

# Anyons and long-range entanglement

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# Gapped quantum phases

$$H \geq 0, \quad H\Omega = 0, \quad \text{spec}(H) \cap (0, \gamma) = \emptyset$$

Two states in the same phase if they are connected by a continuous path of gapped Hamiltonians

- > What are interesting phases?
- > Can we find invariants?

# Topological order

## short-range entangled

Example: 1D gapped phases

Topological features from  
protected symmetries

## long-range entangled

“intrinsic topological order”

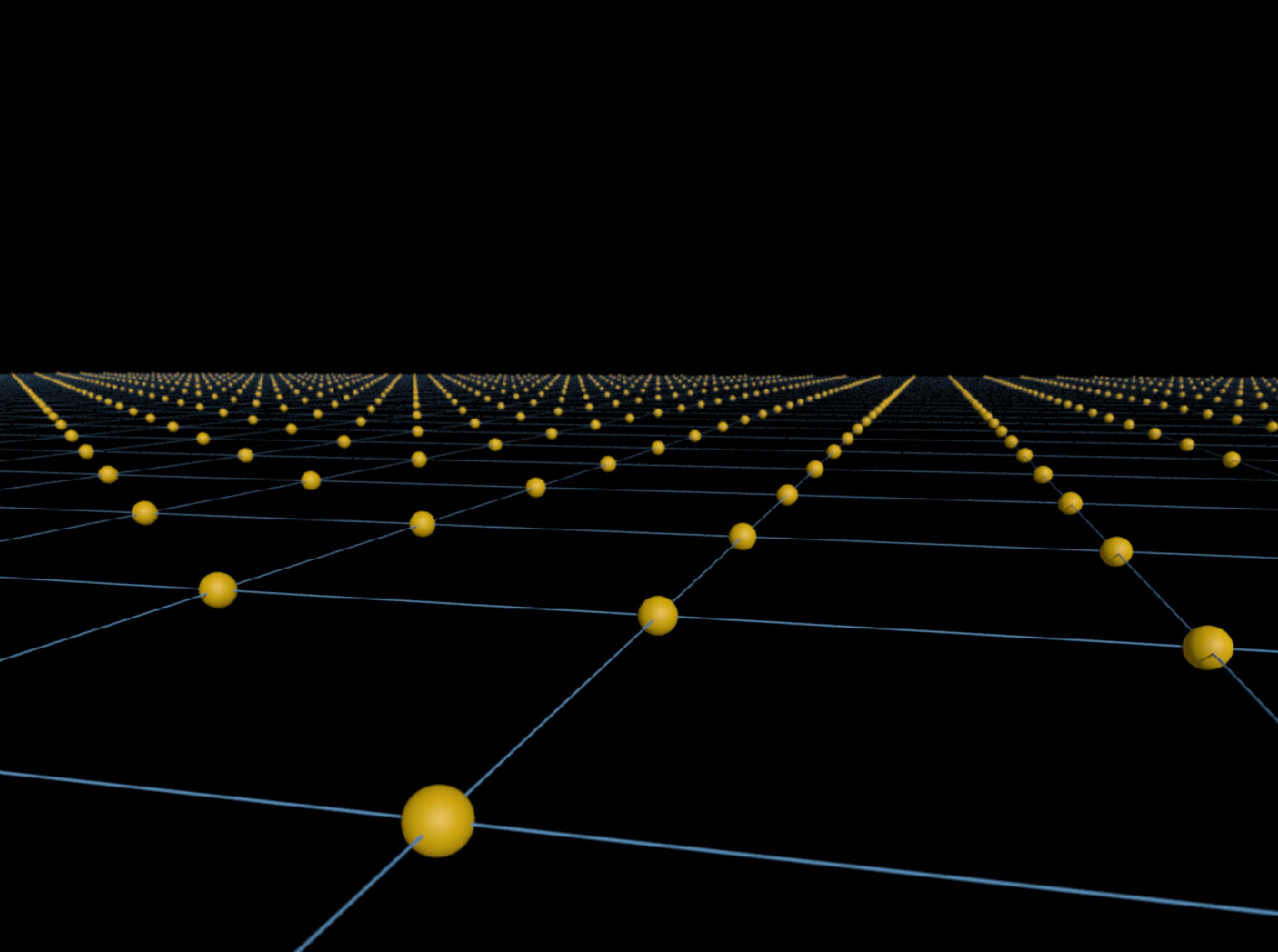
Example: toric code

Ground space degeneracy

Anyonic quasiparticles

Modular tensor category

# Quantum phases in an operator algebraic framework



# Quantum spin systems

Consider 2D quantum spin systems, e.g. on  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ :

> local algebras  $\Lambda \mapsto \mathfrak{A}(\Lambda) \cong \bigotimes_{x \in \Lambda} M_d(\mathbb{C})$

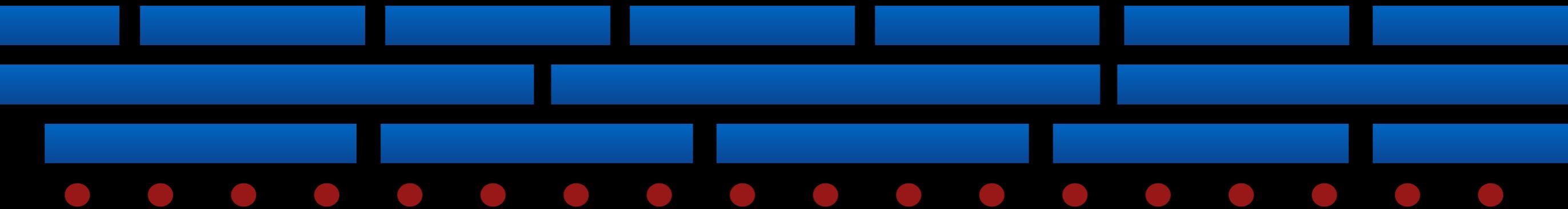
> quasilocal algebra  $\mathfrak{A} := \overline{\bigcup \mathfrak{A}(\Lambda)}^{\|\cdot\|}$

> local Hamiltonians  $H_\Lambda$  describing dynamics

> gives time evolution  $\alpha_t \in \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{A})$  & ground states

> if  $\omega$  a ground state, Hamiltonian  $H_\omega$  in GNS repn.

# Finite depth quantum circuit



Theorem (Bachmann, Michalakis, Nachtergaele, Sims)

Let  $s \mapsto H_\Lambda + \Phi(s)$  be a family of gapped Hamiltonians. Then there is a family  $s \mapsto \alpha_s$  of automorphisms such that the weak-\* limits of ground states (with open boundary conditions) are related via

$$\mathcal{S}(s) = \mathcal{S}(0) \circ \alpha_s$$

# Quasi-locality

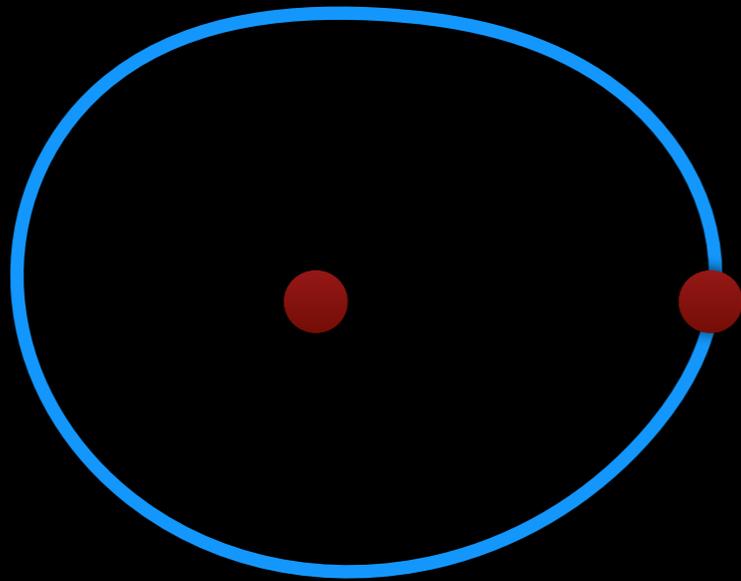
The main feature about the family of automorphisms  $\alpha_s$  is that they are **quasi-local**, i.e. satisfy a **Lieb-Robinson** type of bound:

$$\|[\alpha(A), B]\| \leq \frac{2\|A\|\|B\|}{C_F} (e^{C_\Phi} - 1) |X| G_F(d(X, Y))$$

This implies good localisation properties for  $\alpha$ !

**Anyons**

# Anyons in 2D



**not contractible!**

In quantum mechanics (abelian case):

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\theta} \psi$$

# Anyons and modular tensor categories

anyon types  $\Leftrightarrow$  irreducible objects

$$\text{fusion of charges } \Leftrightarrow \rho_i \otimes \rho_j = \sum_k N_{ij}^k \rho_k$$

conjugate charge  $\Leftrightarrow$  duals/conjugates

exchanging anyons  $\Leftrightarrow$  braiding

detect anyons through braiding  $\Leftrightarrow$  modularity

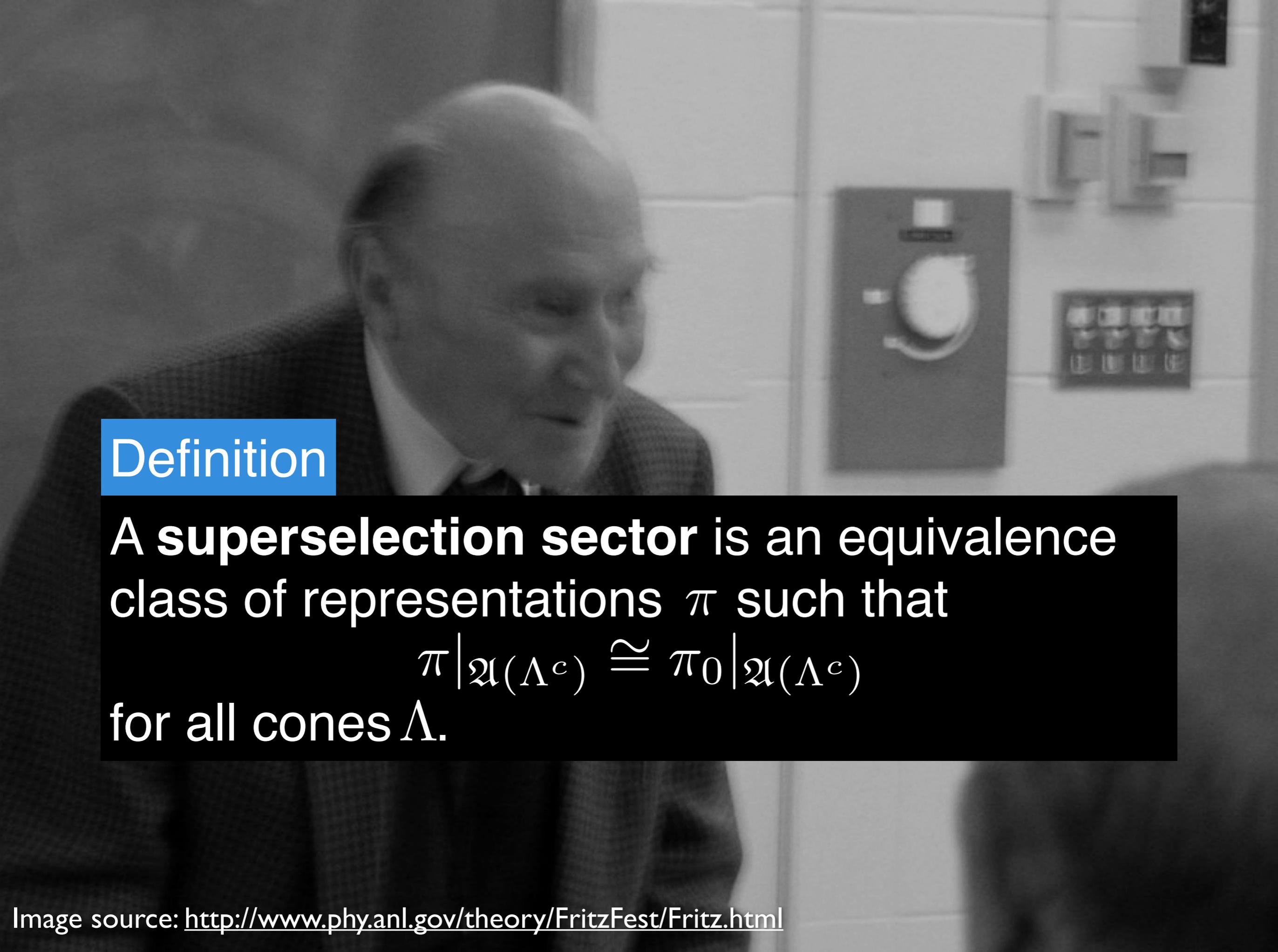
**Problems:**

**How to get the MTC?**

**Is this an invariant?**

**LRE and trivial phases**

# Doplicher-Haag-Roberts sector theory



## Definition

A **superselection sector** is an equivalence class of representations  $\pi$  such that

$$\pi|_{\mathfrak{A}(\Lambda^c)} \cong \pi_0|_{\mathfrak{A}(\Lambda^c)}$$

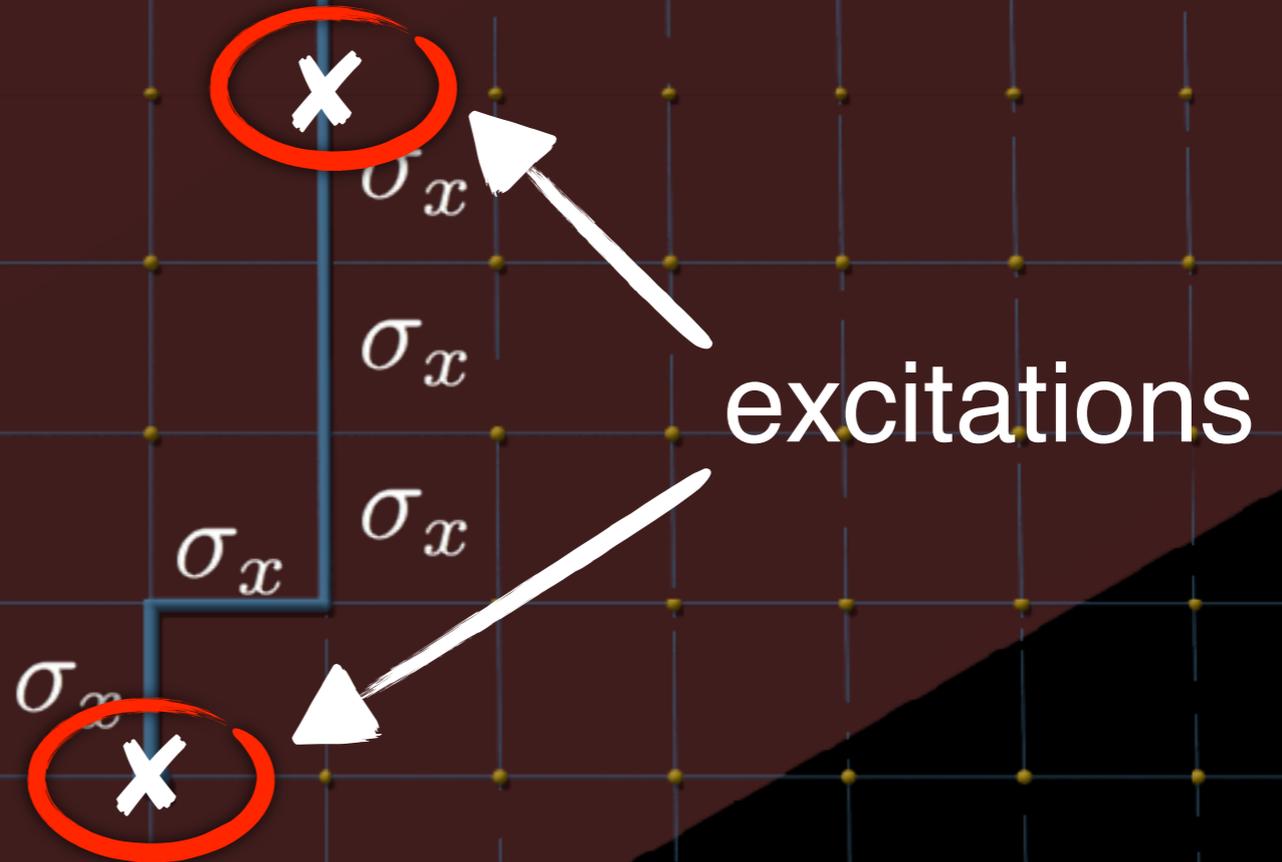
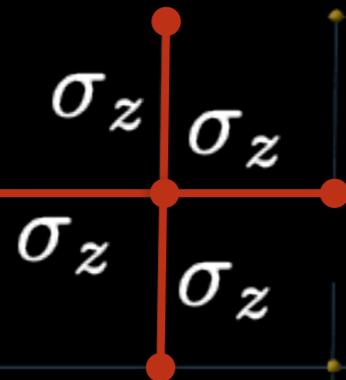
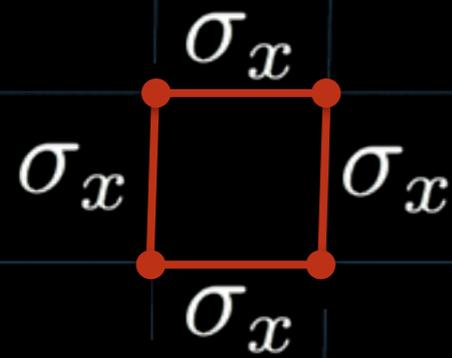
for all cones  $\Lambda$ .

# Physical interpretation

This definition encodes the following properties:

1. **Charge conservation:** local operators cannot change the total charge
2. **Localisation** of the charge in cones
3. **Transportability** of the charges

# Example: toric code



# Example: toric code

$\omega_0 \circ \rho$  is a **single excitation state**

$$\rho(A) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{\xi_n} A F_{\xi_n}^*$$

$\pi_0 \circ \rho$  describes  
observables in  
presence of  
**background charge**

# Localised and transportable morphisms

The endomorphism  $\rho$  has the following properties:

> **localised:**  $\rho(A) = A \quad \forall A \in \mathfrak{A}(\Lambda^c)$

> **transportable:** for  $\Lambda'$  there exists  $\sigma$  localised  
and  $V\pi_0(\rho(A))V^* = \pi_0(\sigma(A))$

Can study all endomorphisms with these properties to find braiding, fusion, etc.

## Theorem (Fiedler, PN)

Let  $G$  be a finite abelian group and consider Kitaev's quantum double model. Then the set of superselection sectors can be endowed with the structure of a modular tensor category. This category is equivalent to  $\text{Rep } D(G)$ .

Rev. Math. Phys. **23** (2011)

J. Math. Phys. **54** (2013)

Rev. Math. Phys. **27** (2015)

**Stability**

# Classification of phases

## > Does the gap stay open under small perturbations?

Bravyi & Hastings, *J. Math. Phys.* **51** (2010)

Michalakis & Zwolak, *Commun. Math. Phys.* **322** (2013)

Nachtergaele, Sims & Young, arXiv:2102.07209

*and many others...*

## > How are the states related?

Hastings, *Phys. Rev. B* **69** (2004)

Hastings & Wen, *Phys. Rev. B* **72** (2005)

Bachmann, Michalakis, Nachtergaele & Sims, *Commun. Math. Phys.* **309** (2012)

Nachtergaele, Sims & Young, *J. Math. Phys.* **60** (2019)

Moon & Ogata, *J. Funct. Anal.* **278** (2020)

**Does this apply to the sector theory?**

## Theorem (Cha, PN, Nachtergaele)

Let  $G$  be a finite abelian group and consider the perturbed Kitaev's quantum double model. Then for each  $s$  in the unit interval, the category  $\Delta^{qd}(s)$  category is braided tensor equivalent to  $\text{Rep } D(G)$ .

*Commun. Math. Phys.* **373** (2020)

# Long-range entanglement

## Folklore

Topological order (and in particular anyonic excitations) are due to long-range entanglement

# Long range entanglement

- > Bipartite system  $\mathfrak{A}_\Lambda \otimes \mathfrak{A}_{\Lambda^c}$
- > Product states  $\omega = \omega_\Lambda \otimes \omega_{\Lambda^c}$  have only classical correlations
- > LRE:  $\omega \circ \alpha$  is not quasi-equivalent to a product state for any quasi-local automorphism
- > In 1D, gapped ground states are not LRE, in 2D this can be different!

# A new superselection criterion

We can relax the superselection criterion:

$$\pi | \mathfrak{A}_{\Lambda^c} \sim_{qe} \pi_{\omega} | \mathfrak{A}_{\Lambda^c}$$

That is, *quasi* instead of *unitary* equivalence

**Remark:** can be constructed naturally in non-abelian theories!

## Theorem

Let  $\omega$  be a pure state such that its GNS representation is quasi-equivalent to  $\pi_{\Lambda} \otimes \pi_{\Lambda^c}$  for some cone  $\Lambda$ . Then the corresponding superselection structure is trivial.

# The trivial phase

This shows that Kitaev's toric code cannot satisfy the split property

Can it still be in the same phase?

## Definition

Consider an inclusion  $\Gamma_1 \subset \Lambda \subset \Gamma_2$  of cones. Then  $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{A})$  is called *quasi-factorisable* if:

$$\alpha = \text{Ad}(u) \circ \Xi \circ (\alpha_\Lambda \otimes \alpha_{\Lambda^c})$$

for some unitary  $u$  and “local” automorphisms (see picture).



## Theorem

Let  $\pi_0$  be a representation and  $\alpha$  quasi-factorisable for every cone. Then if  $\pi$  satisfies the selection criterion for  $\pi_0$ , then so does  $\pi \circ \alpha$  for  $\pi_0 \circ \alpha$ .

## Corollary

States in the trivial phase have trivial superselection structure.

**Split property**

# Split property

The rigorous definition of many SPT invariants (in 1D) depends on the *split property*:

$$\pi_\omega(\mathfrak{A}_L)'' \subset \mathcal{N} \subset \pi_\omega(\mathfrak{A}_R)'$$

Equivalently, for  $\omega$  pure:

$$\omega \sim_{qe} \omega_L \otimes \omega_R$$

Since  $\mathcal{N}$  is a Type I factor:  $\mathcal{H}_\omega \simeq \mathcal{H}_{\omega_L} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\omega_R}$

**Split property implies triviality of sector theory!**

# Split property

Theorem (Matsui, JMP 51, 2010)

A pure gapped ground state of a 1D spin chain satisfies the split property.

**This is no longer true in 2D!**

Theorem (PN, *Lett. Math. Phys.* 101, 2012)

The translational invariant ground state of the toric code satisfies the *approximate* split property, but not the split property.

# The approximate split property

# Approximate split property

Kitaev's abelian quantum double models satisfy a weaker form of the split property:

$$\pi(\mathfrak{A}_{\Lambda_1})'' \subset \mathcal{N} \subset \pi(\mathfrak{A}_{\Lambda_2})''$$

for suitable inclusions of cones  $\Lambda_1 \subset \Lambda_2$

Interpretation: “entanglement is concentrated near the boundary of the cone”

Approximate split property is useful in stability analysis!

## Theorem

The approximate split property is stable under quasi-local automorphisms.

# Open problems

When do we have sectors?

Split property and TEE