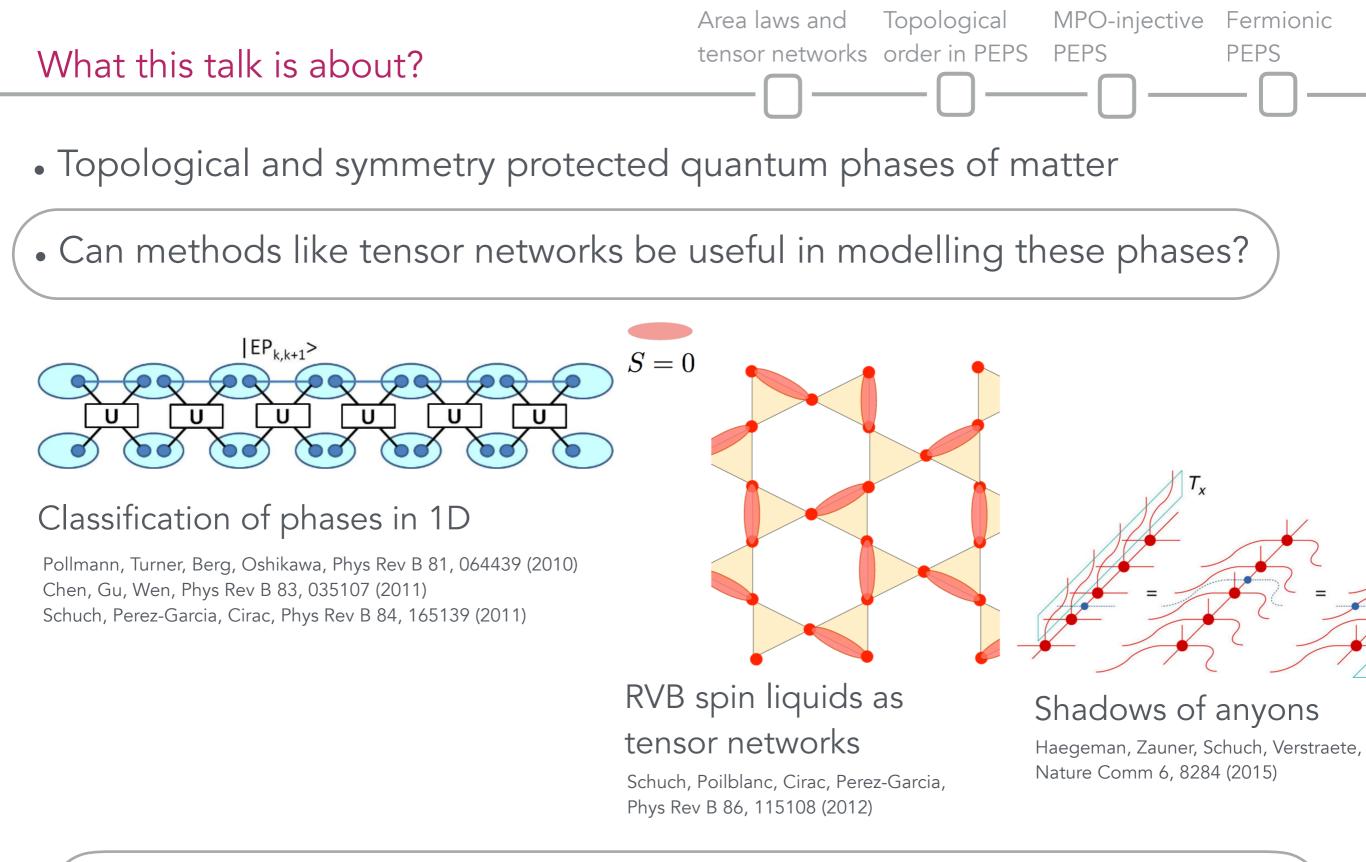


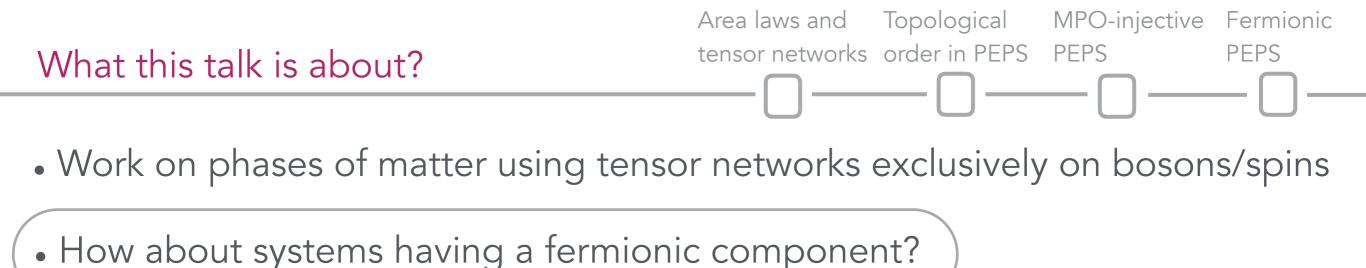
Fermionic topological quantum states as tensor networks

Jens Eisert, Freie Universität Berlin Joint work with Carolin Wille and Oliver Buerschaper

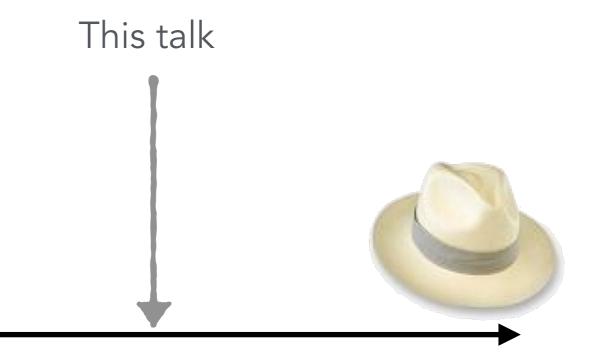
Symmetry, topology, and quantum phases of matter: From tensor networks to physical realizations, KITP program, December 2016



• New twist: Put emphasis on quantum states, not so much Hamiltonians, which are reinserted in the picture by means of parent Hamiltonians



- An attempt:
 - Area laws for entanglement entropies and tensor networks
 - Topological order in PEPS
 - MPO-injective PEPS
 - Fermionic PEPS



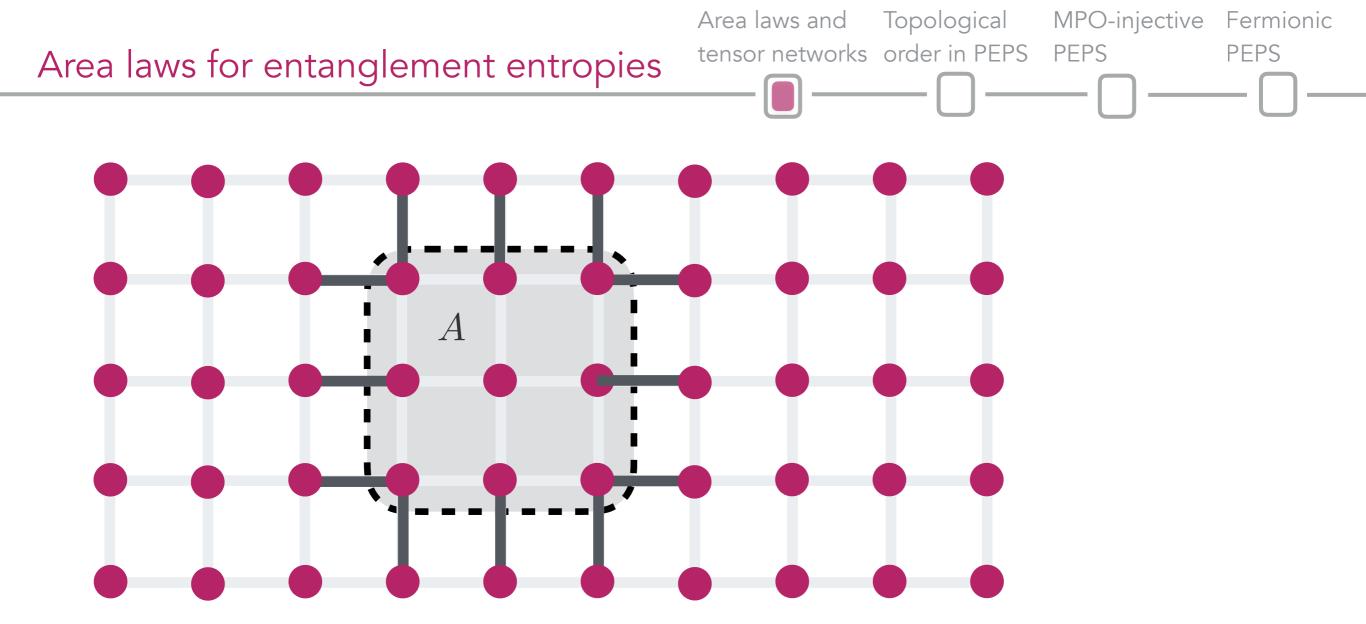


Quantum information

Condensed matter



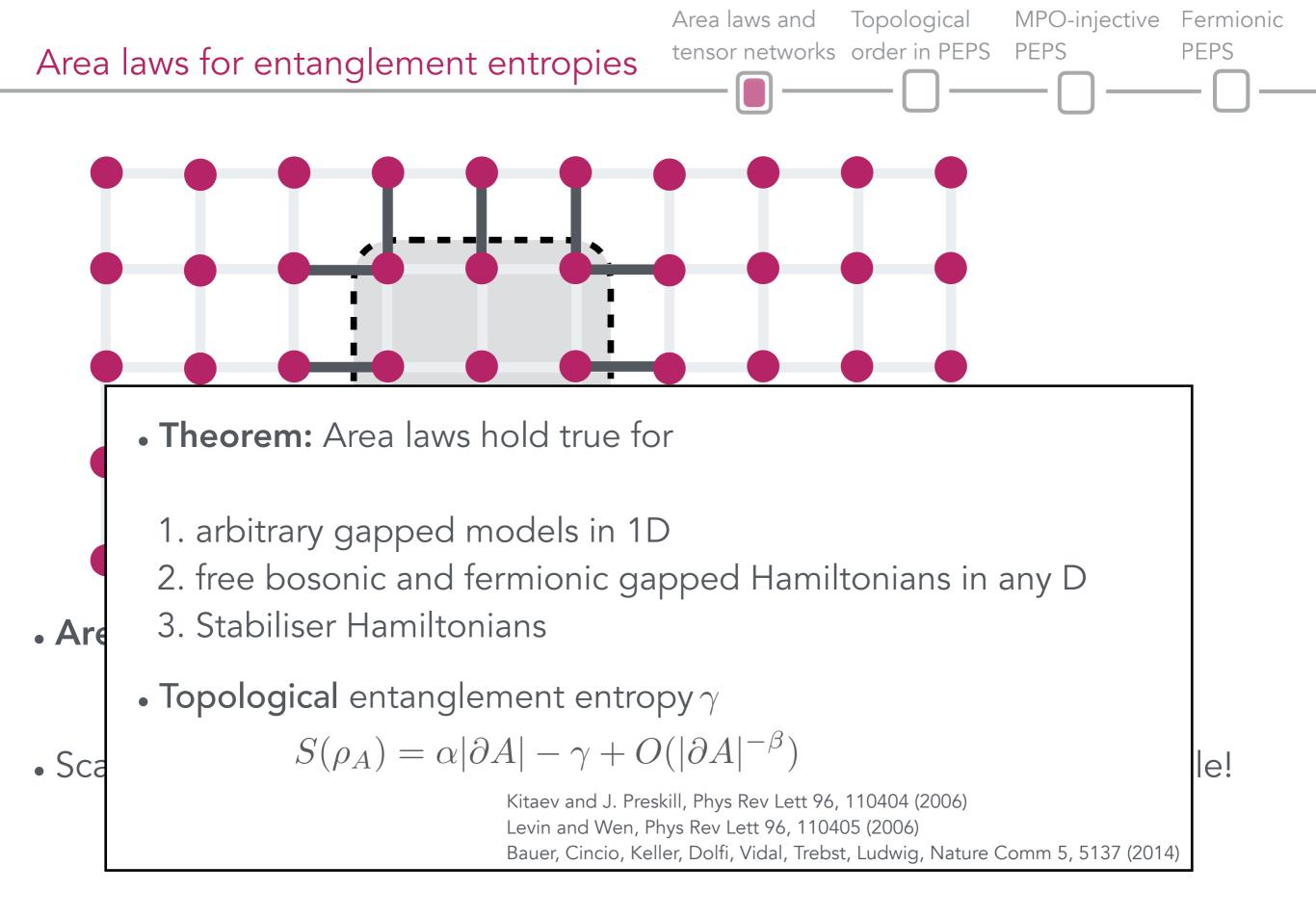
Area laws for the entanglement entropy and tensor network states

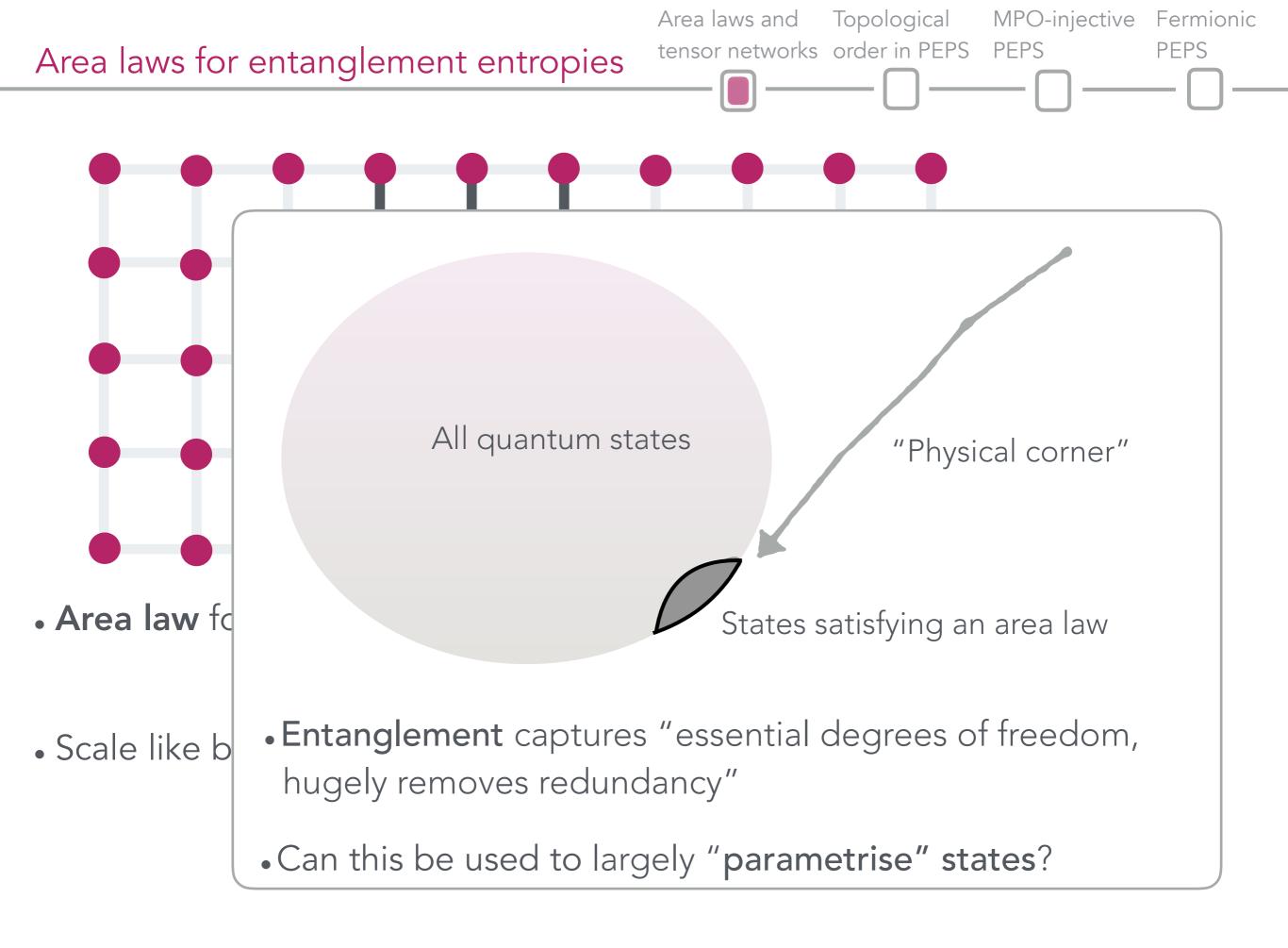


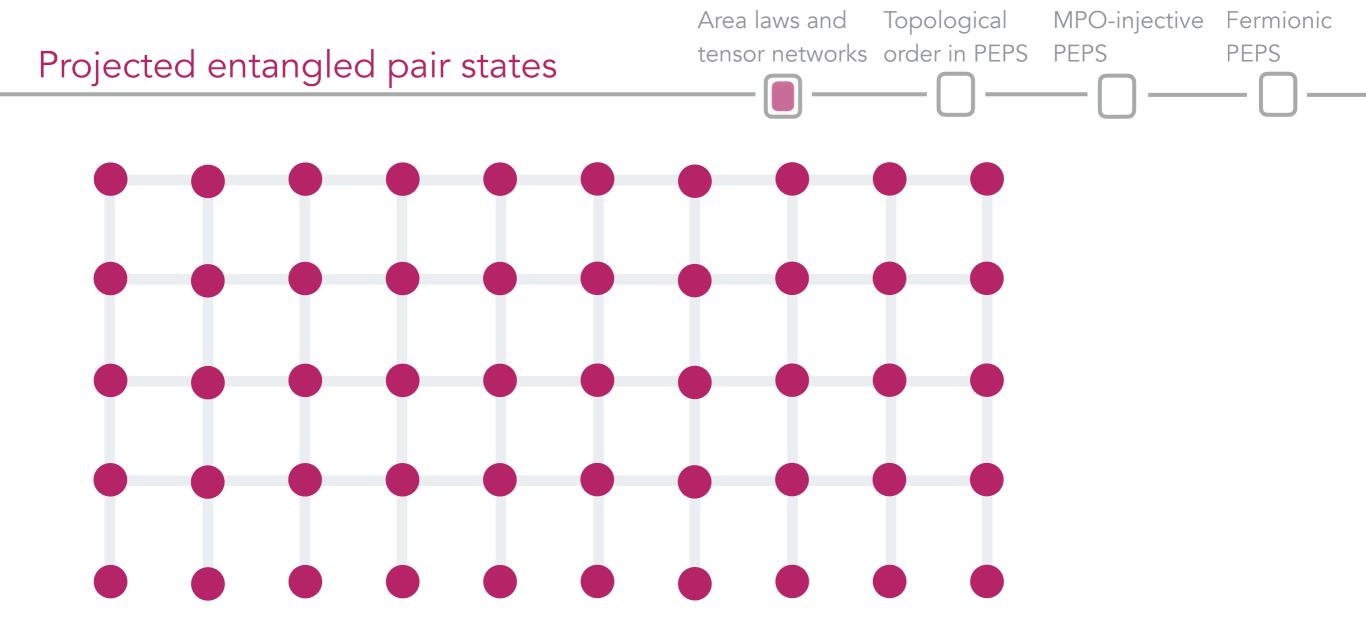
- Area law for the entanglement entropy $S(\rho_A)$:

 $S(\rho_A) = O(|\partial A|)$

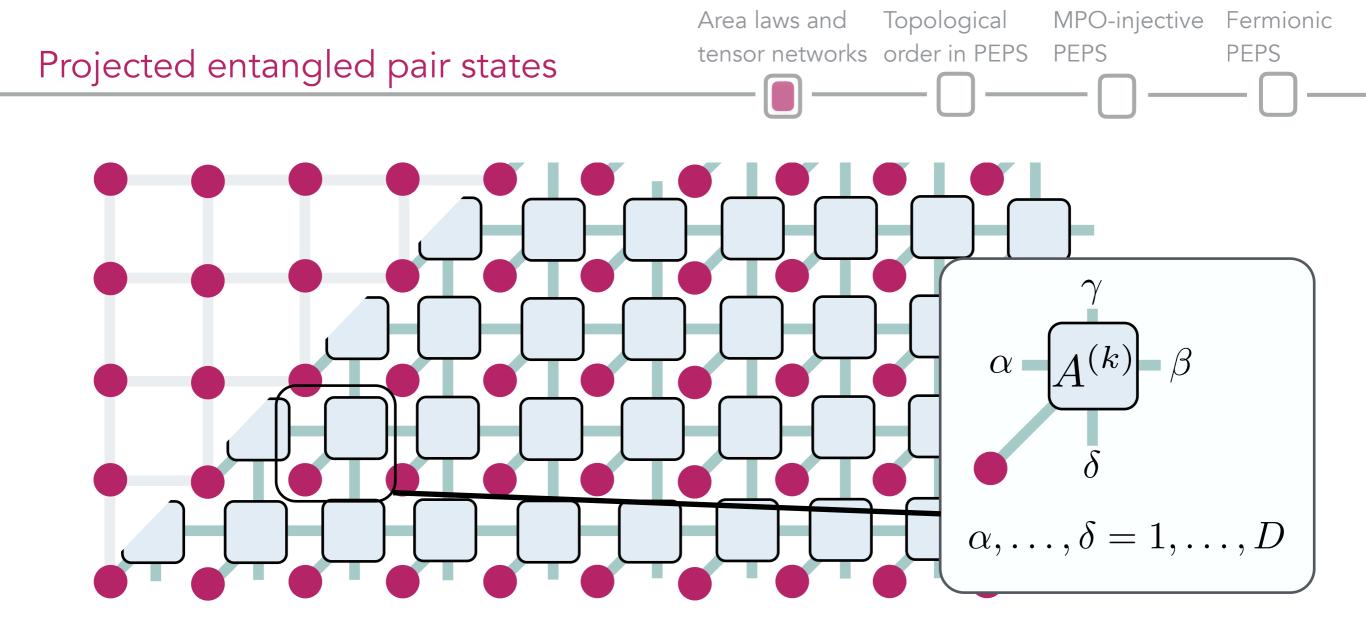
• Scale like boundary area, not volume: Much less entangled than possible!



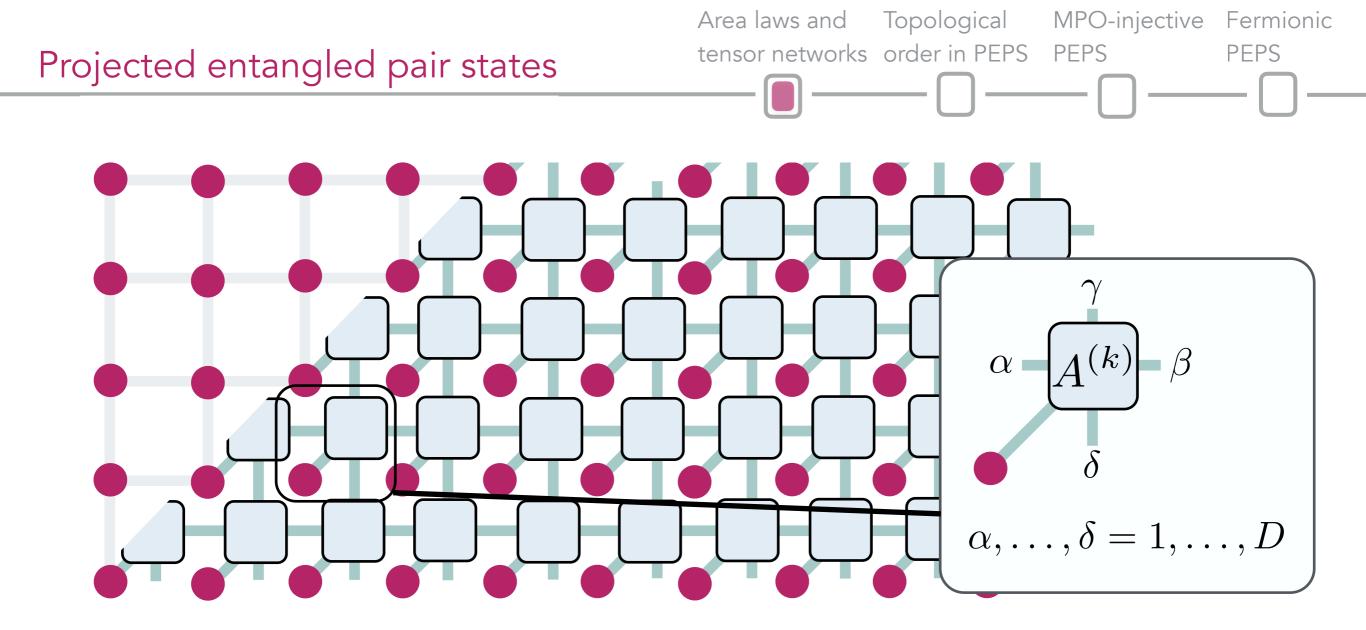




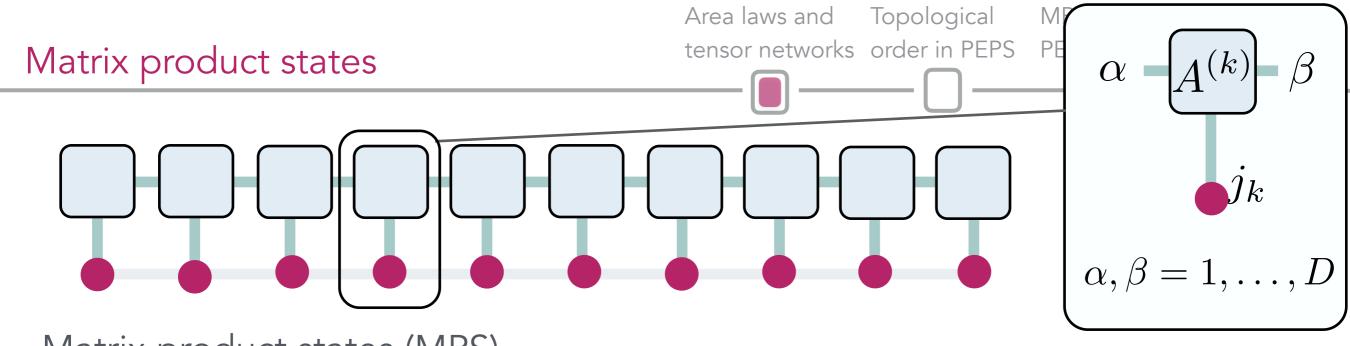
- Equip lattice system with local tensor structure
- Projected entangled pair states (PEPS) in 2D



- Equip lattice system with local tensor structure
- Projected entangled pair states (PEPS) in 2D



- ${\scriptstyle \bullet}$ Virtual indices of "bond dimension"D
- Drastic reduction of parameters, down to ${\cal O}(n^2 dD^4)$
- In TI, a single tensor captures Hamiltonian and all global state properties

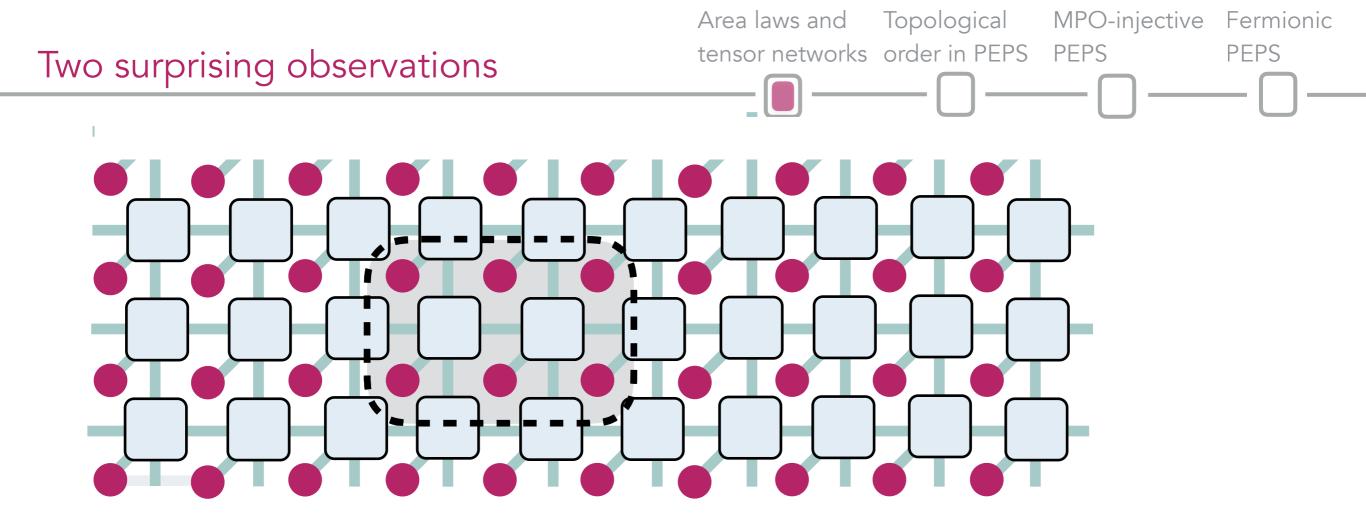


- Matrix product states (MPS)
- At basis of powerful DMRG (density-matrix renormalisation group) White, Phys Rev Lett 69, 2863 (1992)

- Theorem: - All states that satisfy area laws (for Renyi entropies $\alpha < 1$) have efficient approximation in $\|.\|_1$ -norm $(\mathrm{poly}(n,1/\epsilon))$

Verstraete, Cirac, Murg, Adv Phys 57, 143 (2008) Eisert, Cramer, Plenio, Rev Mod Phys 82, 277 (2010)

All quantum states DMatrix product states parametrise physical corner

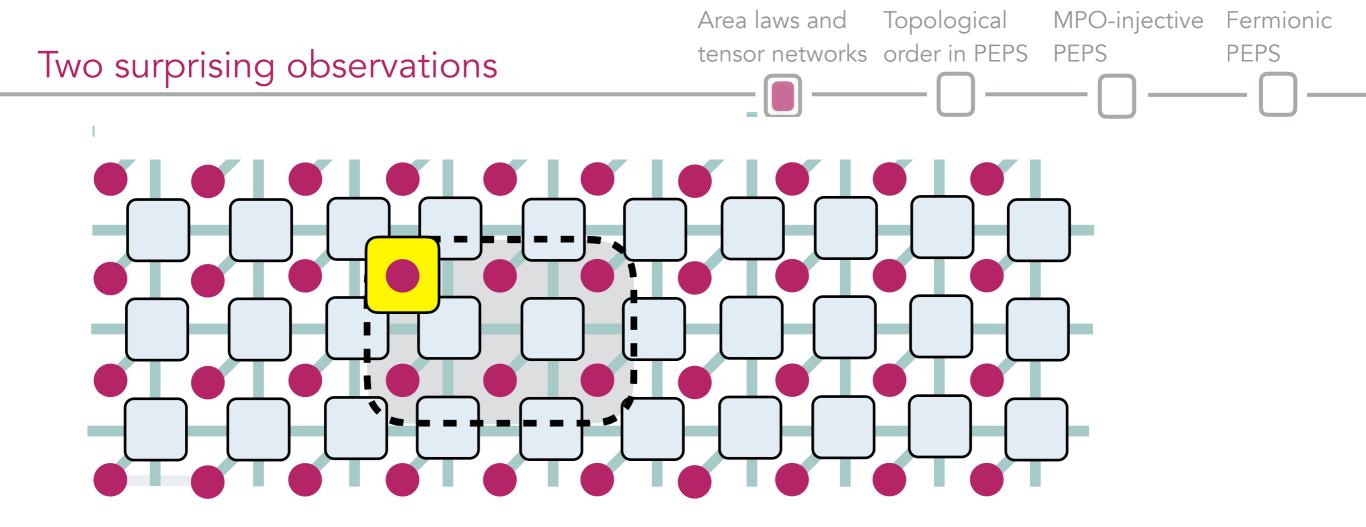


- Similar intuition holds true, but...
 - **Theorem:** There are states that satisfy all (Renyi entropy) area laws, yet cannot be efficiently approximated by any tensor network state

Ge, Eisert, New J Phys 18, 083026 (2016)

• Good reasons to believe that they capture low energy physics

Ge, Molnar, Cirac, Phys Rev Lett 116, 080502 (2016)

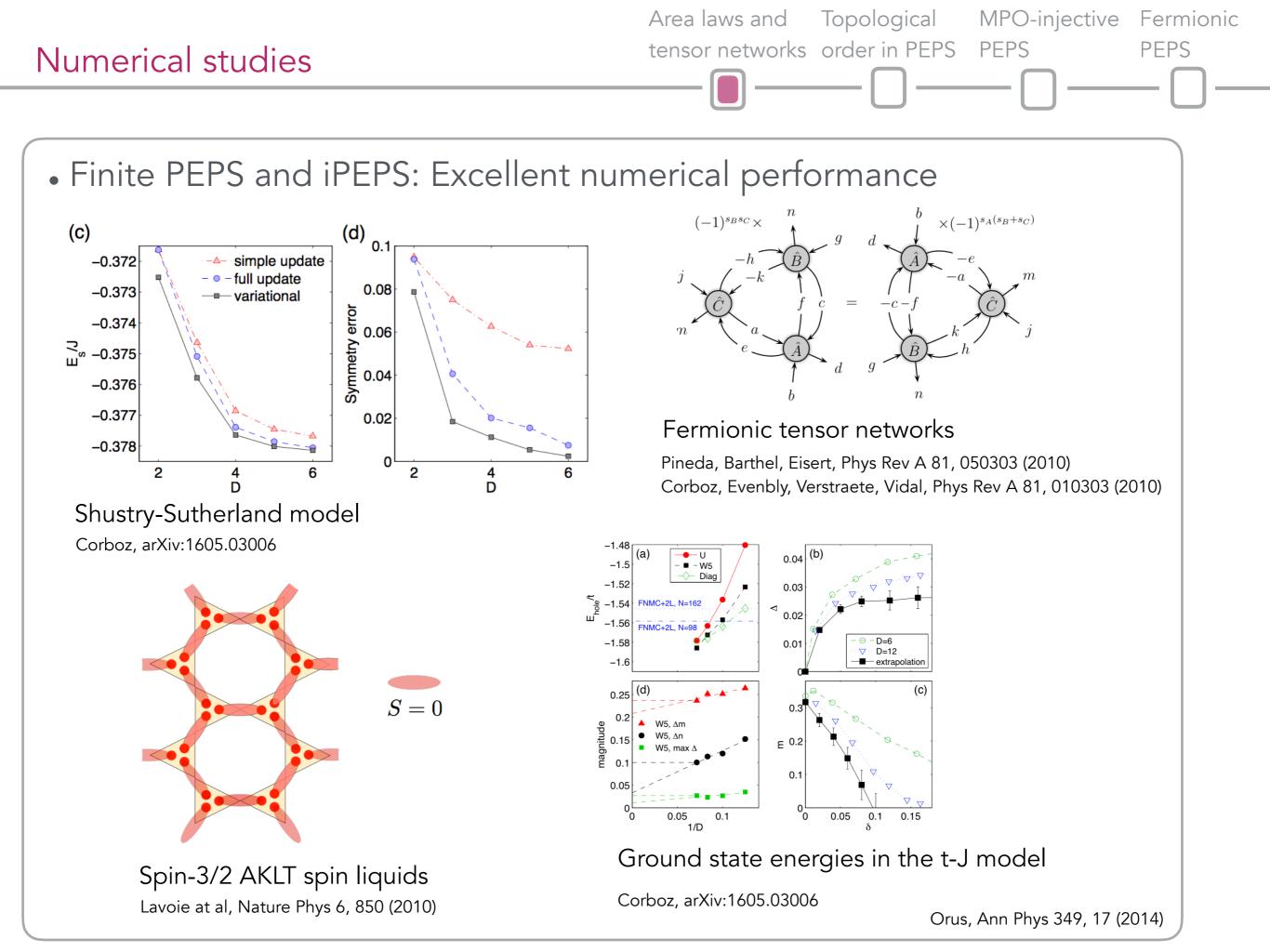


- Another cute twist
 - **Theorem:** PEPS contraction is #P-complete

Schuch, Wolf, Verstraete, Cirac, Phys Rev Lett 98, 140506 (2007)

• Cannot efficiently compute expectation values in worst case complexity!

 Theorem: PEPS that approximate gapped ground states well [in the sense that they are ||.||1 norm close and have uniformly gapped parent], can be contracted in quasi-polynomial time





Topological order in PEPS



- Definition of topological order
 - Degeneracy of the Hamiltonian constant and depends on topology
 - Excitations behave like quasi-particles having anyonic statistics
 - All GS are locally indistinguishable (no local order parameter)
 - To map between them, one needs a **non-local operator**

• How can it be captured in PEPS governed by single tensor?



Parent Hamiltonian

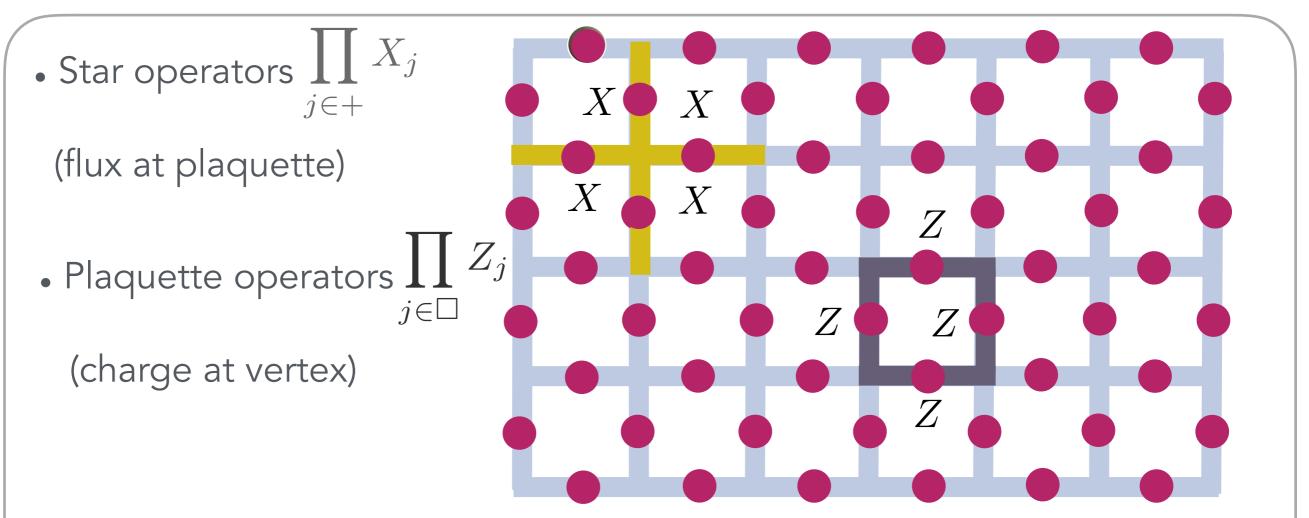
- Theorem: All MPS and PEPS have frustration-free parent Hamiltonians $H=\sum_j h_j$, $h_j |\psi
angle=0$

- Injective PEPS: PEPS projection has left inverse
- Any action achievable on the virtual indices by acting on the physical spins

• But they are unique ground states of their parents



Capture systems like toric code

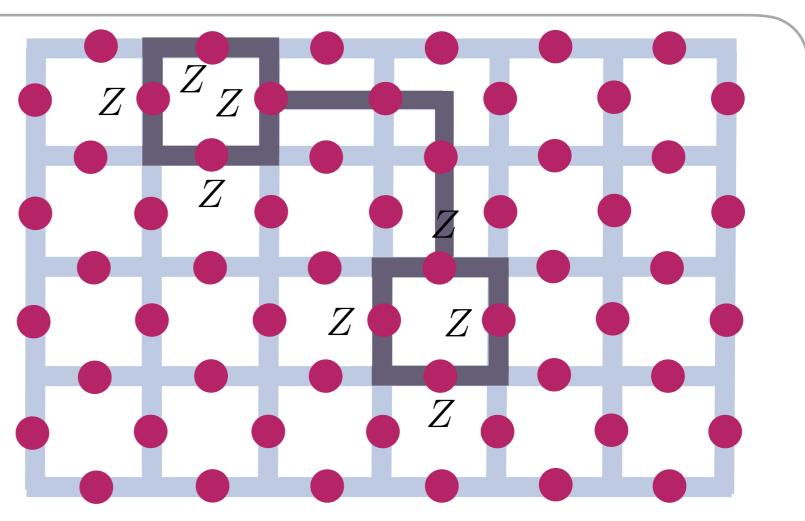


• Frustration-free parent Hamiltonian (stars and plaquettes act trivially on GS)

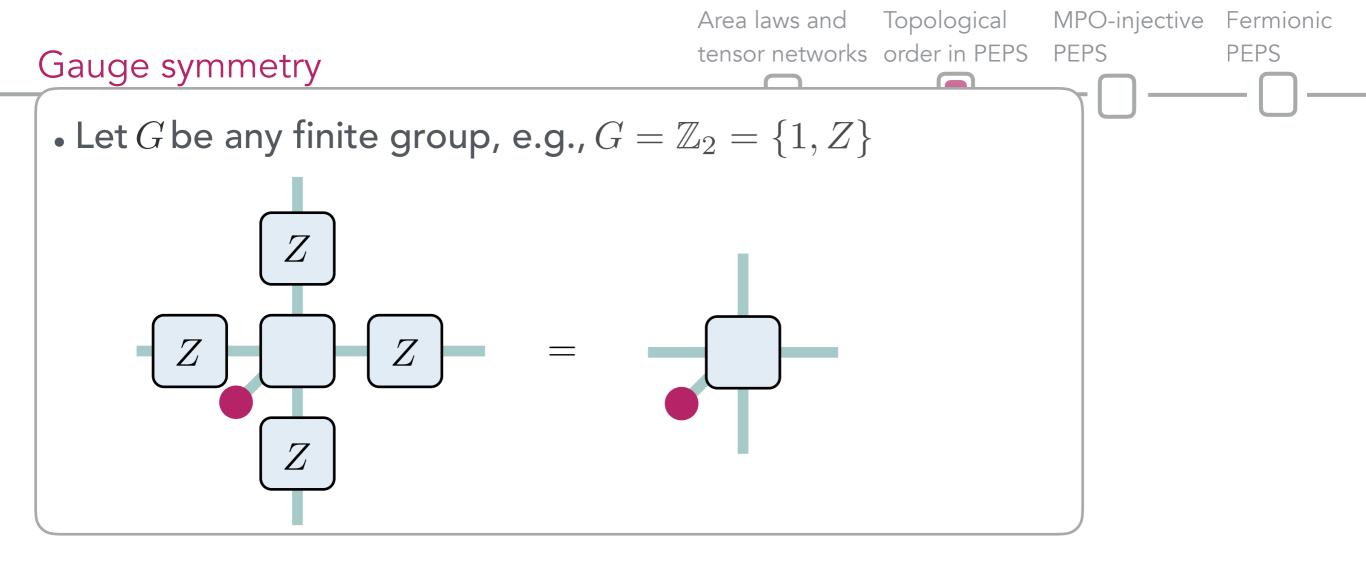
$$H = -J\sum_{k} \left| \prod_{j \in \Box_k} Z_j + \prod_{j \in +_k} X_j \right|$$

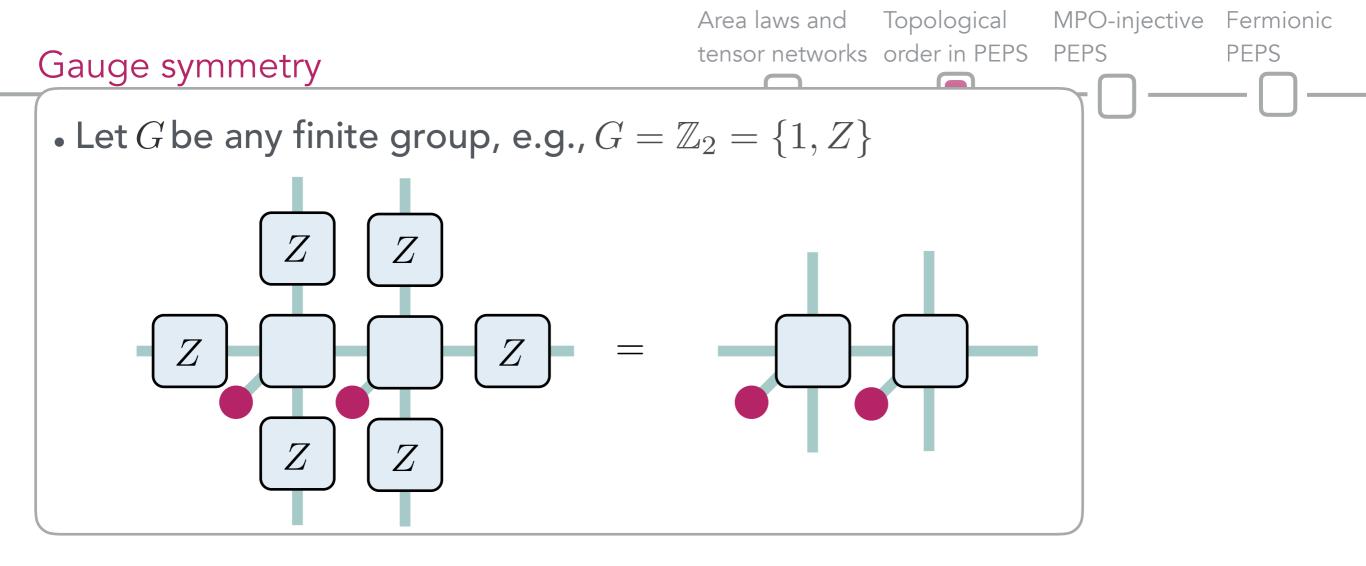


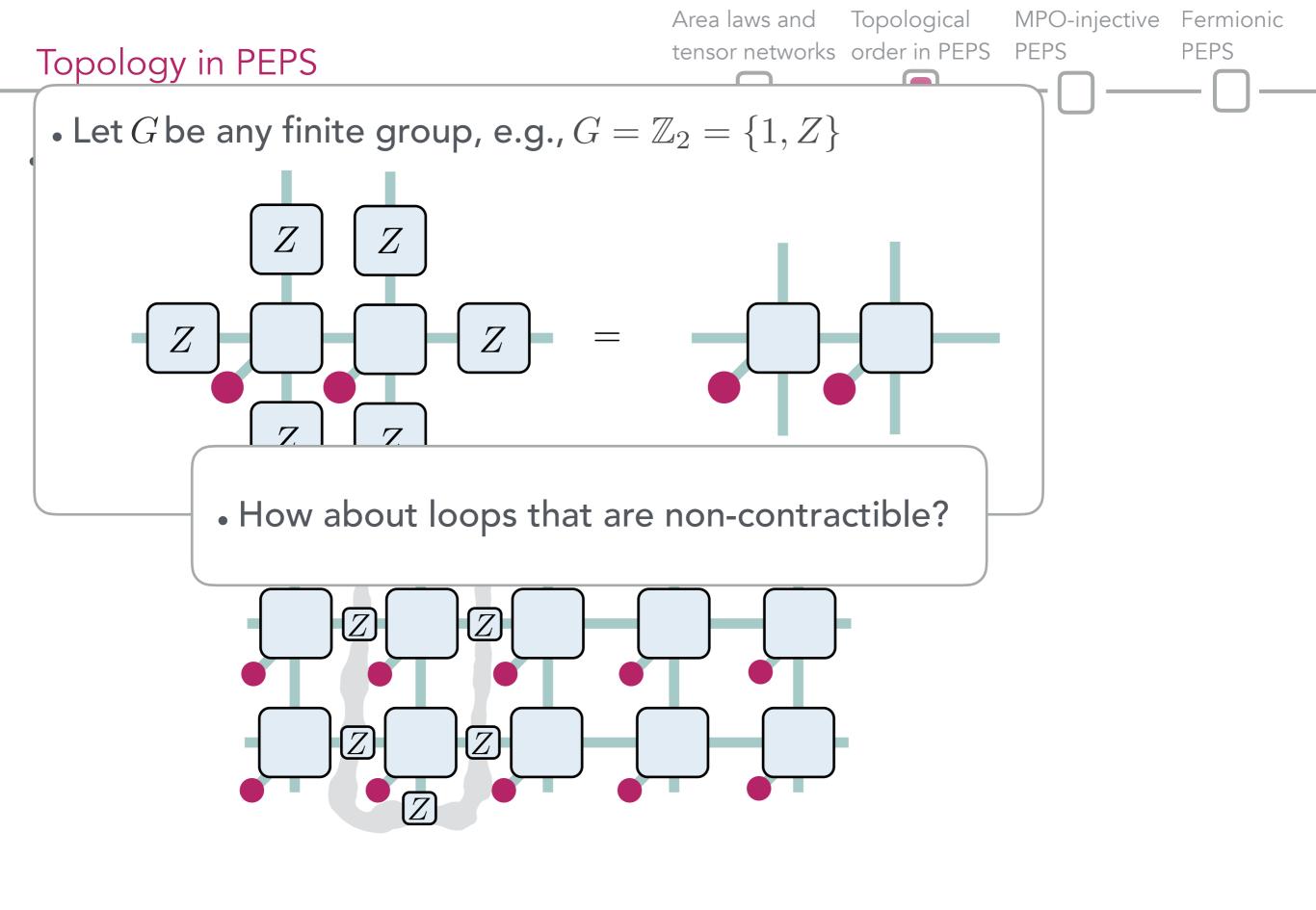
- Capture systems like toric code
 - Define string operators



- Ground state formed by closed loop configurations
- Shows \mathbb{Z}_2 -topological order
- Excitations behave like quasi-particles with anyonic statistics
 - (e anyons on vertices, m- anyons on plaquettes)

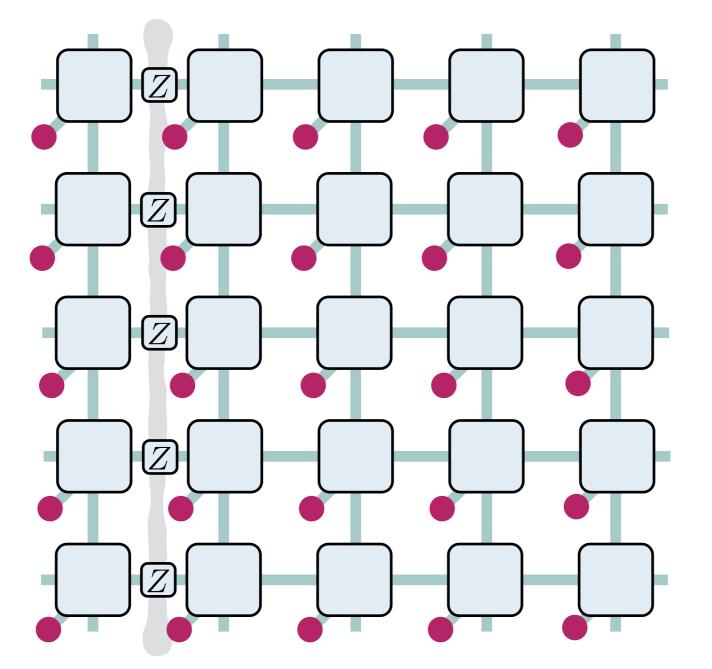








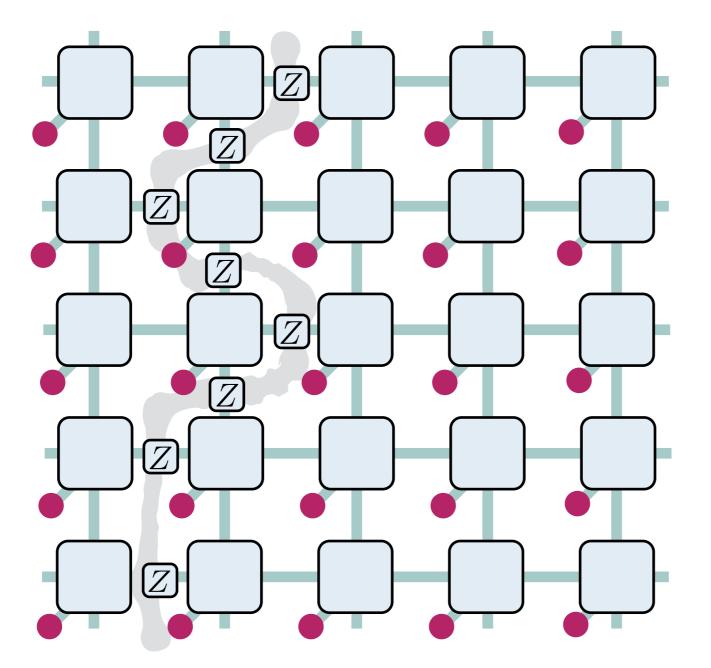
• They can be arbitrarily deformed, but do not vanish



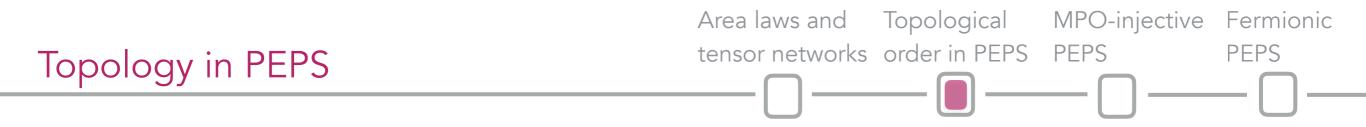
• Gives new ground states of parent Hamiltonian



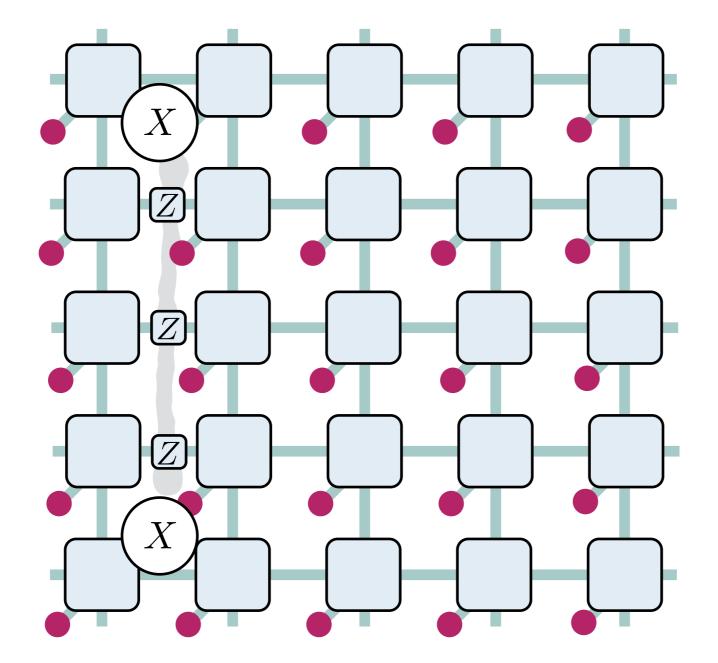
• They can be arbitrarily deformed, but do not vanish

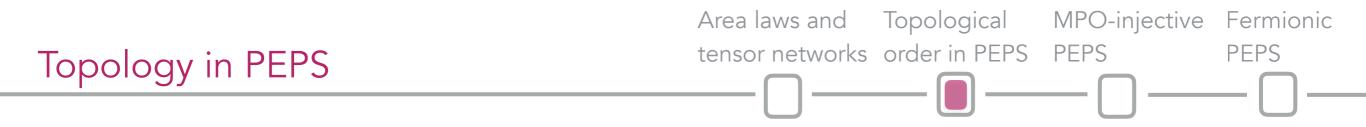


• Gives new ground states of parent Hamiltonian

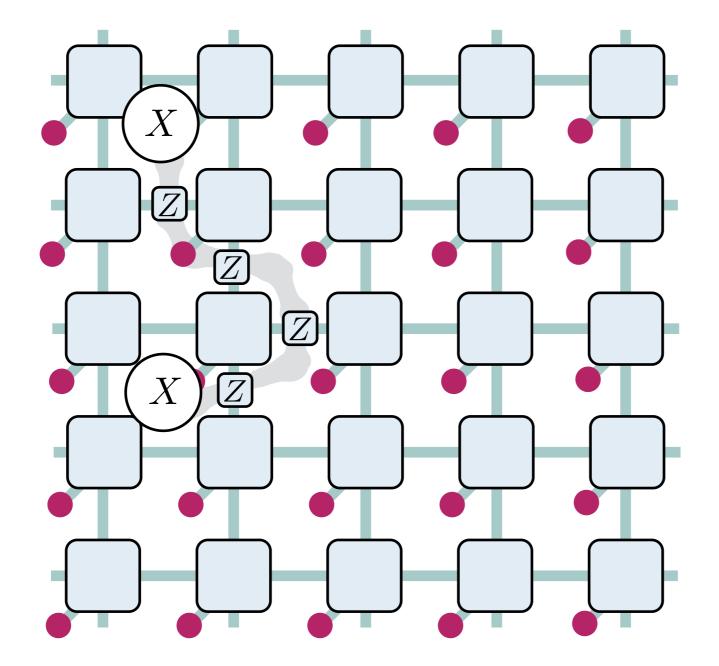


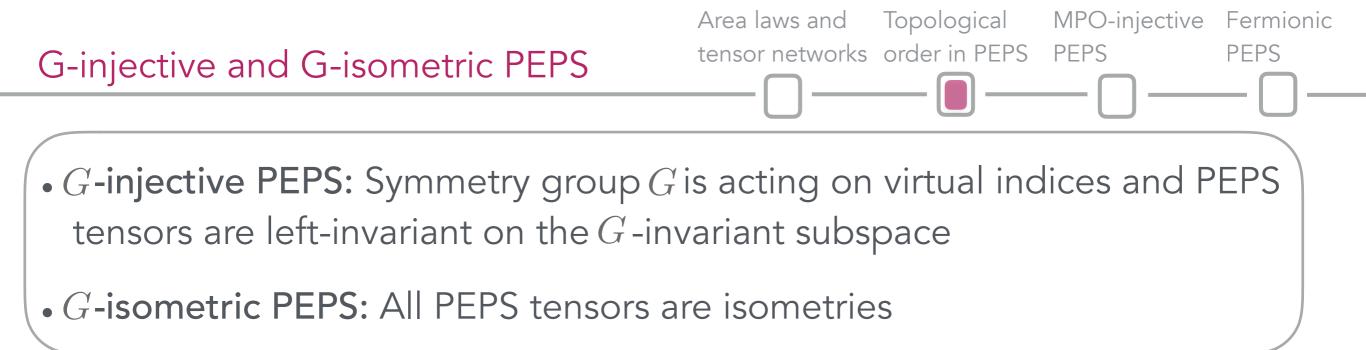
• Open strings can be deformed, except from end points (quasi-particles)





• Open strings can be deformed, except from end points (quasi-particles)

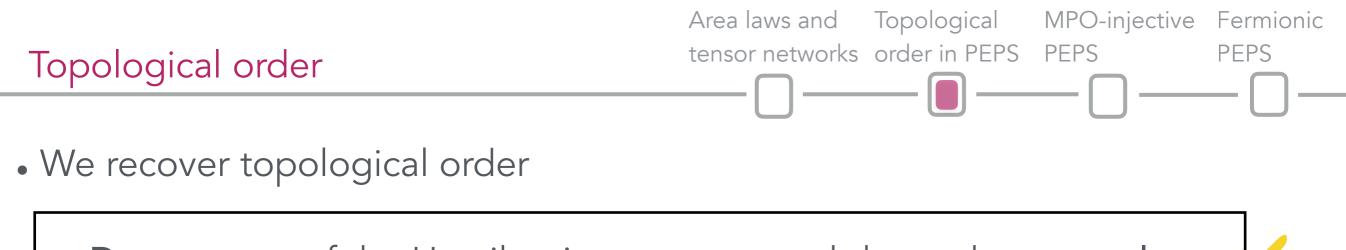




- It is possible to unitarily transform between any two states in ground space by acting on two stripes wrapping around the torus
- ..., the states in the GS cannot be distinguished by local operations
- ... the entanglement entropy of any topologically trivial region is

 $S(\rho_A) = \log |G| |\partial A| - \log |G|$

• Here $-\log|G|$ is the topological correction to the area law



- Degeneracy of the Hamiltonian constant and depends on topology
- All GS are locally indistinguishable (no local order parameter)
- To map between them, you need a non-local operator
- Excitations behave like quasi-particles with anyonic statistics



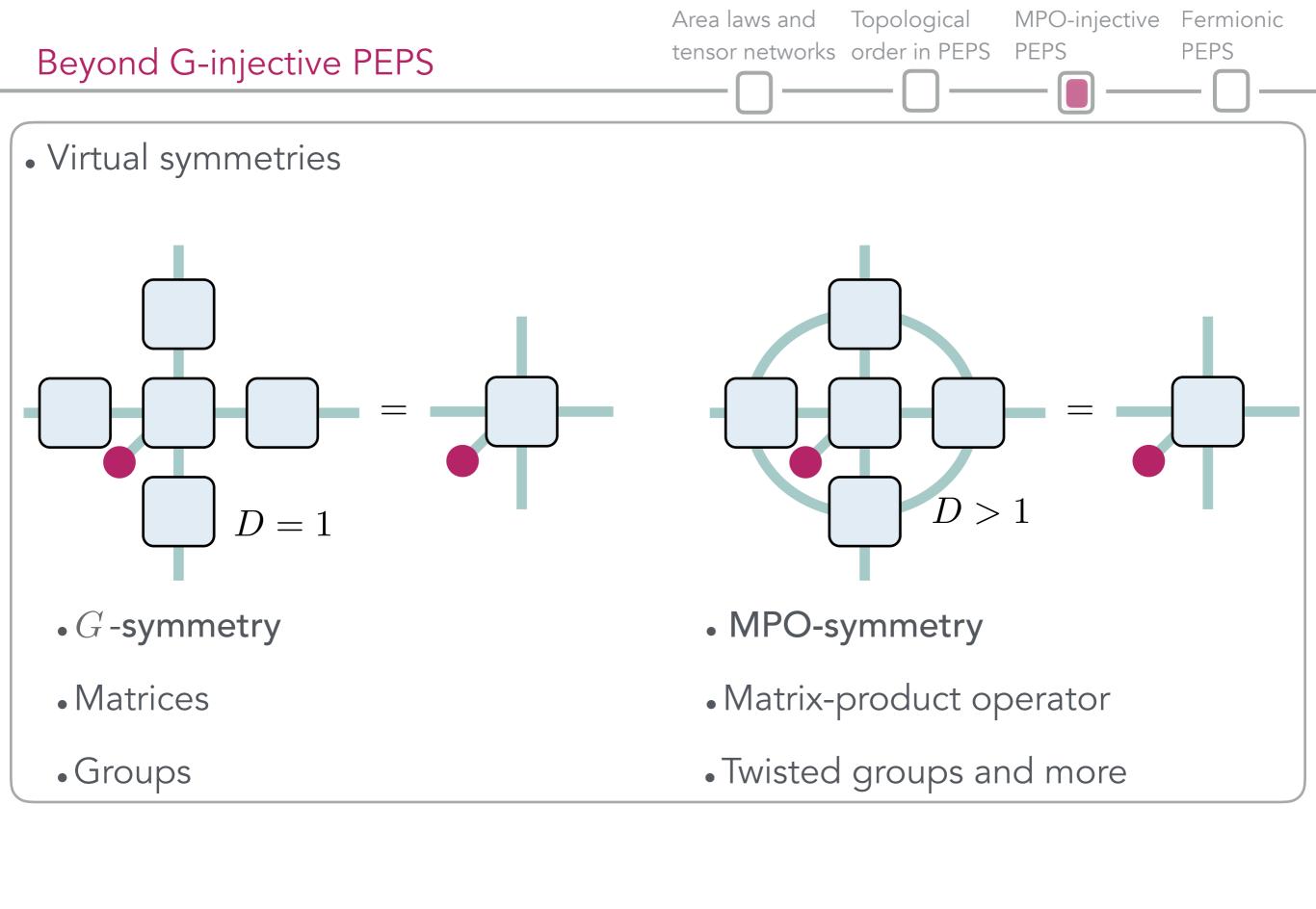
- Good enough to capture toric code, quantum double models etc Kitaev Ann Phys 303, 2 (2003)
- Take $G = S_3$, suitable for universal topological quantum computation
- Not capturing string net models

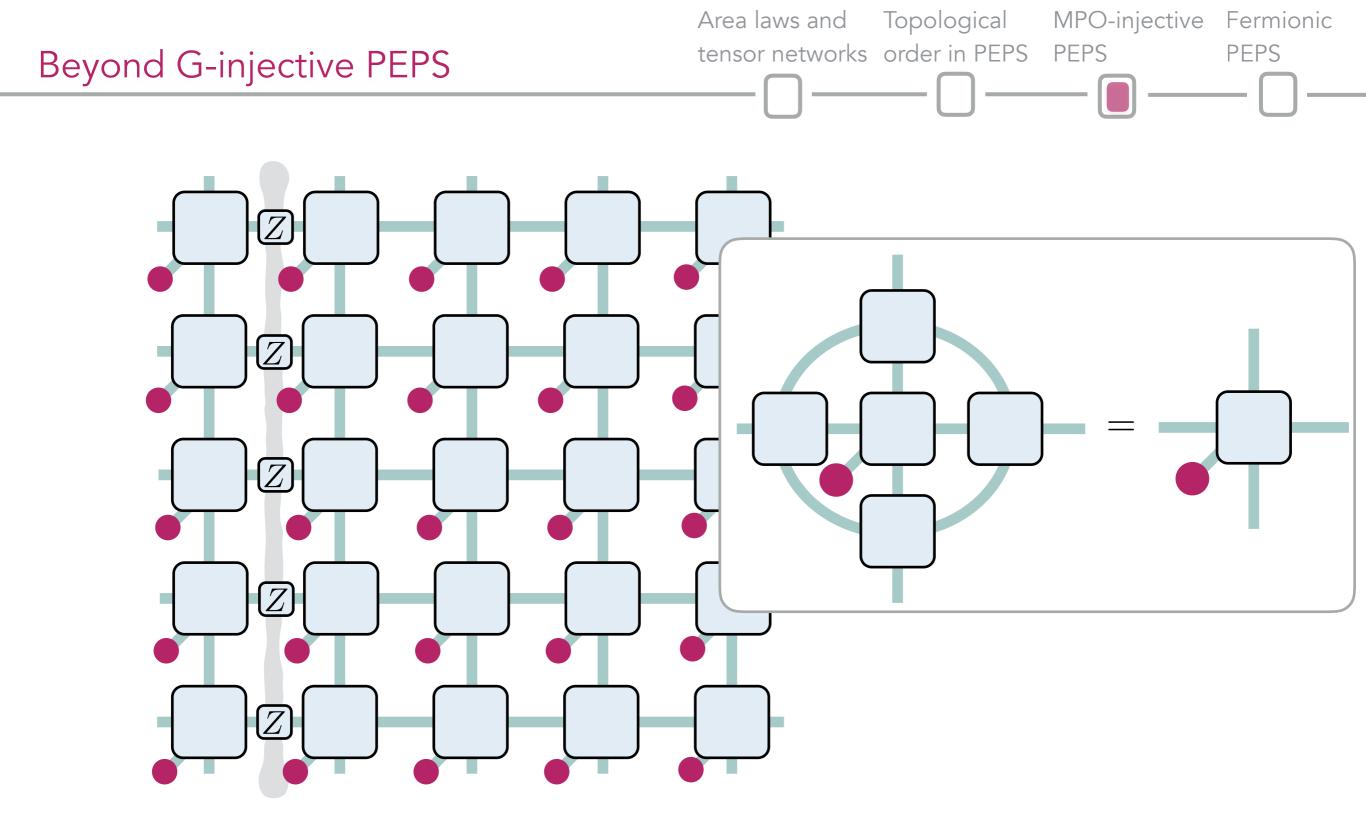
Levin, Wen, Phys Rev B 71, 045110 (2005)

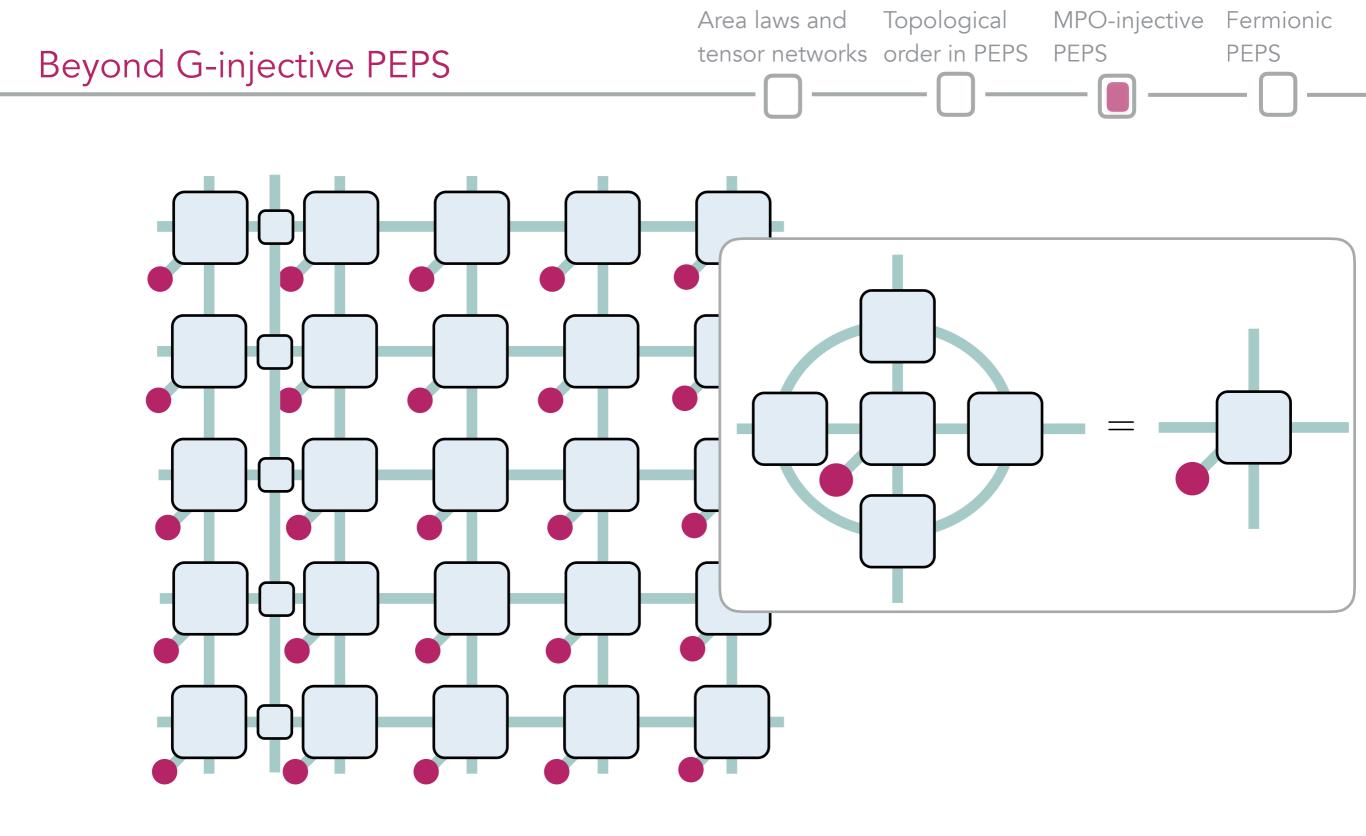
• Can a complete understanding of topological order be achieved in terms of PEPS?

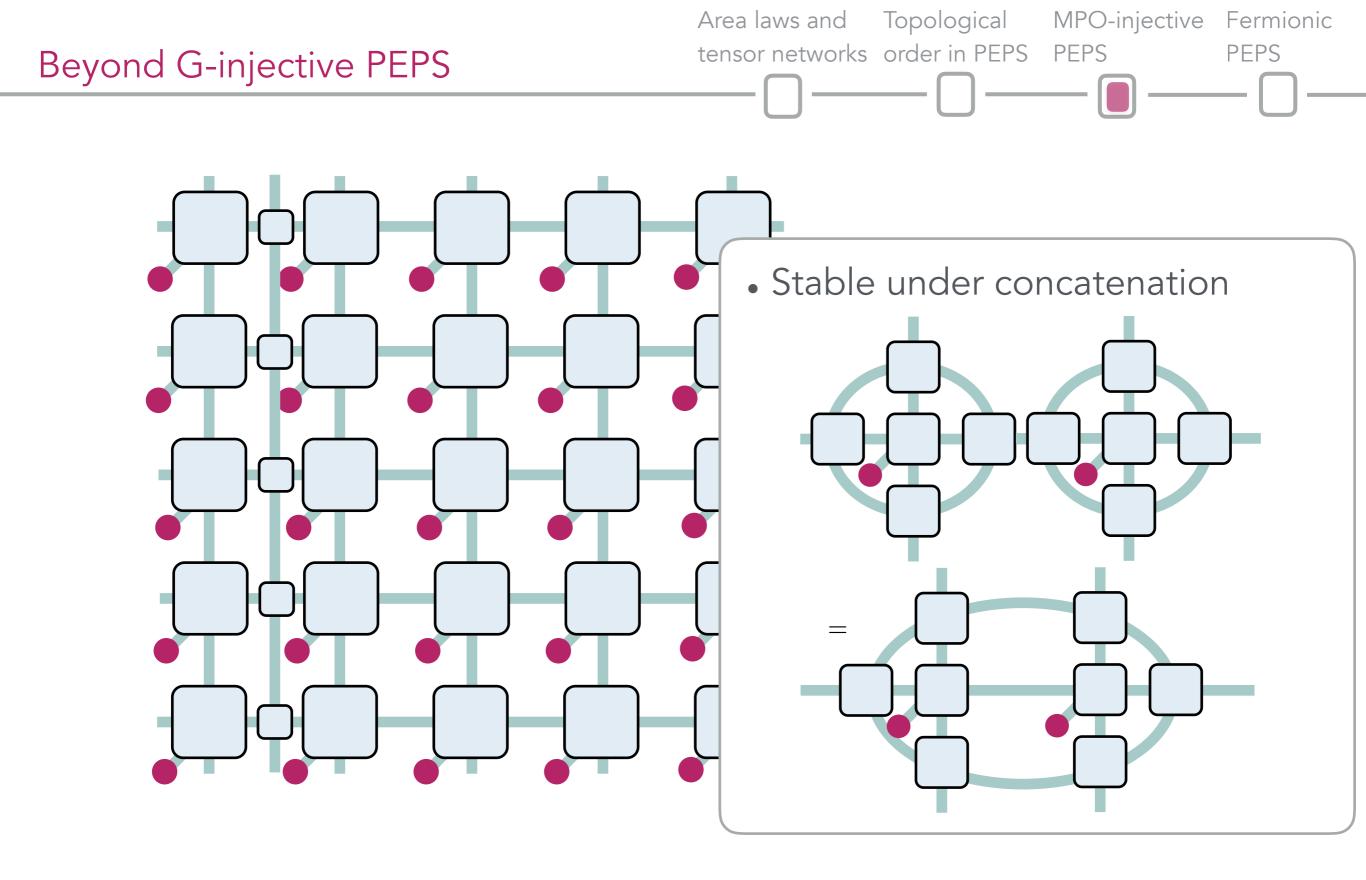


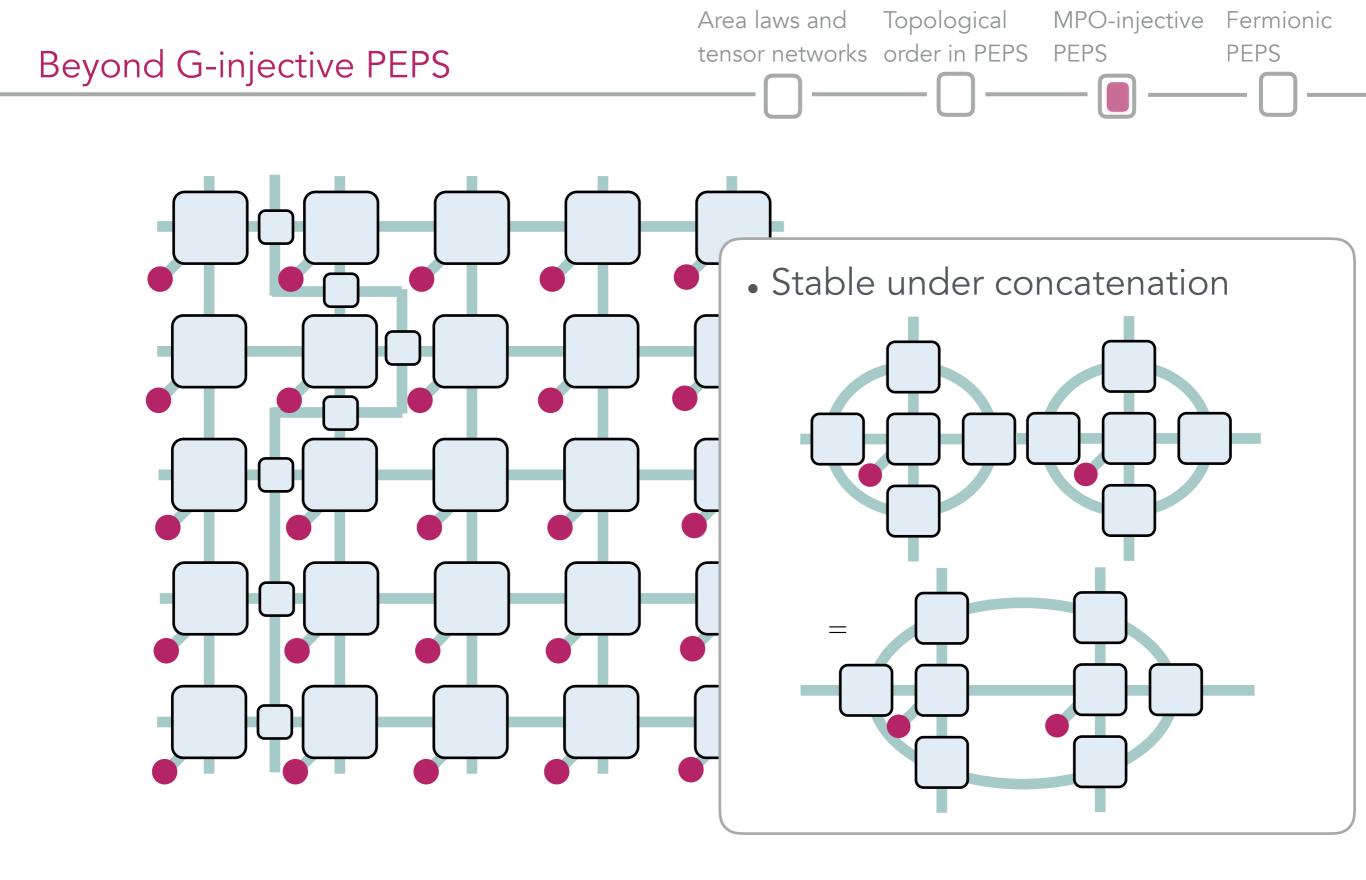
MPO-injective PEPS

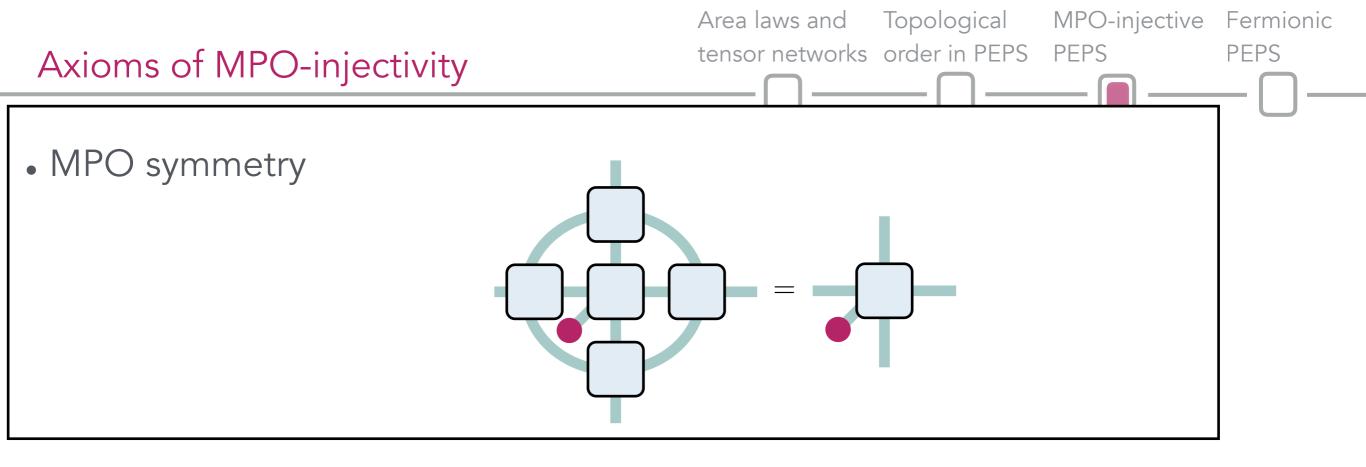


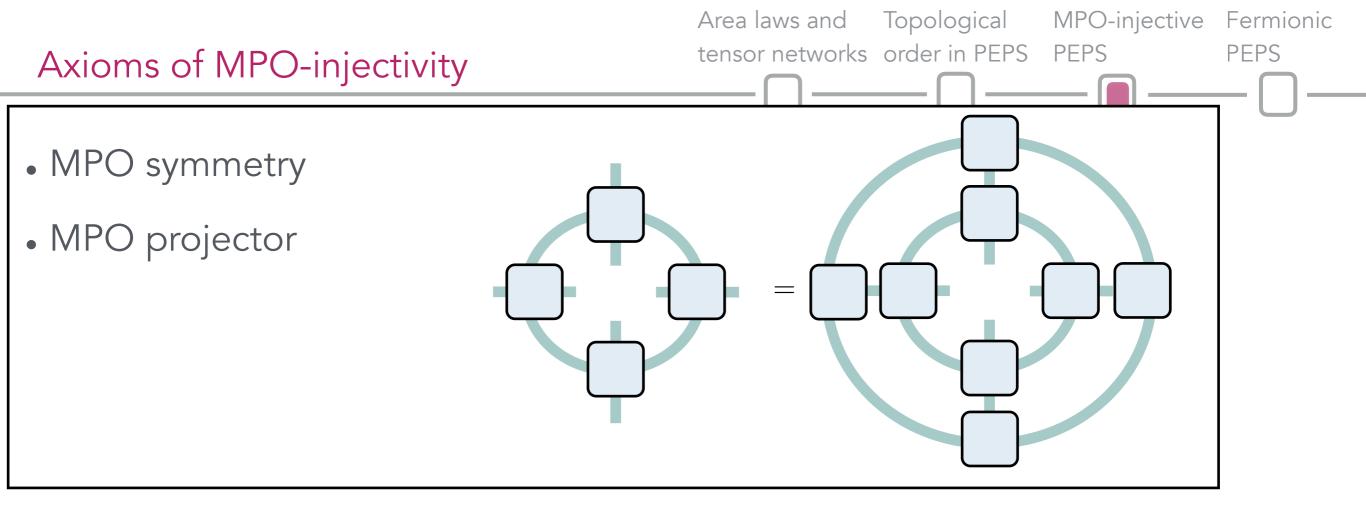


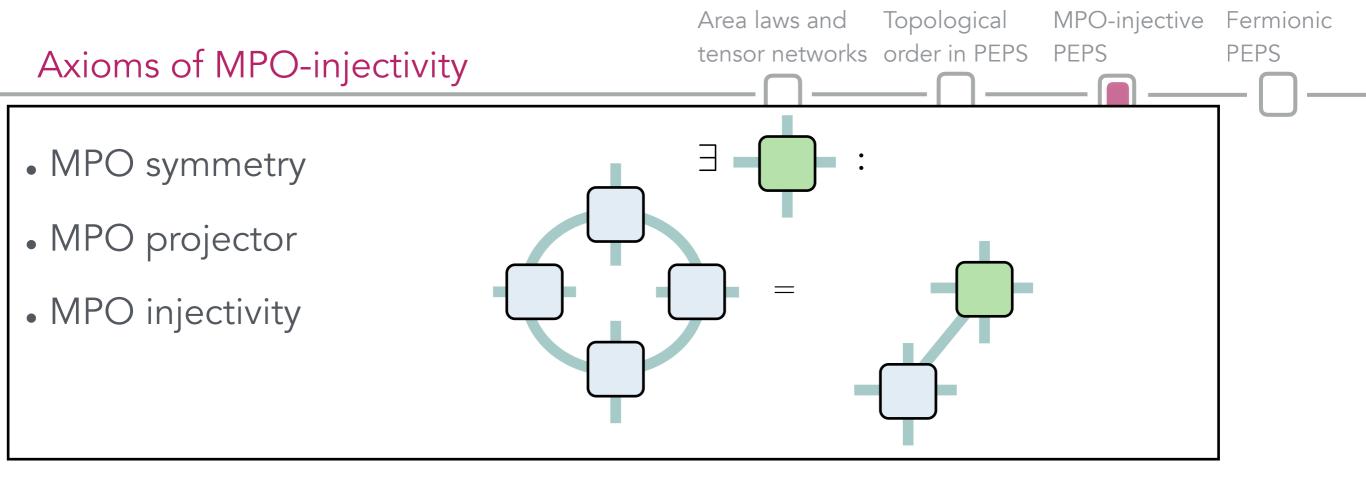


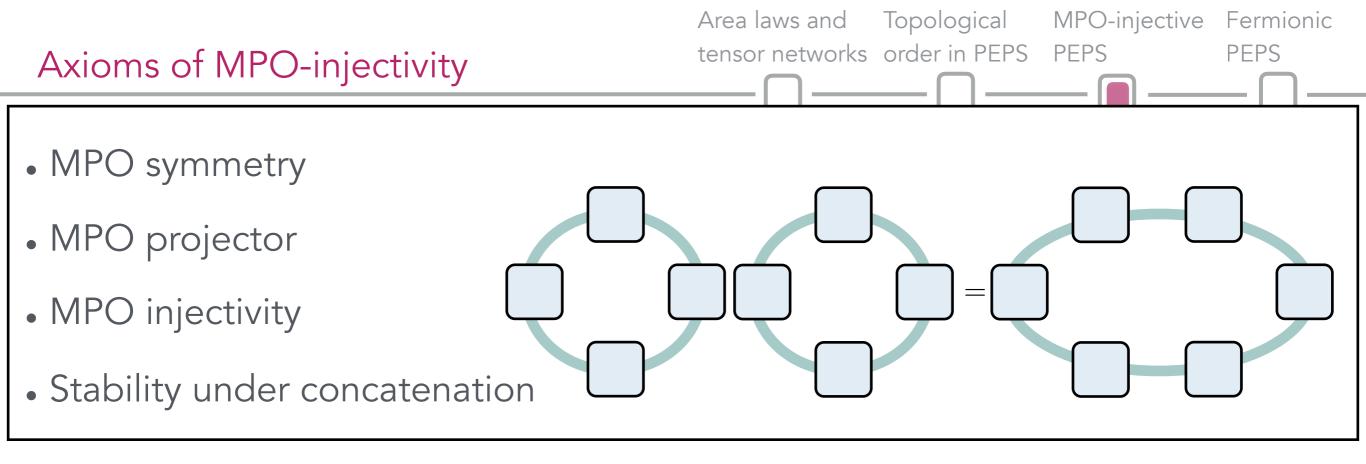


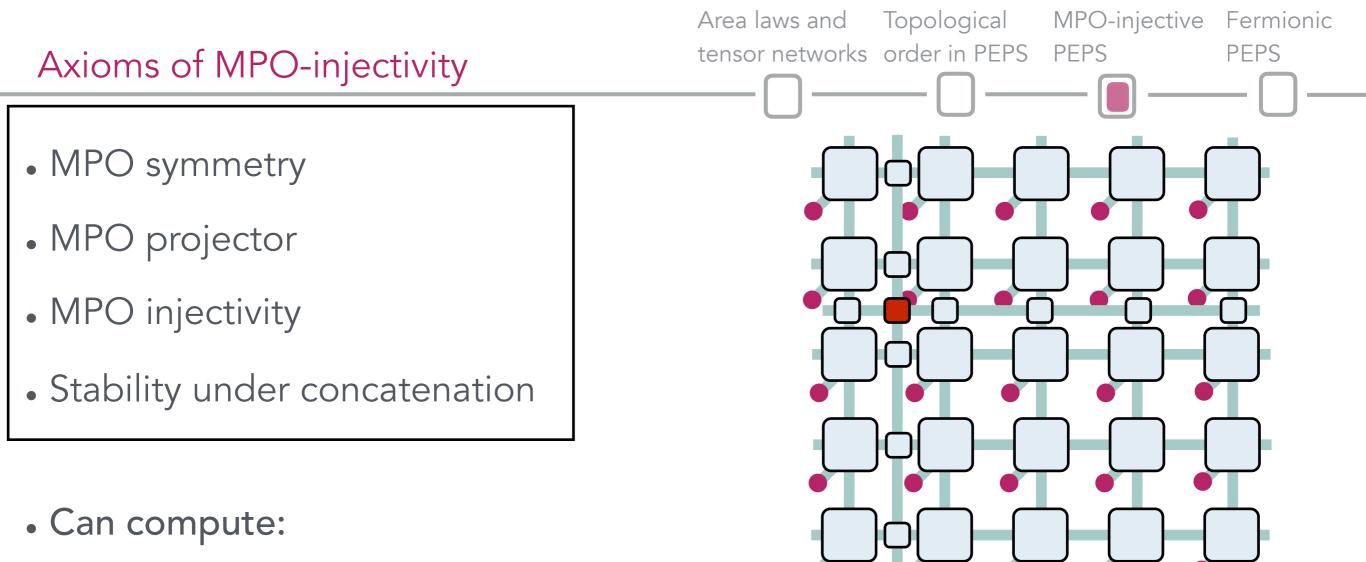








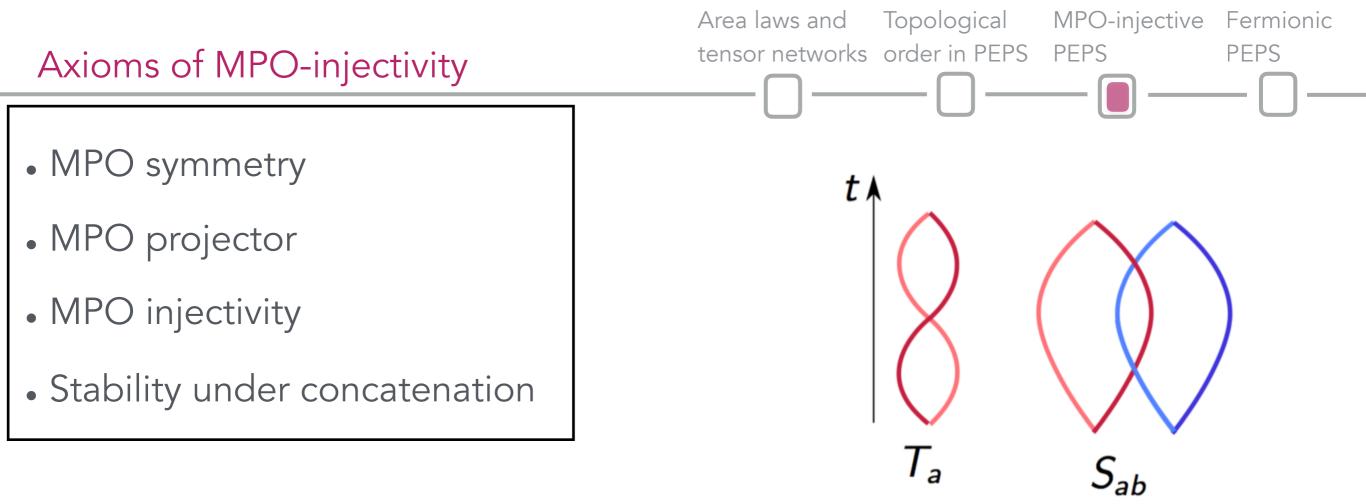




• Topological correction to area law

 $S(\rho_A) = c|\partial A| - \gamma$

• Ground state space

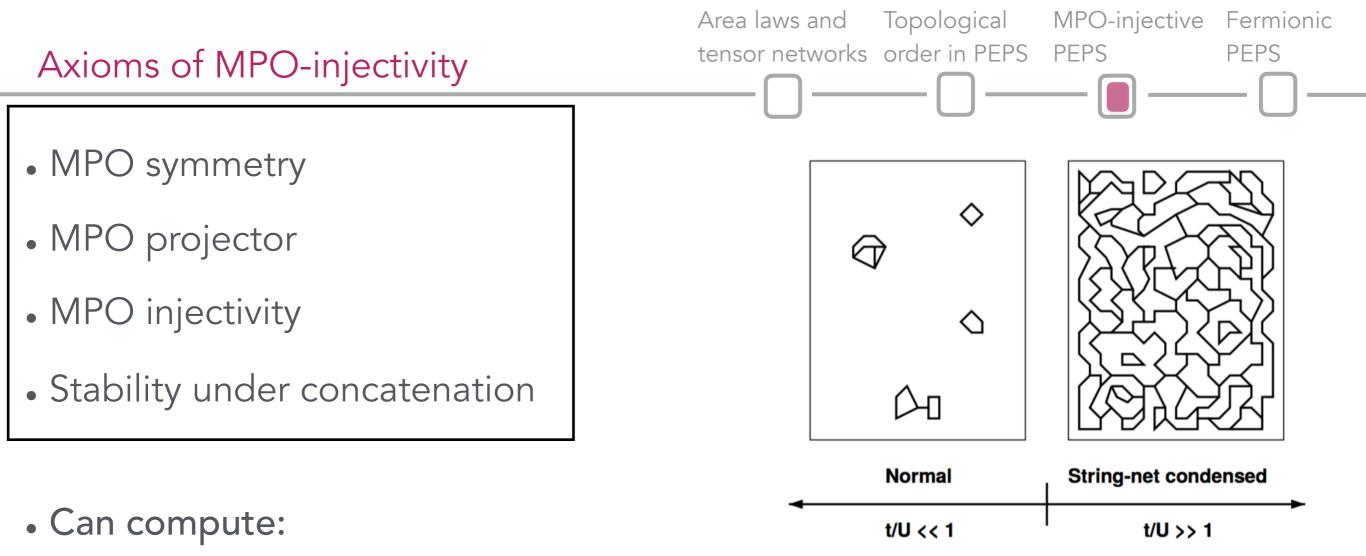


• Can compute:

• Topological correction to area law

 $S(\rho_A) = c|\partial A| - \gamma$

- Ground state space
- ${\scriptstyle \bullet}$ Anyonic statistics: S and T matrices



• Topological correction to area law

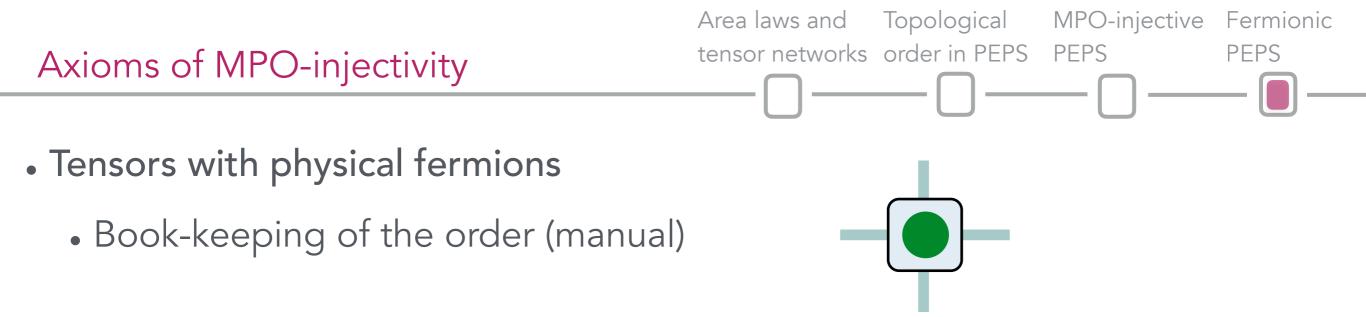
 $S(\rho_A) = c|\partial A| - \gamma$

- Ground state space
- ${\mbox{\rm \bullet}}$ Anyonic statistics: S and T matrices
- Captures Levin-Wen string net models

Levin, Wen, Phys Rev B 71, 045110 (2005) Gu, Levin, Swingle, Wen, Phys Rev B 79, 085118 (2009).

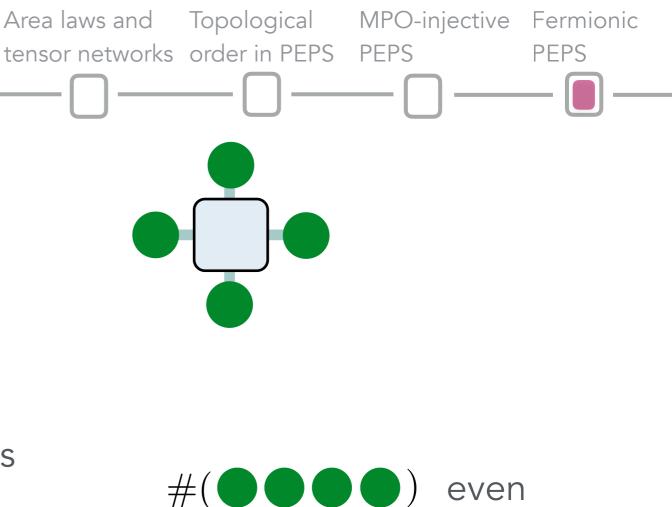


Towards tensor networks for fermionic systems





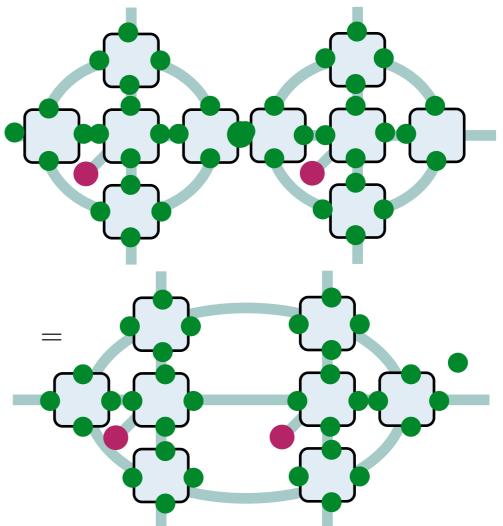
- Tensors with physical fermions
 - Book-keeping of the order (manual)
- Add virtual fermions
 - Book-keeping of the order (in-built)
 - Fermionic entangled pairs
 - Grassmann numbers



Fermionic MPOs?



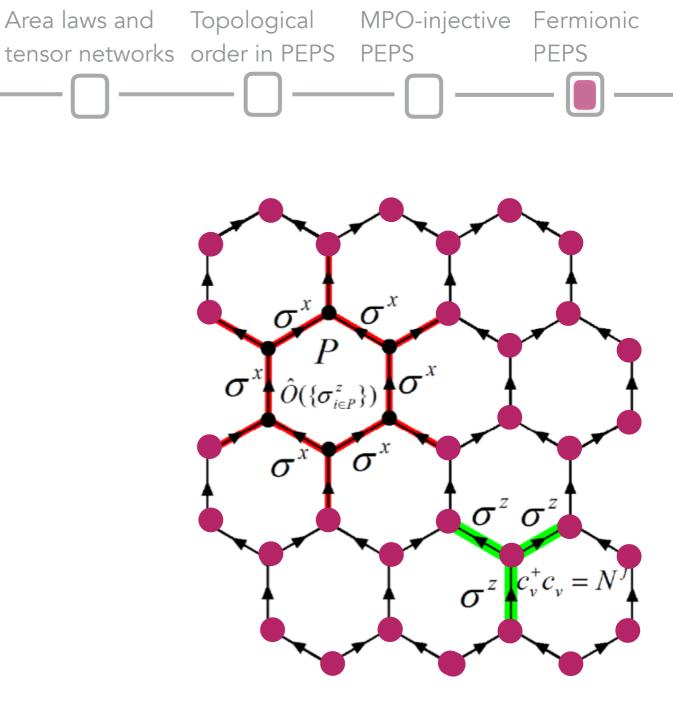
- Fermionic MPOs
- Axioms take analogous form
- Graded algebratic structure
- Axioms fulfillable?

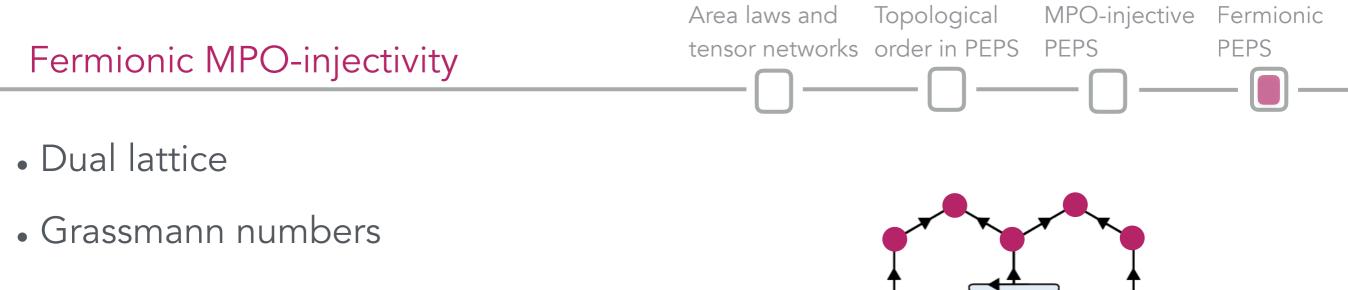


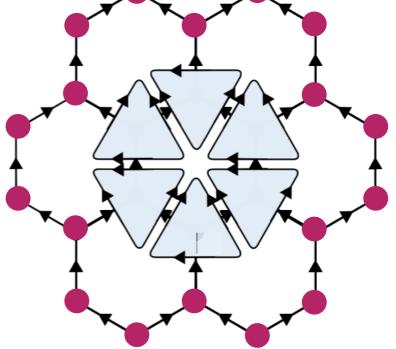
Fermionic toric code

- Edges: Spin 1/2
- Vertices: Fermions

$$H = \sum_{v} Q_v + \sum_{p} Q_p$$
$$Q_v = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \prod_{i \in v} \sigma_i^Z) F_v$$
$$Q_p = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \prod_{i \in p} \sigma_i^X) F_p$$

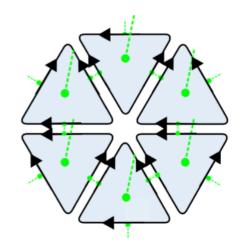








- Dual lattice
- Grassmann numbers

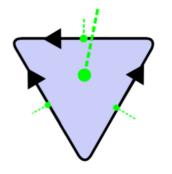


$$A = \sum A_{pf_1f_2f_3}^{p_1p_2p_3v_1v_2v_3} \ \theta^p \theta^{f_1} \bar{\theta}^{f_2} \bar{\theta}^{f_3} | p_1, p_2, p_3 \rangle \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$$

Wille, Buerschaper, Eisert, arXiv:1609.02574

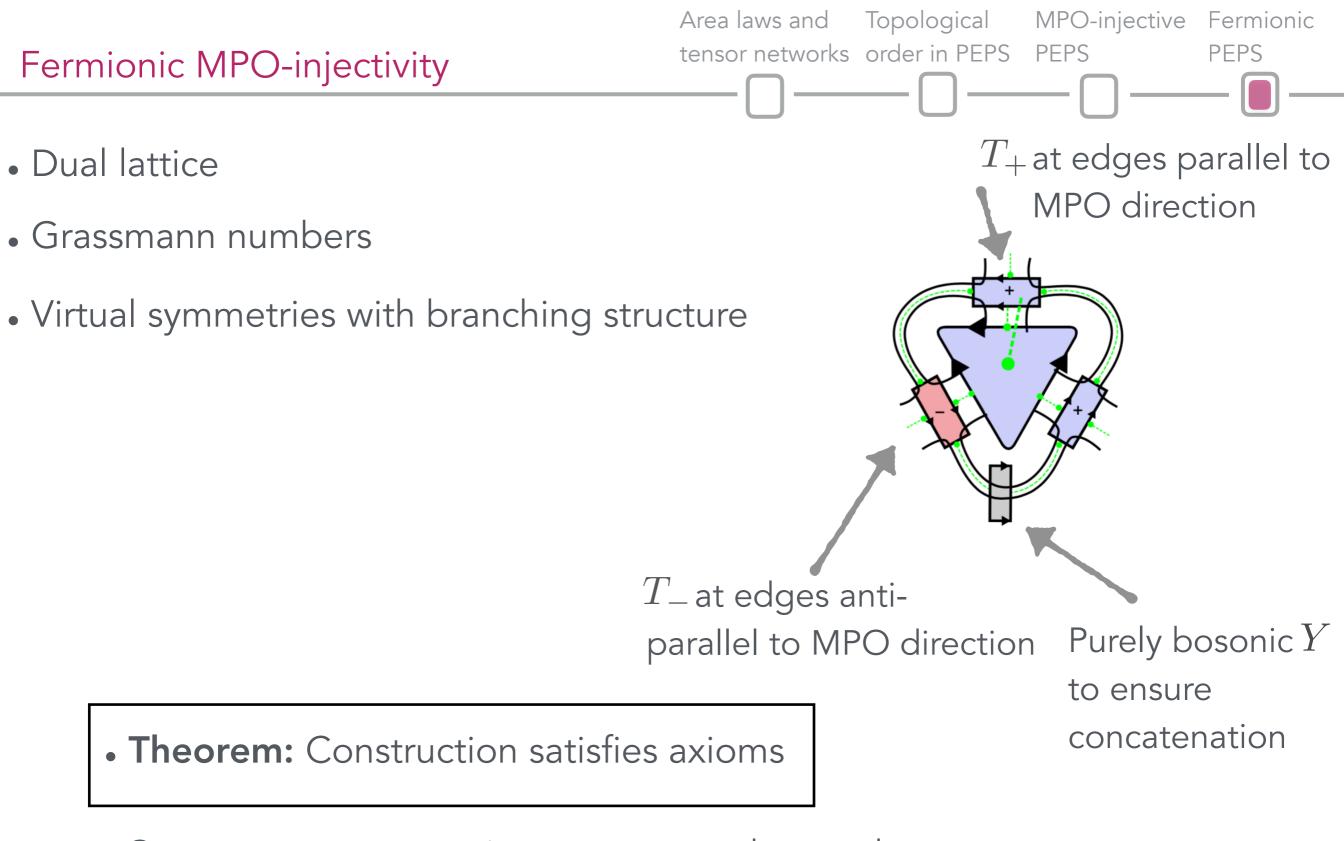


- Dual lattice
- Grassmann numbers
- Virtual symmetries with branching structure*



*Edges of PEPS tensor are oriented such that no cyclic orientation arises

Wille, Buerschaper, Eisert, arXiv:1609.02574



- Can compute properties, e.g., ground state degeneracy
- Interesting physical models?



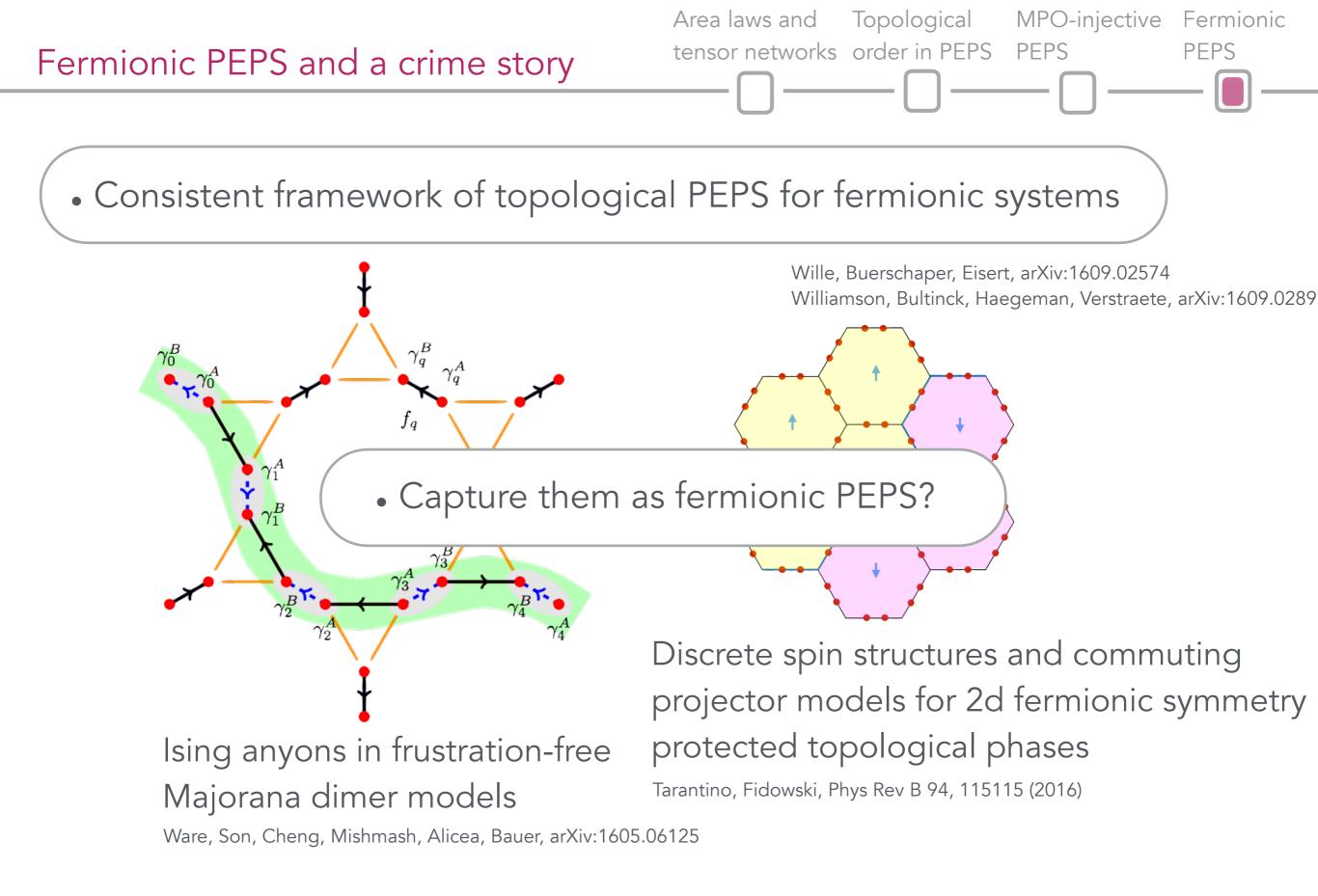
- Twisted fermionic quantum doubles (instances of fermionic string nets)
 - Graded group cohomology: $\mathrm{Triple}(G,s,\omega)$
 - ${\scriptstyle \bullet}$ Group G , defining bosonic degrees of freedom
 - 2-cocycle $\mathcal{H}^2(G, \mathbb{Z}_2)$, governing coupling

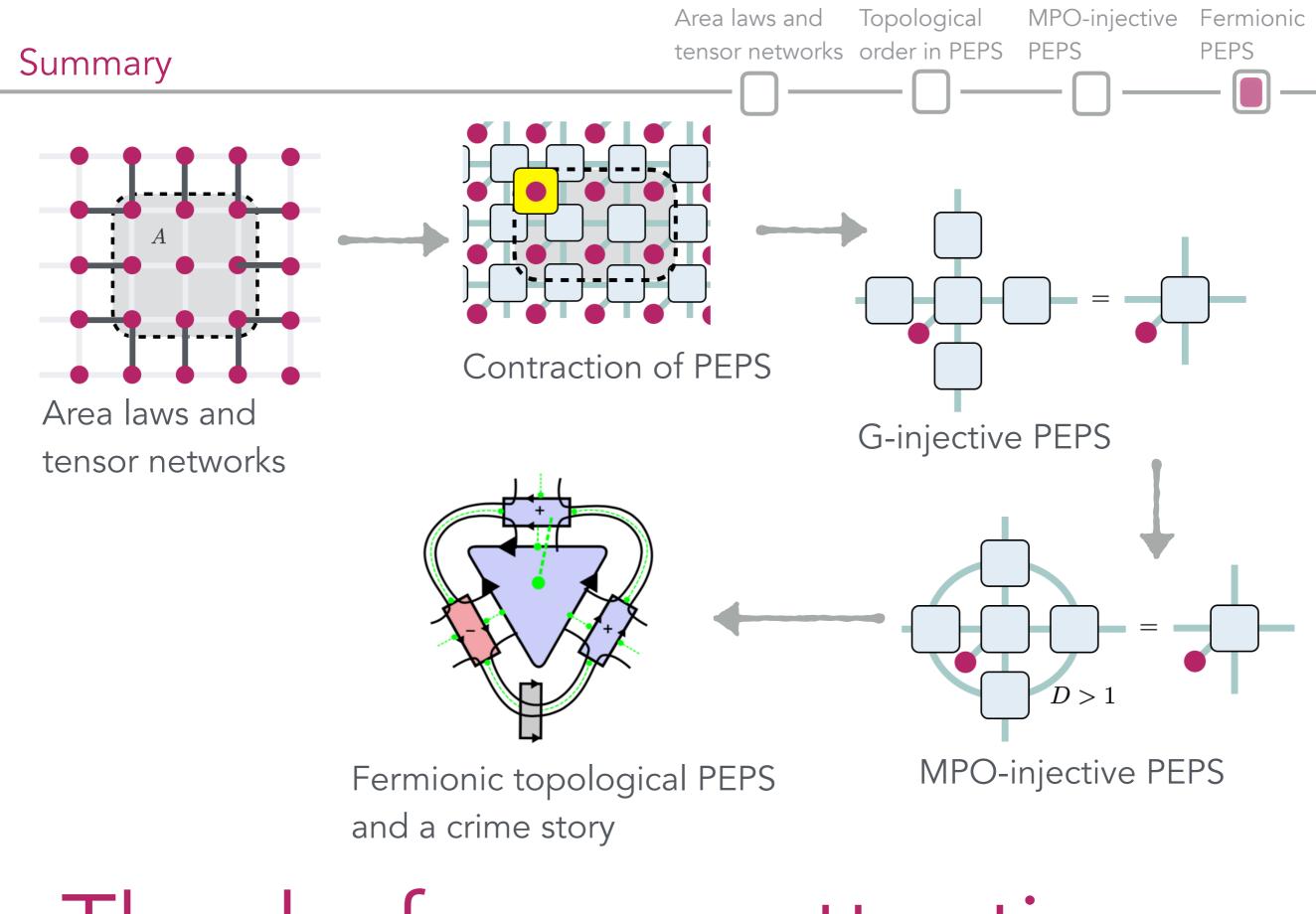
s(a,b) + s(ab,c) + s(a,bc) + s(b,c) = 0

- Graded 3-cocycle $\mathcal{H}^3_f(G,U(1),s)$

 $\omega(a, b, c)\omega(a, bc, d)\omega(b, c, d) = (-1)^{s(a, b)s(c, d)}\omega(ab, c, d)\omega(a, b, cd)$

- Can all be shown to satisfy framework (tedious)
- Fermionic toric code: Simplest triple
 - $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$
 - . $\boldsymbol{s}(1,1)=1, \boldsymbol{s}=0$ otherwise





Thanks for your attention