

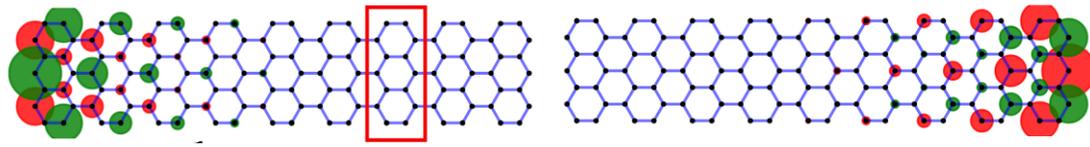
Effective spin chains in frustrated ladders: A study of nanographene-inspired Fermi-Hubbard systems

Andoni Agirre, Thomas Frederiksen, Géza Giedke, Tobias Grass

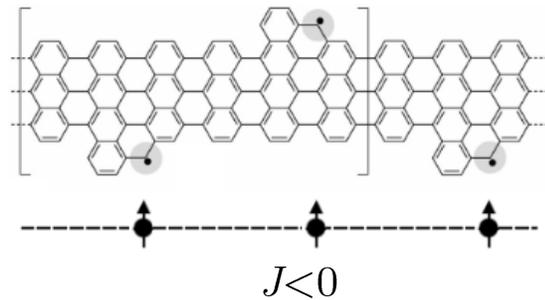


EMMI Workshop: Synthetic Topological Matter
Benasque/Benás, Aug. 31st – Sept. 6th 2025

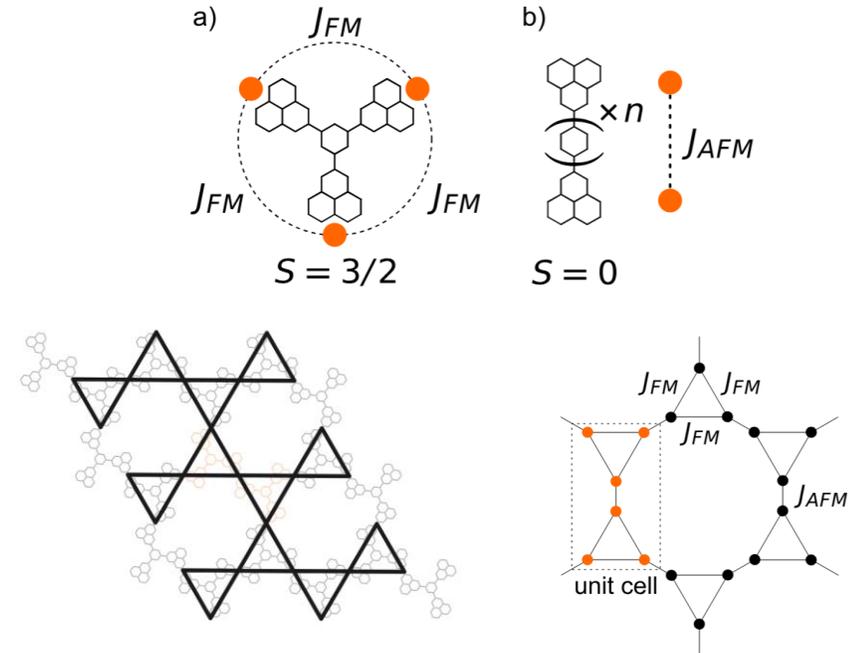
Motivation I



$$\psi_L = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_B - \psi_{AB}) \quad \psi_R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_B + \psi_{AB})$$

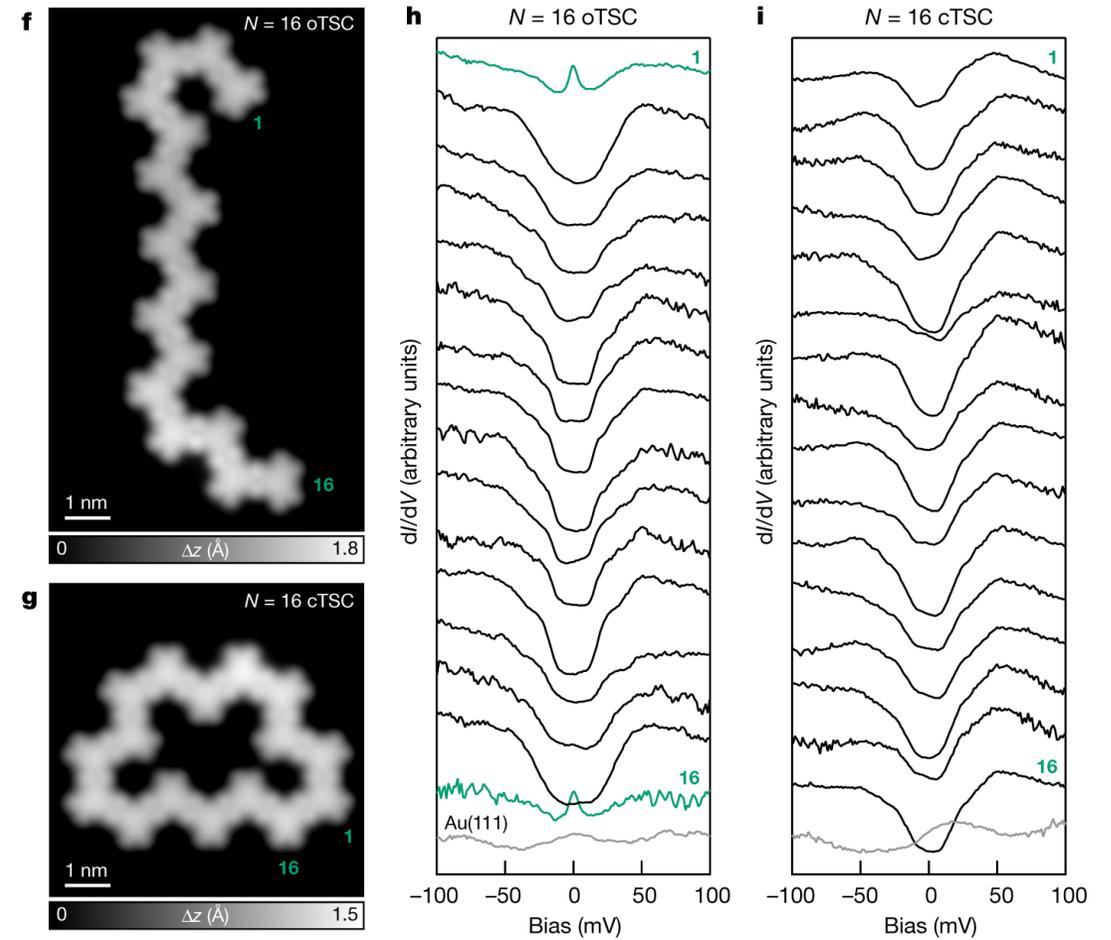
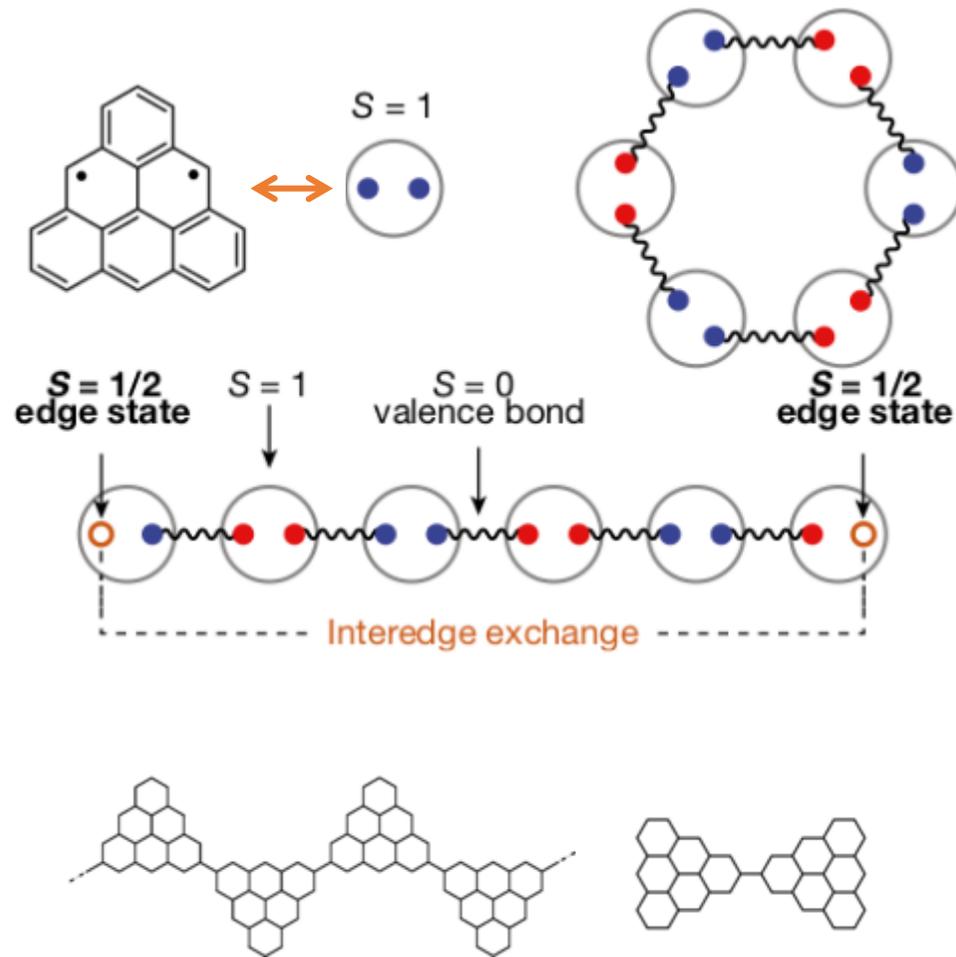


D. J. Rizzo *et al.*, Inducing metallicity in graphene nanoribbons via zero-mode superlattices. *Science* **369**, 1597-1603 (2020)



J. Henriques *et al.*, Designer Spin Models in Tunable Two-Dimensional Nanographene Lattices. *Nano Lett.*, **24**, 3355–3360 (2024)

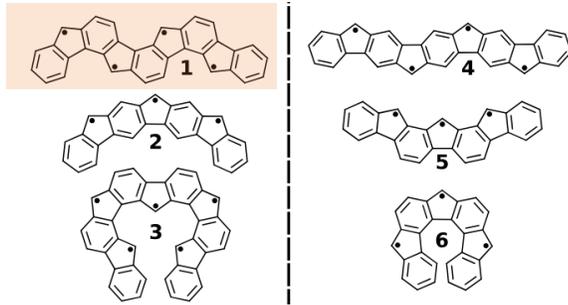
Motivation II



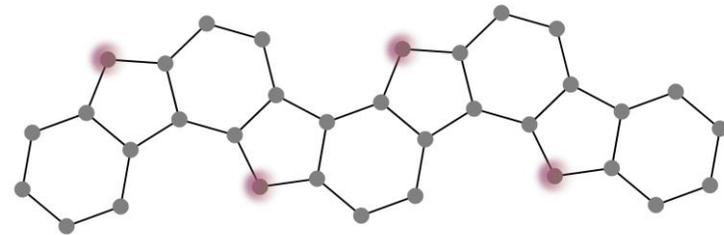
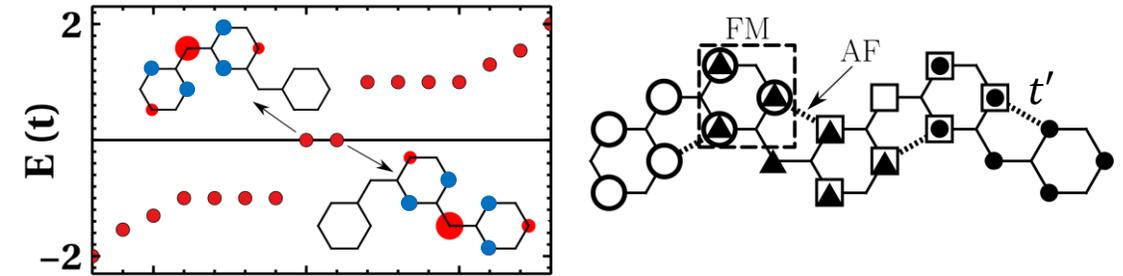
S. Mishra *et al.*, Observation of fractional edge excitations in nano-graphene spin chains. *Nature* **598**, 287–292 (2021).

Oligo-indenoindenes

- Oligo-indenoindene (OInIn) molecules are chains of alternating hexagons and pentagons.



- Some variants are predicted to host the potential for studying frustrated spin physics.



$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle, \sigma} c_{i,\sigma}^\dagger c_{j,\sigma} + U \sum_i n_{i,\uparrow} n_{i,\downarrow}$$



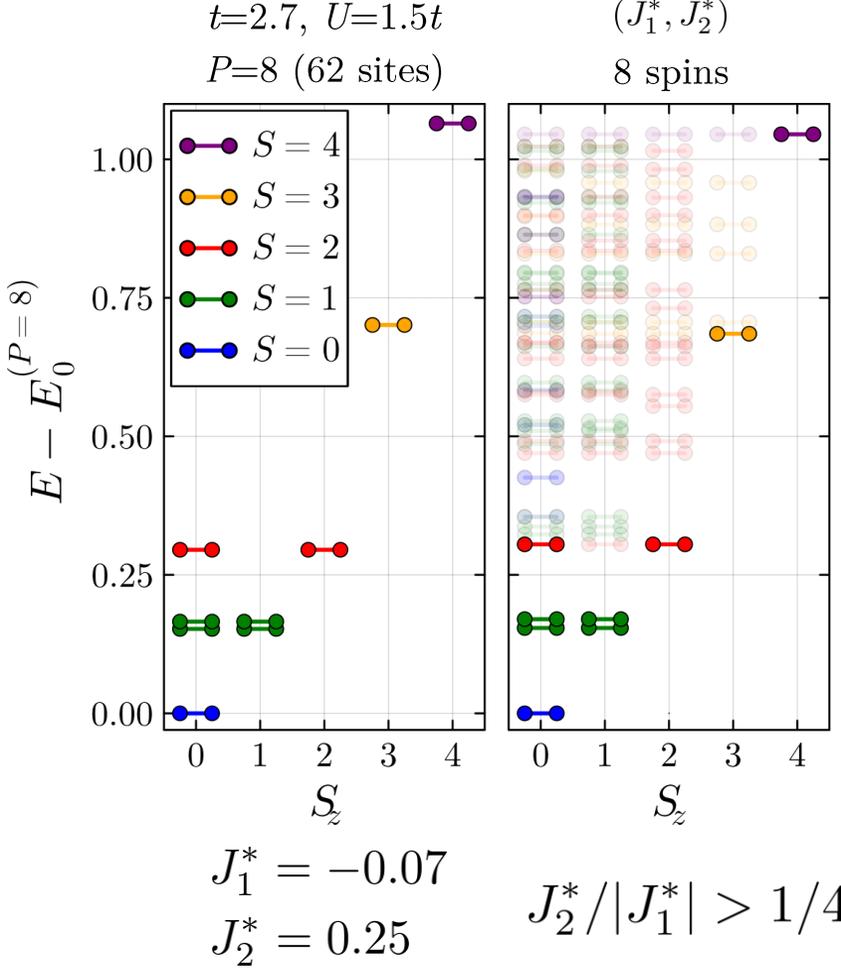
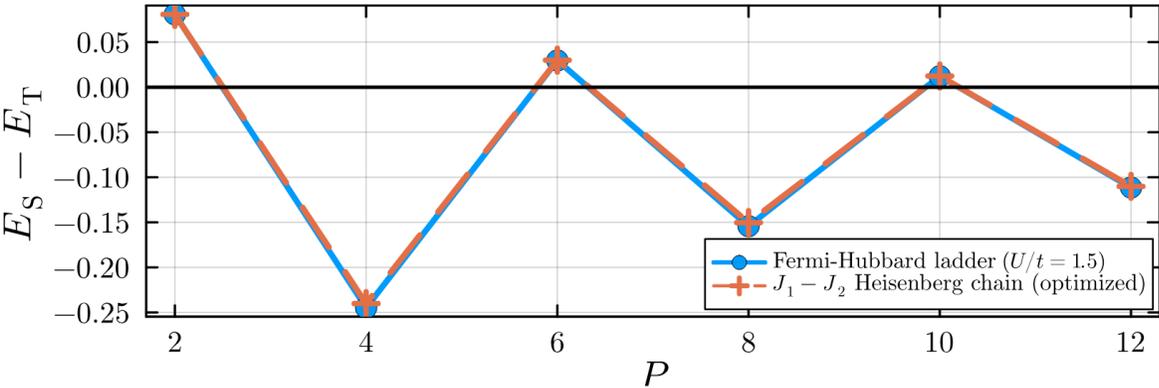
$$H' = J_1 \sum_{i=1}^{P-1} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_{i+1} + J_2 \sum_{i=1}^{P-2} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_{i+2}$$

$$J_1 < 0, J_2 > 0; \frac{|J_2|}{|J_1|} > \frac{1}{4}$$

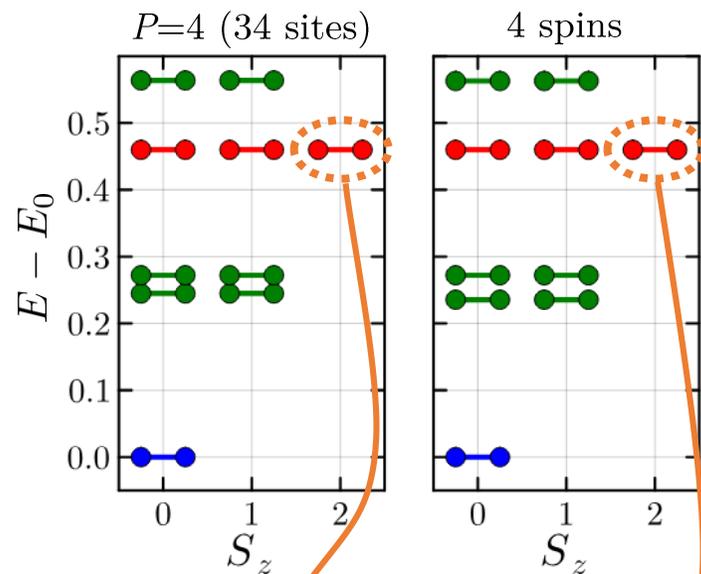
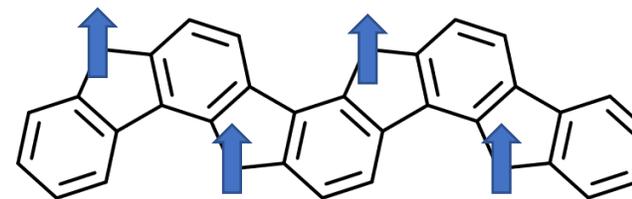
Can we better characterize this mapping with MPS techniques?

Matching energy spectra

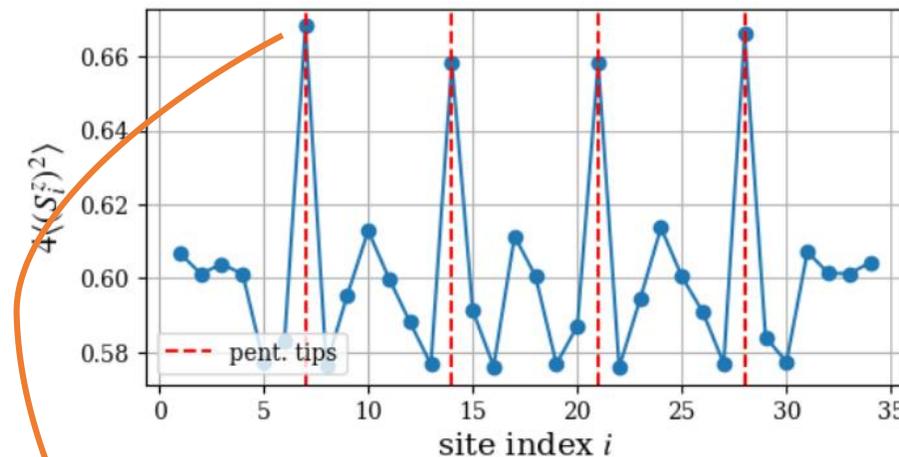
- Compare the low-energy spectra of the OInIn ladder and J_1 - J_2 chain:
 - Obtain first few eigenstates of the half-filled Fermi-Hubbard ladders for various P with DMRG*.
 - Optimize the parameters of the J_1 - J_2 chain, such that the difference in the respective energy gaps is minimized.



Pentagon tips as spins



$$|E_3^{(P=4)}, S = 2, S_z = 2\rangle \longleftrightarrow |\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$$



pent. tip magnetization:

max possible: 0.33
(ideal: 0.5)

$$r = 0.65$$

$$\frac{1}{P} \left\langle \sum_{i \in \text{pent. tips}} S_i^z \right\rangle \approx 0.21 \quad (\text{magnetization approx. ratio})$$

Better spins

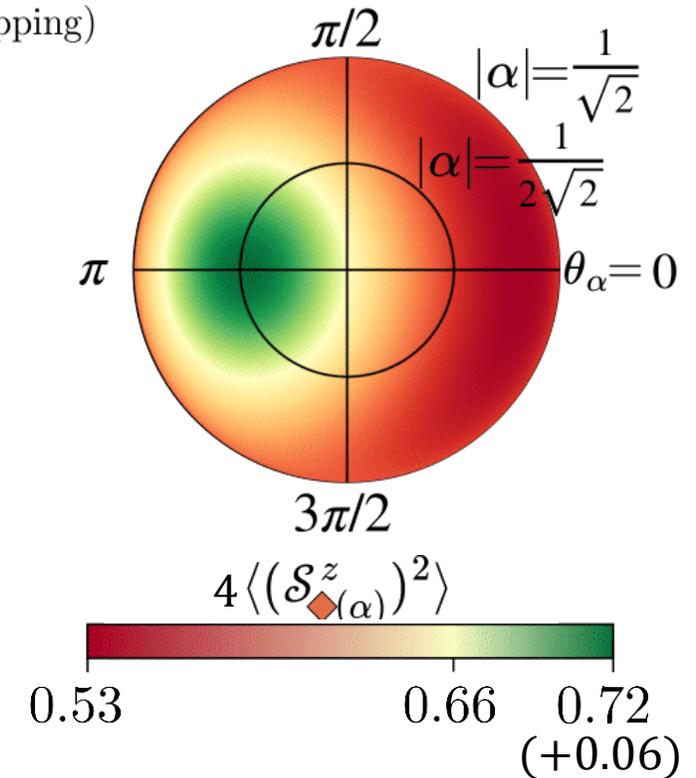
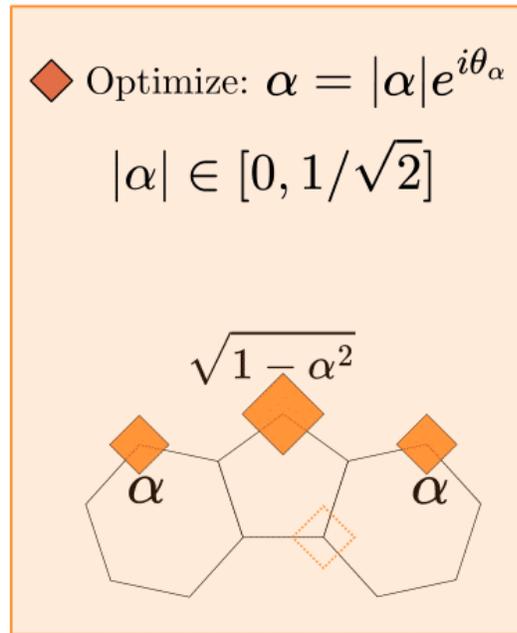
- Spins from delocalized fermionic modes

$$c_{\mathcal{M},\sigma} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \alpha_i c_{i,\sigma}$$

$$(\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^{|\mathcal{M}|}; \sum_i |\alpha_i|^2 = 1)$$

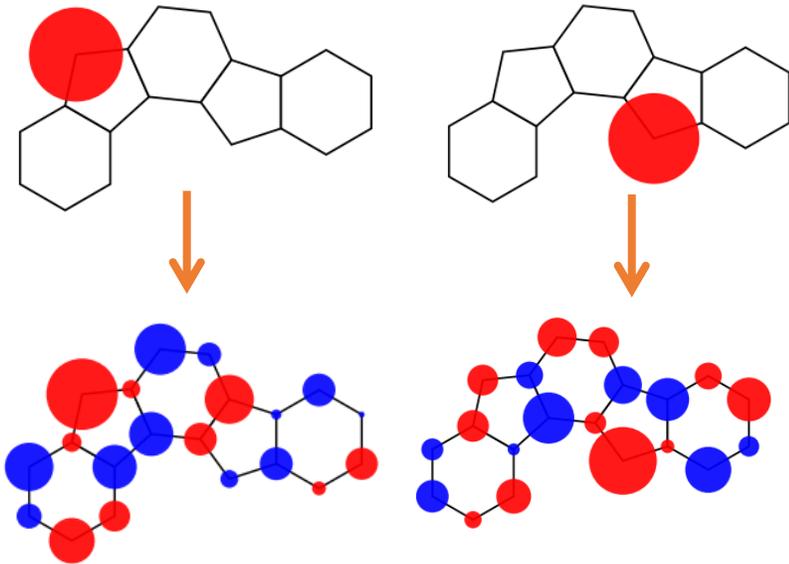
$$\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{M}} = \sum_{\sigma, \sigma'} \tau_{\sigma, \sigma'} c_{\mathcal{M}, \sigma}^\dagger c_{\mathcal{M}, \sigma}$$

3-site symmetric modes (non-overlapping)



$$\frac{1}{P} \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^P S_{\diamond_i}^z \right\rangle = 0.31 \longrightarrow r = 0.85 (+0.20)$$

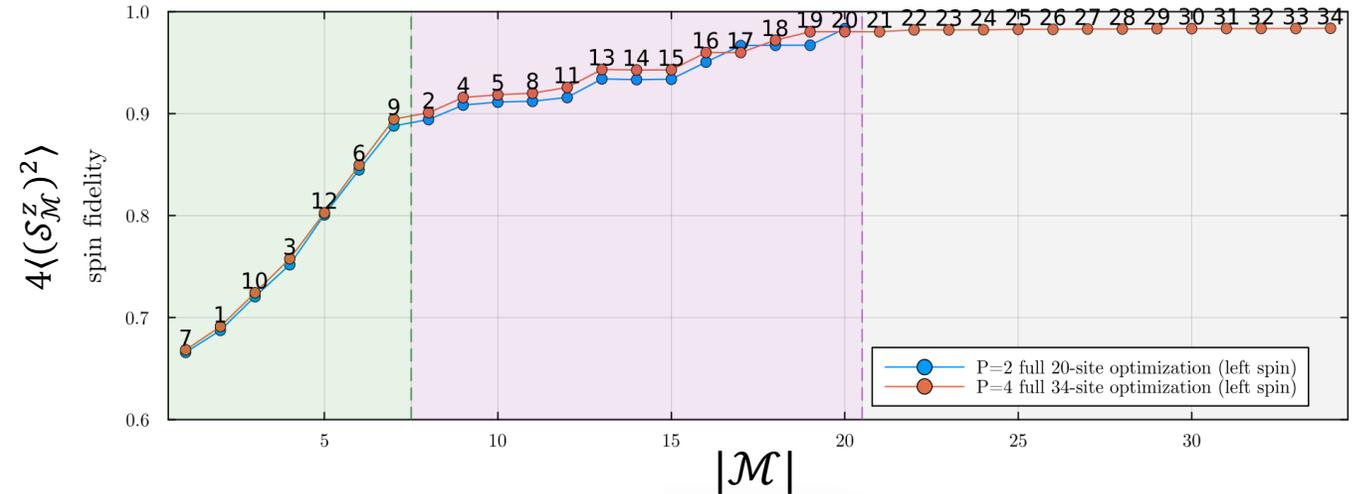
Optimizing all sites



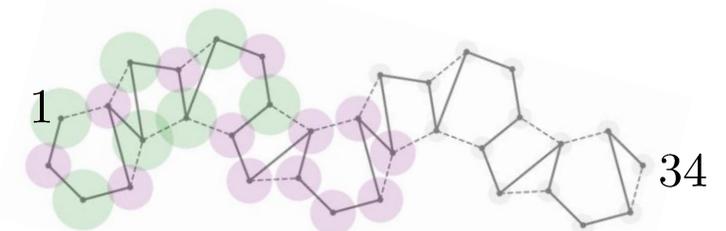
$$4\langle(\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{M}_1}^z)^2\rangle = 0.98$$

$$r = 0.99$$

Very close to a perfectly singly-occupied, perfectly aligned spin!



- We clearly distinguish three kinds of sites by their effect on $4\langle(\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{M}}^z)^2\rangle$:



- Highly relevant (pentagon tip and neighboring sites of same sublattice)
- Mildly relevant (sites around neighboring pentagons)
- Irrelevant (rest of the sites)

- This is consistently observed across different system sizes: optimization cost scales nicely with P .

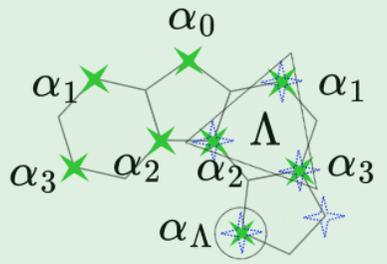
Transferability of modes

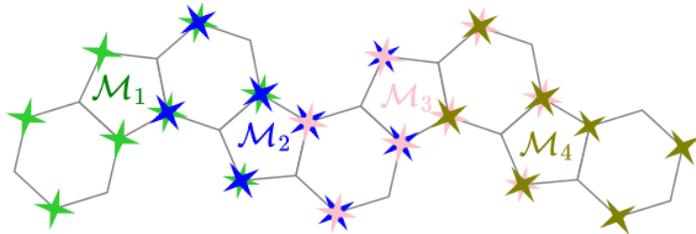
8-site symmetric modes (orthogonal)

★ Optimize: $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$

$$\alpha_0 \propto \sqrt{1 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^3 \alpha_i}$$

$$\Lambda = \alpha_1^* \alpha_3 + \alpha_2^* \alpha_1 + \alpha_3^* \alpha_2$$

$$\alpha_\Lambda \propto -\Lambda / \alpha_0$$


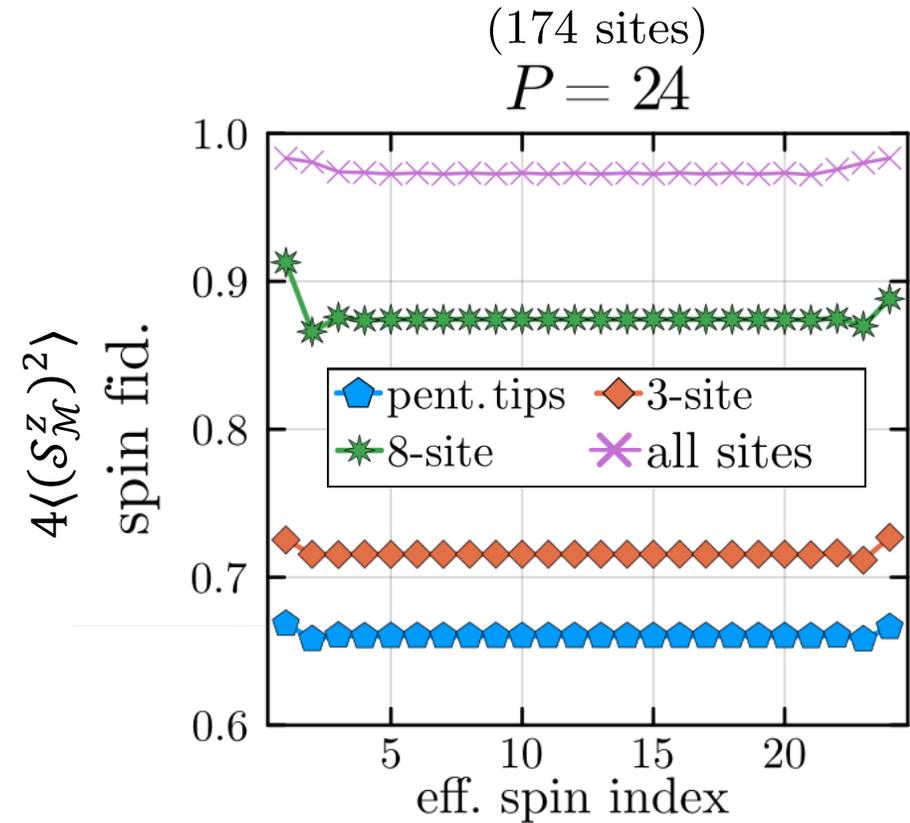


Careful with overlapping modes:

$$\{c_{\mathcal{M},\sigma}^\dagger, c_{\widetilde{\mathcal{M}},\sigma'}\} = \delta_{\sigma,\sigma'} \Lambda$$

$$\Lambda = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M} \cap \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}} \alpha_i^* \tilde{\alpha}_i$$

Different effective spins will not commute if $\Lambda \neq 0!$

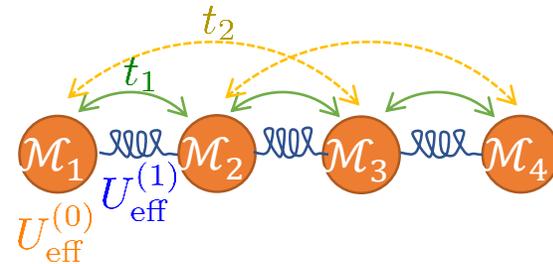
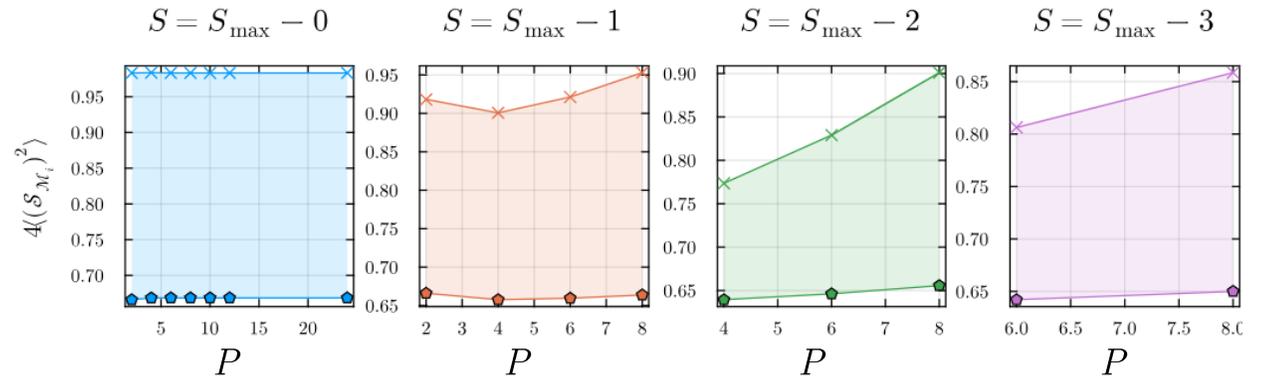


Effective spins can be reliably transferred between different system sizes, eigenstates and spin indices!

Conclusions/outlook

- The ground and excited states of OInIn host effective frustrated spin physics.
- Their energy spectra coincide with J_1 - J_2 spin chain in the $J_2/|J_1| > 1/4$ phase with VBS ground-states.
- The effective spins can accurately be extracted via a picture of delocalized fermionic modes.
- The delocalized modes are highly robust and controllable.

- We observe $4\langle(\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{M}}^z)^2\rangle$ is total S dependent:



- This is likely due to singlet formation between eff. modes.
- Propose an “intermediate model” between ladder and spin-chain?

- Study further properties of the systems via effective spin description?
(topology, entanglement entropy, ...)
- How to probe the effective modes?