

Quantum Monte Carlo Studies of Multiband Hubbard Models

- A. Ionic Hubbard Model
 - B. Determinant Quantum Monte Carlo
 - C. Band Insulator-Mott Insulator
 - D. Future Directions/Handoff to Simone (3-band)
 - 2 band: N. Paris, G. Batrouni, F. Hebert, K. Bouadim
 - 3 band: S. Chiesa, J. Kunes, W. Pickett
- Support: NSF, DOE (CMSN)



UC DAVIS



A. Ionic Hubbard Model

Simple Multiband Model,

$$H = -t \sum_{\langle lj \rangle \sigma} (c_{l\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma} + c_{j\sigma}^\dagger c_{l\sigma}) + \Delta \sum_l (-1)^l n_l + U \sum_l n_{l\uparrow} n_{l\downarrow}.$$

At $U = 0$,

$$E_{\pm}(k) = \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + \epsilon_k^2}$$

$$\epsilon(k) = -2t(\cos k_x + \cos k_y)$$

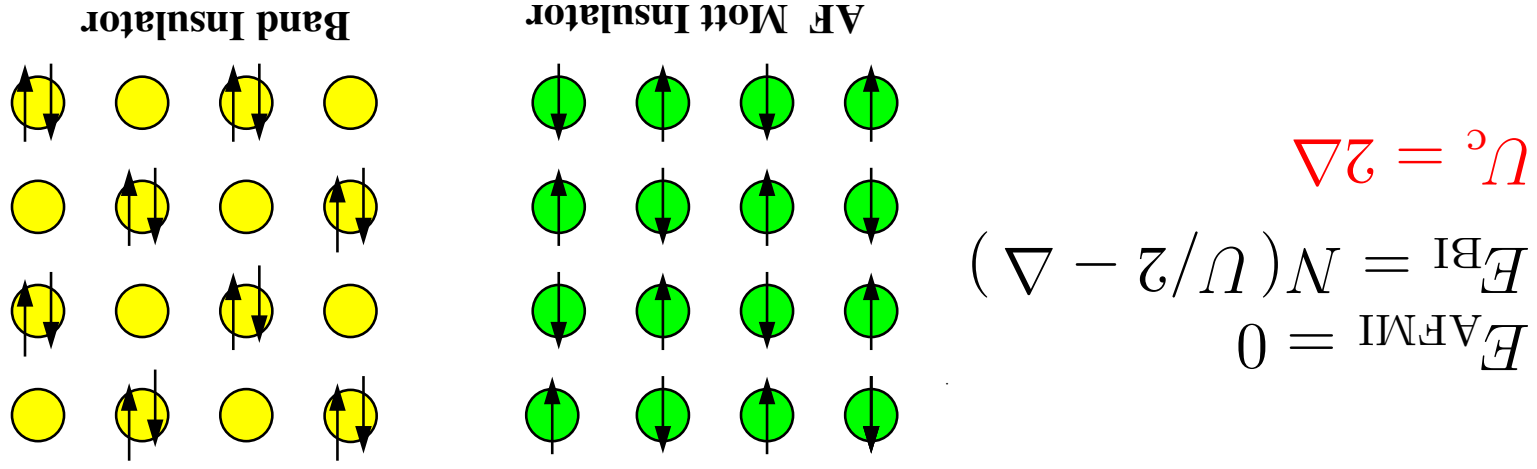
Two dimensional square lattice.

Band gap $E_g = 2\Delta$.

- $\Delta = 0$, half-filling ($\rho = 1$), $T = 0$: AF insulator all U/t .
- Weak coupling: Slater gap (AF correlations).
- Strong coupling: Mott insulator.

How does U interplay with band insulating behavior?

Band insulator (BI) \leftrightarrow Mott insulator (MI) at $t = 0$:



'CDW' correlations in BI not a broken symmetry. Caused by external potential $\Delta(-1)^i$.

Analogies with extended Hubbard model $V \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} n_i n_j$. CDW/SDW competition extensively studied in $d = 1$.

Strong coupling: First order SDW/CDW transition

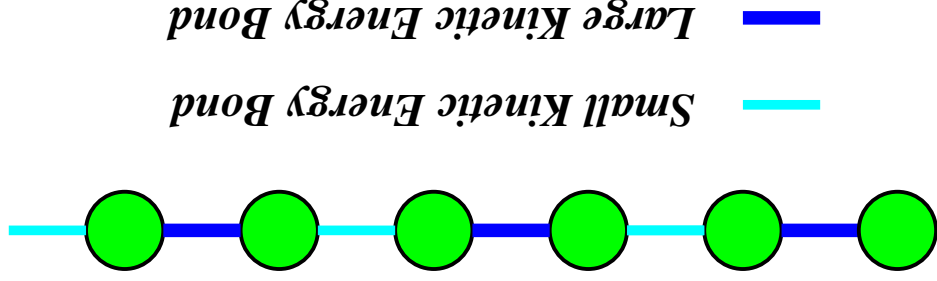
Weak coupling: Second order SDW/CDW transition

Or: BOW intervenes

Physics in one dimension:

- Lanczos ($U_{\text{crit}} = 2.27\Delta$), DMRG, QMC, Bosonization,...
- “General” consensus on weak coupling intermediate phase. But...details: BOW or metal?
- Various applications, eg organic chains (polyacetylene) Static limit of Su-Schrieffer-Heeger type models

BOW Phase in $d=1$



Recent (2006) DMFT studies in two dimensions:

- Garg, Krishnamurthy, Randeria : single site DMFT $\Delta = 0$: Paramagnetic metal at weak coupling ($U < \approx 10t$).
Metallic phase extends out to $\Delta \approx 0.04t$.
Topology at variance with $t = 0$ BI/MI balance.
- Kancharia, Dagotto: Two site DMFT
AF insulator along $\Delta = 0$ axis at weak coupling.
BOW phase at $t = 0$ interface between BI/MI.

Related Problem?

Metal \leftrightarrow Anderson Insulator transition ($d = 2$) Chakraborty

Random site energies

$\mu_l = \Delta(r - \frac{1}{2})$ instead of $\mu_l = \Delta(-1)^l$.

Anderson localization/insulator for $U = 0$ in $d = 2$.

Can $U \neq 0$ drive insulator \rightarrow metal transition?

Usual role of U decreases conduction (e.g. Mott).

Here: Band insulator \rightarrow metal due to U

Easier to study?

B. Determinant Quantum Monte Carlo

Goal: evaluate

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = Z^{-1} \text{Tr} [\hat{A} e^{-\beta \hat{H}}]$$

$$Z = \text{Tr} e^{-\beta \hat{H}}$$

- \hat{H} is the Hamiltonian expressed in terms of fermion creation and destruction operators $c_{l\sigma}^\dagger, c_{l\sigma}$.
- “Tr” is a trace over the 4^N dimensional Hilbert space.
- N is the number of sites.
- Each site $|\cdot\rangle$ $|\downarrow\rangle$ $|\uparrow\rangle$ $|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle$.

Theorem for trace if \hat{H} is *quadratic* in fermion operators:

$$\hat{H} = (c_{1\sigma}^\dagger \quad c_{2\sigma}^\dagger \quad \dots) \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & \dots \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{1\sigma} \\ c_{2\sigma} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

Here h is an $N \times N$ matrix of numbers.

The identity is:

$$Z = \text{Tr} e^{-\beta \hat{H}} = \det[I + e^{-\beta h}].$$

- “Tr” over a quantum mechanical 4^N dim Hilbert space.
- “det” is a usual determinant of $N \times N$ matrices.
- “I” is the N dimensional identity matrix
- “h” is the matrix of *numbers* entering \hat{H} .

More general identity: *set* of quadratic $\hat{H}(l)$, $l = 1, 2, \dots, L$:

$$Z = \text{Tr} [e^{-\hat{H}(1)} \dots e^{-\hat{H}(L)}] = \det [I + e^{-h(1)} \dots e^{-h(L)}].$$

In addition, “Green’s function”,

$$G_{ij} = \langle c_{i\sigma} c_{j\sigma}^\dagger \rangle = Z^{-1} \text{Tr} [c_{i\sigma} c_{j\sigma}^\dagger e^{-\hat{H}(1)} \dots e^{-\hat{H}(L)}] = [I^{-1} e^{-h(1)} \dots e^{-h(L)}]^{-1}_{ij}$$

Electron-electron interactions $U n_{i\downarrow} n_{i\uparrow} = U c_{i\downarrow}^\dagger c_{i\uparrow} c_{i\uparrow}^\dagger c_{i\downarrow}^\dagger$ (Discrete) Hubbard-Stratonovich transformation,

$$e^{-U \Delta\tau (n_{i\downarrow} - \frac{1}{2})(n_{i\uparrow} - \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{4}{U} \Delta\tau} \sum_S e^{\lambda_S (n_{i\downarrow} - n_{i\uparrow})}$$

$\cosh \lambda = e^{U \Delta\tau/2}$, and $S = \pm 1$.

Isolate interactions: divide $\beta = L \Delta\tau$

$\hat{H} = \hat{K} + \hat{V}$ where \hat{K} quadratic (kinetic), \hat{V} interactions.
 Trotter decomposition:

$$Z = \text{Tr} e^{-\beta \hat{H}} \approx \text{Tr} [e^{-\Delta\tau \hat{K}} e^{-\Delta\tau \hat{V}} \dots e^{-\Delta\tau \hat{K}} e^{-\Delta\tau \hat{V}}].$$

$e^{-\Delta\tau \hat{K}}$ quadratic

Each $e^{-\Delta\tau \hat{V}} : N$ Hubbard-Stratonovich variables, S_{il}

• space i , imaginary-time l .

$e^{-\Delta\tau V_l}$ now quadratic.

V_l : different Hubbard-Stratonovich variables for each l .

Summary:

$$Z = \sum_{S_{zi}} \det M_{\downarrow} \det M_{\uparrow}$$

- Determinant for each of the two spin species.
- *Classical* monte carlo problem.
- Sum over real, classical, variables S_{zi} .
- “Boltzmann weight”: product of two determinants.
- Possible “sign” problem.

Conductivity

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{dc} &= \frac{\beta^2}{\pi} V_{xx}(\mathbf{q} = 0, \tau = \beta/2), \\ V_{xx}(\mathbf{q}, \tau) &= \langle j_x^x(\mathbf{q}, \tau) j_x^x(-\mathbf{q}, 0) \rangle \\ j_x^x(\ell, \tau) &= \sum_{\sigma} i t_{\ell+\hat{x}, \ell} e^{\tau H} (c_{\ell+\hat{x}, \sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\ell \sigma} - c_{\ell \sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\ell+\hat{x}, \sigma}) e^{-\tau H}. \end{aligned}$$

AF Structure factor

$$S(\pi, \pi) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{lj} \langle S_{j+l}^{-} S_j^{+} \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{lj} \langle c_{j+l\uparrow}^{\dagger} c_{j+l\downarrow} c_{j\downarrow}^{\dagger} c_{j\uparrow} \rangle$$

Spectral function

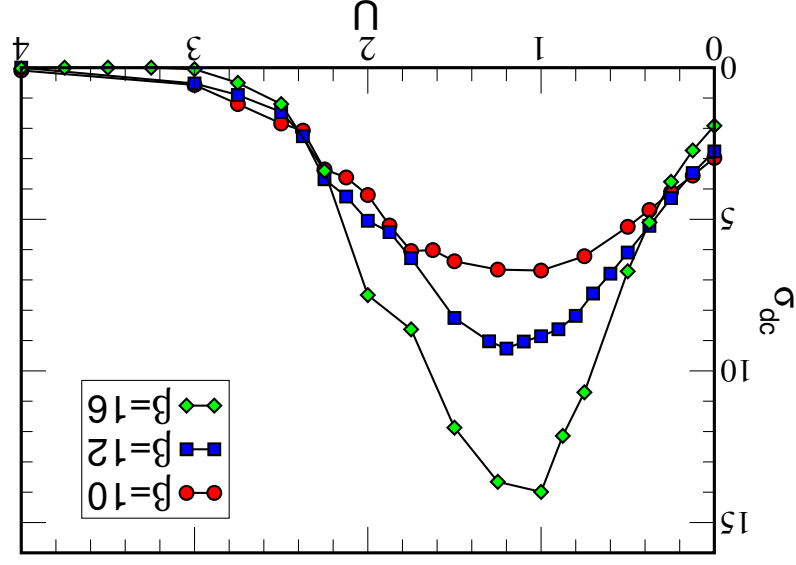
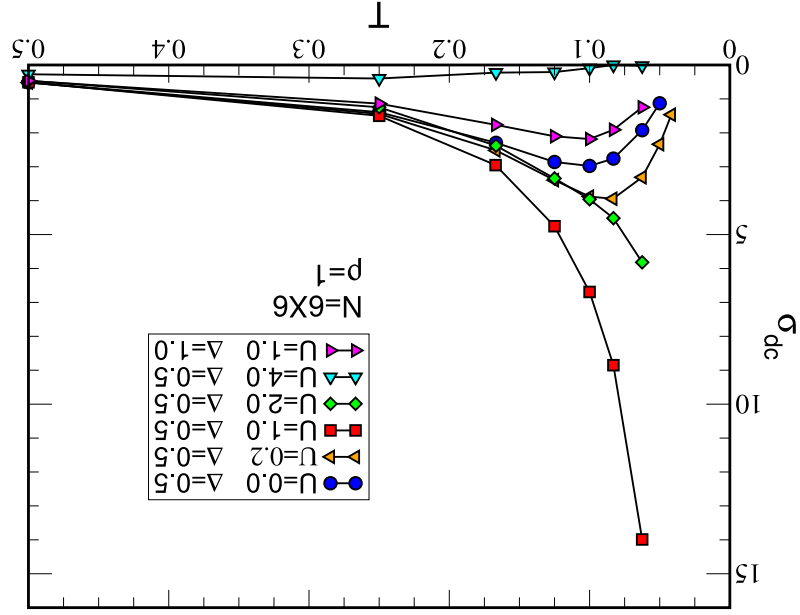
$$G(k, \tau) = \int d\omega A(k, \omega) \frac{e^{-\beta\omega}}{e^{-\beta\omega} + 1}$$

Analytic continuation.

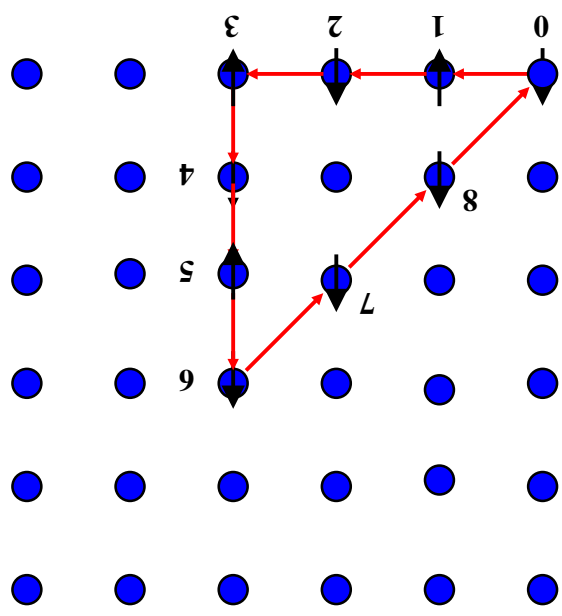
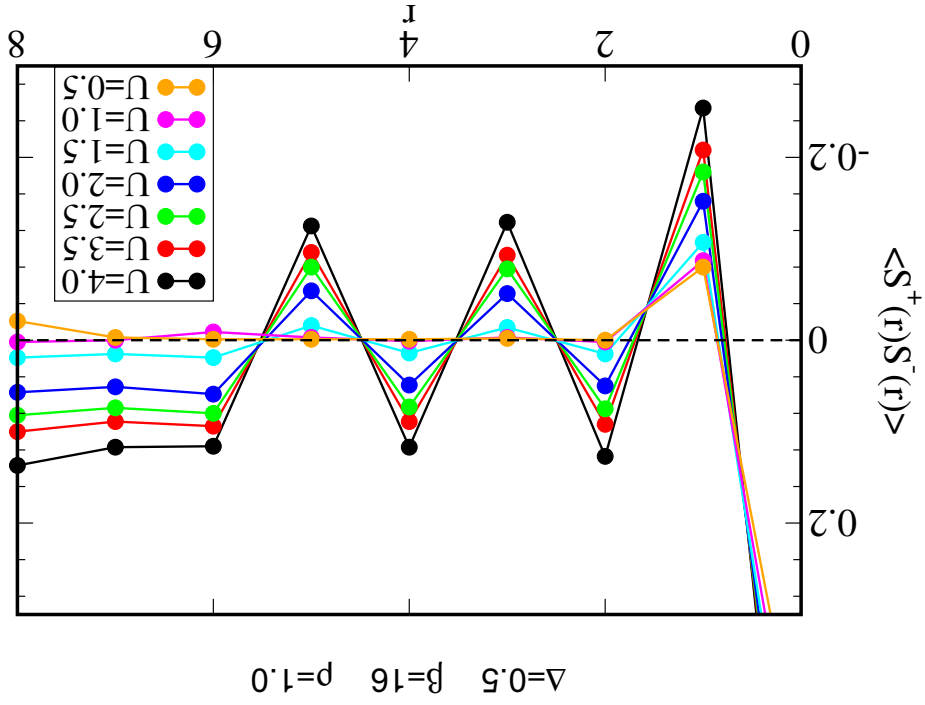
C. Band Insulator - Metal - Mott Insulator

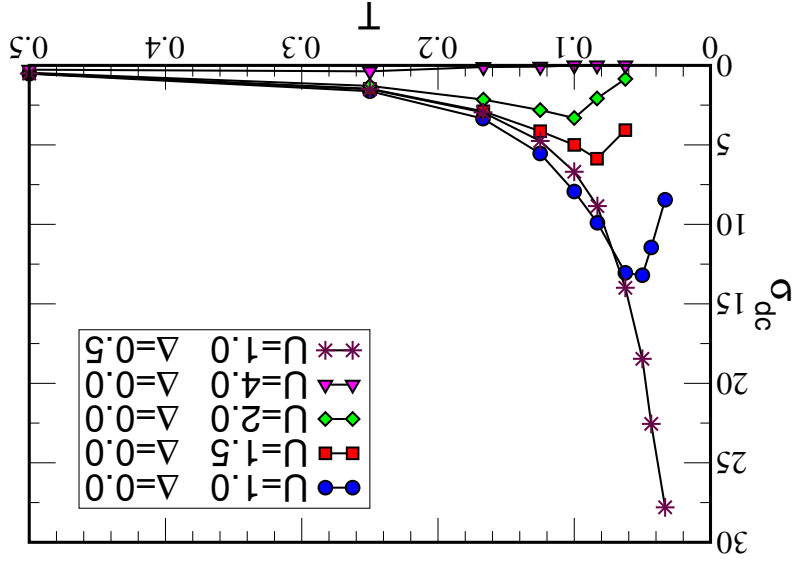
$U \neq 0$ drives BI metallic.
 Low temperature sign of $d\sigma_{dc}/dT$ reversed.

Crossings indicate rough U_{c1} (BI-metal)
 U_{c2} (metal-MI).

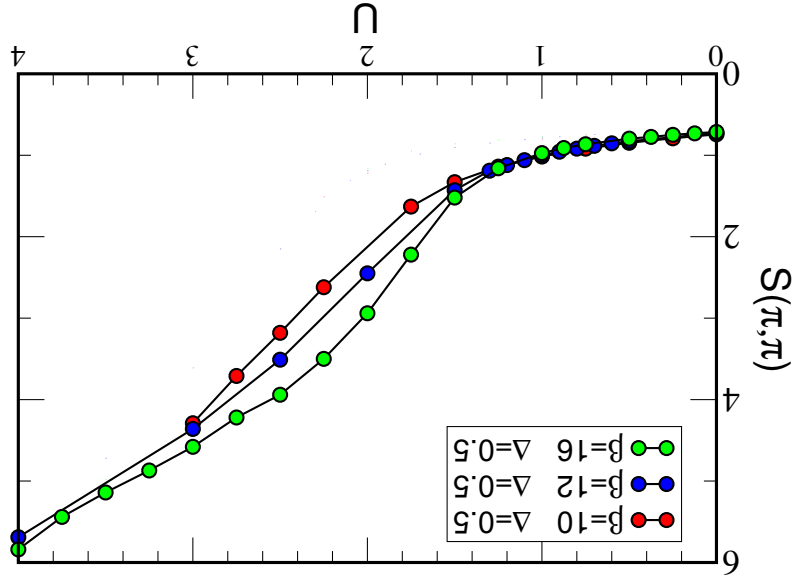


Spin-Spin correlations

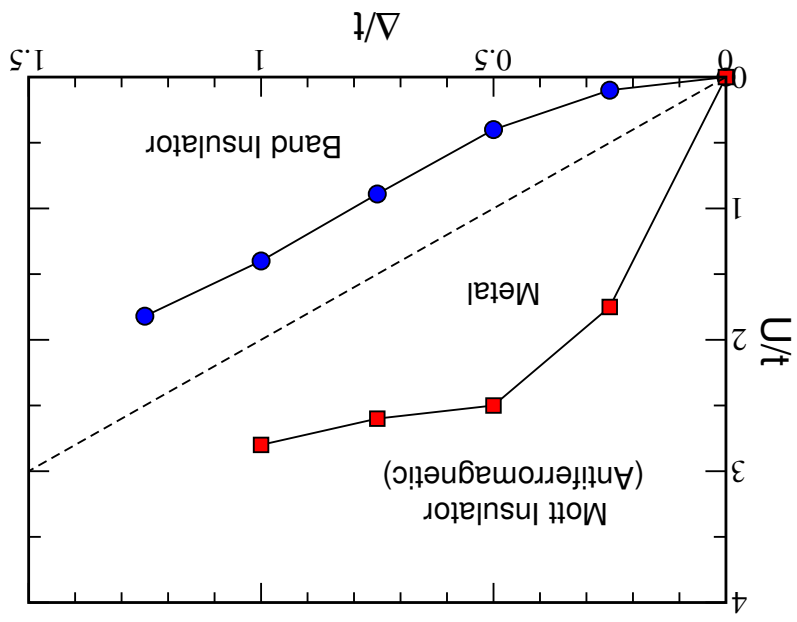




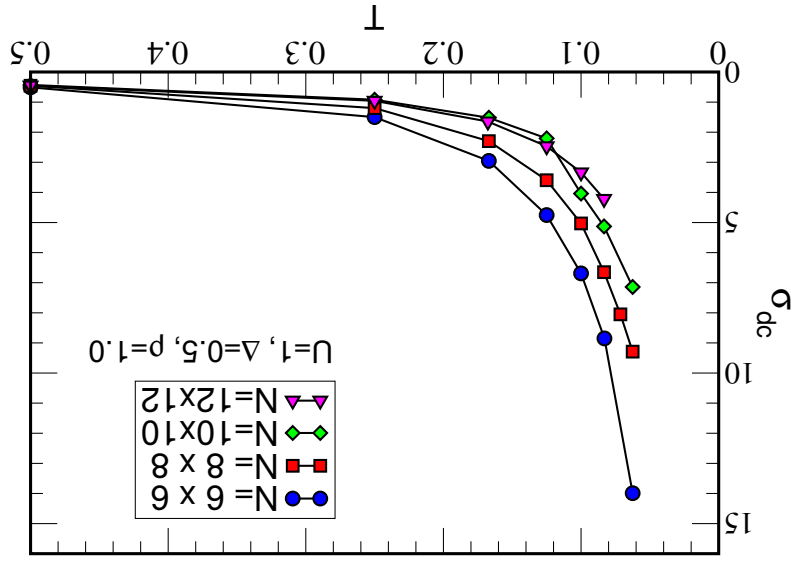
Check: For $\Delta = 0$
 always insulating.
 Weak/strong coupling
 different.



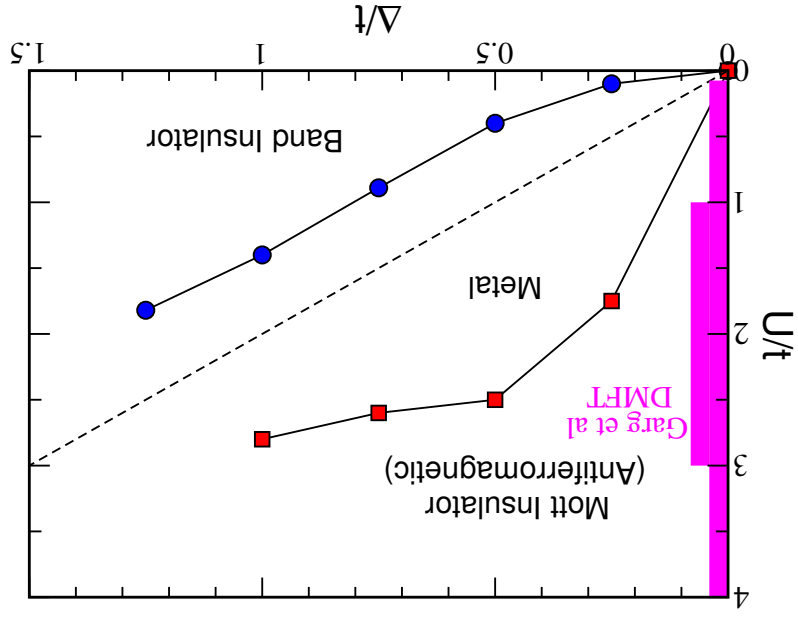
AF correlations ($S(\pi, \pi)$)
 build up as U increases.



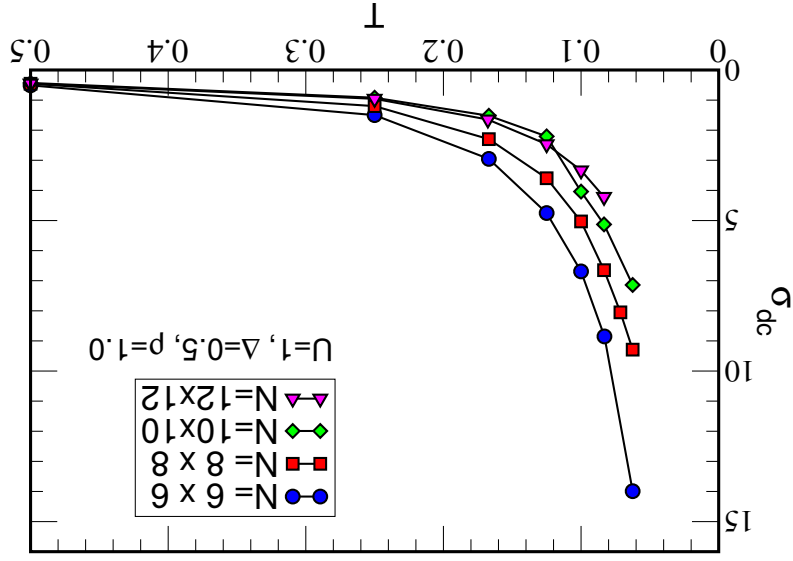
Phase diagram.
Dashed line: $t = 0$.



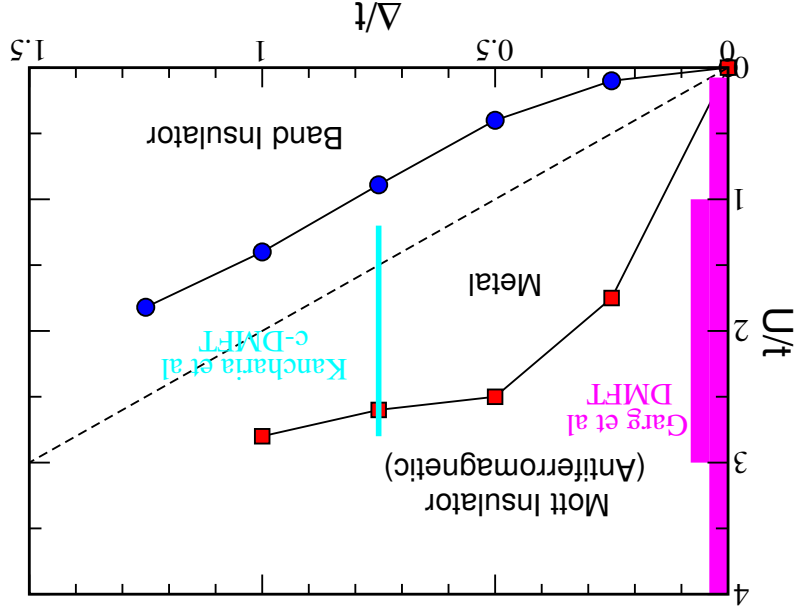
Larger lattices:
 $d\sigma_{dc}/dT$ remains
negative (metallic).
Finite size scaling?



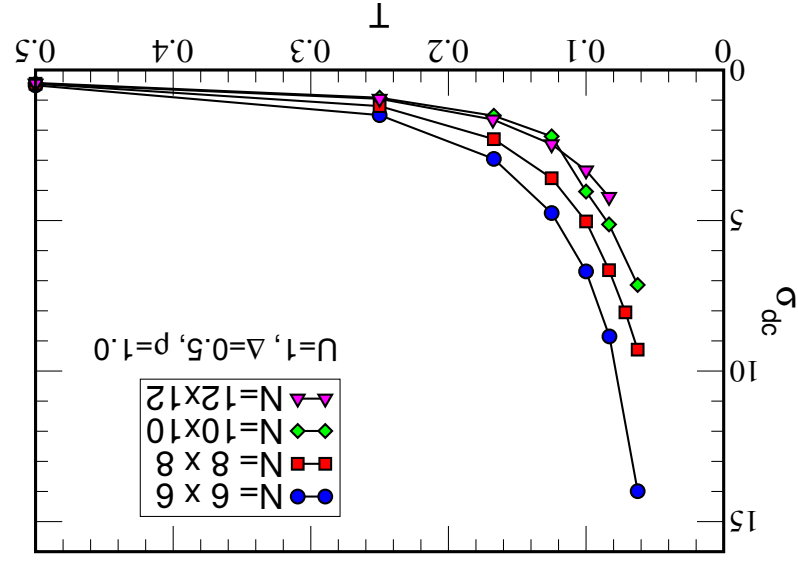
Phase diagram.
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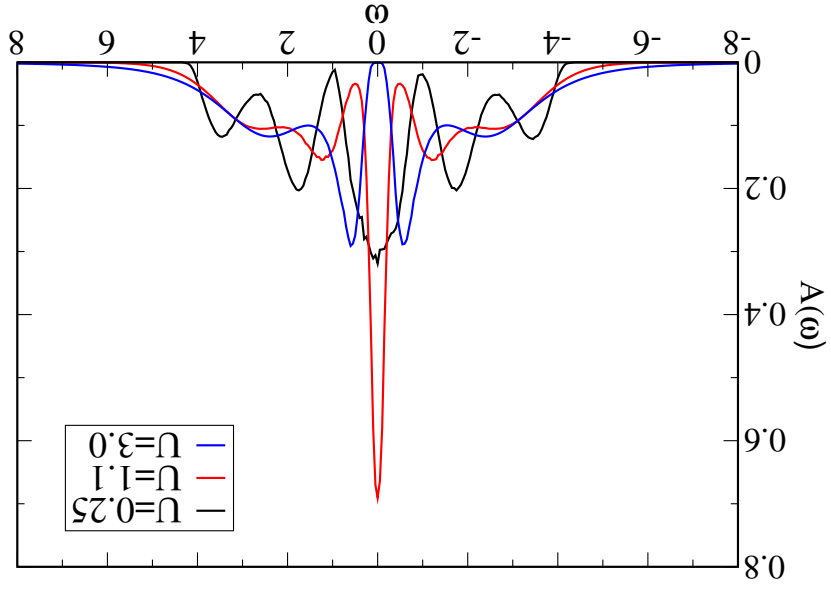
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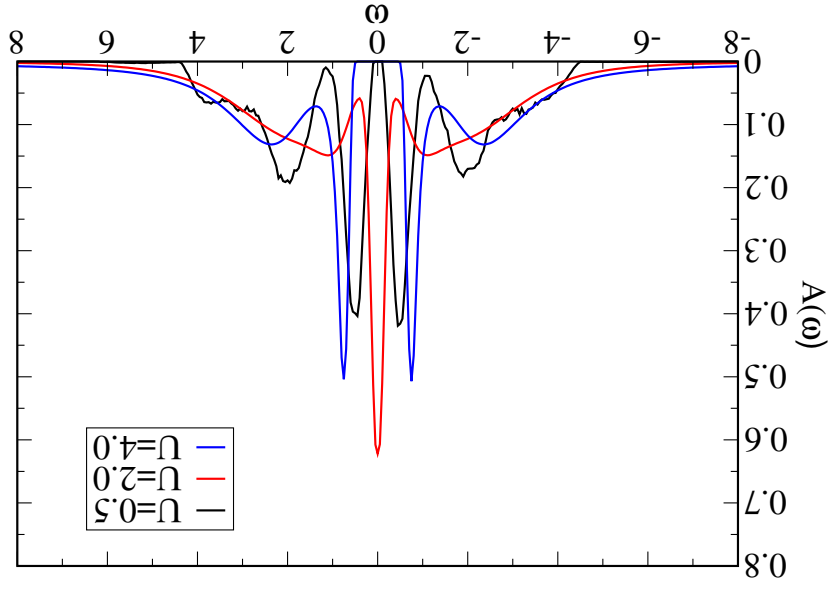
Phase diagram.
Dashed line: $t = 0$.



Larger lattices:
 $d\sigma_{dc}/d\Delta$ remains
negative (metallic).
Finite size scaling?



$N=6 \times 6$ $\beta=12$ $\Delta=0.5$ $p=1.0$



$N=6 \times 6$ $\beta=12$ $\Delta=1.0$ $p=1.0$

Spectral function $A(\omega)$

$U = 0.5$: $A(\omega = 0) = 0$: BI

$U = 2$: $A(\omega = 0) \neq 0$: Metal

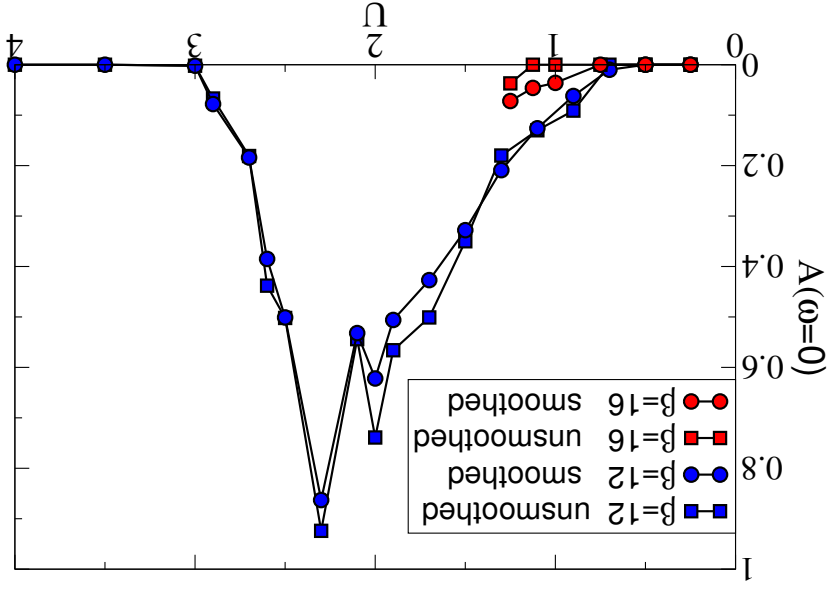
$U = 4$: $A(\omega = 0) = 0$: MI

$\Delta = 0.5$

Cannot resolve BI.

U Dependence of Spectral Weight at Fermi Surface.

$N=6 \times 6$ $\beta=12$ $\Delta=1.0$ $p=1.0$



From conductivity σ_{dc} :

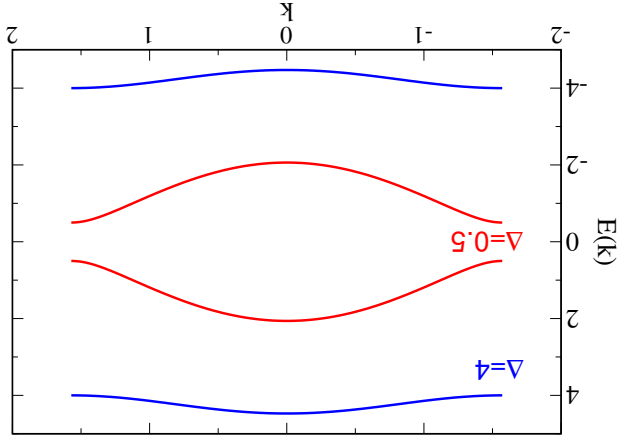
• $U_{c1} \approx 1.4t$. (BI \leftrightarrow Metal.)

• $U_{c2} \approx 2.8t$. (Metal \leftrightarrow MI.)

D. Concluding Remarks/Future Work

Further work on Ionic Hubbard model

- Large Δ limit:
- Mott at quarter-filling: $\rho = 0.5$
- BOW correlations
- Finite size scaling: *Really* a metal?



General Multiband Hubbard Models

- Band Insulator/Charge Transfer Insulator
- Three band (Emery) model CuO_2 sheets
- Hanke (DMC); Maier, Jarrell (DCA)
- Chiesa, Kunes, Pickett: $A(\omega)$ Lanczos/DMFT