量子磁性与多体计算培训班 @ 北京计算科学研究中心 (2024-06-13)

张量网络机器学习方法 及其应用

冉仕举

首都师范大学物理系











机器学习的"不可解释" 难题

Year

2016 2017 2017

2017

2018 2018

2019 2019

Table 1. Scientific events with focuses on interpretability.

Name	
Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency in Machine Learning (FAT/ML) (NIPS, ICML, DTL, KDD) [42]	2
ICML Workshop on Human Interpretability in Machine Learning (WHI) [43-45]	2
NIPS Workshop on Interpretable Machine Learning for Complex Systems [46]	
NIPS Symposium on Interpretable Machine Learning [47]	
XCI: Explainable Computational Intelligence Workshop [48]	
IJCNN Explainability of Learning Machines [49]	
IJCAI Workshop on Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) [50,51]	2
"Understanding and Interpreting Machine Learning in Medical Image Computing	
Applications" (MLCN, DLF, and iMIMIC) workshops [52]	
IPMU 2018—Advances on Explainable Artificial Intelligence [53]	
CD-MAKE Workshop on explainable Artificial Intelligence [54,55]	2
Workshop on Explainable Smart Systems (ExSS) [56,57]	2
ICAPS—Workshop on Explainable AI Planning (XAIP) [58,59]	2
AAAI-19 Workshop on Network Interpretability for Deep Learning [60]	
CVPR—Workshop on Explainable AI [61]	



Artificial Intelligence Volume 267, February 2019, Pages 1-38



Explanation in artificial intelligence: Insights from the social sciences

Tim Miller 🖂



Review

Machine Learning Interpretability: A Survey on **Methods and Metrics**

Diogo V. Carvalho ^{1,2,*}, Eduardo M. Pereira ¹ and Jaime S. Cardoso ^{2,3}



Diogo V. Carvalho ^{1,2,*}, Eduardo M. Pereira ¹ and Jaime S. Cardoso ^{2,3}

Comforter Pillow(6.83%)

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AI for Science: 用于科学研究的机器学习与 人工智能,尤其需要可解释性





<u>Nature</u> **521**, 452–459 (2015) Cite this article

。遗憾的是, 概率性机器学习方法所获得的准确度与效 率远低于主流深度神经网络

Name	Parameter	Accuracy (mean)	Accuracy (std)	Training time	Repeats	Job start	Job Done
SVC	{"C":100,"kernel":"linear"}	0.833	0.000	50:15:26	2	6 years ago	6 years ago
GradientBoostingClassifier	{"loss":"deviance","max_depth":10,"n_estimators":100}	0.888	0.001	17:38:22	5	6 years ago	6 years ago
GradientBoostingClassifier	{"loss":"deviance","max_depth":50,"n_estimators":10}	0.804	0.002	10:47:33	5	6 years ago	6 years ago
GradientBoostingClassifier	{"loss":"deviance","max_depth":50,"n_estimators":50}	0.836	0.001	25:51:59	2	6 years ago	6 years ago
GradientBoostingClassifier	{"loss":"deviance","max_depth":50,"n_estimators":100}	0.838	0.000	28:19:07	2	6 years ago	6 years ago
LinearSVC	{"C":100,"loss":"hinge","multi_class":"crammer_singer","penalty":"l2"}	0.466	0.060	6:36:19	5	6 years ago	6 years ago
LinearSVC	{"C":100,"loss":"squared_hinge","multi_class":"crammer_singer","penalty":"l2"}	0.458	0.051	7:16:47	5	6 years ago	6 years ago
LinearSVC	{"C":100,"loss":"hinge","multi_class":"crammer_singer","penalty":"I1"}	0.460	0.046	6:55:06	5	6 years ago	6 years ago
LinearSVC	{"C":100,"loss":"squared_hinge","multi_class":"crammer_singer","penalty":"I1"}	0.444	0.061	7:25:14	5	6 years ago	6 years ago
GradientBoostingClassifier	{"loss":"deviance","max_depth":10,"n_estimators":50}	0.880	0.001	16:42:47	2	6 years ago	6 years ago
LinearSVC	{"C":10,"loss":"squared_hinge","multi_class":"crammer_singer","penalty":"l2"}	0.726	0.033	4:11:00	5	6 years ago	6 years ago
LinearSVC	{"C":10,"loss":"hinge","multi_class":"crammer_singer","penalty":"l2"}	0.707	0.036	4:54:57	5	6 years ago	6 years ago
LinearSVC	{"C":10,"loss":"hinge","multi_class":"crammer_singer","penalty":" 1"}	0.722	0.061	4:59:51	5	6 years ago	6 years ago
LinearSVC	{"C":10,"loss":"squared_hinge","multi_class":"crammer_singer","penalty":"I1"}	0.723	0.026	4:56:37	5	6 years ago	6 years ago
GradientBoostingClassifier	{"loss":"deviance","max_depth":10,"n_estimators":10}	0.855	0.002	3:53:11	5	6 years ago	6 years ago
SVC	{"C":10,"kernel":"linear"}	0.836	0.000	10:39:24	2	6 years ago	6 years ago

Fashion MNIST



张量网络:兼具"高效性"与"可解释性"的 量子物理数值工具

• 张量网络: 多个"小"张量通过收缩计算定义的网络模型;

• 例如:矩阵乘积态 (MPS)、树状张量网络态、投影纠缠对态等。







• 面积律(area law):物理量的大小(例如) 纠缠熵)随边界尺寸的增大而增大



Colloquium: Area laws for the entanglement entropy

J. Eisert, M. Cramer, and M. B. Plenio Rev. Mod. Phys. **82**, 277 – Published 4 February 2010



鉴于张量网络在量子多体计算中展现的"高效 性"与"可解释性",我们期待张量网络机器 学习可二者兼具





- 张量网络机器学习的"数据处理"空间:指数大的量子多体希尔伯特空间
- · 好处: 自聚类效应、更容易找到分类边界(类似于支持向量机)

14 MARCH 2019 | VOL 567 | NATURE | 179 INFORMATION SCIENCE

Machine learning in quantum spaces

Ordinary computers can perform machine learning by comparing mathematical representations of data. An experiment demonstrates how quantum computing could use quantum-mechanical representations instead. SEE LETTER P.209



• 手写体数字样本在希尔伯特空间的自聚类与分类

PHYSICAL REVIEW B 101, 075135 (2020)

Generative tensor network classification model for supervised machine learning

Zheng-Zhi Sun ¹, ¹ Cheng Peng, ¹ Ding Liu, ² Shi-Ju Ran, ³, ^{*} and Gang Su^{1,4,†} ¹School of Physical Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, P.O. Box 4588, Beijing 100049, China ²School of Computer Science and Technology, Tianjin Polytechnic University, Tianjin 300387, China ³Department of Physics, Capital Normal University, Beijing 100048, China ⁴Kavli Institute for Theoretical Sciences, CAS Center for Excellence in Topological Quantum Computation, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China

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基于核函数的半监督机器学习

- **半监督机器学习**:通过引入由机器学习模型标记的"伪标签",扩大带标签样 本数量,实现监督性机器学习;
- 在**小样本**时,重标度保真度对应的核函数给出了显著更高的准确度。



基于量子核的非线性降维,实现量子多体系统相的 无监督识别

基本思想:基于量子核函数定义的量子态距离度量,实现不同量子相中的 量子态在希尔伯特空间分布的可视化,从而达到相与相变的识别等目的



- 降维:寻找小数量的有效特征量, 使得数据在原(高维)空间的分布 与其在有效特征(低维)空间的分 布尽量一致;
- 空间分布由样本间的相对距离描述。

PHYSICAL REVIEW B 103, 075106 (2021)

Visualizing quantum phases and identifying quantum phase transitions by nonlinear dimensional reduction

Yuan Yang ^(D),^{1,*} Zheng-Zhi Sun ^(D),^{1,*} Shi-Ju Ran ^(D),^{2,†} and Gang Su ^(D),^{1,‡}
¹School of Physical Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, P.O. Box 4588, Beijing 100049, China
²Department of Physics, Capital Normal University, Beijing 100048, China
³Kavli Institute for Theoretical Sciences, and CAS Center for Excellence in Topological Quantum Computation, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China

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人类专家(物理学家)一般无法直接通过量子态获取信 息,往往需要依赖<mark>先验知识</mark>,例如序参量等



[[-0.0205,	0.0264,	0.0094,	•••,	0.0093,	-0.0025,	0.0031]
[0.0075,	0.0175,	-0.0003,	••••	-0.0236,	-0.0020,	-0.0094]
[-0.0070,	0.0108,	0.0008,	•••,	0.0230,	0.0108,	-0.0076]
•••						
[-0.0151,	-0.0048,	0.0084,	•••,	-0.0056,	-0.0124,	0.0174]
[-0.0167,	0.0246,	-0.0043,	••••	0.0055,	-0.0108,	-0.0331]
[0.0061,	0.0055,	0.0006,	• • • •	0.0015,	0.0049,	0.0058]



郎道序参量理论





液体😂









0.12

0.04



O

- 不同横场下的量子Ising模型;
- 每个点代表数值所示横场大小下 的基态(MPS表示,DMRG获 得);
- 二维空间为降维后的有效特征空间,每个点的横纵坐标值由降维算法t-SNE优化计算获得。



Gapped相可视化为准零位团簇,相变点为团簇间的切点

存在三个相时的可视化

- 外磁场下的XXZ模型
- 有能隙(FM和AFM)相可视化为准 0维团簇
- •无能隙(XY)相可视化为一维流形



拓扑系统量子态分布可视化

- (a) spin-1海森堡模型:有能隙的 极化相与拓扑非平庸Haldane相均可 视化为零维团簇;无能隙的 Luttinger liquid相可视化为一维流 形。
- (b) spin-1锯齿链:有能隙的 Haldane与次次近邻Haldane相均为 拓扑非平庸,且均被可视化为准零 维团簇;相变点位于团簇间的切点









核心思想: 将量子多体计算中的**幺正变换**写成 **变分量子线路**(幺正张量网络)

基于变分量子线路(VQC)的高效量子多体态表示

- 将MPS写成量子态制备的形式: $|\varphi\rangle = U|0\rangle$, 其中U表示为量子线路;
- · 量子线路U的参数量与MPS参数量之比满足:



- 其中压缩系数r₀~O(χ⁻²) (χ为 MPS虚拟指标维数), N_L~O(1)为 量子线路层数。
 - 可见,<mark>表示效率方面</mark> <u>深度张量网络 > 矩阵乘积态</u>



- Shi-Ju Ran, *Phys. Rev. A* **101**, 032310 (2020).
- Peng-Fei Zhou, Rui Hong, and Shi-Ju Ran, Phys. Rev. A 104, 042601 (2021).



Norbert Schuch, Michael M. Wolf, Frank Verstraete, and J. Ignacio Cirac, Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 030504 (2008)


⁹通过矩阵乘积算符与激发态DMRG,可在非平庸二分边界下计算 出树状张量网络态的纠缠谱,**纠缠谱仍受限于虚拟指标维数**

非平庸二分边界:边界长度随系统尺寸增大而增大



FIG. 6. (Color online) Bipartite splitting of a ladder along the longer axis in a direct (a) and a rotated (b) geometry of the tree tensor network structure.



FIG. 7. (Color online) The reduced density operator is obtained by tracing over physical degrees of freedom of the environment.

Iztok Pižorn, Frank Verstraete, and Robert M. Konik, Phys. Rev. B 88, 195102 (2013)

对于一般情况,目前仍没有有效的方法计算非平庸二分边界对应的纠缠谱



- 纠缠谱MPS: $|\lambda\rangle = \sum_{r_1r_2...r_R} tTR\left(\prod_{m=1}^R A^{[m]}_{r_m\alpha_m\alpha_{m+1}}\right) \prod_{\otimes m'=1}^R |r_{m'}\rangle$
- Schmidt系数具有<mark>指数复杂度</mark>:系数个数满足 $O(d_s^R)$,其中 d_s 为跨越二分边界的指标维数,R为跨越边界的指标个数(边界长度);
- 谱MPS具有线性复杂度:复杂度关于R线性增加,满足O(Rd_sd²),其中d_c为 Schmidt MPS的虚拟指标维数。
- 同理: 幺正变换U与V原本具有指数复杂度,在变分量子线路的表示下具有 线性复杂度。
- TN由带有物理指标的幺正张量
 (构成物理层)与不带有物理指
 标的张量(构成纠缠层)组成;
- MPS由**正定**张量构成,以保证 Schmidt系数的正定性。



利用Schmidt TNS计算自旋1/2 zigzag-pentagon antiferromagnet (ZPAF)的基态及其在非平庸二分边界下的纠缠谱









无穷大iSchmidt TNS: ZPAF基态能量

- 有限尺寸效应导致小尺寸能量偏低;
- 无穷大Schmidt TNS(iSchmidt TNS)无 有限尺寸效应,但存在有限纠缠效应(有 限数量的纠缠层),会使得能量偏高;
- 单层纠缠层的iSchmidt TNS获得了比 N=180 DMRG更低的基态能量;
- 该结果显示,无穷大系统的Schmidt基制 备需要较浅层的量子线路。



Schmidt TNS满足半移4	、受
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E_b	ED	DMRG		iSchmidt-TNS, $N = \infty$		
model	N = 18	N = 18	N = 180	$N_L = 0$	$N_L = 1$	$N_L = 2$
TIM, h_x =0.5	-0.2767646	-0.2767646	-0.2517436	-0.2416401	-0.2550272	-0.2556101
TIM, $h_x=0.2$	-0.2120327	-0.2120327	-0.1966008	-0.1950901	-0.1988530	-0.1988552
XY	-0.2732445	-0.2732445	-0.2527285	-0.2350790	-0.2545480	-0.2572155
Heisenberg	-0.3842125	-0.3842125	-0.3522980	-0.3319882	-0.3589855	-0.3607915

无穷大系统的Schmidt基制备需要较浅层的量子线路



由于有限尺寸效应,单层与零层纠缠层Schmidt TNS所得的基态能量差,随系统尺寸N增加而下降

无穷大系统的纠缠谱可被写成弱纠缠态

- 大尺寸及无穷大系统的纠缠谱对应于 弱纠缠量子态;
- 小虚拟维数的MPS足以表示其纠缠谱;
- 因此,在Schmidt基下的量子态采样/ 层析将具有更高的效率。

E_b	$\chi = 1$	$\chi = 3$	$\chi = 5$
TIM, h_x =0.5	-0.25499767	-0.25503064	-0.25503065
TIM, h_x =0.2	-0.19883578	-0.198853221	-0.19885543
XY	-0.25449082	-0.25455178	-0.25455190
Heisenberg	-0.35876465	-0.35903425	-0.35903479

TABLE II. The ground-state energy per bond E_b of the infinite-size ZPAF with the Heisenberg, XY, or Ising interactions in a transverse field (TIM) given by the iSchmidt-TNS with different virtual dimensions χ of the MPS $|\lambda\rangle$. We fix $N_L = 1$.

Schmidt TNS的结构具有高灵活性:类似于PEPS及MERA <

 物理指标分布的灵活性,物理 层与纠缠层可混合分布;

可引入isometric张量(此时 Schmidt系数维数小于二分子 系统中物理空间的维数,实际 上进行了重整化)



Schmidt TNS:复杂度从"指数级"降低至"多项式级": - Schmidt分解的变换矩阵由幺正张量网络表示,即Schmidt基由量子线路制备;

- Schmidt系数(纠缠谱) 表示为正定矩阵乘积态,其复杂度由"指数级" 降低至"多项式级";
- iSchmidt TNS首次给出了无穷长二分边界对应的Schmidt谱;
- 在ZPAF模型的基态计算结果显示,Schmidt系数谱对应的量子态 为弱纠缠态,大尺寸或无穷大系统的Schmidt基可由浅层量子线路 制备,预示可实现高效采样或层析。



求解微分方程是包括物理学在内的多个领域的核心问题

经典电磁理论中的麦克斯
 韦方程组

 $\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho_t}{\varepsilon_0} \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j}_t + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \end{cases}$

 Burgers方程(以及更一般的Navier-Stokes方程)对于研究流体力学、非 线性声学等至关重要

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & x \in (-1, 1), \quad t \in (0, 1], \\ u(x, t = 0) = -\sin(\pi x), & u(x = \pm 1, t) = 0, \end{cases}$$

量子物理中的基本方程之一: 薛定谔方程
・考虑N个粒子, 坐标记为
$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, ..., x_N)$$
, 有:
 $i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\mathbf{x}, t) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2} + V(\mathbf{x}) \right) \psi(\mathbf{x}, t)$
kinetic terms potential

• 定态薛定谔方程:

Ο

$$E\psi(\boldsymbol{x},t) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2} + V(\boldsymbol{x})\right)\psi(\boldsymbol{x},t)$$

相互作用多体薛定谔方程几乎不存在严格解

求解多体薛定谔方程近似方法之一:平均场



Narbe Mardirossian and Martin Head-Gordon, Molecular Physics, 115:19, 2315-2372 (2017)

格点近似: 从多体薛定谔方程到强关联格点模型

Wolfgang Nolting



Theoretical Physics 9

Fundamentals of Many-body Physics

Second Edition

Translated by William D. Brewer

 $\underline{
}$ Springer

The One-Dimensional Hubbard Model

Fabian H. L. Essler, Holger Frahm, Frank Göhmann, Andreas Klümper and Vladimir E. Korepin



量子化学体系的连续空间的DMRG算法:

- Multi-grid DMRG (MG-DMRG)
- Sliced-basis density matrix renormalization group (sb-DMRG)



Michele Dolfi, Bela Bauer, Matthias Troyer, and Zoran Ristivojevic, Phys. Rev. Lett. **109**, 020604 – Published 13 July 2012



E. Miles Stoudenmire and Steven R. White, Phys. Rev. Lett. **119**, 046401 – Published 24 July 2017

神经网络也是求解多变量微分方程组的重要手段

 Physics-informed NN(PINN):
 以数据驱动的方式训练NN,使其 逼近微分方程组的解

 $f := u_t + \mathcal{N}[u]$ $MSE = MSE_u + MSE_f,$ $MSE_u = \frac{1}{N_u} \sum_{i=1}^{N_u} |u(t_u^i, x_u^i) - u^i|^2,$ $MSE_f = \frac{1}{N_f} \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} |f(t_f^i, x_f^i)|^2$

Maziar Raissi, Paris Perdikaris, George Em Karniadakis, arXiv:1711.10561



 神经网络求解器依赖变量离散化与采样, 可通过设计神经算子(例如傅立叶算 子),降低对离散化的依赖程度。

Zongyi Li, et al, ICLR 2021



[。]泛函张量网络(Functional TN)



PHYSICAL REVIEW B 105, 165116 (2022)

Functional tensor network solving many-body Schrödinger equation

Rui Hong, Ya-Xuan Xiao, Jie Hu, An-Chun Ji, and Shi-Ju Ran^{*} Department of Physics, Capital Normal University, Beijing 100048, China

• 给定一组函数基底 { $\phi_s(x)$ } (s = 0, 1, ..., D - 1), 将展开系数写成张量网络的 形式(以MPS为例)

$$\psi(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{s_1 \cdots s_N = 0}^{\mathcal{D}-1} C_{s_1 \cdots s_N} \phi_{s_1}(x_1) \cdots \phi_{s_N}(x_N) \longrightarrow C_{s_1 \cdots s_N} = \sum_{\alpha_0 \cdots \alpha_N = 0}^{\chi-1} A_{\alpha_0 s_1 \alpha_1}^{(1)} A_{\alpha_1 s_2 \alpha_2}^{(2)} \cdots A_{\alpha_{N-1} s_N \alpha_N}^{(N)}$$

- 系数的参数复杂度由"指数级"降低为"线性级";
- ・在<mark>正交完备</mark>函数基底下,算子由(*D*×*D*)维矩阵表示, D为局域物理空间(物理指标) 维数:

$$\hat{O}[\phi_s(x)] = \sum_{s'=0}^{\nu-1} O_{s's} \phi_{s'}(x) \implies O_{s's} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_{s'}^*(x) \hat{O}[\phi_s(x)] dx$$

[°]泛函张量网络(Functional TN)

- 由函数基底的正交完备性可得,算符与量子态的相关计算呢与传统张量网络计算完全一致:
 - 量子态内积
 - 算符与量子态的作用: $\hat{O}|\varphi
 angle$
 - 算符期望值: $\langle \varphi | \hat{O} | \varphi \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{O}[\psi(x)] &= \sum_{s} \tilde{C}_{s} \phi_{s}(x) \\
\hat{O}\psi(x) &= \hat{O} \sum_{s} C_{s} \phi_{s}(x) = \sum_{s} C_{s} \hat{O}[\phi_{s}(x)]. \\
\hat{O}[\phi_{s}(x)] &= \sum_{s'=0}^{\mathcal{D}-1} O_{s's} \phi_{s'}(x). \\
\tilde{C}_{s'} &= \sum_{s} O_{s's} C_{s}
\end{aligned}$$



算符期望值

耦合量子谐振子基态计算

• 哈密顿量:

$$\hat{H}^{\text{HO}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2} + \omega_n^2 x_n^2 \right) + \gamma \sum_{m=1}^{N-1} x_m x_{m+1}$$

 $+ \tilde{\gamma} \sum_{m=1}^{N-2} x_m x_{m+1} x_{m+2},$ (two-body)
(three-body)

- 微分项的矩阵表示 $D \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$:
 - $D_{s's} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{s}{2}}, & s' = s 1, \\ -\sqrt{\frac{s+1}{2}}, & s' = s + 1. \end{cases}$

• 正交完备基函数:无相互作用谐 振子本征波函数(高斯波函数) $\phi_s(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2^s s! \sqrt{\pi}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} h_s(x)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_{s'}^*(x) \phi_s(x) dx = \delta_{s's}$$

• *x*算子项的矩阵表示 *X* ⇔ *x*:

$$X_{s's} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{s}{2}}, & s' = s - 1, \\ \sqrt{\frac{s+1}{2}}, & s' = s + 1. \end{cases}$$



- 损失函数定义为能量: $L = \frac{E}{|\mathbf{C}|^2}$
- 利用自动微分技术求 梯度并更新MPS张量: $\mathbf{A}^{(n)} \leftarrow \mathbf{A}^{(n)} - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{A}^{(n)}}$

Ο

• 微分方程的违背程度: $\mathcal{L} = |\hat{H}|MPS\rangle - E|MPS\rangle|$

E

 $\widehat{H}|MPS\rangle$

E|MPS>







• 基态能误差随物理维数(局域基函数个数)与MPS虚拟维数增加而下降。



- 严格解能谱: $E = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos \left[\frac{j\pi}{N+1}\right]} (n_j + 0.5)$ (γ is the two-body coupling constant)
- 由于哈密顿量为厄米算符,基态能需为实数。根据严格解公式,基态能
 (n_i = 0) 为实数的条件为:

$$|\gamma| \le \frac{1}{2} \sec\left[\frac{\pi}{N+1}\right]$$

Alireza Beygi, S. P. Klevansky, and Carl M. Bender, PRA 91, 062101 (2015)







C

与量子多体计算密切相关的张量网络机器学习: 三种基本思想



<u>无监督\半监督学习</u>: 高效小样本机器学习 <u>量子相识别</u>: 无监督学习,无需序 参量等先验知识



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推广至量子计算平台,实现量子多体的量子计算



REVIEW ARTICLE

Tensor Networks for Interpretable and Efficient Quantum-Inspired Machine Learning Shi-Ju Ran^{1*†} and Gang Su^{2,3*†}

¹Center for Quantum Physics and Intelligent Sciences, Department of Physics, Capital Normal University, Beijing 10048, China. ²Kavli Institute for Theoretical Sciences, and CAS Center for Excellence in Topological Quantum Computation, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China. ³School of Physical Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, P. O. Box 4588, Beijing 100049, China.

*Address correspondence to: sjran@cnu.edu.cn (S.-J.R.); gsu@ucas.ac.cn (G.S.) †These authors contributed equally to this work.

It is a critical challenge to simultaneously achieve high interpretability and high efficiency with the current schemes of deep machine learning (ML). The tensor network (TN), a well-established mathematical tool originating from quantum mechanics, has shown its unique advantages in developing efficient "white-box" ML schemes. Here, we provide a brief review of the inspiring progress in TN-based ML. On the one hand, the interpretability of TN ML can be accommodated by a solid theoretical foundation based on quantum information and many-body physics. On the other hand, high efficiency can be obtained from powerful TN representations and the advanced computational techniques developed in quantum many-body physics. Keeping pace with the rapid development of quantum computers, TNs are expected to produce novel schemes runnable on quantum hardware in the direction of "quantum artificial intelligence" in the near future.

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TNML butterfly

Born's probabilistic interpretation Quantum state super-position Entanglement-entropy theories Quantum mutual information Quantum measurement Quantum fidelity **Classical statistics** Interpretability

TN representations of states and operators TN contraction algorithms Automatic differentiation Tensor Tensor decompositions network machine Quantum parallel computing learning Quantum dynamic approaches Quantum circuits Efficiency



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 Tensor Network Contractions
 Methods and Applications to Quantum Many-Body Systems

Authors: Shi-Ju Ran , Emanuele Tirrito , Cheng Peng , Xi Chen , Luca Tagliacozzo , Gang Su ,

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Reviews

"This book is particularly suitable for students and researchers who are new in this field. It is a timely book that provides a concise introduction of the important topics in this brand-new field with promising prospects. Furthermore, the book provides an up-to-date brief review, which is well suited as a reference for experience researchers." (Hong-Hao Tu, zbMATH 1442.81003, 2020)

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张量网络中文书籍《张量网络》,用于本科生、 生指导 录 目



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第1章	张量及其基本运算	(1) 张量网络
1.1	什么是张量	
1.2	张量的基本操作及图形表示 ·	(2)
1.3	张量的收缩	
1.4	本征值分解与最大本征值问题	
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1.6	张量单秩分解	
1.7	CANDECOMP/PAR/ 第4章	矩阵乘积态及其算法 邮 编 100048
1.8	高阶奇异值分解 · · · · · 4.1	矩阵乘积态
第2章	量子物理基础 4.2	严格 TT 分解与最优 TT 低秩近似
2.1	量子态的概率诠释 4.3	矩阵乘积态与规范自由度 ····································
2.2	量子算符 ······ 4.4	中心正交形式与中心正交化
2.3	狄拉克符号与希尔伯特 4.5	矩阵乘积态的纠缠与虚拟维数最优裁剪经 销 全国新华书店
2.4	多体系统的量子态 ···· 4.6	无限长平移不变矩阵乘积态及其天既长度
2.5	多体量子算符 4.7	$E \mu_{\text{R}}$ 我们的我们的我们的我们的我们的我们的我们的我们的我们的我们就能能帮助你的我们的我们就能能帮助你的我们的我们就能能帮助你们的我们就能能能能能能能能能能。
2.6	二体系统中的量子纠组 4.9	无穷长矩阵乘积态的无限时间演化块消减算法 开 本 710mm×1000mm 1/16
2.7	多体系统中的量子纠组 4.1	0 密度矩阵重整化群算法
第3章	格点模型基础 ······ 4.1	1 密度矩阵重整化群中的有效算符 ····································
3.1	经典热力学系综与伊크 4.1	2 无限密度矩阵重整化群算法 ····································
3.2	1 维伊辛模型及其热力 4.1	3 矩阵乘积算符与1维量子多体系统热力学的计算 定 价 85.00 元
3.3	热态 第 5 章	张量网络
3.4	量子哈密顿量、有限》 5.1	张量网络的定义与基本性质 (122)
3.5	量子态的时间演化 ···· 5.2	无圈张量网络的中心正交形式及其虚拟维数的最优裁剪 (126)
3.6	自旋与海森堡模型 5.3	一般张量网络的虚拟维数最优裁剪方法 ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
3.7	小尺寸模型基态的严* 5.4	付合张量网络及其物理意义 ·······(131) (131)
3.8	Trotter-Suzuki 分解与 5.6	水重里登化群昇法 (133) 毎好教知知賞教化理賞社 (128)
	5.7	用很多矩件重量化計算法 时间演化址消减算法与张景网络氿界拓佐乘积杰
	5.8	密度矩阵重整化群计算张量网络
	5.9	基于自治本征方程组的张量网络经验,6-3 名体性征吨出与量子概率没容
	5.10) 张量网络的贝特近似
	5.1	2维投影纠缠对态的时间演化与
	5.1	· 投影纠缠对态的贝特近似与超正 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	5.1	多体哈密顿量的贝特近似与量子 0.0 重于多体核与九参数字 ····· (192)
	5. 1	任意有限尺寸张量网络的收缩算 6.7 基于矩阵乘枳态的样本生成
	5. 1	张量网络的微分原理 ········· 6.8 基于矩阵乘积态的压缩采样 ······ (197)
	第6章	张重网络机器字习 附录 A 算法示例
	6.1	机器学习的基本思想与概念 附录 B 部分基础代码示例
	6.2	旅重机奋子刁保型与旅重灯票 · 索 引

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