

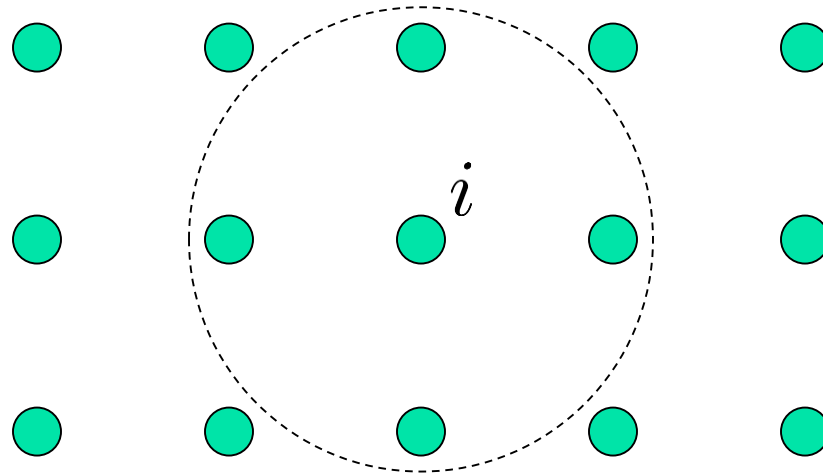
# Bridging the gap between lattice models and TQFTs

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arXiv:1910.xxxxx

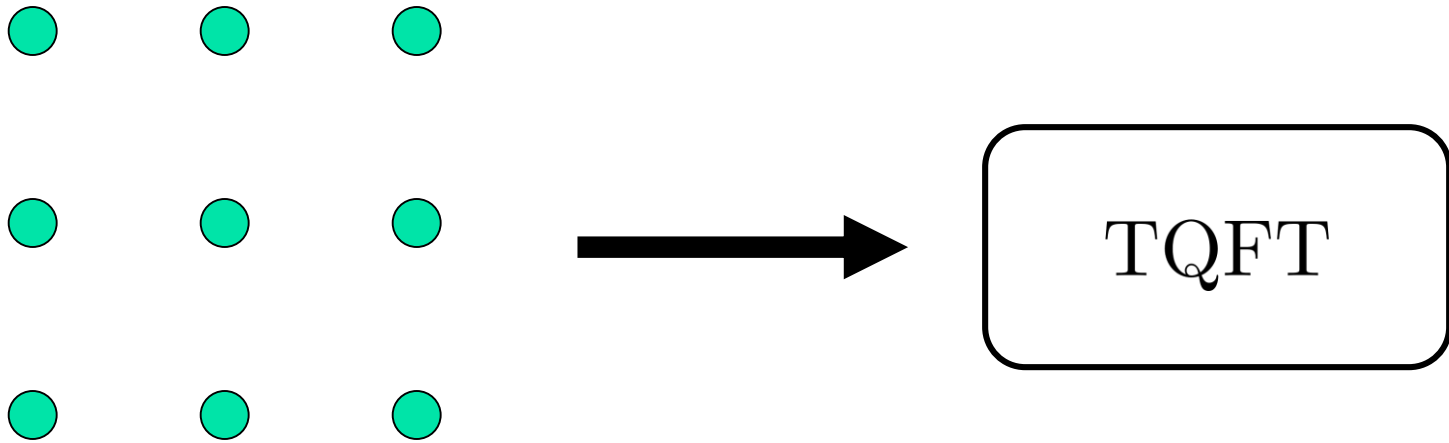
# Lattice models



**Hilbert space:**  $\mathcal{V} = V \otimes V \otimes V \otimes \dots$

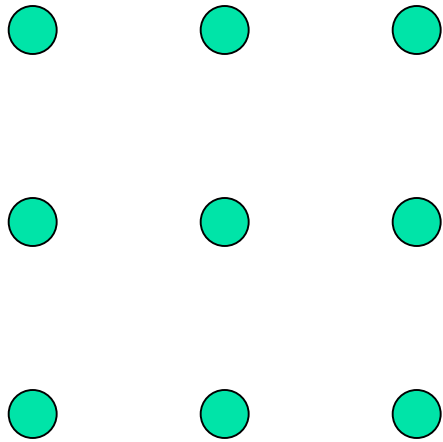
**Hamiltonian:**  $H = \sum_i H_i$

# Lattice models and TQFTs



2D gapped lattice model

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2D gapped lattice model

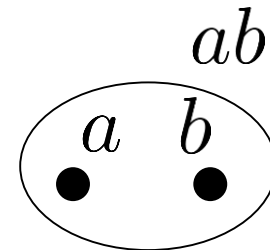
anyon theory

# Data for (Abelian) anyon theories

- Anyon types:  $\mathcal{C} = \{a, b, c, \dots\}$

$a$   
●

- Fusion rules:  $a \times b = ab$



- Fusion/braiding data:  $F(a, b, c), R(a, b) \in U(1)$

**Main question:** What is *microscopic* definition of anyon data?

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**Focus of this talk:**  $F(a, b, c)$  “ $F$ -symbol”

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Motivation:

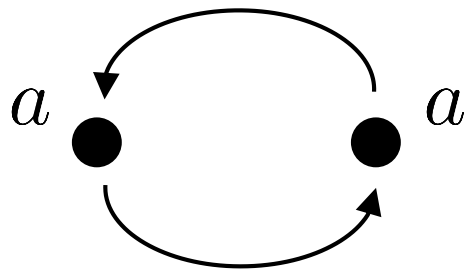
- Poorly understood quantity
- Application to SPT edge theories



# Warm up: microscopic definition of $R(a,a)$

$R(a, a)$  = exchange statistics of  $a$

Naive definition:

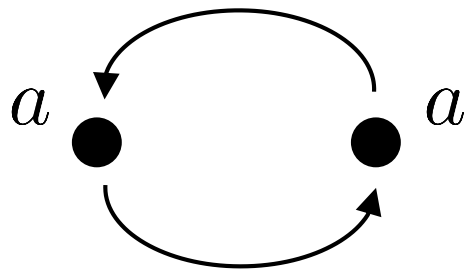


$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow R(a, a)|\Psi\rangle$$

# Warm up: microscopic definition of $R(a,a)$

$R(a, a) =$  exchange statistics of  $a$

Naive definition:



$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow R(a, a)|\Psi\rangle$$

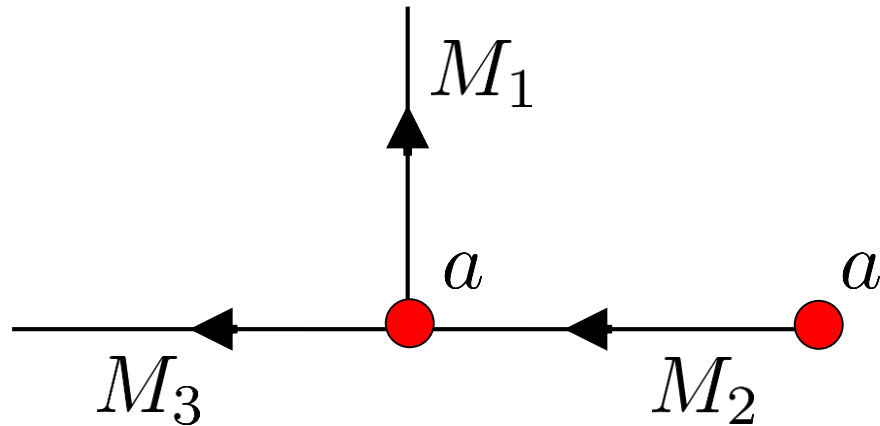
Non-universal phases do not cancel

Better definition:



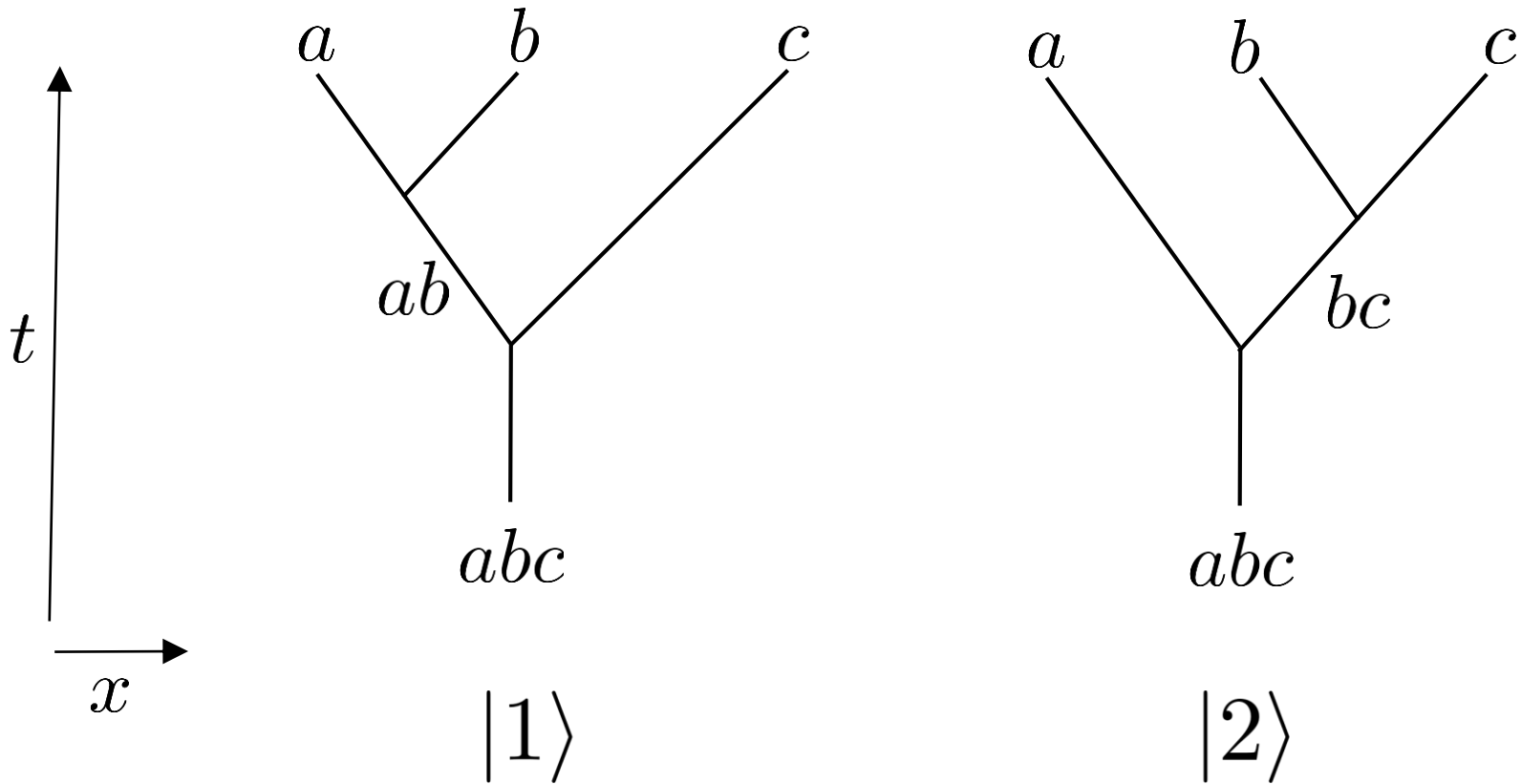
$|\Psi\rangle$

Better definition:

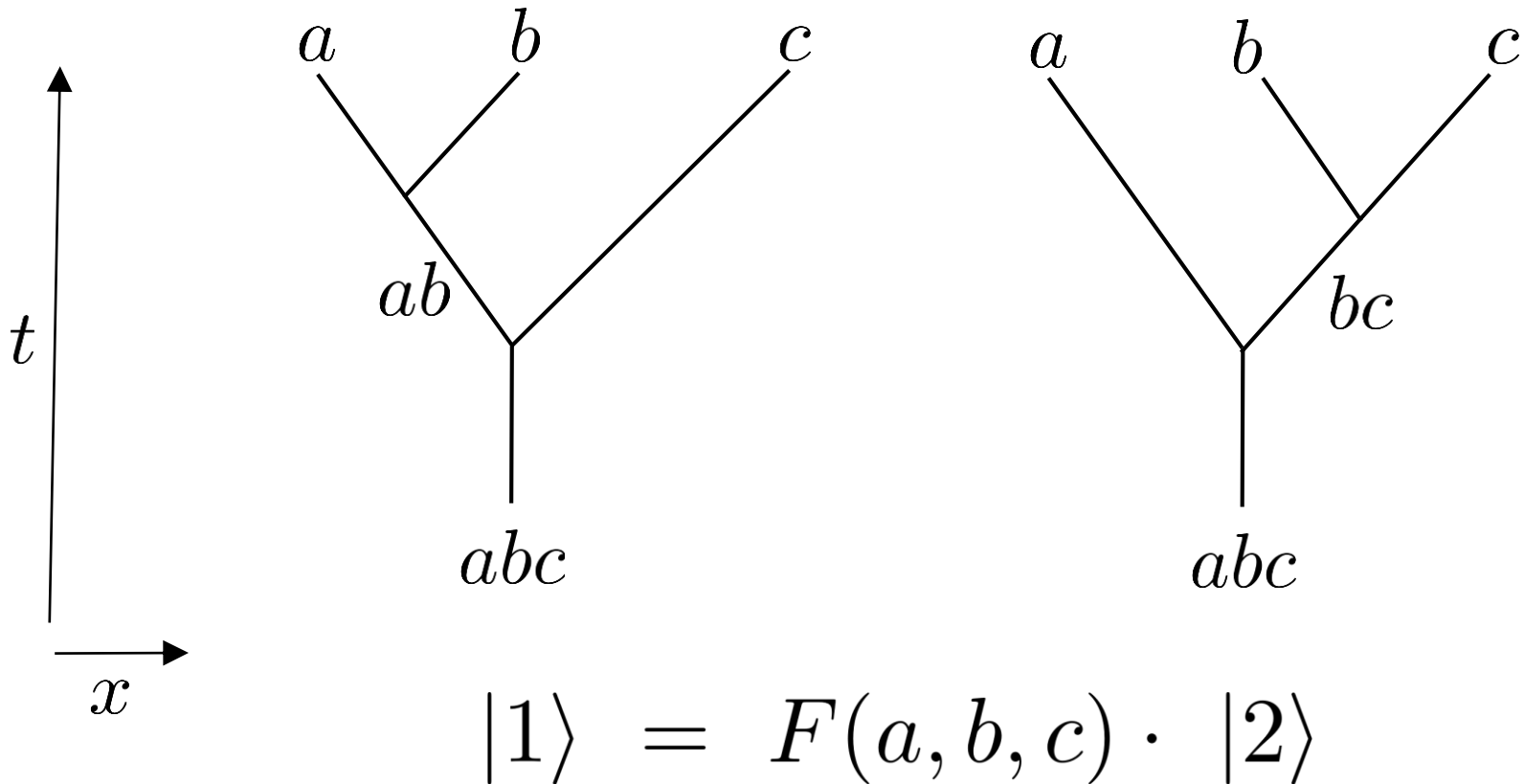


$$M_3 M_2 M_1 |\Psi\rangle = R(a, a) \cdot M_1 M_2 M_3 |\Psi\rangle$$

# F-symbol: abstract picture



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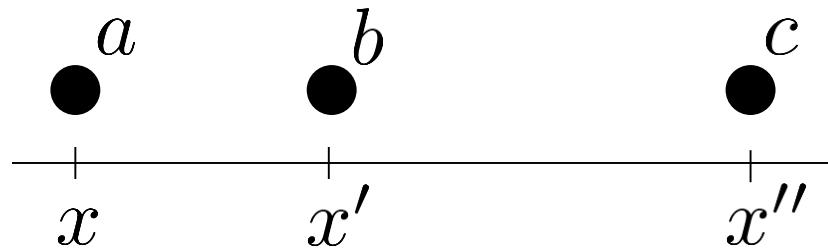
$F(a, b, c)$  well-defined up to:

$$F(a, b, c) \rightarrow F(a, b, c) \cdot \frac{e^{i\nu(a,b)} e^{i\nu(ab,c)}}{e^{i\nu(b,c)} e^{i\nu(a,bc)}}$$

‘gauge transformations’

# Microscopic definition of F-symbol

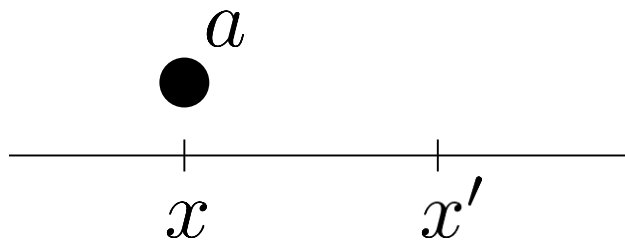
Arrange anyons along line:



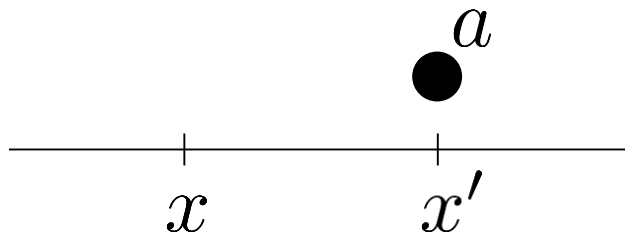
Label as:  $|a_x, b_{x'}, c_{x''}, \dots\rangle$



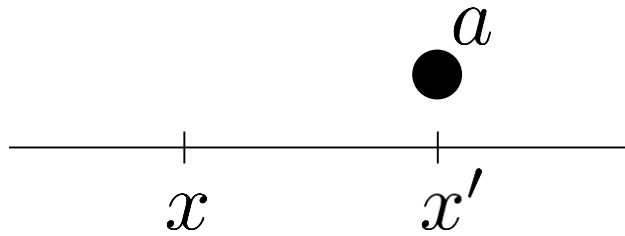
Movement operator:  $M_{x'x}^a$



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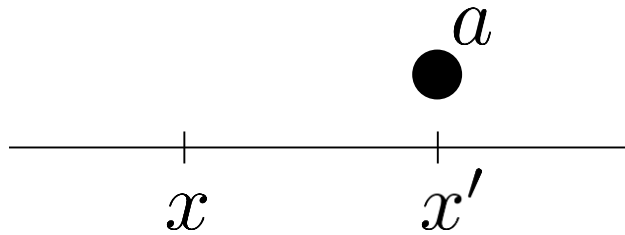


Movement operator:  $M_{x'x}^a$



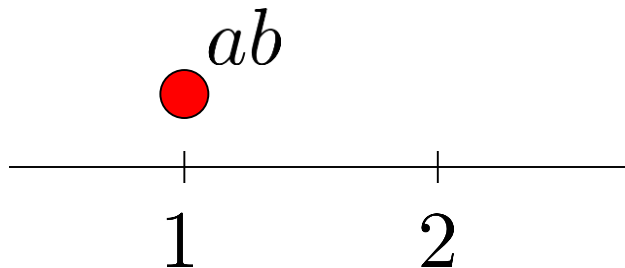
$$M_{x'x}^a |a_x\rangle \propto |a_{x'}\rangle$$

Movement operator:  $M_{x'x}^a$

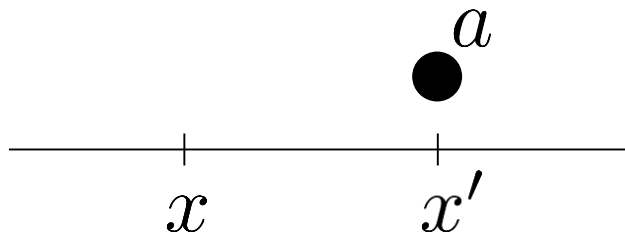


$$M_{x'x}^a |a_x\rangle \propto |a_{x'}\rangle$$

Splitting operator:  $S(a, b)$

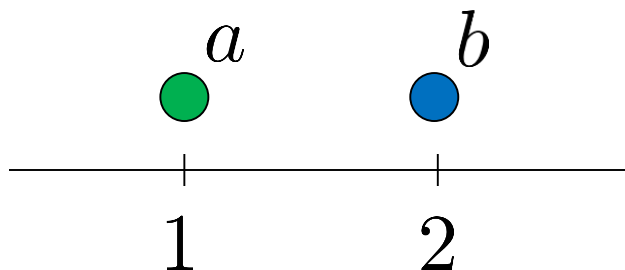


Movement operator:  $M_{x'x}^a$

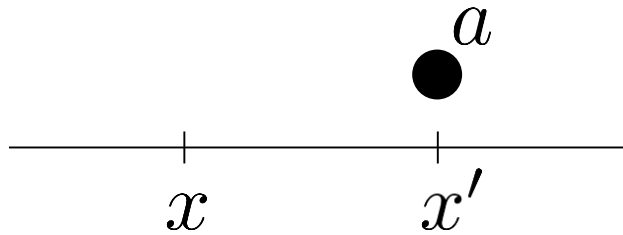


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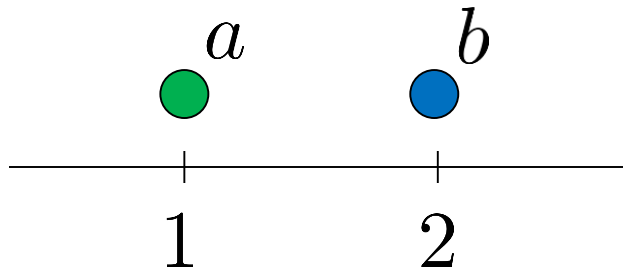


Movement operator:  $M_{x'x}^a$

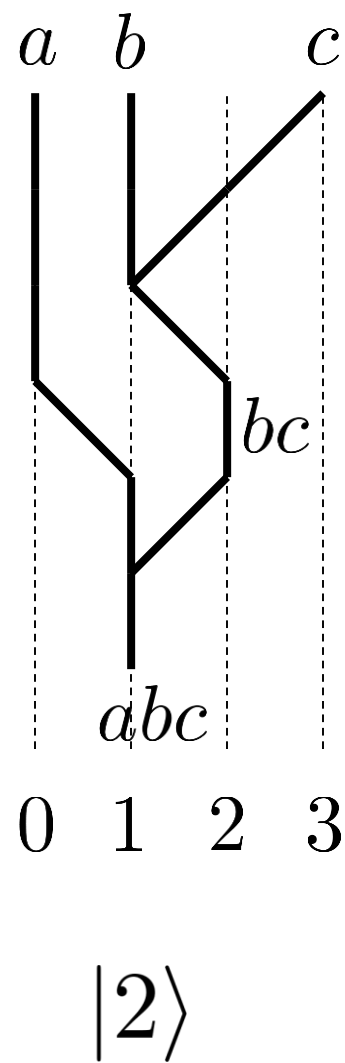
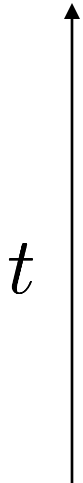


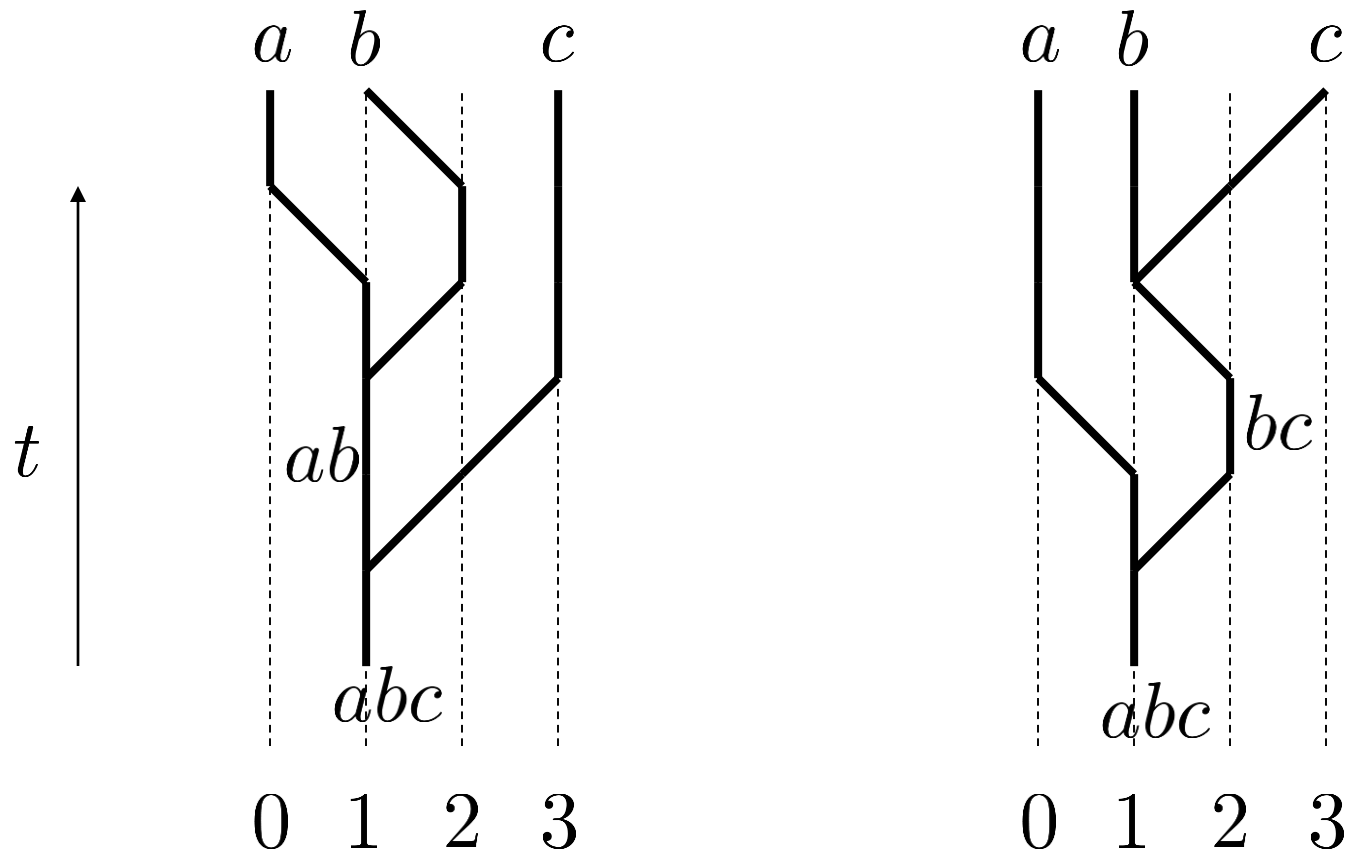
$$M_{x'x}^a |a_x\rangle \propto |a_{x'}\rangle$$

Splitting operator:  $S(a, b)$



$$S(a, b) |(ab)_1\rangle \propto |a_1, b_2\rangle$$





$$|1\rangle = F(a, b, c) \cdot |2\rangle$$



$$|1\rangle = M_{12}^b \cdot M_{01}^a \cdot S(a, b) \cdot M_{32}^c \cdot S(ab, c) \ |(abc)_1\rangle$$

$$|2\rangle = M_{32}^c \cdot S(b, c) \cdot M_{12}^{bc} \cdot M_{01}^a \cdot S(a, bc) \ |(abc)_1\rangle$$

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**Phase ambiguity:**

$$S(a, b) \rightarrow e^{i\phi(a,b)} \cdot S(a, b), \quad M_{x'x}^a \rightarrow e^{i\theta_{x'x}(a)} \cdot M_{x'x}^a$$

$$|1\rangle = M_{12}^b \cdot M_{01}^a \cdot S(a, b) \cdot M_{32}^c \cdot S(ab, c) \ |(abc)_1\rangle$$

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**Effect on  $F$ :**

$$F(a, b, c) \rightarrow F(a, b, c) \cdot \frac{e^{i\nu(a,b)} e^{i\nu(ab,c)}}{e^{i\nu(b,c)} e^{i\nu(a,bc)}}$$

$$\nu(a, b) = \phi(a, b) + \theta_{12}(b)$$

$$|1\rangle = M_{12}^b \cdot M_{01}^a \cdot S(a, b) \cdot M_{32}^c \cdot S(ab, c) \ |(abc)_1\rangle$$

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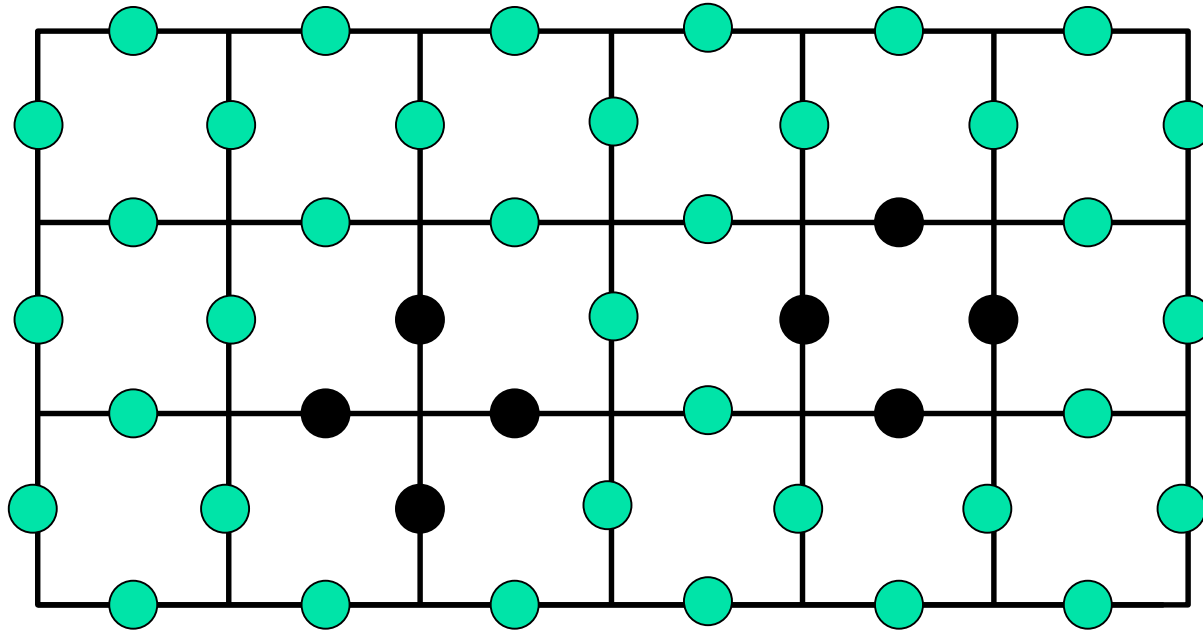
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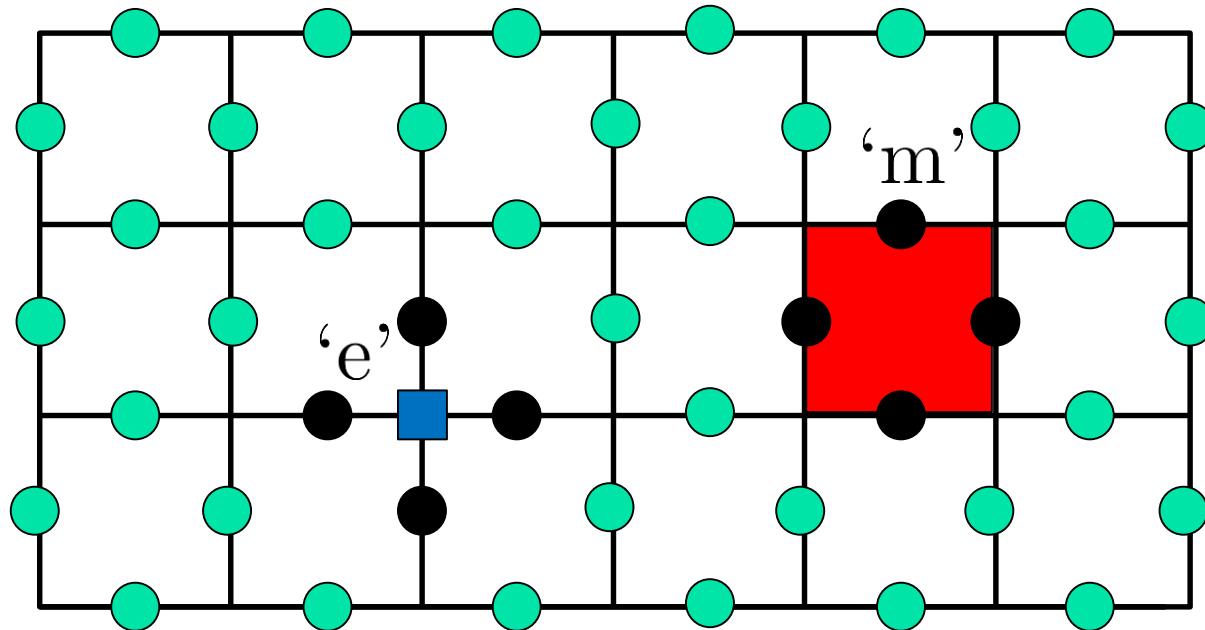
$$\nu(a, b) = \phi(a, b) + \theta_{12}(b)$$

# Example: Toric code model



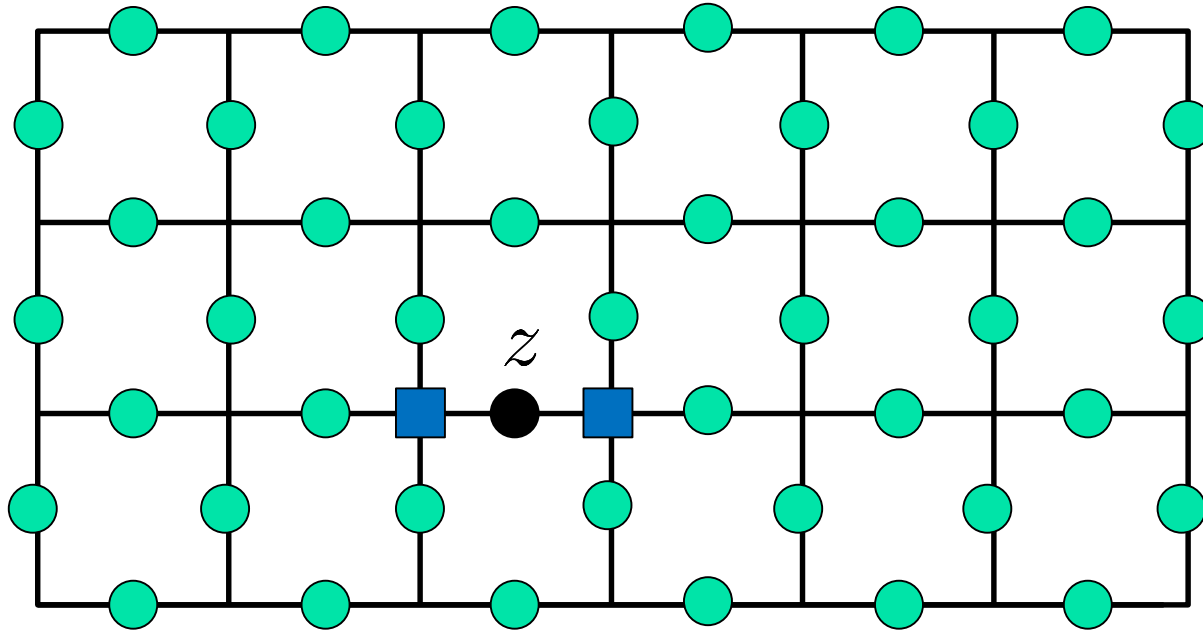
$$H = - \sum_{+} \sigma_1^x \sigma_2^x \sigma_3^x \sigma_4^x - \sum_{\square} \sigma_1^z \sigma_2^z \sigma_3^z \sigma_4^z$$

# Example: Toric code model



$$H = - \sum_{+} \sigma_1^x \sigma_2^x \sigma_3^x \sigma_4^x - \sum_{\square} \sigma_1^z \sigma_2^z \sigma_3^z \sigma_4^z$$

# Example: Toric code model



$$\begin{aligned} M^e &= \sigma^z \\ S(e, e) &= \sigma^z \end{aligned} \implies F(e, e, e) = 1$$

# Measuring the F-symbol



$abc$

$y = 0$



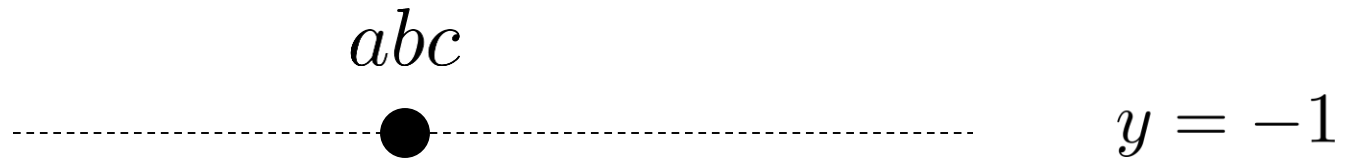
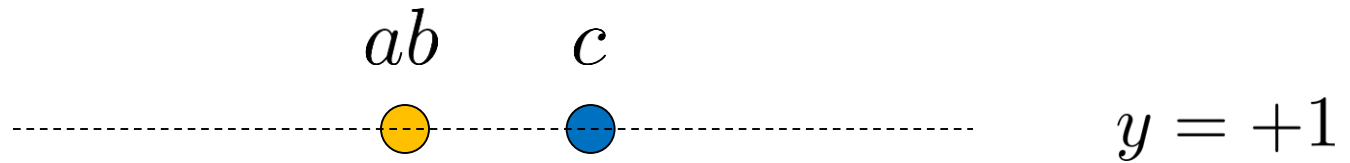
# Measuring the F-symbol

$$\begin{array}{c} abc \\ \bullet \\ \text{-----} \end{array} \quad y = +1$$

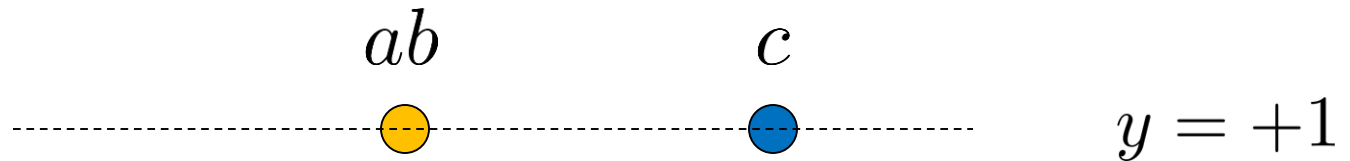
$$\begin{array}{c} abc \\ \bullet \\ \text{-----} \end{array} \quad y = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|y = -1\rangle + |y = +1\rangle)$$

# Measuring the F-symbol

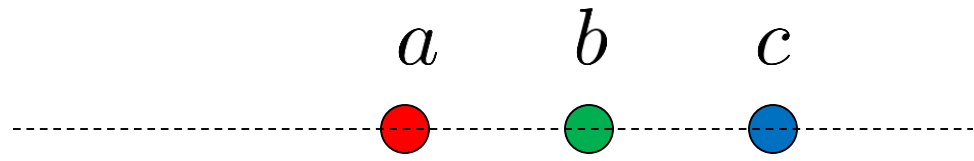


# Measuring the F-symbol

$$\begin{array}{ccc} ab & c & \\ \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---} & & y = +1 \end{array}$$


$$\begin{array}{ccc} abc & & \\ \text{---} \bullet \text{---} & & y = -1 \end{array}$$


# Measuring the F-symbol



A horizontal dashed line with three colored dots. The first dot is red and labeled  $a$  above it. The second dot is green and labeled  $b$  above it. The third dot is blue and labeled  $c$  above it.


$$y = +1$$



A horizontal dashed line with a single black dot. The label  $abc$  is positioned above the dot.

$$y = -1$$

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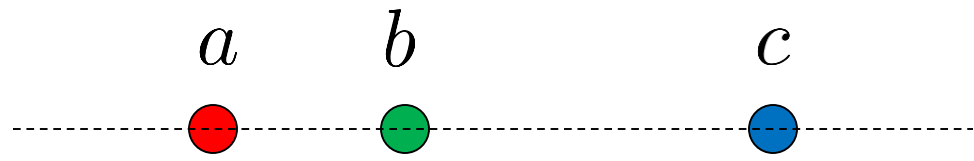
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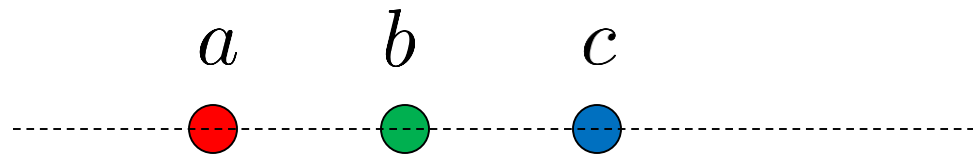
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# Measuring the F-symbol



A horizontal dashed line with two colored dots. The first dot is red and labeled  $a$  above it. The second dot is purple and labeled  $bc$  above it.

$$y = +1$$




A horizontal dashed line with a single black dot labeled  $abc$  above it.

$$y = -1$$

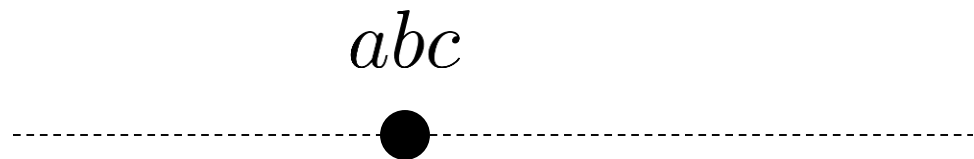


# Measuring the F-symbol



$a$   $bc$

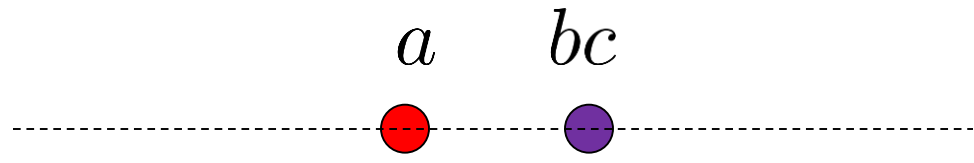
$y = +1$



$abc$

$y = -1$

# Measuring the F-symbol



$a$        $bc$

$y = +1$



$abc$

$y = -1$

# Measuring the F-symbol

$$\begin{array}{c} abc \\ \cdots \bullet \cdots \end{array} \quad y = +1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} abc \\ \cdots \bullet \cdots \end{array} \quad y = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ( |y = -1\rangle + F(a, b, c) |y = +1\rangle )$$

# Measuring the F-symbol

$$\begin{array}{c} abc \\ \cdots \bullet \cdots \end{array} \quad y = +1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} abc \\ \cdots \bullet \cdots \end{array} \quad y = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ( |y = -1\rangle + F(a, b, c) |y = +1\rangle ) \implies \text{measure } p_y$$

# Summary

- Microscopic definition of  $F(a, b, c)$
  - Can also give microscopic definition of  $R(a, b)$
- $\implies$  can compute/measure **complete** set of anyon data
- Applications