

# Deconfined Criticality and 'Landau Forbidden' Phase Transitions in Quantum Magnets

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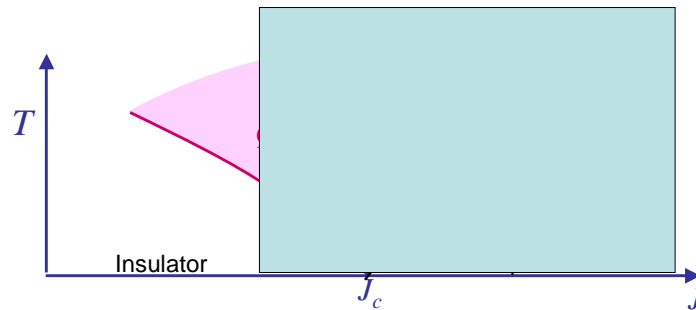
## Collaborators

- O. Motrunich (KITP)
  - [cond-mat/0311222](#)
- T. Senthil (MIT)
- L. Balents (UCSB)
- S. Sachdev (Yale)
- M. P. A. Fisher (KITP)
  - [Science 303,1490, 2004.](#)
  - [\(cond-mat/0311326\).](#)
  - [cond-mat/0312617.](#)



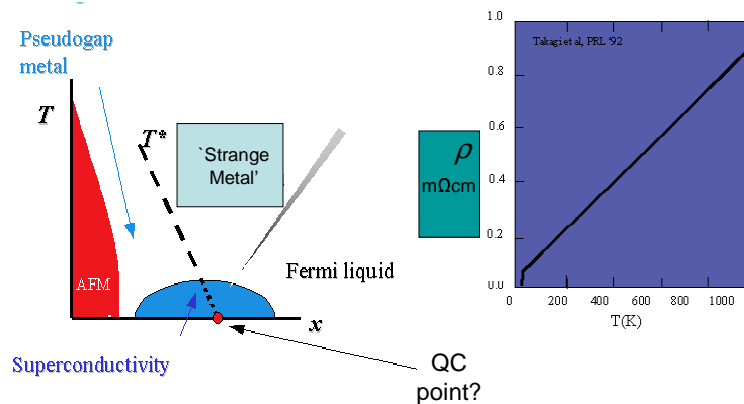
## Quantum Phase Transitions

- Universality.
- Continuous quantum phase transitions can control the finite temperature physics in a region.



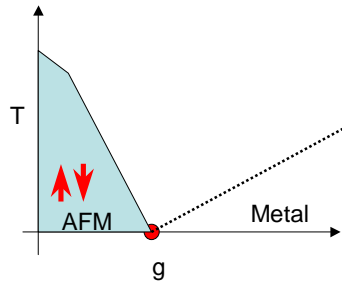
## Puzzles in Strong Correlation Physics

- Cuprate high temperature superconductors



### Landau Theory in Quantum Phase Transitions

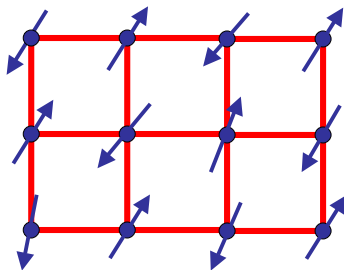
- Magnetic ordering in a metallic environment:
  - **Theory:** Fluctuations of Landau order parameter + damping (Hertz, Millis, Moriya)
  - But several systems (eg.  $\text{YbRh}_2\text{Si}_2$ ) show fundamental disagreement.



- Physics beyond Landau's paradigm at QPTs?

### Phases and Transitions in Quantum Magnets

- $S=1/2$  on a square lattice ( $D=2$ ).
  - Realised by the undoped cuprate compounds eg.  $\text{La}_2\text{CuO}_4$



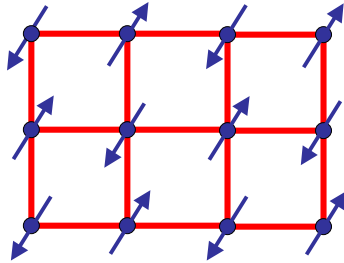
$$H = J \sum_{\langle rr' \rangle} \vec{S}_r \cdot \vec{S}_{r'}$$

$\vec{S}_r$  Spin  $\frac{1}{2}$  Operator

- Ground state?

## Neel Phase

- Ground state with only nearest neighbour interaction:

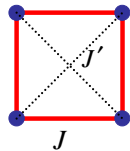


- Order Parameter- staggered spin (Neel vector):

$$\hat{n}_r = (-1)^{x+y} \vec{S}_r$$

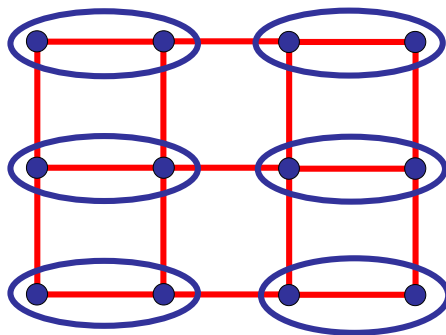
- Spin wave excitations

- However with other interactions (eg. next neighbour )



## Valence Bond Solid State (VBS)

- Frozen arrangement of singlets expected.



Columnar State

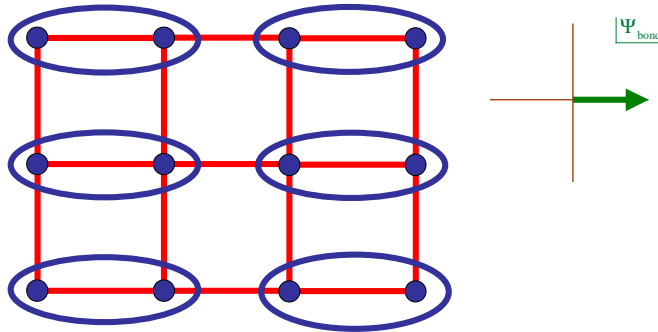
Where:

$$\text{Oval} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

- Breaks Lattice Translation and Rotation Symmetry  
 → Order Parameter  $\Psi_{\text{bond}}$

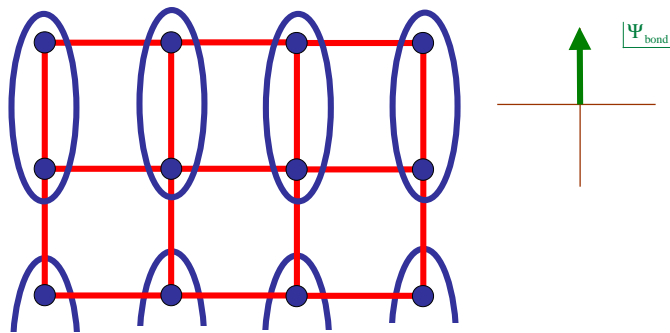
### VBS Order Parameter

- Associate a Complex Number  $\Psi_{\text{bond}}$



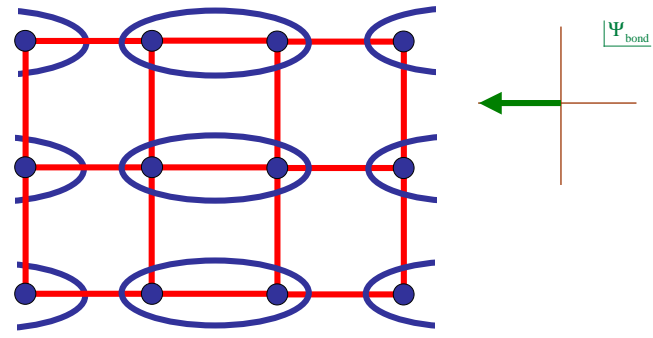
### VBS Order Parameter

- Associate a Complex Number  $\Psi_{\text{bond}}$



**VBS Order Parameter**

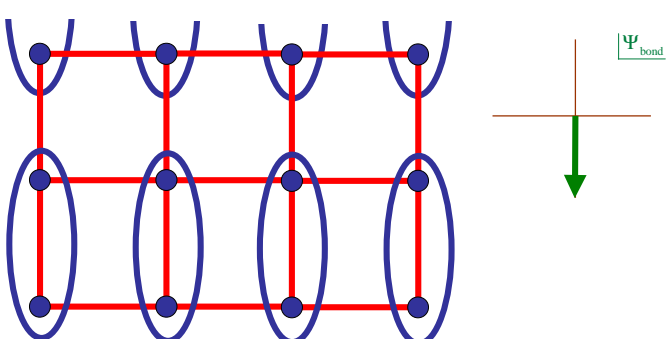
- Associate a Complex Number  $\Psi_{\text{bond}}$



The diagram shows a 2D lattice of blue dots connected by red lines. Blue ovals are drawn around the horizontal bonds, indicating a dimerized state. To the right, a coordinate system is shown with a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. A green arrow points to the left along the horizontal axis, and a small green box labeled  $\Psi_{\text{bond}}$  is positioned above the horizontal axis.

**VBS Order Parameter**

- Associate a Complex Number  $\Psi_{\text{bond}}$

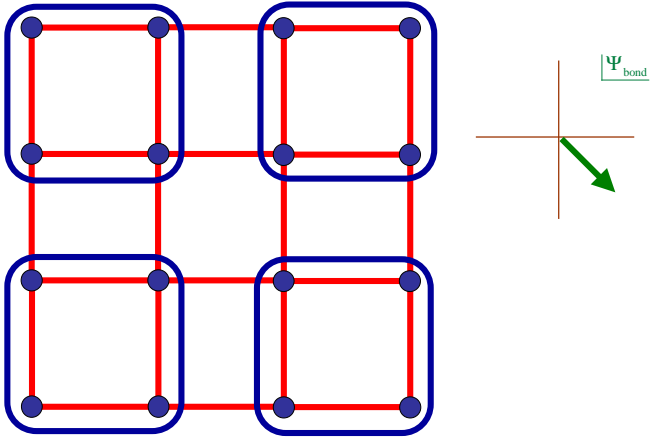


The diagram shows a 2D lattice of blue dots connected by red lines. Blue ovals are drawn around the vertical bonds, indicating a dimerized state. To the right, a coordinate system is shown with a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. A green arrow points downwards along the vertical axis, and a small green box labeled  $\Psi_{\text{bond}}$  is positioned above the horizontal axis.

### VBS Order Parameter

- Associate a Complex Number  $\Psi_{\text{bond}}$

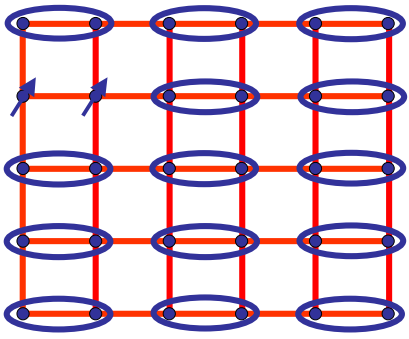
Plaquette Order



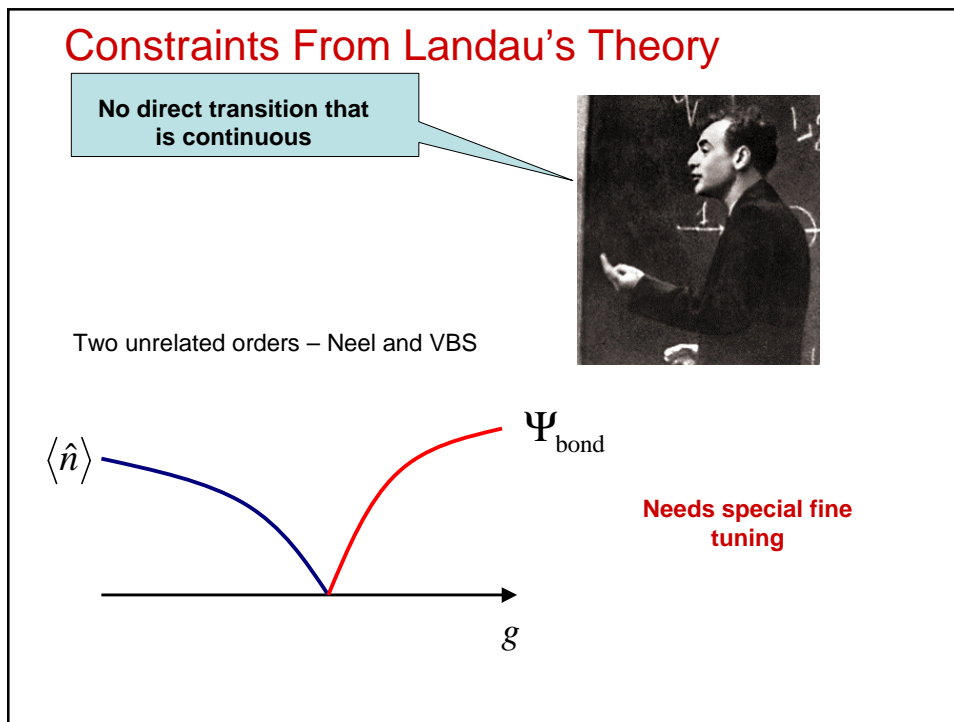
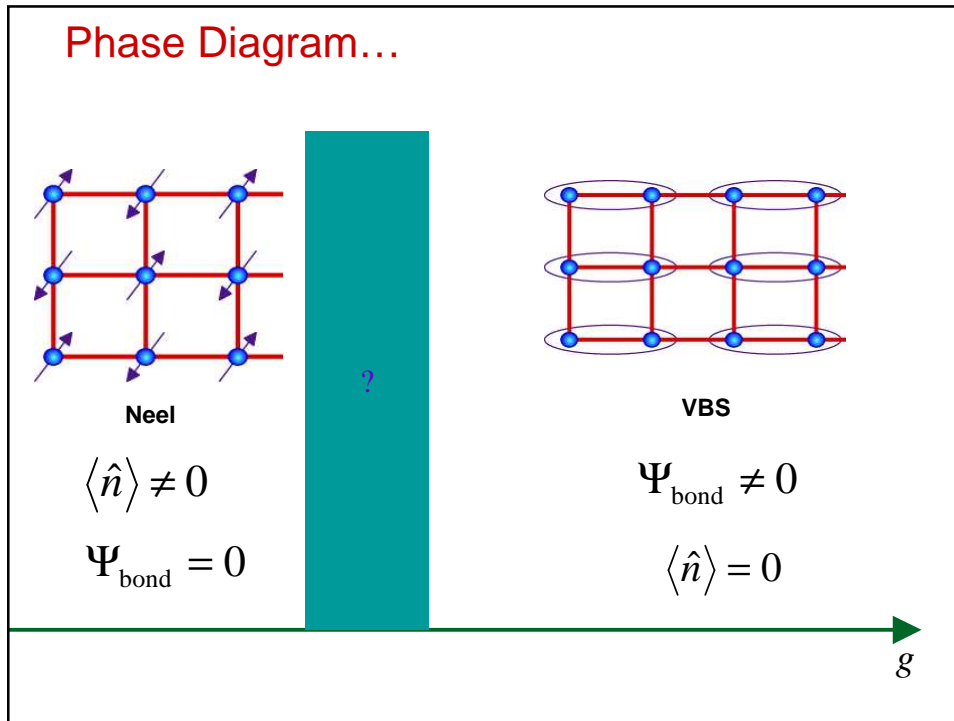
The diagram shows a 2x2 grid of square plaquettes. Each plaquette is outlined in blue and has four red bonds connecting its vertices. To the right of the grid is a coordinate system with a vertical and a horizontal axis. A green arrow points from the origin into the bottom-right quadrant, and a small green box labeled  $\Psi_{\text{bond}}$  is positioned near the arrow.

### Excitations of the VBS

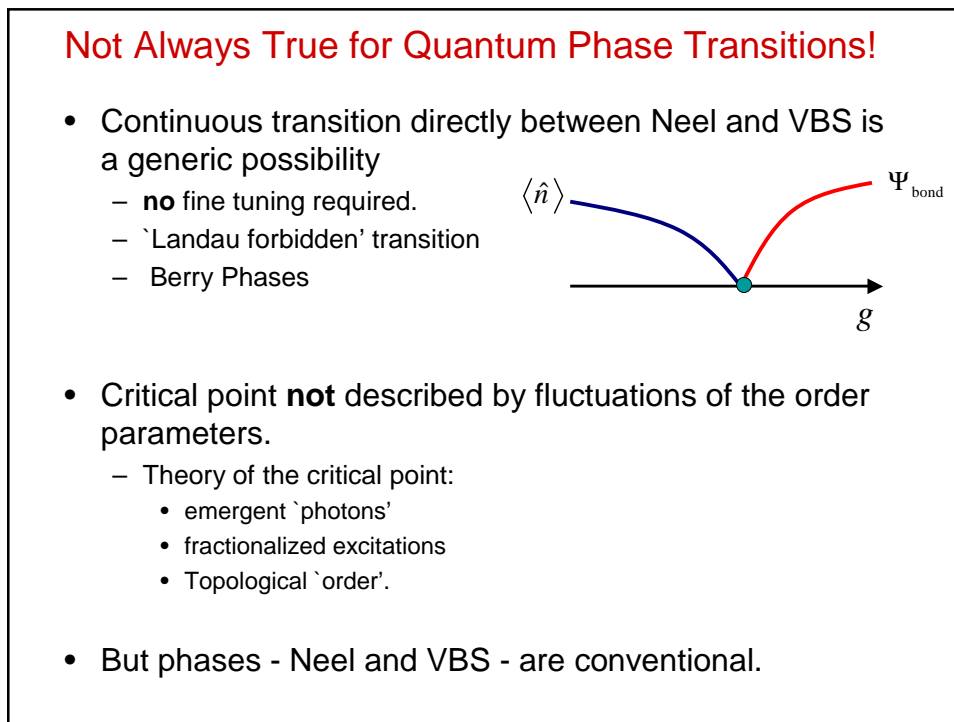
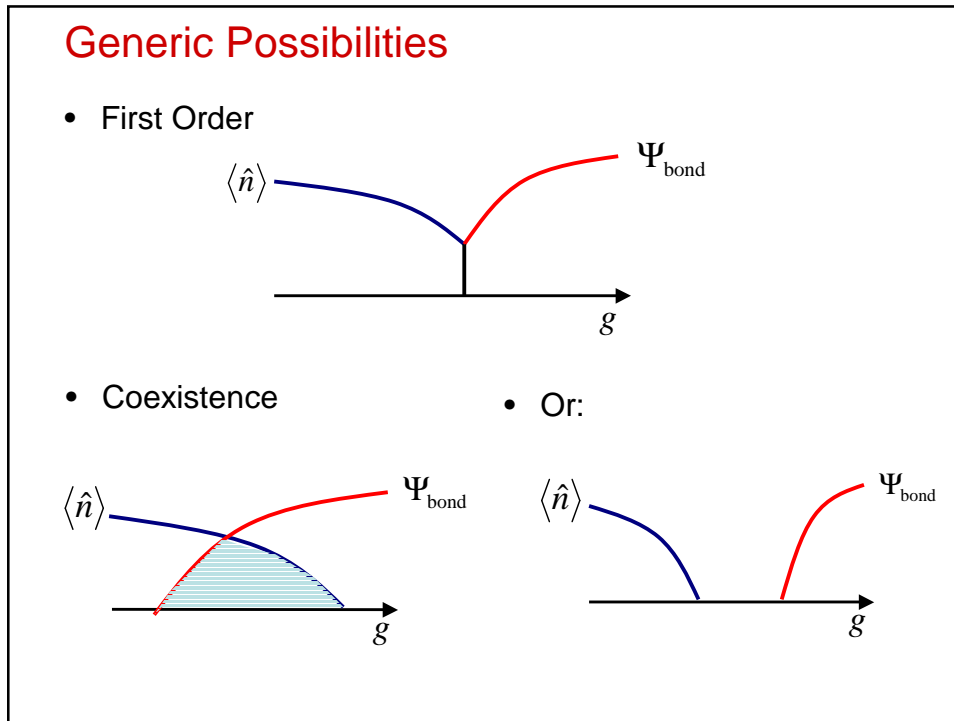
- Gapped S=1 excitation



The diagram shows a 4x3 grid of sites. Each site is represented by a blue oval. Red bonds connect the sites in a regular lattice pattern. Two blue arrows on the left side of the grid point towards the right, indicating the direction of an excitation.







## Describing Quantum Magnets

### Quantum Partition Function

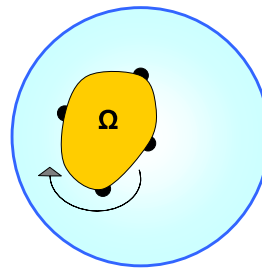
$$Z = \text{Tr} e^{-\beta H} \quad \left( H = J \sum_{\langle rr' \rangle} \vec{S}_r \cdot \vec{S}_{r'} + \dots \right)$$

### Staggered Spin

$$\hat{n}_r = \eta_r \frac{\vec{S}_r}{S} \quad (\eta_r = (-1)^{x+y})$$

### Path Integral Representation

$$Z = \int D\hat{n} e^{is \sum_r \eta_r \Omega(\hat{n}_r)} e^{-\int d\tau H(\hat{n})}$$



## Describing Quantum Magnets

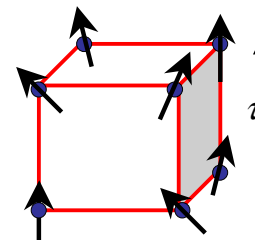
- Focus on the local Neel vector  $\hat{n}$  (*F. D. M. Haldane 1988*).
- Obtain amplitude for a given space-time configuration  $\{\hat{n}(r, \tau)\}$

$$Z = \int D\hat{n} e^{-S_E[\hat{n}]}$$

$$S_E = -J \int d\tau \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \hat{n}_i \cdot \hat{n}_j + S_B[\hat{n}]$$

Aligns Neel field.

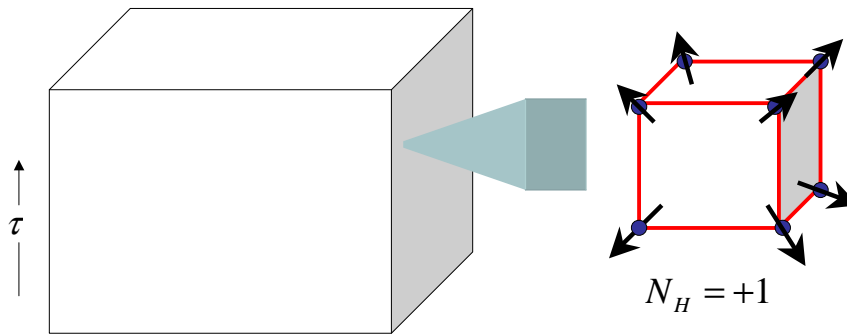
Berry phase. Active only for hedgehogs



Neel Field in spacetime

## Hedgehogs and Berry Phases

- Integer Hedgehog number defined at space-time points (events)



## Berry Phase

- Each Hedgehog associated with a spatial plaquette

$$\xi_r = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & i & 1 \\ \hline -i & -1 & -i \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- Berry Phase =  $\xi_r^{N_H} \left( \xi_r^{2SN_H} \right)$

- Note  $\xi^4 = 1$

## Obtaining the Neel and VBS phases

$$S_E = -J \int d\tau \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \hat{n}_i \cdot \hat{n}_j + S_B[\hat{n}]$$

- Large J, spins locked;
  - Neel phase.
  - Few hedgehogs
- Small J, large fluctuations
  - Hedgehogs proliferate
  - VBS phase results (Read and Sachdev, 1989).
    - Due to Berry phases attached to hedgehogs.
- To understand region in between → **hedgehog free model.**

## Hedgehog Proliferation => VBS


- Action of Symmetries on Hedgehog Insertion Operator  $V_r^+$ 
  - Spin singlet
  - Lattice Translations
 
$$\mathbf{T}_x V_r^+ = -i V_{r+\hat{x}}$$

$$\mathbf{T}_y V_r^+ = i V_{r+\hat{y}}$$
  - Lattice Rotations (about lattice point)
 
$$\mathbf{R}_{\pi/2} V_r^+ = i V_{R_{\pi/2} r}$$
- Exactly the same as  $e^{i\pi/4} \Psi_{\text{bond}}$ 

$$\Psi_{\text{bond}} = (-1)^x \vec{S}_r \cdot \vec{S}_{r+\hat{x}} + i (-1)^y \vec{S}_r \cdot \vec{S}_{r+\hat{y}}$$

### Hedgehog Free Model

Natural Variables to describe hedgehog free model



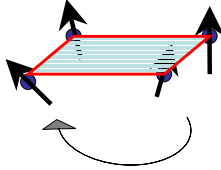
Spin 1/2 fields

$$z = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \hat{n} = z^\dagger \vec{\sigma} z$$

Neel vector

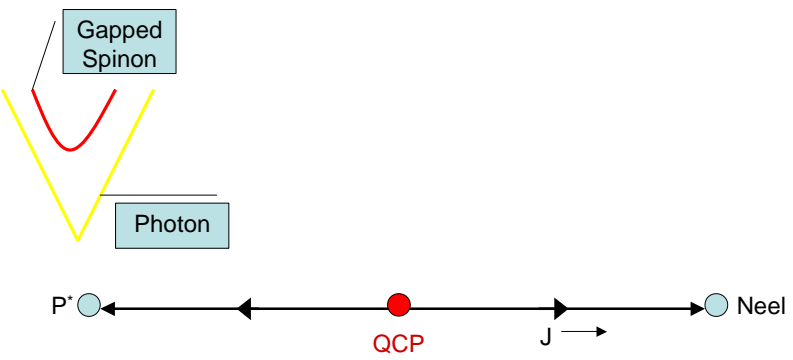
Photon

Neel Vector Chirality



$$K = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (z_i^\dagger z_j + h.c.) + K \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (\nabla \times z)^2$$

### Phase Structure of Hedgehog Free Model



Gapped Spinon

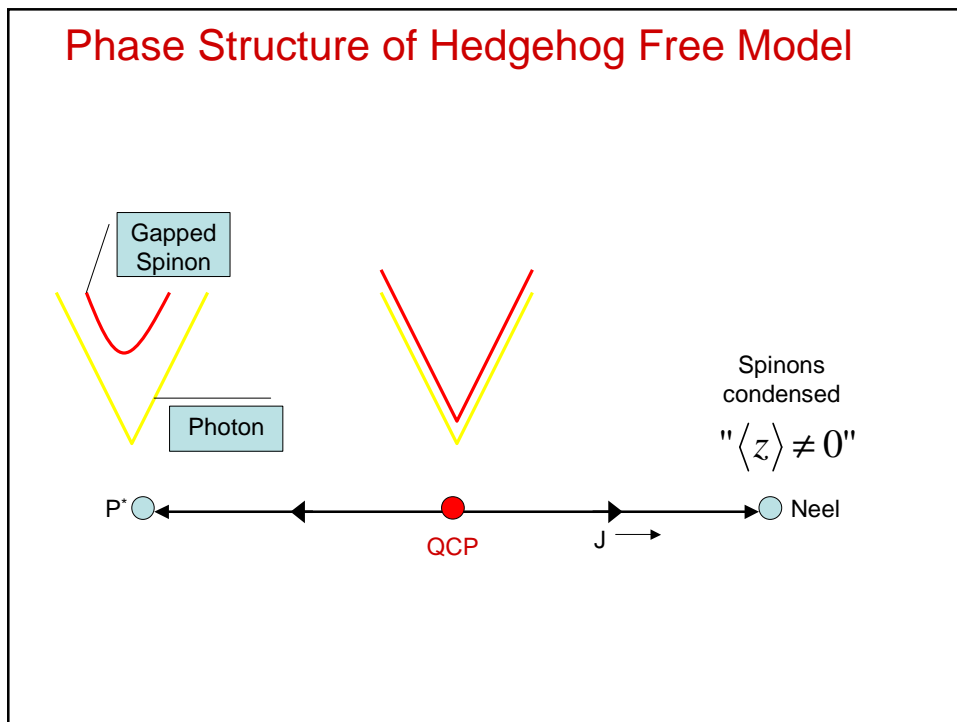
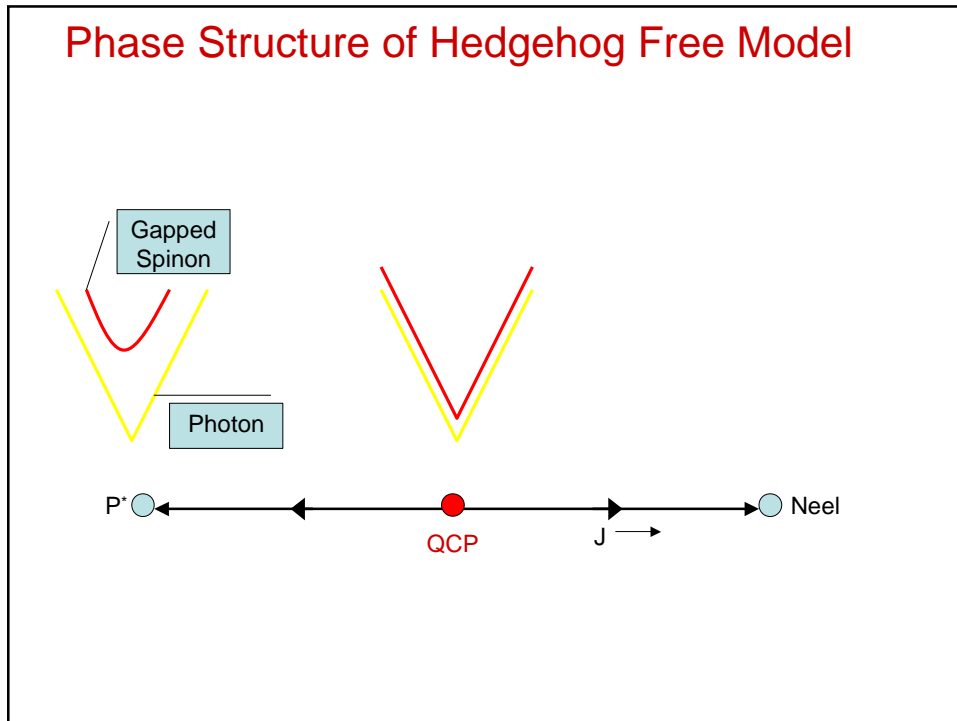
Photon

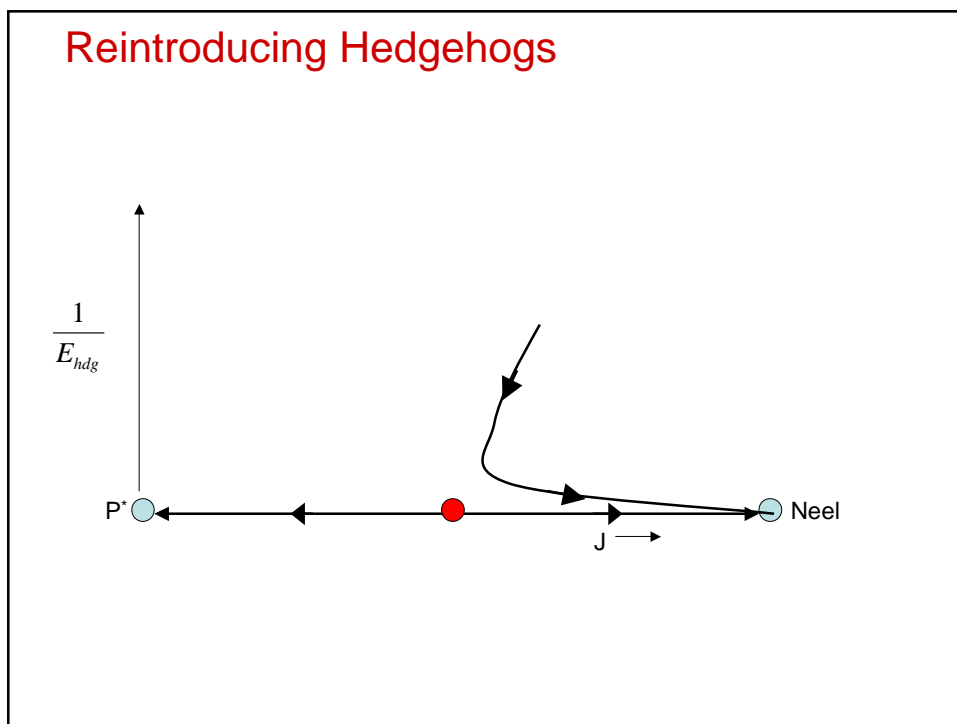
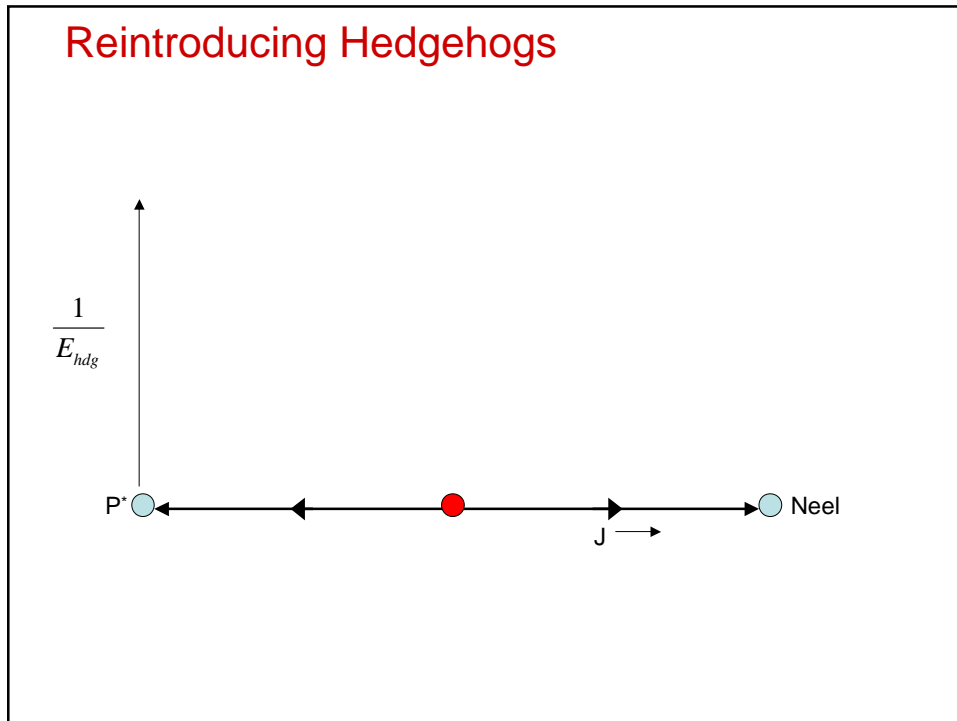
P\*

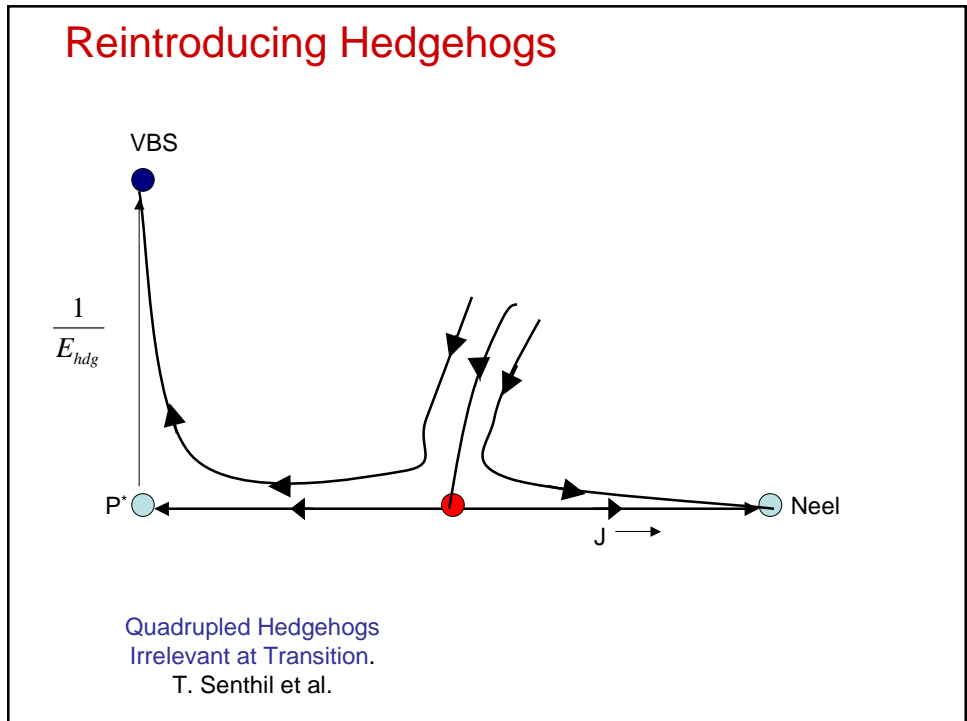
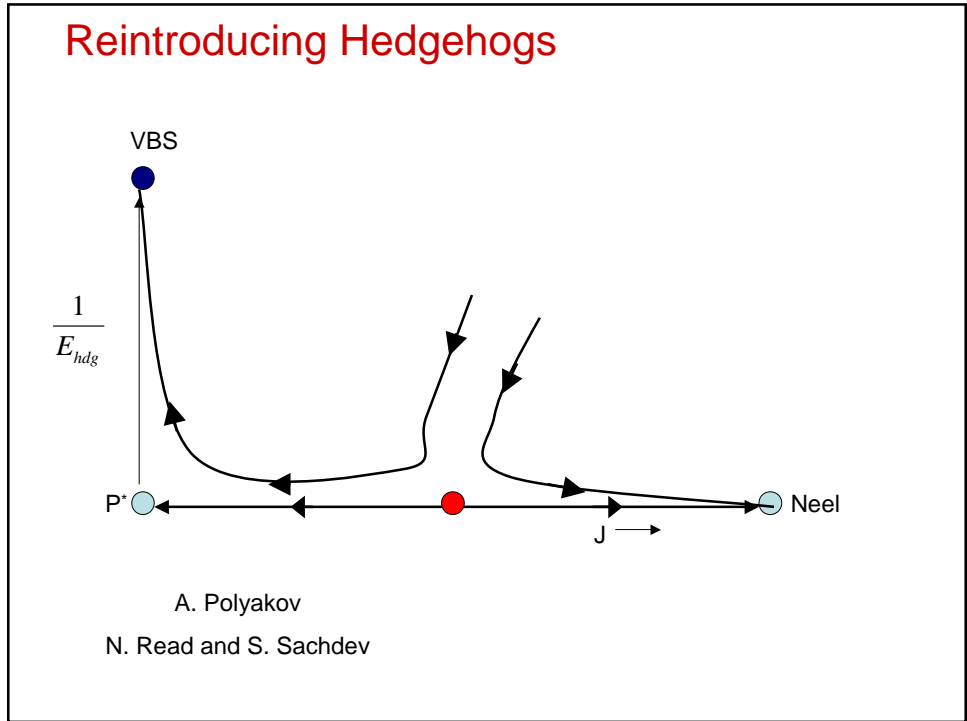
QCP

Neel

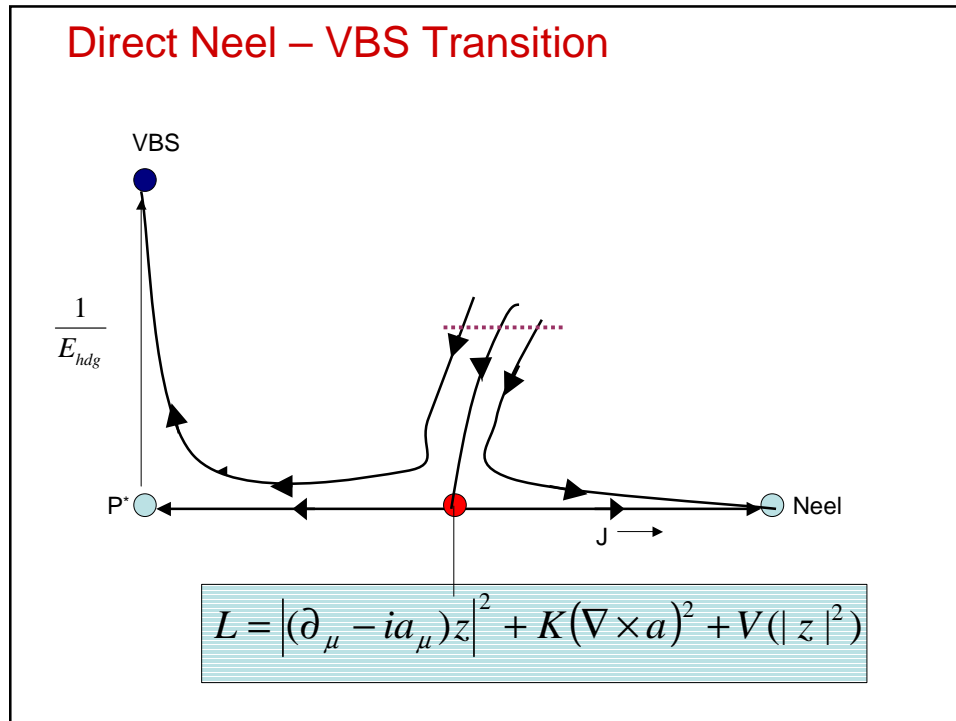
J →











### Irrelevance of 4 Hedgehog Tunneling at QCP

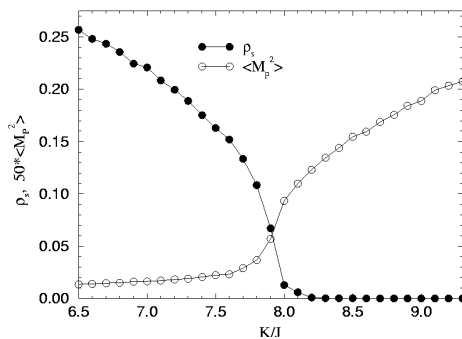
- Consider general family of models (Sachdev-Jalabert) CP<sub>N-1</sub> + Berry Phases for monopoles. (N=2 is case of interest)
 
$$(z_1 z_2) \rightarrow (z_1 z_2 \dots z_N)$$
  - 4 Hedgehogs Irrelevant at criticality
    - For N → ∞
    - AND
    - For N = 1
- Easy Plane Limit
  - Explicit form of 4 hedgehog tunneling term in dual theory. Argued to be irrelevant at QCP.
 
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{dual}} = \sum_{a=1,2} |(\partial_\mu - iA_\mu)\psi_a|^2 + s_d |\psi|^2 + u_d (|\psi|^2)^2 + w_d |\psi_1|^2 |\psi_2|^2 + \kappa_d (\epsilon_{\mu\nu\kappa} \partial_\nu A_\kappa)^2 - \lambda \text{Re}[(\psi_1^* \psi_2)^4]. \quad (5.6)$$

## Results from Large Scale Numerics

A. W. Sandvik, S. Daul, R. R. P. Singh, and D. J. Scalapino, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **89**, 247201 (2002).

First *large scale* (> 8000 spins) numerical study of disordering Neel state in a  $S=1/2$  antiferromagnet with square lattice symmetry. Easy plane spins.

$$H = 2J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (S_i^x S_j^x + S_i^y S_j^y) - K \sum_{\langle ijkl \rangle \subset \square} (S_i^+ S_j^- S_k^+ S_l^- + S_i^- S_j^+ S_k^- S_l^+)$$



Direct Continuous Transition??

## Properties of the Transition I

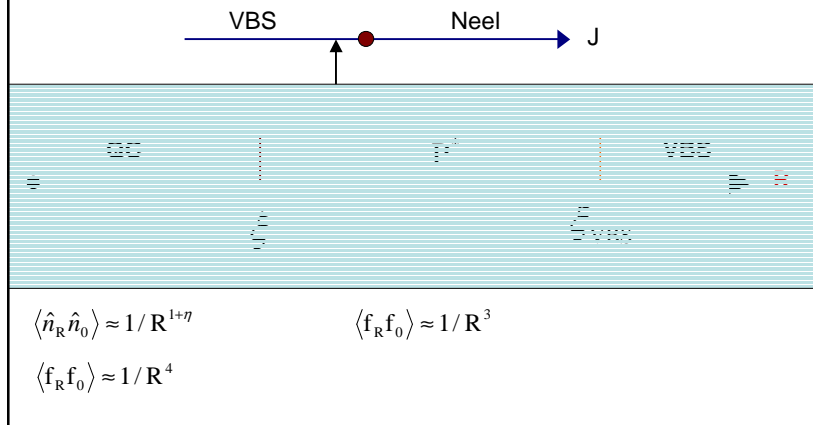
- Emergent Conserved Flux
  - Absence of Hedgehogs at the transition.
    - Flux correlations  $\langle \mathbf{f}_R \mathbf{f}_0 \rangle \approx 1 / R^4$  ( $\mathbf{f}$  = Neel vector chirality)
    - Plaquette order and Columnar-dimer order correlators power law with equal exponents (independent of columnar/plaquette nature of VBS phase).
- 'Deconfined Spinons'
  - Scaling Dim of Neel field
  - $[\hat{n}] = L^{-\frac{1+\eta}{2}}$
  - with  $\eta=0.6$  (large! Compare  $\eta(\text{Heisenberg})=0.03$ )
  - Because  $\hat{n} = z^+ \vec{\sigma} z$
  - For free spinons  $\Rightarrow \eta=1.0$

## Properties of the Transition II

- **Structure of Correlations**

Approaching the QCP from (say) the VBS side.

- Two diverging length scales. (dangerous irrelevance)
- Intermediate scales -  $P^*$  (free photon) phase

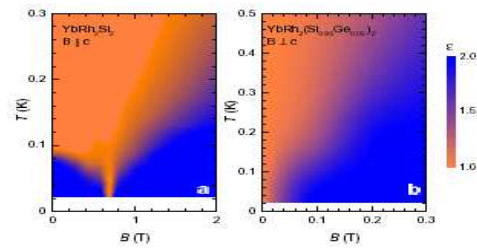


## Summary

- Landau Forbidden Transitions possible for Quantum Phase Transitions
  - Disorder operator (hedgehog insertion) carries quantum numbers.
- Transition is ordered topologically (no Hedgehogs).
  - Emergent conservation law - 'flux' conserved.
  - Critical fields - photons and spinons.

## Future Directions

- Relation to strongly correlated materials?
  - Need charge degrees of freedom & fermions.
  - Extensions to 3D?



## Key Player:



Hedgehogs