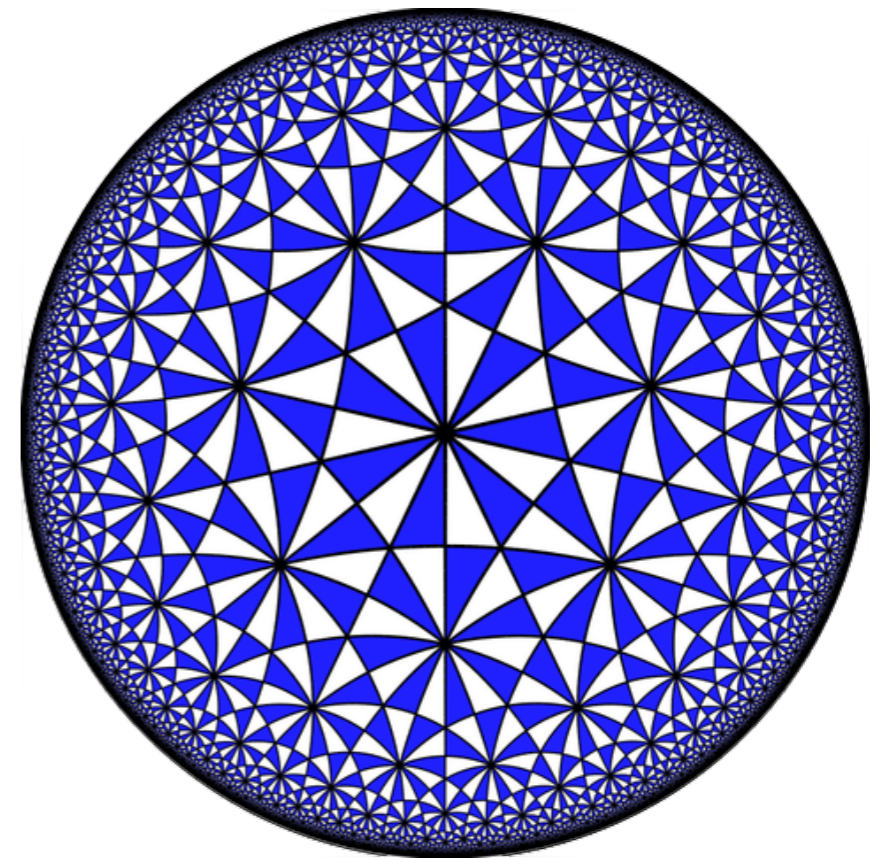


# HOLOGRAPHY AND MATCHGATE TENSOR NETWORKS

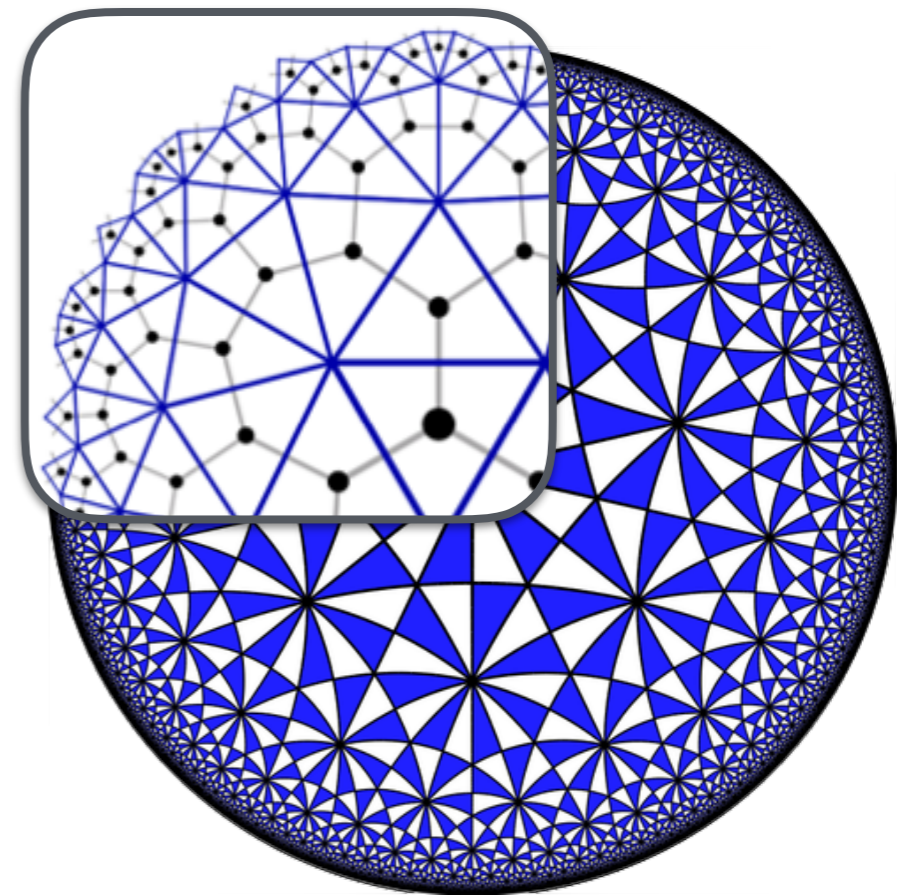


Jens Eisert, Freie Universität Berlin



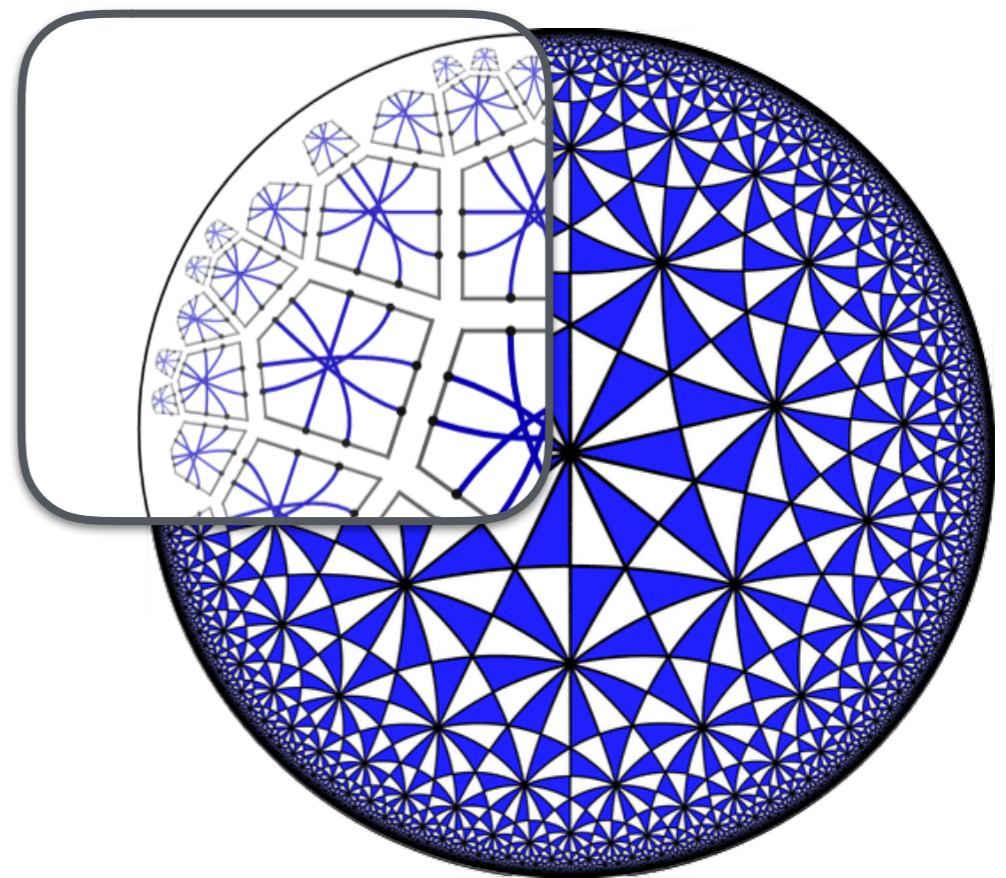
Joint work with Alexander Jahn, Marek Gluza, Fernando Pastawski

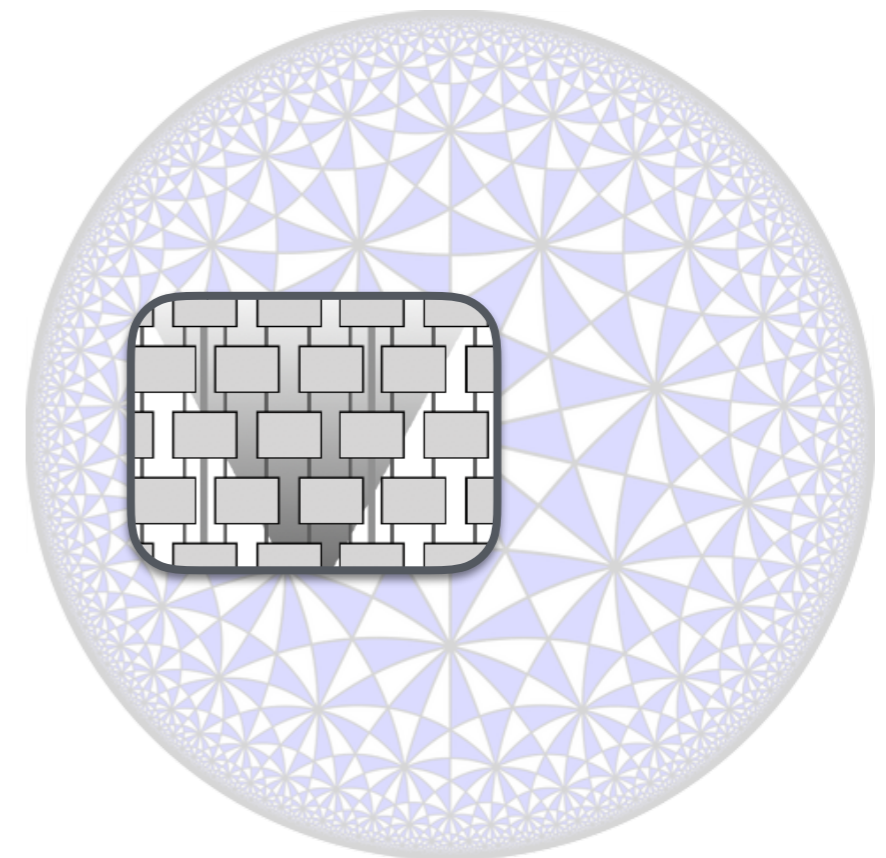
# 1. MATCHGATE TENSOR NETWORKS



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## 2. MAJORANA DIMERS AND HOLOGRAPHIC QUANTUM ERROR-CORRECTING CODES

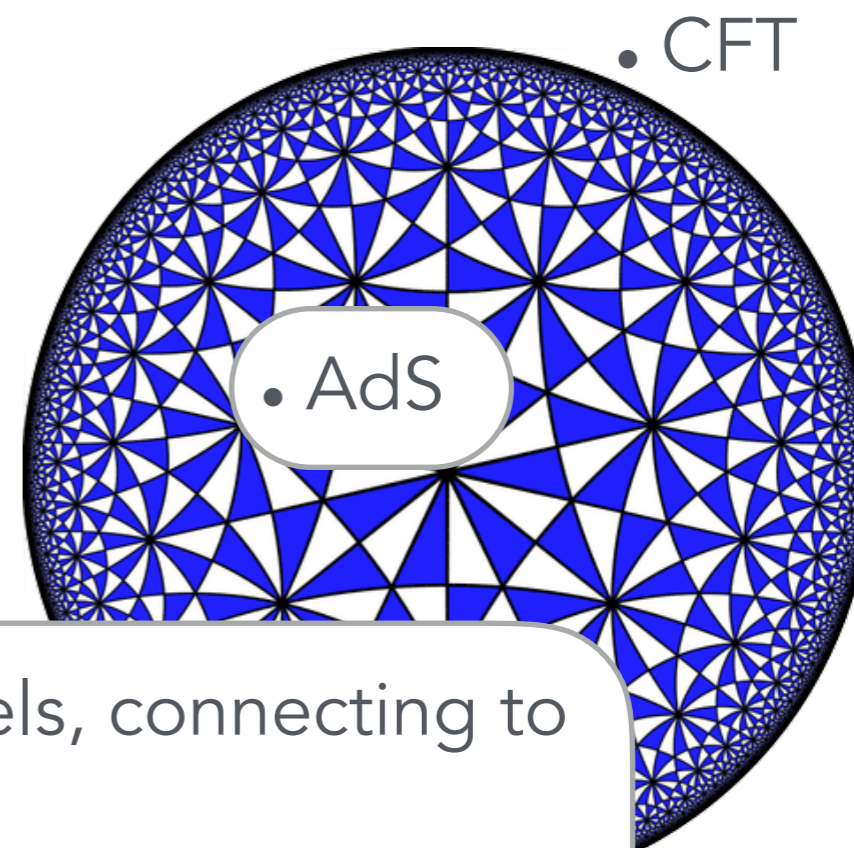




## 3. COMPLEXITY AND ENTANGLEMENT

## ADS-CFT CORRESPONDENCE

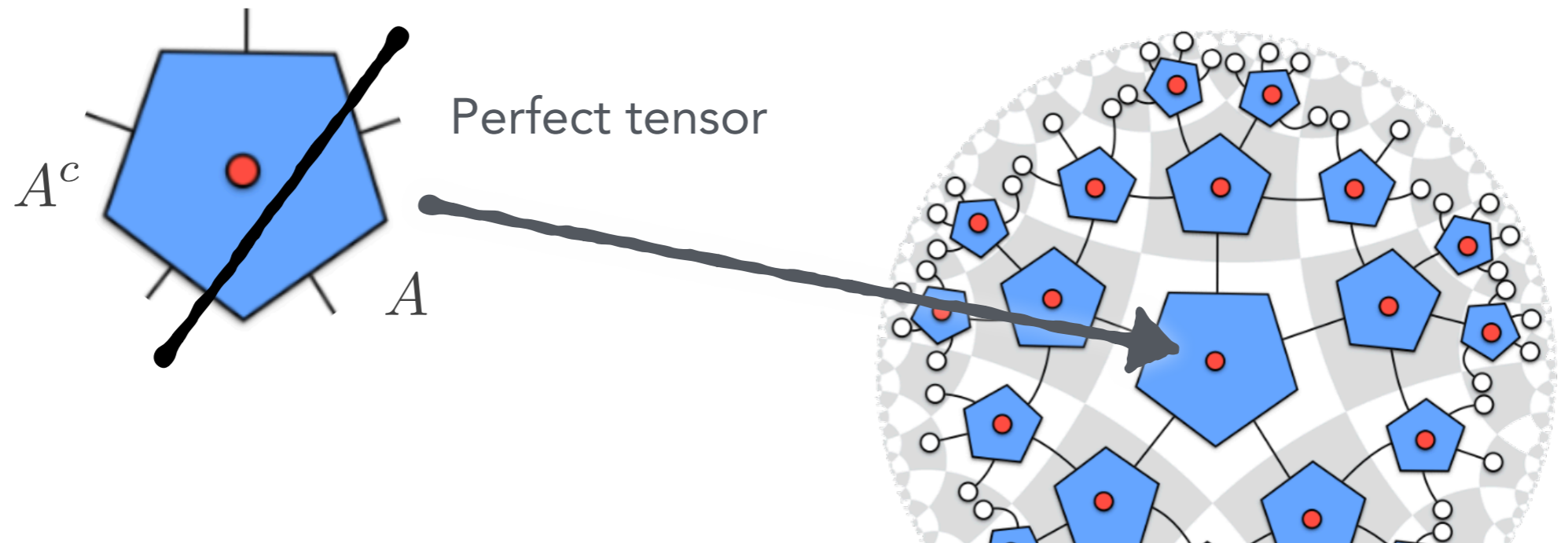
- ▶ Duality between Einstein gravity in  $D + 2$  Anti de Sitter spacetime and conformal field theory in  $D + 1$  dimensions



- ▶ Tensor-network based toy models, connecting to
  - ▶ condensed matter
  - ▶ quantum information

## “MODEL 1”: PENTAGON CODES

- ▶ Quantum error correction: Holographic pentagon code



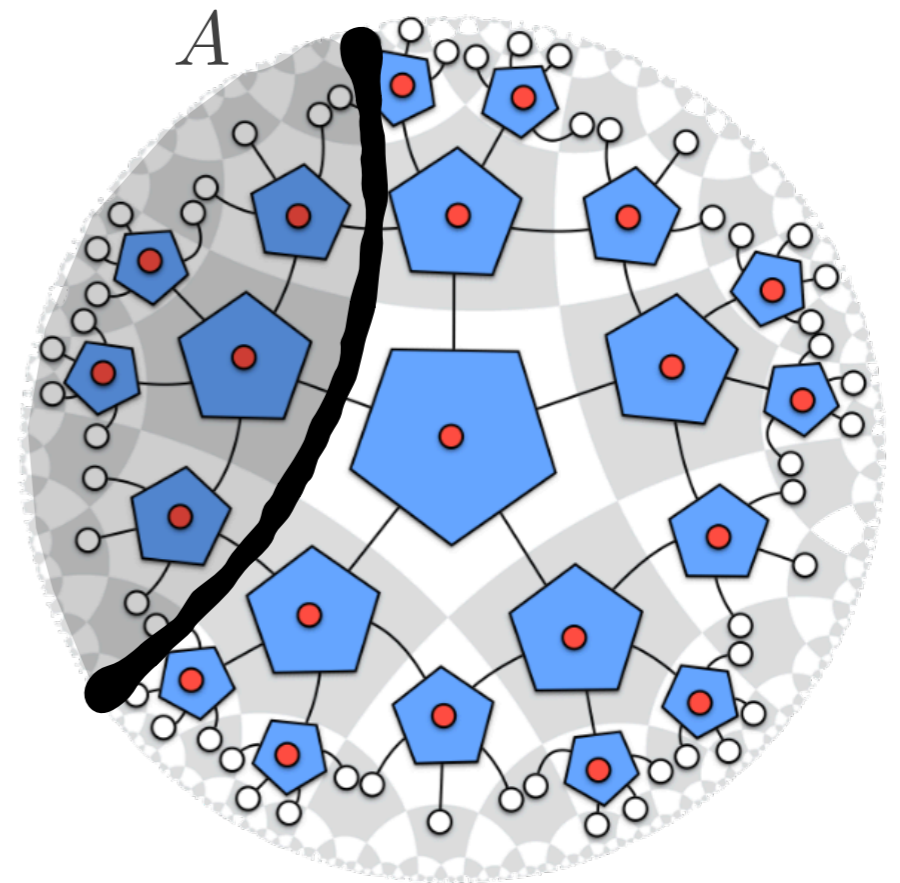
- ▶ Perfect tensor: Any bi-partite cut with  $|A| \leq |A^c|$  is proportional to isometry
- ▶  $[[2n - 1, 1, n]]$  quantum error correcting code
- ▶ Here,  $2n - 1 = 5$ , “Pentagon code”
- ▶ Holographic state: Product state fed into bulk

## “MODEL 1”: PENTAGON CODES

- ▶ Entanglement entropy of a connected region of a boundary satisfies

$$S_A = |\gamma_A|$$

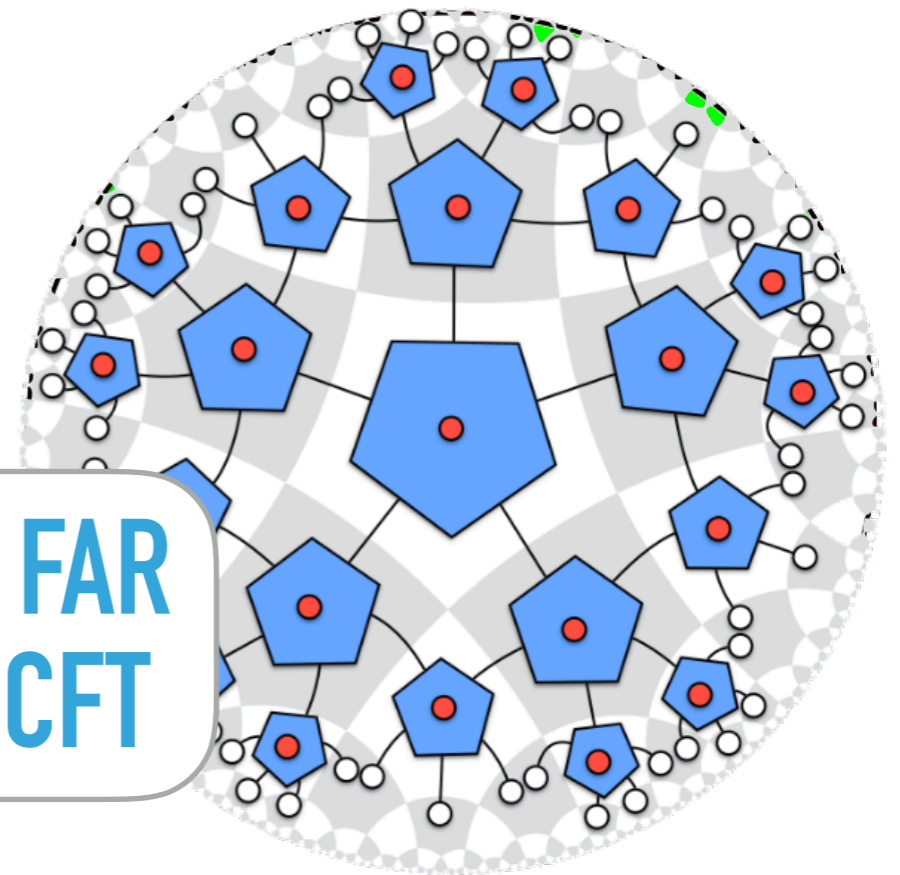
- ▶  $\gamma_A$  minimal bulk geodesic
- ▶ Lattice version of Ryu-Takayanagi formula



## “MODEL 1”: PENTAGON CODES

- ▶ Connection of AdS-cft to holographic quantum error correction

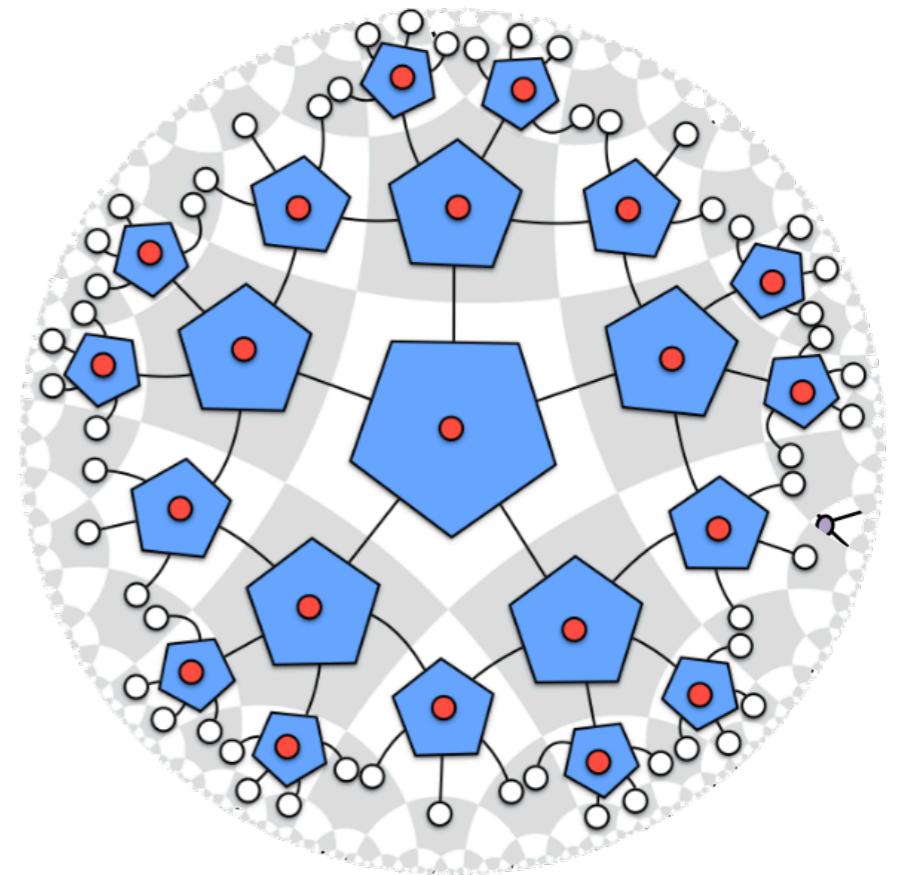
**BUT, BOUNDARY STATE FAR FROM A REASONABLE CFT**





## “MODEL 2”: MULTISCALE ENTANGLEMENT RENORMALIZATION (MERA)

- ▶ Tensor network consisting of **isometries** and **disentangler**s
- ▶ Approximates critical quantum states



Vidal, Phys Rev Lett 101, 110501 (2008)

Evenbly, Vidal, Phys Rev B, 79, 144108 (2009)

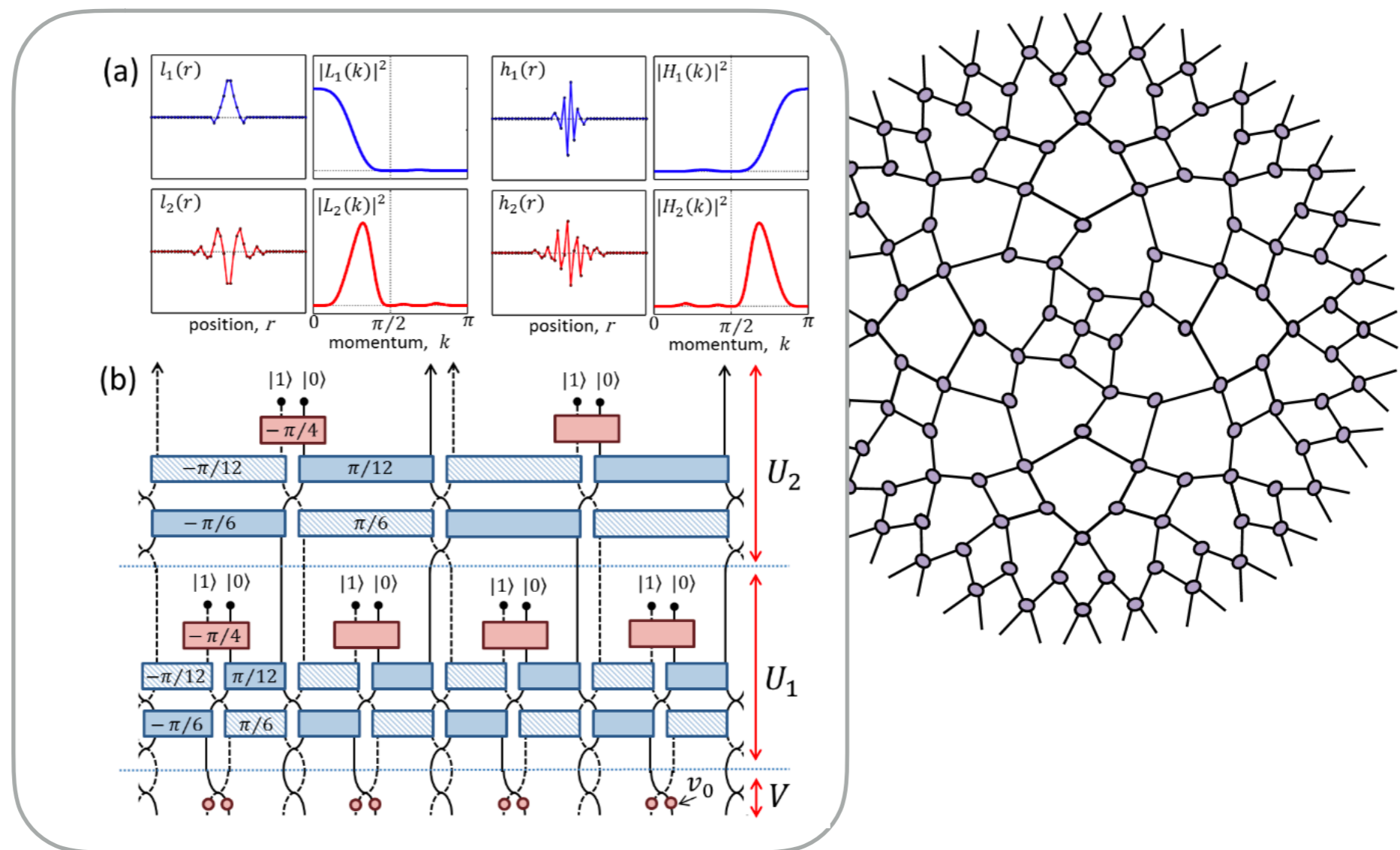
Dawson, Eisert, Osborne, Phys Rev Lett 100, 130501 (2008)

Swingle, Phys Rev D 86, 065007 (2012)

# “MODEL 2”: MULTISCALE ENTANGLEMENT RENORMALIZATION (MERA)

- Free fermionic MERA based on wavelets approximates Ising critical theory

$$\hat{C}_j = \sum_{j,k} A_{j,k} C_k$$

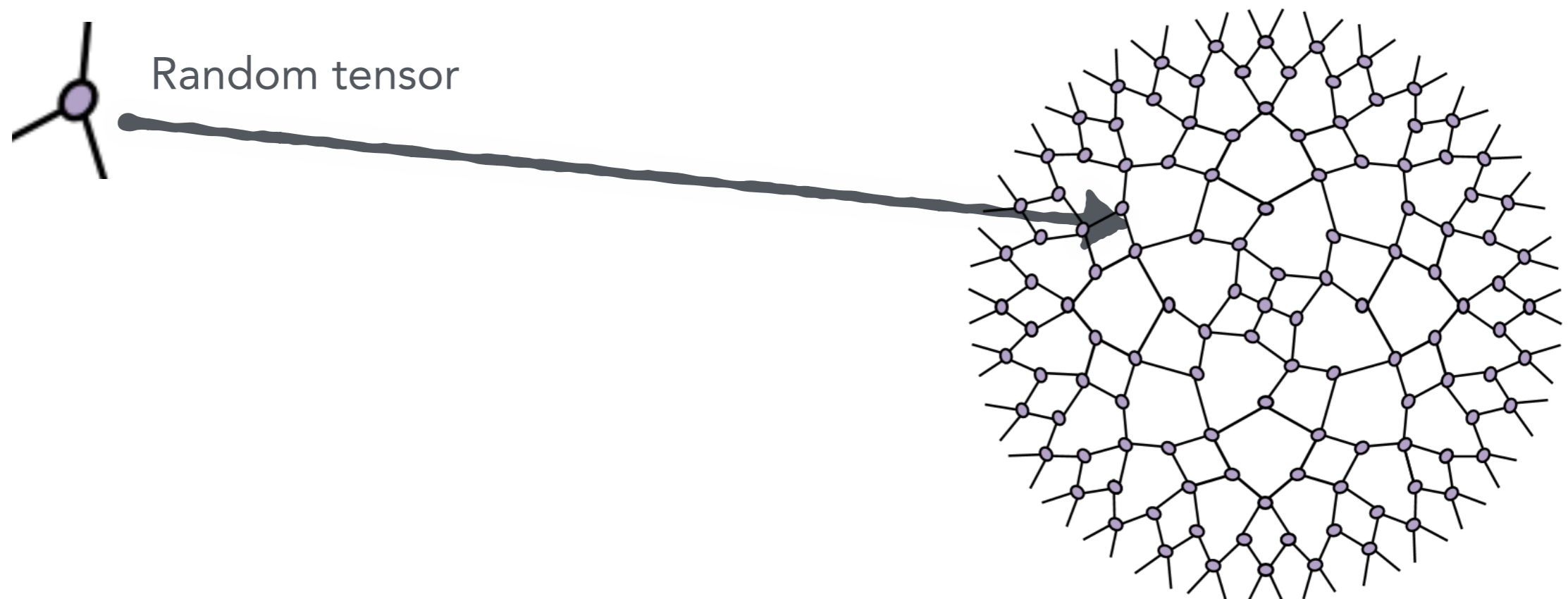


Evenbly, White, Phys Rev Lett 116, 140403 (2016)

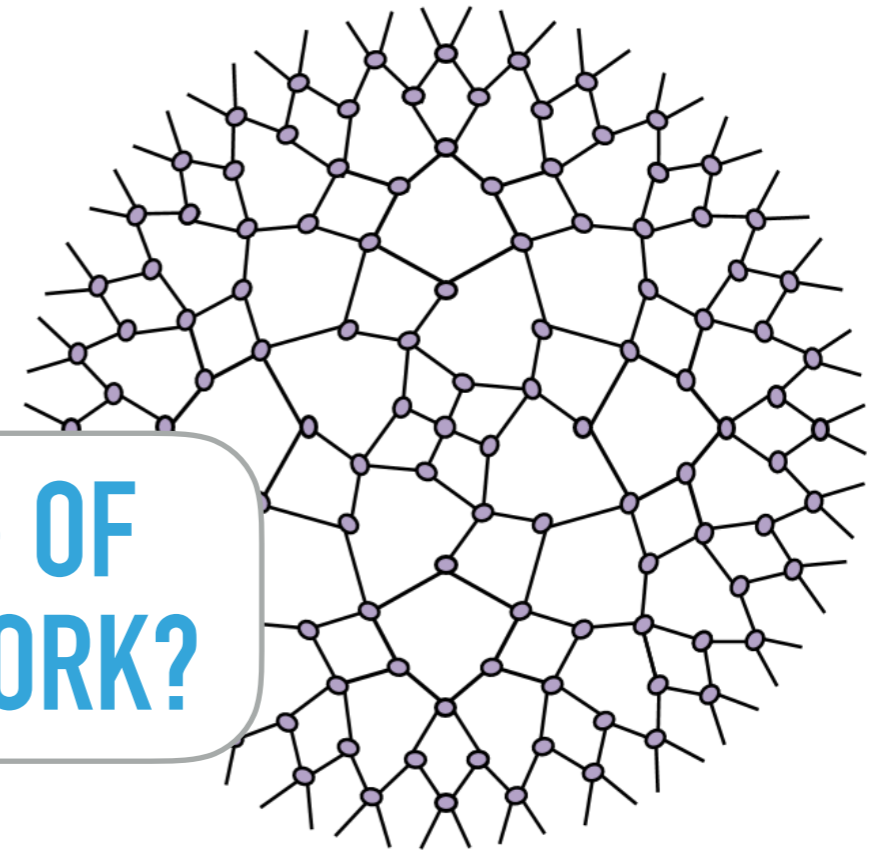
Haegeman, Swingle, Walter, Cotler, Evenbly, Scholz, Phys Rev X 8, 011003 (2018)

## “MODEL 3”: RANDOM TENSORS

- ▶ Random isometric tensors are with high probability close to being perfect



**CAN ONE EMBODY (ASPECTS) OF  
THEM IN A LARGER FRAMEWORK?**



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# GETTING TO WORK: MATCHGATE TENSOR NETWORKS



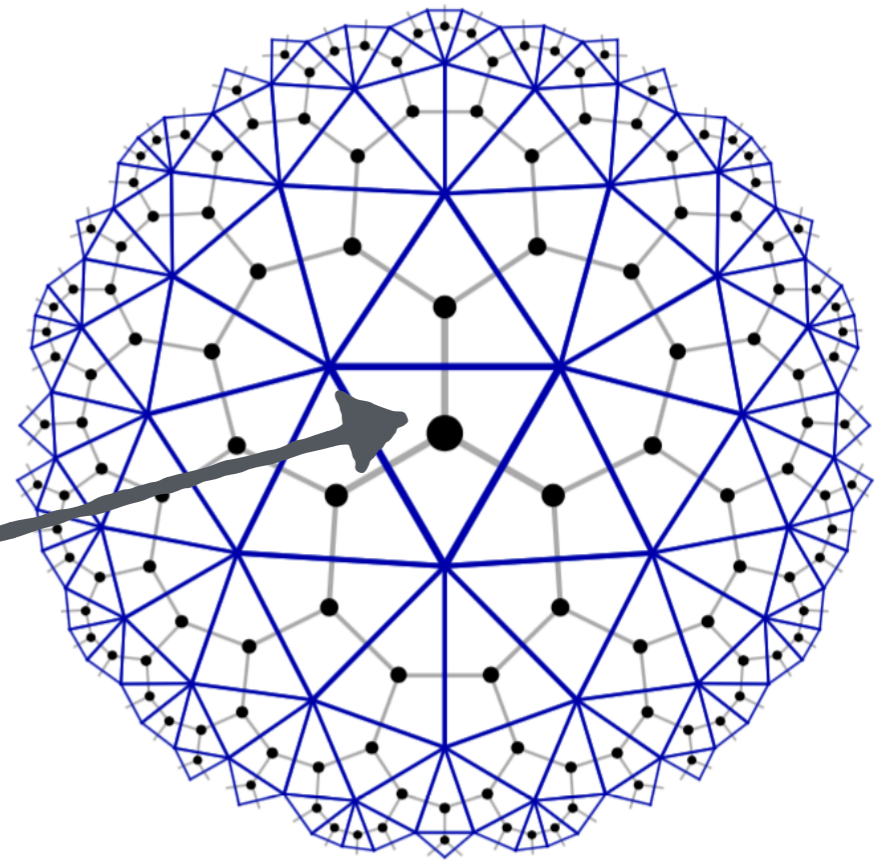
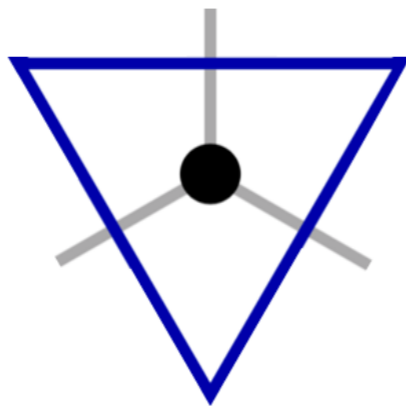
# MATCHGATE TENSOR NETWORKS

- ▶ Choose some some tiling of the plane

- ▶ Matchgate tensor

$$T_v : \{0, 1\}^{\times r} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

per vertex  $v \in V$



- ▶ Boundary state obtained by tensor contraction  $|\psi\rangle = \sum_{j \in \{0,1\}^{\times L}} \mathcal{T}(j) |j\rangle$

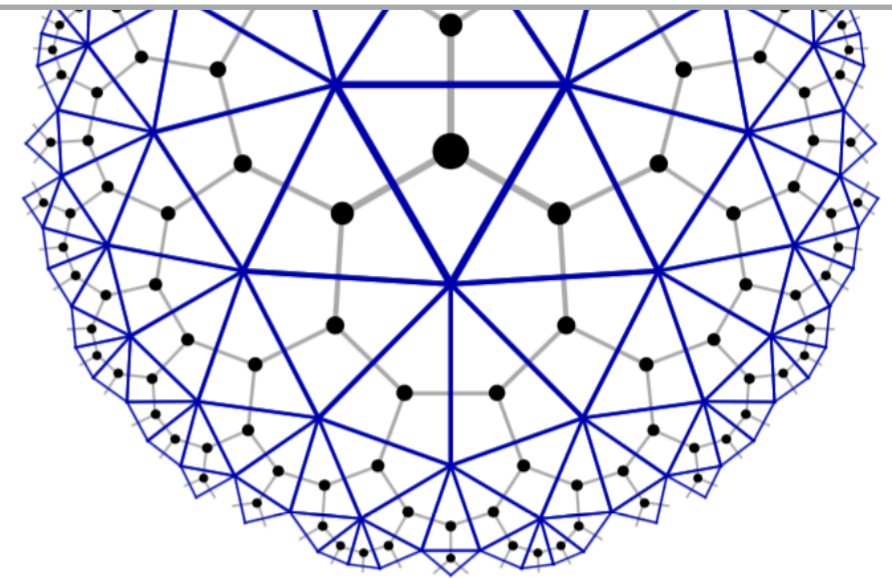
# MATCHGATE TENSOR NETWORKS

- ▶ **Matchgate tensors:** Consider a rank- $r$  tensor  $T(x)$  with inputs  $x \in \{0, 1\}^{\times r}$ ,  $T(x)$  is a matchgate if there exists an antisymmetric matrix  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{r \times r}$  and a reference index  $z \in \{0, 1\}^r$  such that

$$T(x) = \text{Pf}(A_{|x\text{XOR}z})T(z)$$

where  $\text{Pf}(A)$  is the Pfaffian of  $A$  and  $A_{|x}$  is the submatrix of  $A$  acting on the subspace supported by  $x$

Cai, Choudhary, Lu, CCC07, IEEE Conference (2007)



Bravyi, Cont Math 482, 179 (2009)

Jahn, Gluza, Pastawski, Eisert, Science Advances, in press (2019)

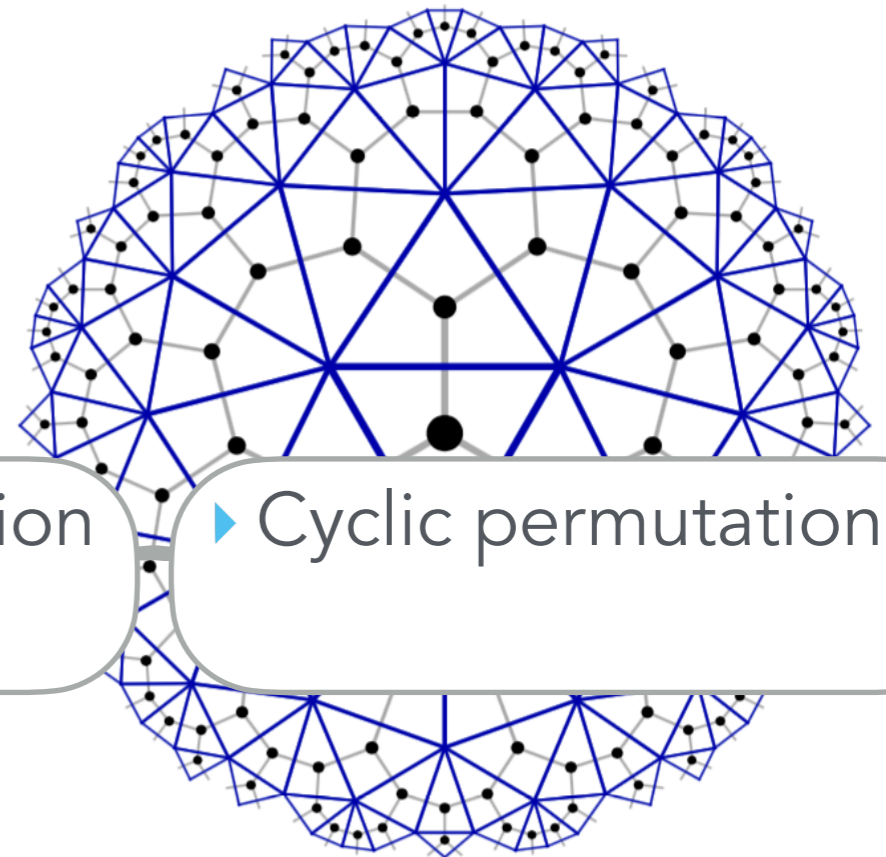
# MATCHGATE TENSOR NETWORKS

▶ **Observation:** The contraction requires  $O(L^2 N)$  steps for  $L$  boundary sites and  $N$  contracted tensors

▶ Contraction of tensors with generating matrices  $A$  and  $B$

▶ Self-contraction (tedious)

▶ Cyclic permutations



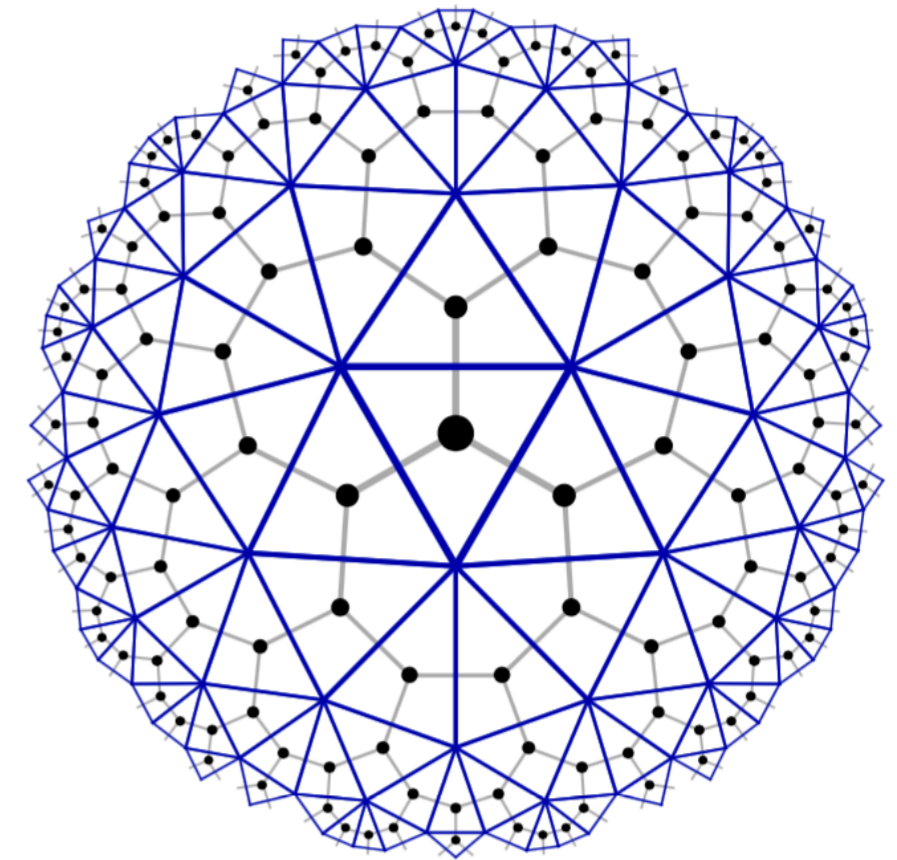
▶ Generic even matchgate with  $\bar{z} = 0$  has

$$\Phi_T(\theta) = T(\bar{0}) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k=1}^r A_{j,k} \theta_j \theta_k\right)$$

with generating matrix  $A$



Place generating matrices  
on some tiling



- ▶ Generic even matchgate with  $\bar{z} = 0$  has

$$\Phi_T(\theta) = T(\bar{0}) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k=1}^r A_{j,k} \theta_j \theta_k\right)$$

with generating matrix  $A$

---

**LET US PLAY**



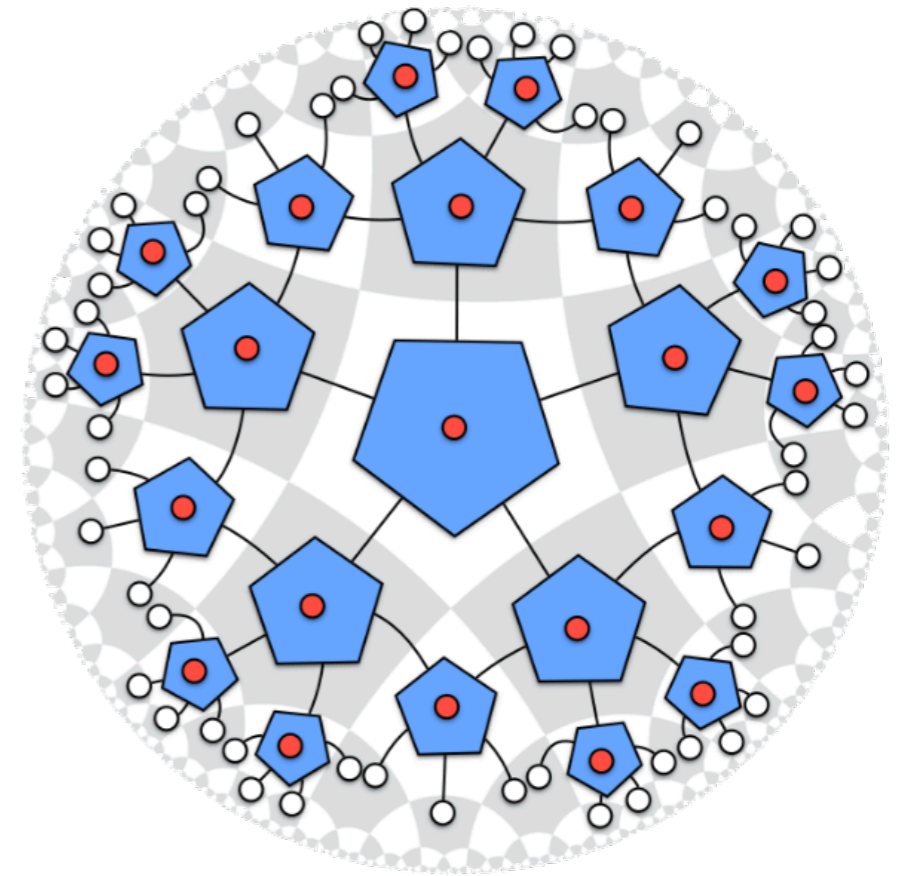
- ▶ **Observation:** The holographic pentagon code with computational basis input in the bulk yields a matchgate tensor network

- ▶ Gives rise to stabilizer code  $\langle S_j \rangle_{j=1}^5$ , e.g.,

$$S_1 = \sigma^x \otimes \sigma^z \otimes \sigma^z \otimes \sigma^x \otimes \mathbb{1}_2 = im_7 m_2$$

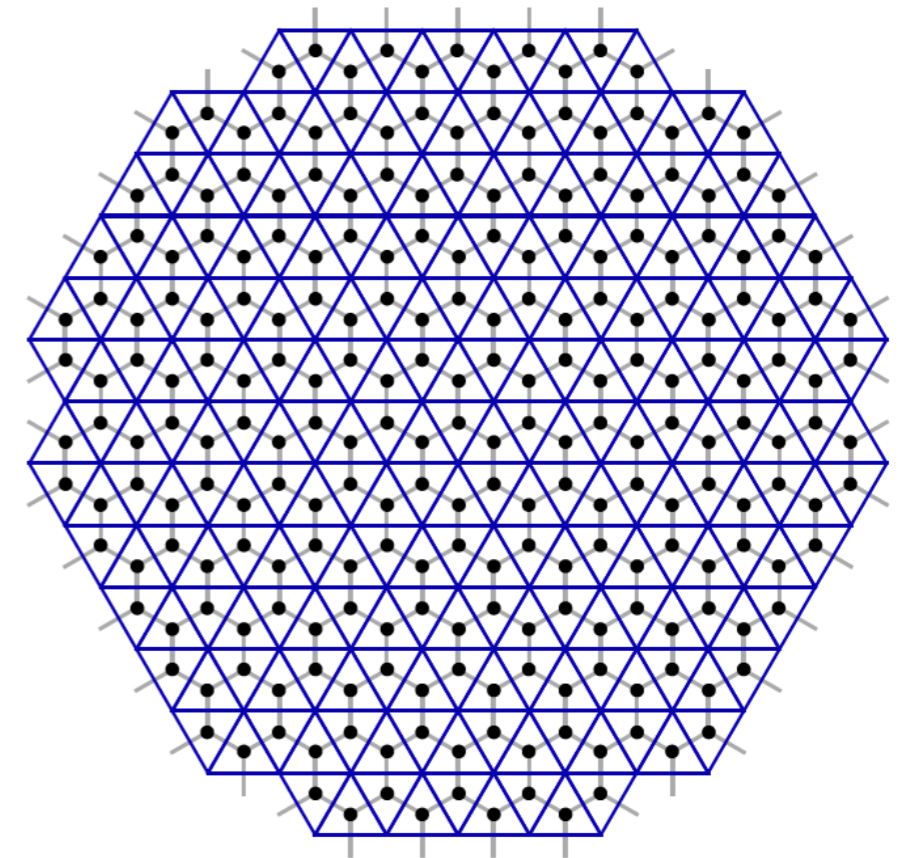
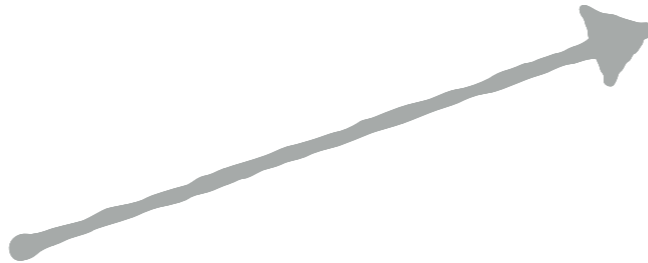
$$S_2 = \mathbb{1}_2 \otimes \sigma^x \otimes \sigma^z \otimes \sigma^z \otimes \sigma^x = im_9 m_4$$

expressed in Majoranas



▶ {3, 6} flat tiling

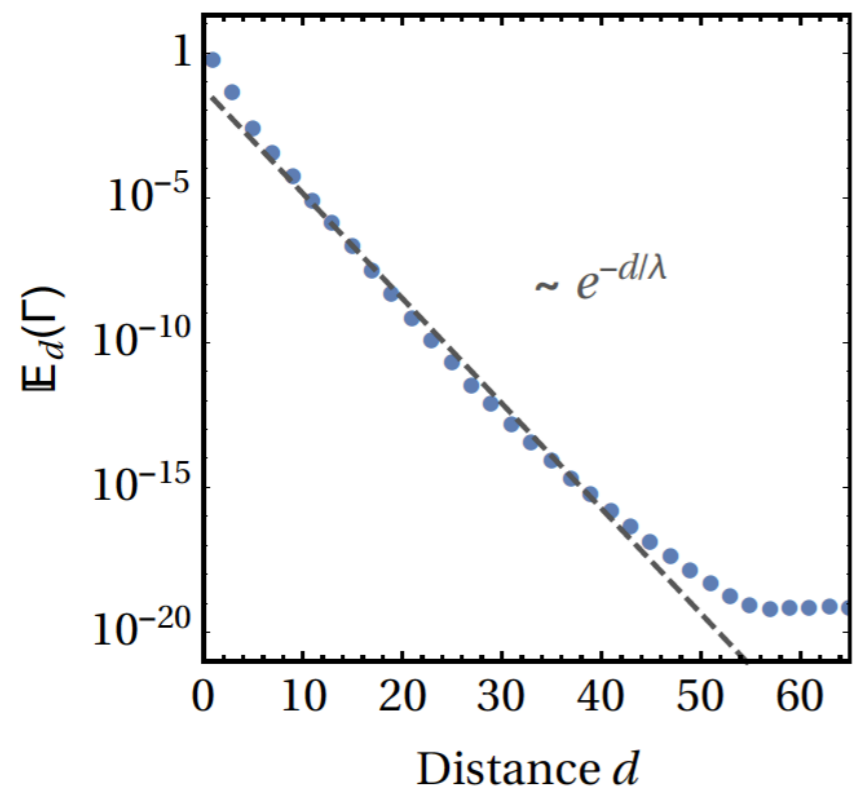
Schläfli symbol



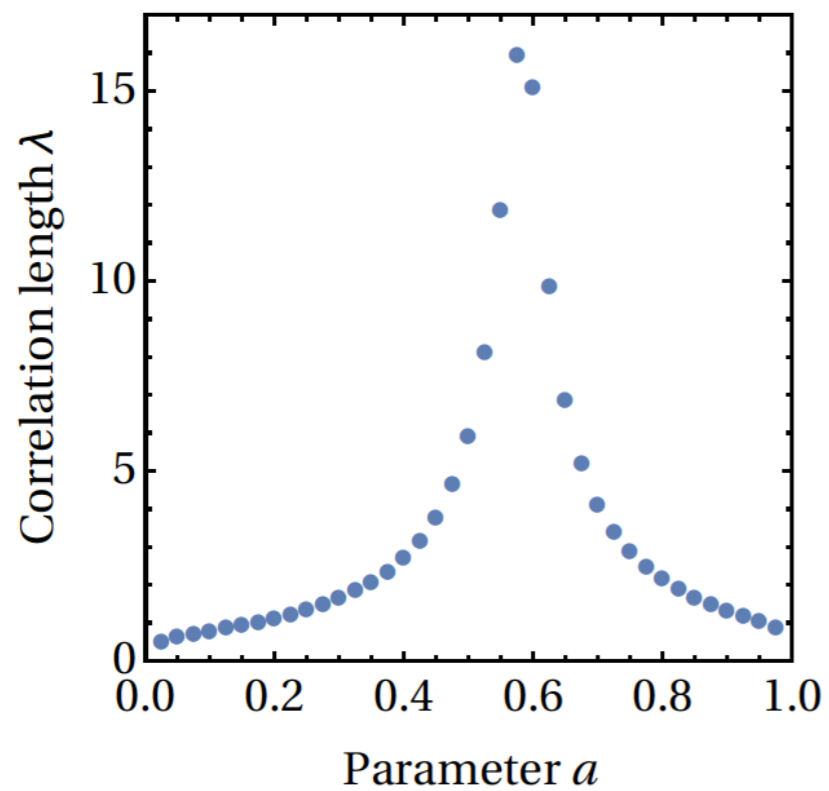
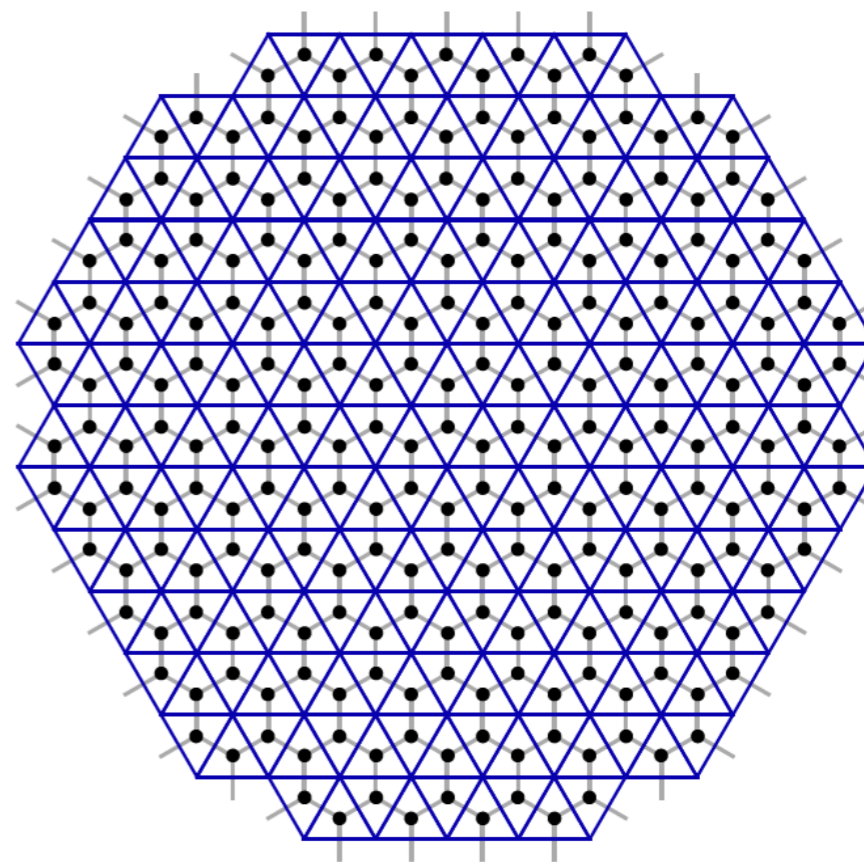
▶ Anti-symmetric matrix  $A$ , single parameter  $a$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & a \\ -a & 0 & a \\ -a & -a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## ▶ Gapped system



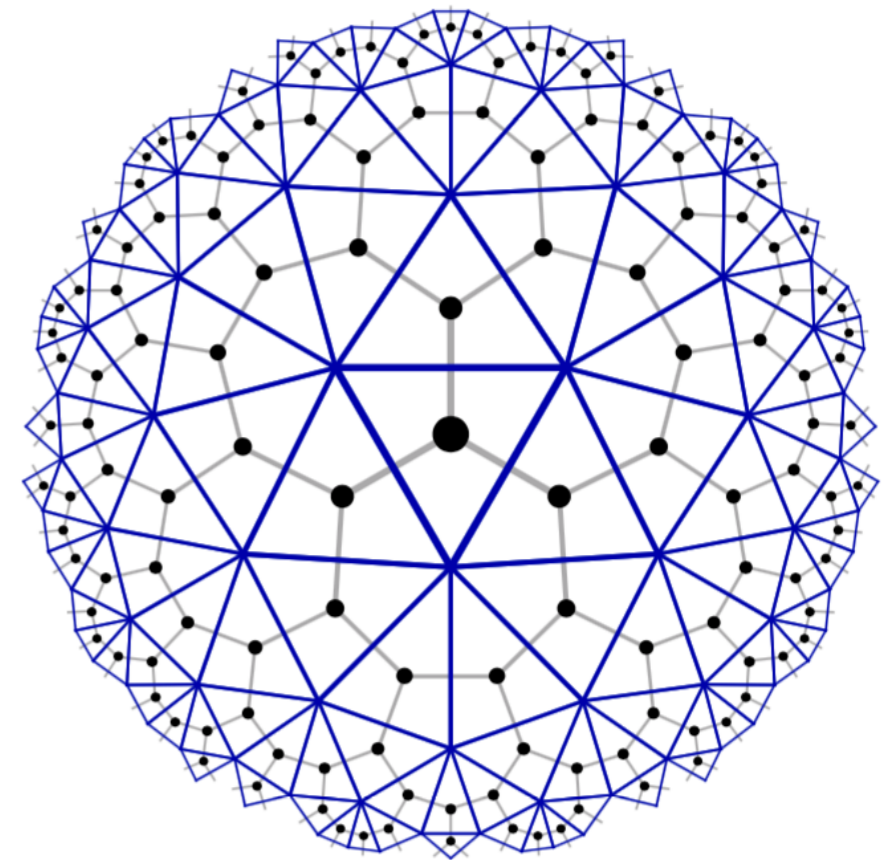
▶ A

▶  $\{3, 6\}$  flat tilingparameter  $a$

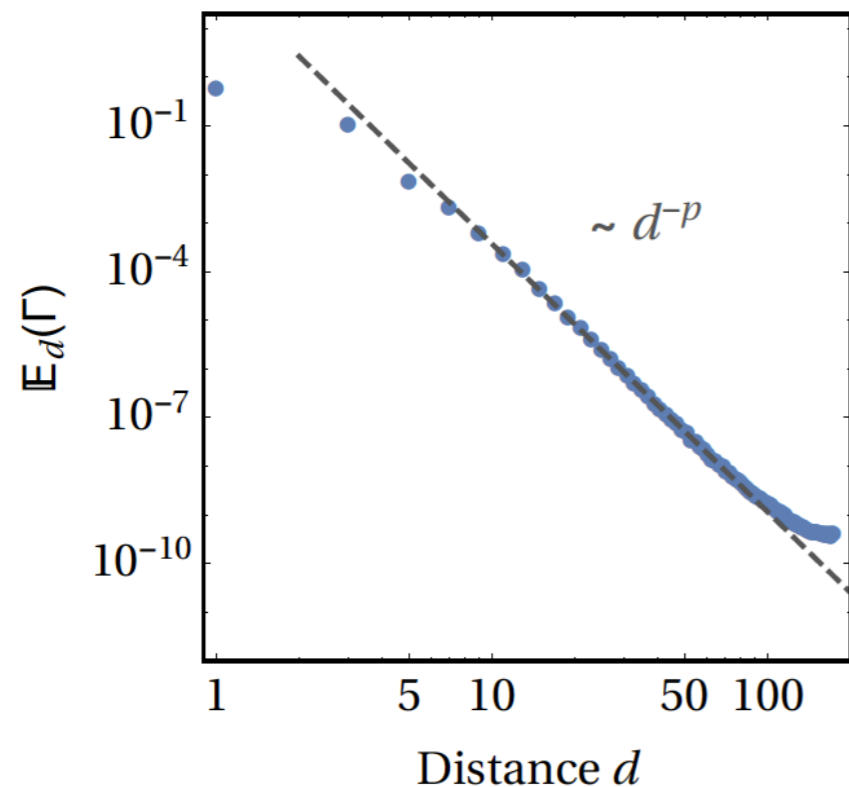
▶  $\{3, k\}$ ,  $k > 6$ , hyperbolic tiling

▶ Anti-symmetric matrix  $A$ , single parameter  $a$

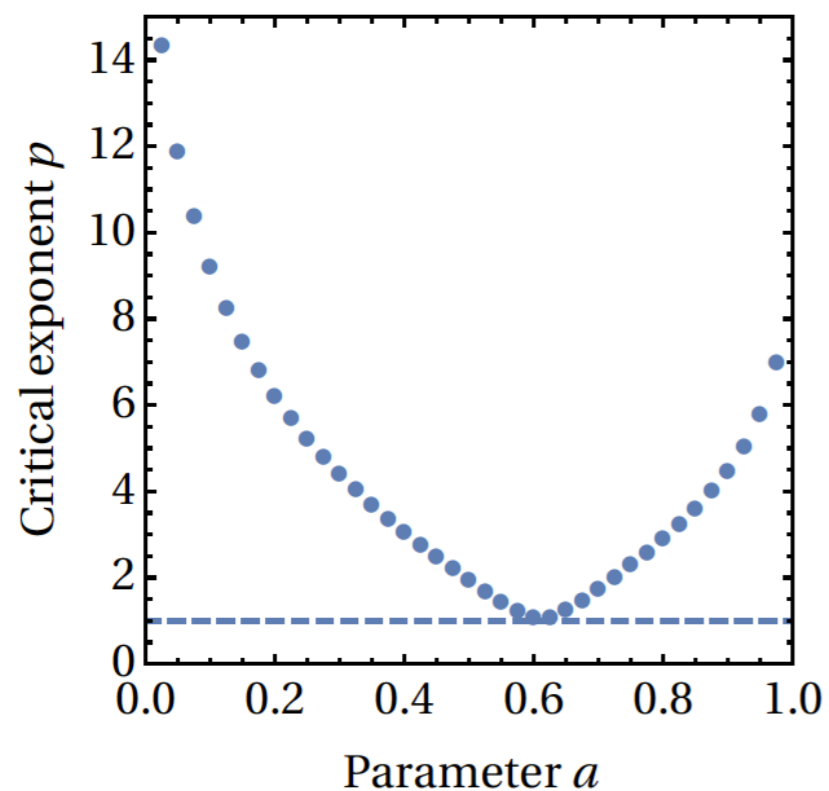
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & a \\ -a & 0 & a \\ -a & -a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



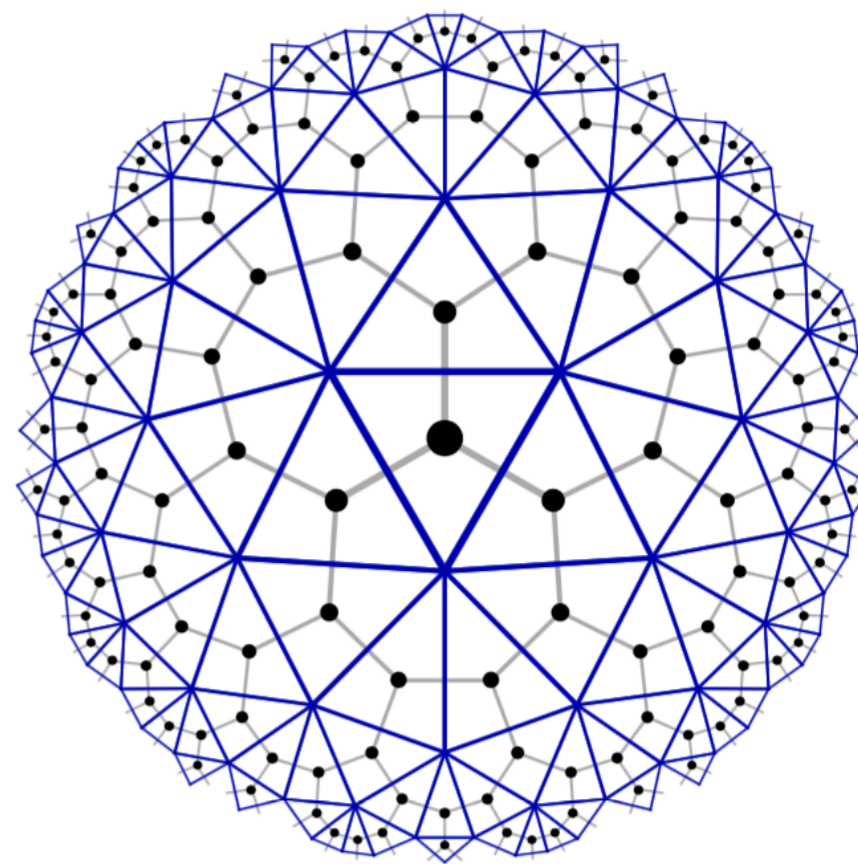
- $\{3, 7\}$  critical system



▶ A



- ▶  $\{3, k\}$ ,  $k > 6$ , hyperbolic tiling

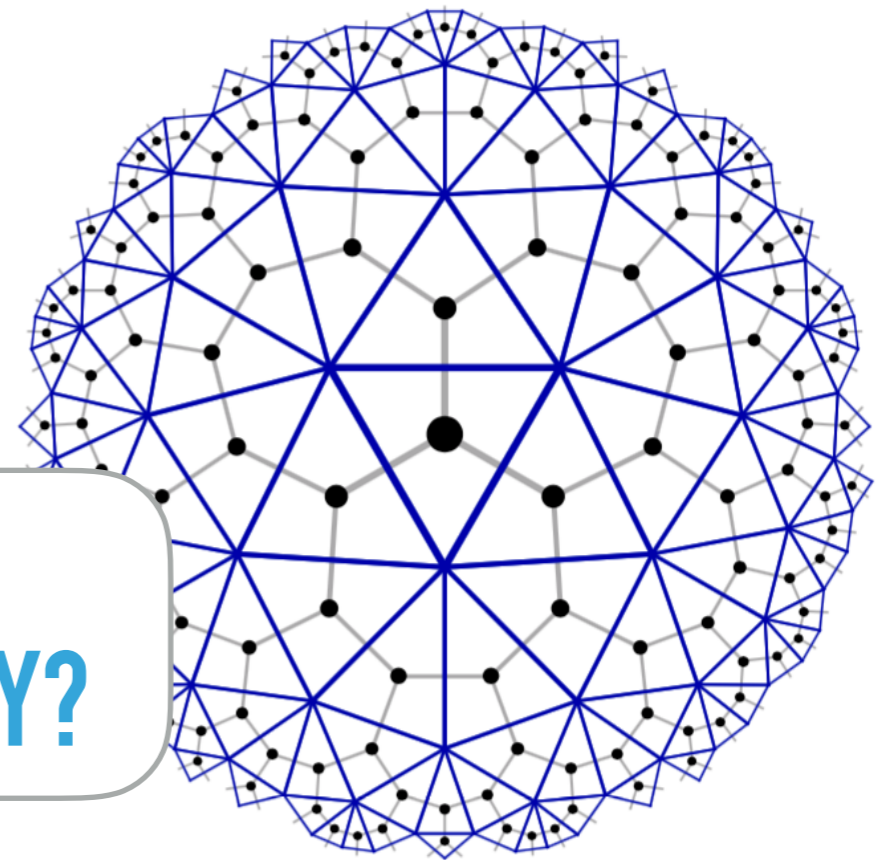


- ▶ For  $a \approx 0.61$ , critical Ising theory

$$H = i \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} m_i m_{i+1} + m_1 m_N \right)$$

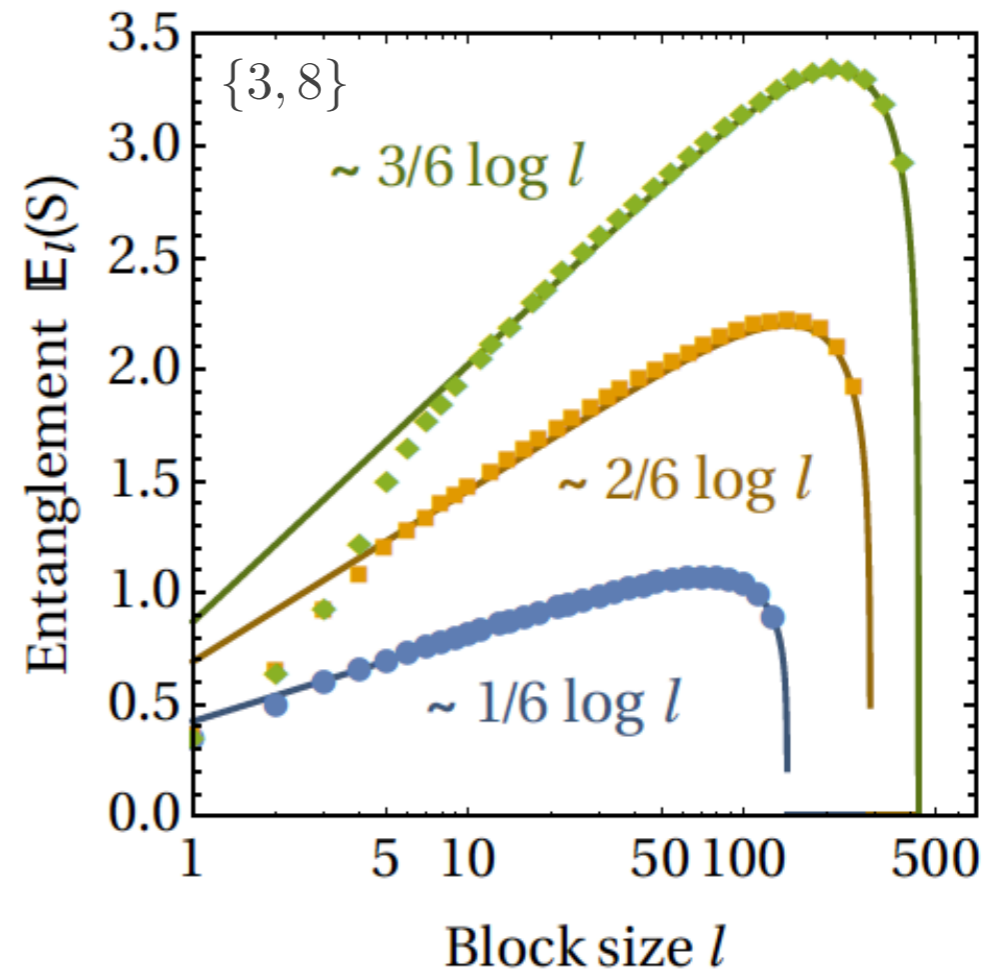
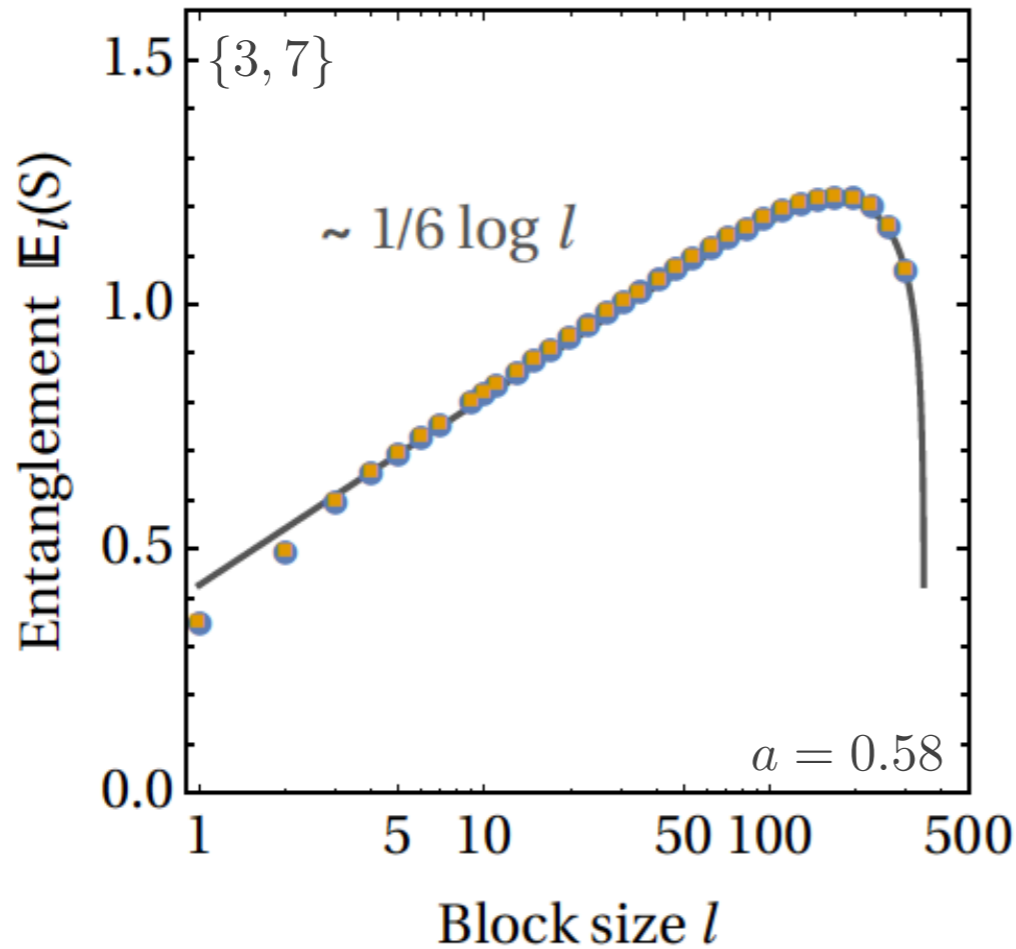
- ▶  $\{3, k\}$ ,  $k > 6$ , hyperbolic tiling

**HOW ABOUT THE  
ENTANGLEMENT ENTROPY?**

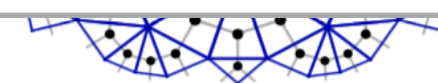




# ENTANGLEMENT ENTROPY OF CFTS



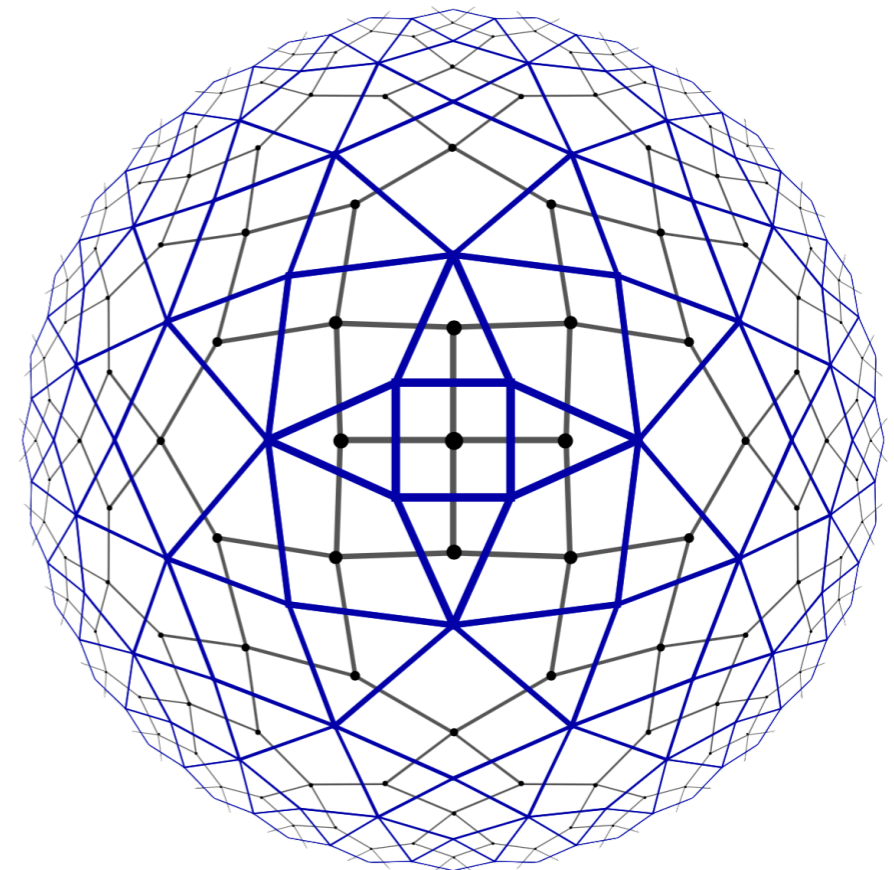
Tiling with higher bond dimensions  $\chi$  (144, 288, 432  
Majorana fermions for  $\chi = 2, 4, 8$ , respectively)



- ▶ CFT entanglement entropy of a block

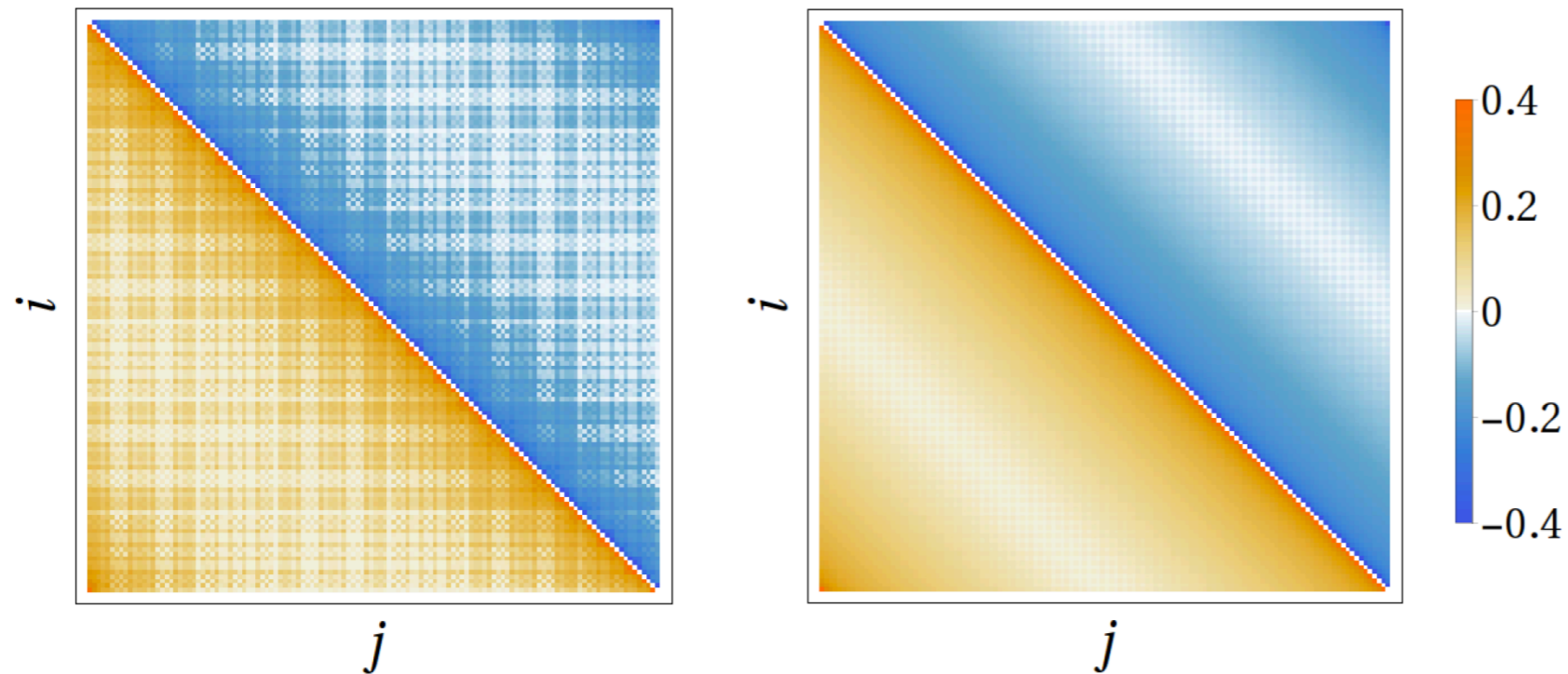
$$S_\ell = \frac{c}{3} \ln \left( \frac{L}{\pi \epsilon} \sin \frac{\pi \ell}{L} \right) \simeq \frac{c}{3} \ln \frac{\ell}{\epsilon} + O((\ell/L)^2)$$

**MERA?**

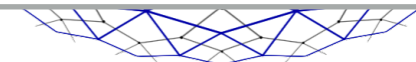
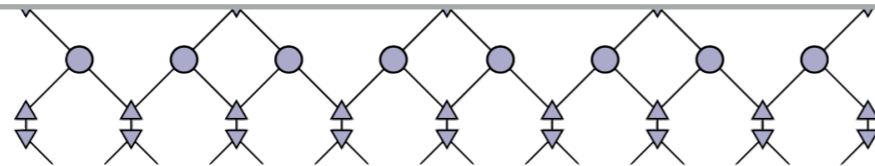


# MERA AND MATCHGATE CIRCUITS

- ▶ Tiling with 3-and 4-leg MERA tensor network



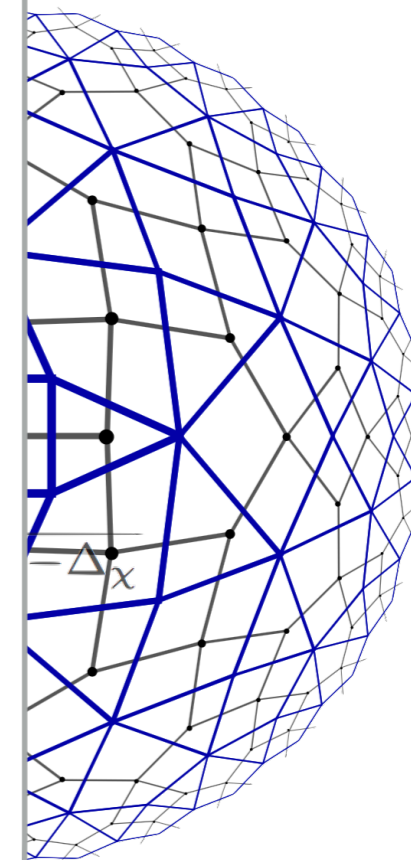
Entries of the fermionic correlation matrix as a function of distance, left for  $\{3, 7\}$  bulk tiling with 252 Majorana fermions, right for MERA with 256

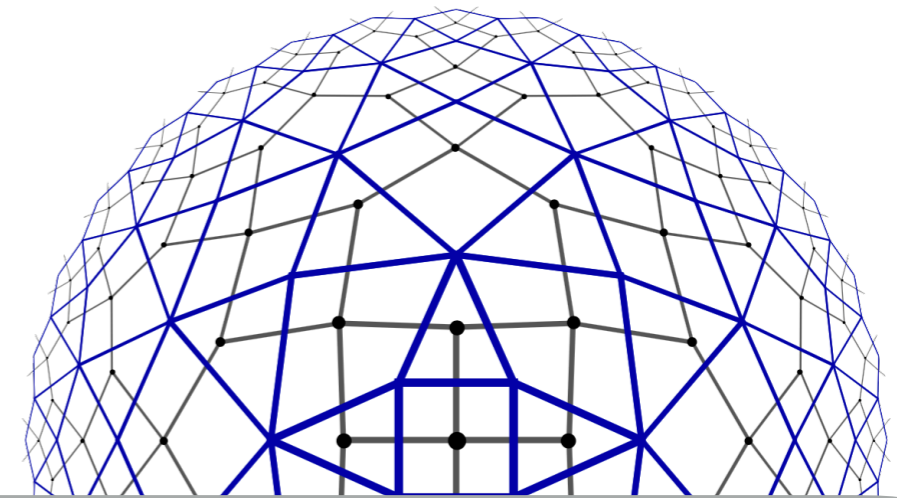


- ▶ Ising theory at criticality described by a 1+1-dimensional CFT

Parameter	Exact	{3, 6} bulk	{3, 7} bulk	mMERA	Wavelets
$\epsilon_0$	-0.6366	-0.6139	-0.5617	-0.6365	-0.6211
$c$	0.5000	0.5006	0.5018	0.4958	0.4957
$\Delta_\psi, \Delta_{\bar{\psi}}$	0.5000	0.4948	0.4951	0.5023	0.5000
$\Delta_\epsilon$	1.0000	0.9856	1.0121	1.0027	1.0000
$\Delta_\sigma$	0.1250	0.1403	0.1368	0.1417	0.1402
$C_{\sigma,\sigma,\epsilon}$	0.5000	0.5470	0.5336	0.5156	0.4584

TABLE I. Table of *conformal data* for the regular {3, 6} and {3, 7} bulk tilings as well as the mMERA, compared to the exact results and the wavelet MERA [16]. Listed are the ground-state energy density  $\epsilon_0$ , central charge  $c$ , scaling dimensions  $\Delta_\phi$  of the fields  $\phi = \psi, \bar{\psi}, \epsilon, \sigma$ , and the structure constant  $C_{\sigma,\sigma,\epsilon}$





**SO WITH FEW PARAMETERS, ONE ARRIVES AT ALMOST TRANSLATIONALLY INVARIANT STATES AND CAN EXTRACT A WIDE RANGE OF CRITICAL DATA**

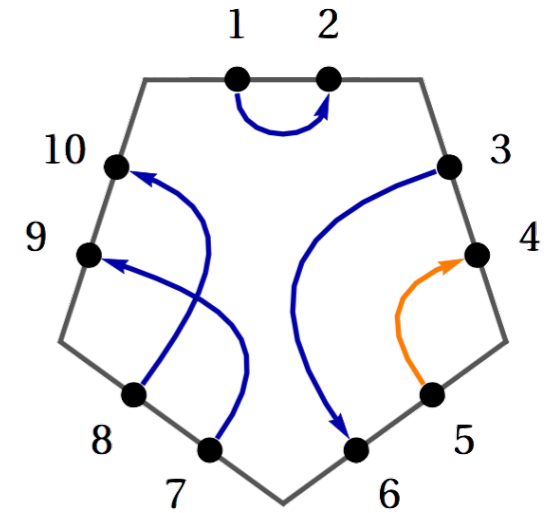
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# GETTING MORE SERIOUS ON QUANTUM ERROR CORRECTION

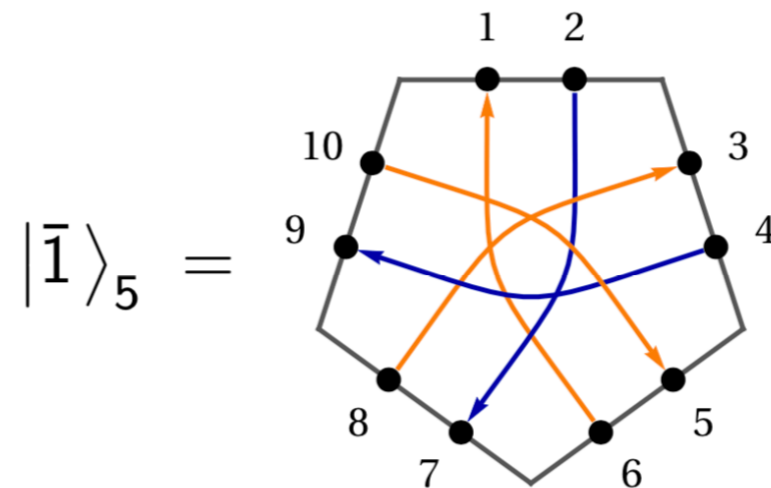
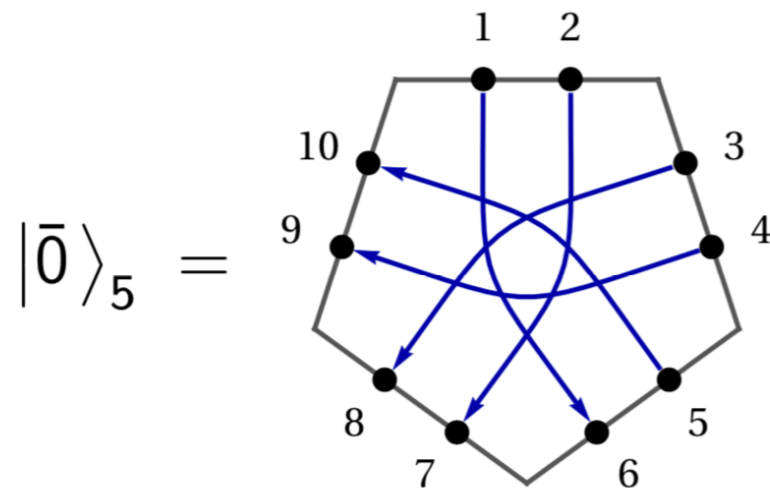
# HOLOGRAPHIC MAJORANA DIMER MODELS OF QUANTUM ERROR CORRECTION

- ▶ For holographic stabilizer codes such as pentagon code develop picture of paired Majorana dimers

$$\Gamma_{i,j} = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{for an arrow } i \rightarrow j \\ 1 & \text{for an arrow } j \rightarrow i \\ 0 & \text{if no arrow connects } i \text{ and } j \end{cases}$$

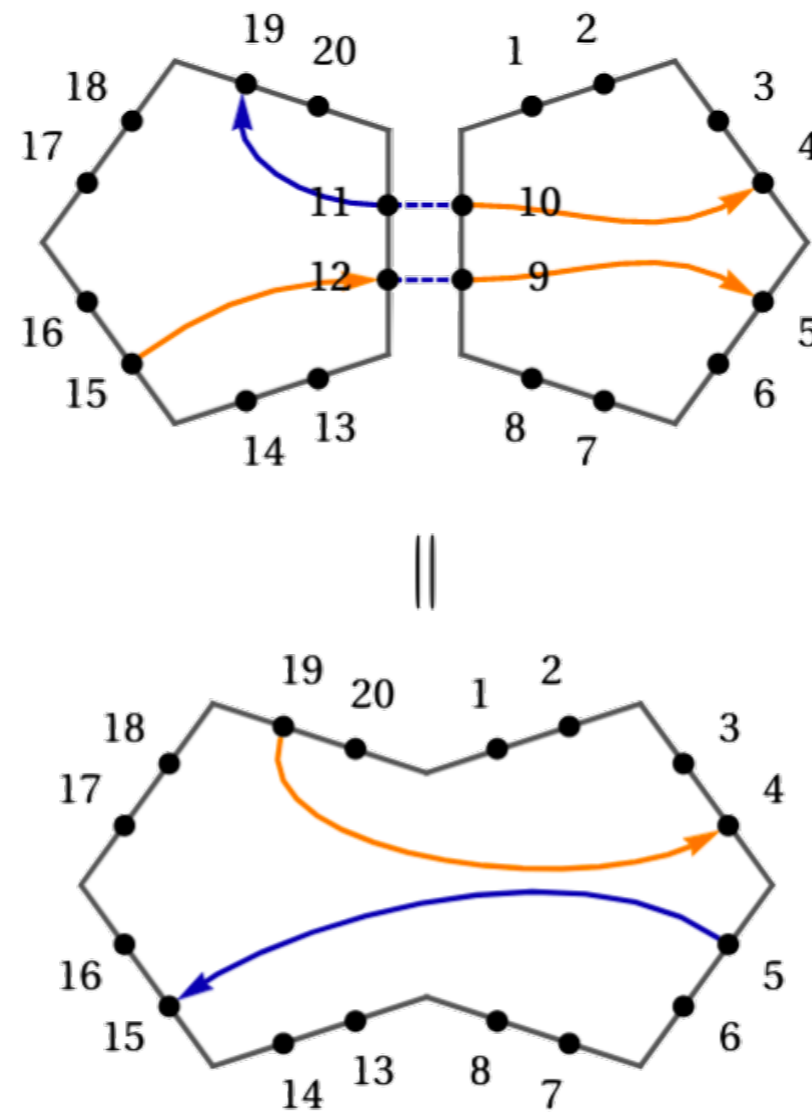


- ▶ Pentagon code logical states spanned by basis states  $|\bar{0}\rangle_5$  and  $|\bar{1}\rangle_5$



# HOLOGRAPHIC MAJORANA DIMER MODELS OF QUANTUM ERROR CORRECTION

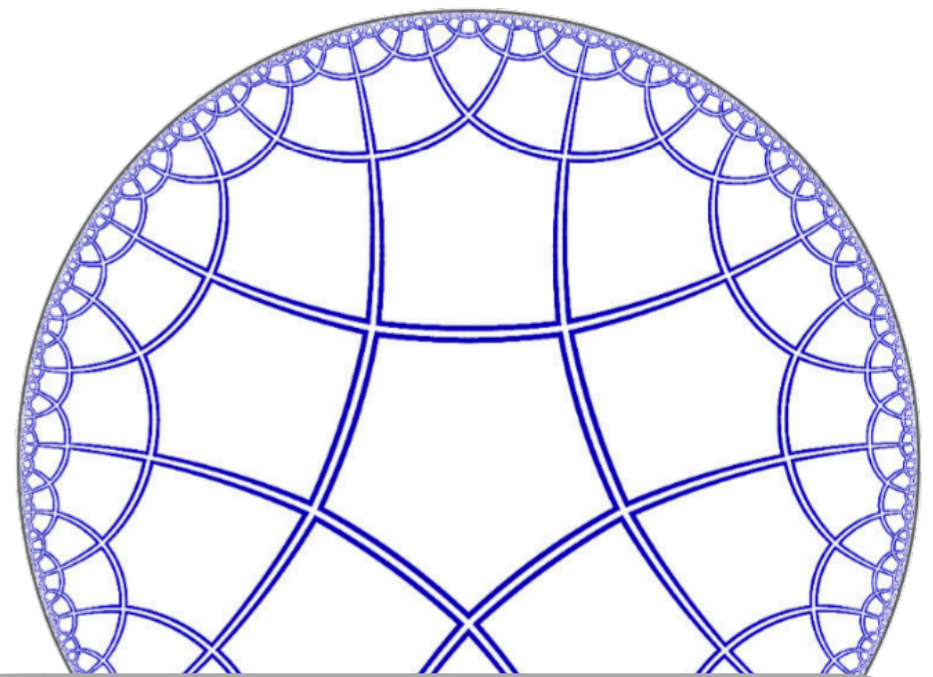
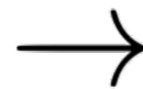
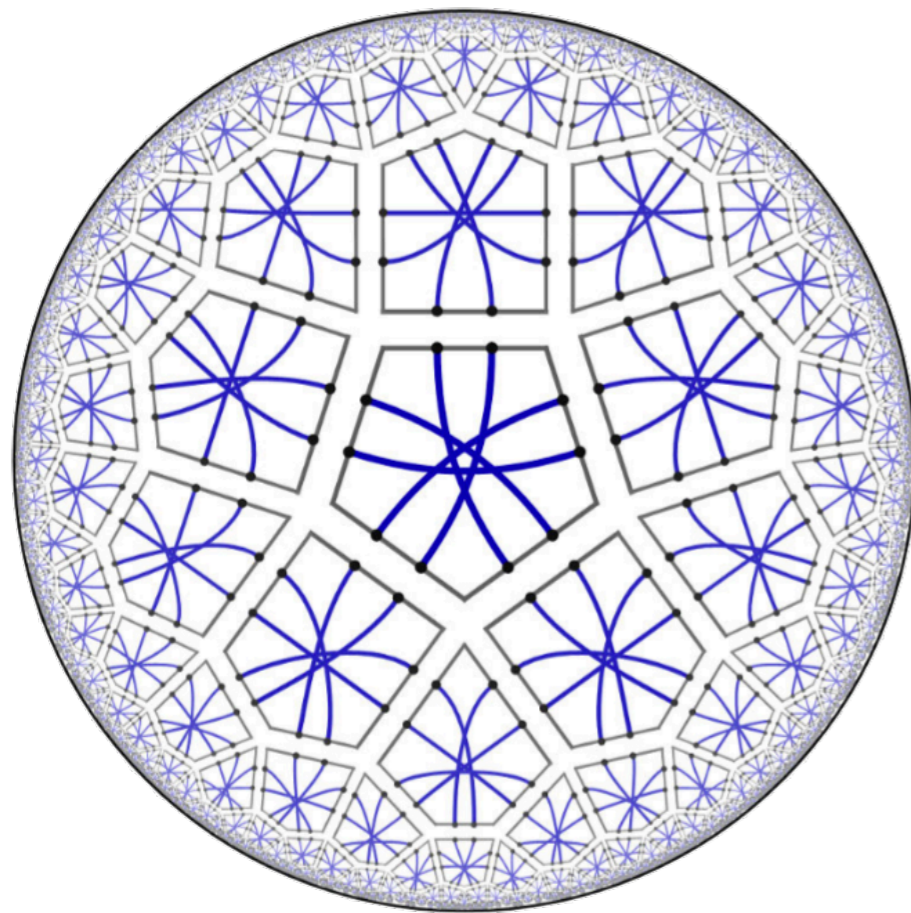
- ▶ Diagrammatic contraction rules amenable to analytical analysis
- ▶ “Fusing” of dimers along edges
- ▶





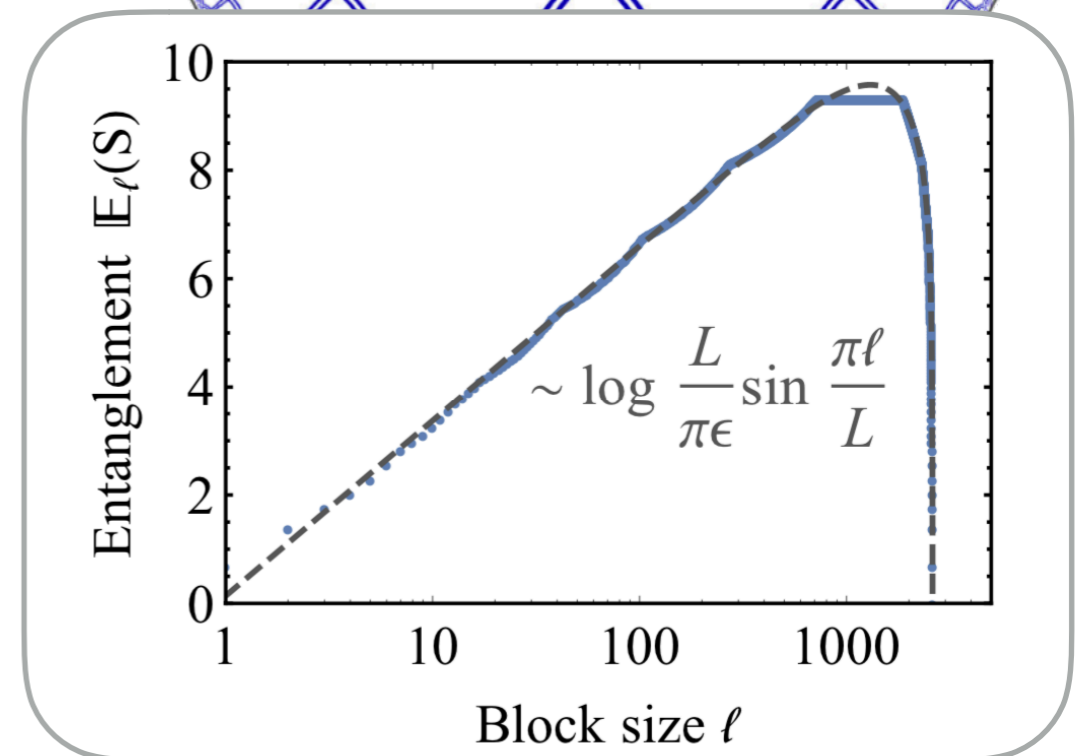
# HOLOGRAPHIC MAJORANA DIMER MODELS OF QUANTUM ERROR CORRECTION

- ▶ New picture of holographic QEC: Geodesic structure of dimers

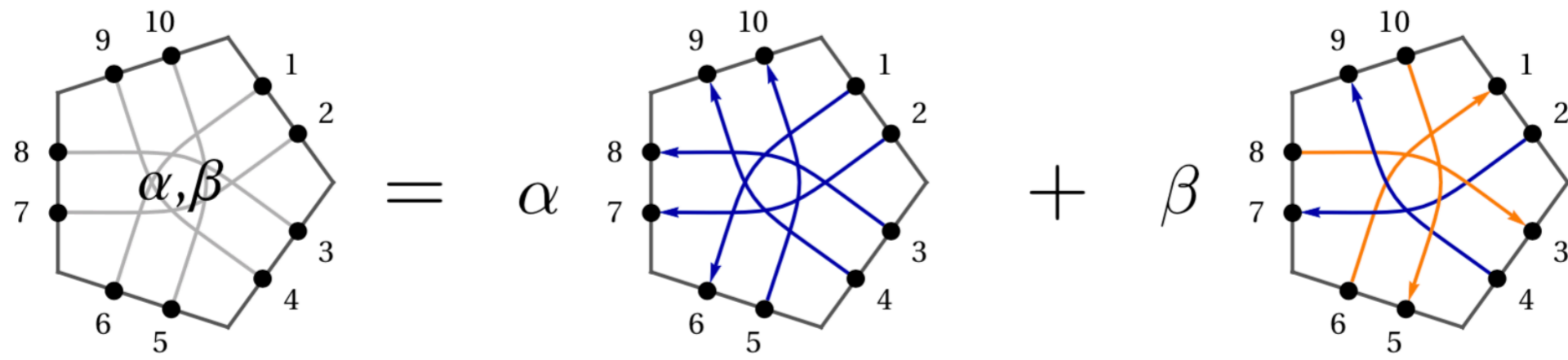


- ▶ On average, the pentagon code has a CFT-like log entanglement scaling with

$$c \approx 4.2$$



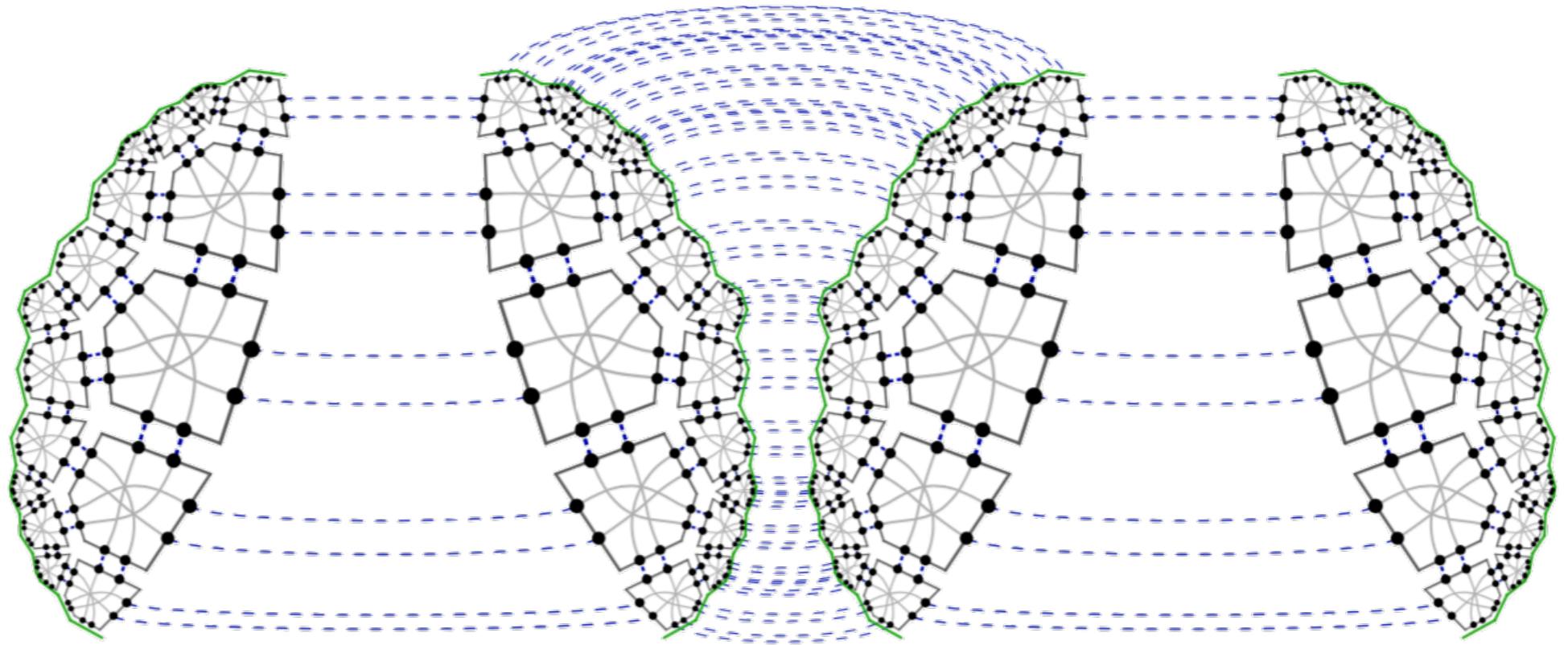
# HOLOGRAPHIC MAJORANA DIMER MODELS OF QUANTUM ERROR CORRECTION



- ▶ **Theorem:** Computational basis state vectors of the bulk are dual to Majorana dimer states on the boundary
- ▶ Can compute second moments of non-Gaussian states arising in quantum error correcting codes etc

# HOLOGRAPHIC MAJORANA DIMER MODELS OF QUANTUM ERROR CORRECTION

$$\rho_A^2 = 2^{2N_{C,w}}$$



► **Theorem:** Can compute Renyi entropies

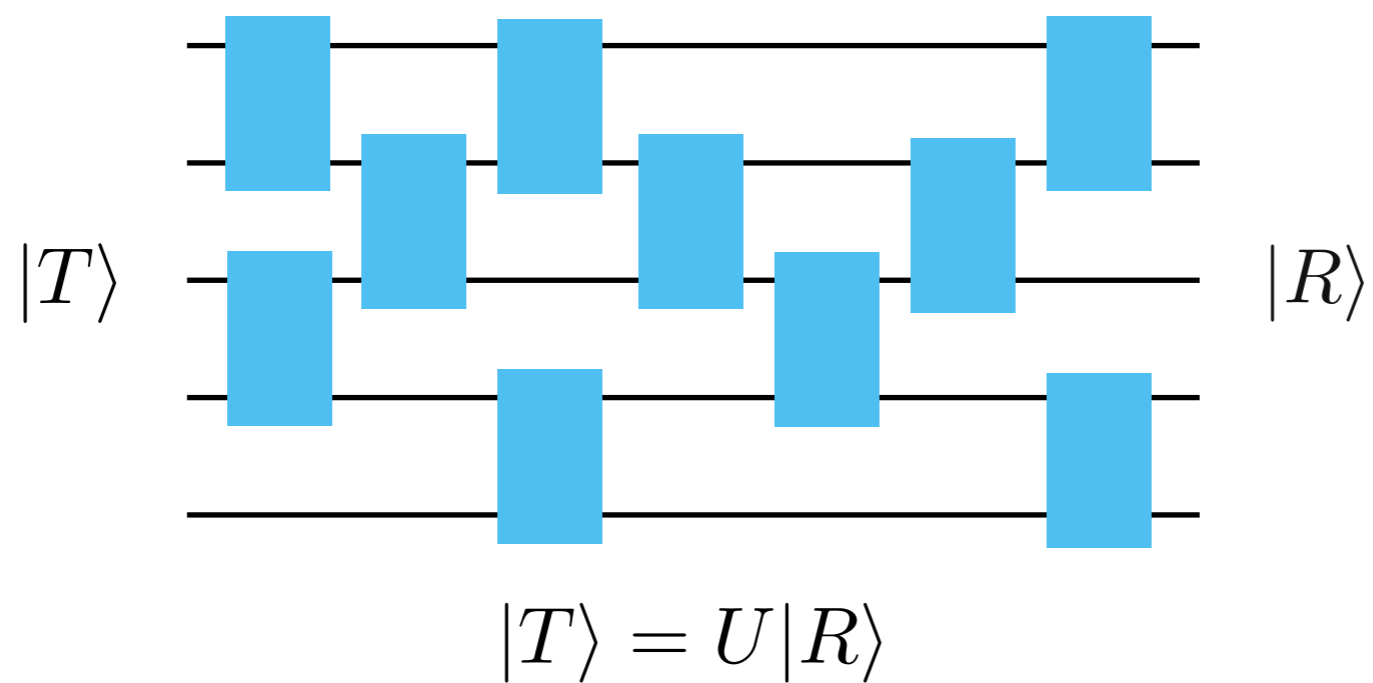
**MATCHGATE TENSOR NETWORKS PROVIDE VERSATILE FRAMEWORK,  
ALLOWING FOR NEW INSIGHTS INTO HOLOGRAPHIC CODES**

---

# OUTLOOK: COMPLEXITY AND ENTANGLEMENT



- ▶ “Definition”: Complexity of a quantum state vector is defined as the minimum number of gates needed to prepare it from a product



- ▶ Nielsen's geometric approach: Unitary as time-dependent Hamiltonian

$$U = \mathcal{P} \exp \left( -i \int_0^1 dt \sum_I y_I(t) M_I \right)$$

in terms of two-local Pauli matrices  $M_I$

- ▶ Complexity (common  $l_1$  choice):

$$C := \inf \int_0^1 \sum_I |y_I(t)| ds$$

- ▶ Much studied in the holographic context

- ▶ “Complexity equals volume”

Stanford, Susskind, Phys Rev D 90, 126007 (2014)

- ▶ “Complexity equals action”

Brown, Roberts, Susskind, Swingle, Zhao, Phys Rev Lett 116, 191301 (2016)

Chapman, Marrochio, Myers, JHEP 1701, 062 (2017)

Jefferson, Myers, arXiv:1707.08570

Chapman, Heller, Marrochio, Pastawski, Phys Rev Lett 120, 121602 (2018)

Chapman, Eisert, Hackl, Heller, Jefferson, Marrochio, Myers, SciPost Phys 6, 034 (2019)

Goto, Marrochio, Myers, Quimada, Yoshida, arXiv:1901:00014 (2019)

- ▶ But **notoriously hard** to compute - for good reasons

- ▶ Complexity (common  $l_1$  choice):

$$C := \inf \int_0^1 \sum_I |y_I(t)| ds$$



**CAN WE OBTAIN COMPUTABLE TIGHT LOWER BOUNDS?**

▶ **Theorem:** The complexity is lower bounded by

$$C \geq \frac{1}{c \log(d)} \sum_{s=1}^S E(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|, \{1, \dots, A(s)\} : \{A(s)+1, \dots, n\})$$

the sum entanglements over cuts, where  $c$  is a universal constant

▶ Upper bounds to entanglement generation rates with Hamiltonians using auxiliary systems

Marien, Audenaert, Vam Acoleyen, Verstraete, Commun Math Phys 346, 35 (2016)  
Eisert, Heller, in preparation (2019)

▶ **Definition:** A unitary  $U \in U(d^2)$  has potential entangling power

$$e(U) = \min_{\delta} \{U = e^{-i\delta H}, \|H\| = 1\}$$

► **Theorem:** The complexity is lower bounded by

$$C \geq \frac{1}{c \log(d)} \sum_{s=1}^S E(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|, \{1, \dots, A(s)\} : \{A(s)+1, \dots, n\})$$

the sum entanglements over cuts, where  $c$  is a universal constant

**EASILY COMPUTABLE, GROWS LINEARLY FOLLOWING QUENCHES, ETC**

# SUMMARY

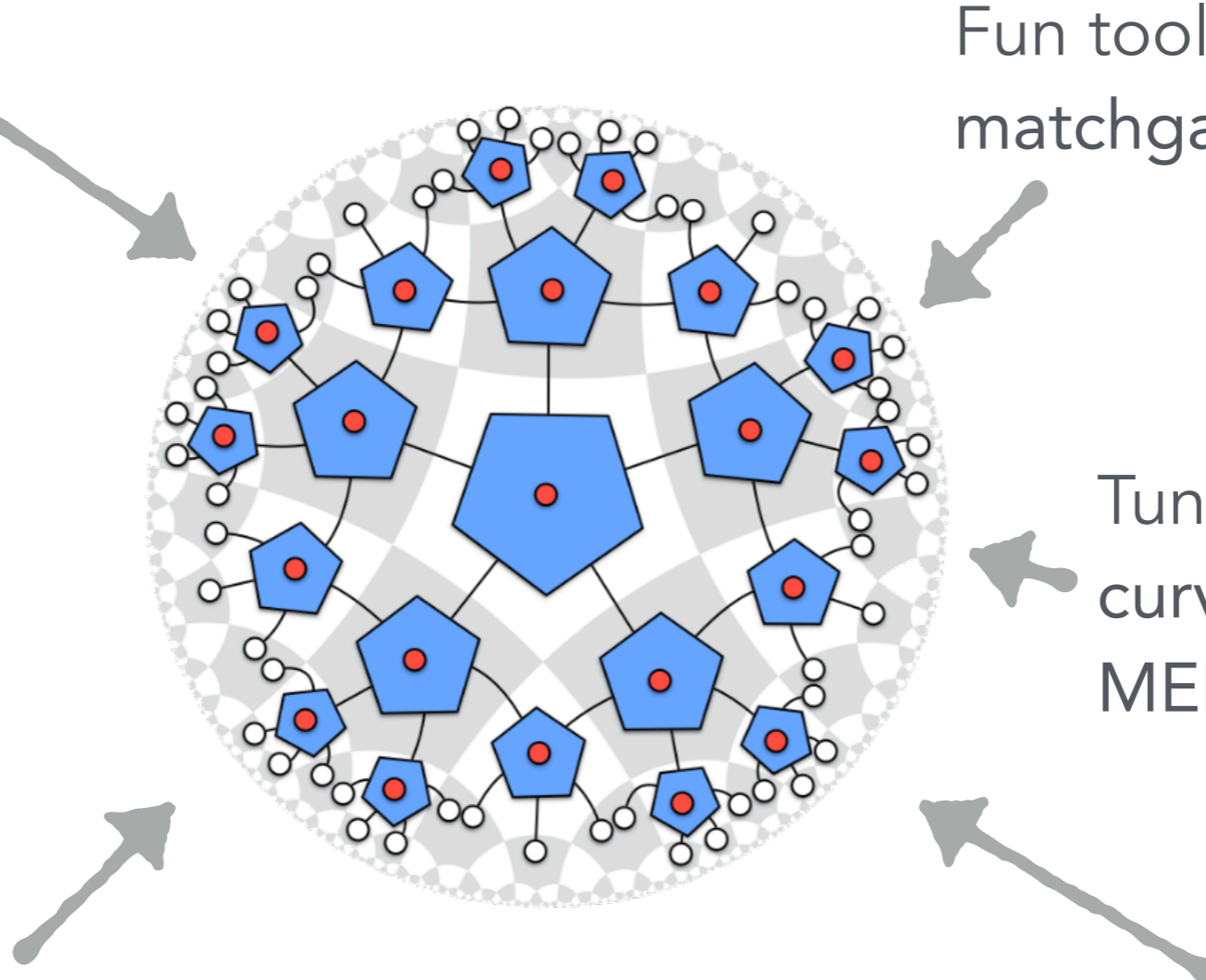
Interesting endeavor to think of tensor network models capturing holographic aspects

Fun tool provided by matchgate tensor networks

Tunable correlations, curvature, entanglement, MERA

Quantum error correction and Majorana dimers

Complexity



▶ Random matchgate tensors?

Hayden, Nezami, Qi, Thomas, Walter, Yang, JHEP 2016, 9 (2016)

▶ Interacting theories, connection to string nets?

Wille, Buerschaper, Eisert, Phys Rev B 95, 245127 (2017)

Bultinck, Williamson, Haegeman, Verstraete, Phys Rev B 95, 075108 (2017)

▶ Steps towards parametrizing physical CFTs?

▶ Non-unitary MERA, further perspectives?

▶ Quasi-periodic tilings?

Boyle, Dickens, Flicker, arXiv:1805.02665

# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Seminar on quantum  
advantages tomorrow 12:30

TOWARDS CLOSING THE LOOPHOLES OF SHOWING A  
**QUANTUM ADVANTAGE**  
JENS EISERT, FU BERLIN | KYOTO 2019

With Dominik Hangleiter, Martin Kliesch, Christian Gogolin, Adam Bouland,  
Bill Fefferman, Juan-Bermejo-Vega, Martin Schwarz, Robert Raussendorf