# DMRG overview

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## 1 Introduction

Suppose we are to find the single-particle Green function of a condensed matter system. The standard procedure is to find the irreducible self-energy  $\Sigma$  by Feynman diagram resummation (although there are subtleties concerning the well-definedness and uniqueness of Feynman diagram resummation techniques [1]). In strongly correlated systems, deciding diagrams with most contributions is generally hard, and brutal-force resummation proves intractable.

If, however, it is found that the self-energy (or two-particle vertex, or similar "n-particle self-energy diagrams") is highly local, then in principle, it can be replicated in a few-body model: suppose, for example, that  $\Sigma_{ij}$  is only important when  $|i-j| \leq n$ , then we can just choose a patch of sites satisfying the  $|i-j| \leq n$  condition, and integrate out the rest of electron modes, and in the resulting few-body model,  $\Sigma_{ij}$  is exactly the same as in the original model. The main obstacle now is to decide the parameters in this new few-body model, which can be solved by adopting a self-consistent scheme:  $\Sigma_{ij}$ , together with the free part of the original model, decides the one-particle Green function, which then can be used to fit the parameters in the few-body model, and then the few-body model can be solved to update the self-energy.

It can be seen that diagrammatically speaking, this idea is also a resummation strategy, though here we pick up diagrams according to their locality, and *all* diagrams, as long as they are local enough and fit in the ansatz of the form of the few-body model, are included when we solve the few-body model. This can also be seen as a mean-field approach, just like many other self-consistent Feynman diagram resummation strategies. Since the parameters in the few-body model may contain time explicitly, we may say what we are doing is a *dynamic* mean-field theory.

This report reviews

### 2 DMFT for the Hubbard model

## References

[1] O Gunnarsson et al. "Breakdown of traditional many-body theories for correlated electrons". In: *Physical Review Letters* 119.5 (2017), p. 056402.