

# Rigorous results on a frustration-free quantum fully packed loop model

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Manuscript in preparation with Henrik S. Røising ( Nordita -> Niels Bohr Institute )

# Outline

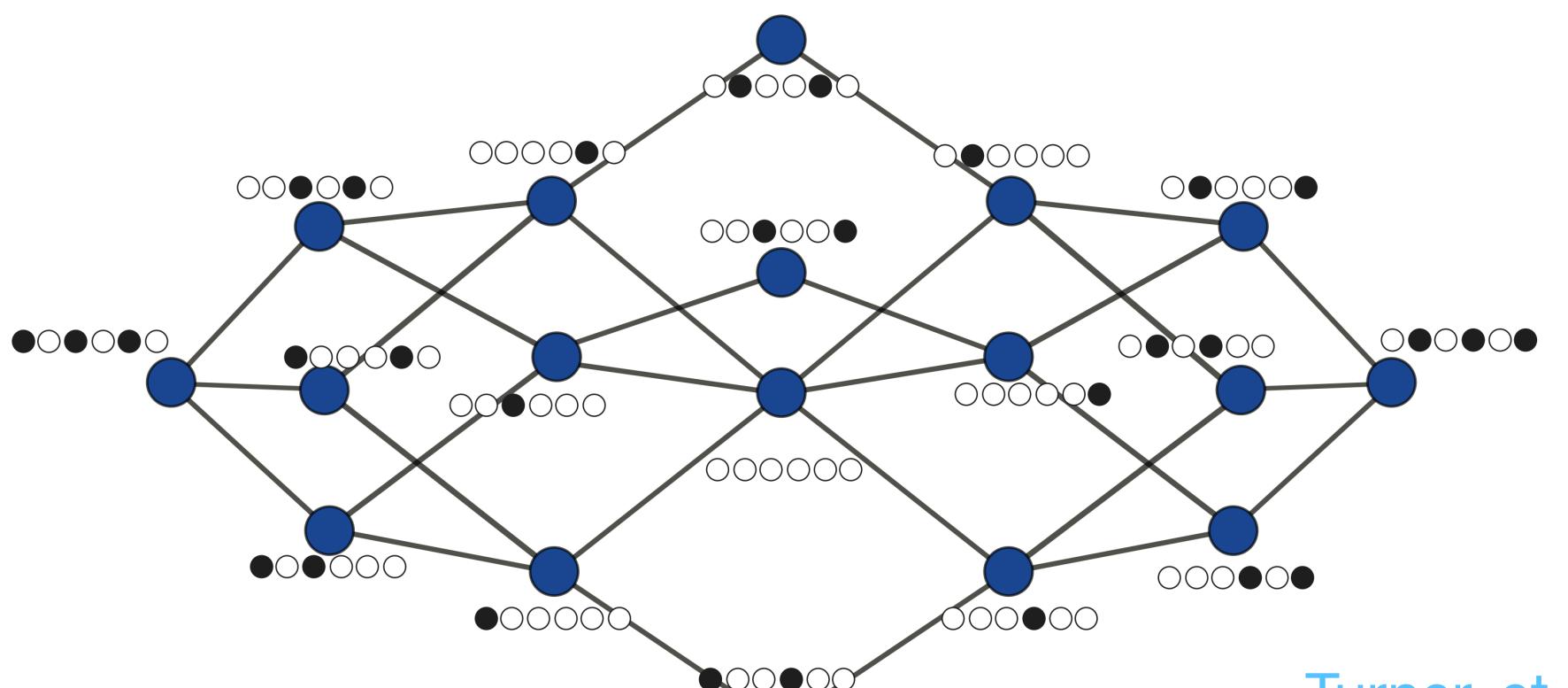
- Motivation and background
  - weak ergodicity breaking
  - entanglement entropy scaling
- Constrained Hilbert space and Hamiltonian
- Fragmentation and frustration free eigenstates
- Entanglement entropy
- Spectral gap
- Summary and Outlook

# Lightning review of ergodicity and its breaking

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \rho_A(t) = \text{Tr}_B (\rho^{eq}) \approx \rho_A^{eq}, \quad \rho^{eq} = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta H}$$

Eigenstate thermalization Hypothesis

Weak ETH breaking in constrained Hilbert space



Turner, et. al., Nature Phys., 18'

PXP model

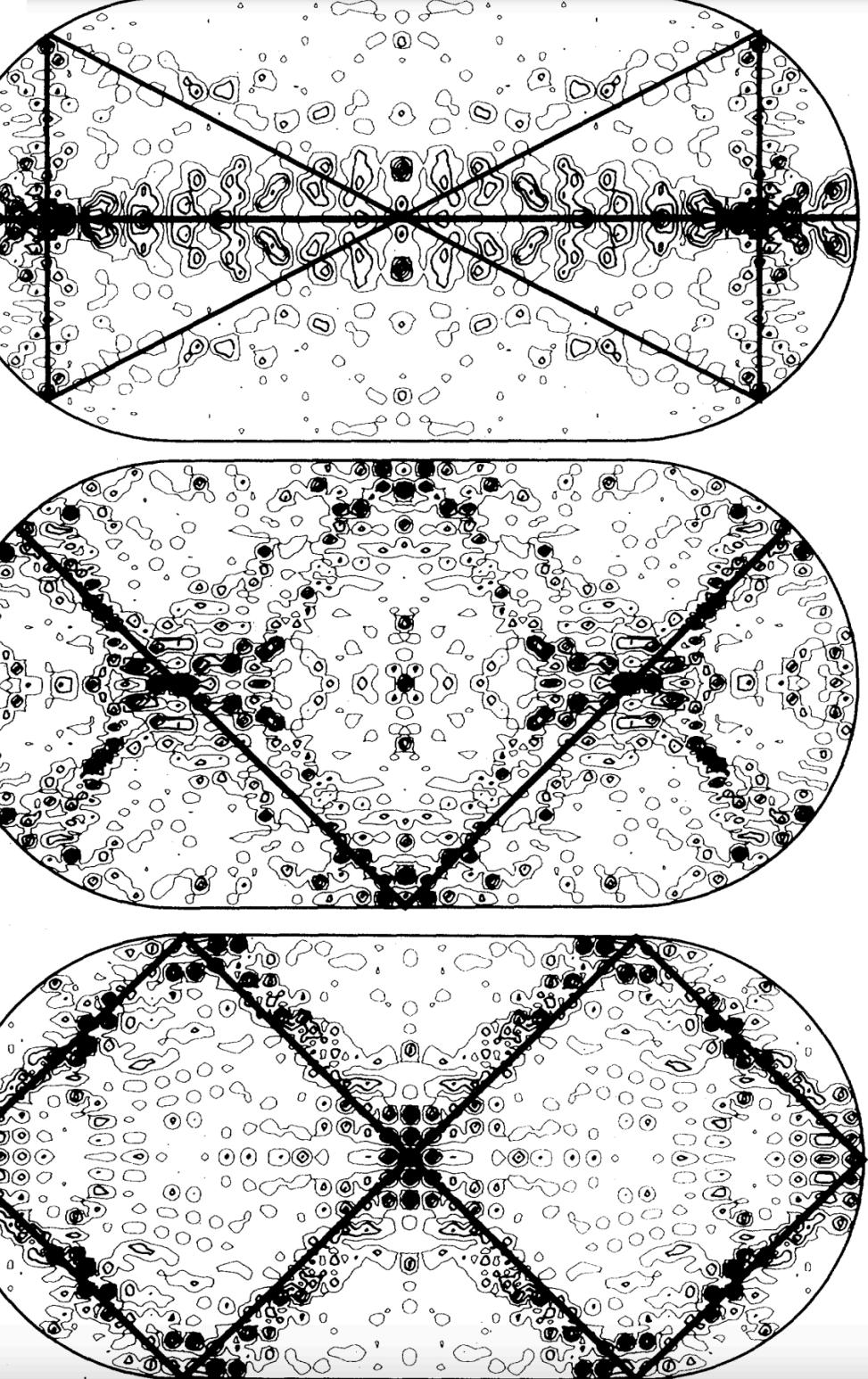
Hilbert space dim. grows as Fibonacci sequence:

2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, ...

Asymptotically as  $1.618^N$

Any 2D counterparts?

Heller, PRL, 84'



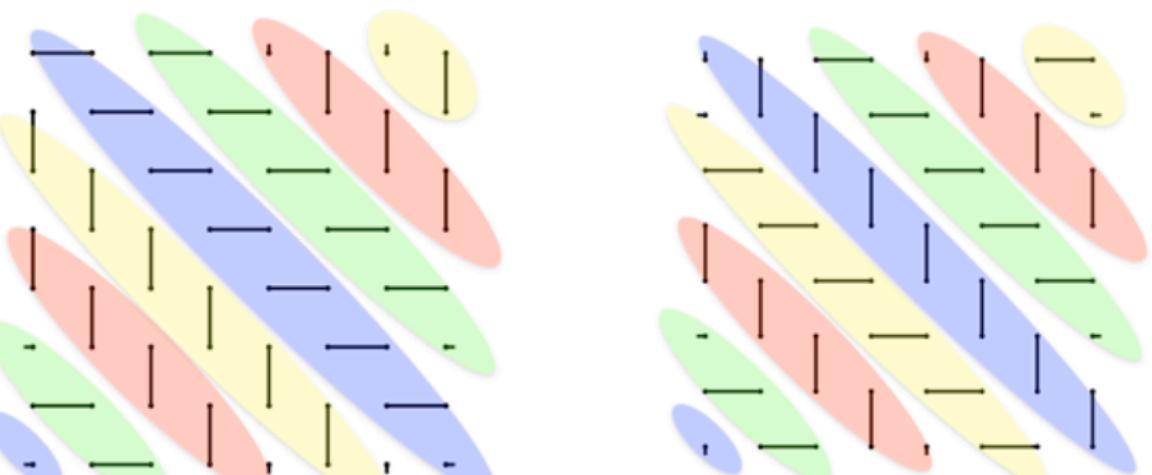
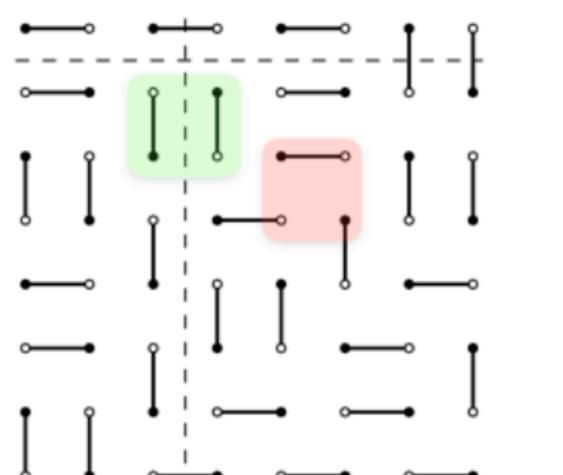
## Ergodicity in the Quantum Dimer Model

Asked 4 years, 10 months ago Modified 3 years, 9 months ago Viewed 354 times

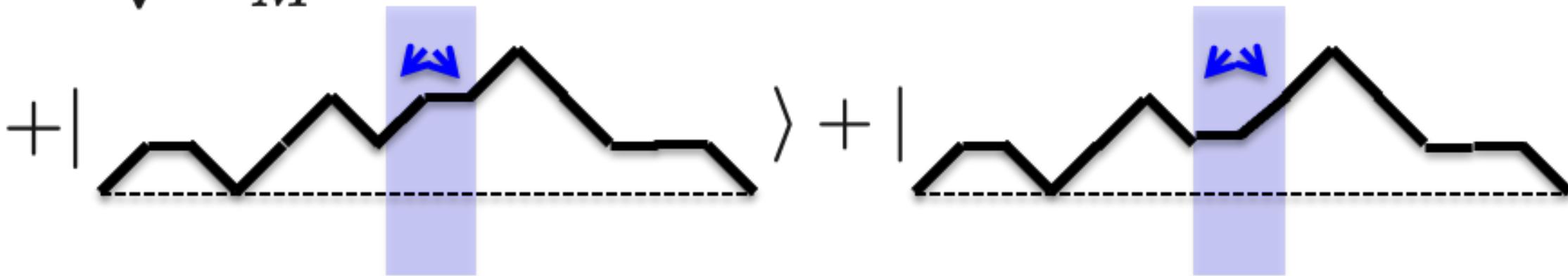
### Background:

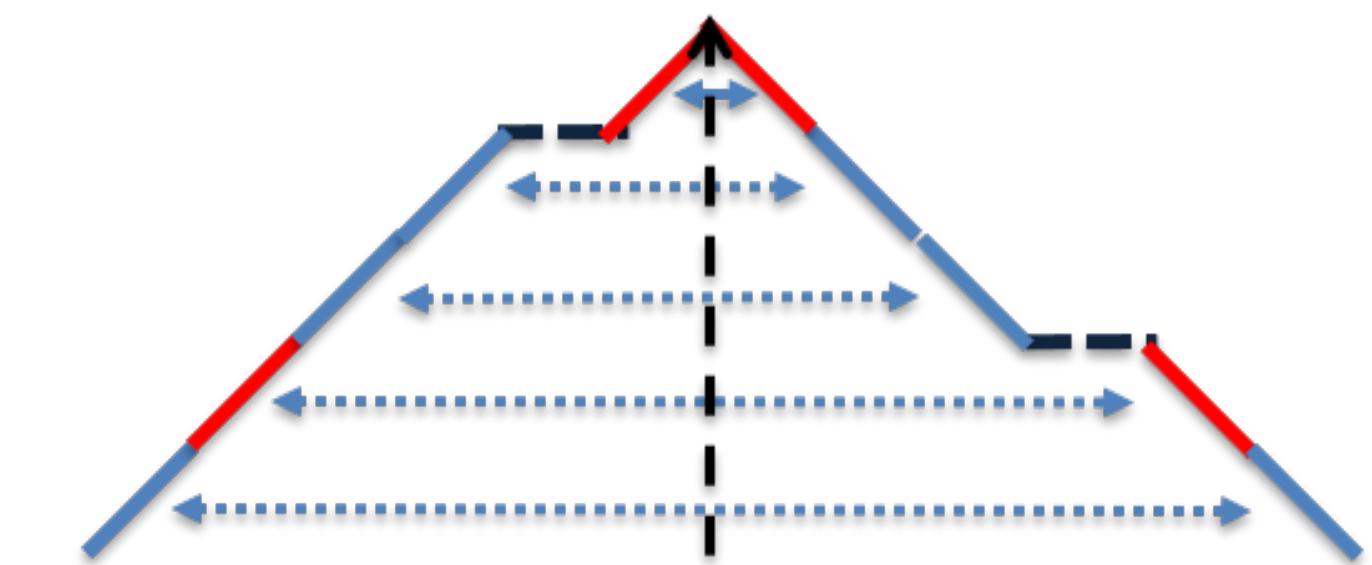
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The Quantum Dimer Model is a lattice model, where each configuration is a covering of the lattice with nearest-neighbour bonds, like in the figure on the left:



# Height model and entanglement

$$|GS\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_M}}(|\overbrace{\text{---}}^{2n-1}\rangle + \dots + |\diagup\diagdown\diagup\diagdown\cdots\rangle + |\diagdown\diagup\diagdown\diagup\cdots\rangle + \dots)$$




**Hamiltonian as a sum of local projectors:**

$$H = |\diagup\diagdown\rangle_1\langle\diagup\diagdown| + |\diagdown\diagup\rangle_{2n}\langle\diagdown\diagup| + \sum_{j=1}^{2n-1} |\phi\rangle_{j,j+1}\langle\phi| + |\psi\rangle_{j,j+1}\langle\psi| + |\theta\rangle_{j,j+1}\langle\theta|$$

Bravyi, et. al., PRL, 12'  
Movassagh, and Shor, PNAS, 16'

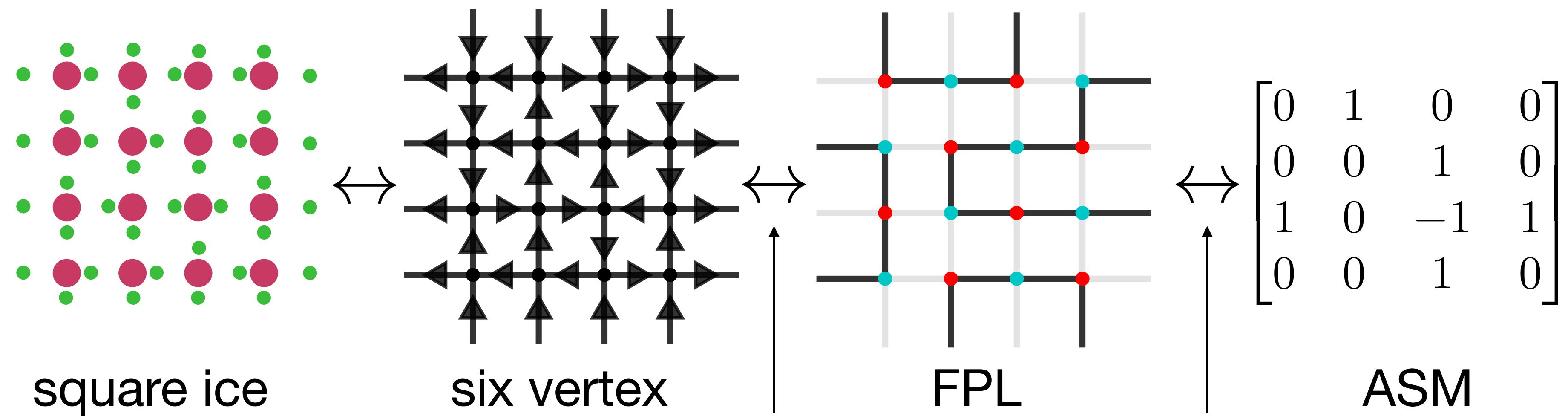
$$|\phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\diagup\diagdown\rangle - |\diagdown\diagup\rangle), |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\diagup\diagup\rangle - |\diagdown\diagdown\rangle), |\theta\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\diagup\diagup\rangle - |\diagup\diagdown\rangle),$$

$$|\phi\rangle\langle\phi|(|\diagup\diagdown\rangle + |\diagdown\diagup\rangle) = 0$$

Can this happen in 2D as well?

At least not naively.

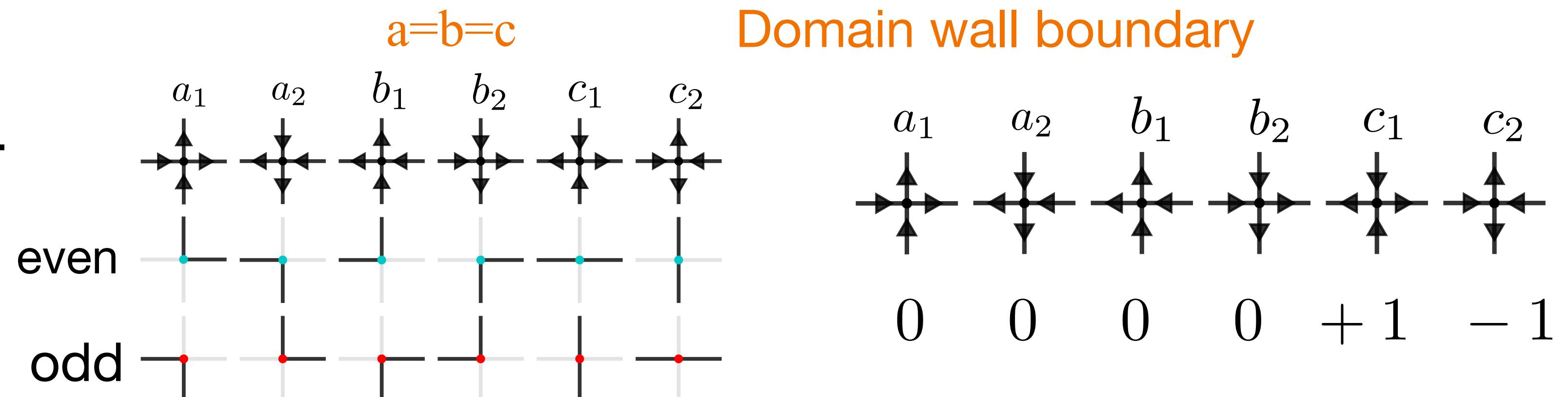
# Vertex, loop and height models



Hilbert space grows as:  
2, 7, 42, 429, 7436, 218348, ...

Asymptotically as  $1.299^{N^2}$

$$A(N) = \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{(3n+1)!}{(N+n)!}$$



# How to make them quantum (frustration free)?

By introducing off-diagonal terms in Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_{p \in \text{bulk}} P_p + H_\partial,$$

$$P_p = \left( \left| \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle - \left| \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \right) \left( \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \right| - \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right| \right)_p$$

$$H_0 = V \sum_{i,j=1}^N (S_x(i,j) + S_y(i,j) + S_y(i,j+1) + S_x(i+1,j))^2, \quad V \rightarrow \infty$$

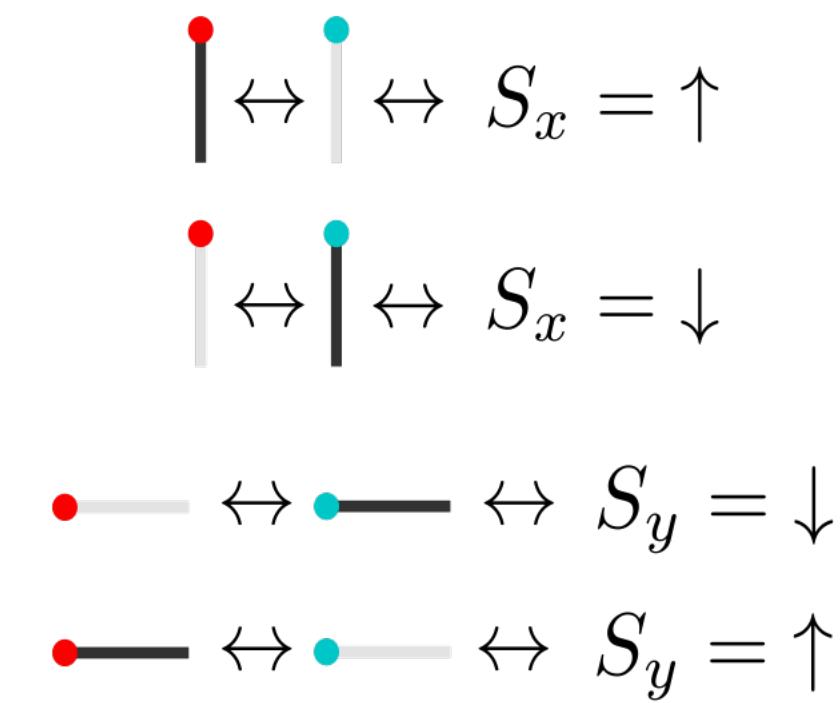
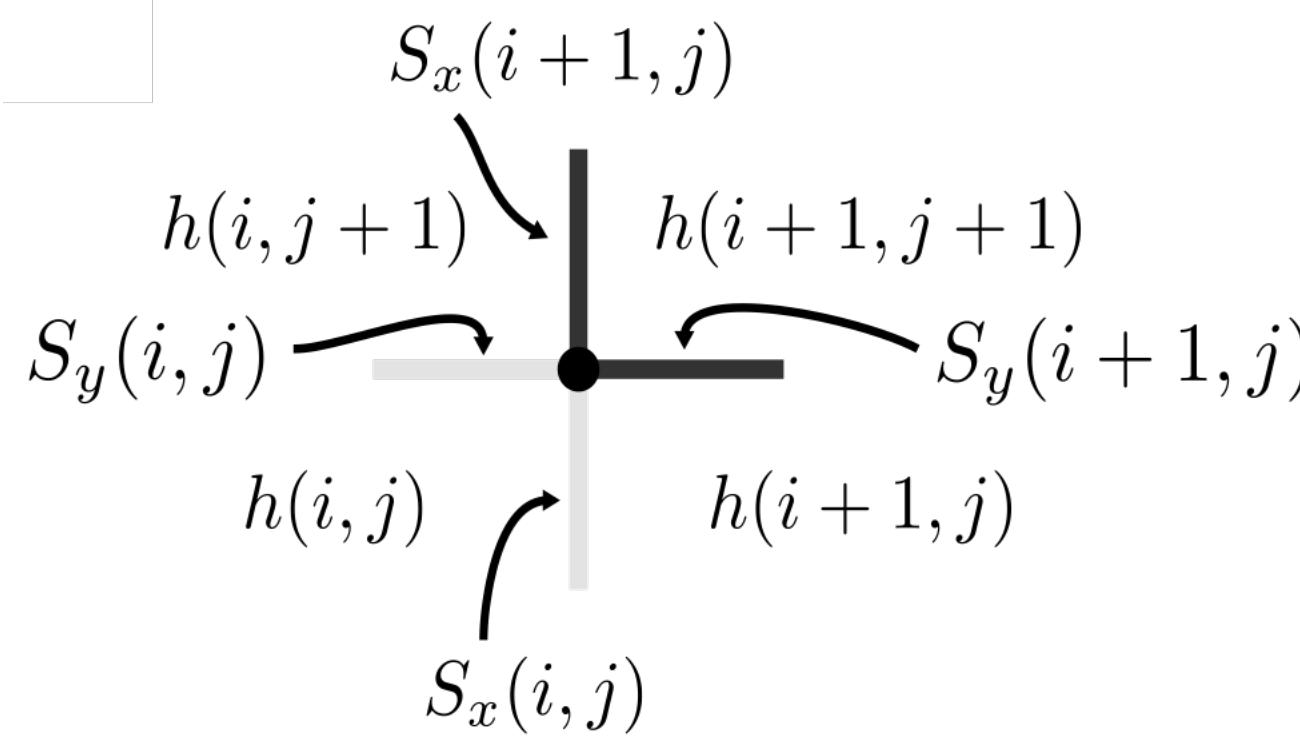
Ergodicity within fixed boundary configuration

$$\Rightarrow |\text{GS}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{A(N)}} \sum_{\mathcal{F} \in \text{FPL with DWBC}} |\mathcal{F}\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_\partial &= H_\partial^u + H_\partial^d + H_\partial^l + H_\partial^r + 2N, \\ H_\partial^y &= \sum_{x=1}^N (-1)^x \left| \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \right|_{x,N}, \\ H_\partial^d &= \sum_{x=1}^N (-1)^{x+1} \left| \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \circ \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \circ \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \right|_{x,1}, \\ H_\partial^l &= \sum_{y=1}^N (-1)^y \left| \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \right|_{1,y}, \\ H_\partial^r &= \sum_{y=1}^N (-1)^{y+1} \left| \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right|_{N,y}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} ( & | \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right| + | \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right| + | \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right| + | \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right| + \\ & | \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right| + | \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right| + | \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \circ & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right| ) \end{aligned}$$

# Dual height representation

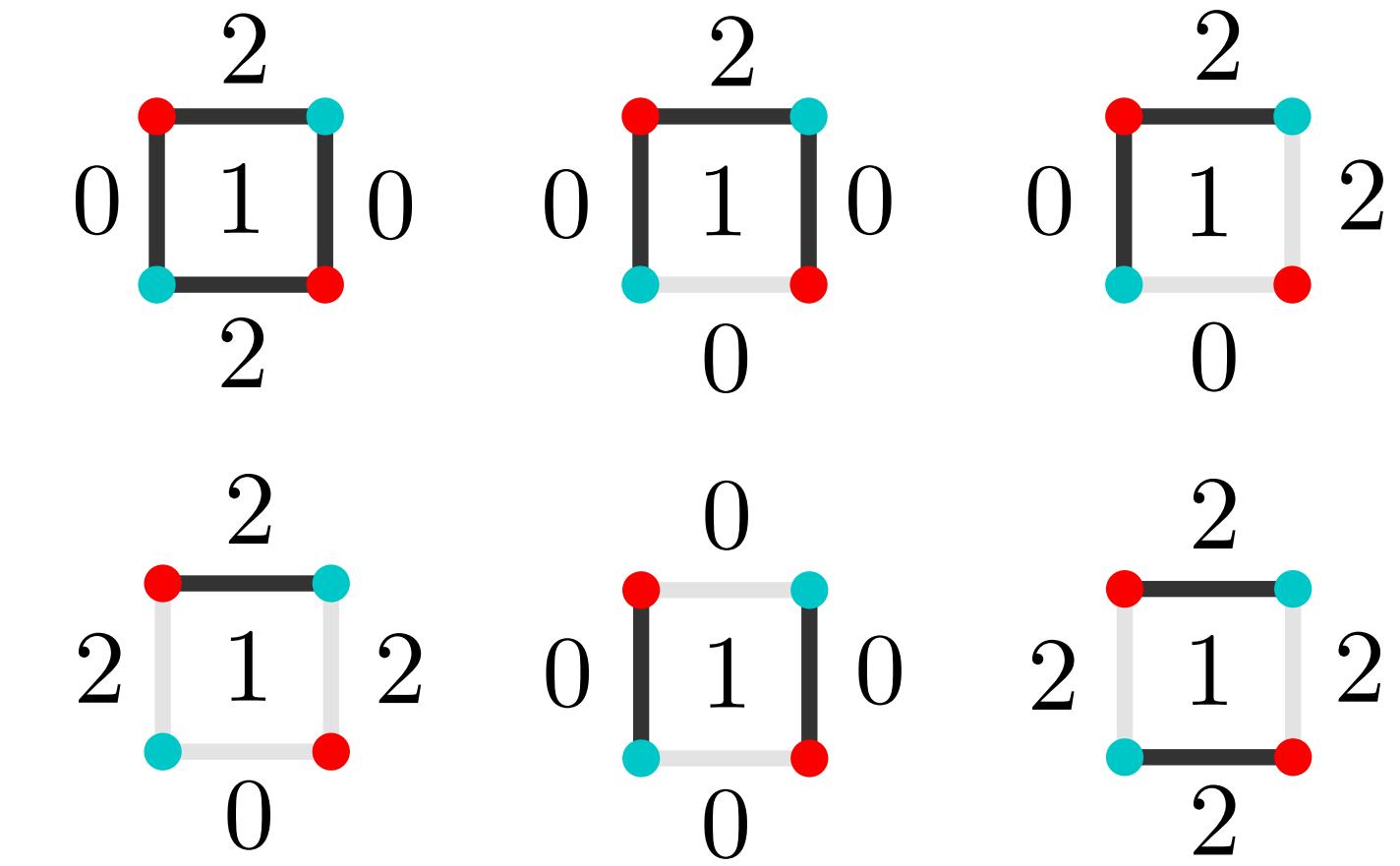
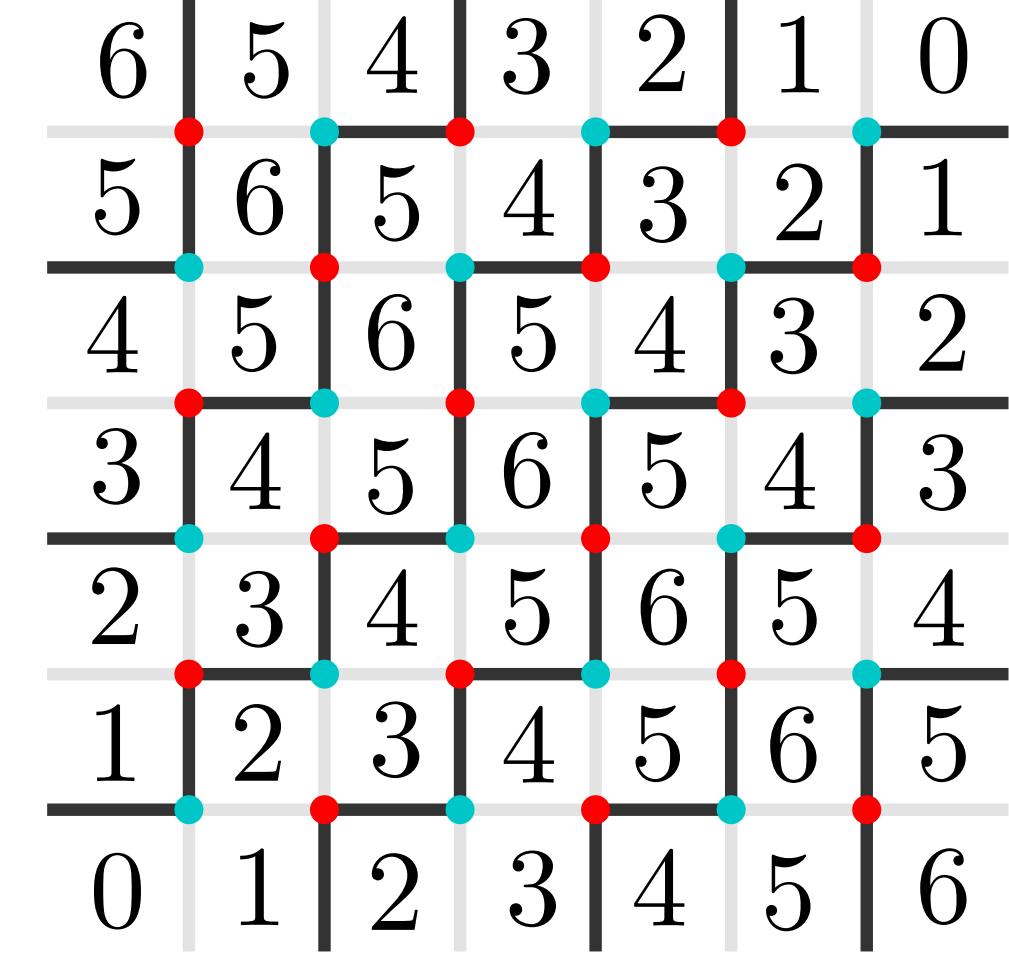


$$\vec{S}(i,j) = \vec{\nabla}h(i,j) \implies \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{S}(i,j) = \vec{0}$$

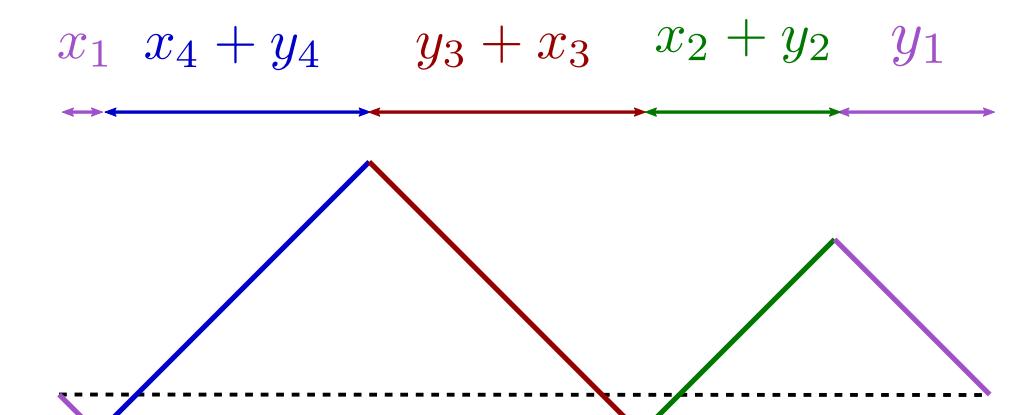
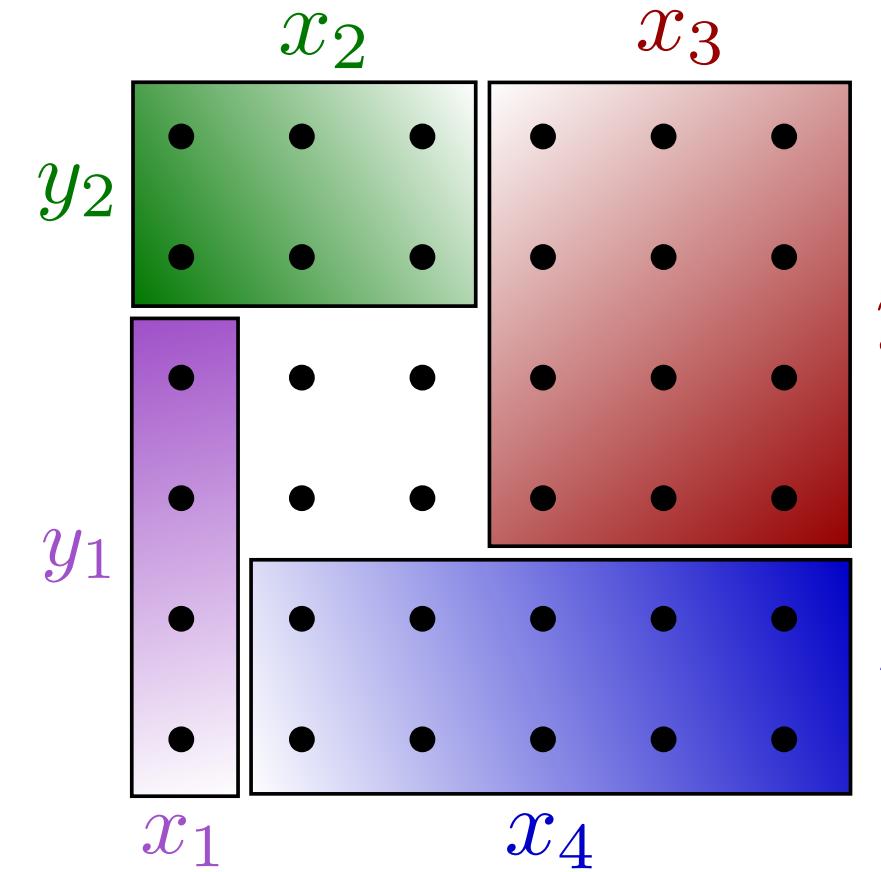
$$H_0^* = V \sum_{\langle p,q \rangle} ((h_p - h_q)^2 - 1)^2, \quad V \gg 1$$

$$H^* = \sum_{p \in \text{bulk}} (\Pi_p^> + \Pi_p^< - \Pi_p^> h_p^+ \Pi_p^< - \Pi_p^< h_p^- \Pi_p^>) + H_\partial^*$$

$$H_\partial^* = h(1,1) - h(1,N+1) - h(N+1,1) + h(N+1,N+1) + 2N.$$

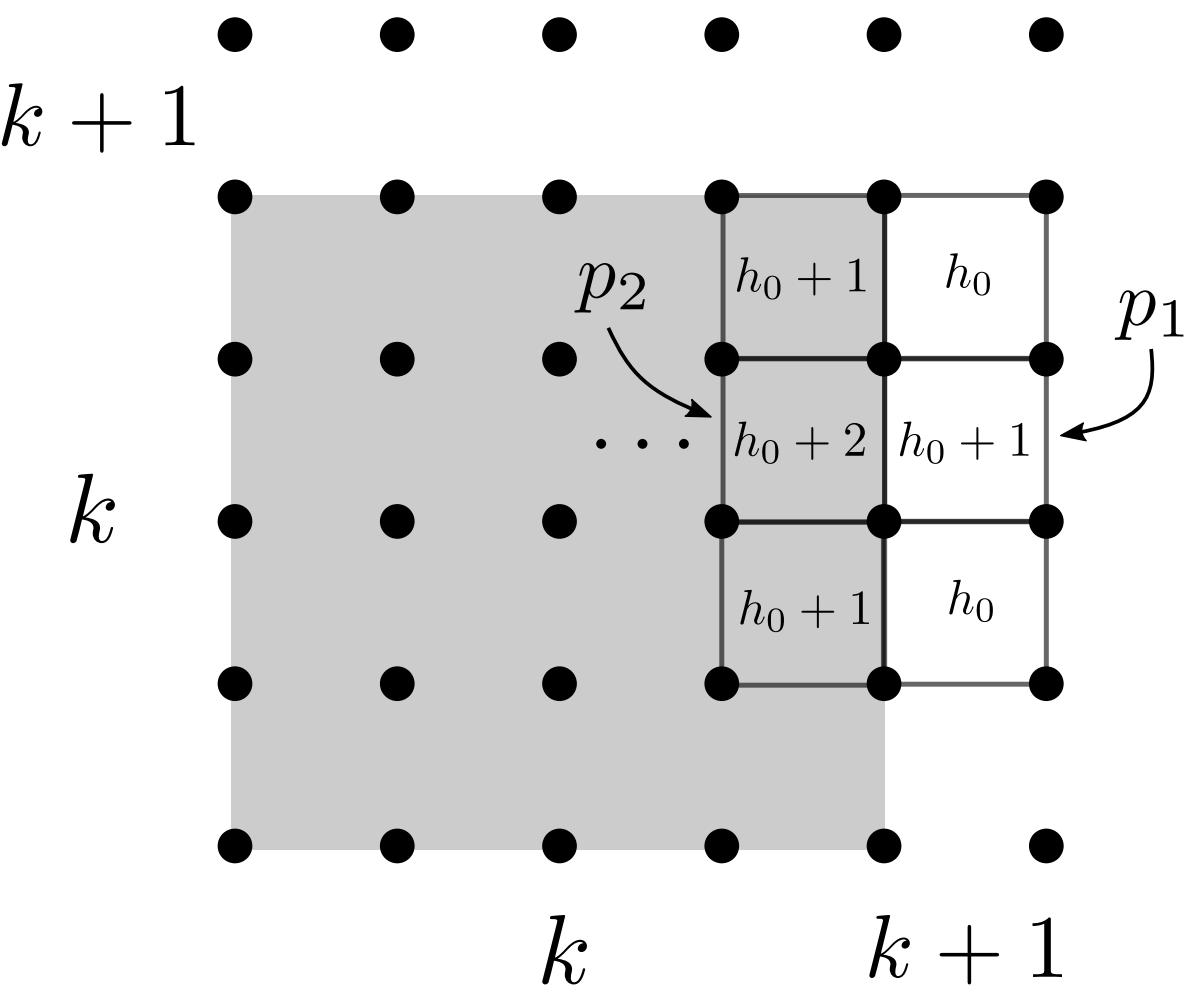


# Hilbert space fragmentation

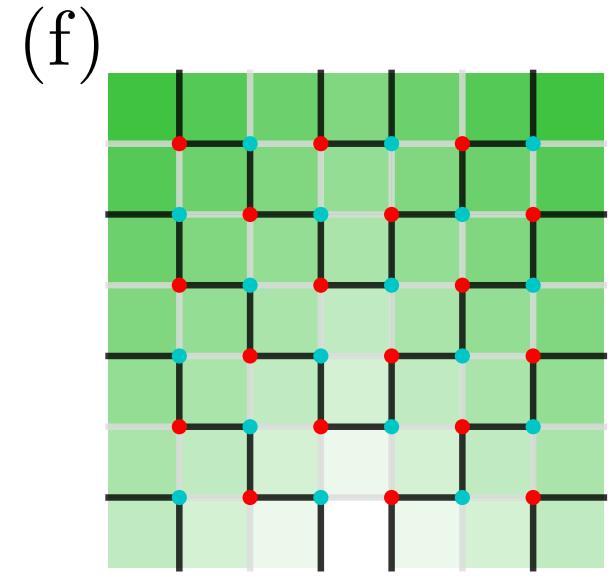
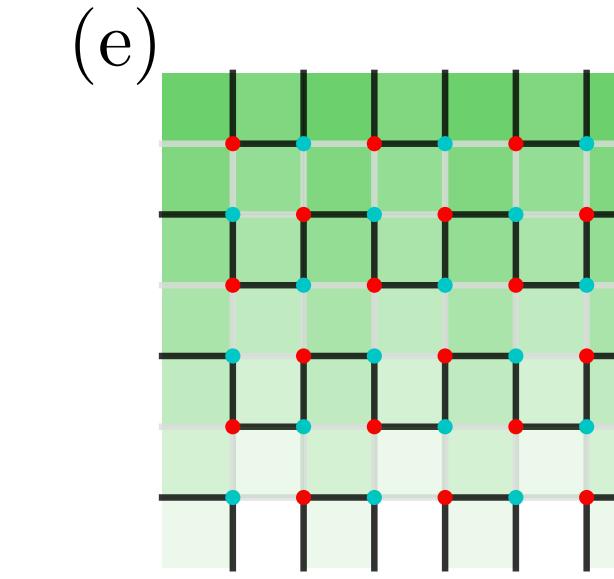
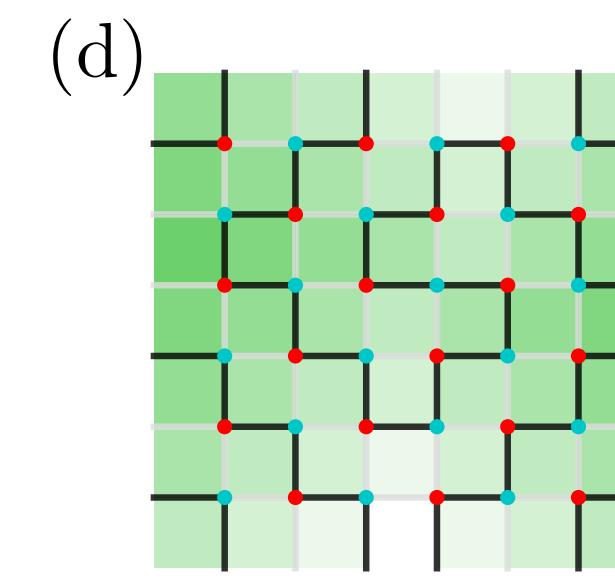
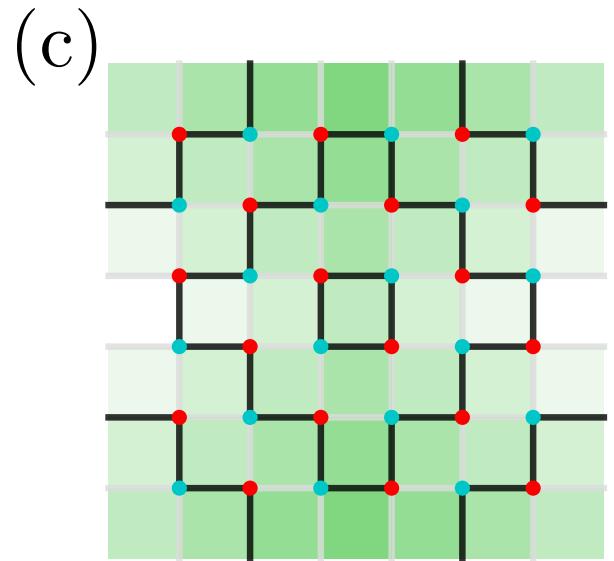
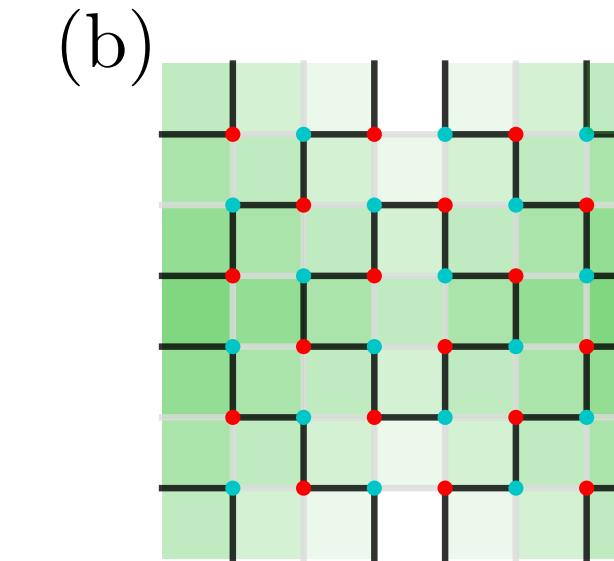
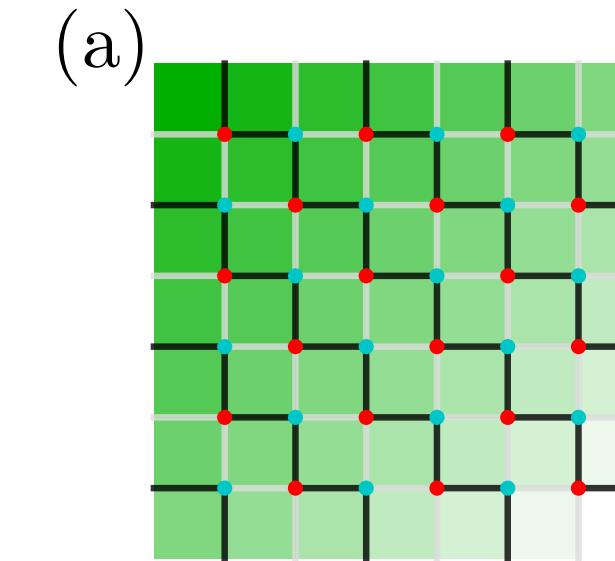


Inductive proof of ergodicity  
within Krylov subspaces

$$|2n, \mathcal{S}_n\rangle \propto \sum_{\mathcal{F} \in \text{FPL with } \mathcal{S}_n} |\mathcal{F}\rangle$$



Product state eigenstates:



# Entanglement entropy

$$|\text{GS}\rangle = \sum_{\{\vec{m}\}} \sqrt{p_{\vec{m}}} |\mathcal{P}_{L,\vec{m}}(N/2)\rangle \otimes |\mathcal{P}_{R,\vec{m}}(N/2)\rangle$$

$$p_{\vec{m}} = \frac{|\mathcal{P}_{L,\vec{m}}(N/2)||\mathcal{P}_{R,\vec{m}}(N/2)|}{A(N)} \quad S = - \sum_{\{\vec{m}\}} p_{\vec{m}} \log p_{\vec{m}}$$

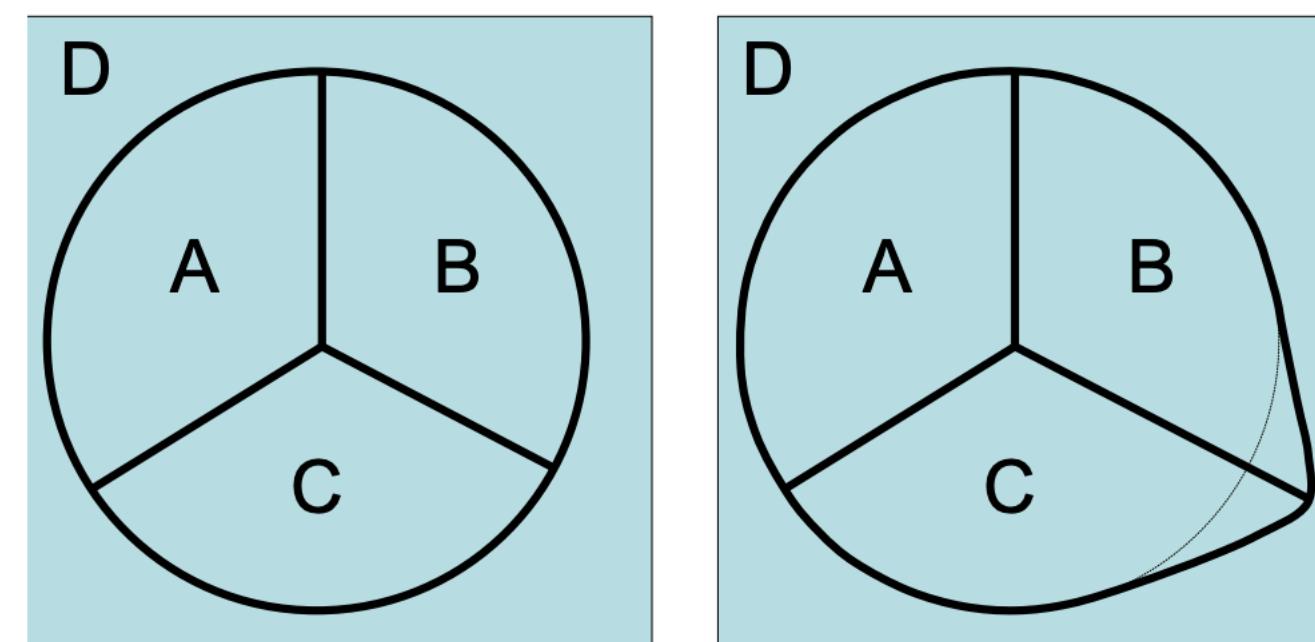
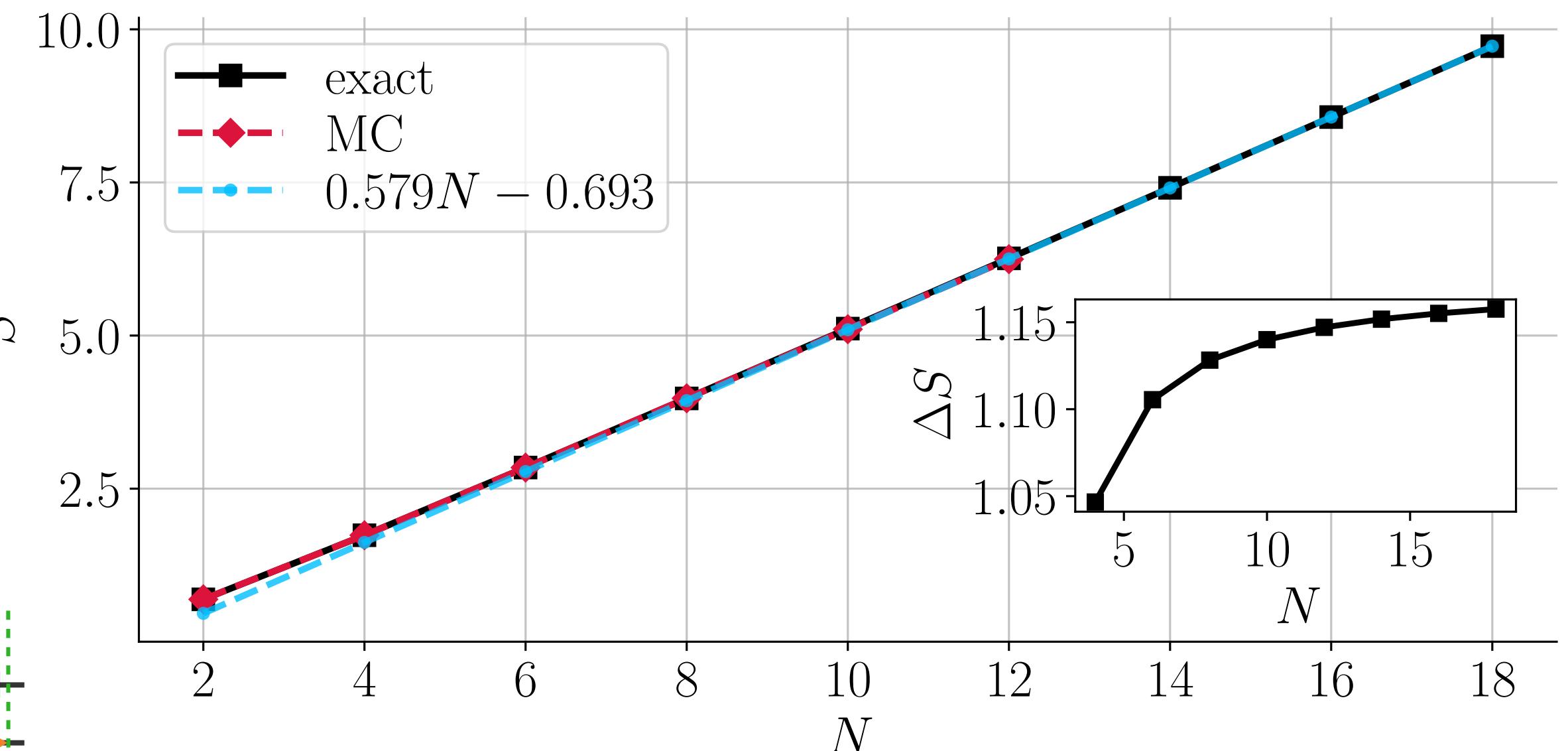
(a)

$$\mathcal{P}_{1 \times 2}(1) = 1 \quad \mathcal{P}_{1 \times 2}(2) = 1$$

(b)

$$\mathcal{P}_{2 \times 4}(1,3) = \mathcal{P}_{1 \times 4}(1) + \mathcal{P}_{1 \times 4}(2) + \mathcal{P}_{1 \times 4}(3)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{(\frac{N}{2}+1) \times (N+2)}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{\substack{x_1 \leq y_1 \leq x_2 \leq y_2 \leq \dots \leq y_{\frac{N}{2}} \leq x_{\frac{N}{2}+1} \\ y_1 \neq y_2 \neq \dots \neq y_{\frac{N}{2}}}} \mathcal{P}_{\frac{N}{2} \times (N+2)}(\vec{y})$$



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

# bulk gapless excitation

Natural ordering of configurations by volume

$$|\pi\rangle = \sum_{\mathcal{F} \in \text{FPL with DWBC1}} \text{sgn}(V(\mathcal{F}) - V_0) |\mathcal{F}\rangle$$

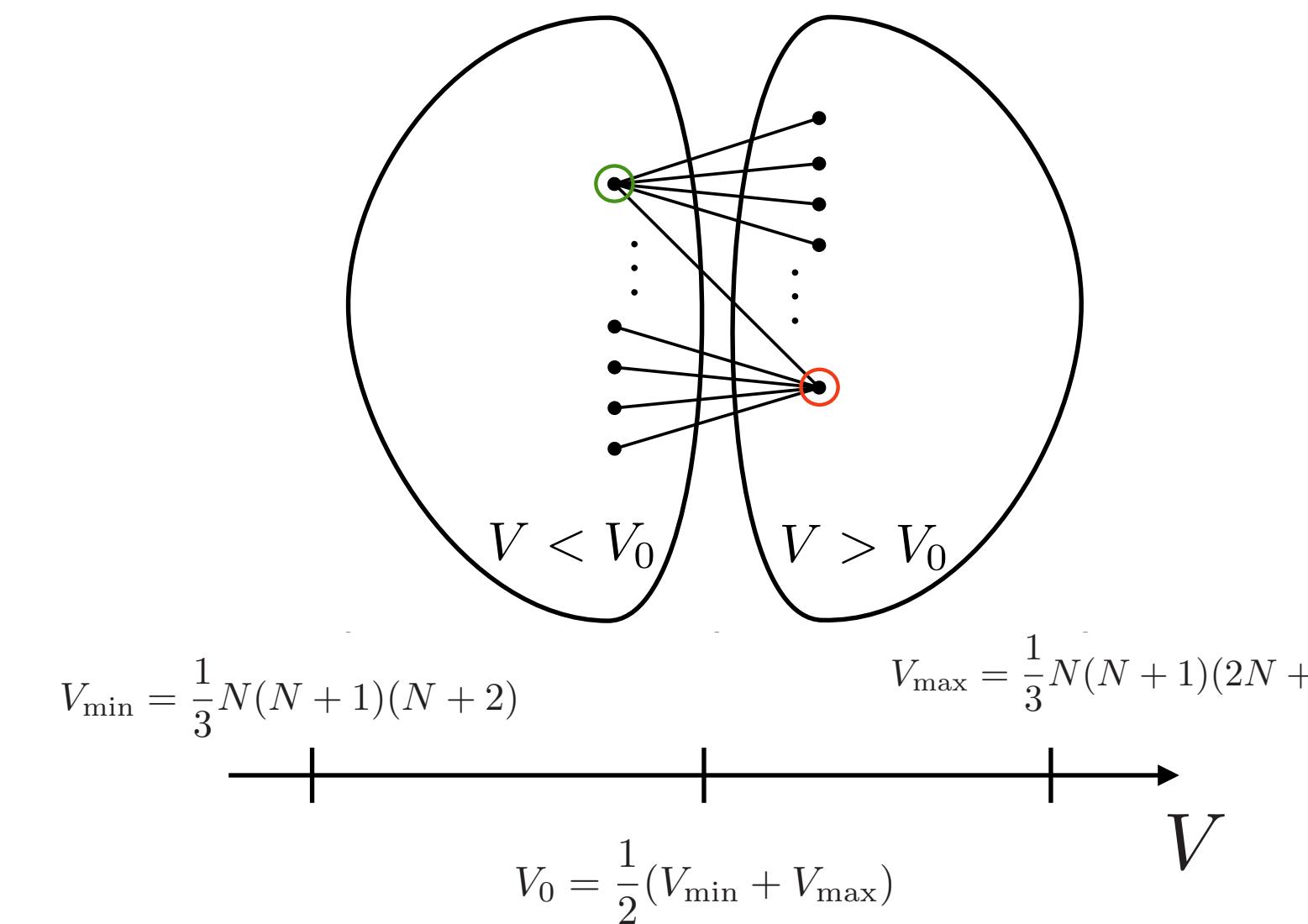
$$\langle \text{GS} | \pi \rangle = 0 \quad \langle \pi | \pi \rangle = A(N)$$

$$M = \frac{N^2}{4} \quad \text{mobile plaquettes} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{M+1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{N}{2} - 1, \\ \frac{M-1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{N}{2} + 1. \end{cases}$$

total number of such configurations on the boundary

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \pi | H | \pi \rangle &= \sum_{\mathcal{F}', \mathcal{F}'=V_0 \pm 1} \langle \mathcal{F} | H | \mathcal{F}' \rangle \\ &= \frac{M+1}{2} \binom{M}{\frac{M+1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

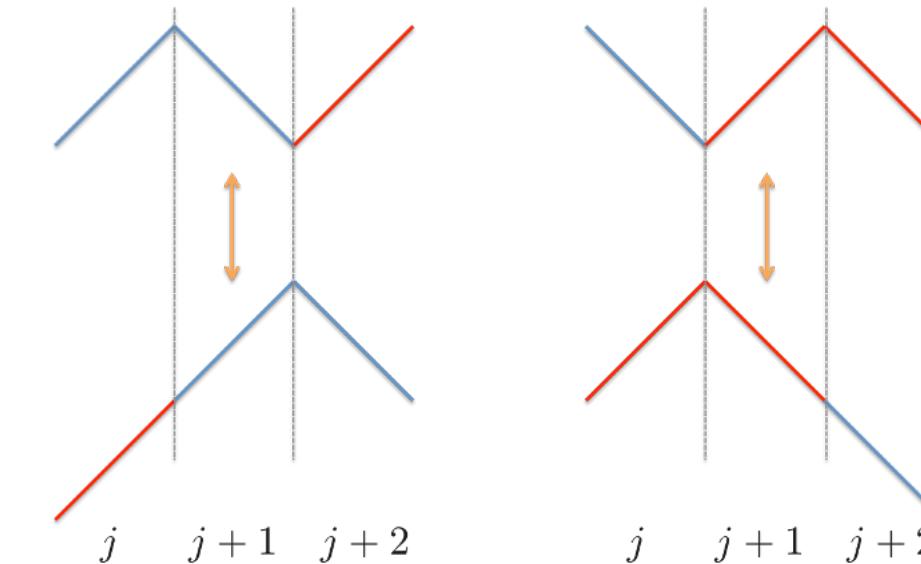
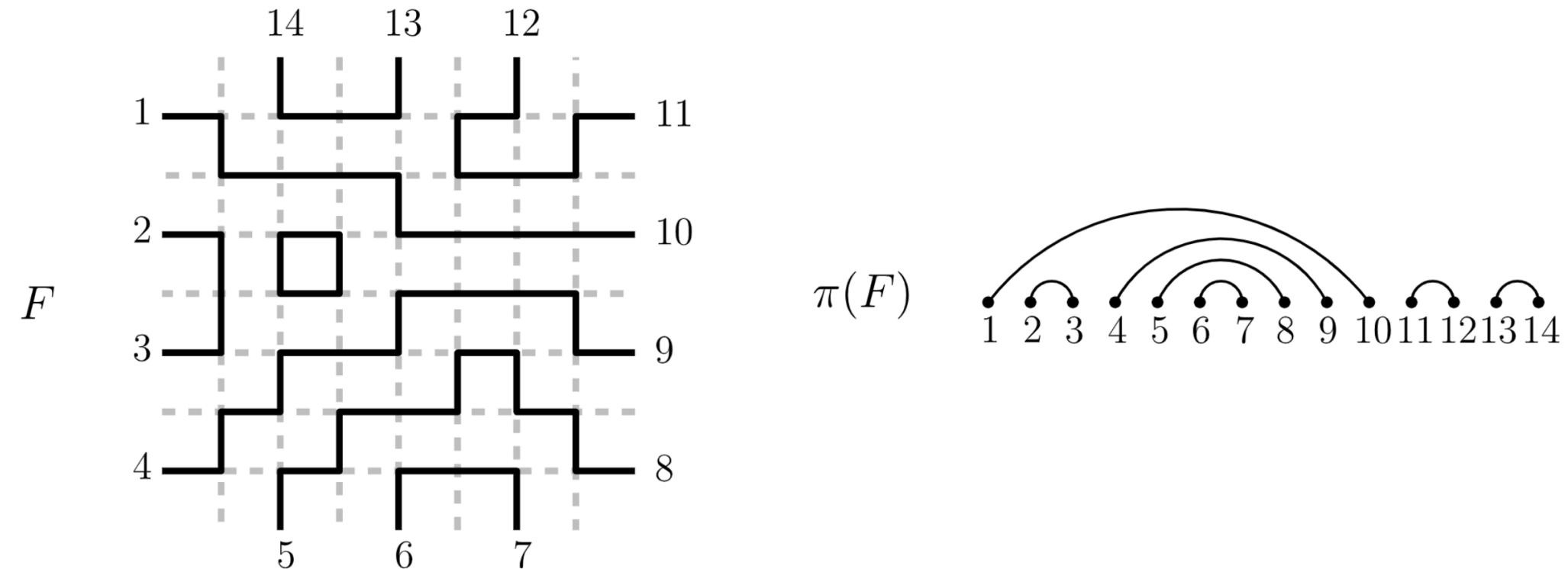
$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle \pi | H | \pi \rangle}{\langle \pi | \pi \rangle} \propto N \left( \frac{\sqrt[4]{2}}{3\sqrt{3}/4} \right)^{N^2} \rightarrow 0$$



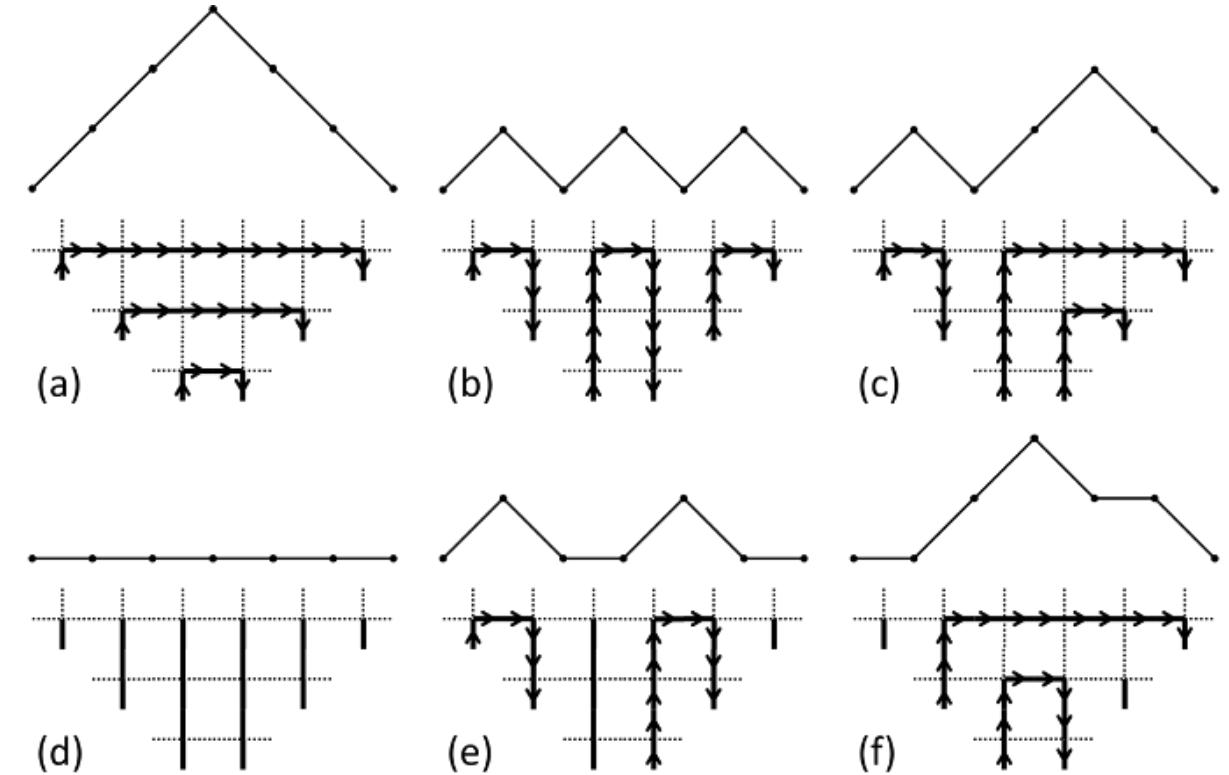
$$\sum_{f=0}^{\frac{M-1}{2}} \binom{\frac{M-1}{2}}{f} \binom{\frac{M+1}{2}}{f} \equiv \binom{M}{\frac{M+1}{2}}$$

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
8	7	6	5	4	3	2				
7	6	5	4	3	2					
6	5	4	3	2	1					
5	4	3	2	1	0					
4	5	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
3	4	5	4	3	2	1	0			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

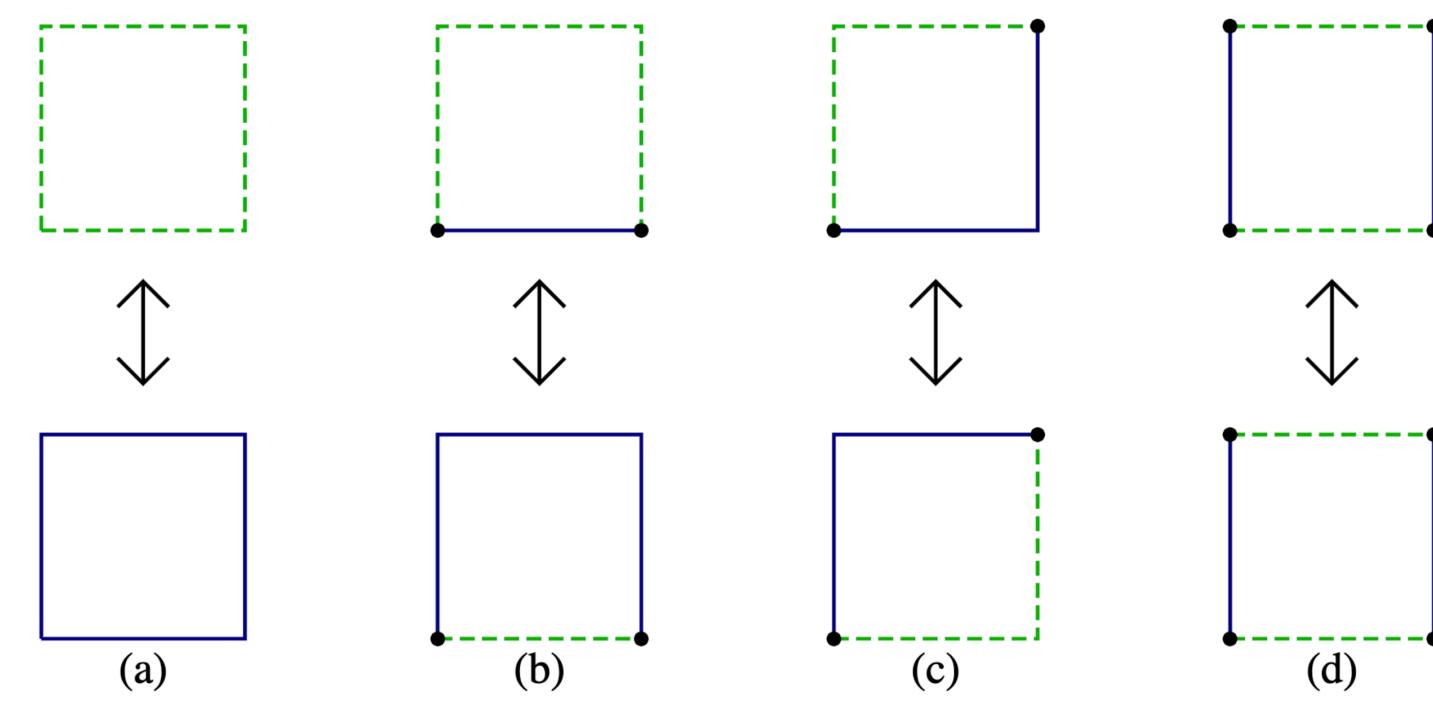
# Link pattern, Wieland gyration and holography dual



Dell'Anna, et. al., PRB, 16'  
Salberger, and Korepin, Rev. Math. Phys., 17'



Alexander, et. al., PRB, 19'

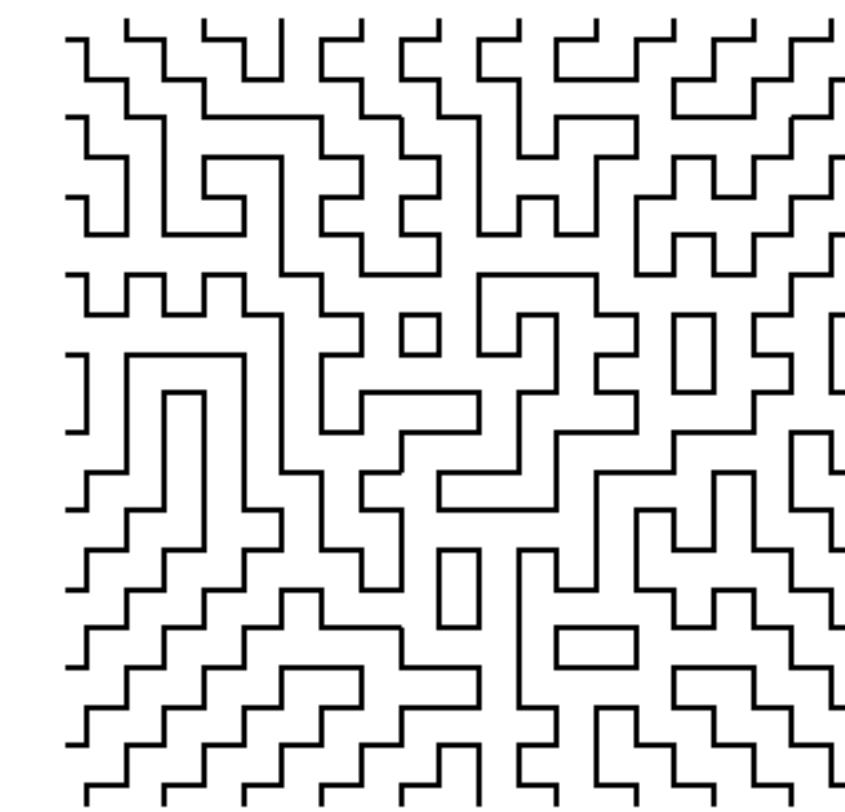


Wieland, Elec. J Comb., 00'

$$[H_{\text{bulk}} + H'_{\partial}, \mathcal{G}] = 0$$

Chiral edge mode?

Lemm and Mozgunov, J. Math. Phys., 19'



# Open questions

- Quantum many-body scar dynamics? Turner, et. al., Nature Phys., 18'
- What if there is kinetic term on boundary or periodic boundary condition?
- Add color degree of freedom to increase entanglement? Movassagh, and Shor, PNAS, 16'
- Current gapless proof doesn't work for q-deformed model, could there be a phase transition at  $q=1$ ?  
Zhang, Ahmadain, Klich, PNAS, 17'
- Other lattices and constraints (coming soon)
- Spin Hamiltonian on vertices (coming soon) Cano, and Fendley, PRL, 12'