

Topological Order via Matrix Product Operators

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merged with

Matrix Product Operators: Local Equivalence and Topological Order

Oliver Buerschaeper

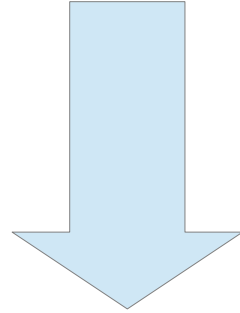
Perimeter Institute – FU Berlin

This talk is **NOT**

- A condensed matter talk
 - no approximations
 - no correlation functions, etc.

- A quantum information theory talk
 - no channel (capacity)
 - no asymptotic (or one-shot) quantity

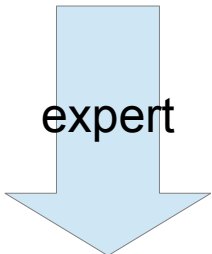
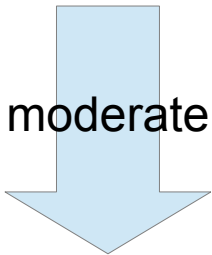
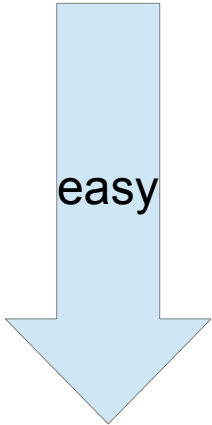
This talk is about special states
with certain type of entanglement



- Ground state spaces
 - of many-body lattice models
 - which are long-range entangled
 - and topology dependent

OUTLINE

- Motivations
 - Quantum Error Correcting Codes
 - Material vs. Order
- A natural tool: Tensor Network States (TNS)
 - Topological order in TNS
 - Examples: Twisted Quantum Doubles
String-net condensed states
- Future



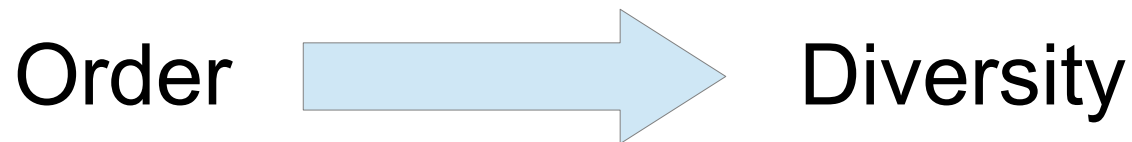
Quantum Error Correcting Codes

- Kitaev:
 - Encode the logical qubits in topological data so that local noise cannot change the logical qubit.
 - Any nontrivial operation inside of the codespace must be topologically nontrivial \longrightarrow local noise leads to an error with infinitesimal probability.
- Example: Toric Code
 - 2 qubits on torus (g qubits on g -genus surface)
 - Wilson loops as operations on codespace.

Material vs. Order

- Whole from elementary:
Electrons, protons, etc..

How diversity emerges from
elementary parts?



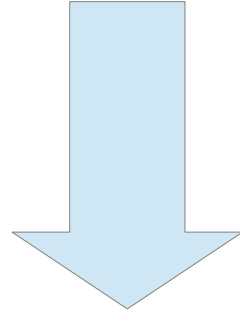
Phases of Quantum Matter

- Classical systems: Frozen at $T=0$.
- Quantum systems with local order parameter
- Quantum systems with nonlocal order parameter

Topology dependent
ground states

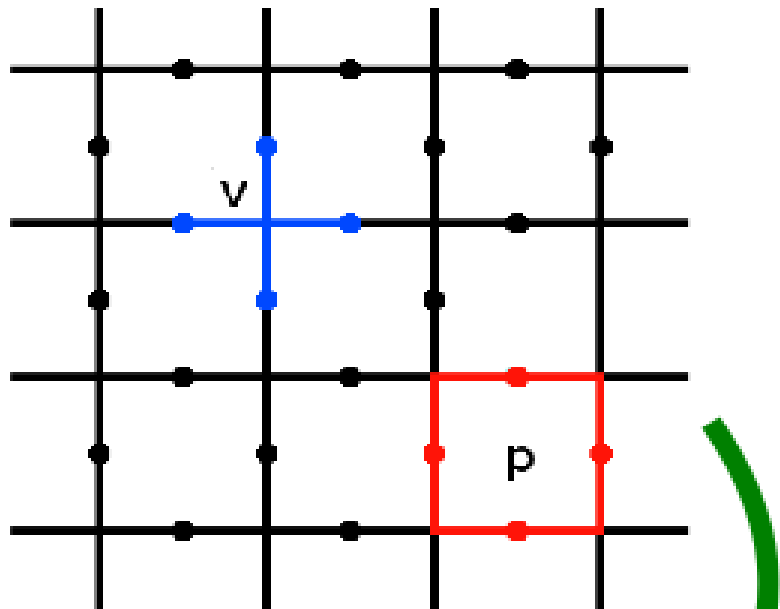
Local
indistinguishability

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Example: Toric Code



$$A_v = \prod_{i \in v} X_i, B_p = \prod_{i \in p} Z_i$$

$$H = -\sum_v A_v - \sum_p B_p$$

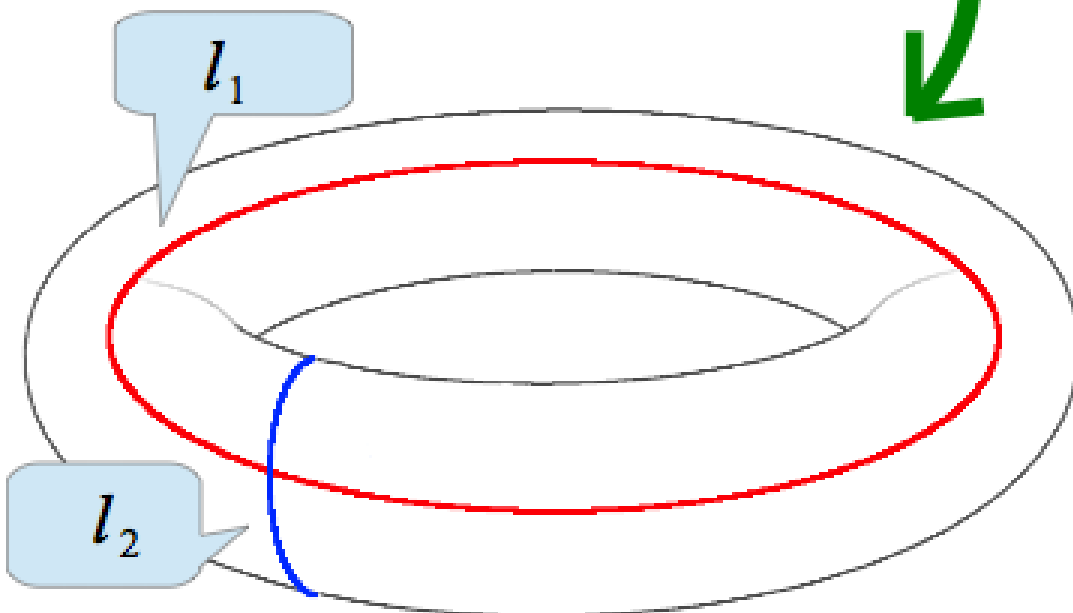
Ground state space:

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \sum |even - l_1 \wedge even - l_2\rangle$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \sum |even - l_1 \wedge odd - l_2\rangle$$

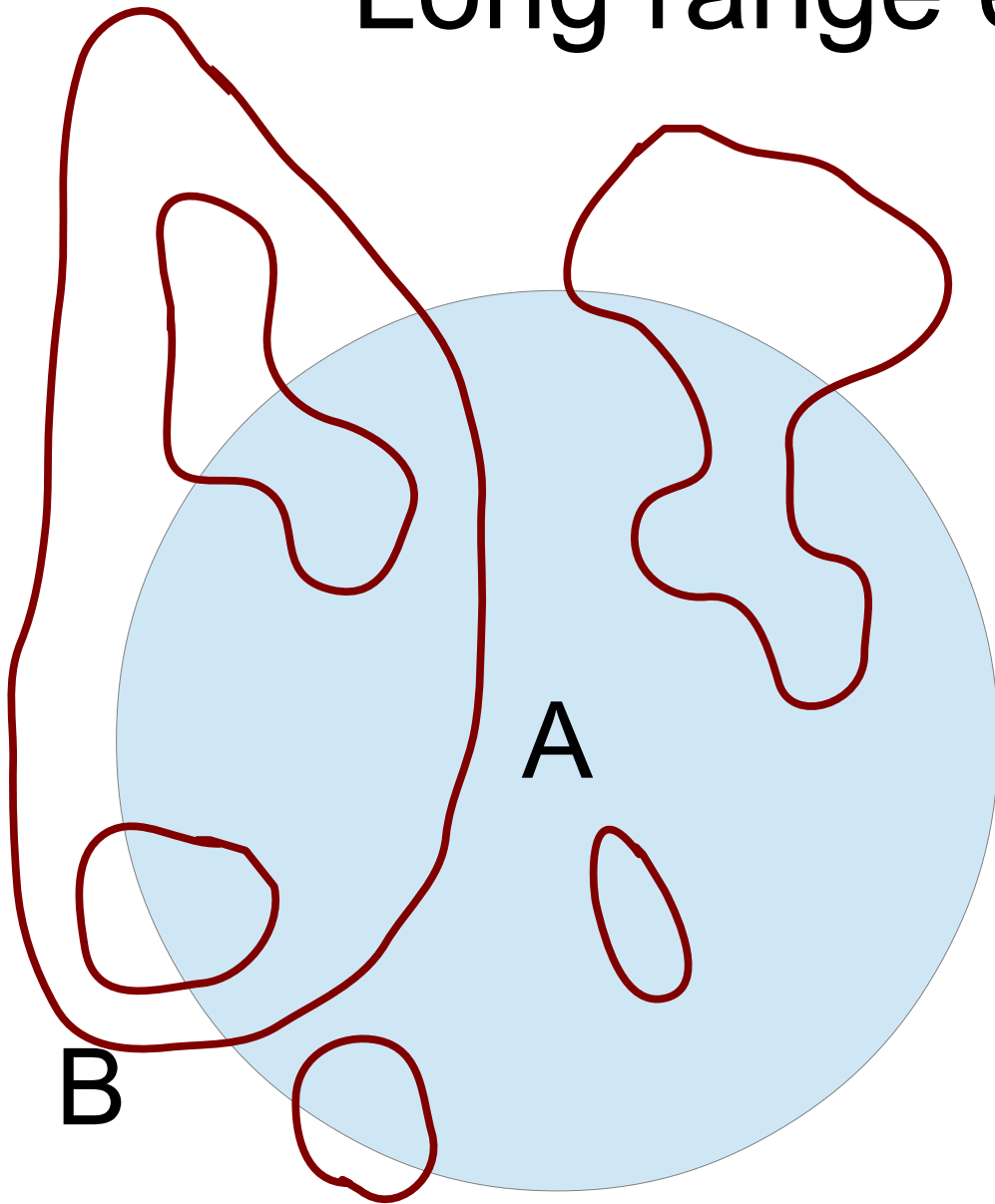
$$|\psi_3\rangle = \sum |odd - l_1 \wedge even - l_2\rangle$$

$$|\psi_4\rangle = \sum |odd - l_1 \wedge odd - l_2\rangle$$



Locally
Indistinguishable!

Long range entanglement



- #1s passing through the boundary= Even
- Correction to area law:

$$S(A) = L(A) - \gamma$$

Topological
Entanglement
Entropy

A natural tool: Tensor network states

- Start with bipartite maximally entangled states between each nearest neighbour site:

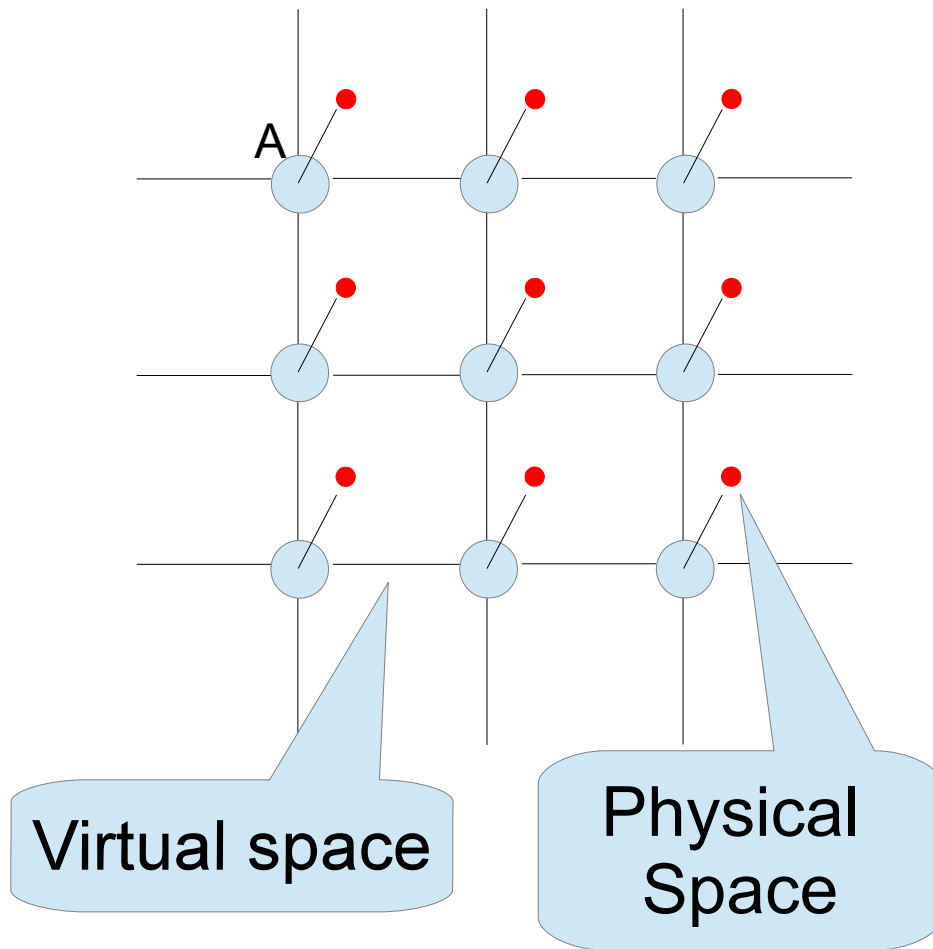
$$|\omega\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^D |i\rangle |i\rangle$$



Virtual space

$$\Psi' = \omega^{\otimes N} \longrightarrow H' = \sum_i (I - |\omega\rangle\langle\omega|)_i$$

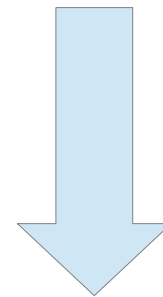
A natural tool: Tensor network states



- Insert a linear map at every site:

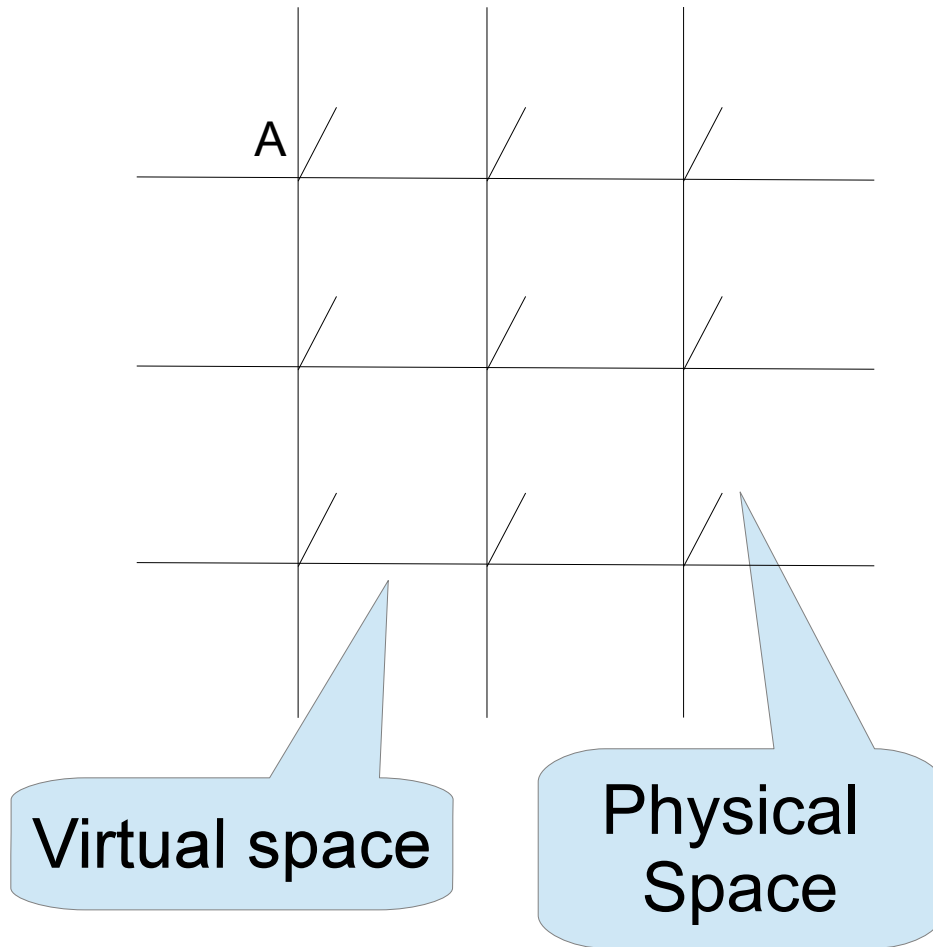
$$A: \textit{Virtual} \rightarrow \textit{Physical}$$

$$\Psi = A^{\otimes N} \omega^{\otimes N}$$



$$H = A^{\otimes N} H' (A^{-1})^{\otimes N}$$

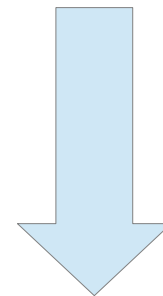
A natural tool: Tensor network states



- Insert a linear map at every site:

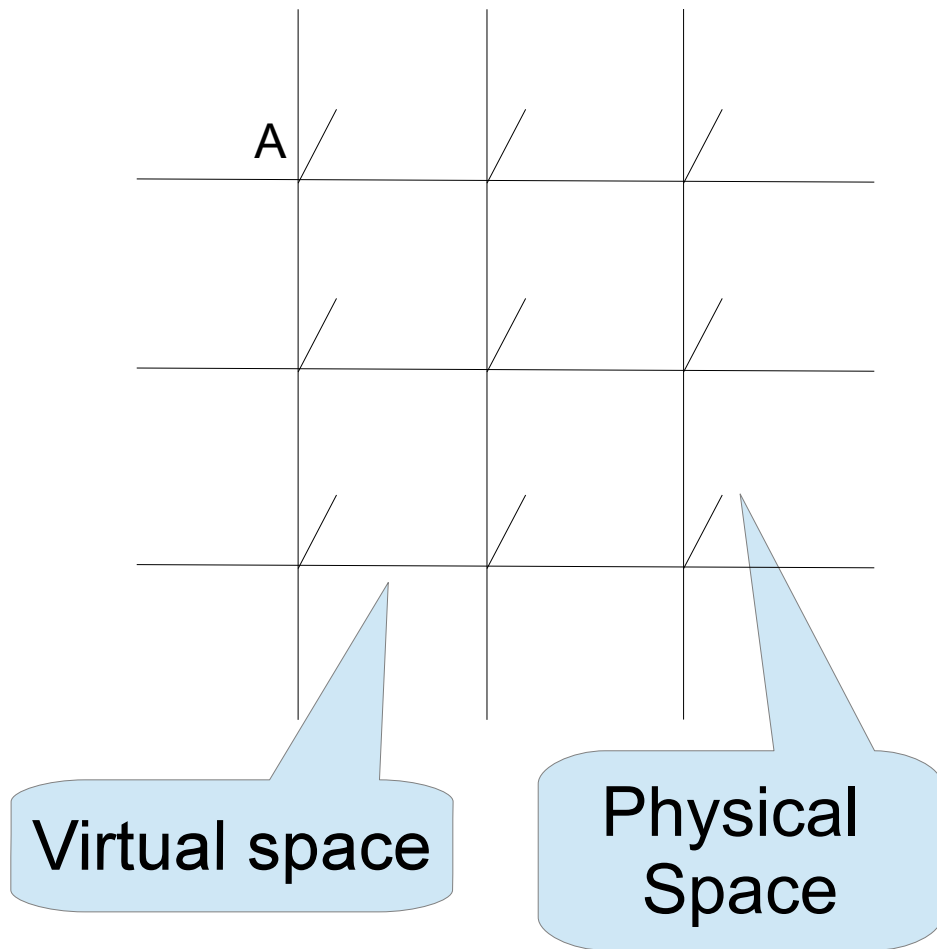
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$$H = A^{\otimes N} H' (A^{-1})^{\otimes N}$$

Pedagogical Summary of TNS

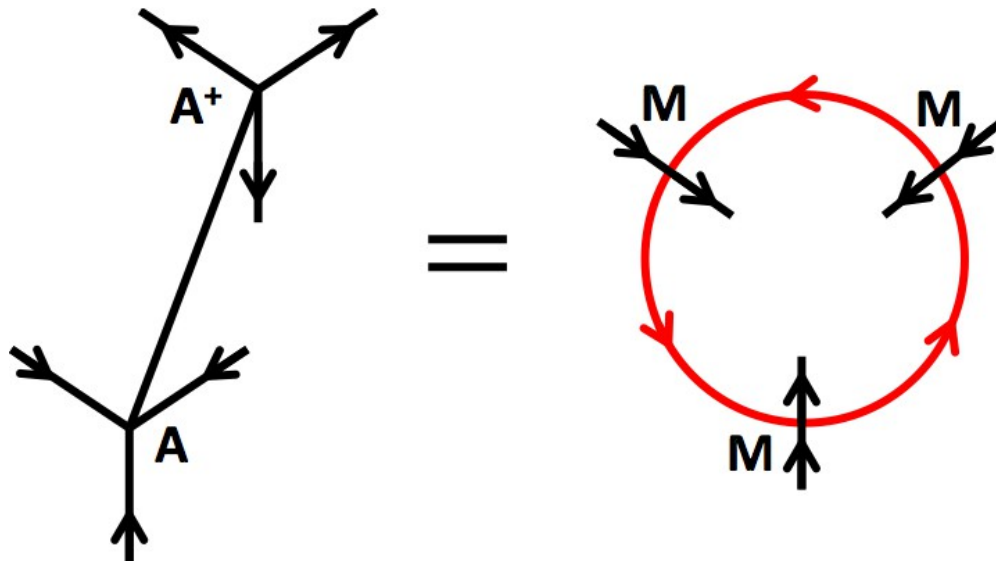


- There are virtual and physical Hilbert spaces
- The structure of the whole state is encoded in **A (local tensor)**
- Local tensor \longrightarrow State
State \longrightarrow Local Hamiltonian
- Numerous other properties about entanglement entropy, efficient simulation of quantum systems, etc..

Topological order in TNS

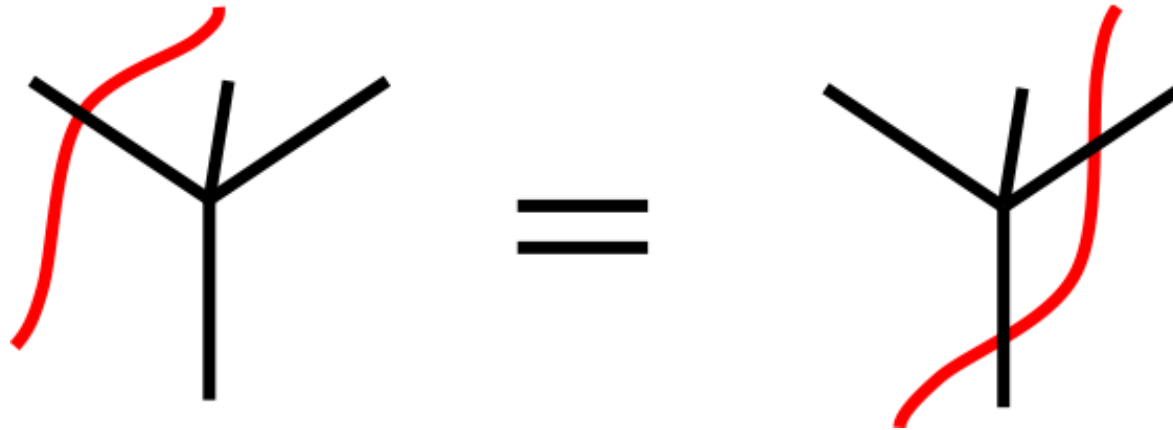
- Aims:
 - Define properties of local tensor such that topological order emerges in TNS.
 - Explain nonRG-fixed point topologically ordered models.
 - Find new models.
- New concepts:
 - Express local virtual subspaces in terms of Matrix Product Operators (MPO-injectivity)
 - Symmetries of local tensor (Pulling through)

Defining the local subspace: MPO injectivity



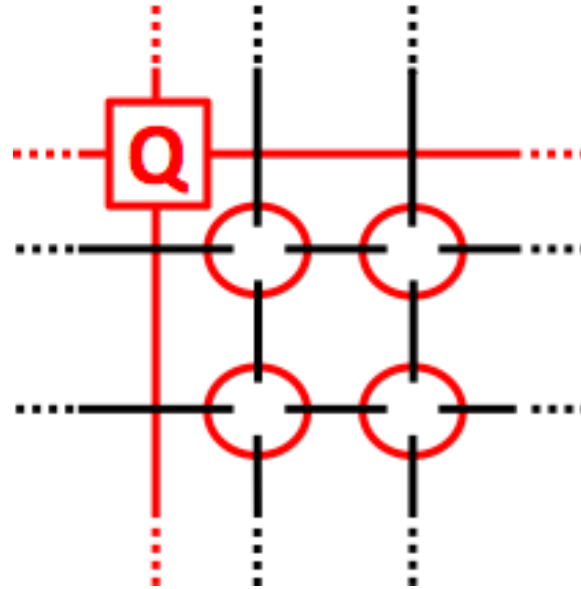
- The virtual degrees of freedom are accessible in a subspace determined by a closed loop of MPOs.

The symmetry on the virtual level: Pulling through



- Except end points, MPOs are free to move on the lattice: No change in the state!
(Analogue of deforming Wilson lines)

Ground states

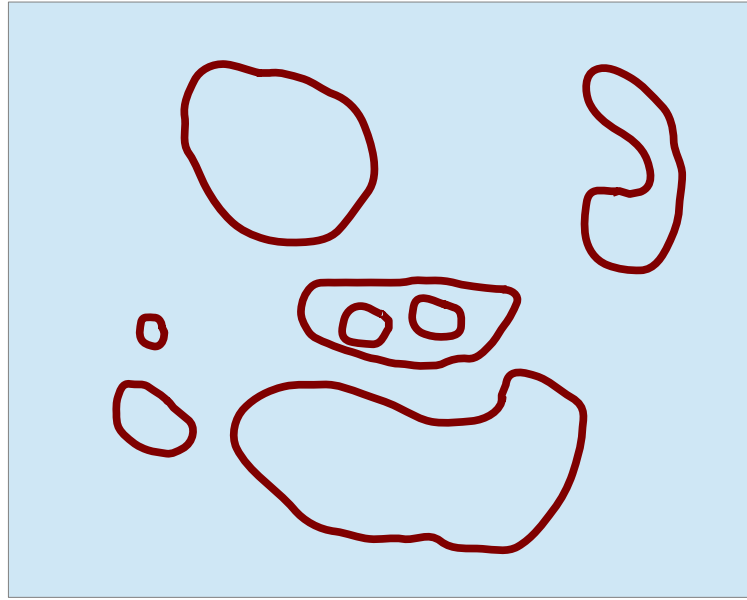


- Ground states are determined by tensor Q !
- The place of Q is irrelevant
 - Find linearly independent states.

Examples

- Twisted Quantum Doubles
- String-net states

Twisting the Toric Code



- Toric code ground state

$$\Psi_+ = \sum |loops\rangle$$

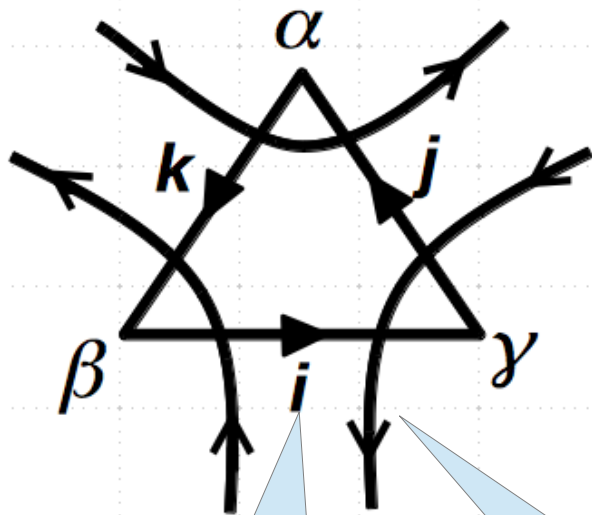
- Doubled Semion ground state

$$\Psi_- = \sum (-1)^{\# loops} |loops\rangle$$

Twisted Quantum Doubles

$$\omega : G \times G \times G \rightarrow U(1)$$

Special phases depending on the group element



$$:= \omega(k, j, \gamma)$$

Physical indices are uniquely determined from virtual indices, via group operation!

Physical Index

Virtual index

MPOs for Twisted Quantum Doubles

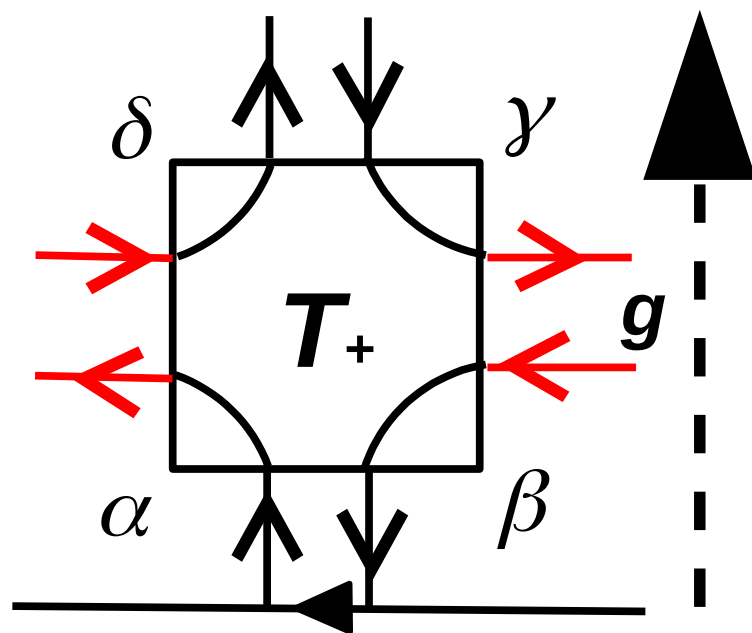


Diagram of the MPO T_+ . It is a square with four legs. The top-left leg is labeled δ and has an upward-pointing arrow. The top-right leg is labeled γ and has a downward-pointing arrow. The bottom-left leg is labeled α and has an upward-pointing arrow. The bottom-right leg is labeled β and has a downward-pointing arrow. Red arrows on the left and right sides indicate the flow of the MPO. A dashed vertical line with a solid black triangle at the top is to the right of the square.

$$g := \delta_{\alpha^{-1}\delta, g} \delta_{\beta^{-1}\gamma, g} \omega(\alpha \beta^{-1}, \beta, g)^{-1}$$

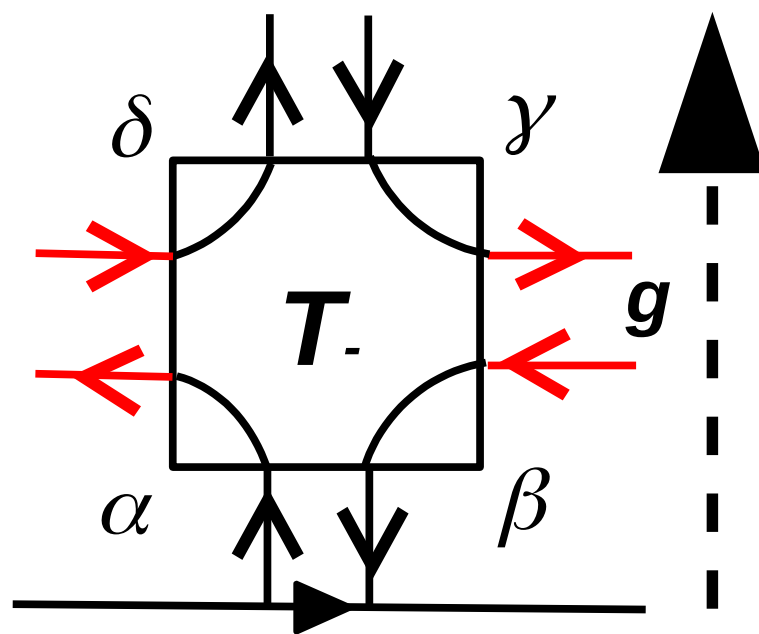
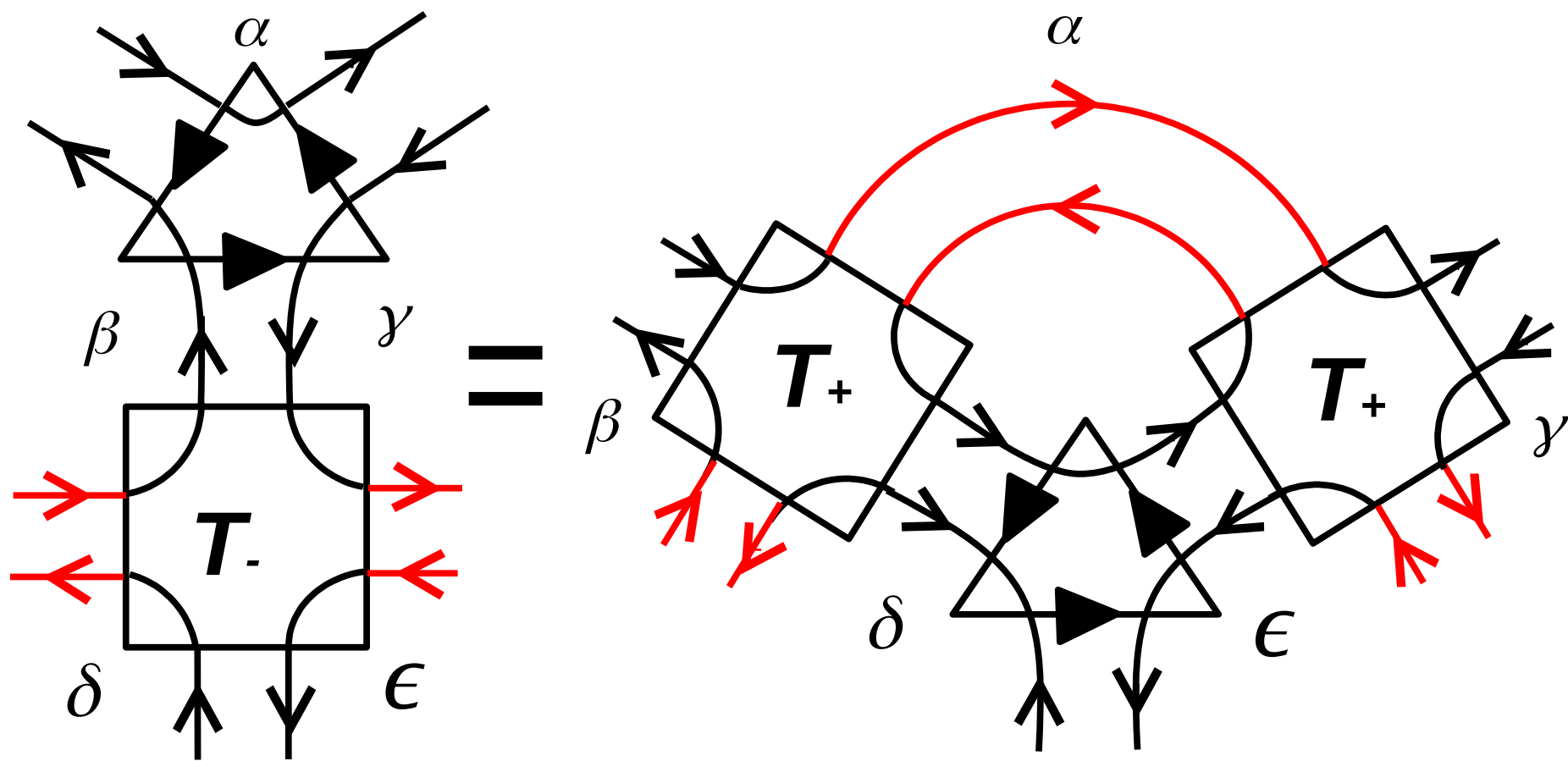


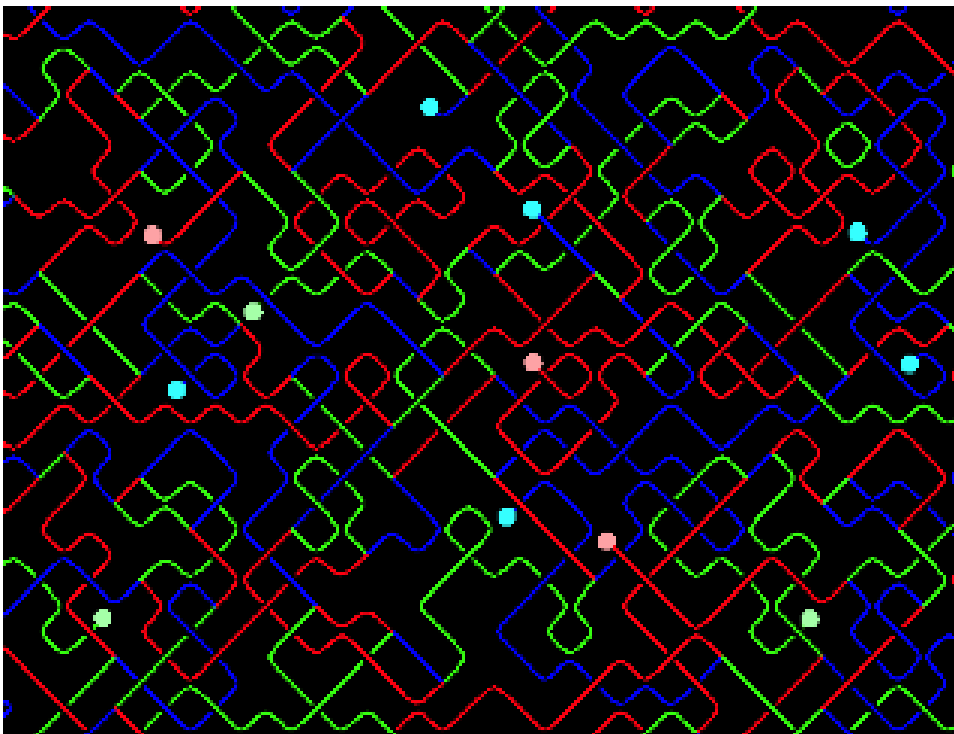
Diagram of the MPO T_- . It is a square with four legs. The top-left leg is labeled δ and has an upward-pointing arrow. The top-right leg is labeled γ and has a downward-pointing arrow. The bottom-left leg is labeled α and has an upward-pointing arrow. The bottom-right leg is labeled β and has a downward-pointing arrow. Red arrows on the left and right sides indicate the flow of the MPO. A dashed vertical line with a solid black triangle at the top is to the right of the square.

$$g := \delta_{\alpha^{-1}\delta, g} \delta_{\beta^{-1}\gamma, g} \omega(\beta \alpha^{-1}, \alpha, g)$$

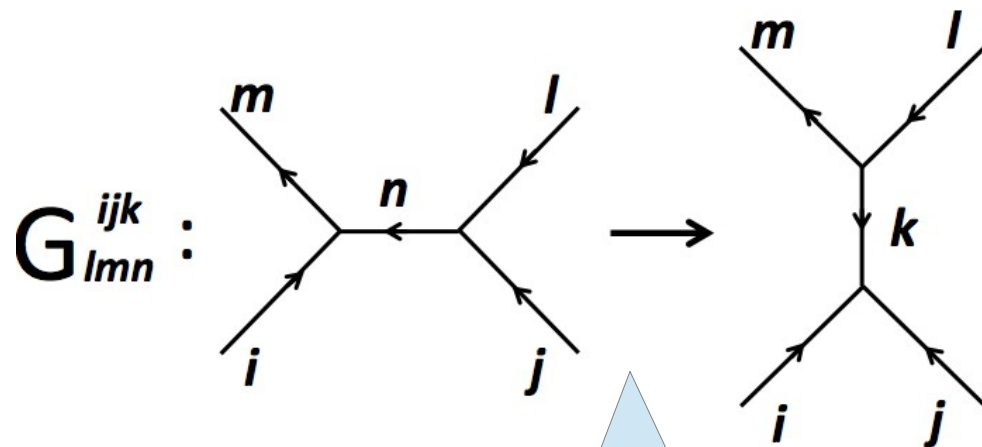
Pulling through for Twisted Q. Doubles



Levin-Wen Models: String-nets



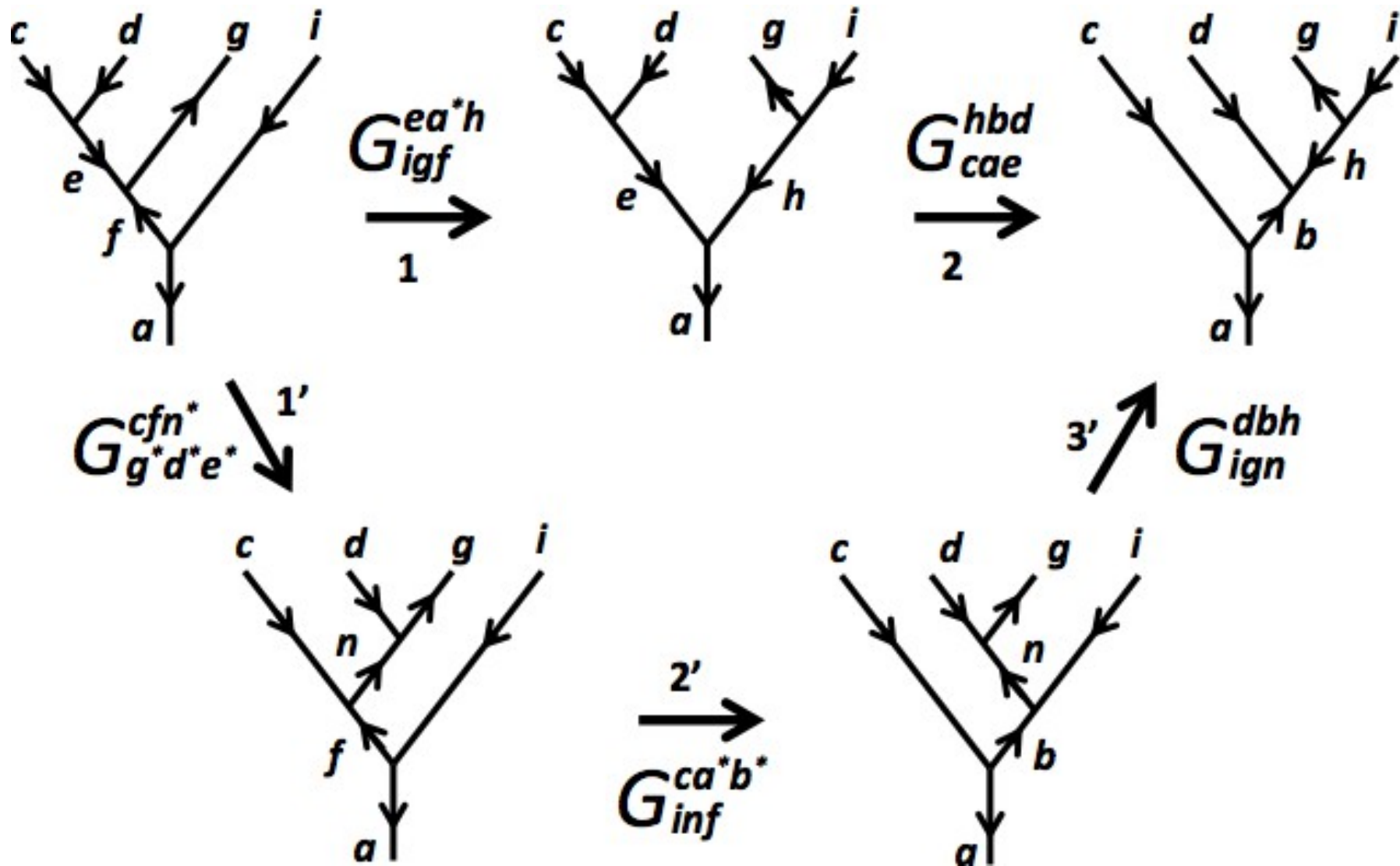
- Moving strings is free!
- Trivial loops are free
- Additional local rule:



Superposition of strings on the lattice

G-symbol

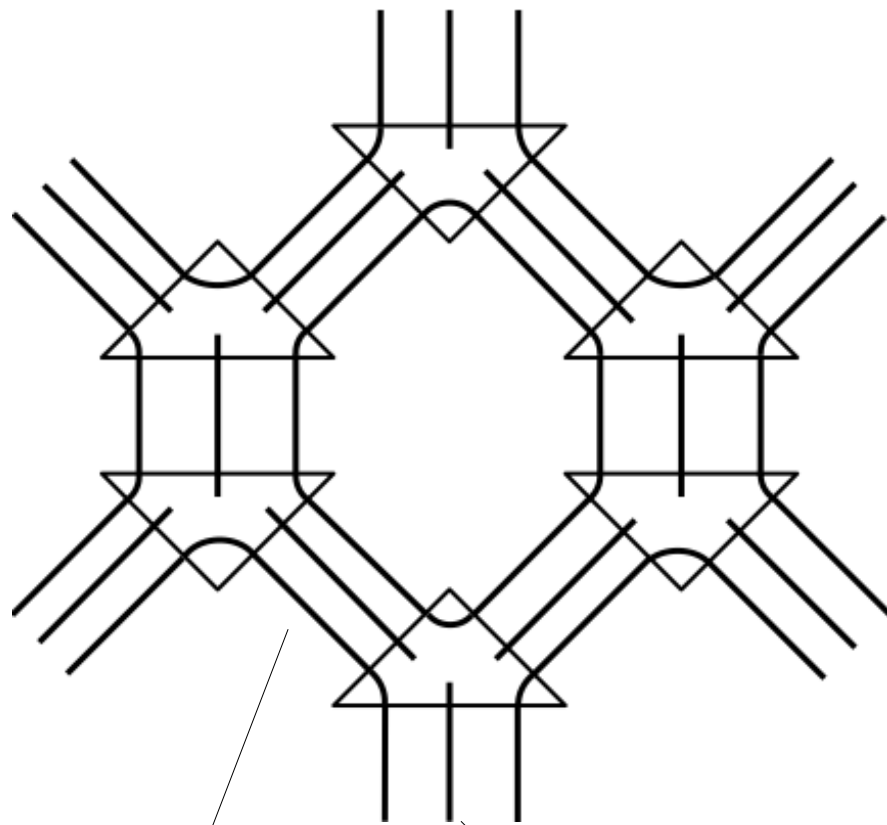
Pentagon equation (coherence condition for ground states)



A TNS picture of String-Nets

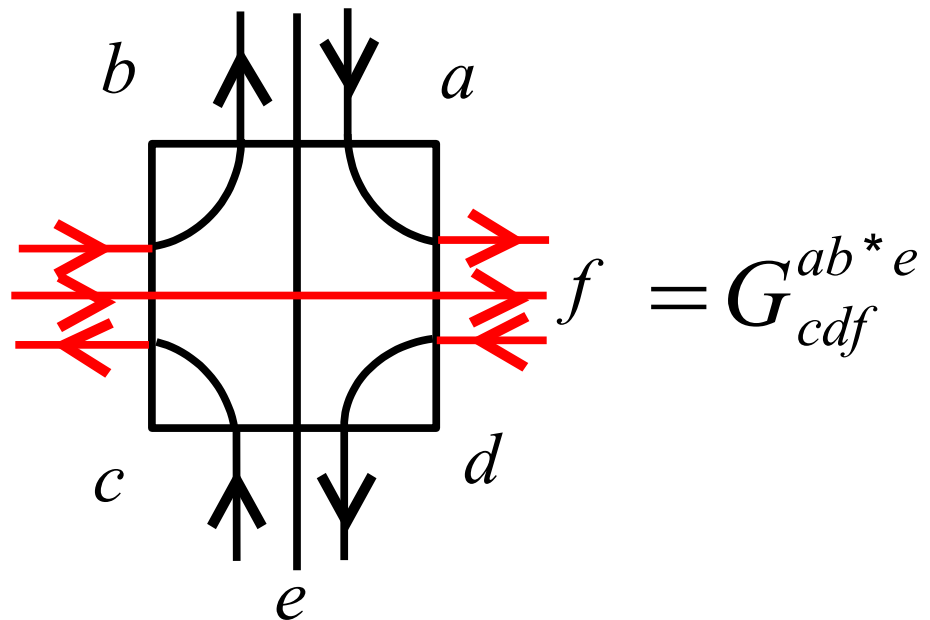
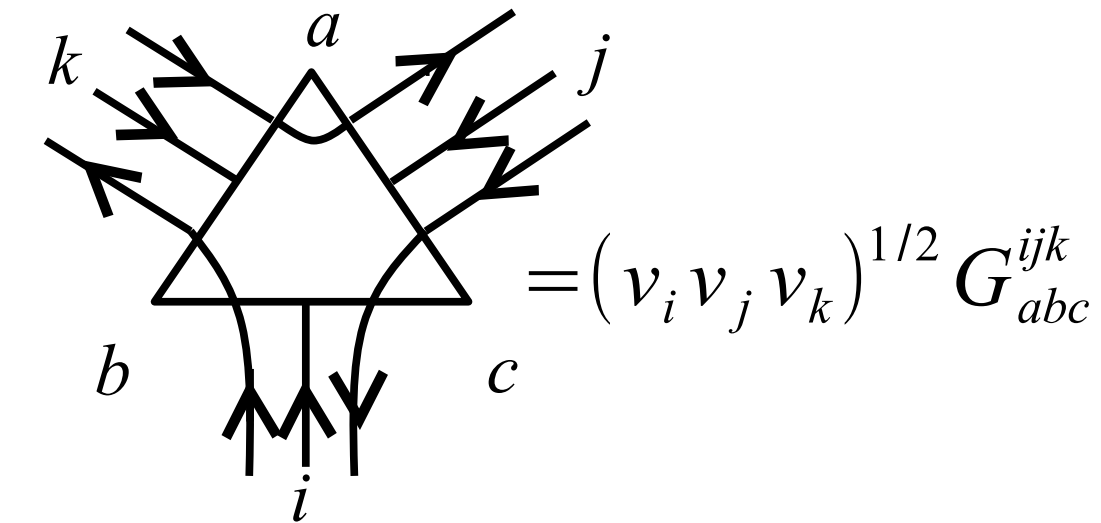
Buerschaper, Aguado, Vidal - 2008

Gu, Levin, Swingle, Wen - 2008

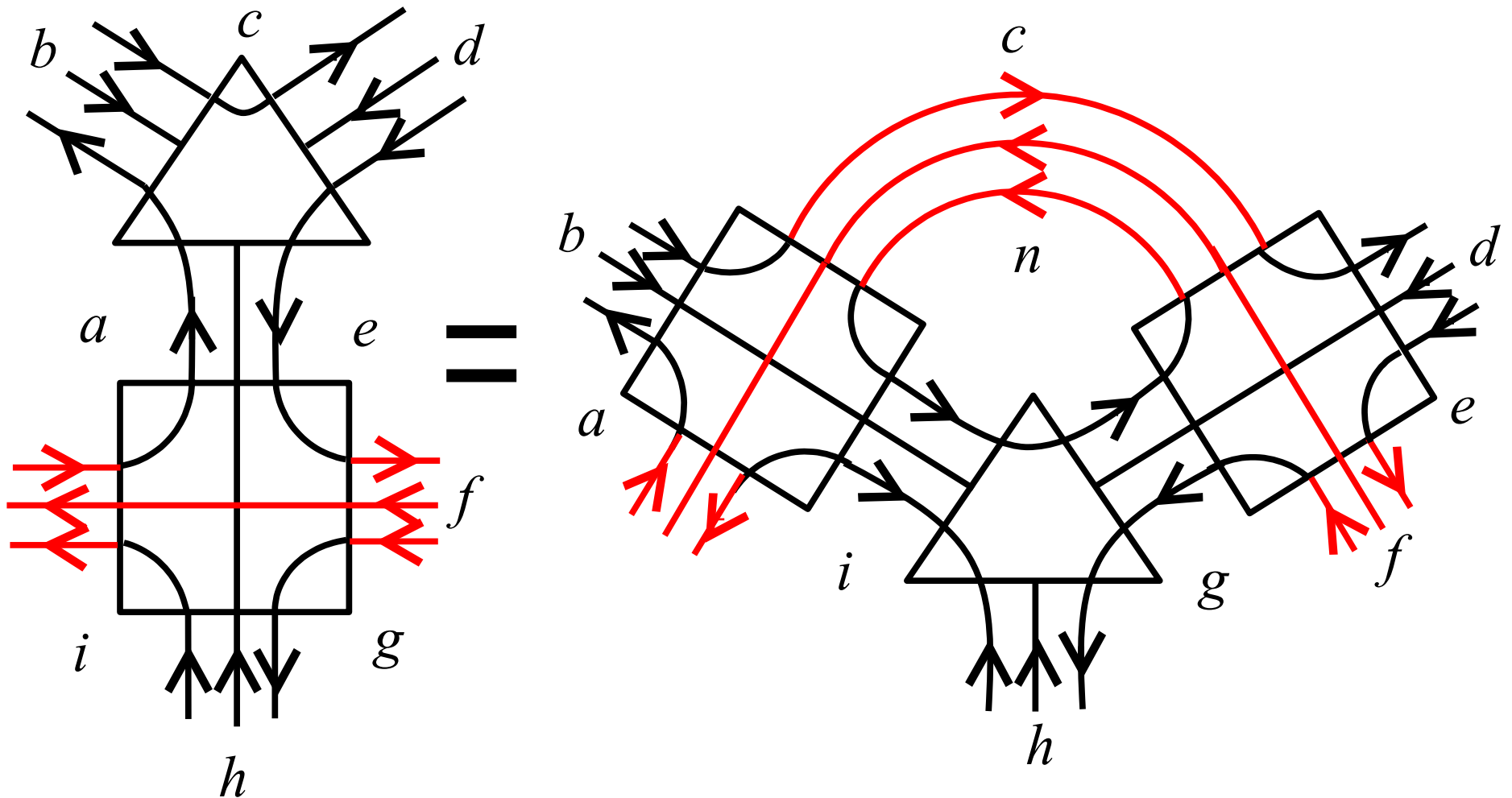


Virtual space

Physical space

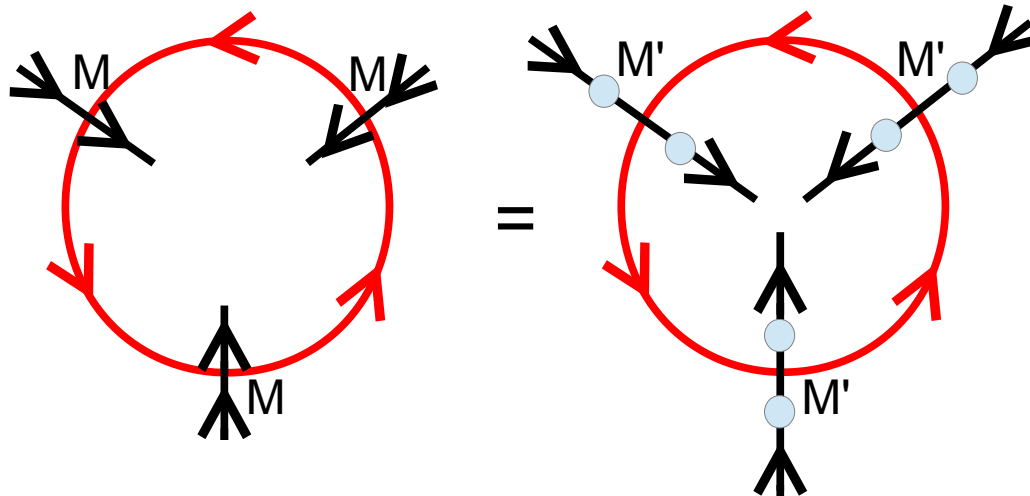


Pulling through for String-nets



Classification of MPOs

$M \sim M'$ if



- Trivial: product of diagonals

e.g.: $\omega' = \omega(\phi\phi)/(\phi\phi)$ \Rightarrow group cohomology


- Product of unitaries

e.g.: group aut. \Rightarrow group coh. collapses

- MPOs...

Morita
equivalence

Summary

- Quantum error correcting codes  Phases of matter
- Tensor networks states as a natural tool for studying ground states of physical systems
- Axioms for topological order (non RG-fixed point):
 - MPO-injectivity
 - Pulling through
- Layers of local equivalence

Future

- Classification:
 - Excitations
 - Topological phase transitions
- New models:
 - in 2D
 - Axioms generalize to higher dim.
 - Haah's code etc. (?)

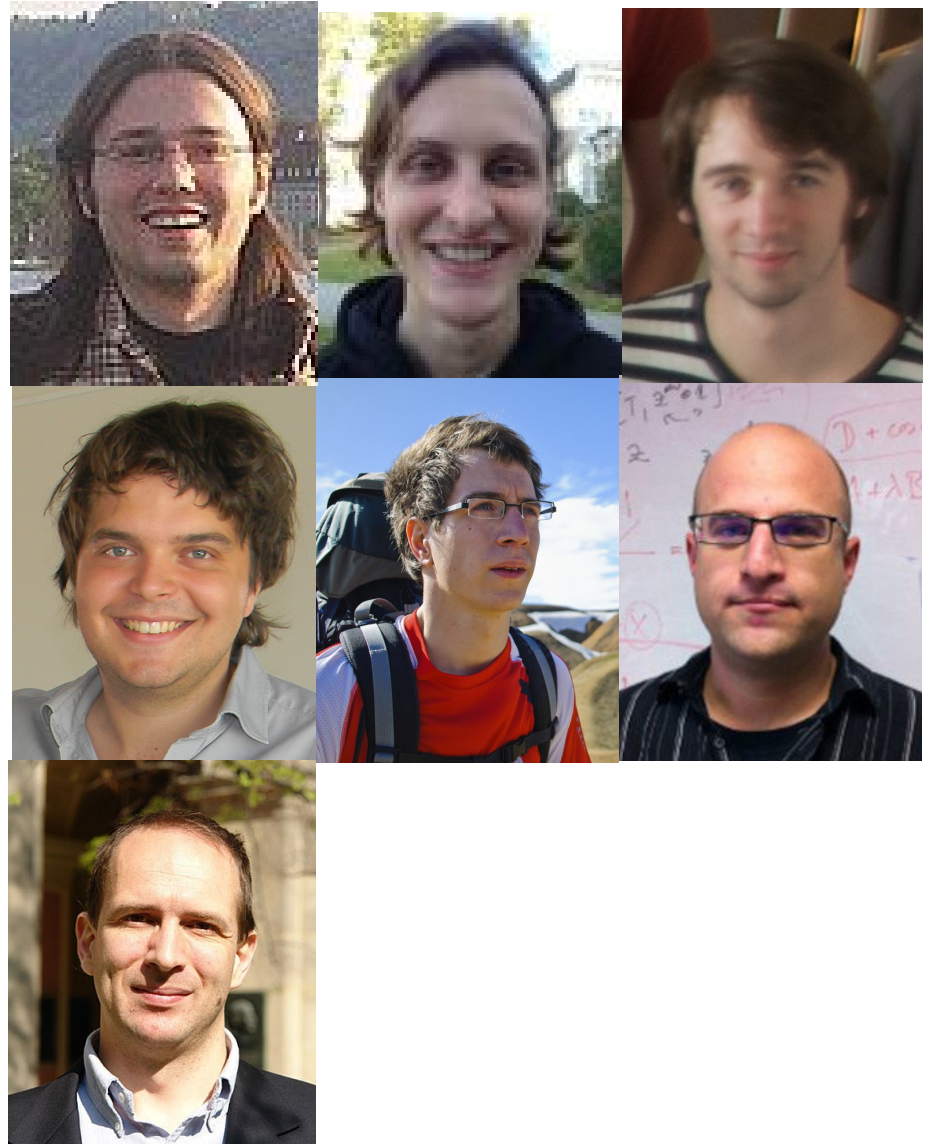
- Easy to give string tension and study anyon condensation:

arXiv:1410.5443

- Duality in PEPS:
SPT – Topological phase duality:

arXiv:1412.5604

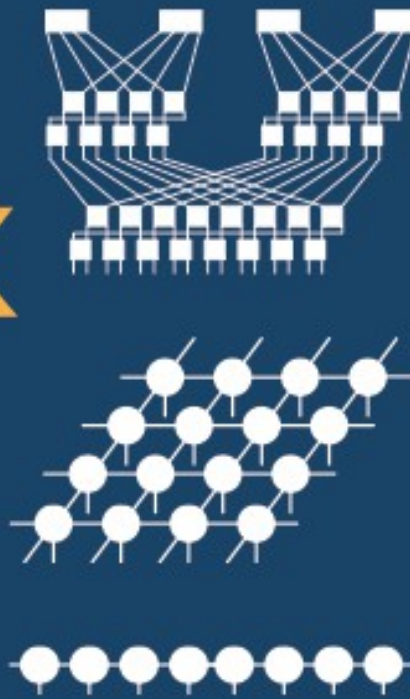
For Details



- Ann. Phys. 351, 447-476 (2014)
- arXiv: to appear

- arXiv:1409.2150

TENSOR NETWORK SUMMER SCHOOL



Theoretical and computational aspects of matrix product states (MPS), projected entangled pair states (PEPS) and the multiscale entanglement renormalization ansatz (MERA)

**JUNE 1-5, 2015
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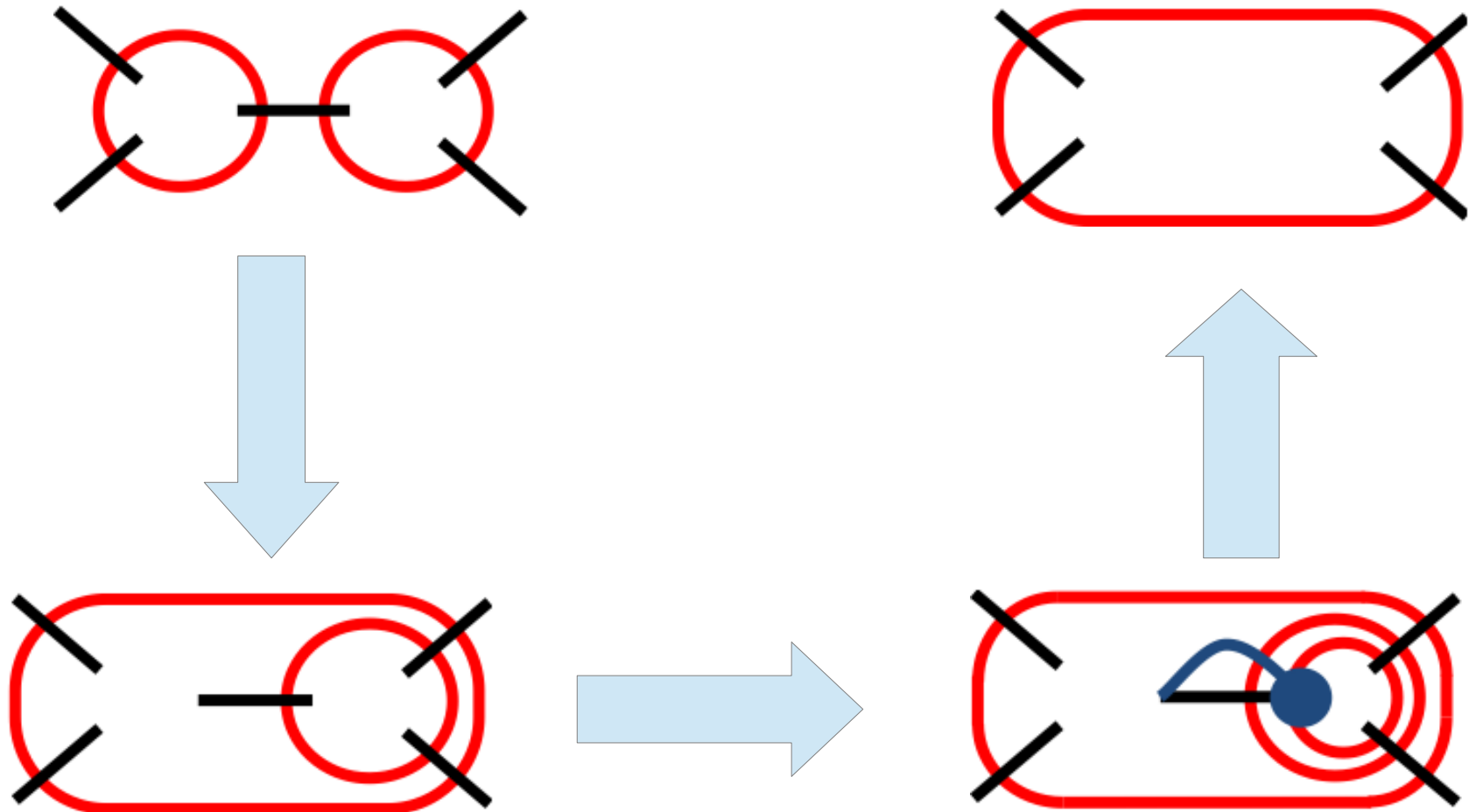
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Technical properties - 1

- Concatenation:



Technical properties - 2

- Intersection

