

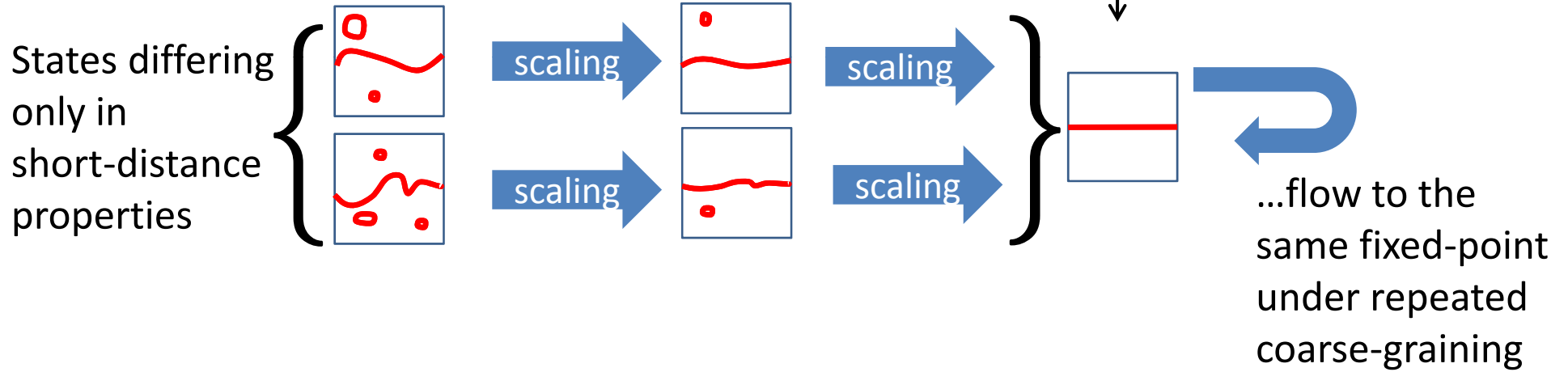
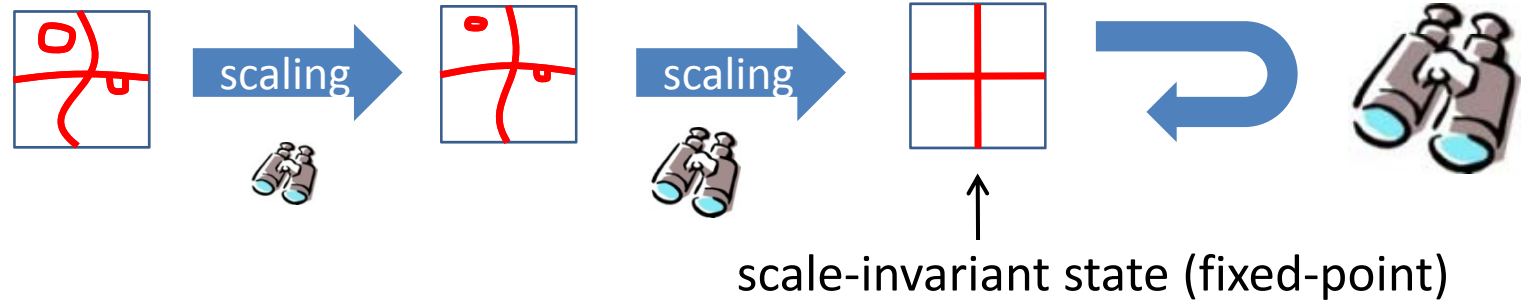
Exact entanglement renormalization for string-net models

Robert König, Ben Reichardt and Guifre Vidal


QIP 2009
Santa Fe

Long-distance structure and scale-invariance

Eliminate short-distance details. Distill long-distance structures.



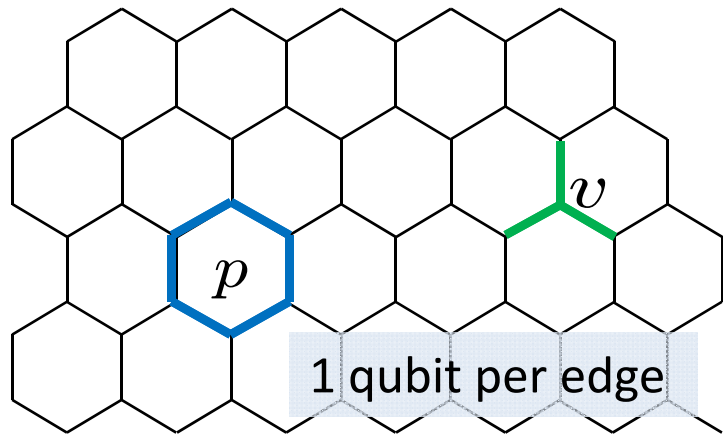
This talk:

- precise definition of 
- scale-invariance of ground states

for Levin and Wen's string-net models

(2004)

Example: Kitaev's toric code

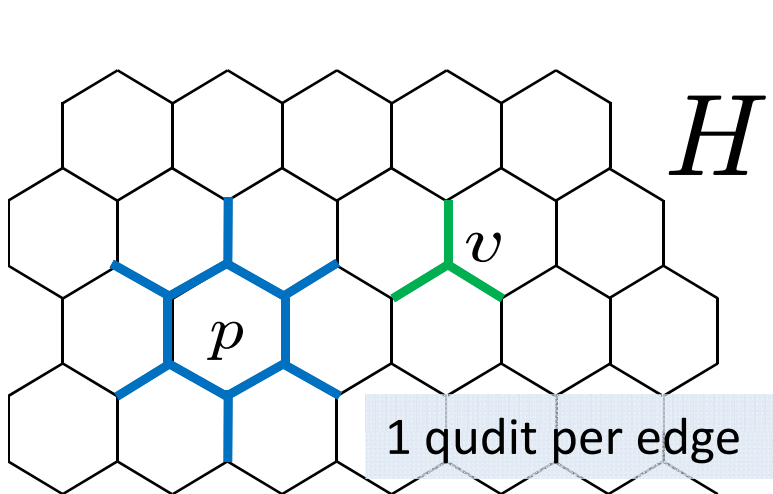


$$H = - \sum_p \text{hexagon } p - \sum_v \text{star } v$$

$$\text{hexagon } p = \bigotimes_{e \in \partial p} X_e \quad \text{star } v = \bigotimes_{e=(v,*)} Z_e$$

only has abelian anyons, not universal

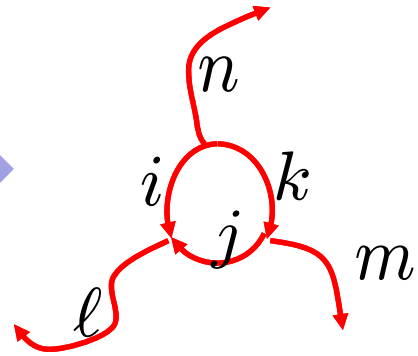
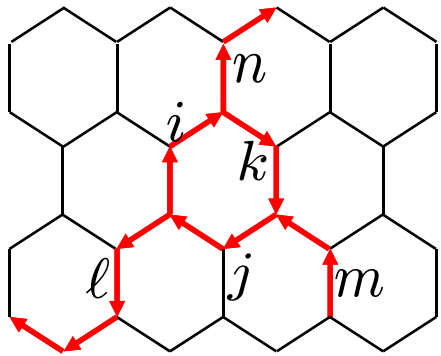
Generalization: Levin-Wen string-net model



$$H = - \sum_p \text{string-net } p - \sum_v \text{star } v$$

The plaquette- and star-operators are defined in terms of a modular tensor category.

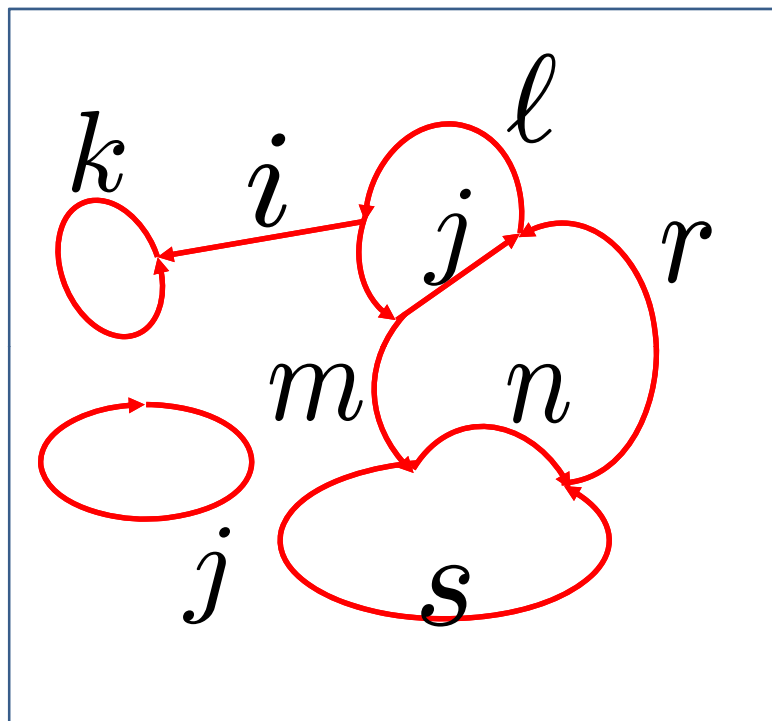
has **anyonic excitations described by the doubled theory**



Smooth string-nets (we'll discretize later)

Levin & Wen 2004

Example:



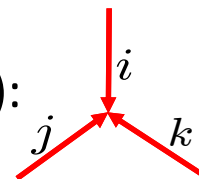
Features: directed trivalent “graph” with allowed triples at each vertex

label set:
 $\{0, i, i^*, j, j^*, k, k^*, \dots, \}$

dual labels:
 $\xrightarrow{i} = \xleftarrow{i^*}$

0-label (absence of string):
 $\xrightarrow{0} = \xleftarrow{0} = \dots$

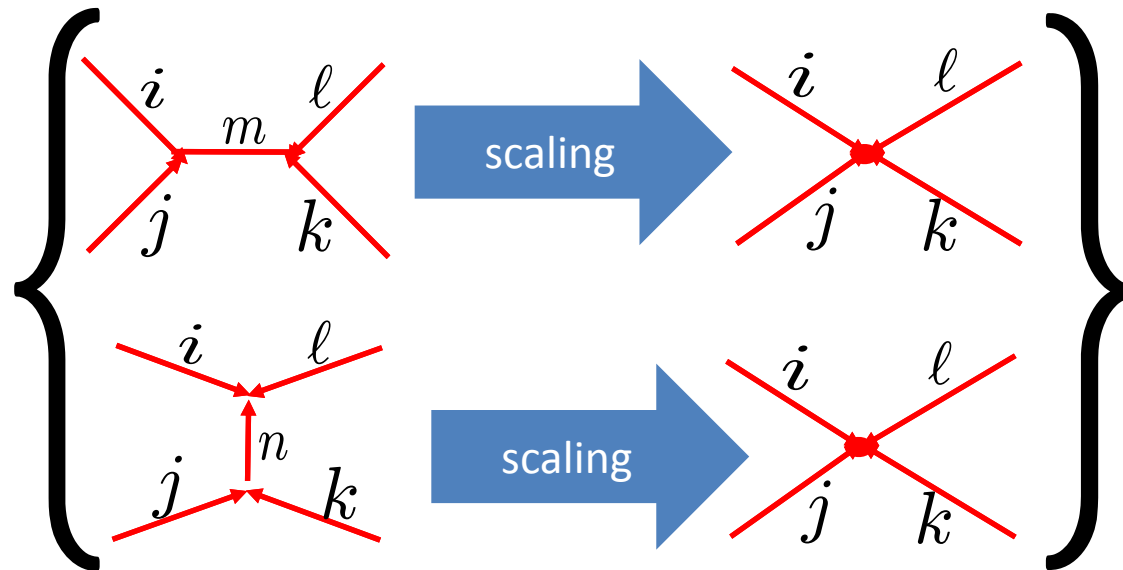
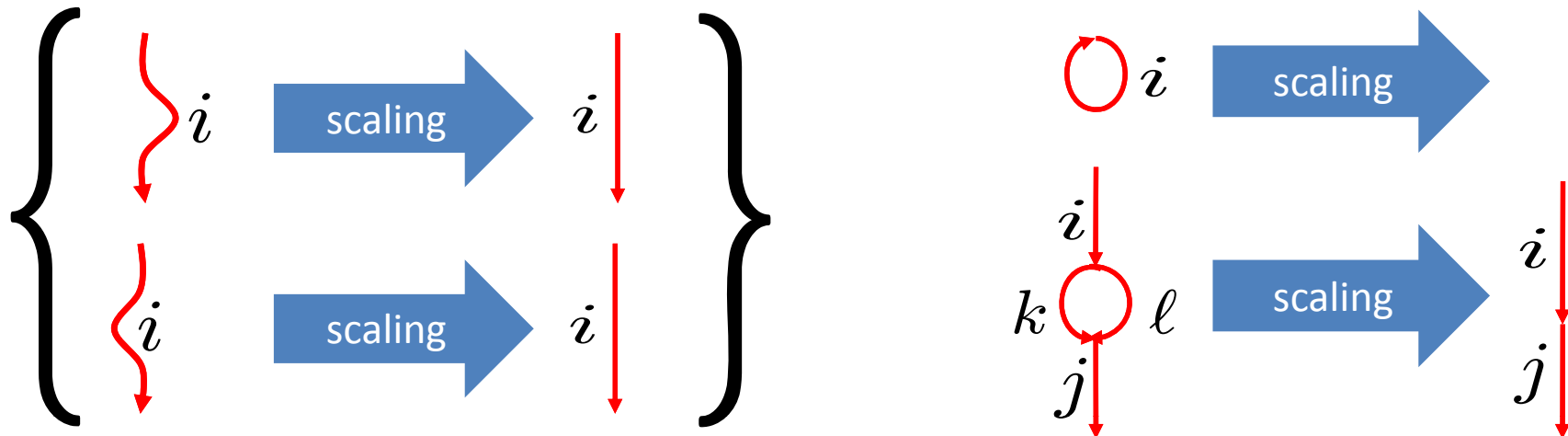
branching rules (set of allowed triples):



State: superposition of string-net configurations

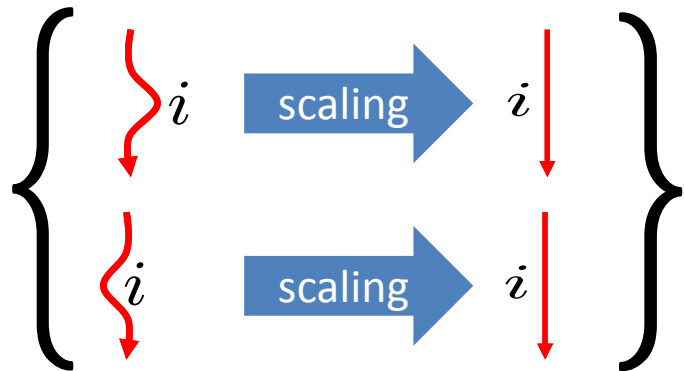
$$\alpha \left[\begin{array}{c} \ell \\ \text{loop } k, j \end{array} \right] + \beta \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{loop } k, i \end{array} \right] + \gamma \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{string-net configuration} \end{array} \right] + \dots$$

String-net scaling behavior



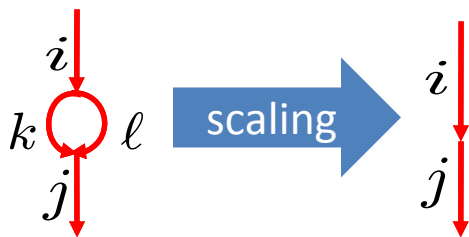
Consider a scale-invariant state

$$|\Phi\rangle = \sum_C \Phi(C) |C\rangle$$

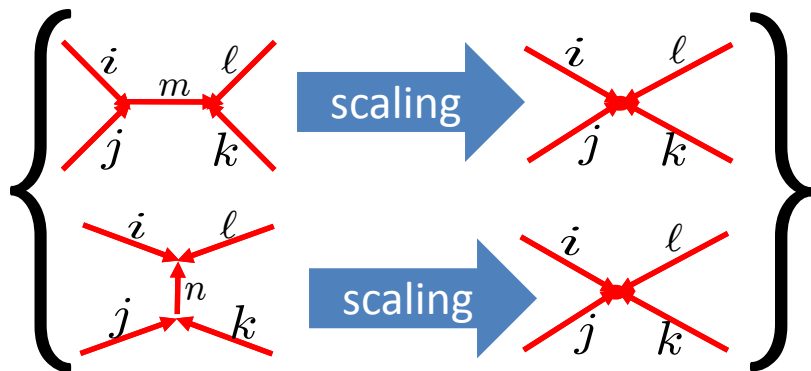


Implications in terms of **local rules**:

$$\Phi(\text{wavy } i) = \Phi(\text{straight } i)$$



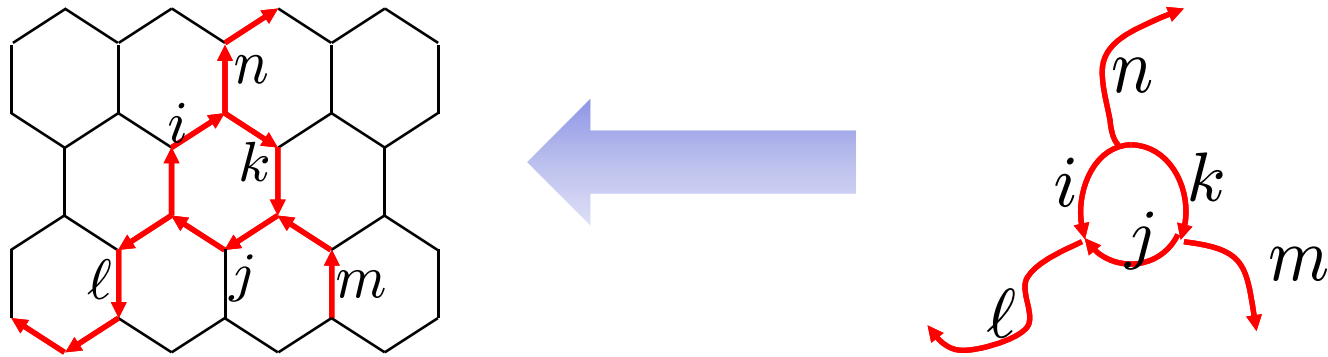
$$\Phi(\text{circle } i, j, k, l) \propto \delta_{ij} \Phi(\text{line } i, j)$$



$$\Phi(\text{star } i, j, k, l, m) = \sum_n F_{kln}^{ijm} \Phi(\text{star } i, j, k, l, n)$$

Note: F_{kl}^{ij} is unitary for all i, j, k, l

Fact: Levin-Wen Hamiltonian terms enforce
(lattice version) of local rules



e.g., $\Phi \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} \right) = \Phi \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ \downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} \right)$ and $\Phi \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ \downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} \right) \propto \Phi \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ \downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} \right)$

The diagram shows two examples of local rules. The first example shows two configurations of a vertex i with four incoming and two outgoing edges, which are shown to be equivalent. The second example shows a vertex i with four incoming and two outgoing edges, which is shown to be proportional to another configuration of the same vertex.

The model is “derived” from the **assumption of scale-invariance**.

$$H = - \sum_p \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ p \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} - \sum_v \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ v \\ \diagdown \end{array}$$

The equation defines the Hamiltonian H as a sum of two terms. The first term is a sum over vertices p of a hexagonal configuration of edges, colored blue. The second term is a sum over vertices v of a vertex configuration of edges, colored green.

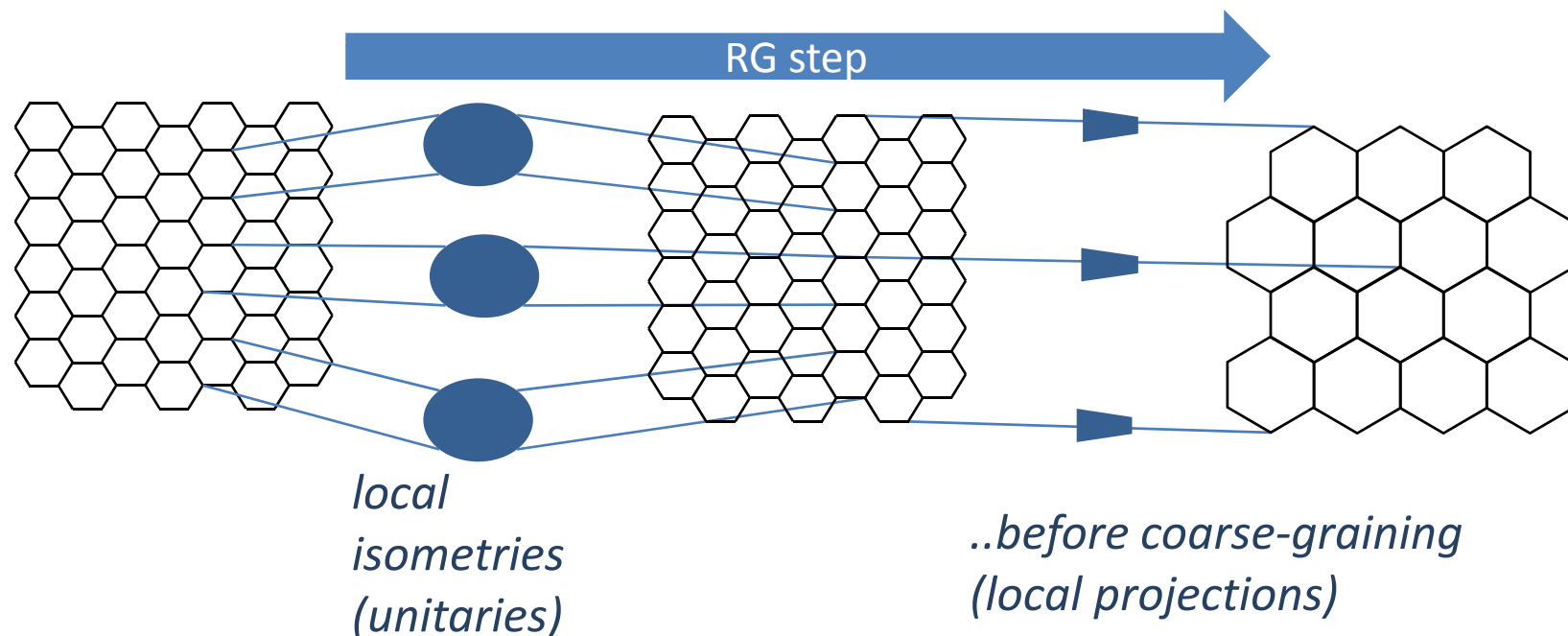
Levin-Wen models and RG flow



This talk: Can **scale-invariance** been shown formally?

i.e.,

What **renormalization group (RG) transformation** fixes ground states of the Levin-Wen model?

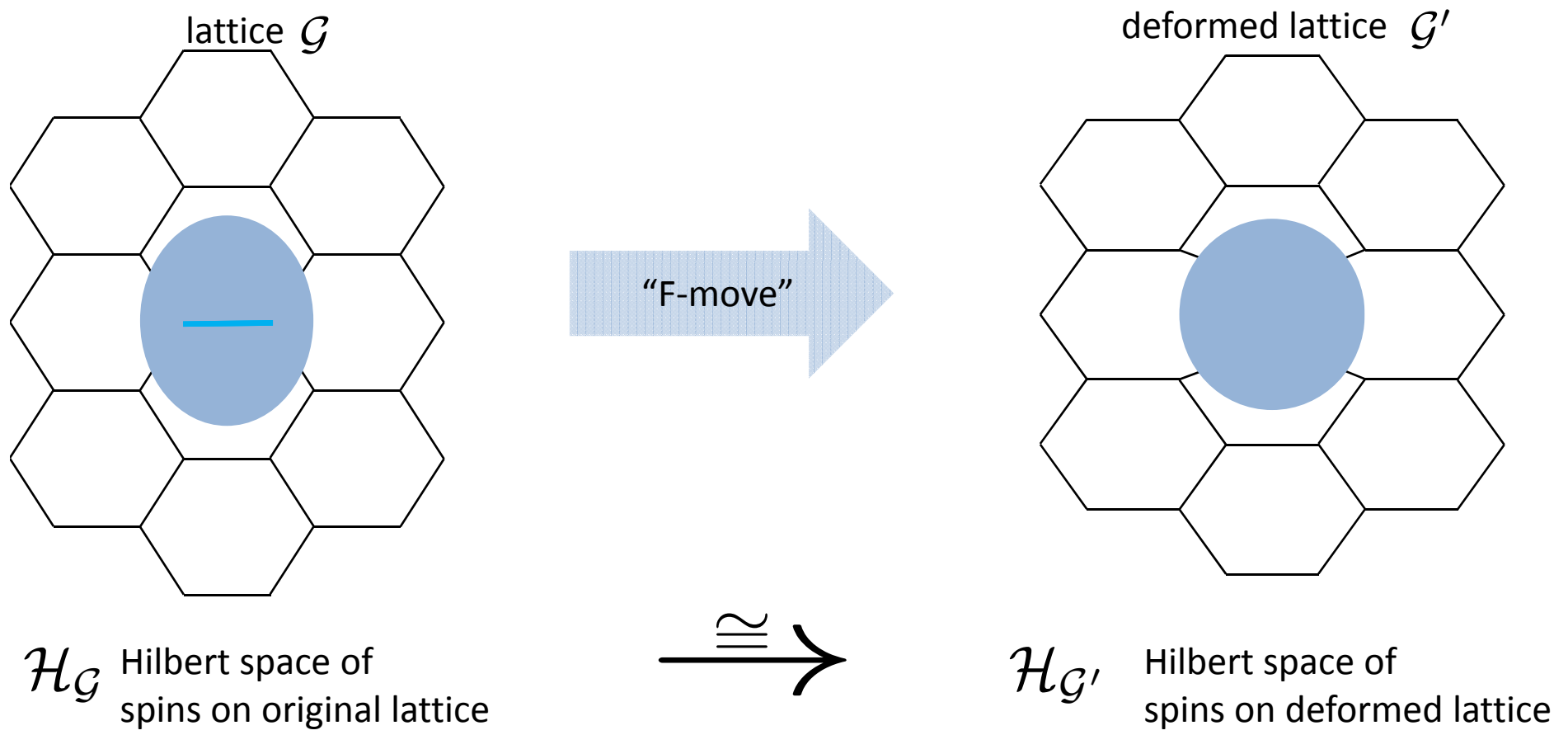


intuition: remove entanglement between neighboring regions before coarse-graining (Vidal'05)

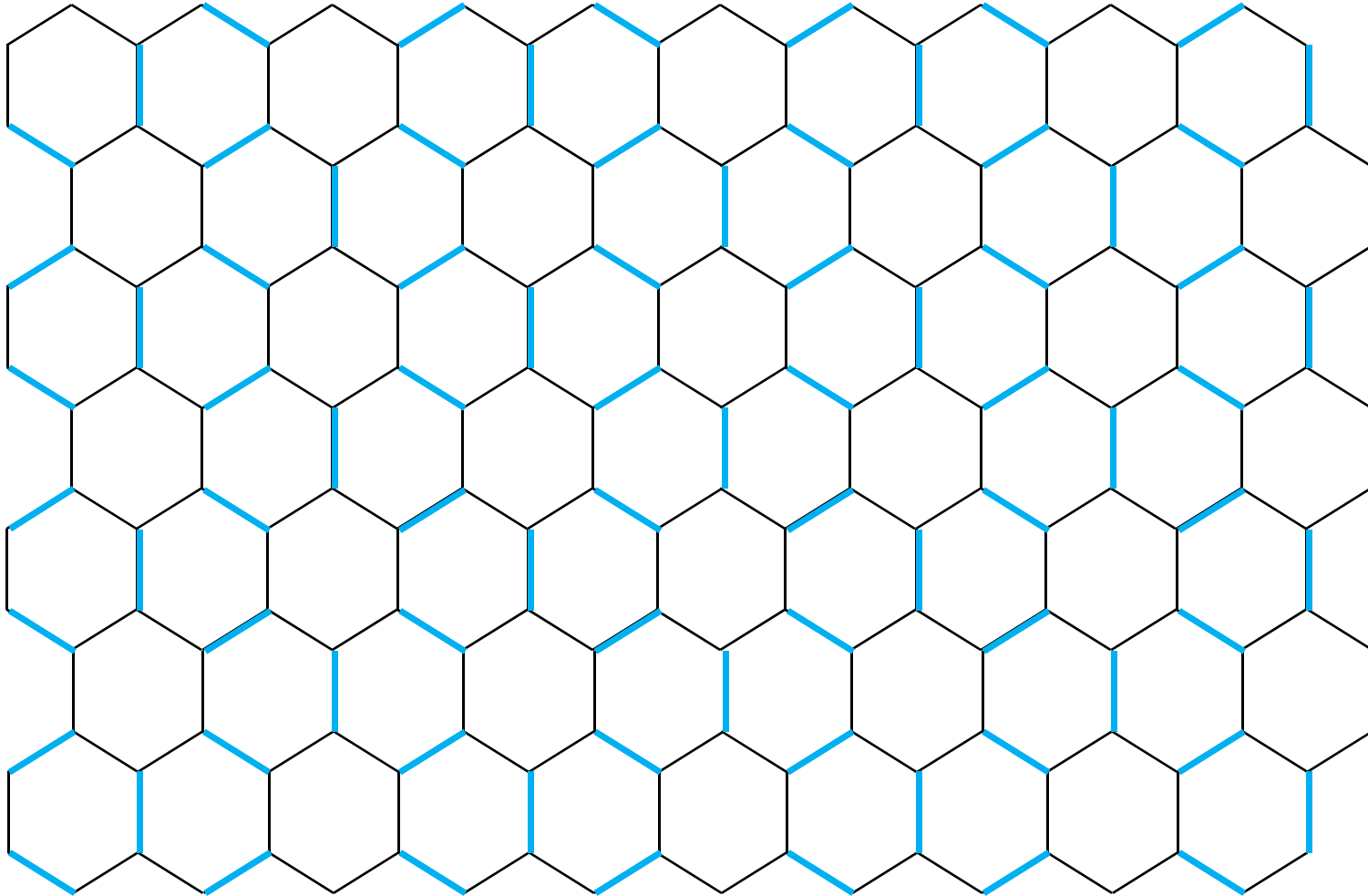
F-move:

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} i \quad \ell \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \quad m \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ j \quad k \end{array} \right\rangle \mapsto \sum_n F_{k\ell n}^{ijm} \left| \begin{array}{c} i \quad \ell \\ \quad n \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ j \quad k \end{array} \right\rangle$$

For unitary tensor categories, this is a **unitary**. The F-move provides a natural isomorphisms between the Hilbert spaces of the two lattices.



renormalization step 1/4

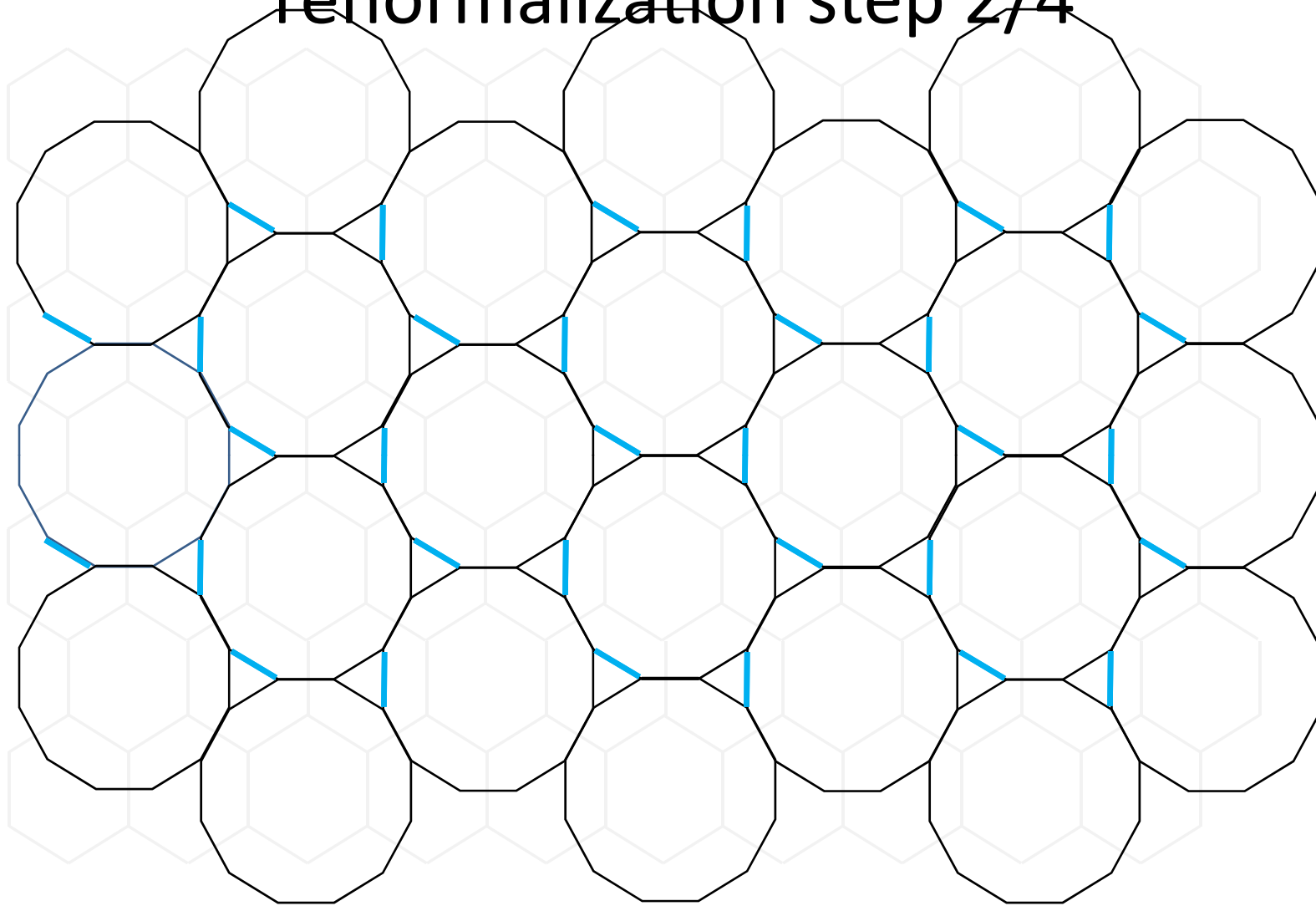


Basic idea: Simplify lattice using F-moves

First apply F-moves to blue edges

These moves commute.

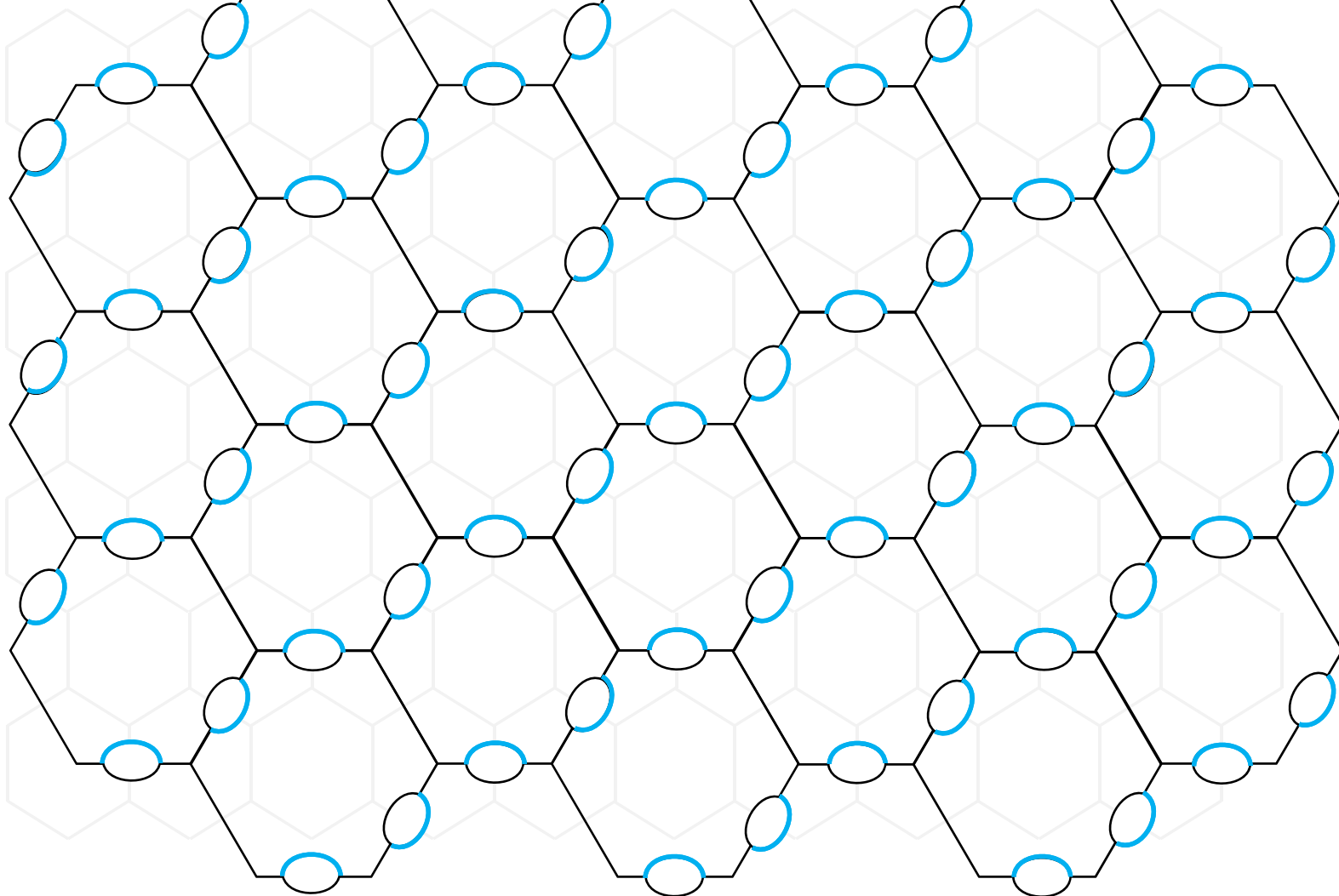
renormalization step 2/4



apply F-moves to blue edges

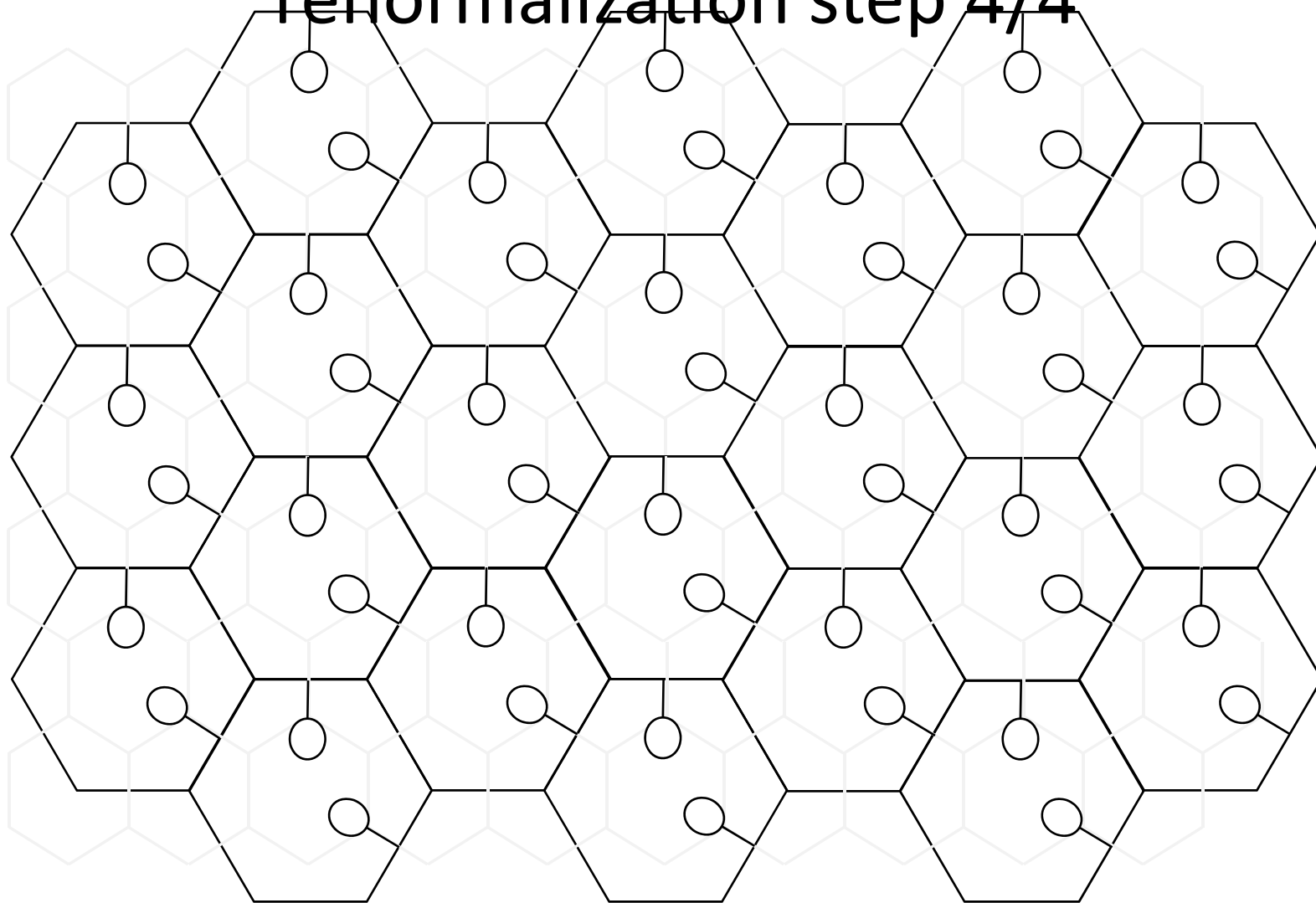


renormalization step 3/4



apply F-moves to edges 


renormalization step 4/4



renormalization step 4/4

$$\Phi\left(k \begin{array}{c} \downarrow i \\ \bigcirc \\ \downarrow j \end{array} \ell\right) \propto \delta_{ij} \Phi\left(i \downarrow\right)$$


$$\Phi\left(k \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \bigcirc \\ \downarrow j \end{array}\right) = \Phi\left(k \begin{array}{c} \vdots 0 \\ \bigcirc \\ \downarrow j \end{array} k\right) = 0 \text{ for } j \neq 0$$

Project qudits on tadpoles  onto a fixed state to eliminate degrees of freedom
(2 edges=2 qudits per tadpole)

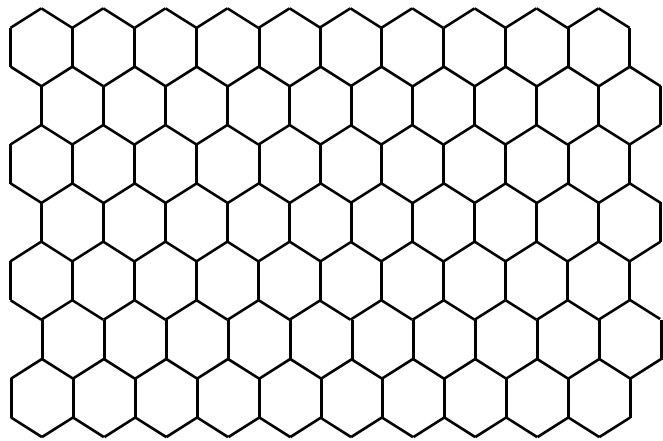
renormalization step 4/4

$$\Phi\left(k \begin{array}{c} \downarrow i \\ \bigcirc \\ \downarrow j \end{array} \ell\right) \propto \delta_{ij} \Phi\left(i \downarrow\right)$$

$$\Phi\left(k \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \bigcirc \\ \downarrow j \end{array}\right) = \Phi\left(k \begin{array}{c} \vdots 0 \\ \bigcirc \\ \downarrow j \end{array} k\right) = 0 \text{ for } j \neq 0$$

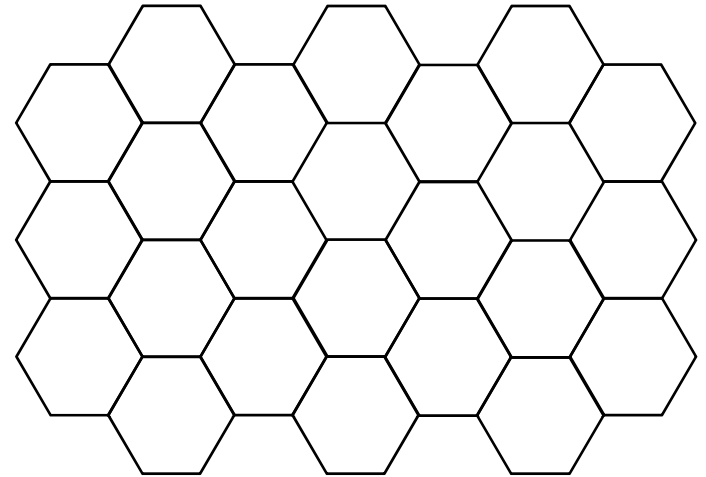
Project qudits on tadpoles  onto a fixed state to eliminate degrees of freedom
(2 edges=2 qudits per tadpole)

Summary of RG procedure



Coarse-graining transformation:

- 3 rounds of F-moves
- tracing out tadpoles



This RG procedure has the **ground state of the Levin-Wen model as fixed point!**

Proof: see arXiv: 0806.4583

Remark: RG procedure independent of topology

Fact: In the **plane**, there is a **unique** state satisfying the local rules (i.e., Levin-Wen ground state is unique)

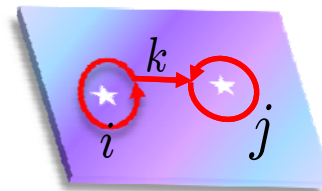
Proof: The coefficient of a string-net in the ground state is **proportional** to that of the empty configuration as **determined by the local rules**.

$$\Phi \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{loop } l \\ \text{loop } k \\ \text{loop } i \end{array} \right) = \sum_n F_{i^* l^* n}^{lik^*} \Phi \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{loop } l \\ \text{loop } n \\ \text{loop } i \end{array} \right) = F_{i^* l^* 0}^{lik^*} \Phi \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{loop } l \\ \text{loop } i \end{array} \right) = d_l d_k F_{i^* l^* 0}^{lik^*} \Phi \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{loop } i \end{array} \right)$$

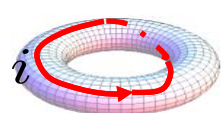
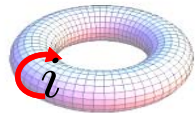
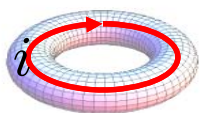
Topological ground space degeneracy: local rules define higher dimensional subspace for nontrivial surfaces.



punctured sphere



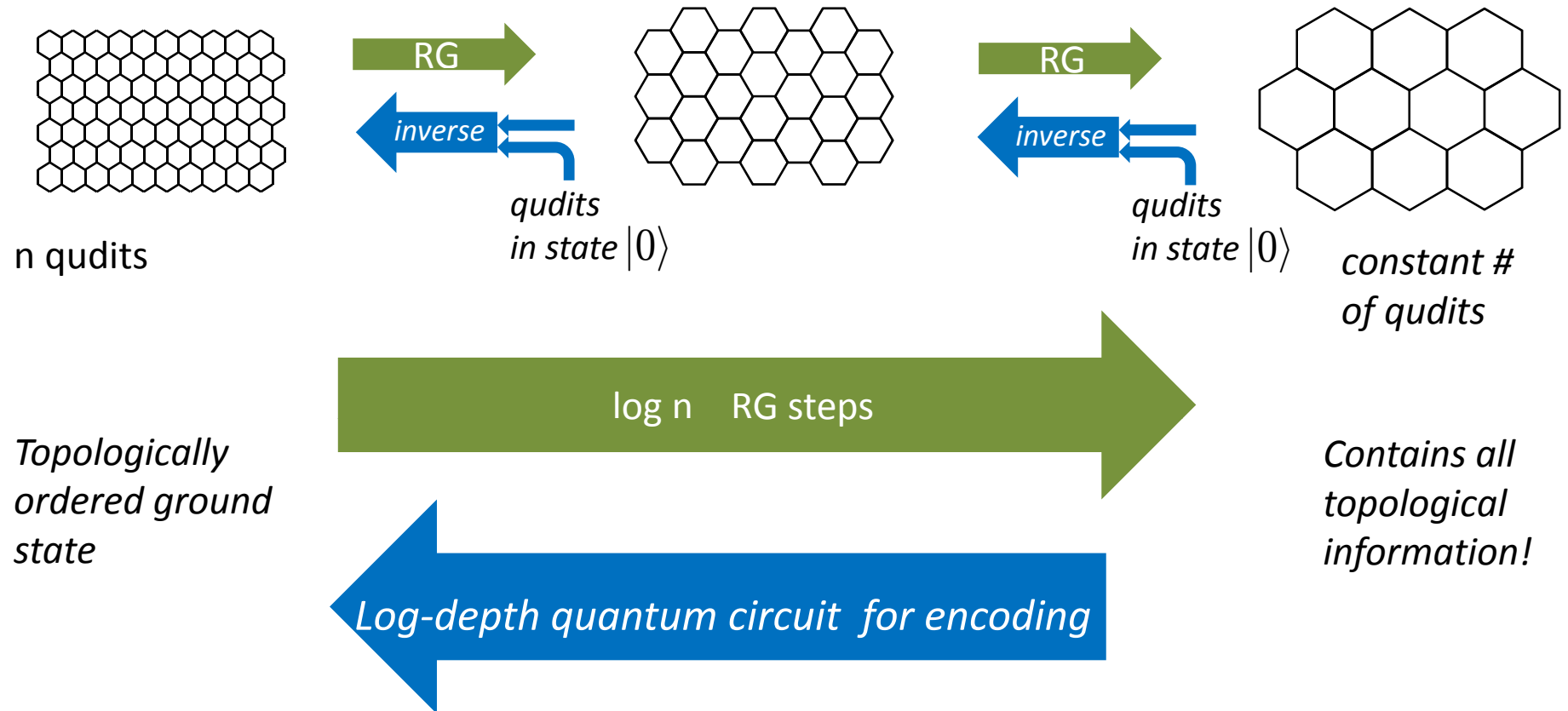
2-punctured plane



torus

Ground space defines a code, for example the toric code from the toric model. Universal anyonic computation is possible inside the code space.

Further properties/uses of the RG procedure



- RG procedure “distills” topological information into a small system
- provides efficient MERA-description of ground states (for, e.g., computation of expectation values)
- may be used to initialize numerical variational methods when studying perturbations (stability of topological order?)