

# Electronic properties of fractal lattices

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## Introduction

- ➔ Fractals exhibit **self-similarity** and **scale invariance**; these features are often desirable for technological applications (e.g. antennae and capacitor designs) as well as fundamental research (quantum interference, optical transmission)
- ➔ Fractals have non-integer Hausdorff dimension, which leads to fundamentally different physical properties;  $d_H = \ln A / \ln L$
- ➔ **Motivation**: What kind of phases can artificial fractal lattices host?  
What is the effect of disorder on such systems?

## Model

We consider TB model describing spinless fermions in an external magnetic field

$$H = t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} e^{iA_{ij}} c_i^\dagger c_j + h.c.$$

with on-site disorder term  $\frac{W}{2} \sum_i c_i^\dagger c_i$

## Disorder and level spacing distribution

Let  $s = (\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i) / \langle s \rangle$  be normalized spacing between eigenvalues. If the (weakly) disordered system is not time-reversal invariant, the level spacing distribution  $P(s)$  is given by Wigner-Dyson distribution

$$P_{GUE}(s) = \frac{32}{\pi^2} s^2 e^{-4s^2/\pi}$$

Localized states (strong disorder) follow the Poisson distribution

$$P(s) = e^{-s}$$

## Local markers

Real-space quantities allow to capture properties of disordered systems.

- ▶ the Chern number over finite  $N \times N$  mesh, regardless of boundary conditions

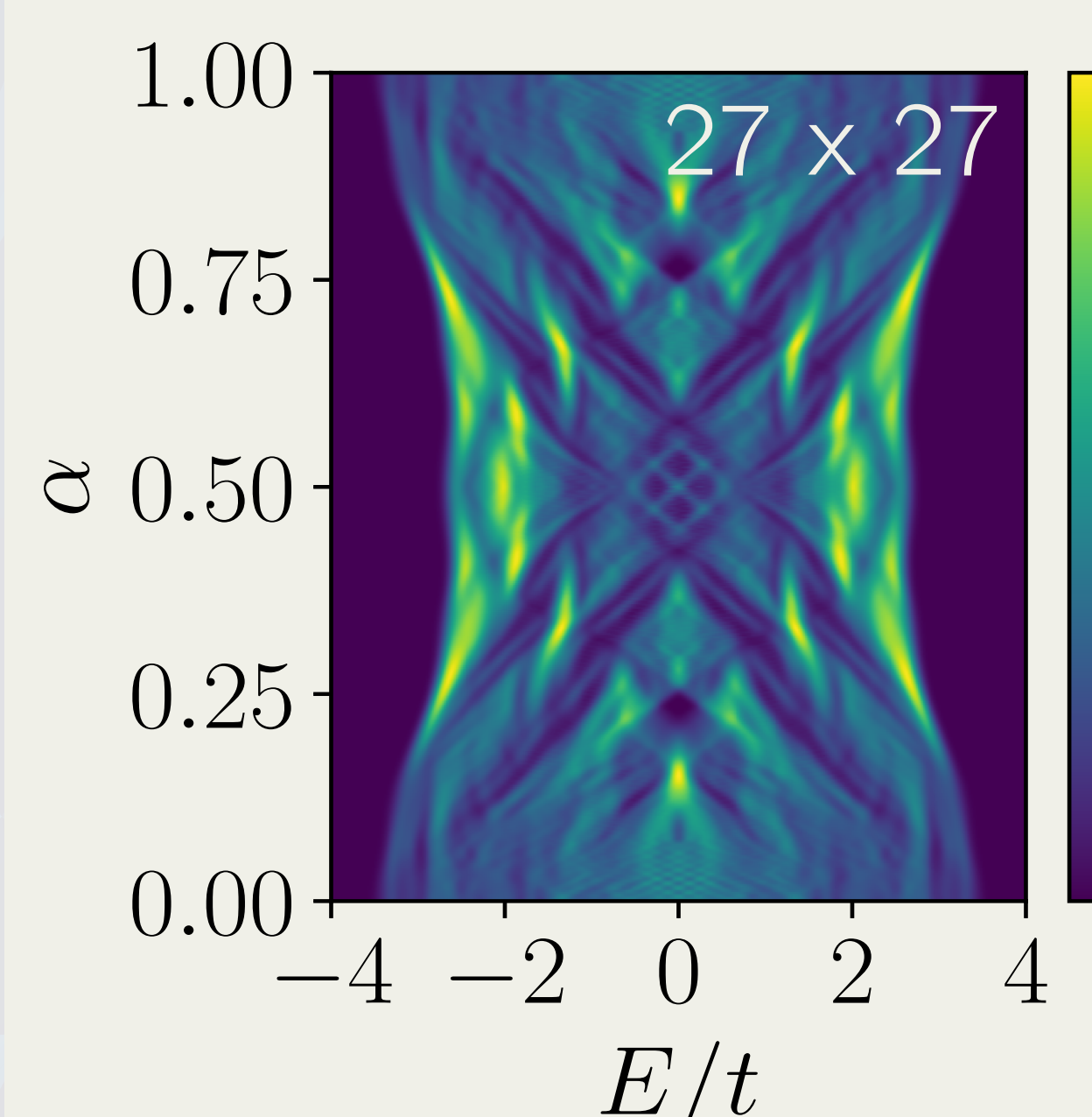
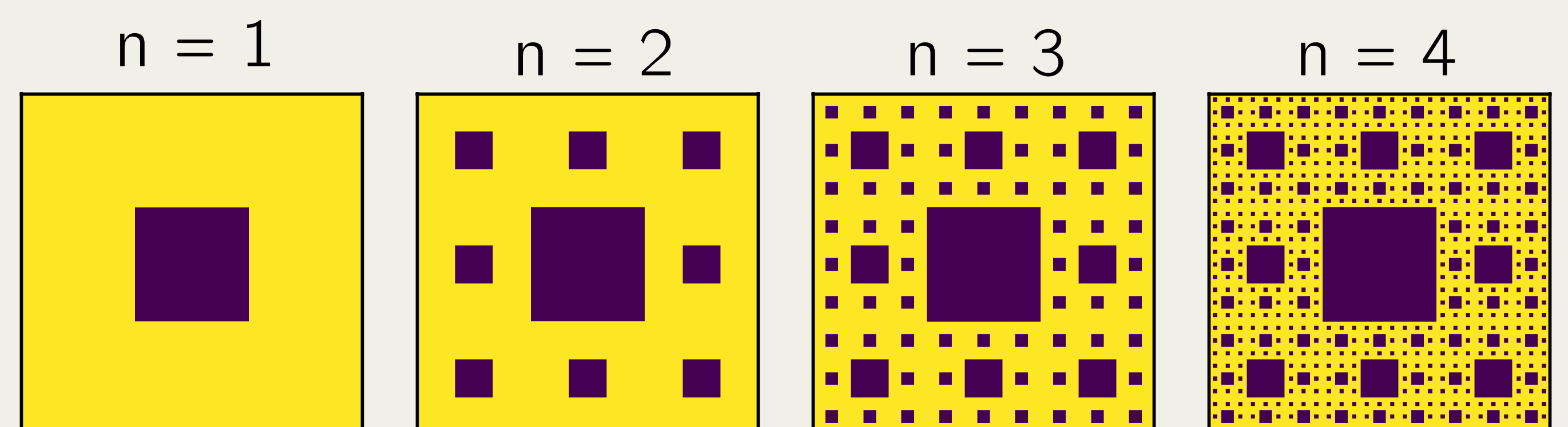
$$C = -\frac{2\pi i}{N^2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}, \alpha} \langle \mathbf{n}, \alpha | P[-i[\hat{x}_1, P], -i[\hat{x}_2, P]] | \mathbf{n}, \alpha \rangle$$

- ▶ edge-locality marker, which measures the localization of each energy eigenstate

$$\mathfrak{B}_\lambda = \sum_{\mathbf{r} \in \text{edge}} |\psi_\lambda(\mathbf{r})|^2$$

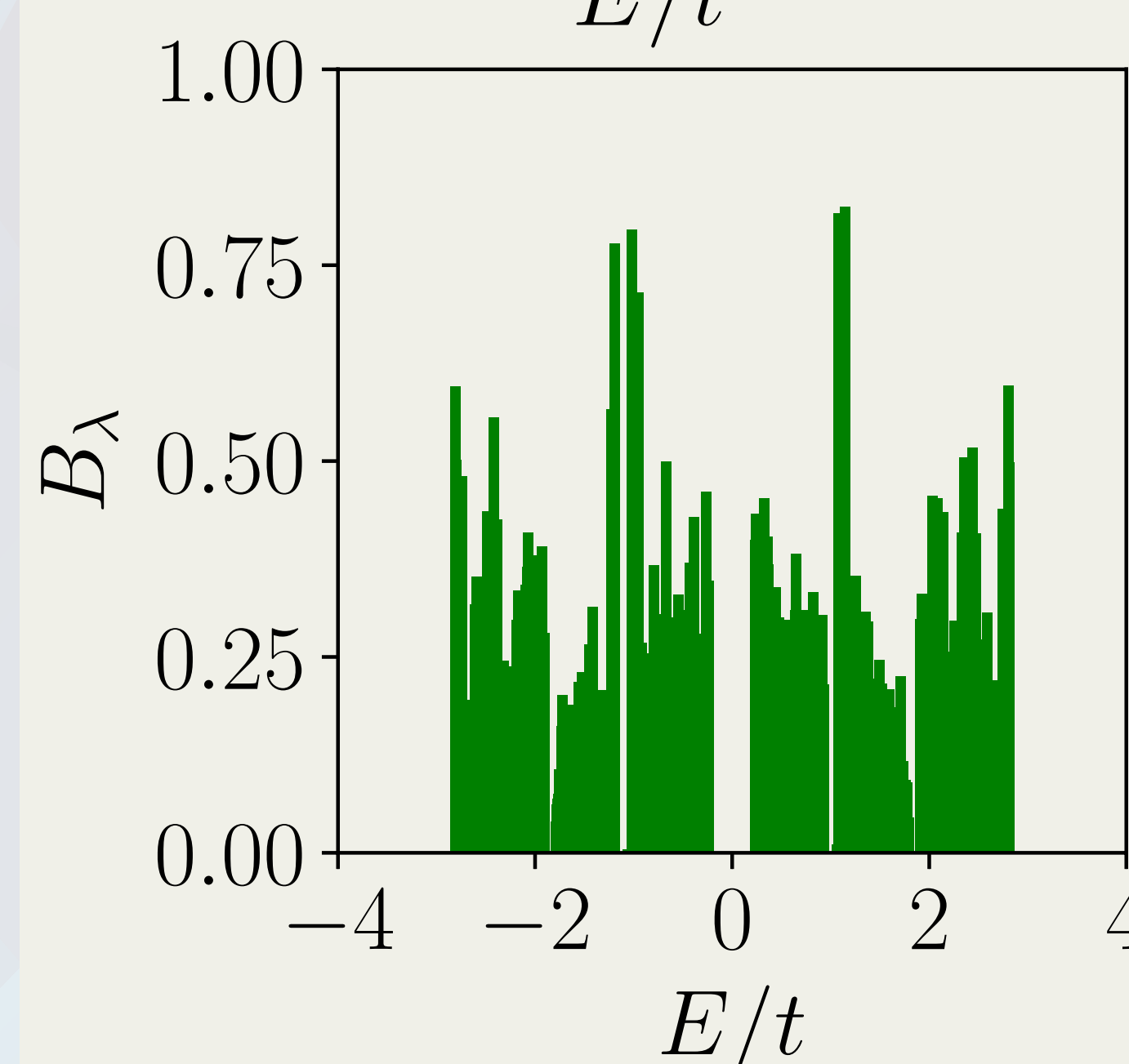
## Sierpinski carpet

SC can be constructed iteratively

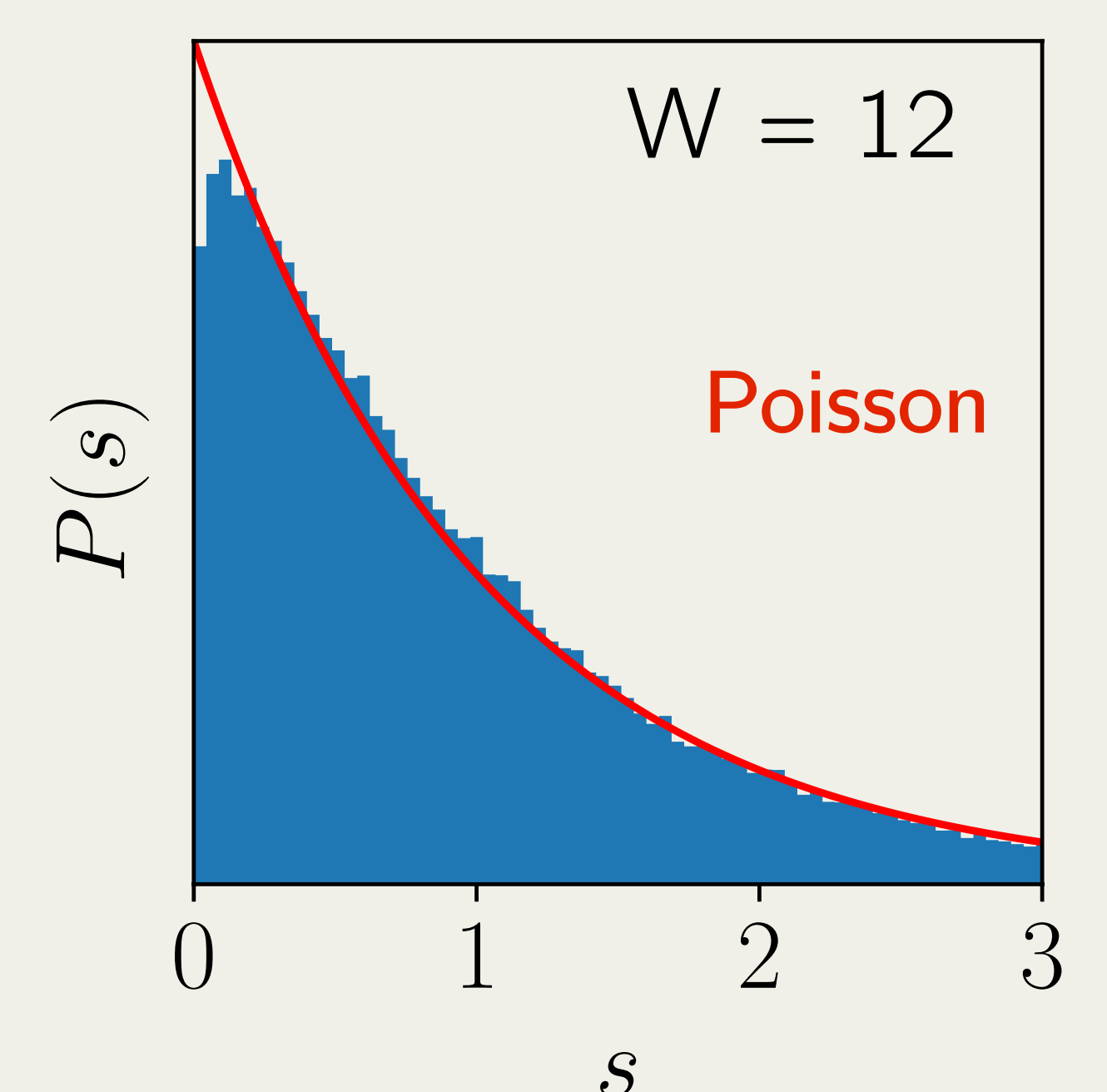
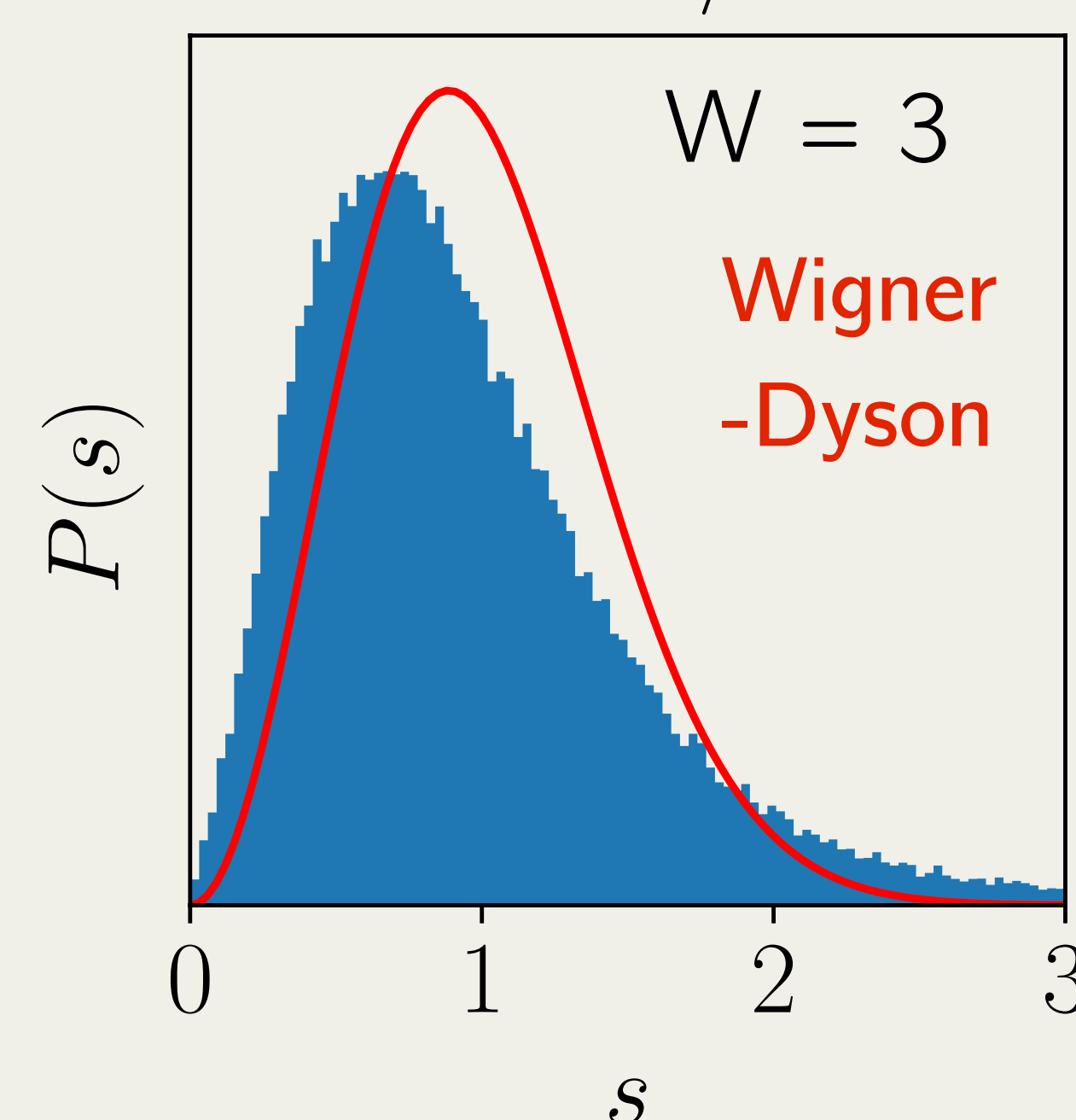


Density of states as a function of magnetic flux

- ▶ similar structure to Hofstadter butterfly



- ▶ states in the low-DOS regions are localized at the edges of the sample; results for  $\alpha = \phi/2\pi \approx 0.24$



## Current work

- ▶ studies of Pascal's triangle series
- ▶ application of the single-particle entanglement spectrum to fractal lattices