

# PROBING TOPOLOGICAL ENTANGLEMENT ON LARGE SCALES

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Based on: [arXiv 2408.12645](https://arxiv.org/abs/2408.12645)

Robert Ott

Institute for Theoretical Physics, Innsbruck University

Institute for Quantum Optics and Quantum Information (IQOQI) Innsbruck

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Innsbruck:



Torsten Zache



Peter Zoller



Hannes Pichler

Harvard:



Nishad Maskara



Mikhail Lukin

## Certification in quantum simulation



### non-universal properties

- Error detection/mitigation
- Hamiltonian learning  
Ott, Zache, Prüfer, Erne, Tajik, Pichler, Schmiedmayer, Zoller.  
*arXiv:2401.01308* (2024).
- ...

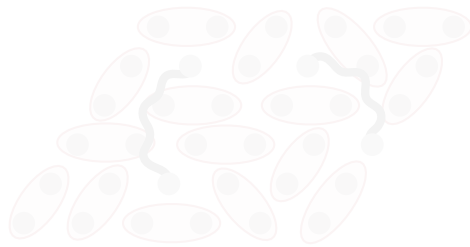
### universal properties

- Phase properties
- Universal exponents
- Large-scale structure of states
- ...

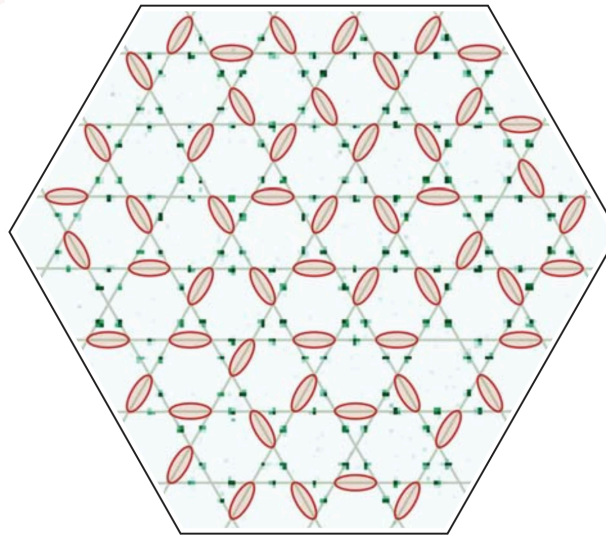
This talk!

## Long-range topological entanglement

Condensed matter physics



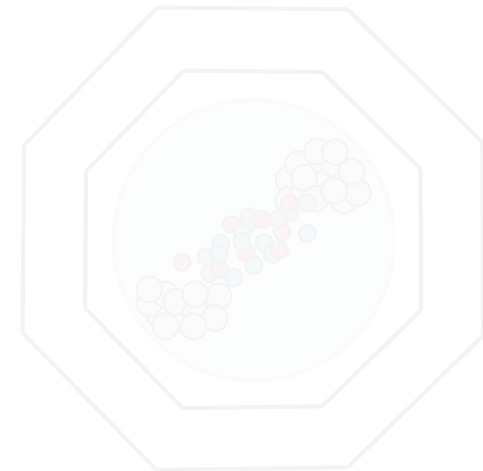
Kitaev, Preskill. *PRL* **96** (2006)  
Levin, Wen. *PRL* **96** (2006)



Semeghini et al. *Science* **374** (2021)

Freedman et al. *Bull.AMS* **40** (2003)  
Fowler et al. *PRA* **86** (2012)

High-energy physics



Pretko, Senthil. *PRB* **94** (2016)  
Radičević. *JHEP* **2016.4** (2016)

### Experiments:

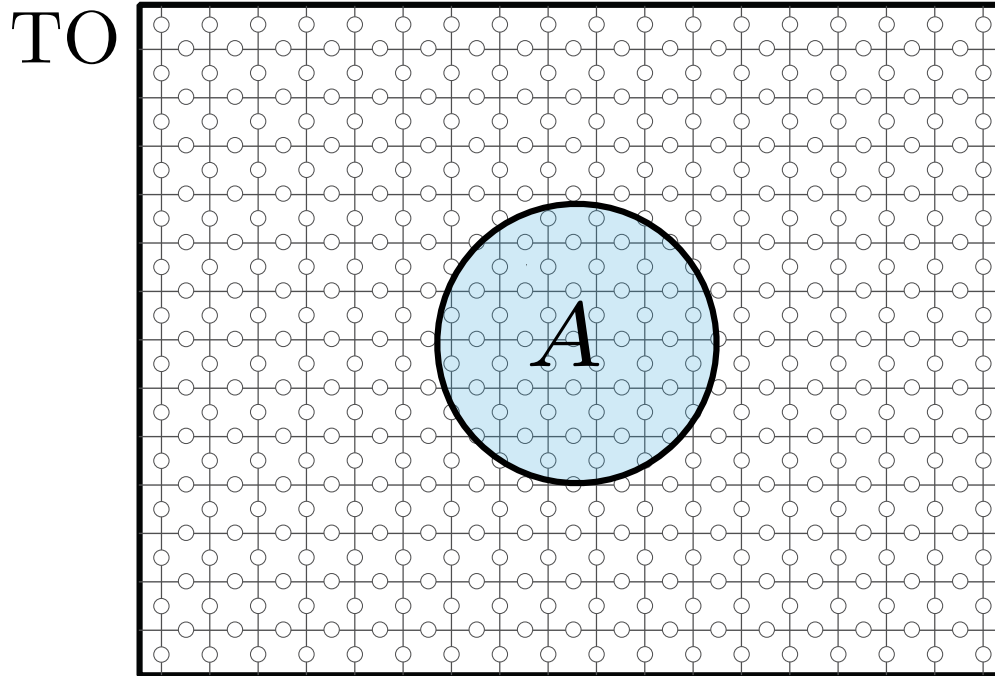
- Neutral atoms: Semeghini et al. *Science* **374** (2021) Bluvstein et al. *Nature* **626** (2024)
- Trapped ions: Iqbal et al. *Nature* **626** (2024) & *arXiv:2302.01917* (2023)
- Superconducting qubits: Satzinger et al. *Science* **374** (2021), S. Xu et al. *arXiv:2404.00091* (2024)

## Long-range topological entanglement

Kitaev, Preskill. *PRL* **96** (2006)

Levin, Wen. *PRL* **96** (2006)

$$S_A = \alpha L_A - S_{\text{topo}} + \mathcal{O}(1/L_A)$$



$$S_{\text{topo}} = \log(D) \Rightarrow D = \text{total quantum dimension}$$

## Topological order and lattice gauge theories

$\mathbf{Z}_2$  LGT

$$H_{Z_2} = H_m + H_E + H_B$$

$$G |\psi\rangle = 0$$

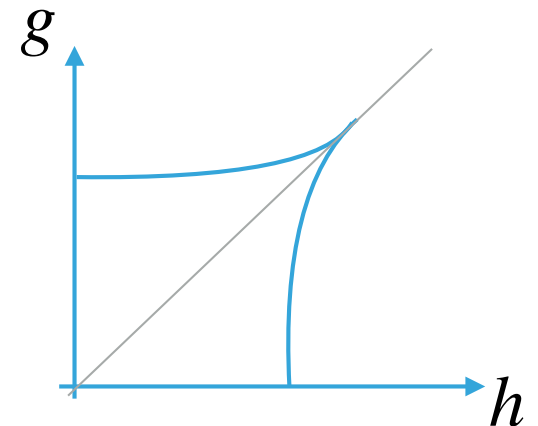
$$G = \prod_i Z_i - Q_i$$



Toric code

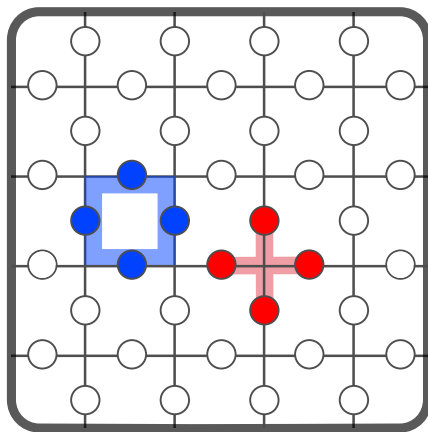
$$H = -\epsilon_e \sum_v A_v - \epsilon_m \sum_p B_p + h \sum_l Z_l + g \sum_l X_l$$

Phase diagram



**Example:** "Toric code" fixed-point state:  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  topological order

$$H = -\epsilon_e \sum_v A_v - \epsilon_m \sum_p B_p$$



$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline 4 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = B_p = X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline 4 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = A_v = Z_1 Z_2 Z_3 Z_4 \end{array}$$

Operators are mutually commuting!  $[A_v, B_p] = 0 \quad \forall v, p$  (using that  $XZ = -ZX$ )

Model is exactly solvable by projecting on +1 eigenspace of all stabilisers

$$P_{p,+1} = \left( \frac{1 + B_p}{2} \right) \rightarrow |\psi\rangle = \prod_p \left( \frac{1 + B_p}{2} \right) |\uparrow\rangle^{\otimes N}$$

## Probing long-range topological entanglement

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**Example:** "Toric code" fixed-point state:  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  topological order

Model is exactly solvable by projecting on +1 eigenspace of all stabilisers

$$P_{p,+1} = \left( \frac{\mathbf{1} + B_p}{2} \right) \rightarrow |\psi\rangle = \prod_p \left( \frac{\mathbf{1} + B_p}{2} \right) |\uparrow\rangle^{\otimes N}$$

**Ground state:** equal-weight superposition of all loop/string configurations

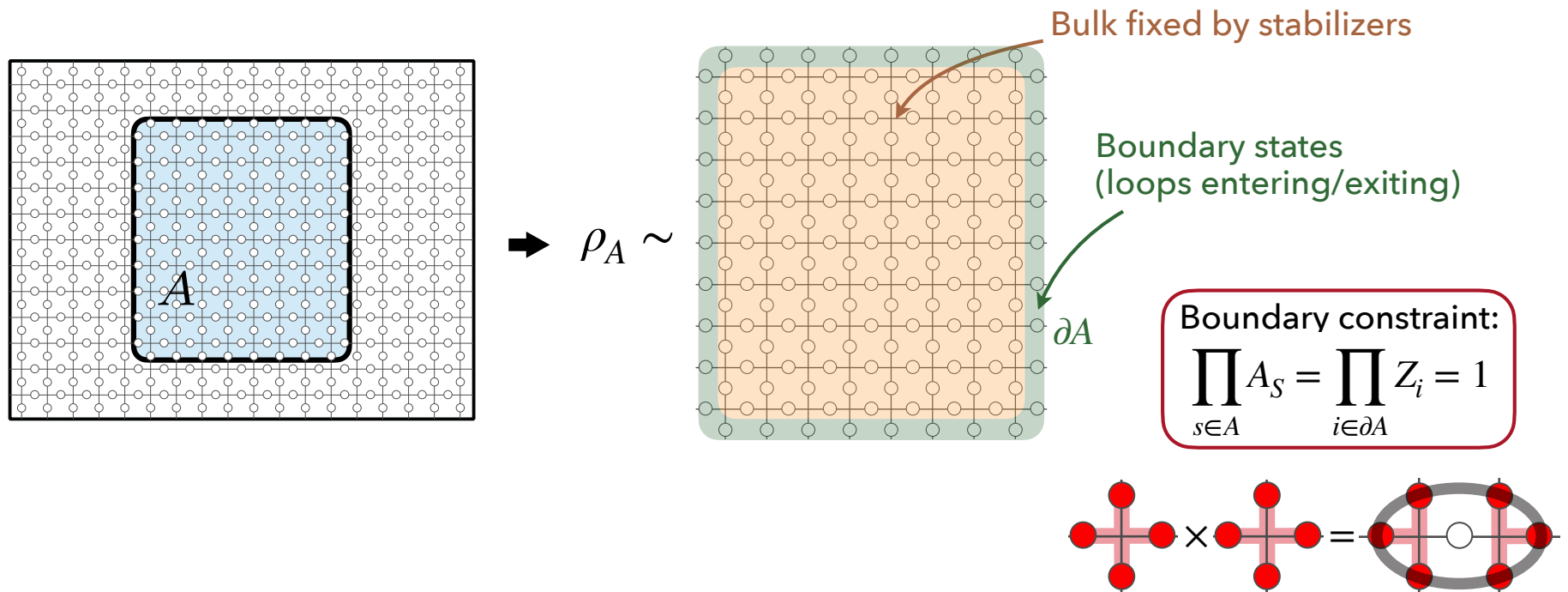
$$|\psi\rangle = \left| \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \end{array} \right\rangle + \dots$$

$|\uparrow\rangle = \bigcirc \quad |\downarrow\rangle = \bullet$

# Probing long-range topological entanglement

**Example:** "Toric code" fixed-point state:  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  topological order

$$|\psi\rangle = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \\ \text{grid} \end{array} \right\rangle + \dots$$



**Entropy:** Number of different boundary configurations:  $2^{L_A-1}$

Entanglement entropy:  $S_A = \log(2)L_A - \log(2) \rightarrow S_{\text{topo}} = \log(2)$



# Probing long-range topological entanglement

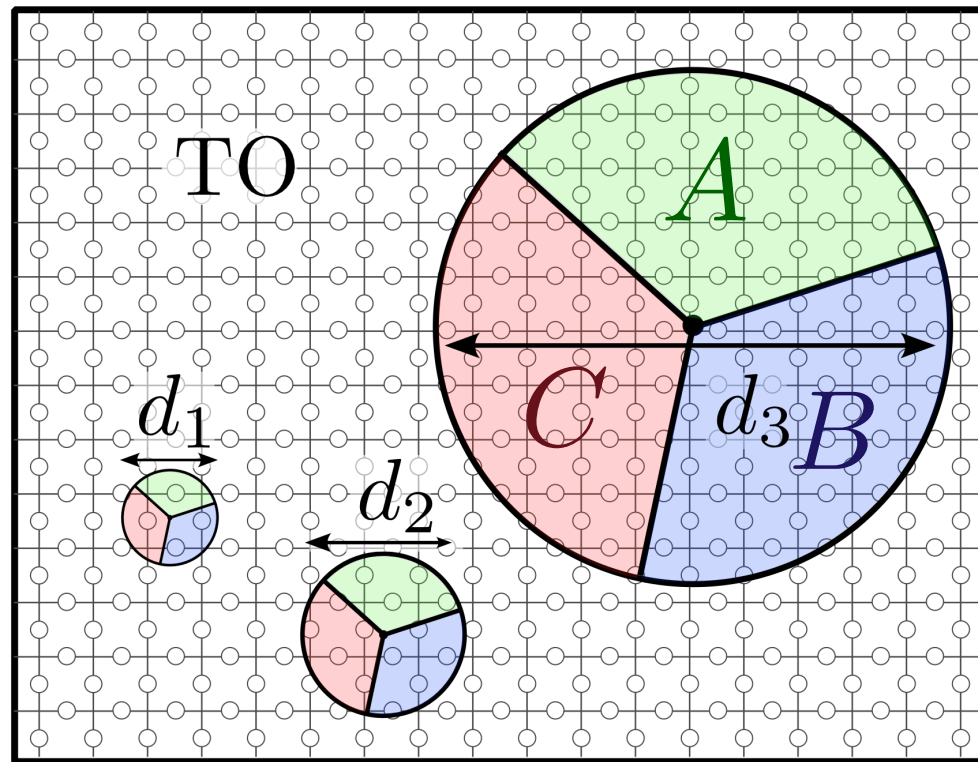
## Long-range topological entanglement

Kitaev, Preskill. *PRL* **96** (2006)

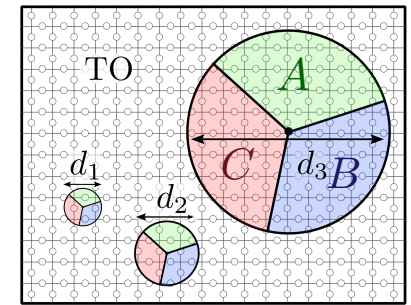
Levin, Wen. *PRL* **96** (2006)

Kitaev-Preskill construction:

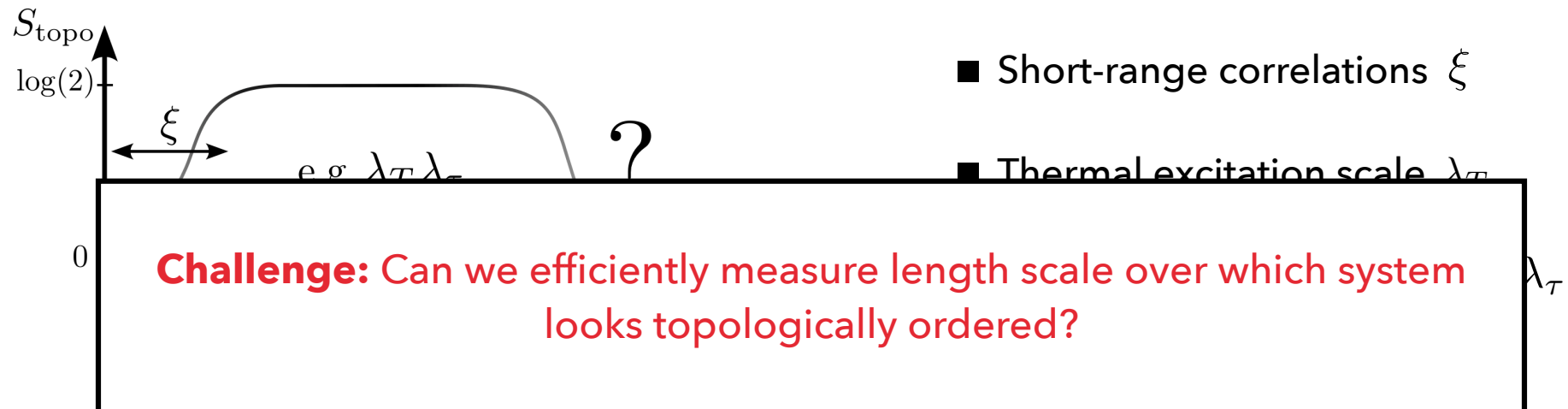
$$-S_{\text{topo}} = S_{ABC} - S_{AB} - S_{BC} - S_{AC} + S_A + S_B + S_C$$



# Probing long-range topological entanglement

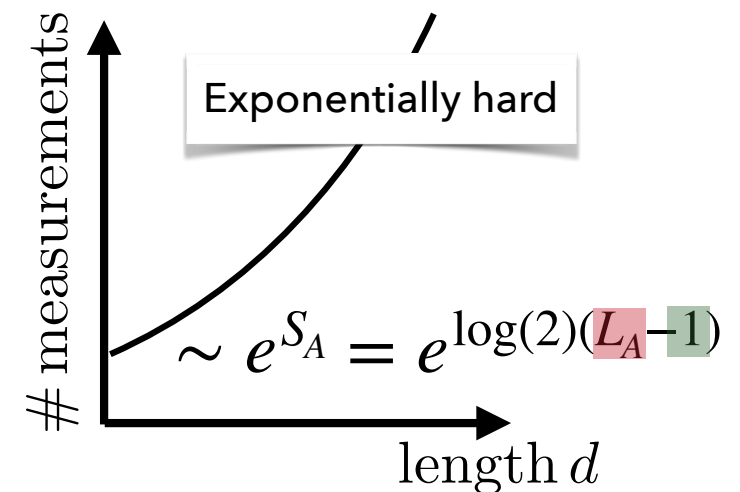


## Scale-dependence of topological entanglement:



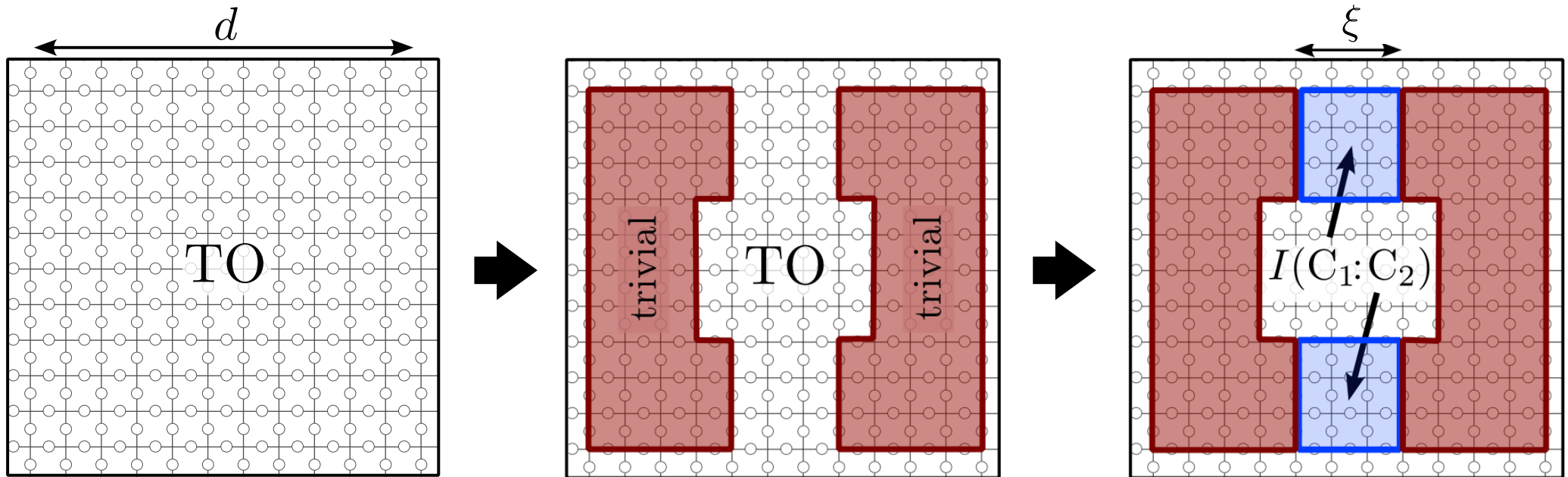
## Techniques of **measuring** entanglement measures:

- Tomography**      Cramer et al. *Nature comm.* **1.1** (2010)
- Copies & SWAP**      Daley et al. *PRL* **109** (2012)  
                                   Islam et al. *Nature* **528** (2015)  
                                   Lukin et al. *Science* **364** (2019)
- Randomized measurements**  
                                   Elben et al. *Nature Reviews Physics* **5** (2023)  
                                   Huang et al. *Nature Physics* **16** (2020)  
                                   KJ Satzinger et al. *Science* **374** (2021)



# Probing long-range topological entanglement

**Protocol** to measure topological entanglement at large scales (for **gapped** TO phases)



■ Probing topological entanglement at scale  $d$

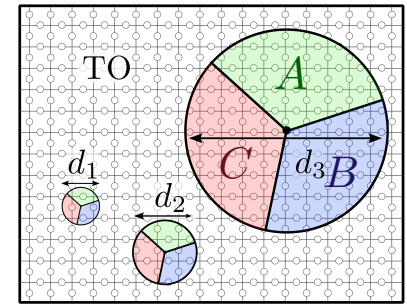
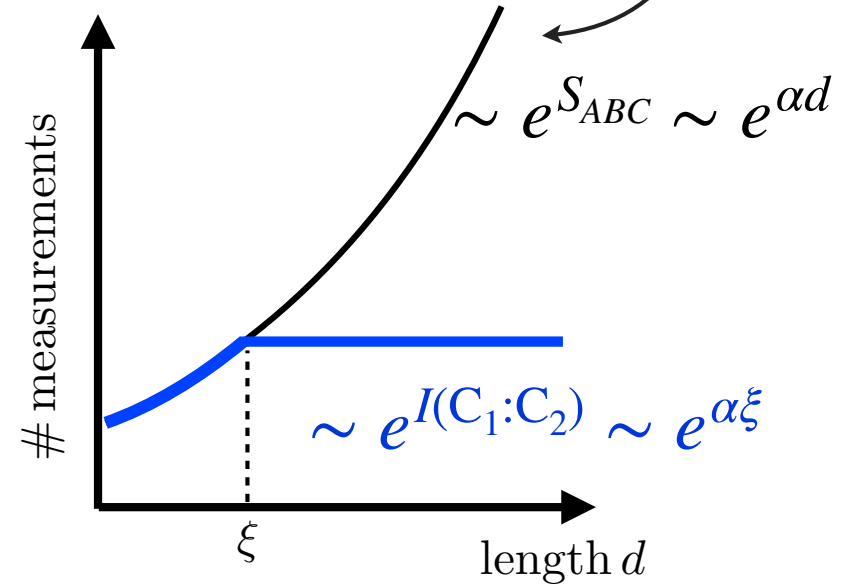
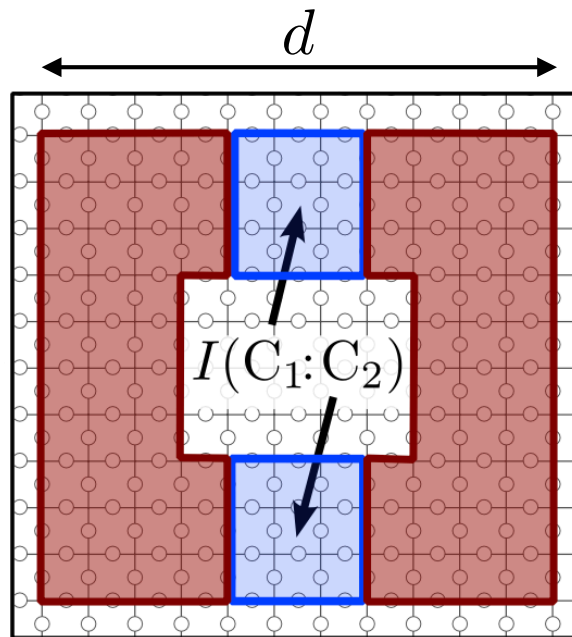
■ Adiabatically deform system (trivializing two regions)

■ Measure mutual information of "openings" of size  $\xi$

➔ **Claim:**  $I(C_1 : C_2) = \log(D)$  (abelian string-net models)

# Probing long-range topological entanglement

**Measurement budget** to extract topological entropy:



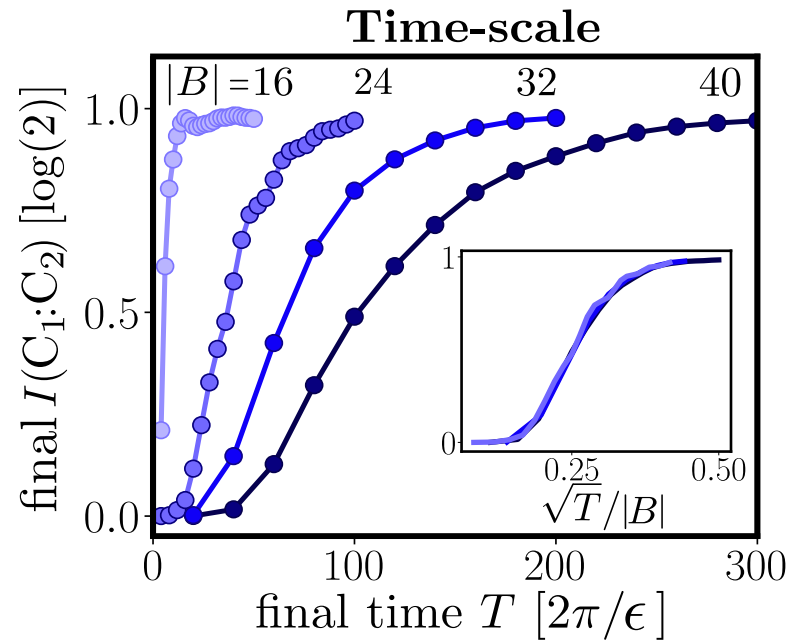
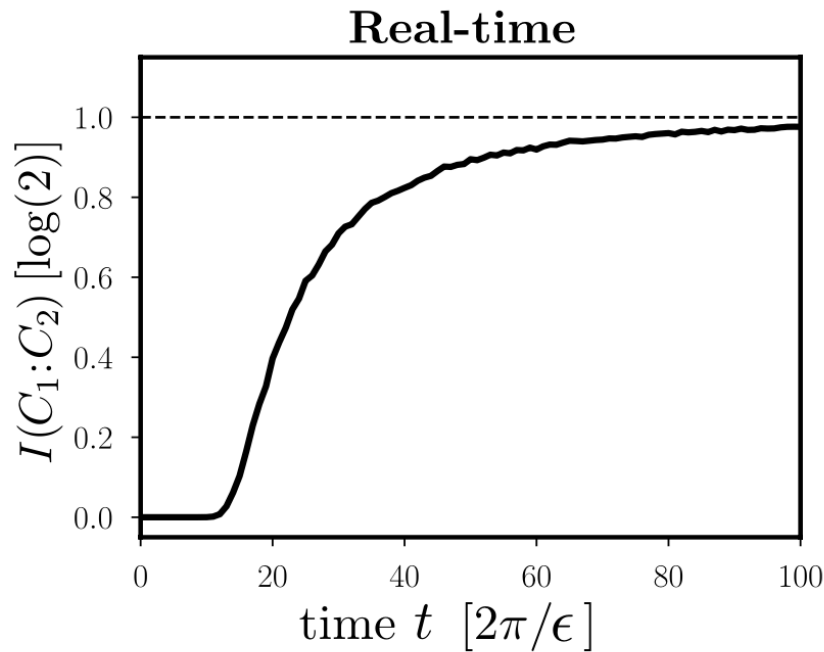
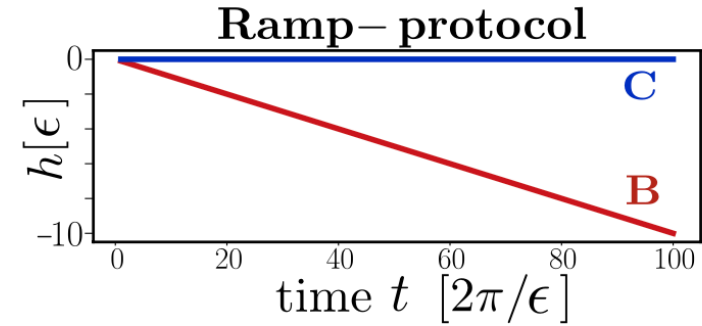
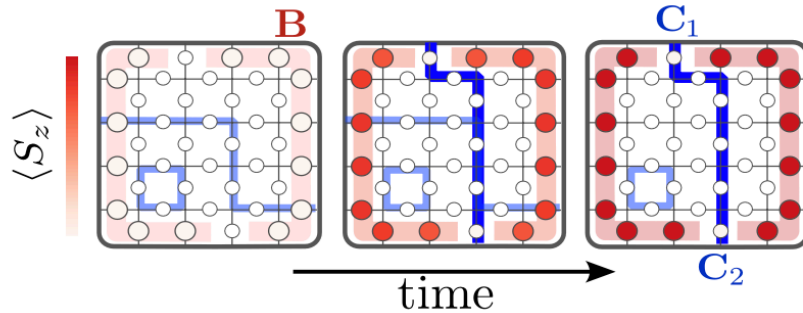
- ➡ Protocol drives TO-to-trivial phase transition on (finite-size) boundary
- ➡ Time scale of protocol determined by nature of transition

# Probing long-range topological entanglement

$$|\psi\rangle = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\rangle + \dots$$

**Example:** "Toric code" fixed-point state:  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  topological order

$$H(t) = -\epsilon_e \sum_v A_v - \epsilon_m \sum_p B_p + h(t) \sum_i Z_i$$



## Example: Beyond "Toric code" fixed-point state

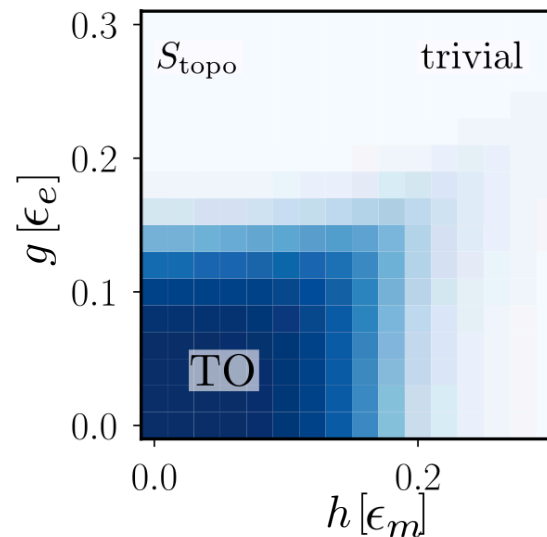
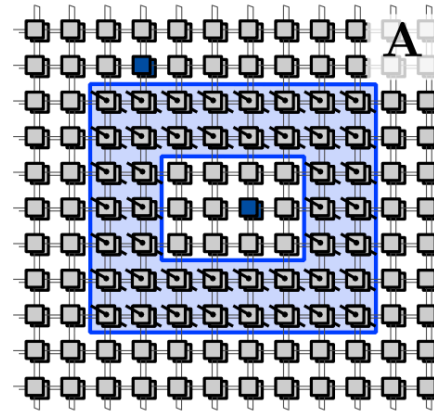
### PEPS ansatz:

Cong et al. *Nature Comm.* (2024)

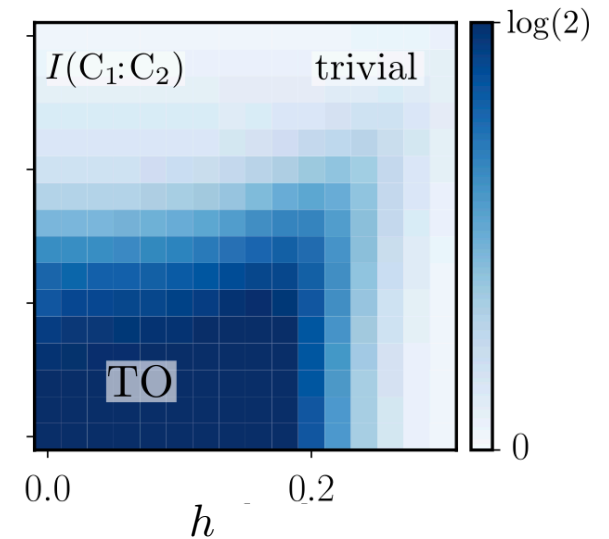
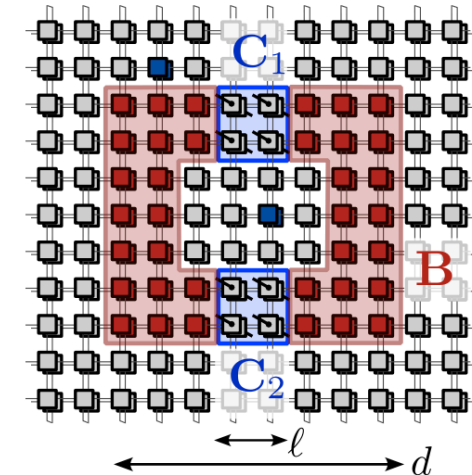
$$|\psi\rangle \sim e^{gX+hZ} |\psi_{\text{TC}}\rangle$$

- PEPS with bond dimension 2
- Interpolates between TO- and trivial phase
- Local deformations  $h$  realise the trivial boundary region  $B$
- Mutual information recovers topological (Renyi) entropy

$$-2S_{\text{topo}} = \square - \text{U} - \text{U} + \text{I} \quad | \quad |$$



$$-I(C_1:C_2) = \square - \square - \square$$



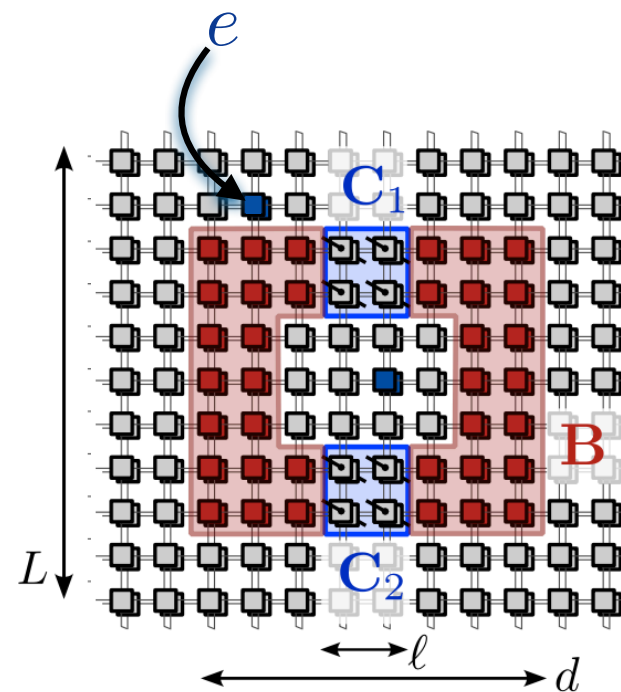
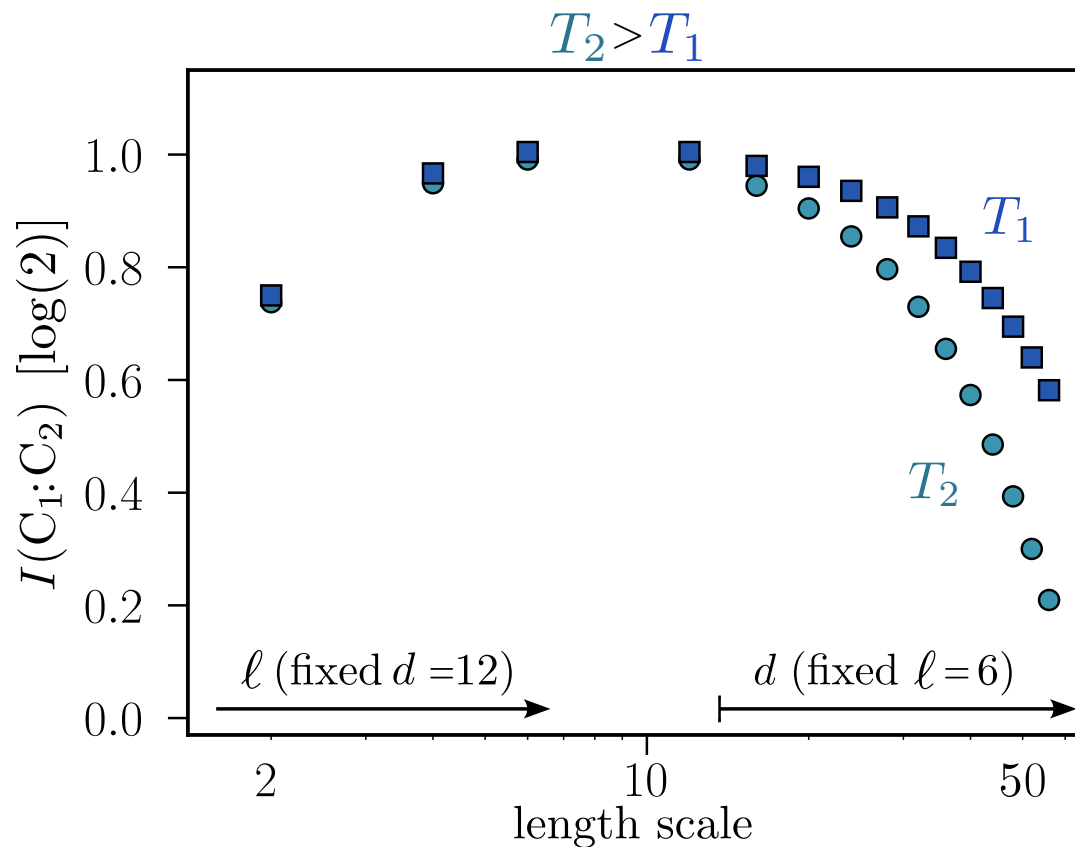
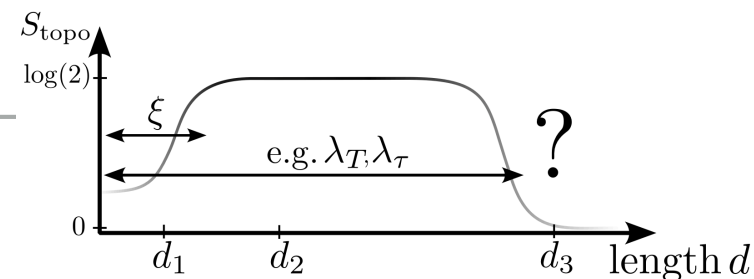
system sizes  $[L, d, \ell]$  are  $[10, 4, 2]$

# Probing long-range topological entanglement

**Example:** Thermal/incoherent excitations

$$\rho \propto e^{\sum_{\ell} g_{\ell}^X X_{\ell}} e^{-\beta H_{\text{TC}}} e^{\sum_{\ell} g_{\ell}^X X_{\ell}}$$

gives rise to **length scale** of topological entanglement

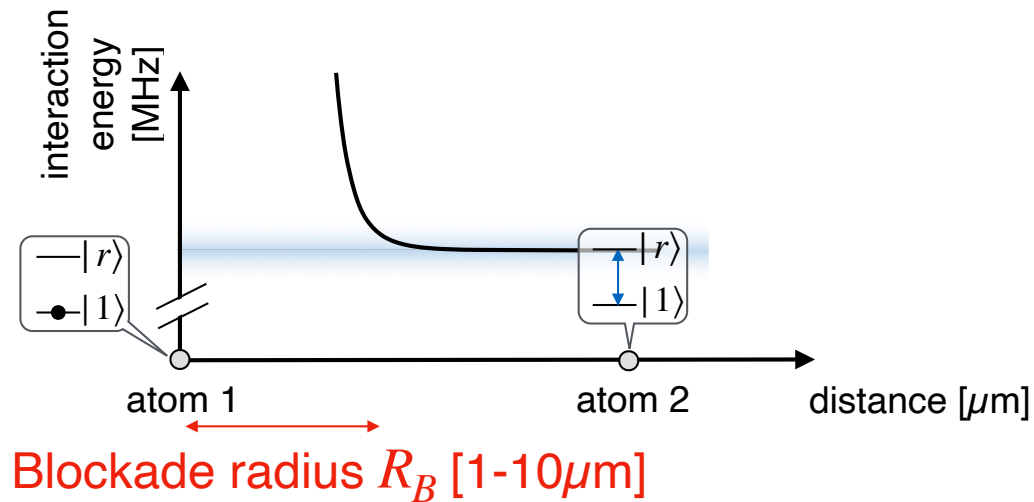


# Two driven atoms: Rydberg Blockade

- Hamiltonian

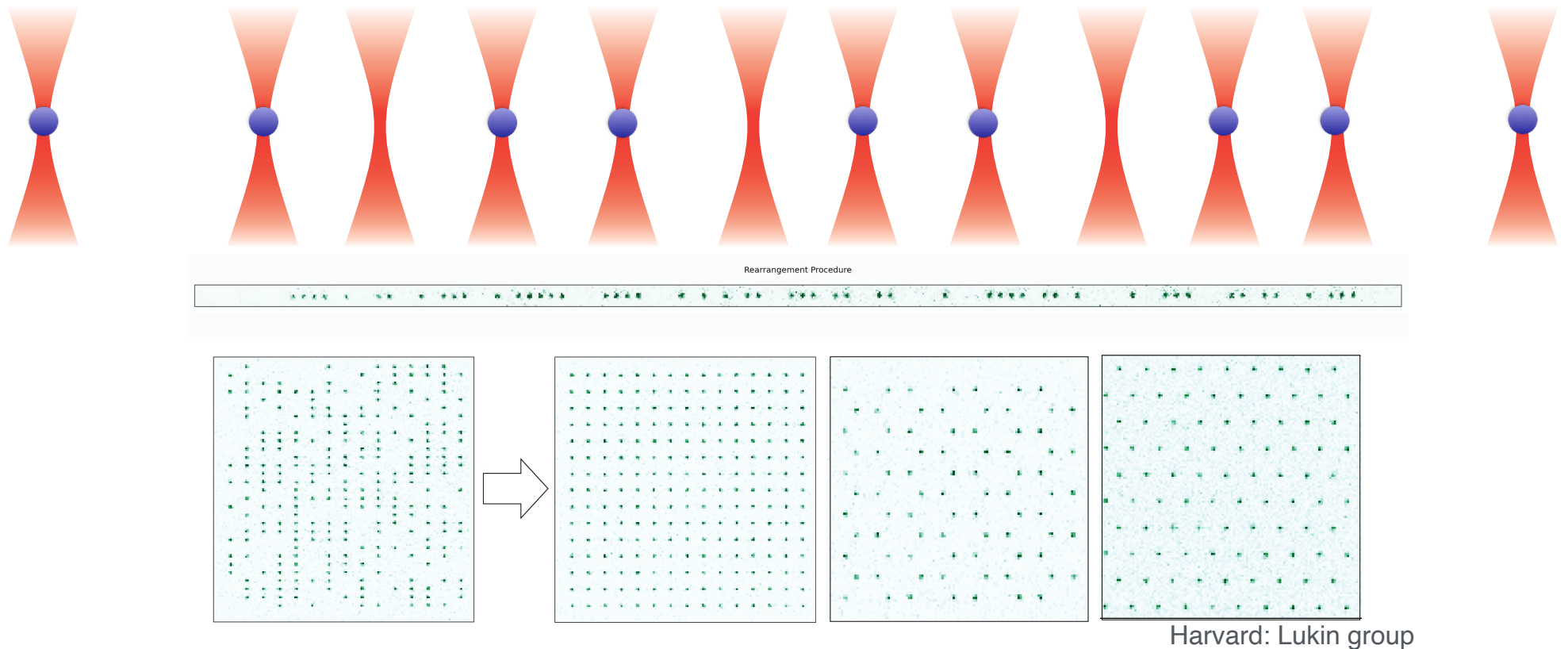
$$H = \sum_{i=1,2} \left( \frac{\Omega}{2} (|r\rangle_i \langle 1| + |1\rangle_i \langle r|) - \Delta |r\rangle_i \langle r| \right) + \frac{C_6}{R^6} |r\rangle_1 \langle r| \otimes |r\rangle_2 \langle r|$$

laser drive
interactions



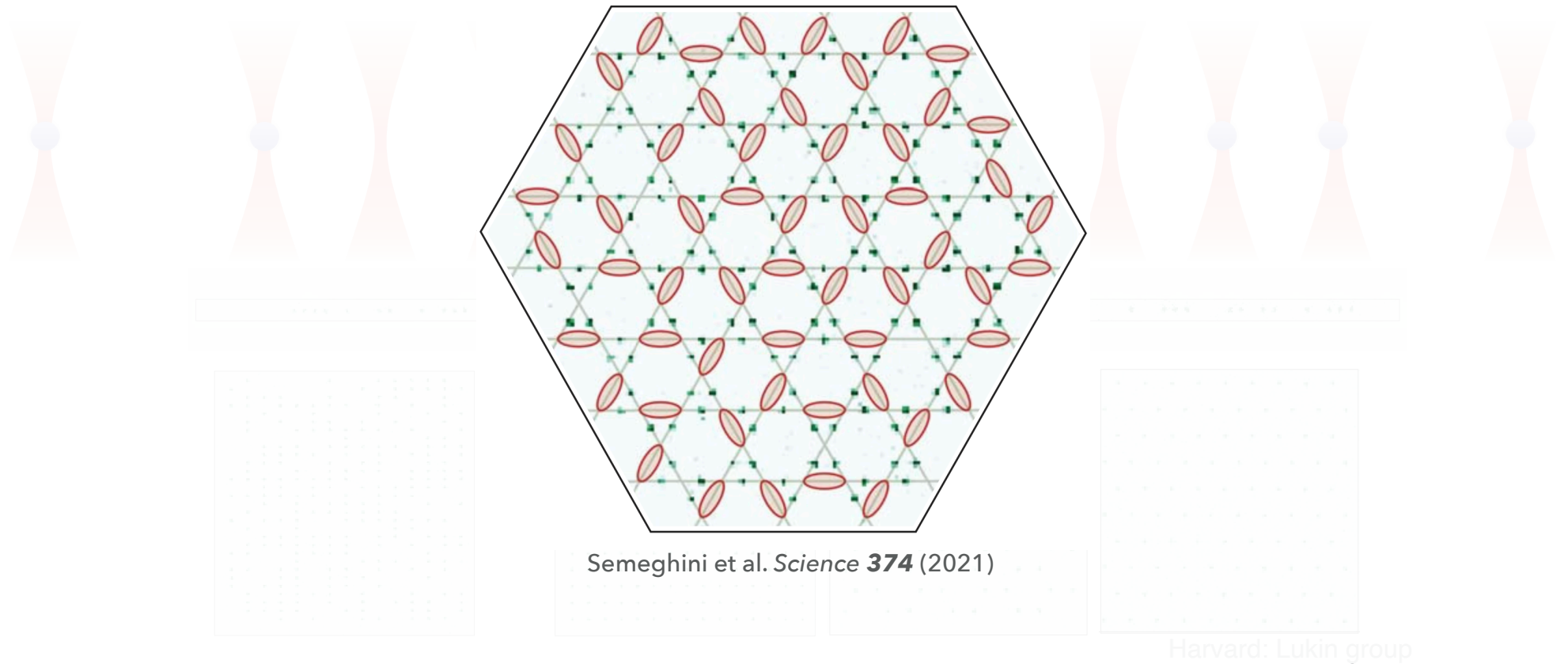


# Atom-by-atom approach for building quantum matter



Experiments: Wisconsin, Harvard/MIT, Paris, Boulder, Princeton, Caltech, KAIST...

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Experiments: Wisconsin, Harvard/MIT, Paris, Boulder, Princeton, Caltech, KAIST...

# Probing long-range topological entanglement

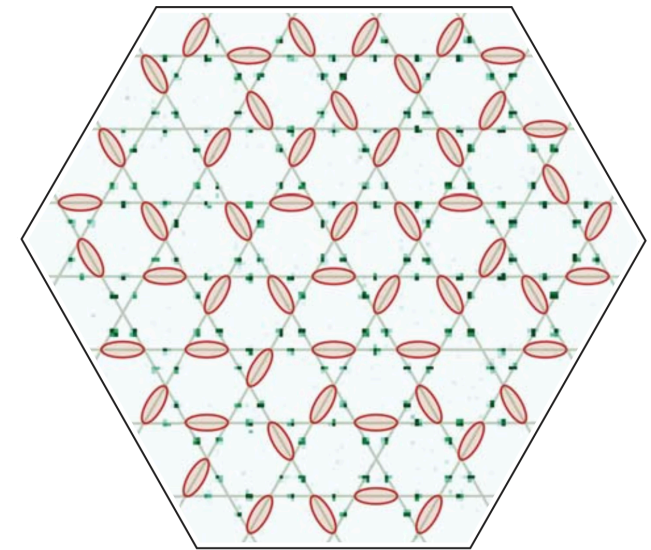
## Experimental application: Rydberg atom arrays

PXP Hamiltonian in Kagome lattice (Rydberg blockade)

➔  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  topological order Verresen et al. *PRX* **11** (2021)  
Semeghini et al. *Science* **374** (2021)

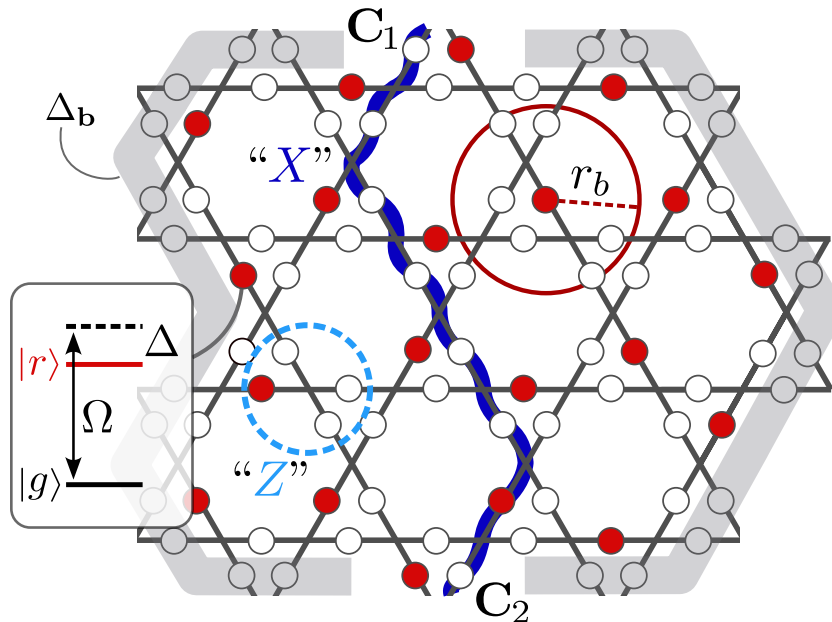
Consider additional local detuning on boundary:

$$H(t) = H_{\text{PXP}} - \Delta_{\text{b}}(t) \sum_{i \in \text{b}} n_i$$

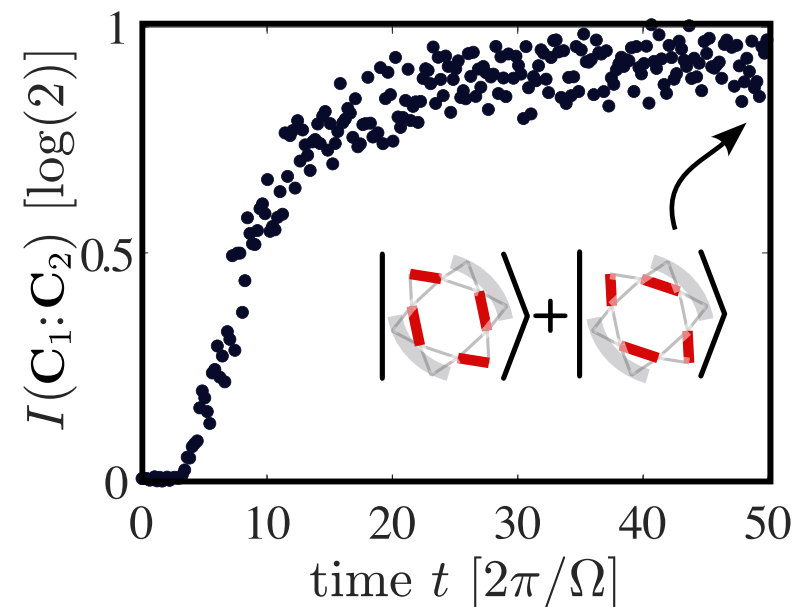


Semeghini et al. *Science* **374** (2021)

## Rydberg atom array



## Single star $\Delta/\Omega = 4$



## Discussion & Outlook

- Scalable protocol to probe topological entanglement at large scales
- Protocol time determined by nature of TO-to-trivial phase transition
- Applicable to various classes of TO phases
- Requires local control over single-body terms



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Innsbruck:



Torsten Zache Peter Zoller Hannes Pichler

Harvard:

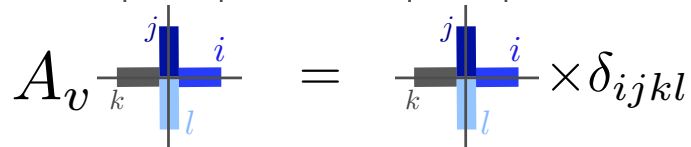
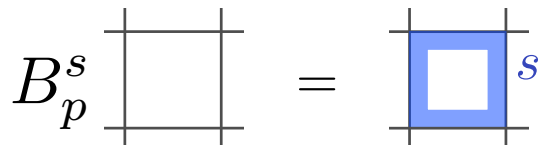


Nishad Maskara Mikhail Lukin



## Generalizations: Abelian and Non-abelian string-net models Levin, Wen. *PRB* 71 (2005)

$$H = - \sum_v A_v - \sum_{p,s} a_s B_p^s$$



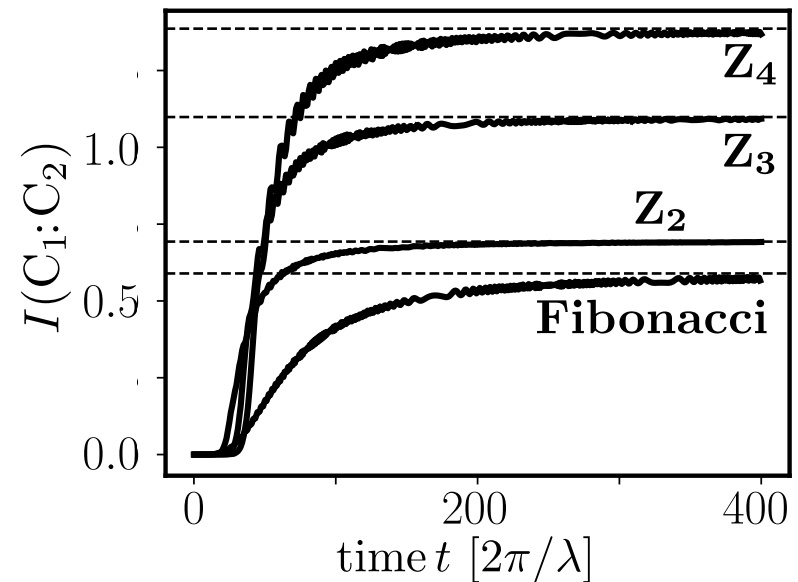
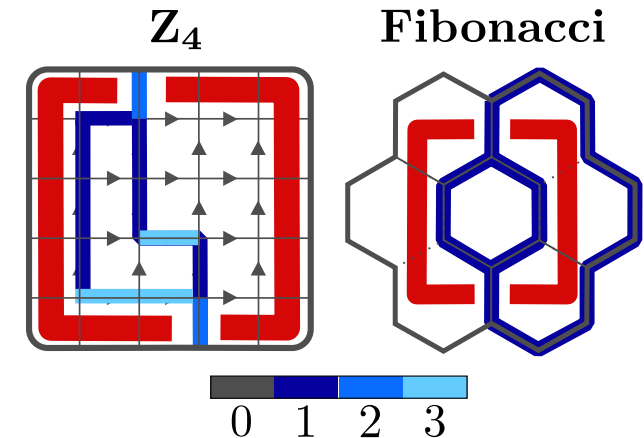
$$\delta_{ijkl} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{fusion constraints fulfilled} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

- Abelian:  $I(C_1 : C_2) = \log(D)$
- Non-abelian:  $I(C_1 : C_2) = -\log(D) + 2 \sum_k \frac{d_k^2}{D} \log\left(\frac{d_k}{D}\right)$

$d_k$ : quantum dimension

$$D = \sum_k d_k^2 : \text{total quantum dimension}$$

### Examples:

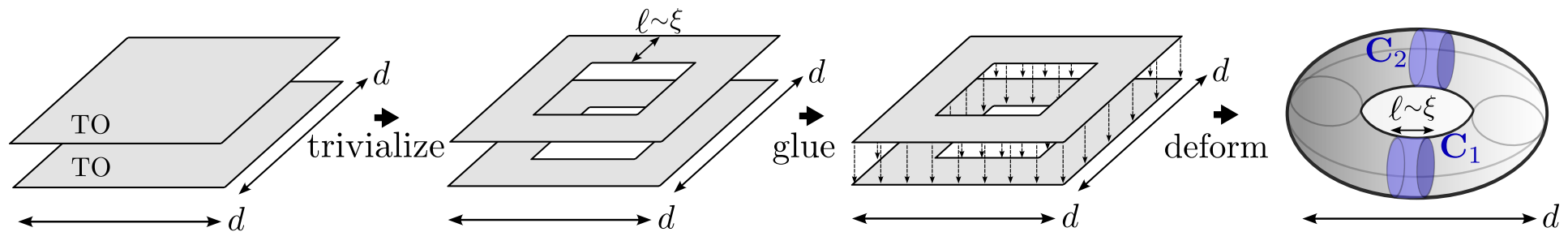


## Probing long-range topological entanglement

**Extension** to (undoubled) non-time-reversal-symmetric phases

**Example:** fractional quantum Hall states

Glue and deform two TO sheets (time-reversals of each other):

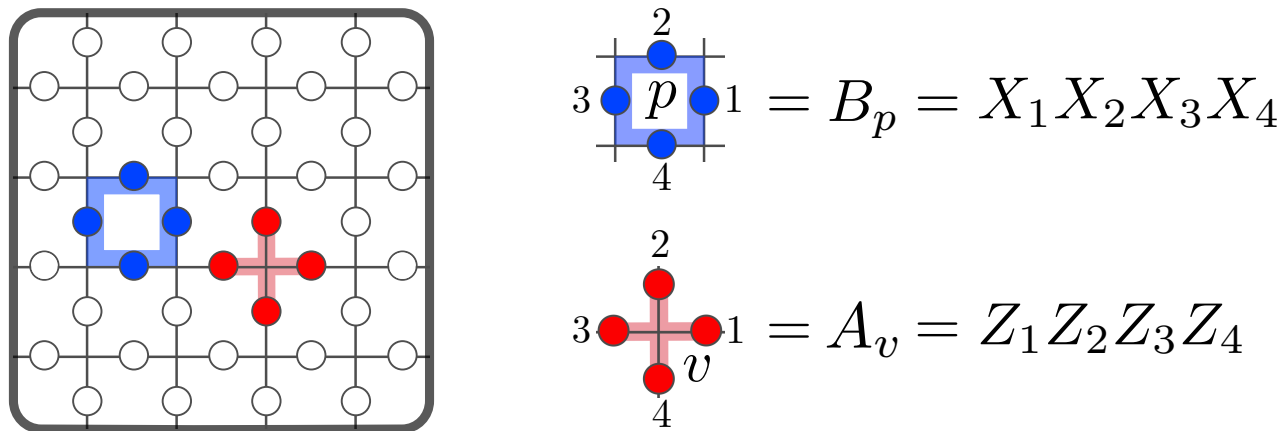


- Torus has no internal boundaries
- Mutual information extracted from regions around openings yields topological entanglement  $2\log(2)$
- Extension to time-reversal-breaking phases e.g. fractional quantum hall states.

# Probing long-range topological entanglement

**Example:** "Toric code" fixed-point state:  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  topological order

$$H = -\epsilon_e \sum_v A_v - \epsilon_m \sum_p B_p$$



Ground state: equal-weight superposition of all loop/string configurations

$$|\psi\rangle = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{empty lattice} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{square loop} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{wavy loop} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{crossed loop} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\rangle + \dots$$



