

Tensor Networks at finite energy density: ETH probes

Mari-Carmen Bañuls

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J. Ignacio Cirac

arXiv:2312.00736

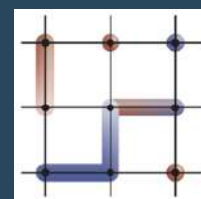
PRB 106, 024307 (2022)

PRX Quantum 2, 020321 (2021)

PRL 124, 100602 (2020)



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DFG FOR 5522

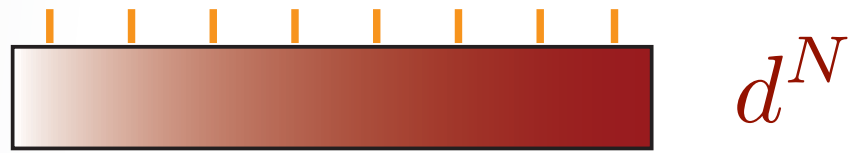


DFG TRR 360

30.-31.1.2025

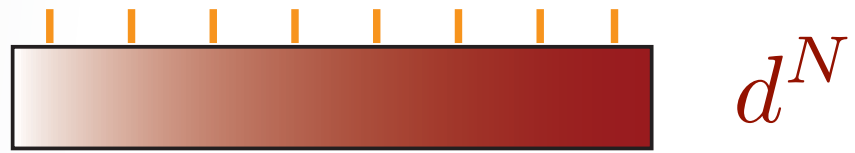
TNS: entanglement-based ansatzes for quantum
many-body states

arbitrary many-
body state



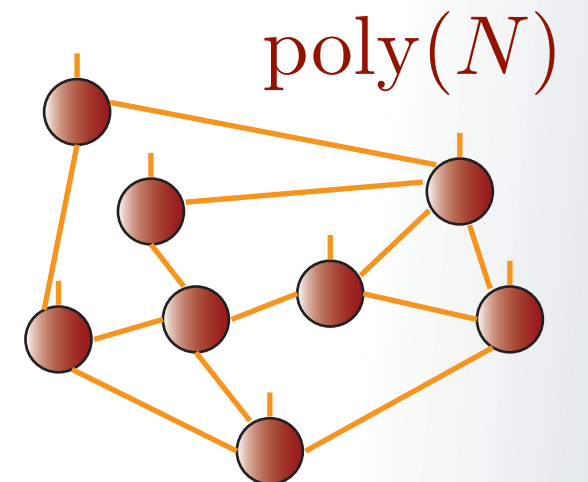
$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{i_j} c_{i_1 \dots i_N} |i_1 \dots i_N\rangle$$

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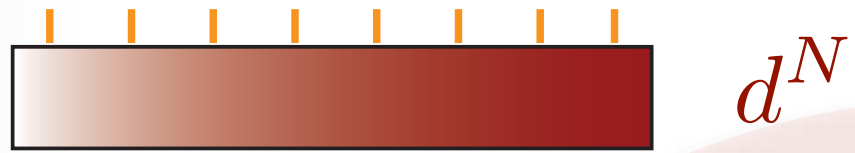


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TNS: restricted
family

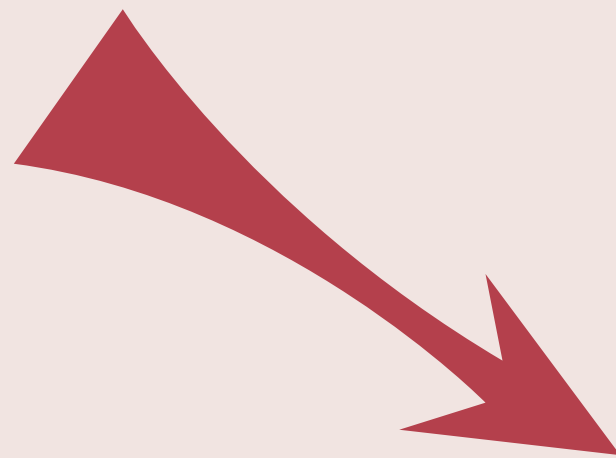


arbitrary many-body state



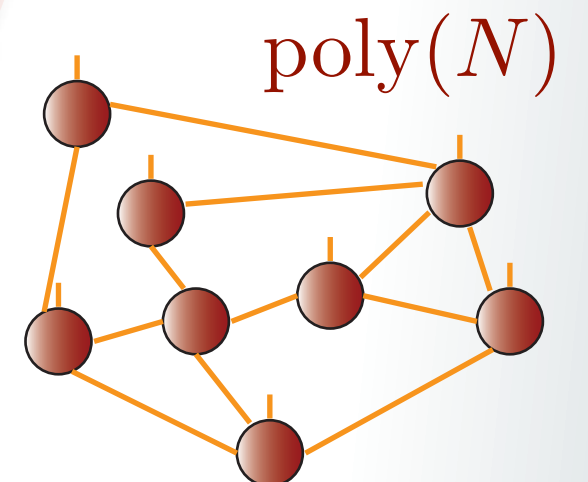
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exponential

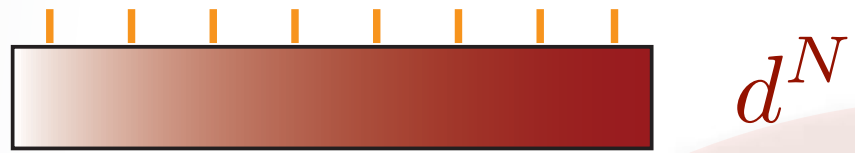


polynomial

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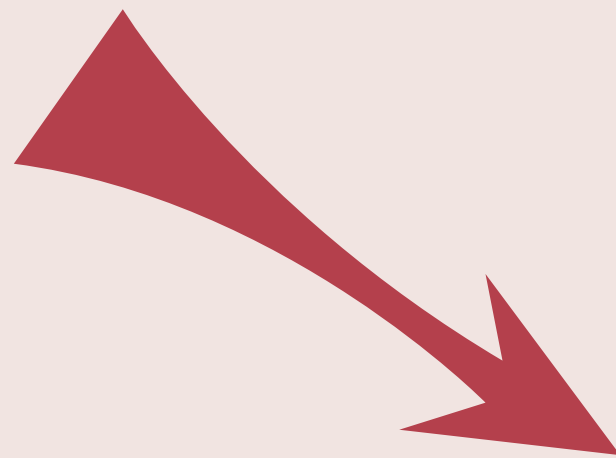


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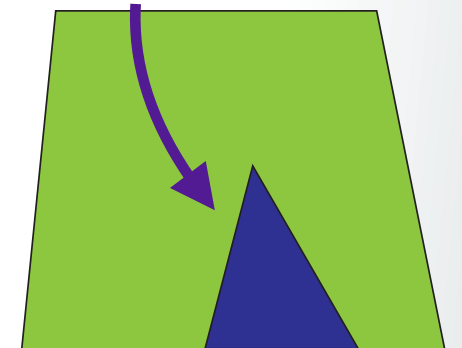
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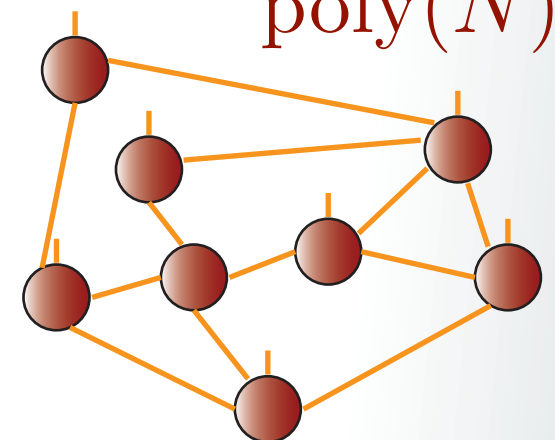
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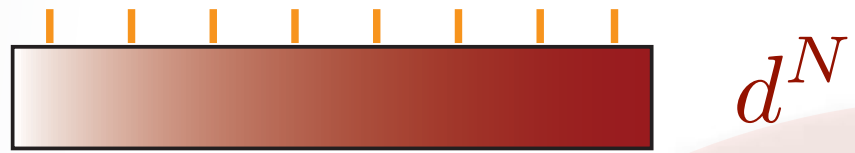
for the relevant corner of the Hilbert space



$\text{poly}(N)$

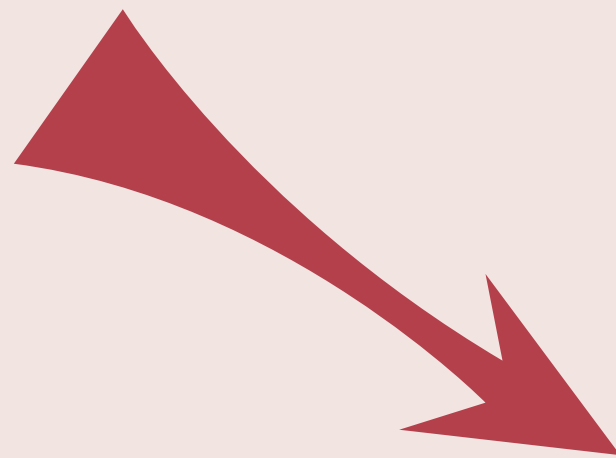


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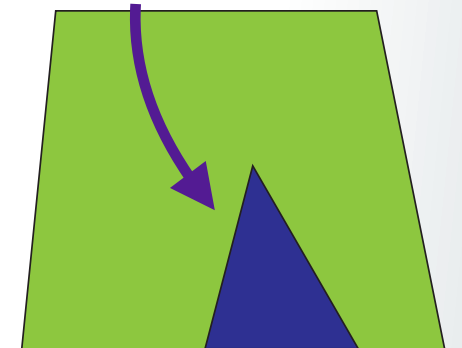
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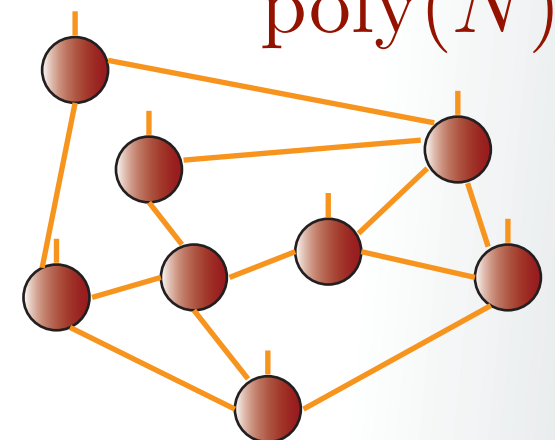
good ansatz for ground states and thermal equilibrium: area law

efficient numerics for large systems

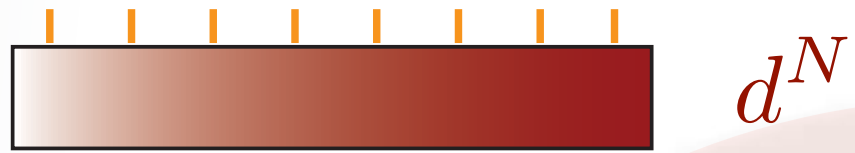
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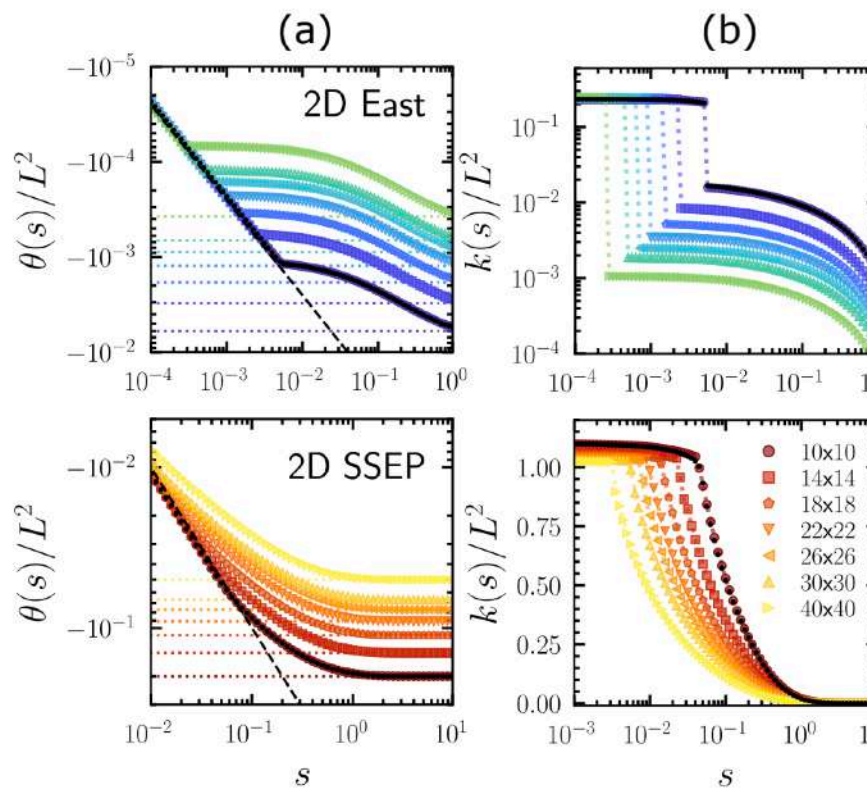
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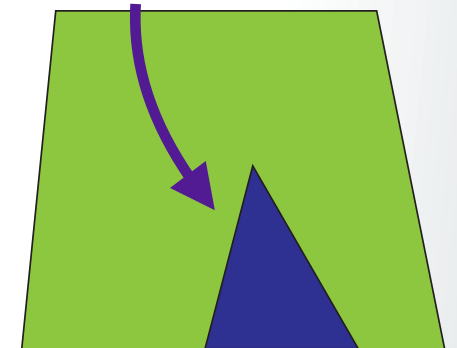
efficient numerics for large systems

kinetically constrained models: classical stochastic dynamics problem mapped to quantum GS

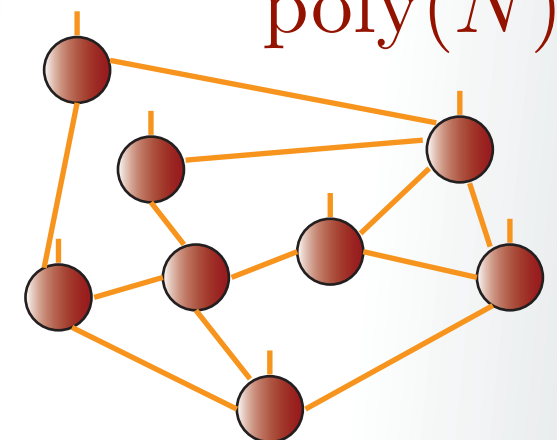
MCB, J.P. Garrahan, PRL 123, 200601 (2019),
L. Causser, MCB, J.P. Garrahan, PRL 130, 147401 (2023)



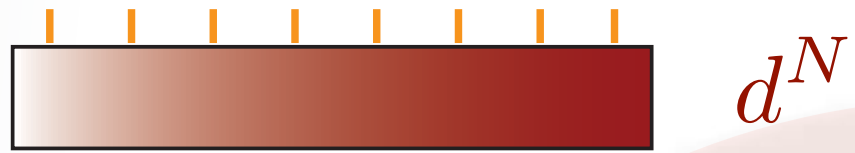
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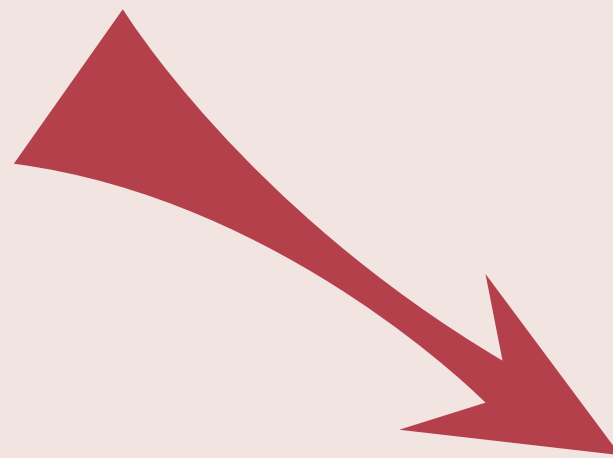


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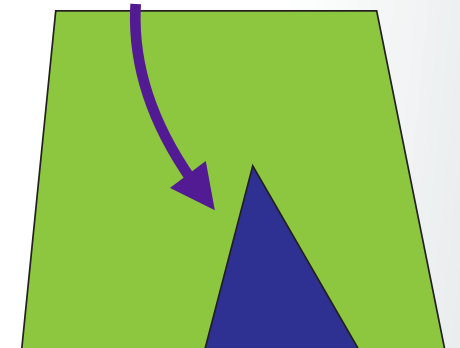
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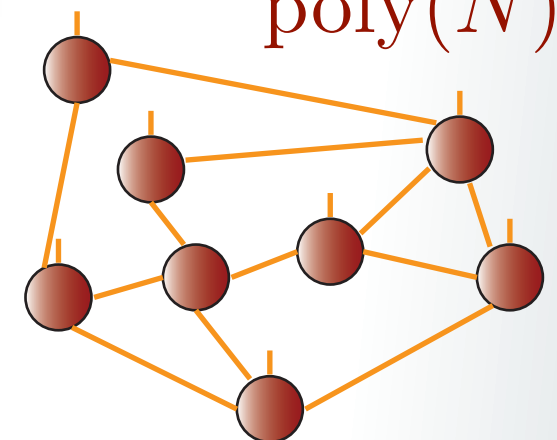
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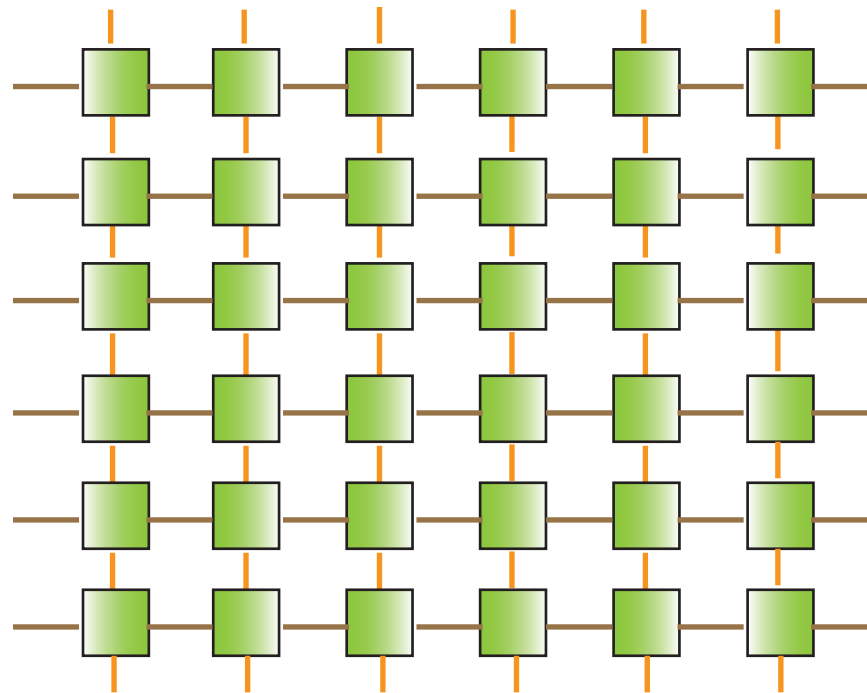
TNS: restricted family



challenge: new tools for dynamical regimes

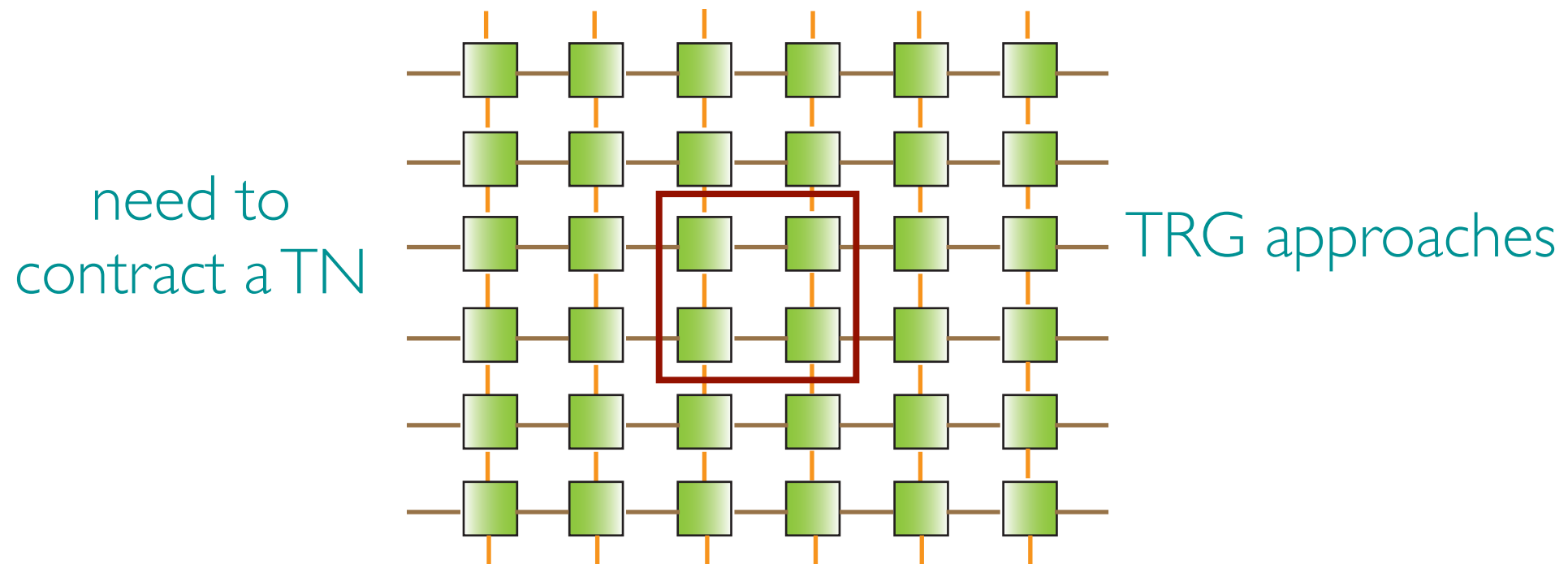
tensor networks may describe partition functions (observables)

need to contract a TN



Nishino, JPSJ 1995
Levin & Wen PRL 2008
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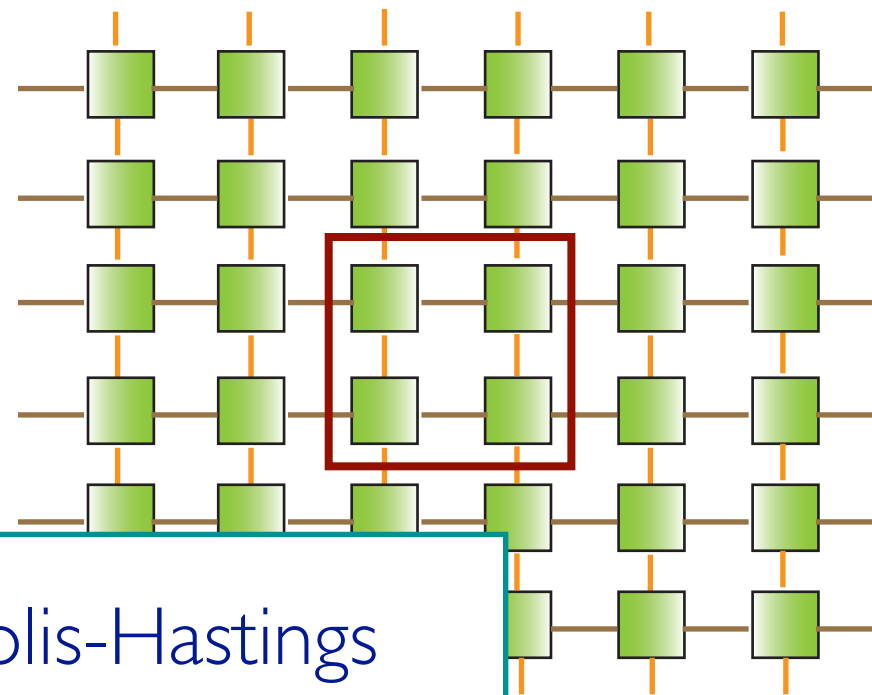
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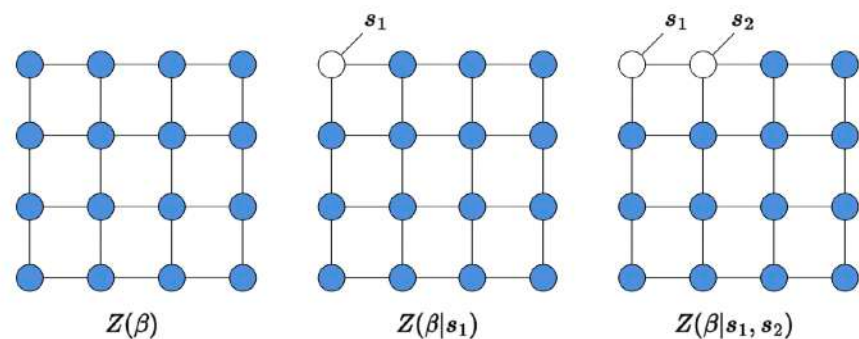
need to contract a TN



TRG approaches

TN assisted Metropolis-Hastings

collective updates



Frías-Pérez, Marien, Pérez-García, MCB, Iblisdir,
SciPost Phys. 14, 123 (2023)

Nishino, JPSJ 1995
Levin & Wen PRL 2008
Xie et al PRL2009; Zhao et al PRB 2010

a question we want to address...

how do quantum systems thermalize?

Thermalization of quantum systems

quantum system

$$H \quad |\Psi\rangle$$

Thermalization of quantum systems

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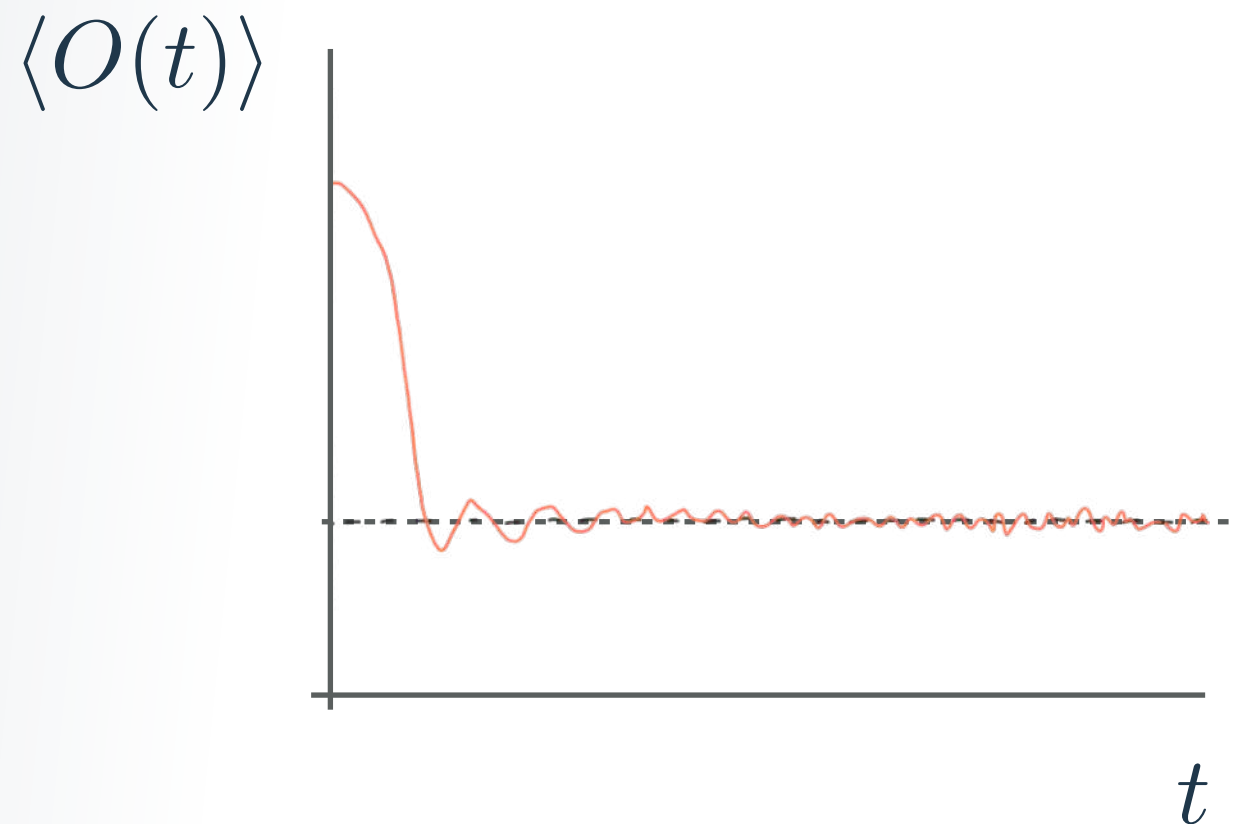
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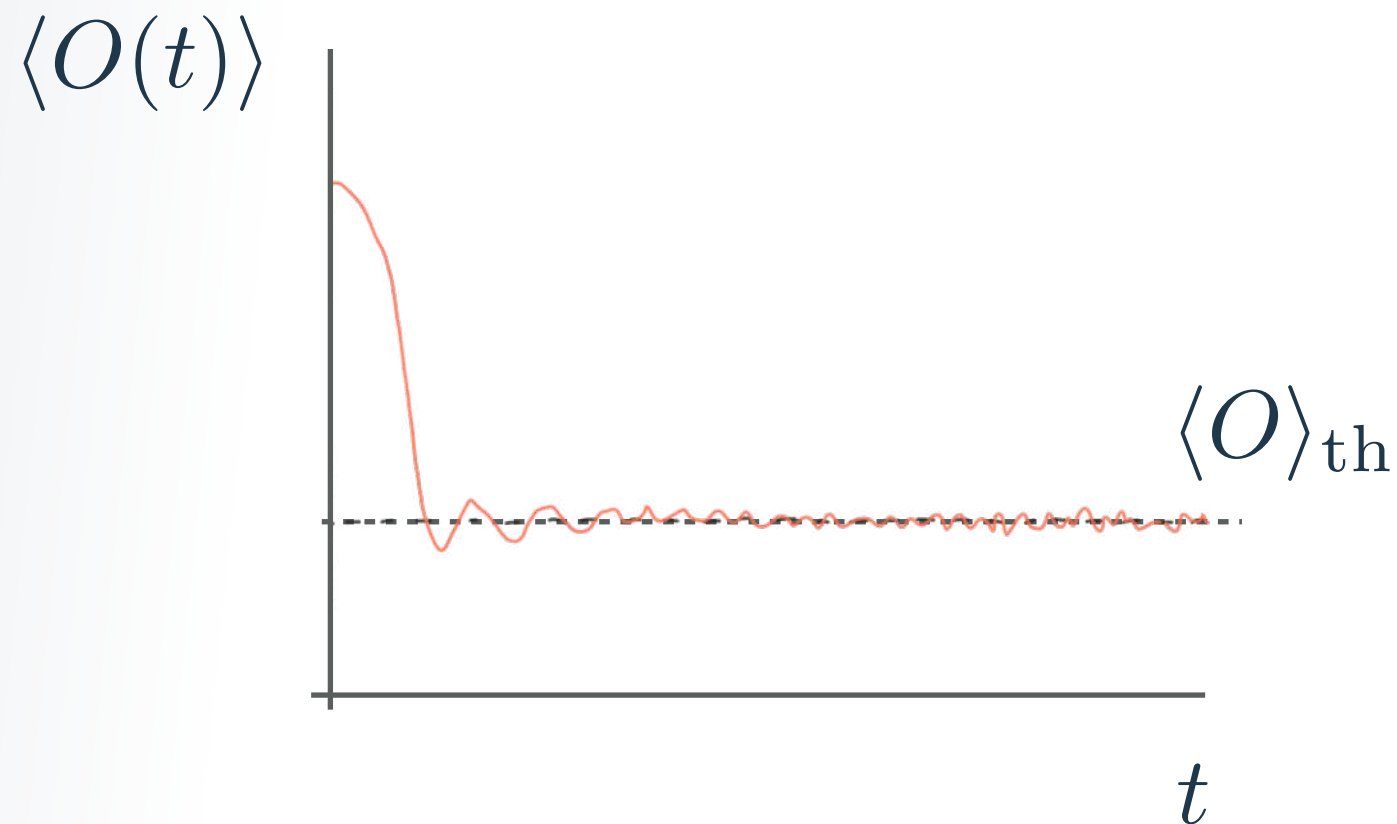


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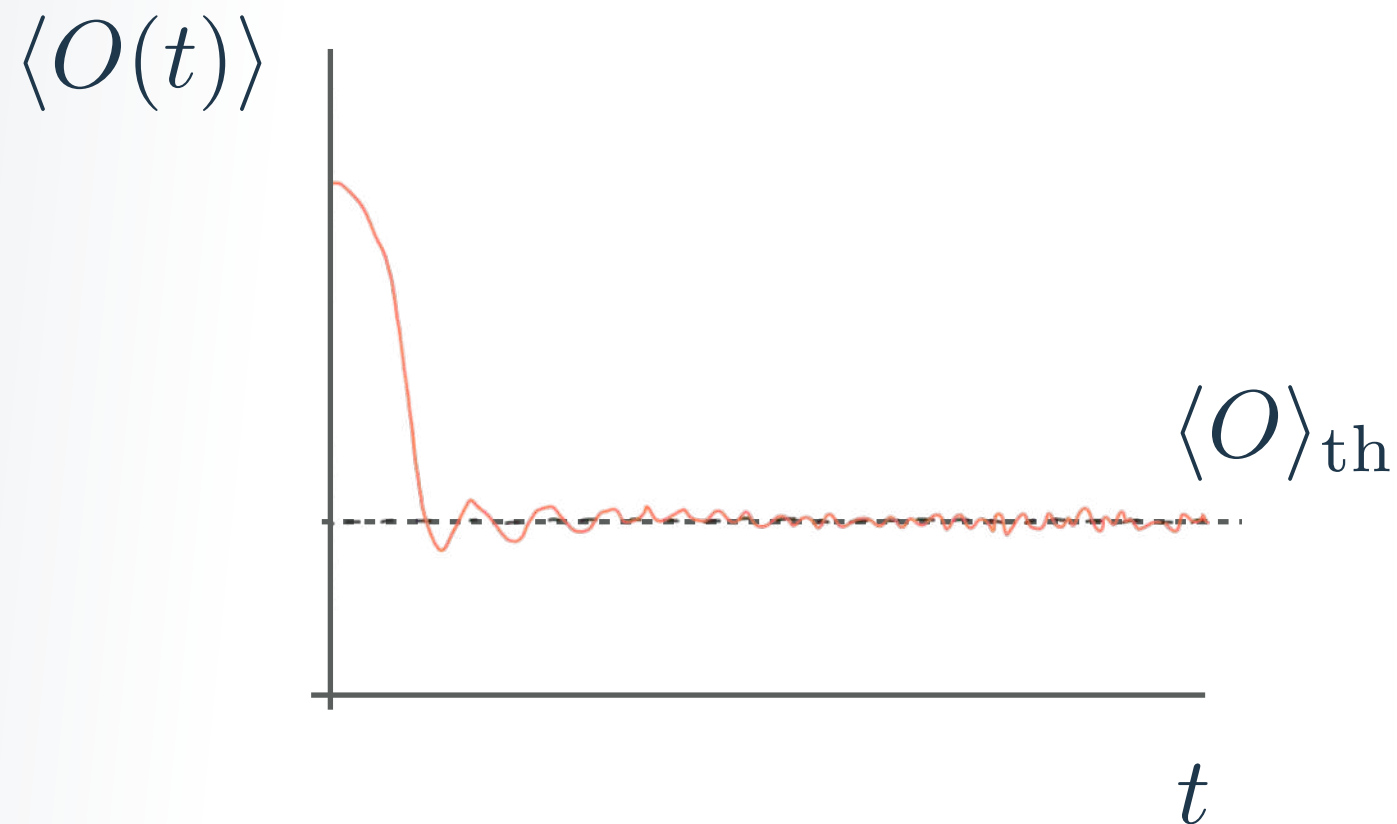
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reach (remain close to)
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predicted by thermodynamic
ensemble (microcanonical)

Eigenstate Thermalization Hypothesis (ETH)

theoretical framework for quantum thermalization

review: D'Alessio et al, *Adv Phys* 65 (2016)

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ansatz for matrix elements of observables in energy
eigenbasis

Srednicki, Deutsch 90s

$$O_{mn} = O(\bar{E})\delta_{mn} + e^{-\frac{S(\bar{E})}{2}} f_O(\bar{E}, \omega) R_{mn}$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{E_m + E_n}{2}$$

$$\omega = E_m - E_n$$

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systems that violate ETH: integrable, MBL...

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many numerical tests (mostly 1D), but
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problem: exponentially large in $N \Rightarrow$ Tensor Networks
may be of help

spectral (finite energy density) properties of the QMB Hamiltonian

MCB, Huse, Cirac, PRB 101, 144305 (2020)

Yang, Iblisdir, Cirac, MCB, PRL 124, 100602 (2020)

Papaefstathiou, Robaina, Cirac, MCB, PRD 104, 014514 (2021)

Çakan, Cirac, MCB, PRB 103, 115113 (2021)

Lu, MCB, Cirac, PRX Quantum 2, 02032 (2021)

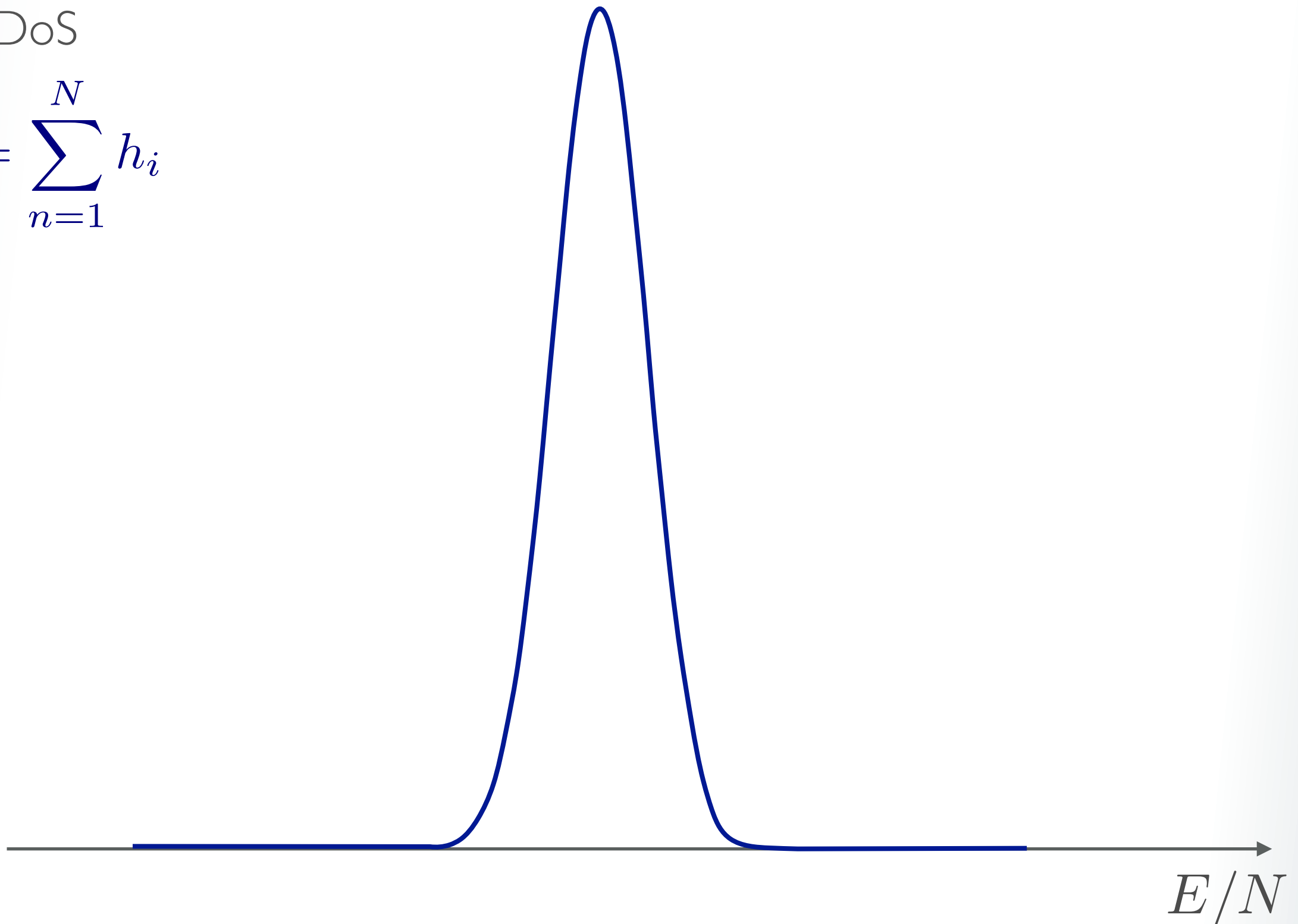
Yang, Cirac, MCB, PRB 106, 024307 (2022)

Luo, Trivedi, MCB, Cirac, PRB 109, 134304 (2024)

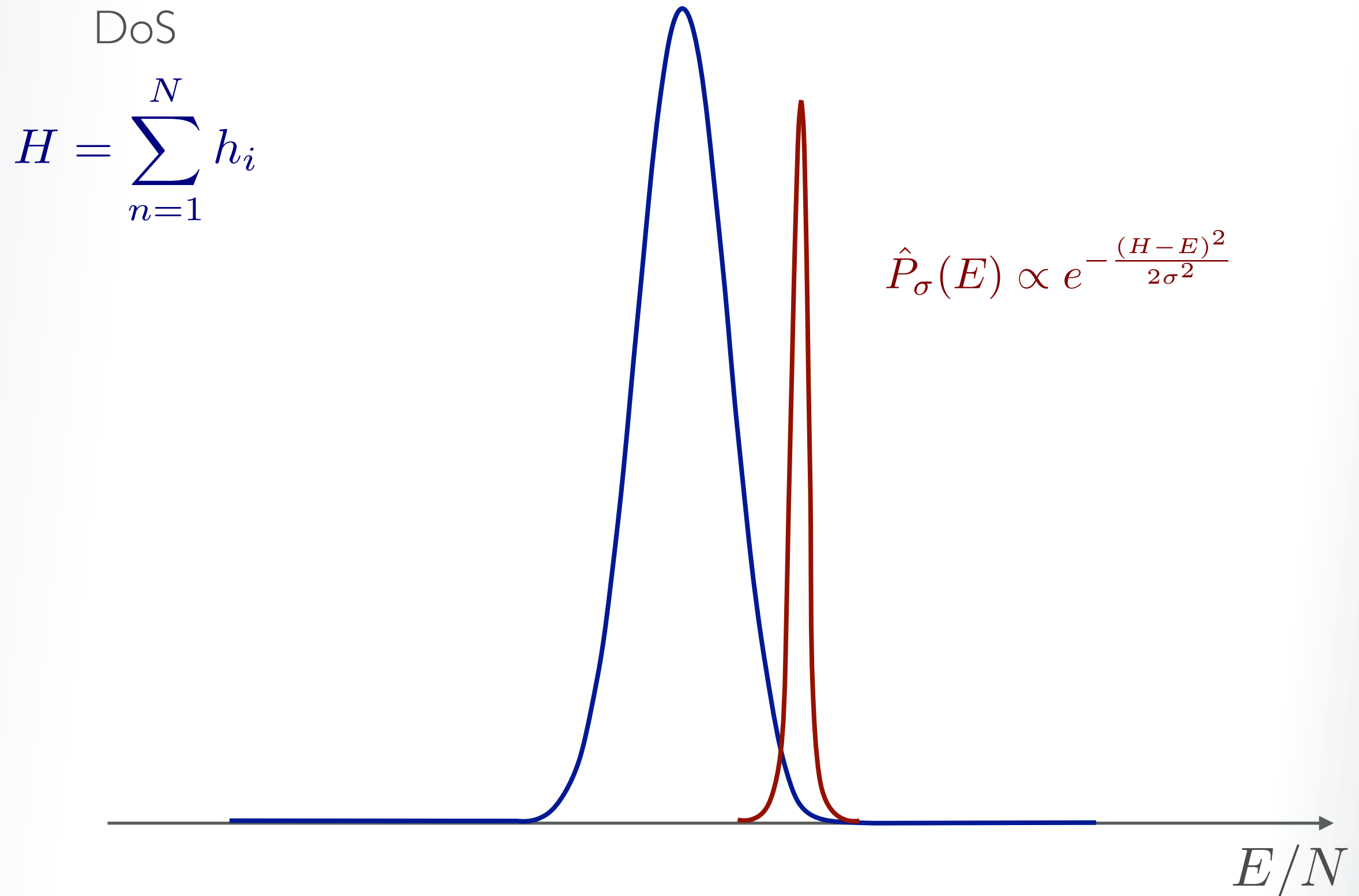
TNS are good at approximating the edges

DoS

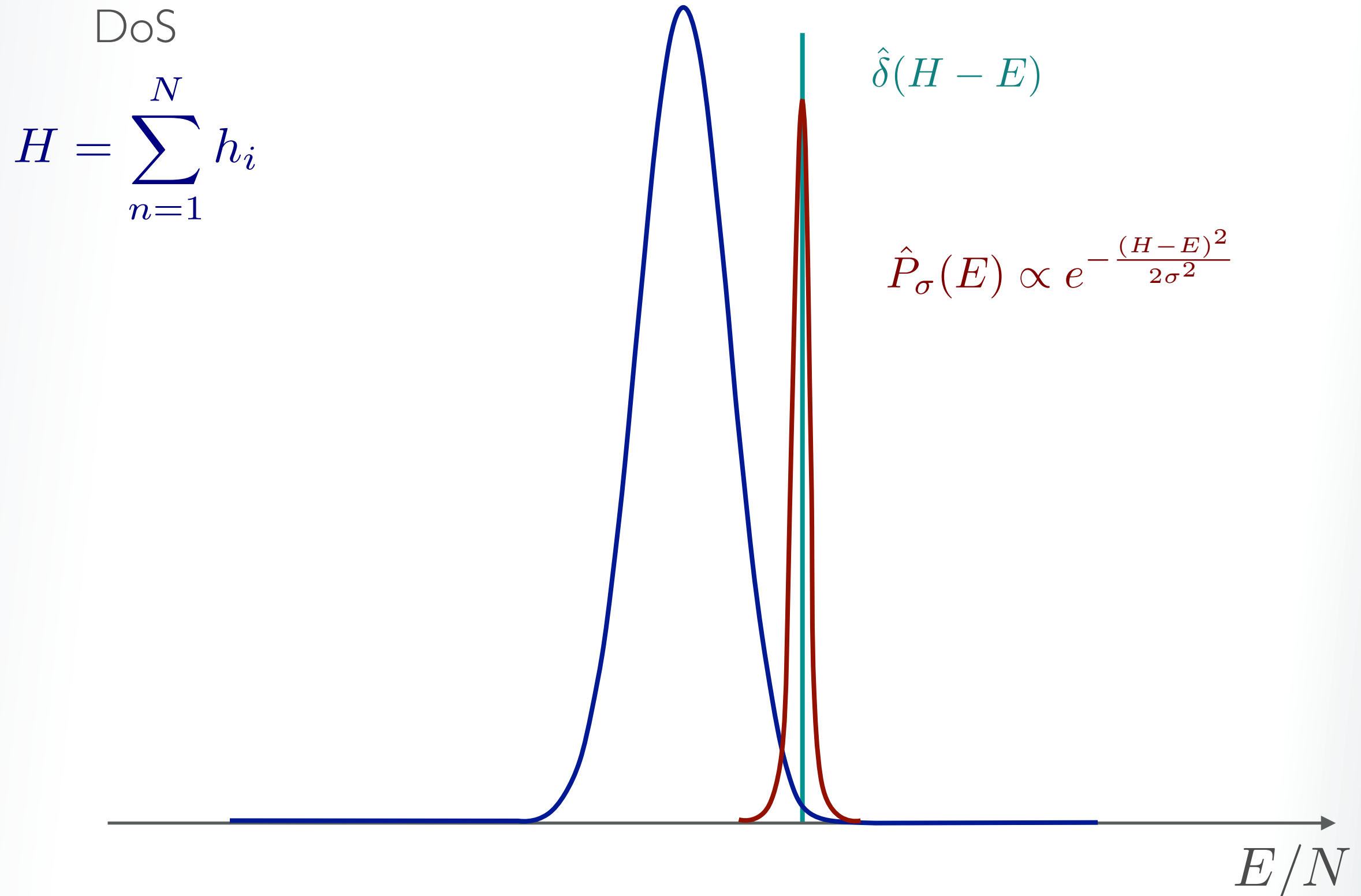
$$H = \sum_{n=1}^N h_n$$



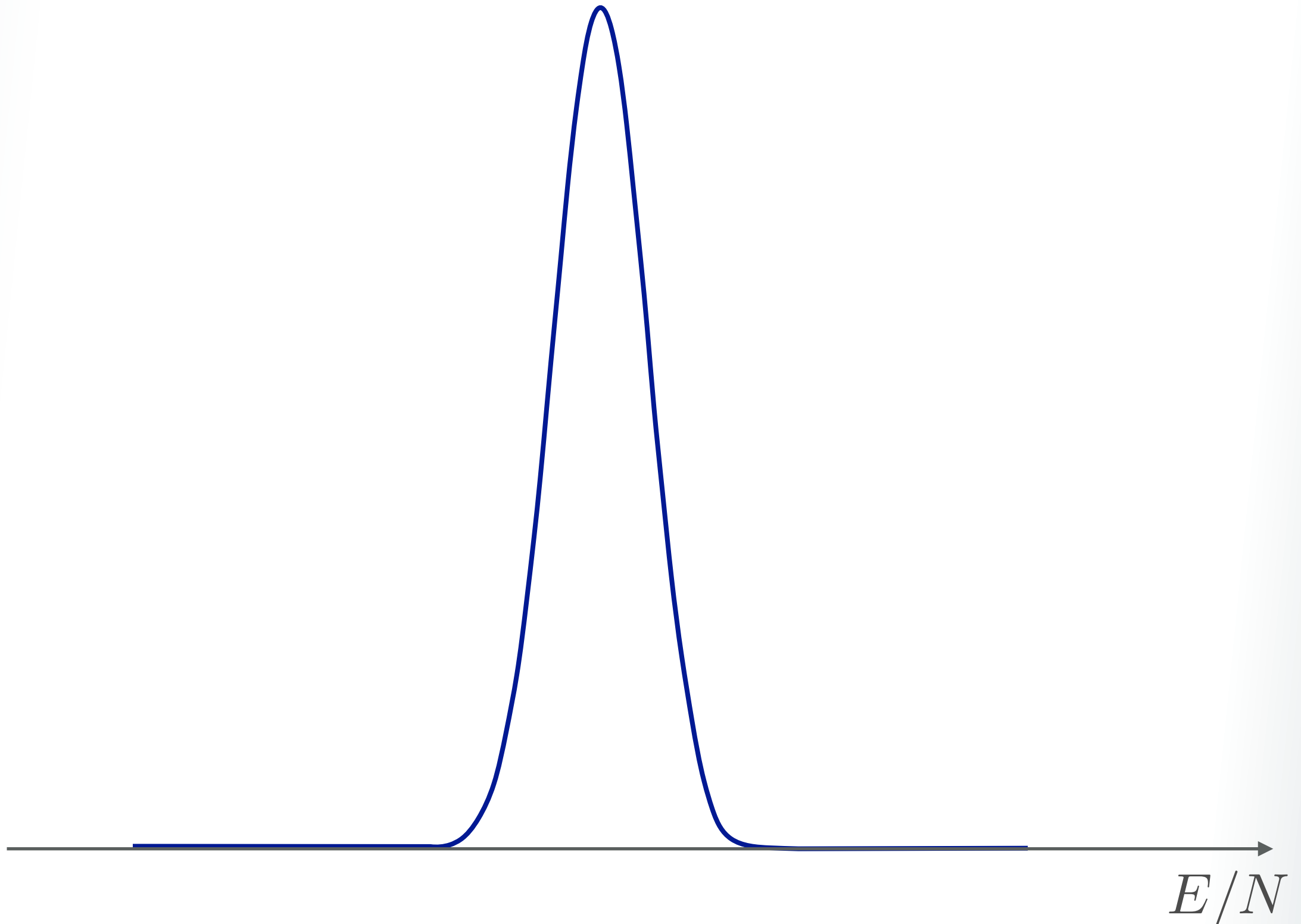
idea: we can explore spectral (finite energy) properties by **energy filtering**



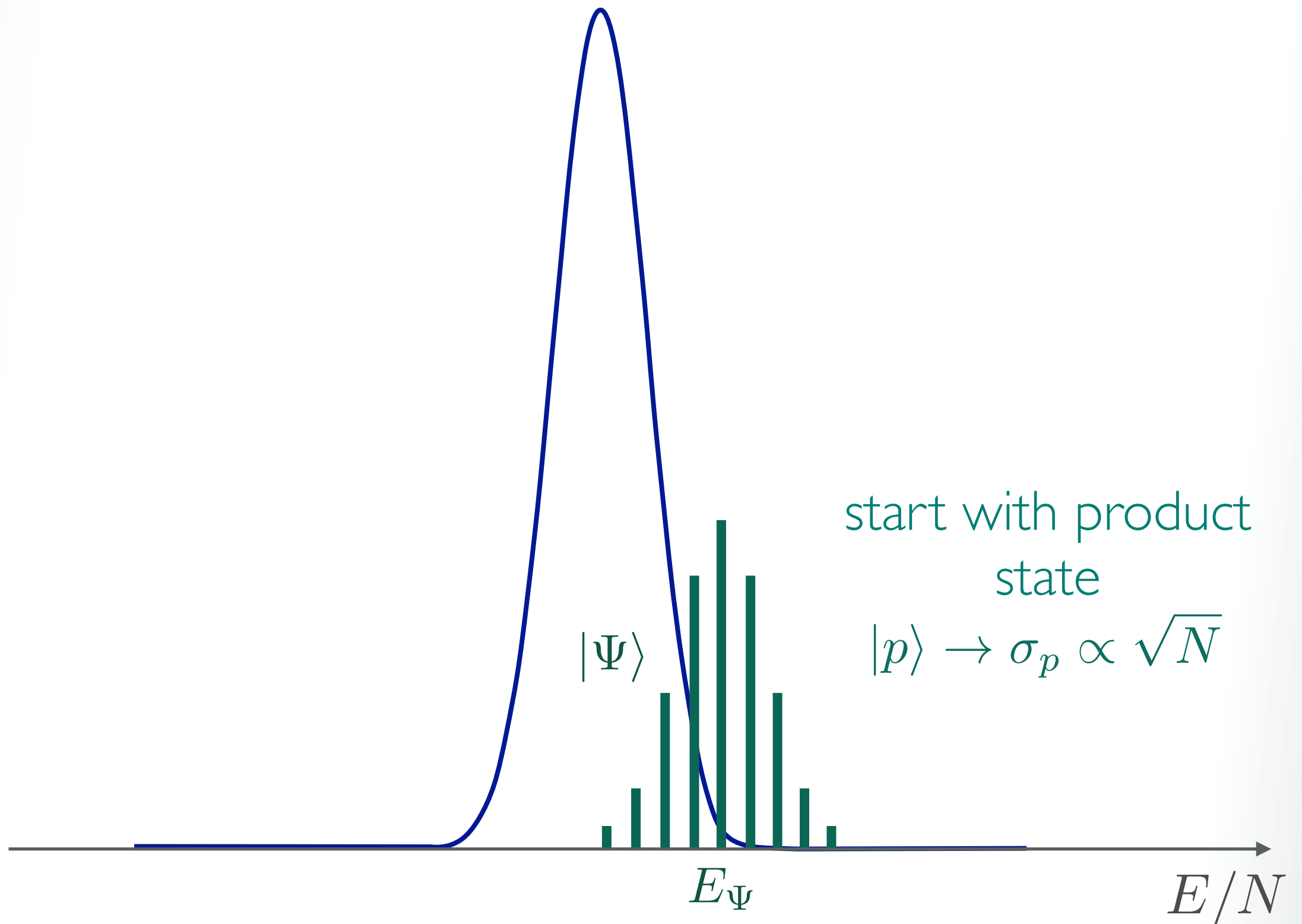
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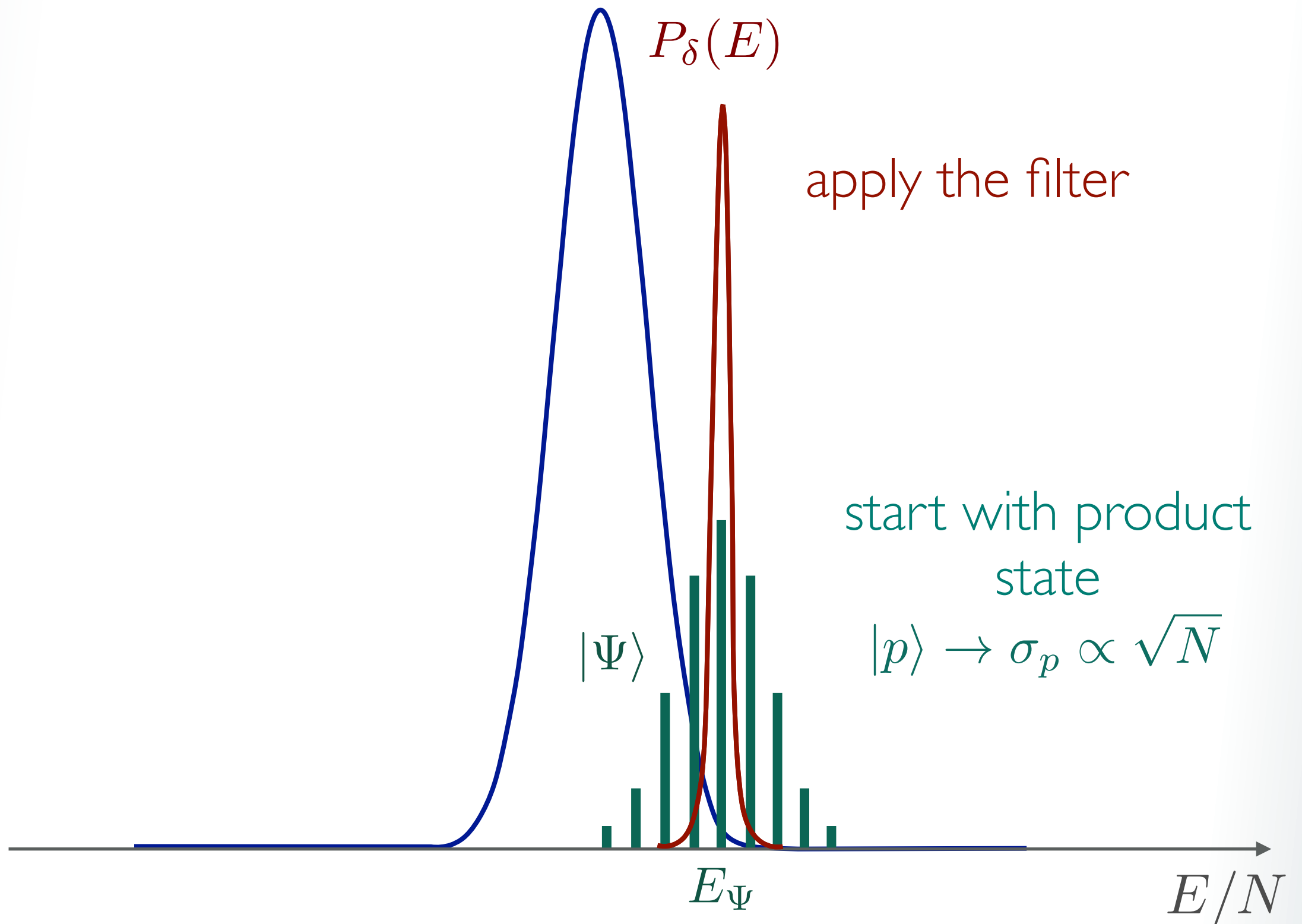
filtering a state costs entanglement



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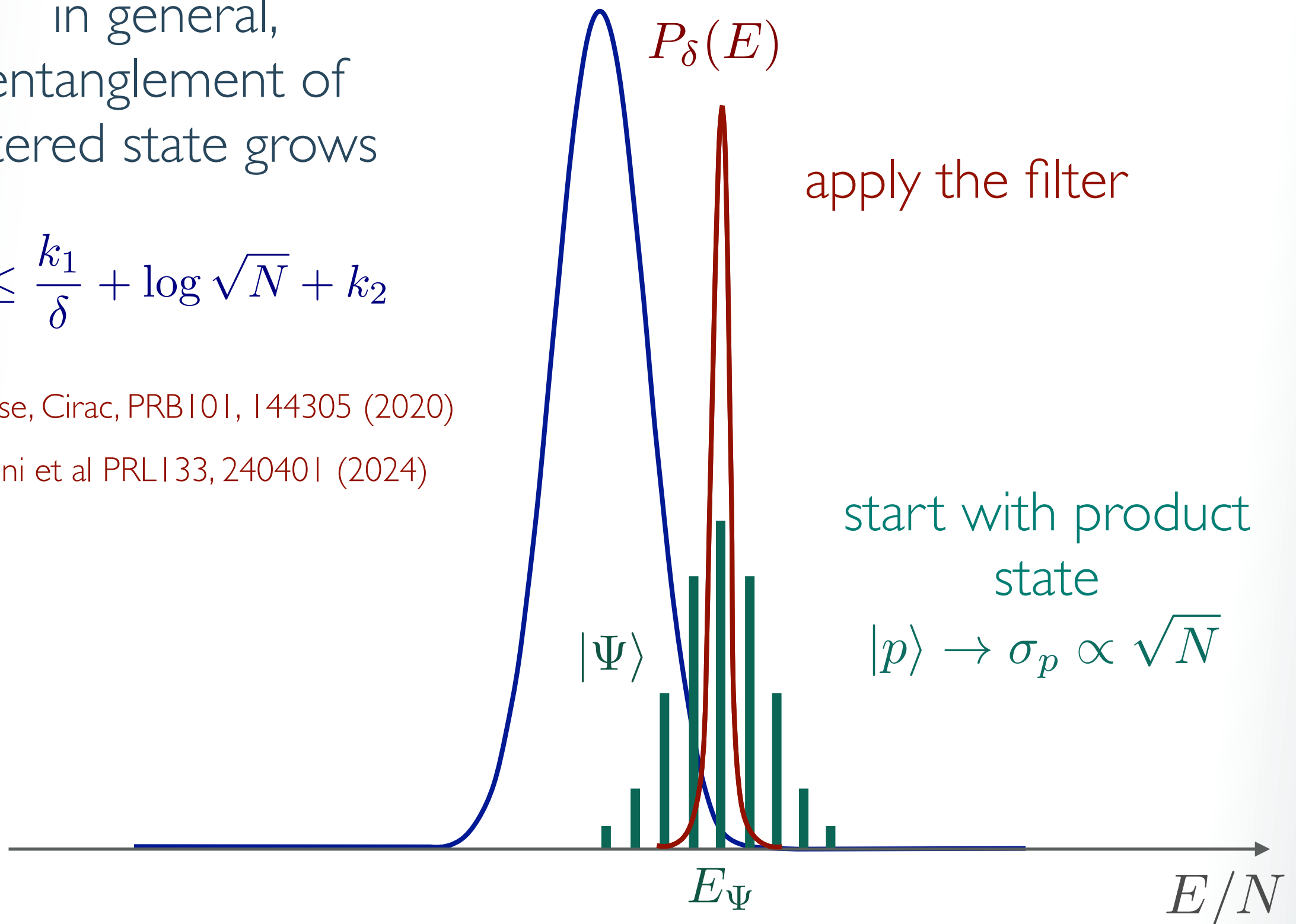
filtering a state costs entanglement

in general,
entanglement of
filtered state grows

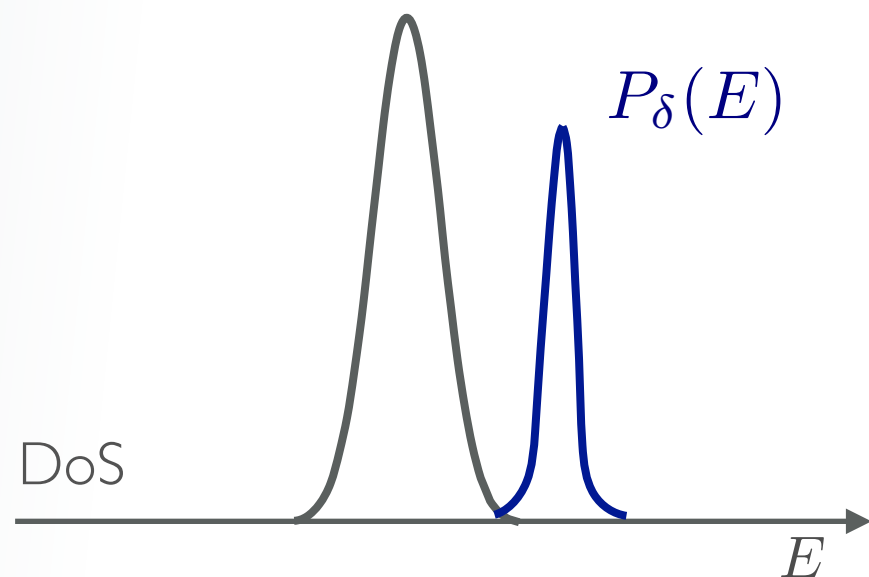
$$S \leq \frac{k_1}{\delta} + \log \sqrt{N} + k_2$$

MCB, Huse, Cirac, PRB 101, 144305 (2020)

Morettini et al PRL 133, 240401 (2024)



energy filter as ensemble

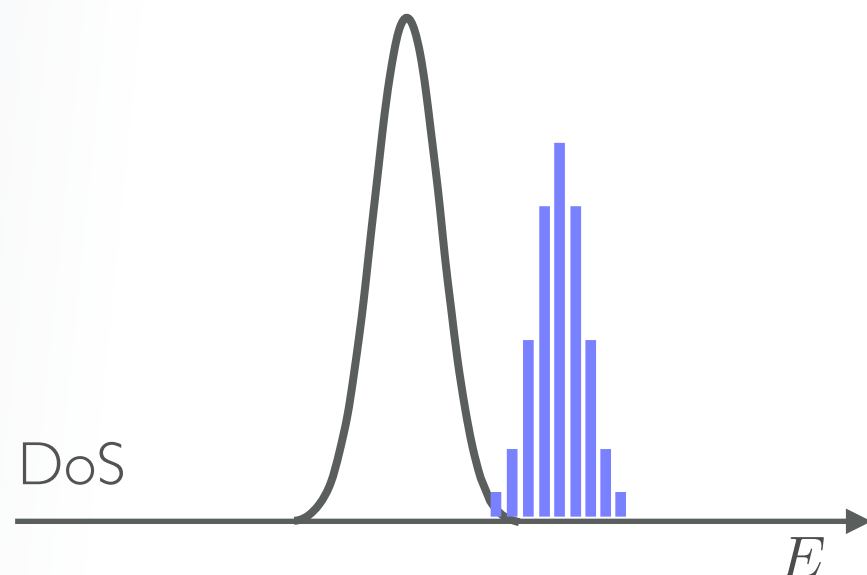


energy filter as ensemble

diagonal in energy eigenbasis \Rightarrow microcanonical

$$\frac{\text{tr} (OP_\delta(E))}{\text{tr} P_\delta(E)} \Rightarrow O(E)$$

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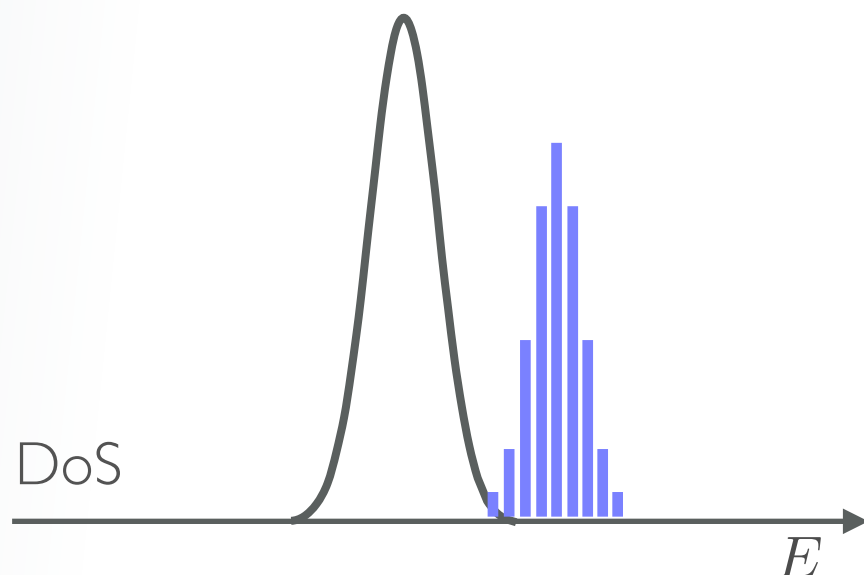
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equivalent to diagonal ensemble of a certain pure state



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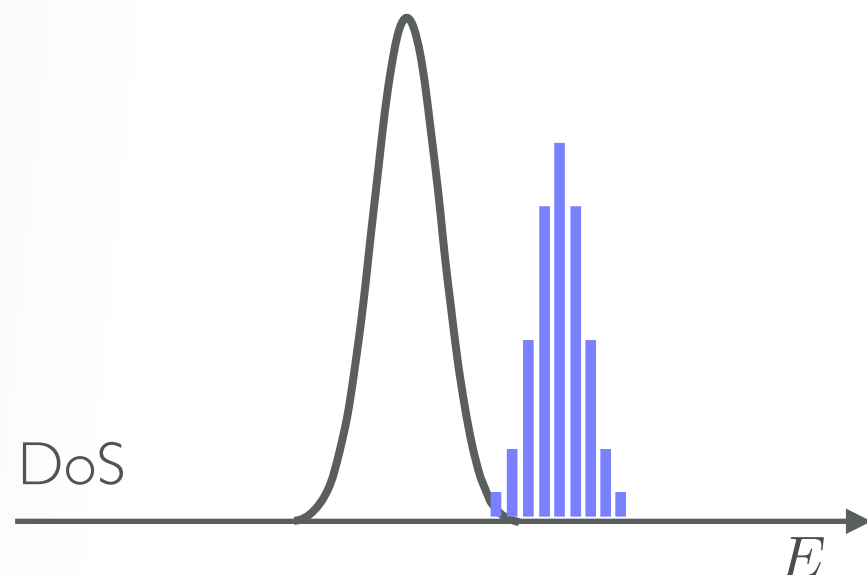
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equivalent to diagonal ensemble of a certain pure state

reached only after long time evolution



implementing the filter

Gaussian filter \Rightarrow approximated by series of evolutions

$$\exp\left[-\frac{(H - E)^2}{2\delta^2}\right] \approx \sum_{m=-R}^R c_m e^{-i2mE/\alpha} e^{i2mH/\alpha}$$

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can be run in a quantum simulator
or simulated with TNS

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**can be run in a quantum simulator
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quantum inspired classical method

algorithm

expectation values in filter ensemble

$$A_{\delta}(E) = \frac{\text{tr}[AP_{\delta}(E)]}{\text{tr}[P_{\delta}(E)]}$$

algorithm

can be computed using Monte Carlo sampling

$$A_{\delta}(E) = \frac{\sum_{\Psi} \langle \Psi | AP_{\delta}(E) | \Psi \rangle}{\sum_{\Psi'} \langle \Psi' | P_{\delta}(E) | \Psi' \rangle}$$

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efficiently computed by quantum simulator

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importance sampling (classical)

simulating classically with TNS we can reach $\delta \sim 1/\log N$

weak ETH probe: diagonal part

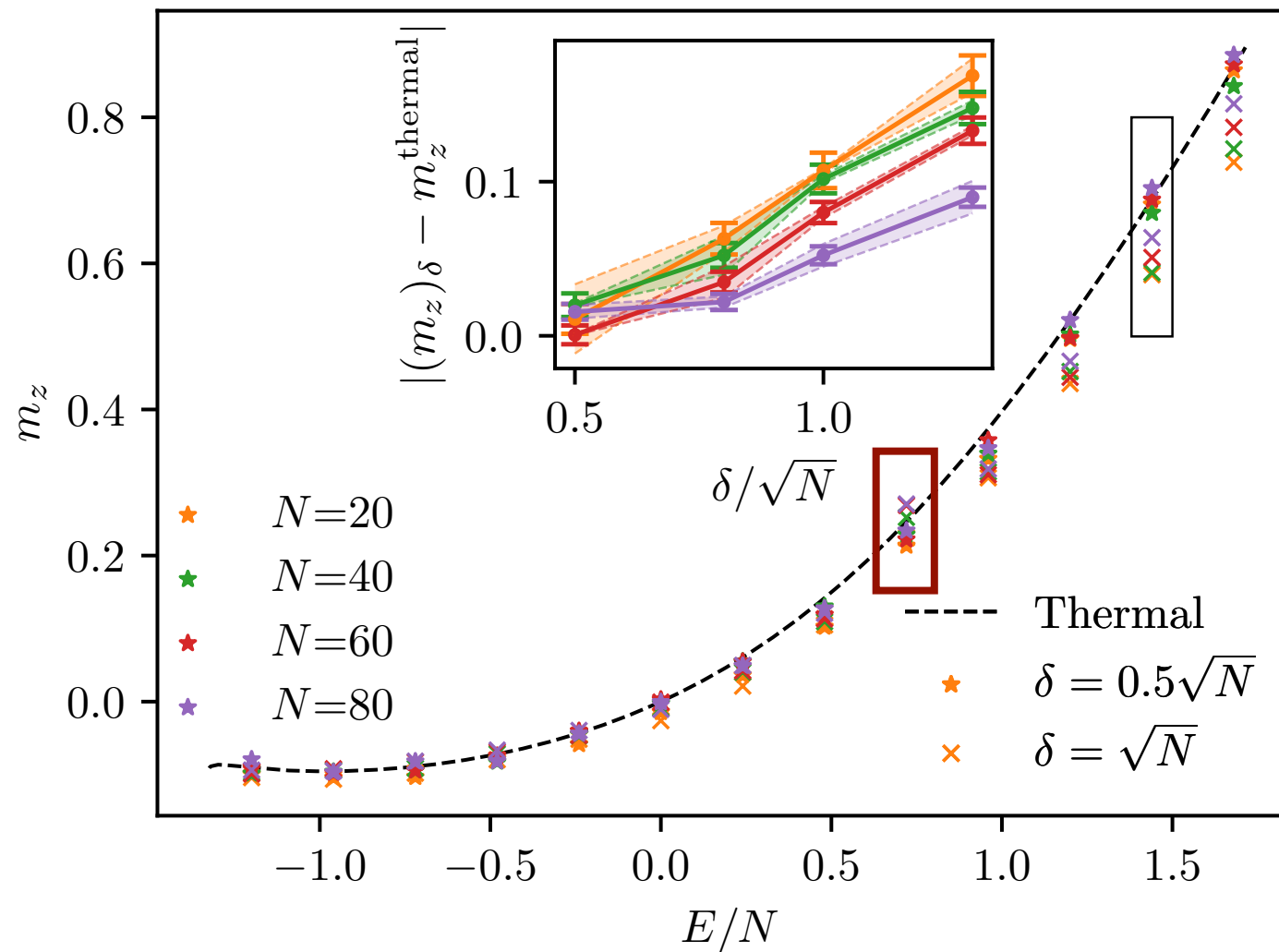
$$O_{\alpha\beta} = O(\bar{E})\delta_{\alpha\beta} + e^{-\frac{S(\bar{E})}{2}} f_O(\bar{E}, \omega) R_{\alpha\beta}$$

converge to thermal for large systems



TNS simulation

non-integrable quantum Ising chain



microcanonical properties
average magnetization

more challenging: off-diagonal part of ETH

$$O_{\alpha\beta} = O(\bar{E})\delta_{\alpha\beta} + e^{-\frac{S(\bar{E})}{2}} f_O(\bar{E}, \omega) R_{\alpha\beta}$$

structure function



Luitz, Bar Lev, PRL2016; Mondaini, Rigol 2017; Brenes et al PRL2020, PRB 2020...;
Schönle et al PRB2021; Essler, de Klerk, 2307.12410;

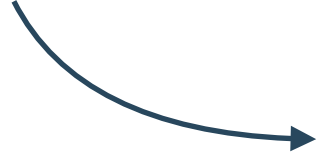
filter ensemble as ETH probe

function $f_O(\bar{E}, \omega)$ related to two-time correlators

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$$C_O(t) = \text{tr}(\rho_E O(t) O(0))$$


$$S_O(\omega) = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \rho_{\alpha\alpha} |O_{\alpha\beta}|^2 \delta(\omega - E_\beta + E_\alpha)$$

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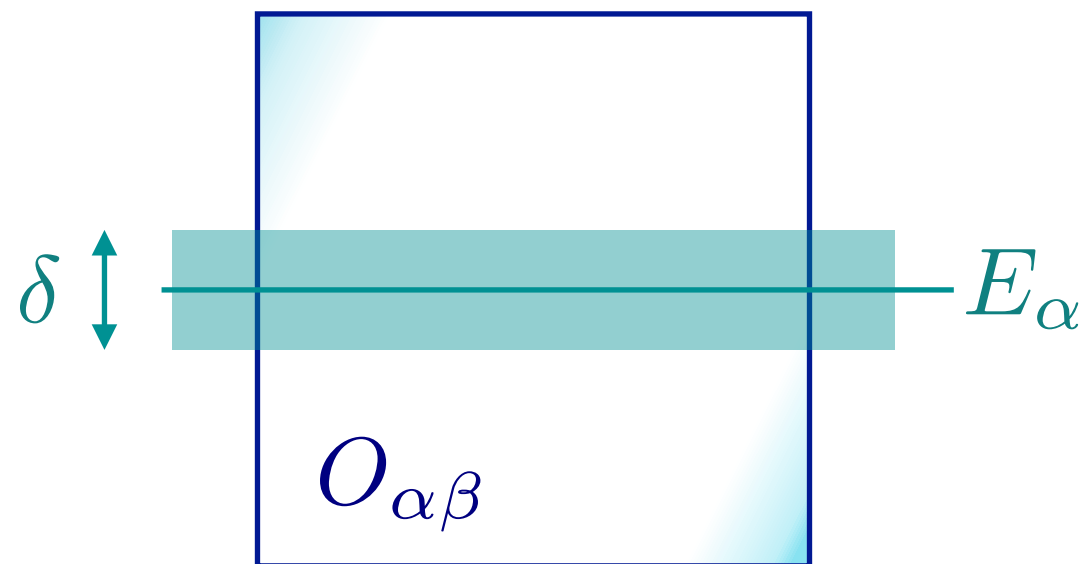
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for filter ensemble

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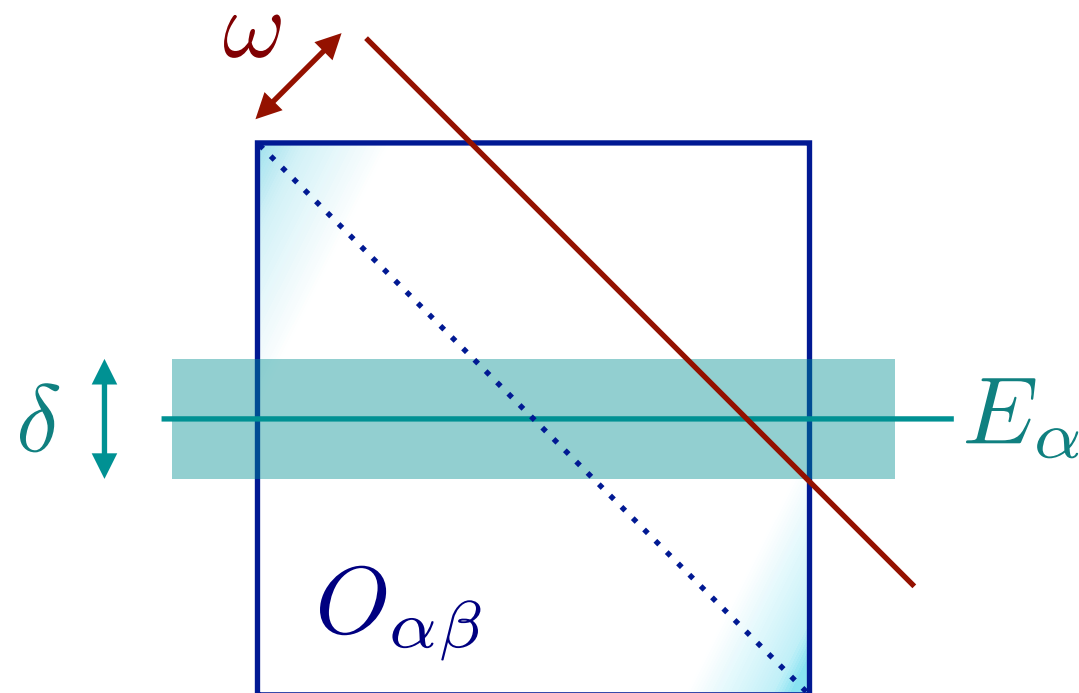


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$$S_O(\omega) = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \rho_{\alpha\alpha} |O_{\alpha\beta}|^2 \delta(\omega - E_\beta + E_\alpha)$$

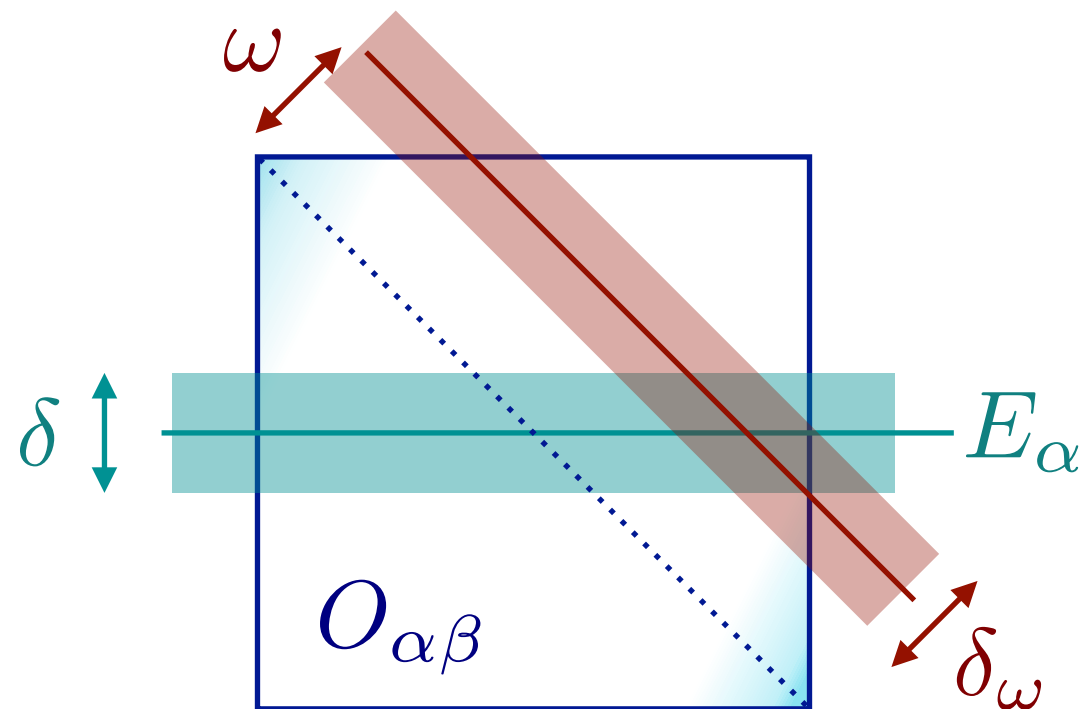


filter ensemble as ETH probe

function $f_O(\bar{E}, \omega)$ related to two-time correlators

$$C_O(t) = \text{tr}(\rho_E O(t) O(0)) \quad \text{for filter ensemble}$$

$$S_O(\omega) = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \rho_{\alpha\alpha} |O_{\alpha\beta}|^2 \delta(\omega - E_\beta + E_\alpha)$$



$P_{\delta_\omega}(\omega)$
filter in energy
difference
(commutator)

filter ensemble as ETH probe

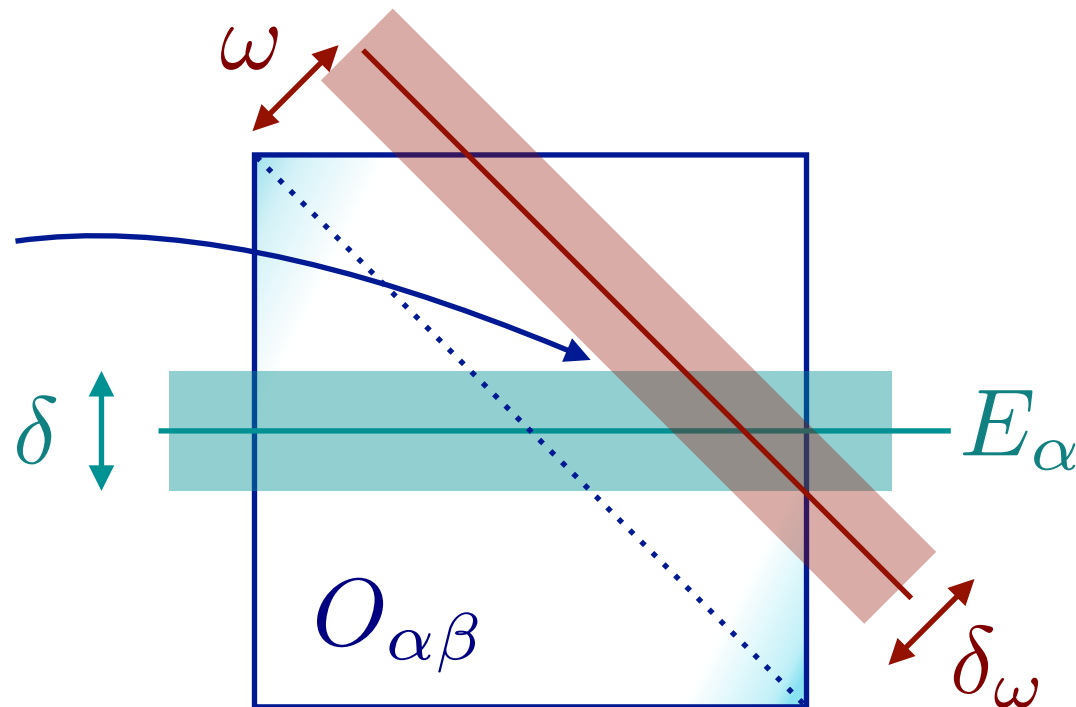
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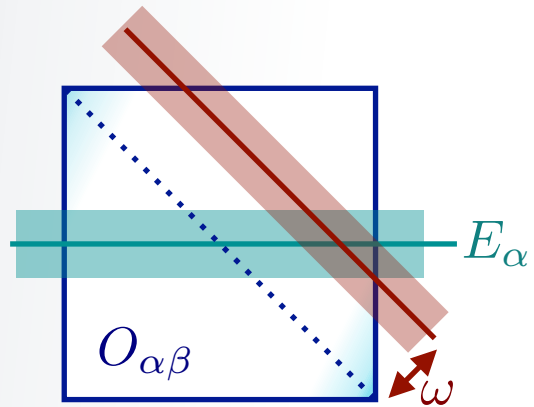
$$e^{S(E+\omega)} |O_{E,E+\omega}|^2$$

average times
density of states
factor



$P_{\delta_\omega}(\omega)$
filter in energy
difference
(commutator)

filter ensemble as ETH probe

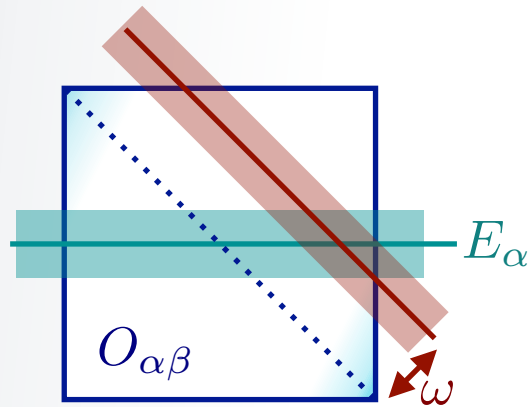


broadened spectral function of filter ensemble

$$S_O^\rho(\omega) \approx e^{S(E+\omega)} |O_{E,E+\omega}|^2$$

see also Pappalardi, Foini,
Kurchan, 2304.10948

filter ensemble as ETH probe



broadened spectral function of filter ensemble

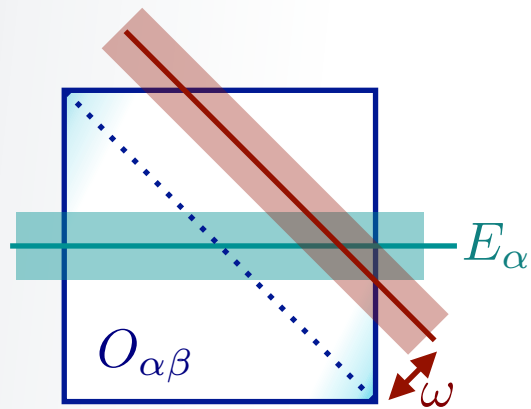
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$$\approx e^{\frac{S(E+\omega) - S(E)}{2}} |f_O(E + \omega/2, \omega)|^2$$

using ETH

filter ensemble as ETH probe



broadened spectral function of filter ensemble

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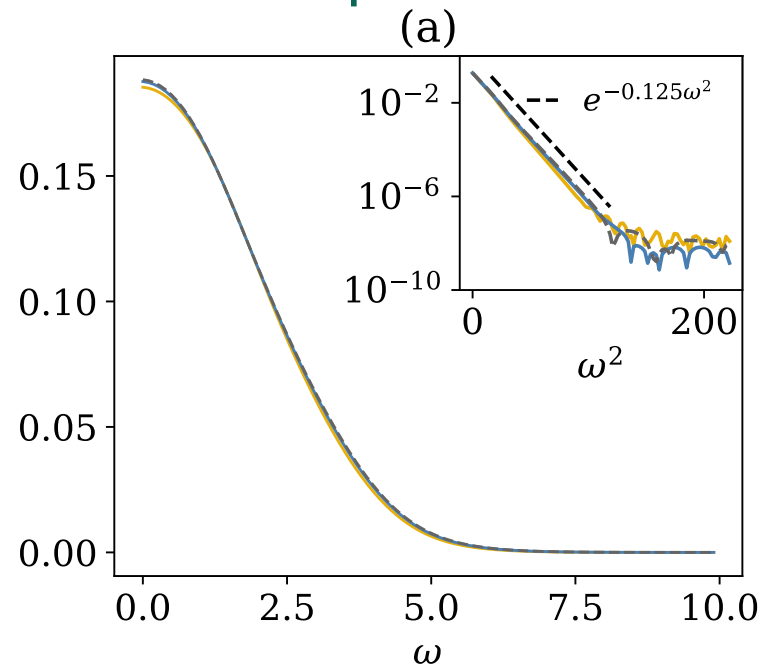
using ETH

entropy factor extracted from DoS
calculation or eliminated from $S_O^\rho(-\omega)$

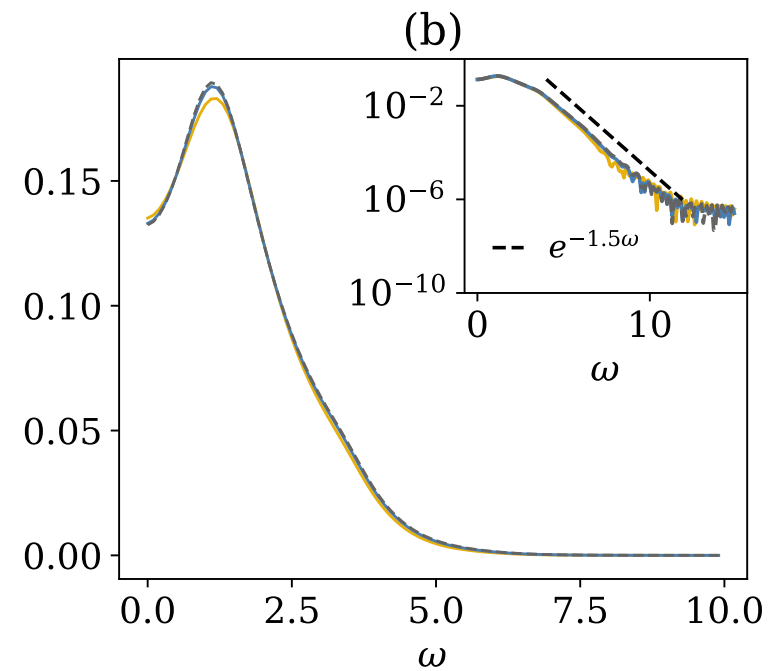
ω -dependence of $|f_O(E, \omega)|^2$

$N = 20 - 60$
 $E/N = 0.5$

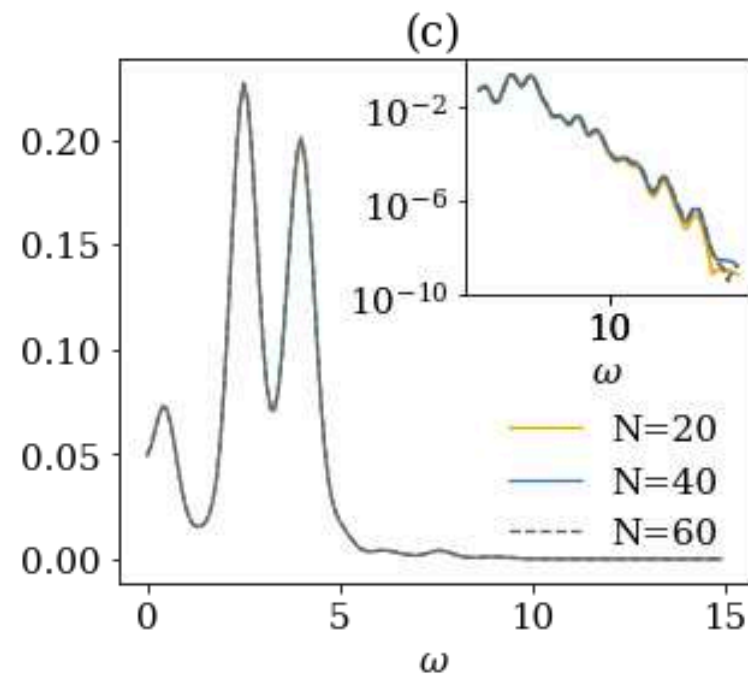
integrable



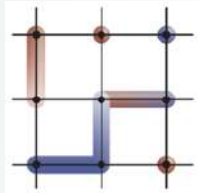
non-integrable



disordered



converged in size
 asymptotic behaviour



DFG FOR 5522



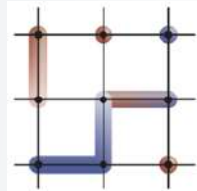
DFG TRR 360



energy filters & TNS can provide other
(classical and quantum) tools to get dynamical
properties



entanglement
barrier



To conclude



energy filters & TNS can provide other
(classical and quantum) tools to get dynamical
properties

entanglement
barrier

spectral properties of a
QMB Hamiltonian

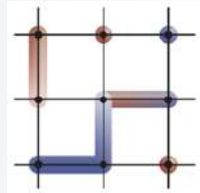
Yang, Iblisdir, Cirac, MCB, PRL 124, 100602 (2020)

Lu, PRX Quantum 2, 020321 (2021)

Yang, Cirac, MCB, PRB 106, 024307 (2022)

Luo, Trivedi, MCB, Cirac, PRB 109, 134304 (2024)

further possibilities: apply to non-
ergodic systems, probe fluctuation-
dissipation relations, further explore
off-diagonal matrix elements...



Thanks for your attention!



energy filters & TNS can provide other
(classical and quantum) tools to get dynamical
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entanglement
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spectral properties of a
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