Local Algorithms for 1D Quantum Systems

I. Arad, Z. Landau, U. Vazirani, T. Vidick

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Many-body physics



Are physical systems special?



Ground States of Local Hamiltonians

- Hilbert space of particles $\mathcal{H} = (\mathbb{C}^d)^{\otimes n}$,
- Local terms $0 \le H_i \le 1$,
- Interested in lowest eignevectors of $H = \sum_i H_i$.

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DMRG does well in practice ['92].

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Density of states assumptions \rightarrow area laws



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poly(n) eigenvalues in constant interval



poly(n) eigenvalues in constant interval

poly(n) states below some constant energy

Ground Stat

- 2^{poly(log n)} time algorithm for finding low energy states,
- MPS description with bond dimension $2^{poly(\log n)}$

poly(n) eigenvalues in constant interval



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Notable features:

• More physically plausible: No convex optimization.

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Notable features:

- More physically plausible: No convex optimization.
- Hierarchical structure reminiscent of Renormalization Group.

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Generalization of unique ground state case?

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Small perturbation would have 1/poly(n) gap Area law and algorithm for constant degeneracy [Huang; Chubb, Flammia].

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poly(n) degenerate ground space



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poly(n) degenerate ground space

next eigenstate

• Polynomial time algorithm for finding the ground space.

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• It approximately projects onto the ground state:

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• It approximately projects onto the ground state:





Image: Image:

It has small entanglement rank:



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• It approximately projects onto the ground state:





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• It has small entanglement rank:



Critical threshold $D\Delta < 1$.

A first pass.

- Start with unentangled state.
- 2 Apply AGSP. Randomly pick one Schmidt vector. Repeat.



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Each iteration moves closer \rightarrow Area Law.

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Algorithm?

- Will take O(n) iterations to get close.
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Two directions:

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Two directions:

O Reduce complexity \rightarrow original algorithm.

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Algorithm?

- Will take O(n) iterations to get close.
- Complexity OK at the cut but too complex on sides.

Two directions:

- **()** Reduce complexity \rightarrow original algorithm.
- 2 Reduce iterations \rightarrow new results.



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Viable set: subspace containing left Schmidt vectors of a good approximation to ground space

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Reduce iterations

Move more quickly via simultaneous local movement?

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Reduce iterations

Move more quickly via simultaneous local movement?

Tree Structure:



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Reduce iterations

Move more quickly via simultaneous local movement?

Tree Structure:



Need: a way to merge two viable sets.



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Image: Image:

- Merge process
- Modified AGSP
- Viable set for subspaces

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• Merge: Tensor two neighboring viable sets $V = V_1 \otimes V_2$,

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- Merge: Tensor two neighboring viable sets $V = V_1 \otimes V_2$,
- Size Reduction:

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- **(**) Merge: Tensor two neighboring viable sets $V = V_1 \otimes V_2$,
- Size Reduction:
 - Choose a small random subspace of $V' \subset V$,

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- Merge: Tensor two neighboring viable sets $V = V_1 \otimes V_2$,
- Size Reduction:
 - Choose a small random subspace of $V' \subset V$,
 - ② "Apply AGSP"

write $K = \sum_{i,j=1}^{D} A_i \otimes B_{i,j} \otimes C_j$, and choose $V'' = span\{B_{i,j}V'\}$.



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Modified AGSP



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Requires soft truncation

• Uses [Molnar, Schuch, Verstraete, Cirac]: $e^{-\beta H}$ has small bond dimension MPO approximation.

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V a viable set for subspace T

For every element $t \in T$: a vector with left-Schmidt vectors in V that is near t and projects exactly in the direction t.



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Discussion



- Physics viewpoint: when do density of states conditions occur? Examples when they don't? Proofs?
- Could this be a skeleton for a practical algorithm? Are there interesting questions in this regime to answer? What kinds of challenges exist?
- What kinds of questions/connections does the tree-like structure of the algorithm suggest?

