

# TikZ Style Library Test

## Fusion Category Diagrams for Mobile Anyons

Test Document

December 25, 2025

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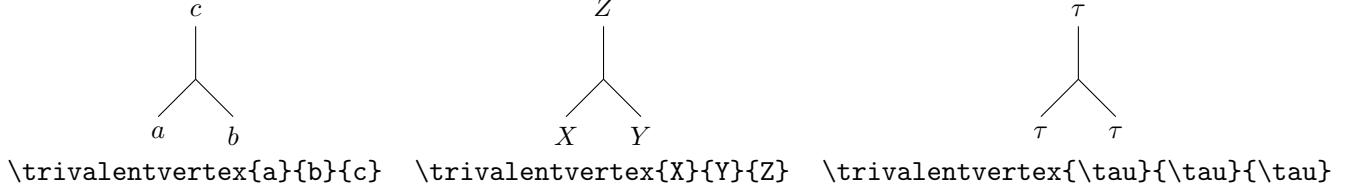
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# 1 Basic Fusion Category Diagrams

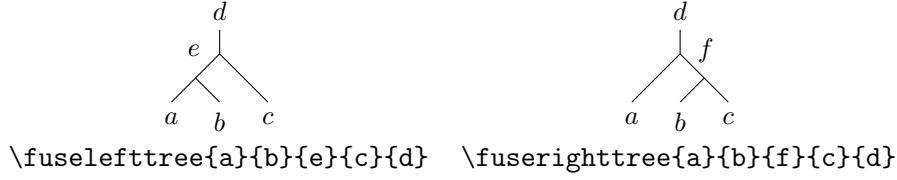
## 1.1 Trivalent Vertices

The basic trivalent vertex represents fusion/splitting:



## 1.2 Fusion Trees

Left-associative and right-associative fusion trees:



## 1.3 F-Move (Associator)

The F-move relates different fusion orders:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Diagram: } & = & \text{Diagram: } \\ \begin{array}{c} a \quad b \quad c \\ \backslash \quad \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ e \quad f \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ d \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} a \quad b \quad c \\ \backslash \quad \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ e \quad f \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ d \end{array} \\ \text{\textbackslash Fmoveequation\{a\}\{b\}\{c\}\{d\}\{e\}\{f\}} & & \end{array}$$

# 2 Duality: Cups and Caps

## 2.1 Evaluation and Coevaluation

Evaluation (Cup)    Coevaluation (Cap)

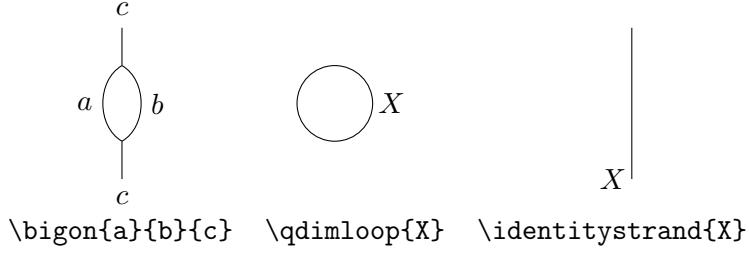
$$\begin{array}{cc} \text{Evaluation (Cup)} & \text{Coevaluation (Cap)} \\ \text{\textbackslash evalcup\{X\}} & \text{\textbackslash coevalcap\{X\}} \end{array}$$

## 2.2 Zigzag Identities (Snake Equations)

The zigzag identities express that cups and caps are inverse:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Diagram: } & = & \text{Diagram: } \\ \begin{array}{c} X \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ X^* \quad X \\ \text{\textbackslash leftzigzag\{X\}} \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} X \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ X^* \quad X \\ \text{\textbackslash rightzigzag\{X\}} \end{array} \\ & = & \end{array}$$

## 2.3 Bigon and Quantum Dimension

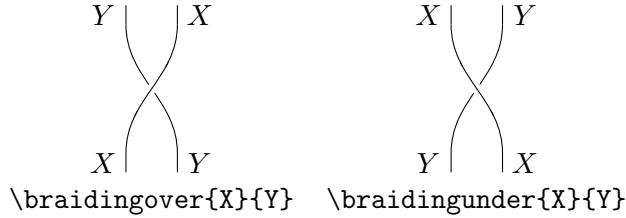


## 3 Braiding and R-Moves

### 3.1 Braiding Crossings

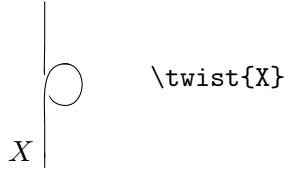
Over-crossing (positive) and under-crossing (negative):

Over-crossing  $c_{X,Y}$       Under-crossing  $c_{X,Y}^{-1}$



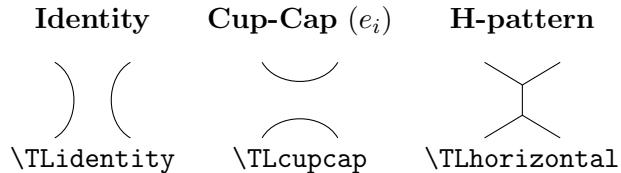
### 3.2 Twist (Ribbon Element)

The twist encodes the topological spin:



## 4 Temperley-Lieb Patterns

The Temperley-Lieb algebra generators for 2 strands:



## 5 Trivalent Category Relations

For categories generated by a rotationally invariant trivalent vertex with parameters  $(d, b, t)$ .

### 5.1 Loop Relation

A closed loop evaluates to the quantum dimension  $d$ :

$$\text{circle} = d \qquad \text{trivloopeq}$$

Or just the loop:  = \trivloop

## 5.2 Lollipop (Forbidden Diagram)

In trivalent categories, lollipops vanish:

$$\text{Diagram: } \text{\trivloop} = 0 \quad \text{\trivlollipop}$$

## 5.3 Bigon Relation

The bigon simplifies to  $b$  times the identity:

$$\text{Diagram: } \text{\trivbigoneq}$$

## 5.4 Triangle Relation

A triangle with external legs equals  $t$  times the trivalent vertex:

$$\text{Diagram: } \text{\trivtriangleeq}$$

## 5.5 Square Diagram

The square face with four external legs:

$$\text{Diagram: } \text{\trivsquare}$$

# 6 $\mathfrak{C}_4$ Basis Diagrams

In a cubic trivalent category, these four diagrams form a basis for  $\text{Hom}(\mathbf{1}, X^{\otimes 4})$ :

$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$	$w_4$
			
\Cfourone	\Cfourtwo	\Cfourthree	\Cfourfour

## 6.1 Square Decomposition

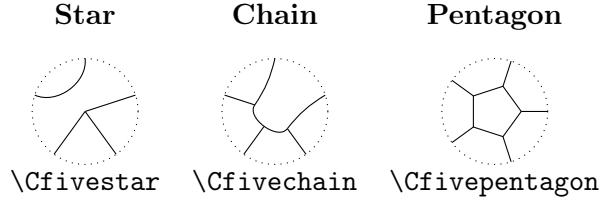
The square decomposes as a linear combination of basis elements:

$$\text{Diagram: } \text{\trivsquare} = \alpha \left( \text{\trivloop} + \text{\trivbigoneq} \right) + \beta \left( \text{\trivtriangleeq} + \text{\trivlollipop} \right)$$

where  $\alpha = \frac{b(b^2+bt-t^2)}{bd+t+dt}$  and  $\beta = \frac{t^2(d+1)-b^2}{bd+t+dt}$ .

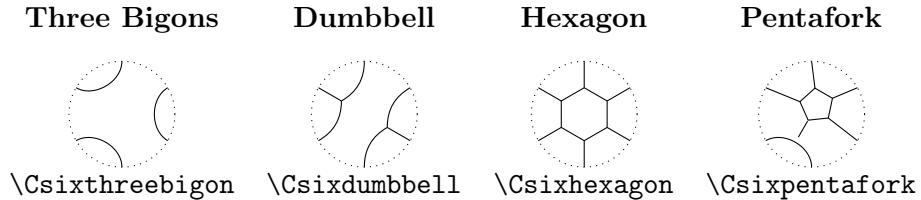
## 7 $\mathfrak{C}_5$ Basis Diagrams

Representative patterns for 5 boundary points:



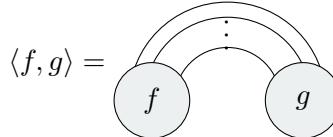
## 8 $\mathfrak{C}_6$ Basis Diagrams

Representative patterns for 6 boundary points:



## 9 Inner Product Pairing

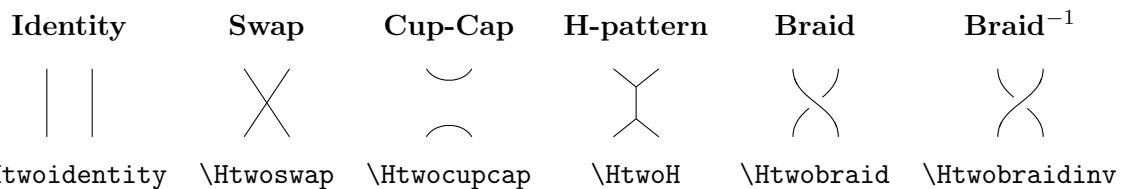
The bilinear inner product of two trivalent graphs  $f, g$  with  $n$  boundary points:

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \text{trivinnerprod}\{f\}\{g\}$$


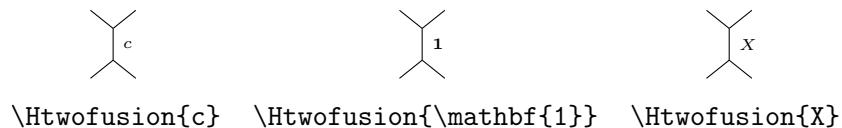
## 10 2-Local Hamiltonian Diagrams

These diagrams are useful for constructing nearest-neighbor Hamiltonians on anyon chains.

### 10.1 Basic 2-Site Operators



### 10.2 Fusion with Intermediate Channel



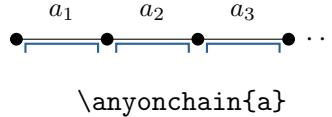
### 10.3 Local Operator in Chain Context



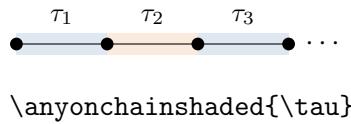
## 11 Anyon Chain

Anyons live in **intervals** (between lattice vertices), not at vertices:

### 11.1 Standard Chain (with interval brackets)



### 11.2 Shaded Chain (intervals highlighted)



## 12 Utility Macros

### 12.1 Circled Numbers

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

\circlednum{1} \circlednum{2} \circlednum{3} \circlednumcolor{red}{4} \circlednumcolor{blue}{5}

### 12.2 F-Symbol Diamond

For labeling F-symbol indices:  $\langle\alpha\rangle, \langle\beta\rangle$

\Fdiamond{\alpha}, \Fdiamond{\beta}

## 13 Compact Braiding for Hamiltonians

Compact (squatter) braids for use inside brackets:

**Compact**



**Compact Inv**



**Labeled**



**Labeled Inv**



\braidcompact \braidcompactinv \braidlabeled{a}{b} \braidlabeledinv{a}{b}

Example in a Hamiltonian expression:

$$H = - \sum_i \left( \text{braidcompact} + \phi^{-1} \text{braidcompactinv} \right)_i$$

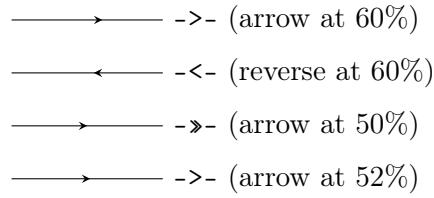
## 14 Color Definitions

Professional complementary color scheme (blue-orange with accents):

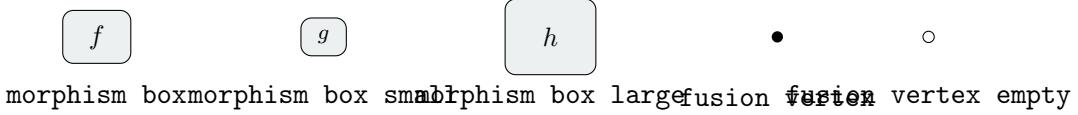
Name	Sample	Usage
AnyonBlue		Primary color
AnyonOrange		Complementary color
AnyonTeal		Accent color
AnyonCoral		Accent color
AnyonSlate		Dark emphasis
AnyonSilver		Subtle elements
LightGray		Backgrounds
MediumGray		Borders

## 15 TikZ Styles Reference

### 15.1 Arrow Styles



### 15.2 Box and Vertex Styles



## 16 Example: Golden Chain Hamiltonian

As an example, here is how to write a 2-local Hamiltonian term for the golden chain using these macros (note proper vertical centering in brackets):

$$H = - \sum_i \left( \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array}_1 + \phi^{-1} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array}_{\tau} \right)_i$$

where  $\phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$  is the golden ratio.

The projector onto the trivial fusion channel at sites  $i, i+1$  is:

$$P_{i,i+1}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{d} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array}$$

All 2-local operators side by side for comparison:



## 17 Example: Trivalent Category Calculation

In the Fibonacci category with  $d = \phi$ ,  $b = 1$ ,  $t = \frac{d-2}{d-1}$ :

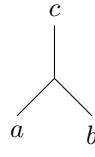
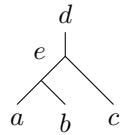
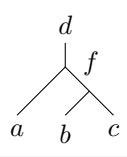
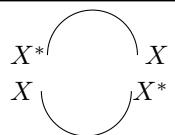
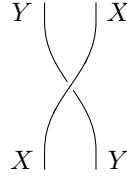
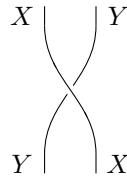
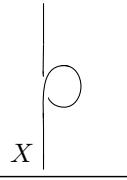
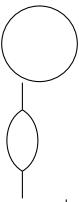
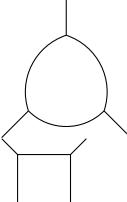
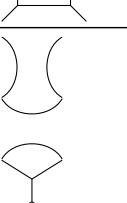
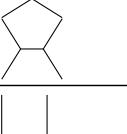
$$\textcircled{ } = d = \phi \approx 1.618$$

$$\textcircled{|} = b \cdot | = 1 \cdot |$$

The four basis diagrams in  $\mathfrak{C}_4$  satisfy:

$$\textcircled{-} + \frac{1}{d+1} \left( + \frac{1}{d-1} \textcircled{\textcircled{}} \right) = 0$$

## A Quick Reference Card

Category	Macro	Output
Vertices	<code>\trivalentvertex{a}{b}{c}</code>	
	<code>\fuselefttree{a}{b}{e}{c}{d}</code>	
	<code>\fuserighttree{a}{b}{f}{c}{d}</code>	
Duality	<code>\evalcup{X}</code>	
	<code>\coevalcap{X}</code>	
Braiding	<code>\braidingover{X}{Y}</code>	
	<code>\braidingunder{X}{Y}</code>	
	<code>\twist{X}</code>	
Trivalent	<code>\trivloop</code>	
	<code>\trivbigon</code>	
	<code>\trivtriangle</code>	
$\mathfrak{C}_4$ Basis	<code>\trivsquare</code>	
	<code>\Cfourone</code>	
	<code>\Cfourtwo</code>	
	<code>\Cfourthree</code>	
	<code>\Cfourfour</code>	10
	<code>\Htwoidentity</code>	