

Non-equilibrium dynamics in quasiperiodic lattices

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February 17, 2018

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@ISPCM-2018

Quasiperiodic Lattices

1. When a given term in the Hamiltonian has a spatial dependence of the form $\cos(2\pi\beta j + \phi)$ at lattice site j , with β being an irrational number

Example-1: Aubry-André Model

S. Aubry and G. Andre, Ann, Israel Phys (1980), & P. G. Harper, Proc. Phys. Soc. A (1955)

spin-1/2 XX chain in presence of position dependent transverse field

$$H = -\frac{J}{4} \sum_{n=1}^L (\sigma_n^x \sigma_{n+1}^x + \sigma_n^y \sigma_{n+1}^y) - \sum_n h_n \sigma_n^z$$

Choose a quasiperiodic lattice given by

$$h_n = h \cos(2\pi\beta n)$$

If β is an irrational number \rightarrow delocalization-localization transition at $h = J \rightarrow$ known as Aubry-André model

All states for $h < J$ are delocalized and localized for $h > J$

Quasiperiodic potential has spacial ordering which is intermediate between disorder and periodic

- Eigenstates in the localized phase are exponentially localized

$$|\psi(x - x_0)|^2 \sim \exp(-(x - x_0)/\xi)$$

- The localization length ξ is a function of h and given by

$$\xi \sim \frac{1}{\ln(h/J)}$$

$$\text{Set } h_n = h \cos(2\pi\beta n)$$

Sudden quench: $h = 0$ to $h = h_0$

- Start from ground state of $h = 0$ (say $|\psi\rangle^0$ with $H = H_0$) and quench to $h = h_0$ ($H = H$)
- Study evolution of entanglement entropy S of a subsystem A with l sites
- $S_l = -\text{Tr}_l[\rho_l(t) \ln \rho_l(t)]$ where $\rho_l(t) = \text{Tr}_{n>l} |\psi(t)\rangle\langle\psi(t)|$

Comparison of Results for homogeneous and random case

Homogeneous case (Known Result)

$$\begin{aligned} S_I(t) &\sim t \text{ for } t < 1/v_{\max} \\ &\sim S_I \text{ for } t > 1/v_{\max} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Random case (Known Result)

- $S_I(t)$ saturates to a finite value due to localized excitations in non-critical phase
- ultra slow dynamics at the critical point $S_I(t) \sim \ln \ln t$

Sudden quench results in quasiperiodic lattice: $h_0 = 0 \rightarrow h$

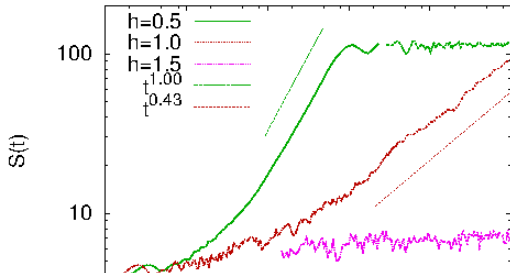
Numerical results using free Fermion technique

- Quench to extended phase ($0 < h < 1$) $S_I(t) \sim \alpha(h)t$ and the saturation value is $\tilde{S}_I \sim l$

similar to the homogeneous system

- Quench to localized phase ($h > 1$) $S_I(t)$ saturates to l -independent value $\tilde{S}(h)$

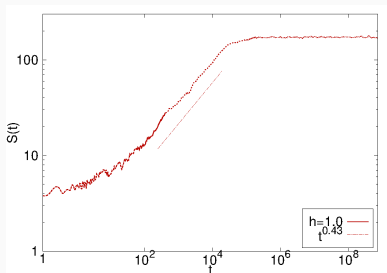
similar to random system



Quench results

- Quench to critical point

$$S_l(t) \sim t^\sigma$$



- → **Neither homogeneous nor random**
Numerical value of $\sigma = 0.43$
Can we understand this exponent σ ??
- These results can be explained using quasiparticles propagating/diffusing in the lattice

Quasiparticle interpretation of $S(t)$ in homogeneous case

Checked quantitatively for transverse Ising model and XY model in transverse field

Calabrese, Cardy, J.Stat (2005), F. Igloi and H. Rieger, Phys. Rev. Lett (2011)

- Initial state $|\psi^0\rangle$ is an excited state with respect to final quenched Hamiltonian
- $|\psi^0\rangle =$ source of quasiparticle excitations
- Pair of quasiparticles produced randomly at sites
- The quasiparticle pair with one at subsystem A and the other in B at time $t \rightarrow$ contribute to the entanglement between A and B
- The analysis of spreading of wavepacket verifies the obtained results

Example 2: Transverse Ising model with a quasiperiodic transverse field

A. Chandran and C. R. Laumann, Phys. Rev. X (2017)

$$h_j = h + A_h \cos(2\pi\beta j + \phi)$$

- Can not be exactly solved
- Rich phase diagram consisting of low-lying delocalized states and localized excited states depending upon the parameters of the Hamiltonian
- How is this going to affect the non-equilibrium dynamics??

Conclusions

- Sudden quench dynamics of Aubry André model shows clear characteristics of localized and delocalized phases
- Studied also by evolution of entanglement entropy
- Rich non-equilibrium dynamics in the quasiperiodic Ising model still to be fully understood