

Title: Topological Order with a Twist: Ising Anyons from an Abelian Model

Date: May 06, 2013 11:45 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/13050024>

Abstract: Anyon models can be symmetric under some permutations of their topological charges. One can then conceive topological defects that, under monodromy, transform anyons according to a symmetry. We study the realization of such defects in the toric code model, showing that a process where defects are braided and fused has the same outcome as if they were Ising anyons.

PRL 105.030403 / arXiv:1004.1838
NJP 13.043005 / arXiv:1006.5260

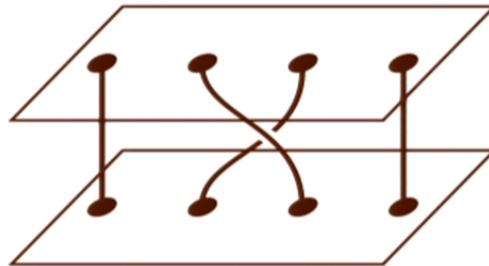
Topological Order with a Twist

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Monday, 6 May, 13

motivation

- TO: gapped, topological GS degeneracy
 - local indistinguishability
 - immune to local distortion
- good quantum memories: TQECC (no Hamiltonian)
- TQC: non-abelian anyon braiding



motivation

- other option: gapped boundaries
- sometimes not enough...

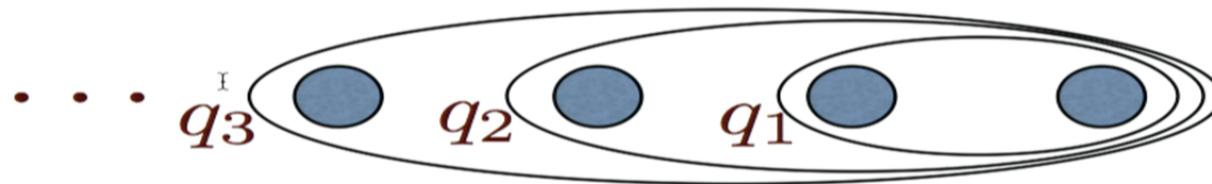
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- twists: defects from anyon symmetries

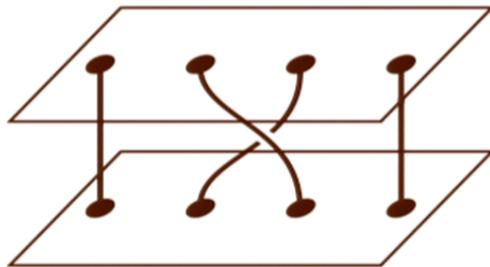
anyons

- TQC (Kitaev '03, Freedman et al '03)

encode in fusion channels

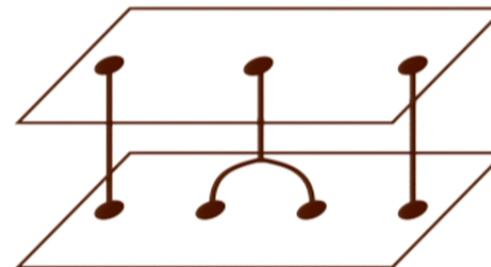


compute = braid



τ

measure = fuse



anyons

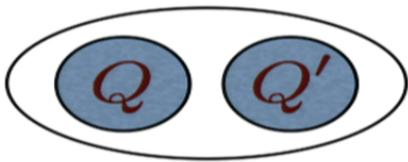
- ingredients of an anyon model:

\mathbb{I}



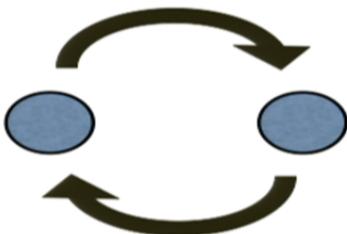
$Q \in \{a, b, \dots\}$

topological
charges



$Q \times Q' = q_1 + q_2 + \dots$

fusion rules



$|\psi\rangle \longrightarrow ?$

braiding rules

anyons

- ex.: **Ising anyons**

- topological charges  $\{\mathbf{1}, \sigma, \psi\}$

- fusion rules 

$$\sigma \times \sigma = \mathbf{1} + \psi, \quad \sigma \times \psi = \sigma, \quad \psi \times \psi = \mathbf{1}.$$

- the total charge of two distant σ -s is $\mathbf{1}$ or ψ :
 - if far appart, global qubit
- fusion space: $2n$ σ -s $\rightarrow n$ qubits

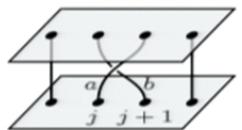
anyons

- braiding rules: 
- we can describe braiding up to a phase with a **Majorana operator** per σ
- Majorana operators are self-adjoint c_i with

$$c_j c_k + c_k c_j = 2\delta_{jk}$$
- total charge of j -th and $j+1$ -th σ -s: 

$$-i c_j c_{j+1}$$
- braiding:

$$c_j \rightarrow c_{j+1}$$

$$c_{j+1} \rightarrow -c_j$$

- not universal, but we can use distillation (Bravyi '06)

twists

- **anyon symmetry**: charge permutation leaving the anyon model invariant

$$q \longrightarrow \pi(q)$$

- imagine 'cutting' the anyons' 2D world and gluing it again up to a symmetry



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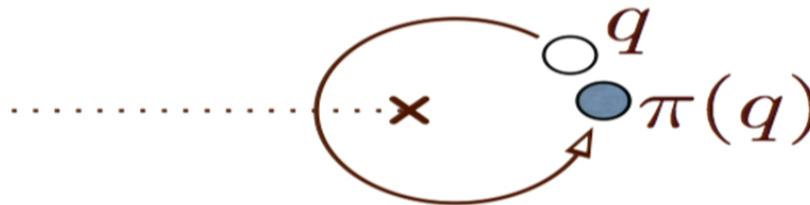
twists

- across the cut, charges change:

$$q \circlearrowleft \xrightarrow{\text{cut}} \bullet \pi(q)$$

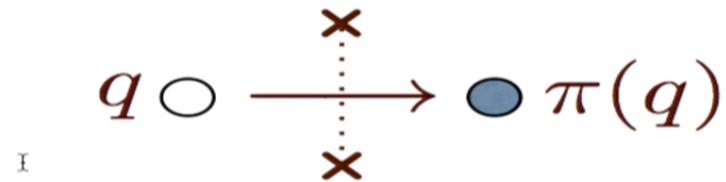
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- topologically, the cut location is unphysical.
- endpoints are meaningful: under monodromy they permute charges → **twists**

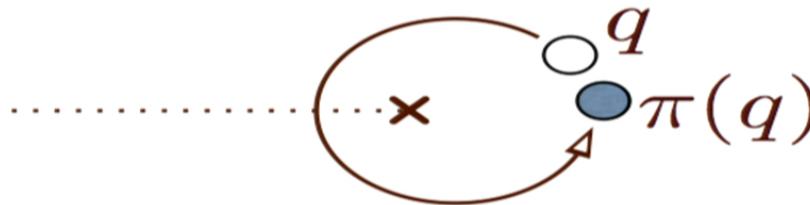


twists

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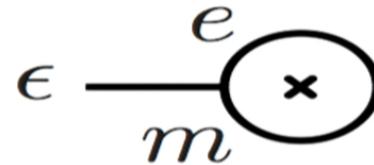


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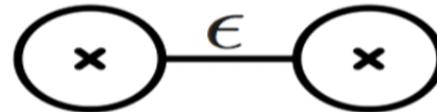


twists

- twists are sinks/sources for fermions:



- vacuum to vacuum processes...

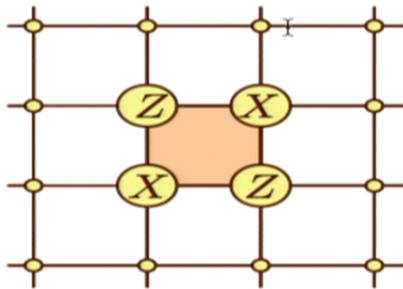


- ...lead to **topological degeneracy**:



toric code

- toric code (Kitaev '97, Wen '03):
 - qubits form a square lattice
 - 4-local check operators at plaquettes



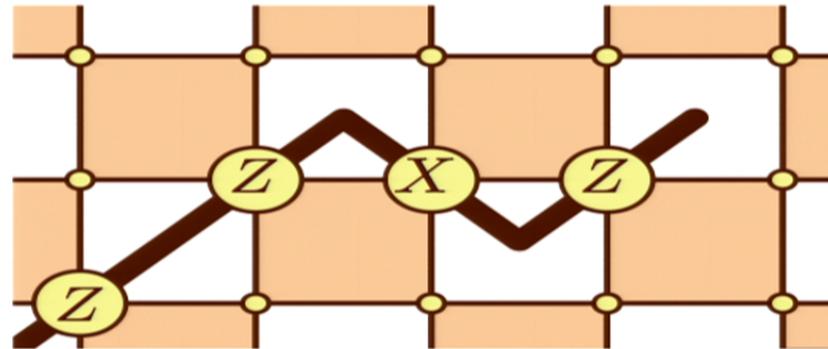
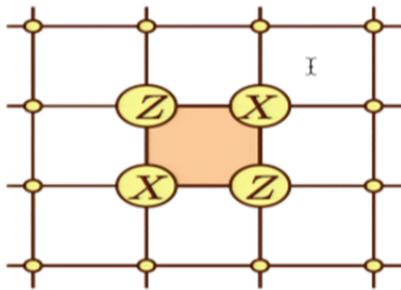
$$C_k := X_k Z_{k+i} X_{k+i+j} Z_{k+j}$$

$$C_k |\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$$

- Hamiltonian version: $H := - \sum_k C_k$
 - excitations live at plaquettes

toric code

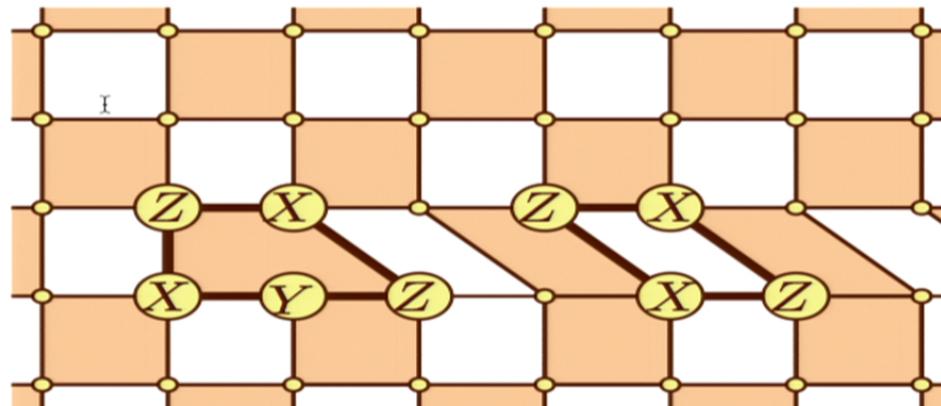
- **string operators** create/destroy excitations at their endpoints



- two types of strings/excitations: e (light) and m (dark)

toric code

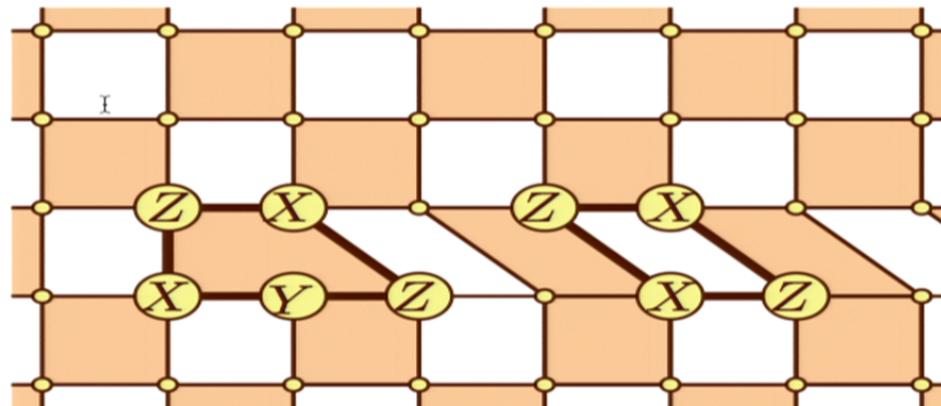
- twists amount to **dislocations**



- twists can be locally created in PAIRS only

toric code

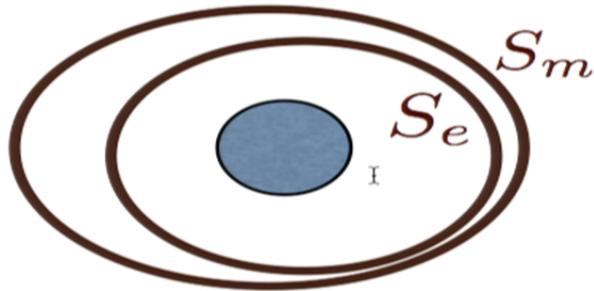
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rules

- no twists (or even number) → 4 possible charges



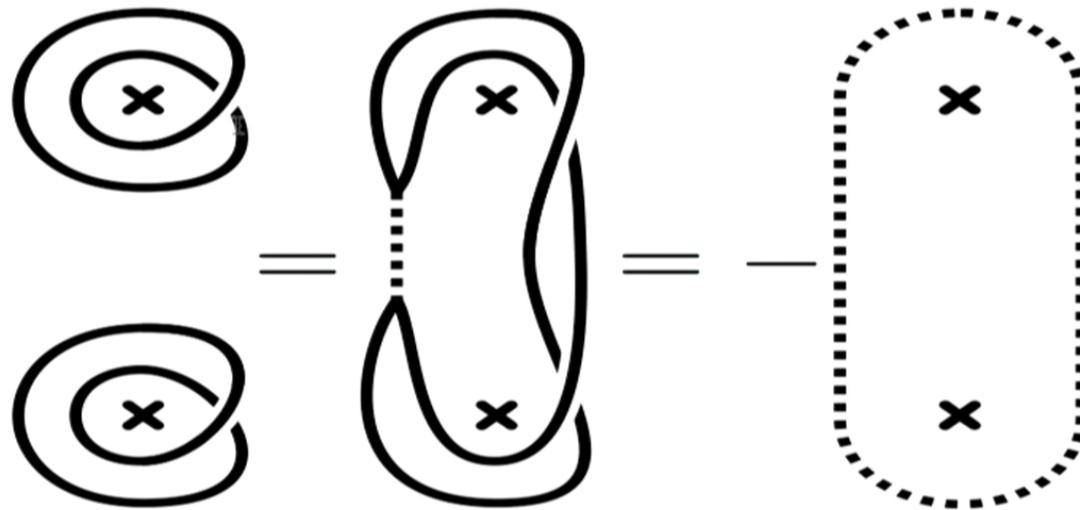
	1	e	m	ϵ
S_e	+1	+1	-1	-1
S_m	+1	-1	+1	-1

- a twist (or an odd number) → 2 possible charges



	σ_+	σ_-
S	+i	-i

rules



rules

- non-abelian fusion rules! (but not anyons!!)

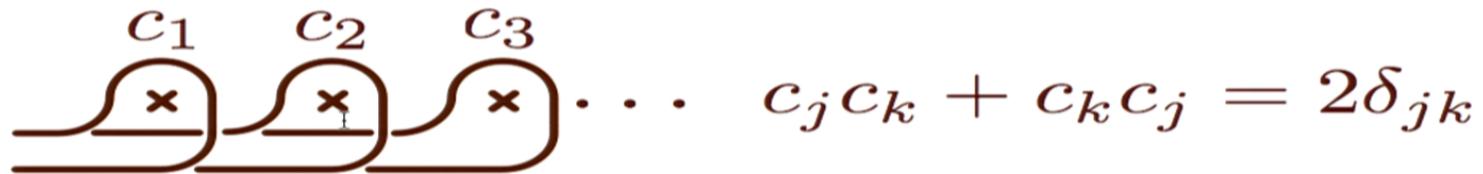
$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\pm} \times \sigma_{\pm_I} &= \mathbf{1} + \epsilon & \sigma_{\pm} \times \sigma_{\mp} &= e + m \\ \sigma_{\pm} \times \epsilon &= \sigma_{\pm} & \sigma_{\pm} \times e &= \sigma_{\pm} \times m = \sigma_{\mp}\end{aligned}$$

- we recover **Ising** rules:

$$\sigma_{+} \times \sigma_{+} = \mathbf{1} + \epsilon \quad \sigma_{+} \times \epsilon = \sigma \quad \epsilon \times \epsilon = \mathbf{1}$$

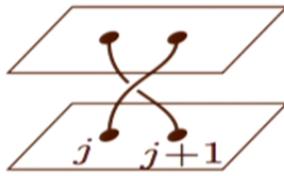
rules

- all closed string ops can be expressed in terms of a set of open string ops \rightarrow Majorana operators



$$c_1 \quad c_2 \quad c_3 \quad \dots \quad c_j c_k + c_k c_j = 2\delta_{jk}$$

- braiding is also Ising-like!



$$c_j \rightarrow c_{j+1}$$

$$c_{j+1} \rightarrow -c_j$$

conclusions & other results

- anyon symmetries allow to introduce twists
- increased computational power
- general defects in 2D (Kitaev, Kong '12)
- genons: universal TQC from non-universal layers (Barkeshli, Jian, Qi '13)
- anyon condensation on a line (You, Jian, Wen '13)
- twists in 3D TO (Mesaros, Kim, Ran '13)
- ...

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