

# Learning Many-body Hamiltonians from Dynamical Data

Frederik Wilde, Augustine Kshetrimayum, Ryan Sweke, Ingo Roth, Jens Eisert

slides at [frederikwil.de/crc2021](https://frederikwil.de/crc2021)

CRC workshop on Machine Learning in Condensed Matter Physics  
2021-07-16



# Hamiltonian Learning

Problem: Given observations about a (closed) quantum system, find its Hamiltonian.

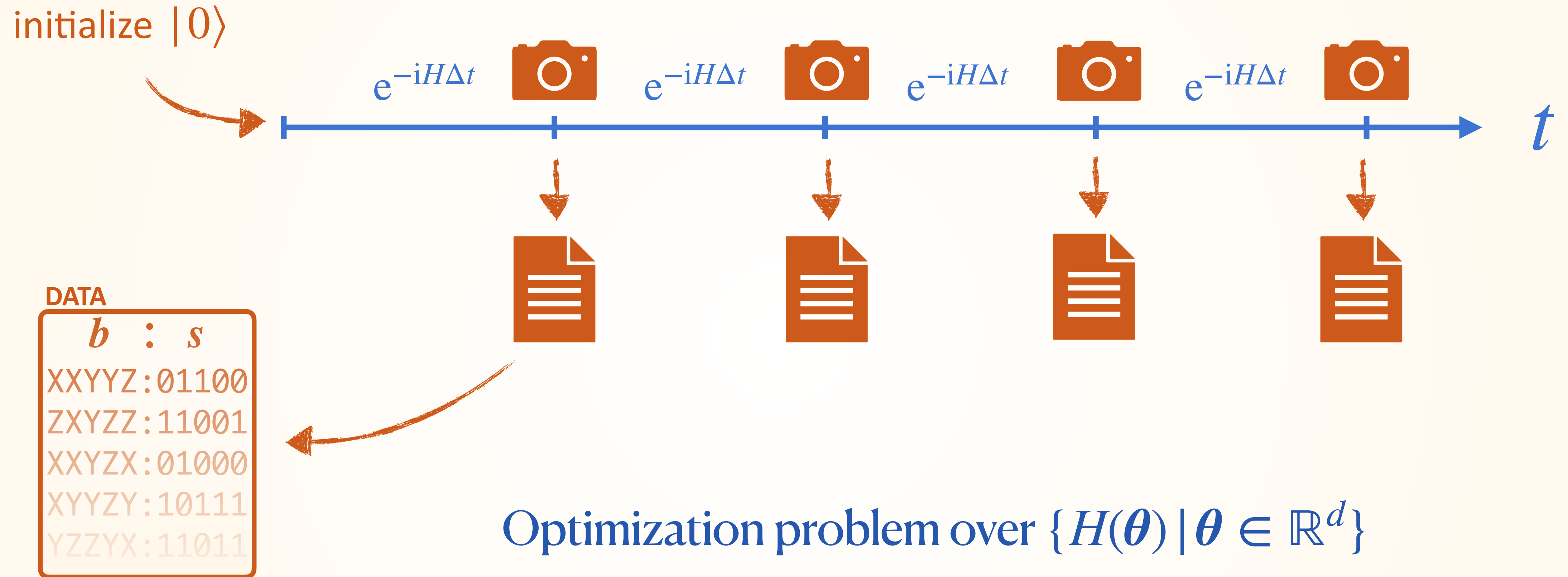
## PREVIOUS

- Sequential Monte-Carlo algorithm:  $\hat{H} = \mathbb{E}(H | \text{data}) = \int dH H \mathbb{P}(H | \text{data})$  [[Grenade et al.](#)]
- Learning at the pulse level (*time dependent*) [[Krastanov et al.](#)]
- Learning from thermal states [[Yu et al.](#), [Anshu et al.](#)]
- Bayesian learning from steady states [[Evans et al.](#)]

## RELATED TOPICS

- Learning of properties via *classical shadows* and *neural networks*
- *Randomized benchmarking*
- *State tomography* and *process tomography*

# Setting



## LOSS FUNCTION

$$L(\theta) = - \sum_x \log \mathbb{P}(x \mid \theta), \quad x = (t, \mathbf{b}, s)$$

## LOSS FUNCTION

$$L(\theta) = - \sum_x \log \mathbb{P}(x | \theta), \quad x = (t, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{s})$$

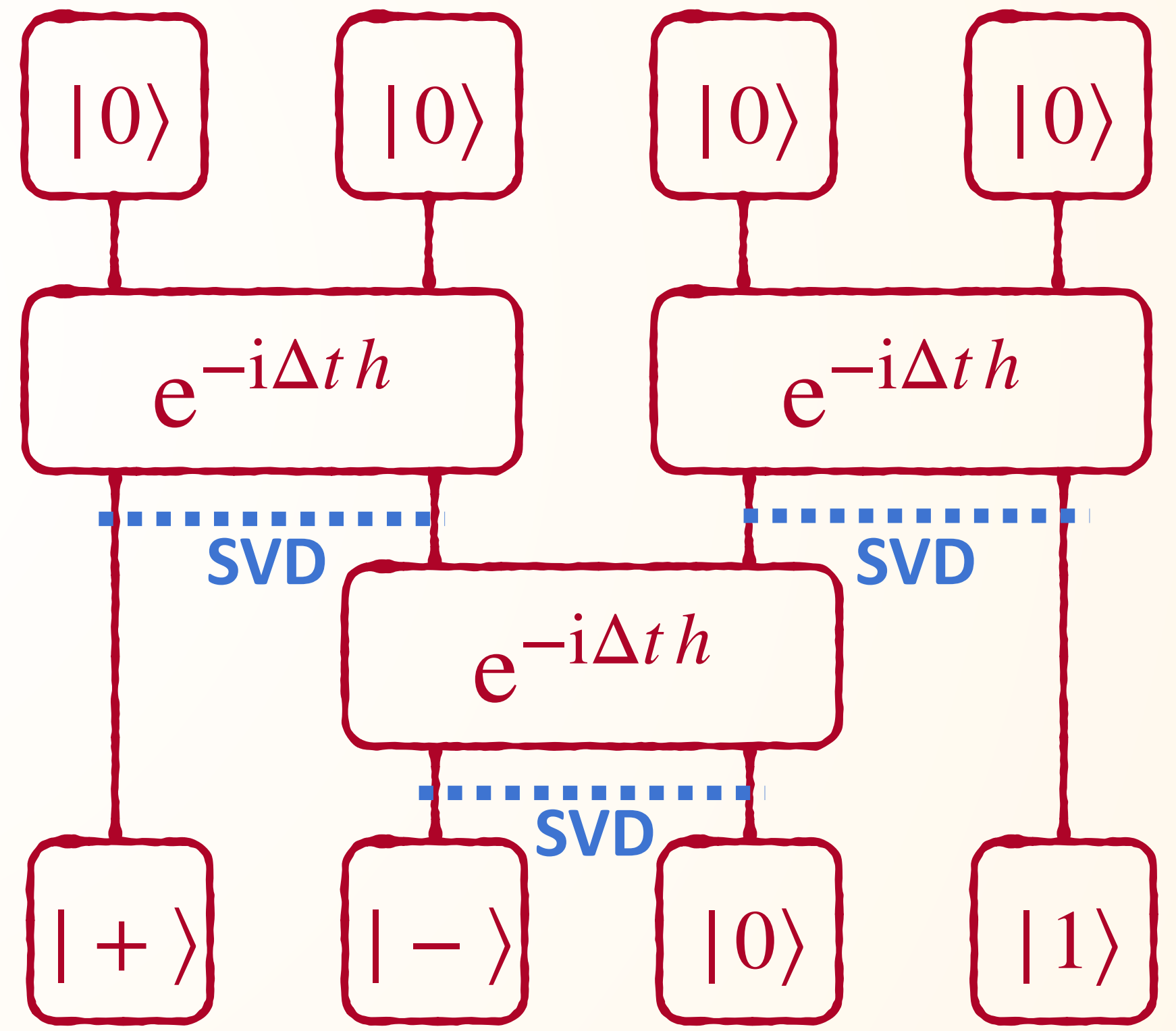
$$\mathbb{P}(t, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{s} | \theta) = \left| \langle s_{\mathbf{b}} | e^{-itH(\theta)} | 0 \rangle \right|^2$$

e.g.  $\mathbf{b} = (XXZZ)$  and  $\mathbf{s} = (0101)$ :

$$|s_{\mathbf{b}}\rangle = |+-01\rangle$$

# Learning

Use Time-Evolving Block Decimation (TEBD) to compute probabilities efficiently



## STRATEGY

Minimize  $L$  via gradient-descent.  
→ Use *Automatic Differentiation*



[github.com/google/jax](https://github.com/google/jax)

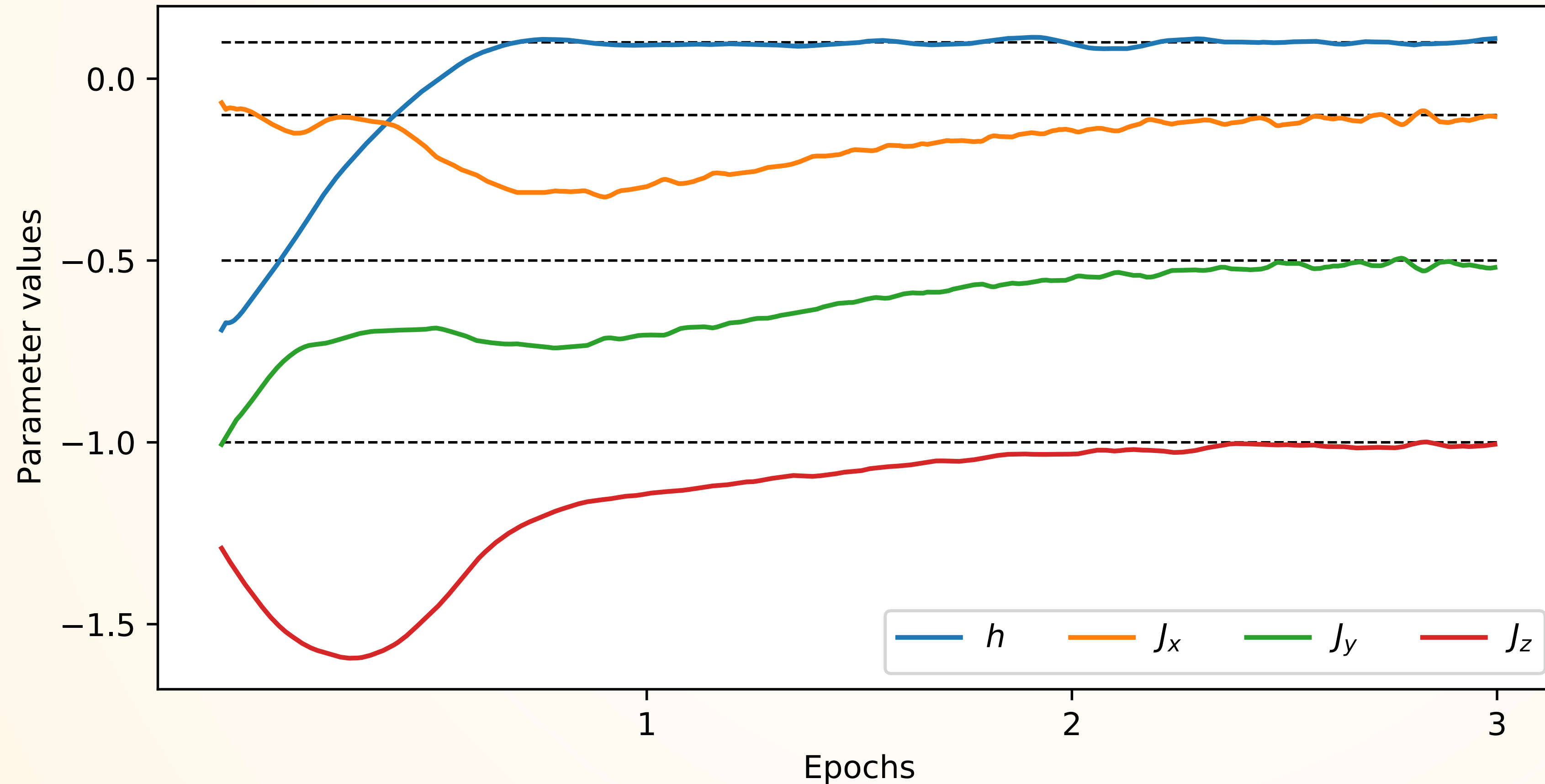
$\nabla L$  also requires the differentiation of the singular value decomposition (SVD)

[github.com/google/jax/pull/5225](https://github.com/google/jax/pull/5225)

# Results

$$H = \sum_i hX_i + J_x X_i X_{i+1} + J_y Y_i Y_{i+1} + J_z Z_i Z_{i+1} \longrightarrow \text{learn } \theta = (h, J_x, J_y, J_z)$$

ADAM optimizer turns out to be most robust



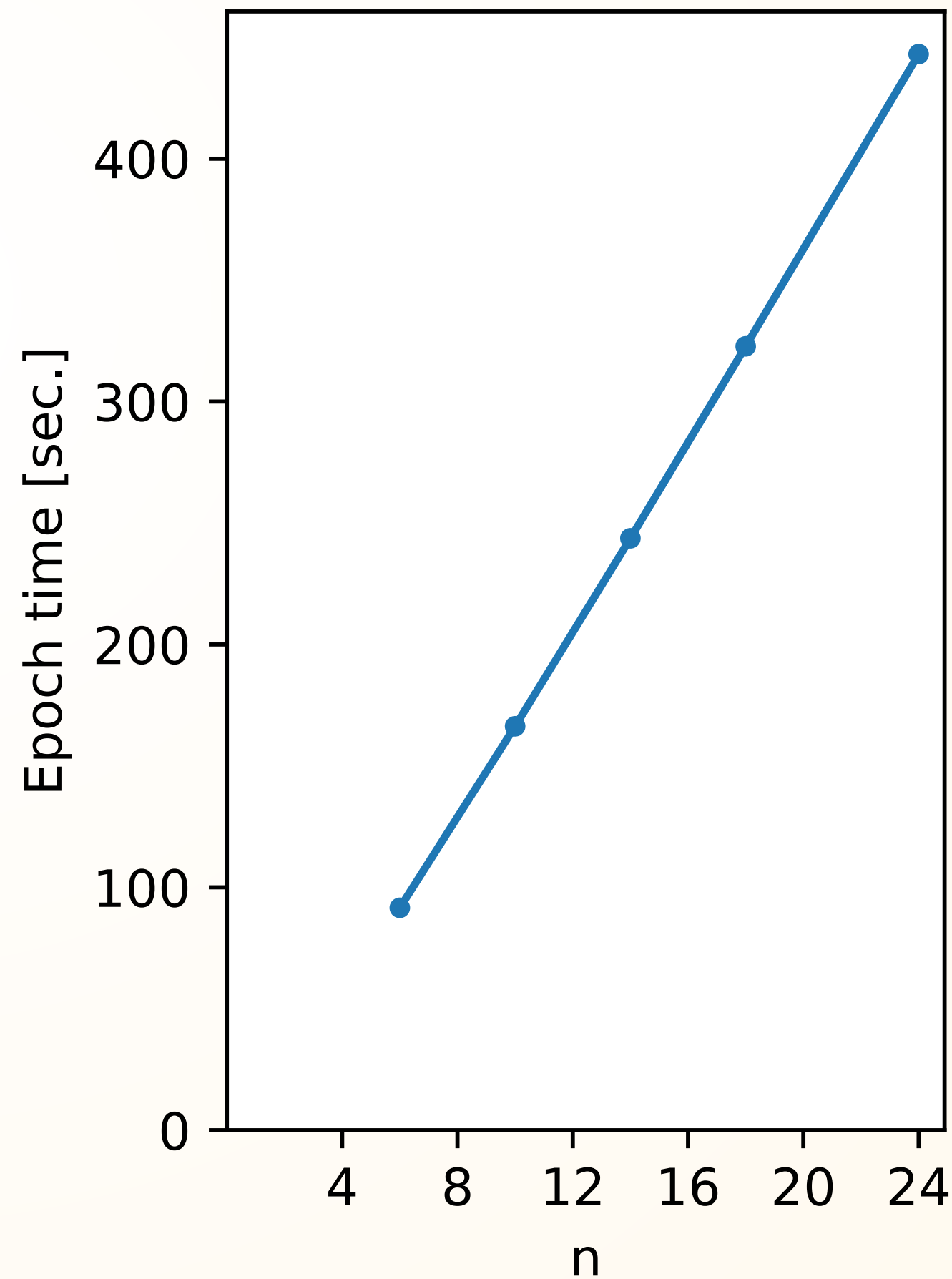
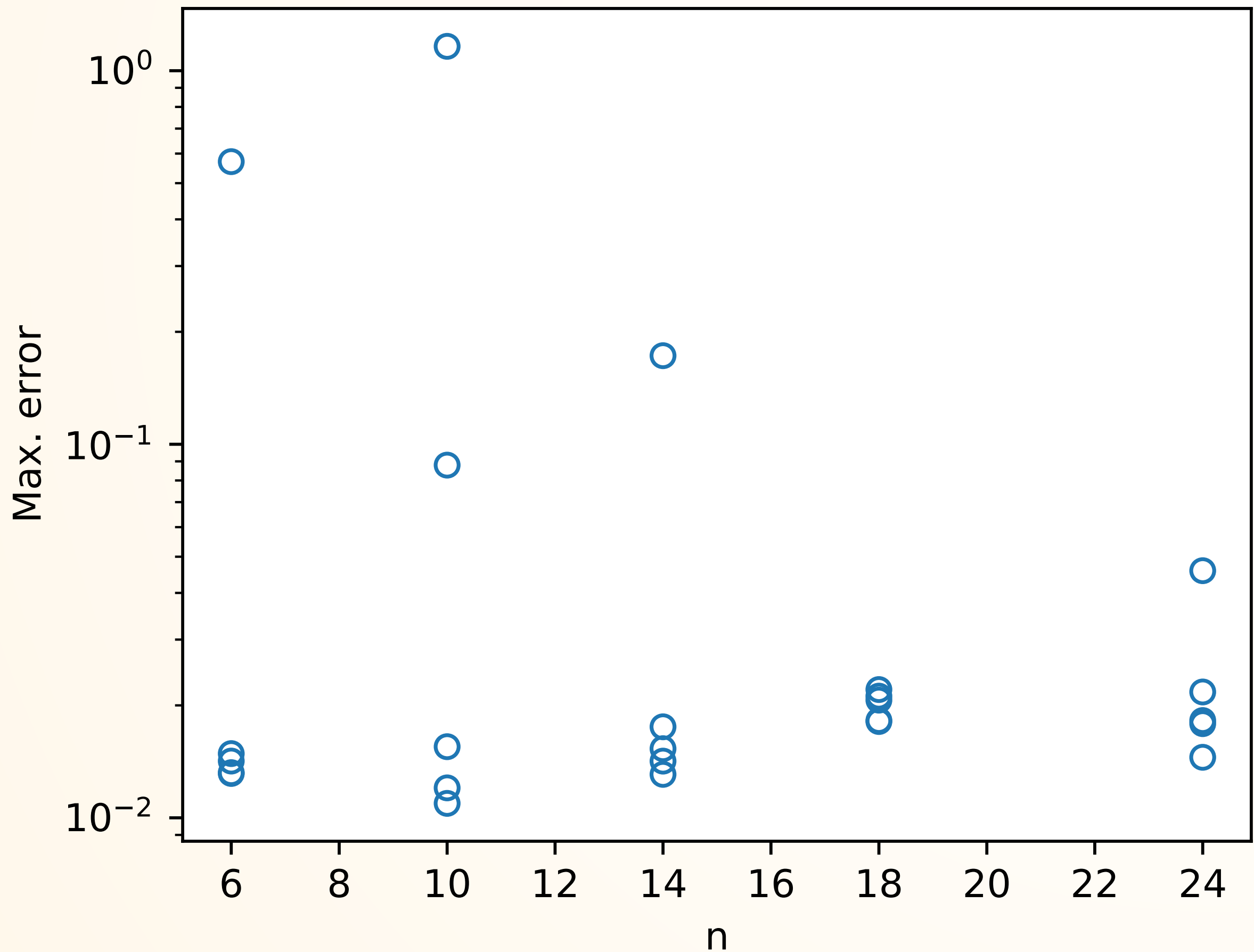
$n = 10$   
 $\chi = 30$   
 $\Delta t_{\text{Trotter}} = 0.02$   
#(snapshots) = 10  
#(samples) = 10000  
 $\epsilon_{\text{trunc}} \approx 0.005$   
 $\epsilon_{\text{total}} \approx 0.0003$

$$\text{Max. error} := \left\| \bar{\theta} - \theta_{\text{true}} \right\|_{\infty}$$

# Scaling

$$H = \sum_i h_i X_i + J_x X_i X_{i+1} + J_y Y_i Y_{i+1} + J_z Z_i Z_{i+1}$$

#(parameters) =  $n + 3$



$\chi = 30$   
 $\Delta t_{\text{Trotter}} = 0.02$   
 #(snapshots) = 5  
 #(samples) = 10000

# Thanks

slides at [frederikwil.de/crc2021](https://frederikwil.de/crc2021)