

Tensor-Network methods for Spectral Functions of Tight-Binding models

A. Moustaj^{*1}, T. Antao¹, Y. Sun¹, and J. Lado¹

1. Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University

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Aalto University
School of Science

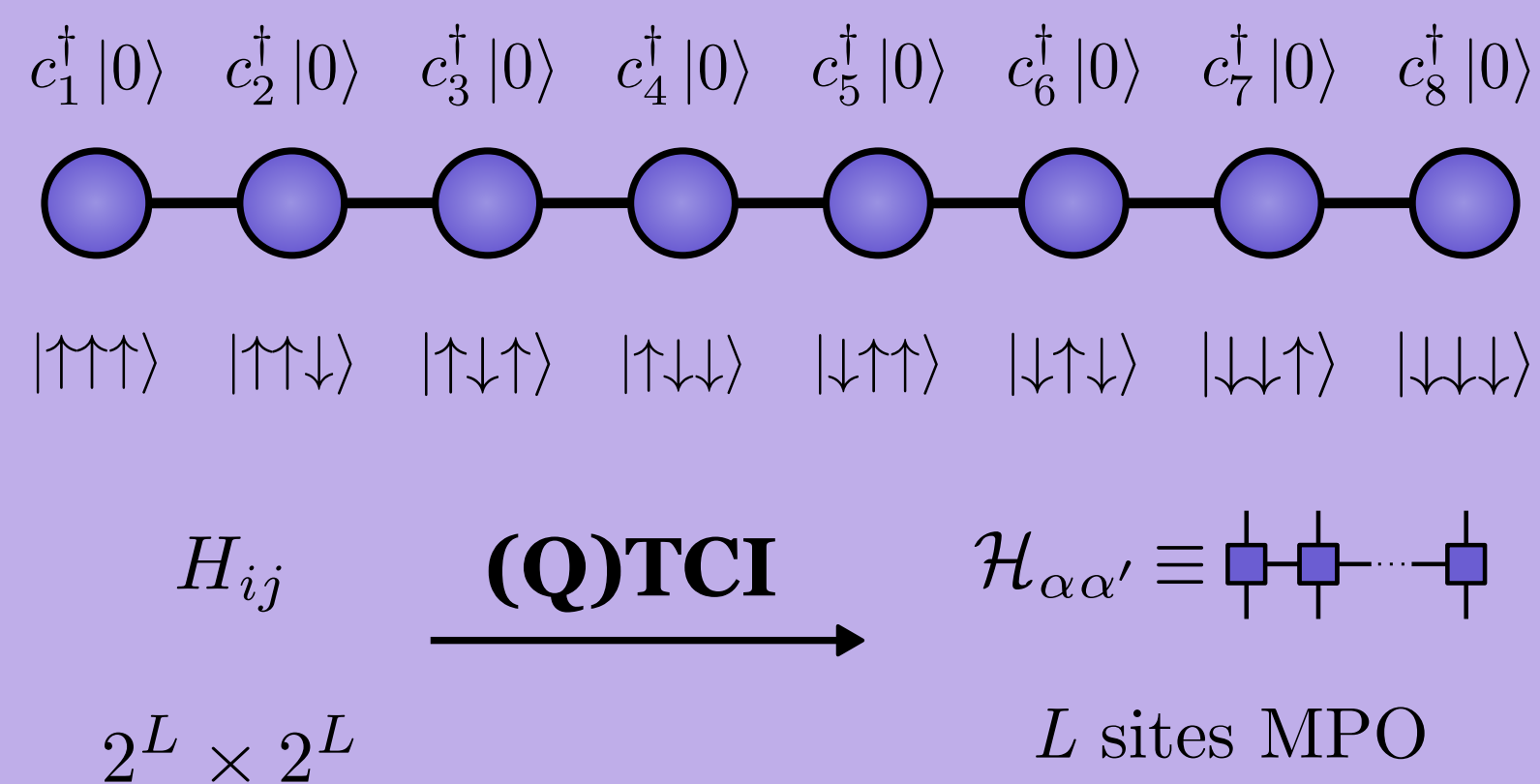
1. Introduction

We provide a new method to compute **momentum-resolved spectral functions** in moiré materials using a tensor-network formulation of **tight-binding Hamiltonians**. With (Quantics) Tensor Cross Interpolation (**QTCI**), we are able to simulate incommensurate superstructures that require **very large lattices**. Unfolded band structures can be computed, providing an essential step towards the study of **ARPES** spectra.

2. Methods

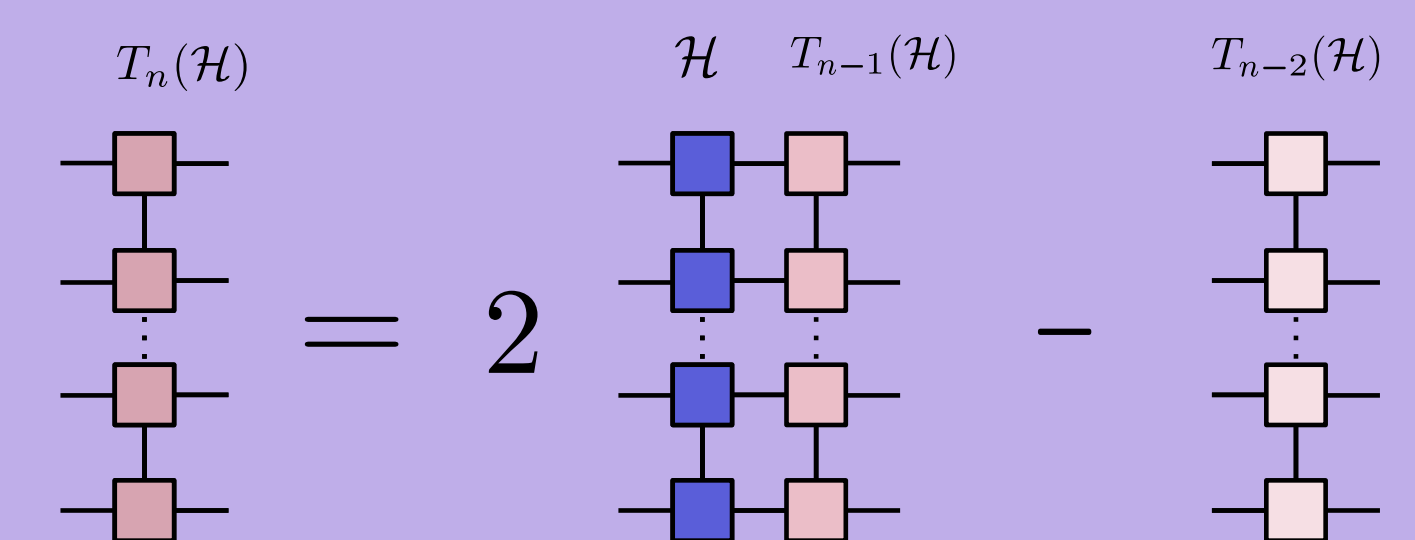
$$\hat{H} = \sum_{ij,\sigma} t_{ij} c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma} + \sum_{i,\sigma} V_i c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{i\sigma} + \sum_i U_i c_{i\uparrow}^\dagger c_{i\uparrow} c_{i\downarrow}^\dagger c_{i\downarrow}$$

Tensor Network Representation



Kernel Polynomial Method

$$\delta(\omega - \hat{H}) \approx \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\omega^2}} \left[\hat{I} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^N T_n(\hat{H}) T_n(\omega) \right]$$

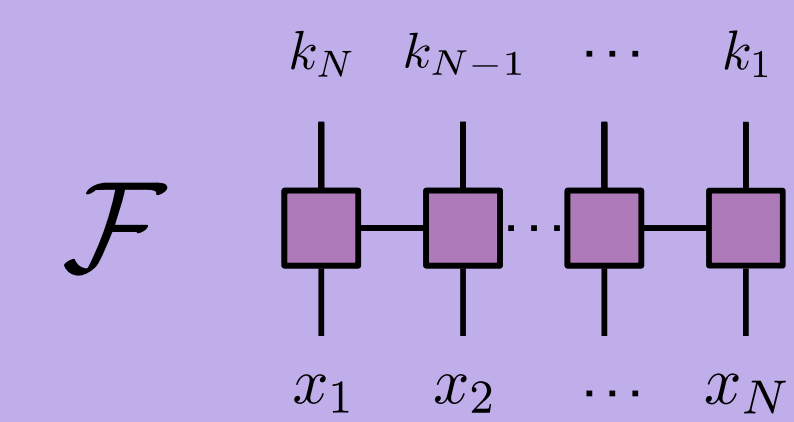


Self-Consistent Mean Field Loop

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{MF}} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = \mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta} + \mathcal{X}_{\alpha\beta} \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

$$\langle c_i^\dagger c_j \rangle = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = \sum_n \lambda_n T_n \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

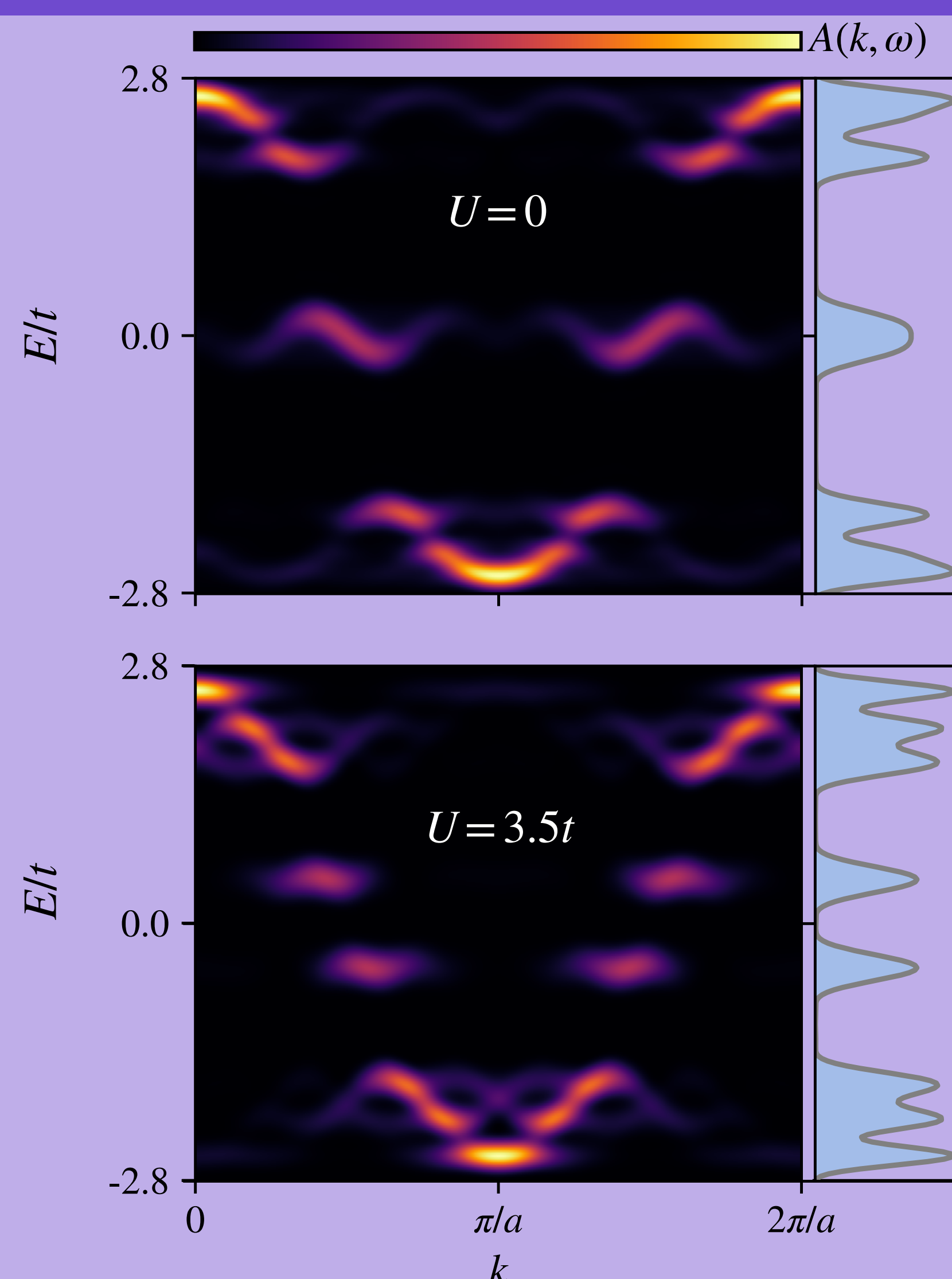
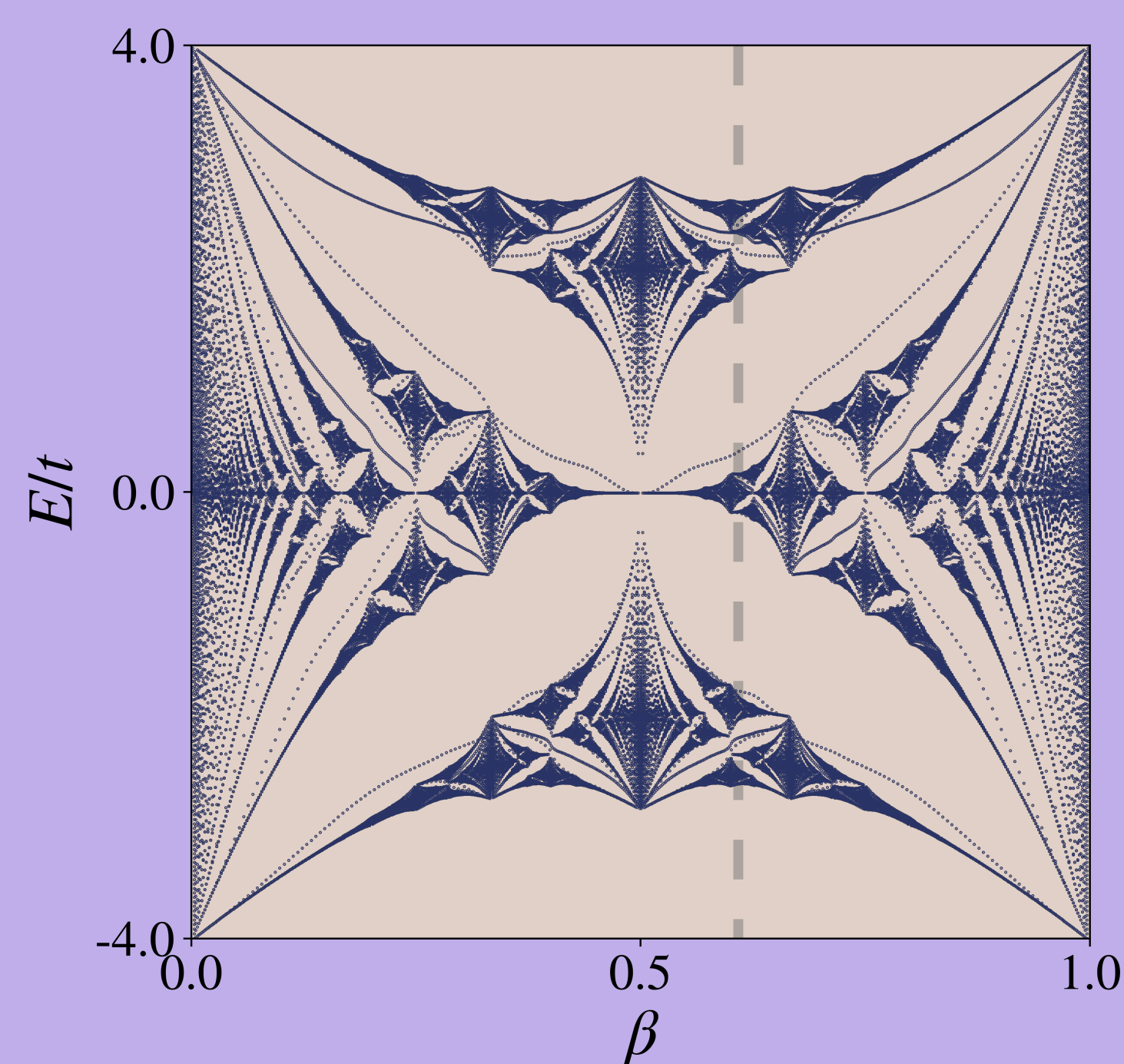
Quantum Fourier Transform



3. Results

1D: Interacting AAH Model

$$V_i = V_0 \cos(2\pi\beta x_i + \phi)$$

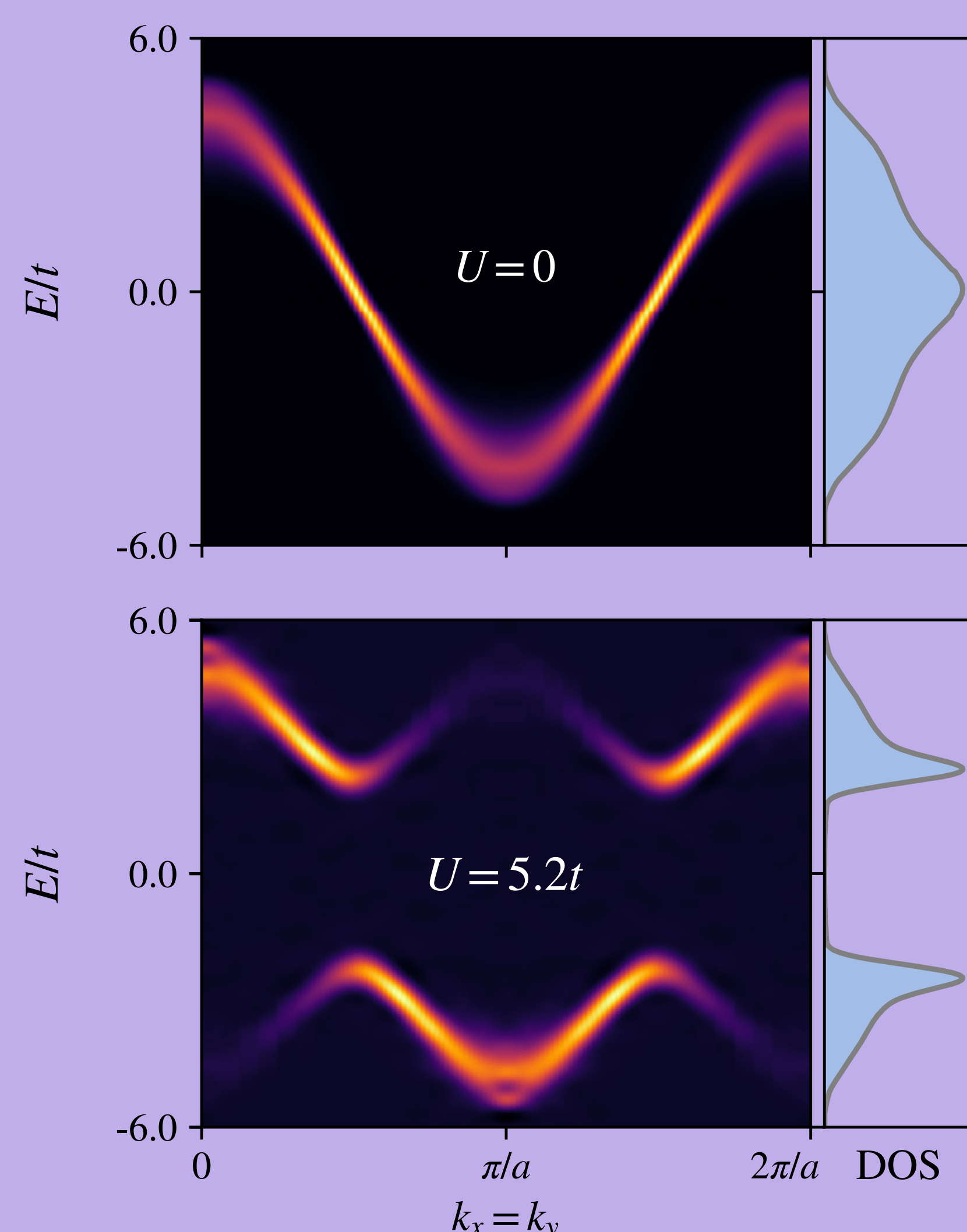
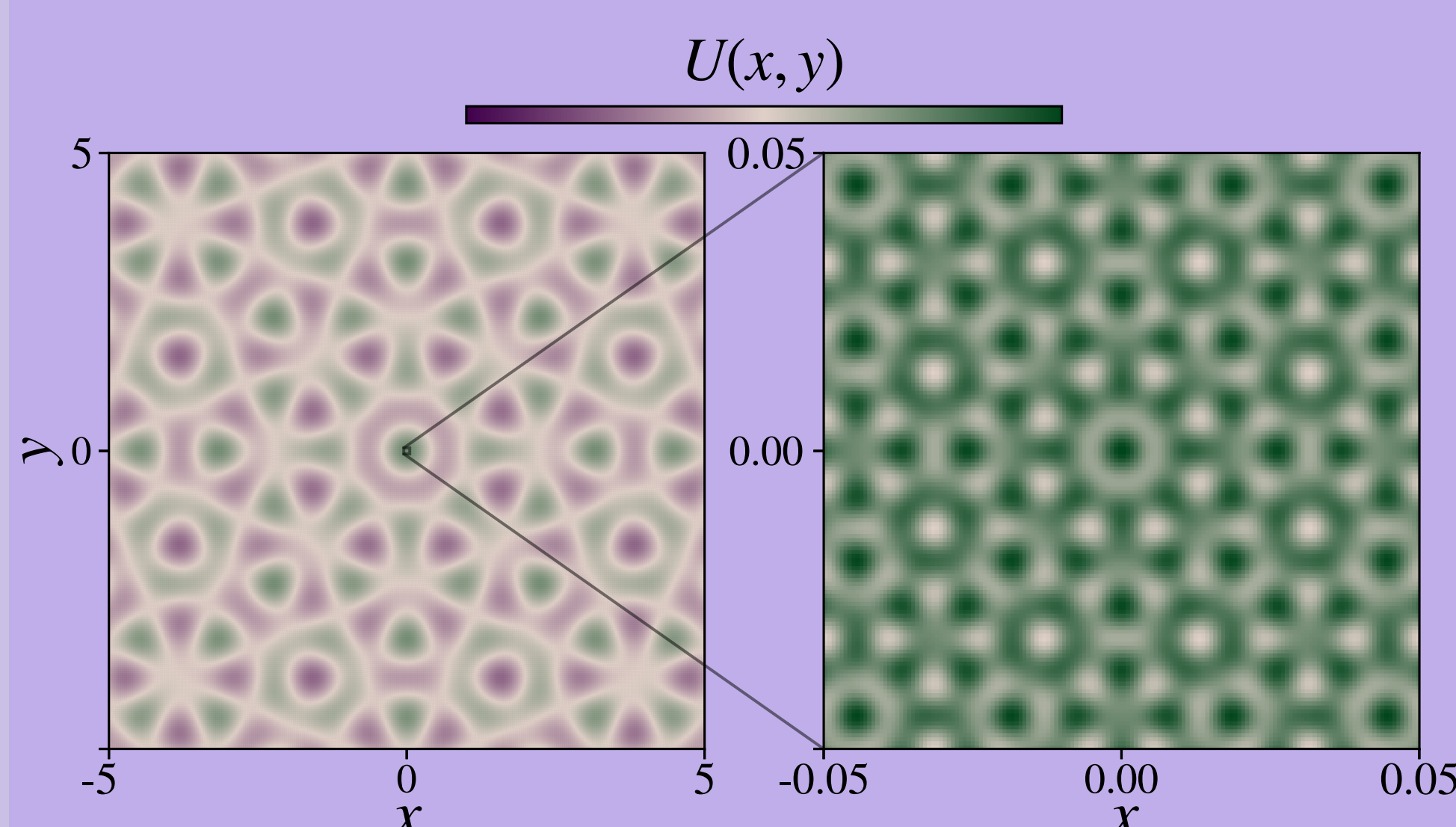


2D: Interacting 8-fold QC Model

$$U_i = U_0 \left[1 + \frac{1}{10} \sum_{n=1}^4 \cos(\alpha \mathbf{k}_n \cdot \mathbf{x}_i) + \cos(\beta \mathbf{k}_n \cdot \mathbf{x}_i) \right]$$

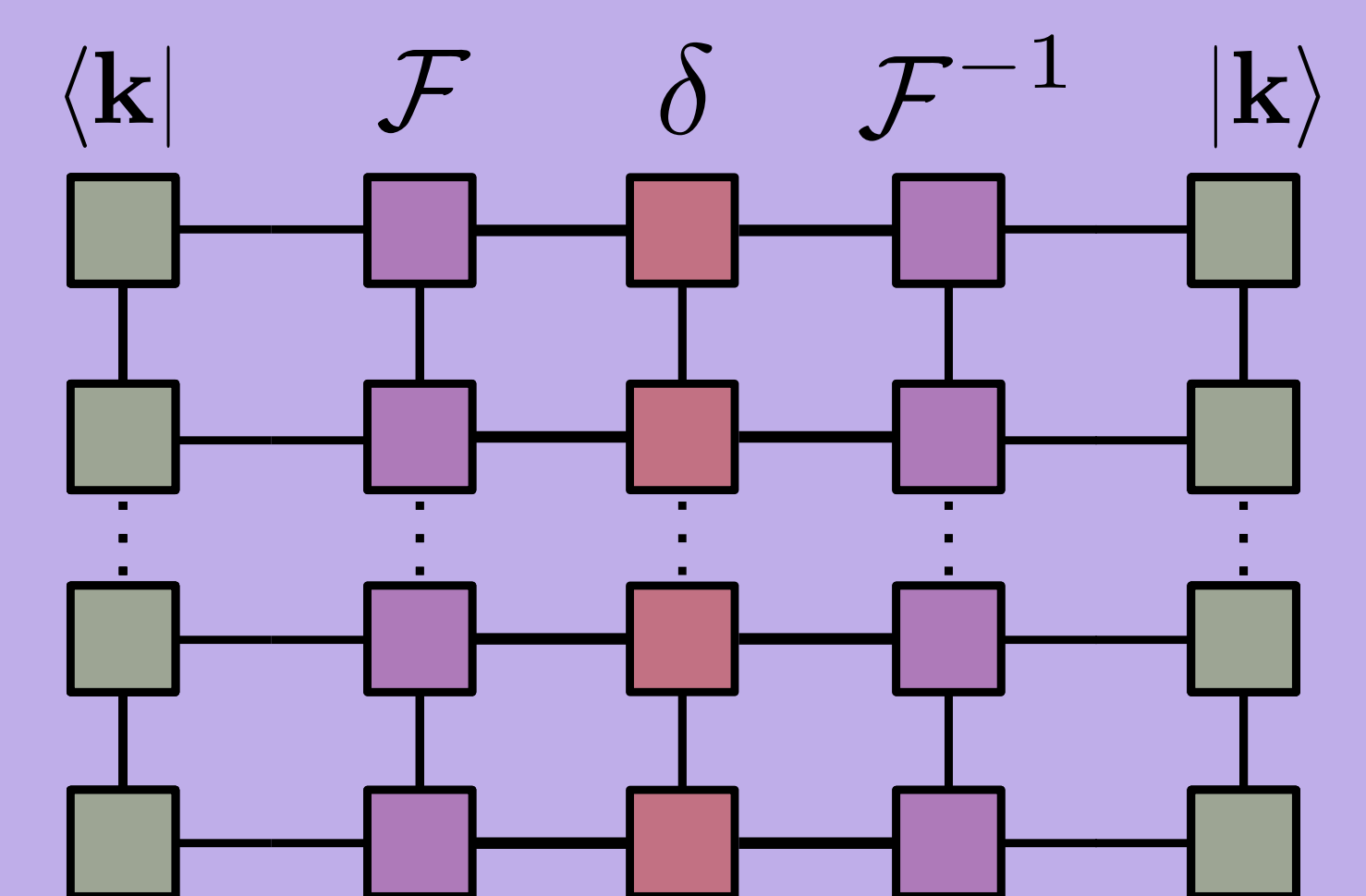
Microscopic scale Moiré scale

$$\mathbf{k}_n = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi n}{4}) & \sin(\frac{\pi n}{4}) \\ -\sin(\frac{\pi n}{4}) & \cos(\frac{\pi n}{4}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Momentum-Resolved Spectral Function

$$A(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$$



4. Conclusion

- We use a tensor-network formalism of tight-binding models and use the **TNKPM** to compute mean-fields and spectral functions
- The **(Q)TCI** tools help speed up the calculations substantially and are perfectly suitable to use with **super moiré modulations**
- By using the QFT, we can compute the **momentum-resolved spectral function**, an essential tool to study **ARPES** spectra
- Outlook:** Apply to realistic models