

Infinite coherence time of edge spins in finite-length chains

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Motivated by the recent observation that exponentially long coherence times can be achieved for edge spins in models with strong zero modes, we study the impact of level crossings in finite-length spin chains on the dynamics of the edge spins. Focusing on the XY spin-1/2 chain with a transverse or longitudinal magnetic field, two models relevant to understanding recent experimental results on cobalt adatoms, we show that the edge spins can remain coherent for an infinite time even for a finite-length chain if the magnetic field is tuned to a value at which there is a level crossing. Furthermore, we show that the edge spins remain coherent for any initial state for the integrable case of a transverse field because all states have level crossings at the same value of the field, while the coherence time is increasingly large for lower temperatures in the case of a longitudinal field, which is nonintegrable.

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In recent experiments on chains of cobalt adatoms [1], level crossings of the two lowest-energy states have been observed as a function of the external magnetic field Γ . An analysis of the effective spin model of that system, the spin-1/2 XY chain with an in-plane magnetic field, has revealed the presence of N level crossings as a function of the magnetic field Γ between the two lowest-energy states [2,3]. In Ref. [3], it was shown in particular that the model can be approximately mapped through a self-consistent mean-field method to a well-known fermionic noninteracting model, the Kitaev chain [4], which can in turn be described as a system of Majorana fermions coupled in pairs. This model has a topologically nontrivial phase when the chemical potential lies inside the free-fermion band. In this phase, two Majorana fermions located at opposite edges have an exponentially small coupling. For N values of the magnetic field (inside the topological phase), this coupling vanishes. The two edge Majoranas can then be combined to form a zero-energy regular fermion, implying that all many-particle states are degenerate. This explains in particular the ground-state crossings in the spin model [3]. In topological superconducting systems, uncoupled edge Majoranas are commonly referred to as Majorana zero modes [5]. After a Jordan-Wigner transformation the Kitaev chain becomes the XY chain with a transverse field. This model has been extensively studied and its spin correlation functions [6–9] and free energy [10] were calculated a long time ago, but the fact that there are zero modes at nonzero values of the field has only been noted recently. In the spin model the topological phase translates exactly to an ordered phase which is either ferro or antiferromagnetic depending on the spin couplings. This phase is realized at small transverse fields, below the Ising quantum critical point.

In another recent work [11], it was shown that “strong zero modes” associated with an ordered phase of integrable models such as the transverse-field Ising (TFI) model [12] or the anisotropic Heisenberg XYZ model lead to a high coherence of

the edge spin for long times, even for infinite temperature. The strong zero modes are operators localized at the edges of the chain that guarantee a quasidegeneracy of all eigenstates, with a splitting that becomes exponentially small upon increasing the system size, leading to an infinite coherence time in the thermodynamic limit. A strong zero mode is still a Majorana zero mode in the sense of Ref. [5], but the definition of a strong zero mode stresses the existence of a \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry which anticommutes with the mode operator. The strong zero mode of the TFI model is exactly the Majorana edge quasiparticle that is decoupled from the Hamiltonian in the thermodynamic limit. When considering a perturbation that breaks the integrability of the TFI model, a strong zero mode could no longer be obtained, but applying the iterative method used to obtain the XYZ strong zero mode to this model resulted in an “almost strong zero mode,” whose existence implies a plateau of coherence for long albeit always finite times that was observed numerically [11]. One of the perturbation terms considered was precisely a spin-spin coupling along the field, resulting in the XY chain with an in-plane magnetic field.

In this paper, we concentrate on the topological phase of the model, and we explore the following idea: since degeneracies due to strong zero modes lead to a high coherence of edge spins that is maintained forever in the thermodynamic limit because the degeneracies become exact in that limit, then we can expect to get the same result if there are exact degeneracies for finite sizes, like in the XY model with an in-plane or transverse field.

This paper is organized as follows. In Sec. I, we introduce the two models we focus on, we review the exact solution of the noninteracting model and the relevant edge operators of both models, and we investigate the evolution of the level crossings as we interpolate from one model to the other. In Sec. II, we show how the edge-spin time correlation can be approximated by a single exponential (or cosine) in the ordered phase for any eigenstate, and we explore the consequences of the degeneracies for both models. We point out that the zero modes only have significant consequences for the edge spin, and we illustrate the difference numerically by comparing the correlation of edge and bulk spins. We also compare the spin

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time correlation of the two models for infinite temperature, where significant differences show up because the models differ by an interaction term in the fermionic language that destroys integrability.

I. MODELS

Let us start by introducing the anisotropic spin-1/2 Heisenberg chain with open boundary conditions and a magnetic field Γ along z :

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} (J_x \sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+1}^x + J_y \sigma_i^y \sigma_{i+1}^y + J_z \sigma_i^z \sigma_{i+1}^z) + \Gamma \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i^z, \quad (1)$$

where σ^a ($a = x, y, z$) are the Pauli matrices. We denote this model as XYZ - Z , with the convention that the letters before the hyphen indicate the nonzero components of the J couplings, while the letter after the hyphen (if any) refers to the direction of the magnetic field if there is one. In what follows, we mostly focus on two limits of this model: XZ - Z and XY - Z , which are equivalent to an XY chain with an in-plane or out-of-plane magnetic field. Fixing the field direction and changing the couplings will prove to be more convenient when comparing the crossings of both models.

All the terms of the Hamiltonian either flip two adjacent spins or none when applied to a state with spins quantized along z , implying that there are no couplings between states of different z spin-parity. This can be quantified by the operator $P = \prod_{i=1}^N \sigma_i^z$ with eigenvalues ± 1 and $[H, P] = 0$. Both models, XY - Z and XZ - Z , have an ordered phase in which the ground state is twofold degenerate in the thermodynamic limit. For XY - Z , this phase is defined by $|\Gamma| \leq |J_x + J_y|$. For XZ - Z , $|\Gamma| \lesssim |J_x + J_z|$ is a good approximation for large J_z , while $|\Gamma| \lesssim |J_x + \frac{3}{2}J_z|$ is more accurate for small J_z [13]. For finite sizes, there is an energy splitting between the two lowest-energy states, which belong to different P parity sectors. This splitting is exponentially small with the size of the system.

A. XY - Z Majorana edge fermions

We review here the exact solution of XY - Z . After a Jordan-Wigner transformation into Majorana fermions and a subsequent orthogonal transformation [3,4],

$$\gamma_i^a = \sigma_i^a \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \sigma_j^z, \quad \sigma_i^z = i \gamma_i^x \gamma_i^y, \quad \tilde{\gamma}_i^a = \sum_j Q_{ij}^a \gamma_j^a, \quad (2)$$

where Q^a ($a = x, y$) are orthogonal matrices, and γ^a and $\tilde{\gamma}^a$ obey $\{\gamma_i^a, \gamma_j^b\} = 2\delta_{ab}\delta_{ij}$, $\gamma_i^a = (\gamma_i^a)^\dagger$, and $(\gamma_i^a)^2 = 1$, the XY - Z model becomes a model of Majorana fermions coupled in pairs or, equivalently, a system of free fermions with particle-hole symmetry:

$$H = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon_i \tilde{\gamma}_i^x \tilde{\gamma}_i^y = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon_i (\mu_i^\dagger \mu_i - \mu_i \mu_i^\dagger), \quad (3)$$

where $\mu_i^\dagger = (\tilde{\gamma}_i^x - i\tilde{\gamma}_i^y)/2$ obeys the usual fermionic commutation relations. An ε spectrum for a finite system is illustrated in Fig. 1. We observe in particular that there are $\varepsilon = 0$ solutions

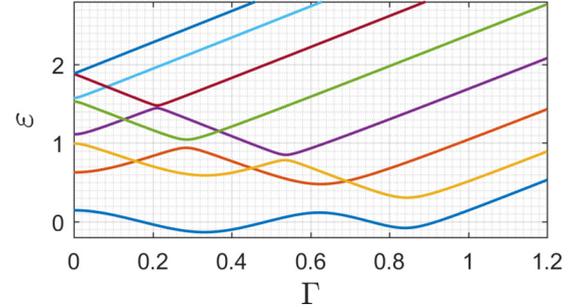


FIG. 1. Spectrum of the quasiparticle excitations ε of XY - Z , for $J_x = 0.6$, $J_y = 0.4$, and $N = 8$. The model is topologically nontrivial when $|\Gamma| \leq |J_x + J_y| = 1$. Four $\varepsilon = 0$ points are observable inside this phase and there are four more at negative Γ , symmetric to those shown here.

at the fields

$$\Gamma_n = 2\sqrt{J_x J_y} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{N+1}\right), \quad (4)$$

with $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$. Note that these points only exist if $J_x J_y > 0$. The Majorana operators $\tilde{\gamma}_i^a$ corresponding to $\varepsilon \approx 0$, which we denote as $\tilde{\gamma}^a$ with energy ε_0 , are

$$\tilde{\gamma}^a \approx \frac{\mathcal{N}}{\lambda_+^a - \lambda_-^a} \sum_{n=1}^N [(\lambda_+^a)^n - (\lambda_-^a)^n] \gamma_n^a, \quad (5)$$

$$\lambda_\pm^a = \frac{-\Gamma \pm \sqrt{\Gamma^2 - 4J_x J_y}}{2J_a}, \quad (6)$$

with $a = x$ and y . They are exact when the energy is exactly zero, so at the points given by Eq. (4). The operators $\tilde{\gamma}^x$ and $\tilde{\gamma}^y$ are localized at the edges of the system, and one is the reflection of the other with respect to the middle of the chain. When $|J_x| > |J_y|$ (respectively $|J_y| > |J_x|$), $\tilde{\gamma}^x$ (respectively $\tilde{\gamma}^y$) is localized at the first site. While we have two uncoupled Majorana fermions at the Γ_n points, that only means we have one zero energy fermion, resulting in the twofold degeneracy of all eigenstates. The Majorana edge fermions of the Ising chain (X) and the TFI model (X - Z) can be obtained from Eq. (5) using appropriate limits.

In the fermionic language the ordered phase corresponds to a topologically nontrivial phase where the $\tilde{\gamma}^a$ are uncoupled in the thermodynamic limit. Equation (4) guarantees this in the region $\Gamma^2 < 4J_x J_y$, but the full-ordered phase goes beyond that. $\tilde{\gamma}^x$ is a solution in the thermodynamic limit as long as $(\tilde{\gamma}^x)^2 = 1$ for some \mathcal{N} . Using this condition to calculate \mathcal{N}^2 for $N \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain

$$\mathcal{N}^2 = \frac{(J_x - J_y)(-\Gamma + J_x + J_y)(\Gamma + J_x + J_y)}{J_x^2(J_x + J_y)} \quad (7)$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{\Gamma}{J_x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{J_y}{J_x}\right)^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{J_x^3}\right). \quad (8)$$

The critical lines of the x -ordered phase can be deduced from the condition $\mathcal{N}^2 = 0$. They are given by $|\Gamma| = |J_x + J_y|$, corresponding to the order-disorder (topological-trivial) transition, and $J_x = J_y$, the transition into the gapless XY phase. Beyond this line ($J_x < J_y$) the norm of $\tilde{\gamma}^x$ diverges and the well-defined edge Majorana is $\tilde{\gamma}^y$. The phase diagram was

first obtained from the spin-spin correlations in Ref. [7]. For a recent review of the model see Ref. [14].

Denoting by $|E\rangle$ an eigenstate of energy E , we have

$$\tilde{\gamma}^x |E\rangle = (\mu^\dagger + \mu) |E\rangle = |E'\rangle, \quad |E\rangle = \tilde{\gamma}^x |E'\rangle, \quad (9)$$

where $|E'\rangle$ is the eigenstate of energy $E' = E \pm \varepsilon_0$, differing from $|E\rangle$ by a quasiparticle. Each term of $\tilde{\gamma}^x$ flips one spin when the quantization axis is along z , so the P parity is changed. Separating the eigenstates in parity sectors, we can write

$$\tilde{\gamma}^x |E_n^\pm\rangle = |E_n^\mp\rangle, \quad (10)$$

where $|E_n^\pm\rangle$ is an eigenstate with $P |E_n^\pm\rangle = \pm |E_n^\pm\rangle$.

B. XZ-Z prethermal strong zero mode

The J_z term of XZ-Z becomes a four-fermion term after the Jordan-Wigner transformation in Eq. (2), so we no longer have a free fermion solution. In fact, the model is nonintegrable, an important piece of information since integrability is believed to be a condition for the existence of a strong zero mode [15]. A strong zero mode (Ψ) is an operator that squares to 1, obeys $[H, \Psi] \sim e^{-|\alpha|N}$, and changes the P parity of a state of well-defined parity. For the XY-Z model, the operator $\tilde{\gamma}^x$ with $N \rightarrow \infty$ matches exactly this definition. In the thermodynamic limit, a strong zero mode commutes with the Hamiltonian but changes the parity of the state. So each level must contain a state of each symmetry, and the spectra of both sectors are identical. This is the case of XYZ, which has a strong zero mode inside the ordered phase [15].

The XZ-Z model does not have a strong zero mode, but it has an almost strong zero mode [11], later understood as a ‘‘prethermal strong zero mode’’ [16], implying the emergence of a conserved quantity for a quasiexponential time [17,18]. Such an operator, which we denote as Φ , has the same properties as a strong zero mode except that the commutator is always finite: $[H, \Phi] = \nu$, where ν is an operator whose norm decreases exponentially with the size up to some limiting system size where a minimum is reached. Using this commutator we have

$$(H\Phi - \nu) |E_n^\pm\rangle = E_n^\pm \Phi |E_n^\pm\rangle \quad (11)$$

for an eigenstate $|E_n^\pm\rangle$. Assuming that the norm of ν is sufficiently small, we may write

$$\Phi |E_n^\pm\rangle \approx |E_n^\mp\rangle, \quad (12)$$

with $E_n^\pm - E_n^\mp \sim \|\nu\|$. In the limit $J_z = 0$, Φ would become the X-Z edge Majorana fermion $\tilde{\gamma}^x$ and we would recover Eq. (10). The operators Φ and $\tilde{\gamma}^x$ have an important similarity in that their leading operators are the same:

$$\tilde{\gamma}^x = \mathcal{N}\sigma_1^x + \dots, \quad \Phi = \mathcal{M}\sigma_1^x + \dots, \quad (13)$$

$$\mathcal{M}^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{\Gamma}{J_x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{J_z}{J_x}\right)^2 + O\left(\frac{1}{J_x^3}\right). \quad (14)$$

The second-order expansions of their normalization constants \mathcal{N} and \mathcal{M} are also identical. In the limit of the Ising model ($J_y = J_z = \Gamma = 0$) both operators become equal to $\sigma_1^x = \gamma_1^x$, which is exactly the uncoupled edge Majorana fermion of that

model. As we will see, the existence of the operators $\tilde{\gamma}^x$ and Φ together with the level crossings are the factors that allow a high coherence of the edge spins for an infinite time for both models.

C. Level crossings

The addition of a J coupling to X-Z, be it J_y or J_z , creates oscillations in the energies as a function of Γ inside the ordered phase, which causes crossings between pairs of quasidegenerate states of different parity, a behavior not present in the TFI model. In particular, both models have N points of exact ground-state degeneracy as a function of Γ in some parameter region. The ground-state crossings of XZ-Z have already been studied in detail [3]: when $|J_x| > |J_z|$, the two lowest-energy states form a low-energy sector isolated from the rest, and if $J_z > 0$, there are N crossings between these two states, while there are no crossings for $J_z < 0$. However, the spectrum of H_z is independent of the sign of J_x and Γ , so the spectrum of $-H(J_z)$ is the same as $H(-J_z)$, implying that for $J_z < 0$ the crossings are present in the highest-energy state.

Depending on which J coupling is the largest and on its sign, we have different ordered phases. We study the phase $|J_x| > |J_{y,z}|$ where there is order in x . The signs of the couplings are not very important for the correlation, but we want crossings to exist in the ground state. So, from now on we restrict ourselves to $J_x > J_{y,z} > 0$. Also, the physical situations of positive- or negative-field Γ are equivalent by rotation, so we only discuss $\Gamma > 0$.

In Fig. 2 we show how the crossings in each model are adiabatically related to each other: starting from the XY-Z model [Fig. 2(a)], where the noninteracting nature is noticeable and where all energies are degenerate at Γ_n , and adding a coupling in the z direction that obeys $J_x > J_z > 0$, the ground-state crossings continuously move towards higher Γ . Then when decreasing $J_y \rightarrow 0$ they become the N crossings of XZ-Z [Fig. 2(e)]. The middle spectrum [Fig. 2(c)] corresponds to $J_y = J_z$, which is a turning point where some of the crossings disappear if we start from XY-Z and increase J_z . In particular, both crossings of the highest-energy pair meet at $\Gamma = 0$, after which a gap appears between these states. When J_y finally becomes zero, a second set of crossings vanishes. The energy pairing in XZ-Z is highly asymmetrical: lower-energy pairs have a small gap up to fields much higher than their high-energy counterparts. Note that the roles would be reversed for negative J_z . Changing the sign of J_z would invert the spectra in energy, and the ground state of XZ-Z would have no crossing. The three middle plots in Fig. 2 show that the XYZ-Z model also has energy crossings in some parameter region, implying that some of our results could be extended to the more general case.

II. EDGE-SPIN TIME CORRELATION

This section is devoted to analytical and numerical results regarding the autocorrelation of edge spins. Following Ref. [11], we consider the edge-spin time autocorrelation of an eigenstate $|E_n^\pm\rangle$ of energy E_n^\pm and P parity ± 1 defined by

$$A_n^\pm(t) \equiv \langle E_n^\pm | \sigma_1^x(t) \sigma_1^x(0) | E_n^\pm \rangle, \quad (15)$$

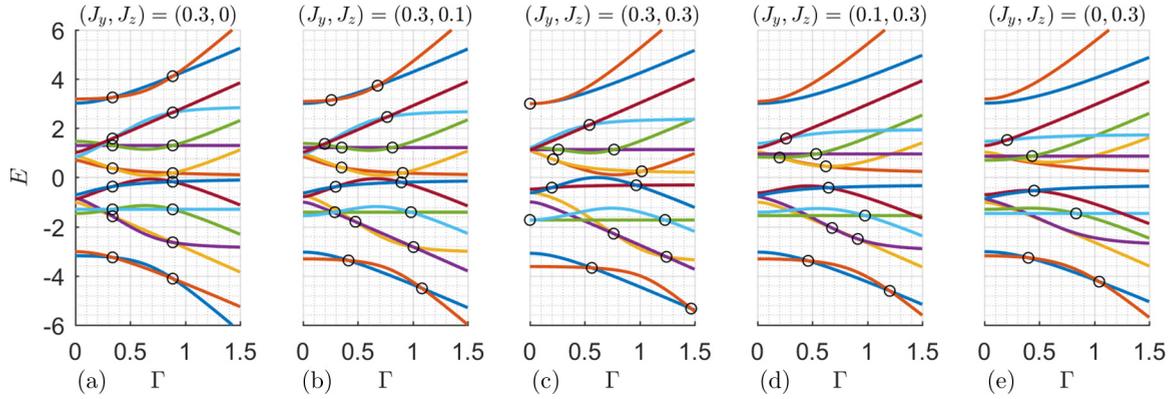


FIG. 2. Spectrum of XYZ - Z for $N = 4$, $J_x = 1$, and several values of (J_y, J_z) with XY - Z on the left and XZ - Z on the right. The level crossings associated to zero modes are highlighted with circles. The noninteracting nature of XY - Z of panel (a) is noticeable: the level crossings of different pairs of states occur all at the same fields. This is no longer true when the model is not integrable, as in panels (b) to (e).

where the component of the spin is that along which the system is ordered. We introduce $I = \sum_m |E_m^+\rangle \langle E_m^+| + |E_m^-\rangle \langle E_m^-|$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} A_n^\pm(t) &= \langle E_n^\pm | e^{-iHt} \sigma_1^x e^{iHt} I \sigma_1^x | E_n^\pm \rangle \\ &= \sum_m |\langle E_m^\mp | \sigma_1^x | E_n^\pm \rangle|^2 e^{i(E_m^\mp - E_n^\pm)t}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

In this form it becomes obvious that any degeneracy creates time-independent positive terms in the correlation, as long as the appropriate matrix element is nonzero. However, not only is the matrix element between the states with crossings circled in Fig. 2 nonzero but also we found that it dominates over all other matrix elements while inside the bulk of the ordered phases, implying that we have both degeneracies and a high value of coherence.

Coherence can still be present when considering higher temperatures [11]. The limit of lowest coherence should be at infinite temperature, where the average edge-spin correlation will be

$$\bar{A}(t) \equiv \langle \sigma_1^x(t) \sigma_1^x \rangle_{T=\infty} = \frac{1}{2^N} \sum_n [A_n^+(t) + A_n^-(t)]. \quad (17)$$

A. XY - Z correlation

The correlation of XY - Z can be determined exactly since σ_1^x is exactly the local Majorana fermion γ_1^x , which, if we invert the last equation of Eqs. (2), is given by

$$\sigma_1^x = \gamma_1^x = \sum_k Q_{k1}^x \tilde{\gamma}_k^x, \quad (18)$$

where we sum over the N Majorana fermions, one of them being the edge Majorana $\tilde{\gamma}^x$. Substituting in Eq. (16), we get

$$\begin{aligned} A_n^\pm(t) &= \sum_m |\langle E_m^\mp | \sum_k Q_{k1}^x \tilde{\gamma}_k^x | E_n^\pm \rangle|^2 e^{i(E_m^\mp - E_n^\pm)t} \\ &= \sum_k |Q_{k1}^x|^2 e^{i g_{nk}^\pm \varepsilon_k t}, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

where $g_{nk}^\pm \equiv -i \langle E_n^\pm | \tilde{\gamma}_k^x \tilde{\gamma}_k^y | E_n^\pm \rangle$ is equal to -1 or 1 depending on whether the fermion μ_k^\dagger is present in the state or not. The correlation of any state consists of the same N terms with

different signs in the exponentials. By symmetry, the result must be the same at the other edge of the chain. Note that we cannot write the same decomposition for the correlation of spins in the bulk since only σ_1^x corresponds directly to one of the local Majorana fermions in the Jordan-Wigner transformation. So we expect a difference between edge and bulk spins.

In the disordered phase, there is no Majorana fermion that is localized at the edge, so all terms are of the same order of magnitude but differ in amplitude and frequency. Accordingly, the system quickly becomes decoherent [Fig. 3(a)]. In the thermodynamic limit, assuming that all modes have the same amplitude at the edge spin and considering the ground-state correlation in which $g_{nk}^\pm = 1$ for all k , we have

$$A_{GS}(t) \approx \frac{1}{\varepsilon_t - \varepsilon_b} \int_{\varepsilon_b}^{\varepsilon_t} e^{i\varepsilon t} d\varepsilon = -\frac{i}{t} \frac{e^{i\varepsilon_t t} - e^{i\varepsilon_b t}}{\varepsilon_t - \varepsilon_b}, \quad (20)$$

where ε_t and ε_b are the limits of the band, leading to $A_{GS}(\infty) = 0$. We expect the same result for all states. In the ordered phase, the edge-mode term stands out in amplitude and frequency. Writing explicitly the $\tilde{\gamma}^x$ term we have

$$A_n^\pm(t) = \mathcal{N}^2 e^{i g_{n0}^\pm \varepsilon_0 t} + z(t), \quad (21)$$

where $|z(t)| \leq (1 - \mathcal{N}^2)$ and $z(t)$ is the bulk contribution to the correlation, which, as we saw in Eq. (20), disappears for infinite N and t , so that $A_n^\pm(\infty) = \mathcal{N}^2$ in the thermodynamic limit. For finite sizes, ε_0 can be orders of magnitude lower than the other energies, so the term $z(t)$ looks like noise on the time scale of $1/\varepsilon_0$ [Fig. 3(b)], even though it is well defined. We can thus approximate

$$A_n^\pm(t) \approx \mathcal{N}^2 e^{i g_{n0}^\pm \varepsilon_0 t}. \quad (22)$$

So the edge spin flips after an interval of time $\tau = \pi/\varepsilon_0$, independently of the eigenstate the system is in. Close to the Γ_n points of Eq. (4), ε_0 is approximately linear with $\Delta\Gamma_n = \Gamma - \Gamma_n$, so $\tau \sim 1/\Delta\Gamma_n$. Since ε_0 is exponentially suppressed with system size, we have $\tau \sim e^{|\alpha|N}/\Delta\Gamma_n$, allowing for a better fine-tuning of the coherence time for larger sizes. Exactly at Γ_n we have $A_n^\pm(t) \approx \mathcal{N}^2$, so the edge spin remains coherent for an infinite time [Fig. 3(c)]. Even for infinite temperature, we have

$$\bar{A}(t) = \text{Re}[A_n^\pm(t)] \approx \mathcal{N}^2 \cos(\varepsilon_0 t), \quad (23)$$

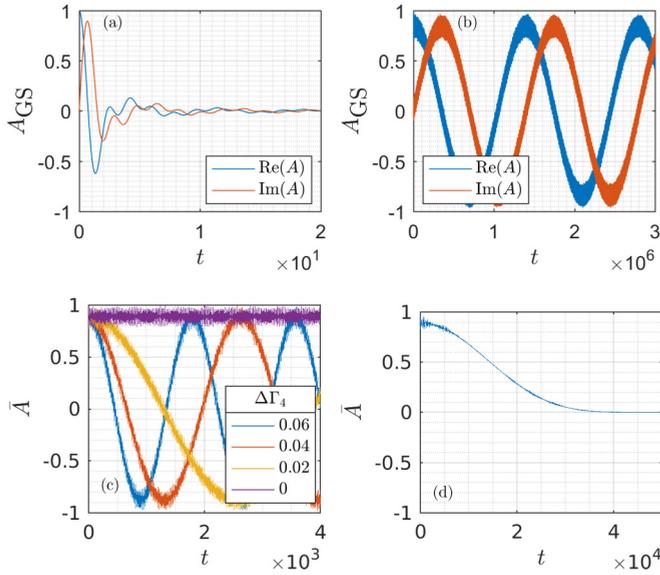


FIG. 3. (a) and (b) Ground-state edge-spin correlation of $XY-Z$ for $N = 20$, $J_x = 1$, and $J_y = 0.3$. (a) Disordered phase ($\Gamma = 2.2$). The correlation function decays very fast. (b) In the ordered phase, away from a level crossing ($\Gamma = 0.35$). The correlation function oscillates with period $\tau = \pi/\epsilon_0$, where ϵ_0 is the splitting between the quasidegenerate ground states. The noiselike component is due to the bulk. (c) and (d) Average (infinite temperature) edge-spin correlation for $N = 8$, $J_x = 1$, and $J_y = 0.3$. (c) Close to a level crossing ($\Gamma_4 \approx 0.19$). At the level crossing, indefinite coherence is achieved. (d) Close to a level crossing of $XY-Z$ ($\Gamma_4 \approx 0.19$), but with an extra coupling $J_z = 0.001$. The coherence is lost after a time inversely proportional to J_z .

so the same discussion applies in this limit. However, this result is very sensitive to any realistic perturbation. For example, adding a very small J_z coupling does not alter significantly \mathcal{N}^2 , but each pair of states will have a slightly different energy difference and the crossings will move away from Γ_n as we saw in Fig. 2 so that at some point we must reach decoherence, and an infinitely lived plateau is no longer present at the Γ_n points [Fig. 3(d)]. However, if we were to change the field slightly to a value where one of the crossings moved to, then we would recover a (small) positive constant term in the correlation and the coherence time would be infinite again. We explore this fact in more detail in the next section.

B. $XZ-Z$ correlation

We cannot obtain any exact result for the $XZ-Z$ correlation, but as we saw in Sec. IB there is an operator that gives us a pairing between states of different parity of the form $\Phi |E_n^\pm\rangle \approx |E_n^\mp\rangle$. Using this with the properties of σ_1^x , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle E_n^\mp | \Phi \sigma_1^x | E_n^\mp \rangle &\approx \langle E_n^\pm | \sigma_1^x | E_n^\mp \rangle \approx \langle E_n^\pm | \sigma_1^x \Phi | E_n^\pm \rangle \\ \Rightarrow \langle E_n^\pm | \sigma_1^x | E_n^\mp \rangle &\approx \frac{1}{2} \langle E_n^\pm | \{ \sigma_1^x, \Phi \} | E_n^\pm \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

If $J_z = 0$, the expression would have no error term, Φ would become $\tilde{\gamma}^x$, and the anticommutator would be a constant: $\{ \sigma_1^x, \tilde{\gamma}^x \} = 2\mathcal{N}$. Using the next-order terms of Φ determined in Ref. [11], we find $\{ \sigma_1^x, \Phi \} = 2\mathcal{M} + \hat{O}(J_z^2/J_x^2)$, and substi-

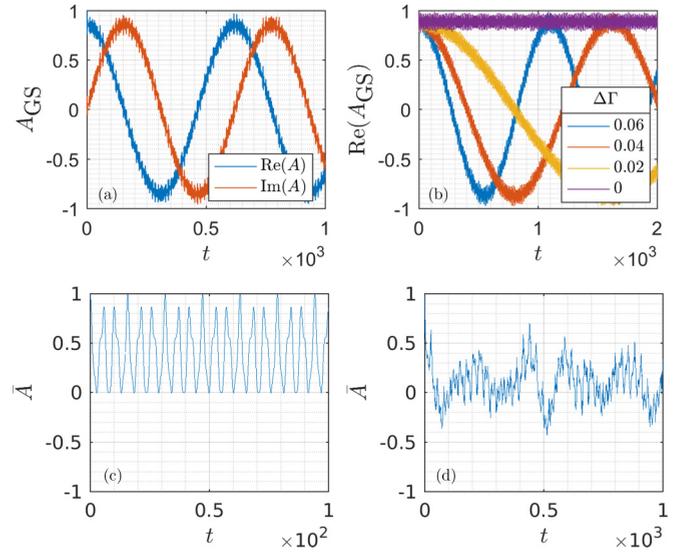


FIG. 4. (a) and (b) Ground-state edge-spin correlation of $XZ-Z$ for $N = 8$, $J_x = 1$, and $J_z = 0.3$. (a) In the ordered phase ($\Gamma = 0.35$). (b) Approaching the first ground-state crossing at $\Gamma \approx 0.2341$. Although the $XZ-Z$ model is not integrable, the situation is very similar to that of the $XY-Z$ model [Figs. 3(b) and 3(c)]. (c) and (d) Average (infinite temperature) edge-spin time correlation at ground-state crossings, with $J_x = 1$ and $J_z = 0.3$: (c) $N = 2$ and $\Gamma \approx 0.62$ and (d) $N = 4$ and $\Gamma \approx 0.4$. The constant part of the correlation corresponds to the time average of these curves. It is much smaller than in the $XY-Z$ case because the crossings do not occur at the same fields for all pairs, and it decreases fast when the system size increases.

tuting in Eq. (24) we have

$$\langle E_n^\pm | \sigma_1^x | E_n^\mp \rangle = \mathcal{M} + O\left(\frac{J_z^2}{J_x^2}\right). \quad (25)$$

In the ordered phase, the correlation can be approximated by its main term:

$$\begin{aligned} A_n^\pm(t) &\approx |\langle E_n^\mp | \sigma_1^x | E_n^\pm \rangle|^2 e^{i(E_n^\mp - E_n^\pm)t} \\ &\approx \mathcal{M}^2 e^{i(E_n^\mp - E_n^\pm)t}, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

where in the first equation we ignore all other terms and in the second equation we use Eq. (25). This result is confirmed numerically, as seen in Fig. 4(a). For finite sizes, we have $A_n^\pm(t) \approx \mathcal{M}^2$ when the paired states are degenerate, which happens N times for the ground state [Fig. 4(b)]. The discussion regarding the $XY-Z$ coherence time close to the degeneracy points is also applicable here. However, by contrast with $XY-Z$, the time-independent term of the average correlation can be quite small since the crossings of different pairs do not happen for the same field. At a pair crossing we have

$$\bar{A}(t) \approx \mathcal{M}^2/2^{N-1} + f(t), \quad (27)$$

for some real function $|f(t)| \leq 1 - \mathcal{M}^2/2^{N-1}$ whose time average is approximately zero. The constant term may not be noticeable due to the noise $f(t)$. The constant term could be doubled or, although very unlikely, tripled, if for certain J couplings there are coincident crossings. In Figs. 4(c) and 4(d) we show \bar{A} at the ground-state crossings of very small chains. The time average in both cases gives approximately

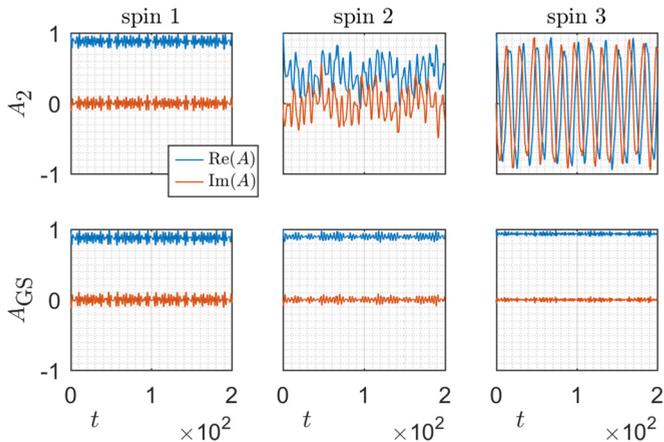


FIG. 5. Spin time correlation of the first three spins ($N = 6$) for the first (A_{GS}) and second (A_2) lowest-energy pair of states of XY - Z , with $J_x = 1$ and $J_y = 0.3$, at the first crossing ($\Gamma \approx 0.244$). High coherence is maintained away from the edge for the lowest pair (bottom panels), but it is only maintained at the edge for the second pair and disappears fast away from it (top panels).

the expected constant term, but it is clear that the constant term will be harder to detect under the noise as we increase the chain size.

C. Edge vs bulk

The fact that the main term of the $\tilde{\gamma}^x$ and Φ operators is σ_1^x has important consequences for the edge spin, but that is the only term which is a single Pauli matrix, all others being products of Pauli matrices. So we cannot conclude anything about the bulk correlation from them. To highlight the difference between edge and bulk spins, we show in Figs. 5 (XY - Z) and 6 (XZ - Z) the correlation along the spin chain at a crossing point of the ground state and of a pair of excited states. While the ground-state correlation is even higher and consequently has less noise in the bulk, this behavior is mainly

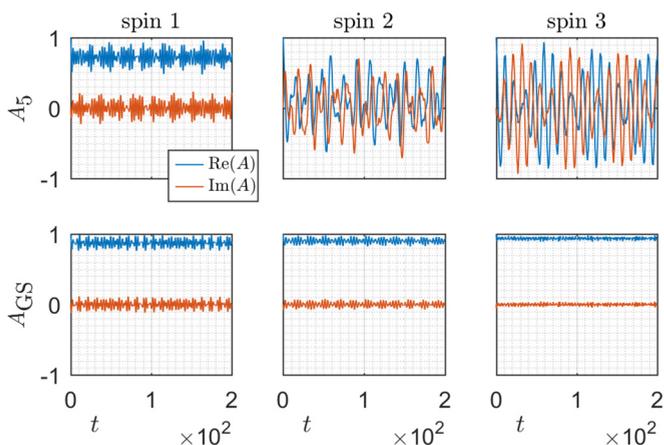


FIG. 6. Spin time correlation of the first three spins ($N = 6$) for the first (A_{GS}) and fifth (A_5) lowest-energy pair of states of XZ - Z , with $J_x = 1$ and $J_z = 0.3$, at their respective first crossings ($\Gamma_{\text{ground}} \approx 0.295$, $\Gamma_{\text{excited}} \approx 0.376$). The situation is the same as for the integrable XY - Z case of Fig. (5), although the crossings occur at different fields.

lost in the excited states, but some state pairing is still manifest. For example, on the second spin of the XY - Z chain, the plateau visible for the first-excited-state (index $n = 2$) pair implies that the term $|\langle E_2^+ | \sigma_2^x | E_2^- \rangle|^2 \approx 0.5$ dominates over the rest. The third spin has no plateau, but the σ_3^x elements reveal a pairing in $|\langle E_4^+ | \sigma_3^x | E_2^- \rangle|^2 \approx 0.9$, resulting in a correlation that can be approximated by $0.9e^{i(E_4^+ - E_2^-)t}$.

The fact that the coherence is maintained at all sites in the ground state is easy to understand in the limit of the slightly perturbed Ising model (i.e., small J_y and Γ). In that limit, the two quasidegenerate ground states are given by

$$|E_1^\pm\rangle \sim \frac{1 \pm P}{\sqrt{2}} |\rightarrow \leftrightarrow \leftrightarrow \leftrightarrow \leftarrow\rangle_x, \quad (28)$$

where the spins are along the x direction. Calculating the matrix elements explicitly from here, and noting that $\{\sigma_n^x, P\} = 0$, we have $|\langle E_1^+ | \sigma_n^x | E_1^- \rangle|^2 \sim 1$, from which the ground-state coherence of all spins follows. It would be interesting to see to what extent the observations for the excited states can be rationalized along similar lines. This goes beyond the scope of the present paper however and is left for future investigation.

III. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

In both the XY - Z and the XZ - Z models, the edge-spin time correlation of any eigenstate can be simplified to a single exponential in the ordered phase due to Majorana-like operators localized at the edges that commute or almost commute with the Hamiltonian. At the crossing points of two paired states the edge-spin state is partially conserved: its time autocorrelation does not decay to zero but goes to a finite value (generically smaller than 1) in the limit of infinite time. Close to the crossing point the edge spin seems to be rotating with a period that is proportional to $1/\Delta\Gamma$. This could prove of experimental relevance since the edge spin can be controlled by an external magnetic field.

While all the spins of the chain show coherence at the crossings in the ground state, the edge spins are different in that they are coherent in any excited state. As a consequence, the coherence remains relatively unaltered for XY - Z at high temperatures, although the system becomes more sensitive to perturbations the higher the temperature. For XZ - Z , coherence can be maintained at a plateau of value \mathcal{M}^2 for long times as found in Ref. [11], after which it decays to $n\mathcal{M}^2/2^{N-1}$ if there are n degenerate pairs for the current field. Thus for any temperature there has to be a plateau between \mathcal{M}^2 and $\mathcal{M}^2/2^{N-1}$.

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