



GSE statistics without spin

joint work with

Chris Joyner and Martin Sieber

Sebastian Müller



Spectral statistics

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$$H_{nm} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta^* & \alpha^* \end{pmatrix} = a_0 \mathbf{1} + a_1 \underbrace{i\sigma_1}_{=I} + a_2 \underbrace{i\sigma_2}_{=J} + a_3 \underbrace{i\sigma_3}_{=K}$$

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- example: a quantum graph
- background: discrete geometrical symmetries

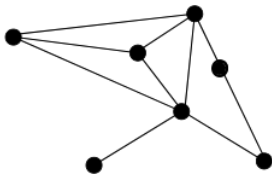
Quantum graphs

Quantum graphs

- networks of vertices connected by bonds (with lengths)

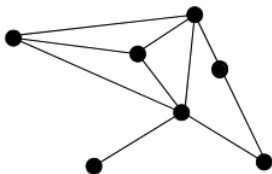
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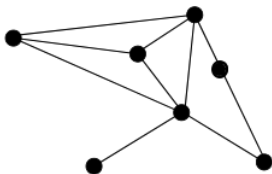
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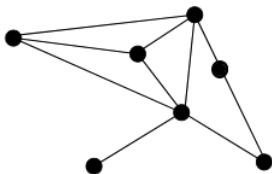


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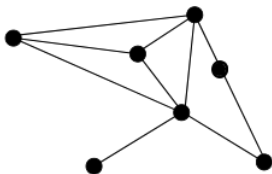
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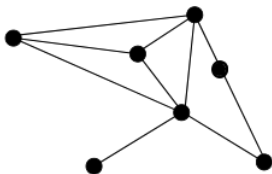
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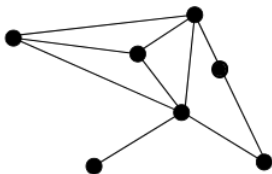
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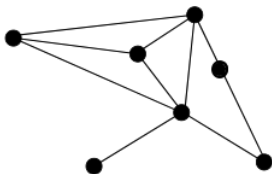
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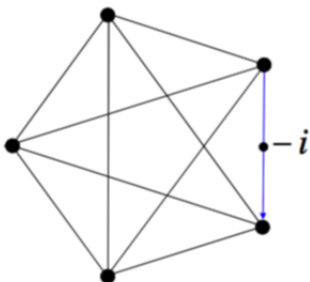
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- if Hamiltonian and vertex conditions symmetric w.r.t. complex conjugation: **GOE**

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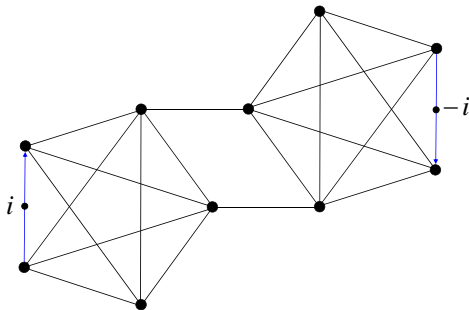
- here time-reversal invariance is broken by a complex phase factor: **GUE**



Quantum chaos

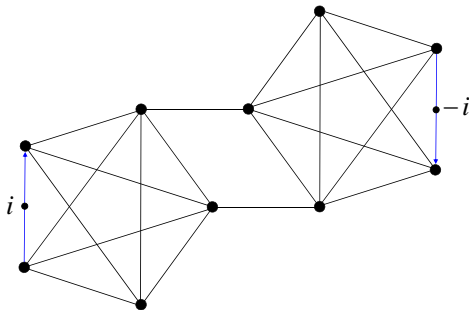
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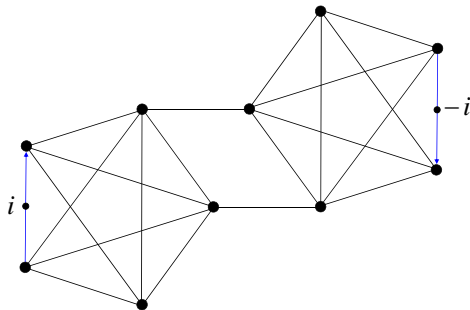
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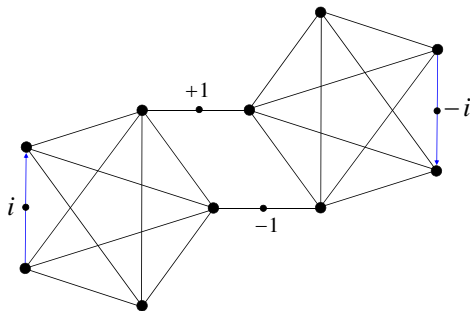
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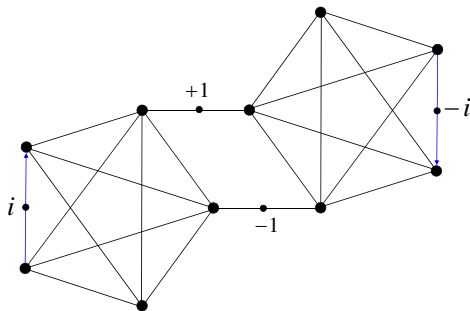
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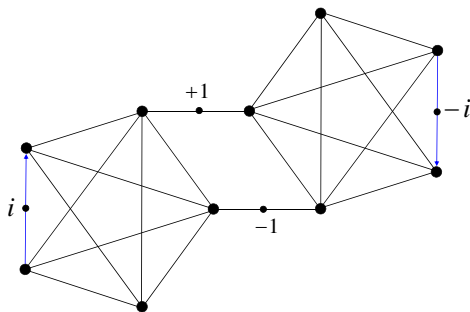


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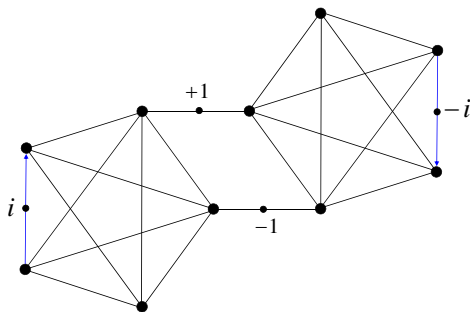


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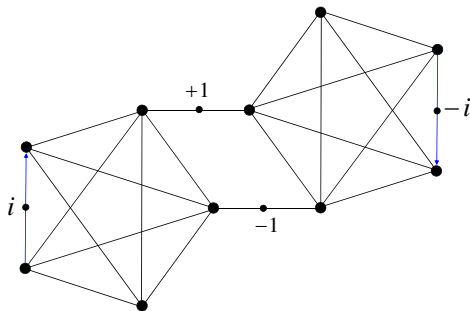
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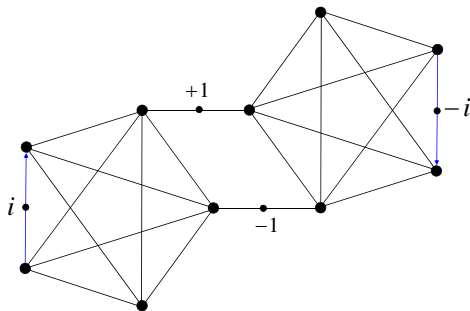
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General approach to symmetries

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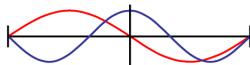
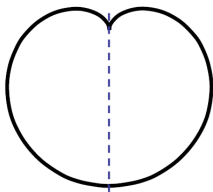
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Example: reflection symmetry

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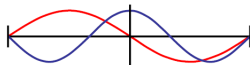
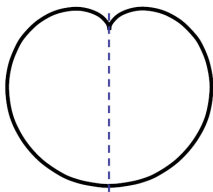
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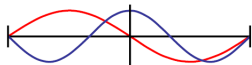
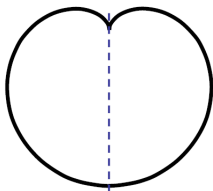


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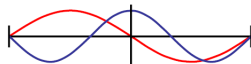
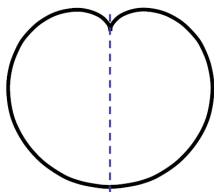
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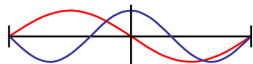
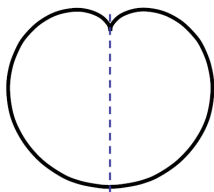
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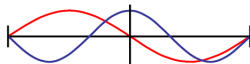
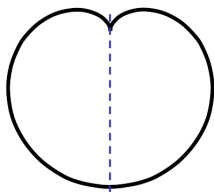
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Symmetries

Spectral statistics in systems with (discrete) **geometric symmetries**?

Example: reflection symmetry



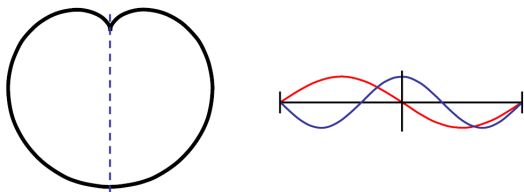
two subspectra:

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Symmetries

Spectral statistics in systems with (discrete) **geometric symmetries**?

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two subspectra:

- eigenfunctions even under reflection \Rightarrow GOE
- eigenfunctions odd under reflection \Rightarrow GOE
- subspectra uncorrelated

General discrete symmetries

- group of **classical** symmetry operations g

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in our example identity and reflection

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- **quantum** symmetries

$$U(g)\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \psi(g^{-1}\mathbf{r})$$

commute with Hamiltonian,

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- **quantum** symmetries

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commute with Hamiltonian,

they form a representation of the classical symmetry group, i.e.,

$$U(gg') = U(g)U(g')$$

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Find a graph whose symmetry group has a pseudo-real representation.

Construction of a GSE quantum graph

Construction of a GSE quantum graph

- simplest group with a pseudo-real representation:

Construction of a GSE quantum graph

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quaternion group $Q8 = \{\pm 1, \pm I, \pm J, \pm K : I^2 = J^2 = K^2 = IJK = -1\}$

Construction of a GSE quantum graph

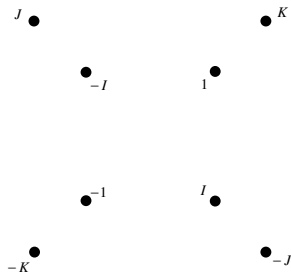
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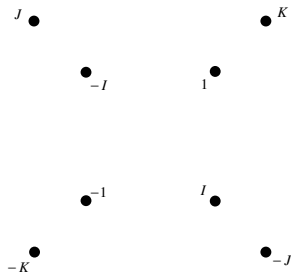
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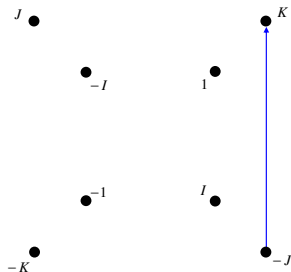
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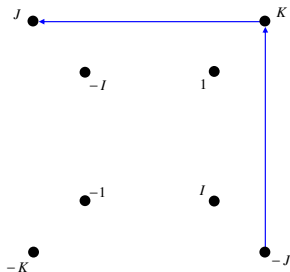
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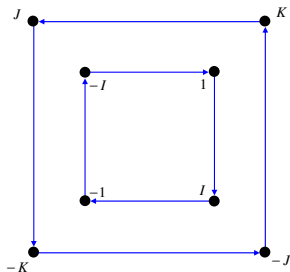
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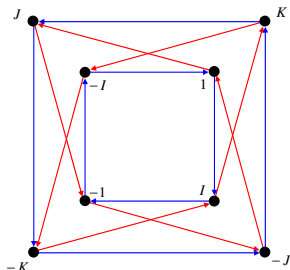
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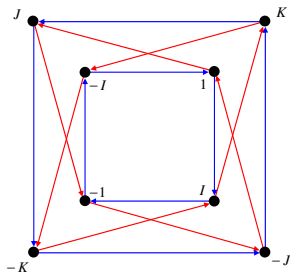
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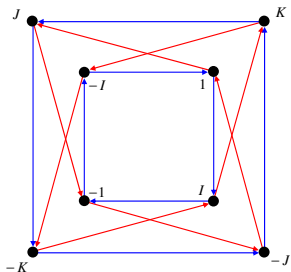
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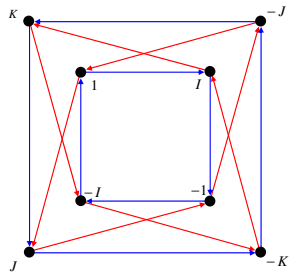
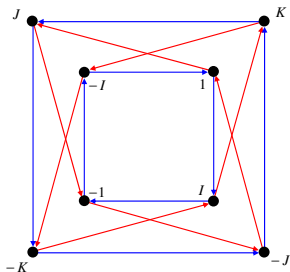
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graph symmetric w.r.t. left multiplication with any group element

Construction of a GSE quantum graph

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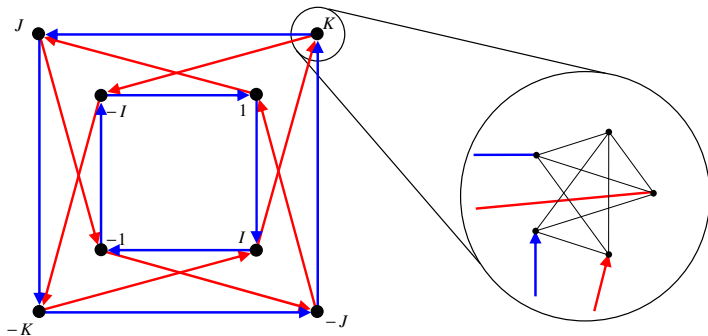
- increase size:

Construction of a GSE quantum graph

- increase size: replace vertices by sub-graphs

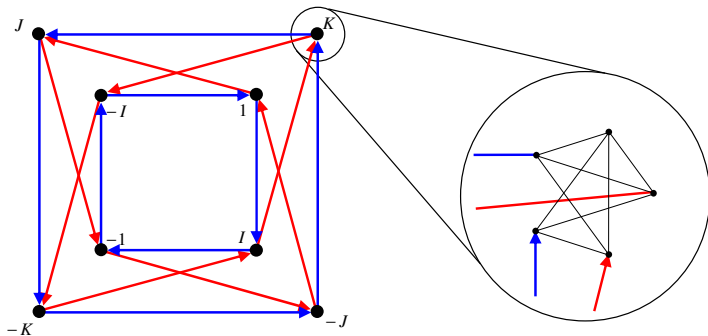
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graph with GSE subspectrum

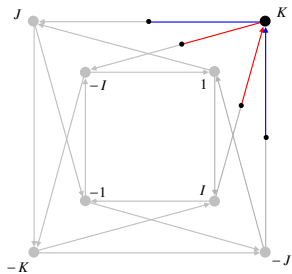
Construction of a GSE quantum graph

Construction of a GSE quantum graph

- take fundamental domain (eighth of graph)

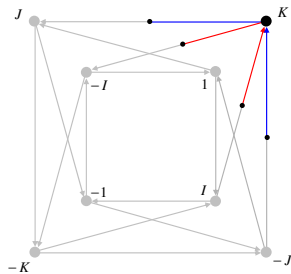
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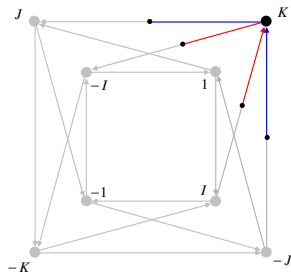
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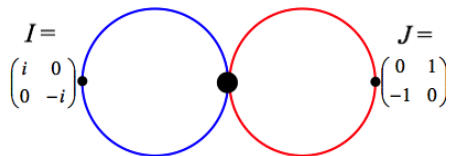
and choose boundary conditions selecting GSE subspectrum

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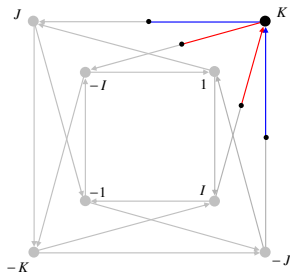


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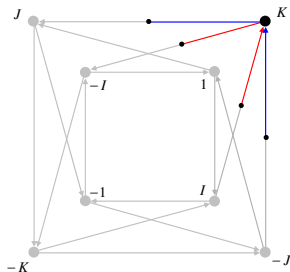
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graph with pure GSE statistics

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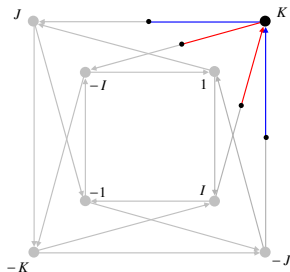
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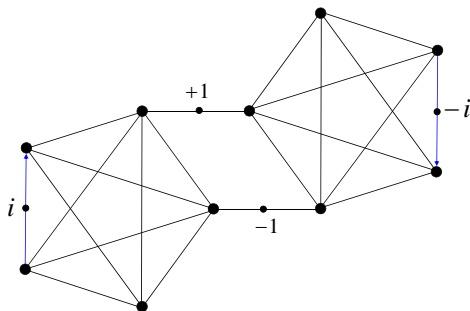
Construction of a GSE quantum graph

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- let each of the two eigenfunctions live on a separate copy of the graph

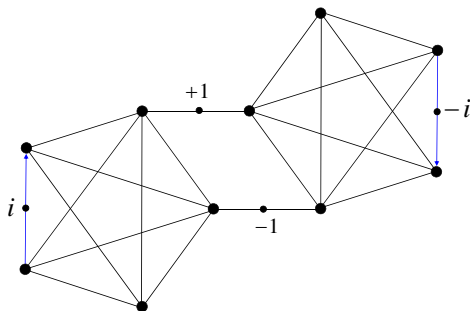
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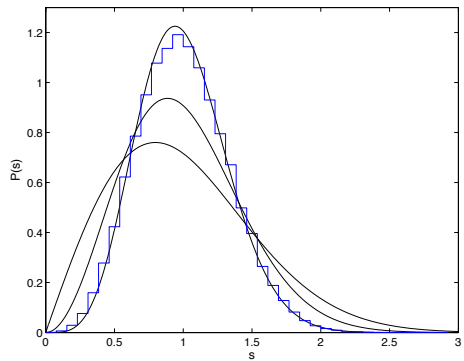
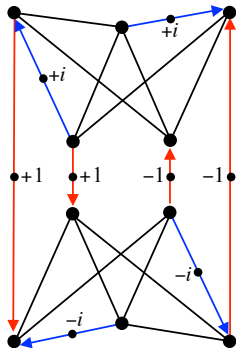
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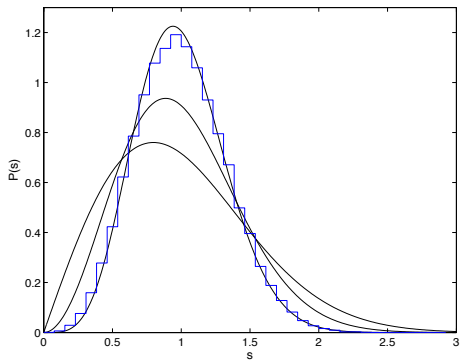
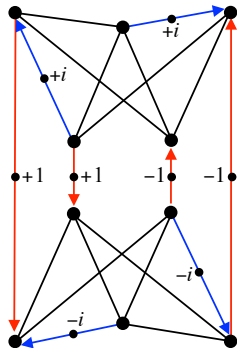
graph with a pure GSE spectrum and no resemblance of spin

Numerical Results

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Agreement with GSE 😊

Conclusions

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