

Numerical study of the random tJ model with all-to-all interactions

Henry Shackleton

Harvard University

September 18, 2020



Table of Contents

- 1 Model, Method, Etc
- 2 Stability of spin glass order
- 3 Thermodynamic Results

Table of Contents

- 1 Model, Method, Etc
- 2 Stability of spin glass order
- 3 Thermodynamic Results

Hamiltonian and Phase Diagram

$$H = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N t_{ij} c_{i\alpha}^\dagger c_{j\alpha} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i<j=1}^N J_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j + U \sum_{i=1}^N n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow}$$

$$\overline{t_{ij}} = \overline{J_{ij}} = 0 \quad \overline{t_{ij}^2} = t^2, \overline{J_{ij}^2} = J^2$$

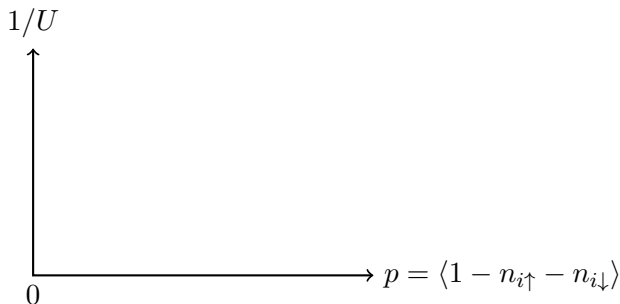
¹Sachdev and Ye 1993; Arrachea and Rozenberg 2002.

²Cha et al. 2020.

Hamiltonian and Phase Diagram

$$H = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N t_{ij} c_{i\alpha}^\dagger c_{j\alpha} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i<j=1}^N J_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j + U \sum_{i=1}^N n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow}$$

$$\overline{t_{ij}} = \overline{J_{ij}} = 0 \quad \overline{t_{ij}^2} = t^2, \overline{J_{ij}^2} = J^2$$



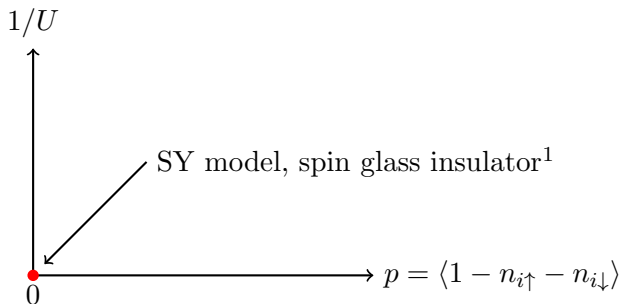
¹Sachdev and Ye 1993; Arrachea and Rozenberg 2002.

²Cha et al. 2020.

Hamiltonian and Phase Diagram

$$H = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N t_{ij} c_{i\alpha}^\dagger c_{j\alpha} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i<j=1}^N J_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j + U \sum_{i=1}^N n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow}$$

$$\overline{t_{ij}} = \overline{J_{ij}} = 0 \quad \overline{t_{ij}^2} = t^2, \overline{J_{ij}^2} = J^2$$



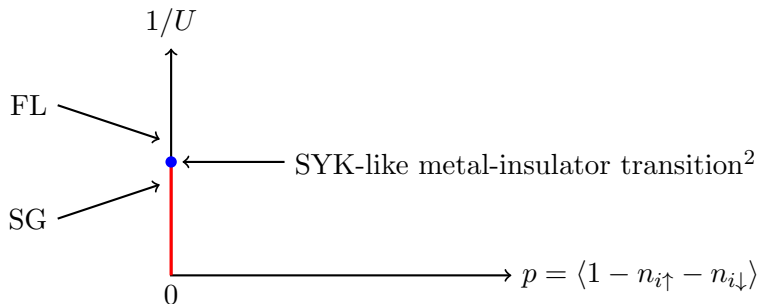
¹Sachdev and Ye 1993; Arrachea and Rozenberg 2002.

²Cha et al. 2020.

Hamiltonian and Phase Diagram

$$H = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N t_{ij} c_{i\alpha}^\dagger c_{j\alpha} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i<j=1}^N J_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j + U \sum_{i=1}^N n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow}$$

$$\overline{t_{ij}} = \overline{J_{ij}} = 0 \quad \overline{t_{ij}^2} = t^2, \overline{J_{ij}^2} = J^2$$



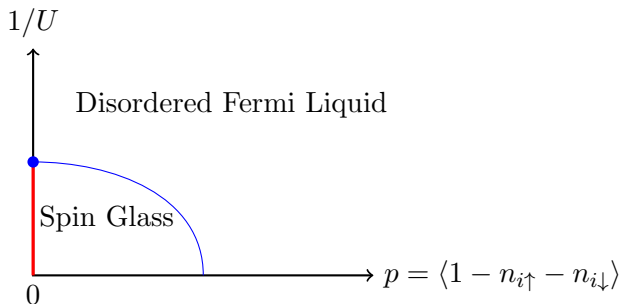
¹Sachdev and Ye 1993; Arrachea and Rozenberg 2002.

²Cha et al. 2020.

Hamiltonian and Phase Diagram

$$H = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N t_{ij} c_{i\alpha}^\dagger c_{j\alpha} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i<j=1}^N J_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j + U \sum_{i=1}^N n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow}$$

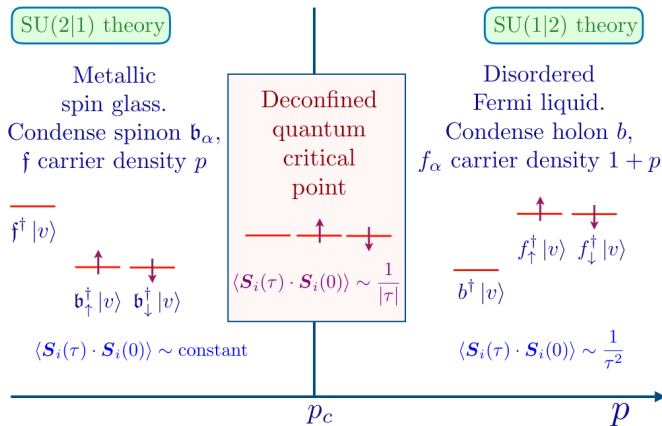
$$\overline{t_{ij}} = \overline{J_{ij}} = 0 \quad \overline{t_{ij}^2} = t^2, \overline{J_{ij}^2} = J^2$$



¹Sachdev and Ye 1993; Arrachea and Rozenberg 2002.

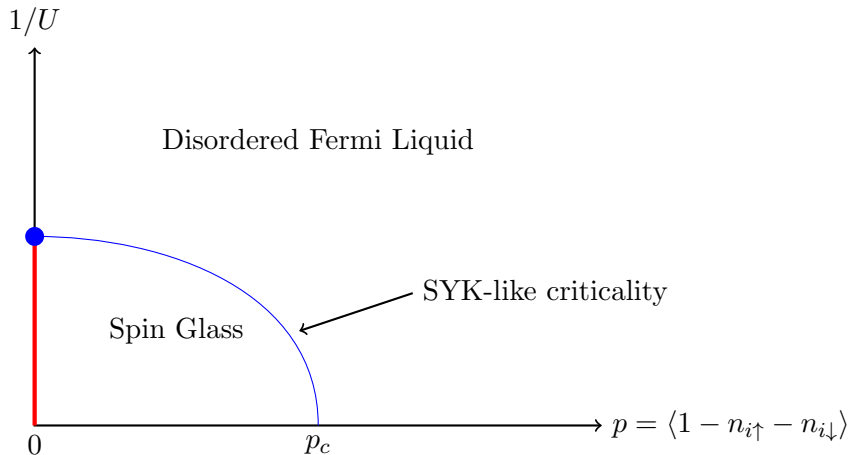
²Cha et al. 2020.

Hamiltonian and Phase Diagram

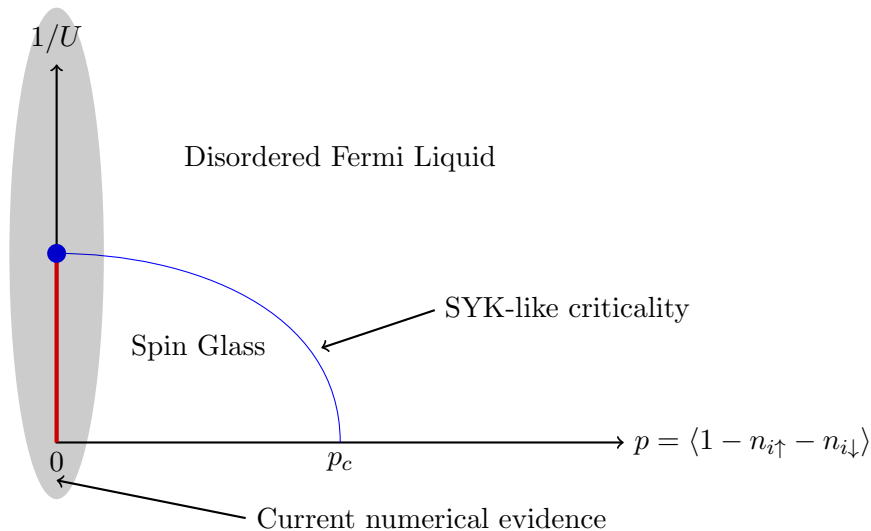


Zero-th order prediction of $p_c = 1/3$

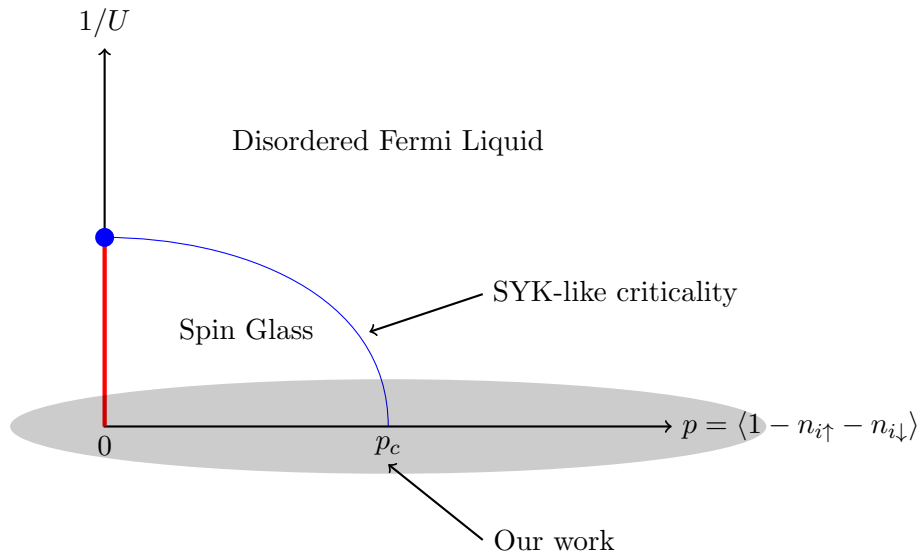
Hamiltonian and Phase Diagram



Hamiltonian and Phase Diagram



Hamiltonian and Phase Diagram



- .
- QMC fails away from half-filling due to sign problem

-
- QMC fails away from half-filling due to sign problem
- Most numerical methods aren't applicable due to non-locality, disorder, doping, etc

-
- QMC fails away from half-filling due to sign problem
- Most numerical methods aren't applicable due to non-locality, disorder, doping, etc
- But, we still have ED and Lanczos!

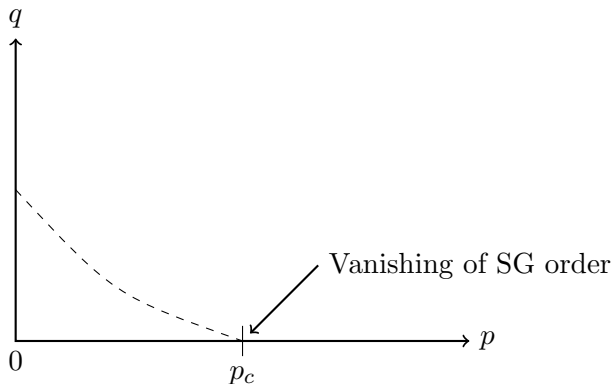
-
- QMC fails away from half-filling due to sign problem
- Most numerical methods aren't applicable due to non-locality, disorder, doping, etc
- But, we still have ED and Lanczos!
- ED possible up to 12 sites, max Hilbert space dimension $\sim 35,000$

-
- QMC fails away from half-filling due to sign problem
- Most numerical methods aren't applicable due to non-locality, disorder, doping, etc
- But, we still have ED and Lanczos!
- ED possible up to 12 sites, max Hilbert space dimension $\sim 35,000$
- Lanczos extends this to 18 sites, max dimension $\sim 8,000,000$

-
- QMC fails away from half-filling due to sign problem
- Most numerical methods aren't applicable due to non-locality, disorder, doping, etc
- But, we still have ED and Lanczos!
- ED possible up to 12 sites, max Hilbert space dimension $\sim 35,000$
- Lanczos extends this to 18 sites, max dimension $\sim 8,000,000$
- Distributed memory parallelization allows for efficient usage of ~ 100 cores

Spin glass order measured by EA order parameter q

$$q = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle \mathbf{S}_i(t) \cdot \mathbf{S}_i(0) \rangle \neq 0 \text{ for spin glass}$$



SYK criticality measured by $T \rightarrow 0$ entropy density

$$s_0 = \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S}{N} \neq 0 \text{ for SYK}$$

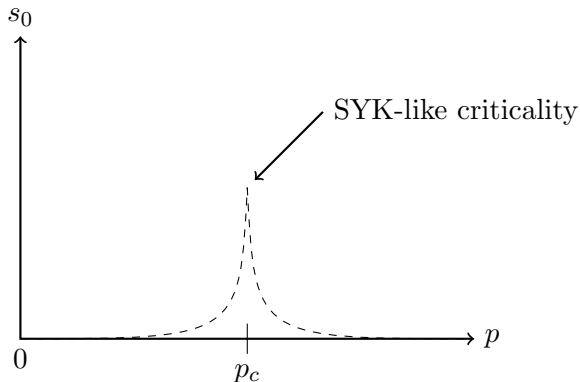


Table of Contents

- 1 Model, Method, Etc
- 2 Stability of spin glass order
- 3 Thermodynamic Results

Signatures of spin glass order

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle \mathbf{S}_i(t) \cdot \mathbf{S}_i(0) \rangle = q$$

Signatures of spin glass order

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle \mathbf{S}_i(t) \cdot \mathbf{S}_i(0) \rangle = q \rightarrow S(\omega) = q\delta(\omega) + \dots$$

Signatures of spin glass order

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle \mathbf{S}_i(t) \cdot \mathbf{S}_i(0) \rangle = q \rightarrow S(\omega) = q\delta(\omega) + \dots$$

$\delta(\omega)$ smeared for finite N , SG contribution to $\chi''(\omega) = S(\omega) - S(-\omega)$
well-defined

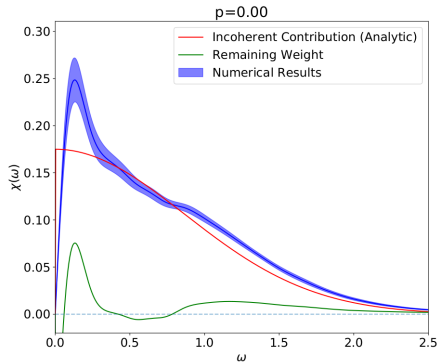
Signatures of spin glass order

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle \mathbf{S}_i(t) \cdot \mathbf{S}_i(0) \rangle = q \rightarrow S(\omega) = q\delta(\omega) + \dots$$

$\delta(\omega)$ smeared for finite N , SG contribution to $\chi''(\omega) = S(\omega) - S(-\omega)$
well-defined

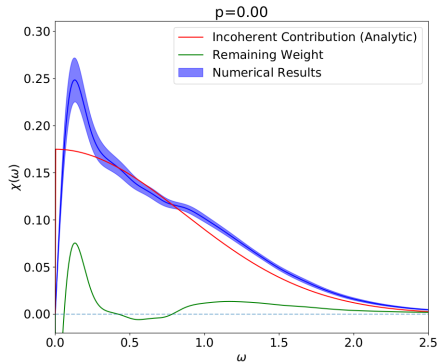
$\chi''(\omega) \sim \omega$ for FL

$\chi''(\omega)$ at half-filling shows SG order



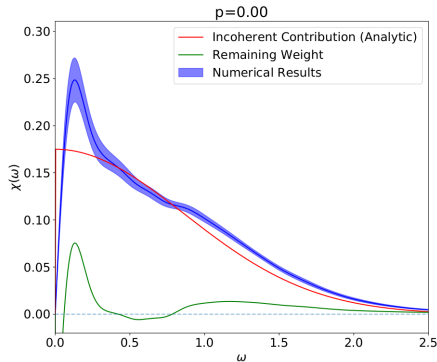
$\chi''(\omega)$ at half-filling shows SG order

$$\chi''(\omega) = \underbrace{\chi''_{inc}(\omega)}_{N\text{-independent}}$$



$\chi''(\omega)$ at half-filling shows SG order

$$\chi''(\omega) = \underbrace{\chi''_{inc}(\omega)}_{N\text{-independent}} + \overbrace{\chi''_{low}(\omega) + \chi''_{high}(\omega)}^{\propto q}$$



$\chi''_{low}(\omega)$ asymptotes to a $\delta(\omega)$ at low frequency

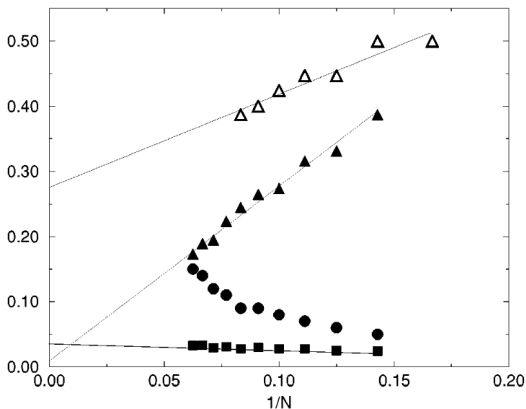
$$\chi''_{low}(\omega) = A\omega \exp\left[-\frac{\omega^2}{2\Gamma^2}\right]$$

$\Gamma \rightarrow 0$ in the thermodynamic limit, whereas $\int_0^\infty \chi''_{low}(\omega) d\omega \rightarrow q \neq 0$.

$\chi''_{low}(\omega)$ asymptotes to a $\delta(\omega)$ at low frequency

$$\chi''_{low}(\omega) = A\omega \exp\left[-\frac{\omega^2}{2\Gamma^2}\right]$$

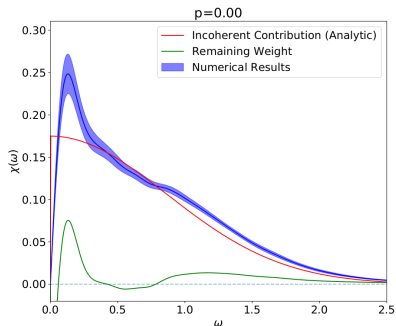
$\Gamma \rightarrow 0$ in the thermodynamic limit, whereas $\int_0^\infty \chi''_{low}(\omega) d\omega \rightarrow q \neq 0$.



$\chi''(\omega)$ for $p > 0$ has similar decomposition

$$\chi''(\omega) = \chi''_{inc}(\omega) + \chi''_{low}(\omega) + \chi''_{high}(\omega)$$

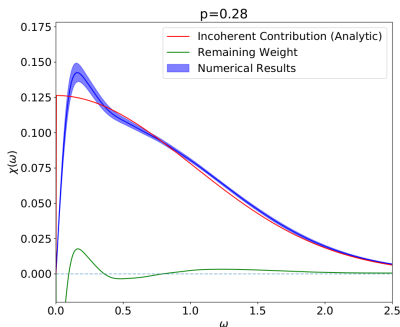
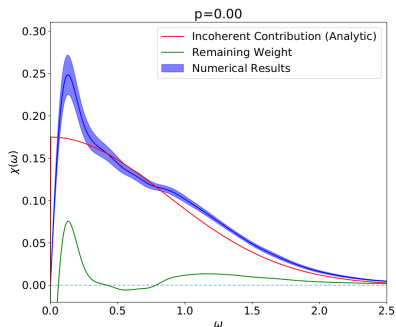
$$\chi''_{inc}(\omega) = C \exp \left[-\frac{\omega^2}{2J^2 S(S+1)} \right]$$



$\chi''(\omega)$ for $p > 0$ has similar decomposition

$$\chi''(\omega) = \chi''_{inc}(\omega) + \chi''_{low}(\omega) + \chi''_{high}(\omega)$$

$$\chi''_{inc}(\omega) = nC \exp\left[-\frac{n\omega^2}{2J^2S(S+1)}\right]$$



Sum rule yields analytic prediction

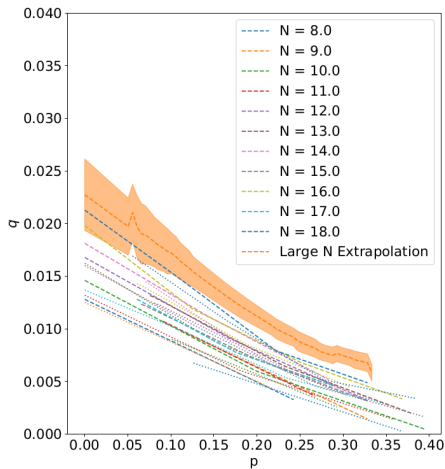
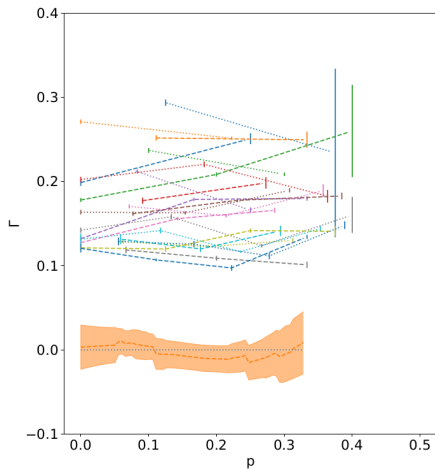
$$\int_0^\infty d\omega \chi''(\omega) = \frac{n}{4}$$

Sum rule yields analytic prediction

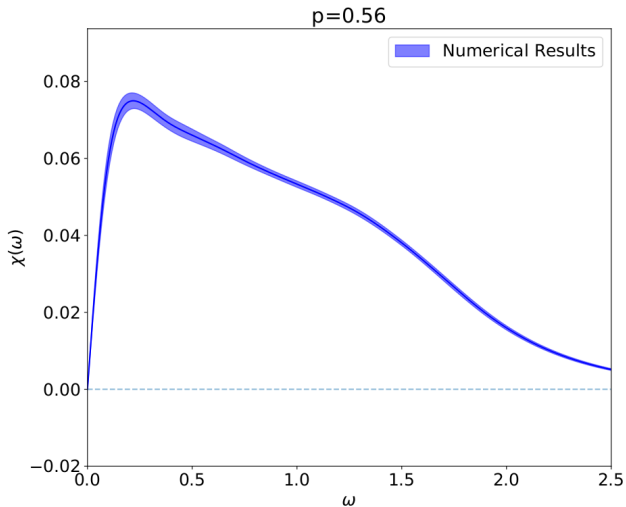
$$\int_0^{\infty} d\omega \chi''(\omega) = \frac{n}{4}$$

At $q = 0$, $\chi''(\omega) = \chi''_{inc}(\omega)$, which gives $p_c = 0.423$.

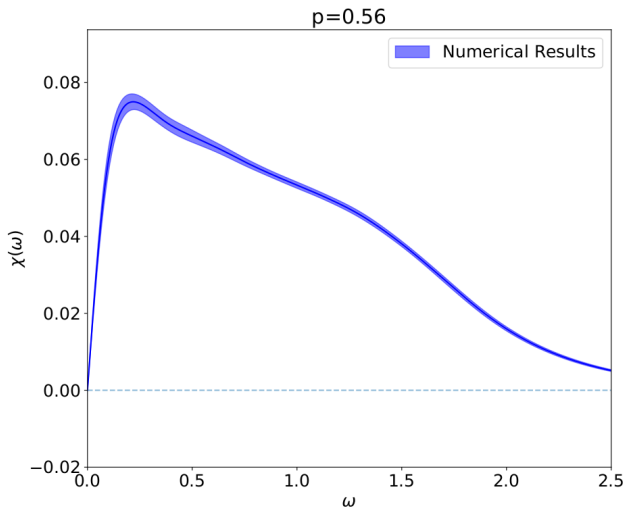
Large- N extrapolation confirms stability of SG order



Does vanishing of SG order correspond to onset of FL?



Does vanishing of SG order correspond to onset of FL?



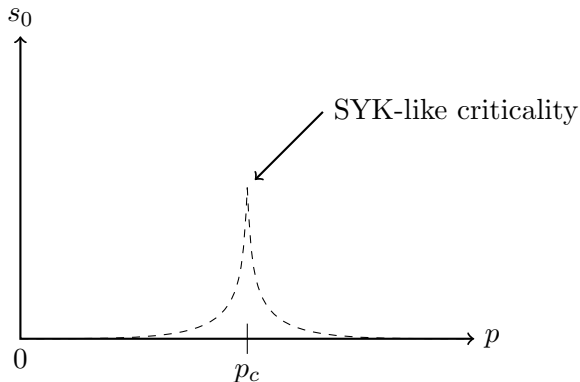
Consistent with $\chi''(\omega) \sim \omega$, $T > 0$ results should give a clearer answer

Table of Contents

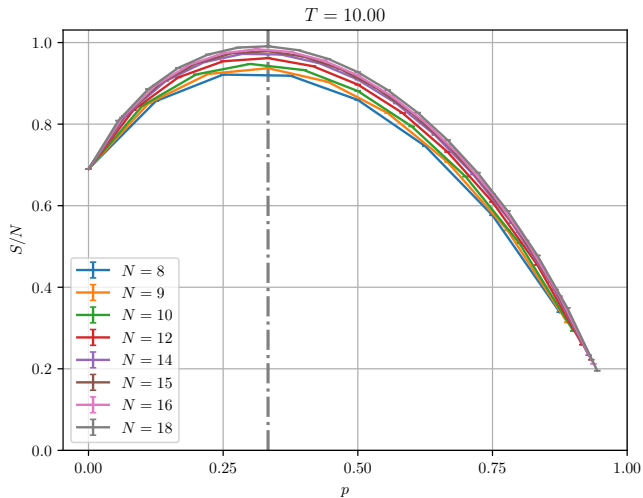
- 1 Model, Method, Etc
- 2 Stability of spin glass order
- 3 Thermodynamic Results

SYK criticality measured by $T \rightarrow 0$ entropy density

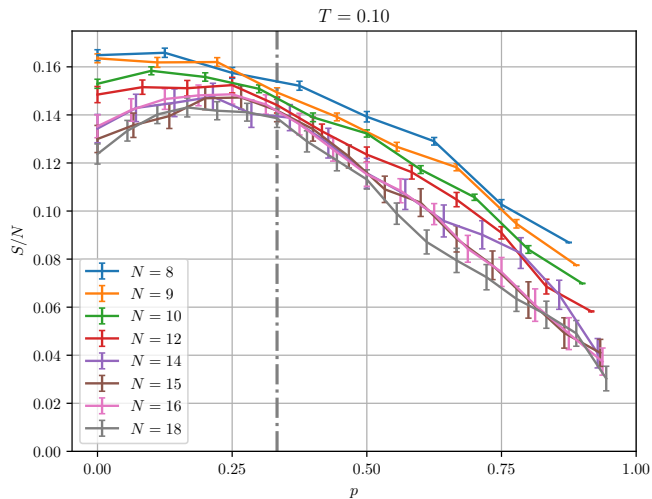
$$s_0 = \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S}{N} \neq 0 \text{ for SYK}$$



Maximum entropy shifts at lower temperature

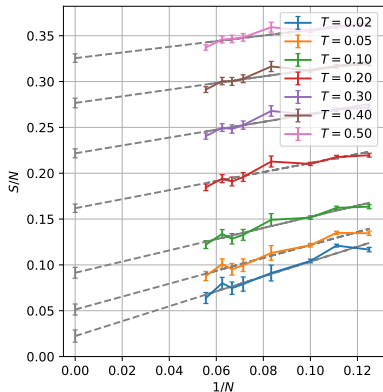
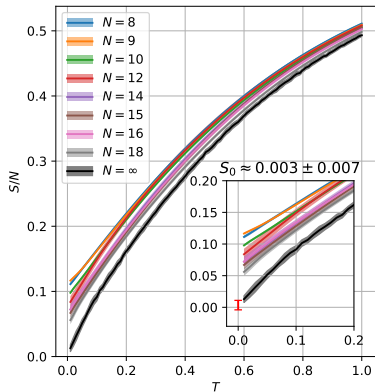


Maximum entropy shifts at lower temperature



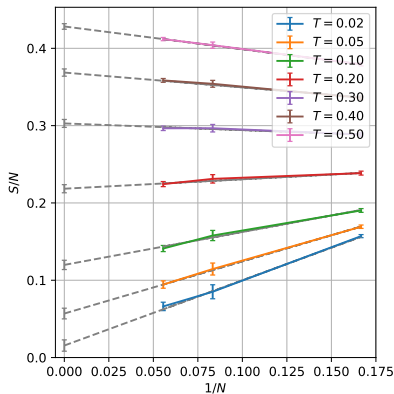
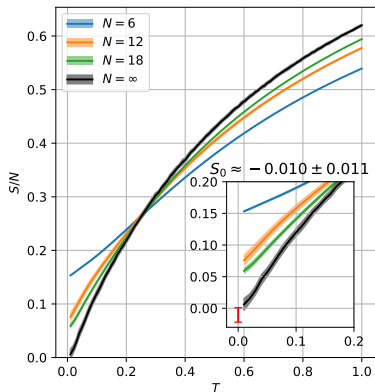
Large-N extrapolation of entropy density

Entropy, $\rho = 0$



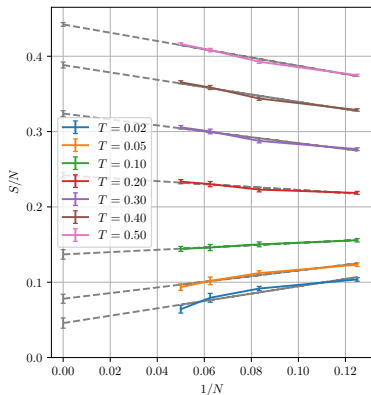
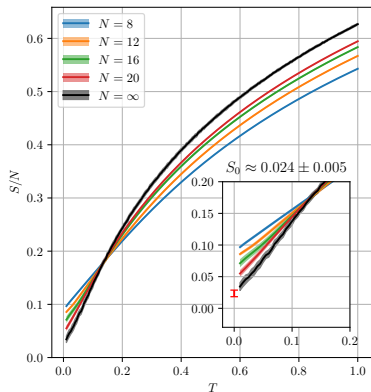
Large-N extrapolation of entropy density

Entropy, $p = 1/6$



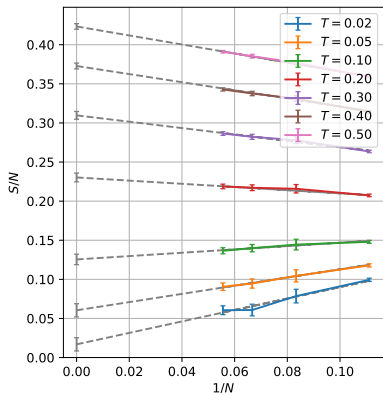
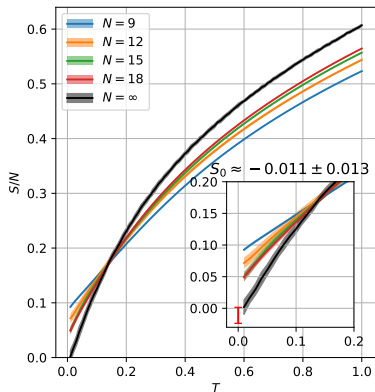
Large-N extrapolation of entropy density

$$p = 1/4$$



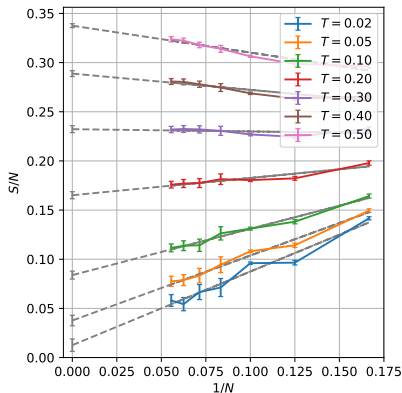
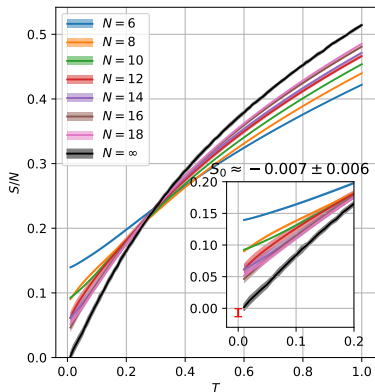
Large-N extrapolation of entropy density

Entropy, $\rho = 1/3$



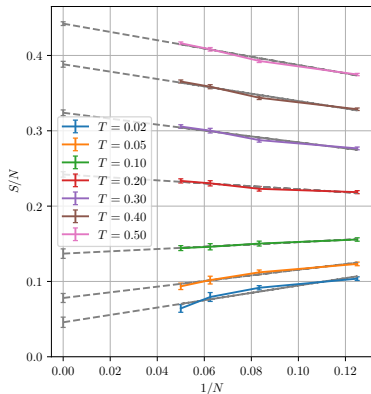
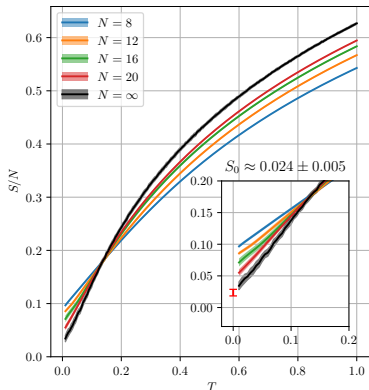
Large-N extrapolation of entropy density

Entropy, $\rho = 1/2$



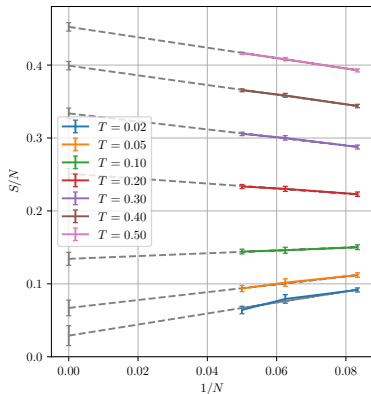
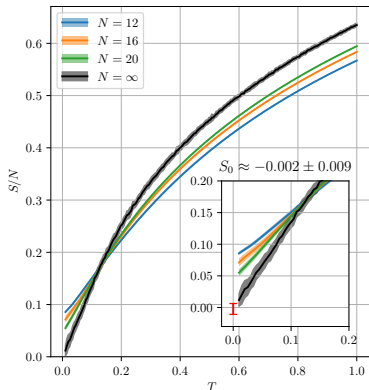
Non-zero s_0 at $p = 1/4$ is extrapolation-dependent

$p = 1/4$



Non-zero s_0 at $p = 1/4$ is extrapolation-dependent

$p = 1/4$



Finite- N analysis

.

- - Large- N extrapolation important due to non-zero s_0 for finite- N , but difficult with finite doping

-
- Large- N extrapolation important due to non-zero s_0 for finite- N , but difficult with finite doping
- Alternate procedure - restricted average over *only* disorder realizations with singlet ground state

-
- Large- N extrapolation important due to non-zero s_0 for finite- N , but difficult with finite doping
- Alternate procedure - restricted average over *only* disorder realizations with singlet ground state

Possible interpretations

-
- Non-zero extensive entropy detected around $p = 1/4$, vanishes by $p = 1/3$

Possible interpretations

-
- Non-zero extensive entropy detected around $p = 1/4$, vanishes by $p = 1/3$
- Spin glass order seems to survive up to $p \approx 0.423$

Possible interpretations

-
- Non-zero extensive entropy detected around $p = 1/4$, vanishes by $p = 1/3$
- Spin glass order seems to survive up to $p \approx 0.423$
- $\frac{0.423+0.25}{2} = 0.3363$

Possible interpretations

- Non-zero extensive entropy detected around $p = 1/4$, vanishes by $p = 1/3$
- Spin glass order seems to survive up to $p \approx 0.423$
- $\frac{0.423+0.25}{2} = 0.3363$
- Separation could be due to finite-size effects

Possible interpretations

-
- Non-zero extensive entropy detected around $p = 1/4$, vanishes by $p = 1/3$
- Spin glass order seems to survive up to $p \approx 0.423$
- $\frac{0.423+0.25}{2} = 0.3363$
- Separation could be due to finite-size effects
- More interestingly, two phase transitions?

Future directions

- $T > 0$ $\chi''(\omega)$ should give clearer evidence of $\chi''(\omega) \sim \omega$ FL behavior

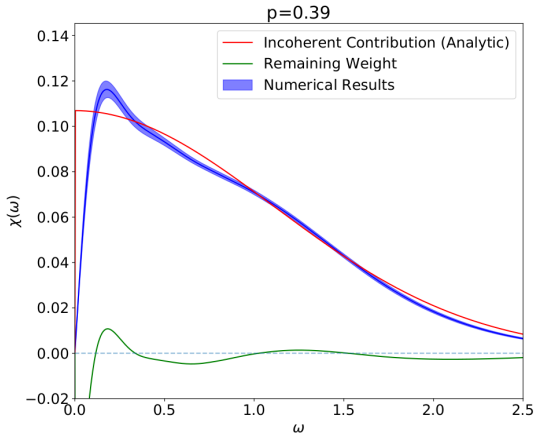
Future directions

-
- $T > 0$ $\chi''(\omega)$ should give clearer evidence of $\chi''(\omega) \sim \omega$ FL behavior
- Finite U accessible with current code, more demanding due to larger Hilbert space

Future directions

-
- $T > 0$ $\chi''(\omega)$ should give clearer evidence of $\chi''(\omega) \sim \omega$ FL behavior
- Finite U accessible with current code, more demanding due to larger Hilbert space
- Weaken the requirement of all-to-all interactions, sparse or power-law decay

$\chi''(\omega)$ near criticality



$\chi''(\omega)$ near criticality

