
Classical Simulation of Quantum Systems

Lectures 3 & 4



Frank Verstraete, University of Vienna

University of British Columbia, July 27, 2010

$$H = \epsilon \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i + U \sum_i n_i (n_i - 1)$$



$$\sum_i \sum_{i'} \sum_{i''}$$

$$x x_{i''} + y y_{i''} + z z_{i''}$$

$$H_{Hub} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \sum_i P_i$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & (3 \times) \\ -3 & (n \times) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|01\rangle - |10\rangle \right)$$

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^N P_i$$

$$E_\psi = \langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum (e P_i)$$

$$e \geq 0$$

$$xx + yy + \Delta zz$$

$$E(x,z) = 2x + \Delta z + \dots$$

$$e = x \{ xx + yy \} + z \{ zz \} + \frac{1}{4}$$



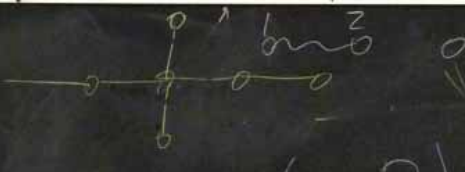
$x = -1$
 $z = -1$

$$\begin{cases} e_{1234} \geq 0 \\ e_{12} \geq 0 \\ e_{23} = e_{12} = e_{34} \end{cases}$$

$$\max_{\|A\|=1} d \cdot X_A$$

$$\langle XX \rangle = \langle YY \rangle = X$$

$$\langle ZZ \rangle = Z$$

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^N P_i$$


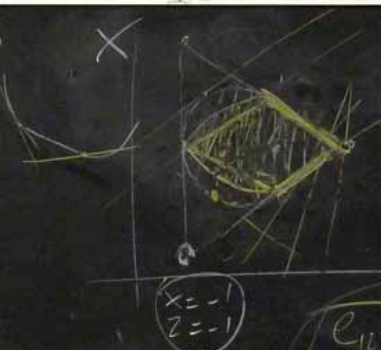
$$E_\psi = \langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \langle e^{ikx} P_i \rangle$$

$$e \geq 0$$

$$xx + yy + \Delta zz$$

$$E(k) = 2x + \Delta z + \dots$$

$$e = x \{ xx + yy \} + z \Delta z + \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\max_{\|A\|=1} d \cdot X_A$$

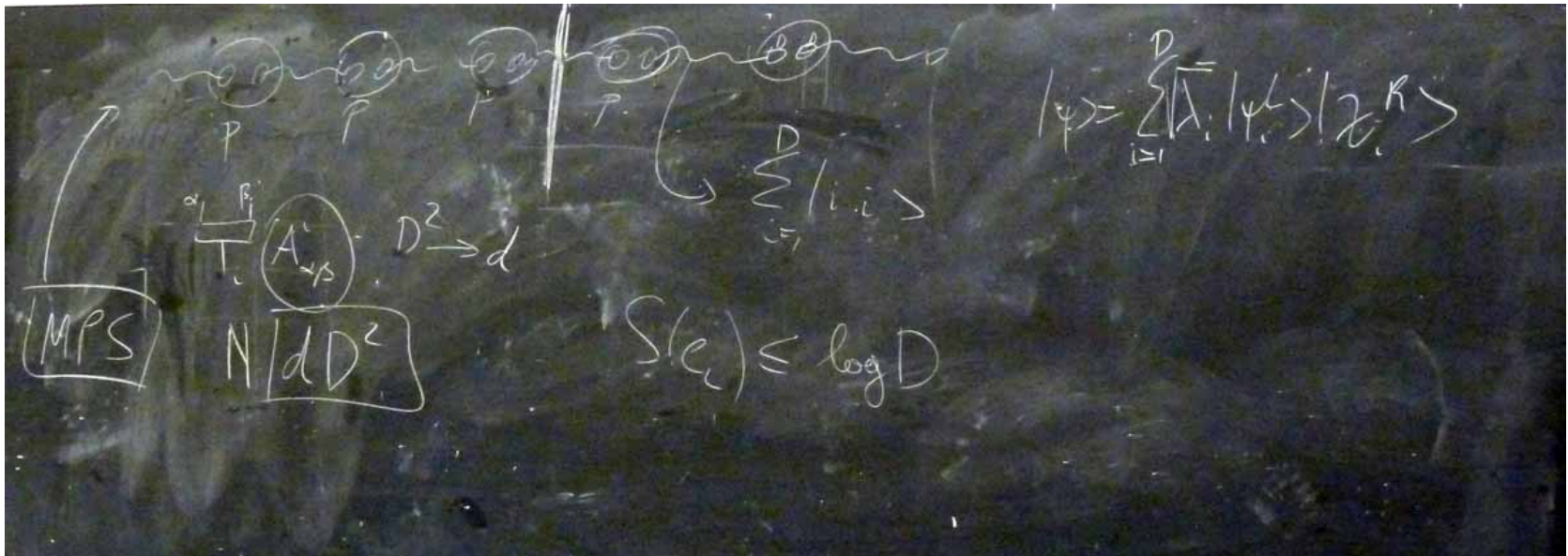
$$\langle XX \rangle = \langle YY \rangle = X$$

$$\langle ZZ \rangle = Z$$

$$c_{123} \geq 0$$

$$c_{12} \geq 0$$

$$c_{23} = c_{12} = c_{34}$$



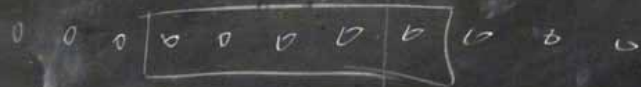
- gapped Hamiltonians \rightarrow Hastings: $S_\alpha(L) \sim \text{cst}$

- gapless systems \rightarrow central $\frac{c}{3} \ln L$

Rényi

$$S_\alpha(\rho) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log \text{Tr}(\rho^\alpha)$$

$\rightarrow \alpha=1 \rightarrow -\text{Tr}(\rho \log \rho)$



$$S_\alpha(L) \leq c_\alpha \ln L \Rightarrow \exists |\psi_D\rangle$$

$$\| |\psi_D\rangle - |\psi_{\text{true}}\rangle \| \leq \epsilon, D \leq \frac{c_\alpha}{\epsilon} N^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$$



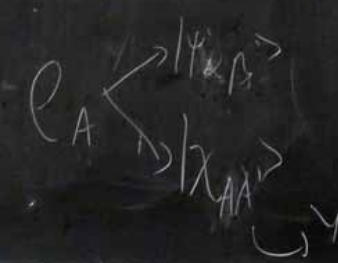
$$|\langle O_1 O_2 \rangle - \langle O_1 \rangle \langle O_2 \rangle| \sim \exp(-L/\xi)$$

$$e_A = \sum_i X_i^\dagger X_i$$

$$= Y \cdot Y^\dagger$$

$$X_{AB} = |Y_{AB}\rangle$$

$$e_{AB} \approx e_A \otimes e_B \rightarrow |Y_{AA'}\rangle |Y_{BB'}\rangle = U_{A'B'} |Y_G\rangle$$





$$Z = \sum_{\{s_i\}} \exp(\beta \sum s_i s_j)$$

$$X_{s_i \mu} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\cos \beta} & \sqrt{\sin \beta} \\ \sqrt{\cos \beta} & -\sqrt{\sin \beta} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^\beta & e^{-\beta} \\ e^{-\beta} & e^\beta \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\{s_i\}} X_{s_i} X_{s_i}^T$$

$$Z = \sum_{\{s_i\}} \prod_{\langle i, j \rangle} X_{s_i \mu} = \text{tr} Y^N$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \log \text{tr} Y^N \approx \log \lambda_{\max}(Y)$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \log \text{tr} Y^N \approx \log \lambda_{\max}(Y)$$

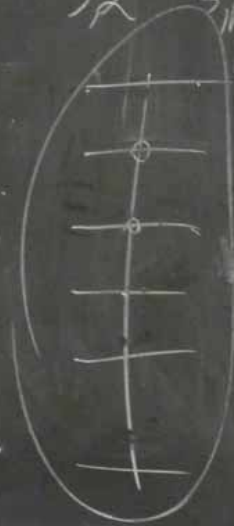
$$\frac{1}{N} \log \text{tr} Y^N \approx \log \lambda_{\max}(Y)$$

$$\lambda_{\max}(Y)$$

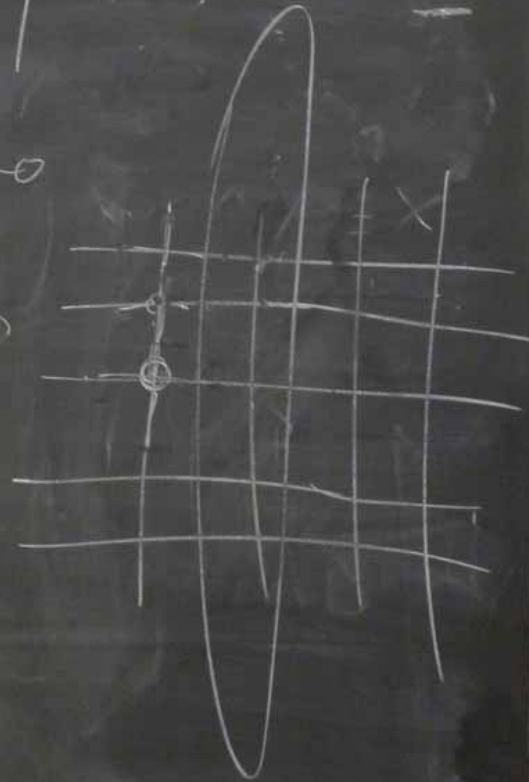
$$e^{\beta s, s} \rightarrow X_{s, \delta} X_{\delta, s}$$



$$T_{\alpha \beta \gamma \delta} = \sum_{s, \delta} X_{s, \alpha} X_{s, \beta} X_{s, \gamma} X_{s, \delta}$$



Matrix Product Operator

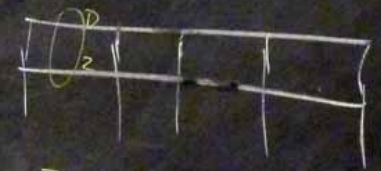
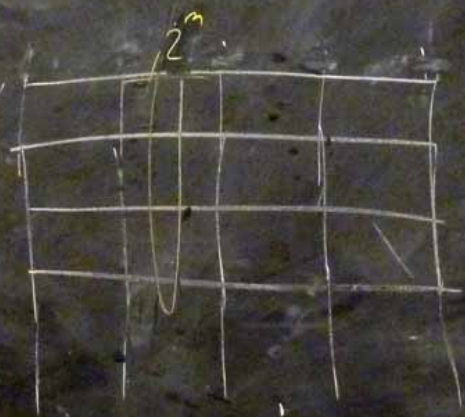


$$H = \sum^m \bar{S}_i S_{i+m} + \sum B_i$$

$$H \approx \lambda_0^m |\psi_0\rangle \langle \psi_0| + G(\lambda_1^m)$$



$N/2$



2D