

Entanglement in Featureless Mott Insulators

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March 6th 2014

Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Construction of Honeycomb FBI
- 3 Entanglement Edge of Honeycomb FBI
- 4 Symmetry Protection of Edge

Motivation

Featureless insulators

Definition of 'Featureless Insulator'

- Gapped
- Symmetric
- No topological order

- Unique ground state:

$$E_1 - E_0 \geq \text{const.}$$

Alternate Definition

- Unique ground state on any boundary-less system
- Possibly with 'features' localized to edge of system

Fundamental Result

- Integer charge per unit cell
 - (Lieb, Schultz, Mattis)

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- Gapless modes:

$$E_1 - E_0 \sim \frac{1}{L^z}$$

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- Unique ground state:
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- Spontaneous symmetry breaking:
 $E_1 - E_0 = 0$

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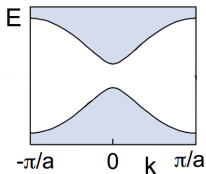
- Topological order:
 $E_1 - E_0 \sim e^{-L/\xi}$
with nontrivial topology

Fundamental Result

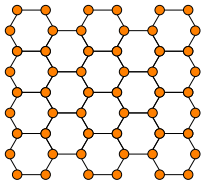
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Free Fermion Featureless Insulators

Classical Insulators

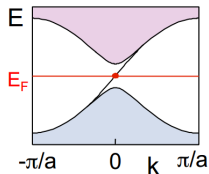


Free fermion band insulator

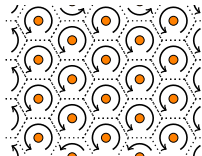


Atomic picture

Topological Insulators



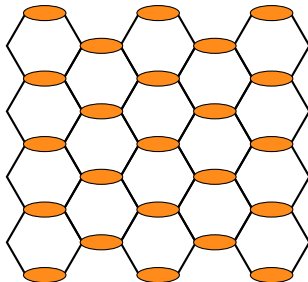
Band insulator with chiral edge ¹



Atomic picture breaks down

Honeycomb Bosonic Mott Insulators

Does there exist a featureless bosonic insulator with charge 1 per unit cell on the honeycomb lattice?

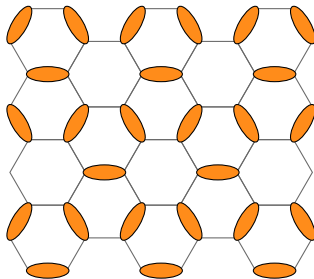


Breaks rotational symmetry

'Classical cartoons and usual tricks' lead to symmetry breaking, as noticed by Parameswaran et al. (2013)

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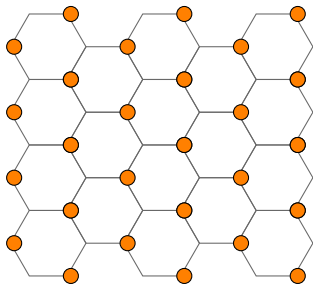


Breaks translationally symmetry, unit cell is 3 times larger

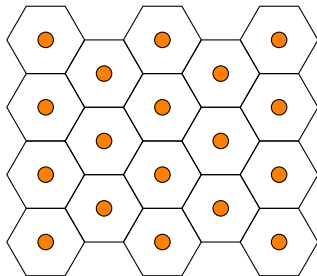
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Honeycomb Bosonic Mott Insulators

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Breaks rotational symmetry



Leaves honeycomb lattice

'Classical cartoons and usual tricks' lead to symmetry breaking, as noticed by Parameswaran et al. (2013)

Construction of Honeycomb FBI

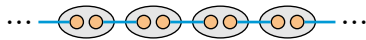
Construction of 1D Featureless Insulators

Classical Insulators



1D Trivial Chain

Topological Insulators



1D Topological Chain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{orange dot} - \text{blue line} - \text{orange dot} &= \text{white circle} + \text{orange dot} + \text{orange dot} + \text{white circle} \\
 \text{gray oval with two white circles} &= 0 \\
 \text{gray oval with one white circle and one orange dot} &= 1 \\
 \text{gray oval with two orange dots} &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Entangled pairs and projectors used in state construction

Construction of 1D Featureless Insulators

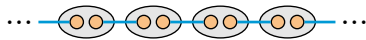
Classical Insulators



1D Trivial Chain

Product state with one boson per site

Topological Insulators



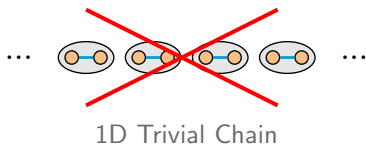
1D Topological Chain

Haldane Insulator Phase
Pollmann et al. (2010)

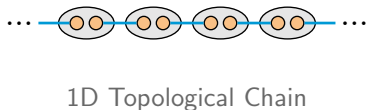
- Unitarily related to AKLT
- No $SU(2)$ symmetry
- Symmetry protected 2-fold edge degeneracy

Construction of 1D Featureless Insulators

Classical Insulators



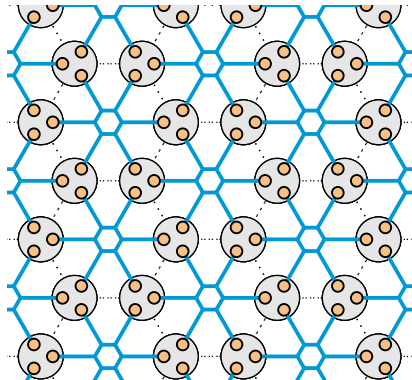
Topological Insulators



$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet\bullet &= \circ - \bullet\bullet\circ \\
 \bullet\circ &= -\sqrt{2} \\
 \circ\bullet &= 0 \\
 \bullet\bullet &= +\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entangled pairs and projectors for $SU(2)$ symmetric state

Construction of Honeycomb FBI



$$\text{3 orange dots in a circle} = \textcircled{3} \sqrt{3!}$$

$$\text{2 orange dots in a circle} = \textcircled{2} \sqrt{2!}$$

$$\text{1 orange dot in a circle} = \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{0 orange dots in a circle} = \textcircled{0}$$

$$\text{Central hexagon with 6 dots} = \text{Hexagon with 1 dot (top)} + \text{Hexagon with 1 dot (top-right)} + \text{Hexagon with 1 dot (bottom-right)} + \text{Hexagon with 1 dot (bottom-left)} + \text{Hexagon with 1 dot (top-left)} + \text{Hexagon with 1 dot (center)}$$

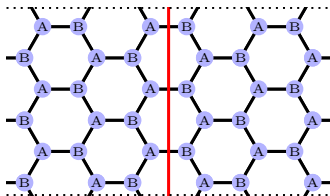
$$|\psi\rangle = \prod_{\text{hex}} \left(\sum_{i \in \text{hex}} b_i^\dagger \right) |0\rangle$$

Wavefunction proposed by
Kimchi et al. (2013)

Known Results for Honeycomb FBI

Entanglement Edge of Honeycomb FBI

Edge Geometry

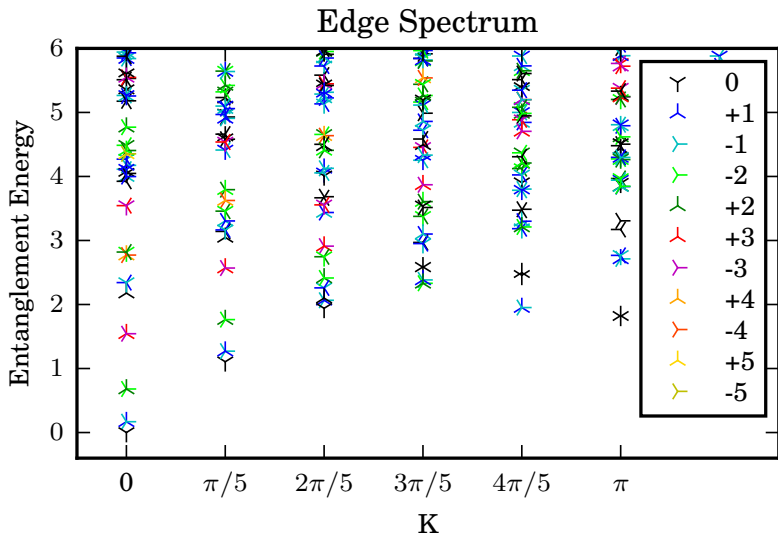


Generic honeycomb lattice PEPS on zig-zag cylinder with $L=3$

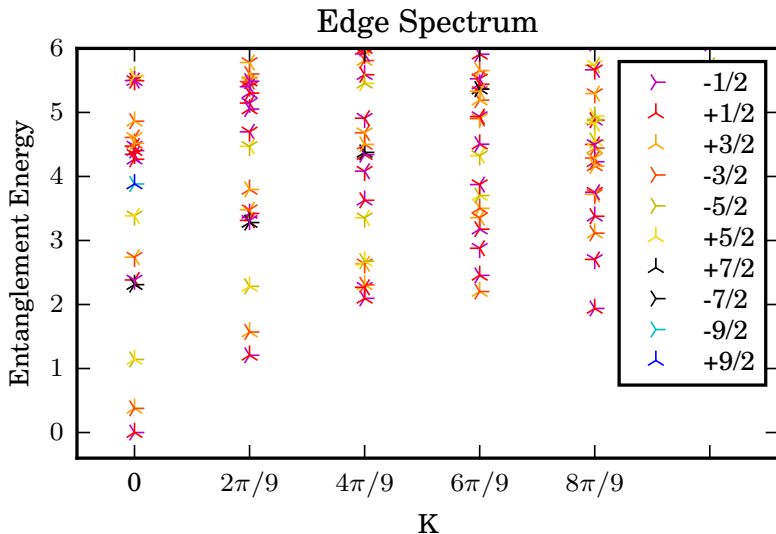
In cylindrical geometry:

- Treat state as 1D
- Use MPS techniques
- On-site translational symmetry parallel to cut
- Physical site dimension 2^{2L}
- MPS bond dimension = Rank of $\rho_r = 2^L$
- Entanglement spectrum $\{\epsilon_i\}$ defined from eigenvalues $\{\rho_i\}$ of ρ_r via $\epsilon_i = e^{-\rho_i}$
- Charge and Translation represented linearly on edge

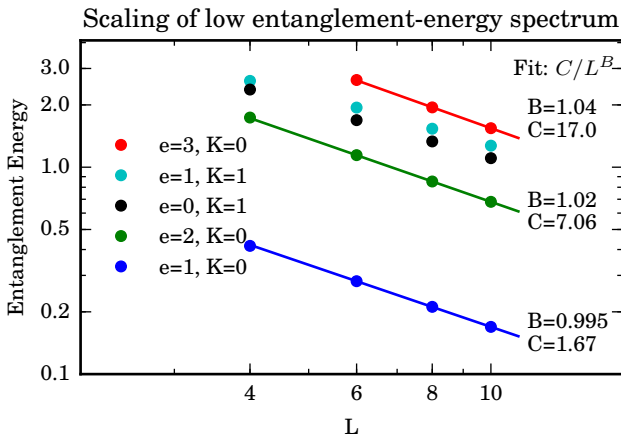
Entanglement Spectrum



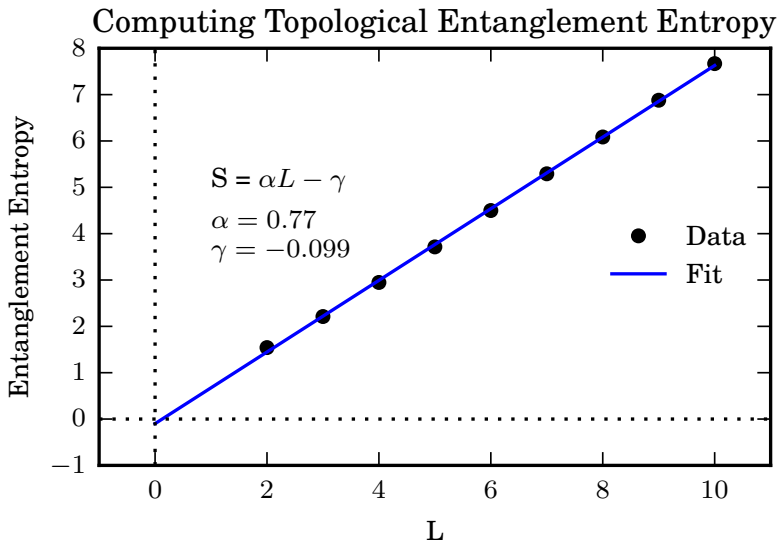
Entanglement Spectrum



Finite Size Analysis

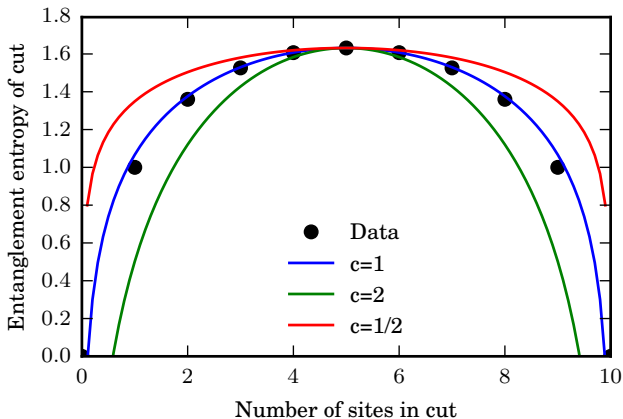


Finite Size Analysis



Identification of Edge CFT

Conformal Charge



$$c = 1$$

Identification of Edge CFT

Conformal Weights

We can match the rescaled entanglement energies to the conformal weights of a free bosonic CFT.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{P} &= \frac{2\pi}{L}(\mathbf{L}_0 - \bar{\mathbf{L}}_0) = \frac{2\pi}{L}(em + n - \bar{n}) \\ \mathbf{H} &= \frac{2\pi}{L}(\mathbf{L}_0 + \bar{\mathbf{L}}_0) = \frac{2\pi}{L}\left(\frac{\kappa e^2}{2} + \frac{m^2}{2\kappa} + \frac{n + \bar{n}}{2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{H} \propto e^2 + \frac{m^2}{\kappa^2} + \frac{1}{\kappa}(n + \bar{n})$$

Conformal primary identification in entanglement spectra

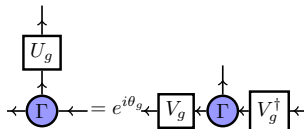
Symmetry Protection of Edge

Symmetry Protection of Degenerate Edge

1D Symmetry Protection

On-site symmetries g come with projective representation V_g

- V_g acts on sets of degenerate Schmidt states
- Charge and translation represented linearly on edge

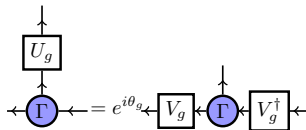


Symmetry Protection of Degenerate Edge

1D Symmetry Protection

Time reversal symmetry τ
represented by antiunitary $V_\tau K$ on
the edge

- $\tau^2 = +1$ on this edge



Symmetry Protection of Degenerate Edge

1D Symmetry Protection

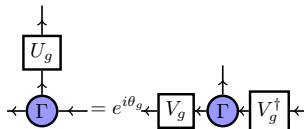
Inversion \mathcal{I}

- \mathcal{I} in combination with swapping Schmidt states represented by antiunitary operation $V_{\mathcal{I}}K$ on the edge

- $\mathcal{I}^2 = V_{\mathcal{I}}V_{\mathcal{I}}^* = 1$

Inversion \mathcal{I} combined with $\pi = e^{i\pi N}$

- $\pi\mathcal{I}$ represented antiunitarily on the edge by $V_{\pi\mathcal{I}}K$
- $(\pi\mathcal{I})^2 = 1$ but $V_{\pi\mathcal{I}}V_{\pi\mathcal{I}}^* = -1$



Future Work

Entanglement properties with different geometries

- Armchair cylinder edge
- Finite size clusters
- Explain results for arbitrary geometries with tensor network properties, e.g. 'MPO injectivity'

Find a 2D local Hamiltonian and confirm with numerics

$$H_{EBH} = \left(\sum_{\hexagon} \sum_{i,j \in \hexagon} -tb_i^\dagger b_j + V n_i n_j \right) + \mu N?$$

Physical properties of the phase

Can we construct an SU(2) symmetric FI?

Resources

- Hasan, M. Z. and Kane, C. L. (2010). *Colloquium: Topological insulators. Reviews of modern physics*, 82(4):3045–3067.
- Kimchi, I., Parameswaran, S. A., Turner, A. M., Wang, F., and Vishwanath, A. (2013). Featureless and nonfractionalized mott insulators on the honeycomb lattice at $1/2$ site filling. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 110(41):16378–16383.
- Parameswaran, S. A., Kimchi, I., Turner, A. M., Stamper-Kurn, D. M., and Vishwanath, A. (2013). Wannier permanent wave functions for featureless bosonic mott insulators on the $1/3$ -filled kagome lattice. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 110:125301.
- Pollmann, F., Turner, A. M., Berg, E., and Oshikawa, M. (2010). Entanglement spectrum of a topological phase in one dimension. *Phys. Rev. B*, 81(6):064439.

Questions?

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Bonus slides