

Spectroscopy of Conventional and Unconventional 2+1D Quantum Critical Points

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Support:





M. Schuler, S. Whitsitt, L.-P. Henry, S. Sachdev & AML arXiv:1603:03042 to appear in PRL

L.-P. Henry, M. Schuler and AML in preparation

Outline of this talk

Torus Energy Spectra and CFT ?

Spectrum of the standard 2+1D Ising transition (Ising)

M. Schuler, S. Whittsitt, L.-P. Henry, S. Sachdev & AML arXiv:1603:03042

Spectrum of the "Z₂ confinement" transition (Ising*)

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Outlook

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Operator Spectrum

A local operator has a scaling dimension:

 $\mathcal{O}_i \to \Delta_i = \text{scaling dimension}$

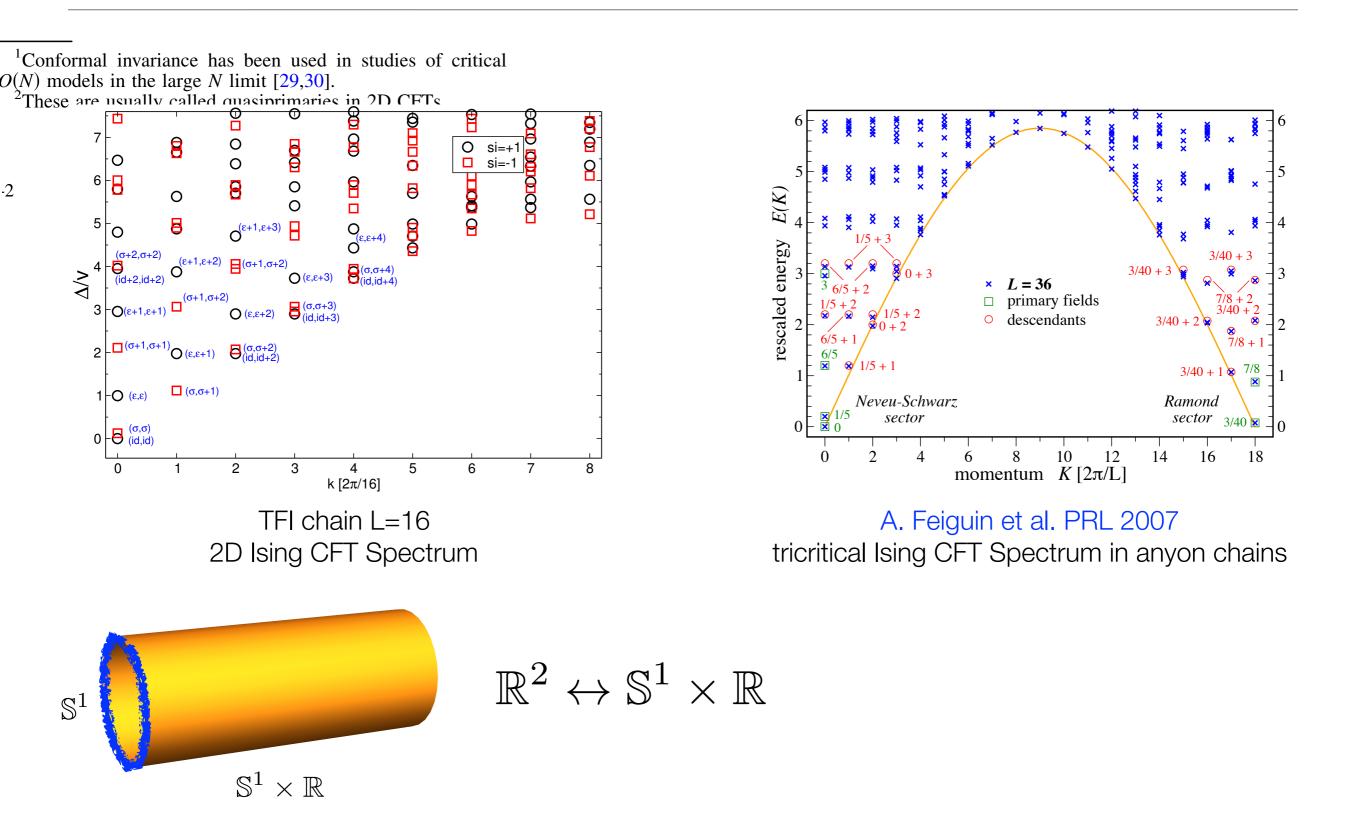
The scaling dimension determines the decay of the 2-point correlation function:

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_i(x)\mathcal{O}_i(0)\rangle = \frac{c}{|x|^{2\Delta_i}}$$

It seems interesting and important to know the various fields with their corresponding scaling dimensions.

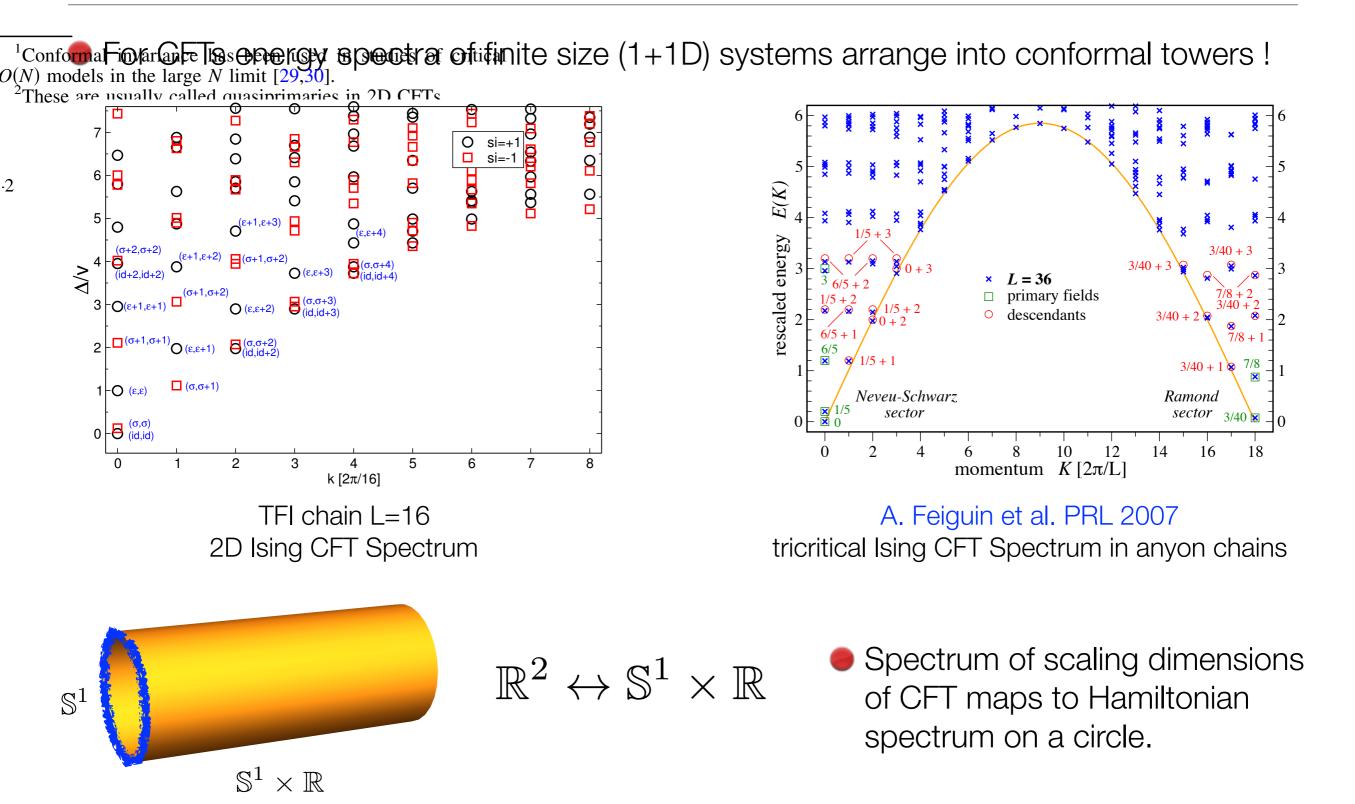
be to measure the three-point function $\langle \sigma(x)\sigma(y)\varepsilon(z)\rangle$ on the lattice, to see if its functional form agrees with the one fixed by conformal symmetry [3]. We do not know if this has been done.

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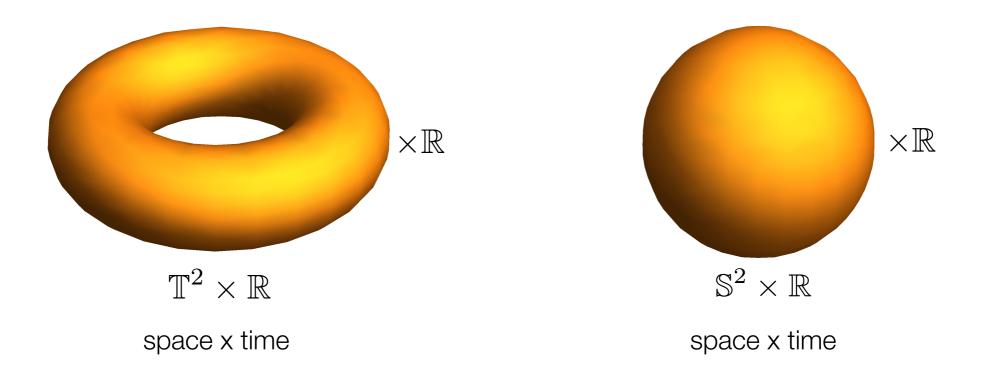


Energy spectra and CFTs in more than 1+1D?

In more than 1+1D, this relation does not hold for tori anymore, only for the sphere !

$$\mathbb{R}^d \leftrightarrow S^{d-1} \times \mathbb{R} \quad (\neq \mathbb{T}^{d-1} \times \mathbb{R}, \ d > 2)$$

First mapping: radial quantisation, can reveal scaling dimension in higher d, but not easily accessible to numerics (although several efforts over the decades).



Energy spectra and CFT in more than 1+1D?

In more than 1+1D, this is not expected to hold anymore for tori !

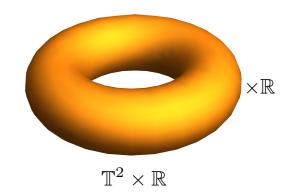
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What about energy spectra on tori, which are numerically accessible?

- Is there a universal low-energy spectrum (and is it accessible numerically) ?
- How does it look like ?

Any analogy to the spectrum of scaling dimensions ?



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2+1D "standard" Ising CFT

We want to investigate the torus energy spectrum at a quantum critical point.

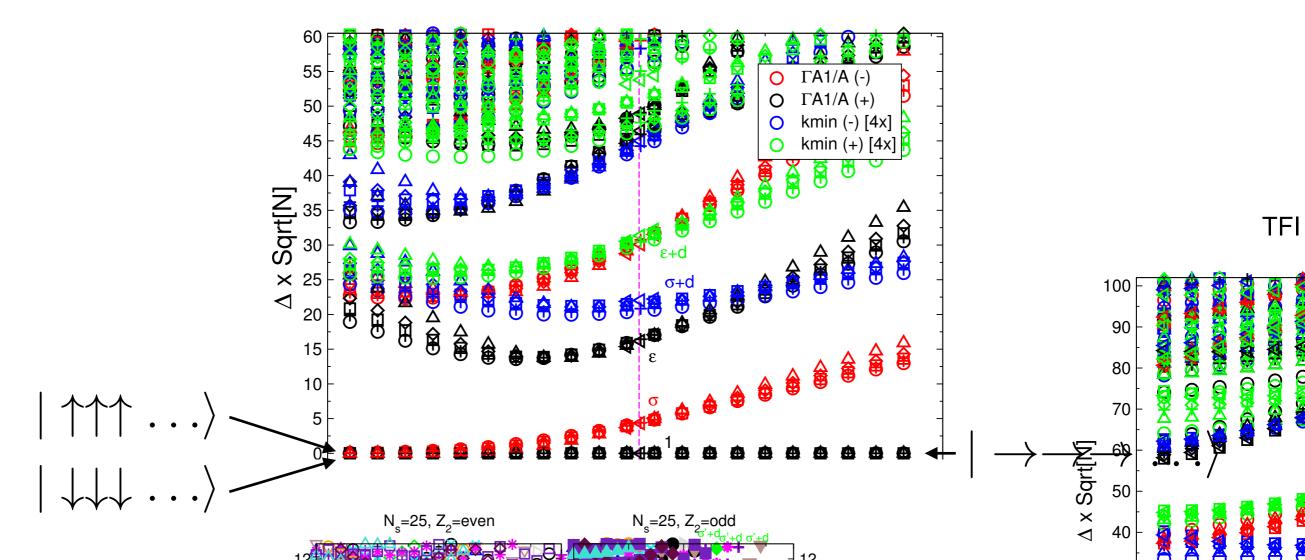
- While we do not expect to find the exact spectrum of scaling dimensions, the spectrum is still expected to be universal, i.e. UV cutoff independent.
- The spectrum could however depend on the IR-cutoff (shape of torus) (c.f. "hearing the shape of the drum")

We start with a Z₂ symmetry breaking transition, and consider the transverse field Ising (TFI) model as a particular microscopic realization

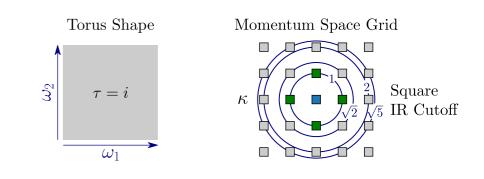
$$H_{\rm TFI} = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z - h \sum_i \sigma_i^x$$

"Raw" energy spectrum across the transition

- small field: approx. 2-fold degeneracy due to Z₂-symmetry breaking.
- Iarge field: unique ground state in paramagnetic phase.

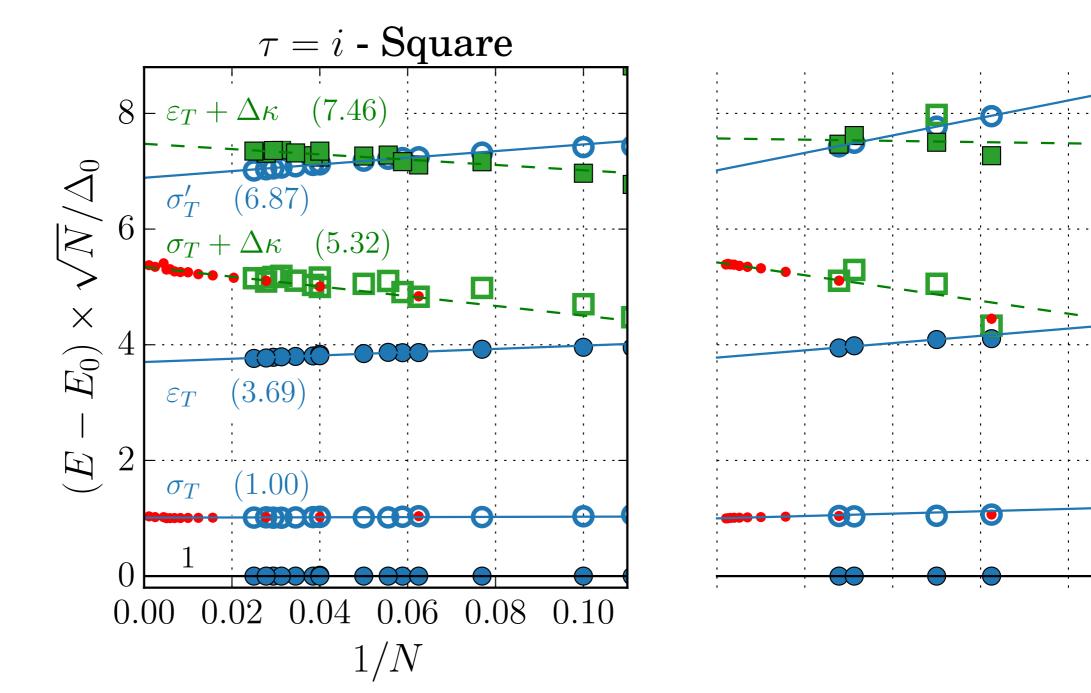


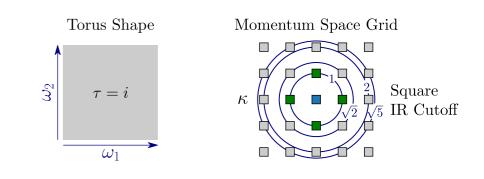
TFI Spectrum Square Lattice



Detailed finite size scaling

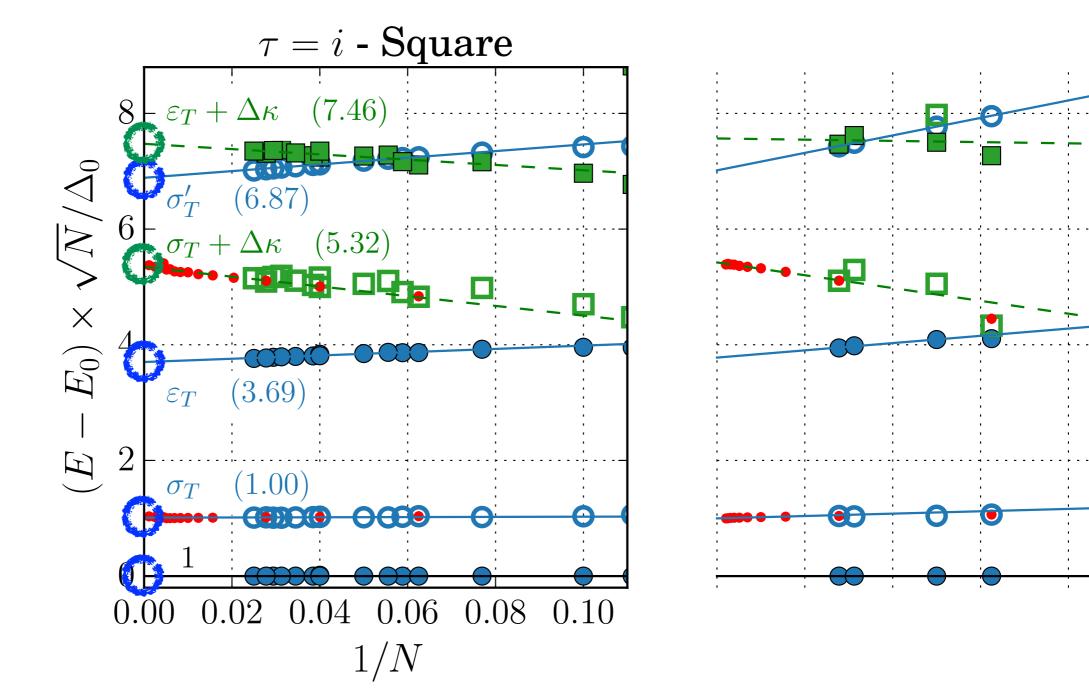
Square lattice at critical transverse field h_c :

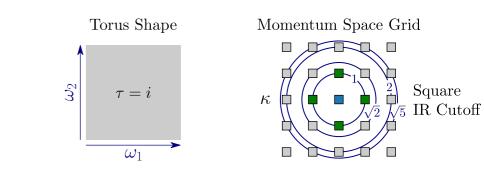




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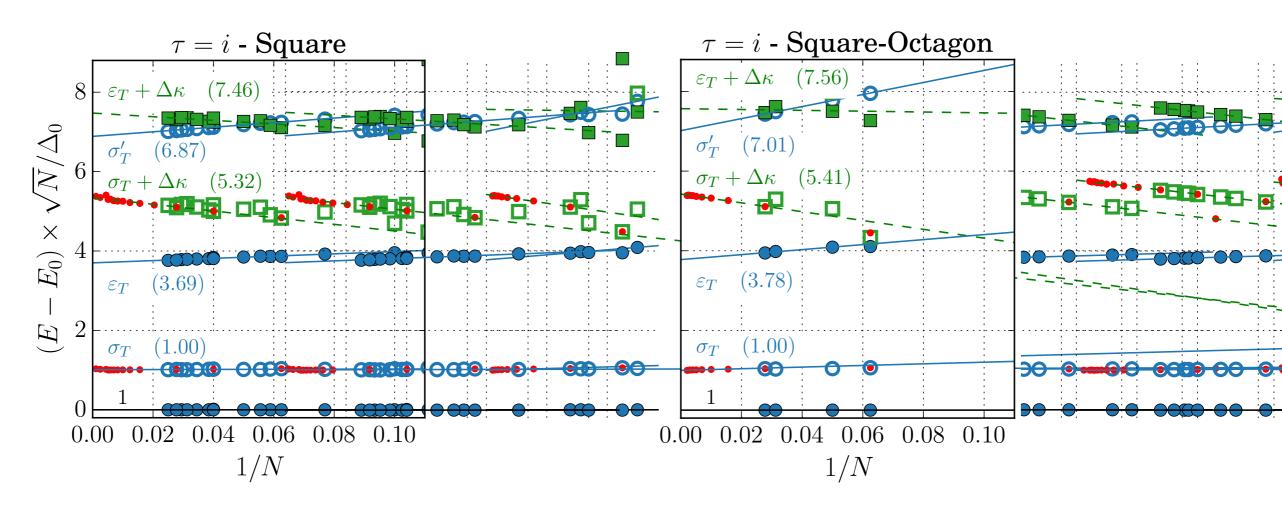
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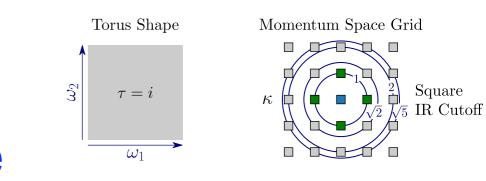


Comparison with a different lattice

Square lattice and Square-Octagon lattice at their critical point:

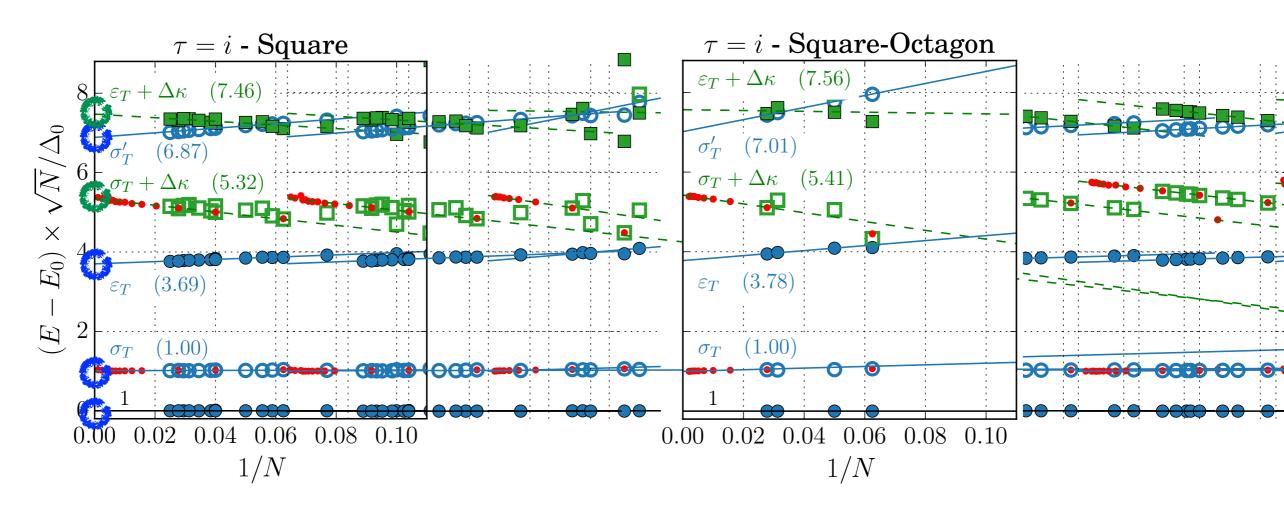


The spectra are identical after finite-size extrapolation!
This is thus the genuine Ising CFT spectrum on a square torus !

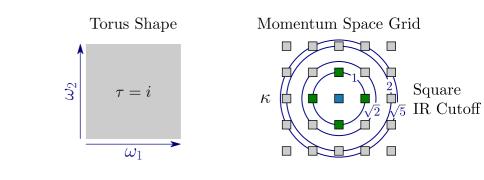


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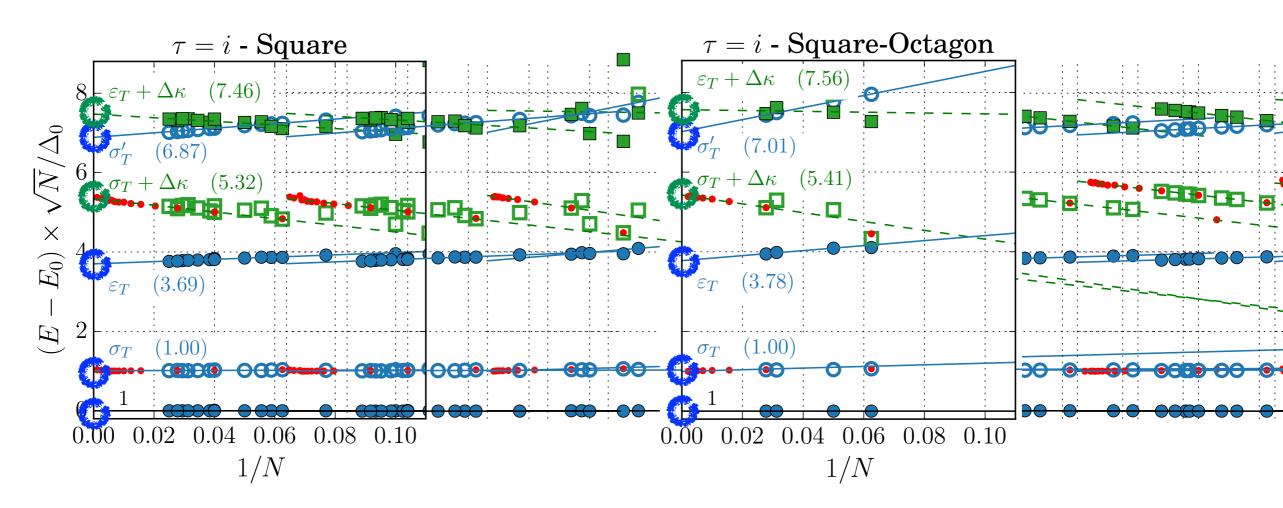


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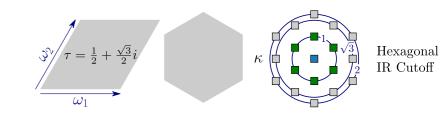


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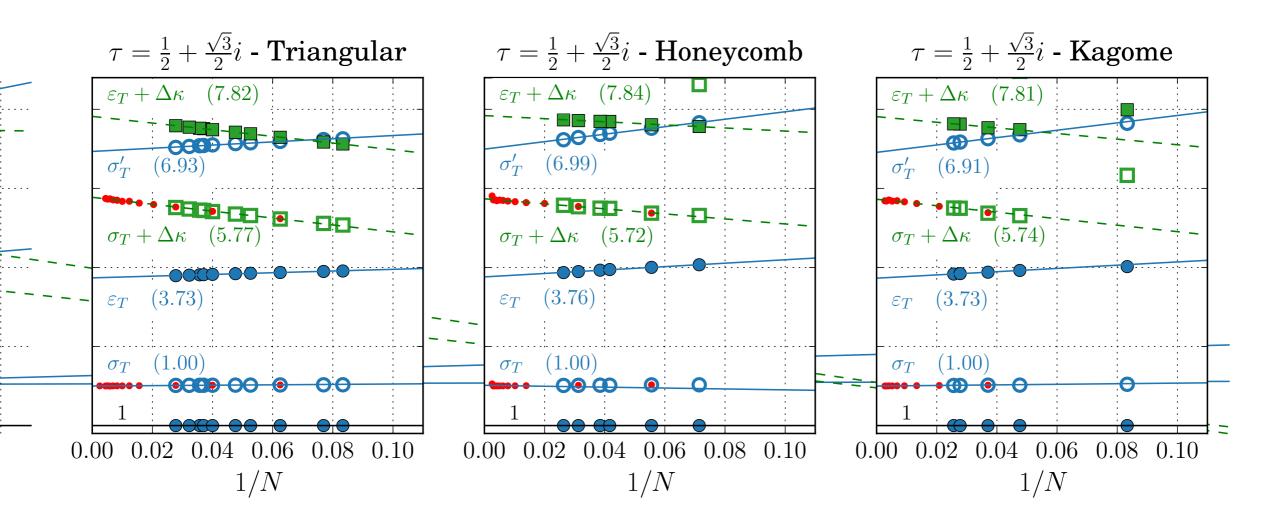


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Comparison with different modular parameter

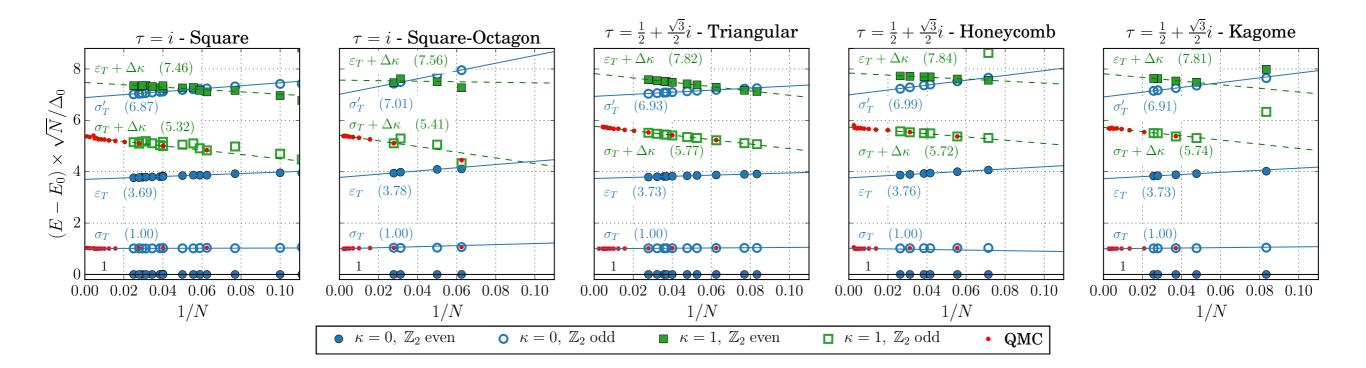
Triangular, honeycomb and kagome lattice at their critical point:



The spectra are identical after finite-size extrapolation!
This is thus the genuine Ising CFT spectrum on a hexagonal torus !

Comparing the different geometries

The "square" and the "hexagonal" tori have a slightly different spectrum.



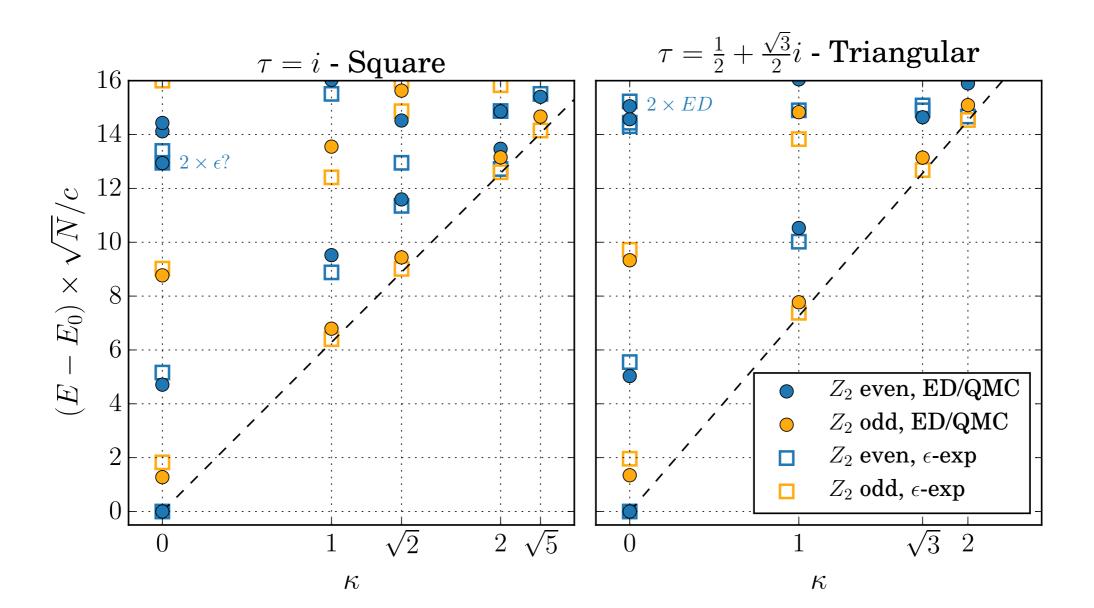
The spectrum we see is the torus spectrum of the CFT describing the critical point.

Analytical approach: (4-epsilon)-expansion

Work done by S. Withsett and S. Sachdev. Lowest non-trivial order in epsilon.

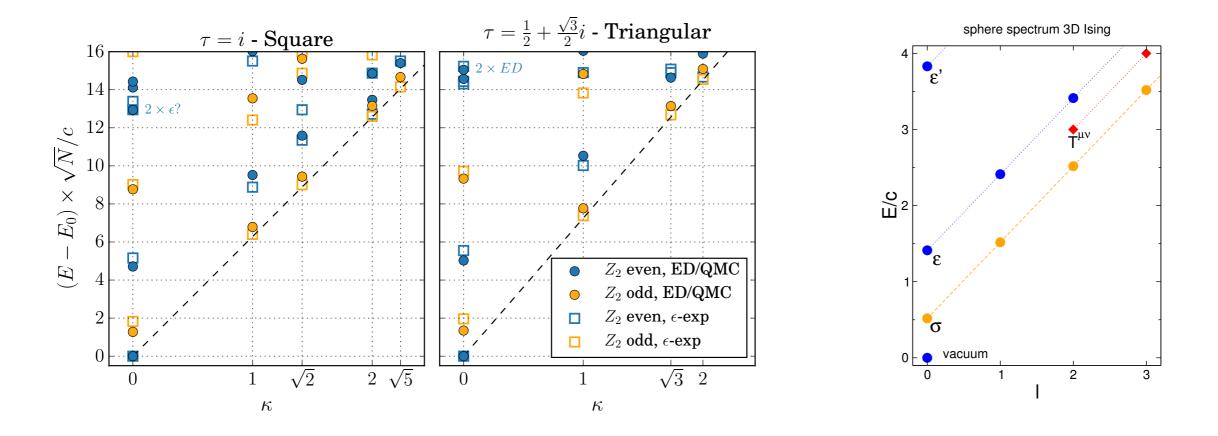
$$\mathcal{H} = \int d^d x \left[\frac{1}{2} \Pi^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{s}{2} \phi^2 + \frac{u}{4!} \phi^4 \right]$$

Rather good agreement between analytics and numerics.



Comparison between torus and sphere spectra

Torus spectra at low energy per sector resemble the spectrum on the sphere:



We believe this handwaving resemblance might be more generally the case: "light states on the sphere have a light analogon on the torus"

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Confinement transition

 \bullet Z₂ spin liquids are rather fashionable these days.

- The are phases with a four-fold ground state degeneracy on a torus, but the degeneracy is topological, and not related to symmetry breaking.
- One of the simplest incarnations of this phase appears in the Toric Code model by Kitaev.
- By an appropriate perturbation the topological phase ("deconfined") gives way to a simple paramagnetic phase ("confined"). The transition is a confinement transition and is expected to be in the 2+1D = 3D Ising universality class.

Q: Is the torus spectrum at criticality identical to the symmetry breaking case ?

Toric code in a magnetic field

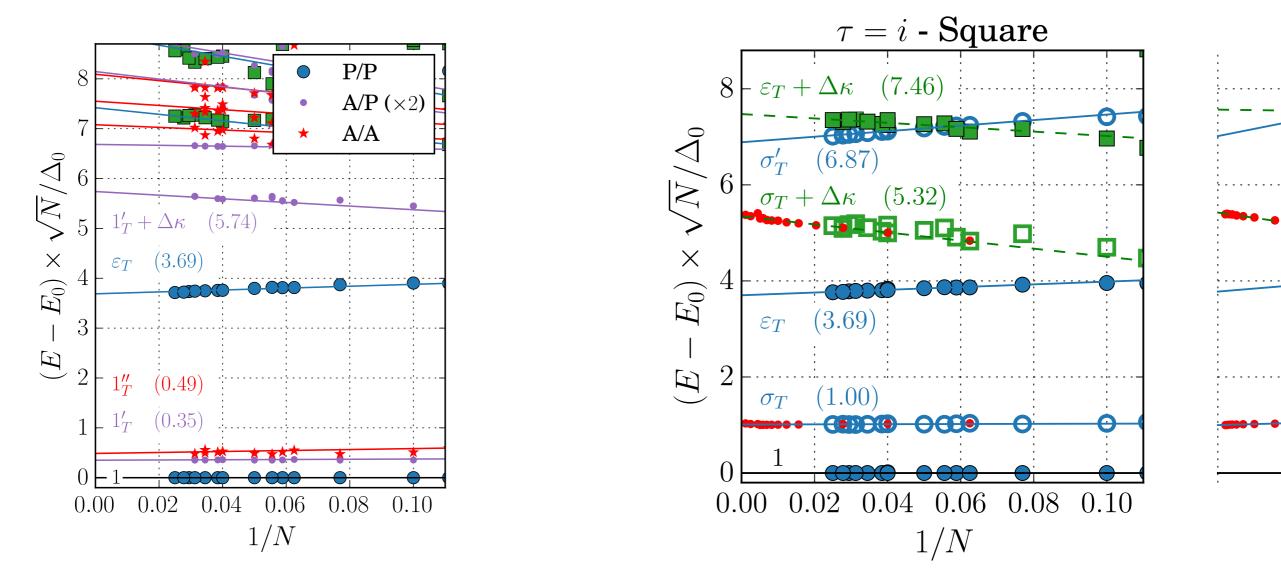
We study the following microscopic model (but results will be independent of model):

Toric code with a longitudinal magnetic field (S. Trebst et al., ...):

$$H = -J\sum_{s} A_{s} - J\sum_{p} B_{p} - h\sum_{i} \sigma_{i}^{x}$$
$$A_{s} = \prod_{i \in s} \sigma_{i}^{x}, B_{p} = \prod_{i \in p} \sigma_{i}^{z}$$

Numerics at criticality

Left: data for the TC at criticality, Right: Symmetry breaking



The spectra at criticality do not agree ! What is going on ?

The Ising* transition

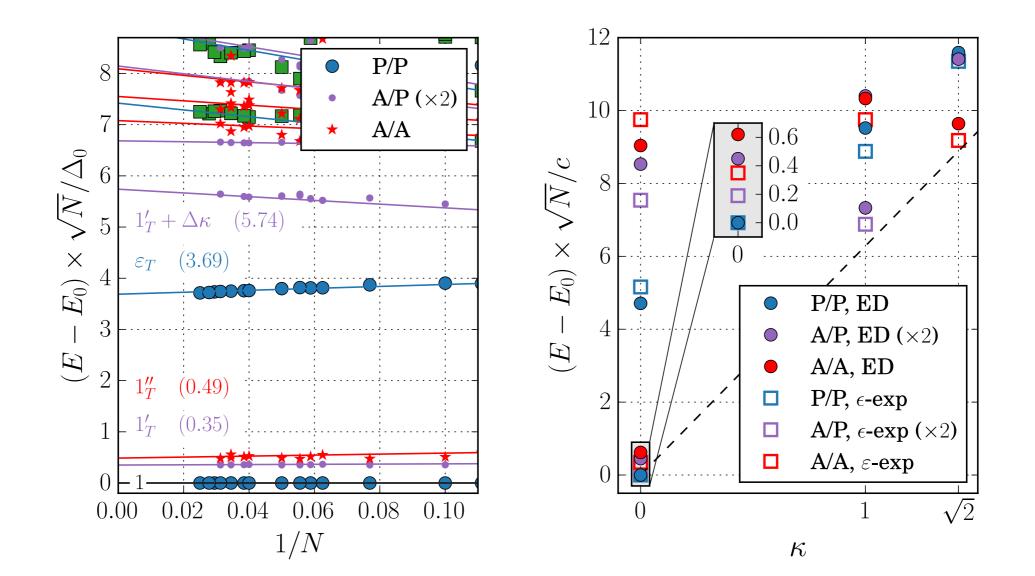
The explanation is that the operator content of the two transitions are different:

- In the Z₂ symmetry breaking case we have Z₂ even and odd levels and only one set of boundary conditions (fixed by the lattice model).
- In the confinement transition (Ising*), only Z₂ even levels are allowed, and for periodic boundary conditions in the Toric Code, four different boundary conditions of the CFT become simultaneously apparent.
- This can be understood at the microscopic level in the Toric Code Hamiltonian and is supported by general field theoretical considerations.
- In the Ising* case the magnetic sector is completely absent, and the torus energy spectrum reflects this fact.

The Ising* transition

comparison between numerics and epsilon-expansion:

At criticality the 4 "topological sectors" scale also as 1/L, but are much closer together than the next level above them.



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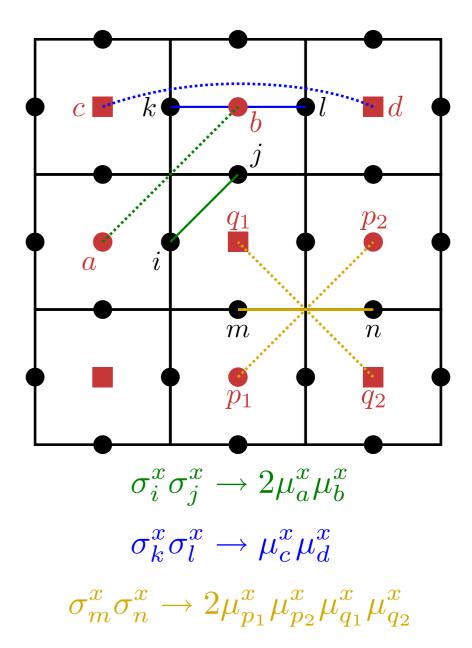


Toric code with Ising interactions

Want to study a possible quantum phase transition between Z₂ topological order and spontaneous global Z₂ symmetry breaking.

Toric code plus additional Ising interactions:

$$H = -J\sum_{s} A_{s} - J\sum_{p} B_{p}$$
$$-J_{I}\sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sigma_{i}^{x} \sigma_{j}^{x} - J_{I_{2}}\sum_{\langle \langle i,j \rangle \rangle} \sigma_{i}^{x} \sigma_{j}^{x}$$
$$A_{s} = \prod_{i \in s} \sigma_{i}^{x} \quad B_{p} = \prod_{i \in p} \sigma_{i}^{z}$$



Toric code with Ising interactions

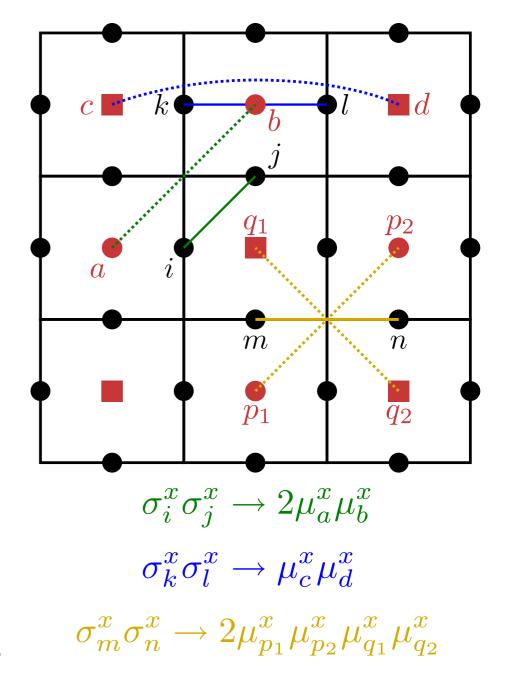
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Maps onto a particular 2+1D quantum Ashkin-Teller model:

$$H_{AT} = -J\sum_{i} \mu_{i}^{z} - 2J_{I}\sum_{\langle\langle i,j\rangle\rangle} \mu_{i}^{x}\mu_{j}^{x} - J_{I_{2}}\sum_{\langle\langle\langle i,j\rangle\rangle\rangle} \mu_{i}^{x}\mu_{j}^{x}$$
$$-2J_{I_{2}}\sum_{i} \mu_{i}^{x}\mu_{i+\hat{\mathbf{x}}}^{x}\mu_{i+\hat{\mathbf{y}}}^{x}\mu_{i+\hat{\mathbf{x}}+\hat{\mathbf{y}}}^{x}$$
(A6)

This model has a two checkerboard lattice spatial structure, yielding the two AT-sublattices



Toric code with Ising interactions

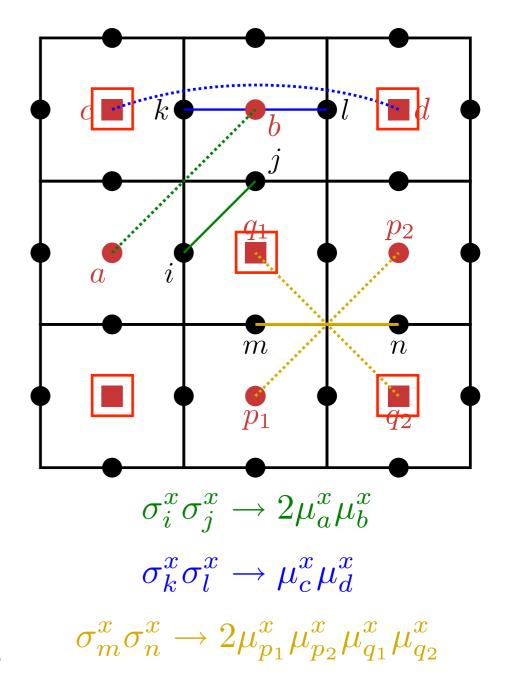
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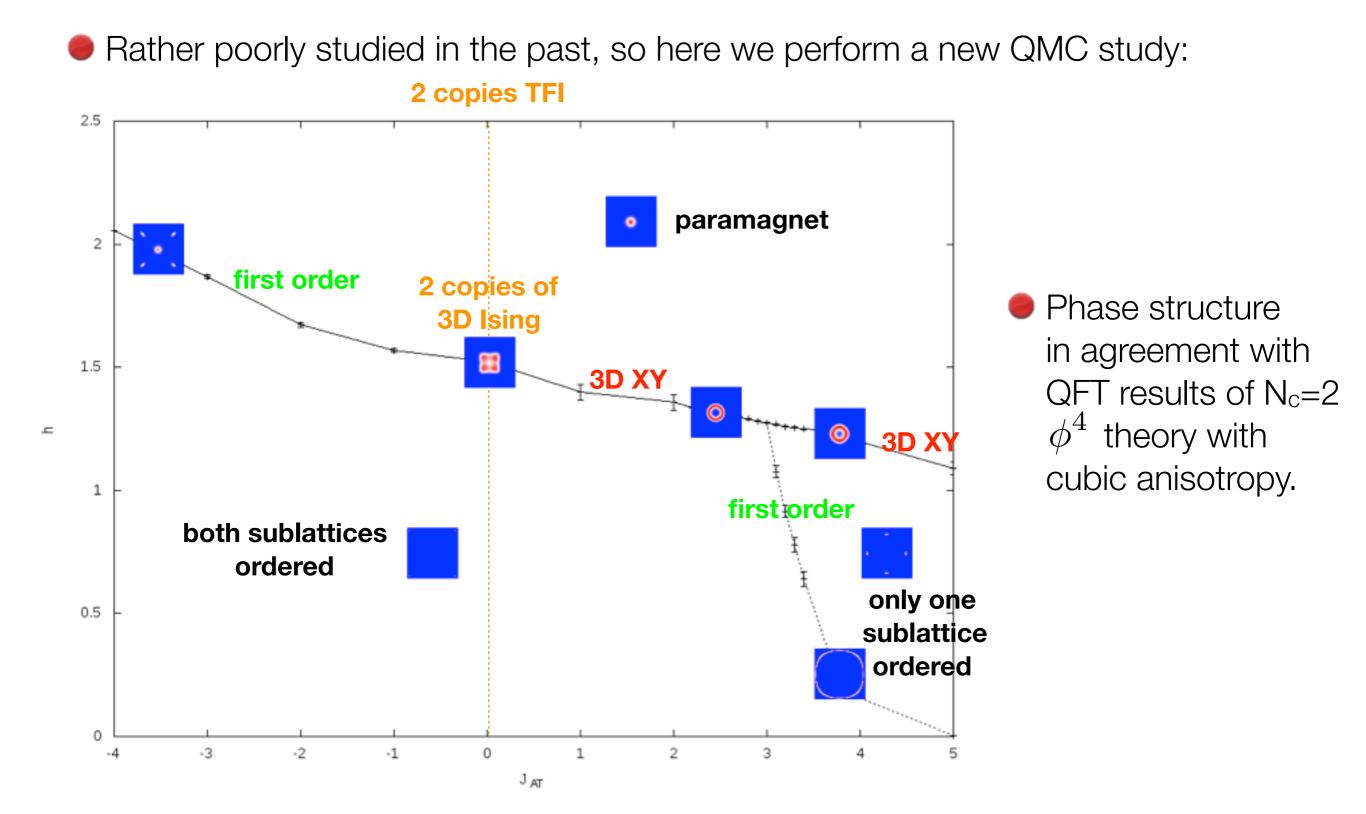
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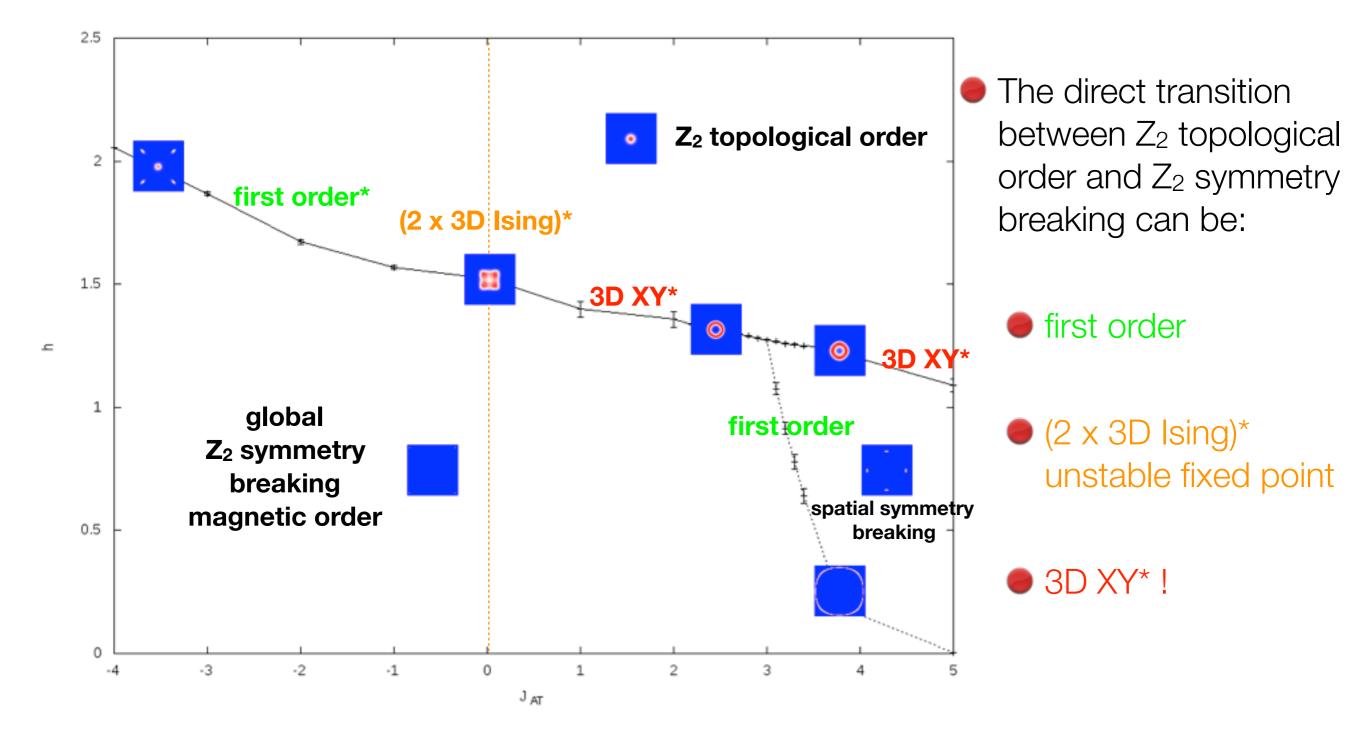


Phase diagram of the Quantum Ashkin-Teller model

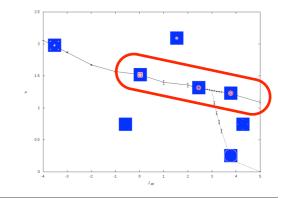


Phase diagram of the Toric Code + Ising interactions

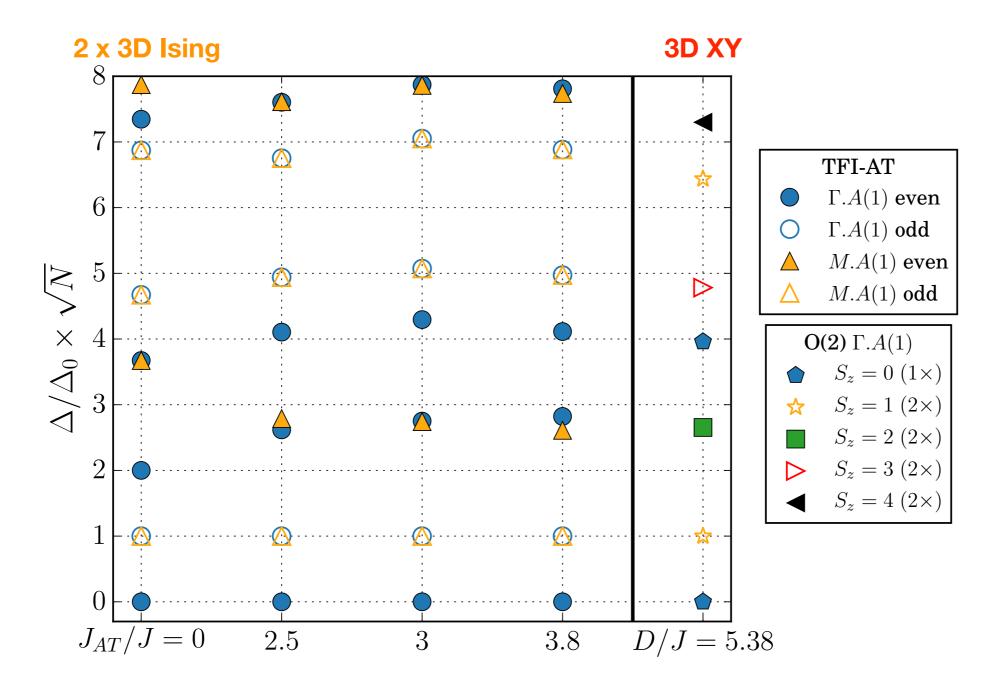
Translate the Ashkin-Teller results back to the Toric code + Ising:



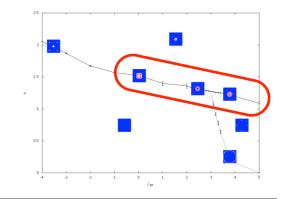
Spectroscopy of QCP



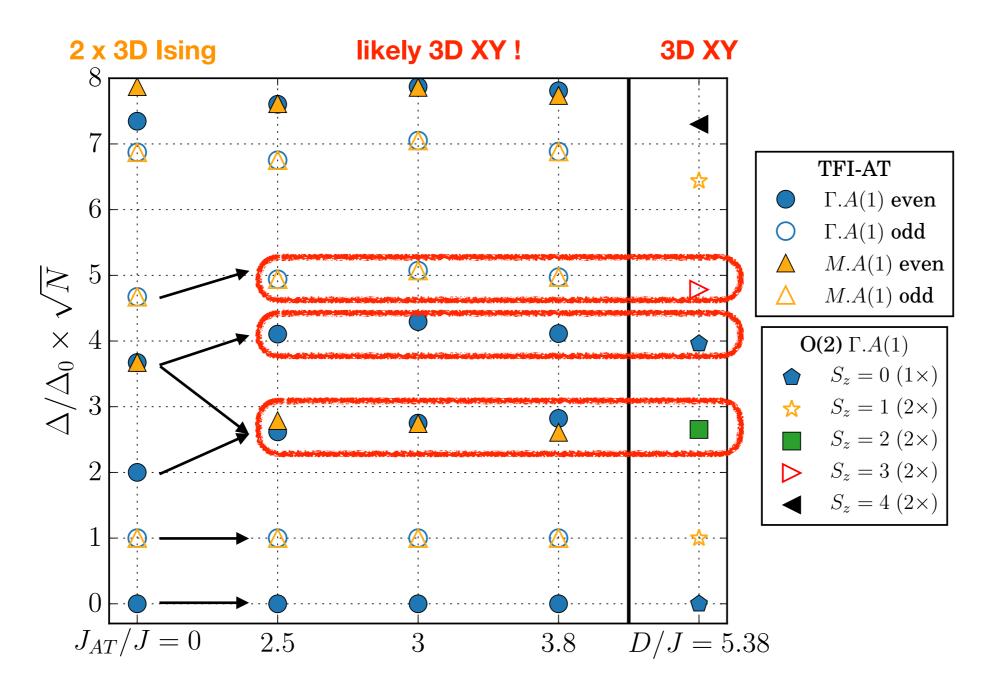
ED Torus Spectra in the Quantum Ashkin-Teller model at criticality:



Spectroscopy of QCP

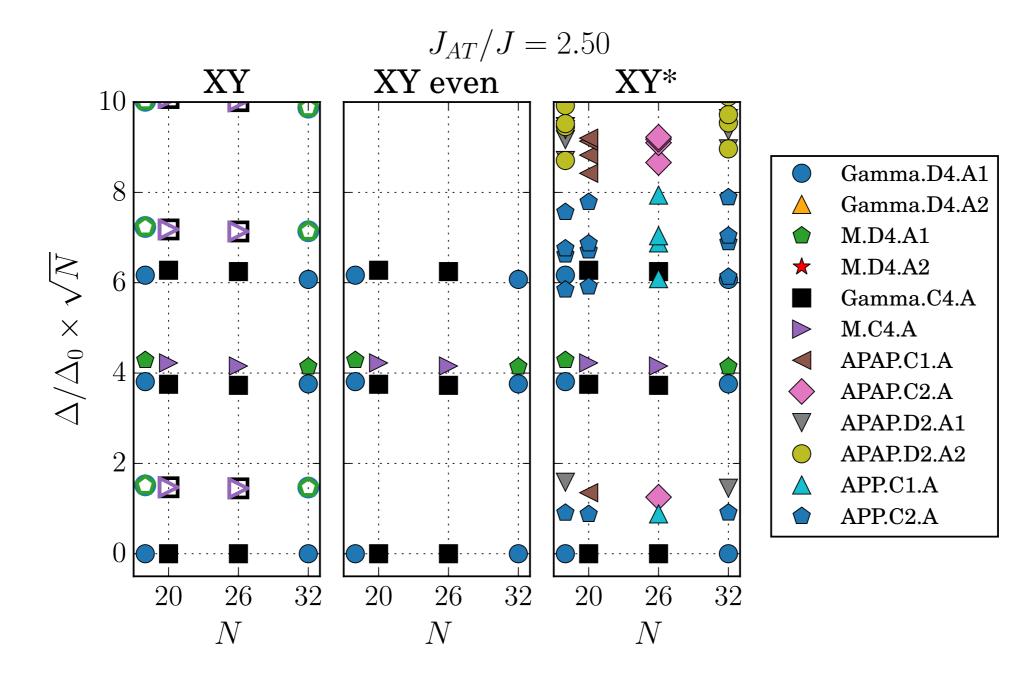


ED Torus Spectra in the Quantum Ashkin-Teller model at criticality:



Torus energy spectrum of 3D XY*

Remove all odd charge sectors in 3D XY but add all 4 BC PP/PA/AP/AA sectors:



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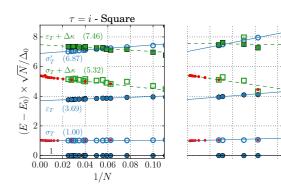
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Conclusion / Outlook



We have shown that the universal torus energy spectrum of the CFT describing quantum critical points is accessible numerically.

- The torus energy spectrum contains valuable information on the "operator content". It is e.g. able to discriminate the Ising from the Ising* universality class, and 2 x Ising from 3D XY
- We have preliminary results for O(2)/O(3) Wilson-Fisher fixed points and some Gross-Neveu critical points.
- We believe that this technology could help to shed light on more advanced topics, such as the SO(5) symmetry claimed to appear at deconfined critical points by Nahum et al.

Results from CFT side ?

Collaborators

University of Innsbruck



Michael Schuler PhD Student



Louis-Paul Henry PostDoc

Harvard University



Seth Whitsitt PhD Student



Subir Sachdev



Thank you for your attention !

