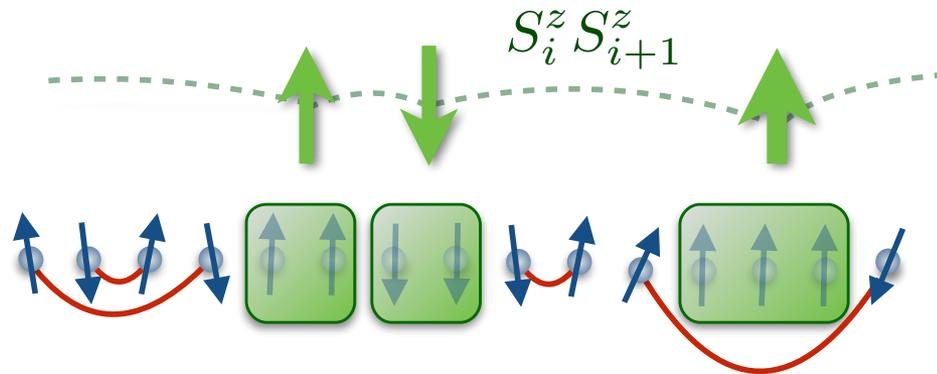


Particle-Hole Symmetry and Many-Body Localization

Romain Vasseur



MBL Workshop, KITP

RV, A.J. Friedman, S.A. Parameswaran & A.C. Potter, arXiv:1510.04282

RV, A.C. Potter and S.A. Parameswaran, PRL 2015, arXiv:1410.6165



Collaborators



Aaron Friedman



Sid Parameswaran



Andrew Potter



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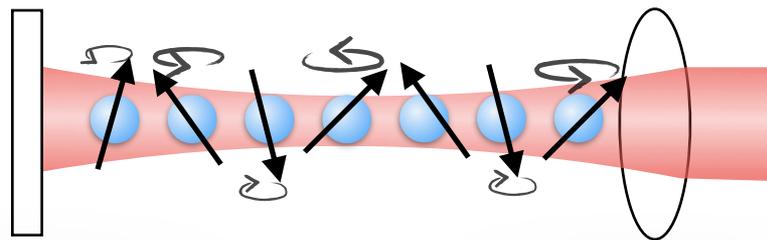


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Thermalization in isolated quantum systems?



CLASSICAL EQUILIBRIUM WORLD

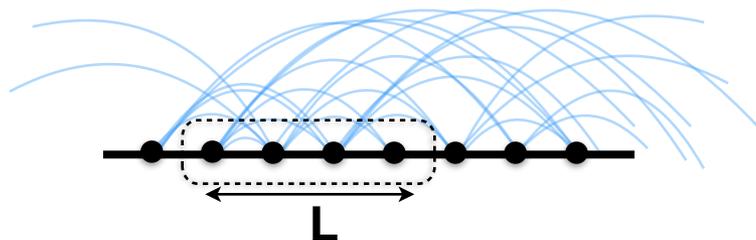
Thermalization (ETH)

Yes

No

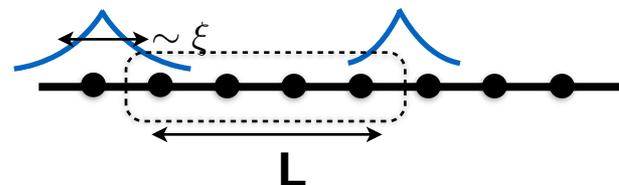
QUANTUM WORLD

Many-body localization



- No local memory of initial conditions
- Usual intuition OK: Stat mech
- Excited eigenstates are highly entangled
- Rapid spreading of entanglement or energy

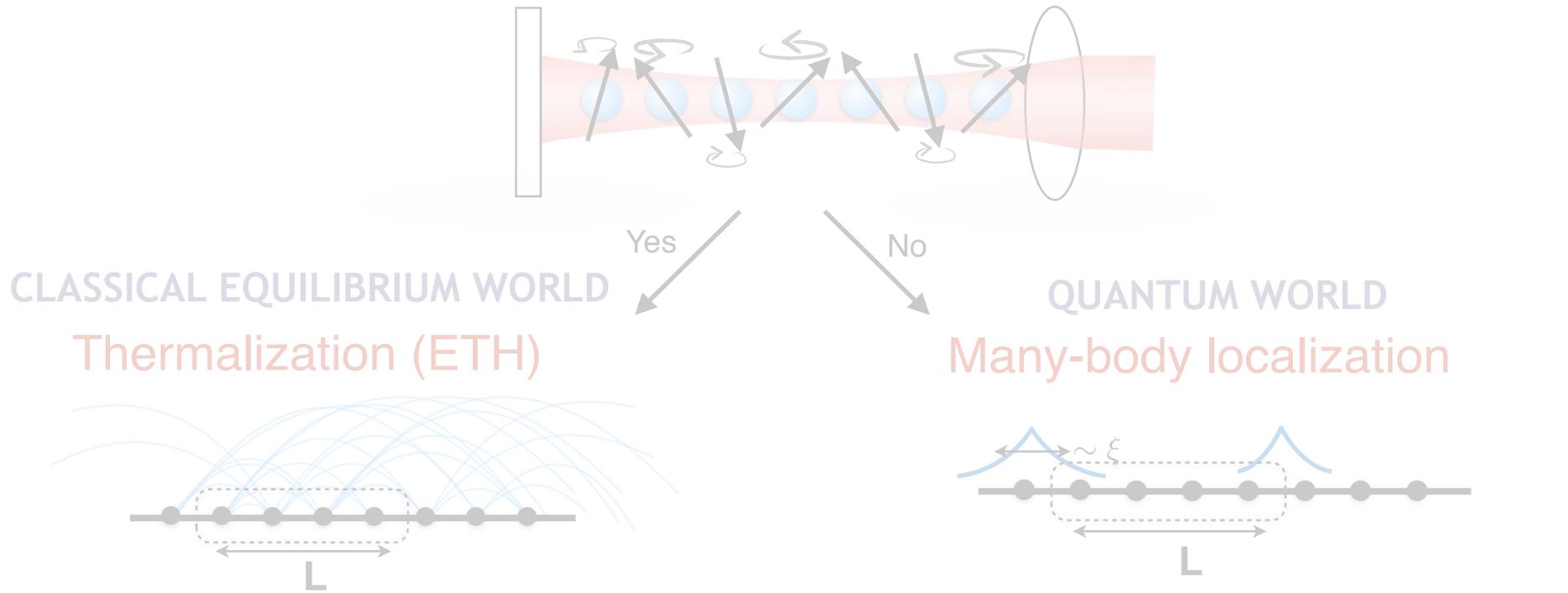
Deutsch '91, Srednicki '94, ...



- Local quantum information persists to infinite time: generic “integrability”
- Excited eigenstates have low entanglement
~ gapped groundstates
- No energy transport

Anderson '58, Fleishman & Anderson '80, Gornyi, Mirlin & Polyakov '05, Basko, Aleiner & Altshuler '05, Oganesyan & Huse '07, Pal & Huse '10, Bauer & Nayak '13, ...

Thermalization in isolated quantum systems?



- No local memory of initial conditions
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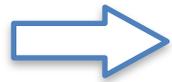
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Some questions...

Highly excited states with area law entanglement: 'look like' g.s.!

Bauer & Nayak '13, Serbyn, Papic & Abanin '13



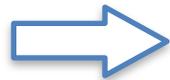
Qualitatively new phenomena: e.g. ordering below lower critical dimension, quantum coherence at high energy density

Huse et al '13, Bauer & Nayak '13, Bahri et al '13, Chandran et al '14, Pekker et al '14, ...

Some questions...

Highly excited states with area law entanglement: 'look like' g.s.!

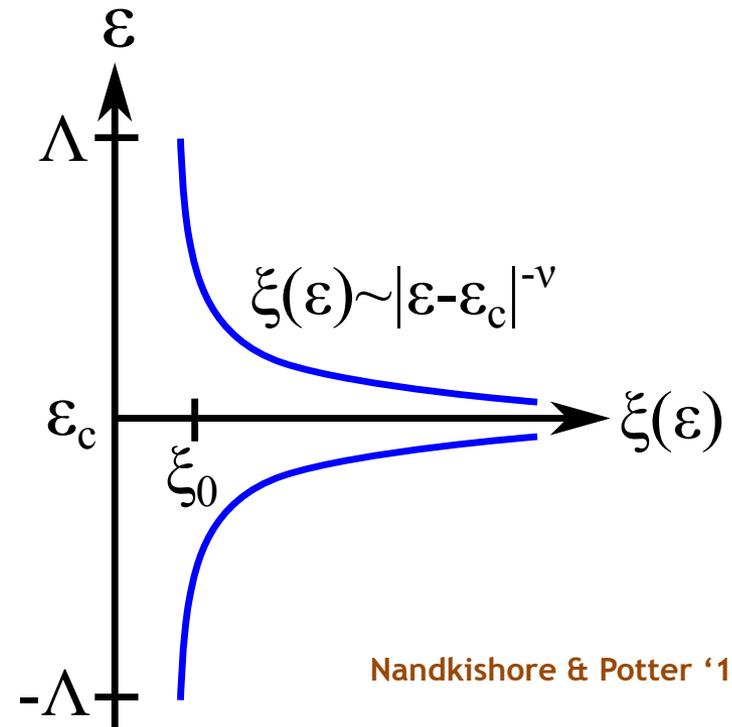
Bauer & Nayak '13, Serbyn, Papic & Abanin '13



Qualitatively new phenomena: e.g. ordering below lower critical dimension, quantum coherence at high energy density

Huse et al '13, Bauer & Nayak '13, Bahri et al '13, Chandran et al '14, Pekker et al '14, ...

- Can MBL protect any type of symmetry-breaking, topological or **SPT order**?
- Role of **symmetries**?
- Usually, start from completely localized single-particle orbitals.
What about "**marginal localization**"?



Nandkishore & Potter '14

Prototypical MBL system

Fermions

$$H = \sum_i -t(c_{i+1}^\dagger c_i + \text{h.c.}) + U n_i n_{i+1} + \mu_i n_i$$



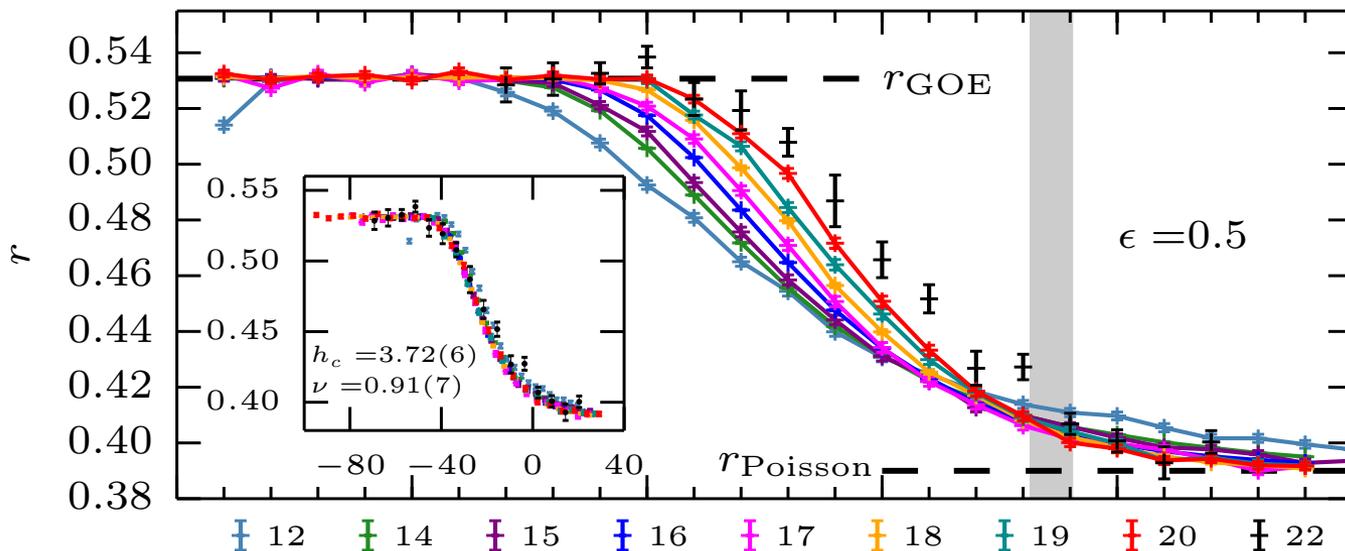
Jordan-Wigner

Spins

$$H = \sum_i J(S_i^x S_{i+1}^x + S_i^y S_{i+1}^y + \Delta S_i^z S_{i+1}^z) + h_i S_i^z$$

Oganesyan & Huse '07, Pal & Huse '10...

$$h_i \in [-W, W]$$



$\epsilon = 0.5$

Luitz, Laflorencie, Alet '14

Model and symmetries

Fermions

$$H = \sum_i -t_i (c_{i+1}^\dagger c_i + \text{h.c.}) + U_i n_i n_{i+1}$$



Jordan-Wigner

Spins

$$H = \sum_i J_i (S_i^x S_{i+1}^x + S_i^y S_{i+1}^y + \Delta_i S_i^z S_{i+1}^z)$$

$$J_i \in (0, 1]$$

$$\Delta_i \in [-\Delta, \Delta]$$

$$P(\log J^{-1}) = \frac{1}{W} e^{-\frac{\log J^{-1}}{W}}$$

Symmetries: $U(1) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$

charge conservation

Particle Hole (PHS)

$$\mathcal{C} = \prod_i \sigma_i^x$$

$$\mathcal{C} c_i \mathcal{C}^{-1} = (-1)^{i+1} c_i^\dagger$$

Why should you care?

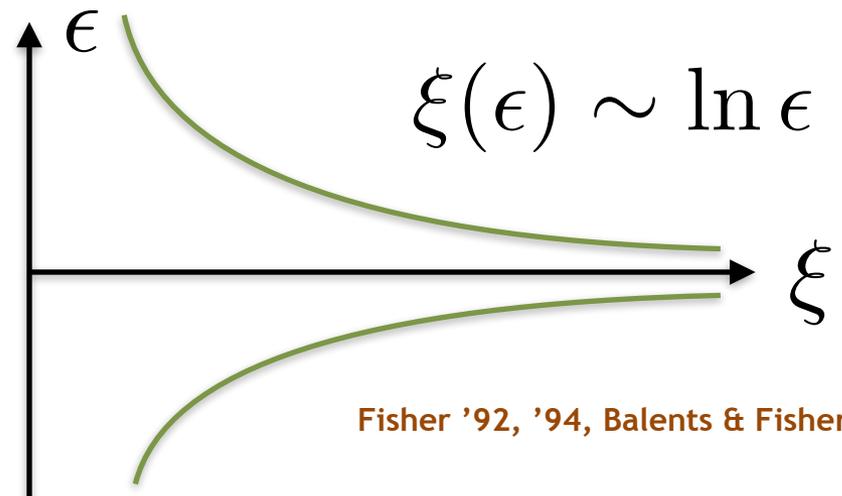
- Groundstate not fully localized:
“random-singlet” (quantum critical) Fisher '92



- Interactions irrelevant in the groundstate
what about highly excited-states?

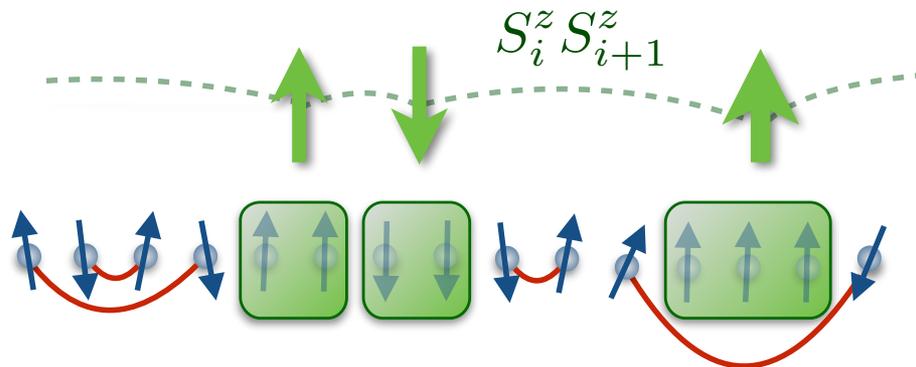
- Non-interacting case $\Delta = 0$ has a diverging SP localization length + massive degeneracies of excited states

- Particle-hole symmetric MBL???



Outline

1. Strong disorder RG and spontaneous PHS breaking
2. Numerics
3. Instability of certain types of excited-state SPT order



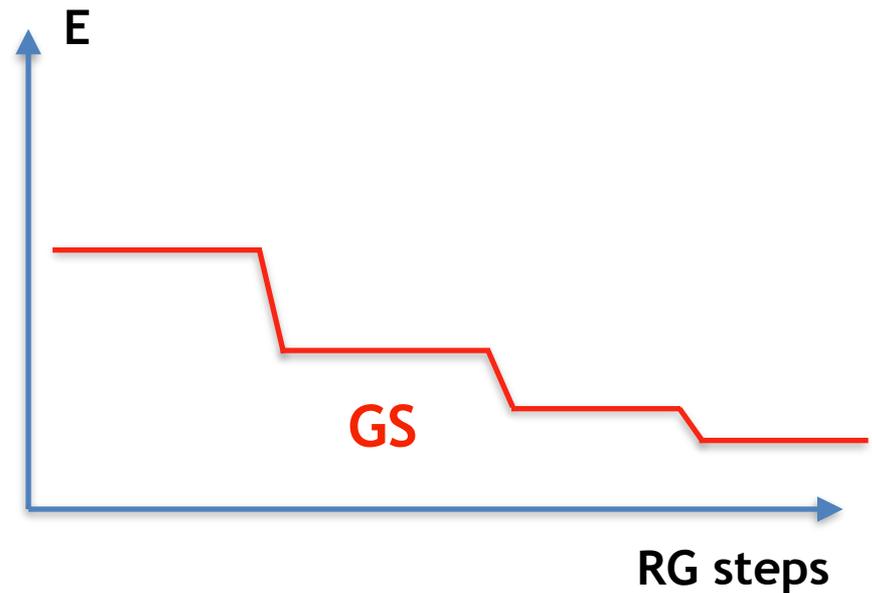
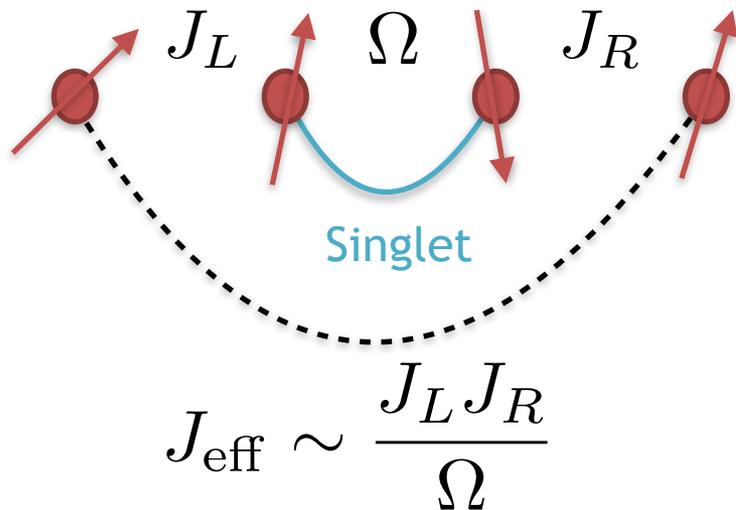
Strong Disorder Renormalization Group

Random Singlet Physics (Groundstate)

Groundstate T=0 (AF chain):

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{L-1} J_i (S_i^x S_{i+1}^x + S_i^y S_{i+1}^y + \Delta_i S_i^z S_{i+1}^z)$$

Ma-Dasgupta-Hu '79, Bhatt & Lee '79, Fisher '92, '94



Strong Disorder Renormalization Group

Random Singlet Physics (Groundstate)

- Asymptotically **exact**
- Interactions **irrelevant** near $\Delta_i = 0$
- Quantum critical: $S \sim \log L$, algebraic correlations...

T=0: Refael & Moore, '04

$$J_{\text{eff}} \sim \frac{J_L J_R}{\Omega}$$

Singlet

GS

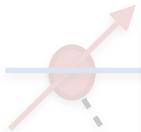
RG steps

$L-1$

$(z+1)$

Ground

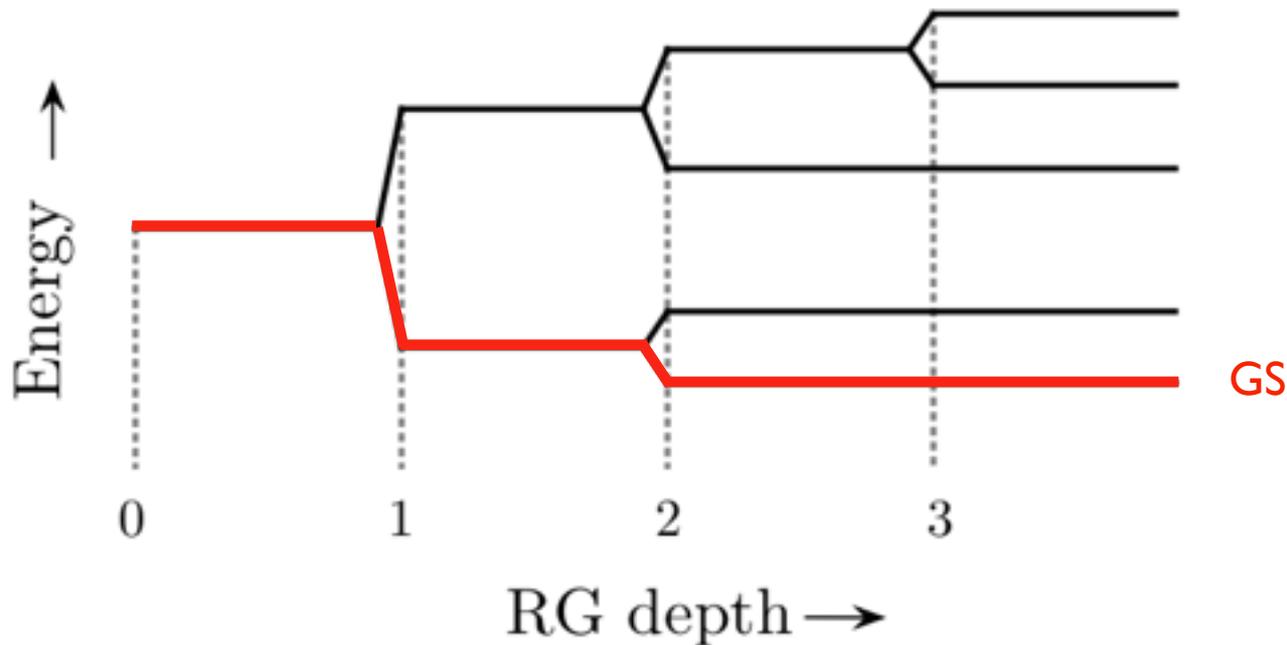
Ma-Dasgupta



RSRG

project strong bond onto groundstate manifold

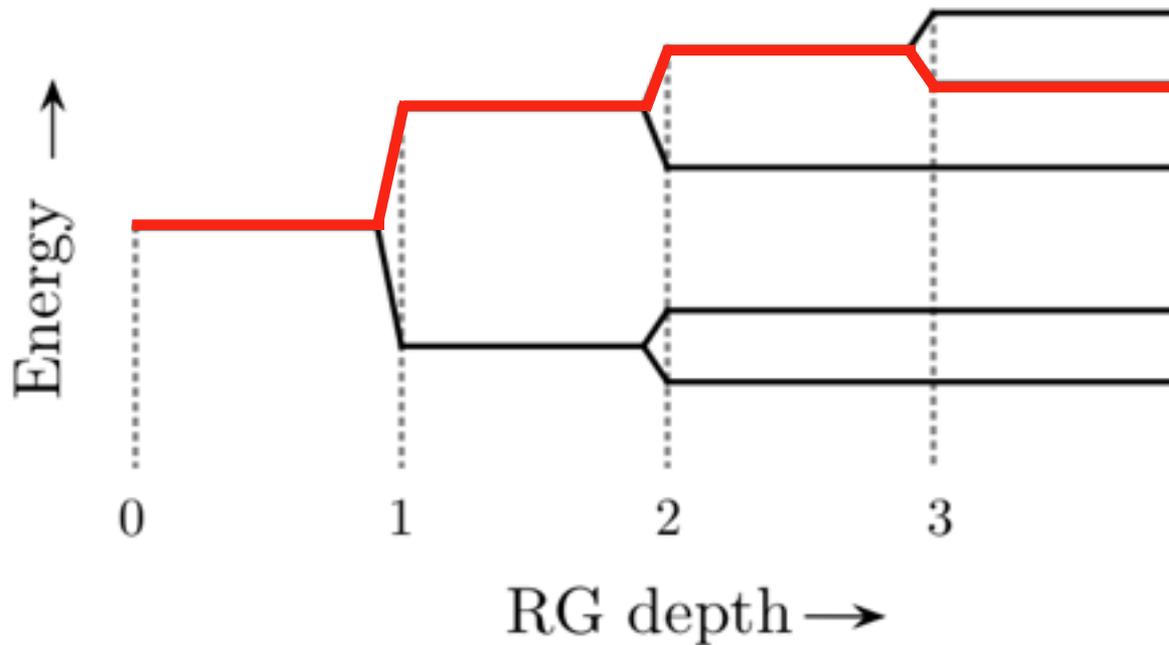
$T=0$: target g.s. by always picking lowest-energy outcome
“walking down the RG tree”



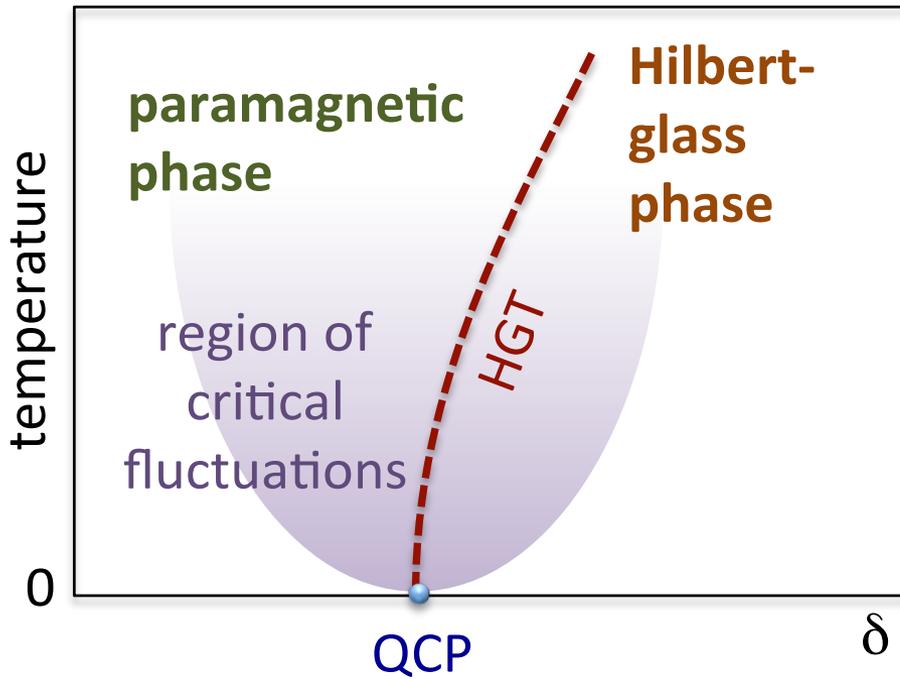
RSRG-X

project strong bond onto groundstate manifold
iteratively resolves smaller and smaller energy gaps

excited



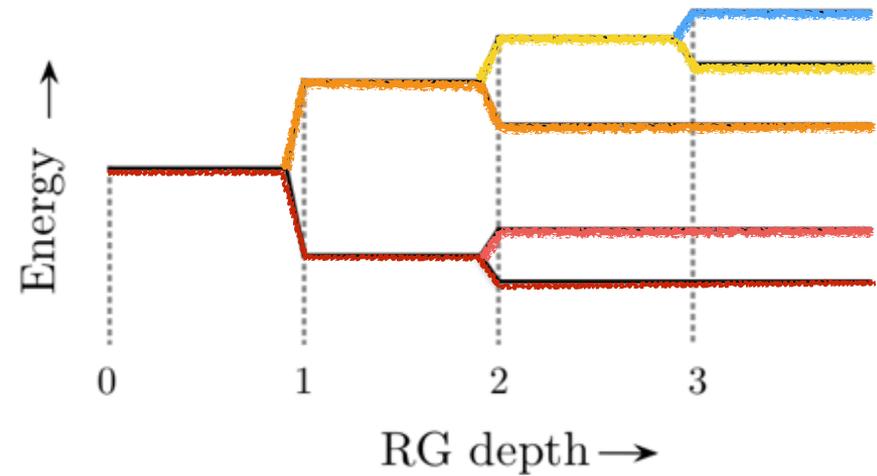
RSRG-X



$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{hJJ}'} = - \sum_i (J_i \sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+1}^x + h_i \sigma_i^z + J'_i \sigma_i^z \sigma_{i+1}^z)$$

Pekker et al '13 (Ising, MC Sampling)

Related Dynamical RG: Vosk & Altman '13



RV, Potter, Parameswaran PRL '15

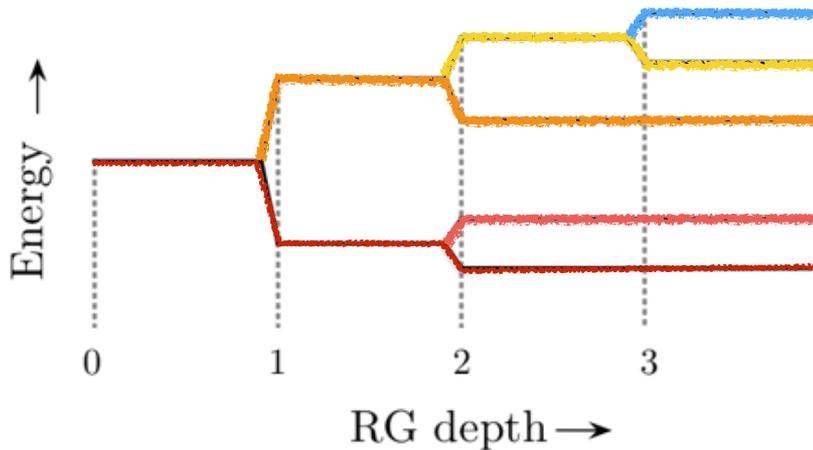
Analytic flow equations at infinite T

Monte Carlo sampling of RG tree

infinite family of models

Quantum critical glasses

RV, Potter, Parameswaran PRL '15



“Critical MBL”

Properties:

1. Log-entanglement scaling
 - Like 1D T=0 QCP, (but in highly excited states!)
 - Not thermal
2. Power-law correlations
3. Slow dynamics ($z=\infty$)

**Quantum Critical
Excited States**

New nonequilibrium universality
classes, exact exponents

$$S(L) \sim \log L \quad T=0: \text{Refael \& Moore, '04}$$

$$\overline{\langle \mathcal{O}(r) \mathcal{O}(0) \rangle} \sim \frac{1}{r^{2\Delta_{\mathcal{O}}}}$$

Quantum critical glasses

RV, Potter, Parameswaran PRL '15

“Critical MBL”

Properties:

Is that what happens for random-bond XXZ?

“random-singlet” physics in excited states?

Vosk & Altman '13: YES (BUT special initial state)

This talk: NO (generic initial state)

Excited States

$$S(L) \sim \log L$$

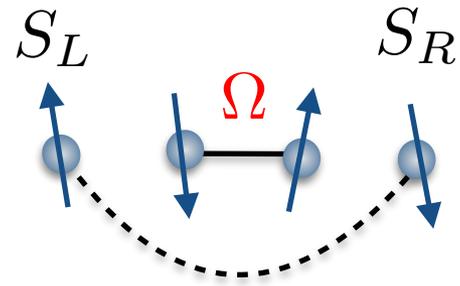
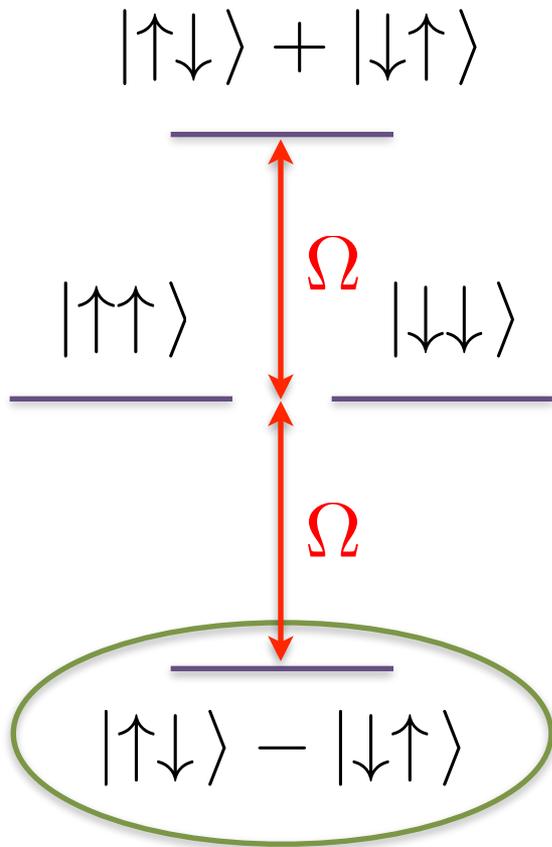
T=0: Refael & Moore, '04

$$\overline{\langle \mathcal{O}(r) \mathcal{O}(0) \rangle} \sim \frac{1}{r^{2\Delta_{\mathcal{O}}}}$$

New nonequilibrium universality classes, exact exponents

RSRG-X: random XX chain

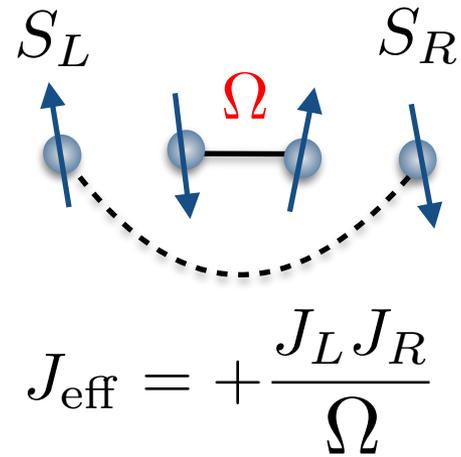
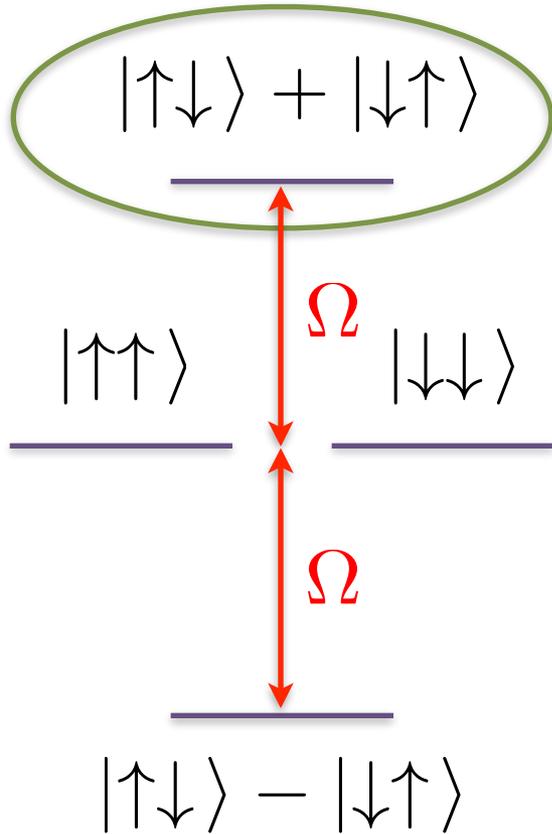
Huang & Moore, '04



$$J_{\text{eff}} = + \frac{J_L J_R}{\Omega}$$

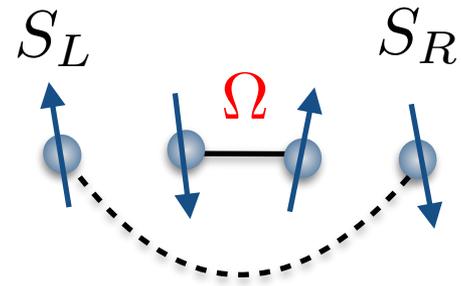
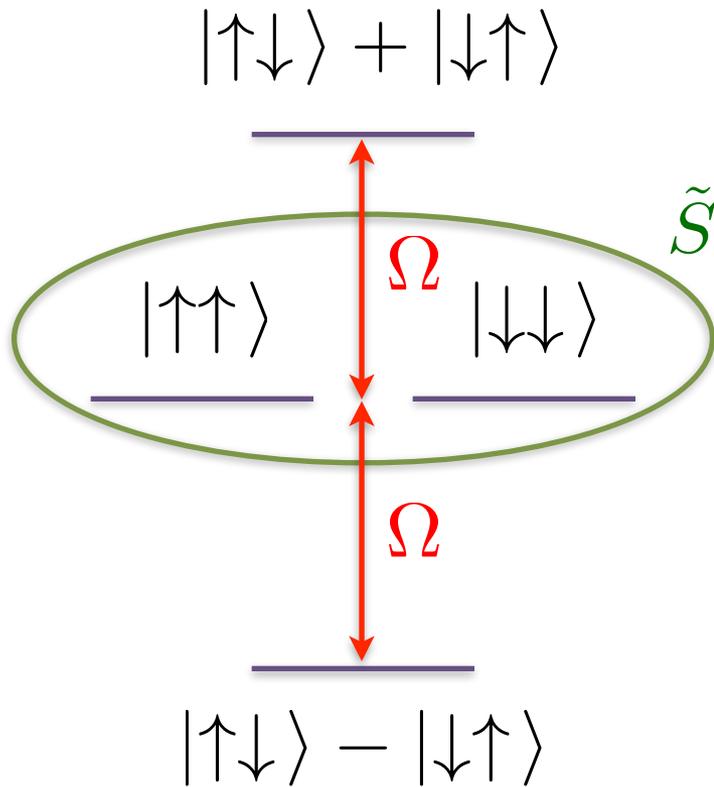
RSRG-X: random XX chain

Huang & Moore, '04



RSRG-X: random XX chain

Huang & Moore, '04

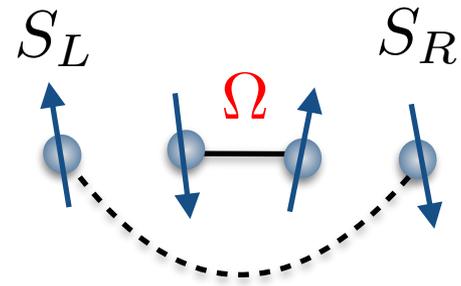
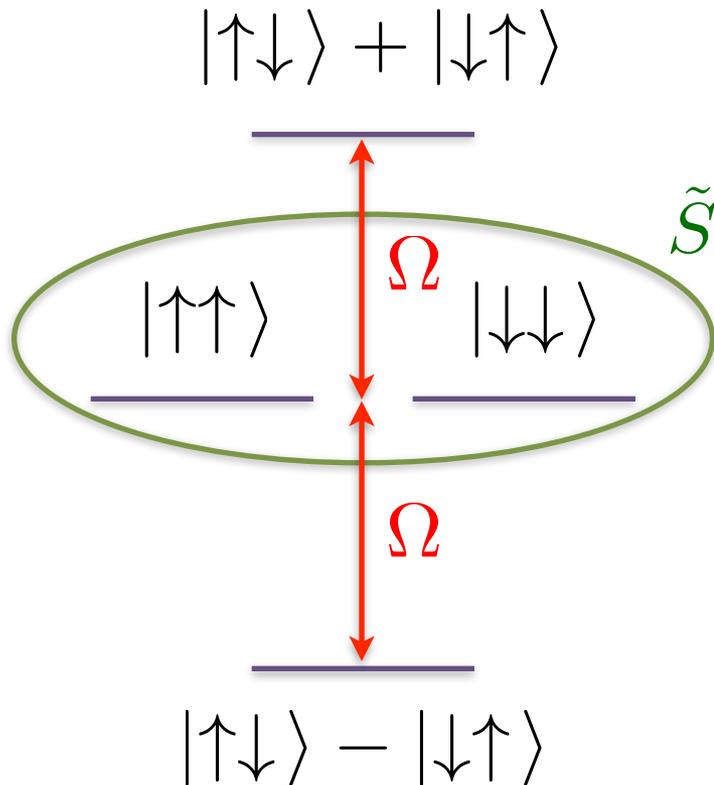


$$J_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{J_L J_R}{\Omega}$$

Effective spin \tilde{S} decouples!

RSRG-X: random XX chain

Huang & Moore, '04



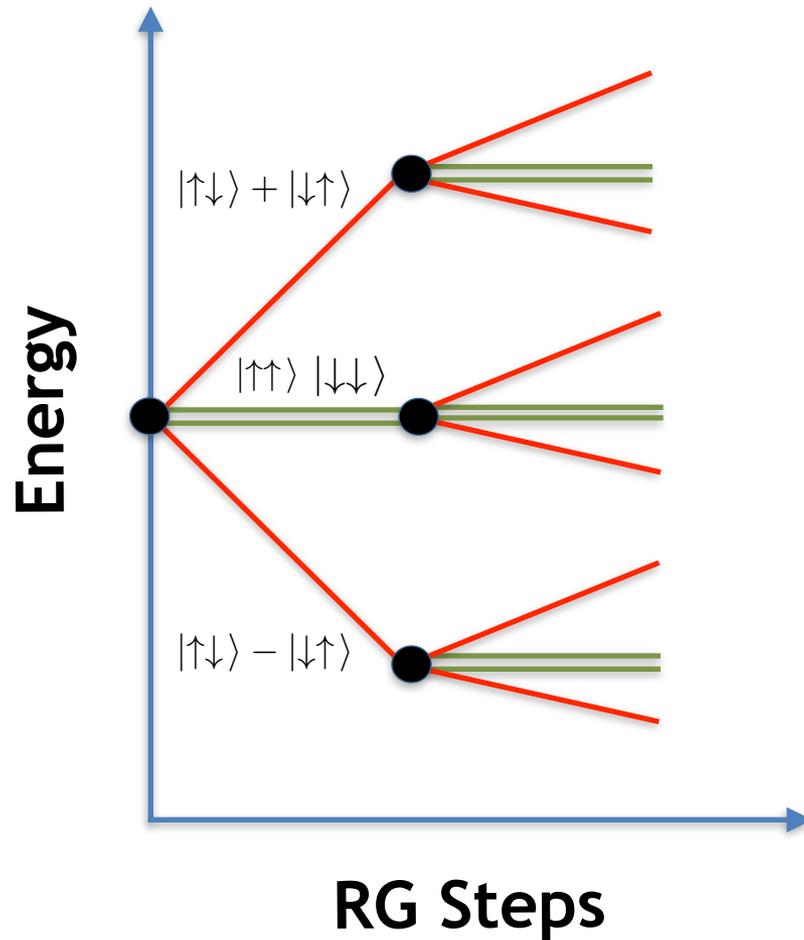
$$J_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{J_L J_R}{\Omega}$$

Effective spin \tilde{S} decouples!

$$H_{\text{eff}}^{XX} = \pm \frac{J_L J_R}{2\Omega} (S_L^+ S_R^- + \text{h.c.})$$

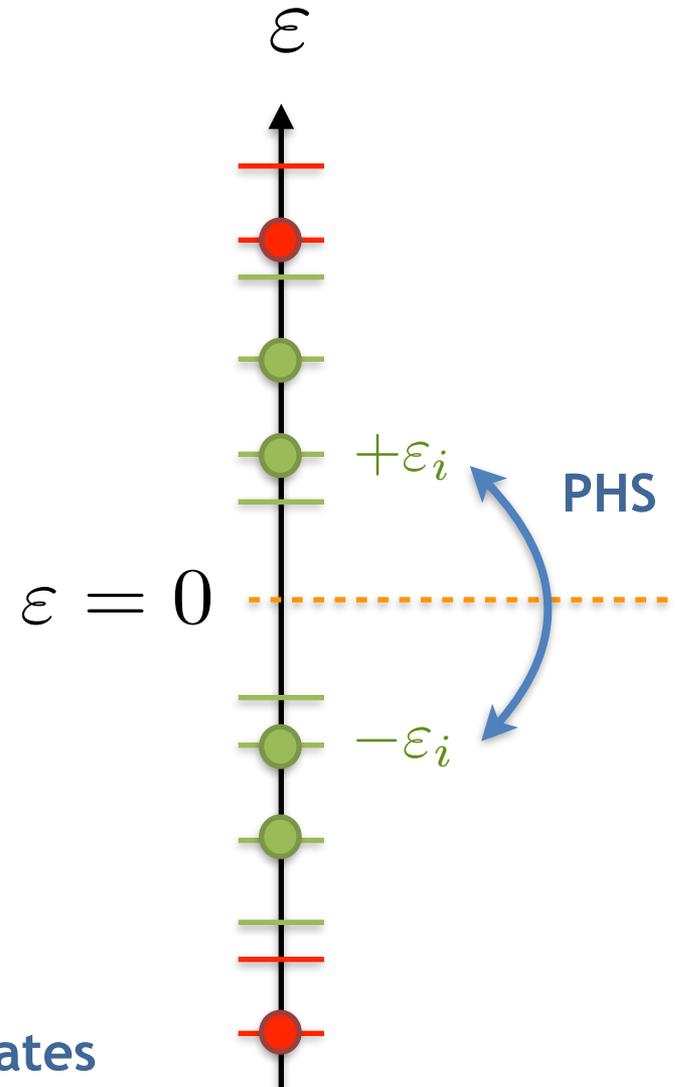
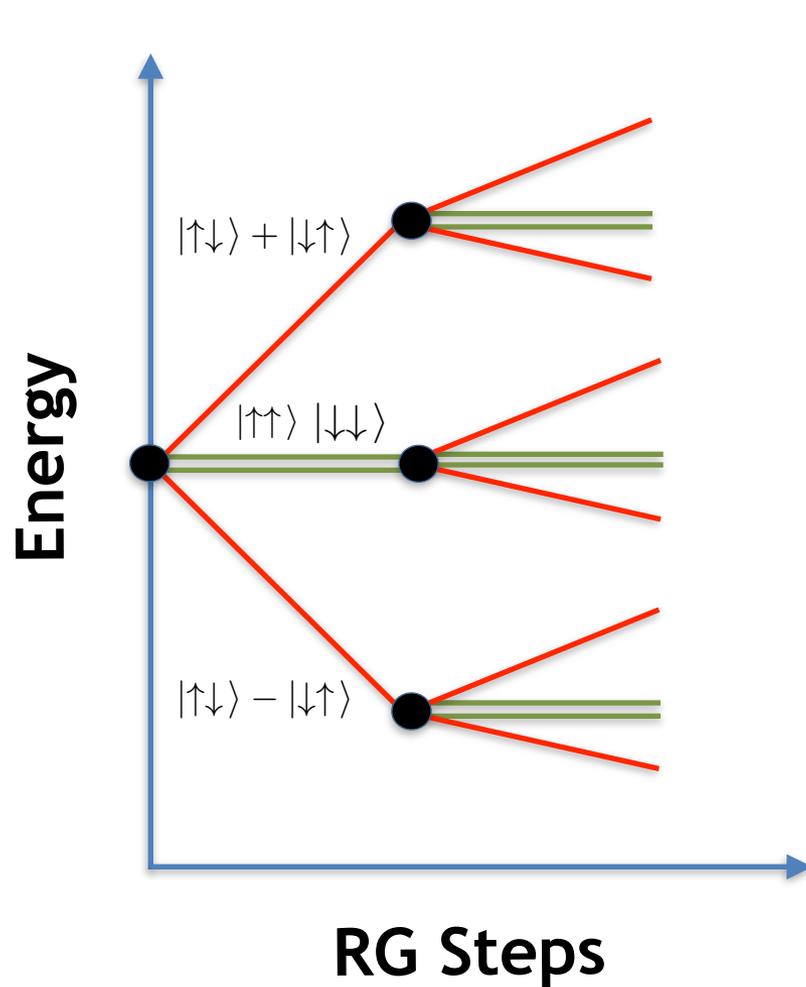
RG flow equations same as T=0 case
“Quantum critical glass”

Massive degeneracies



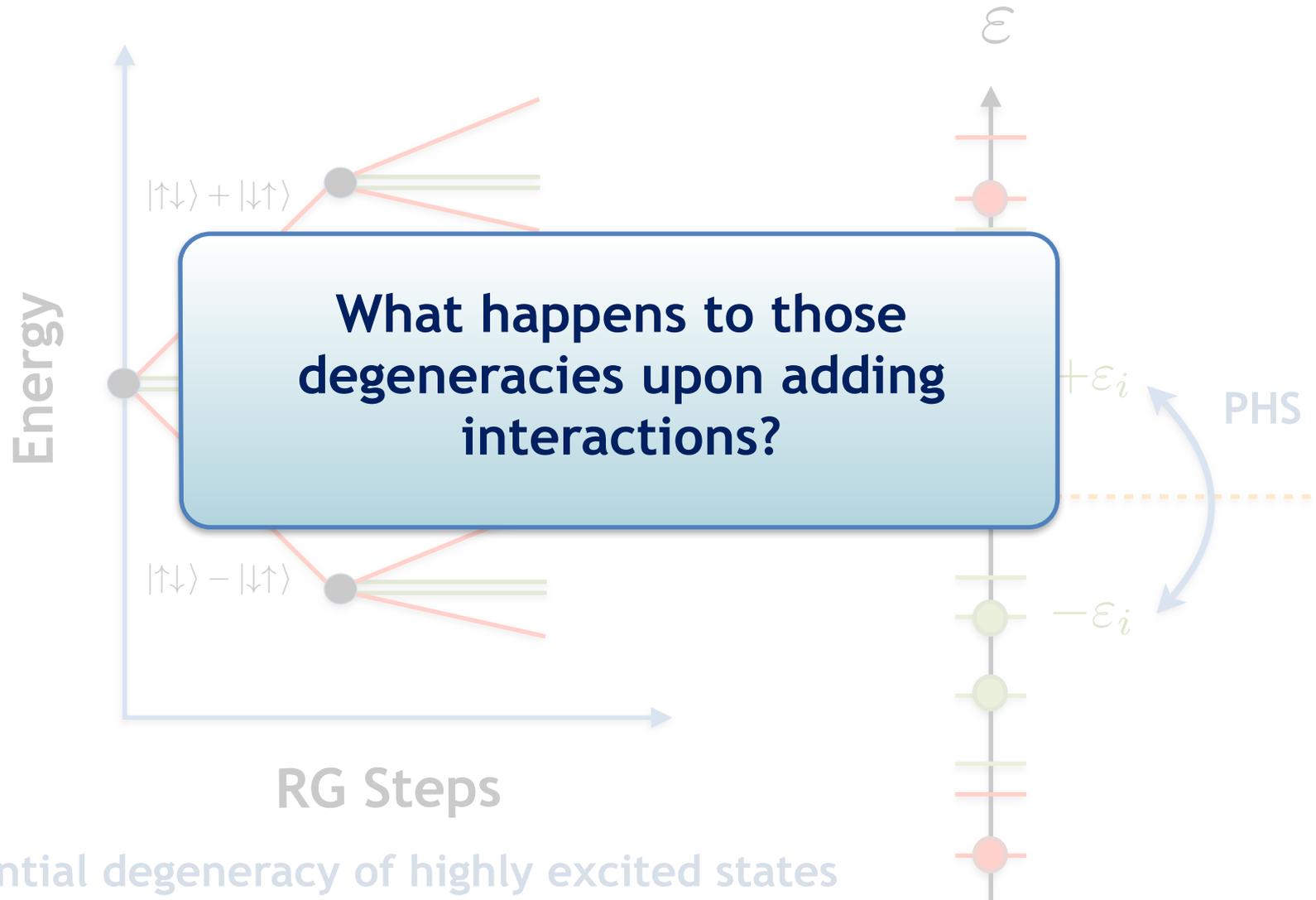
Exponential degeneracy of highly excited states

Massive degeneracies



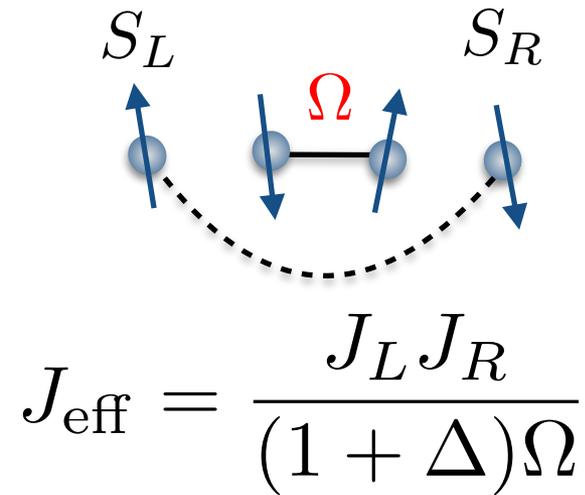
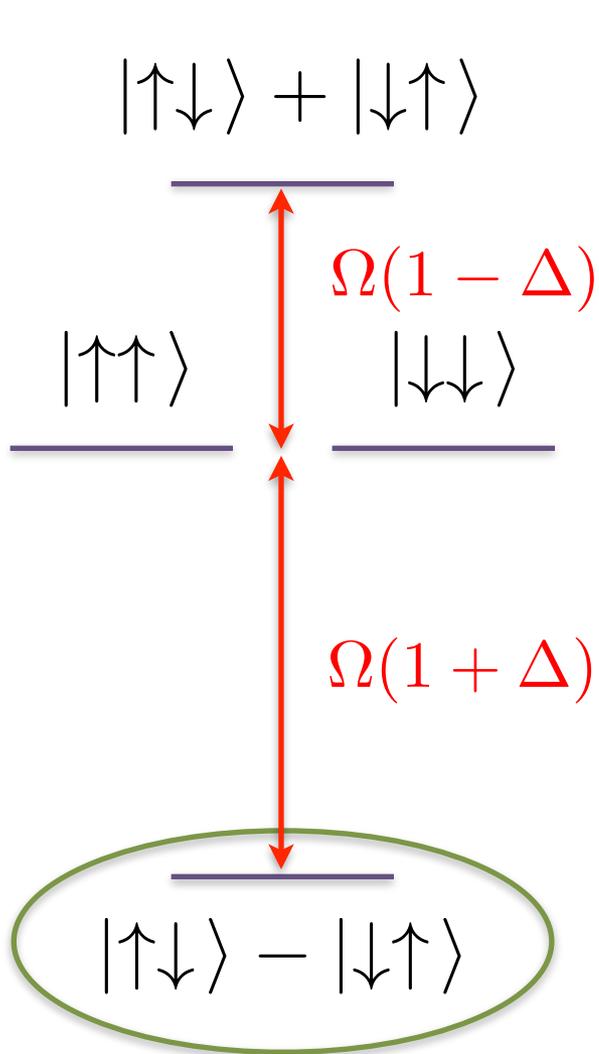
Exponential degeneracy of highly excited states

Massive degeneracies

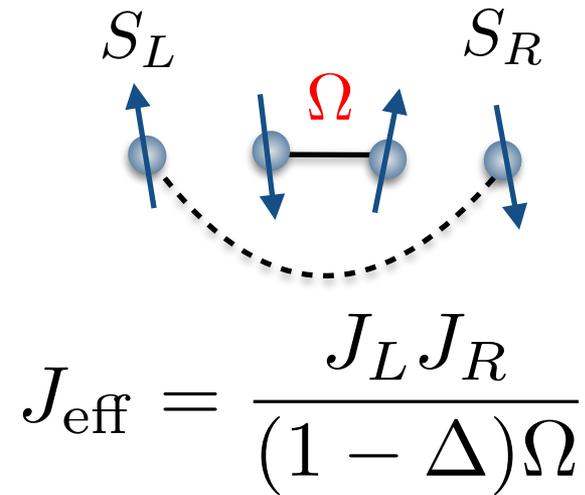
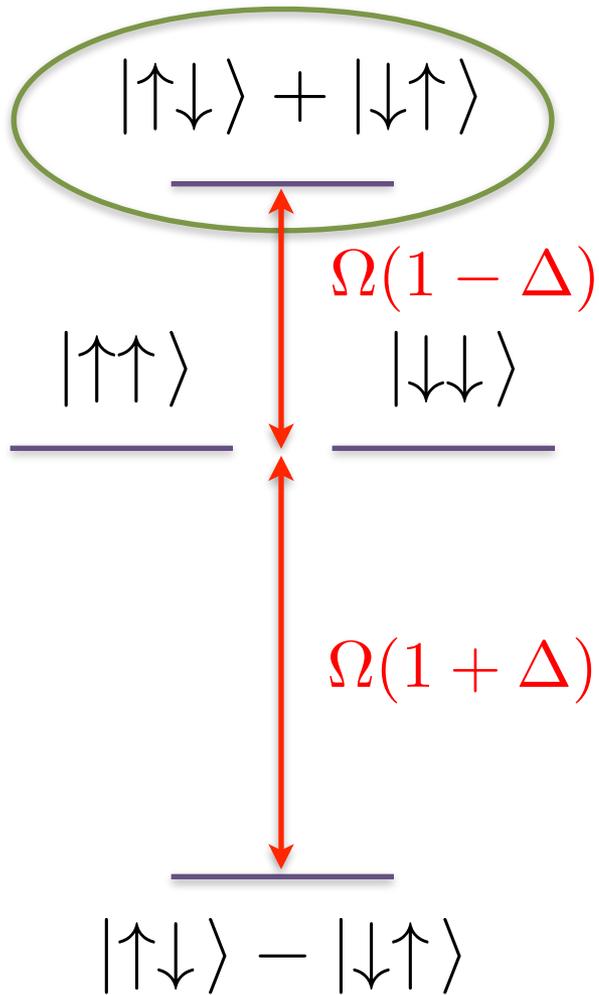


Exponential degeneracy of highly excited states

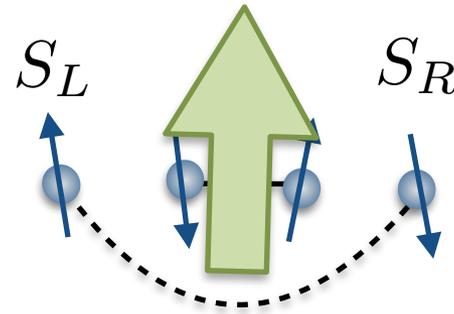
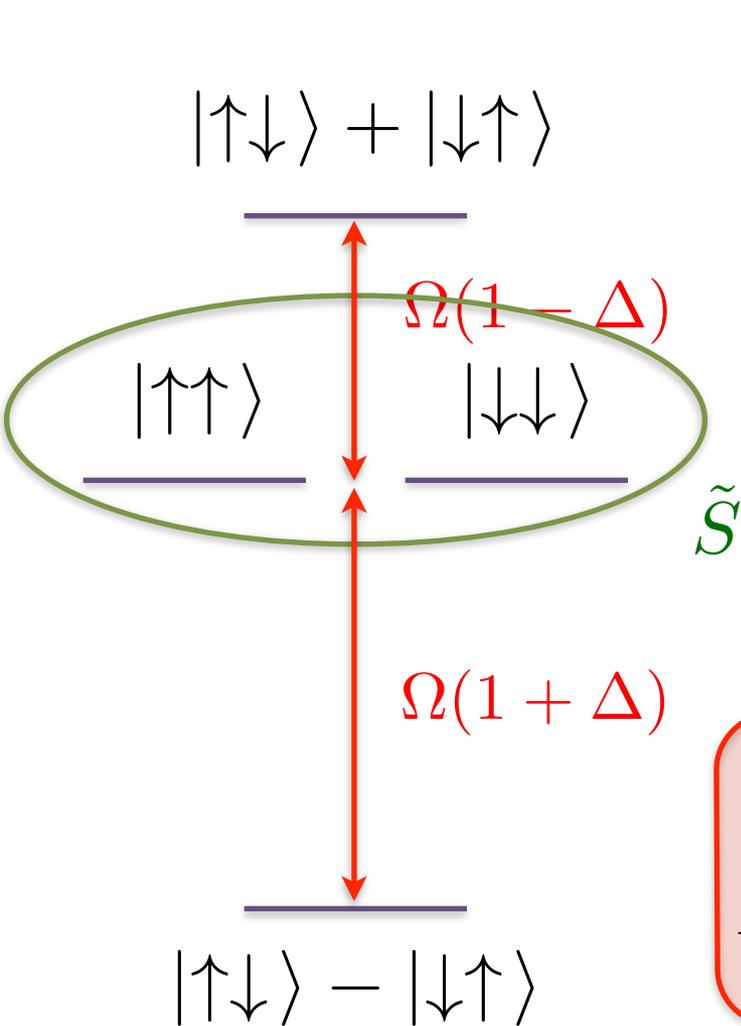
RSRG-X: random XXZ chain



RSRG-X: random XXZ chain



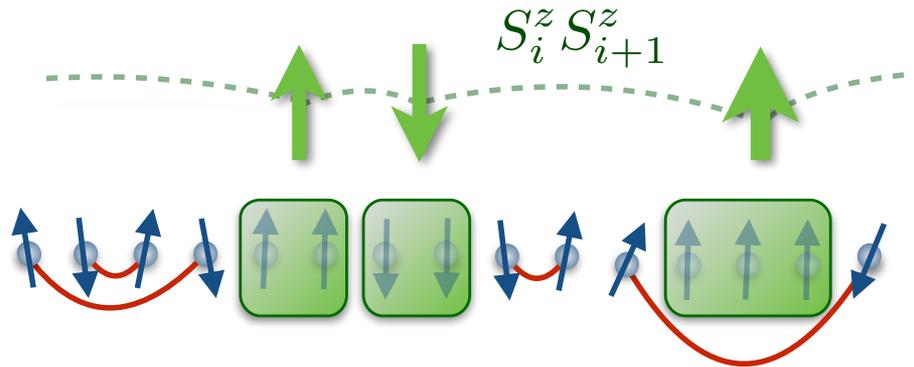
RSRG-X: random XXZ chain



No direct flip-flop term due to charge/spin conservation!

$$H_{\text{eff}} = J_L \Delta_L S_L^z \tilde{S}_{\text{eff}}^z + J_R \Delta_R S_R^z \tilde{S}_{\text{eff}}^z + \frac{J_L J_R}{\Omega(\Delta^2 - 1)} \left[\frac{S_L^+ S_R^-}{2} + \Delta S_L^+ S_R^+ \tilde{S}_{\text{eff}}^- + \text{h.c.} \right] + \dots$$

Spin Glass MBL phase



$$H_{\text{eff}} = J_L \Delta_L S_L^z \tilde{S}_{\text{eff}}^z + J_R \Delta_R S_R^z \tilde{S}_{\text{eff}}^z$$

- Form **larger “superspins”**, increasingly harder to flip
- Interact via **strong Ising interactions**, and very weak flip-flop terms
- Eigenstates = superspins with **random pattern of magnetization**

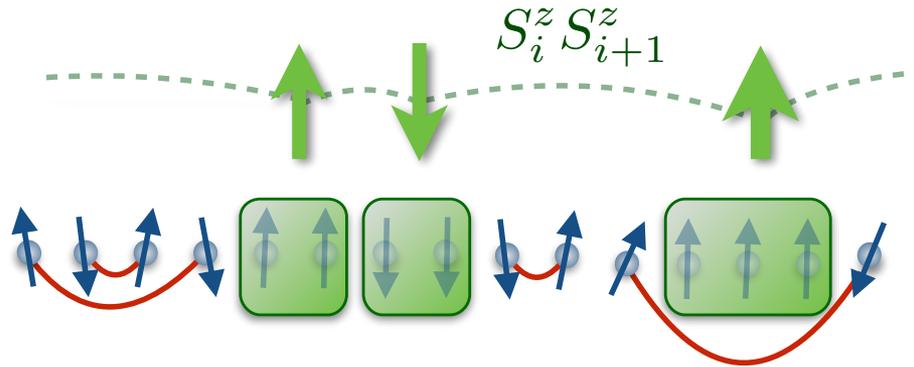
Spin Glass MBL phase



**Many-body localized phase with
spontaneously
broken particle hole symmetry
(Spin Glass)**

- Form larger “superspins”, increasingly harder to flip
- Interact via strong Ising interactions, and very weak flip-flop terms
- Eigenstates = superspins with random pattern of magnetization

Remarks



- Genuine **MBL phase**, quantum criticality destroyed by interactions
- No particle-hole symmetric (“paramagnetic”) MBL phase:

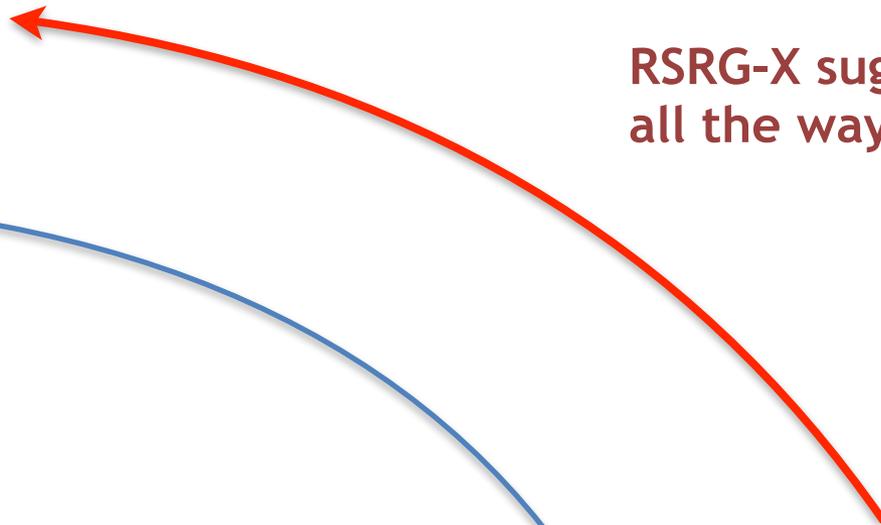
PHS ~~$h_i \tilde{S}_i^z$~~ ~~$h_i \tilde{S}_i^{x,y}$~~ **U(1)**

- Middle of many-body spectrum **more localized** than edges!

Expected $T = \infty$ phase diagram

W

$$H = \sum_i J_i (S_i^x S_{i+1}^x + S_i^y S_{i+1}^y + \Delta_i S_i^z S_{i+1}^z)$$



RSRG-X suggests that this extends all the way to infinitesimal Δ !!

Ergodic (ETH)

MBL with broken PHS

(Natural if $\Delta \gg 1$)

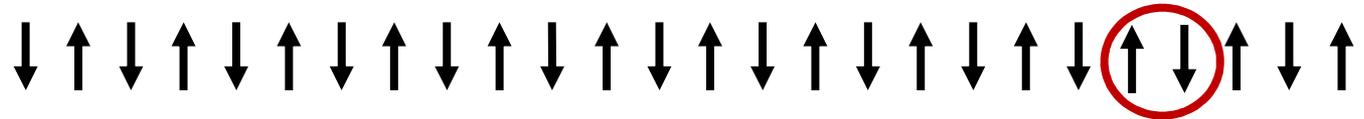
Δ

vs. Dynamical RG

Vosk & Altman '13

Initial Neel State

$H(\Omega)$

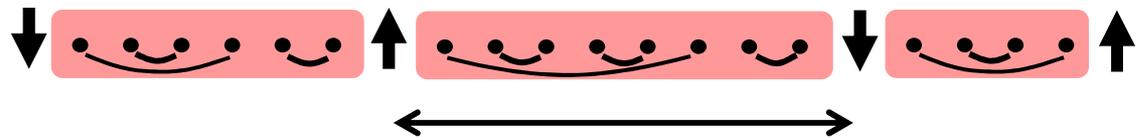


Integrate out fast oscillating spins

$H(\Omega - \delta\Omega)$



Equivalent to RSRG-X
but superspins projected
out



$|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle$

~~$|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$~~

$|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle$

Non-generic random-singlet like physics

Numerics

Could higher-order terms flip the superspins? Quantum criticality?

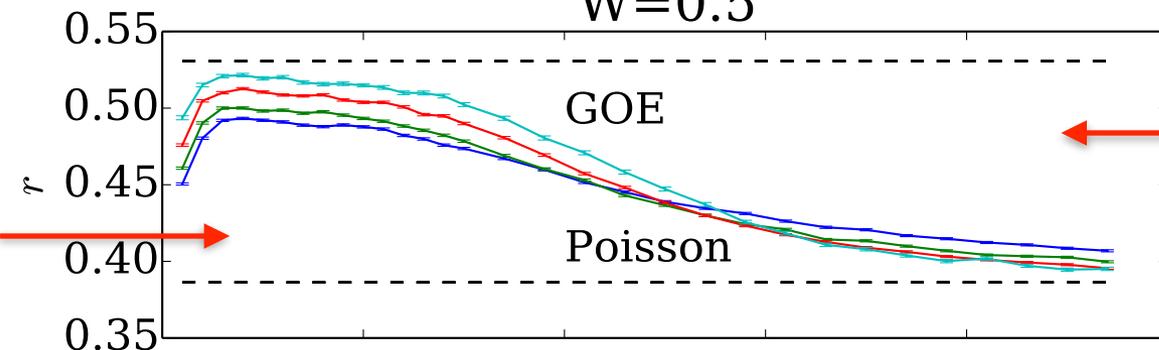
	Ergodic	MBL (SG)	Quantum critical glass
Level Statistics	GOE	Poisson	Poisson
Entanglement entropy	$S \sim L$	$S \sim 1$	$S \sim \ln L$
Spin Glass order	$m_{\text{EA}} = 0$	$m_{\text{EA}} \neq 0$	$m_{\text{EA}} = 0$

$$m_{\text{EA}} = \frac{1}{L^2} \sum_n \sum_{i \neq j} \langle n | \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z | n \rangle^2$$

(but algebraic correlations!)

Weak disorder

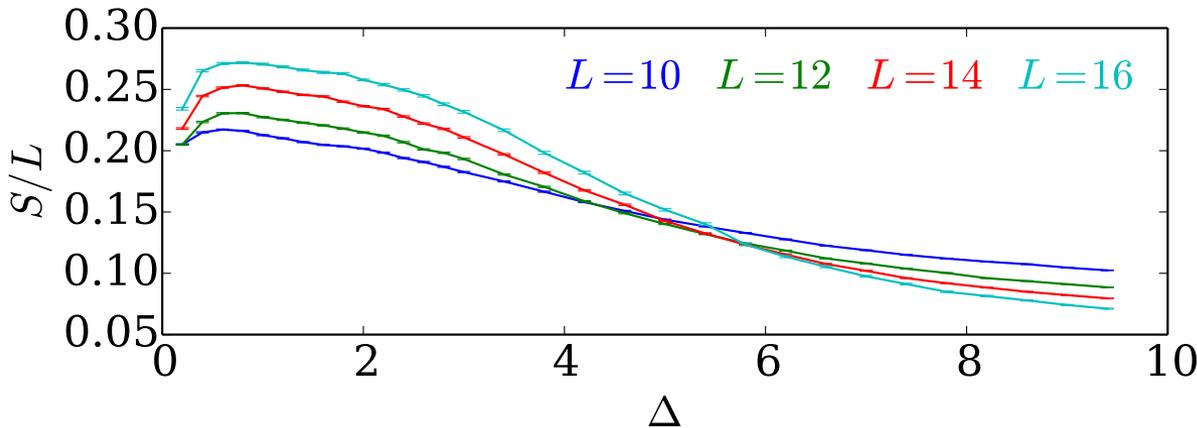
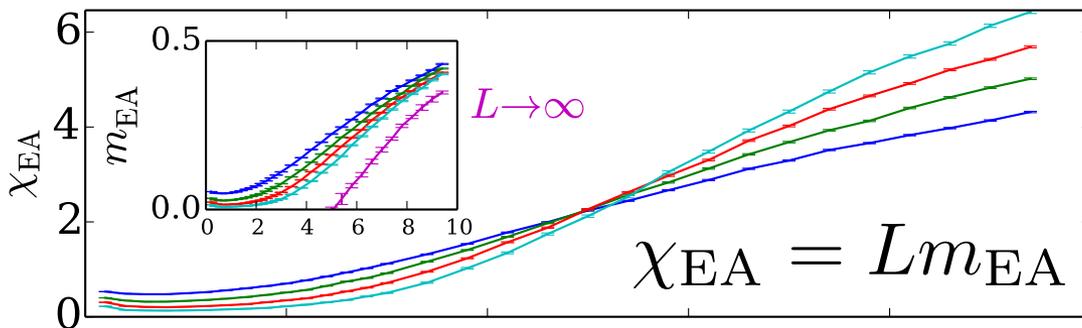
$W=0.5$



Ergodic (ETH) phase

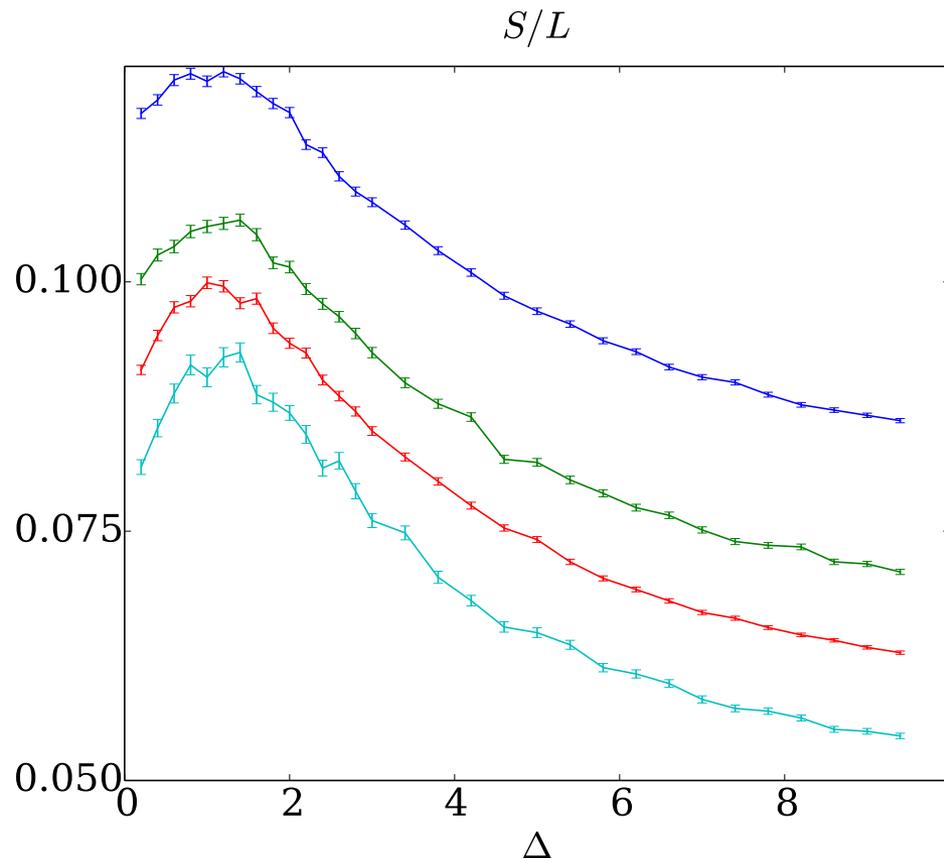
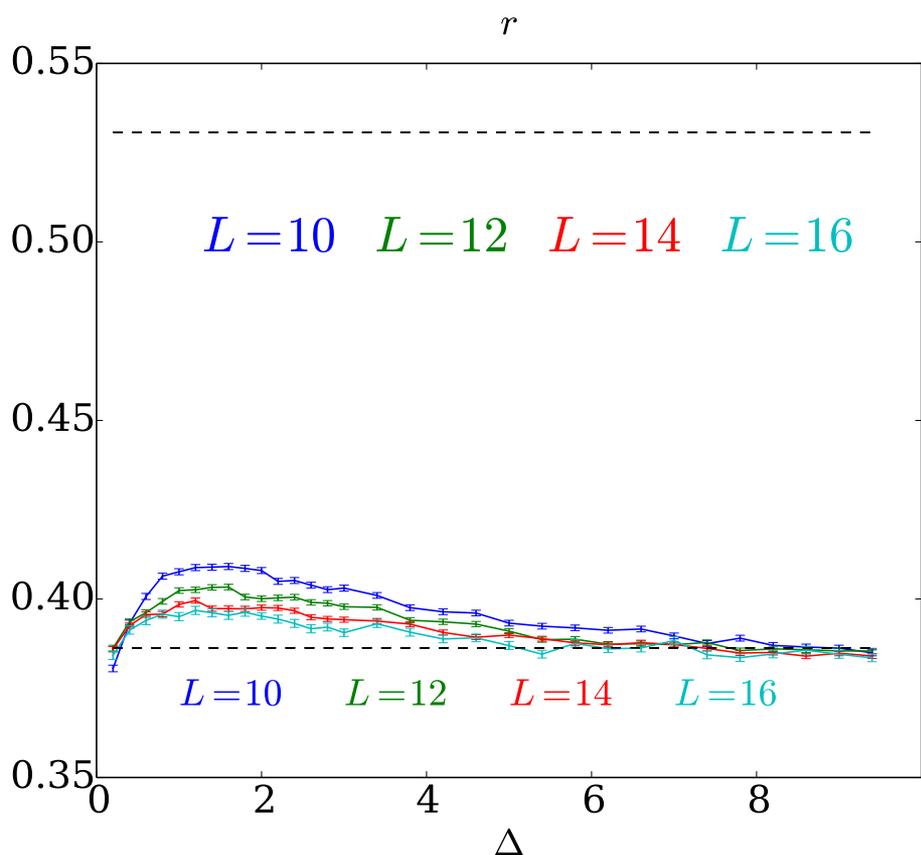


MBL phase with SG order



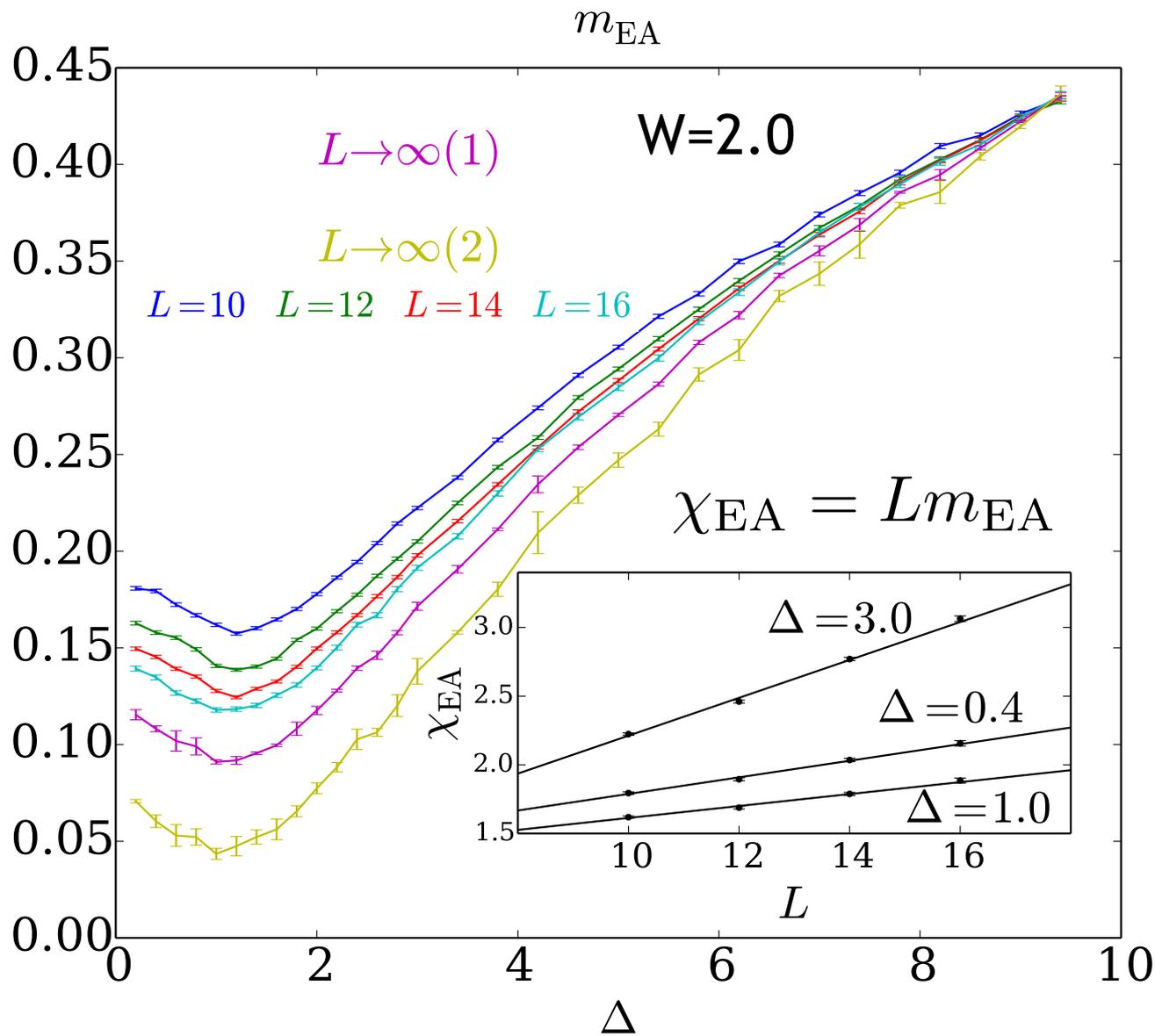
Strong disorder: spin glass

$W=2.0$



Many-body localized phase... but could be critical?

Strong disorder: spin glass

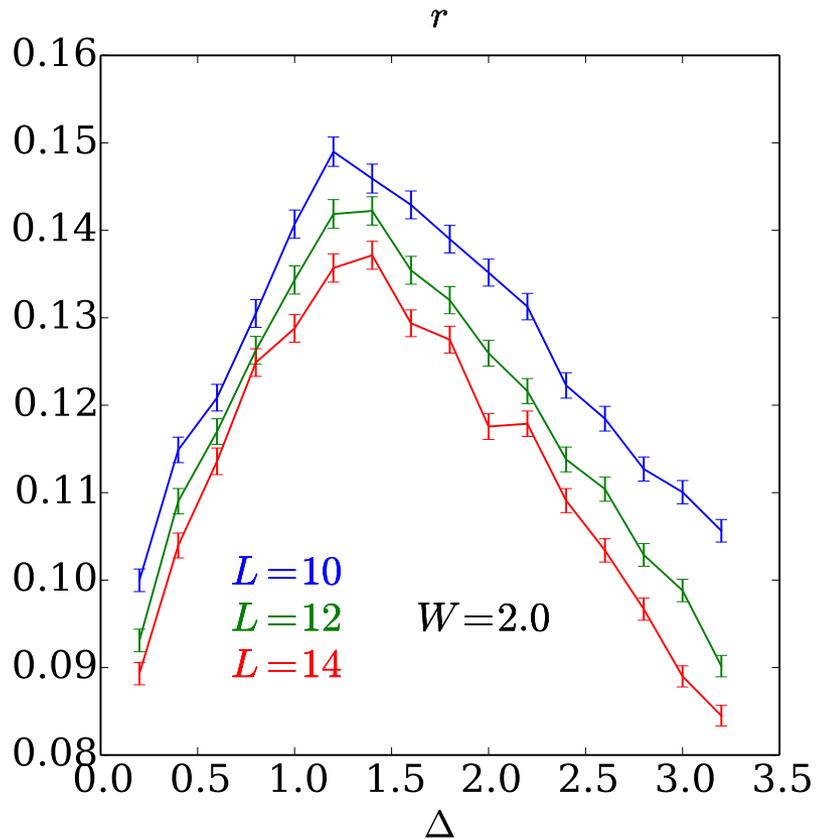


Data consistent with

$$\chi_{EA} \sim L$$

$$\left(\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} m_{EA} \neq 0 \right)$$

Pairing of eigenstates



Do not restrict to given “Ising” sector:

$$|n\rangle_{\pm} = \frac{|n\rangle \pm \mathcal{C}|n\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

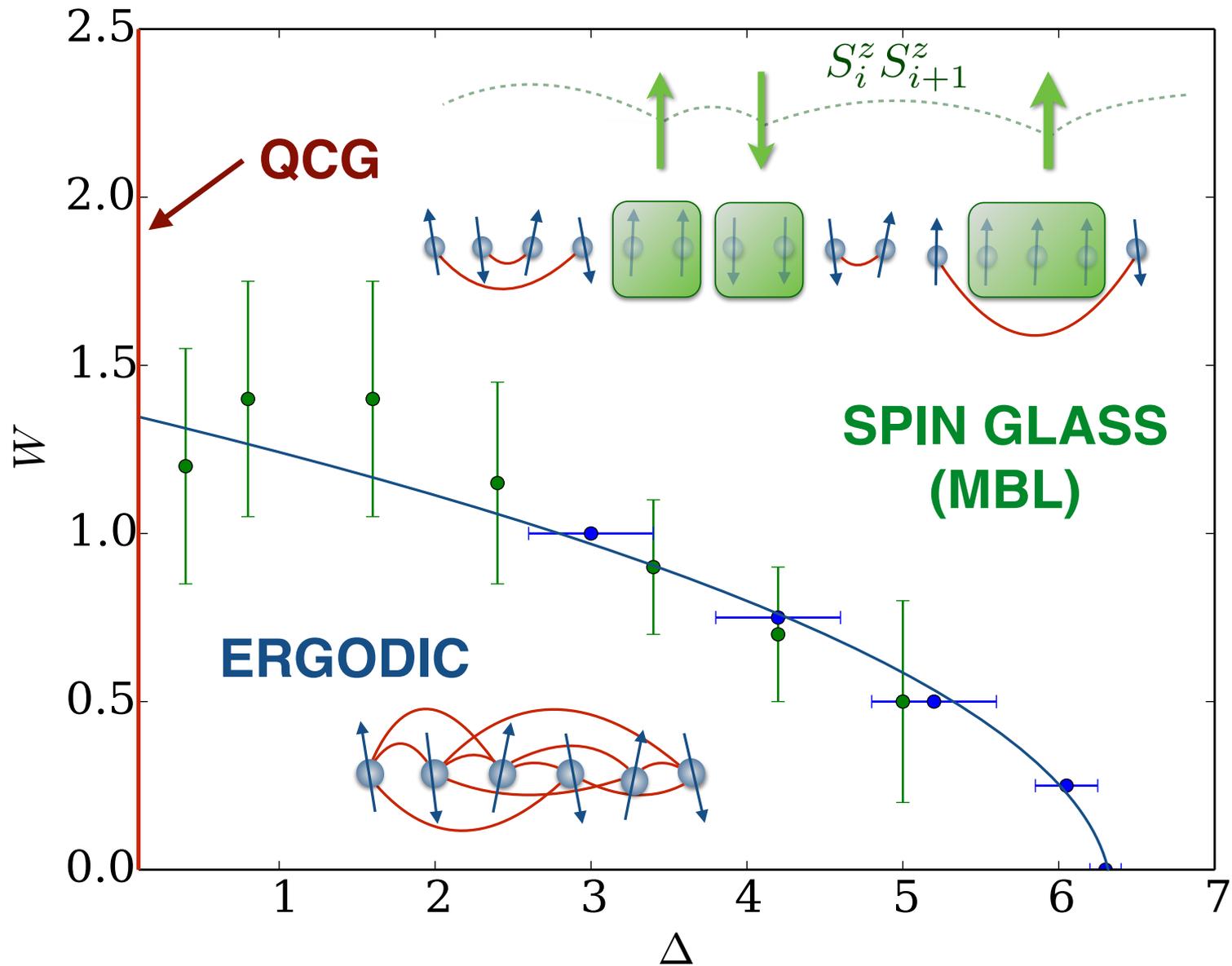
$$e^{-L/\xi} \text{ vs } \delta \sim e^{-(\ln 2)L}$$

Strong disorder: pairing, r ratio

Huse, Nandkishore, Oganesyan, Pal & Sondhi '13

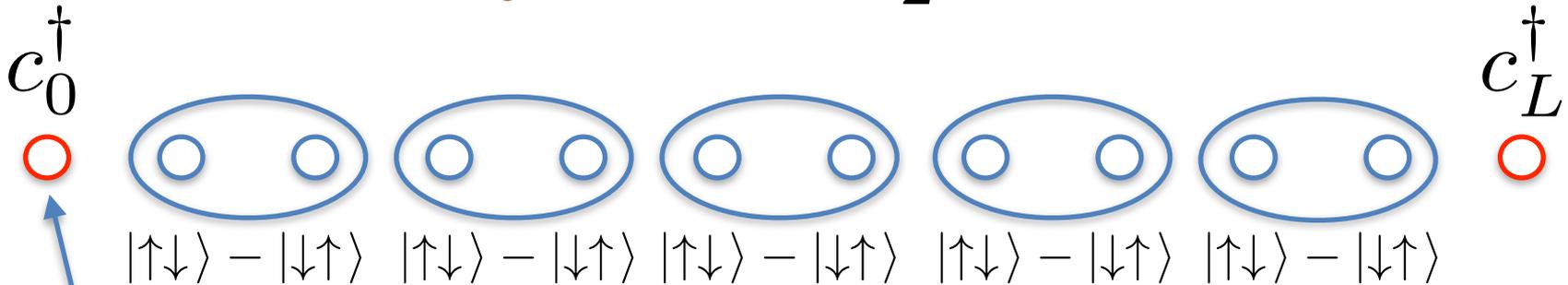
Again consistent with spontaneously broken PHS

Phase diagram



Consequence for SPT order

T=0 Dimerized XXZ chain: $J_i = \frac{J}{2}(1 - \delta(-1)^i)$
 Su-Schrieffer-Heeger



Topological fermionic
zero mode

Protected by symmetry
 $U(1) \times \mathbb{Z}_2^S$

CLASS AIII

Chiral sublattice symmetry: $S = CK$

$\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4$ classification
interactions

Fidkowski & Kitaev '10
Turner, Pollmann & Berg '11

Instability of excited-state SPT order

MBL can protect SPT order at finite energy density!

Chandran, Khemani, Laumann & Sondhi '14

Bahri, Vosk, Altman & Vishwanath '15, ...

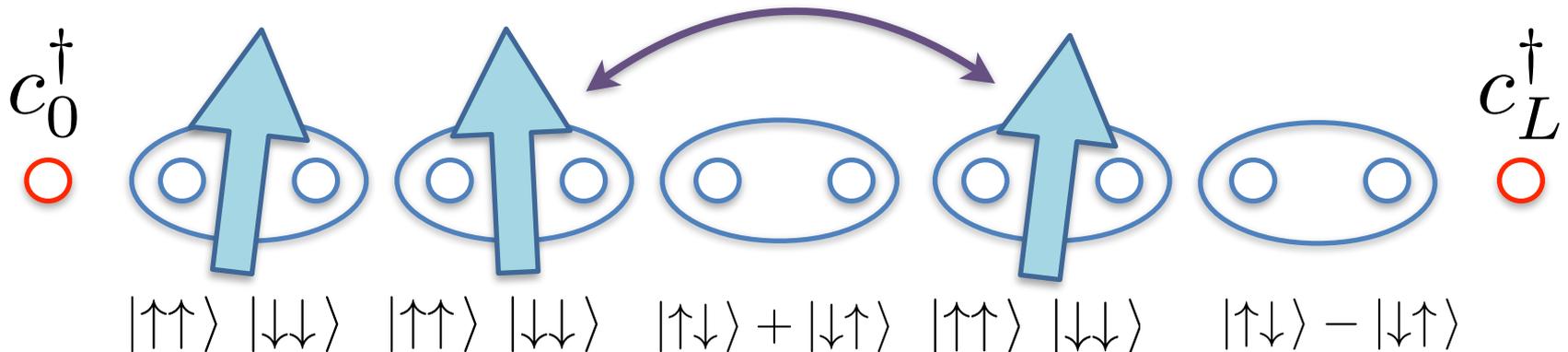
Instability of excited-state SPT order

MBL can protect SPT order at finite energy density!

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BUT

XXZ-type effective interactions



$$U(1) \times \cancel{\mathbb{Z}_2^S}$$

Spontaneously broken

NO SPT Order!

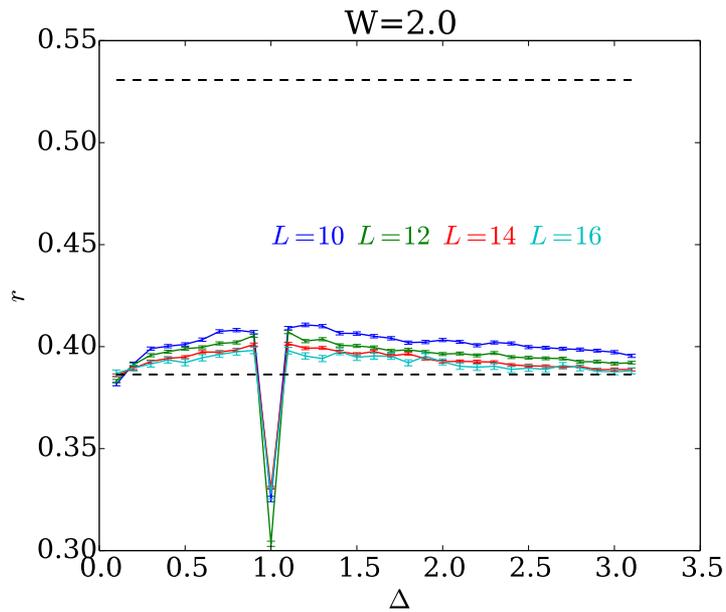
Conclusion

- **Quantum critical glasses:** quantum-critical excited eigenstates
- Genuine **MBL phase** with **broken PHS** in random-bond XXZ chain
- **Instability** of certain types of **excited state SPT order**
- **Future directions/In progress:**
 1. What about PHS systems in $d=2$?
 2. General rules for MBL + quantum order?
 3. General proof of absence of PHS + MBL?

RV, A.J. Friedman, S.A. Parameswaran & A.C. Potter, arXiv:1510.04282

RV, A.C. Potter and S.A. Parameswaran, PRL 2015, arXiv:1410.6165

Uniform Δ



Qualitatively similar except at SU(2)
symmetric point

(there expect thermalization)

RV, Potter, Parameswaran '14

