

Quantum Computation and Real Multiplication

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Abstract We propose a construction of anyon systems associated to quantum tori with real multiplication and the embedding of quantum tori in AF algebras. These systems generalize the Fibonacci anyons, with weaker categorical properties, and are obtained from the basic modules and the real multiplication structure.

Keywords Anyons · Topological quantum computing · Noncommutative tori with real multiplication · AF algebras

Mathematics Subject Classification 81P68 · 58B34 · 11M55

1 Introduction

Quantum computation refers, broadly, to the use of quantum phenomena such as entanglement and superposition to perform operations on data. It is believed that quantum computation is significantly more powerful than classical computation in certain respects, and could lead to advances in many areas of computation such as quantum simulation, cryptography, and database searching. In the quantum setting, one thinks of computation in terms of *qubits* instead of classical bits. While classical bits take on precisely one of two possible states (e.g. 0 or 1), the state of a qubit may be in a superposition of two orthonormal states:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle.$$

In the above expression, α and β are complex numbers, and $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ form an orthonormal basis for this vector space. An example of an entangled state of two qubits is

$$\beta_{00} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle).$$

In the above state, measurement of one qubit results in a collapse of the wavefunction of the other qubit as well.

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Quantum gates, analogous to classical gates, are implemented by applying unitary operators to qubits. For example, consider the single-qubit X and Z gates, defined by

$$X \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Z \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We see that X can be interpreted as a bit flip (since $X|0\rangle = |1\rangle$) and Z can be interpreted as a phase flip (since $Z|+\rangle = |-\rangle$, where $|\pm\rangle \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle \pm |1\rangle)$). Similarly, one can construct quantum gates that act on two or more qubits.

A set of quantum gates is *universal* if any operation possible on a quantum computer can be realized to arbitrary accuracy by a finite sequence of gates in the set. A well known example of an anyon system that is universal for quantum computation is known as the *Fibonacci anyons* [15, 22, 29].

In this paper, we make a proposal for a possible construction of anyon systems based on the geometry of quantum tori with real multiplication. The Fibonacci anyons are recovered as a special case. Except in the Fibonacci case, however, the systems described here have weaker properties from the categorical standpoint. In particular, they do not arise from modular tensor categories. Nonetheless, they still exhibit some of the behavior of the Fibonacci anyons.

Our construction is based on the embedding of quantum tori in AF algebras and on the description of AF algebras in terms of Bratteli diagrams, and on the basic modules of the quantum torus that give the real multiplication structure when the modulus is a quadratic irrationality.

We first describe how anyon systems in the usual sense (those arising from modular tensor categories and the associated fusion rules) determine Bratteli diagrams describing the fusion paths and associated AF algebras of operators acting on the Hilbert space of the system. In the Fibonacci case, we show that this gives the usual description of the anyon system. We also show that, in general, the K_0 -group of the AF algebra arising from an anyon system can be described in terms of the eigenvalues of the fusion matrices and the number field generated by them.

The opposite process, from AF algebras to anyon systems, cannot always be carried out, but we focus on only those AF algebras \mathbb{A}_θ in which quantum tori \mathcal{A}_θ with real multiplication embed, with the embedding inducing an isomorphism on K_0 . In this setting we use the geometry of the quantum torus to provide a candidate for an associated anyon system.

We first show that the AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ can be equivalently described by a Bratteli diagram with incidence matrix given by a matrix in $GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ that fixes θ (which exists because θ is a quadratic irrationality), or by a Bratteli diagram with incidence matrix given by the fusion matrix N_1 of the anyon system, of the form

$$N_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Tr}(g) & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $x_0 = \mathbf{1}$ and x_1 are the two anyon types in the system, with $x_0 \otimes x_i = x_i \otimes x_0 = x_i$ and $x_1 \otimes x_1 = x_1^{\oplus \text{Tr}(g)} \oplus x_0$. The Fibonacci case corresponds to $\text{Tr}(g) = 1$. We compute explicitly the S -matrix of the resulting fusion rule. The approximations in the AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ to the generators U and V of the quantum torus are phase shifter and downshift permutation quantum gates on the Hilbert space of the fusion paths of the anyon system.

We show that the fusion ring determined by the fusion rules of this anyon system is isomorphic to $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\theta)$ with the product given by identifying it, via the range of the trace, with an order in the real quadratic field $\mathbb{Q}(\theta)$. We then propose that a categorification of this fusion ring is obtained by considering basic modules $E_{g^k}(\theta)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, with the tensor product $E_g(\theta) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta} \cdots \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta} E_g(\theta) = E_{g^k}(\theta)$. Thus, the basic module $X_1 = E_g(\theta)$ with $g(\theta) = \theta$ and $X_0 = \mathcal{A}_\theta$ have classes $x_1 = [E_g(\theta)]$ and $x_0 = 1$ in $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\theta)$ that satisfy the fusion rules. From this perspective, we describe the F -matrices as homomorphisms between sums of basic modules on the quantum torus, and we formulate a version of the pentagon relation as an equation in the quantum torus \mathcal{A}_θ . We suggest a possible approach to constructing solutions using elements in the algebra that satisfy a pentagon identity, related to the quantum dilogarithm function.

In the original Fibonacci case, we reformulate the braiding action in terms of the AF algebra and we show that elements of the K_0 -group, seen as dimension functions, determine associated disconnected braidings of the anyons.

A word of comment about the title of this paper: our focus is primarily on anyon systems, for which we propose a construction based on noncommutative tori with real multiplication. Although other topics like quantum gates are touched upon only briefly in Sect. 4.4, our title emphasizes the relation to quantum computing, because anyons with their fusion rules lie at the heart of topological quantum computing, where quantum gates are given by anyon braiding. The Fibonacci anyons, which are the prototype example of anyon system that we use to model our general construction, are universal for quantum computation. As we show in this paper, for more general noncommutative tori the resulting anyon systems have weaker categorical properties than the Fibonacci anyons. Nonetheless, our emphasis in the title stresses the fact that, in our viewpoint, the main motivating question for this work is whether noncommutative tori with real multiplication can be used to model quantum computation.

2 Anyon Systems

An anyon is a two-dimensional quasiparticle with nontrivial braiding statistics, that is, swapping two identical anyons induces a nontrivial phase shift of the wavefunction. For anyons with abelian braiding statistics:

$$\psi \mapsto e^{\pi i \theta} \psi, \quad \text{with } \theta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}. \quad (2.1)$$

More generally, one may have anyons with non-abelian braiding statistics, corresponding to higher-dimensional representations of the braid group:

$$\psi_\alpha \mapsto \sum_\beta \rho_{\alpha\beta} \psi_\beta,$$

with ρ a unitary square matrix with dimension corresponding to the degeneracy of the system, see [22].

Note that this property is unique to two dimensions; in three spacial dimensions, swapping two particles results in a phase shift of only +1 (bosons) or -1 (fermions). One performs computation by swapping these anyons in various ways, which can be interpreted as acting on the system by the braid group. The result of a computation is measured by fusing the anyons together in a certain order, and measuring the topological q -spin of the resulting product at each step of the fusion. The set of possible fusion paths is the basis for the corresponding Hilbert space of the system.

2.1 Fusion Rules

An anyon system is specified by a list of the different particle types and fusion rules that assign to a pair of anyons a combination of resulting anyons,

$$x_i \otimes x_j = \bigoplus_k N_{ij}^k x_k, \quad (2.2)$$

where the non-negative integers N_{ij}^k specify the admissible fusion channels.

One requires that one of the anyon types corresponds to the vacuum **1**, the ground state of the system that satisfies

$$\mathbf{1} \otimes \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{1} \otimes x_i = x_i \otimes \mathbf{1} = x_i$$

for all anyon types in the system. We will label the anyon types $\{x_0, \dots, x_N\}$ so that $x_0 = \mathbf{1}$.

One also assumes that each anyon x_i has a dual x_i^* , which is also one of the anyons in the list. The vacuum **1** is self-dual.

The fusion coefficients satisfy the identities

$$N_{0j}^k = \delta_{jk}, \quad N_{ij}^0 = \delta_{ij'}$$

and

$$N_{ij}^k = N_{ji}^k = N_{ik'}^{j'} = N_{i'j'}^{k'},$$

where $x_{i'} = x_i^*$ denotes the dual anyon, so that, if N_i is the matrix with $(N_i)_{jk} = N_{ij}^k$, then $N_{i'} = N_i^t$, the transpose matrix [30].

Let $\Lambda_i = \text{diag}(\lambda_{ij})$ be the diagonal matrix with entries the eigenvalues λ_{ij} of the matrix N_i , and let S_i be the matrix with columns the corresponding eigenvectors.

2.2 Categorical Setting

We recall briefly some categorical notions relevant to anyon based quantum computing. For more details, we refer the reader to [11] and other references below.

Modular tensor categories provide the typical categorical setting considered to describe anyon systems (see [17, 34]). However, here we will be considering systems that satisfy weaker categorical structures, hence we review here the simplest levels of categorical structure that we will be working with.

A category \mathcal{C} is *semi-monoidal* if it is endowed with a functor $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, and with natural associativity isomorphisms

$$\tau_{X,Y,Z} : X \otimes (Y \otimes Z) \rightarrow (X \otimes Y) \otimes Z$$

for all $X, Y, Z \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$ satisfying the pentagon relation

$$(\tau_{X,Y,Z} \otimes 1_W) \circ \tau_{X,Y \otimes Z, W} \circ (1_X \otimes \tau_{Y,Z,W}) = \tau_{X \otimes Y, Z, W} \circ \tau_{X, Y \otimes Z \otimes W}.$$

It is *braided semi-monoidal* if it also has natural symmetry isomorphisms

$$\sigma_{X,Y} : X \otimes Y \rightarrow Y \otimes X$$

for all $X, Y \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$ satisfying the hexagon relation

$$\tau_{X,Y,Z} \circ \sigma_{X \otimes Y, Z} \circ \tau_{X,Y,Z} = (\sigma_{X,Z} \otimes 1_Y) \circ \tau_{X,Z,Y} \circ (1_X \otimes \sigma_{Y,Z}).$$

The braiding is symmetric if $\sigma_{X,Y} \circ \sigma_{Y,X} = 1_X$ for all $X, Y \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$.

A category \mathcal{C} is *monoidal* (or tensor) if it is semi-monoidal and has a unit object $\mathbf{1} \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$ with natural isomorphisms $\lambda_X : \mathbf{1} \otimes X \rightarrow X$ and $\rho_X : X \otimes \mathbf{1} \rightarrow X$ satisfying the triangle relation

$$1_X \otimes \lambda_Y = (\rho_X \otimes 1_Y) \circ \tau_{X,\mathbf{1},Y}.$$

Given a semi-monoidal category \mathcal{C} , its unit augmentation \mathcal{C}^+ is a monoidal category given by the coproduct $\mathcal{C} \amalg I$, where I is the trivial group seen as a category with a single object $\mathbf{1}$ and morphism $1_{\mathbf{1}}$, and with the tensor product \otimes on \mathcal{C} extended by $-\otimes\mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}\otimes- = \text{Id}_{\mathcal{C} \amalg I}$, see [14].

A category \mathcal{C} is *braided monoidal* if it is monoidal and braided semi-monoidal, with the compatibility between the braiding and the unit given by

$$\lambda_X \circ \sigma_{X,\mathbf{1}} = \rho_X.$$

A category \mathcal{C} is \mathbb{C} -*linear* if $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$ are \mathbb{C} -vector spaces, for all $X, Y \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$. It is *semisimple* if it is an abelian category in which every object can be written as a direct sum of simple objects, and *finite* if there are only finitely many simple objects up to isomorphism. If \mathcal{C} is a monoidal category and it is \mathbb{C} -linear finite semisimple, one assumes also that the unit object $\mathbf{1}$ is a simple object. A *fusion category* is a \mathbb{C} -linear finite semisimple rigid tensor category where all the Hom spaces are finite dimensional.

2.3 Fusion Rules and Categorification

Specifying anyon systems on the basis of the particle types and fusion rules leads to a set of discrete data, which can be expressed algebraically in the form of a fusion ring. The underlying categorical setting can then be seen as a categorification of the fusion rules and fusion ring.

We can formulate more precisely this procedure as in [31], in the form of *modular data*, which may or may not come from a modular tensor category.

Definition 2.1 A modular fusion rule consists of

- (1) a set $\{x_i\}_{i=1,\dots,N}$ of anyon types,
- (2) a charge conjugation matrix $C_{ij} = \delta_{ii'} \text{ where } x_{i'} = x_i^*$ is the dual,
- (3) a set of $N \times N$ -matrices $N_i = (N_{ij}^k)$, for $i = 1, \dots, N$ with entries in $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and with a common basis of eigenvectors,

$$N_i = \tilde{S} \Lambda_i \tilde{S}^\dagger, \quad (2.3)$$

where $\Lambda_i = \text{diag}(\lambda_{ij})$ is the diagonal matrix with entries the eigenvalues of N_i and the columns of \tilde{S} are the corresponding eigenvectors.

Modular fusion data (see Definition 2.1 of [31]) satisfy the properties above and are additionally endowed with a diagonal matrix T with $T_{ij} = \delta_{ij}\theta_j$ and $\theta_i \in U(1)$, satisfying $(ST)^3 = D_+ S_{00} S^2$, where $S = D^{-1} \tilde{S}$ with $D = (\sum_i d_i^2)^{1/2}$ with d_i the Perron–Frobenius eigenvalue of N_i , and $D_+ = \sum_i \theta_i d_i^2$. Not all modular fusion data come from modular tensor categories, see the classification results of [31]. We will not be concerned with modular tensor categories here, and we will only look at a weaker requirement for a categorification of fusion rules.

The *fusion ring* \mathcal{R} associated to a modular fusion rule is obtained by considering the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_N]$ modulo the ideal generated by the relations $x_i x_j = \sum_k N_{ij}^k x_k$. The categorification problem then consists of constructing a braided monoidal category \mathcal{C} with $K_0(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{R}$.

2.4 Fibonacci Anyons

A simple but very interesting model of anyon system used in topological quantum computation is known as the *Fibonacci anyon model* [15, 22, 29].

In this model we have two possible particles, denoted by $x_0 = \mathbf{1}$ and $x_1 = \tau$. The fusion rules are

$$x_0 \otimes x_0 = x_0, \quad x_0 \otimes x_1 = x_1 \otimes x_0 = x_1, \quad \text{and} \quad x_1 \otimes x_1 = x_0 \oplus x_1. \quad (2.4)$$

The final fusion rule above implies that fusing two q -spin 1 quasiparticles results in a quasiparticle with q -spin in a superposition of 0 and 1. This model is enticing because it is the simplest topological model that is universal, in the sense that every unitary operation on the Hilbert space can be approximated to arbitrary accuracy by braiding alone.

Our goal is to reformulate and study this system and some direct generalizations in noncommutative geometry terms.

3 Anyon Systems and AF Algebras

We show that fusion rules for anyon systems determine the data of a stationary Bratteli diagram, which specifies an AF (approximately finite dimensional) C^* -algebra with a representation on a Hilbert space that is isomorphic to the state space of the anyon system described in terms of fusion paths. We also show that the K_0 group of the AF algebra, which can be computed as a direct limit of abelian groups over the Bratteli diagram, has an explicit

expression in terms of the quantum dimensions of the anyon system and it is endowed with a product structure induced by the fusion ring of the anyon system.

3.1 Bratteli Diagrams and AF Algebras

We recall here a few well known facts about Bratteli diagrams and AF algebras that we need to use in the following (see [4, 10]).

A Bratteli diagram is an infinite directed graph $\Gamma = (V, E)$ where the vertex set has a partitioning $V = \cup_{n \geq 0} V_n$ and the edge set has a partitioning $E = \cup_{n \geq 0} E_n$, where E_n is the set of oriented edges with source vertex in V_n and target vertex in V_{n+1} . One further assumes that V_0 consists of a single vertex. The incidence matrices φ_n of the Bratteli diagrams are given by $(\varphi_n)_{ij} = \#\{e \in E_n \mid s(e) = v_i \in V_n, t(e) = v_j \in V_{n+1}\}$.

Given a Bratteli diagram Γ one can form new diagrams Γ' by *telescoping*. Namely, given a sequence $0 < m_1 < \dots < m_k < \dots$, the new diagram Γ' has $V'_n = V_{m_n}$ and edge set E'_n given by all the possible directed paths in the original diagram Γ with source in V_{m_n} and target in $V_{m_{n+1}}$. The incidence matrices are given by the product $\varphi'_n = \prod_{k=m_n}^{m_{n+1}-1} \varphi_k$.

An AF algebra \mathbb{A} is a C^* -algebra given by a direct limit

$$\mathbb{A} = \varinjlim_n \mathbb{A}_n$$

of finite dimensional C^* -algebras \mathbb{A}_n . By Wedderburn's theorem, the latter are direct sums of matrix algebras over \mathbb{C} ,

$$\mathbb{A}_n = \bigoplus_{k=1}^{N_n} \mathcal{M}_{r_k}(\mathbb{C}).$$

An AF algebra can therefore always be described in terms of a Bratteli diagram (see [4]), where one has $\#V_n = N_n$ with the vertices in V_n decorated by the direct summands $\mathcal{M}_{r_k}(\mathbb{C})$. The embedding $\mathbb{A}_n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}_{n+1}$ of the direct system of finite dimensional algebras is determined by the incidence matrix φ_n , namely, one embeds the matrix algebra $\mathcal{M}_{r_i}(\mathbb{C})$ attached to the vertex $v_i \in V_n$ in the matrix algebra $\mathcal{M}_{r_j}(\mathbb{C})$ attached to the vertex $v_j \in V_{n+1}$ with multiplicity $(\varphi_n)_{ij}$,

$$\mathcal{M}_{r_i}(\mathbb{C})^{\oplus(\varphi_n)_{ij}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{r_j}(\mathbb{C}).$$

Isomorphism of Bratteli diagrams $\Gamma = (V, E)$ and $\Gamma' = (V', E')$ is defined as a bijection of V and V' and E and E' preserving the grading, that intertwines the source and target maps.

One considers the set of Bratteli diagrams up to the equivalence relation generated by isomorphisms and telescoping. It is shown in [4] that the equivalence class of the Bratteli diagram under this equivalence relation is a complete isomorphism invariant of the AF algebra. A complete isomorphism invariant of AF algebras of K -theoretic nature is given by the dimension group (see [10]), which is the ordered K_0 -group of the AF algebra and can be obtained as a direct limit of abelian groups associated to the Bratteli diagram.

A Bratteli diagram Γ is *stationary* if $\#V_n = N$ and $\varphi_n = \varphi$ for all $n \geq 1$. It is *simple* if there is a telescoping Γ' such that all entries of the incidence matrices φ'_n are positive.

Associated to a Bratteli Γ , we also consider a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} , obtained as a direct limit of the system of finite dimensional Hilbert spaces

$$\mathcal{H}_n = \bigoplus_{k=1}^{N_n} \mathbb{C}^{r_k} \tag{3.1}$$

with embeddings $\mathcal{H}_n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{n+1}$ determined by the incidence matrices φ_n of Γ , with suitable normalization factors so that the embeddings are isometries, as in (2.32)–(2.35) of [18].

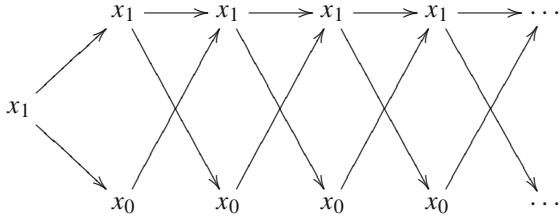
3.2 Fibonacci AF Algebra and Fibonacci Anyons

We reformulate the fusion properties of a system of Fibonacci anyons in terms of the data of an AF algebra, determined via a Bratteli diagram.

Proposition 3.1 *The fusion properties of a system of Fibonacci anyons with an arbitrarily large number of particles are encoded in the Fibonacci AF C^* algebra given by the direct limit $\mathbb{A} = \varinjlim_n \mathbb{A}_n$ of matrix algebras $\mathbb{A}_n = \mathcal{M}_{Fib(n)}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \mathcal{M}_{Fib(n-1)}(\mathbb{C})$, with $Fib(n)$ the n -th Fibonacci number, with embeddings $\phi_n : \mathbb{A}_n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}_{n+1}$ implemented by the matrix describing the basic fusion rules (2.4),*

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.2)$$

Proof One can diagrammatically describe the fusion properties of configurations anyons via a Bratteli diagram, which depicts the possible fusion paths in a system of an arbitrary number of particles. The Bratteli diagram for a system of Fibonacci anyons is of the form

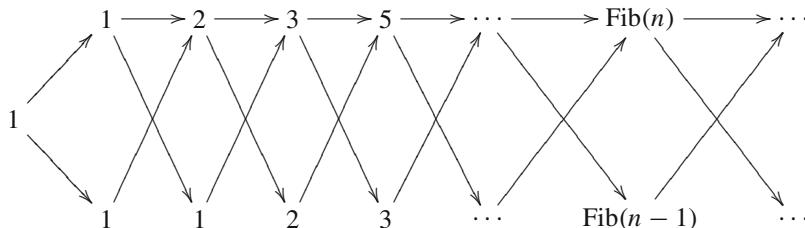


where x_1 represents a Fibonacci anyon and $x_0 = \mathbf{1}$ represents the particle with trivial braiding statistics. Note that this diagram depicts how an x_1 particle fused with an x_1 particle can result in an x_0 or x_1 particle, respectively, with probabilities $p(x_0) = \tau^{-2}$ and $p(x_1) = \tau^{-1}$, with $\tau = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ the golden ratio (see [32]); while an x_0 fused with an x_1 can result only in an x_1 . For such a system with N anyons, there will be N columns in the corresponding Bratteli diagram.

More precisely, we check that the Hilbert space of the system, as defined by the Bratteli diagram, agrees with the Hilbert space of the anyon system.

Recall that a basis of the Hilbert space of the system is given by the set of fusion paths. It is known that the fusion tree basis for fusions of N Fibonacci anyons, that is the counting of all possible labelings of the fusion paths, has cardinality $\text{Fib}(N)$, see [32].

Thus, we can identify the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_N = \mathbb{C}^{\text{Fib}(N)}$ of a system of N Fibonacci anyons system with the Hilbert space $\mathbb{C}^{\text{Fib}(N)} \simeq \mathbb{C}^{\text{Fib}(N-1)} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{\text{Fib}(N-2)}$ constructed after N steps of the Bratteli diagram above, where we replace the labeling x_0 and x_1 on the nodes with the dimensions of the corresponding Hilbert space at each level and total q -spin. The diagram is given by



We recognize this diagram as describing the direct system of Hilbert spaces \mathcal{H}_N that give a representation of the Fibonacci AF algebra (see [8]). This is the AF C^* -algebra \mathbb{A} given by $\mathbb{A} = \overline{\cup_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{A}_n}$ with $\mathbb{A}_n = \mathcal{M}_{\text{Fib}(n)}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \mathcal{M}_{\text{Fib}(n-1)}(\mathbb{C})$ where $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ is the full matrix algebra of $n \times n$ matrices, and the embeddings of \mathbb{A}_n in \mathbb{A}_{n+1} are as specified in the diagram. The AF algebra \mathbb{A} is obtained as the direct limit over the stationary Bratteli diagram with

$$\varphi_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In terms of the anyons model, the Fibonacci AF algebra $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}_\tau$ is the algebra of operators acting on the Hilbert space of the anyon system given by a direct limit $\mathcal{H} = \varinjlim_n \mathcal{H}_n$ with $\dim \mathcal{H}_n = \text{Fib}(n+1) = \text{Fib}(n) + \text{Fib}(n-1)$. \square

Corollary 3.2 *The Fibonacci AF algebra computed by the Bratteli diagram of Proposition 3.1 is isomorphic to the AF algebra computed by the stationary Bratteli diagram with incidence matrix*

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.3)$$

Proof The incidence matrices (3.2) and (3.3) are related by a unitary conjugation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

\square

3.3 AF Algebras from Anyon Systems

Suppose given an anyon system, with fusion rules defined by the data $\{x_i\}_{i=0,\dots,N-1}$ and N_{ij}^k as in Definition 2.1. For each i , form a stationary Bratteli diagram Γ_i with $\#V_n = N$ for all $n \geq 1$, with the single vertex of V_0 labelled by x_0 and the N vertices of V_n labelled by $\{x_i\}_{i=0,\dots,N-1}$. The incidence matrices are taken to be $\varphi_{i,n} = \varphi_i = N_i$.

These Bratteli diagrams define AF algebras $\mathbb{A}_i = \varinjlim_n \mathbb{A}_{i,n}$ acting on Hilbert spaces $\mathcal{H}_i = \varinjlim_n \mathcal{H}_{i,n}$, as in (3.1), with $\mathbb{A}_{i,n} = \mathcal{M}_{d_{i,n}}(\mathbb{C})^{\oplus N}$.

Lemma 3.3 *The Hilbert space $\mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_i \mathcal{H}_i$, with the \mathcal{H}_i determined by the Bratteli diagram Γ_i as above, is isomorphic to the Hilbert space of the anyon system.*

Proof The embeddings $\mathcal{H}_{i,n} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{i,n+1}$ are determined by the incidence matrices $\varphi_{i,n} = \varphi_i$ of Γ_i , normalized so as to obtain an isometry, see [18]. Thus, the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_{i,n} = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{N-1} \mathcal{H}_{i,n,j}$ has dimension

$$d_{i,n} = \dim \mathcal{H}_{i,n} = \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_n} N_{ij_1}^{j_2} \cdots N_{ij_n}^{j_{n-1}}, \quad (3.4)$$

with the individual component $\mathcal{H}_{i,n,j}$ of dimension

$$d_{i,n,j} = \dim \mathcal{H}_{i,n,j} = \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_{n-1}} N_{ij_1}^{j_2} \cdots N_{ij_{n-1}}^{j_n}.$$

The total Hilbert space \mathcal{H} is then given by the direct limit of the $\bigoplus_i \mathcal{H}_{i,n}$ of dimensions $d_n = \sum_i d_{i,n}$. This counting of dimensions agrees with the usual counting of dimensions for the Hilbert space of anyon fusion paths (see for instance §4.1.3 of [23]). \square

The AF algebra $\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_i \mathbb{A}_i$ then acts as operators on the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} of the anyon system.

Two torsion-free abelian groups of finite rank G_1 and G_2 are quasi-isomorphic if there exist morphisms $f_1 : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ and $f_2 : G_2 \rightarrow G_1$ with $f_1 \circ f_2 = n \text{id}_{G_2}$ and $f_2 \circ f_1 = n \text{id}_{G_1}$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

For an algebraic integer λ let $\mathbb{K}_\lambda = \mathbb{Q}[\lambda]$ with \mathcal{O}_λ the ring of integers and set, as in [9],

$$L_\lambda = \mathcal{O}_\lambda[\lambda^{-1}]. \quad (3.5)$$

We then obtain the following result relating the AF algebra to the number field generated by the eigenvalues of the fusion matrices. For a detailed study of the role of this number field in the setting of modular tensor categories, we refer the reader to [6].

Proposition 3.4 *The K_0 -group $K_0(\mathbb{A}_i)$ of the AF algebra \mathbb{A}_i of the anyon system is quasi-isomorphic to*

$$L_{\mathbb{A}_i} := \bigoplus_j L_{\lambda_{ij}}, \quad (3.6)$$

where λ_{ij} are the eigenvalues of the fusion matrix N_i .

Proof The dimension group of an AF algebra \mathbb{A} , that is, the K_0 -group as a scaled ordered group, can be computed as a direct limit over the Bratteli diagram, [10], with

$$(K_0(\mathbb{A}), K_0(\mathbb{A})^+, [1_{\mathbb{A}}]) = \varinjlim_{\varphi_n} (K_0(\mathbb{A}_n), K_0(\mathbb{A}_n)^+, [1_{\mathbb{A}_n}]). \quad (3.7)$$

For the stationary Bratteli diagram Γ_i with $\varphi_{i,n} = \varphi_i$, and with $\mathbb{A}_{i,n} = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{N-1} \mathcal{M}_{d_{i,n,j}}(\mathbb{C})$, we have $K_0(\mathbb{A}_{i,n}) = \mathbb{Z}^N$, with the standard ordering and unit, and the limit is

$$(K_0(\mathbb{A}_i), K_0(\mathbb{A}_i)^+, [1_{\mathbb{A}_i}]) = \varinjlim_{\varphi_i} \mathbb{Z}^N. \quad (3.8)$$

We use the approach of Dugas [9] to evaluate direct limits of the form (3.8). Under the assumption that $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^N$ is an injective homomorphism, let $\text{Spec}(\varphi)$ the set of eigenvalues of φ . These are algebraic integers. It is shown in [9] that the direct limit is quasi-isomorphic to

$$G = \varinjlim_{\varphi} \mathbb{Z}^N \simeq \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \text{Spec}(\varphi)} L_{\lambda}^{\oplus n_{\lambda}}, \quad (3.9)$$

where n_{λ} is the dimension of the Jordan block $J_{n_{\lambda}}(\lambda)$ in the Jordan normal form of φ .

The matrix $\varphi_i = N_i$ is by construction equal to $N_i = \tilde{S} \Lambda_i \tilde{S}^{\dagger}$, as in (2.3) with $\Lambda_i = \text{diag}(\lambda_{ij})$ the diagonal matrix of eigenvalues. Thus, using the above, we can identify, up to quasi-isomorphism, the direct limit abelian group $K_0(\mathbb{A}_i)$ with $\bigoplus_j L_{\lambda_{ij}}$. \square

Notice that $L_{\mathbb{A}_i} = \bigoplus_j L_{\lambda_{ij}}$ above is just considered as an abelian group. We now show that there is a ring structure on $\bigoplus_i L_{\mathbb{A}_i}$ coming from the fact that the eigenvalues λ_{ij} of the fusion matrices satisfy a Verlinde formula, and we compare it with the fusion ring of the anyon system.

Lemma 3.5 *Consider the abelian group $L_{\mathbb{A}} = \bigoplus_i L_{\mathbb{A}_i}$ with $L_{\mathbb{A}_i}$ as in (3.6). The Verlinde formula for the eigenvalues λ_{ij} of the fusion matrices N_i implies that $L_{\mathbb{A}}$ has a ring structure that recovers the fusion ring of the anyon system.*

Proof The eigenvalues λ_{ij} of the fusion matrices N_i satisfy the Verlinde formula (see in (8) of [6])

$$\lambda_{aj} \lambda_{bj} = \sum_c N_{ab}^c \lambda_{c,j}.$$

For a fixed j , this is the same multiplicative structure as in the fusion ring of the anyon system $\mathbb{Z}[x_0, \dots, x_{N-1}] / (x_i x_j - \sum_k N_{ij}^k x_k)$. \square

In general, one cannot conversely construct an anyon system from any arbitrary data of an AF algebra and its Bratteli diagrams. However, we will see in the next section that there is a particular class of AF algebras in which quantum tori with real multiplication embed with isomorphic K_0 , for which one can use the additional structure of the quantum torus with real multiplication to construct an anyon system. The Fibonacci anyons are recovered as a particular case in this class.

4 Anyon Systems and Quantum Tori with Real Multiplication

We now restrict our attention to AF algebras \mathbb{A}_θ associated to the continued fraction expansion of an irrational number θ that is a quadratic irrationality. It is well known [24] that the quantum torus \mathcal{A}_θ of modulus θ can be embedded in the AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ in such a way as to induce an isomorphism on K_0 . We use the geometry of quantum tori with real multiplication to construct anyon systems associated to an arbitrary quadratic irrationality θ , which generalize the case of the Fibonacci anyons, where $\theta = \tau = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ is the golden ratio. The real multiplication structure determines the fusion rules for the resulting anyon system.

4.1 AF Algebras and Quantum Tori

The quantum torus of modulus $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ is the universal C^* -algebra \mathcal{A}_θ generated by two unitaries U, V satisfying the commutation relation

$$UV = e^{2\pi i\theta} VU. \quad (4.1)$$

We will be concerned with the case where the modulus is irrational $\theta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, and in particular.

It was shown in [24, 25] that the C^* -algebra \mathcal{A}_θ of the quantum torus can always be embedded into an AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ so that the embedding determines an isomorphism on K_0 preserving the positive cone. The AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ of [24] is obtained by considering the continued fraction expansion of $\theta = [c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots]$, with q_n the denominators of the successive convergents of the expansion. One considers the algebras

$$\mathbb{A}_{n,\theta} = \mathcal{M}_{q_n}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \mathcal{M}_{q_{n-1}}(\mathbb{C}). \quad (4.2)$$

The embeddings $\mathbb{A}_{n-1,\theta} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}_{n,\theta}$ are given by

$$\varphi_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & c_n \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{q_{n-1}}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \mathcal{M}_{q_{n-2}}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{q_{n-1}}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus (\mathcal{M}_{q_{n-2}}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \mathcal{M}_{q_{n-1}}(\mathbb{C})^{\oplus c_n}) \subset \mathcal{M}_{q_n}(\mathbb{C}),$$

where c_n is the n -th digit of the continued fraction expansion, satisfying

$$q_n = c_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}.$$

As in Corollary 3.2, one can equivalently work (as in [18, 24]) with embeddings of the form

$$\varphi_n = \begin{pmatrix} c_n & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that the AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ is not the quantum torus itself. Rather, the quantum torus \mathcal{A}_θ is embedded into \mathbb{A}_θ .

4.2 Quantum Tori with Real Multiplication

We are especially interested here in the case of quantum tori \mathcal{A}_θ with irrational modulus $\theta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ that is a quadratic irrationality, that is, a solution of a quadratic polynomial equation over \mathbb{Q} , or equivalently $\theta \in \mathbb{K} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, with \mathbb{K} a real quadratic field. A theory of quantum tori with real multiplication was initiated by Manin [21], as candidate geometric objects that may play, in the case of real quadratic field, a similar role as elliptic curves with complex multiplication play in the imaginary quadratic case. The theory was further developed in [27] and [26, 33].

As in [19], we denote by $\text{Red} = \cup_{n \geq 1} \text{Red}_n$ the semigroup of *reduced matrices* in $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$, with

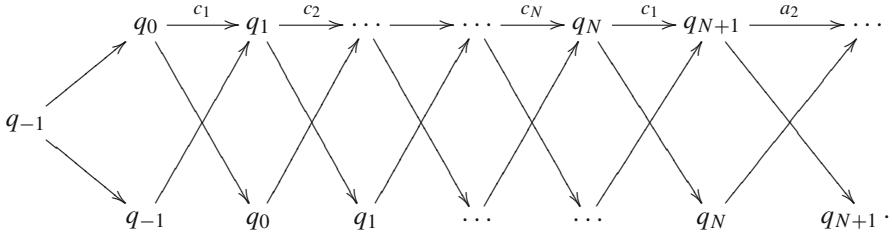
$$\text{Red}_n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & k_1 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & k_n \end{pmatrix} \mid k_1, \dots, k_n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}. \quad (4.3)$$

All reduced matrices are hyperbolic and every conjugacy class g of hyperbolic matrices in $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ contains reduced representatives, all of which have the same length $\ell(g)$. The number of such representatives is $\ell(g)/k(g)$ where $k(g)$ is the largest integer such that $g = h^{k(g)}$ for some h [19].

Lemma 4.1 *Let \mathcal{A}_θ be a quantum torus with real multiplication, namely θ is a quadratic irrationality. Then the AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ in which \mathcal{A}_θ embeds is determined by a stationary Bratteli diagram with $\#V_n = 2$ for all $n \geq 1$ and with incidence matrix $\varphi_n = \varphi \in \mathrm{Red} \subset \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ that fixes the modulus,*

$$\varphi(\theta) = \frac{a\theta + b}{c\theta + d} = \theta, \quad \text{where } \varphi = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}.$$

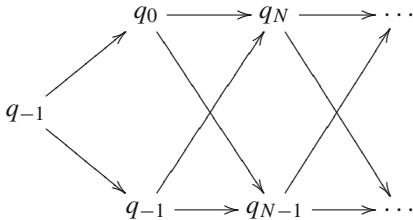
Proof Let \mathbb{A}_θ be the AF algebra with $\mathbb{A}_n = \mathcal{M}_{q_n}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \mathcal{M}_{q_{n-1}}(\mathbb{C})$, as above, in which the quantum torus \mathcal{A}_θ embeds. The AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ is determined by a Bratteli diagram Γ_θ of the form



where $q_{-1} = q_0 = 1$ and $q_n = c_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}$ are the ranks of the matrix algebras attached to the vertices.

If $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ is a quadratic irrationality, then there exists a matrix $g \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $g \cdot \theta = \theta$ with g acting by fractional linear transformations. Moreover, the continued fraction expansion of θ is eventually periodic. Let c_1, \dots, c_N be the period of the continued fraction expansion of θ .

We telescope the Bratteli diagram Γ_θ to a new Γ'_θ that collapses together N successive steps from V_1 to V_N , and then the next N steps and so on, so that in Γ'_θ we have $\varphi'_{\ell N+n} = \prod_{k=1}^N \varphi_k$, for all $\ell \geq 0$. Then the resulting diagram is isomorphic to the stationary diagram



with incidence matrix

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Red} \subset \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}).$$

□

Example 4.2 In particular, in the case of with $\theta = \tau$, the golden ratio, we find a copy of the quantum torus \mathcal{A}_τ embedded in the Fibonacci AF algebra. The quantum torus \mathcal{A}_τ with modulus the golden ratio $\tau = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ embeds in the Fibonacci AF C^* -algebra \mathbb{A} of Proposition 3.1, inducing an isomorphism on K_0 . Indeed, the golden ratio has continued fraction expansion $\tau = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots]$, hence we recognize the Fibonacci AF algebra \mathbb{A} as the AF algebra of [24] for the quantum torus \mathcal{A}_τ .

4.3 Bimodules and Quantum Tori with Real Multiplication

As above, consider the action of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ on $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$ by fractional linear transformations

$$g(\theta) = \frac{a\theta + b}{c\theta + d}, \quad \text{for } g = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}).$$

For $\theta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, an important family of finite projective (right) modules over the quantum torus \mathcal{A}_θ was constructed in [7]. They are defined as follows: given a matrix

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \quad (4.4)$$

one considers the Schwartz space $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Z}/c\mathbb{Z}) = \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})^c$ with an action of the generators U and V given by

$$(fU)(t, s) = f\left(t - \frac{c\theta + d}{c}, s - 1\right), \quad (fV)(t, s) = \exp\left(2\pi i \left(t - \frac{ad}{c}\right)\right) f(t, s).$$

This module is denoted by $E_g(\theta)$ and is referred to as a *basic module*. It also carries a (left) action of $\mathcal{A}_{g(\theta)}$, with generators U' and V' , given by

$$(U'f)(t, s) = f\left(t - \frac{1}{c}, s - a\right), \quad (V'f)(t, s) = \exp\left(2\pi i \left(\frac{t}{c\theta + d} - \frac{s}{c}\right)\right) f(t, s).$$

Norm completion is taken with respect to $\|f\| = \|\mathcal{A}_{g(\theta)}\langle f, f \rangle\|^{1/2}$. The basic modules satisfy (Corollary 1.4 of [28])

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}_\theta}(E_g(\theta), E_h(\theta)) \simeq E_{hg^{-1}}(g(\theta)). \quad (4.5)$$

In the real multiplication case, with θ a quadratic irrationality, we have a $g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ with $g(\theta) = \theta$. We can assume that $c\theta + d \geq 0$, for g written as in (4.4). The basic module $E_g(\theta)$ is an \mathcal{A}_θ - \mathcal{A}_θ bimodule and one can form tensor products over \mathcal{A}_θ . The n -fold tensor product satisfies

$$E_g(\theta) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta} E_g(\theta) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta} \cdots \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta} E_g(\theta) \simeq E_{g^n}(\theta). \quad (4.6)$$

The bimodule $E_g(\theta)$ generates the nontrivial self Morita equivalences of the torus \mathcal{A}_θ that determine the real multiplication structure [21].

Theorem 4.3 *Let θ be a quadratic irrationality and $g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ a matrix with $g(\theta) = \theta$. Assume that g has non-negative entries and $\det(g) = -1$. Let \mathcal{A}_θ be the quantum torus with real multiplication implemented by the basic bimodule $E_g(\theta)$. Then the objects \mathcal{A}_θ and $E_g(\theta)$ in the category of finite projective (right) modules over \mathcal{A}_θ form an anyon system, whose fusion ring is given by $\mathbb{Z}[x_0, x_1]$ modulo $x_i x_j = \sum_k N_{ij}^k x_k$, with fusion matrices $N_{0j}^k = \delta_{jk} = N_{j0}^k$ and $N_{11}^1 = \mathrm{Tr}(g)$ and $N_{11}^0 = 1$. The elements x_0, x_1 in the fusion ring correspond to the classes $x_0 = [\mathcal{A}_\theta]$ and $x_1 = [E_g(\theta)]$ in $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\theta)$.*

Proof Consider the subcategory \mathcal{M}_θ of the category of finite projective (right) modules over \mathcal{A}_θ generated by the basic module $E_g(\theta)$ and by \mathcal{A}_θ , seen as a module over itself. This category \mathcal{M}_θ is monoidal, with tensor product $\otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta}$, with the object $\mathcal{A}_\theta = \mathbf{1}$ as the unit. To see that this gives a categorification of the fusion ring it suffices to check what the tensor product $E_g(\theta) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta} E_g(\theta) = E_{g^2}(\theta)$ corresponds to in $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\theta)$. We have $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\theta) = K_0(\mathbb{A}_\theta) = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\theta$. The basic module $E_g(\theta)$ has dimension (given by the range of the trace on K_0) $c\theta + d$, [7], hence under the identification $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\theta) = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\theta$, given by the von Neumann trace of the quantum torus, we have $[E_g(\theta)] = c\theta + d$. The unit element satisfies $[\mathcal{A}_\theta] = [E_1(\theta)] = 1$. We then have $[E_{g^2}(\theta)] = c'\theta + d'$, where

$$g^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & b(a + d) \\ c(a + d) & d^2 + bc \end{pmatrix}$$

so that we get

$$[E_{g^2}(\theta)] = c(a + d)\theta + d^2 + bc = \mathrm{Tr}(g)(c\theta + d) - \det(g) = \mathrm{Tr}(g)[E_g(\theta)] - \det(g)[\mathcal{A}_\theta].$$

If all the entries of g are non-negative and $\det(g) = -1$, we obtain

$$[E_{g^2}(\theta)] = \text{Tr}(g) [E_g(\theta)] + [\mathbf{1}].$$

Thus, we can form an anyon system with two anyon types x_0 and x_1 , where $X_0 = \mathbf{1}$ and $X_1 = E_g(\theta)$, with the tensor product (4.6). The corresponding classes $x_0 = [X_0]$ and $x_1 = [X_1]$ in $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\theta)$ generate a fusion ring with $x_0 x_i = x_i x_0 = x_i$ for $i = 0, 1$, and $x_1 x_1 = \text{Tr}(g) x_1 + x_0$. \square

Corollary 4.4 *Let θ be a quadratic irrationality and*

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$$

a matrix satisfying $g(\theta) = \theta$ with non-negative entries and $\det(g) = -1$. Then for the anyon system constructed in Theorem 4.3 the matrix \tilde{S} of the modular fusion rules (2.3) is of the form

$$\tilde{S} = \frac{1}{(1 + (c\theta + d)^2)^{1/2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c\theta + d \\ c\theta + d & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.7)$$

Proof We write the fusion matrix in the form

$$N_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Tr}(g) & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.8)$$

The eigenvalues of N_1 are the same as the eigenvalues of g , since they are solutions of the characteristic polynomials $\det(g - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 - \text{Tr}(g)\lambda + \det(g) = \det(N_1 - \lambda I) = 0$.

The eigenvalues satisfy the relation $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \det(g) = -1$, and the eigenvectors of N_1 satisfy the conditions $y = \lambda x$ and $x(1 + \text{Tr}(g)\lambda - \lambda^2) = 0$, hence we find that a unitary matrix of eigenvectors is of the form

$$\tilde{S} = \frac{1}{(1 + \lambda^2)^{1/2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

with λ an eigenvalue of the matrix g . Observe then that

$$g \begin{pmatrix} \theta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a\theta + b \\ c\theta + d \end{pmatrix} = (c\theta + d) \begin{pmatrix} \theta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

since $g(\theta) = \theta$, hence $\lambda = c\theta + d$ is an eigenvalue of g . Thus, we obtain (4.7). \square

In a similar way, we can show that the AF algebras associated to the incidence matrices g and (4.8) are the same.

Corollary 4.5 *Let θ be a quadratic irrationality with $\theta > 1$. Let \mathbb{A}_θ be the AF algebra computed by the stationary Bratteli diagram with $\#V_n = 2$ for all $n \geq 1$ and incidence matrix $\varphi_n = \varphi = g$ with $g(\theta) = \theta$, where g has non-negative entries and $\det(g) = -1$. Then \mathbb{A}_θ is isomorphic to the AF algebra computed by the stationary Bratteli diagram with incidence matrix*

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Tr}(g) & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.9)$$

Proof It suffices to show that the ordered K_0 -groups of the two AF algebras are isomorphic. They're both isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^2 as abelian groups, so we need to check that the order structure agrees. The order structure on the direct limit of

$$\mathbb{Z}^2 \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{Z}^2 \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{Z}^2 \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \dots$$

is obtained by describing the direct limit as $K_0(\mathbb{A}_\theta) = \cup_m G_m$ with $G_m = g^{-1}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ with $G_m^+ = g^{-1}(\mathbb{Z}_+^2)$. An element h is in the positive cone $K_0(\mathbb{A}_\theta)_+$ if it is in some G_m^+ . Equivalently, the trace of h is positive, where the trace on G_m that induces the trace on $K_0(\mathbb{A}_\theta)$ is given in terms of Perron–Frobenius eigenvalue and eigenvector of g , (see (11)–(13) of [5]) as $\lambda^{-m+1}\langle v, h \rangle$. As observed in Corollary 4.4 above, g has a positive eigenvalue $\lambda = c\theta + d$ with eigenvector $(\theta, 1)$. Thus, we have $h = (n, m)$ positive if $\theta n + m \geq 0$. In the case of the stationary Bratteli diagram

$$\mathbb{Z}^2 \xrightarrow{N_1} \mathbb{Z}^2 \xrightarrow{N_1} \mathbb{Z}^2 \xrightarrow{N_1} \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \dots$$

with N_1 as in (4.8), we similarly have the condition that $h = (n, m)$ is in the positive cone determined by the positivity of $\langle v, h \rangle$. The matrix N_1 has the same eigenvalues as g , hence the same positive eigenvalue $\lambda = c\theta + d$, but with the corresponding eigenvector given by $(1, c\theta + d)$ as we saw in Corollary 4.4 above. Thus, $h = (n, m)$ is in the positive cone whenever $n + m(c\theta + d) \geq 0$. To see that these two conditions are equivalent, if $n + m(c\theta + d) \geq 0$ then $m + n/(c\theta + d) \geq 0$ and $n \leq a\theta n + bn$ since $\theta > 1$ and $a, b \geq 0$ (not both zero), hence using $g(\theta) = \theta$ we obtain $n\theta + m \geq 0$. Conversely, if $n\theta + m \geq 0$, then $n\theta + (a\theta + b)m \geq 0$, hence $m + n/(c\theta + d) \geq 0$ which gives that h is in the positive cone $n + m(c\theta + d) \geq 0$. \square

Corollary 4.5 ensures that the Hilbert space determined by the Bratteli diagram of the AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ is indeed isomorphic to the Hilbert space of the fusion paths of the anyon system constructed in Theorem 4.3 above.

Corollary 4.6 *Theorem 4.3 applied to the case of the golden ratio $\theta = \tau = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ recovers the Fibonacci anyon system.*

Proof In this case we have $g(\tau) = \tau$ with

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\text{Tr}(g) = 1$ and $\det(g) = -1$. The basic bimodule $E_g(\tau)$ satisfies $[E_{g^2}(\tau)] = [E_g(\tau) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta} E_g(\tau)] = [E_g(\tau)] + [\mathbf{1}]$. Thus, the fusion ring generated by $x_0 = [\mathcal{A}_\tau] = [\mathbf{1}]$ and $x_1 = [E_g(\tau)]$ satisfies the fusion rules of the Fibonacci anyons $x_0 x_i = x_i x_0 = x_i$ and $x_1 x_1 = x_1 + x_0$. This ring structure agrees with the product on $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\tau) = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau$ seen as algebraic integers in $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$, with $[E_g(\tau)] = \tau$ and $[\mathbf{1}] = 1$ and $[E_{g^2}(\tau)] = \tau + 1 = \tau^2$. \square

Thus, we can view the construction above for more general quadratic irrationalities θ as a direct generalization of the Fibonacci anyons.

Remark 4.7 By Corollary 4.4 and the classification of the modular tensor categories of §3 of [31], we see that the modular fusion rules of the real multiplication anyons of Theorem 4.3 arise from a modular tensor category only in the case of the Fibonacci anyons, with $\theta = \tau = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$. In all the other cases one has modular fusion rules, but the corresponding categorification has weaker properties than the modular tensor case.

4.4 Quantum Gates and Approximate Generators of the Quantum Torus

One can realize the generators of a quantum torus \mathcal{A}_θ , through the embedding into the AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ , as limits of a sequence of matrices, which give approximate generators. We show that the natural choice of an approximating sequence (see [18, 24]) can be interpreted as quantum gates.

Proposition 4.8 *Let θ be a quadratic irrationality and \mathbb{A}_θ the AF algebra constructed from its continued fraction expansion as above. Then \mathbb{A}_θ contains unitary operators U_n and V_n that approximate the generators U and V of the quantum torus \mathcal{A}_θ and that act on the Hilbert space \mathbb{C}^{q_n} of fusion paths of length n as phase shifter gates with phase $\exp(2\pi i \frac{p_n}{q_n})$ and downshift permutation gates on q_n elements, respectively.*

Proof As shown in [24], the generators U and V of the quantum torus are approximated by elements U_n and V_n in $\mathcal{M}_{q_n}(\mathbb{C})$ satisfying the relation

$$U_n V_n = \exp\left(2\pi i \frac{p_n}{q_n}\right) V_n U_n, \quad (4.10)$$

with p_n/q_n the successive quotients of the continued fraction expansion approximation of the modulus of the quantum torus. The elements U_n and V_n are explicitly given by $q_n \times q_n$ -matrices

$$U_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & \xi_n & & & & \\ & & \xi_n^2 & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & \xi_n^{q_n-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{with } \xi_n = \exp(2\pi i \frac{p_n}{q_n}), \quad (4.11)$$

$$V_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.12)$$

Thus, the approximate generators U_n and V_n act on the Hilbert space \mathbb{C}^{q_n} of the system as (compositions of) phase shifter gates with phase ξ_n and downshift permutation gates on q_n elements (see e.g. §3.3.3 of [35]). \square

4.5 F -Matrices and Pentagons

We consider the problem of computing the F -matrix for our real multiplication anyon systems.

Recall that the F -matrices are determined by the natural transformations

$$\bigoplus_c \text{Hom}(x_u, x_c \otimes x_k) \otimes \text{Hom}(x_c, x_i \otimes x_j) \xrightarrow{F_u^{ijk}} \bigoplus_d \text{Hom}(x_u, x_i \otimes x_d) \otimes \text{Hom}(x_d, x_j \otimes x_k), \quad (4.13)$$

where the left-hand-side is $\text{Hom}(x_u, (x_i \otimes x_j) \otimes x_k)$ and the right-hand-side is $\text{Hom}(x_u, x_i \otimes (x_j \otimes x_k))$.

4.5.1 F -Matrices and Basic Modules

In our setting, we can view the transformation (4.13) at different levels. If we view as in Theorem 4.3 the fusion of anyons as the tensor product over \mathcal{A}_θ of basic modules, we obtain the following description of the F -matrices.

Proposition 4.9 *Let θ be a quadratic irrationality and $g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ with nonnegative entries $\det(g) = -1$, such that $g(\theta) = \theta$. Let $X_0 = \mathcal{A}_\theta$ and $X_1 = E_g(\theta)$, and set*

$$\bigoplus_c \text{Hom}(X_u, X_c \otimes X_k) \otimes \text{Hom}(X_c, X_i \otimes X_j) \xrightarrow{F_u^{ijk}} \bigoplus_d \text{Hom}(X_u, X_i \otimes X_d) \otimes \text{Hom}(X_d, X_j \otimes X_k), \quad (4.14)$$

with $\text{Hom} = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}_\theta}$ and $\otimes = \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta}$. Then

$$F_u^{ijk} : E_h(\theta) \oplus E_h(\theta) \rightarrow E_h(\theta) \oplus E_h(\theta), \quad (4.15)$$

for $h = g^k$, where k is the difference between the number of upper indices equal to 1 and the number of lower indices equal to 1 in F_u^{ijk} .

Proof All indices i, j, k, u take value either zero or one. All the sixteen resulting cases are checked similarly, using the fact that

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}_\theta}(E_g(\theta), E_h(\theta) \simeq E_{hg^{-1}}(g(\theta)).$$

For instance, for F_0^{101} we have as source

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}(X_0, X_0 \otimes X_1) \otimes \text{Hom}(X_0, X_1 \otimes X_0) \oplus \text{Hom}(X_0, X_1 \otimes X_1) \otimes \text{Hom}(X_1, X_1 \otimes X_0) \\ &= E_g(\theta) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta} E_g(\theta) \oplus E_{g^2}(\theta) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta} \mathcal{A}_\theta = E_{g^2}(\theta) \oplus E_{g^2}(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

and as target

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}(X_0, X_1 \otimes X_0) \otimes \text{Hom}(X_0, X_0 \otimes X_1) \oplus \text{Hom}(X_0, X_1 \otimes X_1) \otimes \text{Hom}(X_1, X_1 \otimes X_0) \\ &= E_g(\theta) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta} E_g(\theta) \oplus E_{g^2}(\theta) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}_\theta} \mathcal{A}_\theta = E_{g^2}(\theta) \oplus E_{g^2}(\theta). \end{aligned}$$

The other cases are checked similarly. \square

We know by construction that, if $g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is a matrix with nonnegative entries and with $\det(g) = -1$ satisfying $g(\theta) = \theta$, then the modules $E_{g^2}(\theta)$ and $E_g(\theta)^{\oplus \text{Tr}(g)} \oplus \mathcal{A}_\theta$ both have the same class $[E_{g^2}(\theta)] = \text{Tr}(g) [E_g(\theta)] + 1$ in $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\theta)$. Thus, we can define F -matrices in a different way, by formally replacing the basic module $E_{g^2}(\theta)$ with $E_g(\theta)^{\oplus \text{Tr}(g)} \oplus \mathcal{A}_\theta$. This leads to a definition of the F -matrices that is more similar to the usual setting for anyon systems, where the F -matrix F_u^{ijk} is an $m \times m$ -matrix for $m = N_{0k}^u N_{ij}^0 + N_{1k}^u N_{ij}^1 = N_{i0}^u N_{jk}^0 + N_{i1}^u N_{jk}^1$.

Proposition 4.10 *Let θ be a quadratic irrationality and $g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ with nonnegative entries $\det(g) = -1$, such that $g(\theta) = \theta$. Let $X_0 = \mathcal{A}_\theta$ and $X_1 = E_g(\theta)$, but with the modified fusion rule $X_1 \otimes X_1 = E_g(\theta)^{\oplus \text{Tr}(g)} \oplus \mathcal{A}_\theta = X_1^{\oplus \text{Tr}(g)} \oplus X_0$. Then the F -matrices are as in Proposition 4.9, except for the cases $F_0^{110}, F_0^{101}, F_0^{011}, F_1^{111}, F_0^{111}$, and F_1^{000} . The cases $F_0^{110}, F_0^{101}, F_0^{011}$, and F_1^{111} are endomorphisms of $E_g(\theta)^{\oplus 2\text{Tr}(g)} \oplus \mathcal{A}_\theta^{\oplus 2}$, and the case F_0^{111} , which is an endomorphism of $E_g(\theta)^{\oplus 2(\text{Tr}(g^2)+1)} \oplus \mathcal{A}_\theta^{\oplus 2\text{Tr}(g)}$. However, the remaining case F_0^{111} is in general not compatible with this formulation, though in the Fibonacci case it can be interpreted as an endomorphism of a finite projective module with trace $\tau = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.*

Proof In the cases $F_0^{110}, F_0^{101}, F_0^{011}$, and F_1^{111} we have a term $X_1 \otimes X_1$ that occurs on both sides of (4.14), so that both sides are given by the direct sum of two copies of $E_g(\theta)^{\oplus \text{Tr}(g)} \oplus \mathcal{A}_\theta$. In the case of F_0^{111} , which in the setting of Proposition 4.9 has a term $E_{g^3}(\theta)$ on both sides, which in this case gets replaced by a direct sum of copies of $E_g(\theta)$ and \mathcal{A}_θ with the same class in $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\theta)$. The class is given by $[E_{g^3}(\theta)] = c'\theta + d'$, where

$$g^3 = \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^3 + abc + bc(a+d) & a^2b + b^2c + bd(a+d) \\ ac(a+d) + d^2c + bc^2 & bc(a+d) + d^3 + bcd \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} [E_{g^3}(\theta)] &= (a^2 + d^2 + ad + bc)(c\theta + d) + abc + dbc - da^2 - ad^2 \\ &= (\text{Tr}(g^2) - \det(g))(c\theta + d) - \text{Tr}(g) \det(g). \end{aligned}$$

Under the assumption that $\det(g) = -1$ this gives that

$$[E_{g^3}(\theta)] = [E_g(\theta)^{\oplus(\text{Tr}(g^2)+1)} \oplus \mathcal{A}_\theta^{\oplus \text{Tr}(g)}].$$

In the case of F_0^{111} we have a sum of two copies of $E_{g^{-1}}(\theta)$ on both sides of (4.14). The K_0 -class is $[E_{g^{-1}}(\theta)] = c\theta - a = [E_g(\theta)] - \text{Tr}(g)$, which is not the class of a direct sum $E_g(\theta)^{\oplus a} \oplus \mathcal{A}_\theta^{\oplus b}$ for any $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. In the Fibonacci case one has $[E_g(\tau)] = \tau + 1$ and $[E_{g^{-1}}(\tau)] = \tau$. \square

4.5.2 Pentagon Relations

The pentagon relations between the F -matrices arise from rearranging the fusion order in a fusion tree of five anyons. The relations can be written in the form

$$(F_{u_5}^{i_a j_3 k_4})_b^c (F_{u_5}^{i_1 j_2 k_c})_a^d = \sum_e (F_{u_b}^{i_1 j_2 k_3})_a^e (F_{u_5}^{i_1 j_e k_4})_b^d (F_{u_d}^{i_2 j_3 k_4})_e^c, \quad (4.16)$$

where in a term of the form $(F_u^{ijk})_a^b$ the labels a and b denote the internal edges of the trees that are exchanged in the rearranging of the fusion tree and the labels $\{i, j, k, u\}$ are the anyons types (values 0 or 1) assigned to the three inputs and one output of the edge labelled a in the first tree.

Similarly, there is a hexagon relation involving the F -matrix determined by the pentagon relation (4.16) and the braiding R -matrix, with

$$\sum_b (F_{u_4}^{i_2 j_3 k_1})_a^d R_{u_4}^{i_1 j_b} (F_{u_4}^{i_1 j_2 k_3})_a^b = R_{u_c}^{i_1 j_3} (F_{u_4}^{i_2 j_1 k_3})_a^c R_{u_a}^{i_1 j_2}. \quad (4.17)$$

Example 4.11 In the usual setting of Fibonacci anyons, one interprets the F -matrices and the pentagon relations as equations for unitary matrices acting on a finite dimensional Hilbert space. The only two matrices that are possibly nontrivial in the Fibonacci case are $F_0^{111} = t$ and

$$F_1^{111} = \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix},$$

respectively of rank $N_{01}^0 N_{11}^0 + N_{11}^0 N_{11}^1 = 1$ and $N_{01}^1 N_{11}^0 + N_{11}^1 N_{11}^1 = 2$, and the pentagon equations are then given by ([34], Example 6.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p & q \\ 0 & r & s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p & q \\ 0 & r & s \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 & q \\ 0 & t & 0 \\ r & 0 & s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p & q \\ 0 & r & s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 & q \\ 0 & t & 0 \\ r & 0 & s \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

which, together with the unitarity constraint, have solution $F_0^{111} = 1$ and

$$F_1^{111} = \begin{pmatrix} \tau^{-1} & \tau^{-1/2} \\ \tau^{-1/2} & -\tau^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

with $\tau = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ the golden ratio. The R -matrix is then determined by the F -matrix and by (4.17) and it is given by

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \exp(\frac{4\pi i}{5}) & 0 \\ 0 & -\exp(\frac{2\pi i}{5}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

More generally, one expects matrix equations for matrices F_u^{ijk} of size $N_{0k}^u N_{ij}^0 + N_{1k}^u N_{ij}^1$, with $N_{0j}^k = N_{j0}^k = \delta_{jk}$ and

$$N_{1j}^k = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Tr}(g) & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4.6 Pentagon Relations in the Quantum Torus and Quantum Dilogarithm

When we interpret the F -matrices as homomorphisms between sums of basic modules as in (4.15), the matrix elements $(F_u^{ijk})_a^b$ are homomorphisms

$$(F_u^{ijk})_a^b \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}_\theta}(E_h(\theta), E_h(\theta)) \simeq \mathcal{A}_\theta,$$

hence we regard (4.16) as an equation in \mathcal{A}_θ .

This means that, in principle, solutions to (4.16) in \mathcal{A}_θ can be constructed from elements of the algebra that are known to satisfy other types of pentagon relations. We make a proposal here for a family of approximate solutions, related to the Faddeev–Kashaev quantum dilogarithm [12], through the approximation of the generators of the quantum torus \mathcal{A}_θ by elements of the AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ described in Sect. 4.4.

The quantum dilogarithm function was introduced in [12] (see also [1]) as a function that provides a quantized version of the Rogers pentagon identity for the dilogarithm function, to which it reduces in the limit of the quantization parameter $q \rightarrow 1$. The quantum dilogarithm is originally defined as an element in a completion of the Weyl algebra generated by invertibles U and V with the relation $UV = qVU$, for a fixed $q \in \mathbb{C}^*$ with $|q| < 1$, as the function

$$\Psi_q(x) = (x; q)_\infty = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^k x). \quad (4.18)$$

It is shown in [12] that it satisfies the pentagon identity

$$\Psi_q(V) \Psi_q(U) = \Psi_q(U) \Psi_q(-VU) \Psi_q(V). \quad (4.19)$$

The infinite product (4.18) is no longer convergent when the parameter q is on the unit circle $|q| = 1$. However, there is a way to extend the quantum dilogarithm to the case where q is a root of unity, in such a way that it still satisfies a pentagon relation [1, 12]. For $q = \exp(2\pi i p_n/q_n) = \xi_n$, we can consider the completion of the Weyl algebra as being the rational quantum torus, with generators $U = uU_n$ and $V = vV_n$, with U_n and V_n the $q_n \times q_n$ matrices as in Sect. 4.4, and with $u, v \in S^1$.

For ζ a root of unity of order N , the quantum dilogarithm is then defined using the function $\Phi_\zeta(x)$ of the form

$$\Phi_\zeta(x) = (1 - x^N)^{(N-1)/2N} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} (1 - \zeta^k x)^{-k/N}. \quad (4.20)$$

and for $\zeta = \xi_n = \exp(2\pi i p_n/q_n)$ one obtains the pentagon relation (see (3.18) of [12])

$$\begin{aligned} & \Phi_{\xi_n}(vV_n) \Phi_{\xi_n}(uU_n) \\ &= \Phi_{\xi_n} \left(\frac{u}{(1 - v^{q_n})^{1/q_n}} U_n \right) \Phi_{\xi_n} \left(\frac{-uv}{(1 - u^{q_n} - v^{q_n})^{1/q_n}} U_n V_n \right) \Phi_{\xi_n} \left(\frac{v}{(1 - u^{q_n})^{1/q_n}} V_n \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.21)$$

For a fixed choice of u, v , with $u^{q_n} \neq 1$ and $v^{q_n} \neq 1$, we can regard these as elements of the matrix algebra $\mathcal{M}_{q_n}(\mathbb{C})$, expressed in terms of the approximate generators of the quantum torus \mathcal{A}_θ embedded in the AF algebra \mathbb{A}_θ . As elements of \mathbb{A}_θ they can also be seen as operators acting on the Hilbert space of anyon fusion paths.

Thus, we propose to look for solutions of the Eq. (4.16) in \mathcal{A}_θ , by setting the coefficients to be either zero or functions $\Phi_{\xi_n}(x)$ and construct approximate solutions given by elements in \mathbb{A}_θ that are functions of the approximate generators U_n and V_n of the quantum torus, satisfying pentagon relations of the form (4.21).

4.7 Dimension Functions and Braiding

In the original case of the Fibonacci anyons, where we have F and R -matrices as in Example 4.11, there are unitary operators $B_{i,n}$ describing the transformation the braid group element σ_i affects on the physical Hilbert space for an n anyon system, known as the ‘‘braid matrix’’; see [22,29]. If $i > n - 1$, let $B_{i,n} = I$. Note that $\{\sigma_i, | i \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ generate B_∞ . It is shown in [22,29] that one can always determine $B_{i,n}$ for any $i, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ in terms of ‘‘rotation’’ and ‘‘fusion’’ matrices, through the matrices R and $F^{-1}RF$. We now define the action of σ_i on some irreducible, $Fib(n+1)$ -dimensional element M of the AF algebra \mathbb{A}_τ as $\sigma_i \cdot M = B_{i,n} M B_{i,n}^{-1}$. The dimension of all finite elements in \mathbb{A}_τ is of the form $Fib(m)$, $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and an n -anyon system corresponds to a $Fib(n+1)$ dimensional Hilbert space. We then define the action of a braid group element σ_i on a reducible element N of \mathbb{A}_τ to be the direct sum of the actions of σ_i on the irreducible parts of N . One can check that this action satisfies the aforementioned properties.

In the case of the Fibonacci anyons, we can then show how one can associate disconnected braidings of the anyon system to elements of $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\tau) = K_0(\mathbb{A}_\tau)$, by constructing a representation of the K_0 -group in the infinite braid group B_∞ .

As we have seen (see [8,25]), for \mathcal{A}_τ the K_0 group, with its positive cone, is given by

$$(K_0(\mathcal{A}_\tau), K_0^+(\mathcal{A}_\tau)) = (\mathbb{Z}^2, \{(n, m) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid n + \tau m \geq 0\}). \quad (4.22)$$

The range of the trace on $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\tau)$ is given by the subgroup (pseudolattice) $\mathbb{Z} + \tau\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$. We use here a description of the ordered K_0 -group in terms of dimension functions.

Definition 4.12 A dimension function on a Bratteli diagram Γ as defined in [16] is any \mathbb{Z} -valued function which is defined for almost all vertices of the graph and satisfies the equation

$$f(\Lambda) = \sum_{\lambda: \lambda \nearrow \Lambda} f(\lambda) \varkappa(\lambda, \Lambda), \quad \Lambda \in \Gamma \quad (4.23)$$

where \varkappa is the multiplicity of the edge from λ to Λ . Two functions f_1, f_2 are identified if they differ only on a finite set of vertices. A function is virtually positive if it is nonnegative on almost all vertices.

Proposition 4.13 Let Γ be the Bratteli diagram describing the Fibonacci anyons system, as in Proposition 3.1. The dimension functions on Γ are of the form

$$f = \begin{array}{ccccccc} & v_1 & \longrightarrow & v_3 & \longrightarrow & v_5 & \longrightarrow & v_7 & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ v_0 & \nearrow & \searrow & \nearrow & \searrow & \nearrow & \searrow & \nearrow & \searrow & \\ & v_2 & & v_4 & & v_6 & & v_8 & & \dots \end{array}$$

where the $v_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfy $v_{2k+1} = v_{2k} + v_{2k-1}$ and $v_{2k+2} = v_{2k-1}$ for $k > 0$ and $v_2 = v_0$. Let B_∞ denote the infinite braid group. Setting

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : \text{dimension functions on } \Gamma &\rightarrow B_\infty \\ \varphi(f) &= \sigma_1^{v_0} \sigma_3^{v_1} \sigma_5^{v_2} \cdots \sigma_{2n+1}^{v_n} \cdots \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

determines a representation of $K_0(\mathcal{A}_\tau)$ in B_∞ .

Proof It is proved in [16] that, for an AF algebra \mathbb{A} determined by a Bratteli diagram Γ , the group $K_0(\mathbb{A})$ is isomorphic to the group of dimension functions on Γ , and the cone $K_0^+(\mathbb{A})$ is isomorphic to the group of virtually positive elements.

In the case of the Fibonacci AF algebra, since the edges in Γ all have multiplicity one, dimension functions satisfy

$$f(\Lambda) = \sum_{\lambda: \lambda \nearrow \Lambda} f(\lambda), \quad \Lambda \in \Gamma,$$

hence they are given by functions as in the statement.

Note that, given the values at any two vertices of the dimension function, we can determine all of the values of the dimension function up to some finite number of vertices (some of which may need to remain undefined due to the requirement that $v_i \in \mathbb{Z}$). Given some dimension function f , let $\lceil f \rceil$ denote the dimension function equivalent to f that is defined on the maximal number of vertices, which can be uniquely constructed from f via extrapolation.

We can now construct an embedding of the group of dimension functions on Γ as a subgroup of the infinite braid group B_∞ . We define the map as in (4.24), with $\varphi(f) = \varphi(\lceil f \rceil)$, and with $v_j = 0$ for each undefined vertex.

To see that this is an embedding, it suffices to check the map on the generators of $K_0(A)$. As shown in [16], the dimension function corresponding to $1 \in K_0(A)$ is

$$f_1(\Gamma) = \begin{array}{ccccccccccc} & 1 & \longrightarrow & 2 & \longrightarrow & 3 & \longrightarrow & 5 & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & \text{Fib}(n) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & \swarrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & & & \uparrow & & \\ 1 & & & 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & \cdots & & \text{Fib}(n-1) & & \cdots \\ & \searrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & 1 & & 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & \cdots & & \text{Fib}(n-1) & & \cdots \end{array}$$

The corresponding element in B_∞ is the product $\varphi(f_1) = \sigma = \prod_n \sigma_{2n+1}^{\text{Fib}(n)}$.

Using the expression for the generator f_1 and the action of the shift of the continued fraction expansion, it can be deduced that one also has

$$f_{1/\tau}(\Gamma) = \begin{array}{ccccccccccc} & 2 & \longrightarrow & 3 & \longrightarrow & 5 & \longrightarrow & 8 & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & \text{Fib}(n+1) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & \swarrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & & & \uparrow & & \\ 1 & & & 2 & & 3 & & 5 & & \cdots & & \text{Fib}(n) & & \cdots \\ & \searrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & 5 & & \cdots & & \text{Fib}(n) & & \cdots \end{array}$$

so that the dimension function corresponding to τ is

$$f_\tau(\Gamma) = \begin{array}{ccccccccccc} & 3 & \longrightarrow & 5 & \longrightarrow & 8 & \longrightarrow & 13 & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & \text{Fib}(n+2) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & \swarrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & & & \uparrow & & \\ 2 & & & 3 & & 5 & & 8 & & \cdots & & \text{Fib}(n+1) & & \cdots \\ & \searrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & 2 & & 3 & & 5 & & 8 & & \cdots & & \text{Fib}(n+1) & & \cdots \end{array}$$

The subgroup of B_∞ is then the abelian subgroup generated by $\varphi(f_1)$ and $\varphi(f_\tau)$. \square

4.8 Additional Questions

It is known that the Fibonacci anyon system is universal, that is, that the braiding of anyons suffices to approximate arbitrary unitary operators on the Hilbert space of the system, see [13, 22, 29]. It is therefore natural to ask whether

a similar universality property may hold for the anyon systems constructed in Theorem 4.3 from quantum tori with real multiplication.

Quantum tori with real multiplication have additional structure, including a homogeneous coordinate ring [27], constructed using the basic modules and holomorphic structures. This homogeneous ring is also related to quantum theta functions [33]. Quantum theta function in turn have interesting relations to Gabor frames [20]. It would be interesting to see if some of these additional structures on real multiplication quantum tori also admit interpretations in terms of anyon systems constructed using the basic modules.

Quantum tori also play a prominent role in the study of quantum Hall systems and AF algebras occur in the modeling of quasi crystals [2,3]. In view of their respective role in the construction of anyon systems described above, it would be interesting to seek concrete realizations of the anyons in terms of some of the physical systems related to the geometry quantum tori.

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