

# Krylov complexity and chaos in quantum mechanics

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橋本幸士氏（京都大）、村田佳樹氏（日本大）、棚橋典大氏（中央大）との共同研究

# 量子論におけるカオスをどのように特徴づけるか？

- 量子カオスの研究は長く、現在も発展途上

例) 隣接エネルギー準位間隔の統計分布 [Bohigas, Giannoni, Schmit 1984]

- 量子カオス系では演算子(および状態)は時間と共に複雑に発展すると期待

[Roberts, Stanford, Susskind 2014]

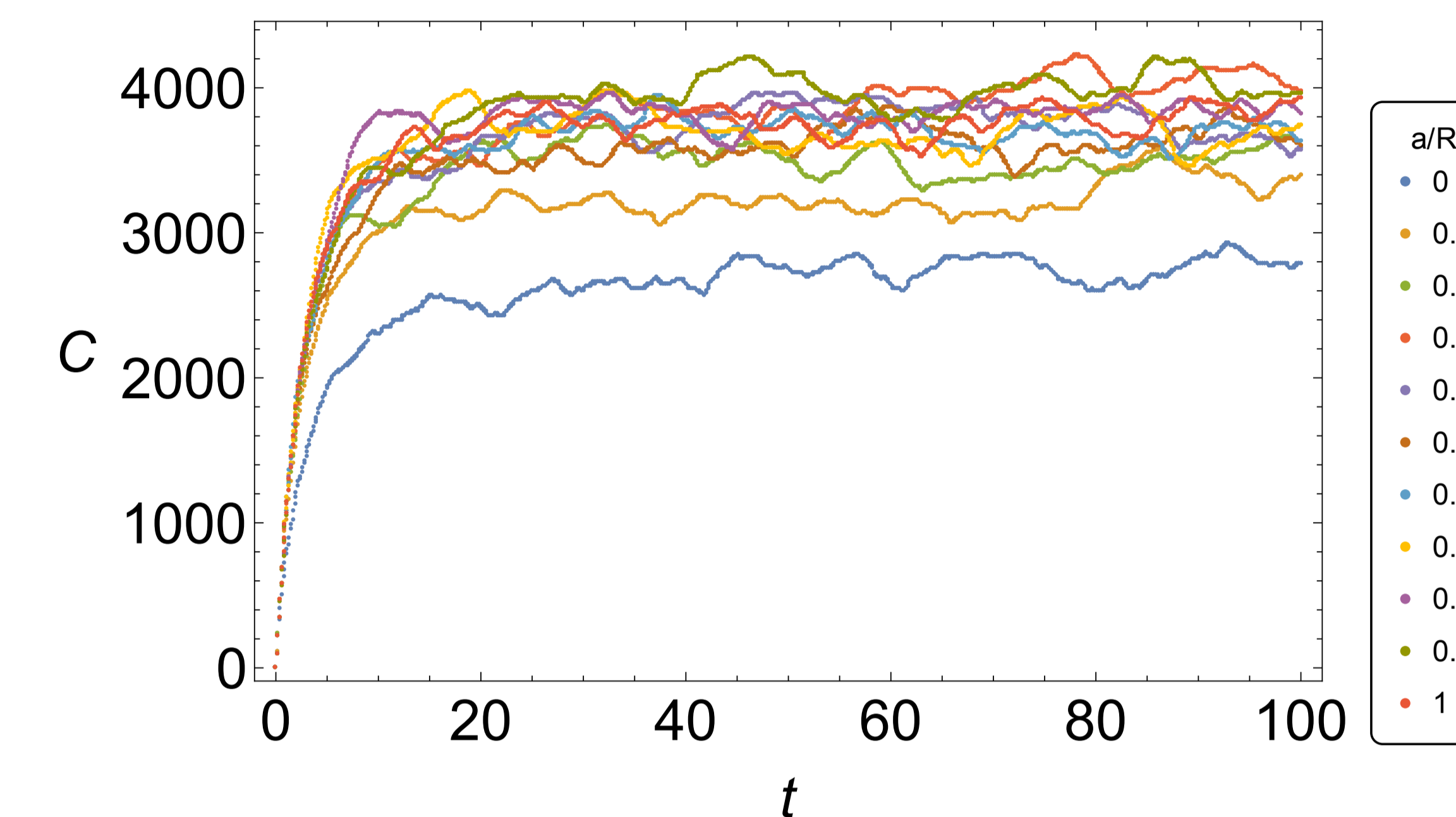
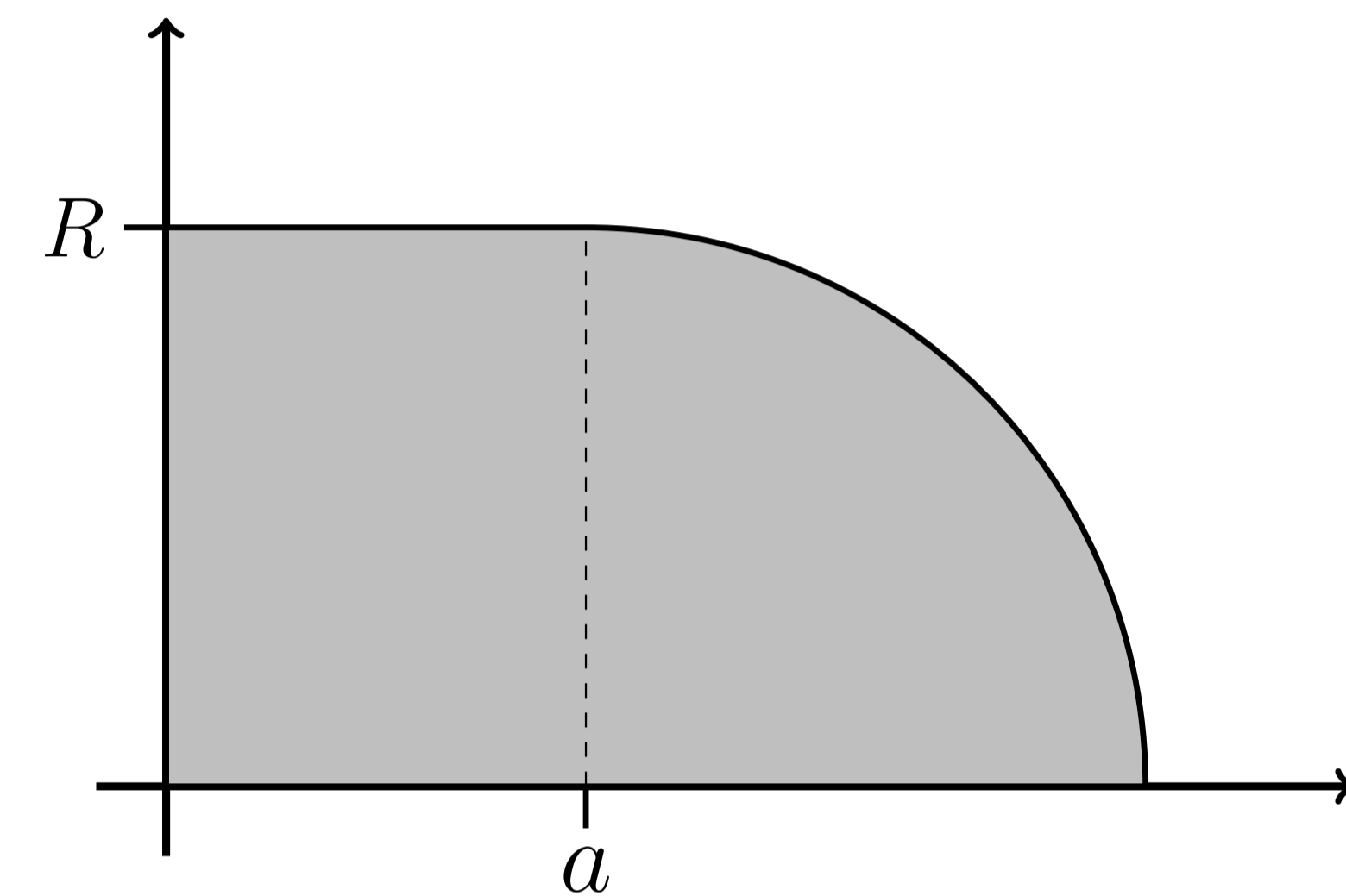
$$\mathcal{O}(t) = \mathcal{O}(0) + it[H, \mathcal{O}(0)] + \frac{(it)^2}{2} [H, [H, \mathcal{O}(0)]] + \dots$$

- 複雑性と系のカオス性の指標としてKrylov複雑性が提案された [Parker et al. 2018]
- Krylov複雑性はLanczos係数によって特徴づけられる

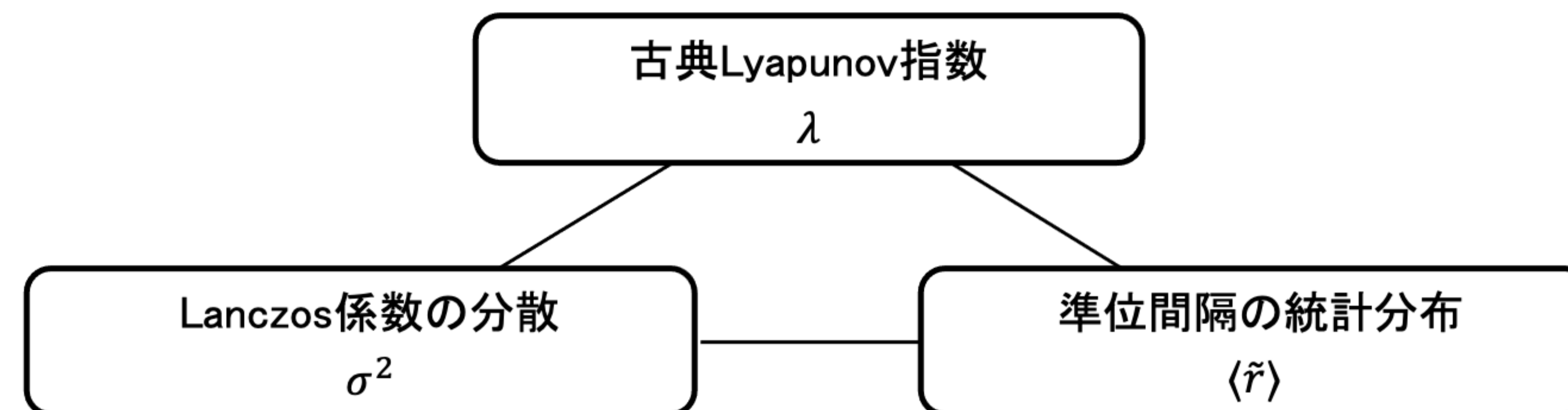
# カオス性とLanczos係数の振る舞いに相関がある

[Hashimoto, Murata, Tanahashi, Watanabe 2023]

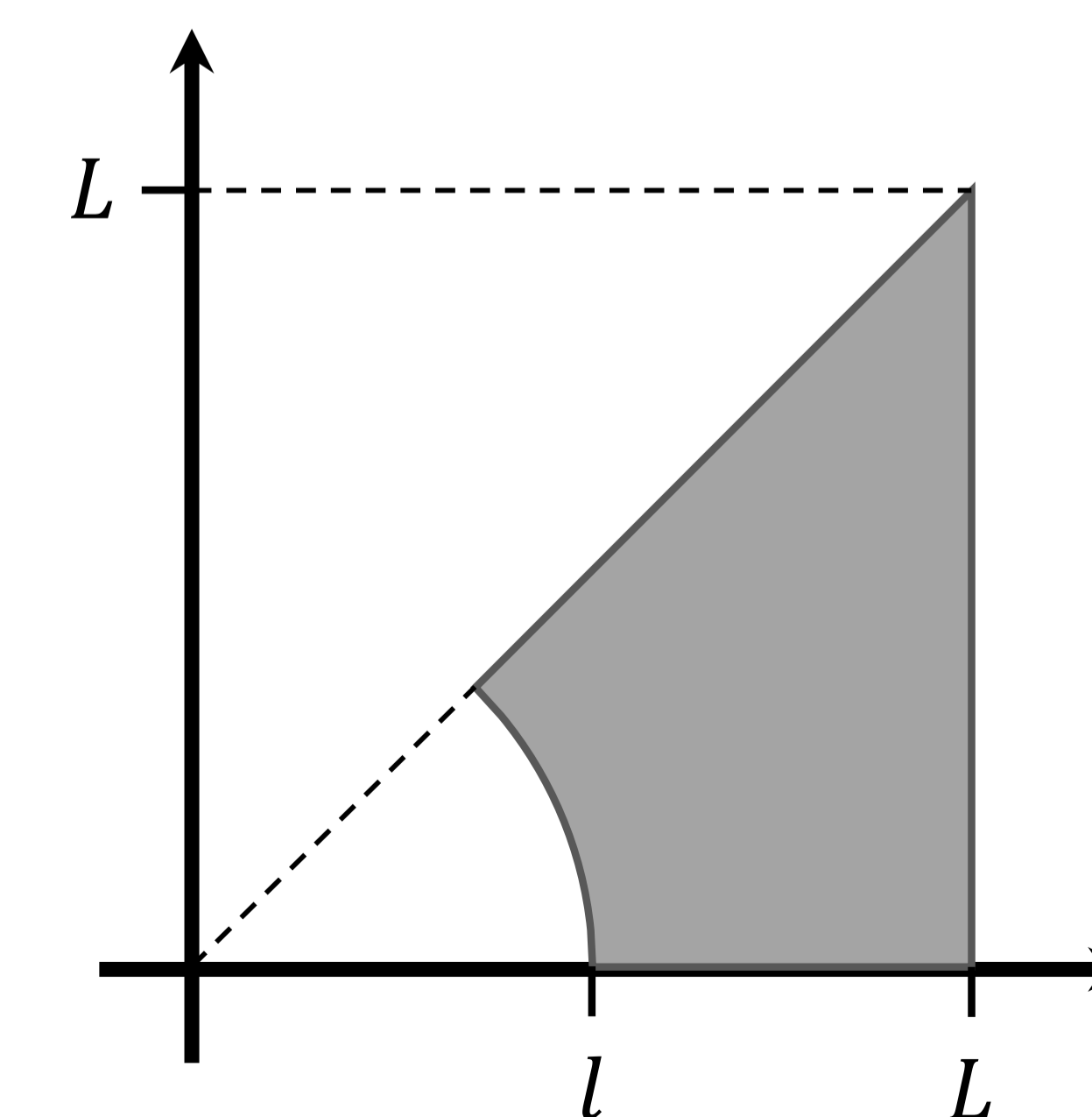
- スタジアムビリヤード系でKrylov複雑性を数値的に評価



- ビリヤードの形状を変形したときに次の3つの量の間に関係を確認



- Lanczos係数の振る舞いは量子カオスの良い指標となりうる
- 普遍性: 同様の結果はSinaiビリヤードに対しても確認された



# Outline

レビュー:カオスとKrylov複雑性 (5)

ビリヤードにおけるKrylov複雑性 ( $4+\alpha$ )

まとめ

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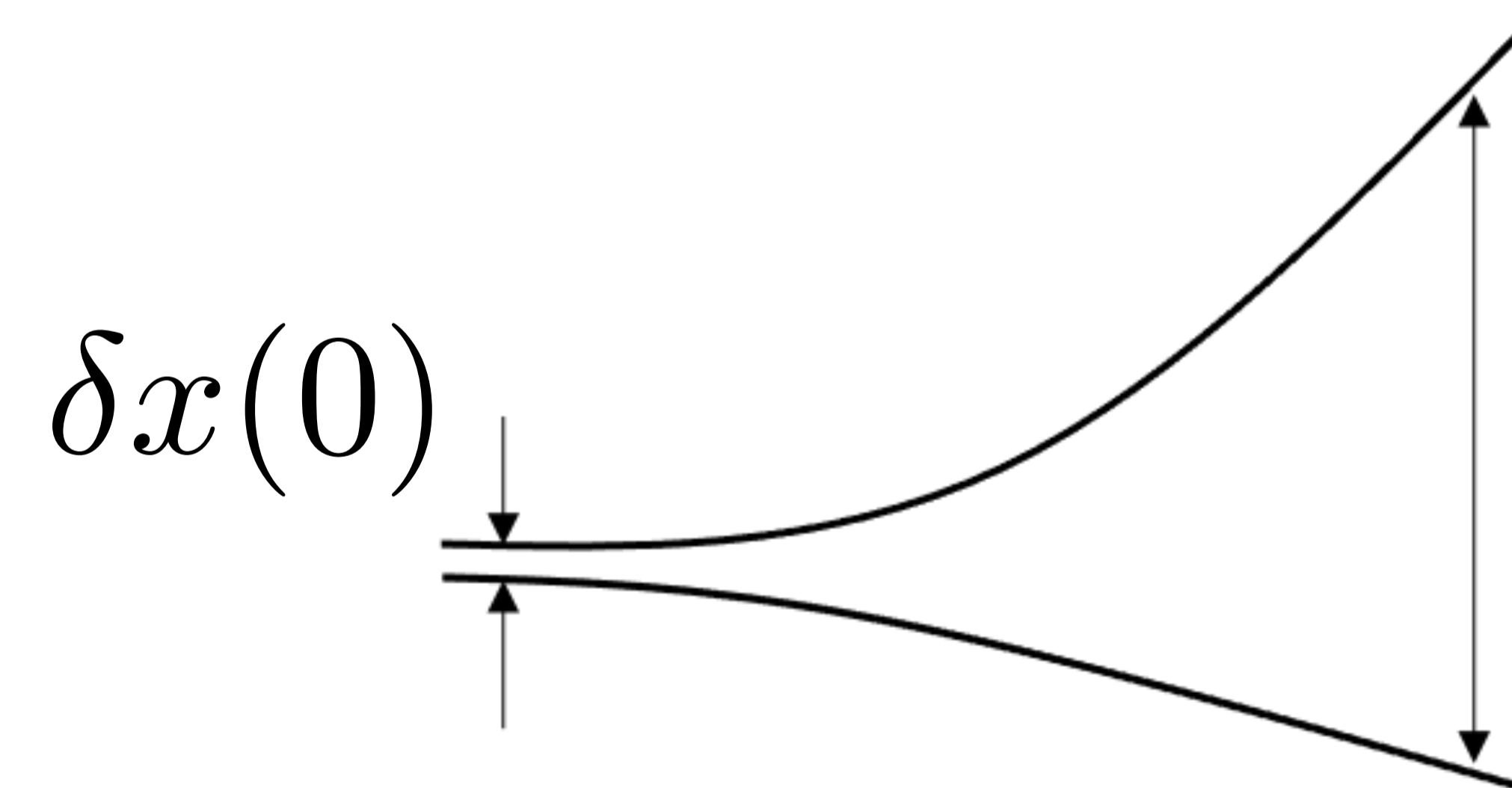
# 古典カオスはLyapunov指数で測る

古典カオスとは・・・

「非線形な決定論的力学系における、非周期的で初期値鋭敏性を持つ有界な運動」

初期値鋭敏性とは・・・

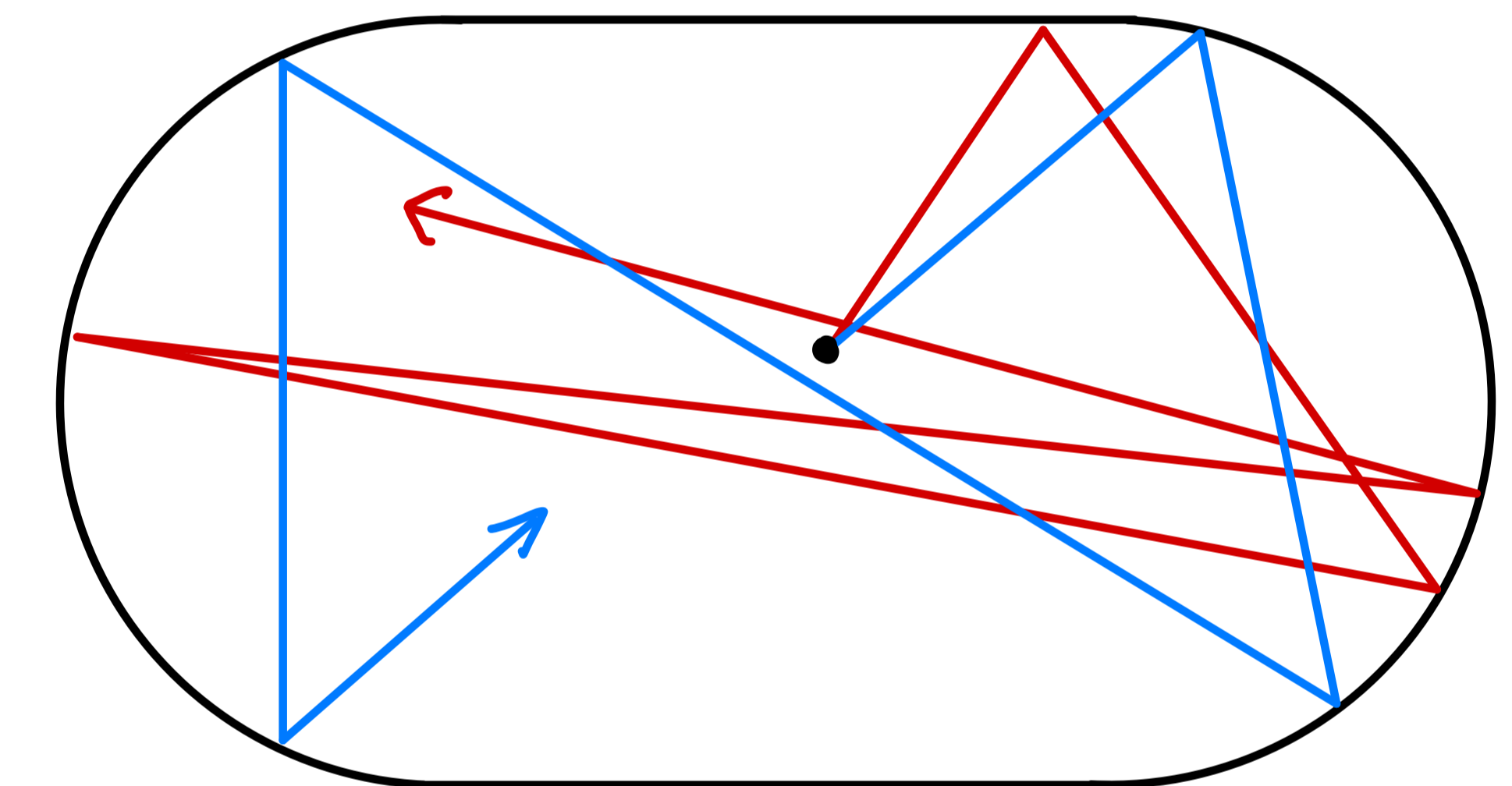
- 初期値の小さなズレが時間と共に指数関数的に増幅される性質



$$\delta x(t) \sim \exp(\lambda t) \delta x(0)$$

$\lambda$  : Lyapunov指数

- Lyapunov指数が古典系のカオスの強さを測る



# 量子カオス：隣接準位間隔の統計

隣接量子エネルギー準位の間隔の統計分布に注目

- カオスならWigner-Dyson分布 [Bohigas, Giannoni, Schmit 1984]

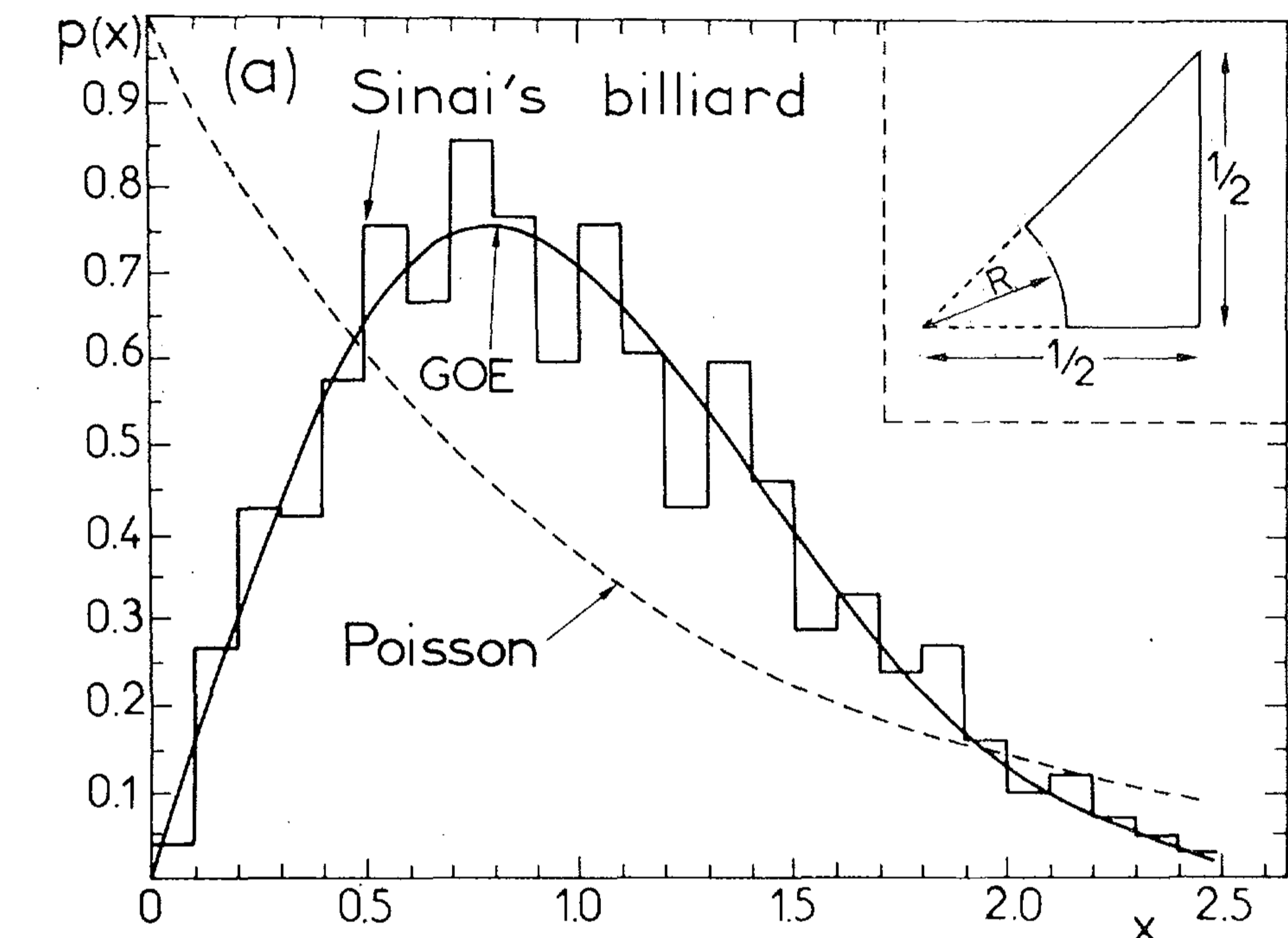
$$P(s) = \frac{\pi}{2} s e^{-\pi s^2/4} \quad \langle \tilde{r} \rangle \simeq 0.536$$

- 可積分ならPoisson分布 [Berry, Tabor 1977]

$$P(s) = e^{-s} \quad \langle \tilde{r} \rangle \simeq 0.386$$

ただし、分布を特徴づけるパラメータ  $\langle \tilde{r} \rangle$  [Oganesyan, Huse 2007] [Atas, Bogomolny, Giraud, Roux 2013]

$$\tilde{r}_n \equiv \frac{\min(s_n, s_{n-1})}{\max(s_n, s_{n-1})} \quad (s_n = E_{n+1} - E_n)$$



[Bohigas, Giannoni, Schmit 1984]

# 演算子の複雑化をKrylov複雑性で測る

[Parker, Cao, Avdoshkin, Scaffidi, Altman 2018]

カオス系ではHeisenberg演算子は時間と共に複雑化

$$\mathcal{O}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(it)^n}{n!} \mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{O} \quad (\mathcal{L} \equiv [H, \cdot], \mathcal{L}^2 \equiv [H, [H, \cdot]], \dots)$$

Krylov複雑性とは、交換子の個数の期待値のようなもの

1. 演算子空間に内積を導入  $(\mathcal{O}|\mathcal{O}') \equiv \text{Tr}[\mathcal{O}^\dagger \mathcal{O}']$
2. GS正規直交化(Lanczos法)  $\{\mathcal{L}^n \mathcal{O}\} \rightarrow \{\mathcal{O}_n\}$   $(\mathcal{O}_m|\mathcal{L}|\mathcal{O}_n) =$ 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & b_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ b_1 & 0 & b_2 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & b_2 & 0 & b_3 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & b_3 & 0 & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$
3. Heisenberg演算子を展開  $\mathcal{O}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} i^n \varphi_n(t) \mathcal{O}_n$
4. Krylov複雑性  $C(t) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n |\varphi_n(t)|^2$



# Lanczos係数が時間発展を決める

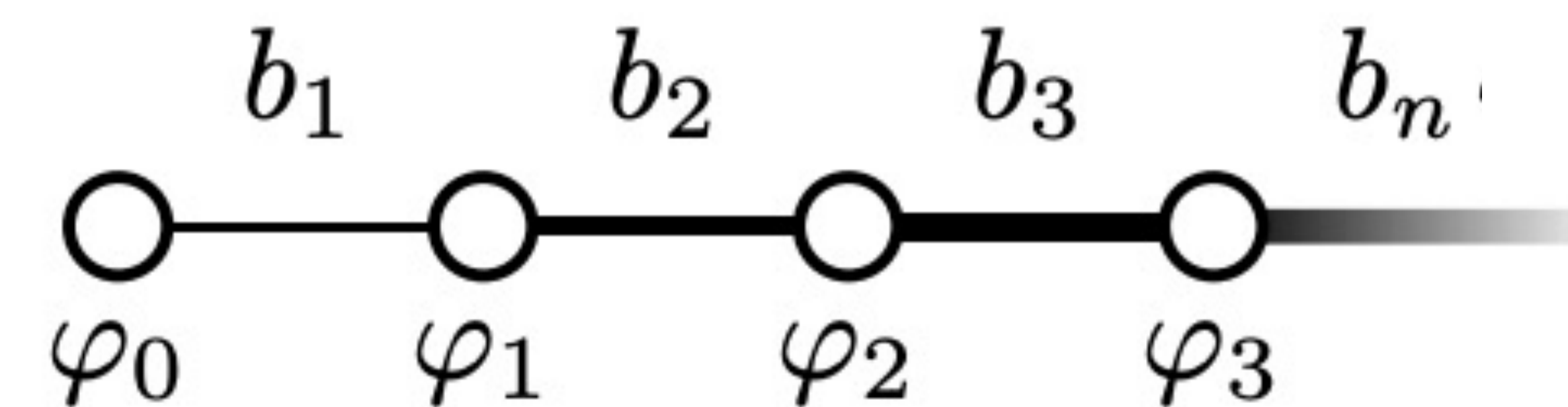
Heisenberg方程式

$$i\dot{\mathcal{O}}(t) = \mathcal{L}\mathcal{O}(t)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} i^n \varphi_n(t) \mathcal{O}_n$$

$$(\mathcal{O}_m | \mathcal{L} | \mathcal{O}_n) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ b_1 & 0 & b_2 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & b_2 & 0 & b_3 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & b_3 & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

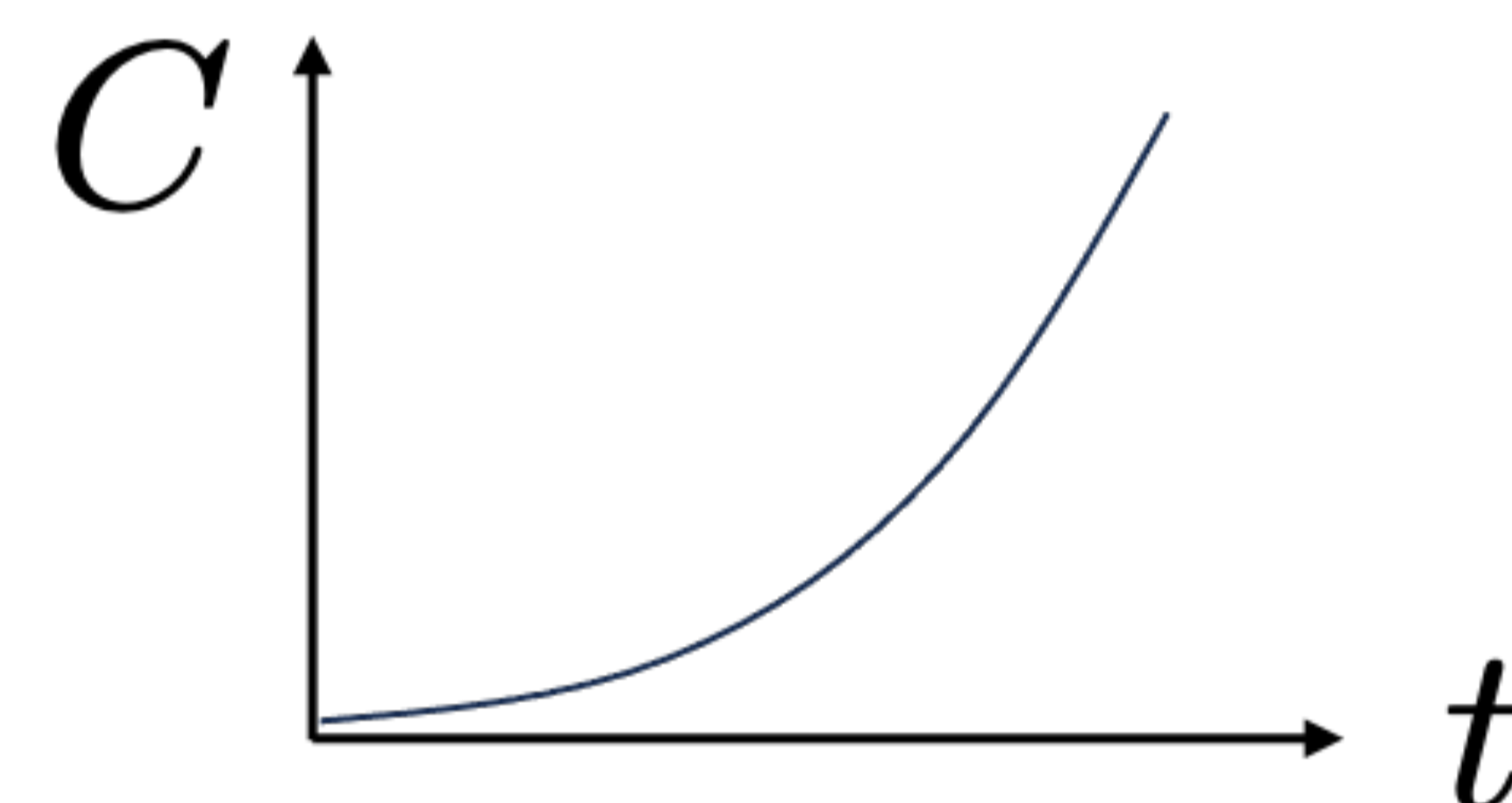
$$\dot{\varphi}_n = b_n \varphi_{n-1} - b_{n+1} \varphi_{n+1}$$



[Parker, Cao, Avdoshkin, Scaffidi, Altman 2018]

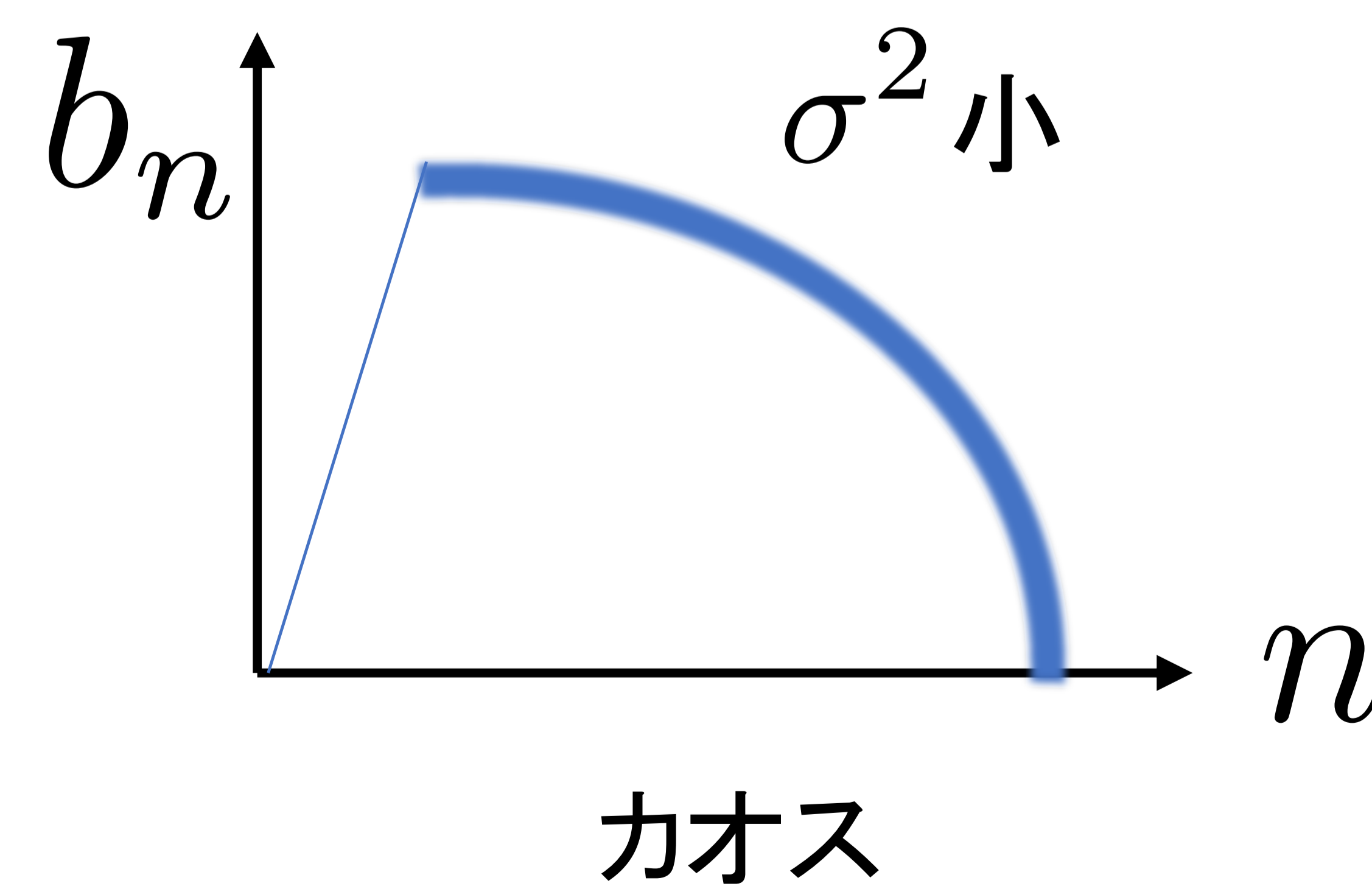
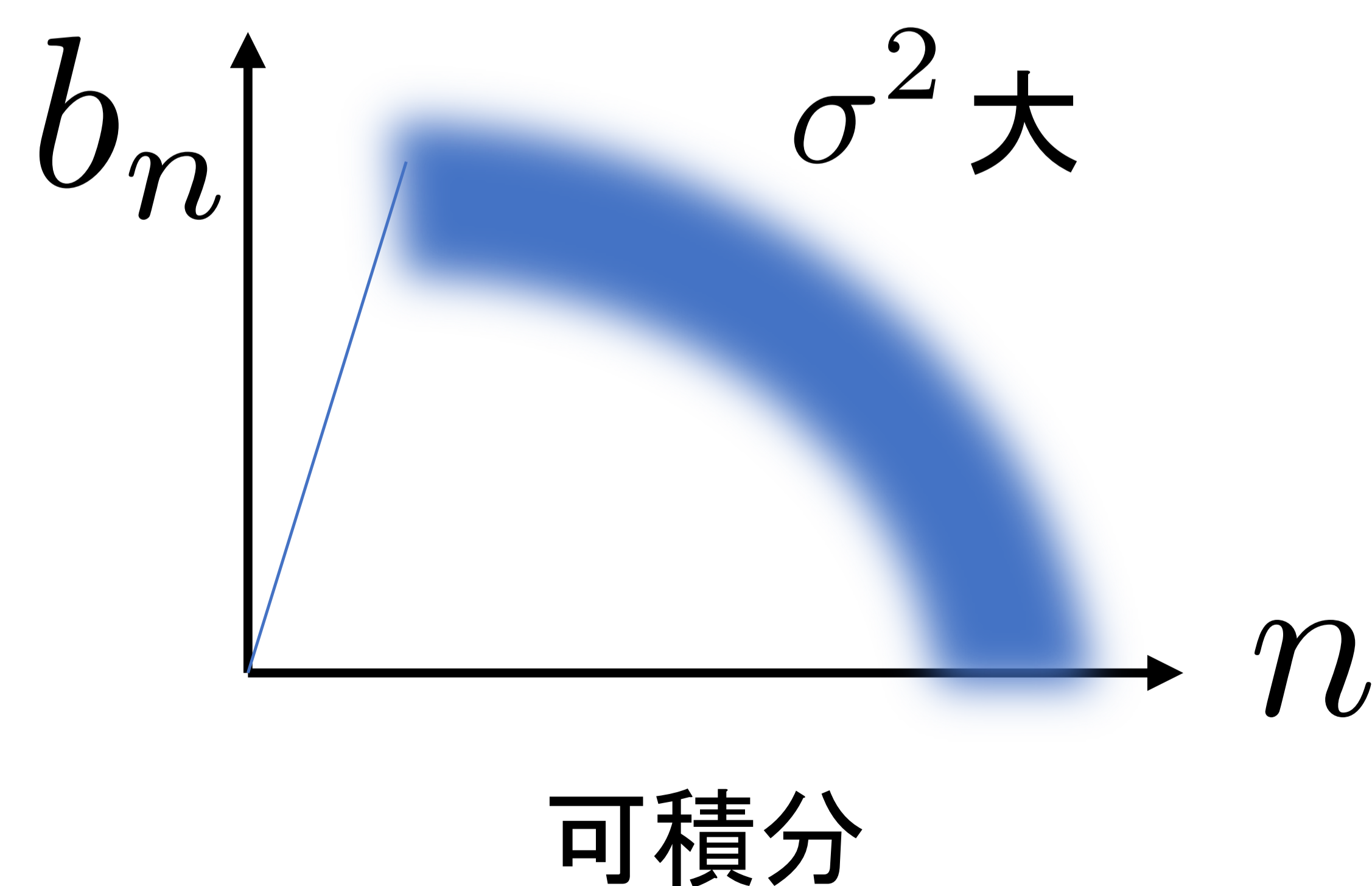
# カオス性とKrylov複雑性

- 予想: 量子カオス系ではKrylov複雑性は指数増大する [Parker et al. 2018]



- 予想: Lanczos係数の振る舞いについて、 [Rabinovici, Sánchez-Garrido, Shir, Sonner 2021, 2022]

$$\sigma^2 \equiv \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2, \quad x_i \equiv \ln \left( \frac{b_{2i-1}}{b_{2i}} \right)$$



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ビリヤードにおけるKrylov複雑性 ( $4+\alpha$ )

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# 量子力学におけるKrylov複雑性

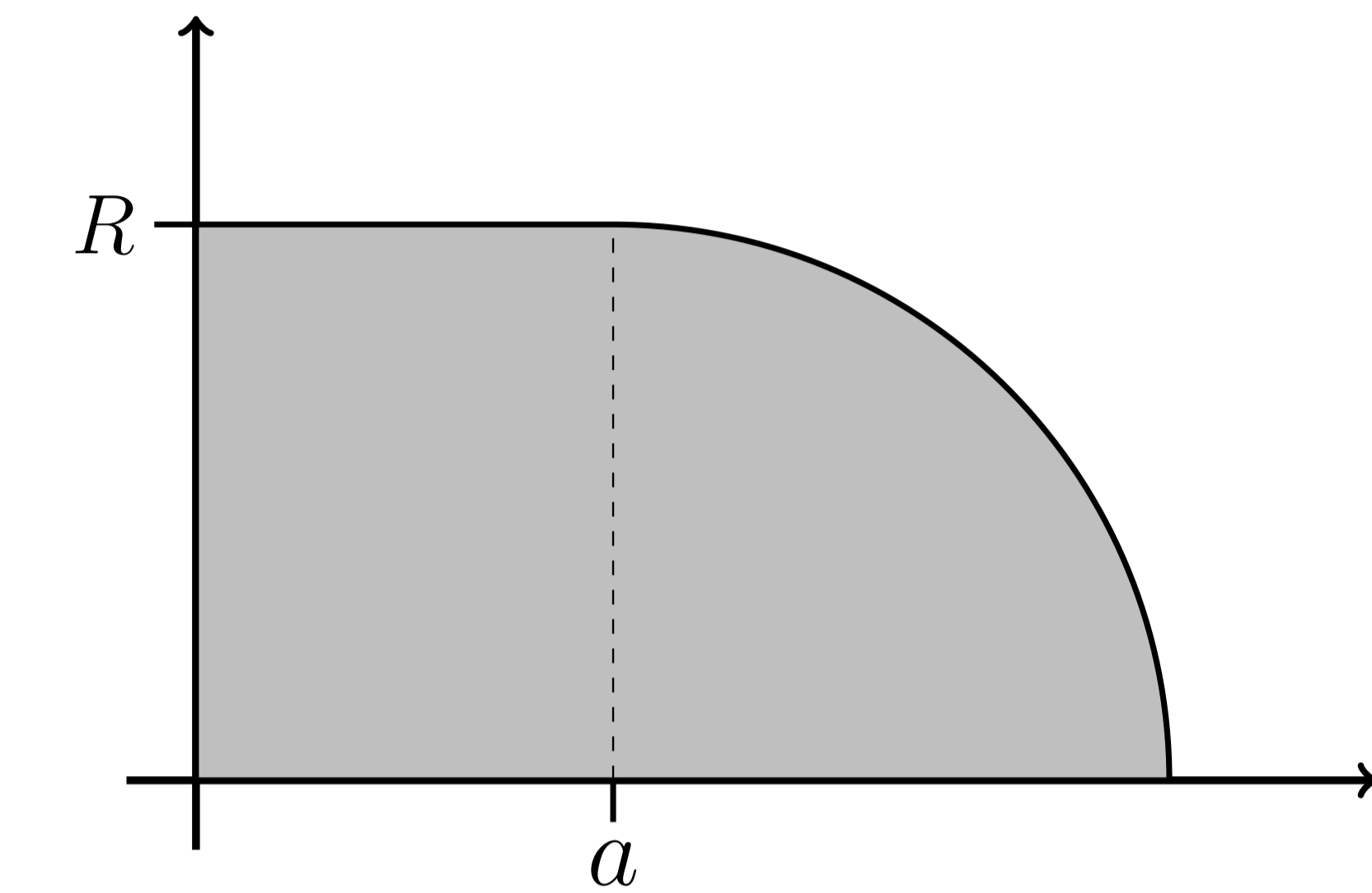
量子力学系  $H = p_1^2 + p_2^2 + V(x, y)$

Krylov複雑性を以下のように評価:

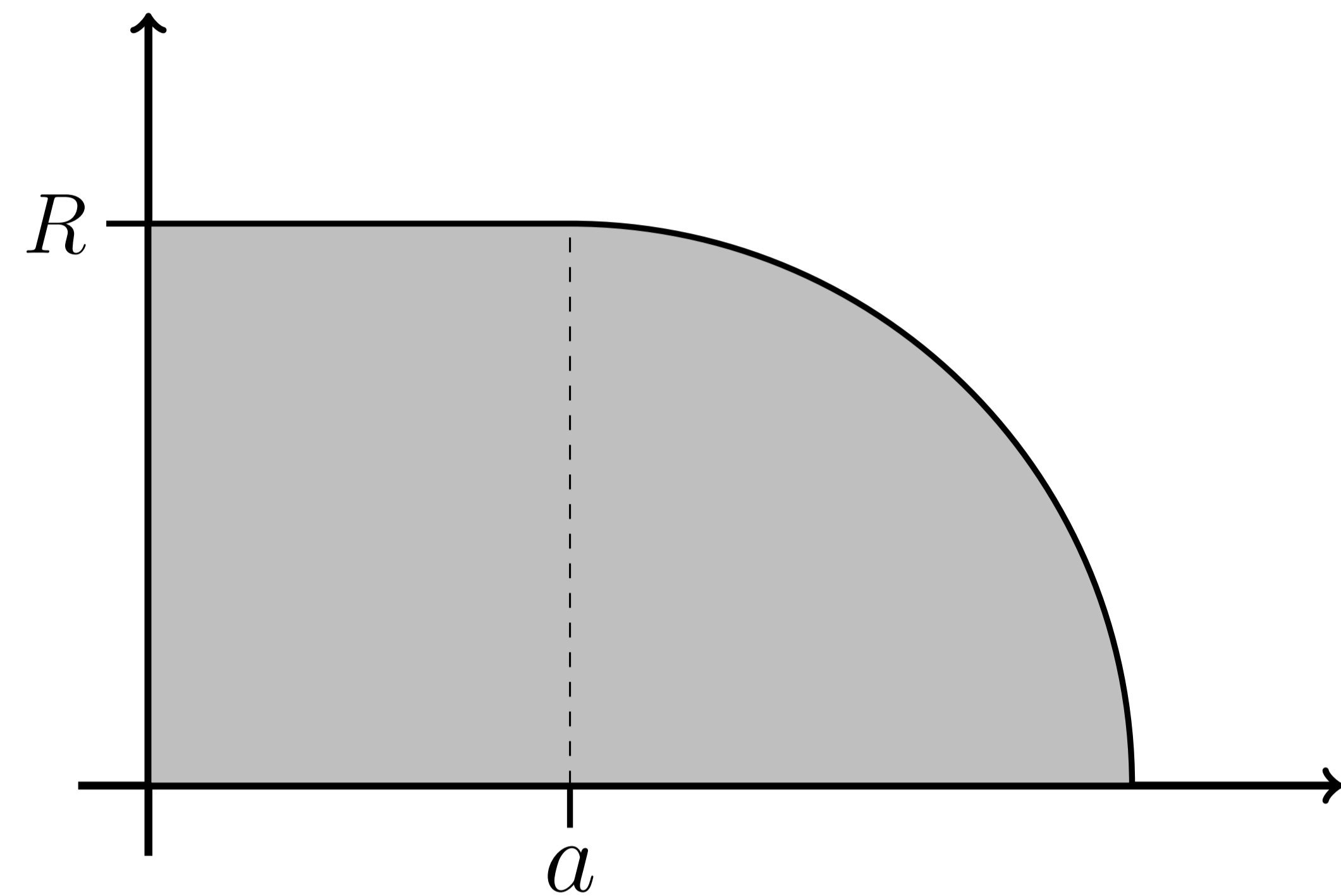
- 無限個のエネルギー準位のうち、初めの  $N_{\max} = 100$  個のみに注目する
- シュレーディンガー方程式を数値的に解く
- 運動量演算子をエネルギー固有状態について行列表示

$$P_{mn} \equiv \langle m | p_1 | n \rangle, \quad H | n \rangle = E_n | n \rangle \quad m, n = 1, \dots, N_{\max}$$

- Lanczos法によって演算子を正規直交化し、Krylov複雑性を計算



# Classical/quantum chaos in the stadium billiard

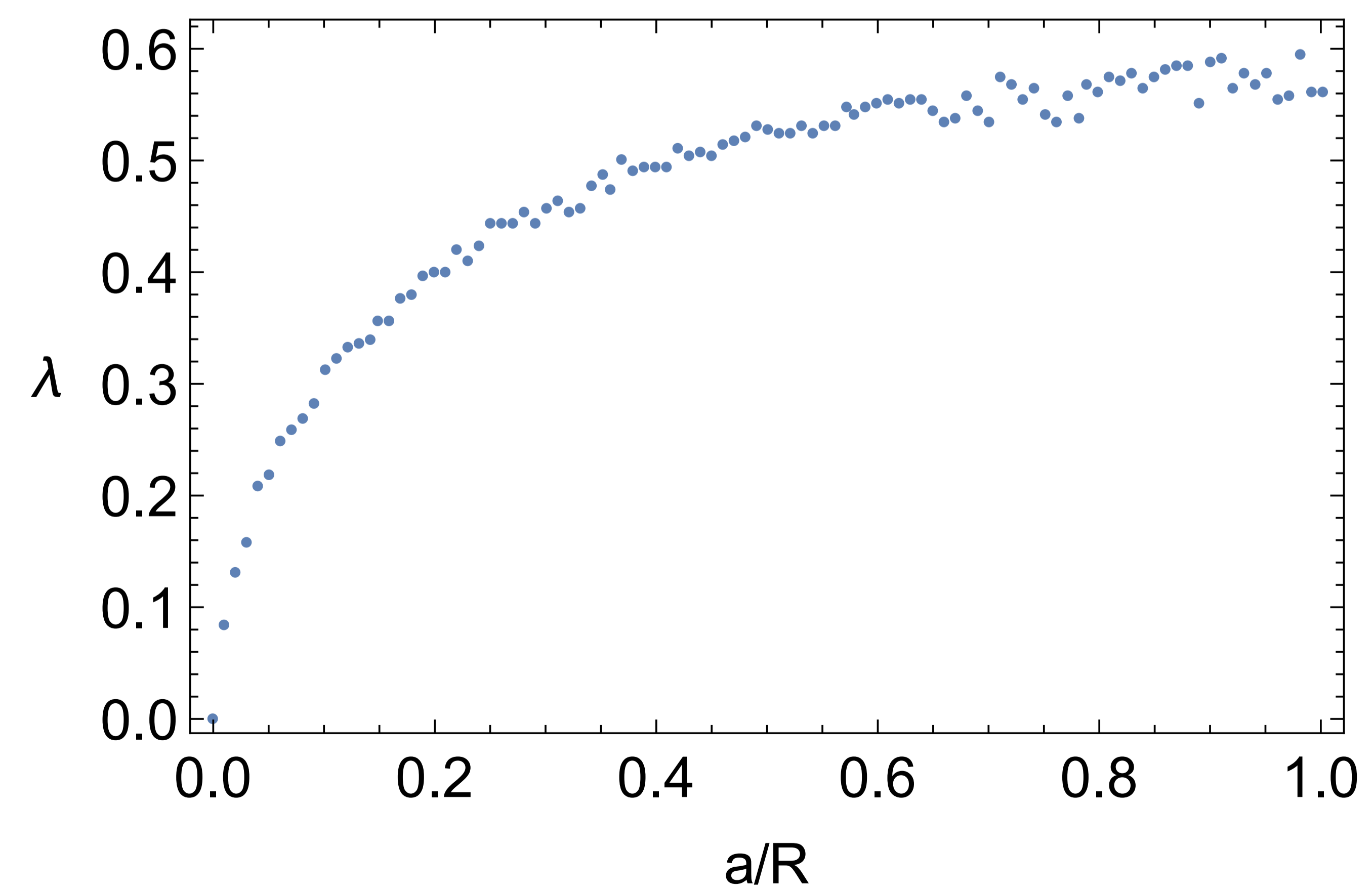


The geometry is characterized by  $a/R$

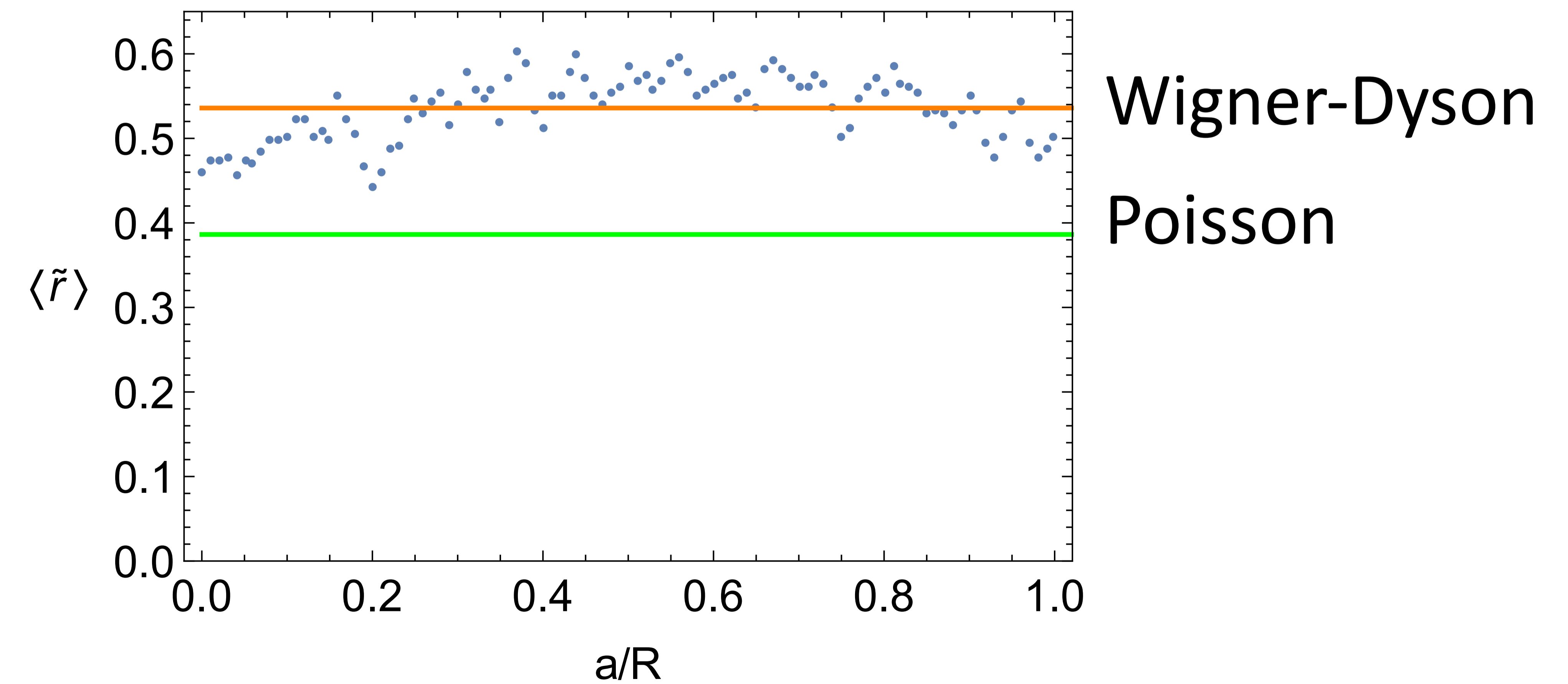
$a/R = 0$ : non-chaotic

$a/R > 0$ : chaotic

Classical Lyapunov exponent

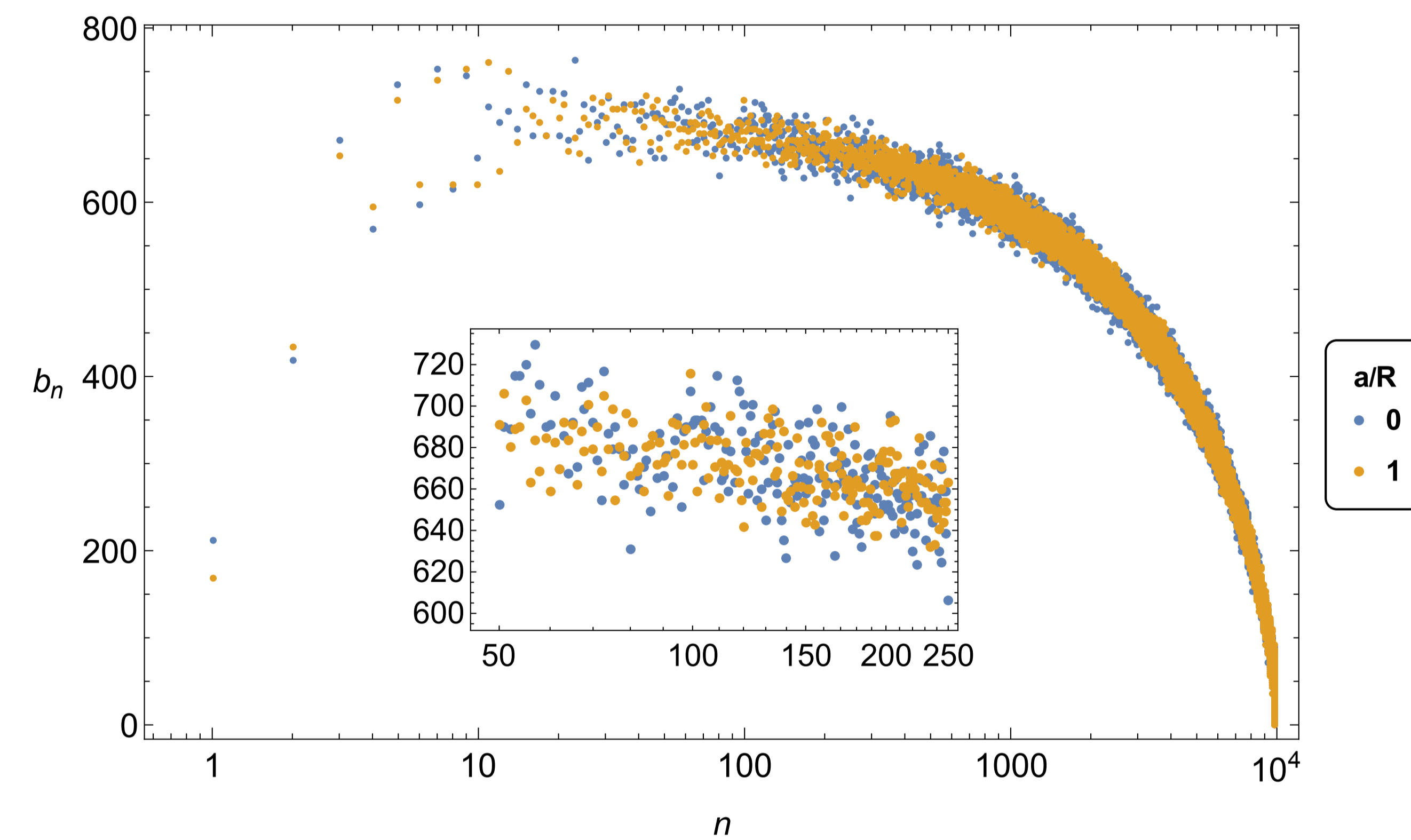


The ratio of consecutive spacings

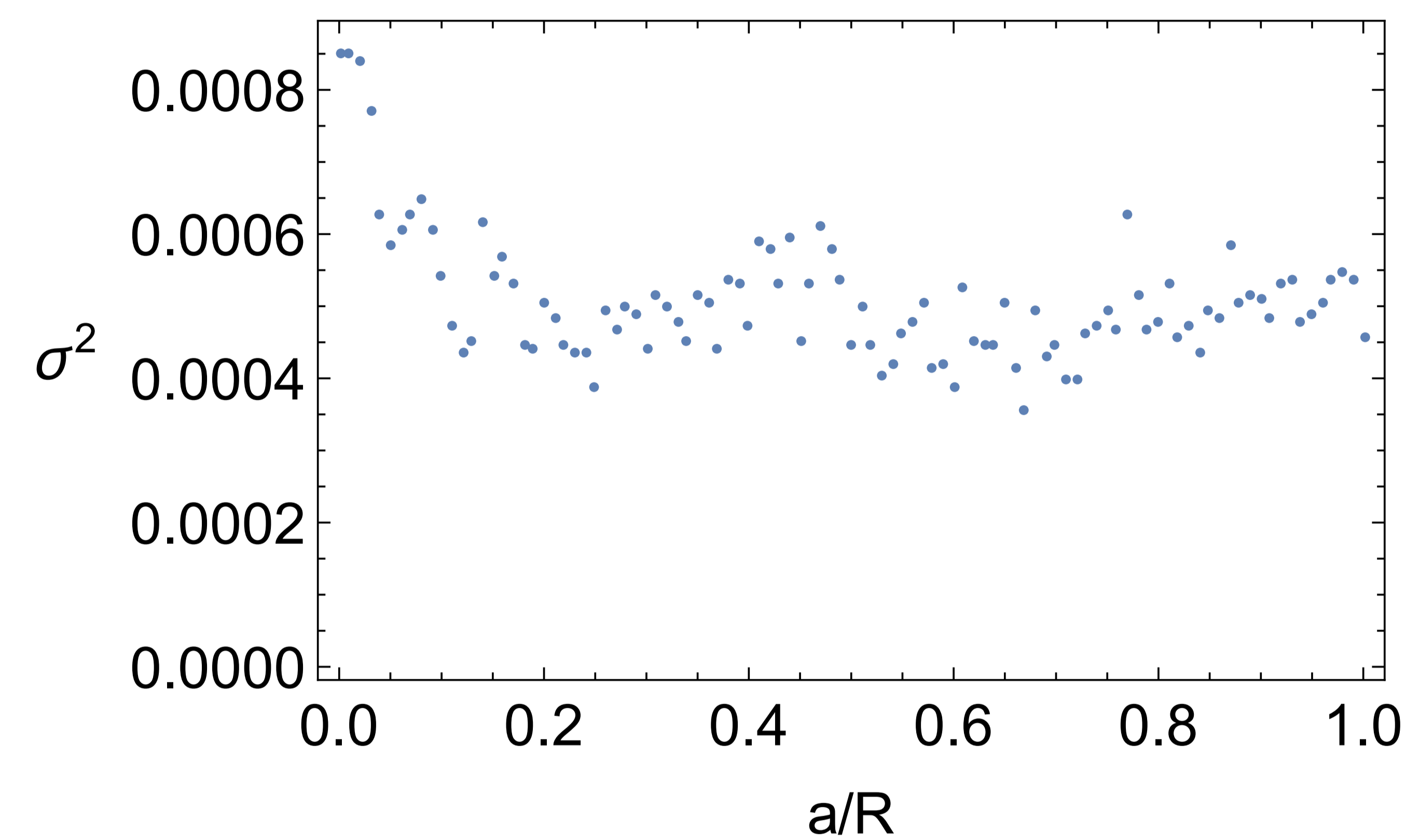


# Krylov operator complexity

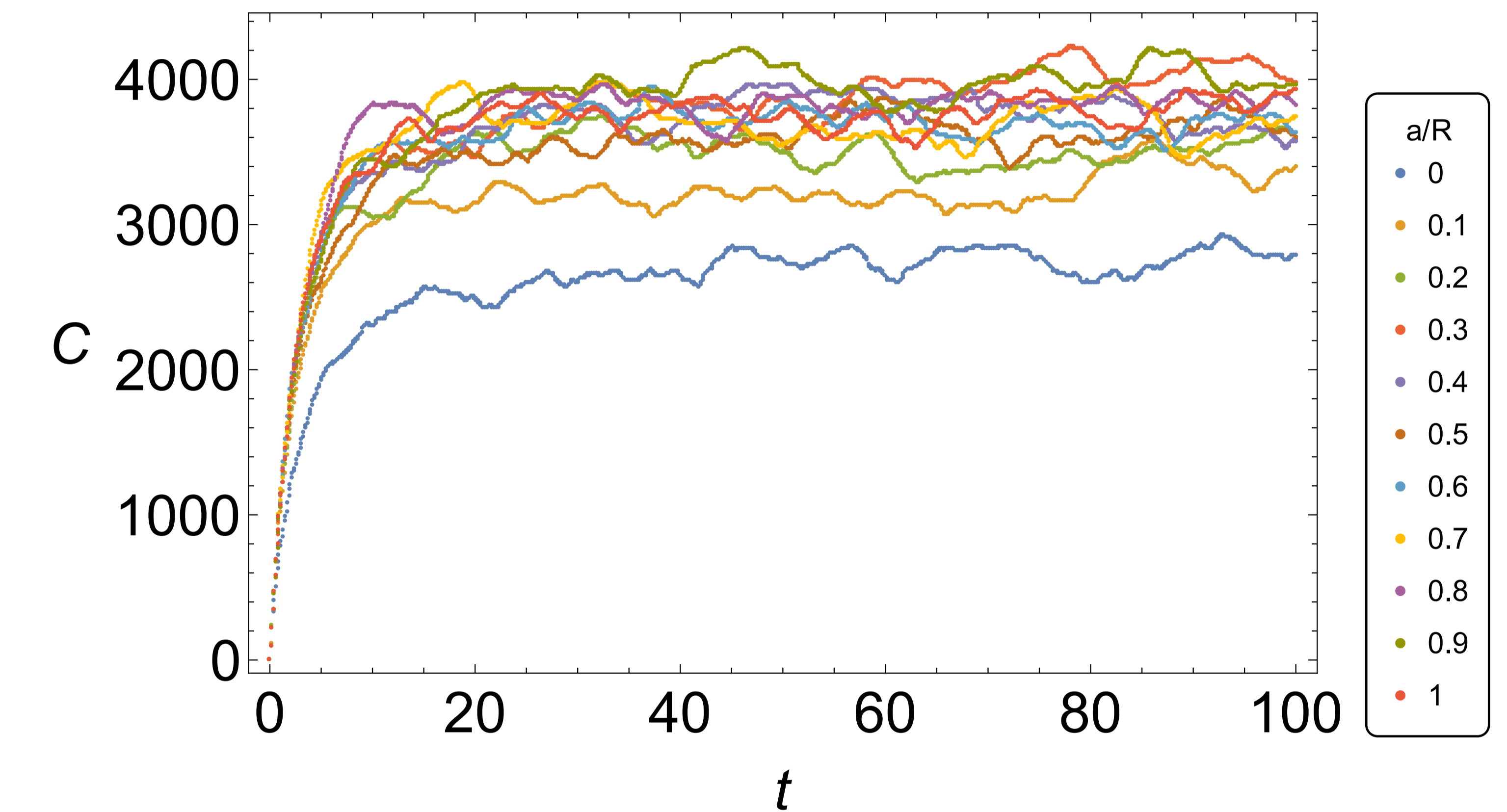
Lanczos coefficients



Variances



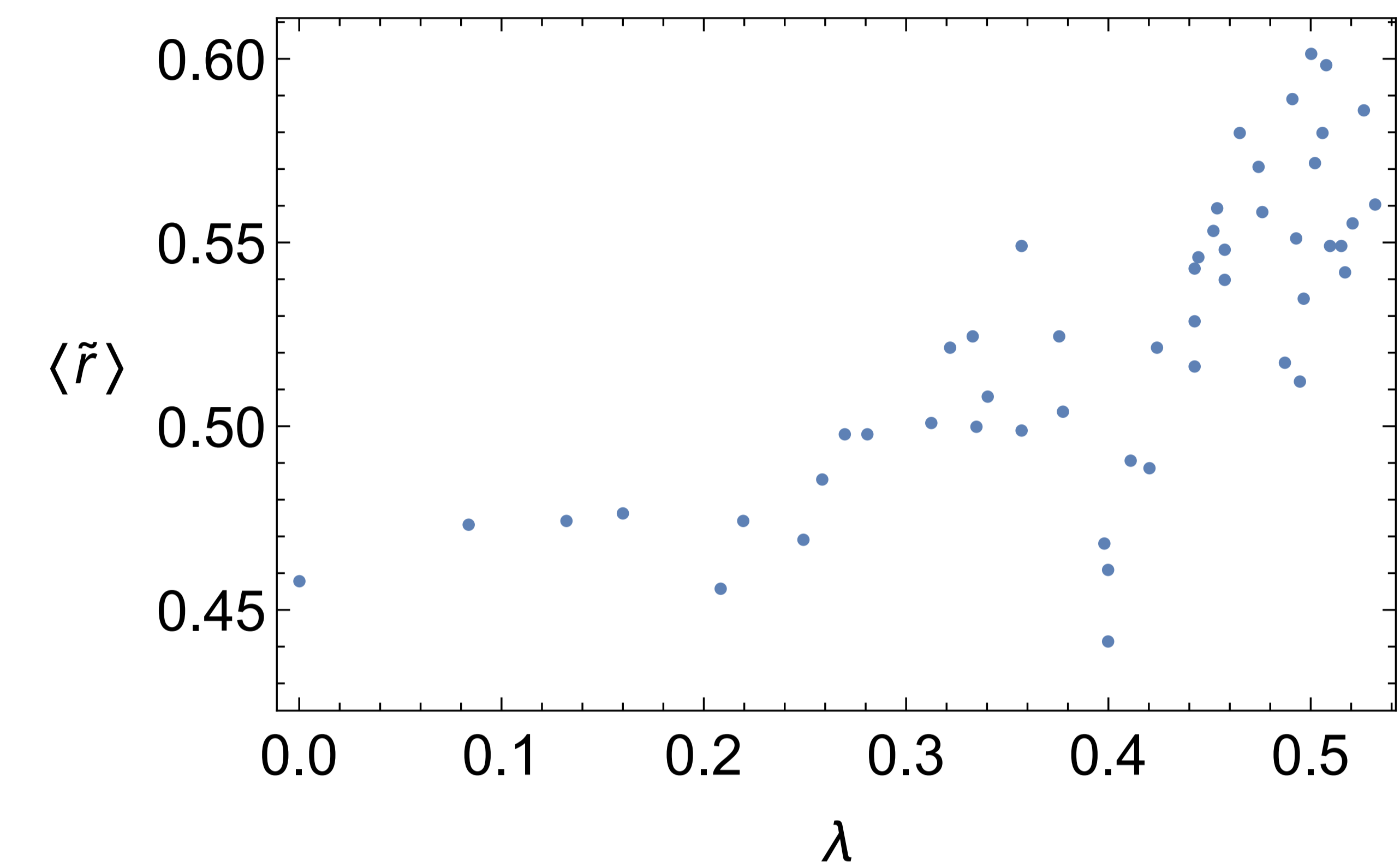
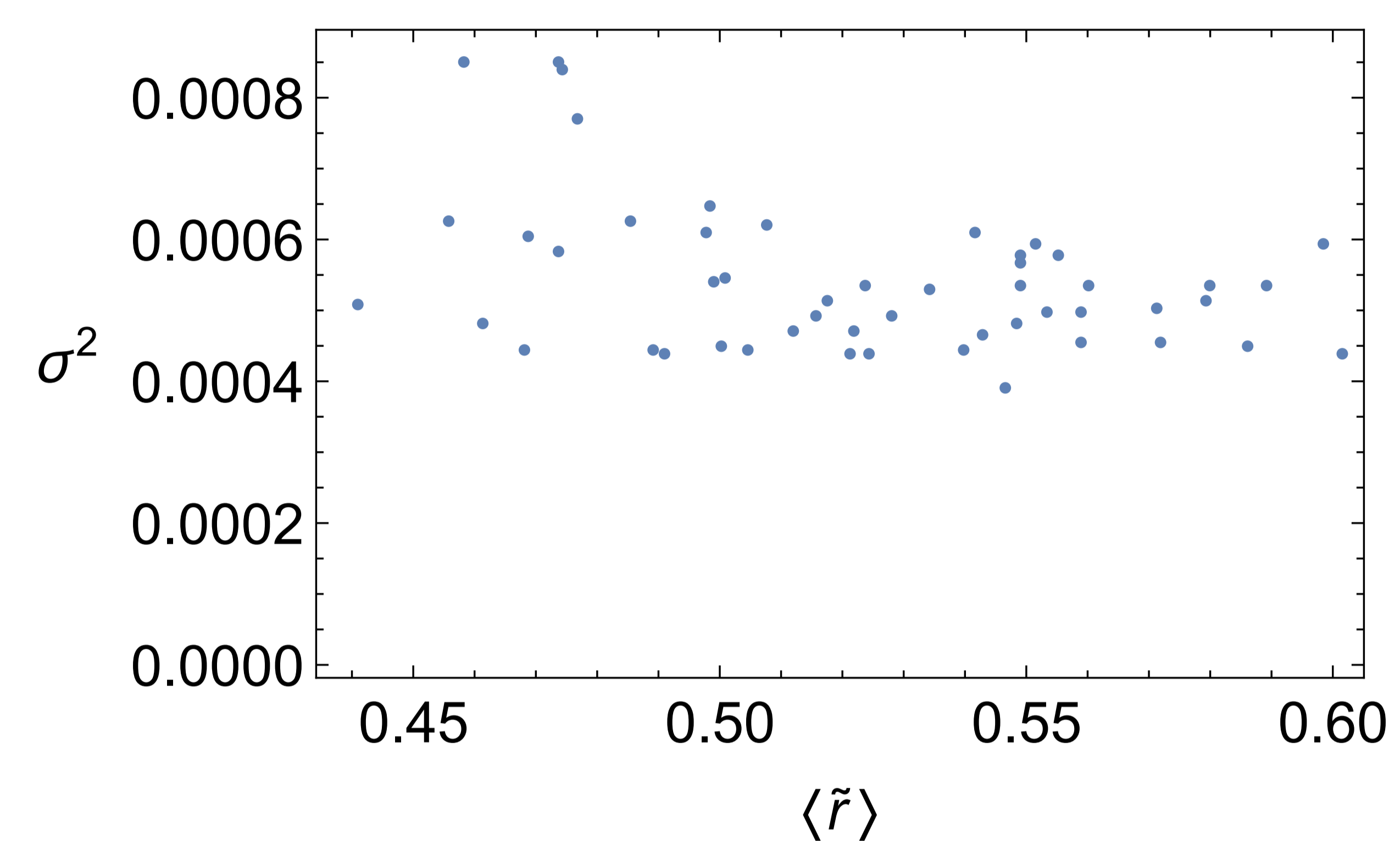
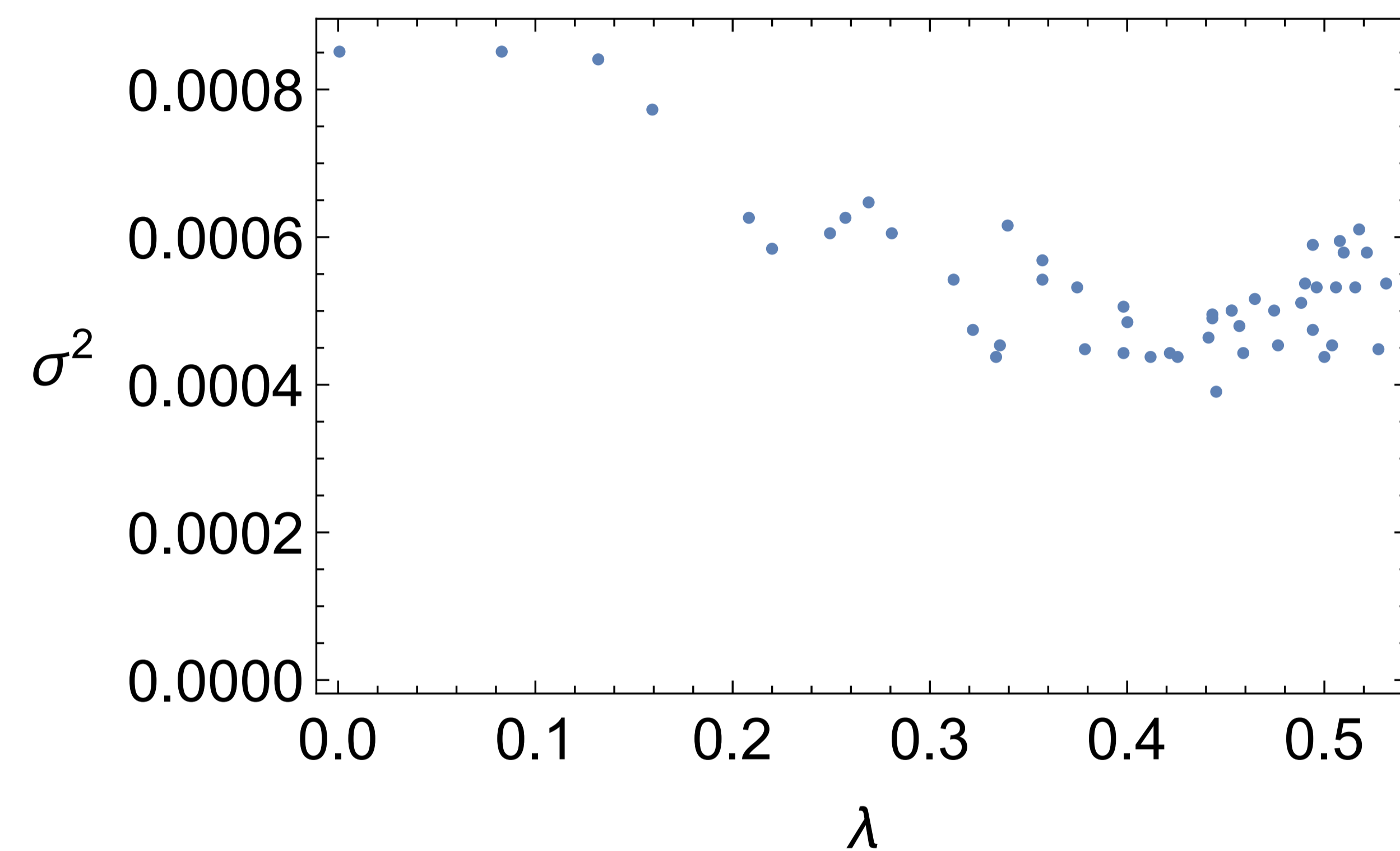
Krylov complexity



$$\sigma^2 \equiv \text{Var}(x_i) = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2, \quad x_i \equiv \ln \left( \frac{b_{2i-1}}{b_{2i}} \right)$$

- The variance becomes larger in the non-chaotic regime compared to the chaotic regime.
- The Krylov complexity does not grow exponentially.

# Correlation in the stadium billiard



## Correlation coefficients

$\lambda$ vs $\sigma^2$	-0.720372
$\langle \tilde{r} \rangle$ vs $\sigma^2$	-0.391709
$\lambda$ vs $\langle \tilde{r} \rangle$	0.741396

- Significant correlations exist among  $\sigma^2$ ,  $\lambda$ , and  $\langle \tilde{r} \rangle$ .
- $\sigma^2$  can be a measure of quantum chaos.

Correlation coefficients between data  $A$  and  $B \equiv \frac{E[(A - E[A])(B - E[B])]}{\sqrt{E[(A - E[A])^2] E[(B - E[B])^2]}}$

**実は、量子状態に対してもKrylov複雑性は定義可能**



# Krylov state complexity

[Balasubramanian, Caputa, Magan, Wu 2022]

The Krylov state complexity (spread complexity) for a Schrödinger state

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-iHt} |\psi\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(it)^n}{n!} H^n |\psi\rangle$$

is defined as follows:

1. Orthonormalization (Lanczos):  $\{H^n |\psi\rangle\} \rightarrow$  orthonormal basis  $\{|K_n\rangle\}$

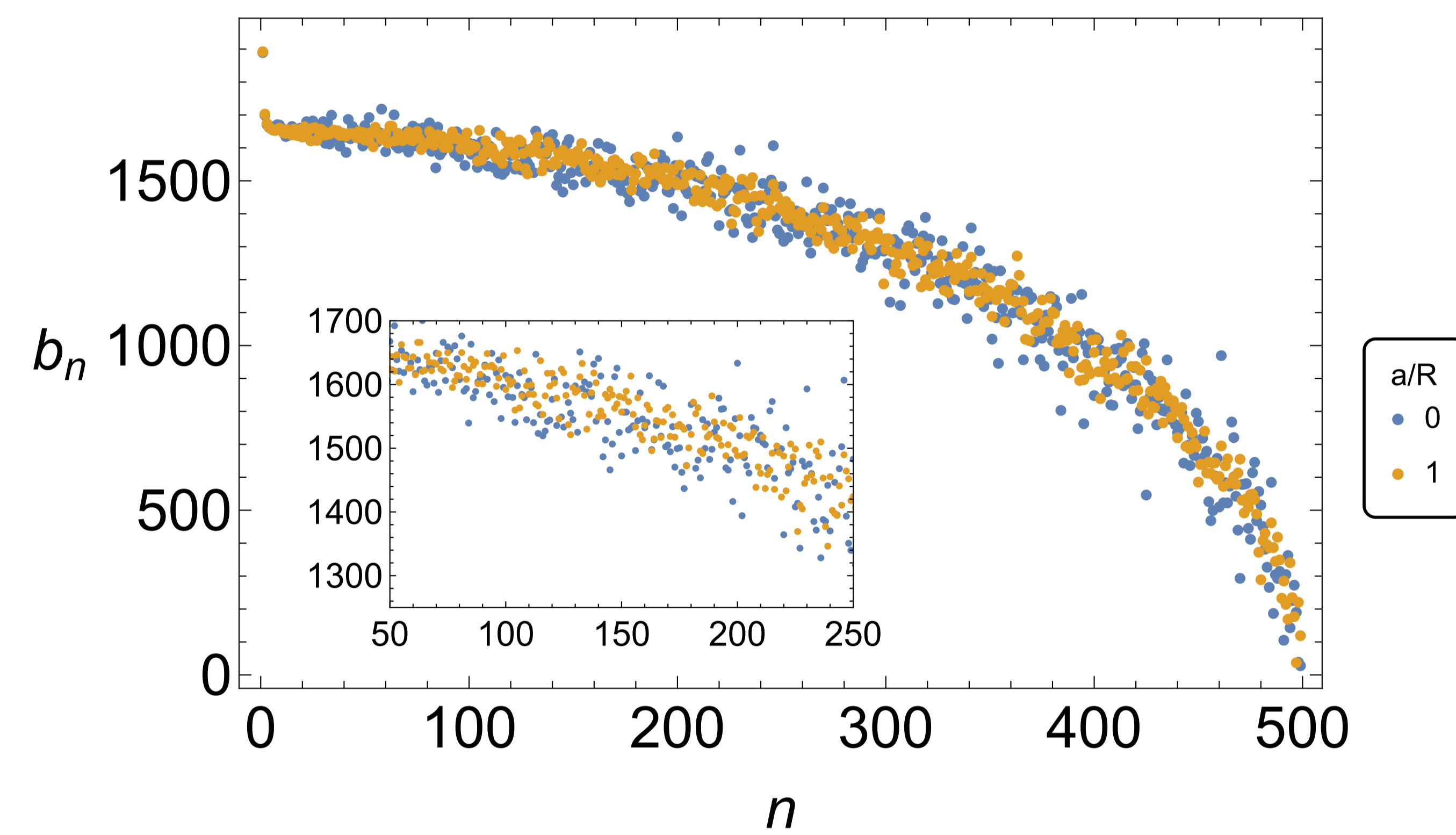
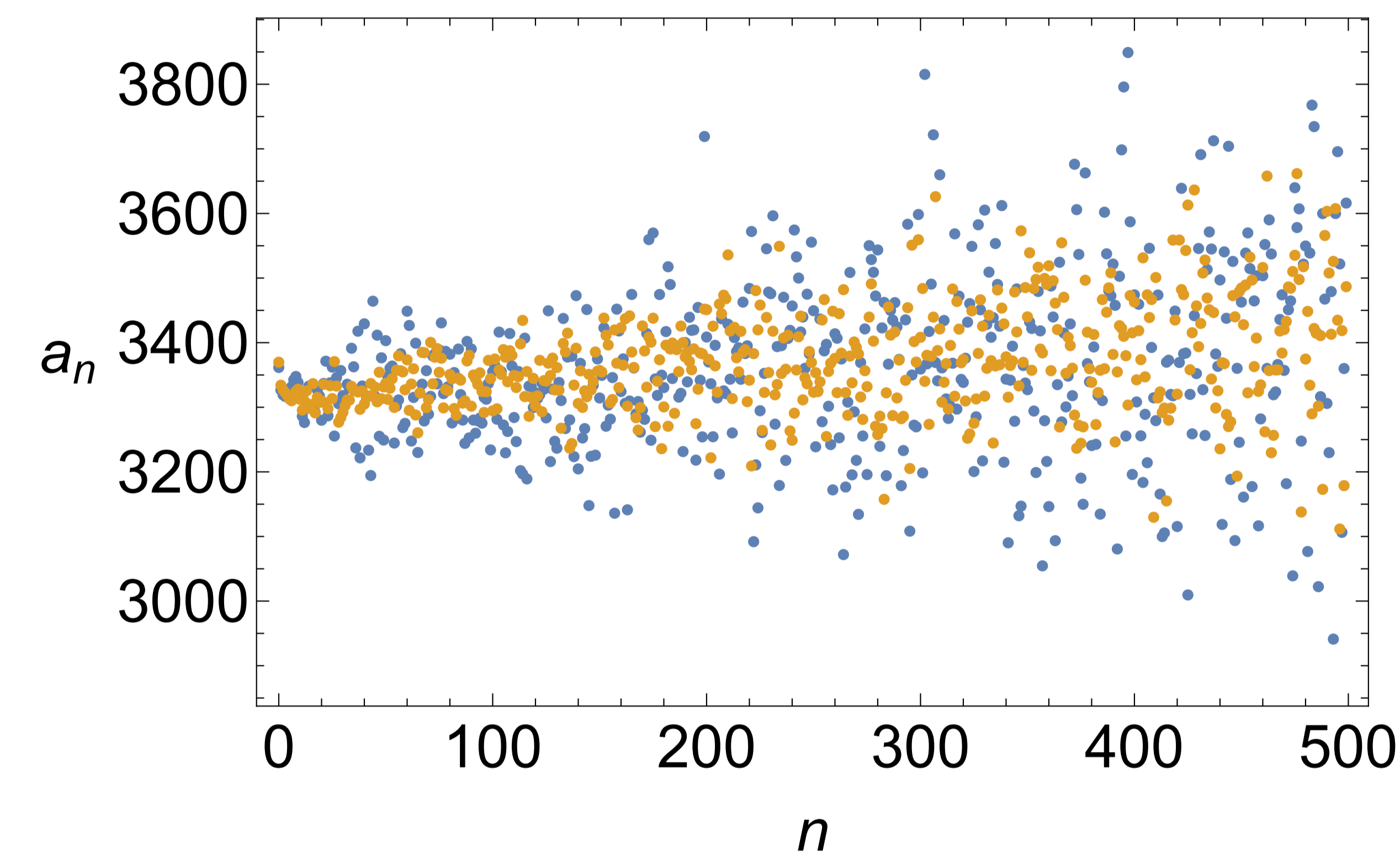
(There are two kinds of Lanczos coefficients  $a_n, b_n$  in this case)

2. Expand again the Schrödinger state as  $|\psi(t)\rangle = \sum_n \psi_n(t) |K_n\rangle$

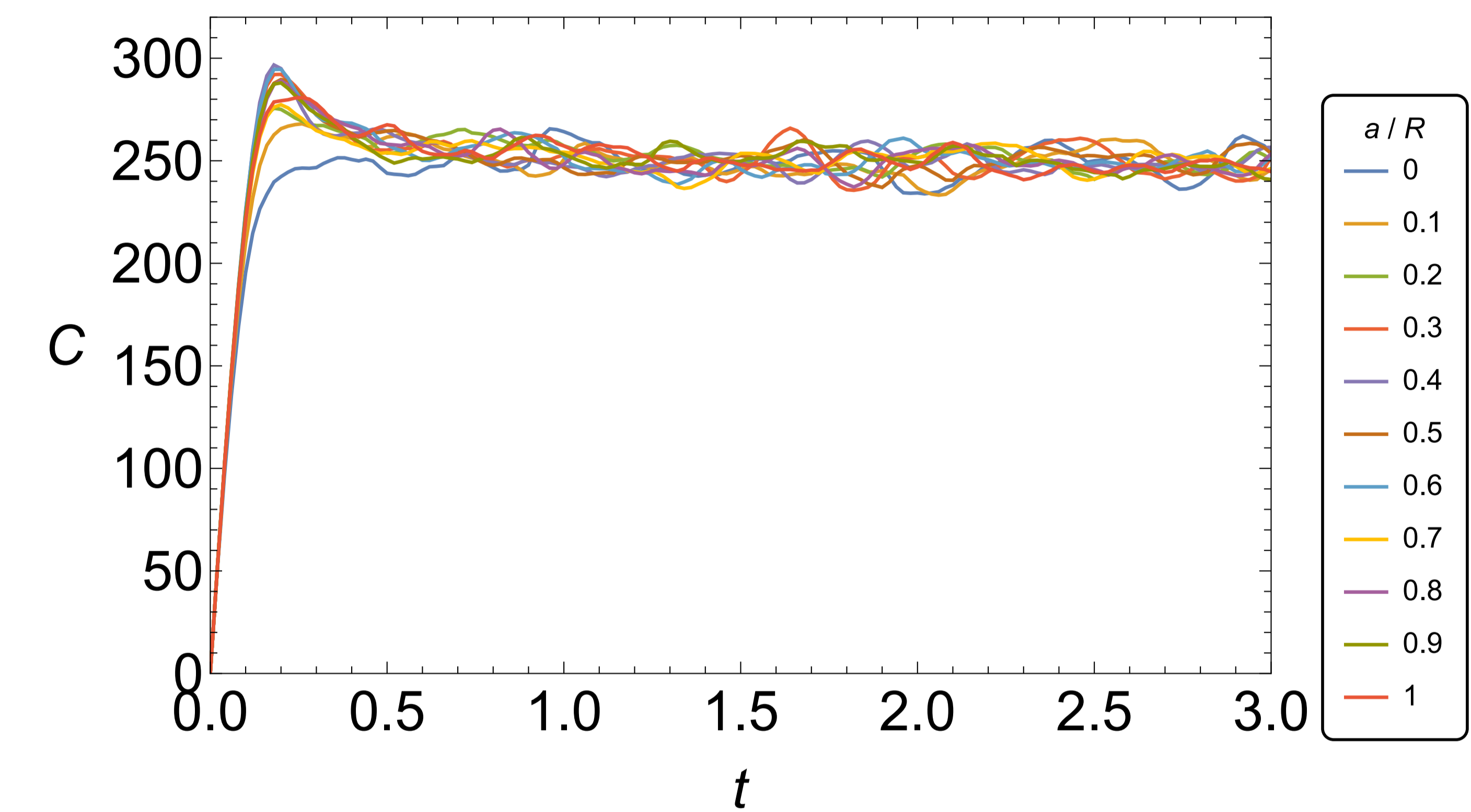
3. Krylov complexity  $C_\psi(t) \equiv \sum_n n |\psi_n(t)|^2$

# Krylov state complexity

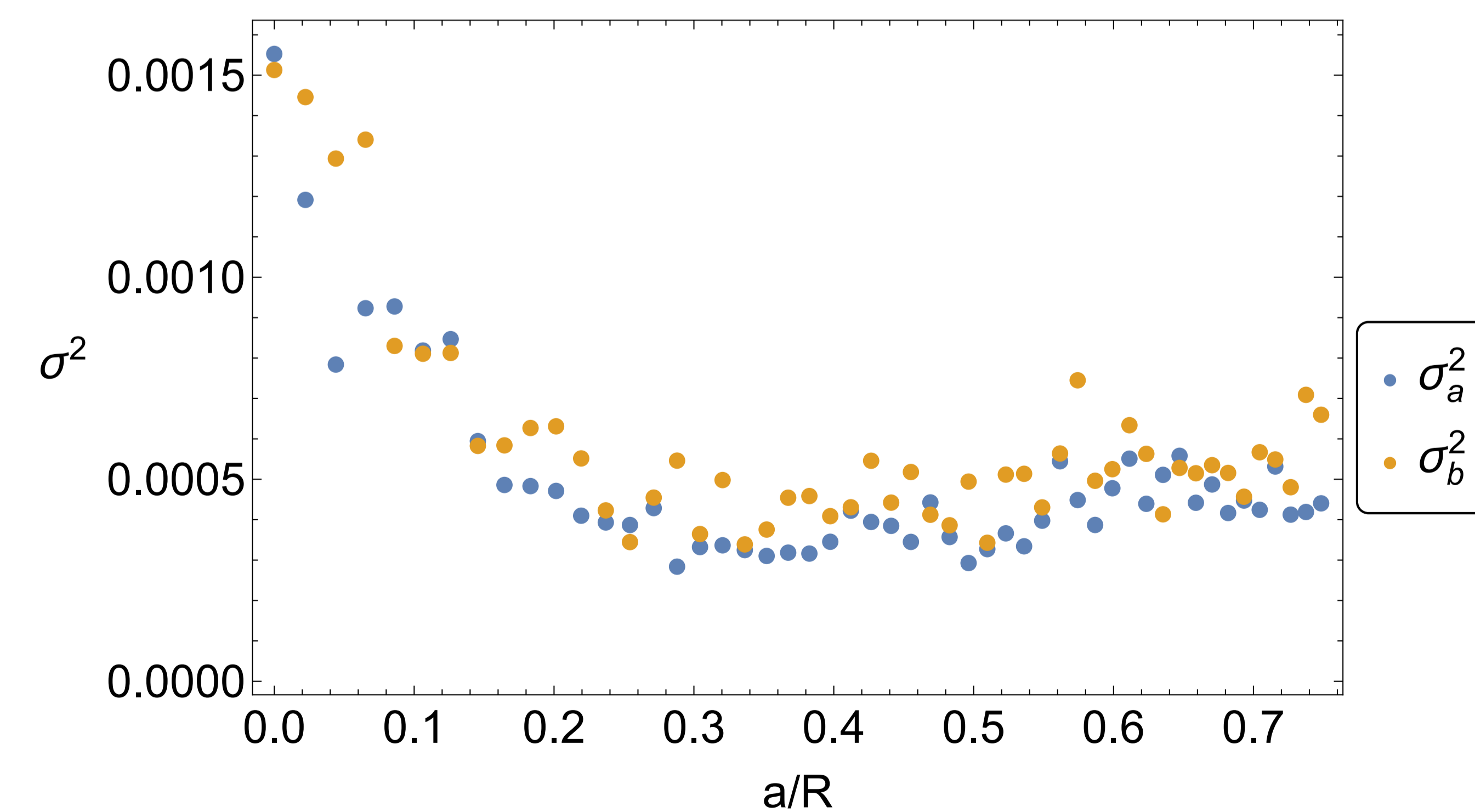
## Lanczos coefficients



## Krylov complexity



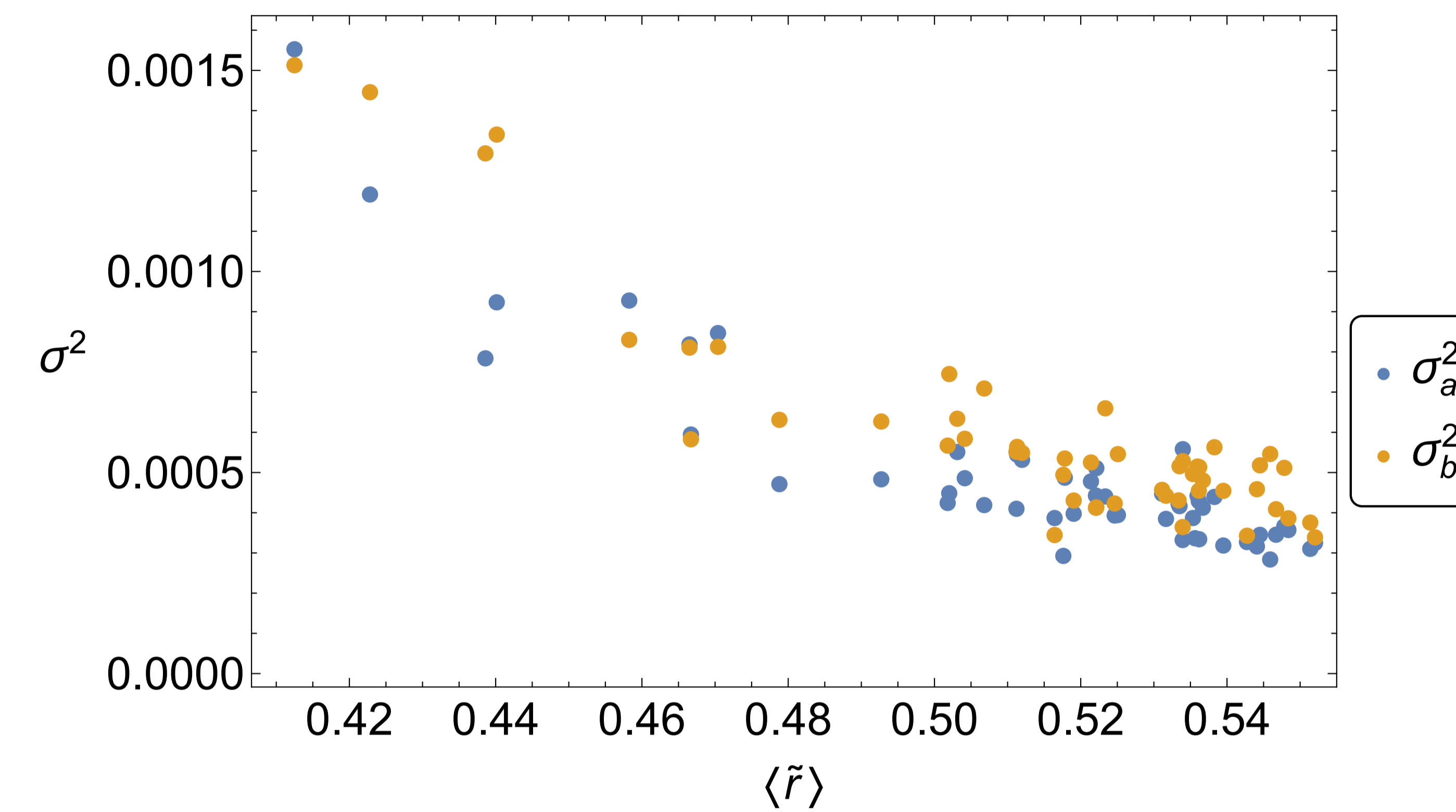
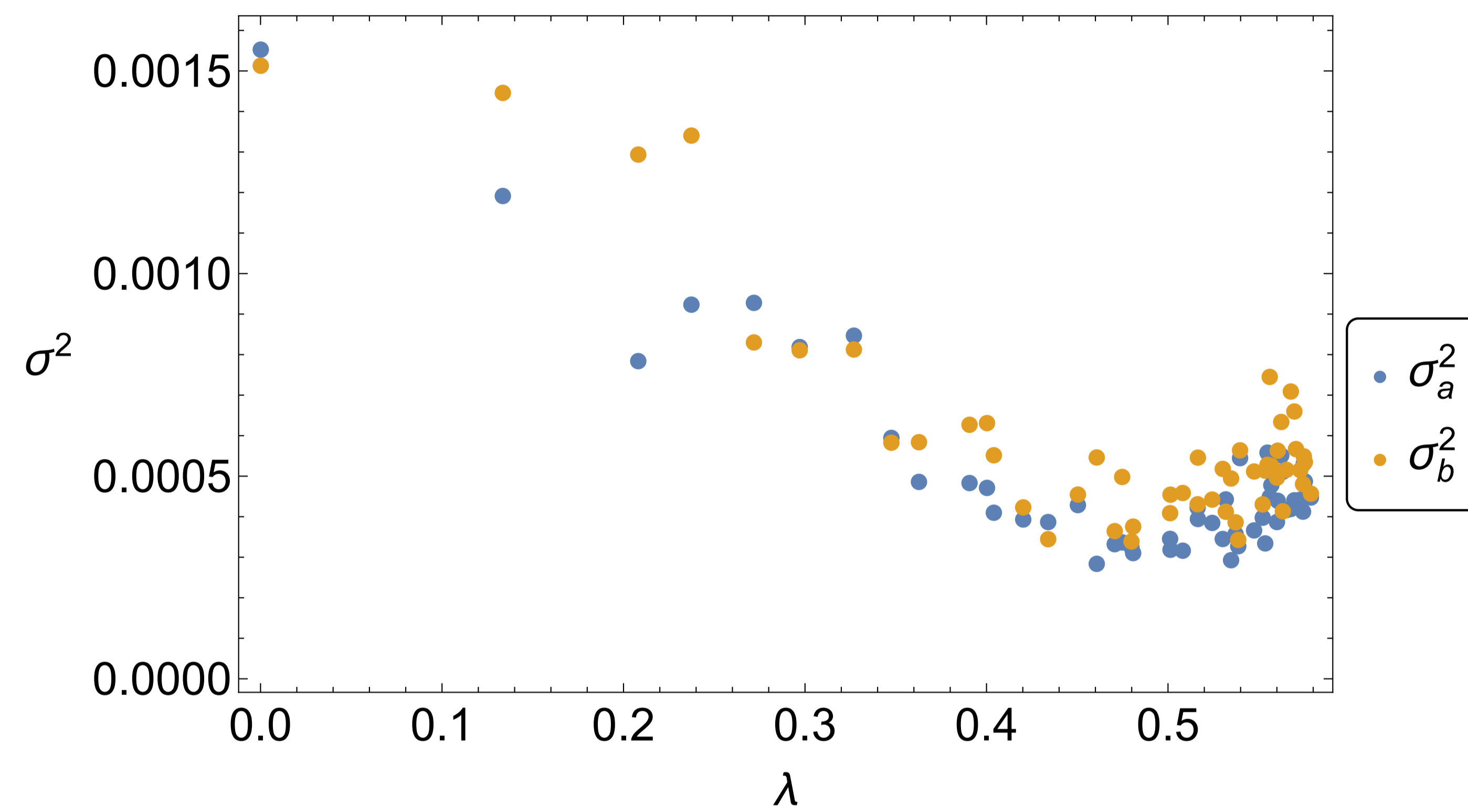
## Variiances



- The variance becomes larger in the non-chaotic regime compared to the chaotic regime.
- The Krylov complexity does not grow exponentially.
- The peak value of Krylov state complexity depends on  $a/R$ .

The peak behavior [Balasubramanian, Caputa, Magan, Wu 2022]  
[Erdmenger, Jian, Xian 2023]

# Correlation in the stadium billiard



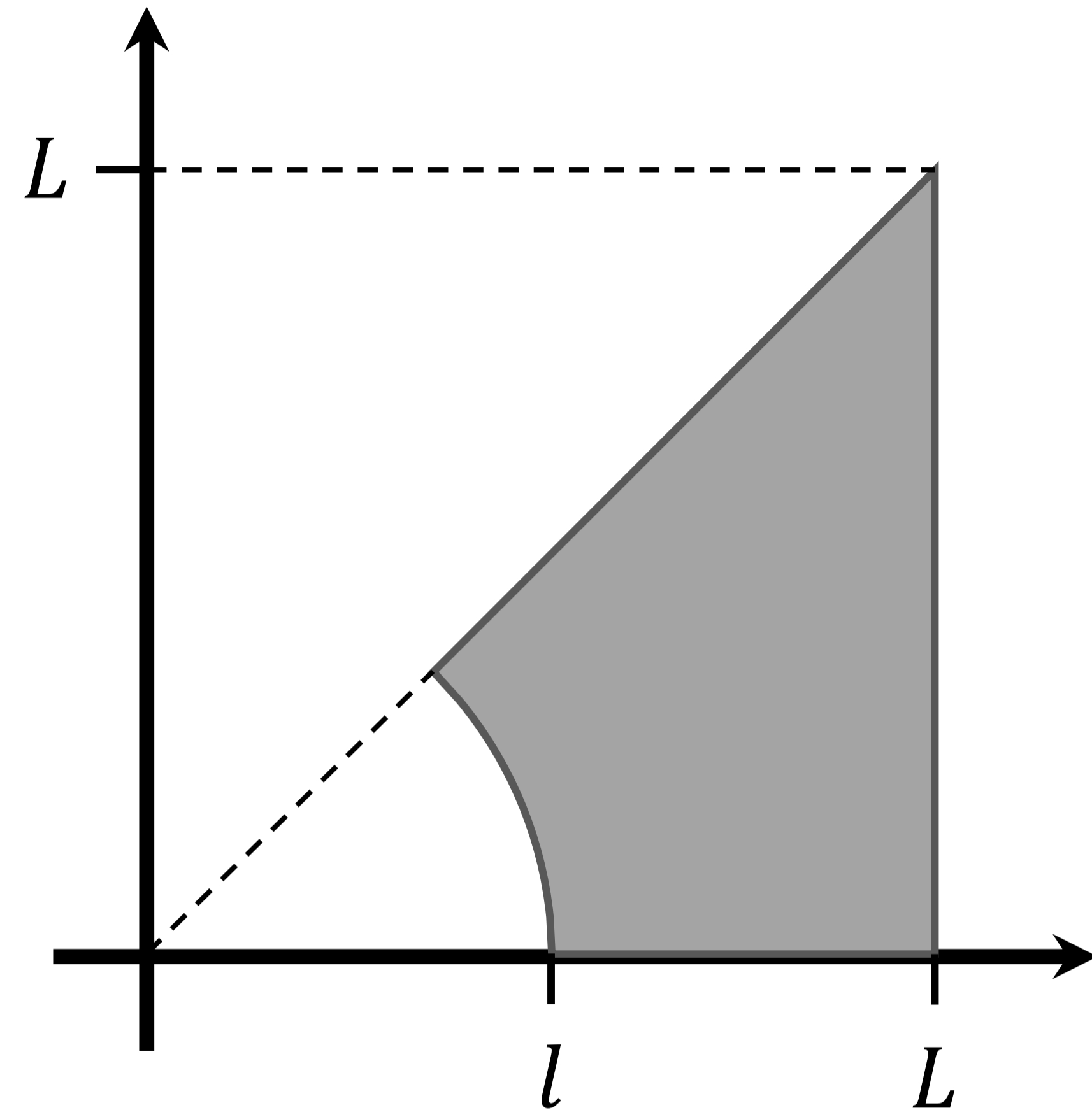
## Correlation coefficients

$\lambda$ vs $\sigma_a^2$	-0.832395
$\lambda$ vs $\sigma_b^2$	-0.806238
$\langle \tilde{r} \rangle$ vs $\sigma_a^2$	-0.891642
$\langle \tilde{r} \rangle$ vs $\sigma_b^2$	-0.893569

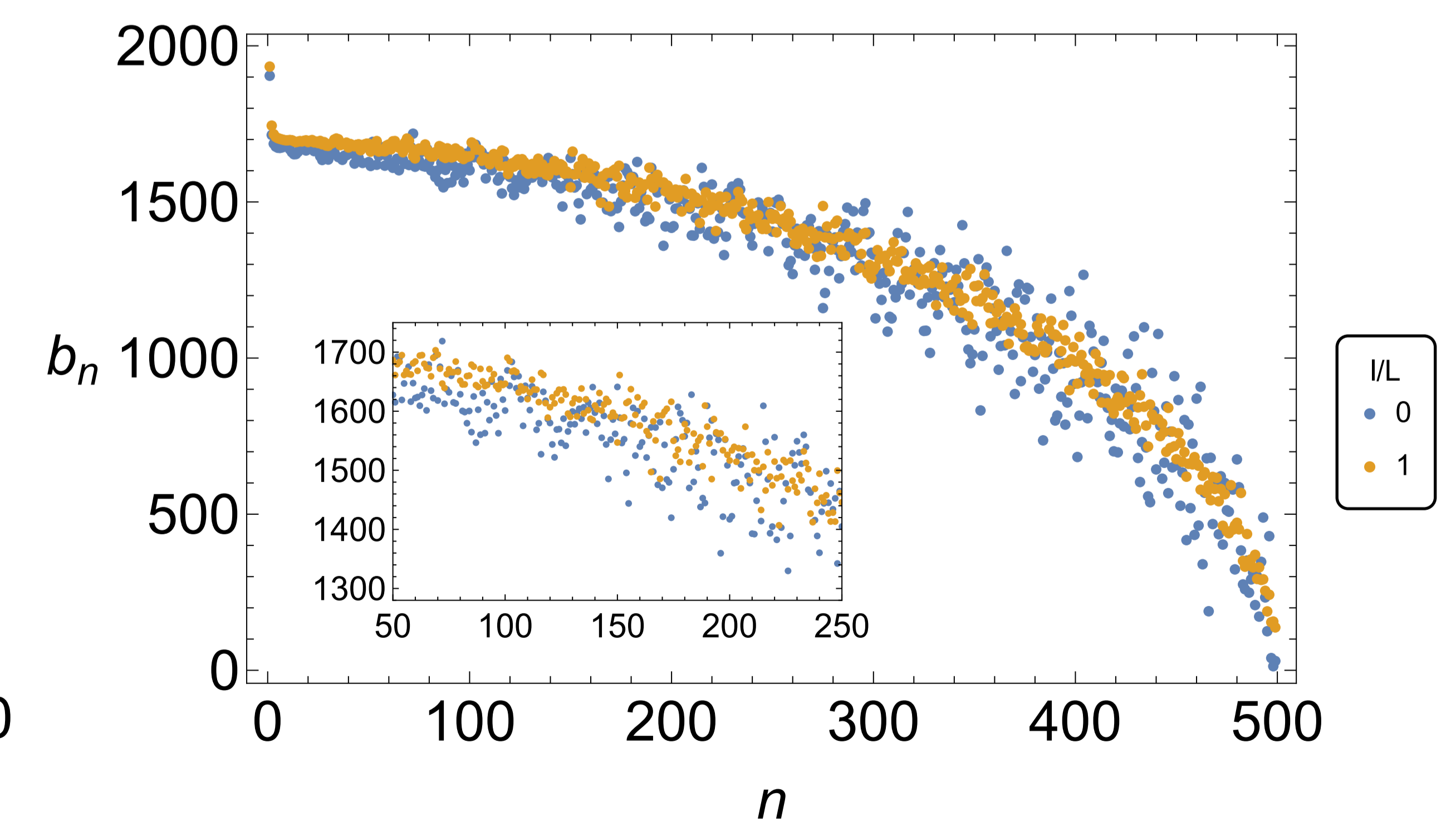
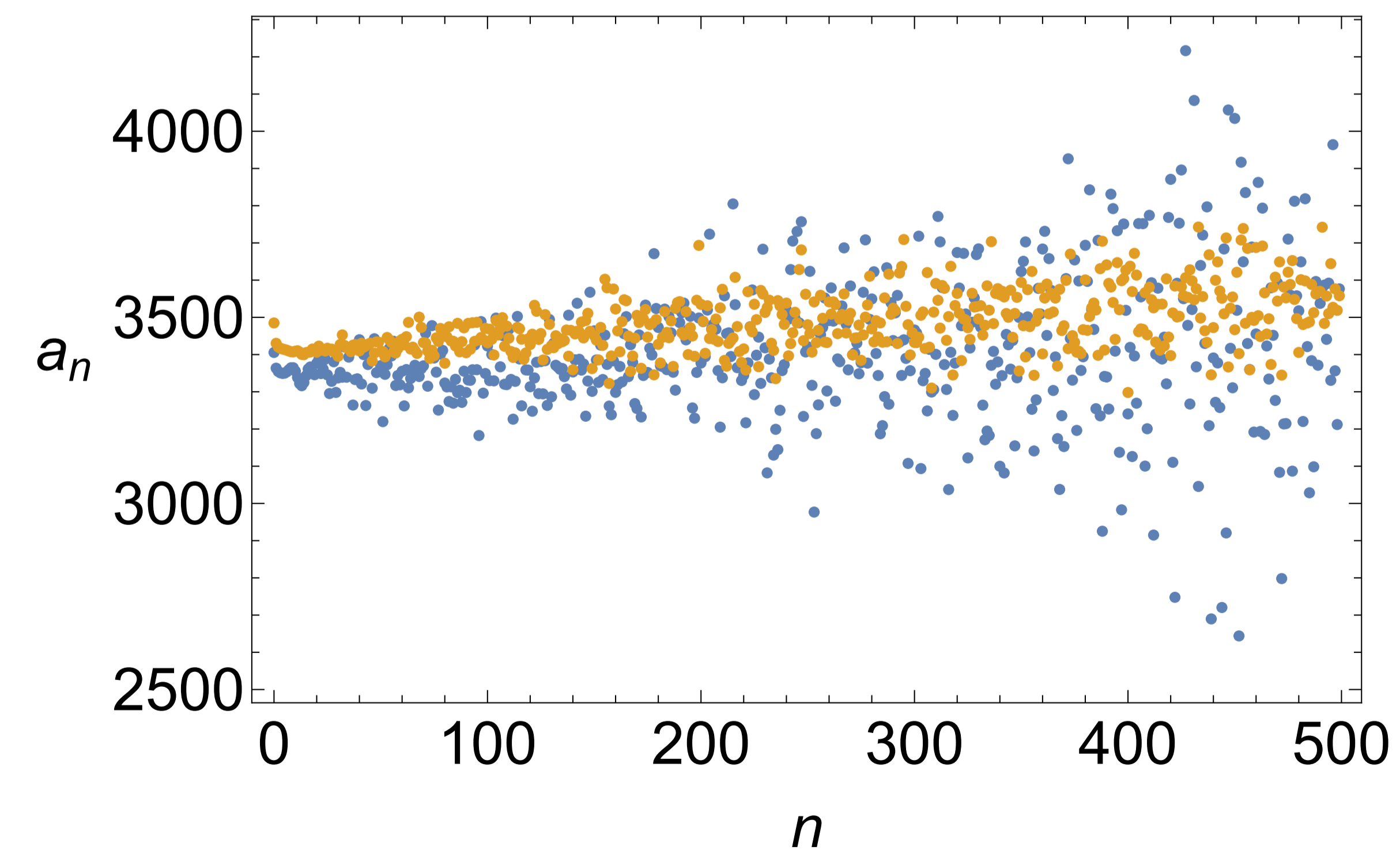
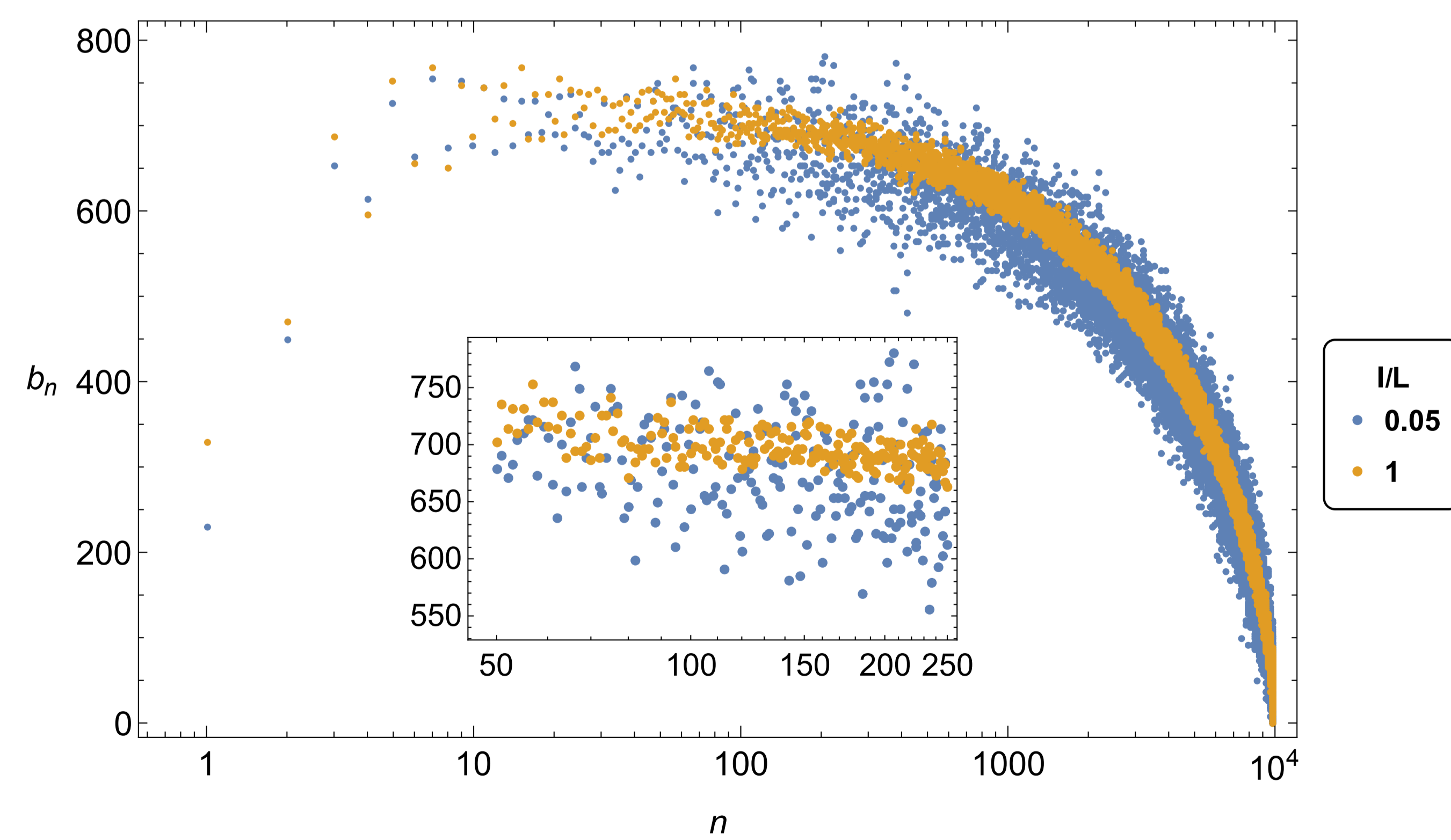
- A clear correlation exists between  $\sigma_{a,b}^2$ ,  $\lambda$ , and  $\langle \tilde{r} \rangle$ .
- $\sigma_{a,b}^2$  can be a measure of quantum chaos.

他のビリヤード系ではどうなるか？

# Universality: the Sinai billiard



- Again, the variance of Lanczos coefficients becomes larger in the non-chaotic regime compared to the chaotic regime.
- The result may be universal for generic quantum mechanics.



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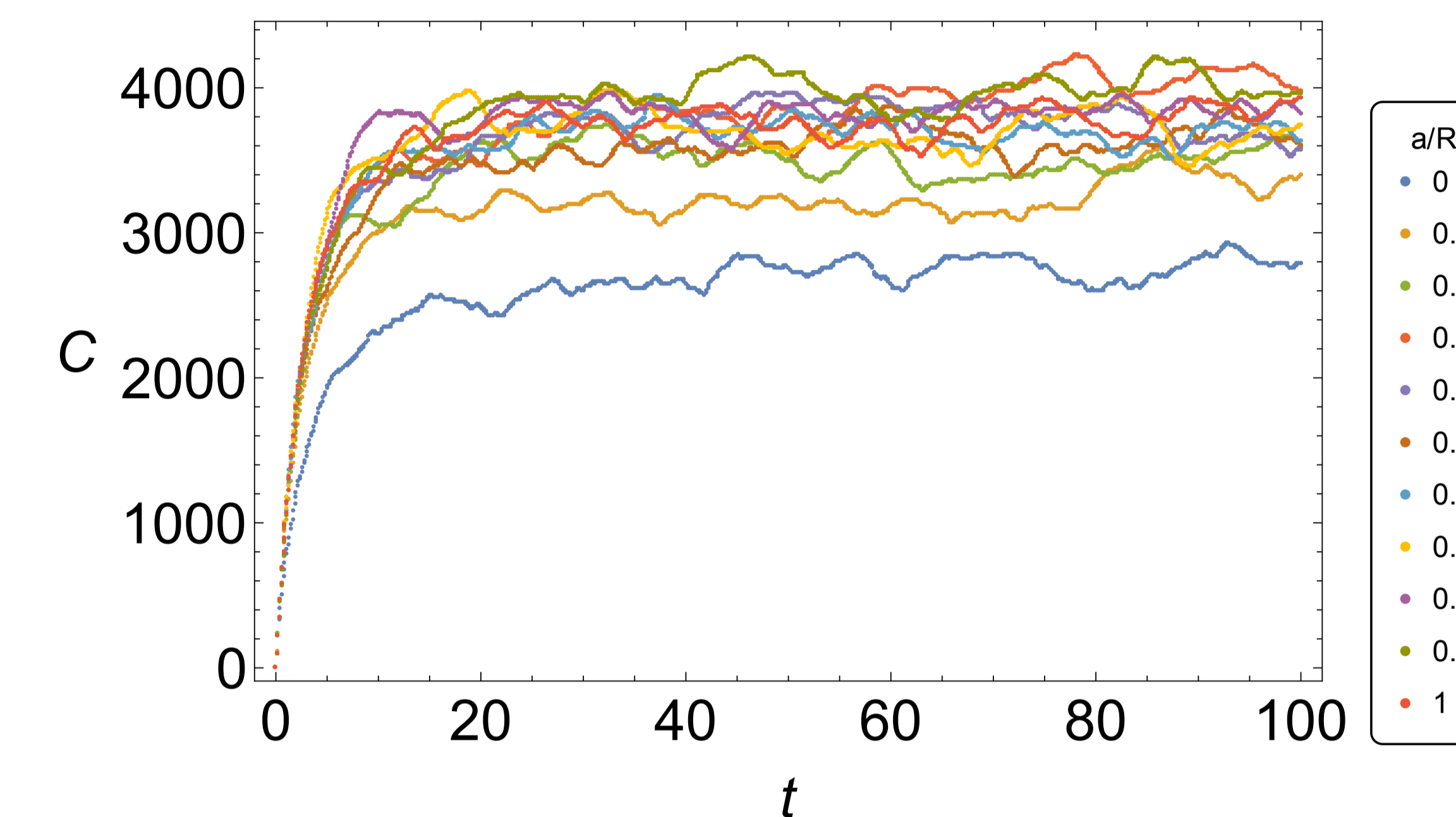
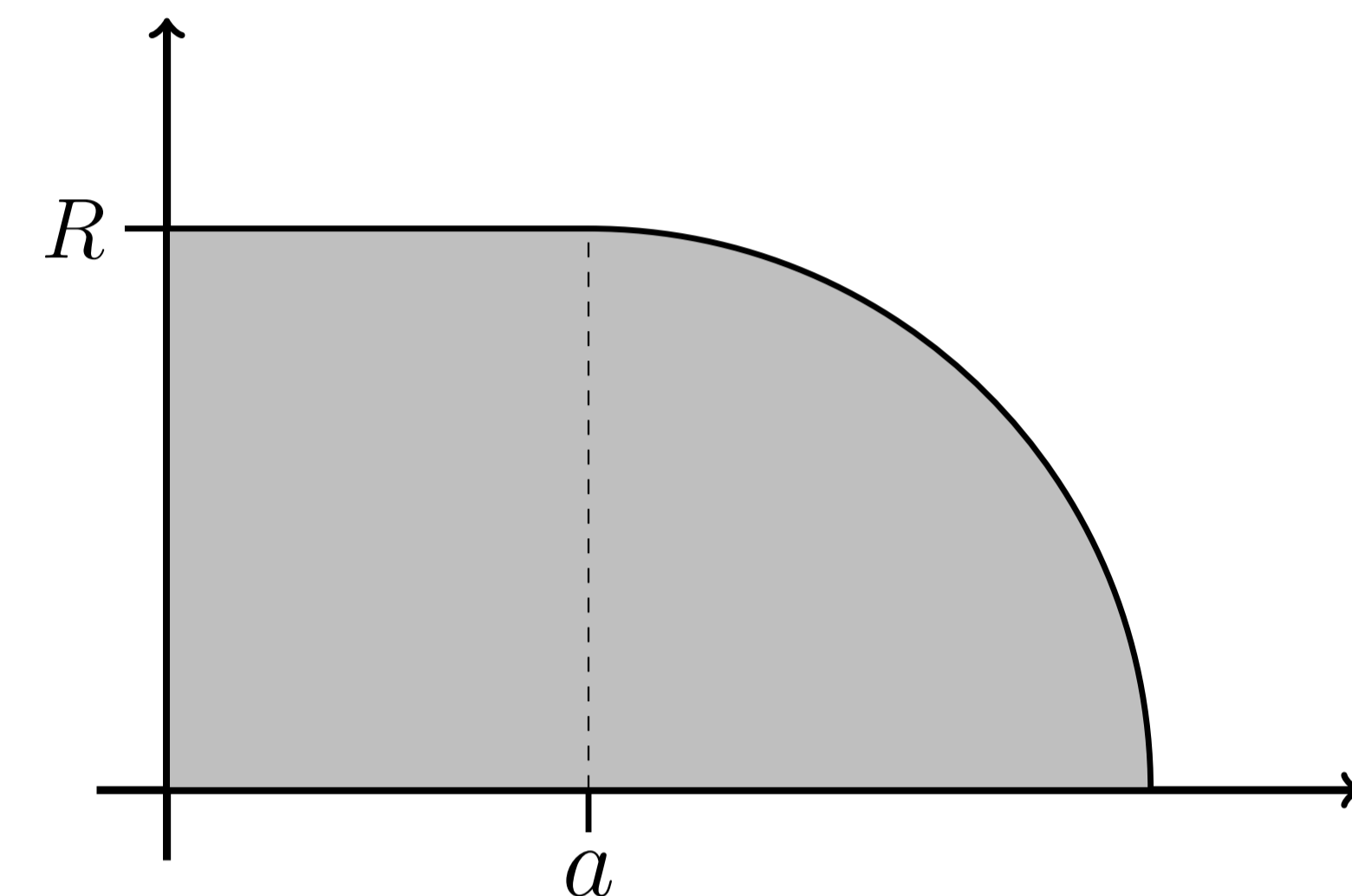
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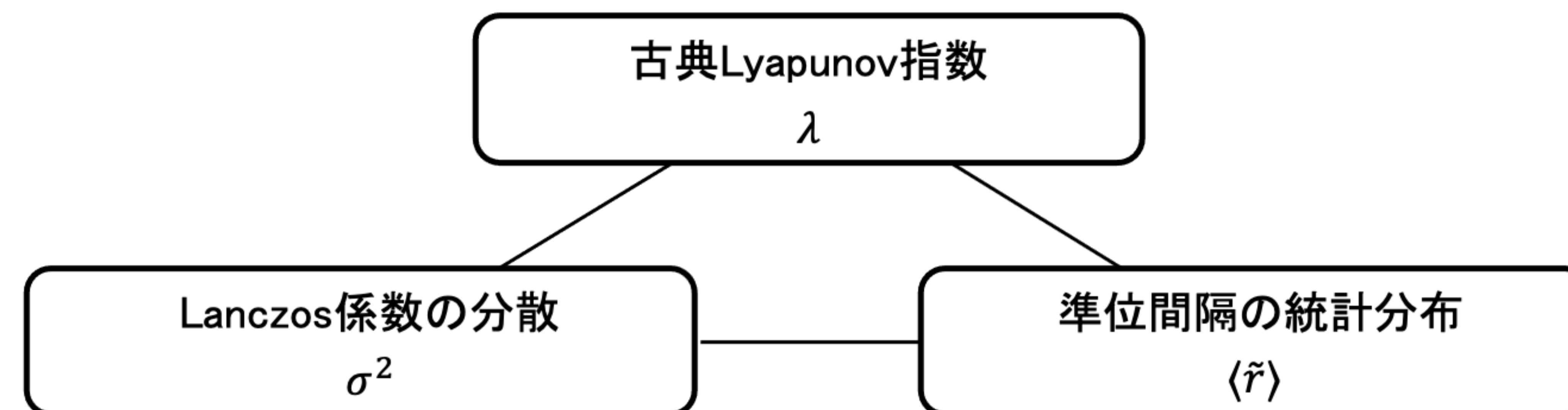
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- ビリヤードの形状を変形したときに次の3つの量の間に関係を確認



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