



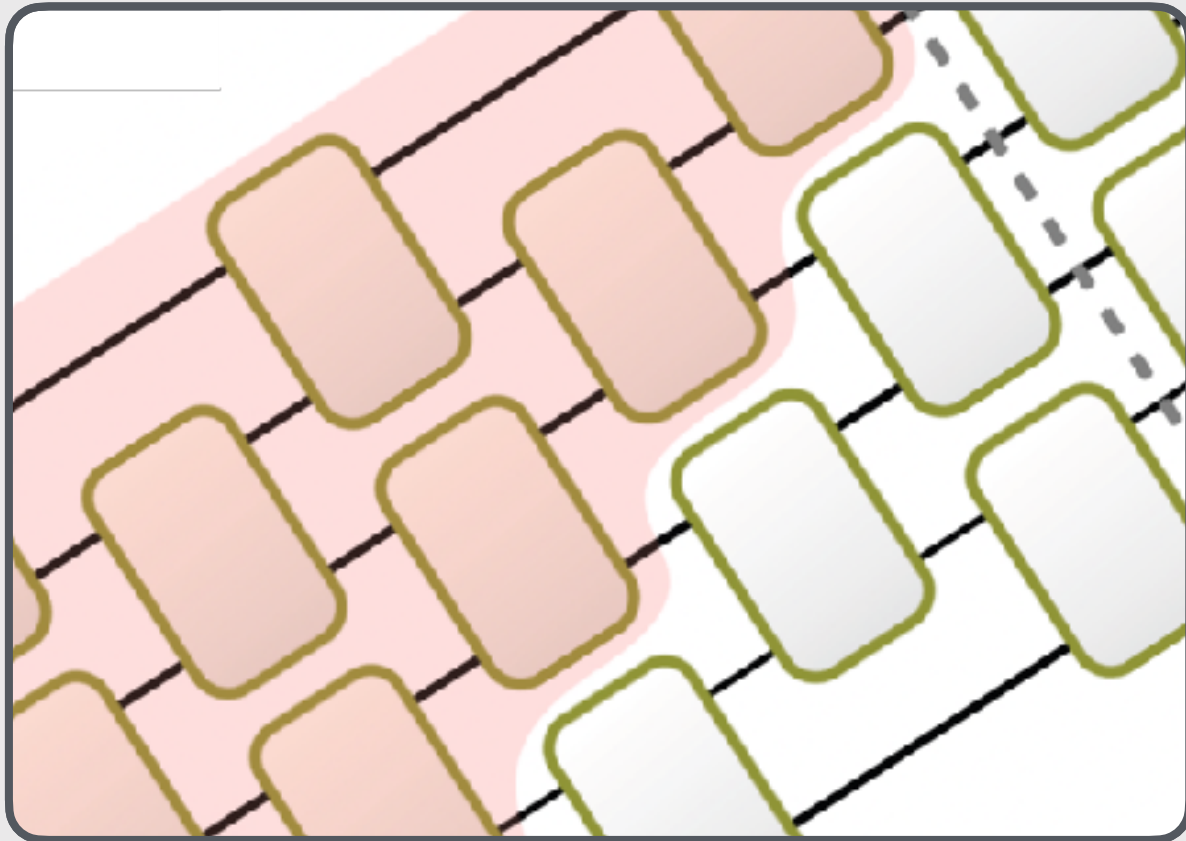
RANDOM TENSOR NETWORKS

FROM STATISTICAL MECHANICS OVER COMPLEXITY TO HOLOGRAPHY

JENS EISERT, FU BERLIN



- **Random objects** are proxies for complex statics and dynamics



- **Random circuits** show features of *quantum chaotic dynamics* (OTOC), *many-body localization* etc
- **Random tensor networks** for *typical states in phases of matter*, *holographic prescriptions*
- Reminiscent of **random coding**

- Randomness as a powerful tool: Can **prove** statements fully out of reach otherwise

Brown, Fawzi, Commun Math Phys 340, 867-900 (2015)

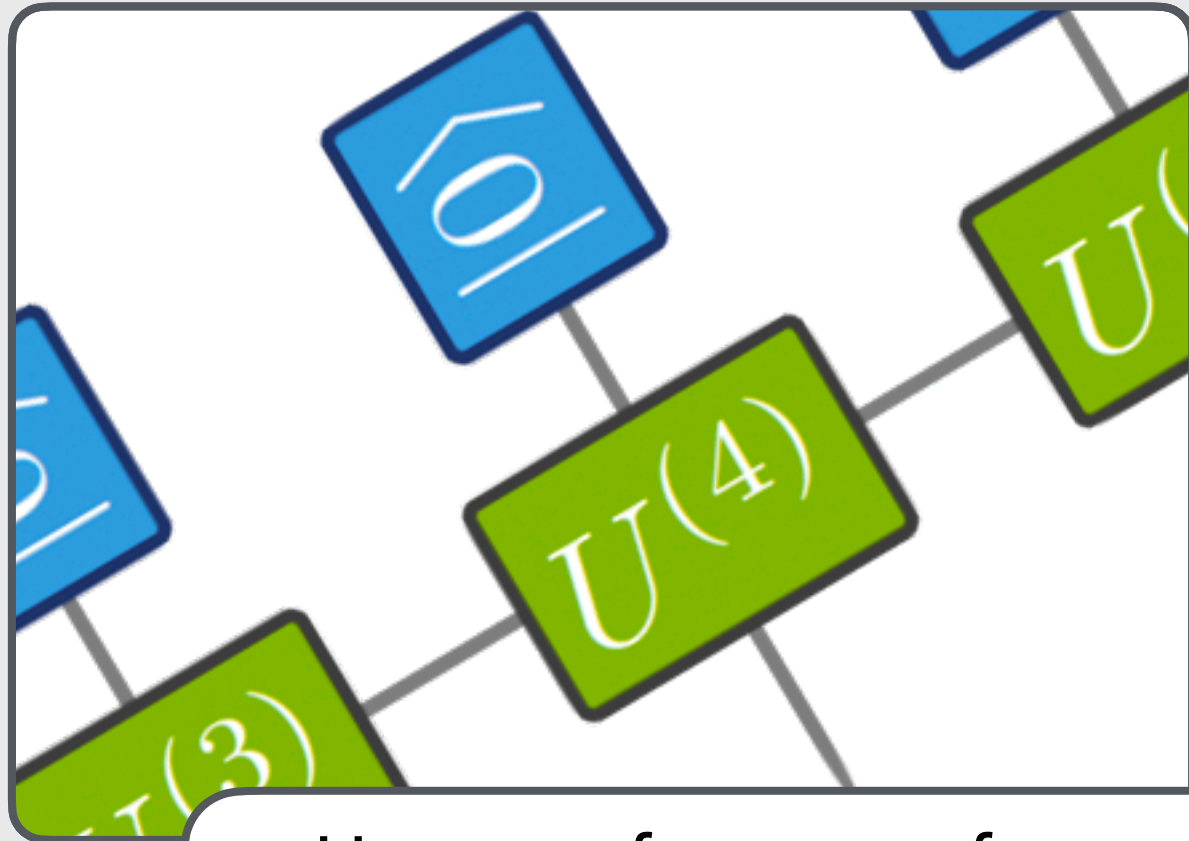
Brandao, Harrow, Horodecki, Commun Math Phys 346, 397 (2016)

Sünderhauf, Pérez-García, Huse, Schuch, Cirac, Phys Rev B 98, 134204 (2018)

Bertini, Piroli, Phys Rev B 102, 064305 (2020)



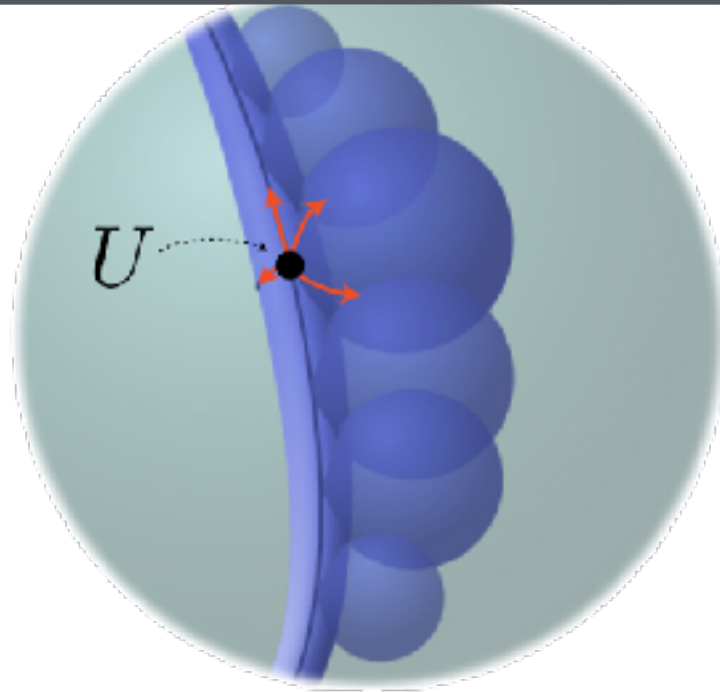
- **Random tensor networks** as typical representatives of phases of matter



- How can features of **quantum statistical mechanics** be proven?



- **Brown Susskind conjecture** on linear complexity growth of random circuits



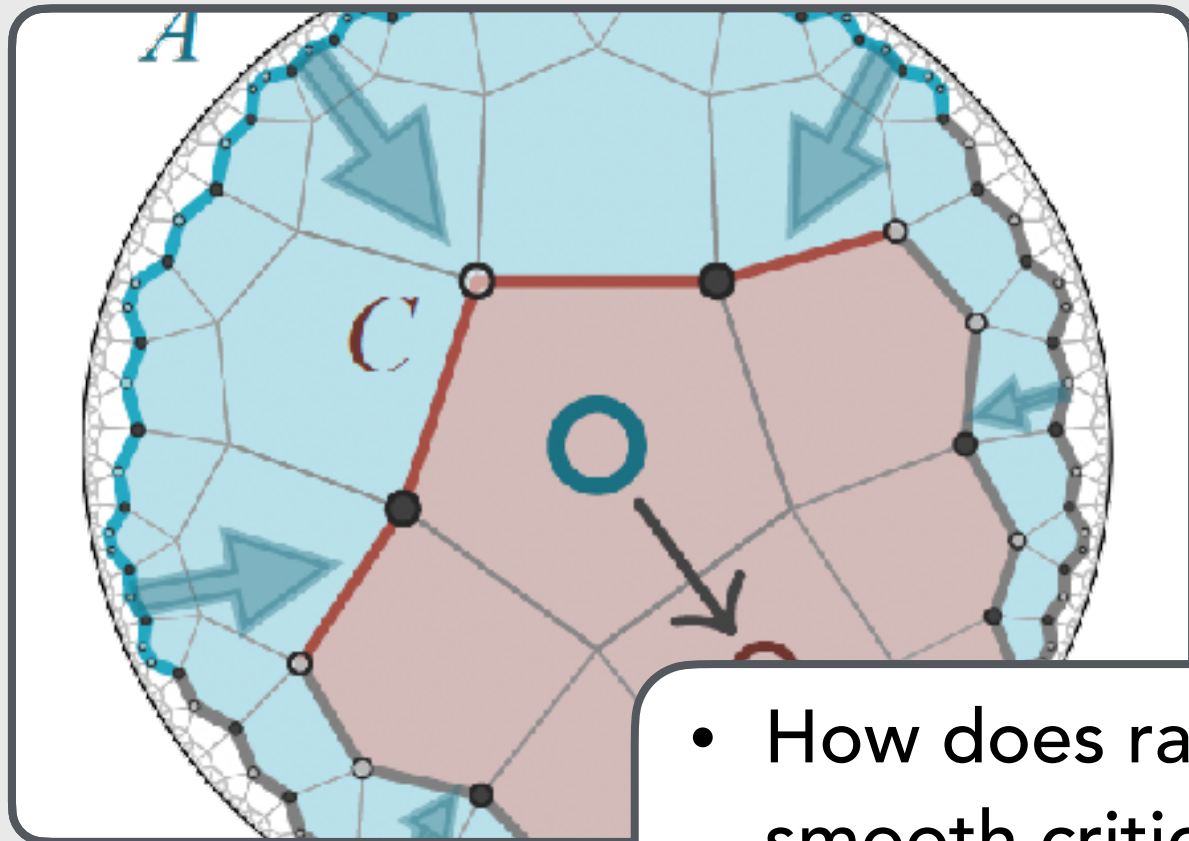
- The complexity is **computationally hard** to compute:
How can the notorious conjecture be **proven**?

- Bonus: "Quantum homeopathy" of random quantum circuits

3. RANDOM TENSOR NETWORKS AND HOLOGRAPHY



- **Tensor networks** as toy models of holography



- How does randomness help to formulate smooth critical **conformal field theories**?

Jahn, Zimboras, Eisert, Quantum 6, 643 (2022)

Jahn, Eisert, Quant Sc Tech 6, 033002 (2021)

Jahn, Gluza, Pastawski, Eisert, Science Adv 5, eaaw0092 (2019)

Wille, Altland, Jahn, Eisert, in preparation (2022)



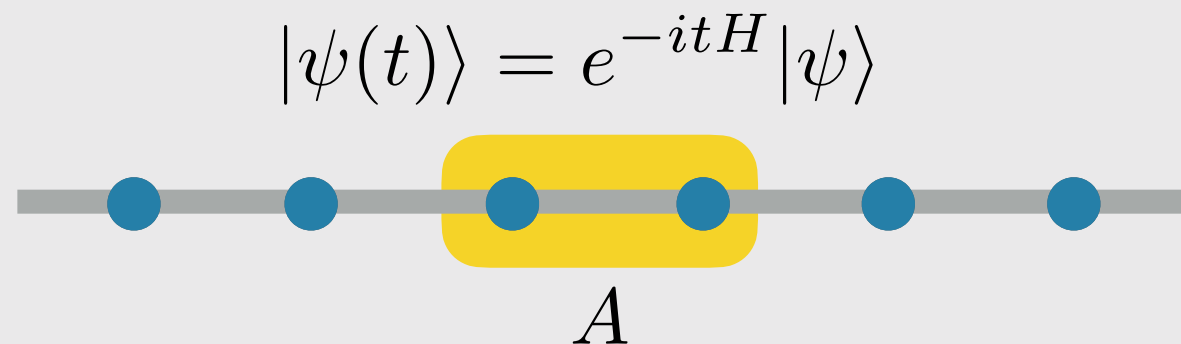
- How can **statistical physics** and **quantum dynamics** be reconciled?



von Neumann, Zeitschrift für Physik 57, 30 (1929)
Gogolin, Eisert, Rep Prog Phys 79, 056001 (2016)
Linden, Popescu, Short, Winter, Phys Rev E 79, 061103 (2009)



- Local observables are expected to **equilibrate**



- Observables A evolving under H have **time averages**

$$A_{\psi}^{\infty} := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \langle \psi | A(t') | \psi \rangle dt'$$

- Fluctuations** must be small

$$\Delta A_{\psi}^{\infty} := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t |\langle \psi | A(t') | \psi \rangle - A_{\psi}^{\infty}|^2 dt'$$

- How can one **judge**?

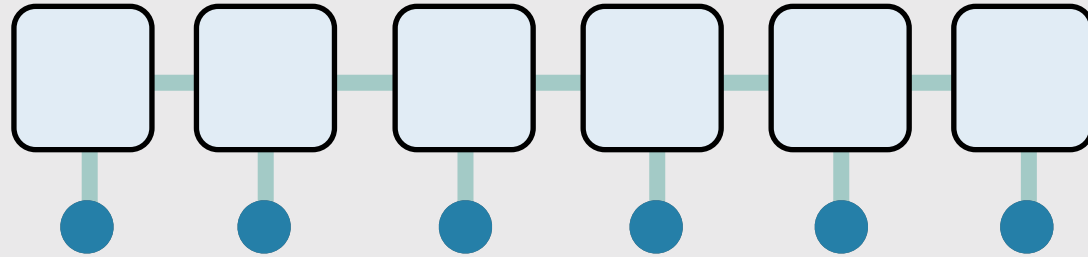
Haferkamp, Bertoni, Roth, Eisert, PRX Quantum 2, 040308 (2021)

Lancien, Perez-García, arXiv:1906.11682 (2019)

Garnerone, de Oliveira, Haas, Zanardi, Phys Rev A 82, 052312 (2010)



- Random **matrix product states** as initial states*



* See Joseph's and
Mari-Carmen's tutorials

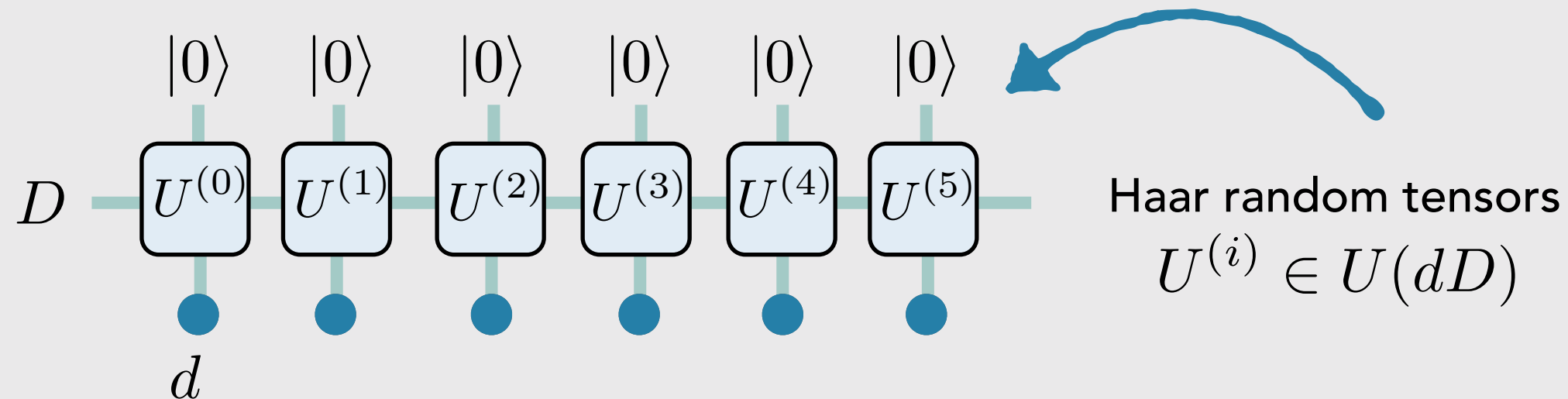
Haferkamp, Bertoni, Roth, Eisert, PRX Quantum 2, 040308 (2021)

Lancien, Pérez-García, arXiv:1906.11682 (2019)

Garnerone, de Oliveira, Haas, Zanardi, Phys Rev A 82, 052312 (2010)



- Random **matrix product states**



- Can be seen as generic **representatives of phases of matter**
- Several **interesting properties** can be proven

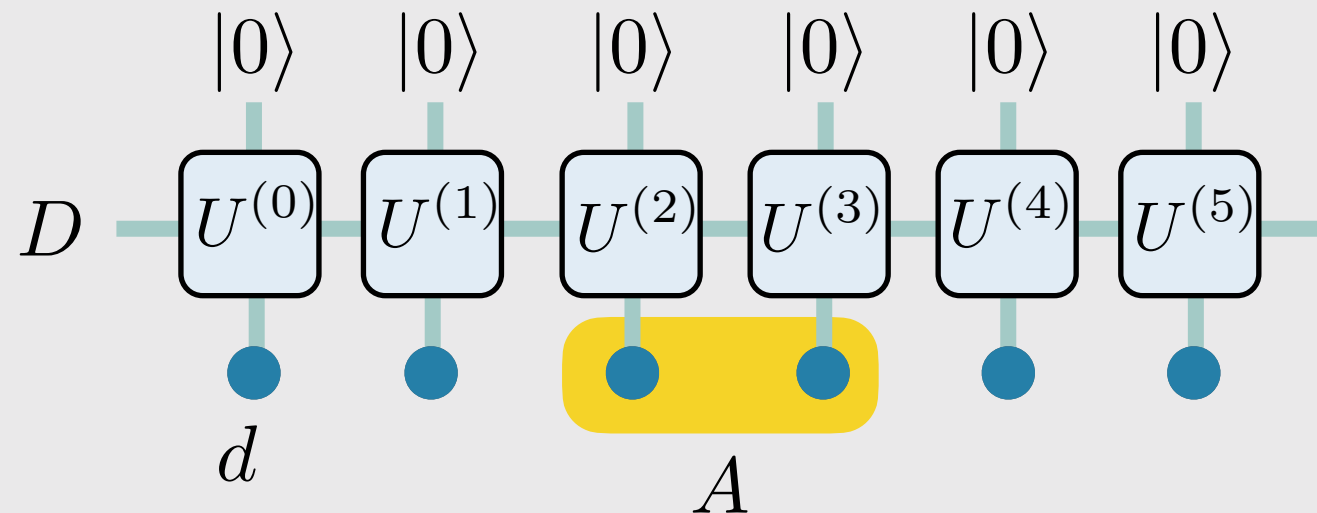
Haferkamp, Bertoni, Roth, Eisert, PRX Quantum 2, 040308 (2021)

Lancien, Pérez-García, arXiv:1906.11682 (2019)

Garnerone, de Oliveira, Haas, Zanardi, Phys Rev A 82, 052312 (2010)

STATISTICAL MECHANICS OF RANDOM STATES

- Random **matrix product states**



- They **equilibrate exponentially** well:

$$\Pr \left(\Delta A_{\psi}^{\infty} \leq e^{-c_1 \alpha(d,D)n} \right) \geq 1 - e^{-c_2 \alpha(d,D)n}$$

for

$$\alpha(d, D) = \log \left(\frac{d - \frac{1}{dD^2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{D}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{dD}\right)} \right)$$

IDEA OF PROOF

- Bound "effective dimension"

$$\Delta A_\psi^\infty = O(1/D_{\text{eff}})$$

$$1/D_{\text{eff}} := \sum_j |\langle \psi | j \rangle|^4$$

as overlap of initial state with energy eigenstates

- Map to **partition function**

$$\mathbb{E} |\langle \psi | \phi \rangle|^4$$

$$= \sum_{\{1, F\}^{2n}}$$

- For any state vector $|\phi\rangle$

$$\mathbb{E} |\langle \psi | \phi \rangle|^4 = \langle \phi |^{\otimes 2} \mathbb{E} (|\psi\rangle \langle \psi|)^{\otimes 2} | \phi \rangle^{\otimes 2}$$

- The t -th moment operator of Haar-random unitaries

$$\mathbb{E}_{U \sim \mu_H} U^{\otimes t} \otimes \bar{U}^{\otimes t} = \sum_{\sigma, \pi \in S_t} \text{Wg}(\sigma^{-1} \pi, q) |\sigma\rangle \langle \pi|$$

in **Weingarten calculus**

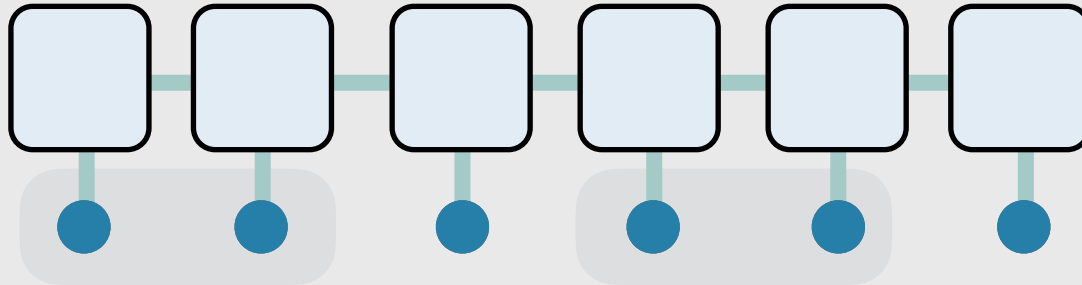
- Gives **tensorial** expression

$$\mathbb{E} |\langle \psi | \phi \rangle|^4 = \mathbb{E}_{U^{(i)} \sim \mu_H}$$





- Random matrix product states
equilibrate exponentially well



- **Further results:**

- Extensivity of 2-Renyi **entropies**
- **Maximum entropy** for small connected subsystems
- Ground states of **disordered parent Hamiltonians**
- Insights into generic **phases of matter**

- **Exponential decay of correlations** in similar (TI) model

Lancien, Perez-García, arXiv:1906.11682 (2019)

Haferkamp, Bertoni, Roth, Eisert, PRX Quantum 2, 040308 (2021)

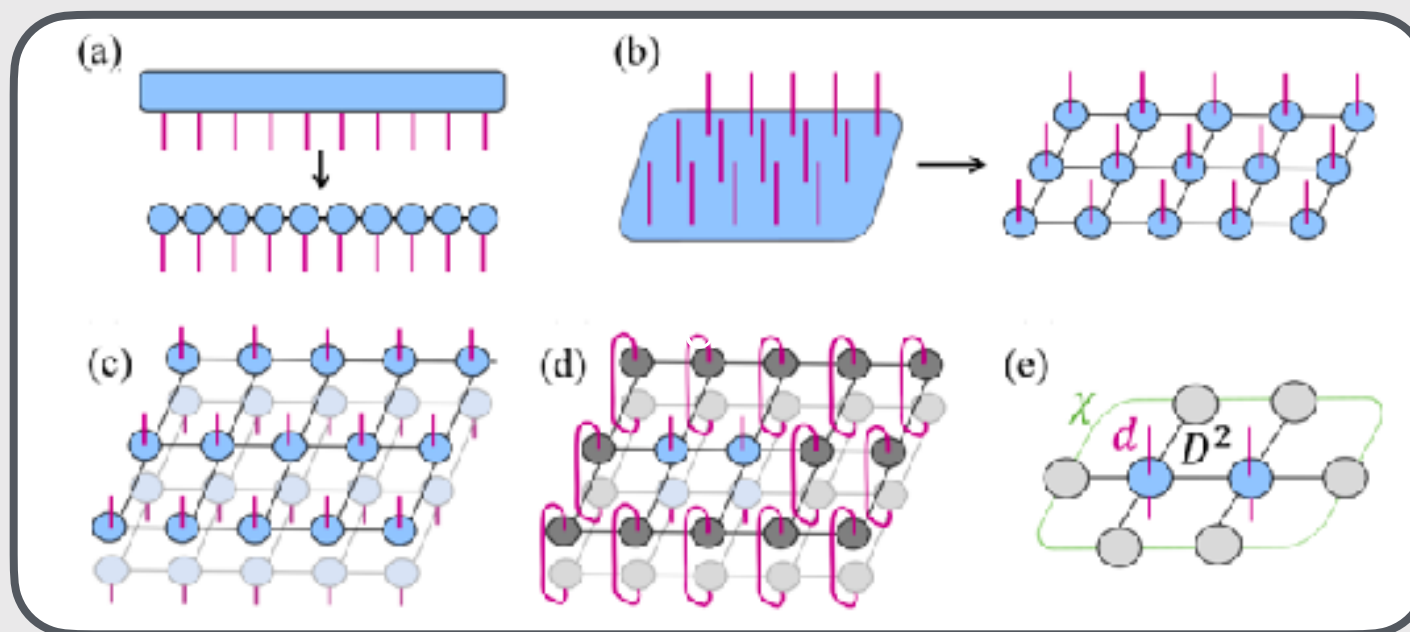
- Noa's poster: Use random sampling to **estimate entanglement** in tensor network-states

- Resource-economically estimate **Renyi entanglement entropies**

$$E_n(A) = \frac{1}{1-n} \log \text{tr}(\rho_A^n)$$

and negativity moments using **frames**, random vectors $|v\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^d$ with

$$\mathbb{E}(|v\rangle\langle v|) = \mathbb{I}$$





LINEAR COMPLEXITY GROWTH IN RANDOM QUANTUM CIRCUITS

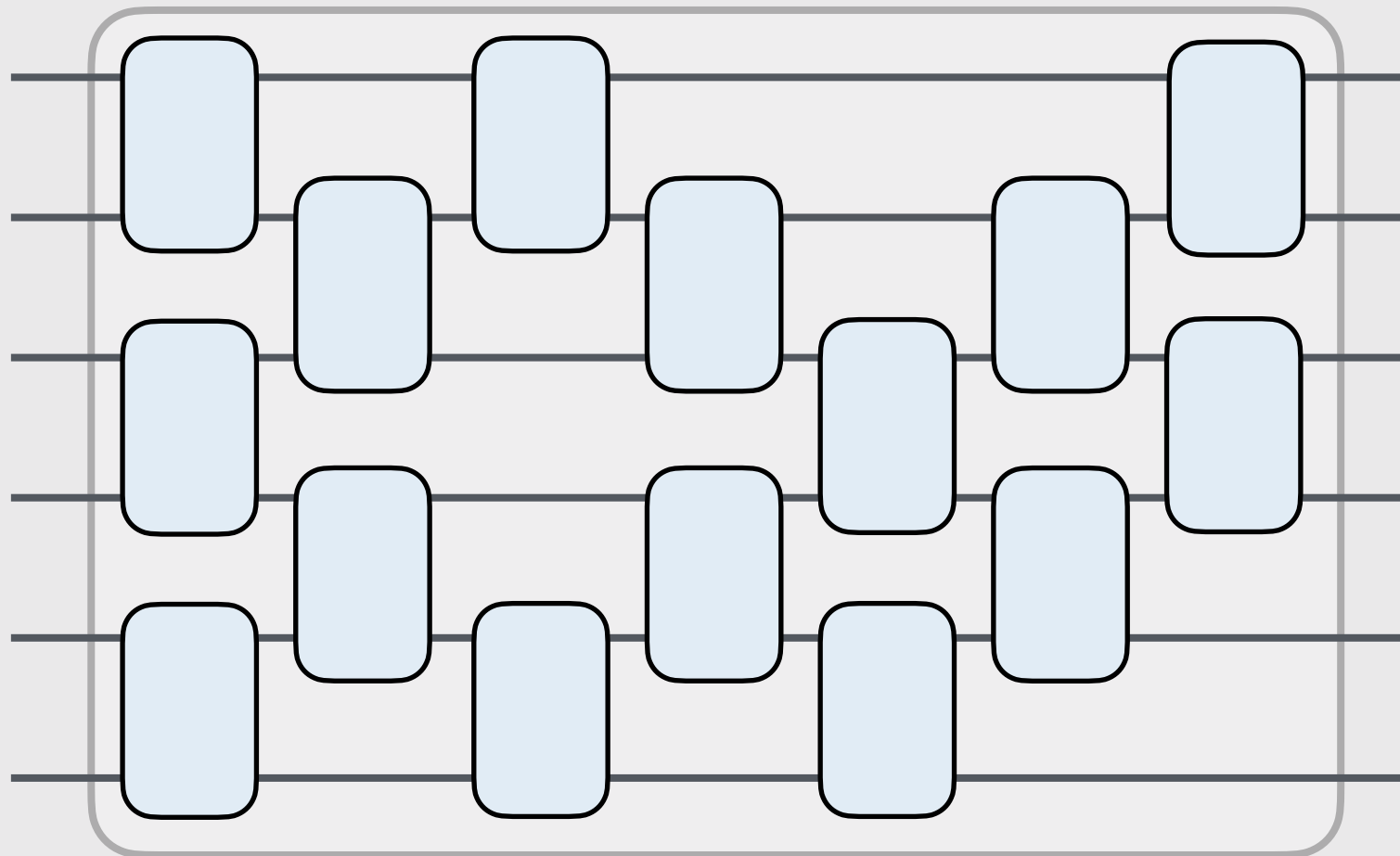
Nature Physics, in press, arXiv:2106.05305 (2022)

Phys Rev Lett 127, 020501 (2021)

arXiv:2002.09524 (2020)



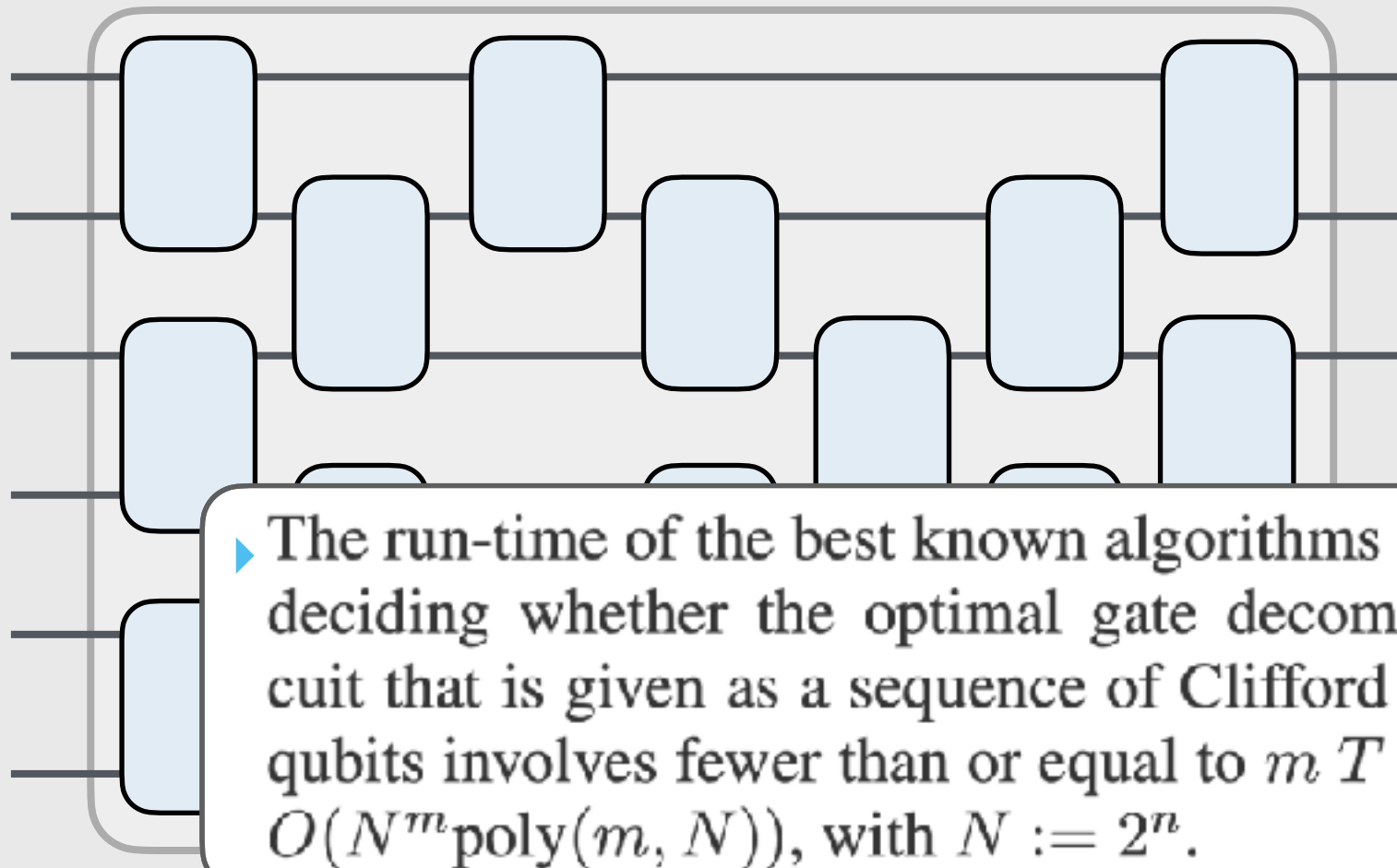
- **Circuit complexity:** Smallest number of quantum gates from gate set to generate a **given unitary**



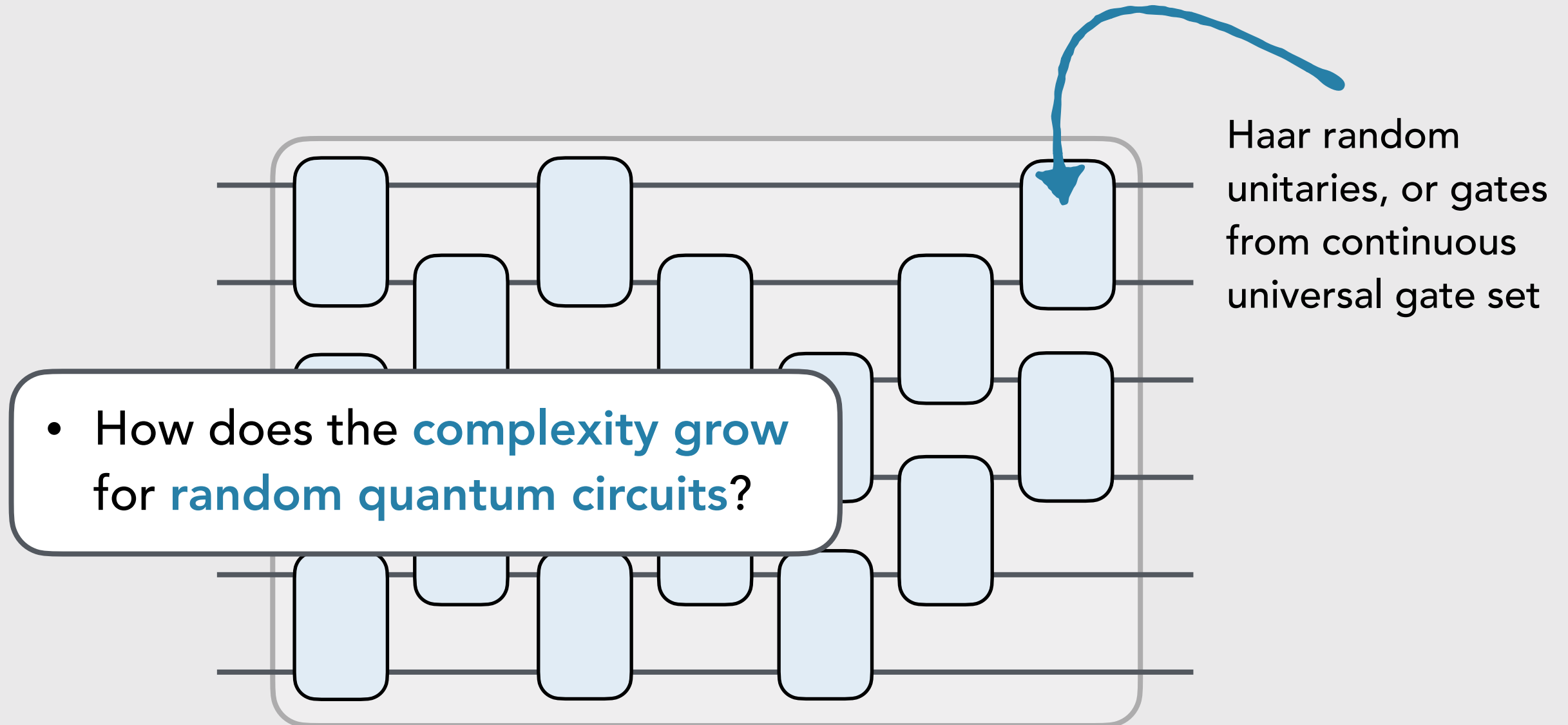
- Separates problems into **'easy'** and **'hard'**
- In quantum setting relevant for **phases of matter**



- **Circuit complexity:** Smallest number of quantum gates from gate set to generate a **given unitary**

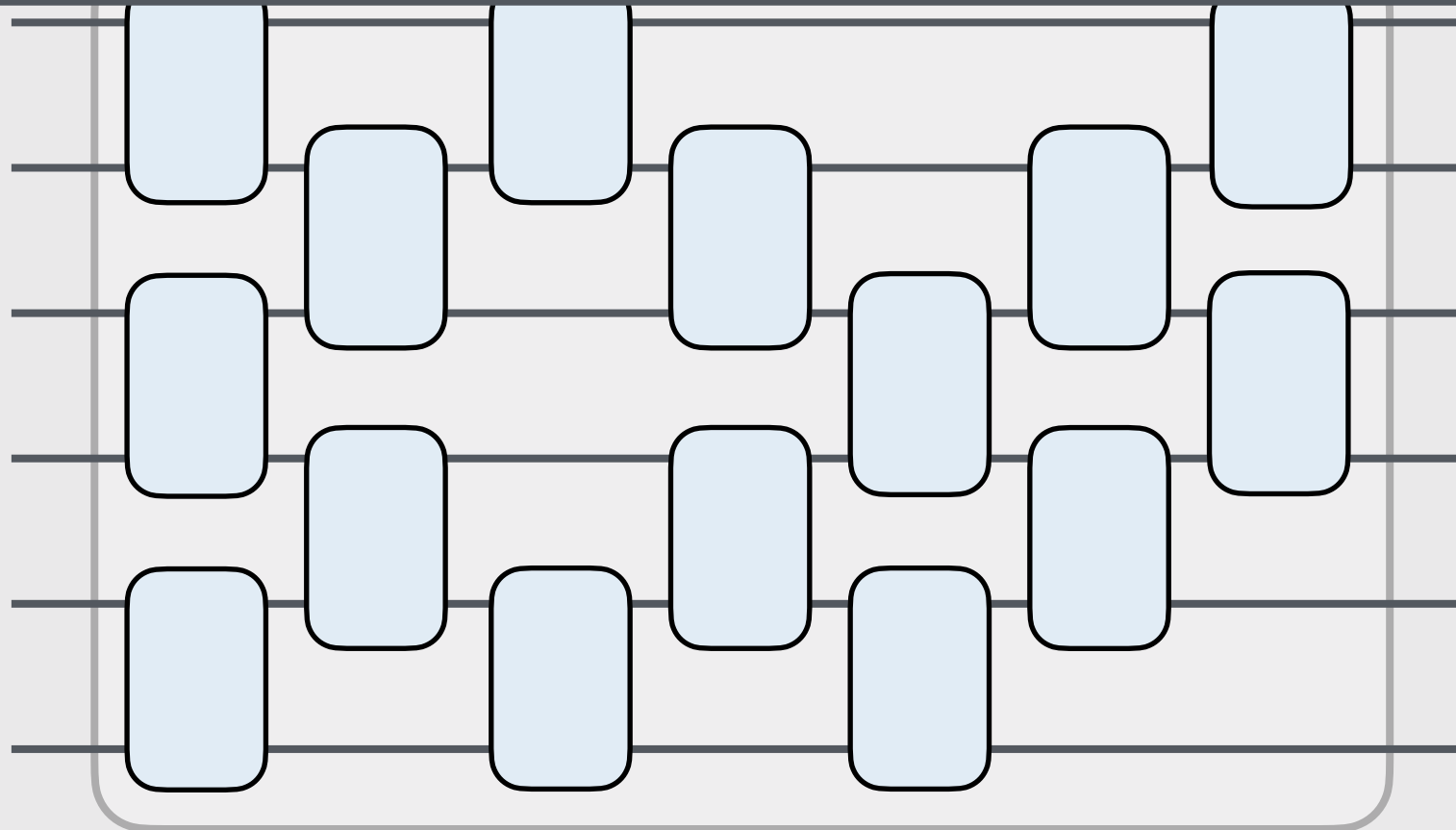


- **Computationally hard:** Notorious cancellations





- Has risen to prominence as **Brown-Susskind** conjecture



Brown, Roberts, Susskind, Swingle, Zhao, Phys Rev Lett 116, 191301 (2016)

Brown, Roberts, Susskind, Swingle, Zhao, Phys Rev D 93, 086006 (2016)

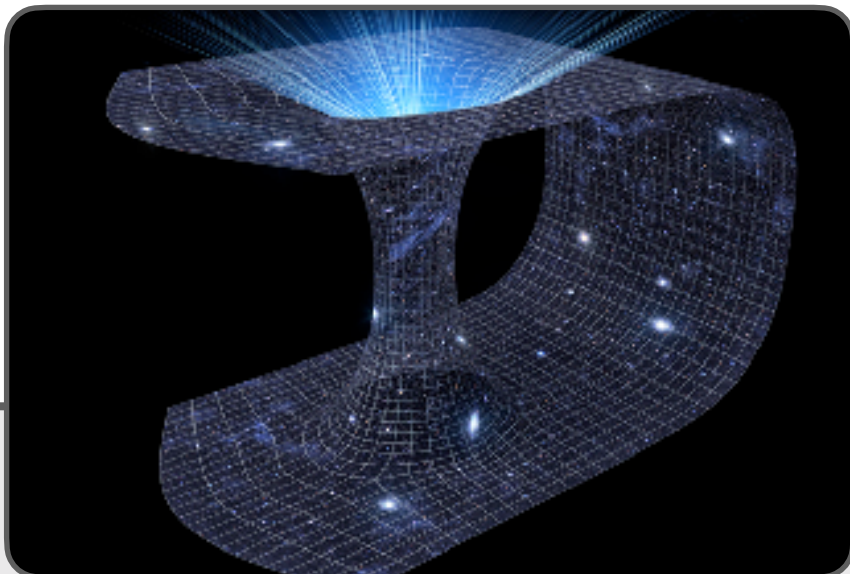
Chapman, Eisert, Hackl, Heller, Jefferson, Marrochio, Myers, SciPost Phys 6, 034 (2019)

Brown, Susskind, Phys Rev D 97, 086015 (2018)



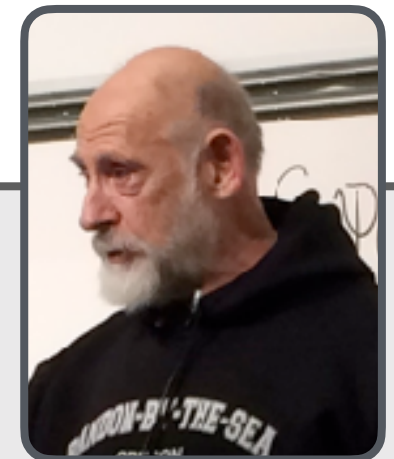
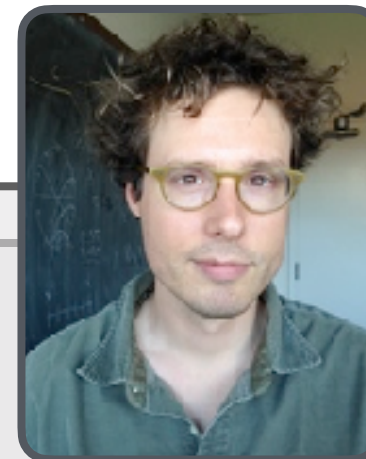
- Has risen to prominence as **Brown-Susskind** conjecture

- **AdS:** Volume grows for exponentially long time



- **CFT:** Local observables equilibrating?

$$|\psi\rangle$$



Brown, Roberts, Susskind, Swingle, Zhao, Phys Rev Lett 116, 191301 (2016)

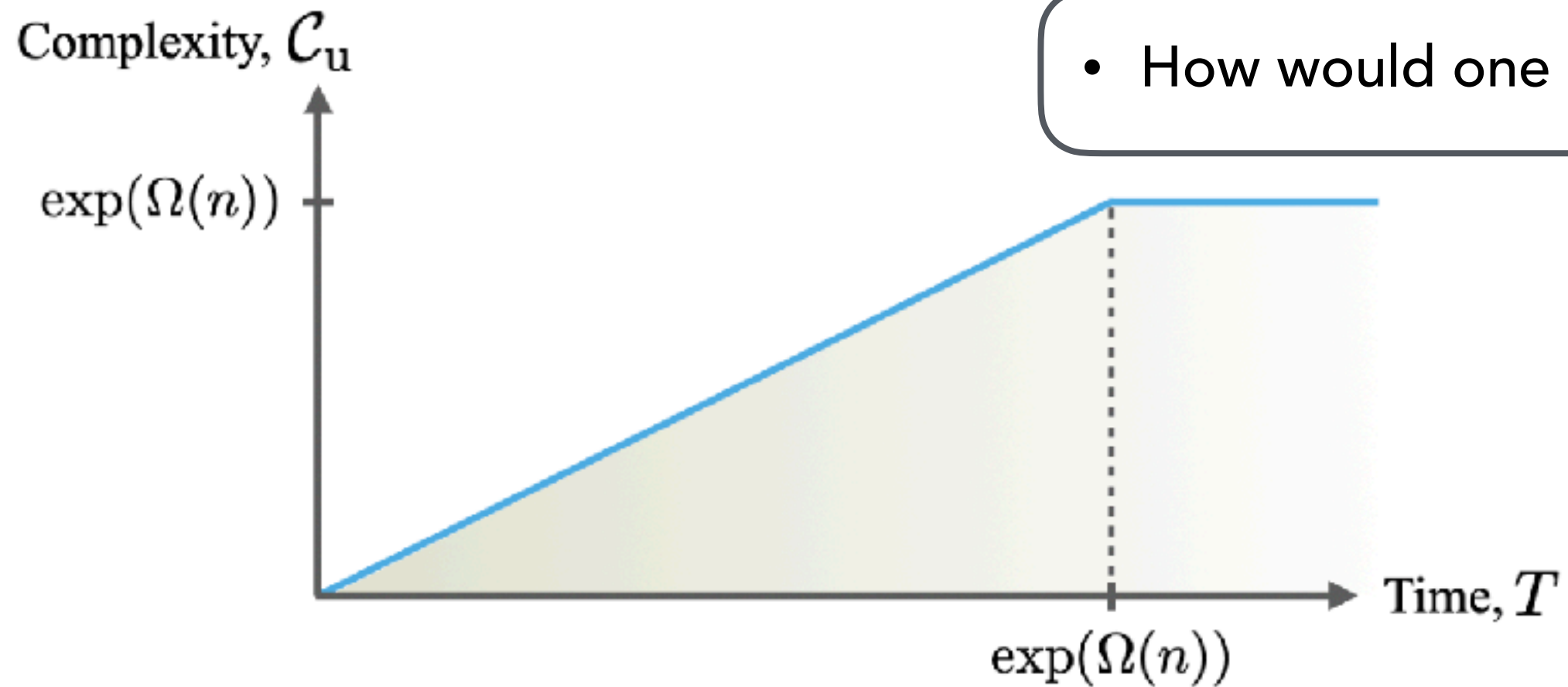
Brown, Roberts, Susskind, Swingle, Zhao, Phys Rev D 93, 086006 (2016)

Chapman, Eisert, Hackl, Heller, Jefferson, Marrochio, Myers, SciPost Phys 6, 034 (2019)

Brown, Susskind, Phys Rev D 97, 086015 (2018)



- Has risen to prominence as **Brown-Susskind** conjecture



- How would one know?



- Indeed, the linear growth conjecture (until exponential times) is provably **true**!



- How can this be judged?

IDEA OF PROOF



- **Contraction map**

$$F^A : \text{SU}(4)^{\times R} \rightarrow \text{SU}(2^n)$$



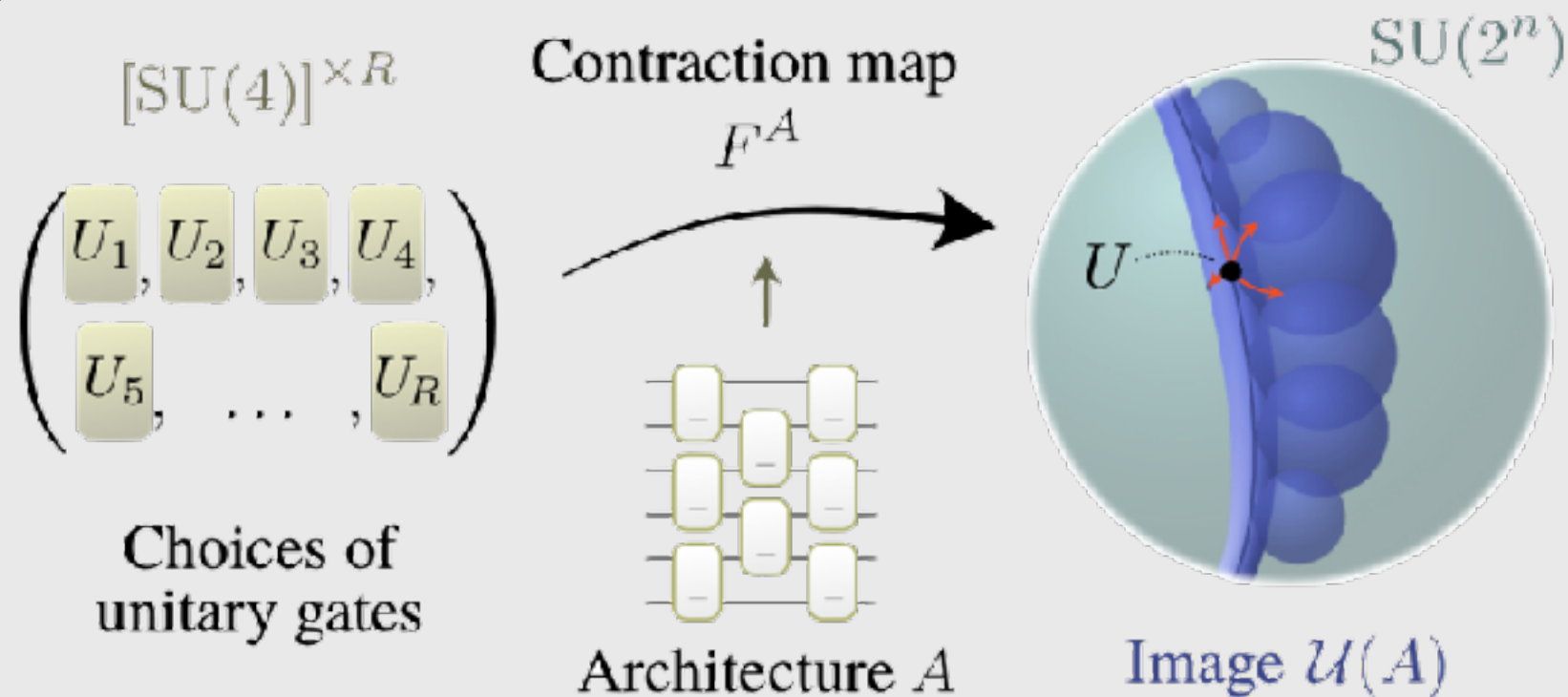
- **Quasialgebraic set:**
Polynomial equalities
and inequalities



- **Tarski-Seidenberg**
principle



- **Quasialgebraic set**



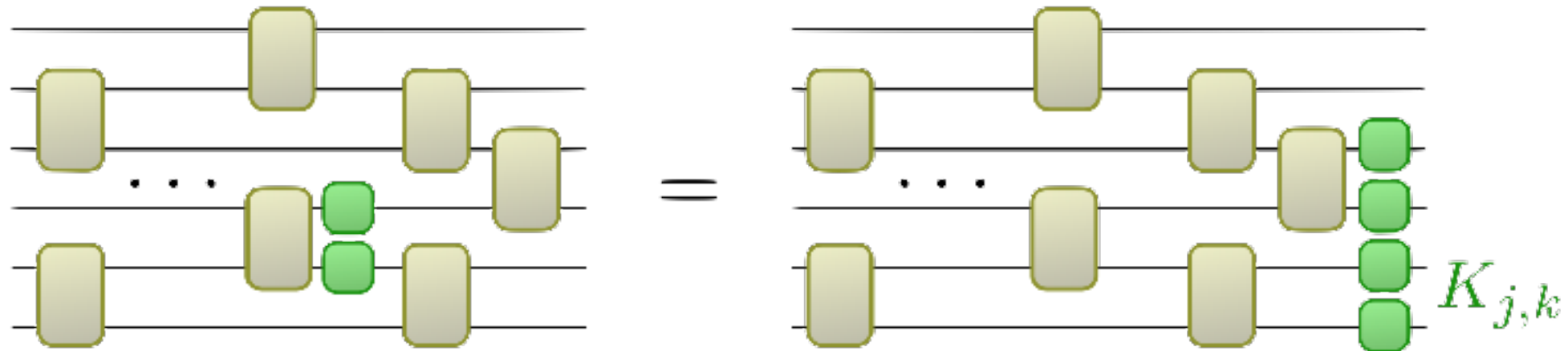
- **Accessible dimension*** is almost always the same throughout the domain

$$d_A = \dim(\mathcal{U}(A))$$

* Set is no manifold



- Demonstrate the point's existence by perturbing **Clifford circuits**, 'appending infinitesimal unitaries', 'count independent directions'



- Counting

- Identify a point where dimension **grows linearly** with circuit depth

- **Accessible dimension*** is almost always the same throughout the domain

$$d_A = \dim(\mathcal{U}(A))$$



- Indeed, the linear growth conjecture (until exponential times) is provably **true**

$$C_u(U) \geq \frac{R}{9L} - \frac{n}{3} \quad \text{until } T \geq 4^n - 1$$

- Concatenation T blocks involving L gates, involving R unitaries



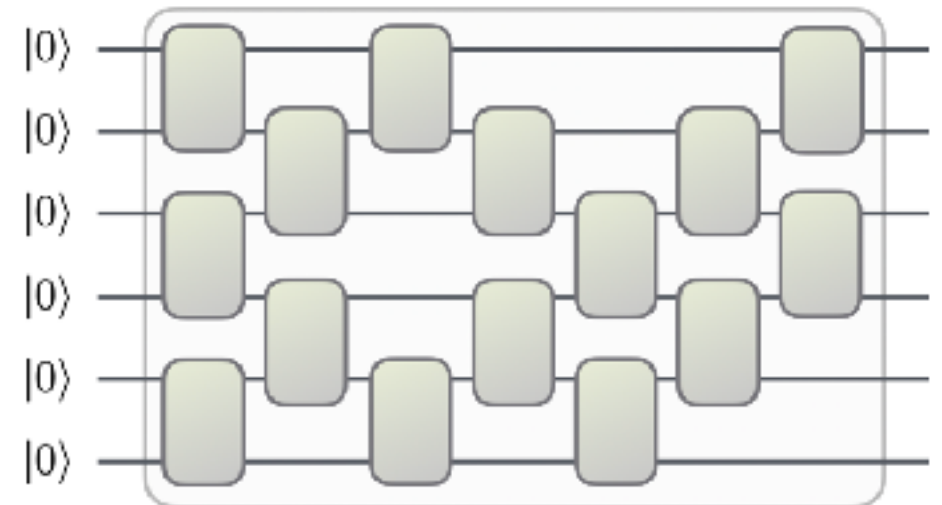
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$$C_u(U) \geq \frac{R}{9L} - \frac{n}{3} \quad \text{until } T \geq 4^n - 1$$

- **Approximate** versions of **complexity**?
- Connections to **entanglement** and **Nielsen's complexity**?

Nielsen, Dowling, Gu, Doherty, Science 311, 1133 (2006)

- Connect to quantum **chaotic dynamics**?



$$C \geq cE, \quad c > 0$$

Eisert, Phys Rev Lett 127, 020501 (2021)

Haferkamp, Faist, Kothakonda, Eisert, Younger-Halpern, Nature Physics, in press (2022)

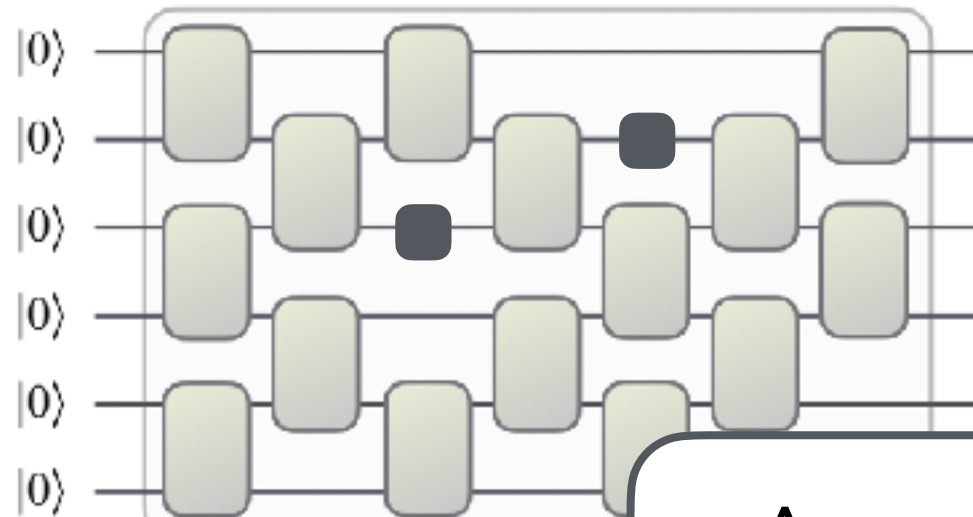


- Quantum random circuits are **fun**

- Most **counterintuitive** group result: “**Quantum homeopathy**”
- Random **Clifford circuits** are no (approximate) unitary **4-design**

Helsen, Wallman, Wehner, J Math Phys 59, 072201 (2018)

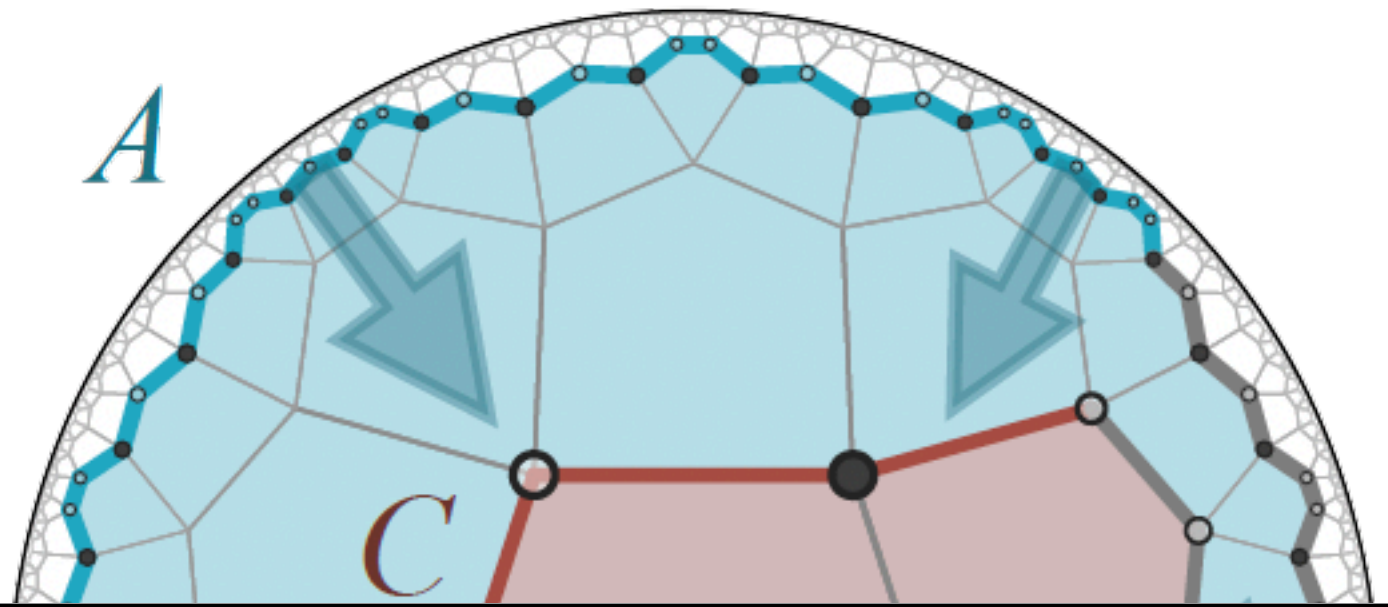
Zhu, Kueng, Grassl, Gross, arXiv:1609.08172 (2016)



- A number of $O(t^4 \log^2(t) \log(1/\varepsilon))$ T -gates uplifts this to an ε approximate t -design

- A **constant** (!) number

Haferkamp, Montealegre-Mora, Heinrich, Eisert, Gross, Roth, arXiv:2002.09524 (2020)



RANDOM TENSORS FOR QUANTUM FIELDS AND HOLOGRAPHY

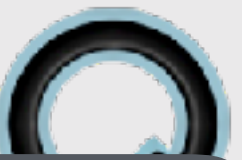
Quantum 6, 643 (2022)

In preparation (2022)

Quant Sc Tech 6, 033002 (2021)

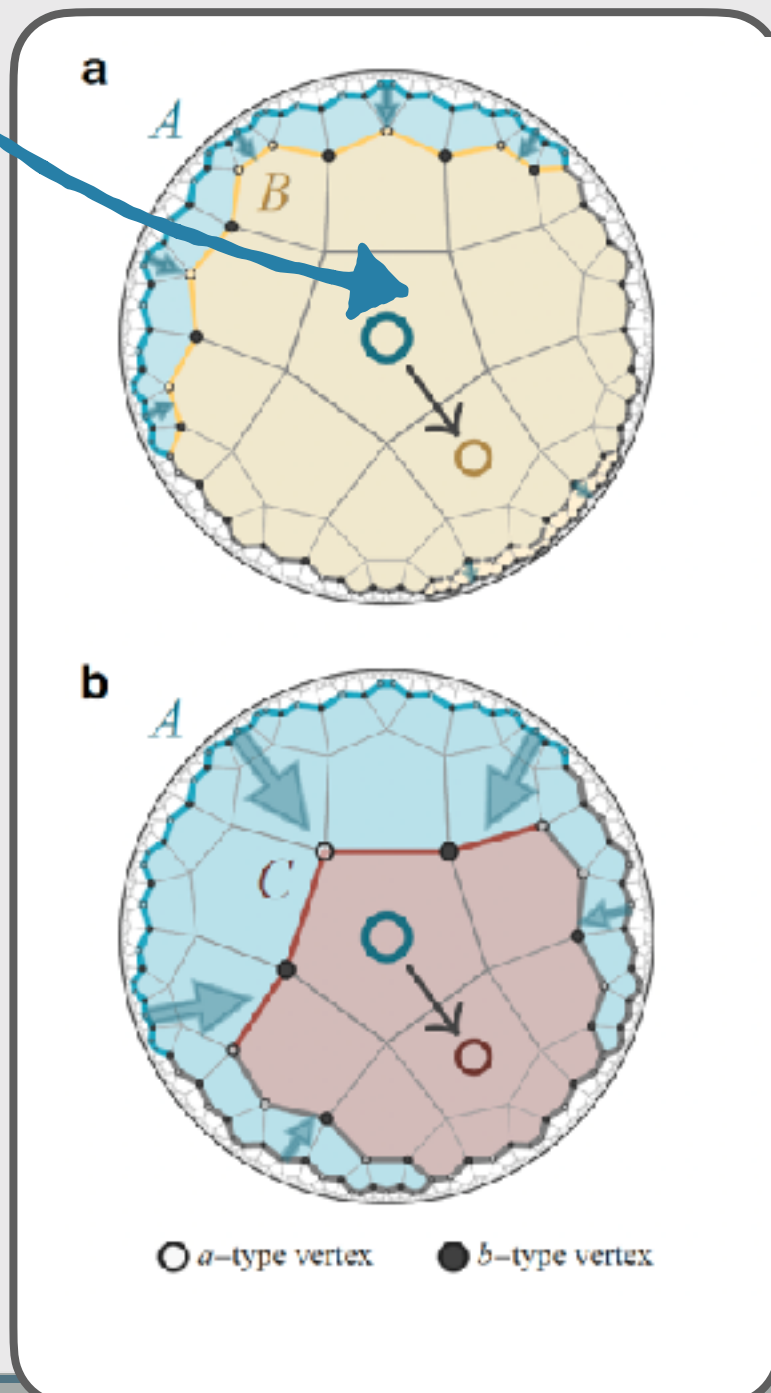
Science Adv 5, eaaw0092 (2019)

HOLOGRAPHY AND CRITICAL MODELS



Matchgate “free fermionic” tensor networks on hyperbolic tiling of plane

- Toy models of AdS-CFT can be formulated as **matchgate tensor networks**



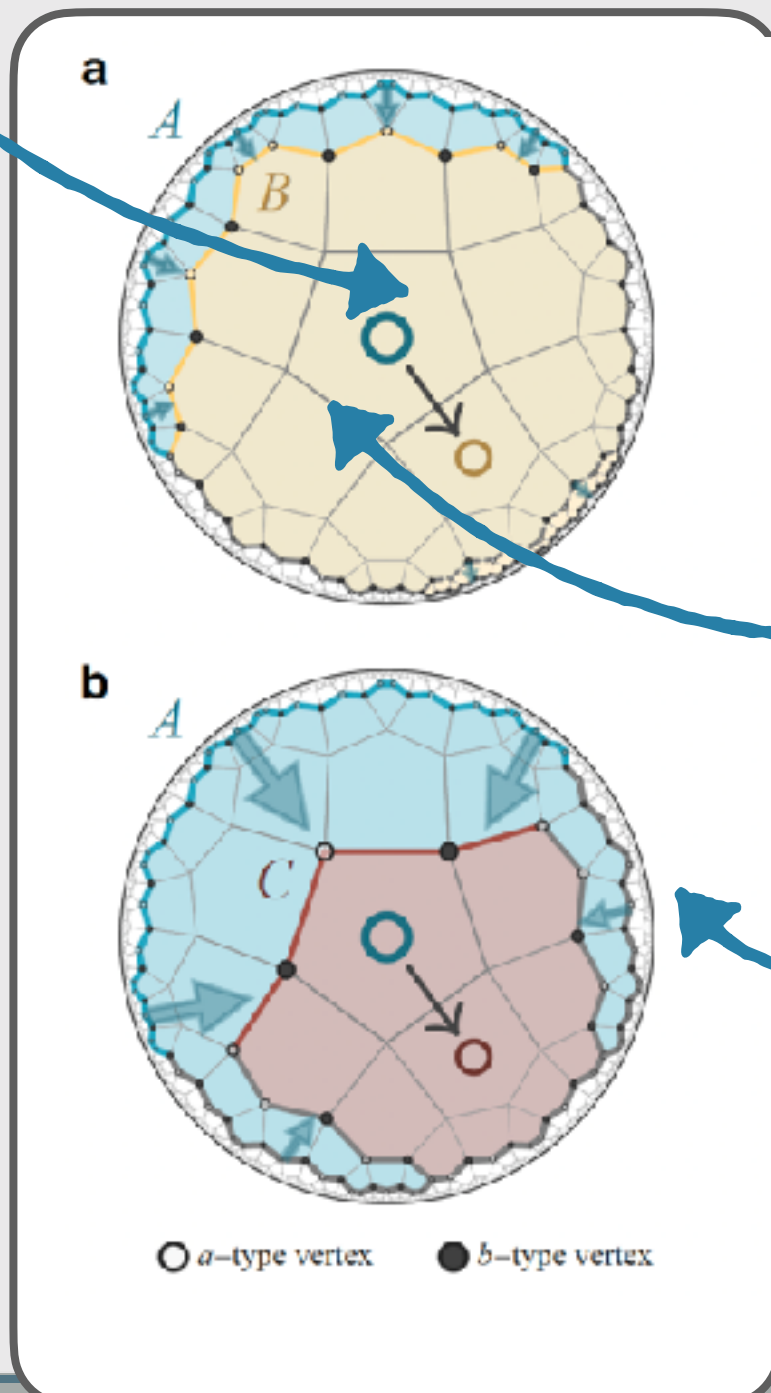
- Can be efficiently (and in instances analytically) contracted

Jahn, Zimboras, Eisert, Quantum 6, 643 (2022)
Jahn, Eisert, Quant. Sc. Tech. 6, 033002 (2021)
Wille, Altland, Jahn, Eisert, in preparation (2022)

HOLOGRAPHY AND CRITICAL MODELS

Matchgate “free fermionic” tensor networks on hyperbolic tiling of plane

- Toy models of AdS-CFT can be formulated as **matchgate tensor networks**

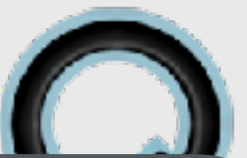


Inflation rules to go from one layer to the next

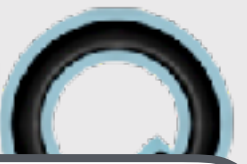
Critical theory on boundary with effective central charges depending on tiling, e.g.

$$c_{\{5,4\}} \approx 4.74$$

Jahn, Zimboras, Eisert, Quantum 6, 643 (2022)
Jahn, Eisert, Quant. Sc. Tech. 6, 033002 (2021)
Wille, Altland, Jahn, Eisert, in preparation (2022)

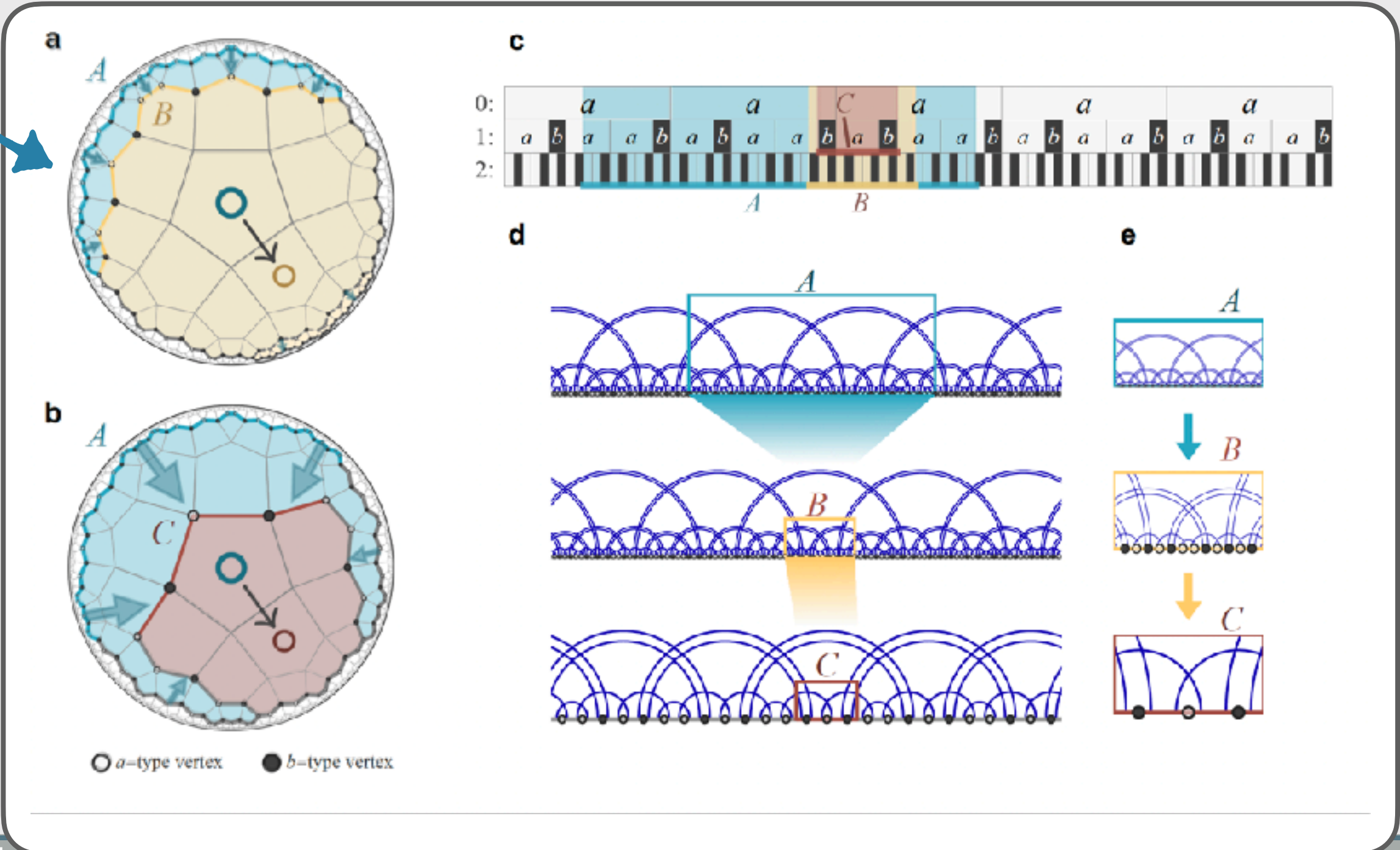


HOLOGRAPHY AND CRITICAL MODELS



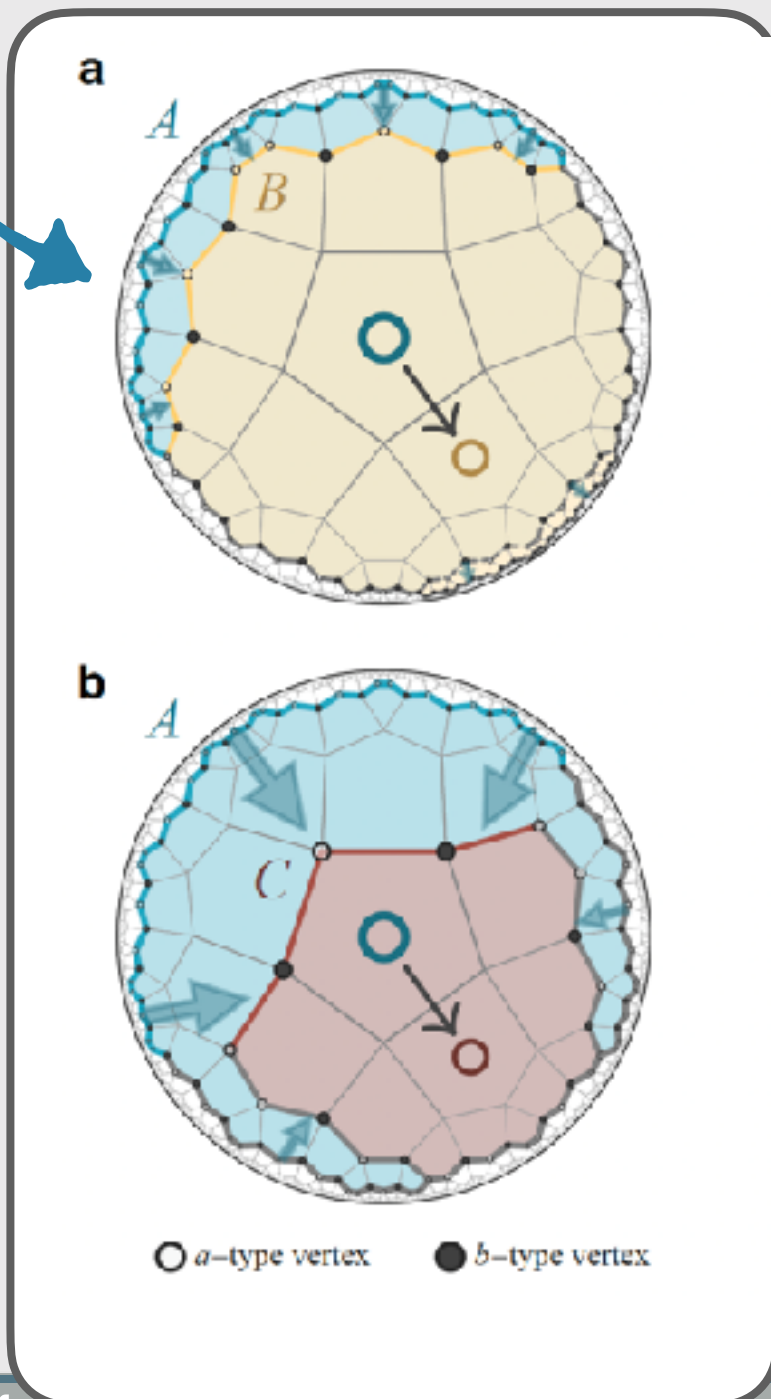
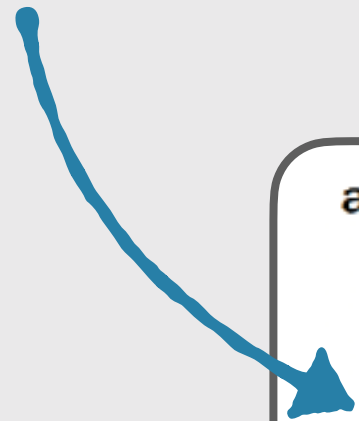
Get **actual CFT** (up to quasi-crystalline symmetry)

- Toy models of AdS-CFT can be formulated as **matchgate tensor networks**



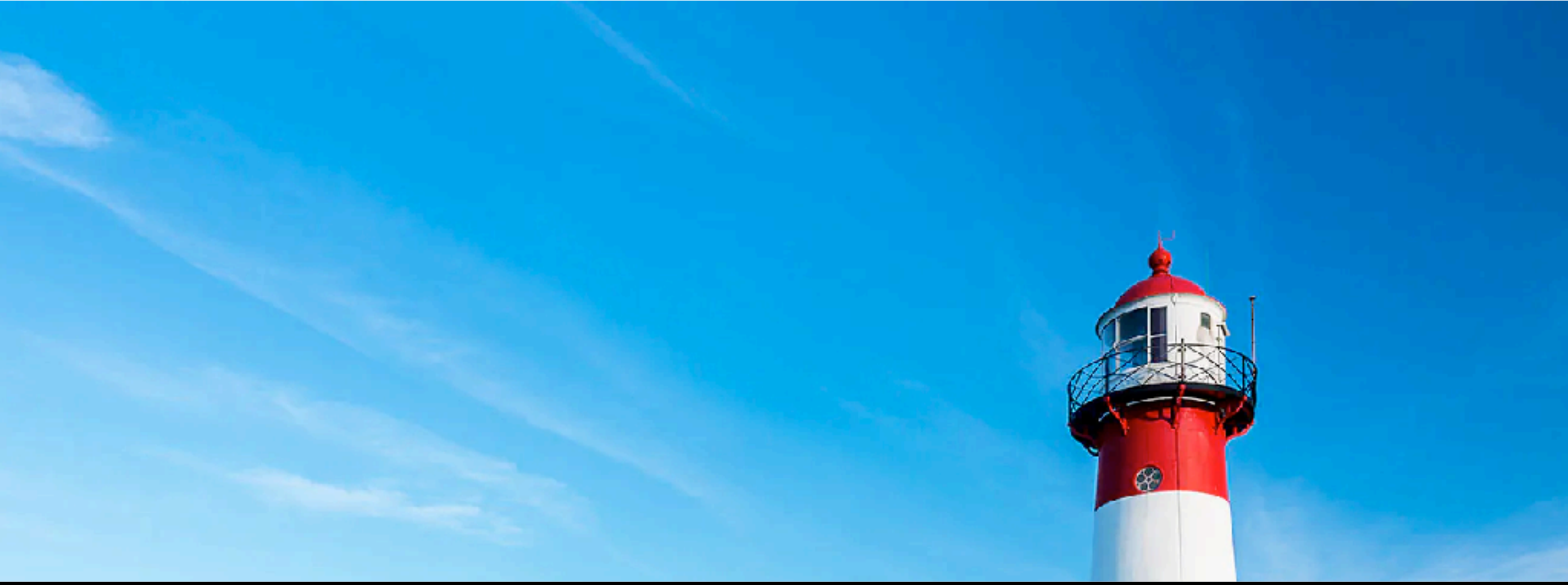


Get **actual CFT** (up to quasi-crystalline symmetry)



- Using **random matchgate tensors**, can go to the continuum (in prep)

Jahn, Zimboras, Eisert, Quantum 6, 643 (2022)
Jahn, Eisert, Quant Sc Tech 6, 033002 (2021)
Wille, Altland, Jahn, Eisert, in preparation (2022)



OUTLOOK



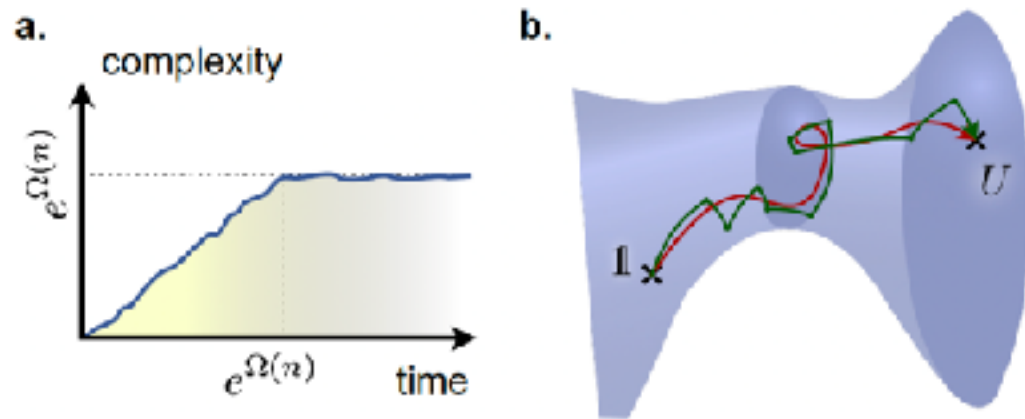


- Statistical mechanics of random tensor networks

$$\text{---} \square \text{---} := \sum_{\mathbb{1}, \mathbb{F}} \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \quad , \quad \text{---} \square \text{---} := \sum_{\mathbb{1}, \mathbb{F}} \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \quad .$$

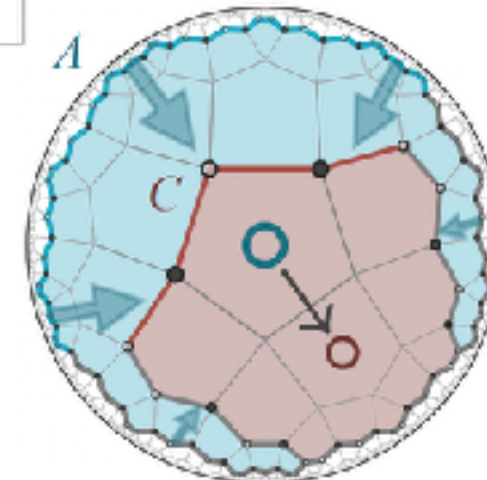
- More "physical" probability measures?

- Solving the **Brown Susskind conjecture** of complexity



- Approximate notions?

- Tensor networks for **holography**



- Get full conformal field theories



- So, how much randomness do we need in **random tensor networks**?

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

POSTDOC AVAILABLE