Challenges and prospects of first principles simulations of materials out of equilibrium

Vojtech Vlcek

Workshop for AI-Powered Materials Discovery — June 24, 2025



UC SANTA BARBARA Chemistry and Biochemistry





Motivation 1: driven materials properties

 Transient/Driven states: Floquet-Bloch, IMT/MIT, magnetic ordering, exciton-magnon coupling ... Mahmood et al., Nature Physics 12, 306 (2016) Afanasiev et al. Nature Physics 20, 607 (2021) Wang et al, Nature 604, 468 (2022) Rowe et al. Nature Physics 19, 1821 (2023)

- Mehio et al, Nature Physics 19, 1876(2023)
- Diverse applications of transient properties: on-chip photonic computation, condensate-based optoelectronics, exciton-polariton mediated high-T superconductivity, & QIS...
 - FET (100GHz) \Rightarrow Optical: THz \Rightarrow PHz





Xiong, et al. Science 380, 860 (2023)





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H. Liu et al. J. Phys. Chem. Lett., 14, 2106 (2023)





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Motivation 2: witnessing electronic structure dynamics

G Inzani and M Lucchini, J. Phys. Photonics 7 022001 (2025)

• Optical (pump-probe) UV-VIS + TR-CD + ...

• time resolution of 5 fs (2017) \Rightarrow <1 fs (2022)

Zuerch et al, Nature Comm, 8, 15734 (2017)

Kretschmar et al., Sci. Adv. 10, eadk9605 (2024)

sHHG microscopy: <1 fs & pm resolution







Hsieh et al, Nature (2019)



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Time-Resolved Photoemission

Boschini, Zonno, Damascelli Rev. Mod. Phys. 96, 01500 (2024)

• 200 fs in 2019 \Rightarrow <49 fs in 2025 Sie, Rohwer, Lee, Gedik, Nature Comm, 10, 3535 (2019)

• STARPES: 100 fs (2020) Schiller Sci Rep 15, 3611 (2025)

Fanciulli et al, Phys. Rev. Research 2, 013261 (2024)









Dong, Puppin et al. Natural sciences (2021)







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First Principles Materials Simulations - challenges (& prospects)









Theory Framework - complexity reduction



direct evolution of observables, i.e., correlation functions

One body space-time correlator

 \Leftrightarrow (S)TARPES

Two-body correlators and observables

 \Leftrightarrow particle-hole, i.e., optical (contracted)

 \Leftrightarrow particle-particle in 2E ARPES





"Complexity conservation"

large dimensionality



downfolded energy/time dependence





Efficient Implementation of Equilibrium Simulations:

- Scaling Up Many-Body Calculations:
 - intrinsic vs apparent complexity (Kolmogorov)
 - Exploiting compression techniques:





adapted from: John, arXiv:2102.06968 (2021) 50% Lossy Compression **Original JPG** 824 KB 38 KB 76 KB

COMPRESSION





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 - response functions and basis
 - randomized samplings

Govoni, Galli J Chem Theory Comput 11(6), 2680 (2015) Wilhelm, Golze et al J Phys Chem Lett 9(2), 306 (2018) Neuhauser et al Phys Rev Lett 113 (7), 076402 (2014) VV, J Chem Theory Comput 15 (11), 6254 (2019)

- Systematic improvement: inclusion of higher order correlations
- \Rightarrow Excited state calculations for systems with thousands of electrons







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4 nm



Apelian, Canestraight, Liu, VV, Nano Letters 24 (38), 11882 (2024) Apelian, Romanova, Vlcek arXiv:2505.10866 (2025) UC SANTA BARBARA



First Principles Materials Simulations - challenges (& prospects)

















 $\left[i\partial_t - h^{(0)}(t)\right]G(t,t') = \delta(t,t') + I(t,t')$





• Information about time and energy \Rightarrow A tale of **two times**





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Balzer & Bonitz, Springer (2013) Stefanucci & van Leeuwen, Cambridge (2013 & 2025)





$$\left[i\partial_t - h^{(0)}(t)\right]G(t,t') = \delta(t,t') + I(t,t')$$

- Information about time and energy \Rightarrow A tale of **two times**
- Factors determining the memory "extent" and effects
 - Property of Interest (Observables & Correlators)
 - Intrinsic Interaction Strength
 - External Driving/Interaction Modulation

Reeves, Zhu, Yang, VV Phys Rev B 108 (11), 115152 (2023) Reeves, Harsha, Shee, ... VV Phys Rev Research 7 (2), 023002 (2025)



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Time-Resolved Spectra:

• Spectra directly depend on **two times**

$$A^{<}(\omega, t_p) = \iint dt dt' \,\mathrm{e}^{-i\omega(t-t')} \mathcal{S}(t-t_p) \mathcal{S}(t'-t_p) \mathrm{Tr}[G^{<}(t,t')]$$











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most techniques: "time domain compression"

Lipavsky, Spicka, Velicky Phys. Rev. B 34, 6933 (1986)

Joost, Schlunzen, Bonitz Phys. Rev. B 101, 245101 (2020) Perfetto, Pavlyukh, Stefanucci Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 016801 (2022) Blommel, Kaye, Murakami, Gull, Golež Phys. Rev. B 111, 094502 (2025)







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- Real Time Dyson Expansion
 - reconstruction for weak memory effects Reeves, VV Phys Rev Lett 133, 226902 (2024)







(t,t')



BEC

Increasing exciton density







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- most techniques: "time domain compression"
- Real Time Dyson Expansion
 - reconstruction for weak memory effects
 - Reeves, VV Phys Rev Lett 133, 226902 (2024)
 - inclusion of dissipative coupling to the bath

Blommel, Perfetto, Stefanucci, VV arXiv:2505.01541 (2025) UC SANTA BARBARA















First Principles Materials Simulations - challenges (& prospects)









Numerical and Data-driven methods



Numerical construction of a "reduced-order model"





Carleo, Troyer, Science 355.6325 (2017)



Numerical and Data-driven methods



- Numerical construction of a "reduced-order model"
 - reproducing known low-order many-body approximations





Carleo, Troyer, Science 355.6325 (2017)

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Numerical and Data-driven methods



- Numerical construction of a "reduced-order model"
 - reproducing known low-order many-body approximations

constructing new downfolding via Σ -attention

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Carleo, Troyer, Science 355.6325 (2017)

Dong, Gull, Wang, Phys. Rev. B 109, 075112 (2024) Hou, Wu, Qiu, Nature Comm 15, 9481 (2024)

Zhu, Rosenberg, Huang, Bassi, Yang, Zhang, arXiv:2504.14483 (2025)











Numerical extrapolations — mapping on generalized linear dynamics

Learning Phase

Extrapolation

Reeves, Yin, Zhu, Ibrahim, Yang, VV Phys Rev B 7, 075107 (2023)







The time evolution of the problem is recast as an Approximated Koopman operator

$$\frac{d\hat{G}(t)}{dt} = \hat{f}(\hat{G}(t), t)$$





Numerical extrapolations — mapping on generalized linear dynamics

Koopman PNAS 17, 315–8 (1931)

Reeves, Yin, Zhu, Ibrahim, Yang, VV Phys Rev B 7, 075107 (2023)









The time evolution of the problem is recast as an Approximated Koopman operator

 $X_1^T = [G(t_0), \dots G(t_m)] \qquad X_2^T = [G(t_1), \dots G(t_{m+1})]$





Numerical extrapolations — mapping on generalized linear dynamics

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From Equations to Operators: Rethinking Dynamics

• Similar to the equilibrium self-energy \Leftrightarrow dynamics as operator learning:

$$\left[i\partial_t - h^{(0)}(t)\right]G(t,t') = \delta(t,t') + I(t,t')$$

integro-differential equations



Bassi, et al. Machine Learning with Applications 15, 100524 (2024) Zhu, Yin, Reeves, Yang, VV Machine Learning Science Technol, 6, 015027 (2025)







 $i\partial_t G(t, t') = A[G(t, t')] + \tilde{I}[G(t, t')]$

functional operator





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driving
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The Engine: Recurrent Neural Networks as Integral Operators

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B Machine Learning with Applications 15, 100524 (2024) g. VV Machine earning Science Technol, 6, 015027 (2025)







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Many Questions and Even More Opportunities:

- - What is the learned "kernel" and what "physics" (=interactions) does it contain?
 - How are the NNs related to the complexity of, e.g., the underlying MPS/TT?





• Empirically: a great deal of transferability within and across different classes of problems

How to translate between a general interacting system and a dissipative description?





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- - What is the learned "kernel" and what "physics" (=interactions) does it contain?
 - How are the NNs related to the complexity of, e.g., the underlying MPS/TT?

- - GPUs, TPUs, FPGAs?
 - Stochastic and Neuromorphic computing?





Empirically: a great deal of transferability within and across different classes of problems

How to translate between a general interacting system and a dissipative description?

• Final thought: Hardware acceleration \Rightarrow speeds up target algebraic operations and learning

Morningstar et al., PRX Quantum 3, 020331 (2022) Czischek et al., SciPost Phys. 12, 039 (2022)





Acknowledgments



+ G Stefanucci, E Perfetto, Y Zhu, C Yang, K Ibrahim, ...











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