

EIGENSTATE THERMALIZATION HYPOTHESIS (ETH)

$$\overline{\langle \hat{A}(t) \rangle} = \sum_{\alpha\beta} c_{\alpha}^* c_{\beta} \frac{e^{i\omega_{\alpha\beta}T} - 1}{i\omega_{\alpha\beta}T} \langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \beta \rangle =$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} |c_{\alpha}|^2 \langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \alpha \rangle + \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} c_{\alpha}^* c_{\beta} \frac{e^{i\omega_{\alpha\beta}T} - 1}{i\omega_{\alpha\beta}T} \langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \beta \rangle$$

DEPHASING
↓
GOOD x SMALL # OF PARTICLES

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{IF } N \text{ PARTICLES} \\ \omega_{\alpha\beta} \sim e^{-N} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0 \\ \Rightarrow T \omega_{\alpha\beta} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0 \\ \text{DEPHASING TIME} \end{array} \right]$$

EIGENSTATE THERMALIZATION HYPOTHESIS !!

NOTE:

$\omega_{\alpha\beta} \sim e^{-N} \Rightarrow$ CAN $\omega_{\alpha\beta}$ REMOVE THE ACTION OF $\langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \beta \rangle$ BECAUSE $\omega_{\alpha\beta}^{-1} \langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \beta \rangle$ IN SUMMATION $\sum_{\alpha \neq \beta}$?

NO! BECAUSE OF $e^{i\omega_{\alpha\beta}T} - 1$

IN FACT:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} c_{\alpha}^* c_{\beta} \frac{e^{i\omega_{\alpha\beta}T} - 1}{i\omega_{\alpha\beta}T} \langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \beta \rangle &\approx \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} c_{\alpha}^* c_{\beta} \frac{(i\omega_{\alpha\beta}T)}{i\omega_{\alpha\beta}T} \langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \beta \rangle \approx \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} c_{\alpha}^* c_{\beta} \langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \beta \rangle \xrightarrow{AS \ N \rightarrow \infty} 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\omega_{\alpha\beta} T \ll 1 \Rightarrow T \ll \frac{1}{\omega_{\alpha\beta}} \xrightarrow{N} \infty$
 \Rightarrow PHYSICAL TIMES !!

ETH: $\langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \beta \rangle = A_{\alpha\beta}(E_{\alpha\beta}) \delta_{\alpha\beta} + f_A(E_{\alpha\beta}, \omega_{\alpha\beta}) \Omega^{-1/2}(E_{\alpha\beta}) R_{\alpha\beta}$

IF \hat{A} MOVES FEW PARTICLES (LOCAL ACTION IN SPACEMAN)
 \rightarrow HYPOTHESIS ON OBSERVABLES !!

$\Omega^{-1/2}(E_{\alpha\beta}) \rightarrow e^{-\frac{S(E)}{2}} \sim e^{-N} \rightarrow 0$

↓
PAPERS: • VON NEUMANN QUANTUM ERGODIC THEORY (1929)
• SREDNICKI CHAOS & QUANTUM THERMALIZATION (1994)

\Rightarrow TO HAVE ETH:

- LOCAL OBSERVABLES
- $N \rightarrow \infty$!!!

IF ETH HOLDS \rightarrow NO NEED OF TEMPORAL AVERAGE

$\langle \psi(t) | \hat{A} | \psi(t) \rangle \sim \langle \hat{A} \rangle_{\rho_{\text{THERMAL}}} \times$ ALMOST ALL TIMES

IN PARTICULAR $\forall |\alpha\rangle$
 $\langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \alpha \rangle \sim \langle \hat{A} \rangle_{\rho} \rightarrow$ STRONG CONDITION

WEAK ETH \rightarrow SCAR STATES
↓
ATHERMAL STATES $\langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \alpha \rangle \neq \langle \hat{A} \rangle_{\rho}$

ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF $|\alpha\rangle$ VIOLATES ETH
 $\rightarrow \langle \psi(t) | \hat{A} | \psi(t) \rangle \sim \langle \hat{A} \rangle_{\rho} \times$ ALMOST ALL TIMES
 \rightarrow NORMAL TYPICALITY!

BUT QUANTUM THERMALIZATION STILL OCCURS
 \rightarrow x THIS ETH

QUANTUM CHAOS & ETH (NON-INTEGRABILITY)

$$\langle \alpha | \hat{A} | \beta \rangle = A_{\alpha\beta}(E_{\alpha\beta}) \delta_{\alpha\beta} + f_A(E_{\alpha\beta}, \omega_{\alpha\beta}) \Omega^{-1/2}(E_{\alpha\beta}) R_{\alpha\beta}$$

$R_{\alpha\beta}$ RANDOM NUMBER

MATH OF RANDOM MATRICES IS INSIDE ETH

THIS COMES FROM DETERMINISTIC CHAOS: "EFFECTIVE STOCHASTICITY CONFERRED BY A DETERMINISTIC SYSTEM"

AT THE STATE OF THE ART THE BIGGEST PART OF SCIENTISTS THINKS

THAT QUANTUM ERGODICITY IS RELATED TO CHAOS (QUANTUM)

↳ (IN PHYSICAL TIMES)

BUT IN CLASSICAL PHYSICS ERGODICITY ~~IS~~ CHAOS
(EVEN IF FOR A LONG TIME THE OPPOSITE WAS THOUGHT)

ERGODICITY IS A MATTER OF # OF PARTICLES 'N' AND
OF THE OBSERVABLE → NO ROLE OF CHAOS!!

IN QUANTUM MECHANICS? → OPEN QUESTION!!

ALTERNATIVE FORMULATION OF ETH

IN GENERAL IF ENSEMBLE EQUIVALENCE HOLDS $\langle \hat{H} \rangle_{mc} \sim \langle \hat{H} \rangle_{can}$

IF ETH HOLDS $\underbrace{\langle \hat{H} | m \rangle}_{E_m} \sim \langle \hat{H} \rangle_{can}$ → WITH APPROPRIATE CHOICE OF \mathbb{P}
 $\forall |m\rangle$ → IT IS NOT $\langle \hat{H} \rangle_{mc}$
IT IS FOR A SINGLE EIGENSTATE!!!