

DIMENSIONAL DECOMPOSITION OF EIGENSTATES IN CHIRAL ANDERSON MODELS



NAVDEEP SINGH DHINDSA

NAVDEEP.S.DHINDSA@GMAIL.COM

- WORK WITH

JÍŘÍ ADAM (NPI, ŘEŽ)

ANDREI ALEXANDRU (GWU)

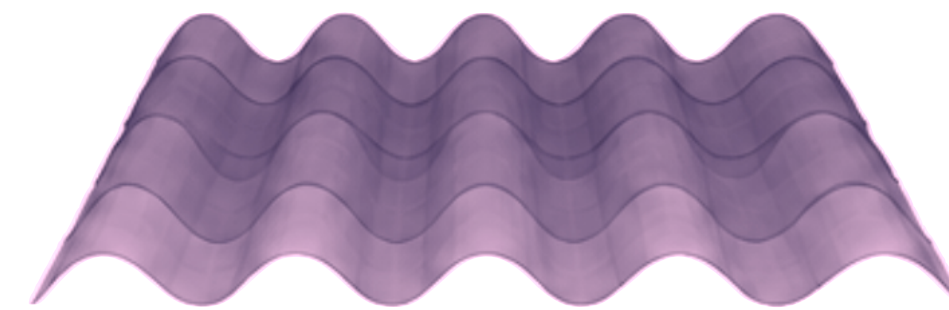
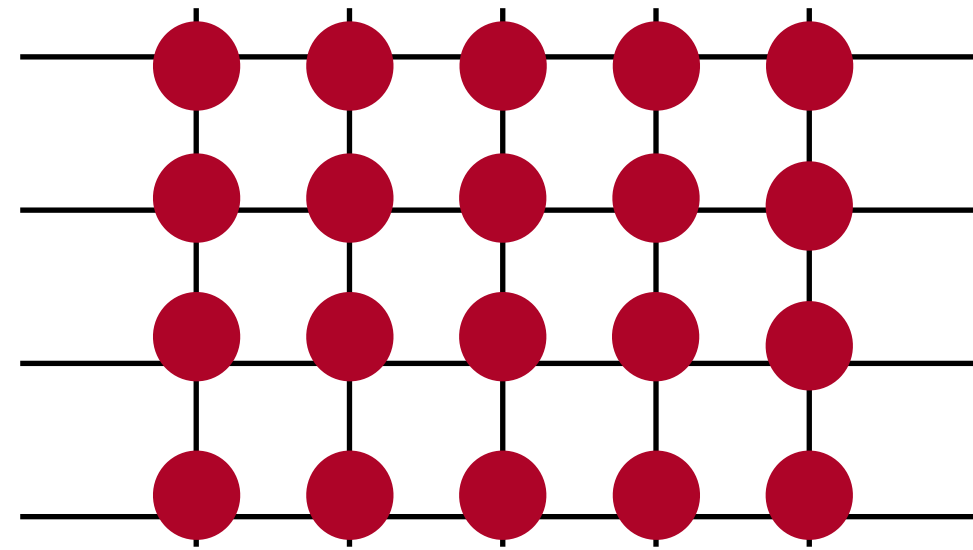
IVAN HORVÁTH (NPI, ŘEŽ)

FRANK LEE (GWU)

NILMANI MATHUR (TIFR)

Disorder, Localization and Quantum States

Ordered System

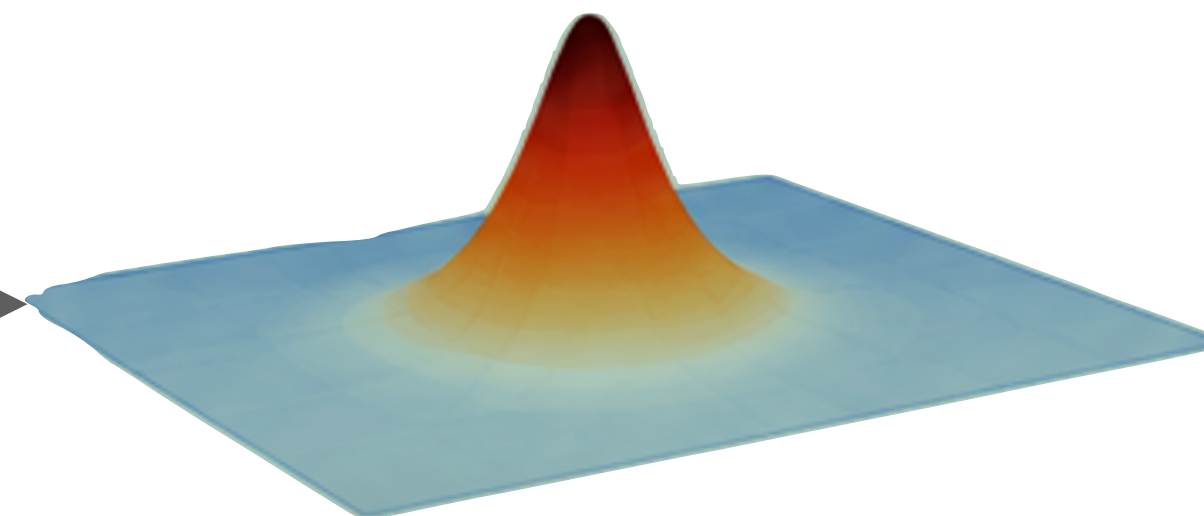
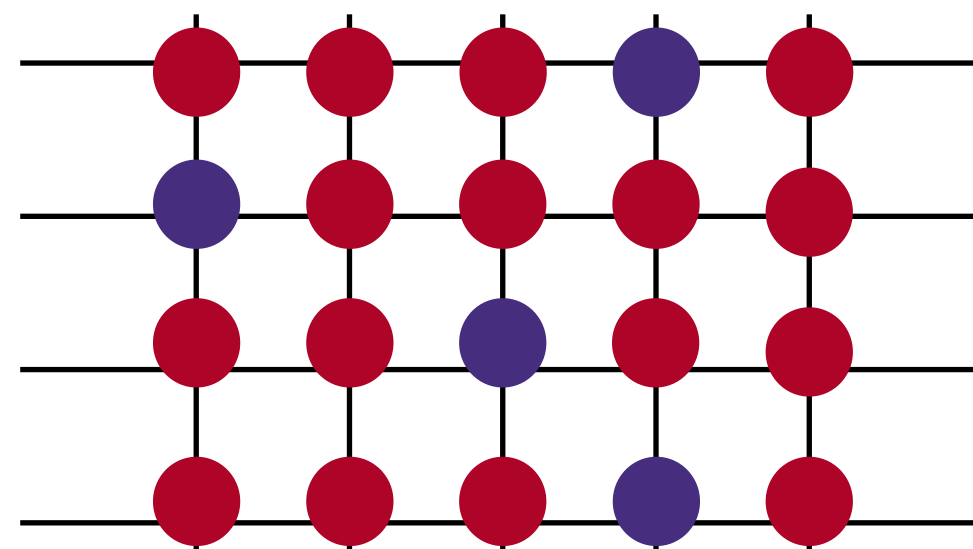


Extended state,
Occupies entire system

► Anderson (1958): Random disorder can localise quantum wavefunctions

► Disorder drives a transition between extended and localised states

Random Disordered System

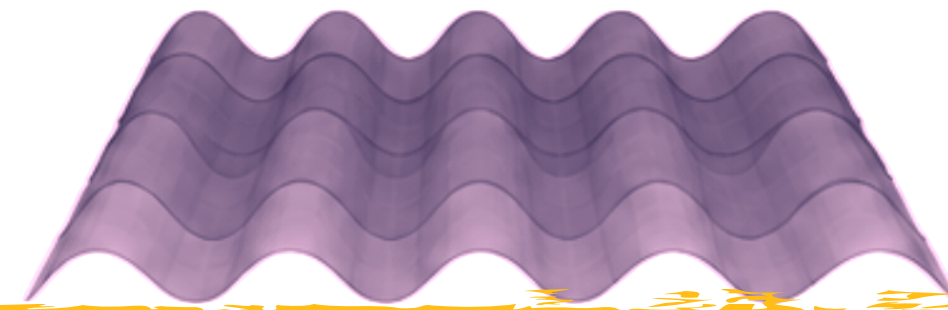
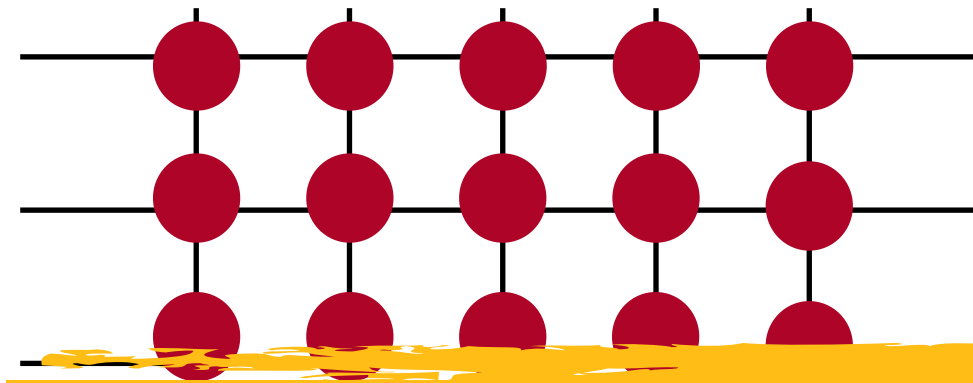


Localized state,
Confined to finite region

► Spatial structure of eigenstates changes dramatically at the transition

Disorder, Localization and Quantum States

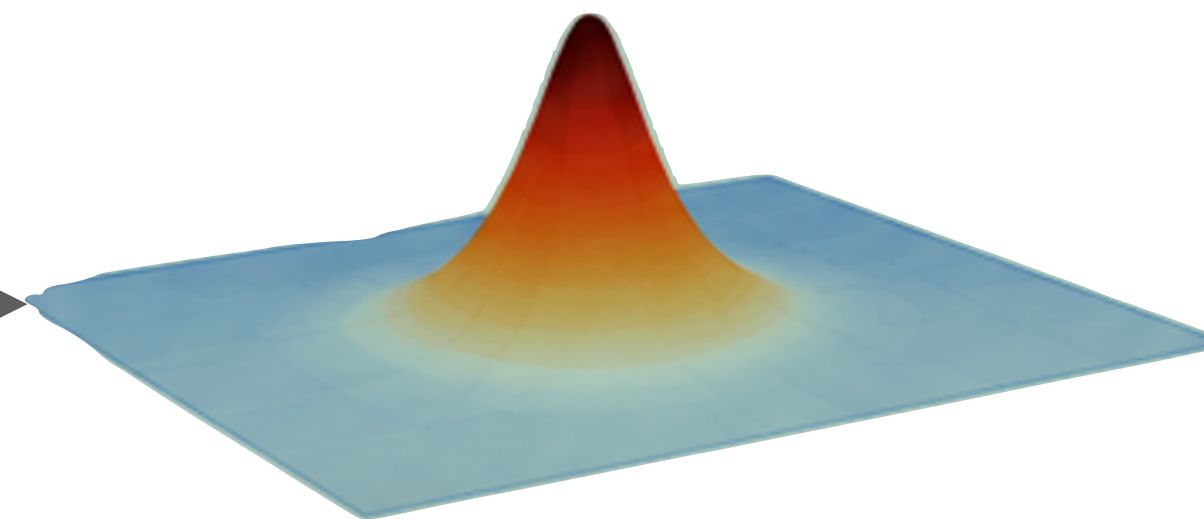
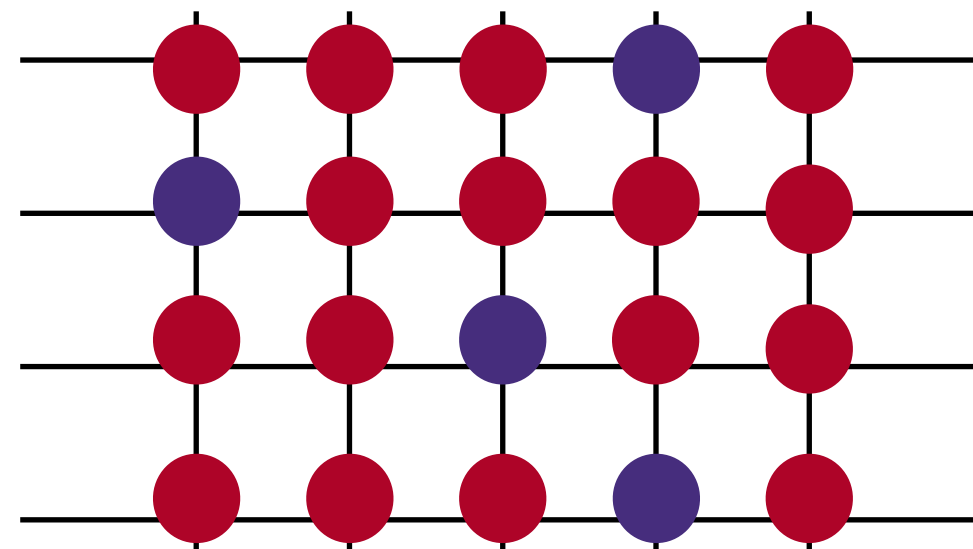
Ordered System



► Anderson (1958): Random disorder can localise quantum wavefunctions

*How does a quantum state occupy space?
Can we quantify its effective dimensions?*

Random Disordered System

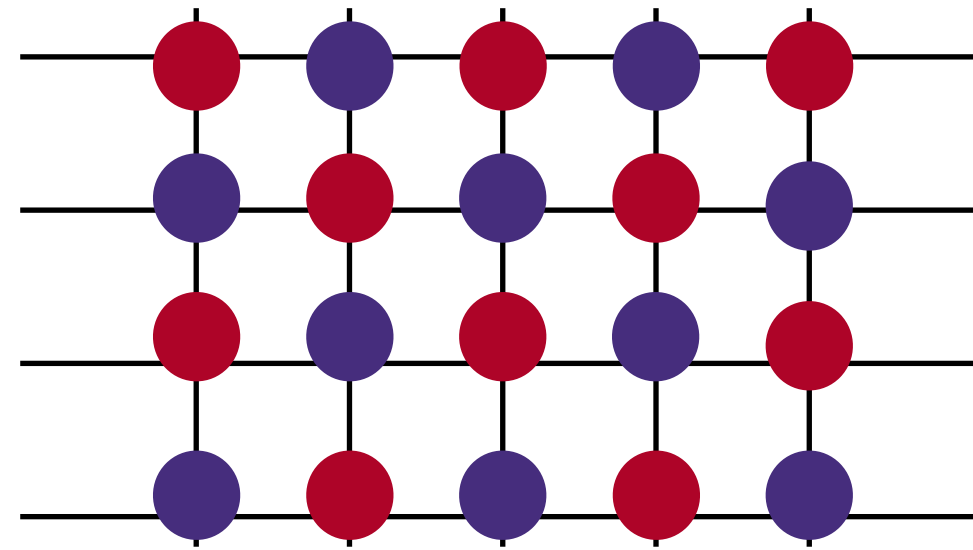


Localized state,
Confined to finite region

► Spatial structure of eigenstates changes dramatically at the transition

Chiral Symmetry

Bipartite Lattice



Hopping only between ● and ●
Hence no diagonal disorder

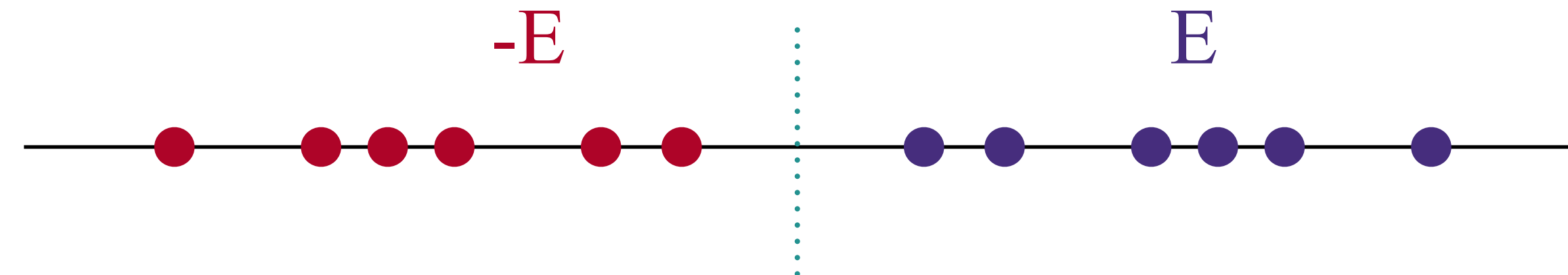
$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & T \\ T^\dagger & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Chiral Symmetry

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \{H, C\} = 0$$

Consequences

► Spectrum symmetric around $E = 0$



► Near $E = 0$, DOS develops singular behaviour
(Qualitative Statement!)

► Chiral symmetry introduces a fundamental constraint on the spectrum leading to new localisation phenomenon at $E = 0$.

Why is it relevant?

Quark propagation through a highly fluctuating gluonic
background (*disordered medium*)



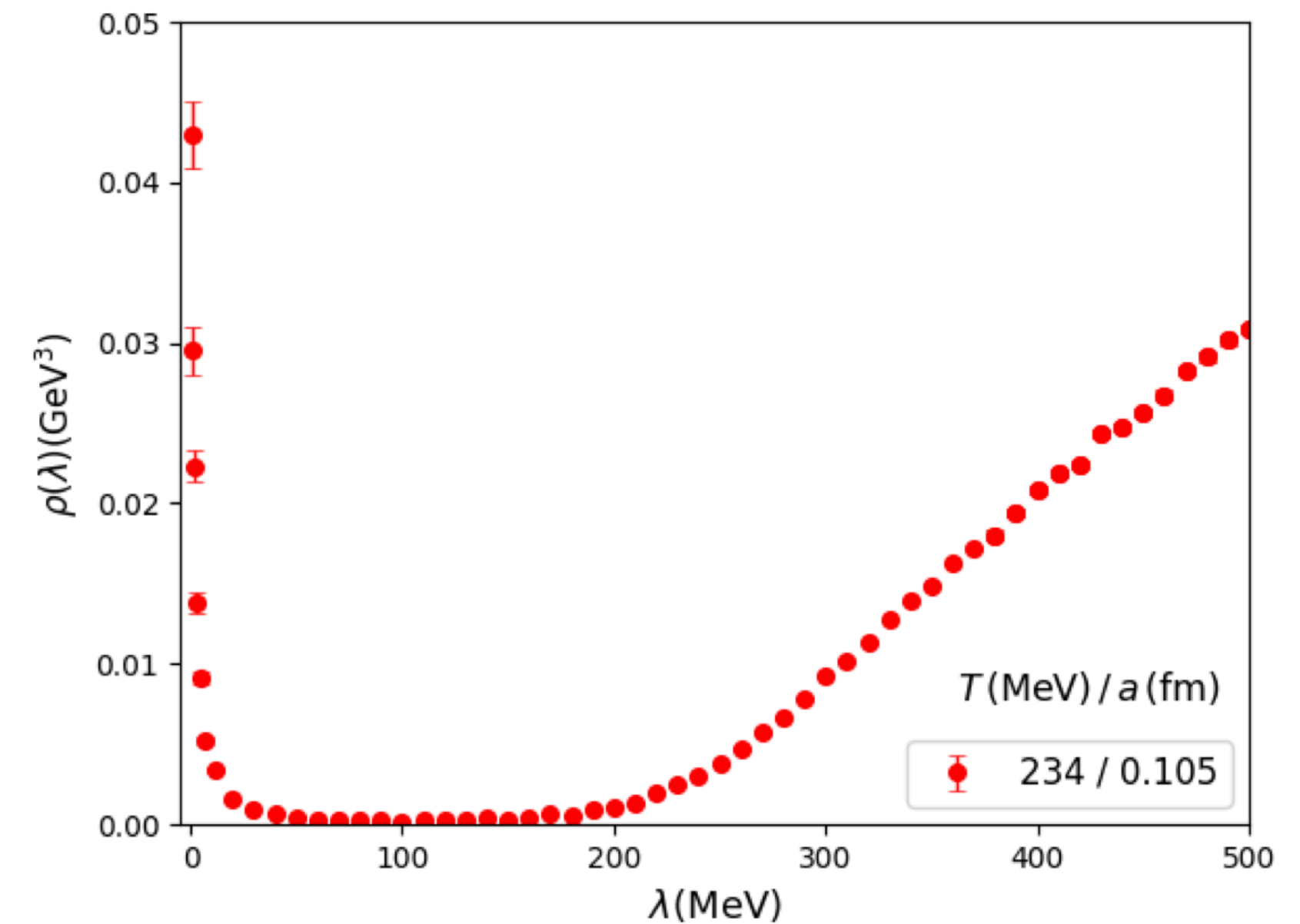
Motion of quark governed by, $D\psi_\lambda = i\lambda\psi_\lambda$



Different gauge configs $\rightarrow$ Different Dirac ops
 $\rightarrow$ Different eigenmodes



Rather than classifying eigenmodes simply as
localised or extended, we want to quantify the
geometry of the space they occupy



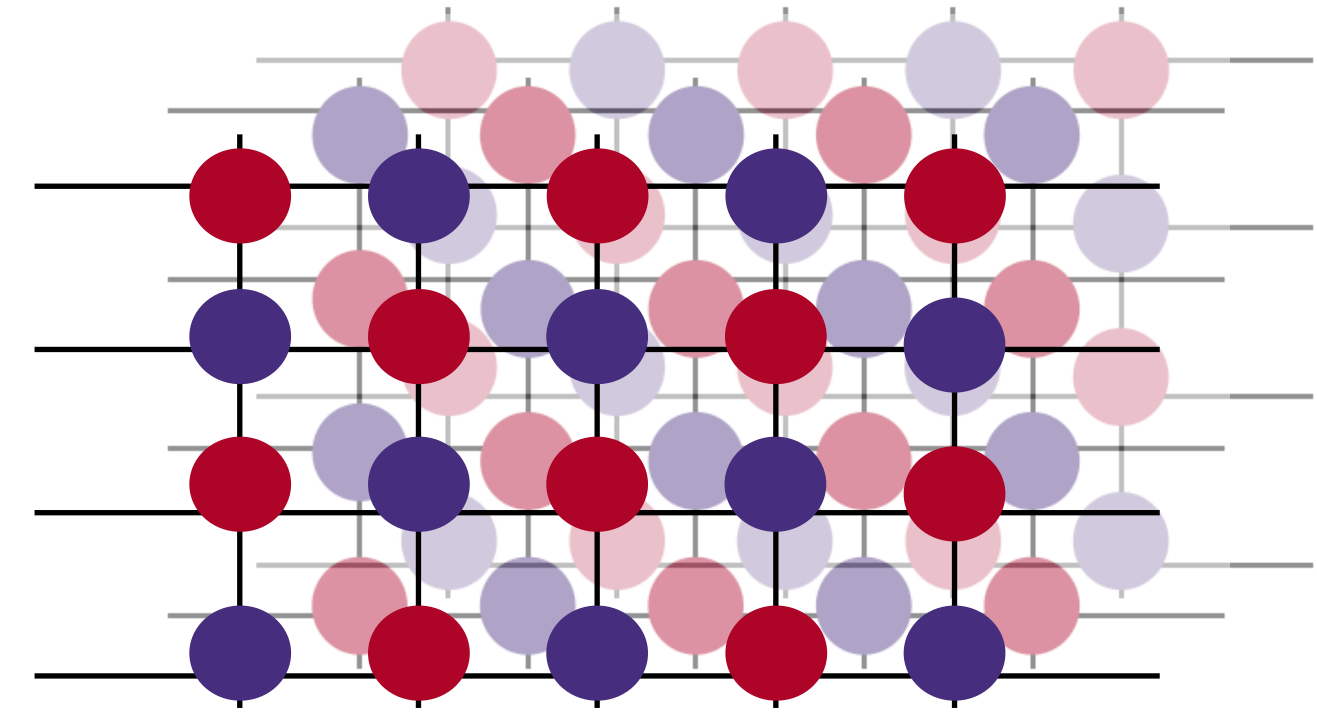
χQCD and CLQCD
(JHEP 12 (2024) 101)

$N_f = 2 + 1$, Clover

Model

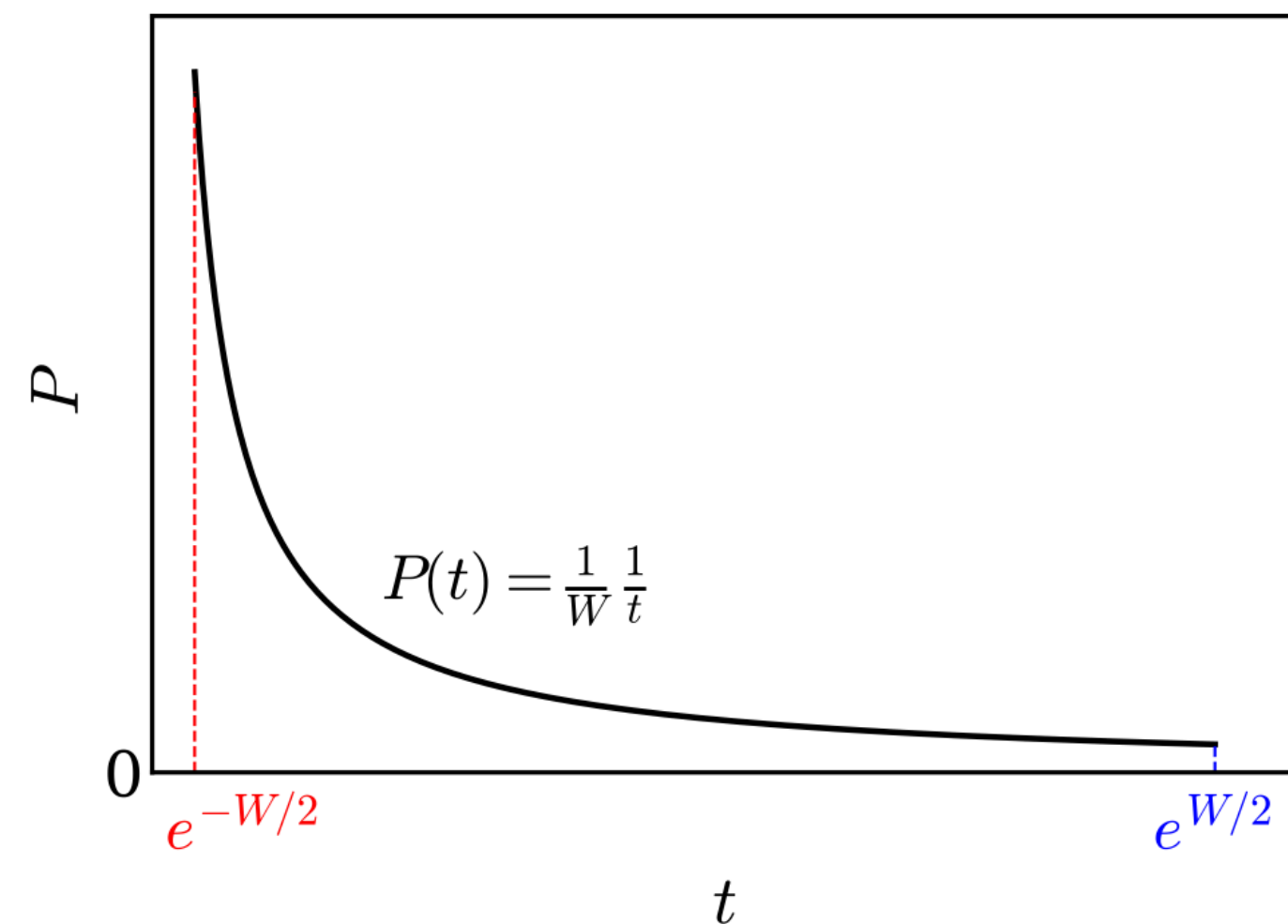
Nearest neighbour hopping only, no on site disorder

$$H_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}'} = \sum_{i=x,y,z} \left[t_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}+\hat{i}} \delta_{\mathbf{r}+\hat{i},\mathbf{r}'} + t_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}-\hat{i}} \delta_{\mathbf{r}-\hat{i},\mathbf{r}'} \right]$$

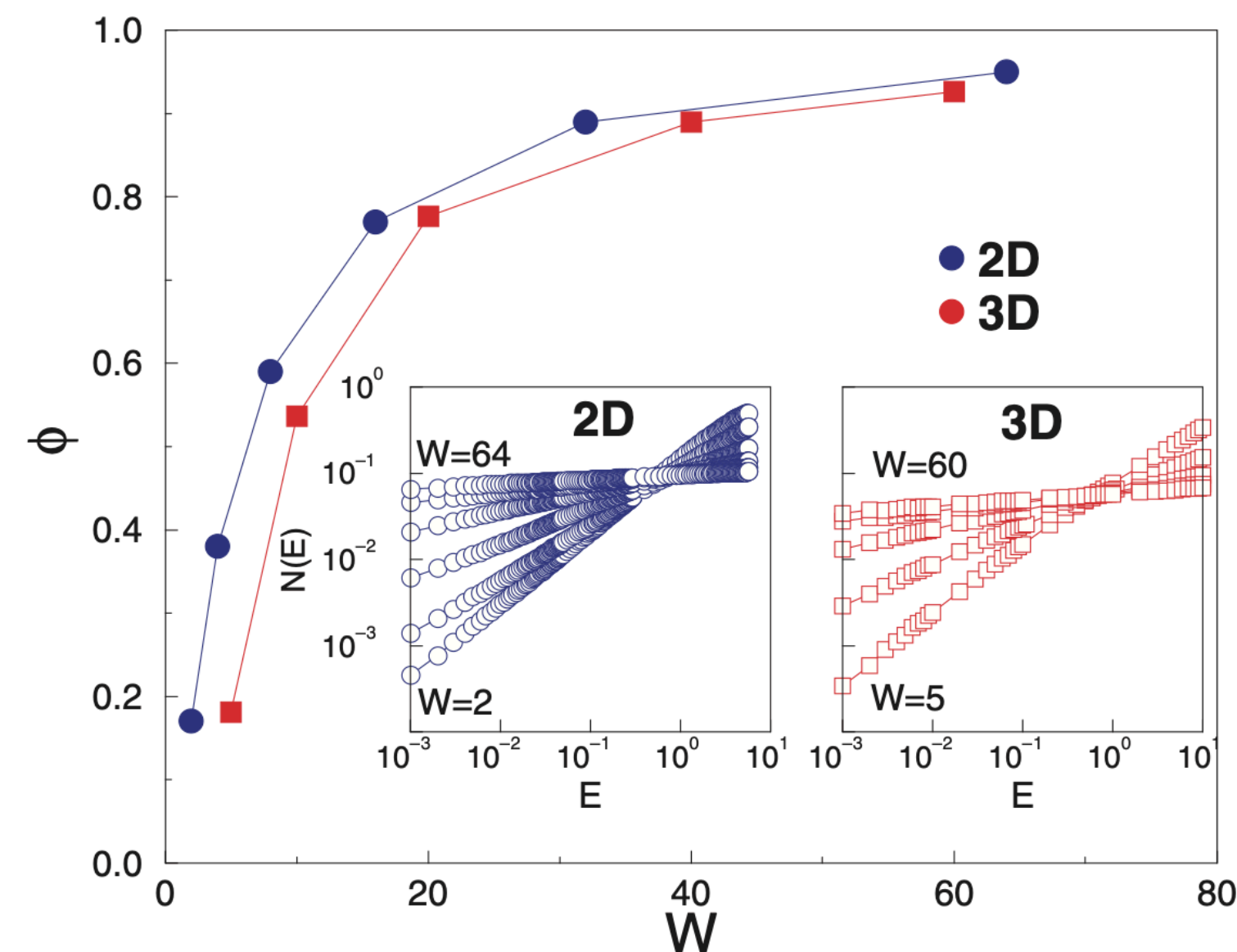


We work with logarithmic disorder

$$t_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}\pm\hat{i}} \in \left[\exp\left(-\frac{W}{2}\right), \exp\left(\frac{W}{2}\right) \right]$$



How with increasing disorder strength W modify geometry and localisation properties of eigenstates?



Exponent to power law for
DOS

Evangelou and Katsanos
J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 36 3237
(2003)

Effective Support Size N^*

In Ivan's talk we looked at

$$C_i = N |\psi_i|^2$$

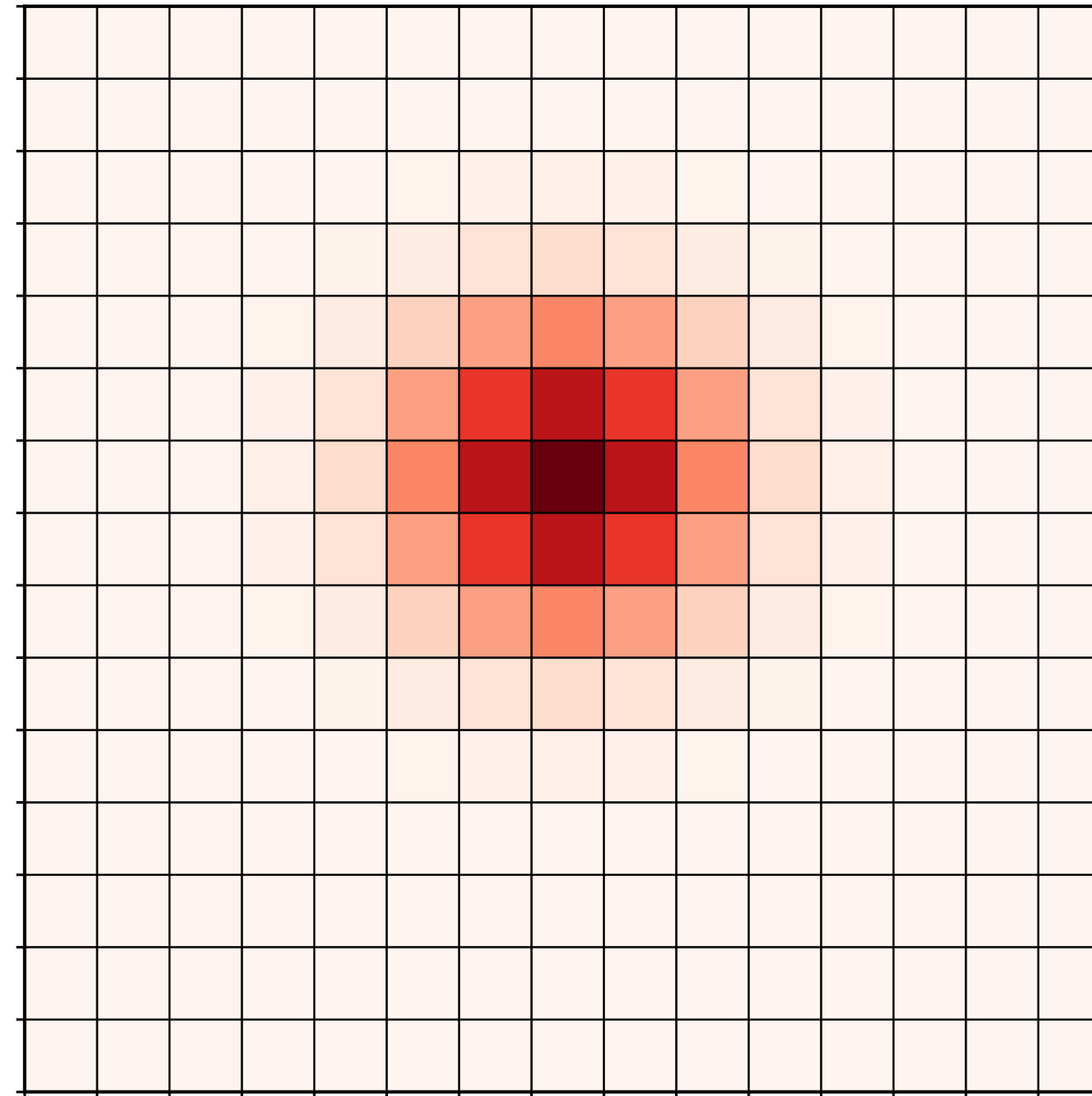
$$N^* = \sum_i \min(C_i, 1)$$

Effective number of lattice sites
significantly occupied by an eigenstate

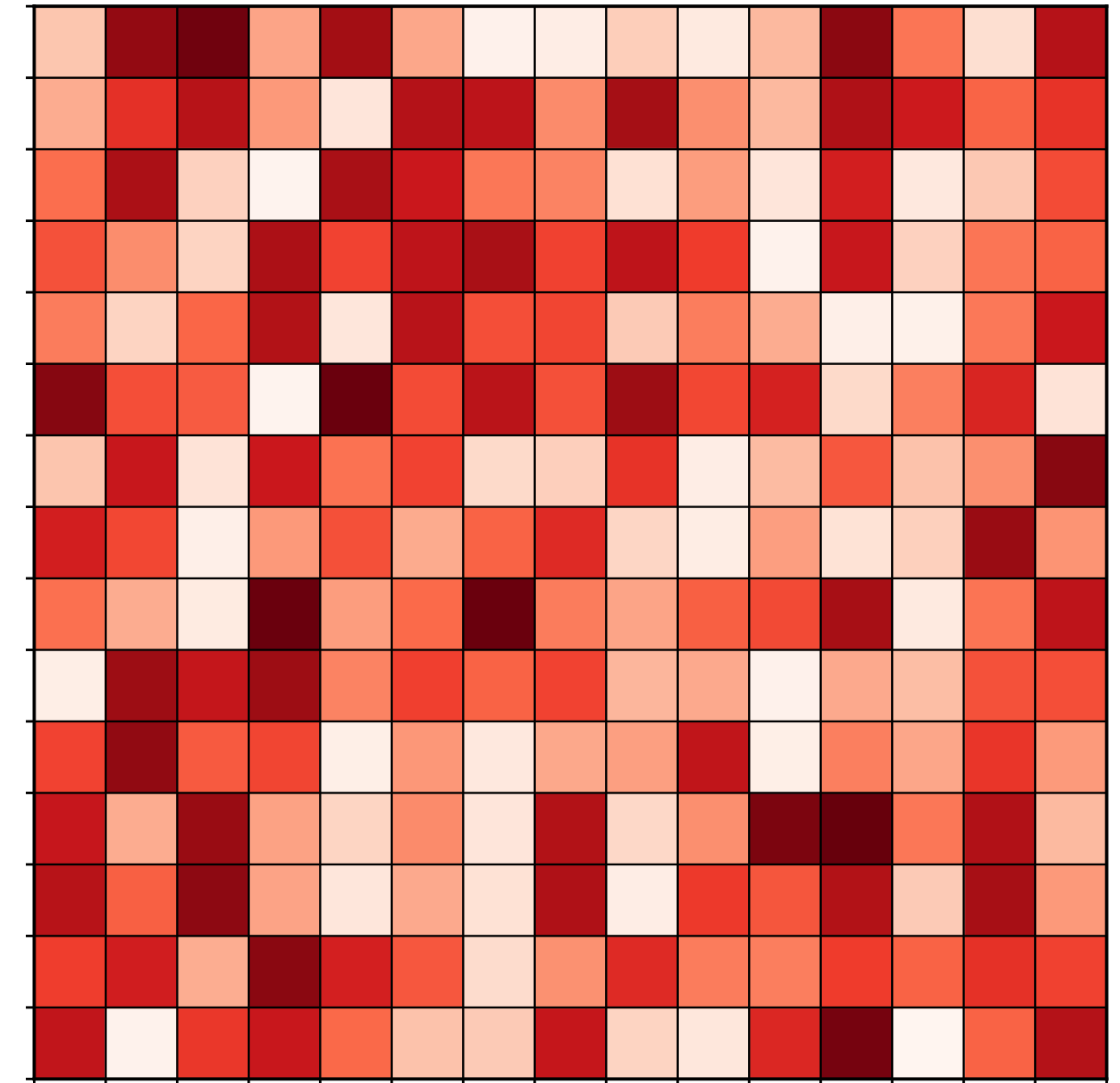
From N^* we extracted infrared
dimension by finite size scaling

$$N^* \sim L^{d_{IR}}$$

Localized state

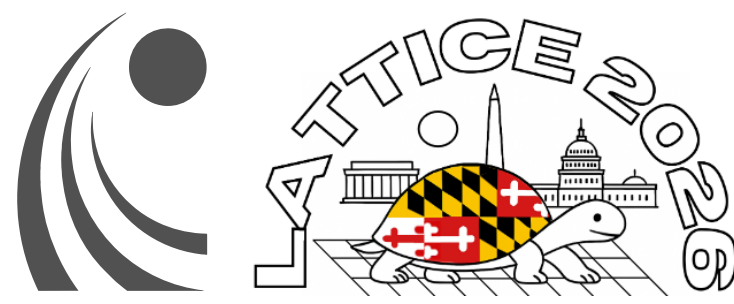


Extended state



*Can we extract more information than a number?
Spectral decomposition (discussed next)*

Spectral Decomposition



Instead of one number (N^*), we ask:

How many of the largest-amplitude sites are needed to collect a fraction q of the eigenstate probability?

For a normalised eigenstate,

$$p_i = |\psi_i|^2, \quad \sum_i p_i = 1$$

Sort the probabilities in descending order,

$$p_{(1)} \geq p_{(2)} \geq \cdots \geq p_{(N)}$$

and define the cumulative probability

$$Q(\nu) = \sum_{i=1}^{\nu} p_{(i)}$$

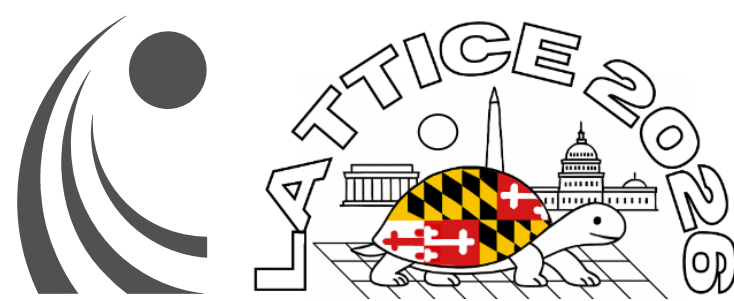
The quantity $\nu(q, \psi)$ is the smallest (possibly fractional) number of sites required such that

$$Q(\nu) \geq q$$

Horváth and Markoš

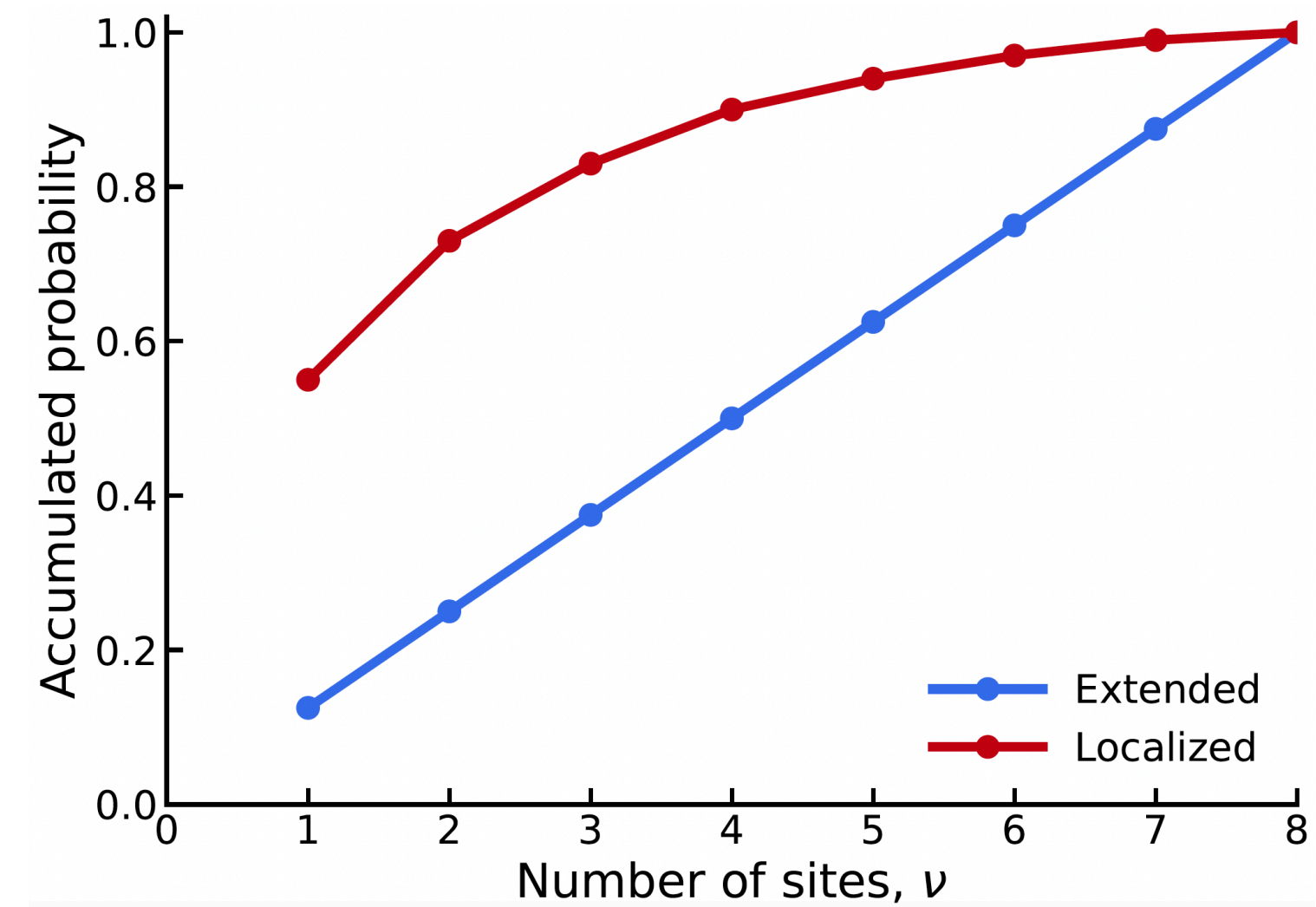
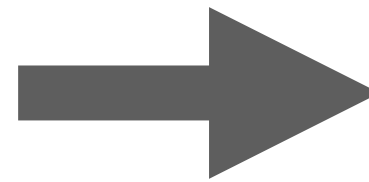
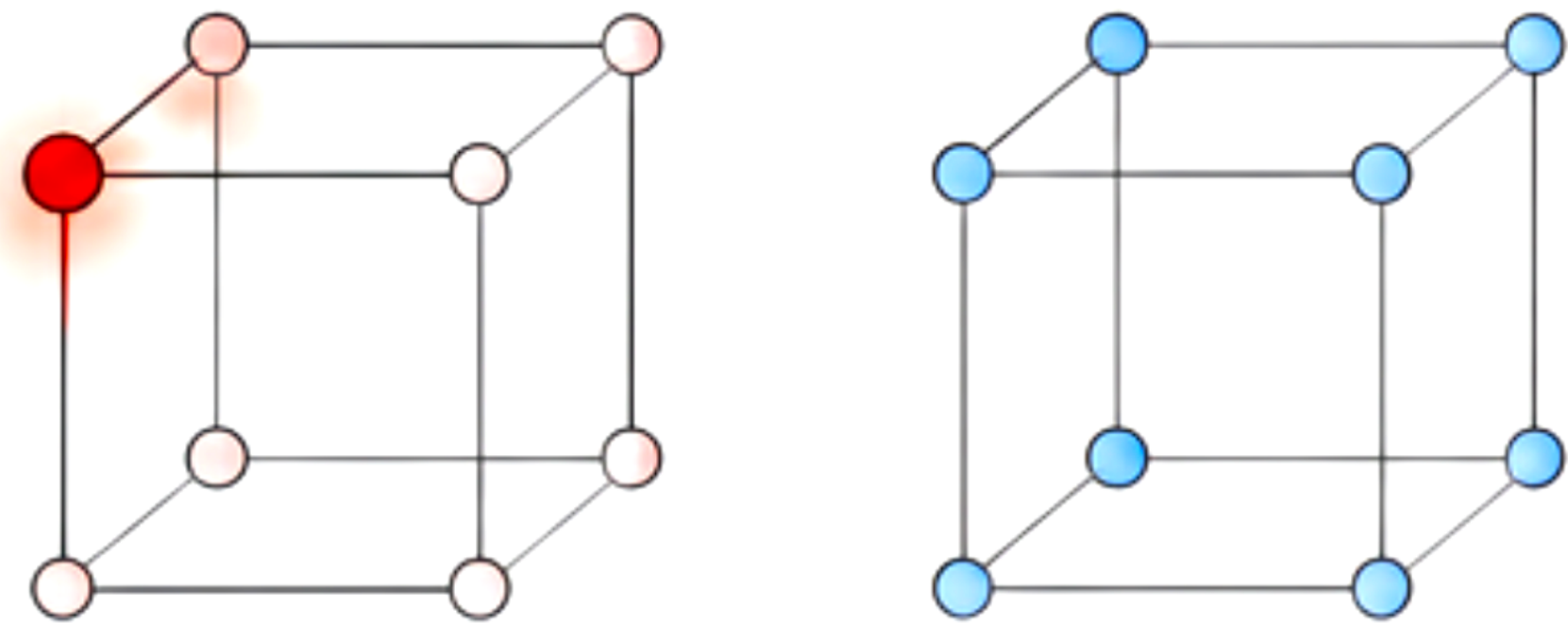
Entropy 25 (2023) 11, 1557

Spectral Decomposition



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A toy 2^3 lattice

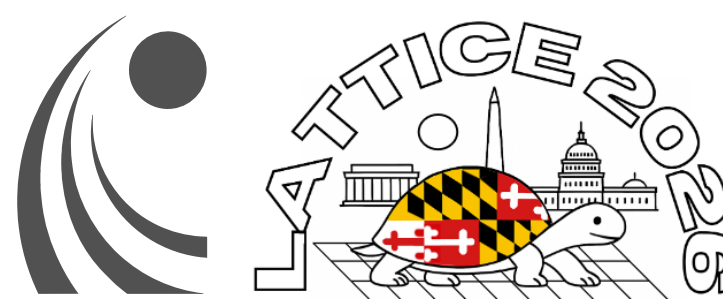


$$\Delta\nu(q) = \nu(q + \Delta q) - \nu(q),$$

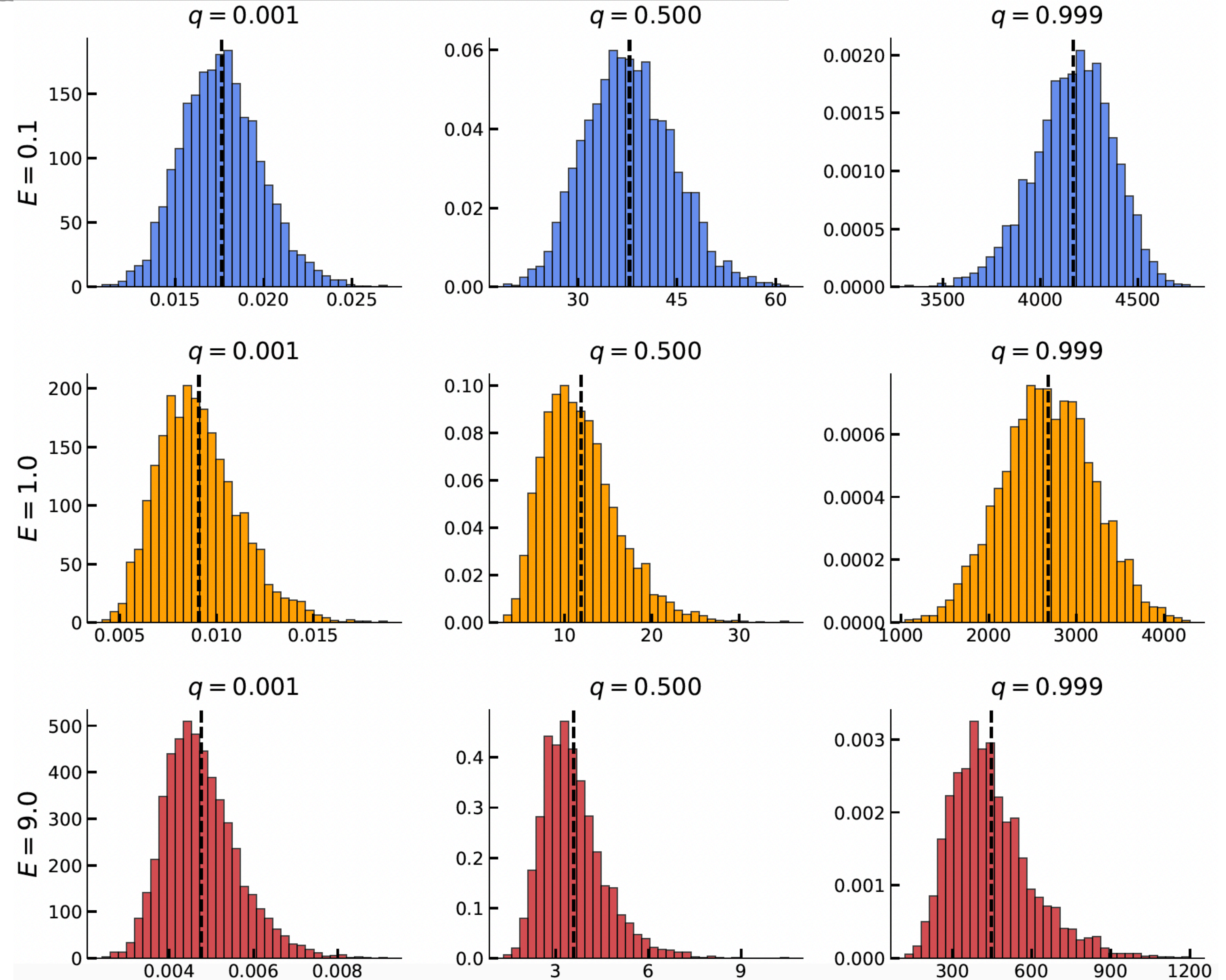
$$\Delta\nu(q, L) = A(q) L^{d(q)} e^{-c(q)/L},$$

Fitted using various lattice sizes

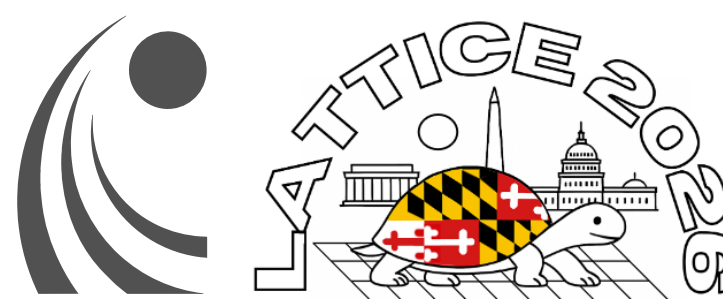
Counting ' ν '



Let us look at density of ν
against q and E

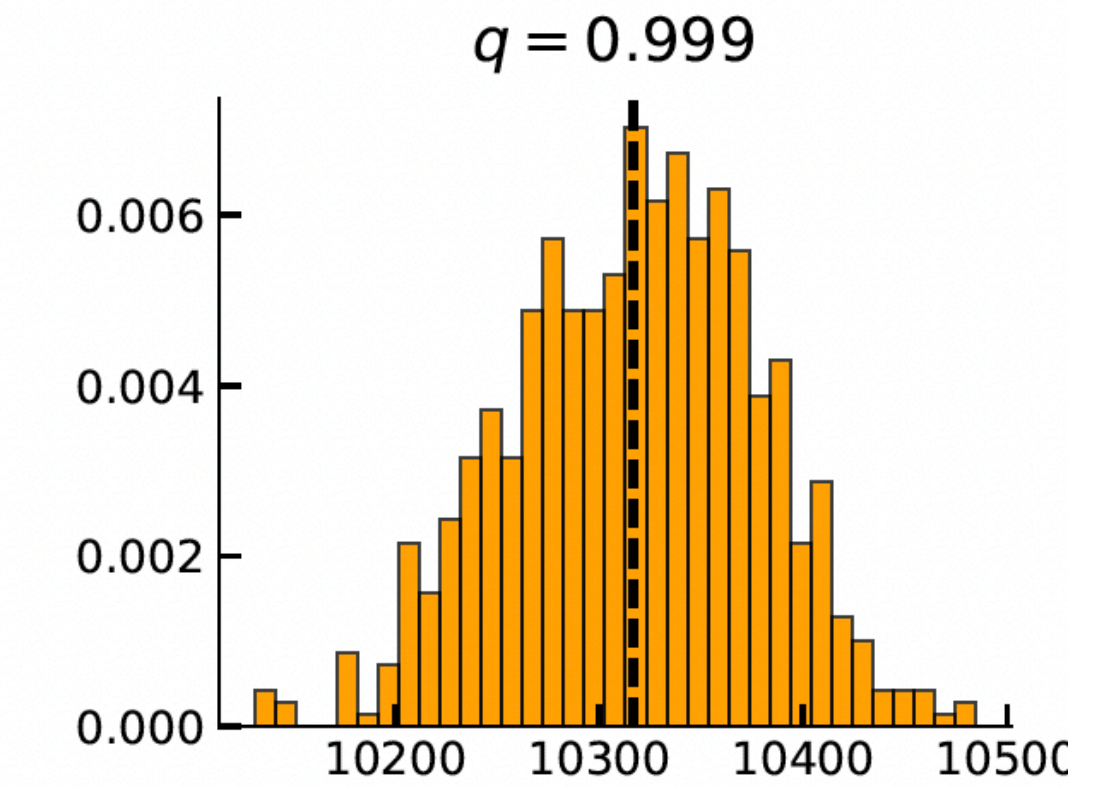
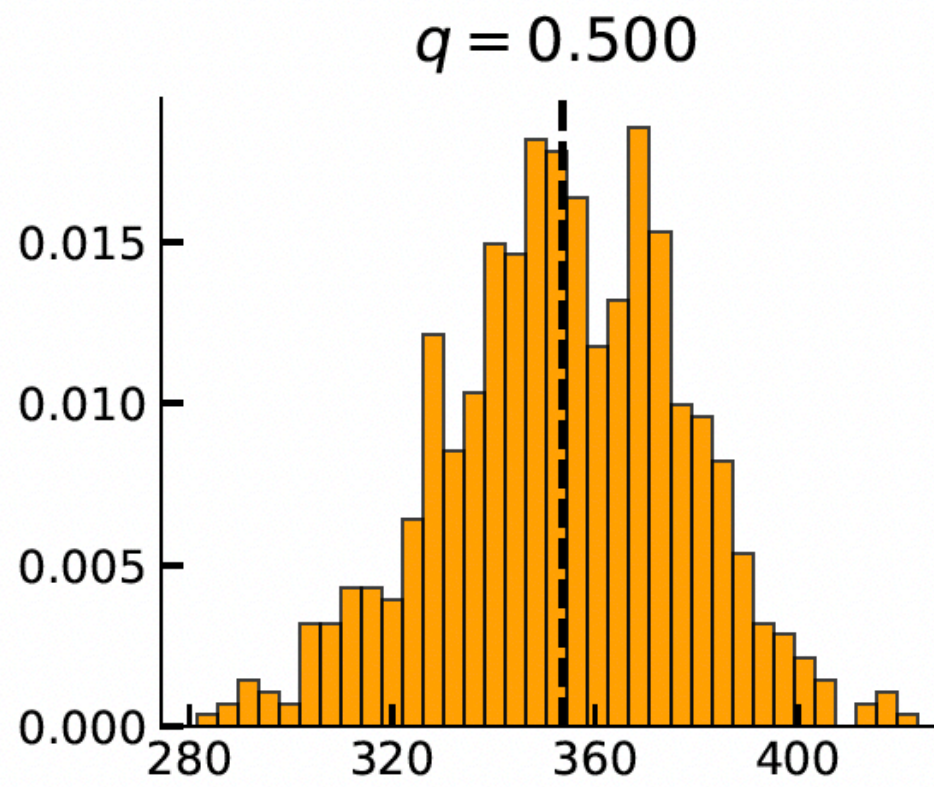
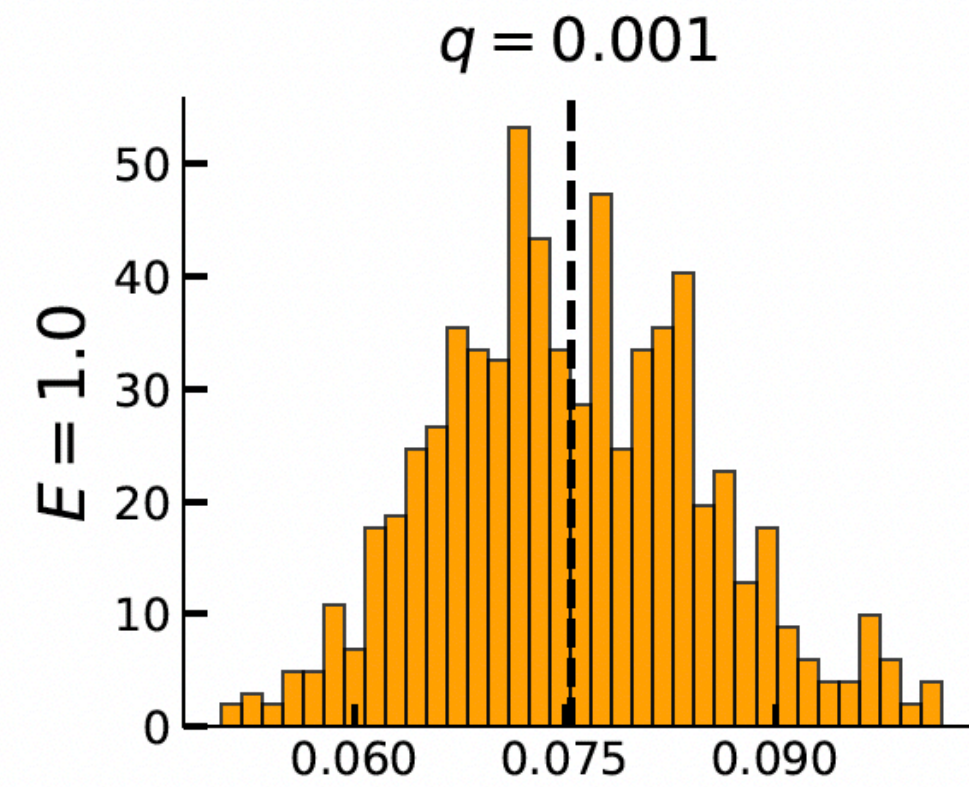
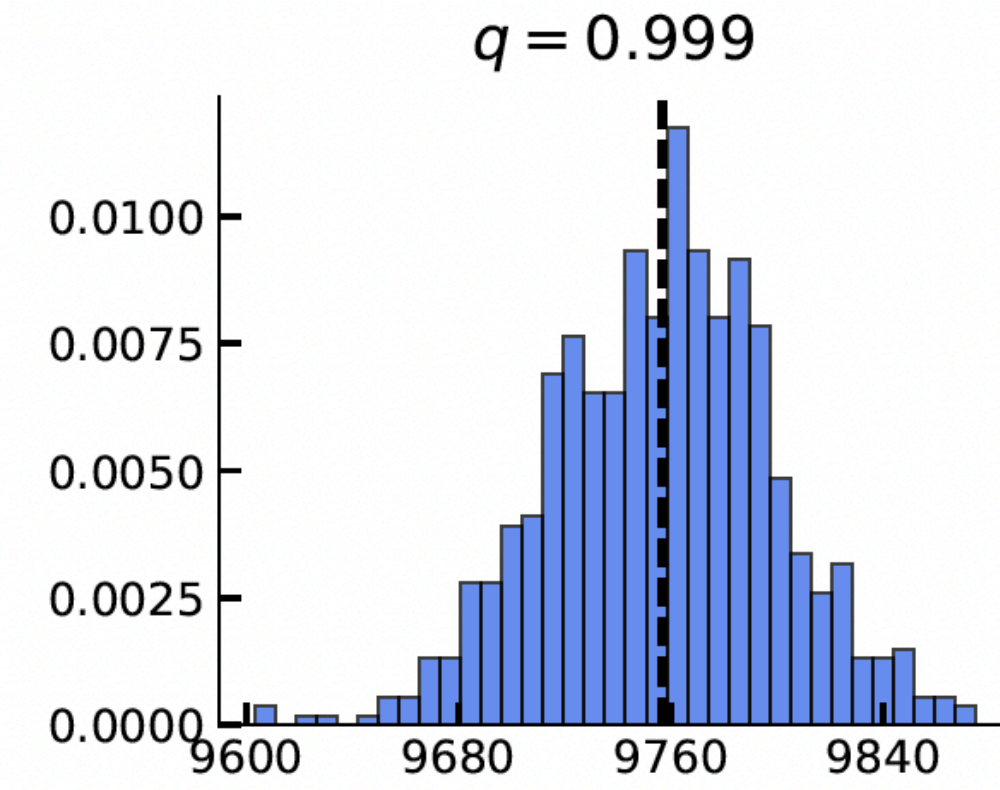
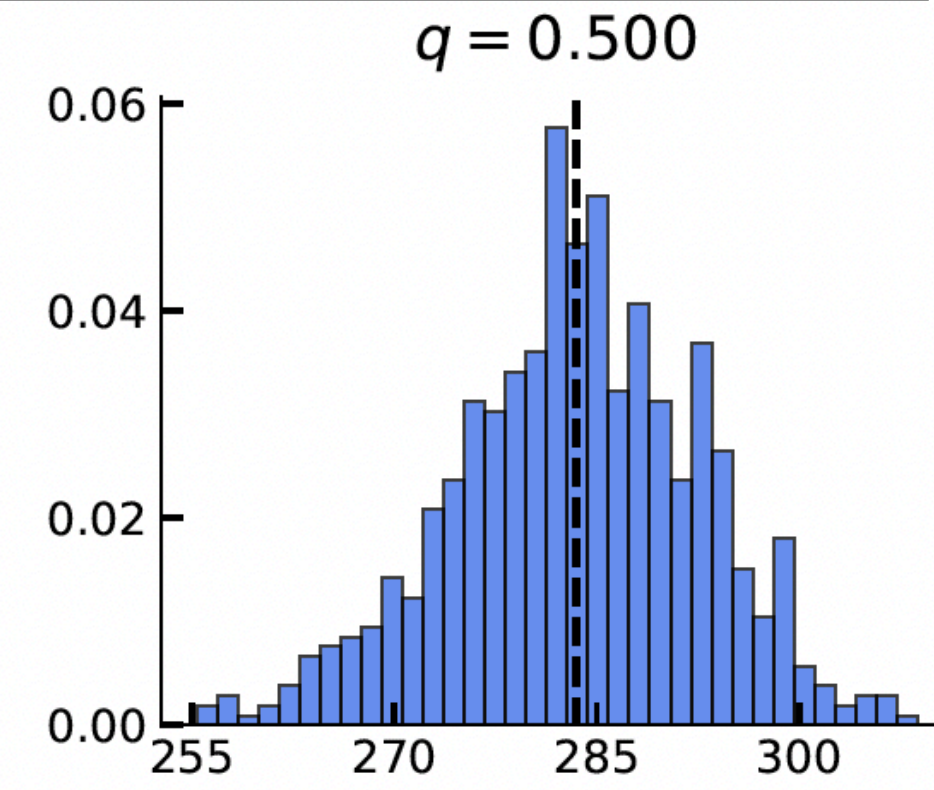
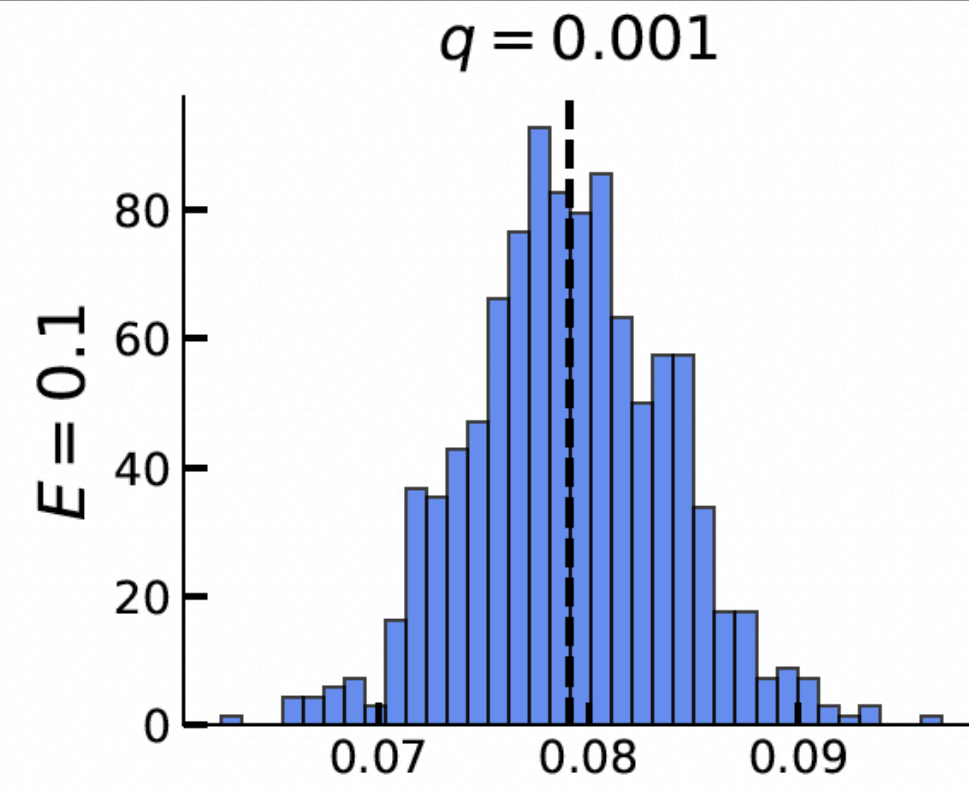


Counting ' ν '



For $V = 24^3$, $W = 5$

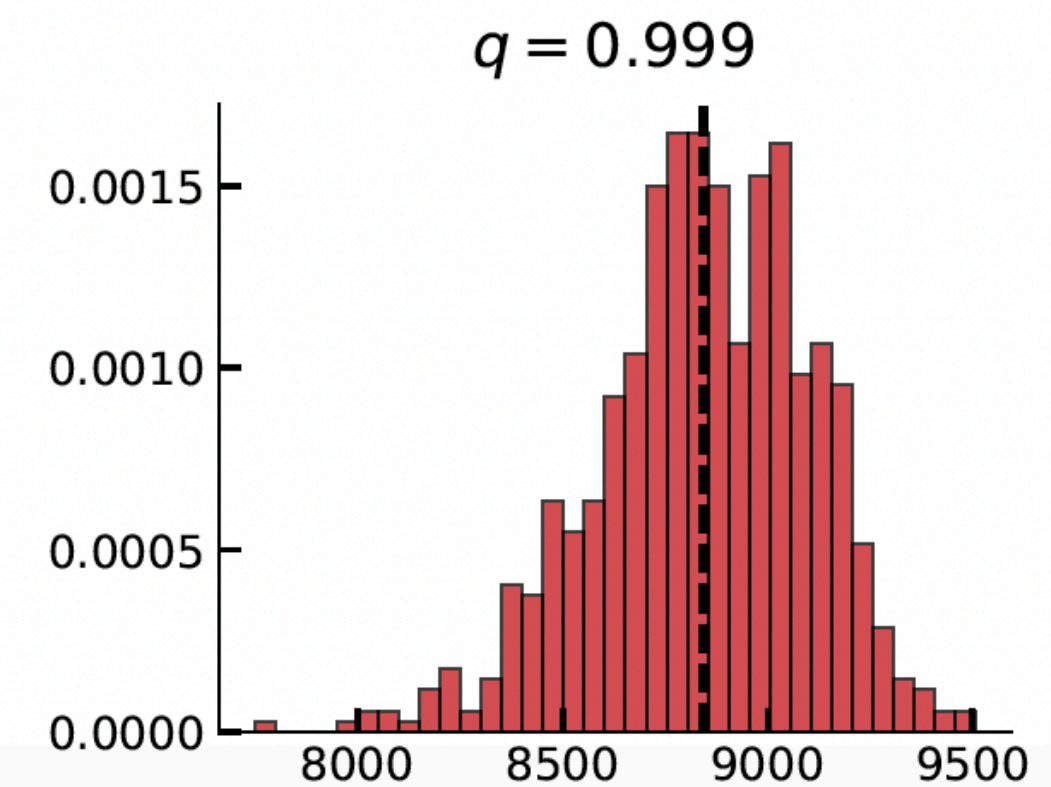
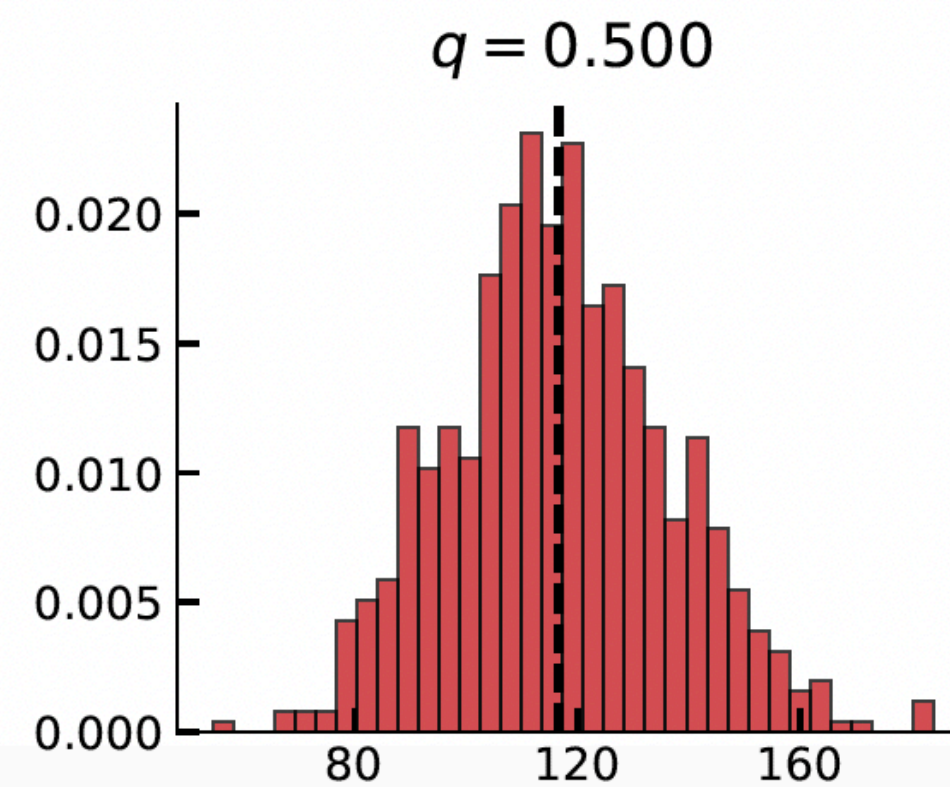
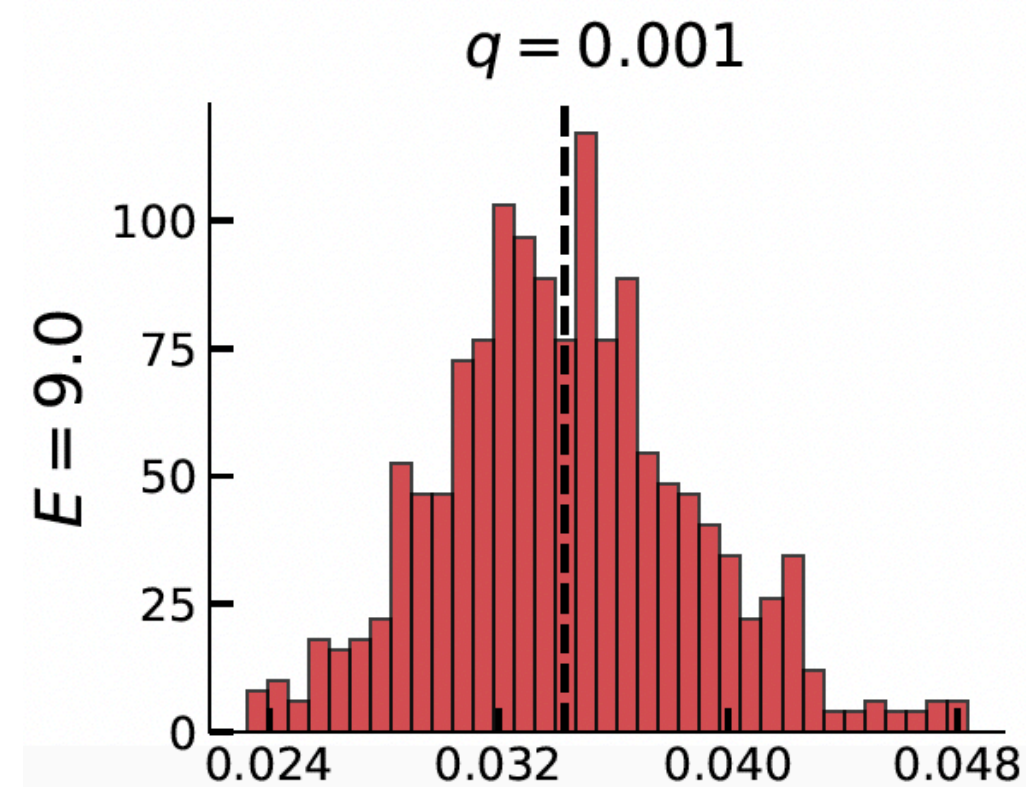
Things changes
significantly



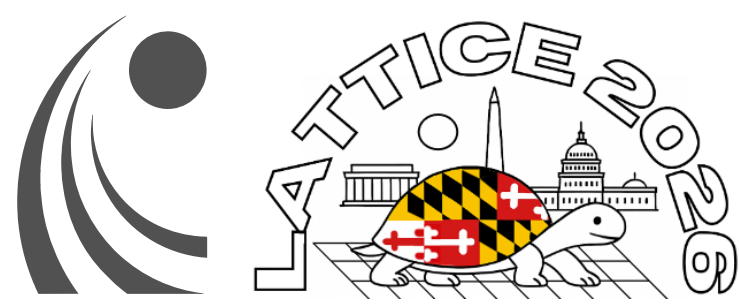
Limited statistics

+

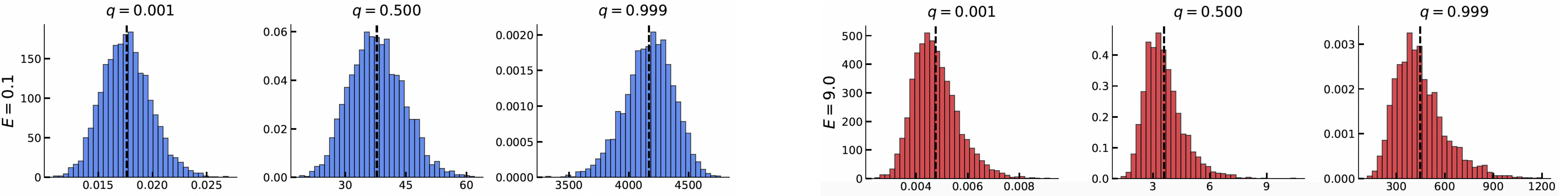
Finite Volume



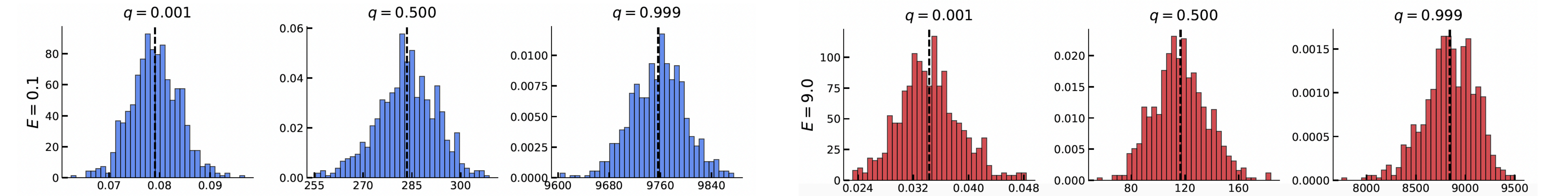
Counting ' ν '



$W = 10$

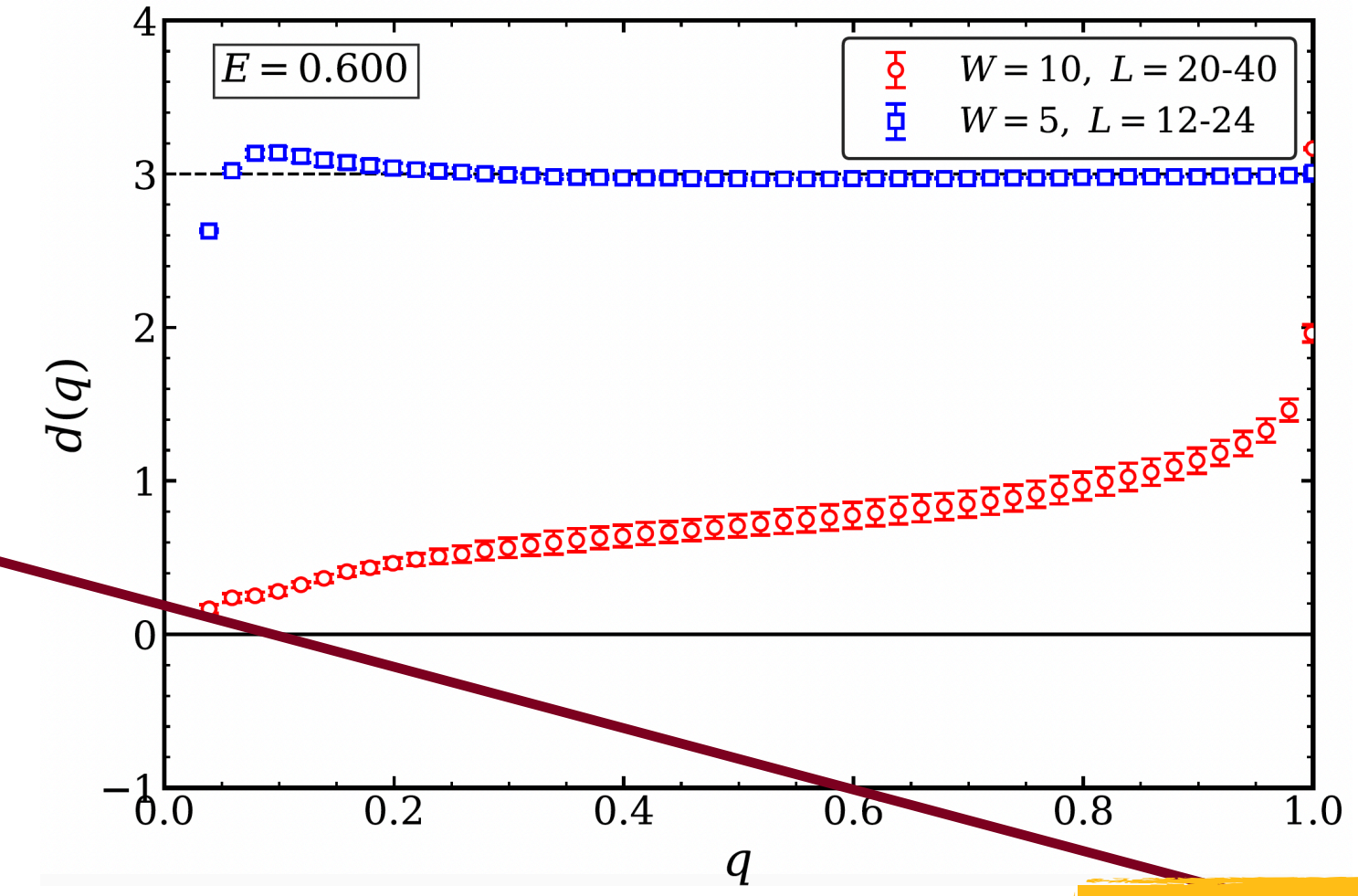
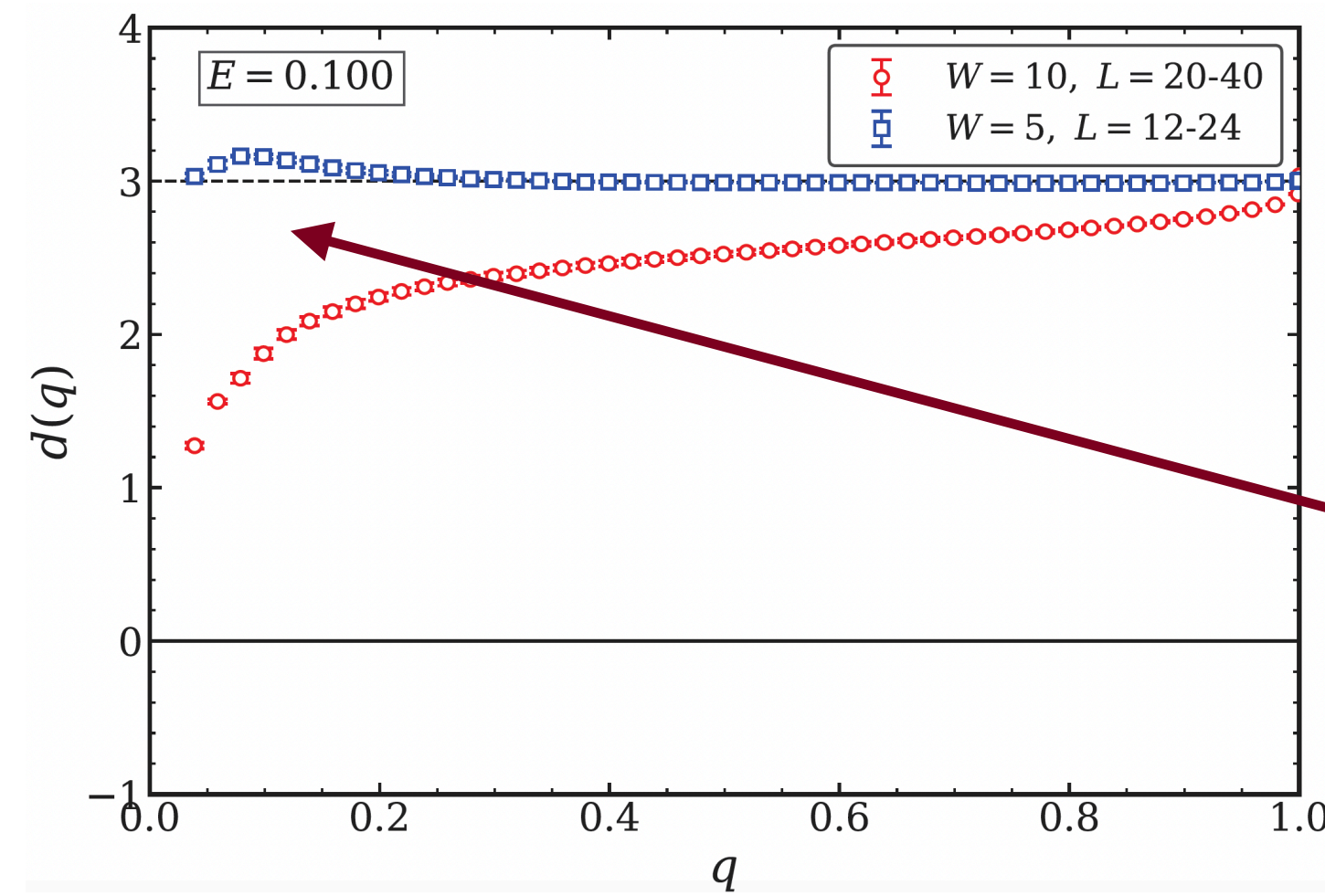


$W = 5$

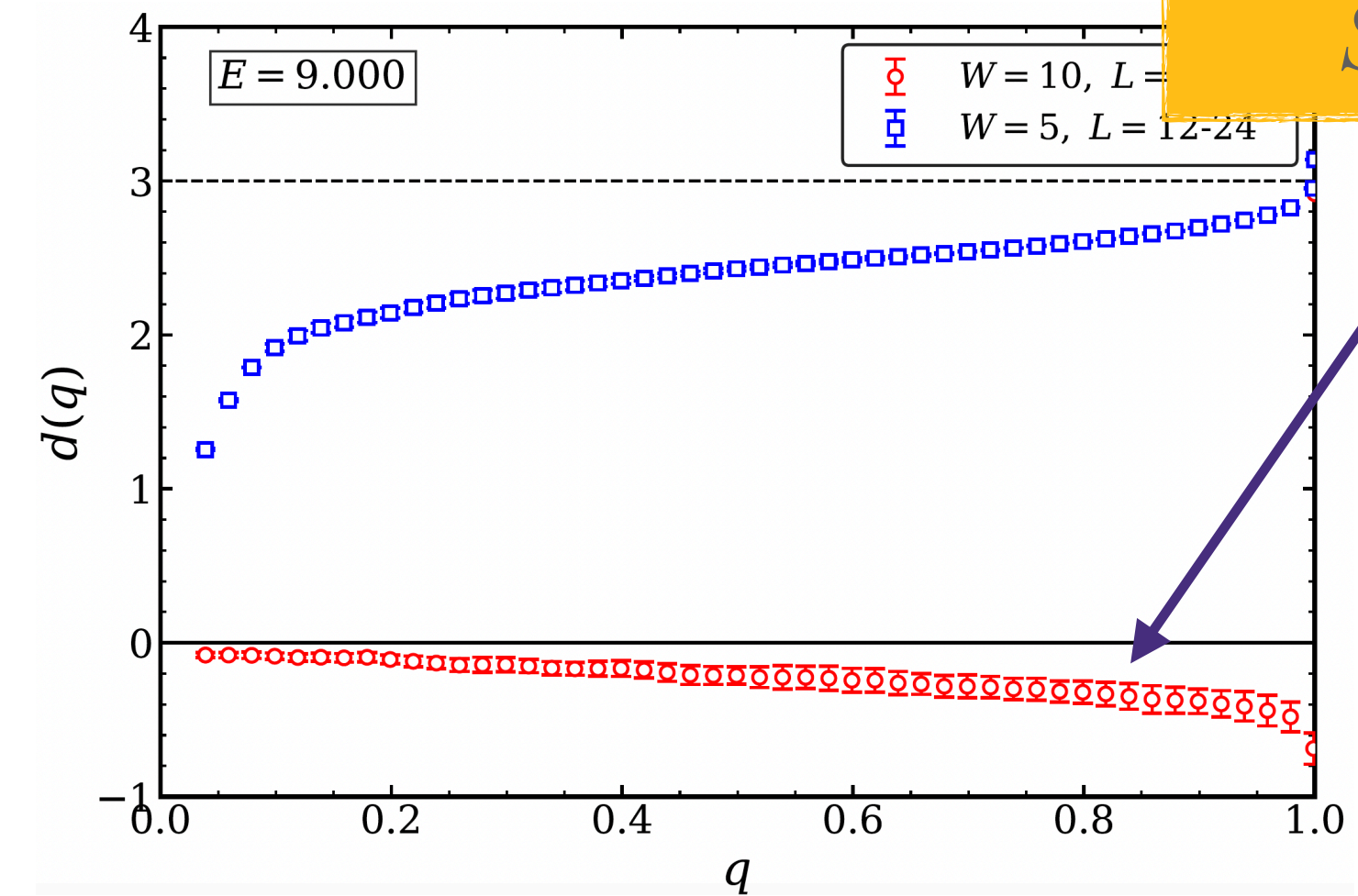
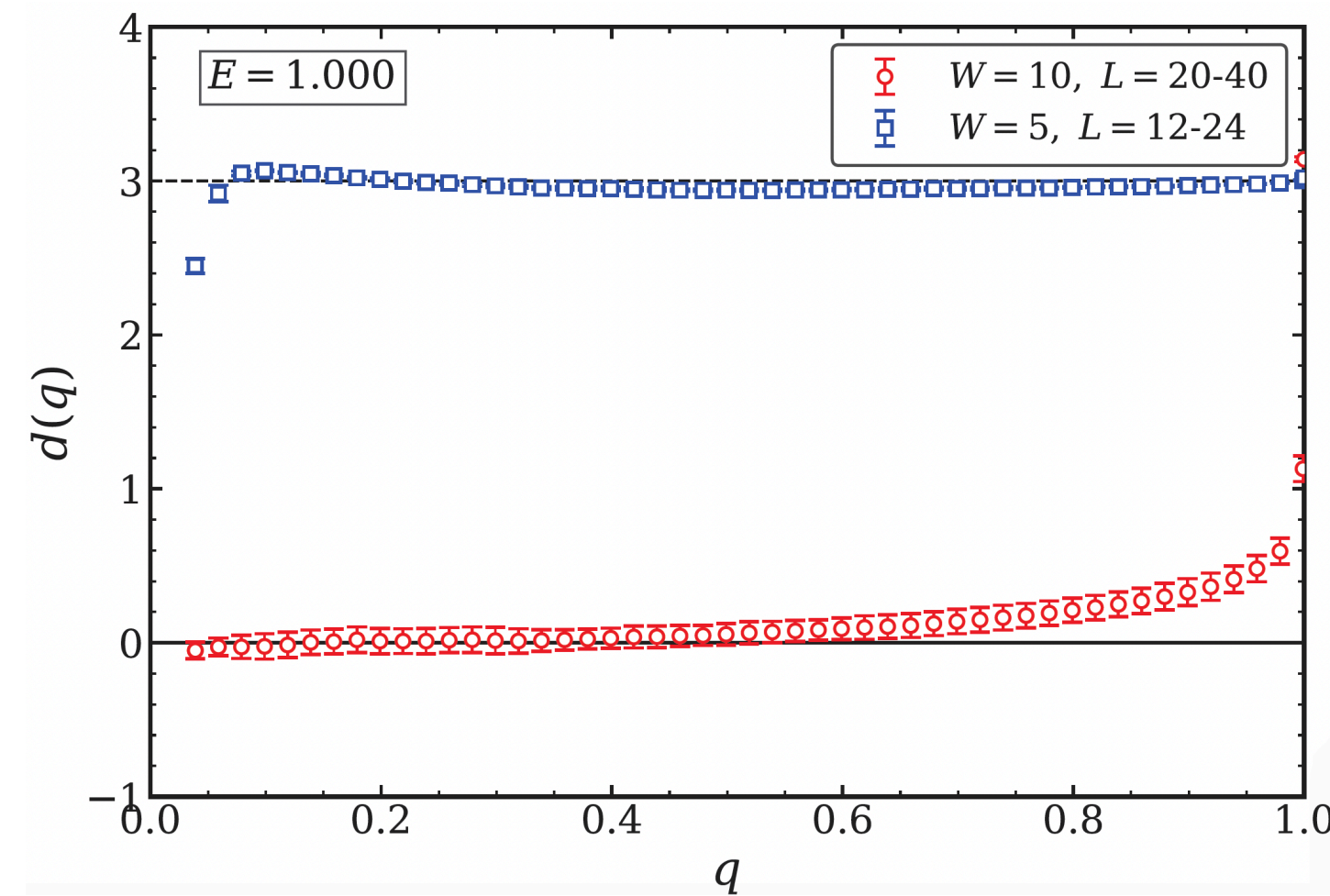


$d(q)$

► Extracting the effective dimension $d(q)$ from the scaling behaviour of $\nu(q)$



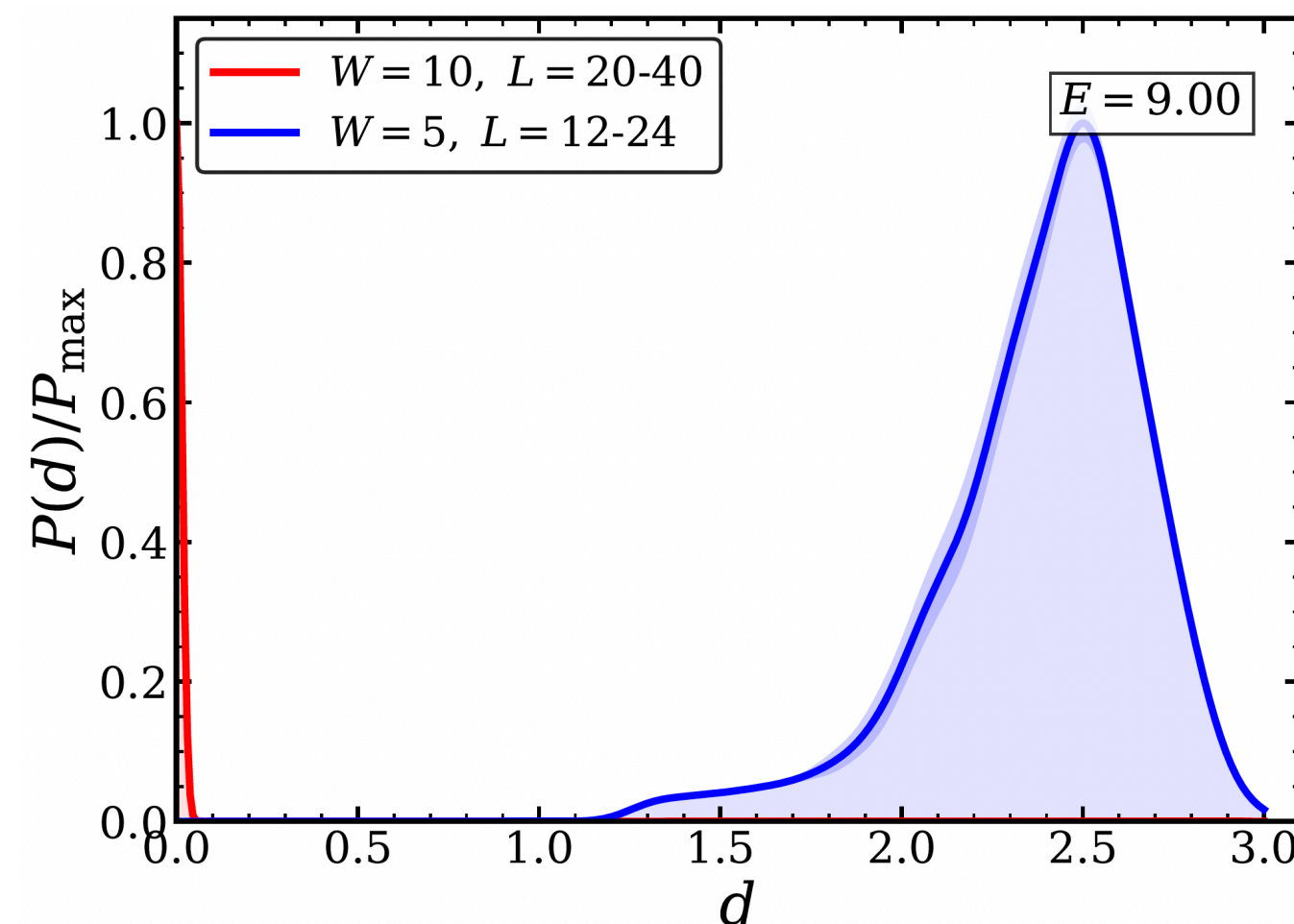
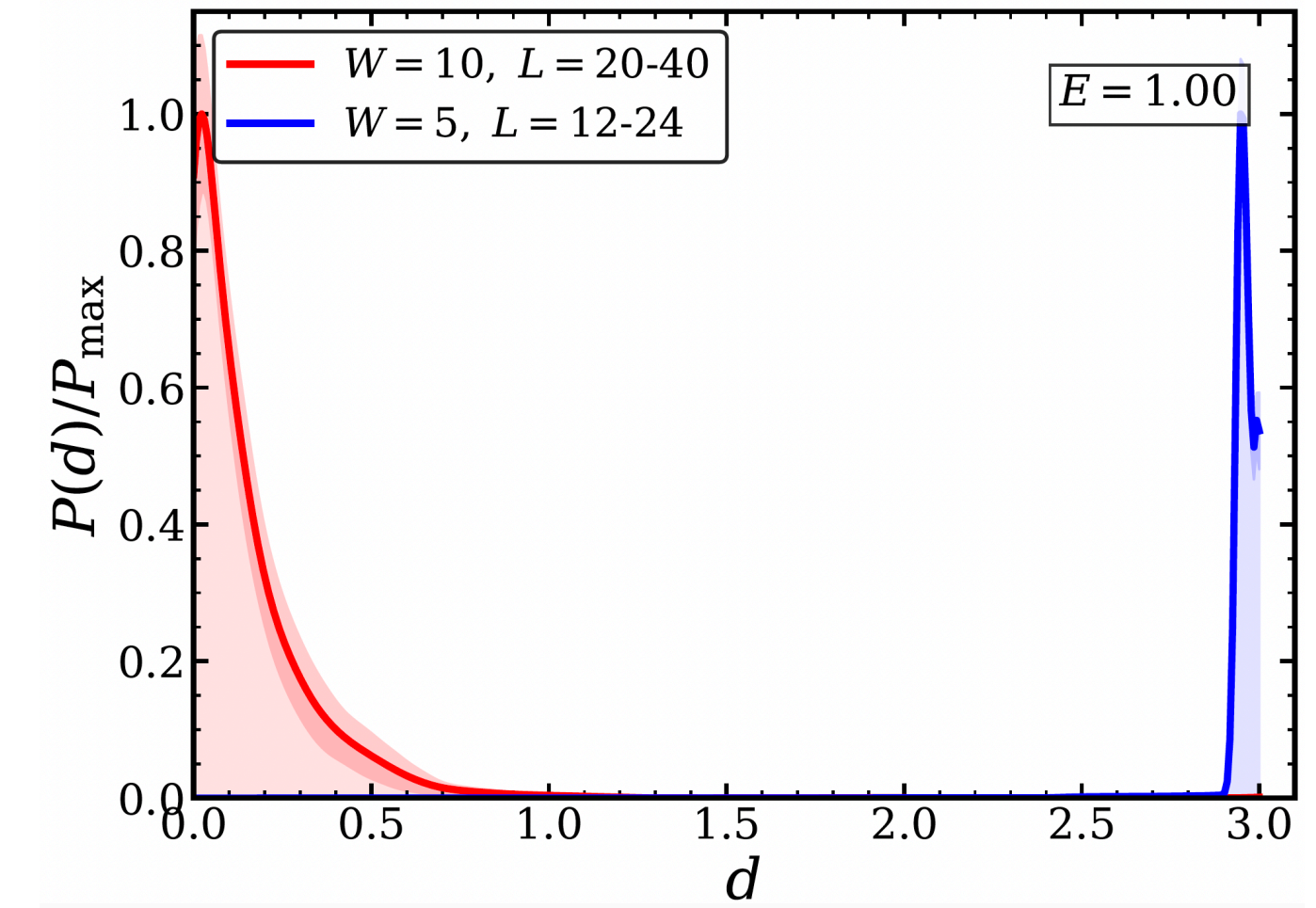
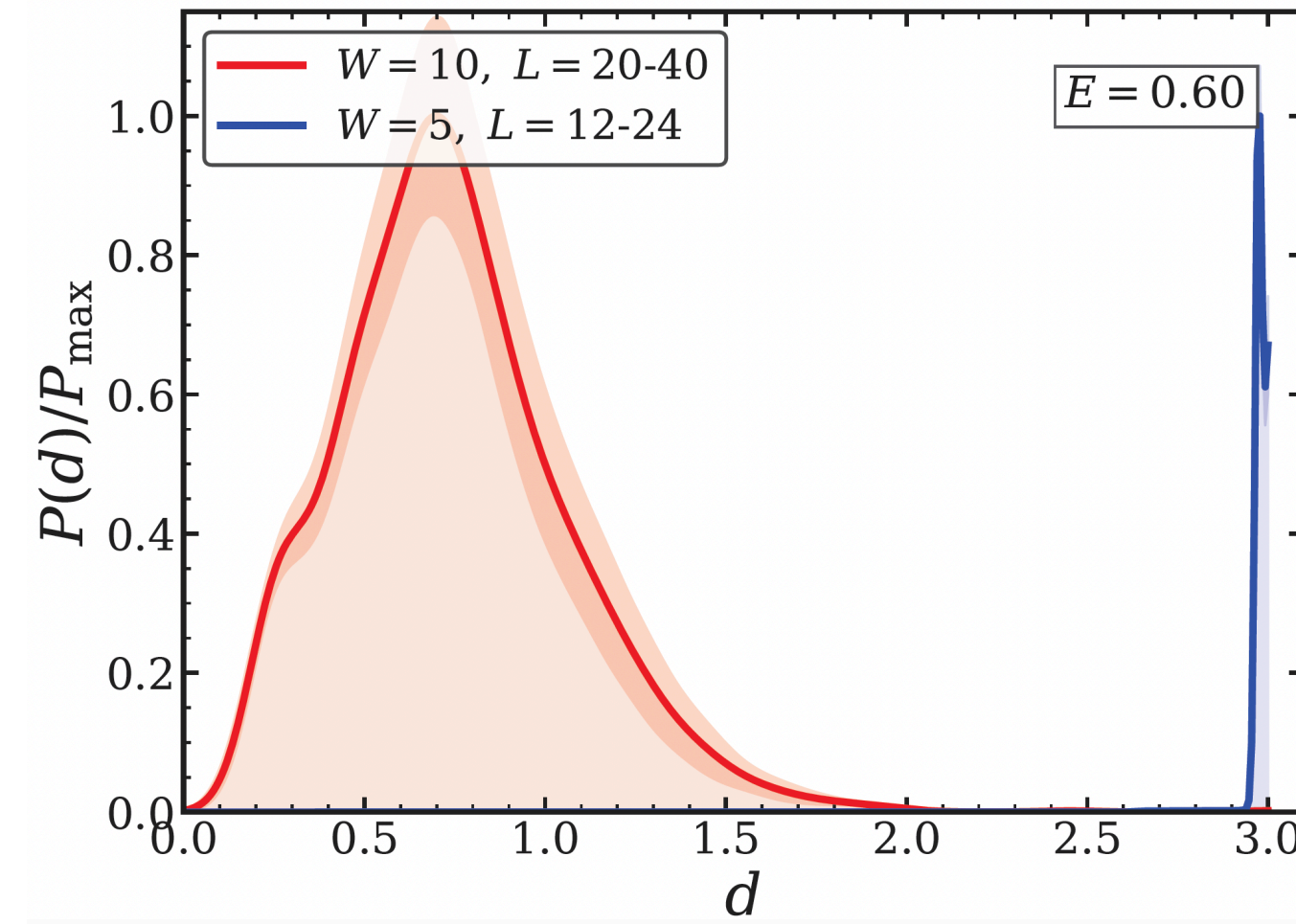
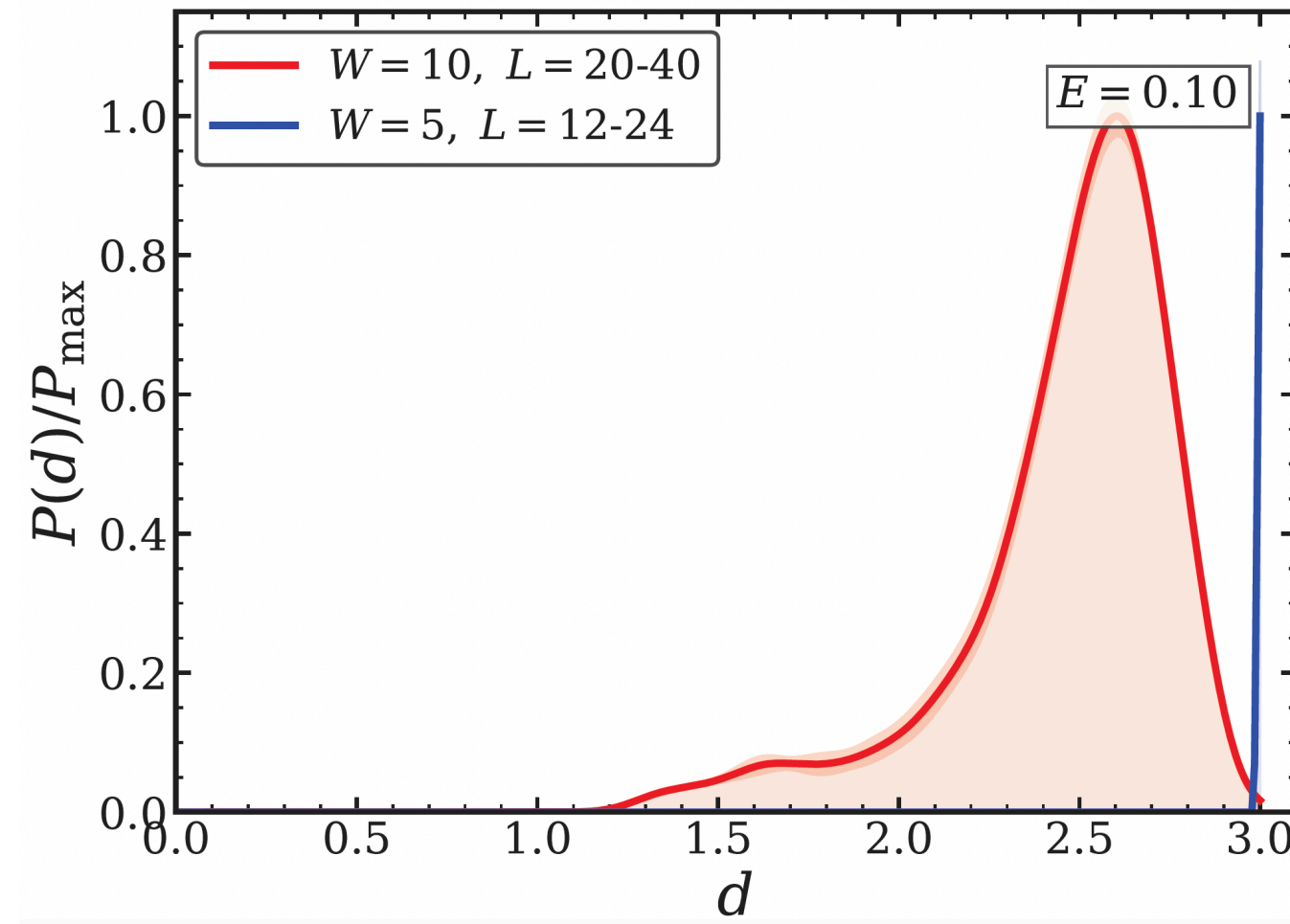
$$\Delta\nu(q, L) = A(q) L^{d(q)} e^{-c(q)/L},$$



More data...
Sensitive fits...

$$P(d)$$

► Constructing the probability distribution $P(d)$ using Kernel Density Estimation (KDE)

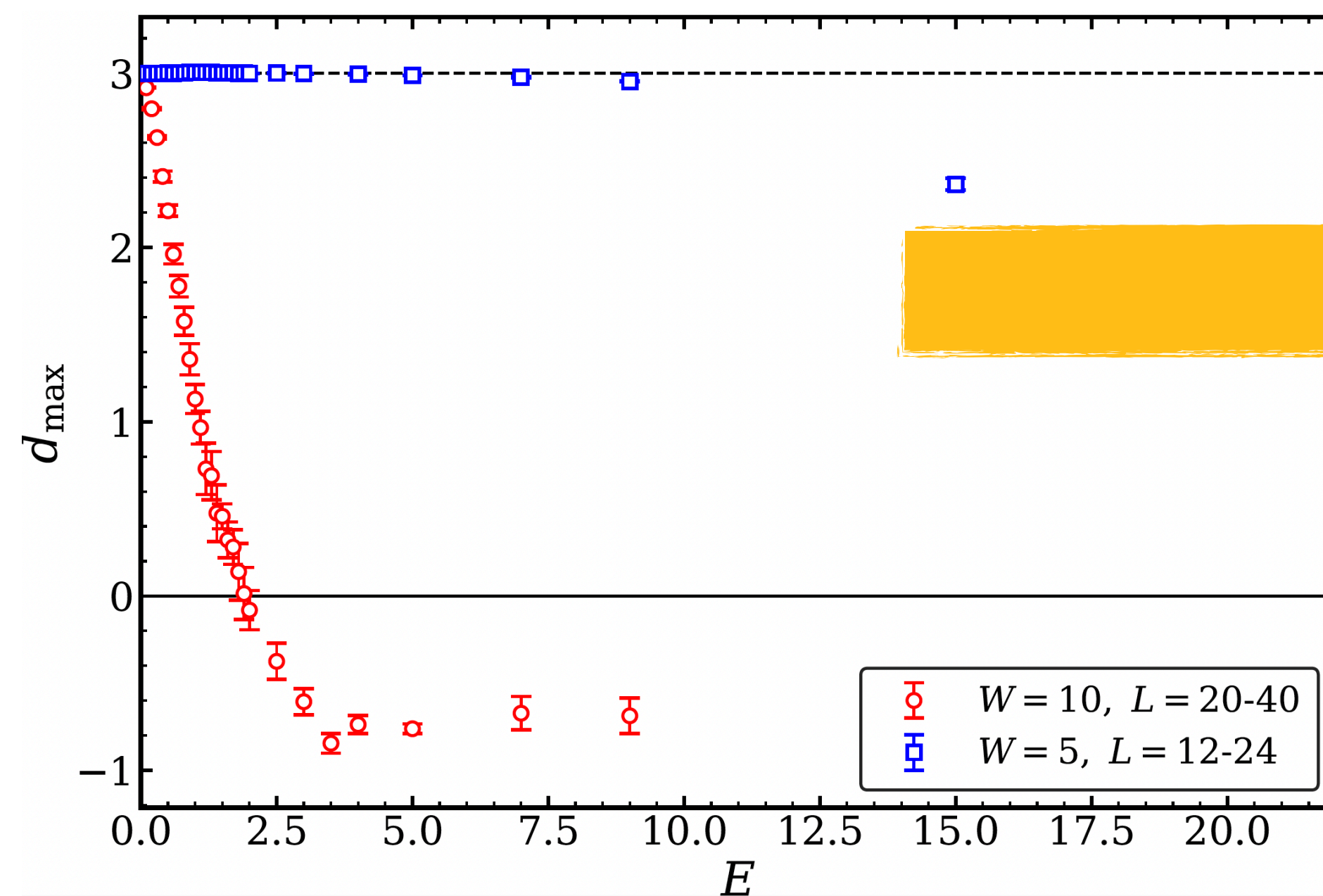


KDE summarizes the full $d(q)$ spectrum into a characteristic dimension. The peak shifts from $d \sim 3$ to $d \sim 0$ as localization develops

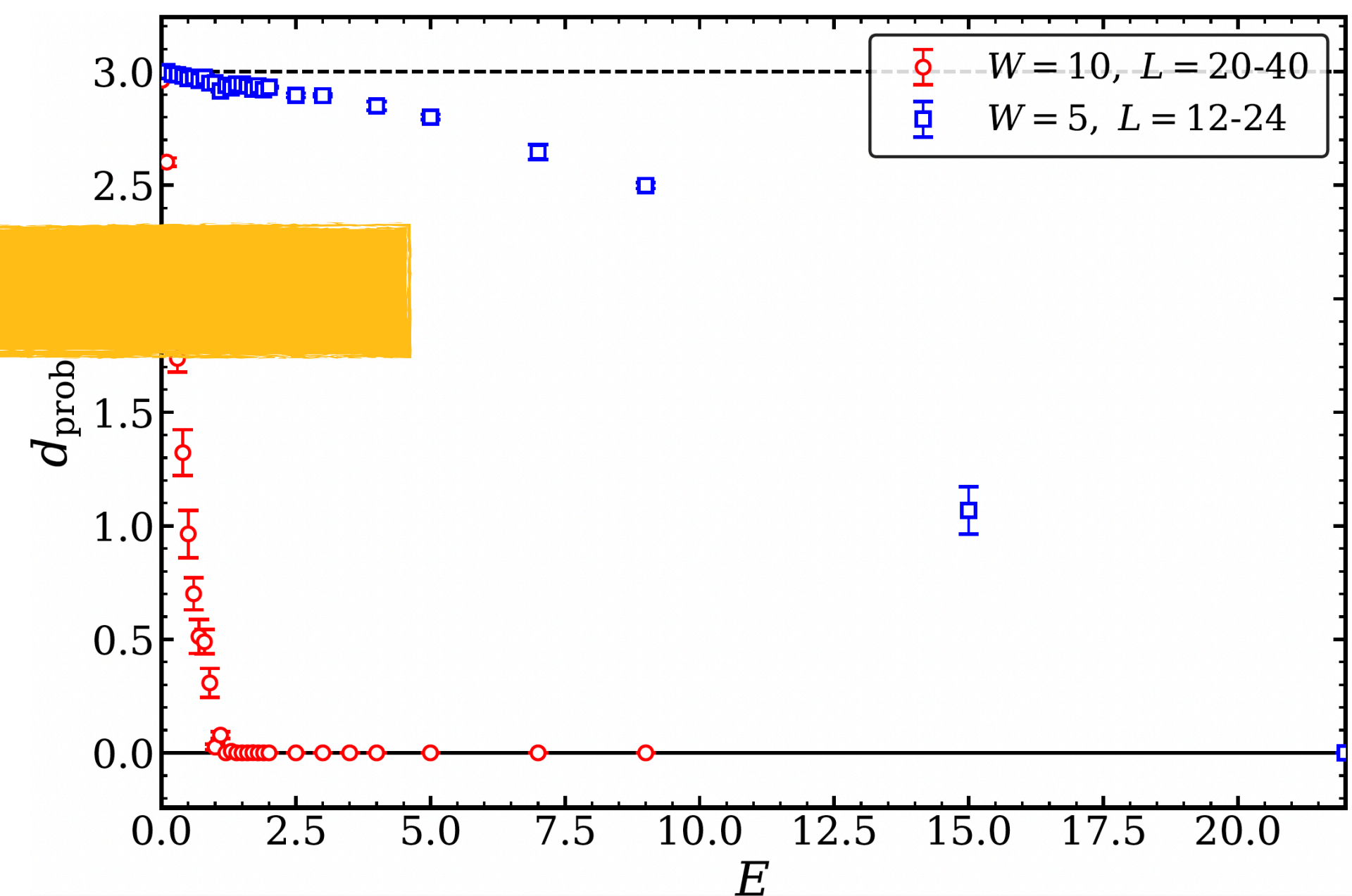
Maximal and Probable Dimension

► $d_{max}(q = 0.999)$: the dimension obtained after capturing 99.9% of the eigenstate probability, characterizing the geometry of the full support.

► d_{prob} : the most probable geometric dimension, extracted from the peak of the KDE distribution $P(d)$



Still exploring



► Weak disorder: $d_{max}, d_{prob} \sim 3$ over most energies

► Strong disorder: both dimensions decrease with energy, revealing the localization transition

$W \rightarrow \infty?$

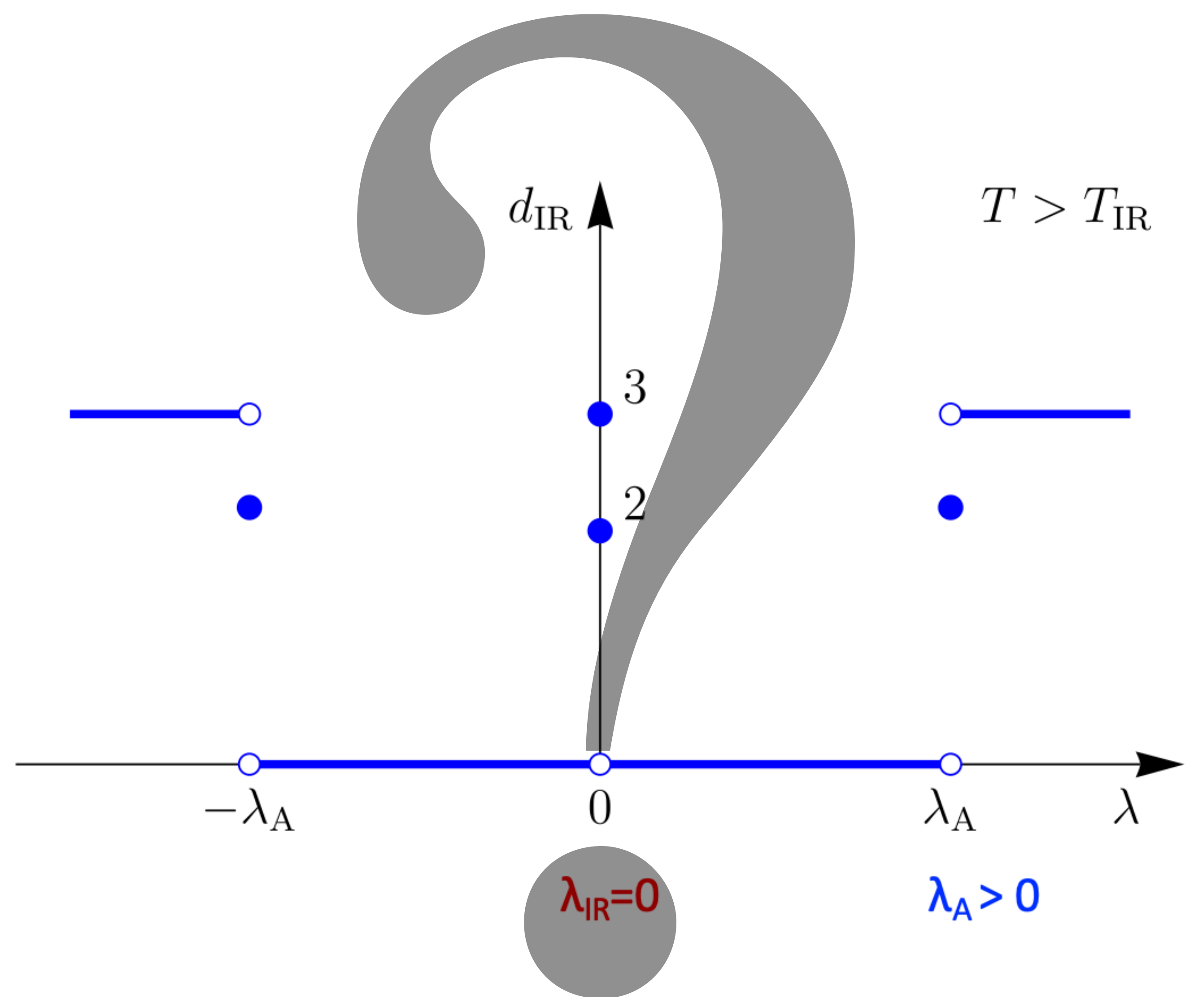
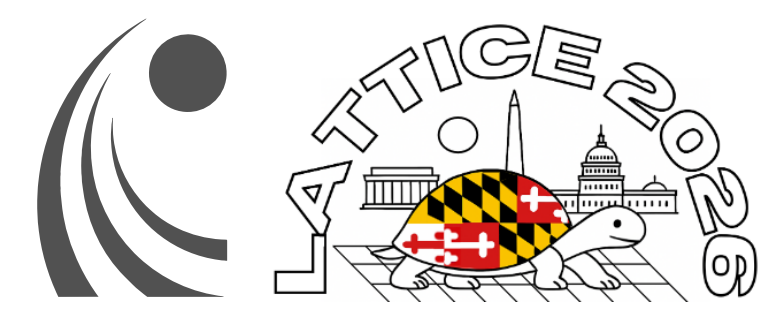
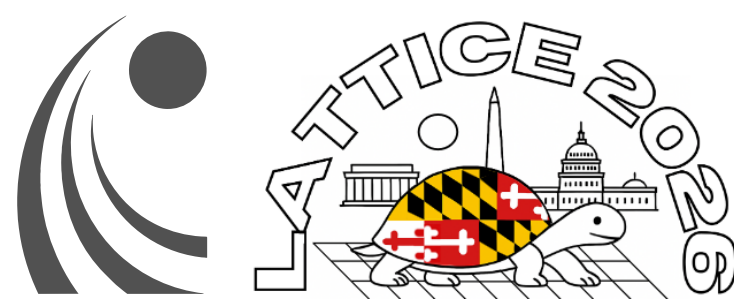


Figure from Ivan

Summary



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- ☒ We studied chiral Anderson models: randomly disordered systems with chiral (sublattice) symmetry
- ☒ Numerical calculations were performed on finite lattices of volume, $V = L^3$, with $L = 12 \rightarrow 40$
- ☒ We explored how the effective spatial dimension of eigenstates depends on energy and disorder (hopping) strength
- ☒ The effective dimension provides a new way to characterize the geometry of eigenstates
- ☐ Larger volumes? Different types of disorders?
- ☐ Better way of understanding dimensions?
- ★ And more as mentioned in Ivan's talk

THANK YOU



Navdeep Singh Dhindsa

31/07/26



tifr.link/scicomm