

# エンタングルメント分岐とその活用

原田健自

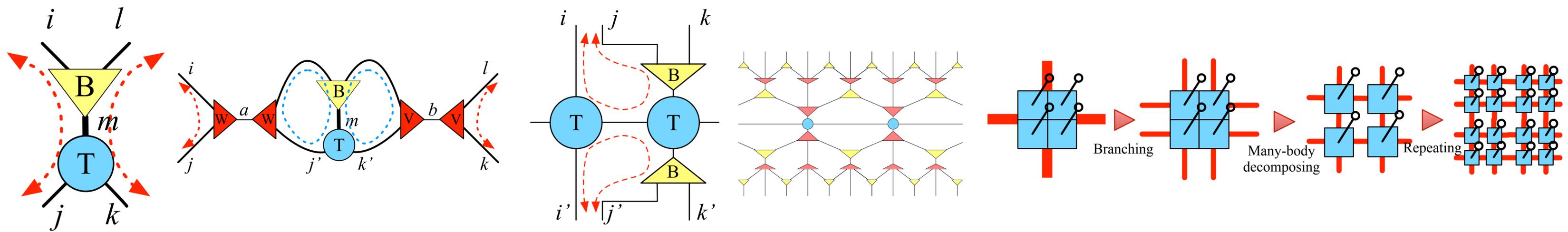
京都大学 大学院情報学研究科

Reference: “Entanglement branching operator”, Phys. Rev. B **97**, 045124 (2018)

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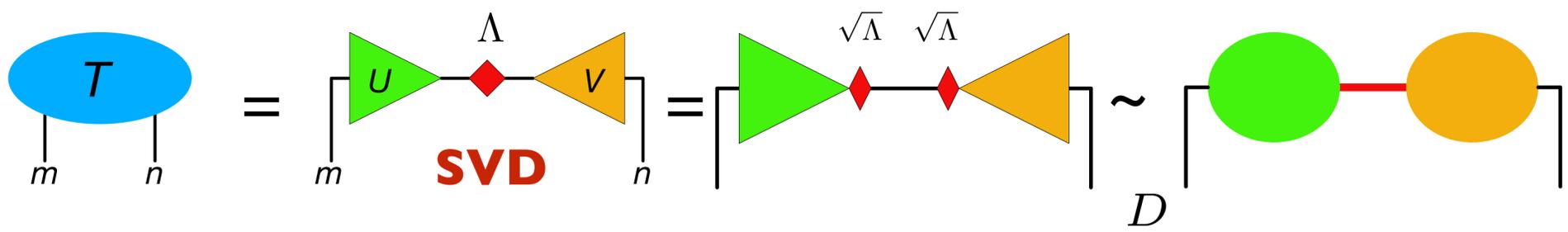


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# Entanglement and singular value decomposition

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{mn} (T_{mn}) \overset{\text{sub-system A}}{|m\rangle} \otimes \overset{\text{sub-system B}}{|n\rangle} = \sum_{l=1}^D (\lambda_l) |u_l\rangle \otimes |v_l\rangle$$

Schmidt decomposition

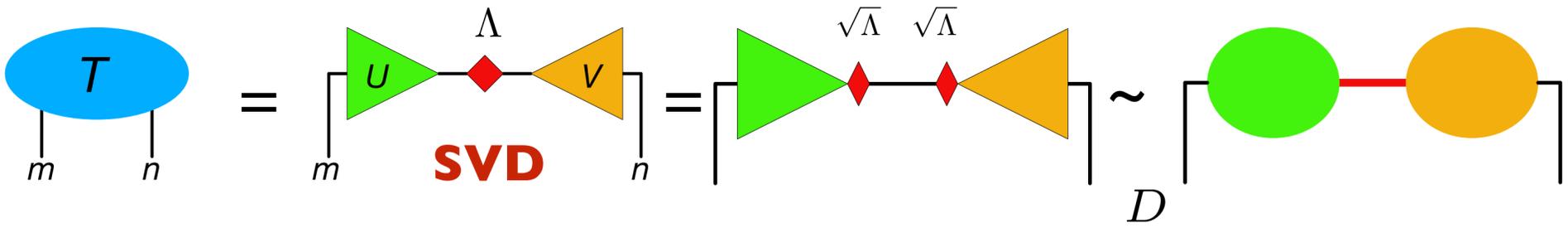


Entanglement entropy  $S_E(A) = -\text{Tr}_A \rho_A \log(\rho_A) = -\sum_{l=1}^D \lambda_l^2 \log(\lambda_l^2)$

# Entanglement and singular value decomposition

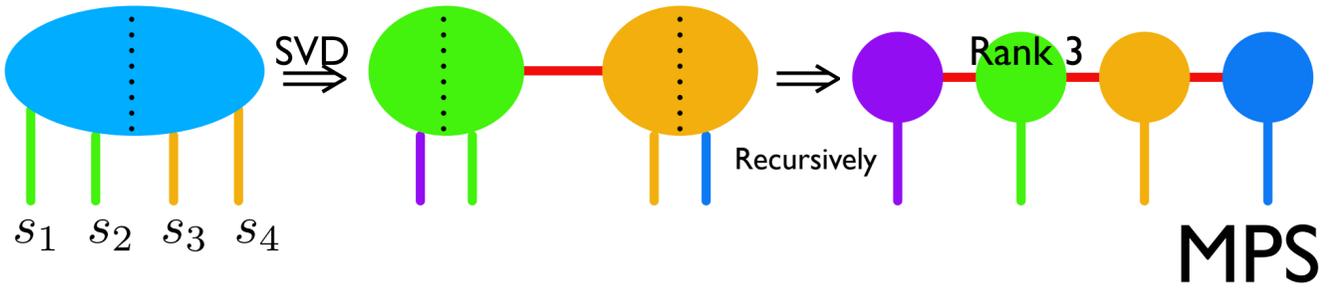
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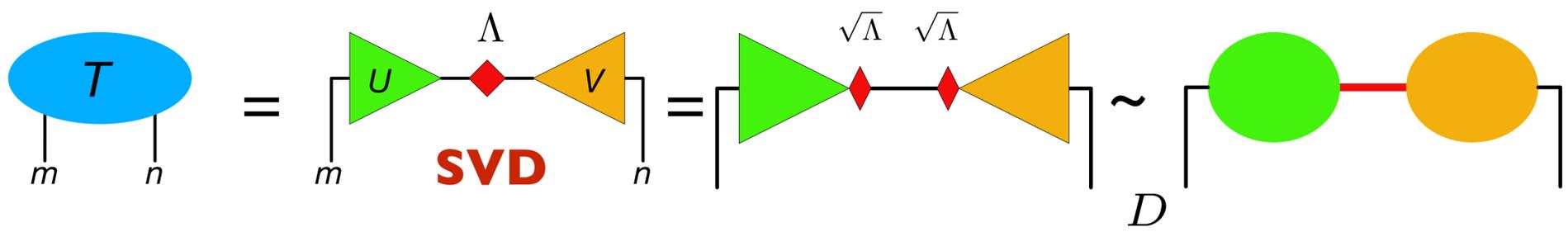
## 1D quantum state



# Entanglement and singular value decomposition

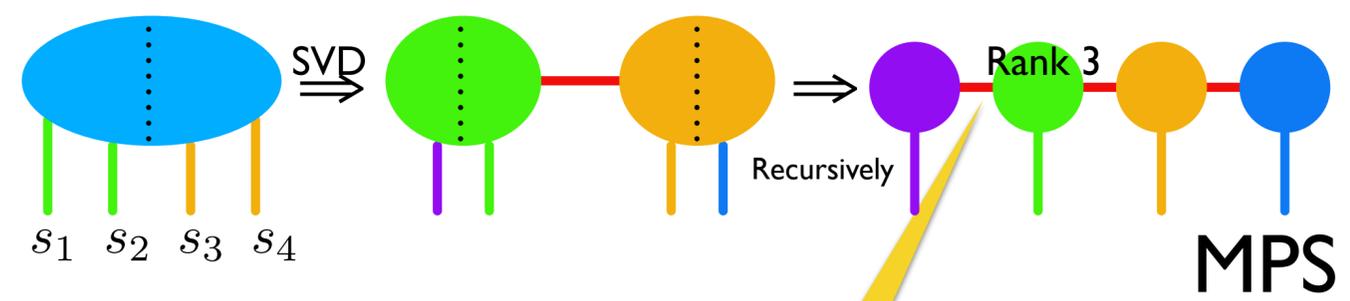
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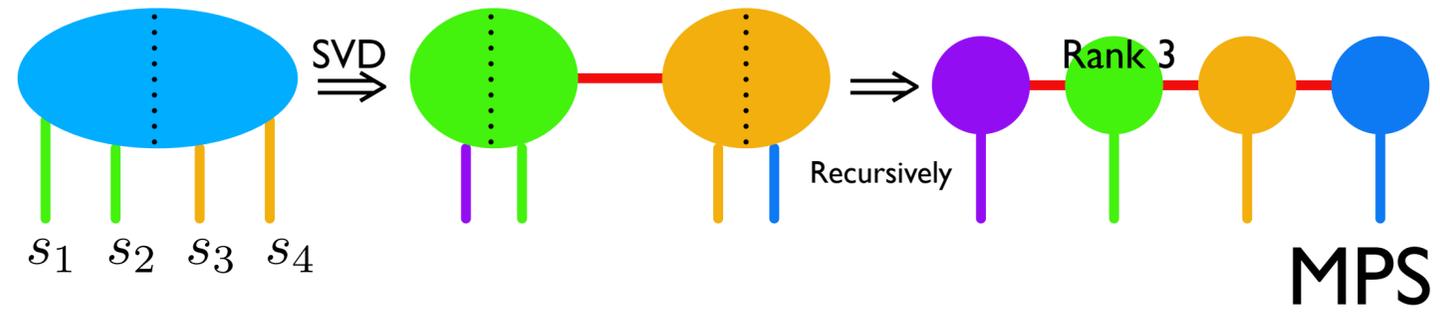
## 1D quantum state



**Entanglements flow on a link**

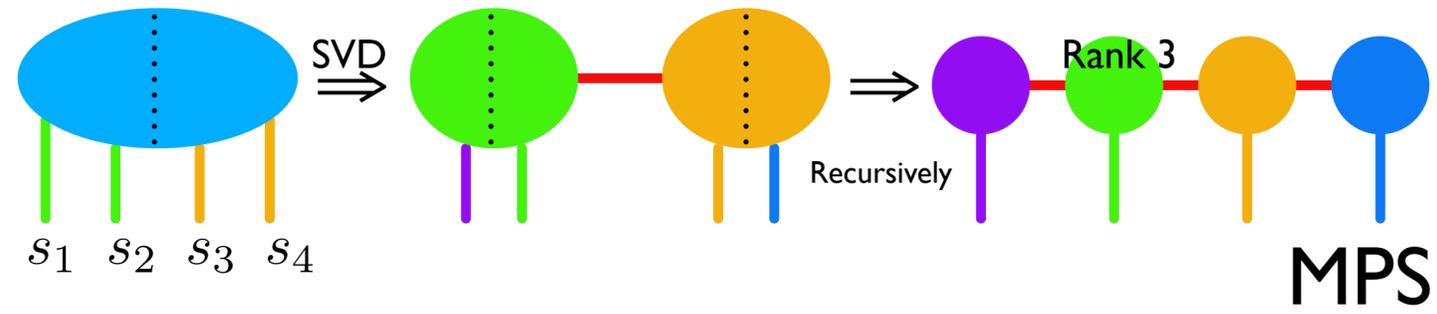
# Tensor network, tensor network algorithm, and entanglement flow

## 1D quantum state

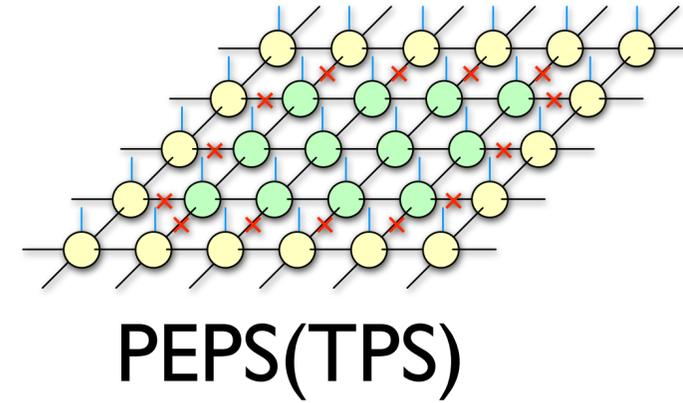


# Tensor network, tensor network algorithm, and entanglement flow

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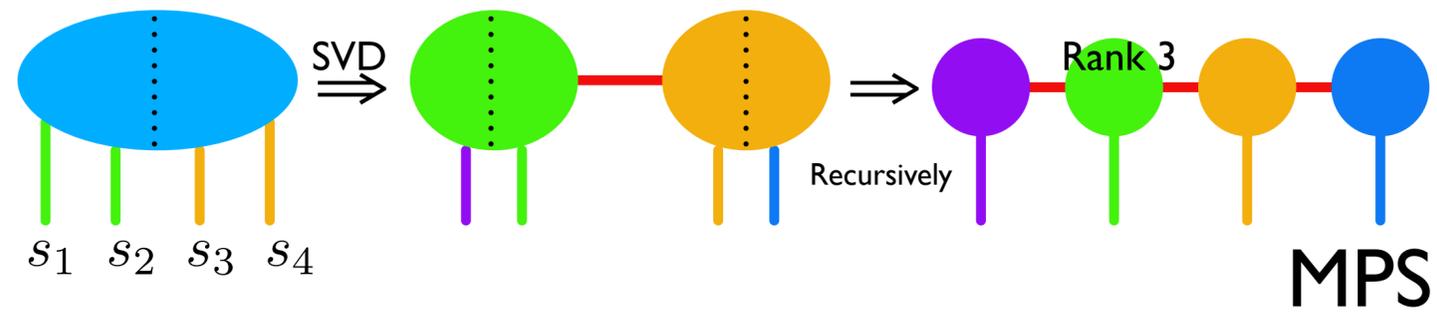


## 2D quantum state

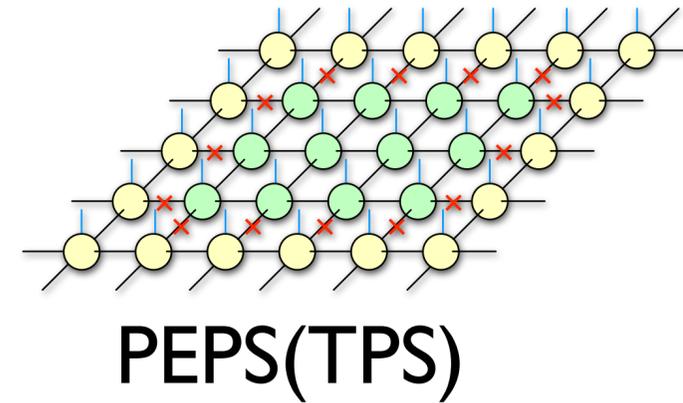


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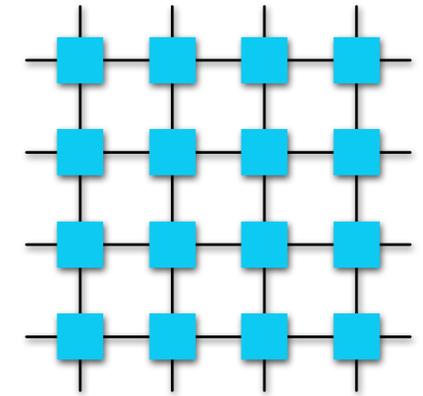
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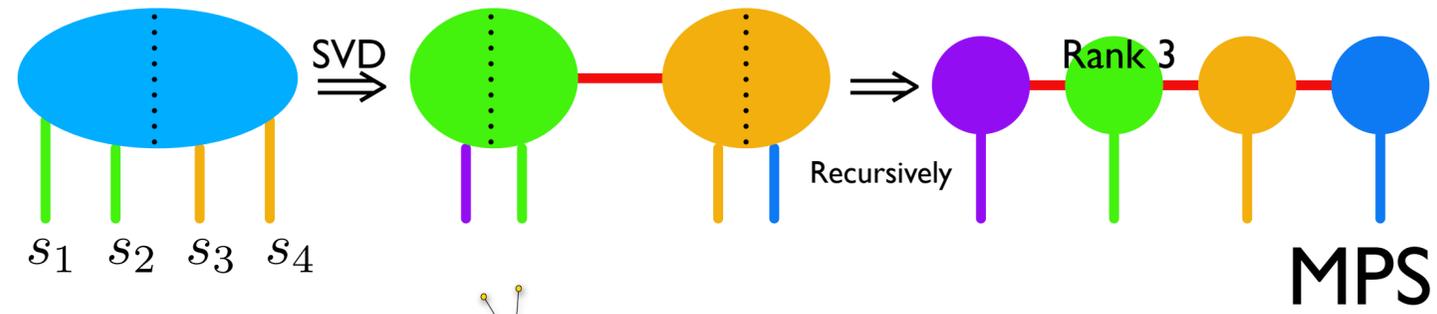


## 2D classical partition function

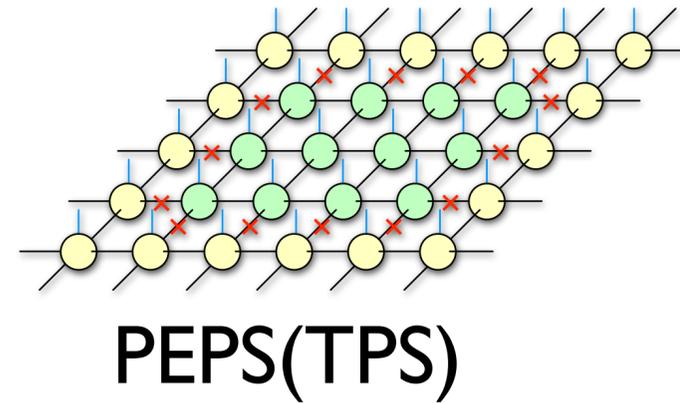


# Tensor network, tensor network algorithm, and entanglement flow

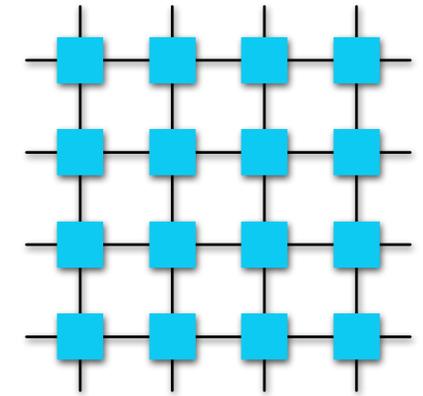
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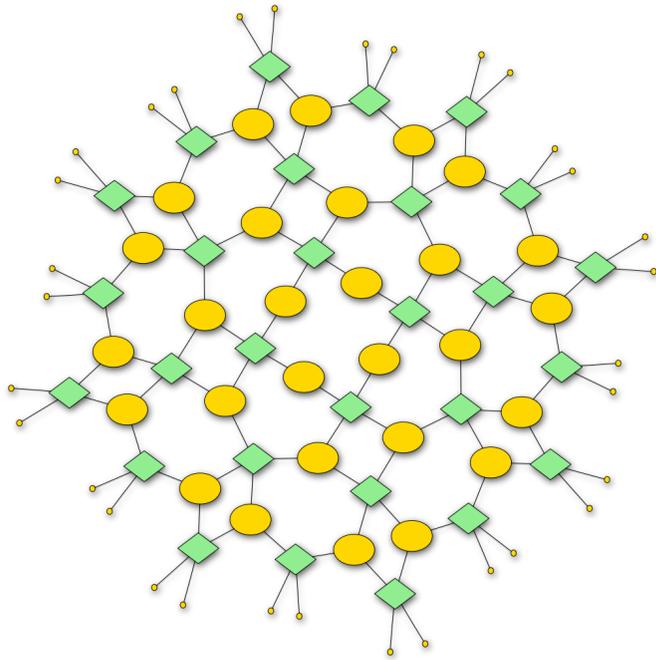
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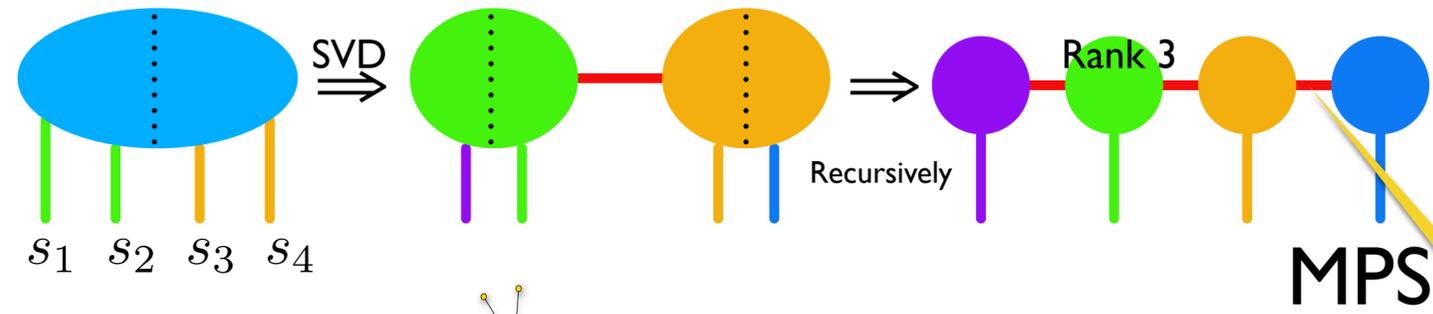


MERA

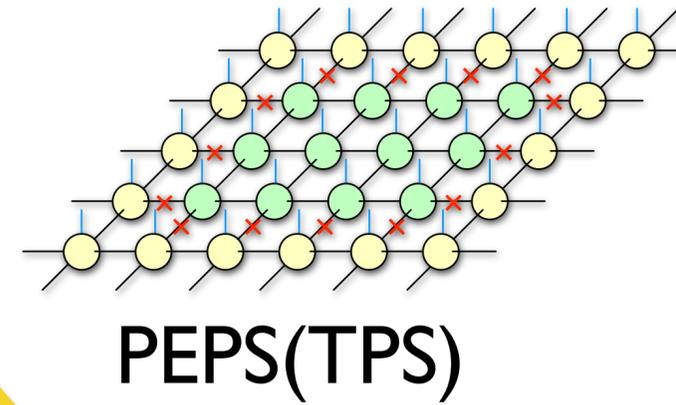


# Tensor network, tensor network algorithm, and entanglement flow

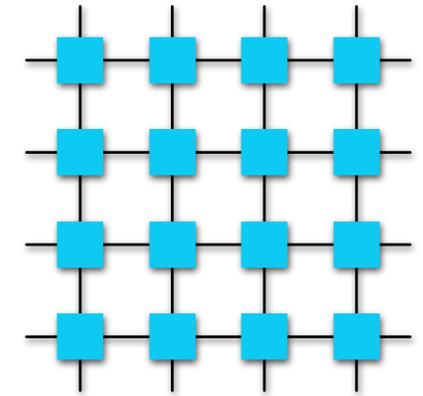
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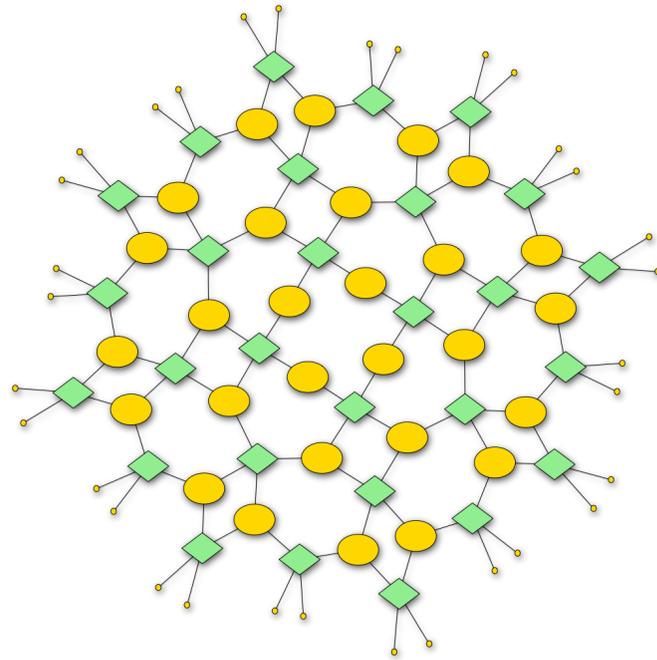
## 2D quantum state



## 2D classical partition function



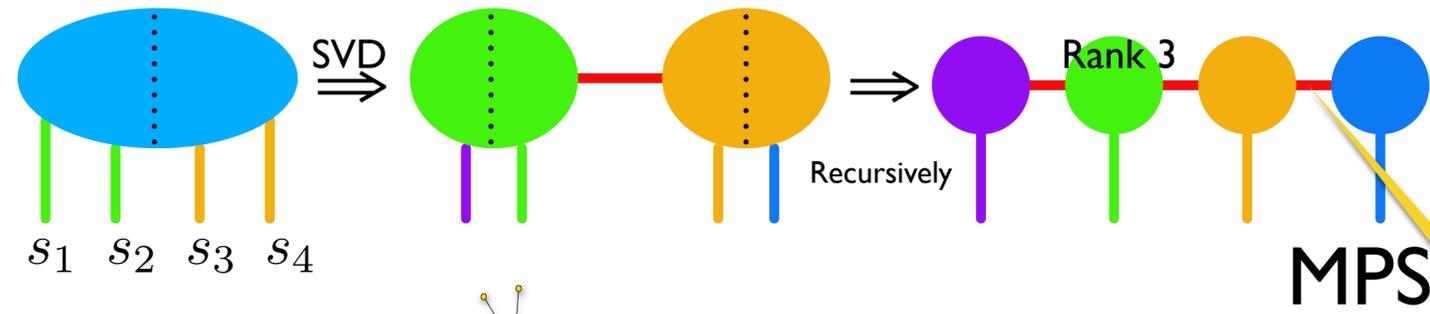
MERA



**Entanglements flow in a link**

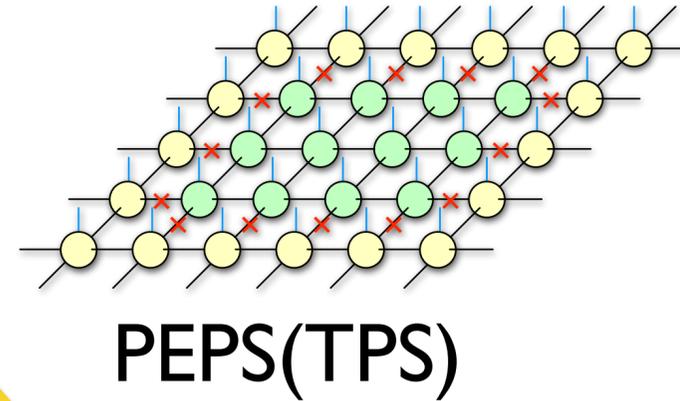
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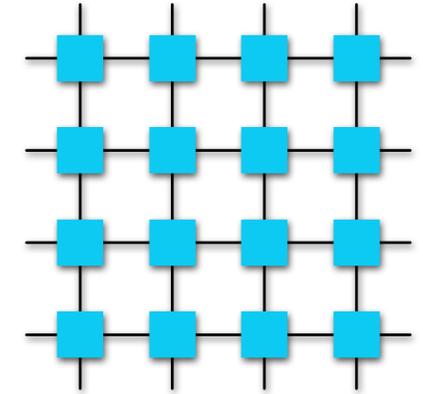


MPS

## 2D quantum state



## 2D classical partition function

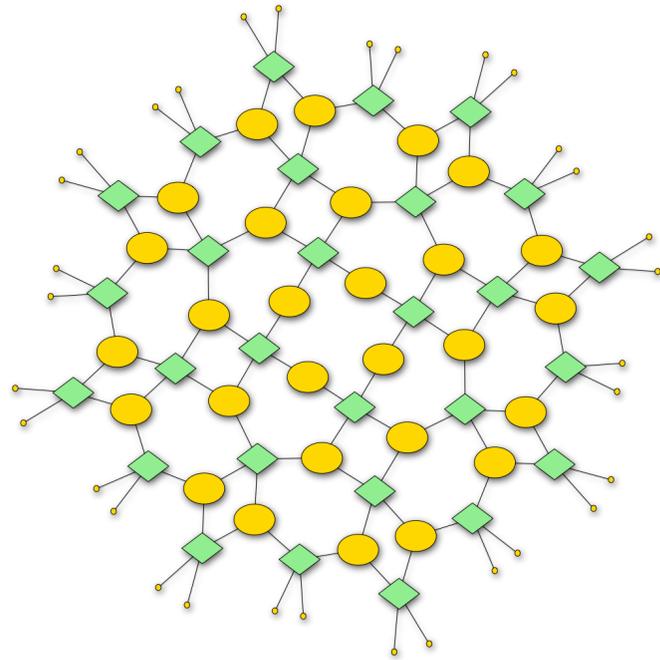


*Entanglements flow in a link*

## Tensor network algorithm

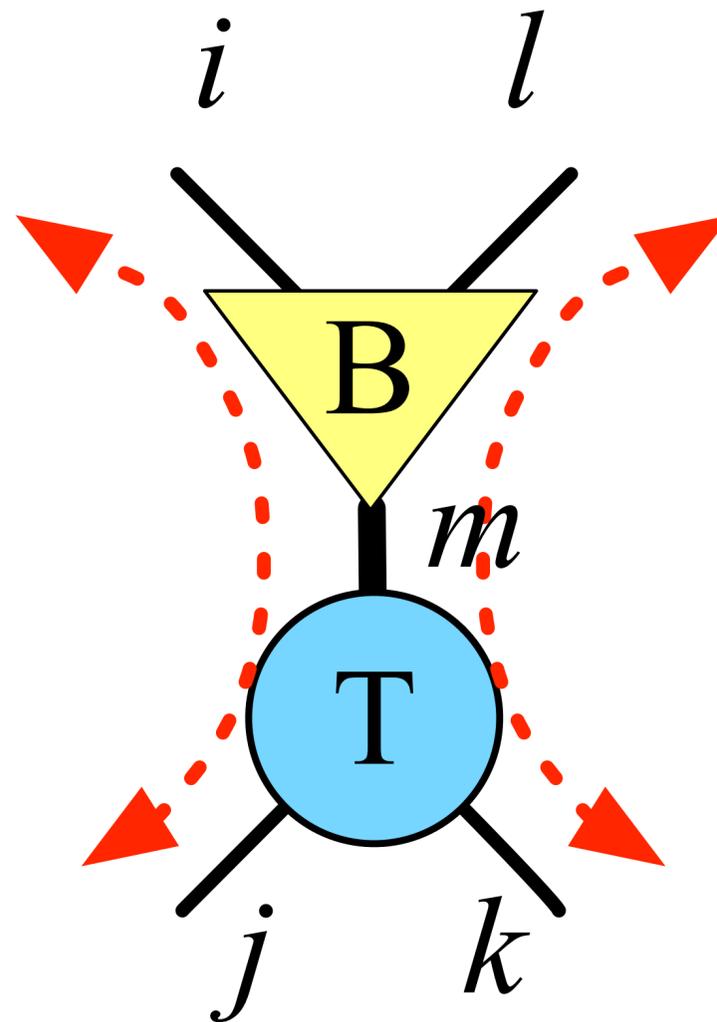
TEBD, CTM, TRG, HOTRG, ...

MERA



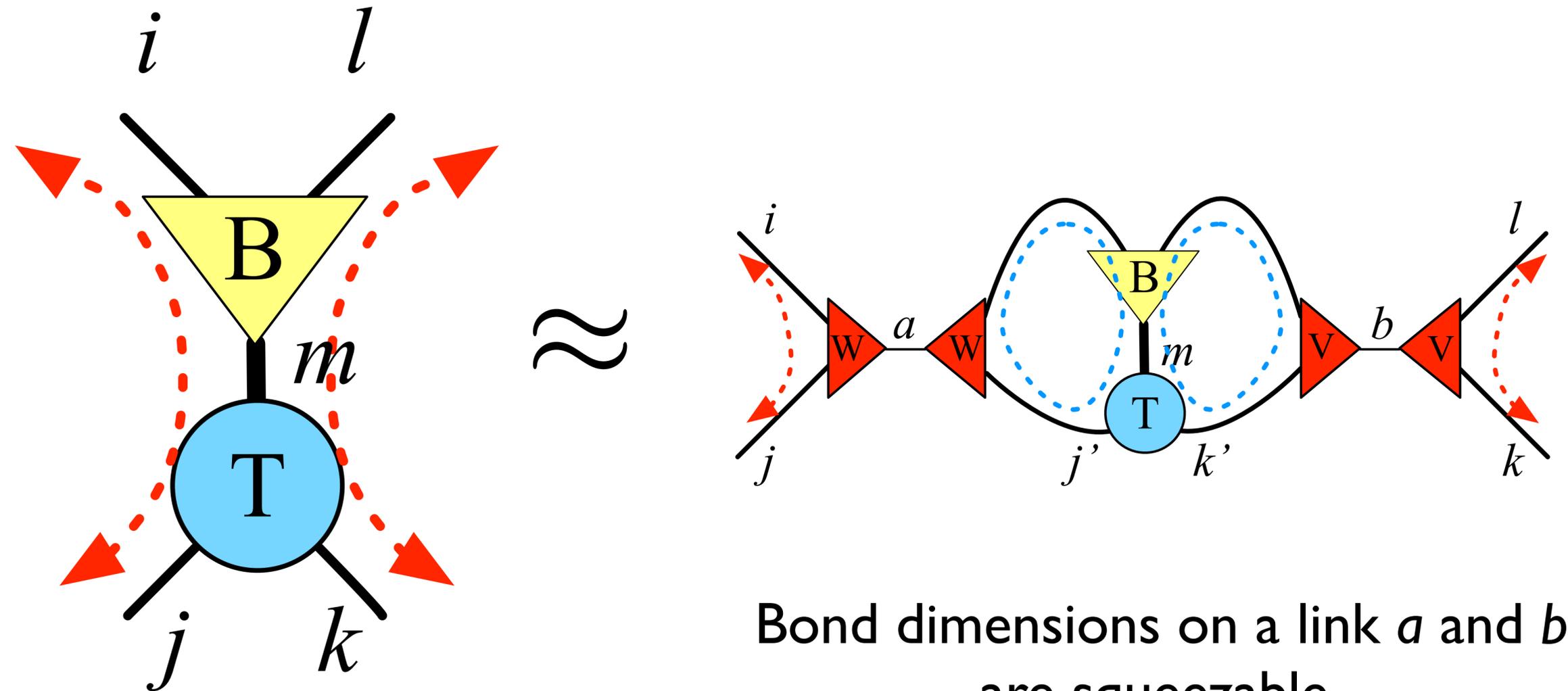
# Entanglement branching operator

## Split of a composite entanglement flow in a link



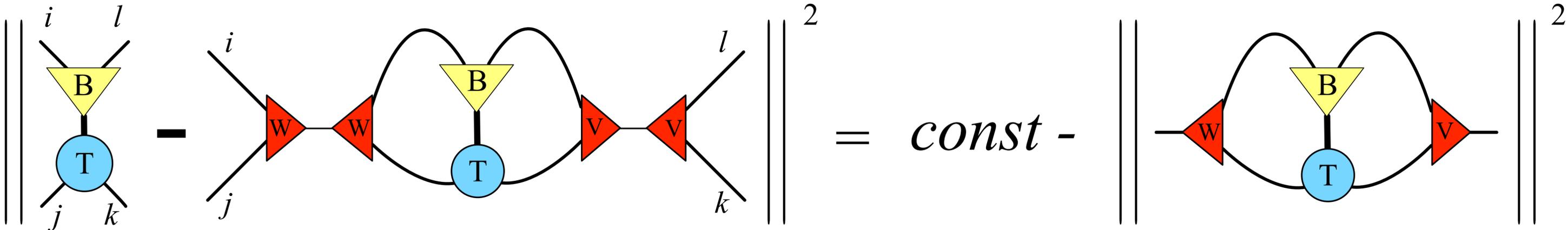
# Entanglement branching operator

## Split of a composite entanglement flow in a link



Bond dimensions on a link  $a$  and  $b$  are squeezable, when  $B$ ,  $W$ , and  $V$  are optimized

### Minimize a distance between the following TNs



Minimize a distance between the following TNs

$$\left\| \begin{array}{c} i \quad l \\ \text{B} \\ \text{T} \\ j \quad k \end{array} \right\|^2 - \left\| \begin{array}{c} i \quad l \\ \text{W} \quad \text{W} \\ \text{B} \\ \text{T} \\ \text{V} \quad \text{V} \\ j \quad k \end{array} \right\|^2 = \text{const} - \left\| \begin{array}{c} \text{W} \quad \text{V} \\ \text{B} \\ \text{T} \end{array} \right\|^2$$

## Algorithm

- (1) Initialize B, w, and v randomly. Set the values of bond dimension of links a and b one.
- (2) **Iteratively update** B, w, and v to minimize the squared distance.
- (3) Increase bond dimensions of links a and b, and extend bond dimensions of w and v.
- (4) Go back to (2), until bond dimensions of links a and b reach a limit of them.

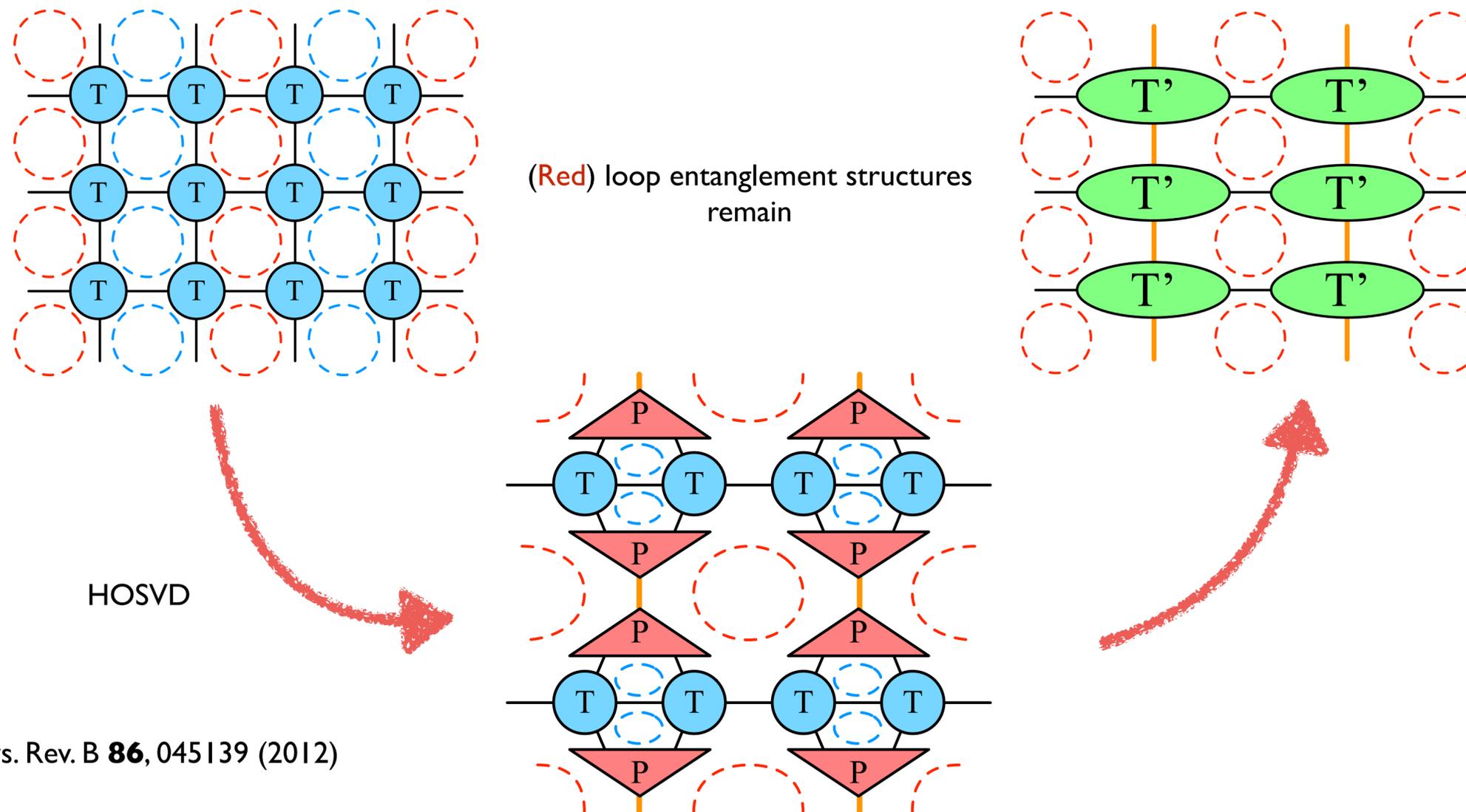
# Improvement of HOTRG by entanglement branching

## ● Necessary condition of a **proper** real-space RG

Gu and Wen, Phys. Rev. B **80**, 155131 (2009)  
Evenly and Vidal, Phys. Rev. Lett. **115**, 180405 (2015)

● erase entanglements under a renormalized scale  $\rightarrow$  **TNR** based on **TRG** (not HOTRG)

## ● **HOTRG** algorithm



Xie et al., Phys. Rev. B **86**, 045139 (2012)

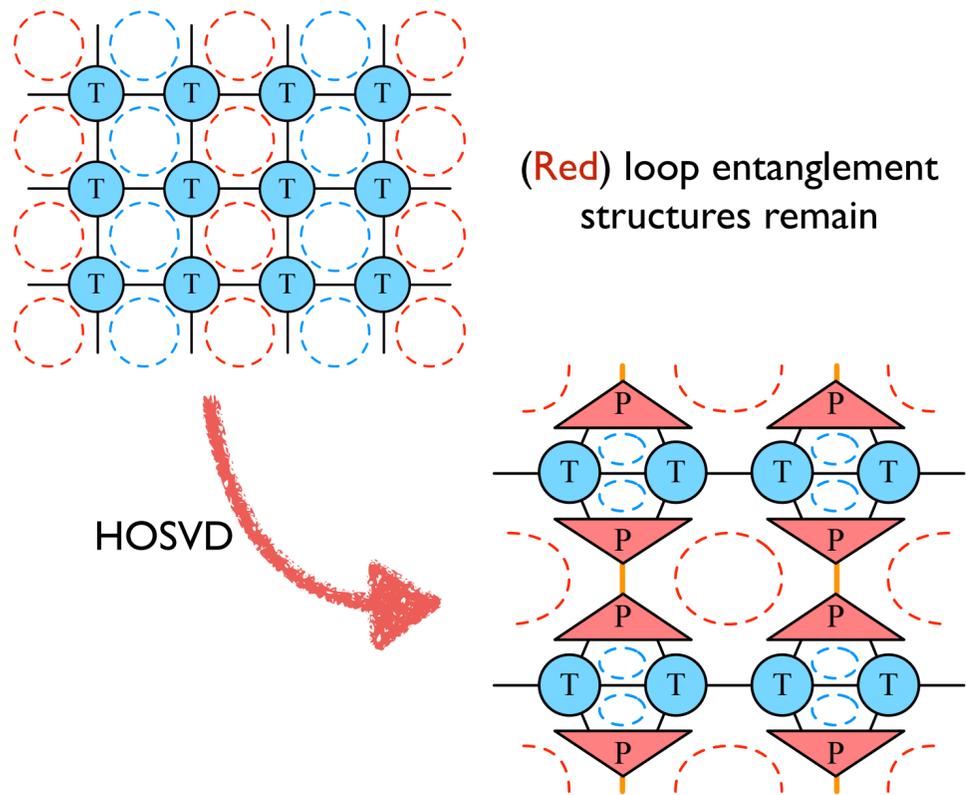
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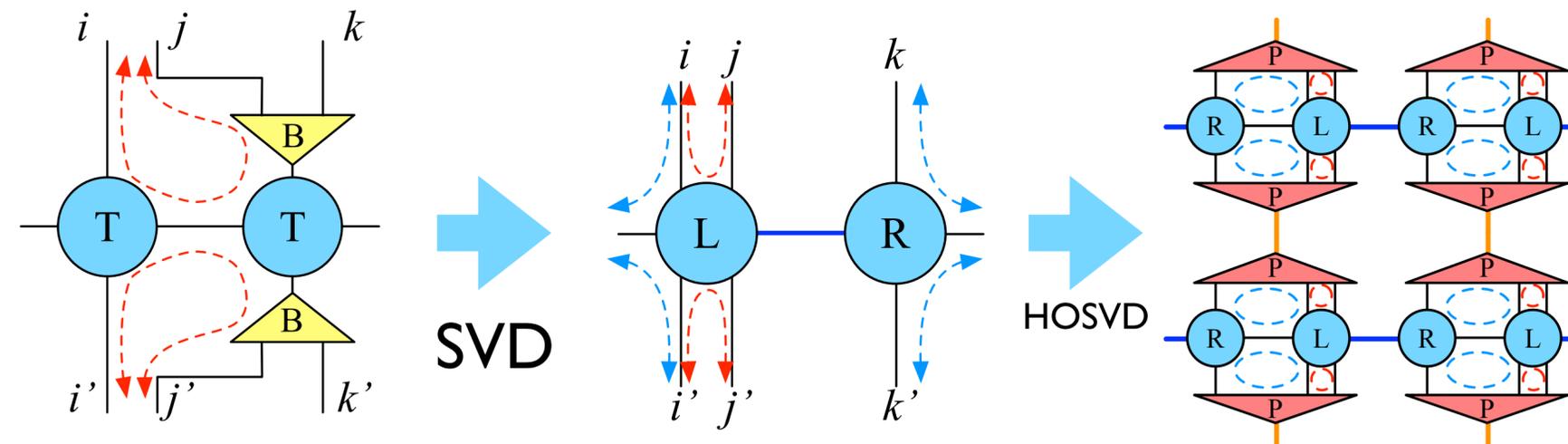
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## ● Pick up a red entanglement flow



There is no entanglement between  $L$  and  $R$ .



Gather loop entanglement structures in the combination of  $R$  and  $L$ .

# Improvement of HOTRG by entanglement branching

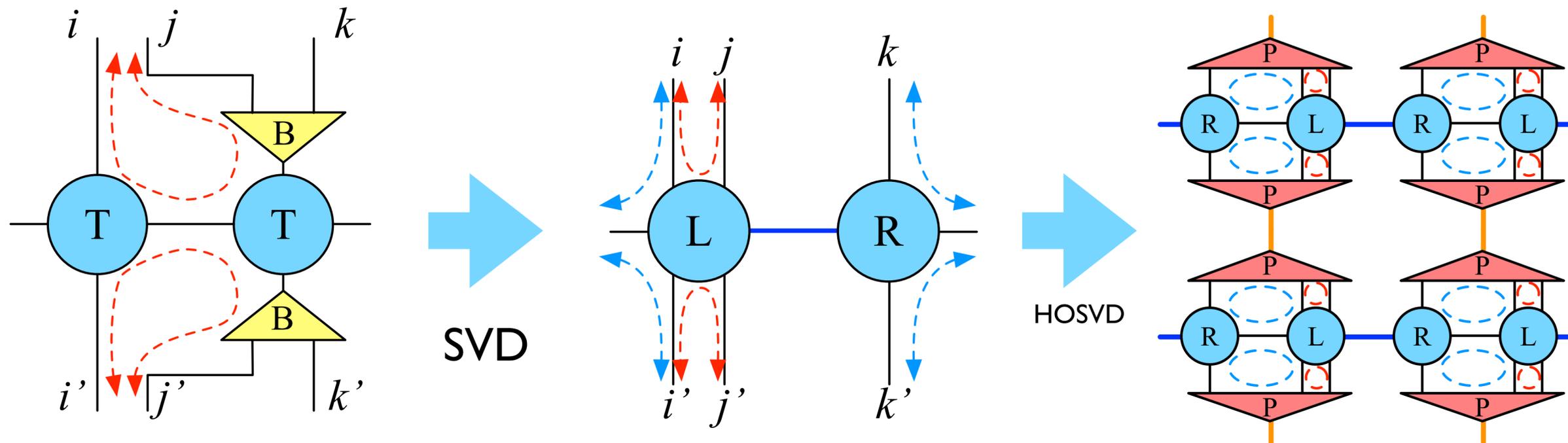
## Necessary condition of a **proper** real-space RG

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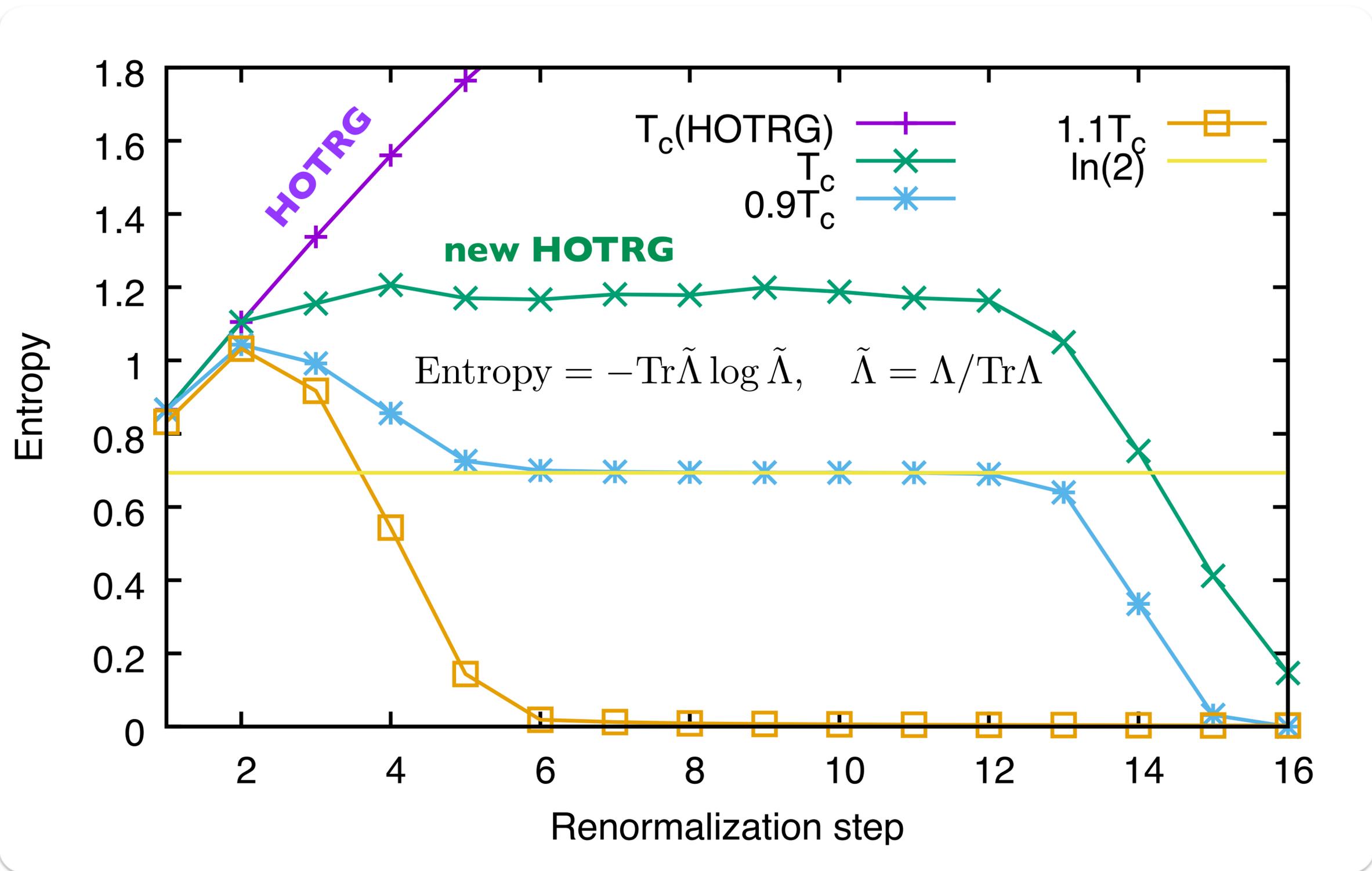


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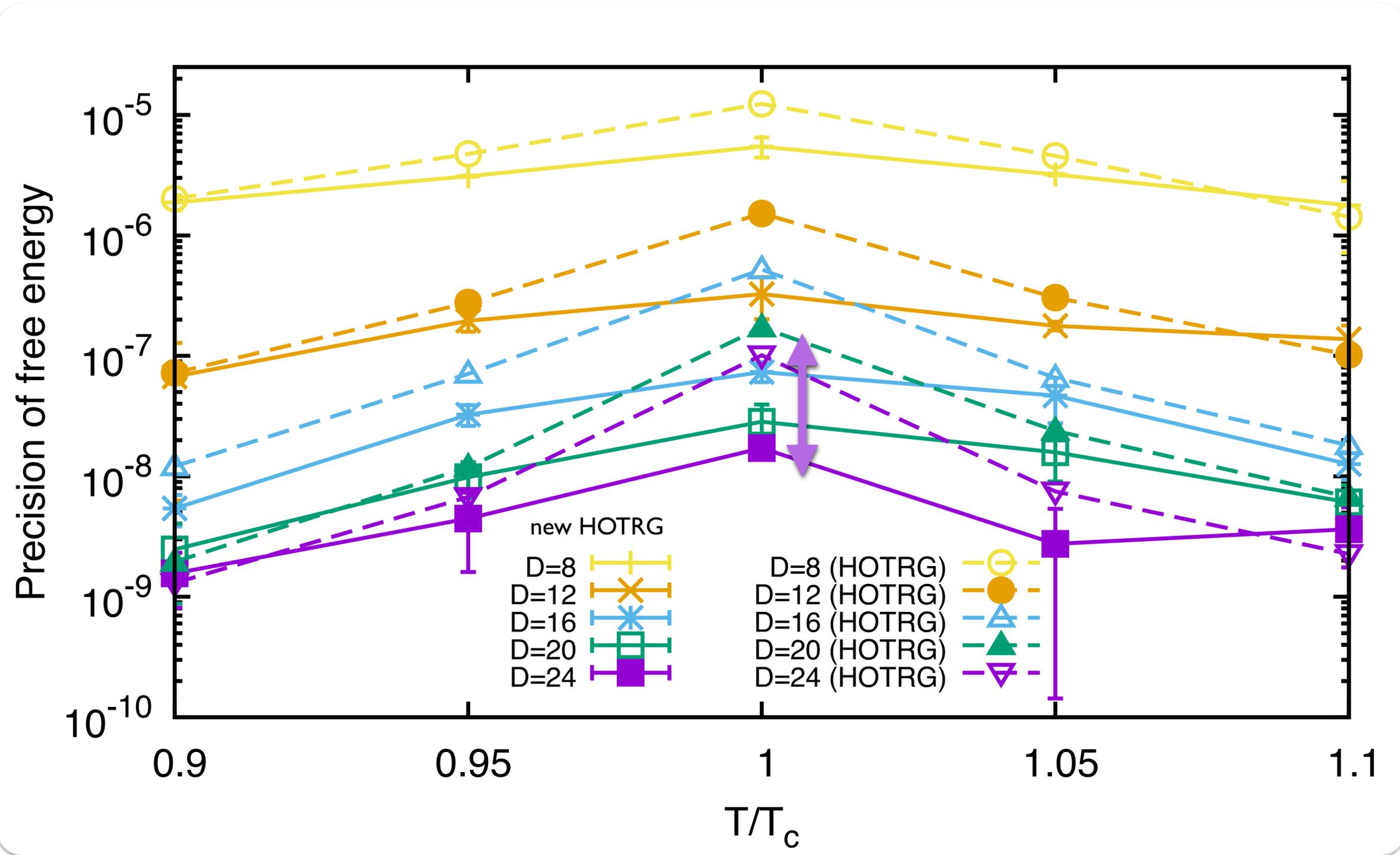
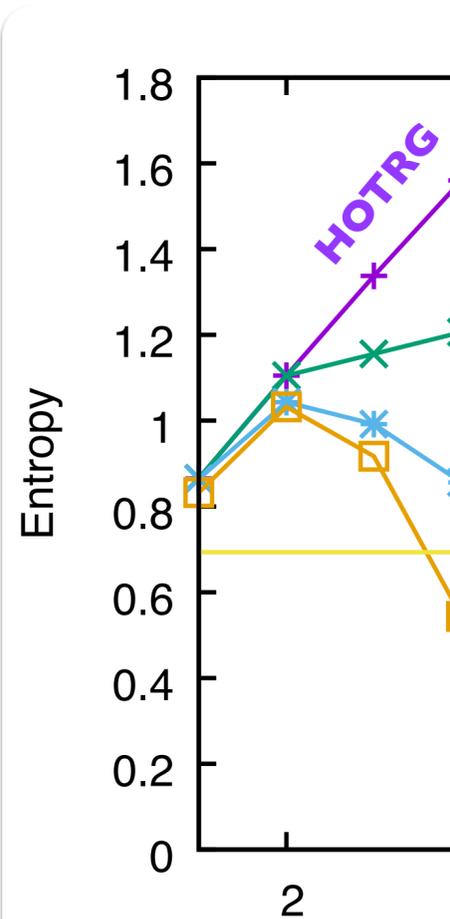


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# Example: HOTRG of 2D Ising model



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# Many-body decomposition

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- **Tensor decomposition**

# Many-body decomposition

## ● **Tensor decomposition**

- Matrix-based decomposition yields only a **two-body** tensor network

# Many-body decomposition

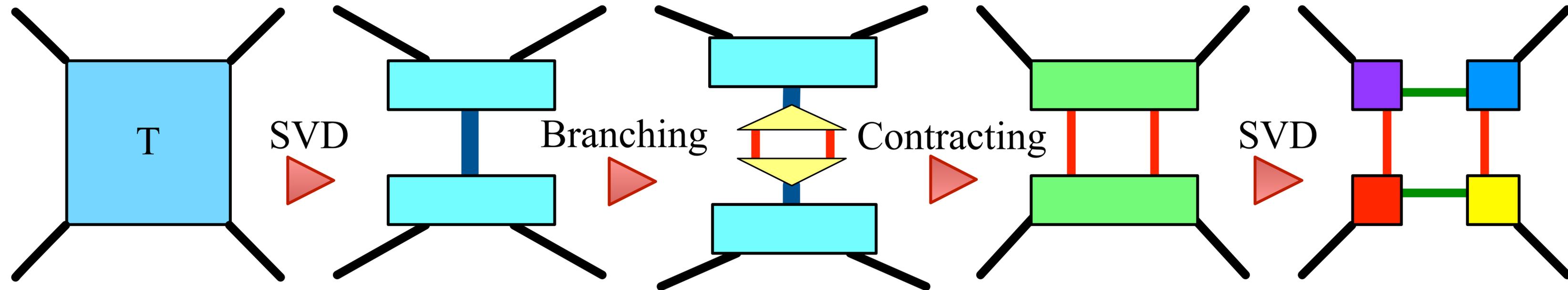
## ● **Tensor decomposition**

- 📌 Matrix-based decomposition yields only a **two-body** tensor network
- 📌 **Many-body decomposition** by entanglement branching operator

# Many-body decomposition

## ● Tensor decomposition

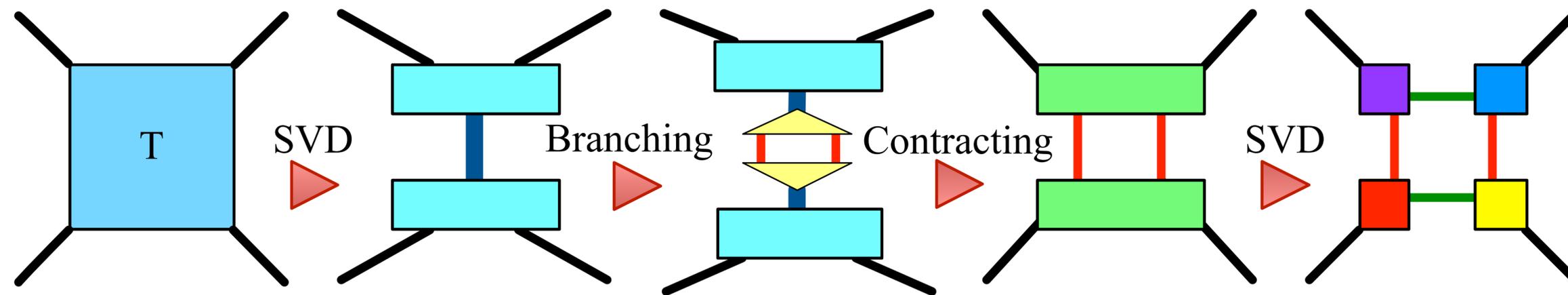
- Matrix-based decomposition yields only a **two-body** tensor network
- **Many-body decomposition** by entanglement branching operator



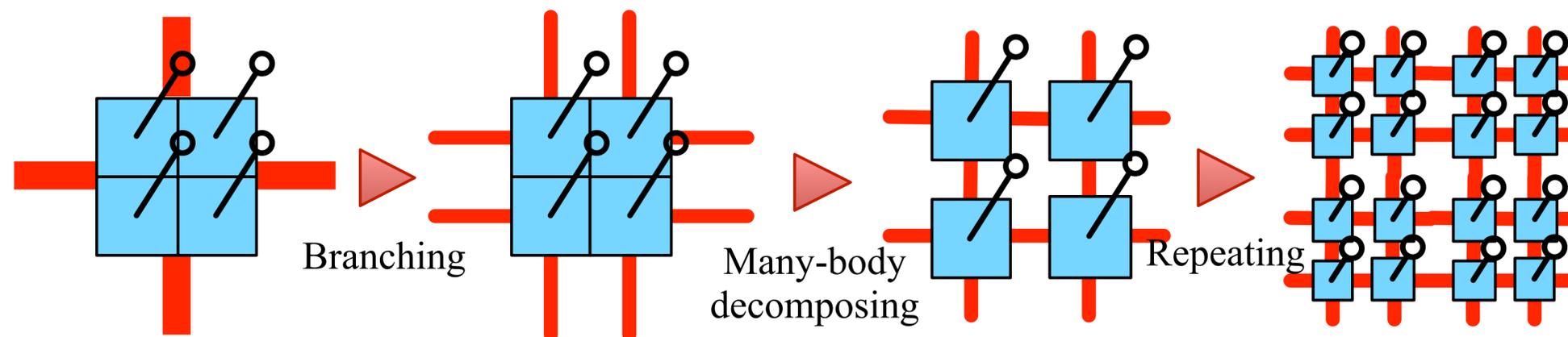
# Many-body decomposition and derivation of PEPS

## Tensor decomposition

- Matrix-based decomposition yields only a **two-body** tensor network
- Many-body decomposition** by entanglement branching



## Derivation of PEPS based on many-body decomposition



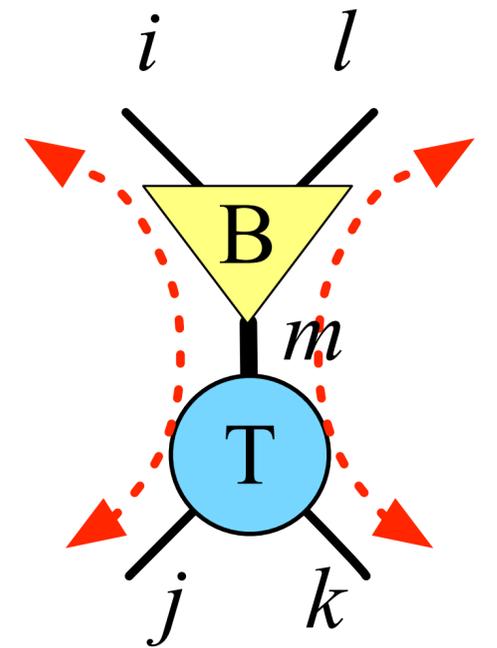
If the area law of entanglement entropy holds, bond dimensions of a derived PEPS are finite

The metric in PEPS is related to entanglement strength

# Summary

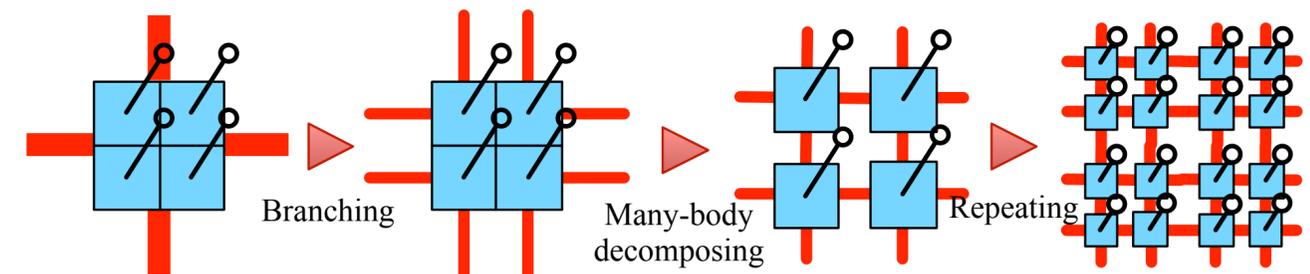
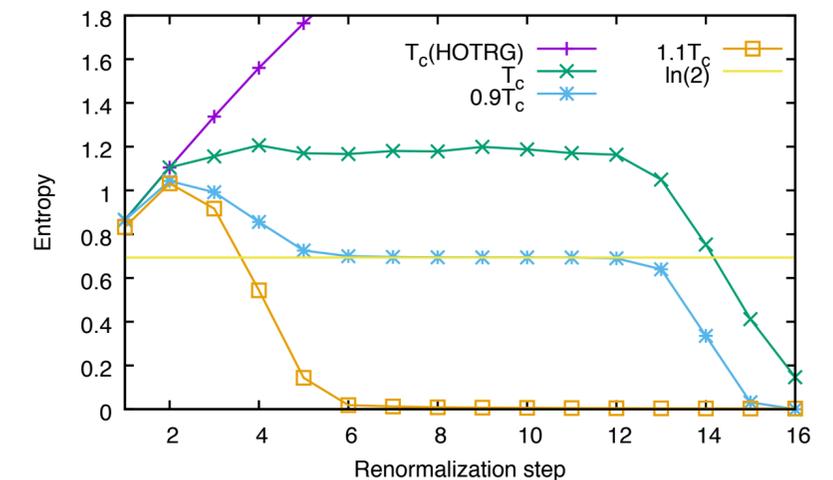
## Entanglement branching operator

- split of a composite entanglement flow in a link
- optimization problem by squeezing operators for EB operator
  - iteration method can be applied



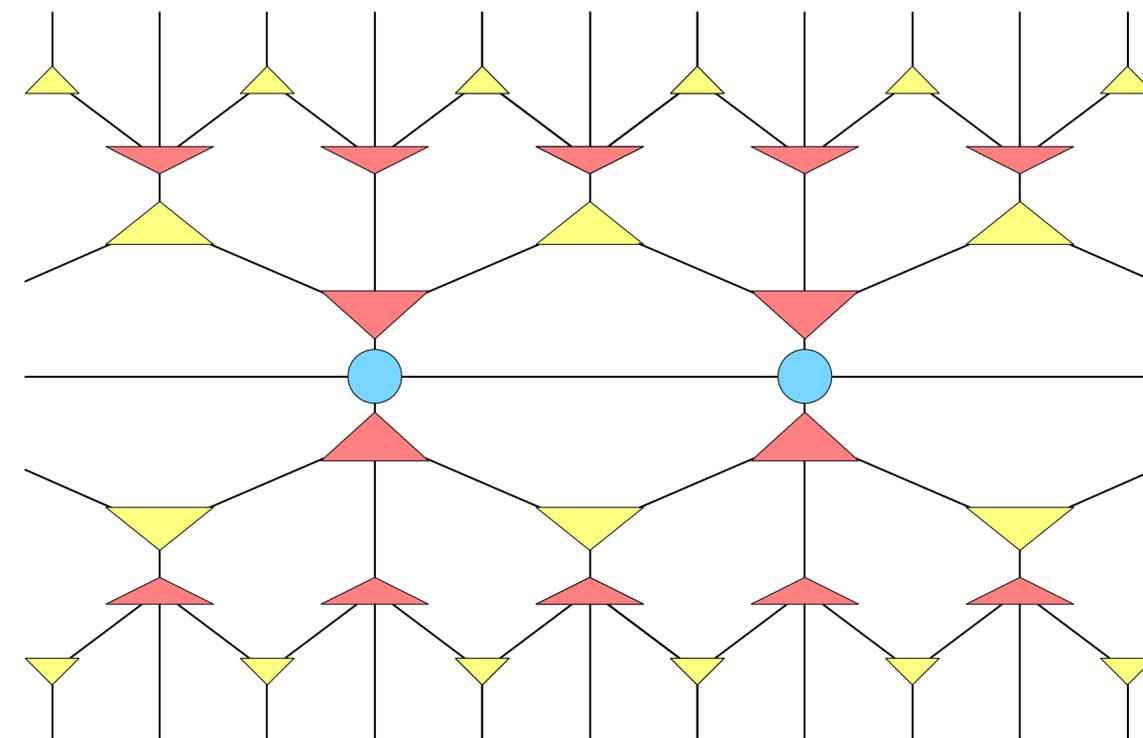
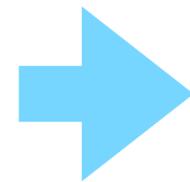
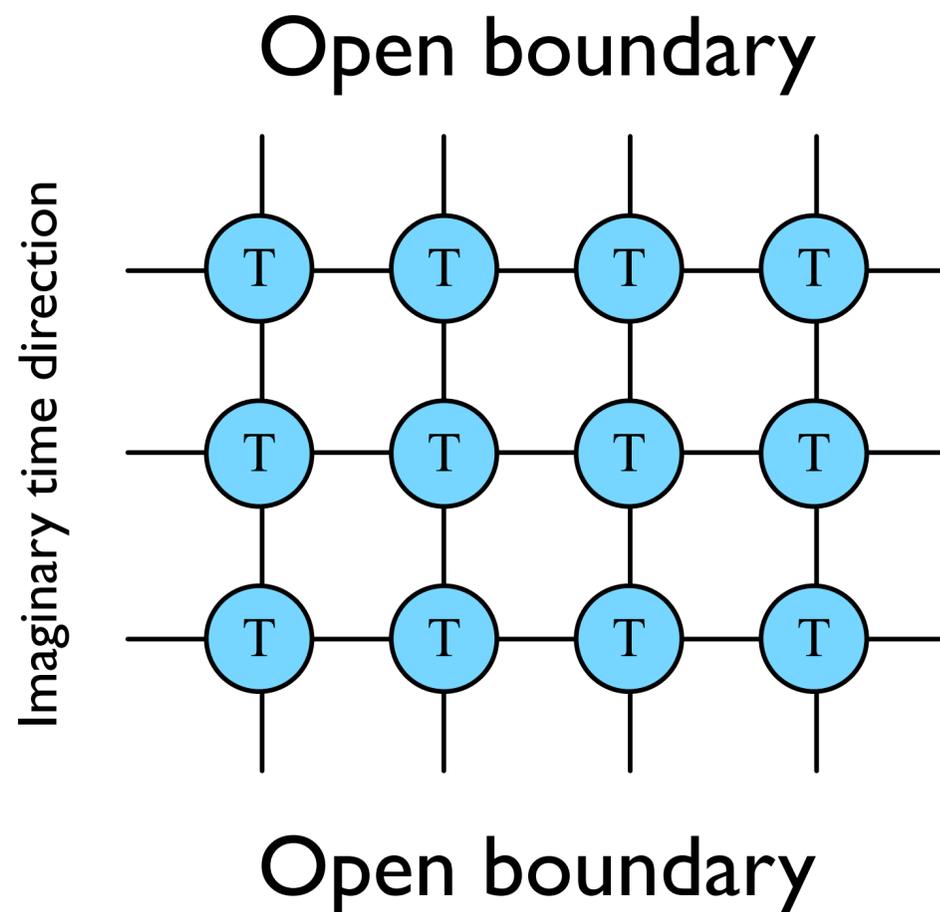
## Applications of entanglement branching operators

- improvement of HOTRG
  - proper RG
  - new tensor network state
- many-body decomposition
  - derivation of PEPS



# New tensor network state as like MERA

- Repeating a new **HOTRG** procedure to a **tensor network representation of a density operator**



**New tensor network**  
Log correction of E.E. : ok!