

S=1 ダイマー・トライマー モデルの基底状態相図

桂 法称 (東大院理)



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➤ *Phys. Rev. B*, **96**, 165126 (2017). [arXiv:1709.01344]

What are dimers and trimers?

■ Spin-1 dimer

Dimer = SU(2) singlet state of two $S=1$

$$1 \otimes 1 = 2 \oplus 1 \oplus \boxed{0}$$

g.s. of 2-site AFM
Heisenberg chain

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|+\rangle_i |-\rangle_j - |0\rangle_i |0\rangle_j + |-\rangle_i |+\rangle_j)$$

• Projection operator

$$\mathcal{P}_D(i, j) = \frac{1}{3}[(\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j)^2 - 1]$$

■ Spin-1 trimer

Trimer = SU(2) singlet state of three $S=1$

$$1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1 = 3 \oplus 2 \oplus 2 \oplus 1 \oplus 1 \oplus 1 \oplus \boxed{0}$$

g.s. of 3-site AFM Heisenberg chain

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sum_{a,b,c=-1}^1 \epsilon^{abc} |a\rangle_i |b\rangle_j |c\rangle_k \quad \text{SU(3) singlet}$$

• Projection operator

$$\mathcal{P}_T(i, j, k) = -\frac{1}{144}(\mathbf{S}_{ijk}^2 - 2)(\mathbf{S}_{ijk}^2 - 6)(\mathbf{S}_{ijk}^2 - 12)$$

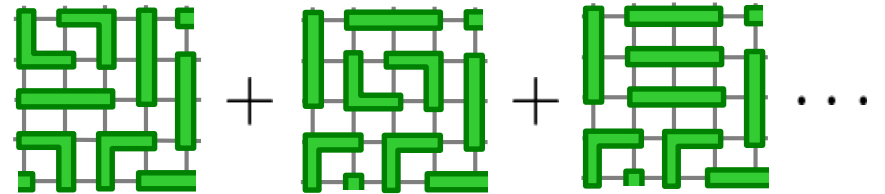
$$\mathbf{S}_{ijk} = \mathbf{S}_i + \mathbf{S}_j + \mathbf{S}_k$$

Motivation

- Trimer RVB state

Lee, Oh, Han & H.K., *PRB* **95**, 060413(R) (2017).

- Rokhsar-Kivelson type model
- Exact g.s. = trimer RVB state
- Z₃ topological order



- Orthogonality issue

Different configs. are **not orthogonal**

→ Hard to write down a microscopic spin Hamiltonian

As a warm-up, consider the 1D case first

Results

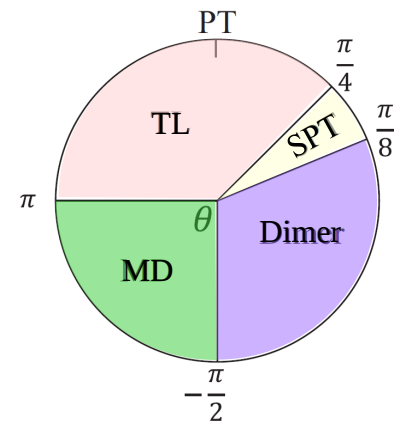
- Hamiltonian with competing dimer-, trimer int.

$$H_{DT} = - \sum_i [\cos \theta D(i) + \sin \theta T(i)]$$

- Map out g.s. phase diagram

4 phases: Dimer, SPT, Trimer Liquid and MD

- Model hosts trimer liquid ground state



S=1 bilinear-biquadratic (BLBQ) chain

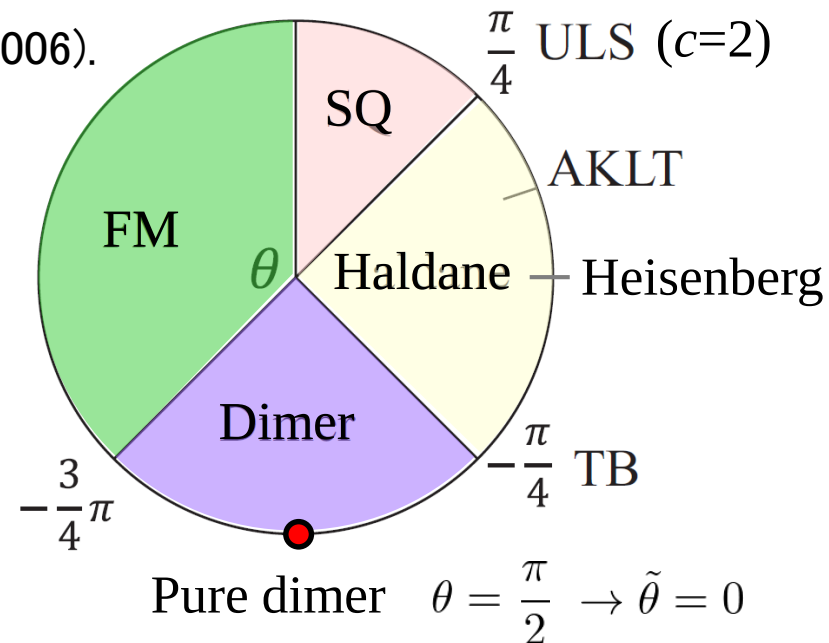
■ Hamiltonian

$$H_{\text{BLBQ}} = \sum_{i=1}^N [\cos \theta (\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_{i+1}) + \sin \theta (\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_{i+1})^2]$$

■ Phase diagram

Lauchli, Schmid, Trebst, *PRB* **74**, 144426 (2006).

- Haldane:
gapped, unique g.s., SPT!
- Spin-quadrupolar (SQ):
gapless, dominant nematic correlation
- Ferromagnetic (FM)
- Dimer: gapped, 2-fold degenerate g.s.
Several solvable/integrable points.



Another way to write

$$H_{\text{BLBQ}} \propto - \sum_i [\cos \tilde{\theta} P_{i,i+1}^{(0)} + \sin \tilde{\theta} P_{i,i+1}^{(1)}]$$

S=1 dimer-trimer (DT) chain

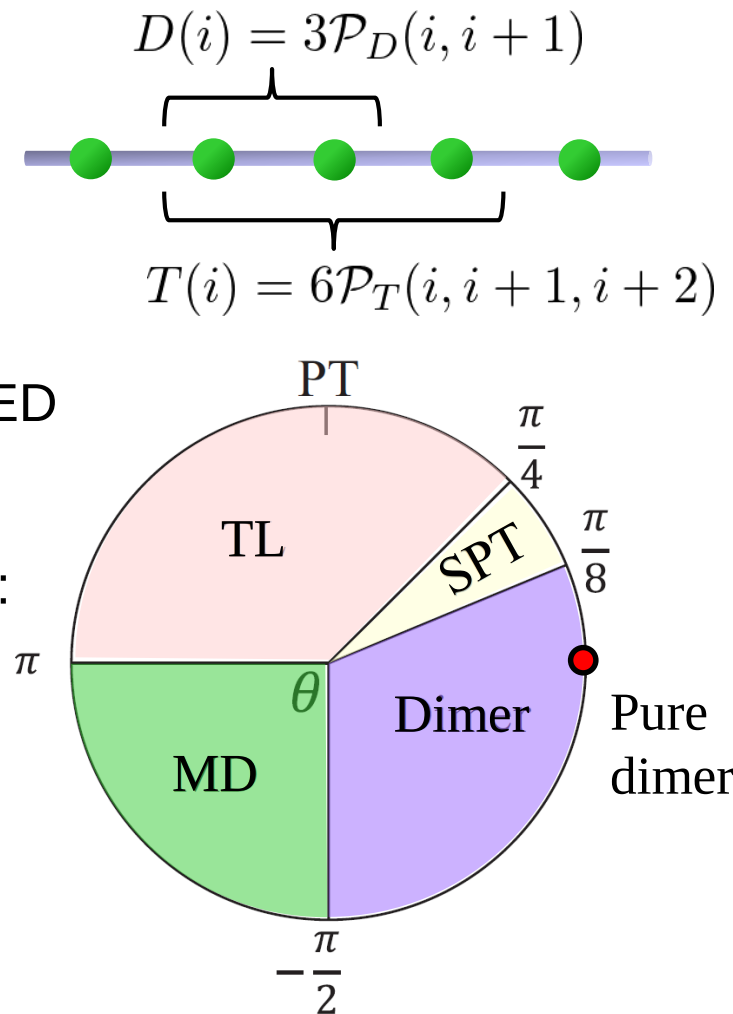
■ Hamiltonian

$$H_{\text{DT}} = - \sum_{i=1}^N [\cos \theta D(i) + \sin \theta T(i)]$$

■ Phase diagram

Methods: DMRG (ITensor library) and ED

- Dimer: same as dimer in BLBQ
- Symmetry-protected topological (SPT): gapped, unique g.s., ~ Haldane phase
- Trimer-liquid (TL): gapless, ~ SQ phase
- Macroscopically-degenerate (MD): similar to $\theta = \pi$ in BLBQ



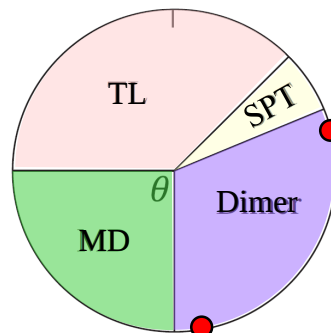
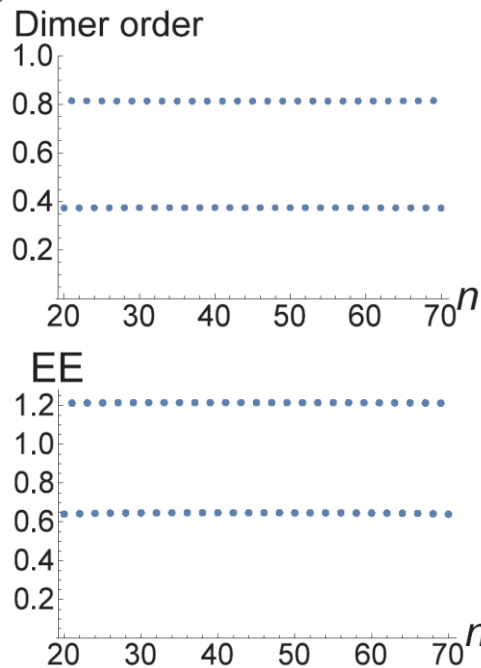
Gapless, translation-invariant, trimer liquid is realized in TL!

Phase boundaries: likely to be first order

Dimer phase

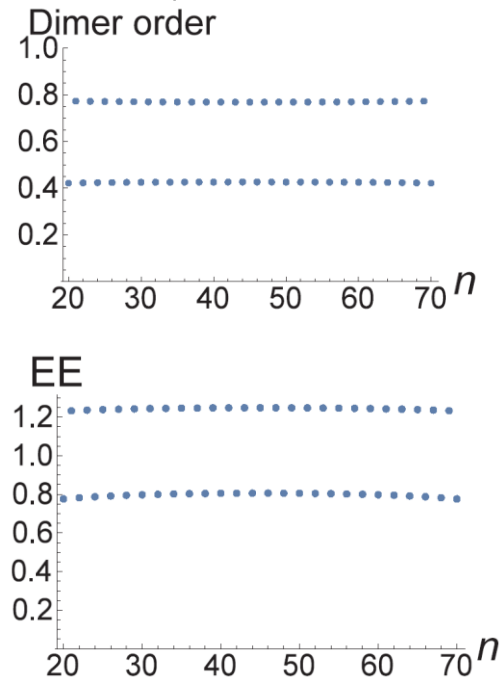
- Dimer order $\langle \mathcal{P}_D(n, n+1) \rangle \approx D_0 + (-1)^n D_1$
- Similar oscillations in entanglement entropy (EE)
- Zero Trimer order $\langle \mathcal{P}_T(n, n+1, n+2) \rangle \approx 0$
- Exponentially decaying correlations

(a) $\theta = -0.45\pi$



(a)

(b) $\theta = \pi/12$

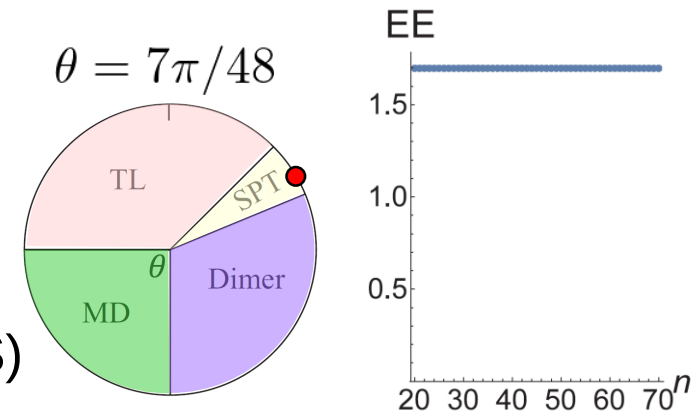


(b)

SPT phase

■ Characterization

- Nonzero dimer & trimer average
- Translation symmetry, Flat EE
- 4-fold deg. in entanglement spectrum (ES)
- Exponentially decaying correlations



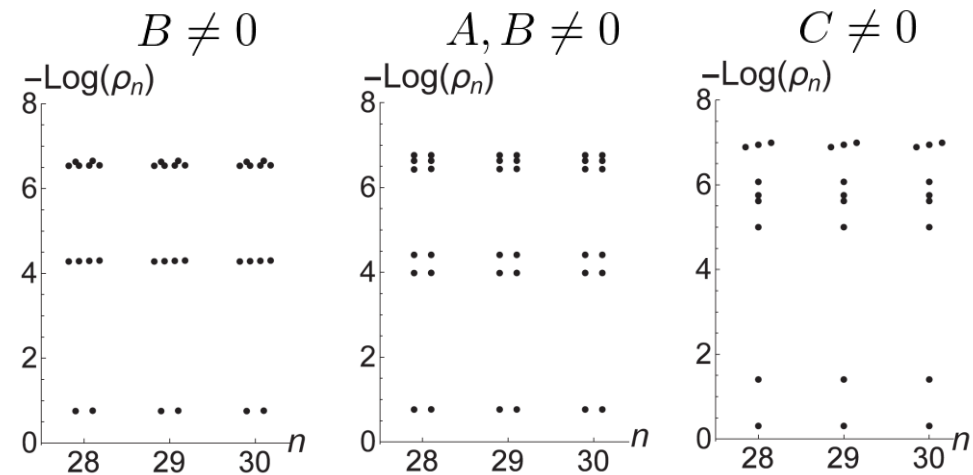
■ Double degeneracy in ES

Pollmann, Turner, Berg, Oshikawa, *PRB* **81**, 064439 (2010).

Perturbations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A \sum_i (S_i^x S_i^y + S_i^y S_i^x) + B \sum_i S_i^z \\
 & + C \sum_i (S_i^z - S_{i+1}^z)(S_i^x S_{i+1}^x + S_i^y S_{i+1}^y) \\
 & + C \sum_i (S_i^x S_{i+1}^x + S_i^y S_{i+1}^y)(S_i^z - S_{i+1}^z)
 \end{aligned}$$

C -term breaks inversion symmetry.



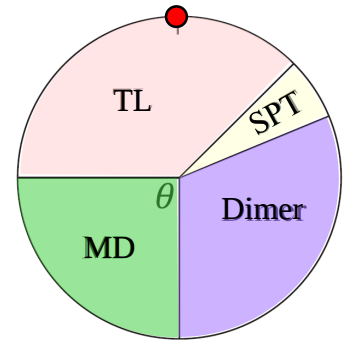
Robust double degeneracy!

TL phase

■ SU(3) symmetry at $\theta = \pi/2$

$$\mathcal{P}_T(i, j, k) = \frac{1}{6}(1 + P_{ijk} + P_{ijk}^{-1} - P_{ij} - P_{jk} - P_{ki})$$

ULS model: $H_{\text{ULS}} = \sum_i P_{i,i+1}$



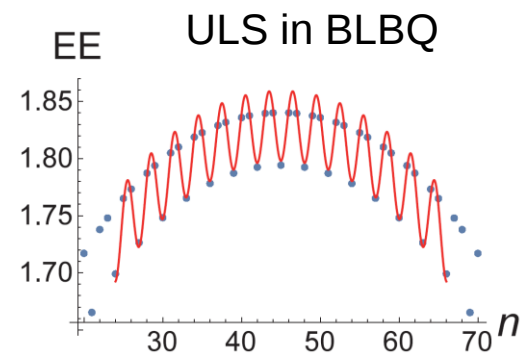
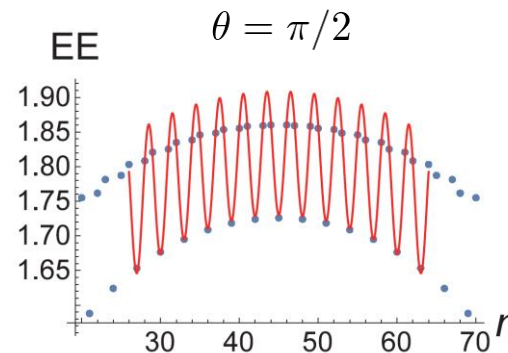
■ Characterization

• Entanglement properties

Calabrese-Cardy

$$S_n = S_n^{\text{CFT}} + S_n^{\text{osc}} + c',$$

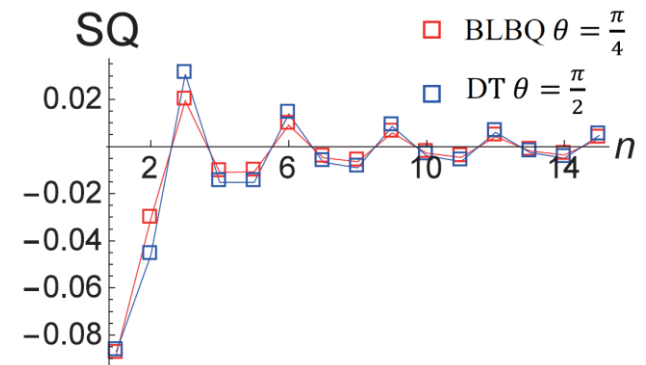
$$S_n^{\text{CFT}} = \frac{c_N}{6} \log \left[\frac{2L}{\pi} \sin \left(\frac{\pi n}{L} \right) \right]$$



- Consistent with $\text{SU}(3)_1$ WZW ($c=2$)
- Similar EE in the entire phase
- Same ES pattern as ULS

• Algebraically decaying correlations

$$\langle \Psi_0^{\text{PT}} | \Psi_0^{\text{ULS}} \rangle \sim 1 \text{ for small } N$$



MD phase

■ The number of g.s. (OBC) by ED

	N	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(i)	$\theta = \pi$	21	55	144	377	987	2584	6765	17711
(ii)	$\pi < \theta < 3\pi/2$	20	49	119	288	696	1681	4059	9800
(iii)	$\theta = 3\pi/2$	26	75	216	622	1791	5157	14849	42756



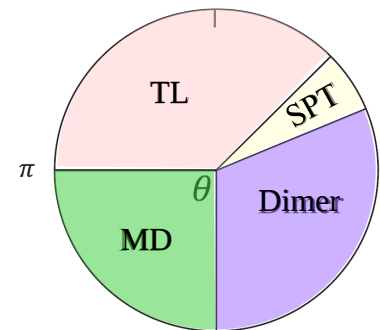
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Surprisingly, they match (i) A001906, (ii) A048739, (iii) A076264

■ Residual entropy/site (conjecture)

$$s = \begin{cases} 2 \ln \varphi & \sim 0.962 & \text{(i)} & [\varphi: \text{golden ratio}] \\ \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) & \sim 0.881 & \text{(ii)} \\ \ln x^* & \sim 1.06 & \text{(iii)} & [(x^*)^3 + 3(x^*)^2 + 1 = 0] \end{cases}$$



Consistent with lower bounds obtained by transfer matrix
For (i), see also Nomura & Takada, *JPSJ* **60**, 389 (1991).

Summary

■ Dimer-Trimer chain

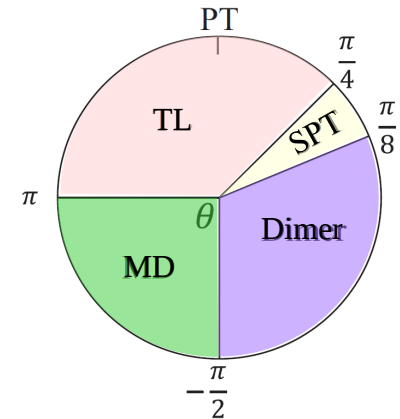
- Competition of dimer- & trimer formations

$$H_{\text{DT}} = - \sum_i [\cos \theta D(i) + \sin \theta T(i)]$$

- 4 g.s. phases: Dimer, SPT, TL & MD

Physical & entanglement properties

- Trimer liquid ground state is realized in TL



Future directions

■ Analytical approach

- Trimer plane waves are eigenstates @ $\theta = \pi/2$

Bethe ansatz “approximation”: Kiwata & Akutsu, *JPSJ* **63**, 3598(1994).

■ 2D models?

- Microscopic spin Hamiltonians for RVB

Fujimoto, *PRB* **72** (2005), Seidel, *PRB* **80** (2009), ...

- What about trimer RVB?