Thermodynamics and Rotons in a Holographic Quantum Hall Model

Matti Järvinen

University of Crete

Milos – 21 June 2011



"Part II"

Thermodynamics and phase structure of the D2-D8' model

- □ Fluctuation spectrum, e.g., magneto-roton
- Conclusions and open questions

Reminder of parameters

 $\Box u_T$: "Temperature" ($\propto T^{2/3}$)

 \Box *h*: Magnetic field (\propto physical *H*)

 $\Box d$: Charge density ($\propto D$) $\leftrightarrow \mu$: Chemical potential

We keep fixed

 $\Box b = 1$: Bulk flux

 $\Box m = 0.1$: Fermion mass

Grand canonical ensemble:

$$\begin{split} \Omega(\mu, T, h) &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}} S^E_{\text{on-shell}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}} \left(S^E_{DBI+CS} + S^E_{bdry} + S_{CT} \right) \Big|_{\text{on-shell}} \\ \text{with } \mu &= a_0 (u = \infty) \\ \mathbf{O} \text{ A boundary term } S^E_{bdry} \text{ required for gauge invariance, and a} \end{split}$$

counterterm S_{CT} to remove UV divergencies

Canonical ensemble:

$$F(d,T,h) = \Omega(\mu(d),T,h) + d\mu(d)$$



 (h, u_T) phase diagram for fixed charge density d



How about the MN \rightarrow large ψ_T BH transitions?



Better viewed in the grand
canonical ensemble: $d \rightarrow \mu$; $F \rightarrow \Omega$

First and second order transitions

$$\Box$$
 We plot $d = -rac{\partial\Omega}{\partial\mu}$



Fluctuation analysis

Earlier work: spectra for small fluctuations in the MN phase at zero temperature for D3-D7' [Jokela, Lifschytz, Lippert]

This talk: finite temperature analysis of MN phase for D2-D8'

 $O \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_0 + \mathcal{L}_1 + \mathcal{L}_2 + \cdots$

O Use isotropic radial coordinate \rightarrow drastic simplifications

$$r^{5/2} = \left(\frac{u}{u_T}\right)^{5/2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{u}{u_T}\right)^5 - 1}$$

O Still, lengthy EOMs ...

O Look for normalizable modes, Ansatz $\delta a_x(t,x,r) \sim \delta a_x(r) e^{-i\omega t + ikx} \text{ etc.}$

Fluctuation analysis

$$\omega \simeq \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + c_s^2 k^2}$$

□ Scalar (embedding) and vector (gauge field) fluctuations decouple at k = 0

- The system is stable and gapped
- $\Box Speed of sound c_s is indepen$ dent of excitation level



Fluctuation analysis

 ω_0 vs. u_T



A tachyonic mode only appears in the (perturbatively) unstable MN branch (green on the right)

Level crossing of the two lowest modes seen

□ Depending on the density (magnetic field) and temperature one finds a magneto-roton: $\omega^2 \simeq \sqrt{\omega_*^2 + c_s^2 (k - k_*)^2}$







Related to level crossing of scalar and vector modes

 \Box Detected in many experiments, e.g., $\nu=1/3$

[Hirjibehedin,Dujovne,Pinczuk,Dennis,Pfeiffer,West '05]



Where's the roton? (First excitation)



Dashed line: end of stable region – Dotted: end of MN solution

$$\omega^2 \simeq \sqrt{\omega_*^2 + c_s^2 (k - k_*)^2}$$

 k_* and ω_* of the roton with varying temperature (d=1)



Level-crossings between scalar and vector modes in the high-excitation spectrum near the critical $T \Rightarrow$ more rotons



Holographic model of a QHF of strongly interacting charged fermions in 2+1 dimensions:

Rich phase structure with first and second order transitions

❑ Excitation spectra: magneto-rotons ↔ level crossings

Conclusions (Open questions)

Things to do/understand better:

Several filling fractions, and transitions between them?

Quasiparticles/fractional charge?

Edge states?

□ Plateaux - impurities?

Connection to bottom-up models?

Universal properties? (Other Dp-Dq' systems are available via T-duality.)