Unitary Renormalization Group Approach to the Single-Impurity Anderson model

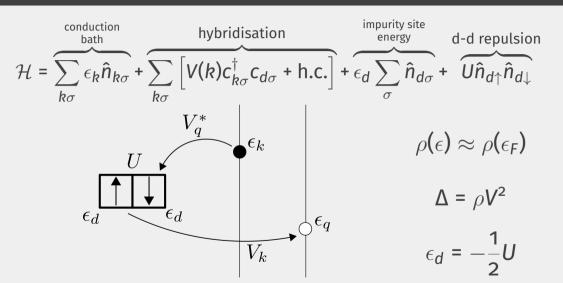
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JANUARY 8, 2021

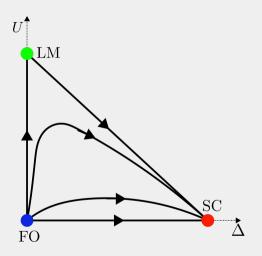
THE SINGLE-IMPURITY ANDERSON MODEL



THE SINGLE-IMPURITY ANDERSON MODEL

NRG Results - Symmetric Model

- the **free-orbital** fixed point $(U = \Delta = 0)$ unstable
- the **local moment** fixed point $(U = \infty, \Delta = 0)$ saddle point, and
- the **strong-coupling** fixed point $(\Delta = \infty, U = \text{finite})$ stable.



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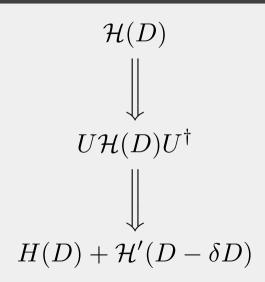
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- How does the renormalization affect the **many-particle entanglement** between the electrons?
- Are there any interesting **topological aspects** of the fixed points?

UNITARY RENORMALIZATION GROUP FORMALISM

The Short Version

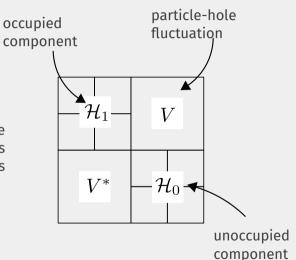
Apply unitary many-body transformations to the Hamiltonian so as to successively decouple high energy states and hence obtain scaling equations.



UNITARY RENORMALIZATION GROUP FORMALISM

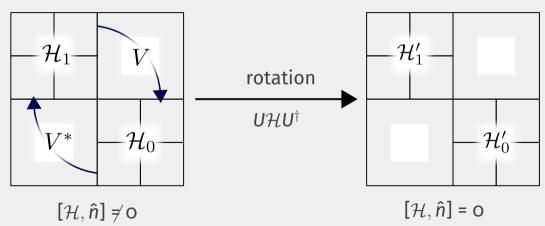
Step 1:

Start with the electrons farthest from the Fermi surface. Write the Hamiltonian as diagonal and off-diagonal terms in this basis.



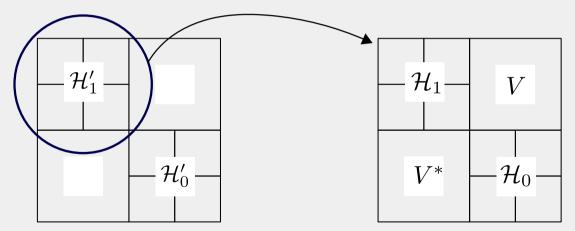
UNITARY RENORMALIZATION GROUP FORMALISM

Step 2: Rotate the Hamiltonian to kill the off-diagonal blocks.



Unitary Renormalization Group Formalism

Step 3: Repeat the process with the new blocks.



RESULTS: RG EQUATIONS

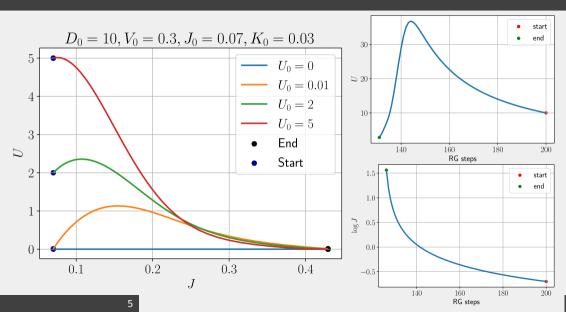
$$\Delta U = 4|V|^2 \left[\frac{1}{\omega - \frac{1}{2}D + \frac{U}{2} + \frac{1}{2}J} - \frac{1}{\omega - \frac{1}{2}D - \frac{U}{2} + \frac{1}{2}K} \right] + \sum_{k < \Lambda_j} \frac{3}{4} \frac{K^2 - J^2}{\omega - \frac{1}{2}D + \frac{1}{4}J + \frac{1}{4}K}$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{VK}{16} \left(\frac{1}{\omega - \frac{1}{2}D - \frac{U}{2} + \frac{1}{2}K} + \frac{1}{\omega - \frac{1}{2}D + \frac{1}{4}J + \frac{1}{4}K} \right) - \frac{3VJ}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\omega - \frac{1}{2}D + \frac{U}{2} + \frac{1}{2}J} + \frac{1}{\omega - \frac{1}{2}D + \frac{1}{4}J + \frac{1}{4}K} \right)$$

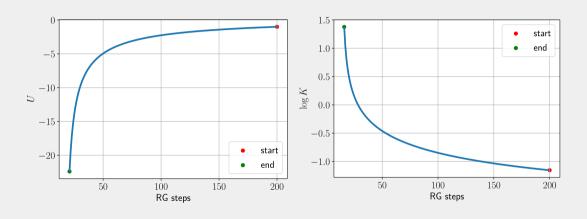
$$\Delta J = -J^{2} \left(\omega - \frac{1}{2}D + \frac{1}{4}J + \frac{1}{4}K \right)^{-1}$$

$$\Delta K = -K^{2} \left(\omega - \frac{1}{2}D + \frac{1}{4}J + \frac{1}{4}K \right)^{-1}$$

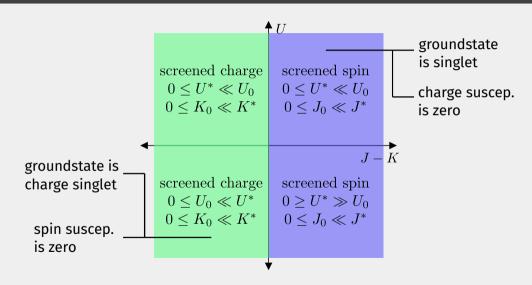
RESULTS: U > 0, J > K



RESULTS: U < 0, J < K

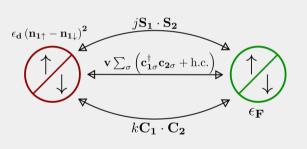


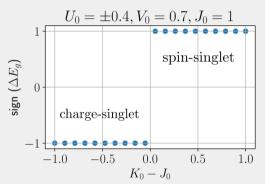
RESULTS: PHASE DIAGRAM



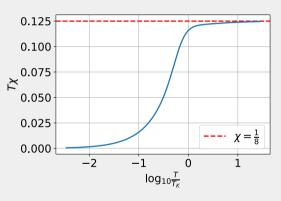
RESULTS: EFFECTIVE ZERO-MODE HAMILTONIAN

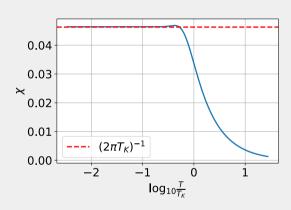
$$H_{IR} = \epsilon_d^* \left(\hat{n}_{1\uparrow} - \hat{n}_{1\downarrow} \right)^2 + V^* \sqrt{N^*} \sum_{\sigma} \left(c_{1\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{2\sigma} + \text{h.c.} \right) + J^* N^* \vec{S_1} \cdot \vec{S_2} + K^* N^* \vec{C_1} \cdot \vec{C_2}$$





RESULTS: SPIN SUSCEPTIBILITY



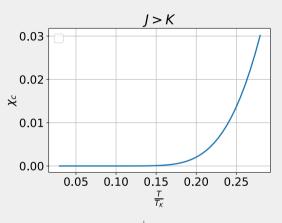


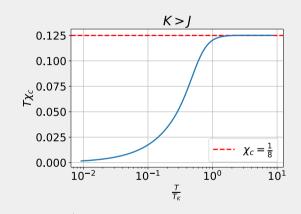
$$(\chi \times T)(T \rightarrow 0) = \frac{1}{2j}$$

$$T_K \equiv \frac{2N^*}{\pi} (D^* - 2\omega)$$

$$\chi$$
 ($T \to \infty$) = $\frac{1}{8}$

RESULTS: CHARGE SUSCEPTIBILITY





$$(\chi_c \times T)(T \to 0) \bigg|_{\kappa > 1} = \frac{1}{2k}$$

$$(\chi_c \times T)(T \to 0)$$
 = 0

$$\chi$$
 ($T o \infty$) = $\frac{1}{8}$

RESULTS: IMPURITY SPECTRAL FUNCTION

$$\mathcal{A}(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \left[G_{dd}^{\sigma}(\omega) \right] \qquad \qquad G_{dd}^{\sigma}(t) = -i\theta(t) \left\langle \left\{ c_{d\sigma}(t), c_{d\sigma}^{\dagger} \right\} \right\rangle$$

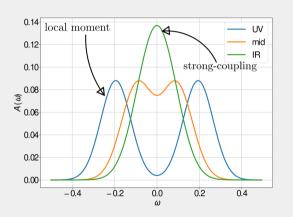
$$U = 0.09, J = 0.011 \qquad \qquad U = 0.15, J = 0.021 \qquad \qquad U = 0.3, J = 0.006$$

$$U = 0.4 \quad -0.2 \quad 0.0 \quad 0.2 \quad 0.4 \quad -0.4 \quad -0.2 \quad 0.0 \quad 0.2 \quad 0.4 \quad -0.5 \quad 0.0 \quad 0.5$$

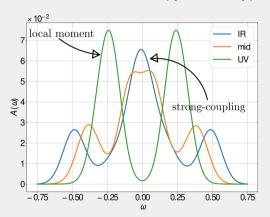
$$\text{spin/isospin excitation} \qquad \qquad \text{charge excitation}$$

RESULTS: SPECTRAL FUNCTION RENORMALIZATION

$$\mathcal{A}(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \left[G_{dd}^{\sigma}(\omega) \right]$$



$$G_{dd}^{\sigma}(t) = -i\theta(t) \left\langle \left\{ c_{d\sigma}(t), c_{d\sigma}^{\dagger} \right\} \right\rangle$$



RESULTS: KONDO CLOUD HAMILTONIAN

 10^{-4}

2

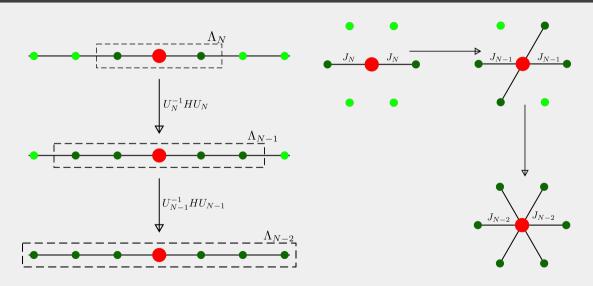
$$H_{\text{cloud}}^{*} = H_{\text{o}}^{*} + \sum_{kk'\sigma\sigma'} f_{kk'} \hat{n}_{k\sigma} \hat{n}_{k'\sigma'} + \sum_{kk'qq'} F_{kk'qq'} c_{k\uparrow}^{\dagger} c_{k\downarrow}^{\dagger} c_{q\uparrow} c_{q\downarrow}$$

size of entangled window

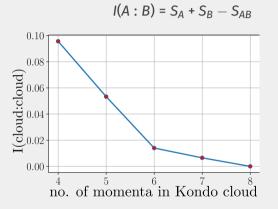
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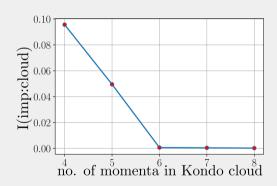
RESULTS: REVERSE RG: OVERVIEW



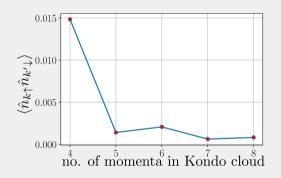
RESULTS: REVERSE RG: MUTUAL INFORMATION

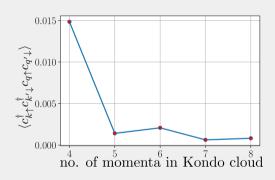


$$S_A = -\text{Tr} \left[\rho_A \ln \rho_A \right]$$



RESULTS: REVERSE RG: CORRELATIONS





RESULTS: LUTTINGER'S THEOREM

RESULTS: WILSON RATIO (T = 0)

CONCLUSIONS

- No renormalization in U unless J or Δ is nonzero.
- The spin-spin interaction is the main interaction
- U remains non-zero at strong-coupling

WHAT'S NEXT?

We have barely scratched the surface of the problem.

- Asymmetric model and valence fluctuations
- effective Hamiltonians and wavefunctions.
- entanglement measures and dynamic quantities like susceptibility
- use as impurity solver in DMFT
- extensions to the Kondo and Anderson lattices, and hence to the problem of heavy Fermions

Thank You!