

Challenges for simulating quantum spin dynamics in two dimensions by neural network quantum states

SPICE DPEQM Workshop

May 4, 2021 – Young Scholars Session

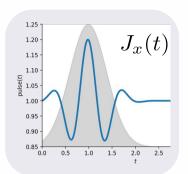
Damian Hofmann¹ Giammarco Fabiani² Johan Mentink² Giuseppe Carleo³ Michael A. Sentef¹

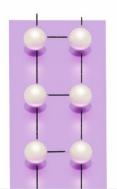
¹ Max Planck Institute for the Structure and Dynamics of Matter (MPSD), Hamburg, Germany
 ² Radboud University, Institute for Molecules and Materials, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
 ³ Institute of Physics, École Politechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland

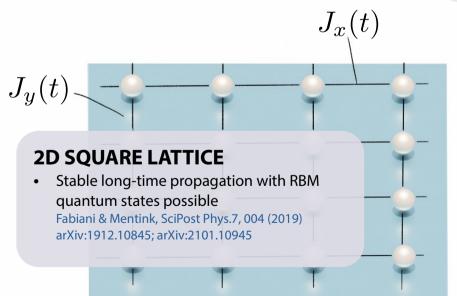
Motivation: Dynamics in driven Heisenberg system



$$\hat{H}(t) = \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} J_{ij}(t) \hat{S}_i \cdot \hat{S}_j$$







2-LEG LADDER

- Fundamentally different many-body dynamics
- Accessible to other methods such as DMRG
- → interesting as a benchmark system
- Ladder is much more challenging to simulate using NQS methods

Stability is a key challenge for NQS dynamics

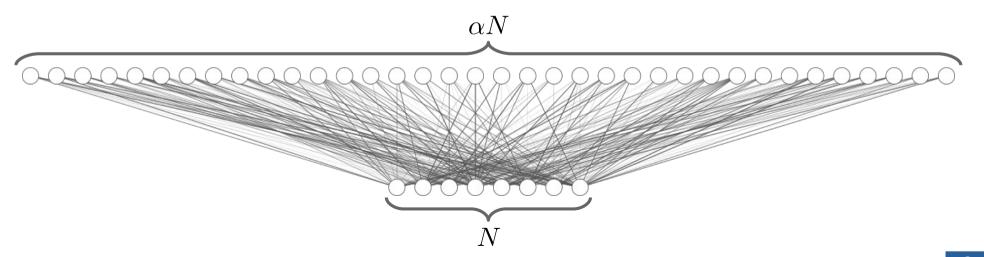
- Czischeck at al., PRB 98, 024311 (2018)
- López-Gutíerrez & Mendl, arXiv:1912.08831
- Schmitt & Heyl, PRL 125, 100503 (2020)

Variational ansatz: Restricted Boltzmann machine



$$\ln \psi_{W,b}(s) = \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha N} \ln \cosh(Ws + b)_j$$

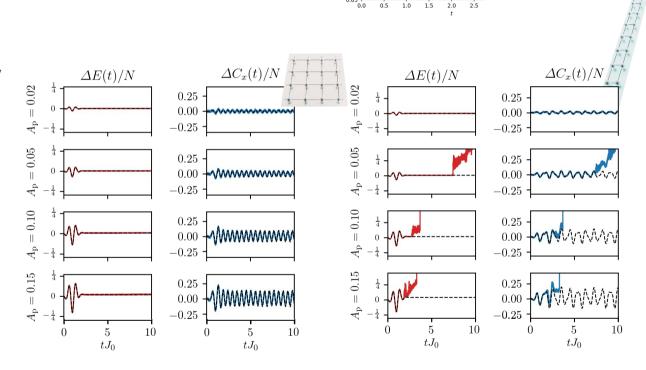
- ► Invariant under lattice translations
- Zero magnetization subspace



Instabilities in time propagation

 $\frac{1.25}{1.20}$ $\frac{1.15}{20}$ $\frac{1.15}{20}$ $\frac{1.10}{20}$ $\frac{1.10}{20}$ $\frac{1.00}{20}$ $\frac{1.00}{20}$ $\frac{1.00}{20}$ $\frac{1.00}{20}$

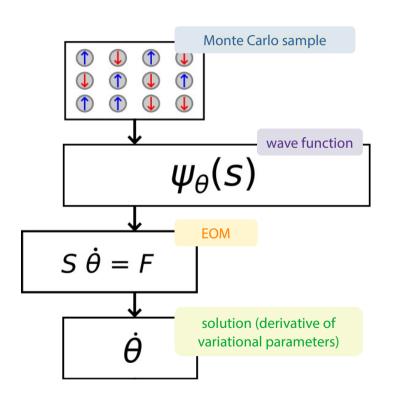
- Propagation using time-dependent variational principle (t-VMC)
- Can exhibit jump instabilities already for weak pulses on the ladder
- Square lattice dynamics are quite stable in comparison (for moderate excitation strengths)
- Expressiveness of RBM ansatz is not a limiting factor

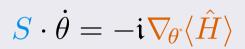


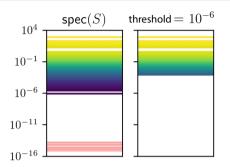
Stabilization of t-VMC equation of motion



time-dependent variational Monte Carlo (t-VMC)





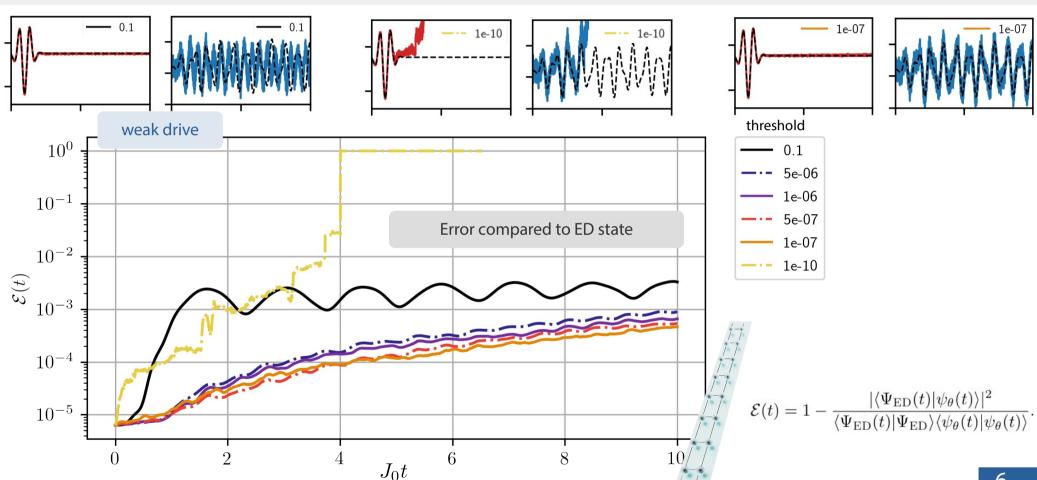


- Equation of motion requires solving linear system
- Typically ill-conditioned ⇒ needs regularization
 - Here: Truncate eigenvalues below threshold requires tuning of hyper parameters
- Other regularization methods typically require adjustment of hyper-parameters as well
 - Shift diagonal elements (squeezes spectrum)
 - Truncate equation based on gradient noise

Schmitt & Heyl, PRL 125, 100503 (2020)

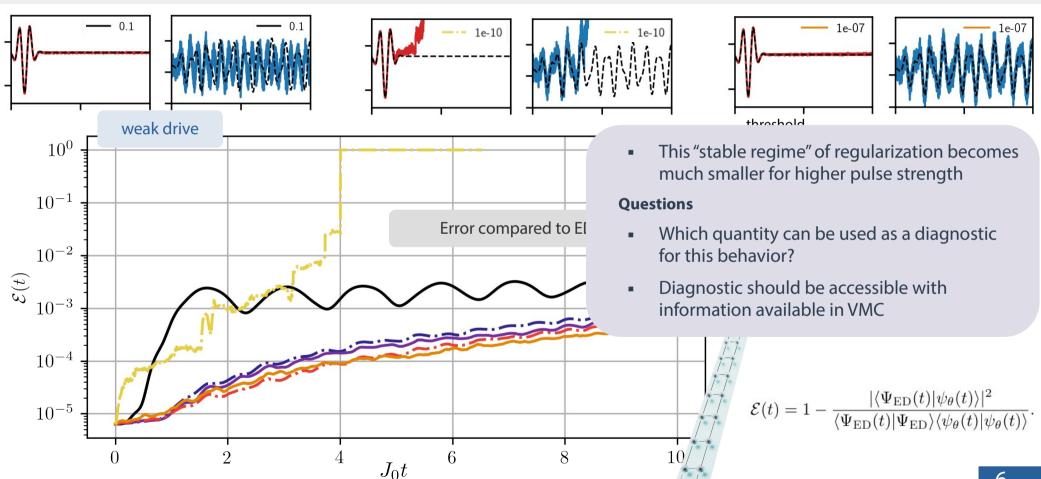
Threshold dependence of solution quality





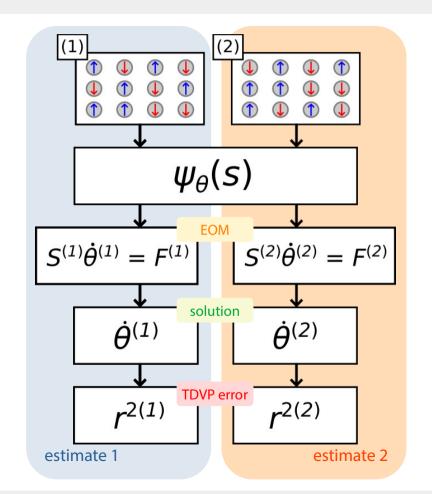
Threshold dependence of solution quality

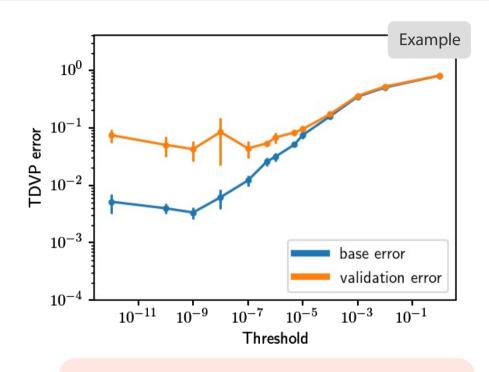




Validation error and over-fitting to noise







$$r_{
m val}^2 = r^2 [\dot{ heta}^{(2)}, S^{(1)}, F^{(1)}]$$

Thank you for your attention!

mpsd

- ► Heisenberg ladder is challenging to simulate using RBM quantum states and t-VMC
- ► Stochastic noise in t-VMC can lead to jump-type instabilities when combined with a susceptible equation of motion
- Over-fitting to noise is a key problem in time-dependent VMC for NQS
- Validation-set TDVP error can help as diagnostic for required fine-tuning of numerical parameters

DH, Fabiani, Mentink, Carleo, Sentef – arXiv:2105.01054











Contact – Damian Hofmann damian.hofmann@mpsd.mpg.de

Software – NetKet framework Carleo, Choo, Hofmann, et al. SoftwareX 10, 100311 (2019) https://www.netket.org

