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Interaction-Induced Fractionalization and Topological Superconductivity in the Polar Molecules Anisotropic $t-J$ Model

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We show that the interplay between antiferromagnetic interaction and hole motion gives rise to a topological superconducting phase. This is captured by the one dimensional anisotropic $t-J$ model which can be experimentally achieved with ultracold polar molecules trapped onto an optical lattice. As a function of the anisotropy strength we find that different quantum phases appear, ranging from a gapless Luttinger liquid to spin gapped conducting and superconducting regimes. In the presence of appropriate z anisotropy, we also prove that a phase characterized by nontrivial topological order takes place. The latter is described uniquely by a finite nonlocal string parameter and presents robust edge spin fractionalization. These results allow us to explore quantum phases of matter where topological superconductivity is induced by the interaction.

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Introduction.—Topological quantum matter has recently attracted huge interest from different research fields [1–3]. In this context the presence of gapless edge modes associated to a gapped bulk [4,5] can give rise to unique properties like quantized conductance [6–9] and charge fractionalization [10–12]. Thanks to symmetry arguments, a full understanding of the aforementioned features can be obtained for noninteracting systems allowing us to classify the so called topological insulators [13,14] and superconductors [15,16]. Crucially this approach becomes unstable in the presence of interaction [17] and the concept of symmetry protection can be exploited to still classify topological phases [18,19]. In particular it has been proved [20] that, for strongly correlated systems, the appearance of protected localized edge states is identified by a finite value of a nonlocal string order parameter [21]. Furthermore, the latter captures the hidden antiferromagnetic ordering of some degrees of freedom (for instance, \uparrow and \downarrow states of a spin 1 model), diluted in the background of the others (for instance, 0 state). A celebrated example of this is the Haldane phase characteristic of several interacting one-dimensional models [22–33]. Noticeably these studies all focus on hidden antiferromagnetism in the presence of a gapped charge channel, thus describing topological insulating regimes. Therefore finding microscopic interacting Hamiltonians supporting the presence of nontrivial topological conducting orders would be of deep and fundamental interest. Moreover, this could also possibly lead to the discovery of further features which differ from the noninteracting topological case [34]. Because of the fact

that string orders have been measured [35,36], ultracold quantum systems [37] represent an ideal platform to study the possible appearance of topological effects in the presence of interaction. Moreover, the impressive level of control achieved with such experimental setups has also allowed us to trap ultracold particles with long-range dipolar interaction [38]. By means of such a platform, several spin models [39–41] with spin-spin exchange processes induced by the dipolar interaction have been reproduced. At the same time when spin exchange is also associated to particle motion one gets a hybrid spin chain, namely, the $t-J$ model [42–44]. This Hamiltonian has its own special relevance because it gives a proper description of quantum magnetism [45,46] and high energy processes [47]. Furthermore, since the interplay between hole motion and antiferromagnetism, peculiar of cuprate superconductors [48] is properly captured by the $t-J$ Hamiltonian, the latter represents a fundamental model where high T_c superconductivity can be studied [49]. Importantly, it has to be underlined that since the $t-J$ model arises from the strong coupling limit of the Hubbard model, only a small portion of the phase diagram can be reliably investigated, namely, the one where J is isotropic and $J \ll t$. However, thanks to the possibility to trap systems of ultracold fermionic polar molecules [50–53] an anisotropic version of the $t-J$ model with independently tunable coupling constants can be achieved [54], thus allowing us to explore the full phase diagram.

Motivated by such a possibility in this Letter we explore the intriguing interplay between superconductivity and topological orders occurring in the $t-J_z-J_\perp$ model.

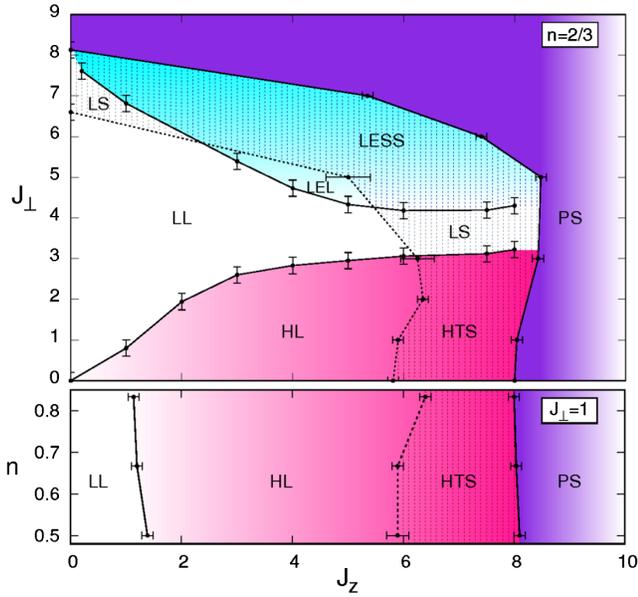


FIG. 1. DMRG phase diagram. Upper panel: Phase diagram at fixed density $n = 2/3$ and $t = 1$ as a function of J_z and J_{\perp} . It consists of four phases: Luttinger liquid (white area), Luther Emery liquid (cyan area), Haldane liquid (pink area) and phase separation (purple area). The solid lines correspond to $\Delta_s \sim 2 \times 10^{-3}$ [57] for the HL-LL and LL-LEL transitions, and $K_c^{-1} \rightarrow 0$ for the transition to PS. In each phase, the thick dashed line ($K_c = 1$) identifies the crossover to the superconducting regime $K_c > 1$ (dashed area): Haldane liquid with dominant triplet superconductivity, Luther-Emery liquid with dominant singlet superconductivity, and Luttinger liquid with dominant either triplet or singlet superconductivity. Lower panel: Phase diagram as a function of the density and J_z , at fixed $J_{\perp} = 1$ and $t = 1$.

Our analysis, based on the bosonization technique [55] and the density-matrix-renormalization-group (DMRG) algorithm [56], allows us to derive a rich phase diagram as a function of the antiferromagnetic anisotropy and the particle density. As shown in Fig. 1, besides a phase separated (PS) state, it amounts to a gapless Luttinger liquid (LL) phase and two spin gapped phases, one with trivial and one with nontrivial topological features. The latter is characterized by both a finite value of a string order parameter and by the appearance of degenerate fractionalized edge modes detected by the edge magnetization. Relevantly, by varying the anisotropy parameter J_z , we also find that superconducting orders can become dominant. Indeed in the spin-gapped phase with nontrivial topology these manifest as leading triplet superconducting correlations, thus providing a first framework to realize topological superconductivity solely induced by interaction.

Model.—As derived in Ref. [54] polar molecules in the electronic and vibrational ground state with isolated rotational modes are captured by the following Hamiltonian

$$\begin{aligned}
 H = & -t \sum_{i,\sigma} (c_{i,\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{i+1,\sigma} + \text{H.c.}) \\
 & + \sum_{i < j} \frac{1}{|i-j|^3} \left[\frac{J_{\perp}}{2} (S_i^+ S_j^- + S_i^- S_j^+) + J_z S_i^z S_j^z \right. \\
 & \left. + V n_i n_j + W n_i S_j^z \right], \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

describing a system of $N = N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow}$ (with $N_{\uparrow} = N_{\downarrow}$) fermionic particles loaded in L sites, with total density $n = N/L$. In particular, $c_{i,\sigma}^{\dagger}$ creates a fermion with a dressed rotor state or, analogously, with spin state σ in the i site and $S_i^+ = c_{i,\uparrow}^{\dagger} c_{i,\downarrow}$, $S_i^z = (n_{i,\uparrow} - n_{i,\downarrow})/2$ are customarily defined as spin 1/2 operators in a fermionic representation. Besides $t = 1$ which fixes our energy scale and characterizes the hopping processes of a fermion tunneling in a nearest neighbor (NN) site, the other coupling constants J_{\perp} , J_z , V and W describe antiferromagnetic exchange in the $x-y$ plane and in the z plane, density-density, and a density-spin interaction, respectively. Furthermore, due to fact that Eq. (1) can be realized with highly reactive molecules, double occupancies ($\uparrow\downarrow$), are strictly forbidden. This aspect is taken into account by projecting the model Eq. (1) onto the subspace with a vanishing number of doubly occupied sites, $H \rightarrow PHP$, with $P \doteq \prod_i (1 - n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow})$, thus giving rise to a truncated local Hilbert space $(0, \uparrow, \downarrow)$.

For NN couplings Eq. (1) has been intensively studied in different regimes. In particular for $J_{\perp} = J_z$, $V = -1/4$, and $W = 0$ one recovers the well-known $t-J$ model [42–44]. Relevantly, the possibility to tune all the parameters has made reliable also the study of other cases. In particular, for $J_z = V = W = 0$ enhanced superconductivity [58] and d -wave superfluidity [59] have been found, whereas for $J_{\perp} = V = W = 0$ superconducting behaviors [60,61] and mesonic resonances [62] are expected. Nevertheless in the aforementioned regimes topological phases have not been predicted.

Here we study the more general situation where $V = W = 0$ and both J_{\perp} and J_z are finite and can take different values, thus describing an anisotropic $t-J$ model. Since in 1D couplings decaying like $|i-j|^{-\alpha}$ with $\alpha > 1$ are not expected to generate new phases [55] we consider the interactions limited to NN sites. In fact the inclusion of longer range couplings turns out to just modify the shape of the quantum phases but not their nature (see Supplemental Material [63]).

Bosonization.—In the above hypothesis, the model Eq. (1) can be regarded as a Hubbard Hamiltonian with anisotropic Heisenberg interaction in the limit of infinite on-site repulsion U . This model has been studied within bosonization at finite U both at [64] and away [65] from half-filling. In the second case the fundamental ground state features may be extracted by taking the limit $U \rightarrow \infty$ of the

bosonization analysis in the hypothesis that stronger interaction is not capable to open further phases. One finds that depending on the value of the anisotropy $\delta \doteq J_z/J_\perp$ the system can be either in a gapless Luttinger liquid phase ($\delta < 1$) or in a spin-gapped phase ($\delta > 1$). In the latter case, the specific value of the bosonic field reveals [28,29,66] that the opening of the spin gap is associated uniquely with a nonvanishing string parameter (see also below), thus displaying the appearance of a Haldane liquid (HL) phase. At the same time numerical studies [58] have shown that the $\delta = 0$ case supports the presence of a spin gapped Luther Emery liquid (LEL) phase not predicted by the above bosonization analysis. Thus, here we follow also an alternative route based on treating the kinetic term projected with P as a correlated hopping processes [63]. In this way we are able to predict the appearance of both the HL and the LEL phases for $\delta \neq 0$.

In each of the above phases, the actual value of the charge Luttinger parameter K_c , which we will properly define later, can be used to identify the regime where superconducting correlations become dominant [55]. In particular the value $K_c = 1$ characterizes the crossover to the superconducting regimes. As shown in Fig. 1 we find that $K_c > 1$ can occur in all the possible conducting phases. More precisely we get that in the gapless LL phase both triplet (TS) and singlet (SS) superconducting orders can become dominant, describing a Luttinger superconductor (LS) regime. On the other hand, the gapped phases support the presence of only one type of superconductivity: SS in the LEL phase (LESS regime), and TS in the HL phase, thus describing an Haldane liquid in which a regime with dominant triplet superconductivity appears (HTS regime).

Topological features.—A bosonization analysis can show that the two spin gapped phases are associated to specific nonlocal order parameters defined as $O_{S/P} = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} O_{S/P}(r)$, with

$$O_S(r) = 4 \left\langle S_j^z \prod_{l=j}^{j+r-1} e^{i2\pi S_l^z} S_{j+r}^z \right\rangle, \quad (2)$$

$$O_P(r) = \left\langle \prod_{l=j}^{j+r-1} e^{i2\pi S_l^z} \right\rangle, \quad (3)$$

and called string and parity, respectively. The string order parameter O_S is nonzero in the whole HL phase, while it vanishes in the LL and LEL phases; whereas the parity O_P is nonzero in the entire LEL phase and zero in the LL and HL phases [63], [28]. We point out that, at variance with the parity order, a hidden string order detected by a nonvanishing O_S [21] is a typical signature of the topological nature of the corresponding Haldane phase [18–20]. Thus, we expect that such a phase hosts entangled fractionalized spins localized at the edges of an open chain, which average value differs from the bulk one: $\langle S_1^z \rangle_\pm = -\langle S_L^z \rangle_\pm \neq 0$,

$\pm 1/2$. Here $\langle \dots \rangle_\pm$ denotes the expectation value taken on the two degenerate ground states $|\psi_{GS}\rangle_\pm$.

For $J_\perp = 0$ the above topological features can be evaluated explicitly [67]. The ground state has been discussed in Ref. [61], upon recognizing that the particles must have alternated spins and thus can be replaced by spinless fermions. For $J_z > 8t$, phase separation occurs, where particles and empty sites are immiscible. Whereas for $J_z < 8t$ the ground state is conducting, and superconducting correlations are dominant for $J_z^c < J_z < 8t$ [68,69]. Since the particles have alternated spin orientation, we observe that the phases must also be spin gapped. This is consistent with our previous bosonization analysis, where a spin gapped topological phase was identified for $1/\delta < 1$. The result is also confirmed by the value of the string order parameter in such phase: $O_S(r) \rightarrow_{r \rightarrow \infty} n^2$ [67]. Similarly, one can calculate the fractional spin located at the edges, obtaining

$$\langle S_1^z \rangle_\pm = \pm \frac{n}{2} = -\langle S_L^z \rangle_\pm. \quad (4)$$

The subsequent numerical analysis will show that both topological properties hold qualitatively also in the non-integrable case $J_\perp \neq 0$, in a large portion of the phase diagram.

DMRG analysis.—In order to study also the $J_\perp \neq 0$ case and to validate the bosonization predictions, *a priori* reliable for weak interaction, we provide quasi exact DMRG results [70]. The numerical phase diagram is shown in Fig. 1, at fixed filling $n = 2/3$ (upper panel) and fixed $J_\perp = 1$ (lower panel).

The first fundamental quantity to properly capture all the miscible phases is the spin gap $\Delta_s = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_s(L)$, where $\Delta_s(L) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} [E(N = L, S_{\text{tot}}^z = 1) - E(N = L, S_{\text{tot}}^z = 0)]$ and $E(N, S_{\text{tot}}^z)$ is the ground state energy of a system with N particles and total magnetization $S_{\text{tot}}^z = \sum_{i=1}^L S_i^z$. As shown in Fig. 2 we find that for small J_\perp a region with open spin gap is present. Once J_\perp is increased, the competition between the two antiferromagnetic couplings generates a fully gapless LL phase. At the same time Fig. 2 also makes evident that a further increase of J_\perp allows for the appearance of another phase with $\Delta_s \neq 0$. This validates the bosonization predictions regarding the presence of two distinct regions with open spin gap. As shown in the central panel of Fig. 2 the latter are each characterized by the nonvanishing of one of the two nonlocal order parameters Eqs. (2) and (3). More precisely we obtain that for small J_\perp hidden z antiferromagnetism is favorable. This gives rise to a topological HL phase signaled by $O_S \neq 0$ (pink region in Fig. 1). On the other hand, for large J_\perp the spin gap turns out to be associated with $O_P \neq 0$, thus identifying the trivial LEL phase (cyan region in Fig. 1). As mentioned, the appearance of fractional edge modes is captured by the value of the edge magnetization. In the lower panel of Fig. 2 we show that, even for $J_\perp \neq 0$, $\langle S_L^z \rangle \neq 0$ remains

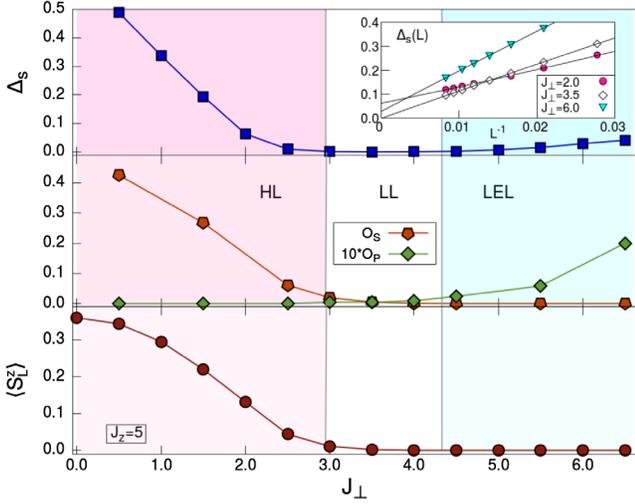


FIG. 2. Upper panel: Spin gap in the TDL at fixed $J_z = 5$ and extrapolated by keeping L up to 120. The inset shows examples of the finite size scaling in LL (white squares), LEL (cyan triangles), and HL (pink circles). $\Delta_s(L)$ has been obtained by using open boundary conditions, keeping up to 500 states and 5 finite size sweeps. Central panel: Nonlocal string and parity order parameters obtained from finite-size scaling of $O_S(L/2)$ and $[O_P(L/2 - 1) + O_P(L/2) + O_P(L/2 + 1)]/3$ computed for systems up to $L = 48$. We used periodic boundary conditions and keep up to 1200 states and 6 finite size sweeps. Lower panel: Edge magnetization $\langle S_L^z \rangle$ on the last site for an unbalanced system with $N_\uparrow = N_\downarrow + 1$. All the results are obtained by fixing $t = 1$ and $n = 2/3$.

finite only in the topological phase with non vanishing O_S . It approaches the value $n/2$ of Eq. (4) in the integrable limit $J_\perp = 0$ while reaching the asymptotic value $1/L$ [71] in all the other phases.

Moreover, for stronger values of the couplings the system undergoes a further phase transition entering in a region of phase separation. This is captured by $K_c^{-1} \rightarrow 0$ which signals a diverging value of the compressibility. As customary, we have extrapolated K_c from the charge structure factor $S(q) = (1/L) \sum_{i,j} e^{iq(i-j)} (\langle n_i n_j \rangle - \langle n_i \rangle \langle n_j \rangle)$:

$$K_c = \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi}{q} S(q), \quad (5)$$

in order to locate the transition line.

As already discussed, in each phase the value of K_c identifies also the crossover to the regime in which superconducting correlations become dominant (dashed regions in Fig. 1). By combining the procedure just explained with a finite size extrapolation (see lower panel of Fig. 3) we locate the corresponding transition line ($K_c = 1$) reported in Fig. 1. Moreover in order to enforce the results, in the upper panel of Fig. 3 we have checked the power law decays of the relevant conducting orders in the different regions of the phase diagram. We evaluated the following correlation functions:

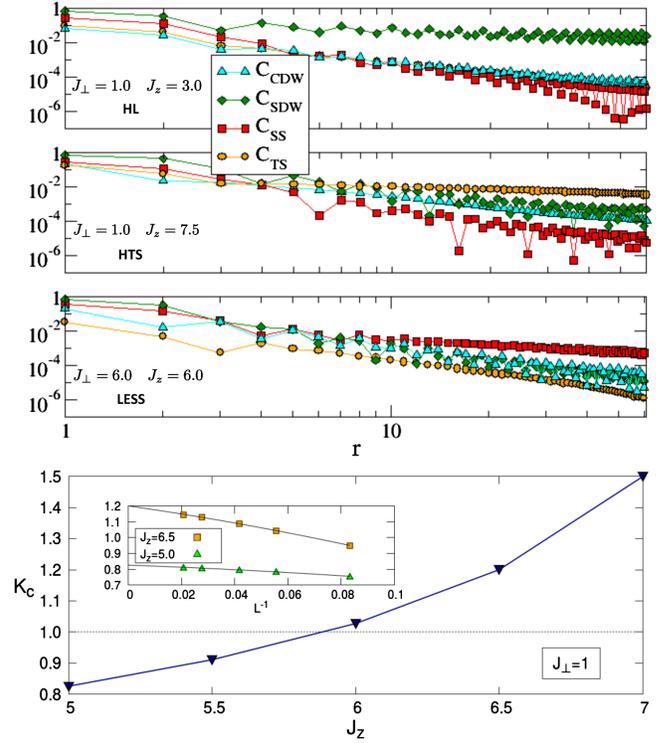


FIG. 3. Upper panel: Decay of the correlation functions in HL with $K_c < 1$, HTS and LESS regimes. The correlations have been computed with OBC for a chain of length $L = 120$, between the site $L/4$ and the site at distance r . Lower panel: Charge Luttinger parameter in the TDL at fixed $J_\perp = 1$. The inset shows the finite size scaling in the two regions with $K_c < 1$ and $K_c > 1$. All the results are obtained by fixing $t = 1$ and $n = 2/3$.

$$C_{\text{SDW}}(r) = 4 \langle S_i^z S_{i+r}^z \rangle,$$

$$C_{\text{CDW}}(r) = \langle n_i n_{i+r} \rangle - \langle n_i \rangle \langle n_{i+r} \rangle,$$

$$C_{\text{TS}}(r) = \langle O_{\text{TS}}^\dagger(i) O_{\text{TS}}(i+r) \rangle,$$

$$C_{\text{SS}}(r) = \langle O_{\text{SS}}^\dagger(i) O_{\text{SS}}(i+r) \rangle, \quad (6)$$

with $O_{\text{TS}}^\dagger(i) = (1/\sqrt{2})(c_{i,\uparrow}^\dagger c_{i+1,\downarrow}^\dagger + c_{i,\downarrow}^\dagger c_{i+1,\uparrow}^\dagger)$ and $O_{\text{SS}}^\dagger(i) = (1/\sqrt{2})(c_{i,\uparrow}^\dagger c_{i+1,\downarrow}^\dagger - c_{i,\downarrow}^\dagger c_{i+1,\uparrow}^\dagger)$. In the upper panel of Fig. 3, we find that for small $J_z > J_\perp$, nonsuperconducting correlations (C_{SDW}) are the leading order in the topological HL phase. Whereas for larger J_z values it is clearly seen that singlet and triplet superconductivity become the dominant orders in the trivial (LESS regime) and topological (HTS regime) phases, respectively, in agreement with the behavior expected for $K_c > 1$. Thus we have unambiguously demonstrated that in the model Eq. (1) superconductivity can coexist with topological properties like fractionalized edge modes.

Conclusions.—We derived the phase diagram of a generalized $t - J$ model in the presence of spin anisotropy. Here the competition between hole motion and antiferromagnetic coupling gives rise to a rich phase diagram. The

latter reveals the presence of a gapless Luttinger liquid phase surrounded by large regions where the spin gap becomes finite. Moreover the study of correlation functions allows us to notice how, among different conducting orders, superconductivity can become dominant. By means of nonlocal order parameters, we found that the spin gap is generated by two different mechanisms: either by virtual excitations of the vacuum composed by bounded fermions with antiparallel spins, thus captured by a parity operator; or by hidden antiferromagnetic order among particles with antiparallel spin, thus described by a string correlator. The latter scenario is associated with the presence of degenerate fractionalized edge states. Relevantly, such topological order occurs also where superconducting correlations are dominant. Hence our results provide a fundamental microscopic description of topological superconductivity induced by interaction. They also open the way towards the observation of new properties of such topological matter, which are expected [34] to drastically differ from those appearing in noninteracting systems. In conclusion, it is worth underlying that all our results can be tested and reproduced by means of the ongoing experimental techniques involving polar molecules [39]. Indeed, this platform only requires *in situ* probes to measure nonlocal order parameters [35,36], local magnetization [72], and density-density correlation to extrapolate the Luttinger constant [73].

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