

Exact Stabilizer Scars in Two-Dimensional
U(1) Lattice Gauge Theory

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Motivation & Background

Quantum many-body scars (QMBS)- Special eigenstates that **evade Eigenstate Thermalization Hypothesis (ETH)**.
Stabilizer states- States with zero magic (Stabilizer Renyi Entropy = 0) - **efficiently classically simulable**, easily prepared on Quantum Computers
QMBS in Lattice Gauge Theories - QMBS occur in typical **constrained models**, like the U(1) LGT with kinetic constraints and Gauss law constraints.
Our study - We analyze the 2D Rokhsar–Kivelson model in the gauge-invariant subspace and identify **scarred stabilizer eigenstates** with **high entanglement but zero magic**, and give Clifford circuits to prepare them on quantum hardware.

Rokhsar-Kivelson Model Hamiltonian

Simplest LGT with ring-exchange plaquette terms

Gauge fields live on the links, matter fields live on vertices

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{RK}} &= O_{\text{kin}} + \lambda O_{\text{pot}} \\ &= - \sum_{\square} O_{\text{kin},\square} + \lambda \sum_{\square} O_{\text{pot},\square} \\ &= - \sum_{\square} (U_{\square} + U_{\square}^{\dagger}) + \lambda \sum_{\square} (U_{\square} + U_{\square}^{\dagger})^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$U_{\square} = S_a^{+} S_b^{+} S_c^{-} S_d^{-} \quad U_{\square}^{\dagger} = S_a^{-} S_b^{-} S_c^{+} S_d^{+} \quad S^{+}|\downarrow\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle$$

$$U_{\square} \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{cyclic} \\ \text{plaquette} \end{array} \right\rangle = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{cyclic} \\ \text{plaquette} \end{array} \right\rangle \quad (U_{\square} + U_{\square}^{\dagger})^2 \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{cyclic} \\ \text{plaquette} \end{array} \right\rangle = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{cyclic} \\ \text{plaquette} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$U_{\square}^{\dagger} |A\rangle = |C\rangle \quad (U_{\square} + U_{\square}^{\dagger})^2 |A\rangle = |A\rangle$$

Kinetic term flips cyclic plaquettes , annihilates non-cyclic ones

Potential term counts # of cyclic plaquettes in a configuration

Gauss law – electric flux at each vertex is conserved

$$G_x = \sum_{i=x,y} (S_{x,i}^z - S_{x-\hat{i},i}^z)$$

$$G_x = S_{\text{right}}^z - S_{\text{left}}^z + S_{\text{up}}^z - S_{\text{down}}^z$$

Gauge invariant subspace - physical states must fulfill

$$G_r |\psi\rangle = 0 \quad \forall r$$

Quantum Many Body Scars in U(1) LGT

Sublattice scars -Subclass of QMBS with total spin **singlet character** under bipartition of the lattice into sublattices *A* and *B* [1]

Scarring characteristic signatures

Singlet states have bipartite entanglement entropy **ln(2) per dimer , not volume law**

According to **ETH**, all eigenstates at given energy, have local observables close to the **microcanonical average** $\langle O_{\text{pot/kin}} \rangle_{\text{thermal}} \approx \text{fractional value}$

But **singlet scars** have **extreme expectation values** of both local observables

$$\langle O_{\text{pot/kin}} \rangle_{\text{scar}} = \text{exact integer}$$

Tile the lattice with singlet states in larger lattice

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{singlet} \\ \text{states} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

Identifying Stabilizer States

Stabilizer states- simultaneous +1 eigenstates of an Abelian subgroup of the Paulis
Stabilizer Rényi entropy of order *n* [2] – **measures magic of a state**

$$M_n(|\psi\rangle) = \frac{1}{1-n} \log \left(\sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}_N} \frac{|\langle \psi | P | \psi \rangle|^{2n}}{2^N} \right) \quad \mathcal{P}_N \text{ is } N\text{-qubit Pauli group}$$

$$M_n = 0 \quad \text{stabilizer}$$

For small systems, SRE can be computed exactly for all the eigenstates. Because of **4^N** Pauli strings it becomes infeasible to do this exactly

Multifractal flatness $F(|\psi\rangle)$ for states in computational basis [3], more feasible

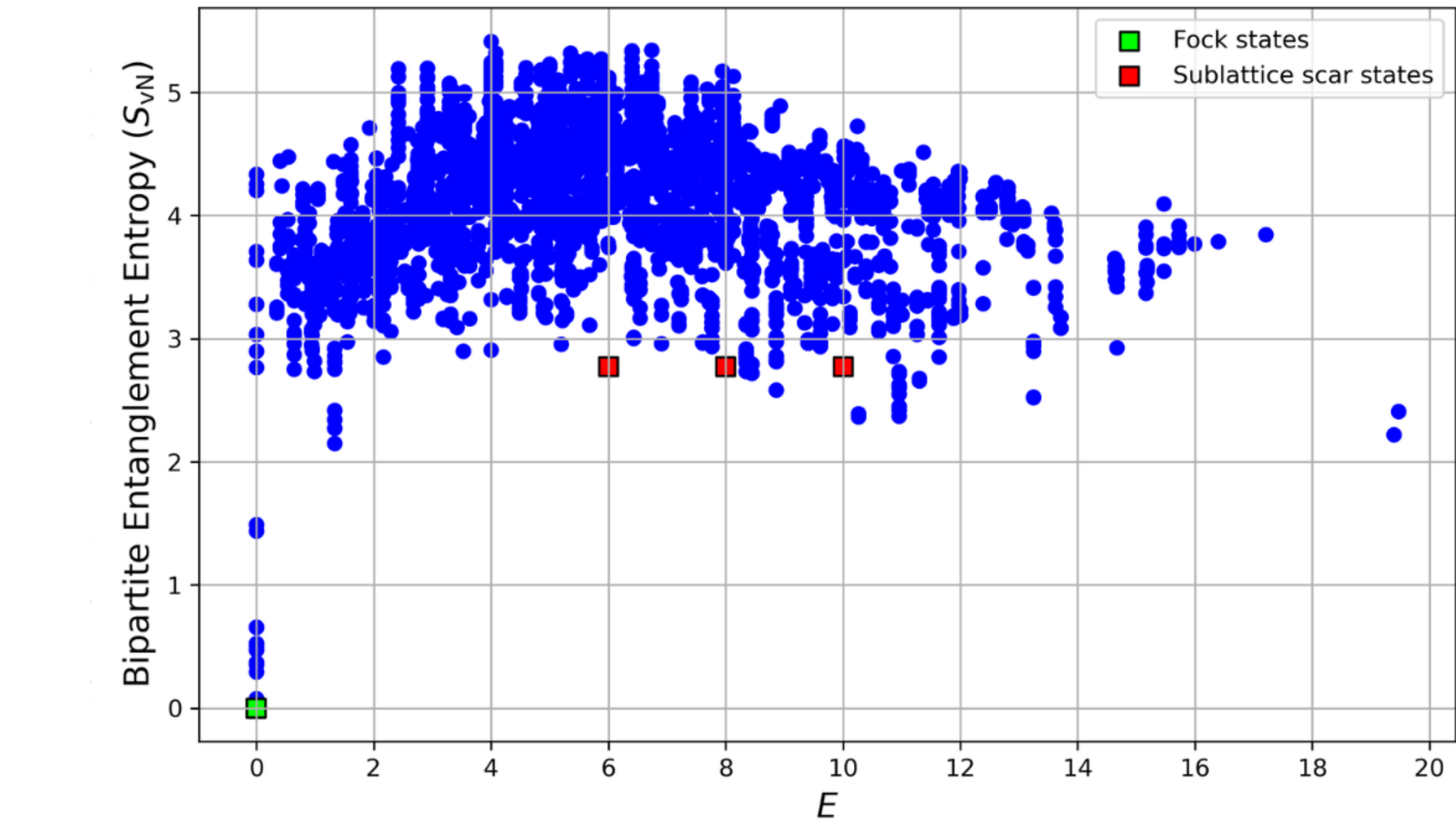
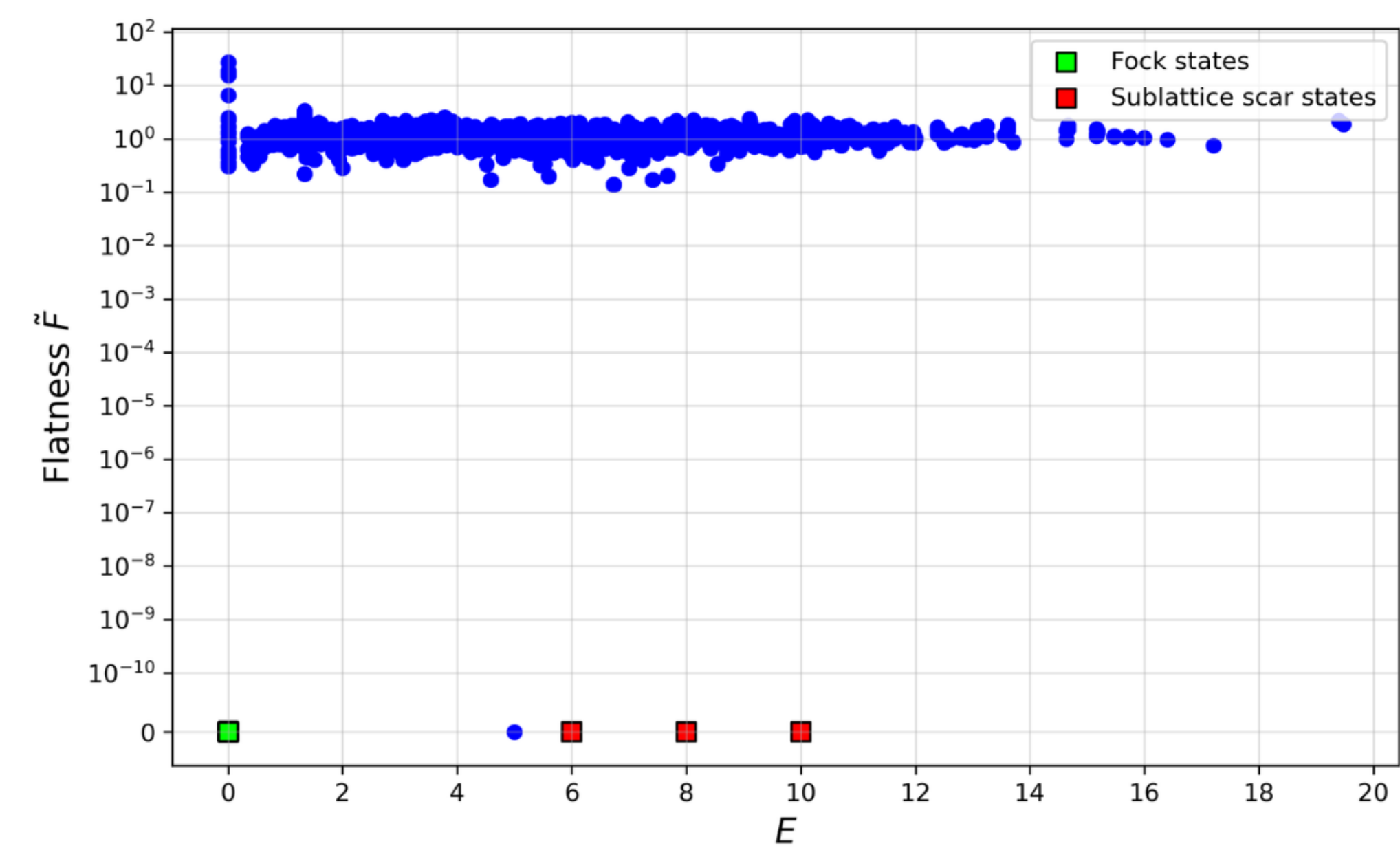
$$F(|\psi\rangle) = \sum_{\sigma} p_{\sigma}^3 - \left(\sum_{\sigma} p_{\sigma}^2 \right)^2, \quad p_{\sigma} = |\langle \sigma | \psi \rangle|^2 \quad \text{Flatness } F=0 \text{ states are good stabilizer candidates}$$

+ if states is in **canonical form** [4] $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|A|}} \sum_{x \in A} i^{\ell(x)} (-1)^{q(x)} |x\rangle \quad A \subset F_2^n$

State is Stabilizer !

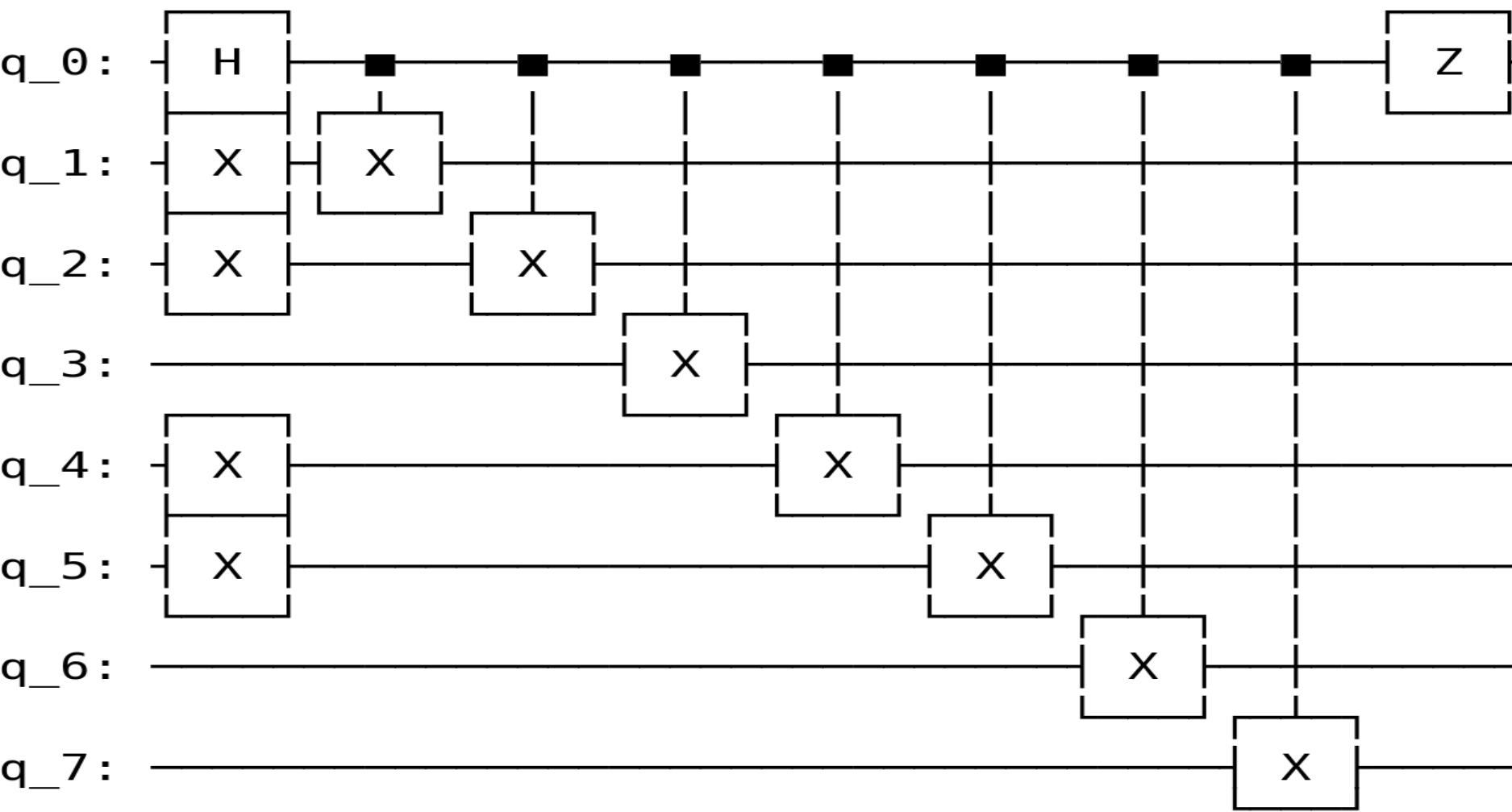
$$\ell : \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1,2,3\} \quad q : \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$$

Results



System	No. of spins	No. of physical states	No. of stabilizer scars
2 × 2	8	18	2
4 × 2	16	114	2
6 × 2	24	858	2
4 × 4	32	2,970	8

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{singlet} \\ \text{states} \end{array} \right\rangle$$



Superpose more qubits, repeat the 2x2 circuit, for bigger lattice

Stabilizer algebra

Each flippable plaquette is a **logical qubit** with basis states $|C\rangle$ and $|A\rangle$ flux loops.

With projectors $P_C = |C\rangle\langle C|$, $P_A = |A\rangle\langle A|$, the logical operators are $X_L = |C\rangle\langle A| + |A\rangle\langle C|$ and $Z_L = P_C - P_A$.

Across the sublattice bipartition, active plaquettes pair into **Bell-like logical singlets**

$$|\Psi^-\rangle = (|C\rangle_m |A\rangle_n - |A\rangle_m |C\rangle_n) / \sqrt{2}$$

stabilized by the emergent group

$$Z_L \otimes Z_L = X_L \otimes X_L = -1.$$

Each scar is a product of these singlets over the active plaquettes,

$$|\psi_{\text{SS}}\rangle = \otimes |\Psi^-\rangle \otimes |\text{inactive}\rangle$$

scars form an **intrinsic stabilizer manifold** in the gauge-invariant Hilbert space

Conclusion and further developments

Certain **high-energy eigenstates** of the 2D Rokhsar–Kivelson model are **exact stabilizer scar states** with vanishing stabilizer Rényi entropy but finite entanglement entropy, representing a nonthermal, classically simulable sector within the gauge-invariant Hilbert space.

This construction provides an experimentally accessible routine to initialize the **nonthermal stabilizer eigenstates**, offering insight into their potential for **controllable state preparation** in constrained quantum systems. Stabilizer structure as probe for QMBS.

References

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[2] L. Leone, S. F. E. Oliviero, A. Hamma. Stabilizer Rényi Entropy. Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 050402 (2022)
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