



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Vortex Duality in Higher Dimensions

Beekman, A.J.

Citation

Beekman, A. J. (2011, December 1). *Vortex Duality in Higher Dimensions*. *Casimir PhD Series*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/18169>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)
License: [Leiden University Non-exclusive license](#)
Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/18169>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

**Vortex duality
in
higher dimensions**

PROEFSCHRIFT

TER VERKRIJGING VAN DE GRAAD
VAN DOCTOR AAN DE UNIVERSITEIT LEIDEN,
OP GEZAG VAN RECTOR MAGNIFICUS
PROF. MR. P. F. VAN DER HEIJDEN,
VOLGENS BESLUIT VAN HET COLLEGE VOOR PROMOTIES
TE VERDEDIGEN OP DONDERDAG 1 DECEMBER 2011
KLOKKE 13.45 UUR

DOOR

Aron Jonathan Beekman

GEBOREN TE GOUDA IN 1979

Promotiecommissie

Promotor: Prof. dr. J. Zaanen

Overige leden: Prof. dr. N. Nagaosa
Universiteit van Tokyo

Prof. dr. A. Sudbø
Norges teknisk-naturvitenskaplige universitet Trondheim

Prof. dr. P.H. Kes

Prof. dr. J.M. van Ruitenbeek

Dr. K.E. Schalm

Prof. dr. E.R. Eliel

Dit werk maakt deel uit van het onderzoekprogramma van de Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie (FOM), die deel uit maakt van de Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO). Dit werk is tevens ondersteund vanuit een NWO Spinozapremie.

This work is part of the research programme of the Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter (FOM), which is part of the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO). This work has also been supported via a NWO Spinoza grant.

Typeset in L^AT_EX

cover design: Rolf de Jonker / Studio Loupe

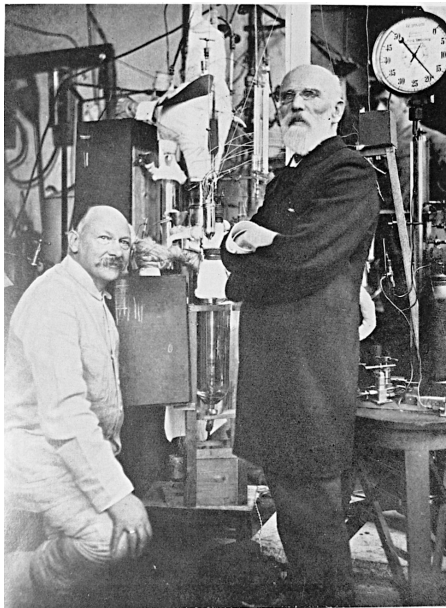
cover photo: Sander Foederer

Casimir PhD series, Delft–Leiden 2011-24

ISBN 978-90-8593-113-3

On April 8, 1911, in the physics laboratory located at 'het Steenschuur' in Leiden, Heike Kamerlingh Onnes and his coworkers Cornelis Dorsman, Gerit Jan Flim and Gilles Holst, measured the instantaneous drop in resistivity of mercury when they cooled it below 4.2 degrees above absolute zero. They were the first people in the world to have beheld the phenomenon of superconductivity, and thereby the first macroscopic quantum fluid.

This year we have celebrated the centennial of this event. Superconductivity in its manifestation of the underlying quantum mechanical principles and its potential for world-changing applications does not cease to challenge the imagination. It is a privilege to be part of the continuing research on this fascinating topic in its place of birth.



H. Kamerlingh Onnes and J.D. van der Waals with the helium liquefactor (1911)
photo courtesy of the Leiden Institute of Physics

Contents

Contents	ix
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Kramers–Wannier duality and its extensions	2
1.1.1 Kramers–Wannier duality	2
1.1.2 Ising gauge model	4
1.1.3 XY-model and the superfluid	4
1.1.4 Vortex unbinding transitions	5
1.1.5 Phase transitions with gauge fields	7
1.1.6 Going quantum	8
1.1.7 Other dualities	9
1.2 The road to higher-dimensional vortex duality	10
1.3 Conventions	13
2 Preliminary material	17
2.1 The Ginzburg–Landau model	17
2.1.1 Superfluid	17
2.1.2 Superconductor	18
2.2 Topological defects	20
2.2.1 Order parameter space	20
2.2.2 Homotopy groups	22
2.2.3 Multivalued fields	22
2.2.4 Vortex world lines and world sheets	23
2.3 The Bose–Hubbard model	25
2.3.1 Bose–Hubbard Hamiltonian	26
2.3.2 Legendre transformation and continuum limit	27
2.3.3 Equivalence to superfluid/Mott insulator transition	28

2.3.4	Emergent gauge invariance	28
2.3.5	Mode content of the Bose-Mott insulator	29
2.3.6	Charged superfluid	30
2.3.7	Dimensionless variables	31
2.4	Vortex duality in 2+1 dimensions	32
2.4.1	Dual variables	32
2.4.2	Dual gauge field	33
2.4.3	Mode content of the Coulomb phase	34
2.4.4	Vortex proliferation	35
2.4.5	Mode content of the vortex condensate	36
2.4.6	Duality squared equals unity	38
2.4.7	Charged vortex duality	39
3	Vortex duality in 3+1 dimensions	41
3.1	Dualization of the phase mode	42
3.1.1	2-form gauge fields	43
3.1.2	Mode content of the Coulomb phase	44
3.2	Vortex proliferation	45
3.2.1	Naive generalization of the vortex proliferation	45
3.2.2	Fate of the supercurrent	48
3.2.3	Supercurrent Higgs action	49
3.2.4	Summary of the results	50
3.3	Minimal coupling to 2-form gauge fields	51
3.3.1	Orthogonal projection	52
3.3.2	Sum over vortex world sheet components	53
3.3.3	Discussion	54
3.4	Vortices in the disordered phase	54
3.4.1	Dual vortex current	55
3.4.2	Equation of motion: orthogonal projection	56
3.4.3	Equation of motion: sum over vortex components	57
3.4.4	Tunnelling experiment	58
3.4.5	Duality squared	59
3.5	Discussion	60
3.A	Degrees of freedom counting	61
3.B	Current conservation in electromagnetism	62

4	Electrodynamics of Abrikosov vortices	65
4.1	The vortex world sheet in relativistic superconductors	66
4.2	Electrodynamics of two-form sources	68
4.2.1	Maxwell action with monopole sources	69
4.2.2	General two-form sources	70
4.2.3	Abrikosov vortex sources	71
4.2.4	Gauge freedom of the field strength	71
4.2.5	Vortex equation of motion	73
4.2.6	Summary	73
4.3	Vortex duality in charged superfluids	74
4.3.1	Dual Ginzburg–Landau action	74
4.3.2	Abrikosov vortex world sheets	75
4.3.3	Equations of motion	77
4.4	Vortex electrodynamics	77
4.4.1	Non-relativistic dual action	78
4.4.2	Non-relativistic equations of motion	78
4.4.3	Vortex phenomenology	80
4.5	Outlook	82
4.A	Electrodynamics with differential forms	83
5	Type-II Mott insulators	87
5.1	Charged superfluid–insulator transitions	88
5.1.1	Arrays of Josephson junctions	88
5.1.2	Underdoped cuprate superconductors	89
5.2	Vortex world sheets coupling to supercurrent	91
5.2.1	Limiting to 3+0 and 2+1 dimensions	91
5.2.2	Static vs. dynamic vortex lines	92
5.2.3	Minimal coupling by sum over vortex components	94
5.3	Charged vortex duality	96
5.3.1	Dual superconductor	96
5.3.2	Vortex proliferation	97
5.4	Phenomenology of Mott vortices	97
5.4.1	Equations of motion	98
5.4.2	Maxwell equations	98
5.4.3	Penetration depth	99
5.4.4	Coherence length	100
5.4.5	Current quantization	101

5.5	The phase diagram of the type-II Bose-Mott insulator	102
5.5.1	Superconducting side	104
5.5.2	Insulating side	105
5.5.3	Quantum critical regime	106
5.5.4	Application to underdoped cuprates	107
5.6	Experimental signatures	107
5.6.1	The vacua for electric current	108
5.6.2	Dual Meissner effect	110
5.6.3	Dual Josephson vortices	111
5.6.4	Lower critical current	112
5.6.5	Inhomogeneous conductivity	112
5.6.6	Foreseeable complications	113
5.7	Summary	114
5.A	The conductivity of the superconductor and Bose-Mott insulator	115
5.A.1	Superconductor	117
5.A.2	Vacuum conductivity	120
5.A.3	Superconductor from dimensionless variables	120
5.A.4	Bose-Mott insulator	122
6	Emergent gauge symmetry and duality	125
6.1	Vortex duality versus Bose-Mott insulators	126
6.1.1	Stay-at-home gauge symmetry	127
6.1.2	Vortex–boson duality	128
6.1.3	The vortex condensate generates stay-at-home gauge . .	129
6.2	Quantum nematic crystals and emergent linearized gravity . .	132
6.2.1	The quantum nematic as a dislocation condensate . . .	134
6.2.2	Quantum elasticity field theory: the Kleinert rules . . .	140
6.3	Summary and outlook	145
7	Conclusions	149
7.1	Summary of results	149
7.2	Outlook	149
7.2.1	The Landau paradigm	150
7.2.2	Quantum liquid crystals	151
7.2.3	Vortex duality and fermions	152
7.2.4	Quantum vs. classical	152

References	166
Samenvatting	167
List of Publications	175
Curriculum vitæ	177
Acknowledgments	179

