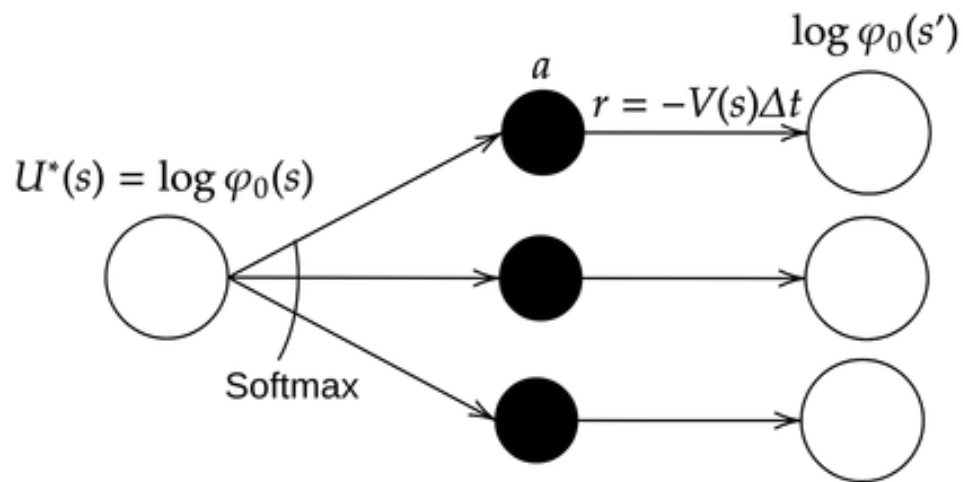


Ground States of Quantum Lattice Models via Reinforcement Learning

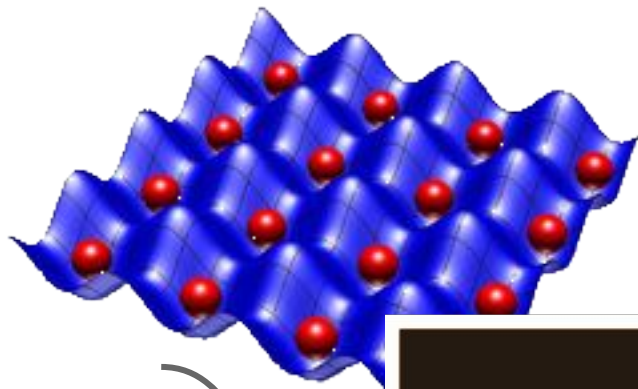
Willem Gispen and Austen Lamacraft

wg265@cantab.co.uk

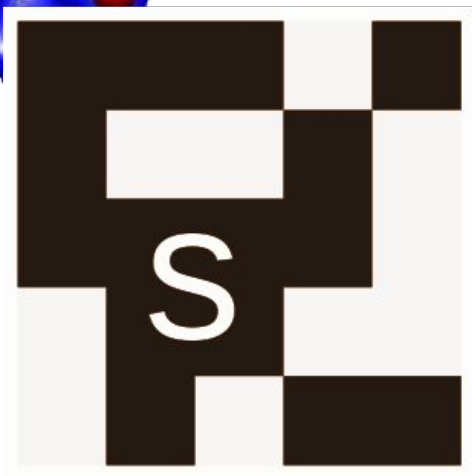
al200@cam.ac.uk



Quantum lattice models



Lattice models provide a useful simplification of e.g. strongly correlated many-body systems



Ground state

$$\mathbf{s} \mapsto \varphi_0(\mathbf{s})$$

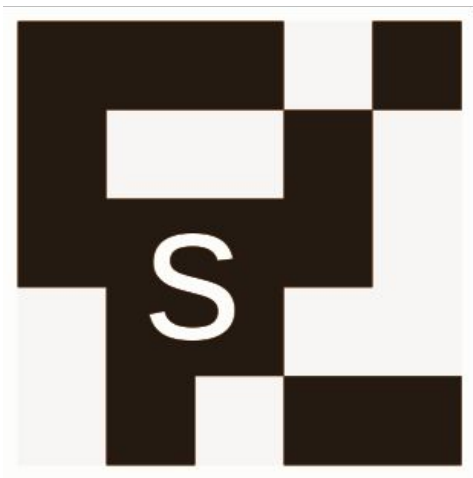
$$H\varphi_0 = E_0\varphi_0$$

Even for a spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ lattice model, the ground state of N particles is an eigenfunction with 2^N possible inputs!

Neural quantum states

Existing deep learning approaches:

- use a convolutional neural network for representation
- optimize the *variational energy* with Monte Carlo (VMC)



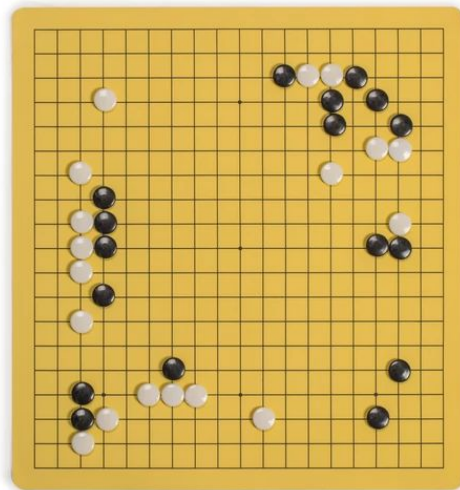
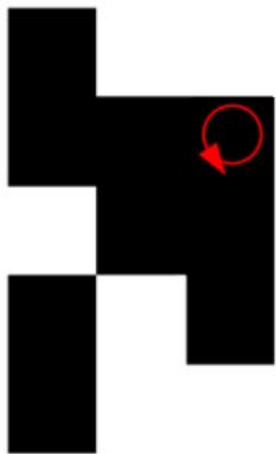
$\xrightarrow{CNN} \varphi(\mathbf{s})$

$$\langle H \rangle = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{s} \sim |\varphi|^2} \left[\frac{H\varphi}{\varphi} \right]$$

Outline

In three steps, we show a novel optimization method for neural quantum states:

1. Stochastic dynamics of φ_0
2. Reinforcement learning reformulation
3. Application to neural quantum states

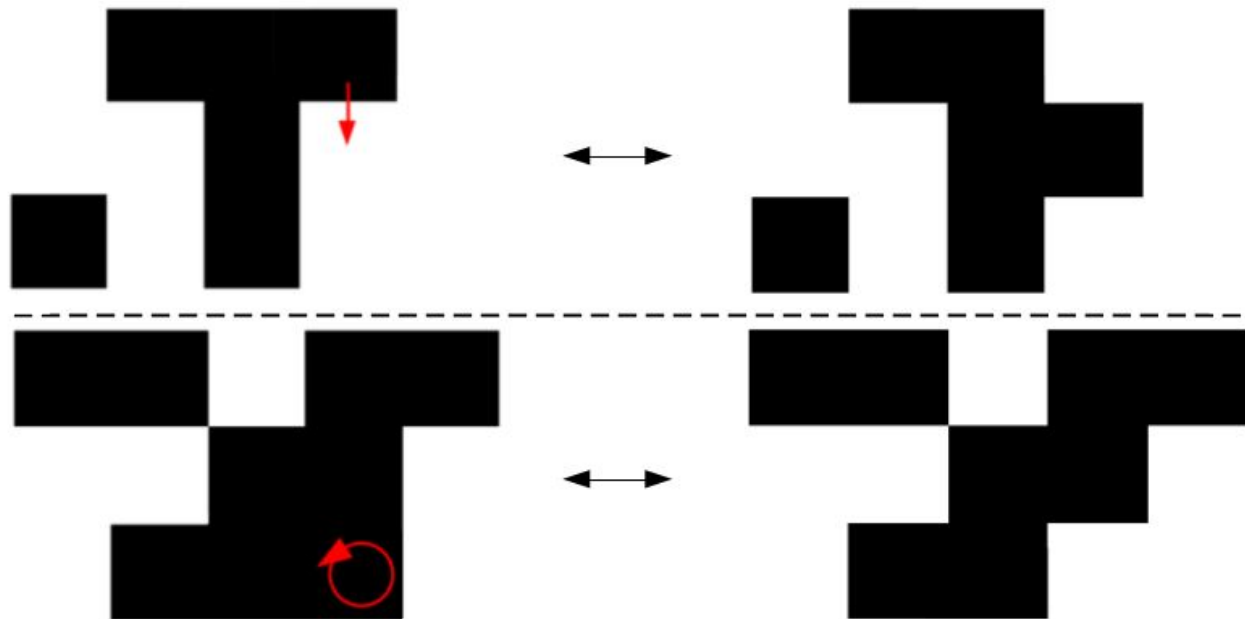


Stochastic dynamics of φ_0

Stochastic Hamiltonians H can be decomposed into a kinetic and potential energy. The kinetic part Γ describes stochastic changes of the configuration.

$$H = -\Gamma + V$$

XY



Ising

Stochastic dynamics of φ_0

Dynamics in imaginary time (converges to ground state as $t \rightarrow \infty$)

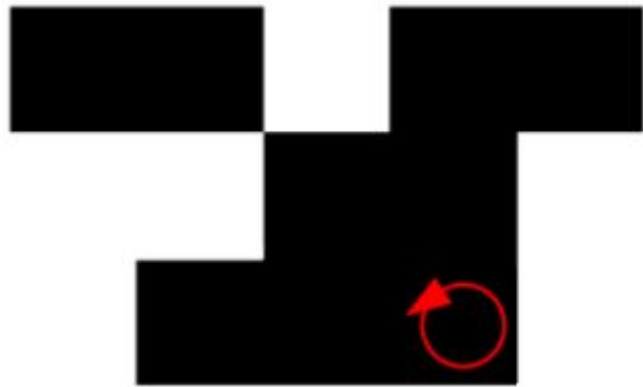
$$\partial_t \varphi(t) = -H \varphi(t)$$

for a stoquastic Hamiltonian

$$H_{ss'} = -\Gamma_{ss'} + V(\mathbf{s})\delta_{ss'}$$

we have the Feynman-Kac representation

$$\varphi(\mathbf{s}_t, t) = \mathbb{E}_\Gamma \left[\exp \left(- \int_t^{t+T} V(\mathbf{s}_{t'}) dt' \right) \varphi(\mathbf{s}_{t+T}, t+T) \right]$$



Reinforcement learning formulation

Todorov: maximum entropy RL can be linearized

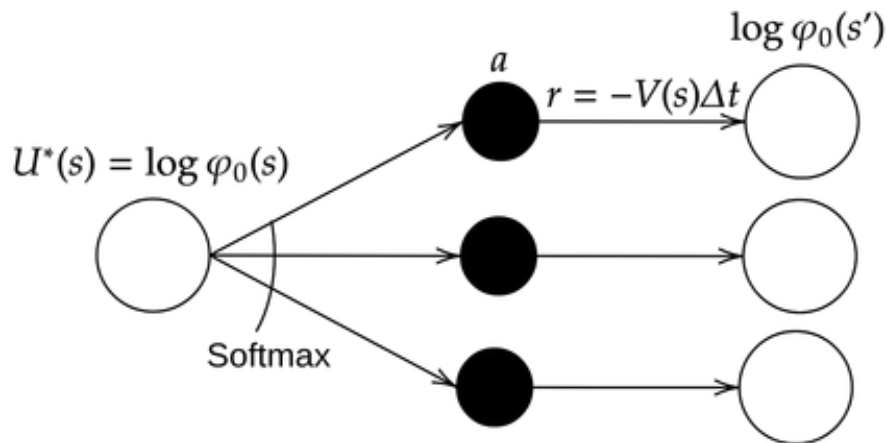
Reverse transformation:

Feynman-Kac (ground state)

$$\varphi(\mathbf{s}_0, 0) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[e^{-\int V(\mathbf{s}_t) dt} \varphi(\mathbf{s}_T, T) \right]$$



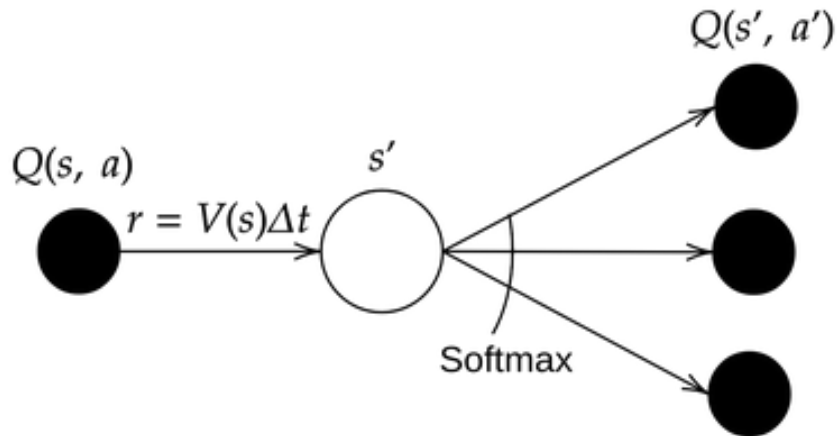
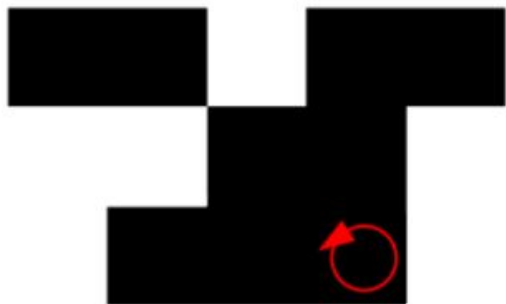
Soft Bellman (RL)



Application: neural quantum states

Method:

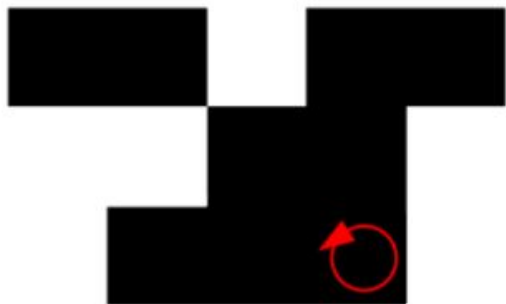
1. Represent action-value $Q(s, a)$ with CNN
2. Optimize: solve soft Bellman with soft Q-learning (Haarnoja et al)
3. Result: ground state approximation $\log \varphi(\mathbf{s}) = \text{Softmax}(Q(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{a}))$
4. Follow policy to sample φ



Application: neural quantum states

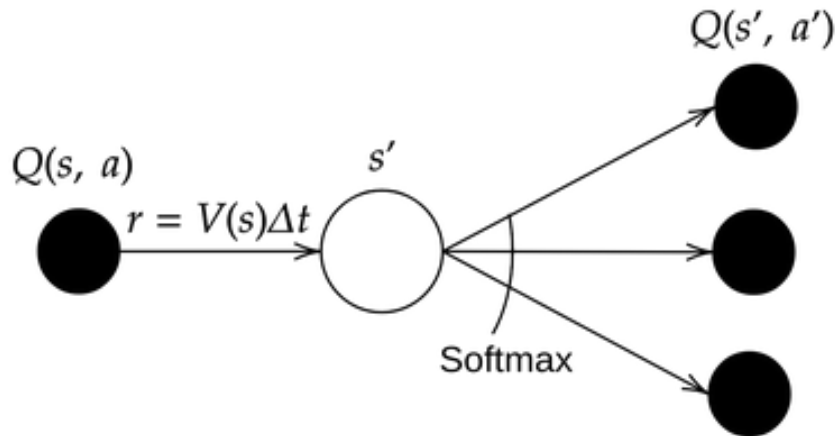
Method:

1. Represent $Q(s, a)$ with CNN
2. Optimize with soft Q-learning (Haarnoja et al)
3. Result: $\log \varphi(\mathbf{s}) = \text{Softmax}(Q(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{a}))$
4. Follow policy to sample φ



Pros/cons:

1. Larger CNN
2. Faster update steps
3. -
4. Higher acceptance rate



Experiments

Proof of principle

- test case: 6x6 Ising model
- 0.1% error in ground state energy
- only 20 min training time (12 GB GPU)
- $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{N})$ faster sampling of ground state

Code: github.com/WillemGispem/Lattice-Quarl

More in the papers!

Three different RL formulations:

- Continuous time (this talk)
- Discrete and infinite time horizon
- Discrete time and terminal states

Last year:

- Continuous state spaces
- Atomic and molecular systems

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Ground States of Quantum Many Body Lattice Models via Reinforcement Learning

Willem Gispén WG265@CANTAB.AC.UK and **Austen Lamacraft** AL200@CAM.AC.UK
TCM Group, Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, J. J. Thomson Ave., Cambridge CB3 0HE, UK

Editors: Joan Bruna, Jan S Hesthaven, Lenka Zdeborova

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Quantum Ground States from Reinforcement Learning

Ariel Barr ARB225@CAM.AC.UK
Willem Gispén WG265@CAM.AC.UK
Austen Lamacraft AL200@CAM.AC.UK
TCM Group, Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, J. J. Thomson Ave., Cambridge CB3 0HE, UK

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Willem Gispen and Austen Lamacraft

wg265@cantab.co.uk

al200@cam.ac.uk

- Quantum mechanics \longleftrightarrow reinforcement learning
- New optimization methods for neural quantum states
- Faster optimization steps and sampling