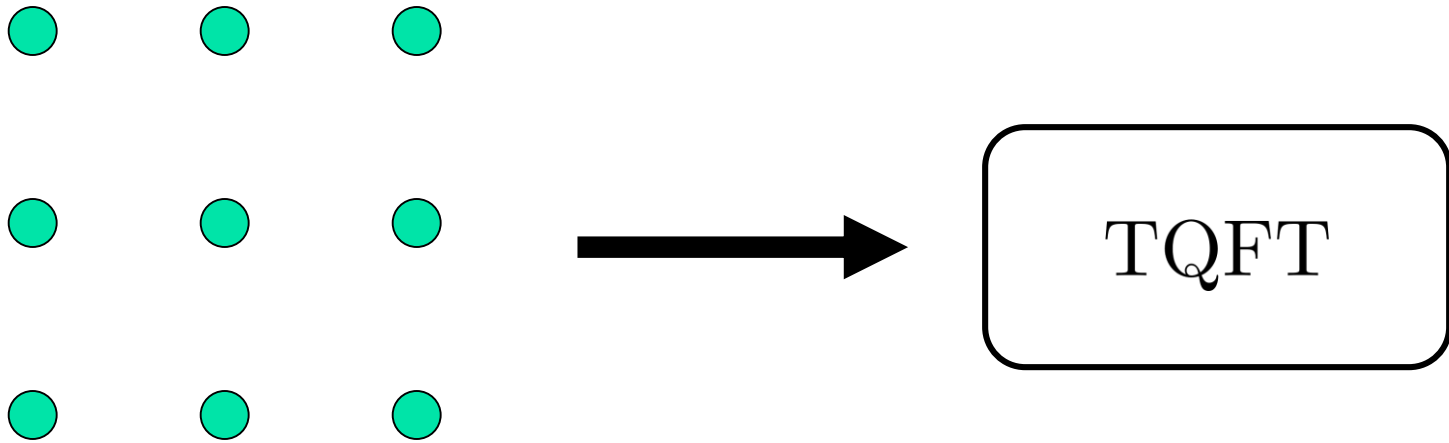


# Bridging the gap between lattice models and TQFTs

Michael Levin  
w/ Kyle Kawagoe

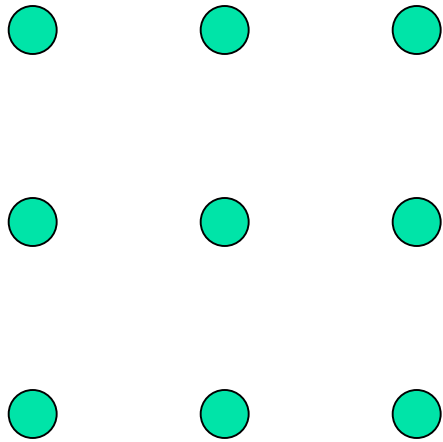
*University of Chicago*

# Lattice models and TQFTs



2D gapped lattice model

# Lattice models and TQFTs



2D gapped lattice model

anyon theory

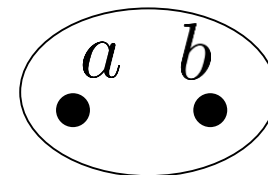
# Data for (Abelian) anyon theories

- Anyon types:  $\mathcal{C} = \{a, b, c, \dots\}$
- Fusion rules:  $a \times b = ab$
- Fusion/braiding data:  $F(a, b, c), R(a, b) \in U(1)$

$a$



$ab$



**Main question:** What is *microscopic* definition of anyon data?

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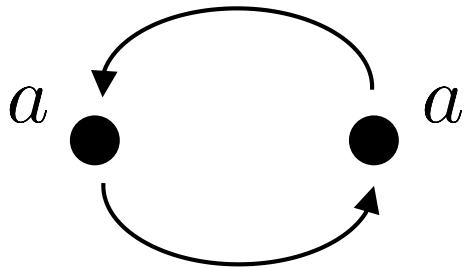
Motivation:

- Poorly understood quantity
- Application to anomaly computation

# Warm up: microscopic definition of $R(a,a)$

$R(a, a) =$  exchange statistics of  $a$

Naive definition:



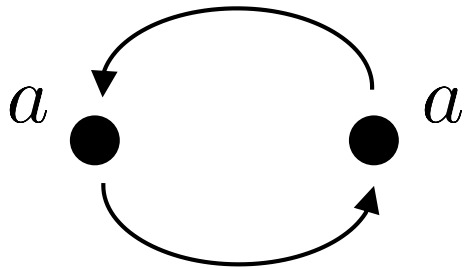
$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow R(a, a)|\Psi\rangle$$



# Warm up: microscopic definition of $R(a,a)$

$R(a, a) =$  exchange statistics of  $a$

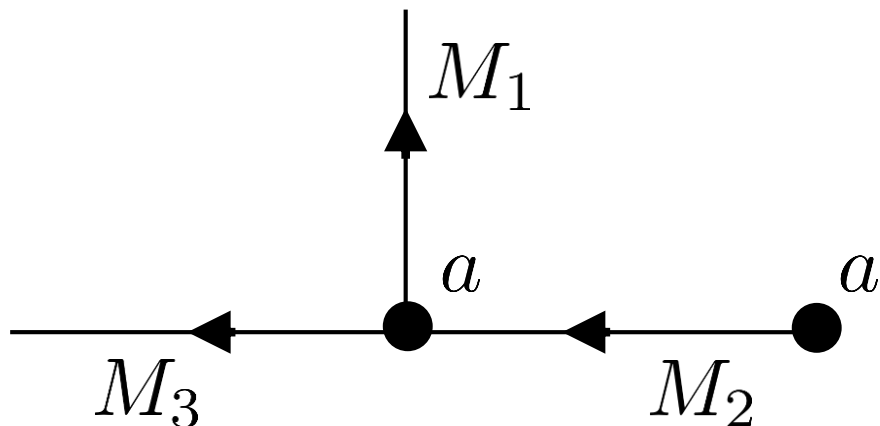
Naive definition:



$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow R(a, a)|\Psi\rangle$$

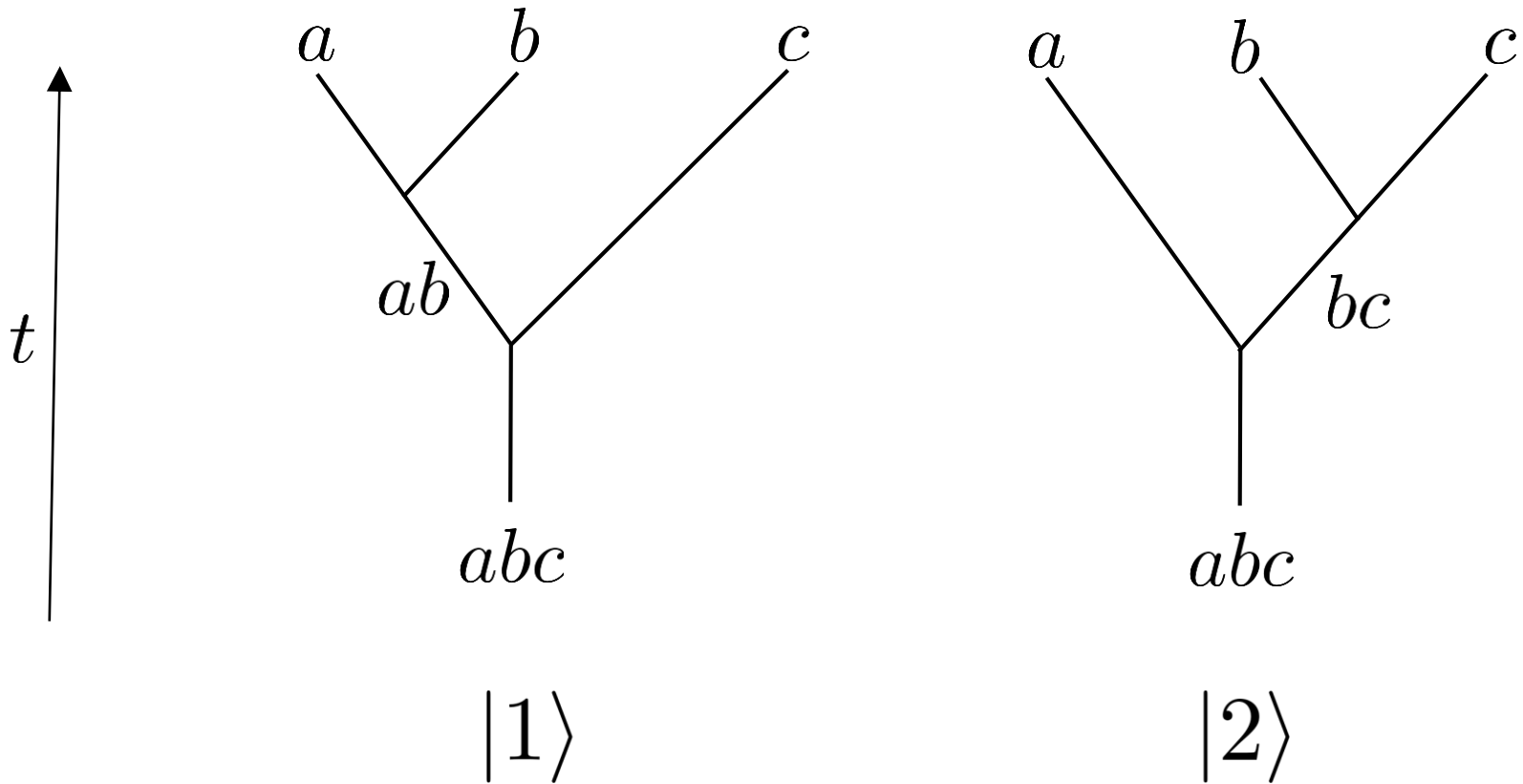
Non-universal phases do not cancel

Better definition:

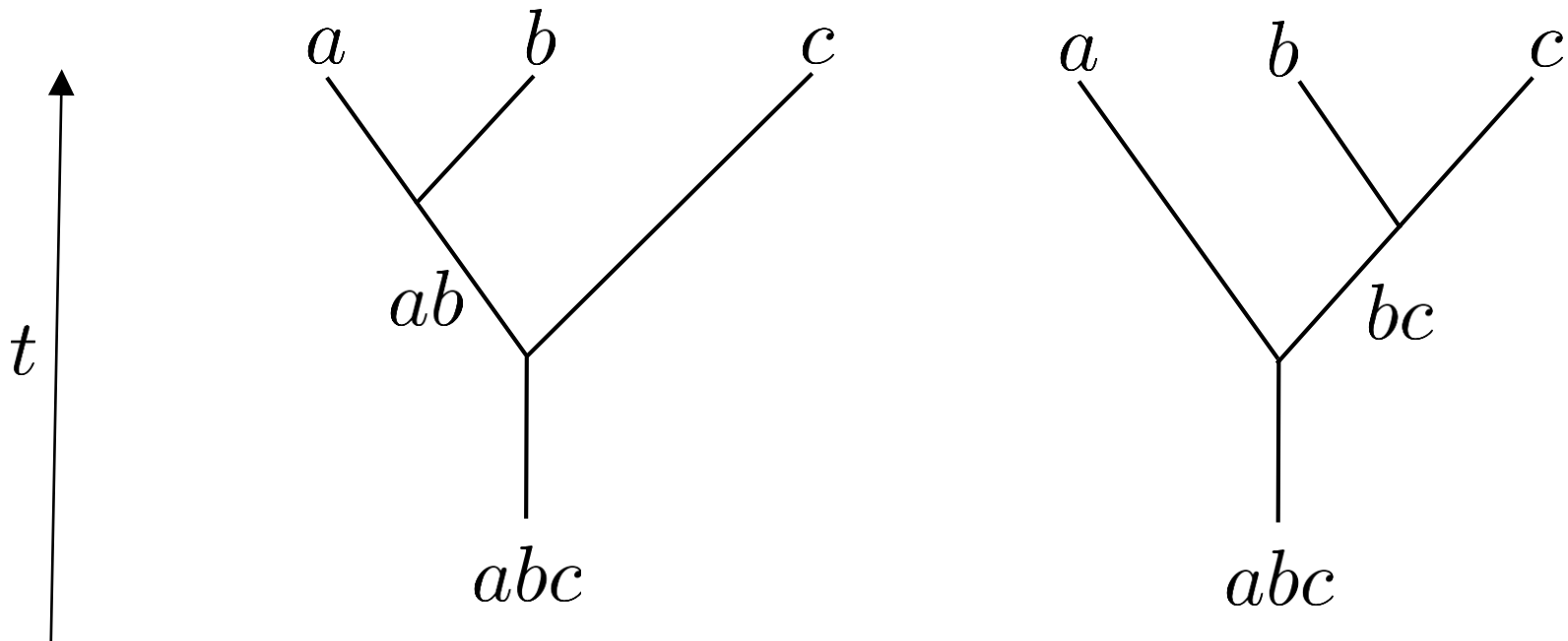


$$M_3 M_2 M_1 |\Psi\rangle = R(a, a) \cdot M_1 M_2 M_3 |\Psi\rangle$$

# F-symbol: abstract picture



# F-symbol: abstract picture



$$|1\rangle = F(a, b, c) \cdot |2\rangle$$

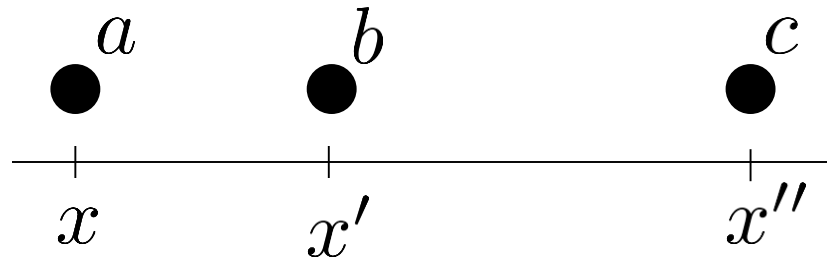
$F(a, b, c)$  well-defined up to:

$$F(a, b, c) \rightarrow F(a, b, c) \cdot \frac{e^{i\nu(a,b)} e^{i\nu(ab,c)}}{e^{i\nu(b,c)} e^{i\nu(a,bc)}}$$

‘gauge transformations’

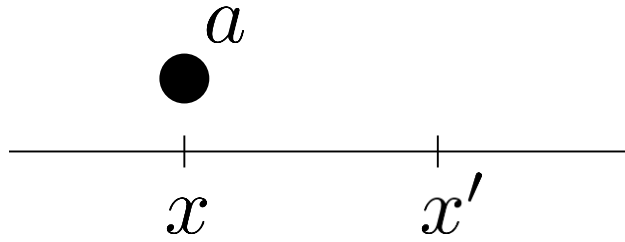
# Microscopic definition of F-symbol

Arrange anyons along line:

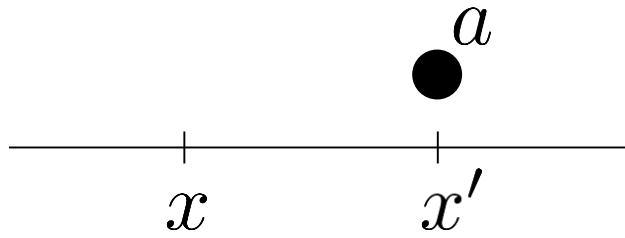


Label as:  $|a_x, b_{x'}, c_{x''}, \dots\rangle$

Movement operator:  $M_{x'x}^a$

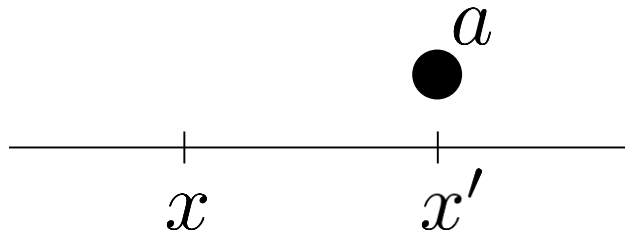


Movement operator:  $M_{x'x}^a$



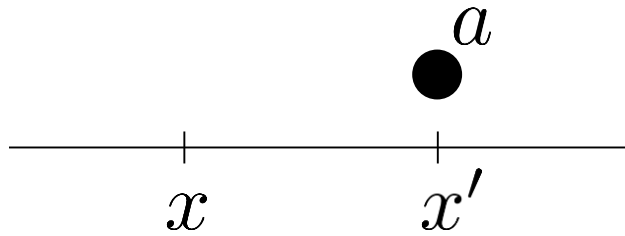


Movement operator:  $M_{x'x}^a$



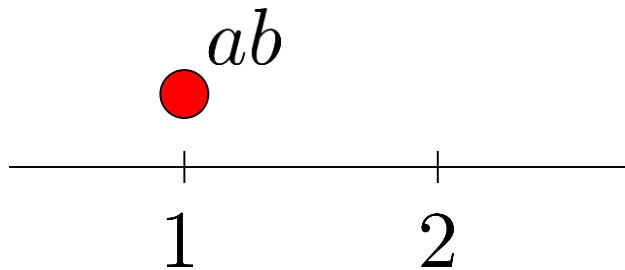
$$M_{x'x}^a |\dots a_x \dots\rangle \propto |\dots a_{x'} \dots\rangle$$

Movement operator:  $M_{x'x}^a$

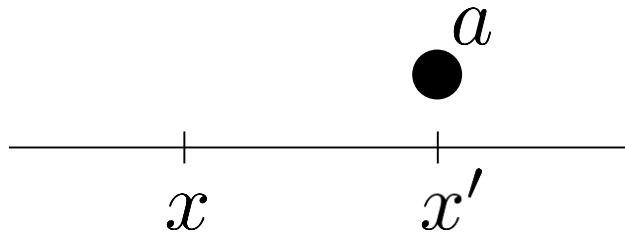


$$M_{x'x}^a |\dots a_x \dots\rangle \propto |\dots a_{x'} \dots\rangle$$

Splitting operator:  $S(a, b)$

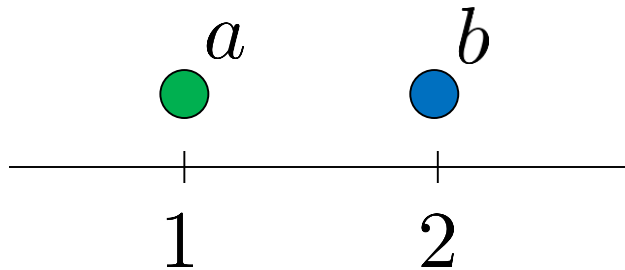


Movement operator:  $M_{x'x}^a$

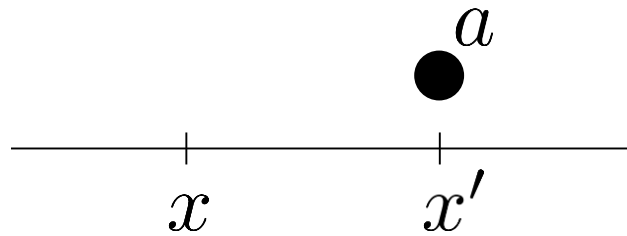


$$M_{x'x}^a |\dots a_x \dots\rangle \propto |\dots a_{x'} \dots\rangle$$

Splitting operator:  $S(a, b)$

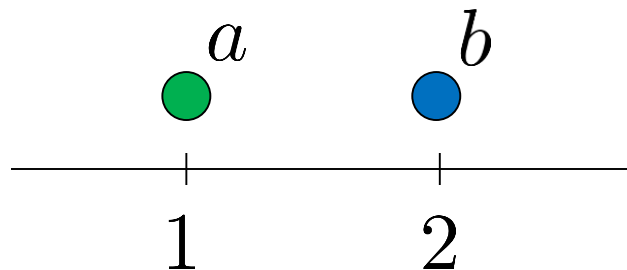


Movement operator:  $M_{x'x}^a$

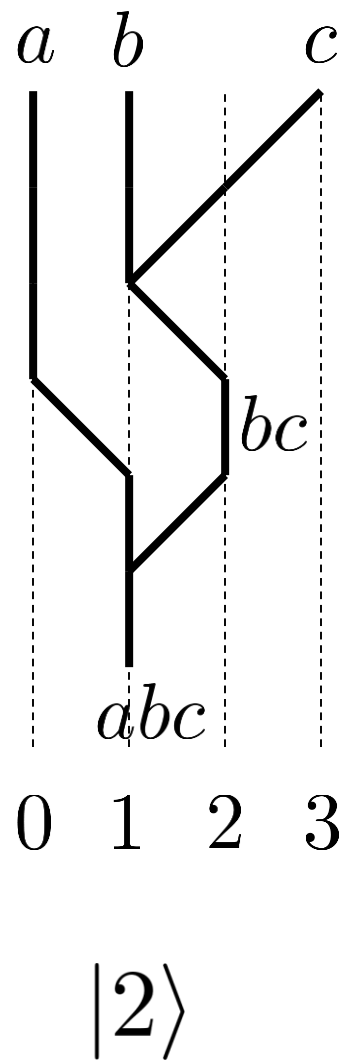
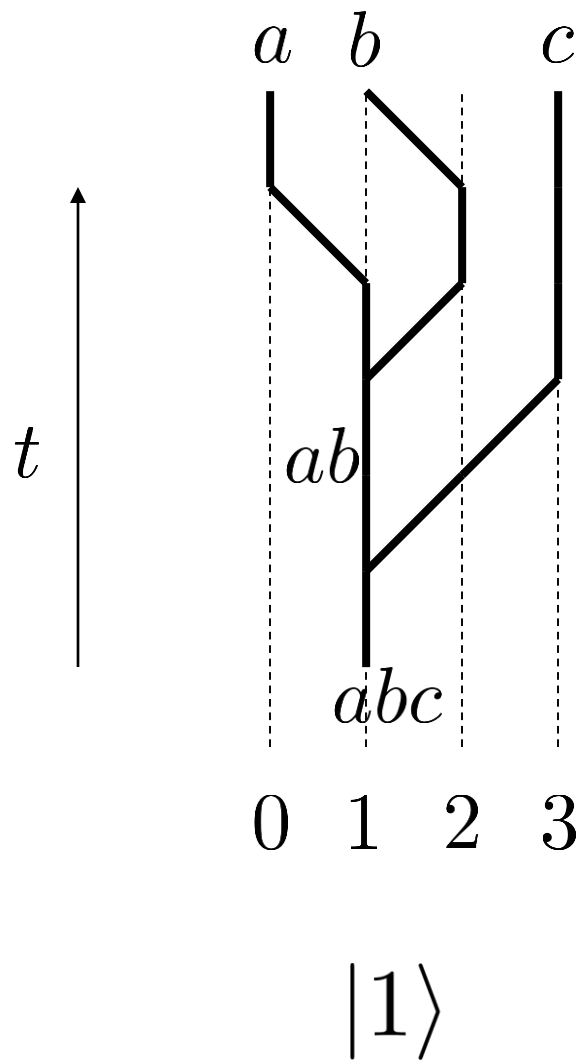


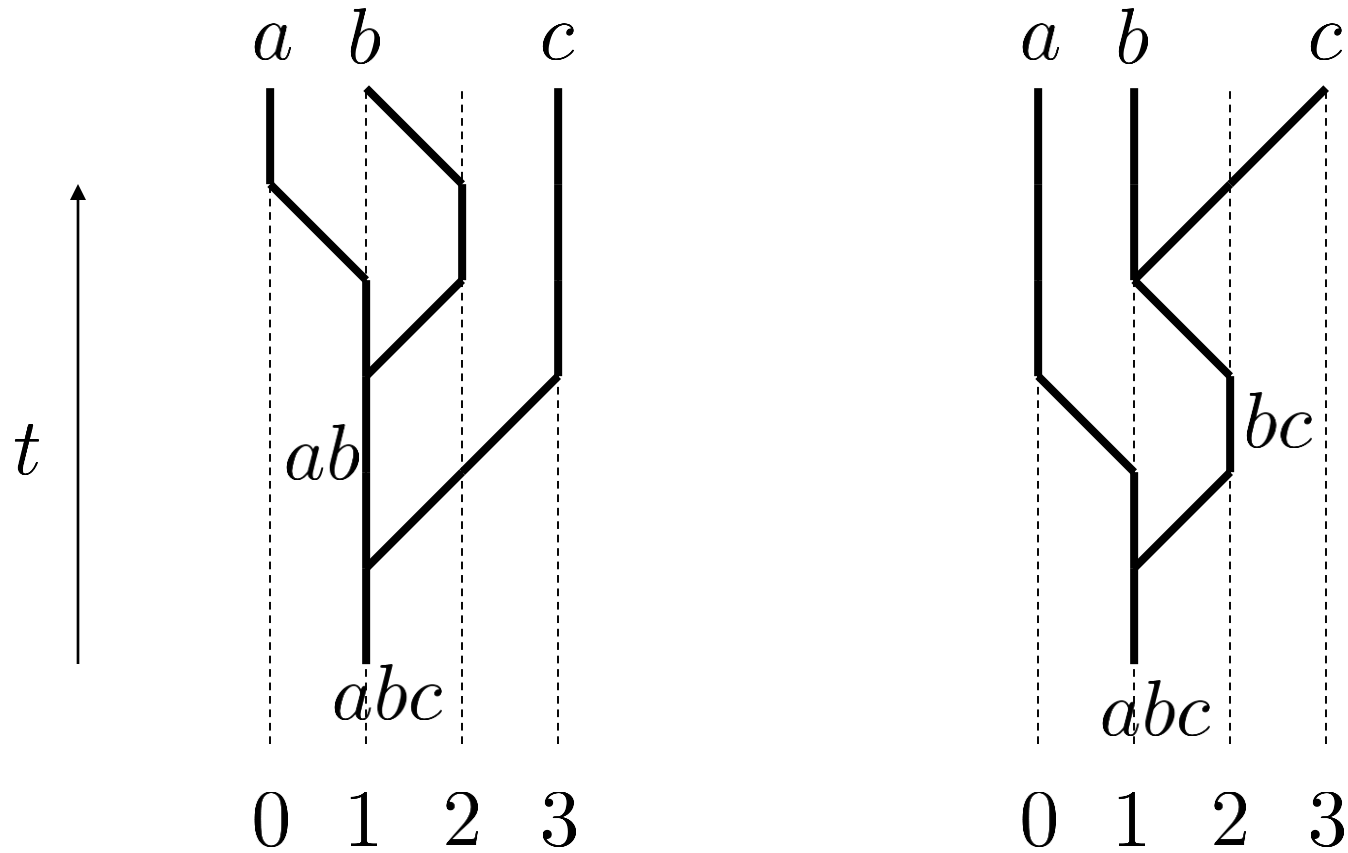
$$M_{x'x}^a |\dots a_x \dots\rangle \propto |\dots a_{x'} \dots\rangle$$

Splitting operator:  $S(a, b)$



$$S(a, b) |\dots (ab)_1 \dots\rangle \propto |\dots a_1, b_2 \dots\rangle$$





$$|1\rangle = F(a, b, c) \cdot |2\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle = M_{12}^b \cdot M_{01}^a \cdot S(a, b) \cdot M_{32}^c \cdot S(ab, c) |(abc)_1\rangle$$

$$|2\rangle = M_{32}^c \cdot S(b, c) \cdot M_{12}^{bc} \cdot M_{01}^a \cdot S(a, bc) |(abc)_1\rangle$$

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## Phase ambiguity:

$$S(a, b) \rightarrow e^{i\phi(a,b)} \cdot S(a, b), \quad M_{x'x}^a \rightarrow e^{i\theta_{x'x}(a)} \cdot M_{x'x}^a$$



$$|1\rangle = M_{12}^b \cdot M_{01}^a \cdot S(a, b) \cdot M_{32}^c \cdot S(ab, c) |(abc)_1\rangle$$

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## Effect on $F$ :

$$F(a, b, c) \rightarrow F(a, b, c) \cdot \frac{e^{i\nu(a,b)} e^{i\nu(ab,c)}}{e^{i\nu(b,c)} e^{i\nu(a,bc)}}$$

$$\nu(a, b) = \phi(a, b) + \theta_{12}(b)$$

$$|1\rangle = M_{12}^b \cdot M_{01}^a \cdot S(a, b) \cdot M_{32}^c \cdot S(ab, c) |(abc)_1\rangle$$

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## Phase ambiguity:

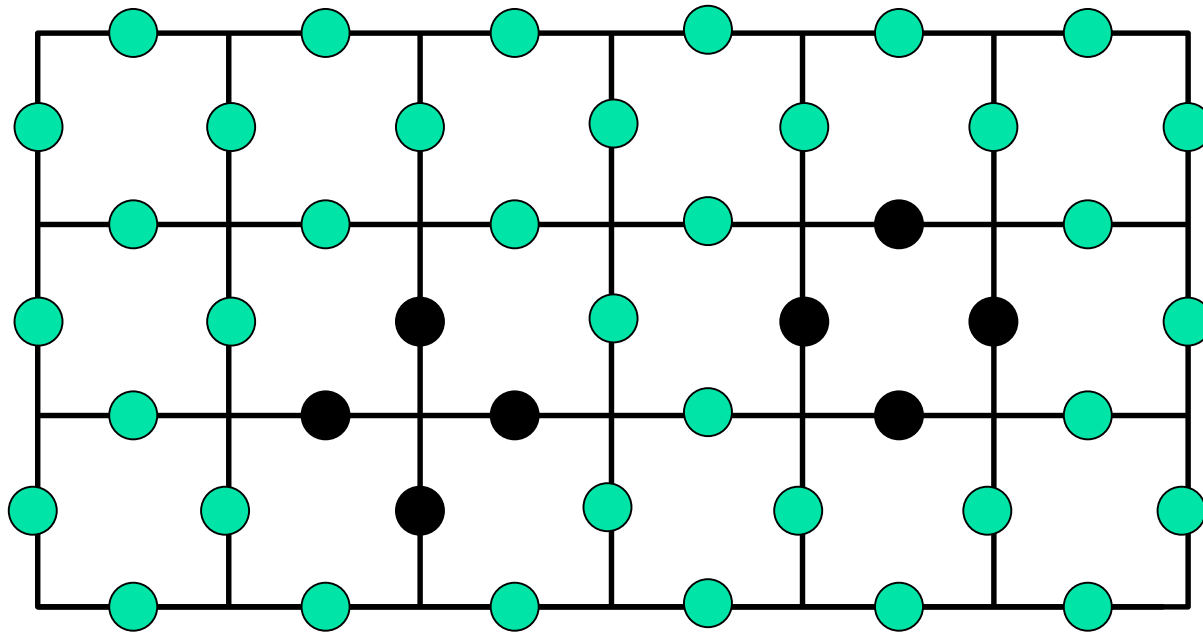
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$$F(a, b, c) \rightarrow F(a, b, c) \cdot \frac{e^{i\nu(a,b)} e^{i\nu(ab,c)}}{e^{i\nu(b,c)} e^{i\nu(a,bc)}} \quad \checkmark$$

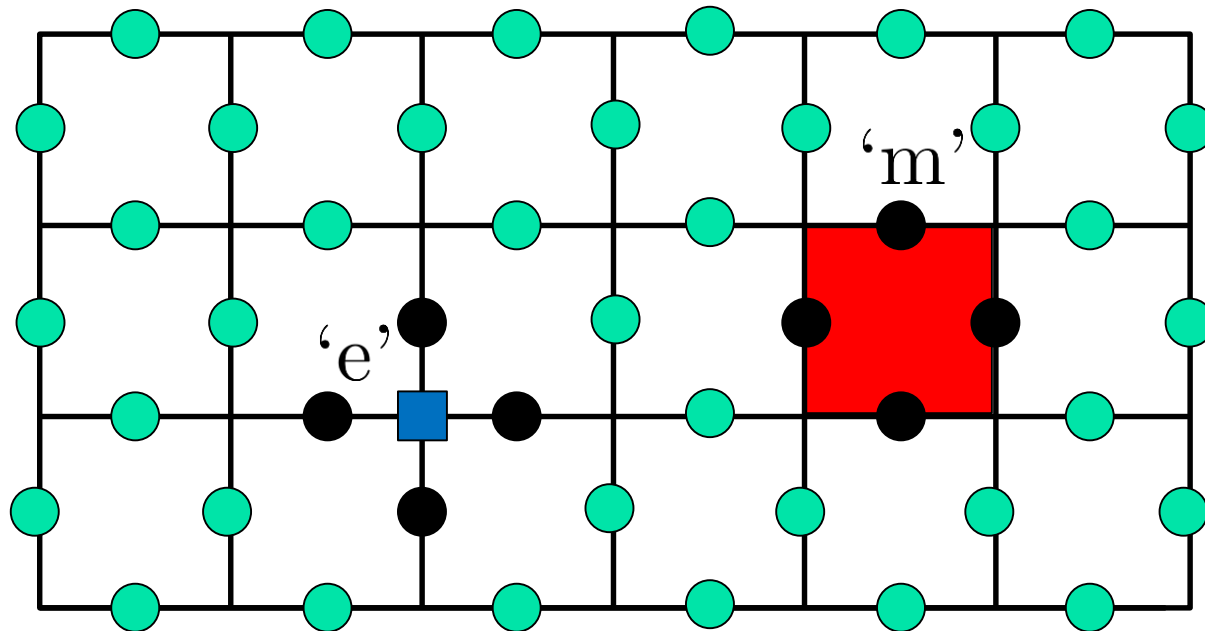
$$\nu(a, b) = \phi(a, b) + \theta_{12}(b)$$

# Example: Toric code model



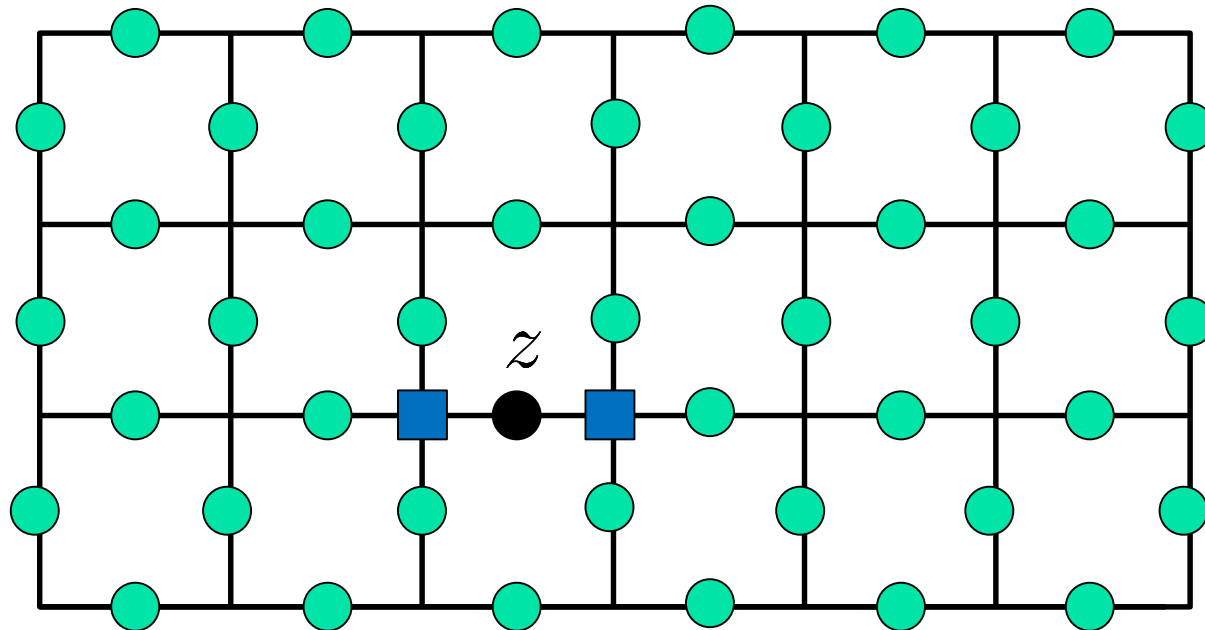
$$H = - \sum_{\square} \sigma_1^x \sigma_2^x \sigma_3^x \sigma_4^x - \sum_{\square} \sigma_1^z \sigma_2^z \sigma_3^z \sigma_4^z$$

# Example: Toric code model



$$H = - \sum_{+} \sigma_1^x \sigma_2^x \sigma_3^x \sigma_4^x - \sum_{\square} \sigma_1^z \sigma_2^z \sigma_3^z \sigma_4^z$$

# Example: Toric code model



$$\begin{aligned} M^e &= \sigma^z \\ S(e, e) &= \sigma^z \implies F(e, e, e) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

# Remarks

- Can also give microscopic definition of  $R(a, b)$   
  
     $\implies$  can extract **complete** set of anyon data  
    from lattice model
- Application: computing anomalies from SPT  
edge theories

(see Kyle Kawagoe's poster!)