

# **LOCAL METAL-INSULATOR TRANSITION IN AN EXTENDED ANDERSON IMPURITY MODEL**

JRF-to-SRF Upgradation Presentation

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## **Summary of Work**

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# Summary of Work

## Completed Projects

- ✓ Unveiling the Kondo cloud: Unitary renormalization-group study of the Kondo model

**Phys. Rev. B 105, 085119**, arXiv:2111.10580v3

A. Mukherjee, Abhirup Mukherjee, N. S. Vidhyadhiraja, A. Taraphder, and S. Lal

- ✓ Frustration shapes multi-channel Kondo physics: A star graph perspective

**under review at PRB**, arXiv:2205.00790

S. Patra, Abhirup Mukherjee, A. Mukherjee, N. S. Vidhyadhiraja, A. Taraphder, S. Lal

## Ongoing Projects

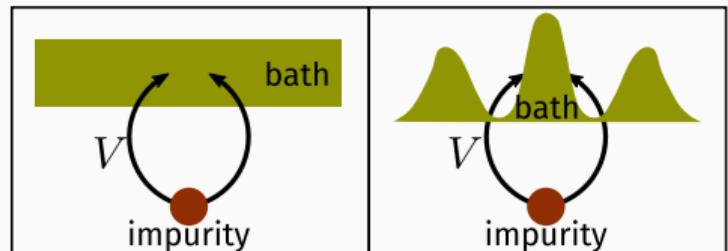
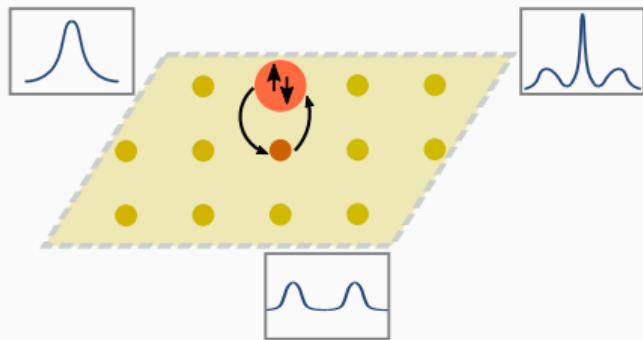
- ✓ Metal-insulator transition in an extended Anderson impurity model (*manuscript in preparation*)
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- ✓ Holography and topology of entanglement scaling in free fermions (*manuscript in preparation*)

- ✓ URG-based auxiliary model approach to correlated systems (*ongoing*)

# Local MIT in an extended Anderson impurity model

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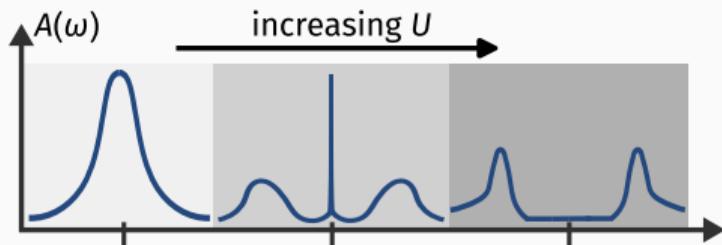


## **Introducing the extended Anderson impurity model**

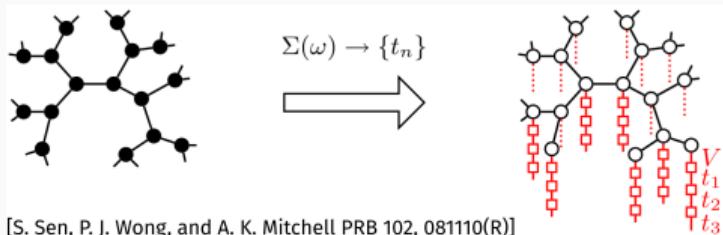
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## DMFT on the Bethe lattice: Exact in $d = \infty$

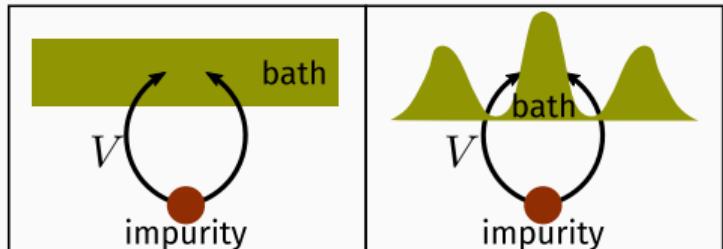
- ✓ shows **metal-insulator transition** on the Bethe lattice with  $\infty$  coordination number



- ✓ Conduction bath obtained by imposing self-consistency shows **non-trivial correlations**



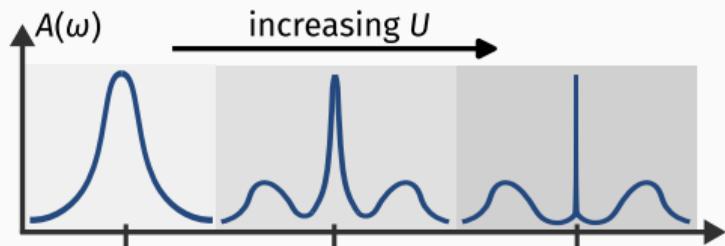
- ✓ Spectral function develops three peaks and then **gaps out**



# Introducing the extended Anderson impurity model

## Standard Anderson impurity model

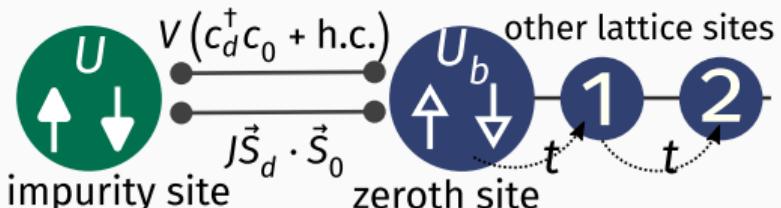
- ✓ no local-moment phase,  $A(\omega)$  gapless
- ✓ cannot explain insulating phase of DMFT



Gap in spectral function requires additional physics!

## Extended Anderson impurity model

- ✓ impurity-bath spin correlation:  $J$
- ✓ bath zeroth site local correlation:  $U_b$



Anderson 1961; Anderson 1978; Wilson et al. 1974; Nozieres 1974; Krishna-murthy et al. 1980; Andrei 1980; Tsvelick et al. 1983; Hewson 1993; Costi et al. 1990; Costi 2000; Kuramoto et al. 1987; Cox et al. 1988.

## **Phase Diagram & Ground-States**

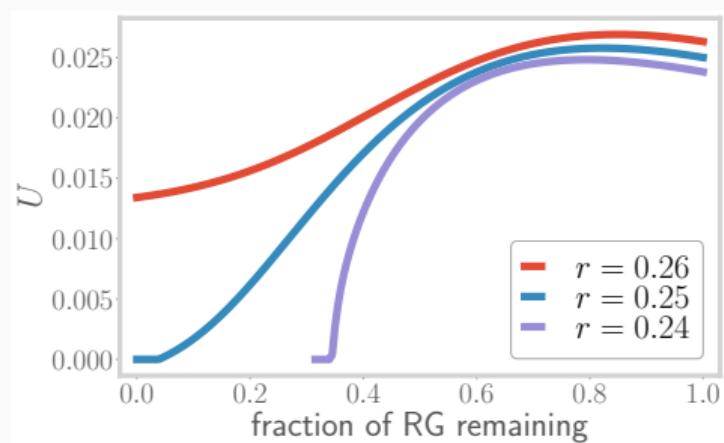
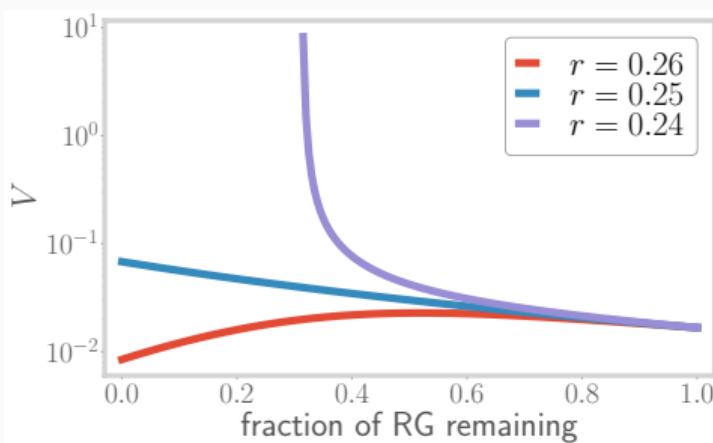
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## Nature of RG flows

- ✓ URG Equations reveal **critical** point at  $r = -U_b/J = 1/4$

$$\Delta J = J(J + 4U_b)/|d_3|$$

- ✓ allows averting strong-coupling behaviour
- ✓  $U_b$  always marginal

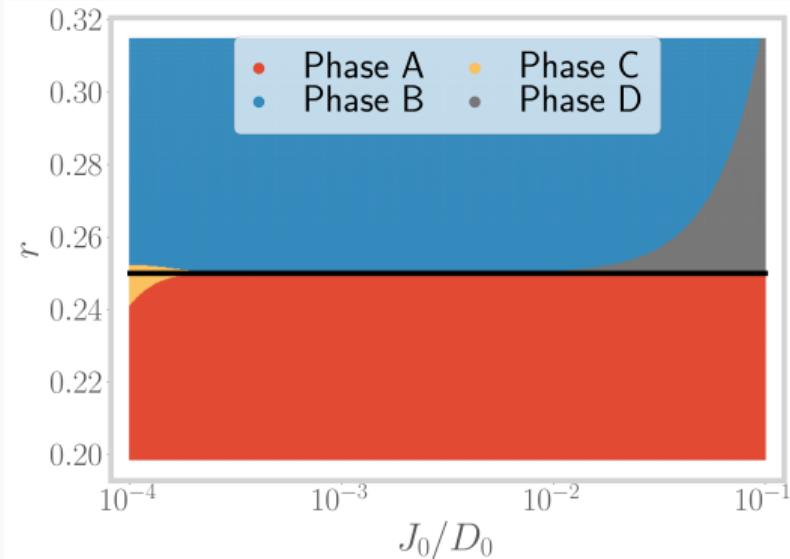


## RG Phase Diagram

✓ blue phase  $\rightarrow U_b < -J/4$ :  $V, J$  are **irrelevant**  $\rightarrow$  local moment flows

✓ yellow phase:  $J \ll D_0$ : involves  **$V, U, U_b$**   
*vanishes for large systems*

✓ gray phase:  $J \sim D_0$ : **all** couplings irrelevant  
*vanishes for large systems*



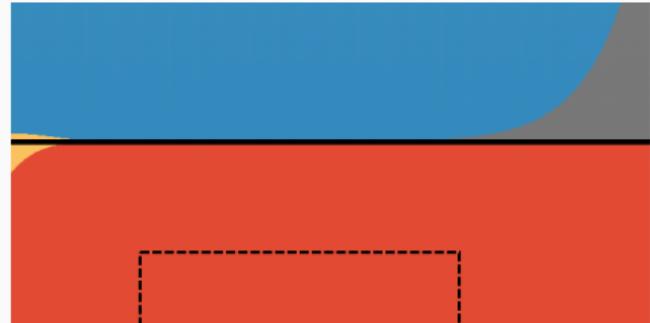
✓ red phase  $\rightarrow U_b > -J/4$ :  $V, J$  are **relevant**  $\rightarrow$  strong-coupling flows

# Low-energy effective Hamiltonians and ground-states

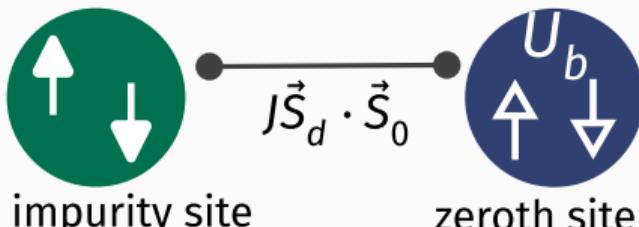
**Regime 1:**  $|U_b| < J/4$

- ✓  $J$  relevant,
- ✓  $V$  subdominant,
- ✓  $U$  irrelevant

$$H = J\vec{S}_d \cdot \vec{S}_0 - U_b (\hat{n}_{0\uparrow} - \hat{n}_{0\downarrow})^2 + \sum_{k < \Lambda^*} \epsilon_k \hat{n}_{k\sigma}$$



**Zero-bandwidth limit**



$$H = J\vec{S}_d \cdot \vec{S}_0 - U_b (\hat{n}_{0\uparrow} - \hat{n}_{0\downarrow})^2$$

- ✓ two-spin Heisenberg, attractive zeroth site
- ✓ **singlet** ground state

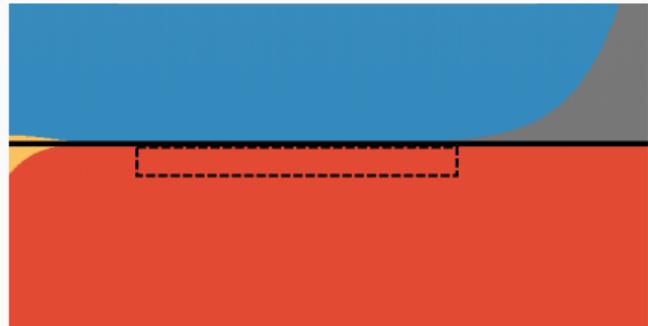
$$|\Psi\rangle_{GS} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|\uparrow_d \downarrow_0\rangle - |\downarrow_d \uparrow_0\rangle]$$

# Low-energy effective Hamiltonians and ground-states

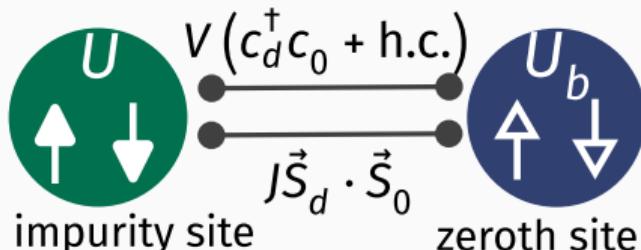
**Regime 2:**  $|U_b| \sim J/4$

- ✓  $J$  relevant,
- ✓  $V$  relevant,
- ✓  $U$  irrelevant

$$H = J\vec{S}_d \cdot \vec{S}_0 + V \sum_{\sigma} (c_{d\sigma}^\dagger c_{0\sigma} + \text{h.c.}) - U_b (\hat{n}_{0\uparrow} - \hat{n}_{0\downarrow})^2 + \sum_{k < \Lambda^*} \epsilon_k \hat{n}_{k\sigma}$$



**Zero-bandwidth limit**



$$H = J\vec{S}_d \cdot \vec{S}_0 + V \sum_{\sigma} (c_{d\sigma}^\dagger c_{0\sigma} + \text{h.c.}) - U_b (\hat{n}_{0\uparrow} - \hat{n}_{0\downarrow})^2$$

- ✓ **spin+charge** dimer with attractive zeroth site
- ✓ spin-singlet + charge-triplet-zero in gr-state

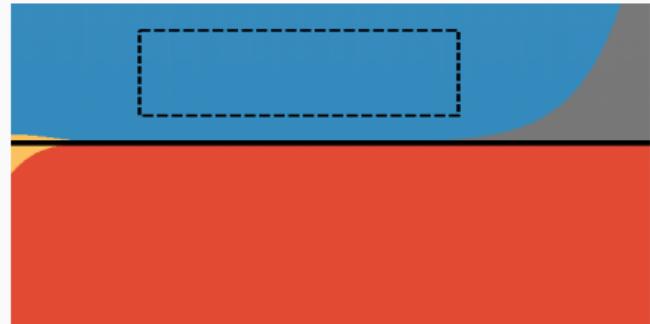
$$|\Psi\rangle_{\text{GS}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} [|\uparrow_d \downarrow_0\rangle - |\downarrow_d \uparrow_0\rangle] + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} [|\downarrow_d, 0_0\rangle - |0_d, 2_0\rangle]$$

# Low-energy effective Hamiltonians and ground-states

**Regime 3:**  $|U_b| > J/4$

- ✓  $J, V$  irrelevant,
- ✓  $U$  relevant,

$$H = -U/2(\hat{n}_{d\uparrow} - \hat{n}_{d\downarrow})^2 - U_b(\hat{n}_{0\uparrow} - \hat{n}_{0\downarrow})^2 + \sum_{k<\Lambda^*} \epsilon_k \hat{n}_{k\sigma}$$



**Zero-bandwidth limit**



impurity site



zeroth site

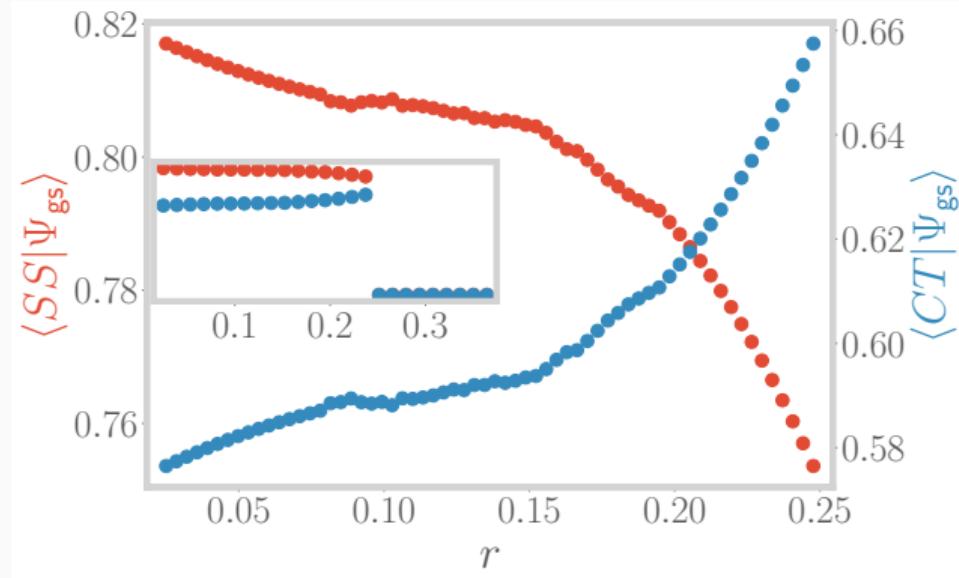
$$H = -U/2(\hat{n}_{d\uparrow} - \hat{n}_{d\downarrow})^2 - U_b(\hat{n}_{0\uparrow} - \hat{n}_{0\downarrow})^2$$

- ✓ impurity site detaches from bath
- ✓ **local moment** ground-state

$$|\Psi\rangle_{GS} = |\uparrow, \downarrow\rangle_d \otimes |0, 2\rangle_0$$

# Low-energy effective Hamiltonians and ground-states

Ground-state overlaps with spin singlet and charge triplet zero

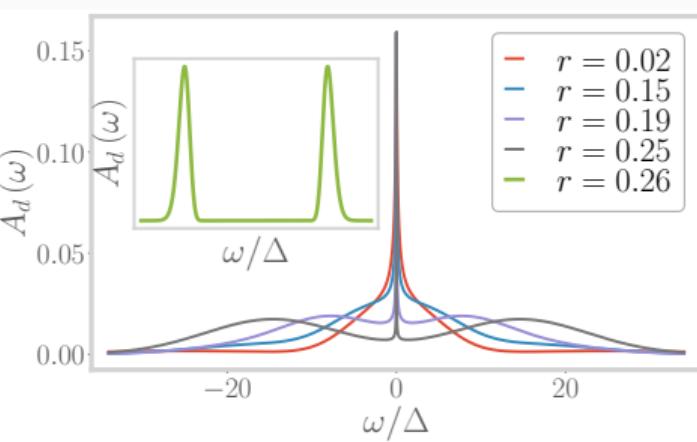


## **Nature of the Transition**

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# Gapping of the impurity spectral function

- ✓ Broad central peak at  $|U_b| \ll J/4$



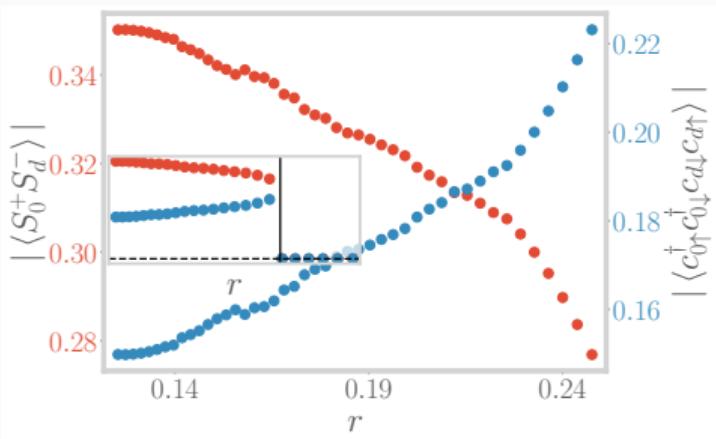
- ✓ Correlated **three peak** structure at  $|U_b| \lesssim J/4$

- ✓ hard central **gap** for  $|U_b| > J/4$

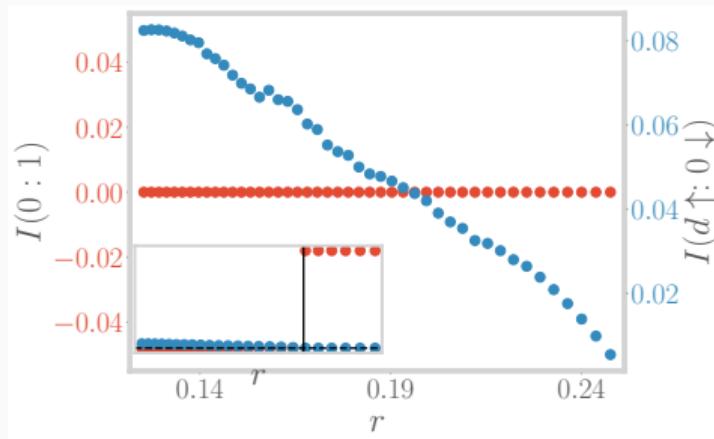
# Destruction of the Kondo cloud

The Kondo cloud **weakens, and is destroyed** at the transition.

✓ vanishing of impurity-bath correlations



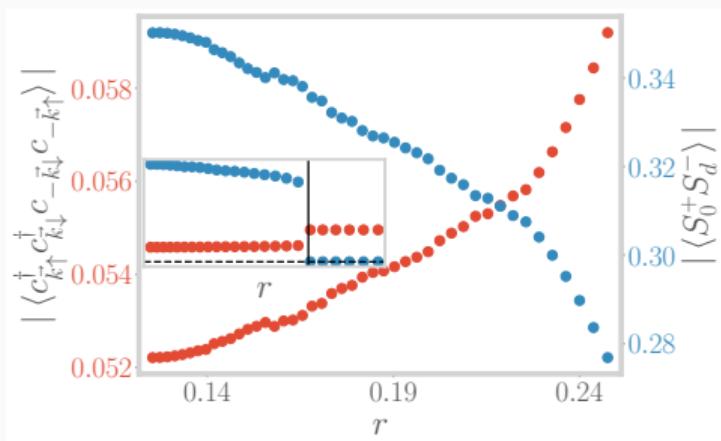
✓ transfer of entanglement into the bath



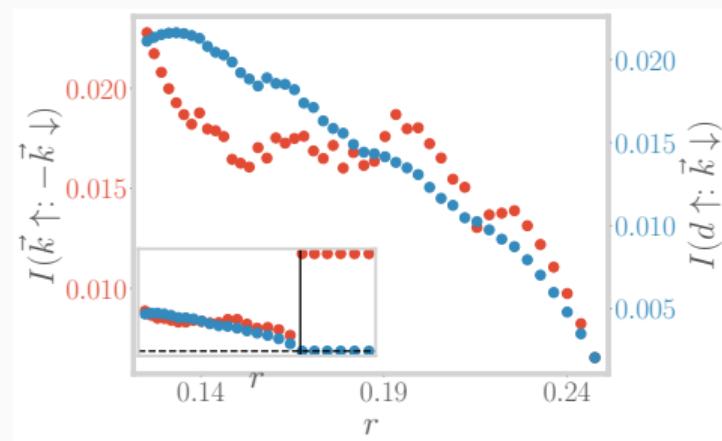
# Growth of pairing fluctuations in the bath

Subdominant pairing fluctuations, near the transition...

- ✓ growth of fluctuations in Cooper channel, at the cost of spin-flip fluctuations



- ✓ mutual information within the bath maximised after transition



## **Universal Theory near the Transition**

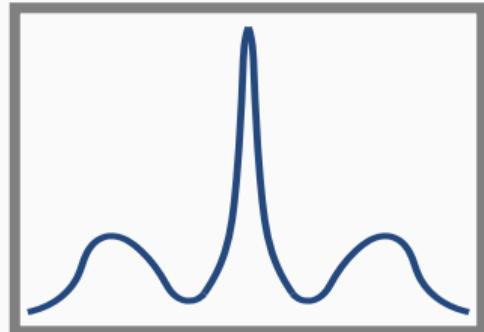
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# Minimal effective model for the transition

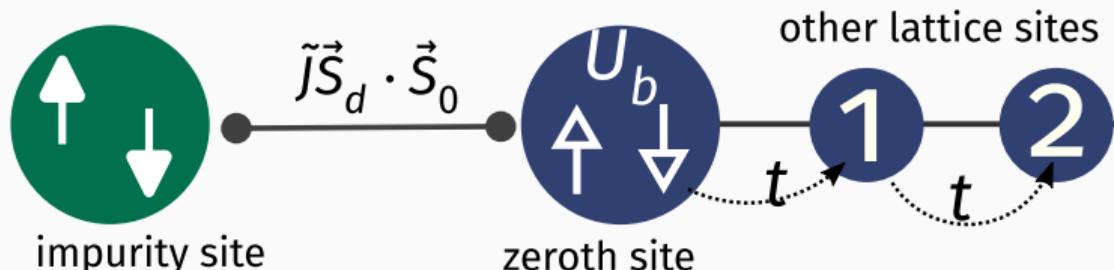
- ✓ For  $|U_b| \leq J/4$ , central peak and side peaks are **well-separated**
  - ✓ **Integrate out** charge fluctuations through Schrieffer-Wolff transformation

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \tilde{J} \vec{S}_d \cdot \vec{S}_0 - U_b (\hat{n}_{0\uparrow} - \hat{n}_{0\downarrow})^2 + H_{\text{KE}}$$

RG equation for  $\tilde{J}$ :  $\Delta\tilde{J} \sim \tilde{J}(\tilde{J} + 4U_b)$



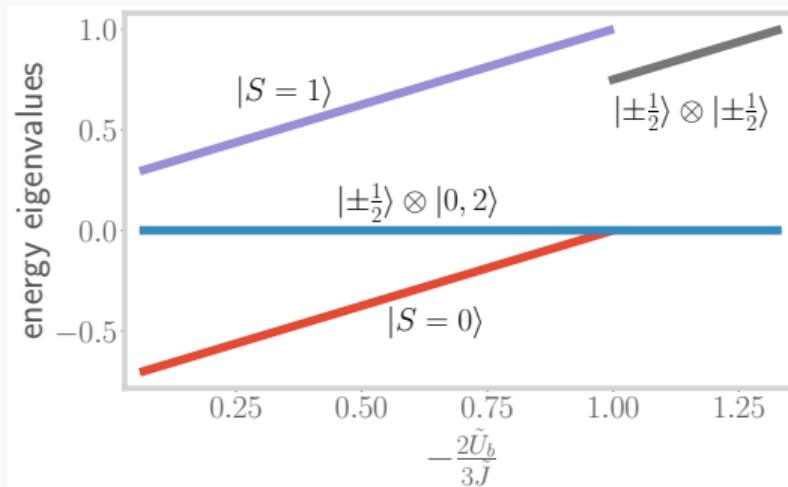
- ✓ **captures** the criticality, and the strong-coupling and local moment phases



Suggests that  $J$  and  $U_h$  are the minimal & universal ingredients for transition!

## Capturing the level crossing at the transition from a two-site model

- ✓ Obtain two-site model by taking **zero bandwidth** limit
- ✓ spectrum shows **level crossing** between singlet and local moment states

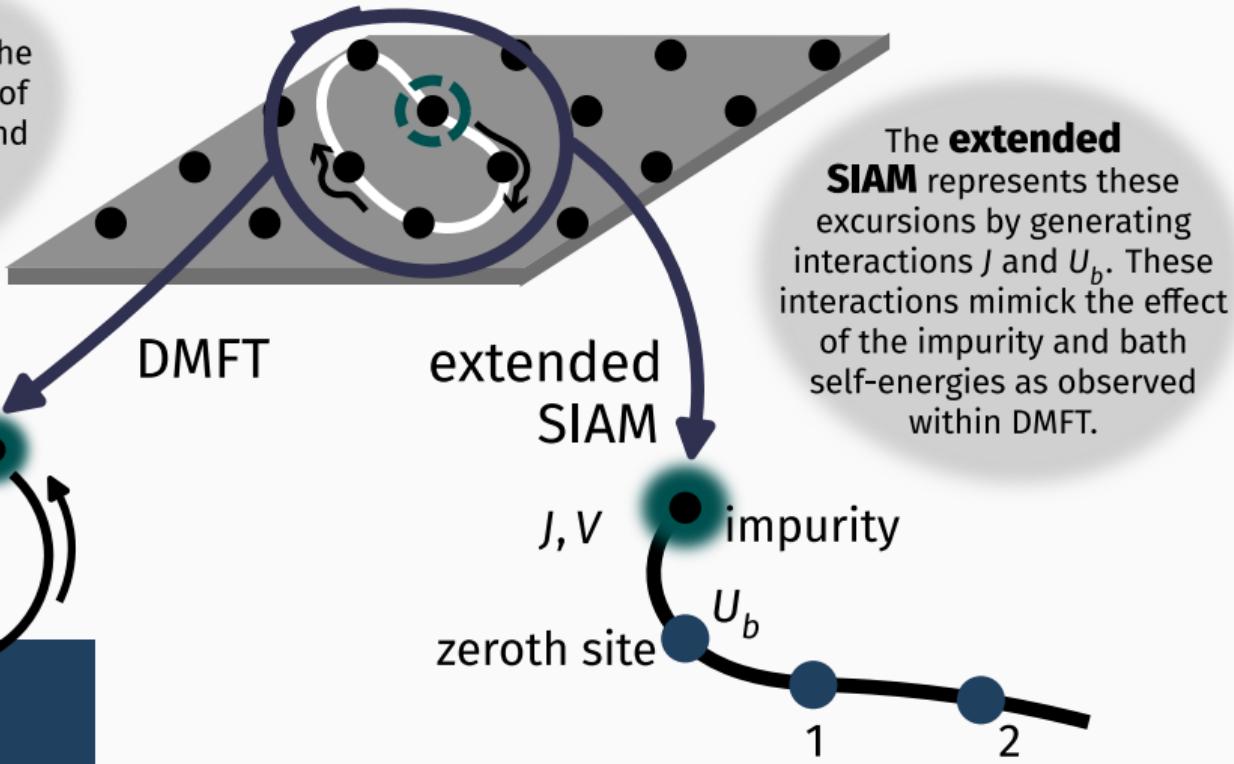
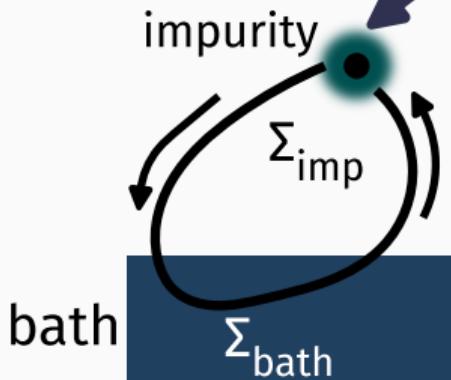


## **Insights into DMFT**

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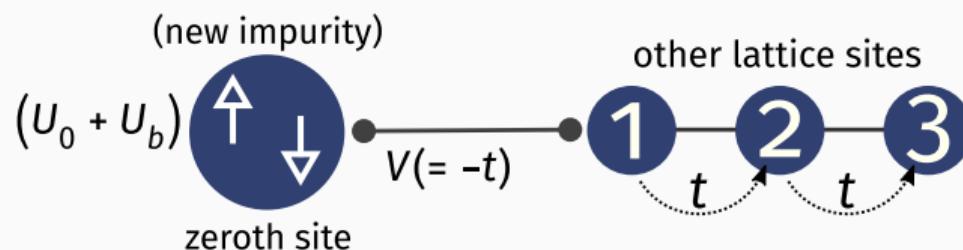
## Extended SIAM in the context of DMFT

**DMFT** represents excursions from a site into the correlated bath in the form of self-energies for the bath and the impurity. This results in a three-peak DOS of the bath.



## Equivalence of the impurity site and the bath zeroth site

- ✓ Integrate out impurity site from fixed point Hamiltonian via a single URG transformation
- ✓ Generates additional correlation  $U_0$  on zeroth site



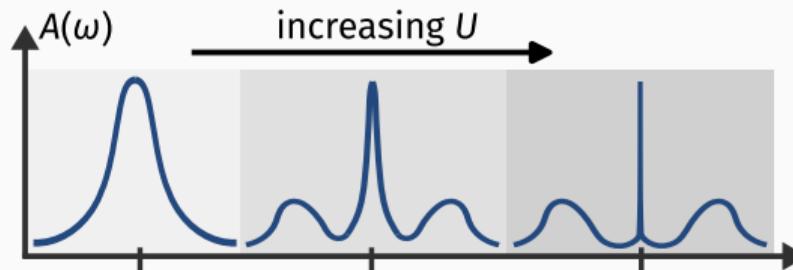
**Essence of self-consistency:** Equivalence of impurity and zeroth sites!

## Equivalence of the impurity site and the bath zeroth site

- ✓  $J$  is relevant and the largest scale  $\rightarrow$  **repulsive correlation**:

$$U_0 + U_b \approx J > 0$$

- ✓  $J$  acts a **symmetrisation mechanism** between impurity and zeroth sites



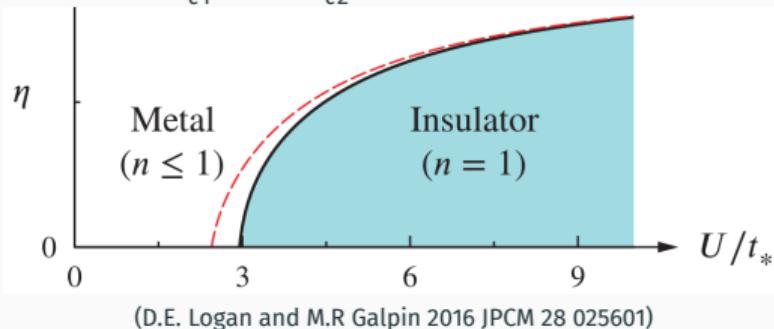
- ✓ **Coherent** spin-flip scatterings ensure similarity of spectral functions

**Essence of self-consistency:** Equivalence of impurity and zeroth sites!

## Observation of a coexistence region

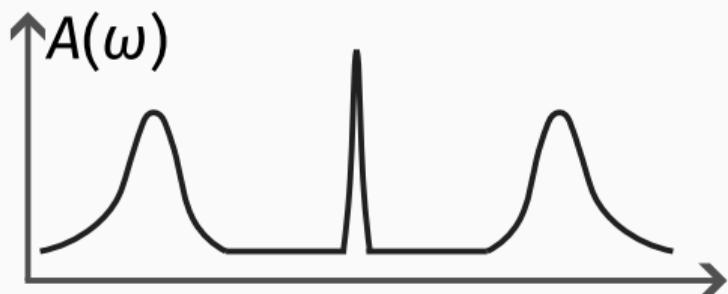
- ✓ DMFT observes a **coexistence region** near the critical point, for  $U_{c1} < U < U_{c2}$

- ✓ Insulating when coming in from the insulator, metallic when coming in from the metal



- ✓ spectral function shows preformed gap from metallic side

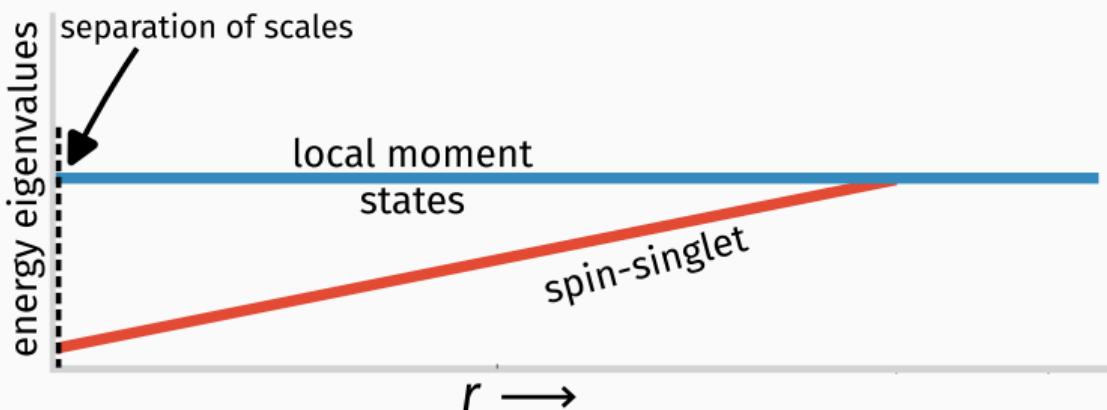
- ✓ True transition believed to occur at  $U_{c2}$



## Observation of a coexistence region

Can be explained heuristically using the two site spectrum

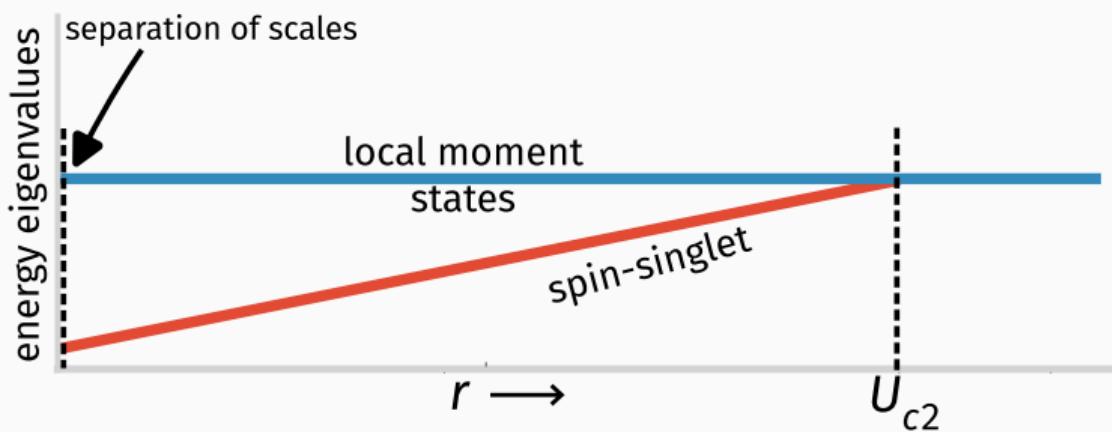
- ✓ Initial point is when the side peaks get separated (near-zeroes in the spectral function)



## Observation of a coexistence region

Can be explained heuristically using the two site spectrum

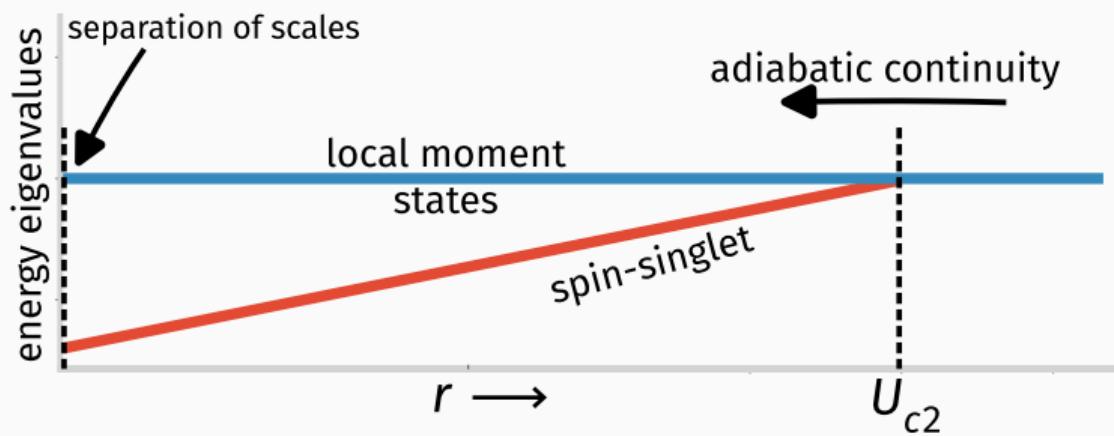
- ✓  $U_{c2}$  is the point where the levels cross



## Observation of a coexistence region

Can be explained heuristically using the two site spectrum

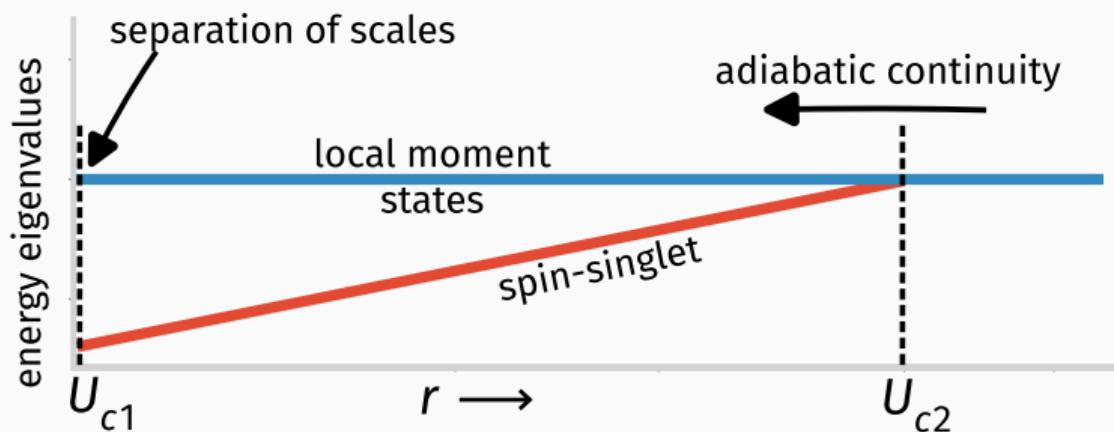
- ✓ Coming from  $U > U_{c2}$ , **adiabatic continuity** allows DMFT to stay on the local moment state...



## Observation of a coexistence region

Can be explained heuristically using the two site spectrum

- ✓ For  $U < U_{c1}$ , local moment state is too unstable, relaxes to the true ground state.



# Comparison of correlation functions

held-toshi and lee-von delft

## **Low-energy excitations of the bath**

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## **effective Hamiltonian for the excitations of the bath near the transition**

## **emergence of NFL terms at the critical point**

## **Future Prospects**

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## Future Prospects

- ✓ The extended SIAM can be improved by considering **multiple impurities** and general impurity **filling**.
- ✓ We are developing a new **tiling-based auxiliary model method** can used for studying other models of strong-correlations as well as topologically active or flat band systems.
- ✓ The URG can be applied to **heavy-fermion materials** towards a study of phase diagram and unconventional superconductivity, as well as Kondo insulators.
- ✓ Interacting systems in a magnetic field is also a potential area of study, specifically **fractional Chern insulators** (e.g. the fractional quantum hall effects).

## Acknowledgements

Gracious thanks to

- ✓ my collaborators **S. Patra, A. Mukherjee, Prof. A. Taraphdar** and **Prof. N. S. Vidhyadhiraja**,
- ✓ **Prof. Ritesh Singh** and **Prof. Anandamohan Ghosh** for instructive feedback,
- ✓ **Prof. H. Casini, Prof. N. Banerjee** and **Shibendu G. Chowdhury** for very fruitful discussions, and
- ✓ IISER Kolkata for funding.

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## **Further Details**

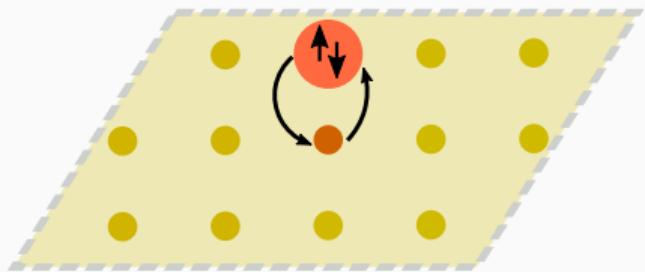
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# Theory for the single-channel Kondo cloud

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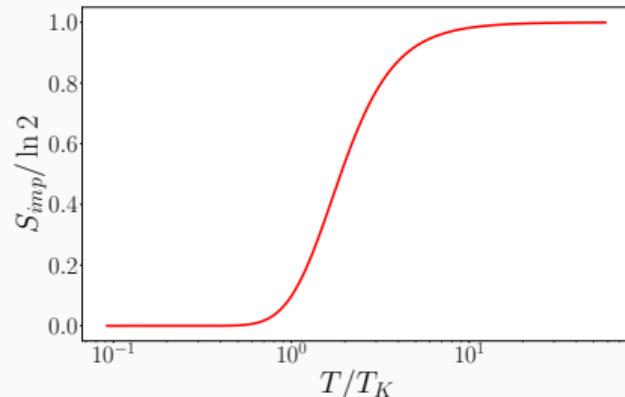
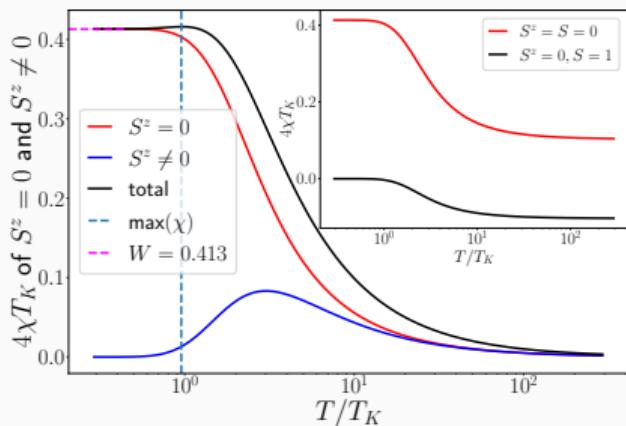
Phys. Rev. B 105, 085119

Anirban Mukherjee, **Abhirup Mukherjee**, N. S. Vidhyadhiraja, A. Taraphder, and Siddhartha Lal



# Theory for the single-channel Kondo cloud

- ✓ spectral function & magnetic susceptibility



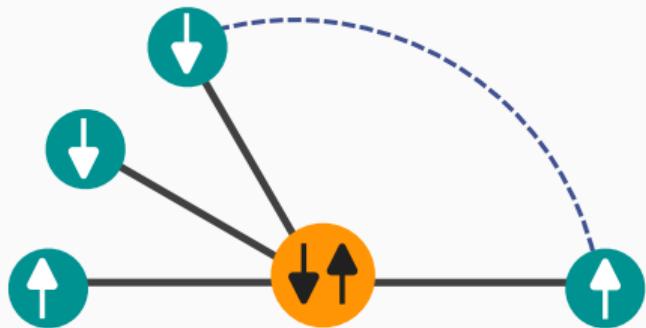
- ✓ local Fermi liq. & orthogonality catastrophe
- ✓ thermal entropy

# Role of degeneracy in the multi-channel Kondo problem

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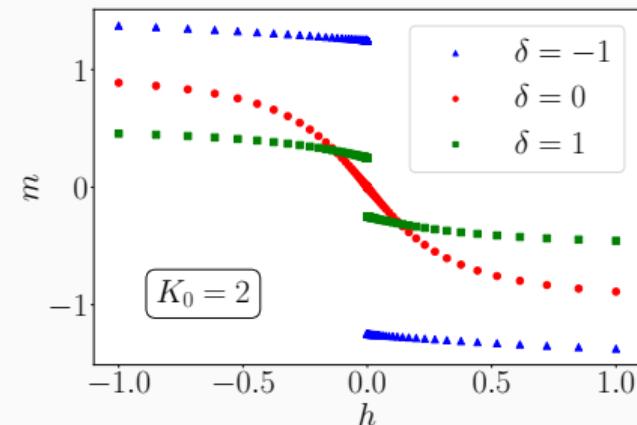
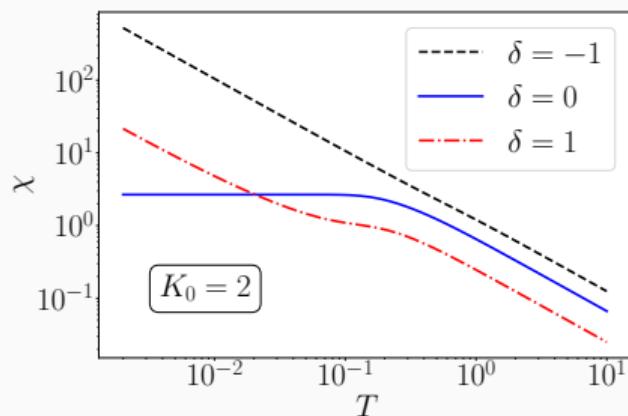
arXiv:2205.00790

Siddhartha Patra, **Abhirup Mukherjee**, Anirban Mukherjee, N. S. Vidhyadhiraja, A. Taraphder, Siddhartha Lal



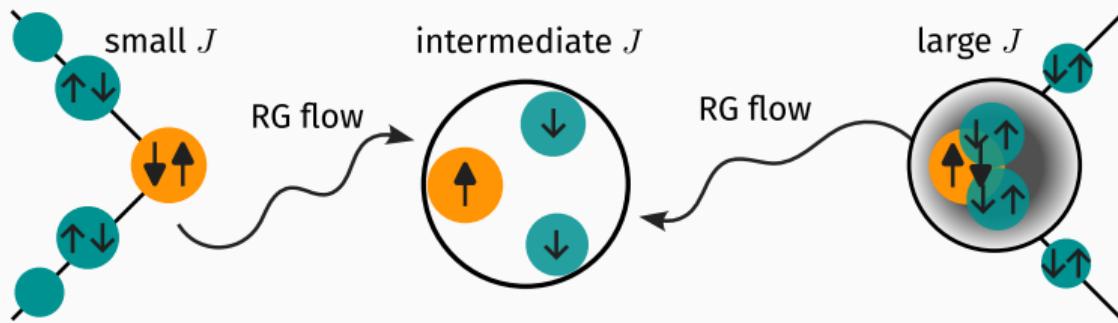
# Role of degeneracy in the multi-channel Kondo problem

- ✓ Intermediate-coupling RG fixed point Hamiltonian and **degenerate** ground states
- ✓ Degree of compensation, magnetization and susceptibility show **incomplete screening**



# Role of degeneracy in the multi-channel Kondo problem

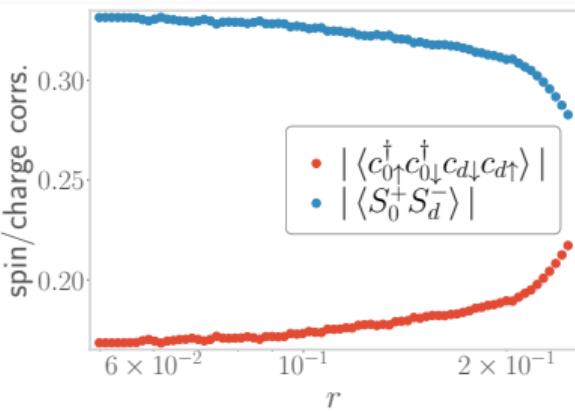
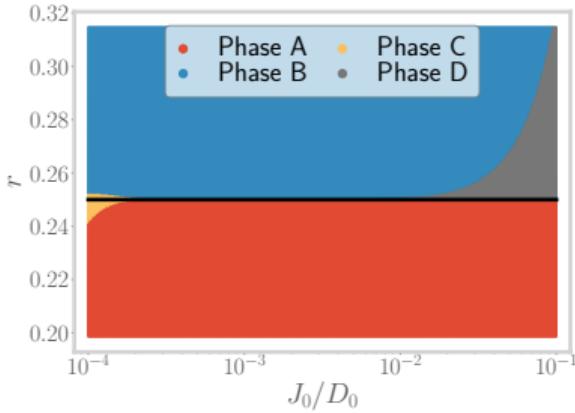
- ✓ Local **marginal Fermi liquid** within the low-energy excitations of the bath
- ✓ **Duality** relations constrain the RG flows of the MCK model



## **RG Phase diagram:**

# Local MIT in an extended Anderson impurity model

- ✓ Competition between  $J$  and  $U_b$  leads to phase transition from screened singlet phase at  $|U_b| \leq 4J$  to unscreened local moment phase at  $|U_b| > 4J$ .
- ✓ Impurity spectral function becomes gapped beyond the critical point.
- ✓ Decoupling the impurity model leads to an effective model with the zeroth site as the correlated impurity, demonstrating the symmetry between the impurity and zeroth site.
- ✓ Geometric entanglement and mutual information track the transition by vanishing beyond the critical point.
- ✓ Subdominant pairing tendencies are observed near the quantum critical point.



# Presence of a phase transition

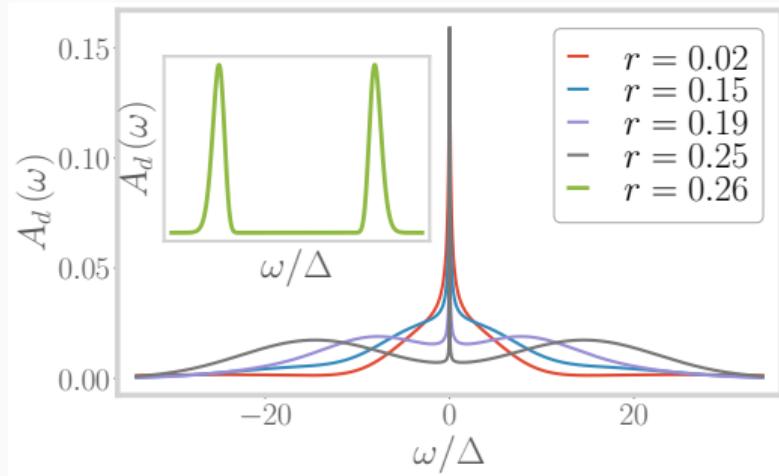
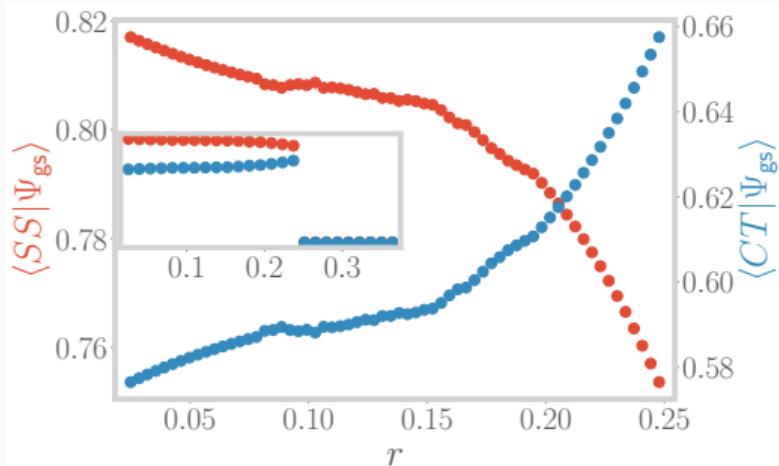
singlet  $\longrightarrow$  spin+charge liquid  $\longrightarrow$  local moment

impurity spectral function gaps out

$$r = -U_b/J$$

$$|SS\rangle = |\uparrow, \downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow, \uparrow\rangle$$

$$|CT\rangle = |2, 0\rangle + |0, 2\rangle$$



## Bath spectral function: towards self-consistency

- ✓ Decoupling the impurity site leads to an Anderson impurity model

$$H_{0+\text{rest}} = \underbrace{- (U_0 + U_b) (\hat{n}_{0\uparrow} - \hat{n}_{0\downarrow})^2}_{\text{new correlated impurity}} - t \underbrace{\sum_{\substack{j \in \text{n.n. of } 0, \\ \sigma}} (c_{0\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma} + \text{h.c.})}_{\text{hopping between new impurity \& new bath}} - t \underbrace{\sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma} + \text{h.c.})}_{\text{K.E. of new bath}}$$

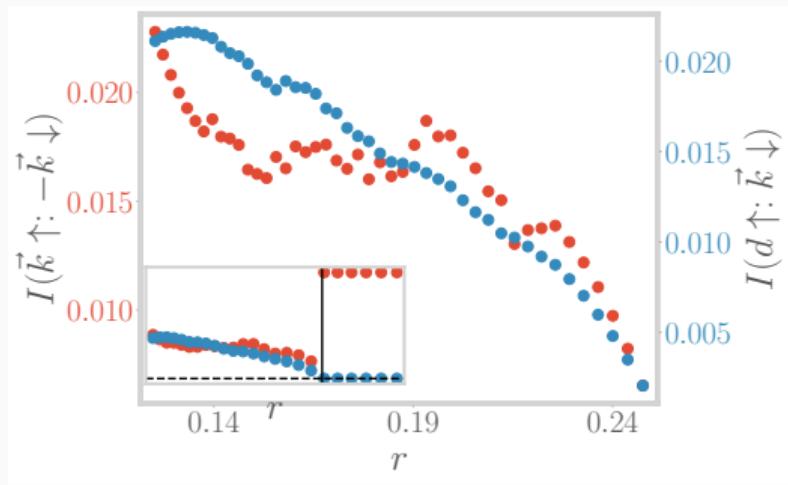
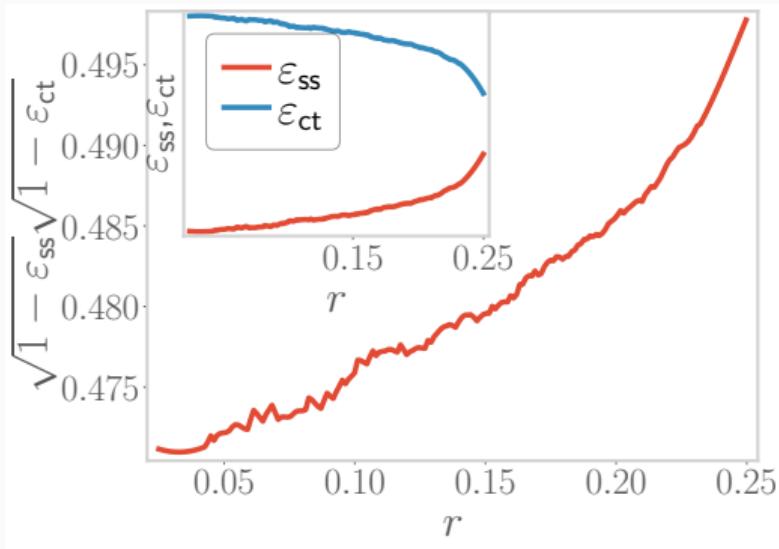
- ✓ correlated, dominant spin-flip processes lead to repulsive  $U_{\text{eff}} = U_0 + U_b \sim J^*/8$
- ✓  $J$  symmetrises the two sites, leading to similar spectral functions → essence of self-consistency

# Entanglement as a probe for the transition

Geometric entanglement:  $\varepsilon(\psi_1, \psi_2) = 1 - |\langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle|^2$

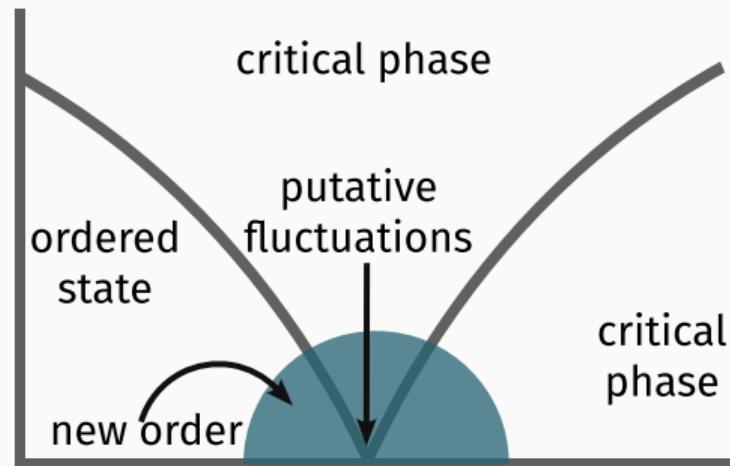
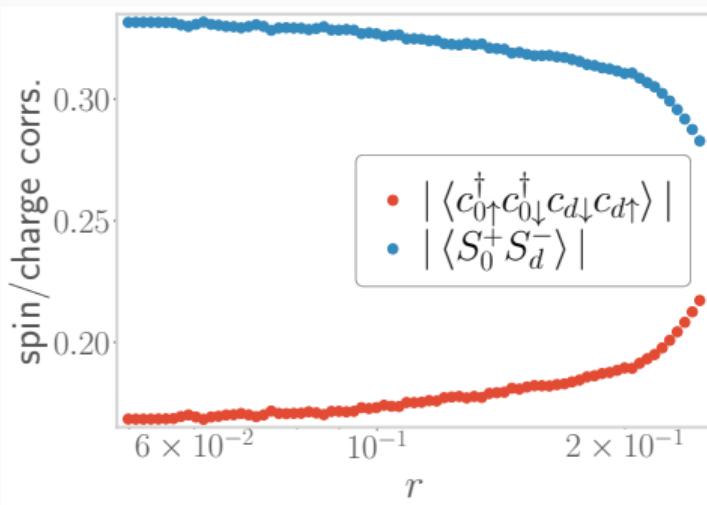
$\rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_{ss}} \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_{ct}}$  is maximised, then vanishes

Mutual information between impurity and cloud vanishes



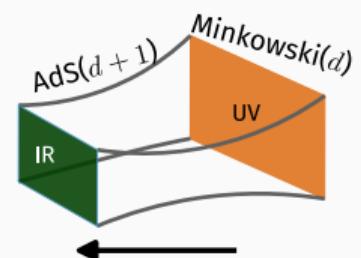
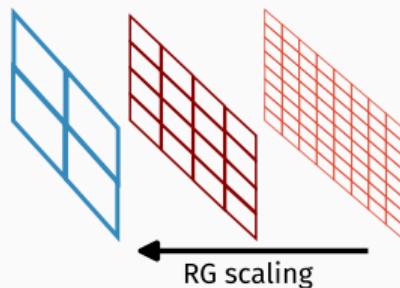
# Presence of subdominant pair fluctuations

- ✓ pairing tendencies observed near the quantum critical point
- ✓ might lead to superconductivity with doping
- ✓ seen in cuprates, heavy-fermions materials, pnictides, etc



# Entanglement scaling in free fermions: holography & topology

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## Creating subsystems

Free Dirac fermions on torus:  $k_x^n = \frac{2\pi}{L_x} n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}; \quad$  define **sparsity** =  $\Delta n = 1$

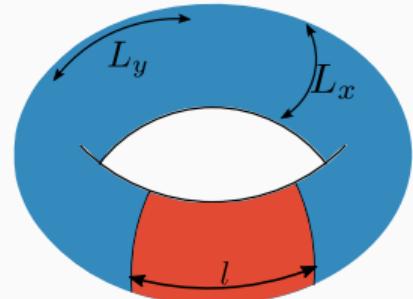
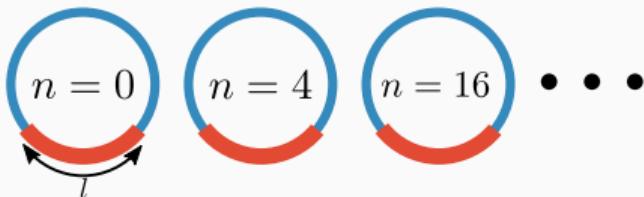
**Simplest** choice: the entire set

sparsity = 1  $\longrightarrow n \in \{-N, -(N - 1), -(N - 2), \dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots, N - 2, N - 1, N\}$

**Coarser** choices: increase sparsity

sparsity = 2  $\longrightarrow n \in \{-N, -(N - 2), -(N - 4), \dots, -2, 0, 2, \dots, N - 4, N - 2, N\}$

sparsity = 4  $\longrightarrow n \in \{-N, -(N - 4), -(N - 8), \dots, -4, 0, 4, \dots, N - 8, N - 4, N\}$



## Subsystem entanglement entropy: Entanglement hierarchy

$$S_{A_z(j)} = f_z(j) c \alpha L_x - c \log |2 \sin(\pi f_z(j)\phi)|$$

$$i < j, \quad S_{i \cup j} = \begin{cases} S_i, & z > 0 \\ S_j, & z < 0 \end{cases}$$



- ✓ presents a **hierarchy** of entanglement → EE distributed across RG steps  
RG transformation → reveals entanglement
- ✓ distribution of entanglement also present in **multipartite** entanglement

## Mutual information = distance

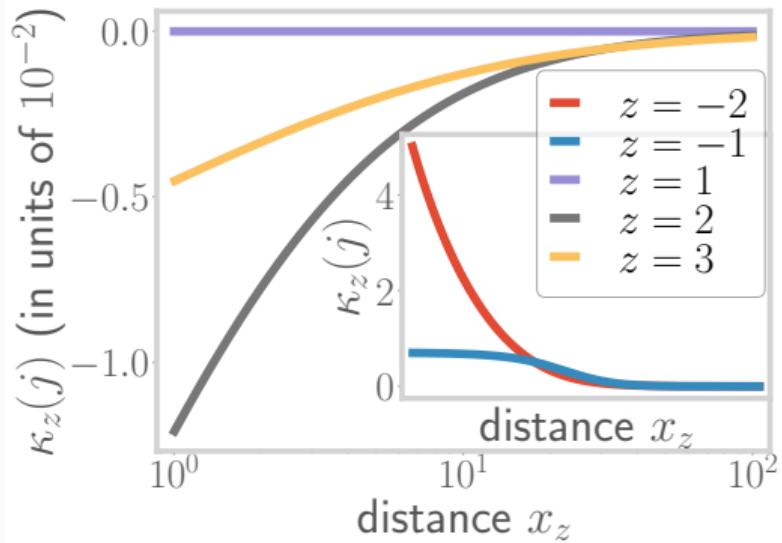
**Mutual information:**  $I^2(A : B) \equiv S(A) + S(B) - S(A \cup B)$  (non-negative)

Define distances using mut. info.

$$x_z(j) = \log t_z(j), \quad y_z(j) = \log t_z(j \pm 1)$$

$$v_z(j) \equiv \Delta y_z(j)/\Delta x_z(j), \quad v' = \Delta v_z(j)/\Delta x_z(j)$$

Curvature as well:  $\kappa_z(j) = \frac{v'_z(j)}{\left[1 + v_z(j)^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$



## RG evolution = emergent distance

- ✓ Distances and curvature can be related to an RG **beta function**
- ✓ Amounts to an **explicit demonstration** of the holographic principle
- ✓ Sign of curvature is **topological**, can be written in terms of winding numbers

## Topological nature of geometry-independent term

$$S_{A_z(j)} = f_z(j)caL_x - \underbrace{c \log |2 \sin(\pi f_z(j)\phi)|}_{=Q(\phi), \text{geometry-independent term}}$$

- ✓  $Q(\phi)$  is periodic in the flux  $\phi$ ,  $\phi = 1$  transports a charge across Fermi surface
- ✓ pole structure of  $(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - |\sin(\pi f_z(j)\phi)|)^{-1}$  counts number of states → tracks Luttinger volume
- ✓ Luttinger volume is topological, so is  $Q(\phi)$ ;  $Q(\phi)$  can be expressed in terms of winding numbers

# **Holography and topology of entanglement scaling in free fermions**

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## **Future Prospects**

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## Improvements to the auxiliary model

- ✓ Better model can be obtained by using multiple impurities
- ✓ Allows entangled liquid-like insulating phases
- ✓ Might also provide  $k$ -space resolution
  - ✓ partial gapping of Fermi surface?
  - ✓ pseudogap phases
- ✓ Introducing general impurity filling
  - ✓ new phases?
  - ✓ dominant pair fluctuations?

## A novel auxiliary model approach

- ✓ Using local impurity models to create bulk lattice models (Bloch's theorem)

$$H_{\text{bulk}} = \sum_i H_{\text{local}}(i), \quad \Psi_{\text{bulk}}(\vec{k}) \sim \sum_i e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_i} \Psi_{\text{local}}(i)$$

- ✓ Relates bulk correlation functions to those of the auxiliary model
- ✓ phase transition in the extended AIM  $\longrightarrow$  phase transition in the bulk model, **metal-insulator transition** in Hubbard-Heisenberg model

## A novel auxiliary model approach

- ✓ Should be useful for studying other models of strong-correlations
  - ✓ periodic Anderson/Kondo models
  - ✓ Heisenberg models
- ✓ Another potential application: topologically active systems:
  - ✓ Fractional quantum hall systems
- ✓ Extend the formalism towards higher order Greens functions
  - ✓ two-particle Greens functions, doublon-holon correlations
  - ✓ can provide more info on the MIT

## Heavy-fermion materials

- ✓ Materials with very high quasiparticle masses
- ✓ Outstanding questions exist about the nature of phases and phase transitions
  - ✓ microscopic justification of certain phases
  - ✓ theory for the strange metal excitations
  - ✓ microscopic justification for the origin of unconventional superconductivity
- ✓ the URG, MERG and auxiliary model methods should prove useful