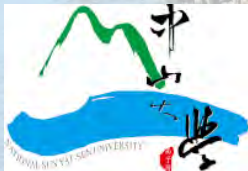


# Emergent Dimensions: Geometry and Topology from Parameter Spaces



Chia-Yi Ju  
@AAMP XXII  
August 26, 2025

# Non-Hermitian Inspired Work

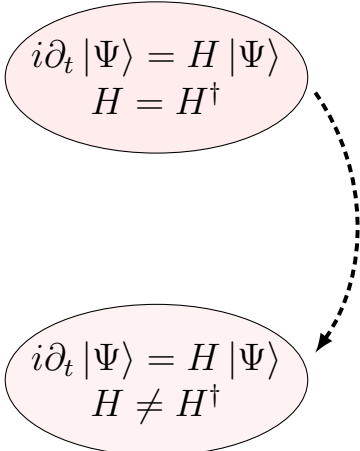
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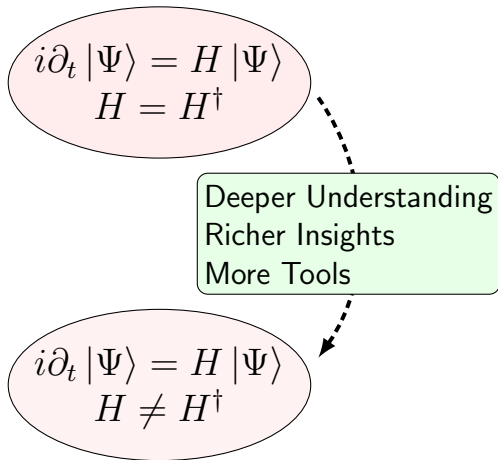


A diagram consisting of two light pink ovals. The top oval contains the equations  $i\partial_t |\Psi\rangle = H |\Psi\rangle$  and  $H = H^\dagger$ . A dashed black arrow curves from the right side of the top oval down to the right side of the bottom oval. The bottom oval contains the equations  $i\partial_t |\Psi\rangle = H |\Psi\rangle$  and  $H \neq H^\dagger$ .

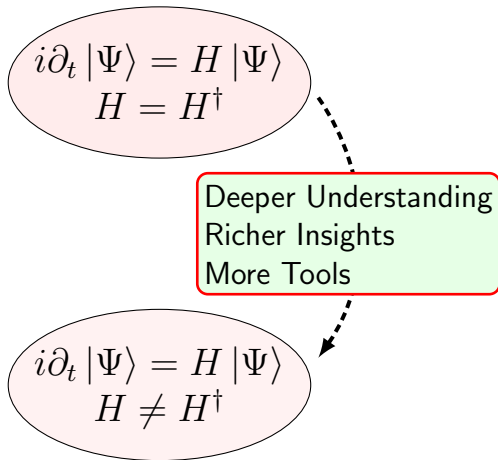
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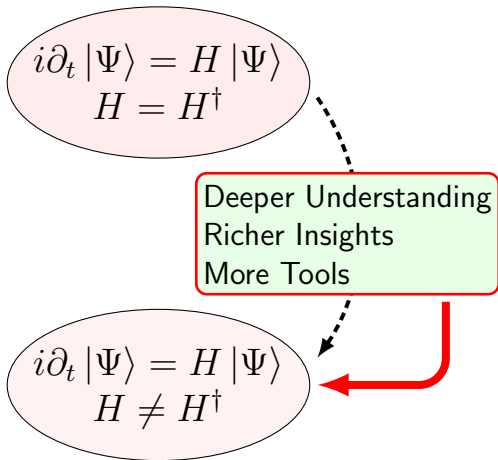
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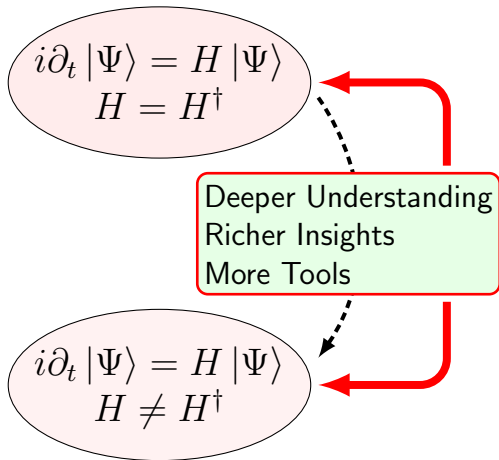
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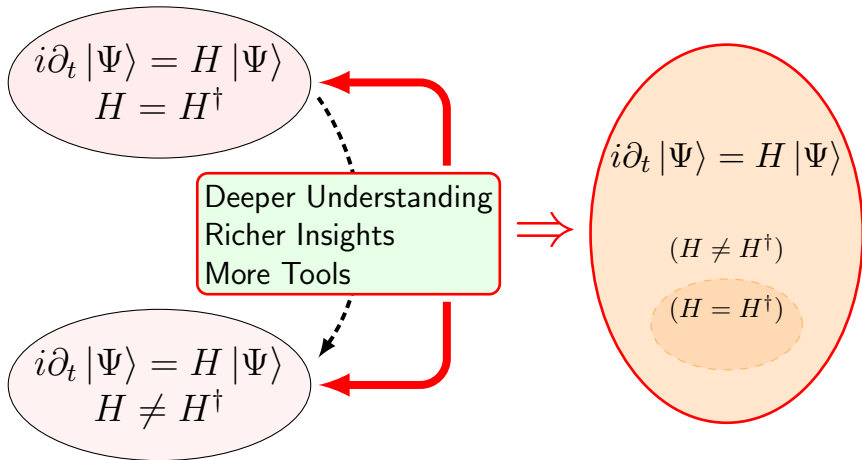


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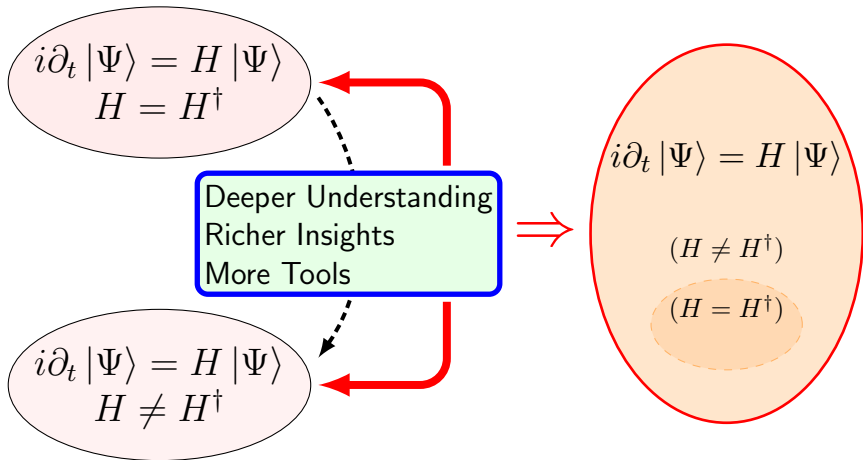




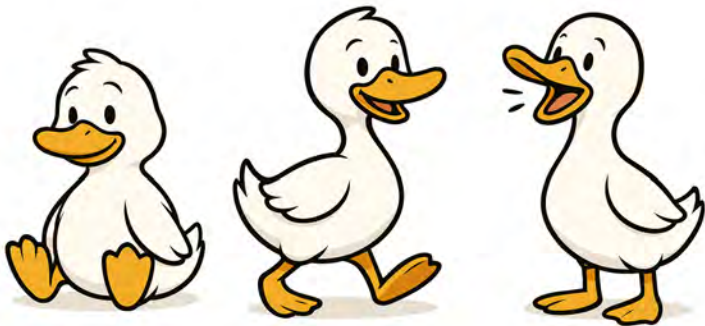
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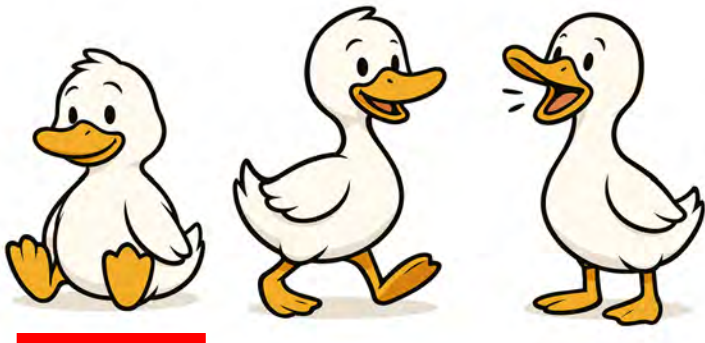
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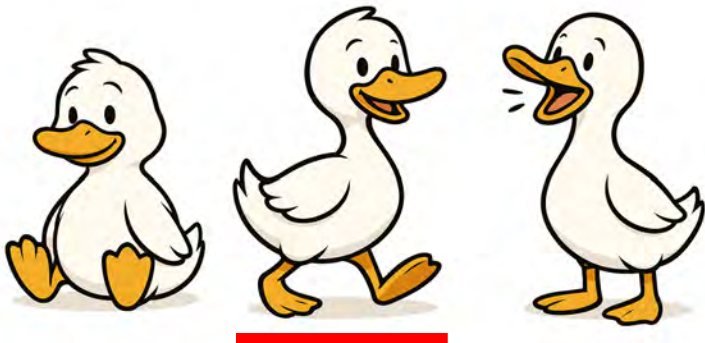
## Duck Test



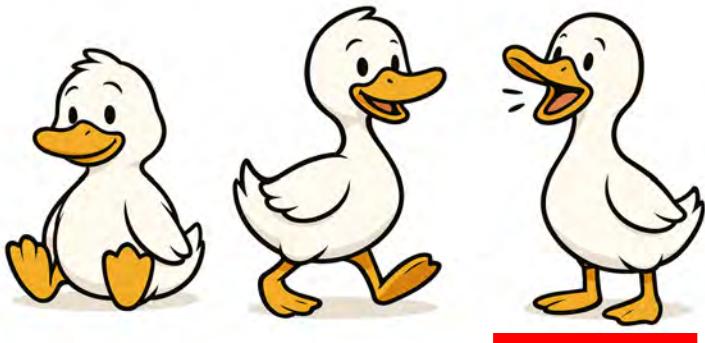
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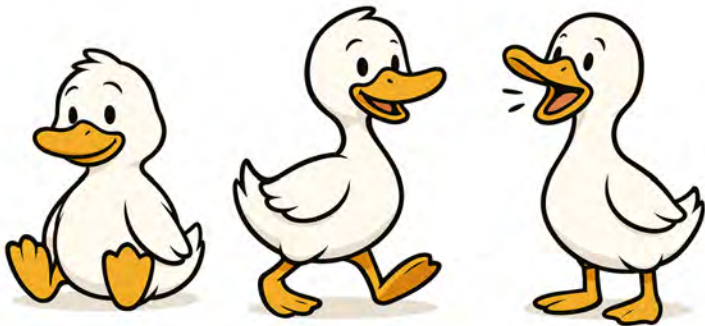
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Probably a **duck**

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Relax the quantum state inner product:

$$\langle \Psi_1 | \Psi_2 \rangle \rightarrow \langle\langle \Psi_1 | \Psi_2 \rangle\rangle \equiv \langle \Psi_1 | G | \Psi_2 \rangle ,$$

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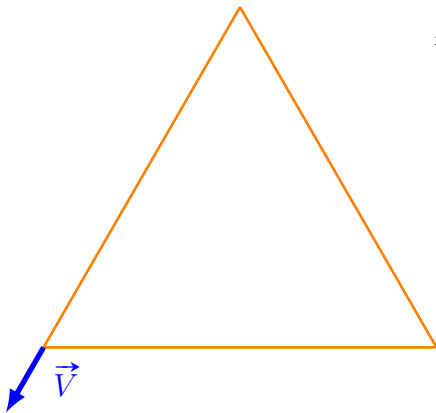


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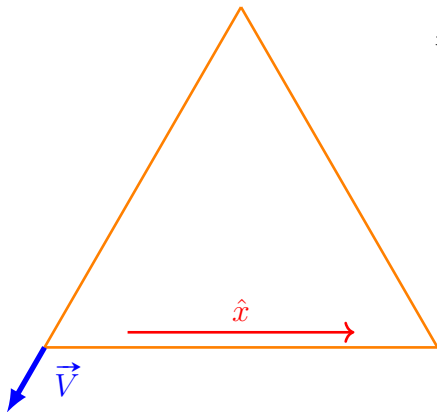
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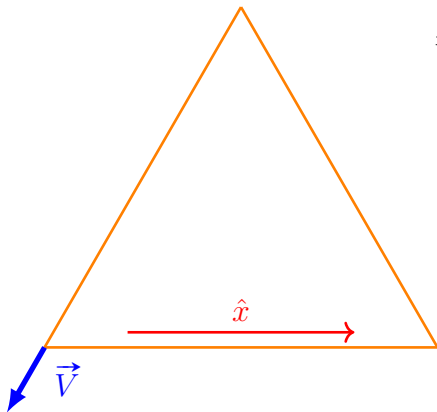
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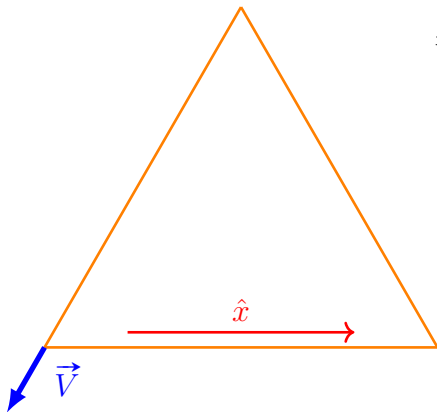


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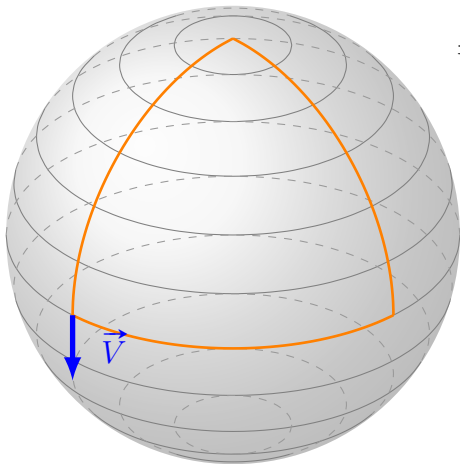
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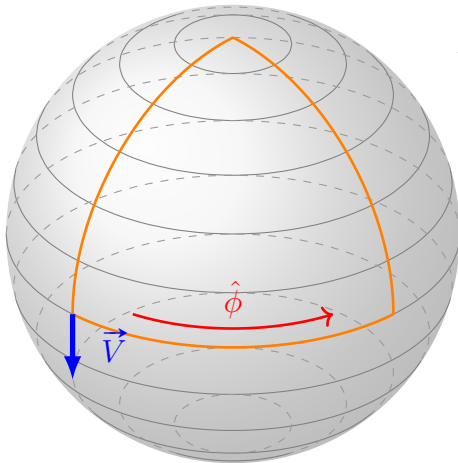
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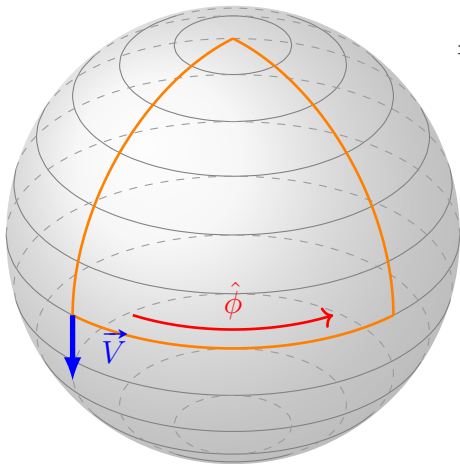


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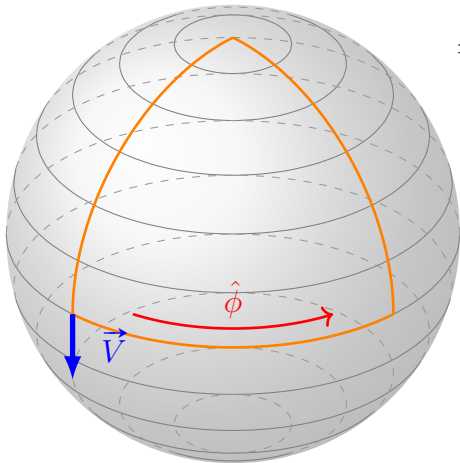
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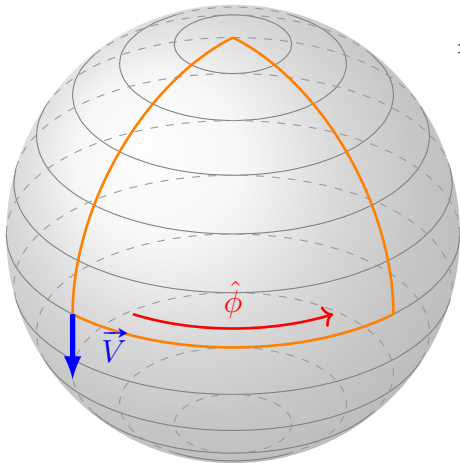
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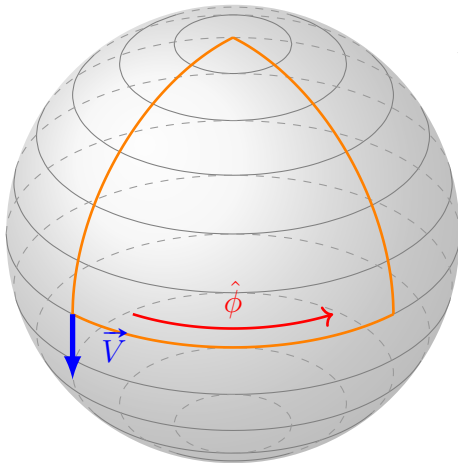
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$\Rightarrow$  Determines the geometry of the Hilbert space bundle.

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From the metric equation  $\partial_t G = i (GH - H^\dagger G)$ :

1. The metric is trivial only if the system is Hermitian, i.e.,

$$G = \mathbb{1} \Rightarrow H = H^\dagger.$$

2. Non-Hermitian systems implies non-trivial metric, i.e.,

$$H \neq H^\dagger \Rightarrow G \neq \mathbb{1}.$$

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Most questionable “predictions” do not appear.

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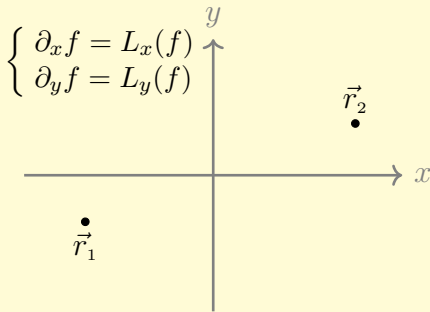
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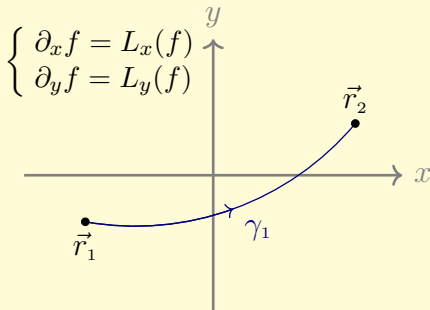
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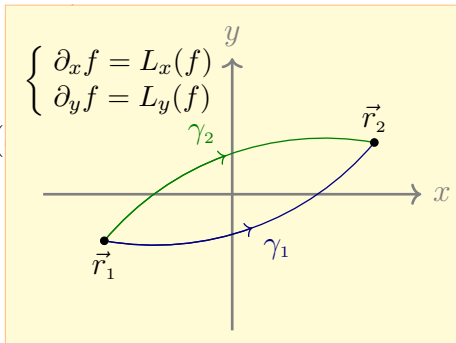
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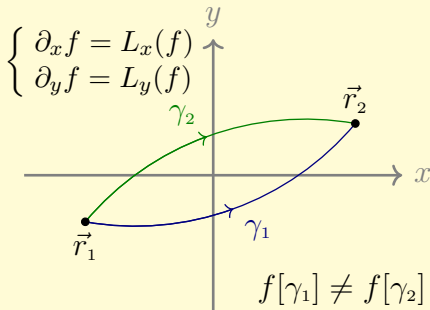
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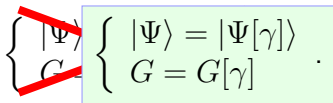
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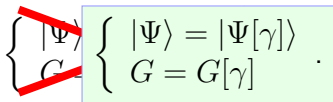
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Assumption:

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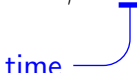
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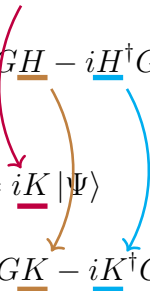
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# Local Curvature Two-Form

The local curvature two-form:

$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{1}{2} (F_{tq} dt \wedge dq + F_{qt} dq \wedge dt),$$

where

$$F_{tq} |\Psi\rangle \equiv -i [\nabla_t, \nabla_q] |\Psi\rangle = -F_{qt} |\Psi\rangle$$

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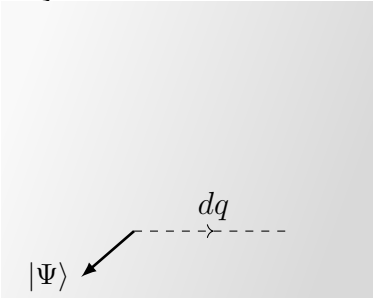
$$|\Psi\rangle$$



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$$F_{tq} |\Psi\rangle = \mathcal{F}(\dots, t),$$


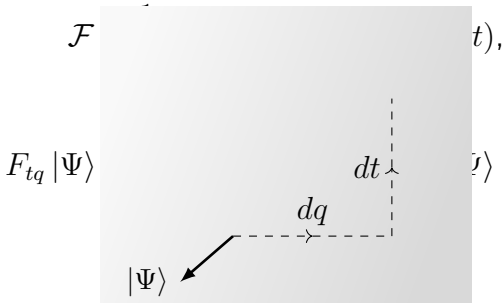
The diagram shows a shaded gray rectangular region representing a Hilbert space. A vector labeled  $|\Psi\rangle$  originates from the bottom-left corner. A dashed horizontal line extends to the right from the tip of this vector, with a small tick mark at its end. Above this dashed line, the label  $dq$  is positioned. To the right of the shaded region, the expression  $|\Psi\rangle$  is written.



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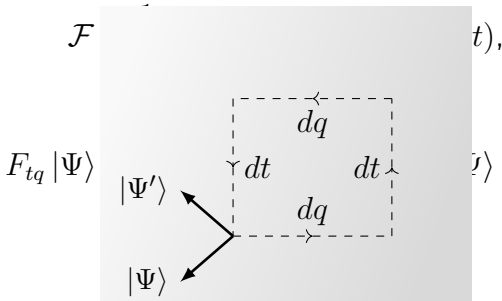
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The diagram shows a parallelogram in a Hilbert space. The bottom-left vertex is labeled  $|\Psi\rangle$ . The bottom edge is labeled  $dt$  and the left edge is labeled  $dq$ . The top edge is labeled  $dq$  and the right edge is labeled  $dt$ . The parallelogram is defined by dashed lines. An arrow points from the label  $|\Psi\rangle$  to the bottom-left vertex.

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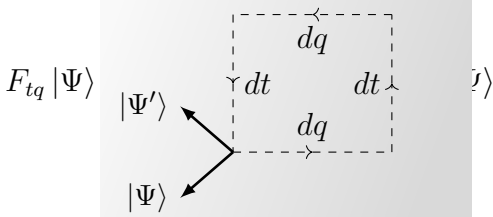


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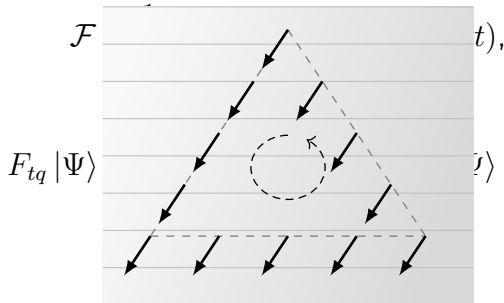
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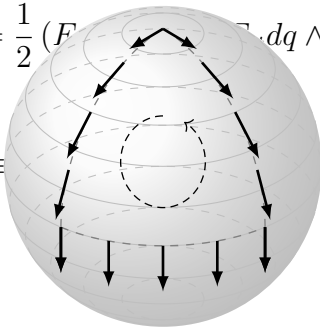
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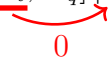
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Given  $H = H(t, q^1, q^2, \dots, q^d)$ ,

$$\begin{cases} \nabla_\mu |\Psi\rangle = (\partial_\mu + iK_\mu) |\Psi\rangle = 0 \\ \nabla_\mu G = \partial_\mu G - iGK_\mu + iK_\mu^\dagger G = 0 \end{cases} ,$$

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For  $H(\{q\}) |\phi_n(\{q\})\rangle = h_n(\{q\}) |\phi_n(\{q\})\rangle$ ,

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$$\text{From } \begin{cases} \mathcal{A}_j^n = \langle\langle \phi_n | K_j | \phi_n \rangle\rangle \\ F_{ij} = \partial_i K_j - \partial_j K_i + i[K_i, K_j] = 0 \end{cases} ,$$

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evolution operator along  $\gamma$



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$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \frac{d}{d\theta} |\Psi\rangle &= \frac{dx}{d\theta} \partial_x |\Psi\rangle + \frac{dy}{d\theta} \partial_y |\Psi\rangle \\ &= -i \left( \frac{dx}{d\theta} K_x + \frac{dy}{d\theta} K_y \right) |\Psi\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

2. Let  $|\Psi[\gamma](\theta)\rangle = U[\gamma](\theta) |\Psi_0\rangle$  with  $U[\gamma](0) = \mathbb{1}$ .

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\theta} U = -i \left( \frac{dx}{d\theta} K_x + \frac{dy}{d\theta} K_y \right) U.$$

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**Fact:**  $\mathcal{I}^2 = -\mathbb{1} \quad (\Rightarrow \mathcal{I}^4 = \mathbb{1}).$

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# Summary

- ☆ Quantum explained through (differential) geometry
- ☆ Parameter space induces dimensions
- ☆ Locally flat but not necessarily globally trivial
- ☆ Results apply in the Hermitian regime

## References:

- [1] C.-Y. Ju and S.-M. Chen, arXiv:2412.06548 [quant-ph] (2025).
- [2] C.-Y. Ju, A. Miranowicz, Y.-N. Chen, G.-Y. Chen, F. Nori, Quantum **8**, 1277 (2024).
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