

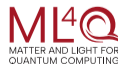
Toward quantum simulations of Maxwell-Chern-Simons theory: constant modes and gauge field truncation

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Based on:

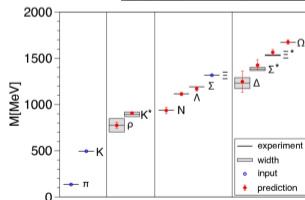
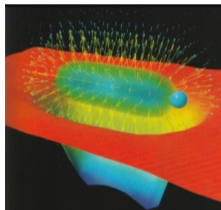
AB, C. Diamantini, N. Dichter, L. Funcke, T. Hartung, K. Jansen, E. Rico, S. Singh, L. Spera
arXiv:2607.XXXXX



Simulating lattice gauge theories

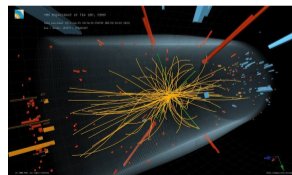
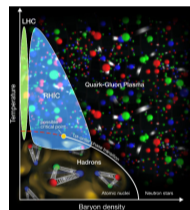
Lagrangian - Monte Carlo

- Hadronic spectrum
- Scattering amplitudes
- Finite temperature
- Confinement
- ...



Beyond

- Real time dynamics
- Finite density
- Topological terms
- ...



Topological terms in gauge theories

Topological terms

- **Definition**
Global action contributions, related to topological invariants
- **Condensed Matter**
Topological phases of matter, fractional quantum Hall effect ...
- **High-Energy Physics**
Strong CP problem, axion, quantum gravity ...

Taxonomy

- **Theta term**
 $S_{\text{topo}} \sim \theta \text{Tr}(F \wedge F)$, $3 + 1d$ gauge theories
- **Chern-Simons term**
 $S_{\text{CS}} \sim k \text{Tr}(A \wedge dA)$, $2 + 1d$ gauge theories
- **Other**
WZW, BF-theories

Chern-Simons (CS) and Maxwell-Chern-Simons (MCS)

CS action

$$S_{\text{CS}}[A] = -\frac{ik}{4\pi} \int d^3x \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} A_\mu \partial_\nu A_\rho$$

- **Definition**
Topological term in $2+1d$ Abelian gauge theories
- **Parameter**
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, controlling the ground-state degeneracy on a torus
- **Only global properties**
No local propagating d.o.f.

Adding a Maxwell term

$$S_{\text{MCS}}[A] = S_{\text{CS}}[A] + \frac{1}{4g^2} \int d^3x F_{\mu\nu}^2$$

- **Role**
Needed for regularization purposes
- **Physical consequences**
Massive photon $m_\gamma = ke^2/2\pi$ without Higgs mechanism

[Deser, Jackiw, Templeton; Ann. Phys. 140 (1982)]
[Pisarski; PRD 34 (1986)]
[Eliezer, Semenoff; PLB 286 (1992)]

Non-perturbative phenomena and lattice regularization

Why a lattice regularization?

- Non-perturbative physics
- Microscopic realization of the theory
- Full non-perturbative definition

Euclidean lattice CS

- Naive lattice discretization:

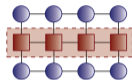
$$S_{\text{CS}}^{\text{lat}}[A] = -\frac{ik}{4\pi} a^3 \sum_x \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} A_{x,\mu} \Delta_\nu A_{x+a\hat{\mu},\rho}$$

- Sign problem, Monte Carlo not suited for CS term
- Further challenges: compact vs non-compact, monopoles,...

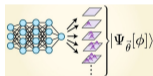
Hamiltonian simulations

Methods

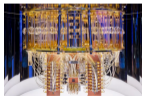
- Tensor Networks



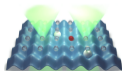
- Variational Wavefunctions



- Quantum Computing



- Quantum Simulators



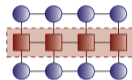
Challenges

- Encoding of the theory
- Initial state preparation
- Time evolution
- Measurement
- ...

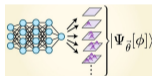
Hamiltonian simulations

Methods

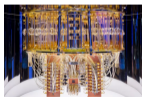
- Tensor Networks



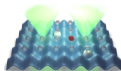
- Variational Wavefunctions



- Quantum Computing



- Quantum Simulators



Challenges

- Encoding of the theory

- Initial state preparation

- Time evolution

- Measurement

- ...

Hamiltonian MCS

Different approaches

- Recent Hamiltonian formulations, mainly for analytical studies

[Jacobson, Sulejmanpasic; PRD 107 (2023)]

[Jacobson, Sulejmanpasic; JHEP 11 (2024)]

[Xu, Chen; JHEP 08 (2025)]

$$\hat{H} = + \frac{e^2}{2a^2} \sum_{\text{plaquettes}} \left[\left(\left(\overrightarrow{\hat{p}_1} - \left(\frac{ka^2}{4\pi} \right) \overrightarrow{\hat{A}_2} \right)^2 + \left(\overrightarrow{\hat{p}_2} + \left(\frac{ka^2}{4\pi} \right) \overrightarrow{\hat{A}_1} \right)^2 \right) \right]$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2e^2} \sum_{\text{plaquettes}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \overleftarrow{-\hat{A}_1} \\ \overleftarrow{-\hat{A}_2} \quad \overrightarrow{\hat{A}_2} \\ \overrightarrow{\hat{A}_1} \end{array} \right)^2$$

Hamiltonian simulations

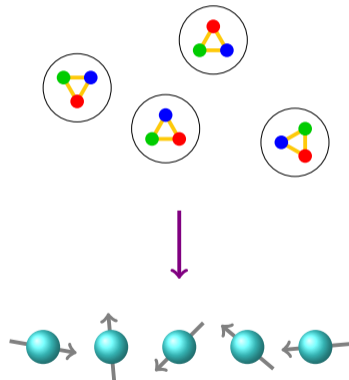
- Recent proposal targeting quantum simulations [Peng, Diamantini, Funcke, Hassan, Jansen, Kühn, Luo, Naredi; 2407.20225]
- Key dynamical and topological properties recovered

How to fit MCS into a quantum computer?

Infinite dimensional Hilbert space

- $U(1)$ gauge fields: infinite dimensional Hilbert space per link
- Truncate the gauge field so that:
 - 1 Relevant physical properties are preserved
 - 2 Correct continuum limit

Truncation



Constant modes

Decomposing the gauge field

- **Fourier decomposition:** spatially constant modes

$$A_i(t, \mathbf{x}) = a_i(t)$$

- **Hamiltonian**

$$H_{\text{CM}} = \frac{Se^2}{2} \left[\left(p_1 - \frac{k}{4\pi} a_2 \right)^2 + \left(p_2 + \frac{k}{4\pi} a_1 \right)^2 \right]$$

- **Configuration space:** torus

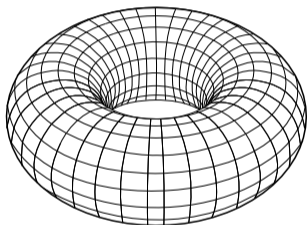
$$a_i \sim a_i + 2\pi n_i \quad n_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

An exactly solvable model

- **Landau problem on a torus:** exact solution
- **Predictions:**
k-fold ground state degeneracy
Harmonic-oscillator-like level spacing
- **Strategy:** discretizing the constant modes and check against analytical predictions

Discretizing the constant modes

Our proposal



- Discrete $a_i \equiv$ Discrete torus
- Particle on a **periodic lattice** in a **magnetic background**

(An atypical) Hofstadter problem

- **Model**
Quantum-mechanical charged particle in a square lattice with a magnetic field
- **Parameters**
Flux-per-plaquette $\Phi_{\text{plaq}} = k/N_x N_y$
- **Continuum limit**
 $\Phi_{\text{plaq}} \rightarrow \infty$

Harper equation and chiral symmetry

Harper equation

- Massaging the hopping Hamiltonian one arrives at

$$E g_n(x) = -t \left[g_n(x+1) + g_n(x-1) + 2 \cos(2\pi\alpha x + p_n) g_n(x) \right]$$

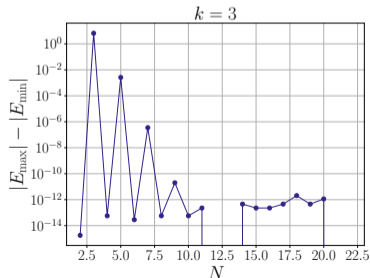
- Twisted bc: $g_n(x + N_x) = g_{n+k}(x)$
- $\dim \mathcal{H} = N_x N_y$: ED-friendly!

Rest of the talk $N_x = N_y = N$, $a = 1$

Chiral symmetry

- For even N_x, N_y we can define Γ such that $\{H_{\text{Harper}}, \Gamma\} = 0$

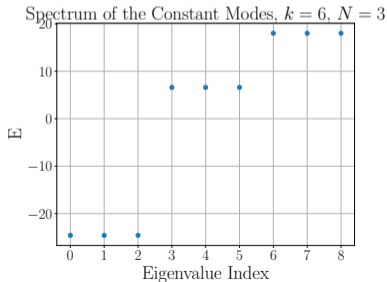
$$\Gamma = \text{diag}_x((-1)^x) \otimes T_{N/2}^{p_y}$$



Regimes of the truncated theory: unphysical regimes ($k > N$)

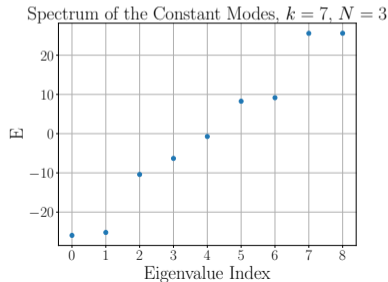
$N|k$

- Standard Hofstadter problem
- $m = k/N$, $q = N/\text{gcd}(m, N)$, q bands



$\text{gcd}(k, N) = 1$

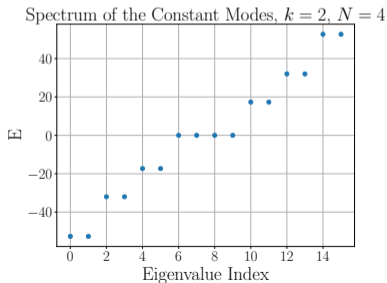
- Continuum k -fold structure lost
- Spectrum determined by the interplay of Φ_{plaq} , twisted bc and $\dim \mathcal{H}$



Regimes of the truncated theory: continuum regimes ($k < N$)

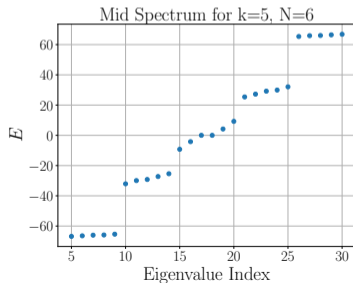
$k|N$

- Exact degeneracy
- Magnetic translations compatible with twisted bc



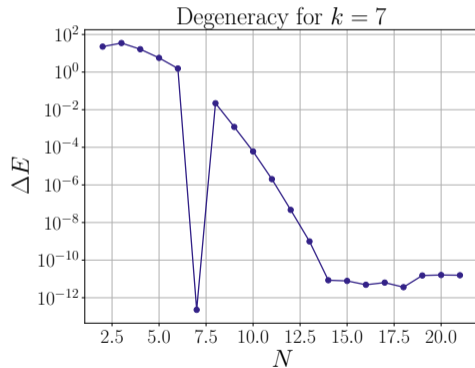
$\gcd(k, N) = 1$

- Dynamical approximate k -fold degeneracy, only exact for $N \rightarrow \infty$
- Chiral symmetry controls key features of the spectrum

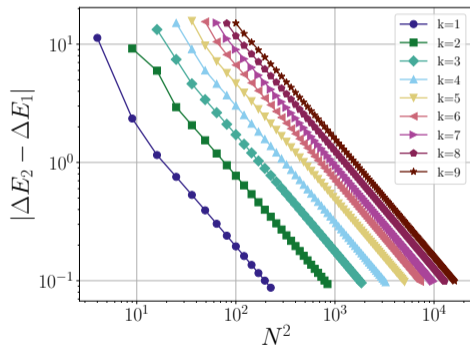


Approaching the continuum limit

Degeneracy



Level spacing



Conclusions and outlook

Conclusions

- Discretization of the constant modes in Hamiltonian MCS theory
- Clear scaling of physical properties in the continuum limit
- Rich physical features also outside of the continuum regime
- Promising continuum limit

Outlook

- Spectrum truncation in the full theory
- Formulation beyond Villain
- Tensor network and quantum computing simulations