# Inferring topology of quantum phase space

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#### Abstract

Does a semiclassical particle remember the phase space topology? We discuss this question in the context of the Berezin-Toeplitz quantization and quantum measurement theory by using tools of topological data analysis. One of its facets involves a calculus of Toeplitz operators with piecewise constant symbol developed in an appendix by Laurent Charles.

# Contents

1	Introduction	2
<b>2</b>	Registration: setting the stage	3
3	Topological analysis of registration data	5
4	Persistent homology: proofs      4.1    The classical complex	<b>7</b> 7
	4.1 The classical complex	
	4.3 Interleaving with the Vietoris-Rips complex	10
	4.4 Discussion: do we really need barcodes?	11
<b>5</b>	Registration: proofs	12

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6	Inferring the nerve of a cover	14
7	Discussion and further directions	16

A Toeplitz operators with piecewise constant symbol (by Laurent Charles) 17

### 1 Introduction

We discuss an application of persistent homology to quantum-classical correspondence, a fundamental principle stating that quantum mechanics contains classical one as the limiting case when the Planck constant  $\hbar$  tends to 0. Paraphrasing [22, Chapter 7], this means that in this limit, mathematical structures of Hamiltonian dynamics on closed symplectic manifolds are hidden somewhere in the linear algebra and probability of matrix quantum mechanics. While a vast literature explores quantum footprints of dynamical phenomena such as transition to chaos [22], not much is known about the ones of phase space topology. In fact, on the quantum side, topological phenomena can be elusive. For instance, according to the tunneling effect [17], a quantum particle may commute between different connected components of an energy level set in the phase space, thus getting wrong about topology of this set.

In the present note we make a step towards understanding quantum footprints of phase space topology in the framework of quantum measurement theory. We deal with the following problem. Suppose that the phase space of a semiclassical system is equipped with a finite collection of sensors. An experimentalist, having an access to an ensemble of particles, registers each of them at a "nearby" sensor and gathers the statistics. Is it possible to guess homology of the phase space on the basis of the data obtained? We shall show, within a specific probabilistic model of registration, that such a topological inference is feasible provided the sensors form a sufficiently dense net in the phase space and the experimentalist can tune the range of the sensors. Roughly speaking, a sensor z has range a if it cannot detect particles located at distance  $\geq a$  from z. Here is a sketch of the proposed recipe.

1. Take two special values of the range, a < b, which depend on local geometry of the sensor network, and which are assumed to be known in advance. Then, for each value of the range  $s \in \{a, b\}$  perform two

consecutive registrations and calculate, for all distinct sensors z and w, the probability  $p_{zw,s}$  of registration at z and w.

- **2.** Fix real m > 0. Form a pair of simplicial complexes  $Q_s$ ,  $s \in \{a, b\}$  whose vertices are the sensors, and whose simplices are formed by subsets  $\sigma$  of the vertices with  $p_{zw,s} > \hbar^m$  for all distinct  $z, w \in \sigma$ . Here we assume that the Planck constant  $\hbar$  is small enough.
- **3.** With a right choice of a and b,  $Q_a$  will be a subset of  $Q_b$ . The image of the inclusion morphism in homology  $H(Q_a) \to H(Q_b)$  turns out to be isomorphic to the homology of the phase space.

For a rigorous statement, see Theorem 3.3 which is formulated in Section 3 and proved in Section 4. These sections contain brief preliminaries on persistent homology and relevant methods of topological data analysis. The mathematical model of registration is discussed in Sections 2 and 5. Section 6 discusses a possible strategy of inferring the homotopy type of the phase space. It involves a calculus of Toeplitz operators with piecewise constant symbol developed in an appendix by Laurent Charles. The note ends with an outline of further directions. Let us pass to precise formulations.

## 2 Registration: setting the stage

We assume that the phase space is given by a closed symplectic manifold  $(M, \omega)$ . Our model of the registration procedure [20] involves a finite open cover  $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, ..., U_N\}$  of M, considered as a small scale coarse-graining of M, and a subordinated partition of unity  $f_1, \ldots, f_N$ . Here  $f_i : M \to [0, 1]$  is a smooth function supported in  $U_i$  so that  $\sum_i f_i = 1$ .

The classical registration procedure assigns to every point  $z \in M$  unique  $i \in \Omega_N := \{1, ..., N\}$  with probability  $f_i(z)$ . Thus it provides an answer to the question "to which of the sets  $U_i$  does it belong?" While the question is ambiguous due to overlaps between the sets  $U_i$ , the ambiguity is resolved with the help of the partition of unity. Since  $f_i$  is supported in  $U_i$ , the output is "the truth, but not the whole truth".

Recall that a classical state is a Borel probability measure, say  $\nu$  on M. One readily calculates (see Section 5 below) the probability  $p_i^C$  that the

classical system prepared in a state  $\nu$  is registered in  $U_i$ :

$$p_i^C = \int f_i d\nu , \qquad (1)$$

where C stands for classical.

This registration procedure has a natural quantum version in the context of the Berezin-Toeplitz quantization. To this end we assume that the symplectic structure  $\omega$  is quantizable, i.e., its cohomology class divided by  $2\pi$  is integral. The reader is invited to think of the 2-dimensional sphere of area  $2\pi$ , which appears as the classical limit of the high spin quantum particle. The Berezin-Toeplitz quantization is given by a family of finite dimensional complex Hilbert spaces  $\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$ , where  $\hbar$  is the Planck constant considered as a small parameter, together with linear maps  $T_{\hbar}$  from  $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}(M)$  to the space of Hermitian operators  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_{\hbar})$ . The maps  $T_{\hbar}$ , which are defined by the integration against an  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_{\hbar})$ -valued positive operator valued measure (POVM), satisfy the quantum-classical correspondence principle which will be reminded in Section 5. The quantum counter-part of the partition of unity  $f_1, ..., f_N$  is a POVM on a finite set  $\{1, \ldots, N\}$  consisting of Hermitian operators  $F_{1,\hbar}, ..., F_{N,\hbar}$  with

$$F_{j,\hbar} = T_{\hbar}(f_j) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_{\hbar})$$
.

Let  $S_{\hbar}$  be the set of quantum states, i.e., the positive trace 1 operators from  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_{\hbar})$ . Recall that every quantum state  $\rho \in S_{\hbar}$  determines a Borel probability measure  $\mu_{\rho,\hbar}$  on M by the formula

$$\int f d\mu_{\rho,\hbar} = \operatorname{trace}(T_{\hbar}(f)\rho) \ \forall f \in \mathcal{C}^{\infty}(M) .$$

Intuitively speaking, the measure  $\mu_{\rho,\hbar}$ , which is called the Husimi measure, governs the distribution of a quantum particle in the phase space. By definition, the probability  $p_{i,\hbar}^Q$  of the quantum registration at *i* provided the system is at the state  $\rho$  equals

$$p_{i,\hbar}^{Q} = \operatorname{trace}(F_{i,\hbar}\rho) = \int f_{i}d\mu_{\rho,\hbar} , \qquad (2)$$

in an analogy with the classical equation (1). Here Q stands for quantum.

A key role in our strategy of phase space learning is played by *repeated* registration: prepare the system in the "maximally mixed state"  $\rho_0$  and make

two consecutive independent registrations. In the classical case the state  $\rho_0$  is the normalized symplectic volume  $\mu$ , and in the quantum case  $\rho_0 = \frac{1}{\dim \mathcal{H}_{\hbar}} \mathbb{1}$ .

In the classical case, the probability of the outcome ij of the repeated registration equals

$$p_{ij}^C = \int_M f_i f_j d\mu , \qquad (3)$$

see Section 5.

In the quantum case, in order to calculate the probability  $p_{ij,\hbar}^Q$  of the outcome ij of the repeated registration one has to take into account the quantum state reduction. We assume that the latter is described by the Lüders rule, which will be reminded below in Section 5. We denote by  $\mathcal{O}(\hbar^{\infty})$  a sequence which decays faster than any power of  $\hbar$ .

**Proposition 2.1.** Assume that the system is prepared in the maximally mixed state. Then for the repeated registration

$$p_{ij,\hbar}^{Q} = \frac{\operatorname{trace}(F_{i,\hbar}F_{j,\hbar})}{\dim \mathcal{H}_{\hbar}} = p_{ij}^{C} + \mathcal{O}(\hbar) .$$
(4)

Furthermore, if the supports of  $f_i$  and  $f_j$  are disjoint,  $p_{ij,\hbar}^Q = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{\infty})$ .

The proof is given in Section 5.

### **3** Topological analysis of registration data

Fix a Riemannian metric on the phase space M. Denote by d the corresponding distance function and by B(z,r) the open metric ball of radius r centered in  $z \in M$ . Take r' > 0 such that every ball of radius 4r' in M is a convex normal neighbourhood of its center (that is each two of its points can be connected by the unique globally minimal geodesics which is fully contained in the ball).

The role of a sensor network mentioned in the introduction will be played by a finite subset  $Z \subset M$ . We assume that Z is an r/2-net in M, r > 0, that is the balls  $B(z, r/2), z \in Z$  cover M. Furthermore we fix a constant  $\lambda > 1$ and assume that

$$r'/r > 4\lambda^4 . (5)$$

Consider the cover  $\mathcal{U}_{\epsilon}$  of M by the balls of radii  $\lambda \epsilon/2$  centered in the points of Z, where

$$\epsilon \in \mathcal{I} := [2r\lambda; 2r'/\lambda].$$

Take any partition of unity  $\{f_z^{(\epsilon)}\}, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ , subordinated to  $\mathcal{U}_{\epsilon}$  with the following property:

Assumption  $\blacklozenge$ : For every  $z \in Z$  and  $\epsilon \in \mathcal{I}$ 

$$B(z,\epsilon/(2\lambda)) \subset \text{Interior}(supp f_z^{(\epsilon)}) \subset supp f_z^{(\epsilon)} \subset B(z,\lambda\epsilon/2)$$
.

Furthermore, we shall need the following condition which relates partitions of unity  $\{f_z^{(\epsilon)}\}$  for different values of  $\epsilon$ :

Assumption  $\clubsuit$ : For every  $z \in Z$ ,

$$supp f_z^{(\epsilon_1)} \subset supp f_z^{(\epsilon_2)} \text{ for } \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 \in \mathcal{I}, \ \epsilon_1 < \epsilon_2 .$$
 (6)

Finally, pick  $a, b \in \mathcal{I}^0$  (where  $\mathcal{I}^0$  stands for the interior of  $\mathcal{I}$ ) with

$$b/a > 4\lambda^2 . (7)$$

Such a choice is possible due to (5). Under certain circumstances, which will be clarified below, we shall additionally postulate the following.

Assumption  $\diamond$ : For every  $s \in \{a, b\}$  and  $z, w \in Z$ , if the interiors of the supports of  $f_z^{(s)}$  and  $f_w^{(s)}$  do not intersect, then the supports do not intersect. For instance, if the boundaries of the support of  $f_z^{(s)}$  are generic smooth *s*-dependent families of embedded hypersurfaces, assumption ( $\diamond$ ) holds true for all but finite number of values of the parameter *s*. Thus this assumption can be achieved by a small perturbation of any pair *a*, *b* satisfying (7).

**Example 3.1.** Assume, for instance, that for every  $z \in Z$  and  $s \in \mathcal{I}$ , the support of  $f_z^{(s)}$  equals the closure of B(z, s). Then  $(\diamondsuit)$  fails only for s taking value in a finite set

$$s \in \{d(z,w)/2 : z, w \in \mathbb{Z}, z \neq w\} \cap \mathcal{I}$$
.

**Convention**  $\heartsuit$ : We fix m > 0, and a and b from  $\mathcal{I}^0$  satisfying (7). If  $m \ge 1$ , we assume in addition that a, b satisfy  $(\diamondsuit)^{a}$ 

As in the previous section, for every  $\epsilon \in \mathcal{I}$  consider the quantum repeated registration procedure with respect to the sensor network Z and the partition

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>We thank Laurent Charles for noticing that assumption ( $\diamondsuit$ ) is not needed when m < 1.

of unity  $\{f_z^{(\epsilon)}\}$ , and write  $p_{zw,\hbar,\epsilon}^Q$  for the probabilities of the outcome z, w. Here we bookkeep the dependence on  $\epsilon$  in our notation. Form the complex  $Q_{m,\hbar,\epsilon}$ as follows. Its vertices are the points of Z, and the subset  $\sigma \subset Z$  forms a simplex of  $Q_{m,\hbar,\epsilon}$  whenever  $p_{zw,\hbar,\epsilon}^Q \ge \hbar^m$  for all  $z, w \in \sigma$  with  $z \neq w$ .

**Proposition 3.2.**  $Q_{m,\hbar,a} \subset Q_{m,\hbar,b}$  for all sufficiently small  $\hbar$ .

For a sufficiently small  $\hbar$  define a vector space  $X_{m,\hbar,a,b}$  as the image of the natural morphism

$$H(Q_{m,\hbar,a}) \to H(Q_{m,\hbar,b})$$

in homology. Here and below we use homology with coefficients in a field. Now we are ready to formulate our main result under assumptions  $(\clubsuit)$ ,  $(\clubsuit)$  and convention  $(\heartsuit)$ .

**Theorem 3.3.** The space  $X_{m,\hbar,a,b}$  is isomorphic to the homology of the phase space H(M) for every sufficiently small  $\hbar > 0$ .

The proof of Proposition 3.2 and Theorem 3.3 occupies the next section.

### 4 Persistent homology: proofs

We shall proof Theorem 3.3 in three steps: first, we compare the complex  $Q_{m,\hbar,\epsilon}$  with its classical analogue, next we observe that the latter is in some sense close to the Vietoris-Rips complex of the sensor network Z, and finally we deduce the theorem by using methods of topological data analysis.

#### 4.1 The classical complex

For every  $\epsilon \in \mathcal{I}$  consider the classical repeated registration procedure with respect to the sensor network Z and the partition of unity  $\{f_z^{(\epsilon)}\}$ , and write  $p_{zw,\epsilon}^C$  for the probabilities of the outcome z, w. Form the complex  $C_{\epsilon}$ as follows. Its vertices are the points of Z, and the subset  $\sigma \subset Z$  forms a simplex of  $C_{\epsilon}$  whenever  $p_{zw,\epsilon}^C > 0$  for all  $z, w \in \sigma$  with  $z \neq w$ .

**Proposition 4.1.** For fixed  $m, \epsilon$  and a sufficiently small  $\hbar$ 

$$C_{\epsilon} = Q_{m,\hbar,\epsilon} \tag{8}$$

provided  $\epsilon$  satisfies ( $\diamondsuit$ ).

*Proof.* For  $\epsilon \in \mathcal{I}$  put

$$\gamma_{\epsilon} = \min\{p_{zw,\epsilon}^C : z, w \in Z, z \neq w, p_{zw,\epsilon}^C > 0\}.$$
(9)

Note that  $\gamma_{\epsilon} > 0$ . Applying formula (4) in Proposition 2.1 we see that

$$p_{zw,\epsilon}^C > 0 \Rightarrow p_{zw,\epsilon}^C \ge \gamma_\epsilon \Rightarrow p_{zw,\hbar,\epsilon}^Q \ge \gamma_\epsilon + \mathcal{O}(\hbar) \ge \hbar^m,$$

provided  $\hbar$  is less than a constant depending on m and  $\epsilon$ . It follows that  $C_{\epsilon} \subset Q_{m,\hbar,\epsilon}$ .

The proof of the opposite inclusion splits into two cases. If  $m \ge 1$ , by assumption  $(\diamondsuit)$  and the second statement of Proposition 2.1,

$$p^Q_{zw,\hbar,\epsilon} \geq \hbar^m \Rightarrow supp \ f^{(\epsilon)}_z \cap supp \ f^{(\epsilon)}_w \neq \emptyset$$

 $\Rightarrow \text{Interior}(supp \ f_z^{(\epsilon)}) \cap \text{Interior}(supp \ f_w^{(\epsilon)}) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow p_{zw,\epsilon}^C = \int_M f_z^{(\epsilon)} f_w^{(\epsilon)}) d\mu > 0 \ .$ 

If m < 1, formula (4) in Proposition 2.1 implies that

$$p_{zw,\epsilon}^C = 0 \Rightarrow p_{zw,\hbar,\epsilon}^Q = \mathcal{O}(\hbar) \le \hbar^m$$
.

In both cases we get that  $C_{\epsilon} \supset Q_{m,\hbar,\epsilon}$ , which completes the proof.

In particular, for all sufficiently small  $\hbar$ 

$$Q_{m,\hbar,a} = C_a \text{ and } Q_{m,\hbar,b} = C_b , \qquad (10)$$

where a and b satisfy  $(\heartsuit)$ .

#### 4.2 Persistence modules and their barcodes

Next, we focus on the family of complexes  $C_t$ ,  $t \in \mathcal{I}$ . Note that assumption ( $\clubsuit$ ) guarantees that  $C_t \subset C_s$  for s < t and hence  $C_s$  is a filtered complex. Combining this with (10), we deduce Proposition 3.2.

We shall study the filtered complex  $\{C_s\}$  by using techniques of persistence modules, see [12, 10, 19] for an introduction.<sup>b</sup> Let us recall some preliminaries. A *point-wise finite dimensional persistence module* is a family

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>**Warning:** Here and below we work with persistence modules parameterized by positive real numbers  $\mathbb{R}_+$ . The group  $\mathbb{R}_+$  acts by multiplication on the set of parameters. The notion of interleaving and the stability theorem are adjusted accordingly.

of finite-dimensional vector spaces  $V_a$ ,  $a \in \mathbb{R}_+$  over a field  $\mathcal{F}$  together with persistence morphisms  $\pi_{ab}^V : V_a \to V_b$ , a < b, such that  $\pi_{bc}^V \circ \pi_{ab}^V = \pi_{ac}^V$  provided a < b < c. An important example is given by an *interval module*  $\mathcal{F}(I)$ , where I is an interval (that is, a connected subset) of  $\mathbb{R}_+$  which is defined as  $\mathcal{F}(I)_a = \mathcal{F}$  for  $a \in I$  and 0 otherwise, and  $\pi_{ab}^{\mathcal{F}(I)} = \mathbb{1}$  for  $a, b \in I$  and 0 otherwise. According to the normal form theorem, for every persistence module Vthere exists unique collection of intervals with multiplicities, which is called a barcode and denoted by  $\mathcal{B}(V)$ , so that  $V = \bigoplus_{I \in \mathcal{B}(V)} \mathcal{F}(I)$ .

The following notion (see [10]) is crucial for our purposes. Two persistence modules V and W are called *K*-interleaved (K > 1) if there exist linear maps  $\phi_a : V_a \to W_{Ka}$  and  $\psi_a : W_a \to V_{Ka}$  commuting with the respective persistence morphisms so that

$$\phi_a \circ \psi_{a/K} = \pi^W_{a/K,Ka}, \quad \psi_a \circ \phi_{a/K} = \pi^V_{a/K,Ka} \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}_+ \ .$$

According to a deep stability theorem, one can erase certain (not necessarily all) bars in  $\mathcal{B}(V)$  and  $\mathcal{B}(W)$  with the ratio of the endpoints  $\leq K^2$  such that the rest of the bars are matched in one to one manner as follows: if a bar  $I \in \mathcal{B}(V)$  with endpoints a < b corresponds to a bar  $J \in \mathcal{B}(W)$  with endpoints a' < b' then

$$K^{-1} \le a/a' \le K, \ K^{-1} \le b/b' \le K$$
.

For a persistence module V, define the subspace

$$P_{st}(V) := \text{Image}(\pi_{st}^V) , \ s < t$$
.

Suppose that we are given a family of finite simplicial complexes  $D_s$ , with s running over an interval  $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathbb{R}_+$  and  $D_s \subset D_t$  for s < t. Consider a persistence module V which equals  $H(D_s)$  for  $s \in \mathcal{J}$  and vanishes outside  $\mathcal{J}$ (for the idea of such a truncation, see e.g. [10]). By definition, the persistence morphisms  $\pi_{st}^V$  are the inclusion morphisms in homology for  $s, t \in \mathcal{J}$  and they vanish otherwise. For  $s, t \in \mathcal{J}$ , s < t the space  $P_{st}(V)$  is called the persistent homology of D. We shall denote  $V = \overline{H}(D)_{\mathcal{J}}$ .

Apply the above construction to the family of classical complexes  $C_s$ ,  $s \in \mathcal{I}$ . In light of Proposition 4.1,

$$P_{ab}(V) = X_{m,\hbar,a,b} , \qquad (11)$$

where the latter space is taken from Theorem 3.3 and  $V := \overline{H}(C)_{\mathcal{I}}$ .

#### 4.3 Interleaving with the Vietoris-Rips complex

Recall [12, 19] that the Vietoris-Rips complex  $R_t$ , t > 0 of the subset  $Z \subset (M, d)$  playing the role of our sensor network is defined as the complex whose vertices are the points of Z, and a subset  $\sigma \subset Z$  forms a simplex of  $R_t$  whenever the diameter of  $\sigma$  is < t. Apply the truncation construction to  $R_t$ ,  $t \in \mathcal{J} := [2r, 2r']$  and get the persistence module  $W := \overline{H}(R)_{\mathcal{J}}$ . We keep notation V for  $\overline{H}(C)_{\mathcal{I}}$ .

**Proposition 4.2.** The persistence modules V and W are  $\lambda$ -interleaved.

*Proof.* We employ assumption ( $\blacklozenge$ ). For  $s \in [2r, 2r'/\lambda^2]$  and  $z, w \in Z$ 

$$d(z,w) < s \Rightarrow B(z,s/2) \cap B(w,s/2) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow p_{zw,s\lambda}^C > 0 ,$$

so  $R_s \subset C_{\lambda s}$ . Furthermore, for  $t \in [2r\lambda, 2r'/\lambda]$ 

$$p^C_{zw,t} > 0 \Rightarrow B(z,t\lambda/2) \cap B(w,t\lambda/2) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow d(z,w) < t\lambda \;,$$

so  $C_t \subset R_{\lambda t}$ .

Define the morphisms  $\phi_s : W_s \to V_{\lambda s}$  and  $\psi_t : V_t \to W_{\lambda t}$  as the inclusion morphisms in homology when  $s \in [2r, 2r'/\lambda^2]$  and, respectively,  $t \in [2r\lambda, 2r'/\lambda]$ , and as 0 otherwise. A direct inspection shows that they provide a desired  $\lambda$ -interleaving.

**Proof of Theorem 3.3:** We keep using notations V, W as above. A standard comparison between the Vietoris-Rips and the Čech complexes [19] shows that the persistence module W is 2-interleaved with a module Y such that  $Y_t = H(M)$  for  $t \in (r, 4r')$  and  $Y_t = 0$  otherwise. It follows from Proposition 4.2 that V and Y are  $2\lambda$ -interleaved. Apply now the stability theorem. To any bar of  $\mathcal{B}(V)$  containing [a, b], where  $a, b \in (2r\lambda, 2r'/\lambda)$ and  $b/a > 4\lambda^2$ , corresponds unique bar of  $\mathcal{B}(Y)$ . On the other hand,  $\mathcal{B}(Y)$ has exactly dim H(M) bars of the form (r, 4r'), and therefore to each such bar corresponds a bar of  $\mathcal{B}(V)$  containing  $(2r\lambda, 2r'/\lambda)$ , and hence containing [a, b]. It follows that  $\mathcal{B}(V)$  possesses exactly dim H(M) bars containing [a, b]which yields  $P_{ab}(V) = H(M)$ . Applying (11), we finish off the proof of the theorem.

#### 4.4 Discussion: do we really need barcodes?

Denote by  $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}_+$  the finite set of all distances d(z, w), where  $z, w \in Z$ ,  $z \neq w$ . Take any connected component of  $\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \Gamma$  which is bounded away from 0 and  $\infty$ , and consider its intersection, say  $\Delta$  with  $\mathcal{J} = [2r, 2r']$ . Observe that the Vietoris-Rips complex  $R_t$  does not change when t runs within  $\Delta$ . Take such a t, and assume that the parameter  $\lambda > 1$  is close to 1 so that

$$(t/\lambda,\lambda t) \subset \Delta . \tag{12}$$

Recall that  $\lambda$  appears in assumption ( $\blacklozenge$ ) on supports of functions  $f_z^{(t)}$ ,  $z \in Z$  from the partitions of unity; these functions play the role of probabilities in our registration model. Roughly speaking,  $\lambda$  measures deviation of the support from the metric ball B(z,t). The proof of Proposition 4.2 together with inclusion (12) yield

$$R_{t/\lambda} \subset C_t \subset R_{t\lambda} , \qquad (13)$$

and hence, since  $R_{t/\lambda} = R_t = R_{t\lambda}$ , we conclude that  $C_t = R_t$ .

Sometimes, for an individual value of the parameter, the Rips complex associated to a finite subset carries important topological information about the ambient manifold. For instance, by a theorem of Latschev [13], for every sufficiently small t > 0 there exists r > 0 such that  $R_t$  is homotopically equivalent to M for every r-net Z in M. Take such t, and choose r > 0small enough so that  $t \in \mathcal{J}$  and Latschev's theorem holds. Choosing Z to be a generic r/2-net, we can achieve that  $t \notin \Gamma$ . Next, pick  $\lambda > 1$  so close to 1 that  $C_t = R_t$ . Finally, assume that  $(\diamondsuit)$  holds for t, which, for instance, holds when the boundaries of the supports of the functions  $f_z^{(t)}$  are smooth and intersect transversally. Then (11) guarantees that for a given m and a sufficiently small  $\hbar$  we have  $Q_{m,\hbar,t} = C_t$ . This yields that, for specially chosen sensor nets Z and for  $\lambda$  sufficiently close to 1, the quantum complex  $Q_{m,\hbar,t}$  has the homotopy type of M. Let us mention that in this case we got a stronger conclusion without applying the stability theorem for persistence modules which plays a crucial role in our proof of Theorem 3.3.

However, for the values of  $\lambda$  which are large in comparison with the ratios of the consecutive points in  $\Gamma$ , the above argument fails since "sandwiching" (13) does not allow one to detect topology of the classical complex C in terms of the Vietoris-Rips complex R. At this point the stability theorem enters the play, and we do not see a shortcut.

### 5 Registration: proofs

**Derivation of formula** (1): Preparation of a system in the classical state  $\nu$  means choosing an *M*-valued random variable *Z* which is uniformly distributed with respect to  $\nu$ , i.e., the probability of finding *Z* in a subset  $U \subset M$  equals  $\nu(U)$ . Let *R* be another random variable (registration) taking values in  $\{1, ..., N\}$  and defined on the same space of elementary events as *Z*. By definition,  $f_i(z)$  is the conditional probability  $\mathbb{P}(R = i | Z = z)$ , which in turn means (again, by definition; remember that *Z* is in general a continuous random variable) that for every  $U \subset M$  the joint probability  $\mathbb{P}(R = i, Z \in U)$  is given by

$$\mathbb{P}(R=i, Z \in U) = \int_U \mathbb{P}(R=i|Z=z) d\nu(z) \; .$$

Substituting U = M and having in mind that  $p_i^C := \mathbb{P}(R = i)$  we get (1).  $\Box$ 

**Derivation of formula** (3): We assume that the first and the second registrations, denoted by  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  respectively, are random variables defined on the same space of elementary events as Z, which are conditionally independent given Z:  $\mathbb{P}(R_1 = i, R_2 = j | Z = z) = f_i(z)f_j(z)$ . It follows that

$$p_{ij}^C = \mathbb{P}(R_1 = i, R_2 = j) = \int_M f_i f_j d\mu ,$$

which proves (3).

**Proof of Proposition 2.1:** We shall use the following properties of the Berezin-Toeplitz quantization, see [4, 7]:

- (normalization)  $T_{\hbar}(1) = 1$ ;
- (quasi-multiplicativity)  $||T_{\hbar}(fg) T_{\hbar}(f)T_{\hbar}(g)||_{op} = \mathcal{O}(\hbar);$
- (trace correspondence)

$$\left|\operatorname{trace}(T_{\hbar}(f)) - \frac{\operatorname{Volume}(M)}{(2\pi\hbar)^n} \int_M f d\mu \right| \le \operatorname{const} \cdot ||f||_{L_1} \hbar^{-(n-1)} ,$$

for all  $f, g \in C^{\infty}(M)$ .

Here  $||\cdot||_{op}$  denotes the operator norm. In the quasi-multiplicativity,  $\mathcal{O}(\hbar)$  stands for a remainder which depends on  $\hbar$ , f and g and whose operator norm is  $\leq \text{const} \cdot \hbar$  as  $\hbar \to 0$ .

Substituting f = 1 into the trace correspondence, we get that

$$\dim \mathcal{H}_{\hbar} = \frac{\operatorname{Volume}(M)}{(2\pi\hbar)^n} (1 + \mathcal{O}(\hbar)) ,$$

and hence

$$\frac{\operatorname{trace}(T_{\hbar}(f))}{\dim \mathcal{H}_{\hbar}} = \int_{M} f d\mu \cdot (1 + \mathcal{O}(\hbar)) .$$
(14)

This, together with (2) proves that

$$p_{i,\hbar}^Q = \frac{\operatorname{trace}(F_{i,\hbar})}{\dim \mathcal{H}_{\hbar}} = p_i^C (1 + \mathcal{O}(\hbar)) \;.$$

Let us focus now on the repeated registration. According to the Lüders rules of the state reduction [6], a.k.a. wave function collapse, after the first registration the system will be in the state

$$\eta := \frac{F_{i,\hbar}^{1/2} \rho_0 F_{i,\hbar}^{1/2}}{\operatorname{trace}(F_{i,\hbar} \rho_0)} = \frac{F_{i,\hbar}}{\operatorname{trace}(F_{i,\hbar})} ,$$

provided the result of the registration equals i. Thus the probability of the outcome ij equals

$$p_{ij,\hbar}^{Q} = \operatorname{trace}(F_{i,\hbar}\rho_{0}) \cdot \operatorname{trace}(F_{j,\hbar}\eta) = \frac{\operatorname{trace}(F_{i,\hbar}F_{j,\hbar})}{\dim \mathcal{H}_{\hbar}} .$$
(15)

By the quasi-multiplicativity,

trace
$$(F_{i,\hbar}F_{j,\hbar})$$
 = trace $(T_{\hbar}(f_if_j) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar))$ .

Thus by (14)

$$p_{ij,\hbar}^Q = \int_M f_i f_j d\mu + \mathcal{O}(\hbar) = p_{ij}^C + \mathcal{O}(\hbar) ,$$

which proves (4).

The last statement of the proposition follows from the fact that  $T_{\hbar}(fg) = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{\infty})$  provided f and g have disjoint supports. This is an immediate consequence of the exponential decay of the scalar product between distinct coherent states as  $\hbar \to 0$ , see [4, 9].

### 6 Inferring the nerve of a cover

Let  $(M, \mu)$  be a probability space endowed with a finite cover  $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, \ldots, U_N\}$  by measurable subsets. The measure  $\mu$  represents the initial distribution of a particle in M. In this section we deal with a version of the registration procedure involving a special partition of unity of the following form. Denote by  $\chi_i$  the indicator function of  $U_i$ , and put  $\chi := \sum_k \chi_k, f_i := \chi_i/\chi$ . The functions  $f_i$  vanish outside  $U_i$  and form a partition of unity. For a vector  $I := (i_1, \ldots, i_k)$  with  $i_j \in \Omega_N := \{1, \ldots, N\}$  put  $U_I := U_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap U_{i_k}$ . The probability of k-times repeated registration in sets  $U_{i_1}, \ldots, U_{i_k}$  equals by definition

$$p_I^C := \int_M f_{i_1} \dots f_{i_k} d\mu = \int_{U_I} \chi^{-k}(z) d\mu(z) .$$
 (16)

**Example 6.1.** Consider a toy case when M is a finite set. A cover  $\mathcal{U}$  can be considered as a hypergraph with the set of vertices M and with edges  $U_i$ , i = 1, ..., N. Introduce a probability measure  $\mu$  on M as follows:

$$\mu(z) = \chi(z)/S$$
, where  $S := \sum_{z \in M} \chi(z)$ .

In other words the probability of a vertex is proportional to the number of edges containing it. Consider two-times repeated registration and look at the conditional probability  $\mathbb{P}(j|i)$ , where  $i, j \in \Omega_N$ , of getting j as the second outcome provided the first one equals i. Note that  $\mathbb{P}(j|i) = p_{ij}^C/p_i^C$ , where by (16),

$$p_i^C = \sharp(U_i)/S, \ p_{ij}^C = S^{-1} \cdot \sum_{z \in U_i \cap U_j} \chi^{-1}(z) ,$$

where  $\sharp$  stands for the cardinality. It follows that

$$\mathbb{P}(j|i) = \frac{\sum_{z \in U_i \cap U_j} \chi^{-1}(z)}{\sharp(U_i)} ,$$

which, interestingly enough, coincides with the transition probability of the random walk on the edges of a hypergraph as defined in [1]. Warning: our model of k-times repeated registration differs from this random walk at time k when  $k \geq 3$  since our experimentalist registers all the way the

same particle  $z \in M$ . Rather, the random walk models an "absent-minded experimentalist" which at each step book-keeps the outcome of the previous registration but loses track of the specific particle, and therefore chooses it at random within the subset corresponding to this outcome.

Suppose now that M is a closed manifold equipped with a quantizable symplectic form  $\omega$ . Write  $\mu$  for the (normalized) symplectic volume. Let  $\mathcal{U}$  be any finite cover of M by open subsets with smooth boundaries.

Denote by  $\Theta_k$ ,  $k = 1, \ldots, N$ , the set of vectors  $I = (i_1, \ldots, i_k) \subset \Omega_N^k$  with strictly increasing coordinates:  $i_1 < \cdots < i_k$ . Such vectors are identified with subsets of  $\Omega_N$ . Recall that the nerve of the cover  $\mathcal{U}$  is a simplicial complex  $L(\mathcal{U})$  with vertices  $\Omega_N$  whose k-simplices are formed by vectors  $I \in \Theta_k$  with  $U_I \neq \emptyset$ . The latter condition holds if and only if  $p_I^C > 0$ . It follows that the repeated classical registration procedure detects the nerve of the cover. In particular, if the cover is *good*, i.e., all the sets  $\mathcal{U}_I$  for all values of k are either empty or contractible, the nerve lemma guarantees that  $L(\mathcal{U})$  has the homotopy type of M.

Consider now k-times repeated quantum registration. Put  $F_{i,\hbar} = T_{\hbar}(f_i)$ , where  $T_{\hbar}$  stands for the Berezin-Toeplitz quantization. A straightforward calculation involving the Lüders rule and the state reduction (cf. Section 5) shows that the probability  $p_I^Q$  of k-times repeated registration in I := $(i_1, \ldots, i_k)$  equals

$$p_{I,\hbar}^{Q} := \frac{\operatorname{trace}(F_{i_{k},\hbar}^{1/2} \dots F_{i_{2},\hbar}^{1/2} F_{i_{1},\hbar} F_{i_{2},\hbar}^{1/2} \dots F_{i_{k},\hbar}^{1/2})}{\dim \mathcal{H}_{\hbar}} .$$
(17)

**Theorem 6.2** (L. Charles).  $p_{I,\hbar}^Q = p_I^C + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/8}).$ 

The proof is given in the Appendix written by Laurent Charles. A delicate point in this theorem is that the functions  $f_i$  are non-smooth, which makes the standard results on the quantum-classical correspondence nonapplicable in this case.

Fix now any m < 1/8, and consider the simplicial complex with vertices  $\{1, \ldots, N\}$  such that the vector  $I \in \Theta_k$  forms a simplex whenever  $p_I^Q > \hbar^m$ . By Theorem 6.2, this complex coincides with the nerve  $L(\mathcal{U})$  for all sufficiently small  $\hbar$ . Hence, for good covers, we inferred the homotopy type of the phase space.

### 7 Discussion and further directions

The subject of the present note is related to manifold learning, a technique of inferring topology of low-dimensional submanifolds of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  from sufficiently dense samples (see e.g. [18]). The motivation comes from dimensionality reduction in data analysis. While closed symplectic manifolds (i.e., phase spaces) do not naturally arise as submanifolds of linear spaces, many interesting examples appear as the *Marsden-Weinstein reduction* of symplectic manifolds equipped with a Hamiltonian Lie group action [16]. It would be interesting to explore whether topology of a reduced phase space can be reconstructed from quantum data.

It is tempting to apply the technique of the present note to the tunneling effect discussed in the introduction. Assume that we are given a classical Hamiltonian g on M. Let  $\xi_{\hbar}$  be a generic linear combination of pure eigenstates of the quantum Hamiltonian  $T_{\hbar}(g)$  with the eigenvalues from a sufficiently small neighborhood of  $\lambda$ , where  $\lambda$  is a regular value of g. Suppose that the initial state of the system equals  $\xi_{\hbar}$ . Can one infer homology of the level set  $\{g = \lambda\}$  from the statistics of consecutive registrations with respect to a sufficiently dense system of sensors?

Another natural question is whether one can infer *symplectic topology* of quantum phase space. While reconstructing the symplectic structure seems to be out of reach, one can detect certain quantum footprints of symplectic rigidity, see e.g. [21].

Can one recover the homotopy type of the quantum phase space? In this note we did this for quite special partitions of unity, see Sections 4.4 and 6, while for more general partitions considered in Section 3 we restricted ourselves to a modest topological information such as homology with coefficients in a field. Detecting the homotopy type in this generality might be plausible, cf. [13, 18], but seemingly requires new ideas.

Let us mention, for the record, that for the standard Berezin-Toeplitz quantization of closed Kähler manifolds the dimension of the quantum Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$  is given by the Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch formula [15] which carries certain topological information. For instance, if M is a closed real surface of genus g equipped with a quantizable symplectic form,

$$\dim \mathcal{H}_{\hbar} = \frac{\operatorname{Area}(M)}{2\pi\hbar} + 1 - g \; .$$

However, I am unable to come up with any gedankenexperiment which enables

one to detect dim  $\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$ .

Finally, an intriguing link between topological data analysis and quantum mechanics, which goes another way around, appears in [14]. In this paper, the authors propose a quantum algorithm for calculating persistent homology. It would be interesting to implement it for inferring topology of a quantum phase space along the lines of Section 3 above. This might shed some light on how topological structures arise in an intrinsic way in matrix quantum mechanics.

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# A Toeplitz operators with piecewise constant symbol (by Laurent Charles)

In Berezin-Toeplitz quantization, we consider a symplectic compact manifold M, a set  $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}_{>0}$  having 0 as a limit point and for any  $\hbar \in \Lambda$ , a Hermitian complex line bundle  $L_{\hbar}$  and a finite dimensional subspace  $\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$ of  $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}(M, L_{\hbar})$ . The space  $\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$  has a natural scalar product  $\langle \Psi, \Psi' \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}} = \int_{M} (\Psi, \Psi') d\nu$  where  $(\Psi, \Psi')$  is the pointwise scalar product and  $\nu$  the Liouville measure <sup>c</sup> of M. To any function  $f \in \mathcal{C}^{\infty}(M)$ , we associate an endomorphism  $T_{\hbar}(f) : \mathcal{H}_{\hbar} \to \mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$  such that

$$\langle T_{\hbar}(f)\Psi,\Psi'\rangle_{\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}} = \int_{M} (\Psi,\Psi')(x)f(x)d\nu(x), \qquad \Psi,\Psi'\in\mathcal{H}_{\hbar},$$
 (18)

When the spaces  $\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$  are conveniently defined, the family  $(T_{\hbar}, \hbar \in \Lambda)$  satisfies usual semi-classical properties. Typically, for a Kähler manifold M equipped with a positive line bundle L, we choose  $\Lambda := \{\hbar = 1/k, k \in \mathbb{N}^*\}, L_{\hbar} := L^{\otimes k}$ and define  $\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$  as the space of holomorphic sections of  $L^k$ . These definitions

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>the Liouville measure of the previous sections is  $\mu(A) = \nu(A)/\nu(M)$ 

can be extended to any quantizable M, cf. [15] or [7] for instance. For the purpose of this appendix, we only need that the reproducing kernel of  $\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$  satisfies the two estimates (22) and (23).

In the definition (18) of  $T_{\hbar}(f)$ , instead of a smooth function f, we can more generally consider any distribution  $f \in \mathcal{C}^{-\infty}(M)$ . Indeed, in equation (18), the pointwise scalar product  $(\Psi, \Psi')$  is a smooth function, so the integral of f against  $(\Psi, \Psi')d\nu$  still makes sense and defines an endomorphism  $T_{\hbar}(f)$ . The map  $T_{\hbar} : \mathcal{C}^{-\infty}(M) \to \operatorname{End}(\mathcal{H}_{\hbar})$  is linear and positive in the sense that  $T_{\hbar}(f) \ge 0$  when  $f \ge 0$ . The question is whether the asymptotic properties of  $T_{\hbar}(f)$  still holds, in particular the estimates of the trace and the product.

**Proposition A.1.** For any  $f \in C^{-\infty}(M)$ , we have

$$\operatorname{tr}(T_{\hbar}(f)) = (2\pi\hbar)^{-n} \left(\int_{M} f d\nu\right) (1 + \mathcal{O}(\hbar))$$

The proof is an immediate generalization of the smooth case and will be given later. For the multiplicative properties of  $T_{\hbar}$ , the regularity is crucial. For instance let us recall two estimates proved in [2]. Let  $R_{\hbar}(f,g) =$  $T_{\hbar}(f)T_{\hbar}(g) - T_{\hbar}(fg)$ . When f and g are both of class  $\mathcal{C}^{\ell}$  with  $\ell = 1$  or 2,  $||R_{\hbar}(f,g)|| = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{\ell/2})$ . When f and g are only assumed to be continuous,  $||R_{\hbar}(f,g)||$  tends to 0 in the semiclassical limit  $\hbar \to 0$ . It is not proved that these estimates are sharp, but we believe they are.

Our goal is to extend these multiplicative properties to a subalgebra of  $L^{\infty}(M)$  containing the characteristic functions of smooth domains. By a smooth domain, we mean a 0-codimensional smooth submanifold with boundary. For any endomorphism T of  $\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$ , we introduce its Schatten norm normalized by the dimension  $d(\hbar) = \dim \mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$ ,

$$||T||_p := \left(\frac{\operatorname{tr} |T|^d}{d(\hbar)}\right)^{1/p}, \qquad p \in [1,\infty).$$

If  $(T_{\hbar})$  is a family of endomorphisms depending on  $\hbar$ , we write  $T_{\hbar} = \mathcal{O}_p(\hbar^m)$ for  $||T_{\hbar}||_p = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^m)$ . For any measurable set A of M, denote by  $\chi_A \in L^{\infty}(M)$ its characteristic function. We say that A is a good set if

$$T_{\hbar}(\chi_A)^2 = T_{\hbar}(\chi_A) + \mathcal{O}_1(\hbar^{1/2}).$$
 (19)

We say that a function  $f \in L^{\infty}(M)$  is a simple function if it has the form

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \chi_{A_i} \tag{20}$$

where  $m \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_m$  are real numbers and  $A_1, \ldots, A_m$  are good sets.

**Theorem A.2.** 1. Any smooth domain of M is a good set.

- 2. The good sets form an algebra, that is they are closed under taking complement, finite intersection and finite union.
- 3. If  $f, g \in L^{\infty}(M)$  are simple functions, then fg is simple and

$$T_{\hbar}(f)T_{\hbar}(g) = T_{\hbar}(fg) + \mathcal{O}_2(\hbar^{1/4}).$$

4. If f is simple and takes only non-negative values, then  $f^{1/2}$  is simple and

$$T_{\hbar}(f)^{1/2} = T_{\hbar}(f^{1/2}) + \mathcal{O}_4(\hbar^{1/8}).$$

Interestingly, only the first assertion relies on the estimates (22) and (23) of the Bergman kernel. The proof of the other assertions is independent and does not use any difficult result.

**Corollary A.3.** Let  $f_1, \ldots, f_m$  be m simple non-negative functions. Let  $P_{\hbar} = T_{\hbar}(f_1)^{1/2} \ldots T_{\hbar}(f_m)^{1/2}$ . Then

$$\frac{1}{d(\hbar)}\operatorname{tr}(P_{\hbar}^*P_{\hbar}) = \frac{1}{\nu(M)}\int_M f_1\dots f_m \, d\nu + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/8}).$$

**Remark** It is essential that we use a Schatten norm in the definition (19) of a good set. Indeed, for any measurable set  $A, 0 \leq T_{\hbar}(\chi_A) \leq 1$  so  $0 \leq T_{\hbar}(\chi_A) - T_{\hbar}(\chi_A)^2 \leq 1/4$ . When A is a good domain such that A and its complement are non empty, we will prove in a forthcoming paper that  $T_{\hbar}(\chi_A)$  has an eigenvalue  $\lambda(\hbar)$  converging to 1/2 when  $\hbar \to 0$ . So

$$||T_{\hbar}(\chi_A)^2 - T_{\hbar}(\chi_A)|| \to 1/4.$$

The curious reader can think to the case where M is the two-sphere and A a hemisphere. In this case, we can explicitly compute the spectrum of  $T_{\hbar}(\chi_A)$  as we learned from [11], cf. also [3].

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## Proofs

Let  $(\Psi_i)$  be an orthonormal basis of  $\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$  and define the Bergman kernel

$$K_{\hbar}(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^{d(\hbar)} \Psi_i(x) \otimes \overline{\Psi}_i(y) \in L_x^k \otimes \overline{L}_y^k, \qquad x, y \in M$$
(21)

where  $\overline{L}$  is the conjugate line bundle of L. We will need the diagonal estimate

$$K_{\hbar}(x,x) = (2\pi\hbar)^{-n}(1+\mathcal{O}(\hbar)),$$
 (22)

where we identify  $L_x^k \otimes \overline{L}_x^k$  with  $\mathbb{C}$  by using the metric of L. The second estimate we need is

$$|K_{\hbar}(x,y)| \leqslant C_m \hbar^{-n} e^{-\hbar^{-1} d(x,y)^2/C} + C_m \hbar^m$$
(23)

for any  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  with some positive constants C and  $C_m$  independent of x, y. Here d is any distance of M obtained by embedding M into an Euclidean space and restricting the Euclidean distance. In the Kähler case, (22) has been first proved in [5] and extended in [23] to a convergence in  $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}$ -topology. Estimate (23) follows from Corollary 1 of [8].

Proof of Proposition A.1. We have

$$\operatorname{tr}(T_{\hbar}(f)) = \sum_{i=1}^{d(\hbar)} \langle T_{\hbar}(f)\Psi_{i},\Psi_{i}\rangle = \int_{M} f(x)K_{\hbar}(x,x)d\nu(x)$$
$$= (2\pi\hbar)^{-n} \Big(\int_{M} fd\nu\Big)(1+\mathcal{O}(\hbar))$$

by (22) which holds in  $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}$ -topology.

In the sequel, to lighten the notation, we set  $T_A := T_{\hbar}(\chi_A)$  for any measurable set A of M. We denote by  $A^c$  the complement of A.

Lemma A.4. A measurable set A of M is good if and only if

$$\int_{A \times A^c} |K_{\hbar}(x,y)|^2 d\nu(x) \, d\nu(y) = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{-n+1/2}) \tag{24}$$

Proof. Since  $0 \leq T_A \leq 1$ ,  $T_A - T_A^2 \geq 0$ . So

$$||T_A^2 - T_A||_1 = \frac{1}{d(\hbar)} \operatorname{tr}(T_A - T_A^2) = \frac{1}{d(\hbar)} \operatorname{tr}(T_A(1 - T_A)).$$

Using that  $d(\hbar) = (2\pi\hbar)^{-n}\nu(M)(1+\mathcal{O}(\hbar))$ , we see that A is good if and only if  $\operatorname{tr}(T_A(1-T_A)) = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{-n+1/2})$ . To conclude the proof, observe that for any measurable subsets A and B

$$\operatorname{tr}(T_A T_B) = \int_{A \times B} |K_{\hbar}(x, y)|^2 d\nu(x) \, d\nu(y) \tag{25}$$

Indeed, computing the trace in the orthogonal basis  $(\Psi_i)$ , we have

$$\operatorname{tr}(T_A T_B) = \sum_{i,j} \langle T_A \Psi_i, \Psi_j \rangle \langle T_B \Psi_j, \Psi_i \rangle$$
$$= \sum_{i,j} \int_{A \times B} (\Psi_i, \Psi_j)(x) (\Psi_j, \Psi_i)(y) \, d\nu(x) \, \nu(y)$$

And by the definition (21) of the Bergman kernel,

$$|K_{\hbar}(x,y)|^{2} = \sum_{i,j} \left( \Psi_{i}(x) \otimes \overline{\Psi}_{i}(y), \Psi_{j}(x) \otimes \overline{\Psi}_{j}(y) \right)$$
$$= \sum_{i,j} (\Psi_{i}, \Psi_{j})(x) (\Psi_{j}, \Psi_{i})(y)$$

which proves (25).

Proof of assertion 1 of Theorem A.2. We will deduce from estimate (23) that any smooth domain A of M satisfies (24). Introduce a finite covering  $(U_{\alpha}, 1 \leq \alpha \leq N)$  of M such that each  $U_{\alpha}$  is the domain of a coordinate system  $(x_i)$ in which  $A \cap U_{\alpha} = \{x \in U_{\alpha}; x_1(x) \geq 0\}$ . Denote by  $\Delta$  the diagonal of  $M^2$ . Let  $(f_{\alpha}, 0 \leq \alpha \leq N)$  be a partition of unity of  $M^2$  subordinated to the cover  $(\Delta^c, U_1^2, \ldots, U_m^2)$ . It suffices to show that for each  $\alpha$ 

$$\int_{A \times A^c} f_{\alpha}(x, y) |K_{\hbar}(x, y)|^2 d\nu(x) d\nu(y) = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{-n+1/2})$$
(26)

For  $\alpha = 0$ , this follows from the fact that supp  $f_0 \cap \Delta = \emptyset$ , so that  $|K_{\hbar}(x, y)| = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{-\infty})$  uniformly on supp  $f_0$ . Let  $\alpha \ge 1$  and choose a coordinate system  $(x_i)$  on  $U_{\alpha}$  as above. Introduce the coordinate system of  $U_{\alpha}^2$ 

$$s_i(x,y) = x_i(x), \qquad t_i(x,y) = x_i(x) - x_i(y), \qquad x, y \in U_\alpha$$

Then by (23) there exists a constant C such that for any  $(x, y) \in \text{supp } f_{\alpha}$ , we have

$$|K_{\hbar}|^2 \leqslant C\hbar^{-2n}e^{-\hbar^{-1}|t|^2/C} + C\hbar^{-n+1/2}$$

where  $|t|^2 = \sum t_i^2$ . Furthermore  $(A \times \overline{A^c}) \cap U_{\alpha}^2 = \{0 \leq s_1 \leq t_1\}$ . So the integral in (26) is bounded above by

$$\hbar^{-2n} \int_{0 \leqslant s_1 \leqslant t_1, \, |s'|_{\infty} \leqslant M} e^{-\hbar^{-1} |t|^2/C} \, ds \, dt + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{-n+1/2})$$

where  $|s'|_{\infty} = \max(|s_2|, \ldots, |s_{2n-1}|)$  and M is chosen so that the support of  $f_{\alpha}$  is contained in  $\{|s'|_{\infty} \leq M\}$ . Integrating with respect to the  $s_i$ 's and doing the change of variable  $t = t\hbar^{-1/2}$ , we obtain

$$\begin{split} \hbar^{-2n} \int_{0 \leqslant s_1 \leqslant t_1, \ |s'|_{\infty} \leqslant M} e^{-\hbar^{-1} |t|^2/C} \ ds \ dt &= \hbar^{-2n} (2M)^{2n-1} \int_{0 \leqslant t_1} t_1 e^{-\hbar^{-1} |t|^2/C} dt \\ &= \hbar^{-n+1/2} (2M)^{2n-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^{2n-1}} t_1 e^{-|t|^2/C} dt \end{split}$$

So the estimate (26) is satisfied.

Proof of assertion 2 of Theorem A.2. Since  $T_{A^c} = 1 - T_A$ ,  $T_A - T_A^2 = T_{A^c} - T_{A^c}^2$ , so A is a good set if and only if  $A^c$  is a good set. The intersection of two good sets A, B is good because of

$$(A \cap B) \times (A \cap B)^c \subset (A \times A^c) \cup (B \times B^c).$$

and Lemma A.4

Proof of assertion 3 of Theorem A.2. It suffices to prove that for any good sets A and B,

$$T_A T_B = T_{A \cap B} + \mathcal{O}_2(\hbar^{1/2}) \tag{27}$$

We first prove that

$$d(\hbar)^{-1}\operatorname{tr}(T_A T_B) = \mu(A \cap B) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$$
(28)

with  $\mu(A \cap B) = \nu(A \cap B)/\nu(M)$ . Introduce the good sets  $a = A \setminus B$ ,  $b = B \setminus A$  and  $C = A \cap B$ . Then A is the disjoint union of a and C, so  $T_A = T_a + T_C$ . In the same way,  $T_B = T_b + T_C$ . So

$$T_A T_B = T_a T_b + T_a T_C + T_C T_b + T_C^2.$$
(29)

Since a and b are disjoint, we deduce from (25) that

$$0 \leq \operatorname{tr}(T_a T_b) \leq \operatorname{tr}(T_a (1 - T_a))$$

*a* being good, we obtain that  $d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_a T_b) = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$ . By the same argument,  $d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_a T_C) = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$  and  $d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_C T_b) = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$ . Finally *C* being good,

$$d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr} T_C^2 = d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr} T_C + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2}) = \mu(C) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$$

by Proposition A.1. Summing the various estimates, we get (28).

Second, we compute the Hilbert-Schmidt norm of  $T_A T_B$ . We will use the following consequence of Hölder inequality: for any  $\hbar$ -dependent endomorphisms S, S', T of  $\mathcal{H}_{\hbar}$ ,

$$S = S' + \mathcal{O}_p(\hbar^m) \text{ and } ||T|| = \mathcal{O}(1)$$
  

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{d(\hbar)} \operatorname{tr}(ST) = \frac{1}{d(\hbar)} \operatorname{tr}(S'T) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^m).$$
(30)

We have:

$$\|T_A T_B\|_2^2 = d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_A^2 T_B^2)$$
  
=  $d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_A^2 T_B) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$  because *B* is good and (30)  
=  $d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_A T_B) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$  because *A* is good and (30)  
=  $\mu(A \cap B) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$  by (28) (31)

Now we come to the proof of (27). With  $C = A \cap B$ , we have

$$||T_A T_B - T_C||_2^2 = d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_A^2 T_B^2 + T_C^2 - T_A T_B T_C - T_C T_B T_A).$$

By (31), we have

$$d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_A^2 T_B^2) = \mu(C) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2}), \quad d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr} T_C^2 = \mu(C) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2}).$$
(32)

To estimate the trace of  $T_A T_B T_C$ , we use as above the sets  $a = A \setminus B$  and  $b = B \setminus A$ . We have by (29)

$$T_A T_B T_C = T_a T_b T_C + T_a T_C^2 + T_C T_b T_C + T_C^3$$

Using that C is good and (30), we have

$$d(\hbar)^{-1}\operatorname{tr}(T_C^3) = d(\hbar)^{-1}\operatorname{tr}(T_C^2) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2}) = \mu(C) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$$

by (28). Similarly, using that C is good, (30) and (28), we have

$$d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_a T_C^2) = d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_a T_C) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2}) = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$$

because  $a \cap C = \emptyset$ . By the same argument,  $d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_b T_C^2) = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$ . Finally, C being good,  $d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_a T_b T_C) = d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_a T_b T_C^2) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$  and by Hölder inequality,

$$\left|\frac{1}{d(\hbar)}\operatorname{tr}(T_aT_bT_C^2)\right| \leqslant \|T_CT_a\|_2 \|T_bT_C\|_2 = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/4})\mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/4}) = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$$

where we have applied (31) to C, a and b, C and used the fact that these sets are mutually disjoint. Gathering these estimates we conclude that

$$d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_A T_B T_C) = \mu(C) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2}).$$
(33)

Exchanging A and B, we get the same estimate for  $d(\hbar)^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(T_B T_a T_C)$ . Now (33) and (32) imply that  $||T_A T_B - T_C||_2^2 = \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/2})$ .

Proof of assertion 4 of Theorem A.2. Since the good sets are closed under taking complement and finite intersections, we see that any simple function f may be written as a sum (20) with the  $A_i$  being mutually disjoint good sets. We can assume furthermore that these sets are non-empty. Assume that f is non-negative, then all the coefficients  $\lambda_i$  are non-negative. And we deduce that  $f^{1/2}$  is simple. Set  $S_{\hbar}(f) = T_{\hbar}(f^{1/2})^2$ . Then by the third assertion of Theorem A.2, we have

$$S_{\hbar}(f) = T_{\hbar}(f) + \mathcal{O}_2(\hbar^{1/4}) \tag{34}$$

Using that the square root is an operator monotone function, we have

$$\|\sqrt{S_{\hbar}(f)} - \sqrt{T_{\hbar}(f)}\|_{4} \leq \|\sqrt{|S_{\hbar}(f) - T_{\hbar}(f)|}\|_{4} = \|S_{\hbar}(f) - T_{\hbar}(f)\|_{2}^{1/2}$$

and the right hand-side is a  $\mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/8})$  by (34). In other words,  $T_{\hbar}(f^{1/2}) = T_{\hbar}(f)^{1/2} + \mathcal{O}_4(\hbar^{1/8})$ .

*Proof of corollary* A.3. By assertion 4 of Theorem A.2 and (30), we have

$$\frac{1}{d(\hbar)}\operatorname{tr}(P_{\hbar}^*P_{\hbar}) = \frac{1}{d(\hbar)}\operatorname{tr}(Q_{\hbar}^*Q_{\hbar}) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/8})$$

with  $Q_{\hbar} = T_{\hbar}(f_1) \dots T_{\hbar}(f_m)$ . By assertion 3 of Theorem A.2,

$$Q_{\hbar}^*Q_{\hbar} = T_{\hbar}(f_1 \dots f_m) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/4})$$

So by (30) and Proposition A.1,

$$\frac{1}{d(\hbar)}\operatorname{tr}(Q_{\hbar}^{*}Q_{\hbar}) = \frac{1}{\nu(M)}\int_{M}f_{1}\dots f_{m} \,d\nu + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^{1/4})$$

and the result follows.

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