

Pomeranchuk Instability of Composite Fermi Liquids

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Nematicity in quantum Hall systems has been experimentally well established at excited Landau levels. The mechanism of the symmetry breaking, however, is still unknown. Pomeranchuk instability of Fermi liquid parameter $F_\ell \leq -1$ in the angular momentum $\ell = 2$ channel has been argued to be the relevant mechanism, yet there are no definitive theoretical proofs. Here we calculate, using the variational Monte Carlo technique, Fermi liquid parameters F_ℓ of the composite fermion Fermi liquid with a finite layer width. We consider F_ℓ in different Landau levels $n = 0, 1, 2$ as a function of layer width parameter η . We find that unlike the lowest Landau level, which shows no sign of Pomeranchuk instability, higher Landau levels show nematic instability below critical values of η . Furthermore, the critical value η_c is higher for the $n = 2$ Landau level, which is consistent with observation of nematic order in ambient conditions only in the $n = 2$ Landau levels. The picture emerging from our work is that approaching the true 2D limit brings half-filled higher Landau-level systems to the brink of nematic Pomeranchuk instability.

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The electronic nematic order first conjectured in the context of doped Mott insulators [1] has become a common electronic phase in the field of strongly correlated quantum matter as more of these systems are found to exhibit the nematic order. Electronic nematic ordering refers to a spontaneous breaking of spatial rotational symmetry while preserving translational symmetry. Nematic ordered systems exhibit preferential direction, and ordering is often detected through anisotropy in longitudinal transport [2]. The systems that exhibit nematic order now include underdoped cuprates, $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_7$, half-filled higher Landau-level states [2], Fe-based superconductors [3], and even the surface of bismuth [4]. On the one hand, such a ubiquity implies that the electronic nematic order fits into an overarching classification of how strongly correlated electrons organize themselves. In particular, the ubiquity underscores the original rationale for electronic liquid crystal phases based on the observation of frustration between kinetic energy and interaction energy and also, by analogy, to the classical liquid crystalline systems. On the other hand, this ubiquity motivates one to seek a microscopic mechanism of just how the analogy is realized.

Although the original picture of a nematic order forming through quantum melting [1] (or impurity driven inhibition [5]) of a stripe order is intuitively appealing, it has been difficult to make theoretical progress from this perspective (beyond phenomenology). Instead, much progress in understanding the implications of nematic order relied on

the notion of Pomeranchuk instability [6]. Pomeranchuk pointed out that when a Fermi liquid parameter F_ℓ in the angular momentum ℓ channel for spin-polarized systems is less than -1 , the Landau Fermi liquid is unstable against deformation of the Fermi surface in that channel. Should microscopic interactions amount to $F_2 < -1$, an isotropic Fermi liquid state would give way to a nematic state with an elliptically deformed Fermi surface [Fig. 1(a)]. Unfortunately, it is rather challenging to calculate Fermi liquid parameters from a microscopic Hamiltonian in

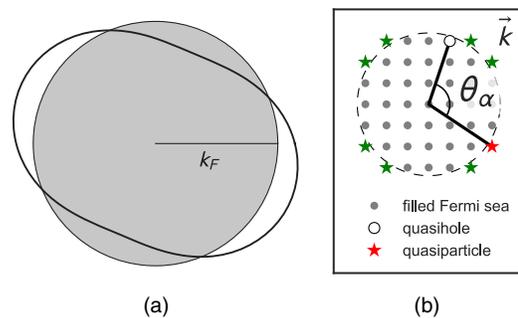


FIG. 1. (a) Deformation of the Fermi surface in the angular momentum $\ell = 2$ (nematic) channel. (b) Filled Fermi sea of composite fermions and a quasiparticle-quasihole pair configuration with the lowest energy marked in red. Seven other configurations with the quasihole momentum and the same kinetic energy are marked in green.

strongly correlated systems. Hence, past studies put in the value of $F_2 = -1$ “by hand” as a guarantee for the nematic ground state [7–11].

Here, we turn to the half-filled Landau levels (HFLs) where nematic order may border a non-Abelian quantum Hall state. Although the lowest Landau level remains featureless and gapless, at $\nu = 5/2$ (the $n = 1$ Landau level) a two-dimensional electron fluid under magnetic field shows a quantum Hall (QH) plateau that is widely believed to be associated with the non-Abelian Moore-Read (MR) QH state [12]. Interestingly, application of an in-plane magnetic field [13–19] or anisotropic strain [20] closes the gap, leaving the system in an anisotropic fluid state. Surprisingly, a recent experiment showed that even isotropic pressure can drive the $\nu = 5/2$ QH state into a gapless state with anisotropic transport [21,22]. Moreover, at fillings $\nu = 9/2$ and higher, gapless anisotropic transport [23–25] has been interpreted as evidence of electronic nematic order [26,27].

The observation of nematic phenomena motivated variational studies comparing energies of candidate states using the Hartree-Fock (HF) [28,29] or variational Monte Carlo method [30], as well as exact diagonalization studies [31,32]. The Hartree-Fock calculations [28,29] found the single-Slater determinant states with charge density wave order to have lower energies than the Laughlin-type liquid states for $n \geq 2$. But then Doan and Manousakis [30] showed that anisotropically deformed composite fermion (CF) unprojected wave functions representing a nematic state have even lower energies for $n = 2$, when the critical value of the layer “thickness parameter” η is below a critical value. Exact diagonalization studies in Refs. [31,32] showed that a ground state of up to 12 electrons in half-filled systems at $n \geq 2$ yields static structure factors that are strongly peaked at a finite wave vector that decreases with increasing N ; such a gapless state gives way to the MR paired state [12] with infinitesimal additional pseudopotentials V_1 and V_3 for $n = 1$. Alternatively, there were efforts to investigate the implications of nematic quantum criticality using quantum field theory [33,34]. Nevertheless, it has been unclear whether a simple screened Coulomb interaction potential can, in fact, drive Pomeranchuk instability spontaneously and whether higher Landau levels are susceptible to such an instability. Here, we use a well-established many-body wave function for the CF Fermi liquid at half-filled Landau level to numerically evaluate Fermi liquid parameters F_l for the lowest three half-filled Landau levels ($n = 0, 1, 2$) using energy differences between various particle-hole pair excitation configurations [see Fig. 1(b)]. Thereby, we test the Pomeranchuk instability scenario for CFs under screened Coulomb interaction.

A wave function describing a filled Fermi sea [35] of CFs [36] projected into the lowest Landau level was given (in the spherical geometry) by Rezayi and Read [37]. On a torus, the analogous state is given by

$$|\Psi_{\text{CF}}(\{\mathbf{k}_i\})\rangle = \det_{i,j} [e^{i\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{R}_j}] |\Psi_{1/2}\rangle, \quad (1)$$

where $|\Psi_{1/2}(\{\mathbf{k}_i\})\rangle$ is the bosonic Laughlin state at half filling [38], and \mathbf{R}_i are the non-commutative guiding-center coordinates that act within a Landau level, independent of its index. They satisfy the commutation rule $[R_i^a, R_j^b] = -i\epsilon^{ab}\ell_B^2$, where ϵ^{ab} is the antisymmetric symbol, and ℓ_B is the magnetic length. The set of $\{\mathbf{k}_i\}_{i=1,\dots,N_e}$ is single particle “momenta,” where N_e is the number of electrons in the system. Periodic boundary conditions require that \mathbf{k} satisfy $\exp(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{L}_a) = 1$, where \mathbf{L}_a for $a = 1, 2$ are primitive translation vectors that specify the torus [39]. The set $\{\mathbf{k}_i\}_{i=1,\dots,N_e}$ completely characterizes the many-body state with a total momentum $\mathbf{K} = \sum_i \{\mathbf{k}_i\}/N_e$ relative to the allowed values [38]. The exponential factors in the determinant act as translation operators on $|\Psi_{1/2}\rangle$ by displacing the i th particle by $d^a = \epsilon^{ba}k_b\ell_B^2$. It can be seen that under a uniform boost of each \mathbf{k}_i , the above wave function remains invariant (up to a phase and an overall multiplicative constant). This property is called \mathbf{K} invariance [40–42].

The variational energy of the wave function is lowest if the set of $\{\mathbf{k}_i\}$ is compactly clustered. A phenomenological Hamiltonian that possesses clustering and \mathbf{K} invariance properties was given by Haldane [40],

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m^*N_e} \sum_{i<j} |\mathbf{k}_i - \mathbf{k}_j|^2, \quad (2)$$

where m^* is the effective mass of the composite fermions. The Fermi liquid parameters of this model are all zero, except $F_1 = -1$.

The CF wave function Ψ_{CF} , however, is computationally prohibitive to use, particularly for Monte Carlo calculations because of its explicit antisymmetrization that requires $N_e!$ operations. Therefore, we use an approximate wave function defined on a torus, which is analogous to the wave function in the spherical geometry by Jain and Kamilla [43]. It was used by Shao *et al.* [44] to calculate entanglement entropy. For a system with N_e electrons on a torus at half filling, the total flux through the system is $N_\phi = 2N_e$. The CF wave function in the symmetric gauge where the zeros of the Laughlin state are displaced by the $\{\mathbf{d}_i\}_{i=1,\dots,N_e}$ is then

$$F_{\text{CF}} = \det_{i,j} \left\{ e^{-d_j^x z_i} \prod_{k(\neq i)} \sigma[z_i - z_k + 2(d_j - \bar{d})] \right\} \\ \times F_{\text{c.m.}} \left[\sum_i (z_i + \bar{d}) \right] e^{-\sum_i z_i d_i^x / 2}, \quad (3)$$

where $z_i \equiv (x_i + iy_i)/\sqrt{2}\ell_B$, $\mathbf{d}_i \equiv (d_i^x + id_i^y)/\sqrt{2}\ell_B$, and $\bar{d} \equiv \sum_i \mathbf{d}_i / N_e$. The center-of-mass term is $F_{\text{c.m.}}(z) \equiv \sigma(z)$, and $\sigma(z)$ is a modified Weierstrass sigma function [45]:

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{\vartheta_1(\kappa z; \tau)}{\kappa \vartheta_1'(0; \tau)} \exp \left[i \frac{(\kappa z)^2}{\pi(\tau - \tau^*)} \right]. \quad (4)$$

Here, ϑ_1 is a Jacobi theta function, $\kappa = \pi/L_1$, $L \equiv (L_x + iL_y)/\sqrt{2}\ell_B$ is the linear complex dimension of the system, with $L_1^*L_2 - L_2^*L_1 = 2\pi iN_\phi$, and $\tau \equiv L_2/L_1$ is the modular parameter of the torus [46]. For the present calculations, we have chosen a square torus [47].

To calculate the expectation value of the Coulomb interaction in different Landau levels (ignoring Landau-level mixing), we use a Landau-level-specific Hamiltonian for $\nu = 1/2$ for $n = 0$, $5/2$ for $n = 1$, and $9/2$ for $n = 2$:

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \sum_{i < j} e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot (\mathbf{R}_i - \mathbf{R}_j)} \tilde{V}(\mathbf{q}) L_n^2 \left(\frac{q^2}{2} \right) e^{-q^2/2}, \quad (5)$$

where $L_n(x)$ is the Laguerre polynomial of order n [38], and $\tilde{V}(\mathbf{q}) = 1/q$, with $n = 0$ for $\nu = 1/2$, $n = 1$ for $\nu = 5/2$, and $n = 2$ for $\nu = 9/2$. However, the Monte Carlo calculation of the variational energy of this state for high LLs becomes very noisy and must be regularized. The root of this ultraviolet behavior can be traced to strong short-range repulsions that are generated by the Laguerre polynomials [48]. Fortunately, there is a physical way to regularize the Monte Carlo integration. We introduce a short-distance cutoff η by modifying the $1/r$ dependence of the Coulomb interactions to $1/\sqrt{(r^2 + \eta^2)}$. This form has been proposed to approximate the effect of finite thickness of the electron layer [49], where in magnetic length units η is related to the average width \bar{w} by $\eta = \bar{w}/2$ [49],

$$\tilde{V}(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{e^{-\eta q}}{q}. \quad (6)$$

The limit $\eta \rightarrow 0$ corresponds to the pure Coulomb interaction. We compute Fermi liquid parameters as functions of η .

We then use a variational Monte Carlo method to calculate the Fermi liquid parameters of the Coulomb interaction in the lowest three half-filled Landau levels for the CF Fermi liquid state. We follow the technique employed by Kwon *et al.* [50], which was used to study the Fermi liquid parameters of a two-dimensional electron gas. Starting from a ‘‘ground state’’ of a Fermi sea, with $N_e = 37$ filled momenta clustered around $\mathbf{k} = 0$, we consider eight different low-lying quasiparticle-quasihole pair configurations labeled by $\alpha = 1, \dots, 8$ [Fig. 1(b)]. We then evaluate the energy (expectation value of the interacting Hamiltonian) of each of the configurations using Monte Carlo integration. After parametrizing the energies of these configurations as a function of angle θ_α between the quasiparticle and the quasihole $E_\alpha \equiv E(\theta_\alpha)$, we fit them to the Fermi liquid energy functional

$$E(\theta_\alpha) = E_0 + \epsilon_p - \epsilon_h - \sum_{\ell} f_{\ell} \cos(\ell\theta_\alpha), \quad (7)$$

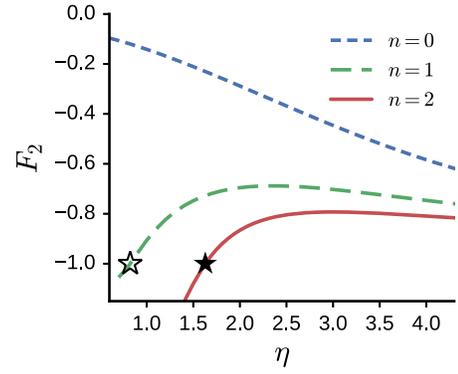


FIG. 2. $\ell = 2$ Fermi liquid parameter F_2 for three Landau levels ($n = 0, 1$, and 2) plotted as functions of η . Stars mark the critical values of $\eta = \eta_c$ which yield $F_2 = -1$ ($\eta_c = 0.81$ for $n = 1$ and $\eta_c = 1.64$ for $n = 2$).

where E_0 is the energy of the ground state, ϵ_p and ϵ_h are the kinetic energies of the quasiparticle and the quasihole, and f_ℓ are the Fermi liquid parameters. Since ϵ_p and ϵ_h are chosen to be equal, the angular dependence is encoded purely in f_ℓ .

To test for Pomeranchuk instability, we need to normalize the Fermi liquid parameters $F_\ell \equiv N_F f_\ell$, where N_F is the ‘‘density of states’’ at the Fermi energy. Nevertheless, all other F_ℓ ’s for $\ell > 1$ can be expressed in terms of F_1 . Unlike an ordinary Fermi liquid, however, the CF Fermi liquid wave function Ψ_{CF} is explicitly \mathbf{K} invariant. By fixing $F_1 = -1$ [42], we obtain the values of other Fermi liquid parameters for the composite Fermi liquid.

Our results are summarized in Fig. 2, where F_2 in $n = 0, 1, 2$ Landau levels are plotted as functions of η . The error is bound by the machine precision, and the statistical error from the Monte Carlo calculations is smaller than the width of the lines.

For the lowest ($n = 0$) Landau level, no Pomeranchuk instability (other than $\ell = 1$) is found for any value of η . In higher ($n = 1, 2$) Landau levels, on the other hand, we find Pomeranchuk instability in the nematic ($\ell = 2$) channel at critical values of $\eta = \eta_c$ defined by $F_2 = -1$: $\eta_c = 0.81$ for $n = 1$ and $\eta_c = 1.64$ for $n = 2$. As Fig. 3 shows, Pomeranchuk instability in the nematic channel occurs over a wider range of the phenomenological cutoff parameter for $n = 2$, which is consistent with the experimental observation of the QH nematic state being limited to $n = 2$ under ambient pressure. On the other hand, the fact that $n = 1$ can indeed show nematic instability for $\eta < \eta_c = 0.81$ is significant in light of a recent the observation [21] of transition between a fractional QH state and a nematic state at filling factor $\nu = 5/2$.

The corresponding value of η for the quantum well of width $w_0 \sim 1.5\ell_B$ (or less) used by Samkharadze *et al.* [21] using either the model of Ref. [49] or the model of Ref. [51] puts the system slightly below the critical value η_c for $n = 1$. Hence, our results taken at face value predict nematic instability even under ambient conditions for the

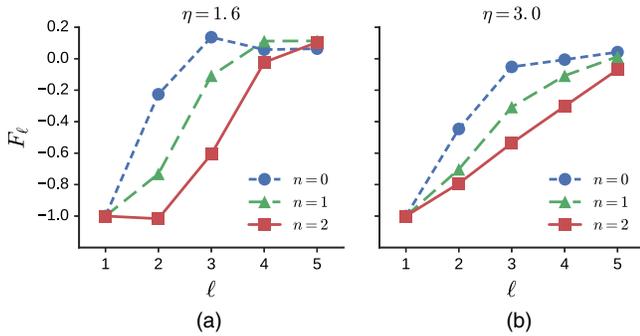


FIG. 3. Fermi liquid parameters F_ℓ (a) slightly below the critical value of η for $n = 2$ ($\eta = 1.6$) and (b) above the critical value of η for $n = 2$ ($\eta = 3.0$). For larger η , all Fermi liquid parameters are above Pomeranchuk instability point ($F_l > -1$), and, hence, the system is stable against Pomeranchuk instability in any channel. For η slightly below the critical value for $n = 2$, only the $l = 2$ channel shows instability.

system. However, under these conditions, experiments as well as finite size studies [52], unlike the $n = 2$ case, do not show any sign of nematic order at $\nu = 5/2$. The gapped phase at the $5/2$ Landau-level filling preempts the nematic phase. Unfortunately, the pairing instability leading to a gapped phase at $\nu = 5/2$ is inaccessible to our calculation. Nonetheless, it is significant that we observe a Pomeranchuk instability at $\nu = 5/2$, as it shows that the broken symmetry phase is, in fact, contiguous to the paired phase [52]; under slight changes of the interaction potential, the $\ell = 2$ Pomeranchuk deformation becomes a relevant perturbation. In the Samkharadze *et al.* [21] experiment, hydrostatic pressure drives the instability to the nematic phase.

We have looked into the possibility of Pomeranchuk instability in other channels. Interestingly, we find Pomeranchuk instability only in the $\ell = 2$ channel (other than $\ell = 1$, which is required by the K invariance). In Fig. 3, we plot F_ℓ for $\ell = 1, \dots, 5$ for $\eta = 1.60 < \eta_c$, and $\eta = 3.00 > \eta_c$, where η_c is the critical value of the cutoff parameter η , below which $F_2 < -1$ in the $n = 2$ Landau level. For $\eta < \eta_c$ in Fig. 3(a), $F_2 < -1$ for $n = 2$, while all the other $F_\ell > -1$ for $\ell > 2$. For the lowest two $n = 0$ and $n = 1$ levels for both values of $\eta > \eta_c$, no Pomeranchuk instability is observed. In both cases, the Fermi liquid parameters F_ℓ are roughly a decreasing function of ℓ . In all parameter ranges we have considered, $\ell = 2$ is the leading instability with the most negative Fermi liquid parameter except $\ell = 1$.

The system of 37 electrons used in our calculations is sufficiently large for the purpose of detecting the Pomeranchuk instability that favors the nematic phase [53]. Our system is sufficiently large with a nearly circular Fermi surface to minimize the energy differences between particle and hole excitations [54]. However, for finite sizes, the critical layer width would depend on the details of the Fermi surface and the geometry of the torus unit cell.

Landau-level mixing, which we have ignored, will presumably also affect critical widths. None of these effects appear to be large enough to change our main conclusions.

In summary, we explicitly calculated the Fermi liquid parameters of a CF Fermi fluid to check for the Pomeranchuk instability in a given angular momentum channel indicated by $F_l < -1$. Ignoring Landau-level mixing, we used a Landau-level-specific Hamiltonian and took the finite quantum well thickness into account following Ref. [49]. Our results revealed remarkable trends: (1) both $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ HFLL states exhibit nematic instability ($l = 2$ Pomeranchuk instability) below a critical value of thickness parameters; (2) $n = 2$ HFLL shows nematic instability at higher critical thickness leaving a wider range of thickness parameters for nematic order, whereas the η_c for $n = 1$ is below one magnetic length; (3) $F_l > -1$ for all $l > 2$, ruling out all Pomeranchuk instability other than the nematic instability. These observations are remarkably consistent with experimental observations of a nematic QH state being limited to $n = 2$ HFLL under ambient conditions in that this HFLL has a much wider range of η that shows nematic instability than that of the $n = 1$ HFLL. Also, our results predict the $\nu = 1/2$ state to be stable against Pomeranchuk instability. Our findings are qualitatively consistent with earlier observations of the QH nematic state that the anisotropic behavior is favored at smaller values of the thickness parameter [30,32]. Nevertheless, our results constitute the first explicit demonstration that nematic Pomeranchuk instability can drive nematic QH states with isotropic screened Coulomb interactions.

Our finding of nematic instability in the $n = 1$ Landau level for $\eta < 0.8$ clearly shows that the nematic order is a contending phase for the $\nu = 5/2$ state. Recent observation of such a transition driven by isotropic pressure [21] corroborates this picture.

However, the analysis for the case of $5/2$ filling is more complicated since there could be a competition among nematic, smectic, and p -wave paired Moore-Read [12] phases. The energy scale below which the anisotropic gapless phase has been observed at $5/2$ is more than an order of magnitude smaller than the predictions of HF approximation [28]. A similar trend appears for the $9/2$ filling [2]. To our knowledge, there is no method of detecting pairing instability from Fermi liquid parameters. The question as to which of these phases prevails can be answered by energetic considerations, which is beyond the scope of this Letter. Finite size calculations show that under ambient pressure and untilted magnetic field, the paired phase appears to be dominant [32, 55, 56], in agreement with experiment.

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- [47] The particular form of the modified Weierstrass sigma function used here is only valid for square and hexagonal tori; for more general cases, see Ref. [45].
- [48] For example, using MATHEMATICA we can Fourier transform Eq. (5) (we drop the Gaussian and replace guiding-center coordinates by ordinary ones) including the layer profile exponential factor given in the text. It is then possible to take the thin layer limit which gives the following potential for $n = 1$: $1/r + 2/r^3 + 2.25/r^5$.

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