

An Exact Diagonalization Perspective on the $S=1/2$ Kagome Heisenberg Antiferromagnet

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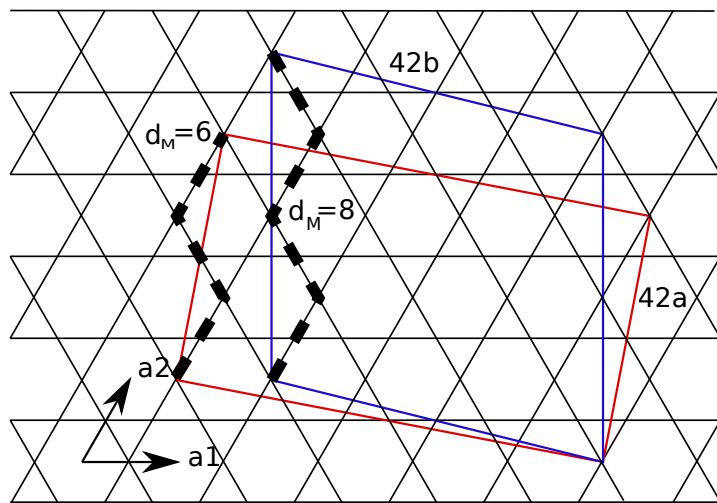
Roderich Moessner

Max Planck Institute for Physics of Complex Systems, Dresden



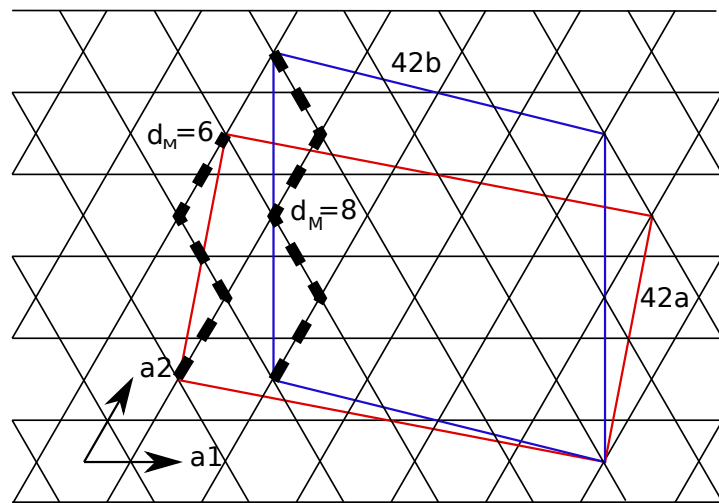
KITP Fragnets12 Program, Santa Barbara, 10/31/2012

Motivation(s)



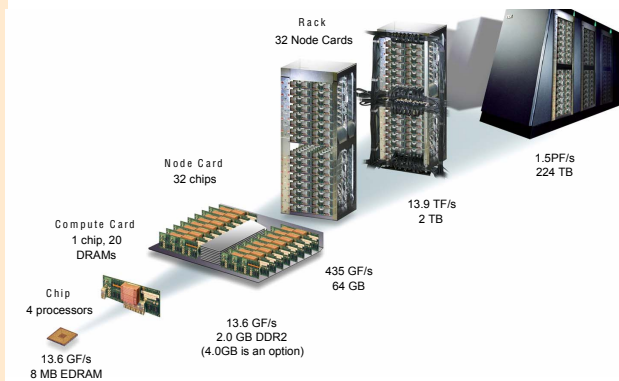
- Why still ED for Kagome ? (DMRG did it all ...)
- Benchmark results
- Spectral evidence for topological degeneracy ?
- Compare recently suggested scenarios with actual (exact) low-energy spectrum

Motivation(s)



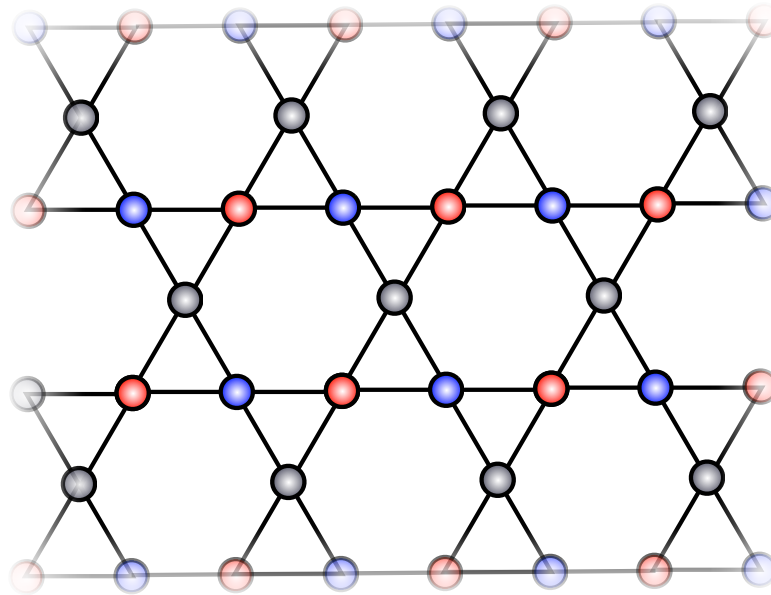
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- Spectral evidence for topological degeneracy ?
- Compare recently suggested scenarios with actual (exact) low-energy spectrum

- MPI parallel Exact Diagonalizations are challenging but feasible in other domains (Full CI Quantum Chemistry, Nuclear structure)
- How far can we go with spin models (~ 50 spins) ?
- How fast is the hardware (demanding all to all communication) ?



MPI Parallel Kagome ED Code: Technical Aspects

- Three-sublattice stable symmetry implementation for fast lookups

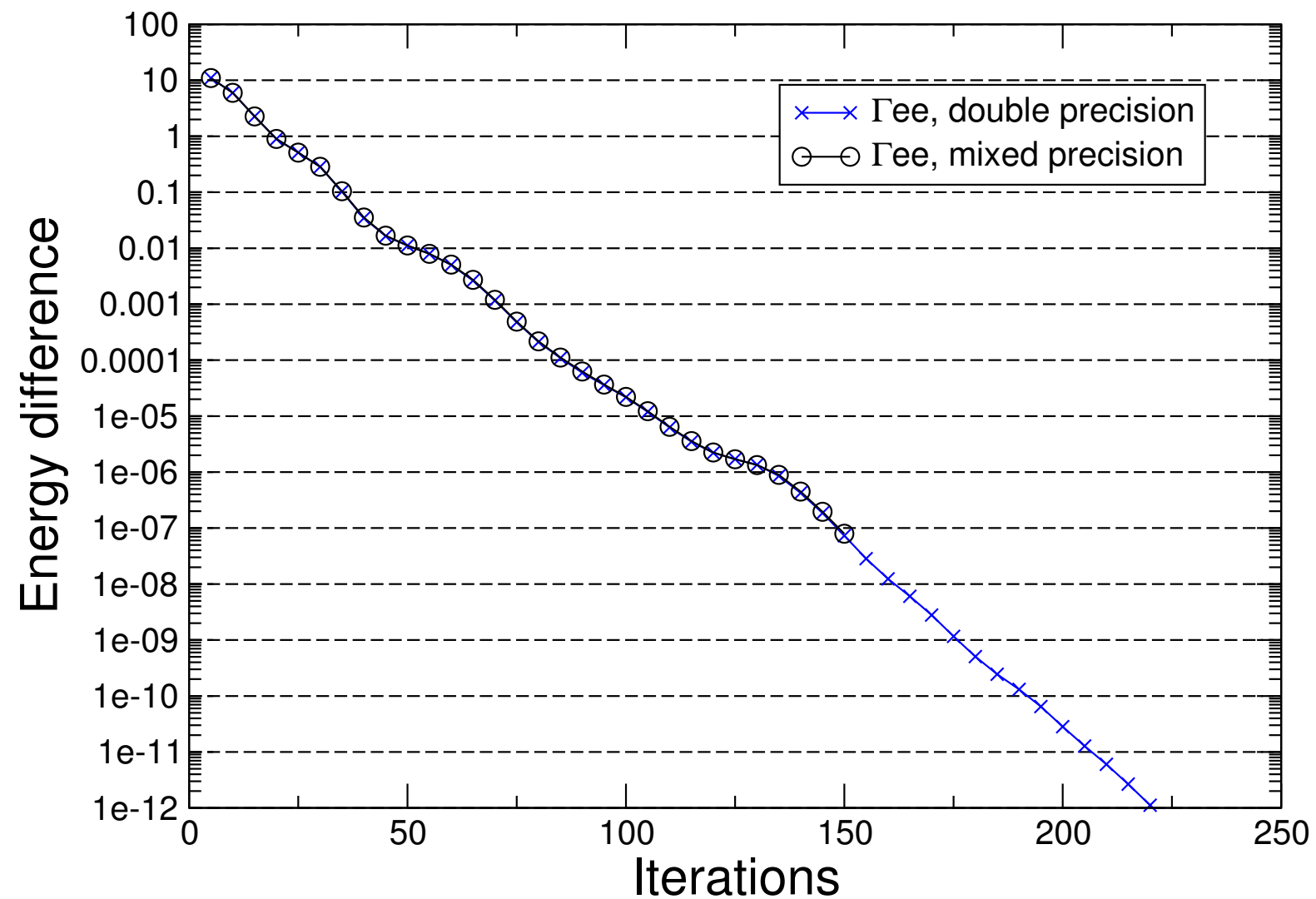


- MPI protocol based implementation for distributed memory architectures
- Performance (memory requirements up to 12 Terabytes)

Lattice	size of Hilbert space	number of tasks (architecture)	time per iteration
kagome $N_s = 42$	19,223,570,420	1,024 (Intel Xeon Infiniband)	74 seconds
kagome $N_s = 48$	251,936,333,376	1,600 (Intel Xeon NUMAlink5)	1,450 seconds
kagome $N_s = 48$	251,936,333,376	3,072 (Intel Xeon Infiniband)	650 seconds
kagome $N_s = 48$	251,936,333,376	16,384 (BlueGene/P)	520 seconds

Convergence

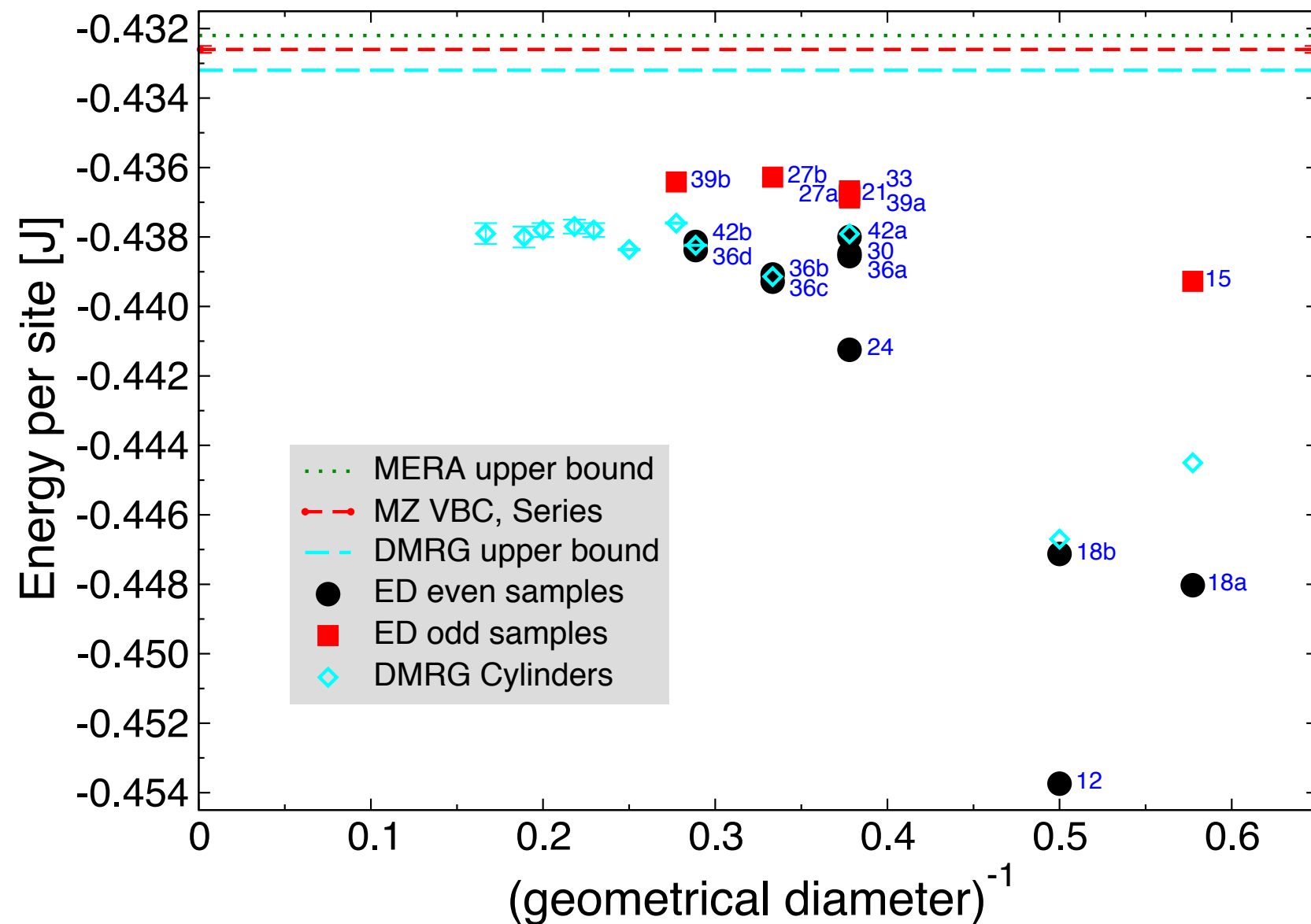
- Convergence for such large Hilbert spaces ? Finite precision arithmetic ?
Seems ok



- Upper end of spectrum converges to known energy of the ferromagnetic state !
ok !

Kagome S=1/2 Heisenberg model: Energy per site: earlier ED results

- ED Energy per site as a function of diameter (N up to 42 sites).



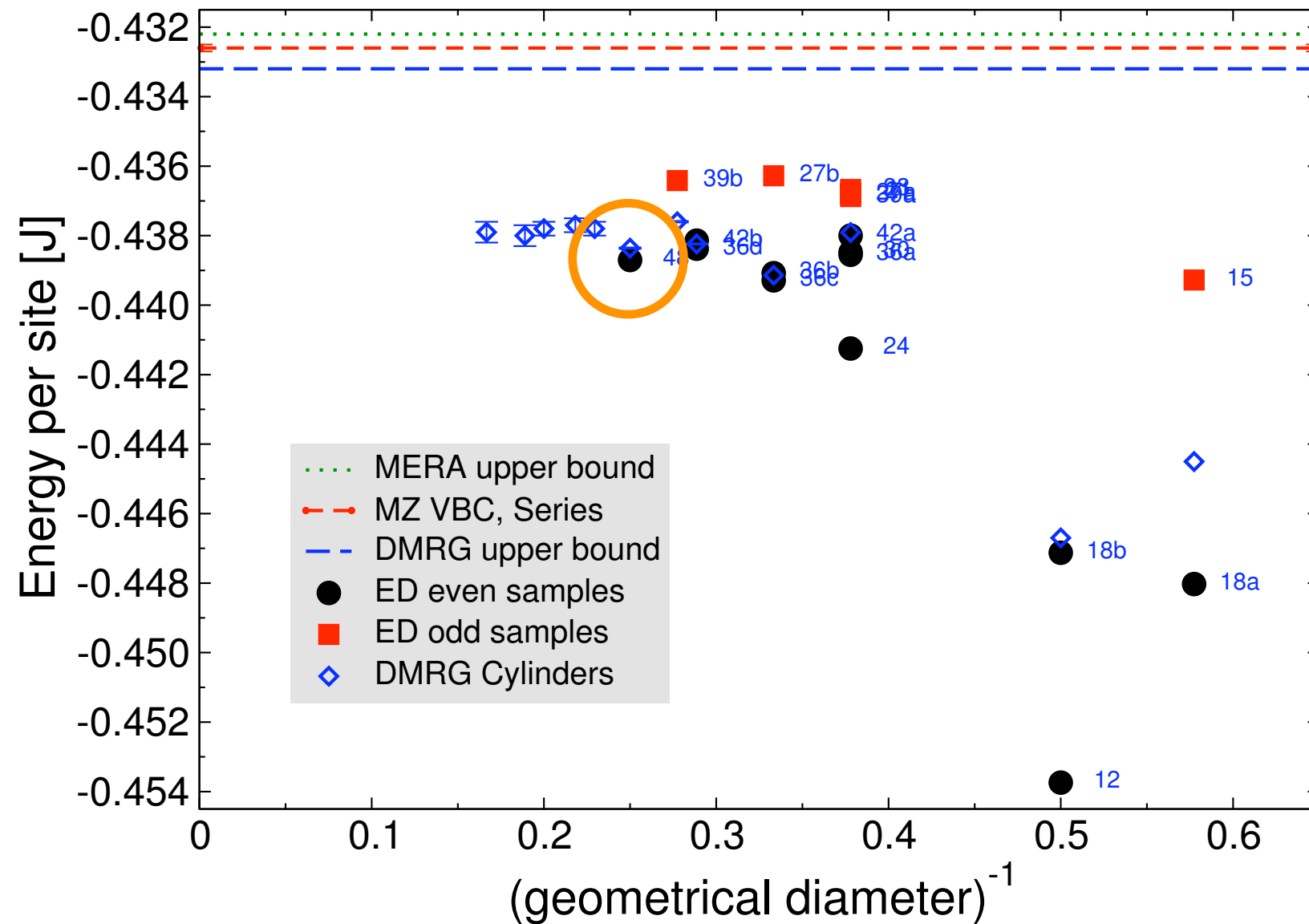
AML, J. Sudan and E. Sorensen,
PRB 83, 212401 (2011)

DMRG Results:
S. Yan *et al.*, Science 2011

- Good agreement between ED and DMRG at same diameter.

Now with 48 sites:

- New data point for N=48 sites (251'936'333'376 states in GS sector)



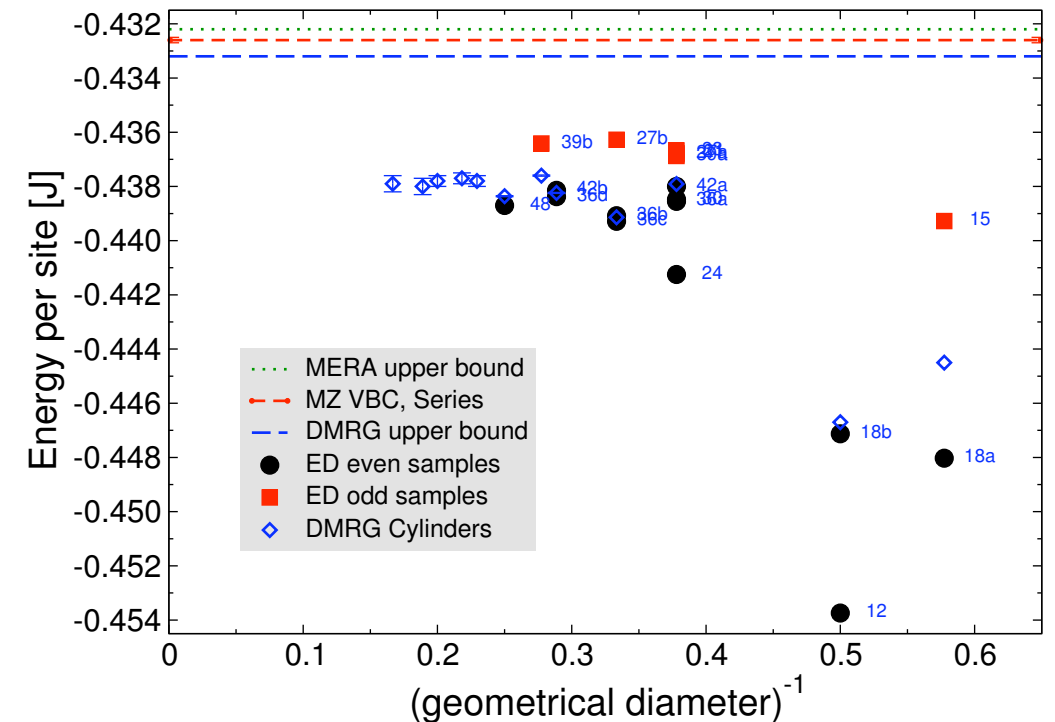
ED 48 sites:

- Ground state energy per site:

$$E/NJ = -0.4387$$

- upper bound on spin gap

$$\Delta/J = 0.168$$



- substantially lower GS energy than early 48 site torus DMRG estimate ([HC Jiang et al., PRL 2008](#)) and slightly lower than [Depenbrock et al.](#)

$$E/NJ = -0.43663 \quad \left| \text{Torus} \right|_4 \quad \left| -0.4383(2) \right| \left| 0.151 \right|$$

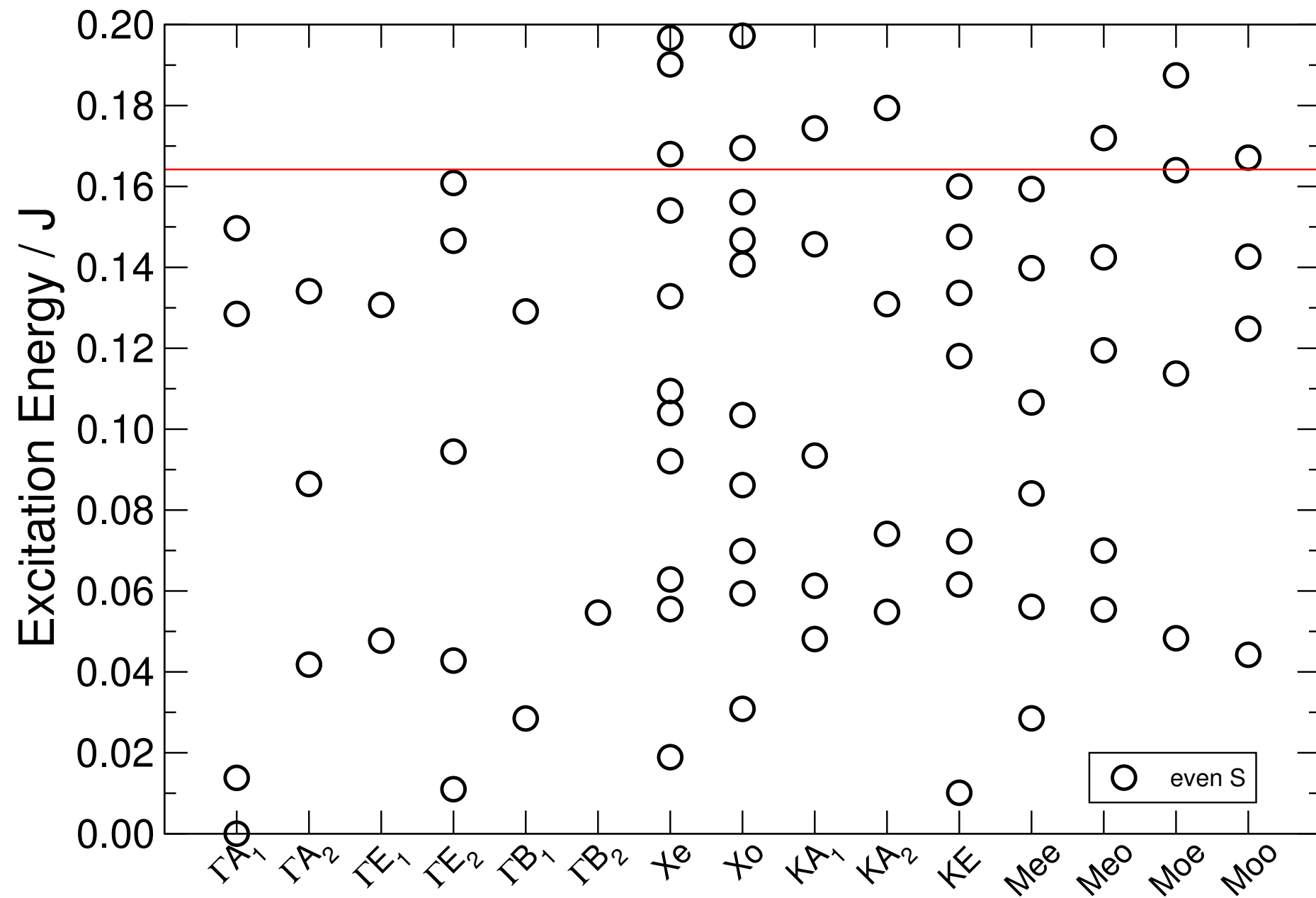
- good agreement with [S. Yan et al., Science 2011](#) and [Depenbrock et al, PRL 2012](#) cylinder DMRG results at the same diameter.

- still a bit lower than variance extrapolated VMC results by [Y. Iqbal et al, arXiv:1209](#)

$$E/J = -0.437845(4)$$

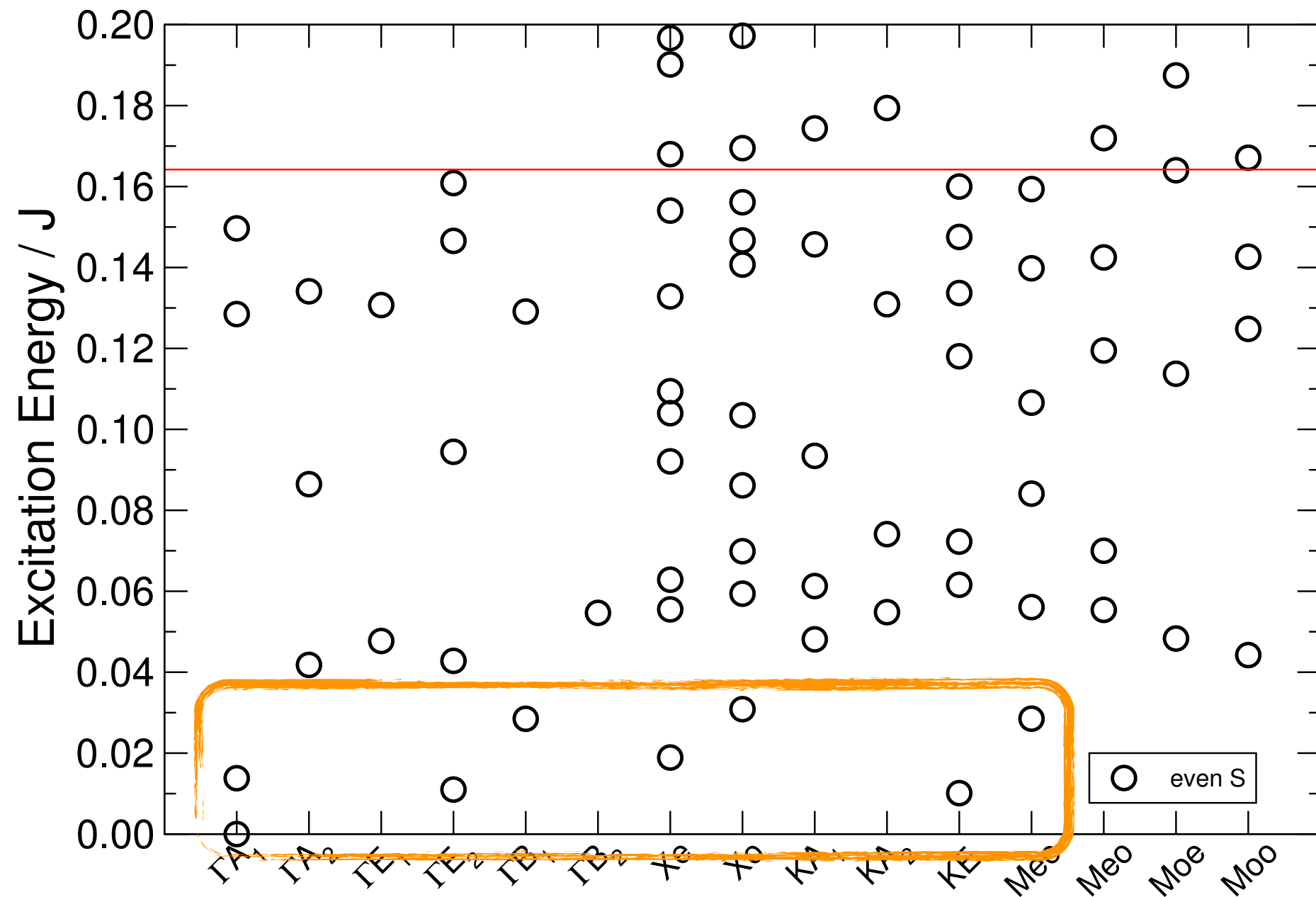
Low Energy Spectrum (N=36)

● C. Lhuillier *et al.*, PRB 1997, EPJB 1998, EPL 2009



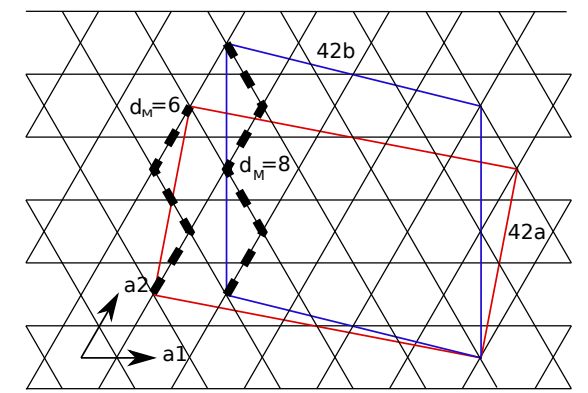
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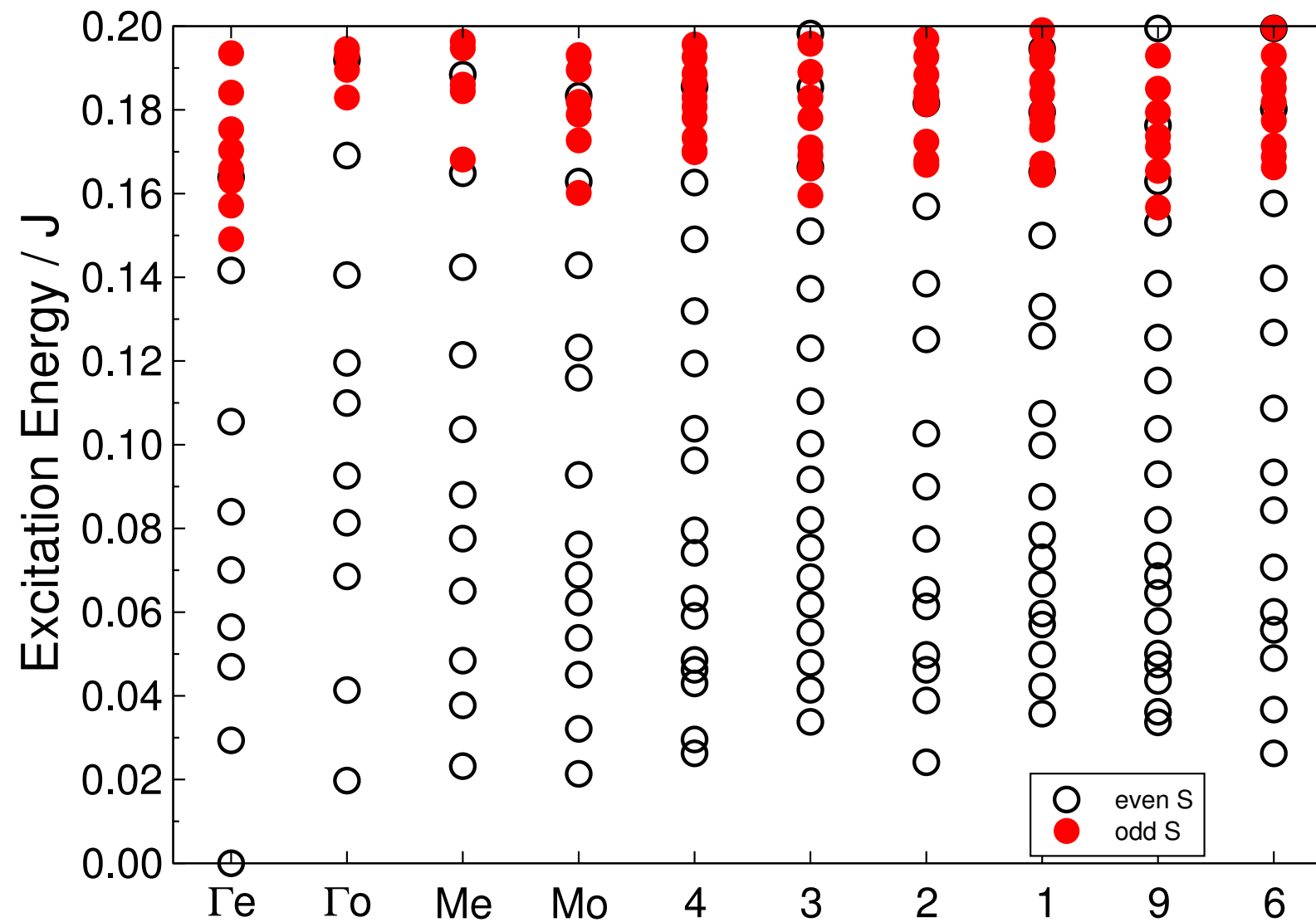


many low-lying singlet states !

Low Energy Spectrum (N=42b)

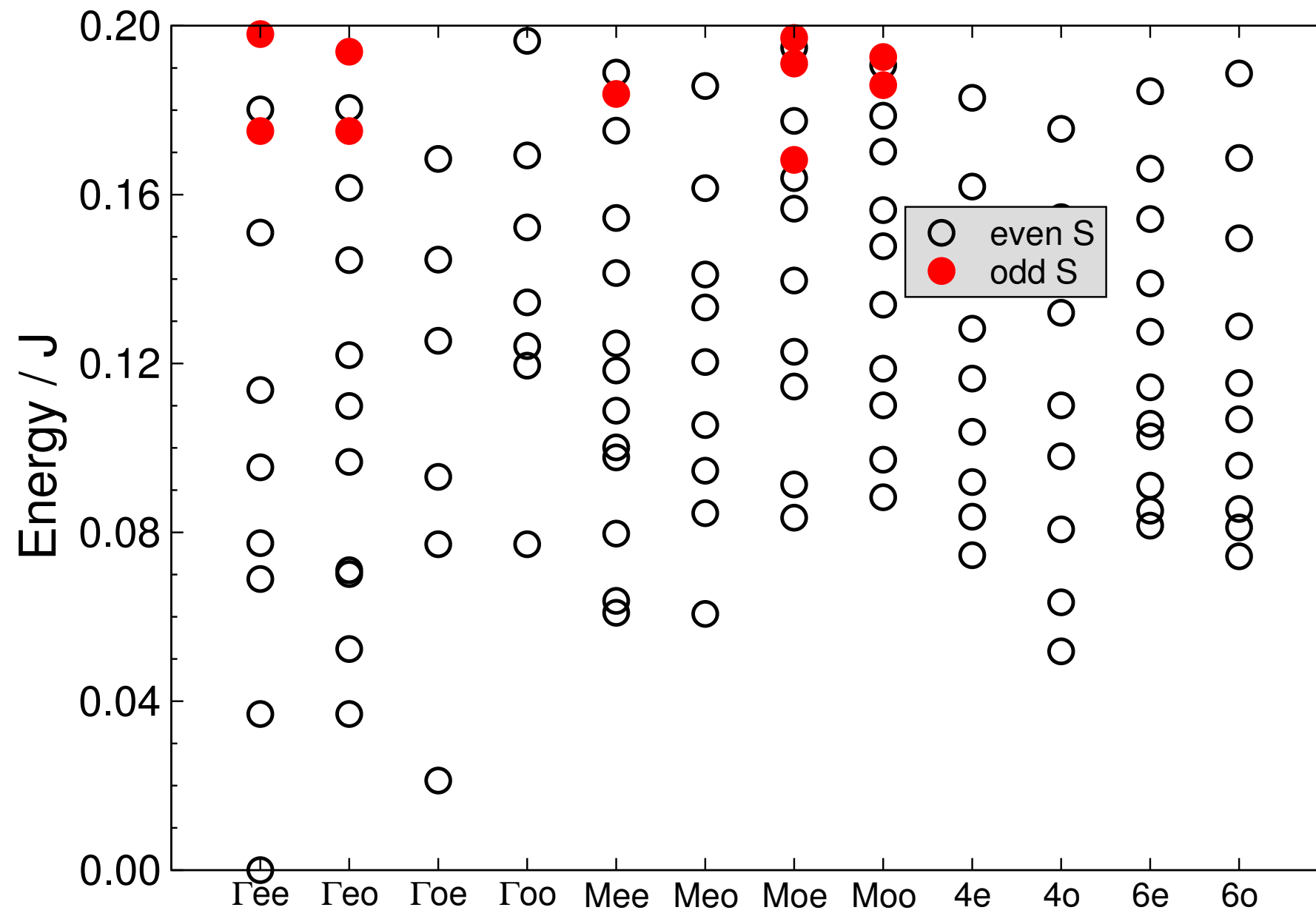


● AML, R. Johanni, R. Moessner

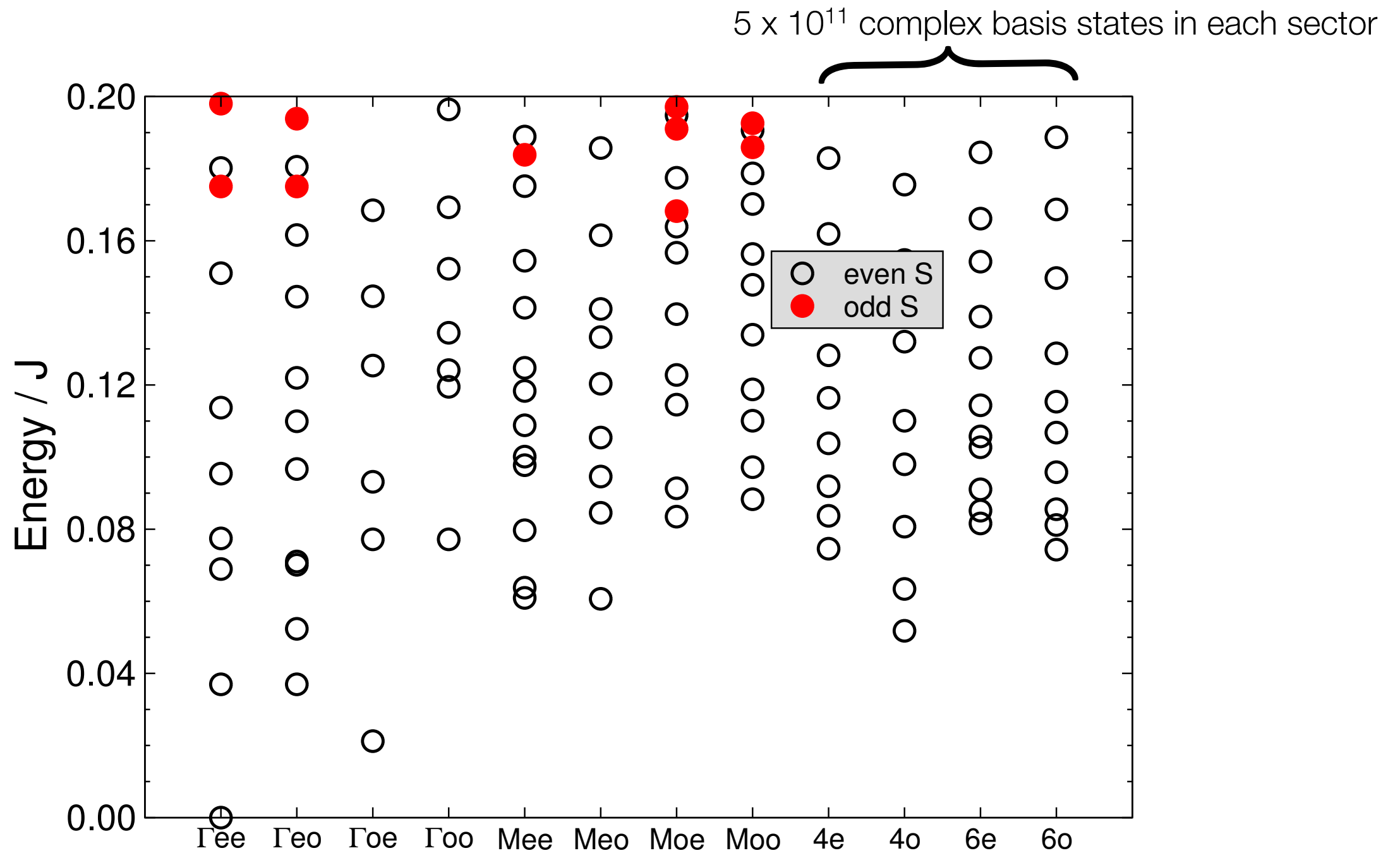


● still rather dense spectrum !

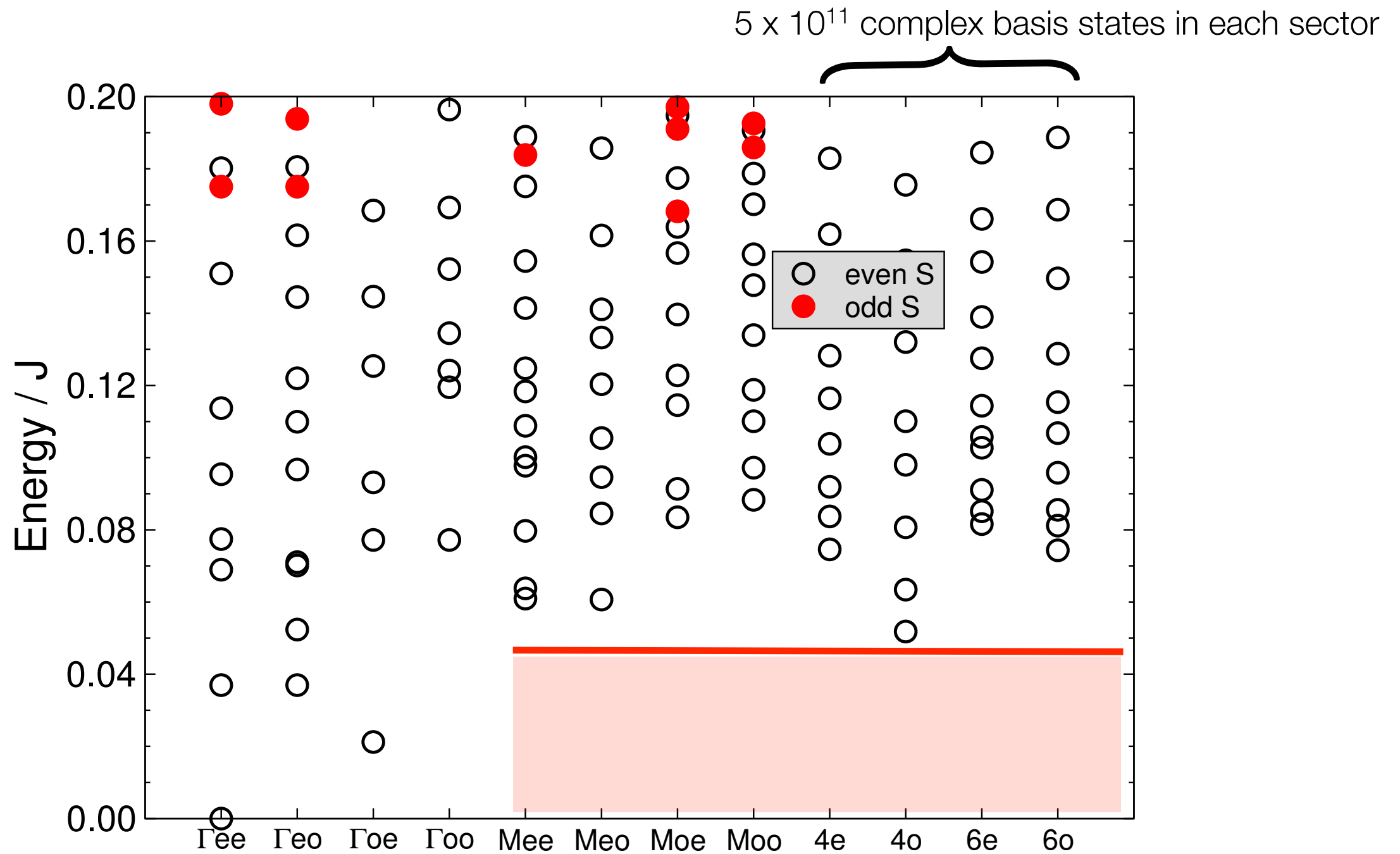
Low Energy Spectrum (N=48)



Low Energy Spectrum (N=48)

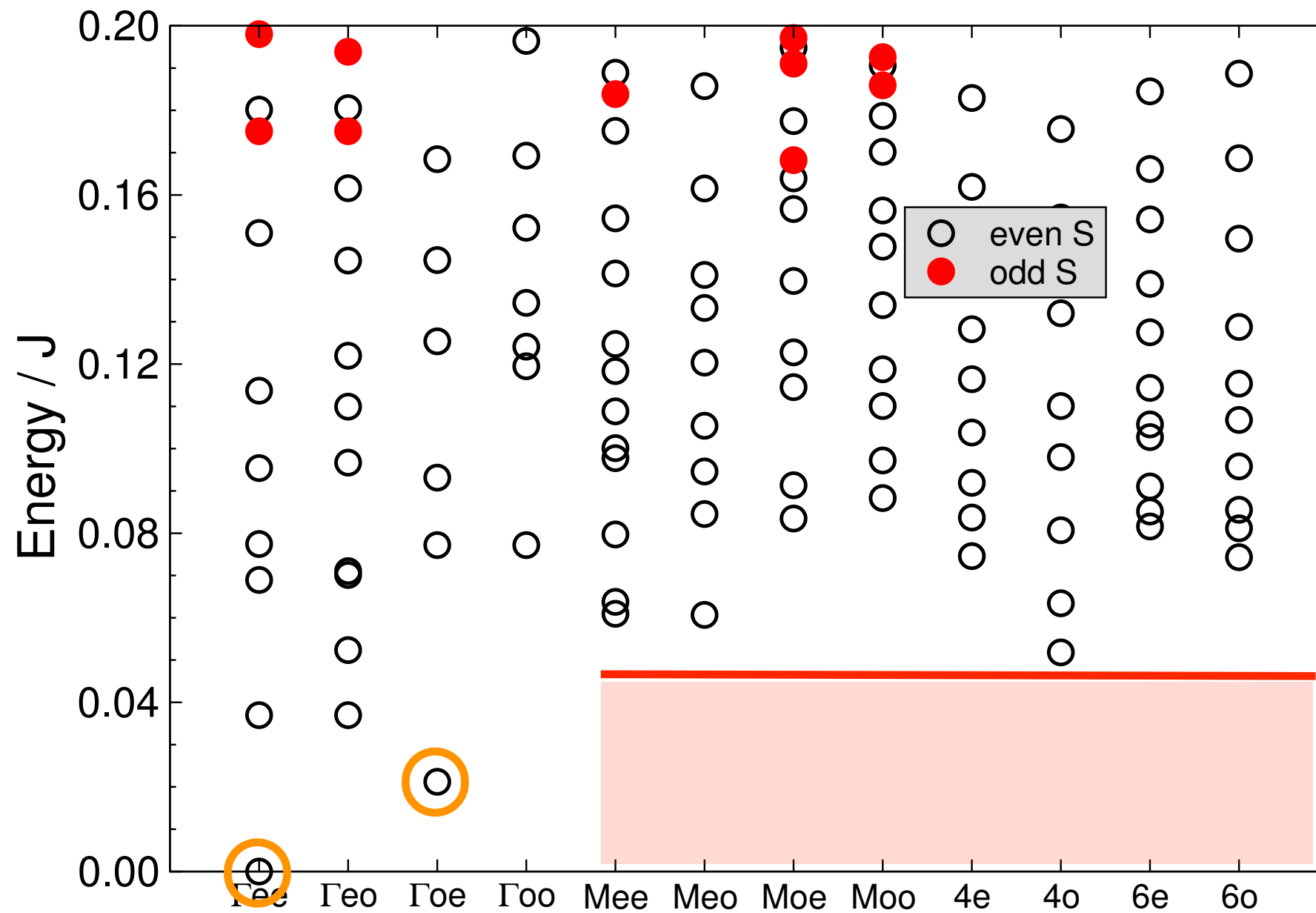


Low Energy Spectrum (N=48)



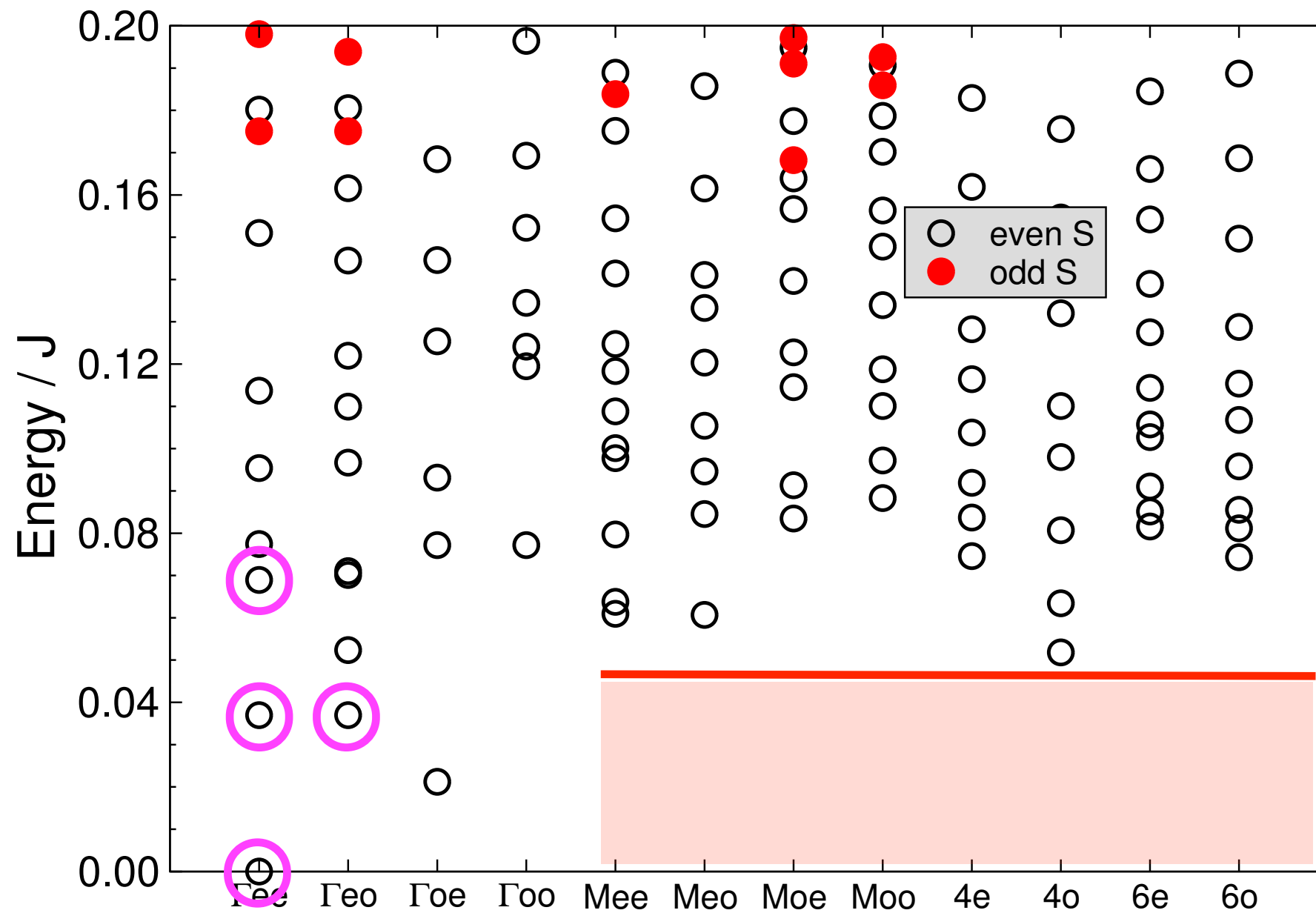
translation symmetry breaking unlikely

Low Energy Spectrum (N=48)



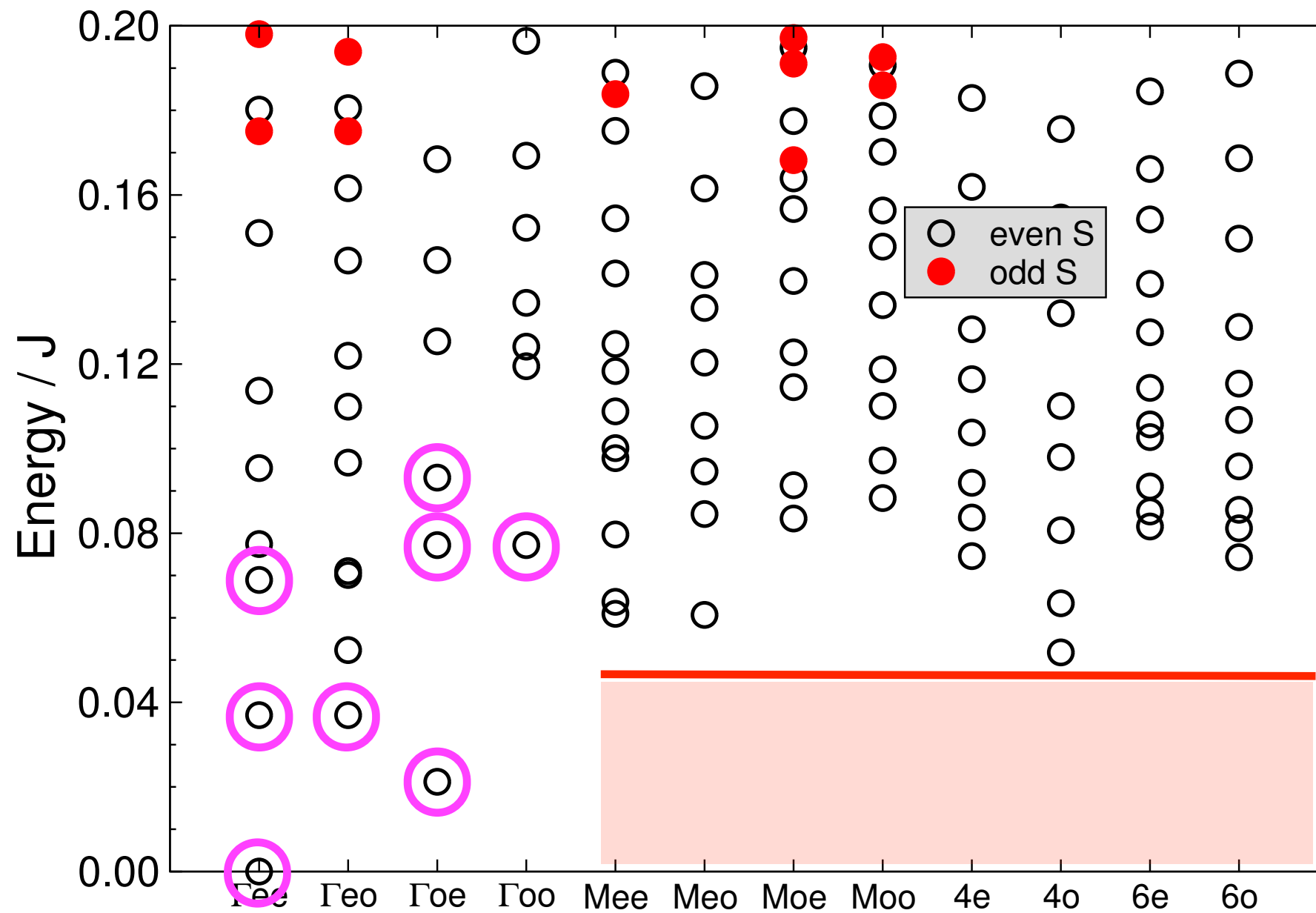
Inversion symmetry breaking ?

Low Energy Spectrum (N=48)



Z_2 topological degeneracy ?

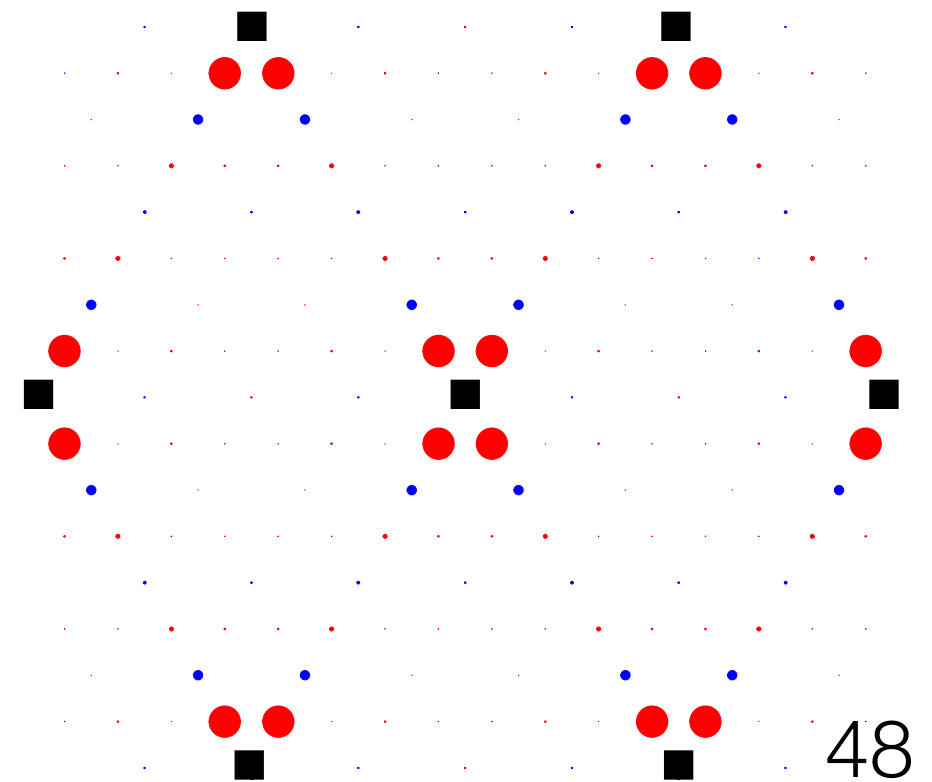
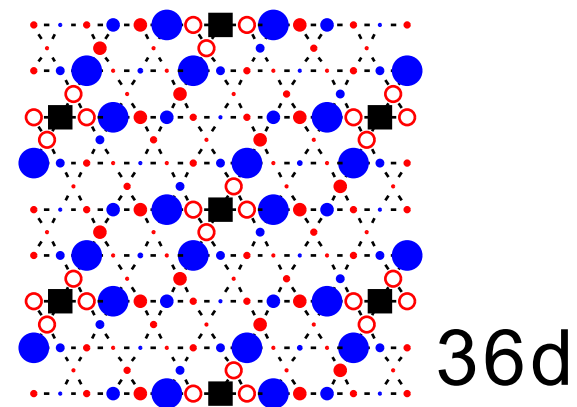
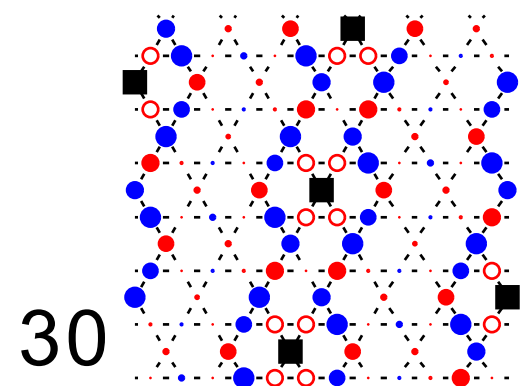
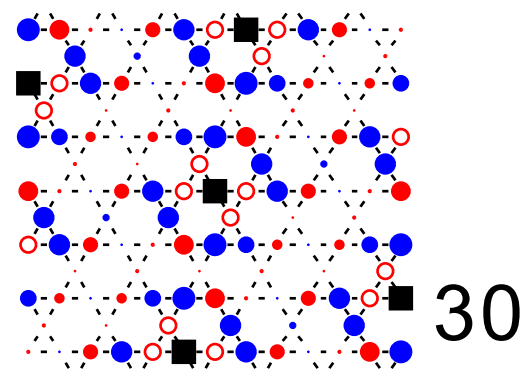
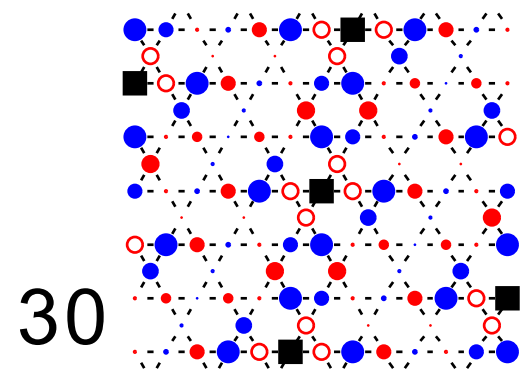
Low Energy Spectrum (N=48)



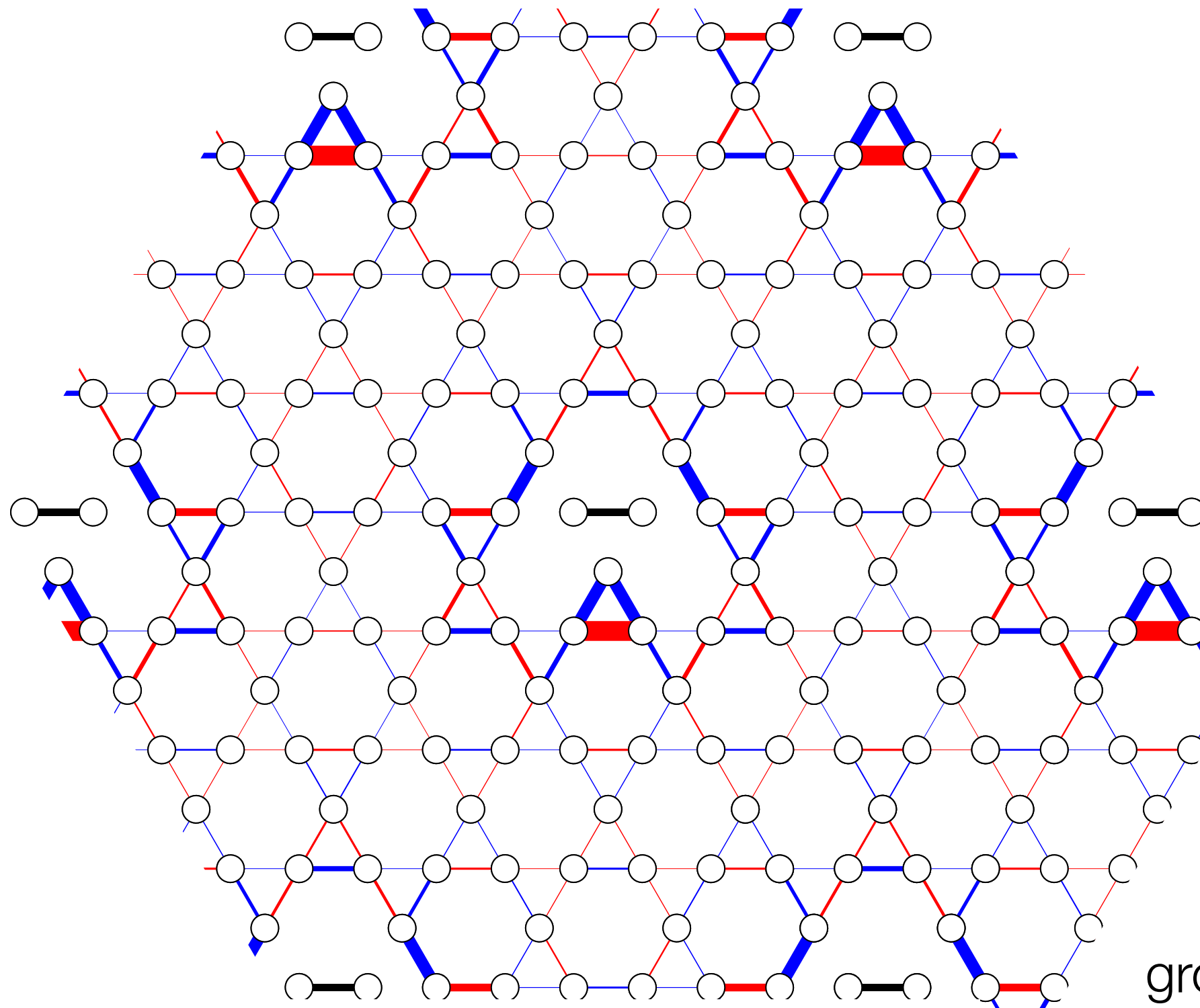
Z_2 topological times Z_2 spatial symmetry breaking ?

Real space spin-spin correlations

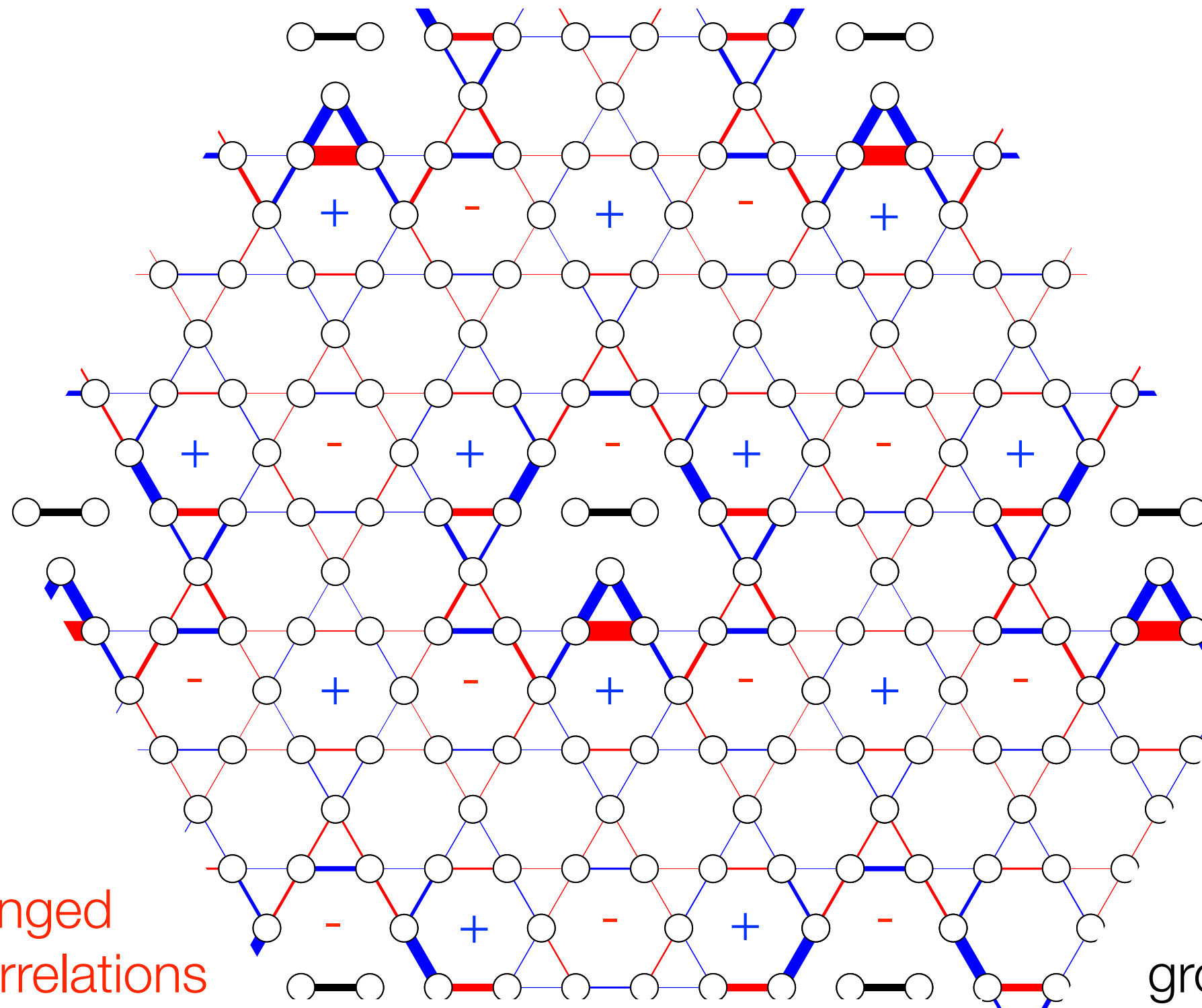
- spin correlations are small, but strongest and staggered on paths which wrap around the sample
- Is this a feature of a spin liquid ?



Dimer-Dimer correlations



Dimer-Dimer correlations



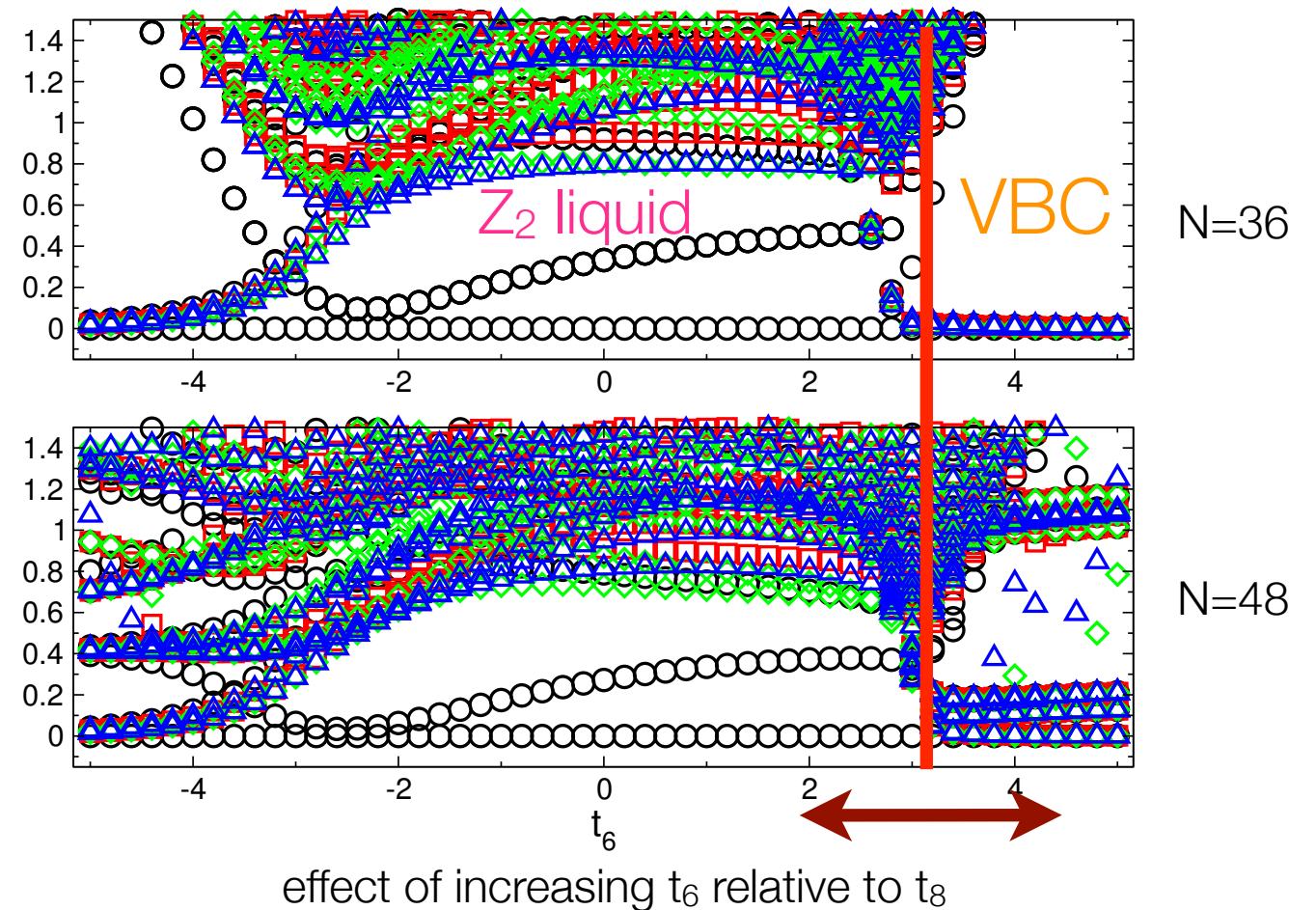
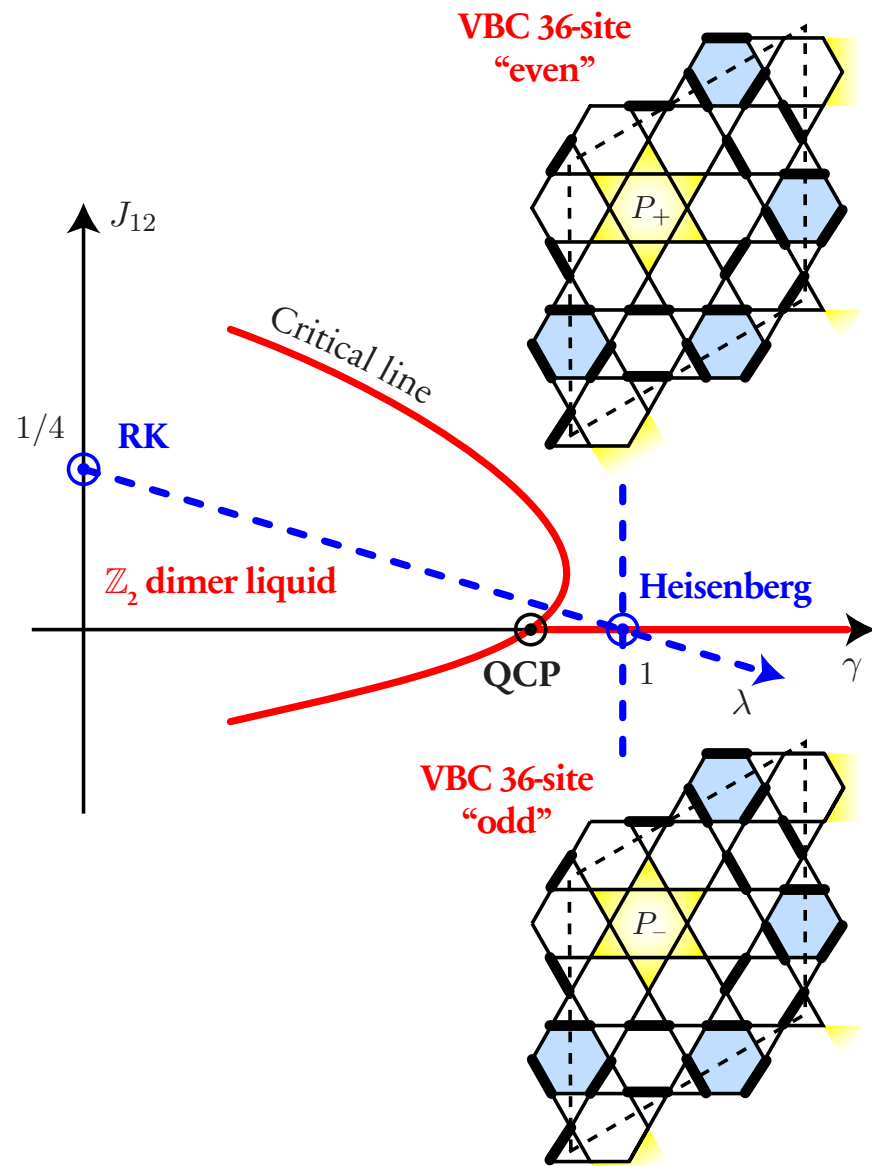
short ranged
diamond correlations

N=48
ground state

Effective Quantum Dimer Model

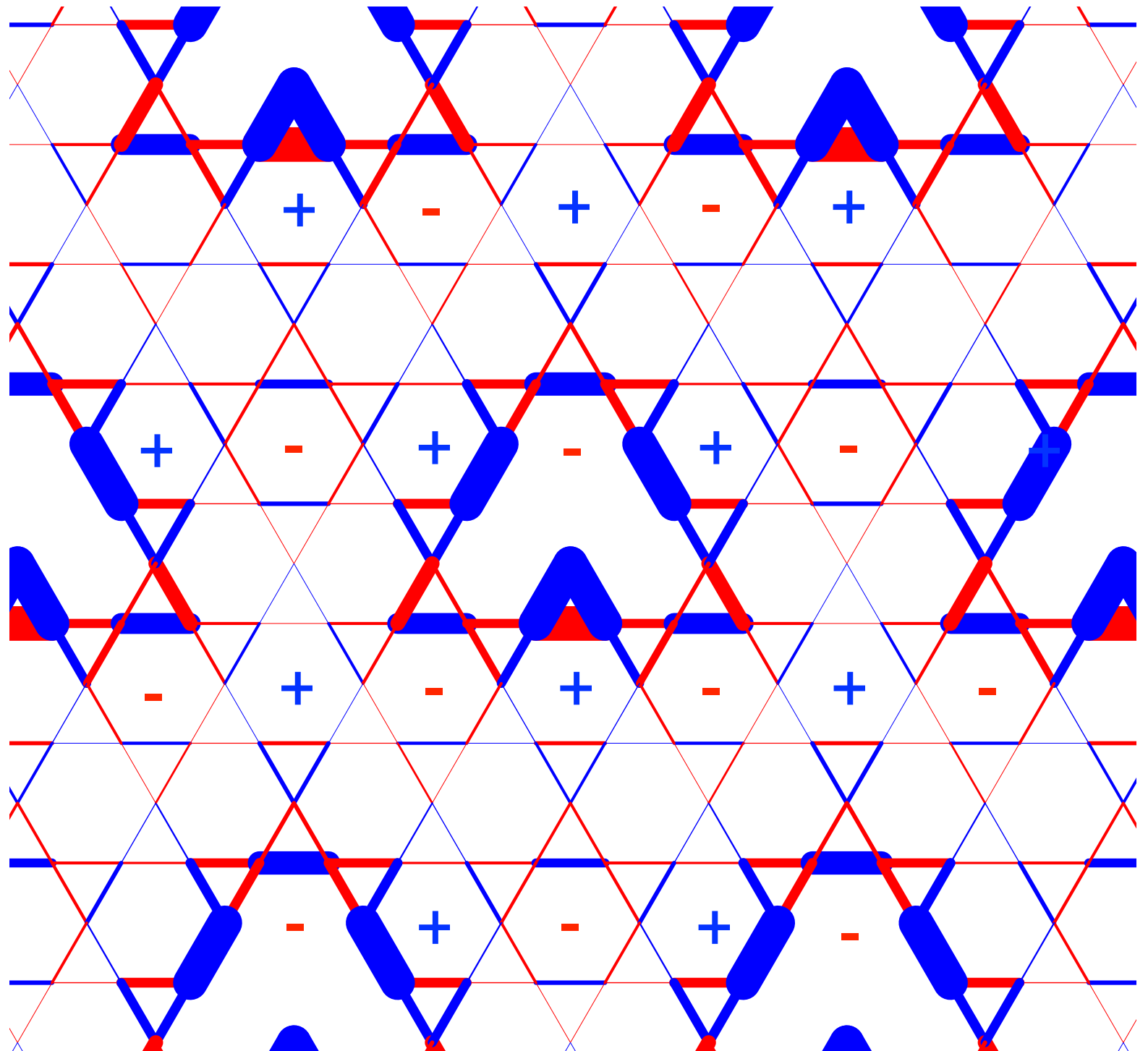
C. Zeng & V. Elser, PRB 95
 D. Poilblanc *et al.*, PRB 2010
 D. Schwandt *et al.*, PRB 2010

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{eff}}/J = -\frac{4}{5} \text{[hexagon]} + \frac{1}{5} \text{[yellow hexagon]} + \frac{16}{63} \left(\text{[pentagon]} + \text{[triangle]} + \text{[square]} \right) \\
 + \frac{2}{63} \left(\text{[yellow pentagon]} + \text{[yellow triangle]} + \text{[yellow square]} \right) - \frac{16}{255} \left(\text{[white pentagon]} + \text{[white triangle]} + \text{[white square]} \right) \\
 + \frac{1}{255} \left(\text{[yellow star]} + \text{[yellow triangle]} + \text{[yellow square]} \right) + 0 \left(\text{[white star]} + \text{[yellow star]} \right) \quad (42)$$



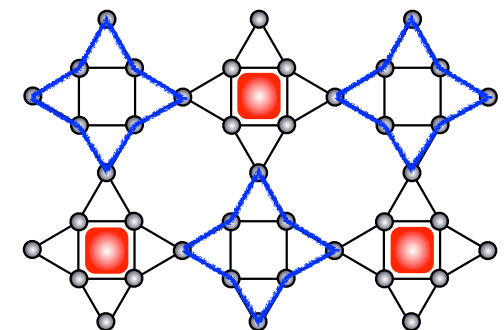
Quantum Dimer Model

- QDM with slightly enhanced length-8 resonance amplitude
- Now in the Z_2 liquid region !
- Displays short-ranged diamond VBC correlations
- Can explain quantum numbers of Z_2 liquid + finite size splitting of topo levels
- But inversion symmetry breaking level(s) not explained



Conclusions & Outlook

- Highly parallel MPI exact diagonalization for $S=1/2$ spin systems up to 48 sites
- Low energy spectrum reveals *no* sign of translational symmetry breaking
- Possible inversion symmetry breaking and / or Z_2 topological degeneracy ?
- Short range diamond VBC correlations, as in DMRG.
- Correlation functions in excited states (ongoing)
- Square kagome ? Valence bond crystal or spin liquid ?





Thank you for your attention !

