

# Dimensional transition from Kitaev spin liquid to decoupled fermion chains

Shi Feng<sup>1</sup>, Adhip Agarwala<sup>2</sup> and Nandini Trivedi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, The Ohio State University, Ohio 43210, USA

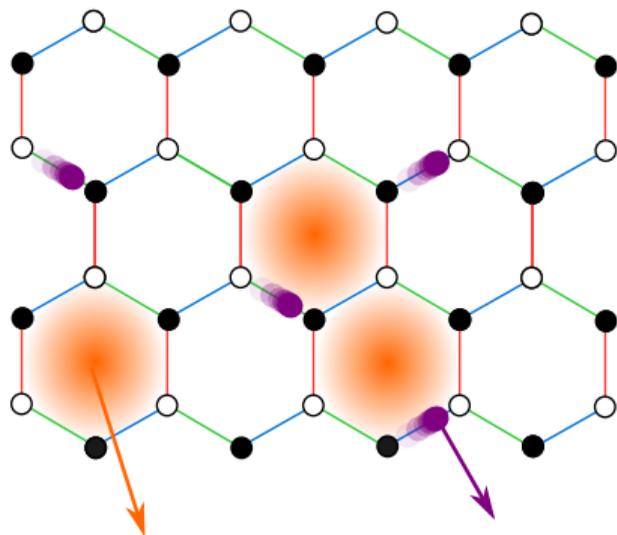
<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur 208016, India



# Introduction

- A. Kitaev. Ann. Phys. 321, 2–111 (2006)

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} K_x S_i^x S_j^x + K_y S_i^y S_j^y + K_z S_i^z S_j^z$$



$Z_2$  Flux:  $W_p$

Majorana:  $c$

## Relevant QSL materials:

- $\alpha$ - $\text{RuCl}_3$

- 1 Y. Kasahara, T. Ohnishi, Y. Mizukami, O. Tanaka, Sixiao Ma, K. Sugii, N. Kurita, H. Tanaka, J. Nasu, Y. Motome, T. Shibauchi and Y. Matsuda. Nature 559, 227–231 (2018)

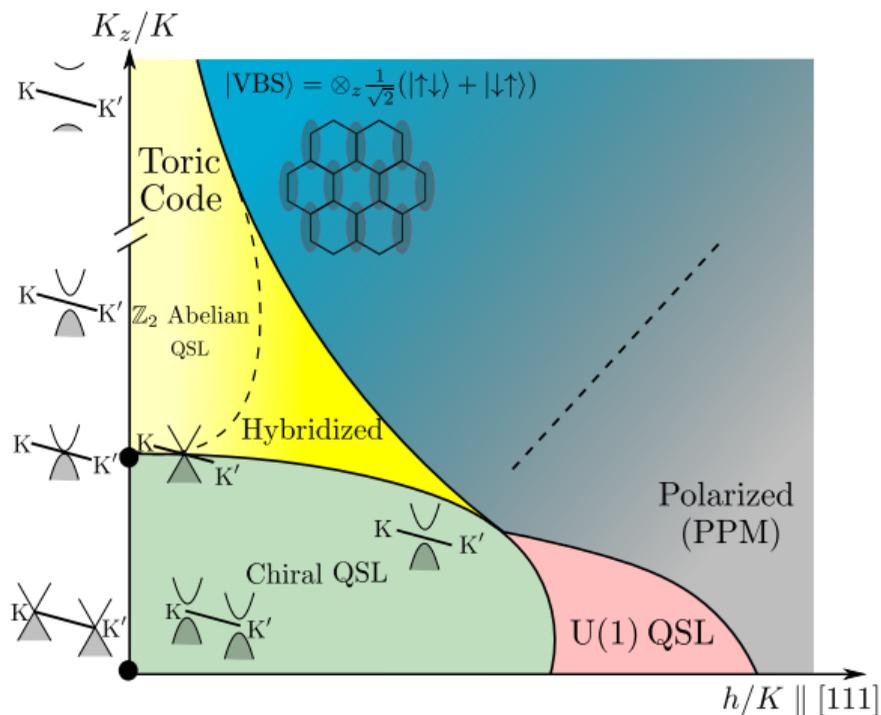
## Large in-plane field to destabilize order

- $\text{BaCo}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2$

- 1 X. Zhang, Y. Xu., T. Halloran, R. Zhong, C. Broholm, R. J. Cava, N. Drichko, N. P. Armitage. A magnetic continuum in the cobalt-based honeycomb magnet  $\text{BaCo}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2$ . Nat. Mater. 22, 58–63 (2023)

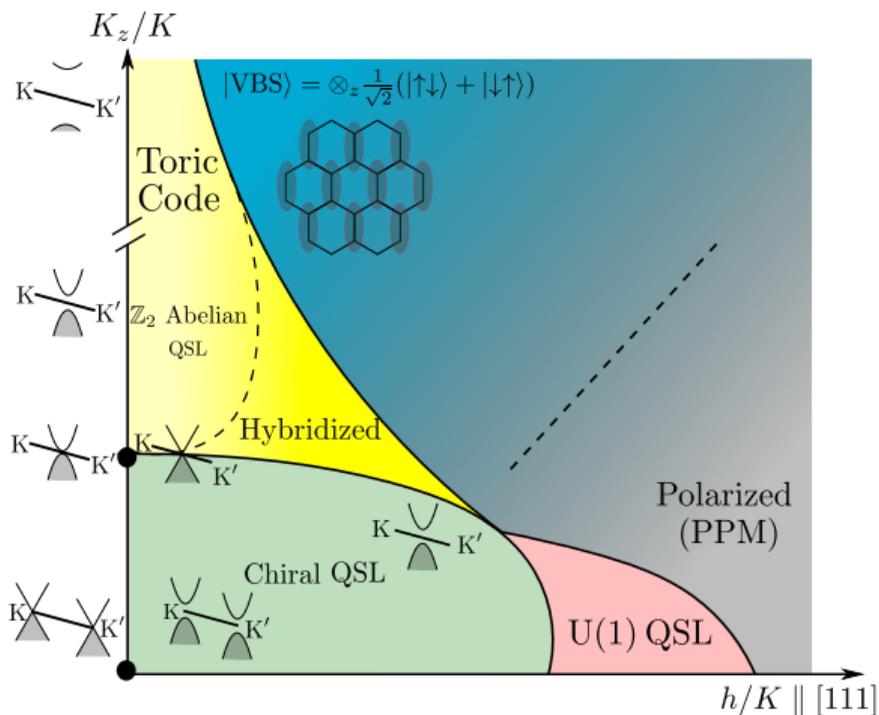
## Small [111] field to destabilize order

# Phase diagram under out-of-plane [111] field



- 1 C. Hickey and S. Trebst. Emergence of a field-driven U(1) spin liquid in the Kitaev honeycomb model. Nat Commun 10, 530 (2019)
- 2 N. Patel and N. Trivedi. Magnetic field-induced intermediate quantum spin liquid with a spinon Fermi surface. PNAS 116, 12199 (2019)
- 3 S. Feng, A. Agarwala, S. Bhattacharjee and N. Trivedi. Anyon dynamics in field-driven phases of the anisotropic Kitaev model, [arXiv:2206.12990](https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.12990)

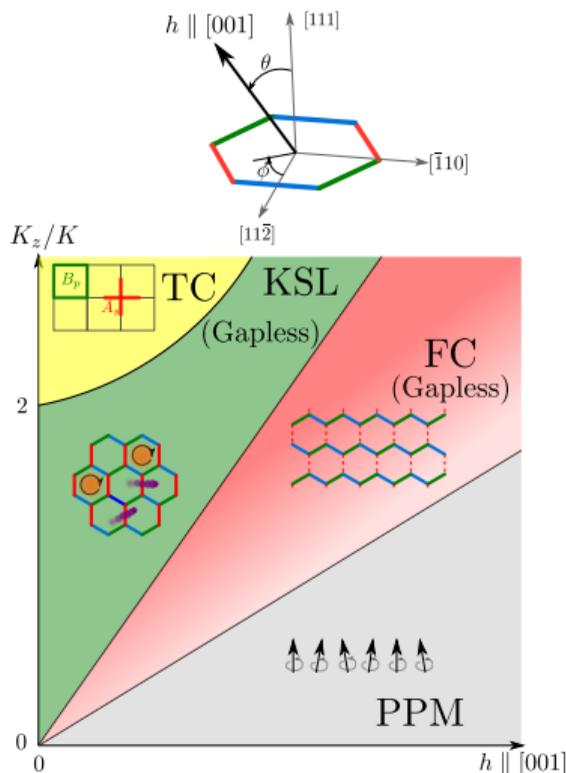
# Phase diagram under out-of-plane [111] field



- 1 C. Hickey and S. Trebst. Emergence of a field-driven U(1) spin liquid in the Kitaev honeycomb model. Nat Commun 10, 530 (2019)
- 2 N. Patel and N. Trivedi. Magnetic field-induced intermediate quantum spin liquid with a spinon Fermi surface. PNAS 116, 12199 (2019)
- 3 S. Feng, A. Agarwala, S. Bhattacharjee and N. Trivedi. Anyon dynamics in field-driven phases of the anisotropic Kitaev model, arXiv:2206.12990

**The simplest [001] field?**

# Phase diagram under [001] field and exchange anisotropy



$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i K(\sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+x}^x + \sigma_i^y \sigma_{i+y}^y) + K_z \sum_i \sigma_i^z \sigma_{i+z}^z - h \sum_i \sigma_i^z$$

Four phases in  $(K_z, h)$  plane:

- 1 Gapless Kitaev spin liquid (KSL) at small  $h/K_z$
- 2 **Decoupled/Weakly coupled fermion chains (FC)** at intermediate  $h/K_z$
- 3 Toric Code (TC) at large  $K_z$
- 4 Partially polarized magnet (PPM) at large  $h/K_z$  as **Emergent decoupled boson chains**

Discussion by ED, DMRG, MFT, Effective field theory.

# Phase diagram (DMRG & ED)

$$\chi = \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{gs}}}{\partial h^2}, \quad \langle W_p \rangle = \langle \sigma_1^x \sigma_2^y \sigma_3^z \sigma_4^x \sigma_5^y \sigma_6^z \rangle. \quad \langle W_p \rangle = 1 \text{ at } h = 0$$

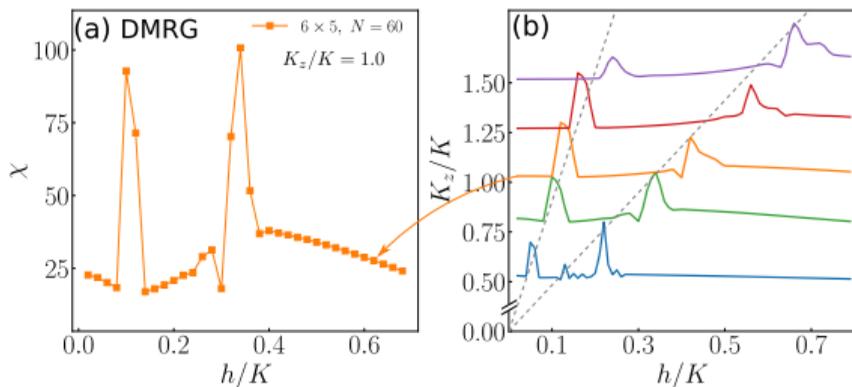


Figure: Magnetic susceptibility  $\chi$  by DMRG

# Phase diagram (DMRG & ED)

$$\chi = \frac{\partial^2 E_{\text{gs}}}{\partial h^2}, \quad \langle W_p \rangle = \langle \sigma_1^x \sigma_2^y \sigma_3^z \sigma_4^x \sigma_5^y \sigma_6^z \rangle. \quad \langle W_p \rangle = 1 \text{ at } h = 0$$

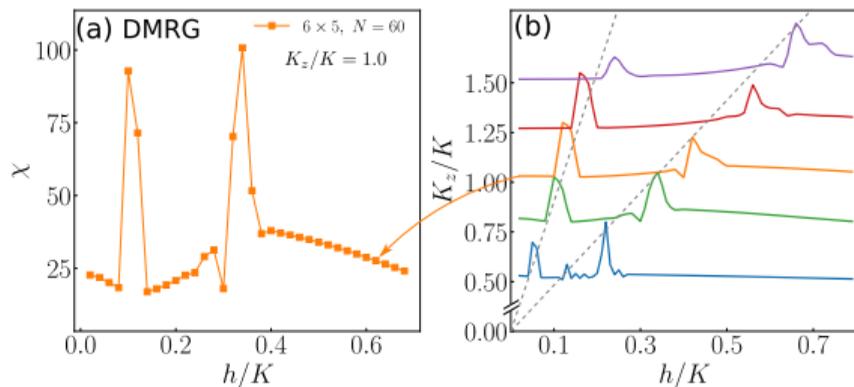


Figure: Magnetic susceptibility  $\chi$  by DMRG

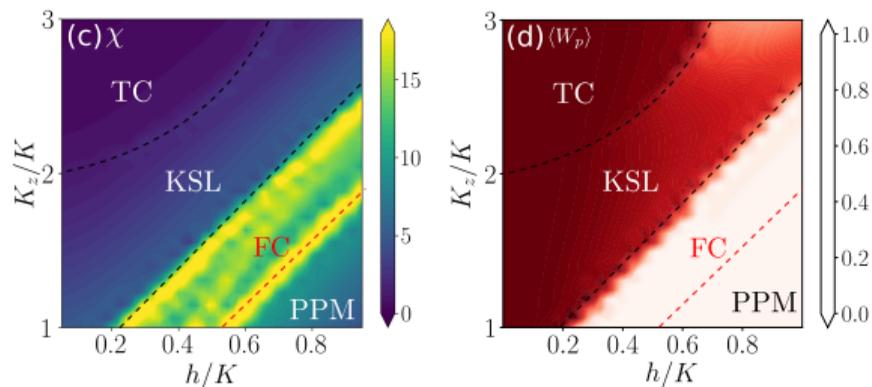


Figure:  $\chi$  and  $Z_2$  flux expectation by 24-site ED

## Decoupled bosonic chains in PPM

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{LSW}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \Psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{k}) \Psi_{\mathbf{k}}, \quad \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{k}) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{k}) \\ \mathbf{N}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{M}(-\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix}$$

where we defined  $\Psi_{\mathbf{k}} \equiv (a_{\mathbf{k}}, b_{\mathbf{k}}, a_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger}, b_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger})^{\text{T}}$  with  $a, b$  boson operators of  $A$  and  $B$  sublattices

## Decoupled bosonic chains in PPM

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{LSW}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \Psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{k}) \Psi_{\mathbf{k}}, \quad \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{k}) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{k}) \\ \mathbf{N}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{M}(-\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix}$$

where we defined  $\Psi_{\mathbf{k}} \equiv (a_{\mathbf{k}}, b_{\mathbf{k}}, a_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger}, b_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger})^T$  with  $a, b$  boson operators of  $A$  and  $B$  sublattices

$$\mathbf{N} = \frac{1}{4} \left( K_x e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1} - K_y e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2} \right) \sigma^x$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \left( h - \frac{1}{2} K_z \right) \sigma^z + \frac{1}{4} \left( K_x e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1} + K_y e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2} \right) \sigma^x$$

## Decoupled bosonic chains in PPM

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{LSW}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \Psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{k}) \Psi_{\mathbf{k}}, \quad \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{k}) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{k}) \\ \mathbf{N}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{M}(-\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix}$$

where we defined  $\Psi_{\mathbf{k}} \equiv (a_{\mathbf{k}}, b_{\mathbf{k}}, a_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger}, b_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger})^T$  with  $a, b$  boson operators of  $A$  and  $B$  sublattices

$$\mathbf{N} = \frac{1}{4} \left( K_x e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1} - K_y e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2} \right) \sigma^x$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \left( h - \frac{1}{2} K_z \right) \sigma^z + \frac{1}{4} \left( K_x e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1} + K_y e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2} \right) \sigma^x$$

Near  $h_{c2} \sim 0.5$ ,  $K_z$  exchange on  $z$  bonds vanishes in PPM!  
→ Decoupled boson chains.

# Decoupled bosonic chains in PPM

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{LSW}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \Psi_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{k}) \Psi_{\mathbf{k}}, \quad \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{k}) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{k}) \\ \mathbf{N}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{M}(-\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix}$$

where we defined  $\Psi_{\mathbf{k}} \equiv (a_{\mathbf{k}}, b_{\mathbf{k}}, a_{-\mathbf{k}}^\dagger, b_{-\mathbf{k}}^\dagger)^T$  with  $a, b$  boson operators of  $A$  and  $B$  sublattices

$$\mathbf{N} = \frac{1}{4} \left( K_x e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1} - K_y e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2} \right) \sigma^x$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \left( h - \frac{1}{2} K_z \right) \sigma^z + \frac{1}{4} \left( K_x e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1} + K_y e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2} \right) \sigma^x$$

Near  $h_{c2} \sim 0.5$ ,  $K_z$  exchange on  $z$  bonds vanishes in PPM!  
→ Decoupled boson chains.

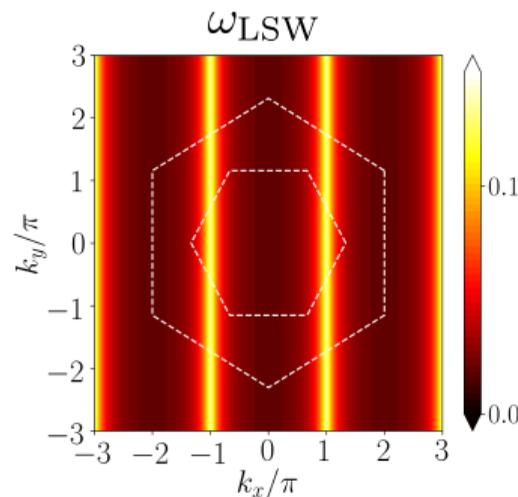
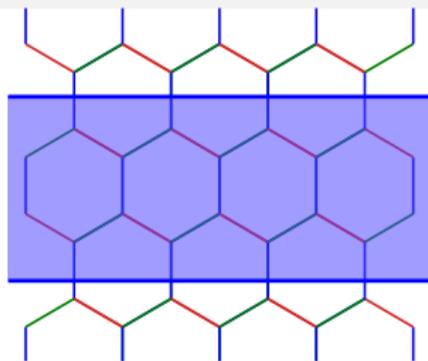
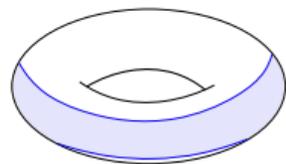


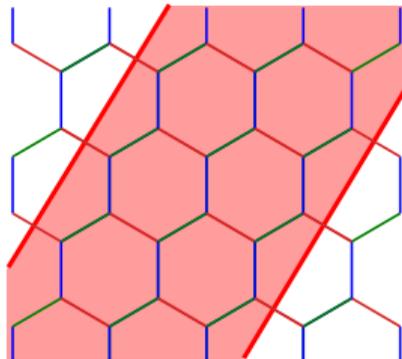
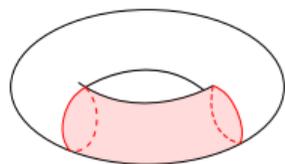
Figure: LSW of PPM

# Entanglement entropy

z - bond cut



y - bond cut



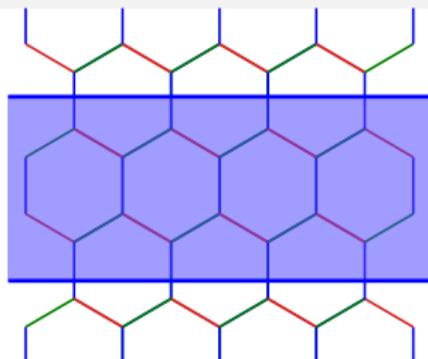
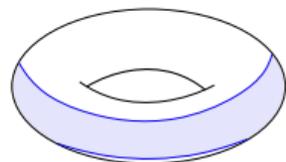
von-Neumann entropy of  $\alpha$ -bond cut:  $S_{vN}^\alpha$

$$S_{vN}^\alpha = -\text{Tr} \rho_{A_\alpha} \ln \rho_{A_\alpha}, \quad \alpha \in \{z, y\}$$

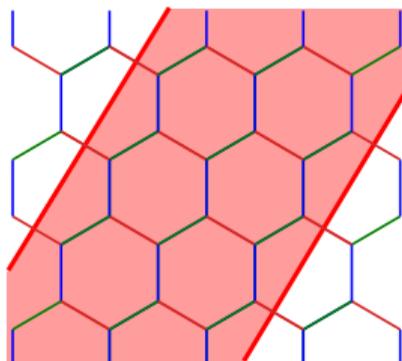
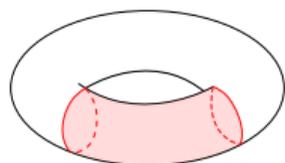
$A_\alpha$ : subsystem whose edges cut  $\alpha$  bonds

# Entanglement entropy

z - bond cut



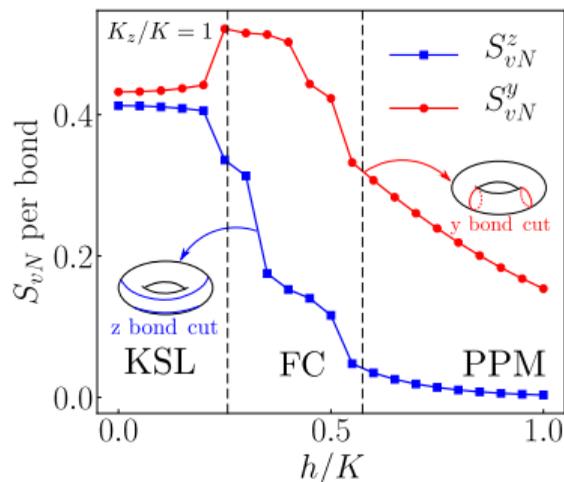
y - bond cut



von-Neumann entropy of  $\alpha$ -bond cut:  $S_{vN}^\alpha$

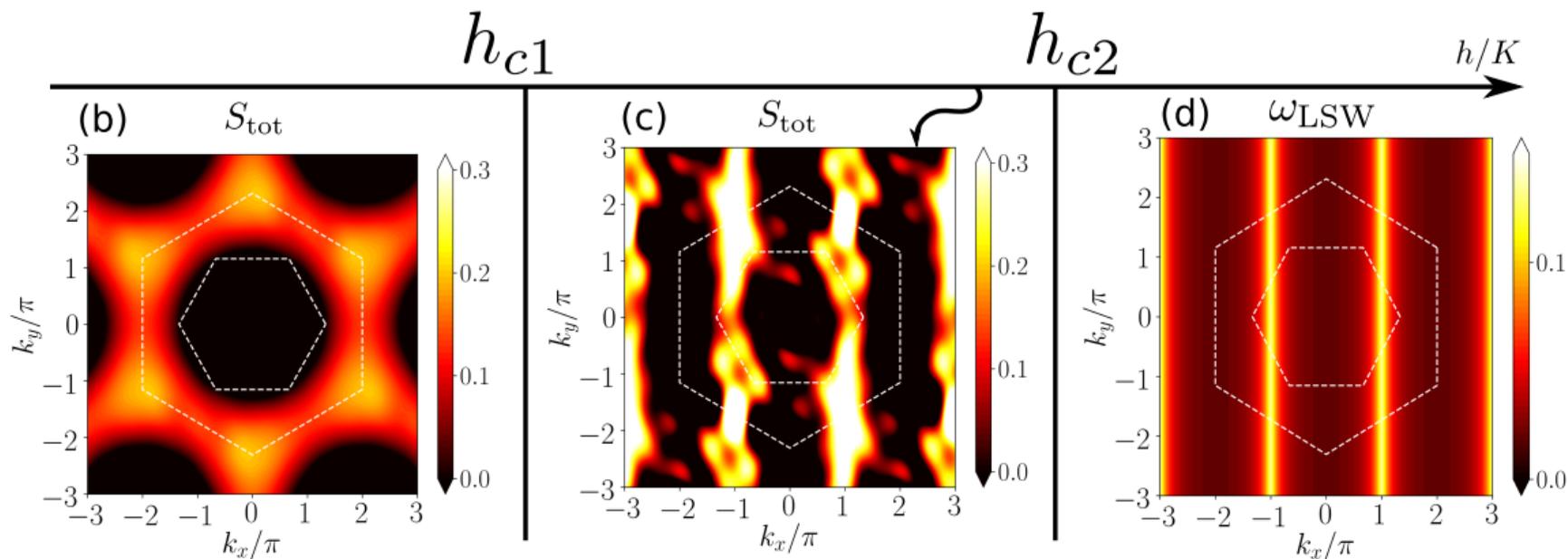
$$S_{vN}^\alpha = -\text{Tr} \rho_{A_\alpha} \ln \rho_{A_\alpha}, \quad \alpha \in \{z, y\}$$

$A_\alpha$ : subsystem whose edges cut  $\alpha$  bonds



# Structure Factor

$$S_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{k}) = \langle \mathbf{S}_i(\mathbf{k}) \cdot \mathbf{S}_j(-\mathbf{k}) \rangle - \langle \mathbf{S}_i(\mathbf{k}) \rangle \cdot \langle \mathbf{S}_j(-\mathbf{k}) \rangle, \quad \omega_{\text{LSW}}(\mathbf{k}) : \text{Linear spin wave of PPM}$$



# Decoupled/Weakly-coupled fermionic chains in FC

Kitaev's four majorana decomposition:  
 $\sigma^\alpha = i b^\alpha c$ . Convert into canonical fermions  
and bond fermions:

$$c_{i,A+\hat{z}} = i(f_i - f_i^\dagger), \quad c_{i,A} = f_i + f_i^\dagger$$

$$b_{i,A}^\alpha = \chi_{i\alpha} + \chi_{i\alpha}^\dagger, \quad b_{i,A+\hat{\alpha}}^z = i(\chi_{i\alpha} - \chi_{i\alpha}^\dagger)$$

# Decoupled/Weakly-coupled fermionic chains in FC

Kitaev's four majorana decomposition:  
 $\sigma^\alpha = ib^\alpha c$ . Convert into canonical fermions  
and bond fermions:

$$c_{i,A+\hat{z}} = i(f_i - f_i^\dagger), \quad c_{i,A} = f_i + f_i^\dagger$$

$$b_{i,A}^\alpha = \chi_{i\alpha} + \chi_{i\alpha}^\dagger, \quad b_{i,A+\hat{\alpha}}^z = i(\chi_{i\alpha} - \chi_{i\alpha}^\dagger)$$

Hence

$$K_z \left( b_{i,A}^z b_{i,A+\hat{z}}^z c_{i,A} c_{i,A+\hat{z}} \right) = K_z (2n_i^f - 1)(1 - 2n_i^z)$$

$$K_x \left( b_{i,A}^x b_{i,A+\hat{x}}^x c_{i,A} c_{i,A+\hat{x}} \right) = K_x (1 - 2n_i^x) \\ \times (f_i f_{i-\delta_1} - f_i f_{i-\delta_1}^\dagger + f_i^\dagger f_{i-\delta_1} - f_i^\dagger f_{i-\delta_1}^\dagger)$$

# Decoupled/Weakly-coupled fermionic chains in FC

Kitaev's four majorana decomposition:  
 $\sigma^\alpha = ib^\alpha c$ . Convert into canonical fermions  
 and bond fermions:

$$c_{i,A+\hat{z}} = i(f_i - f_i^\dagger), \quad c_{i,A} = f_i + f_i^\dagger$$

$$b_{i,A}^\alpha = \chi_{i\alpha} + \chi_{i\alpha}^\dagger, \quad b_{i,A+\hat{\alpha}}^z = i(\chi_{i\alpha} - \chi_{i\alpha}^\dagger)$$

Hence

$$K_z \left( b_{i,A}^z b_{i,A+\hat{z}}^z c_{i,A} c_{i,A+\hat{z}} \right) = K_z (2n_i^f - 1)(1 - 2n_i^z)$$

$$K_x \left( b_{i,A}^x b_{i,A+\hat{x}}^x c_{i,A} c_{i,A+\hat{x}} \right) = K_x (1 - 2n_i^x) \\
 \times (f_i f_{i-\delta_1} - f_i f_{i-\delta_1}^\dagger + f_i^\dagger f_{i-\delta_1} - f_i^\dagger f_{i-\delta_1}^\dagger)$$

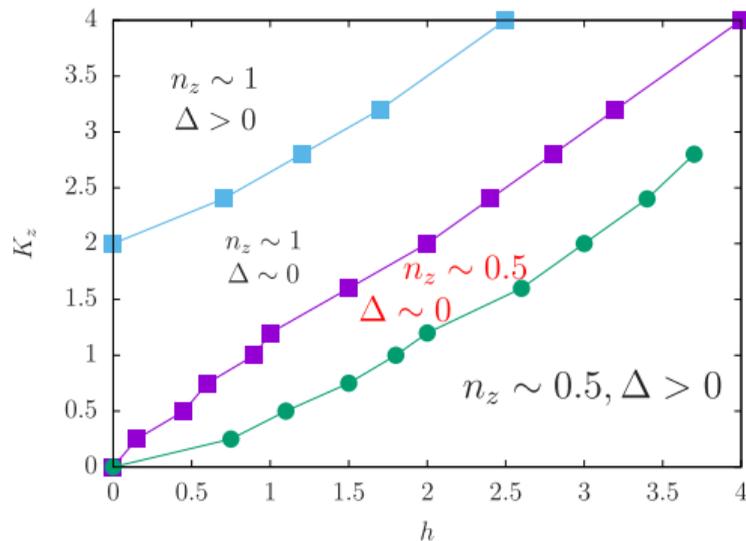


Figure: MFT phase diagram

$K_z$  exchange on  $z$  bonds vanishes in the  
 MFT of FC near  $h_{c2}^-$ !

## Possible effective Theory in FC

Ignoring interchain coupling  $K_z$ ,  $\mathcal{H}$  becomes that of a compass chain, which can be mapped to the critical point of *TFIM*:

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i \sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+1}^x + \sigma_{i+1}^y \sigma_{i+2}^y \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\text{TFIM}}^c = - \sum_i \tau_i^z \tau_{i+1}^z - \sum_i \tau_i^x$$

## Possible effective Theory in FC

Ignoring interchain coupling  $K_z$ ,  $\mathcal{H}$  becomes that of a compass chain, which can be mapped to the critical point of *TFIM*:

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i \sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+1}^x + \sigma_{i+1}^y \sigma_{i+2}^y \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\text{TFIM}}^c = - \sum_i \tau_i^z \tau_{i+1}^z - \sum_i \tau_i^x$$

$\mathcal{H}_{\text{TFIM}}^c$ : 1+1D CFT with central charge  $c = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ , with left(right) chiral majoranas  $\gamma_{L(R)}$ .

$$\mathcal{H}_L = \int dx (i\gamma_L \partial_x \gamma_L), \quad \mathcal{H}_R = \int dx (-i\gamma_R \partial_x \gamma_R)$$

## Possible effective Theory in FC

Ignoring interchain coupling  $K_z$ ,  $\mathcal{H}$  becomes that of a compass chain, which can be mapped to the critical point of *TFIM*:

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_i \sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+1}^x + \sigma_{i+1}^y \sigma_{i+2}^y \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\text{TFIM}}^c = - \sum_i \tau_i^z \tau_{i+1}^z - \sum_i \tau_i^x$$

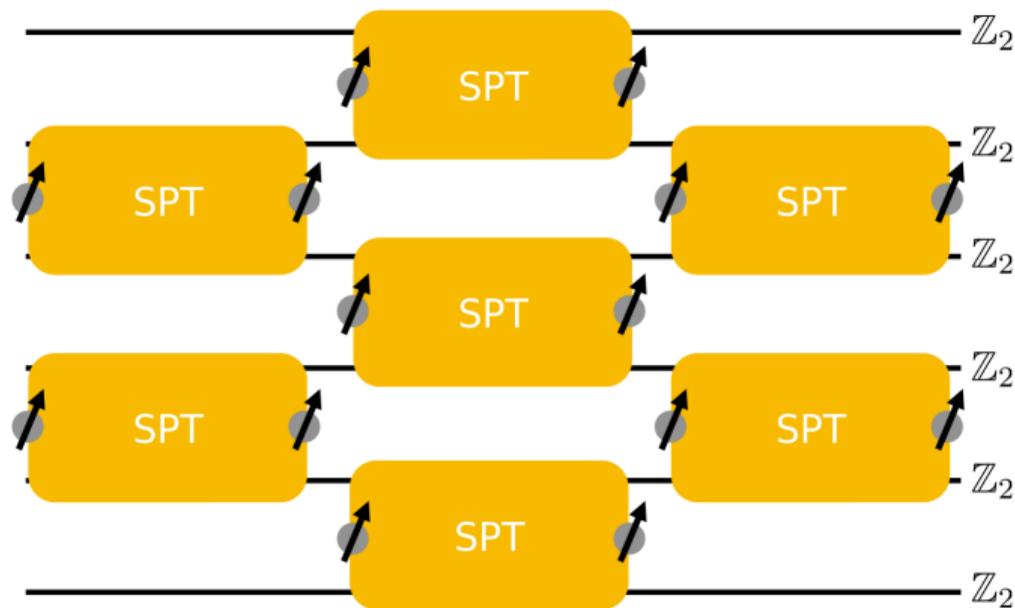
$\mathcal{H}_{\text{TFIM}}^c$ : 1+1D CFT with central charge  $c = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ , with left(right) chiral majoranas  $\gamma_{L(R)}$ .

$$\mathcal{H}_L = \int dx (i\gamma_L \partial_x \gamma_L), \quad \mathcal{H}_R = \int dx (-i\gamma_R \partial_x \gamma_R)$$

Consider weak coupling between chains via coupling between  $\gamma_L$  and  $\gamma_R$ :

$$\mathcal{H}(\text{FC}) \approx \mathcal{H}_L + \mathcal{H}_R - g \int dx (\gamma_L \partial_x \gamma_L) (\gamma_R \partial_x \gamma_R) \rightarrow \text{stable until finite } g_c$$

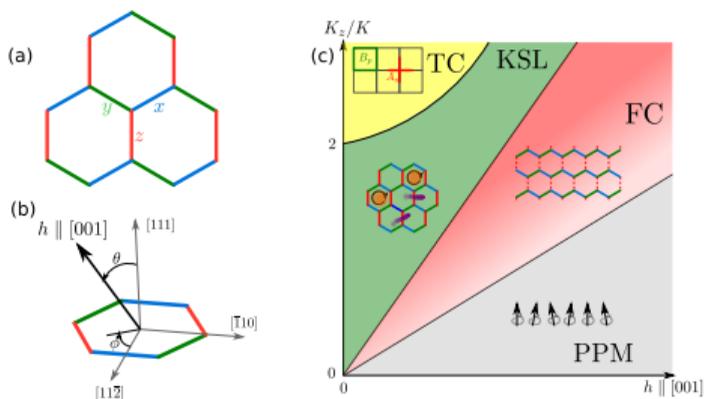
## Implication: Kitaev QSL from 1D chains



- 1 Talk by Yue Liu at D54.00014: Assembling the Kitaev honeycomb model from arrays of 1D symmetry protected topological phases, Mar. 6, 2023
- 2 K. Slagle et al, Quantum spin liquids bootstrapped from Ising criticality in Rydberg arrays, Phys. Rev. B 106, 115122 (2022)

# Summary

- 1 Weakly coupled fermionic chains from Kitaev model under [001] field  $h \sim h_{c2}^-$
- 2 Decoupled bosonic chains from Kitaev model under large [001] field  $\sim h_{c2}^+$
- 3 Lifshitz transitions by depleting  $n_i^z$  bond fermions from 1 to 0.5
- 4 Proposed effective theory in FC:  $\mathcal{H}(\text{FC}) \approx \mathcal{H}_L + \mathcal{H}_R - g \int dx (\gamma_L \partial_x \gamma_L) (\gamma_R \partial_x \gamma_R)$



## Outlook:

- 1 Central charge?
- 2 How is (or is not) the FC phase connected to the proposed spinon Fermi surface under [111] field?