

Coherent expectation values: notions for codes

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I. the basic notions

- A vertex (x, y, z)

`ln[1]:= vertex[{x_,y_,z_}]`

- An edge e with $s(e) = (x_1, y_2, z_z)$ and $t(e) = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

`ln[2]:= DirectedEdge[{x1_,y1_,z1_},{x2_,y2_,z2_}]`

- A holonomy operator $D_{ab}^{\frac{1}{2}}(n_e^{-1}h_en_e)$

`ln[3]:= holonomy[e_,a_,b_]`

It should be noticed that, for computation, we use $n_e^{-1}h_en_e$ rather than the holonomy h_e itself which is because

$$\langle \psi_{g_e} | n_e^{-1} h_e n_e | \psi_{g_e} \rangle = \langle h_e \rangle_{z_e} \quad (1.1)$$

- The flux operator $\prod_{\alpha \in \mathcal{I}} (p_s^\beta(e^+) - p_t^\beta(e^-)) D_{\beta\alpha}^\iota(n_e)$ with $v = s(e^+) = t(e^-)$

`ln[4]:= P[v_,dir_,indP_]`

where `dir_` is 1, 2, 3 representing the direction of the edge e and `indP_` is \mathcal{I} , the set of the flux indices. Here we used the operator $(p_s^\beta(e^+) - p_t^\beta(e^-)) D_{\beta\alpha}^\iota(n_e)$ because of the same reason for the holonomy operator.

- The flux operator $\prod_{\alpha \in \mathcal{I}} (p_s^\beta(e^+) + p_t^\beta(e^-)) D_{\beta\alpha}^\iota(n_e)$ with $v = s(e^+) = t(e^-)$

`ln[5]:= P[v_,dir_,indP_,1]`

- The set of flux indices \mathcal{I}_i

`ln[6]:= indP[i_,{dir_,m_}]`

where `dir_` is the direction of the edge on which the indices are and `m_` is $|\mathcal{I}_i|$.

- The holonomy indices are denoted as `indh[...]` or `indhp[...]`

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