

# Preempting fermion sign problem: Unveiling quantum criticality through non-equilibrium dynamics

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## Take-home concepts

### Fundamental & challenging question: quantum criticality for fermions

- Fermionic exchange statistics lead to a NP-hard fermion sign problem for numerical simulation of fermion systems [1].
- Due to critical slowing down, what is actually observed as critical behavior is dynamic critical behavior.

### This work: $D + D + D \rightarrow E$

- **Difficulty 1:** exponential calculation error  $\sim 1/\langle \text{sign} \rangle$
- **Difficulty 2:** divergent fluctuation modes
- **Difficulty 3:** non-equilibrium
- **Easiness:** We can universally probe the fermionic quantum criticality via short-time dynamics before the fermion sign problem arises or becomes computationally prohibitive.

## Universal imaginary-time relaxation dynamics

- Prepare ordered or disordered initial state.
- Quench them to the quantum critical point.
- Explore the imaginary-time relaxation by PQMC.
- For an observable  $P$ , its dynamic scaling should satisfy [2, 3]:

$$P(\tau, g, L, \{X\}) = \tau^{-\frac{\kappa}{z}} f_P\left(g\tau^{\frac{1}{\nu}}, L^{-1}\tau^{\frac{1}{z}}, \{X\}\right),$$

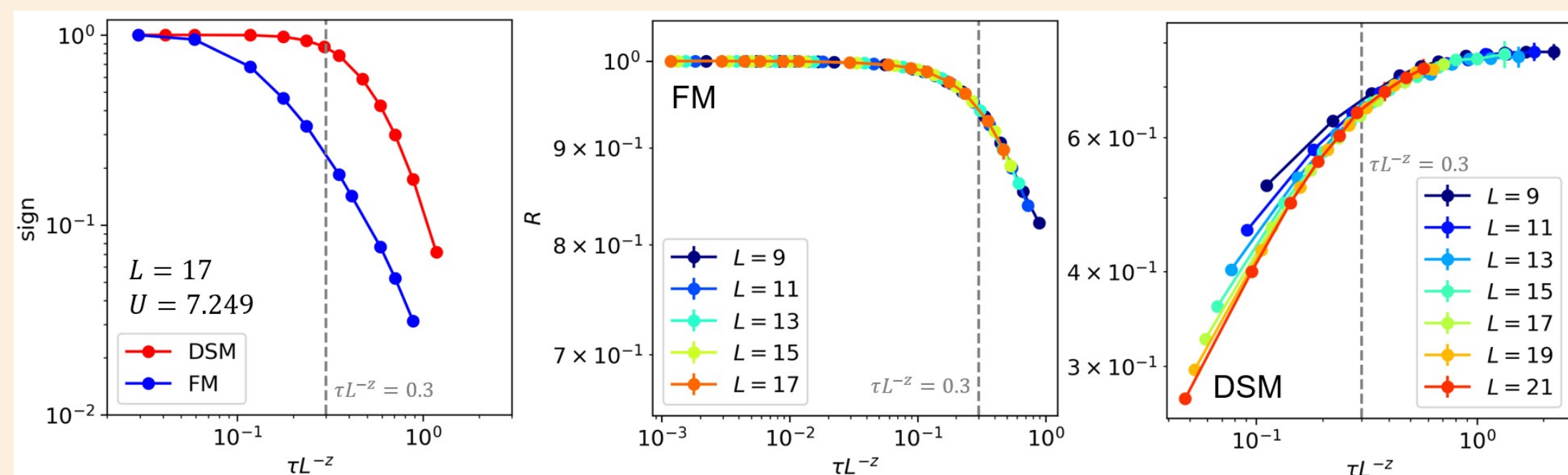
## Example 1: SU(2) Hubbard model on single Dirac cone

Hamiltonian:  $H = \sum_p c_p^\dagger \not{p} c_p + U \sum_i (n_{i\uparrow} - 1/2)(n_{i\downarrow} - 1/2)$

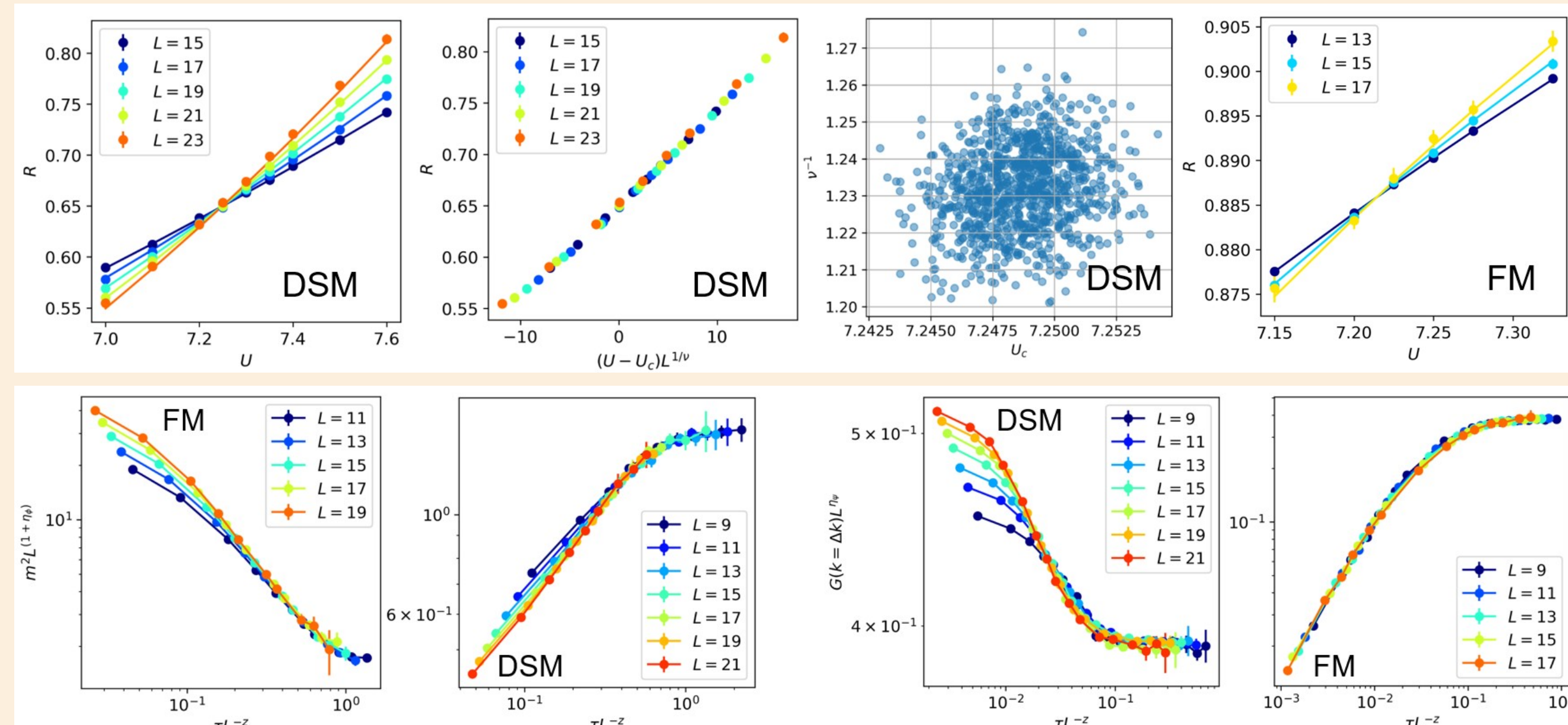
DSM-FM phase transition at critical point  $U_c$  ( $N = 2$  chiral Ising universality class)

Correlation length ratio  $R$  has scaling as:  $R(g, \tau, L) = f_R(gL^{1/\nu}, \tau^{-1}L^z)$

Acceptable sign problem at  $\tau L^{-z} = 0.3$ , within the range where the scaling works:



Probing the critical point and critical exponents via non-equilibrium dynamics:



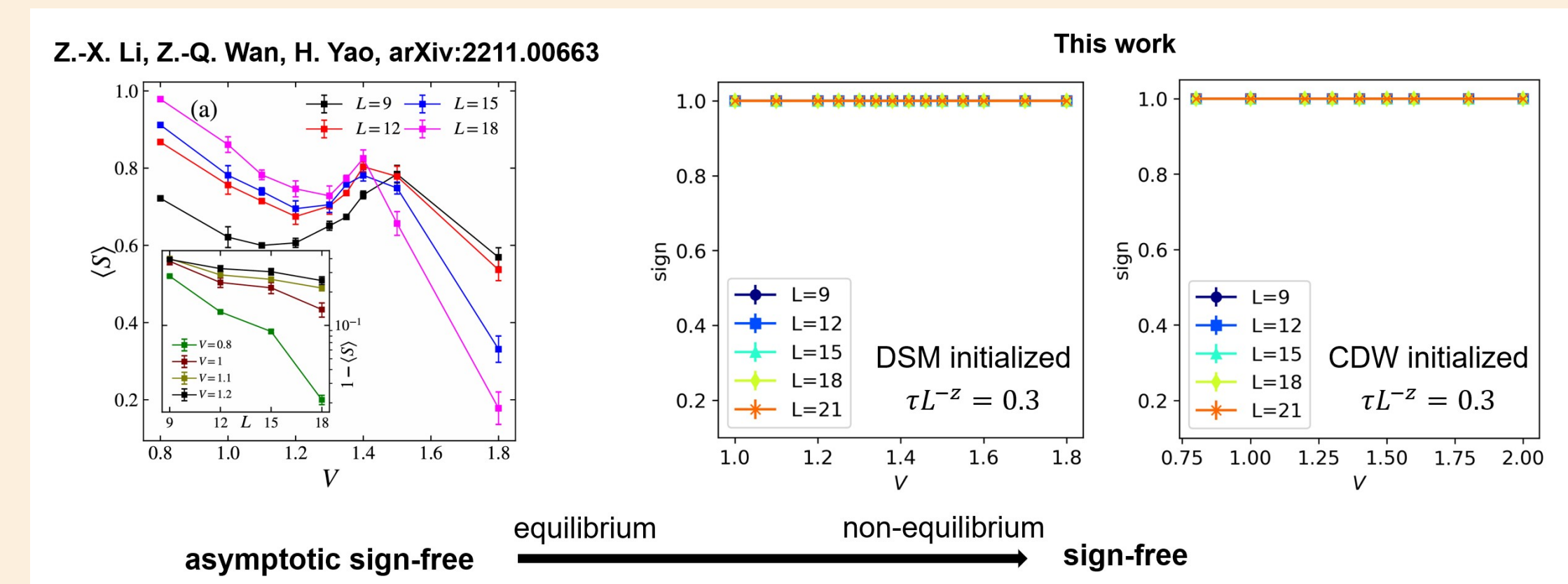
Benchmark with equilibrium results:

| method                            | $U_c$     | $\nu^{-1}$ | $\eta_b$  | $\eta_f$ |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|
| This work                         | 7.249(4)  | 1.23(2)    | 0.395(17) | 0.129(9) |
| Gutzwiller-PQMC (equilibrium) [4] | 7.275(25) | 1.19(3)    | 0.31(1)   | 0.136(5) |
| FRG [5]                           | -         | 1.229      | 0.372     | 0.131    |

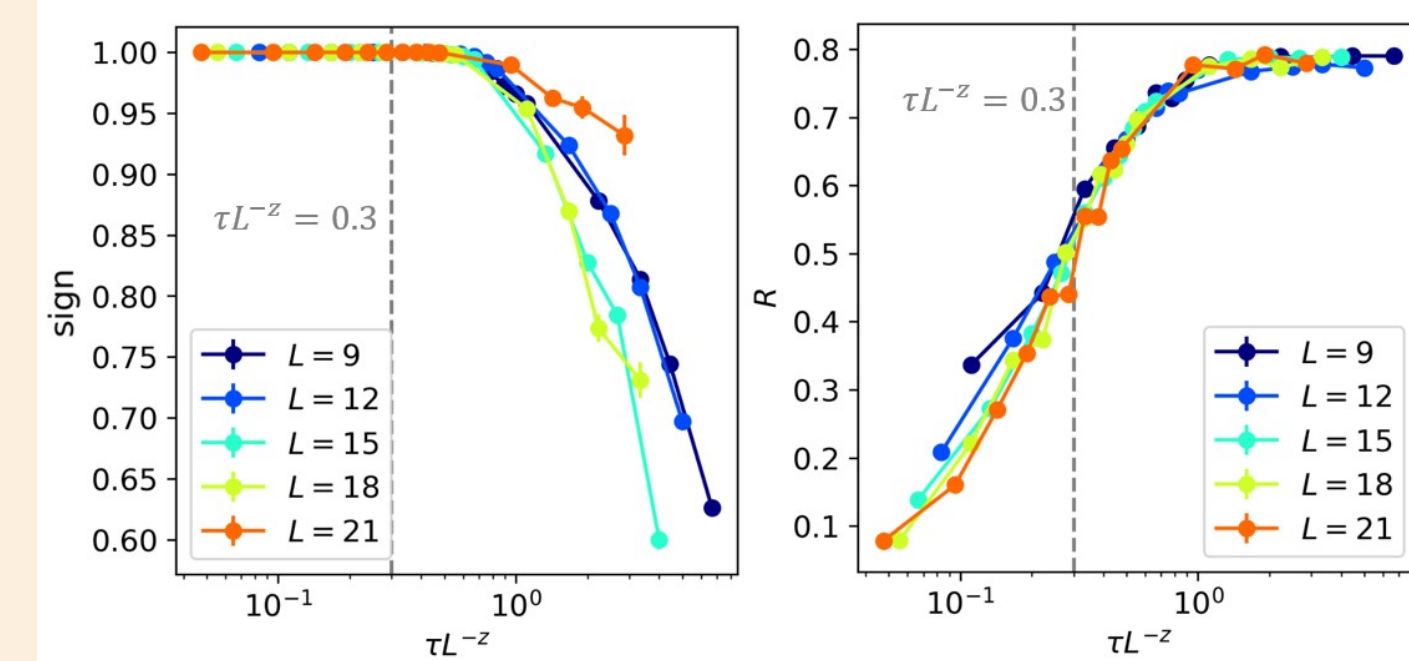
## Example 2: “unnecessary” sign problem in $t$ - $V$ model

Hamiltonian:  $H = -t \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} c_i^\dagger c_j + V \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (n_i - 1/2)(n_j - 1/2)$

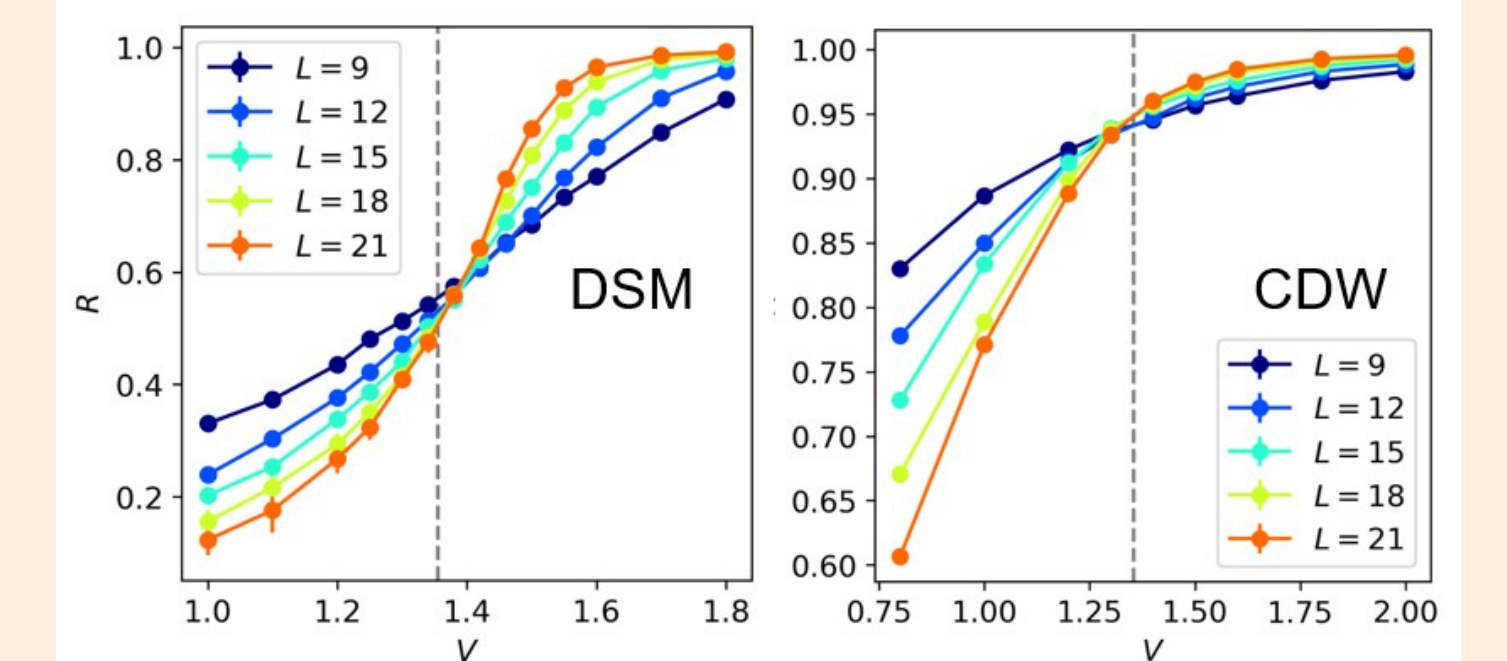
Non-equilibrium method extends the asymptotic sign-free [6] to complete sign-free:



Scaling and sign problem behaviors:



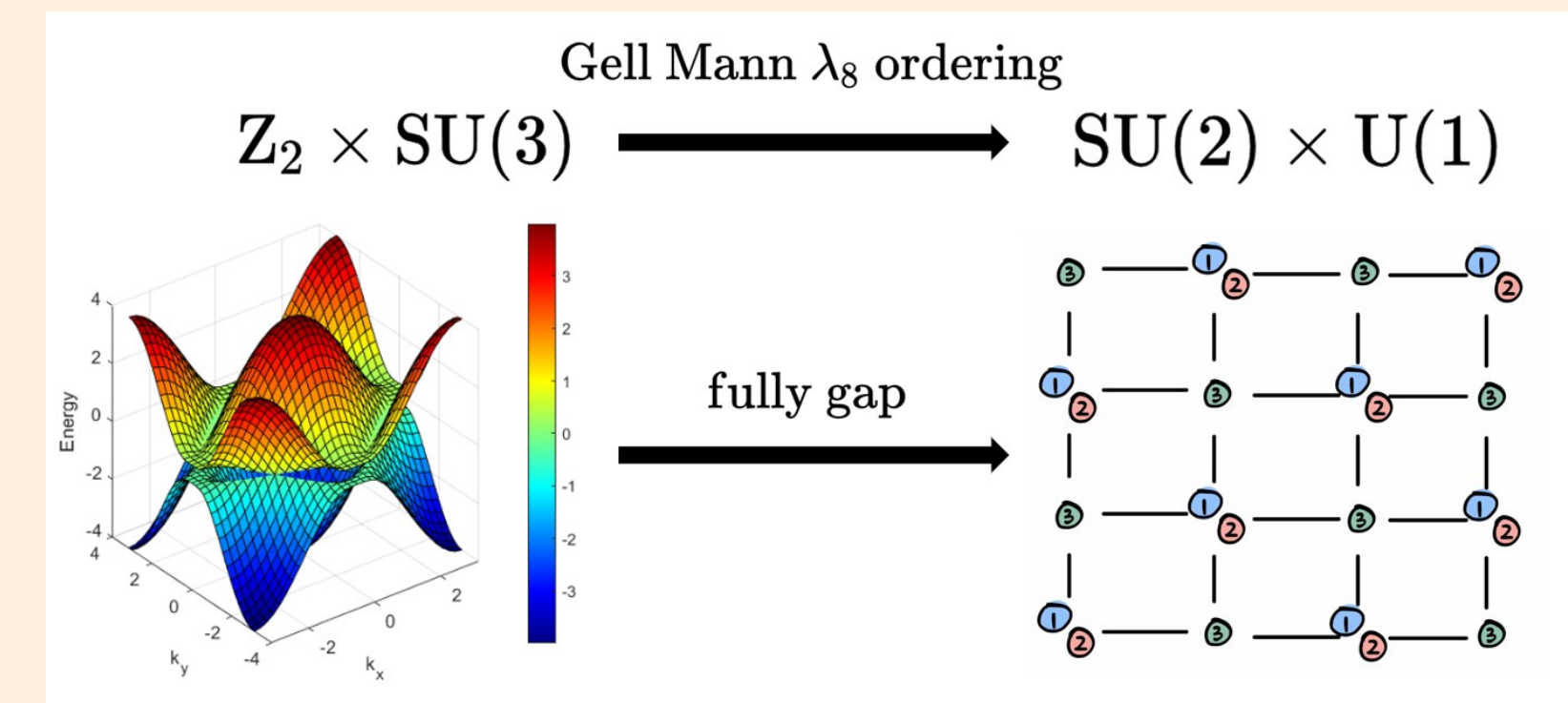
Benchmark with sign-free MQMC [7]:



## Example 3: repulsive SU(3) Hubbard on anisotropic Dirac cone

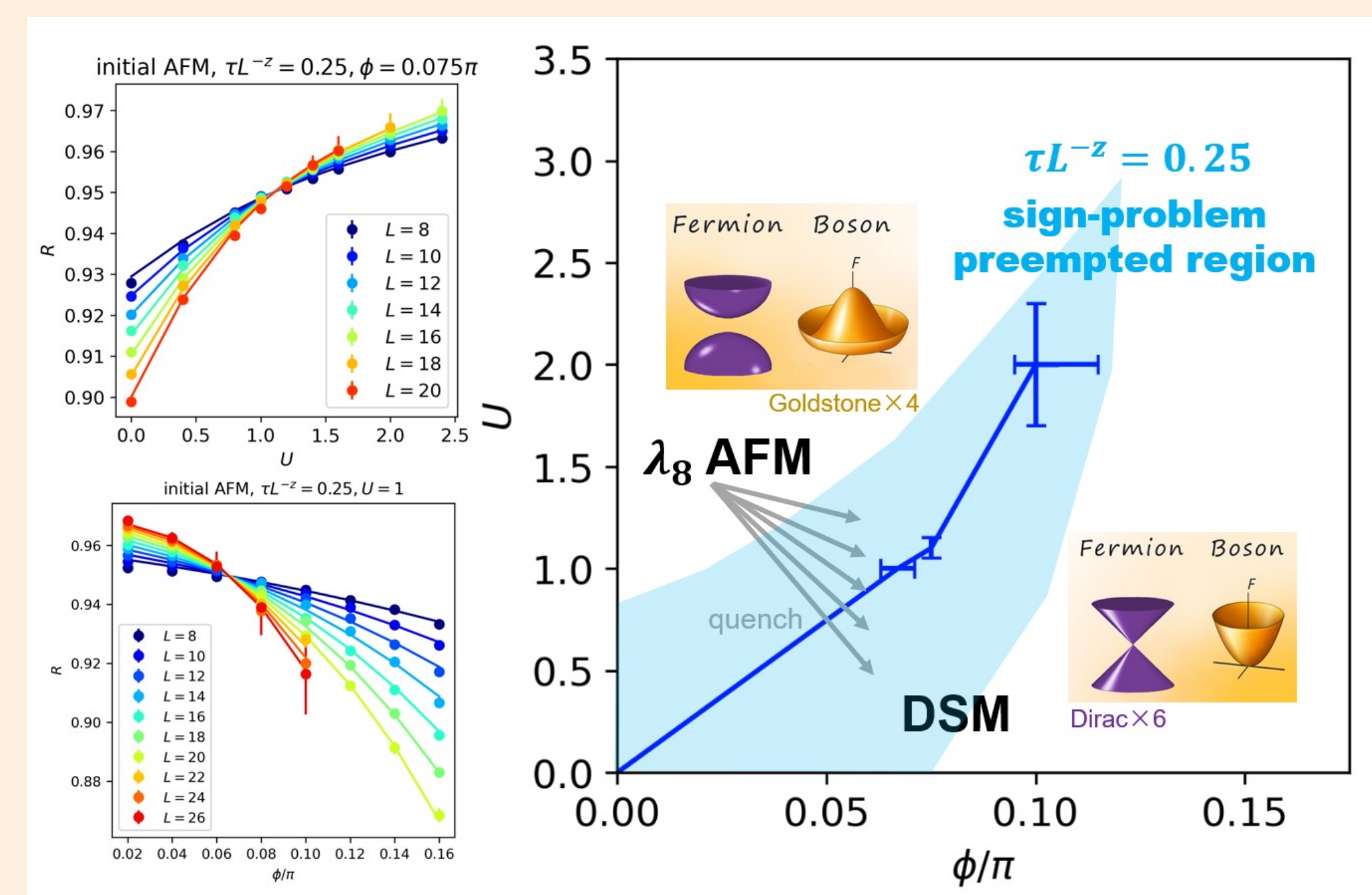
Hamiltonian:  $H = -\sum_{\langle ij \rangle, \alpha} t_{ij} c_{i\alpha}^\dagger c_{j\alpha} + U \sum_i \sum_{\alpha > \beta} (n_{i\alpha} - 1/2)(n_{i\beta} - 1/2)$ , where  $t_{ij} = te^{i\theta_{ij}}$ ,  $\theta_{ij} = (-)^{i_x + i_y} \phi/4$ .

New universality class: a phase transition with Gell-Mann  $\lambda_8$  order.

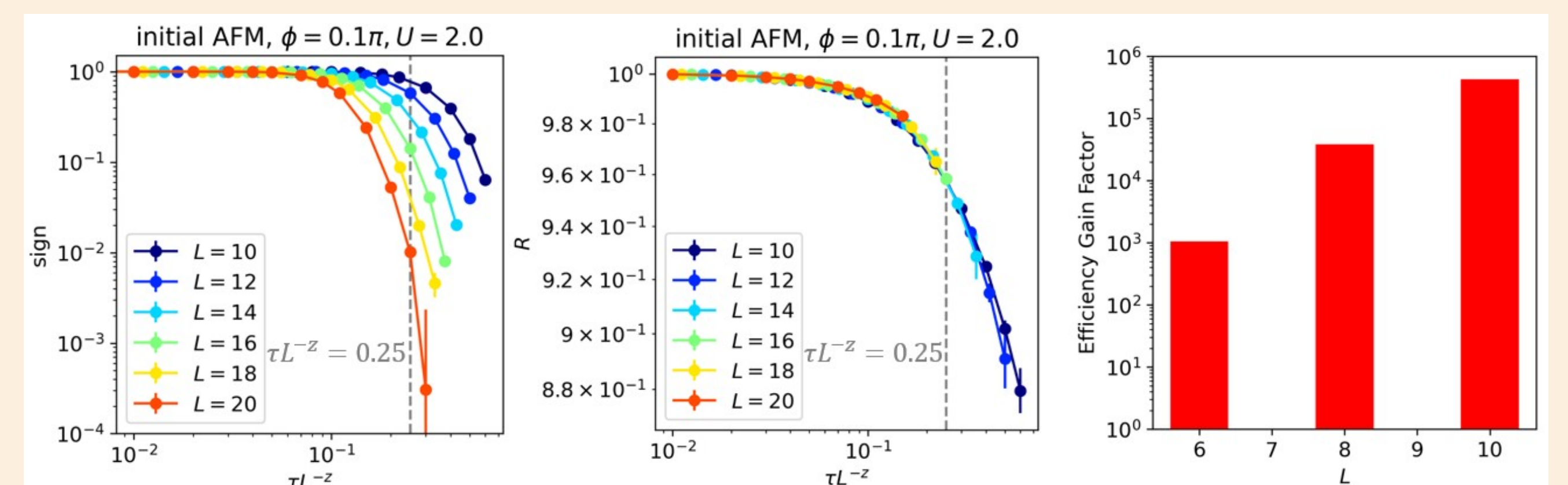


critical exponents:  
 ■  $\nu^{-1} = 0.68 \pm 0.05$   
 ■  $\eta_b = 0.65 \pm 0.10$

Phase diagram between Dirac semi-metal and  $\lambda_8$  antiferromagnetic phase:



Efficiency increased by hundreds of thousands over the equilibrium method:



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### Reference

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