

Beyond the static approximation in the fermionic fRG

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Outline

- 1 Fermionic functional RG, cut-offs
- 2 Truncations
- 3 Mesoscopic rings with a single impurity
- 4 Coupled quantum dots
- 5 Summary and conclusions

Goal: Functional differential equation for **effective action** Γ .

Multiplicative cut-off: $G_{0,k}^{-1} = G_0^{-1} M_k$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial k} \Gamma_k[\phi^*, \phi] = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left\{ \left([\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi^*, \phi] + G_{0,k}^{-1}]^{-1} - G_{0,k} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial k} G_{0,k}^{-1} \right\}$$

Additive cut-off R_k :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial k} \Gamma_k[\phi^*, \phi] = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left\{ [\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi^*, \phi] + R_k]^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial k} R_k \right\}$$

Truncation schemes

- Expand flow equation in terms of **vertex functions**

$$\partial_k \gamma_{0,k} = \text{circle}, \quad \partial_k \Sigma_k = -\text{circle with } \gamma_{2,k} \text{ inside}, \quad \partial_k \gamma_{2,k} = -\text{circle with } \gamma_{3,k} \text{ inside} + \text{two circles with } \gamma_{2,k} \text{ inside}, \quad \dots$$

Static approximation: neglect flow of $\gamma_{2,k}$,
energy independent flow of $\gamma_{2,k}$.

- Derivative expansion** of effective action

$$\Gamma_k[\phi^*, \phi] = \int_0^\beta d\tau \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \phi_\alpha^*(\tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \phi_\alpha(\tau) + U_k(\phi^*(\tau), \phi(\tau))$$

- Both methods yield the **same** flow equations for Σ_k , $\gamma_{2,k}$ in static approximation
(MW, D. Sibold, PRB 77, 125309 (2008))

Expand U according to its Grassmann structure

$$\begin{aligned} U(\phi^*, \phi) &= \sum_{j=1}^N a_{jj} \phi_j^* \phi_j + a_{j,j+1} \phi_j^* \phi_{j+1} + a_{j,j-1} \phi_j^* \phi_{j-1} \\ &\quad + \mathcal{U} \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_j^* \phi_j \phi_{j+1}^* \phi_{j+1} \end{aligned}$$

Flow equations for **running couplings** a :

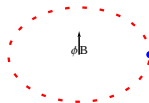
$$\begin{aligned} a'_{jj} &= \frac{\mathcal{U}}{2\pi} \sum_{\lambda=\pm k} (g_{j+1,j+1}(i\lambda) + g_{j-1,j-1}(i\lambda)) \\ a'_{j,j\pm 1} &= -\frac{\mathcal{U}}{2\pi} \sum_{\lambda=\pm k} g_{j,j\pm 1}(i\lambda), \quad g_{ij}^{-1} = a_{ij} + i\lambda \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Beyond the static approximation: Wavefunction renormalization Z_k

$$\Gamma_k[\phi^*, \phi] = \int_0^\infty d\tau Z_k(\phi^*, \phi) \phi^*(\tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \phi(\tau) + U_k(\phi^*, \phi)$$

Expand U and Z according to its Grassmann structure.

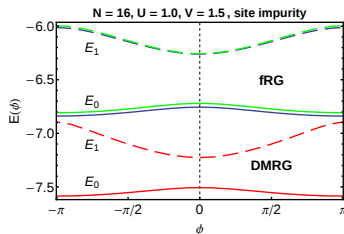
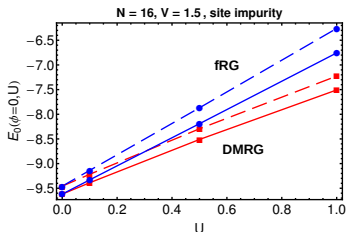
Mesoscopic rings with a single impurity



1D Hubbard model:

$$H = -t \sum_{j=1}^N \left(c_j^\dagger c_{j+1} \exp^{i\phi/N} + \text{h.c.} \right) + U \sum_{j=1}^N n_j n_{j+1} + V n_1$$

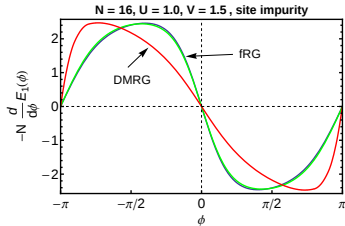
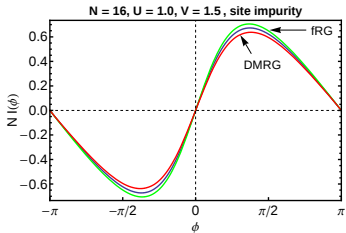
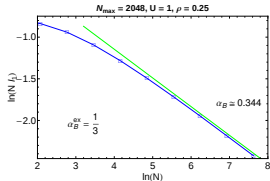
periodic boundary conditions, half filling, $t = 1$



γ_2 renormalization included in a static approximation.

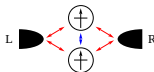
Mesoscopic rings with a single impurity

Persistent currents:



Result: For **larger** interactions fRG and DMRG agree **qualitatively** but not **quantitatively**.

Coupled quantum dots



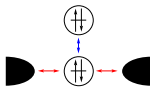
$$H = H_D + H_E + H_{DE}$$

$$H_D = \sum_{j\sigma} (\epsilon_{j\sigma} + V_g) c_{j\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma} - \sum_{j>j',\sigma} \left(t_{jj'} c_{j\sigma}^\dagger c_{j'\sigma} + h.c. \right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{jj',\sigma\sigma'} U_{jj'}^{\sigma\sigma'} n_{j\sigma} n_{j'\sigma'}$$

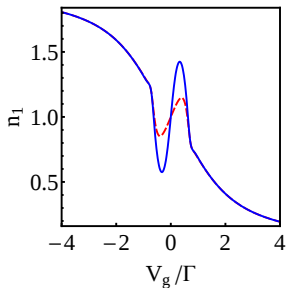
$$H_E = -\tau_h \sum_{j\sigma l} d_{j\sigma l}^\dagger d_{(j+1)\sigma l} + h.c.$$

$$H_{DE} = - \sum_{j\sigma l} t_j^l d_{0,\sigma,l}^\dagger c_{j,\sigma} + h.c. \quad (l = L, R)$$

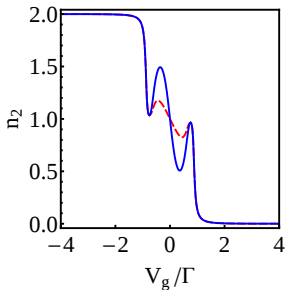
Side coupled double QD with small interdot hopping:



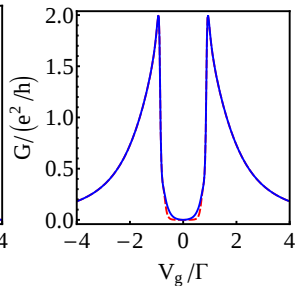
occupancy dot 1



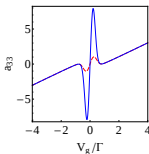
occupancy dot 2



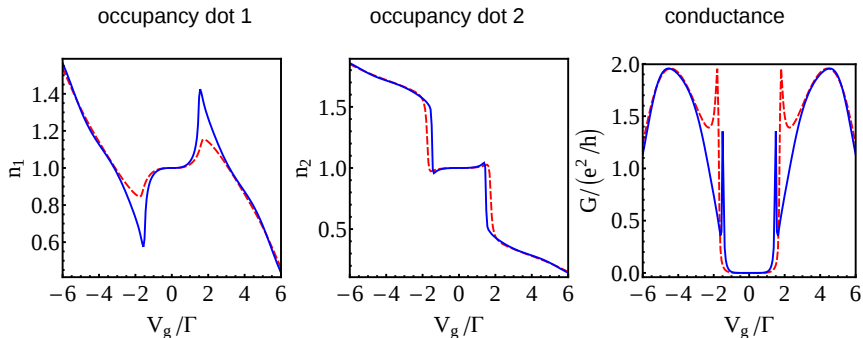
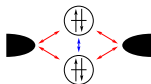
conductance



$$t_{12}/\Gamma = .2, U/\Gamma = 2, \Gamma_1^L = \Gamma_1^R = \Gamma/2$$



Parallel coupled double QD:



$$t_{12}/\Gamma = 0., U/\Gamma = 4, \Gamma_1^L/\Gamma = .5, \Gamma_1^R/\Gamma = .25, \Gamma_2^L = 0.07, \Gamma_2^R = 0.18$$

Summary

- In static approximation expansion in terms of vertex functions and derivative expansion yield the same set of ODE.
- This set develops unphysical singularities for large interactions. To fix this requires e.g. wave function renormalizations.
- Hubbard model for 1D chains. Comparison with DMRG
- Hubbard-like model for coupled quantum dots