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Floquet integrability and long-range entanglement generation in the one-dimensional quantum Potts model

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We develop a Floquet protocol for long-range entanglement generation in the one-dimensional quantum Potts model, which generalizes the transverse-filed Ising model by allowing each spin to have \( n \geq 2 \) states. We focus on the case of \( n = 3 \), so that the model describes a chain of qutrits. The suggested protocol creates qutrit Bell-like pairs with nonlocal long-range entanglement that spans over the entire chain. We then conjecture that the proposed Floquet protocol is integrable and explicitly construct a few first nontrivial conserved quantities that commute with the stroboscopic evolution operator. Our analysis of the Floquet integrability relies on the deep connection between the quantum Potts model and a much broader class of models described by the Temperley-Lieb algebra. We work at the purely algebraic level and our results on Floquet integrability are valid for any representation of the Temperley-Lieb algebra. We expect that our findings can be probed with present experimental facilities using Rydberg programmable quantum simulators and can find various applications in quantum technologies.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years, a tremendous progress in the development of programmable quantum simulators of various nature has greatly pushed the research field in the direction of probing novel nonconventional states of quantum matter [1–7]. Recent achievements include investigations of exotic nonequilibrium many-body states and phase transitions in strongly correlated quantum systems, e.g., in quantum spin chains, such as the transverse-field Ising model (TFIM) [1,2] and its extensions [7]. Specifically, the use of a Rydberg programmable simulator enables one to study generalizations of TFIM, in which each spin has \( n \geq 2 \) states [7,8]. The \( n \)-state model with \( \mathbb{Z}_n \) symmetry is known as the chiral clock model, whereas a model with a larger (\( S_n \)) symmetry comes under the name of the \( n \)-state Potts model. Both models exhibit incredibly rich physics and have been extensively studied in the context of quantum phase transitions [1,7,8], critical phenomena [7], exotic quasiparticle excitations (e.g., mesonic and baryonic) [9], and integrable lattice models [10]. An additional interest to the \( n \)-state Potts model is motivated by the fact that it admits a description in terms of parafermions, particles obeying nontrivial quasi-local anyonic statistics, which is linked to topological quantum computing [11–13]. On the other hand, the \( n \)-state model corresponds to an array of qudits, which are promising for improving the performance of various quantum computational schemes and algorithms, e.g., by using them in the multiqubit gate decomposition [14–17]. In order to maximize the improvement, one has to use qudits with a certain number of internal states that depends on the spatial topology and connectivity of a quantum system [16]. For example, in the case of a one-dimensional (1D) chain with all-to-all connectivity, the best performance is shown by qutrits (qudits with \( n = 3 \) internal states) [16].

One of the key challenges that arise in controllable spin chains and generic many-body systems is the generation of entanglement, which is a crucial resource for applications in quantum computing, simulation, and metrology. The case of long-range entanglement is traditionally of special interest, since it plays a key role in the understanding of various many-body phenomena, with the paradigmatic example being the quantum magnetism [18]. A powerful tool for generating states with a long-range entanglement and other nontrivial properties is provided by the periodic (Floquet) driving, which allows steering the dynamics to the desired state by a sequence of discrete time steps [19–28]. Recently, this method has been used in the realization of exotic nonequilibrium quantum many-body states, such as discrete time crystals [28] and quantum many-body scars [28,29]. A periodic driving protocol for on-demand generation of long-range entanglement has been suggested for a system of ultracold atoms in optical superlattices, a setup which simulates the 1D spin-1/2 Heisenberg model with time-dependent exchange interaction [19]. In this system, the consecutive switching of the interaction between the spins on even and odd links of the chain transforms the initial short-range entanglement between the the nearest-neighbor spins into the nonlocal one. A similar protocol was later studied for the case of the 1D TFIM, where...
the nonlocal entanglement between the pairs of distant spins is generated by repeatedly switching the transverse field on and off [30–33]. A natural question is whether these long-range entanglement protocols can be extended beyond the spin-1/2 chains, such as the Heisenberg or Ising model, to the case of $\mathbb{Z}_n$ chains, e.g., $n$-state Potts model. This is of practical interest due to the aforementioned advantages for quantum computing that are offered by the qudit-based platforms.

From the fundamental point of view, it is important to emphasize that despite a significant amount of known Floquet protocols generating various nontrivial quantum states, all these cases are rather exceptional and require the system to be fine-tuned. In contrast, a generic interacting many-body quantum system subject to a periodic drive simply reaches an infinite temperature state. This happens because the energy is continuously pumped into the system and in the general case there are no conservation laws that can prevent the system from heating [34–36]. Thus, the situation is analogous to the phenomenon of thermalization in statistical physics, which is characteristic of nonintegrable systems in the absence of disorder [37,38]. On the other hand, it is well known from statistical physics that integrable or localized many-body systems do not thermalize due to a large number of conserved quantities (charges). Continuing the analogy between statistical models and systems with periodic driving, it is natural to expect that Floquet systems which do not heat up to an infinite temperature must be also in a certain sense integrable and possess an extensive number of conservation laws. This is indeed the case, and the field of Floquet integrability is a growing research area (for a review of recent results see, e.g., Ref. [20] and references therein), but a complete understanding is still missing. In particular, explicit construction of conservation laws for integrable Floquet protocols remains an open question.

In this paper, we propose a Floquet protocol for iterative generation of nonlocal entangled qutrit pairs in the 1D three-state Potts model, which describes a chain of qutrits. We show that by starting from a polarized state (i.e., the product state in which all qutrits are initially in one and the same internal state) and performing a state preparation scheme followed by a consequent switching of the transverse field on and off with a certain frequency, one arrives at a state consisting of qutrit pairs with increasingly long-ranged entanglement.

We then go one step further and argue that the existence of the suggested Floquet protocol is not merely a fortunate coincidence but a consequence of its integrability. Namely, we demonstrate the presence of emerging conservation laws in the parameter regime corresponding to the long-range entanglement generation. We explicitly construct the first few conserved charges and conjecture that one can similarly construct the higher ones. Using the fact that the Hamiltonian of the three-state Potts model can be thought of as a representation of a more general operator belonging to the so-called Temperley-Lieb algebra, we show that the long-range entanglement generating Floquet protocols for the TFIM and the Heisenberg models are also integrable as their Hamiltonians are nothing other as different representations of the same Temperley-Lieb-algebraic operator. Finally, we briefly discuss different driving regimes that do not result in the entanglement generation but nevertheless exhibit some interesting features, although their detailed investigation is beyond the scope of the present work.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we introduce the 1D three-state Potts model and discuss an operator basis convenient for our purposes. Then, in Sec. III we construct the Floquet protocol, identify the parameter regime that leads to the entanglement generation, and present the resulting many-body state with the long-range entanglement between the qutrit pairs. In Sec. IV we show that the suggested Floquet protocol is integrable, present a few first nontrivial conserved charges, and extend our findings to other protocols related to the Temperley-Lieb algebraic models. We discuss our results and conclude in Sec. V.

II. THREE-STATE POTTS MODEL HAMILTONIAN

We consider the Potts model with $n = 3$ states per site, a generalization of the Ising model to spin variables taking three values. The Hamiltonian of the three-state Potts model on a chain of $2N$ sites can be written as

$$H = -JH_1 - fH_2,$$

where $J$ and $f$ are real constants and for later convenience we separated the terms $H_1$ and $H_2$, which are given by

$$H_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{2N-1} (X_j^1 X_{j+1}^1 + X_j^1 X_{j+1}^1),$$
$$H_2 = \sum_{j=1}^{2N} (Z_j + Z_j^\dagger).$$

For concreteness, throughout this work we assume open boundary conditions although most of the results can be straightforwardly generalized to the periodic ones [39]. The operators $X_j$ and $Z_j$ in Eq. (2) satisfy the following relations:

$$X_j^3 = 1, \quad Z_j^3 = 1,$$
$$X_j^2 = \omega X_j^1, \quad Z_j^2 = Z_j^1,$$
$$X_j Z_j = \omega Z_j X_j, \quad X_j Z_k = Z_k X_j (j \neq k),$$

where $\omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$ is the principal cube root of unity. They act nontrivially on the $j$th site of the chain, i.e., $X_j = \mathbb{I} \otimes \cdots \otimes X \otimes \mathbb{I} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{I}$ and $Z_j = \mathbb{I} \otimes \cdots \otimes Z \otimes \mathbb{I} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{I}$. For the operators $X$ and $Z$ we choose the following matrix representations:

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. $$

Labelling the local basis states as $|l\rangle_j$, with $l \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, we have $Z_j^m|l\rangle_j = \omega^m|l\rangle_j$ and $X_j^m|l\rangle_j = |l - m \mod 3\rangle_j$, where $m = 1, 2$. The matrices $Z_j$ and $X_j$ generalize the Pauli matrices $\sigma_j^x$ and $\sigma_j^y$, correspondingly, and are commonly referred to as the shift ($X_j$) and clock ($Z_j$) matrices.

In Eq. (2), the term $H_1$ corresponds to the nearest-neighbor interaction between the spins, whereas the term $H_2$ plays the role of the transverse field. The operators $X_j$, $Z_j$, and their conjugates are related to each other by a unitary
transformation $W_j = 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \otimes W \otimes 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1$, with
\begin{equation}
W = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & \omega^2 & \omega \\
1 & \omega & \omega^2
\end{pmatrix},
\end{equation}
which acts on the operators $X_j$ and $Z_j$ as
\begin{align}
W X_j W_j^\dagger &= Z_j, \\
W Z_j W_j^\dagger &= X_j^2, \\
W X_j Z_j W_j^\dagger &= Z_j, \\
W Z_j X_j W_j^\dagger &= X_j.
\end{align}
Thus, the transformation $\prod_{j=1}^{2N} W_j$ applied to $H_{i,2}$ from Eq. (2) simply replaces $X_j \leftrightarrow Z_j$.

Unlike the Pauli matrices, $Z_j$ and $X_j$ alone do not form a group under multiplication \[40\], which makes them inconvenient for our purposes. Thus, we choose a different basis that satisfies the group properties. Namely, following Refs. \[41,42\], we introduce the operators \[43\]
\begin{equation}
J^m_j \equiv J^{m_i,m_2}_j = \omega^{m_i} X_j^{m_2},
\end{equation}
where $m = m_2 - m_1 \equiv m_2 n + m_1$ and components of the vector $m + n$ are mod 3. This leads to the following commutation relations:
\begin{equation}
[J^m_j, J^n_j] = -2i \delta_{jk} \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} m \times n\right) J^{m+n}_j,
\end{equation}
with $\delta_{jk}$ being the Kronecker symbol. In terms of the operators in Eq. (7) we have
\begin{align}
H_1 &= \sum_{j=1}^{2N-1} \left[ J^{(2,0)}_j \otimes J^{(1,0)}_{j+1} + J^{(1,0)}_j \otimes J^{(2,0)}_{j+1} \right], \\
H_2 &= \sum_{j=1}^{2N} \left[ J^{(0,1)}_j \otimes J^{(0,2)}_j \right].
\end{align}
Note that all terms in $H_1$ ($H_2$) commute with each other, whereas $[H_1, H_2] \neq 0$. Let us also mention that the Hamiltonian \[1\] is integrable at the critical point $J = f [10]$, and its superintegrable variations are known \[44\]. We now proceed with the discussion of a periodic driving protocol.

III. FLOQUET PROTOCOL

A. Preliminary remarks

We begin with a brief overview of the Floquet formalism for (isolated) time-dependent quantum systems. For a more detailed discussion see, e.g., Ref. \[45\]. The evolution operator for a time-dependent Hamiltonian $H(t)$ is given by the time-ordered exponential
\begin{equation}
U(t) = T e^{-i \int_0^t dt H(t)},
\end{equation}
where $T$ denotes the time ordering and we set $\hbar = 1$. According to the Floquet theorem, for periodic time dependence of the Hamiltonian, $H(t + T) = H(t)$, one can rewrite Eq. (11) in the following way:
\begin{equation}
U_F(t) = P(t)e^{-i}\delta t H_F,
\end{equation}
where $H_F$ is time-independent effective (Floquet) Hamiltonian, whereas the operator $P(t)$ is periodic, $P(t + T) = P(t)$, and satisfies $P(mT) = 1$ for integer $m$. Thus, if one observes the system stroboscopically, i.e., only at times $t = nT$ with integer $n$, then the evolution operator becomes
\begin{equation}
U_F(T) = e^{-i\delta t H_F}.
\end{equation}
We note in passing that the Floquet Hamiltonian $H_F$ can depend on the period duration $T$. Despite the simple form of Eq. (13), explicit construction of $H_F$ remains in most cases extremely tedious, if not impossible. Remarkable exceptions are provided by the Lie-algebraic \[20\] and free-fermionic \[46\] Hamiltonians, for which one can obtain $H_F$ quite easily.

An important and widely used class of periodic Hamiltonians corresponds to the so-called kicked models. A typical Hamiltonian is of the form
\begin{equation}
H(t) = g_1 H_1 + g_2 T \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta(t - m T) H_2,
\end{equation}
which describes a sequence of instantaneous kicks by the term $g_2 H_2$ performed with a frequency $\omega = 2\pi / T$. In Eq. (14) we explicitly include the factor of $T$ in the second term in order to fix the dimension of the Hamiltonian. Substituting $H(t)$ into Eq. (11) with $t = T$ and taking into account the $\delta$-functional time dependence, we immediately obtain that the stroboscopic evolution operator factorizes and can be written as
\begin{equation}
U_F(T) = e^{-iT g_1 H_1} e^{-i\delta t g_2 H_2},
\end{equation}
Thus, over the period $T$ the evolution is governed solely by $g_1 H_1$, which is followed by the kick with $g_2 H_2$ in the end.

Alternatively, the stroboscopic Floquet protocol (15) can be obtained for the periodic steplike time dependence of the Hamiltonian:
\begin{equation}
H(t) = \begin{cases}
H_1, & t \ \text{mod} \ T_1 + T_2 \in [0, T_1), \\
H_2, & t \ \text{mod} \ T_1 + T_2 \in [T_1, T_1 + T_2),
\end{cases}
\end{equation}
where $H_1$ and $H_2$ are time independent. We thus have $H(t + T_1 + T_2) = H(t)$ and the one-period stroboscopic Floquet operator is
\begin{equation}
U_F(T_1 + T_2) = e^{-i\delta t H_1} e^{-i\delta t H_2}.
\end{equation}
Clearly, if $H_1$ and $H_2$ do not commute, then it is highly non-trivial to obtain the Floquet Hamiltonian $H_F$ in a closed form. Indeed, in order to reduce the evolution operator from Eq. (15) or Eq. (17) to a single exponential as in Eq. (12), one has to sum the Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff series, which is only possible in a limited number of cases. Nevertheless, the form of the stroboscopic Floquet operator in Eq. (15) is already simple enough to work with and it has been investigated for various models and settings, see, e.g., Refs. \[19,20,22–28,30–33\] and references therein. In what follows we study the steplike stroboscopic Floquet protocol for the kicked three-state Potts model discussed in Sec. II.
B. Kicked three-state Potts model

We now consider the time-dependent Hamiltonian of the three-state Potts model subject to periodically kicked transverse field $H_1$:

$$H(t) = -JH_1 - fT \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta(t - mT)H_2,$$  \hfill (18)

where $H_{1,2}$ are given by Eq. (10). Thus, the time-dependent Hamiltonian $H(t)$ in Eq. (18) is of the form (14), with $g_1 = -J$ and $g_2 = -f$. Then, the one-period stroboscopic Floquet operator is given by Eq. (15) and reads as

$$U_F(T) = e^{iTH_2}e^{iT\hat{H}_1}.$$  \hfill (19)

It corresponds to the evolution for time $T$ with the interaction Hamiltonian $-JH_1$, followed by an instantaneous kick by the uniform transverse field $-fH_2$. We are interested in the state of the system

$$|\psi(kT)\rangle = U_F^k(T)|\psi(0)\rangle$$  \hfill (20)

after $k$ periods of the protocol.

Let us denote by $\hat{H}_1$ the interaction part of the Hamiltonian with the central link (i.e., that between the sites $N$ and $N + 1$) being switched off [47]:

$$\hat{H}_1 = H_1 - (X_N^1X_{N+1}^1 + X_N^2X_{N+1}^2).$$  \hfill (21)

Then, we rewrite the one-period evolution operator by separating the part $V_0$ that acts only in the middle of the chain:

$$U_F(T) = e^{iTH_2}e^{iT\hat{H}_1}V_0(T) \equiv \tilde{U}(T)V_0(T),$$  \hfill (22)

where we introduced unitary operators $V_0$ and $\tilde{U}$. The former is given by

$$V_0 = \exp[iJT(X_N^1X_{N+1} + X_N^2X_{N+1})]$$  \hfill (23)

and acts nontrivially only at the $N$th and $(N+1)$-th sites, i.e., over the central link of the chain. On the contrary, the operator

$$\tilde{U}(T) = e^{iTH_2}e^{iT\hat{H}_1}$$  \hfill (24)

acts nontrivially on the left and right halves of the chain and not across the central link. Therefore, $\tilde{U}$ does not entangle the left and right halves with each other and can be written in the factorized form

$$\tilde{U}(T) = \tilde{U}_{L}(T)\tilde{U}_{R}(T),$$  \hfill (25)

where $\tilde{U}_{L(R)}$ acts on the left (right) half of the lattice and $[\tilde{U}_{L}, \tilde{U}_{R}] = 0$. Then, we rewrite the one-period Floquet operator in Eq. (22) as

$$U_F = \tilde{U}_0V_0 = V_1\tilde{U}, \quad V_1 = \tilde{U}_0\tilde{U},$$  \hfill (26)

were for the sake of readability we omitted the $T$ dependence. Similarly, for two periods we have $U^2_F = \tilde{U}_0V_0V_1\tilde{U}$, which can be written as

$$U^2_F = V_1V_2\tilde{U}^2, \quad V_2 = \tilde{U}_0V_1\tilde{U}. $$  \hfill (27)

One can easily check that the evolution operator for $k$ periods becomes

$$U_F^k = V_1\cdots V_k\tilde{U}^k, \quad V_i = \tilde{U}_{V_i-1}\tilde{U}. $$  \hfill (28)

The unitary operators $V_k$ act nontrivially on both halves of the chain and entangle them. However, for some specific values of $fT$ and $JT$ the resulting entanglement has a very simple structure, as we show below.

C. Explicit form of $V_k$

Let us now find the explicit form of the operators $V_k$. We first rewrite the operator $V_1$ from Eq. (26) as

$$V_1 = \tilde{U}_0\tilde{U}_0^{-1} = e^{ifT\text{ad}_{\gamma_{2,0}}V_0}$$  \hfill (29)

where $\text{ad}_{\gamma_Y}Y \equiv [X, [X, \ldots [X, Y]]]$ is a $k$-fold nested commutator. In writing Eq. (29) we took into account that $[\hat{H}_1, \tilde{U}_0] = 0$ and all terms in $H_2$ commute with each other, since the operators $J^m$ commute on different sites. We also used a well-known identity $e^{\gamma_Y}e^{-\gamma_X} = e^{\gamma_{XY}}$, valid for any $X$ and $Y$ in a Lie algebra [$\gamma_3(\zeta, \zeta)$ in our case]. To simplify Eq. (29) it is convenient to expand the exponential in $V_0$. From Eq. (23) we have (for details, see Appendix A)

$$V_0 = \mu \mathbb{1} + v[J_N^{(0,0)}J_{N+1}^{(2,0)} + J_N^{(2,0)}J_{N+1}^{(0,0)}],$$  \hfill (30)

were we took into account Eq. (7) for the definition of the operators $J^m$. The coefficients in Eq. (30) are given by

$$\mu = v + e^{-iTJ}, \quad v = e^{-iTJ}(e^{3iTJ} - 1)/3.$$  \hfill (31)

It is now straightforward to calculate $V_1$. For generic values of $fT$ the calculation of the adjoint action in Eq. (29) can be found in Appendix D. Importantly, the expression for $V_1$ becomes especially simple for $fT = \alpha_m$, where we denoted

$$\alpha_m = \frac{2\pi}{9}(3l - m), $$  \hfill (32)

with $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $m \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. In this case, $V_1$ reads as

$$V_1 = \mu \mathbb{1} + v[J_N^{(1,0)}J_{N+1}^{(2,2m)} + J_N^{(2,2m)}J_{N+1}^{(1,0)}].$$  \hfill (33)

Obviously, the case $m = 0$ is trivial, since it results in $V_1 = V_0$. Moreover, one can show that the operator $V_2$ from Eq. (27) also acquires a compact form for

$$fT = JT = \alpha_m, $$  \hfill (34)

where $\alpha_m$ is given by Eq. (32). Using the results of Appendices C and D, we find

$$V_2 = \mu \mathbb{1} + v[J_{N-1}^{(1,0)}J_N^{(2,0m)}J_{N+1}^{(2,2m)}J_{N+2}^{(1,0)} + J_{N-1}^{(2,2m)}J_N^{(0,0m)}J_{N+1}^{(1,0)}].$$  \hfill (35)

Similarly, under the conditions $JT = fT = \alpha_m$ and $2 \leqslant k \leqslant N$ one obtains the following expression for $V_k$:

$$V_k = \mu \mathbb{1} + v[J_{N-k+1}^{(1,0)}J_{N-k+2}^{(2,0m)}\cdots J_{N}^{(0,m)}J_{N+1}^{(2,2m)}J_{N+k}^{(1,0)} + \text{H.c.}],$$  \hfill (36)

where in the conjugated term (denoted by “H.c.”), one simply makes a replacement $m \leftrightarrow 2m$ in the upper indices of $J^m_{j,p,q}$. The unitary operators $V_k$ act nontrivially on both halves of the chain and entangle them. However, for some specific values of $fT$ and $JT$ the resulting entanglement has a very simple structure, as we show below.
In terms of the operators $X_j$ and $Z_j$ one can write $V_k$ as
\[ V_k = \mu \mathbb{I} + v \omega^{2m} (X_{N-k+1}Z_{N-k+1} \ldots X_N Z_N + Z_{N+1} \ldots Z_{N+k-1}X_{N+k}^2 Z_{N+k}^2 + \text{H.c.}), \]
which follows from Eq. (7). We thus see that for $fT = JT = 2\pi (3I - m)/9$ the form of the operator $V_k$ from Eq. (37) is quite simple, as well as its action on the chain. It only changes the internal state of qutrits on the sites $N - k + 1$ and $N + k$, whereas on the rest of the chain $V_k$ either produces an extra phase factor or acts trivially.

Interestingly, for $k > N$ the form of $V_k$ exhibits a peculiar structure. Before we proceed, let us rewrite $V_k$ for later convenience as
\[ V_k = \mu \mathbb{I} + v (V_k + V_k^\dagger), \]
which can be always done since $V_0$ has this form. Moreover, the operator $\mathcal{V}_k$ in Eq. (38) can be always written as
\[ \mathcal{V}_k \equiv \mathcal{W}_k \mathcal{W}_k^\dagger = \prod_{j=1}^N J_j^{(p_j(k),q_j(k))} \prod_{j=k+1}^{2N} J_j^{(p_{2N-j}+1,k),q_{2N-j}+1(k)} \]
because the upper indices of $J_j^{(p_j(k),q_j(k))}$ in $\mathcal{V}_k$ are symmetric with respect to reflection across the $N$th link of the chain. For brevity, let us focus on the structure of $\mathcal{W}_k = \prod_{j=1}^N J_j^{(p_j(k),q_j(k))}$. Using the results of Appendices C and D, we obtain the following expressions for $\mathcal{W}_k$ with $k > N$:
\[ \mathcal{W}_{N+1} = \prod_{j=1}^{N-1} J_j^{(0,2m)} J_j^{(1,2m)} \prod_{j=N+1}^N J_j^{(0,m)}, \]
\[ \mathcal{W}_{2N+1} = \prod_{j=1}^{N-1} J_j^{(0,2m)} J_j^{(1,0)} \prod_{j=N+1}^N J_j^{(0,m)}, \]
\[ \mathcal{W}_{3N+1} = \prod_{j=1}^{N-1} J_j^{(0,m)} J_j^{(1,m)} \prod_{j=N+1}^N J_j^{(0,2m)}. \]

where $1 \leq l \leq N$. The structure of $\mathcal{W}_k$ in Eq. (40) is fairly complicated and one can see that the upper indices of $J_j^{(p_j(k),q_j(k))}$ change completely across $\mathcal{W}_k$ several times as $k$ increases from $N$ to $6N$ [recall that $N$ is half the length of the chain]. Quite remarkably, the expression for $\mathcal{W}_{6N+1}$ from Eq. (40) coincides with that for $\mathcal{W}_1$ with $1 \leq l \leq N$, as can be seen from Eq. (36). This means that the operators $V_k$ are periodic with respect to $k$ and one has
\[ V_{6N+k} = V_k. \]
Then, taking into account Eq. (28) we have $V_{6N+k} = U^{6N} V_k U^{6N}$, and one concludes that $[\hat{U}^{6N}, V_k] = 0$ for any $k$.

Our detailed analysis shows that in fact one has
\[ \hat{U}^{6N} = 1, \]
meaning that under the condition (34) the unitary operator $\hat{U}$ from Eq. (24) is a permutation. This has far reaching consequences as one should be able to find explicitly the spectrum of the total Floquet operator $U_F$ from Eq. (19). However, this lies beyond the scope of the present work and we leave it to future studies.

In the following we show explicitly that in the regime $fT = JT = \alpha_m$, with $\alpha_m$ given by Eq. (32), the Floquet protocol described in this section leads to the generation of long-range entanglement between the pairs of qutrits, and the resulting entanglement has a very simple form.

### D. Long-range entangled state generation

The protocol consists of the preliminary state preparation and the generation of long-range entanglement itself. In the first stage, we start from an initial polarized state $|\psi_0\rangle$, i.e., the product state in which all qutrits are in one and the same internal state [48]. For instance, let us assume that every qutrit is initialized in the state $|0\rangle$. Thus, the initial state for the protocol reads
\[ |\psi(0)\rangle = \otimes_{j=1}^{2N} |0\rangle_j. \]

Then, the state preparation procedure consists of evolving the state $|\psi(0)\rangle$ for $k$ periods by the two-step Floquet protocol with the one period Floquet unitary $\hat{U}(T)$:
\[ |\tilde{\psi}(kT)\rangle = \hat{U}(T)^k |\psi(0)\rangle = |\tilde{\psi}(kT)\rangle_L \otimes |\tilde{\psi}(kT)\rangle_R, \]
which corresponds to the stroboscopic evolution with the Hamiltonian
\[ H'(t) = f H_2 + J \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} T \delta(t - nT)\tilde{H}_1, \]
where $\tilde{H}_2$ is given by Eq. (21) and $H_2$ by Eq. (2). In other words, each period of the state preparation stage consists of evolving the state for time $T$ with the Hamiltonian $f H_2$ (corresponding to the transverse field), followed by an instantaneous kick with the Hamiltonian $\tilde{H}_1$, which corresponds to the interaction between the nearest neighbor spins on all links except for the central one [47].

At the next step, we perform the Floquet protocol with the full evolution operator $U_F(T)$ from Eqs. (19) and (22). After the first period of the protocol we obtain
\[ |\psi(T)\rangle = U_F(T) |\tilde{\psi}(kT)\rangle = V_k [\hat{U}(T)^k |\psi(0)\rangle]_L \otimes [\hat{U}(kT)^k |\psi(0)\rangle]_R. \]
Then, after $k$ periods we arrive at the state

$$\ket{\psi(kT)} = U_k^T(T) \ket{\psi(0)}, \quad (48)$$

where for $U_k^T$ we used Eq. (28). We thus see that the evolution generated by the operator $\hat{U}_k^{\dagger}$ is eliminated, and the resulting state $\ket{\psi(kT)}$ in Eq. (48) is fully determined by the shape of the string $V_1 \ldots V_k$ on the initial state $\ket{\psi(0)}$. Note that Eq. (48) is completely general and is valid for arbitrary values of $f T$ and $J T$.

In order to proceed with constructing the explicit form of the state $\ket{\psi(kT)}$ from Eq. (48), we choose $J T = f T = 2\pi(3l - m)/9$, so that the operators $V_k$ have the simple form given in Eq. (37). In this case, one can clearly see that by applying $V_k$ to the initial state $\ket{\psi(0)}$ we entangle only the sites $N - k + 1$ and $N + k$:

$$V_k\ket{\psi(0)} = \ket{\Phi(\mu, \nu)}_k \bigotimes_{j=1}^{2N} \ket{0}_j, \quad (49)$$

where the prime means that the tensor product does not include sites $j = N - k + 1$ and $j = N + k$. In Eq. (49) we denoted by $\ket{\Phi(\mu, \nu)}_j$ the maximally entangled two-qutrit Bell-like state

$$\ket{\Phi(\mu, \nu)}_j = \ket{\mu}_0 \ket{N-j+1}_N \ket{\nu}_N + \omega^{2m} \ket{1}_N \ket{\nu}_N \ket{\mu}_0, \quad (50)$$

with $m = 1, 2$ and $\mu$ and $\nu$ given by Eq. (31). One can easily see that the state $\ket{\Phi(\mu, \nu)}_j$ has the Schmidt rank $r = 3$.

Before we complete the discussion of the long-range entanglement generation, we also would like to mention a somewhat unrelated but peculiar observation. Imagine that $f T$ from Eq. (37), and it is extremely simple. On the contrary, $\ket{\Phi(\mu, \nu)}_j$ is completely general and is valid for arbitrary values of $f T$ and $J T$.

Taking into account that for $J T = 2\pi(3l - m)/9$ we have $|\mu| = |\nu| = 1/\sqrt{3}$, it is also easy to check that the partial trace of $\ket{\Phi(\mu, \nu)}_j \bra{\Phi(\mu, \nu)}$ with respect to either of the two subspaces gives $1/3$. Therefore, the state $\ket{\Phi(\mu, \nu)}_j$ in Eq. (50) is indeed a maximally entangled one [49]. Then, from Eqs. (48) and (49) we immediately obtain the final state of the chain after $k$ periods of the Floquet protocol:

$$\ket{\psi(kT)} = \bigotimes_{j=1}^{N-k} \ket{0}_j \bigotimes_{j=1}^{k} \ket{\Phi(\mu, \nu)}_j \bigotimes_{j=N+k+1}^{2N} \ket{0}_j, \quad (51)$$

which is built of nonlocal qutrit pairs with a long-range entanglement. The result in Eq. (51) is valid for the number of periods $k \leq N$; otherwise, there are obviously not enough qutrit pairs to entangle. In particular, for $k = N$ the final state consists of $N$ maximally entangled qutrit pairs, which are symmetrically distributed around the middle of the chain. We schematically illustrate the Floquet protocol in Fig. 1. Let us emphasize that the suggested Floquet protocol works properly only under a specific choice of the system parameters. Namely, the state (51) is obtained under the condition $f T = J T = a_m$, with $a_m$ given in Eq. (32), which guarantees the remarkably simple structure of the operators $V_k$ in Eq. (37) and, consequently, that of the final state $\ket{\psi(kT)}$ in Eqs. (48) and (51).

Illustrated in Fig. 2. One clearly sees that the components of $P_k$ and $Q_k$ form a fractal pattern, which exhibits a large-scale structure resembling the Sierpiński carpet. It would be interesting to investigate the origin of this fractal behavior, as well as its possible physical consequences on the Floquet dynamics. However, this lies beyond the scope of the present paper and we leave it to future studies.

Returning to the regime of equal $f T$ and $J T$, one may ask what is the physical reason behind the fine-tuning requirement in Eq. (34), which has to be satisfied for the Floquet protocol to generate the state with long-range entangled pairwise entanglement between qutrits. In Sec. IV we argue that Eq. (34) is nothing else than the integrability condition for the stroboscopic Floquet protocol (19). In this view it is quite natural that the protocol creates a state of a simple form, instead of simply heating the system up to infinite temperature.

### IV. INTEGRABILITY OF THE FLOQUET PROTOCOL

#### A. General remarks and relation to the Temperley-Lieb algebra

We now show that the protocol consider in Sec. III can be viewed as a special case of a more general Floquet protocol. The reason is that the three-state Potts model is a representation of a Hamiltonian that belongs to the so-called Temperley-Lieb algebra. In this section we briefly overview the Temperley-Lieb algebra, construct a stroboscopic two-step Floquet protocol using the generators of the algebra and discuss the Floquet integrability of the protocol.
Let \( u_j \) with \( j = 1, \ldots, L - 1 \) be the generators of the Temperley-Lieb algebra \( TL_L(\beta) \), where \( \beta \) is a complex parameter. The generators satisfy the defining relations

\[ u_j^2 = \beta u_j, \quad u_j u_{j+1} u_j = u_j, \quad [u_i, u_j] = 0, \quad |i - j| > 1. \]  

(54a, 54b, 54c)

The elements (also called \textit{words}) of \( TL_L(\beta) \) are obtained by multiplying the generators \( u_j \) in all possible ways. A word \( w \) is called \textit{reduced} if it cannot be shortened with the help of the relations (54). Every reduced word \( w \in TL_L(\beta) \) can be written in the \textit{Jones normal form} [50], namely as a sequence of decreasing sequences of the generators:

\[ w = (u_{j_1}u_{j_1}^{-1} \ldots u_{k_1}) \ldots (u_{j_r}u_{j_r}^{-1} \ldots u_{k_r}), \]  

(55)

where \( 0 < j_1 < \ldots < j_r < L \) and \( 0 < k_1 < \ldots < k_r < L \). It can be shown that the generator with the largest index appears in \( w \) only once. All reduced words formed of the generators \( \{u_j\}_{j=1}^{L-1} \) span the basis in \( TL_L(\beta) \). Thus, the Temperley-Lieb algebra is finite dimensional and one can show that its dimensionality is

\[ \dim TL_L(\beta) = \frac{1}{L+1} \binom{2L}{L} = C_L, \]  

(56)

which is the \( L \)th Catalan number. Let us note that the defining relations (54) can be equivalently formulated using the so-called Gröbner-Shirshov basis [51]. To do so, one introduces
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The operators \( u_{i,j} \) defined as
\[
\begin{align*}
    u_{i,i} &= u_{i}, & u_{i,j} &= 1, & i \geq j. \\
    u_{i,j} &= u_{i} u_{i-1} \cdots u_{j}, & i &> j.
\end{align*}
\]

Then, one replaces the relation (54b) with the following two:
\[
\begin{align*}
    u_{i,j} u_{i} &= u_{i-2,j} u_{i}, \\
    u_{i,j} u_{j,j+1} &= u_{j} u_{i} u_{j+2},
\end{align*}
\]

where \( i > j \). One can easily check that Eqs. (54a), (54c), (57), and (58) are equivalent to the standard form of the defining relations in Eq. (54). However, the former are often much more convenient in practice.

Quite remarkably, the Temperley-Lieb algebra possesses numerous representations that correspond to various paradigmatic physical models, such as the TFIM, spin-1/2 XXZ spin chain, and the \( n \)-state Potts model [52]. We are interested in the representation corresponding to the three-state Potts model on a chain with \( M \) sites and open boundary conditions:
\[
\begin{align*}
    u_{2j} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1 + X_{j} X_{j+1} + X_{j+1} X_{j}), & 1 \leq j < M, \\
    u_{2j-1} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1 + Z_{j} + Z_{j}), & 1 \leq j \leq M.
\end{align*}
\]

One can easily check that the operators \( u_{j} \) in Eq. (59) satisfy the defining relations in Eq. (54) with \( \beta = \sqrt{3} \) and thus form a representation of TL\(_{2M}(\sqrt{3})\).

We now consider the following linear combinations belonging to TL\(_{2M}(\beta)\):
\[
H_{1} = \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} u_{2j}, \quad H_{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} u_{2j-1}.
\]

Assuming that \( u_{j} \) are Hermitian, we treat \( H_{1,2} \) as abstract Hamiltonians for which one can use any Hermitian representation, in particular the one in Eq. (59). We then construct a stroboscopic two-step Floquet protocol,
\[
U_{F} = e^{-iT_{2} H_{2}} e^{-iT_{1} H_{1}},
\]
where \( T_{k} \) is the time period over which the dynamics is governed by \( H_{k} \), as in Eq. (17), or \( T_{k} \equiv g_{k} T \) as in Eq. (15) corresponding to the kicked protocol. In the latter case \( T_{k} \) are allowed to be negative. Thus, taking \( M = 2N, T_{1} = -\sqrt{3} J T, \)
\[ T_{2} = -\sqrt{3} f T, \]
and using the representation (59), we reduce Eq. (61) to the Floquet protocol in Eq. (19) up to a constant phase. However, in what follows we mostly work with the general case in Eq. (61), hereinafter referred to as the Temperley-Lieb algebraic Floquet protocol.

B. Integrability of the Temperley-Lieb algebraic Floquet protocol and its conservation laws

Note that the Floquet operator in Eq. (61) can be written in the form
\[
U_{F} = \prod_{j=1}^{M} (I + x_{j} u_{2j-1}) \prod_{j=1}^{M-1} (I + x_{j} u_{2j}),
\]
where we used Eq. (54) and denoted \( x_{k} = (e^{-i T_{k} \beta} - 1) / \beta \). In this form, the Floquet evolution operator \( U_{F} \) resembles the transfer matrix of a two-dimensional classical integrable lattice model. This similarity suggests that the Floquet protocol (62) is also integrable in some sense [20]. This is indeed the case, and the notion of integrability in the context of Floquet dynamics should be understood in the following way. Let us rewrite Eq. (61) in the form of a single exponential [as in Eq. (13)]:
\[
U_{F} = e^{-i T H_{F}},
\]
where \( H_{F} \) is an effective Floquet Hamiltonian. Then, for an integrable stroboscopic Floquet protocol with the one-period evolution operator \( U_{F} \) there is a macroscopically large number of conserved quantities (charges) \( Q_{\alpha} \) that commute with the...
effective Hamiltonian $H_F$ and with each other:

$$[Q_n, H_F] = 0, \quad [Q_n, Q_m] = 0. \quad (64)$$

Obviously, due to Eq. (63), the charges $Q_n$ also commute with the Floquet evolution operator $U_F$, which eliminates the need to calculate $H_F$ explicitly. Importantly, the conserved charges are required to be local, i.e., expressible as a linear combination of terms with a finite support:

$$Q_n = \sum_{\ell \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} q^{(n)}_{j,j+1,\ldots,j+\ell}. \quad (65)$$

The support of $q^{(n)}_{j,j+1,\ldots,j+\ell}$ increases with $n$, but for a local charge $Q_n$ remains finite. For the Temperley-Lieb algebraic Floquet protocol the operators $q^{(n)}_{j,j+1,\ldots,j+\ell}$ are multilinear in the generators $u_i$ and correspond to the reduced words (55) in the Temperley-Lieb algebra.

We now proceed with looking for local conserved charges $Q_n$ that commute with the Temperley-Lieb algebraic Floquet evolution operator $U_F$ in Eq. (61). It is convenient to rewrite the integrability condition $[Q_n, U_F] = 0$ as

$$e^{iT_H} Q_n e^{-iT_H} = e^{-iT_H} Q_n e^{iT_H}. \quad (66)$$

In order to find the first conserved charge one can simply make the most general ansatz for $Q_n$, which is homogeneous and consists of terms that are at most bilinear in the Temperley-Lieb algebraic Floquet protocol (61), since it commutes with the one-period evolution operator $U_F = e^{-iT_H} e^{-iT_H}$. We emphasize that since $Q_1$ exists only when $T_1 = T_2$, the same condition is required for all higher-order conserved charges as well.

Note that we were able to derive $Q_1$ analytically because the adjoint action $\exp\{i\alpha H_{\beta\gamma}\}$ on the terms linear and bilinear in the Temperley-Lieb generators $u_i$ can be calculated in a closed form. Unfortunately, for higher-order terms this procedure quickly becomes cumbersome. One can still try to find a few higher-order charges with brute force by simply using an ansatz (65) and requiring that its commutator with the evolution operator in the form (62) is zero. Proceeding in this way, setting $T_1 = T_2 = T$ and using the relations (57) and (58), for the second conserved charge we obtain

$$Q_2 = Q_2^{(2)} + Q_2^{(3)} + Q_2^{(4)} + Q_2^{(edge)}, \quad (73)$$

where $Q_2^{(n)}$ is a term that contains multilinear products of $n$ generators $u_j$ and acts in the bulk of the chain, whereas $Q_2^{(edge)}$ is the boundary term, which appears due to the fact that the Temperley-Lieb generators are defined on a chain with open boundary conditions. Explicitly, for $Q_2^{(2)}$ we have

$$Q_2^{(2)} = b_2 [H_1, H_2] + c_2 A, \quad (74)$$

where $A$ is given by Eq. (70) and the coefficients are

$$b_2 = \frac{i}{2\beta} (\beta^2 + 2 \cos \beta T) \tan \frac{\beta T}{2}, \quad c_2 = \frac{1}{2\beta} \left( \beta^2 - 4 \sin^2 \frac{\beta T}{2} \right). \quad (75)$$

The terms $Q_2^{(n)}$, with $3 \leq n \leq 4$, are more complicated and for the sake of readability we introduce the short-hand notations

$$C_j^{-} = [u_j, u_{j+1}], \quad C_j^{+} = [u_j, u_{j+1}]^\dagger. \quad (76)$$

Then, in terms of the generator we have

$$Q_2^{(3)} = b_3 \sum_{j=1}^{2M-3} (-1)^j ([u_j, C_{j+1}^+] - [u_j, C_{j+1}^-]) + c_3 \sum_{j=1}^{2M-3} [u_j, C_{j+1}^-], \quad (77)$$

where the coefficients are given by

$$b_3 = -\frac{i}{2} \tan \frac{\beta T}{2}, \quad c_3 = 1. \quad (78)$$
The next term is given by

\[ Q_2^{(4)} = \sum_{j=1}^{2M-4} (-1)^j \left( b_4 [C_j^-, C_{j+2}^-] + c_4 [C_j^+, C_{j+2}^+] \right) + d_4 \sum_{j=1}^{2M-4} \left( [C_j^-, C_{j+2}^+] + [C_j^+, C_{j+2}^-] \right), \]

where the coefficients read as

\[ b_4 = \frac{i}{2\beta} \sin \beta T, \quad d_4 = -\frac{1}{\beta} \sin^2 \frac{\beta T}{2}, \quad c_4 = -\frac{i}{\beta} \sin^2 \frac{\beta T}{2} \tan \frac{\beta T}{2}. \]  

(80)

Finally, for the boundary term one has

\[ Q_{2}^{\text{edge}} = -(u_1 + u_{2M-1}) + b_{\text{edge}} (C_1^+ + C_{2M-2}^+) + c_{\text{edge}} (C_1^- - C_{2M-2}^-), \]

with the constants

\[ b_{\text{edge}} = \frac{2}{\beta} \sin^2 \frac{\beta T}{2}, \quad c_{\text{edge}} = \frac{i}{\beta} \cos \beta T \tan \frac{\beta T}{2}. \]  

(82)

We have checked that \( Q_2 \) commutes with both \( Q_1 \) in Eq. (68) and \( U_F \), in Eq. (62) for \( T_1 = T_2 = T \). Note that \( Q_2 \) in Eq. (73) already includes the terms with up to four generators \( u_i \), even though the previous charge \( Q_1 \), in Eq. (68) contains at most bilinear terms. The reason is that we are dealing with open boundary conditions, and it is well known that in the absence of translational invariance there only exist conserved charges whose maximal support is even. For integrable spin chains with open boundary conditions this is shown in Ref. [34].

We have also obtained the next conserved charge \( Q_3 \) and verified that it commutes with \( Q_1, Q_2, \) and \( U_F \) under the same condition. The explicit form of \( Q_3 \) is extremely bulky and not illuminating. For this reason, we do not present it here. Expressions for higher-order charges \( Q_n \) are even more complicated, in particular because of the boundary terms which proliferate for larger \( n \) [39]. Despite the fact that the general form of \( Q_n \) is missing, we strongly believe that it should be possible to obtain it in the closed form. We thus conjecture that for \( T_1 = T_2 \) the Temperley-Lieb algebraic Floquet protocol in Eq. (61) is integrable for arbitrary \( \beta \) and there exists a macroscopically large number of local conserved charges \( Q_n \) that commute with the Floquet evolution operator \( U_F \) and represent the conservation laws of the Floquet Hamiltonian \( H_F \).

We leave the proof of our conjecture for future work. Let us emphasize that integrability of the Temperley-Lieb algebraic Floquet protocol automatically extends to every representation of the Temperley-Lieb algebra, even to non-Hermitian ones. In particular, the results of this section cover the protocol considered in Sec. IV for the three-state Potts model, as well as the ones for the TFIM [31] and the Heisenberg model [19], since all three models correspond to different representation of the Temperley-Lieb algebra.

C. Three-step stroboscopic Floquet protocol and its integrability

One can easily obtain a slightly more general result. Namely, consider the following evolution operator

\[ U'_F(\lambda) = e^{-i\lambda Th_1} e^{-i\lambda h_2} e^{-i(1-\lambda) T h_2}, \]

(83)

with \( \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \), which corresponds to a three-step stroboscopic Floquet protocol. On the other hand, \( U'_F(\lambda) \) in Eq. (83) is nothing other than the adjoint action of \( H_1 \) on the two-step Floquet evolution operator \( U_F \) from Eq. (61) at the integrable point \( T_1 = T_2 = T \), i.e., \( U'_F(\lambda) = e^{-i\lambda Th_1} U_F e^{i\lambda Th_1} \). Therefore, \( U'_F \) obviously commutes with an operator

\[ Q'_n(\lambda) = e^{-i\lambda Th_1} Q_n e^{i\lambda Th_1}, \]

(84)

where \( Q_n \) is the \( n \)th conserved charge of the two-step protocol \( U_F \) with \( T_1 = T_2 = T \). This means that the three-step Floquet protocol (83) is integrable by construction. Using the results of Appendix F, namely Eqs. (F7), (F10), and (F11), we can immediately find the explicit form of the first nontrivial charge \( Q'_1 \), which reads

\[ Q'_1(\lambda) = H_1 + H_2 + \frac{i}{\beta} \cos \frac{\beta T}{2} \sin \frac{(1-2\lambda)\beta T}{2} \left[ H_1, H_2 \right] - \frac{1}{\beta} \left[ \sin^2 \frac{\lambda \beta T}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{(1-\lambda)\beta T}{2} \right] A \]

\[ - \frac{4}{\beta^2} \sin \frac{\lambda \beta T}{2} \sin \frac{(1-\lambda)\beta T}{2} \left( i \sin \frac{(1-2\lambda)\beta T}{2} \mathcal{K}_0 + \cos \frac{(1-2\lambda)\beta T}{2} \mathcal{P}_0 - \cos \frac{\beta T}{2} (2H_1 + \mathcal{R}_0) \right), \]

(85)

where \( A \) is given by Eq. (70), and the operators \( \mathcal{K}_0, \mathcal{P}_0, \mathcal{R}_0, \) and \( S_0 \) are defined in Eq. (F4). Taking \( \lambda = 0 \) in Eq. (85) we recover Eq. (68) with the coefficients given by Eq. (72), whereas for \( \lambda = 1 \) we obtain Eq. (68) with \( H_1 \) and \( H_2 \) being swapped. Likewise, one immediately sees that the Floquet protocol

\[ U''_F(\mu) = e^{-i(1-\mu) Th_1} e^{-iTh_2} e^{i\mu Th_1}, \]

(86)

with \( \mu \in \mathbb{R} \) is also integrable by construction, with the charges given by \( Q''_n(\mu) = e^{i\mu Th_1} Q_n e^{-i\mu Th_1} \). Explicit form of \( Q''_1(\mu) \) follows from Eqs. (F7), (F10), and (F11).

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Here we summarize the main results of the present work and formulate some open questions for future research. In the first part of the paper (Sec. III) we have proposed a stroboscopic Floquet protocol for generating very simple albeit nonlocal pairwise entanglement between distant qutrits in the
1D three-state Potts model with periodically kicked transverse field. We consider a realistic and experimentally relevant case of a finite chain with $2N$ sites and open boundary conditions. The protocol consists of two main stages. At the first stage we perform a state preparation procedure and transform an initial polarized state of the chain (i.e., every qutrit is in one and the same internal state) into a bipartite state in which the two halves of the chain are completely isolated but each of them is highly entangled. At the second stage of the protocol we iteratively eliminate the entanglement inside the left and right halves of the chain and at the same time create a simple but nonlocal pairwise entanglement between them. At the end of the second stage the system is in product state of maximally nonlocal pairwise entanglement of the halves of the chain and at the same time create a simple but nonlocal Bell-like qutrit pairs. The protocol is illustrated in Fig. 1. Note that the protocol requires tuning the effective Floquet Hamiltonian $H_F$ and, consequently, with an effective Floquet Hamiltonian $H_F$. Motivated by the fact that the three-state Potts model can be thought of as a representation of the Temperley–Lieb algebra, which has remarkably many different representations corresponding to other paramount physical models, we rewrite the stroboscopic two step Floquet protocol in terms of the Temperley–Lieb algebra generators. We then find the first two nontrivial conservation laws of the protocol in terms of the Temperley–Lieb algebraic Floquet protocol, and explicitly construct the corresponding conserved charges. We then conjecture that the general closed form expression for the conserved charges can be found, although the proof of our conjecture is beyond the scope of this work.

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**APPENDIX A: DERIVATION OF $V_0$ IN EQ. (30)**

The easiest way to derive Eq. (30) is by using the representation (59) of the Temperley–Lieb algebra:

\[ u_{2N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1 + X_N^\dagger X_{N+1}^\dagger + X_N X_{N+1}). \]  
\[ (A1) \]

We then write $V_0$ from Eq. (23) as

\[ V_0 = \exp[iJT (X_N^\dagger X_{N+1} + X_N X_{N+1}^\dagger)] = e^{iJT} e^{\sqrt{3}iJT u_{2N}}. \]  
\[ (A2) \]

Taking into account that $u_{2N}^\dagger = \sqrt{3}u_{2N}$ according to Eq. (54), we immediately obtain

\[ V_0 = e^{-iJT} \left( 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{3}iJT)^k}{k!} 3^{(k-1)/2} u_{2N} \right) e^{-iJT} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (e^{3iJT} - 1) u_{2N} \right]. \]  
\[ (A3) \]

Using Eq. (A1) for $u_{2N}$ we arrive at

\[ V_0 = \mu 1 + v(X_N^\dagger X_{N+1} + X_N X_{N+1}^\dagger), \quad \mu = v + e^{iJT}, \quad v = \frac{1}{3} e^{-iJT} (e^{3iJT} - 1). \]  
\[ (A4) \]

We then write $X_j = J_j^{(1,0)}$ and $X_j^\dagger = X_j^2 = J_j^{(2,0)}$, as follows from Eq. (7), and obtain Eq. (30) of the main text.

**APPENDIX B: GENERALIZED HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS**

In this Appendix we review basic properties of the generalized hyperbolic functions and present some relations that are useful for our purposes. We closely follow the discussion in Ref. [55]. Generalized hyperbolic functions $H_{n,k}(x)$ of order $n$ and $k$th kind are solutions to an ordinary differential equation,

\[ \frac{d^n}{dz^n} H_{n,k}(z) = H_{n,k}(z), \quad 0 \leq k \leq n - 1. \]  
\[ (B1) \]

They have the following series representation:

\[ H_{n,k}(z) = \sum_{r=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^{nr+k}}{(nr+k)!}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}, \]  
\[ (B2) \]
from which one immediately obtains

$$\frac{d}{dz} H_{n,k}(z) = H_{n,k-1}(z), \quad H_{n,-1} = H_{n,n-1}(z).$$  \hspace{1cm} (B3)

Clearly, Eq. (B2) for $n = 2$ reduces to the series for usual hyperbolic functions, i.e., $H_{2,0} = \cosh z$ and $H_{2,1} = \sinh z$. We are interested in the case $n = 3$, for which Eq. (B2) gives

$$H_{3,0}(z) \equiv h_0(z) = \frac{1}{3} \left[ e^z + 2e^{-z/2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3} z}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left( e^z + e^{3z/2} + e^{5z/2} \right),$$

$$H_{3,1}(z) \equiv h_1(z) = \frac{1}{3} \left[ e^z - 2e^{-z/2} \cos \left( \frac{\sqrt{3} z}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left( e^z + \omega e^{3z/2} + \omega^2 e^{5z/2} \right), \hspace{1cm} (B4)$$

$$H_{3,2}(z) \equiv h_2(z) = \frac{1}{3} \left[ e^z - 2e^{-z/2} \cos \left( \frac{\sqrt{3} z}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left( e^z + \omega^2 e^{3z/2} + \omega e^{5z/2} \right),$$

where we introduced the functions $h_k(z)$ for brevity and $\omega = e^{2\pi i/3}$, as in the rest of the paper. One immediately sees that $h_k(z)$ satisfy

$$h_0(\omega z) = h_0(z), \quad h_0(\omega^2 z) = h_0(z),$$

$$h_1(\omega z) = \omega^2 h_1(z), \quad h_1(\omega^2 z) = \omega h_1(z)$$

$$h_2(\omega z) = \omega h_2(z), \quad h_2(\omega^2 z) = \omega^2 h_2(z),$$

and one has $e^z = \sum_{k=0}^{2} h_k(z)$. Let us combine $h_k(z)$ into a circulant matrix

$$\mathbb{H}(z) = \begin{bmatrix} h_0(z) & h_2(z) & h_1(z) \\ h_1(z) & h_0(z) & h_2(z) \\ h_2(z) & h_1(z) & h_0(z) \end{bmatrix}. \hspace{1cm} (B6)$$

One can show that the matrix $\mathbb{H}(z)$ satisfies $\det \mathbb{H}(z) = 1$ and the following group property:

$$\mathbb{H}(z_1) \mathbb{H}(z_2) = \mathbb{H}(z_2) \mathbb{H}(z_1) = \mathbb{H}(z_1 + z_2).$$ 

(B7)

Thus, for the generalized hyperbolic functions of order 3 we have

$$h_0(z_1 + z_2) = h_0(z_1) h_0(z_2) + h_1(z_1) h_2(z_2) + h_2(z_1) h_1(z_2),$$

$$h_1(z_1 + z_2) = h_0(z_1) h_1(z_2) + h_1(z_1) h_0(z_2) + h_2(z_1) h_2(z_2),$$

$$h_2(z_1 + z_2) = h_0(z_1) h_2(z_2) + h_1(z_1) h_1(z_2) + h_2(z_1) h_0(z_2).$$ \hspace{1cm} (B8)

The symmetry relations (B5) can be written in a compact form

$$\mathbb{H}(\omega^m z) = Z^{-m} \mathbb{H}(z) Z^m,$$ \hspace{1cm} (B9)

where $0 \leq m \leq 2$ and the matrix $Z = \text{diag}(1, \omega, \omega^2)$ coincides with the one given in Eq. (4). One can also easily check the following interesting relations:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{2} h_k(x) h_l(y) = \frac{1}{3} \left[ e^{x+y} + 2e^{-(x+y)/2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}(x-y)}{2} \right],$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{2} h_{l+k \text{mod } 3}(x) h_l(y) = \frac{1}{3} \left[ e^{x+y} - 2e^{-(x+y)/2} \cos \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}(x-y)}{2} + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right], \quad k = 1, 2. \hspace{1cm} (B10)$$

Finally, we note that Eqs. (B7) [with $n \times n$ circulant matrix] and (B9) [with $0 \leq m \leq n-1$] also hold for the generalized hyperbolic functions of order $n$ [55–57], and all other relations can be easily extended to the case of arbitrary $n$.

**APPENDIX C: ADJOINT ACTIONS**

In this Appendix we present a detailed derivation of the adjoint actions $e^{i\theta \mathbf{J}_j^p}$ and $e^{i\theta \mathbf{J}_j^p \mathbf{J}_{j+1}^q}$, which we then use in Appendix D to obtain the explicit forms for $V_1$, $V_2$, and $V_4$. 

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1. Adjoint action of $\mathcal{J}_j^{(m_1,m_2)}$ on $\mathcal{J}_j^{(p_1,p_2)}$

Using Eq. (9) for the commutator $[\mathcal{J}_j^p, \mathcal{J}_j^q] \equiv \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^p} \mathcal{J}_j^q$ multiple times, we obtain:

$$\text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^p}^{k} \mathcal{J}_j^q = (-2i)^k \sin^k \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} m \times p \right) \mathcal{J}_j^{p+k,m},$$

where the components of the two-dimensional vector $p + k \cdot m$ are mod 3. Therefore, we have the following adjoint action:

$$e^{ia \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^p}} \mathcal{J}_j^q = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\alpha)^n}{n!} \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^p}^{n} \mathcal{J}_j^q = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\alpha)^{3n+k}}{(3n+k)!} \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^p}^{3n+k} \mathcal{J}_j^q = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h_k(\alpha \xi_{m,p}) \mathcal{J}_j^{p+k,m},$$

where we denoted $\xi_{m,p} = 2\sin[2\pi (m \times p)/3]$, and $h_k(z)$ are the generalized hyperbolic functions of order 3 and $k$th kind, given by Eq. (B4).

2. Adjoint action of $\mathcal{J}_j^{(n_1,n_2)}$ on $\mathcal{J}_j^{(p_1,p_2)}$

We proceed with calculating the adjoint actions containing more than two operators, i.e., the commutators of the form

$$\text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^m} \mathcal{J}_j^{p_1} \mathcal{J}_j^{p_2} \mathcal{J}_j^{q_1} \mathcal{J}_j^{q_2} = \left[ \mathcal{J}_j^m, \mathcal{J}_j^{n_1}, \mathcal{J}_j^{n_2}, \mathcal{J}_j^{q_1}, \mathcal{J}_j^{q_2} \right].$$

Clearly, the resulting expression differs from zero only if $\ell = 0, \pm 1$. Taking $\ell = 0$, Eq. (C3) yields

$$\text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^m} \mathcal{J}_j^{p_1} \mathcal{J}_j^{p_2} \mathcal{J}_j^{q_1} \mathcal{J}_j^{q_2} = -2i \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} (m \times p + n \times q) \right) \mathcal{J}_j^{p+m} \mathcal{J}_j^{q+n},$$

where we took into account that the operators $\mathcal{J}_j^m$ commute on different sites and used Eq. (8). Thus, for the adjoint action we obtain

$$e^{ia \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^p}} \mathcal{J}_j^q \mathcal{J}_j^{q_1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h_k(\alpha \xi_{n,\ell}) \mathcal{J}_j^{p+k,m} \mathcal{J}_j^{q+\ell,m},$$

where $\xi_{n,\ell} = 2\sin[2\pi (m \times p + n \times q)/3]$. Note that by taking $n = q = (0, 0)$ or $m = p = (0, 0)$, we simply reduce Eq. (C5) to Eq. (C2).

The result for $\ell = \pm 1$ can be easily found in a similar way. In this case one has

$$e^{ia \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^p}} \mathcal{J}_j^{p_1} \mathcal{J}_j^{q_1} \mathcal{J}_j^{q_2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h_k(\alpha \xi_{n,\ell}) \mathcal{J}_j^{p+k,m} \mathcal{J}_j^{q+\ell,m},$$

with $\xi_{n,\ell}$ given after Eq. (C2).

APPENDIX D: DERIVATION OF $V_1$ IN EQ. (33), $V_2$ IN EQ. (35), AND $V_6$ IN EQ. (36)

In this Appendix we present a detailed derivations of the operators $V_1$, $V_2$, and $V_6$. The most important relations obtained this Appendix are summarized in D4.

1. Adjoint action of $H_2$ on $\mathcal{J}_j^{(p_1,p_2)}$ and expression for $V_1$ in Eq. (33)

In order to explicitly calculate $V_1$ in Eq. (29), let us consider the adjoint action of the transverse field $H_2$, given by Eq. (10), on $\mathcal{J}_j^p$. Using Eq. (C2), we obtain

$$e^{ia \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^p}} \mathcal{J}_j^q = \prod_{n=1}^{2} e^{ia \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^{(0,n)}}} \mathcal{J}_j^q = \prod_{n=1}^{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\alpha)^k}{k!} \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^{(0,n)}}^{k} \mathcal{J}_j^q = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h_k(\alpha \xi_{(0,1),p}) \mathcal{J}_j^{(p_1,p_2+k+2q)},$$

where $\xi_{(0,n),p} = -2\sin(2np_1\pi/3)$ and $1 \leq j \leq 2N$. Keeping in mind that $p_2 + k + 2q$ should be taken mod 3, we can rewrite Eq. (D1) as

$$\prod_{n=1}^{2} e^{ia \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_j^{(0,n)}}} \mathcal{J}_j^q = \sum_{k=0}^{3} \xi_k^{(1,2)}(-\alpha, p_1) \mathcal{J}_j^{(p_1,p_2+k)}. \quad \text{(D2)}$$
In deriving Eq. (D2) we used the explicit expressions \( \xi_{(0,m),p} = -2 \sin[2mp\pi/3] \) and introduced the function

\[
G_k^{(m,n)}(\alpha, p) \equiv \sum_{l=0}^{2} h_{l+k \mod 3}(2\alpha \sin[2mp\pi/3]) h_l(2\alpha \sin[2np\pi/3]).
\]  

(D3)

Taking into account that \( p \in \{0, 1, 2\} \) and using the relations (B10), we obtain

\[
G_k^{(1,2)}(\alpha, p) = \left[ \delta_{p,0} + \frac{1}{3}(\delta_{p,1} + \delta_{p,2})(1 + 2 \cos 3\alpha) \right] \delta_k,0 + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \delta_{p,1} \left[ 1 + 2 \cos \left( 3\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right] + \delta_{p,2} \left[ 1 + 2 \cos \left( 3\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right] \right] \delta_k,1
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{3} \left[ \delta_{p,1} \left[ 1 + 2 \cos \left( 3\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right] + \delta_{p,2} \left[ 1 + 2 \cos \left( 3\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right] \right] \delta_k,2
\]

\[
= \delta_{p,0}\delta_k,0 + \frac{1}{3} \left[ 1 - \delta_{p,0} \right] \left[ 1 + 2 \cos \left( 3\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right].
\]  

(D4)

Then, we further simplify the adjoint action in Eq. (D2) and it becomes

\[
\prod_{n=1}^{2} e^{i\alpha \mathfrak{ad}_{\xi_j}^{(p_1,p_2)}} = \delta_{p_1,0} \xi_j^{(p_1,p_2)} + \frac{1}{3} (1 - \delta_{p_1,0}) \sum_{k=0}^{2} \left[ 1 + 2 \cos \left( 3\alpha + \frac{2kp\pi}{3} \right) \right] \xi_j^{(p_1, p_2 + k)}.
\]  

(D5)

Changing the summation index to \( p_1q \) and taking into account that for \( p_1 \in \{1, 2\} \) one has \( p_1^2 \mod 3 = 1 \), we write

\[
e^{i\alpha \mathfrak{ad}_{\xi_j}^{(p_1,p_2)}} = \delta_{p_1,0} \xi_j^{(0,p_2)} + \frac{1}{3} (1 - \delta_{p_1,0}) \sum_{k=0}^{2} \left[ 1 + 2 \cos \left( 3\alpha + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \right) \right] \xi_j^{(p_1, p_2 + kp_1)}.
\]  

(D6)

It is now clear that by choosing

\[
\alpha = \alpha_m = \frac{2\pi}{9} (3l - m), \quad \text{with} \quad l \in \mathbb{Z}, \; m \in \{0, 1, 2\},
\]  

(D7)

the expression (D6) simplifies, since in the sum over \( k \) only the term with \( k = m \) differs from zero. We then have

\[
e^{i\alpha \mathfrak{ad}_{\xi_j}} \xi_j^{(p_1,p_2)} = \delta_{p_1,0} \xi_j^{(0,p_2)} + (1 - \delta_{p_1,0}) \xi_j^{(p_1, p_2 + m p_1)}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq 2N.
\]  

(D8)

Thus, using Eq. (23) for \( V_0 \) and the definition of \( V_1 \) in Eq. (29), for \( fT = \alpha_m \) we obtain

\[
V_1 = e^{i\alpha \mathfrak{ad}_{\xi_j}} V_0 = \mu \mathds{1} + V \left[ \xi_j^{(1,m)} \xi_j^{(2,2m)} \xi_j^{(1,2m)} + \xi_j^{(2,2m)} \xi_j^{(1,2m)} \right].
\]  

(D9)

which is the expression for \( V_1 \) in Eq. (33). Clearly, \( V_1 \) produces a maximally entangled two-qutrit state on the sites \( N \) and \( N + 1 \).

2. Adjoint action of \( \tilde{H}_1 \) on \( \xi_j^{(p_1,p_2)} \) \( \) with \( j = 1, N, N + 1, 2N \), and expression for \( V_2 \) in Eq. (35)

Let us now proceed with showing that the explicit form of \( V_2 \) is given by Eq. (35). To do so, we consider the adjoint action

\[
e^{i\alpha \mathfrak{ad}_{\xi_j}} \xi_j^{(p_1,p_2)} = \exp \left[ i\alpha \mathfrak{ad}_{\xi_j^{(2,0)}} \right] \exp \left[ i\alpha \mathfrak{ad}_{\xi_j^{(1,0)}} \right] \xi_j^{(p_1,p_2)}, \quad \text{for } T = \alpha_m \quad \text{we have}
\]  

\[
e^{i\alpha \mathfrak{ad}_{\xi_j}^{(p_1,p_2)}} = \sum_{k=0}^{2} h_k(\alpha \xi_{(2,0),p}) \xi_j^{(k,0)} \xi_j^{(p_1+2k,p_2)}
\]

\[
= \sum_{k,q=0}^{2} h_k(\alpha \xi_{(2,0),p}) h_q(\alpha \xi_{(1,0),p_1+2k+p_2}) \xi_j^{(q,0)} \xi_j^{(k+2q,0)} \xi_j^{(p_1+2k+q,p_2)}
\]

\[
= \sum_{k=0}^{2} G_k^{(1,2)}(\alpha, p_2) \xi_j^{(2k,0)} \xi_j^{(p_1+k,p_2)},
\]  

(D10)

where \( \alpha \) and \( p_1 + 2k + q \) are mod 3, along with the expressions \( \xi_{(1,0),p} = 2 \sin(4p_2 \pi/3) \) and \( \xi_{(1,0),p_1+2k,p_2} = 2 \sin[2p_2 \pi/3] \), and took into account Eq. (D3) for the function \( G_k^{(m,n)}(\alpha, p) \). Then, using Eq. (D4) and repeating
the steps leading to Eq. (D6), we immediately obtain
\[
e^{i\alpha \text{ad}_H \mathcal{J}_N^p} = \delta_{\mu_0,0} \mathcal{J}_N^{(p_1,0)} + \frac{1}{3} (1 - \delta_{\mu_0,0}) \sum_{k=0}^{2} \left[ 1 + 2 \cos \left( 3\alpha - \frac{2k\pi}{3} \right) \right] \mathcal{J}_N^{(2k(p_2,0))}. \tag{D12}
\]

It is easy to see that one similarly has
\[
e^{i\alpha \text{ad}_H \mathcal{J}_N^p} = \delta_{\mu_0,0} \mathcal{J}_N^{(p_1,0)} + \frac{1}{3} (1 - \delta_{\mu_0,0}) \sum_{k=0}^{2} \left[ 1 + 2 \cos \left( 3\alpha - \frac{2k\pi}{3} \right) \right] \mathcal{J}_N^{(p_1+p_2,0)} \mathcal{J}_N^{(2k(p_2,0))} \tag{D13}
\]

Just like with Eq. (D6), we can simplify Eqs. (D12) and (D13) by using \(\alpha = \alpha_m\) from Eq. (D7). In this case only the term with \(k = 2m\) does not vanish in Eqs. (D12), (D12), and one obtains
\[
e^{i\alpha \text{ad}_H \mathcal{J}_N^p} = \delta_{\mu_0,0} \mathcal{J}_N^{(p_1,0)} + (1 - \delta_{\mu_0,0}) \mathcal{J}_N^{(mp_1,0)} \mathcal{J}_N^{(p_1+2mp_2,0)},
\]
\[
e^{i\alpha \text{ad}_H \mathcal{J}_N^p} = \delta_{\mu_0,0} \mathcal{J}_N^{(p_1,0)} + (1 - \delta_{\mu,0}) \mathcal{J}_N^{(p_1+2mp_2,0)} \mathcal{J}_N^{(mp_1,0)}. \tag{D14}
\]

Then, in order to find the explicit form of \(V_2\) from Eq. (27), we need to calculate
\[
V_2 = \hat{U}_1 \hat{V}_1 \hat{U}_1^{-1} = e^{iJ^T \text{ad}_H} e^{iJ^T \text{ad}_H} V_1, \tag{D15}
\]
where \(V_1\) is given by Eq. (D9). Taking \(JT = \alpha_n\) and \(fT = \alpha_s\), with \(\alpha_m\) given by Eq. (D7), we obtain
\[
e^{i\alpha \text{ad}_H \mathcal{J}_N^p} = \delta_{\mu_0,0} \mathcal{J}_N^{(1,0)} \mathcal{J}_N^{(2,0)} H.c., \tag{D16}
\]
\[
\nu \mathcal{J}_N^{(1,0)} \mathcal{J}_N^{(2,0)} H.c., \tag{D17}
\]
\[
\nu \mathcal{J}_N^{(1,0)} \mathcal{J}_N^{(2,0)} H.c., \tag{D18}
\]
\[
\nu \mathcal{J}_N^{(1,0)} \mathcal{J}_N^{(2,0)} H.c., \tag{D19}
\]
\[
\nu \mathcal{J}_N^{(1,0)} \mathcal{J}_N^{(2,0)} H.c., \tag{D20}
\]

Finally, we derive the explicit expression for \(V_k\) in Eq. (36). Let us first calculate the following adjoint action, with \(j \neq 1, N, N + 1, 2N\):
\[
e^{i\alpha \text{ad}_H \mathcal{J}_N^p} = \exp \{ i\alpha \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_N^{(j,0)}} \mathcal{J}_N^{(j,0)} + i\alpha \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_N^{(j,0)}} \mathcal{J}_N^{(j,0)} \} \mathcal{J}^p_j, \tag{D21}
\]
where we used Eqs. (10) and (21) for \(\hat{H}_1\) and took into account that the operators \(\mathcal{J}_j^{(k,0)}\) with \(k = 1, 2\) commute. For the first adjoint action in Eq. (D20) we can simply use Eq. (D11) with \(N\) replaced by \(j\), which yields
\[
e^{i\alpha \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_N^{(j,0)}} \mathcal{J}_N^{(j,0)}} = \sum_{k=0}^{2} G_k^{(1,2)}(\alpha, p_2) \mathcal{J}_N^{(j,2k)} \mathcal{J}^{(p_1+k, p_2)}. \tag{D22}
\]

Then, using Eqs. (C5) and (C6), for the remaining adjoint action in Eq. (D20) we obtain
\[
e^{i\alpha \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_N^{(j,0)}} \mathcal{J}_N^{(j,0)}} \mathcal{J}^{(j,2k)} \mathcal{J}_N^{(j,2k)} \mathcal{J}^{(p_1+k, p_2)}
\]
\[
e^{i\alpha \text{ad}_{\mathcal{J}_N^{(j,0)}} \mathcal{J}_N^{(j,0)}} \mathcal{J}_N^{(j,2k)} \mathcal{J}^{(p_1+k, p_2)}
\]
where we took into account that $\xi_{(1,0),(p_1+k,p_2)} = 2 \sin[2p_2 \pi/3]$ and $\xi_{(2,0),(p_1+k,p_2)} = 2 \sin[4p_2 \pi/3]$. Thus, combining Eqs. (D20), (D21), and (D22), we have

\begin{align}
\left. e^{i\alpha_{ad_1} J_j^p} \right|_{k,0} &= \sum_{r,0}^2 G_r^{(1,2)}(\alpha, p_2) G_r^{(2,0)}(\alpha, p_2) J_j^{(p_1+k,r,p_2)} J_j^{(2r,0)} = \delta_{p_2,0} J_j^{(p_1,p_2)} + \frac{1}{9} \left(1 - \delta_{p_2,0}\right) \sum_{r,0}^2 \left[ 1 + 2 \cos(3\alpha - \frac{2r\pi}{3}) \right] \left[ 1 + 2 \cos(3\alpha - \frac{2r\pi}{3}) \right] J_j^{(2(1,0),0)} J_j^{(p_1+r,k,p_2)} J_j^{(2r,0)},
\end{align}

where we used Eq. (D4) and the fact that $\delta_{p_2,0}(1 - \delta_{p_2,0}) \equiv 0$. Clearly, Eq. (D23) greatly simplifies if one takes $\alpha_j$ from Eq. (D7). In this case the sum over $k$ and $r$ in Eq. (D23) contains only one nonzero term corresponding to $k = r = 2x$, and we obtain

\begin{align}
\left. e^{i\alpha_{ad_1} J_j^p} \right|_{k,0} = \delta_{p_2,0} J_j^{(p_1,p_2)} + (1 - \delta_{p_2,0}) J_j^{(p_1+1,k,p_2)} J_j^{(2r,0)}, \quad j \neq 1, N, N+1, 2N.
\end{align}

Let us now calculate $V_3$ using the relation

\begin{align}
V_3 = e^{iJT ad_{14}} e^{iJT ad_{11}} V_2 = e^{iJT ad_{14}} e^{iJT ad_{11}} e^{iJT ad_{12}} e^{iJT ad_{13}} e^{iJT ad_{14}} V_0.
\end{align}

In what follows we consider the cases $fT = JT = \alpha_m$ and $fT = \alpha_m$, $JT = \alpha_2m$ separately.

\textit{a. $fT = JT = \alpha_m$}

We first assume that $fT = JT = \alpha_m$, so that $V_2$ is given by Eq. (D17). Then, we have

\begin{align}
\left. e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} \right|_{N-1} = e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} (D24) & e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} (D8) = J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} J_j^{(1,m)}, \\
\left. e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} \right|_{N} = e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} (D14) & e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} (D8) = J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(2,m)}, \\
\left. e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} \right|_{N+1} = e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} (D14) & e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} (D8) = J_j^{(2,m)}, \\
\left. e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} \right|_{N+2} = e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} (D24) & e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} (D8) = J_j^{(2,m)},
\end{align}

Using Eqs. (D17) and (D25) for $V_2$ and $V_3$, correspondingly, and multiplying the results in Eq. (D26), we obtain

\begin{align}
V_3 = \mu \mathbb{1} + \nu \left( J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} + \text{H.c.} \right),
\end{align}

where all factors of \( \omega_i \), which appear [see Eq. (8)] from the products of two operators on the same site, cancel each other. We see that for $fT = JT = \alpha_m$ the action of $V_3$ is similar to that of $V_2$ from Eq. (D17). Namely, $V_3$ entangles the sites $N - 2$ and $N + 3$, whereas on all sites in between it rotates the phase.

Then, using Eqs. (D35) and (D36), one can easily show by induction that for $fT = JT = \alpha_m$ and $1 \leq k < N$ the operator $V_k$ has the following form:

\begin{align}
V_k = \mu \mathbb{1} + \nu \left[ J_j^{(1,m)} \prod_{j=k-1}^0 J_j^{(0,m)} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} J_j^{(2,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} + \text{H.c.} \right].
\end{align}

Quite remarkably, it only entangles the sites $N - k + 1$ and $N + k$, while on the rest of the sites $N - k + 1 < j < N + k$ its effect is a simple phase rotation. Due to this fact, the operator $V_1 V_2 \ldots V_k$ in Eq. (48) produces an entangled state of a very simple product form, as discussed at the end of Sec. III.

\textit{b. $fT = \alpha_m$, $JT = \alpha_2m$}

Let us now investigate what happens if one chooses different values of $fT$ and $JT$, and consider $fT = \alpha_m$, $JT = \alpha_2m$. In this case $V_2$ is given by Eq. (D19), and instead of Eq. (D26) we need the relations

\begin{align}
\left. e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} \right|_{N-1} = e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} J_j^{(2,m)} (D24) & e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} (D8) = J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} J_j^{(1,m)}, \\
\left. e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} \right|_{N} = e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(1,m)} J_j^{(0,m)} (D14) & e^{iJT ad_{12} e^{iJT ad_{11}}} J_j^{(2,m)} (D8) = J_j^{(2,m)},
\end{align}

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Using Eq. (D19) for $V_2$ and multiplying the terms in Eq. (D29), from Eq. (D25) for $V_3$ we obtain

$$V_3 = \mu \mathbb{I} + v \left[ \sigma^{(2,1)m}_{N-1} \sigma^{(0,2)m}_{N+2} + \text{H.c.} \right].$$

(D30)

At the first sight, the resulting expression for $V_3$ in Eq. (D30) looks even simpler as compared to Eq. (D27). However, the situation turns out to be more complicated, because for $fT = \alpha_m$ and $JT = \alpha_2m$, the expression for $V_3$ strongly depends on $k$, in contrast to the case of $fT = JT = \alpha_m$ [see Eq. (D28)]. Indeed, using Eqs. (D35) and (D36) it can be easily shown that the next few $V_k$ are given by

$$V_4 = \mu \mathbb{I} + v \left[ \sigma^{(2,3)m}_{N-1} \sigma^{(1,2)m}_{N+2} + \text{H.c.} \right],$$

$$V_5 = \mu \mathbb{I} + v \left[ \sigma^{(2,4)m}_{N-2} \sigma^{(1,1)m}_{N+3} + \text{H.c.} \right],$$

$$V_6 = \mu \mathbb{I} + v \left[ \sigma^{(2,5)m}_{N-3} \sigma^{(1,0)m}_{N+4} + \text{H.c.} \right],$$

(D31)

where we assumed that $N > 6$ to avoid dealing with the boundaries. We see that the form of $V_k$ drastically changes with increasing $k$. Thus, Eq. (D31) suggests that in the case $fT = \alpha_m$ and $JT = \alpha_2m$ the general expression for $V_k$ cannot be written in a closed form.

Nevertheless, writing $V_k = \mu \mathbb{I} + v(V_k + \text{H.c.})$ as in Eq. (38), one can obtain a recursive relation between the indices of $\sigma_j^{(p,q)}$ in $V_k$ and $V_{k+1}$. Indeed, for every $1 \leq k < N$ we can write $V_k$ in the form

$$V_k = \sigma^{(p_k,q_k)}_{N-k} \ldots \sigma^{(p_1,q_1)}_{N+1} \sigma^{(p_0,q_0)}_{N+2} \ldots \sigma^{(p_{k-1},q_{k-1})}_{N+1}.$$

(D32)

Then, for $V_{k+1} = \bar{U}V_k \bar{U} = e^{ijT \mathcal{A}_j} e^{ijT \mathcal{A}_i} V_k$ we can write

$$e^{i\alpha_{n \mathcal{A}_j}} e^{i\alpha_{n \mathcal{A}_i}} \sigma^{(p_n,q_n)}_{N-k} \ldots \sigma^{(p_{k-1},q_{k-1})}_{N+1} \sigma^{(p_{k-2},q_{k-2})}_{N+2} \ldots \sigma^{(p_{k-n-1},q_{k-n-1})}_{N+1}.$$

(D33)

The relation (D33) can be viewed simply as a linear transformation between the indices of $\sigma_j^{(p,q)}$, which can be shown to be

$$\left\{ p'_{N-k}, q'_{N-k} \right\} = (2m q_{N-k-1}, 2q_{N-k-1}),$$

$$\left\{ q'_{N-k}, p'_{N-k} \right\} = (2m q_{N-k+2} + p_{N-k+1} + 2m q_{N-k+1} + 2q_{N-k+2} + p_{N-k+1}),$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\left\{ p'_{N-j}, q'_{N-j} \right\} = (2m q_{N-j-1} + p_{N-j} + 2m q_{N-j} + 2m q_{N-j-1} + 2q_{N-j+1} + m p_{N-j} + 2q_{N-j-1}),$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\left\{ p'_{N-1}, q'_{N-1} \right\} = (2m q_{N-1} + p_{N-2} + 2m q_{N-2} + 2m q_{N-2} + 2q_{N-2} + m p_{N-2} + 2q_{N-2}).$$

(D34)

Using Eq. (D34) we generate Fig. 2, which shows that the distributions of $X_2^p$ and $Z_2^p$ in $V_k$ exhibit a fractal structure similar to the Sierpiński carpet.

4. Summary: Adjoint action $e^{i\alpha_{n \mathcal{A}_j}} e^{i\alpha_{n \mathcal{A}_i}}$ on $\sigma_j^{(p,q)}$

For convenience, here we summarize the most important relations derived in this Appendix. For the values of $fT = \alpha_s$ and $JT = \alpha_m$, where $\alpha_s$ is given in Eq. (D7), the adjoint action $e^{i\alpha_{n \mathcal{A}_j}} e^{i\alpha_{n \mathcal{A}_i}}$ provides the following mapping:

$$e^{i\alpha_{n \mathcal{A}_j}} e^{i\alpha_{n \mathcal{A}_i}} : \sigma_j^{(p,q)} \rightarrow \sigma_{j-1}^{(p+2q,2p+2q)}, \text{ } j \neq 1, N, N + 1, 2N,$$

and similarly for the boundary and central terms:

$$\sigma_j^{(p,q)} \rightarrow \sigma_{j+1}^{(p+2q,2p+2q)}, \text{ } j = 1, N + 1,$$

$$\sigma_j^{(p,q)} \rightarrow \sigma_{j-1}^{(p+2q,2p+2q)}, \text{ } j = N, 2N.$$

(Eq. 35)

(Eq. 36)

Eqs. (D35) and (D36) are easily obtained by combining Eqs. (D8), (D14), and (D24).

Choosing $s = m \in \{1, 2\}$ and taking into account that $m^2 \equiv 1 \text{ mod } 3$ and $m^3 \equiv 3 \text{ mod } 3 = m$, from Eq. (D35) we obtain

$$e^{i\alpha_{n \mathcal{A}_j}} e^{i\alpha_{n \mathcal{A}_i}} : \sigma_j^{(p,q)} \rightarrow \sigma_{j-1}^{(p+2q,2p+2q)} \sigma_{j+1}^{(p+2q,2p+2q)}, \text{ } j \neq 1, N, N + 1, 2N,$$

(Eq. 37)
whereas Eq. (D36) reduces to
\[ \mathcal{J}_j^{(p_1, p_2)} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_j^{(p_1 + 2mp_2, mp_1)} \mathcal{J}_{j+1}^{(mp_1, p_2)}, \quad j = 1, N + 1, \]
\[ \mathcal{J}_j^{(p_1, p_2)} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_{j-1}^{(mp_1, p_2)} \mathcal{J}_j^{(p_1 + 2mp_2, mp_1)}, \quad j = N, 2N. \]

**APPENDIX E: UNEQUAL SPLITTING OF THE CHAIN**

In this Appendix we discuss a more general entanglement generating Floquet protocol based on switching off links other than the central one. Choosing the central link in Eq. (21) is not crucial and one can easily switch off any other $M$th link [between sites $M$ and $M + 1$], with $1 \leq M \leq 2N - 1$. Then, assuming $M \geq 2$ (we are not interesting the case of $M = 1$ since the protocol consists of a single period) and taking the same value for $JT = Jt = \alpha_m$ as in Eqs. (32), one simply has to replace $N \rightarrow M$ in Eq. (36) for $V_k$, which now becomes

\[ V_k = \mu I + v \left[ \mathcal{J}_{M-k+1}^{(1,m)} \mathcal{J}_{M-k+2}^{(0,m)} \cdots \mathcal{J}_{M}^{(0,m)} \mathcal{J}_{M+1}^{(0,2m)} \cdots \mathcal{J}_{M+k-1}^{(2,2m)} \mathcal{J}_{M+k}^{(2,2m)} + \text{H.c.} \right], \quad 2 \leq k \leq K. \]

The upper bound on $k$ is given by

\[ K = \min(M, 2N - M) \]

and it depends on whether the eliminated $M$th link is closer to the left or right boundary of the chain. Clearly, $V_k$ in Eq. (E1) only changes the internal state of qutrits on the sites $M - k + 1$ and $M + k$ whereas on the rest of the chain $V_k$ either produces an extra phase factor or acts trivially. As a consequence, switching off the $M$th link limits the number of generated entangled qutrit pairs to $K$, which is maximal for $M = N$. Indeed, the entanglement generating protocol also requires some minor modifications. After $k$ periods of the state preparation part of the protocol followed by $k$ periods of the entanglement generating part of the protocol, the state of the chain is $|\psi(kT)\rangle = V_1 \cdots V_k \otimes \cdots \otimes |0\rangle_j$, as given by Eq. (48). Then, using Eq. (E1) it is straightforward to rewrite $|\psi(kT)\rangle$ as

\[ |\psi(kT)\rangle = \bigotimes_{j=1}^{M-k} |0\rangle_j \bigotimes_{j=1}^{k} |\Phi(\mu, \nu)\rangle_j \bigotimes_{j=M+k+1}^{2N} |0\rangle_j, \quad (E3) \]

where $|\Phi(\mu, \nu)\rangle_j$ is given by Eq. (50) with the replacement $N \rightarrow M$. Finally, taking into account that $k \leq K$, we immediately obtain

\[ |\psi(KT)\rangle = \bigotimes_{j=1}^{M} |\Phi(\mu, \nu)\rangle_j \bigotimes_{j=2M+1}^{2N-k} |0\rangle_j, \quad 1 \leq M < N, \]
\[ |\psi(KT)\rangle = \bigotimes_{j=1}^{k} |0\rangle_j \bigotimes_{j=1}^{2(M-N)} |\Phi(\mu, \nu)\rangle_j, \quad N < M \leq 2N - 1. \]

Thus, by switching off the $M$th link one obtains $K$ entangled qutrit pairs, whereas the remaining $2|N - M|$ qutrits are not affected and stay in their initial states. For $M = N$ one has $K = N$ and Eq. (E4) agrees with Eq. (51).

**APPENDIX F: ADJOINT ACTIONS IN THE TEMPERLEY-LIEB ALGEBRA**

In this Appendix we present some useful algebraic relations satisfied by the elements of the Temperley-Lieb algebra $\text{TL}_{2M}(\beta)$. From Eqs. (54) and (60) one obviously has

\[ \text{ad}_{H_l} H_2 = [H_1, H_2] = \sum_{j=1}^{2M-2} (-1)^j [u_j, u_{j+1}]. \]

A little less obvious is the observation that there is a closed form expression for any number of nested commutators:

\[ \text{ad}_{H_l}^{m} H_n = \left[ H_m, [H_{m-1}, \ldots [H_2, H_1]] \right] = \begin{cases} \mathcal{F}_k^{(m)}(\beta), & k = 2l - 1, \\ \mathcal{G}_k^{(m)}(\beta), & k = 2l, \end{cases} \]

where $m, n \in \{1, 2\}, m \neq n$, and $l$ is a positive integer. Explicitly, the functions $\mathcal{F}_k^{(m)}$ and $\mathcal{G}_k^{(m)}$ read as

\[ \mathcal{F}_k^{(1)}(\beta) = \beta^{k-1}[H_1, H_2] + (2^k - 2)\beta^{k-2}K_0, \]
\[ \mathcal{F}_k^{(2)}(\beta) = -\beta^{k-1}[H_1, H_2] + (2^k - 2)\beta^{k-2}K_1, \]
\[ \mathcal{G}_k^{(1)}(\beta) = -4\beta^{k-2}H_1 + \beta^{k-2}(2A - 2R_0) + (2^k - 2)\beta^{k-2}P_0 - (2^{k+1} - 8)\beta^{k-3}S_0, \]
\[ \mathcal{G}_k^{(2)}(\beta) = -4\beta^{k-2}[H_2 - \frac{1}{2}(u_1 + u_{2M-1})] + \beta^{k-2}(2A - 2R_1) + (2^k - 2)\beta^{k-2}P_1 - (2^{k+1} - 8)\beta^{k-3}S_1, \]
Similarly, for \(\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1\) one has the following expression:

\[
\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1(s) = e^{s\mathcal{H}_1} H_1 e^{-s\mathcal{H}_1} = H_1 - \frac{8}{\beta^2} \sinh^2 \frac{s\beta}{2} + \frac{1}{\beta} \sinh s\beta [H_1, H_2] + \frac{4}{\beta^2} \sinh^2 \frac{s\beta}{2} \mathcal{K}_0 + \frac{2}{\beta^2} \sinh s\beta \sinh^2 \frac{s\beta}{2} \mathcal{P}_1 + \frac{16}{\beta^3} \sinh^4 \frac{s\beta}{2} \mathcal{S}_0.
\]

In the same way one can calculate

\[
e^{s\mathcal{H}_n}[H_m, H_n] e^{-s\mathcal{H}_n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{s^k}{k!} \text{ad}^{k+1}_{\mathcal{H}_n} H_n = [H_m, H_n] + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{s^{2l-1}}{(2l-1)!} G^{(m)}_{2l} + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{s^{2l}}{(2l)!} F^{(m)}_{2l+1}.
\]

which yields

\[
e^{s\mathcal{H}_1}[H_1, H_2] e^{-s\mathcal{H}_1} = \cos s\beta [H_1, H_2] - \frac{4}{\beta} \sinh s\beta H_1 + \frac{4}{\beta} \sinh s\beta H_2 + \frac{3}{\beta} \sinh^2 \frac{s\beta}{2} \mathcal{K}_0 + \frac{1}{\beta} \sinh s\beta (\beta A - 2\mathcal{R}_0) + \frac{4}{\beta^2} \cosh s\beta \sinh \frac{s\beta}{2} \mathcal{P}_0 - \frac{16}{\beta^3} \sinh^4 \frac{s\beta}{2} \mathcal{S}_0.
\]

Proceeding as in Eq. (F6), it is also easy to show that

\[
e^{s\mathcal{H}_2} A e^{-s\mathcal{H}_2} = A + \beta (\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_2(s) - H_2) + \frac{1}{\beta} \sinh 2s\beta \mathcal{K}_0 + \frac{2}{\beta^2} \sinh^2 s\beta (\beta P_0 - 2\mathcal{S}_0),
\]

\[
e^{s\mathcal{H}_2} A e^{-s\mathcal{H}_2} = A + \beta (\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1(s) - H_1) + \frac{1}{\beta} \sinh 2s\beta \mathcal{K}_1 + \frac{2}{\beta^2} \sinh^2 s\beta (\beta P_1 - 2\mathcal{S}_1).
\]


Note that one can define an operator $D$. B. Fairliea, C. K. Zachos, Infinite-dimensional algebras, sine L. D'Alessio and M. Rigol, Long-Time Behavior of Isolated FLOQUET INTEGRABILITY AND LONG-RANGE ... PHYSICAL REVIEW B 105

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The choice of boundary conditions mostly affects the results of Sec. IV because of the connection with the Temperley-Lieb algebra $\text{TL}_\infty(\beta)$, which requires open boundary conditions. However, it is quite simple to extend the results of Sec. IV to the case of periodic boundary conditions by using the periodic version of the Temperley-Lieb algebra $p\text{TL}_\infty(\beta)$.

Note that one can define an operator $Y_j = X_j Z_j$, which then satisfies the relations $X_j Y_j = \omega Y_j X_j$ and $Y_j Z_j = \omega Z_j Y_j$, similar to those for $X_j$ and $Z_j$ in Eq. (3). However, it is easy to see that neither $\{X_j, Y_j, Z_j\}$ nor $\{X^m_j, Y^m_j, Z^m_j\}$ with $m, p, q \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ form a group or a Lie algebra. For this reason it is more convenient to work with the basis of $n(3, C)$ in Eq. (7).


Note that the definition of $J^n_j$ in Eq. (7) is slightly different from the conventional one. The latter reads $J^n_j = \omega^{m_2/m_1} Z^n_j X^{m_1}$, see Ref. [42], which also modifies Eqs. (8) and (9). We stress that our definition is consistent, i.e., starting from Eq. (7) one can obtain Eqs. (8) and (9), at least for $n = 3$. In addition, the advantage of Eq. (7) is that the indices $m_1$ and $m_2$ in $J^{m_1,m_2}_j$ are automatically mod 3.


The case of switching off noncentral links is discussed in Appendix E, where we present the resulting entangled states.

The entanglement generating protocol also works for any initial state that is an eigenstate of the operator $\prod_{j=1}^{2N} Z_j$, with $Z_j$ given by Eq. (4). In other words $|\psi(0)\rangle$ must be a product state although it can be more complicated than the polarized state (43).


Note that the term in Eq. (69) has the form of the next correction (in terms of the high-frequency expansion) to the Floquet Hamiltonian. Note also that the alternating factor $(-1)^{j'}$ was missing in the corresponding expression in Ref. [20].


