

Exercise Sheet No. 2 “Computational Condensed Matter Theory”

3 Hofstadter’s butterfly on cubic lattices

Consider the tight-binding Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = - \sum_{\langle k,l \rangle} t_{kl} c_k^\dagger c_l \quad (1)$$

with double-periodic boundary conditions (torus geometry); c_k^\dagger, c_k denote fermionic creation and annihilation operators. The hopping matrix t_{kl} connects nearest neighbors, only.

- a) Let (x, y) be a site in a two dimensional cubic lattice with $L \times L$ sites and add a magnetic field via Peierls phases. As discussed in the lecture, we get for the cubic lattice

$$\hat{H} = -t \sum_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{L}} e^{i\phi_{xy}^v} c_{x,y+1}^\dagger c_{x,y} + e^{i\phi_{xy}^h} c_{x+1,y}^\dagger c_{x,y} + \text{h.c.} \quad (2)$$

with phases as depicted in Fig. 1. In order to complement the model with a magnetic field, choose

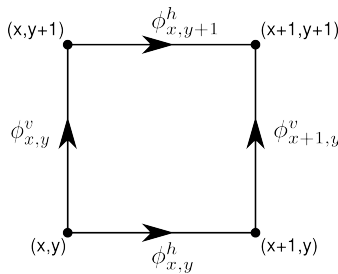


Figure 1: Arrangement of Peierls-phases in a cubic tight-binding lattice.

a gauge where $\phi_{x,y}^h = \Phi \cdot (y-1)$ and $\phi_{x,y}^v = 0$ otherwise. Calculate the spectrum for a linear system size $L = 42$ nodes at $\Phi/2\pi = 1/42, 1/21, 1/7, 4/21, 8/21, 2/7, 1/2$ via exact diagonalization of a full matrix using the matlab function `eig()`. What is the reason for choosing the fractions that appear here?

- c) Discuss your result.

4 Hofstadter's butterfly on the honeycombe lattice

Repeat the same exercise on the hexagonal tight binding lattice in toroidal geometry.

- a) Construct the matrix representation of the hexagonal lattice with Peierls factors and double-periodic boundary conditions. To this end, recall exercise sheet 1: for the purpose of calculating a spectrum, the hexagonal lattice is equivalent to the brick-wall lattice which derives from the square lattice by eliminating bonds.

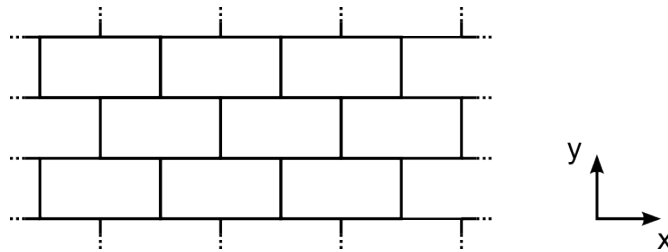


Figure 2: Brick wall-lattice with double periodic boundary conditions

- b) Calculate the spectrum for zero flux and the corresponding density of states. Discuss how the Dirac-cone manifests here. Compare the results for $L = 24, 42, 72$.
- c) Now choose $L = 42$ and add the same phases-factors as in the previous exercises. Compare your result with the Hofstadter butterfly in the 2-d cubic lattice and discuss it. How does the flux per plaquette relate to the Peierls factors?