

Effects of excited state quantum phase transitions over the out-of-time-order correlators in systems with a $U(n)$ dynamical algebra

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José Enrique García-Ramos^a, Lea F. Santos^b, Qian Wang^c

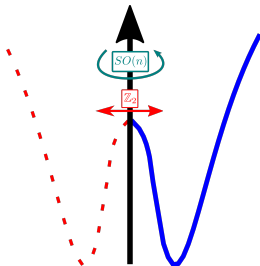
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^c Zhejiang Normal University, China



Universidad
de Huelva



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MATEMÁTICAS
COMPUTACIÓN

- Algebraic models:
 - $U(2)$ Lipkin-Meshkov-Glick model.
 - $U(3)$ 2D limit of the vibron model
 - $U(4)$ Vibron model
 - $U(6)$ Interacting boson model
- Difference between Parity and $SO(n - 1)$ symmetries
- Out-of-time-order correlators

$$\begin{aligned}
 U(2) &= \langle t^\dagger t, t^\dagger s, s^\dagger t, s^\dagger s \rangle \quad \text{with } \hat{\Pi} t^\dagger \hat{\Pi}^{-1} = -1 \text{ and } \hat{\Pi} s^\dagger \hat{\Pi}^{-1} = 1 \\
 &= \left\langle \underbrace{t^\dagger t + s^\dagger s}_{\hat{N}}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} (s^\dagger s - t^\dagger t)}_{\frac{1}{2}(\hat{N} - 2\hat{n}) = \hat{J}_x}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} (t^\dagger s + s^\dagger t)}_{\hat{J}_y}, \underbrace{\frac{i}{2} (t^\dagger s - s^\dagger t)}_{\hat{J}_z} \right\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

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 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & U(1) \\
 & & \hat{n} \sim \hat{J}_x \\
 U(2) & \nearrow & \\
 [N] & \searrow & \\
 & & SO(2) \\
 & & \hat{J}_z
 \end{array}$$

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 \end{array}$$

model Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = (1 - \xi)\hat{n} + \frac{\xi}{N-1} (N^2 - \hat{J}_z^2)$$

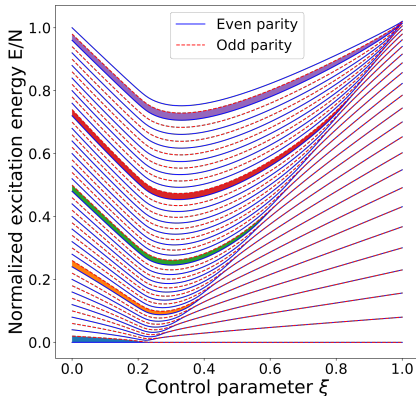
$$[\hat{H}, \hat{\Pi}] = 0$$

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$$\begin{array}{l}
 U(1) \\
 \hat{n} \sim \hat{J}_x \\
 U(2) \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \\
 [N] \\
 SO(2) \\
 \hat{J}_z
 \end{array}$$

model Hamiltonian

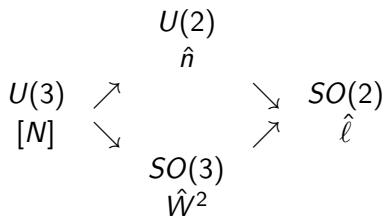
$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{H} &= (1 - \xi)\hat{n} + \frac{\xi}{N-1} (N^2 - \hat{J}_z^2) \\
 [\hat{H}, \hat{\Pi}] &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$



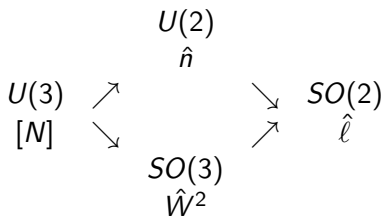
$$\begin{aligned} U(3) &= \langle \sigma^\dagger \sigma, \sigma^\dagger \tau_i, \tau_i^\dagger \sigma, \tau_i^\dagger \tau_j \text{ with } i, j = x, y \rangle \\ &= \langle \hat{n}, \hat{n}_\sigma, \hat{Q}_\pm, \hat{D}_\pm, \hat{R}_\pm, \hat{\ell} \rangle \quad C_2[SO(3)] = \hat{W}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{D}_+ \hat{D}_- + \hat{D}_- \hat{D}_+) + \hat{\ell}^2 \end{aligned}$$

U(3): 2D Vibron Model F. Pérez-Bernal et al. *Phys. Rev. A* **77** 032115 (2008)

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 \end{aligned}$$



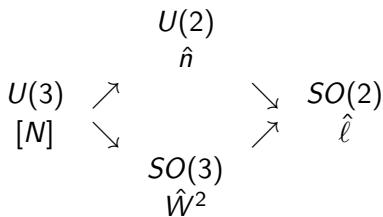
model Hamiltonian

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{H} &= (1 - \xi) \hat{n} + \frac{\xi}{N - 1} (N^2 - \hat{W}^2) \\
 [\hat{H}, \hat{\ell}] &= 0
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U(3): 2D Vibron Model F. Pérez-Bernal et al. *Phys. Rev. A* **77** 032115 (2008)

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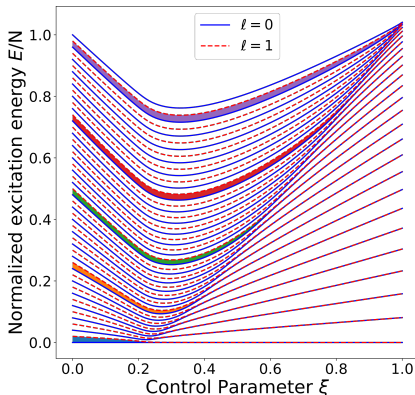
$$= \langle \hat{n}, \hat{n}_\sigma, \hat{Q}_\pm, \hat{D}_\pm, \hat{R}_\pm, \hat{\ell} \rangle \quad C_2[SO(3)] = \hat{W}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{D}_+ \hat{D}_- + \hat{D}_- \hat{D}_+) + \hat{\ell}^2$$



model Hamiltonian

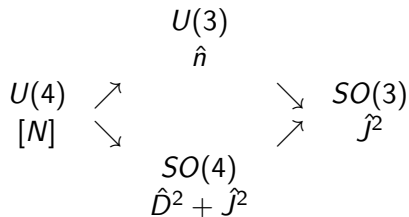
$$\hat{H} = (1 - \xi)\hat{n} + \frac{\xi}{N-1} (N^2 - \hat{W}^2)$$

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$$U(4) = \left\langle \sigma^\dagger \tilde{\sigma}, \hat{n} = [\pi^\dagger \times \tilde{\pi}]^{(0)}, \hat{J}_\mu = [\pi^\dagger \times \tilde{\pi}]_\mu^{(1)}, \hat{Q}_\nu = [\pi^\dagger \times \tilde{\pi}]_\nu^{(2)}, \right. \\ \left. \hat{D}_k = [\pi^\dagger \times \tilde{\sigma} + \sigma^\dagger \times \tilde{\pi}]_k^{(1)}, \hat{D}'_m = [\pi^\dagger \times \tilde{\sigma} - \sigma^\dagger \times \tilde{\pi}]_m^{(1)} \right\rangle$$

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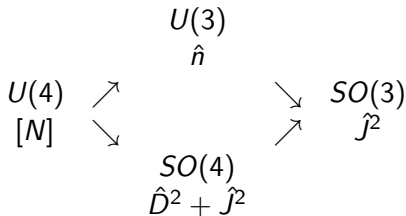
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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & U(3) & \\
 & \hat{n} & \\
 U(4) & \nearrow & \searrow SO(3) \\
 [N] & \searrow & \nearrow \hat{J}^2 \\
 & SO(4) & \\
 & \hat{D}^2 + \hat{J}^2 &
 \end{array}$$

model Hamiltonian

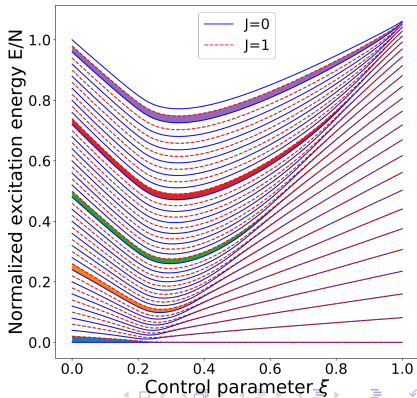
$$\hat{H} = (1 - \xi) \hat{n} + \frac{\xi}{N-1} (N^2 - \hat{D}^2 - \hat{J}^2) \\
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model Hamiltonian

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U(6): Interacting Boson Model F. Iachello et al. Cambridge (1987)

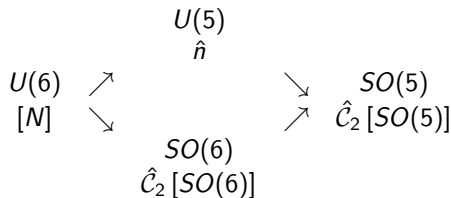
$$U(6) = \langle \hat{n} = d^\dagger \cdot \tilde{d}, s^\dagger \cdot \tilde{s}, \dots \rangle, \hat{C}_2[SO(5)] = 4 \left[\left| [d^\dagger \times \tilde{d}]^{(1)} \right|^2 + \left| [d^\dagger \times \tilde{d}]^{(3)} \right|^2 \right]$$

$$\hat{C}_2[SO(6)] = 2 \left[N(N+4) - \left| \tilde{d} \cdot \tilde{d} - \tilde{s} \cdot \tilde{s} \right|^2 \right]$$

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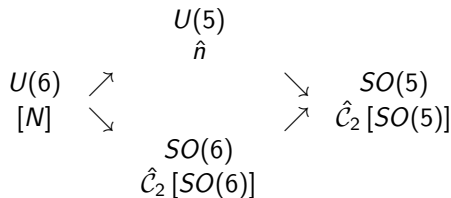
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model Hamiltonian

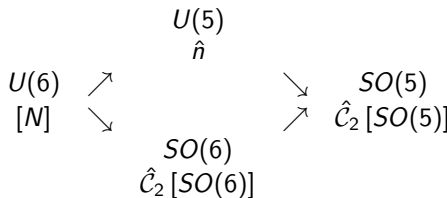
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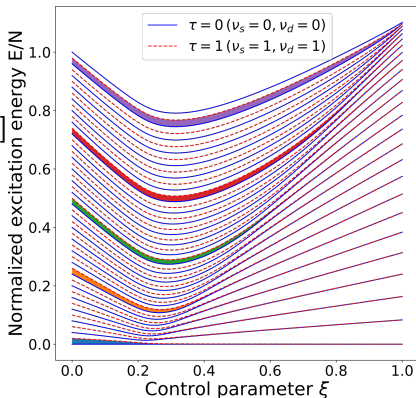
$$\hat{C}_2[SO(6)] = 2 \left[N(N+4) - \left| \tilde{d} \cdot \tilde{d} - \tilde{s} \cdot \tilde{s} \right|^2 \right]$$

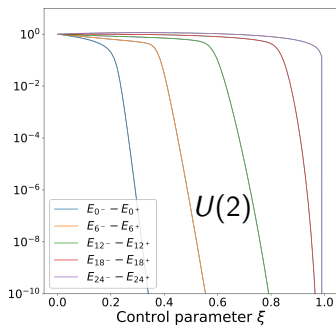


model Hamiltonian

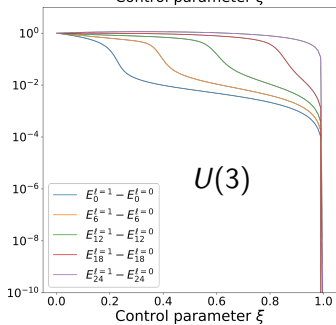
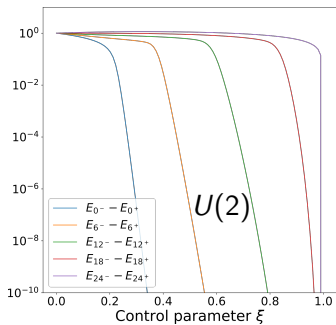
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$$[\hat{H}, \hat{C}_2[SO(5)]] = 0$$



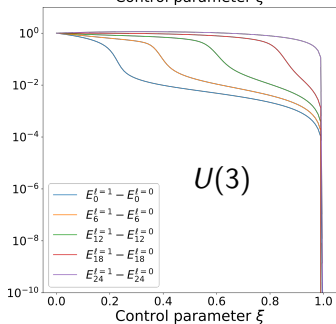
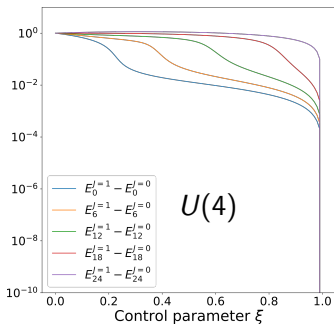
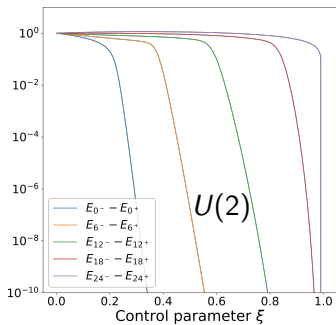


Degeneration I: $N = 50$



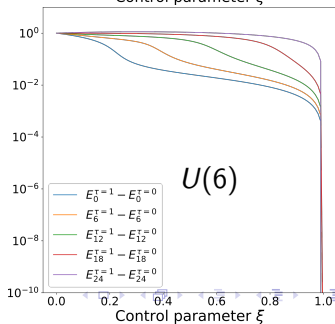
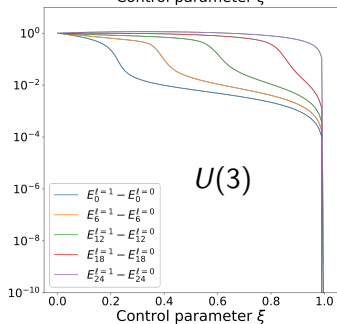
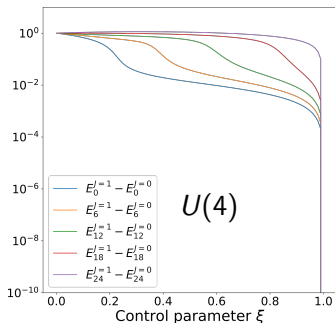
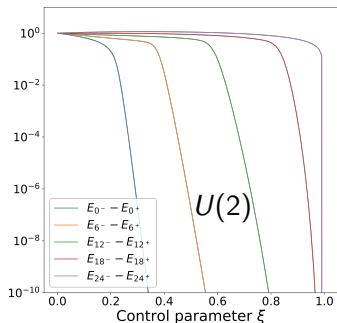
Degeneration I: $N = 50$

M.A. Caprio et al. *Annals of Physics* 323 5 (2008)



Degeneration I: $N = 50$

M.A. Caprio et al. *Annals of Physics* 323 5 (2008)



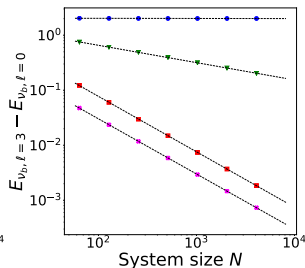
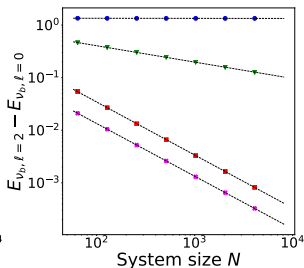
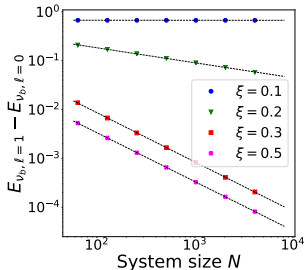
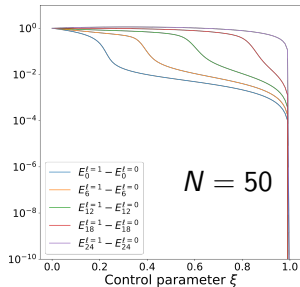
Degeneration II: 2DVM, scaling exponent

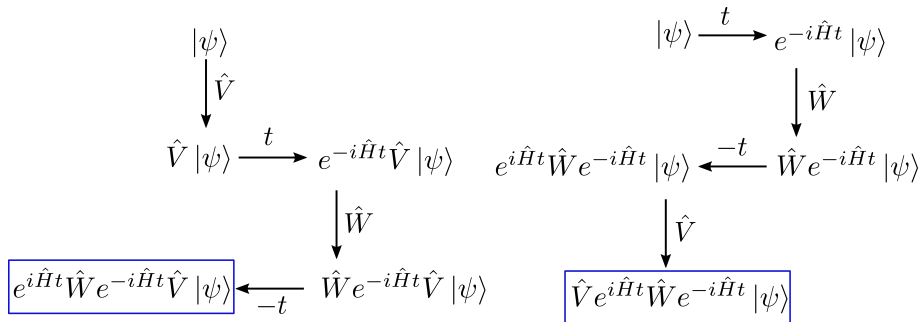
Power Law

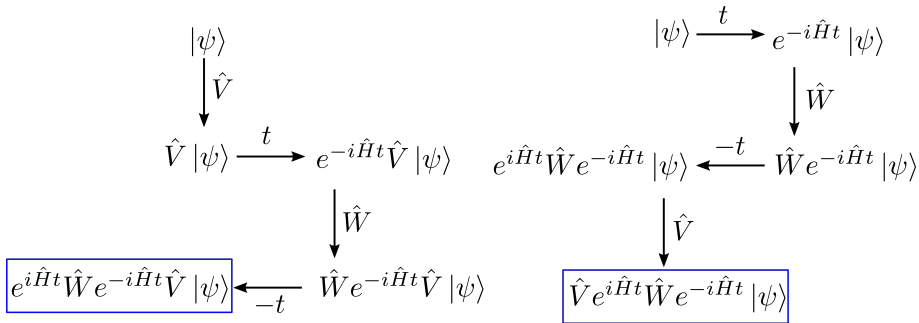
$$|E_{\nu_b=0,\ell} - E_{\nu_b=0,\ell=0}| \propto N^a$$

P. Pérez-Fernández et al. *Phys. Rev. A* **83**
062125 (2011)

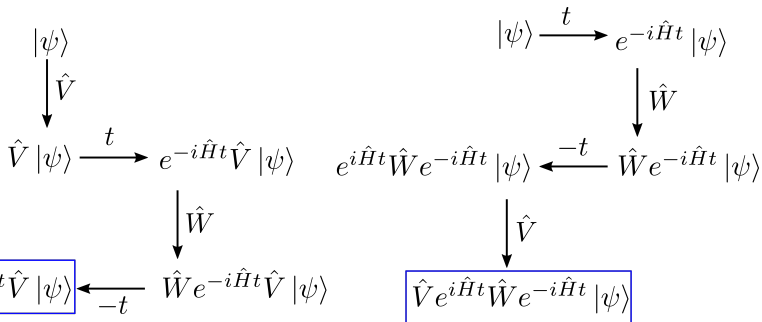
| ℓ | $\xi = 0.1$ | $\xi = 0.2$ | $\xi = 0.3$ | $\xi = 0.5$ |
|--------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | $-7.2(1.7)10^{-4}$ | $-0.3071(22)$ | $-1.0093(24)$ | $-1.0025(6)$ |
| 2 | $-1.6(4)10^{-3}$ | $-0.3118(17)$ | $-1.0086(21)$ | $-1.0025(6)$ |
| 3 | $-2.4(6)10^{-3}$ | $-0.3150(14)$ | $-1.0075(16)$ | $-1.0024(6)$ |







$$F_{\hat{V}, \hat{W}}^{\psi}(t) = \langle \psi | \hat{W}^{\dagger}(t) \hat{V}^{\dagger} \hat{W}(t) \hat{V} | \psi \rangle$$



$$F_{\hat{V}, \hat{W}}^{\psi}(t) = \langle \psi | \hat{W}^{\dagger}(t) \hat{V}^{\dagger} \hat{W}(t) \hat{V} | \psi \rangle$$

- LMG: Q. Wang et al. *Phys. Rev. A* **100** 062113 (2019)

- ▶ $\hat{V} = \hat{W} = \hat{J}_z$

- 2DVM:

- ▶ $\hat{V} = \hat{D}_-$
- ▶ $\hat{W} = \hat{D}_+$

Stationary value of $F(t)$ in the LMG model ($U(2)$)

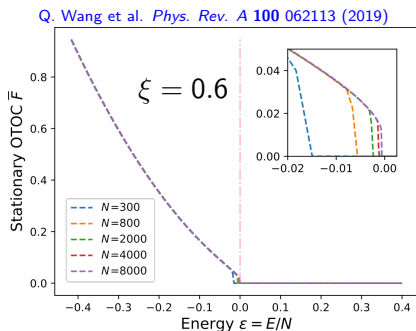
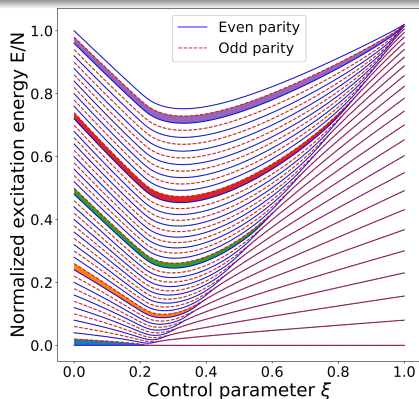
$$F_{\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_z}^{\psi_n^+}(t) = \sum_{n_1^-, n_2^+, n_3^-} e^{i(E_n^+ + E_{n_2}^+ - E_{n_1}^- - E_{n_3}^-)t} \left[\hat{J}_z \right]_{n^+, n_1^-} \left[\hat{J}_z \right]_{n_1^-, n_2^+} \left[\hat{J}_z \right]_{n_2^+, n_3^-} \left[\hat{J}_z \right]_{n_3^-, n^+}$$

$$\overline{F_{\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_z}^{\psi_n^+}} \neq 0 \iff E_n^+ + E_{n_2}^+ - E_{n_1}^- - E_{n_3}^- = 0$$

Stationary value of $F(t)$ in the LMG model ($U(2)$)

$$F_{\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_z}^{\psi_n^+}(t) = \sum_{n_1^-, n_2^+, n_3^-} e^{i(E_{n_1^+} + E_{n_2^+} - E_{n_1^-} - E_{n_3^-})t} \left[\hat{J}_z \right]_{n^+, n_1^-} \left[\hat{J}_z \right]_{n_1^-, n_2^+} \left[\hat{J}_z \right]_{n_2^+, n_3^-} \left[\hat{J}_z \right]_{n_3^-, n^+}$$

$$\overline{F_{\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_z}^{\psi_n^+}} \neq 0 \iff E_{n_1^+} + E_{n_2^+} - E_{n_1^-} - E_{n_3^-} = 0$$



Stationary value of $F(t)$ in the 2DVM ($U(3)$)

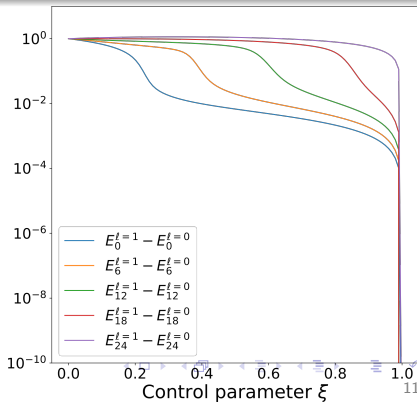
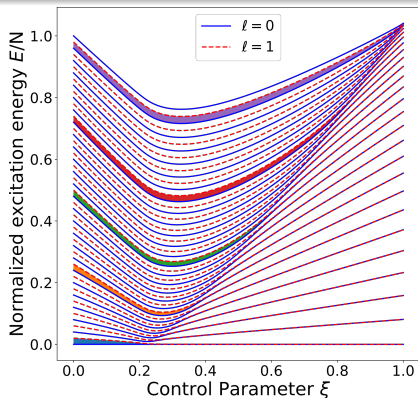
$$F_{\hat{D}_- \hat{D}_+}^{\psi_j^\ell}(t) = \sum_{j_1, j_2, j_3} e^{i(E_{j, \ell} - E_{j_1, \ell+1} + E_{j_2, \ell} - E_{j_3, \ell-1})t} [\hat{D}_-]_{j_1, \ell+1}^{j, \ell} [\hat{D}_+]_{j_2, \ell}^{j_1, \ell+1} [\hat{D}_+]_{j_3, \ell-1}^{j_1, \ell} [\hat{D}_-]_{j, \ell}^{j_3, \ell-1}$$

$$\overline{F_{\hat{D}_- \hat{D}_+}^{\psi_j^\ell}} \neq 0 \iff E_{j, \ell} - E_{j_1, \ell+1} + E_{j_2, \ell} - E_{j_3, \ell-1} = 0$$

Stationary value of $F(t)$ in the 2DVM ($U(3)$)

$$F_{\hat{D}_- \hat{D}_+}^{\psi_j^\ell}(t) = \sum_{j_1, j_2, j_3} e^{i(E_{j, \ell} - E_{j_1, \ell+1} + E_{j_2, \ell} - E_{j_3, \ell-1})t} \left[\hat{D}_- \right]_{j_1, \ell+1}^{j, \ell} \left[\hat{D}_+ \right]_{j_2, \ell}^{j_1, \ell+1} \left[\hat{D}_+ \right]_{j_3, \ell-1}^{j_1, \ell} \left[\hat{D}_- \right]_{j, \ell}^{j_3, \ell-1}$$

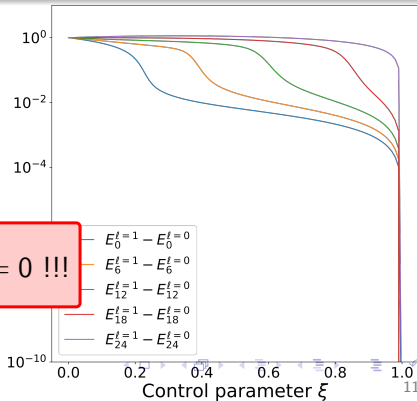
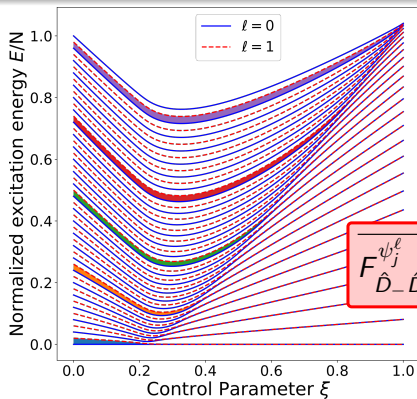
$$F_{\hat{D}_- \hat{D}_+}^{\psi_j^\ell} \neq 0 \iff E_{j, \ell} - E_{j_1, \ell+1} + E_{j_2, \ell} - E_{j_3, \ell-1} = 0$$



Stationary value of $F(t)$ in the 2DVM ($U(3)$)

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$$F_{\hat{D}_- \hat{D}_+}^{\psi_j^\ell} \neq 0 \iff E_{j, \ell} - E_{j_1, \ell+1} + E_{j_2, \ell} - E_{j_3, \ell-1} = 0$$



Conclusions

- The \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry of the $U(2)$ algebraic model and the $SO(n-1)$ of $U(n)$ models present different phenomenologies
- In the 2DVM, VM and IBM, the degeneration in the $SO(n-1)$ symmetry labels is only achieved in the thermodynamic ($N \rightarrow \infty$) limit
- This issue has strong implications in the system dynamics
- The stationary value of the OTOC is a good order parameter only in the LMG model

Thanks for your attention!

