

Spectrum of itinerant fractional excitations in quantum spin ice

Masafumi Udagawa¹ and Roderich Moessner²

¹*Department of Physics, Gakushuin University, Mejiro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171-8588, Japan*

²*Max-Planck-Institut für Physik komplexer Systeme, 01187 Dresden, Germany*

(Dated: November 2, 2018)

We study the quantum dynamics of fractional excitations in quantum spin ice. We focus on the density of states in the two-monopole sector, $\rho(\omega)$, as this can be connected to the wavevector-integrated dynamical structure factor accessible in neutron scattering experiments. We find that $\rho(\omega)$ exhibits a strikingly characteristic singular and asymmetric structure which provides a useful fingerprint for comparison to experiment. $\rho(\omega)$ obtained from exact diagonalisation of a finite cluster agrees well with that from the analytical solution of a hopping problem on a Husimi cactus representing configuration space, but not with the corresponding result on a face-centred cubic lattice, on which the monopoles move in real space. The main difference between the latter two lies in the inclusion of the emergent gauge field degrees of freedom under which the monopoles are charged. This underlines the importance of treating both sets of degrees of freedom together, and presents a novel instance of dimensional transmutation.

The existence of objects with fractional quantum numbers is by now well established across a range of topologically ordered systems, most notably in quantum spin liquids (QSL) [1–3]. Their signatures in experiment are not entirely clear, in particular to what extent they behave akin to traditional low-energy quasi-particles. There is no simple principle of continuity to a non-interacting limit appeal to, unlike in the case of a Fermi liquid [4]. This complicates their theoretical description except in the fortunate cases where an exact solution is available, typically at the expense of trading solubility for genericity.

The central challenge is to capture the dynamics of the fractional quasiparticle alongside that of the emergent gauge field under which it is charged. Mean-field, parton or ad-hoc approaches to achieving this are typically not controlled, so that it is e.g. not clear what fraction of the excitation spectrum weakly interacting quasiparticles, even where they exist, occupy in the end.

Here, we look for qualitative signatures of the quantum dynamics of fractionalised quasiparticles not in the asymptotic low-energy limit, which may at any rate be hard to probe experimentally, but across their full bandwidth. The hope is that gross features and characteristic constraints on their exotic properties may thus be rendered accessible.

We focus on quantum spin ice (QSI), one of the simplest and longest-studied QSLs. Its classical limit, classical spin ice (CSI), is well understood [5]: the macroscopically degenerate ground state of CSI consists of spin configurations satisfying the “2-in 2-out” ice rule for all the tetrahedra. The fractional nature of the elementary excitations already shows up in CSI, where a single spin flip out of a ground state decomposes into a pair of tetrahedra (‘magnetic monopoles’) breaking the ice rule. While the monopoles are a priori static in this classical limit, quantum perturbations turn CSI into QSI, enabling these fractional objects to execute coherent quantum motion.

Recently, the coherent motion of quantum monopoles has received increasing attention. On the experimental

side, microwave experiments [6] were interpreted in terms of an inertial mass of quantum monopoles in $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$, concluding that $m_{\text{eff}} \sim 2000m_e$, with thermal conductivity measurements [7] suggesting a long mean-free path, implying highly coherent nature of quantum monopoles. Inelastic neutrons scattering studies have probed the excitation spectrum of $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ [8, 9], $\text{Pr}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$ [10], $\text{Pr}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ [11] and $\text{Pr}_2\text{Hf}_2\text{O}_7$ [12, 13]. Theoretically, quantum monopoles were explored through a mapping to a Bethe lattice [14, 15], an effective one-spinon theory [16], quantum Monte Carlo simulations [17], and exact diagonalization of a 2D checkerboard system [18].

This work first presents the density of states (DOS) of the two-monopole sector from exact diagonalisation, which we argue reliably approximates the thermodynamic limit. This DOS turns out to be far from that of a free particle: the coupling to the background gauge field is essential, leading the DOS to acquire a stronger singularity, reflected in a discontinuous increase at the edge of the wavevector-integrated dynamical structure factor. We capture these features, which provide characteristic fingerprints for experimental comparisons, analytically by constructing and solving a hopping problem on a Husimi cactus. This agrees quantitatively with the numerical results, unlike the qualitatively disagreeing analogous treatment of monopoles hopping freely on the face-centred cubic lattice of tetrahedra. Further, we show that interactions between monopoles do not change these results qualitatively, but do have a visible impact in the difference between contractible and non-contractible monopole pair configurations.

Model: We consider a spin-1/2 quantum XXZ model on the pyrochlore lattice, as a minimal model for QSI.

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{CSI}} + \mathcal{H}_{\text{ex}} = \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} J_z S_i^z S_j^z + \frac{J_{\pm}}{2} (S_i^+ S_j^- + S_i^- S_j^+). \quad (1)$$

The first term (\mathcal{H}_{CSI}) is the antiferromagnetic Ising coupling ($J_z > 0$) enforcing the ice rules, and the second term (\mathcal{H}_{ex}) induces quantum fluctuation. The spin quantization axes coincide with the local [111] direction. The

Hamiltonian (1) serves as a microscopic model for non-Kramers magnets [19], such as the potential QSI compounds $\text{Pr}_2\text{Zr}(\text{Sn}, \text{Hf})_2\text{O}_7$ [10–13].

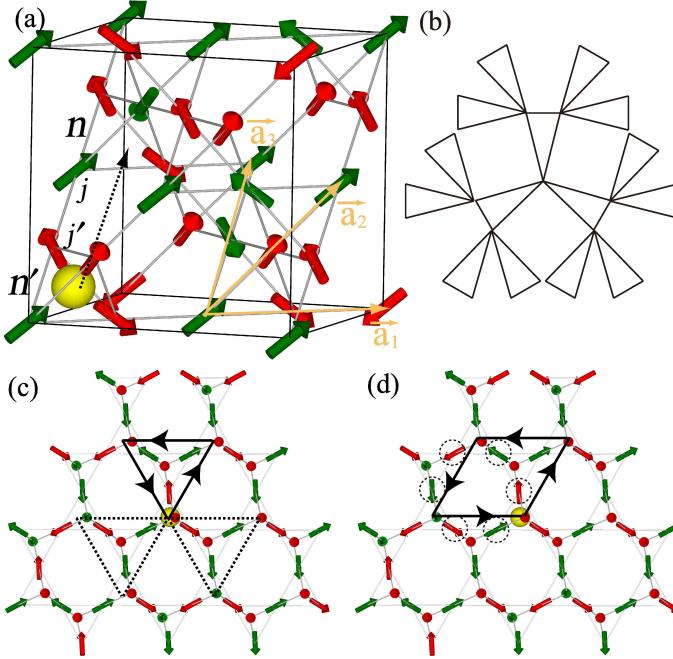


FIG. 1. (Color online) (a) Pyrochlore lattice. $\{\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3\}$ are the lattice vectors of the FCC lattice of upward tetrahedra. A monopole on an upward tetrahedron, n' , hops to the neighboring upward tetrahedron, n , by the process $a_n^\dagger \sigma_j^x \sigma_{j'}^x a_n$ in eq. (2), by flipping two intervening spins j and j' . (b) Schematic picture of the Husimi cactus. (c), (d) Pyrochlore lattice seen along the [111] direction. (c) A monopole hops twice following the solid arrows back to the initial tetrahedron. Note that the spins also return to their initial configuration. Similar three-step motions are possible for the other two choices of initial hopping directions (dashed lines). These hopping processes imply a mapping to the Husimi cactus, (b). (d) If a monopole comes back to the initial tetrahedron along a larger loop, it goes along with flipping the six spins marked by dashed circles.

Here, $S_{\text{tot}}^z = \sum_i S_i^z$ is a conserved quantity. We take $J_\pm > 0$, and consider $J_\pm \ll J_z$. For CSI ($J_\pm = 0$), the ground states satisfy the ice rule: $\sum_{j \in n} S_j^z = 0$ for each tetrahedron, n , also implying $S_{\text{tot}}^z = 0$. The first excited level, at energy J_z above the ground state, is also degenerate, composed of the states with one pair of monopoles, i.e. two tetrahedra with $\sum_{j \in n} S_j^z = \pm 1$.

The ground-state degeneracy is lifted for nonzero J_\pm , yielding a ground state splitting of order of $\frac{J_\pm^3}{J_z^2}$. The splitting of the excited level is parametrically larger, of order J_\pm , suggesting to focus the search for signatures of quantum effects on the excitation spectrum rather than the ground state manifold.

The dynamics of a monopole pair can thus be studied by restricting \mathcal{H}_{ex} to the space of two monopoles, enforced by projection operator P , yielding a simple \mathcal{H}_{eff}

in degenerate perturbation theory

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{J_\pm}{2} \sum_{\langle n, n' \rangle} P(a_n^\dagger \sigma_j^x \sigma_{j'}^x a_{n'} + b_n^\dagger \sigma_j^x \sigma_{j'}^x b_{n'} + \text{H.c.}) P. \quad (2)$$

We consider the total spin sector $S_{\text{tot}}^z = 1$, and regard the tetrahedron with $\sum_{j \in n} S_j^z = 1$ as a monopole. To describe the two-monopole state, we divide the tetrahedra into two groups, upward and downward [Fig. 1(a)] according to their orientations. Each group of tetrahedra defines an FCC lattice. We denote a_n^\dagger (b_n^\dagger) as creation operator of monopole on an upward (downward) tetrahedron, n . The spin exchange flips a pair of spins, hopping a monopole to a neighboring tetrahedron of the same group [Fig. 1(a)], without disturbing the ice rule for any other tetrahedra.

The dynamical susceptibility, given in terms of the eigenstates $|m\rangle$ of (1) with eigenenergies E_m as

$$\chi_{ij}(\omega) = \sum_{m, m'} \frac{e^{-\beta E_{m'}} - e^{-\beta E_m}}{Z} \frac{\langle m | S_i^- | m' \rangle \langle m' | S_j^+ | m \rangle}{\omega - (E_{m'} - E_m) + i\delta}. \quad (3)$$

is connected to the dynamical structure factor, $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{q}}(\omega)$, accessible in inelastic neutron scattering: the local susceptibility, $\chi_{ii}(\omega)$ is the \mathbf{q} -integrated structure factor,

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{q}}(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{1 - e^{-\beta \omega}} \text{Im } \chi_{ii}(\omega), \quad (4)$$

with N the number of spins.

In the temperature range $\frac{J_\pm^3}{J_z^2} \ll T \ll J_z$, the number of excited monopoles is small in equilibrium. Quantum coherence is not well developed in the ground state sector, allowing us to replace the summation over m in eq. (3) by a simple average over the degenerate CSI ground states for which we set $E_m = 0$. The operation of S_i^+ , by flipping a spin at site i , creates a pair of monopoles, one each on the upward and downward tetrahedra sharing site i . $|m'\rangle$ and $E_{m'} = J_z + \varepsilon_{m'}$ in eq. (3) are obtained from solving \mathcal{H}_{eff} , so that

$$\chi_{ii}(\omega) = -\frac{1}{N_{\text{CSI}}} \sum_{m \in \text{CSI}} \frac{\langle m | b_{n'} S_i^- a_n | m' \rangle \langle m' | a_n^\dagger S_i^+ b_{n'}^\dagger | m \rangle}{\omega - (J_z + \varepsilon_{m'}) + i\delta}, \quad (5)$$

and the two-monopole density of states,

$$\rho(\omega) = \sum_m \delta(\omega - (J_z + \varepsilon_m)). \quad (6)$$

We thus need all eigenstates of \mathcal{H}_{eff} Hamiltonian (2) in the two-monopole Hilbert space, which we construct starting from one spin ice ground state by first flipping an arbitrary spin. From this initial state, we generate the other two-monopole states by considering all possible exchange processes. As far as we have numerically confirmed, such monopole motion is ergodic, so that the resultant Hilbert space depends neither on the initial spin

ice configuration, nor the initial spin flip. The ergodicity also takes care of the average over classical spin ice configurations in equation (5). Our 32-site cluster has periodic boundary conditions with lattice periods, $2\vec{a}_1$, $2\vec{a}_2$, and $2\vec{a}_3$ [Fig. 1 (a)]. To fully diagonalize the Hamiltonian (2), we consider 8 separate momentum sectors each of dimension 12348, comfortably within the range of full diagonalization.

The resulting local susceptibility, $\chi_{ii}(\omega)$ in Fig. 2(a) with $J_\pm/2 = 1$ as energy unit, has a highly asymmetric spectrum: a steep rise at the low-energy spectral edge, $\omega = -6$, is followed by a peak around $\omega \sim 1$ and a tail to higher energy. This asymmetry may be used to determine the sign of J_\pm in experiment, as flipping the sign of J_\pm amounts to inverting the x-axis, $\omega - J_z \rightarrow -(\omega - J_z)$.

The local susceptibility $\chi_{ii}(\omega)$ agrees remarkably well with the two-monopole DOS $\rho(\omega)$ [Fig. 2(a)]. Since monopoles hop on the FCC lattice of tetrahedra, at first sight, one might expect the tight-binding spectrum of the FCC lattice to yield a useful approximation for $\rho(\omega)$. However, we find that the coupling to background spin changes the spectrum considerably.

To see this, consider the motion of a single monopole in detail. As shown in Fig. 1 (c), it can hop by flipping one of the three majority spins of the tetrahedron it hops from, and the corresponding spin of a tetrahedron it hops to. By two further hops, the monopole can return to the initial tetrahedron. Remarkably, after these three hops, not only the position of the monopole, but also the background spin configuration, remain unchanged. A monopole can also return to its initial location via a larger loop, Fig. 1 (d). However, in this case, the background spin configuration changes; it is only restored upon traversing the loop a second time.

These observations motivate us to formulate a hopping problem on the graph of many-body states. Each site of the graph represents a spin configuration and a bond connects two sites whenever \mathcal{H}_{eff} has a matrix element between the corresponding configurations. The monopole motion considered in Fig. 1 (c) implies the existence of closed loops of length 3 on this graph. Omitting any further nontrivial closed loops – as these are of the longer minimal length 6 – the graph in Fig. 1 (b), known as Husimi cactus [20–22], results.

This turns out to work much better than the FCC analysis, as we show in Fig. 2 (a): the two-monopole DOS of the tight-binding model on the Husimi cactus quantitatively reproduces $\rho(\omega)$, and hence $\chi_{ii}(\omega)$.

The analysis of the Husimi cactus follows that of the motion of a mobile particle in an ice-rule potential on a simple Bethe lattice [23]. The on-site Green's function $G(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon - 6} \left[\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon - 5}{\varepsilon + 3}} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$ gives the one-particle DOS

$$\rho_{\text{HC}}^{(1)}(\varepsilon) = \frac{3}{2\pi} \frac{1}{6 - \varepsilon} \sqrt{\frac{5 - \varepsilon}{3 + \varepsilon}}; \quad (7)$$

for details, see Supplemental material. Fig. 2(b) shows $\rho_{\text{HC}}^{(1)}$ alongside $\rho_{\text{FCC}}^{(1)}$ for the FCC lattice.

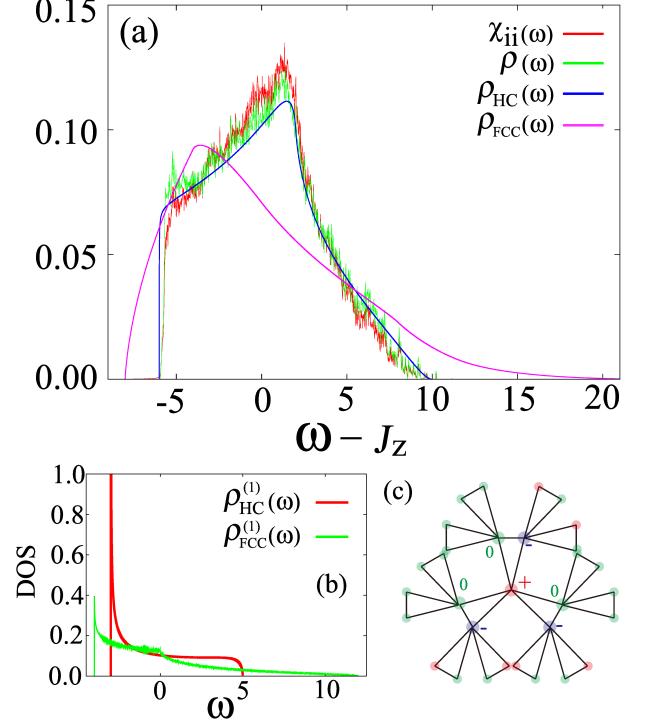


FIG. 2. (Color online) (a) $\chi_{ii}(\omega)$ and two-monopole density of states, $\rho(\omega)$, from exact diagonalization of a 32-site cluster. $\rho(\omega)$ of the tight-binding model on Husimi cactus and FCC lattice are shown for comparison. (b) One-particle density of states on Husimi cactus and FCC lattice. (c) Schematic picture of the wave function at the lower spectral edge $\omega = -6$, depicted on the graph of many-body states.

These two curves exhibit crucial differences, in (i) band width, and (ii) nature of the singularity at the lower band edge. (i) The Husimi cactus band width ($= 8$) is halved compared with the FCC lattice ($= 16$), due to the constraints imposed on monopole hopping by the background spin configuration, which allow flips only of majority spins. (ii) The lower-edge singularity, $\rho_{\text{FCC}}^{(1)}(\varepsilon)$ is only a logarithmic divergence, $\propto -\log(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{\min})$ with $\varepsilon_{\min} = -4$, the usual van-Hove singularity in three-dimensions. By contrast, the onset at $\varepsilon_{\min} = -3$ for the Husimi cactus is more singular, $\propto (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{\min})^{-1/2}$.

Note that this square-root singularity in the density of states is characteristic of a free particles in one dimension, even though the Husimi cactus, for which we have obtained this analytical result, is infinite dimensional in the same sense of the more familiar Bethe lattices/Cayley trees. At the same time, the physical motion of the monopoles actually takes place in three dimensional real space. This strikes us as notable in that the strong coupling of the monopoles to the gauge field background in spin ice leads to an effective dimensional transmutation, or perhaps more accurately, dimensional diversification.

The two-monopole DOS follow from the convolutions

$$\rho_{\text{HC/FCC}}(\omega) \equiv \int d\varepsilon \rho_{\text{HC/FCC}}^{(1)}(\omega - \varepsilon) \rho_{\text{HC/FCC}}^{(1)}(\varepsilon), \quad (8)$$

plotted in [Fig. 2 (a)]. This treats the monopoles are free particles, ignoring their interaction, as discussed below.

$\rho_{\text{HC}}(\omega)$ reproduces the two-monopole DOS of exact diagonalization to a remarkable accuracy. This agreement implies several things. Firstly, the result of exact diagonalization of the 32-site cluster is likely already a good approximation of thermodynamic limit, as the Husimi cactus calculation is not subject to finite-size effects. Secondly, combined with the agreement of $\chi_{ii}(\omega)$ and two-monopole density of states, the analytic result also accurately accounts for the experimentally observable q-integrated dynamical structure factor.

This suggests looking in experiment for the prominently singular edge structure of the spectrum, which corresponds to a step discontinuity. It shows a steep rise at the band edge $\varepsilon = -6$, in contrast to the two-particle DOS obtained from the FCC lattice via eq. (8). This reflects the stronger singularity of the one-particle DOS, $\rho_{\text{HC}}^{(1)}(\varepsilon) \propto (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{\min})^{-1/2}$. For the size of the step, and hence the edge value of $\chi_{ii}(\omega)$, we obtain

$$\rho_{\text{HC}}(\omega \rightarrow -6^+) = \frac{2}{9\pi} \sim 0.07077. \quad (9)$$

It is even possible to obtain the one-monopole eigenfunction explicitly at this lower band edge. The construction is analogous to the flat band of the tight-binding model on line graphs [24, 25]. For its procedure, see for example, Ref [26]. On the graph shown in Fig. 2 (c), the weight of eigenfunction ψ_j at site j is such that (a) $\psi_j = 0$ or ± 1 , and (b) on all the triangles, ψ_j sums up to zero. This construction gives an exact eigenstate of the tight-binding model on the Husimi cactus, with eigenenergy, $\varepsilon = -3$. Mapping back to the original pyrochlore lattice, the corresponding many-body state describes the approximate one-monopole eigenstate of Hamiltonian (2), given large loops are ignored.

We now turn to the effect of interactions between monopoles. If monopoles are far apart, we can approximate their collective state as a direct product of the one-monopole states. However, if they come closer – and they do, as they are always pair created – it is not possible to ignore their interactions. In classical spin ice, these lead to non-trivial classical spin liquid phases [27], a liquid-gas phase transition [28, 29], and collective phenomena in equilibrium and non-equilibrium settings [27, 30, 31]. Here, we examine the pairing tendency of the monopoles.

Monopole encounters take two forms on a lattice, depending on whether the tetrahedra that host them share a minority or majority spin [Fig. 3(b) and (c)]. The former and the latter are called non-contractible and contractible pair, respectively [32]. Both situations can arise as components of the same eigenstate of \mathcal{H}_{eff} , so that

$$|m\rangle = a^{(m)}|\psi_m\rangle + a_{\text{nc}}^{(m)}|\phi_m^{\text{nc}}\rangle + a_c^{(m)}|\phi_m^c\rangle. \quad (10)$$

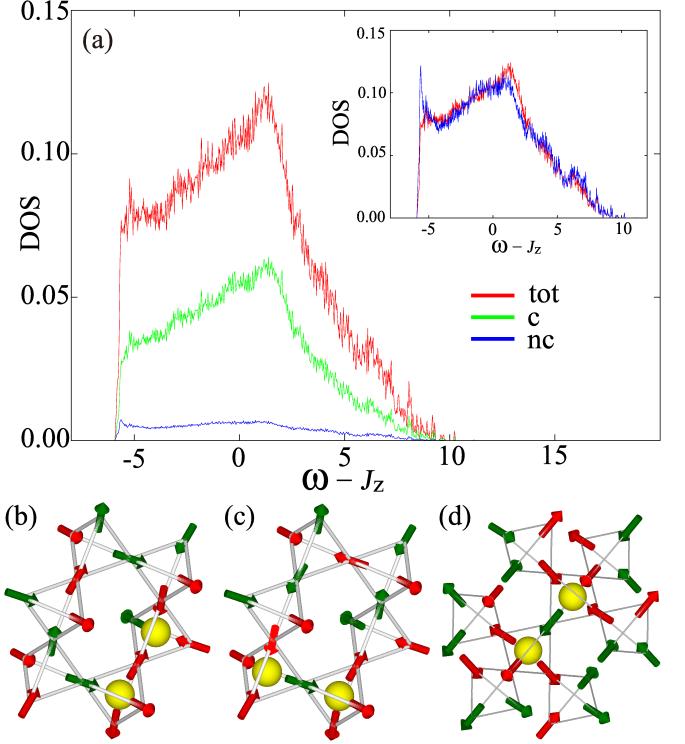


FIG. 3. (Color online) (a) Two-monopole density of states, $\rho(\omega)$, $\rho_c(\omega)$, and $\rho_{\text{nc}}(\omega)$. The inset shows the comparison between rescaled $\rho(\omega)$ and $\tilde{\rho}_{\text{nc}}(\omega)$. (b) (c) Schematic picture of (b) contractible and (c) non-contractible monopole pairs. These two configurations are transformed to each other by encircling one monopole around the hexagonal ring. (d) A non-contractible pair on a loopless Husimi cactus. In this case, the pair cannot be deformed to a contractible pair.

Here, $|\phi_m^{c(\text{nc})}\rangle$ is the normalized vector composed only of the states with a (non)-contractible pair, and $|\psi_m\rangle$ contains the separated monopoles. To examine the pairing tendency in different energy scales, we plot the pair-weighted two-monopole DOS,

$$\rho_c(\text{nc})(\omega) \equiv \sum_m |a_c^{(m)}|^2 \delta(\omega - (J_z + \varepsilon_m)), \quad (11)$$

compared to the total two-monopole DOS in Fig. 3 (a).

All three look similar overall. For a detailed comparison, we use rescaled $\tilde{\rho}_{\text{nc}}(\omega) = c \rho_{\text{nc}}(\omega)$, so that $\int \tilde{\rho}_{\text{nc}}(\omega) d\omega = \int \rho(\omega) d\omega = 1$, and compare $\tilde{\rho}_{\text{nc}}(\omega)$ and $\rho(\omega)$ in the inset of Fig. 3 (a). There, we find a spike for $\tilde{\rho}_{\text{nc}}(\omega)$ at the low-energy edge.

In contrast, on the effectively loopless Husimi cactus, the two types of monopole pairs are never connected, and two-monopole states thus define two separate sectors. In the non-contractible sector, two monopoles are invisible to each other, Fig. 3 (d). Accordingly, a two-monopole state in this sector can be expressed as a direct product of one-monopole states on the Husimi cactus, with the result that the convolution formula (8) is exact, i.e. the two curves in the inset of Fig. 3 (a) coincide perfectly.

The low-energy uprise of $\tilde{\rho}_{\text{nc}}$, compared with $\rho(\omega)$, means that the loops of the pyrochlore lattice effect an attraction between monopoles for non-contractible pairs at low-energy. Such an attractive force is in principle interesting: in light of the possible softening of monopoles, if the quantum exchange coupling, J_{\pm} , is sufficiently large, the system may eventually show an instability to a crystal phase involving non-contractible monopole pairs.

In summary, we have studied the quantum dynamics of gauge-charged fractional excitations in quantum spin ice. We have identified the two-monopole DOS, $\rho(\omega)$, as a quantity which both is experimentally accessible and exhibits features characteristic of the fractionalised setting. These include a marked asymmetry and a singular edge structure, along with a spike related to interactions. We thus suggest extracting this quantity from inelastic neutron scattering data. These features arise because of the rearrangement of the gauge field degree of freedom,

the ‘Dirac strings’ attached to the monopoles [29], which goes along with monopole motion. From a methodological perspective, the success of our Husimi cactus treatment suggests that we have identified a setting in which the motion of an excitation on the graph of many-body states – of autonomous interest in the separate context of e.g. many-body localisation [33, 34] – appears to be a more natural description than that of motion in real space.

This work was supported by the JSPS KAKENHI (Nos. JP15H05852 and JP16H04026), MEXT, Japan, and by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft grant SFB1143. Part of numerical calculations were carried out on the Supercomputer Center at Institute for Solid State Physics, University of Tokyo. RM thanks Claudio Castelnovo, Olga Petrova and Shivaji Sondhi for collaboration on related work.

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Supplemental information

I. SUMMARY OF BETHE LATTICE ANALYSIS

Here, we introduce a derivation of the on-site Green's function on the three-leaf Bethe lattice [Fig. 1 (a)], which leads to the one-particle DOS as shown in the equation (7) of the main text. To this aim, we consider the tight-binding model on this network,

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (|i\rangle\langle j| + \text{H.c.}), \quad (1)$$

and define the on-site Green's function,

$$G_i(\varepsilon) \equiv \langle i | \frac{1}{\varepsilon - \mathcal{H} + i\delta} | i \rangle. \quad (2)$$

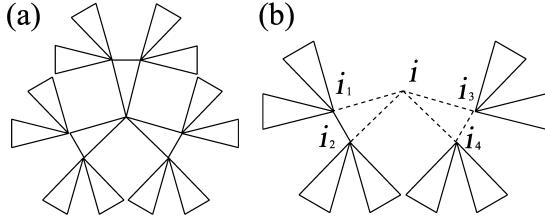


FIG. 1. (color online). (a) The three-leaf Bethe lattice. (b) A tree structure obtained from the three-leaf Bethe lattice by removing one of the branches extending from the site i . If one further removes the two triangles shown with dashed lines, this network is decomposed into four self-similar networks extending from the sites, i_1, i_2, i_3 and i_4 .

To obtain $G_i(\varepsilon)$, firstly, we cut off one of the branches extending from the site i , and obtain a self-similar network, as shown in Fig. 1 (b). Note that we obtain the four copies of the original network, if we further remove the two triangles involving the site i (as shown with dashed lines in Fig. 1 (b)). We define the on-site Green's function, $g_i(\varepsilon)$, at site i on this network. By treating the hoppings on the two (dashed) triangles as a perturbation, one can construct a Dyson's equation,

$$g_i = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 4 \frac{1}{\varepsilon} g_i^2 \frac{1}{1 - g_i}. \quad (3)$$

The Dyson's equation has a closed form, thanks to the self-similar nature of the network. It leads to a quadratic

equation,

$$(\varepsilon + 4)g_i^2 - (\varepsilon + 1)g_i + 1 = 0. \quad (4)$$

By solving it, we obtain

$$g_i = \frac{(\varepsilon + 1) - \sqrt{(\varepsilon - 5)(\varepsilon + 3)}}{2(\varepsilon + 4)} = \frac{2}{(\varepsilon + 1) + \sqrt{(\varepsilon - 5)(\varepsilon + 3)}}. \quad (5)$$

Here, the sign before square root was chosen from the condition: $g_i(\varepsilon) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty$.

Next, we obtain the on-site Green's function on the original three-leaf Bethe lattice, $G_i(\varepsilon)$. To this aim, we again treat the hoppings on the triangles involving the site i , as a perturbation. To construct a Dyson's equation, it is convenient to replace the whole network with the “clover” as shown in Fig. 2, where the on-site Green's functions at the outer sites are renormalized to be $g_i(\varepsilon)$, taking account of the contributions from the branches extending from these sites. Then, the Dyson's equation reads

$$G_i(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 6 \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{g_i}{1 - g_i} G_i. \quad (6)$$

By solving it, we obtain

$$G_i(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon - 6} \left[\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon - 5}{\varepsilon + 3}} - \frac{1}{2} \right]. \quad (7)$$

This equation leads to the one-particle density of states shown in equation (7) of the main text. Note that $G_i(\varepsilon)$ has an isolated pole at $\varepsilon = 6$, however, the delta-functional peak is missing at this energy due to the vanishing residue at this pole, with the result that only the continuum spectrum remains for $-3 < \varepsilon < 5$.

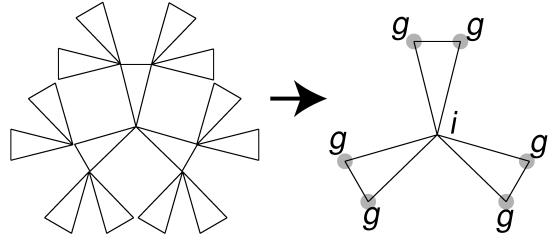


FIG. 2. (color online). The schematic picture to show that the hopping processes on the branches can be taken into account as the on-site Green's function.