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Equality of magnetization and edge current for interacting lattice fermions at positive temperature

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Abstract

We prove that the bulk magnetization is equal to the edge current in the thermodynamic limit for a large class of models of lattice fermions with finite-range interactions satisfying local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state, a condition known to hold for sufficiently high temperatures. Our result implies that edge currents in such systems are determined by bulk properties and are therefore stable against large perturbations near the boundaries. Moreover, the equality persists also after taking the derivative with respect to the chemical potential. We show that this form of bulk-edge correspondence is essentially a consequence of homogeneity in the bulk and locality of the Gibbs state. An important intermediate result is a new version of Bloch's theorem for two-dimensional systems, stating that persistent currents vanish in the bulk.

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1 Introduction

We show that extended fermion systems subject to homogeneous magnetic fields exhibit a form of bulk-edge correspondence in the thermodynamic limit, namely exact equality of bulk magnetization and edge current, at positive temperatures. Roughly speaking, our assumptions are finite-range interactions, homogeneity in the bulk of the Hamiltonian, and local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state. The first two are explicit assumptions on the Hamiltonian, the last is known to hold for sufficiently high temperatures [15] and expected to hold much more generally.

Since the bulk magnetization as an extensive quantity is insensitive even to large local perturbations near the boundary, its exact equality with the edge current implies that the latter is also insensitive to changes of the Hamiltonian localized near the boundary. In short, our result thus shows how a homogeneous bulk can enforce a current along the edges of a macroscopic system that is independent of local perturbations near the edges.

In [4] a similar result was established for non-interacting fermion systems. There it is also shown, how this result relates to the better known bulk-edge correspondence of the transport coefficients: Under the assumption of a gapped ground state and in the zero temperature limit, the derivative of the bulk magnetization with respect to the chemical potential converges to the Hall conductivity and the derivative of the edge current with respect to the chemical potential converges to the edge conductance. In this paper we establish the differentiability of the bulk magnetization with respect to the chemical potential also for interacting systems and thus also the equality of the corresponding derivatives.

Let us now be more specific. We consider a system of interacting fermions modelled by a sequence of finite range Hamiltonians $(H_L(b))_L$ defined on boxes $\Lambda_L = \{-L, \dots, L\} \times \{0, \dots, 2L\}$ and dependent on a homogeneous magnetic field b perpendicular to the plane. We think of Λ_L as a subset of the upper half plane of \mathbb{Z}^2 and consider a strip

$\{-L, \dots, L\} \times \{0, \dots, D-1\}$ of fixed width D as the edge region and its complement as the bulk. In the bulk we assume translation invariance of the Hamiltonian with respect to magnetic translations.

For inverse temperature $\beta > 0$, chemical potential $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, and magnetic field $b \in \mathbb{R}$ the Gibbs, or thermal, state is defined as

$$\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) := \frac{e^{-\beta(H_L(b) - \mu \mathcal{N}_L)}}{\mathcal{Z}_L(\beta, \mu, b)}, \quad (1)$$

where the partition function is $\mathcal{Z}_L(\beta, \mu, b) := \text{tr}(e^{-\beta(H_L(b) - \mu \mathcal{N}_L)})$. In the absence of interactions, $\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b)$ is naturally a local object, namely it has an integral kernel in which it is possible to identify a bulk and an edge region, see e.g. [4]. However, in the interacting setting, the locality of $\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b)$ is a delicate issue, which has been investigated e.g. in [5, 6, 13, 15, 23], see also the more recent [3]. In the present work locality of the Gibbs state in the form of *local indistinguishability* is one of the crucial assumptions: Let $X \subset \Lambda' \subset \Lambda_L$, then we assume that the expectation value of an observable $A \in \mathcal{A}_X$ can be approximated by the Gibbs state of the Hamiltonian restricted to Λ' ,

$$\text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) A) \approx \text{tr}(\rho_{\Lambda'}(\beta, \mu, b) A),$$

up to terms that vanish in the distance of X to the boundary $\partial\Lambda'$ of Λ' . A subtle point here is that the definition of $\partial\Lambda'$ depends on whether we consider Λ' as a subset of \mathbb{Z}^2 or as a subset Λ_L . In the first case $\partial\Lambda'$ could include parts of the physical edge $\{-L, \dots, L\} \times \{0\}$ and local indistinguishability is only demanded for X in the bulk of the system. In the second case local indistinguishability is also required for X located at the edge of the system. For this reason we speak of *local indistinguishability in the bulk* for the former case and *local indistinguishability everywhere* for the latter. Note that in our setting a sufficient condition implying local indistinguishability everywhere is a sufficiently high temperature [15]. However, for systems with short range interactions, one may generally expect local indistinguishability to hold away from critical points, i.e. whenever the system has a unique thermal state in the thermodynamic limit. Such a state has decaying correlations [21, chapter 4], which implies local indistinguishability, at least if the decay is sufficiently fast [3].

The bulk magnetization is defined as the derivative of the bulk grand canonical pressure $p_L(\beta, \mu, b) := -|\Lambda_L|^{-1} \beta^{-1} \ln(\mathcal{Z}_L(\beta, \mu, b))$ with respect to the magnetic field b , namely

$$m_L(\beta, \mu, b) := \frac{\partial}{\partial b} p_L(\beta, \mu, b).$$

Our main result states that whenever the family of finite volume Gibbs states satisfies *local indistinguishability in the bulk* then the bulk magnetization approximately equals the current $I_L^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ flowing along the edge of the sample

$$|m_L(\beta, \mu, b) - I_L^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)| = \mathcal{O}(L^{-1}). \quad (2)$$

The size of the error depends also on the scale over which the edge current is measured, see (8) and Theorem I. Furthermore, if the finite volume Gibbs state satisfies *local*

indistinguishability everywhere, then we show that the thermodynamic limit $m(\beta, \mu, b) := \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} m_L(\beta, \mu, b)$ exists and obtain an equality between the edge current $I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ and the magnetization $m(\beta, \mu, b)$ in the infinite volume system, see Theorem II. Finally, in Theorem III we establish the differentiability of $m(\beta, \mu, b)$ with respect to μ .

A crucial ingredient to our proofs is a new version of [Bloch's Theorem](#) for two-dimensional systems. We show that local indistinguishability together with current conservation implies that currents decay quickly with the distance to the edge, or, put differently, that in equilibrium currents can only flow near the edge of a sample. See [2, 22] for recent related results and the discussion below.

Let us end the introduction with a few more comments on the literature. As already mentioned, analogous mathematical results relating magnetization in the bulk with edge currents for non-interacting systems were obtained in [4], with predecessors e.g. in [1, 16, 17]. The existence and properties of edge states of magnetic Schrödinger operators were studied e.g. in [7, 9]. The mathematical literature on bulk-edge correspondence for transport coefficients is vast but concerns almost exclusively non-interacting systems at zero temperature and with a gap in the bulk, e.g. [8, 20]. In [10–12] the authors derive, starting from the assumption of an incompressible bulk, effective actions for the bulk and the edge system. While they do not start from a many-body fermion model as we do, they are able to derive much more far-reaching consequences for quantum Hall systems from a seemingly innocuous assumption about the bulk. In microscopic models of interacting fermions the bulk-edge correspondence of transport coefficients was established at zero-temperature for weakly interacting gapped systems in [14, 18].

2 Mathematical framework and main results

2.1 The Hamiltonian

Let $\mathbb{Z}_+ = \mathbb{Z} \cap [0, \infty)$ and $\mathbb{Z}_+^2 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}_+$, both equipped with the 1-metric $\text{dist}(x, y) := |x_1 - y_1| + |x_2 - y_2|$. For any finite subset $X \Subset \mathbb{Z}^2$ let $\mathfrak{h}_X := \ell^2(X, \mathbb{C}^m)$ be the one-body space and $\mathfrak{F}_X := \mathfrak{F}^-(\mathfrak{h}_X)$ the corresponding fermionic Fock space. By \mathcal{A}_X we denote the algebra of all bounded operators in $\mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{F}_X)$ that commute with the number operator $\mathcal{N}_X := \sum_{x \in X} a_x^* a_x := \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{j=1}^m a_{x,j}^* a_{x,j}$ and by $\mathcal{A}_{\text{loc}} := \bigcup_{X \Subset \mathbb{Z}^2} \mathcal{A}_X$ the algebra of all local observables that preserve particle number. Its closure

$$\mathcal{A} := \overline{\mathcal{A}_{\text{loc}}}^{\|\cdot\|}$$

is a C^* -algebra and called the quasi-local algebra.

We consider sequences $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ of Hamiltonians defined on boxes $\Lambda_L := ([-L, L] \times$

$[0, 2L] \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$ that are of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
H_L(b) &= \sum_{x,y \in \Lambda_L} a_x^* T_b^{\text{bulk}}(x,y) a_y + \sum_{X \subset \Lambda_L} \Phi^{\text{bulk}}(X) \\
&\quad + \sum_{x,y \in \Lambda_L} a_x^* T_b^{\text{edge}}(x,y) a_y + \sum_{X \subset \Lambda_L} \Phi^{\text{edge}}(X) \\
&=: \sum_{x,y \in \Lambda_L} a_x^* T_b(x,y) a_y + \sum_{X \subset \Lambda_L} \Phi(X).
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

We sometimes need to restrict this Hamiltonian to other finite sets $\Lambda' \subset \Lambda_L$. In this case we write $H_L(b)|_{\Lambda'}$, which means that the sums in (3) only run over $x, y \in \Lambda'$ and $X \subset \Lambda'$, respectively.

The Hamiltonian is split into a ‘‘bulk’’ part, which is invariant under magnetic translations and an ‘‘edge’’ part, which lives on the lower edge. Each consists of two contributions: The kinetic terms

$$T_b^{\text{bulk/edge}}(x,y) := e^{i \frac{x_2+y_2}{2} b(x_1-y_1)} T^{\text{bulk/edge}}(x,y) \tag{4}$$

are a Peierls phase times a hopping amplitude $T^{\text{bulk/edge}}: \mathbb{Z}^2 \times \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^m)$, which is uniformly bounded $\sup_{x,y \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \|T^{\text{bulk/edge}}(x,y)\| \leq C$ and satisfies $T^{\text{bulk/edge}}(x,y) = T^{\text{bulk/edge}}(y,x)^*$. The interactions

$$\Phi^{\text{bulk/edge}}: \{X \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2\} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\text{loc}}, \quad X \mapsto \Phi^{\text{bulk/edge}}(X) \in \mathcal{A}_X$$

are self-adjoint, the terms are uniformly bounded, $\sup_{X \subset \mathbb{Z}^2} \|\Phi^{\text{edge}}(X)\| < C$, and the corresponding operators $\sum_{X \subset \Lambda_L} \Phi^{\text{bulk/edge}}(X)$ are assumed to commute with all local number operators $\mathcal{N}_{\{z\}}$ for $z \in \Lambda_L$. The last condition is satisfied, e.g., for density-density interactions or external potentials.

Furthermore, all terms are assumed to be of finite range $R \in \mathbb{N}$, i.e. $T^{\text{bulk/edge}}(x,y) = 0$ if $\text{dist}(x,y) > R$ and $\Phi^{\text{bulk/edge}}(X) = 0$ if $\text{diam}(X) > R$. As mentioned above, the bulk contributions are assumed to be invariant under magnetic translations, i.e. $T^{\text{bulk}}(x-z, y-z) = T^{\text{bulk}}(x,y)$ only depends on the difference $x-y$ and Φ^{bulk} satisfies (15). And the edge contributions are supported on a strip of fixed width D along the lower edge, i.e. $T^{\text{edge}}(x,y) = 0$ unless $x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1, \dots, D-1\}$ and $\Phi^{\text{edge}}(X) = 0$ unless $X \subset \mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1, \dots, D-1\}$. Without loss of generality we choose $D \geq R$, since the presence of the boundary already modifies the Hamiltonian in $\mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1, \dots, R-1\}$.

The key hypothesis for our results is that the Gibbs state is locally determined by the local terms in the Hamiltonian. This property is often called *local indistinguishability* and made precise in the following definition.

Definition 1 (Local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state). Let $\zeta: \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ be non-increasing with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \zeta(n) = 0$ and $g: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ non-decreasing with $g((2R+1)^2+1) = 1$. The family of Hamiltonians $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ is said to satisfy *local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state at (β, μ, b)* with ζ -decay,

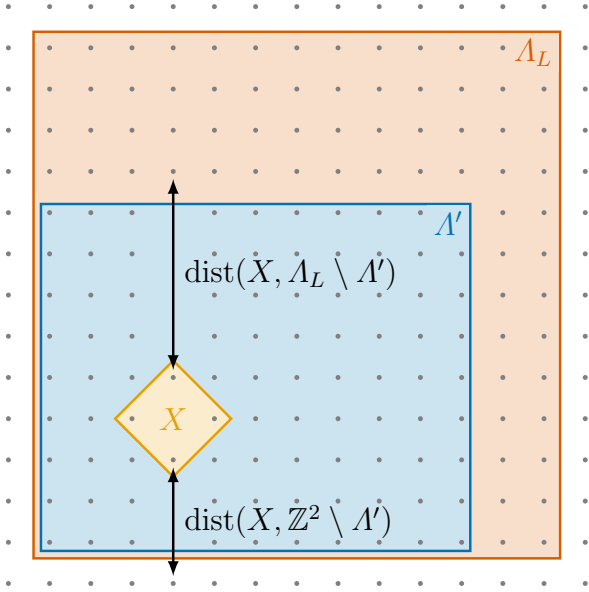


Figure 1: Sketch of the two distances used in Definition 1. If the Hamiltonian satisfies local indistinguishability in the bulk, the bound (5) decays in the distance to the boundary of Λ' (in \mathbb{Z}^2). While local indistinguishability everywhere also gives a good estimate if X is close to the boundary of Λ' as long as the boundaries of Λ' and Λ_L coincide in that region.

(a) *in the bulk* if and only if for all $L \in \mathbb{N}$, $X \subset \Lambda' \subset \Lambda_L$ and $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}_X) \subset \mathcal{A}$

$$|\text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) A) - \text{tr}(\rho[H_L(b)|_{\Lambda'}](\beta, \mu) A)| \leq \|A\| g(|X|) \zeta(\text{dist}(X, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda')), \quad (5)$$

(b) *everywhere* if and only if for all $L \in \mathbb{N}$, $X \subset \Lambda' \subset \Lambda_L$ and $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}_X) \subset \mathcal{A}$

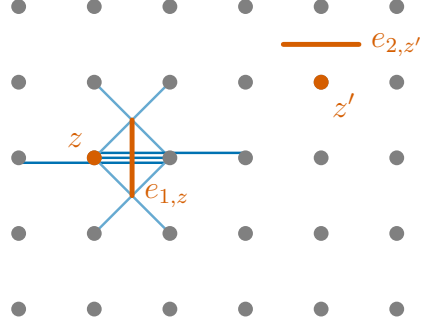
$$|\text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) A) - \text{tr}(\rho[H_L(b)|_{\Lambda'}](\beta, \mu) A)| \leq \|A\| g(|X|) \zeta(\text{dist}(X, \Lambda_L \setminus \Lambda')). \quad (6)$$

Note the difference between $\mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda'$ and $\Lambda_L \setminus \Lambda'$ in the distance in (5) and (6), if Λ' includes parts at the boundary of Λ_L . In particular $\text{dist}(X, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda') = \min\{\text{dist}(X, \Lambda_L \setminus \Lambda'), \text{dist}(X, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L)\}$, so indistinguishability everywhere implies the property in the bulk. This distinction is useful, because we expect a better decay in the bulk and a worse decay at the boundary due to the presence of edge states. For some of the statements we however need local indistinguishability also near the boundary and might accept a slower decay. In particular, local indistinguishability directly implies decay of correlations, see Lemma 13, and we do not expect that to hold with good decay near the boundary due to edge states, see e.g. [18].

Local indistinguishability everywhere with exponential decay function ζ is known to hold for sufficiently high temperature in systems with finite range interactions [15, Corollary 2]. As is shown in [3], decay of correlations at some positive temperature implies local indistinguishability at the same temperature, and the converse also holds, see Lemma 13.

For most of our results, we will require local indistinguishability with decay $\zeta \in \ell^1$. In specific cases the function g might be linear [13] or an exponential [15]. But whenever we use the specific ζ -decay, we always restrict to sets $|X| \leq (2R+1)^2 + 1$ so that $g(|X|) \leq 1$, which is the reason for the chosen normalization in Definition 1.

Figure 2: The figure shows a small section of Λ_L and two points z and $z' \in \Lambda_L$ with their dual edges $e_{1,z}$ and $e_{2,z'}$, respectively. For z , also all lines \overline{xy} which contribute to $J_{1,L}^z(b)$ for $R = 2$ are drawn. The light blue lines only intersect the endpoints of $\overline{e_{1,z}}$ and thus come with a prefactor $1/2$ in (7).



2.2 The edge current and the magnetization

Denote by $B_L^x(\ell) := \{y \in \Lambda_L \mid \text{dist}(x, y) \leq \ell\}$ the ball around x in Λ_L with radius ℓ . The set $B_L^x(R)$ contains all points which have non-vanishing interaction with x . Then the current operator $J_L(b)$ has components ($k = 1, 2$)

$$\begin{aligned} J_{k,L}(b) &:= i [X_{k,L}, H_L(b)] = i \left[\sum_{z \in \Lambda_L} z_k a_z^* a_z, \sum_{x,y \in \Lambda_L} a_x^* T_b(x, y) a_y \right] \\ &= i \sum_{x \in \Lambda_L} \sum_{y \in B_L^x(R)} (x_k - y_k) a_x^* T_b(x, y) a_y. \end{aligned}$$

We now rewrite this sum as a sum of currents through edges of the dual lattice. For that, denote by $e_{k,z} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ the dual edge which intersects the edge between lattice points z and $z + \hat{e}_k$ and by $\overline{e_{k,z}}$ the edge together with the attached vertices (see Figure 2). Here, \hat{e}_k denotes the unit vector in k direction, e.g. $\hat{e}_1 = (1, 0)$. Moreover, denote by $\overline{xy} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ the line connecting x and y . We define the current through the dual edge $e_{k,z}$ as

$$J_{k,L}^z(b) := \frac{i}{2} \left(\sum_{\substack{x,y \in \Lambda_L: \\ \overline{xy} \cap e_{k,z} \neq \emptyset}} \text{sgn}(x_k - y_k) a_x^* T_b(x, y) a_y + \sum_{\substack{x,y \in \Lambda_L: \\ \overline{xy} \cap \overline{e_{k,z}} \neq \emptyset}} \text{sgn}(x_k - y_k) a_x^* T_b(x, y) a_y \right) \quad (7)$$

and rewrite

$$J_{1,L}(b) = \sum_{m=-L}^{L-1} \sum_{n=0}^{2L} J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b) \quad \text{and} \quad J_{2,L}(b) = \sum_{m=-L}^L \sum_{n=0}^{2L-1} J_{2,L}^{(m,n)}(b)$$

by summing over all edges. Each \overline{xy} intersects $|x_k - y_k|$ vertical lines, and whenever \overline{xy} intersects a dual vertex, the contribution is counted half in both attached dual edges. Note, that the L -dependence of $J_{k,L}^z(b)$ only stems from missing hopping terms near the boundary, and we define

$$J_k^z(b) := J_{k,L}^z(b)$$

for all $L > |z_1| + R$ and $2L > z_2 + R$ consistently.

Moreover, for $d \in \mathbb{N}$, we define the edge current as

$$I_L^{d,\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) := \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^{(0,n)}(b)) \quad (8)$$

and introduce the shorthand $I_L^{\text{edge}} = I_L^{L\text{edge}}$ for the current along the lower half of the system Λ_L .

It remains to recall the definition of (orbital) magnetization. For inverse temperature $\beta > 0$, chemical potential $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, and magnetic field $b \in \mathbb{R}$ denote the grand canonical partition function by (we abbreviate $\mathcal{N}_L := \mathcal{N}_{\Lambda_L}$)

$$\mathcal{Z}_L(\beta, \mu, b) := \mathcal{Z}[H_L(b)](\beta, \mu) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{Z}[H](\beta, \mu) := \text{tr}(e^{-\beta(H-\mu\mathcal{N}_L)}),$$

the Gibbs state by

$$\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) := \rho[H_L(b)](\beta, \mu) \quad \text{and} \quad \rho[H](\beta, \mu) := \frac{e^{-\beta(H-\mu\mathcal{N}_L)}}{\mathcal{Z}_L(\beta, \mu, b)},$$

the grand canonical pressure by

$$p_L(\beta, \mu, b) := -(2L+1)^{-2}\beta^{-1} \ln(\mathcal{Z}_L(\beta, \mu, b)),$$

and the magnetization by

$$m_L(\beta, \mu, b) := \frac{\partial}{\partial b} p_L(\beta, \mu, b).$$

2.3 Main results

Our first main result deals with the magnetization and the edge current at finite volume. For this type of result only local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state in the bulk is needed.

Theorem I. *Let $\zeta^{\text{bulk}} \in \ell^1$ and $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3). Then, there exists a null sequence θ and a constant $C > 0$ such that the following holds: If $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state in the bulk at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{bulk} -decay in the sense of Definition 1, then*

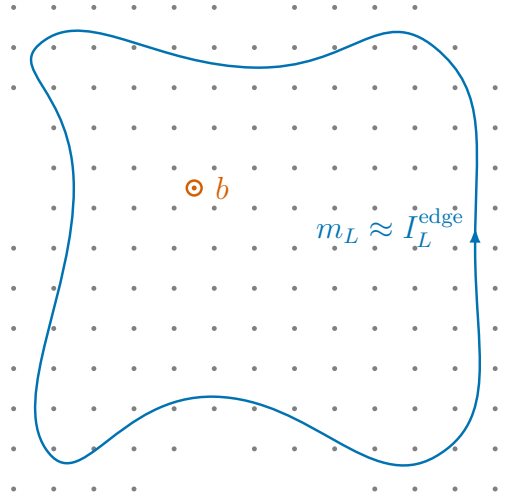
$$|m_L(\beta, \mu, b) - I_L^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)| \leq \theta(L) \quad \text{for all } L \geq D + R. \quad (9)$$

Moreover, the edge current is localized near the edge in the sense that for all $L \geq d \geq R+D$

$$|I_L^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) - I_L^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)| \leq C \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n). \quad (10)$$

Remark 2. The sequence θ is given as a function of ζ^{bulk} by (29). If $\zeta^{\text{bulk}}(r) \leq C/(r+1)^{n+1}$ with $n > 1$, then $\theta(L) \leq C''L^{-n/(n+2)}$. Thus, the best possible decay according to Theorem I is $1/L$, which results from the fact that the fraction of the total area occupied by the boundary also scales like $1/L$ in two dimensions. However, unless both the magnetization and the edge current vanish, no better decay can be expected even in the non-interacting case, cf. [4].

Figure 3: Pictorial representation of our main results: For locally interacting fermions on a two-dimensional lattice with perpendicular magnetic field b , satisfying local indistinguishability (see details in section 2.1) at positive temperature, the edge current I_L^{edge} is localized near the boundary and approximately equals the magnetization m_L (Theorem I). The latter is a bulk quantity, i.e. it converges in the thermodynamic limit $L \rightarrow \infty$ and does not depend on the details near the boundary (Theorem II). The rough edges in the picture can be modelled by removing all interactions with these sites (including the hoppings from the kinetic term), and the current is the same as in a square geometry.



Then, if we further assume local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state everywhere we can also analyse the thermodynamic limit of (10). First, notice that if the family of Hamiltonians $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies local indistinguishability with ζ^{edge} -decay everywhere, then for all finite $X \subset \mathbb{Z}_+^2$ and all observables $A \in \mathcal{A}_X$ the expectation values $\text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) A)$, which are defined if $\Lambda_L \supset X$, form a Cauchy sequence in L , and we define $\rho_\infty(\beta, \mu, b)(A)$ to be its limit. Thus, there exists a unique thermodynamic limit state $\rho_\infty(\beta, \mu, b)$ on \mathcal{A}_{loc} , and we can define the edge current in this state by

$$I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) := \rho_\infty(\beta, \mu, b) \left(\sum_{n=0}^d J_1^{(0,n)}(b) \right). \quad (11)$$

Theorem II. *Let $\zeta^{\text{bulk}} \in \ell^1$ and ζ^{edge} tend to zero. Let $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3) satisfying local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{bulk} -decay in the bulk and ζ^{edge} -decay everywhere, in the sense of Definition 1. Then the thermodynamic limit*

$$m(\beta, \mu, b) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} m_L(\beta, \mu, b)$$

exists, and the total edge current

$$I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} I^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b), \quad (12)$$

satisfies

$$m(\beta, \mu, b) = I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b).$$

The edge current is localized near the edge in the sense that there is $C > 0$ so that for all $d \geq D + R$

$$|I^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) - I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)| \leq C \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n). \quad (13)$$

Moreover, $m(\beta, \mu, b)$ and $I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ are independent of the specific edge contributions T_b^{edge} and Φ^{edge} .

Note, that local indistinguishability everywhere with ζ^{edge} -decay implies local indistinguishability in the bulk with decay at most $\zeta^{\text{bulk}} \leq \zeta^{\text{edge}}$. But we assume the decay in the bulk separately in order to take into account the possibility that the localization properties of the edge current might be better than its speed of convergence in the thermodynamic limit, cf. Proposition 10, which is the situation in the non-interacting setting [4, 19].

Specific bounds for the independence from the edge Hamiltonian are given in Proposition 12.

Remark 3. We present Theorems I and II with an edge interaction only at the lower boundary for simplicity. The proof allows for a more general setting: For each $L \in \mathbb{N}$ let Φ_L^{boundary} be a finite range interaction supported on $Q_L := \Lambda_L \setminus [-L+D, L-D] \times [0, 2L-D]$, a strip of width D around the remaining boundaries of Λ_L , commuting with all local number operators $\mathcal{N}_{\{z\}}$ and with interaction terms bounded uniformly in L , and let T_b^{boundary} be a hopping as in (4) with T^{boundary} supported on Q_L . Let $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3) and assume that the family of the Hamiltonians

$$\tilde{H}_L(b) := H_L(b) + \sum_{x,y \in \Lambda_L} a_x^* T_b^{\text{boundary}}(x,y) a_y + \sum_{X \subset \Lambda_L} \Phi_L^{\text{boundary}}(X)$$

satisfies local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state at (β, μ, b) with ζ -decay in the sense of Definition 1. Then the respective statements of Theorem I and II also hold for the Hamiltonian $(\tilde{H}_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$, and $m(\beta, \mu, b)$ and $I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ are independent of any boundary terms.

Theorem III. *Let $n \mapsto n^2 \zeta^{\text{edge}}(n) \in \ell^1$. Let $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3) satisfying local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state everywhere with ζ^{edge} -decay at (β, μ, b) , for μ in some open interval. Then $m(\beta, \mu, b)$ and $I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ defined in Theorem II are differentiable, and thus*

$$\partial_\mu m(\beta, \mu, b) = \partial_\mu I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b).$$

Remark 4. As we already know from Theorem II that $m(\beta, \mu, b) = I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$, Theorem III will follow from differentiability of $I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$, see Proposition 17. Additionally, we prove a quantitative bound for the difference of the two quantities in finite volume in Propositions 18, and localization near the boundary in Proposition 17.

An important ingredient in the proof of Theorem I is the vanishing of the equilibrium current in the bulk. This result is known in the literature as Bloch's theorem (see e.g. [2, 22] and references therein) and has an importance on its own. In our setting with open boundary conditions, it is just a consequence of current conservation coupled with the local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state. This allows for better decay rates than in the setting with periodic boundary conditions.

Proposition 5 (Bloch's Theorem). *Let ζ^{bulk} be a null sequence and $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonian of the form (3). There exists $C_B > 0$ such that the following holds: If $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state in the bulk at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{bulk} -decay in the sense of Definition 1, then*

$$|\text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{k,L}^z(b))| \leq C_B \zeta^{\text{bulk}} \left([\text{dist}(z, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L) - D - R]_+ \right). \quad (14)$$

3 Proofs

3.1 Bloch's theorem

This section is devoted to the proof of Bloch's theorem, namely Proposition 5. The proof is based on the bulk homogeneity of the system and on the continuity equation for the current provided by Lemma 6, together with the local indistinguishability assumption for the Gibbs state. The homogeneity in the bulk of the system is encoded in the invariance under magnetic translation, which we briefly recall in the next section.

3.1.1 Magnetic translations

On the one-particle Hilbert space $\mathfrak{h} = \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ of the full lattice \mathbb{Z}^2 , for $y \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ and $b > 0$ the magnetic translation $U_y(b)$ is defined by its action on $\psi \in \mathfrak{h}$ as

$$(U_y(b) \psi)(x) = e^{ib y_2 x_1} \psi(x - y) \quad \text{with adjoint} \quad (U_y^*(b) \psi)(x) = e^{-ib y_2 (x_1 + y_1)} \psi(x + y).$$

Then, in second quantization, for which we use the same symbol, we obtain

$$U_y^*(b) a_x^* U_y(b) = e^{-iy_2 b x_1} a_{x-y}^*.$$

With this definition, the kinetic part of the bulk Hamiltonian (3) is invariant under magnetic translations since

$$\begin{aligned} U_z^*(b) a_x^* T_b^{\text{bulk}}(x, y) a_y U_z(b) &= U_z^*(b) a_x^* U_z(b) e^{ib \frac{x_2 + y_2}{2} (x_1 - y_1)} T^{\text{bulk}}(x, y) U_z^*(b) a_y U_z(b) \\ &= a_{x-z}^* e^{ib \frac{x_2 + y_2}{2} (x_1 - y_1) - ib \frac{2z_2 x_1}{2} + ib \frac{2z_2 y_1}{2}} T^{\text{bulk}}(x - z, y - z) a_{y-z} \\ &= a_{x-z}^* T_b^{\text{bulk}}(x - z, y - z) a_{y-z}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, we assume that the bulk interaction Φ^{bulk} is invariant under magnetic translations, namely

$$U_z^*(b) \Phi^{\text{bulk}}(X) U_z(b) = \Phi^{\text{bulk}}(X - z). \quad (15)$$

Hence, the complete bulk part of the Hamiltonian (3) is invariant under magnetic translations, and

$$U_z^*(b) H_L(b)|_X U_z(b) = H_L(b)|_{X-z}$$

for $X \subset \Lambda_L$ and $z \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that $\text{dist}(X, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L)$ and $\text{dist}(X - z, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L) > D$. This property carries over to the local Gibbs state in the sense, that

$$U_z^*(b) \rho[H_L(b)|_X](\beta, \mu) U_z(b) = \rho[H_L(b)|_{X-z}](\beta, \mu).$$

Moreover, the above calculation also shows that $U_z^*(b) J_k^y(b) U_z(b) = J_k^{y-z}(b)$ for all $y_2, z_2 \geq R + D$, due to the simple structure of $J_k^y(b)$. Then, it follows that

$$\mathrm{tr}(\rho[H_L(b)|_X](\beta, \mu) J_1^y(b)) = \mathrm{tr}(\rho[H_L(b)|_{X-z}](\beta, \mu) J_1^{y-z}(b)) \quad (16)$$

if X , y and z fulfil all mentioned conditions.

3.1.2 The continuity equation

We prove the continuity equation for the local currents defined in (7) and the resulting current conservation for stationary states. These two facts play a key role in the proof of Bloch's theorem.

For this purpose, let us define the dual edge boundary of a set $Z \subset \Lambda_L$ as

$$\partial_{\Lambda_L} Z := \left\{ (k, z) \in \{1, 2\} \times \left(\begin{array}{l} \{-L, \dots, L-1\} \\ \times \{0, \dots, 2L-1\} \end{array} \right) \left| \begin{array}{l} z \in Z \text{ and } z + \hat{e}_k \in \Lambda_L \setminus Z \quad \text{or} \\ z \in \Lambda_L \setminus Z \text{ and } z + \hat{e}_k \in Z \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

This is exactly the set of labels (k, z) , such that the union of the dual edges $\overline{e_{k,z}}$ is the boundary of the set $\bigcup_{z \in Z} z + [-1/2, 1/2]^2$ in $\bigcup_{z \in \Lambda_L} z + [-1/2, 1/2]^2$.

Lemma 6 (Continuity equation). *For any $z \in \Lambda_L$, the currents defined in (7) satisfy the continuity equation*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} e^{iH_L(b)t} \mathcal{N}_{\{z\}} e^{-iH_L(b)t} \Big|_{t=0} &= \mathrm{div}_z J_{k,L}^z(b) \\ &:= J_{1,L}^z(b) - J_{1,L}^{z-\hat{e}_1}(b) + J_{2,L}^z(b) - J_{2,L}^{z-\hat{e}_2}(b). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Proof. Calculating the derivative, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} e^{iH_L(b)t} \mathcal{N}_{\{z\}} e^{-iH_L(b)t} \Big|_{t=0} &= i [H_L(b), \mathcal{N}_{\{z\}}] \\ &= i \sum_{x,y \in \Lambda_L} [a_x^* T_b(x, y) a_y, \mathcal{N}_{\{z\}}] \\ &= i \sum_{x \in \Lambda_L \setminus \{z\}} a_x^* T_b(x, z) a_z - i \sum_{y \in \Lambda_L \setminus \{z\}} a_z^* T_b(z, y) a_y \\ &= i \sum_{x \in \Lambda_L \setminus \{z\}} a_x^* T_b(x, z) a_z - a_z^* T_b(z, x) a_x, \end{aligned}$$

where we used that $[\sum_{Z \subset \Lambda_L} \Phi^{\mathrm{bulk}}(Z), \mathcal{N}_{\{z\}}] = [\sum_{Z \subset \Lambda_L} \Phi^{\mathrm{edge}}(Z), \mathcal{N}_{\{z\}}] = 0$ by assumption.

It is left to rewrite the sum in terms of $J_{k,L}^z(b)$. Each \overline{xz} in the sum will cross the rectangle around z formed by the four dual edges $\overline{e_{1,z}}$, $\overline{e_{1,z-\hat{e}_1}}$, $\overline{e_{2,z}}$ and $\overline{e_{2,z-\hat{e}_2}}$ of the dual lattice at one point. If this point lies within a dual edge $e_{k,q}$, the term in the sum will contribute to $J_{k,L}^q(b)$ with weight 1. Otherwise, \overline{xz} crosses the rectangle at a corner and the contribution is attributed evenly to the two adjacent dual edges with weight 1/2. The

sum on the right-hand side of (17) still contains some more terms coming from elements $x, y \in \Lambda_L \setminus \{q\}$ such that the line \overline{xy} intersects two of the four dual edges. As can be easily checked, the corresponding contributions come with different signs and cancel each other. For example, the term $a_x^* T_b(x, y) a_y$ for $x = z + \hat{e}_2$ and $y = z + \hat{e}_1$ appears with negative sign in $J_{1,L}^z(b)$, because $x_1 - y_1 < 0$, and with positive sign in $J_{2,L}^z(b)$, because $x_2 - y_2 > 0$. \square

As a simple consequence, in a stationary state it follows that the net current into any set $Z \subset \Lambda_L$ is zero. This is an important ingredient for the following proof.

Corollary 7 (Current conservation). *For any $Z \subset \Lambda_L$ and stationary state¹ ρ , current conservation holds*

$$\sum_{(k,z) \in \partial_{\Lambda_L} Z} (-1)^{\delta_{z \in Z}} \operatorname{tr}(\rho J_{k,L}^z(b)) = 0. \quad (18)$$

Here $\delta_{z \in Z} = 1$ if $z \in Z$ and 0 otherwise, takes the role of the normal vector in the continuous analogue.

Proof. Taking the expectation value of (17) and summing over $z \in Z$ yields

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} \operatorname{tr} \left(e^{-iH_L(b)t} \rho e^{iH_L(b)t} \mathcal{N}_Z \right) \Big|_{t=0} = \sum_{\substack{k \in \{1,2\} \\ z \in Z}} \operatorname{tr}(\rho J_{k,L}^z(b)) - \operatorname{tr}(\rho J_{k,L}^{z-\hat{e}_k}(b)),$$

due to stationarity of ρ and cyclicity of the trace. In the sum, the positive term for $z \in Z$ is cancelled by the negative one for $z + \hat{e}_k \in Z$ and only (18) remains. \square

3.1.3 Proof of Proposition 5

Proposition 5 (Bloch's Theorem). *Let ζ^{bulk} be a null sequence and $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonian of the form (3). There exists $C_B > 0$ such that the following holds: If $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state in the bulk at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{bulk} -decay in the sense of Definition 1, then*

$$|\operatorname{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{k,L}^z(b))| \leq C_B \zeta^{\text{bulk}} \left([\operatorname{dist}(z, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L) - D - R]_+ \right). \quad (14)$$

Proof. We do the proof for $k = 1$, i.e. currents in x_1 -direction, since the case $k = 2$ is analogous. Let $d > D + R$. By current conservation for the rectangle $\Lambda_L \cap \{x_1 \geq 0\}$, whose boundary in Λ_L is simply the vertical line at $x_1 = 0$ (see yellow edge set in Figure 5

¹The statement actually holds for all bounded operators $\rho \in \mathcal{A}_{\Lambda_L}$ but is naturally interesting for states or similar objects (see section 3.4).

for $m = 0$), we find

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \sum_{n=0}^{2L} \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^{(0,n)}(b)) \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^{(0,n)}(b)) + \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^{(0,2L-n)}(b)) \\
&\quad + \sum_{n=d}^{2L-d} \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_1^{(0,n)}(b)) - \text{tr}(\rho[H_L(b)|_{B^{(0,n)}(\ell)}](\beta, \mu) J_1^{(0,n)}(b)) \\
&\quad + \sum_{n=d}^{2L-d} \text{tr}(\rho[H_L(b)|_{B^{(0,n)}(\ell)}](\beta, \mu) J_1^{(0,n)}(b)) \\
&=: A_1 + A_2 + A_3,
\end{aligned}$$

where $B^x(\ell) := \{y \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid \text{dist}(x, y) \leq \ell\}$ is the ball in \mathbb{Z}^2 , $R < \ell < d - D$ and we replaced $J_{1,L}^x(b) = J_1^x$ in the last two sums in view of the previous remark that the L -dependence of $J_{k,L}^z(b)$ only stems from missing hopping terms near the boundary. Due to their structure, $J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b)$ are bounded operators with norm bound $\|J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b)\| < C_J$ uniform for all m and n . Hence, also $|\text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b))| < C_J$ and $|A_1|$ is bounded by $2dC_J$. For the second sum A_2 notice that $J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b) \in \mathcal{A}_{B^{(m,n)}(R)}$. Thus, by using the local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state, see Definition 1, we have

$$|A_2| \leq \sum_{n=d}^{2L-d} C_J \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(\ell - R) = (2(L - d) + 1) C_J \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(\ell - R).$$

And by the translation invariance of the Gibbs state, namely (16), we get

$$(2(L - d) + 1) \text{tr}(\rho[H_L(b)|_{B^{(0,L)}(\ell)}](\beta, \mu) J_1^{(0,L)}(b)) = A_3 = -(A_1 + A_2),$$

which together with the previous bound on A_1 and A_2 , implies

$$\left| \text{tr}(\rho[H_L(b)|_{B^{(0,L)}(\ell)}](\beta, \mu) J_1^{(0,L)}(b)) \right| \leq \frac{C_J d}{L - d} + C_J \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(\ell - R). \quad (19)$$

As the left-hand side is actually independent of L , it is bounded by the infimum $C_J \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(\ell - R)$ of the right-hand side.

We can now prove the same for every $J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b)$ with $z = (m, n)$ in a finite box by using (16) together with

$$\rho[H_L(b)|_{B^{(m,n)}(\ell)}](\beta, \mu) J_1^{(m,n)}(b) = \rho[H_{L'}(b)|_{B^{(m,n)}(\ell)}](\beta, \mu) J_1^{(m,n)}(b)$$

if $\text{dist}((m, n), \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L) > R + D$. Indeed, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b)) \right| \\ & \leq \left| \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_1^{(m,n)}(b)) - \text{tr}(\rho[H_L(b)|_{B^{(m,n)}(\ell)}](\beta, \mu) J_1^{(m,n)}(b)) \right| \\ & \quad + \left| \text{tr}(\rho[H_L(b)|_{B^{(0,L)}(\ell)}](\beta, \mu) J_1^{(0,L)}(b)) \right| \\ & \leq 2 C_J \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(\ell - R) \end{aligned}$$

by using local indistinguishability and the bound for $J_{1,L}^{(0,L)}(b)$. We can now choose $\ell = \text{dist}((m, n), \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L) - D$, which proves the statements for $\text{dist}((m, n), \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L) > R + D$. And since we argued above that the LHS of (14) is in any case bounded for all $z \in \Lambda_L$, the full statement follows with $C_B = C_J \max\{\zeta^{\text{bulk}}(0)^{-1}, 2\}$. \square

3.2 Proof of Theorem I

We split the proof of Theorem I in two parts: we briefly discuss the localization of the edge current first and then the equality between the magnetization and the current.

3.2.1 Localization of the current

The localization of the edge current near the edge is a straightforward consequence of Bloch's Theorem.

Proposition 8. *Let $\zeta^{\text{bulk}} \in \ell^1$, $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3) and C_B be the constant from Bloch's Theorem. If $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state in the bulk at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{bulk} -decay in the sense of Definition 1, then for all $L \geq d \geq D + R$,*

$$\left| I_L^{d,\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) - I_L^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) \right| \leq C_B \sum_{n=d-D-R}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n). \quad (20)$$

Proof. For the proof we just apply Bloch's Theorem to obtain

$$\left| I_L^{d,\text{edge}} - I_L^{\text{edge}} \right| \leq \sum_{n=d}^{L-1} \left| \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_1^{(0,n)}(b)) \right| \leq C_B \sum_{n=d}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n - D - R).$$

\square

3.2.2 Magnetization in finite systems

Let us compute the magnetic derivative of the Hamiltonian. Notice that for every fixed L the Hamiltonian $H_L(b)$ is a smooth function of b in the operator norm topology. Taking

into account (4), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} H'_L(b) &:= \frac{\partial}{\partial b} H_L(b) = \sum_{x \in \Lambda_L} \sum_{y \in B_L^x(R)} \frac{i}{2} (x_2 + y_2) (x_1 - y_1) a_x^* T_b(x, y) a_y \\ &= \sum_{m=-L}^{L-1} \sum_{n=0}^{2L} n J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Where $J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b)$ has been defined in (7). To see the last equality, we compare the coefficients in front of $a_x^* T_b(x, y) a_y$. Without loss of generality we only consider $x_1 < y_1$ and $x_2 \leq y_2$. By (7), the coefficient on the right-hand side is

$$-i \sum_{m=x_1}^{y_1-1} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N}: \\ \overline{xy} \cap e_{1,(m,n)} \neq \emptyset}} n + \sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N}: \\ \overline{xy} \cap \overline{e_{1,(m,n)}} \neq \emptyset}} n \right).$$

By point symmetry around the center $(x+y)/2$ of \overline{xy} , whenever $\overline{xy} \cap \overline{e_{1,(m,n)}} \neq \emptyset$ for $m = x_1 + k$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then also $\overline{xy} \cap e_{1,(m',n')} \neq \emptyset$ for $m' = y_1 - k - 1$ and $n' = y_2 - (n - x_2)$. The same holds for the edges without the endpoints. Thus, the coefficient equals

$$-i \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{y_1-x_1-1} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N}: \\ \overline{xy} \cap e_{1,(x_1+k,n)} \neq \emptyset}} n + (y_2 - (n - x_2)) + \sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N}: \\ \overline{xy} \cap \overline{e_{1,(x_1+k,n)}} \neq \emptyset}} n + (y_2 - (n - x_2)) \right) = \frac{i}{2} (x_1 - y_1) (y_2 + x_2).$$

This is exactly the coefficient on the left-hand side of (21).

By using Duhamel's formula and (21), we can explicitly compute the magnetization as follows

$$\begin{aligned} m_L(\beta, \mu, b) &= -(2L+1)^{-2} \beta^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \ln \left(\text{tr} \left(e^{-\beta(H_L(b) - \mu \mathcal{N}_L)} \right) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{(2L+1)^2 \beta \mathcal{Z}_L(\beta, \mu, b)} \text{tr} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial b} e^{-\beta(H_L(b) - \mu \mathcal{N}_L)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2 \mathcal{Z}_L(\beta, \mu, b)} \text{tr} \left(\int_0^1 ds e^{-s\beta(H_L(b) - \mu \mathcal{N}_L)} H'_L(b) e^{-(1-s)\beta(H_L(b) - \mu \mathcal{N}_L)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) H'_L(b)) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L}^{L-1} \sum_{n=0}^{2L} n \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b)). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

Proposition 9. *Let $\zeta^{\text{bulk}} \in \ell^1$ and $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3) satisfying local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state in the bulk at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{bulk} -decay in the sense of Definition 1. Then*

$$\left| m_L(\beta, \mu, b) - I_L^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) \right| \leq C_B \left(\frac{4d^2}{L} + \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n) \right)$$

for all $d > D + R$ with C_B from *Bloch's Theorem*.

Proof. We decompose the sum from (22) into five regions (see Figure 4)

$$\frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L}^{L-1} \sum_{n=0}^{2L} n \operatorname{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b)) = A^{\text{bulk}} + A^{\text{left}} + A^{\text{right}} + A^{\text{bottom}} + A^{\text{top}}. \quad (23)$$

We will show that A^{bulk} , A^{left} and A^{right} are small and that A^{top} and A^{bottom} resemble the edge current. Abbreviating $j_{k,L}^{(m,n)} := \operatorname{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{k,L}^{(m,n)}(b))$, the individual contributions are

$$\begin{aligned} A^{\text{bulk}} &:= \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=d}^{2L-d} n j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}, \\ A^{\text{left}} &:= \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L}^{-L+d-1} \sum_{n=0}^{2L} n j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}, \\ A^{\text{right}} &:= \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=L-d}^{L-1} \sum_{n=0}^{2L} n j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}, \\ A^{\text{bottom}} &:= \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} n j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}, \quad \text{and} \\ A^{\text{top}} &:= \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=2L-d+1}^{2L} n j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}, \end{aligned}$$

where A^{bulk} is the bulk part, A^{left} and A^{right} are the sum over the left and right edge regions, A^{bottom} and A^{top} are the sum over the upper and lower edge regions. Note that $d > R + D$.

By *Bloch's Theorem*, $|j_{1,L}^z| \leq \zeta(\operatorname{dist}(z, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L))$ with $\zeta(r) := C_B \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(r - D - R)$. Thus, we can bound the inner part A^{bulk} by summing over shells $\{z \in \Lambda_L \mid \operatorname{dist}(z, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L) = r\}$

$$|A^{\text{bulk}}| \leq \frac{1}{2L+1} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=d}^{2L-d} |j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}| \leq \frac{L}{2L+1} \sum_{r=d}^L \zeta(r). \quad (24)$$

Then, let us consider the right and left edge regions, A^{left} and A^{right} . We write only the case of A^{right} , since the other one is analogous. First, using a discrete version of partial integration, we find

$$\sum_{m=L-d}^{L-1} \sum_{n=0}^{2L} n j_{1,L}^{(m,n)} = \sum_{m=L-d}^{L-1} \sum_{n=1}^{2L} \sum_{n'=n}^{2L} j_{1,L}^{(m,n')}$$

and by current conservation (see blue edge set in Figure 5) and $|j_{2,L}^{(m',n)}| < C_B$,

$$\left| \sum_{n'=n}^{2L} j_{1,L}^{(m,n')} \right| = \left| \sum_{m'=m+1}^L j_{2,L}^{(m',n-1)} \right| \leq (L-m) C_B.$$

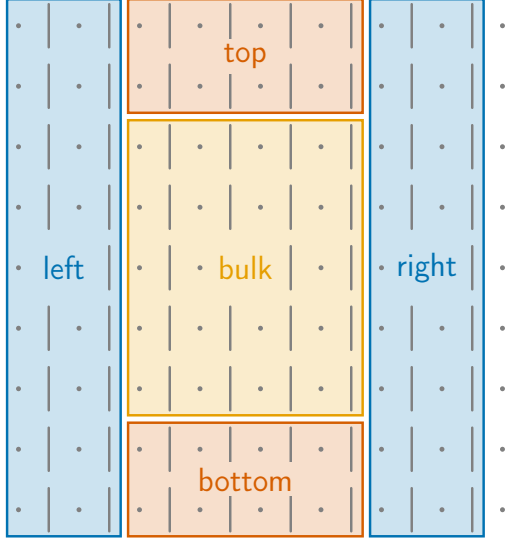


Figure 4: Depicted are Λ_L for $L = 4$ (dots) and the corresponding dual edges $e_{1,(m,n)}$ (lines) as defined above (7). They were used to define the current $J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b)$ in (7). Since there are less vertical dual edges than vertices in Λ_L , the right most vertices have no corresponding dual edge. The coloured boxes group the dual edges into the five groups of the decomposition (23) for $d = 2$.

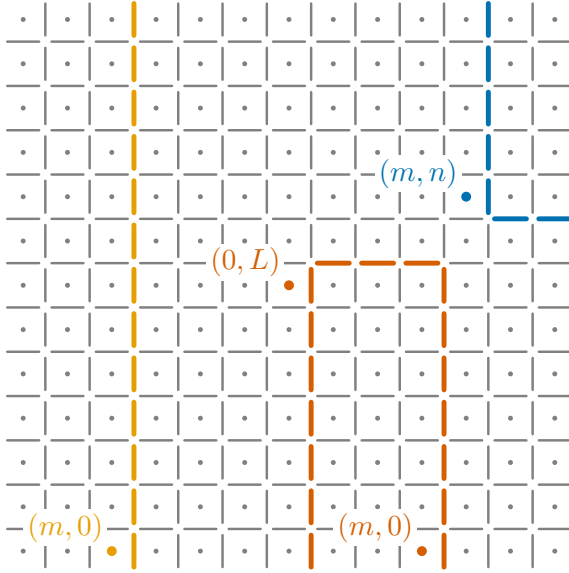


Figure 5: The picture shows Λ_L for $L = 6$ and all dual edges. A few connected sets of dual edges are highlighted. Together with the boundary all these sets are rectangles, and we use current conservation through the edges in the proofs. More precisely,

$$\sum_{n'=n}^{2L} j_{1,L}^{(m,n')} + \sum_{m'=m+1}^L j_{2,L}^{(m',n-1)} = 0,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{2L} j_{1,L}^{(m,n)} = 0 \quad \text{and}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^L (-j_{1,L}^{(0,n)} + j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}) + \sum_{m'=1}^m j_{2,L}^{(m',L)} = 0.$$

Hence,

$$|A^{\text{right}}| = \left| \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=L-d}^{L-1} \sum_{n=0}^{2L} n j_{1,L}^{(m,n)} \right| \leq \frac{d^2 C_B}{2L+1}.$$

Let us now consider the contributions coming from the lower and upper edge regions. The contribution A^{bottom} is small due to the prefactor $n \approx 0$:

$$\left| \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} n j_{1,L}^{(m,n)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} 2(L-d) d d C_B \leq \frac{d^2 C_B}{2L+1}.$$

We have now proven that all contributions up to A^{top} are small. In A^{top} we replace n with $2L$ making again an error of

$$\left| \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=2L-d+1}^{2L} (n-2L) j_{1,L}^{(m,n)} \right| \leq \frac{d^2 C_B}{2L+1}.$$

It now seems, that the magnetization only stems from the top part. That, however, is only due to our choice of the gauge. Indeed, the top and bottom contributions would equal in a gauge with Peierls phase $e^{i\frac{x_2+y_2-2L}{2}b(x_1-y_1)}$ in (4) – which corresponds to exactly our Hamiltonian but on boxes $\Lambda_L = [-L, L]^2$ centered around the origin.

However, also with our natural choice of gauge, we can rewrite the magnetization in terms of the currents near the bottom edge using current conservation (see yellow edge set in Figure 5) and vanishing of the currents in the bulk:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=2L-d+1}^{2L} 2L j_{1,L}^{(m,n)} - \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} 2L (-j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}) \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2(2L+1)} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=d}^{2L-d} |j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}|. \end{aligned}$$

The last step here follows exactly from the calculation (24) for the inner part.

So far, we have proven that

$$\left| m_L(\beta, \mu, b) - \frac{-2L}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} j_{1,L}^{(m,n)} \right| \leq \frac{4d^2 C_B}{2L+1} + \sum_{n=d}^{\infty} \zeta(n). \quad (25)$$

It remains to show that all contributions equal the one at $m = 0$. Using current conservation once more (now for the red edge set in Figure 5), for any $m > 0$

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} (j_{1,L}^{(m,n)} - j_{1,L}^{(0,n)}) \right| \leq \sum_{n=d}^L (|j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}| + |j_{1,L}^{(0,n)}|) + \sum_{m'=1}^m |j_{2,L}^{(m',L)}|, \quad (26)$$

and similarly for $m < 0$. Thus, by using (26) and the analogue estimate for $m > 0$, we can estimate the error that we make by replacing $j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}$ with $j_{1,L}^{(0,n)}$ in (25). The error has

three terms coming from the estimate (26) and each of them can be bounded using again the strategy from (24):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2L}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=d}^L |j_{1,L}^{(m,n)}| &\leq \sum_{n=d}^{\infty} \zeta(n), \\ \frac{2L}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{n=d}^L |j_{1,L}^{(0,n)}| &\leq \sum_{n=d}^{\infty} \zeta(n), \\ \frac{2L}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L+d}^{L-d-1} \sum_{m'=1}^m |j_{1,L}^{(m',L)}| &\leq \sum_{m'=1}^{L-d-1} \zeta(L-m') \leq \sum_{n=d}^{\infty} \zeta(n). \end{aligned}$$

As a final step, we bound

$$\left| \left(\frac{2L2(L-d)}{(2L+1)^2} - 1 \right) \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} j_{1,L}^{(0,n)} \right| \leq \frac{4d^2 C_B}{2L+1}$$

Hence, altogether we have proven that

$$\left| m_L(\beta, \mu, b) - I_L^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) \right| \leq C_B \left(\frac{8d^2}{2L+1} + \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n) \right). \quad (27)$$

□

We conclude this section with the proof of Theorem I.

Proof of Theorem I. Combining Propositions 8 and 9, gives

$$\left| m_L(\beta, \mu, b) - I_L^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) \right| \leq C_B \left(\frac{4d^2}{L} + 2 \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n) \right) \quad (28)$$

for all $d \geq R+D$. Taking the minimum over d gives (9) with

$$\theta(L) = 2C_B \min_{R+D \leq d \leq L} \left(\frac{2d^2}{L} + \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n) \right), \quad (29)$$

which tends to zero for $L \rightarrow \infty$ (choose, e.g., $d = L^{1/4}$). The bound (10) follows directly from Proposition 8. □

3.3 Proof of Theorem II

Theorem II is basically the thermodynamic limit version of Theorem I plus some additional remarks. We split the proof into three parts: in the first part we show the localization of the edge current in the thermodynamic limit, namely Proposition 10, in the second part we prove the equality with the thermodynamic limit of the magnetization, that is

Proposition 11, and in the last part we show the independence of the edge interaction, see Proposition 12.

Let us start with an important remark. In section 2.3 we already discussed that local indistinguishability everywhere with ζ^{edge} -decay implies existence of a unique thermodynamic limit state $\rho_\infty(\beta, \mu, b)$. More precisely, for finite $X \subset \mathbb{Z}_+^2$ and $A \in \mathcal{A}_X$ the convergence is given by

$$|\rho_\infty(\beta, \mu, b)(A) - \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) A)| \leq \|A\| g(|X|) \zeta^{\text{edge}}(\text{dist}(X, \mathbb{Z}_+^2 \setminus \Lambda_L)) \quad (30)$$

due to local indistinguishability.

3.3.1 Localization of the current in the thermodynamic limit

We first note that Bloch's Theorem and the localization of the edge current carry over to the thermodynamic limit.

Proposition 10. *Let $\zeta^{\text{bulk}} \in \ell^1$, ζ^{edge} a null sequence and $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3) satisfying local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{bulk} -decay in the bulk and ζ^{edge} -decay everywhere, in the sense of Definition 1. Then the unique thermodynamic limit state $\rho_\infty(\beta, \mu, b)$ on \mathcal{A}_{loc} satisfies Bloch's theorem, that is, for all $z \in \mathbb{Z}_+^2$*

$$|\rho_\infty(\beta, \mu, b)(J_1^z(b))| \leq 2 C_B \zeta^{\text{bulk}}\left(\left[\text{dist}(z, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \mathbb{Z}_+^2) - D - R\right]_+\right),$$

with C_B from Bloch's Theorem. Hence, also the infinite edge current, defined in (12), is localized near the boundary in the sense that

$$|I^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) - I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)| \leq 2 C_B \sum_{n=d-D-R}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n)$$

for all $d \geq D + R$. Moreover, for all $L \geq R$ and $d \leq L$

$$|I_L^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) - I^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)| \leq d \zeta^{\text{edge}}(L - R).$$

Proof. Combining (30) with Bloch's Theorem we find for all $z \in \mathbb{Z}_+^2$ and L such that $z \in \Lambda_{L-R}$ (remember that then $J_1^z(b) = J_{1,L}^z(b)$) that

$$\begin{aligned} & |\rho_\infty(\beta, \mu, b)(J_1^z(b))| \\ & \leq |\rho_\infty(\beta, \mu, b)(J_{1,L}^z(b)) - \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^z(b))| + |\text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^z(b))| \\ & \leq \zeta^{\text{edge}}(\text{dist}(z, \mathbb{Z}_+^2 \setminus \Lambda_L) - R) + C_B \zeta^{\text{bulk}}\left(\left[\text{dist}(z, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L) - D - R\right]_+\right), \end{aligned}$$

where the first quantity converges to zero, and $\text{dist}(z, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L) = \text{dist}(z, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \mathbb{Z}_+^2)$ for L large enough. The localization of the current now follows exactly as in Proposition 8. For the convergence in L , we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} |I_L^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) - I^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)| & \leq \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} \left| \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_1^{(0,n)}(b)) - \rho_\infty(\beta, \mu, b)(J_1^{(0,n)}(b)) \right| \\ & \leq d \zeta^{\text{edge}}(L - R). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

3.3.2 Magnetization in the thermodynamic limit

Proposition 11. *Let $\zeta^{\text{bulk}} \in \ell^1$ and ζ^{edge} tend to zero. If $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3) satisfying local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{bulk} -decay in the bulk and ζ^{edge} -decay everywhere, in the sense of Definition 1, then*

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} m_L(\beta, \mu, b) = I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b).$$

Proof. We combine Propositions 9 and 10 to obtain

$$|m_L(\beta, \mu, b) - I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)| \leq C_B \left(\frac{4d^2}{L} + \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n) \right) + d\zeta^{\text{edge}}(L-R), \quad (31)$$

which will tend to zero as $L \rightarrow \infty$ for an appropriate choice of d , depending on L . \square

3.3.3 Independence of the specific edge Hamiltonian T_b^{edge} and Φ^{edge}

In order to complete the proof of Theorem II it remains to show that the thermodynamic limit of the magnetization and the current does not depend on the specific edge contributions T_b^{edge} and Φ^{edge} . We prove this by showing that the edge currents of two finite systems with different edge Hamiltonians are asymptotically equivalent and then taking the thermodynamic limit.

Taking into account the differentiability result with respect to μ of Theorem III, this also implies the insensitivity to boundary perturbations of the μ -derivatives in the thermodynamic limit.

Proposition 12. *Let $\zeta^{\text{bulk}} \in \ell^1$, ζ^{edge} tend to zero, and let $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(\tilde{H}_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be two families of Hamiltonians of the form (3) that only differ in the definition of the edge contributions T_b^{edge} , Φ^{edge} and $\tilde{T}_b^{\text{edge}}$, $\tilde{\Phi}^{\text{edge}}$. Assume that both satisfy local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{bulk} -decay in the bulk and ζ^{edge} -decay everywhere in the sense of Definition 1. Then, denoting the quantities of $\tilde{H}_L(b)$ with an additional tilde,*

$$I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) = \tilde{I}^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b).$$

This result shows, that a local perturbation near the edge might change, where exactly the edge current flows, but it does not change the total net current near the boundary. In this sense, the edge current $I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ is dictated by the bulk.

Proof. The idea of the proof is to use current conservation and Bloch's Theorem to show that the current along the lower and upper edge are the same up to a sign (for both interactions). Using local indistinguishability we can then prove that the currents along the upper edge are almost the same for both edge interactions. Thus, also the currents along the lower edge almost agree.

As in section 3.2.2, we abbreviate $j_{k,L}^{(m,n)} := \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{k,L}^{(m,n)}(b))$. And for better readability, we drop the arguments (β, μ, b) in the following. The current flowing in the

upper edge of the box can be written as

$$I_L^{d \text{ up. edge}} := \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} j_{1,L}^{(0,2L-n)}.$$

By current conservation (see yellow edge set in Figure 5) and Bloch's Theorem we find

$$\left| I_L^{d \text{ edge}} + I_L^{d \text{ up. edge}} \right| \leq \sum_{n=d}^{2L-d} \left| j_{1,L}^{(0,n)} \right| \leq 2C_B \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n)$$

for all $L \geq d \geq D+R$. Then, using local indistinguishability for $\Lambda' = B_L^{(0,2L-n)}(2L-n-D)$, with $0 < n < d-1$, which is chosen such that T_b^{edge} and Φ^{edge} vanish on Λ' , we find

$$\left| j_{1,L}^{(0,2L-n)} - \text{tr} \left(\rho [H_L|_{\Lambda'}] J_{1,L}^{(0,2L-n)} \right) \right| \leq \zeta^{\text{edge}}(2L-n-R-D).$$

And the same also holds for the corresponding properties of \tilde{H}_L denoted by an additional tilde. Due to the choice of Λ' , $H_L|_{\Lambda'} = \tilde{H}_L|_{\Lambda'}$, and we also have $J_{1,L}^{(0,2L-n)} = \tilde{J}_{1,L}^{(0,2L-n)}$ for $2L-n > D+R$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| I_L^{d \text{ edge}} - \tilde{I}_L^{d \text{ edge}} \right| &\leq \left| I_L^{d \text{ up. edge}} - \tilde{I}_L^{d \text{ up. edge}} \right| + \left| I_L^{d \text{ edge}} + I_L^{d \text{ up. edge}} \right| + \left| \tilde{I}_L^{d \text{ up. edge}} + \tilde{I}_L^{d \text{ edge}} \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} \left| j_{1,L}^{(0,2L-n)} - \tilde{j}_{1,L}^{(0,2L-n)} \right| + 4C_B \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n) \\ &\leq 2d \zeta^{\text{edge}}(2L+1-d-D-R) + 4C_B \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \zeta^{\text{bulk}}(n). \end{aligned}$$

The statement now follows from Proposition 10. \square

3.4 Proof of Theorem III

In this section, we discuss the μ -derivative of the edge current. Defining

$$\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b) := \partial_\mu \rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) = \beta (\mathcal{N}_L - \langle \mathcal{N}_L \rangle_{\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b)}) \rho_L(\beta, \mu, b), \quad (32)$$

we find

$$\partial_\mu \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^z(b)) = \text{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^z(b)) \quad (33)$$

because $J_{1,L}^z(b)$ does not depend on μ .

To prove Theorem III we use the same strategy of the proofs of Theorems I and II, whose main ingredient is Bloch's Theorem. Therefore, we start by proving a similar statement to Bloch's Theorem for the "state" $\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b)$. A key point in the proof of Bloch's Theorem is the use of local indistinguishability for the Gibbs state. However, since it is not clear whether $\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b)$ satisfies local indistinguishability, we need to adapt the strategy a bit.

Let us start by showing that $\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b)$ has a thermodynamic limit. As a starting point, note that local indistinguishability everywhere implies decay of correlations, a property needed in the following.

Lemma 13. *Let $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3) satisfying local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state everywhere at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{edge} -decay in the sense of Definition 1.*

Then the Gibbs state satisfies decay of correlations, that is for all $X, Y \subset \Lambda_L$, with $\text{dist}(X, Y) > R$, $A \in \mathcal{A}_X$ and $B \in \mathcal{A}_Y$ the covariance

$$\text{Cov}_{\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b)}(A, B) := \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) A B) - \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) A) \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) B)$$

is bounded by

$$|\text{Cov}_{\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b)}(A, B)| \leq 3g(|X| + |Y|) \|A\| \|B\| \zeta^{\text{edge}} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{\text{dist}(X, Y) - R - 1}{2} \right\rfloor \right).$$

Proof. Let $\ell = \lfloor (\text{dist}(X, Y) - R - 1)/2 \rfloor$ and $\Lambda' = X_\ell \cup Y_\ell$, with the ℓ -neighbourhoods $X_\ell := \{z \in \Lambda_L \mid \text{dist}(z, X) \leq \ell\}$ and Y_ℓ . For better readability we again drop the arguments (β, μ, b) . Then, for all $Q \in \mathcal{A}_{X \cup Y}$

$$\left| \text{tr}(\rho_L Q) - \text{tr}(\rho[H_L|_{\Lambda'}] Q) \right| \leq g(|X| + |Y|) \|Q\| \zeta^{\text{edge}}(\ell).$$

Moreover, $\rho[H_L|_{\Lambda'}] = \rho[H_L|_{X_\ell}] \otimes \rho[H_L|_{Y_\ell}]$, since $\text{dist}(X_\ell, Y_\ell) > R$, and thus $\text{tr}(\rho[H_L|_{\Lambda'}] A B) = \text{tr}(\rho[H_L|_{\Lambda'}] A) \text{tr}(\rho[H_L|_{\Lambda'}] B)$. The statement then follows from the triangle inequality. \square

This allows us to prove convergence in the thermodynamic limit of the expectation value in the state $\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b)$ of observables that may be supported near the boundary. We denote by

$$B_+^x(\ell) := \{y \in \mathbb{Z}_+^2 \mid \text{dist}(x, y) \leq \ell\}$$

the ball in \mathbb{Z}_+^2 , similar to how we denoted with $B_L^x(\ell)$ and $B^x(\ell)$ the balls in Λ_L and \mathbb{Z}^2 , respectively.

Lemma 14. *Let $n \mapsto n^2 \zeta^{\text{edge}}(n) \in \ell^1$ and $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3). There exists a non-increasing $\xi \in \ell^1$, explicitly given in (36), such that the following holds: If $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state everywhere at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{edge} -decay in the sense of Definition 1, then, for all $x \in \mathbb{Z}_+^2$, $A \in \mathcal{A}_{B_+^x(R)}$ and $L' < L$ such that $B_+^x(R) \subset \Lambda_{L'}$, it holds that*

$$\left| \text{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b) A) - \text{tr}(\mathcal{F}_{L'}(\beta, \mu, b) A) \right| \leq \beta \|A\| \xi(\text{dist}(x, \Lambda_L \setminus \Lambda_{L'}) - R). \quad (34)$$

Proof. For the proof let $X = B_+^x(R)$, $\ell = \lfloor \text{dist}(X, \Lambda_L \setminus \Lambda_{L'})/3 \rfloor$ and $Z = B_+^x(R+2\ell) \subset \Lambda_{L'}$. The main idea of the proof is to write the number operators as sums of single-site operators. Then we can use local indistinguishability (for the single-site operators supported in Z) and decay of correlations (for the single-site operators supported outside Z) of the Gibbs

state to conclude the result. For better readability we drop the arguments (β, μ, b) . Then

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\text{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L A) - \text{tr}(\mathcal{F}_{L'} A) \right) / \beta \\
&= \sum_{z \in Z} \text{tr}(\rho_L A \mathcal{N}_z) - \text{tr}(\rho_{L'} A \mathcal{N}_z) \\
&\quad - \sum_{z \in Z} \text{tr}(\rho_L A) \text{tr}(\rho_L \mathcal{N}_z) - \text{tr}(\rho_L A) \text{tr}(\rho_{L'} \mathcal{N}_z) \\
&\quad + \sum_{z \in Z} \text{tr}(\rho_{L'} A) \text{tr}(\rho_{L'} \mathcal{N}_z) - \text{tr}(\rho_L A) \text{tr}(\rho_{L'} \mathcal{N}_z) \\
&\quad + \sum_{z \in \Lambda_L \setminus Z} \text{tr}(\rho_L A \mathcal{N}_z) - \text{tr}(\rho_L A) \text{tr}(\rho_L \mathcal{N}_z) \\
&\quad - \sum_{z \in \Lambda_{L'} \setminus Z} \text{tr}(\rho_{L'} A \mathcal{N}_z) - \text{tr}(\rho_{L'} A) \text{tr}(\rho_{L'} \mathcal{N}_z).
\end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

Since A has bounded support, the first three sums can now be bounded using local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state because $\rho_{L'} = \rho[H_L|_{\Lambda_{L'}}]$, while the last two can be bounded using decay of correlations in the form of Lemma 13. Using $\|\mathcal{N}_z\| = 1$ and $g(|X| + 1) \leq 1$, we find

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \text{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L A) - \text{tr}(\mathcal{F}_{L'} A) \right| / (\beta \|A\|) \\
&\leq 3 \sum_{z \in Z} \zeta^{\text{edge}}(\text{dist}(X \cup \{z\}, \Lambda_L \setminus \Lambda_{L'})) \\
&\quad + \sum_{z \in \Lambda_L \setminus Z} 3 \zeta^{\text{edge}} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{\text{dist}(X, z) - R - 1}{2} \right\rfloor \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{z \in \Lambda_{L'} \setminus Z} 3 \zeta^{\text{edge}} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{\text{dist}(X, z) - R - 1}{2} \right\rfloor \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Summing over shells as in (24), the sum over $z \in Z$ is bounded by

$$\sum_{z \in Z} \zeta^{\text{edge}}(\text{dist}(X \cup \{z\}, \Lambda_L \setminus \Lambda_{L'})) \leq 4(R + 2\ell) \sum_{n=\ell}^{2\ell} \zeta^{\text{edge}}(n) + (2R + 1)^2 \zeta^{\text{edge}}(2\ell),$$

and each of the other sums can be bounded by

$$12 \sum_{n=2\ell+1}^{\infty} (n + R) \zeta^{\text{edge}}(\lfloor (n - R - 1)/2 \rfloor) \leq 12 \sum_{m=\ell}^{\infty} (2m + 2 + R) \zeta^{\text{edge}}(m - \lfloor (R - 1)/2 \rfloor).$$

Defining

$$\xi(r) = 3 \left(12 \sum_{m=\ell}^{\infty} (2m + 2 + R) \zeta^{\text{edge}}(m - \lfloor (R - 1)/2 \rfloor) + (2R + 1)^2 \zeta^{\text{edge}}(2\ell) \right) \Big|_{\ell=\lfloor r/3 \rfloor}, \tag{36}$$

which is in ℓ^1 since $n \mapsto n^2 \zeta^{\text{edge}}(n) \in \ell^1$, yields the claim. \square

We will use this Lemma later to prove differentiability of I^{edge} . But first, we adjust the proof to show that also the μ -derivative of the local bond currents decay in the bulk, i.e. a **Bloch's Theorem** for $\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b)$. However, the two simplest approaches to adjust the proof of Bloch's Theorem do not work. At first, one might want to use local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state and view $\mathcal{N}_L - \langle \mathcal{N}_L \rangle$ as part of the operator in (6). This fails, since $\mathcal{N}_L - \langle \mathcal{N}_L \rangle$ is supported over all Λ_L and not bounded uniformly in L . Alternatively, one could try to use local indistinguishability of the “state” $\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b)$ and follow the proof of the **Bloch's Theorem** afterwards. And while Lemma 14 already looks similar to local indistinguishability, it can only be used to compare $\partial_\mu \rho_L(\beta, \mu, b)$ with $\mathcal{F}[H_L(b)|_{\Lambda'}](\beta, \mu) := \partial_\mu \rho[H_L(b)|_{\Lambda'}](\beta, \mu)$ for $\Lambda' = \Lambda_{L'}$. But within the proof of **Bloch's Theorem** we also need to compare to more general sets $\Lambda' \subset \Lambda_L$, in particular to sets that include an edge of Λ_L (not only the lower one).

One might hope to adapt the proof of Lemma 14 to prove local indistinguishability. However, that needs decay of correlations in $\mathcal{F}[H_L(b)|_{\Lambda'}](\beta, \mu)$ which we could not prove. It would follow from local indistinguishability everywhere of $\rho[H_L(b)|_{\Lambda'}](\beta, \mu)$, which might be a viable assumption since the Hamiltonian is translation invariant. To avoid these more general assumptions, we take a different approach for which we introduce

$$\mathcal{F}^Z[H_L(b)|_{\Lambda'}](\beta, \mu) := \beta (\mathcal{N}_Z - \langle \mathcal{N}_Z \rangle_{\rho[H_L(b)|_{\Lambda'}](\beta, \mu)}) \rho[H_L(b)|_{\Lambda'}](\beta, \mu) \quad (37)$$

for $Z \subset \Lambda' \subset \Lambda_L$. These “states” can be handled easily since the problematic sum is not present. We prove the following statement which is similar to local indistinguishability in the state $\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b)$.

Lemma 15. *Let $n \mapsto n^2 \zeta^{\text{edge}}(n) \in \ell^1$, $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3) and $\xi \in \ell^1$ as in Lemma 14. If $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state everywhere at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{edge} -decay in the sense of Definition 1, then, for all $x \in \Lambda_L$, $\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $Z = B_L^x(R + 2\ell)$, $\Lambda' = B_L^x(R + 3\ell)$ and $A \in \mathcal{A}_{B_L^x(R)}$*

$$\left| \text{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b) A) - \text{tr}(\mathcal{F}^Z[H_L(b)|_{\Lambda'}](\beta, \mu) A) \right| \leq \beta \|A\| \xi(3\ell).$$

Proof. The proof is exactly the same as the proof of Lemma 14 but with $\rho_{L'}$ replaced by $\rho[H_L|_{\Lambda'}]$ and without the last sum in (35). Hence, we only need decay of correlations in ρ_L , which is provided by Lemma 13. \square

Lemma 15 allows us to prove an analogous statement to **Bloch's Theorem** for the “state” $\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b)$, namely that $|\text{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{k,L}^{(m,n)}(b))|$ decays rapidly inside the bulk. In particular, we also prove boundedness of the μ -derivative of local bond currents, which is not clear a priori because $\mathcal{N}_L - \langle \mathcal{N}_L \rangle$ is not uniformly bounded in L .

Proposition 16. *Let $n \mapsto n^2 \zeta^{\text{edge}}(n) \in \ell^1$, $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3) and $\xi \in \ell^1$ as in Lemma 14. There exists $C_{\mathcal{F}} > 0$ such that the following holds: If $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state everywhere at (β, μ, b) with ζ^{edge} -decay in the sense of Definition 1, then*

$$\left| \text{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{k,L}^z(b)) \right| \leq C_{\mathcal{F}} \beta \xi \left(\left[\text{dist}(z, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L) - D - R \right]_+ \right).$$

Proof. For better readability, we drop the arguments (β, μ, b) in the proof. And as in the proof of Bloch's Theorem in section 3.1.3 we only do the proof for $k = 1$, i.e. currents in x_1 -direction.

We first prove uniform boundedness of the left-hand side. Recall that $J_{k,L}^z \in \mathcal{A}_{B_L^z(R)}$ and $\|J_{k,L}^z\| \leq C_J$. For $\ell = 0$, Lemma 15 with $B_L^z(R) = Z = \Lambda'$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} |\operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L J_{k,L}^z)| &\leq \left| \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L J_{k,L}^z) - \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}^Z [H_L|_Z] J_{k,L}^z) \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}^Z [H_L|_Z] J_{k,L}^z) \right| \\ &\leq \beta C_J \xi(0) + \beta (2R + 1)^2 C_J \\ &=: \beta C_0. \end{aligned}$$

To prove decay in the bulk, note that \mathcal{F}_L is stationary due to stationarity of the Gibbs state and since H_L commutes with the full number operator \mathcal{N}_L appearing in the definition of \mathcal{F}_L . Hence, we have current conservation in the “state” \mathcal{F}_L , see Corollary 7, which we apply for the rectangle $\Lambda_L \cap \{x_1 \geq 0\}$. Then we choose $d > D + R$ and $0 < \ell < (d - D - R)/3$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{n=0}^{2L} \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L J_{1,L}^{(0,n)}) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{d-1} \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L J_{1,L}^{(0,n)}) + \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L J_{1,L}^{(0,2L-n)}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=d}^{2L-d} \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L J_1^{(0,n)}) - \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}^{B^{(0,n)}(R+2\ell)} [H_L|_{B^{(0,n)}(R+3\ell)}] J_1^{(0,n)}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=d}^{2L-d} \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}^{B^{(0,n)}(R+2\ell)} [H_L|_{B^{(0,n)}(R+3\ell)}] J_1^{(0,n)}), \end{aligned}$$

which is the same decomposition as in the proof of Bloch's Theorem. The first sum is bounded by $2d\beta C_0$. With Lemma 15, the second sum is bounded by

$$(2(L - d) + 1) \beta C_J \xi(3\ell).$$

All terms in the third sum equal the one at $(0, L)$ due to translation invariance of the Hamiltonian. Thus,

$$\left| \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}^{B^{(0,L)}(R+2\ell)} [H_L|_{B^{(0,L)}(R+3\ell)}] J_1^{(0,L)}) \right| \leq \frac{C_0 \beta d}{L - d} + \beta C_J \xi(3\ell) \rightarrow \beta C_J \xi(3\ell)$$

for $L \rightarrow \infty$.

We can now relate this result back to any point $x \in \Lambda_L$. Choosing $d = \operatorname{dist}(x, \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \Lambda_L)$, $\ell = \lfloor (d - D - R)/3 \rfloor$ we find

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L J_1^x) \right| &\leq \left| \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L J_1^x) - \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}^{B^x(R+2\ell)} [H_L|_{B^x(R+3\ell)}] J_1^x) \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}^{B^{(0,L)}(R+2\ell)} [H_L|_{B^{(0,L)}(R+3\ell)}] J_1^{(0,L)}) \right| \\ &\leq 2\beta C_J \xi(3\ell), \end{aligned}$$

which proves the claim with $C_{\mathcal{F}} = \max\{C_0 \xi(0)^{-1}, 2C_J\}$, using $\xi(k) = \xi(3 \lfloor k/3 \rfloor)$ due to the explicit form (36). \square

We can now prove differentiability of I^{edge} .

Proposition 17. *Let $n \mapsto n^2 \zeta^{\text{edge}}(n) \in \ell^1$, $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3). If $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state everywhere with ζ^{edge} -decay at (β, μ, b) for all μ in an open interval M , then $I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$, $I^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ are differentiable functions of $\mu \in M$. Moreover, the derivative of $I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ is localized near the boundary, with the decay estimate*

$$|\partial_{\mu} I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) - \partial_{\mu} I^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)| \leq \beta C_{\mathcal{F}} \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \xi(n), \quad (38)$$

where $C_{\mathcal{F}}, \xi$ are as in Proposition 16.

Proof. In finite volume, it is clear that $I_L^{d\text{edge}}$ is differentiable in μ . We will thus use local indistinguishability, respectively Proposition 16, to take the limit $L \rightarrow \infty$ and then $d \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly in μ .

We abbreviate $j_{1,L}^{(0,n)}(\mu) = \text{tr}(\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^{(0,n)}(b))$ and $j_1^{(0,n)}(\mu) = \rho_{\infty}(\beta, \mu, b)(J_1^{(0,n)}(b))$ as before (the first will only be used for $n \leq L$ so that $J_{1,L}^{(0,n)}(b) = J_1^{(0,n)}(b)$). First, by Lemma 14,

$$\partial_{\mu} j_{1,L}^{(0,n)}(\mu) = \text{tr}\left(\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_1^{(0,n)}(b)\right)$$

is a Cauchy sequence in L . Denoting its limit by $c_1^{(0,n)}(\mu)$, we have

$$|c_1^{(0,n)}(\mu) - \partial_{\mu} j_{1,L}^{(0,n)}(\mu)| \leq \beta C_J \xi(L - R).$$

By local indistinguishability we know that $j_{1,L}^{(0,n)}(\mu)$ converges to its limit $j_1^{(0,n)}(\mu)$, and this convergence is uniform since ζ^{edge} is independent of μ . Hence, by completeness of $C^1(M)$, $j_1^{(0,n)}(\mu)$ is differentiable in μ and $\partial_{\mu} j_1^{(0,n)}(\mu) = c_1^{(0,n)}(\mu)$. Thus, $I^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ is differentiable and satisfies

$$|\partial_{\mu} I^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) - \partial_{\mu} I_L^{d\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)| \leq \beta d C_J \xi(L - R). \quad (39)$$

To take $d \rightarrow \infty$, observe that by Proposition 16

$$\begin{aligned} |\partial_{\mu} j_1^{(0,n)}(\mu)| &\leq |\partial_{\mu} j_1^{(0,n)}(\mu) - \partial_{\mu} j_{1,L}^{(0,n)}(\mu)| + |\partial_{\mu} j_{1,L}^{(0,n)}(\mu)| \\ &\leq \beta C_J \xi(L - R) + C_{\mathcal{F}} \beta \xi(n - D - R), \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

which converges to $\beta C_{\mathcal{F}} \xi(n - D - R)$ as $L \rightarrow \infty$. Summation over n shows that $I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ is differentiable and satisfies (38). \square

Note that Proposition 17 together with the equality $m(\beta, \mu, b) = I^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ from Theorem II proves Theorem III. Additionally, we provide a bound on the difference of $\partial_{\mu} m_L(\beta, \mu, b)$ and $\partial_{\mu} I_L^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ in finite volume, which is analogous to the bound from Theorem I.

Proposition 18. *Let $n \mapsto n^2 \zeta^{\text{edge}}(n) \in \ell^1$, $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a family of Hamiltonians of the form (3). There exists a null sequence η so that the following holds: If $(H_L(b))_{L \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies local indistinguishability of the Gibbs state everywhere with ζ^{edge} -decay at (β, μ, b) for μ in some open interval, then*

$$\left| \partial_\mu m_L(\beta, \mu, b) - \partial_\mu I_L^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b) \right| \leq \beta \eta(L).$$

Proof. Differentiating (22) by using (33), we obtain

$$\partial_\mu m_L(\beta, \mu, b) = \frac{1}{(2L+1)^2} \sum_{m=-L}^{L-1} \sum_{n=0}^{2L} n \operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b) J_{1,L}^{(m,n)}(b)).$$

Following the proof of Proposition 9, where we only used Bloch's Theorem and current conservation in $\rho_L(\beta, \mu, b)$, whose analogues here are Proposition 16 and current conservation in $\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b)$ (the latter holds, because $\mathcal{F}_L(\beta, \mu, b)$ is stationary), we obtain

$$\left| \partial_\mu m_L(\beta, \mu, b) - \partial_\mu I_L^{\text{dedge}}(\beta, \mu, b) \right| \leq \beta C_{\mathcal{F}} \left(\frac{4d^2}{L} + \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \xi(n) \right).$$

Combining this with Proposition 16 to compare $\partial_\mu I_L^{\text{dedge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$ and $\partial_\mu I_L^{\text{edge}}(\beta, \mu, b)$, proves the claim with

$$\eta(L) = 2 C_{\mathcal{F}} \min_{D+R \leq d \leq L} \left(\frac{2d^2}{L} + \sum_{n=d-R-D}^{\infty} \xi(n) \right). \quad \square$$

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