

Navigating the Hilbert Space with Models

24th December 2019

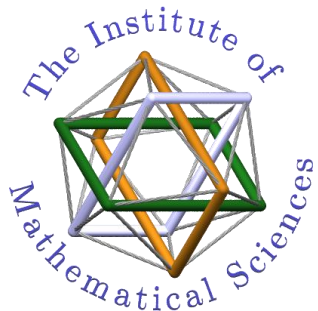


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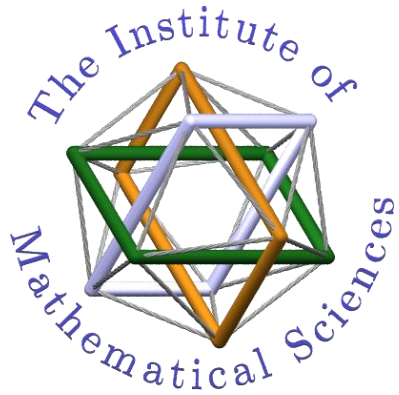
Acknowledgement

P.W. Anderson, 13 Dec 2018, Princeton



About my Institute

<http://www.imsc.res.in>



Institute of Mathematical Sciences

Research in

Theoretical Physics
Pure Mathematics
Computer Science

~ 60 faculty
100 Ph.D. students
20 PDF's
10 visitors

Junior Research Fellow

Entrance through JEST Exam

Autonomous Institute

Post Doctoral Fellowship

Visiting Research Scholar

Summer Program for BSc, BE, MSc students

Faculty Associateship

Adjunct Faculty

Visiting Professor...

similar to

IIT's

IISc, Bangalore

TIFR, Bombay

Aided by DAE







A busy street in Chennai



2 miles from Matscience
as the Crow flies







Indian Institute of Technology



Madras



Invitation to visit Matscience & IIT Madras

Suprisingly rich
ground state manifold
of
spin clusters

Quantum spin quadrumer

Subhankar Khatua, R. Shankar and R. Ganesh

PHYSICAL REVIEW B **97**, 054403 (2018)

Effective theories for quantum spin clusters:
Geometric phases and selection by singularity
Subhankar Khatua, Diptiman Sen and R. Ganesh
PHYSICAL REVIEW B **100**, 134411 (2019)

Order by singularity in Kitaev clusters

Sarvesh Srinivasan, Subhankar Khatua, G. Baskaran and R. Ganesh

arXiv:1912.04341

Hilbert space is incomprehensibly big

People could easily get lost

Experiments, Physical Intuitions and Models
guide us in our Voyage and Explorations

Spin Liquid Models

Surprises in Quantum Spin Clusters

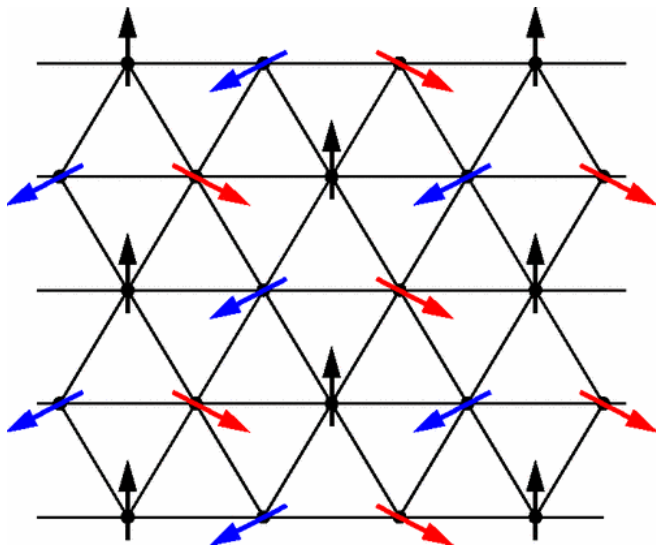
Resonating Valence Bond (RVB) States

Pauling 1931
Anderson 1973
Fazekas 1974

Quantum Heisenberg Antiferromagnets (spin half)

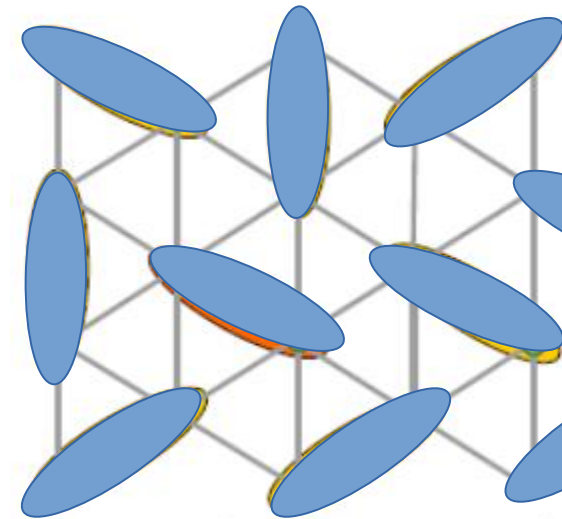
Quantum fluctuations, Encouraged by lattice frustration
and lower dimensionality
may destroy long range AFM order (spin crystal)

Geometrical Frustration



↓ ↑
happy

↙ ↘
strained
frustrated



$$\text{blue oval} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

RVB State is a Quantum Spin Liquid

Short range or power law spin correlations

$$\langle S_{iz} S_{jz} \rangle \approx e^{\frac{-|i-j|}{\xi}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{|i-j|^\alpha}$$

Robust Spin liquids could harbor fragile long range order

AFM, Valence Bond Order, ...

They are highly entangled and are not direct product states

Zero point fluctuations are a measure of entanglement

Ted Hsu (1988)

Tao Li, Ashwin Viswanath, Moessner, Alet ...

Vikram Tripathi

In 1987 We were looking for

Spin Liquids, pseudo Fermions & Pseudo Fermi Sea
suggested by Anderson (1987) for Mott insulating La_2CuO_4

Enlarged Hilbert Space (an aerial view/introspection)
Helped us see what we are looking for

GB, Zou, Anderson 1987

As a Bonus we found

Gauge Structures, Gauge Fields
and other insights into Quantum Spin Liquids

GB, Anderson 1988, ...

Square Lattice Heisenberg Antiferromagnet in an Enlarged Hilbert Space

GB, Zou, Anderson 1987

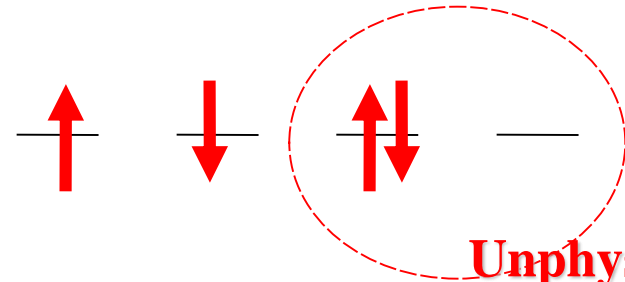
$$H_S = J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j - \frac{1}{4}) = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} b_{ij}^\dagger b_{ij}$$

$$\vec{S}_i \equiv C_{i\alpha}^\dagger \vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} C_{i\beta}$$

$$n_{i\uparrow} + n_{i\downarrow} = 1$$

Two complex fermion
Hilbert space

$$2^2 = 4$$



Unphysical
Hilbert space

Extended - S $\longrightarrow \Delta_x = \Delta_y$

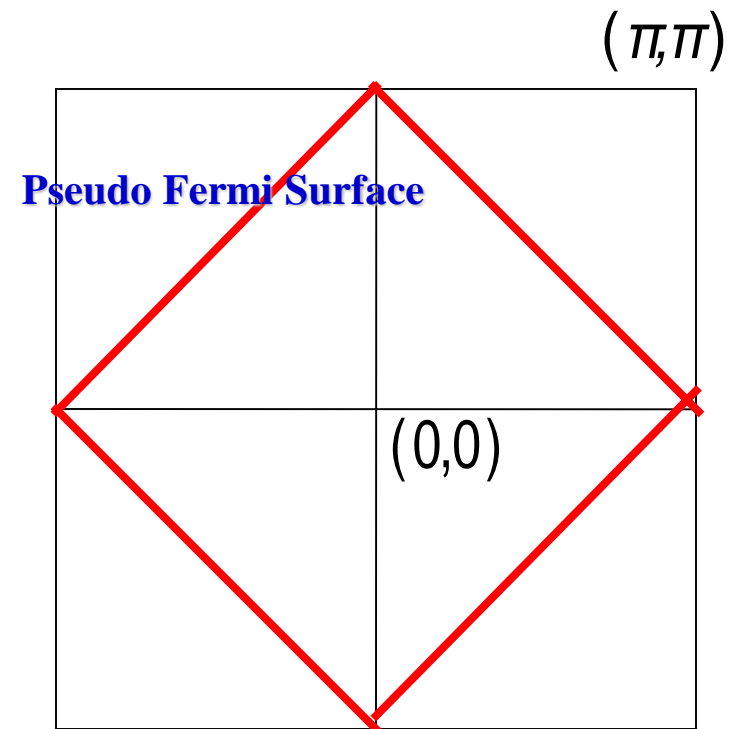
$$H_s = J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j - \frac{1}{4}) = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} b_{ij}^\dagger b_{ij}$$

$$b_{ij}^\dagger b_{ij} \longrightarrow \langle b_{ij}^\dagger \rangle b_{ij} + b_{ij}^\dagger \langle b_{ij} \rangle$$

$$H_{pair} = -J \sum_{k, k'} \gamma(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') c_{-k'\downarrow}^\dagger c_{k'\uparrow}^\dagger c_{k\uparrow} c_{-k\downarrow}$$

$$H_{mF} \sim J \sum_{k\alpha} |\cos k_x + \cos k_y| \alpha_{k\sigma}^\dagger \alpha_{k\sigma}$$

$$|2DRVB\rangle = P_G \prod_k (u_k + v_k c_{k\uparrow}^\dagger c_{-k\downarrow}^\dagger) |0\rangle$$



GB, Zou, Anderson 1987

Local U(1) gauge symmetry

$$H_s = J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j - \frac{1}{4}) = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} b_{ij}^\dagger b_{ij}$$

$$C_{i\alpha}^+ \rightarrow e^{i\theta_i} C_{i\alpha}^+$$

$$b_{ij}^+ \rightarrow e^{i\theta_i} b_{ij}^+ e^{i\theta_j}$$

$$\Delta_{ij} \rightarrow e^{i\theta_i} \Delta_{ij} e^{i\theta_j}$$

GB, Anderson

U(1) RVB magnetic field

$$\Re \int e^{i\oint \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot d\mathbf{l}} \sim \mathbf{S}_i \times (\mathbf{S}_j \times \mathbf{S}_k)$$

Wen Wilczek Zee

Local SU(2) symmetry

$$C_{i\uparrow} \rightarrow u_i C_{i\uparrow} + v_i C_{i\downarrow}^\dagger \quad |u_i|^2 + |v_i|^2 = 1$$

Affleck Anderson Zou Hsu

Two complex fermion

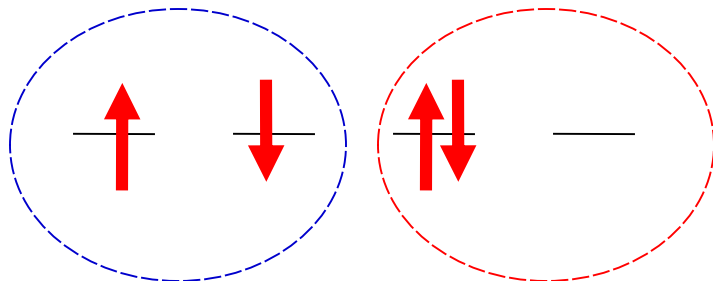
Hilbert space $2^2 = 4$

$$2^{2N} = 2^N \times \dots \times 2^N$$

$\leftarrow 2^N \text{ times} \rightarrow$

Physical spin

Pseudo spin



When a physical spin and a Pseudo spin get identified the above 2^N sectors become gauge copies of a Z_2 gauge theory

Gapless Spin-Fluid Ground State in a Random Quantum Heisenberg Magnet

Subir Sachdev and Jinwu Ye

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{NM}} \sum_{i>j} J_{ij} \hat{\mathbf{S}}_i \cdot \hat{\mathbf{S}}_j,$$

$$P(J_{ij}) \sim \exp[-J_{ij}^2/(2J^2)]$$

group $\text{SU}(M)$

representation labeled by

$$n_b = 2S \text{ for } \text{SU}(2)$$

Exact Dynamical Local spin Susceptibility

$$\bar{\chi}(\omega) = X \left[\ln \left(\frac{1}{|\omega|} \right) + i \frac{\pi}{2} \text{sgn}(\omega) \right] + \dots$$

Create frustration in Spin Space via
anisotropic spin- spin coupling

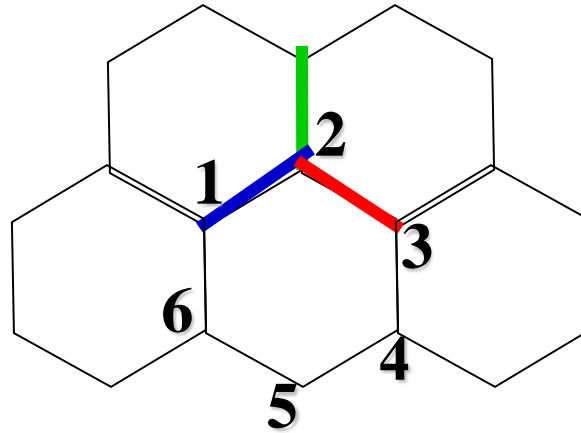
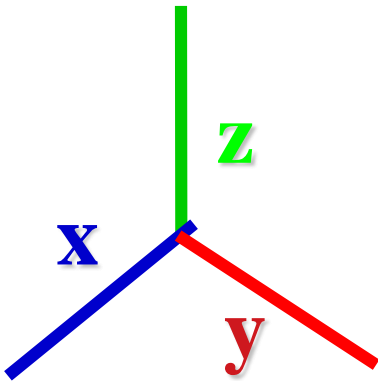
As opposed to

Geometrical Frustration of
Isotropic Heisenberg spin systems

Birth of new family of models

Kitaev Model on a Honeycomb lattice

Kitaev 2001, 2003



Frustration in Spin Space

$$H = -J_x \sum_{\langle ij \rangle_x} \sigma_i^x \sigma_j^x - J_y \sum_{\langle ij \rangle_y} \sigma_i^y \sigma_j^y - J_z \sum_{\langle ij \rangle_z} \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z$$

Flux Operator

$$\mathbf{B}_P = \sigma_1^y \sigma_2^z \sigma_3^x \sigma_4^y \sigma_5^z \sigma_6^x$$

2N sites

$$[B_P, H] = 0 \quad B_P^2 = 1$$

Eigen value $\mathbf{B}_P = \pm 1$

$$[B_P, B_{P'}] = 0$$

for every plaquette P

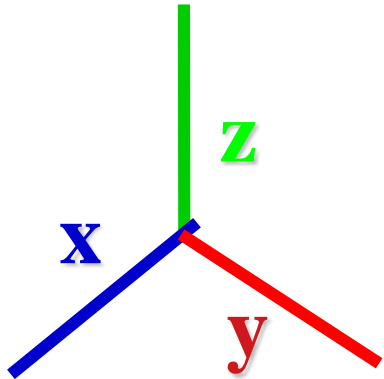
2^N possible configurations of \mathbf{B}_P

2^N states

$$2^{2N} = 2^N \times \dots \times 2^N$$



2^N different \mathbf{B}_P Sectors



It is a Gapless Spin Liquid

but spin correlation functions
are ultra local

$\langle \sigma_i^a \sigma_j^b \rangle \neq 0$ only if i and j are nearest neighbors and $a = b$
is equal to the type of bond which joins i and j

Do the various features of the spin-1/2 Kitaev model survive for higher spins?

GB, D. Sen and R. Shankar, Phys. Rev. B 78 (2008) 115116

The conserved quantities on each hexagon survive:

$$W = e^{i\pi} (S_1^y + S_2^z + S_3^x + S_4^y + S_5^z + S_6^x)$$

$$J_1 = J_2 = J_3$$

Classical Ground States

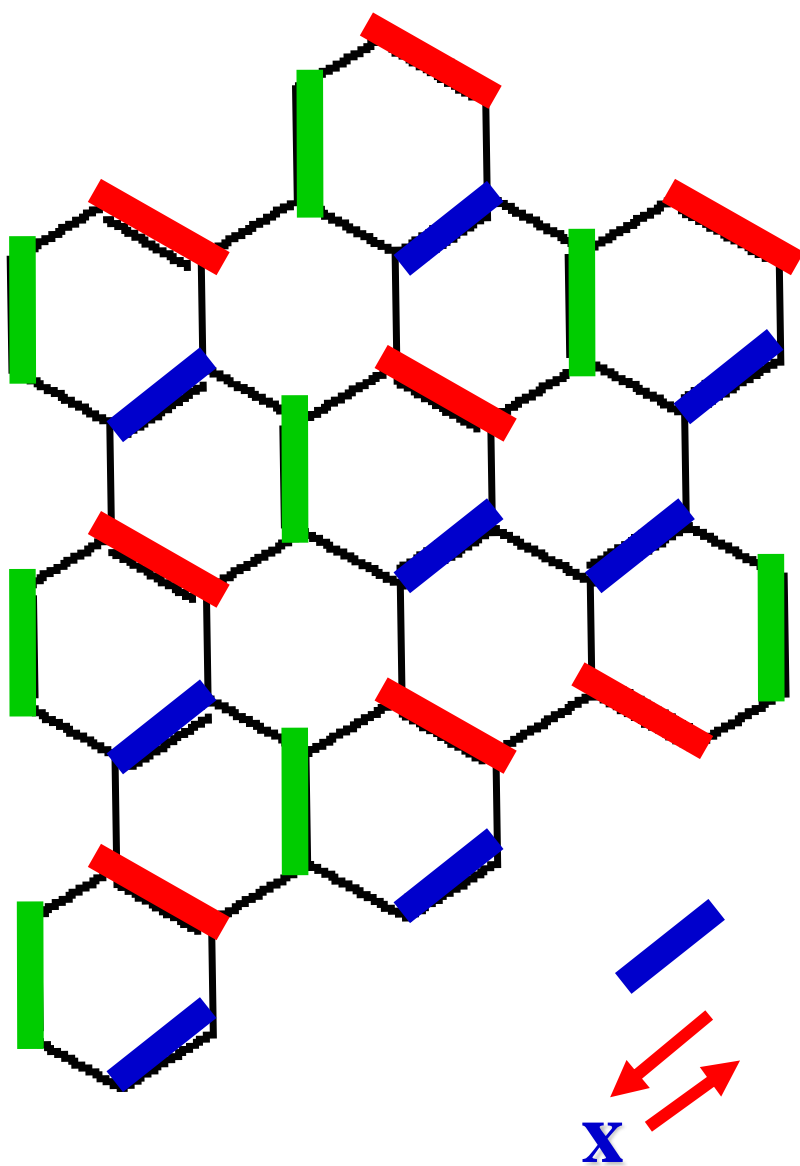
A sublattice pointing in some direction and all the spins
In the B sublattice pointing in the opposite direction

States in which pairs of nearest neighbor spins on, say,
a xx bond point along the $\pm \hat{x}$ direction

The number of such discrete states is equal to the number of dimer coverings of the honeycomb lattice which is 1.175^N times 1.414^N (due to the choice of \pm), which gives 1.662^N discrete classical ground states

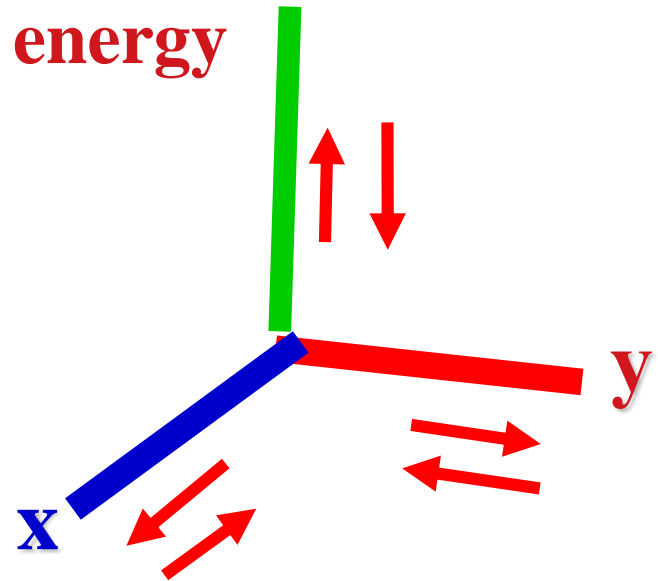
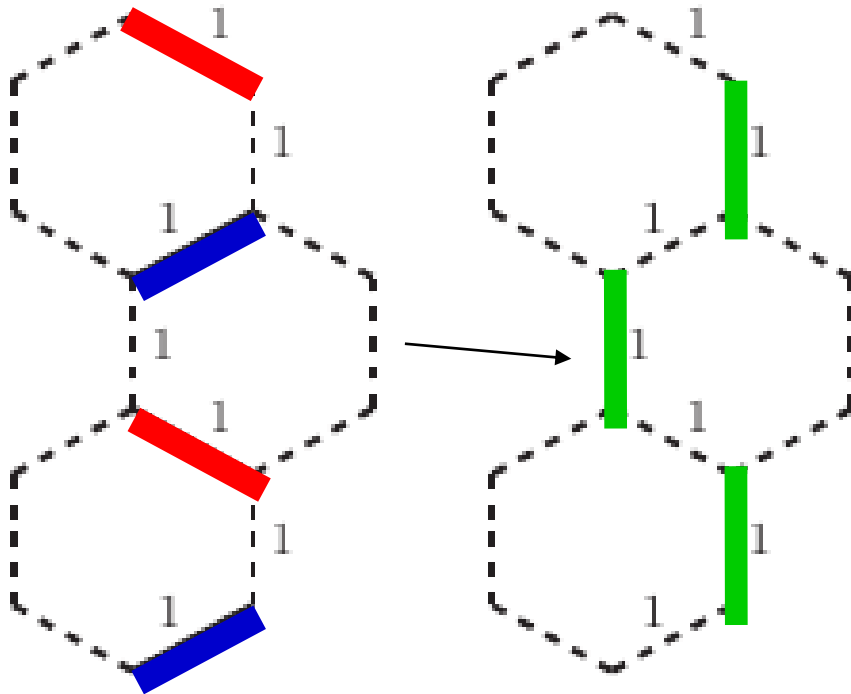
Cartesian Ground States

Cartesiana ground state
Degeneracy is related to
number of Dimer Coverings



$$(1.662)^N$$

Sliding: a continuous operation that does not change the energy



Ground state manifold contains at least
 1.662^N discrete set of points connected by
Flat valleys

PHYSICAL REVIEW E **82**, 031113 (2010)

Classical Heisenberg spins on a hexagonal lattice with Kitaev couplings

Samarth Chandra,^{*} Kabir Ramola,[†] and Deepak Dhar[‡]

GB, D. Sen and R. Shankar, Phys. Rev. B **78 (2008) 115116**

Classical Heisenberg spins on a hexagonal lattice with Kitaev couplings

Samarth Chandra,^{*} Kabir Ramola,[†] and Deepak Dhar[‡]

Chandra, Ramola and Dhar found the complete manifold of ground states of classical spin Kitaev model. Found a gauge structure.

Quantum spin liquid in the semiclassical regime

Ioannis Rousochatzakis¹, Yuriy Sizyuk¹ & Natalia B. Perkins¹

Nature Communications | DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-03934-1

A nice parametrization all classical ground states of Kitaev model

Find an effective Toric Code Hamiltonian in terms of an emergent Pseudo spin variable on an emergent Kagame lattice

Quantum spin quadrup

$$H_N = J \left[\sum_{j=1}^N \vec{S}_j \right]^2$$

$N = 4$

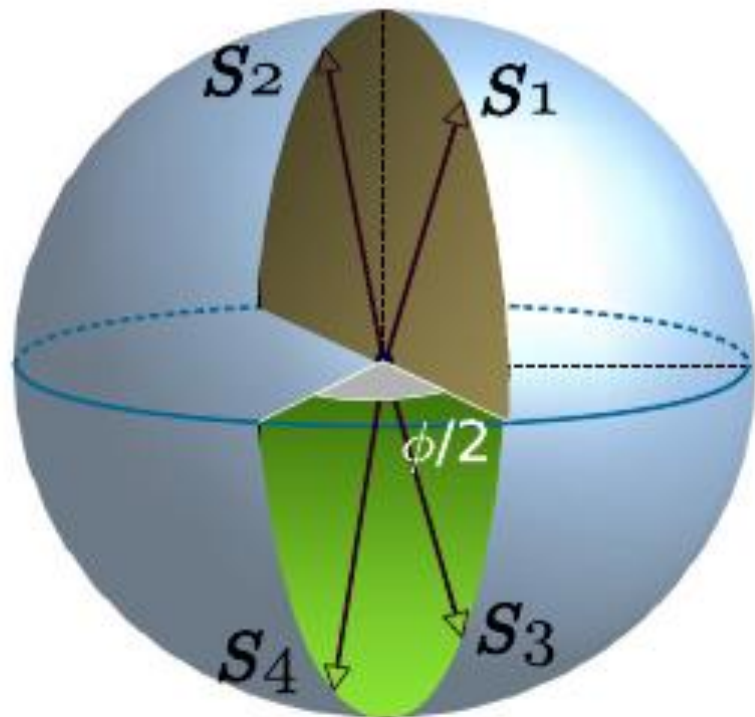
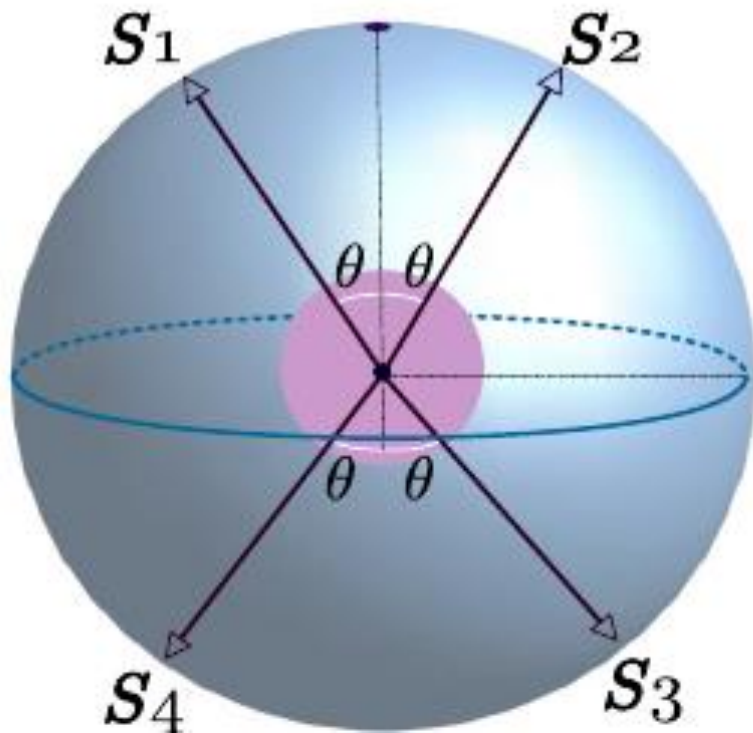
$$\hat{n}_1 = \sin \theta \left(\cos \frac{\phi}{4} \hat{x} + \sin \frac{\phi}{4} \hat{y} \right) + \cos \theta \hat{z},$$

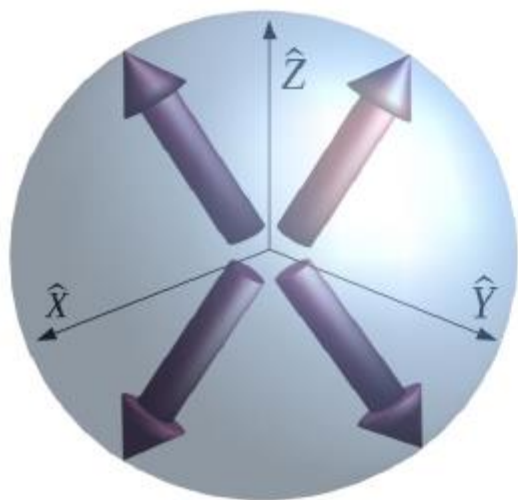
$$\hat{n}_2 = \sin \theta \left(-\cos \frac{\phi}{4} \hat{x} - \sin \frac{\phi}{4} \hat{y} \right) + \cos \theta \hat{z},$$

$$\hat{n}_3 = \sin \theta \left(-\cos \frac{\phi}{4} \hat{x} + \sin \frac{\phi}{4} \hat{y} \right) - \cos \theta \hat{z},$$

$$\hat{n}_4 = \sin \theta \left(\cos \frac{\phi}{4} \hat{x} - \sin \frac{\phi}{4} \hat{y} \right) - \cos \theta \hat{z}.$$

Rigid Rotor &
Spin-S

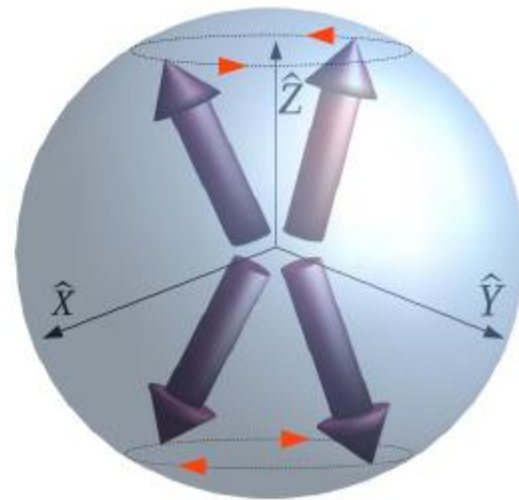




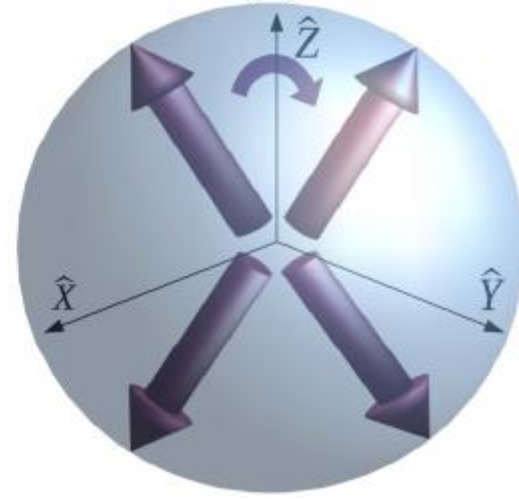
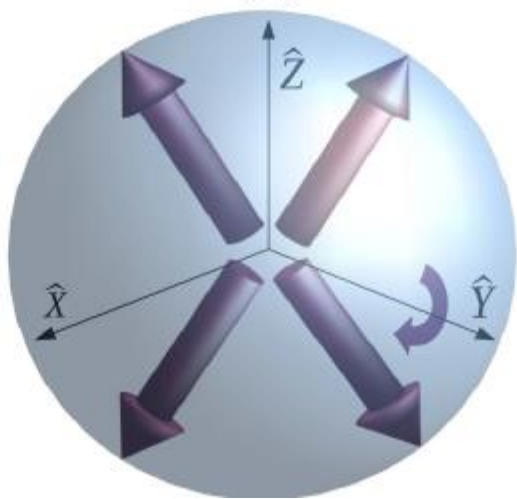
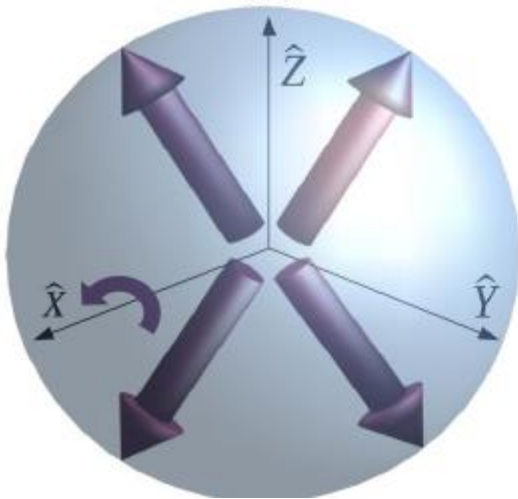
(a)



(b)



(c)

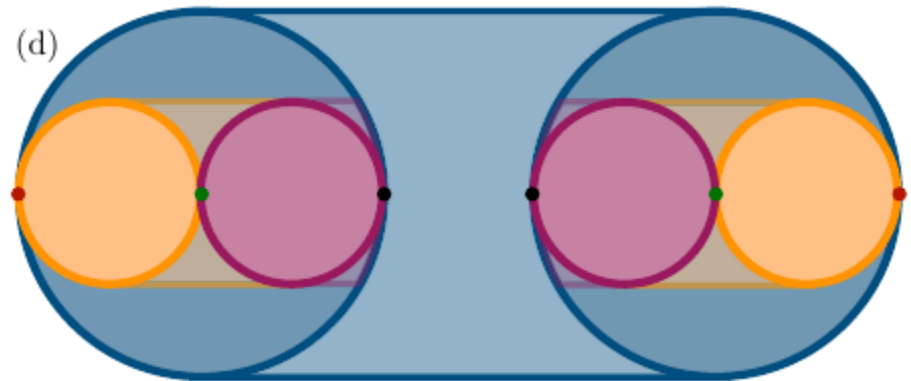


Effective theories for quantum spin clusters: Geometric phases and state selection by singularity

PHYSICAL REVIEW B **100**, 134411 (2019)

S. Khatua, D. Sen and R. Ganesh

XY Quadrumer

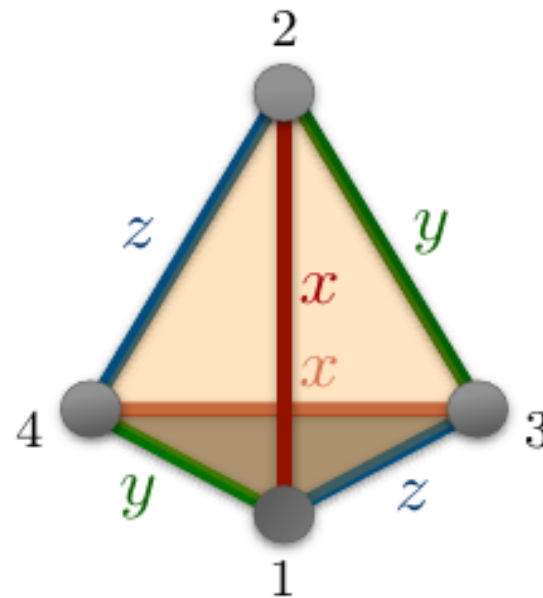
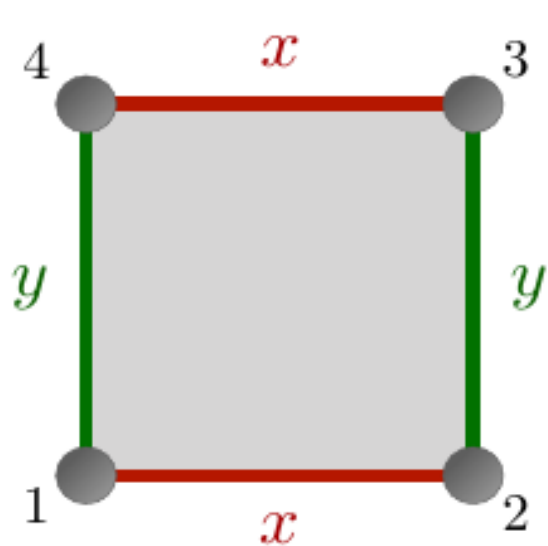


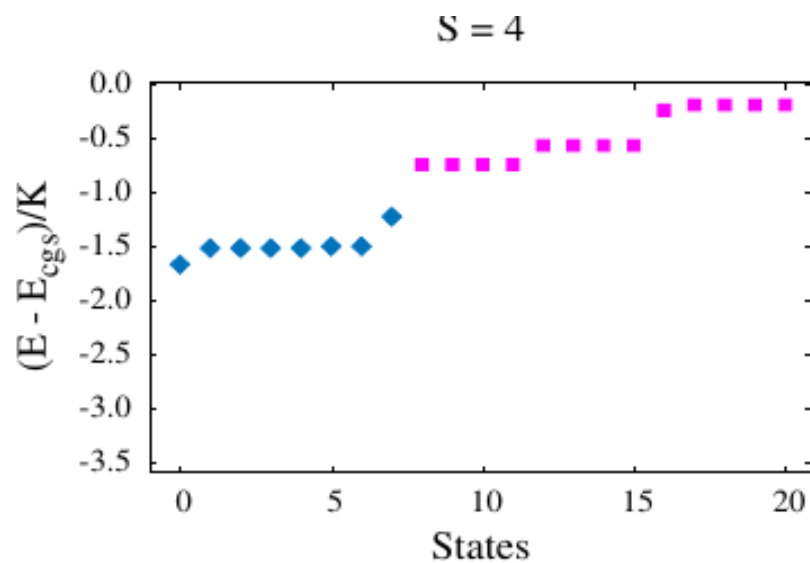
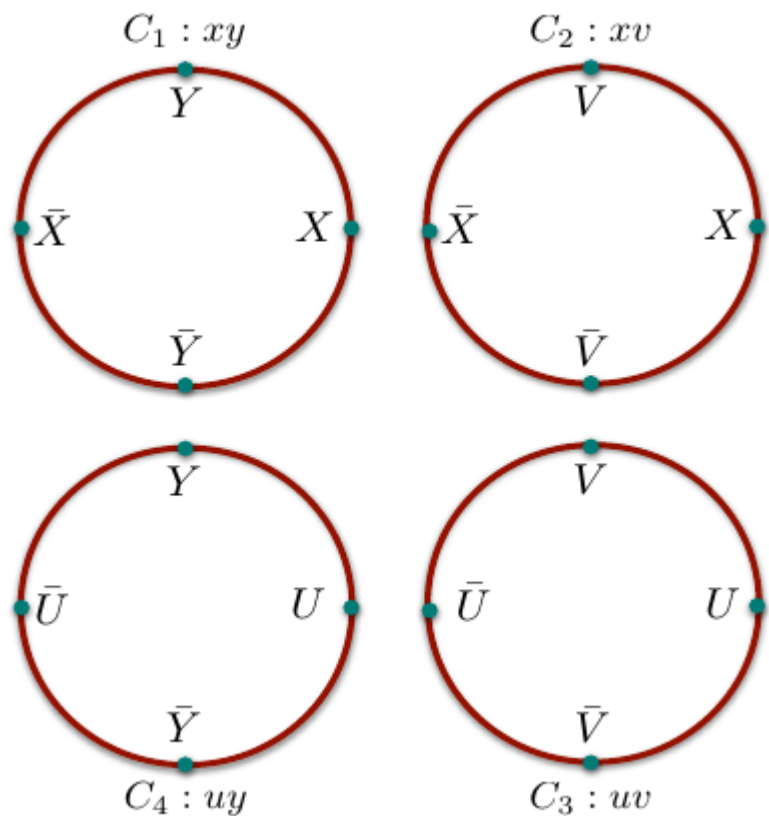
Cross-section view of the ground-state space.
We have three tori, with each pair of tori touching along a line.

Order by singularity in Kitaev clusters

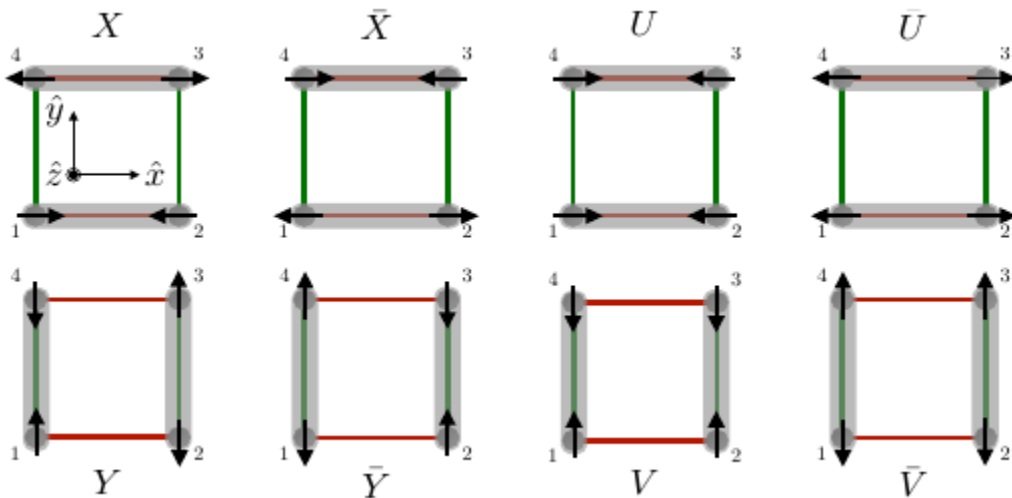
Sarvesh Srinivasan, Subhankar Khatua, G. Baskaran and R. Ganesh

arXiv:1912.04341





Four circles Embedded in Four Dimensions



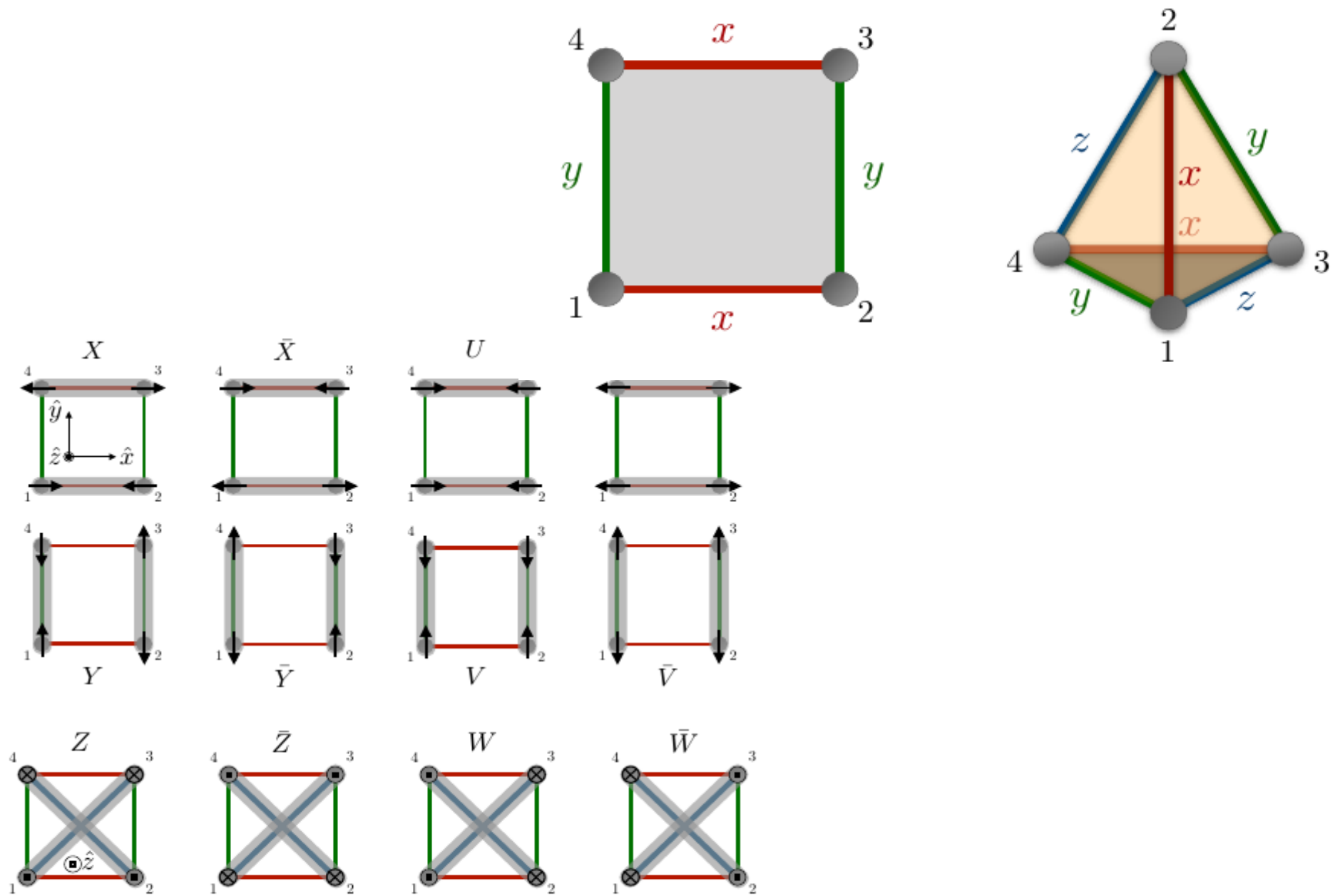
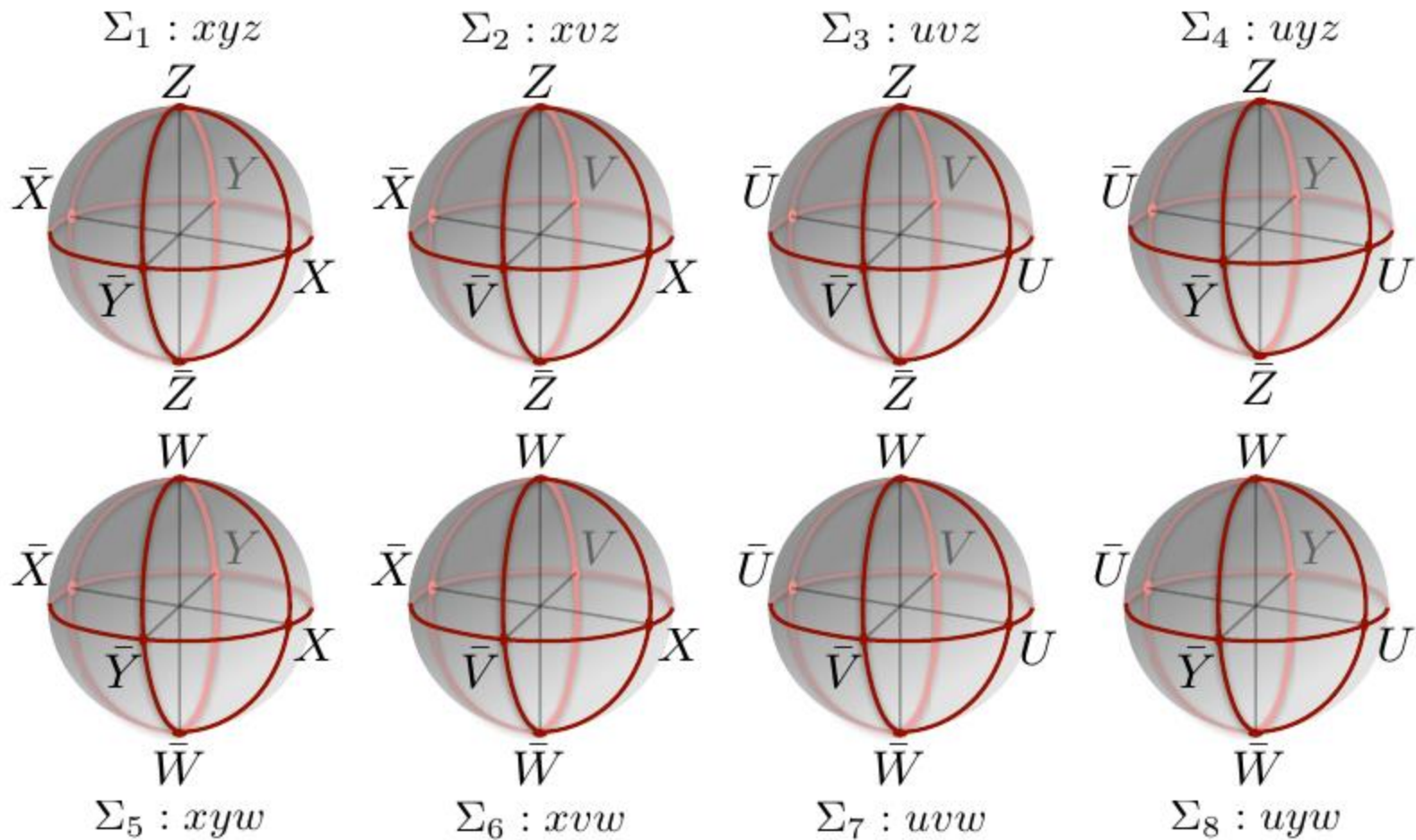


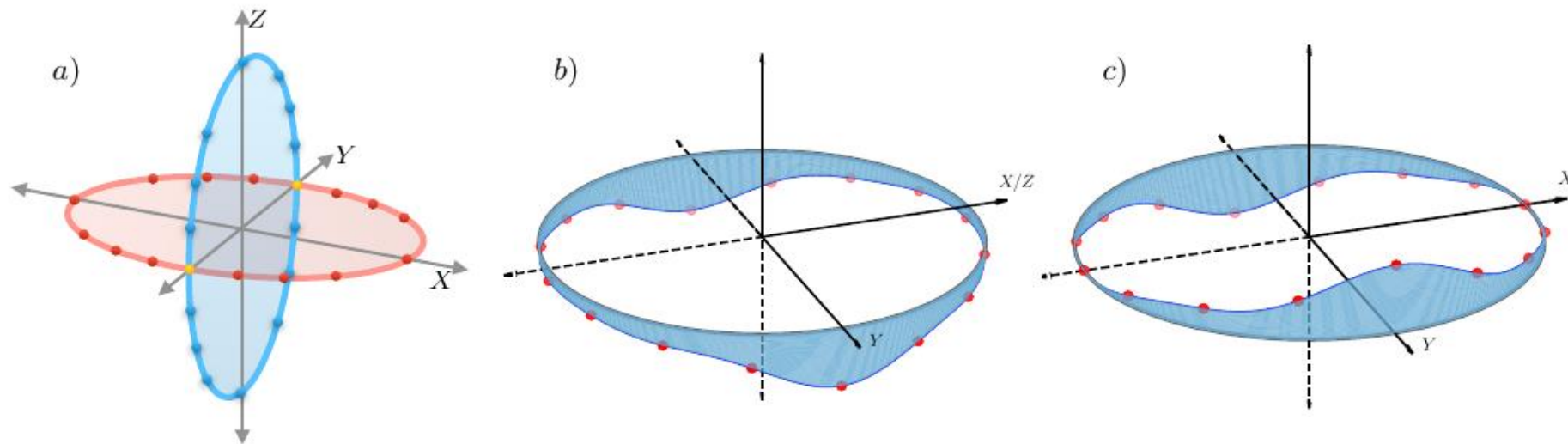
FIG. 11: Additional cartesian states that emerge in the Kitaev tetrahedron.



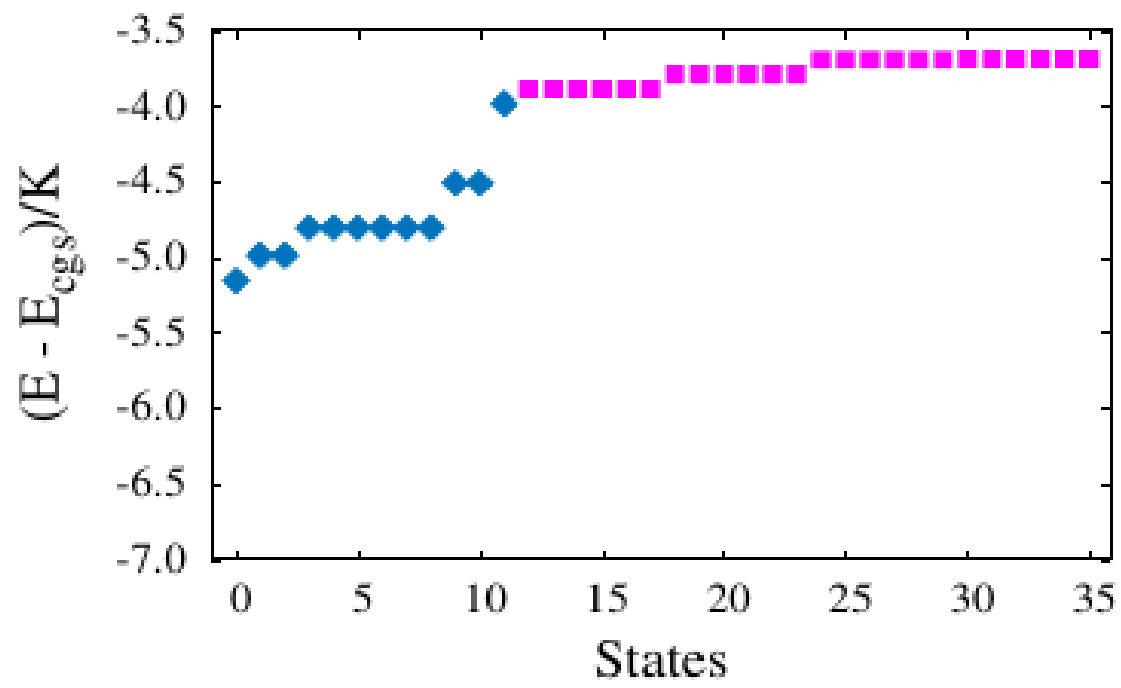
Eight spheres embedded in six dimensions.

Each sphere lies in a 3 dimensional subspace.

Example: Σ_1 sphere lies in the space spanned by x, y and z coordinates.



$S = 6$



Thank you for your attention

Kitaev's method of solution

2 Majorana fermions make one complex or Dirac fermion

$$\begin{aligned}\psi^+ &= \xi + i\zeta & \{\psi, \psi^+\} &= 1 \\ 2 &= \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} & \{\xi, \zeta\} &= 0 \\ & & \xi^2 = \zeta^2 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Introduce 4 Majorana fermions at each site:

$$c^\alpha, \quad \alpha = 0, x, y, z \quad \{c^\alpha, c^\beta\} = 2\delta_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}D_i |\Psi\rangle_{\text{phys}} &= |\Psi\rangle_{\text{phys}} & \text{Dimension of Physical Hilbert Space} &= 2^{2N} \\ D_i &\equiv c_i c_i^x c_i^y c_i^z & \text{Dimension of Enlarged Hilbert Space} &= 4^{2N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_i^a = ic_i c_i^a, \quad a = x, y, z$$

$$[\sigma_i^a, \sigma_j^b] = i\epsilon_{abc} \sigma_i^c \delta_{ij}$$

$$H = - \sum_{a=x,y,z} J_a \sum_{\langle ij \rangle_a} i c_i \hat{u}_{\langle ij \rangle_a} c_j$$

$$\hat{u}_{\langle ij \rangle_a} \equiv i c_i^a c_j^a$$

$$[H, \hat{u}_{\langle ij \rangle_a}] = 0$$

$$\hat{u}_{\langle ij \rangle_a} \quad \text{eigen value} \quad u_{\langle ij \rangle_a} = \pm 1$$

$u_{\langle ij \rangle_a}$ (Ising) Z_2 gauge fields on the bonds

Local Z_2 gauge symmetry $u_{\langle ij \rangle_a} \rightarrow \tau_i u_{\langle ij \rangle_a} \tau_j$

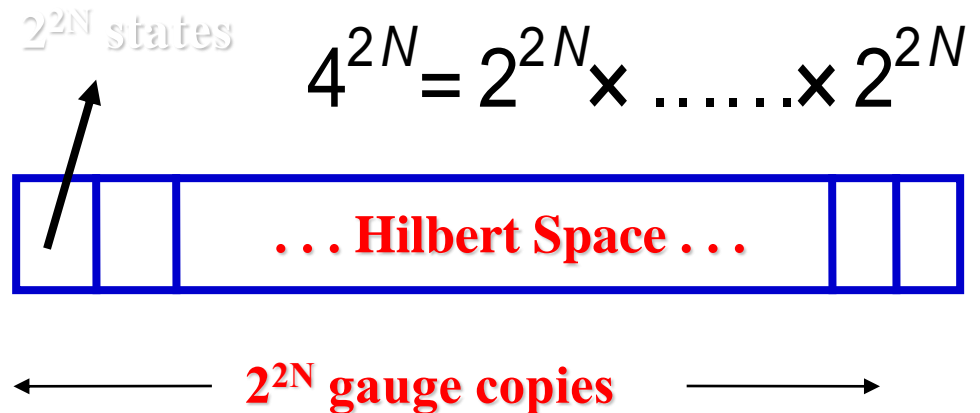
with $\tau_i \pm 1$

**Dimension of
Physical Hilbert Space 2^{2N}**

**Dimension of
Enlarged Hilbert Space 4^{2N}**

**Spectrum is identical
in all gauge copies**

**Unphysical Hilbert space
has correct energy spectrum !**



On the nature of the wave function

Kitaev model does not have a continuous $SU(2)$ symmetry

Physics is independent of sign of J

Proliferation of short range singlet and triplet bonds

It is a generalised triplet-singlet RVB (TS-RVB)

Spin of a Majorana fermion (?) - half integer (Shankar)

Exact results on large S Kitaev Model

GB, Diptiman Sen, Shankar
PRB 2008

Connection of classical ground states
to dimer covering on the hexagonal lattice

Topology of the classical ground state manifold
(cartesian states connected by flat lines in spin space)

Finite S:

Exact conserved plaquette operators for
Spin-S Kitaev model

Majorana fermion operators for half integer cases

An exactly solvable Kitaev type model for
arbitrary half integer spin



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An example of respect by an individual
for theoretical physics as something
that helps transform society

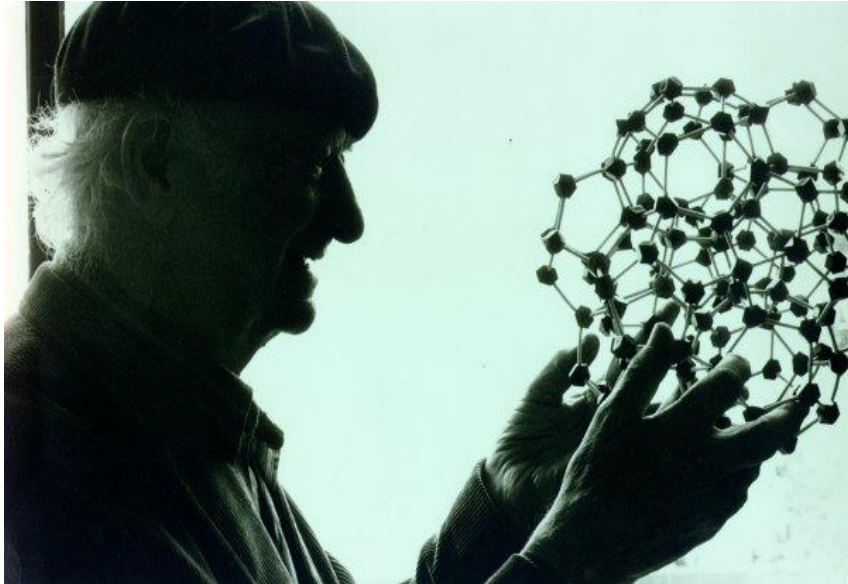
(other examples – Kavli, Yuri Millner, Simons
Mahendralal Sarkar, Tata, Alagappa, Birla, Mehta, A C Muthiah
Infosys, Krish Gopalakrishnan, Wipro, HCL, SASTRA ...



Mike Lazaridis

**Donor of
150 Million \$
(Black Berry Chief)**

A total of 400 Million \$



Pauling was fond of Bonds

So is Anderson

But Anderson focussed on the spins in the bonds

