

Tensor networks since Aristotle

Stefanos Kourtis

IRL school 2022

Introduction

Tensor networks

- mathematical representation of interdependent degrees of freedom
- classification of numerical techniques

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- classification of numerical techniques

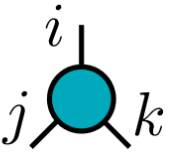
Main idea:

- make correlations (entanglement) explicit
- use resources proportional to relevant correlations

What is a tensor?

- a multidimensional array

e.g.:

$$T_{ijk} :$$


$$T_{ijk} = z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$i = 1, \dots, d_i, \quad j = 1, \dots, d_j, \quad k = 1, \dots, d_k$$

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- matrix: rank-2 tensor

$$T_{ij} : i \text{ --- } \text{blue circle} \text{ --- } j$$

- vector: rank-1 tensor

$$T_i : \quad i \text{ --- } \bigcirc$$

- scalar: rank-0 tensor

$$T: \bullet$$

What is a tensor network?

"To-do" list of tensor multiplications - contractions

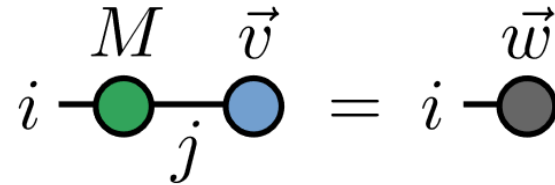
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Examples

- matrix-vector multiplication:

$$\vec{w} = M\vec{v} : w_i = \sum_j M_{ij}v_j$$

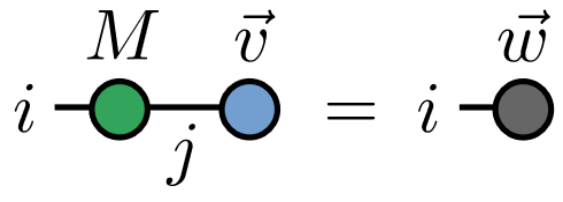


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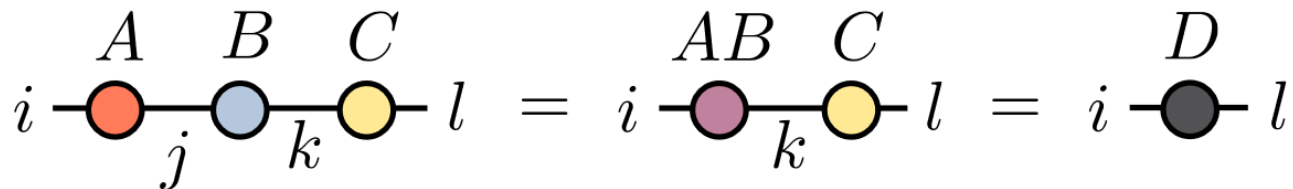
- matrix-vector multiplication:

$$\vec{w} = M\vec{v} : w_i = \sum_j M_{ij}v_j$$


The diagram illustrates the contraction of a matrix M (green circle) and a vector \vec{v} (blue circle). The matrix has an incoming index i and an outgoing index j . The vector has an incoming index j . The result is a single vector \vec{w} (grey circle) with an incoming index i .

- matrix product:

$$D = ABC : D_{il} = \sum_{j,k} A_{ij}B_{jk}C_{kl}$$



The diagram illustrates the contraction of three matrices A (red circle), B (blue circle), and C (yellow circle). Matrix A has incoming index i and outgoing index j . Matrix B has incoming index j and outgoing index k . Matrix C has incoming index k and outgoing index l . The result is a single matrix D (grey circle) with incoming index i and outgoing index l .

Tensor networks for many-body states

- single spin-1/2 (or qubit)
Hilbert space \mathcal{H} ; $\dim(\mathcal{H}) = 2$
- n spins-1/2 (or qubits)
Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}^{\otimes n} = \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{H}$
 $D := \dim(\mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}) = 2^n$

quantum state: $|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_D \end{pmatrix}$

of elements to store: $O(2^n)$

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of elements to store: $O(\chi^n)$

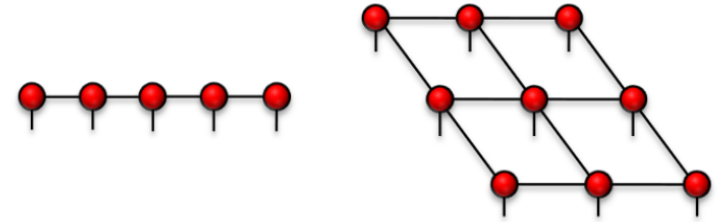
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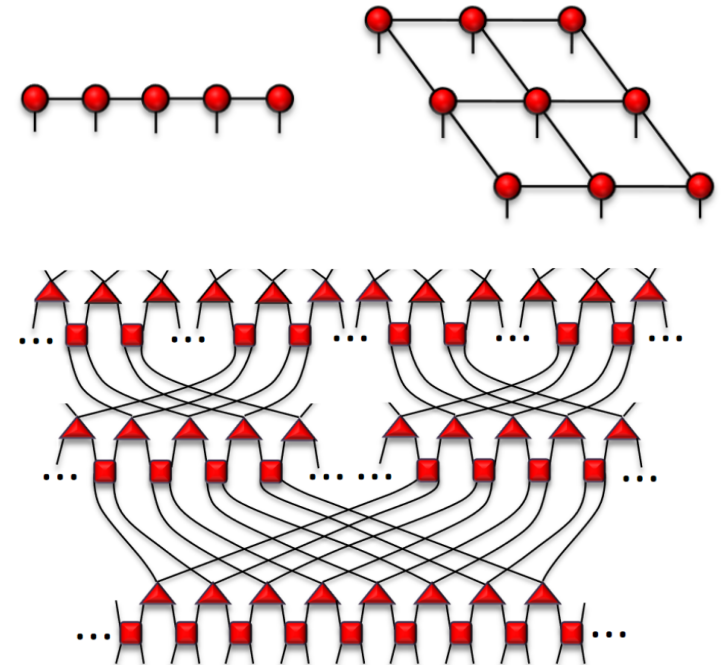
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Course outline

- Lecture 1
 - a. Bird's-eye view: ~ 2.5 millennia of tensor networks
 - b. Elementary theory of entanglement
- Lecture 2
 - a. Matrix-product states & operators
 - b. Eigenstate-finding; time evolution
- Lecture 3
 - a. Logic as tensor networks
 - b. Everything as tensor networks
- Lecture 4
 - a. Tensor network contraction & examples
 - b. Summary & outlook

Lecture 1

History

- **1992-today**
 - DMRG algorithm for 1D quantum magnetism; matrix product states
 - many extensions (2D, dynamics, finite-T, open systems, ...)
- **1999-today**
 - quantum chemistry
- **2003-today**
 - quantum computation as TNs; quantum information
- **2004**
 - higher dimensional TN states; strongly correlated electrons in 2D
- **2007**
 - systems at / close to criticality; tensor renormalization group
- **2007-today**
 - TN coarse graining methods
- **2012-today**
 - TNs for holographic duality -> quantum gravity
 - TNs for lattice gauge theories -> high-energy physics
- **2013-today**
 - TN methods in data science (compression, reconstruction, ...)
- **2016-today**
 - TN methods for machine learning
- **2020s**
 - broad use in artificial intelligence
 - state-of-the-art for simulation of quantum computation

Prehistory

- Kontsevich (1994); Bar-Natan (1995)
 - Penrose (1971)
 - Baxter (1968)
 - Kramers & Wannier (1941)
 - Sylvester (1878)
 - Chrysippus (3rd century BCE)
 - Aristotle (4th century BCE)
- knot invariants
 - graph invariants; 4-color problem
 - partition function of dimer model
 - partition function of Ising model
 - invariants of binary forms
 - propositional inference
 - syllogistic inference

Highlights

Quantum magnetism

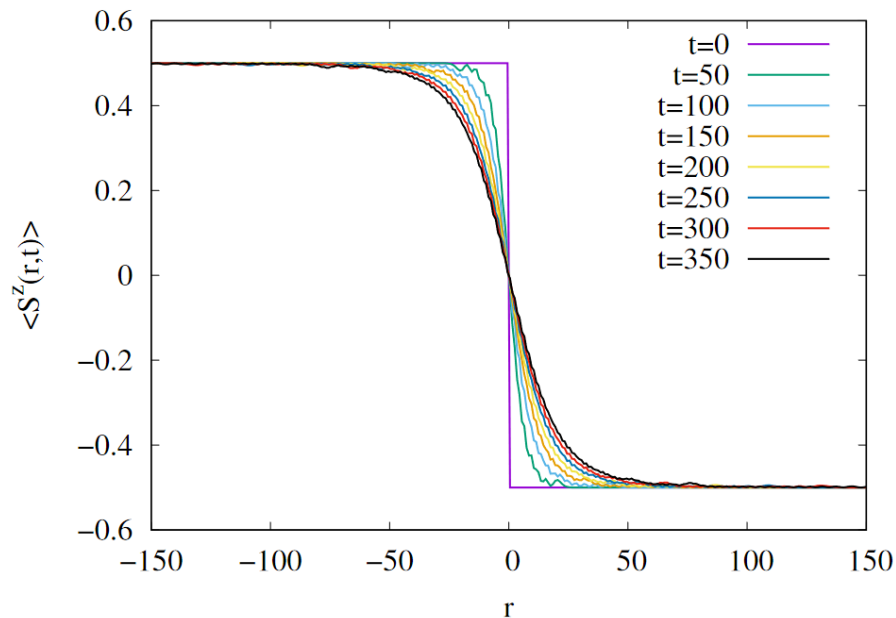
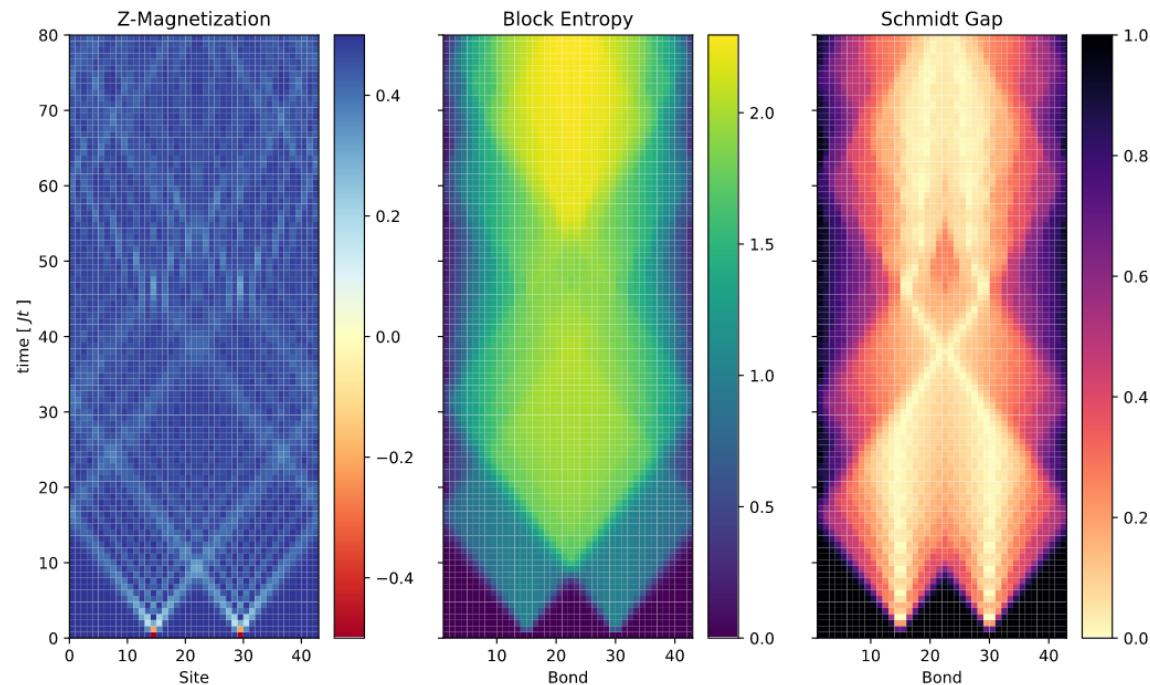
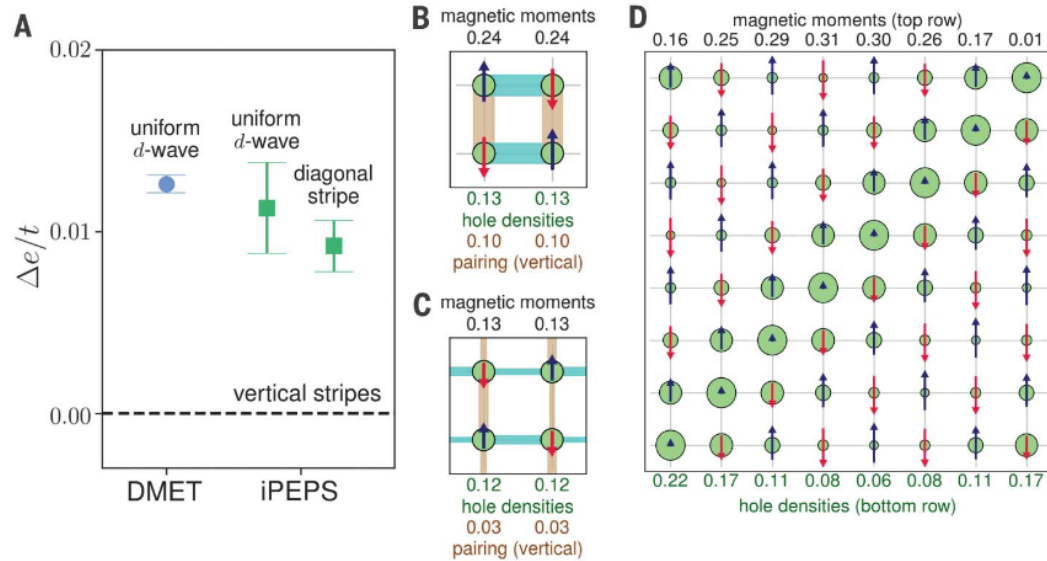


FIG. 1: Magnetization profiles at different times. Simulation parameters: maximum bond dimension $\chi = 2000$, Trotter step $\tau = 0.3$, and system size $L = 800$ sites (only 300 sites in the center are shown here).

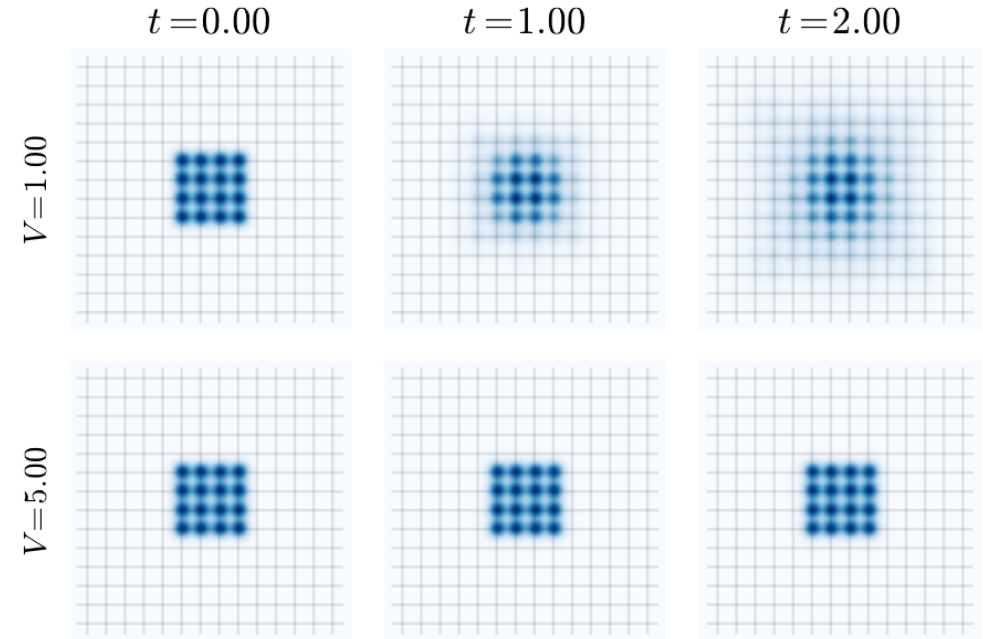


Johnnie Gray, *quimb* library
<https://github.com/jcmgray/quimb>

Hubbard & Mott physics



Zheng *et al.* (2017)



Zaletel *et al.* (2015)

Combinatorial optimization

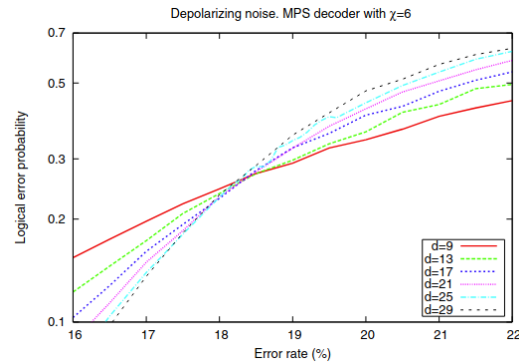
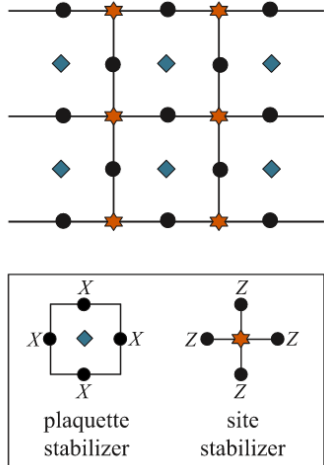
PHYSICAL REVIEW A **90**, 032326 (2014)



Efficient algorithms for maximum likelihood decoding in the surface code

Sergey Bravyi, Martin Suchara, and Alexander Vargo

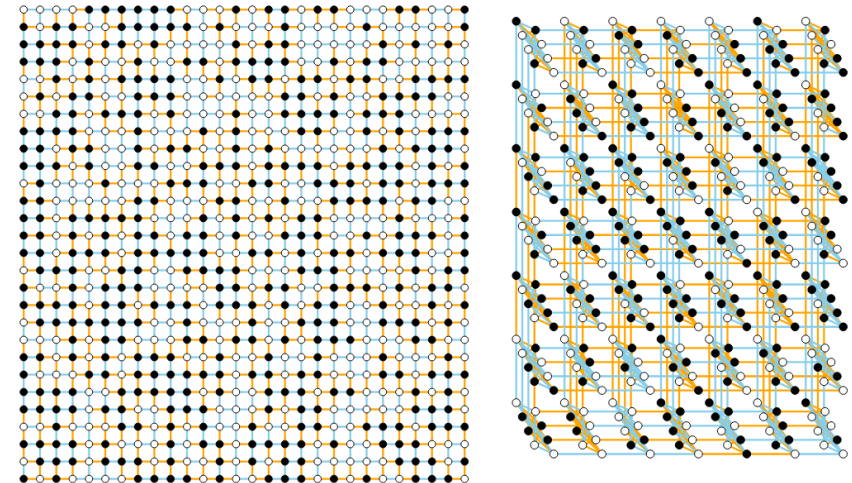
IBM Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598, USA



PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **126**, 090506 (2021)

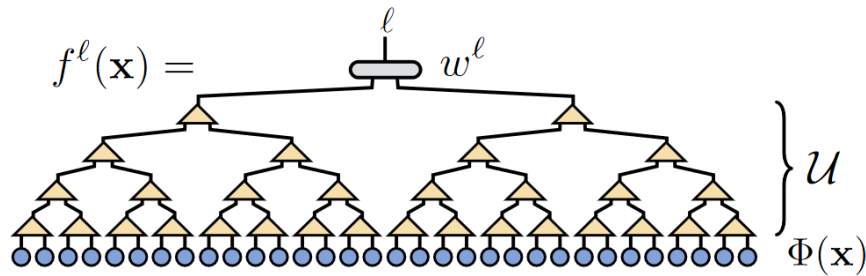
Tropical Tensor Network for Ground States of Spin Glasses

Jin-Guo Liu^{1,2,3,*}, Lei Wang^{1,4,†} and Pan Zhang^{5,6,7,‡}



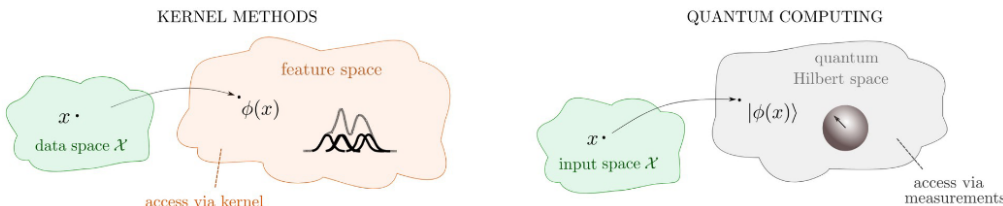
Machine learning

Supervised learning:

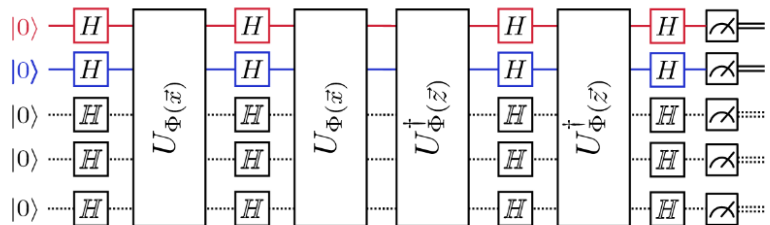


Stoudenmire & Schwab (2016)
Stoudenmire (2018)

Quantum kernel learning:

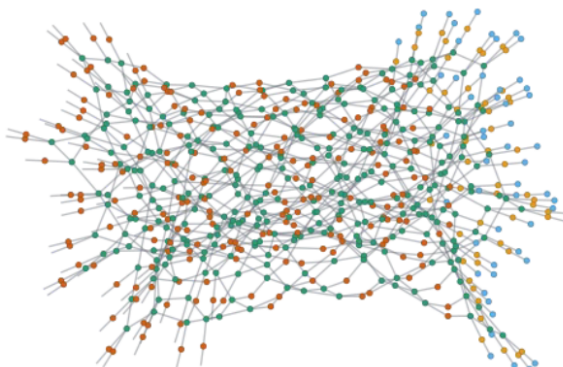


Schuld, 2021



Havlicek et al.,
Nature 2019

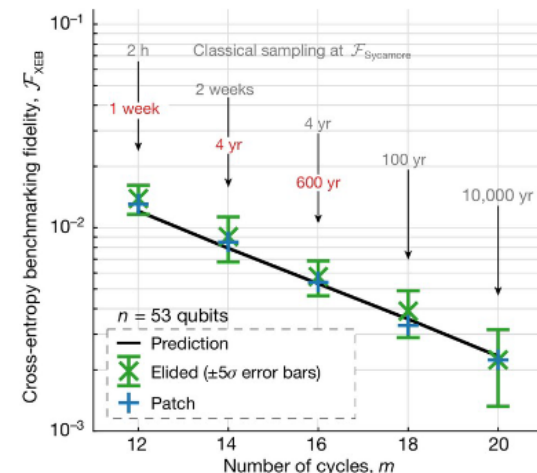
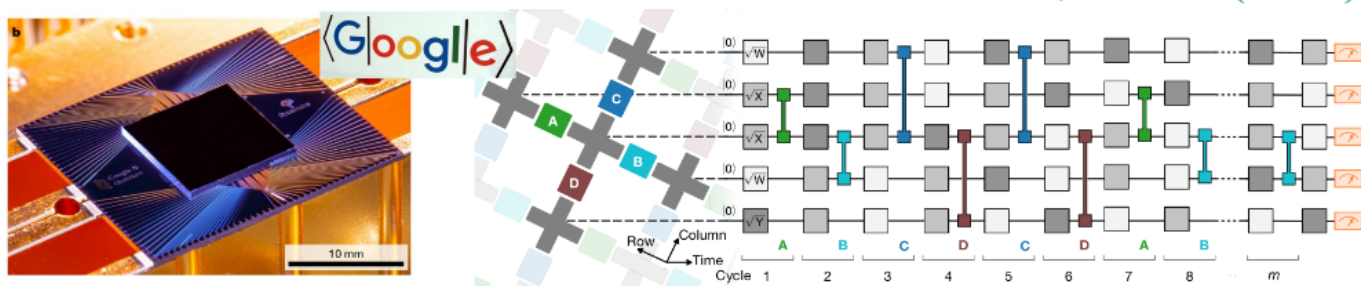
TN:



Near-term quantum computing

Quantum supremacy using a programmable superconducting processor

Arute *et al.*, Nature (2019)



Tensor network simulation:

- Gray & Kourtis (2020)
- Yong *et al.* (2021)
- Pan, Chen, Zhang (2021)

~ 195 days @ 281 petaFLOPs (Summit) (est.)

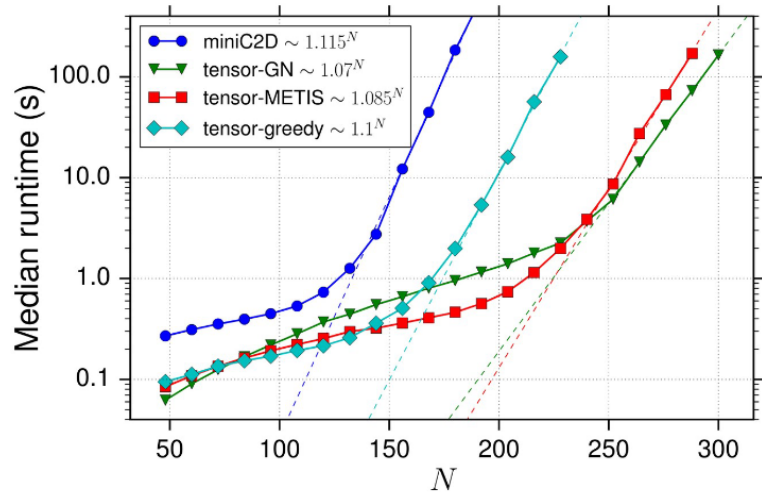
~ 300 s @ 1.2 exaFLOPs (est.)

\sim few dozen s @ exaFLOPs \rightarrow 15 hours using 512 GPUs

Computation at large

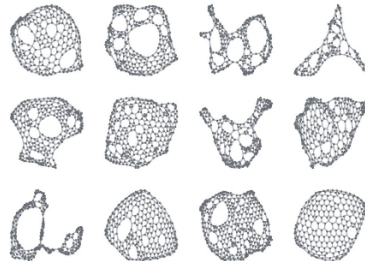
Model counting (AI):

Kourtis et al. (2018)



MC 2020 (Model Counting 2020)

The 1st International Competition on Model Counting (MC 2020) is a competition to deepen the relationship between latest theoretical and practical development on the various model counting problems and their practical applications. It targets the problem of counting the number of models of a Boolean formula.



2020 champion: 69/100 instances solved

Gray & Kourtis: 99/100 instances solved

Gray & Kourtis (2021)



Advances in Engineering Software

Volume 159, September 2021, 103033



Fast evaluation of finite element weak forms using python tensor contraction packages

Robert Cimrman



Structural Safety

Volume 75, November 2018, Pages 110-118



Quantum-inspired Boolean states for bounding engineering network reliability assessment

Leonardo Dueñas-Osorio ^a , Moshe Vardi ^b , Javier Rojo ^c

Optimizing radiotherapy plans for cancer treatment with Tensor Networks

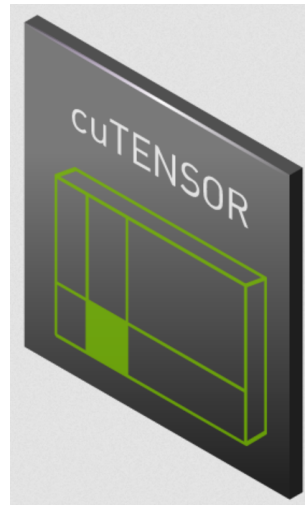
Samuele Cavinato^{7,1,2} , Timo Felser^{1,3,4,5} , Marco Fusella² , Marta Paiusco² and Simone Montangero^{1,3,6}

Published 16 June 2021 • © 2021 Institute of Physics and Engineering in Medicine

[Physics in Medicine & Biology](#), Volume 66, Number 12

Code

 Meta
Tensor  Comprehensions



Bibliography

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- Hauschild & Pollmann (2018) - arXiv:1805.00055
- Orús (2019) - arXiv:1812.04011
- Baker, Derosiers, Tremblay, Thompson (2021) - arXiv:1911.11566

Quantum info, math, CS:

- Bridgeman & Chubb (2017) - arXiv:1603.03039
- Cichocki *et al.* (2016-2017) - arXiv:1609.00893, arxiv:1708.09165
- Biamonte (2019) - arXiv:1912.10049

Theory of entanglement