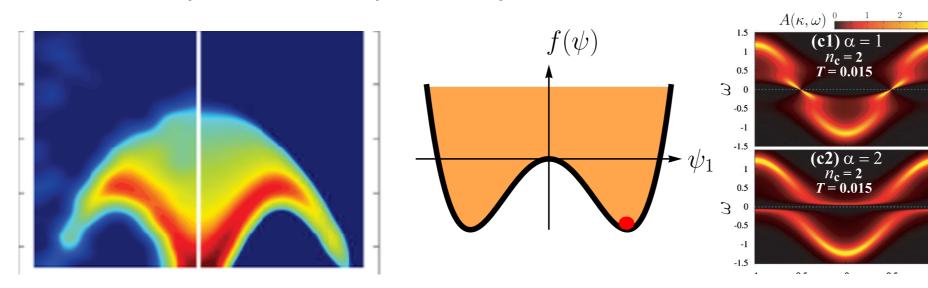
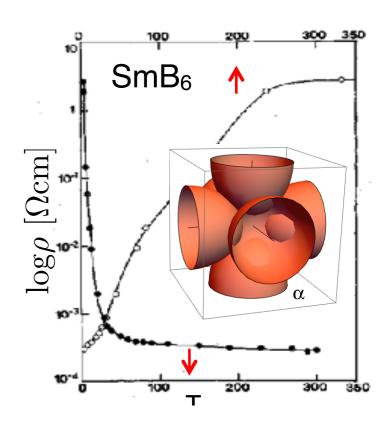
www.physics.rutgers.edu/~coleman/talks/iip\_natal.pdf

### Piers Coleman

Center for Materials Theory, Rutgers U, USA Hubbard Theory Consortium, Royal Holloway, U. London





Yashar Komijani (Rutgers), Anna Toth (TU, Budapest), Premi Chandra (Rutgers) Ari Wugalter (Rutgers)



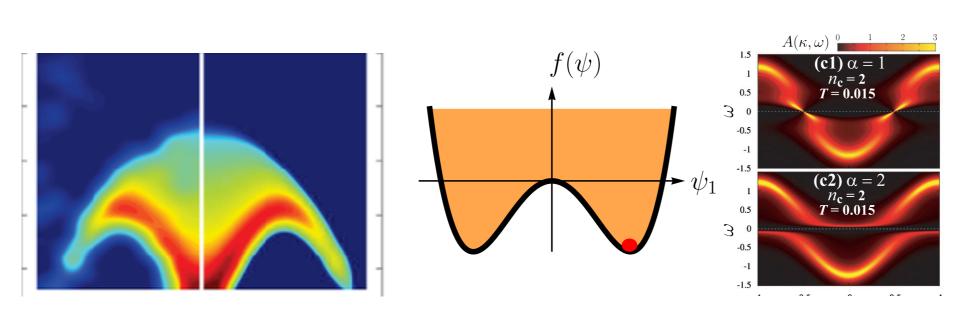


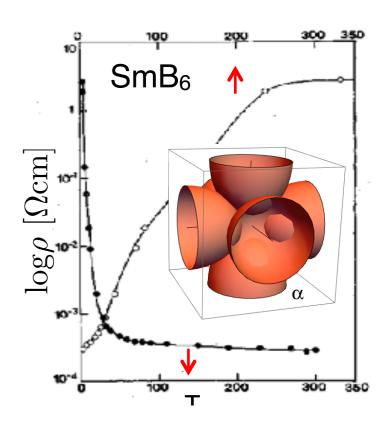
IIP, Natal 29th Aug 2018

Emergent Phenonon in Strongly Correlated Quantum Matter.



www.physics.rutgers.edu/~coleman/talks/iip\_natal.pdf







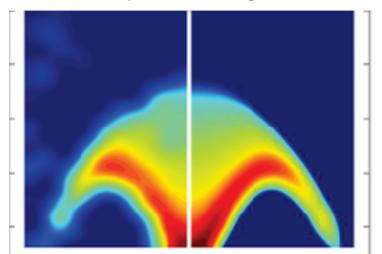


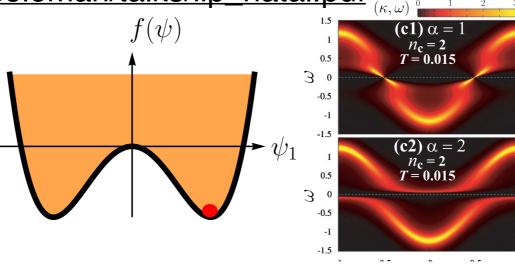
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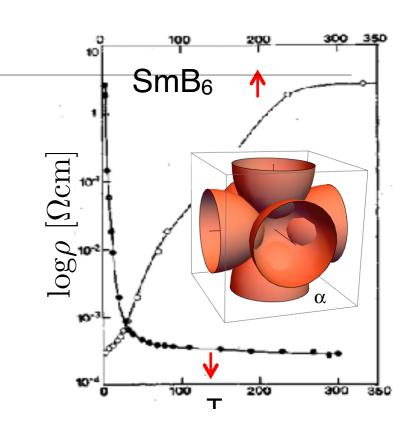
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- Order
- Fractionalization
- Order + Fractionalization
- Motivation from Heavy Fermions
- Induced Order Fractionalization
- First attempts at a classification

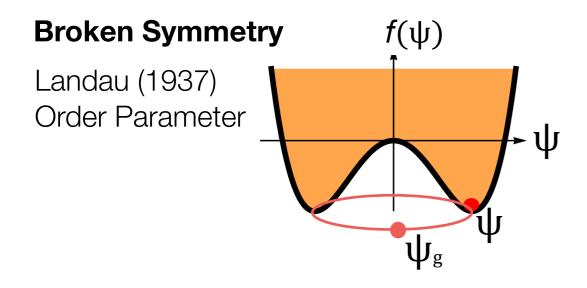


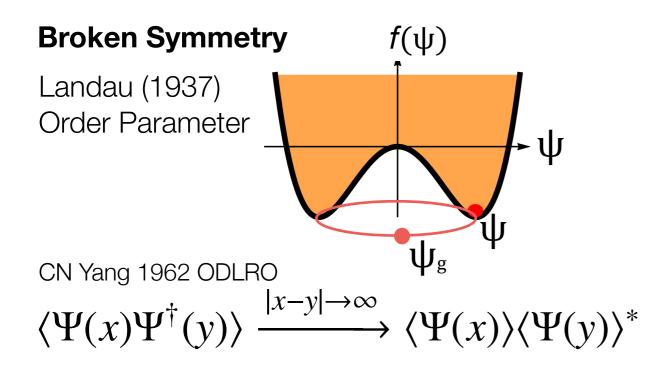


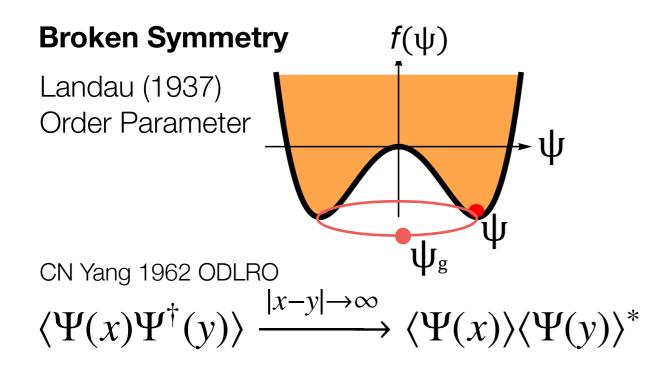
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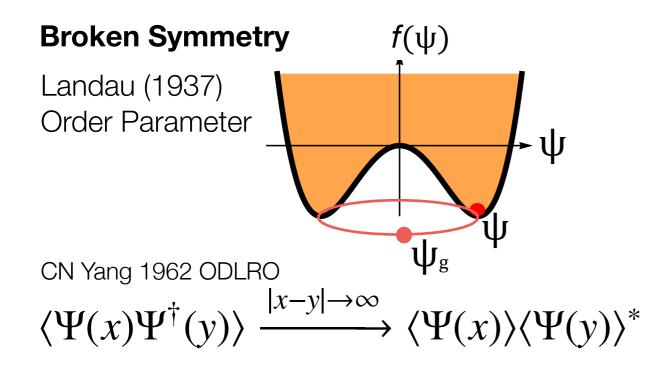








Static property.



Static property.

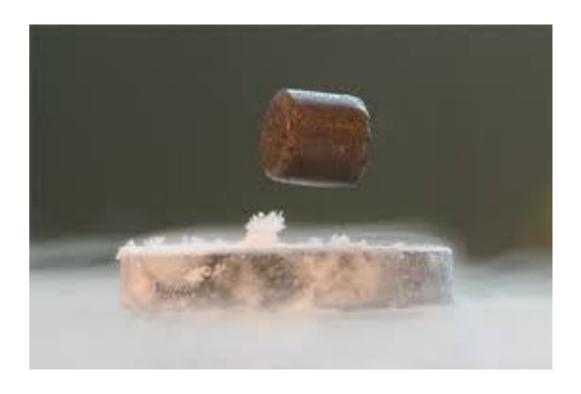
Electronic Matter:

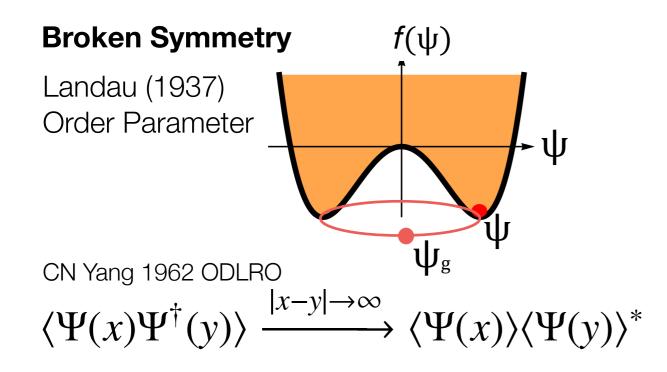
OPs = pairs of fermions

$$\Psi = \langle \hat{\psi}_{\uparrow} \hat{\psi}_{\downarrow} \rangle$$
  $\vec{M} = \langle \psi^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi \rangle$ 

**BCS** 

Stoner Hartree Fock



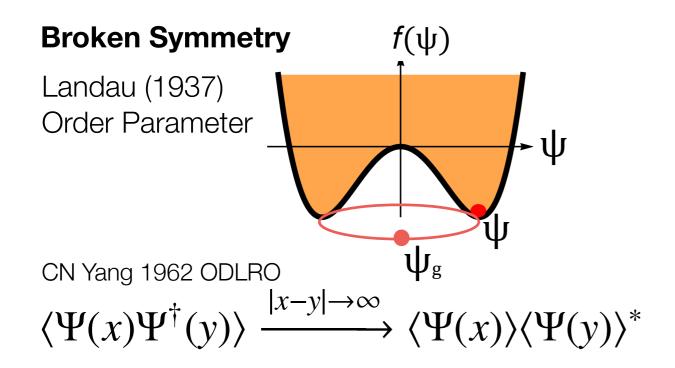


- Static property.
- Half integer OPS are impossible.

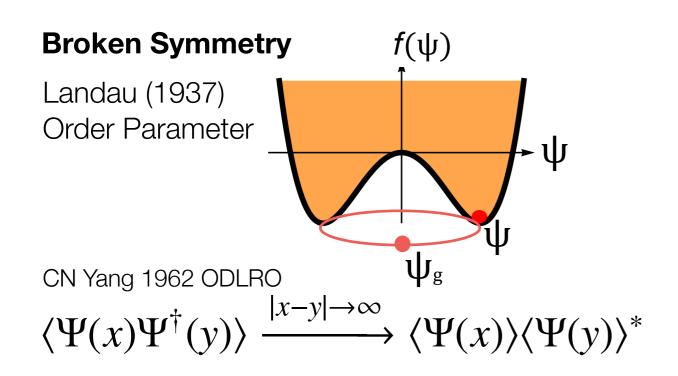
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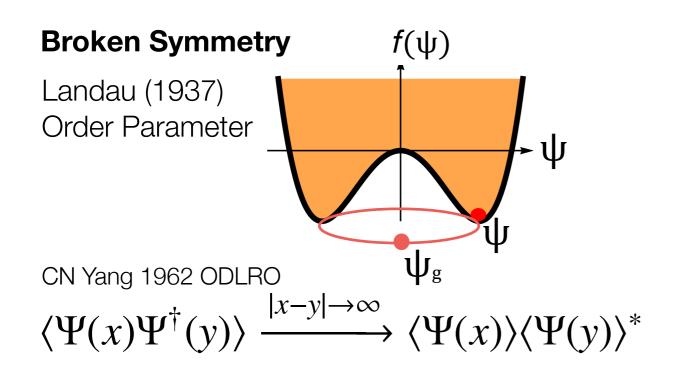
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#### **Operator Fractionalization:**

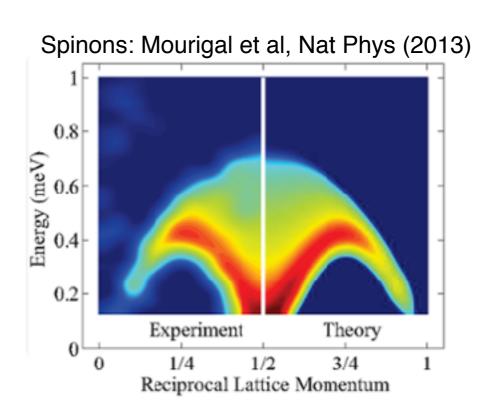
Magnons fractionalize into Spinons

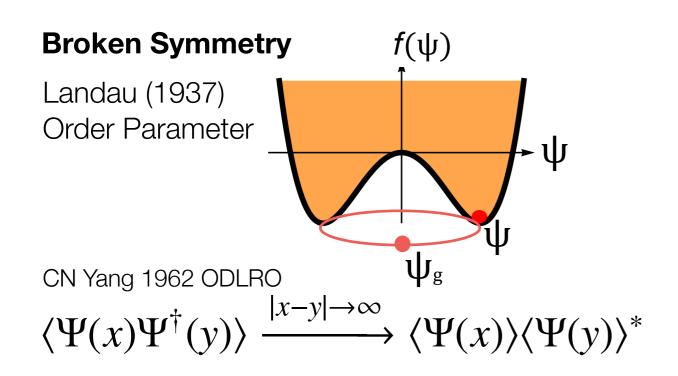


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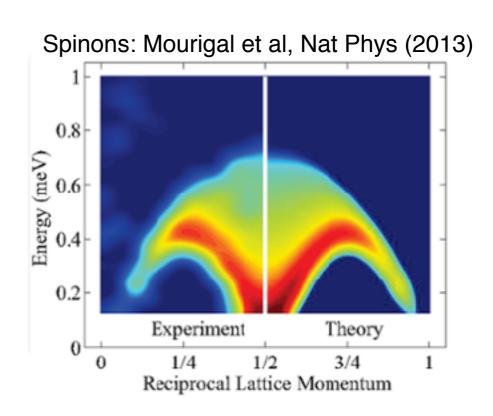


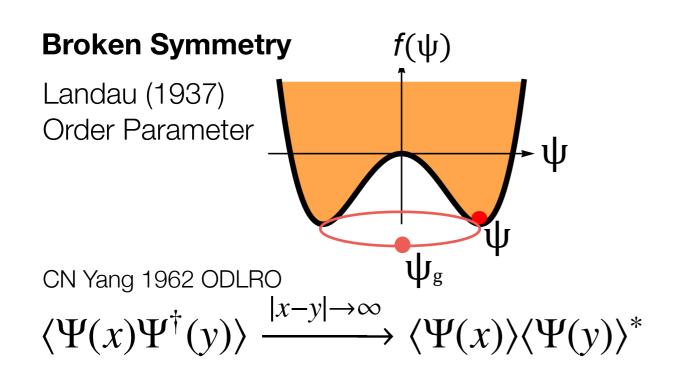
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$$\vec{S} \rightarrow f_{\alpha}^{\dagger} f_{\beta}$$





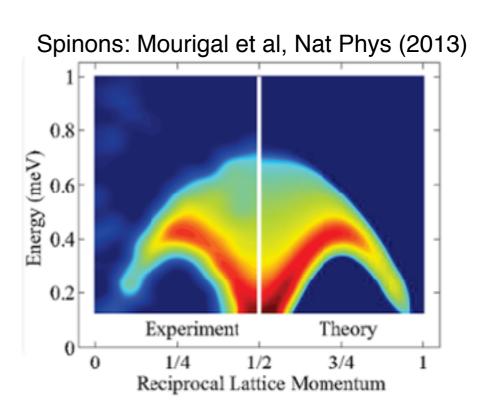
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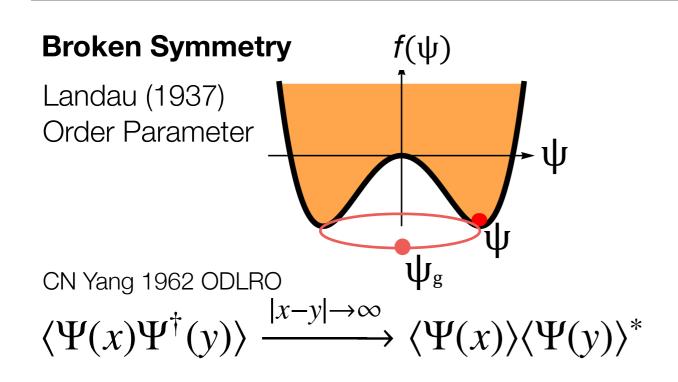
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Magnons fractionalize into Spinons

S=1/2 Heisenberg Chain, Kitaev Honecomb Kondo models Deconfined Criticality

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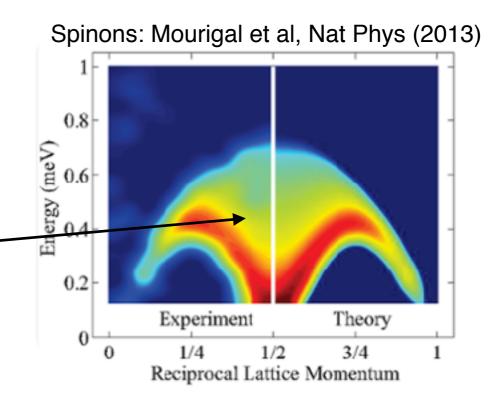
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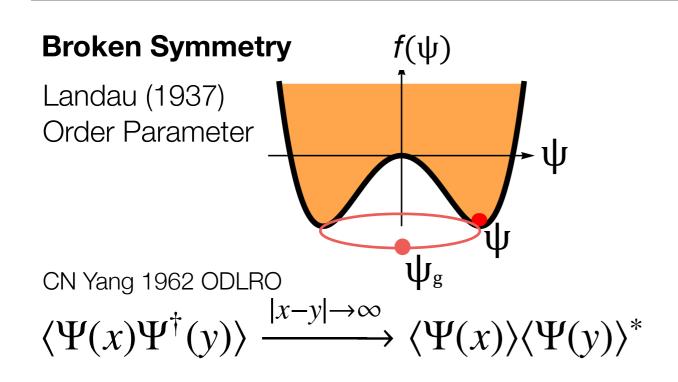
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excited state property



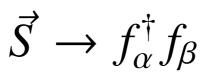


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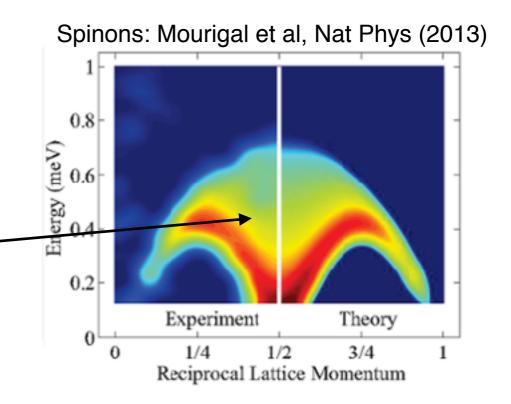
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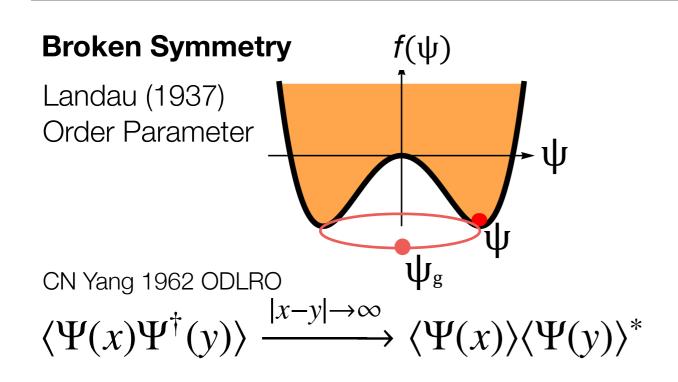
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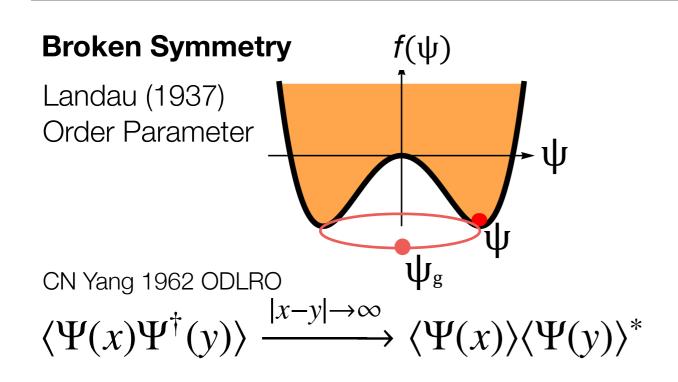
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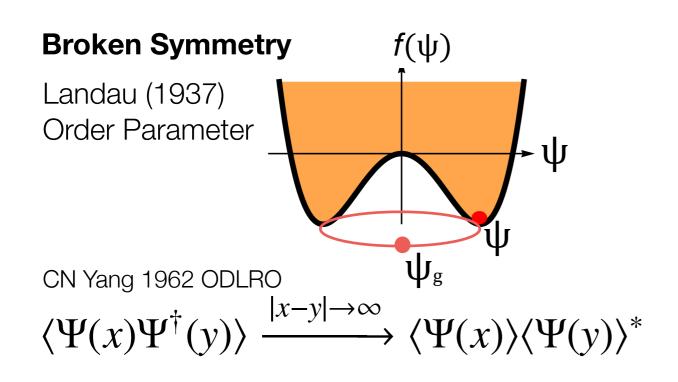
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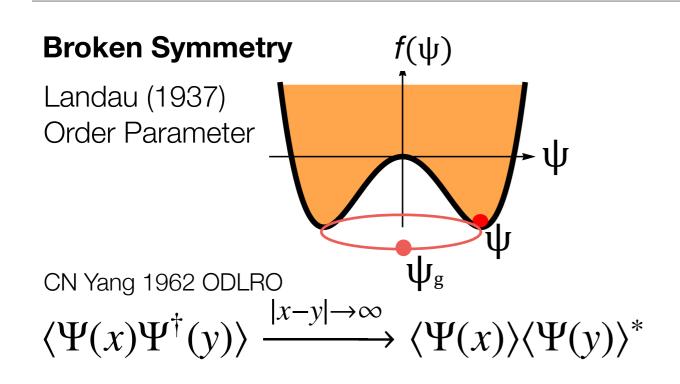
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Conjecture:

Order can also fractionalize



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S=1/2 Heisenberg Chain, Kitaev Honecomb Kondo models

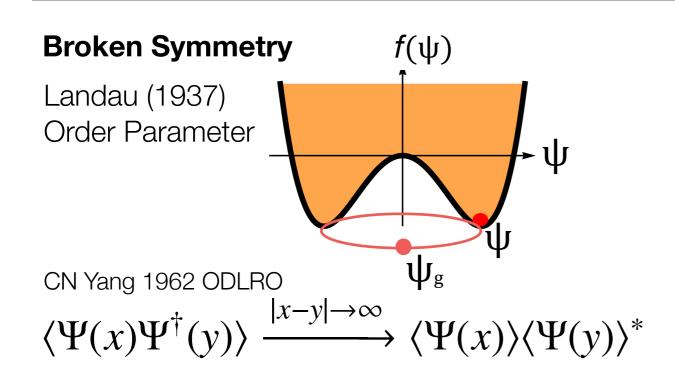
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Conjecture:

Order can also fractionalize

Requires an extension of ODRLO into space-time.



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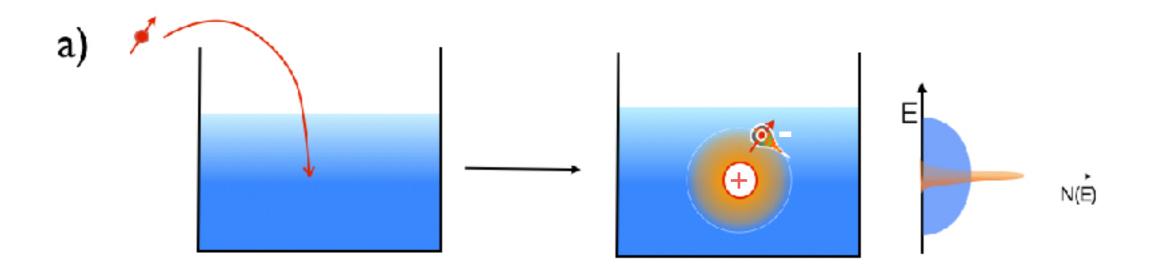
#### Order can also fractionalize

- Requires an extension of ODRLO into space-time.
- Half integer OPS are possible.

$$H = -t \sum_{(i,j)\sigma} (c^{\dagger}{}_{i\sigma}c_{j\sigma} + \text{H.c}) + J \sum_{j,\alpha\beta} \vec{\sigma}_{j} \cdot \vec{S}_{j}, \qquad \text{``Platonic'' Kondo (Andy Millis)}$$

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"Platonic" Kondo (Andy Millis)

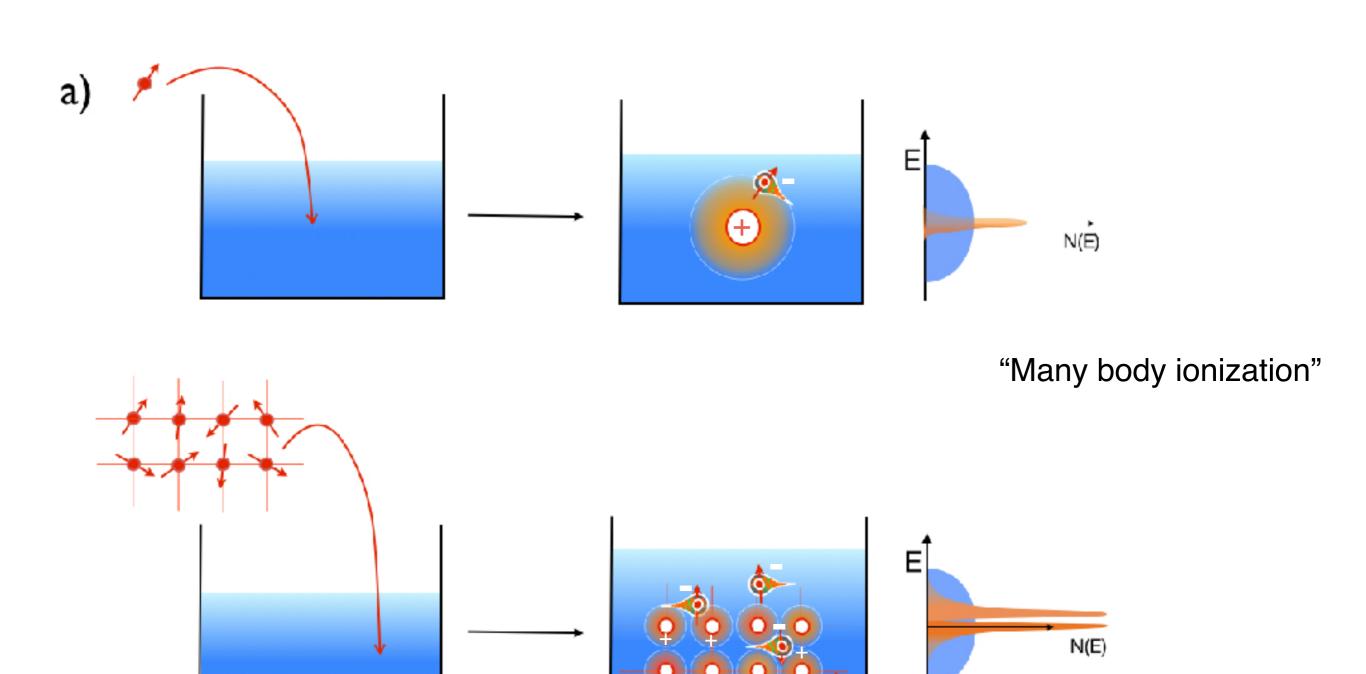


"Many body ionization"

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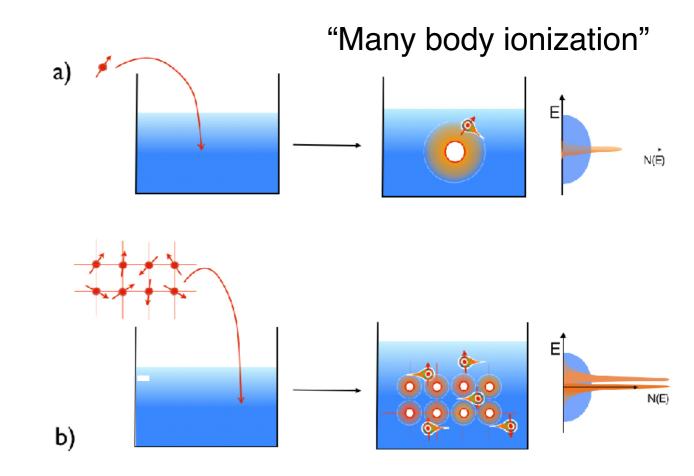
b)

"Platonic" Kondo (Andy Millis)



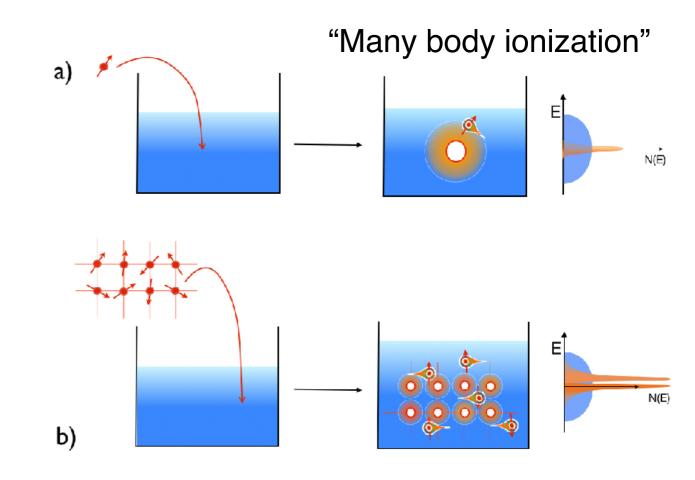
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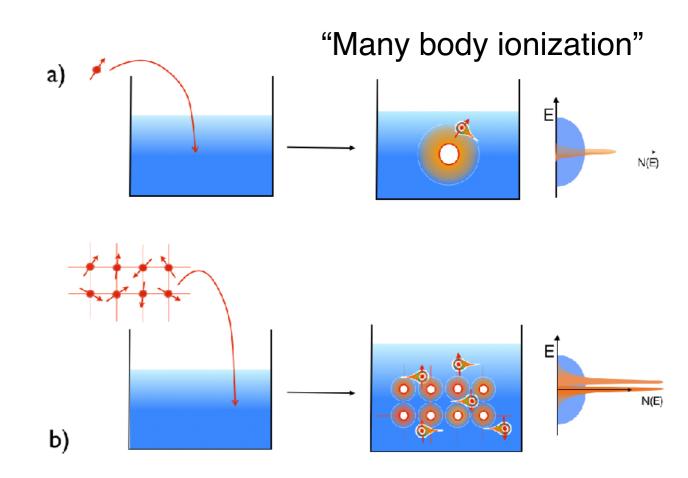
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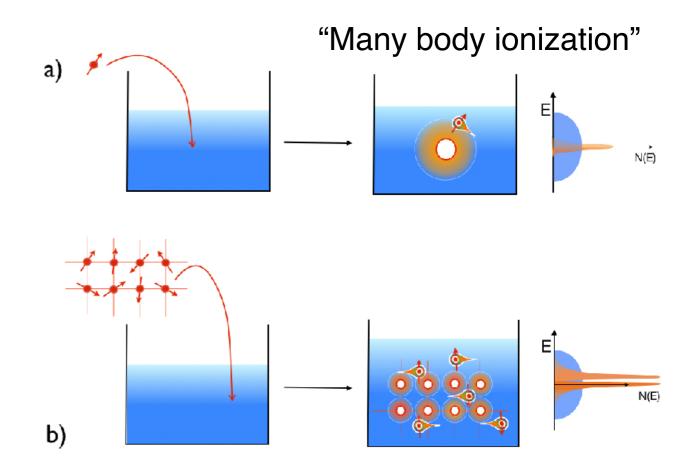


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 Spin Fractionalization



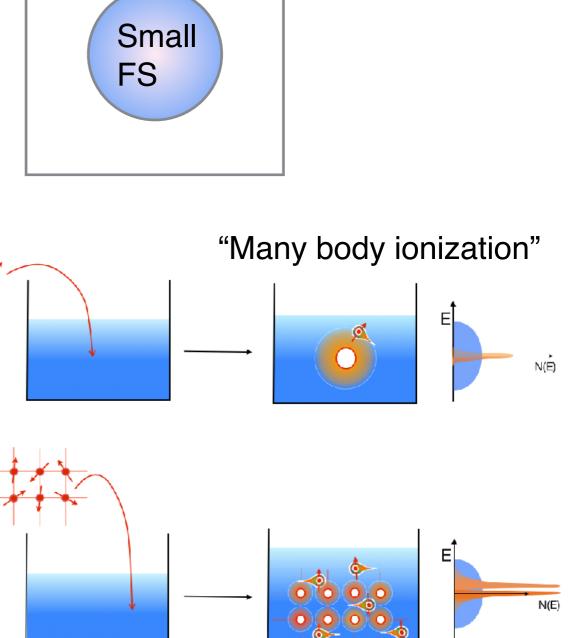
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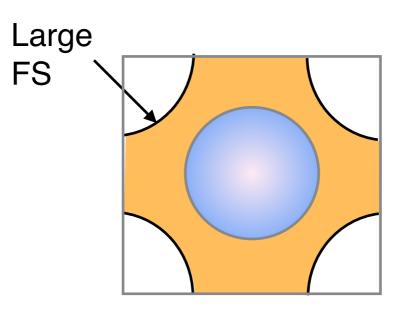
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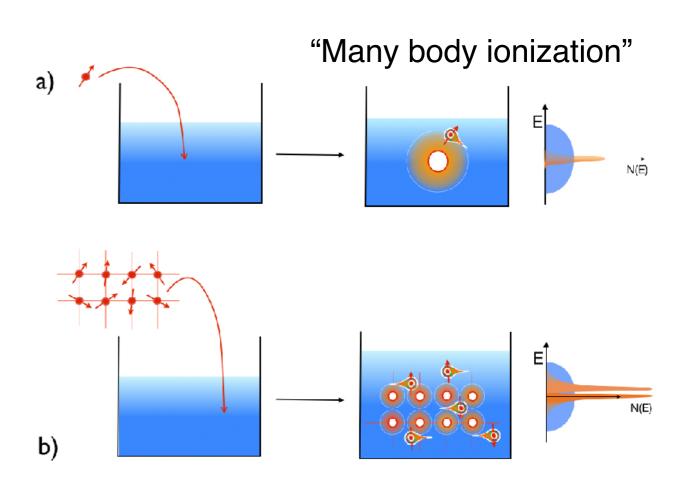


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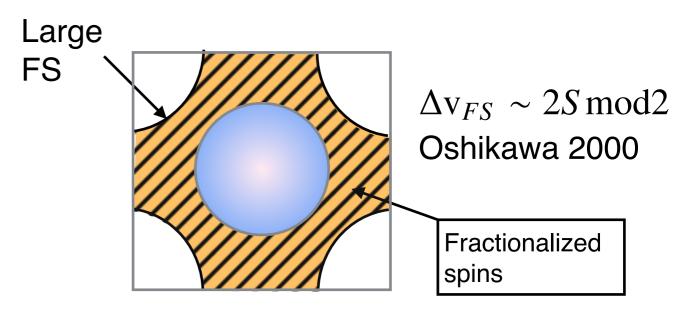


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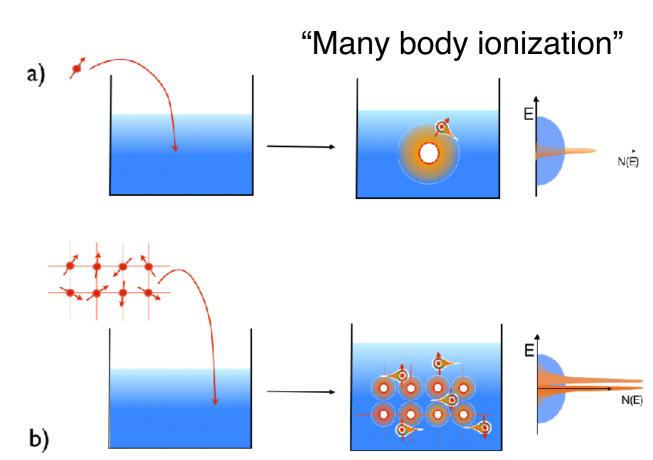


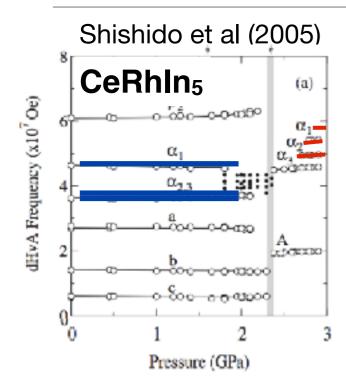
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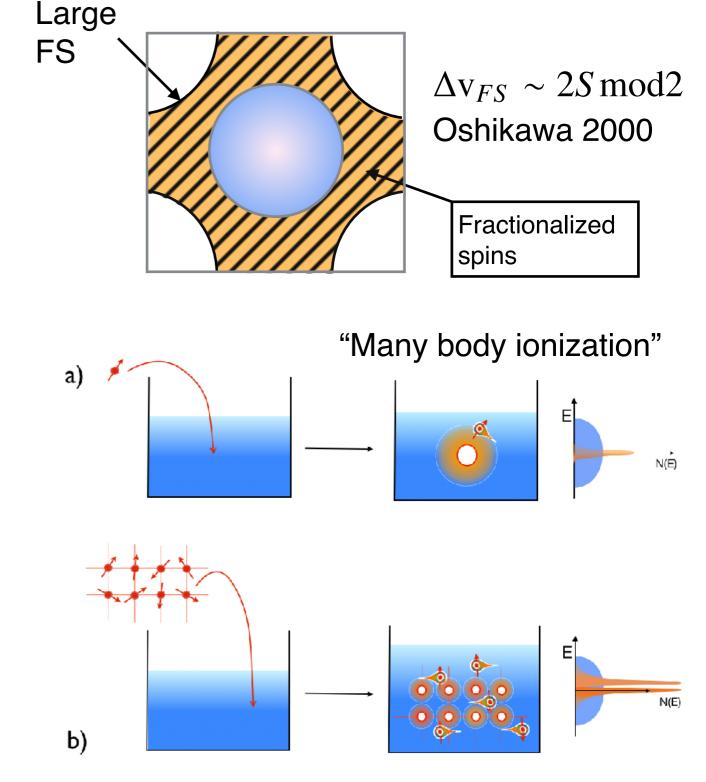
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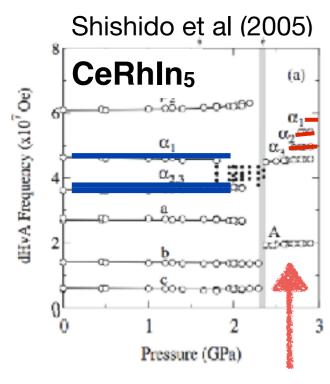




#### Pressure driven Fractionalization

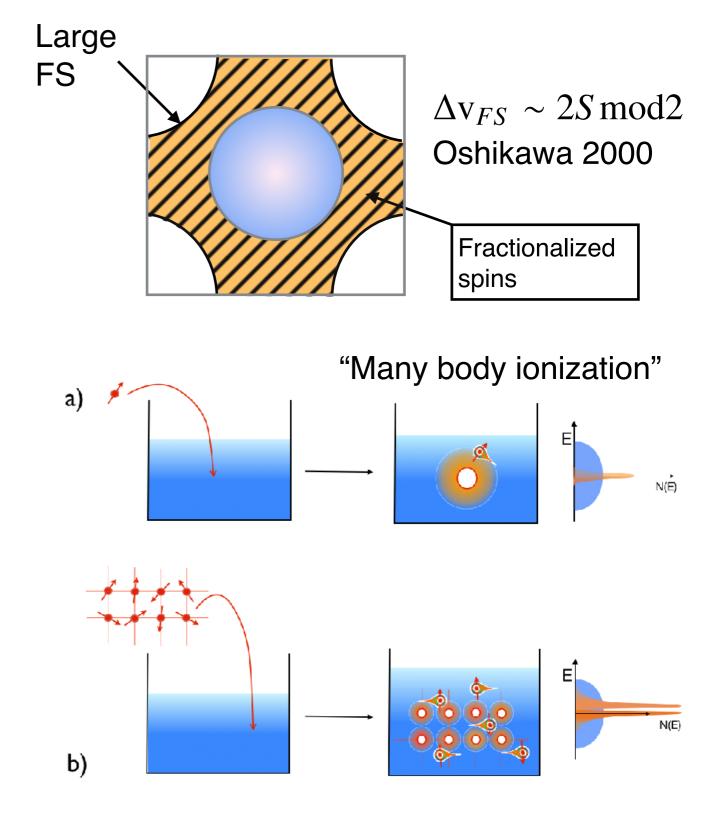
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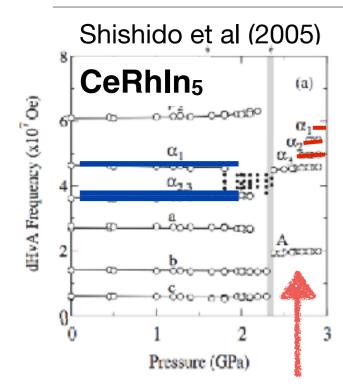


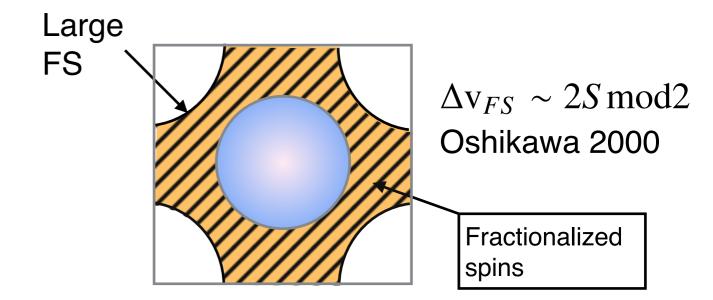


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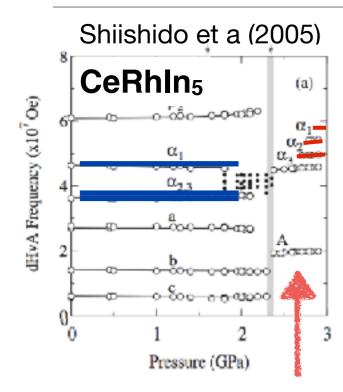


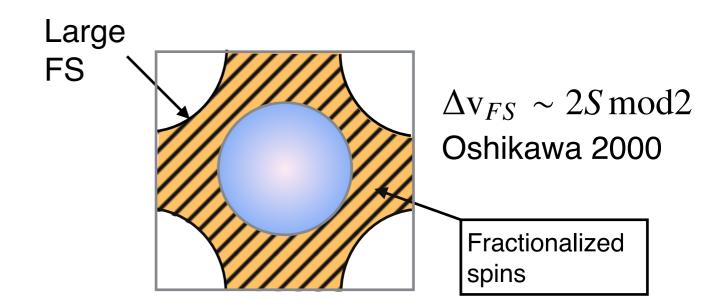




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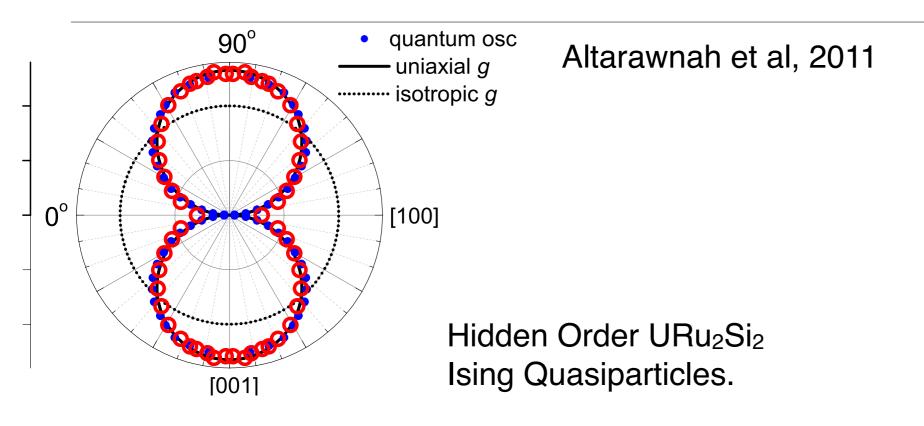


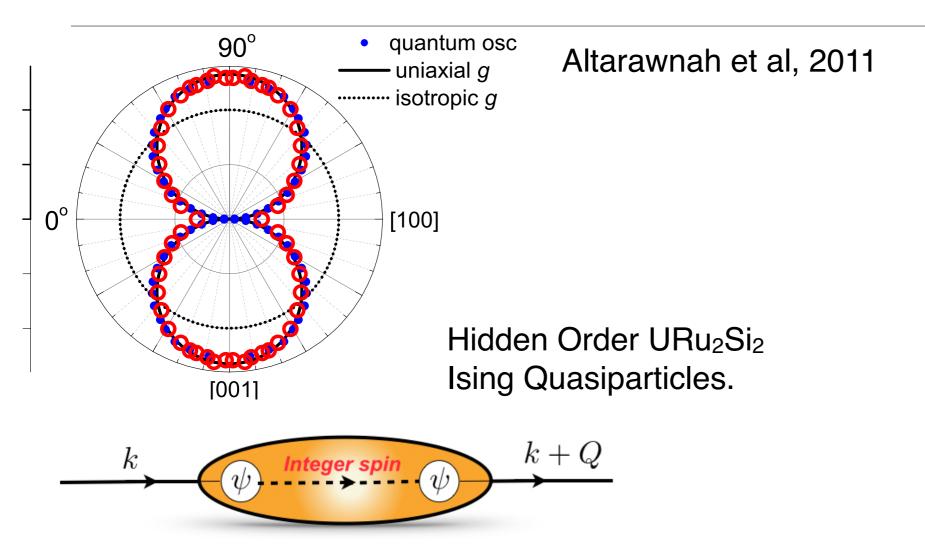
#### Pressure driven Fractionalization

But viewed from the perspective of the Kondo model, the f-electron is an emergent fractionalization of the spin, as a charged Dirac particle.

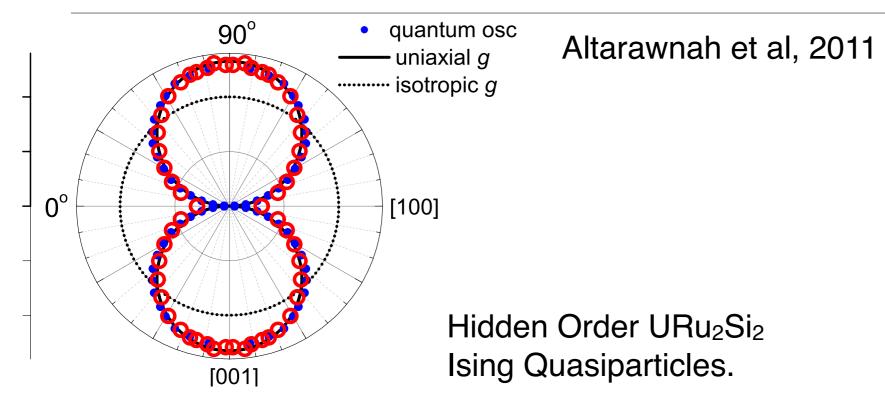
$$\vec{S} \to f_{\alpha}^{\dagger} f_{\beta}$$
 Spin Fractionalization

What other kinds of fractionalization are possible?





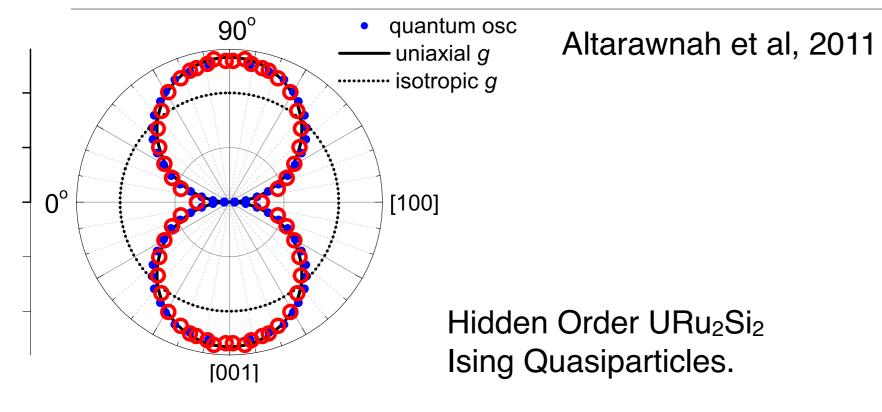
$$\psi = \sqrt{\text{Multipole}} = \text{Spinorial OP}$$





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Integer (J=4) spin fractionalizes into Ising Quasiparticles.



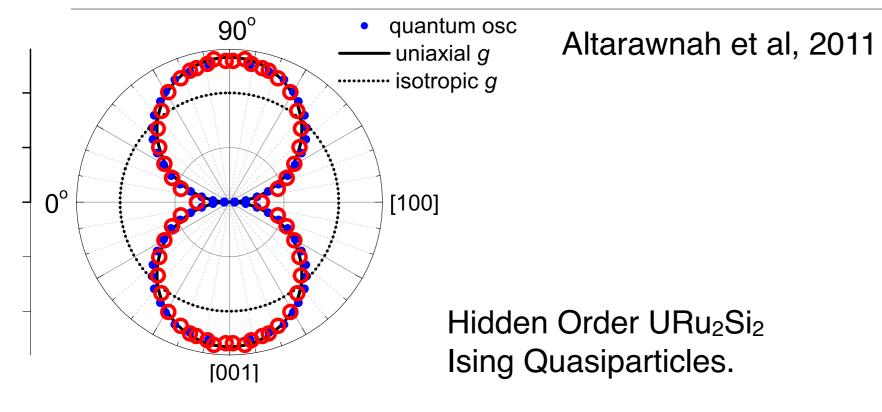


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$$\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{URu_2Si_2} \\ \textit{Hastatic} \ \text{order} & \Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_{\uparrow} \\ \Psi_{\downarrow} \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

P. Chandra et al, Nature, 493, 621-626 (2013).

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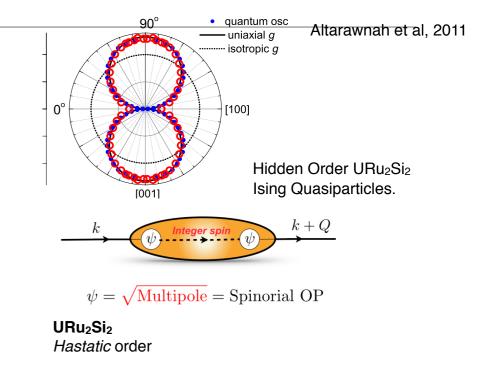


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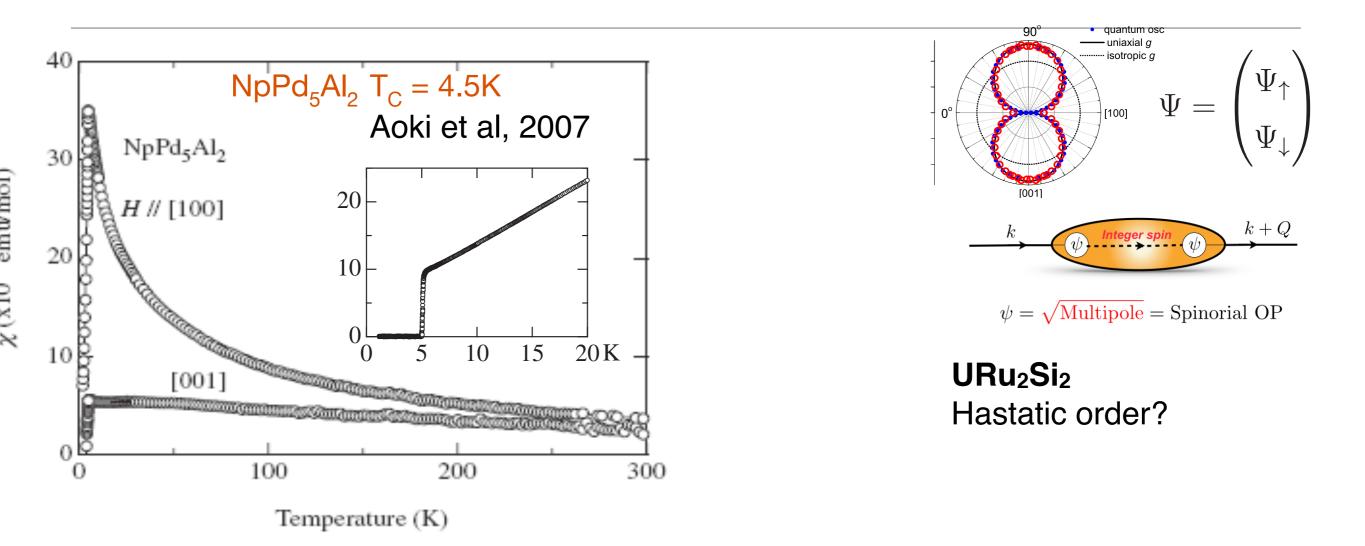


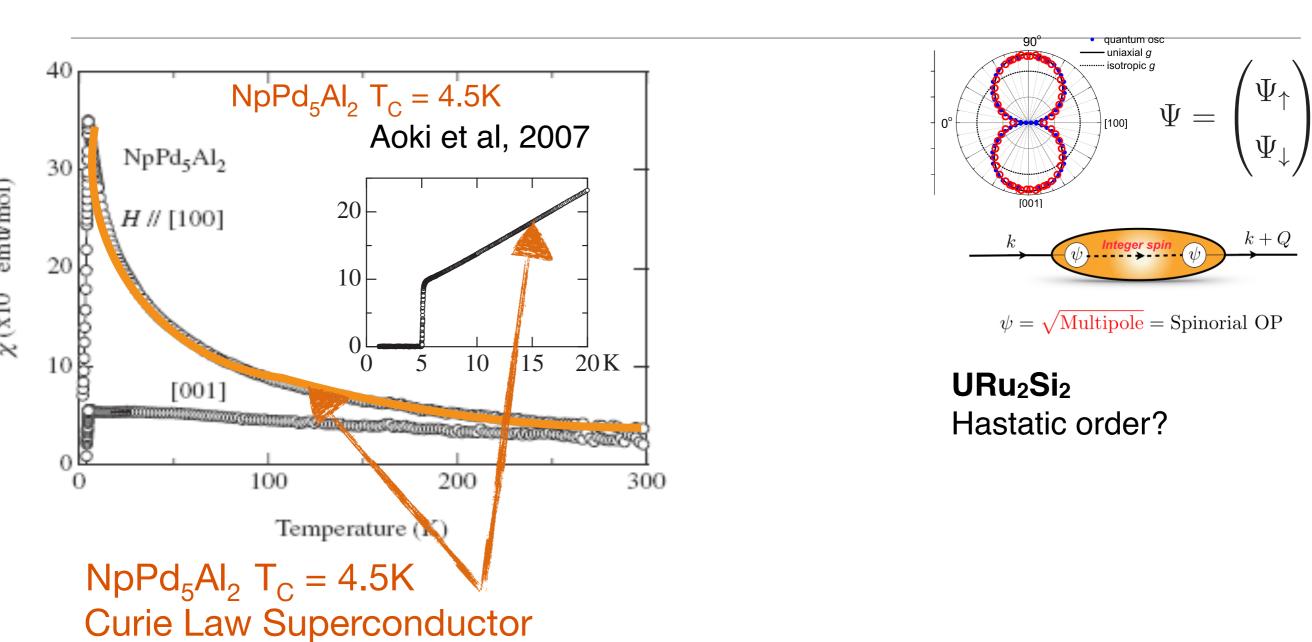
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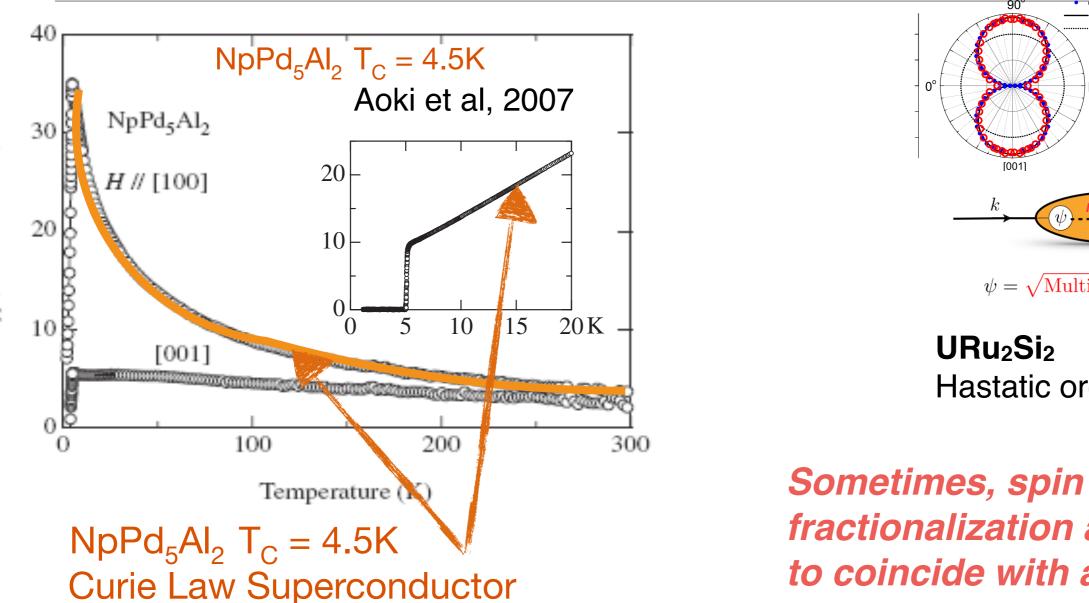
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 $NpPd_5Al_2$   $T_C = 4.5K$ 



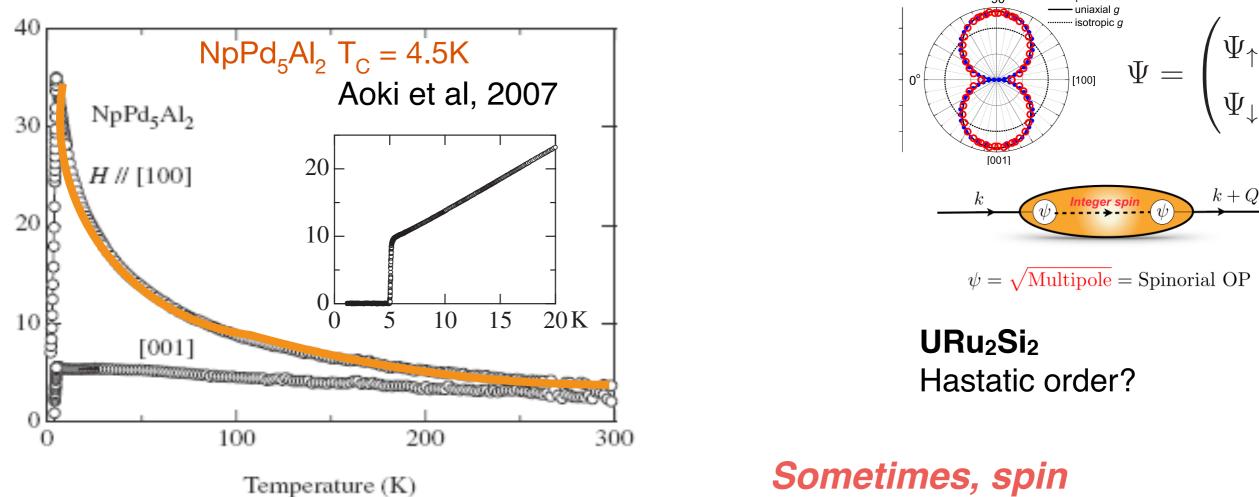




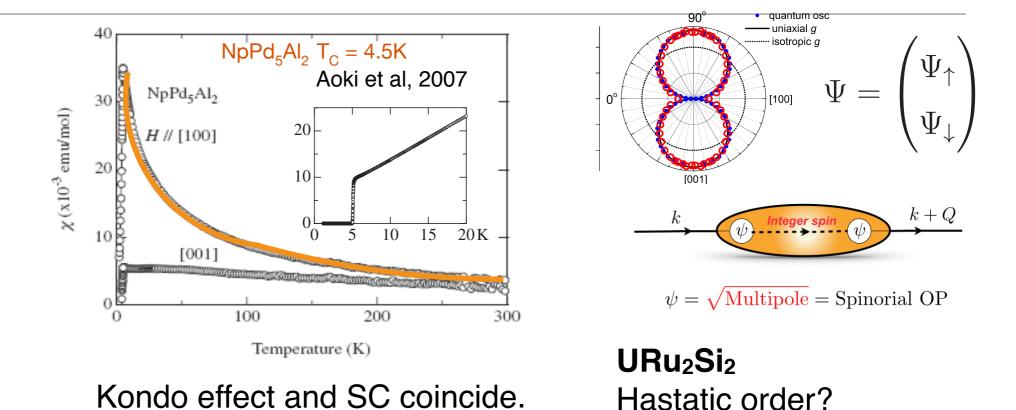
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Hastatic order?

fractionalization appears to coincide with a phase transition.

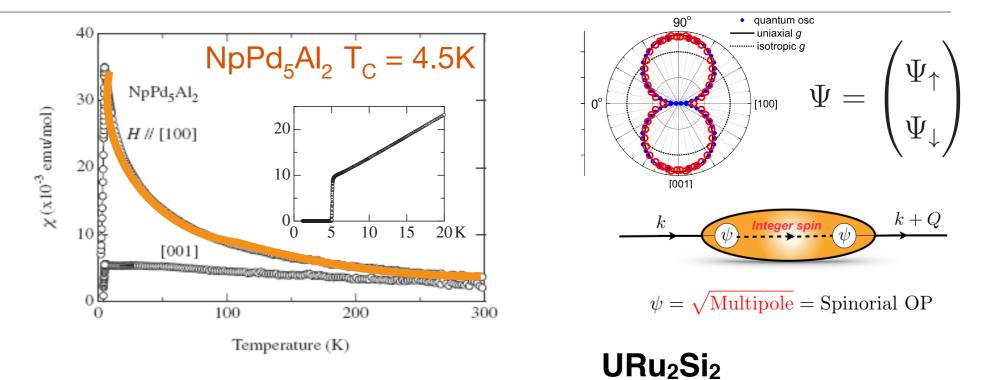


Sometimes, spin fractionalization appears to coincide with a phase transition.

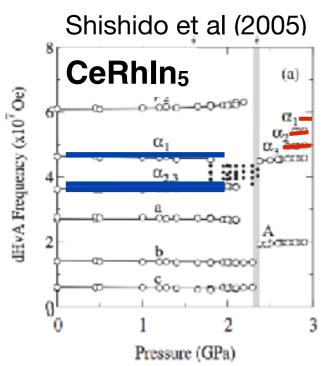


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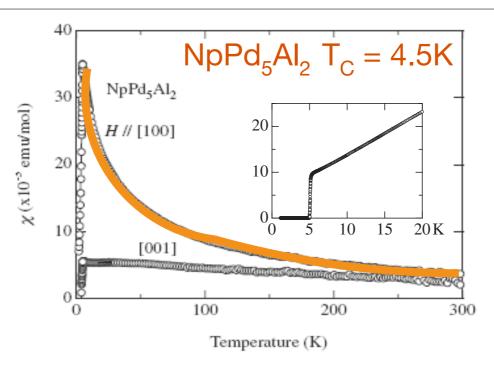
Kondo effect and SC coincide.



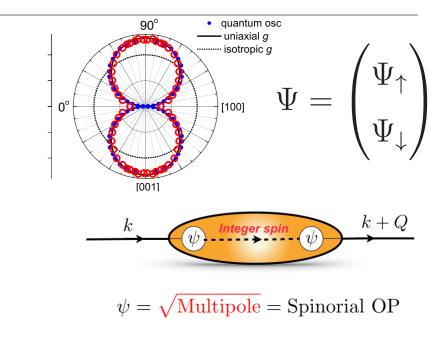
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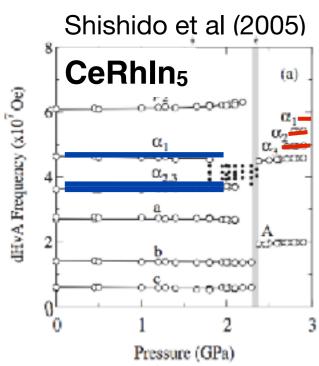
Pressure driven Fractionalization



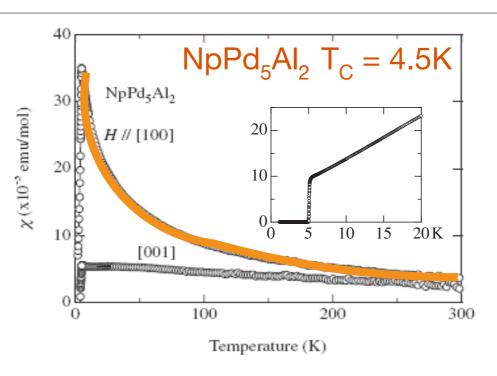
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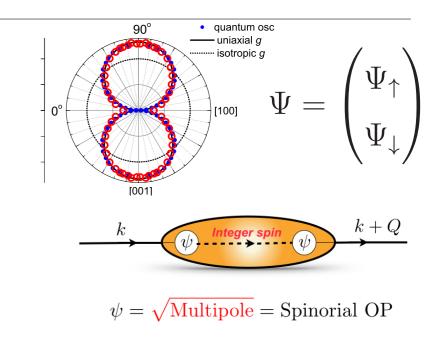
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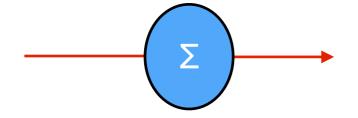


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Hastatic order?

Conjecture:

Order can fractionalize

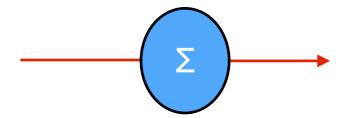
Dyson self-energy



Conventional Broken Symmetry: Local in time

$$\Sigma_{\alpha\beta}(2,1) = M_{\alpha\beta}\delta(2-1)$$

### Dyson self-energy

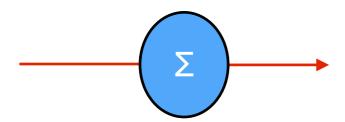


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#### Dyson self-energy





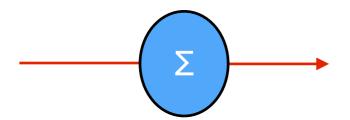
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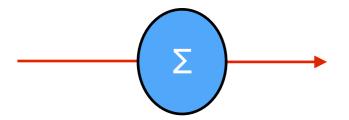
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 $-V_{B}(1) - -V_{a}(2) - \sum_{\alpha} c(2, 1)$ 

Order Fractionalization: non-local in time.  $|t_2-t_1|\to\infty$ 

$$\Sigma_{\alpha\beta}(2,1) \xrightarrow{|t_2-t_1|\to\infty} V_{\alpha}(2)V_{\beta}(1)$$

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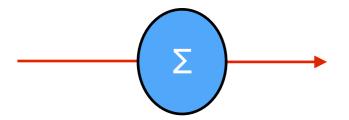
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#### Dyson self-energy



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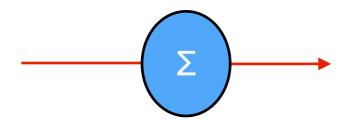
• *Irreducible* rep, e.g.  $M_{\alpha\beta} = m.\sigma_{\alpha\beta}$ 

Order Fractionalization: non-local in time.  $\sum_{\alpha\beta} (2,1) \xrightarrow{|t_2-t_1|\to\infty} V_{\alpha}(2)V_{\beta}(1)$ Fermion

• REDUCIBLE product rep.

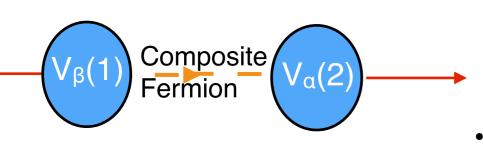


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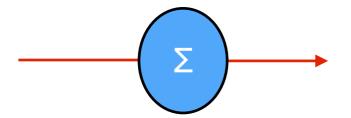
Order Fractionalization: non-local in time.

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• REDUCIBLE product rep.

Order fractionalization, if it occurs, is linked to the formation of fermionic bound-states

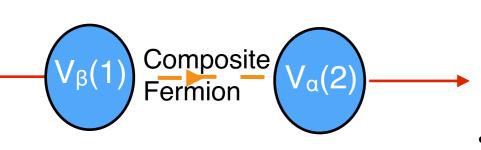
Dyson self-energy



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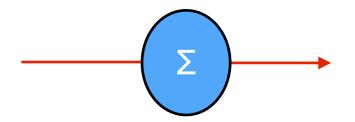
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"Dark Fermions"

Sakai, Civelli and Imada PRL 116, 057003 (2016) Konik, Rice, Tsvelik (2006)

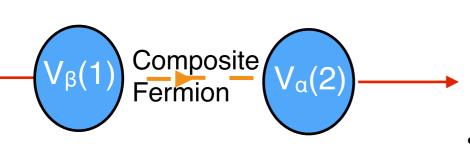
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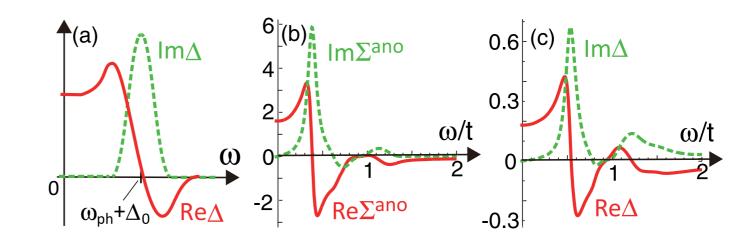
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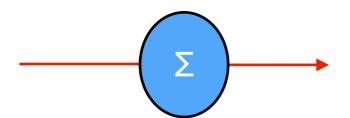
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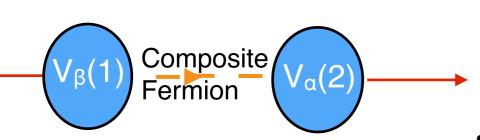
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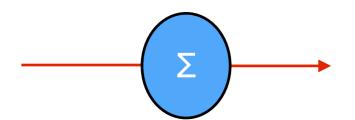
• REDUCIBLE product rep.

Order fractionalization, if it occurs, is linked to the formation of fermionic bound-states

$$\left| (\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha \alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x) \right|$$

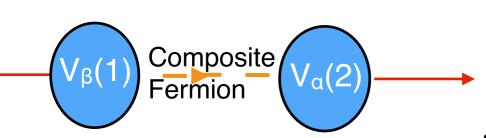
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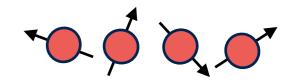
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$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha \alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$

$$\Lambda = (\{\lambda\}, \{\alpha\})$$

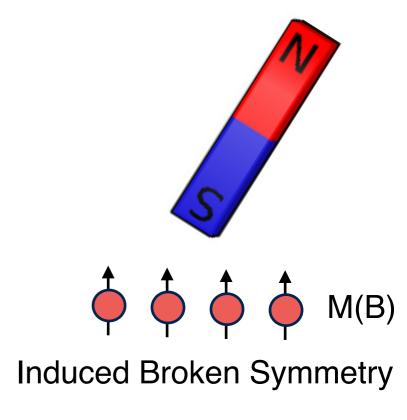
#### **Curie-Weiss Magnetism**



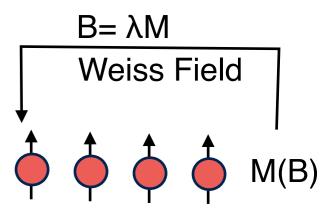
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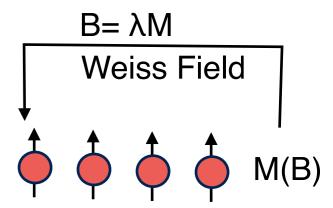
**Curie-Weiss Magnetism** 



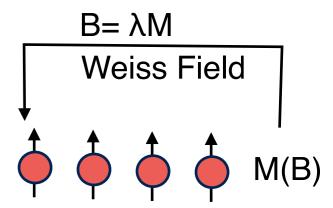
**Curie-Weiss Magnetism** 



Spontaneous Broken Symmetry



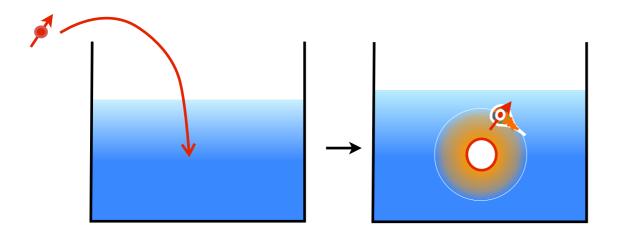
Pre-requisite:



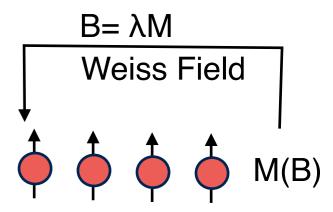
#### Pre-requisite:

• Find an impurity model where we can induce Order Fractionalization with an external field.

### Kondo Model: ideal setting



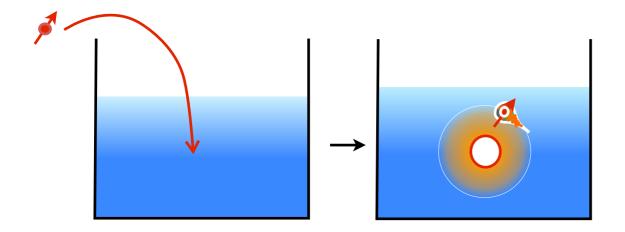
$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} c_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} + J \psi_0^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_0 \cdot \vec{S}_0$$



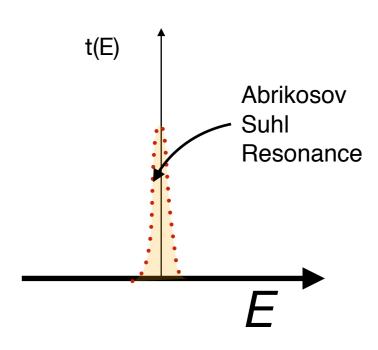
Pre-requisite:

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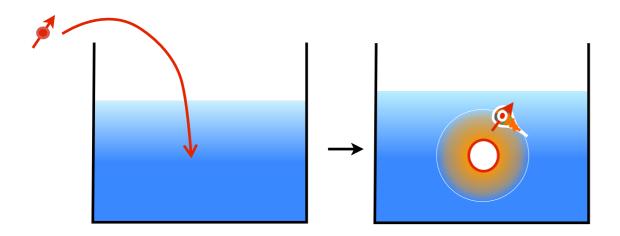
### Kondo Model: ideal setting



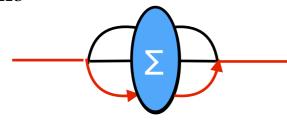
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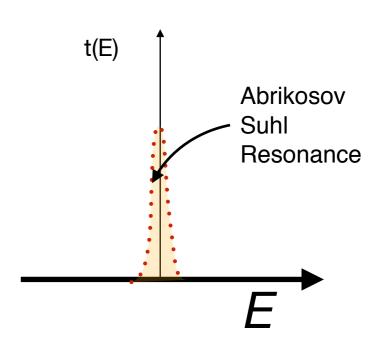
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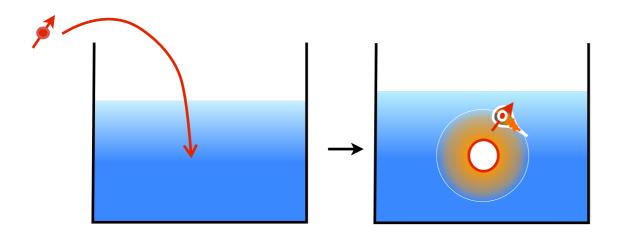
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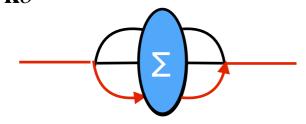
Irreducible self-energy



### Kondo Model: ideal setting



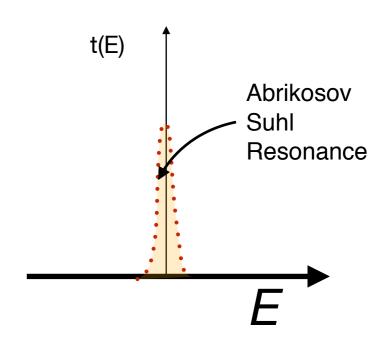
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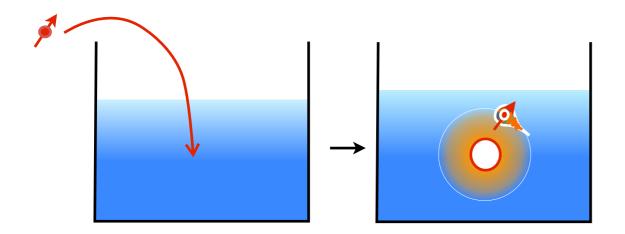
Irreducible self-energy

$$\Sigma(\omega) \sim \frac{V^2}{\omega}$$

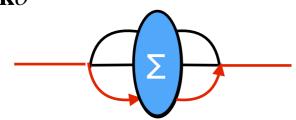
Nozieres Local Fermi Liquid Large N Mean-Field Theory



### Kondo Model: ideal setting



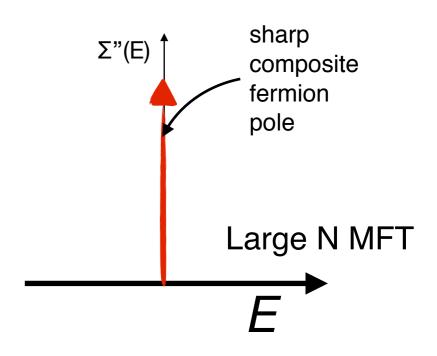
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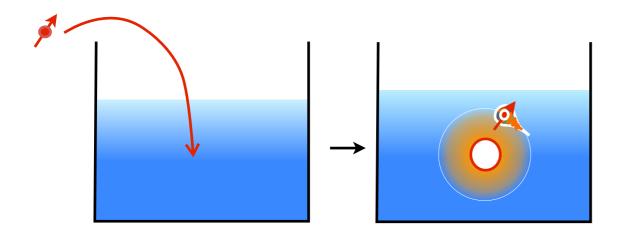
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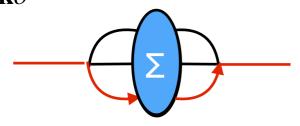
Nozieres Local Fermi Liquid Large N Mean-Field Theory



### Kondo Model: ideal setting



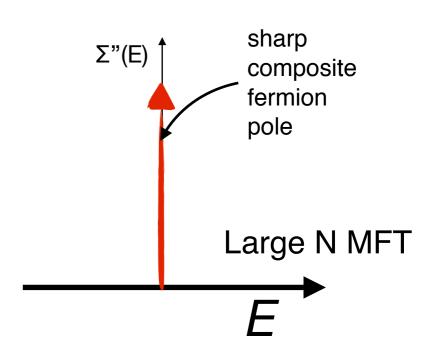
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Irreducible self-energy

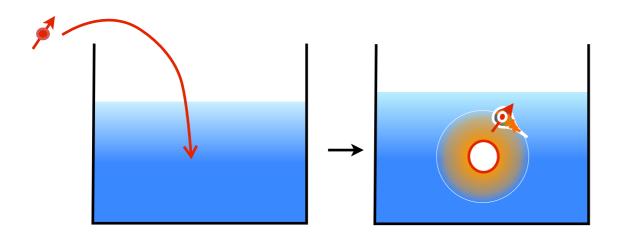
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Nozieres Local Fermi Liquid Large N Mean-Field Theory

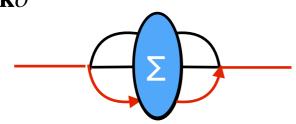


But large N assumes fractionalization, Does it happen at S=1/2?

### Kondo Model: ideal setting

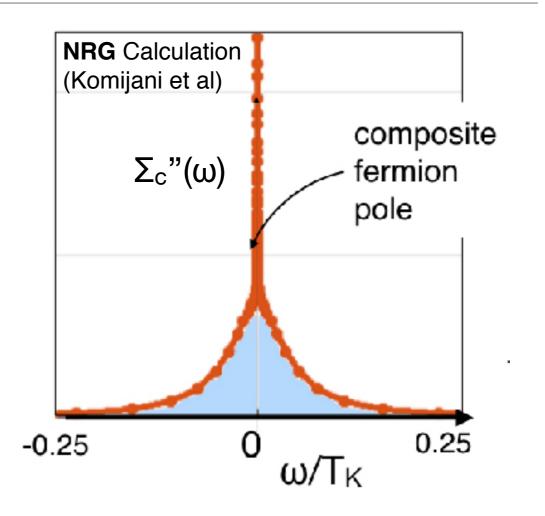


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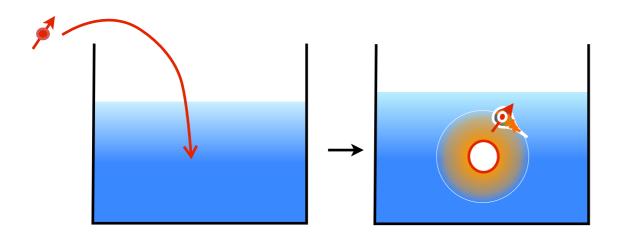
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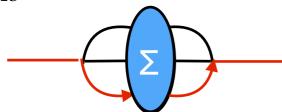


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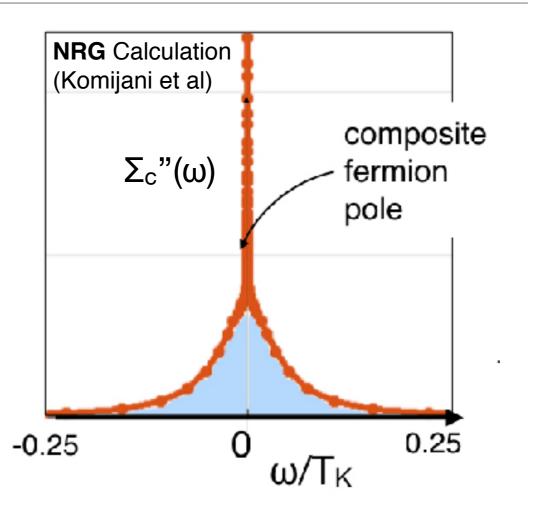


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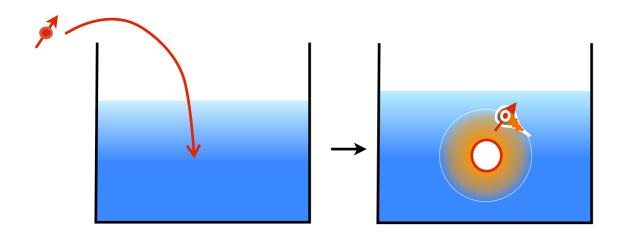
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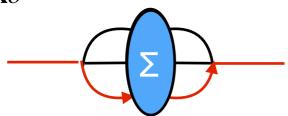


But large N assumes fractionalization, Does it happen at S=1/2? <u>Confirmed.</u>

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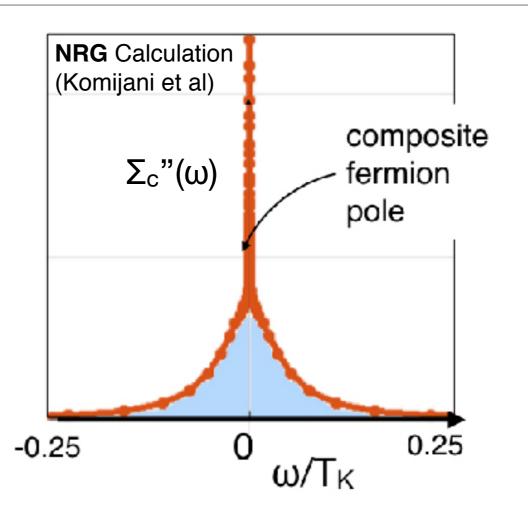


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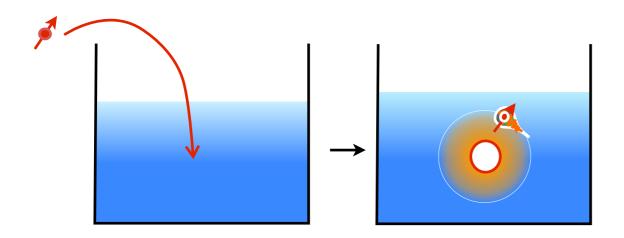
Irreducible t-matrix

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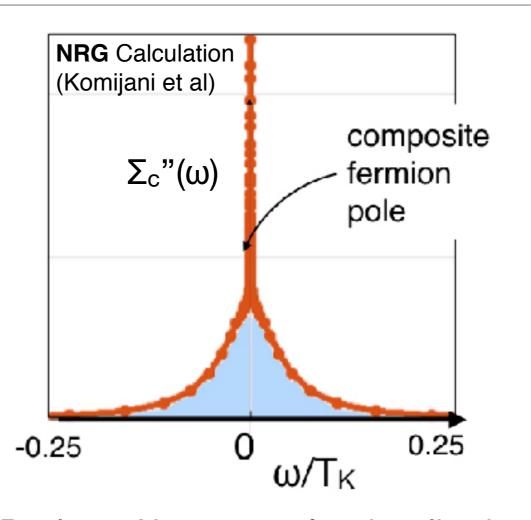


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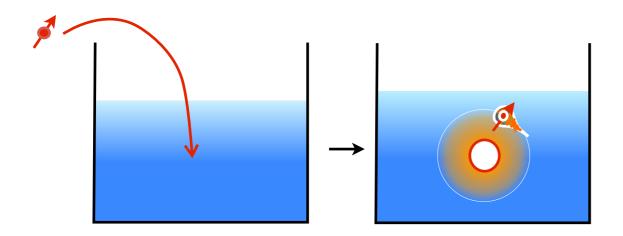
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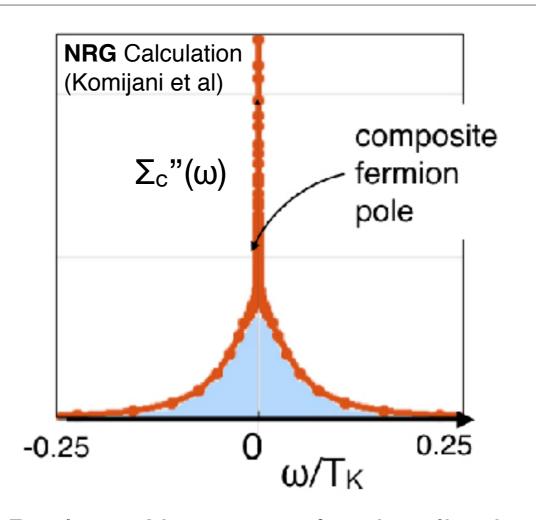
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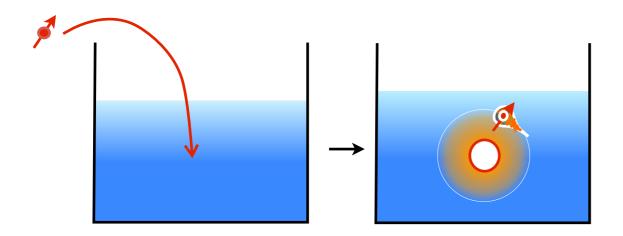
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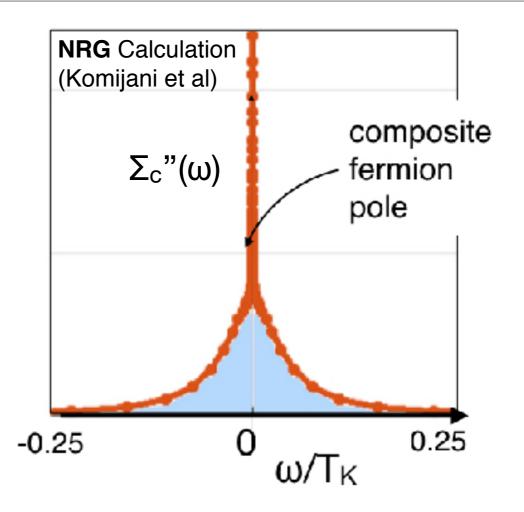
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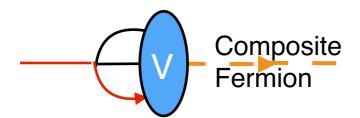


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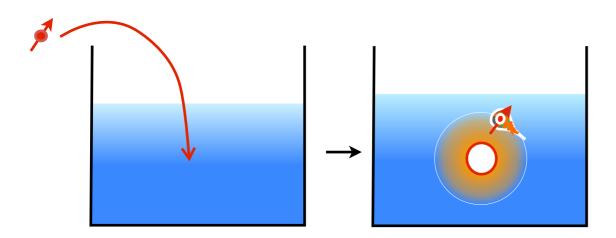




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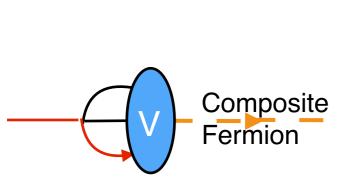


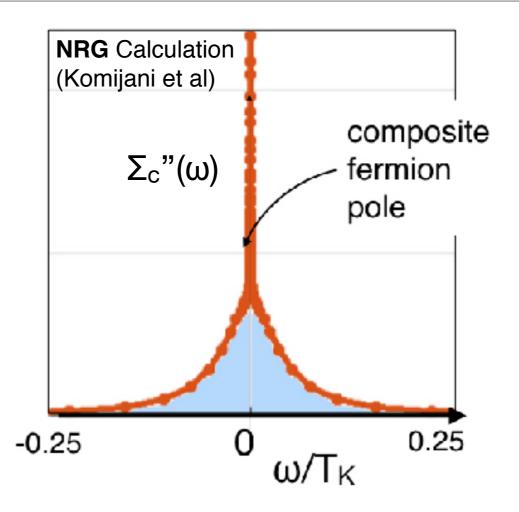
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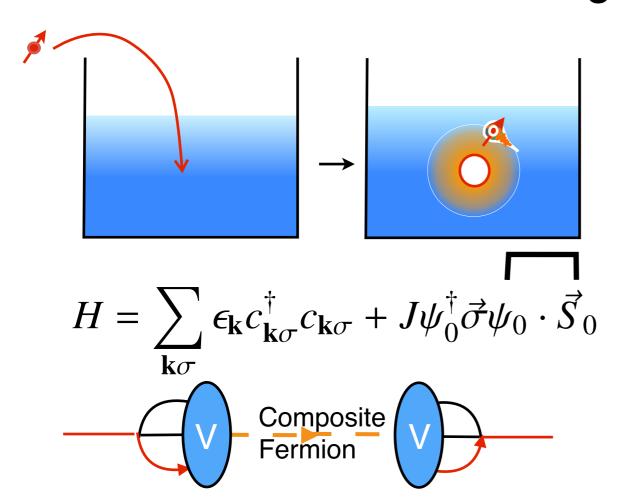


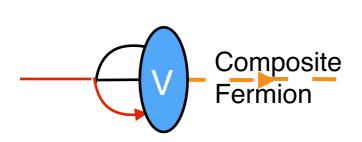


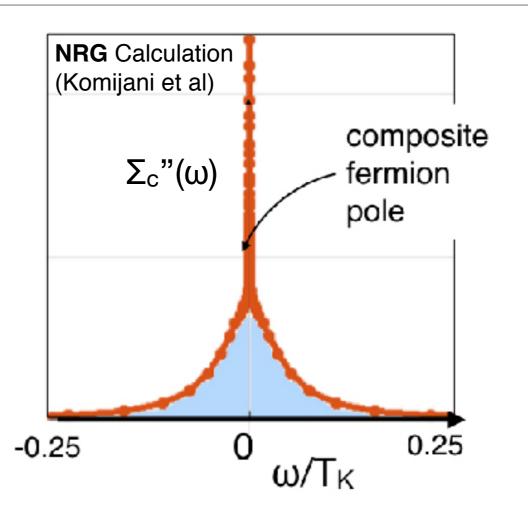
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$$\mathcal{F}_{\alpha} = J(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{S}_0) \psi_{0\alpha} \to V f_{\alpha}(0)$$

#### Kondo Model: ideal setting



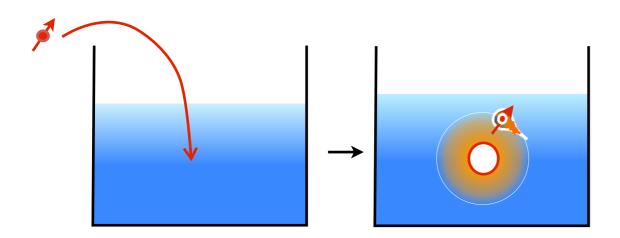




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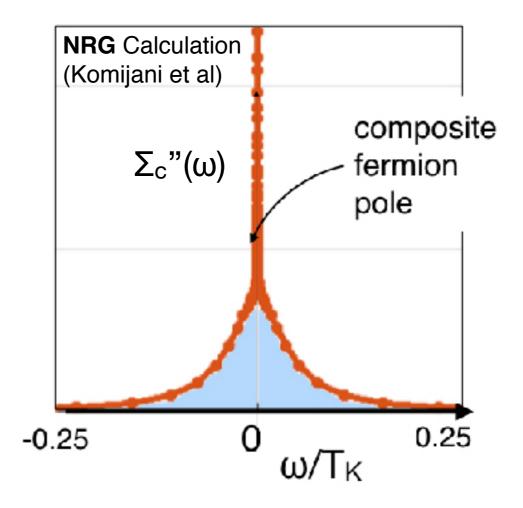
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$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} c_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} + V(\psi_{\sigma}^{\dagger} f_{\sigma} + \text{H.c})$$

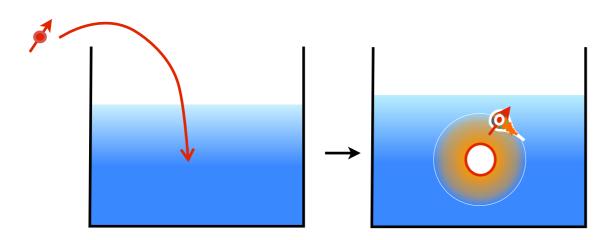




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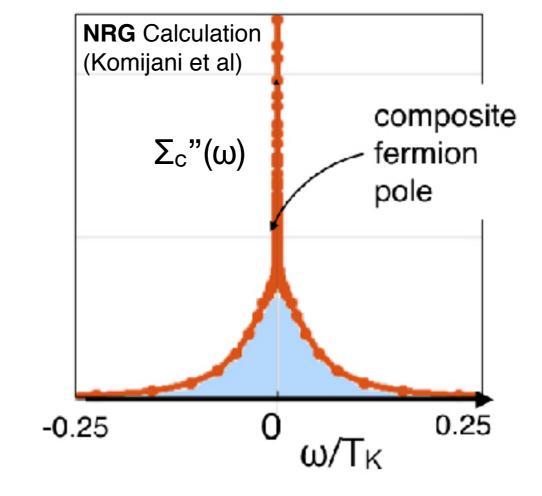
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#### Kondo Model: ideal setting



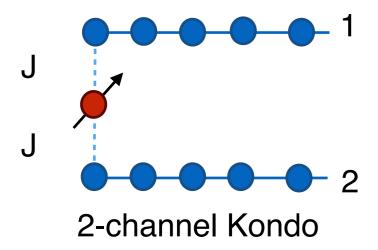
$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} c_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} + V(\psi_{\sigma}^{\dagger} f_{\sigma} + \text{H.c})$$

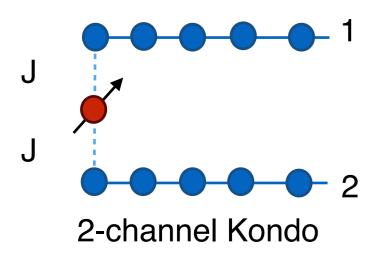
The hybridization is a Higgs field for the spinon which absorbs its U(1) gauge field into the EM field, giving the f-electron charge



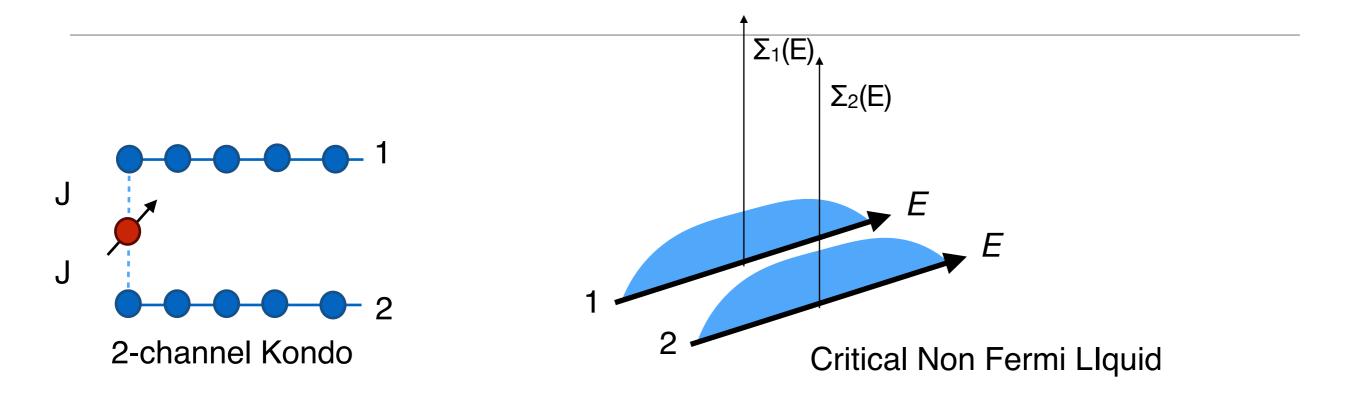
But large N assumes fractionalization, Does it happen at S=1/2? <u>Confirmed.</u>

$$\mathcal{F}_{\alpha} = J(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{S}_{0}) \psi_{0\alpha} \to V f_{\alpha}(0)$$

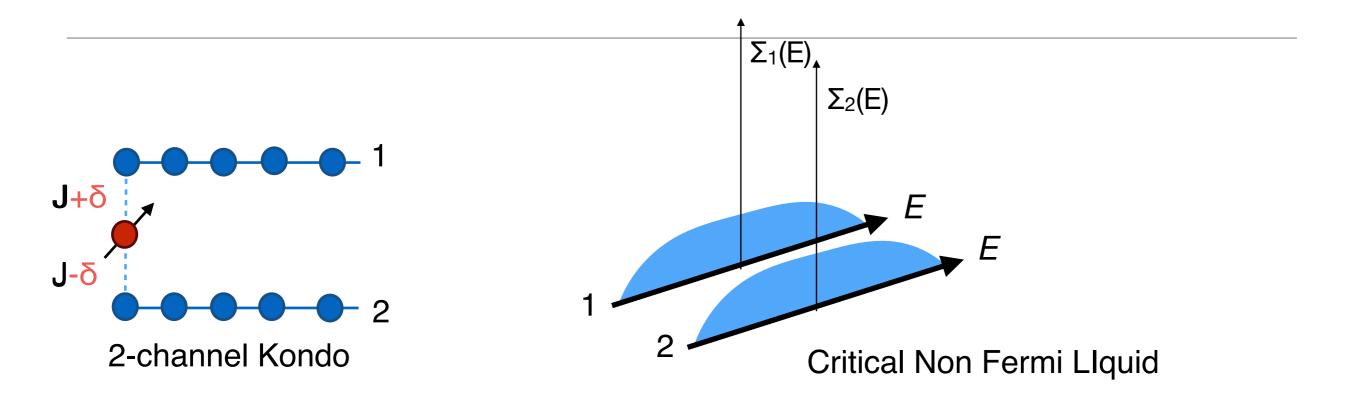




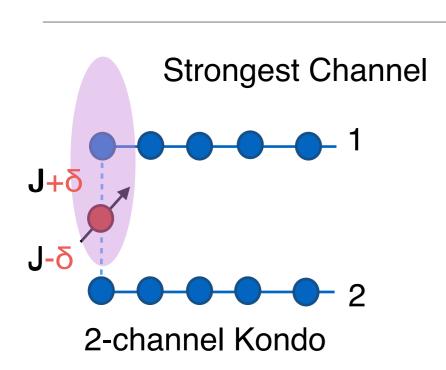
$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}\sigma\lambda} \epsilon_{\vec{k}} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\vec{k}\sigma} + J \sum_{\lambda=1,2} \vec{\sigma}_{\lambda}(0) \cdot \vec{S}$$

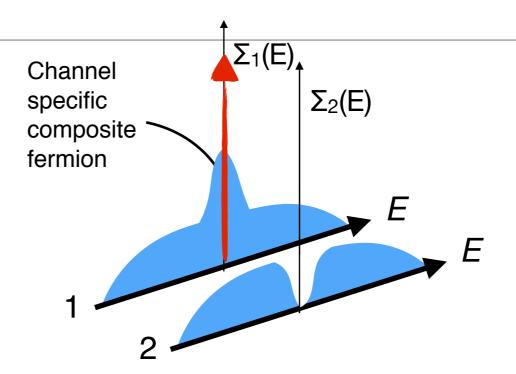


$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}\sigma\lambda} \epsilon_{\vec{k}} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\vec{k}\sigma} + J \sum_{\lambda=1,2} \vec{\sigma}_{\lambda}(0) \cdot \vec{S}$$



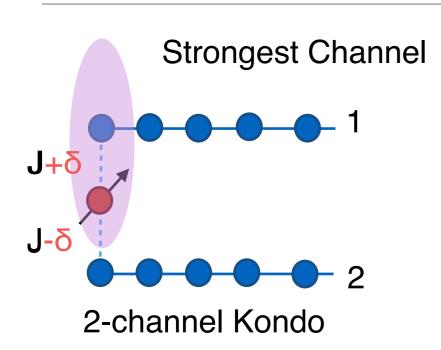
$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}\sigma\lambda} \epsilon_{\vec{k}} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\vec{k}\sigma} + J \sum_{\lambda=1,2} \vec{\sigma}_{\lambda}(0) \cdot \vec{S} + \delta J [\vec{\sigma}_{1}(0) - \vec{\sigma}_{2}(0)] \cdot \vec{S}$$

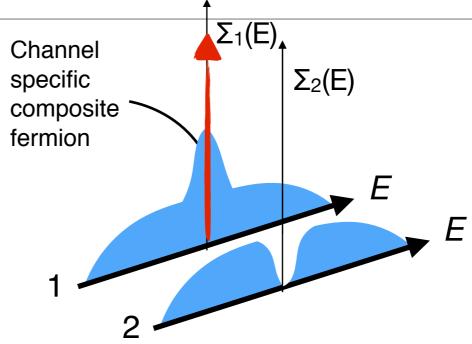




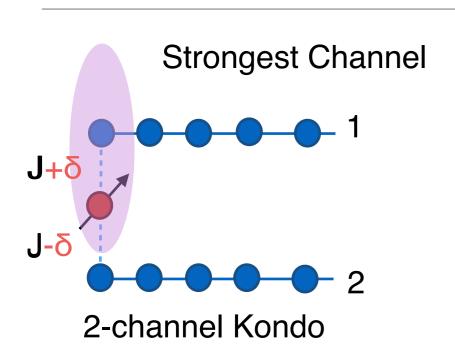
$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}\sigma\lambda} \epsilon_{\vec{k}} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\vec{k}\sigma} + J \sum_{\lambda=1,2} \vec{\sigma}_{\lambda}(0) \cdot \vec{S} + \delta J [\vec{\sigma}_{1}(0) - \vec{\sigma}_{2}(0)] \cdot \vec{S}$$

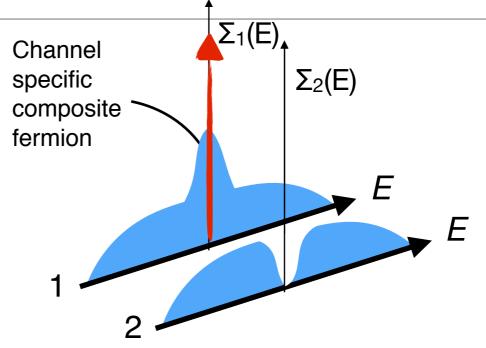
$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}\sigma\lambda} \epsilon_{\vec{k}} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma} + J \sum_{\lambda=1,2} \vec{\sigma}_{\lambda}(0) \cdot \vec{S} + \delta J [\vec{\sigma}_{1}(0) - \vec{\sigma}_{2}(0)] \cdot \vec{S}$$

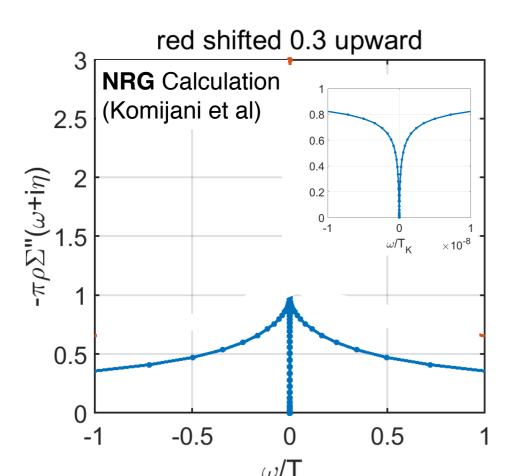




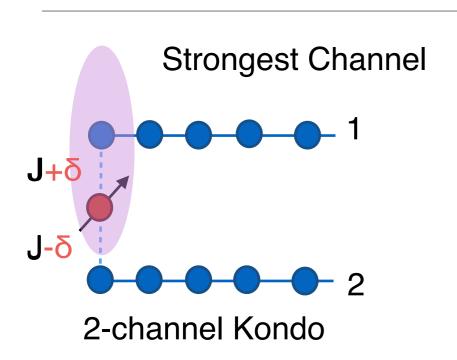
$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}\sigma\lambda} \epsilon_{\vec{k}} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma} + J \sum_{\lambda=1,2} \vec{\sigma}_{\lambda}(0) \cdot \vec{S} + \delta J [\vec{\sigma}_{1}(0) - \vec{\sigma}_{2}(0)] \cdot \vec{S}$$

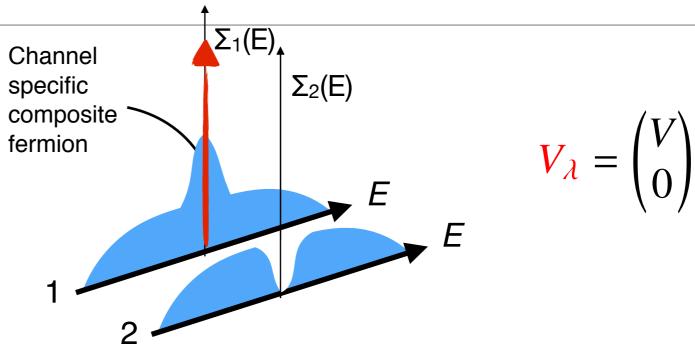


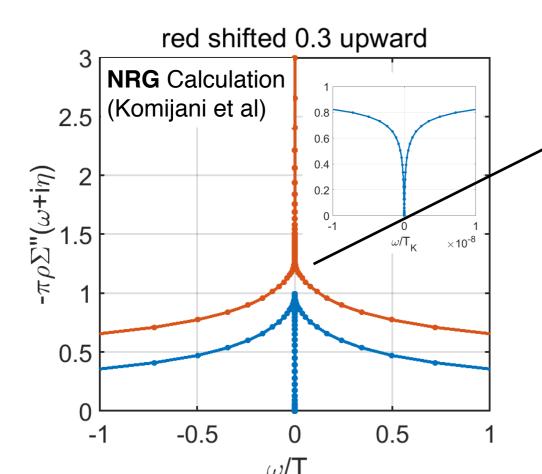




$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}\sigma\lambda} \epsilon_{\vec{k}} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma} + J \sum_{\lambda=1,2} \vec{\sigma}_{\lambda}(0) \cdot \vec{S} + \delta J [\vec{\sigma}_{1}(0) - \vec{\sigma}_{2}(0)] \cdot \vec{S}$$

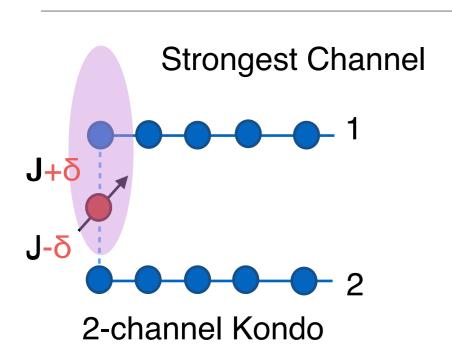


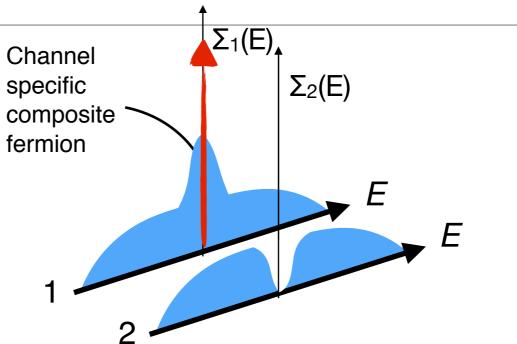




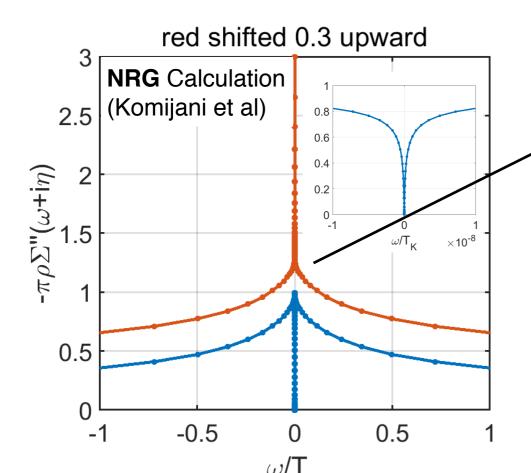
$$\Sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}(\omega - i\delta) = V_{\lambda}V_{\lambda'}^* \frac{1}{\omega - i\delta}$$

$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}\sigma\lambda} \epsilon_{\vec{k}} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma} + J \sum_{\lambda=1,2} \vec{\sigma}_{\lambda}(0) \cdot \vec{S} + \delta J [\vec{\sigma}_{1}(0) - \vec{\sigma}_{2}(0)] \cdot \vec{S}$$





$$V_{\lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} V \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

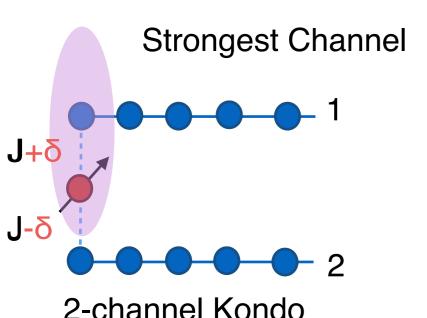


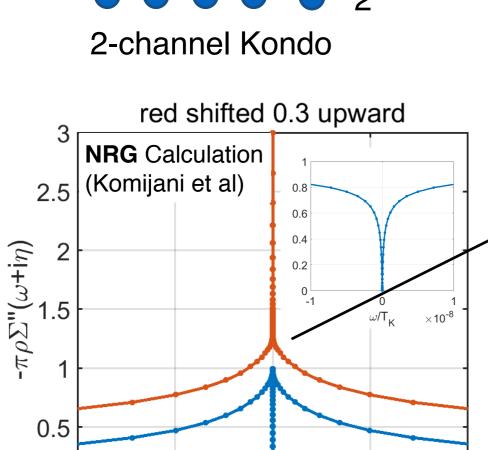
$$\Sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}(\omega - i\delta) = V_{\lambda}V_{\lambda'}^* \frac{1}{\omega - i\delta}$$

$$\Sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}(2,1) \xrightarrow{|t_2-t_1|\to\infty} V_{\lambda}(2)V_{\lambda'}(1)\operatorname{sgn}(t_2-t_1)$$

**ODLRO** in Time

$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}\sigma\lambda} \epsilon_{\vec{k}} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\vec{k}\lambda\sigma} + J \sum_{\lambda=1,2} \vec{\sigma}_{\lambda}(0) \cdot \vec{S} + \delta J [\vec{\sigma}_{1}(0) - \vec{\sigma}_{2}(0)] \cdot \vec{S}$$

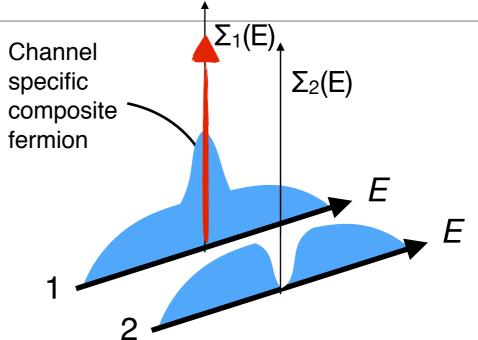




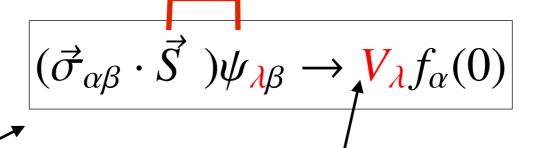
0.5

0

-0.5



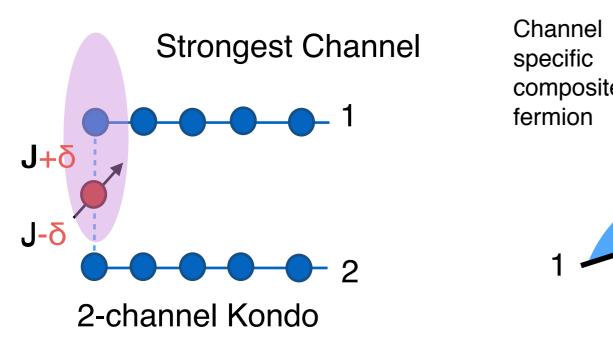
$$V_{\lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} V \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

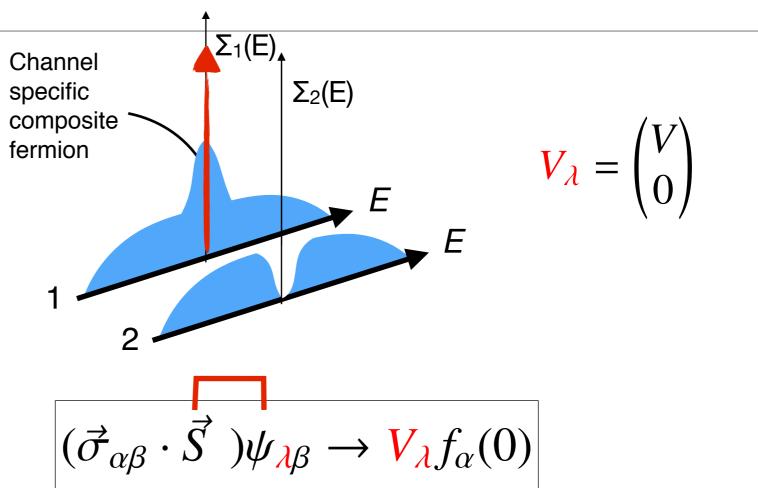


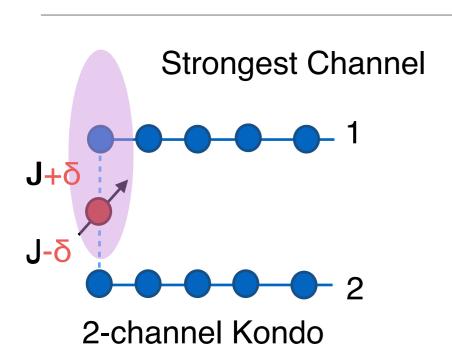
Fractionalization of Composite into Fermion+OP

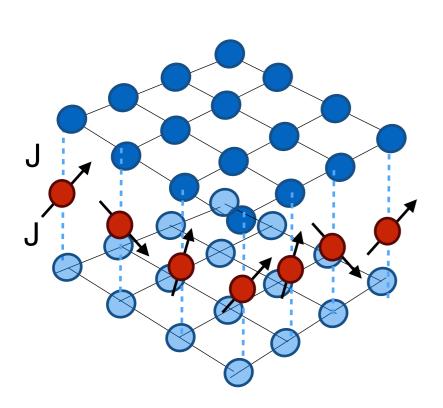
$$\Sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}(2,1) \xrightarrow{|t_2-t_1|\to\infty} V_{\lambda}(2)V_{\lambda'}(1)\operatorname{sgn}(t_2-t_1)$$

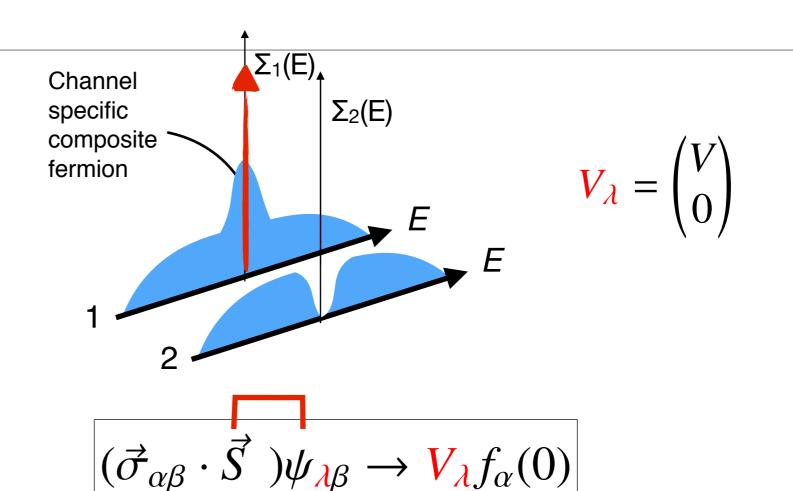
**ODLRO** in Time



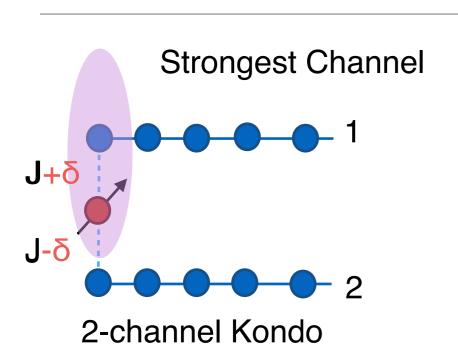


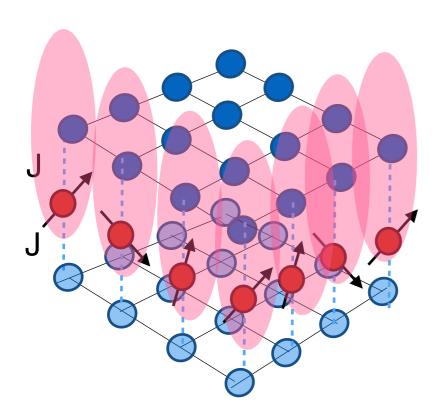


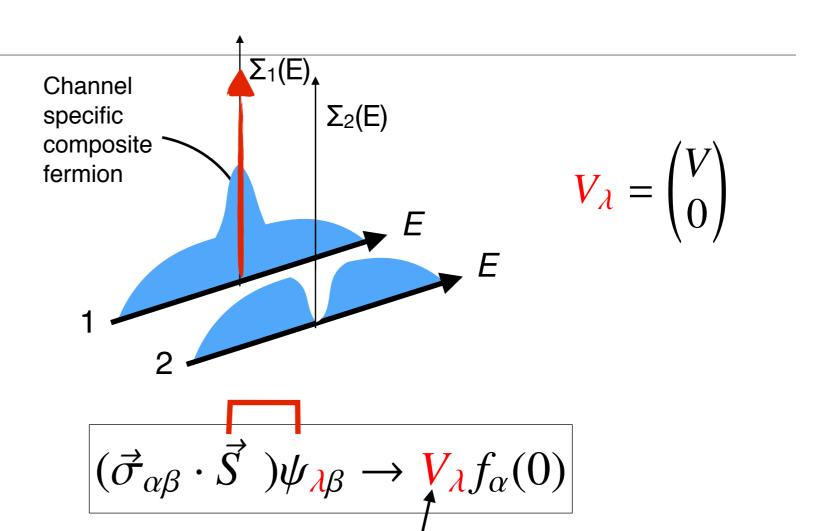




2-channel Kondo Lattice

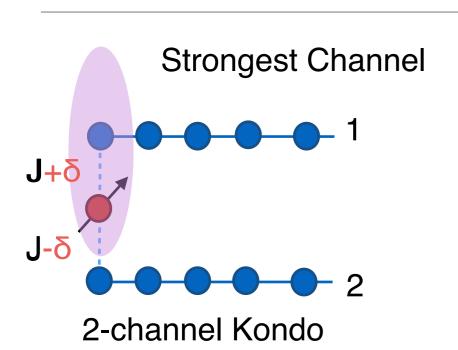


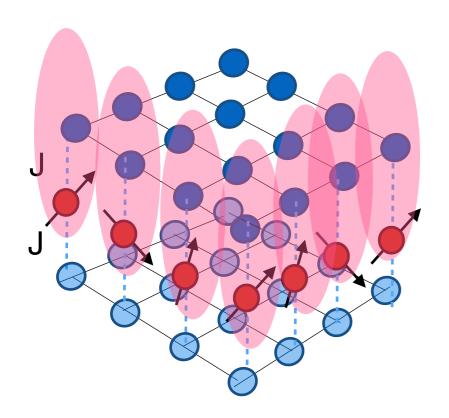




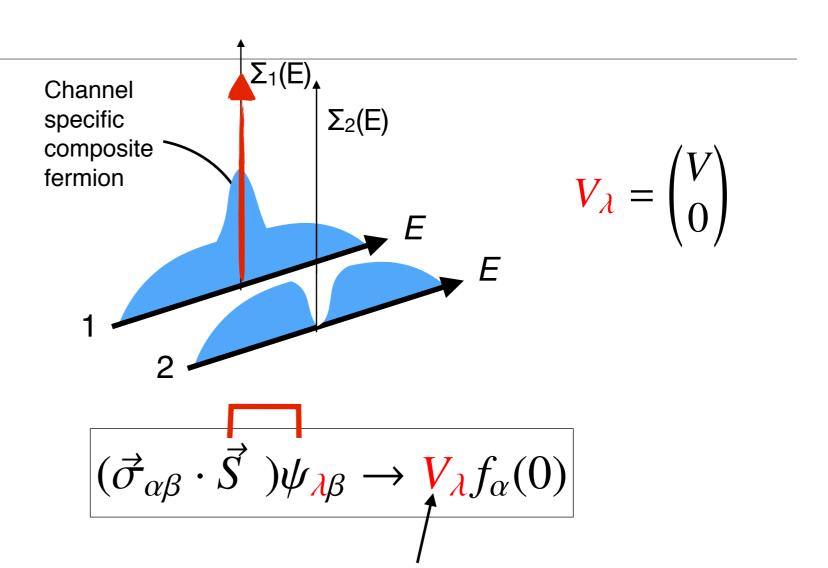
Spinor OP Forms Spontaneously

2-channel Kondo Lattice





2-channel Kondo Lattice



Spinor OP Forms Spontaneously

$$\Sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}(2,1) \xrightarrow{|2-1| \to \infty} V_{\lambda}(2)V_{\lambda'}(1)g(2-1)$$

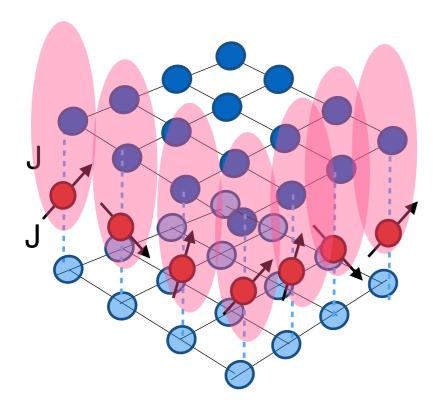
P. Chandra, P. Coleman, Y. Komijani

#### Composite order Fractionalized

$$\Psi = \langle \left( \psi_1^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_1 - \psi_2^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_2 \right) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$$

$$\propto |V_1|^2 - |V_2|^2$$

cf Emery and Kivelson 1993



2-channel Kondo Lattice

$$\Sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}(2,1) \xrightarrow{|2-1| \to \infty} V_{\lambda}(2)V_{\lambda'}(1)g(2-1)$$

P. Chandra, P. Coleman, Y. Komijani

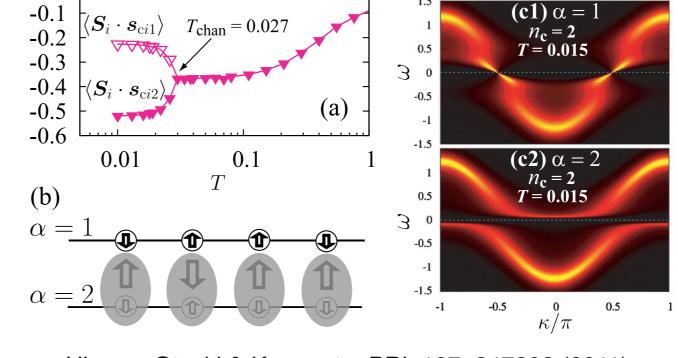
 $A(\kappa,\omega)$ 

#### Composite order Fractionalized

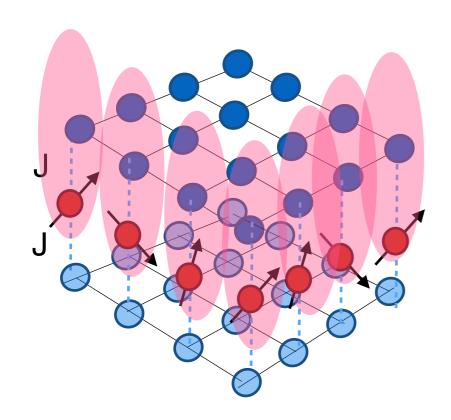
$$\Psi = \langle \left( \psi_1^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_1 - \psi_2^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_2 \right) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$$

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cf Emery and Kivelson 1993



Hisono, Otsuki & Kuromoto, PRL 107, 247202 (2011)



2-channel Kondo Lattice

$$\Sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}(2,1) \xrightarrow{|2-1| \to \infty} V_{\lambda}(2)V_{\lambda'}(1)g(2-1)$$

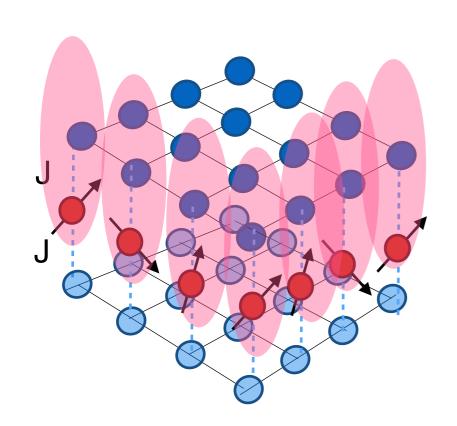
P. Chandra, P. Coleman, Y. Komijani

#### Composite order Fractionalized

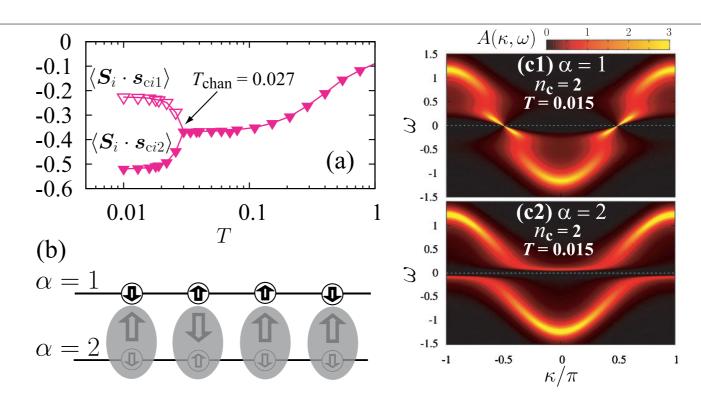
$$\Psi = \langle \left( \psi_1^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_1 - \psi_2^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_2 \right) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$$

$$\propto |V_1|^2 - |V_2|^2$$

cf Emery and Kivelson 1993



2-channel Kondo Lattice



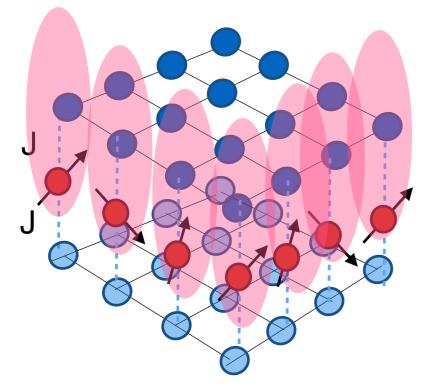
Hisono, Otsuki & Kuromoto, PRL 107, 247202 (2011)

$$(\psi\psi\psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x)f_{\alpha'}(x)$$
 
$$\Sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}(2,1) \xrightarrow{|2-1| \to \infty} V_{\lambda}(2)V_{\lambda'}(1)g(2-1)$$
 ODLRO in Space Time

P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani, A. Toth

Composite Order

2-channel	_	$V_{\lambda}f_{lpha}$	Composite Multipole	$\langle \left( \psi_1^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_1 - \psi_2^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_2 \right) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$
	$(\vec{S}\cdot\vec{\sigma})_{lphaeta}\psi_{\lambdaeta}$			



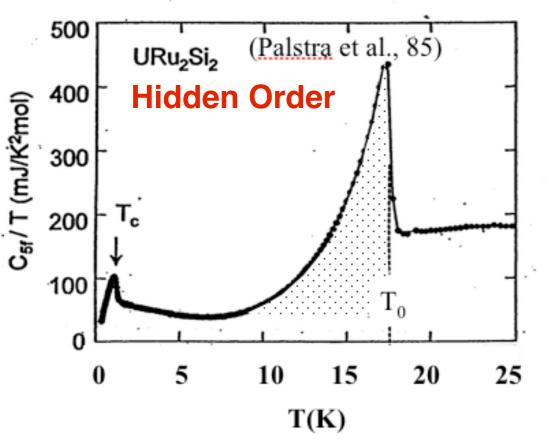
$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha \alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$

$$\Sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}(2,1) \xrightarrow{|2-1| \to \infty} V_{\lambda}(2)V_{\lambda'}(1)g(2-1)$$

P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani

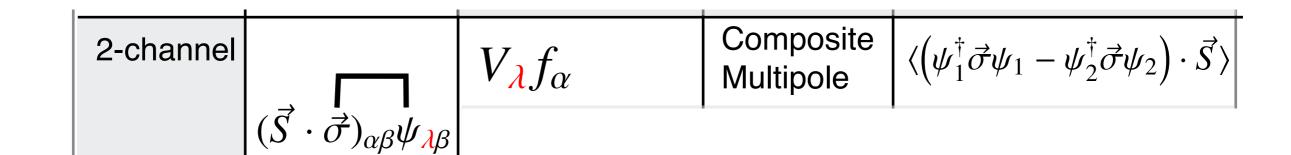
$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$

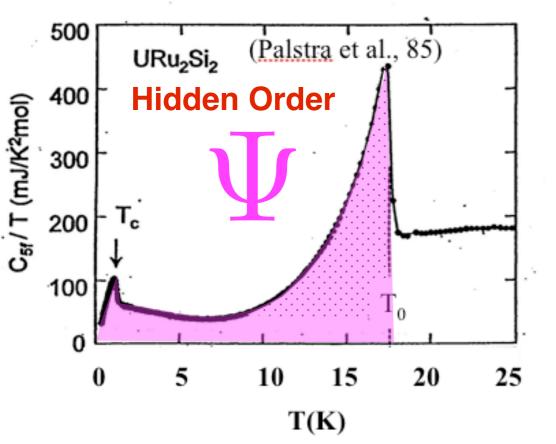




P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani

$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$





P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani

10

15

T(K)

5

0

20

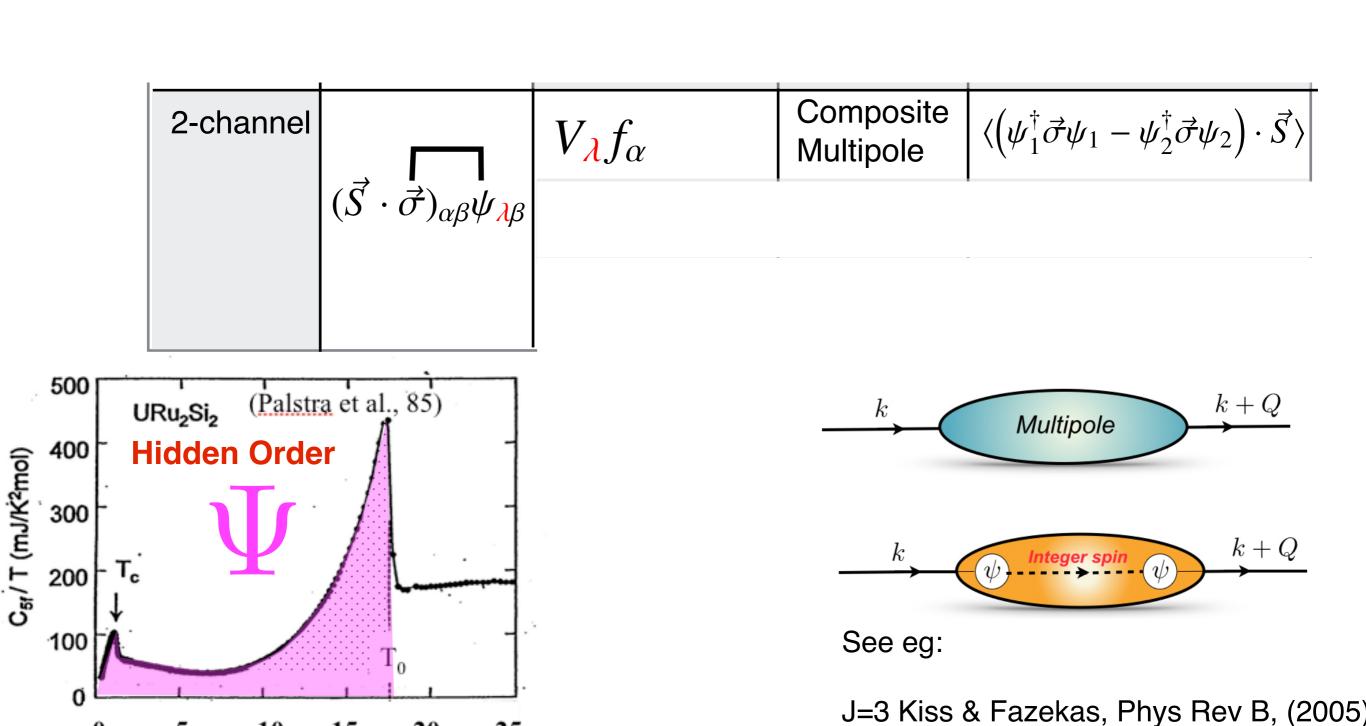
25

$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$

Composite Order

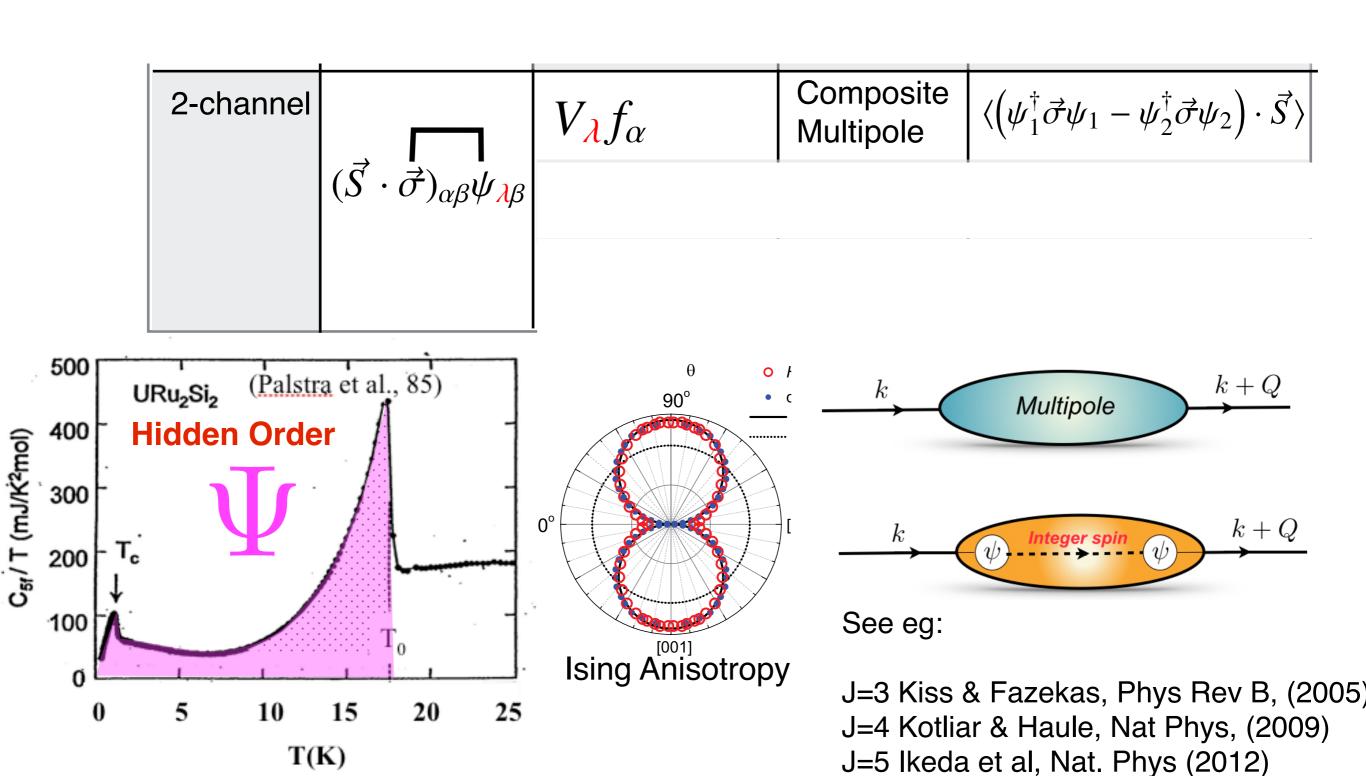
J=4 Kotliar & Haule, Nat Phys, (2009)

J=5 Ikeda et al, Nat. Phys (2012)



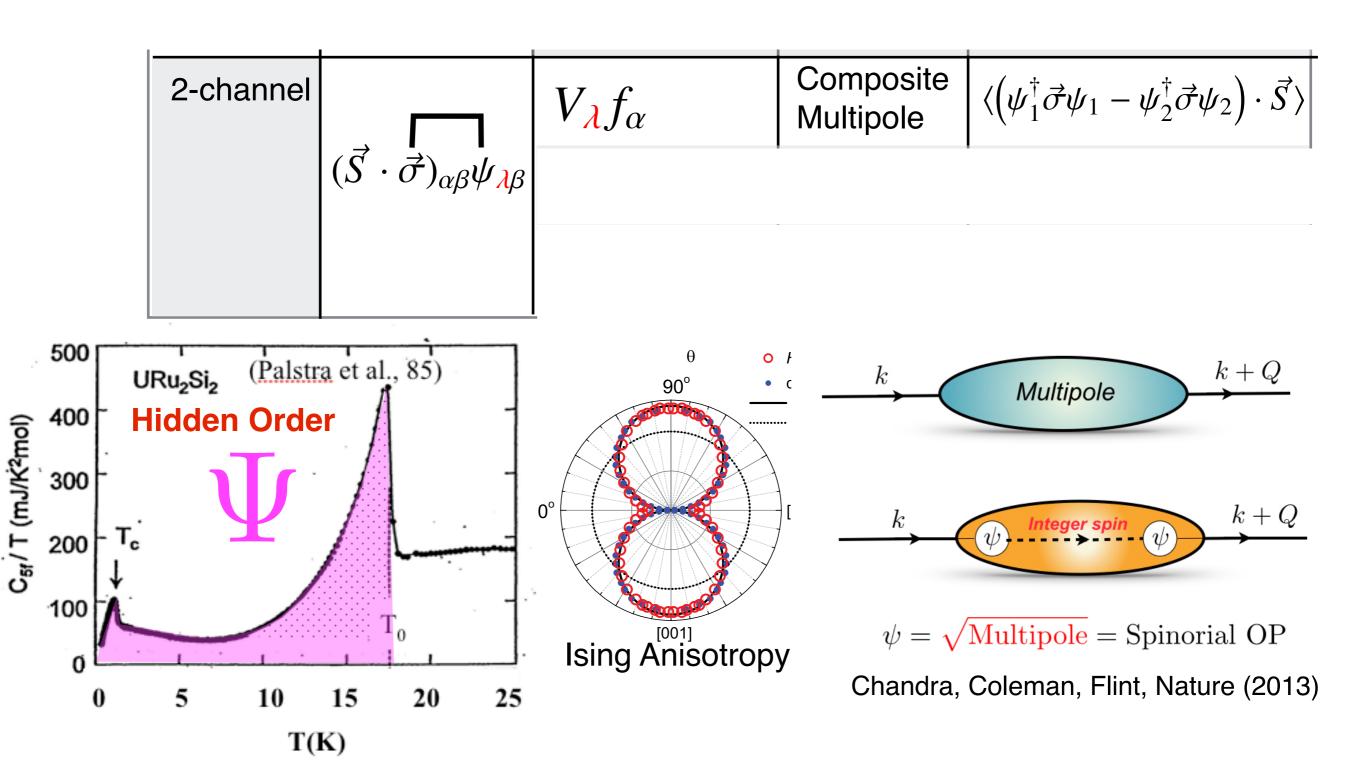
P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani

$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$



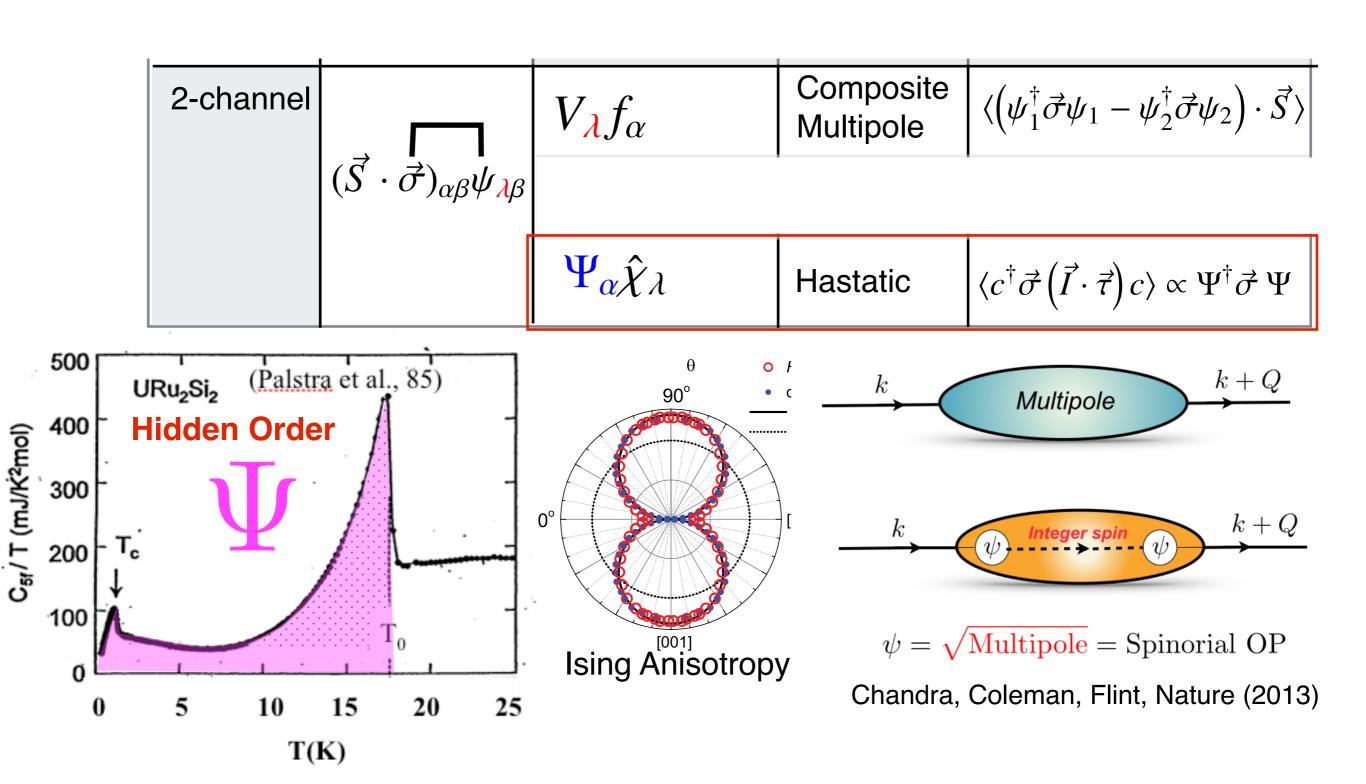
P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani

$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$



P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani

$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$

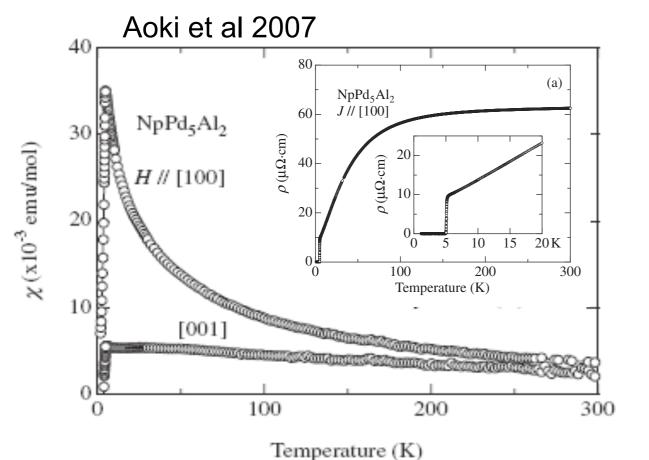


P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani

$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$

Composite Order

2-channel	, [	$V_{\lambda}f_{lpha}$	Composite Multipole	$\langle \left( \psi_1^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_1 - \psi_2^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_2 \right) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$
	$(\vec{S}\cdot\vec{\sigma})_{\alpha\beta}\psi_{\lambda\beta}$			
		$\Psi_{\alpha}\hat{\chi}_{\lambda}$	Hastatic	$\langle c^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \left( \vec{I} \cdot \vec{\tau} \right) c \rangle \propto \Psi^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \Psi$



See: Flint, Dzero, PC, Nat Phys. (2008)

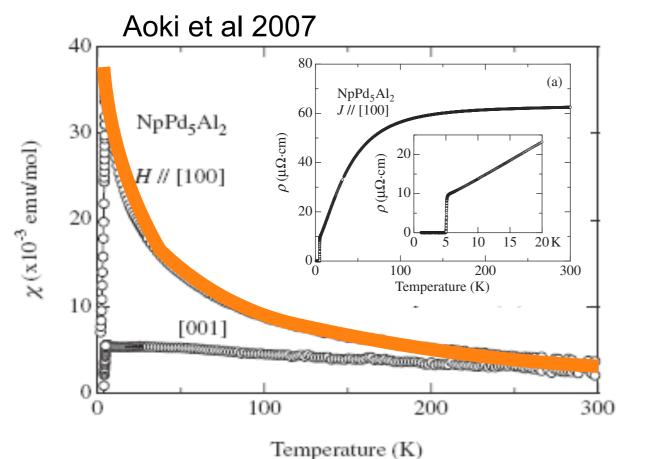
 $NpPd_5Al_2 T_C = 4.5K$ Curie Law SC

P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani

$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha \alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$

Composite Order

2-channel	, [	$V_{\lambda}f_{lpha}$	Composite Multipole	$\langle \left( \psi_1^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_1 - \psi_2^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_2 \right) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$
	$(\vec{S}\cdot\vec{\sigma})_{\alpha\beta}\psi_{\lambda\beta}$			
		$\Psi_{\alpha}\hat{\chi}_{\lambda}$	Hastatic	$\left \langle c^{\dagger}\vec{\sigma}\left(\vec{I}\cdot\vec{\tau}\right)c\rangle\propto\Psi^{\dagger}\vec{\sigma}\Psi\right $



See: Flint, Dzero, PC, Nat Phys. (2008)

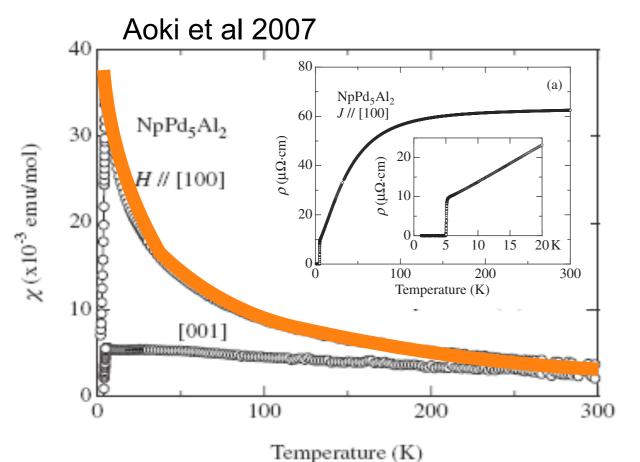
 $NpPd_5Al_2 T_C = 4.5K$ Curie Law SC

P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani

$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$

Composite Order

2-channel	, [	$V_{\lambda}f_{lpha}$	Composite Multipole	$\langle \left( \psi_1^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_1 - \psi_2^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_2 \right) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$
	$(\vec{S}\cdot\vec{\sigma})_{\alpha\beta}\psi_{\lambda\beta}$			
		$\Psi_{\alpha}\hat{\chi}_{\lambda}$	Hastatic	$\langle c^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \left( \vec{I} \cdot \vec{\tau} \right) c \rangle \propto \Psi^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \Psi$



Composite order

$$\langle (\psi_1 \vec{\sigma} \sigma_2 \psi_2) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle \propto (V_1 \Delta_2 - V_2 \Delta_1)$$

See: Flint, Dzero, PC, Nat Phys. (2008)

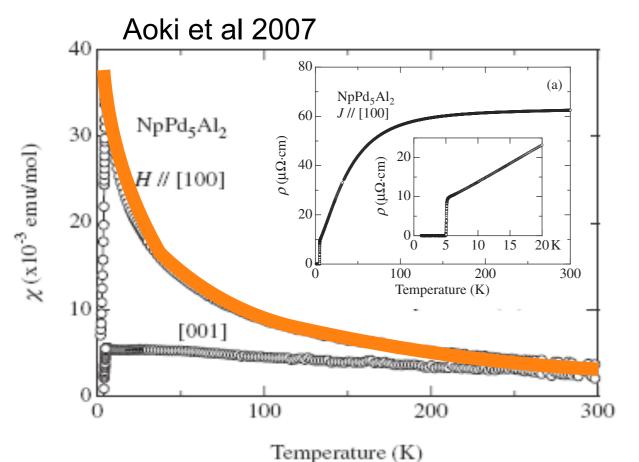
 $NpPd_5Al_2 T_C = 4.5K$ Curie Law SC

P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani

$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$

Composite Order

2-channel		$V_{\lambda}f_{lpha}$	Composite Multipole	$\langle \left( \psi_1^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_1 - \psi_2^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_2 \right) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$
	$(\vec{S}\cdot\vec{\sigma})_{lphaeta}\psi_{\lambdaeta}$	$V_{\lambda}f_{\alpha} + \Delta_{\lambda}\bar{\alpha}f_{-\alpha}^{\dagger}$	Composite Pair	$\langle (\psi_1 \vec{\sigma} \sigma_2 \psi_2) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$
		$\Psi_{\alpha}\hat{\chi}_{\lambda}$	Hastatic	$\langle c^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \left( \vec{I} \cdot \vec{\tau} \right) c \rangle \propto \Psi^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \Psi$



Composite order

$$\langle (\psi_1 \vec{\sigma} \sigma_2 \psi_2) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle \propto (V_1 \Delta_2 - V_2 \Delta_1)$$

See: Flint, Dzero, PC, Nat Phys. (2008)

 $NpPd_5Al_2 T_C = 4.5K$ Curie Law SC

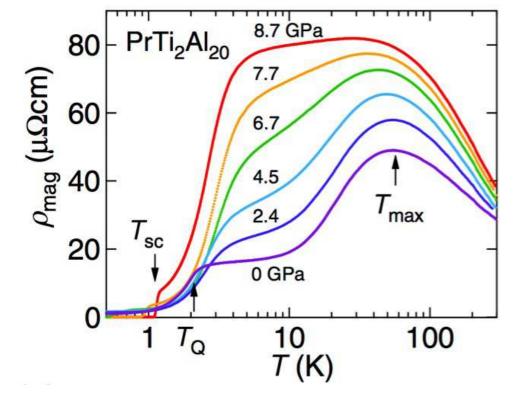
P. Chandra, PC, Y. Komijani

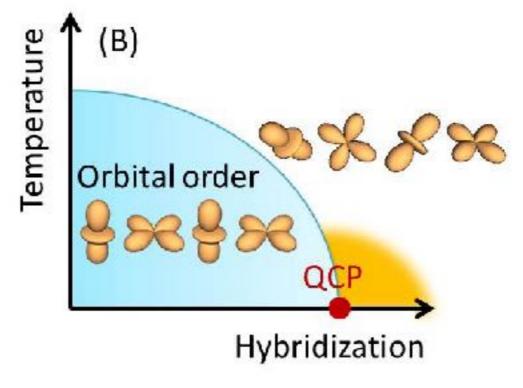
$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$

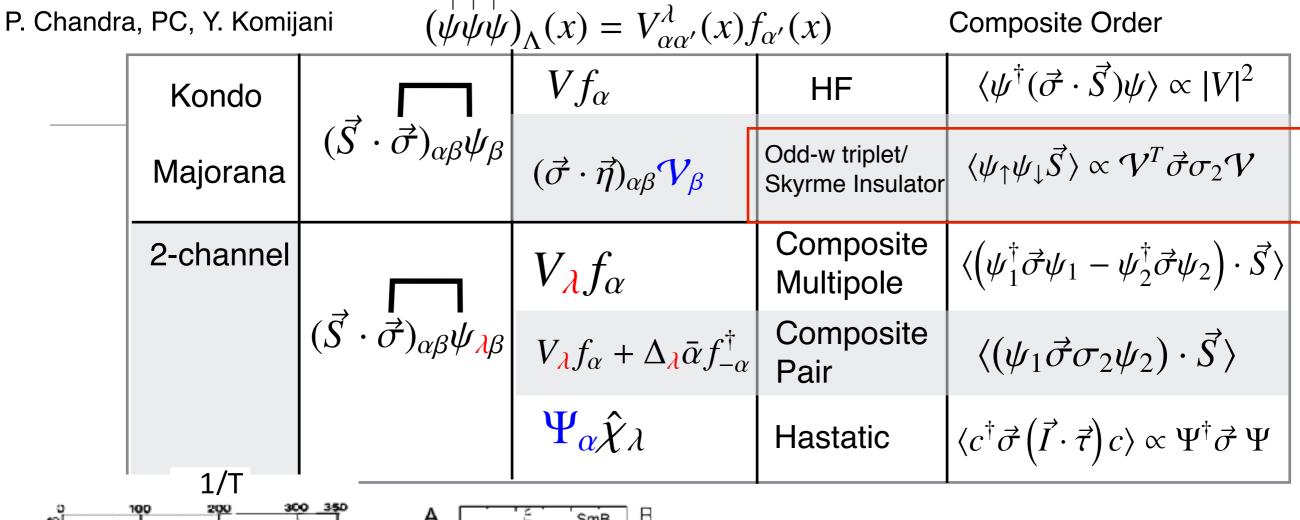
Composite Order

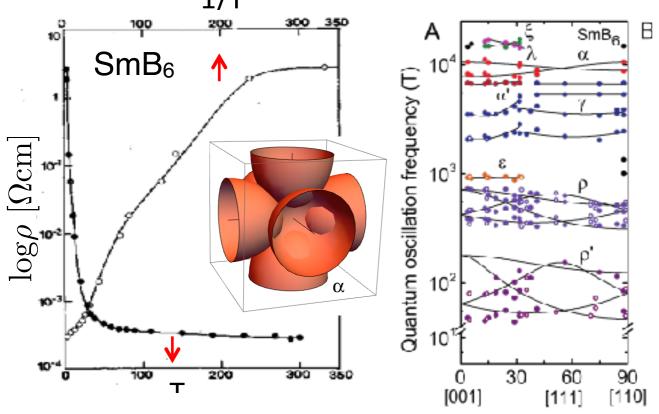
2-channel		$V_{\lambda}f_{lpha}$	Composite Multipole	$\langle \left( \psi_1^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_1 - \psi_2^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \psi_2 \right) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$
		$V_{\lambda}f_{\alpha} + \Delta_{\lambda}\bar{\alpha}f_{-\alpha}^{\dagger}$	Composite Pair	$\langle (\psi_1 \vec{\sigma} \sigma_2 \psi_2) \cdot \vec{S} \rangle$
		$\Psi_{\alpha}\hat{\chi}_{\lambda}$	Hastatic	$\langle c^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \left( \vec{I} \cdot \vec{\tau} \right) c \rangle \propto \Psi^{\dagger} \vec{\sigma} \Psi$

A. Sakai, K. Kuga, and S. Nakatsuji, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 81, 083702 (2012).

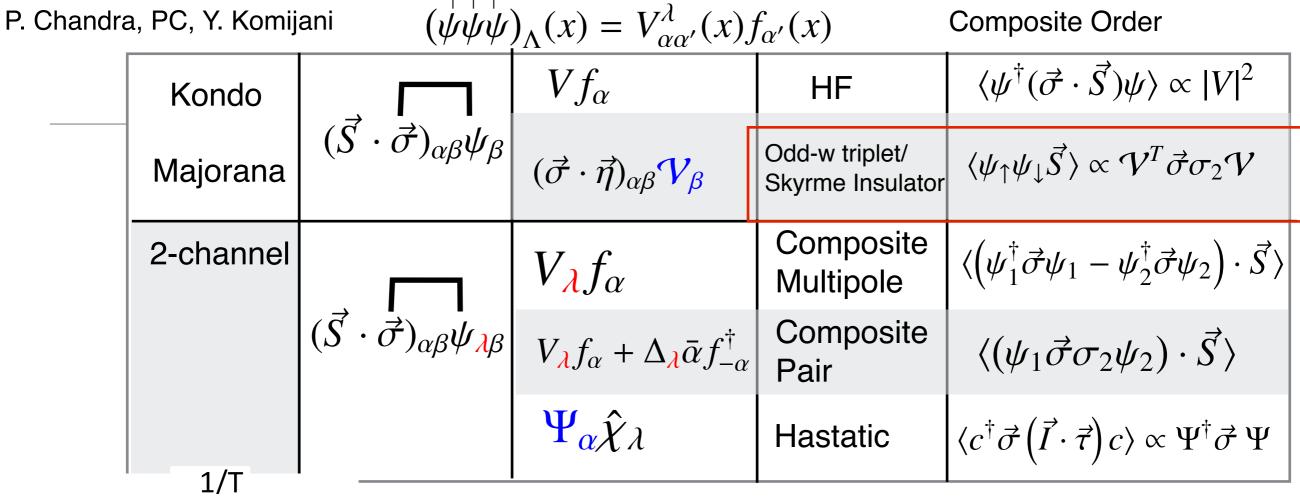


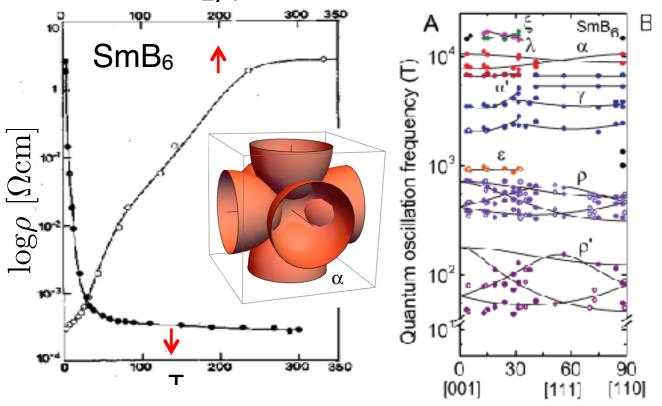






Tan et al. Science 349, 287 (2015)

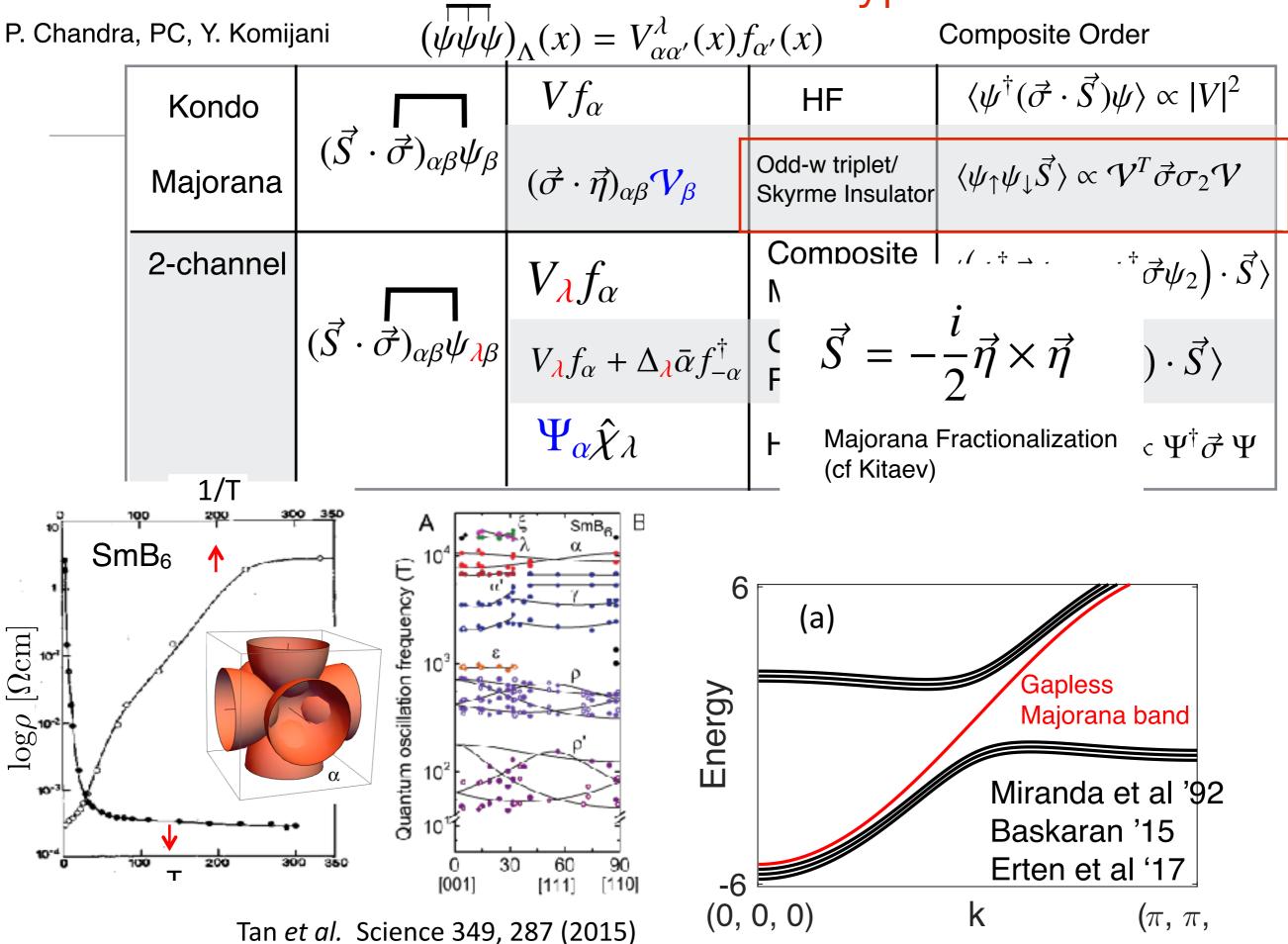




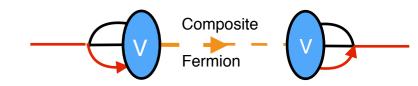
$$\vec{S} = -\frac{i}{2}\vec{\eta} \times \vec{\eta}$$

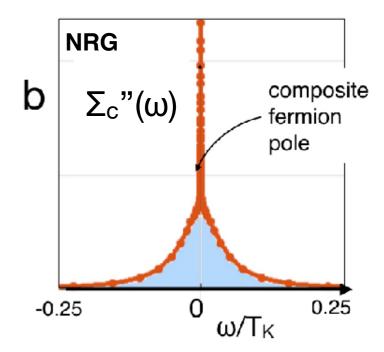
Majorana Fractionalization (cf Kitaev)

Tan et al. Science 349, 287 (2015)

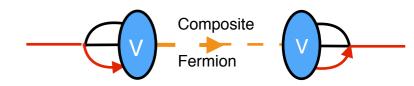


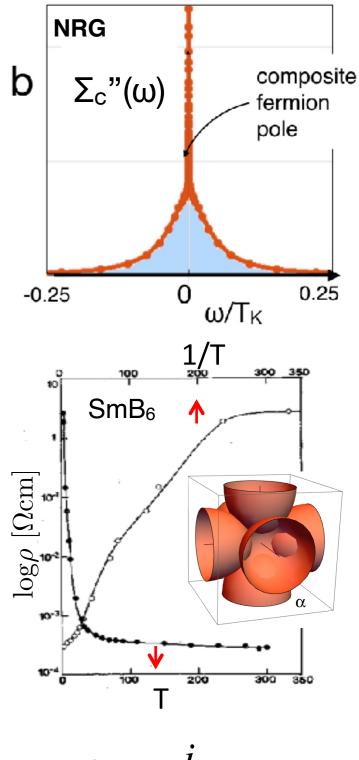
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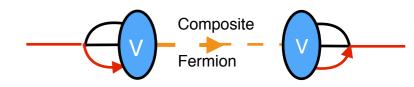


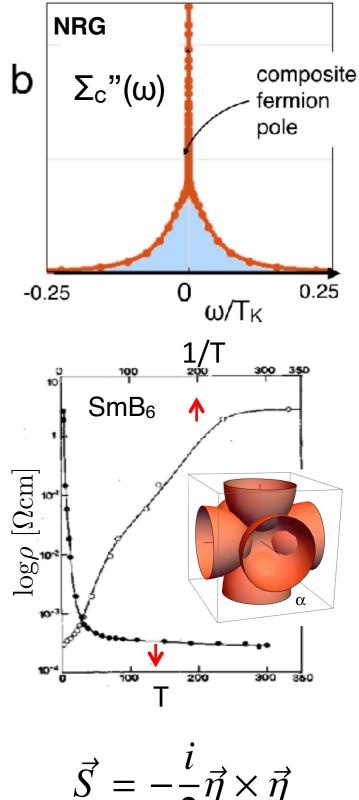


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Majorana Fractionalization ?

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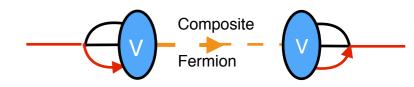


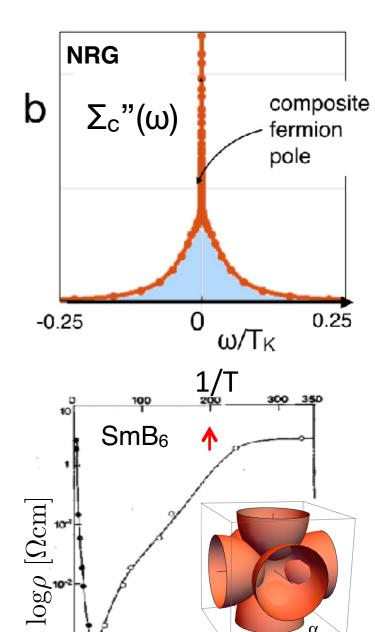


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Majorana Fractionalization?

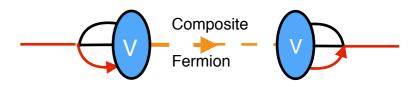
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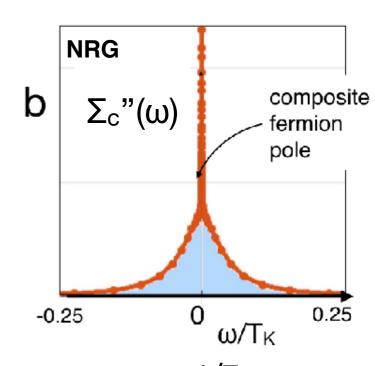
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- Order fractionalization conjecture

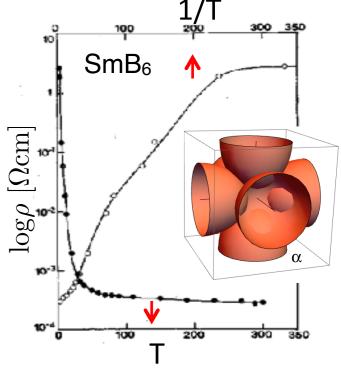
$$(\psi \psi \psi)_{\Lambda}(x) = V_{\alpha\alpha'}^{\lambda}(x) f_{\alpha'}(x)$$

$$\Sigma_{\lambda\lambda'}(2,1) \xrightarrow{|2-1| \to \infty} V_{\lambda}(2)V_{\lambda'}(1)g(2-1)$$

**ODLRO** in Space Time







$$\vec{S} = -\frac{\iota}{2}\vec{\eta} \times \vec{\eta}$$

Majorana Fractionalization?

