Quantum phase transitions and the Luttinger theorem.

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Phys. Rev. Lett. **90**, 216403 (2003),
Science **303**, 1490 (2004),
cond-mat/0409033,
and to appear

Outline

A. Bose-Fermi mixtures
Depleting the Bose-Einstein condensate in trapped ultracold atoms

B. The Kondo Lattice
The heavy Fermi liquid (FL) and the fractionalized Fermi liquid (FL)*

C. *Detour*: Deconfined criticality in insulators
Landau forbidden quantum transitions

D. Deconfined criticality in the Kondo lattice ?

A. Bose-Fermi mixtures

Depleting the Bose-Einstein condensate in trapped ultracold atoms

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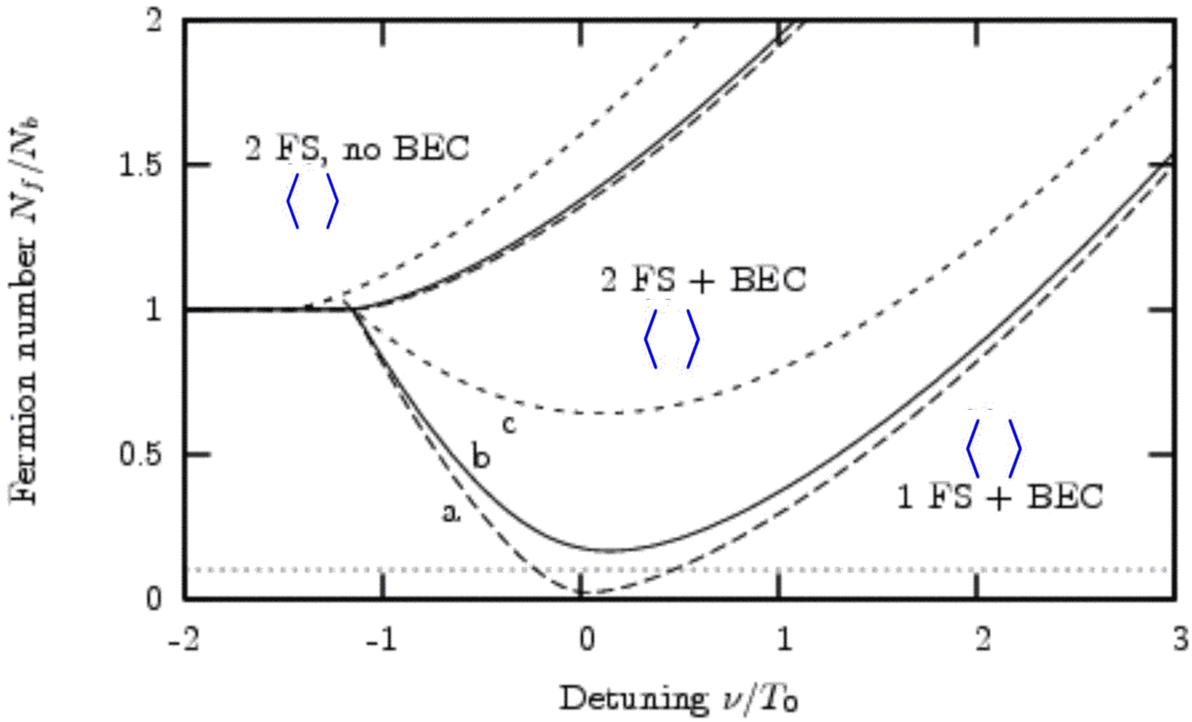
Mixture of bosons b and fermions f

(*e.g.* ^{7}Li+^{6}Li, ^{23}Na+^{6}Li, ^{87}Rb+^{40}K)

Tune to the vicinity of a Feshbach resonance associated with a molecular state ψ

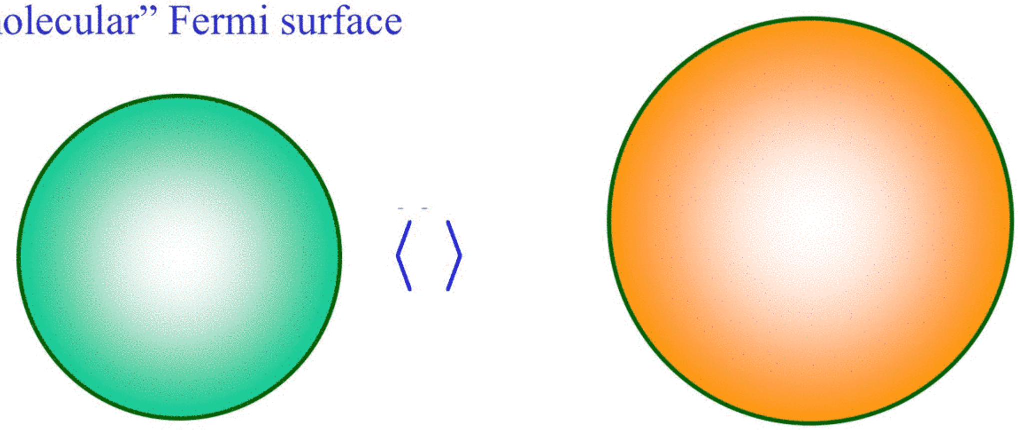
Phase diagram



2 FS, no BEC phase

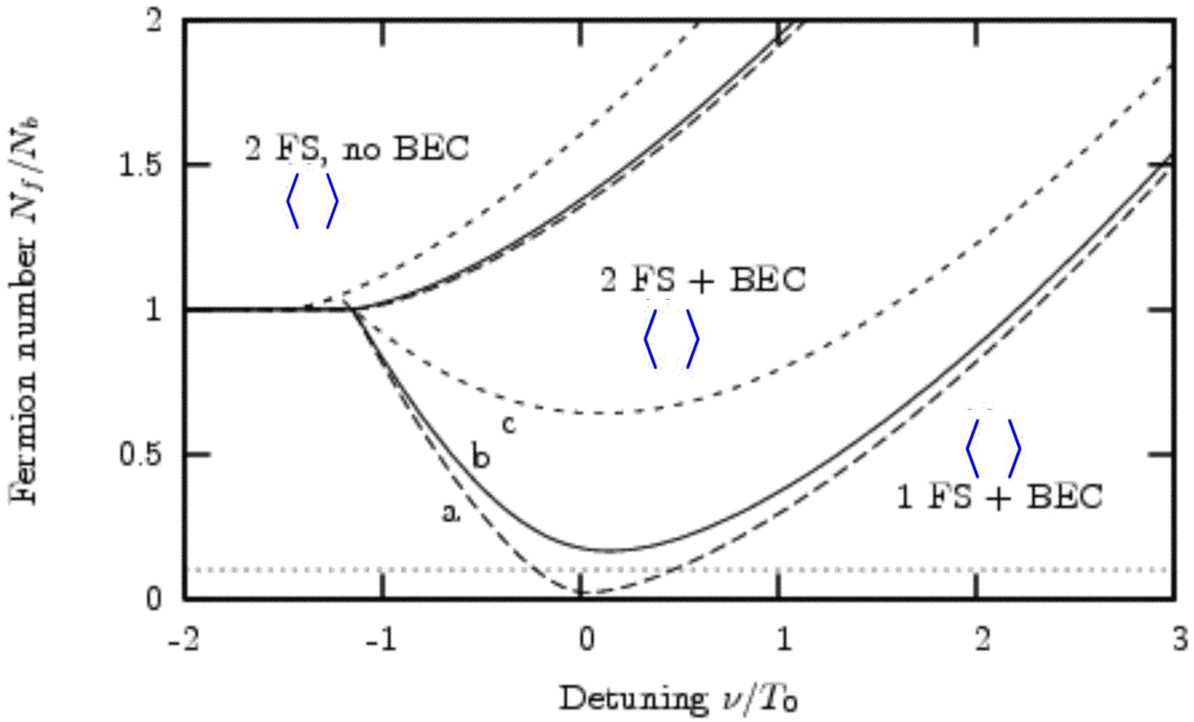
“atomic” Fermi surface

“molecular” Fermi surface



2 Luttinger theorems; volume within both Fermi surfaces is conserved

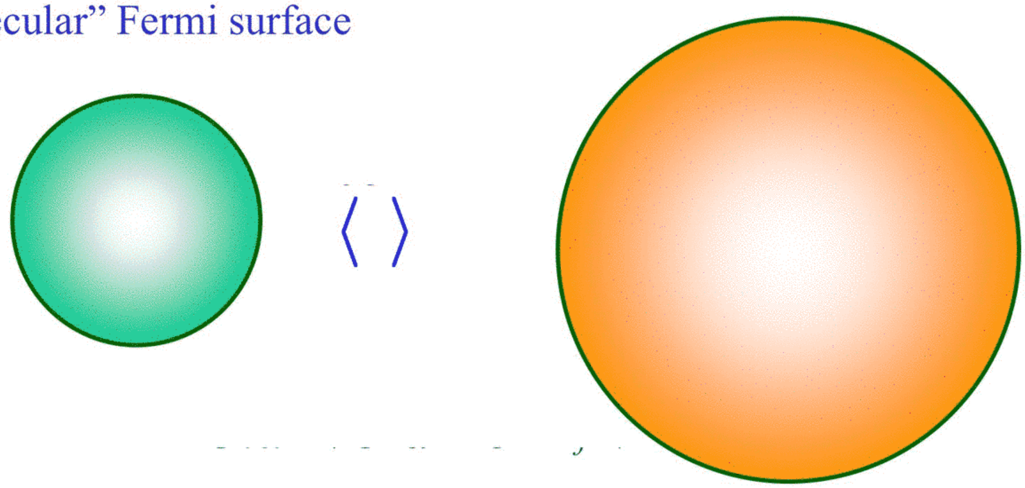
Phase diagram



2 FS + BEC phase

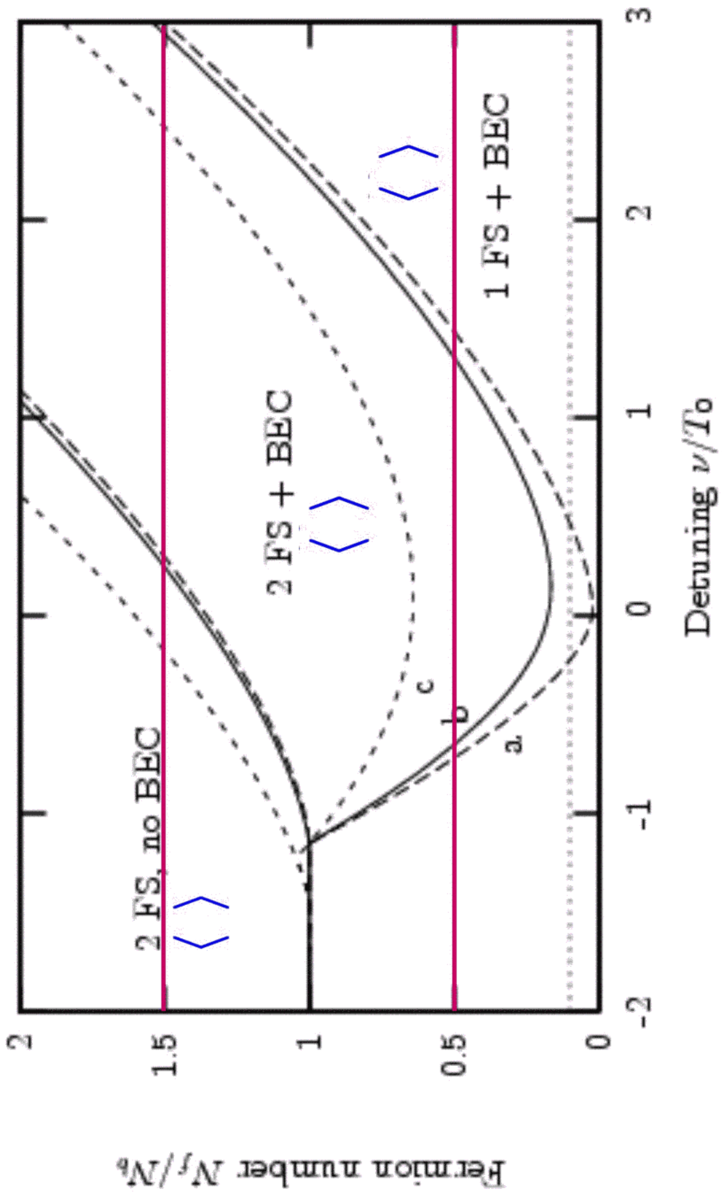
"atomic" Fermi surface

"molecular" Fermi surface

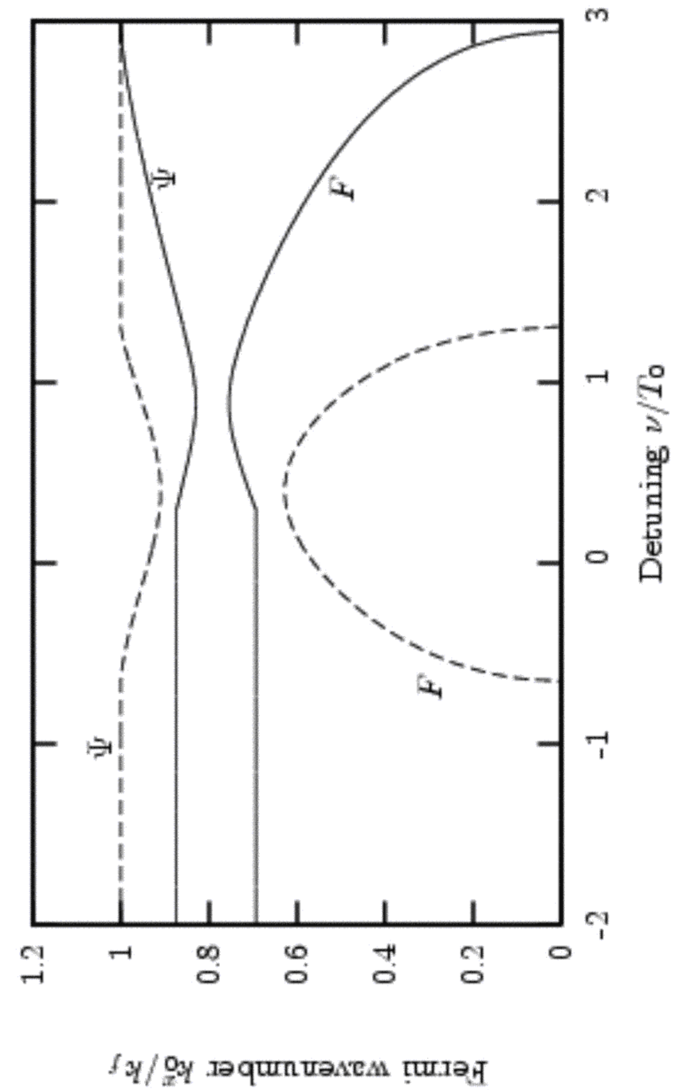


1 Luttinger theorem; only total volume within Fermi surfaces is conserved

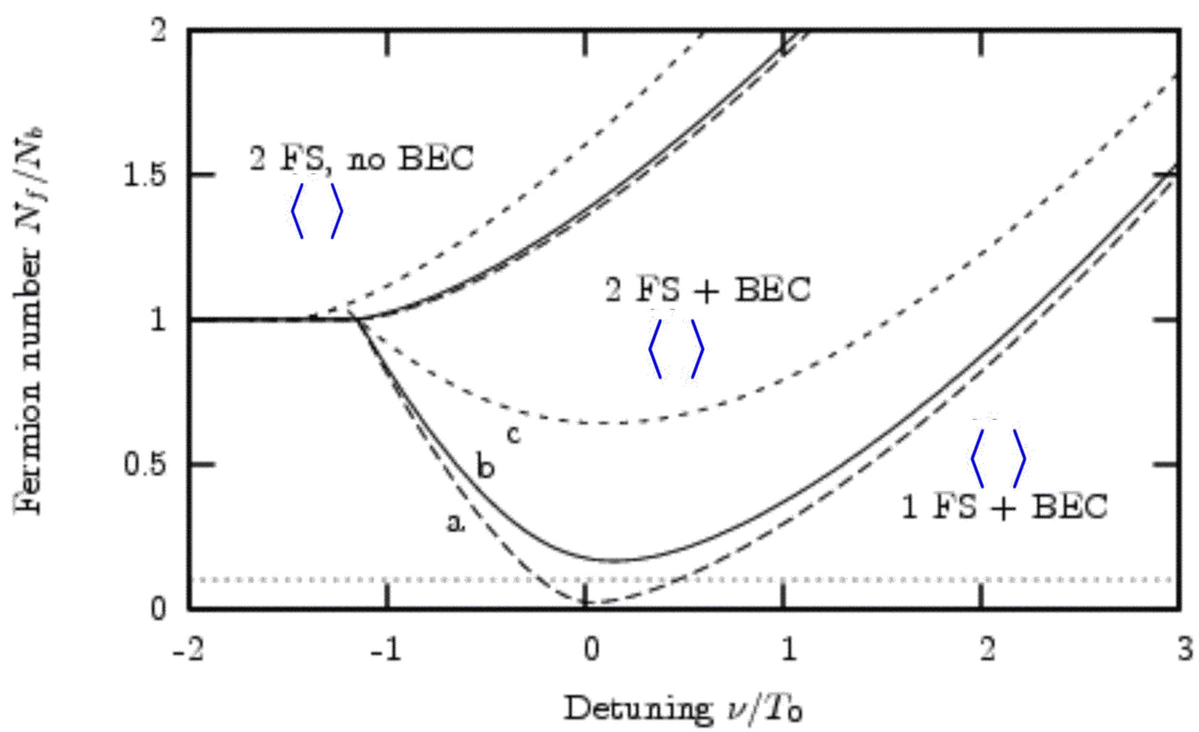
Phase diagram



Fermi wavevectors

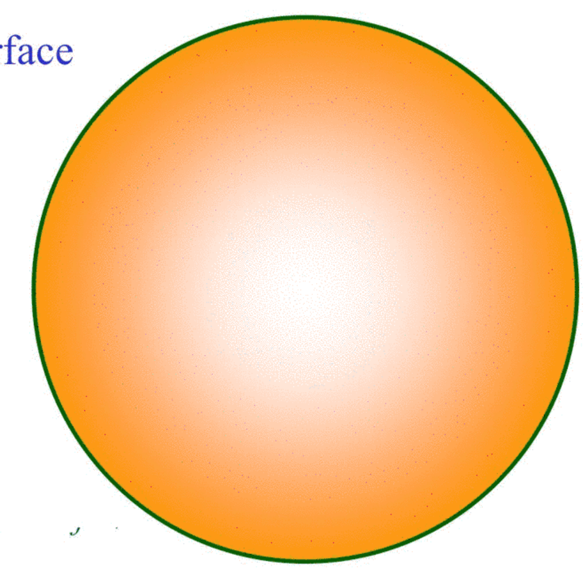


Phase diagram



1 FS + BEC phase

“atomic” Fermi surface

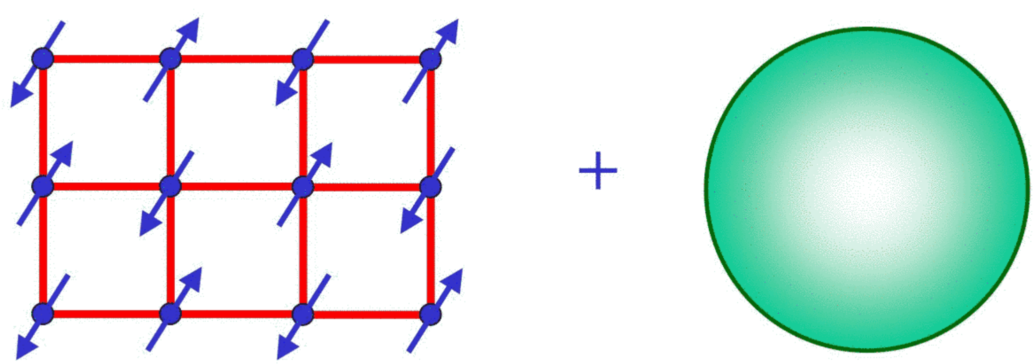


1 Luttinger theorem; only total volume within Fermi surfaces is conserved

B. The Kondo Lattice

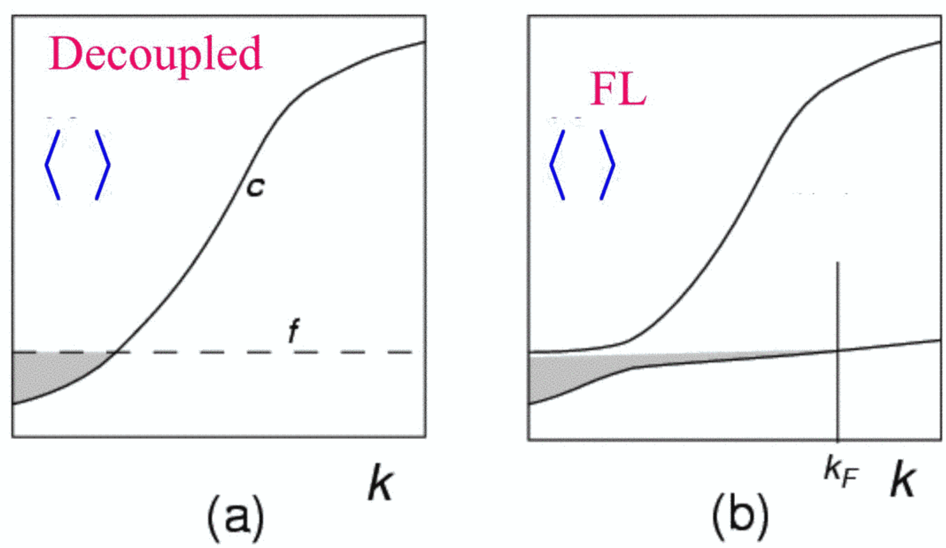
The heavy Fermi liquid (FL) and the fractionalized Fermi liquid (FL)*

The Kondo lattice

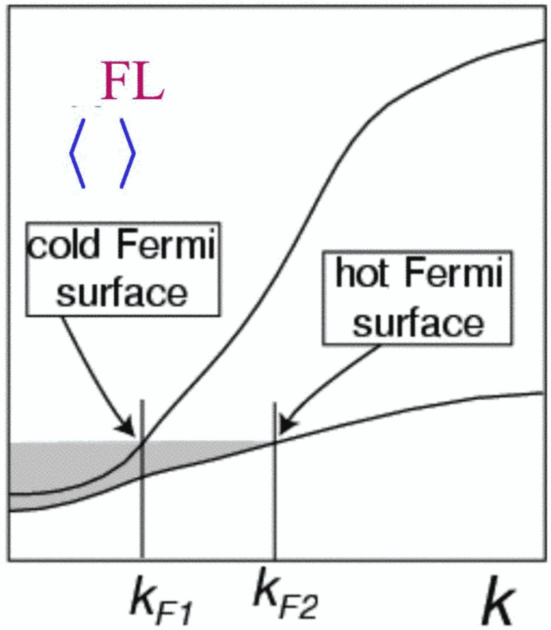


Number of f electrons per unit cell = $n_f = 1$

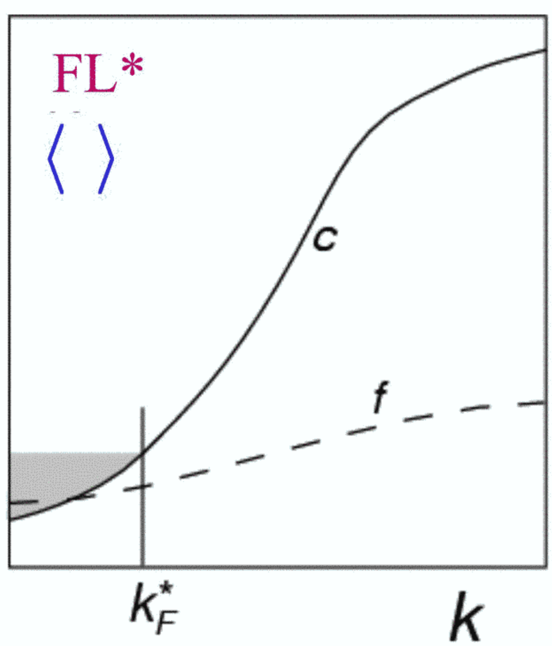
Number of c electrons per unit cell = n_c



If the f band is dispersionless in the decoupled case, the ground state is always in the 1 FS FL phase.

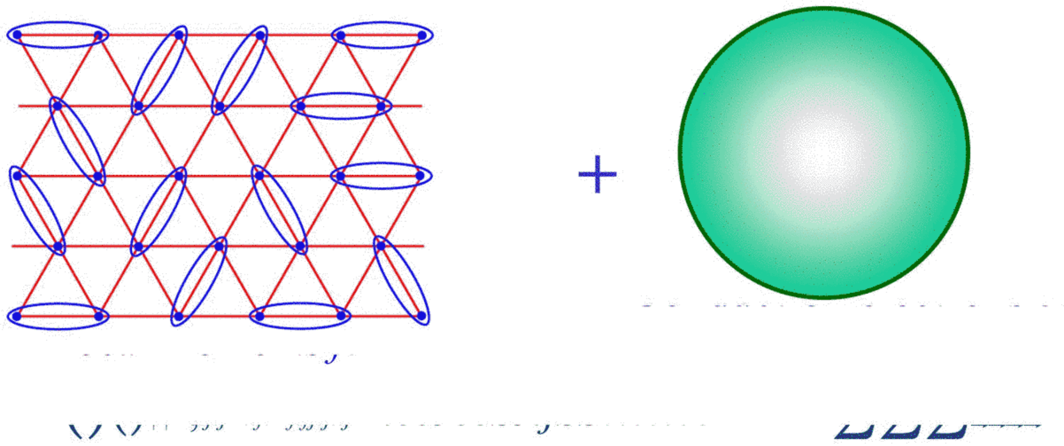


A bare f dispersion (from the RKKY couplings) allows a 2 FS FL phase.



The f band "Fermi surface" realizes a spin liquid (because of the local constraint)

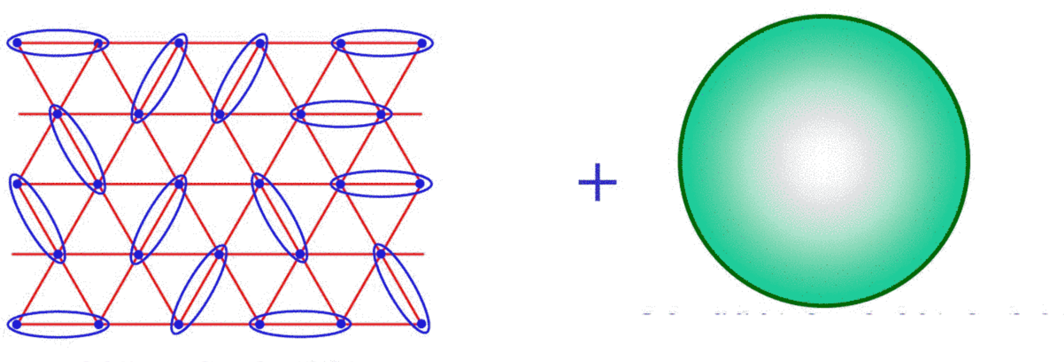
Another perspective on the FL* phase



Determine the ground state of the quantum antiferromagnet defined by J_H, and then couple to conduction electrons by J_K

Choose J_H so that ground state of antiferromagnet is a Z_2 or U(1) spin liquid

Influence of conduction electrons



At $J_K = 0$ the conduction electrons form a Fermi surface on their own with volume determined by n_c.

Perturbation theory in J_K is regular, and so this state will be stable for finite J_K.

So volume of Fermi surface is determined by **$(n_c + n_f - 1) = n_c$(mod 2),** and does not equal the Luttinger value.

The (U(1) or Z_2) FL* state

A new phase: FL*

This phase preserves spin rotation invariance, and has a Fermi surface of *sharp* electron-like quasiparticles.

The state has "*topological order*" and associated neutral excitations. The topological order can be detected by the violation of Luttinger's Fermi surface volume. It can only appear in dimensions $d > 1$

Precursors: N. Andrei and P. Coleman, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **62**, 595 (1989).
Yu. Kagan, K. A. Kikoin, and N. V. Prokof'ev, *Physica* B **182**, 201 (1992).
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S. Burdin, D. R. Grempel, and A. Georges, *Phys. Rev.* B 66, 045111 (2002).
L. Balents and M. P. A. Fisher and C. Nayak, *Phys. Rev.* B **60**, 1654, (1999);
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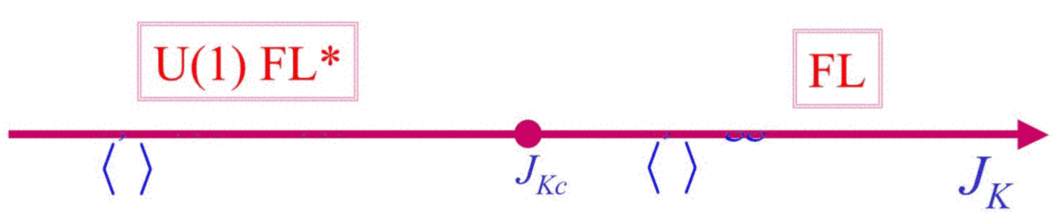
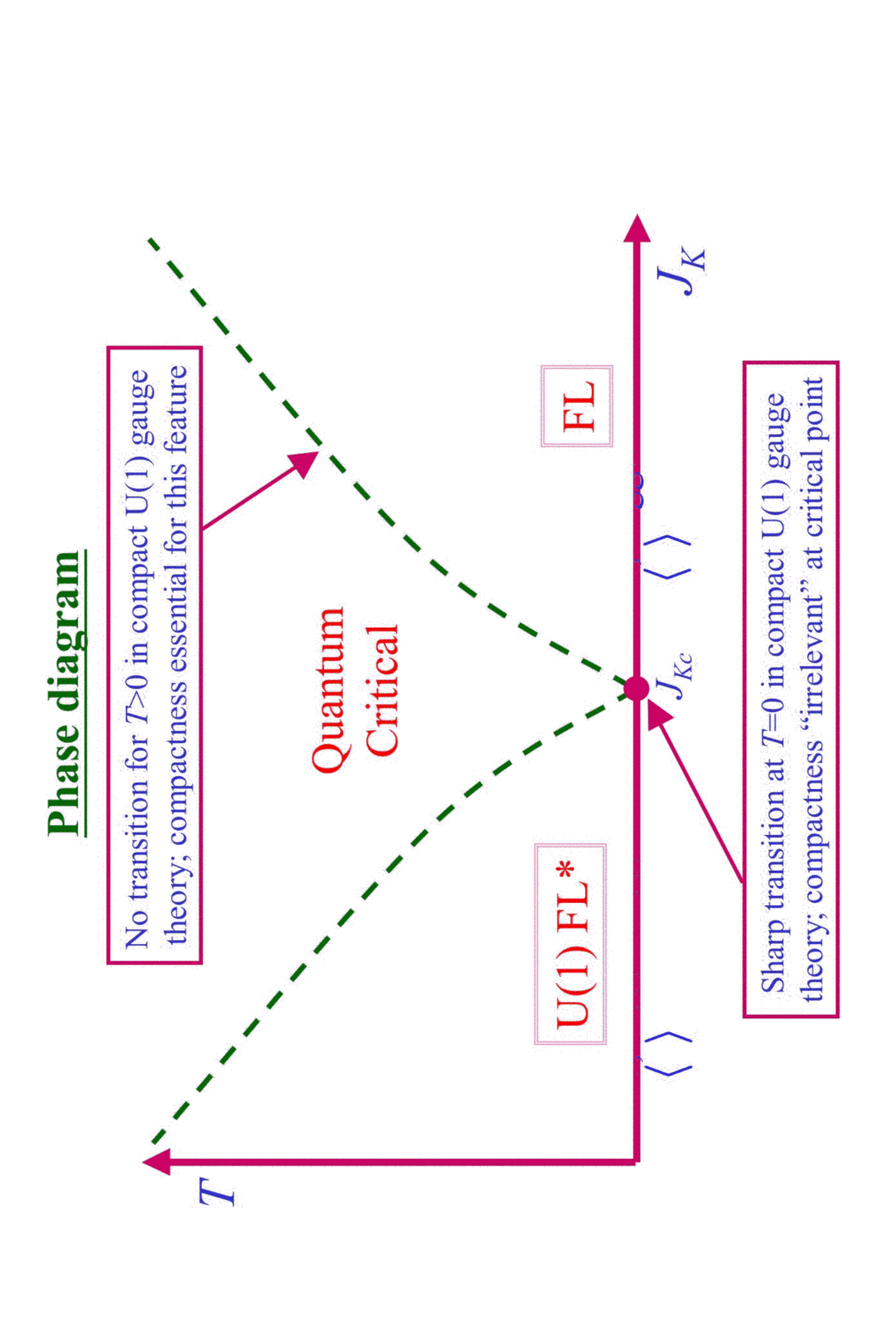
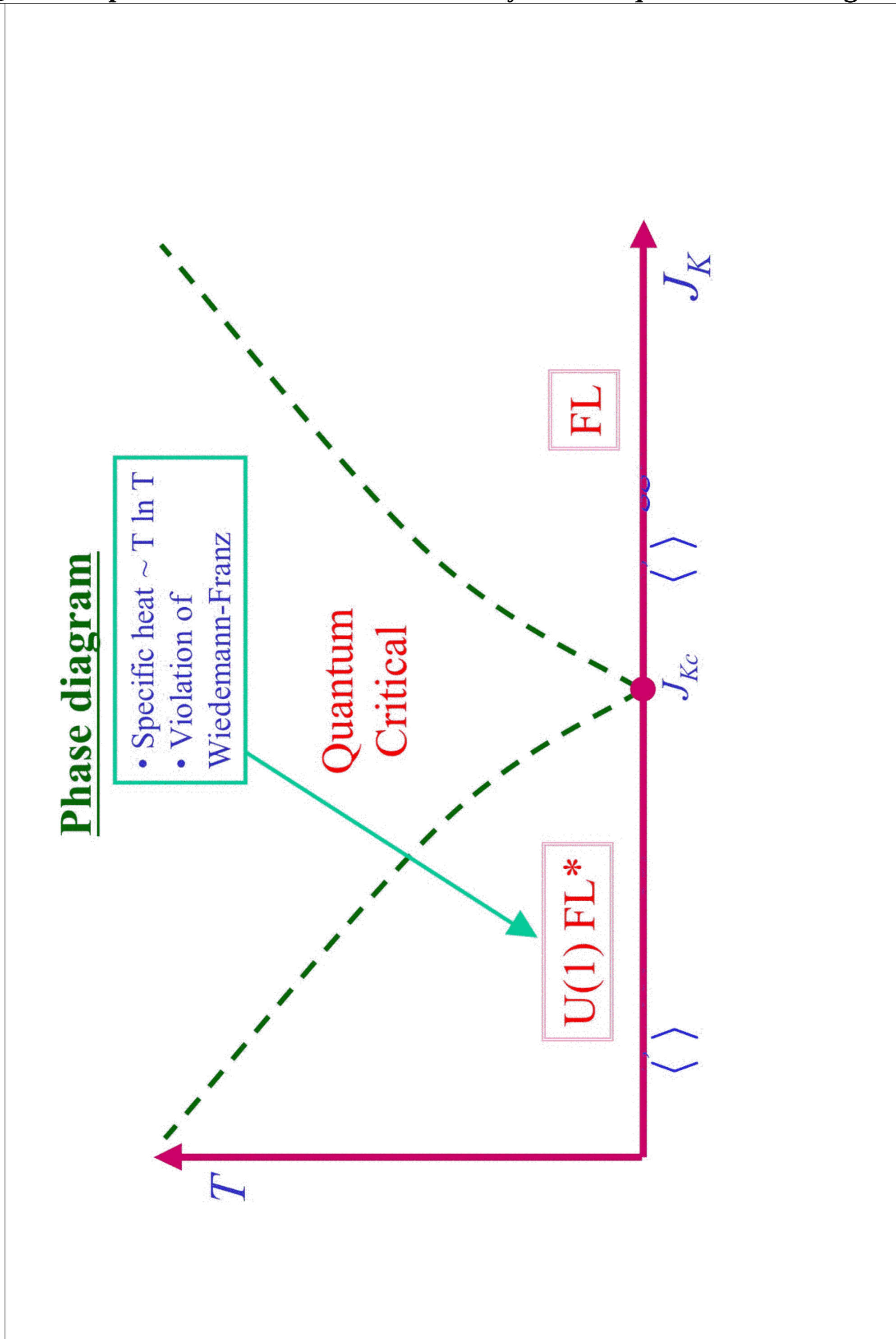
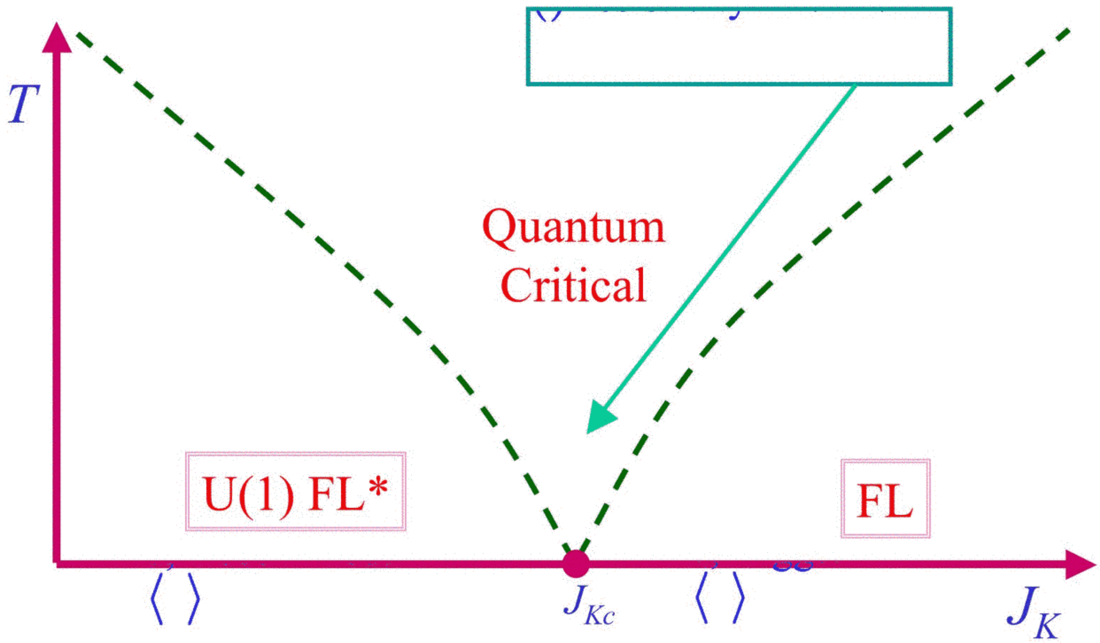
Phase diagram




Phase diagram
No transition for T>0 in compact U(1) gauge theory; compactness essential for this feature
Quantum Critical
FL
U(1) FL*
Sharp transition at T=0 in compact U(1) gauge theory; compactness "irrelevant" at critical point
J_K
J_{Kc}
T


Phase diagram
• Specific heat ~ T ln T
• Violation of Wiedemann-Franz
Quantum Critical
FL
U(1) FL*
J_K
J_{Kc}
T

Phase diagram

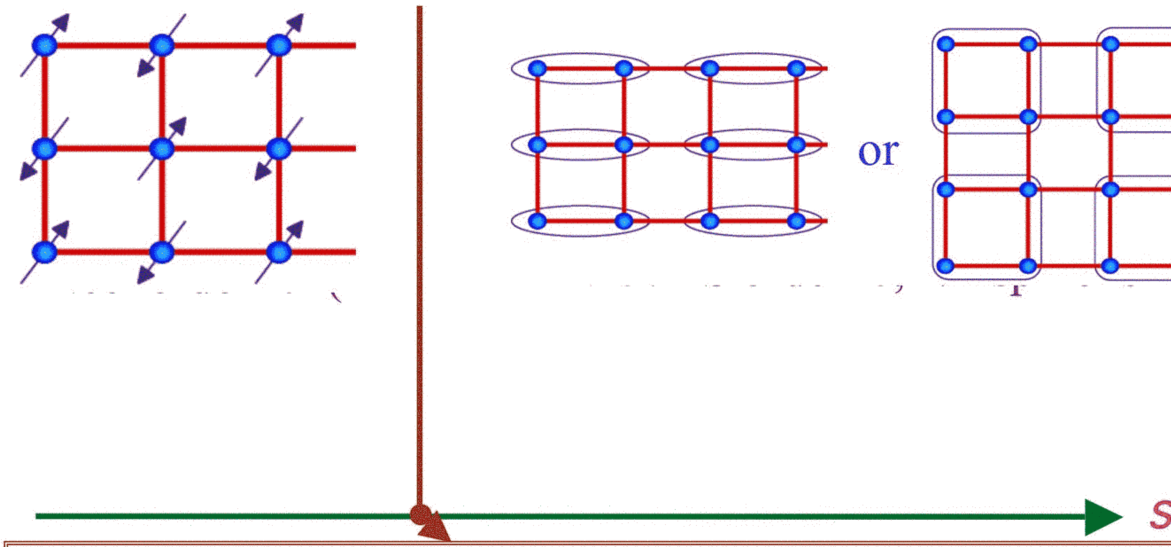


Is the U(1) FL* phase unstable to the LMM metal at the lowest energy scales ?

C. Detour: Deconfined criticality in insulating antiferromagnets

Landau forbidden quantum transitions

Phase diagram of S=1/2 square lattice antiferromagnet



Deconfined critical point described by a theory of spinons

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{critical}} = \int d^2x d\tau \left[|(\partial_\mu - iA_\mu) z_\alpha|^2 + s|z_\alpha|^2 + \frac{u}{2}\left(|z_\alpha|^2\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4e^2}(\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu)^2 \right]$$

Landau-forbidden transition between phases which break "unrelated" symmetries

Attempted theory for the destruction of Néel order

Express Néel order $\vec{\varphi}$ in terms of $S = 1/2$ bosonic spinons z_α by

$$\vec{\varphi} \sim z_\alpha^* \vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} z_\beta.$$

This introduces a U(1) gauge invariance under $z_\alpha \rightarrow z_\alpha e^{i\phi(x,\tau)}$. Field theory for the z_α spinons:

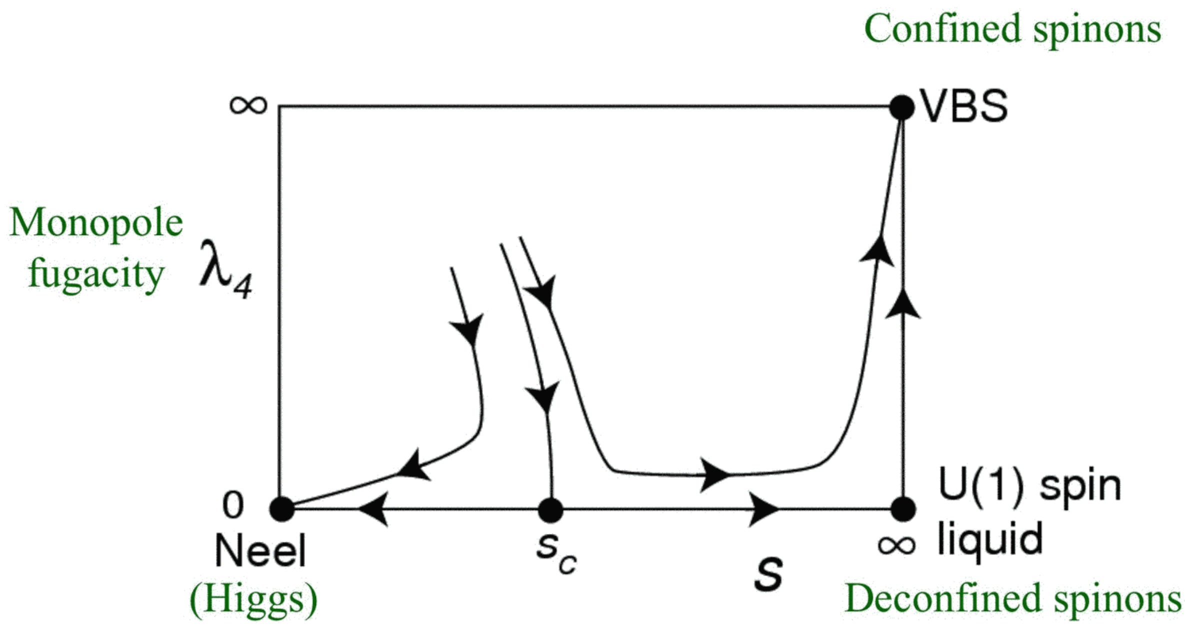
$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{critical}} = \int d^2x d\tau \left[|(\partial_\mu - iA_\mu) z_\alpha|^2 + s|z_\alpha|^2 + \frac{u}{2}\left(|z_\alpha|^2\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4e^2}(\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu)^2 \right]$$

where A_μ is a U(1) gauge field.

Phases of theory

$s < s_c \Rightarrow$ Néel (Higgs) phase with $\langle z_\alpha \rangle \neq 0$

$s > s_c \Rightarrow$ Deconfined U(1) spin liquid with $\langle z_\alpha \rangle = 0$



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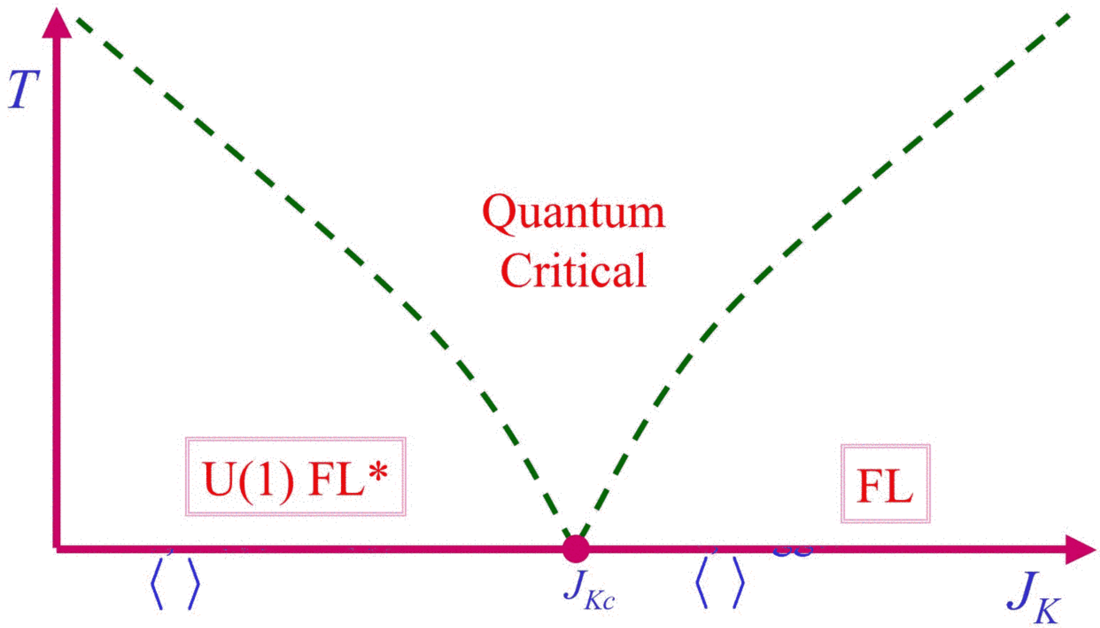
A. V. Chubukov, S. Sachdev, and J. Ye, *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 11919 (1994).

T. Senthil, A. Vishwanath, L. Balents, S. Sachdev and M.P.A. Fisher, *Science* **303**, 1490 (2004).

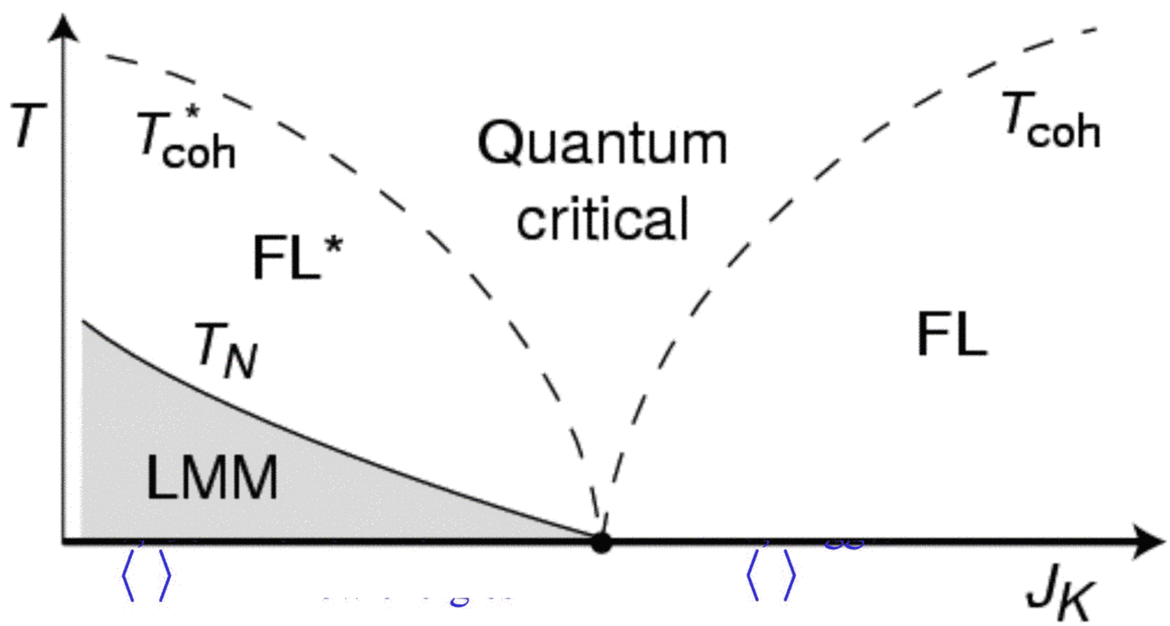
F. Deconfined criticality in the Kondo lattice ?

Phase diagram



Is the U(1) FL* phase unstable to the LMM metal at the lowest energy scales ?

Phase diagram ?



U(1) FL* phase generates magnetism at energies much lower than the critical energy of the FL to FL* transition