



# Fermionic PEPS and Topological Order

Carolin Wille, Oliver Buerschaper, Jens Eisert, arXiv:1609.02574

Entanglement in strongly correlated systems, Benasque 2/17/2017

## Message

- It is a good idea to talk about topological order in 2D spin systems in PEPS-language.
- This idea can be extended to fermionic systems.

# Outline

- PEPS and topological order in spin lattices
  - ▶ PEPS and parent Hamiltonians
  - ▶ MPO-injectivity <sup>1</sup>

1) Schuch, Cirac, Perez-Garcia 1001.3807

Buerschaper 1307.7763

Bultinck, Marien, Williamson, Sahinoglu, Haegeman, Verstraete 1511.08090

# Outline

- PEPS and topological order in spin lattices
  - ▶ PEPS and parent Hamiltonians
  - ▶ MPO-injectivity
- Fermionic PEPS<sup>2</sup> and topological order

2) Barthel, Pineda, Eisert Phys. Rev. A 80, 042333 (2009)

Kraus, Schuch, Verstraete, Cirac Phys. Rev. A 81, 052338 (2010)

Gu, Verstraete, Wen 1004.2563

# Outline

- PEPS and topological order in spin lattices
  - ▶ PEPS and parent Hamiltonians
  - ▶ MPO-injectivity
- Fermionic PEPS and topological order
  - ▶ Fermionic string nets
  - ▶ Fermionic MPO-injectivity<sup>3</sup> via graphical calculus

3) Wille, Buerschaper, Eisert 1609.02574

Williamson, Bultinck, Haegeman, Verstraete 1609.02897

# Topological Order in 2D

What is topological order?

- topological ground state degeneracy
- locally indistinguishable ground states
- topological entanglement entropy
- anyon excitations

# Topological Order in 2D

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How can we use PEPS to describe topological order?



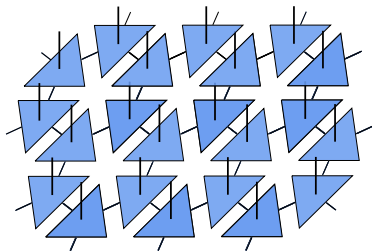
# Setting

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_N} \text{tr} [A^{i_1} \dots A^{i_N}] |i_1, \dots, i_N\rangle$$

- translation invariance
- state  $|\Psi\rangle$
- parent Hamiltonian

$$H|\Psi\rangle = 0$$

- 2D, gapped, local

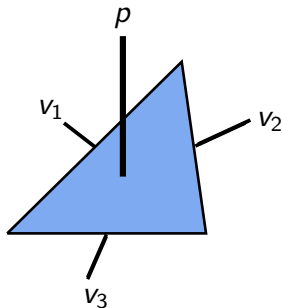


What properties does a **single tensor**  $A$  need to have such that the parent Hamiltonian has **topological order**?

# Injectivity

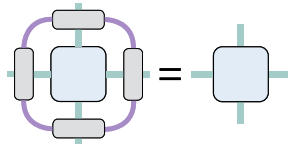
$A$  is a linear map  $A : \text{virtual} \rightarrow \text{physical}$

- injective
  - ▶  $\text{virtual} \leftrightarrow \text{physical}$
  - ▶ unique ground state
- non-injective
  - ▶  $A|v\rangle = A|w\rangle = |p\rangle$
  - ▶ virtual symmetry
  - ▶ possibly topological order



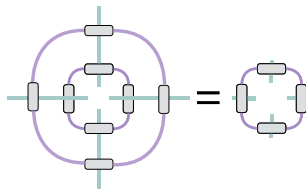
# Axioms of MPO-Injectivity

- MPO-symmetry



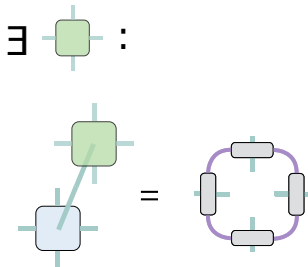
# Axioms of MPO-Injectivity

- MPO-symmetry
- MPO projector



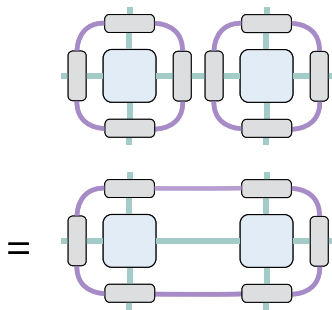
# Axioms of MPO-Injectivity

- MPO-symmetry
- MPO projector
- **MPO-injectivity**



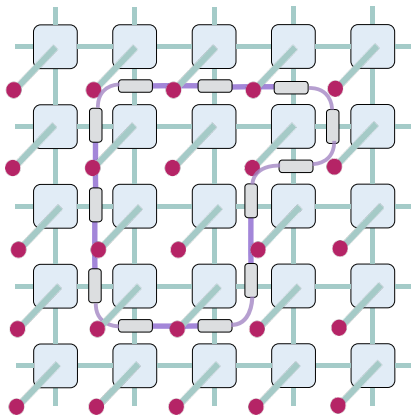
# Axioms of MPO-Injectivity

- MPO-symmetry
- MPO projector
- MPO-injectivity
- **Stability under concatenation**



# Deformable Loops

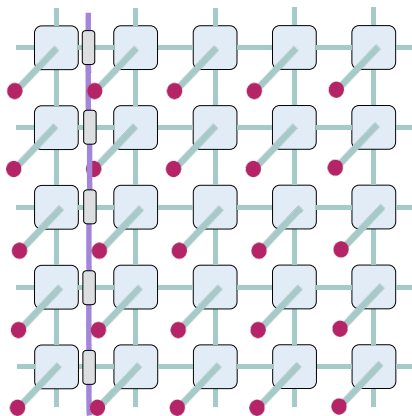
trivial loops: vanish





# Deformable Loops

non trivial loops: new locally indistinguishable ground state



## MPO-injective PEPS formalism

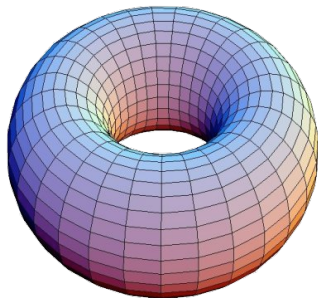
If a PEPS fulfills the axioms of MPO-injectivity, its parent Hamiltonian has topological order.

Examples:

- G-injective PEPS: toric code, quantum double models
- Twisted injectivity : twisted quantum double models
- MPO-injectivity: Levin-Wen string-net models

# MPO-Injectivity – Topological Order

- Powerful formalism



# MPO-Injectivity – Topological Order

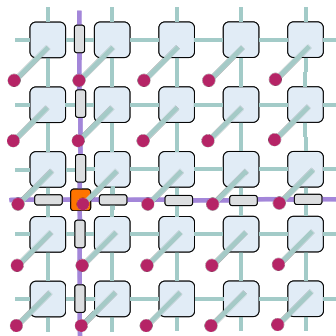
- **Powerful formalism**
  - ▶ Topological correction

$$S(\rho_R) = \alpha L - \gamma$$

$$L = |\partial R|$$

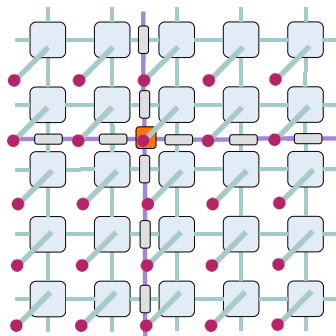
# MPO-Injectivity – Topological Order

- **Powerful formalism**
  - ▶ Topological correction
  - ▶ **Ground state space**



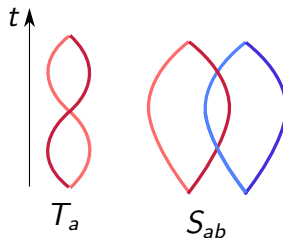
# MPO-Injectivity – Topological Order

- **Powerful formalism**
  - ▶ Topological correction
  - ▶ **Ground state space**



# MPO-Injectivity – Topological Order

- Powerful formalism
    - ▶ Topological correction
    - ▶ Ground state space
    - ▶ **Anyonic statistics**
- $T$ - and  $S$ -matrices



Kitaev, Annals of Physics 321 (2006):

*...the powerful but heavy language of categories  
and functors (also known as 'abstract nonsense').*



# Observations

## Fusion category for bosons (spins)

- ↔ Levin-Wen string-nets
- ↔ consistent triangulization of 3D volumes
  - Dijkgraaf-Witten partition function, Turaev-Viro state sum invariants
- ↔ PEPS with MPO-injectivity

Levin, Wen Phys.Rev. B71 (2005) 045110

R. Dijkgraaf, E. Witten, Commun.Math. Phys. (1990) 129: 393

V. G. Turaev and O. Y. Viro, Topology 31, 865 (1992)

R. Koenig, G. Kuperberg, B. W. Reichardt, Annals of Physics 325, 2707-2749 (2010)

O. Buerschaper, Ann. Phys. 351, 447-476 (2014)

# Observations

## Fusion category for bosons (spins)

- ↔ Levin-Wen string-nets
- ↔ consistent triangulization of 3D volumes
- ↔ PEPS with MPO-injectivity

## Superfusion category for Fermions

- ↔ Fermionic string-nets
- ↔ consistent triangulization of (graded) 3D volumes
- ↔ fPEPS with fMPO-injectivity

Gu, Wang, Wen, Phys. Rev. B 91, 125149 (2015), Gu, Wen, Phys. Rev. B 90, 115141 (2014)

Williamson, Bultinck, Haegeman, Verstraete, arXiv:1609.02897, Wille, Buerschaper, Eisert, arXiv:1609.02574

D. Gaiotto, A. Kapustin, arXiv:1505.05856, L. Bhardwaj, D. Gaiotto, A. Kapustin, arXiv:1605.01640

# Fermionic MPO formalism from fermionic string-net duality

# Levin-Wen string nets

- lattice model (2D)
- commuting projector Hamiltonian
$$H = \sum_v Q_v + \sum_p Q_p$$
- anyon excitations
- local degrees of freedom edges: string-types
- string-types: objects of fusion category  $\mathcal{F}$
- RG flow: axioms of  $\mathcal{F}$

# Levin-Wen string nets

RG flow

$$\Phi \left( \begin{array}{c} \square \xrightarrow{i} \square \end{array} \right) = \Phi \left( \begin{array}{c} \square \text{---} i \text{---} \square \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Phi \left( \begin{array}{c} \square \text{---} i \end{array} \right) = d_i \Phi \left( \begin{array}{c} \square \end{array} \right)$$

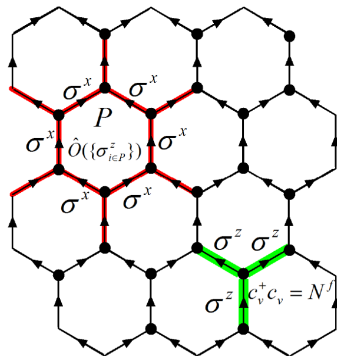
$$\Phi \left( \begin{array}{c} \square \xrightarrow{i} \textcircled{k} \xrightarrow{j} \square \\ \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ i \quad i \end{array} \right) = \delta_{ij} \Phi \left( \begin{array}{c} \square \xrightarrow{i} \textcircled{k} \xrightarrow{i} \square \\ \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ i \quad i \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Phi \left( \begin{array}{c} \square \xrightarrow{i} \text{---} m \text{---} \square \\ \searrow \quad \swarrow \\ j \quad k \end{array} \right) = \sum_n F_{kln}^{ijm} \Phi \left( \begin{array}{c} \square \xrightarrow{i} \text{---} l \text{---} \square \\ \searrow \quad \swarrow \\ j \quad n \quad k \end{array} \right)$$

- $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow$  'string-net'  $\rightarrow$  TQFT
- $G \rightarrow$  'string-net'  $\rightarrow D(G)$

# Fermionic Toric Code

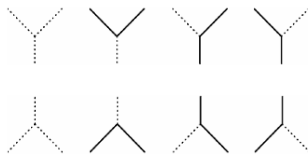
- Edges: spin-1/2
- Vertices: fermions
- $H = \sum_v Q_v + \sum_p Q_p$



# Fermionic Toric Code

- Edges: spin-1/2
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- $H = \sum_v Q_v + \sum_p Q_p$
- $Q_v = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{1} + \prod_{i \in v} \sigma_i^z)$

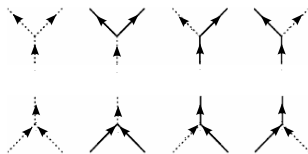
Vertex projector



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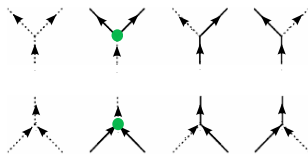




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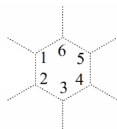
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# Fermionic Toric Code

- Edges: spin-1/2
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- $Q_v = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \prod_{i \in v} \sigma_i^z) \hat{F}_v$
- $Q_p = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \prod_{i \in p} \sigma_i^x) \hat{F}_p$

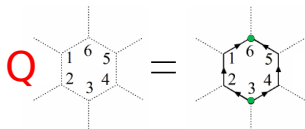
Plaquette projector



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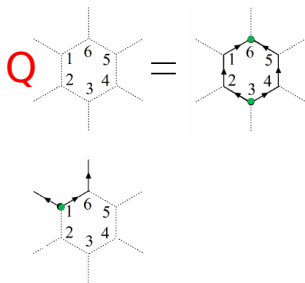
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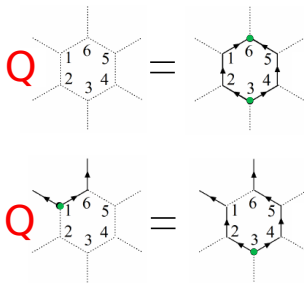
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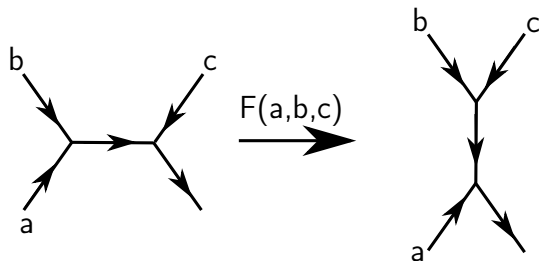
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Plaquette projector



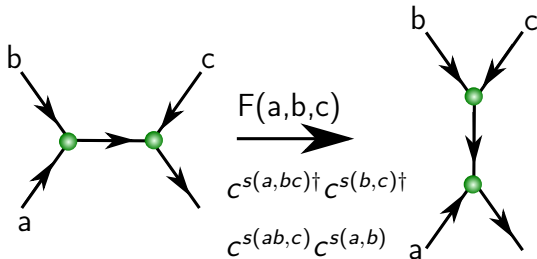
# String-net with unique fusion

Renormalization group flow:  $F$ -move



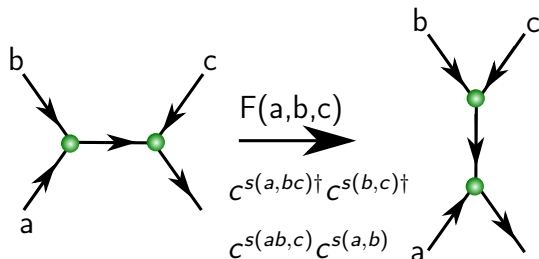
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# Fermionic String-net with unique fusion

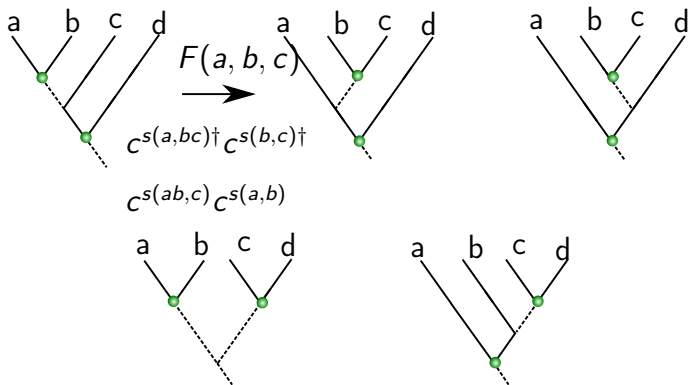
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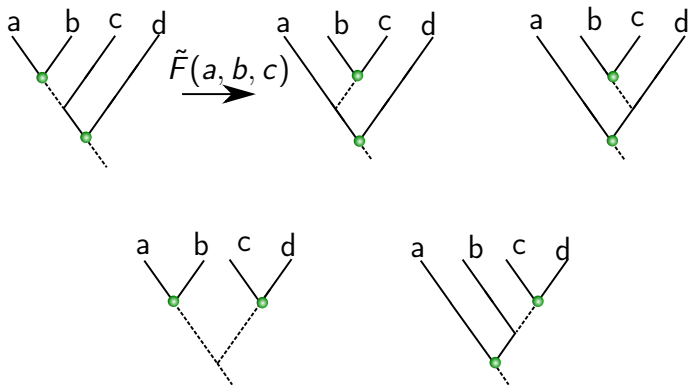
Fermion parity:  $s(a, b) + s(ab, c) + s(b, c) + s(a, bc) = 0$



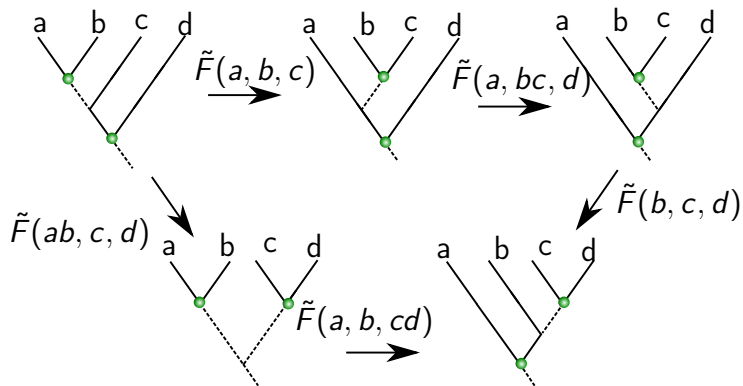
# Fermionic pentagon equation



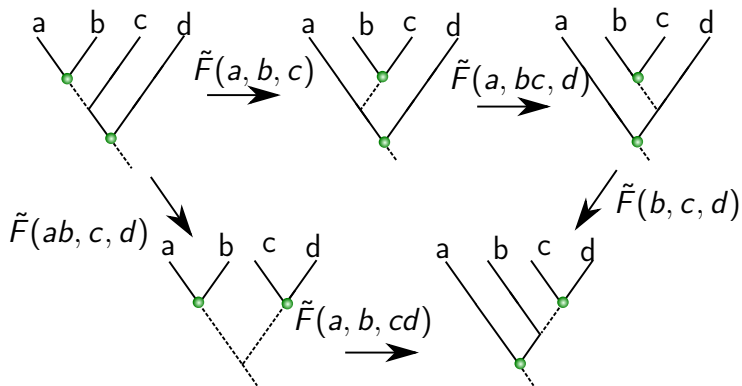
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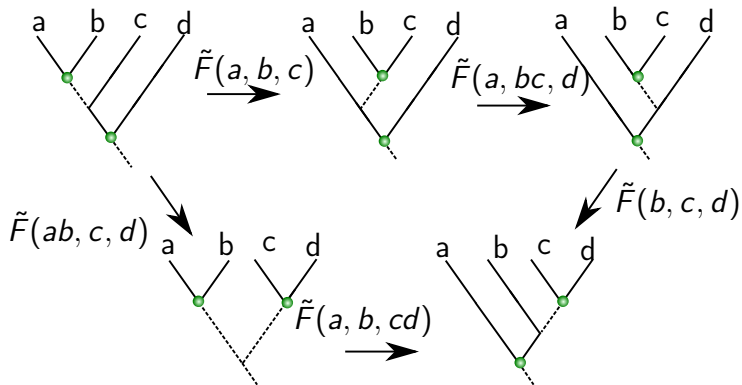


# Fermionic pentagon equation



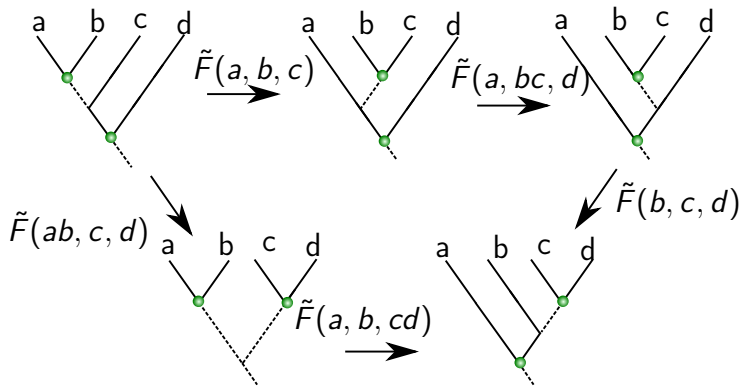
$$\tilde{F}(a, b, c)\tilde{F}(a, bc, d)\tilde{F}(b, c, d) = \tilde{F}(ab, c, d)\tilde{F}(a, b, cd)$$

# Fermionic pentagon equation



$$F(a, b, c)_{c^{s(c,d)\dagger}c^{s(a,b)}} F(a, bc, d) F(b, c, d) = F(ab, c, d)_{c^{s(a,b)}c^{s(c,d)\dagger}} F(a, b, cd)$$

# Fermionic pentagon equation



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

# Twisted fermionic quantum double models

- $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -graded group cohomology: triple  $(G, s, \omega)$

- ▶ group  $G$

- ▶ 2-cocycle  $s \in \{0, 1\}$ : even parity

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

- ▶ graded-3-cocycle  $\omega$

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

- Fermionic toric code: simplest triple

- ▶  $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$

- ▶  $s(1, 1) = 1$ ,  $s = 0$  otherwise

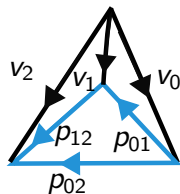
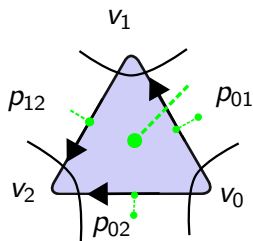
The GS of fermionic twisted quantum doubles are  
Fermionic PEPS fulfilling the axioms of fermionic  
MPO-injectivity.



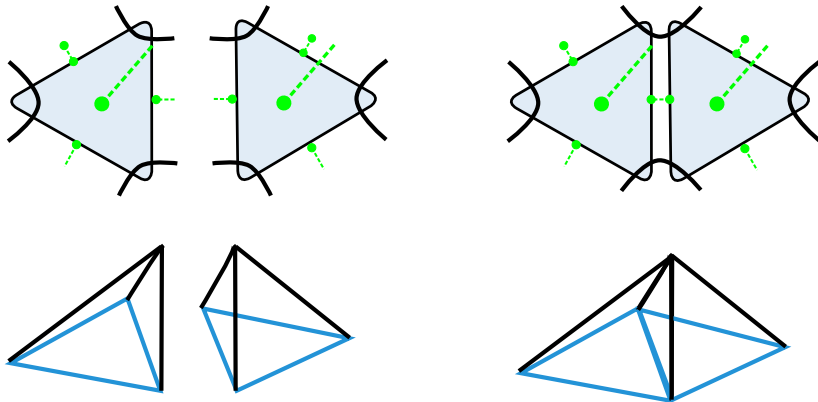
# Tensor network – graphical calculus

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_+ &= \sum_{v_0, v_1, v_2} \omega(v_0, v_0^{-1} v_1, v_1^{-1} v_2) \\
 &\times \theta^s(v_0^{-1} v_1, v_1^{-1} v_2) \theta^s(v_0, v_0^{-1} v_2) \\
 &\times \bar{\theta}^s(v_1, v_1^{-1} v_2) \bar{\theta}^s(v_0, v_0^{-1} v_1) \\
 &\times |p_{01} p_{12} p_{02}\rangle \langle v_0 v_1 v_2|
 \end{aligned}$$

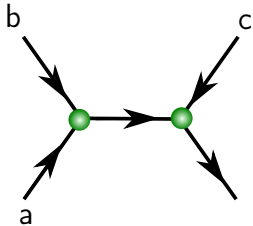
- $p_{ij} = v_i v_j^{-1}$
- fermions on faces



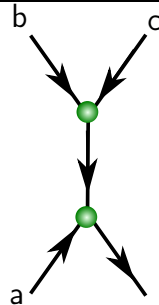
# Contraction



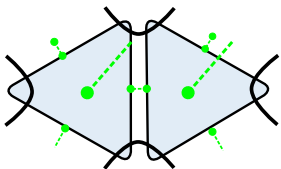
# Fermionic PEPS for Fermionic string nets



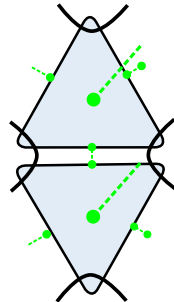
$$\begin{array}{c}
 F(a,b,c) \\
 \xrightarrow{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\
 c^{s(a,b,c)\dagger} c^{s(b,c)\dagger} \\
 c^{s(ab,c)} c^{s(a,b)}
 \end{array}$$



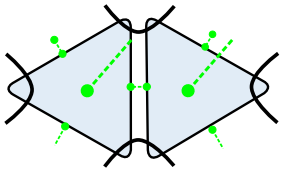
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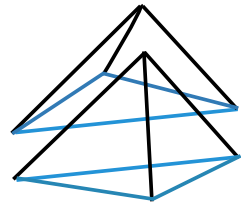
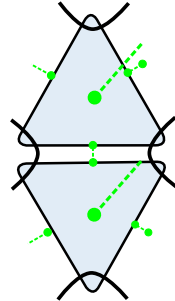
$$\begin{array}{c}
 F(a,b,c) \\
 \xrightarrow{\quad} \\
 c^{s(a,bc)\dagger} c^{s(b,c)\dagger} \\
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 \end{array}$$



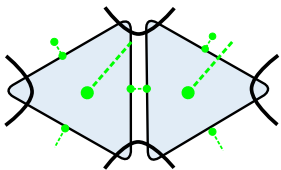
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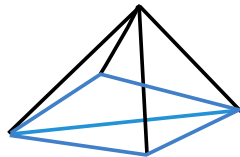
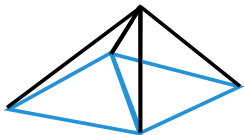
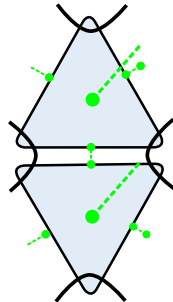
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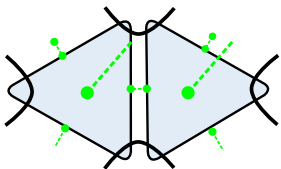
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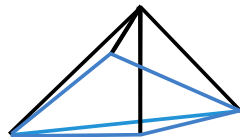
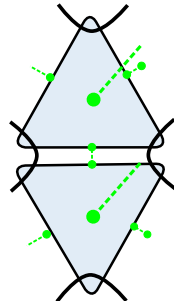
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 \xrightarrow{\quad} \\
 c^{s(a,bc)\dagger} c^{s(b,c)\dagger} \\
 c^{s(ab,c)} c^{s(a,b)}
 \end{array}$$



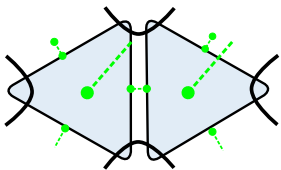
# Fermionic PEPS for Fermionic string nets



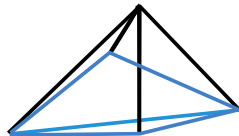
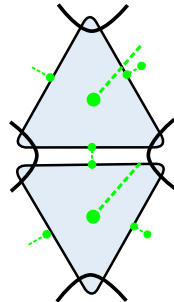
$$\begin{array}{c}
 F(a,b,c) \\
 \xrightarrow{\quad} \\
 c^{s(a,bc)\dagger} c^{s(b,c)\dagger} \\
 c^{s(ab,c)} c^{s(a,b)}
 \end{array}$$



# Fermionic PEPS for Fermionic string nets

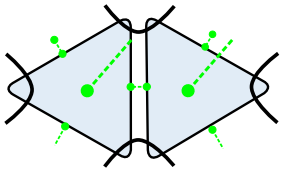


$$\begin{array}{c}
 F(a,b,c) \\
 \xrightarrow{\quad} \\
 c^{s(a,bc)\dagger} c^{s(b,c)\dagger} \\
 c^{s(ab,c)} c^{s(a,b)}
 \end{array}$$

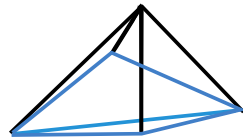
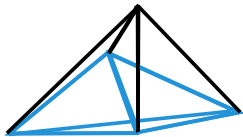
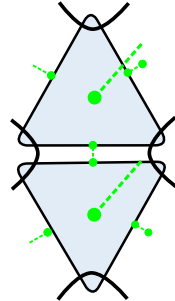




# Fermionic PEPS for Fermionic string nets

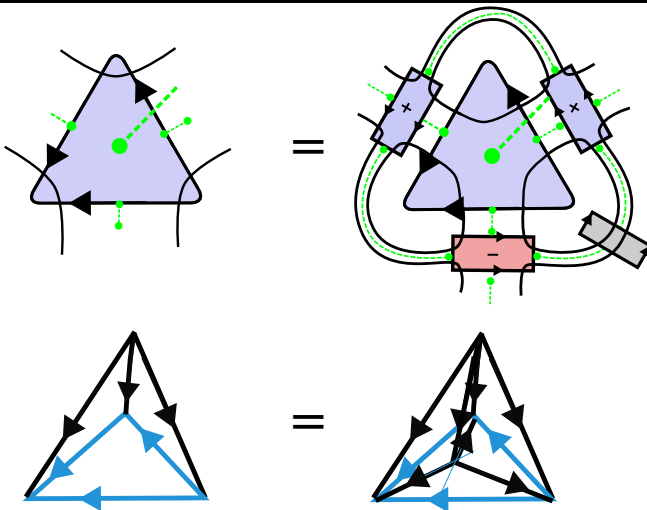


$$\begin{array}{c}
 F(a,b,c) \\
 \xrightarrow{\quad} \\
 c^{s(a,bc)} \dagger c^{s(b,c)} \dagger \\
 c^{s(ab,c)} c^{s(a,b)}
 \end{array}$$

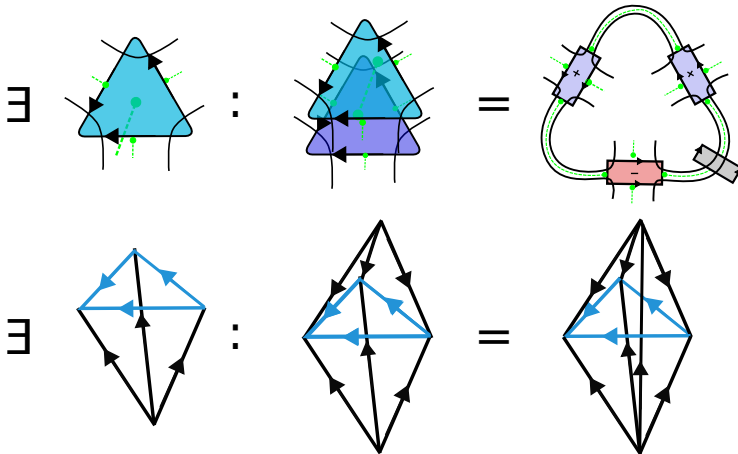


Axioms of fMPO-injectivity follow from consistency of retriangularization of 'volumes' via graphical calculus.

# 1-4 Pachner move: fMPO-symmetry



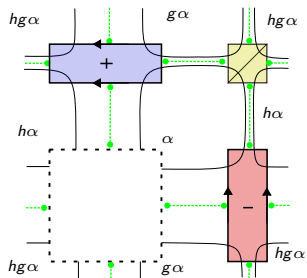
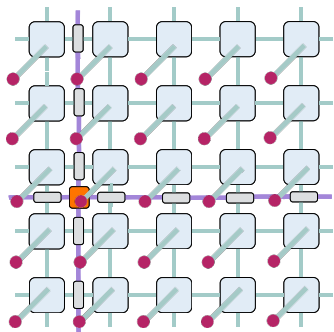
## 2-3 Pachner move: fMPO-injectivity



The GS of fermionic twisted quantum doubles are  
Fermionic PEPS fulfilling the axioms of fermionic  
MPO-injectivity.

# Application

Ground state degeneracy from fMPO



## Ground state degeneracy

$c_s^\omega$ -regular pair conjugacy classes  $\mathcal{C}(g, h)$

A pair conjugacy class  $\mathcal{C}(g, h)$  is called  $c$ -regular if for all elements of the centralizer  $k \in \mathcal{Z}(g, h)$  we have

$$c_g(h, k) = c_g(k, h) \quad \text{and} \quad s(g, h) = s(h, g) \quad (1)$$

with

$$c_g(h, k) = \frac{\omega(g, h, k)\omega(h, k, g)}{\omega(h, g, k)}. \quad (2)$$

# Future research

- Formalism
  - ▶  $S$ - and  $T$ -matrices
  - ▶ superfusion category theory
  - ▶ spin structures
- Models
  - ▶ (Para)fermionic string-nets
  - ▶ Majorana Dimer model<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ware, Son, Cheng, Mishmash, Alicea, Bauer Phys. Rev. B 94, 115127 (2016)



Thank you for your attention.