

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996418432103316
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Titolo	Neural-Network Simulation of Strongly Correlated Quantum Systems [[electronic resource] /] / by Stefanie Czischek
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2020
ISBN	3-030-52715-8
Edizione	[1st ed. 2020.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (212 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Springer Theses, Recognizing Outstanding Ph.D. Research, , 2190- 5053
Disciplina	530.12
Soggetti	Quantum physics Machine learning Neural networks (Computer science) Condensed matter Quantum Physics Machine Learning Mathematical Models of Cognitive Processes and Neural Networks Condensed Matter Physics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Quantum Mechanics and Spin Systems -- Artificial Neural Networks -- Discrete Truncated Wigner Approximation -- BM- Based Wave Function Parametrization -- Deep Neural Networks and Phase Reweighting -- Towards Neuromorphic Sampling of Quantum States -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	Quantum systems with many degrees of freedom are inherently difficult to describe and simulate quantitatively. The space of possible states is, in general, exponentially large in the number of degrees of freedom such as the number of particles it contains. Standard digital high- performance computing is generally too weak to capture all the necessary details, such that alternative quantum simulation devices have been proposed as a solution. Artificial neural networks, with their high non-local connectivity between the neuron degrees of freedom, may soon gain importance in simulating static and dynamical behavior

of quantum systems. Particularly promising candidates are neuromorphic realizations based on analog electronic circuits which are being developed to capture, e.g., the functioning of biologically relevant networks. In turn, such neuromorphic systems may be used to measure and control real quantum many-body systems online. This thesis lays an important foundation for the realization of quantum simulations by means of neuromorphic hardware, for using quantum physics as an input to classical neural nets and, in turn, for using network results to be fed back to quantum systems. The necessary foundations on both sides, quantum physics and artificial neural networks, are described, providing a valuable reference for researchers from these different communities who need to understand the foundations of both.

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