

Coogee'14 – Sydney Quantum Information Workshop

Jan 14-17, 2014 Coogee Bay Hotel, Sydney

On the shape of entanglement

Yangang Chen





outline

- Introduction
- Shape of entanglement in systems of free fermions
 - ground state entanglement
 - entanglement after a quantum quench
- Beyond free fermions

outline

- **Introduction**

- Shape of entanglement in systems of free fermions
 - ground state entanglement
 - entanglement after a quantum quench
- Beyond free fermions

Scaling of entanglement in many-body systems

How does entropy scale with L ?

- generic state of $\mathcal{H}^A \otimes \mathcal{H}^B$

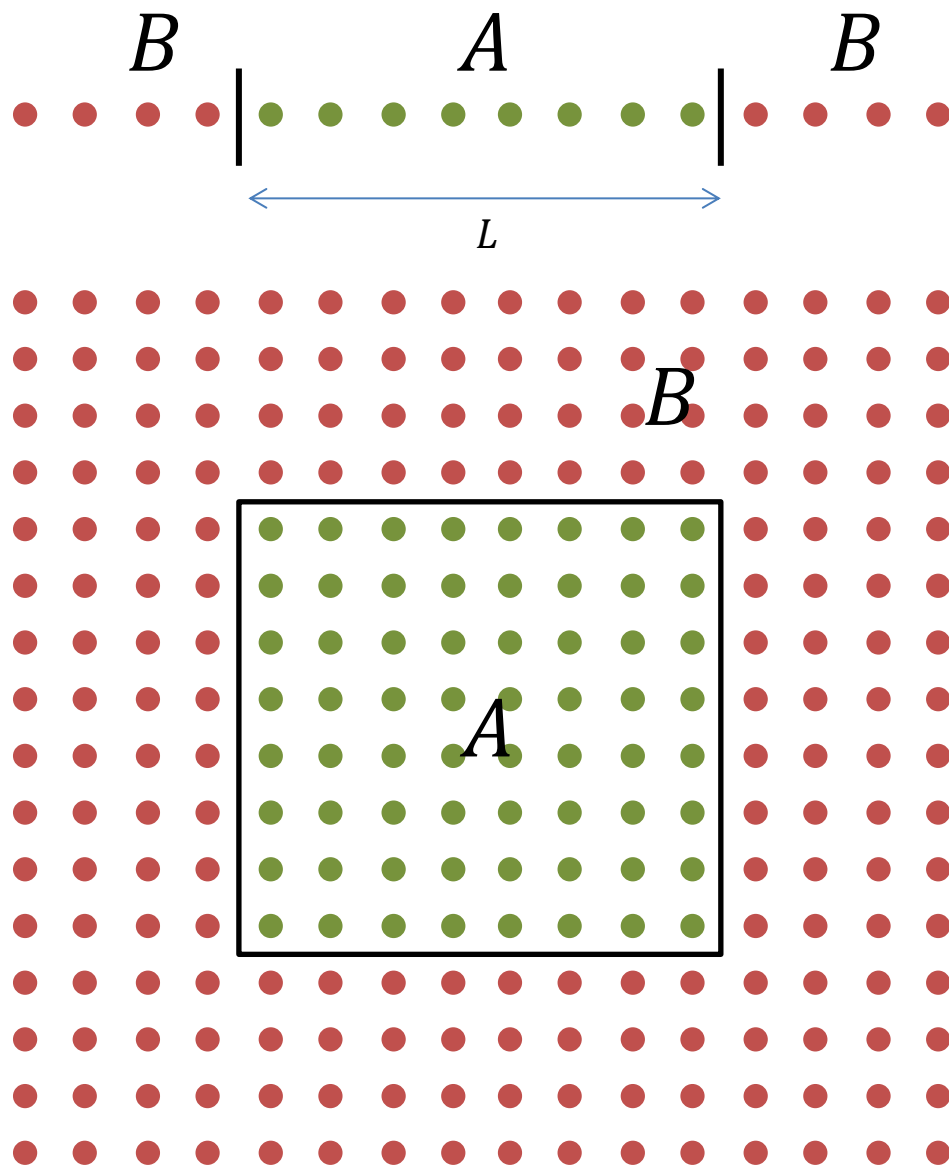
$$S(A) \sim |A| = L^D$$

bulk law

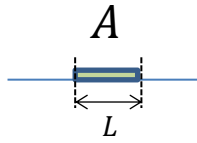
- ground state of a local Hamiltonian

$$S(A) \sim |\partial A| = L^{D-1}$$

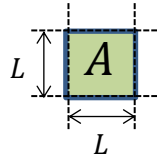
boundary law



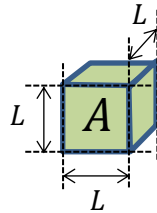
D=1



D=2



D=3



boundary law
for entanglement entropy

$$S(A) \sim |\partial A| \sim L^{D-1}$$

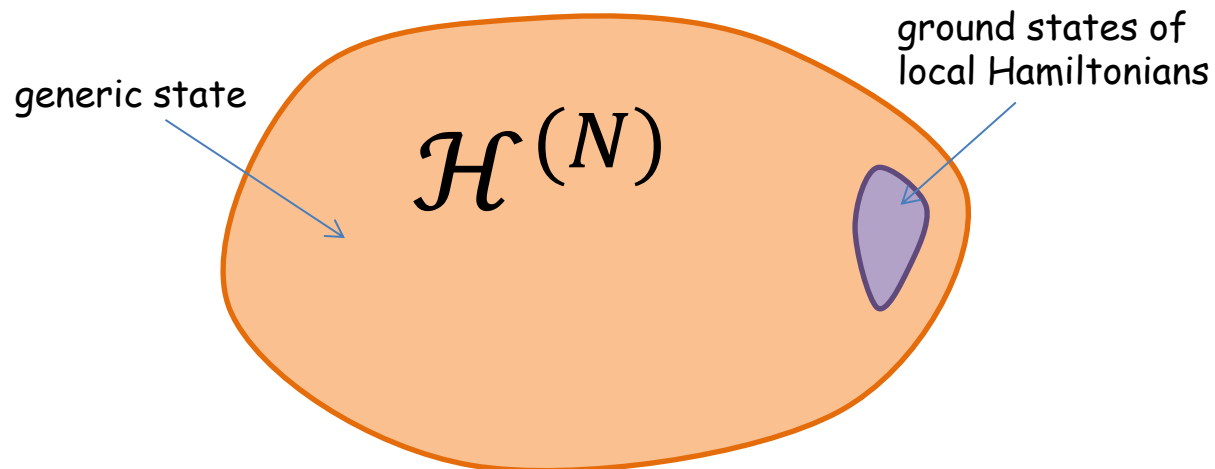
instead of
bulk law

$$S(A) \sim |A| \sim L^D$$

sometimes,
logarithmic corrections

$$S(A) \sim L^{D-1} \log(L)$$

Ground states of local Hamiltonians are special/non-generic states



Scaling of entanglement in many-body ground states (complete list?)

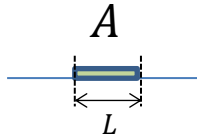
gapped system

gapless system

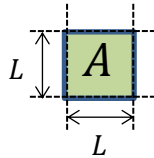
$$D - D_\Gamma \geq 2$$

$$D - D_\Gamma = 1$$

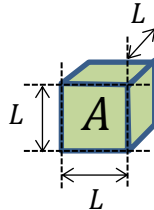
$$D = 1$$



$$D = 2$$



$$D = 3$$



const.

-

$\log(L)$

L

L

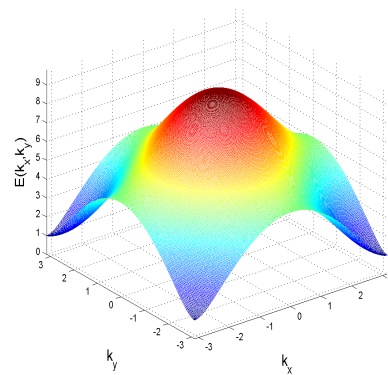
$L \log(L)$

L^2

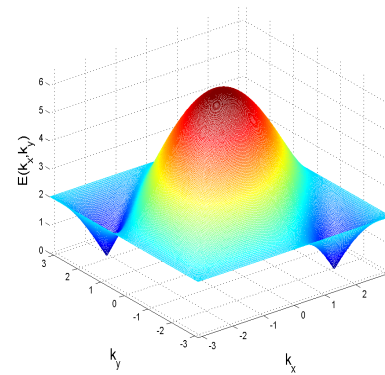
L^2

$L^2 \log(L)$

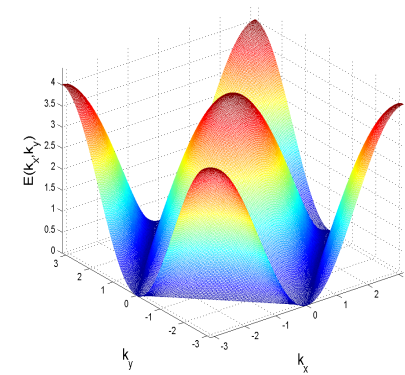
$$\lambda = 50, \gamma = 10$$



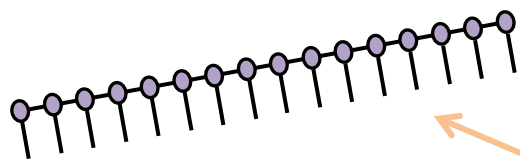
$$\mu = 20, \gamma = 10$$



$$\mu = 0.0, \gamma = 0.0$$



APPLICATION: tensor network states

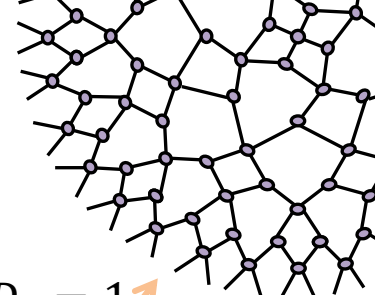


gapped system

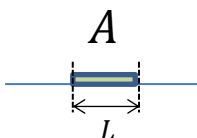
gapless system

$$D - D_\Gamma \geq 2$$

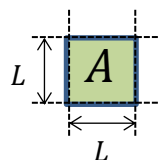
$$D - D_\Gamma = 1$$



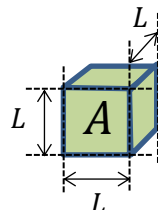
$$D = 1$$



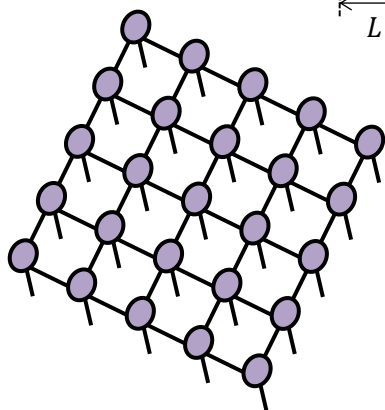
$$D = 2$$



$$D = 3$$



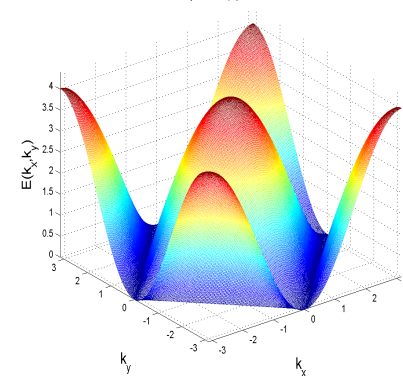
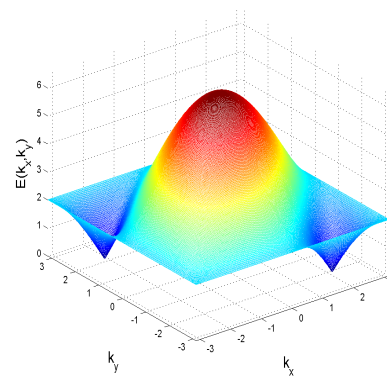
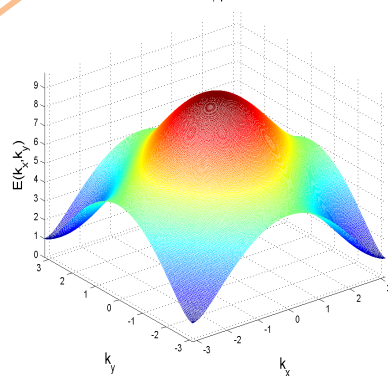
MPS const.	-	MERA $\log(L)$
PEPS L	MERA L	branching MERA $L \log(L)$
PEPS L^2	MERA L^2	branching MERA $L^2 \log(L)$



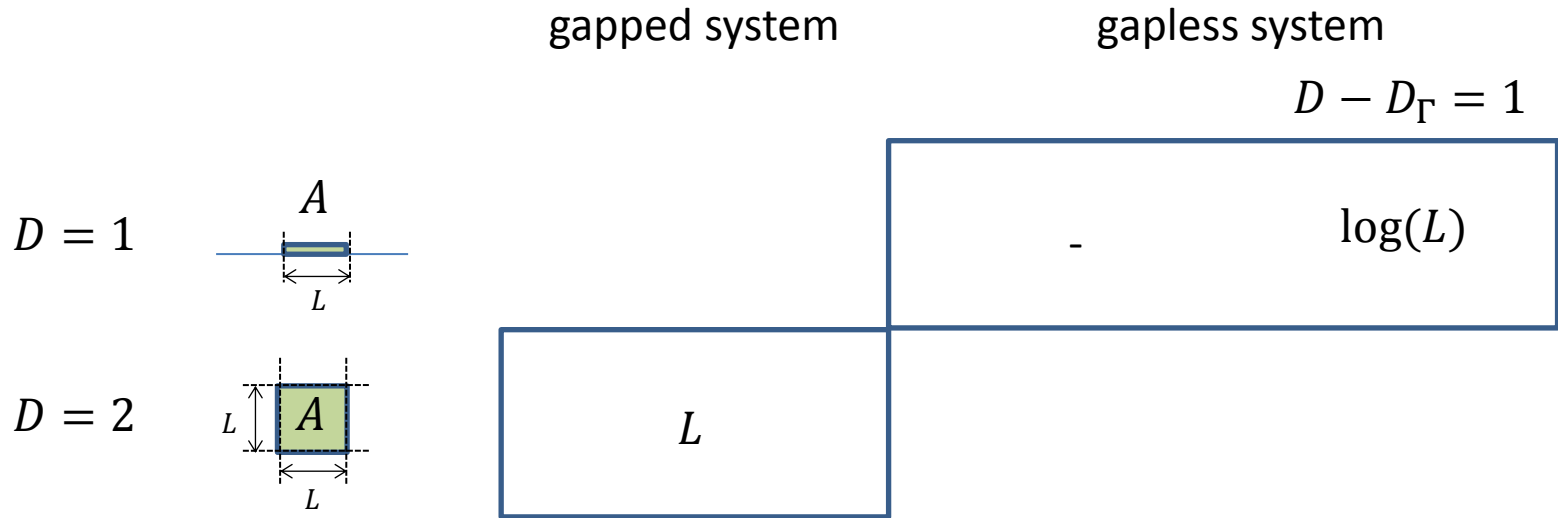
$$\lambda = 50, \gamma = 10$$

$$\mu = 20, \gamma = 10$$

$$\mu = 0.0, \gamma = 0.0$$



APPLICATION: quantum criticality and topological order



- quantum criticality:

$$S(L) \approx \frac{c}{3} \log(L)$$

c central charge

- topological order:

$$S(L) \approx aL - \log(D)$$

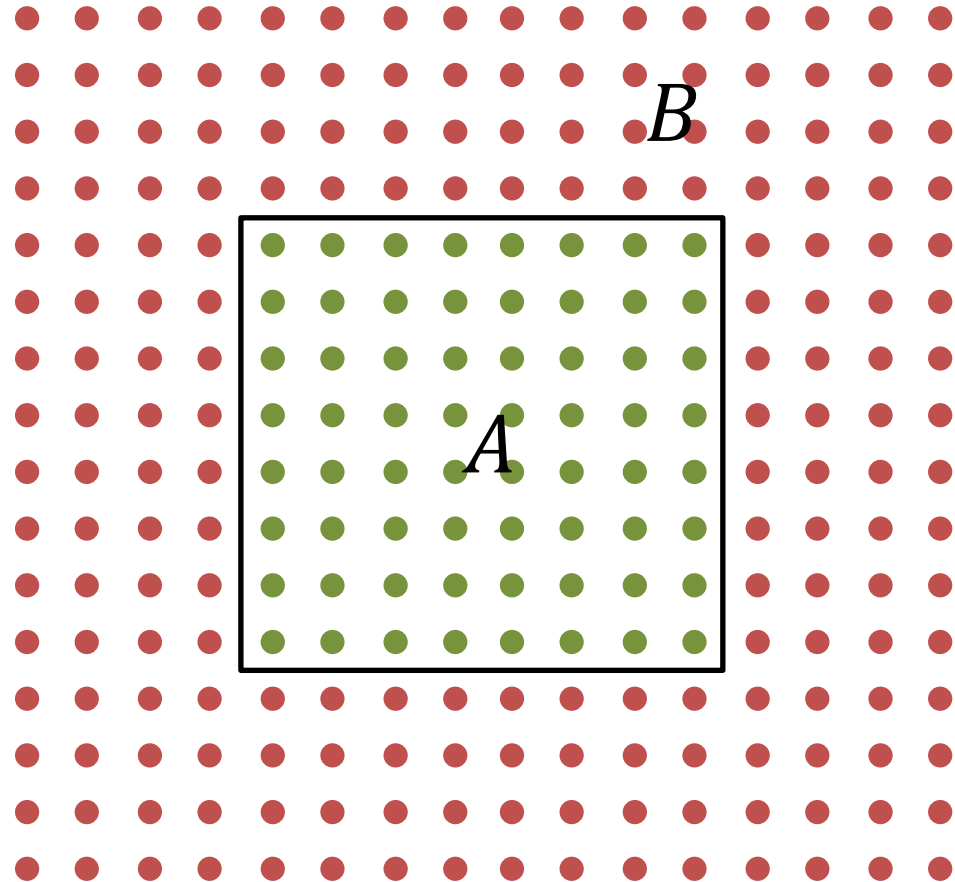
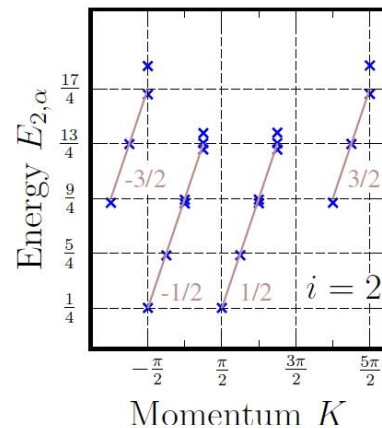
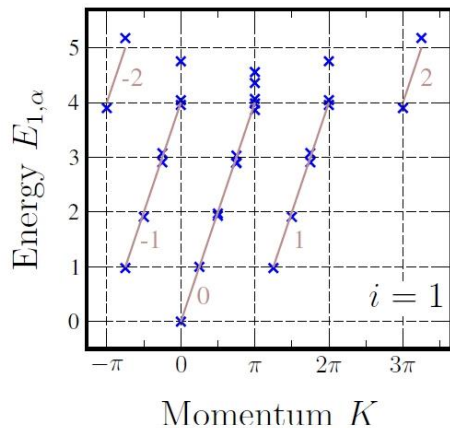
D total quantum dimension

Beyond entanglement entropy of a block?

- entanglement spectrum

$$\rho^A = \sum_{\alpha} p_{\alpha} |\Psi_{\alpha}\rangle \langle \Psi_{\alpha}|$$

$$p_{\alpha} = e^{-E_{\alpha}}$$

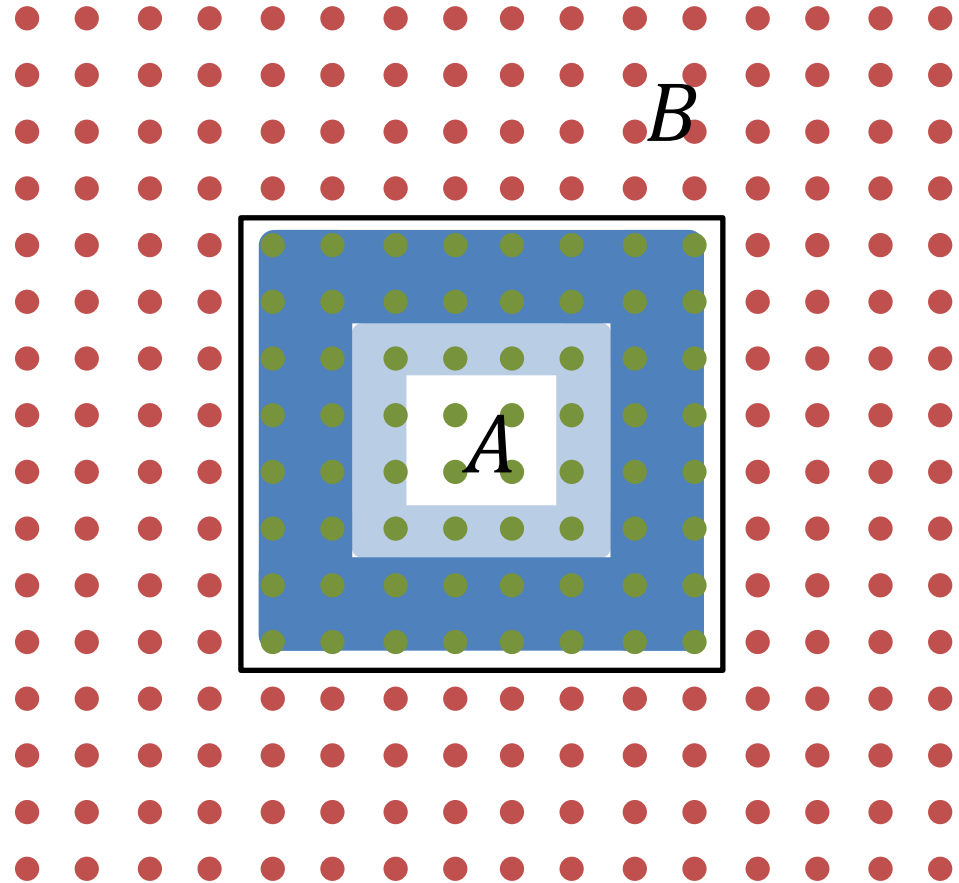


In chiral topological order,
entanglement spectrum related to
spectrum of the boundary theory

Beyond entanglement entropy of a block?

- **entanglement shape**

Where are the entangled degrees of freedom?



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Entanglement entropy in free fermions



Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_i (a_i^\dagger a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \gamma \sum_i (a_i a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \mu \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i$$



ground state

$|\Psi\rangle$



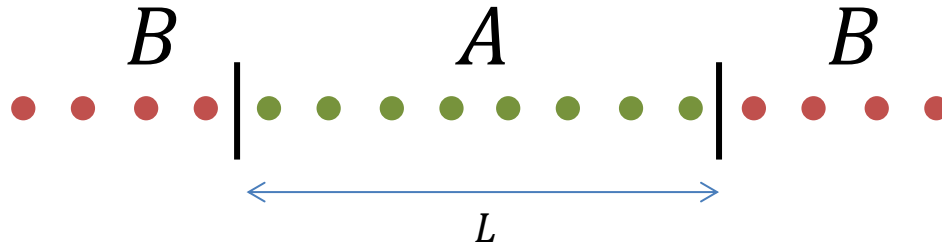
reduced density matrix

ρ^A



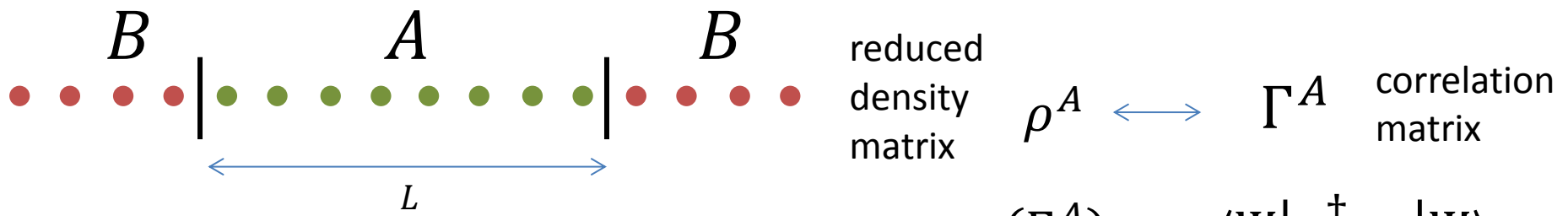
Γ^A

correlation matrix



$$(\Gamma^A)_{ij} \equiv \langle \Psi | a_i^\dagger a_j | \Psi \rangle$$

* more generally, majorana fermion formalism if particle number is not preserved



$$(\Gamma^A)_{ij} \equiv \langle \Psi | a_i^\dagger a_j | \Psi \rangle$$

Hermitian
matrix

$$\Gamma^A = U \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & q_L \end{bmatrix} U^\dagger$$

$$\langle \Psi | b_m^\dagger b_n | \Psi \rangle = \delta_{mn} q_m$$

$$a_i = \sum_m U_{im} b_m$$

Entropy $S^A = \sum_m S_m = \sum_m [-q_m \log q_m - (1 - q_m) \log (1 - q_m)]$

Entropy of site i $s_i \equiv \sum_m |U_{im}|^2 S_m$

$$\sum_i |U_{im}|^2 = 1$$

$$\sum_i s_i = \sum_{im} |U_{im}|^2 S_m = \sum_m S_m = S^A$$

* For majorana modes (only fermion parity conservation)

$$\Gamma^A = O \left(\oplus_m \begin{bmatrix} 0 & v_m \\ -v_m & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) O^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{2i-1} \\ c_{2i} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_m \begin{bmatrix} O_{2i-1,2m-1} & O_{2i-1,2m} \\ O_{2i,2m-1} & O_{2i,2m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_{2m-1} \\ d_{2m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Entropy } S^A = \sum_m S_m = \sum_m - \left[\frac{1+v_m}{2} \log\left(\frac{1+v_m}{2}\right) + \frac{1-v_m}{2} \log\left(\frac{1-v_m}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\text{Entropy of site } i \quad s_i \equiv \sum_m p_{im} S_m$$

$$\sum_i s_i = \sum_{im} p_{im} S_m = \sum_m S_m = S^A$$

$$p_{im} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left\{ |O_{2i-1,2m-1}|^2 + |O_{2i-1,2m}|^2 + |O_{2i,2m-1}|^2 + |O_{2i,2m}|^2 \right\} \quad \sum_i p_{im} = 1$$

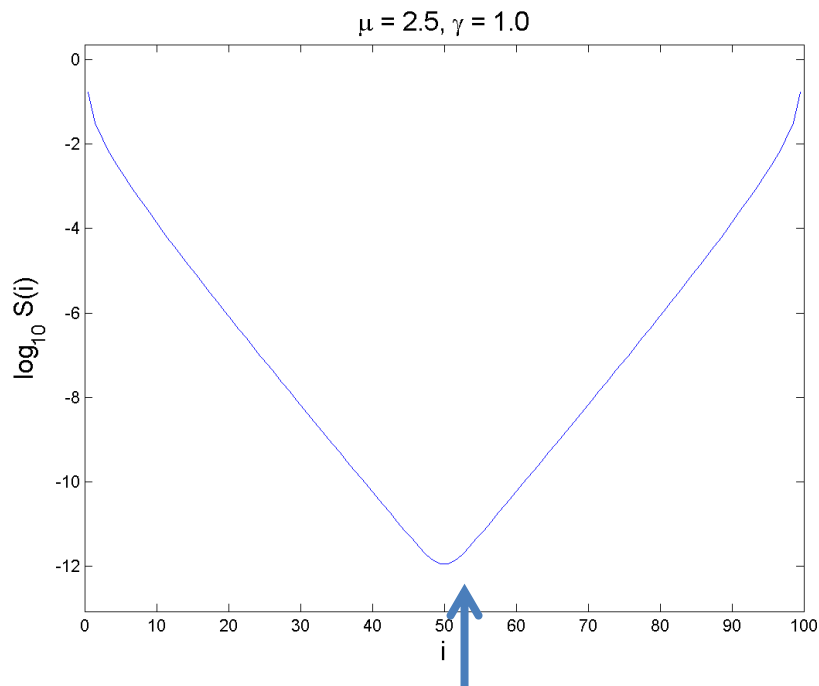
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 - **ground state entanglement**
 - entanglement after a quantum quench
- Beyond free fermions

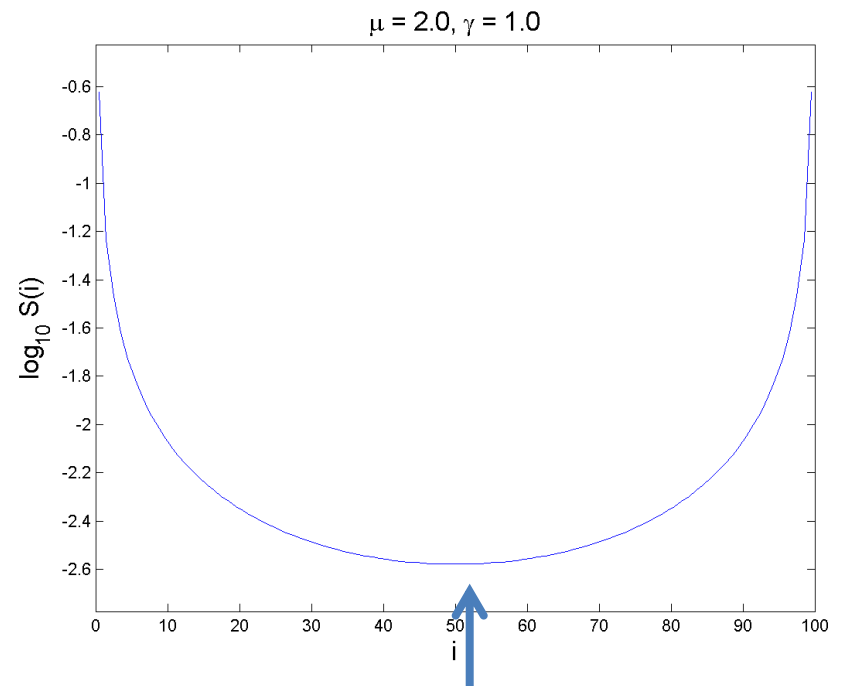
$$H = \sum_i (a_i^\dagger a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \gamma \sum_i (a_i a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \mu \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i$$

- infinite chain
- finite block (100 sites)

gapped



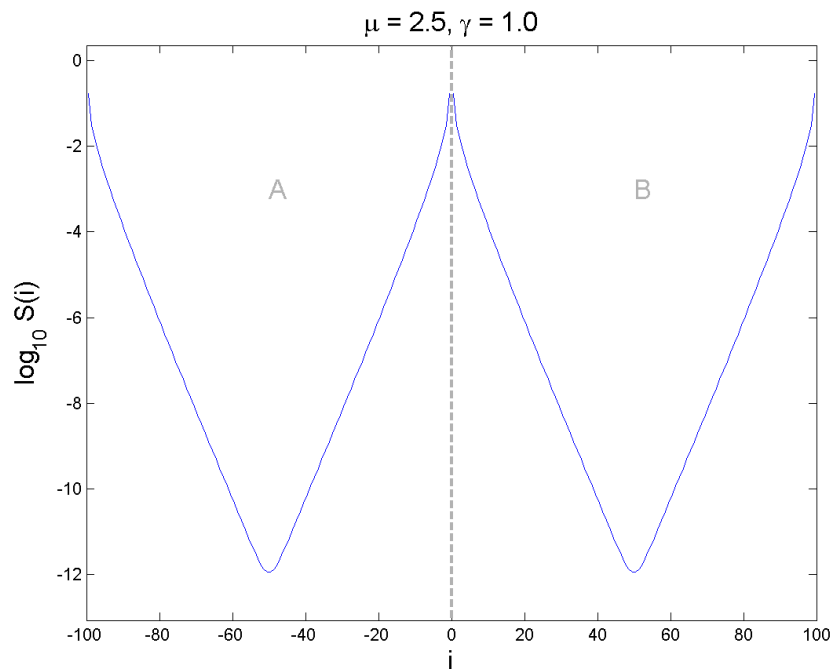
gapless



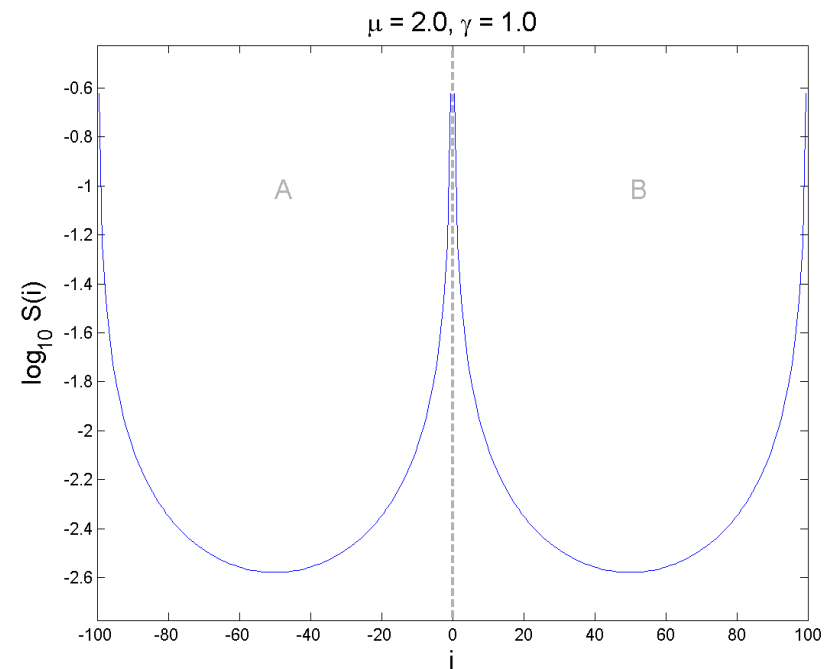
$$H = \sum_i (a_i^\dagger a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \gamma \sum_i (a_i a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \mu \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i$$

- finite periodic chain (200 sites)
- region A (B) has 100 sites

gapped



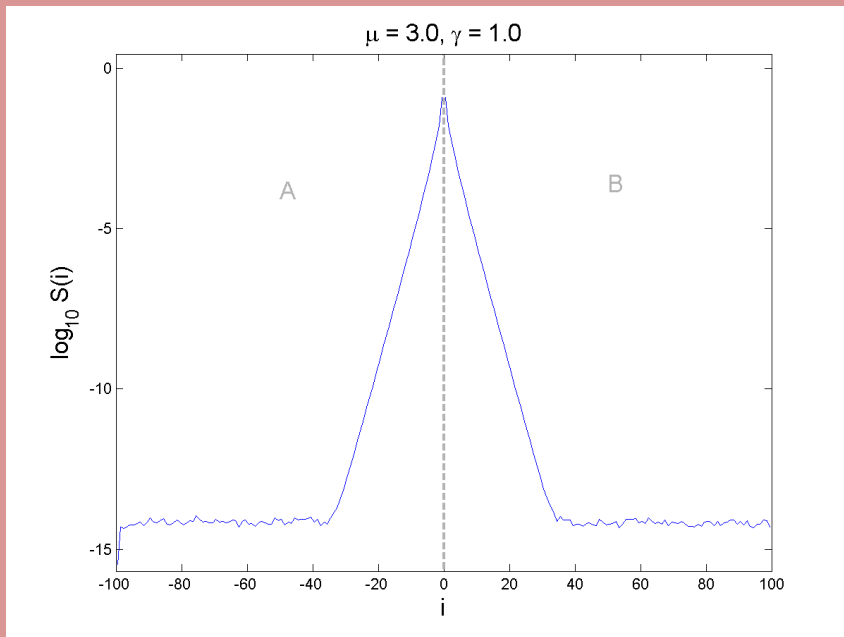
gapless



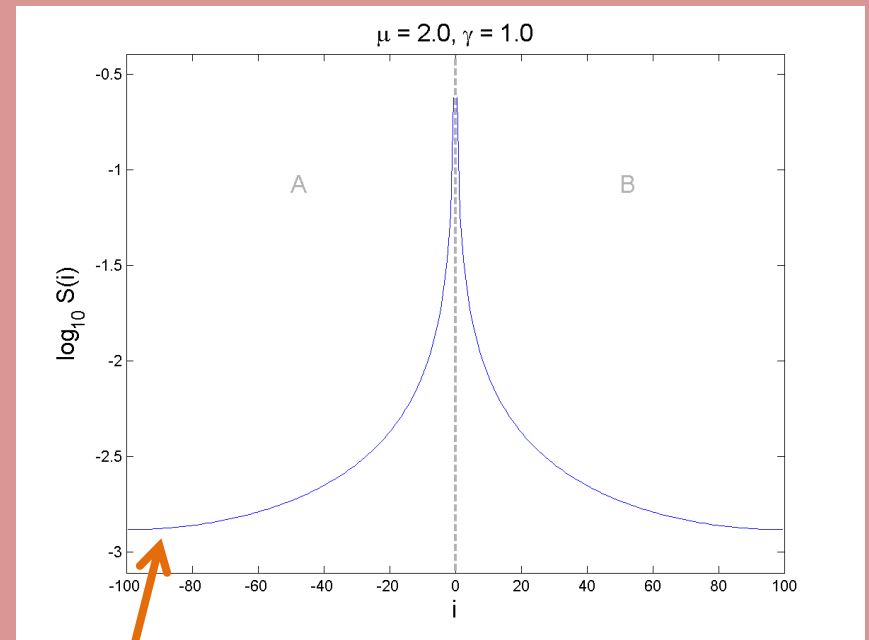
$$H = \sum_i (a_i^\dagger a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \gamma \sum_i (a_i a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \mu \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i$$

- finite open chain (200+ sites)
- region A (B) has 100 sites

gapped



gapless



this tail explains divergence of entanglement of half an infinite chain at criticality

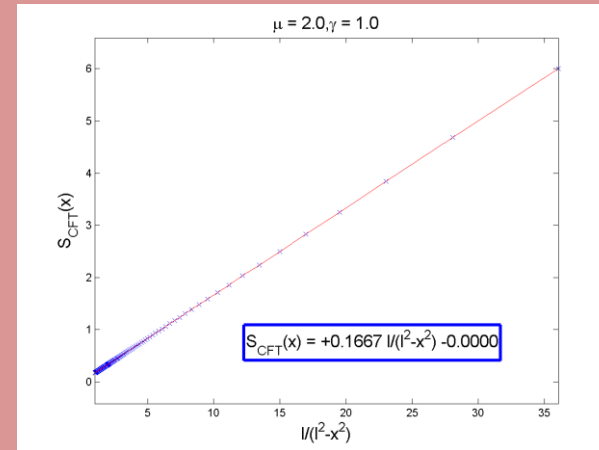
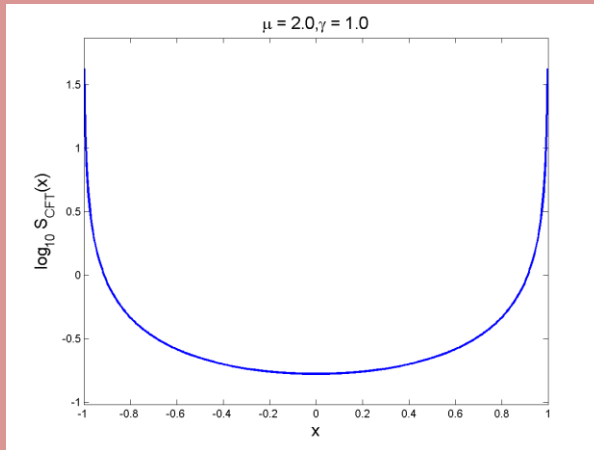
$$H = \sum_i (a_i^\dagger a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \gamma \sum_i (a_i a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \mu \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i$$

- infinite chain, gapless
- finite block $[-l, l]$
- CFT prediction (Rob Myers)

$$S_x = \frac{c}{3} \frac{l}{l^2 - x^2}$$

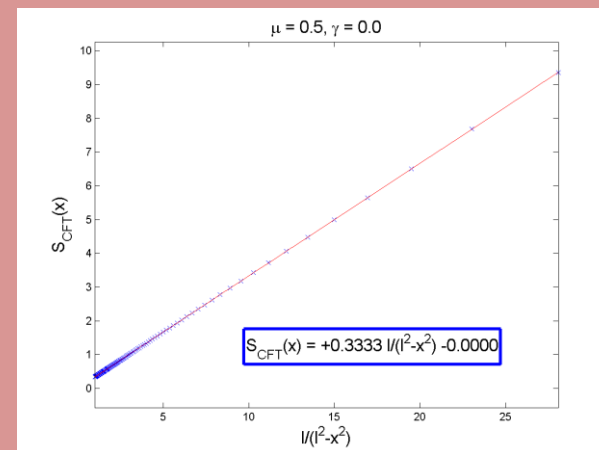
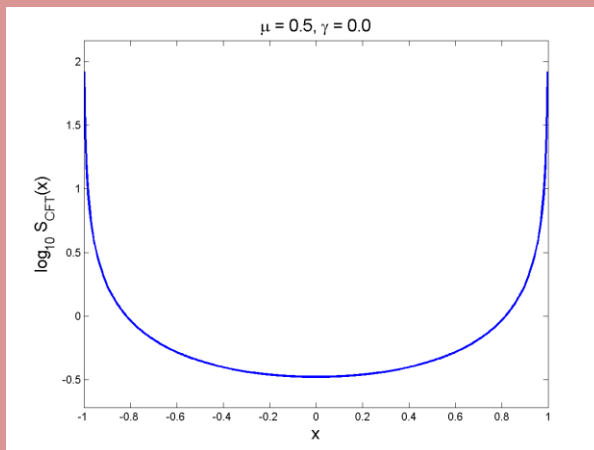
c central charge

critical
Ising
model



$$c = 1/2$$

critical
XX
model

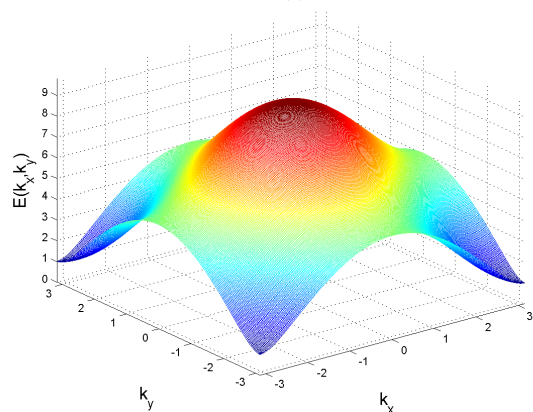


$$c = 1$$

2D

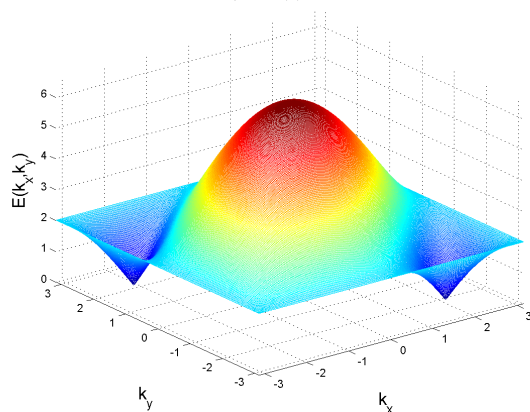
$$H = \sum_{\langle i,i \rangle} (a_i^\dagger a_j + h.c.) + \gamma \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (a_i a_j + h.c.) + \mu \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i$$

$\lambda = 5.0, \gamma = 1.0$



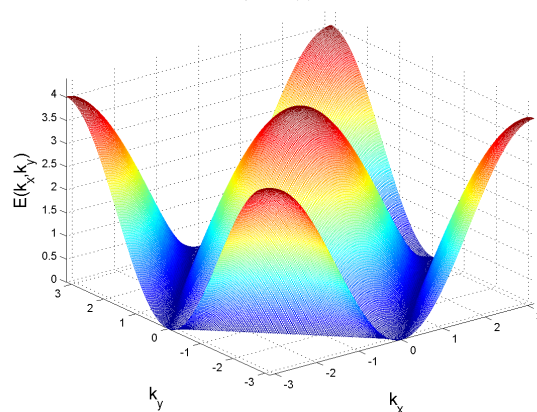
gapped

$\mu = 2.0, \gamma = 1.0$



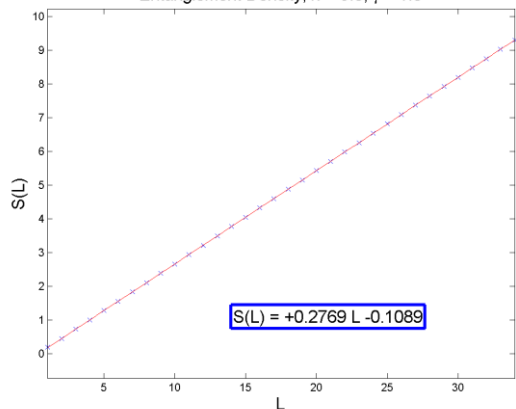
gapless

$\mu = 0.0, \gamma = 0.0$



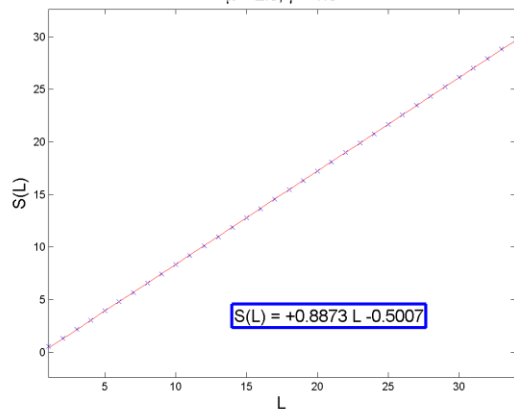
gapless II

Entanglement Density, $\lambda = 5.0, \gamma = 1.0$



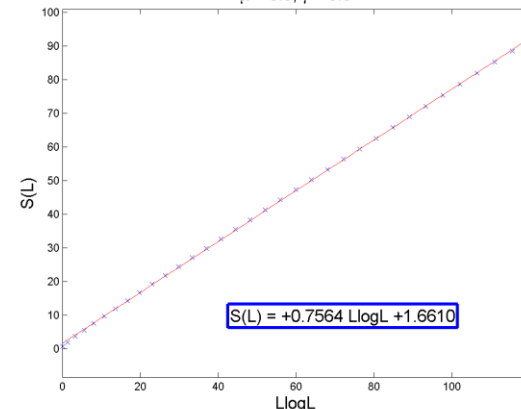
$s \approx L$

$\mu = 2.0, \gamma = 1.0$



$s \approx L$

$\mu = 0.0, \gamma = 0.0$



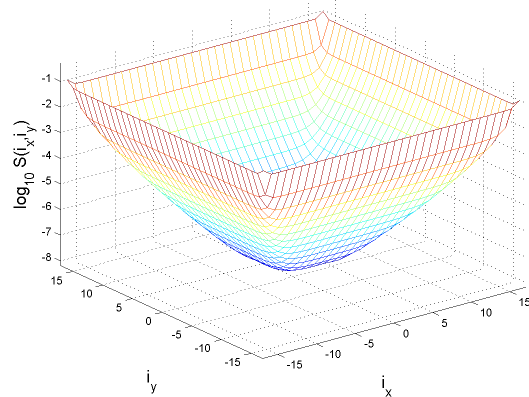
$s \approx L \log(L)$

gapped

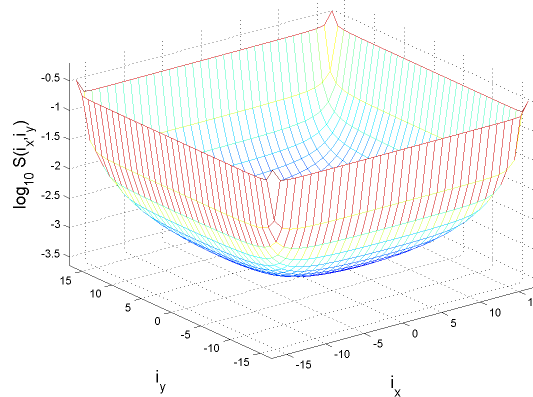
gapless

gapless II

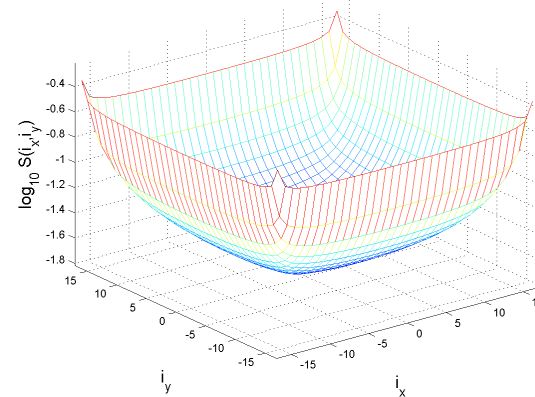
$\lambda = 5.0, \gamma = 1.0$



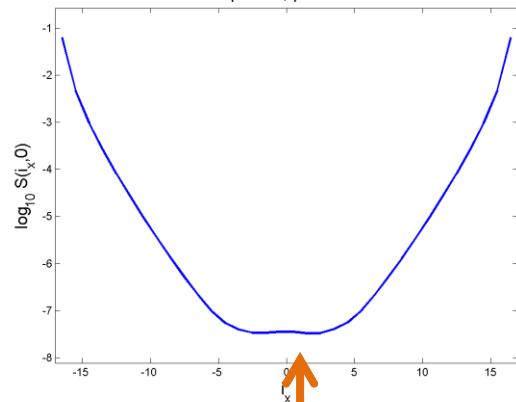
$\mu = 2.0, \gamma = 1.0$



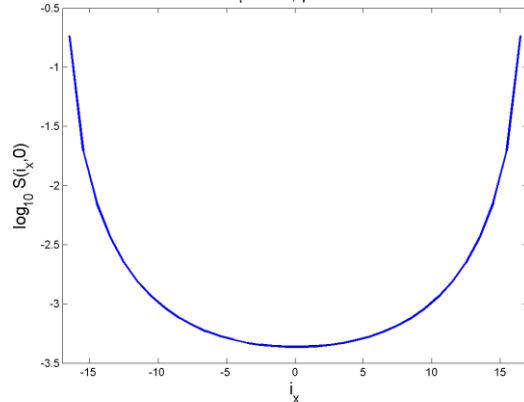
$\mu = 0.0, \gamma = 0.0$



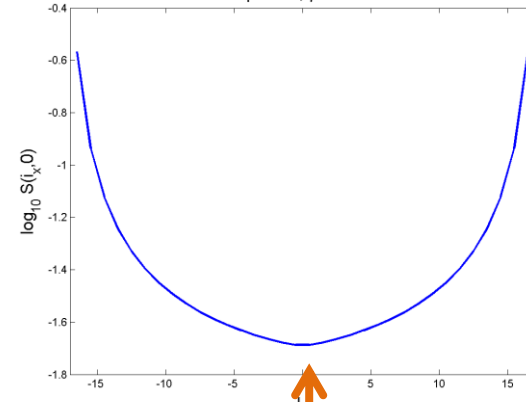
$\mu = 5.0, \gamma = 1.0$



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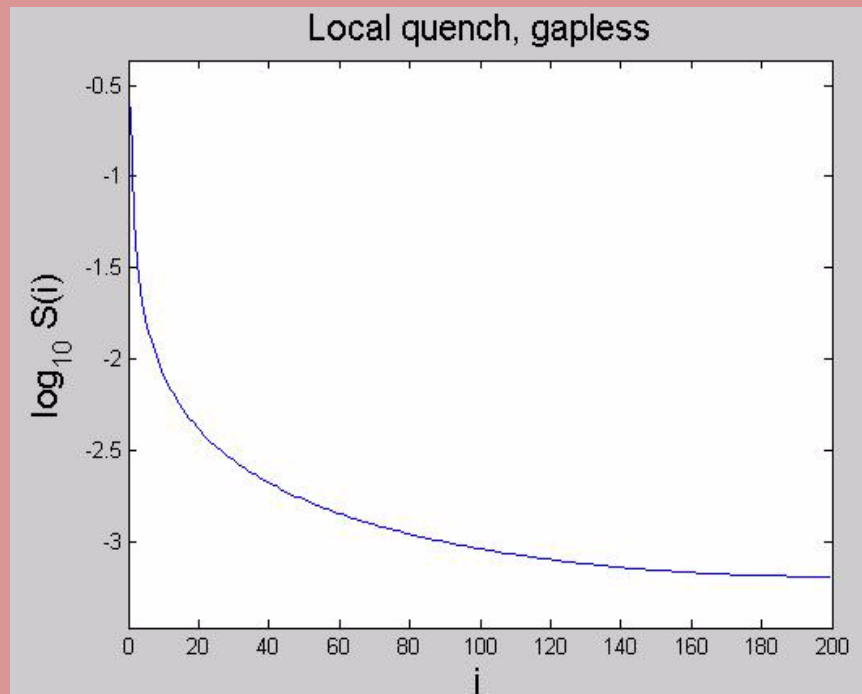
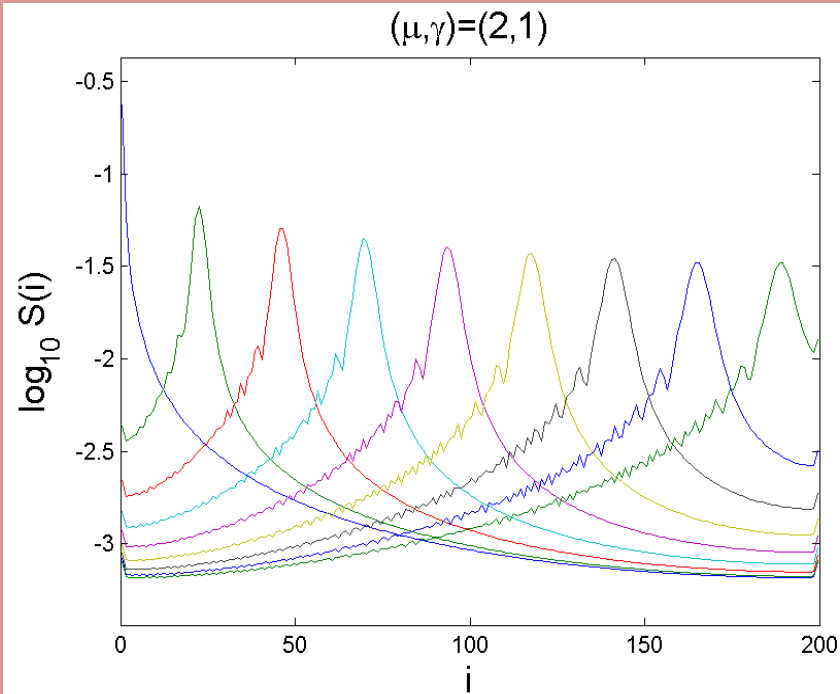


outline

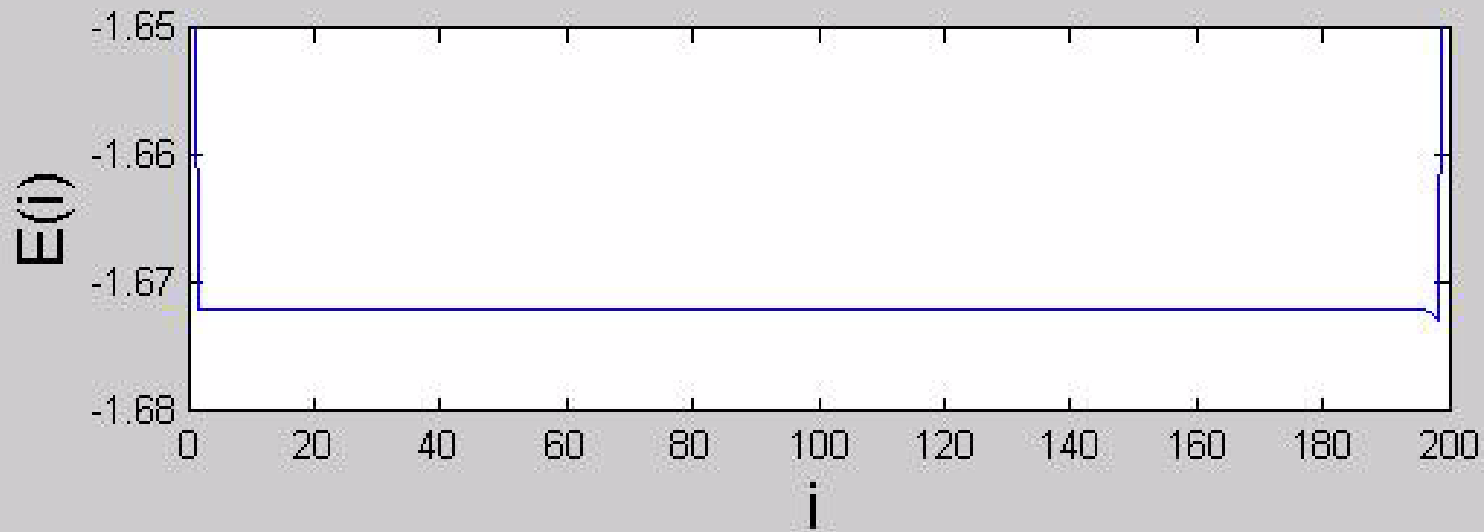
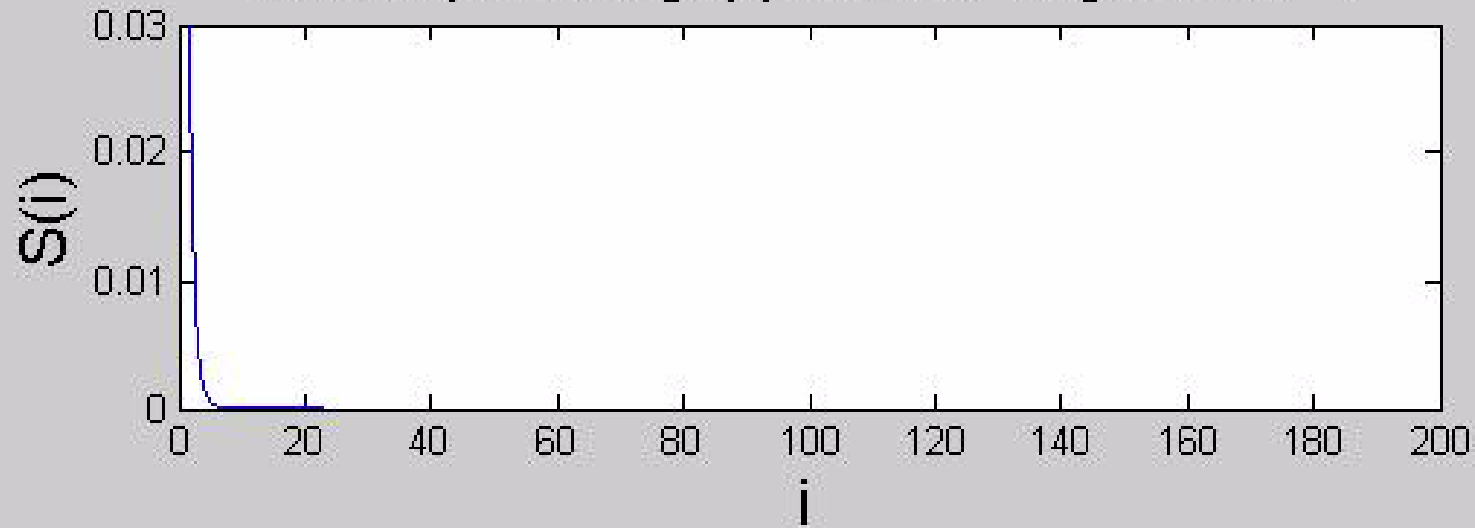
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$$H = \sum_i (a_i^\dagger a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \gamma \sum_i (a_i a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \mu \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i$$

- gapless system (200+200 sites)
- local quench -- disconnect A and B



Local quench, gapped, $\mu=3, \gamma=1$

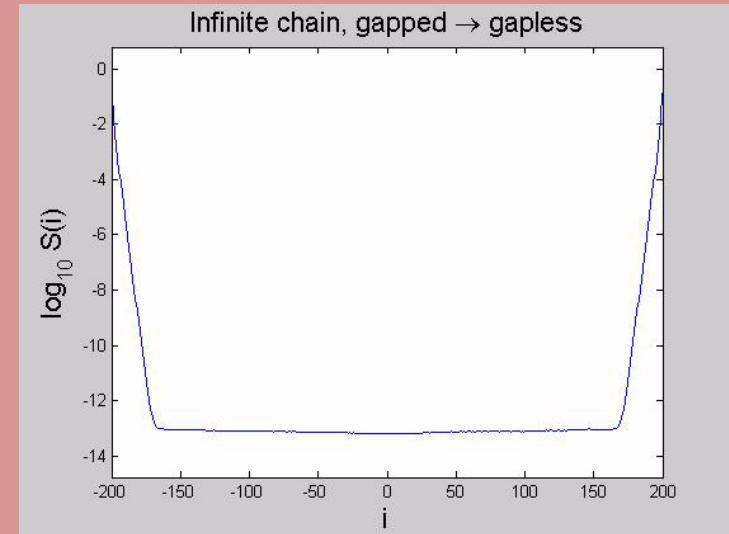
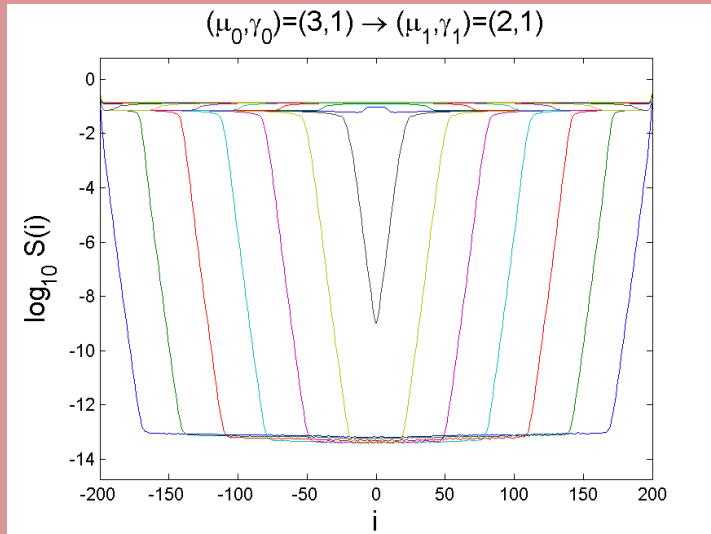


Detect low energy decoupling (e.g. spin charge separation)
without knowing what degrees of freedom separate.

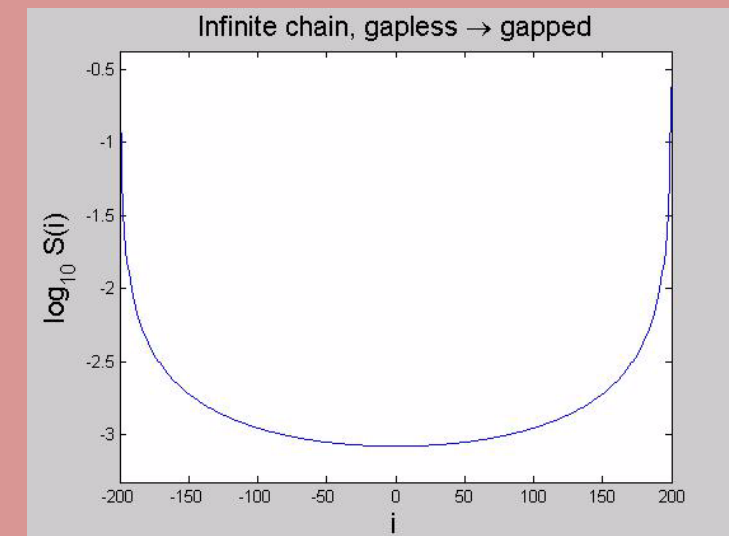
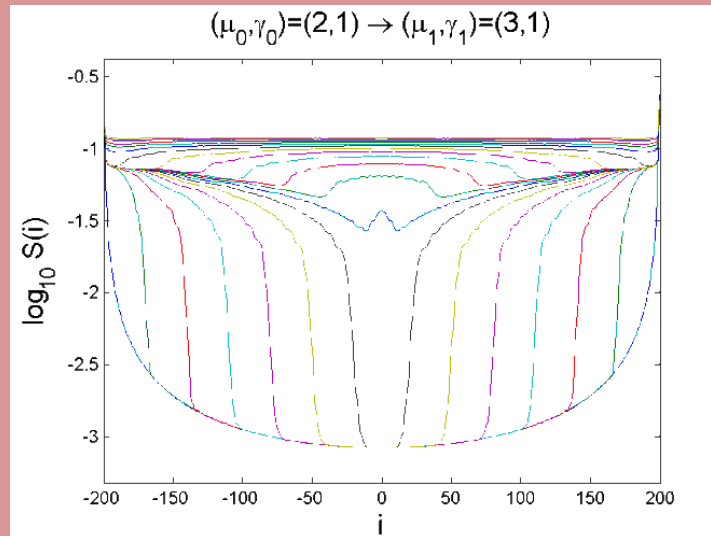
Global quench

$$H = \sum_i (a_i^\dagger a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \gamma \sum_i (a_i a_{i+1} + h.c.) + \mu \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i$$

- gapped to gapless



- gapless to gapped

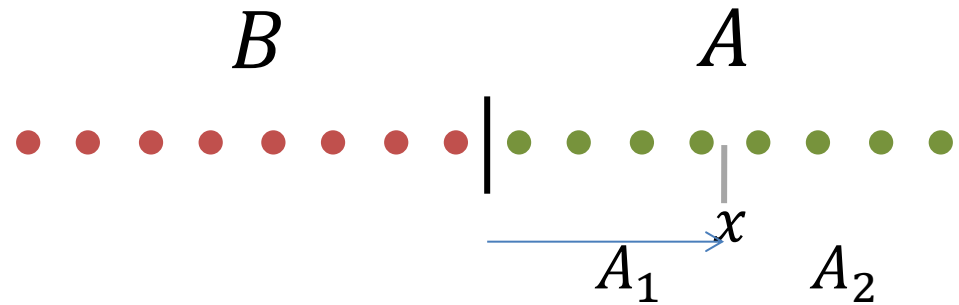


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several possible generalizations

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{\alpha} \sqrt{p_{\alpha}} |\psi_{\alpha}^A\rangle |\psi_{\alpha}^B\rangle$$



- Holevo's χ quantity

$$\chi(A_2) \equiv S\left(\sum_{\alpha} p_{\alpha} \rho_{\alpha}^{A_2}\right) - \sum_{\alpha} p_{\alpha} S(\rho_{\alpha}^{A_2})$$

- mutual information

$$I(A_1 B) \equiv S(A_1) + S(B) - S(A_1 B) = S(A_1) + S(A_1 A_2) - S(A_2)$$

- negativity

$$E_N(A_1 | B) \equiv \log \text{tr}([\rho^{A_1 B}]^{T_B})$$

define entanglement shape through subtraction or derivative:

$$\chi(x) - \chi(x+1)$$

$$I(x+1) - I(x)$$

$$E_N(x+1) - E_N(x)$$

in a CFT:

$$\frac{dI}{dx} = \frac{c}{3} \frac{1}{x}$$

in a CFT:

$$\frac{dE_N}{dx} = \frac{c}{4} \frac{1}{x}$$

summary

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THANK YOU!