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Entanglement of free Fermions on Hadamard graphs

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Abstract

Free Fermions on vertices of distance-regular graphs are considered. Bipartitions are defined by taking as one part all vertices at a given distance from a reference vertex. The ground state is constructed by filling all states below a certain energy. Borrowing concepts from time and band limiting problems, algebraic Heun operators and Terwilliger algebras, it is shown how to obtain, quite generally, a block tridiagonal matrix that commutes with the entanglement Hamiltonian. The case of the Hadamard graphs is studied in detail within that framework and the existence of the commuting matrix is shown to allow for an analytic diagonalization of the restricted two-point correlation matrix and hence for an explicit determination of the entanglement entropy.

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1. Introduction

As a probe in particular of the correlations in quantum many body systems and field theories, the study of entanglement is of fundamental interest. We shall here be concerned with free Fermions on graphs, that is we shall explore systems of Fermions hopping between the vertices of distance-regular graphs with dynamics controlled by the adjacency matrix taken as the Hamiltonian. We shall develop general results and focus on their realization in Hadamard graphs.

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A key finding will be the identification of a block tridiagonal matrix that commutes with the entanglement Hamiltonian. As will be shown, this will allow for an analytic diagonalization of the chopped correlation matrix on Hadamard graphs. The commuting operator will be found by extending the algebraic Heun operator construction to the framework of the Terwilliger algebra arising in the context of association schemes. This will generalize previous entanglement studies of free Fermion chains [29,9,10,4,5], that exploited ideas borrowed from time and band limiting problems [33,23,34,13,15].

To talk about entanglement, one needs to take the system under consideration in a given state and to examine how a part of it is correlated to the rest. Often this is done in the ground state. In the case of Fermionic systems, this requires a certain filling of the Fermi sea, there is hence a limited set of energies that is thus selected. Determining a part of the systems in turn involves picking an ensemble of vertices.

Because of their simplicity, free chains have been fairly well studied. In these situations, owing to Wick's theorem, the reduced density matrix can be expressed in thermodynamic form in terms of a so-called entanglement Hamiltonian which is determined by the two-point correlation matrix restricted to the chosen part of the system (for reviews see [24,30]). Quite remarkably in some instances it has proven possible to find a tridiagonal matrix that commutes with the correlation matrix and thus shares with it the joint eigenvectors. Either for numerical computation issues or asymptotic analyses, this fortuitous circumstance has proved important.

The existence of this commuting operator for free Fermionic chains could be suspected from the parallel with problems of time and band limiting in signal processing where one wishes to optimize the concentration in time of signals comprised of a limited frequency interval. (The restrictions in the ranges of two dual variables are at the root of the analogy.) The seminal work in the signal analysis context was done by Slepian and coworkers [33,23,34], who identified such a useful operator commuting with the limiting operator. It should be said that this feature has emerged in various other contexts among which random matrix theory or integrable models.

The bearing of all this on the examination of entanglement in free Fermionic chains was brought to light by Eisler and Peschel (among others see also [11]) who found for example in [10], the tridiagonal matrix that commutes with the truncated correlation matrix of a uniform finite chain and studied in detail how this commuting matrix compares with the entanglement Hamiltonian and how it may yield the spectrum of the latter.

The reasons behind the rather miraculous existence of the commuting operators have intrigued many and Grünbaum who has devoted much effort to understand this phenomenon has tied it to the field of bispectral problems that he has established [7]. This later led to the concept of algebraic Heun operator introduced in [15,16] (see also [26,27]) which was shown to naturally provide commuting operators. These methods were applied in [4,5] to various free Fermionic finite chains with non-uniform couplings and possessing a bispectral underpinning. More precisely, they were used to analyse chains described by a hopping matrix h tridiagonal in the characteristic (site) basis and admitting another "position" operator \mathcal{X} tridiagonal in the eigenbasis of h . (Such a set of operators conforms to the definition a Leonard pair [36].) In situations where the limiting in energy and space involved sequences of consecutive values beginning with the initial one, the algebraic Heun operator - a bilinear expression in the two Leonard operators - was readily found in [4,5] to give the commuting matrix.

We here extend this study to systems of free Fermions on graphs and in particular on those of Hadamard. While the entanglement of such Fermionic configurations has been looked at in [19,20], our main interest will be to identify the commuting matrices in the case of distance regular graphs (see *e.g.* [22,21,37] for applications of distance regular graphs). This will prove

possible when the limitings will respect the distance structure of the graph. Because of the presence of degeneracies, it will call for an extension of the algebraic Heun construction to the framework of Terwilliger algebras [35] which have been introduced to study the properties of association schemes. Simply put these algebras are generated by the adjacency matrix which plays in our models the role of the Hamiltonian and the orthogonal projectors E_i^* on subspaces spanned by the characteristic vectors corresponding to the vertices at distance i from the reference one. (For an introduction to Terwilliger algebras see [12].) This will lead to commuting operators that are block-tridiagonal (instead of being simply tridiagonal in the case of the Fermionic chains described in the preceding paragraph). This should be put in parallel with the recent investigations of Grünbaun and collaborators to identify commuting operators stemming from matrix orthogonal polynomials [14].

The analysis will be carried out in detail for Hadamard graphs and the usefulness of the commuting block-tridiagonal matrix will prove manifest in this case. The Hadamard graph of order n has diameter 4 and $4n$ vertices [1]; their set form a self-dual association scheme. The spectral properties of Hadamard graphs make them prime candidates, amongst distance regular graphs, for a variety of applications; for example they are studied in the context of state transfer in quantum walks, see [3]. Given a reference vertex, the chopped correlation matrix will be expressed in terms of projectors made out of the primitive and dual idempotents of the scheme; it will therefore belong to the associated Terwilliger algebra. One usually wants to obtain the eigenvalues of the correlation matrix to determine for instance the entanglement entropy. The essential merit of the commuting operator that shares common eigenvectors with the correlation matrix is that in contrast to the latter, it generally lends itself to a tractable numerical diagonalization. Here, quite remarkably, for Hadamard graphs, it will be seen to allow for an analytic determination of the eigenvectors.

The paper will now unfold as follows. Section 2 will provide the description of free Fermions on graphs. The Hamiltonian will be diagonalized with the help of the primitive idempotents which will also be used to express the two-point correlation matrix in the ground state. Section 3 frames the discussion of entanglement. The system is split in two parts with one comprising the complete neighbourhoods that are consecutive to the reference vertex. That the entanglement Hamiltonian is determined by the restricted correlation matrix is reviewed and this central entity is seen to be given as the product of projectors. Attention will be focused on graphs that belong to association schemes that are P- and Q- polynomials. These will be surveyed in Section 4 where the Terwilliger algebras will be defined. Section 5 contains one of the main results and shows how a block-tridiagonal operator that commutes with the restricted correlation matrix is obtained from the algebraic Heun construction and the Terwilliger algebra. Section 6 shows in detail how the analysis applies in the case of Hadamard graphs. Free Fermions on these graphs will be shown to provide a system where the entanglement Hamiltonian can be diagonalized analytically thanks to the existence of the commuting operator. Exact expressions for the Von Neumann entropies will be obtained as a result. Concluding remarks will be found in the last section.

2. Free Fermions on graphs

Let G be a graph, $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_N\}$ the set of its vertices and E the set of its edges. We define a vector space of dimension N with the orthonormal canonical basis $\{|1\rangle, \dots, |N\rangle\}$, called position basis, where the vector $|i\rangle$ is associated to the vertex v_i . We define the adjacency matrix A as $N \times N$ matrices with the components, for $1 \leq i, j \leq N$,

$$\langle i|A|j\rangle = A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (v_i, v_j) \in E \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} . \tag{1}$$

We restrict ourselves to non-oriented edges *i.e.* $(v_i, v_j) \in E \Leftrightarrow (v_j, v_i) \in E$. In this case, the matrix A is symmetric. We introduce the fermionic operators c_n and c_n^\dagger ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$) satisfying

$$\{c_m, c_n\} = 0, \quad \{c_m^\dagger, c_n^\dagger\} = 0, \quad \{c_m^\dagger, c_n\} = \delta_{m,n}, \quad \text{for } 1 \leq m, n \leq N. \tag{2}$$

We consider the following open quadratic free-Fermion Hamiltonian on the graph G

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}} = (c_1^\dagger, \dots, c_N^\dagger) A \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_N \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E} c_i^\dagger c_j. \tag{3}$$

It describes the hopping of Fermions on the underlying graph G . As usual, in free-Fermion models, to diagonalise the Hamiltonian $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$, one diagonalises the matrix A . As that matrix is symmetric, it can be diagonalised by an orthonormal basis $|\theta_k^i\rangle$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, \delta$ and $i = 1, 2 \dots f_k$,

$$A|\theta_k^i\rangle = \theta_k|\theta_k^i\rangle, \tag{4}$$

where θ_k are the pairwise distinct eigenvalues of A and f_k is the multiplicity of the eigenvalue θ_k . The eigenfunctions $\phi_j(\theta_k^i)$ are the components of the vector $|\theta_k^i\rangle$ in the position basis:

$$|\theta_k^i\rangle = \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_j(\theta_k^i)|j\rangle. \tag{5}$$

We order the eigenvalues such that $\theta_0 < \theta_1 < \dots < \theta_\delta$. We introduce E_k , the primitive idempotent associated to the eigenspace with eigenvalue θ_k :

$$E_k = \sum_{i=1}^{f_k} |\theta_k^i\rangle\langle\theta_k^i|. \tag{6}$$

Let us remark that $f_k = \text{rank}(E_k)$. We define also the following projector on the first $K + 1$ eigenspaces:

$$\pi_2(K) = \sum_{k=0}^K E_k. \tag{7}$$

These projectors permit to write the adjacency matrix as follows

$$A = \sum_{k=0}^{\delta} \theta_k E_k. \tag{8}$$

Having diagonalised A , the Hamiltonian $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ can be written as follows

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\delta} \theta_k \sum_{i=1}^{f_k} (\tilde{c}_k^i)^\dagger \tilde{c}_k^i, \tag{9}$$

where the transformed fermionic operators \tilde{c}_k^i and $(\tilde{c}_k^i)^\dagger$ are related to the first ones by

$$\tilde{c}_k^i = \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_j(\theta_k^i) c_j \quad \text{and} \quad (\tilde{c}_k^i)^\dagger = \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_j(\theta_k^i) c_j^\dagger. \tag{10}$$

Then, the eigenvalues \mathcal{E} of the Hamiltonian $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ are described by the set of integers $\epsilon_k \in \{0, 1, \dots, f_k\}$ and are given by

$$\mathcal{E} = \sum_{k=0}^{\delta} \epsilon_k \theta_k. \tag{11}$$

Let $K \in \{0, 1, \dots, \delta\}$ such that

$$\theta_K < 0 < \theta_{K+1}. \tag{12}$$

The number K can be modified by adding a matrix proportional to the identity at the adjacency matrix A . That corresponds to consider an additional constant magnetic field for the Hamiltonian $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$. We can also choose this magnetic field such that the inequalities in (12) are always strict which simplifies the latter discussion about the ground state and the entropy. The ground state of the Hamiltonian $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ is

$$|\Psi_0\rangle = (\tilde{c}_0^1)^\dagger \dots (\tilde{c}_0^{f_0})^\dagger \dots (\tilde{c}_K^1)^\dagger \dots (\tilde{c}_K^{f_K})^\dagger |0\rangle \tag{13}$$

where the vacuum state $|0\rangle$ is annihilated by the fermionic operators \tilde{c}_k^i :

$$\tilde{c}_k^i |0\rangle = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, \delta, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, f_k. \tag{14}$$

The correlation matrix \widehat{C} in the ground state $|\Psi_0\rangle$ is the $N \times N$ matrix with components, for $1 \leq n, m \leq N$,

$$\widehat{C}_{mn} = \langle\langle \Psi_0 | c_m^\dagger c_n | \Psi_0 \rangle\rangle \tag{15}$$

By using the second relation in (10), we can rewrite the correlation matrix as follows

$$\widehat{C} = \sum_{k=0}^{\delta} \sum_{i=1}^{f_k} \sum_{p=0}^{\delta} \sum_{j=1}^{f_p} \langle\langle \Psi_0 | (\tilde{c}_k^i)^\dagger \tilde{c}_p^j | \Psi_0 \rangle\rangle |\theta_k^i\rangle \langle \theta_p^j|. \tag{16}$$

By rewriting the ground state with its definition (13), by using the anticommutation relations of the fermionic operators and the properties (14), one gets

$$\widehat{C} = \sum_{k=0}^K \sum_{i=1}^{f_k} |\theta_k^i\rangle \langle \theta_k^i| = \sum_{k=0}^K E_k. \tag{17}$$

Therefore the correlation matrix corresponds to the projector π_2 defined by (7): $\widehat{C} = \pi_2(K)$.

3. Entanglement entropy

In order to examine entanglement, we must first define a bipartition of our free-Fermionic graph. We denote by $d(v, w)$ the distance between the two vertices v and w of the graph G . From now on, we fix a vertex v of G and, without loss of generality, we take $v = v_1$. We choose as subsystem 1 the vertex v_1 and all the vertices at distance at most ℓ from v_1 :

$$G_1 = \{w \in V \mid d(v_1, w) \leq \ell\}. \tag{18}$$

Let us denote by N_1 the cardinal of the previous set *i.e.* the number of vertices in the subsystem 1. We shall find how it is intertwined with the rest of the graph in the ground state $|\Psi_0\rangle$. To that end, we need the reduced density matrix

$$\rho_1 = \text{tr}_2 |\Psi_0\rangle\langle\Psi_0|, \tag{19}$$

where the subsystem 2 is the complement of the subsystem 1, from which one can compute for instance the von Neumann entropy

$$S_1 = -\text{tr}(\rho_1 \log \rho_1). \tag{20}$$

The explicit computations of this entanglement entropy amount to finding the eigenvalues of ρ_1 .

It has been observed that this reduced density matrix ρ_1 is determined by the spatially “chopped” correlation matrix C , which is the following $N_1 \times N_1$ submatrix of \widehat{C} :

$$C = |\widehat{C}_{mn}|_{m,n \in G_1}. \tag{21}$$

The argument which we take from [28] (see also [31]) goes as follows. Because the ground state of the Hamiltonian $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ is a Slater determinant, all correlations can be expressed in terms of the one-particle functions, *i.e.* in terms of the matrix elements of \widehat{C} . Restricting to observables associated to part 1, since $\langle A \rangle = \text{tr}(\rho_1 A)$, the factorization property will hold according to Wick’s theorem if ρ_1 is of the form

$$\rho_1 = \kappa \exp(-\mathcal{H}), \tag{22}$$

with the entanglement Hamiltonian \mathcal{H} given by

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{m,n=1}^{N_1} h_{mn} c_m^\dagger c_n. \tag{23}$$

The hopping matrix $h = |h_{mn}|_{1 \leq m,n \leq N_1}$ is defined so that

$$C_{mn} = \text{tr}(\rho_1 c_m^\dagger c_n), \quad m, n \in \{1, 2, \dots, N_1\}, \tag{24}$$

holds, and one finds through diagonalisation that

$$h = \log[(1 - C)/C]. \tag{25}$$

We thus see that the $2^{N_1} \times 2^{N_1}$ matrix ρ_1 is obtained from the $N_1 \times N_1$ matrix C or equivalently, the entanglement Hamiltonian \mathcal{H} .

To describe this chopped correlation matrix C , we introduce the projector E_i^* which is the diagonal characteristic matrix of the i th neighbourhood of v_1 ; that is E_i^* is the diagonal matrix such that $\langle j|E_i^*|j \rangle = 1$ if $d(v_j, v_1) = i$ and $\langle j|E_i^*|j \rangle = 0$ otherwise. Note that

$$E_i^* E_j^* = \delta_{ij} E_i^* \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=0}^d E_i^* = I, \tag{26}$$

where d , the diameter of the graph G , is the maximum distance of any vertex from v_1 and I is the identity matrix. Let $\pi_1(\ell)$ denote the projection onto the first ℓ neighbourhoods of v_1 :

$$\pi_1(\ell) = \sum_{s=0}^{\ell} E_s^*, \tag{27}$$

and n_i be the number of vertices at distance i from v_1 . The operator $\pi_1(\ell)$ projects on $N_1 = \sum_{i=0}^{\ell} n_i$ sites. Finally, the chopped correlation matrix can be written as (see for instance [25,17])

$$C = \pi_1(\ell)\pi_2(K)\pi_1(\ell) . \tag{28}$$

To calculate the entanglement entropies one therefore has to compute the eigenvalues of C . As explained in [29], this is not easy to do numerically because the eigenvalues of that matrix are exponentially close to 0 and 1. This motivates the search for a matrix T such that

$$[T, C] = 0 , \tag{29}$$

and easier to diagonalise numerically than C . We denote the commutator bracket by $[\cdot, \cdot]$; that is, $[A, B] = AB - BA$ for matrices A, B . We shall hence find a T satisfying (29) by looking for a matrix commuting with both projectors:

$$[T, \pi_1(\ell)] = [T, \pi_2(K)] = 0 . \tag{30}$$

In [4,5], a such operator T , which is a tridiagonal matrix, for free-Fermion on a line has been constructed when A , defining the Hamiltonian $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$, belongs to a bispectral problem. In this case, the operator T turns out to be a Heun operator. Inspired by these results, we consider a special class of graphs whose association schemes are P - and Q -polynomials (which we will provide background on in next section) which replaces the notion of bispectrality. Then, we show that in this case an operator T tridiagonal by block satisfying (30) exists.

We may observe that the matrix D defined by

$$D = \pi_2(K)\pi_1(\ell)\pi_2(K) , \tag{31}$$

would describe a dual entanglement situation where the vacuum state would be filled with excitations by the set $\{0, \dots, \ell\}$, and the subsystem would consist of the sites in the neighbourhood $\{0, \dots, K\}$. We recall that for $n \times n$ matrices M and N , the characteristic polynomials of MN and NM coincide, see Section 11.6 of [32]. Recalling that $\pi_i(j)$ is idempotent for $i \in \{1, 2\}$, we see that C and D both have the same eigenvalues as the following matrix:

$$\pi_1(\ell)^2\pi_2(K) = \pi_1(\ell)\pi_2(K) = \pi_1(\ell)\pi_2(K)^2 .$$

Since C and D have the same non-zero eigenvalues, the entanglement entropies will be the same in these two instances. Such duality generalizes the one studied in [2].

4. P - and Q -polynomial association schemes

4.1. Association schemes and distance regular graphs

A distance regular graph is a graph G of diameter d such that there exist constants p_{ij}^k for $i, j, k \in \{0, \dots, d\}$ such that, for any pair of vertices x, y at distance k , there are p_{ij}^k vertices at distance i from x and distance j from y . We follow the standard text [1] and the dynamic survey [6] and defer to them for further background on distance regular graphs. For $i = 0, \dots, d$, the distance matrix, denoted A_i , is given by

$$(A_i)_{x,y} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } d(x, y) = i; \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

The distance matrix A_1 corresponds to the adjacency matrix A used in the previous sections. The following is the main theorem about the eigenspaces of distance regular graphs and can be found in [1]. In the following theorem, let N the number of vertices of G and J denotes the all ones matrix, I denotes the identity matrix and \circ denotes the Schur product, the entry-wise matrix multiplication.

4.1 Theorem. *The matrices $\{A_0, \dots, A_d\}$ commute pairwise and share $d + 1$ eigenspaces. Let E_0, \dots, E_d be the primitive idempotent projectors onto the shared eigenspaces of $\{A_i\}_{i=0}^d$. There exist constants q_{ij}^k for $i, j, k \in \{0, \dots, d\}$ such that following hold:*

- (i) $A_0 = I$ and $E_0 = \frac{1}{N}J$;
- (ii) $\sum_{i=0}^d A_i = J$ and $\sum_{i=0}^d E_i = I$;
- (iii) $A_i \circ A_j = \delta_{ij} A_i$ and $E_i E_j = \delta_{ij} E_i$; and
- (iv) $A_i A_j = \sum_{k=0}^d p_{ij}^k A_k$ and $E_i \circ E_j = \sum_{k=0}^d q_{ij}^k E_k$. \square

More generally, if $\{A_0, \dots, A_d\}$ are symmetric matrices such that Theorem 4.1 holds, then we say that they are the *associate matrices* of an (*commutative*) *association scheme*. For brevity, we sometimes refer to a commutative association scheme as a *scheme*. The constants p_{ij}^k are known as the *intersection numbers* of the scheme and the constants q_{ij}^k are known as the *Krein parameters* of the scheme.

The distance matrices of a distance regular graph form the basis of a $(d + 1)$ -dimensional, semi-simple, commutative subalgebra \mathcal{M} of the algebra of $N \times N$ matrices over \mathbb{C} , also call the *Bose-Mesner algebra* of the graph.

Since $\{E_i\}_{i=0}^d$ and $\{A_i\}_{i=0}^d$ are both bases of \mathcal{M} , there exists change of bases matrices between them. The *eigenmatrices* of the association scheme are $d + 1 \times d + 1$ matrices P and Q such that

$$A_j = \sum_{i=0}^d P_{ij} E_i \quad \text{and} \quad E_j = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^d Q_{ij} A_i. \tag{32}$$

Note that this implies that $\{P_{ij}\}_{i=0}^d$ are the eigenvalues of A_j .

Since \mathcal{M} is closed under multiplication and addition, there is a choice of the ordering of A_1, \dots, A_d such that A_i is a polynomial in A_1 for all i . We say the scheme is *P-polynomial* if A_i is a polynomial in A_1 of degree i , for each $i = 0, \dots, d$. It is not hard to see that, up to reordering the associate matrices, the condition of being *P-polynomial* is equivalent to requiring that $p_{ij}^k = 0$ whenever the sum of two of $\{i, j, k\}$ is strictly smaller than the third element. The latter condition is also called *metric* and we may use *P-polynomial* and *metric* exchangeably. The class *metric schemes* are exactly those where A_1 is the adjacency matrix of a distance regular graph.

Similarly, we say a scheme is *Q-polynomial* or *cometric* if E_i is a polynomial under Schur multiplication in E_1 of degree i , for each $i = 0, \dots, d$. Equivalent, a scheme is *Q-polynomial* if $q_{ij}^k = 0$ whenever the sum of two of $\{i, j, k\}$ is strictly smaller than the other element.

4.2. Terwilliger algebra

We will now look at the Terwilliger algebra. We consider an association scheme \mathcal{A} with associate matrices A_0, \dots, A_d . Throughout this section, let $x \in V$ be a fixed vertex of \mathcal{A} . For $i = 0, \dots, d$, we will define the diagonal matrix $E_i^*(x)$ as follows:

$$E_i^*(x)_{y,y} = (A_i)_{x,y}.$$

We call $E_i^*(x)$ the *i th dual idempotent with respect of x* . Similarly, for $i = 0, \dots, d$, we will consider diagonal matrices $A_i^*(x)$ with entries as follows:

$$A_i^*(x)_{y,y} = N(E_i)_{x,y}.$$

We call A_i^* the *i th dual distance matrix with respect to x* . When the context is clear, we will write E_i^* for $E_i^*(x)$ and A_i^* for $A_i^*(x)$.

Note, that if A_1 is the adjacency matrix of a distance regular graph, E_i^* is the diagonal characteristic matrix for the set of vertices at distance i from x , also known as the *i th neighbourhood of x* . We also have that

$$A_i^* A_j^* = \sum_{k=0}^d q_{ij}^k A_k^*$$

from part (iv) of Theorem 4.1. The matrices A_0^*, \dots, A_d^* form a basis for some subspace \mathcal{M}^* of $\text{Mat}_{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})$. In \mathcal{M}^* , the primitive idempotents are E_0^*, \dots, E_d^* .

Recalling the eigenmatrices of a scheme, we can see that

$$E_j^* = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^d P_{ij} A_i^* \text{ and } A_j^* = \sum_{i=0}^d Q_{ij} E_i^*. \tag{33}$$

The Terwilliger algebra $T(x)$ is the subalgebra of $\text{Mat}_{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})$ generated by \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{M}^* . The following lemma is found in [35].

4.2 Lemma (Terwilliger 1992).

$$E_i^* A_j E_k^* = 0 \Leftrightarrow p_{ij}^k = 0, \text{ and;} \\ E_i A_j^* E_k = 0 \Leftrightarrow q_{ij}^k = 0. \quad \square$$

The above lemma suggest that the Terwilliger algebra is easier to work with when many of the intersection numbers or the Krein parameters of the scheme vanish. We will later look at the class of Hadamard graphs, which have many vanishing Krein parameters and intersection numbers.

5. Chopped correlation matrix for P - and Q -polynomials scheme

Let G be a distance regular graph of diameter d that is Q -polynomial. We recall that, in this case $\delta = d$. We will consider the association scheme of G , with the idempotents in the Q -polynomial ordering. We choose as the matrix A defining the Hamiltonian (3) the adjacency matrix A_1 of this scheme. The eigenvalues of A denoted previously by θ_i corresponds to the constants P_{i1} of the association scheme.

As seen previously, the matrices $A = A_1$ and $A^* = A_1^*$ can be expanding in the basis of idempotents and dual idempotents, respectively:

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^d P_{i,1} E_i, \tag{34}$$

$$A^* = \sum_{i=0}^d Q_{i,1} E_i^*. \tag{35}$$

However, due to the fact that we consider a graph in a P - and Q - polynomials scheme, A and A^* satisfy supplementary relations. Indeed, for a P - and Q - polynomials scheme, one gets $p_{1i}^j = 0$ and $q_{1i}^j = 0$ for $|i - j| > 1$. Then, from Lemma 4.2 and from $\sum_{i=0}^d E_i^* = 1$, one deduces the following relation

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^d E_i^* A E_i^* + \sum_{i=1}^d (E_{i-1}^* A E_i^* + E_i^* A E_{i-1}^*). \tag{36}$$

Similarly, by using $\sum_{i=0}^d E_i = 1$, one obtains

$$A^* = \sum_{i=0}^d E_i A^* E_i + \sum_{i=1}^d (E_{i-1} A^* E_i + E_i A^* E_{i-1}). \tag{37}$$

In the basis where E_i is diagonal, A is diagonal and A^* is tridiagonal by block. In contrary, in the basis where E_i^* is diagonal, A is tridiagonal by block and A^* is diagonal by block. The choice of a graph G in a P - and Q - polynomials association scheme leads to interesting properties for the matrix A and A^* which generalize the properties obtained from the fact to belong to a bispectral problem used in [4,5]. Let us emphasize that A and A^* are not a tridiagonal pair [18] in general since there exists a subspace \mathcal{W} of the space \mathcal{V} spans by the vertices of the graph such that $A\mathcal{W} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$, $A^*\mathcal{W} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$, $\mathcal{W} \neq 0$ and $\mathcal{W} \neq \mathcal{V}$. However restricted to that space \mathcal{W} , A and A^* become a tridiagonal pair.

Recall that we are concerned with the eigenvalues of the chopped correlation matrix

$$C = \Pi(K, \ell) = \pi_1(\ell)\pi_2(K)\pi_1(\ell),$$

where we recall that $\pi_1(\ell) = \sum_{s=0}^{\ell} E_s^*$ and $\pi_2(K) = \sum_{k=0}^K E_k$. Note that matrix $\Pi(j, \ell)$ is not in the Bose-Mesner algebra of G , but it is in the Terwilliger algebra of G .

5.1. Properties of particular chopped correlation matrix

We will state, without proof, some simple observations about $\Pi(K, \ell)$ in the following lemma. We denote by $\mathbf{0}$ a block of 0s of the appropriate size. We will give the spectrum as a list of distinct eigenvalues θ with their multiplicities m_θ in superscript in parentheses. For example, if the eigenvalues of M are a with multiplicity 1, 1 with multiplicity n and 0 with multiplicity $3n - 1$, we write the spectrum of M as $\{a^{(1)}, 1^{(n)}, 0^{(3n-1)}\}$. We denote by $\mathbf{0}_{m \times n}$ the $m \times n$ matrix of all zeroes and we omit the subscript when the order is clear from the context.

5.1 Lemma. *Let \mathcal{A} be an association scheme and $\Pi(K, \ell)$ defined as above. Let $N_k = \sum_{s=0}^k n_s$ and let $F_k = \sum_{s=0}^k f_s$. The following hold.*

- (i) $\Pi(d, d) = I$ and has spectrum $\{1^{(N)}\}$.
- (ii) $\Pi(d, \ell) = \sum_{s=0}^{\ell} E_s$ and has spectrum $\{1^{(F_\ell)}, 0^{(N-F_\ell)}\}$.

- (iii) $\Pi(j, d) = \begin{pmatrix} I_{N_j} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$ and has spectrum $\{1^{(N_j)}, 0^{(N-N_j)}\}$.
- (iv) $\Pi(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{N} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$ and has spectrum $\{\frac{1}{N}^{(1)}, 0^{(N-1)}\}$.
- (v) $\Pi(0, \ell) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{N} F_\ell & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$ and has spectrum $\{\frac{F_\ell}{N}^{(1)}, 0^{(N-1)}\}$.
- (vi) $\Pi(j, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{1}_{N_j \times N_j} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$ and has spectrum $\{\frac{N_j}{N}^{(1)}, 0^{(N-1)}\}$.

5.2. (Generalized) Heun operator

For $\mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$, we define the Heun operator T as follows:

$$T = \{A, A^*\} + \mu A^* + \nu A, \tag{38}$$

where $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ denotes the anti-commutator bracket; that is, $\{A, B\} := AB + BA$ for matrices A, B . From relations (34)-(37) and the properties of the idempotents, we obtain two expressions for the Heun operator:

$$T = \sum_{i=0}^d (2Q_{i,1} + \nu) E_i^* A E_i^* + \mu \sum_{i=0}^d Q_{i,1} E_i^* + \sum_{i=1}^d (Q_{i-1,1} + Q_{i,1} + \nu) (E_{i-1}^* A E_i^* + E_i^* A E_{i-1}^*) \tag{39}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^d (2P_{i,1} + \mu) E_i A^* E_i + \nu \sum_{i=0}^d P_{i,1} E_i + \sum_{i=1}^d (P_{i-1,1} + P_{i,1} + \mu) (E_{i-1} A^* E_i + E_i A^* E_{i-1}). \tag{40}$$

We will give a choice of μ and ν such that the Heun operator commutes with the operator that we are considering.

5.2 Theorem. For $\nu = -Q_{\ell,1} - Q_{\ell+1,1}$ and $\mu = -P_{K,1} - P_{K+1,1}$, these relations hold for the Heun operator

$$[T, \pi_1(\ell)] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [T, \pi_2(K)] = 0. \tag{41}$$

Proof. By using (39), one gets

$$[T, \pi_1(\ell)] = -(Q_{\ell,1} + Q_{\ell+1,1} + \nu) (E_\ell^* A E_{\ell+1}^* - E_{\ell+1}^* A E_\ell^*). \tag{42}$$

With the value of ν given in the theorem the commutator vanishes. The second relation is proven similarly by using (40). \square

Let $T(K, \ell)$ denote the Heun operator with $\nu = -Q_{\ell,1} - Q_{\ell+1,1}$ and $\mu = -P_{K,1} - P_{K+1,1}$.

5.3 Corollary. $T(K, \ell)$ commutes with $\Pi(K, \ell)$.

5.3. Formally self-dual association schemes

We say that an association scheme is *formally self-dual* if, for some ordering of the primitive idempotents, $P = Q$. It follows then that the intersection numbers and Krein parameters agree; more formally, for all $0 \leq i, j, k \leq d$,

$$p_{ij}^k = q_{ij}^k.$$

The Hamming scheme and the Hadamard scheme are examples of formally self-dual schemes.

Let \mathcal{A} be a formally self-dual, metric and co-metric association scheme. We may assume that the primitive idempotents $\{E_i\}_{i=0}^d$, are ordered such that $n_i = f_i$. With this ordering, the P - and Q matrices of the scheme are equal. In particular $Q_{i,1} = \theta_i$.

5.4 Theorem. *If G is a graph whose adjacency matrix is the A_1 matrix of a formally self-dual, metric and co-metric association scheme, $\Pi(K, \ell)$ is cospectral to $\Pi(\ell, K)$ for all $K, \ell = 0, \dots, d$.*

Proof. We have shown previously that D defined by (31) is cospectral with $C = \Pi(\ell, K)$. Now we show D is cospectral to $\Pi(K, \ell)$. \square

For bipartite graph in a Q -polynomial and Q -bipartite scheme, one gets

$$E_i^* A E_i^* = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad E_i A^* E_i = 0, \tag{43}$$

for all $i = 0, \dots, d$. By taking the forms (34) and (37) for A and A^* , one can show that

$$A^2 A^* - \rho A A^* A + A^* A^2 - \tau A^* = \sum_{i=1}^d (\theta_i^2 - \rho \theta_i \theta_{i-1} + \theta_{i-1}^2 - \tau) (E_{i-1} A^* E_i + E_i A^* E_{i-1}), \tag{44}$$

where we recall that $\theta_i = P_{i,1}$. Similarly, by taking the forms (35) and (36) for A and A^* , one can show that

$$(A^*)^2 A - \rho A^* A A^* + A (A^*)^2 - \tau A = \sum_{i=1}^d (\theta_i^2 - \rho \theta_i \theta_{i-1} + \theta_{i-1}^2 - \tau) (E_{i-1} A E_i + E_i A E_{i-1}), \tag{45}$$

where we recall that $Q_{i,1} = \theta_i$ for formally self-dual association schemes.

The Hadamard graph of order n (see below for the definition) is bipartite and formally self-dual with eigenvalues $\theta_0 = n, \theta_1 = \sqrt{n}, \theta_2 = 0, \theta_3 = -\sqrt{n}, \theta_4 = -n$. Then, for $\tau = n$ and $\rho = \sqrt{n}$, one gets $\theta_i^2 - \rho \theta_i \theta_{i-1} + \theta_{i-1}^2 - \tau = 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. One gets

$$A^2 A^* - \sqrt{n} A A^* A + A^* A^2 - n A^* = 0, \tag{46}$$

$$(A^*)^2 A - \sqrt{n} A^* A A^* + A (A^*)^2 - n A = 0. \tag{47}$$

For Hamming graph, one gets $\theta_i = -L + 2i$ (for $i = 0, 1, \dots, L$). For $\tau = 4$ and $\rho = 2$, one gets $\theta_i^2 - \rho \theta_i \theta_{i-1} + \theta_{i-1}^2 - \tau = 0$ and we recover the result [12]:

$$A^2 A^* - 2 A A^* A + A^* A^2 - 4 A^* = 0, \tag{48}$$

$$(A^*)^2 A - 2 A^* A A^* + A (A^*)^2 - 4 A = 0. \tag{49}$$

6. Hadamard graphs

6.1. Definition of the Hadamard graphs

An example of a formally self-dual association scheme is the Bose-Mesner scheme of the Hadamard graphs. Hadamard graphs are exposted in Section 1.8 of [1]. We will give a full description here. The Hadamard graph of order n is a distance-regular, antipodal and bipartite graphs constructed as follows. Let H be an $n \times n$ Hadamard matrix. The graph \mathcal{H} of H has two vertices c^+ and c^- for each column of H and vertices r^+ and r^- for each row of H . For $0 \leq i, j \leq n - 1$, the graph \mathcal{H} has edges (r_i^+, c_j^+) and (r_i^-, c_j^-) if $H_{i,j} = 1$ and edges (r_i^+, c_j^-) and (r_i^-, c_j^+) if $H_{i,j} = -1$. The resulting graph has diameter 4 and $4n$ vertices. For the ordering of the idempotents as above, the P and Q matrices are equal and are as follows:

$$P = Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & 2n - 2 & n & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{n} & 0 & -\sqrt{n} & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -\sqrt{n} & 0 & \sqrt{n} & -1 \\ 1 & -n & 2n - 2 & -n & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

An equivalent definition for a distance-regular graph is a graph for which there exist integers $\{b_i\}_{i=0}^{d-1}, \{c_i\}_{i=1}^d$ such that for any two vertices x, y in G at distance i , there are exactly c_i neighbours of y at distance $i - 1$ from x and exactly b_i neighbours of y at distance $i + 1$ from x . The array $\{b_0, \dots, b_{d-1} : c_1, \dots, c_d\}$ is the *intersection array* of the graph. The intersection array of the Hadamard graph is $\{n, n - 1, \frac{n}{2}, 1 : 1, \frac{n}{2}, n - 1, n\}$. Note that since the Hadamard graph is bipartite, $p_{ij}^k = 0$ whenever $i + j + k$ is odd.

The unique Hadamard graph of order 2 is the cycle on 8 vertices. Up to permutation of row and columns, multiplying rows and columns by -1 and taking transposes, all Hadamard matrices of order 4 are equivalent to the following:

$$H_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Fig. 1 shows the Hadamard graph \mathcal{H}_4 corresponding to H_4 , with its two colour classes shown in white and grey. Up to isomorphism, \mathcal{H}_4 is the unique Hadamard graph of order 4, on 16 vertices. We observe that \mathcal{H}_4 is isomorphic to the hypercube graph Q_4 ; note that no other Hadamard graph is isomorphic to the hypercube on the same number of vertices, since the graphs will have different diameters.

Let H be Hadamard matrix of n . We may assume that the first row and first column of H all have entry 1. Let \bar{H} be obtained from H by deleting the first column. We consider the Hadamard graph constructed from H and we will write the distance matrices as block matrices, partitioned by the distance partition with respect to vertex 0. The block sizes are 1, n , $2n - 2$, n and 1 and the sets are:

$$\{c_0^+\}, \{r_i^+\}_{i=0}^{n-1}, \{c_1^+, \dots, c_{n-1}^+, c_1^-, \dots, c_{n-1}^-\}, \{r_i^-\}_{i=0}^{n-1}, \{c_0^-\}$$

with the ordering of the vertices as given above.

Let R_m be $m \times m$ back diagonal matrix given by $R_{i,m+1-i} = 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$ and all other entries are 0. Note that $\mathbf{0}_{n \times m}$ and $J_{n \times m}$ denote the $n \times m$ block of 0s and 1s, respectively. We

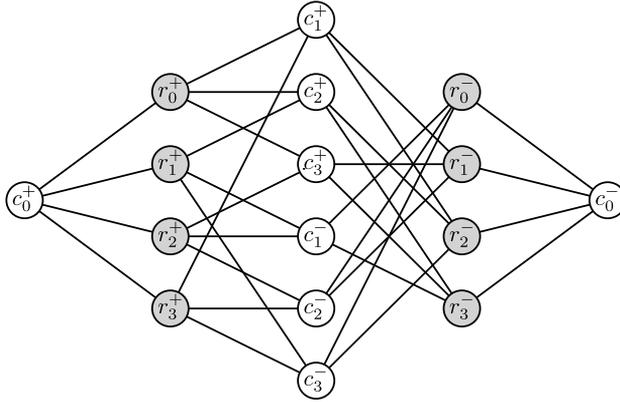


Fig. 1. The Hadamard graph, \mathcal{H}_4 , of the 4×4 Hadamard matrix H_4 .

denote by $\mathbf{1}_m$ a column vector of order m with all entries equal to 1. Recall that I_m is the identity matrix of order m . Note that we will write our matrices as block matrices and the blocks are separated by lines. When the order of the submatrix is clear, we will omit the subscript of $\mathbf{0}_{n \times m}$, $J_{n \times m}$, $\mathbf{1}_m$ and I_m . We let

$$M_1 = \frac{1}{2} (J_{n,n-1} + \overline{H} \mid J_{n,n-1} - \overline{H})$$

and

$$M_2 = \frac{1}{2} (J_{n,n-1} - \overline{H} \mid J_{n,n-1} + \overline{H}).$$

Note that $M_1 + M_2 = J_{n,2n-2}$ and $M_1 - M_2 = (J_{n,n-1} \mid -J_{n,n-1})$. We observe that $\overline{H}\overline{H}^T = nI_n - J_n$, so we may compute

$$M_1 M_1^T = M_2 M_2^T = \frac{1}{2} (nI_n + (n-2)J_n)$$

and

$$M_2 M_1^T = M_1 M_2^T = \frac{n}{2} (J_n - I_n).$$

With this setup, we may write the distance matrices more explicitly as block matrices:

$$A_1 = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} 0 & \mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{1}_n & \mathbf{0} & M_1 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & M_1^T & \mathbf{0} & M_2^T & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & M_2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1}_n \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1}_n^T & 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ and } A_3 = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} 0 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & M_2 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1}_n \\ \mathbf{0} & M_2^T & \mathbf{0} & M_1^T & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{1}_n & \mathbf{0} & M_1 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & 0 \end{array} \right). \quad (50)$$

Let R_m be the $m \times m$ back-diagonal matrix. Then

$$A_4 = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} 0 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & 1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & I_n & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & R_2 \otimes I_{n-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & I_n & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ 1 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ and}$$

$$A_2 = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} 0 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline \mathbf{0} & J_n - I_n & \mathbf{0} & J_n - I_n & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline \mathbf{1}_{2n-2} & \mathbf{0} & J_{2n-2} - J_2 \otimes I_{n-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ \hline \mathbf{0} & J_n - I_n & \mathbf{0} & J_n - I_n & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1}^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right). \tag{51}$$

For completeness, $A_0 = I_{4n}$.

6.2. Direct computations of the spectrum for chopped correlation matrices

We will find simpler expression for $\Pi(j, \ell)$ for a Hadamard graph of order n using (50) and (51). In light of Lemma 5.1, we will focus on $\Pi(j, \ell)$ for $j, \ell \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.

6.1 Lemma. For any n , we consider $\Pi(j, \ell)$ with respect to vertex 0. The following hold.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad \Pi(1, 1) &= \frac{1}{4n} \begin{pmatrix} n+1 & (1+\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{0} \\ (1+\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & J_n + nI_n & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}. \\ \text{(ii)} \quad \Pi(2, 1) &= \frac{1}{4n} \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} n+1 & (\sqrt{n}+1)\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline (\sqrt{n}+1)\mathbf{1}_n & J_n + nI_n & (J_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n}H \mid J_{n,n-1} - \sqrt{n}H) & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline \mathbf{1}_{2n-2} & \left(\begin{array}{c|c} J_{n-1,n} + \sqrt{n}H^T & \\ \hline J_{n-1,n} - \sqrt{n}H^T \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{c|c} J_{n-1} + nI_{n-1} & J_{n-1} - nI_{n-1} \\ \hline J_{n-1} - nI_{n-1} & J_{n-1} + nI_{n-1} \end{array} \right) & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right) \\ \text{(iii)} \quad \Pi(3, 1) &= \frac{1}{4n} \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} n+1 & (\sqrt{n}+1)\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T & 0 \\ \hline (\sqrt{n}+1)\mathbf{1}_n & J_n + nI_n & (J_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n}H \mid J_{n,n-1} - \sqrt{n}H) & J_n - nI_n & \mathbf{0}_n \\ \hline \mathbf{1}_{2n-2} & \left(\begin{array}{c|c} J_{n-1,n} + \sqrt{n}H^T & \\ \hline J_{n-1,n} - \sqrt{n}H^T \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{c|c} J_{n-1} + nI_{n-1} & J_{n-1} - nI_{n-1} \\ \hline J_{n-1} - nI_{n-1} & J_{n-1} + nI_{n-1} \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{c|c} J_{n-1,n} + \sqrt{n}H^T & \\ \hline J_{n-1,n} - \sqrt{n}H^T \end{array} \right) & \mathbf{0}_{2n-2} \\ \hline (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & J_n - nI_n & (J_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n}H \mid J_{n,n-1} - \sqrt{n}H) & J_n + nI_n & \mathbf{0}_n \\ \hline 0 & \mathbf{0}_n^T & \mathbf{0}_{2n-2}^T & \mathbf{0}_n^T & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ \text{(iv)} \quad \Pi(1, 2) &= \frac{1}{4n} \begin{pmatrix} 3n-1 & (1+\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{0} \\ (1+\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & 3nI_n - J_n & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}. \\ \text{(v)} \quad \Pi(2, 2) &= \frac{1}{4n} \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} 3n-1 & (\sqrt{n}+1)\mathbf{1}_n^T & -\mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline (\sqrt{n}+1)\mathbf{1}_n & 3nI_n - J_n & (J_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n}H \mid J_{n,n-1} - \sqrt{n}H) & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline -\mathbf{1}_{2n-2} & \left(\begin{array}{c|c} J_{n-1,n} + \sqrt{n}H^T & \\ \hline J_{n-1,n} - \sqrt{n}H^T \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 3nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} & nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} \\ \hline nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} & 3nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} \end{array} \right) & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right) \\ \text{(vi)} \quad \Pi(3, 2) &= \frac{1}{4n} \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} 3n-1 & (\sqrt{n}+1)\mathbf{1}_n^T & -\mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T & 0 \\ \hline (\sqrt{n}+1)\mathbf{1}_n & 3nI_n - J_n & (J_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n}H \mid J_{n,n-1} - \sqrt{n}H) & nI_n - J_n & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline -\mathbf{1}_{2n-2} & \left(\begin{array}{c|c} J_{n-1,n} + \sqrt{n}H^T & \\ \hline J_{n-1,n} - \sqrt{n}H^T \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 3nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} & nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} \\ \hline nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} & 3nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{c|c} J_{n-1,n} + \sqrt{n}H^T & \\ \hline J_{n-1,n} - \sqrt{n}H^T \end{array} \right) & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & nI_n - J_n & (J_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n}H \mid J_{n,n-1} - \sqrt{n}H) & 3nI_n - J_n & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline 0 & \mathbf{0}_n^T & \mathbf{0}_{2n-2}^T & \mathbf{0}_n^T & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ \text{(vii)} \quad \Pi(1, 3) &= \begin{pmatrix} I_{n+1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4n} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{1}_n & J_n & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(viii)} \quad \Pi(2, 3) &= \begin{pmatrix} I_{3n-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4n} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{1}_n & J_n & -J_{n,2n-2} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{1}_{2n-2} & -J_{2n-2,n} & J_{2n-2} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \\
 \text{(ix)} \quad \Pi(3, 3) &= \begin{pmatrix} I_{4n-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4n} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & -\mathbf{1}_n^T & 0 \\ -\mathbf{1}_n & J_n & -J_{n,2n-2} & J_n & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{1}_{2n-2} & -J_{2n-2,n} & J_{2n-2} & -J_{2n-2,n} & \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{1}_n & J_n & -J_{n,2n-2} & J_n & \mathbf{0} \\ 0 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We will start with $\ell = 1$. The projector $\Pi(j, 1)$ is the square, order $\sum_{i=0}^j n_j$, principal submatrix of $E_0 + E_1$. Recall that $M_1 + M_2 = J_{n,2n-2}$ and $M_1 - M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{H} & \\ & -\bar{H} \end{pmatrix}$. We have that

$$E_0 + E_1 = \frac{1}{4n} J_{4n} + \frac{1}{4n} (nA_0 + \sqrt{n}A_1 - \sqrt{n}A_3 - nA_4)$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_0 + E_1 &= \\
 \frac{1}{4n} &\begin{pmatrix} n+1 & (\sqrt{n+1})\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T & 1-n \\ (\sqrt{n+1})\mathbf{1}_n & J_n + nI_n & \left(J_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n}\bar{H} \mid J_{n,n-1} - \sqrt{n}\bar{H} \right) & J_n - nI_n & (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n \\ \mathbf{1}_{2n-2} & \left(\begin{matrix} J_{n-1,n} + \sqrt{n}\bar{H}^T \\ J_{n-1,n} - \sqrt{n}\bar{H}^T \end{matrix} \right) & \left(\begin{matrix} J_{n-1} + nI_{n-1} & J_{n-1} - nI_{n-1} \\ J_{n-1} - nI_{n-1} & J_{n-1} + nI_{n-1} \end{matrix} \right) & \left(\begin{matrix} J_{n-1,n} + \sqrt{n}\bar{H}^T \\ J_{n-1,n} - \sqrt{n}\bar{H}^T \end{matrix} \right) & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2} \\ (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & J_n - nI_n & \left(J_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n}\bar{H} \mid J_{n,n-1} - \sqrt{n}\bar{H} \right) & J_n + nI_n & (\sqrt{n+1})\mathbf{1}_n \\ 1-n & (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & (\sqrt{n+1})\mathbf{1}_n^T & n+1 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

This gives us the expressions for $\Pi(1, 1)$, $\Pi(2, 1)$ and $\Pi(3, 1)$.

We have that

$$E_0 + E_1 + E_2 = (E_0 + E_1) + (2n - 2)I - 2A_2 + (2n - 2)A_4$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_0 + E_1 + E_2 &= \\
 \frac{1}{4n} &\begin{pmatrix} 3n-1 & (\sqrt{n+1})\mathbf{1}_n^T & -\mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T & n-3 \\ (\sqrt{n+1})\mathbf{1}_n & 3nI_n - J_n & \left(J_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n}\bar{H} \mid J_{n,n-1} - \sqrt{n}\bar{H} \right) & nI_n - J_n & (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n \\ -\mathbf{1}_{2n-2} & \left(\begin{matrix} J_{n-1,n} + \sqrt{n}\bar{H}^T \\ J_{n-1,n} - \sqrt{n}\bar{H}^T \end{matrix} \right) & \left(\begin{matrix} 3nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} & nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} \\ nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} & 3nI_{n-1} - J_{n-1} \end{matrix} \right) & \left(\begin{matrix} J_{n-1,n} + \sqrt{n}\bar{H}^T \\ J_{n-1,n} - \sqrt{n}\bar{H}^T \end{matrix} \right) & -\mathbf{1}_{2n-2} \\ (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & nI_n - J_n & \left(J_{n,n-1} + \sqrt{n}\bar{H} \mid J_{n,n-1} - \sqrt{n}\bar{H} \right) & 3nI_n - J_n & (\sqrt{n+1})\mathbf{1}_n \\ n-3 & (1-\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T & -\mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & (\sqrt{n+1})\mathbf{1}_n^T & 3n-1 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

This gives us the expressions for $\Pi(1, 2)$, $\Pi(2, 2)$ and $\Pi(3, 2)$.

We have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_0 + E_1 + E_2 + E_3 &= I - E_4 \\
 &= I - \frac{1}{4n} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & -\mathbf{1}_n^T & 1 \\ -\mathbf{1}_n & J_n & -J_{n,2n-2} & J_n & -\mathbf{1}_n \\ \mathbf{1}_{2n-2} & -J_{2n-2,n} & J_{2n-2} & -J_{2n-2,n} & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2} \\ -\mathbf{1}_n & J_n & -J_{n,2n-2} & J_n & -\mathbf{1}_n \\ 1 & -\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2}^T & -\mathbf{1}_n^T & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

from whence we obtain the expressions for $\Pi(1, 3)$, $\Pi(2, 3)$ and $\Pi(3, 3)$. \square

Given the expressions in Lemma 6.1, a direct computation permits to explicitly find the eigenvalues of $\Pi(1, 3)$, $\Pi(2, 3)$, $\Pi(3, 3)$, $\Pi(1, 1)$ and $\Pi(1, 2)$ given in the next proposition. The fact that $\Pi(j, \ell)$ is cospectral to $\Pi(\ell, j)$ provides the eigenvalues for other Hadamard graphs. The more complicated computation of the spectrum of $\Pi(2, 2)$ is the subject of the next subsection. Recall that we write the spectrum of a matrix M as a set of its distinct eigenvalues θ with their multiplicities m_θ in superscript in round brackets.

6.1 Proposition. *For G a Hadamard graph of order n , we consider $\Pi(j, \ell)$ as above. The following are true:*

- (i) *The spectrum of $\Pi(1, 3)$ and $\Pi(3, 1)$ is $\{(\frac{3n-1}{4n})^{(1)}, 1^{(n)}, 0^{(3n-1)}\}$.*
- (ii) *The spectrum of $\Pi(2, 3)$ and $\Pi(3, 2)$ is $\{(\frac{n+1}{4n})^{(1)}, 1^{(3n-2)}, 0^{(n+1)}\}$.*
- (iii) *The spectrum of $\Pi(3, 3)$ is $\{(\frac{1}{4n})^{(1)}, 1^{(4n-2)}, 0^{(1)}\}$.*
- (iv) *The spectrum of $\Pi(1, 1)$ is*

$$\left\{ 0^{(3n-1)}, \frac{1}{4}^{(n-1)}, \frac{2n + 5 - \sqrt{16n + 32\sqrt{n} + 25}}{8n}^{(1)}, \frac{2n + 5 + \sqrt{16n + 32\sqrt{n} + 25}}{8n}^{(1)} \right\}.$$

- (v) *The spectrum of $\Pi(1, 2)$ and $\Pi(2, 1)$ is*

$$\left\{ 0^{(3n-1)}, \frac{3}{4}^{(n-1)}, \frac{6n - 5 + \sqrt{16n + 32\sqrt{n} + 25}}{8n}^{(1)}, \frac{6n - 5 - \sqrt{16n + 32\sqrt{n} + 25}}{8n}^{(1)} \right\}.$$

Proof. By using Theorem 5.4, the spectrum of $\Pi(j, \ell)$ for $j > \ell$ is similar to the ones of $\Pi(\ell, j)$. We need to prove the above theorem only for $\Pi(j, \ell)$ with $j \leq \ell$.

Observe that $\Pi(1, 3)$ has only non-zero $(n + 1) \times (n + 1)$ block. Thus the eigenvalues of $\Pi(1, 3)$ are $0^{(3n-1)}$ and the eigenvalues of $I_{n+1} - \frac{1}{4n}N_1$, where N_1 is the first $(n + 1) \times (n + 1)$ principal submatrix of $4nE_4$. We observe that E_4 has rank 1 and so N_1 has only one non-zero eigenvalue. We see that

$$N_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\mathbf{1}_n \end{pmatrix} = (n + 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\mathbf{1}_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let \mathbf{v} and λ be such that $N_1\mathbf{v} = \lambda\mathbf{v}$. Then

$$\left(I_{n+1} - \frac{1}{4n}N_1 \right) \mathbf{v} = \left(1 - \frac{n + 1}{4n} \right) \mathbf{v}.$$

Thus the spectrum of $\Pi(1, 3)$ is as follows: $0^{(3n-1)}$, $(1 - n+1/4n)^{(1)}$ and $1^{(n)}$.

Similarly, the eigenvalues of $\Pi(2, 3)$ are 0 with multiplicity $n + 1$ and the eigenvalues of $I_{3n-1} - \frac{1}{4n}N_2$, where N_2 is the first $(3n - 1) \times (3n - 1)$ principal submatrix of $4nE_4$. Similarly to the eigenvector for N_1 , we see that $(1 \quad -\mathbf{1}_n^T \quad \mathbf{1}_{2n-2})^T$ is an eigenvector of N_2 with eigenvalues $3n - 1$. Thus the spectrum of $\Pi(2, 3)$ is as follows: $0^{(n+1)}$, $(1 - 3n-1/4n)^{(1)}$ and $1^{(3n-2)}$.

Similarly, the eigenvalues of $\Pi(3, 3)$ are 0 with multiplicity 1 and the eigenvalues of $I_{3n-1} - \frac{1}{4n}N_3$, where N_3 is the first $(4n - 1) \times (4n - 1)$ principal submatrix of $4nE_4$. Similarly to the

eigenvector for N_1 and N_2 , we see that $(1 \quad -\mathbf{1}_n^T \quad \mathbf{1}_{2n-2} \quad -\mathbf{1}_n^T)^T$ is an eigenvector of N_3 with eigenvalues $4n - 1$. Thus the spectrum of $\Pi(1, 3)$ is as follows: $0^{(1)}$, $(1 - 4n-1/4n)^{(1)}$ and $1^{(4n-2)}$.

We now consider $\Pi(1, 1)$. Let

$$N_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & (1 + \sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T \\ (1 + \sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & J_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

The eigenvalues of $\Pi(1, 1)$ are 0 with multiplicity $3n - 1$ and the eigenvalues of

$$\frac{1}{4n} \begin{pmatrix} n + 1 & (1 + \sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T \\ (1 + \sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & J_n + nI_n \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4n} (nI_{n+1} + N_4).$$

Observe that N_4 has rank 2 and thus has eigenvalue 0 with multiplicity $n - 1$. For the two non-zero eigenvalues of N_4 , observe the following:

$$N_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t\mathbf{1}_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + (1 + \sqrt{n})tn \\ (1 + \sqrt{n} + tn)\mathbf{1}_n \end{pmatrix} = (1 + (1 + \sqrt{n})tn) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1 + \sqrt{n} + tn}{1 + (1 + \sqrt{n})tn} \mathbf{1}_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Consider the following:

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{n} + tn}{1 + (1 + \sqrt{n})tn} \\ t + (1 + \sqrt{n})t^2n &= 1 + \sqrt{n} + tn \\ (n + n\sqrt{n})t^2 + (1 - n) - 1 - \sqrt{n} &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{52}$$

For the two solutions of (52), we have that $(1 \quad t\mathbf{1}_n^T)^T$ is an eigenvector of N_4 with eigenvalue $1 + (1 + \sqrt{n})tn$. We apply the quadratic formula to obtain that these two eigenvalues are

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{16n + 32\sqrt{n} + 25}}{2} \text{ and } \lambda_2 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{16n + 32\sqrt{n} + 25}}{2}.$$

We have obtained that the spectrum of $\Pi(1, 1)$ is $\{0^{(3n-1)}, 1/4^{(n-1)}, n+\lambda_1/4n^{(1)}, n+\lambda_2/4n^{(1)}\}$.

We now consider $\Pi(1, 2)$. Let

$$N_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -(1 + \sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T \\ -(1 + \sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & J_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

The eigenvalues of $\Pi(1, 2)$ are 0 with multiplicity $3n - 1$ and the eigenvalues of

$$\frac{1}{4n} \begin{pmatrix} 3n - 1 & (1 + \sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{0} \\ (1 + \sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & 3nI_n - J_n & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4n} (3nI_{n+1} - N_5).$$

Observe that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0}^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -I_n \end{pmatrix} N_5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0}^T \\ \mathbf{0} & -I_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & (1 + \sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T \\ (1 + \sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & J_n \end{pmatrix} = N_4.$$

Thus N_5 has the same eigenvalues as N_4 , namely λ_1 and λ_2 . This gives that the spectrum of $\Pi(1, 2)$ is $\{0^{(3n-1)}, 3/4^{(n-1)}, 3n-\lambda_1/4n^{(1)}, 3n-\lambda_2/4n^{(1)}\}$. \square

6.3. Spectrum of the chopped correlation matrix $\Pi(2, 2)$

Lemma 5.1 and Proposition 6.1 provide the spectrum for all the chopped correlation matrices exact for $\Pi(2, 2)$. We see that this chopped correlation matrix is quite complicated and a direct computation seems hopeless. We shall use the Heun operator introduced in Section 5.2 commuting with $\Pi(2, 2)$: we find the eigenvectors of the Heun operator and let $\Pi(2, 2)$ act on them to get the eigenvalues of $\Pi(2, 2)$.

As proved previously, the Heun operator (39) with $\nu = -Q_{1,1} - Q_{2,1} = -\sqrt{n}$ and $\mu = -P_{1,1} - P_{2,1} = -\sqrt{n}$ commutes with $\Pi(2, 2)$ and reads as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= n^{\frac{3}{2}}E_0^* + nE_1^* - nE_3^* - n^{\frac{3}{2}}E_4^* + (n + 2\sqrt{n})(E_0^*AE_1^* + E_1^*AE_0^*) \\
 &\quad + (2\sqrt{n})(E_1^*AE_2^* + E_2^*AE_1^*) - n(E_3^*AE_4^* + E_4^*AE_3^*) \\
 &= \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c}
 n^{\frac{3}{2}} & (n + 2\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
 \hline
 (n + 2\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & nI_n & (2\sqrt{n})M_1 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
 \hline
 \mathbf{0} & (2\sqrt{n})M_1^T & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
 \hline
 \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -nI_n & -n\mathbf{1}_n \\
 \hline
 \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -n\mathbf{1}_n^T & -n^{\frac{3}{2}}
 \end{array} \right) \tag{53}
 \end{aligned}$$

where M_1 and M_2 are as in (50). Since T and $\Pi(2, 2)$ commute, there exists a basis of \mathbb{R}^{4n} which is a common eigenbasis for both matrices. Due to the block structure of both matrices, we need only diagonalise the first principal $3n - 1 \times 3n - 1$ submatrix of T .

6.2 Proposition. *The spectrum of $\Pi(2, 2)$ is $\left\{0^{(n+1)}, \frac{1}{4}^{(n-1)}, 1^{(2n-2)}, \theta_1^{(1)}, \theta_2^{(1)}\right\}$ where*

$$\theta_1 = \frac{3n - \sqrt{5n^2 + 8n^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4\sqrt{n} - 5} - 1}{8n} \text{ and } \theta_2 = \frac{3n + \sqrt{5n^2 + 8n^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4\sqrt{n} - 5} - 1}{8n}.$$

Proof. Since $\Pi(2, 2)$ has a $3n - 1 \times 3n - 1$ block surrounded by zeroes, it has eigenvalues 0 with multiplicity (at least) $n + 1$. We will find the eigenvectors for the first $3n - 1 \times 3n - 1$ principal submatrix of $\Pi(2, 2)$ by find an eigenbasis for the same principal submatrix of T given in (53). Since T and $\Pi(2, 2)$ commute by Corollary 5.3, they share an eigenbasis. In general, not every eigenbasis of T need be an eigenbasis of $\Pi(2, 2)$, we will find one that is.

We will diagonalize the following matrix:

$$T' = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c}
 n^{\frac{3}{2}} & (n + 2\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n^T & \mathbf{0} \\
 \hline
 (n + 2\sqrt{n})\mathbf{1}_n & nI_n & (2\sqrt{n})M_1 \\
 \hline
 \mathbf{0} & (2\sqrt{n})M_1^T & \mathbf{0}
 \end{array} \right).$$

Let

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1}_n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1}_{2n-2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since each block of T' has constant rows, we will find eigenvalues of the matrix:

$$B := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2n-2} \end{pmatrix} S^T T' S = \begin{pmatrix} n^{3/2} & n^2 + 2n^{3/2} & 0 \\ n + 2n^{1/2} & n & 2n^{1/2}(n - 1) \\ 0 & n^{3/2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Consider an eigenvector \mathbf{v} of B with eigenvalue λ . It is easy to see that the first entry of \mathbf{v} is non-zero (else $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$) so we may scale so that $\mathbf{v} = (1 \ a \ b)^T$ for some a, b . We obtain that

$$B\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} n^{3/2} + a(n^2 + 2n^{3/2}) \\ n + 2n^{1/2} + an + 2bn^{1/2}(n - 1) \\ an^{3/2} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda\mathbf{v}.$$

Thus we have that

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda - n^{3/2}}{n^2 + 2n^{3/2}}, \quad b(\lambda) = \frac{an^{3/2}}{\lambda}. \tag{54}$$

We need only find the eigenvalues of B and obtain their eigenvector using (54). Observe that

$$\lambda_1 = 2n^{3/2} + 2n, \quad a(\lambda_1) = n^{-1/2}, \quad b(\lambda_1) = \frac{1}{2n^{1/2} + 2}$$

is one such solution. Let μ, ν be the two other eigenvalues of B . We have that

$$\mu\nu = \frac{\det B}{\lambda_1} = -n^3 + n^{5/2} \text{ and } \mu + \nu = \text{tr } B - \lambda_1 = -n^{3/2} - n.$$

Thus, μ, ν are the two solution of $(x - \mu)(x - \nu) = x^2 - (\mu + \nu)x + \mu\nu$, and thus

$$\mu = \frac{-(n^{3/2} + n) + \sqrt{5n^3 - 2n^{3/2} + n^2}}{2}, \quad \nu = \frac{-(n^{3/2} + n) - \sqrt{5n^3 - 2n^{3/2} + n^2}}{2}. \tag{55}$$

We have thus the following three eigenvectors for T'

$$\mathbf{u}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ n^{-1/2}\mathbf{1}_n \\ \frac{1}{2n^{1/2}+2}\mathbf{1}_{2n-2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a(\mu)\mathbf{1}_n \\ b(\mu)\mathbf{1}_{2n-2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a(\nu)\mathbf{1}_n \\ b(\nu)\mathbf{1}_{2n-2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{56}$$

with eigenvalues λ_1, μ and ν , respectively.

Let $\mathbf{f}_0, \dots, \mathbf{f}_{n-2}$ be the elementary basis for \mathbb{R}^{n-1} ; we mean that \mathbf{f}_i is the $(n - 1)$ -dimensional vector with 1 in the i th position and 0 elsewhere. We observe that

$$M_1 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes (\mathbf{f}_i - \mathbf{f}_{n-2}) \right) = 0$$

for $i = 0, \dots, n - 3$. Thus, we have that

$$\mathbf{v}_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{0}_n \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes (\mathbf{f}_i - \mathbf{f}_{n-2}) \end{pmatrix}$$

is an eigenvector of T' with eigenvalue 0 for $i = 0, \dots, n - 3$. It is also easy to observe that $\{\mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=0}^{n-3}$ is a linearly independent set since $\{f_i - f_{n-2}\}_{i=0}^{n-3}$ is linearly independent.

Let $\mathbf{e}_0, \dots, \mathbf{e}_{n-2}$ be the elementary basis for \mathbb{R}^{n-1} Consider the following:

$$T' \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_{n-1} \\ \mathbf{x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ n(\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_{n-1}) + 2\sqrt{n}M_1\mathbf{x} \\ 2\sqrt{n}M_1^T(\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_{n-1}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Observe that

$$2\sqrt{n}2\sqrt{n}M_1M_1^T(\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_{n-1}) = 2n(nI_n - (n-2)J_n)(\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_{n-1}) = 2n^2(\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_{n-1}).$$

For this, we can find vectors \mathbf{x} which give eigenvectors of T' . Let

$$\mathbf{w}_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_{n-1} \\ -2n^{-1/2}M_1^T(\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_{n-1}) \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{z}_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_{n-1} \\ n^{-1/2}M_1^T(\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_{n-1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

for $i = 0, \dots, n-2$. We see that $T'\mathbf{w}_i = -n\mathbf{w}_i$ and $T'\mathbf{z}_i = 2n\mathbf{z}_i$. Since $\{\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_{n-1}\}_{i=0}^{n-2}$ is a linearly independent set, as are $\{\mathbf{w}_i\}_{i=0}^{n-2}$ and $\{\mathbf{z}_i\}_{i=0}^{n-2}$.

In summary, the eigenvectors of T' are $\mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \{\mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=0}^{n-3}, \{\mathbf{w}_i\}_{i=0}^{n-2}$ and $\{\mathbf{z}_i\}_{i=0}^{n-2}$. Now we will find the eigenvalues of $\Pi(2, 2)$. Let P' be the first $3n-1 \times 3n-1$ principal submatrix of $\Pi(2, 2)$.

We can compute that $P'\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{u}_0$ and the eigenvalues of P' corresponding to \mathbf{u}_1 and \mathbf{u}_2 are

$$\theta_1 = \frac{3n - \sqrt{5n^2 + 8n^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4\sqrt{n} - 5} - 1}{8n} \text{ and } \theta_2 = \frac{3n + \sqrt{5n^2 + 8n^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4\sqrt{n} - 5} - 1}{8n}.$$

Since $f_i - f_{n-2}$ is orthogonal to each row of J_{n-1} and

$$\begin{pmatrix} J_{n-1,n} + \sqrt{n}\overline{H}^T \\ J_{n-1,n} - \sqrt{n}\overline{H}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

we obtain that $P'\mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{v}_i$ for all $i = 0, \dots, n-3$.

Similarly, we can find that $P'\mathbf{w}_i = \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{w}_i$ and $P'\mathbf{z}_i = \mathbf{z}_i$. \square

6.4. Entanglement entropy for Hadamard graph

We have just computed analytically the eigenvalues $\{v_j\}$ of the chopped correlation matrix $C = \Pi(K, \ell)$. From them we can compute the von Neumann entropy by using the relation

$$S_{K,\ell} = - \sum_j \left(v_j \ln(v_j) + (1 - v_j) \ln(1 - v_j) \right). \tag{57}$$

From the results of Propositions 6.1 and 6.2, we can determine exactly the entanglement entropy for different configurations. In particular, the following exact asymptotics are found as a function of the size n of the Hadamard matrix:

$$S_{2,3} \sim S_{1,3} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} 2 \ln(2) - \frac{3}{4} \ln(3), \tag{58}$$

$$S_{3,3} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \frac{\ln(n)}{4n}, \tag{59}$$

$$S_{1,1} \sim S_{1,2} \sim S_{2,2} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \left(2 \ln(2) - \frac{3}{4} \ln(3) \right) n. \tag{60}$$

These results can be qualitatively understood as follows. We should keep in mind that the adjacency matrix A_1 as a Hamiltonian is non-local. Now the Hadamard graph \mathcal{H}_n has $4n$ vertices. While a given site does not interact with all sites it is nevertheless coupled to n of them, that is to a number equal to the order of the graph. Let $L_\ell = \text{Im}(\Pi_1(\ell))$ be one part of the bipartition and define its volume by $\mathcal{V}(L_\ell) = \text{Card}(L_\ell) (= N_1)$. The boundary of L_ℓ is $\partial L_\ell = \{v_i \in L_\ell : \exists v_j \in \mathcal{H}_n \setminus L_\ell \text{ with } d(v_1, v_j) = 1\}$. Fig. 2 shows L_2 and its boundary on the Hadamard graph \mathcal{H}_4 . The area $\mathcal{S}(L_\ell)$ would be defined as $\mathcal{S}(L_\ell) = \text{Card}(\partial L_\ell)$, see [8]. If $l = 1, 2, 3$, from the definition

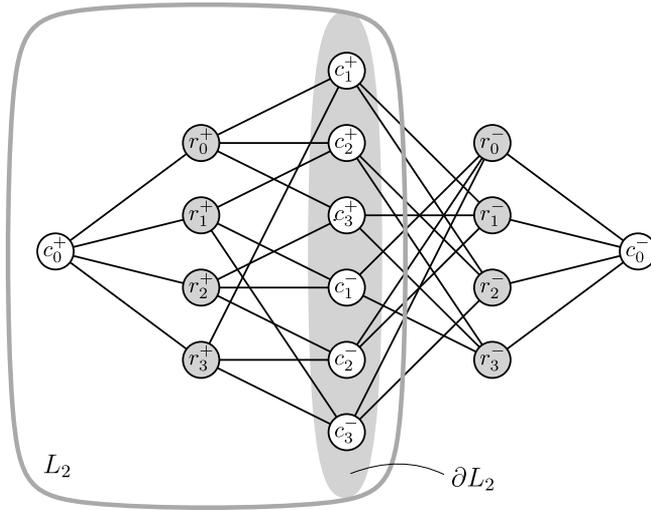


Fig. 2. The Hadamard graph, \mathcal{H}_4 , of the 4×4 Hadamard matrix H_4 with L_2 and ∂L_2 displayed.

of the Hadamard graph, it is immediate to see that $\mathcal{V}(L_\ell)$ and $\mathcal{S}(L_\ell)$ are linear functions of n . The distinction between area and volume law in the thermodynamic limit is therefore pointless in this case.

Consider formula (58). The part L_3 of the graph contains all but one of its vertices. It is hence not a surprise that the distribution of quantum correlations does not depend on n in this situation. Looking at (59), the Fermi sea in this case extends to almost all modes. The correlation matrix $C = \Pi_1(\ell)\Pi_2(K)\Pi_1(\ell)$ does then get closer and closer to 1 (like $\Pi_2(K)$) as n becomes large. We thus realize that its eigenvalues will all approach 1 and that the entropy will go to zero as n grows. Finally, for $\ell = 1, 2$, in view of the non-local character of the Hamiltonian, it is expected that the entropy will increase like the volume equivalently, like n , in the thermodynamic limit as is confirmed by (60).

7. Concluding remarks

This paper has explored the entanglement of free Fermions on graphs of association schemes. It has shown how a block-tridiagonal operator that commutes with the entanglement Hamiltonian can be determined in certain instances. This relied on the extension of the algebraic Heun construct to the realm of Terwilliger algebras. The formalism has been applied to the study of Fermions on Hadamard graphs. The existence of the commuting operator has proved its use in this case as it allowed to diagonalize exactly the associated entanglement Hamiltonian - an achievement which is not so common.

Looking forward, the examination of the entanglement of free Fermions (or harmonic oscillators) on graphs of other association schemes such as the Hamming and Johnson ones obviously comes to mind. With an eye to wider applications of algebraic Heun operators, we feel it would be most interesting to explore how such constructions could be further extended to tridiagonal pairs and algebras and how this could then also apply to entanglement studies. We plan on pursuing some of these questions.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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