

RPMBT22: Quantum Avalanche as Nonequilibrium Instability

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We are trying find a foothold for theoretical models of DC nonequilibrium many-body phenomena that permit an accessible solution.

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Article

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Correlated insulator collapse due to quantum avalanche via in-gap ladder states

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PHYSICAL REVIEW B **109**, 054307 (2024)

Avalanche instability as nonequilibrium quantum criticality

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Talk Outline

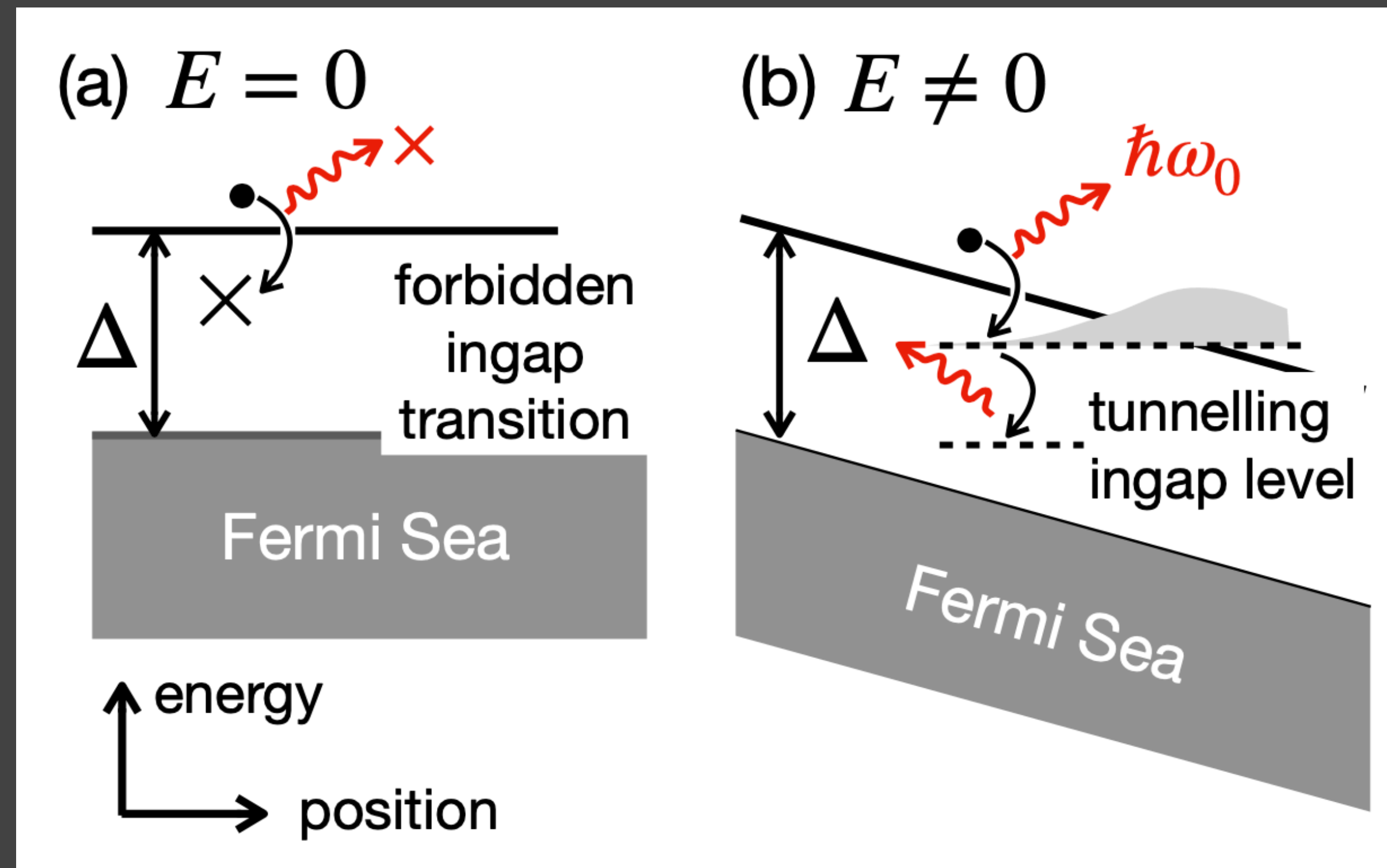
a minimal model

- Intro: Is an electronic band stable under a DC electric-field?
- Set up fermion- and boson-baths for steady-state noneq. limit
- Phase transition controlled by the coupling to environment

application: insulator-to-metal transition by an electric field

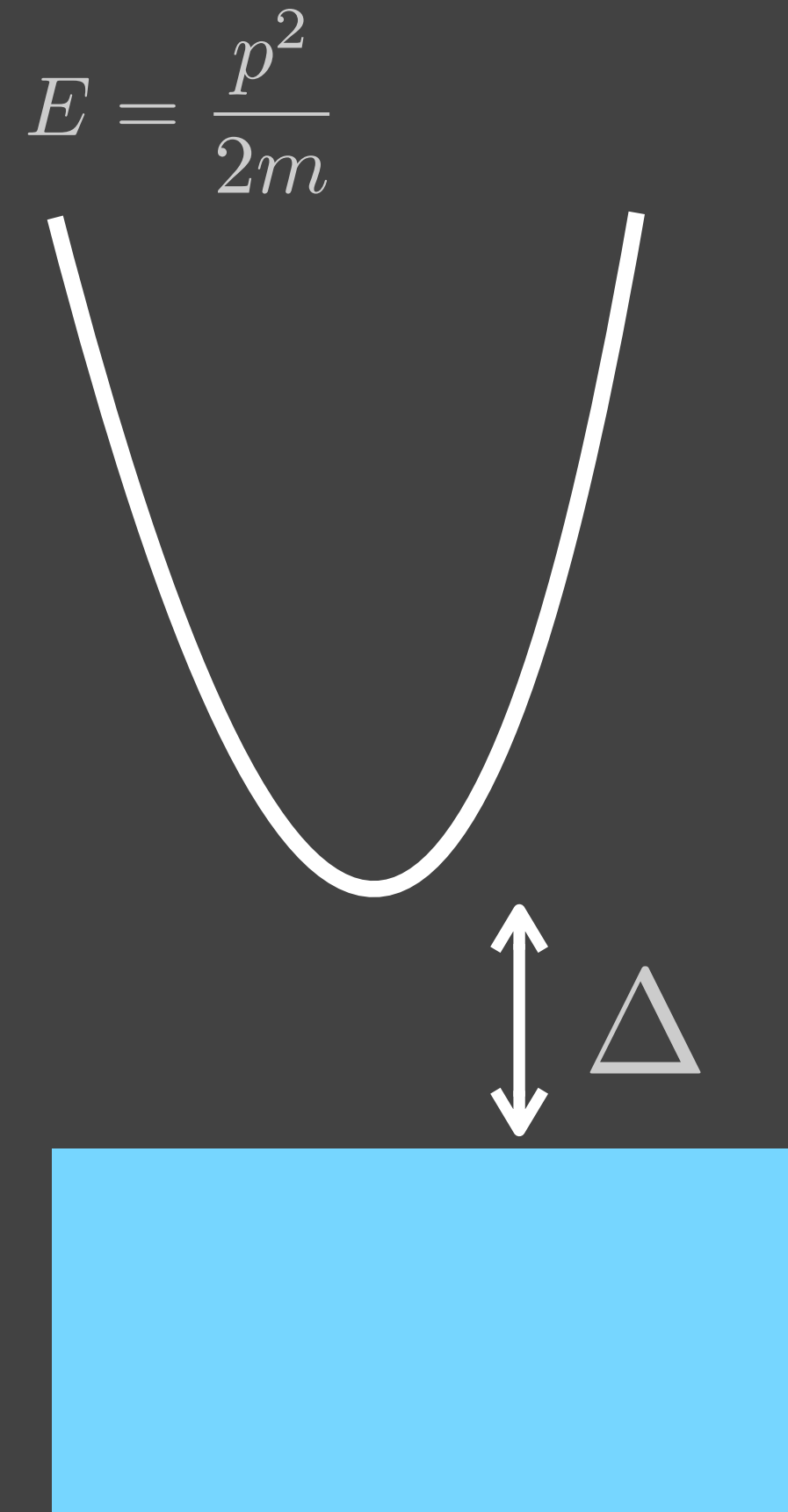
- Two-band model for symmetry-broken Insulators
- Relevance to experiments: why we didn't see it earlier?

A Simpler Question: Is a Band Stable in Noneq.?



Field-induced tunneling (Franz-Keldysh effect) enables multiple spontaneous emission of bosons

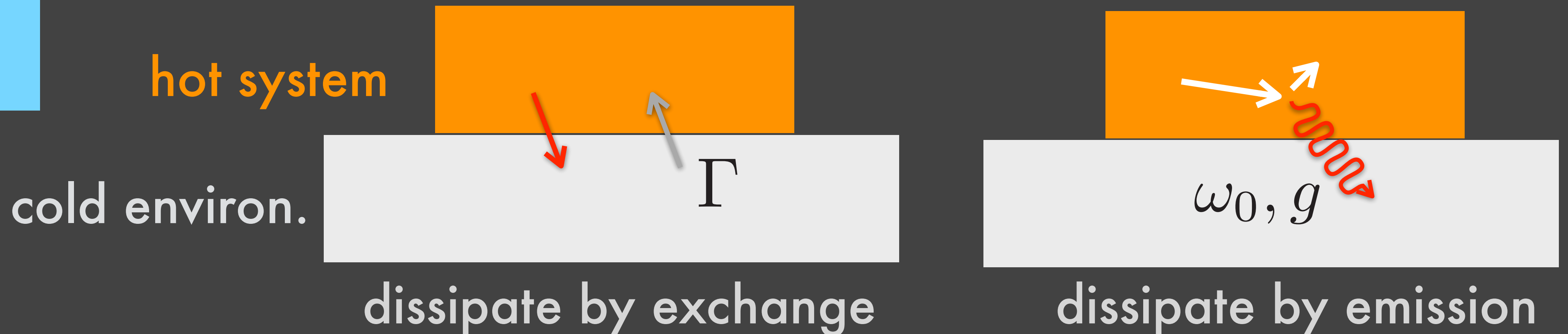
Single Band above Fermi-Energy



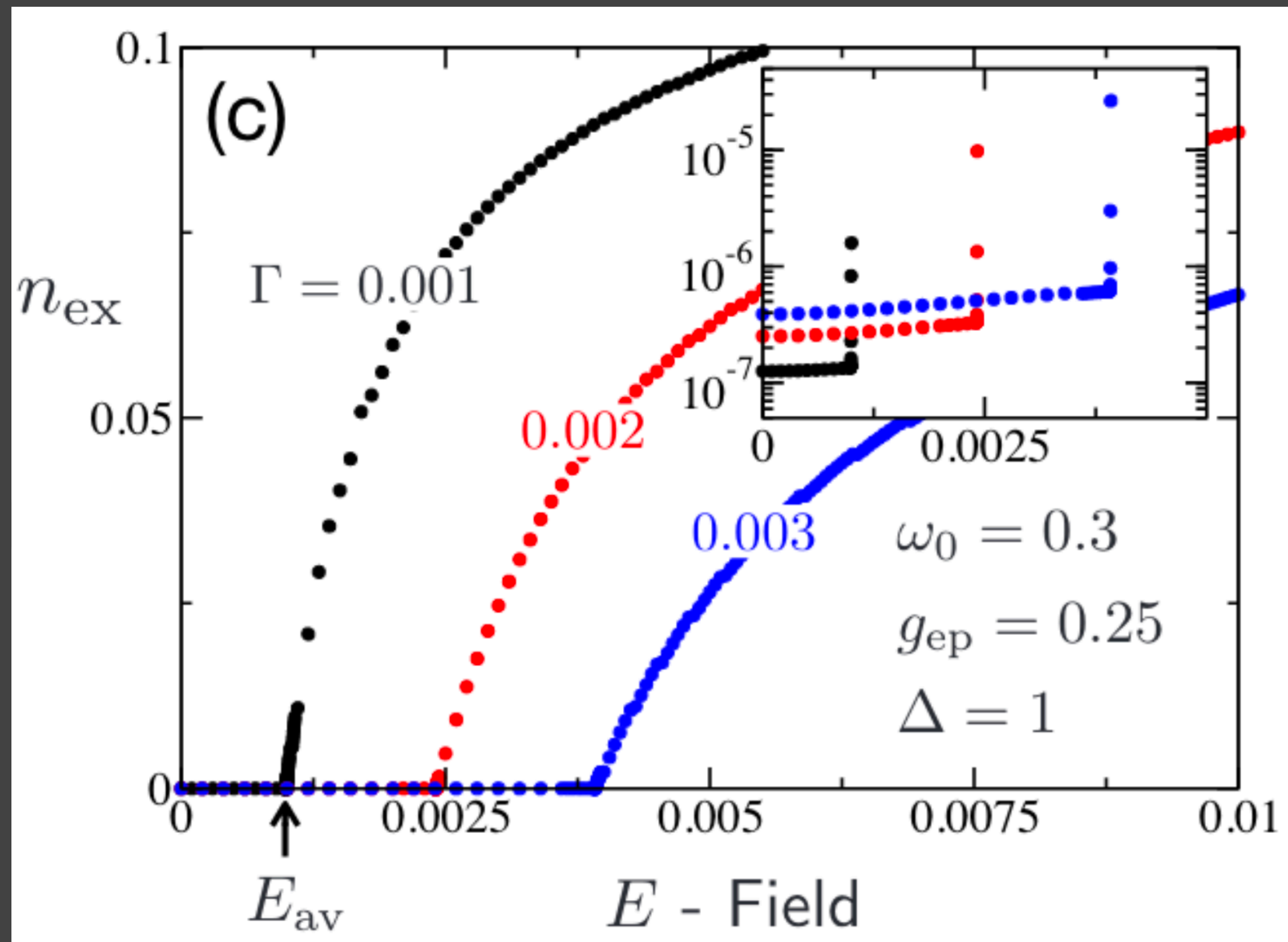
Electric-field \downarrow gap from Fermi-energy \downarrow

$$H(t) = \int \left[\psi^\dagger(x) \left(\frac{1}{2m} (-i\partial_x + Et)^2 + \Delta \right) \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2} [p_\varphi(x)^2 + \omega_0^2 \varphi(x)^2] + g_{ep} \varphi(x) \psi^\dagger(x) \psi(x) \right] dx$$

+ "Dissipation"

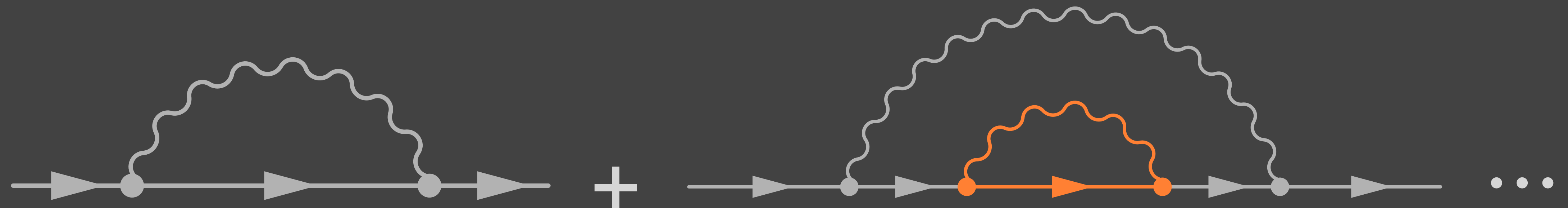


Coupling to Environment Controls Avalanche



- The avalanche field E_{av} is proportional to the coupling Γ to the environment ($\Gamma = 0$ is a singular limit in steady-state nonequilibrium).
- Continuous nonequilibrium transition
- Avalanche easier for less thermally excited conditions! — **quantum nature**

Multiple Emission by (Keldysh) Diagrammatics



“Eliashberg” diagrams

- Multiplicative factor $\lambda \approx 1$ signals an avalanche
- Simplifying limits make an analytic calculation possible:
occupation number $n_{\text{ex}} \ll 1$, dephasing rate $\Gamma \ll E, \omega_0, \Delta$

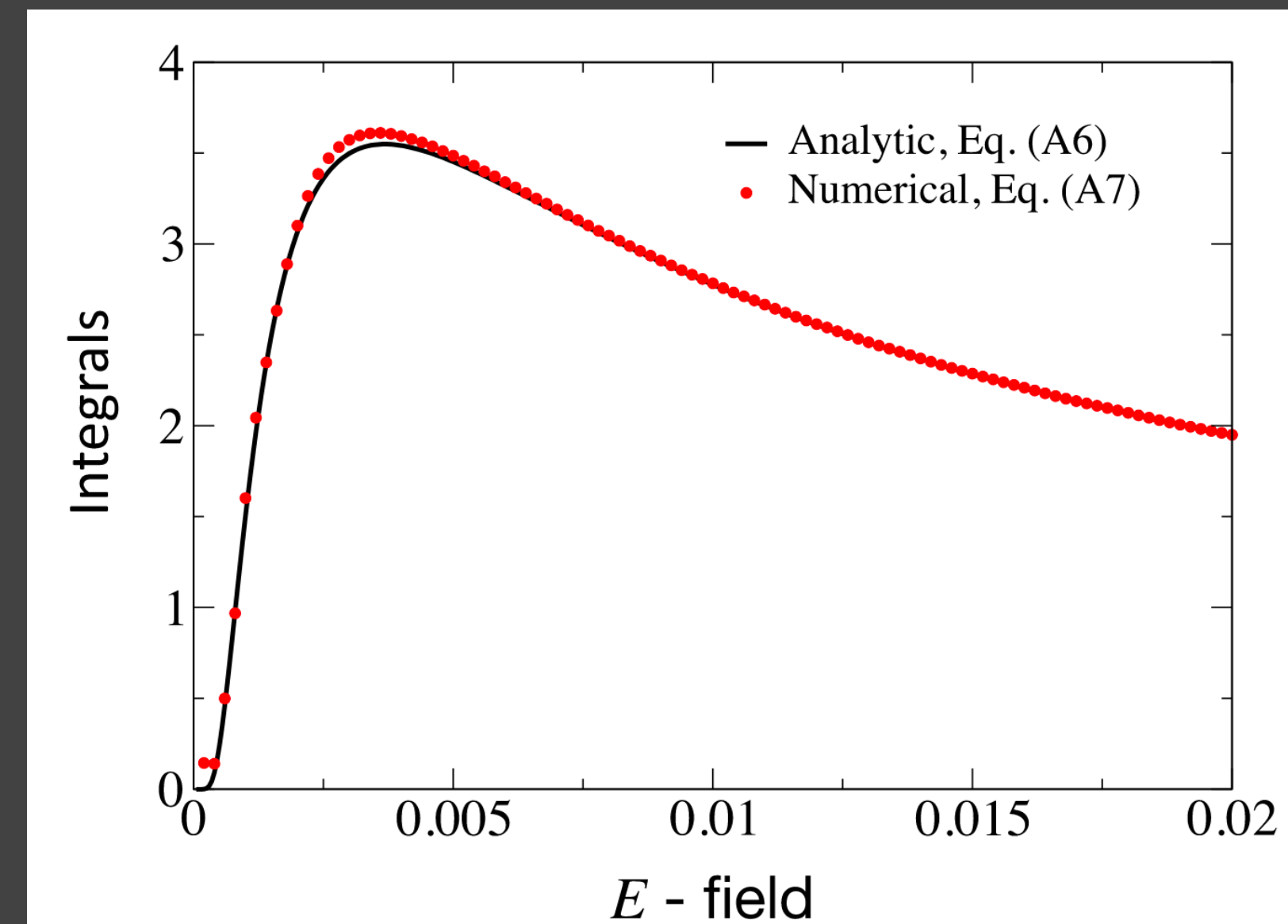
Criterion for Transition

$$\lambda = \frac{\Sigma_p^{(4),<}(0)}{\Sigma_p^{(2),<}(0)} \approx \frac{img_{\text{ep}}^2}{2\omega_0} \int \frac{dq}{2\pi} \int ds \frac{e^{i(q^2/2m + \omega_0)s}}{qEs + 2im\Gamma}$$

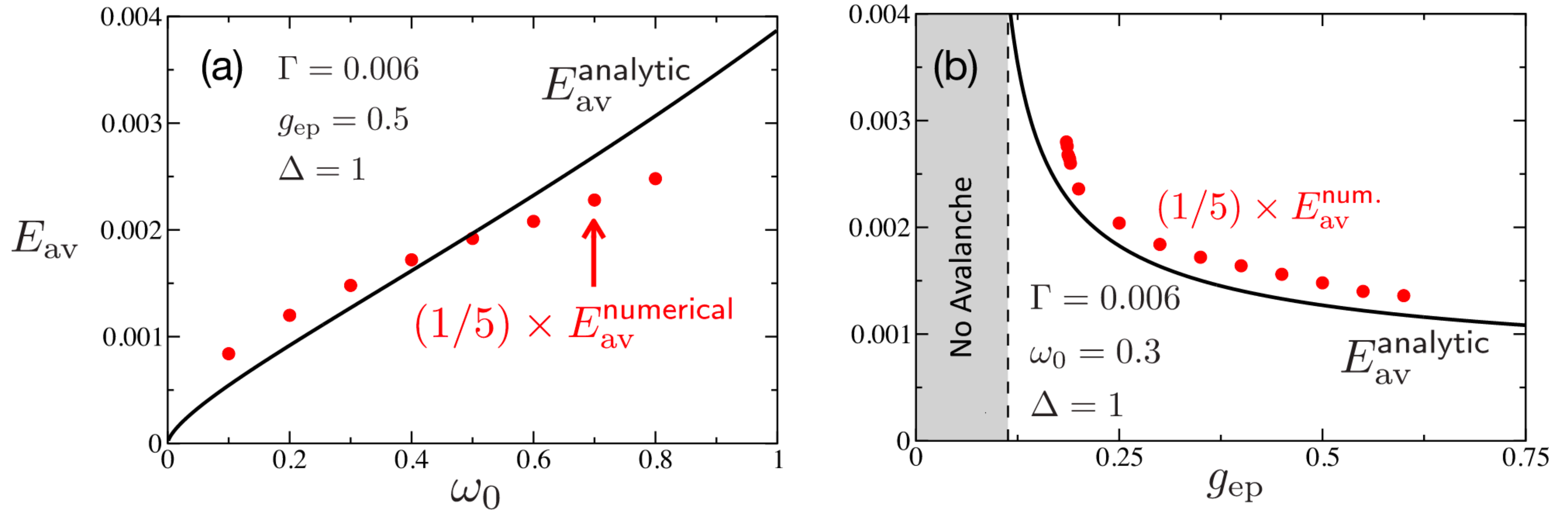
$$= \frac{mg_{\text{ep}}^2}{4\omega_0 E} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dq}{|q|} \exp\left(-\frac{2m\Gamma}{E} \frac{q^2/2m + \omega_0}{|q|}\right)$$

$$= \frac{mg_{\text{ep}}^2}{\omega_0 E} K_0\left(\frac{2\Gamma\sqrt{2m\omega_0}}{E}\right) = 1$$

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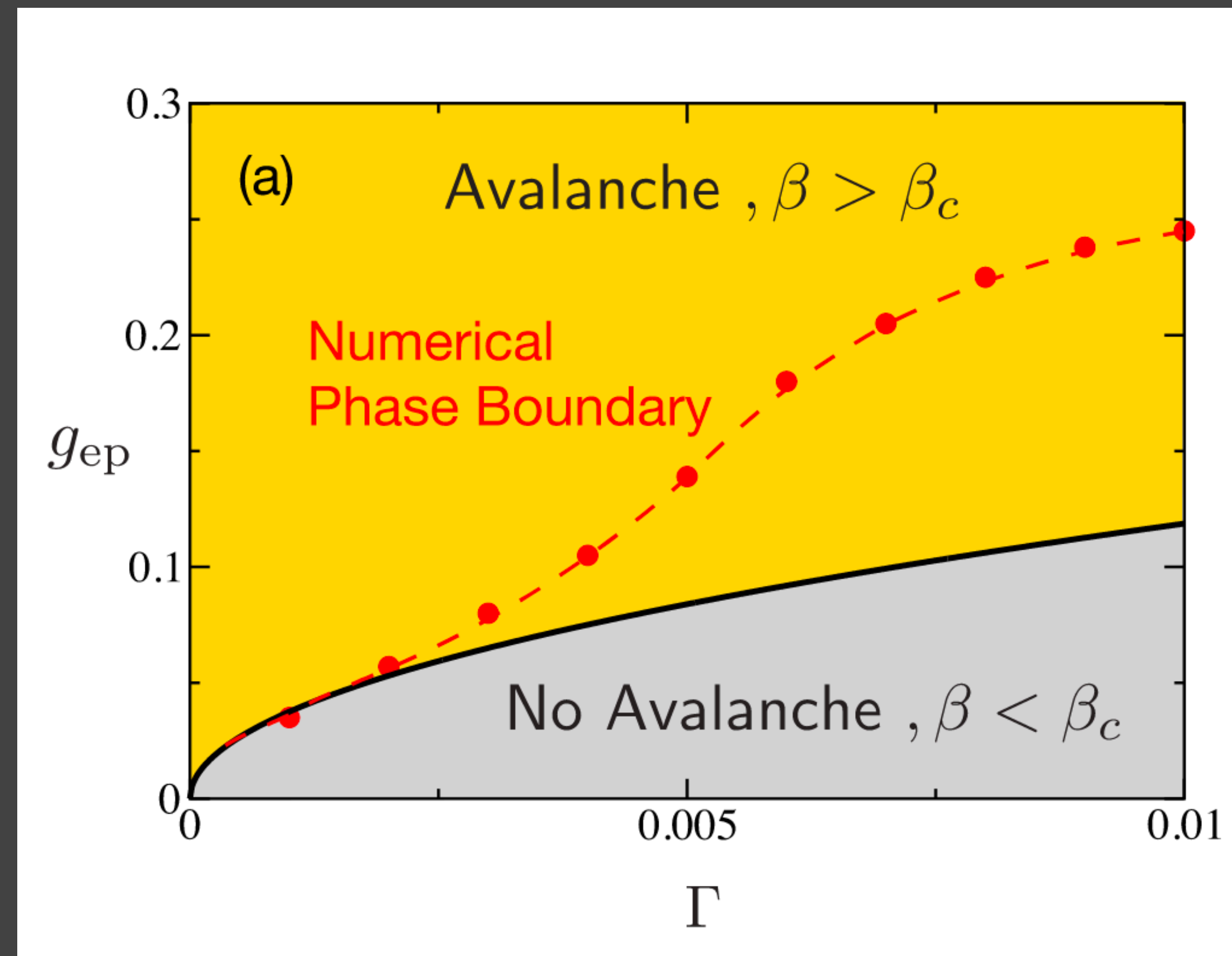


Agreement with Numerical Lattice Model



Excellent agreement with numerical lattice calculations, except for an overall factor*

Competition of Avalanche with Dephasing



Quantum Avalanche (in Cartoon)



The quantum avalanche occurs not because electrons become energetic, but because the floor becomes unstable due to the spontaneous emission.

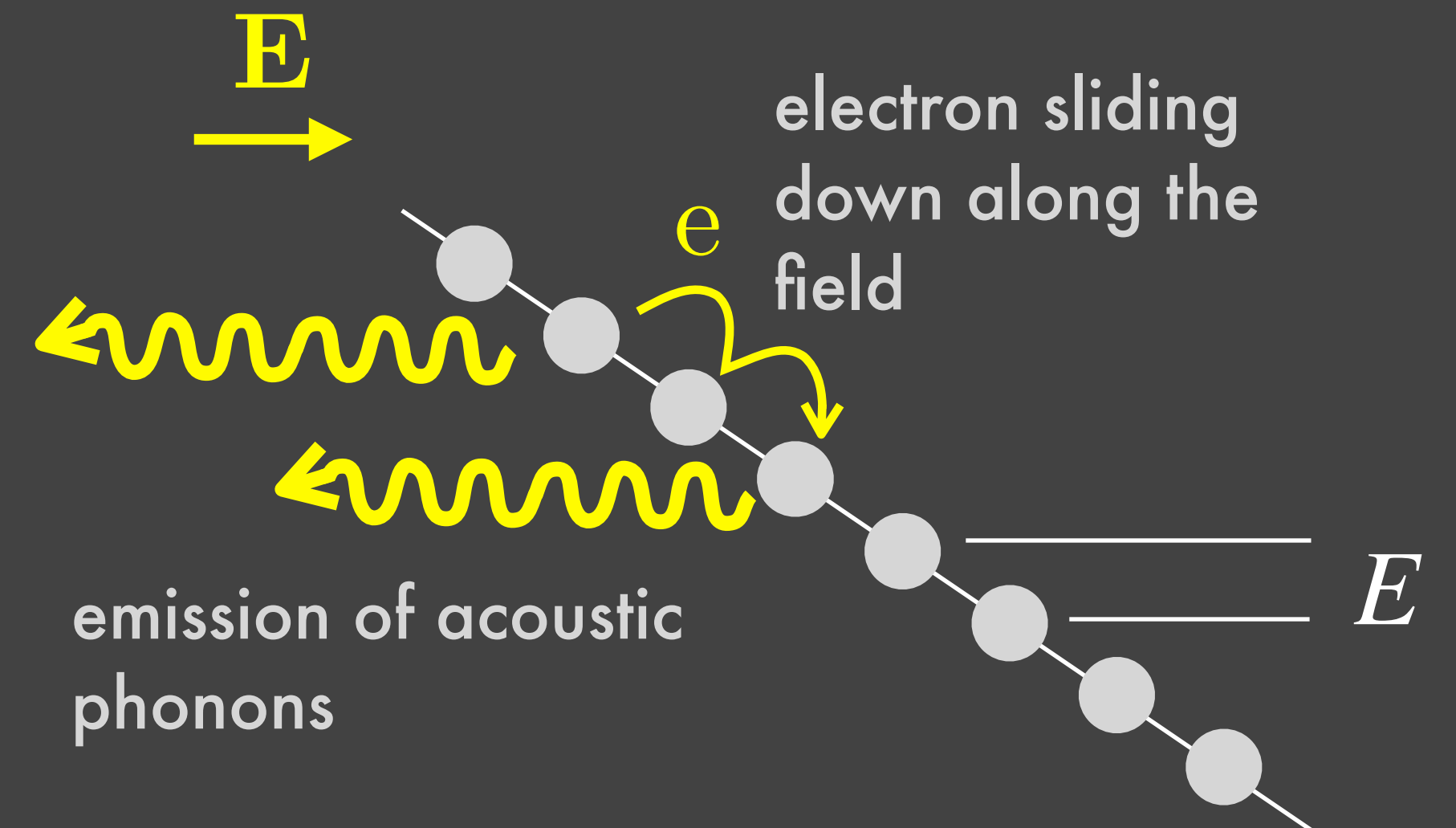
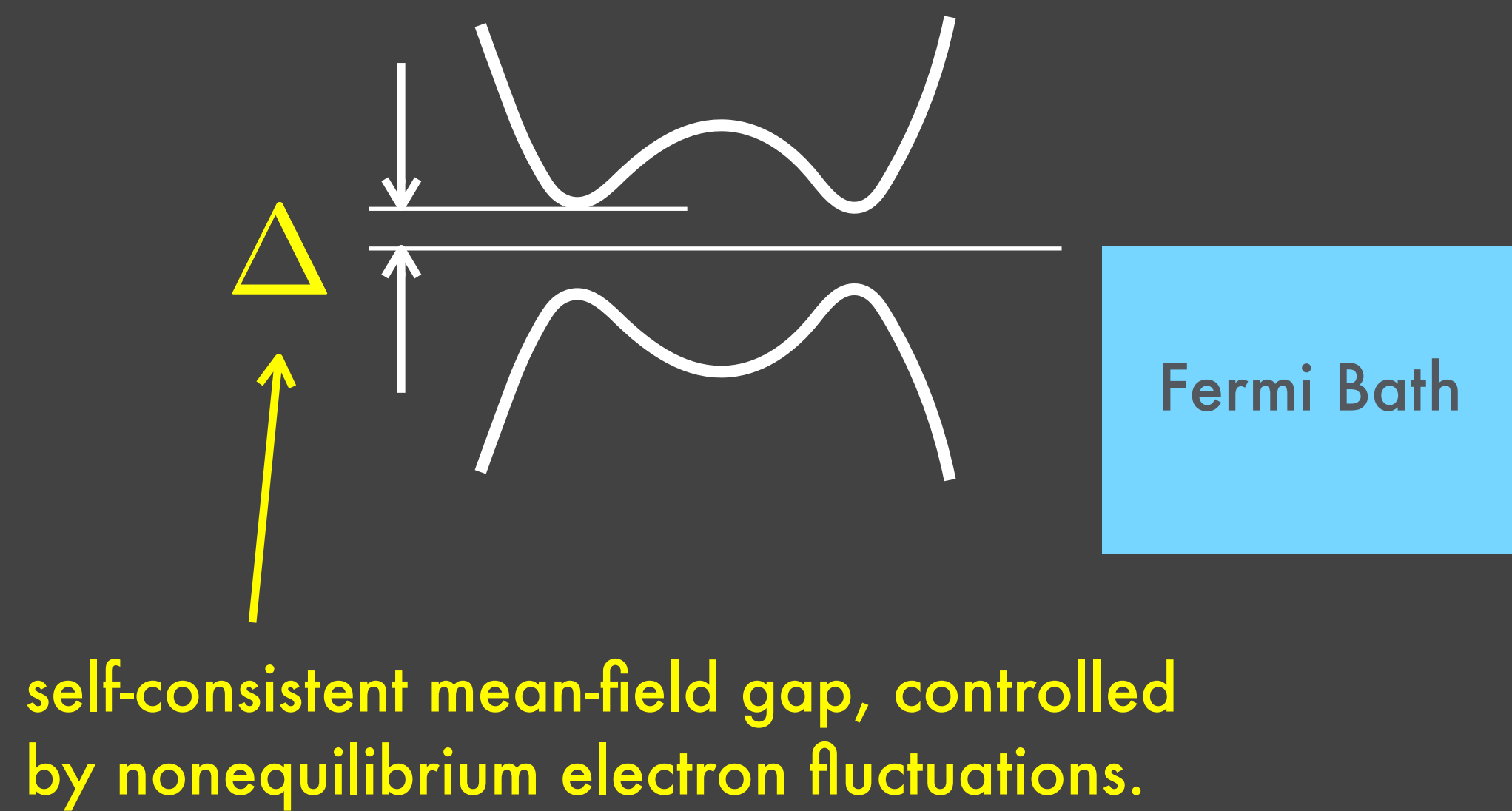
How it's Relevant? : Resistive Switching (RS)

Resistive Switching is a diverse topic and has a long history. It concerns sudden switching of resistivity under a DC electric field. Mechanisms such as impact ionization, electro-migration, lattice transition, and **correlation-driven in V_xO_y , NbO_2 (Mott), MC_3 (CDWs) etc..** exist.

- Insulator-metal transition by electric-field (Mott, CDW systems)
- Unsettled debate over **thermal vs quantum** origin

In search of an elemental understanding, I will view RS as nonequilibrium (bulk) phase transition.

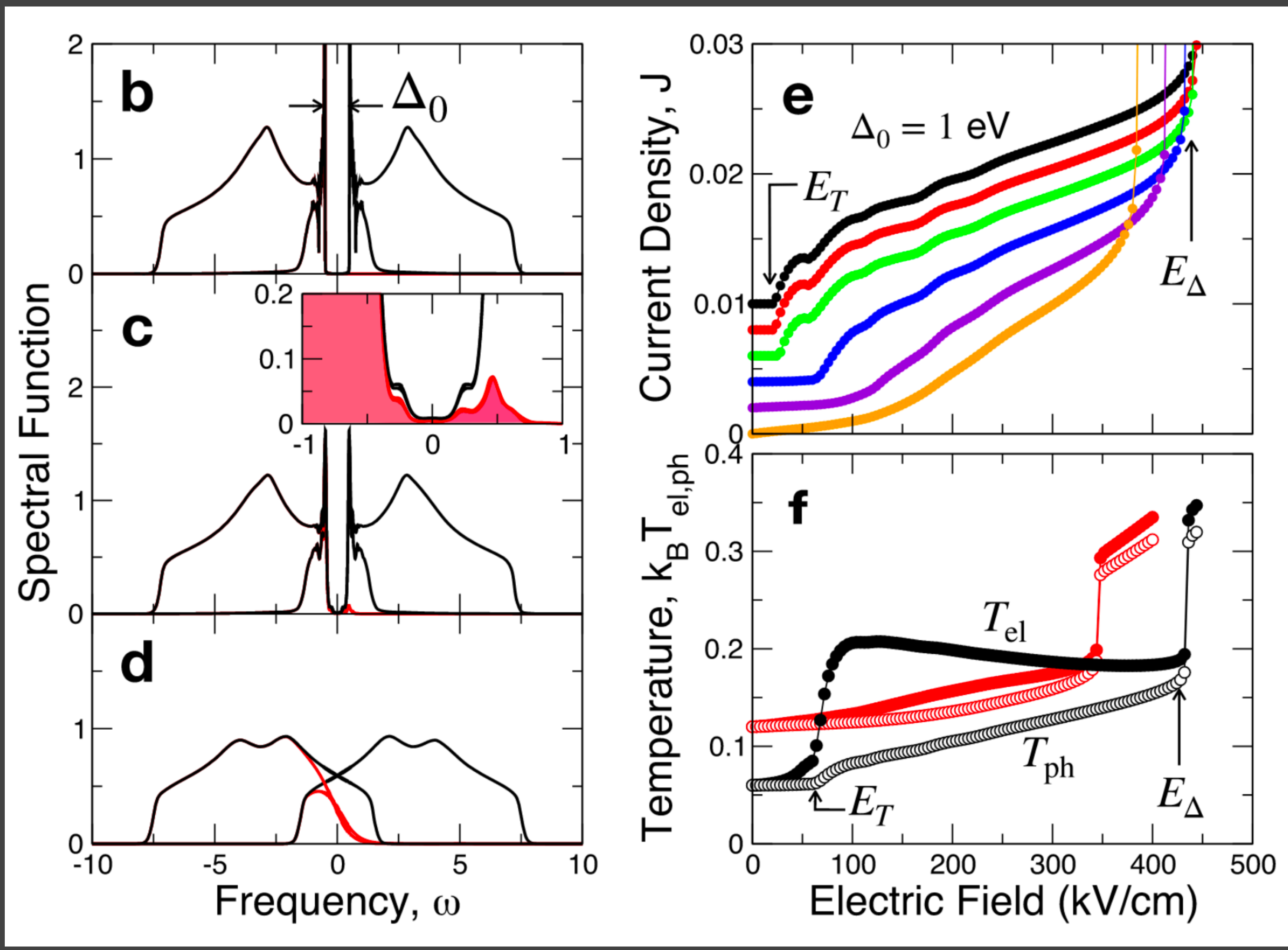
Symmetry-Broken 2-Band Model



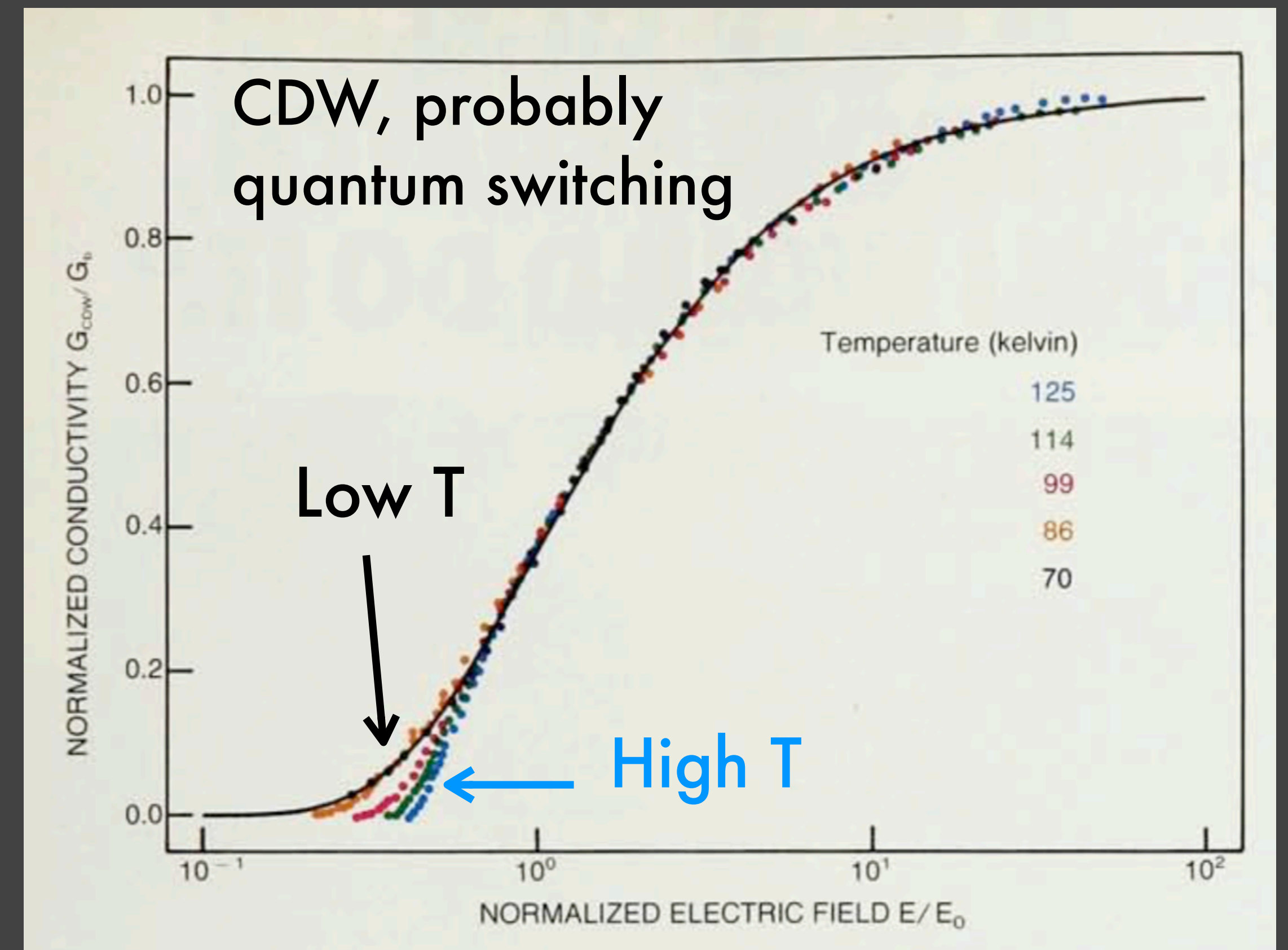
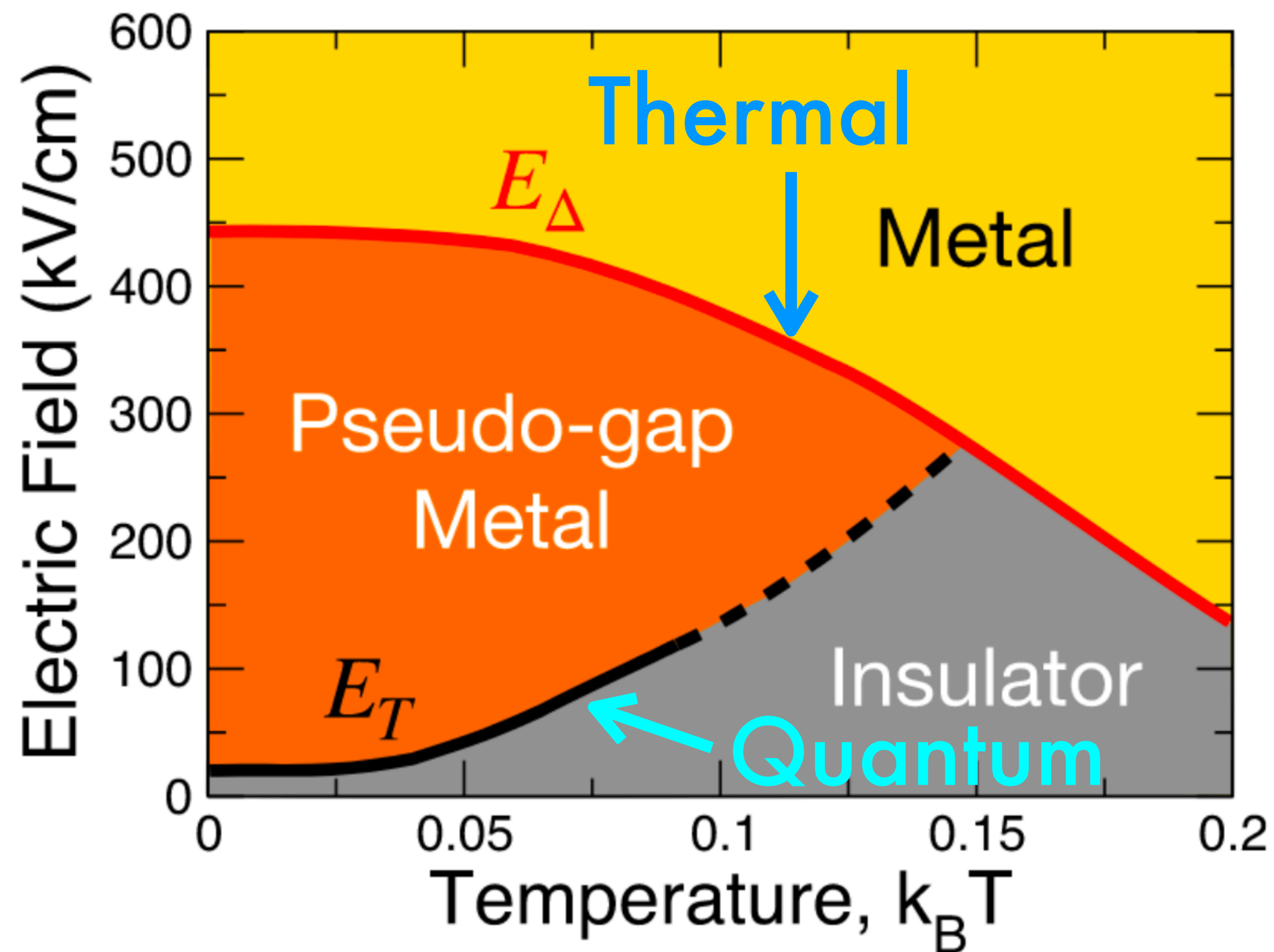
Solve the Keldysh GF with the steady-state bulk condition

$$G(x, \omega) = G(x + a, \omega + eEa)$$

Avalanche and Two-Step Transition



Criterion for Thermal or Quantum?



NbSe₃, J. Bardeen, Physics Today (1990)

Conclusions and Outlook

- We presented a concrete quantum model for nonequilibrium phase transition, with some analytic understanding.
- Need to better understand when the quantum avalanche overcomes the dephasing in interacting models
- Starting to worry about better solvers...