

Tutorial 3: spectral functions for SIAM, arbitrary DOS, finite-tempratures, T-matrix for Kondo model

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Spectral function

05_spec

[param]	ops=A_d	creation/annihilation operator
sympytype=QS	specd=A_d-A_d	spectral function $\langle\langle d; d^\dagger \rangle\rangle$
discretization=C	broaden_max=0.1	
Lambda=2	broaden_min=1e-7	grid for the broadened
Tmin=1e-10	broaden_ratio=1.02	(smooth) spectral function
keepenergy=10	fdm=true	full-density-matrix method
keep=5000	T=1e-10	temperature for
	smooth=new	the spectral-function calculation
model=SIAM	alpha=0.6	
U=0.01	omega0=1e-99	broadening parameters
Gamma=0.001		
delta=0		

$$\omega_n = \text{broaden_max} \times \text{broaden_ratio}^{-n}$$

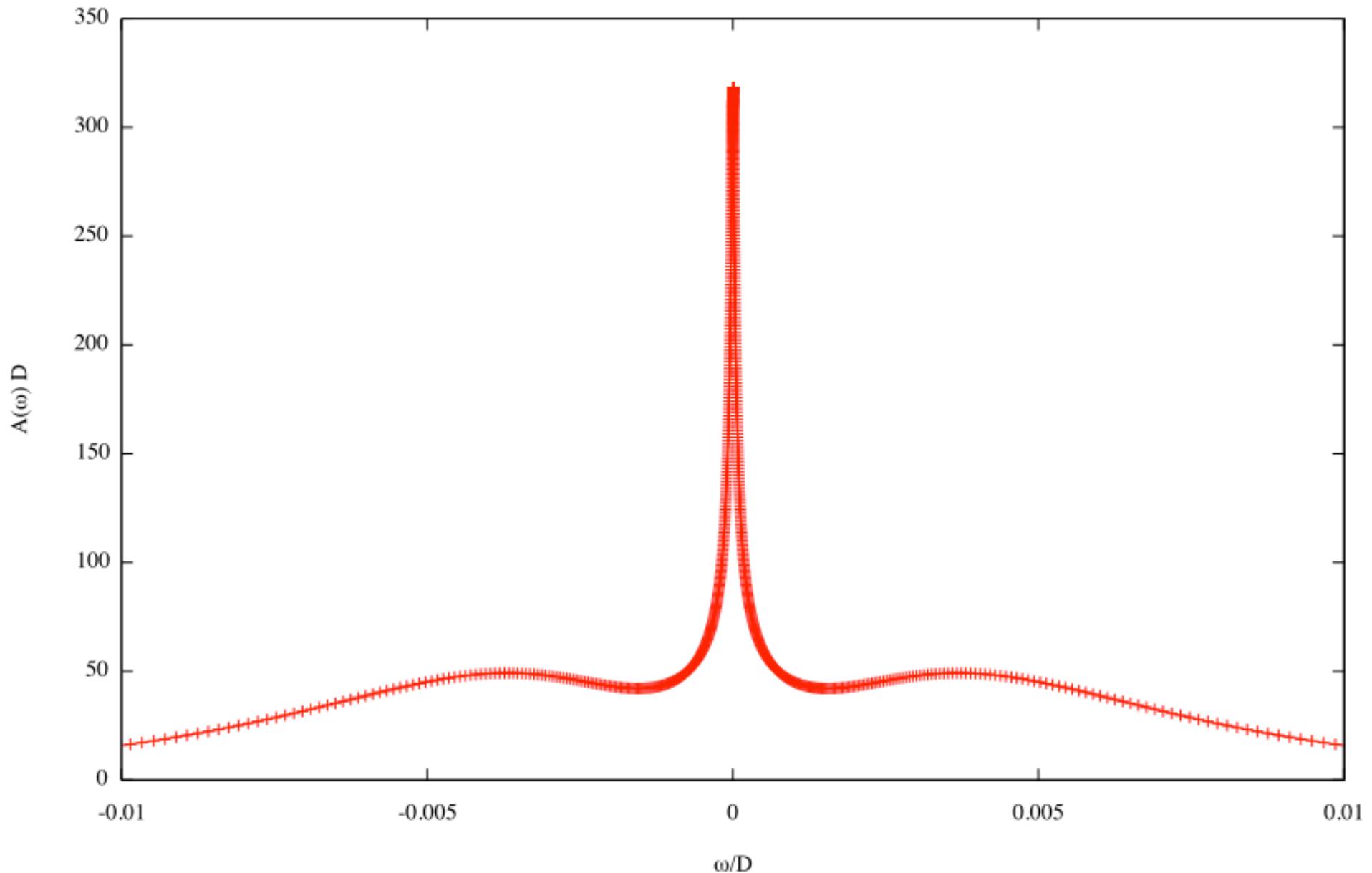
Output: spectral function = imaginary part of the Green's function

$$\rho_{AB}(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi}\text{Im} \left[\langle\langle A; B^\dagger \rangle\rangle_{\omega+i\delta} \right]$$

The corresponding real part can be computed using the Kramers-Kronig transformation tool "kk", which comes bundled as part of the NRG Ljubljana package.

2a_plot

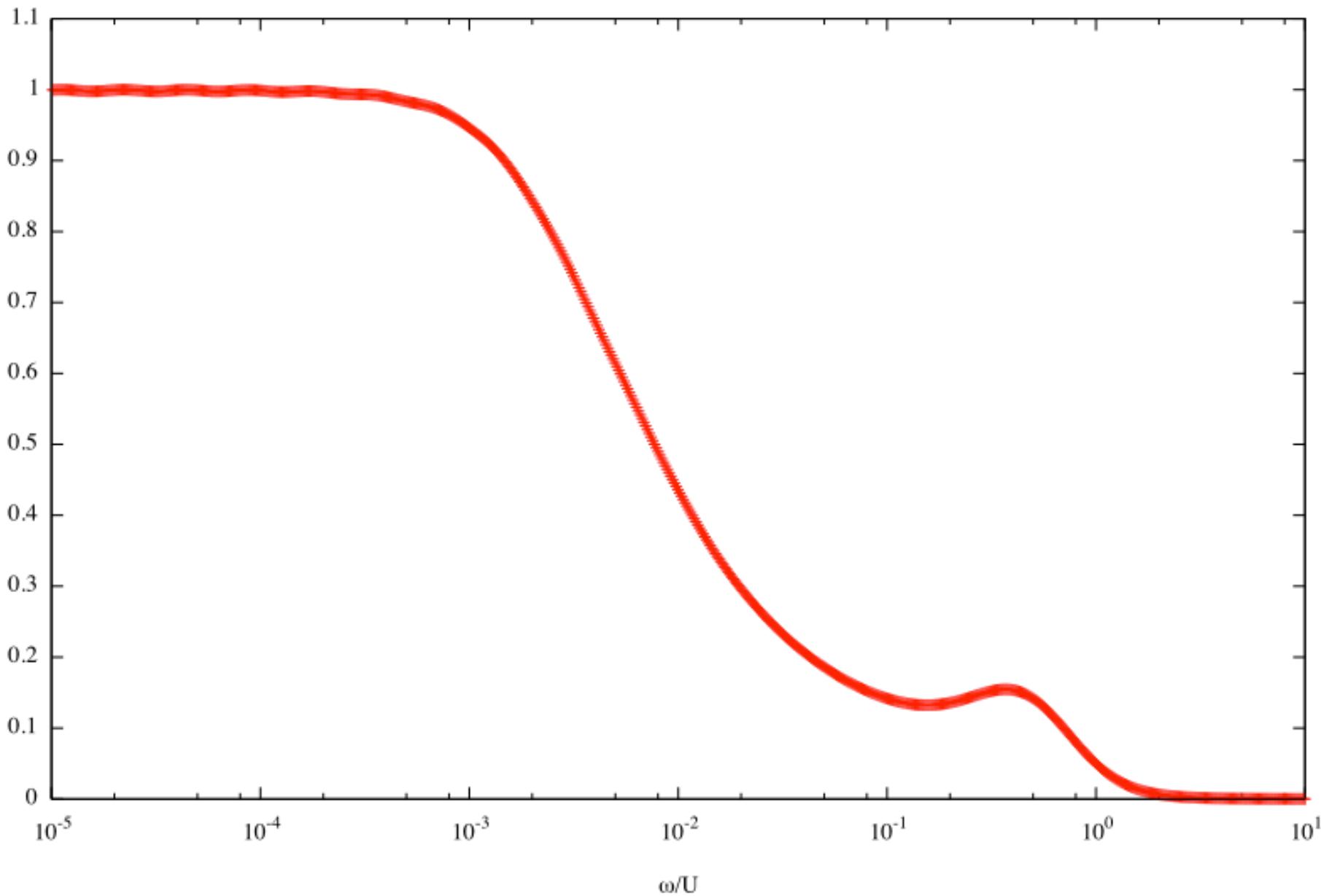
Single impurity Anderson model - spectral function



2a_plot_log

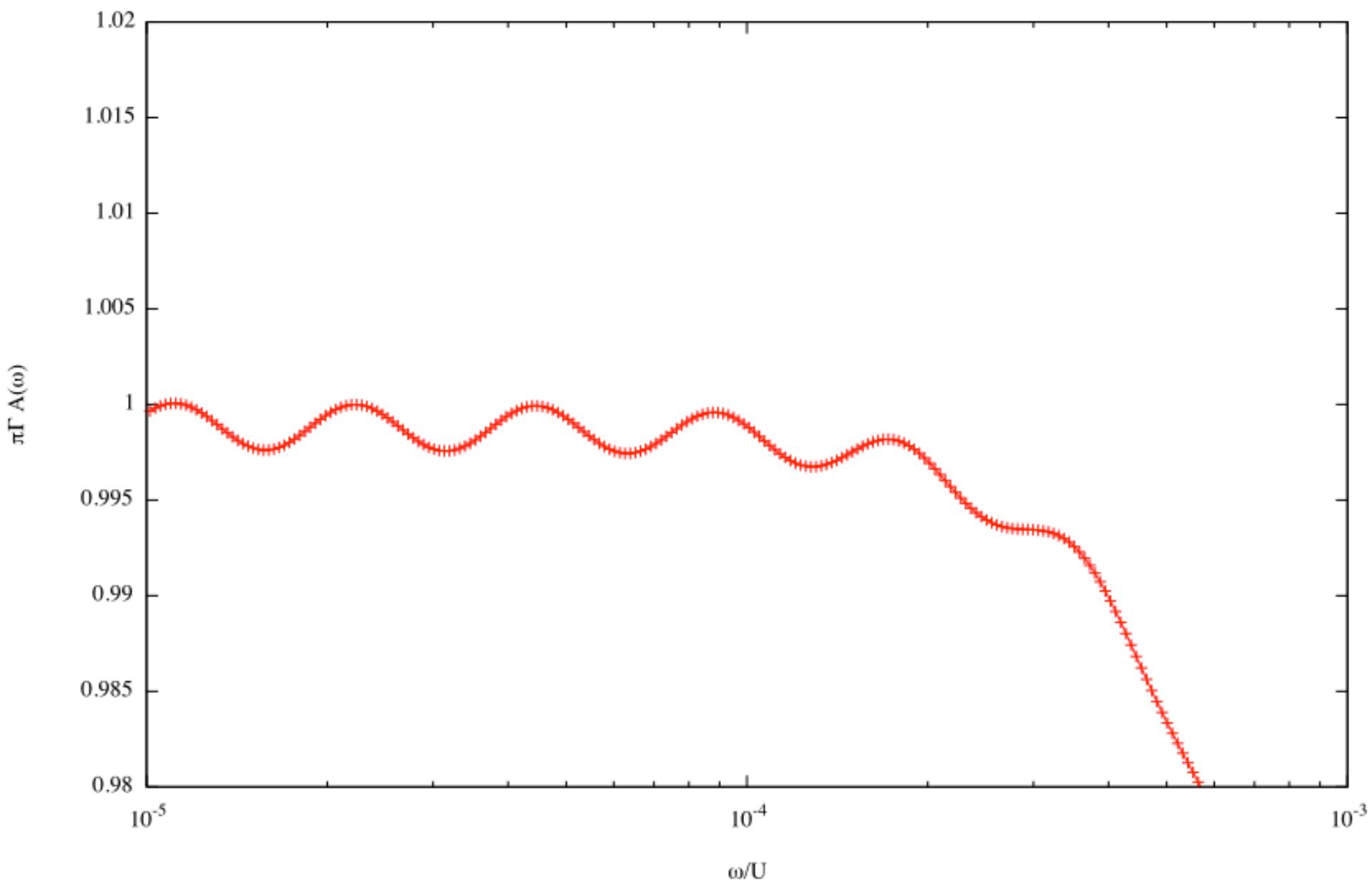
Single impurity Anderson model - spectral function

$\pi\Gamma A(\omega)$



2a_plot_log_friedel

Single impurity Anderson model - spectral function



Removing oscillations using the z-averaging

```
#!/usr/bin/env looper
#AUTOLOOP: nrgrinit ; nrgrun
#OVERWRITE

[param]
symtype=QS
discretization=z
@$z = 1/4; $z <= 1; $z += 1/4
z=$z

Lambda=2
Tmin=1e-10
keepenergy=10
keep=10000

model=SIAM
U=0.01
Gamma=0.001
delta=0

ops=A_d
specd=A_d-A_d

broaden_max=0.1
broaden_min=1e-8
broaden_ratio=1.02

fdm=true
T=1e-10

smooth=new
alpha=0.3
omega0=1e-99

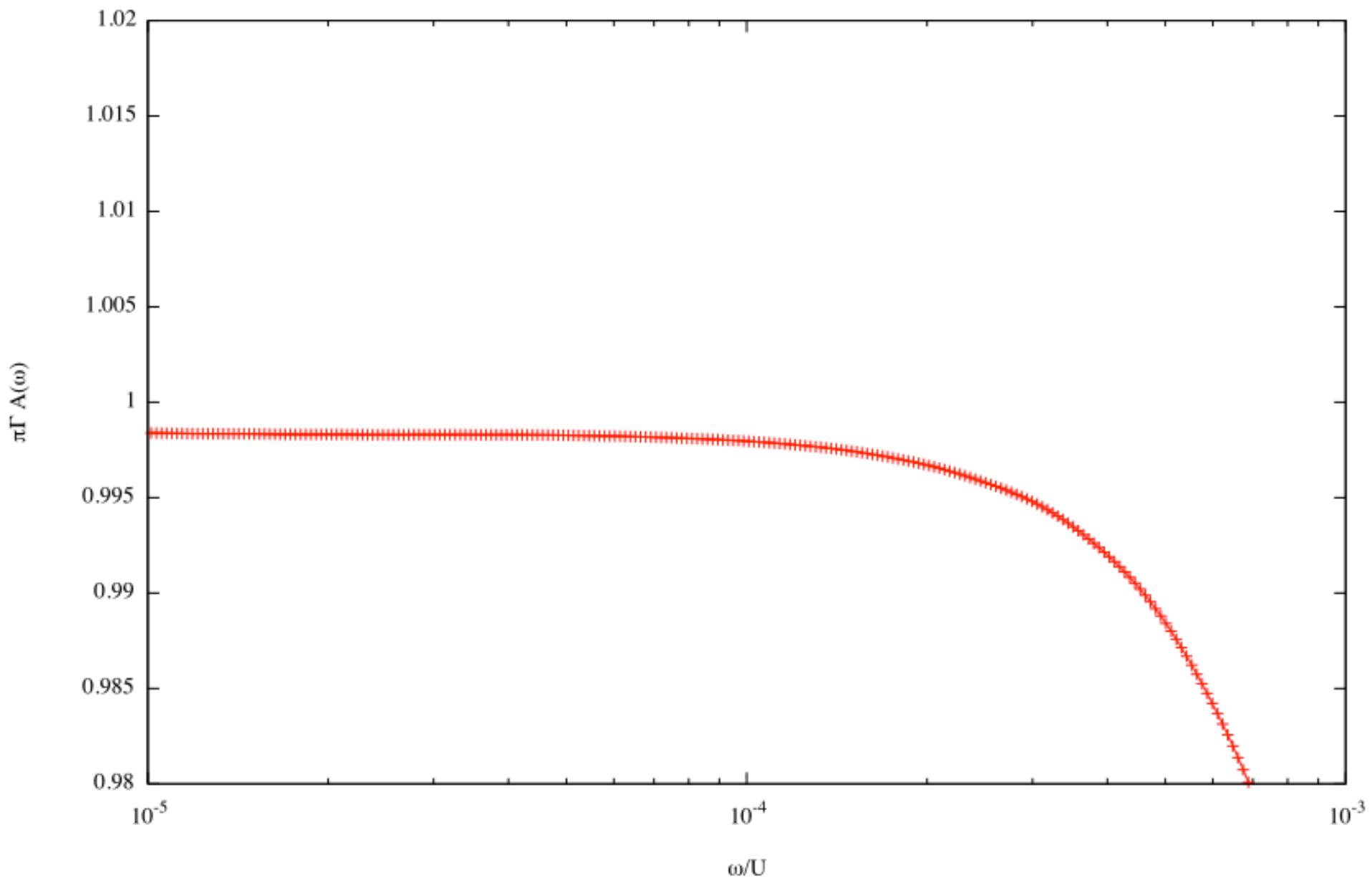
May be reduced!
```

05_spec_z/2_proc

```
#!/bin/sh
FN=spec_FDM_dens_A_d-A_d.dat
Nz=4
intavg ${FN} ${Nz}
Gamma=`getparam Gamma 1_zloop`
U=`getparam U 1_zloop`
scaley=`echo 3.14159*${Gamma} | bc`
scalex=`echo 1/${U} | bc`
scalexy ${scalex} ${scaley} ${FN} >A-rescaled.dat
```

intavg is a tool for z-averaging the spectral functions

Single impurity Anderson model - spectral function



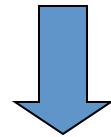
Exercises

1. Try increasing Λ . How do the results deteriorate? **2a1**
2. Try changing the broadening α and the number of z points. When do the oscillations appear?
3. How does the Kondo resonance evolve as U is decreased toward 0?

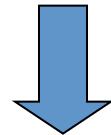
Self-energy (Σ) trick

$$G_\sigma(\omega) = \langle\langle d_\sigma; d_\sigma^\dagger \rangle\rangle_\omega$$

$$F_\sigma(\omega) = \langle\langle n_{-\sigma} d_\sigma; d_\sigma^\dagger \rangle\rangle_\omega$$



$$\Sigma_\sigma(\omega) = U F_\sigma(\omega) / G_\sigma(\omega)$$



$$G_\sigma^{\text{improved}}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega - \epsilon - \Sigma(\omega) + \Delta(\omega)}$$

12_self_energy_trick/1_zloop

```
#!/usr/bin/env looper
#PRELUDE: $Nz=8;
#AUTOLOOP: nrginit ; nrgrun
#OVERWRITE

[sweep]
Nz=8

[param]
symtype=QS
Lambda=2.0
Tmin=1e-8
keepmin=200
keepenergy=10.0
keep=10000

discretization=z
@$z = 1/$Nz; $z <= 1.00001; $z
+= 1/$Nz
z=$z
```

model=../model.m

U=0.5

Gamma=0.03

delta=0.1

ops=A_d self_d

specd=A_d-A_d self_d-A_d

dmnrg=true

goodE=2.3

NN2avg=true

Broadening is performed by
an external tool

broaden_max=2

broaden_ratio=1.01

broaden_min=1e-6

bins=1000

broaden=false

savebins=true

T=1e-10

12_self_energy_trick/model.m

```
def1ch[1];  
  
H = H0 + Hc + H1;  
  
(* All operators which contain d[ ], except hybridization (Hc). *)  
Hselfd = H1;  
  
selfopd = ( Chop @ Expand @ komutator[Hselfd /. params, d[#1,  
#2]] )&;  
  
(* Evaluate *)  
Print["selfopd[CR,UP]=", selfopd[CR, UP]];  
Print["selfopd[CR,DO]=", selfopd[CR, DO]];  
Print["selfopd[AN,UP]=", selfopd[AN, UP]];  
Print["selfopd[AN,DO]=", selfopd[AN, DO]];
```

H0 = Hamiltonian for the first site (index 0) of the Wilson chain

Hc = hybridization part of the Hamiltonian, hopping between the impurity
and the first site of the Wilson chain

H1 = the impurity Hamiltonian

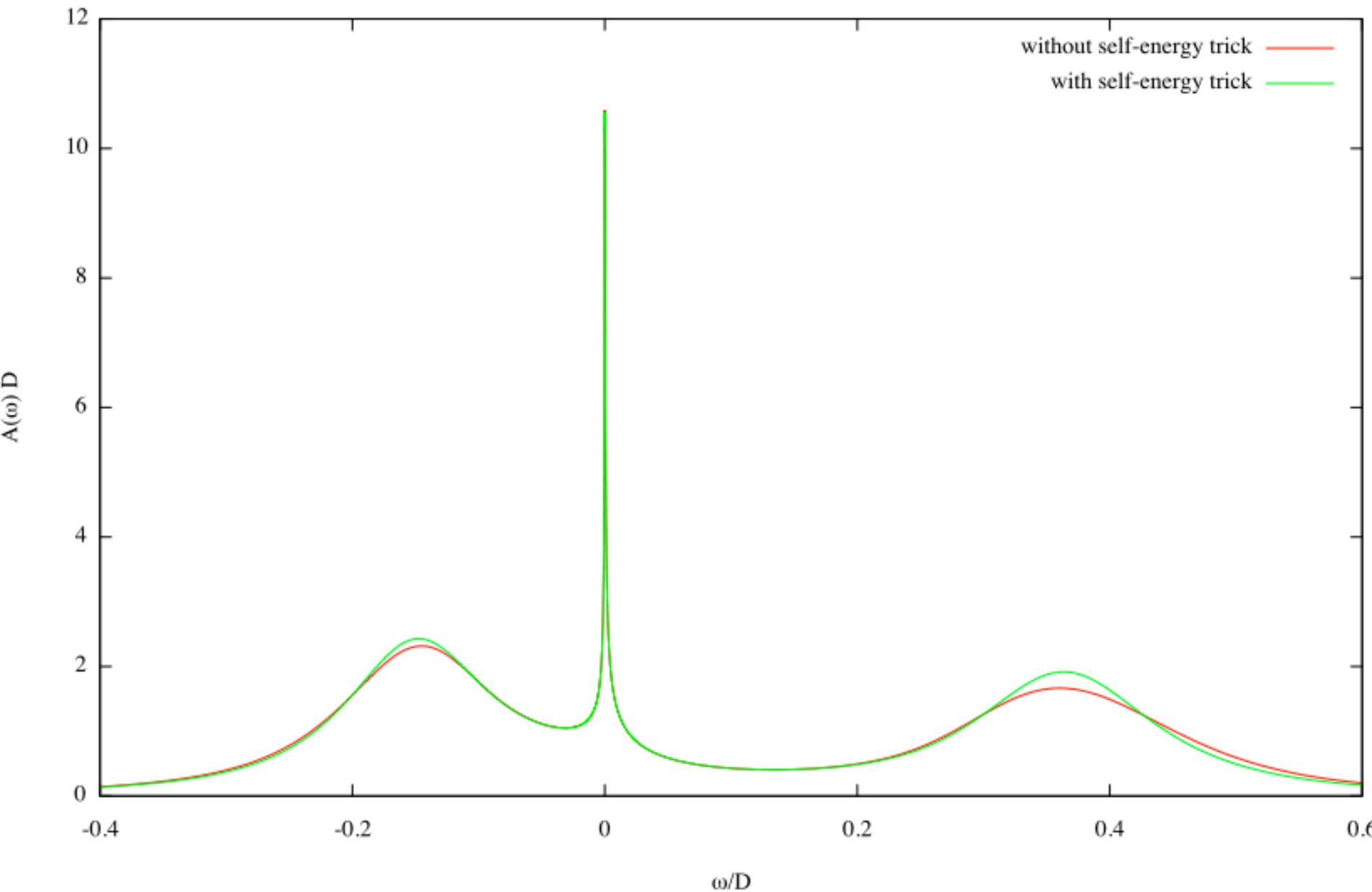
$$H1 = \sum_{\sigma} \epsilon_d d_{\sigma}^{\dagger} d_{\sigma} + U n_{\uparrow} n_{\downarrow} = \delta(n - 1) + \frac{U}{2}(n - 1)^2 + \text{const.}$$

Postprocessing

- z-averaging of both spectral functions,
 A_G ($A_d - \bar{A}_d$) and A_F ($self_d - \bar{A}_d$) average
- compute the corresponding real parts to obtain the full Green's functions:
 $G = \text{Re } G - i\pi A_G$, similarly for F realparts
- compute the self-energy sigmatrix
- calculate the improved spectral function

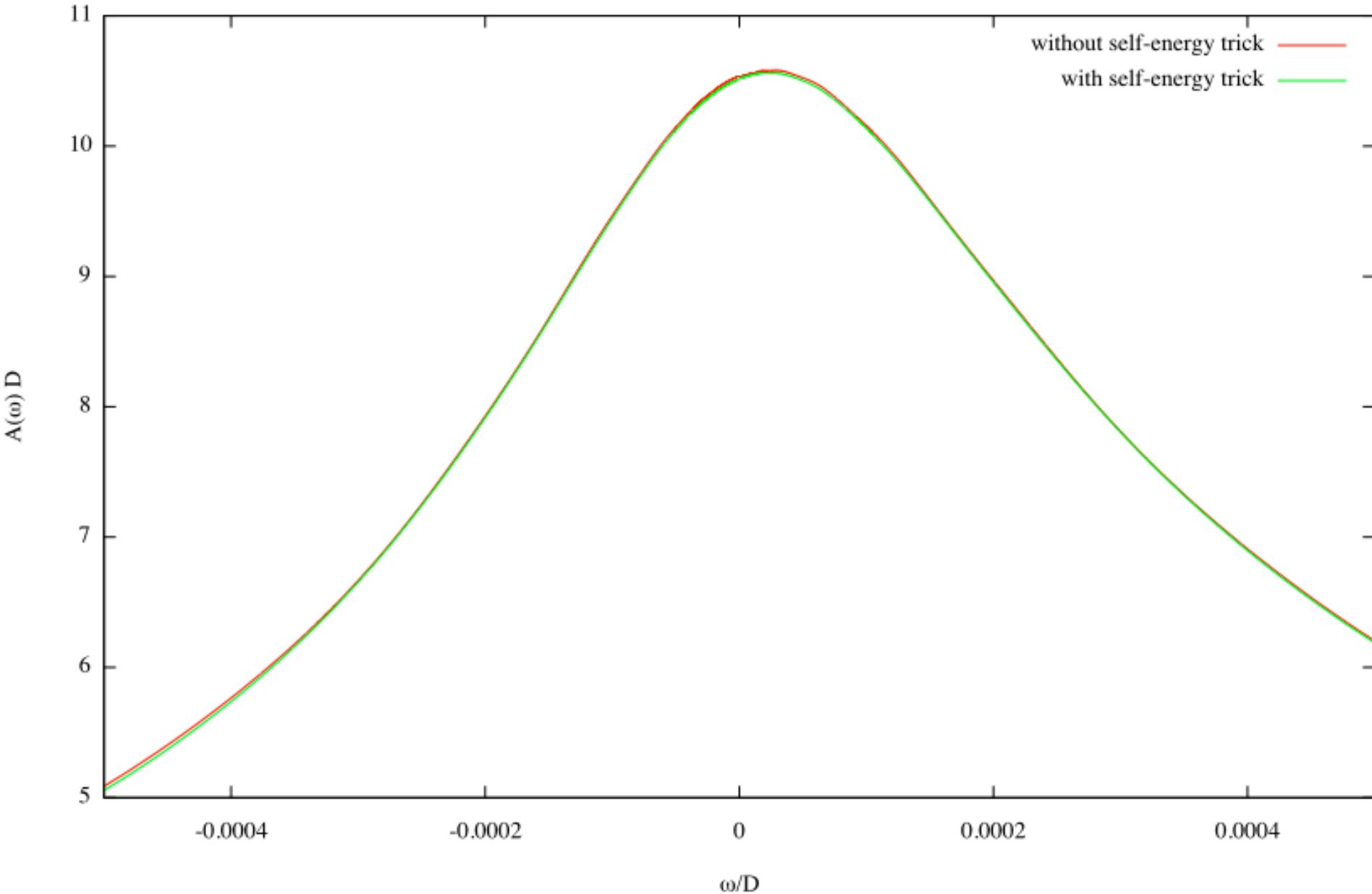
3a_plot

Single impurity Anderson model - spectral function



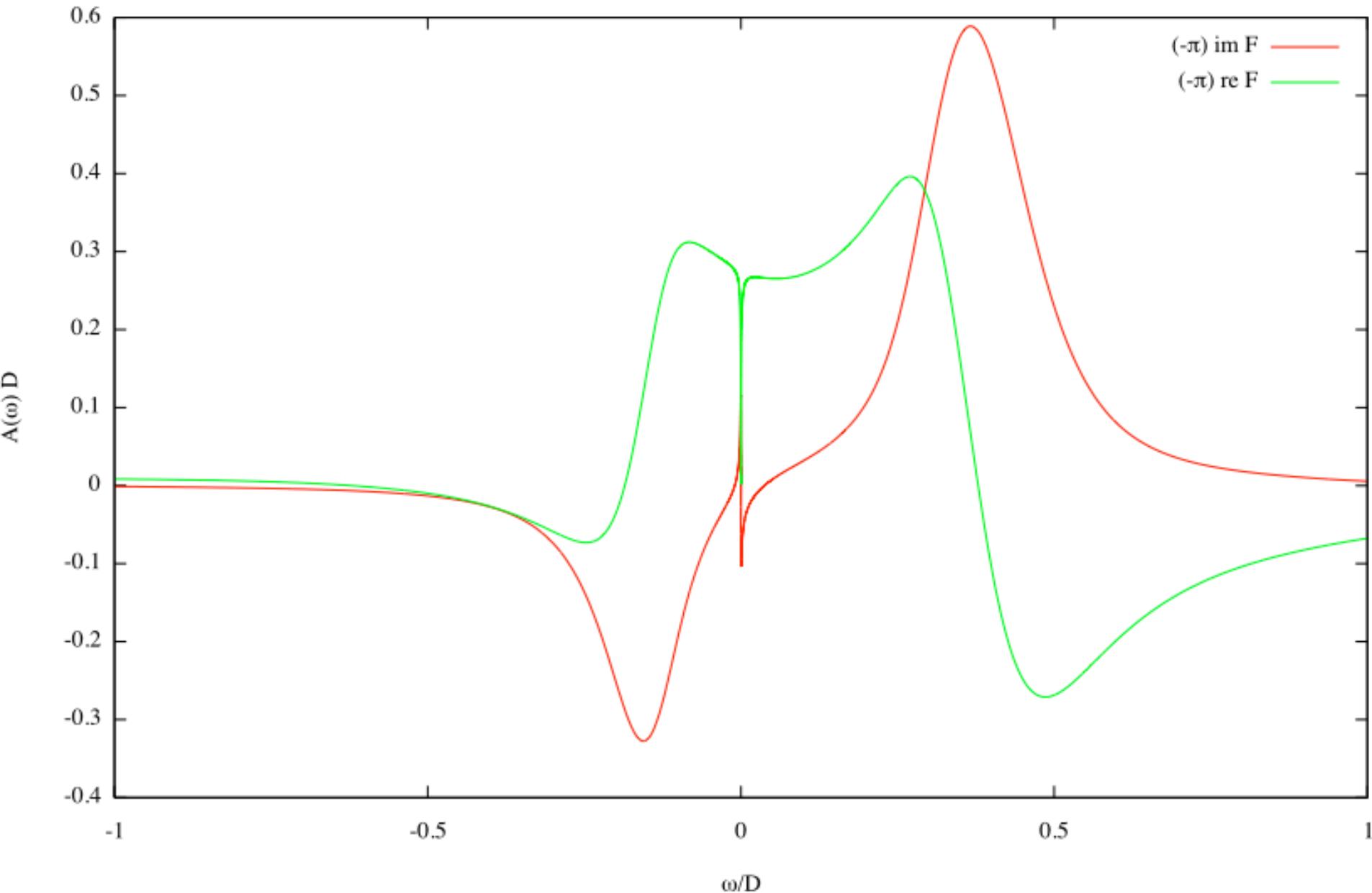
3b_plot_zoom

Single impurity Anderson model - spectral function



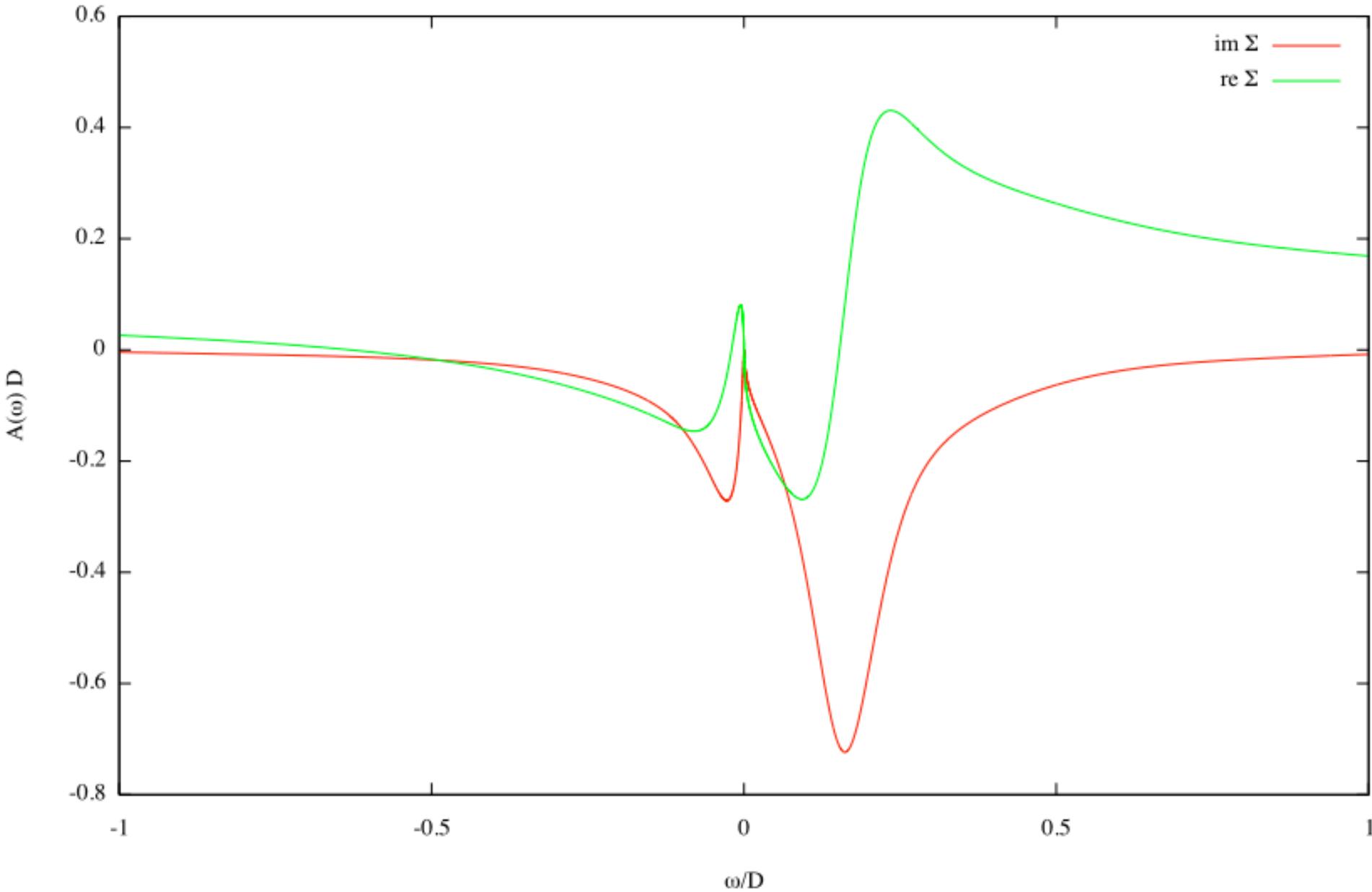
3c_plot_F

Single impurity Anderson model - auxiliary Green's function



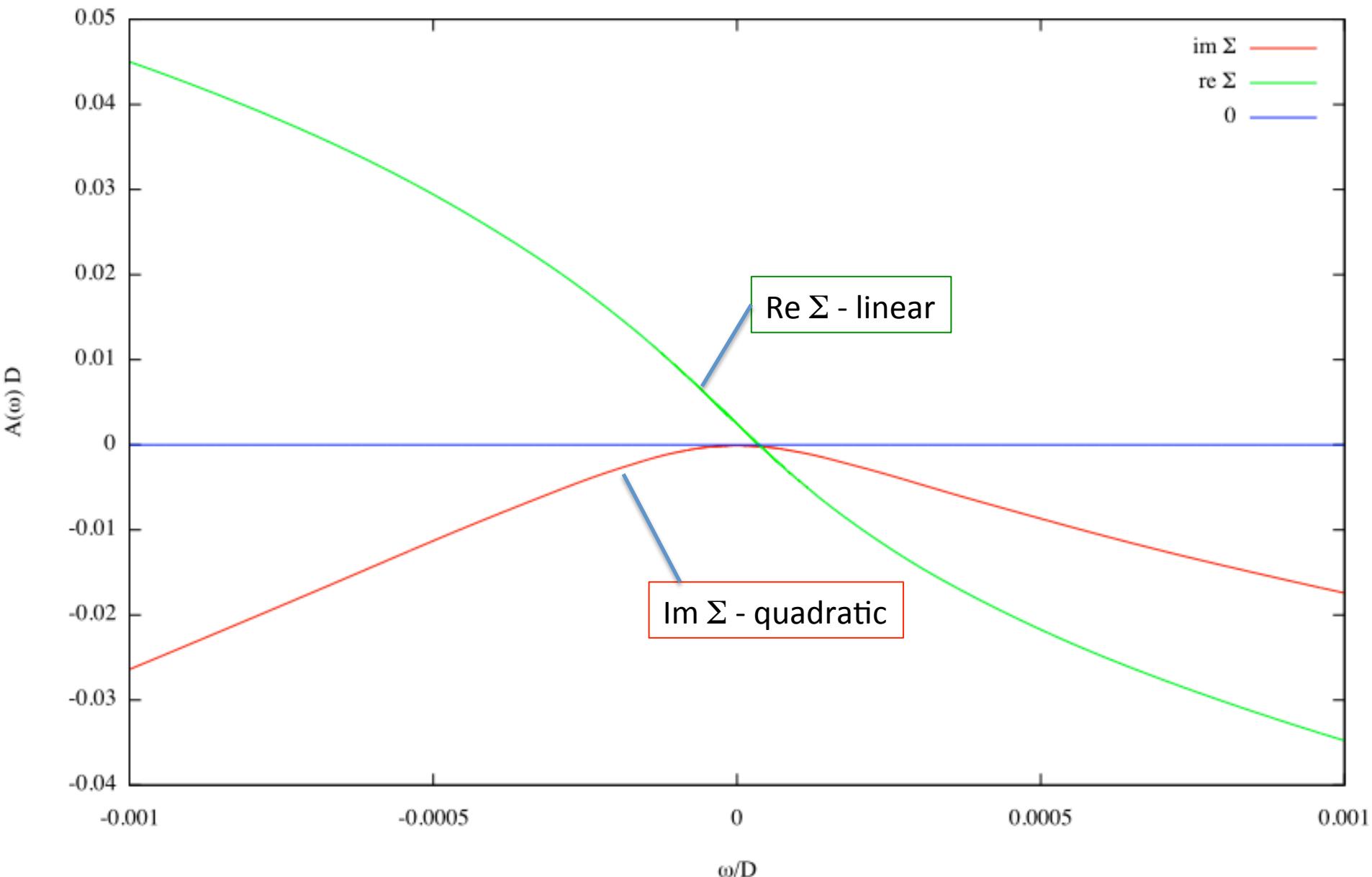
3d_plot_sigma

Single impurity Anderson model - self-energy



3e_plot_sigma_zoom

Single impurity Anderson model - self-energy



Exercises

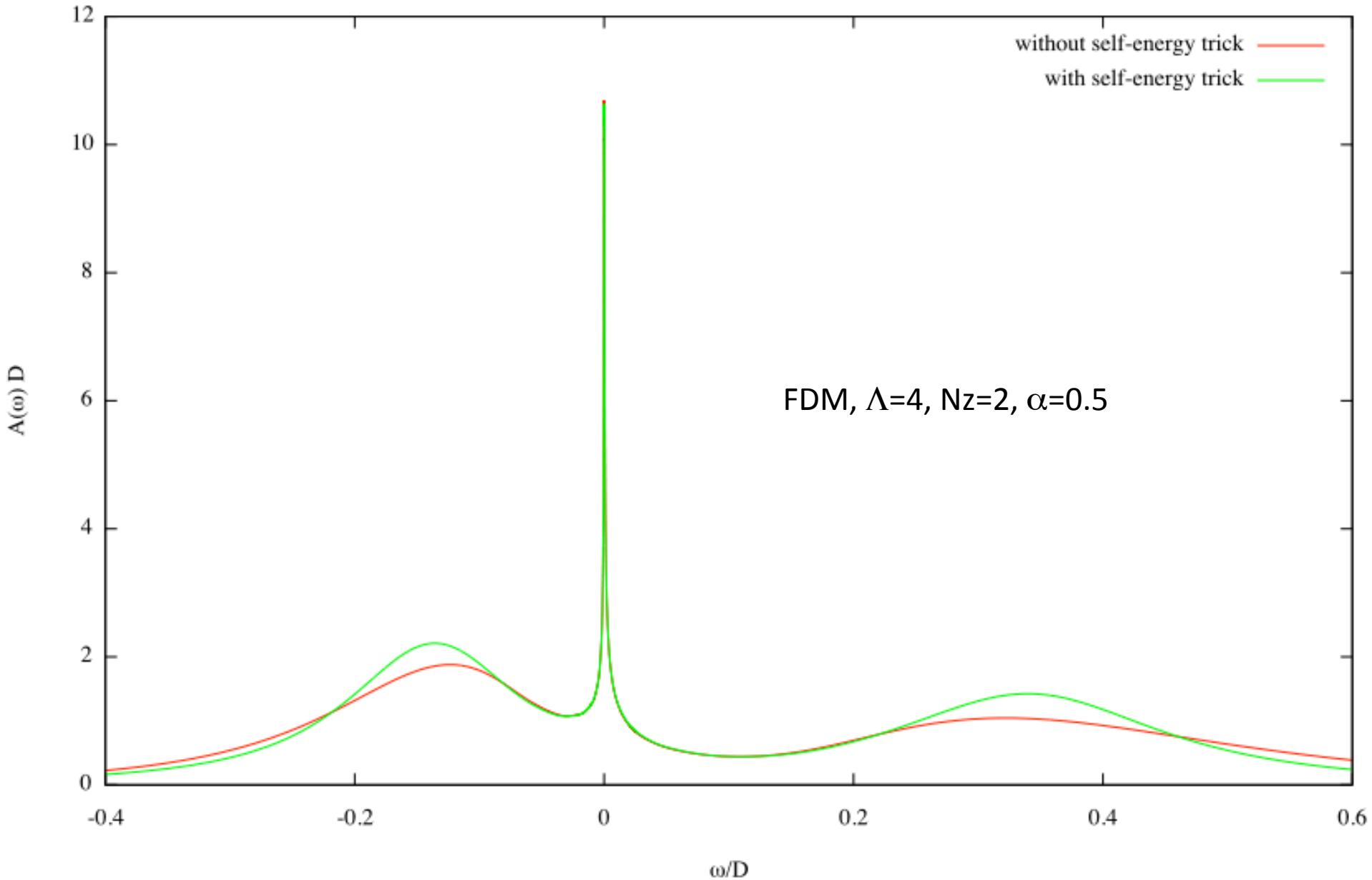
1. Extract the quasiparticle renormalization factor Z , defined as

$$Z = \left(1 - \frac{\partial \text{Re} \Sigma(\omega)}{\partial \omega} \Big|_{\omega=0} \right)^{-1}$$

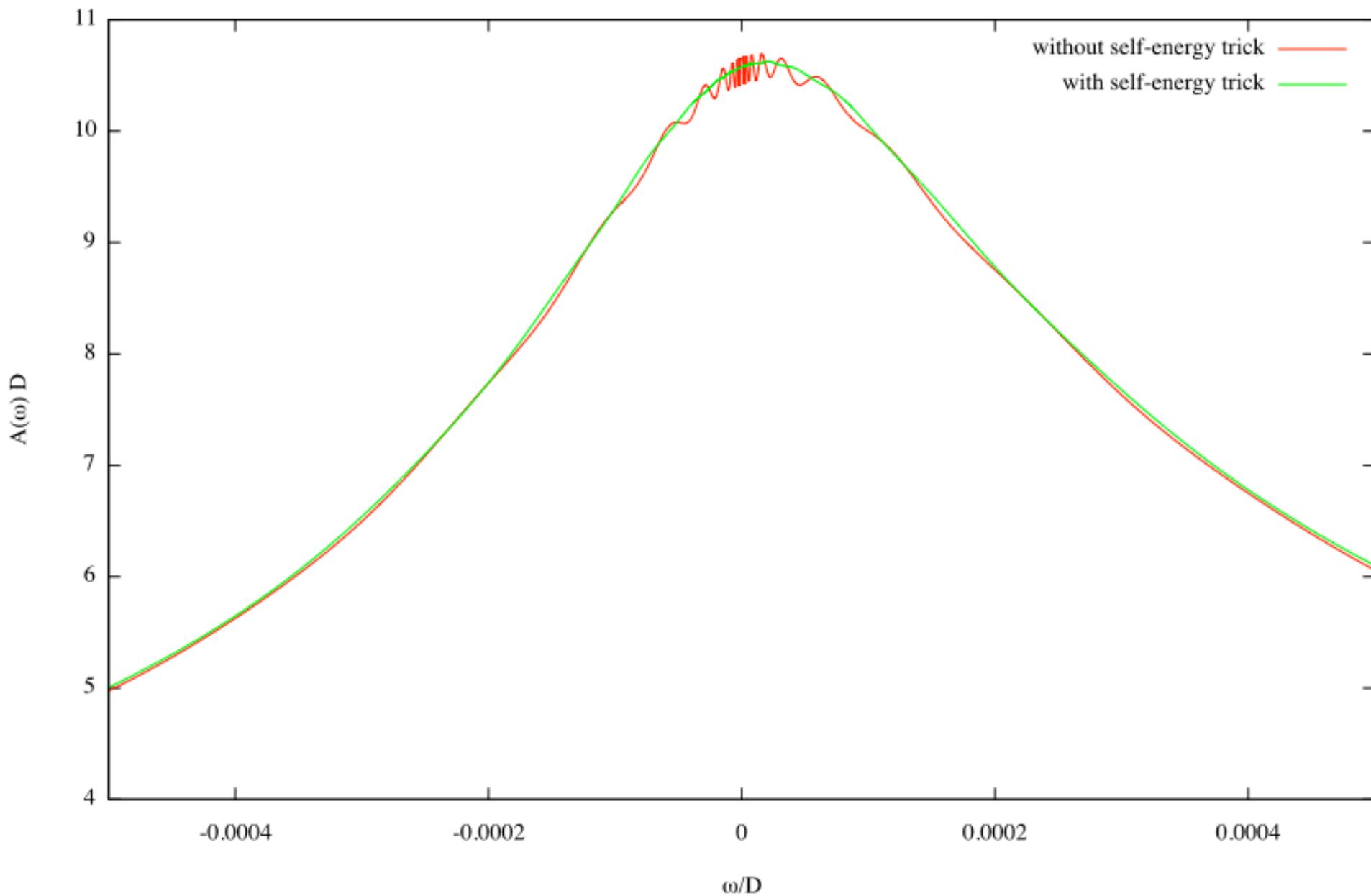
How does it vary with U ? Is it related to T_K ?

2. Is $\text{Im } \Sigma$ really quadratic? Is its curvature related to Z ?

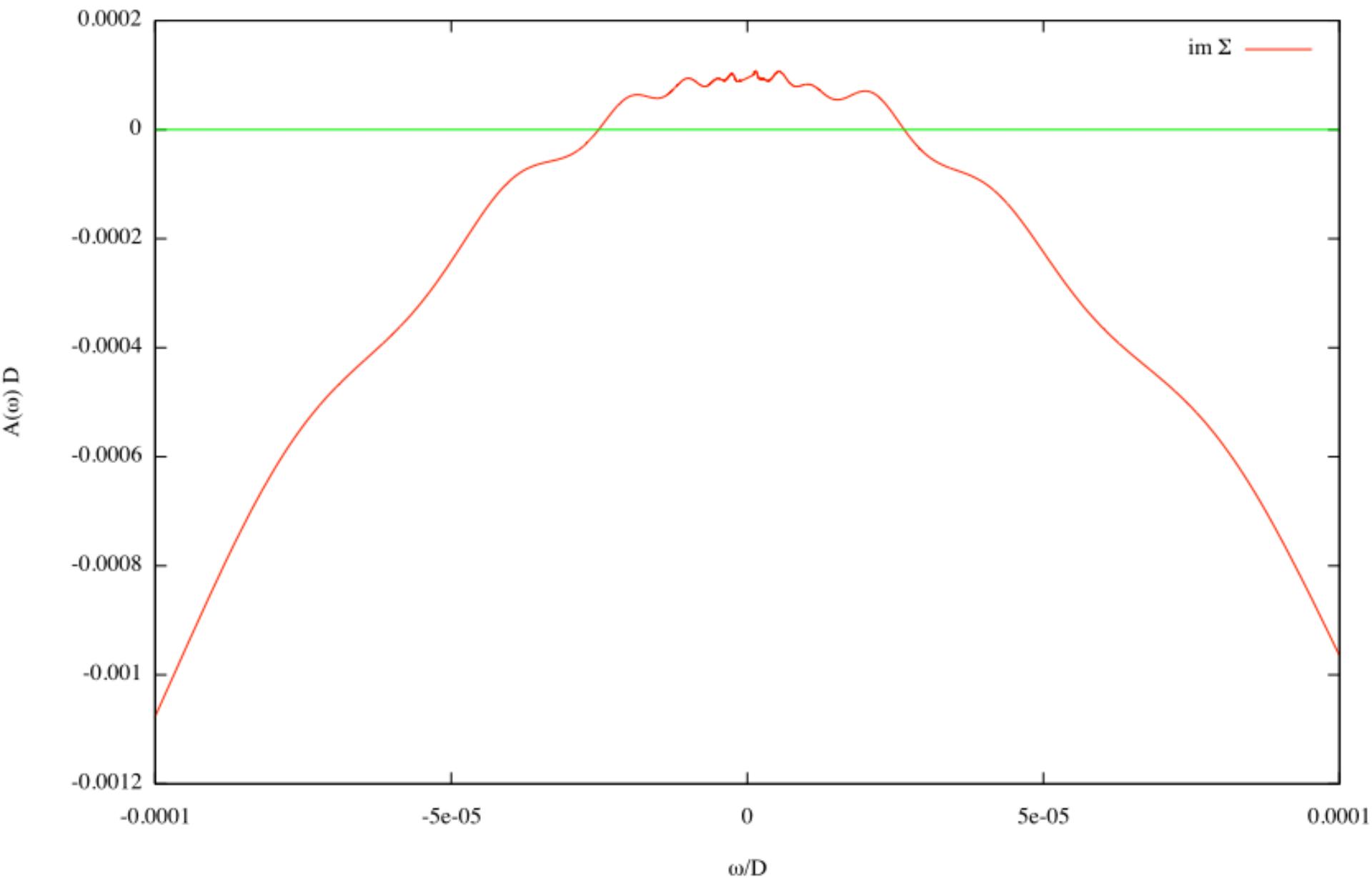
Single impurity Anderson model - spectral function



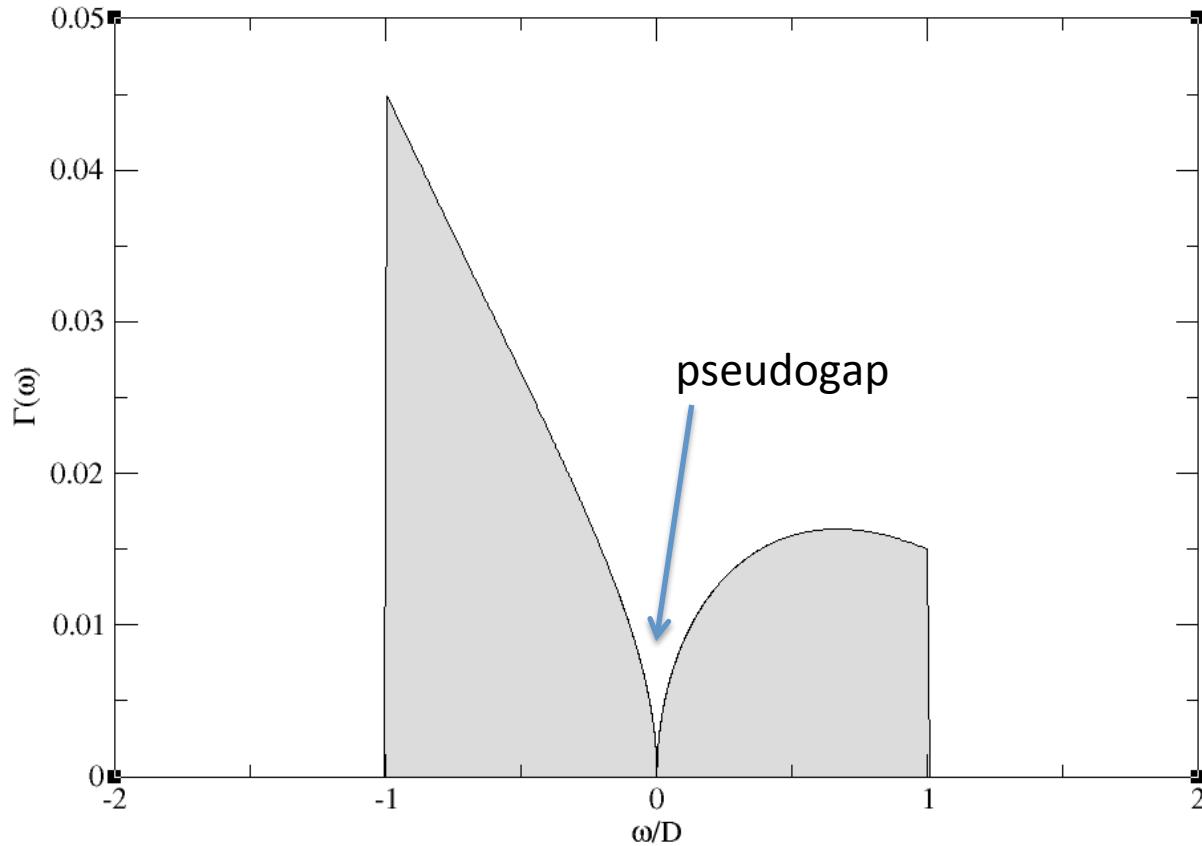
Single impurity Anderson model - spectral function



Single impurity Anderson model - self-energy



Arbitrary density of states



$$\Gamma = \Gamma_0 \theta(D - |\omega|) \left(\sqrt{|\omega|/D} (1 - \omega/2D) \right)$$

02_zloop

```
[param]
symtype=QS
Lambda=2.0
Tmin=1e-8
keepmin=200
keepenergy=10.0
keep=10000
```

```
band=asymode
dos=../Delta.dat
```

```
discretization=z
@$z = 1/$Nz; $z <= 1.00001; $z += 1/$Nz
z=$z
```

param

```
[param]
xmax=20          for "adapt" tool which solves the discretization ODE
dos=Delta.dat
```

Diagonalization tool "adapt"

Input: **Delta.dat**

$$x = j + z \quad \mathcal{E}(x) = Df(x)\Lambda^{2-x}$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \ln \Lambda f(x) - \frac{\int_{\epsilon(x+1)}^{\epsilon(x)} \rho(\omega) d\omega}{\Lambda^{2-x} \rho[\mathcal{E}(x)]}$$

Output: **FSOL.dat**, **FSOLNEG.dat**

$f(x)$ for positive and negative frequencies

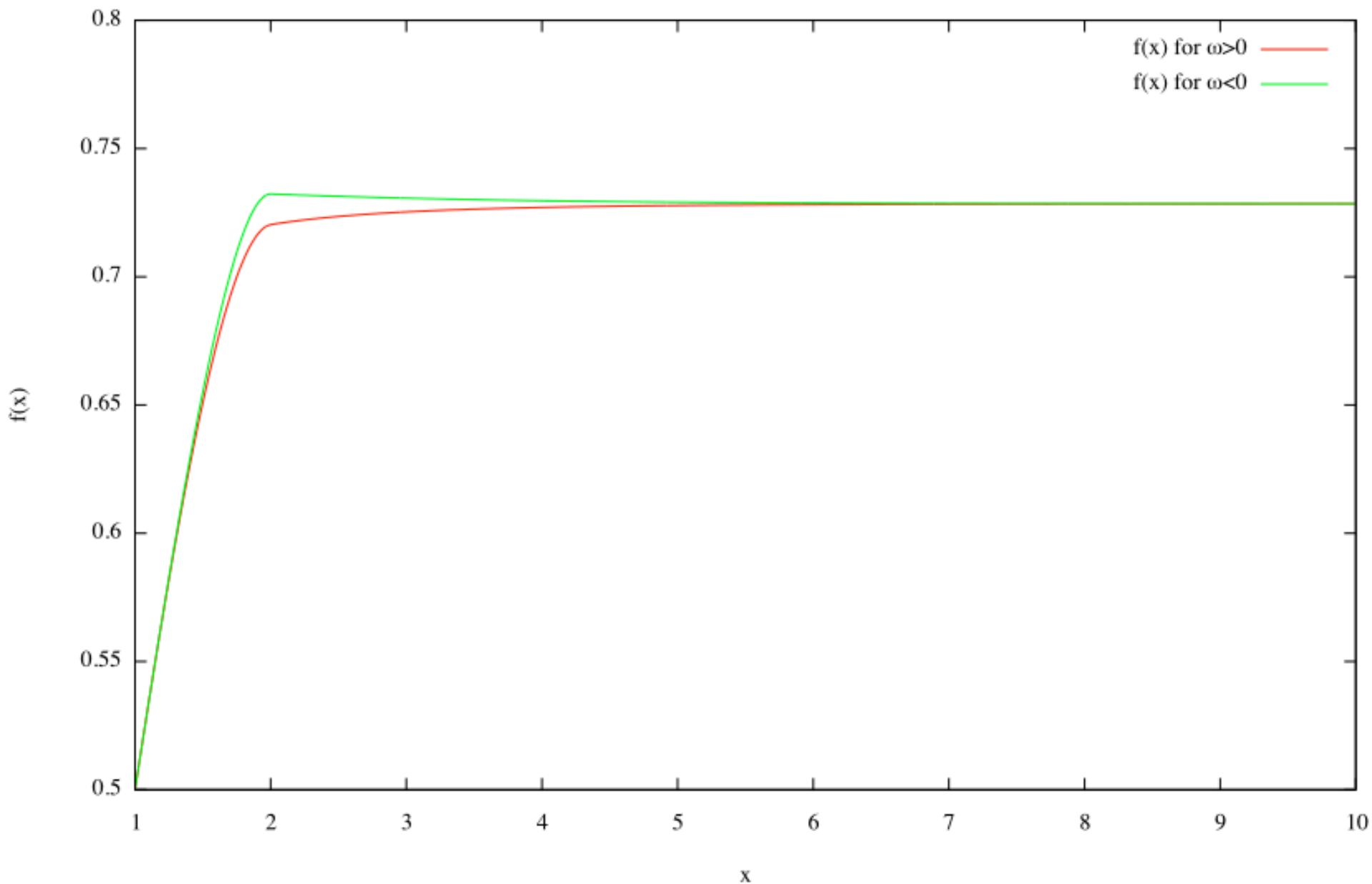
Invocation:

adapt P

adapt N

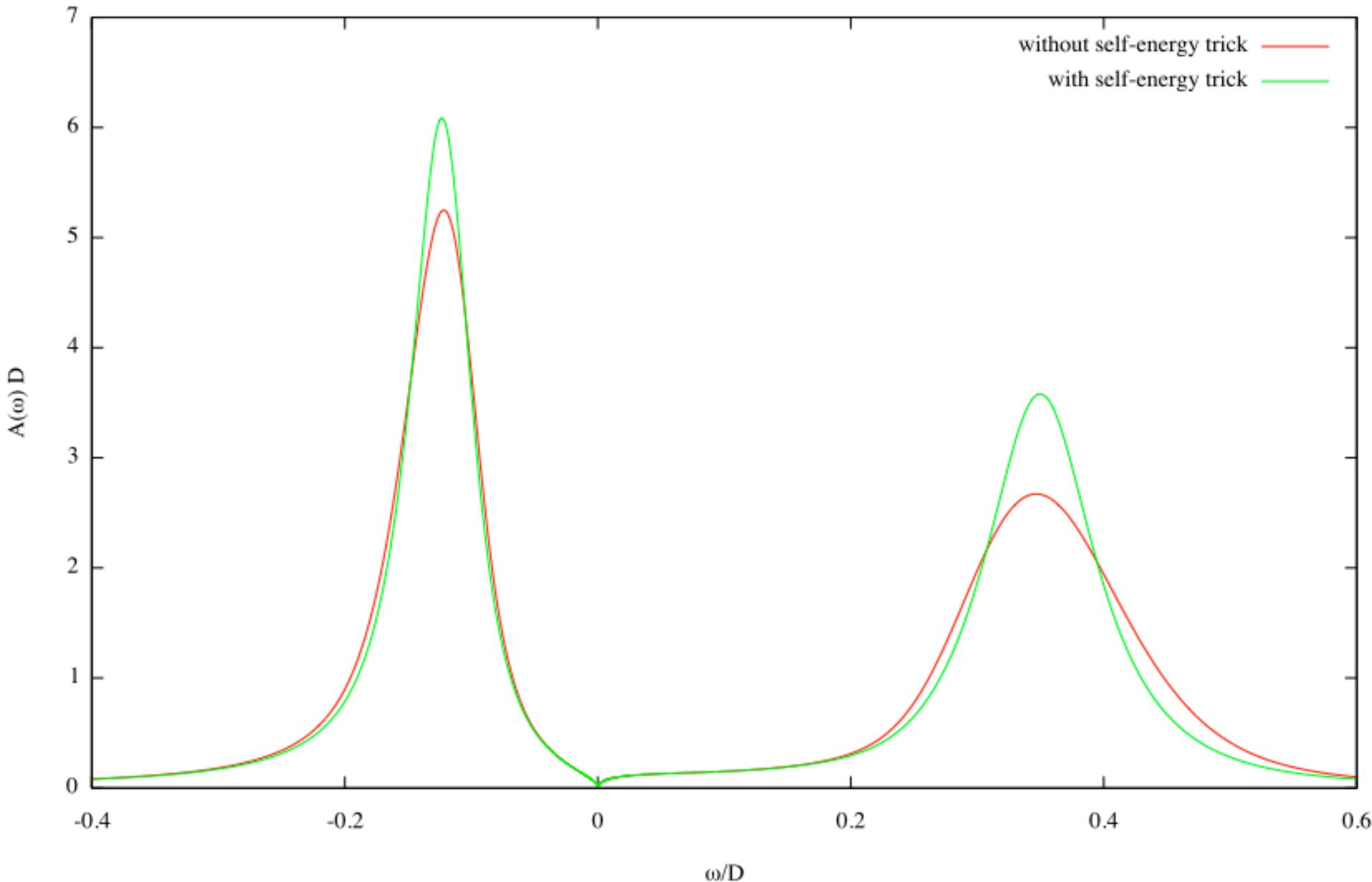
4c_plot_FSOL

Single impurity Anderson model with pseudogap at $\omega=0$ - discretization function $f(x)$



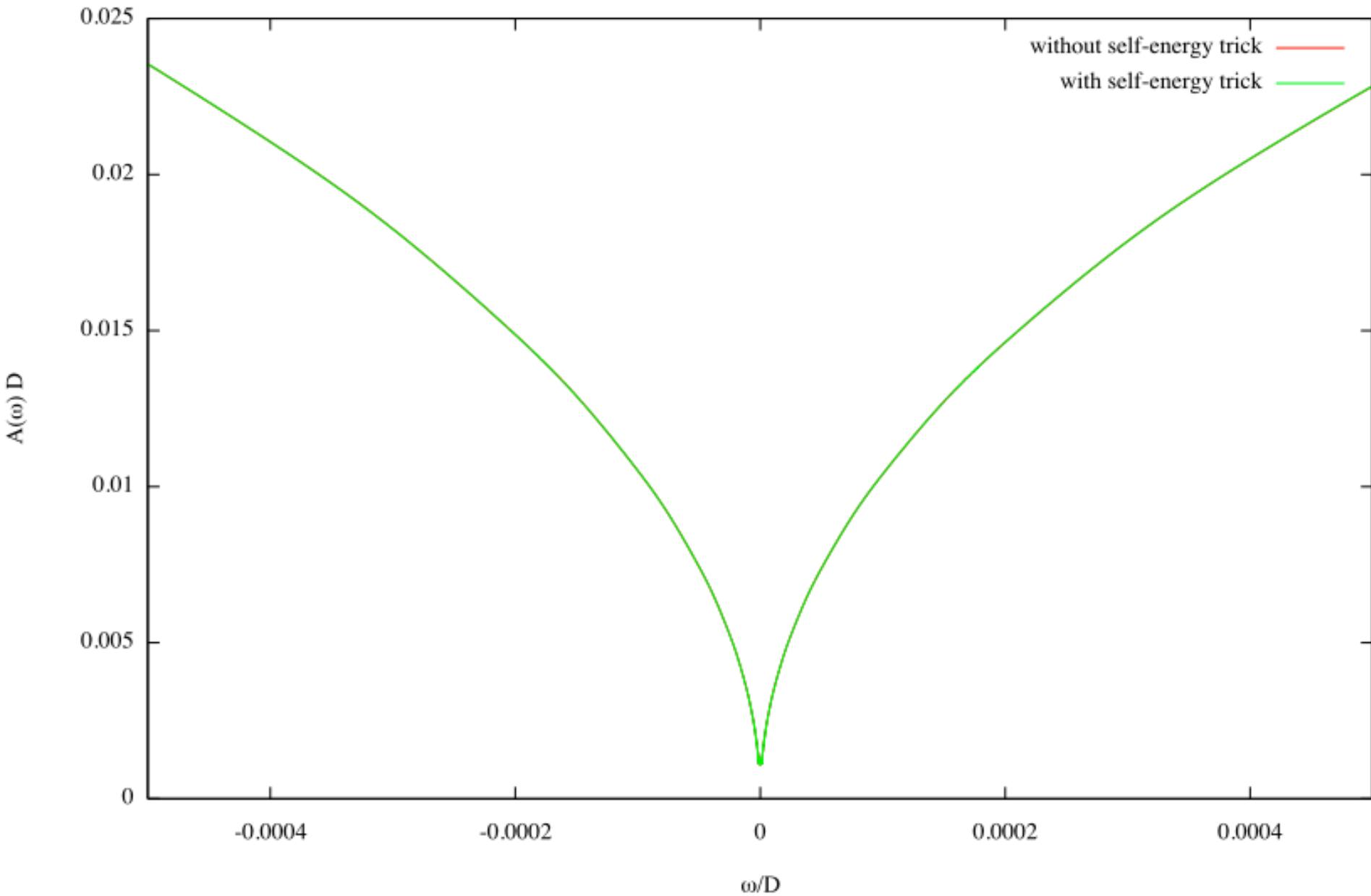
4a_plot

Single impurity Anderson model with pseudogap at $\omega=0$ - spectral function



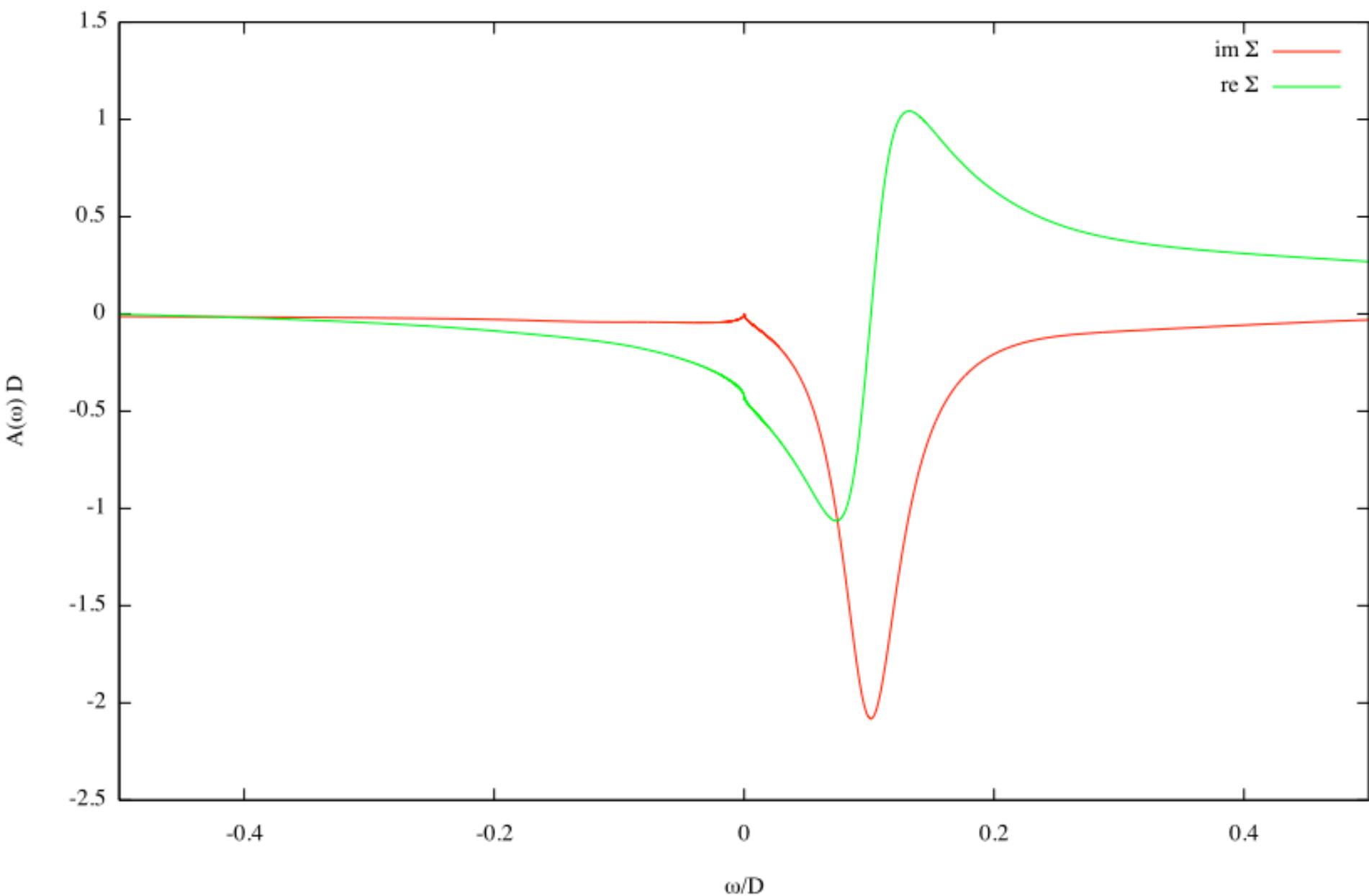
4b_plot_zoom

Single impurity Anderson model with pseudogap at $\omega=0$ - spectral function



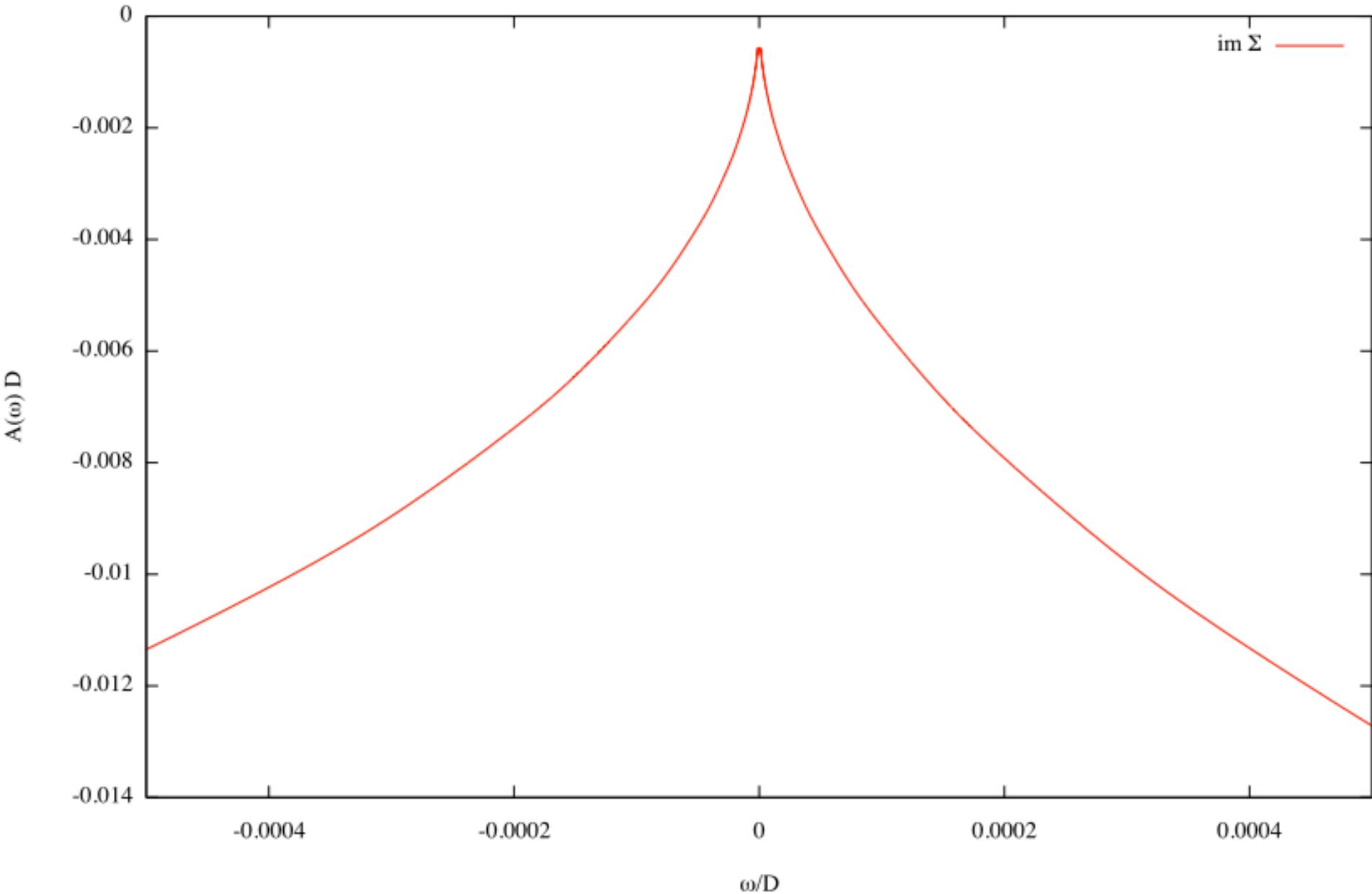
4e_plot_sigma

Single impurity Anderson model with pseudogap - self-energy



4f_plot_sigma_zoom

Single impurity Anderson model with pseudogap - self-energy



Exercises

- Try some other densities of states in the band.
How robust is the Kondo resonance?
- When $\delta=0$, show that the model is not particle-hole symmetric if the band isn't.
- Can the code handle discontinuities in DOS?
What about divergencies in DOS?

Finite-temperature spectral functions

05_spec_ft/1e-3

```
ops=A_d
specd=A_d-A_d

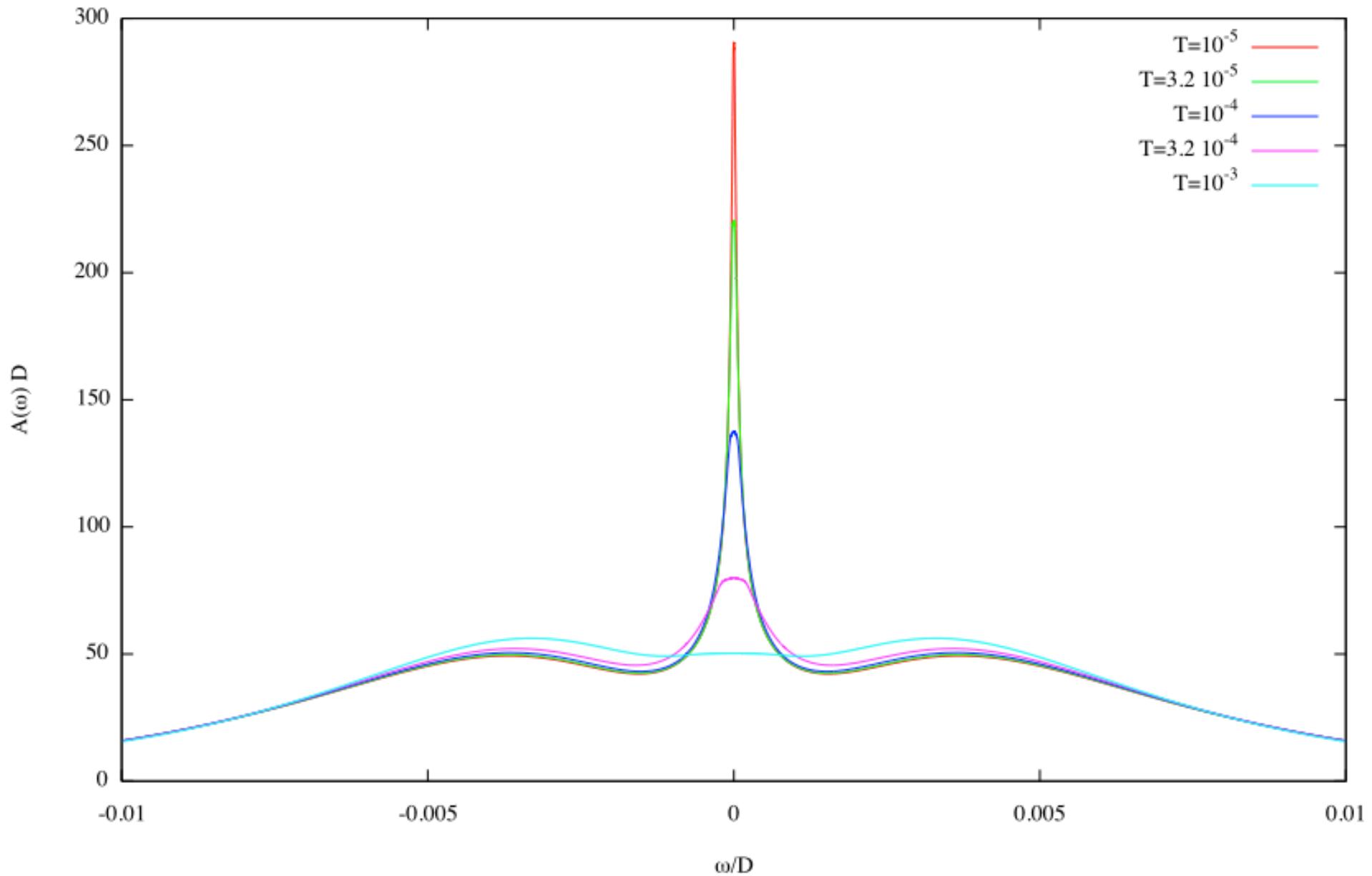
broaden_max=0.1
broaden_min=1e-7
broaden_ratio=1.02
```

fdm=true ← Full density matrix method (recommended for finite T)
T=1e-3

smooth=new ← Broadening kernel for finite T
alpha=0.6

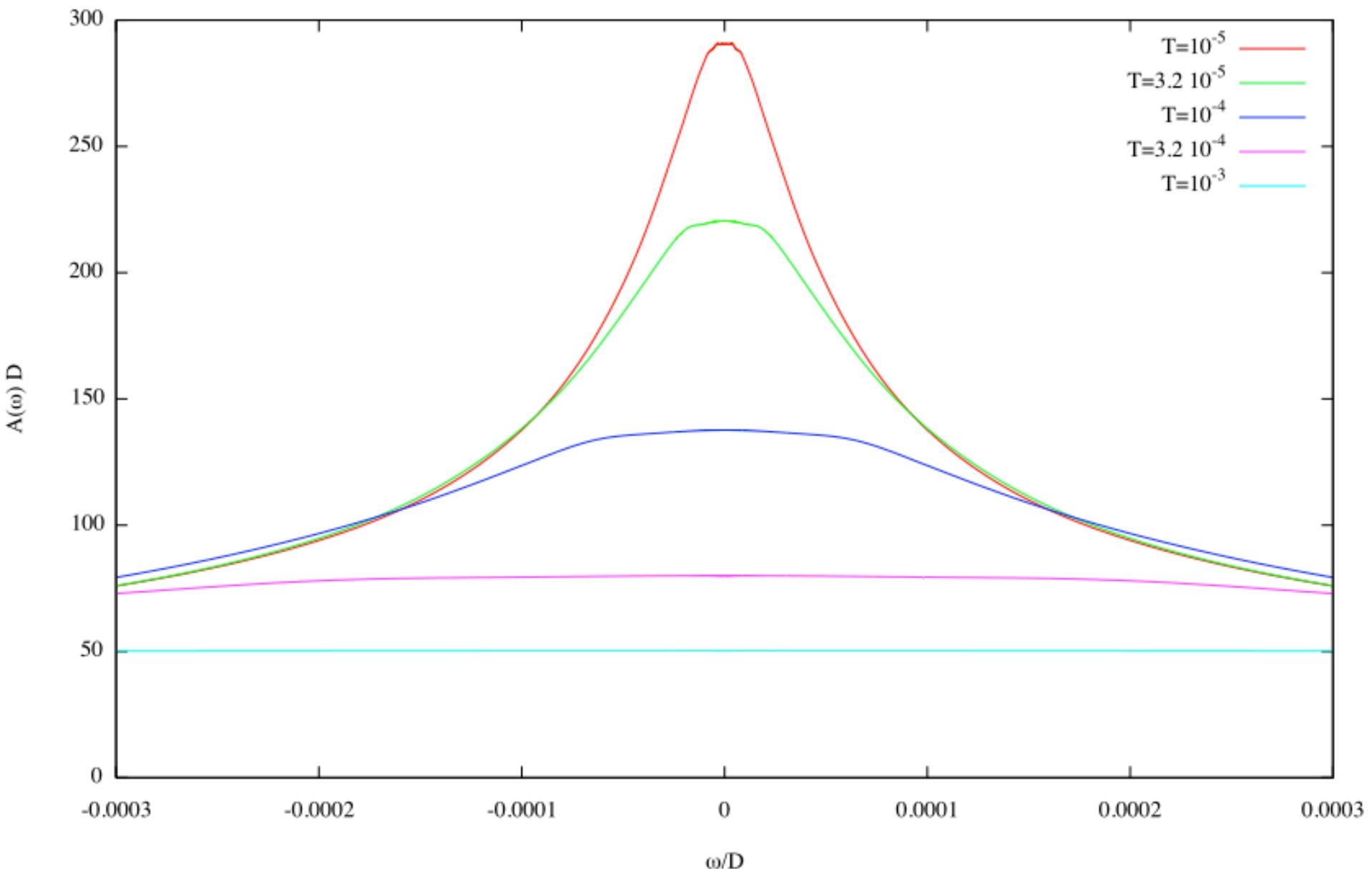
1a_plot

Single impurity Anderson model - spectral function



1b_plot_zoom

Single impurity Anderson model - spectral function



Exercises

- Combine the code for the self-energy trick with that for finite-T calculations (using FDM NRG). How does $\text{Im } \Sigma$ evolve with increasing temperature?

Kondo model

$$G = G_0 + G_0 T G_0$$

$$T_\sigma = \langle\langle O_\sigma; O_\sigma^\dagger \rangle\rangle$$

$$O_\sigma = [H_{\text{coupling}}, f_{0,\sigma}]$$

$$H_K = \left(\frac{1}{2} f_{0,\alpha}^\dagger \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} f_{0,\beta} \right) \cdot \mathbf{S}$$

$$O_\sigma = \left(\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} f_{0,\beta} \right) \cdot \mathbf{S}$$

```
#!/usr/bin/env looper
#AUTOLOOP: nrginit ; nrgrun
#OVERWRITE

[extra]
spin=1/2
Jkondo=0.2

[param]
sympytype=QS
discretization=z
@$z = 1/4; $z <= 1; $z += 1/4
z=$z
Lambda=2
Tmin=1e-10
keepenergy=10
keep=10000
```

model=../kondo.m

```
ops=hyb_f SfSk
specd=hyb_f-hyb_f
```

```
broaden_max=0.1
broaden_min=1e-8
broaden_ratio=1.02
```

```
fdm=true
T=1e-11
```

```
smooth=new
alpha=0.3
omega0=1e-99
```

```
def1ch[0];
```

05_spec_kondo/model.m

```
SPIN = ToExpression @ param["spin", "extra"];
```

```
Module[{sx, sy, sz, ox, oy, oz, ss},
```

```
  sx = spinketbraX[SPIN];
```

```
  sy = spinketbraY[SPIN];
```

```
  sz = spinketbraZ[SPIN];
```

```
  ox = nc[ sx, spinx[ f[0] ] ];
```

```
  oy = nc[ sy, spiny[ f[0] ] ];
```

```
  oz = nc[ sz, spinz[ f[0] ] ];
```

```
  ss = Expand[ox + oy + oz];
```

```
  Hk = Jkondo ss;
```

```
];
```

```
H = H0 + Hk;
```

```
Hhyb = Hk;
```

```
MAKESPINKET = SPIN;
```

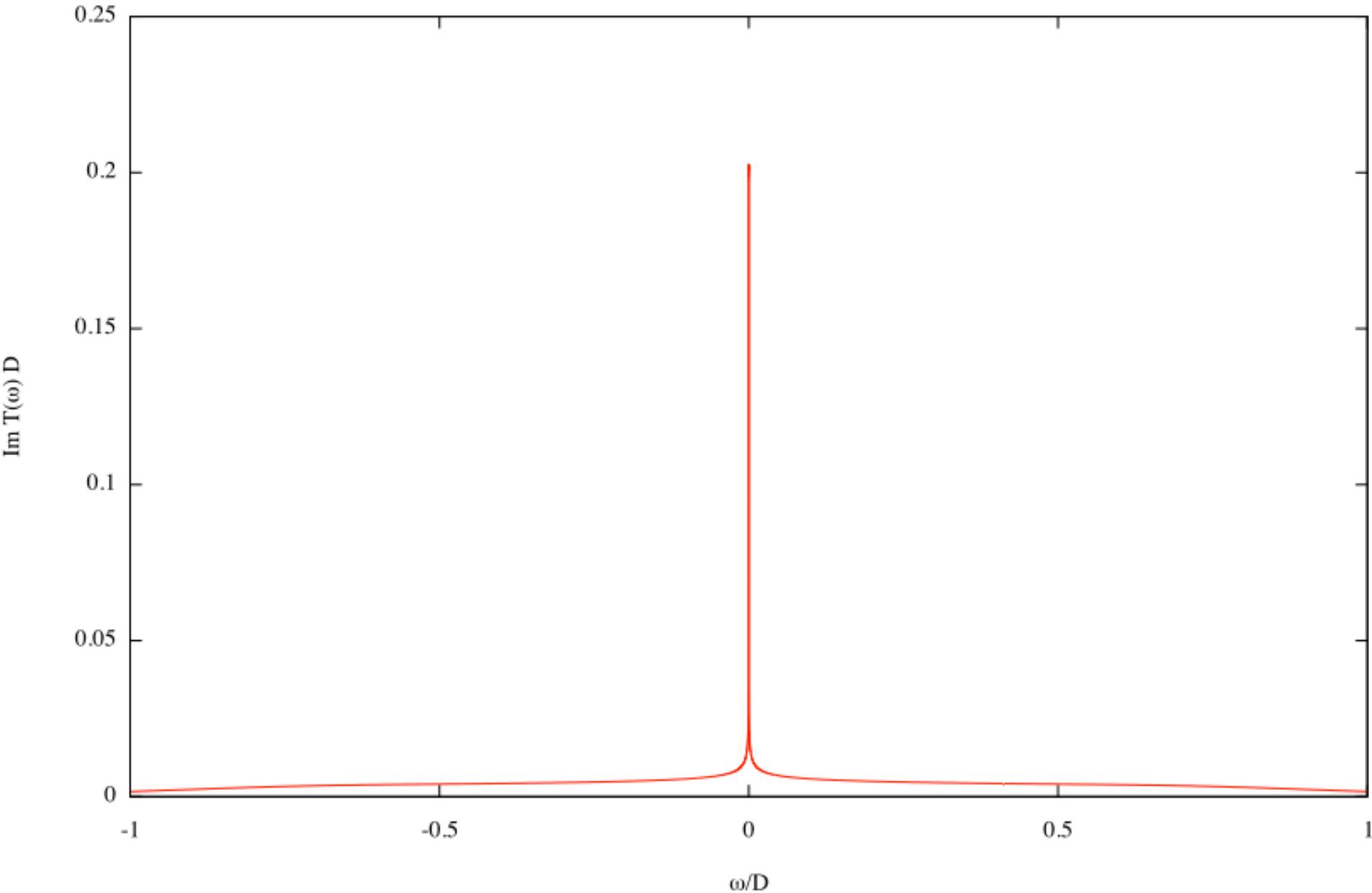
```
hybopf = ( Chop @ Expand @ komutator[Hhyb /. params, f[#1, 0, #2]] ) &;
```

NOTE: this is different from what we did in SIAM for the self-energy trick, where we computed the commutator with the interaction part of the Hamiltonian.

```
Module[ {t={}} ,  
If[ calcopq[ "hyb_f" ] ,  
AppendTo[ t, {"dhyb_f"} ] ;  
MPVCFast = False;  
t = Join[ t, ireductTable[ hybopf ] ] ;  
MPVCFast = True;  
];  
  
texportable = t;  
];  
  
texportable
```

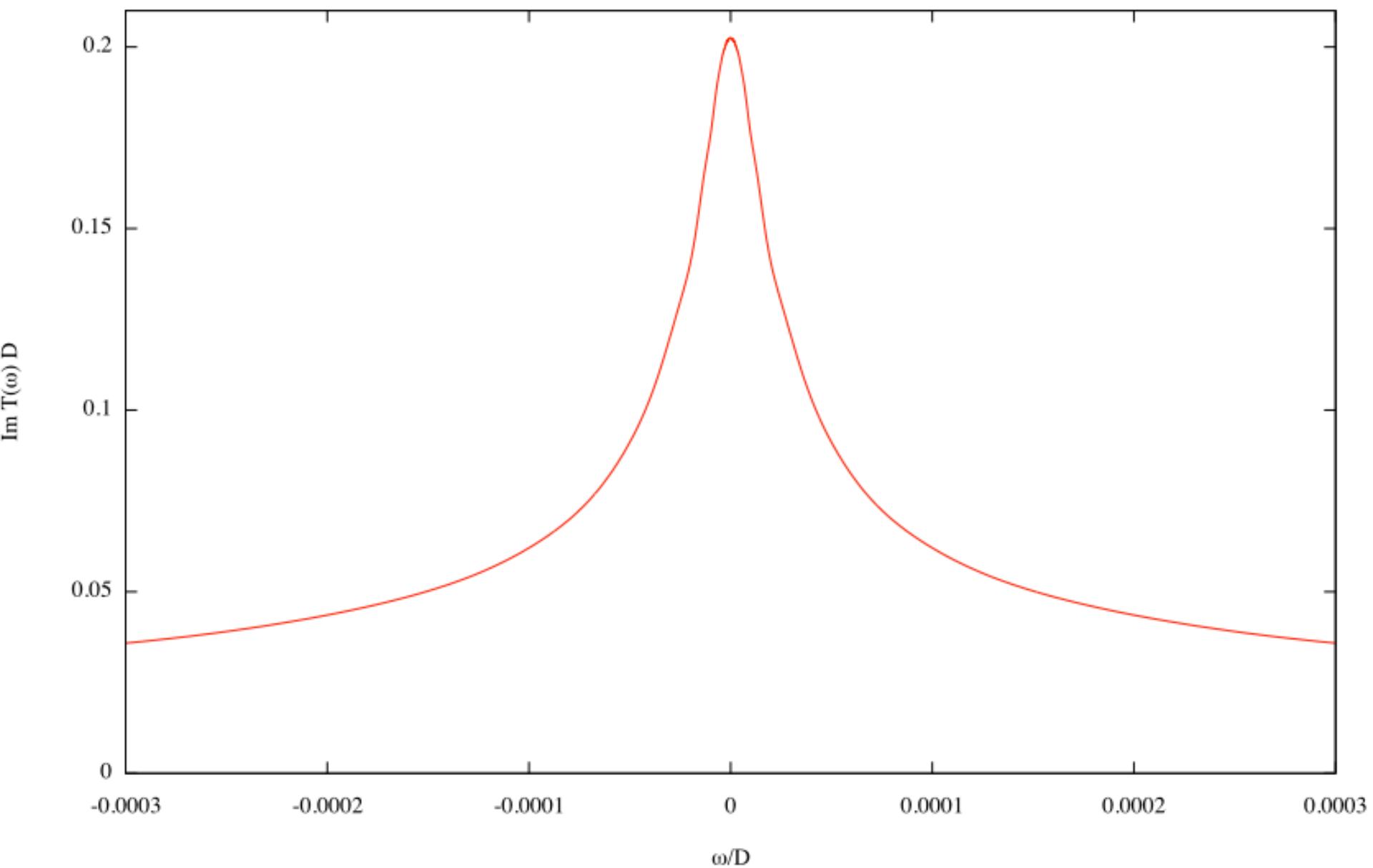
3a_plot

Kondo model - T matrix



3b_plot_zoom

Kondo model - T matrix



Exercises

- How is the width (HWHM) of the Kondo resonance related to the Kondo temperature T_K ?