

Defects and scaling in disordered Tomonaga-Luttinger liquids

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Interactions



Competing orders

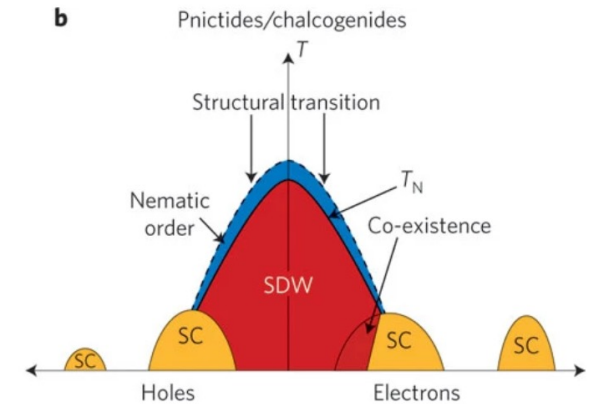
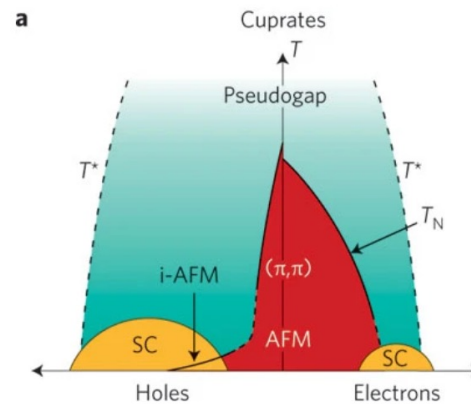
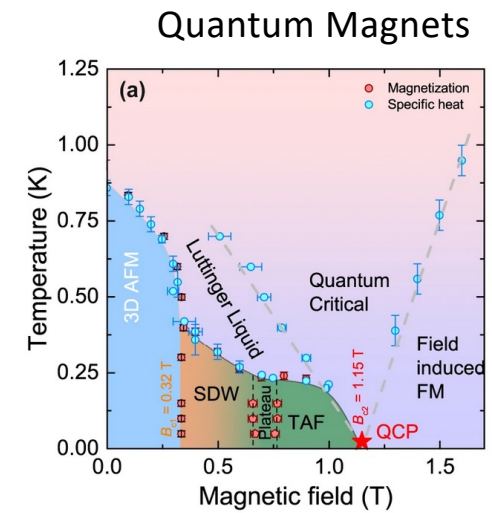
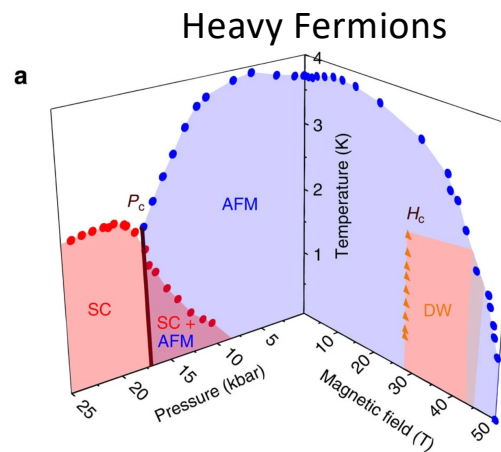


Quantum critical points

Moll et al. *Nat Commun* **6**, 6663 (2015).

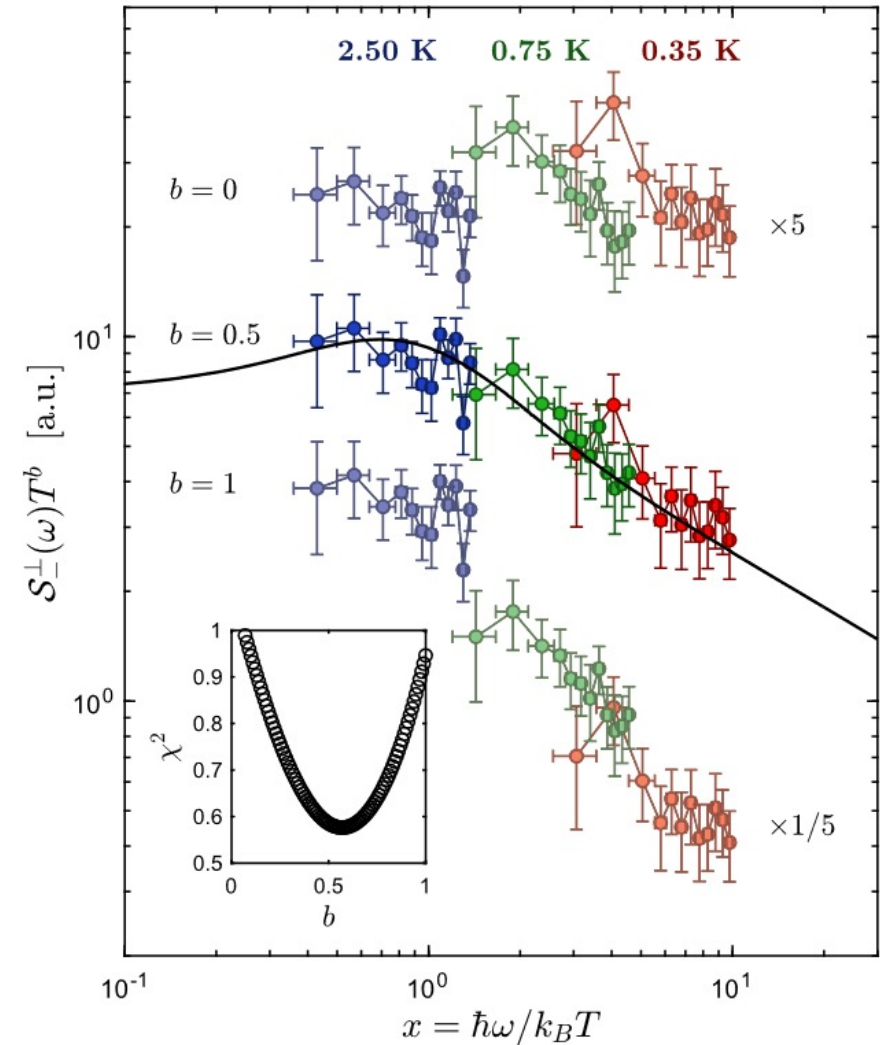
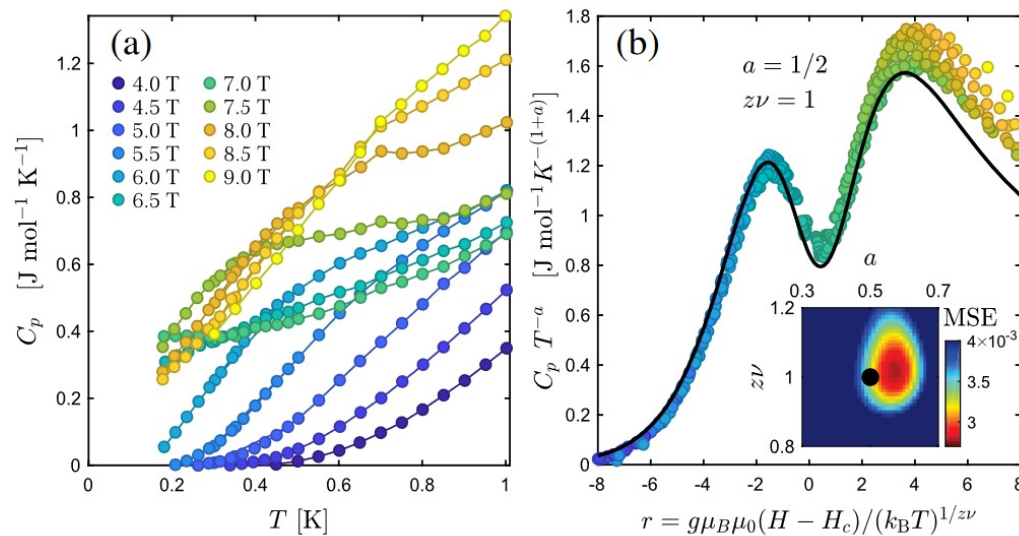
Basov, D., Chubukov, A. *Nature Phys* **7**, 272–276 (2011).

Kuchler et al. *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* **94**, 045108 (2023)

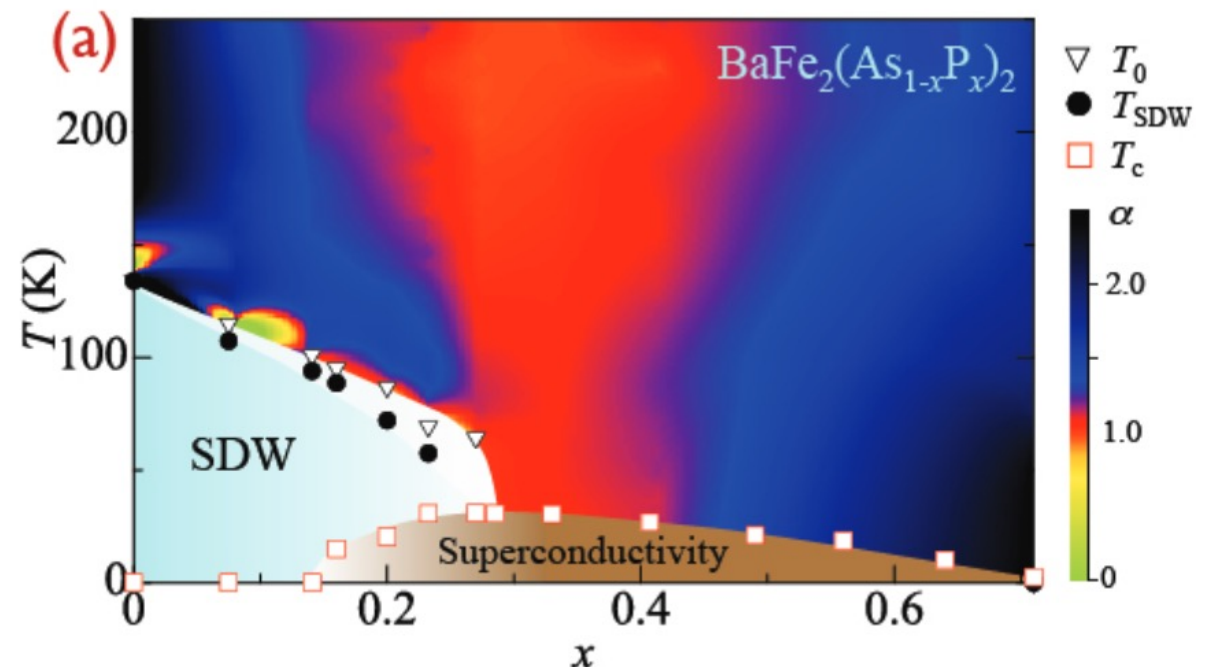


- Temperature – only energy scale
- All observables become: Universal functions of E/kT

$$\chi(q_0, \omega) = T^\alpha F(\omega/kT)$$

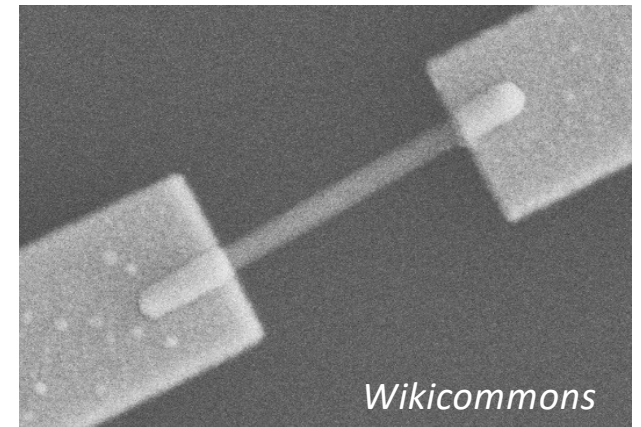
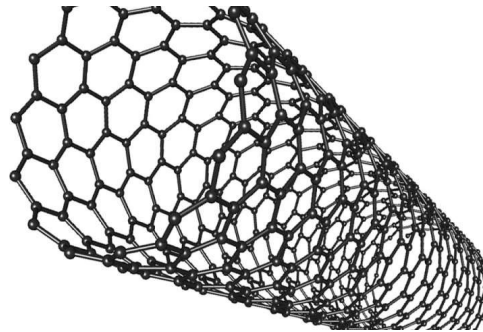


- QCP – often require doping
- Criticality emerges from a disordered state!
- We need to understand disorder **and** strong correlations
- Hopelessly difficult...



- 1D analogue of Fermi liquid
- Strongly correlated system
- Linear low energy spectrum
- Power law correlations
- Typically, itinerant electrons:
 - QH Edge, CNT, Nanowires etc

$$H = \frac{v}{2} \int dx \left[\frac{1}{K} (\partial_x \phi)^2 + K (\partial_x \tilde{\phi})^2 \right],$$



- **Introduction – done!**
- Tomonaga-Luttinger liquid in spin chains
- Spin ladders:
 - Impurities at $B=0$
 - Disorder in the Tomonaga-Luttinger phase
- Conclusions and outlook

XXY Spin chain:

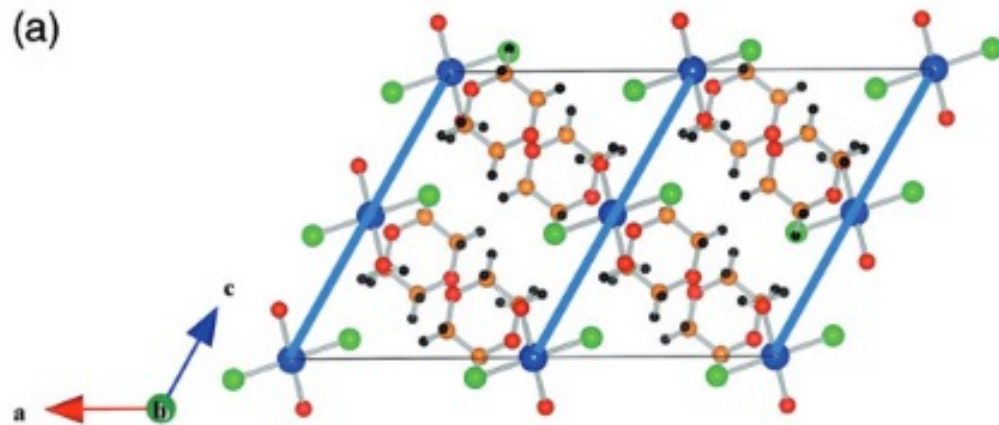
$$H = J_{xy} \sum \{S_n^x S_{n+1}^x + S_n^y S_{n+1}^y\} + J_z \sum S_n^z S_{n+1}^z - h \sum S_n^z$$

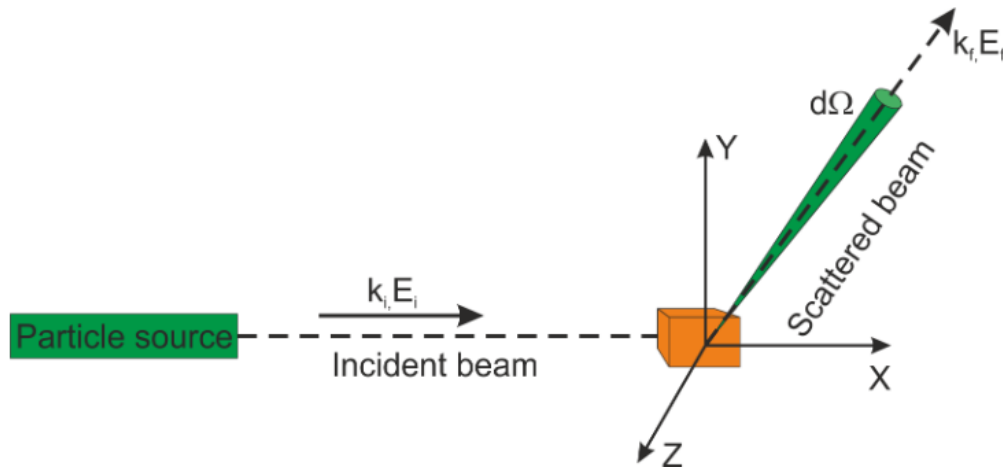
Jordan-Wigner transform:

$$H = \sum \frac{J_{xy}}{2} (c_n^+ c_{n+1} + c_{n+1}^+ c_n) + J_z c_n^+ c_n c_{n+1}^+ c_{n+1} - c_n^+ c_n (h + J_z)$$

Bosonization: Luttinger Liquid

$$H = \frac{v}{2} \int dx \left[\frac{1}{K} (\partial_x \phi)^2 + K (\partial_x \tilde{\phi})^2 \right],$$

Example: copper pyrazine dinitrate (CuPzN)



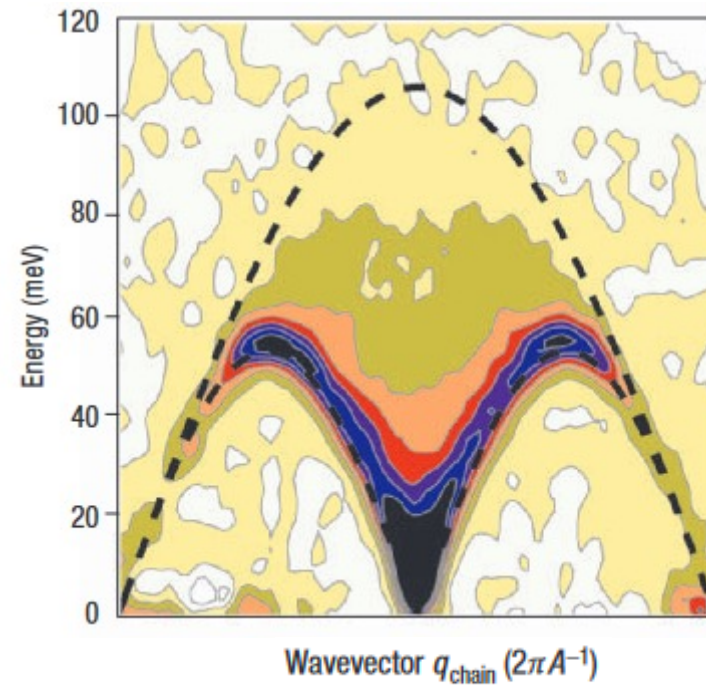
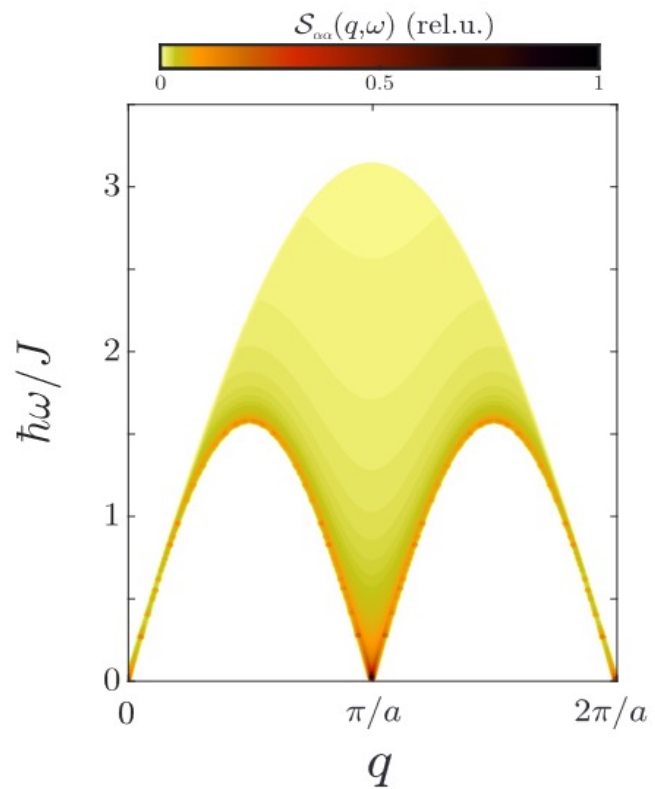
Scattering cross-section:

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE_f} = \frac{k_f}{k_i} (r_0\gamma)^2 |F(\mathbf{Q})|^2 \exp(-2W(\mathbf{Q})) \sum_{\alpha\beta} \left(\delta_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{Q_\alpha Q_\beta}{Q^2} \right) S^{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{Q}, \omega)$$

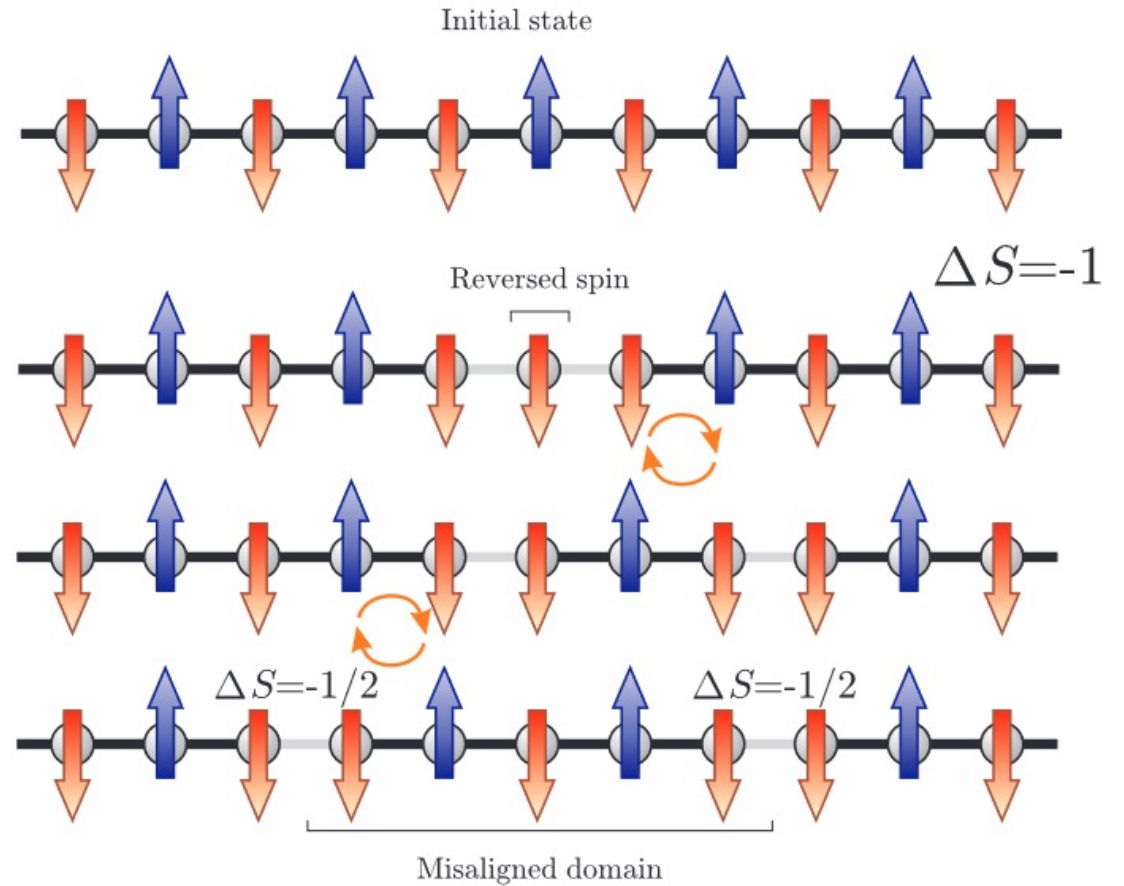
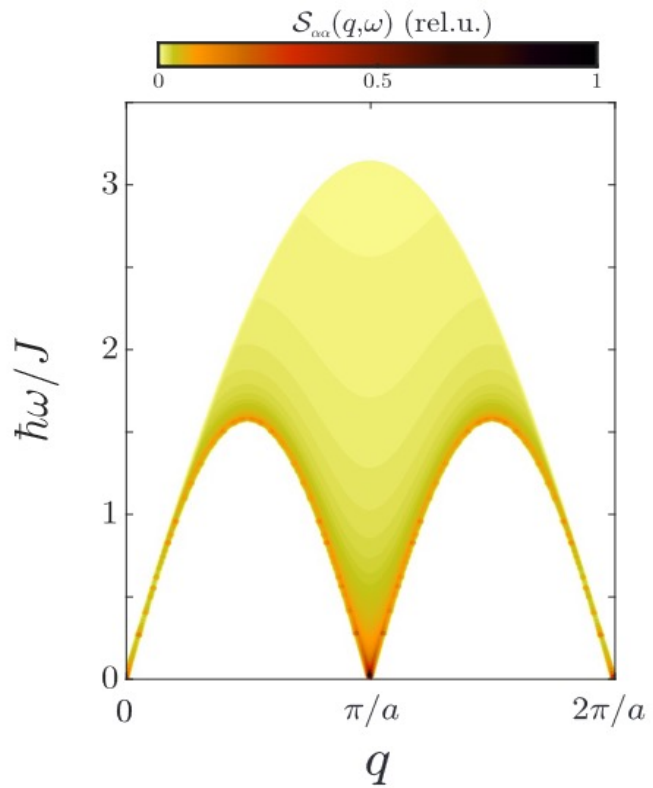
Dynamic structure factor:

$$S(q_{\parallel}, \omega) \propto T^{1/2} K^{-2} \text{Im} \left\{ \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T}\right) \right]^{-1} \times \Phi\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T}, \frac{u(q_{\parallel} - \pi)}{k_B T}\right) \right\}$$

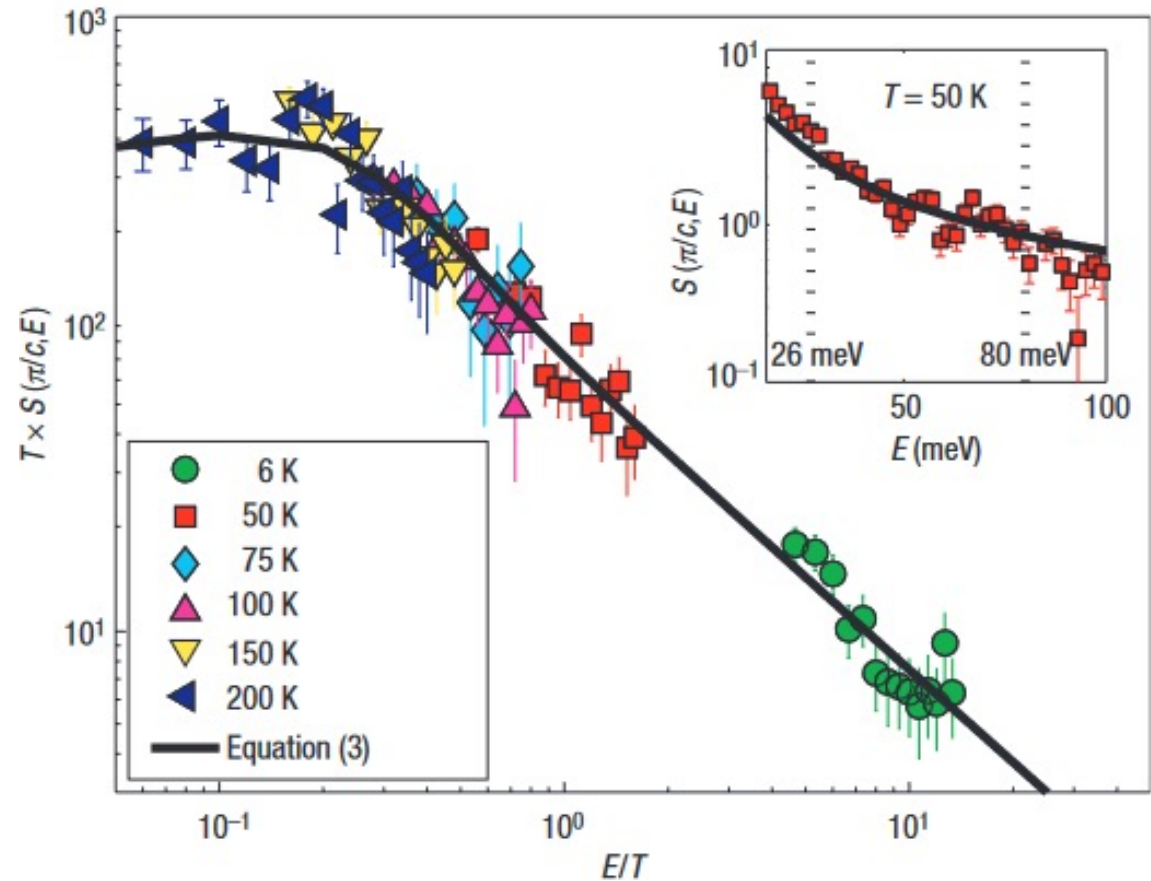
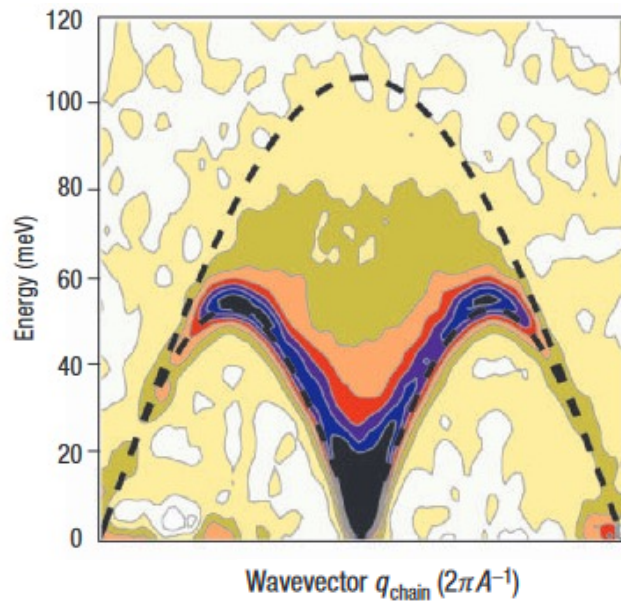
$$\Phi(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{8K} - i\frac{x-y}{4\pi}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{8K} - i\frac{x-y}{4\pi}\right)} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{8K} - i\frac{x+y}{4\pi}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{8K} - i\frac{x+y}{4\pi}\right)}$$

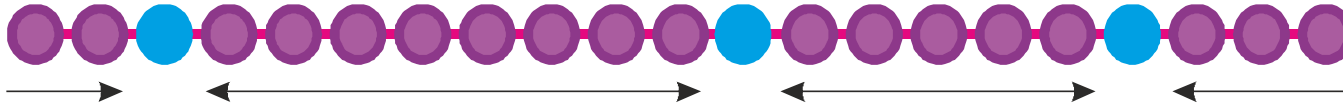


Does it work?

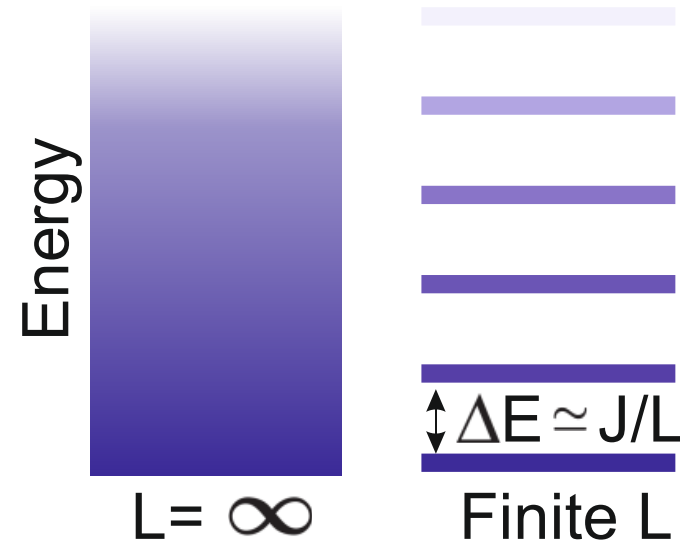


$$\chi(q_0, \omega) = T^\alpha \mathcal{F}\left(\frac{\omega}{T}\right)$$



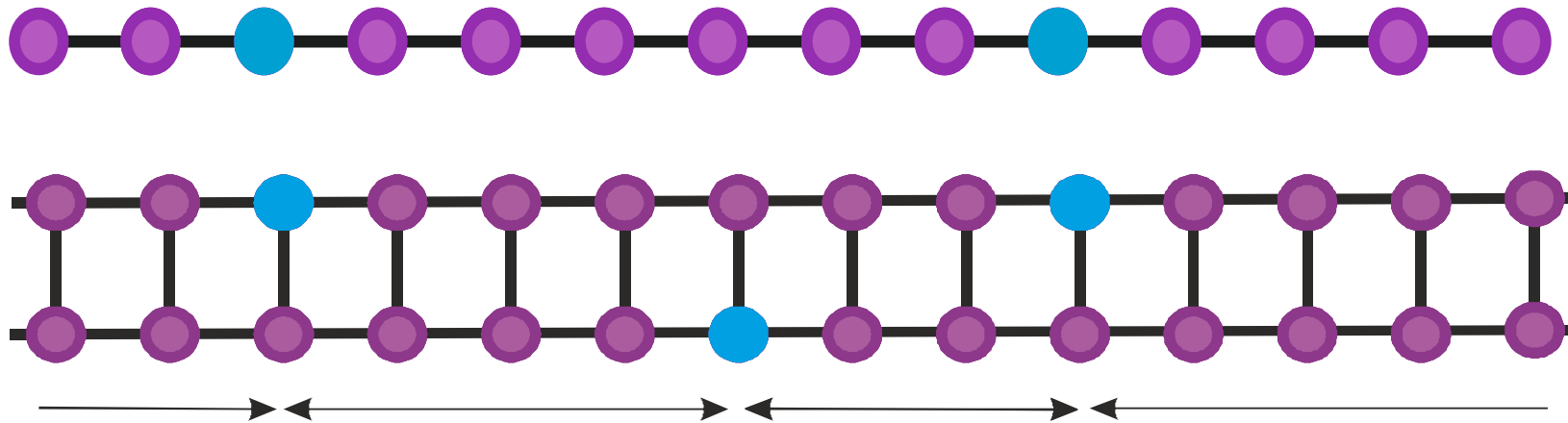


- Impurities cut the chain
- New length scale:
 - Discrete energy levels
 - Spinon confinement
- But only repulsive interaction
- Bohrdt et al.:

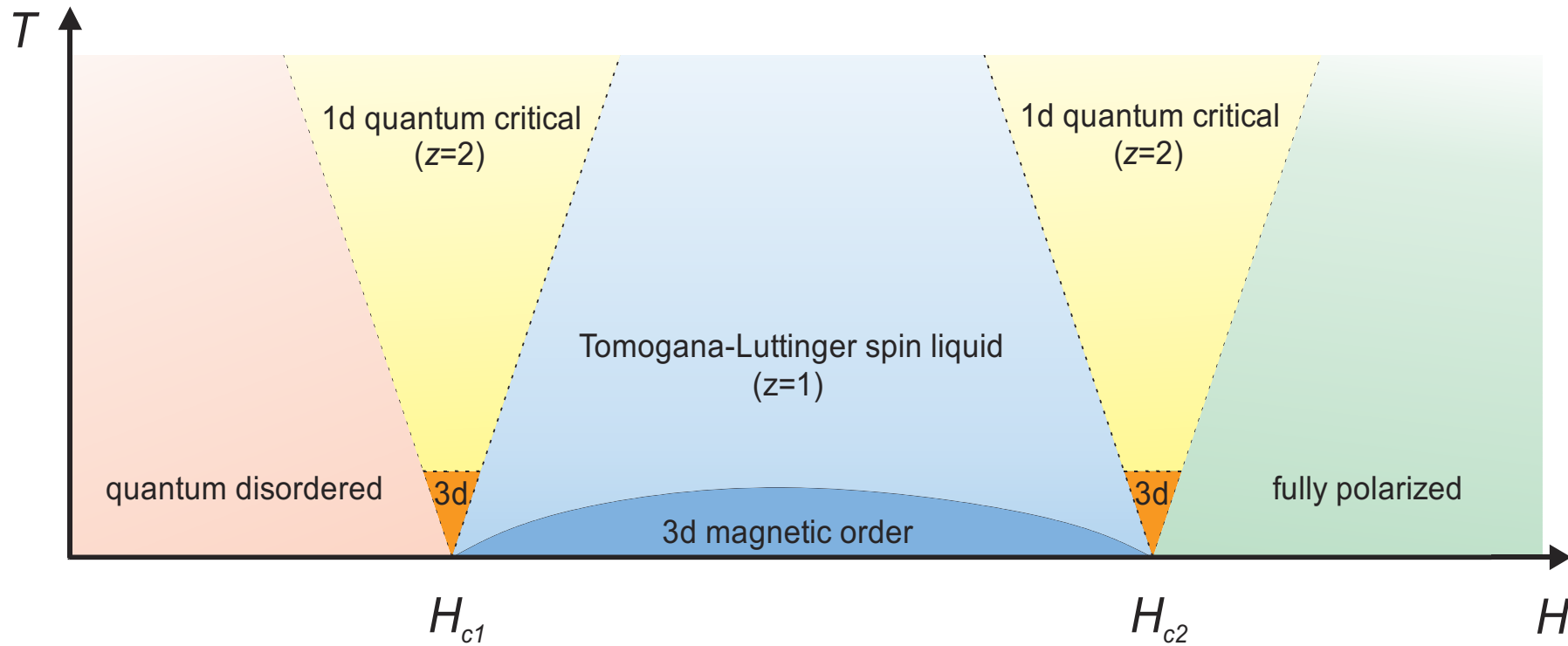


$$\chi_{st}^{\pm} = \left(\frac{T}{v}\right) \frac{1}{2K} F_K \left(\frac{T}{v}\right) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \chi_{st}^{\pm} = \left(\frac{T}{v}\right) \frac{1}{2K} F'_K \left(\frac{LT}{v}\right)$$

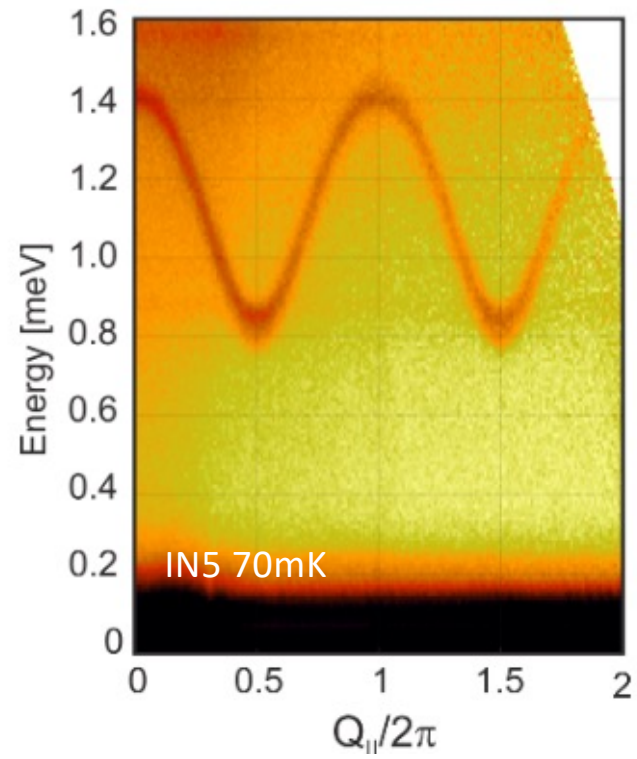
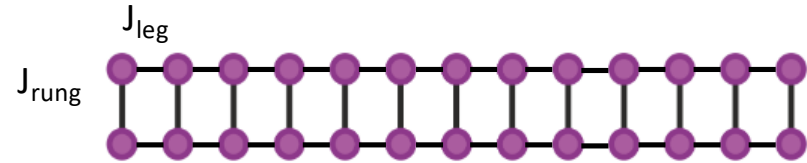
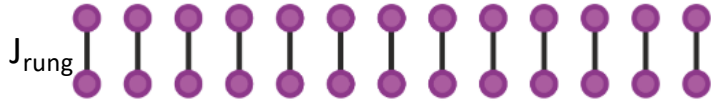
Ladders have a much less restrictive geometry: defects do not break continuity!



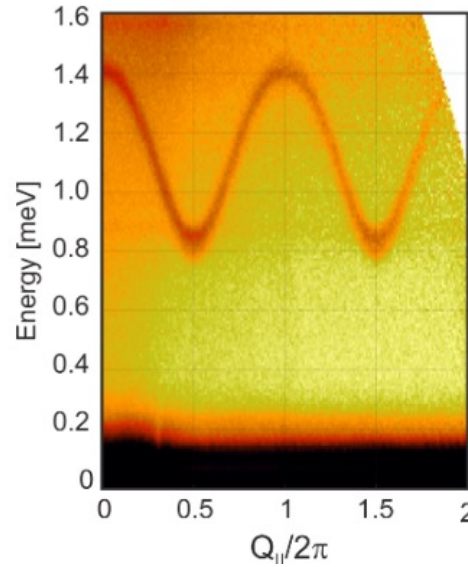
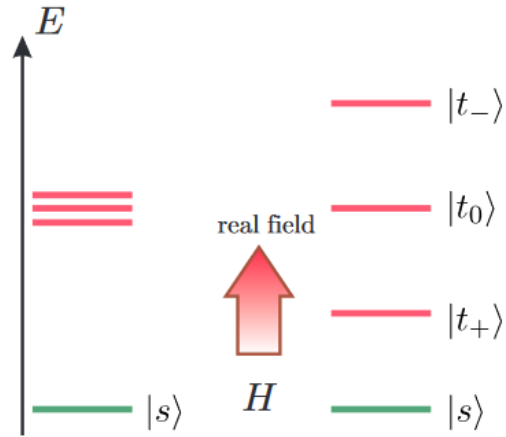
$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \sum_n J_{\parallel} (\hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n,1} \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n+1,1} + \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n,2} \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n+1,2}) + J_{\perp} \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n,1} \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n,2}$$



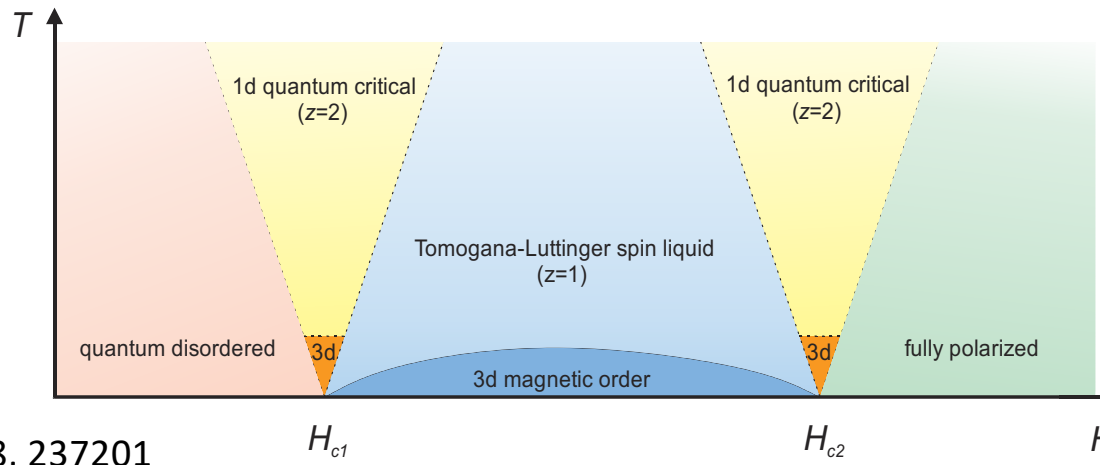
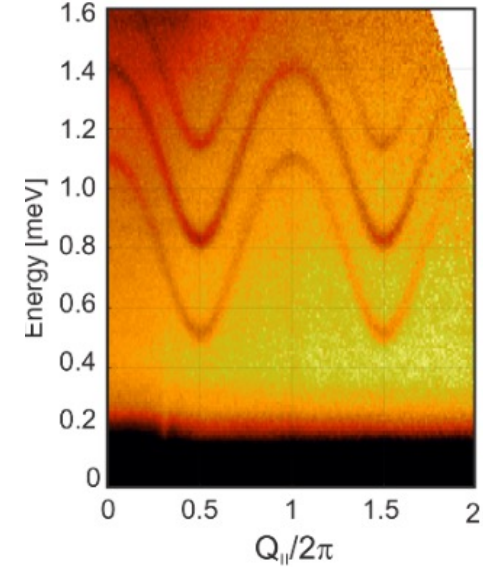
Phase diagram of the spin ladder: gapped phase

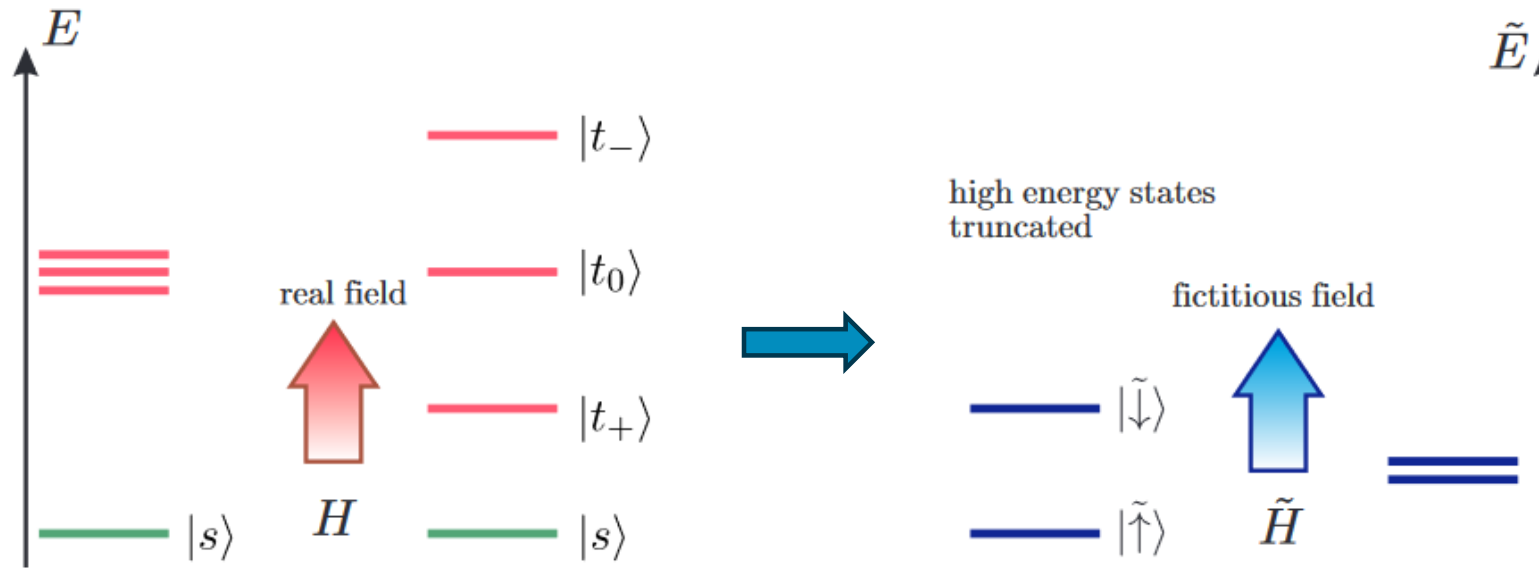


Phase diagram of the spin ladder: Luttinger liquid



B=2.5 Tesla





$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \sum_n J_{\parallel} (\hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n,1} \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n+1,1} + \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n,2} \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n+1,2}) + J_{\perp} \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n,1} \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{n,2}$$



$$\hat{\tilde{\mathcal{H}}} = \sum_n J_{\parallel} (\hat{\tilde{S}}_n^x \hat{\tilde{S}}_{n+1}^x + \hat{\tilde{S}}_n^y \hat{\tilde{S}}_{n+1}^y + \frac{1}{2} \hat{\tilde{S}}_n^z \hat{\tilde{S}}_{n+1}^z) - g\mu_B \tilde{H} \hat{\tilde{S}}_n^z, \text{ with } \tilde{H} = H - \frac{J_{\perp} + \frac{1}{2} J_{\parallel}}{g\mu_B}.$$

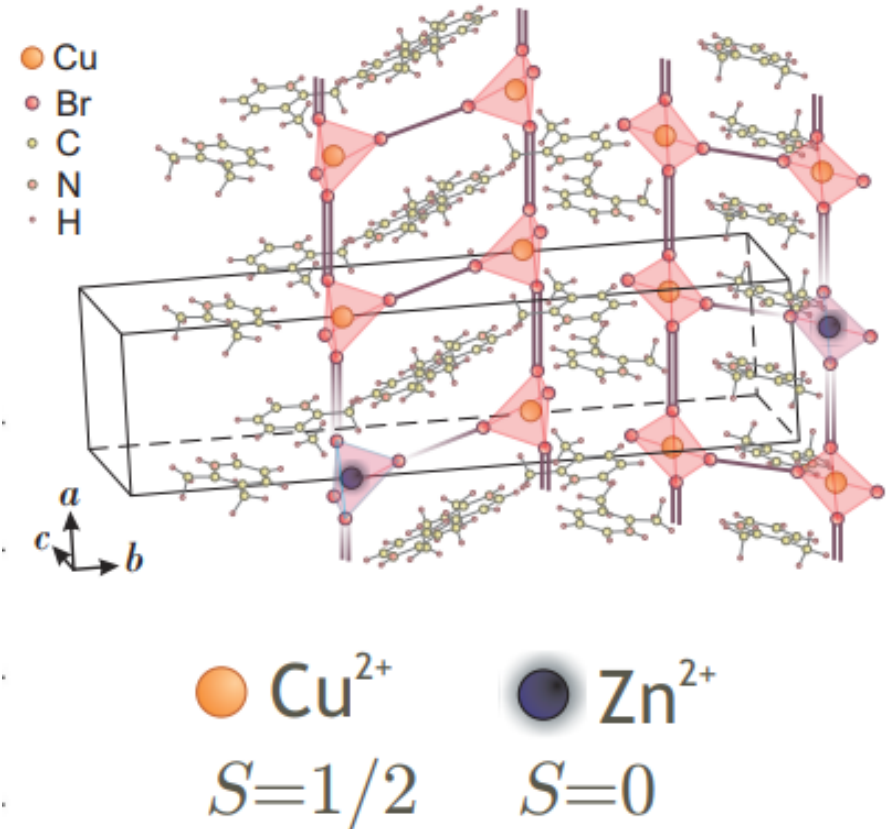
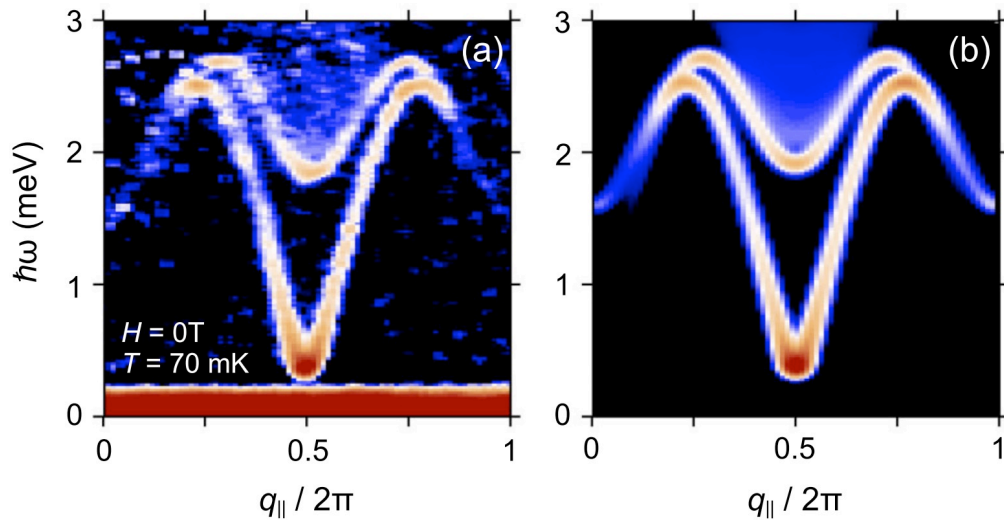
New materials:

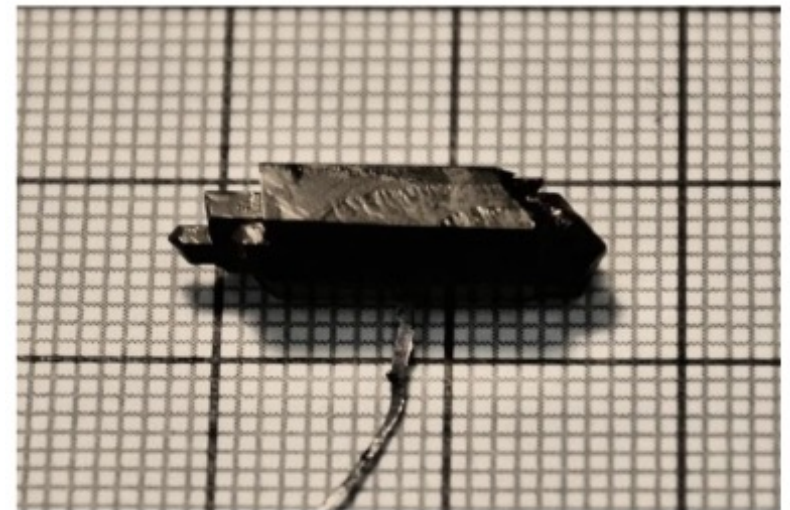
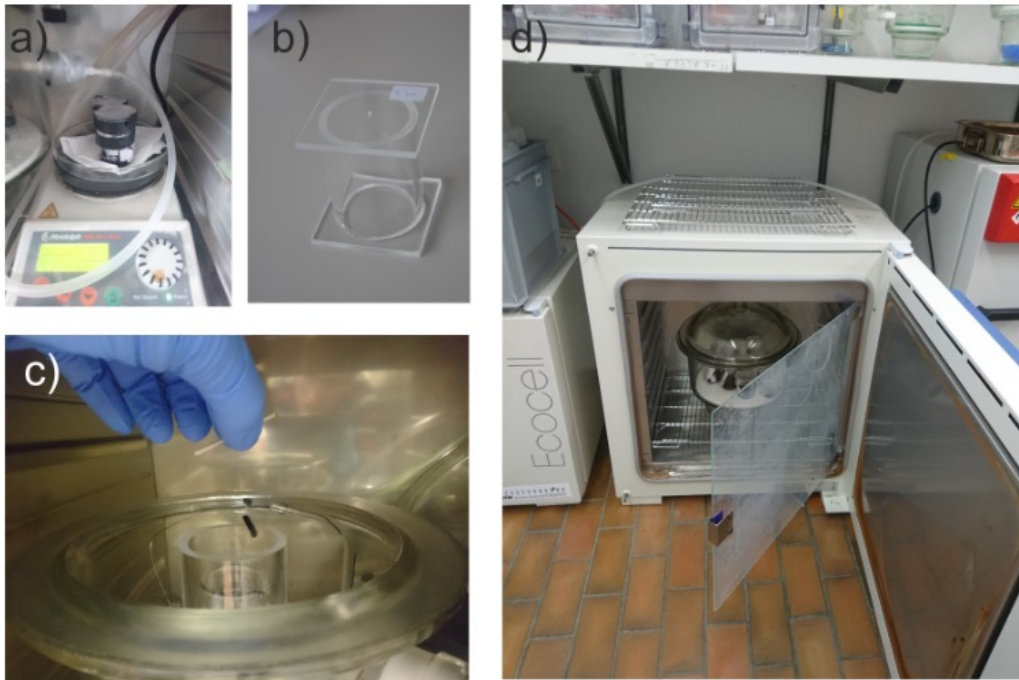
- DIMPY:

- $J_{\text{leg}}=16.7\text{K}$
- $J_{\text{rung}}=9.5\text{K}$
- $\xi \approx 6.2$

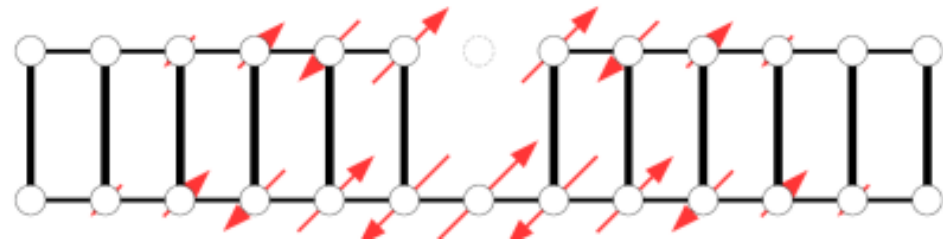
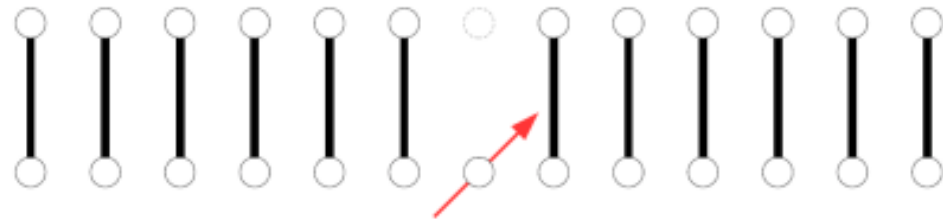
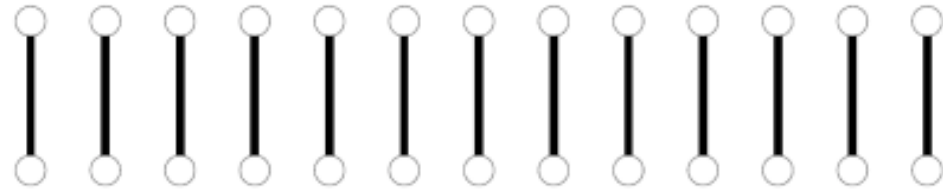
- BPCB:

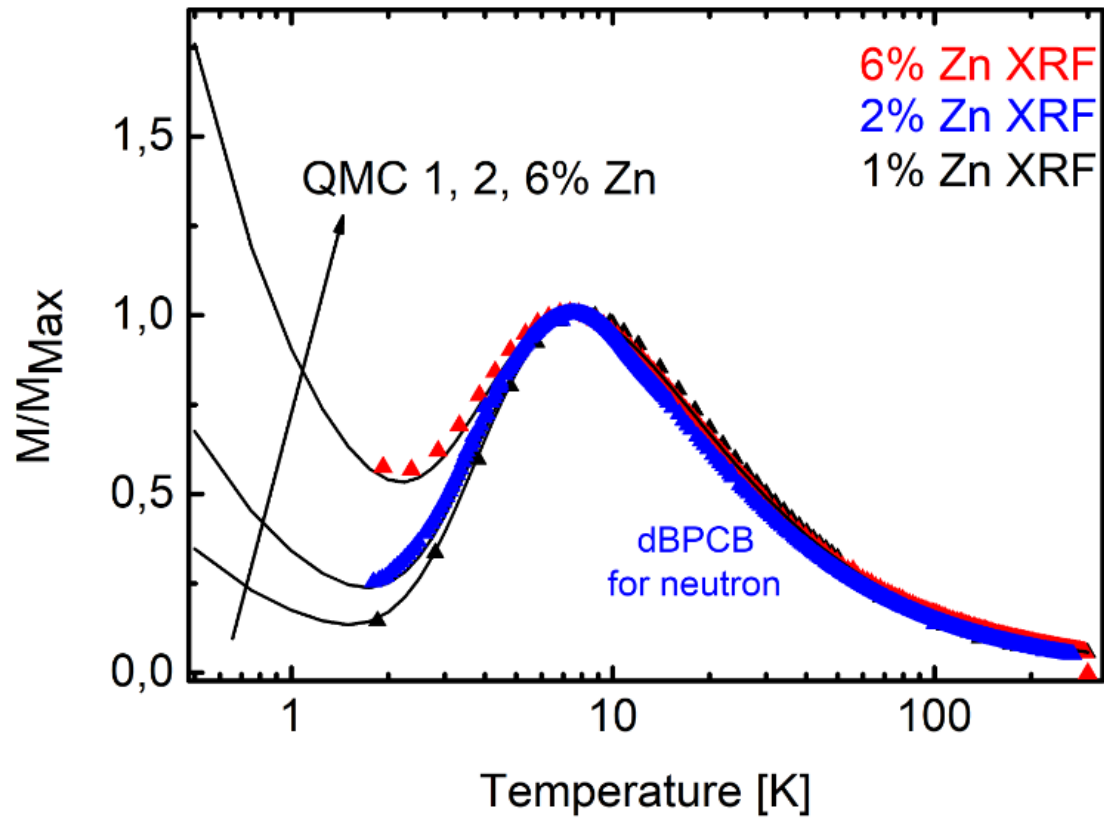
- $J_{\text{leg}}=3.6\text{K}$
- $J_{\text{rung}}=12.96\text{K}$
- $\xi \approx 1$





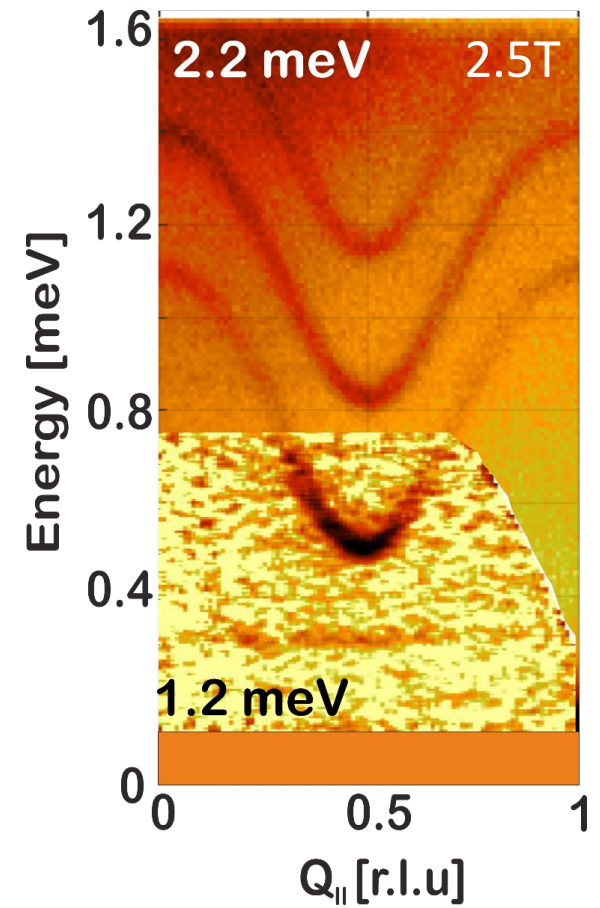
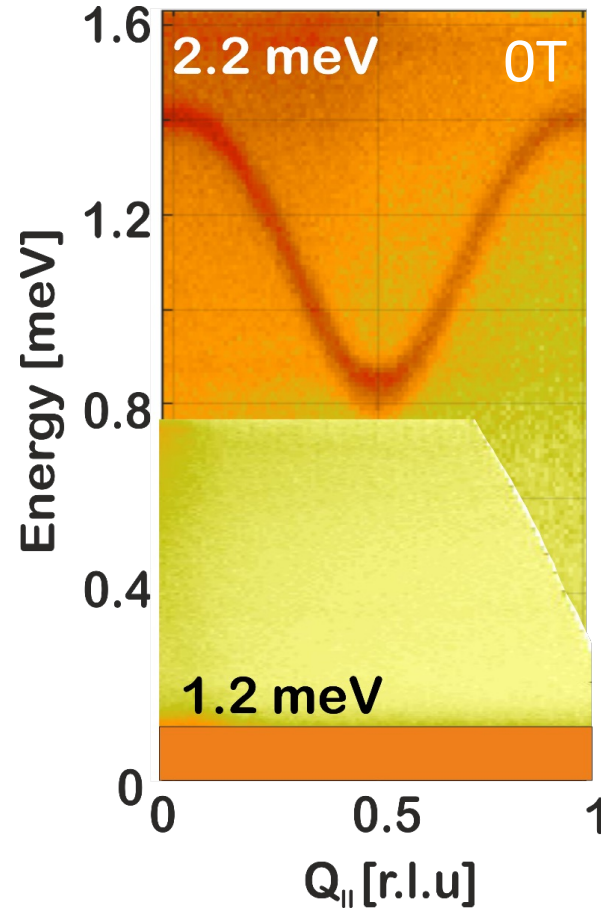
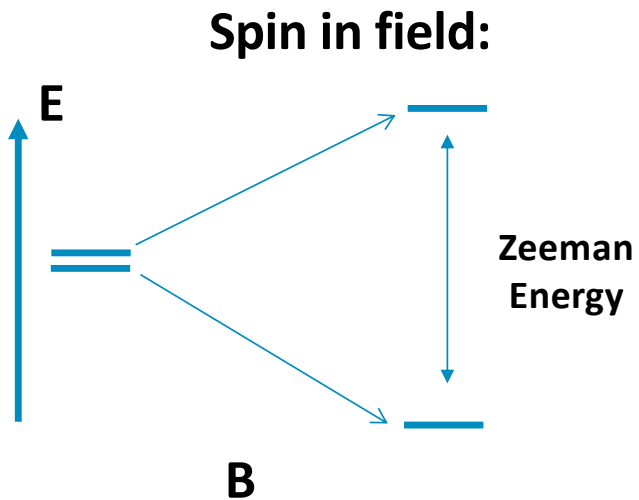
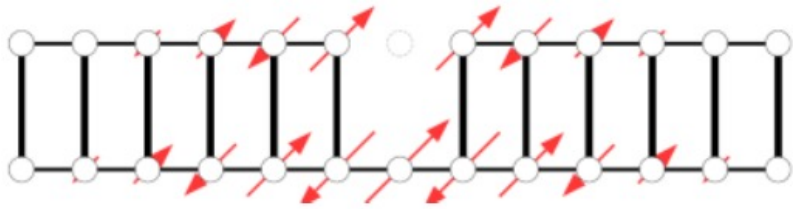
- Single rung:
- Singlet \rightarrow Free spin
- In the ladder:
 - Emergent extended object
 - Correlation length \rightarrow Size
- Strong rung: small objects
- Strong leg: extended objects





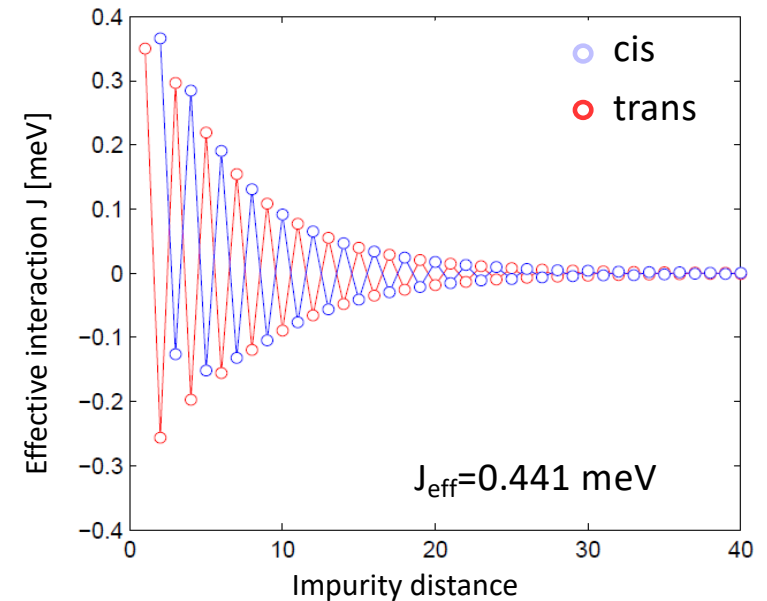
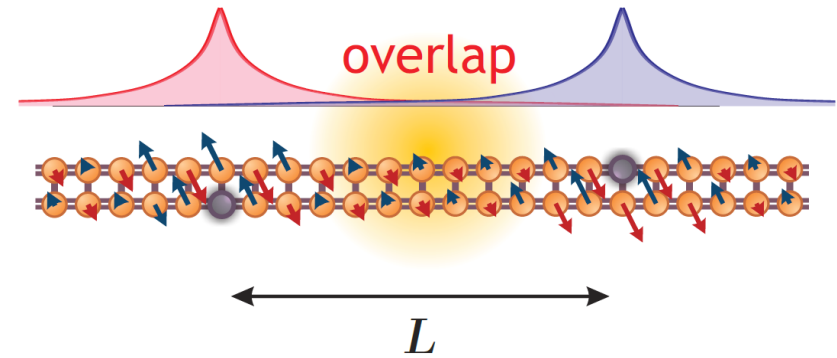
ALPS

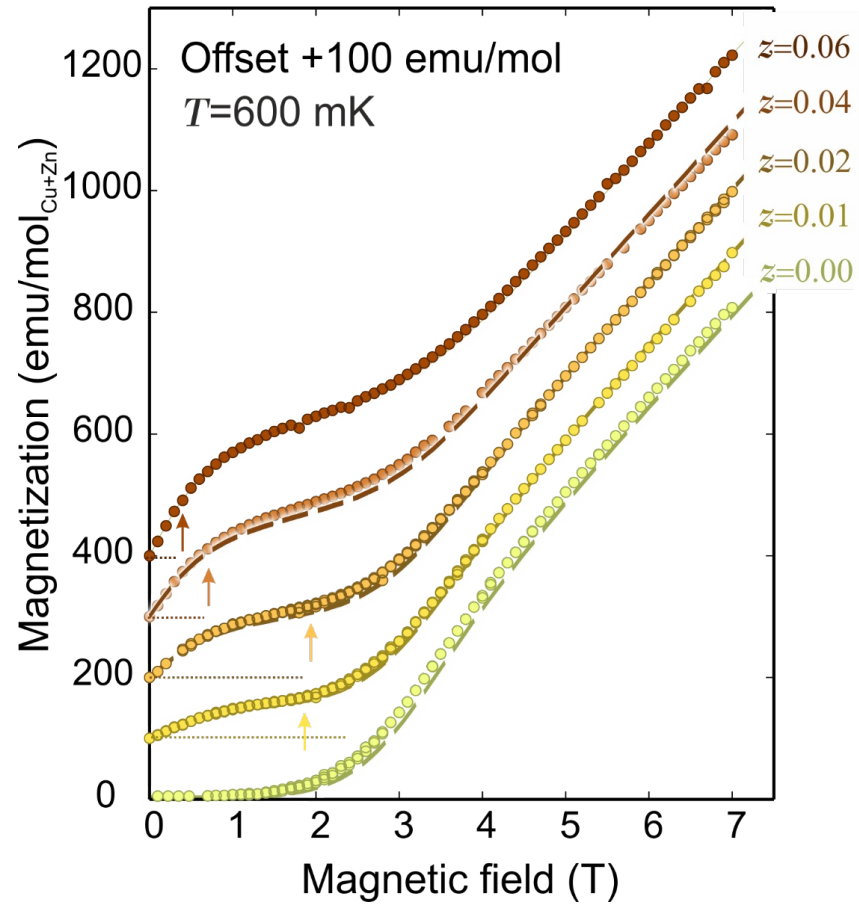
Applications and Libraries
for Physics Simulations

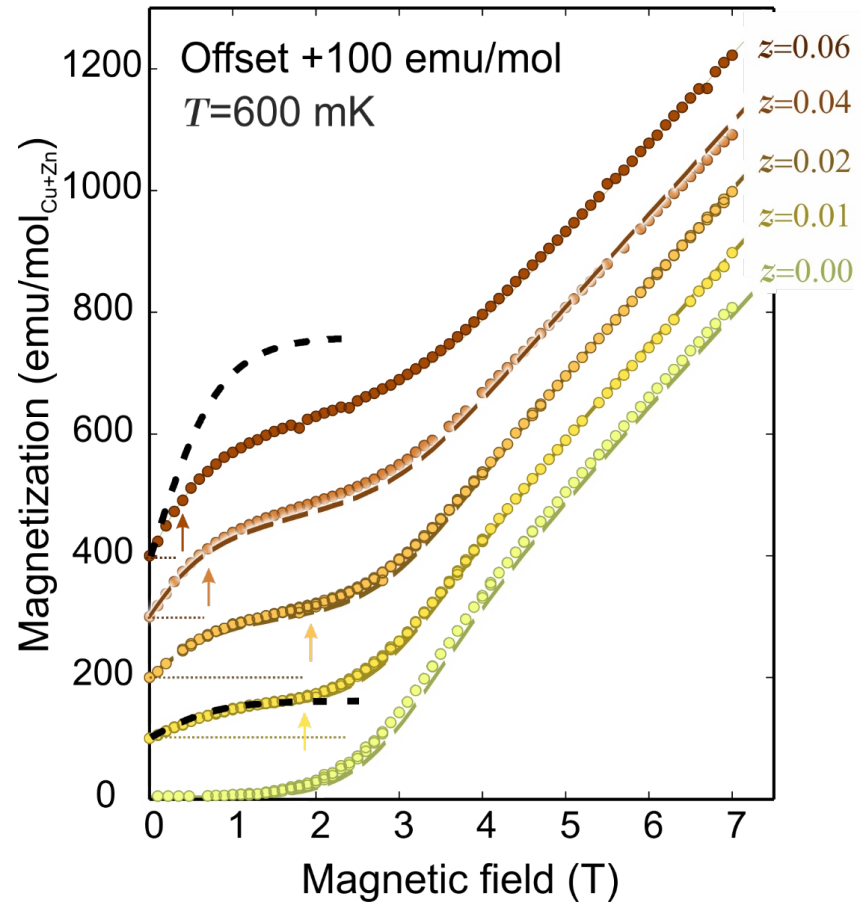


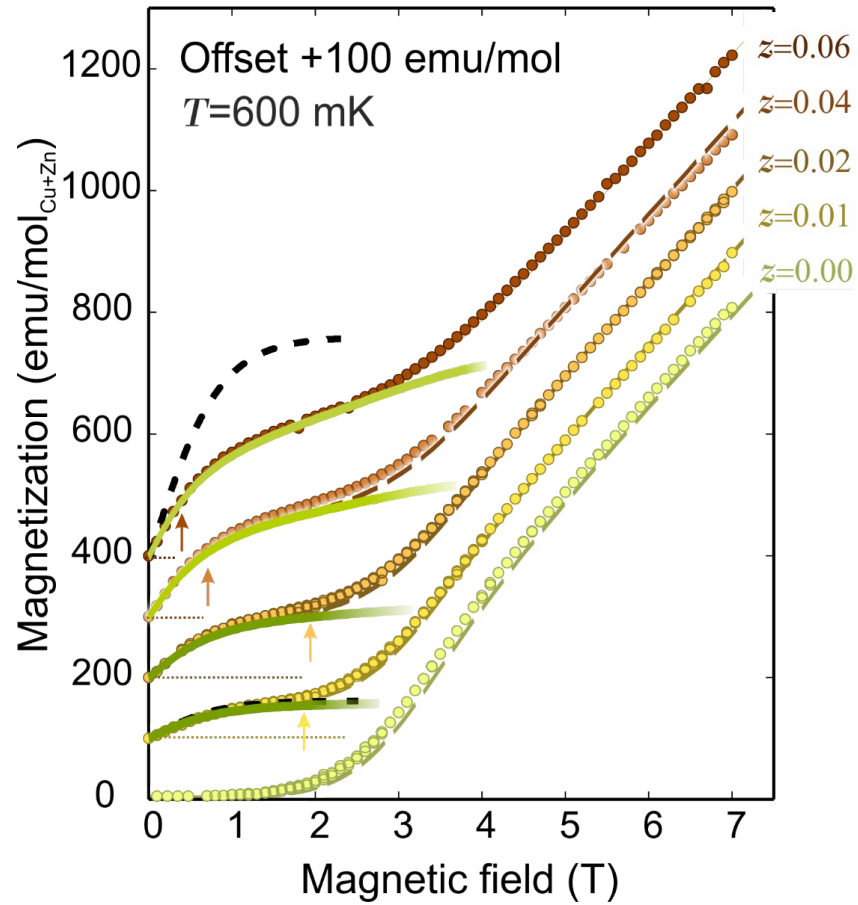
- **Strong leg ladder**
- DIMPY: $\xi \approx 6 < L$
- New many body strongly interacting system
- Estimating J_{eff} :

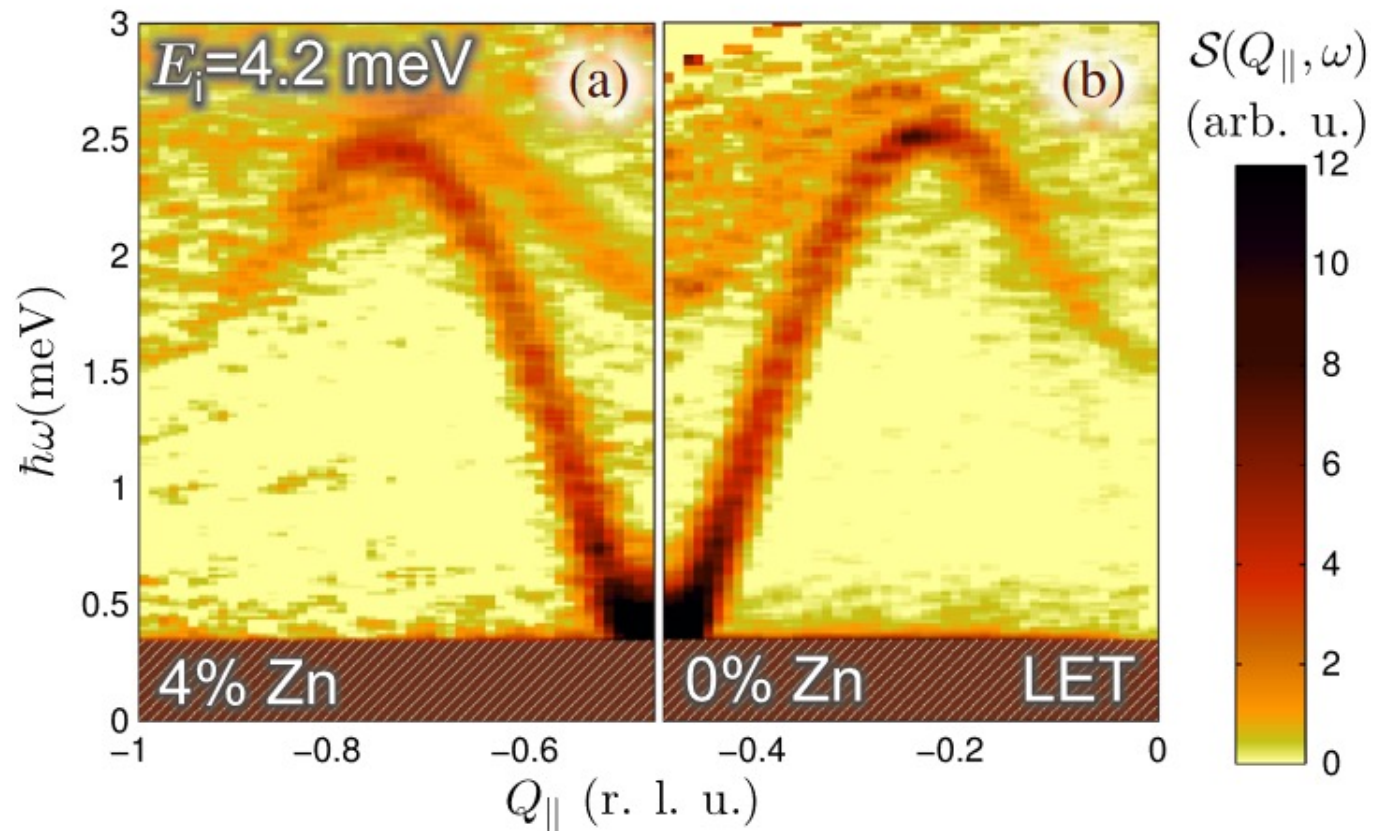
$$J_{\text{eff}}(L) = J_0 (-1)^L e^{-L/\xi}$$

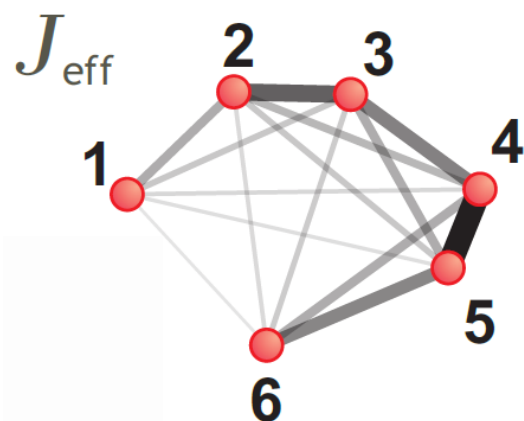




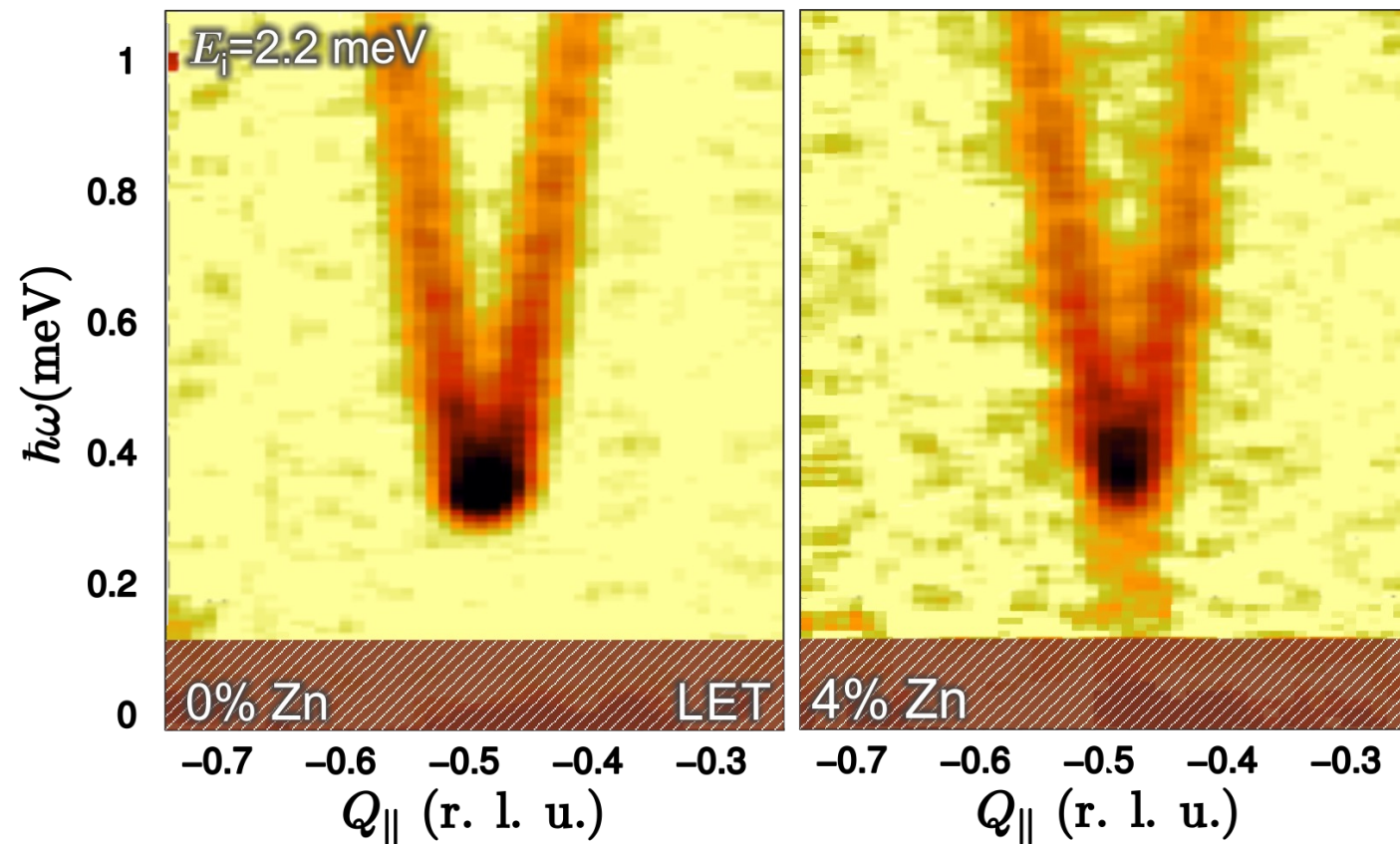


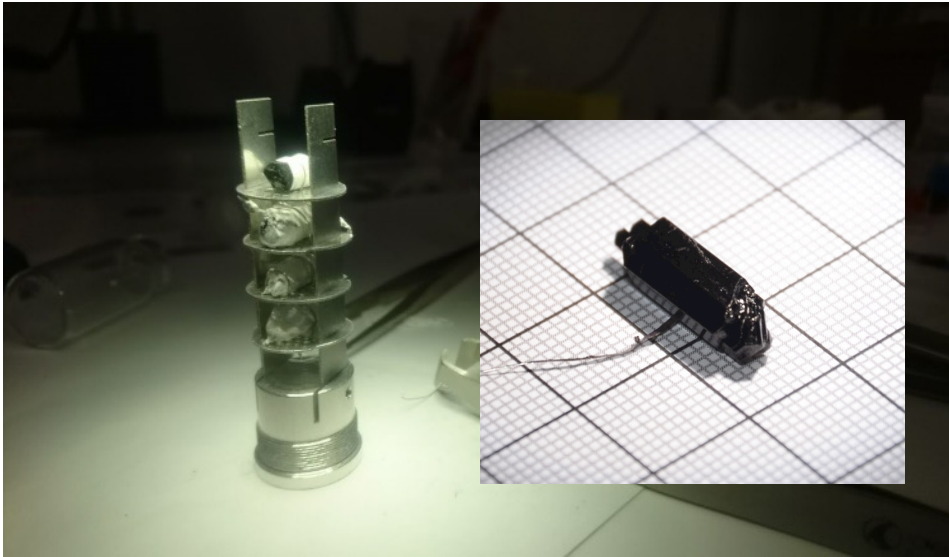




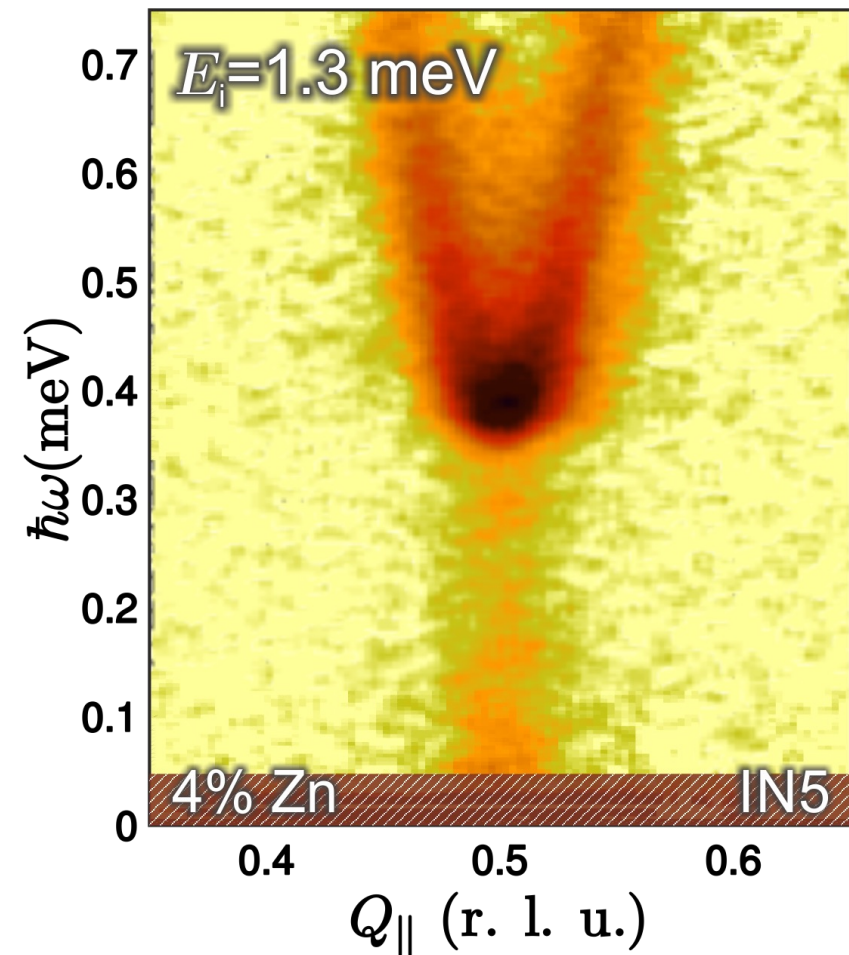


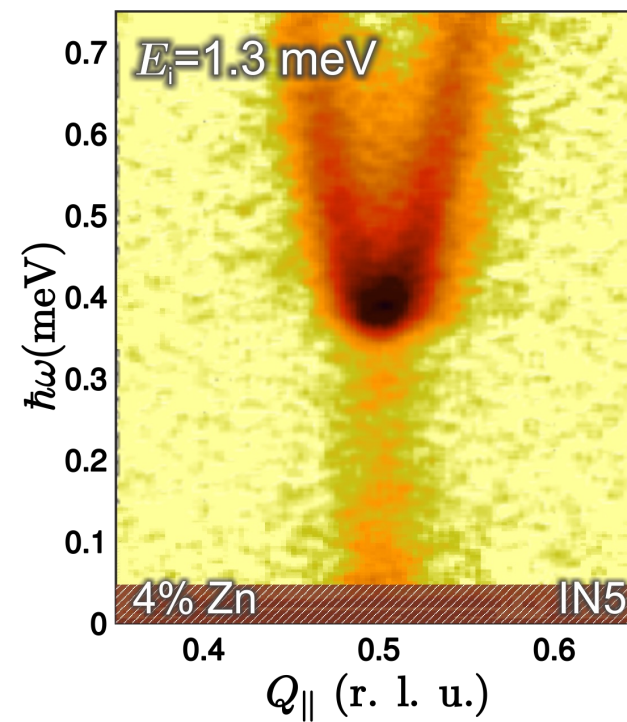
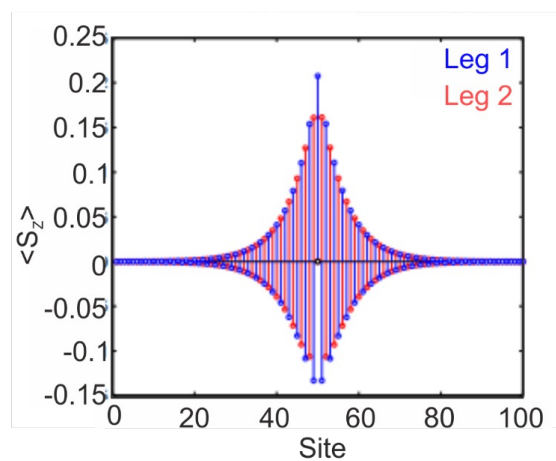
$$J_{\text{eff}}(L) = J_0 (-1)^L e^{-L/\xi}$$

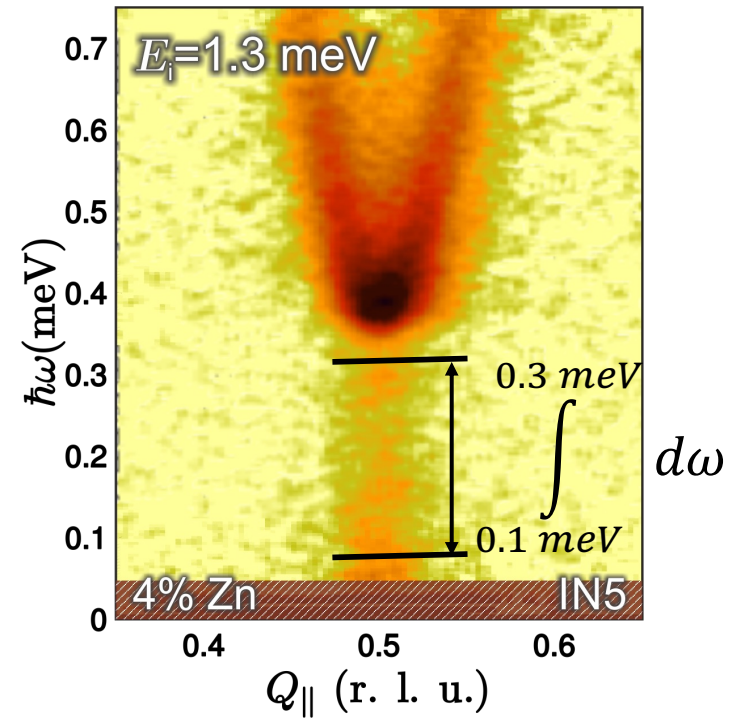
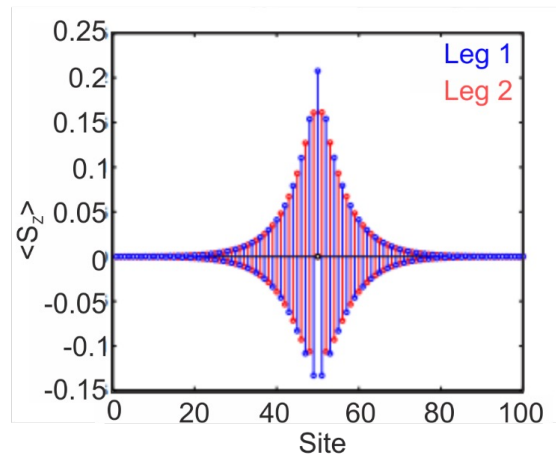


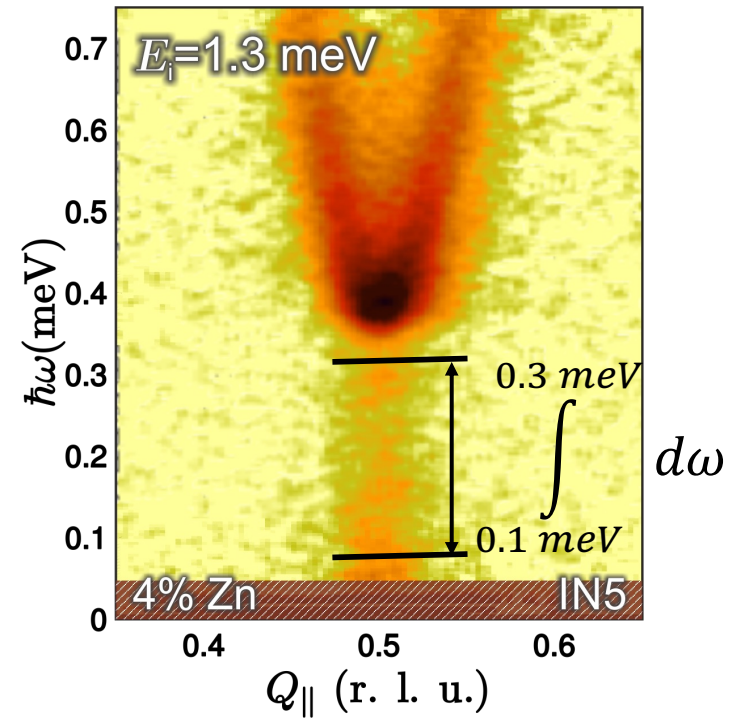
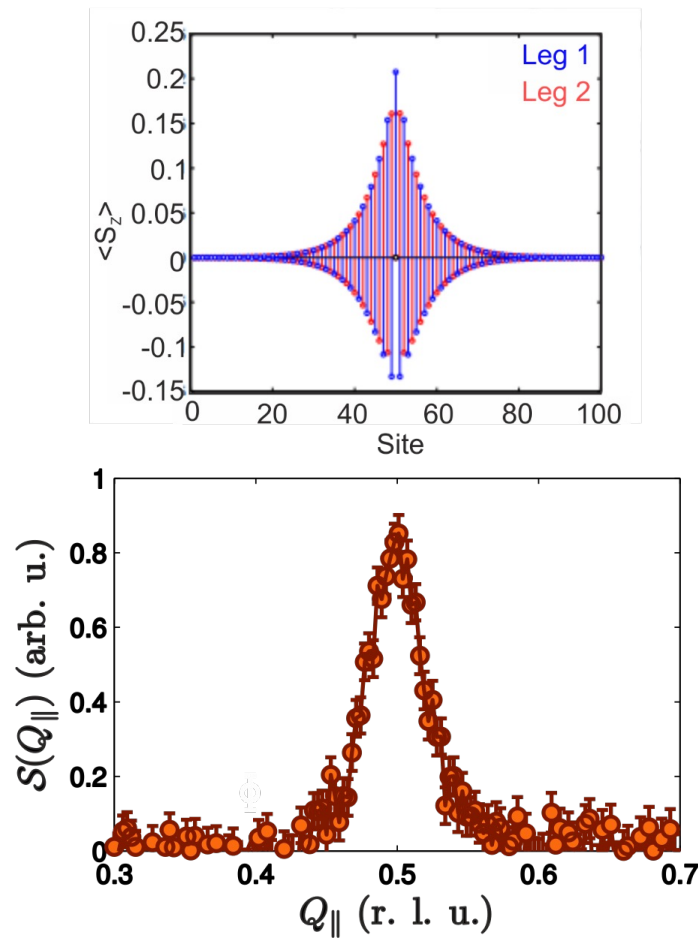


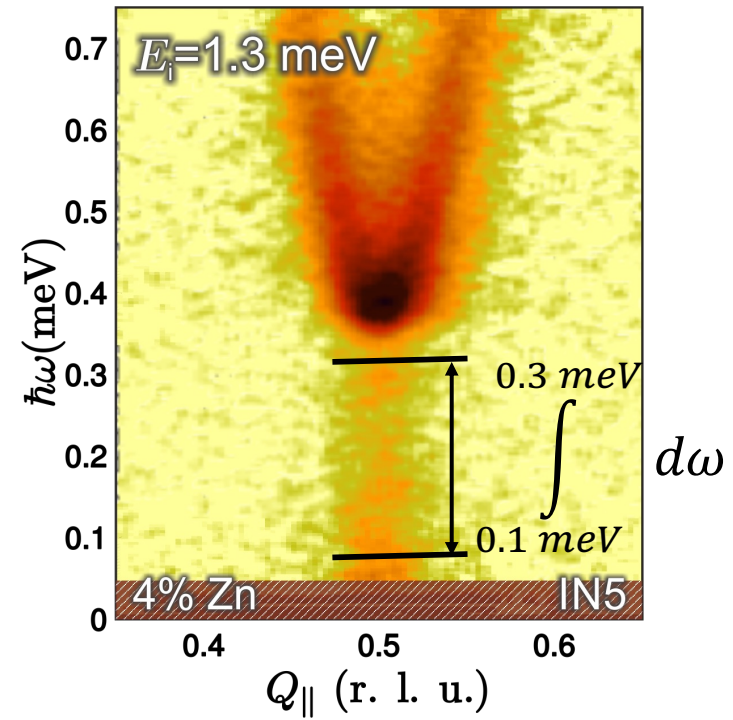
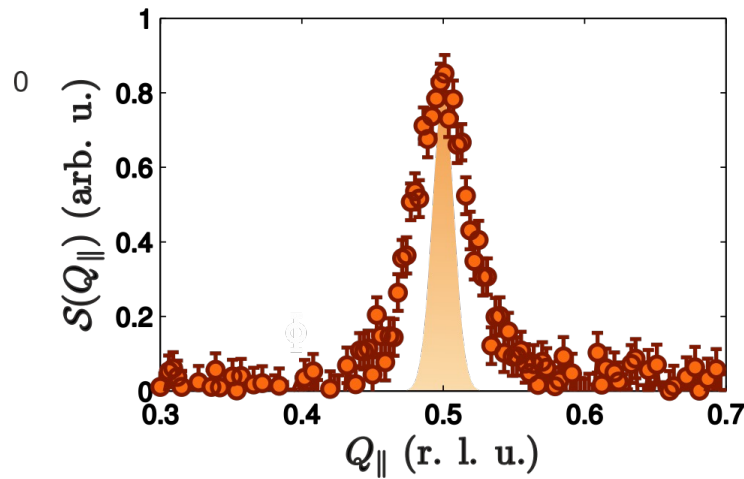
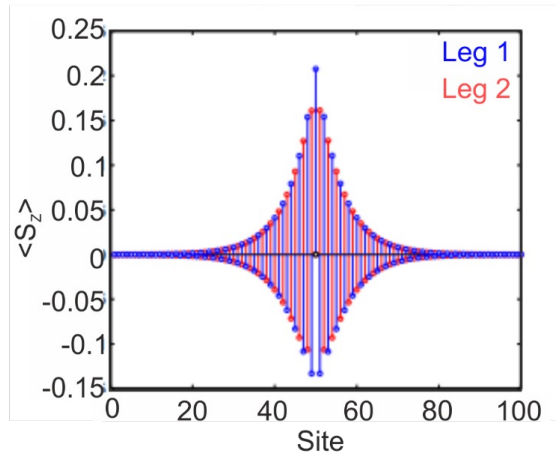
- Deuterated chemicals
- 2g crystal assembly
- 4% Zn substitution
- $\xi \approx 6$, $L \approx 12$



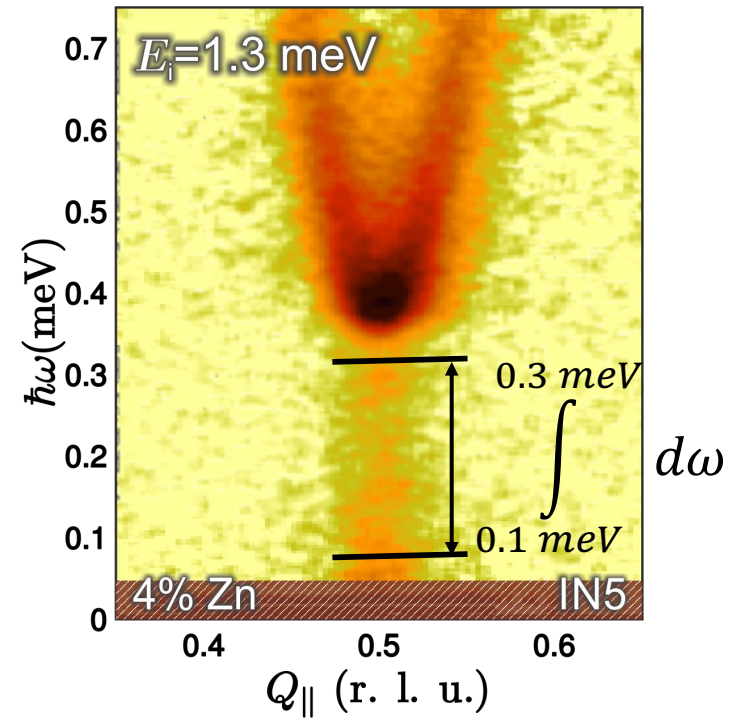
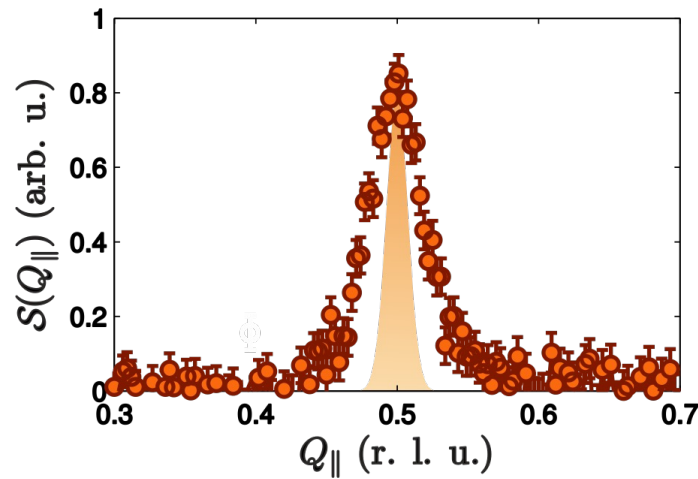
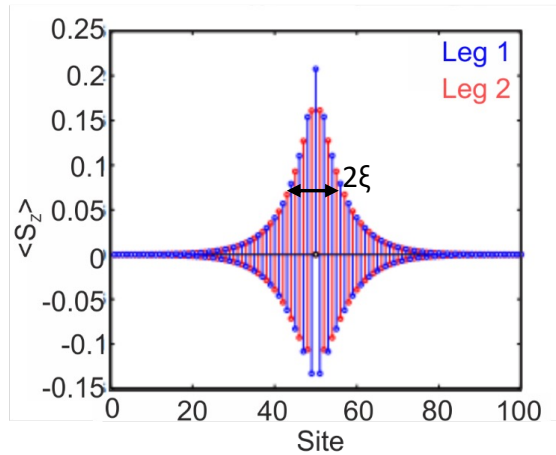




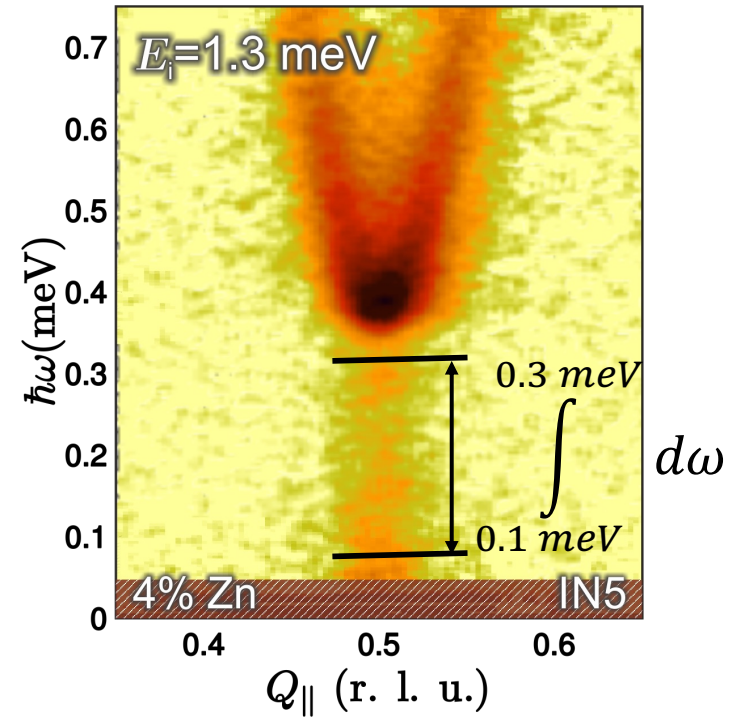
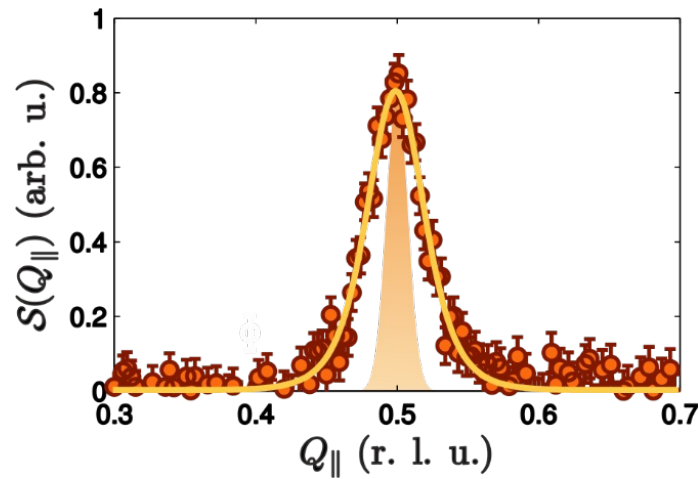
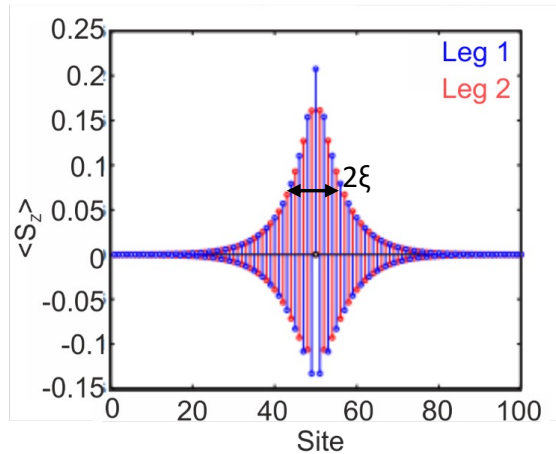




$$\left| F(Q_{\parallel}, Q_{\perp}) \right|^2 = \left| \frac{(1 - e^{-i2\pi Q_{\perp}}) \sinh(\xi^{-1})}{\cos(2\pi Q_{\parallel}) + \cosh(\xi^{-1})} - 1 \right|^2$$

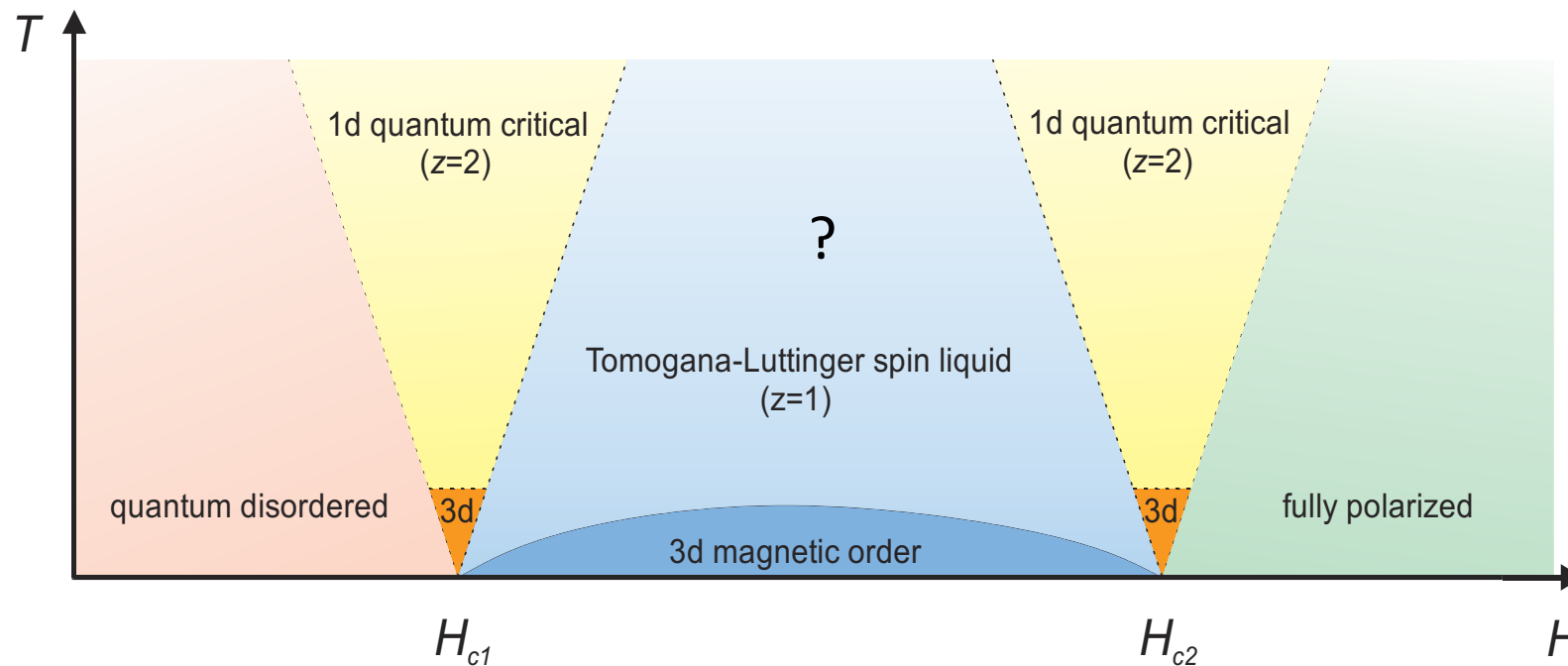


$$\left| F(Q_{\parallel}, Q_{\perp}) \right|^2 = \left| \frac{(1 - e^{-i2\pi Q_{\perp}}) \sinh(\xi^{-1})}{\cos(2\pi Q_{\parallel}) + \cosh(\xi^{-1})} - 1 \right|^2$$



$$\left| F(Q_{\parallel}, Q_{\perp}) \right|^2 = \left| \frac{(1 - e^{-i2\pi Q_{\perp}}) \sinh(\xi^{-1})}{\cos(2\pi Q_{\parallel}) + \cosh(\xi^{-1})} - 1 \right|^2$$

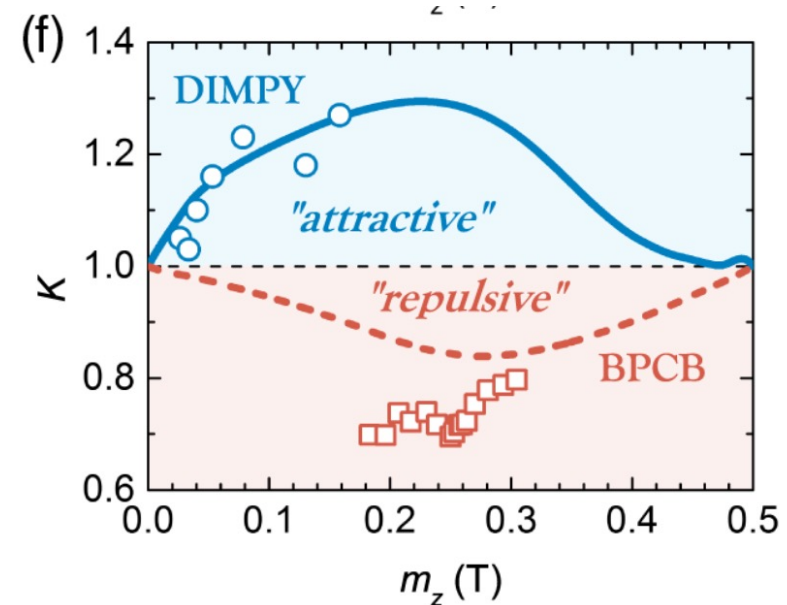
- Spin island picture collapses:
 - Exponential \rightarrow algebraic correlations



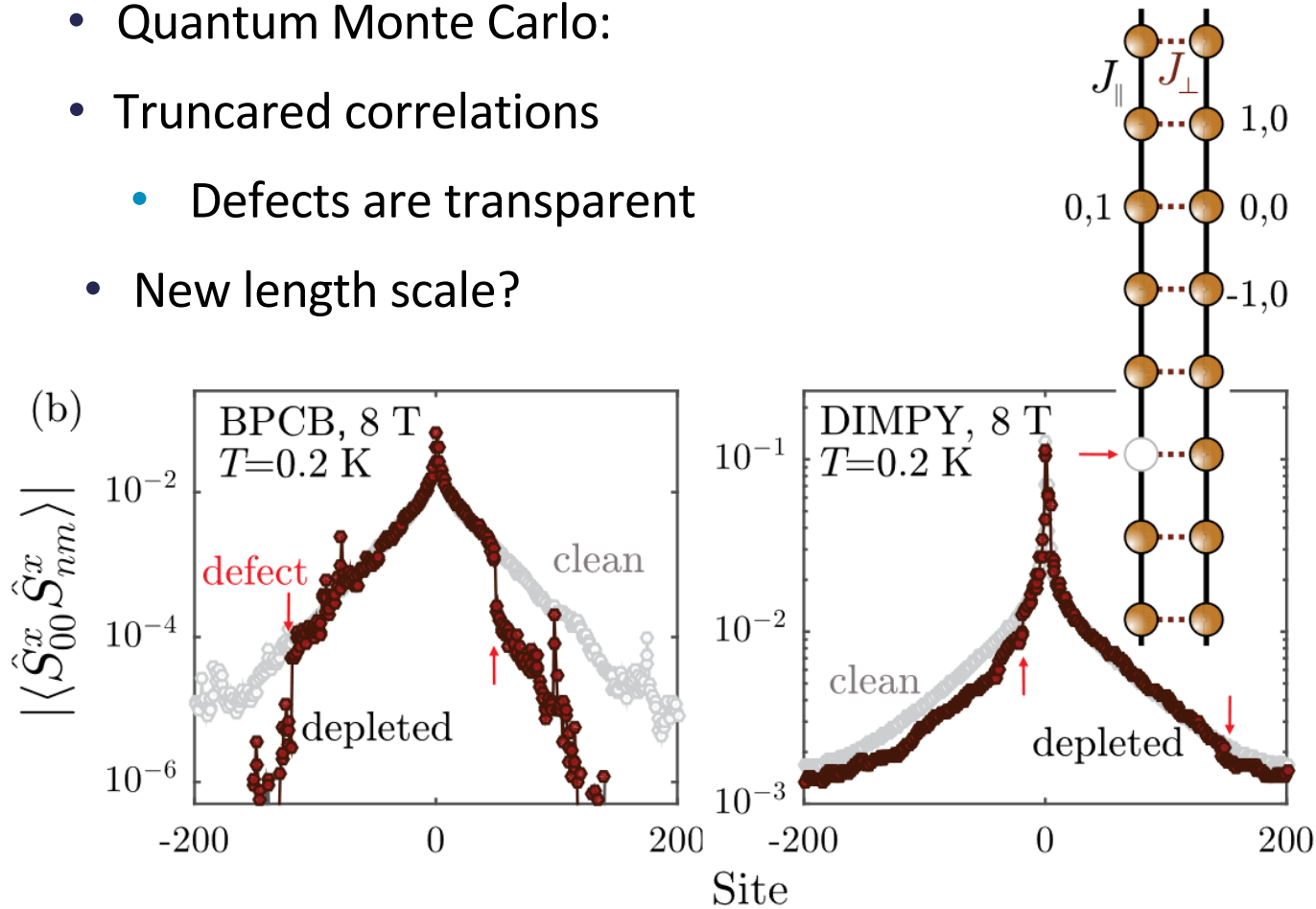
- Transverse staggered susceptibility
- Scaling for finite segments:
- Using results for $G^+(\text{LT})$ of Bohrdt et al.

$$\chi_{st}^{\pm} = \left(\frac{T}{\nu}\right) \frac{1}{2K} F_K\left(\frac{T}{\nu}\right) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \chi_{st}^{\pm} = \left(\frac{T}{\nu}\right) \frac{1}{2K} F'_K\left(\frac{LT}{\nu}\right)$$

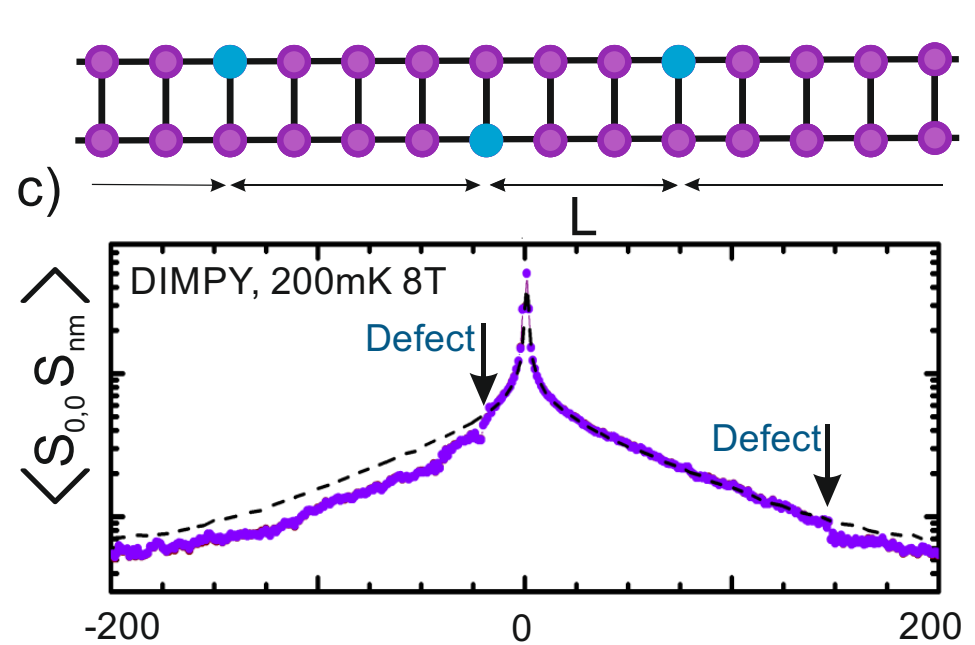
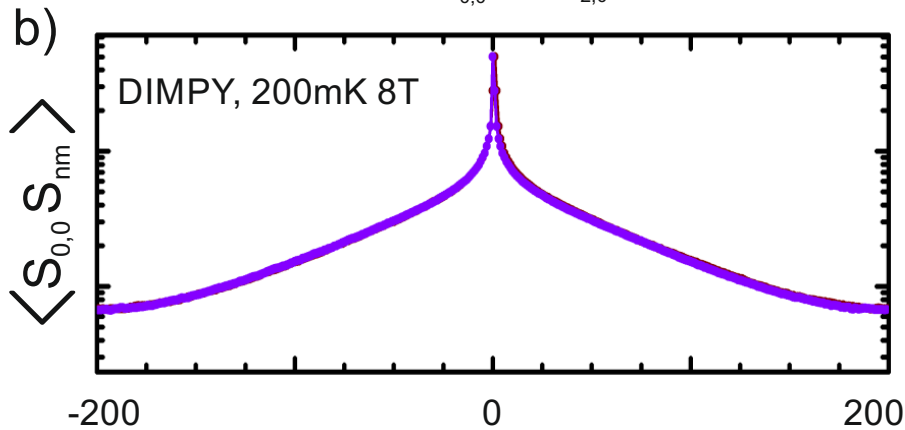
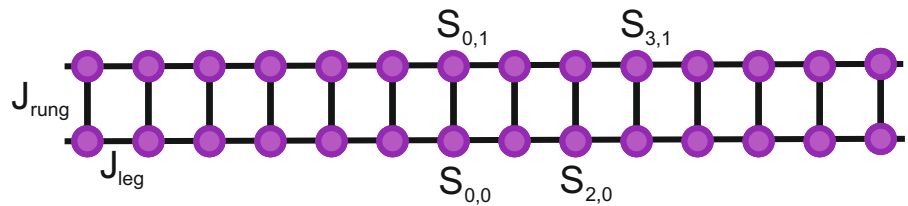
- Chains are always repulsive
- Interactions?
 - BPCB - repulsive
 - DIMPY - attractive



- Quantum Monte Carlo:
- Truncated correlations
 - Defects are transparent
- New length scale?



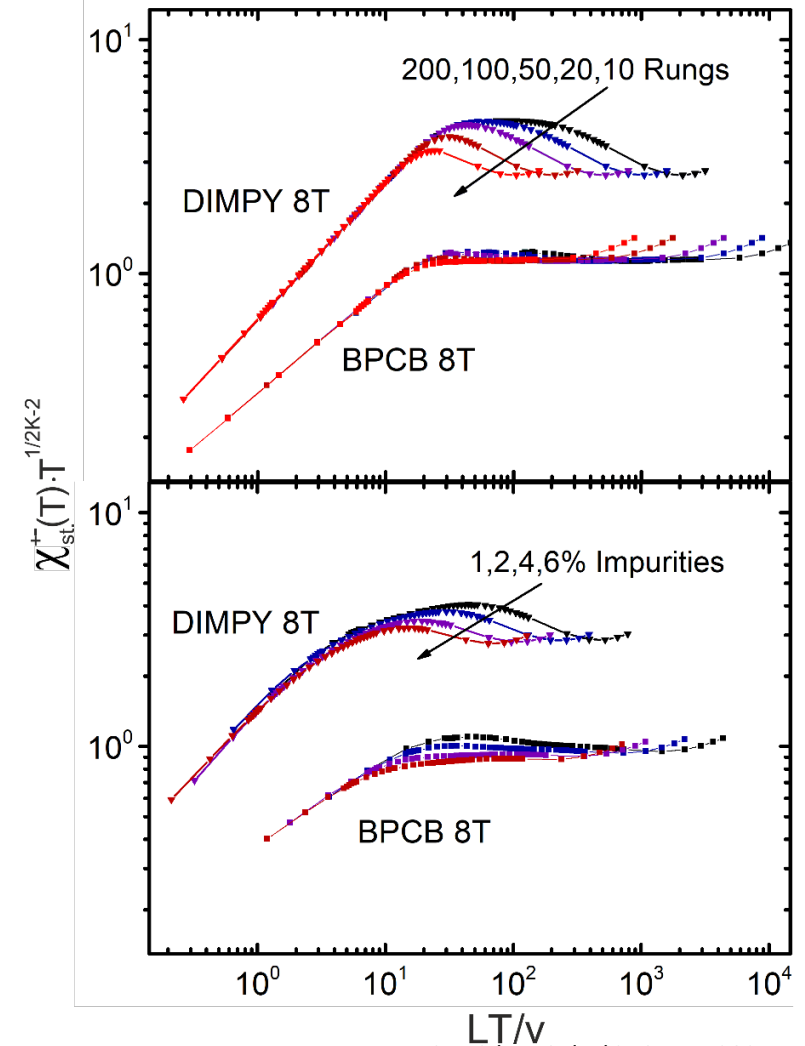
- Quantum Monte Carlo:
- Truncated correlations
 - Defects are transparent
- New length scale?



- Transverse staggered susceptibility
- Scaling for finite segments:
- Using results for $G^+(LT)$ of Bohrdt et al.

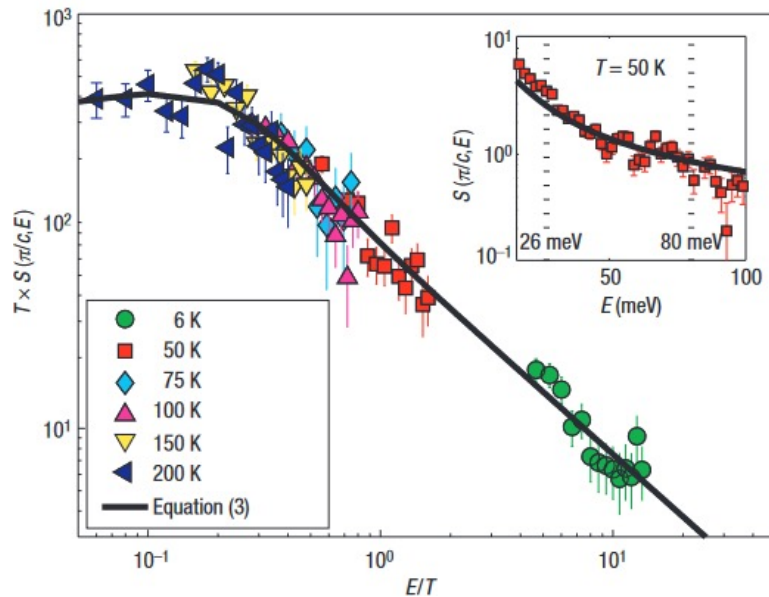
$$\chi_{st}^{\pm} = \left(\frac{T}{v}\right)^{\frac{1}{2K-2}} F_K\left(\frac{LT}{v}\right)$$

- Interactions?
 - BPCB - repulsive
 - DIMPY - attractive



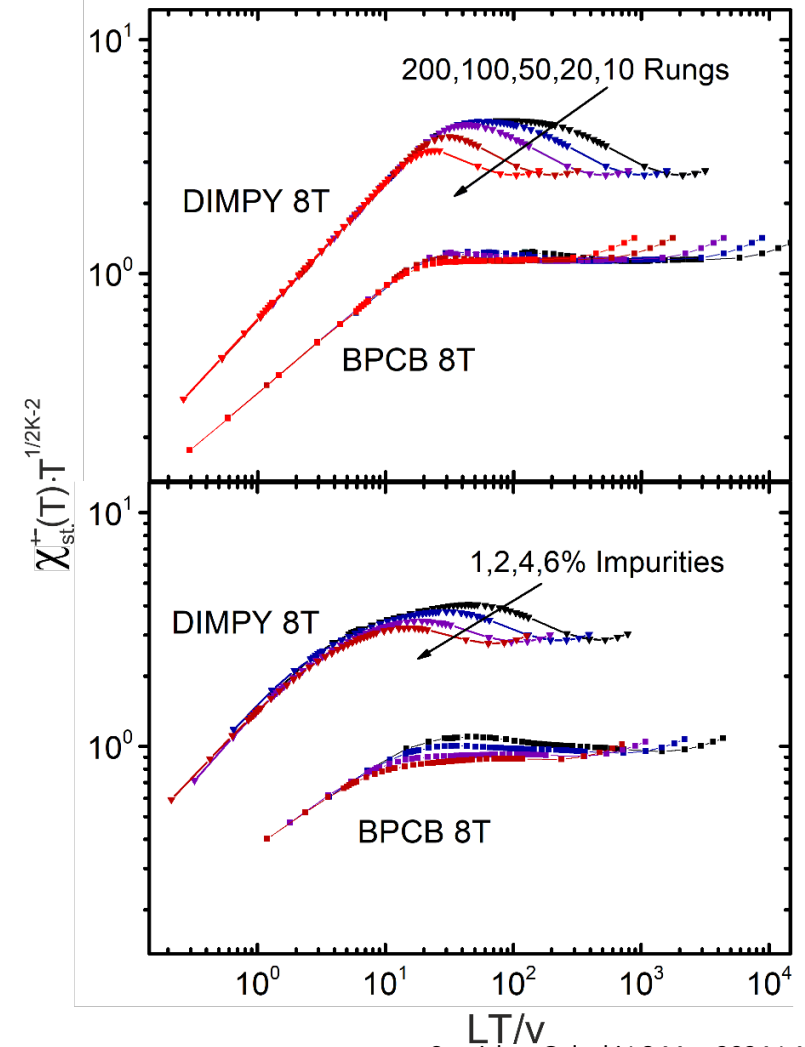
Experimental test?

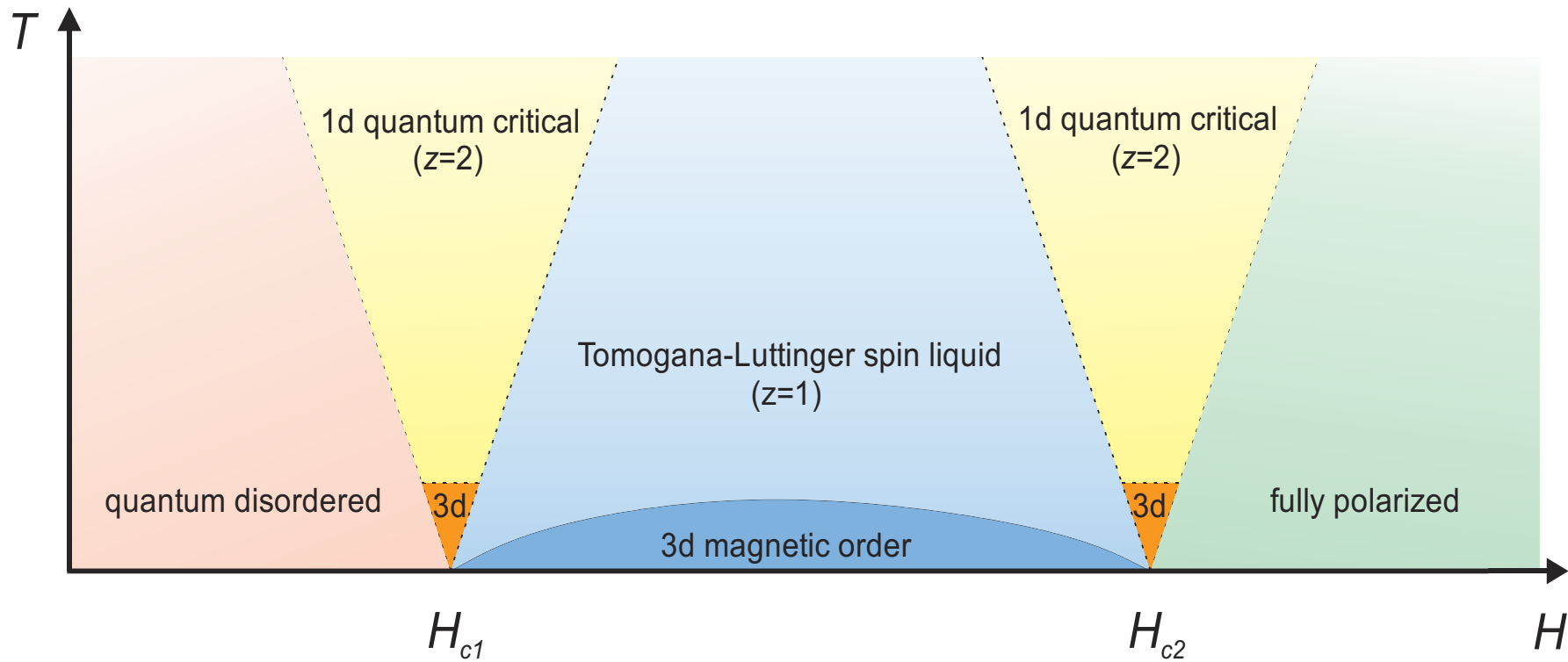
- Neutron scattering?
- Many different deuterated crystals
- Months of measurement time
- No chance....



Lake et al. *Nature Mater* **4**, 329–334 (2005)

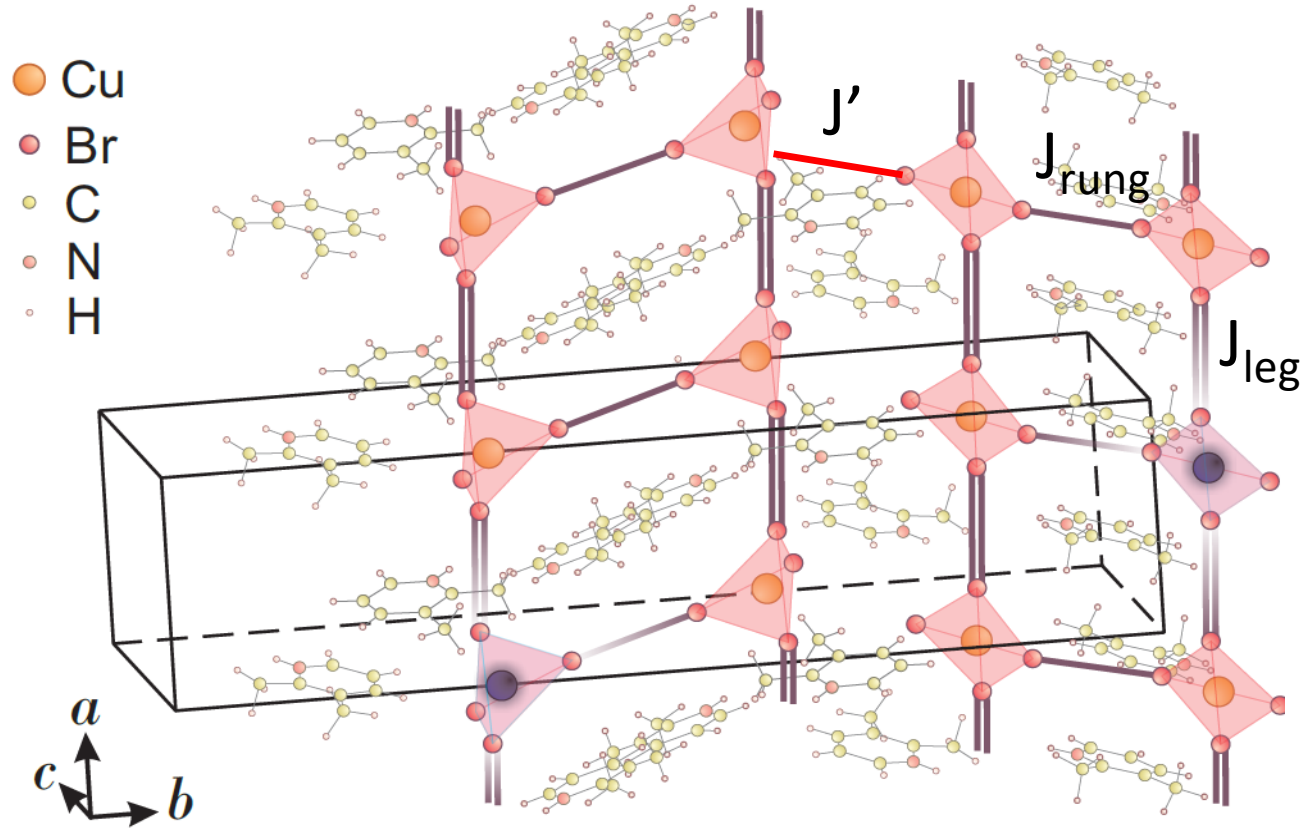
Galeski et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **128**, 237201





Experimental test: 3D Long Range Order

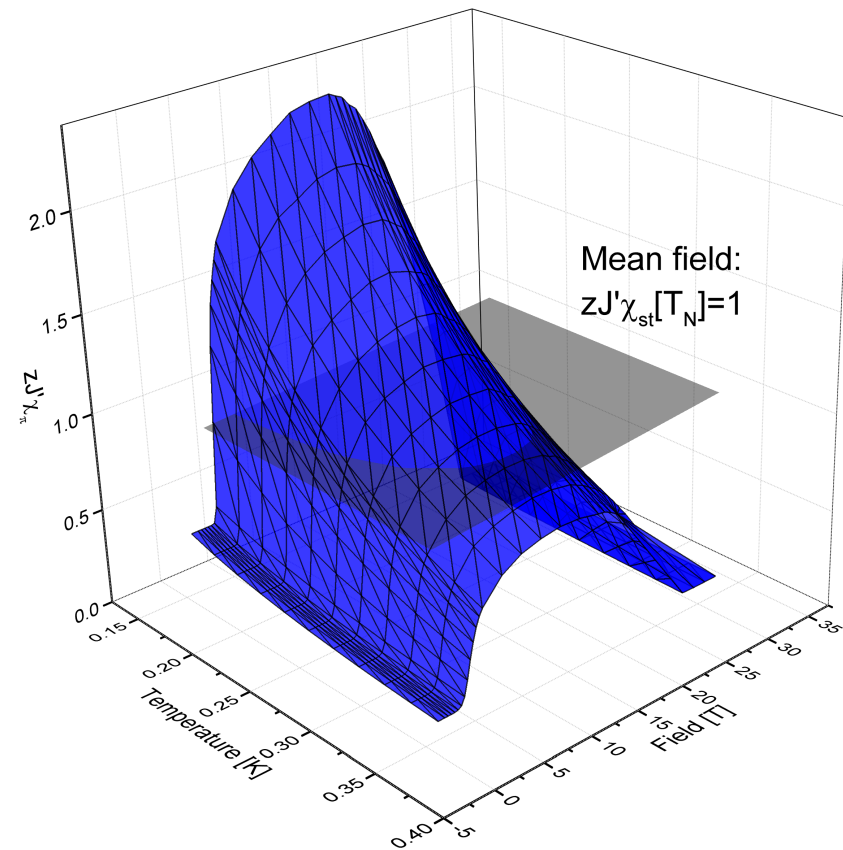
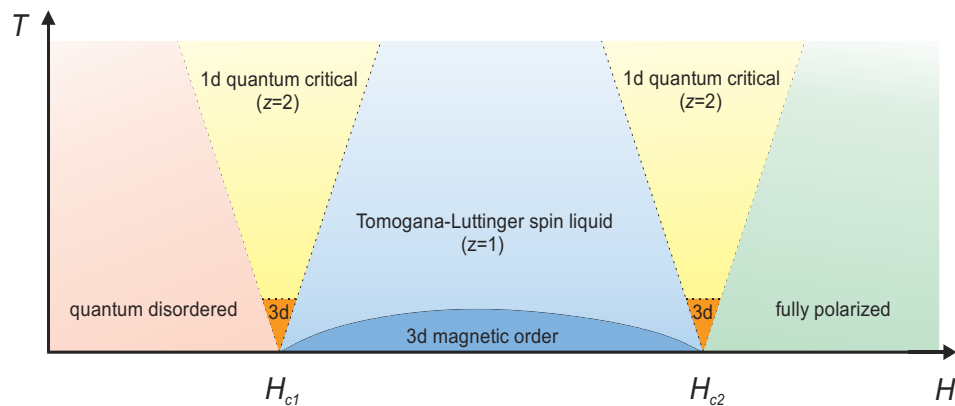
$$J_{\text{leg}} \sim J_{\text{rung}} \sim 10\text{K}$$
$$J' \sim 0.1\text{K}$$



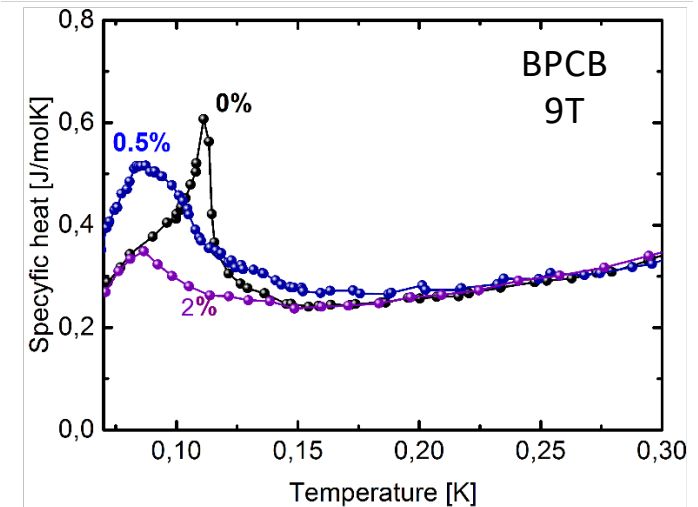
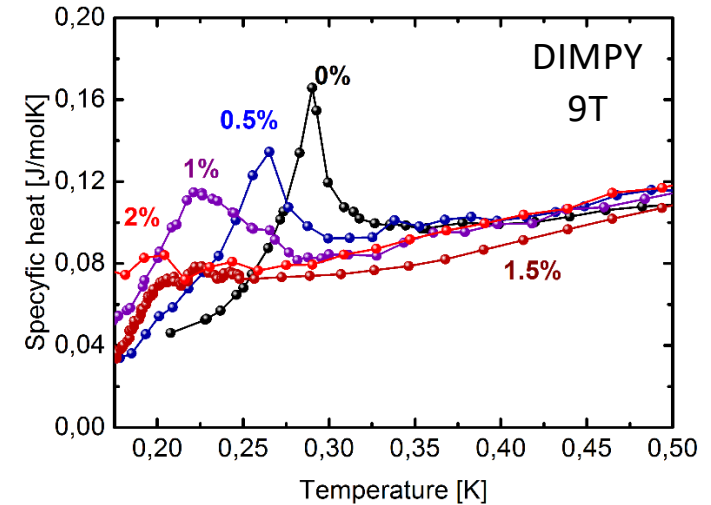
Mean field theory for coupled 1D objects

$$\langle J_{3D} \rangle \chi_{st}^{\pm}(T_N) = 1$$

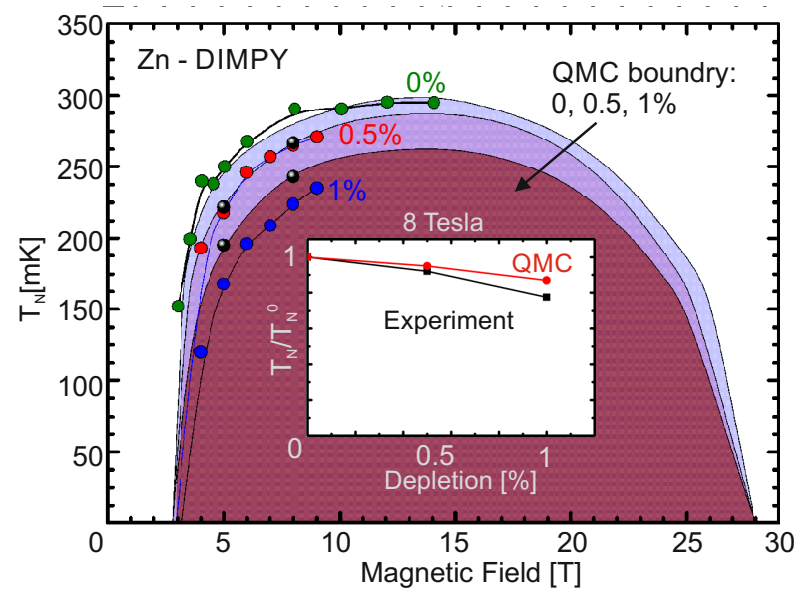
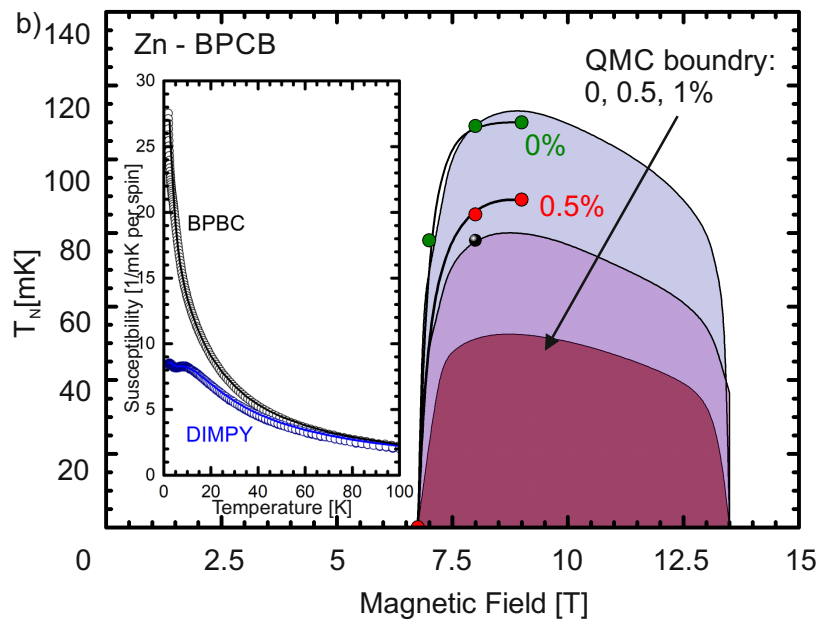
Indirect way of measuring $\chi_{st}^{\pm}(T)$



- Substracted nuclear contribution
- Depletion reduces T_N
- Regardless of interaction parameter K
- Transition broadens
 - For 2% order fully suppressed
 - Possible break down of MFT



- Experiment: Maximum of specific heat anomaly
- QMC: months of simulations
- Agreements within 10%! → LT scaling confirmed!



Summary:



K. Povarov



R. Wawrzynczak



J. Ollivier



A. Zheludev



D. Blosser



D. Schmidiger



J. Gooth



S. Gvasaliya



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Summary:

Disorder in the Haldane gapped phase:

- New emergent degrees of freedom
- New strongly disordered magnetic sub-system

Disorder in the TLL phase:

- New lengths cale
- Regardless of interaction sign
- Even if lattice continuity is preserved

