

Driven Critical Dynamics in Gross-Neveu-Yukawa Universality Class

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Motivation

- **Driven dynamics:** changing the distance to the critical point linearly
- Scaling theory in usual Landau-Ginzburg-Wilson universality class:
 - (1) Kibble-Zurek mechanism (generation and scaling of topological defects after driving)^[1,2]
 - (2) Finite-time scaling (full scaling form in the driving process)^[3]
- **Dirac systems:** Graphene, Weyl/Dirac semimetal, surface of topological insulator
- Gross-Neveu-Yukawa universality class^[4,5]
- **Question: How do Dirac fermions affect the dynamic scaling behavior?**

Model and Method

Hamiltonian:

- Half-filled 2D spin-1/2 Hubbard model on the honeycomb lattice

$$H = -t \sum_{\langle ij \rangle, \sigma} c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma} + U \sum_i (n_{i\uparrow} - \frac{1}{2})(n_{i\downarrow} - \frac{1}{2})$$

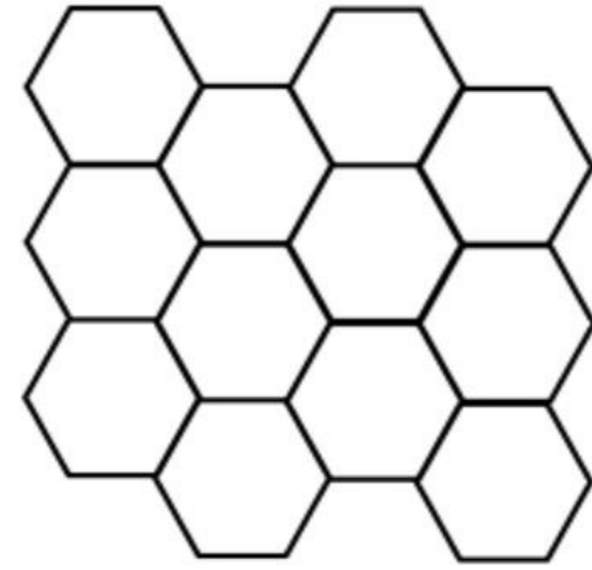
t : hopping term coefficient

U : interacting term coefficient

$\langle ij \rangle$: nearest neighbor sites i and j

$c_{i\sigma}^\dagger$ ($c_{j\sigma}$): the creation(annihilation) operator of electron at spin σ ($=\uparrow, \downarrow$)

$n_{i\sigma}$: the number operator of electron defined as $c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{i\sigma}$



Observables:

- Antiferromagnetic structure factor:

$$S(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{L^4} \sum_{i,j} e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)} \langle m_i^{(z)} m_j^{(z)} \rangle$$

- Staggered magnetization:

$$m_i^{(z)} = \vec{c}_{i,A}^\dagger \sigma^z \vec{c}_{i,A} - \vec{c}_{i,B}^\dagger \sigma^z \vec{c}_{i,B}$$

i : the index of unit cell

A,B: different sublattices

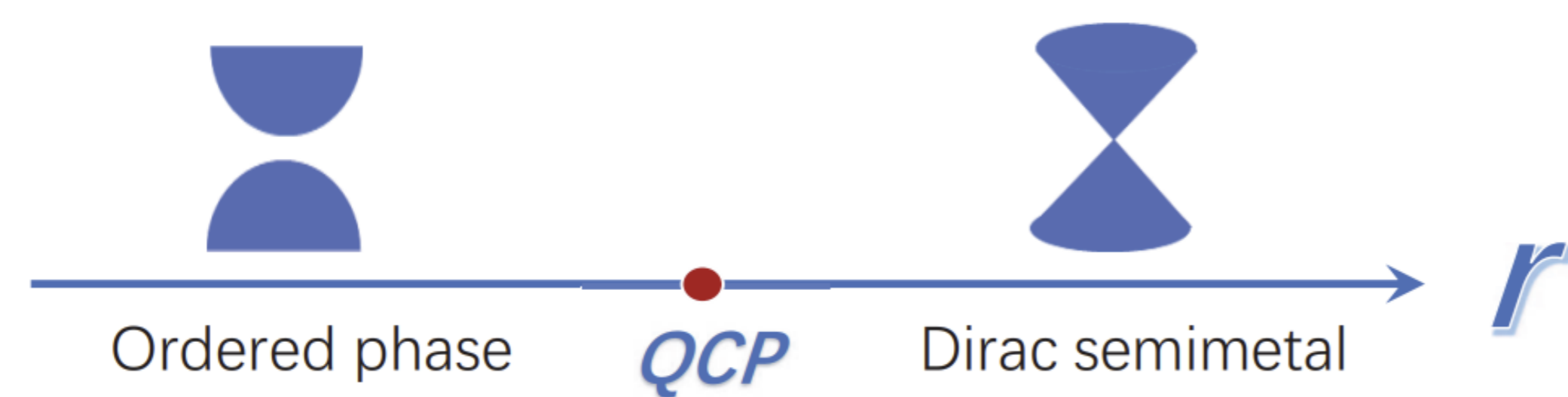
- The square of AFM order parameter:

$$m^2 = S(\mathbf{0})$$

- Correlation ratio:

$$R_s = 1 - \frac{S\left(0 + \mathbf{a} \frac{2\pi}{L}\right)}{S(0)}, \mathbf{a} \equiv \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}/\sqrt{3}$$

Phase diagram:



Determinant quantum Monte Carlo

- We employ the determinant quantum Monte Carlo (DQMC) method.
- Trotter decomposition

$$e^{\tau H} = \left(e^{\Delta\tau H_t} e^{\Delta\tau H_U} \right)^M$$

$M = \tau/\Delta\tau$ (M is integer)

H_t : the hopping term in the Hamiltonian

H_U : the Hubbard interaction in the Hamiltonian

$\Delta\tau/t = 0.05$

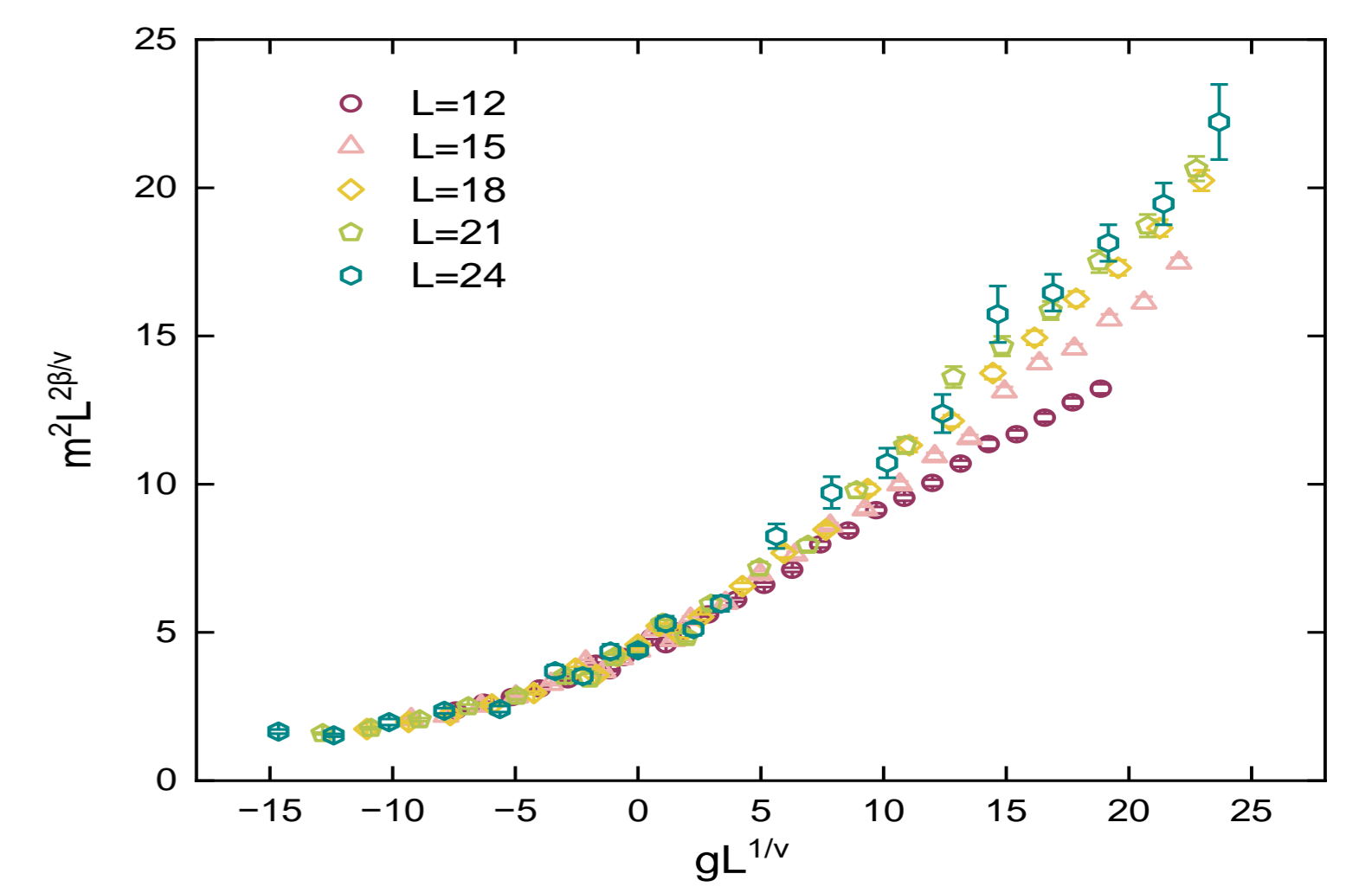
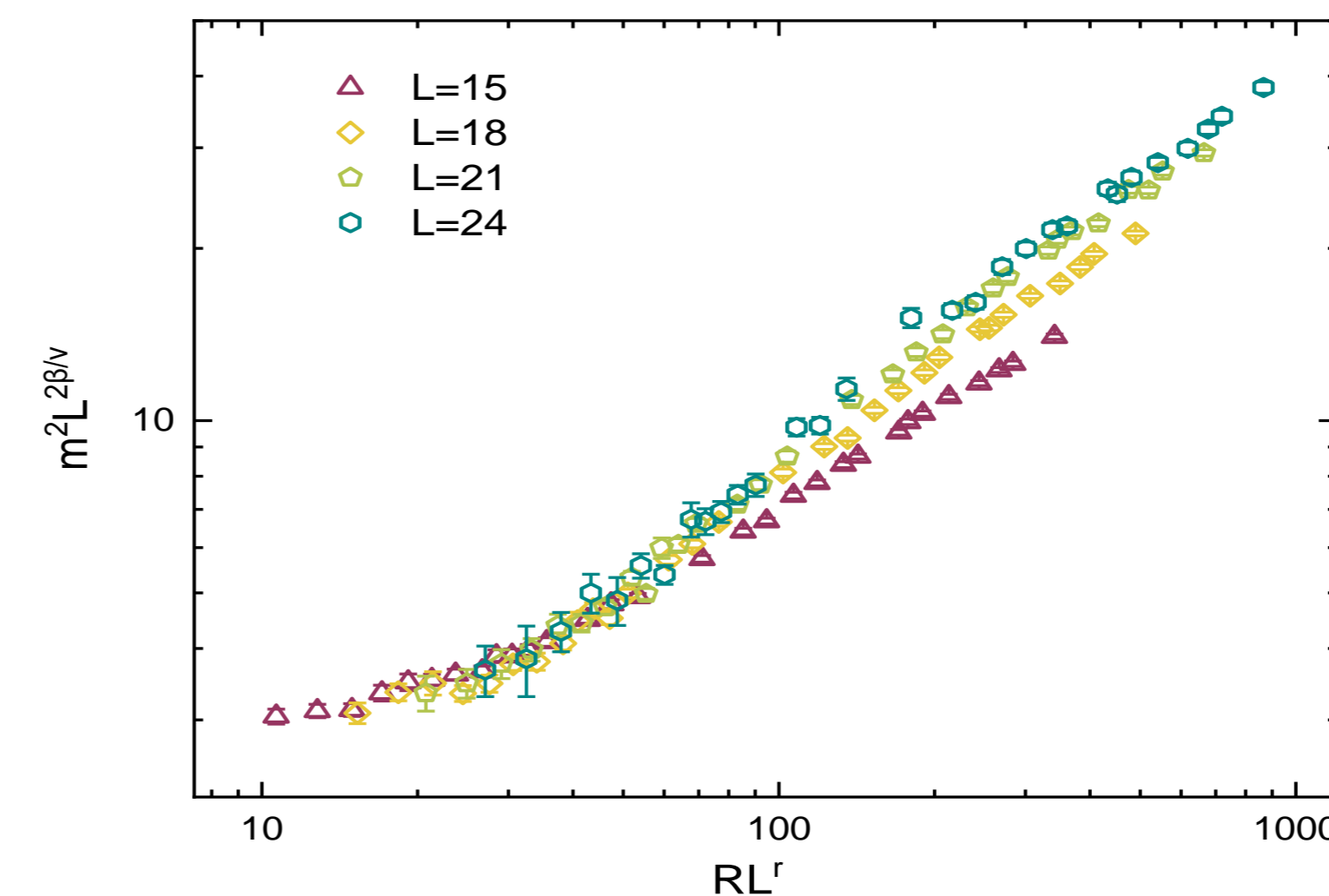
- Discrete Hubbard-Stratonovich transformation

$$e^{-\frac{\Delta\tau U}{2}(n_{i\uparrow} + n_{i\downarrow})^2} = \sum_{l=\pm 1, \pm 2} \gamma(l) e^{i\sqrt{\frac{\Delta\tau U}{2}} \eta(l)(n_{i\uparrow} + n_{i\downarrow})}$$

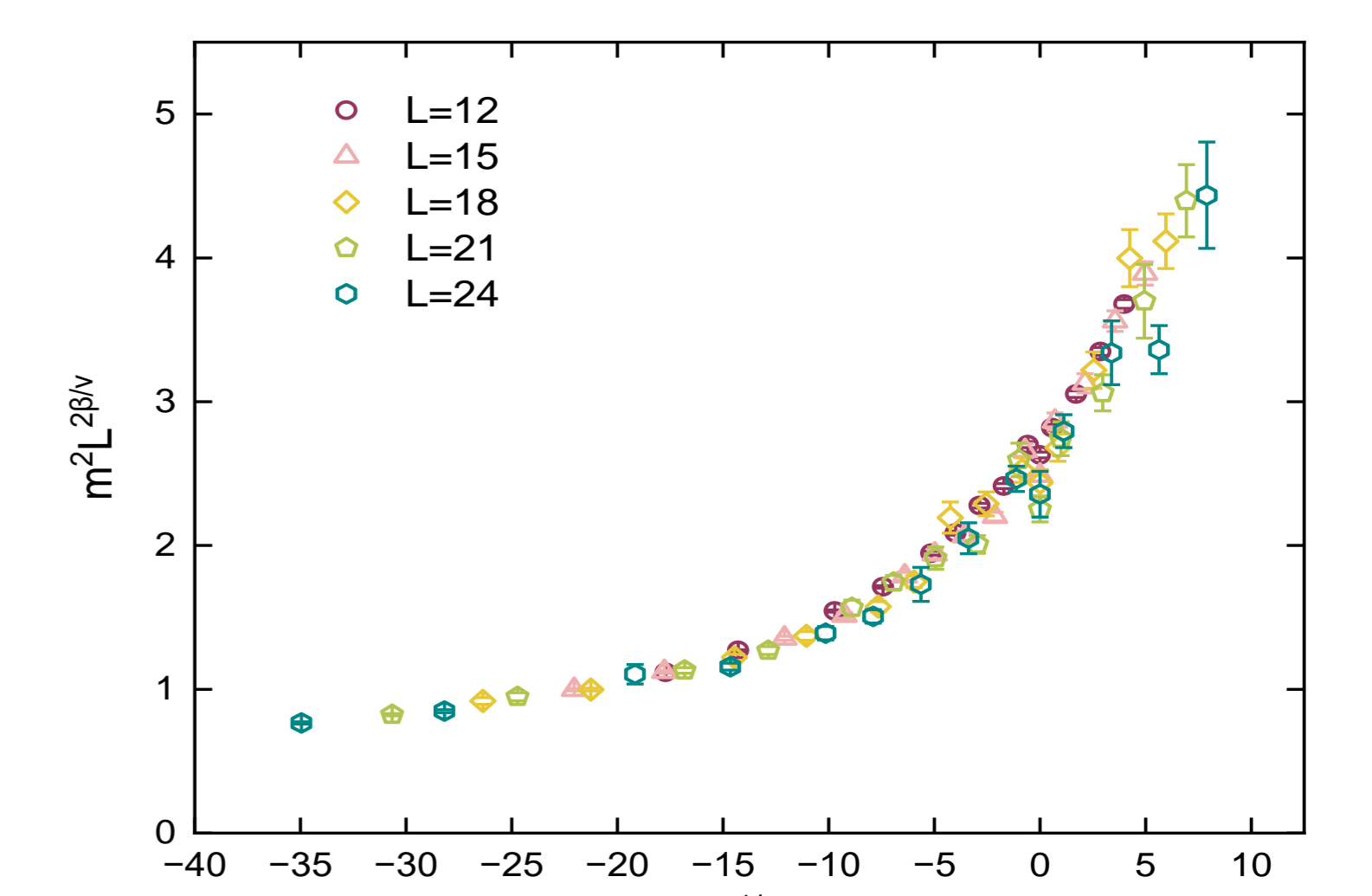
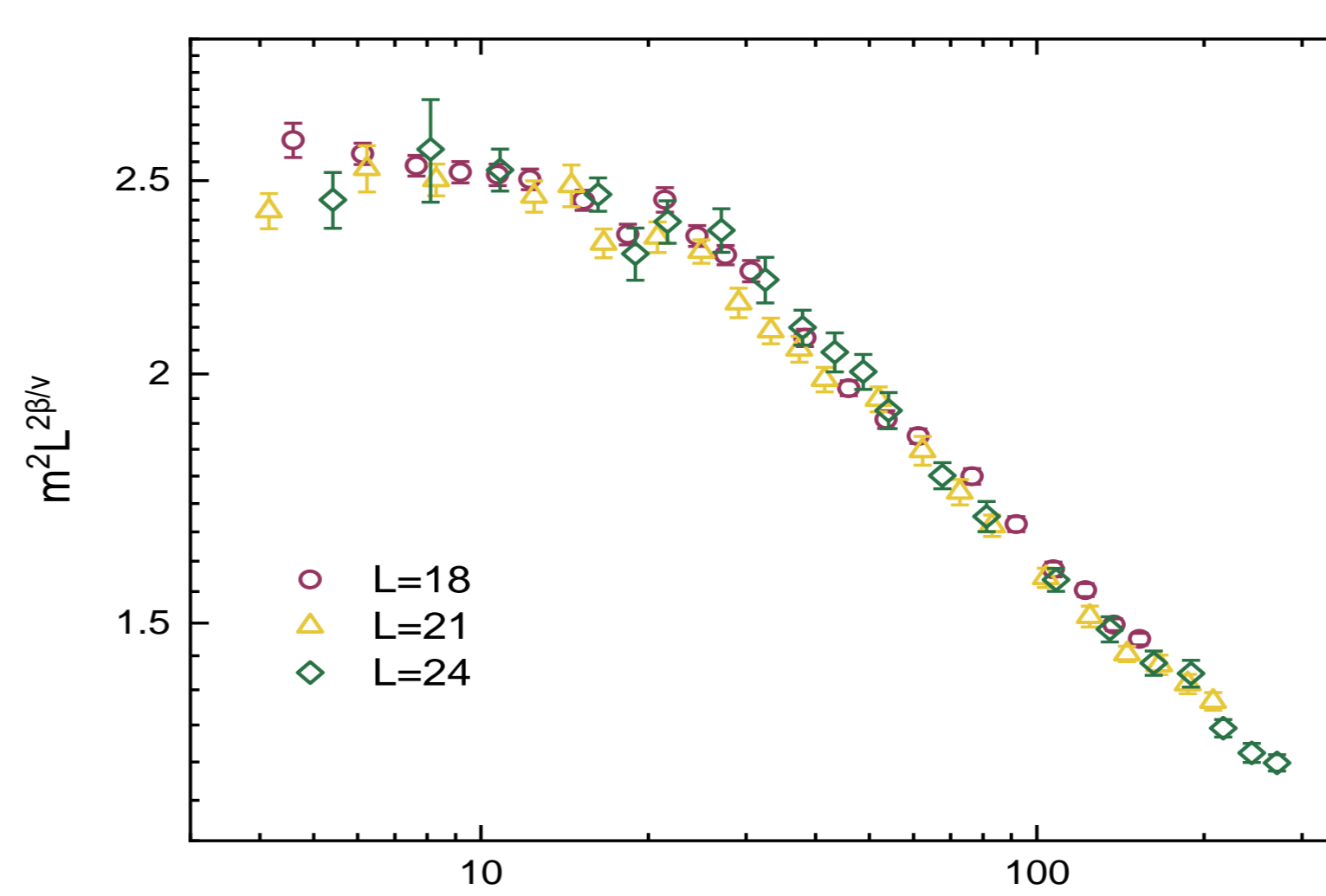
Here, we introduce a four-component space-time local auxiliary fields $\gamma(\pm 1) = 1 + \sqrt{6}/3$, $\gamma(\pm 2) = 1 - \sqrt{6}/3$, $\eta(\pm 1) = \pm\sqrt{2(3 - \sqrt{6})}$, $\eta(\pm 2) = \pm\sqrt{2(3 + \sqrt{6})}$, and use DQMC for importance sampling over these space-time configurations.

Results: Chiral Heisenberg^[5]

Ordered initial state

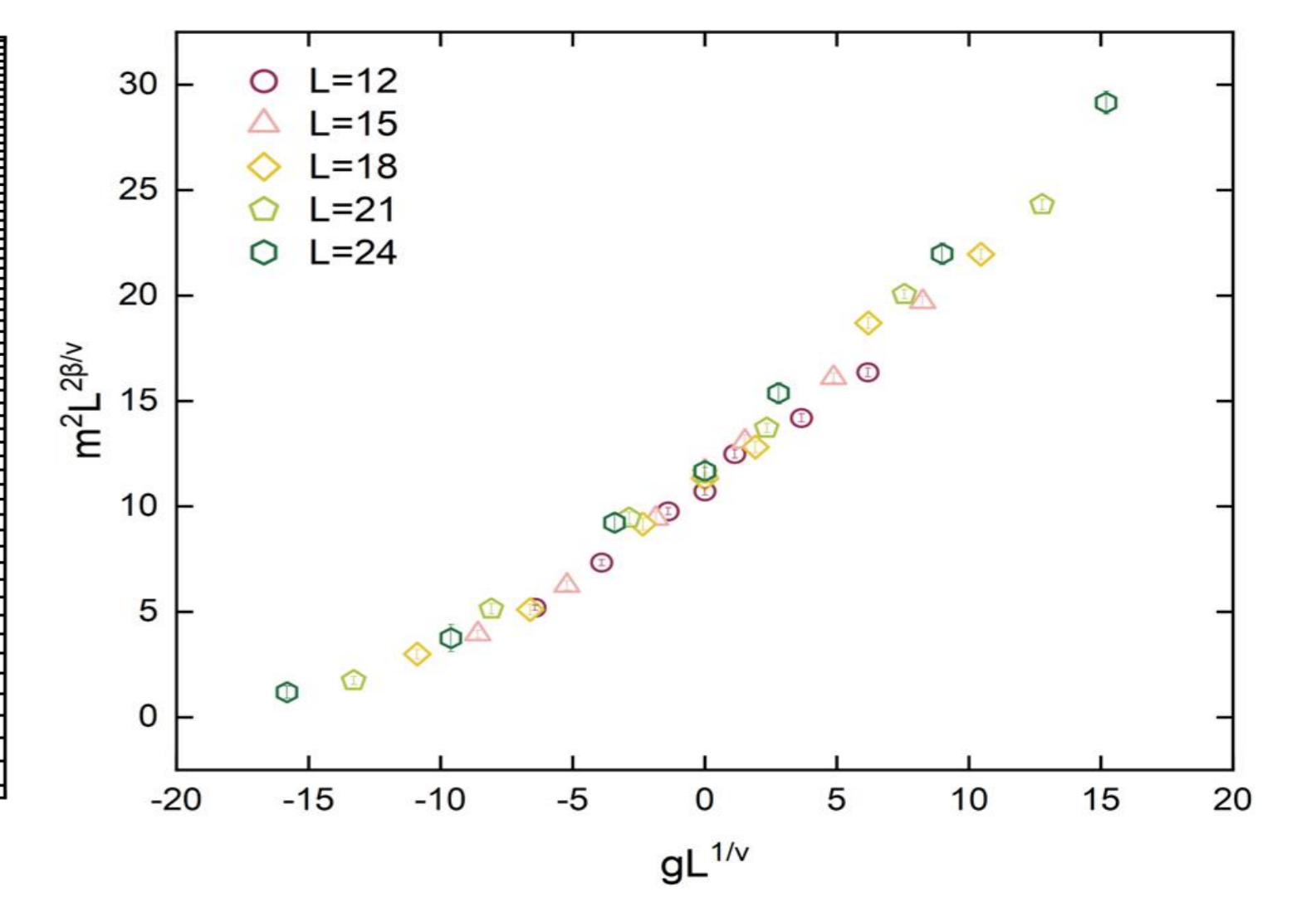
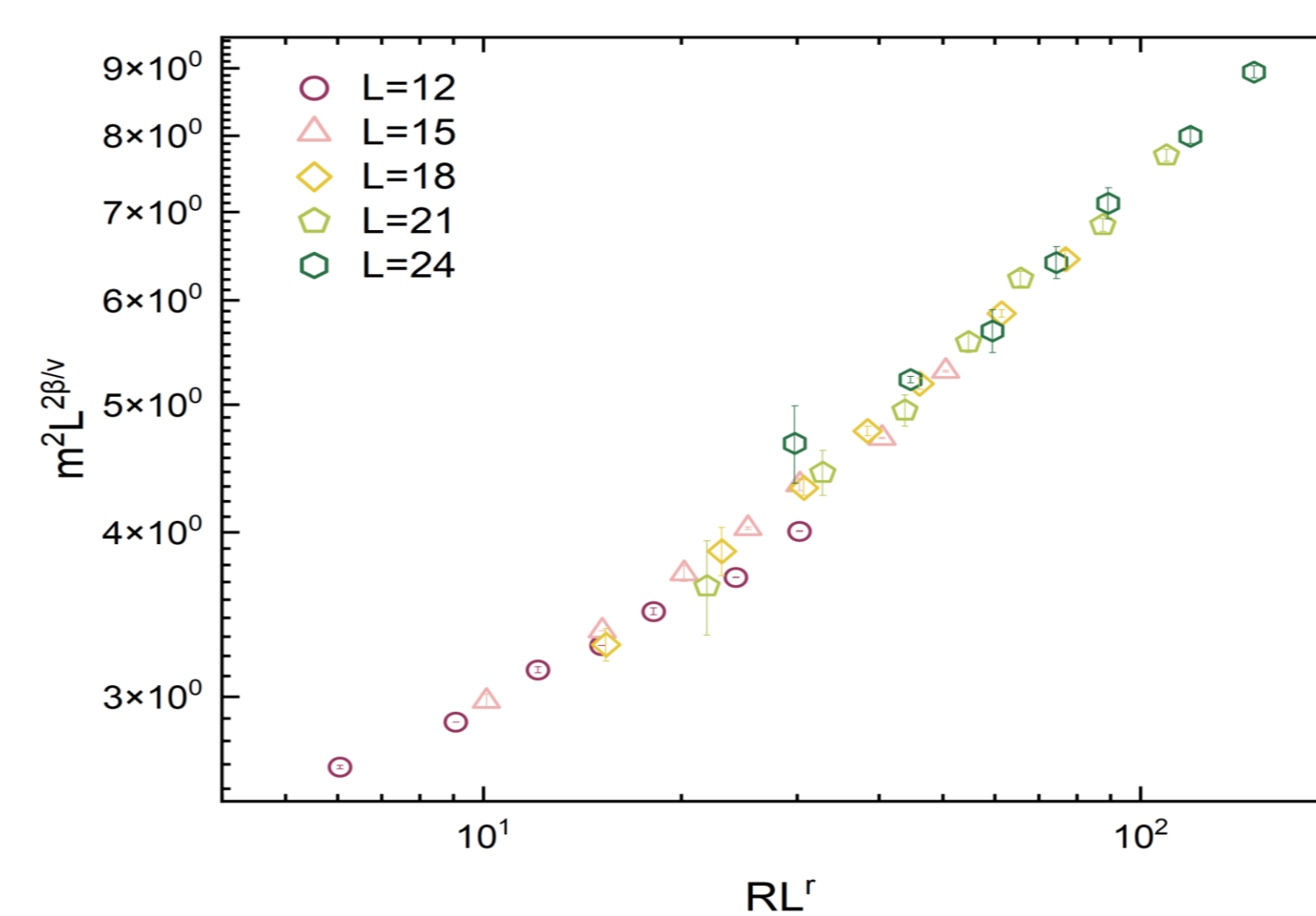


Semimetal initial state

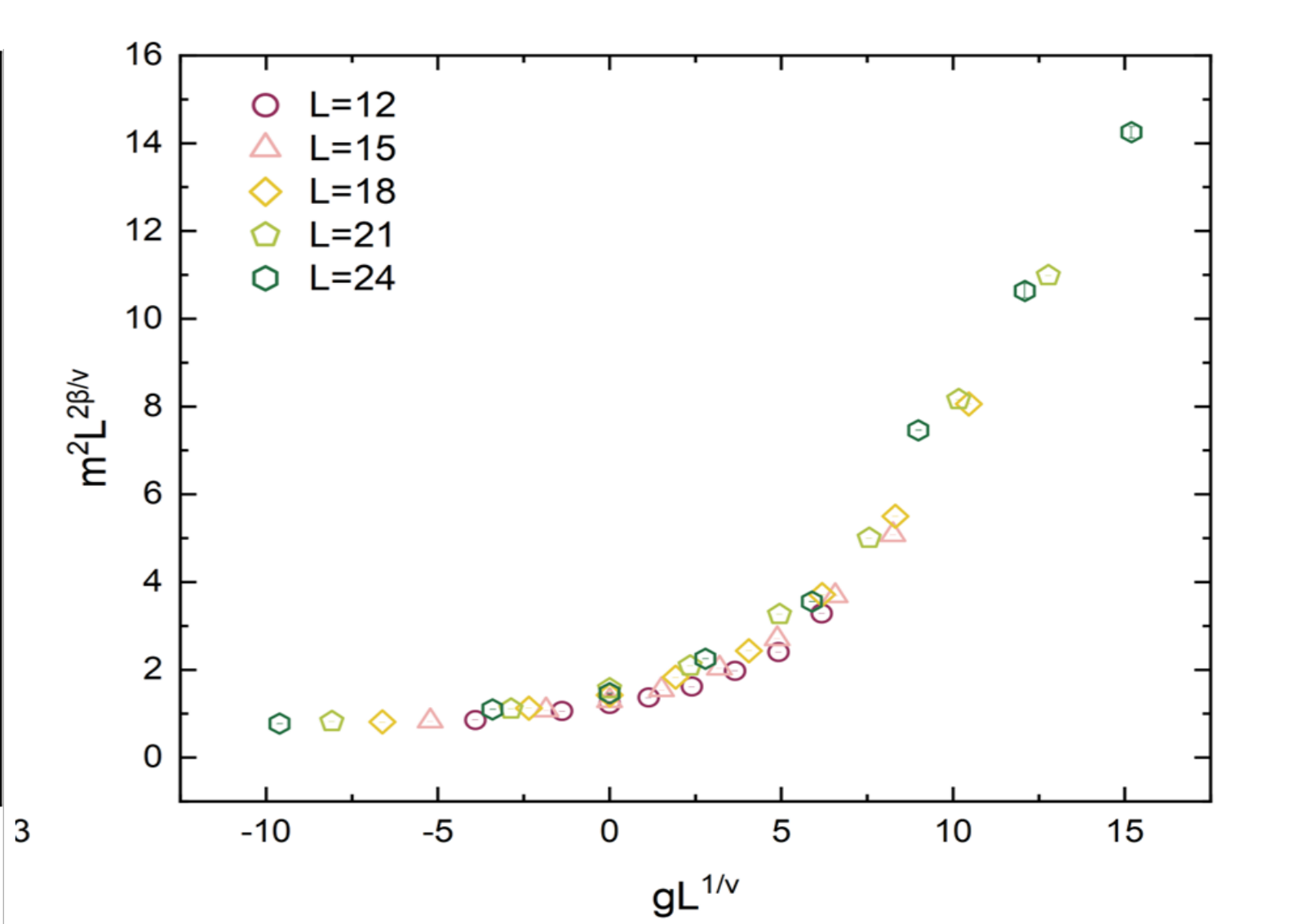
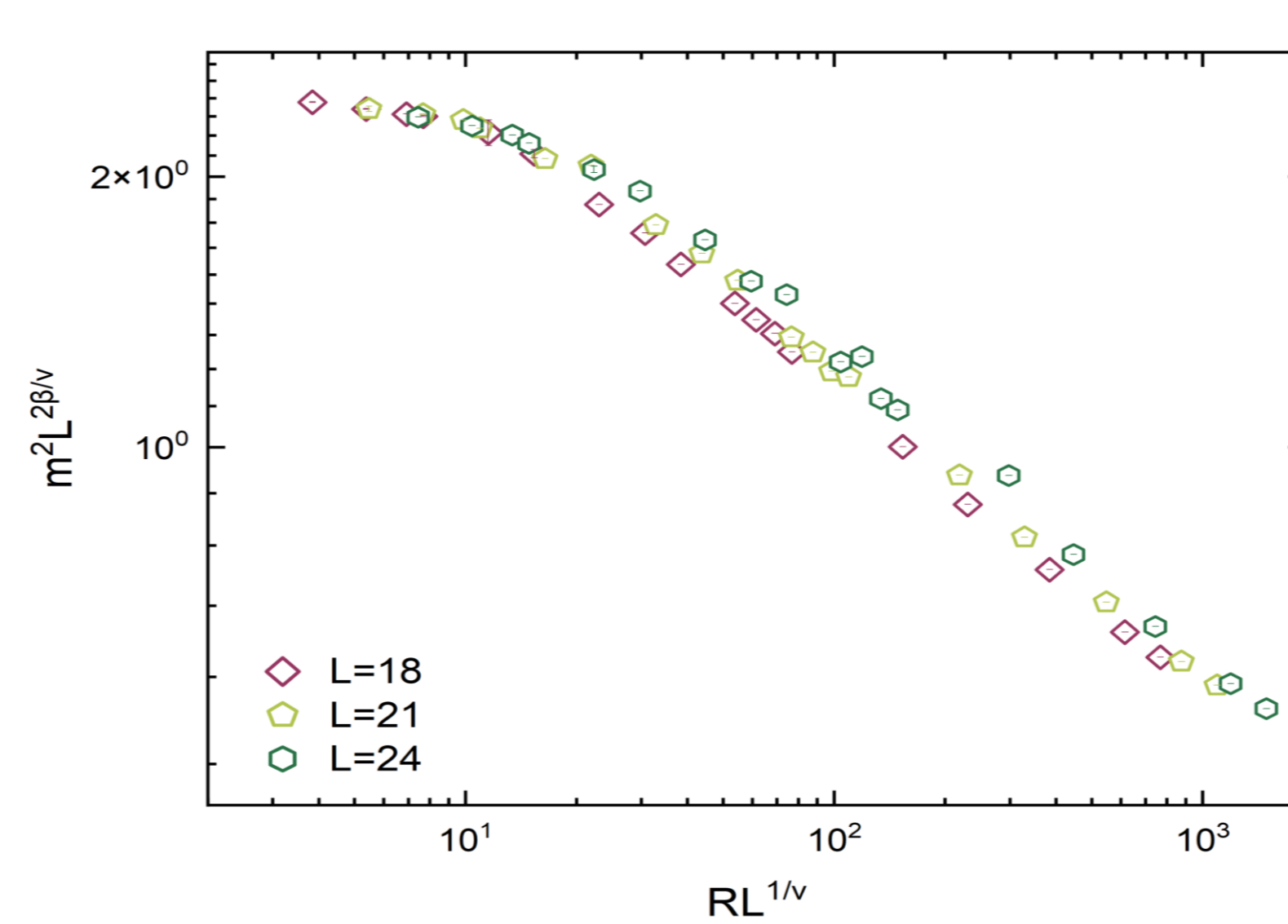


Results: Chiral Ising^[6]

Ordered initial state



Semimetal initial state



Summary

- For the first time, we explored the driven dynamics in Gross-Neveu-Yukawa universality class.
- We have verified that the driven dynamics satisfies the finite-time scaling.

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