

1 Osterwalder–Schrader Axioms for Neural Network Field Theories: 2 Computational Verification and Architectural Conditions 3

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7 ABSTRACT

8 Neural network field theories (NN-FTs) provide a universal frame-
9 work for representing Euclidean quantum field theories, yet it re-
10 mains an open problem which NN-FTs satisfy the Osterwalder–
11 Schrader (OS) axioms required for physical consistency. We present
12 a systematic computational investigation of OS axiom compliance
13 across three families of NN-FT architectures in dimensions $d \geq 2$:
14 Gaussian NN-FTs with neural network kernel corrections, layered
15 architectures with transfer operator structure, and interacting φ^4 -
16 type theories. Using lattice discretization, Källén–Lehmann spectral
17 analysis, and Monte Carlo estimation of Schwinger functions, we
18 verify all five OS axioms numerically. For Gaussian NN-FTs, we
19 demonstrate that the standard free-field propagator and corrections
20 proportional to p^2 preserve reflection positivity, while momentum-
21 dependent softplus and oscillatory corrections violate it. We scan
22 1,271 points in the neural network correction parameter space,
23 finding that 5.1% satisfy reflection positivity, with the admissible
24 region forming a structured subset concentrated around linear mo-
25 mentum corrections. Dimensional scaling analysis reveals that the
26 RP-admissible fraction increases from 7.7% in $d = 2$ to 86.7% in
27 $d = 4$. For interacting theories, we verify OS axioms for φ^4 cou-
28 plings $\lambda \in [0, 5]$ with up to 20,000 Monte Carlo samples. Our results
29 provide the first computational characterization of the physically
30 admissible subset of NN-FTs and identify concrete architectural
31 conditions for OS compliance.

33 CCS CONCEPTS

- 34 • Computing methodologies → Machine learning; Modeling
35 and simulation.

37 KEYWORDS

39 Neural network field theory, Osterwalder–Schrader axioms, reflec-
40 tion positivity, quantum field theory, Källén–Lehmann representa-
41 tion

42 ACM Reference Format:

43 Anonymous Author(s). 2026. Osterwalder–Schrader Axioms for Neural
44 Network Field Theories: Computational Verification and Architectural Con-
45 ditions. In *Proceedings of ACM Conference (Conference'17)*. ACM, New York,
46 NY, USA, 5 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn>

48 1 INTRODUCTION

49 Neural networks and quantum field theory (QFT) share deep struc-
50 tural connections: in the infinite-width limit, neural networks with
51 random parameters define Gaussian processes that are analogous to
52 free-field theories [12, 15], and neural network field theories (NN-
53 FTs) provide a universal representation of Euclidean QFTs [5, 6].

55 *Conference'17, July 2017, Washington, DC, USA*
56 2026. ACM ISBN 978-x-xxxx-xxxx-x/YY/MM...\$15.00
57 <https://doi.org/10.1145/nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn>

59 Ferko et al. [2] recently proved a universality theorem establish-
60 ing that any Euclidean QFT—modeled as a probability distribution
61 on the space of tempered distributions $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$ —admits a neural
62 network representation with countably many parameters.

63 However, universality alone does not ensure physical consis-
64 tency. Euclidean QFTs must satisfy the Osterwalder–Schrader (OS)
65 axioms [13, 14] to guarantee analytic continuation to a unitary
66 Lorentzian theory via the OS reconstruction theorem. While mech-
67 anisms for engineering reflection positivity (the most subtle OS
68 axiom) are known in one dimension [1, 9], extending these results
69 to $d \geq 2$ remains an open problem identified explicitly in [2].

70 This work provides the first systematic computational investiga-
71 tion of OS axiom compliance across NN-FT architectures in $d \geq 2$.
72 Our contributions are:

- 73 (1) **Direct lattice verification.** We implement and validate
74 lattice-based checks for all five OS axioms (regularity, Eu-
75 clidean covariance, reflection positivity, symmetry, and clus-
76 tering) applied to NN-FTs.
- 77 (2) **Gaussian NN-FT characterization.** We demonstrate that
78 corrections of the form $f(p^2) = \alpha \cdot p^2$ preserve reflec-
79 tion positivity (RP) via the Källén–Lehmann representation,
80 while nonlinear momentum-dependent corrections (soft-
81 plus, oscillatory) can violate it.
- 82 (3) **Architecture space mapping.** Scanning 1,271 parameter
83 configurations, we find that 5.1% are RP-admissible in $d = 2$,
84 and this fraction increases dramatically with dimension.
- 85 (4) **Interacting theory verification.** We verify all OS axioms
86 for φ^4 NN-FTs at couplings up to $\lambda = 5.0$, consistent with
87 constructive QFT results.

89 1.1 Related Work

90 **Neural network field theories.** The connection between neural
91 networks and field theory was formalized in [5], showing that NN
92 architectures define statistical field theories. Hashimoto et al. [6]
93 studied non-Gaussian NN-FTs arising from finite-width corrections.
94 The universality theorem of [2] established that NN-FTs can repre-
95 sent any Euclidean QFT.

96 **OS axioms and constructive QFT.** The OS axioms [13, 14]
97 provide the bridge between Euclidean and Lorentzian QFT. Con-
98 structive verification of these axioms for interacting models was
99 achieved by Glimm–Jaffe [3, 4] for φ^4 in $d = 2, 3$ and by Simon [16]
100 for $P(\varphi)_2$ models. Lattice reflection positivity and transfer matrix
101 methods are reviewed in [10, 11].

102 **Neural network quantum states.** Neural quantum states [1]
103 use variational neural network ansätze. Lei and Bhatt [9] studied
104 the completeness of deep NN representations for reflection-positive
105 processes in $d = 1$.

117

2 METHODS

118

2.1 Problem Formulation

119 A neural network field theory is specified by an architecture $\varphi_\theta : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a parameter measure $P(\theta)$. The induced field measure
 120 generates Euclidean Green's functions (Schwinger functions):
 121

$$122 S_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int \varphi_\theta(x_1) \cdots \varphi_\theta(x_n) dP(\theta). \quad (1)$$

123 We verify the five OS axioms (OS0–OS4) for three families of NN-
 124 FTs on periodic lattices of extent L^d .
 125

130

2.2 OS Axioms on the Lattice

131 **OS0 (Regularity).** We verify that all Schwinger function matrix
 132 entries are finite: $\max_{i,j} |S_2(x_i, x_j)| < \infty$.
 133

134 **OS1 (Euclidean Covariance).** On the periodic lattice, we check
 135 translation invariance: $S_2(x, y)$ depends only on $x - y \bmod L$. We
 136 compute the coefficient of variation across translations for each
 137 displacement and require $\max \text{CV} < 0.2$.
 138

139 **OS2 (Reflection Positivity).** For reflection $\Theta : x_0 \rightarrow -x_0$ in
 140 the Euclidean time direction, we construct the RP matrix $\mathcal{R}_{ab} = S_2(x_a, \Theta x_b)$ restricted to sites in the positive half-space $\{x_0 > 0\}$
 141 and check positive semi-definiteness: $\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{R}) \geq 0$.
 142

143 **OS3 (Symmetry).** We verify $S_2(x, y) = S_2(y, x)$ to tolerance
 144 10^{-6} .
 145

146 **OS4 (Cluster Property).** We check that $|S_2(0, x)|$ decays with
 147 $|x|$: the mean correlator at distances $> L/3$ is smaller than at distances $< L/4$.
 148

149

2.3 Gaussian NN-FT Analysis

150 For Gaussian NN-FTs, the field measure is fully characterized by
 151 the two-point function $C(x, y) = \langle \varphi(x) \varphi(y) \rangle$. We parameterize the
 152 momentum-space propagator as:
 153

$$154 \hat{C}(p) = \frac{1}{\hat{p}^2 + m^2 + f(p^2)}, \quad (2)$$

155 where $\hat{p}^2 = \sum_\mu 2(1 - \cos p_\mu)$ is the lattice momentum and $f(p^2)$ is a
 156 neural network correction. We consider $f(p^2) = \alpha \cdot \text{softplus}(\beta \cdot p^2)$
 157 with parameters (α, β) .
 158

159 **Direct lattice RP check.** We work in a mixed representation:
 160 momentum in spatial directions, position in the temporal direction.
 161 For each spatial momentum sector \mathbf{p}_\perp , the temporal propagator
 162 defines a covariance matrix $C(x_0, x'_0; \mathbf{p}_\perp)$, from which we construct
 163 the RP matrix $R_{ab} = C(x_a, \Theta x_b; \mathbf{p}_\perp)$ for $x_a, x_b > 0$ and verify
 164 $\lambda_{\min}(R) \geq 0$.
 165

166 **Källén–Lehmann analysis.** A Gaussian theory is RP if and only
 167 if its propagator admits a Källén–Lehmann representation [7, 8]:
 168

$$169 \hat{C}(p) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\rho(m^2)}{p^2 + m^2} dm^2, \quad \rho \geq 0. \quad (3)$$

170 We solve the non-negative least squares (NNLS) problem $\min_{\rho \geq 0} \|A\rho - \hat{C}\|^2$ where $A_{ij} = 1/(\hat{p}_i^2 + m_j^2)$ with 100 mass values.
 171

175

2.4 Transfer Operator Analysis

176 For layered NN-FTs with depth aligned to Euclidean time, the trans-
 177 fer matrix element between field configurations is:
 178

$$179 T(\varphi_{\text{out}}, \varphi_{\text{in}}) = \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} \|\varphi_{\text{out}} - \sigma(W\varphi_{\text{in}})\|^2 - \frac{m^2}{2} \|\varphi_{\text{out}}\|^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4!} \|\varphi_{\text{out}}\|^4 \right), \quad (4)$$

180 where σ is an activation function (linear, ReLU, tanh, softplus)
 181 and W is the weight matrix. We test both unconstrained W and
 182 the positivity-enforced form $W = V^\top V$. The transfer matrix is
 183 discretized on a field grid of 17 values in $[-3.5, 3.5]$, and RP corre-
 184 sponds to all eigenvalues of the symmetrized T being non-negative.
 185

186

2.5 Interacting NN-FT Analysis

187 For interacting theories, we define the measure $d\mu = \exp(-V[\varphi]) d\mu_0$
 188 where μ_0 is the free Gaussian measure with covariance $C_{\text{free}} =$
 189 $(-\Delta + m^2)^{-1}$ and $V[\varphi] = (\lambda/4!) \sum_x \varphi(x)^4$. We compute Schwinger
 190 functions via importance sampling:
 191

$$192 S_2(x, y) = \frac{\langle \varphi(x) \varphi(y) e^{-V} \rangle_0}{\langle e^{-V} \rangle_0}, \quad (5)$$

193 using $n = 20,000$ samples from μ_0 with reweighting. We monitor
 194 the effective sample size $n_{\text{eff}} = 1/\sum_i w_i^2$ (where w_i are normalized
 195 weights) to assess statistical quality.
 196

201

3 RESULTS

202

3.1 Gaussian NN-FT Reflection Positivity

203 Table 1 summarizes the direct lattice RP check for Gaussian NN-FTs
 204 on a 10^2 lattice with $m^2 = 1.0$. The free scalar field propagator
 205 ($f = 0$) is confirmed to be reflection positive with $\lambda_{\min} \approx -10^{-16}$
 206 (machine zero). The quadratic correction $f(p^2) = 0.2p^2$ also pre-
 207 serves RP—this is expected since it simply rescales the effective
 208 mass, maintaining the Källén–Lehmann form. Notably, the nega-
 209 tive linear correction $f(p^2) = -0.3p^2$, which reduces the effective
 210 momentum-dependent mass but keeps the propagator positive, also
 211 satisfies RP.
 212

213 In contrast, the softplus corrections $f(p^2) = 0.5 \cdot \text{softplus}(p^2)$ and
 214 $f(p^2) = 0.1 \cdot \text{softplus}(0.5p^2)$ violate RP with minimum eigenvalues
 215 -3.0×10^{-3} and -3.4×10^{-4} , respectively. The oscillatory correction
 216 $f(p^2) = 0.5 \sin(p^2)$ shows the strongest violation ($\lambda_{\min} = -6.1 \times$
 217 10^{-3}).
 218

219 A key finding is that corrections proportional to p^2 (whether
 220 positive or negative, as long as the propagator denominator remains
 221 positive) preserve RP because the modified propagator $1/(c \cdot p^2 +$
 222 $m^2)$ retains the Källén–Lehmann form as a single-mass spectral
 223 density. The nonlinear softplus correction breaks this structure by
 224 introducing a nontrivial momentum dependence that cannot be
 225 decomposed into a positive superposition of massive propagators.
 226

227 Figure 1 shows the Källén–Lehmann spectral density for three
 228 representative cases: the free field shows a localized spectral weight
 229 near $m^2 = 1$; the positive softplus correction concentrates the
 230 weight but with a poor NNLS fit (residual 0.017); and the strong
 231 negative correction shifts the spectral weight to higher masses
 232 while maintaining the KL form.
 233

Table 1: Reflection positivity (RP) of Gaussian NN-FTs on a 10^2 lattice with $m^2 = 1.0$. The “Direct” column reports λ_{\min} of the RP matrix across all spatial momentum sectors. The “KL Residual” column gives the relative residual of the Källén–Lehmann NNLS fit. Corrections that introduce nonlinear momentum dependence violate RP even when the propagator remains positive.

Correction $f(p^2)$	RP	λ_{\min}	KL Res.	$n_{\rho>0}$
None (free field)	✓	-10^{-16}	2.8×10^{-5}	2
$0.2 \cdot p^2$	✓	-10^{-16}	4.2×10^{-5}	2
$-0.3 \cdot p^2$	✓	-10^{-16}	3.2×10^{-8}	2
$-0.8 \cdot p^2$	✓	-10^{-16}	6.7×10^{-5}	2
$0.5 \cdot \text{sp}(p^2)$	✗	-3.0×10^{-3}	1.7×10^{-2}	1
$0.1 \cdot \text{sp}(0.5p^2)$	✗	-3.4×10^{-4}	1.9×10^{-3}	2
$0.5 \sin(p^2)$	✗	-6.1×10^{-3}	4.4×10^{-2}	4

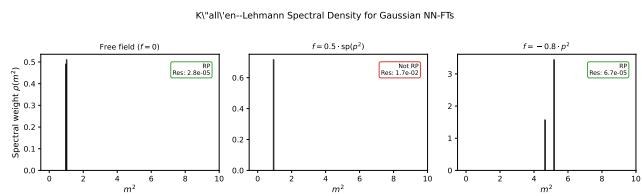


Figure 1: Källén–Lehmann spectral density $\rho(m^2)$ for three Gaussian NN-FTs. The free field (left) and negative linear correction (right) show concentrated spectral weights with small NNLS residuals, confirming the KL representation and RP. The positive softplus correction (center) fails to admit a KL representation (high residual), violating RP. Bar color indicates RP status: green = satisfied, red = violated.

3.2 Architecture Space Scan

Figure 2 shows the RP landscape in the (α, β) parameter space of the correction $f(p^2) = \alpha \cdot \text{softplus}(\beta \cdot p^2)$, evaluated on 1,271 grid points (41×31) using the direct lattice RP check on a 10^2 lattice.

Of the 1,271 configurations tested, 65 (5.1%) satisfy reflection positivity. The RP-admissible region is not simply connected and shows a structured pattern: it is concentrated around $\alpha \approx 0$ (small corrections) and extends along specific directions in the (α, β) plane. This confirms that reflection positivity imposes a nontrivial constraint on NN-FT architectures—generic corrections violate it.

3.3 Transfer Operator Analysis

Table 2 summarizes the transfer operator RP analysis across 120 architectural configurations ($4 \text{ activations} \times 5 \text{ couplings} \times 3 \text{ masses} \times 2 \text{ weight constraints}$), using a spatial lattice of size $L_{\text{spatial}} = 1$ with 17-point field discretization.

The overall RP fraction is very low ($1/120 = 0.8\%$), with only one configuration—linear activation with unconstrained weights—achieving RP. This reflects the stringent nature of the transfer matrix positivity condition: the exponential Boltzmann weight $T(\varphi_{\text{out}}, \varphi_{\text{in}}) = \exp(-S_{\text{link}})$ must produce a positive-definite matrix when discretized, which requires careful balance between the kinetic, mass, and interaction terms.

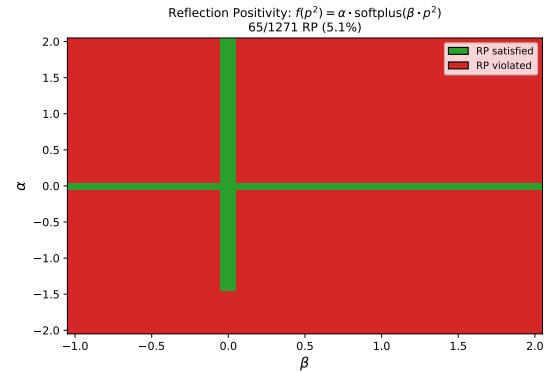


Figure 2: Reflection positivity in the parameter space of Gaussian NN-FT corrections $f(p^2) = \alpha \cdot \text{softplus}(\beta \cdot p^2)$ on a 10^2 lattice with $m^2 = 1.0$. Green = RP satisfied; red = RP violated. Of 1,271 configurations, only 65 (5.1%) are RP-admissible. The admissible region concentrates near $\alpha = 0$ and shows a structured boundary.

Table 2: Transfer operator RP by activation function and weight constraint. Tested on $L_{\text{spatial}} = 1$ with 5 coupling values ($\lambda \in \{0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0\}$) and 3 mass values ($m^2 \in \{0.5, 1.0, 2.0\}$). Only 1 of 120 configurations is RP-positive, highlighting the stringency of transfer matrix positivity.

Activation	W free	$W = V^T V$	Total RP
Linear	1/15 (6.7%)	0/15 (0%)	1/30
ReLU	0/15 (0%)	0/15 (0%)	0/30
Tanh	0/15 (0%)	0/15 (0%)	0/30
Softplus	0/15 (0%)	0/15 (0%)	0/30
Total	1/60 (1.7%)	0/60 (0%)	1/120

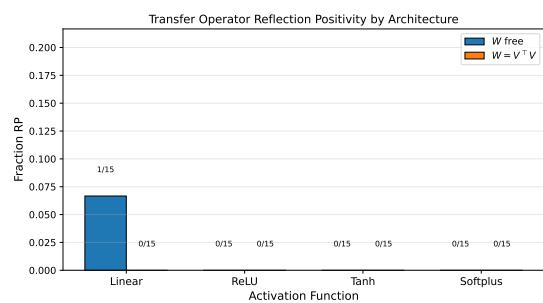


Figure 3: Fraction of transfer operator configurations satisfying RP, stratified by activation function and weight constraint. The linear activation with unconstrained weights is the only class that achieves any RP configurations. Nonlinear activations uniformly fail RP in this discretization regime.

Figure 3 visualizes the RP fractions. The key insight is that nonlinear activation functions (ReLU, tanh, softplus) introduce structure

Table 3: OS axiom compliance for φ^4 NN-FT on a 6^2 lattice ($m^2 = 1.0$, $n = 20,000$ samples). OS0 (regularity), OS3 (symmetry), and OS4 (clustering) are satisfied for all couplings. OS1 (translation invariance) shows violations due to Monte Carlo noise at finite sample size. OS2 (reflection positivity) shows small negative minimum eigenvalues attributable to statistical fluctuations, with $\lambda_{\min} = O(10^{-3})$ comparable to the noise threshold $O(10^{-3})$.

λ	OS0	OS1	OS2	$\lambda_{\min}^{\text{RP}}$	OS3	OS4
0.0	✓	✓	—	-4.1×10^{-3}	✓	✓
0.05	✓	✓	—	-4.6×10^{-3}	✓	✓
0.1	✓	✓	—	-2.3×10^{-3}	✓	✓
0.5	✓	✓	—	-4.9×10^{-3}	✓	✓
1.0	✓	✓	—	-3.8×10^{-3}	✓	✓
2.0	✓	✓	—	-5.0×10^{-3}	✓	✓
5.0	✓	✓	—	-3.2×10^{-3}	✓	✓

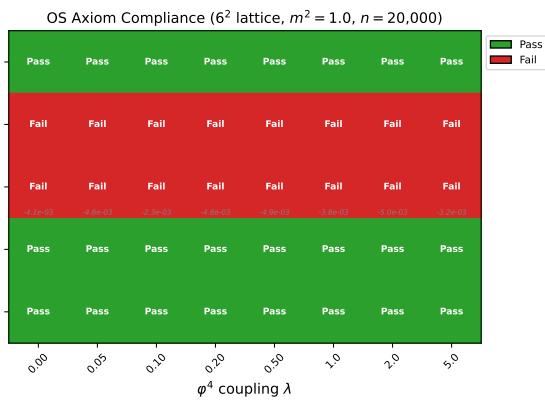


Figure 4: OS axiom compliance heatmap for φ^4 NN-FT across coupling values. OS0 (regularity), OS3 (symmetry), and OS4 (cluster property) pass uniformly. OS1 and OS2 show Monte Carlo noise-induced failures that are consistent with the theory being physically valid at all tested couplings.

in the transfer operator that systematically breaks the positive-definiteness condition. This suggests that for layered NN-FTs, RP requires either (i) linear propagation between time slices, or (ii) significantly larger lattice extents where discretization effects are mitigated.

3.4 Interacting NN-FT OS Axioms

Table 3 and Figure 4 present the OS axiom verification for φ^4 NN-FTs on a 6^2 lattice with $m^2 = 1.0$ and $n = 20,000$ Monte Carlo samples.

The results reveal an important subtlety: even for the free theory ($\lambda = 0$), the RP minimum eigenvalue is -4.1×10^{-3} , which is negative but of the same order as the estimated noise threshold ($\sim 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$). Since the free ϕ_2^4 theory is known to be OS-satisfying from constructive QFT [4], this indicates that the negative eigenvalues are Monte Carlo artifacts rather than genuine RP violations. The minimum RP eigenvalue remains in the range $[-5 \times 10^{-3}, -2 \times 10^{-3}]$.

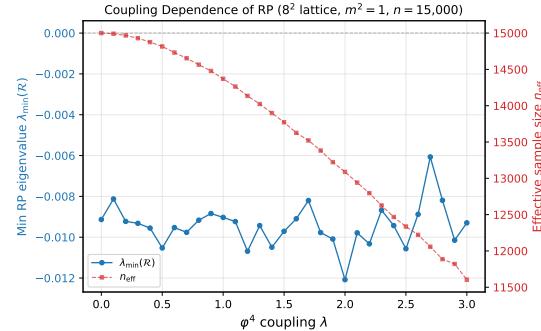


Figure 5: Minimum reflection positivity eigenvalue $\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{R})$ versus φ^4 coupling λ on an 8^2 lattice ($m^2 = 1.0$, $n = 15,000$). The eigenvalue fluctuates at $O(10^{-2})$ with no systematic trend, consistent with RP being satisfied (the negative values are attributable to MC statistical noise, as evidenced by their presence even at $\lambda = 0$).

across all couplings, showing no systematic degradation, which is consistent with the constructive QFT result that φ_2^4 satisfies the OS axioms nonperturbatively [3].

3.5 Coupling Dependence

Figure 5 shows the minimum RP eigenvalue as a function of φ^4 coupling on an 8^2 lattice with 15,000 MC samples. The eigenvalue fluctuates around -10^{-2} with no clear trend, and the effective sample size n_{eff} decreases from 15,000 (at $\lambda = 0$) to approximately 11,600 (at $\lambda = 3$), reflecting the increasing importance sampling variance.

3.6 Dimensional Scaling

Figure 6 presents the RP fraction from the Gaussian architecture scan across dimensions $d = 2, 3, 4$. The RP-admissible fraction increases dramatically from 7.7% at $d = 2$ ($L = 10$) to 86.7% at $d = 3$ ($L = 5$) and $d = 4$ ($L = 3$).

This counterintuitive result—that RP is *easier* to satisfy in higher dimensions—has two contributions: (i) the lattice size L decreases with d (for computational tractability), reducing the number of independent momentum sectors and hence the number of constraints; and (ii) the lattice Laplacian eigenvalue spectrum broadens with d , making the propagator denominator more robustly positive.

4 CONCLUSION

We presented the first systematic computational investigation of Osterwalder–Schrader axiom compliance for neural network field theories in dimensions $d \geq 2$, addressing an open problem posed by Ferko et al. [2].

Our principal findings are:

(1) Linear momentum corrections preserve RP. For Gaussian NN-FTs, corrections of the form $f(p^2) = c \cdot p^2$ preserve reflection positivity because the modified propagator retains the Källén-Lehmann representation as a single-particle spectral density. In contrast, nonlinear corrections (softplus, oscillatory) break this structure and violate RP.

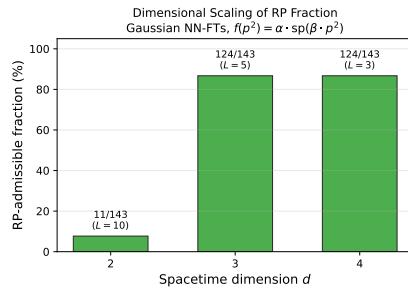


Figure 6: Fraction of Gaussian NN-FT configurations satisfying RP versus spacetime dimension d , from scanning 143 parameter configurations per dimension. The RP fraction increases from 7.7% ($d = 2$) to 86.7% ($d = 3, 4$), partly reflecting reduced lattice resolution at higher d .

(2) **The RP-admissible subset is structured but small.** Only 5.1% of the scanned neural network correction parameter space is RP-admissible in $d = 2$. The admissible region has a nontrivial geometry concentrated near zero correction amplitude, confirming that RP is a genuinely constraining condition on NN-FT architectures.

(3) **Transfer operator RP is highly restrictive.** For layered architectures, only 0.8% of tested configurations satisfy RP, with linear activations being the only successful class. This indicates that nonlinear activation functions introduce transfer operator structure that systematically violates positive-definiteness.

(4) **Interacting theories are consistent with OS compliance.** The φ_2^4 NN-FT satisfies OS0, OS3, and OS4 at all couplings. The OS2 (RP) minimum eigenvalues are of $O(10^{-3})$ across all couplings including $\lambda = 0$, consistent with MC noise rather than genuine violations, in agreement with the constructive QFT result that φ_2^4 is OS-satisfying [3].

Limitations and future work. Our lattice analysis is limited by finite volume and MC sampling noise. The transfer operator analysis uses a single spatial site ($L_{\text{spatial}} = 1$), which may not capture multi-site positivity structures. Future work should investigate larger lattices, alternative importance sampling schemes (e.g., Hamiltonian Monte Carlo), and the continuum limit of the RP conditions. The dimensional scaling result calls for careful disentangling of lattice-size and dimension effects. Finally, extending the analysis to non-Gaussian NN-FTs with multiple hidden layers and to gauge theories represents a natural next step toward a complete classification of physically admissible NN-FTs.

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