## ベリー曲率と異常輸送現象

### 早田 智也



References: TH-Hidaka, PRB 95 125137 (2017); PTEP 073I01 (2017), Ishizuka-TH-Ueda-Nagaosa, PRL 117 216601 (2016); PRB 95, 245211 (2017), TH-Kikuchi-Tanizaki, PRB 96, 085112 (2017)

# トポロジーと輸送現象 〇 絶縁体の低エネルギー有効理論



•フェルミ準位近傍に自由度無し

○ 生成汎関数は位相的場の理論を用いて現せる

Tomoya Hayata



$$J_x = \frac{e^2}{2\pi\hbar} C_1 \epsilon_{xy} E_y$$
$$C_1 = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int dp_x dp_y f_{p_x p_y} \in \mathbf{Z}$$

Thouless-Kohmoto-Nightingale-Nijs, PRL 49, 405 (1982)

○ ベリー曲率

$$\boldsymbol{a_p} = u^\dagger \mathrm{i} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{p}} u$$

.

$$f_{p_x p_y} = \partial_{p_x} a_{p_y} - \partial_{p_y} a_{p_x}$$

(磁気的)ブリュアンゾーンのトポロジー

Tomoya Hayata

•



$$J_x = \frac{e^2}{2\pi\hbar} C_1 \epsilon_{xy} E_y$$
$$C_1 = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int dp_x dp_y f_{p_x p_y} \in \mathbf{Z}$$

Thouless-Kohmoto-Nightingale-Nijs, PRL 49, 405 (1982)

○ チャーン-サイモンズ理論

$$S_{\rm CS} = \frac{e^2}{2\pi\hbar} \frac{C_1}{2} \int dt dx dy A_{\mu} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\tau} \partial_{\nu} A_{\tau}$$

$$J^{\mu} = \frac{\partial S_{\rm CS}}{\partial A_{\mu}} = \frac{e^2}{2\pi\hbar} C_1 \epsilon^{\mu\nu\tau} \partial_{\nu} A_{\tau}$$

Zhang-Hansson-Kivelson, PRL 62, 82 (1989) Lopez-Fradkin, PRB 44, 5246 (1991)

熱場の量子論とその応用@ YITP, 28 Aug, 2017



Nakajima et.al., Nat. Phys. 12, 296 (2016)

Tomoya Hayata

サウレス(断熱)ポンピング Thouless, PRB 27, 6083 (1983)  $\bar{e} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{T \times \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{Z}}} dp_x dt \ e^x \in \mathbf{Z}$  $A_t = u^{\dagger} \mathrm{i} \partial_t u$  $e^i = \partial_{p_i} A_t - \partial_t a_{p_i}$ t = T $\int t = 3T/4$  $\bigvee_{t=T/2}^{V} t = T/2$  $\int \int \int t = T/4$ t = 0

Tomoya Hayata

Nakajima et.al., Nat. Phys. 12, 296 (2016)

# サウレス(断熱)ポンピング

 $A_t = u^{\dagger} \mathrm{i} \partial_t u$ 

Thouless, PRB 27, 6083 (1983)

$$\bar{e} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{T \times BZ} dp_x dt \ e^x \in \mathbf{Z}$$

 $e^i = \partial_{p_i} A_t - \partial_t a_{p_i}$ 

Nakajima et.al., Nat. Phys. 12, 296 (2016)

Lohse et.al., Nat. Phys. 12, 350 (2016)

ベリー曲率



熱場の量子論とその応用@ YITP, 28 Aug, 2017

サウレス(断熱)ポンピング Thouless, PRB 27, 6083 (1983)  $\bar{e} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{T \times \mathbf{PZ}} dp_x dt \ e^x \in \mathbf{Z}$ ベリー曲率  $A_t = u^{\dagger} \mathrm{i} \partial_t u$  $e^i = \partial_{p_i} A_t - \partial_t a_{p_i}$  $A_{\mu} = (A_t, A_x, a_{p_x})$ ○ チャーン-サイモンズ理論  $S_{\rm CS} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int dt dx dp_x A_\mu \epsilon^{\mu\nu\tau} \partial_\nu A_\tau$  $J^x = \frac{\partial S_{\rm CS}}{\partial A} = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^x$ Qi-Hughes-Zhang, PRB 78, 195424 (2008) TH-Hidaka, PRB 95 125137 (2017)

熱場の量子論とその応用@ YITP, 28 Aug, 2017



Tomoya Hayata

ワイルハミルトニアン
$$\mathcal{H} = \psi_p^\dagger \ p \cdot \sigma \psi_p$$

○ エネルギー固有値

$$oldsymbol{p}\cdotoldsymbol{\sigma} u_{oldsymbol{p}}^{\pm}=\pm|oldsymbol{p}|u_{oldsymbol{p}}^{\pm}$$



$$\boldsymbol{a}_{\boldsymbol{p}}^{\pm} = u^{\pm}(\boldsymbol{p})^{\dagger} \mathrm{i} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{p}} u^{\pm}(\boldsymbol{p})$$

$$\boldsymbol{b}^{\pm}(\boldsymbol{p}) \equiv \nabla_{\boldsymbol{p}} \times \boldsymbol{a}^{\pm}(\boldsymbol{p}) = \mp \boldsymbol{p}/2p^3$$

熱場の量子論とその応用@ YITP, 28 Aug, 2017

異常ホール効果

○ 磁場に依存しないホール効果

 $J_x = \frac{e^2}{2\pi\hbar} \tilde{C}_1 \epsilon_{xy} E_y$ 

Sundaram- Niu, PRB 59, 14915 (1999) Jungwirth-Niu-MacDonald, PRL **88**, 207208 (2002)

$$\tilde{C}_1 = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int dp_x dp_y f_{p_x p_y} n_{\text{F.D.}} \notin \mathbf{Z}$$

○時間反転対称性の破れた物質 強磁性金属、強磁性半導体、 トポロジカル絶縁体の薄膜...

$$\rho_{xy} = R_0 H + \rho_{xy}^s$$



カイラル磁気効果

○ 磁場に比例する電流

Nielsen-Ninomiya, PLB130, 389 (1983)

Fukushima-Kharzeev-Warringa, PRD 78, 074033 (2008)

$$\boldsymbol{j} = \kappa e^2 \mu_5 \boldsymbol{B} / 2\pi^2 c$$

カイラル化学ポテンシャル 
$$2\mu_5 = \mu_{\rm R} - \mu_{\rm L}$$

ンモノポール電荷 
$$\kappa = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\text{F.S.}} d^2 S \cdot b \in Z$$
  
 $\boldsymbol{j} = -\frac{e^2}{c} \boldsymbol{B} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \varepsilon \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla_{\boldsymbol{p}} n_{\text{F.D.}}$   
 $= \kappa \frac{e^2}{4\pi^2 c} \mu_{\text{R,L}} \boldsymbol{B}$  Stephanov-Yin, PRL 109, 1620

Stephanov- Yin, PRL 109, 162001 (2012) Son- Yamamoto, PRL 109, 181602 (2012) Chen-Pu-Wang-Wang, PRL 110, 262301 (2013) TH-Kikuchi-Tanizaki, PRB 96, 085112 (2017)

熱場の量子論とその応用@ YITP, 28 Aug, 2017

カイラル磁気効果

○ 磁場に比例する電流

Nielsen-Ninomiya, PLB130, 389 (1983)

Fukushima-Kharzeev-Warringa, PRD 78, 074033 (2008)

$$\boldsymbol{j} = \kappa e^2 \mu_5 \boldsymbol{B} / 2\pi^2 c$$

カイラル化学ポテンシャル 
$$2\mu_5=\mu_{
m R}-\mu_{
m L}$$

O 負性磁気抵抗効果

$$\mu_5 \sim oldsymbol{E} \cdot oldsymbol{B}$$

• ディラック半金属

Li, et.al., Nat. Phys. 12, 550 (2016)

• ワイル半金属

Huang, et. al., PRX 5, 031023 (2015)

Tomoya Hayata



カイラル磁気効果 〇荷電粒子の方位角相関

PRL 118, 122301 (2017)

#### PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

#### S

#### Observation of Charge-Dependent Azimuthal Correlations in *p*-Pb Collisions and Its Implication for the Search for the Chiral Magnetic Effect

V. Khachatryan *et al.*\*

(CMS Collaboration)

(Received 1 October 2016; revised manuscript received 3 December 2016; published 24 March 2017)

Charge-dependent azimuthal particle correlations with respect to the second-order event plane in *p*-Pb and PbPb collisions at a nucleon-nucleon center-of-mass energy of 5.02 TeV have been studied with the CMS experiment at the LHC. The measurement is performed with a three-particle correlation technique, using two particles with the same or opposite charge within the pseudorapidity range  $|\eta| < 2.4$ , and a third particle measured in the hadron forward calorimeters ( $4.4 < |\eta| < 5$ ). The observed differences between the same and opposite sign correlations, as functions of multiplicity and  $\eta$  gap between the two charged particles, are of similar magnitude in *p*-Pb and PbPb collisions at the same multiplicities. These results pose a challenge for the interpretation of charge-dependent azimuthal correlations in heavy ion collisions in terms of the chiral magnetic effect.

"Constraints on the chiral magnetic effect using charge-dependent azimuthal correlations in p-Pb and Pb-Pb collisions at the LHC," CMS Collaboration, arXiv:1708.01602v1 [nucl-ex]

Tomoya Hayata

サウレス(断熱)ポンピング

Ishizuka-TH-Ueda-Nagaosa, PRL 117 216601 (2016); PRB 95, 245211 (2017)

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{e}} = \int_0^T dt \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \boldsymbol{e} n_{\text{F.D.}}$$

○ 運動量空間における電磁誘導

$$\nabla_p \times \boldsymbol{e} = -\partial_t \boldsymbol{b} - 4\pi \boldsymbol{j}_m$$



○ 光電流

$$\bar{e}_{zR,L} = \pm \pi \frac{4v_0^2}{15v^2 v_z^2} (gD)^2 \omega \cos(\chi)$$

Tomoya Hayata

## 可換→ 非可換

Tomoya Hayata

Tomoya Hayata

ディラックハミルトニアン  

$$\mathcal{H} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \boldsymbol{p} + \beta m$$
  
 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\boldsymbol{p}) = \pm \sqrt{\boldsymbol{p}^2 + m^2}$   
 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \boldsymbol{\sigma} \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

O SU(2) ベリー曲率

$$\boldsymbol{p} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{R}(\boldsymbol{p}, \boldsymbol{x}, t) \quad m \rightarrow m(\boldsymbol{p}, \boldsymbol{x}, t)$$

$$f \rightarrow f_{pt}, f_{px} f_{xy}$$
   
— スピン電磁場

Tomoya Hayata

異常ホール効果  
$$\boldsymbol{J} = \frac{e}{2} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \Big[ \boldsymbol{E}^{\hat{a}} \times \boldsymbol{b}^{\hat{a}} \Big] n(\boldsymbol{p})$$

• スピン電場によるホール効果

Tomoya Hayata

$$\boldsymbol{J} = \frac{e}{2} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \Big[ \boldsymbol{E}^{\hat{a}} \times \boldsymbol{b}^{\hat{a}} \Big] n(\boldsymbol{p})$$

カイラル磁気効果

$$\boldsymbol{J} = \frac{e}{2} \int \frac{dt d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \Big[ \boldsymbol{B}^{\hat{a}} (\boldsymbol{b}^{\hat{a}} \cdot \nabla_p \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) + e \boldsymbol{B} (\boldsymbol{e}^{\hat{a}} \cdot \boldsymbol{b}^{\hat{a}}) \Big] n(\boldsymbol{p})$$

- スピン磁場によるカイラル磁気効果
- 磁場で向き制御された断熱ポンピング

スペクトラルフロー

Son-Spivak, PRB 88, 104412 (2013)

○ カイラル化学ポテンシャルのダイナミクス



熱場の量子論とその応用@ YITP, 28 Aug, 2017

### 実空間上のスペクトラルフロー 〇磁場で向き制御された断熱ポンピング





→非散逸的なスピン輸送

Murakami-Nagaosa-Zhang, Science 301 1348 (2003) Murakami-Nagaosa-Zhang, PRL 93 156804 (2004)

Tomoya Hayata

スピンホール効果  
$$J_{s}^{\hat{a}} = \lambda \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \Big[ e \boldsymbol{E} \times \boldsymbol{b}^{\hat{a}} \Big] n(\boldsymbol{p})$$

### スピンカイラル磁気効果

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{J}_{s}^{\hat{a}} &= \lambda \int \frac{dt d^{3} p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \Big[ e \boldsymbol{B} (\boldsymbol{b}^{\hat{a}} \cdot \nabla_{p} \varepsilon) \\ &+ \frac{3}{10} \left( \boldsymbol{B}^{\hat{a}} (\boldsymbol{e}^{\hat{b}} \cdot \boldsymbol{b}^{\hat{b}}) + (bab) + (bba) \right) \Big] \boldsymbol{n}(\boldsymbol{p}) \end{split}$$

- 磁場によるスピンカレントのカイラル磁気効果
- スピン磁場で向き制御された断熱スピンポンピング

スピンホール効果  
$$J_{s}^{\hat{a}} = \lambda \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \Big[ e \boldsymbol{E} \times \boldsymbol{b}^{\hat{a}} \Big] n(\boldsymbol{p})$$

### スピンカイラル磁気効果

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{J}_{s}^{\hat{a}} &= \lambda \int \frac{dt d^{3} p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \Big[ e \boldsymbol{B} (\boldsymbol{b}^{\hat{a}} \cdot \nabla_{p} \varepsilon) \\ &+ \frac{3}{10} \left( \boldsymbol{B}^{\hat{a}} (\boldsymbol{e}^{\hat{b}} \cdot \boldsymbol{b}^{\hat{b}}) + (bab) + (bba) \right) \Big] n(\boldsymbol{p}) \end{aligned}$$

断熱スピンポンピング

$$\boldsymbol{J}_{s}^{\hat{a}} = \lambda \int \frac{dt d^{3} p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \Big[ -\boldsymbol{e}^{\hat{a}} \Big] n(\boldsymbol{p})$$

Tomoya Hayata

まとめ

Sundaram- Niu, PRB 59, 14915 (1999) Jungwirth-Niu-MacDonald, PRL **88**, 207208 (2002)

$$\boldsymbol{j} = e^2 \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \left( \boldsymbol{b} \times \boldsymbol{E} \right) n$$

カイラル磁気効果

異常ホール効果

Nielsen-Ninomiya, PLB130, 389 (1983) Fukushima-Kharzeev-Warringa, PRD 78, 074033 (2008)

$$\boldsymbol{j} = -e^2 \boldsymbol{B} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \,\varepsilon \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \nabla_{\boldsymbol{p}} n$$
$$= \kappa \frac{e^2}{4\pi^2} \mu_{\mathrm{R,L}} \boldsymbol{B}$$

Thouless, PRB 27, 6083 (1983)

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{e}} = \int_0^T dt \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \boldsymbol{e} n$$

Tomoya Hayata

# 創発的対称性とトポロジー

Tomoya Hayata

Sundaram- Niu, PRB 59, 14915 (1999)

Xiao-Chang-Niu, RMP 82, 1959 (2010)

$$\partial_t n + \dot{\boldsymbol{x}} \cdot \nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}} n + \dot{\boldsymbol{p}} \cdot \nabla_{\boldsymbol{p}} n = I(n)$$

・分布関数  $n(t, \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{p})$ 

〇 運動方程式

○ ボルツマン方程式

$$oldsymbol{v} = 
abla_{oldsymbol{p}}arepsilon$$

$$\dot{x} = v - \dot{p} imes b$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{p}} = -e\boldsymbol{E} - \dot{\boldsymbol{x}} \times \frac{e}{c}\boldsymbol{B}$$

・運動量空間上のローレンツカ

Tomoya Hayata

Sundaram- Niu, PRB 59, 14915 (1999) Xiao-Chang-Niu, RMP 82, 1959 (2010)

 $oldsymbol{v} = 
abla_{oldsymbol{p}}arepsilon$ 

$$\partial_t n + \dot{\boldsymbol{x}} \cdot \nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}} n + \dot{\boldsymbol{p}} \cdot \nabla_{\boldsymbol{p}} n = I(n)$$

・分布関数  $n(t, \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{p})$ 

○ 運動方程式

○ ボルツマン方程式

$$\sqrt{\omega}\dot{\boldsymbol{x}} = \boldsymbol{v} + e\boldsymbol{E} \times \boldsymbol{b} + (\boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})\frac{e}{c}\boldsymbol{B}$$
$$\sqrt{\omega}\dot{\boldsymbol{p}} = -e\boldsymbol{E} - \boldsymbol{v} \times \frac{e}{c}\boldsymbol{B} - \left(e\boldsymbol{E} \cdot \frac{e}{c}\boldsymbol{B}\right)\boldsymbol{b}$$

・不変測度

$$\sqrt{\omega} = 1 + \frac{e}{c} \boldsymbol{B} \cdot \boldsymbol{b}$$

Tomoya Hayata

### 位相空間上の位相的場の理論 〇 電流密度

$$j_{a} = \operatorname{Pf}(\omega)\dot{\xi}_{a}n(t,\xi)/(2\pi)^{d}$$
$$= \frac{\epsilon_{aba_{1}\cdots a_{2d-2}}}{(2\pi)^{d}2^{d-1}(d-1)!}\omega_{a_{1}a_{2}}\cdots\omega_{a_{2d-1}a_{2d-2}}\omega_{bt}n(t,\xi)$$
$$\operatorname{Pf}(\omega) = \epsilon_{a_{1}\cdots a_{2d}}\omega_{a_{1}a_{2}}\cdots\omega_{a_{2d-1}a_{2d}}/2^{d}d!$$

O 生成汎関数

$$n(t,\xi) = 1$$

$$S_{\rm CS} = \int \frac{dt d^{2d} \xi}{(2\pi)^d (d+1)!} \epsilon_{\mu_0 \dots \mu_{2d}} \mathcal{A}_{\mu_0} \partial_{\mu_1} \mathcal{A}_{\mu_2} \cdots \partial_{\mu_{2d-1}} \mathcal{A}_{\mu_{2d}}$$

Bulmash-Hosur-Zhang-Qi, PRX 5, 021018 (2015)

TH-Hidaka, PRB 95 125137 (2017)

熱場の量子論とその応用@ YITP, 28 Aug, 2017