j | \psi \rangle$$



§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

$$\langle \psi | O_i O_j | \psi \rangle =$$



Exact contraction: #P hard!

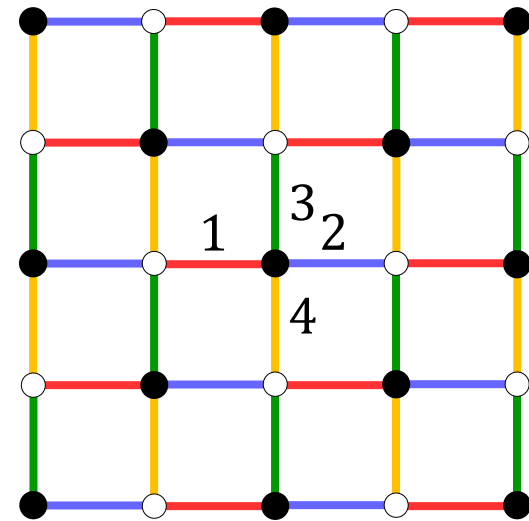
§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

- **Finite** PEPS algorithm:

Imaginary time evolution:

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\tau H} |\psi\rangle \rightarrow |\psi(D)\rangle$$

$$e^{-\delta\tau H} \approx e^{-\delta\tau H_1} e^{-\delta\tau H_2} \\ \times e^{-\delta\tau H_3} e^{-\delta\tau H_4} + O(\delta\tau^2)$$

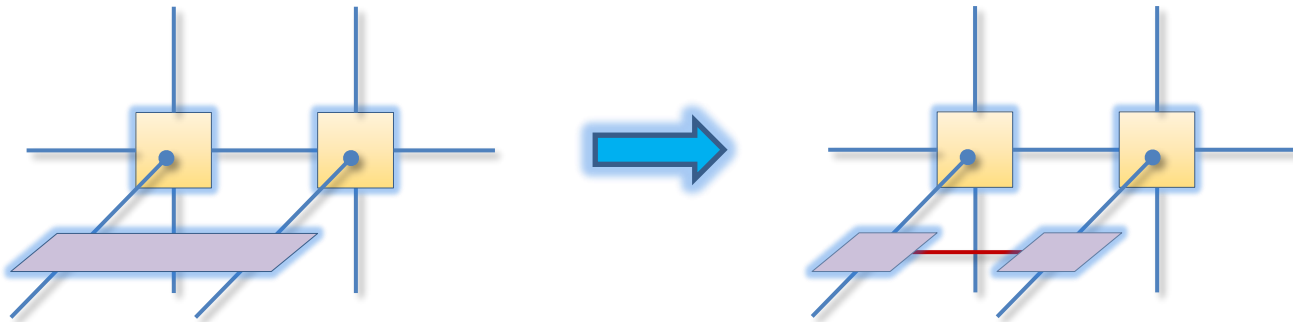


F. Verstraete & J. I. Cirac, cond-mat/0407066;

V. Murg, F. Verstraete & J. I. Cirac, Phys. Rev. A 75, 033605 (2007).

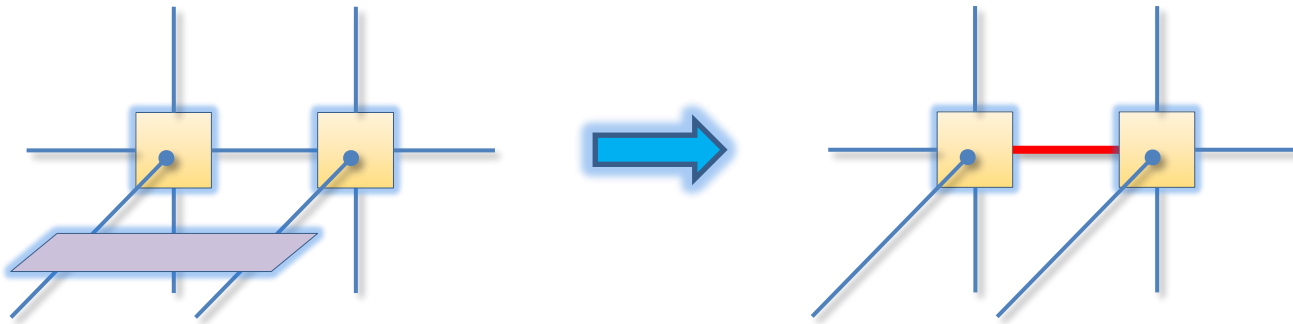
§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

Evolve PEPS with small imaginary-time steps:



§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

Evolve PEPS with small imaginary-time steps:



Bond dimension increased from D to d^2D !

§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

Truncation: $|\psi_B\rangle \rightarrow |\psi_A\rangle$ bond dimension from $d^2 D$ to D

➤ Find $|\psi_A\rangle$ such that $K = \|\psi_A\rangle - |\psi_B\rangle\|^2$ is minimized:

$$K = \langle \psi_A | \psi_A \rangle + \langle \psi_B | \psi_B \rangle - \langle \psi_A | \psi_B \rangle - \langle \psi_B | \psi_A \rangle$$

§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

Truncation: $|\psi_B\rangle \rightarrow |\psi_A\rangle$ bond dimension from $d^2 D$ to D

- Find $|\psi_A\rangle$ such that $K = \|\psi_A\rangle - |\psi_B\rangle\|^2$ is minimized:

$$K = \langle \psi_A | \psi_A \rangle + \langle \psi_B | \psi_B \rangle - \langle \psi_A | \psi_B \rangle - \langle \psi_B | \psi_A \rangle$$

- Carry out the **local optimization site by site** (i.e. DMRG-like):

$$\langle \psi_A | \psi_A \rangle = \mathbf{A}_i^\dagger \mathbf{N}_i \mathbf{A}_i$$

$$\langle \psi_A | \psi_B \rangle = \mathbf{A}_i^\dagger \mathbf{W}_i$$

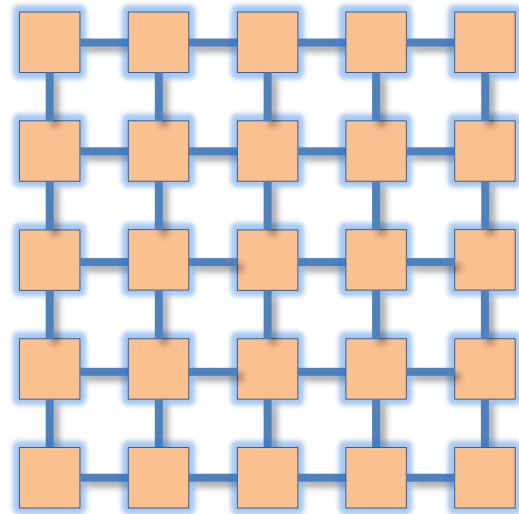
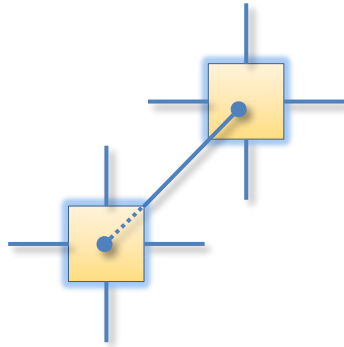
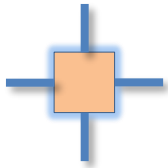
$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial \bar{A}_{\alpha_i \beta_i \gamma_i \delta_i}^{s_i}} = 0$$



$$\mathbf{N}_i \mathbf{A}_i = \mathbf{W}_i$$

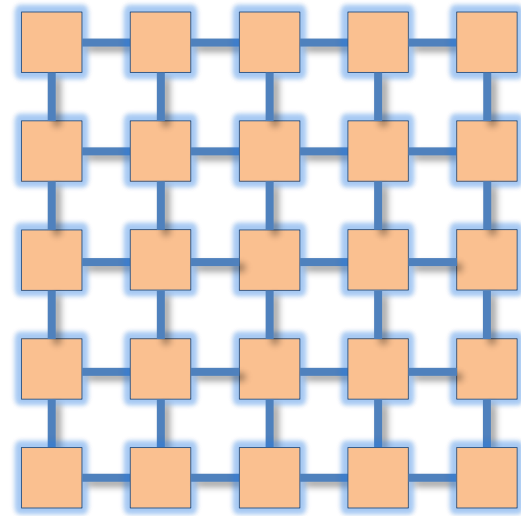
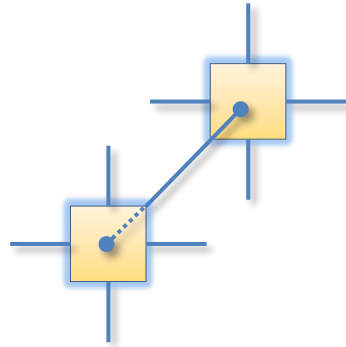
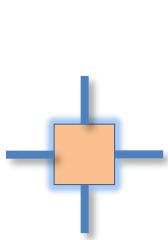
§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

$$\langle \psi_A | \psi_A \rangle$$



§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

$$\langle \psi_A | \psi_A \rangle$$

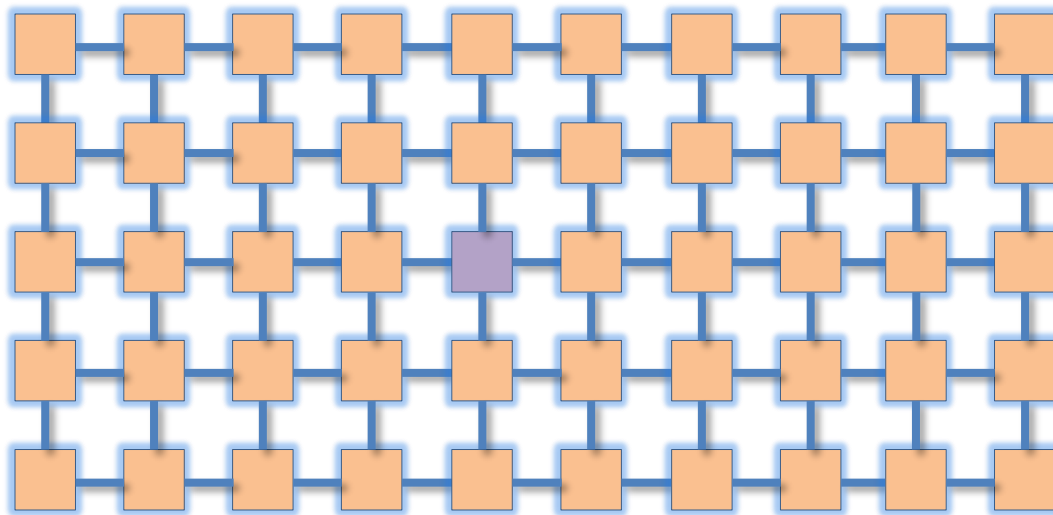


$$\mathbf{N}_i = \frac{\partial \langle \psi_A | \psi_A \rangle}{\partial \bar{A}_{\alpha_i \beta_i \gamma_i \delta_i}^{s_i}} \quad (\mathbf{W}_i \text{ similar})$$

$\bar{A}_{\alpha_i \beta_i \gamma_i \delta_i}^{s_i}$ removed in the double-layer tensor network!

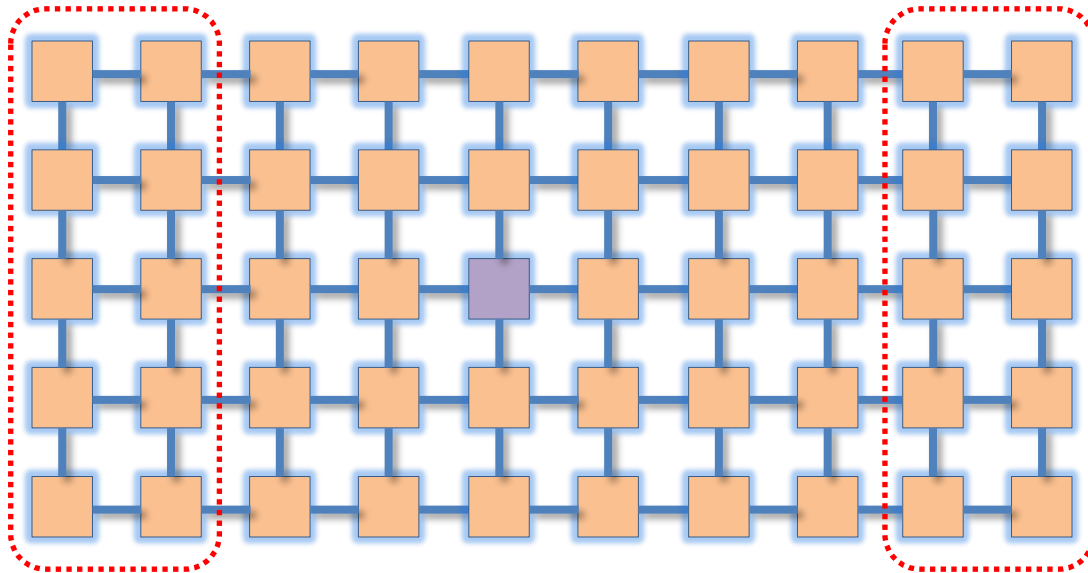
§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

- Compute \mathbf{N}_i and \mathbf{W}_i : MPO-MPS evolution



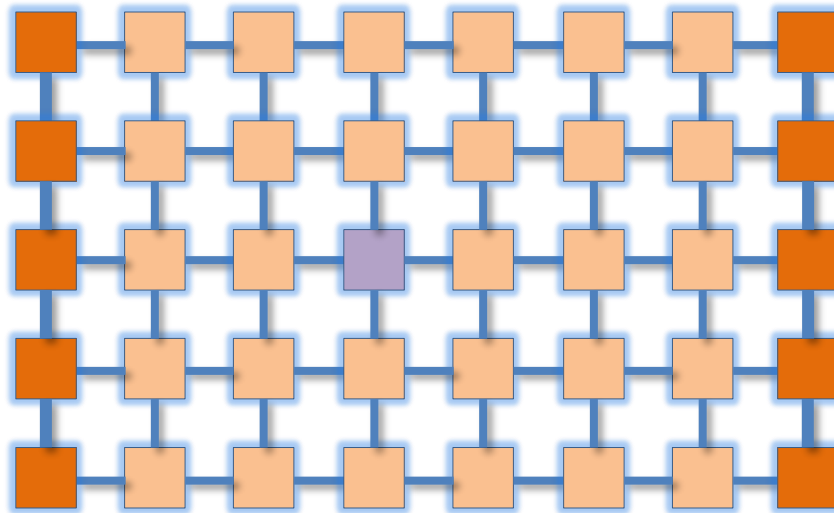
§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

- Compute \mathbf{N}_i and \mathbf{W}_i : MPO-MPS evolution



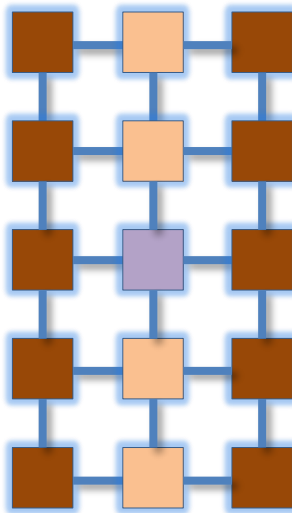
§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

- Compute \mathbf{N}_i and \mathbf{W}_i : MPO-MPS evolution



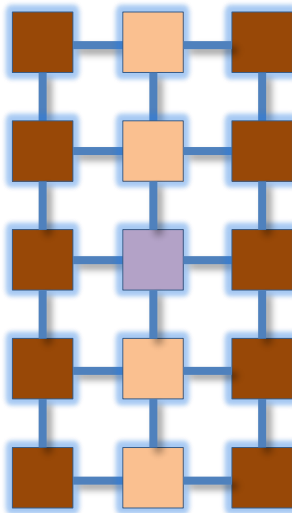
§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

- Compute \mathbf{N}_i and \mathbf{W}_i : MPO-MPS evolution



§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

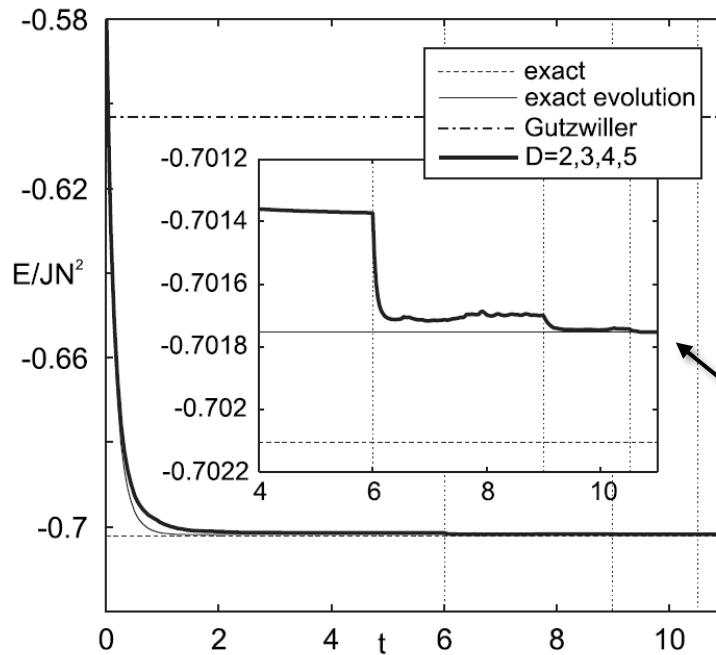
- Compute \mathbf{N}_i and \mathbf{W}_i : MPO-MPS evolution



For large system sizes and/or large bond dimensions, the computation of environment tensors can only be done approximately!

§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (a_i^\dagger a_j + \text{H.c.}) + \frac{U}{2} \sum_i \hat{n}_i(\hat{n}_i - 1) + \sum_i V_i \hat{n}_i$$



2D square lattice, 4×4

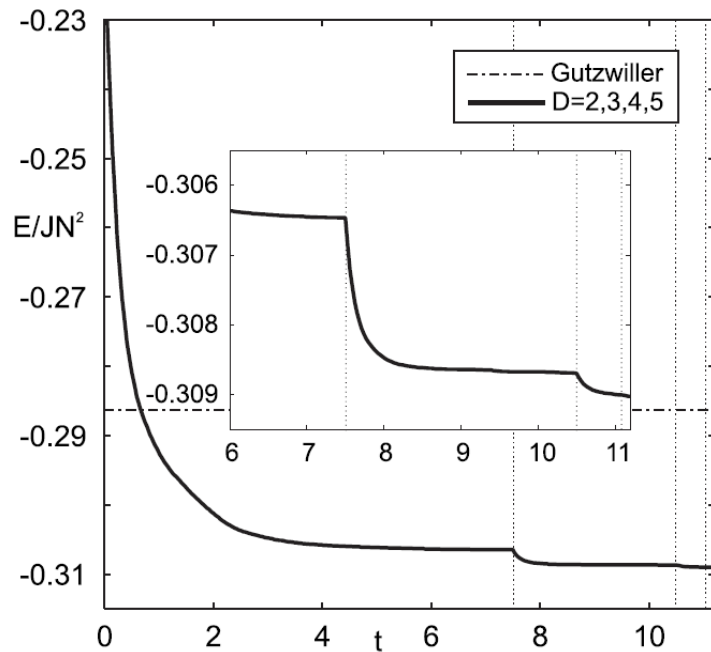
4 hardcore bosons

$$V_0/J = 36 \quad \delta\tau = 0.03$$

error $\sim 10^{-5}$

§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (a_i^\dagger a_j + \text{H.c.}) + \frac{U}{2} \sum_i \hat{n}_i(\hat{n}_i - 1) + \sum_i V_i \hat{n}_i$$



2D square lattice, **11 × 11**

14 hardcore bosons

$$V_0/J = 100 \quad \delta\tau = 0.03$$

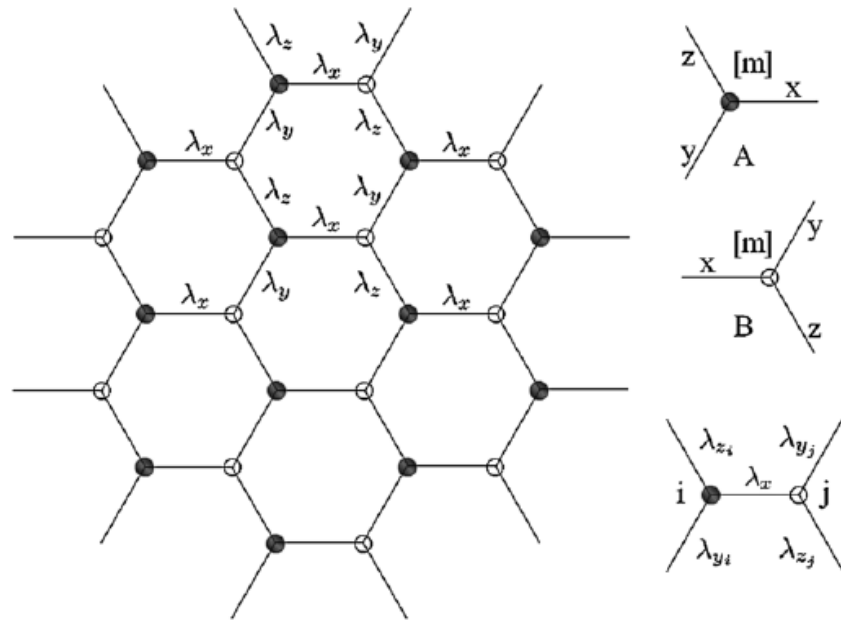
§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

- Infinite PEPS algorithm: simple update

2D analog of iTEBD:

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\tau H} |\psi\rangle \rightarrow |\psi(D)\rangle$$

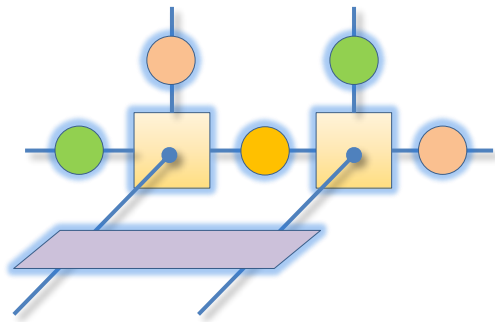
$$e^{-\delta\tau H} \approx e^{-\delta\tau H_1} e^{-\delta\tau H_2} \\ \times e^{-\delta\tau H_3} + O(\delta\tau^2)$$



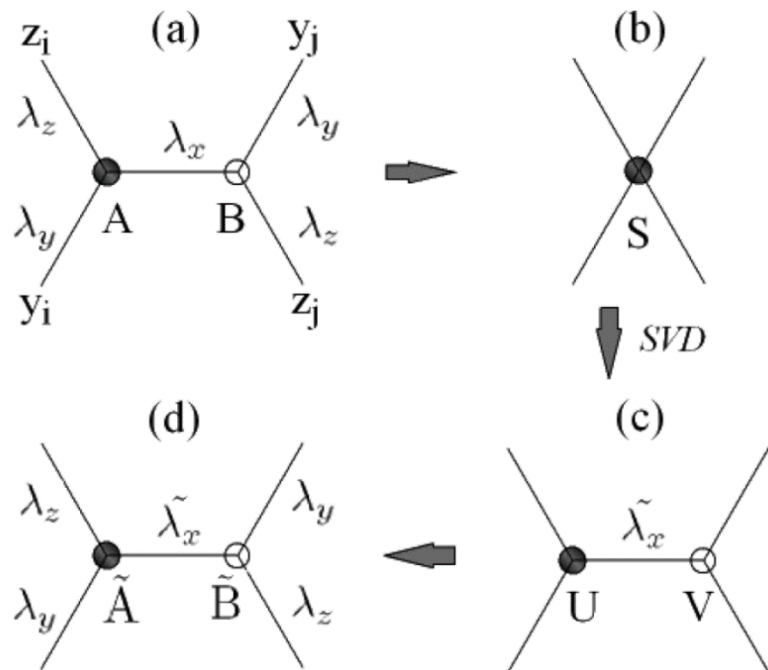
$$\lambda_{x,y,z} > 0$$

§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

- Infinite PEPS algorithm: **simple update**



Local update!



§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

Spin-1/2 Heisenberg model on the honeycomb lattice: $H = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$

TABLE I. The ground state energy per site E and the staggered magnetization M in the zero field limit as a function of D .

D	E	M
3	-0.5365	0.249
4	-0.5456	0.228
5	-0.5488	0.220
6	-0.5513	0.206
7	-0.5490	0.216
8	-0.5506	0.212

§ 4.2 PEPS: Optimization and contraction

Spin-1/2 Heisenberg model on the honeycomb lattice: $H = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$

TABLE II. Comparison of our results with those obtained by other approaches for the ground state energy per site E and the staggered magnetization M of the Heisenberg model with $h = 0$.

Method	E	M
Spin wave [12]	-0.5489	0.24
Series expansion [13]	-0.5443	0.27
Monte Carlo [14]	-0.5450	0.22
Ours $D = 8$	-0.5506	0.21 ± 0.01