A model of d-wave superconductivity, antiferromagnetism, and charge order on the square lattice

Maine Christos, Zhu-Xi Luo, Henry Shackleton, Ya-Hui Zhang, Mathias Scheurer, and S. S., arXiv:2302.07885 Alexander Nikolaenko, Jonas v. Milczewski, Darshan G. Joshi, and S.S., arXiv:2211.10452 Talk online: sachdev.physics.harvard.edu



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 $H = \sum_{i < j} J_{ij} S_i \cdot S_j$

Schwinger bosons $\boldsymbol{S}_{i} = \frac{1}{2} b_{i\alpha}^{\dagger} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} b_{i\beta} , \qquad \sum_{\alpha=\uparrow,\downarrow} b_{i\alpha}^{\dagger} b_{i\alpha} = 1$







Confining phase, $\langle z_{\alpha} \rangle = 0$: Higgs phase, $\langle z_{\alpha} \rangle \neq 0$: Néel order VBS order

S



Low energy \mathbb{CP}^1 U(1) gauge theory $z_{\alpha} \sim b_{A\alpha} + \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta} b_{B\beta}$

 $\mathcal{L} = |(\partial_{\mu} - ia_{\mu})z_{\alpha}|^2 + s|z_{\alpha}|^2 + u|z_{\alpha}|^4 + \mathcal{L}_{\text{monopole}}$

N. Read and S. Sachdev, Physical Review Letters 62, 1694 (1989)









Néel order

VBS order



 $H = \sum_{i < j} J_{ij} S_i \cdot S_j$

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Confining phase: Néel order



Confining phase: VBS order

$\mathcal{L} = i\overline{\Psi}_s D_\mu \Psi_s + \dots$

C. Wang, A. Nahum, M. A. Metlitski, C. Xu, and T. Senthil, Physical Review X 7, 031051 (2017)

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 π -flux mean-field leads to a low energy theory of $N_f = 2$ Dirac fermions Ψ_s coupled to an emergent SU(2) gauge field.

Dual to \mathbb{CP}^1 U(1) gauge theory!









Include charge fluctuations at half-filling: repulsive Hubbard model with pair-hopping



Néel order

F. F. Assaad, M. Imada, and D. J. Scalapino, Physical Review Letters 77, 4592 (1996)

$$n_{i\uparrow} - \frac{1}{2})(n_{i\downarrow} - \frac{1}{2}) - W \sum_{i} K_{i}^{2},$$

 $c_{i\alpha}^{\dagger} c_{i+\hat{e},\alpha} + c_{i+\hat{e},\alpha}^{\dagger} c_{i\alpha})$





• Begin with the π -flux spin liquid in the fermionic spinon description.

 $H_f = iJ \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} e_{ij} \left(f_{i\alpha}^{\dagger} f_{j\alpha} - f_{j\alpha}^{\dagger} f_{i\alpha} \right)$





Include charge fluctuations at half-filling: confinement of SU(2) gauge theory • Begin with the π -flux spin liquid in the fermionic spinon description. $e_{ij} =$ $\left\{ \Psi_{j} - \Psi_{j}^{\dagger} \Psi_{i} ight\}; \quad \Psi_{i} = \left(\begin{array}{c} f_{i\uparrow} \\ f_{i\downarrow}^{\dagger} \end{array} ight)$ $e_{ij} = 1$

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 H_f is invariant under distinct SU(2) rotations in spin and Nambu space.



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• We can fully confine the SU(2) gauge field by condensing a boson, B_i , which is a fundamental of gauge SU(2). To obtain superconductivity with charge 2e pairs in the confining phase, B_i should also carry electromagnetic charge e.



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- This uniquely identifies B_i as the 'chargon' of X.-G. Wen and P.A. Lee, PRL 76, 503 (1996), related to the electrons $c_{i\sigma}$ by

$$B_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{1i} \\ B_{2i} \end{pmatrix} ; \begin{pmatrix} c_{i\uparrow} \\ c_{i\downarrow}^{\dagger} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} B_{1i}^{*} & B_{2i}^{*} \\ -B_{2i} & B_{1i} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_{i\uparrow} \\ f_{i\downarrow}^{\dagger} \end{pmatrix}$$



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• Knowing the projective symmetry transformations of Ψ_i , we can deduce those of the B_i , and obtain the effective Hamiltonian for B_i

$$H_B = r \sum_i B_i^{\dagger} B_i + iw \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} e_{ij} \left(B_i^{\dagger} B_j - B_j^{\dagger} B_i \right) + \dots$$



 $e_{ij} = 1$







- x-CDW: $\rho_{(\pi,0)} = B_{a+}^* B_{a+} B_{a-}^* B_{a-}$

- ve superconductor : $\Delta = \varepsilon_{ab} B_{a+} B_{b-}$
- y-CDW: $\rho_{(0,\pi)} = B_{a+}^* B_{a-} + B_{a-}^* B_{a+}$ *d*-density wave : $D = i (B_{a+}^* B_{a-} - B_{a-}^* B_{a+})$



 $\langle B \rangle \neq 0$





 $\langle B \rangle \neq 0$

Phase A (π,0) stripe



 $\langle B \rangle = 0$



Confining phase: Néel order



Confining phase: VBS order



 $(0,\pi)$ stripe





 $\langle B \rangle = 0$

Confining phase. $SO(5)_f$ broken. Néel or valence bond solid order.

 $\langle B \rangle \neq 0$

Higgs phase. $SO(5)_b$ broken. *d*-wave superconductivity or period-2 stripes or d-density wave order.

 r_c





 $\mathcal{L} = i \overline{\Psi}_s D_\mu \Psi_s$ $+|D_{\mu}B_{s}|^{2}+r|B_{s}|^{2}\dots$









F. F. Assaad, M. Imada, and D. J. Scalapino, PRL 77, 4592 (1996)



Néel order



d-wave superconductor

 $\mathcal{L} = i \overline{\Psi}_s D_\mu \Psi_s$

0.3









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 $\mathcal{L} = i\overline{\Psi}_s D_\mu \Psi_s$ $+ |D_{\mu}B_s|^2 + r|B_s|^2 \dots$

> Possible CFT. DQCP with $SO(5)_f \times SO(5)_b$ symmetry.







B Keimer et al. Nature **518**, 179-186 (2015)







Arrow \mathbb{B}

Condensation of z_{α} in dual \mathbb{CP}^{1} U(1) gauge theory.





d-wave superconductivity. Charge density wave.

<u>Arrow A</u>

Condensation of B in SU(2) gauge theory.

Longer-range couplings in H_B can lead to charge order with other periods







d-wave superconductivity. Charge density wave.

Arrow \mathbb{C}

$SU(2)_s \times U(1)_a$ gauge theory in ancilla model Ya-Hui Zhang and S. Sachdev, Physical Review Research 2, 023172 (2020); Physical Review B **102**, 155124 (2020) Strange Metal. Fermi Liquid. FL







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