

"Heisenberg Model"

We are going to build on problem you did on addition of two spin $1/2$ particles to discuss one of the fundamental models of magnetic order in CM physics — the "Heisenberg Model"

$$\hat{H} = \frac{J}{\hbar^2} \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$$

"Exchange energy"

(More on this later)

spin operators on sites i, j

usually spin $1/2$

Simplest example: 2 sites

$$\hbar^2 \hat{H} = J \vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2$$

$$= J (S_1^x S_2^x + S_1^y S_2^y + S_1^z S_2^z)$$

$$= \frac{J}{2} (S_1^+ S_2^- + S_1^- S_2^+) + J S_1^z S_2^z$$

H2

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Basis} \\
 |++\rangle \\
 |+-\rangle \\
 |-+\rangle \\
 |--\rangle
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \swarrow S_1^z \quad \swarrow S_2^z \\
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 S_1^z |++\rangle = \hbar^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) |++\rangle \\
 = \frac{3}{4} \hbar^2 |++\rangle \\
 \\
 S_1^z |+-\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} |+-\rangle \quad \text{etc}
 \end{array}$$

$$\hat{H} |++\rangle = J/4 |++\rangle$$

$$\hat{H} |+-\rangle = -J/4 |+-\rangle + J/2 |-+\rangle$$

$$\hat{H} |-+\rangle = -J/4 |-+\rangle + J/2 |+-\rangle$$

$$\hat{H} |--\rangle = +J/4 |--\rangle$$

matrix for \hat{H} is

$$\frac{J}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvalues $+J/4$ (x2)

$$(-1-\lambda)^2 - 2^2 = 0 \quad \lambda + 1 = \pm 2$$

$$\lambda = 1, -3$$

$$J/4, -3J/4$$

"singlet" $-3J/4$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|+-\rangle - |-+\rangle)$

43

Triplet''

$1++>$

$1-->$

$+J/4$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1+-> + 1-+>)$

Another soln

$$J \vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2 = \frac{J}{2} [(S_1 + S_2)^2 - S_1^2 - S_2^2]$$

$$S_1 + S_2 = \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$(S_1 + S_2)^2 = \begin{matrix} 0(0+1) \\ 1(1+1) \end{matrix}$$

$S_1 + S_2 = 0$

$$\frac{J}{2} [0 - 3/4 - 3/4] = -3J/4 \quad \leftarrow \times 1$$

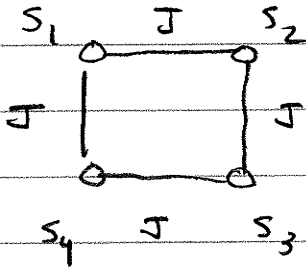
$S_1 + S_2 = 1$

$$\frac{J}{2} [2 - 3/4 - 3/4] = +J/4 \quad \leftarrow \times 3$$

H4

4 site Heisenberg model

$$\hat{H} = J (\vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2 + \vec{s}_2 \cdot \vec{s}_3 + \vec{s}_3 \cdot \vec{s}_4 + \vec{s}_4 \cdot \vec{s}_1)$$



"Straight forward" approach

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H} = \frac{J}{2} & (s_1^+ s_2^- + s_1^- s_2^+ + s_2^+ s_3^- + s_2^- s_3^+ \\ & + s_3^+ s_4^- + s_3^- s_4^+ + s_4^+ s_1^- + s_4^- s_1^+) \\ & + J (s_1^z s_2^z + s_2^z s_3^z + s_3^z s_4^z + s_4^z s_1^z) \end{aligned}$$

Q: Dim of Hilbert space A: 16

$$\hat{H} |++++\rangle = J \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \dots \right) |++++\rangle = J |++++\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H} |+++-\rangle &= J \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right] |+++-\rangle \\ &+ \frac{J}{2} |++-+\rangle + \frac{J}{2} | -+++ \rangle \end{aligned}$$

4x4 MATRIX

$$\frac{J}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

See pages TPI-5 for general theory of
tridiagonal matrices.

$$\lambda_k = \frac{J}{2} [0 - 2 \cos k] \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{4} \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$= 0, J, 0, -J$$

Hardest subspace is $S_{TOT}^z = 0$ $|++--\rangle$

\mathcal{D} : what dimension? Λ : 6

You will continue write force approach in HW.

Now we will do trick similar to 2 site problem.

H6

$$\hat{H} = \frac{J}{2} \left[(S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4)^2 - (S_1 + S_3)^2 - (S_2 + S_4)^2 \right]$$

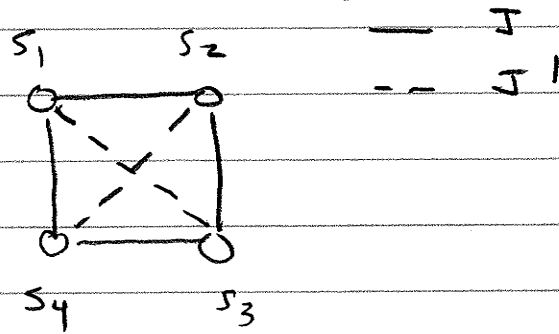
$S_1 + S_3$
 $S_2 + S_4$
 $S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$

$S_1 + S_3$	$S_2 + S_4$	$S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$	Counting
0	0	0	1
0	1	1	3
1	0	1	3
1	1	2	1
		1	3
		2	5
			<u>16 states</u> ✓✓

1 1 2	5 eigenvalues	$\frac{J}{2} [2(3) - 1(2) - 1(2)] = +J$
1 1 1	3 eigenvalues	$\frac{J}{2} [1(2) - 1(2) - 1(2)] = -J$
1 1 0	1 "	$\frac{J}{2} [0(1) - 1(2) - 1(2)] = -2J$
1 0 1	3 "	= 0
0 1 1	3 "	= 0
0 0 0	1 "	= 0

We had already found J
 $0, J, 0, -J$
 all of which are on this list. ✓✓

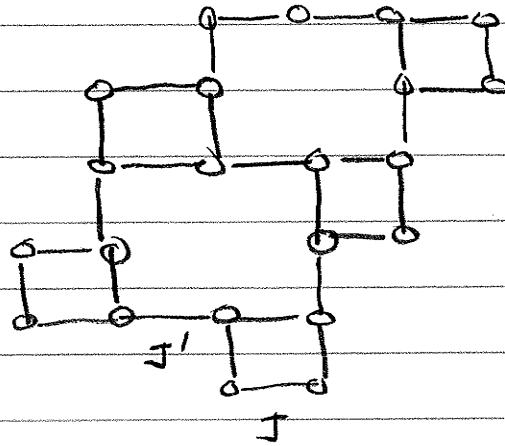
Your HW



$$\hat{H} = J (S_1 \cdot S_2 + S_2 \cdot S_3 + S_3 \cdot S_4 + S_4 \cdot S_1) + J' (S_1 \cdot S_3 + S_2 \cdot S_4)$$

We will discuss this further as a very simple example of a "quantum phase transition"

CaV₄O₉
Magnetism
(Singh)

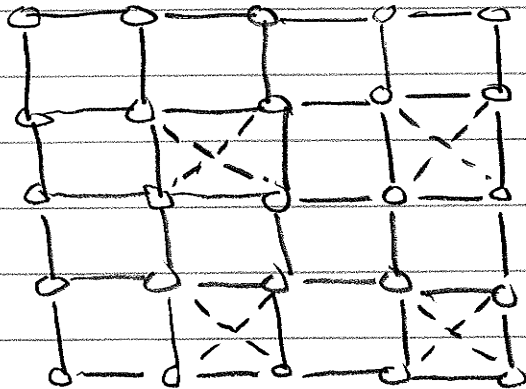


Current research
project!

limits $J' = 0$ 4 site Heisenberg

$J = 0$ 2 site Heisenberg

Another research project of last few years:



"plaquette
Karsenbergl
model"

Numerical questions (HW)

(1) Could you write a computer program to generate matrix elements of \hat{H} and then call a numerical diagonalizer? What would be its ingredients/structure?

(2) How large a system could you solve?

What limits a computer program?

Memory?

cpu time?