

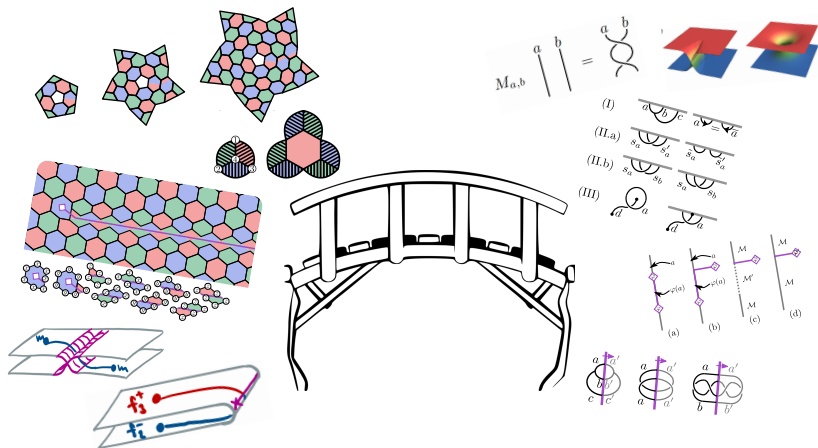
# The twists and boundaries of the 2D color code

arXiv:1806.02820, Quantum 2, 101 (2018).

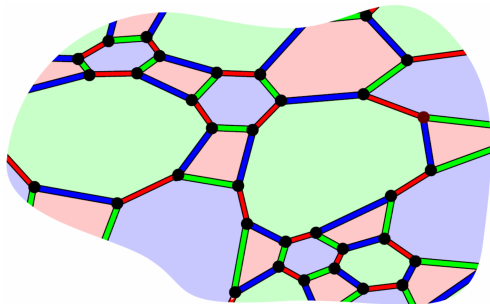
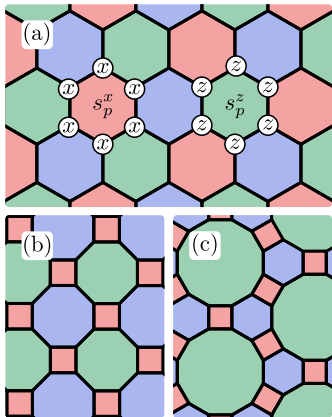
Markus Kesselring, Fernando Pastawski, Jens Eisert, Ben Brown

Coogee, Sydney – 5th of February 2019

# A bridge between condensed matter and quantum info

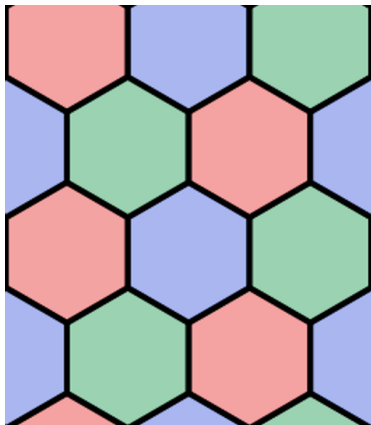


# Introduction to 2D color codes: Stabilizers

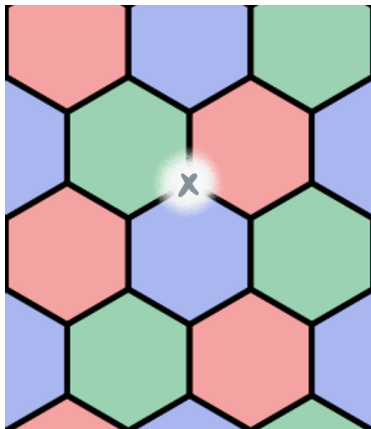


$$H_{CC} = - \sum_p s_p^x - \sum_p s_p^z$$

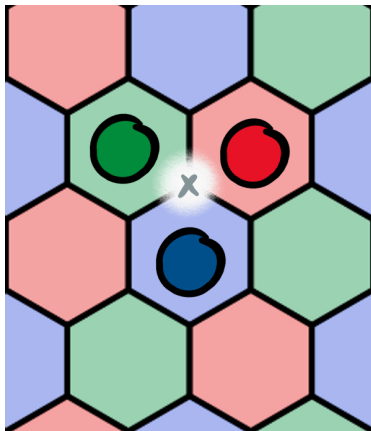
Color code anyons: creation



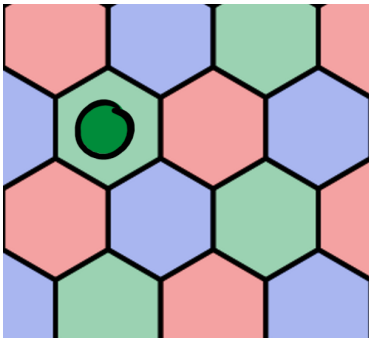
## Color code anyons: creation



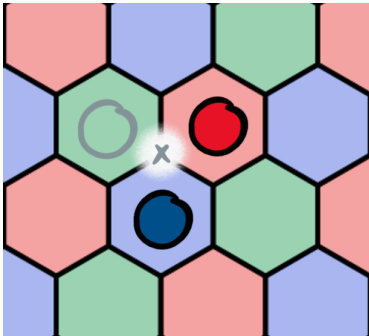
## Color code anyons: creation



Color code anyons: moving anyons

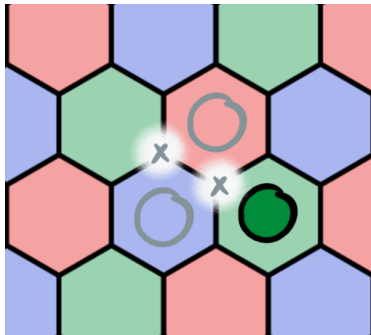


## Color code anyons: moving anyons

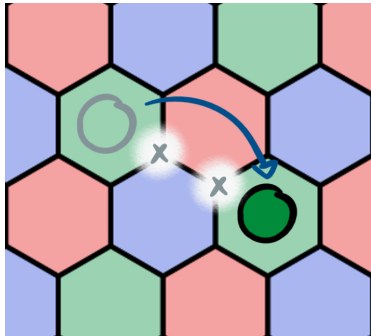




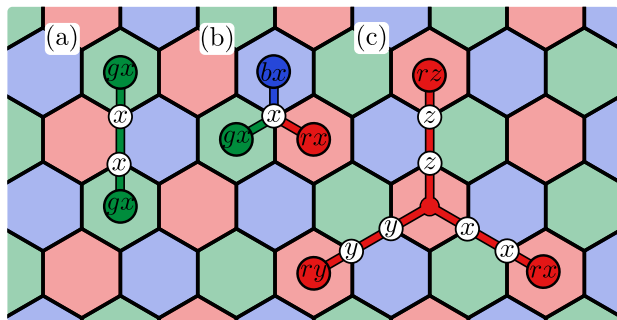
## Color code anyons: moving anyons



## Color code anyons: moving anyons



# Color code anyons: fusion



$rx$	$gx$	$bx$
$ry$	$gy$	$by$
$rz$	$gz$	$bz$

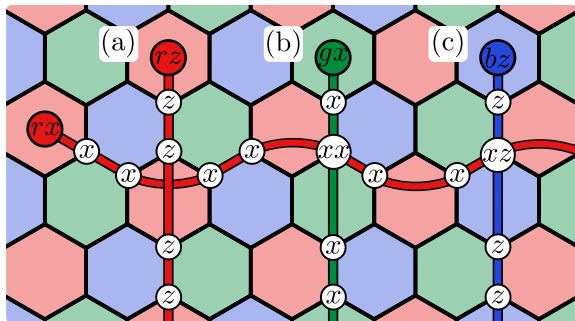


## Color code anyons: braiding

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ b \\ | \end{array} = S_{a,b} \begin{array}{c} a \\ \curvearrowright \\ b \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array}$$

For abelian anyons braiding results in a phase:  $S_{a,b} = e^{i\theta_{a,b}}$

## Color code anyons: braiding



$rx$	$gx$	$bx$
$ry$	$gy$	$by$
$rz$	$gz$	$bz$

## Summary anyons

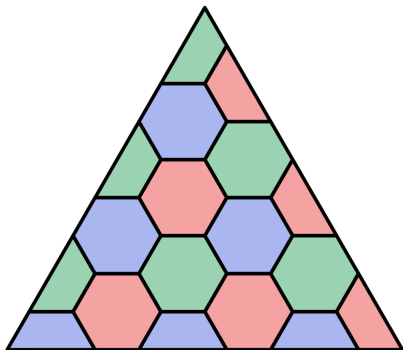
**Fusion** of two anyons within a row/column results in the third anyon within said row/column.

**Braiding** of two anyons which are in the same row/column is trivial, otherwise it will result in a phase  $-1$ .

$rx$	$gx$	$bx$
$ry$	$gy$	$by$
$rz$	$gz$	$bz$

## Boundaries of the color code

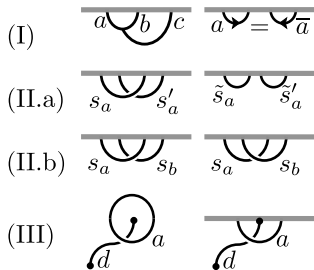
Three known boundaries of the color code:



$rx$	$gx$	$bx$
$ry$	$gy$	$by$
$rz$	$gz$	$bz$

## Gapped boundaries

Anyons that condense at a gapped boundary form a *Lagrangian subgroup*  $\mathcal{M}$

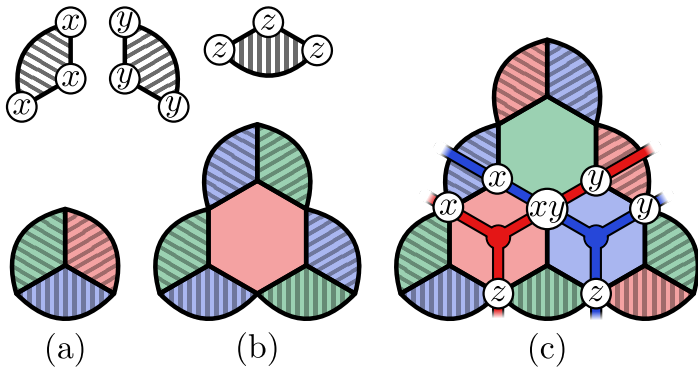


	color boundaries		
Pauli boundaries	rx	gx	bx
	ry	gy	by
	rz	gz	bz

- ▶ self bosonic exchange statistics
- ▶ trivial braiding with other anyons in  $\mathcal{M}$



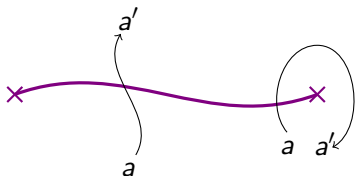
## Small codes with Pauli boundaries



A tiny  $[[4, 1, 2]]$  color code!

## Domain walls and twists

- ▶ domain walls correspond to maps  $a \mapsto \varphi(a) = a'$
- ▶ anyons crossing domain walls get mapped
- ▶ anyons circling around twist get mapped



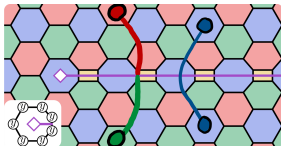
- ▶ data of anyon model is left invariant
  - ▶  $\varphi(N_{a,b}^c) = N_{a',b'}^{c'} = N_{a,b}^c$
  - ▶  $\varphi(S_{a,b}) = S_{a',b'} = S_{a,b}$
  - ▶  $\varphi(T_{a,b}) = T_{a',b'} = T_{a,b}$

# Color Code Twists

color label permuting domain walls

$rx$	$gx$	$bx$
$ry$	$gy$	$by$
$rz$	$gz$	$bz$

↪

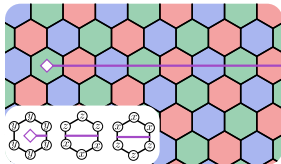


$$|S_3| = 6$$

Pauli label permuting domain walls

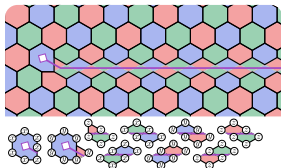
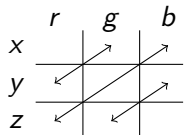
$rx$	$gx$	$bx$
$ry$	$gy$	$by$
$rz$	$gz$	$bz$

↪



$$|S_3| = 6$$

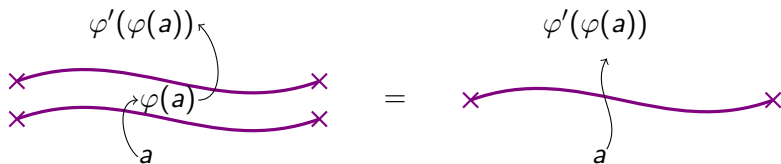
Duality (or domino) domain walls - exchange color and Pauli label



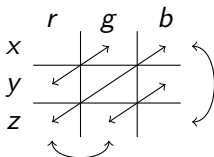
$$|Z_2| = 2$$

# Generating domain walls and twists

Combining domain walls and twists



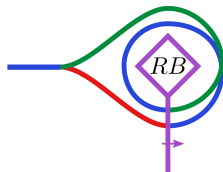
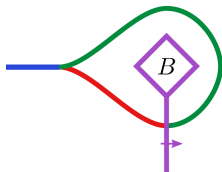
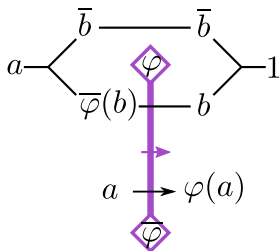
Generating set of twists



Number of twists

$$(S_3 \times S_3) \rtimes Z_2 = S_3 \wr Z_2 \quad \text{order } 72$$

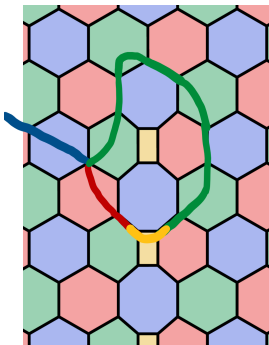
# Anyon localization at twist defects



Non-abelian  
Ising anyons:

$$\sigma \times \psi = \sigma$$

$$\rightarrow N_{\sigma, \psi}^{\sigma} = 1$$



## Quantum dimension of twists

Quantum dimension of a twist  $\varphi$ :

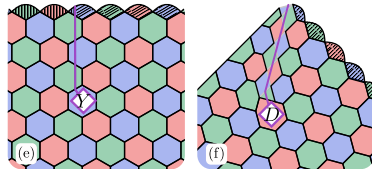
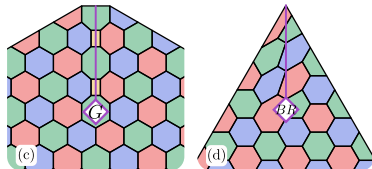
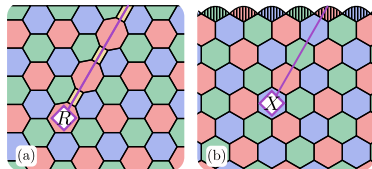
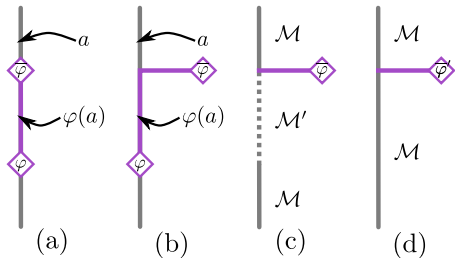
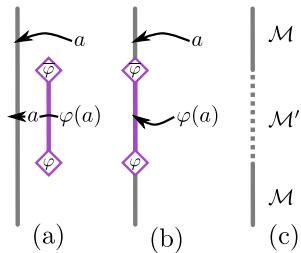
$$d_\varphi^2 = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{C}} d_a N_{\varphi, a}$$

Quantum dimensions of color code twists:

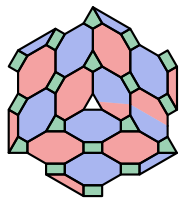
	$\mathbb{1}$	$X$	$Y$	$Z$	$XZ$	$ZX$
$\mathbb{1}$	1	2	2	2	4	4
$R$	2	2	2	2	4	4
$G$	2	2	2	2	4	4
$B$	2	2	2	2	4	4
$RB$	4	4	4	4	2	2
$BR$	4	4	4	4	2	2

$D \circ ()$	$\mathbb{1}$	$X$	$Y$	$Z$	$XZ$	$ZX$
$\mathbb{1}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$
$R$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$
$G$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$
$B$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$
$RB$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{2}$
$BR$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{8}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{8}$

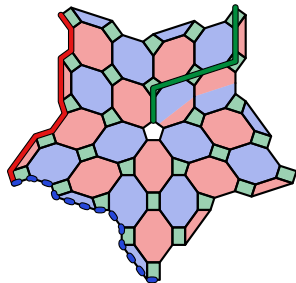
# Twist condensation



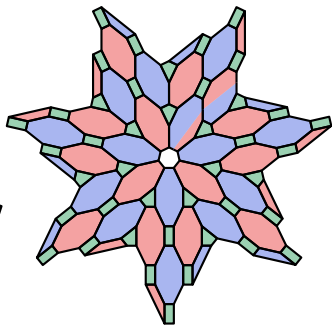
## Applications of twists: Stellated codes



$$k \frac{d^2}{n} = 1.33$$



$$k \frac{d^2}{n} = 2.40$$

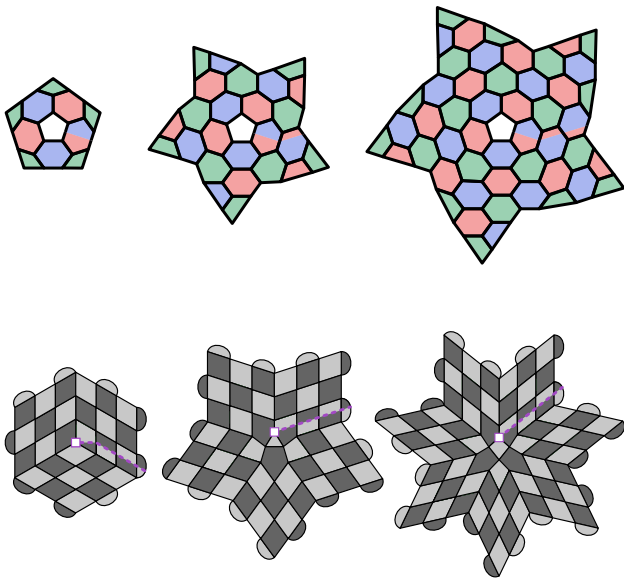


$$k \frac{d^2}{n} = 2.86$$

General:  $k \frac{d^2}{n} = 4 - \frac{8}{s} \rightarrow 4$



## Applications of twists: Stellated codes



## Unfolding the Color Code into 2 Toric Codes

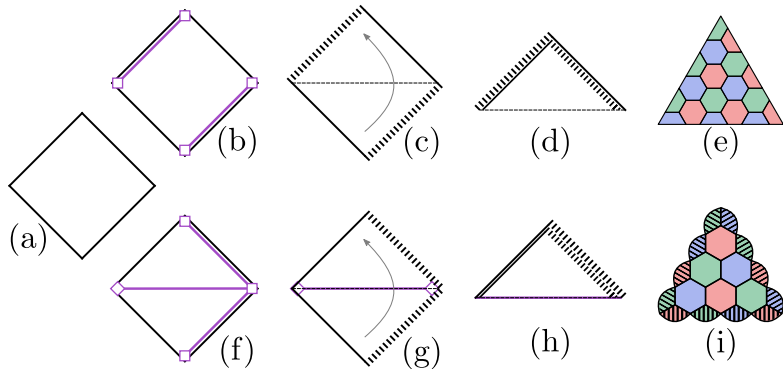
The color code can be "unfolded" into two copies of the toric code:

$$CC = TC \otimes TC$$

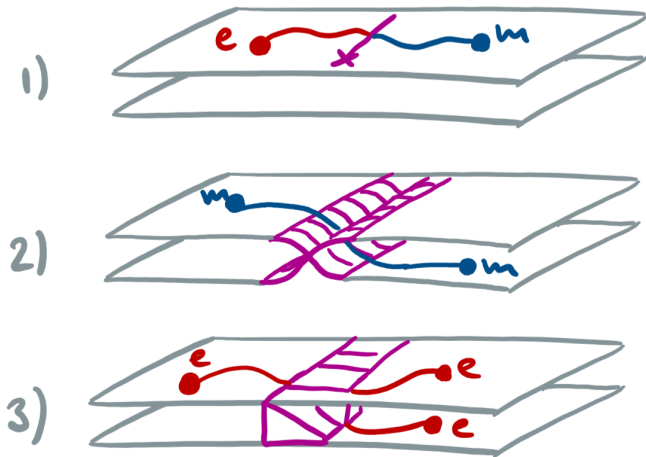
Toric code anyons:  $\mathbb{1}$ ,  $e$ ,  $m$ ,  $\varepsilon = e \times m$

	$r$	$g$	$b$
$x$	$e^-$	$e^-e^+$	$e^+$
$y$	$e^-m^+$	$\varepsilon^-\varepsilon^+$	$m^-e^+$
$z$	$m^+$	$m^-m^+$	$m^-$

# Unfolding the Color Code into 2 Toric Codes: Boundaries



# Unfolding the Color Code into 2 Toric Codes: Twists



# Unfolding the Color Code into the Three Fermion Model

## Three fermion anyon model:

Like the toric code, but with more fermions!

Anyons and fusion:

$$\mathbb{1}, \quad f_1, \quad f_2, \quad f_3 = f_1 \times f_2$$

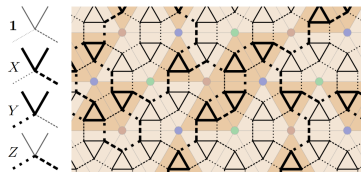
Self exchange:

$$\theta_{f_i} = -1$$

Braiding:

$$S_{f_i, f_j} = \begin{cases} +1, & i = j \\ -1, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

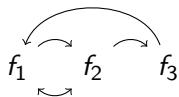
Topological subsystem code:



# Unfolding the Color Code into the Three Fermion Model

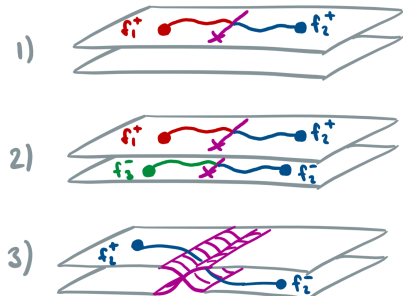
	<i>r</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>x</i>	$f_1^- f_1^+$	$f_2^- f_2^+$	$f_3^- f_3^+$
<i>y</i>	$f_2^- f_3^+$	$f_3^- f_1^+$	$f_1^- f_2^+$
<i>z</i>	$f_3^- f_2^+$	$f_1^- f_3^+$	$f_2^- f_1^+$

# The Three Fermion Model: Symmetries + CC Twists



$$|S_3| = 6$$

Six permutations of three elements

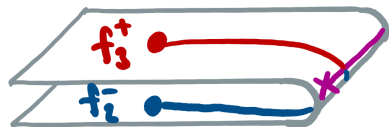
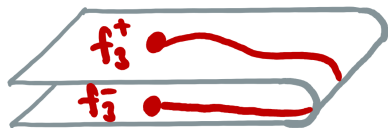


	$r$	$g$	$b$
$x$	$f_1^- f_1^+$	$f_2^- f_2^+$	$f_3^- f_3^+$
$y$	$f_2^- f_3^+$	$f_3^- f_1^+$	$f_1^- f_2^+$
$z$	$f_3^- f_2^+$	$f_1^- f_3^+$	$f_2^- f_1^+$

# The Three Fermion Model: CC Boundaries Twists

CC boundary = 3F fold + 3F domain wall

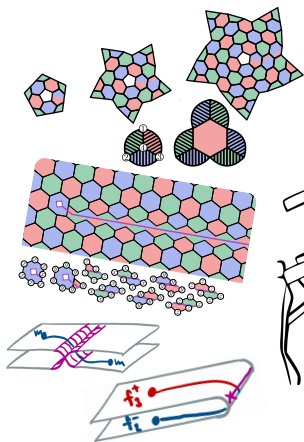
6 possible 3F domain walls  $\leftrightarrow$  6 CC boundaries



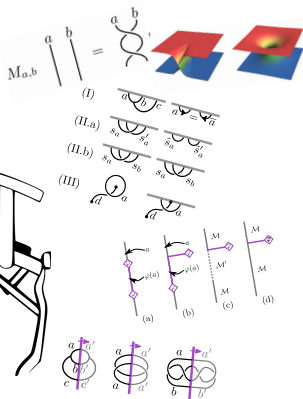
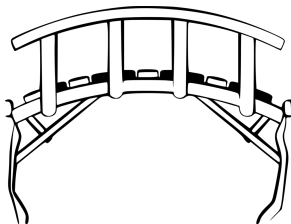
	$r$	$g$	$b$
$x$	$f_1^- f_1^+$	$f_2^- f_2^+$	$f_3^- f_3^+$
$y$	$f_2^- f_3^+$	$f_3^- f_1^+$	$f_1^- f_2^+$
$z$	$f_3^- f_2^+$	$f_1^- f_3^+$	$f_2^- f_1^+$



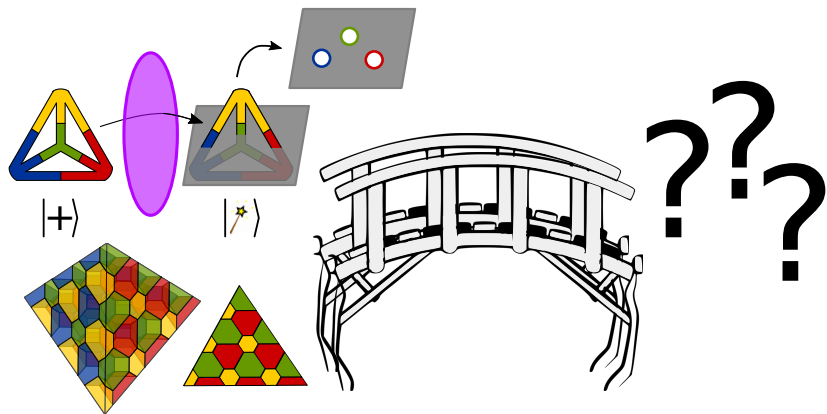
# Summary



$rx$	$gx$	$bx$
$ry$	$gy$	$by$
$rz$	$gz$	$bz$



And now the same in 3D!



# Questions?

arXiv:1806.02820, Quantum 2, 101 (2018)

**Thanks to my collaborators:  
Ben J. Brown, Fernando Pastawski, Jens Eisert**



**And thank you for your attention!**

# Fermions in the Color Code

$$f_1 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \bullet \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \bullet & & \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & & \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & \bullet & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \bullet & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$f_1 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & \star & \bullet \\ \hline \star & & \blacktriangle \\ \hline \bullet & \blacktriangle & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$f_2 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & \blacktriangle & \star \\ \hline \star & \bullet & \\ \hline \blacktriangle & & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array}$$

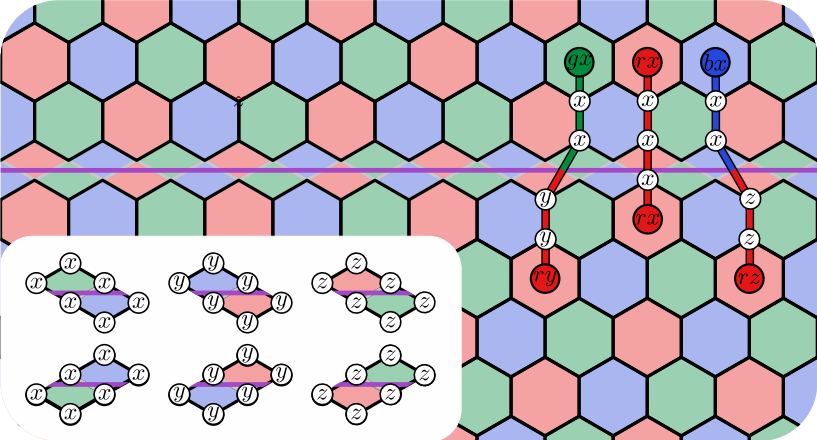
$$f_3 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \blacktriangle & & \bullet \\ \hline \star & \bullet & \\ \hline & \blacktriangle & \star \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$f_4 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & & \blacktriangle \\ \hline & \bullet & \star \\ \hline \star & \blacktriangle & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

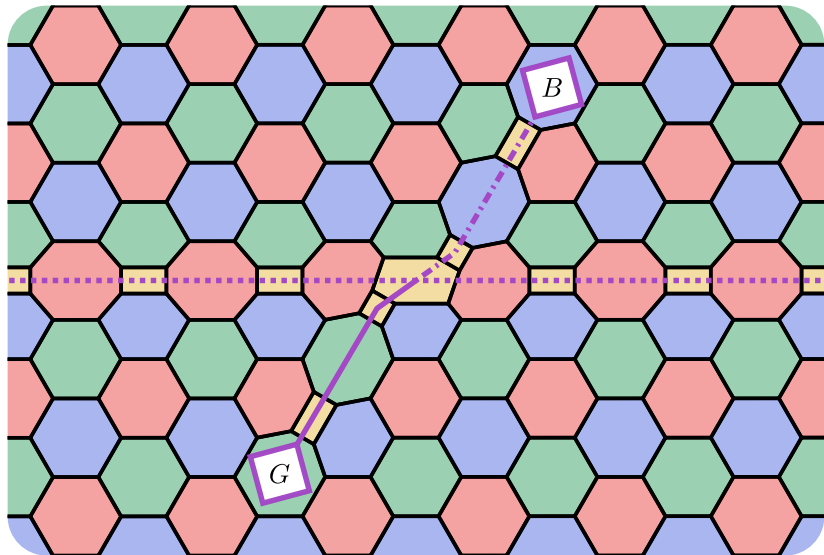
$$f_5 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \star & \blacktriangle & \\ \hline & \bullet & \star \\ \hline \bullet & & \blacktriangle \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$f_6 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \star & \\ \hline \blacktriangle & & \star \\ \hline & \blacktriangle & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# Domino Twist: anyons



## Twists crossing domain walls



# Twist-Corner identification in triangular color codes

