

1. Multi-entropy

Entanglement entropy (EE) & Rényi entropy

EE: bipartite entanglement measure

$$S_1^{(2)}(A; B) = S_{EE}(A; B) = -\text{Tr}(\rho_A \log \rho_A)$$

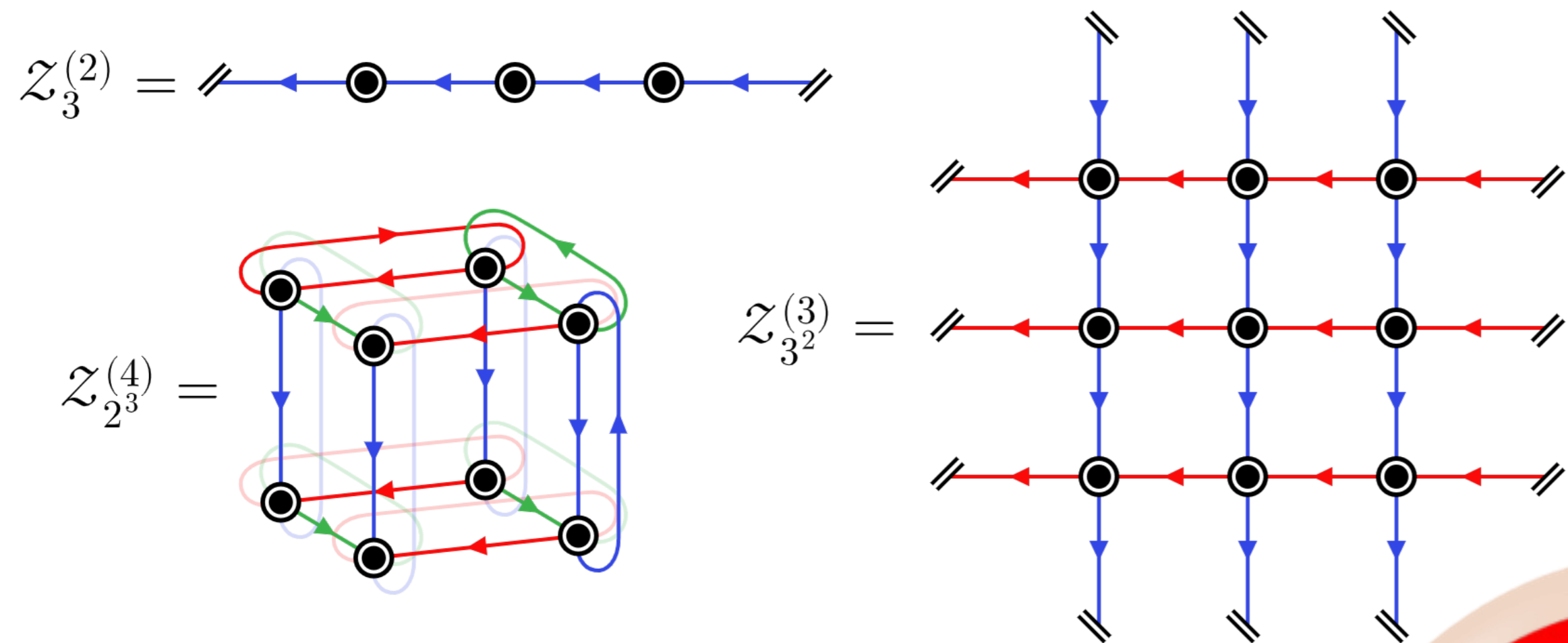
Rényi entropy: one-parameter generalization of EE

$$S_n^{(2)}(A; B) = \frac{1}{1-n} \log \text{Tr} \rho_A^n = \frac{1}{1-n} \log \mathcal{Z}_n$$

Rényi multi-entropy & Multi-entropy

Multipartite generalization of Rényi entropy & EE

$$S_n^{(q)}(A; B; C; \dots) = \frac{1}{1-n} \frac{1}{n^{q-2}} \log \mathcal{Z}_{n^{q-1}}^{(q)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 1} S_1^{(q)}(A; B; C; \dots)$$



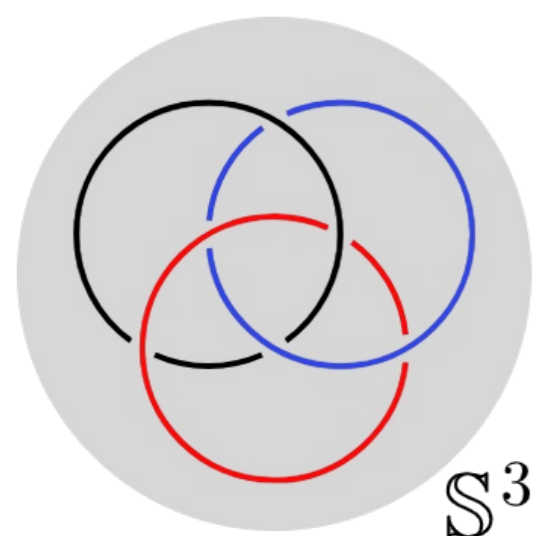
2. Link states

Chern-Simons theory

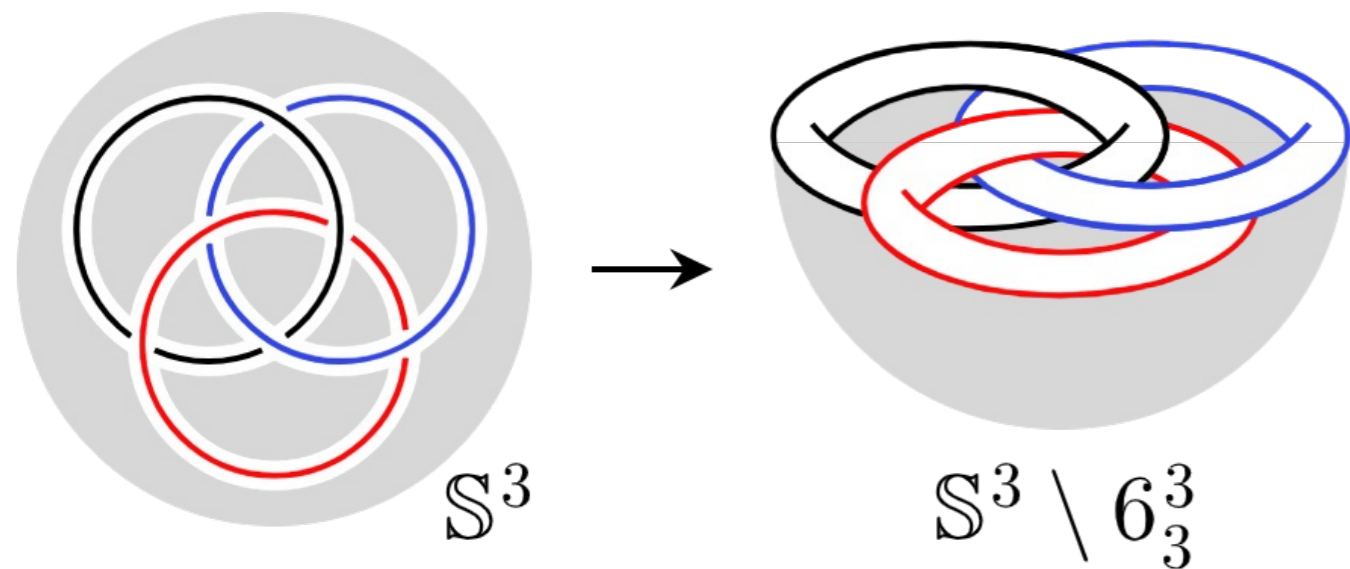
CS action with gauge field A:

$$\frac{k}{4\pi} \int_{\mathcal{M}} \text{Tr} \left(A \wedge dA + \frac{2}{3} A \wedge A \wedge A \right)$$

Link states from path integral



- Start with a 3-sphere
- Remove a tubular neighborhood of the link (here 6_3^3)
- We get it! A link state living on the torus boundaries.



Wave function of 3-component links in $U(1)_k$ CS

$$|\mathcal{L}^3\rangle = \frac{1}{k^{3/2}} \sum_{\alpha, \beta, \chi} \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{k} (\alpha\beta L_{AB} + \beta\chi L_{BC} + \chi\alpha L_{CA})\right) |\alpha, \beta, \chi\rangle$$

3. Main results

Closed formula for Rényi multi-entropy

$$S_n^{(3)}(A; B; C) = \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{k^3}{\text{gcd}(k, L_{CA}, L_{AB}) \text{gcd}(k, L_{AB}, L_{BC}) \text{gcd}(k, L_{BC}, L_{CA})} + \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \log \frac{k}{\text{gcd}(k, L_{CA}, L_{AB}, L_{BC})}$$

Genuine multi-entropy

$$\text{GM}_n^{(3)}(A; B; C) \equiv S_n^{(3)} - \frac{1}{2} \left(S_n^{(2)}(A) + S_n^{(2)}(B) + S_n^{(2)}(C) \right) = \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \log \frac{k \cdot \text{gcd}(k, L_{CA}, L_{AB}, L_{BC})^2}{\text{gcd}(k, L_{CA}, L_{AB}) \text{gcd}(k, L_{AB}, L_{BC}) \text{gcd}(k, L_{BC}, L_{CA})}$$

Logarithmic negativity

$$E_{\mathcal{N}}(B; C) = \lim_{p \rightarrow 1/2} \log (\rho_{BC}^{\Gamma})^{2p} = \log \frac{\text{gcd}(k, L_{CA}, L_{AB})}{\text{gcd}(k, L_{CA}, L_{AB}, L_{BC})}$$

4. Physical meanings

Link states in Abelian CS theory are *stabilizer states*.

Prime-power qudit stabilizer states

$\forall N$ -qudit stabilizer state with prime-power dimension $k = p^\epsilon$,
 \exists local unitary $U = U_A \otimes U_B \otimes U_C$ s.t.

$$U|S_{p^\epsilon}\rangle_{ABC} = |\text{GHZ}\rangle_{ABC}^{\otimes g} \otimes |\text{EPR}\rangle_{AB}^{\otimes c} \otimes |\text{EPR}\rangle_{BC}^{\otimes a} \otimes |\text{EPR}\rangle_{CA}^{\otimes b}$$

with GHZ and EPR given by

$$|\text{GHZ}\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} |iii\rangle, \quad |\text{EPR}\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} |ii\rangle$$

Genuine multi-entropy extracts # of GHZ

$$2\text{GM}_1^{(3)}[S_{ABC}] = g \log p$$

Logarithmic negativity extracts # of EPR

$$E_{\mathcal{N}}(B; C)[S_{ABC}] = a \log p$$

General qudit stabilizer states

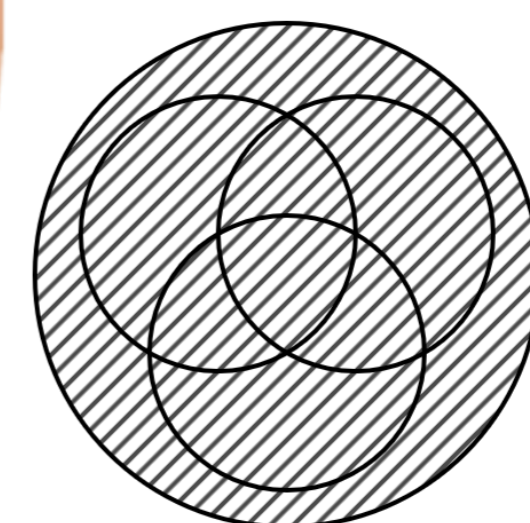
For a general integer $k = p_1^{\epsilon_1} p_2^{\epsilon_2} \dots p_\ell^{\epsilon_\ell}$, we have

$$U|S_k\rangle_{ABC} = \bigotimes_{i=1}^{\ell} |S_i\rangle_{ABC}$$

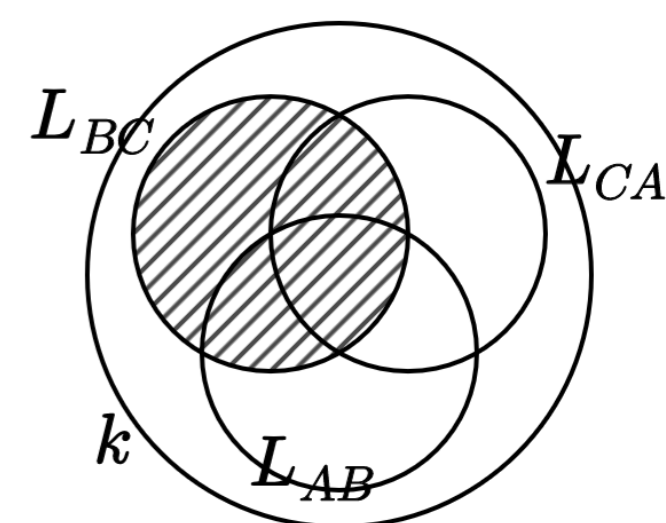
(with $|S_i\rangle$ a stabilizer state on N qudit of dim $p_i^{\epsilon_i}$)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 2\text{GM}_1^{(3)}[S_{ABC}] &= \sum_{i=0}^{\ell} g_i \log p_i \\ E_{\mathcal{N}}(B; C)[S_{ABC}] &= \sum_{i=0}^{\ell} a_i \log p_i \end{aligned}$$

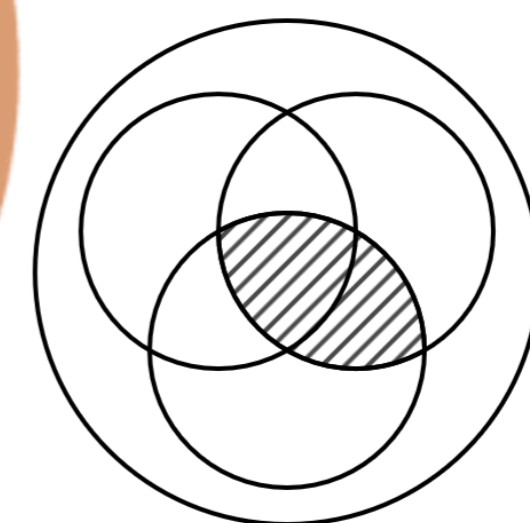
5. Venn diagram



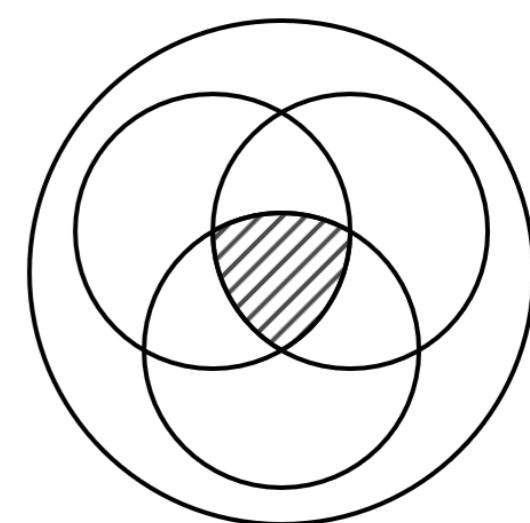
k



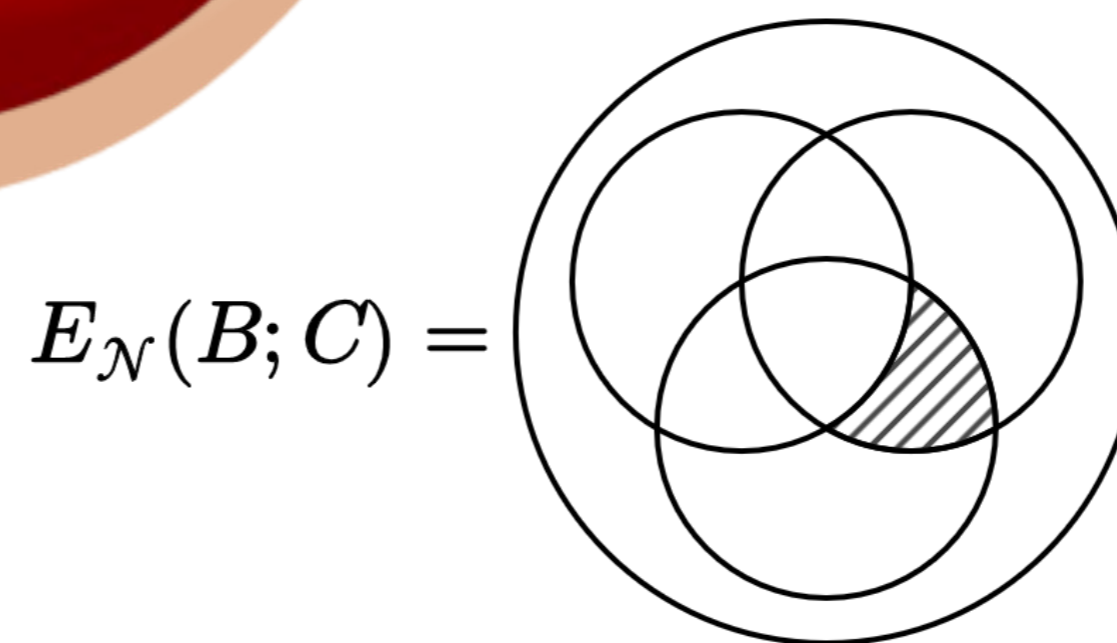
$\text{gcd}(k, L_{BC})$



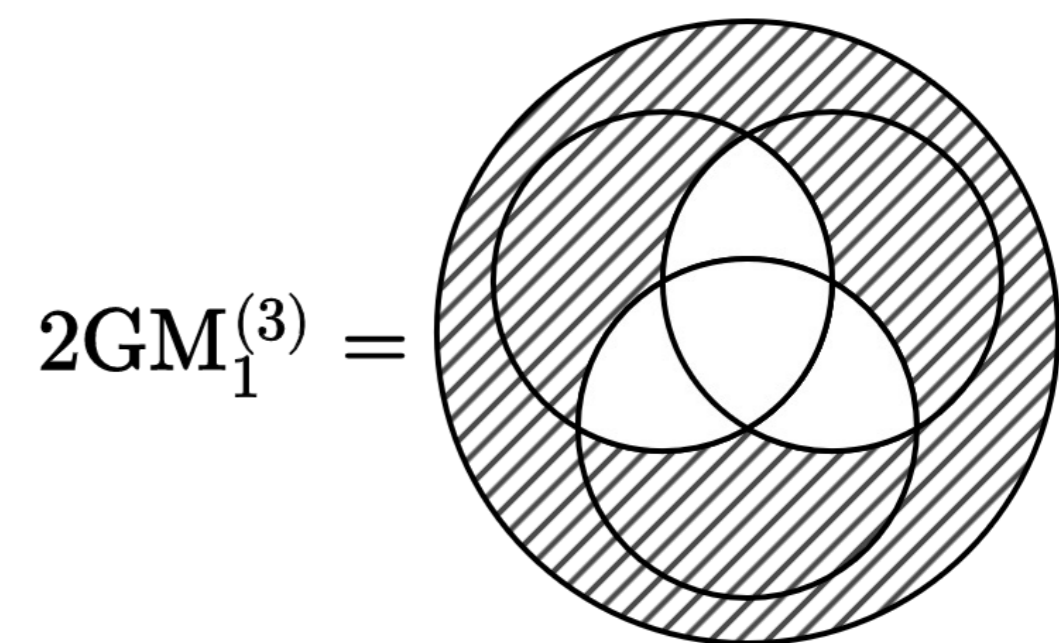
$\text{gcd}(k, L_{CA}, L_{AB})$



$\text{gcd}(k, L_{CA}, L_{AB}, L_{BC})$



$E_{\mathcal{N}}(B; C) =$



$2\text{GM}_1^{(3)} =$