

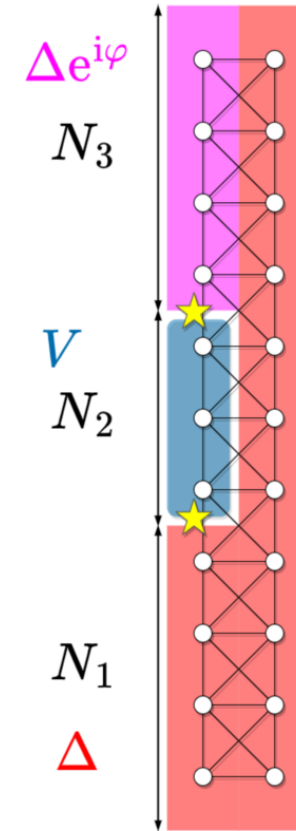
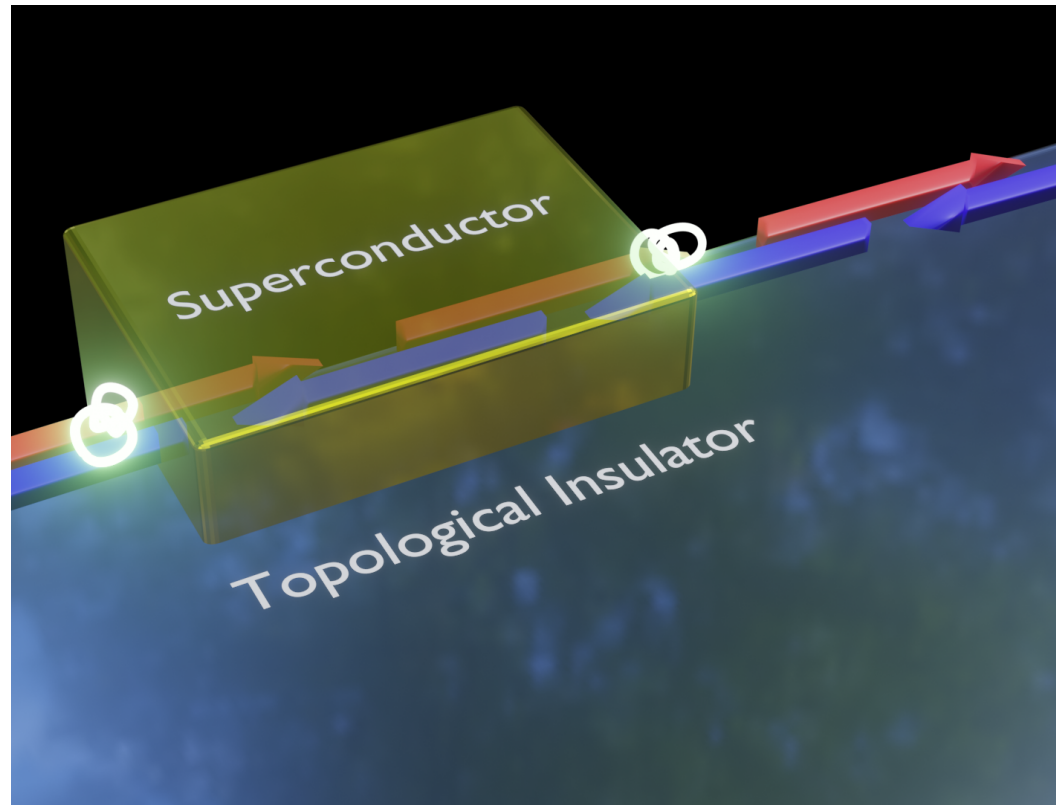
A simple electronic ladder model harboring \mathbb{Z}_4 parafermions



ELTE
EÖTVÖS LORÁND
TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM



Lendület
program



Új Nemzeti
Kiválóság Program

László Oroszlány

Department of Physics of Complex Systems, Eötvös Loránd University

Wigner Research Centre for Physics



The team



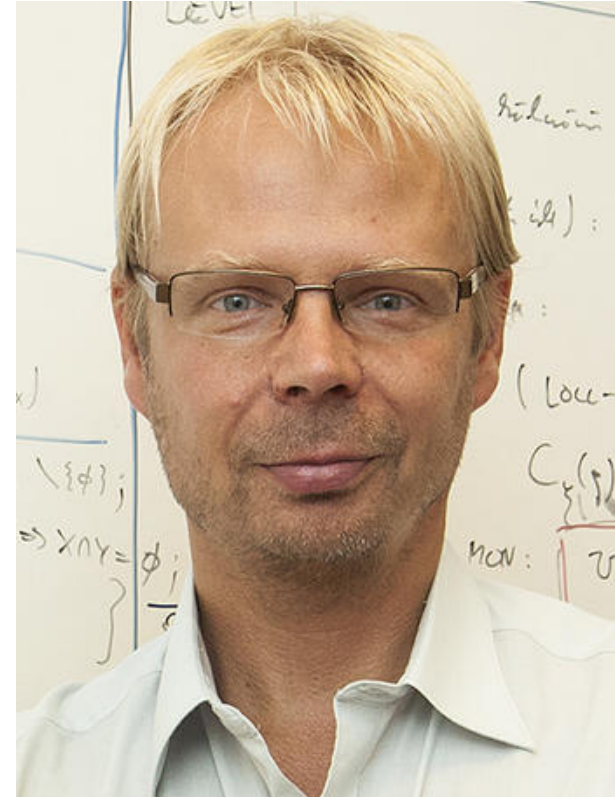
Botond Osváth
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Gergely Barcza
Wigner FK



Balázs Dóra
BME



Örs Legeza
Wigner FK

Outline

- What are Parafermions ? Why should you care?
- Where did people look for parafermions?
- Where we look for parafermions ?
- Where one could look for parafermions ?

Clock models and parafermions

$$H = -J \sum_{p=1}^{L-1} \hat{\sigma}_p^\dagger \hat{\sigma}_{p+1} - f \sum_{p=1}^L \hat{\tau}_p + \text{h.c.}$$

N=3 Clock model

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Omega^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Omega = e^{i2\pi/N} = \omega^2$$

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\Updownarrow

$$H = -J \sum_{p=1}^{L-1} \omega \hat{\alpha}_{2p}^\dagger \hat{\alpha}_{2p+1} - f \sum_{p=1}^L \omega \hat{\alpha}_{2p-1}^\dagger \hat{\alpha}_{2p}$$

Jordan-Wigner

$$\hat{\alpha}_{2p-1} = \hat{\sigma}_p \prod_{q < p} \hat{\tau}_q$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{2p} = -\omega \hat{\tau}_p \hat{\sigma}_p \prod_{q < p} \hat{\tau}_q$$

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Parafermion

$$\hat{\alpha}_p^N = \hat{1}, \hat{\alpha}_p^\dagger = \hat{\alpha}_p^{N-1}$$

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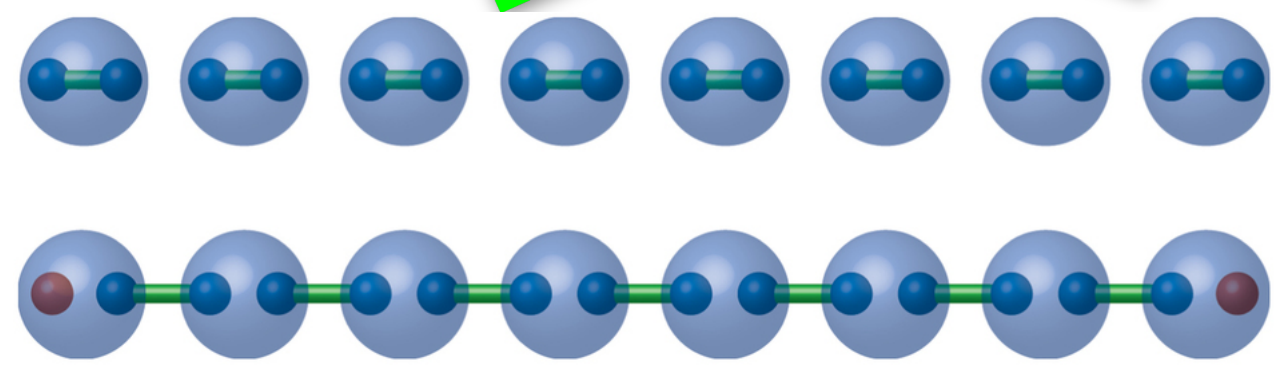
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$f = 0 \rightarrow$ parafermions at the edge, $\hat{\alpha}_1$ & $\hat{\alpha}_{2L}$, absent from the Hamiltonian!

The missing two parafermions encode an N-fold degenerate subspace!

Majoranas vs. parafermions

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- \mathbb{Z}_{odd} parafermions: route to universality

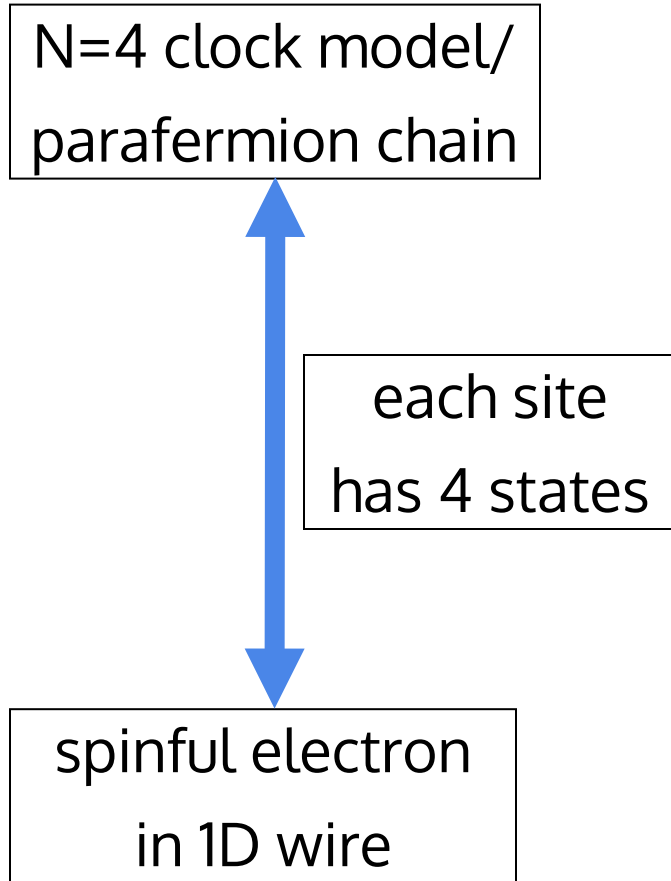
Parafermion signatures

- Robustness against disorder
- Highly (>2) degenerate groundstate
- Localized zero-energy excitations
- Nontrivial (fractional) Josephson effect

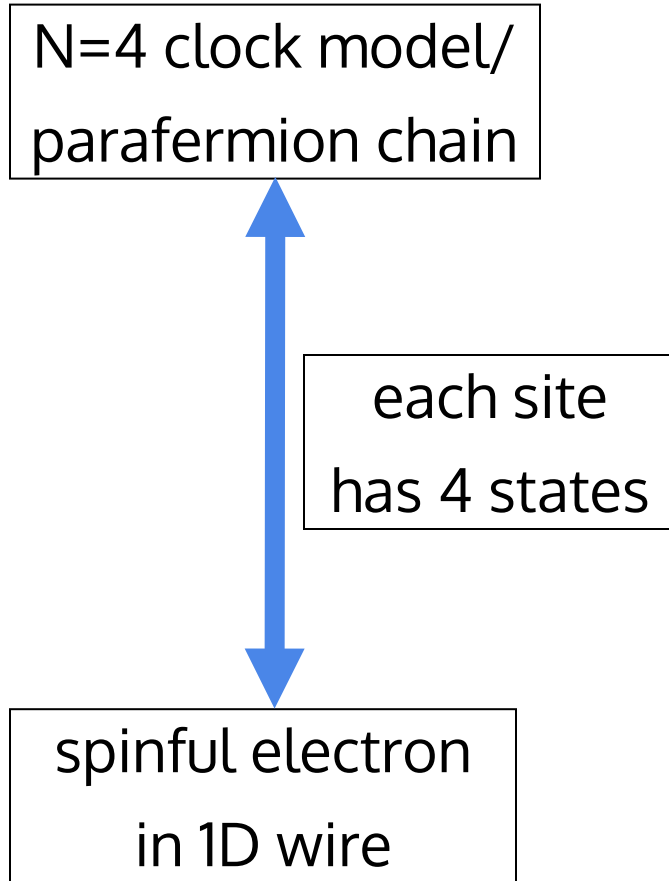
$$\mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow 2n\pi \text{ periodic}$$

\mathbb{Z}_4 parafermions from ordinary fermions

Hamiltonian in fermion language ...



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Hamiltonian in fermion language ...

$$H = H^{(2)} + H^{(4)} + H^{(6)}$$

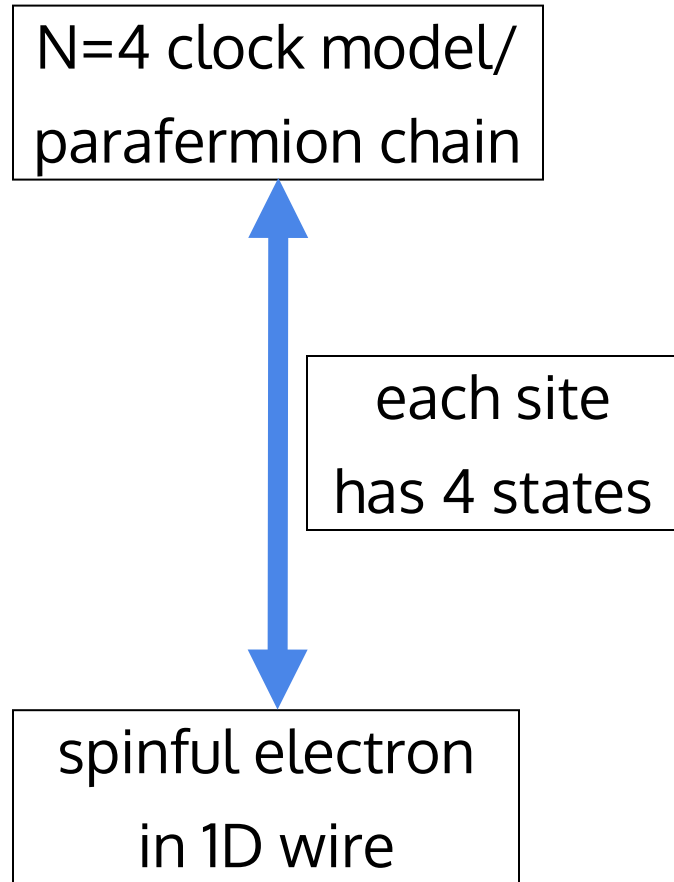
$$H^{(2)} = -J \sum_{\sigma,j} \left[c_{\sigma,j}^\dagger c_{\sigma,j+1} - i c_{-\sigma,j}^\dagger c_{\sigma,j+1}^\dagger \right] + h.c. ,$$

$$H^{(4)} = -J \sum_{\sigma,j} \left[c_{\sigma,j}^\dagger c_{\sigma,j+1} (-n_{-\sigma,j} - n_{-\sigma,j+1}) \right. \\ \left. + c_{\sigma,j}^\dagger c_{-\sigma,j+1} i (n_{-\sigma,j} + n_{\sigma,j+1}) \right. \\ \left. + c_{-\sigma,j}^\dagger c_{\sigma,j+1}^\dagger i (n_{\sigma,j} + n_{-\sigma,j+1}) \right. \\ \left. + c_{\sigma,j}^\dagger c_{\sigma,j+1}^\dagger (n_{-\sigma,j} - n_{-\sigma,j+1}) \right] + h.c. ,$$

$$H^{(6)} = -J \sum_j \left[-2i c_{\sigma,j}^\dagger c_{-\sigma,j+1} (n_{-\sigma,j} n_{\sigma,j+1}) \right. \\ \left. - 2i c_{-\sigma,j}^\dagger c_{\sigma,j+1}^\dagger (n_{\sigma,j} n_{-\sigma,j+1}) \right] + h.c.$$

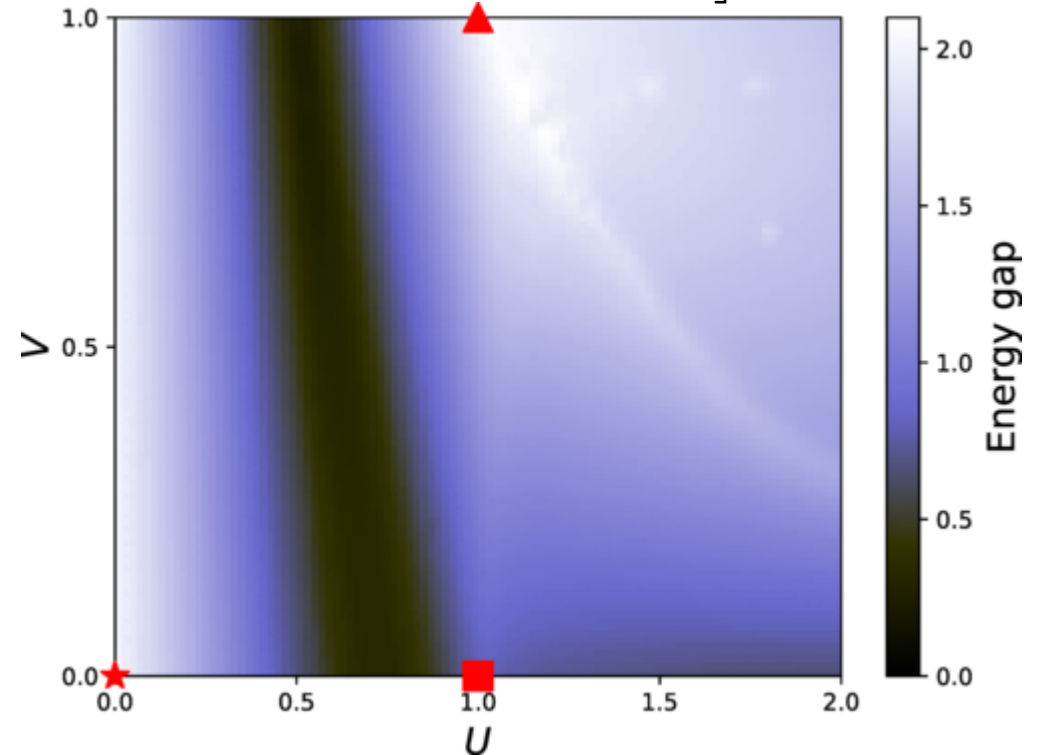
... is complicated with 3 body interactions
encoded in the $H^{(6)}$ term

\mathbb{Z}_4 parafermions from ordinary fermions

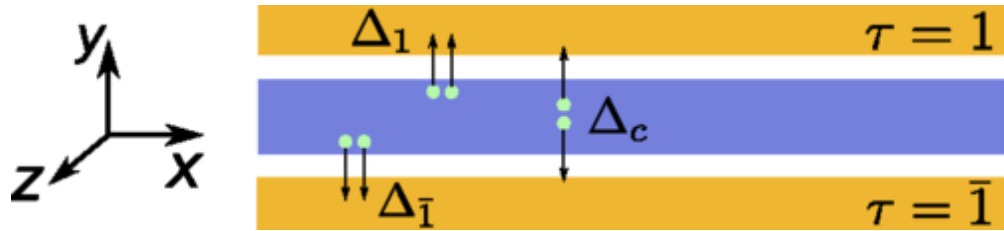
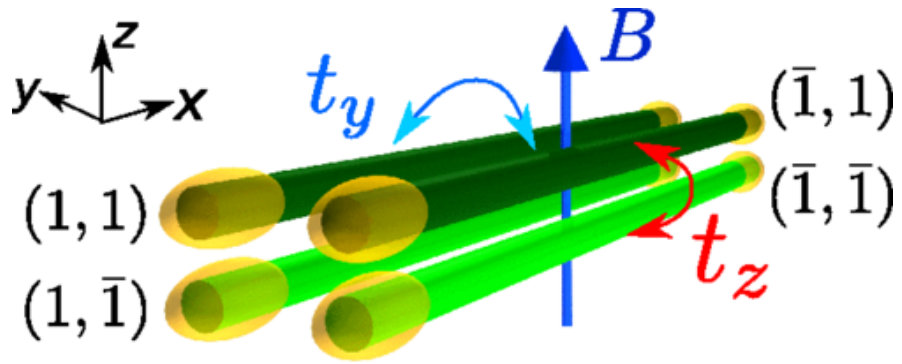


Hamiltonian in fermion language ...

$$\bar{H}(U, V) = H^{(2)} + U [V (H^{(4)} + H^{(6)}) + (1 - V)\bar{H}^{(4)}]$$
$$\bar{H}^{(4)} = -J \sum_{\sigma, j} \left[c_{\sigma, j}^\dagger c_{\sigma, j+1} (-n_{-\sigma, j} - n_{-\sigma, j+1}) \right. \\ \left. + c_{\sigma, j}^\dagger c_{\sigma, j+1}^\dagger (n_{-\sigma, j} - n_{-\sigma, j+1}) \right] + h.c.$$



Possible experimental blueprints

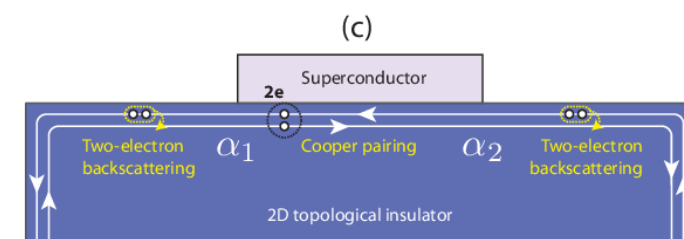
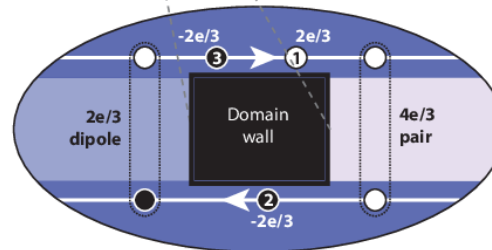
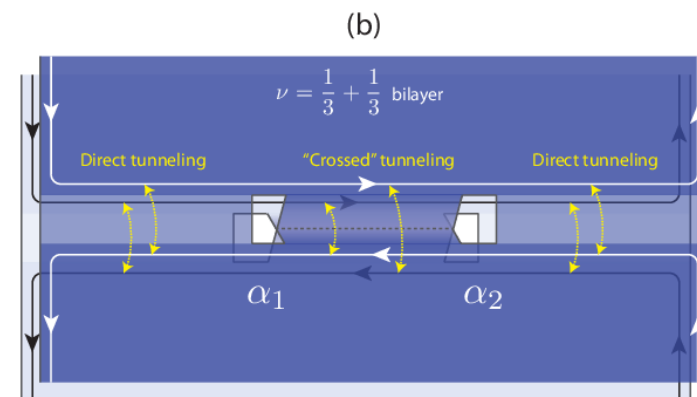
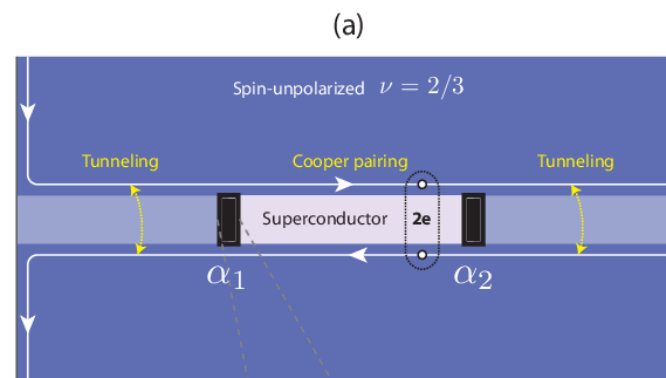
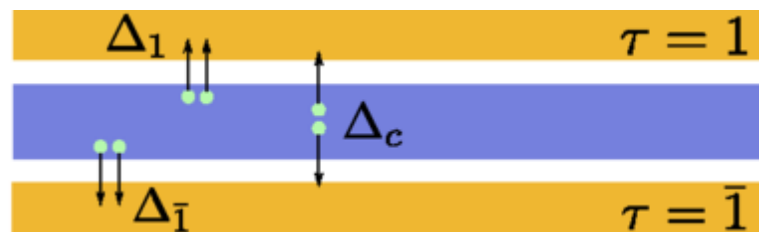
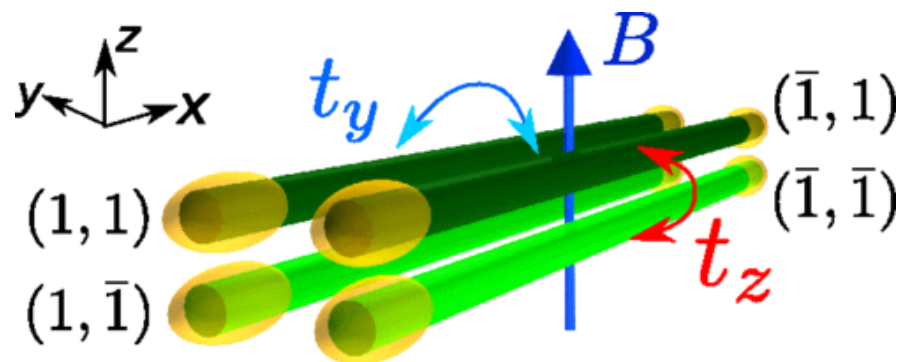


J. Klinovaja and D. Loss

Phys. Rev. Lett. **112**, 246403 (2014)

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Possible experimental blueprints



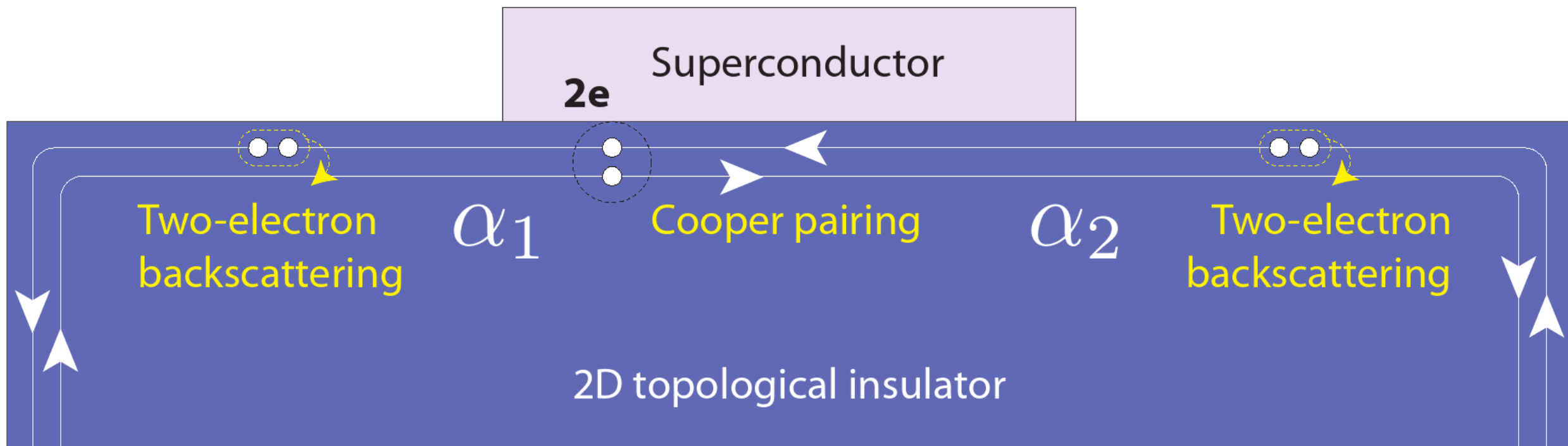
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J. Alicea, P. Fendley Annu. Rev. Condens. Matter Phys. **7**, 119 (2016.)

Parafermions at TI edge



F. Zhang, C. L. Kane, Phys. Rev. Lett., **113**, 036401 (2014).

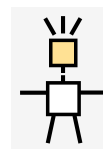
C. P. Orth *et al.* Phys. Rev. B, **91**, 081406 (2015).

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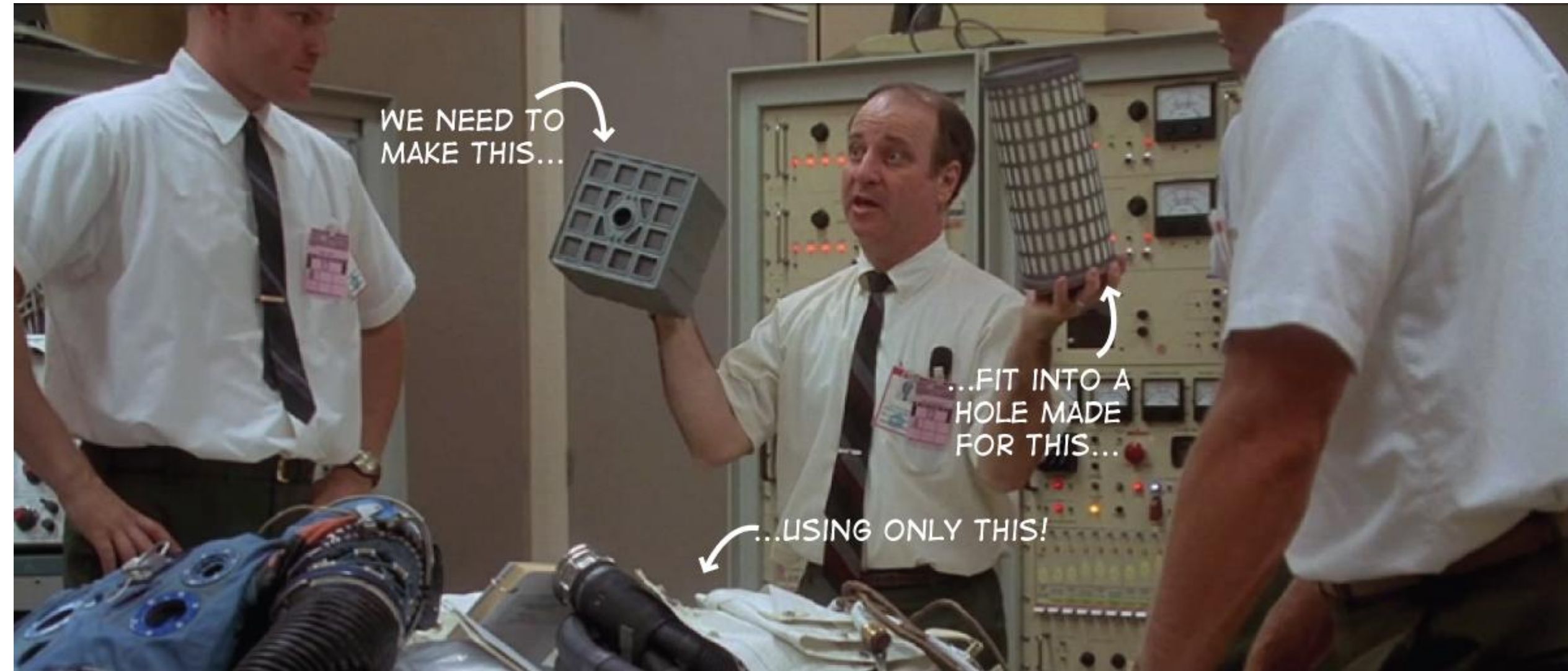
bosonised models

goal: microscopic model + DMRG

ITensor
Budapest DMRG



A model for 2DTI that can be digested by DMRG?



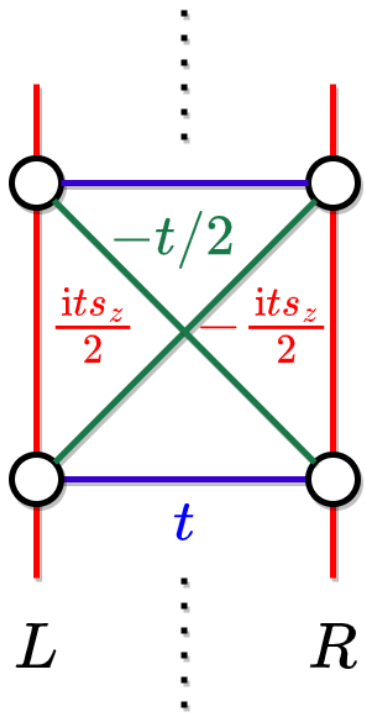
The model

$$H = H_k + H_{sc} + H_{int}$$

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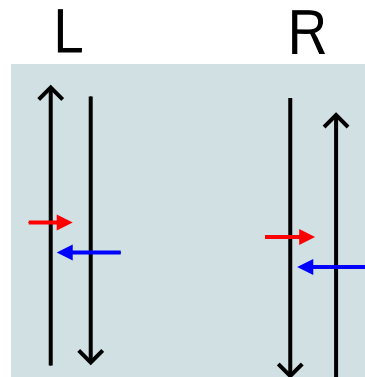
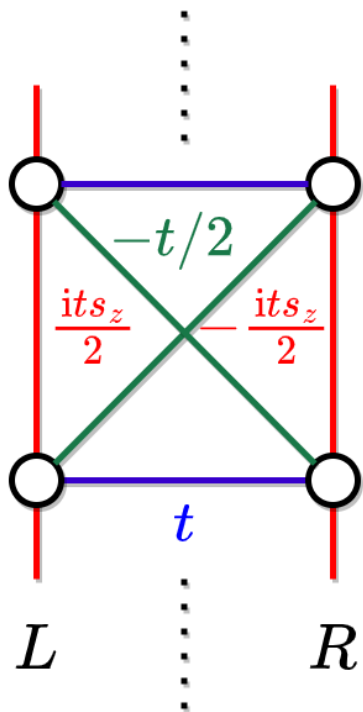
$$H_k = \sum_{m\sigma} \begin{pmatrix} c_{mL\sigma}^\dagger & c_{mR\sigma}^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\mu & t \\ t & -\mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{mL\sigma} \\ c_{mR\sigma} \end{pmatrix} \\ - \frac{t}{2} \sum_{m\sigma} \left[\begin{pmatrix} c_{m+1L\sigma}^\dagger & c_{m+1R\sigma}^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i\sigma & 1 \\ 1 & -i\sigma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{mL\sigma} \\ c_{mR\sigma} \end{pmatrix} + \text{h.c.} \right]$$



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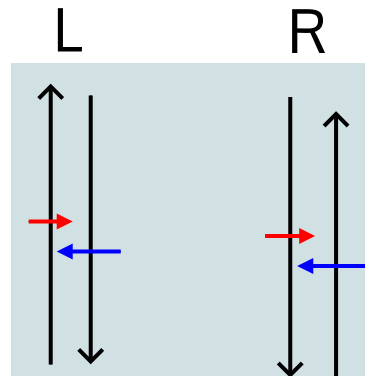
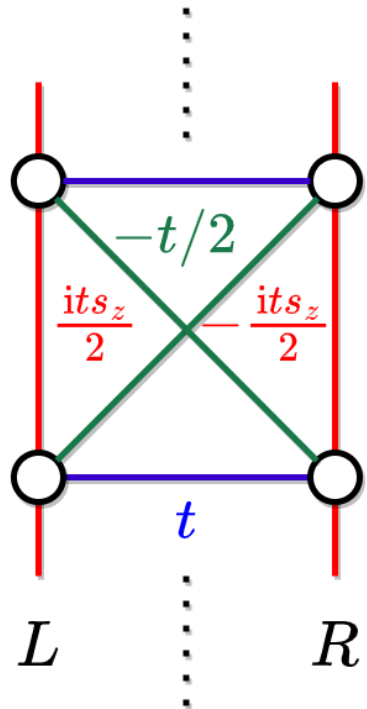
$$H_k \approx p s_z \zeta_z$$

- two "disconnected edges" $\zeta = L, R$

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$$H_{sc} = \sum_{m\zeta} \Delta_{m\zeta} \left[c_{m\zeta\uparrow}^\dagger c_{m\zeta\downarrow}^\dagger + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

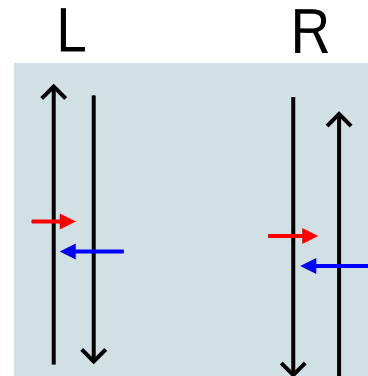
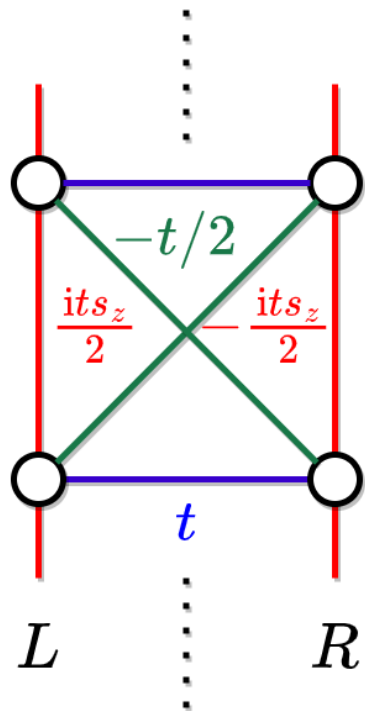
$$H_{int} = \sum_{m\zeta} V_{m\zeta} \left[c_{m\zeta\uparrow}^\dagger c_{m\zeta\downarrow} c_{(m+1)\zeta\uparrow}^\dagger c_{(m+1)\zeta\downarrow} + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

- two "disconnected edges" $\zeta = L, R$
- explicit superconductivity and interactions

The model

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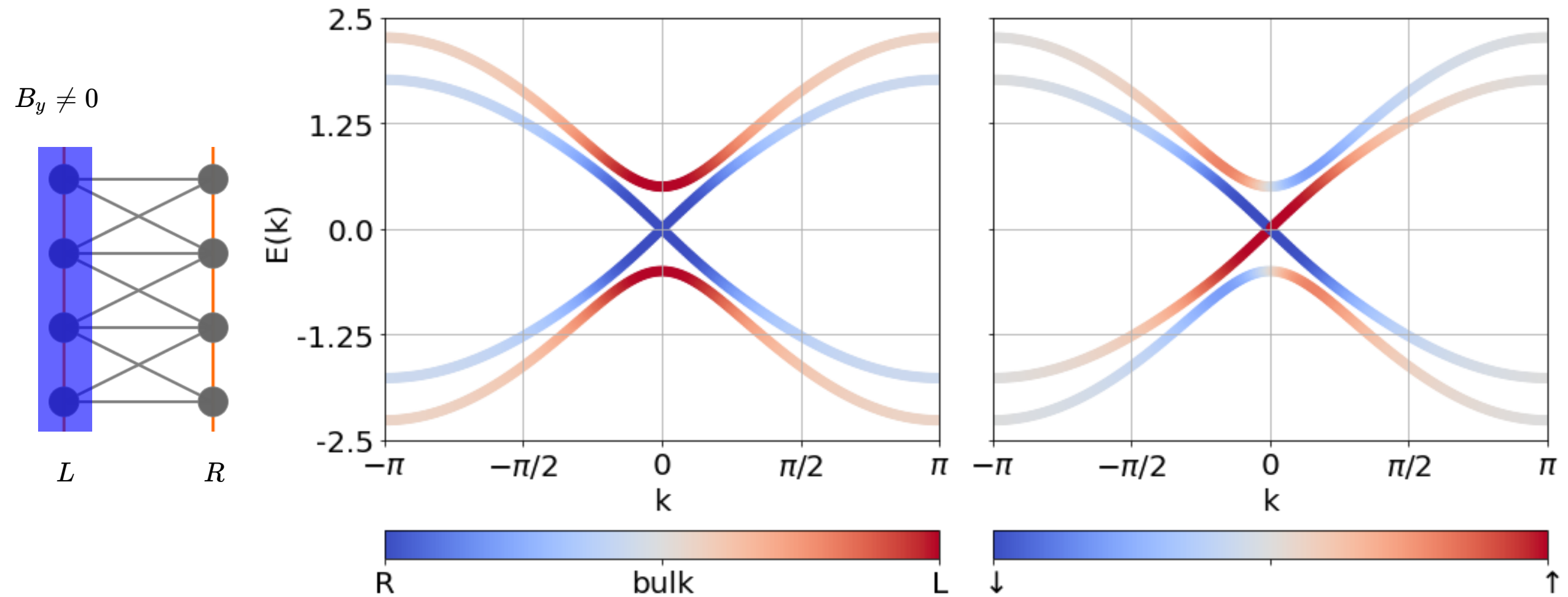
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- two "disconnected edges" $\zeta = L, R$
- explicit superconductivity and interactions
- time reversal symmetry

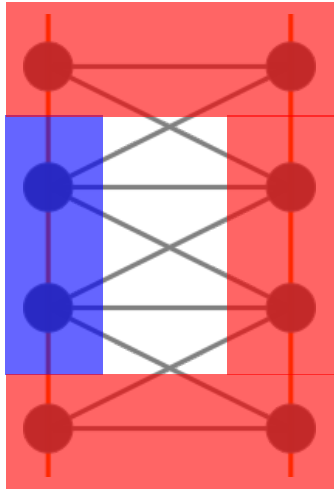
Single particle spectrum



small B_y on the left for better visibility

We still have Majoranas!

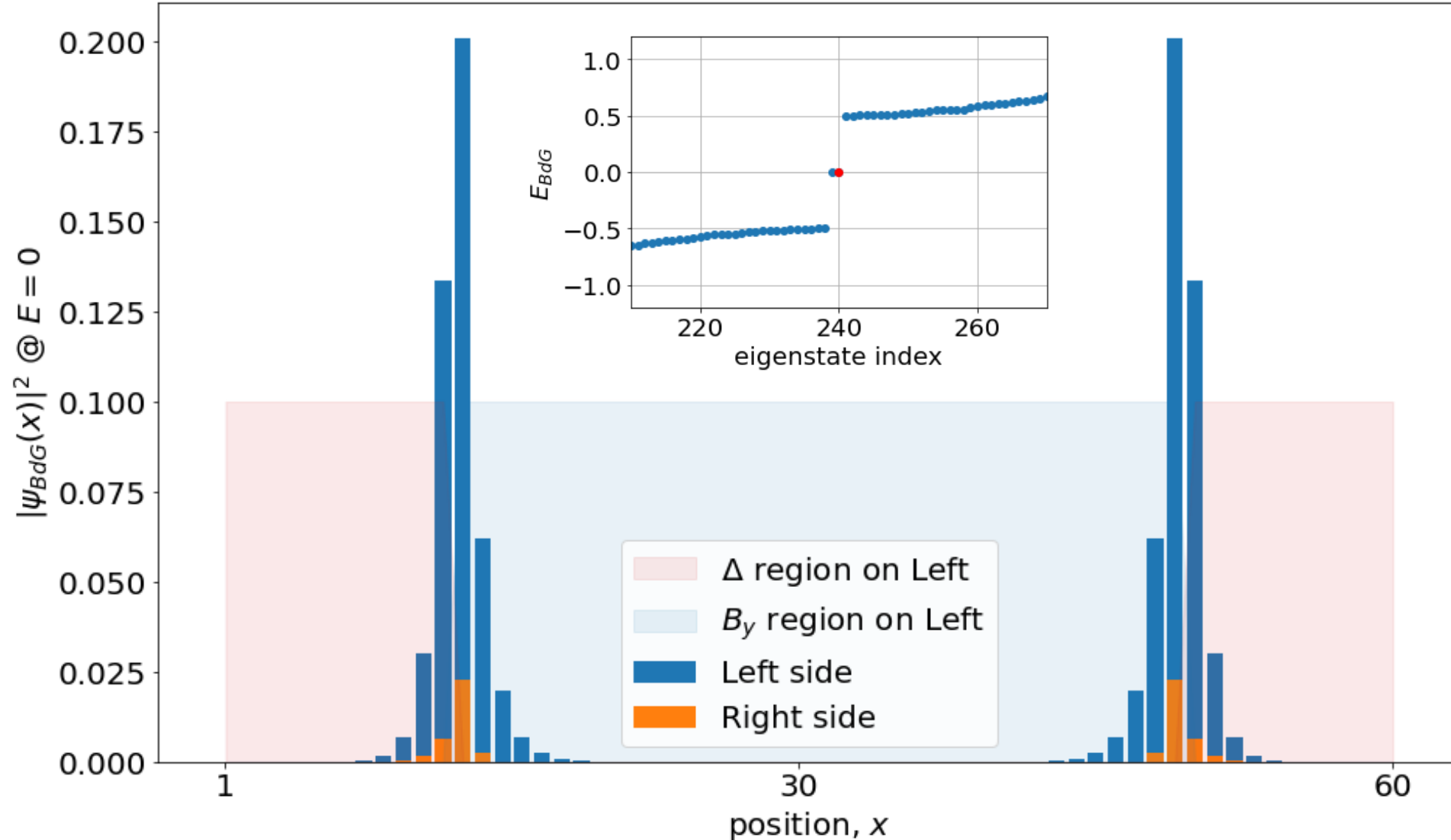
$B_y \neq 0$ $\Delta \neq 0$



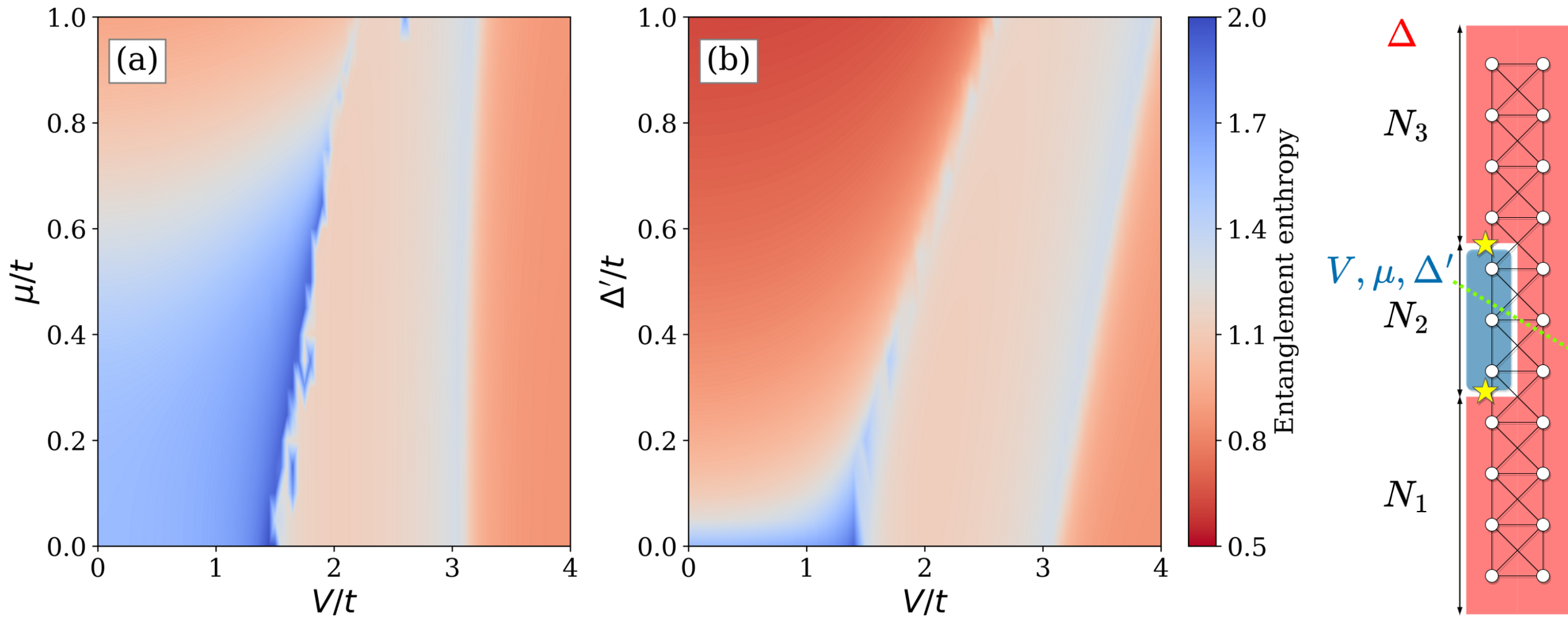
L R

$$V = 0$$

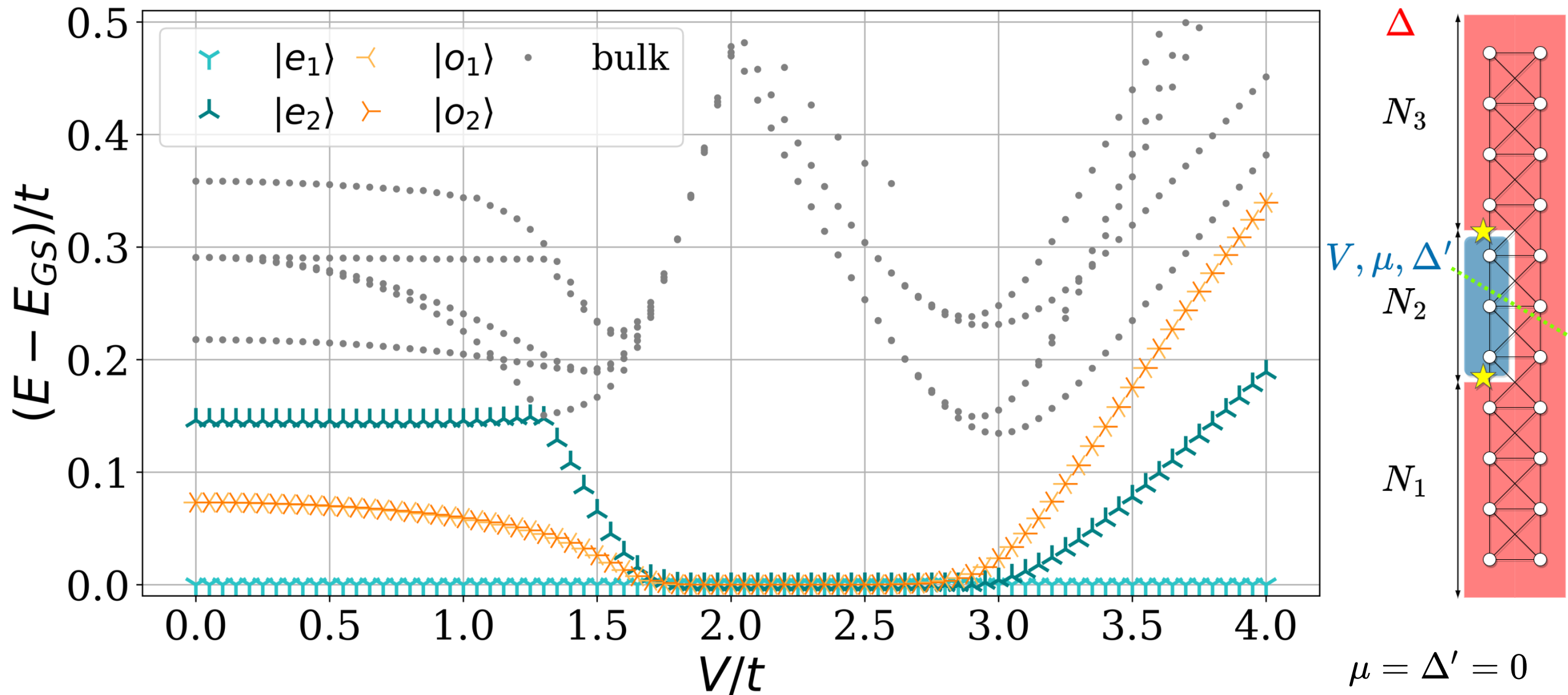
$B = 0.5, \Delta = 0.75$



Finite-size DMRG calculations: phase diagram

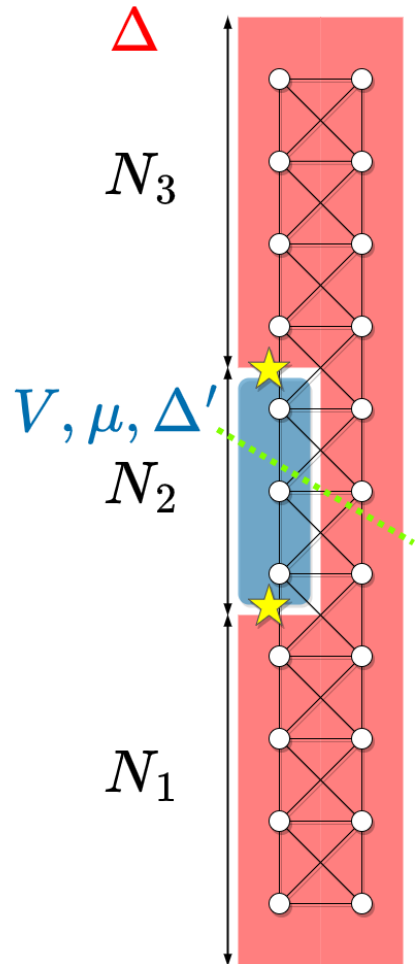


Finite-size DMRG calculations: excitation spectrum



Finite-size DMRG calculations: local quantities

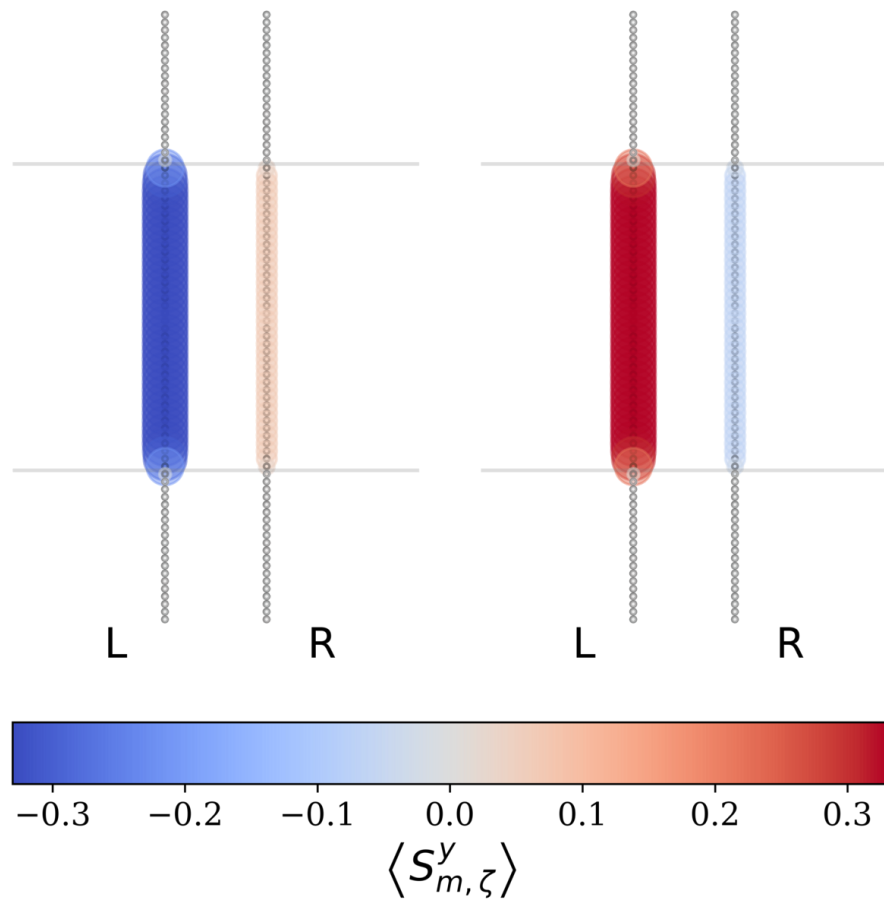
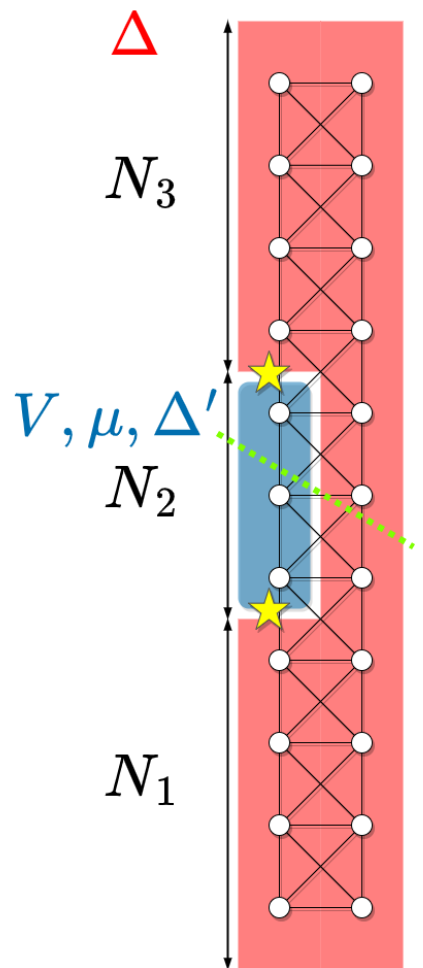
$$\mu = \Delta' = 0, V/t = 2.2$$



$$\langle GS_p | n_i | GS_q \rangle \propto \delta_{pq}$$

Finite-size DMRG calculations: local quantities

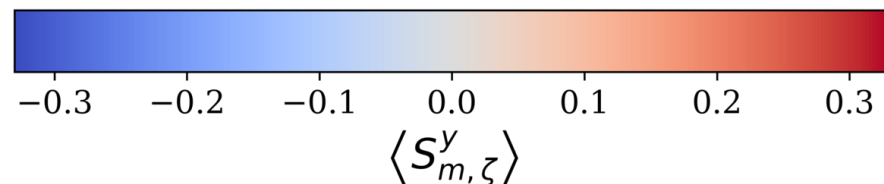
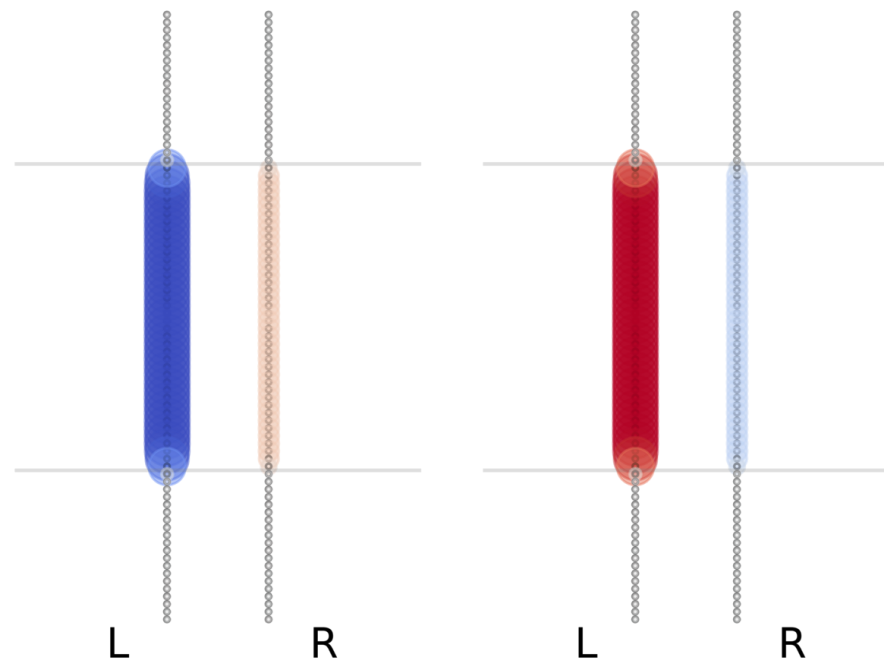
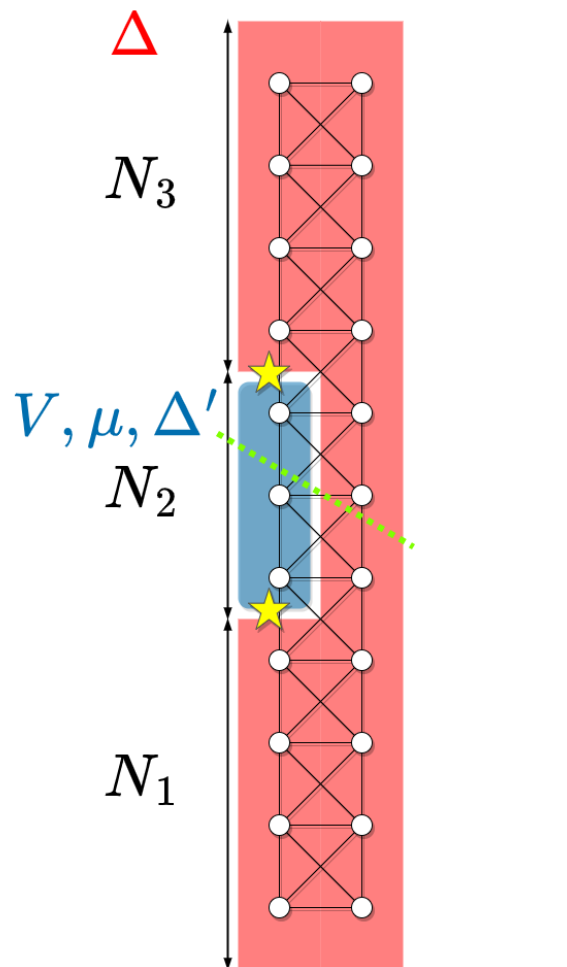
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Finite-size DMRG calculations: local quantities

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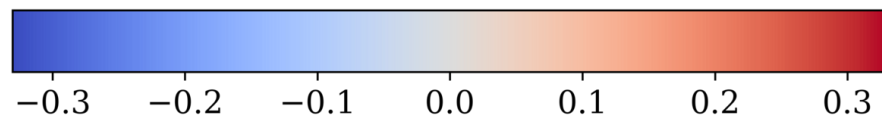
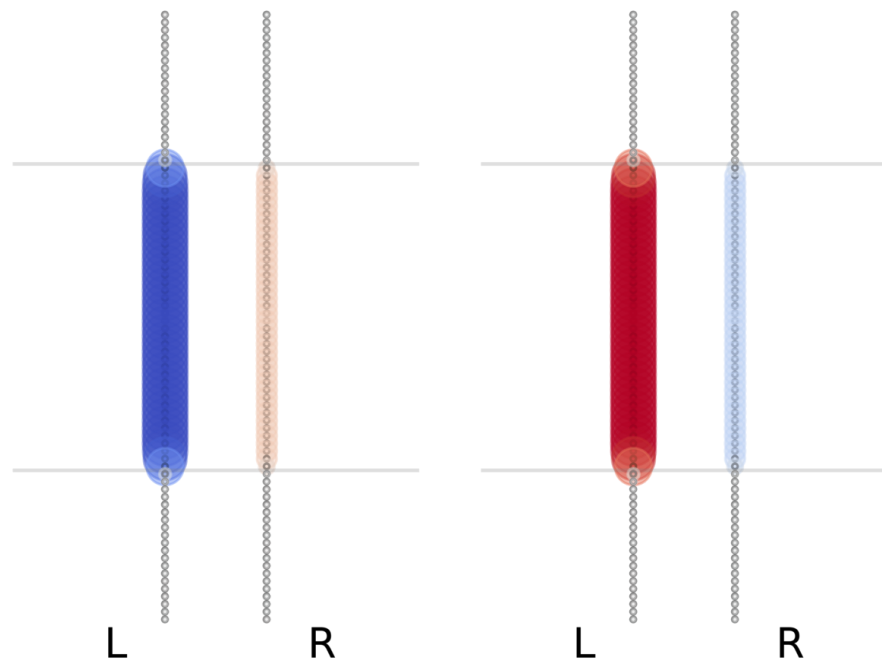
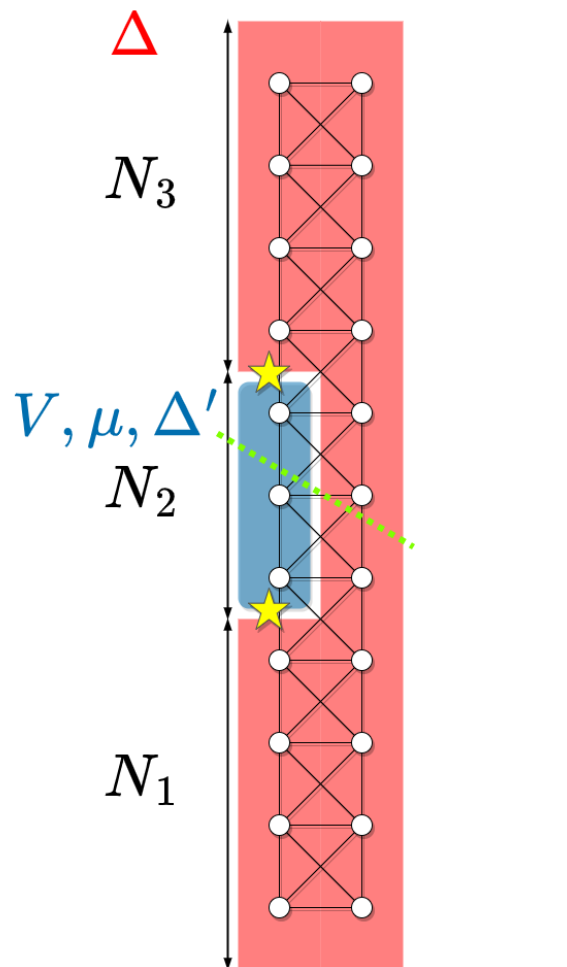
$$H_{int} = \sum_{m,\zeta} V_{m\zeta} \left[c_{m\zeta}^\dagger c_{m\zeta} c_{(m+1)\zeta}^\dagger c_{(m+1)\zeta} + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m,\zeta} \frac{V_{m,\zeta}}{2} \left[S_{m,\zeta}^x S_{m+1,\zeta}^x - S_{m,\zeta}^y S_{m+1,\zeta}^y \right]$$

$$\langle GS_p | n_i | GS_q \rangle \propto \delta_{pq}$$

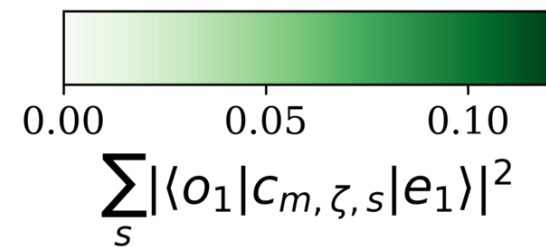
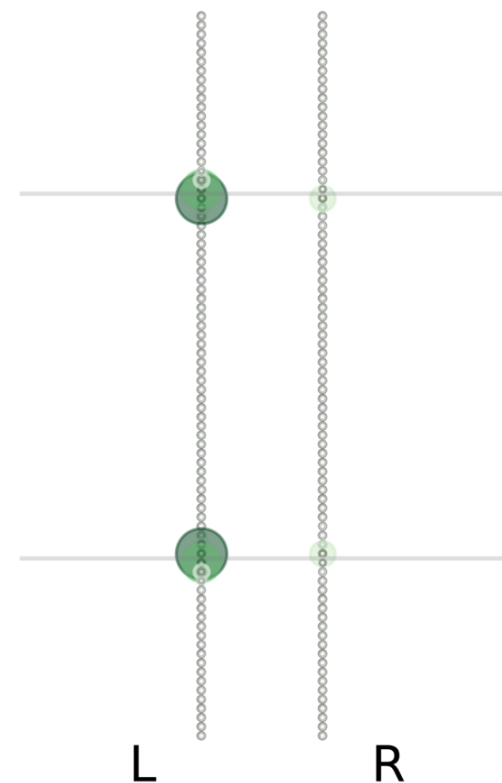
Finite-size DMRG calculations: local quantities

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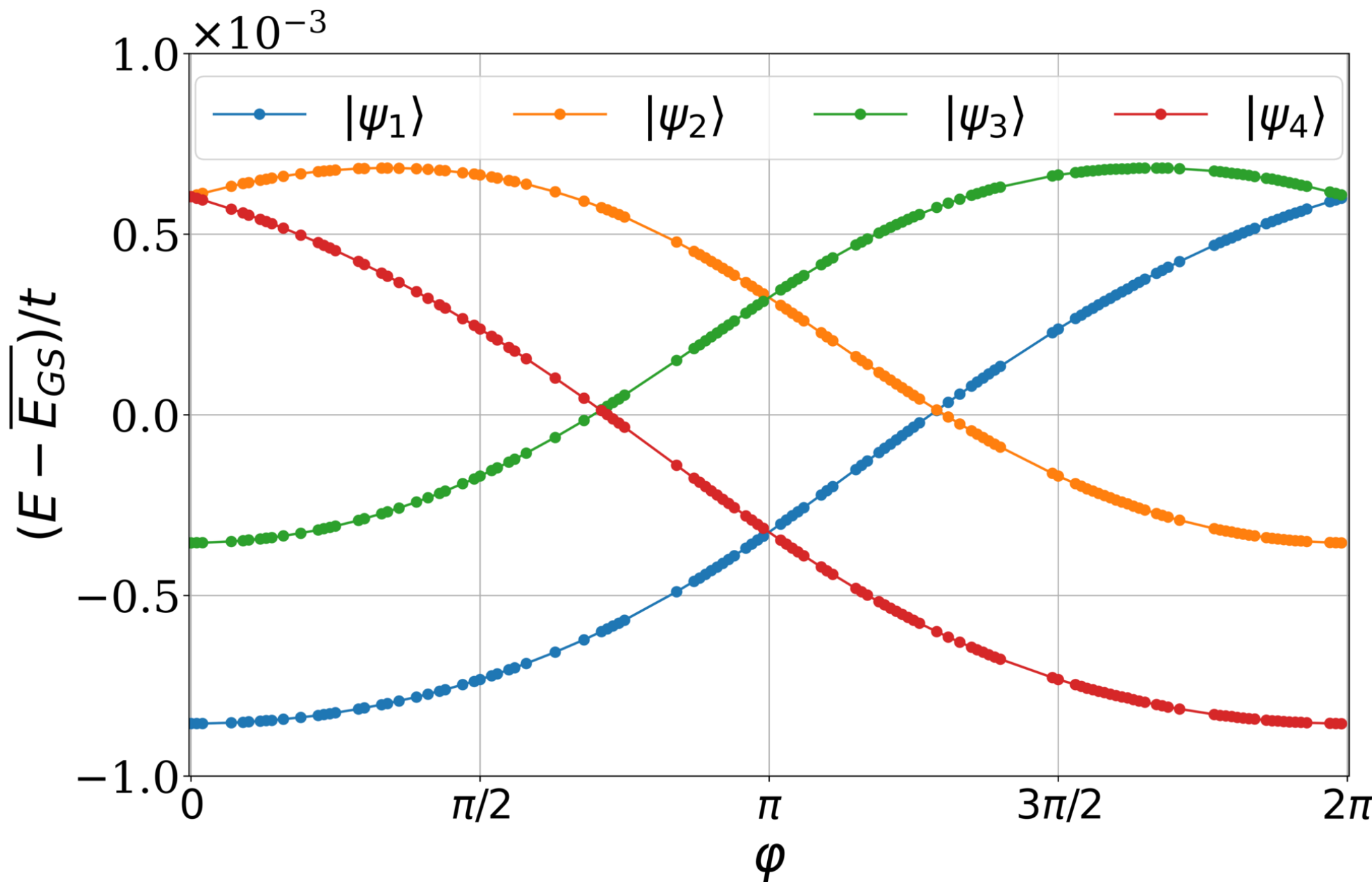
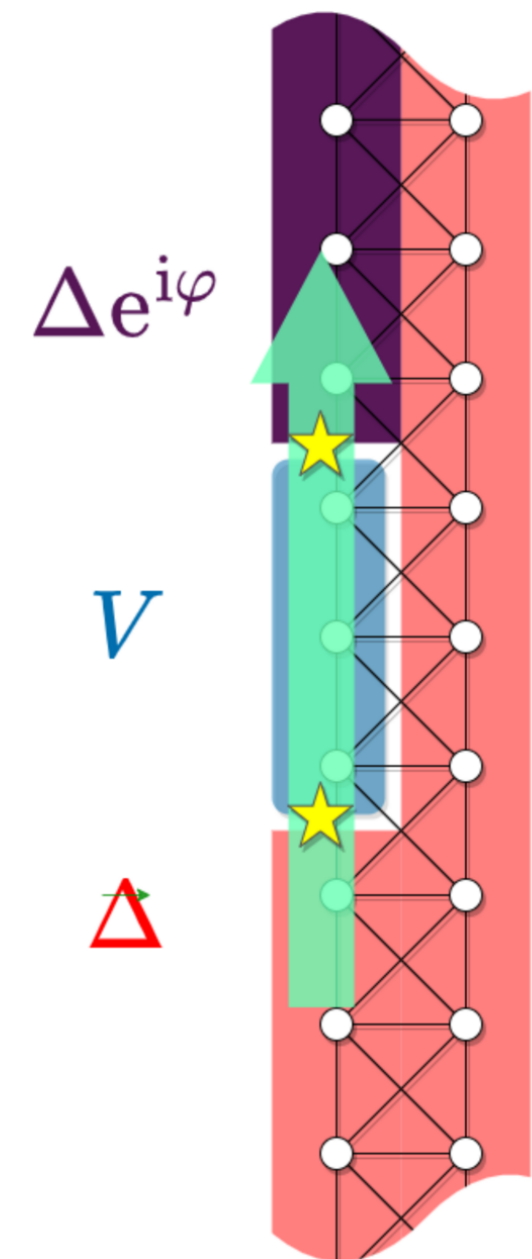
$$H_{int} = \sum_{m,\zeta} V_{m\zeta} \left[c_{m\zeta\uparrow}^\dagger c_{m\zeta\downarrow} c_{(m+1)\zeta\uparrow}^\dagger c_{(m+1)\zeta\downarrow} + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m,\zeta} \frac{V_{m,\zeta}}{2} \left[S_{m,\zeta}^x S_{m+1,\zeta}^x - S_{m,\zeta}^y S_{m+1,\zeta}^y \right]$$

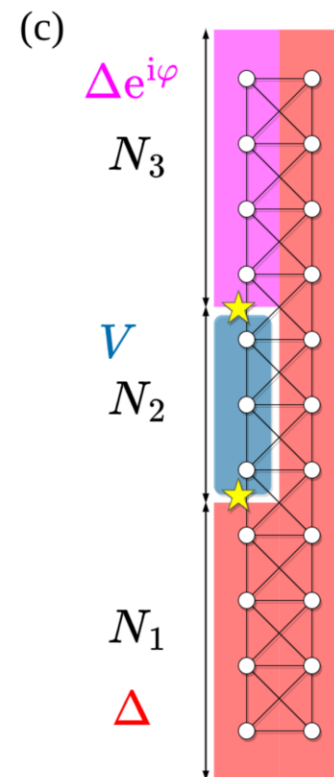
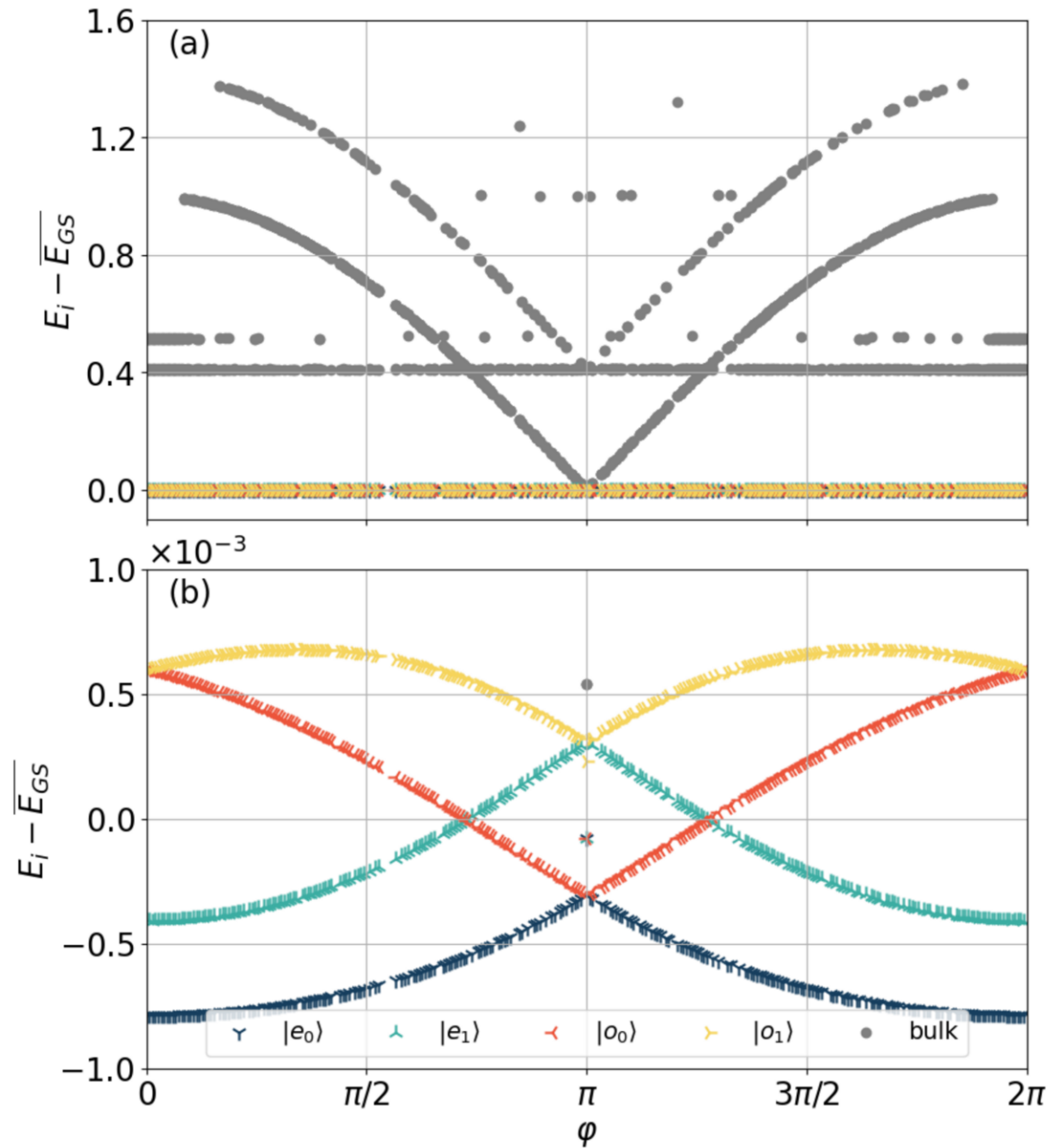


$$\langle GS_p | n_i | GS_q \rangle \propto \delta_{pq}$$

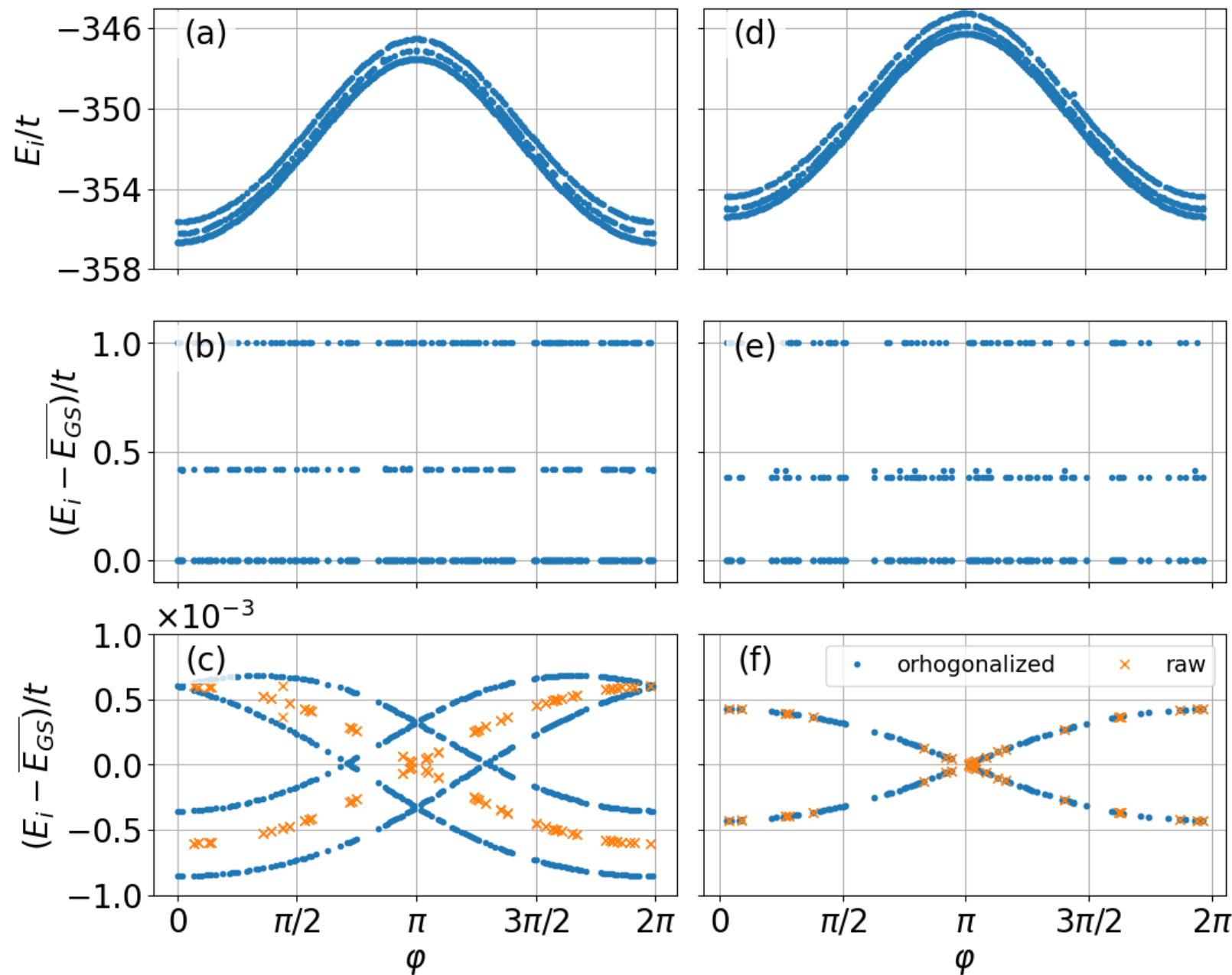
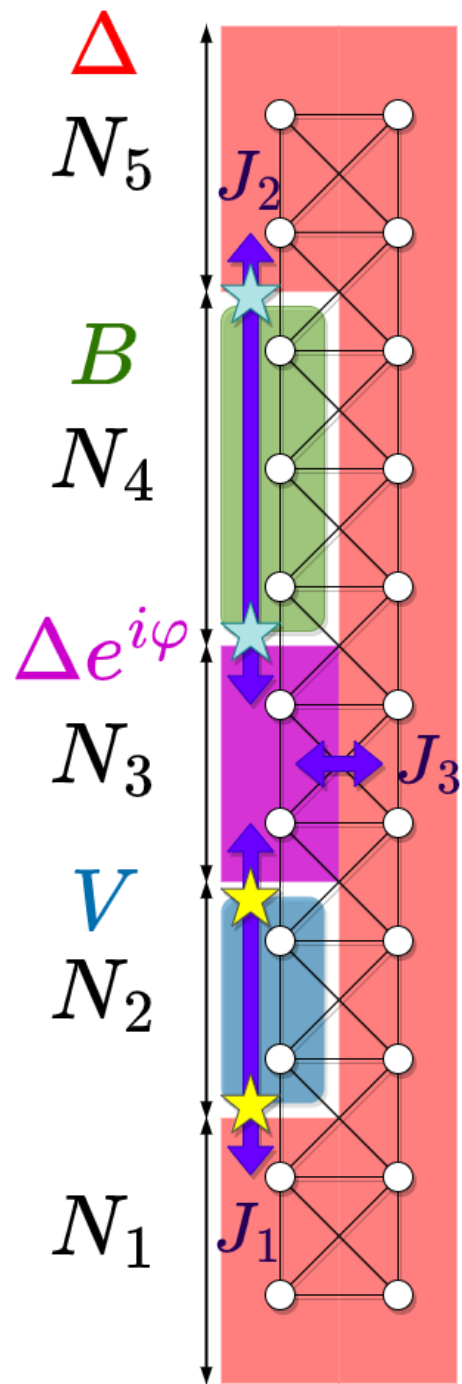
Finite-size DMRG calculations: Josephson spectrum



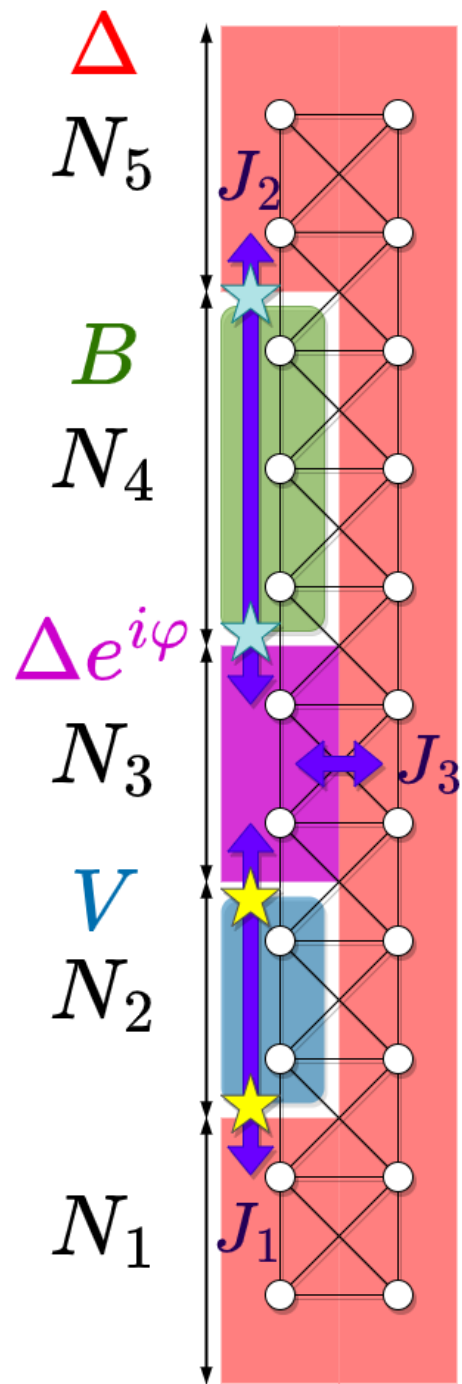
Josephson spectrum.. the details



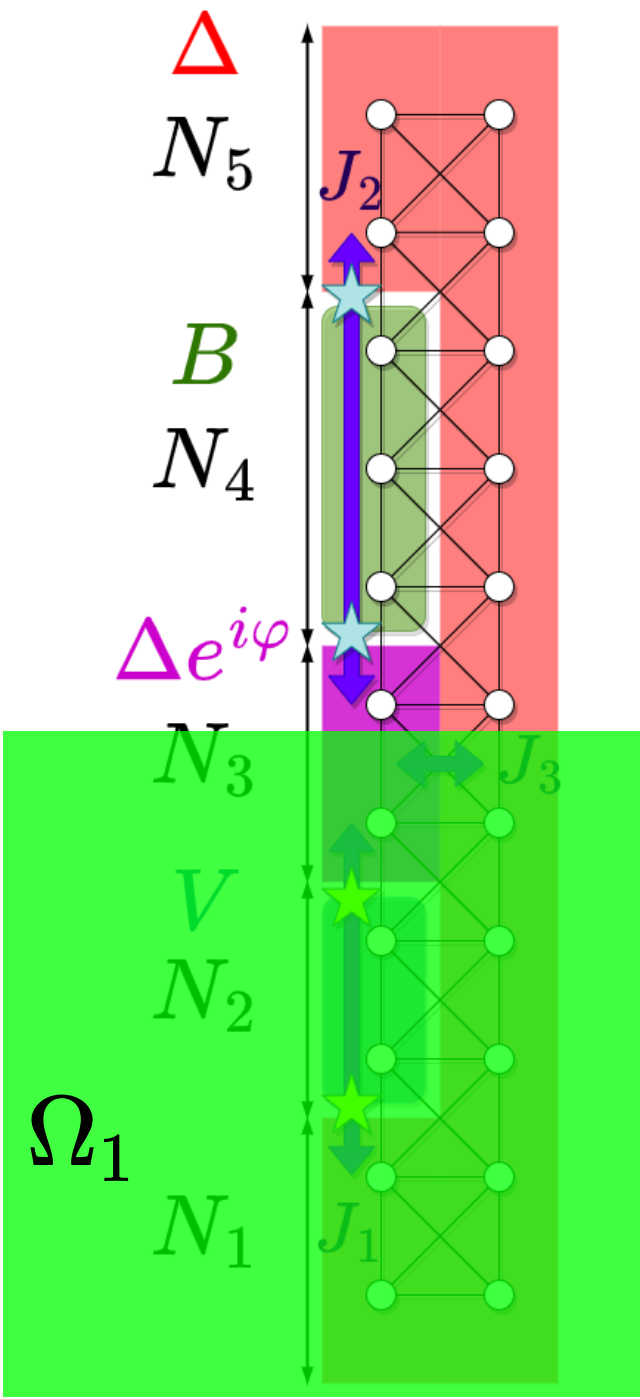
Josephson spectrum.. the details



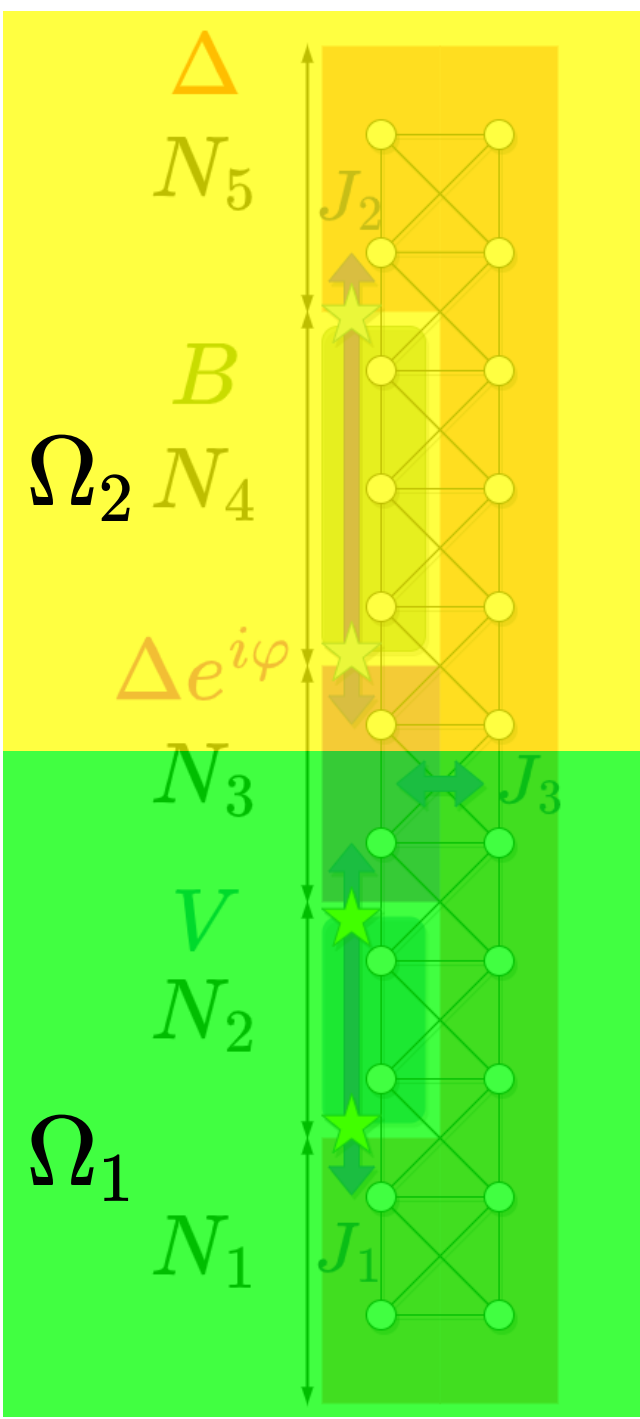
Local parity



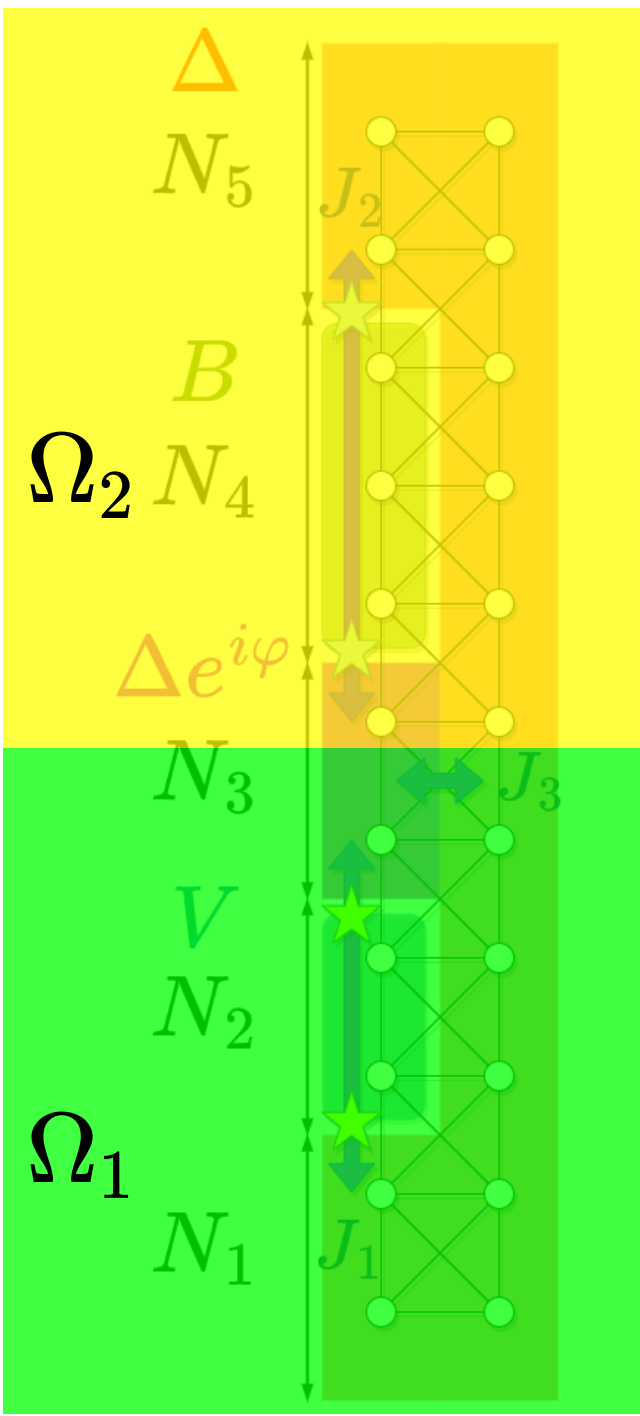
Local parity



Local parity

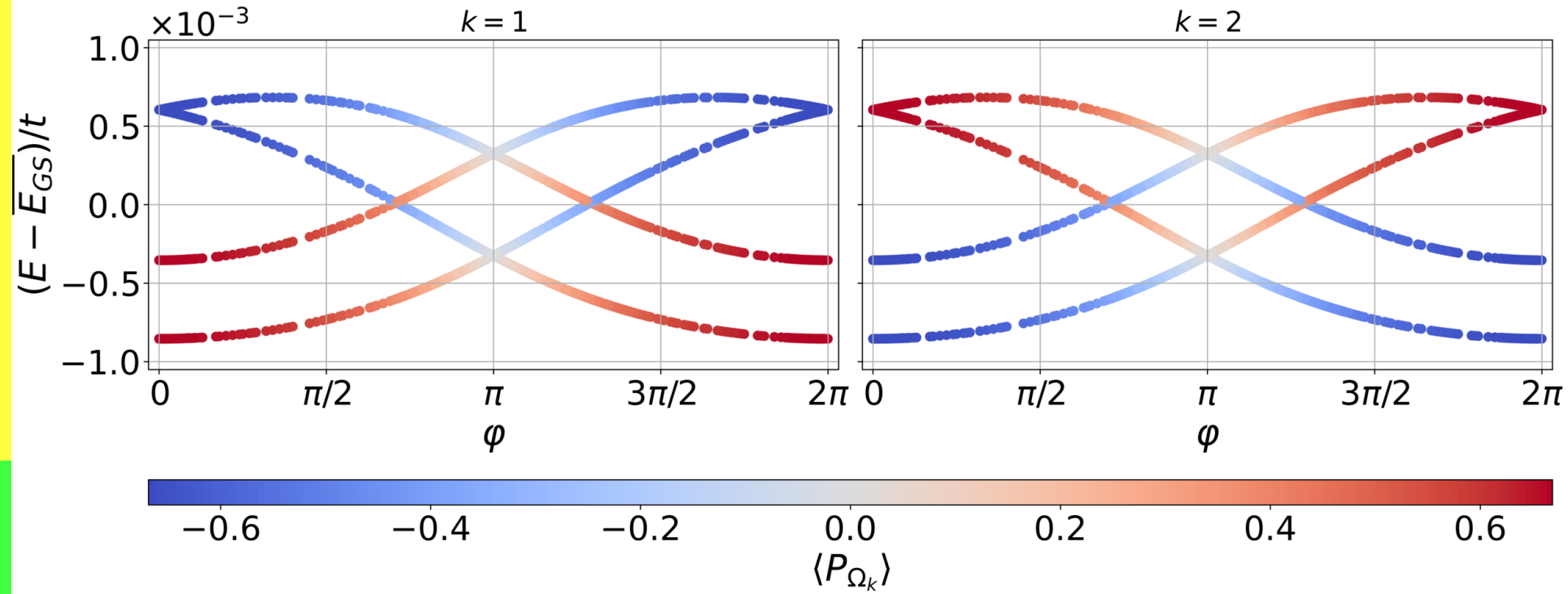
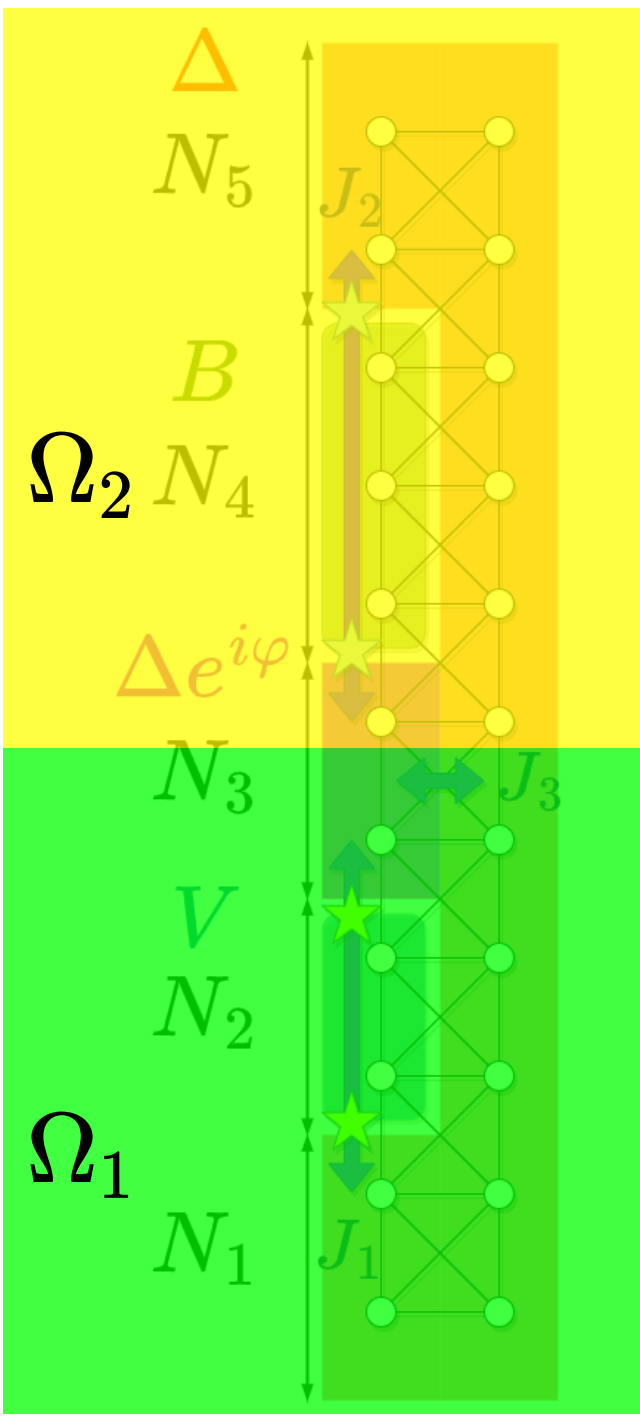


Local parity



$$P_{\Omega} = \prod_{p \in \Omega, \sigma} (-1)^{n_{p, \sigma}}$$

Local parity



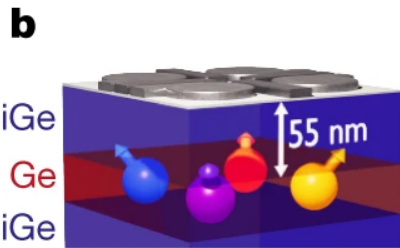
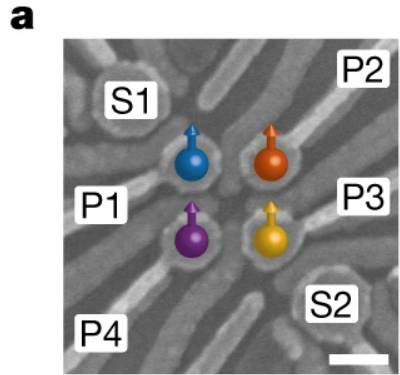
$$P_{\Omega} = \prod_{p \in \Omega, \sigma} (-1)^{n_{p,\sigma}}$$

Parafermion signatures

- Robustness against disorder ✓
- Fourfold degenerate groundstate ✓
- Localized zero-energy excitations ✓
- Nontrivial (fractional) Josephson effect ✓

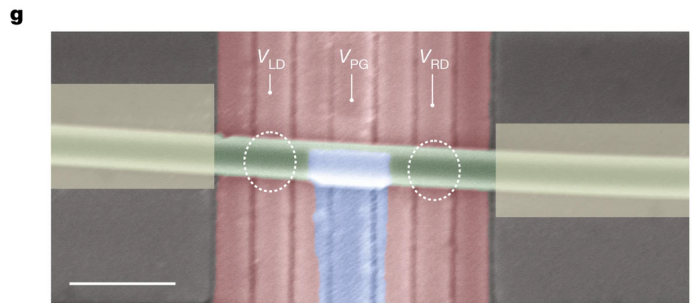
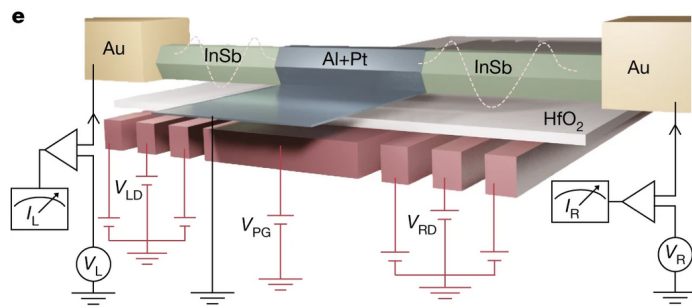
$\mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow 8\pi$ periodic

Quantum dot arrays for parafermions!!



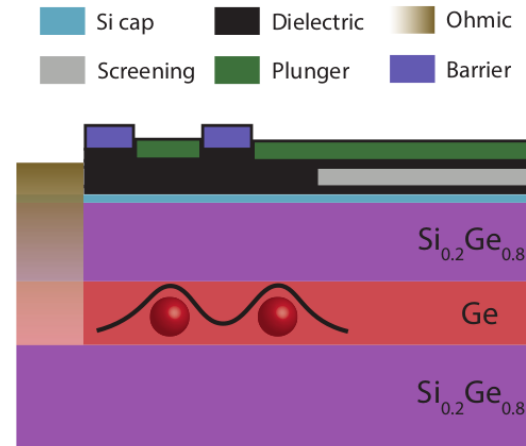
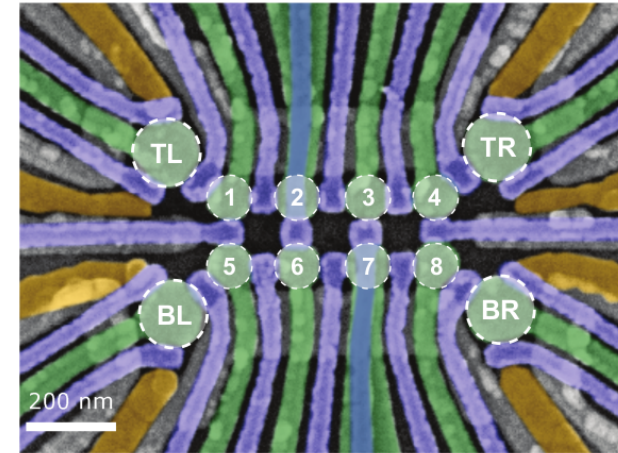
Hendrickx *et al.*

Nature **591**, 580 (2021).

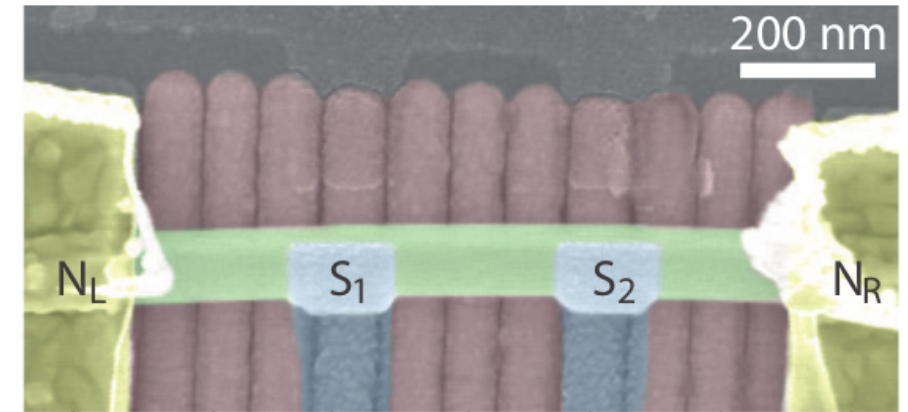


Dvir *et al.*

Nature **614**, 445 (2023)

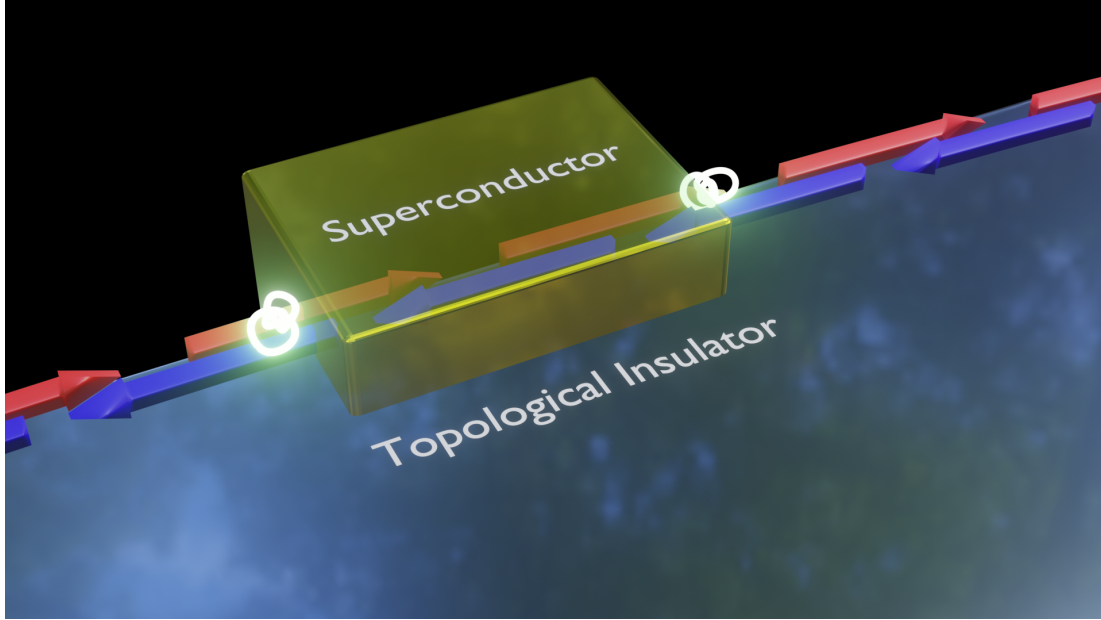


Hsiao *et al.* arXiv:2307.02401 (2023).

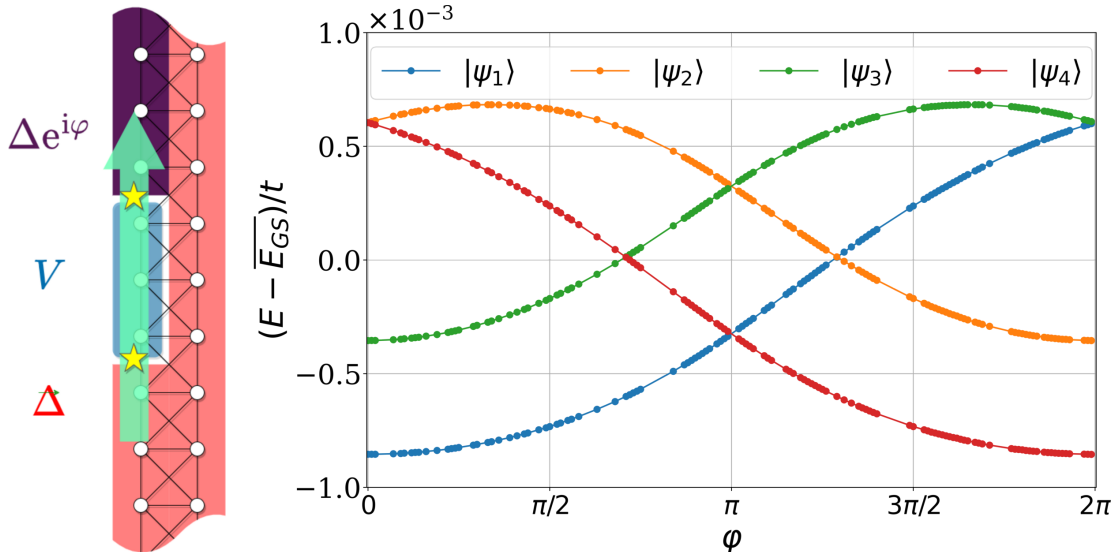


Bordin *et al.* arXiv:2306.07696

Summary



- Simple ladder model capable to capture physics at a **single** edge of a TI.
- **Interactions** and **superconductivity** are explicitly taken into account through DMRG calculations.
- **Fourfold degeneracy** and localized interface states can be realized.
- 8π **Josephson** spectrum \rightarrow parafermions!
- New realization avenues for parafermions in **QD arrays** are suggested.



<https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.07359>