

# Dynamical vertex approximation — a step beyond dynamical mean field theory

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MPI for solid state research, Stuttgart

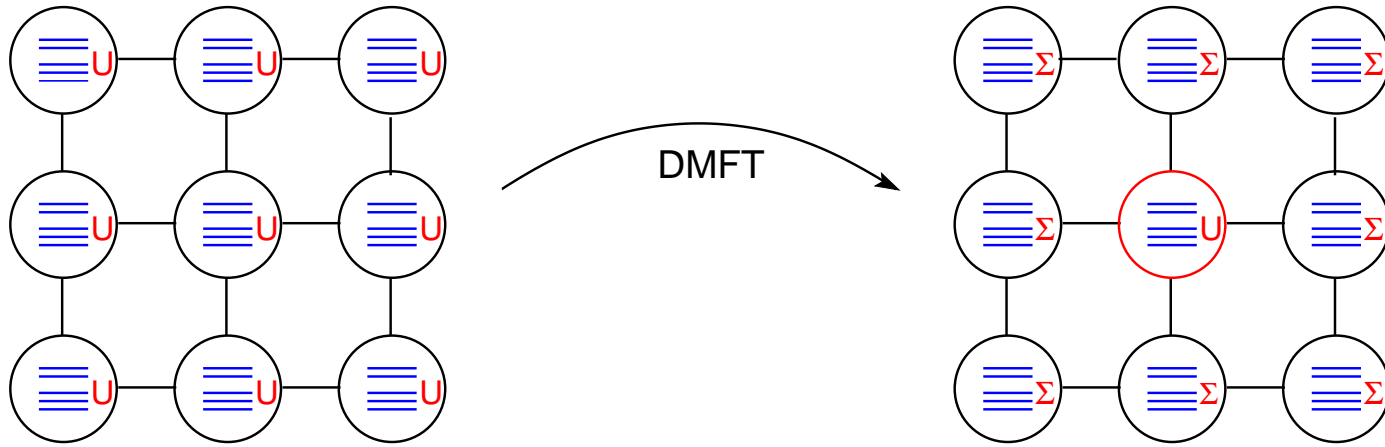
*CORPES07, April 26, 2007*

- **Motivation**
- **Method**
- **Results** for **3D**, **2D**, and **1D** Hubbard model
- **Conclusion and outlook**

\* together with A. Toschi, A. Katanin (MPI-FKF), [PRB 75, 045118 \(2007\)](#)

# Motivation

## Dynamical mean field theory

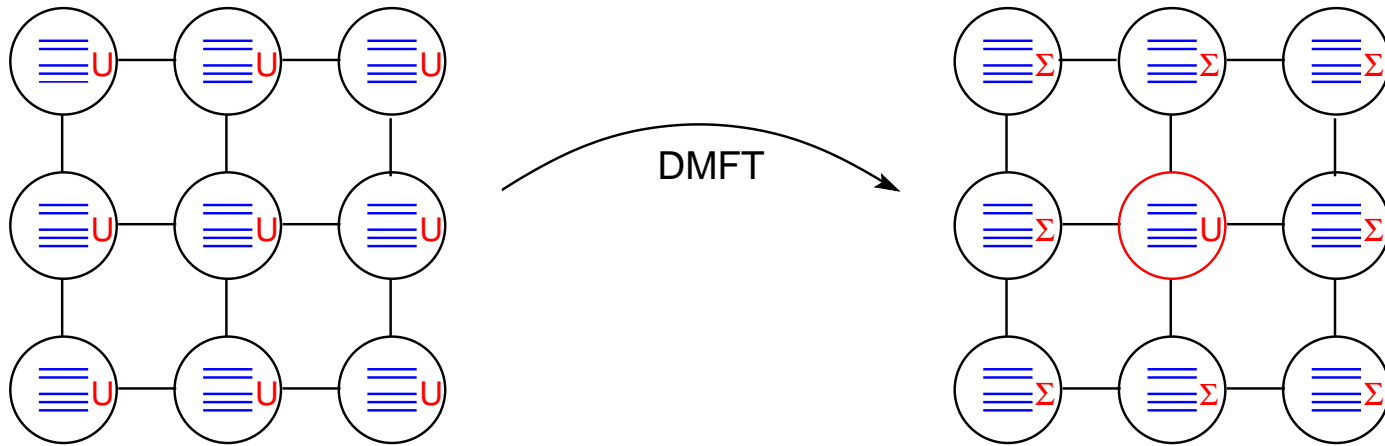


$\Sigma$  all topologically distinct, but **local** diagrams

**Success story:** quasiparticle renormalizations, magnetism, kinks ...

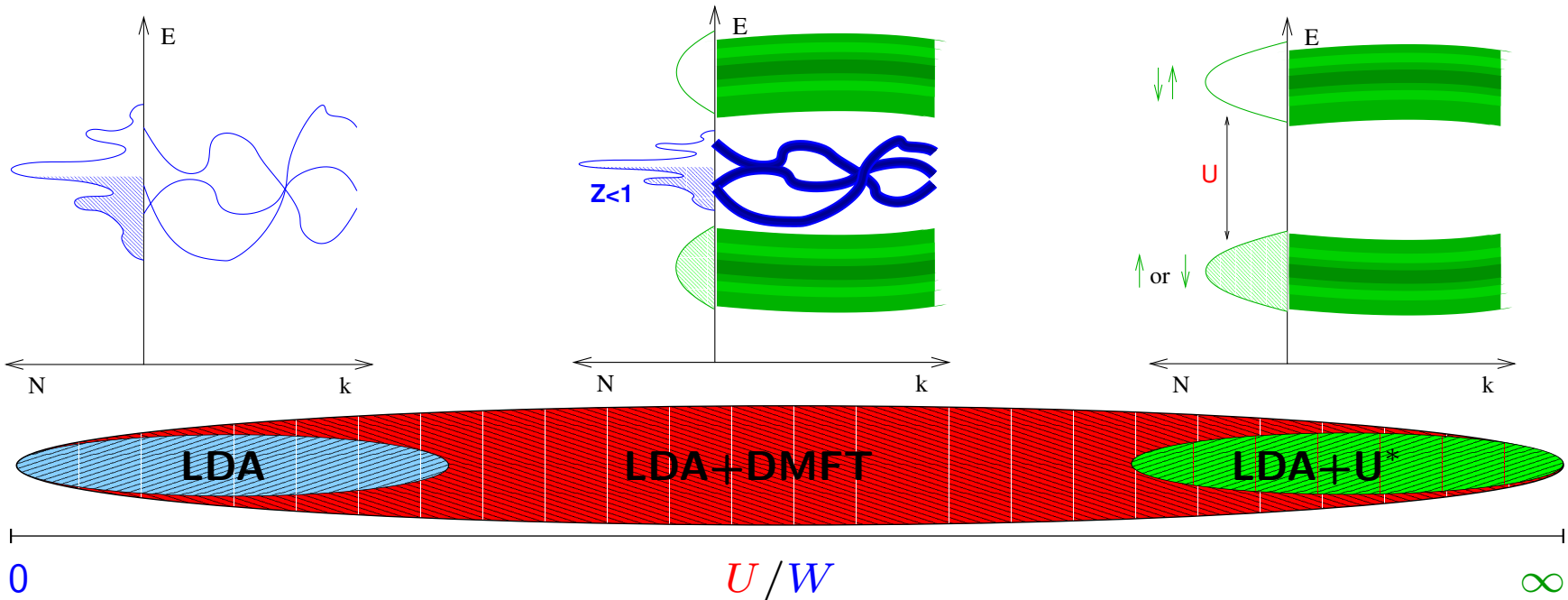
# Motivation

## Dynamical mean field theory



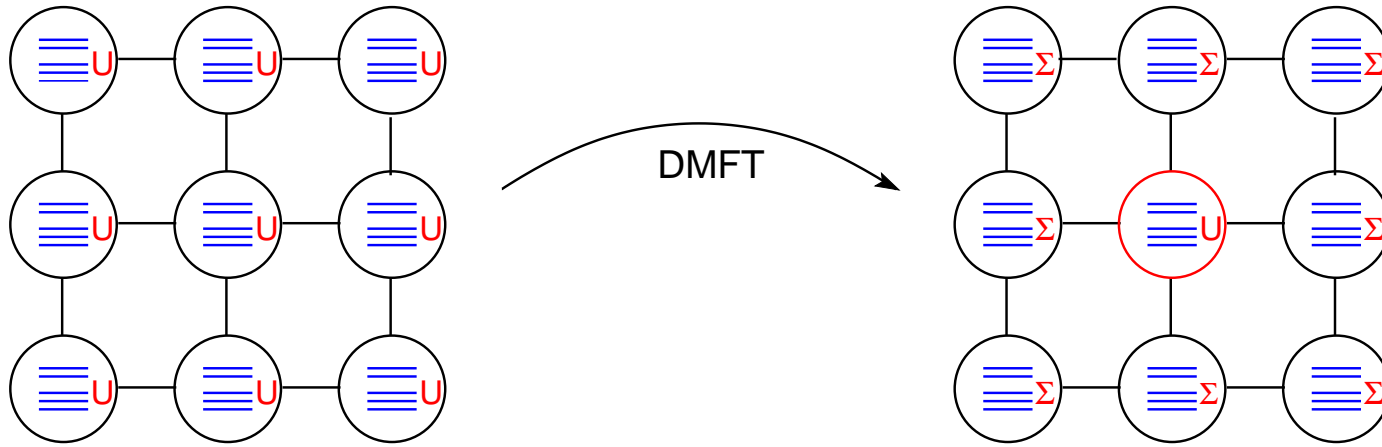
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# Motivation

## Dynamical mean field theory



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**Success story:** quasiparticle renormalizations, magnetism, kinks ...

**Not included:**

**non-local correlations**

*p*-, *d*-wave superconductivity, spin Peierls

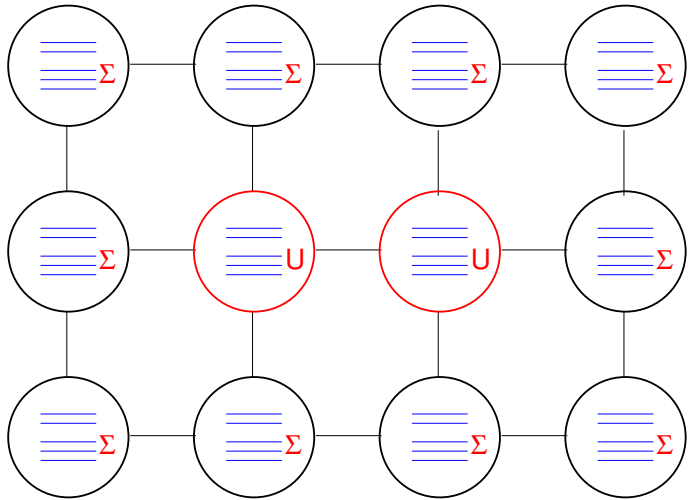
magnons, (quantum) critical behavior ...

ARPES with **k**-dependent  $\Sigma$

# beyond DMFT



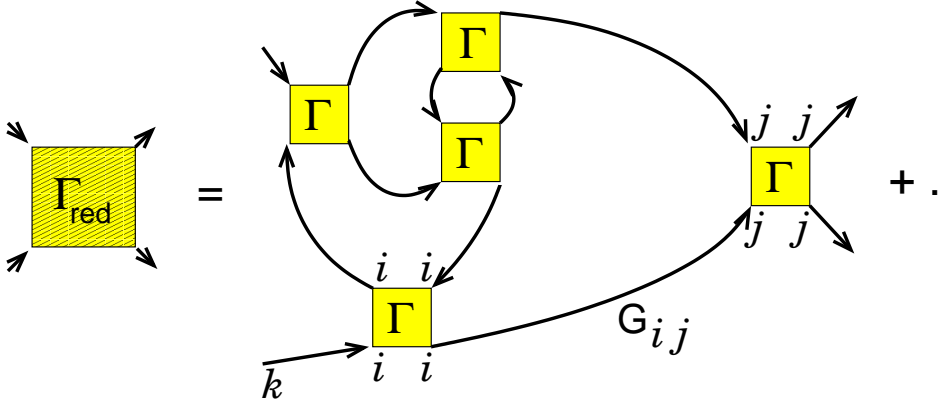
## cluster extensions of DMFT



- non-local **short-range** correlations
- *d/p*-wave superconductivity

Hettler *et al.*'98, Lichtenstein Katsnelson'00,  
Kotliar *et al.*'01, Potthoff'03

## diagrammatic extensions of DMFT



## dynamical vertex approximation

- non-local **long-range** correlations
- (para-)magnons, phase transitions ...

Toschi, Katanin, KH cond-mat/0603100  
cf. Kusunose cond-mat/0602451  
Slezak *et al.* cond-mat/0603421

# Dynamical vertex approximation (D $\Gamma$ A)

**DMFT:** all (topological distinct) **local** diagram for  $\Sigma$

**Generalization:** all **local** diagrams for  $n$ -particle fully irreducible vertex  $\Gamma$

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$n = 2 \rightarrow$  D $\Gamma$ A: from **2-particle** irreducible vertex  $\Gamma$   
construct  $\Sigma$  (**local** and **non-local** diagrams)



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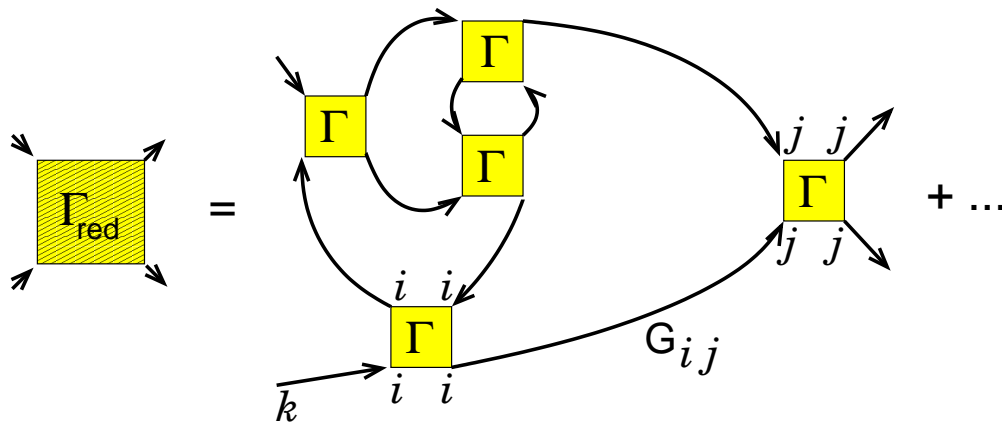
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**non-local** reducible vertex  $\Gamma_{\text{red}}$

via parquet equations

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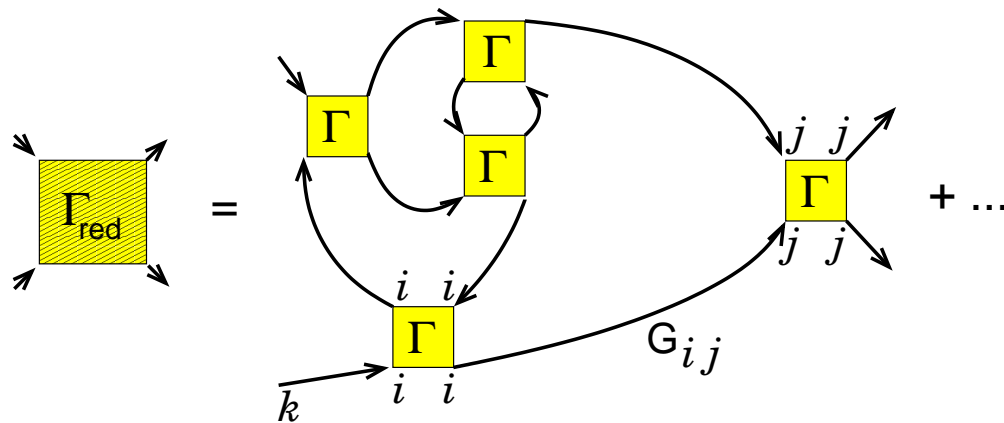
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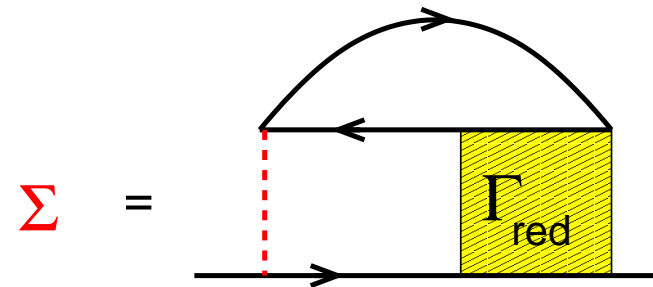
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$\Gamma_{\text{red}}$

$\rightarrow$

**non-local**  $\Sigma$

exact relation (eq. of motion)

# Dynamical vertex approximation (DΓA)

DMFT: all (topological distinct) **local** diagram for  $\Sigma$

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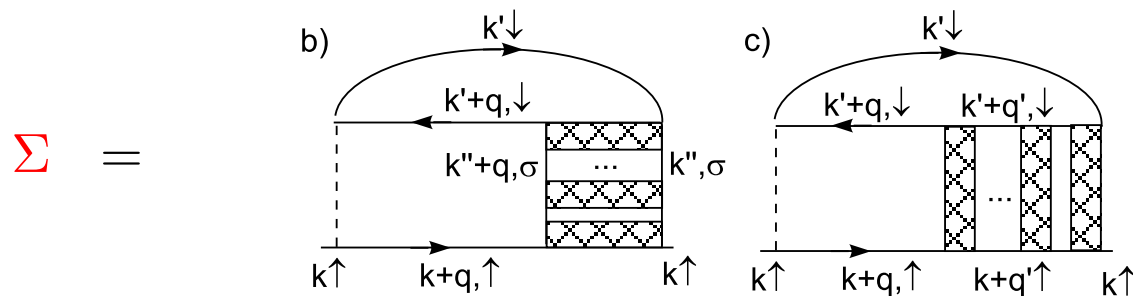
$n = 1 \rightarrow$  DMFT

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construct  $\Sigma$  (**local** and **non-local** diagrams)

...

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## First step: restriction to ladder diagrams



lines: **non-local**  $G$

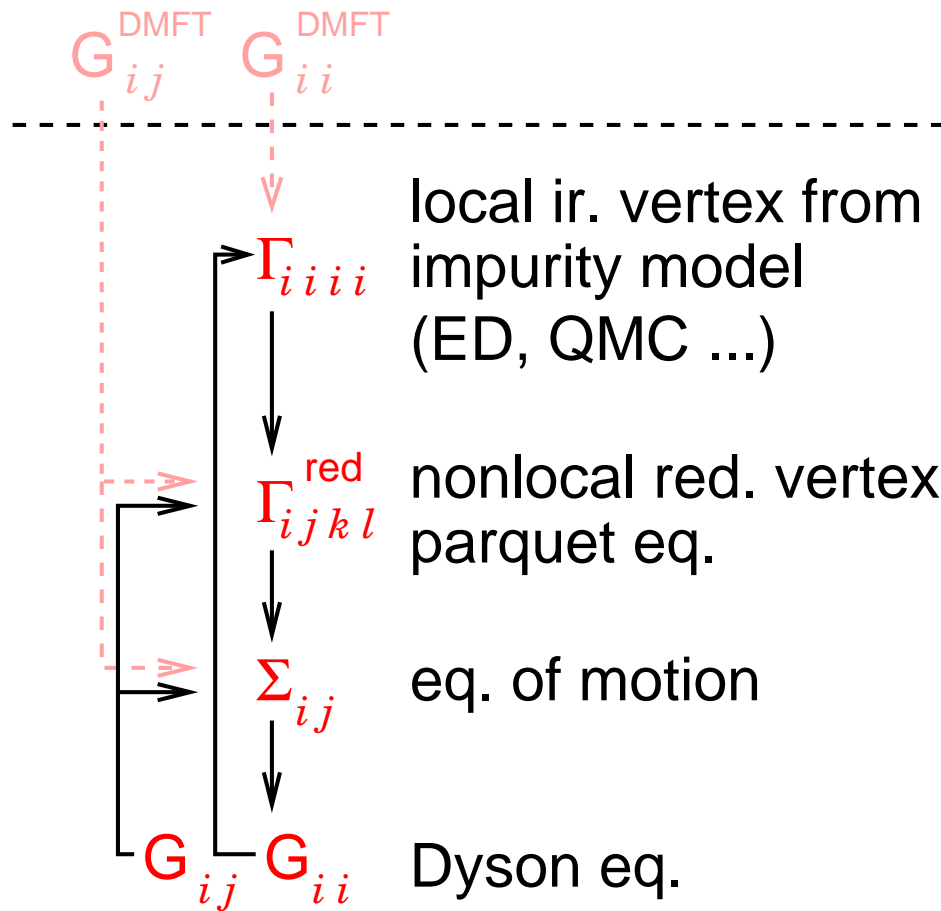
crosshatched: local irreducible vertex in spin/charge channels

$$\Gamma_{S,C}(\nu, \nu', \omega) = \chi_{0,loc}^{-1} - \chi_{S,C}^{-1}$$

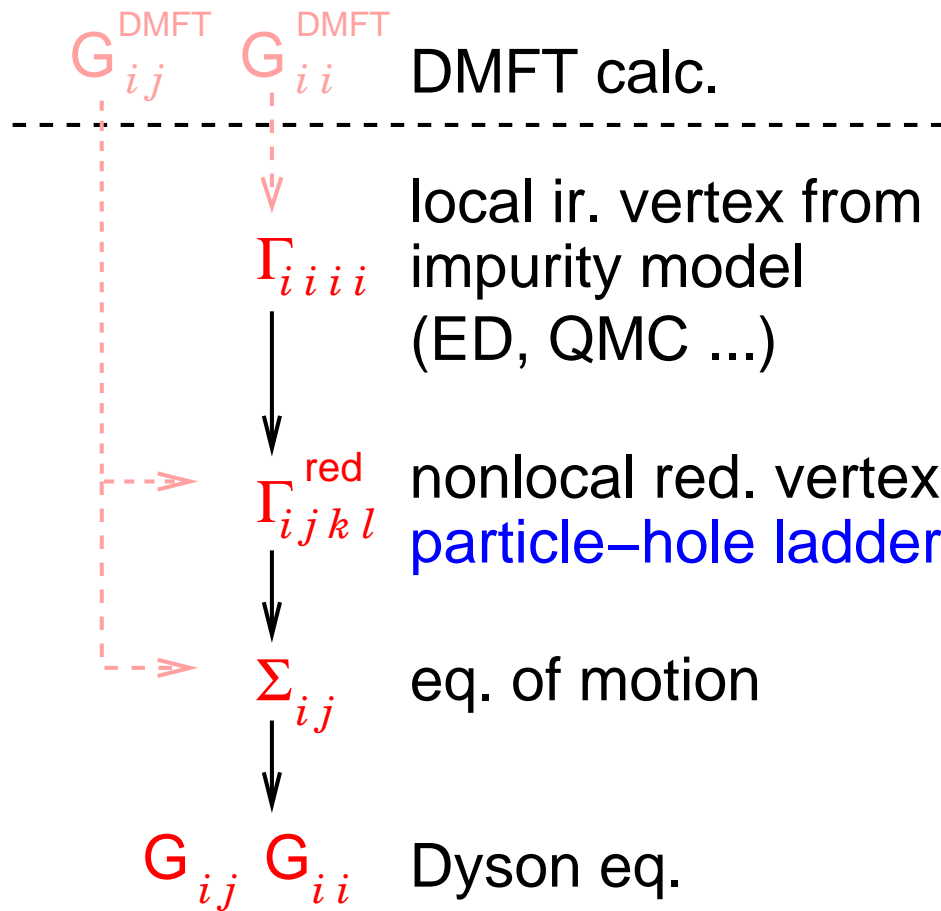
magnons, spin-fluctuations at (A)FM phase transition

$G_{ij}$  from DMFT

# D $\Gamma$ A algorithm



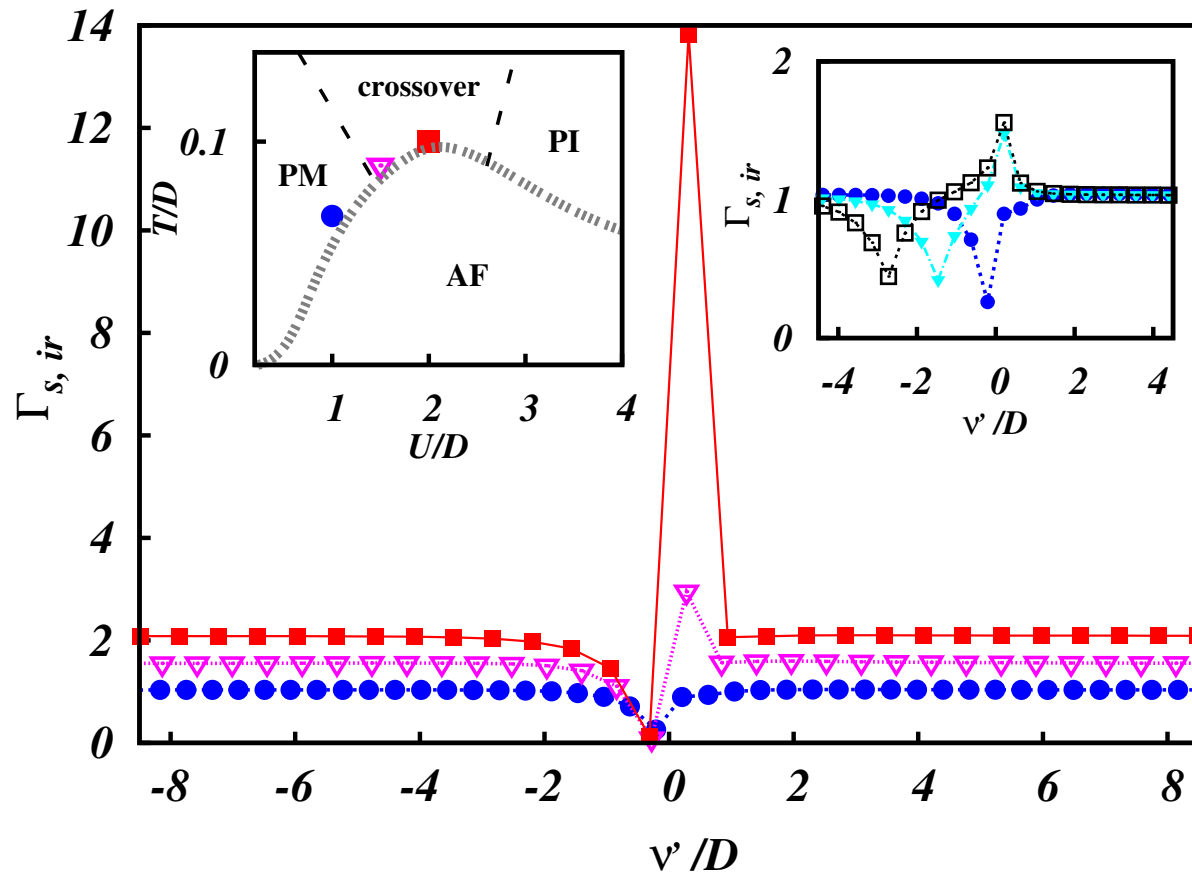
# DΓA algorithm (restriction to ph ladders)



# Results: 3D Hubbard model

$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle \sigma} c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma} + U \sum_i n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow}$$

cubic lattice, exact diagonalization as impurity solver

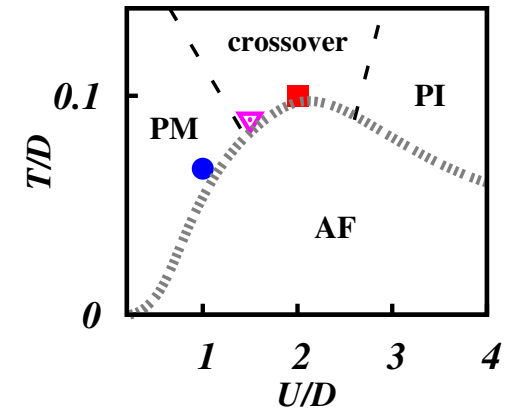


eff. bandwidth  $\equiv 2D$   
 $\omega = 0$   
 $\nu = \pi T$

$\Gamma_{s,ir}(\nu, \nu', \omega)$  strongly frequency dependent

## Results: 3D Hubbard model

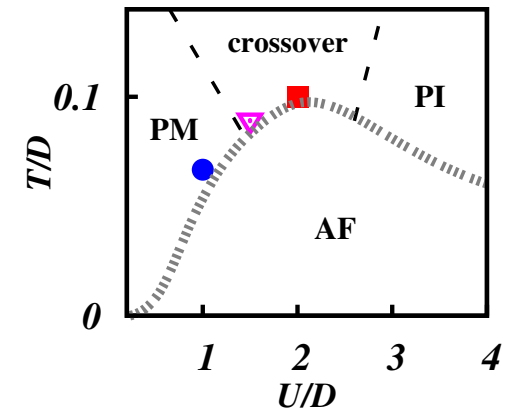
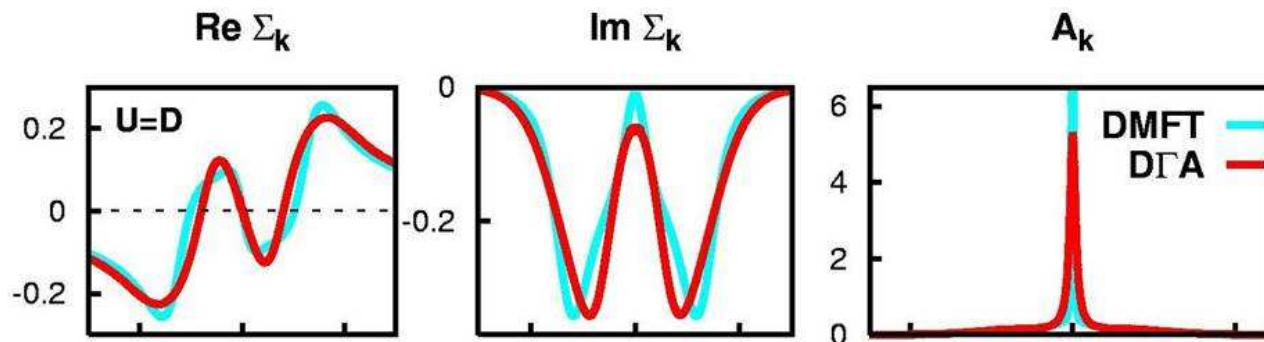
$\Sigma$  and  $A$  for  $\mathbf{k} = (\pi/2, \pi/2, \pi/2)$  (on Fermi surface)





# Results: 3D Hubbard model

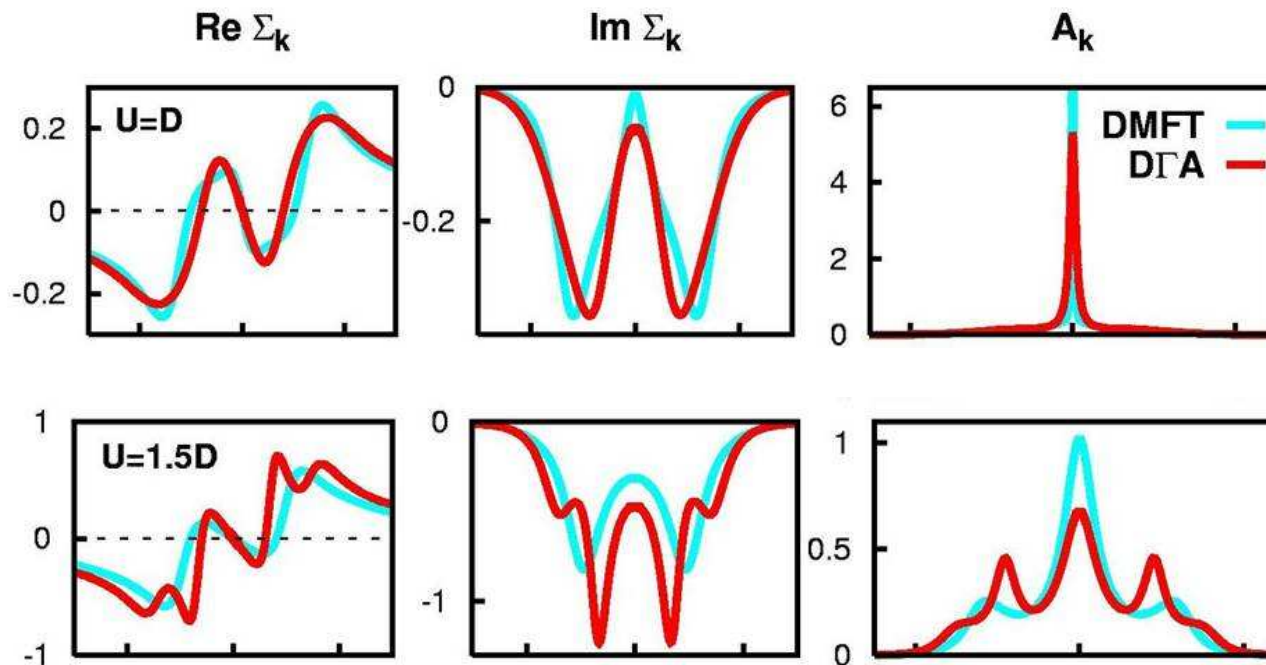
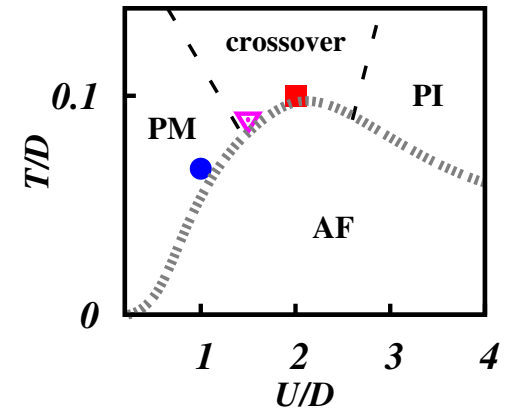
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← weak damping of QP peak

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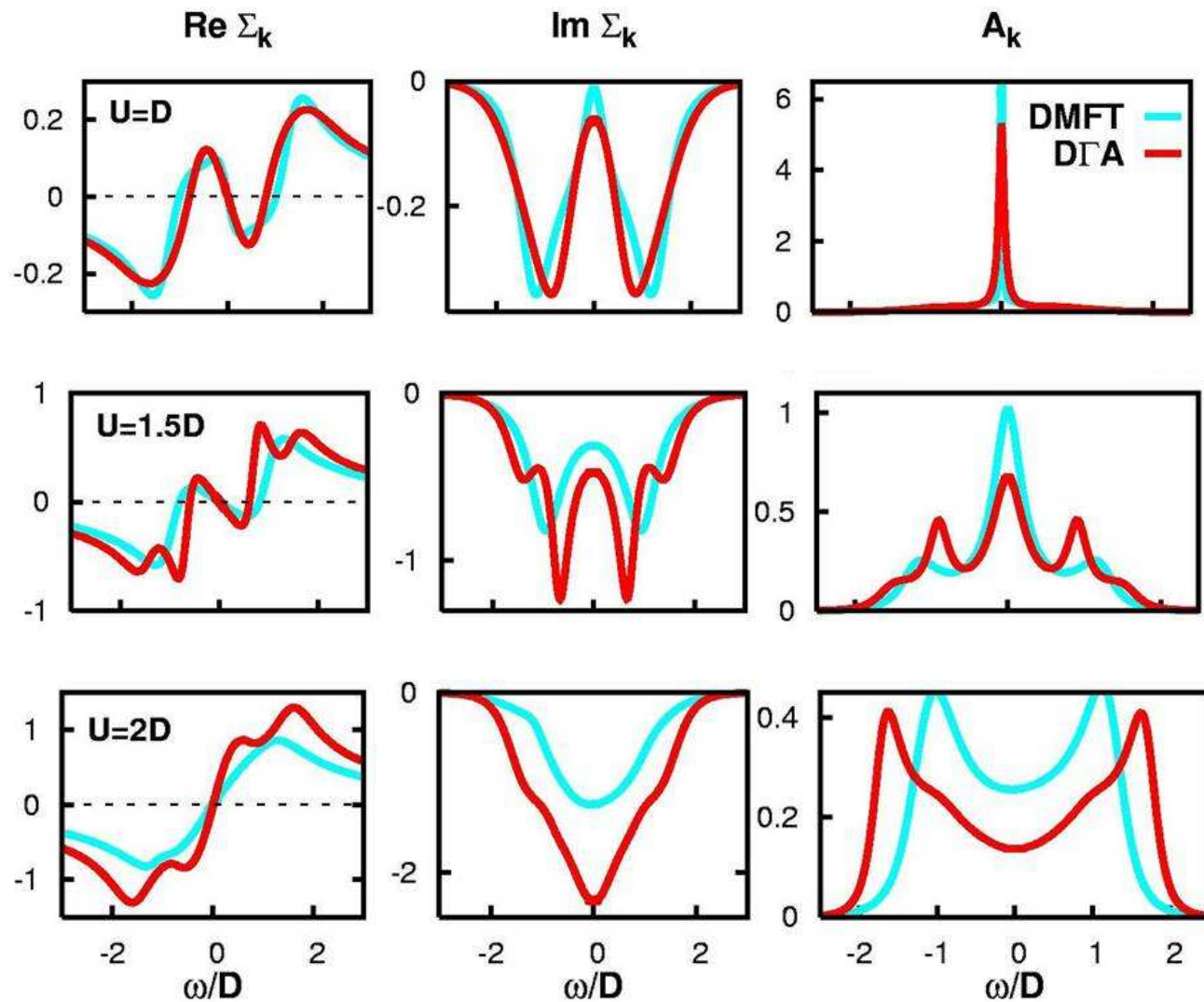
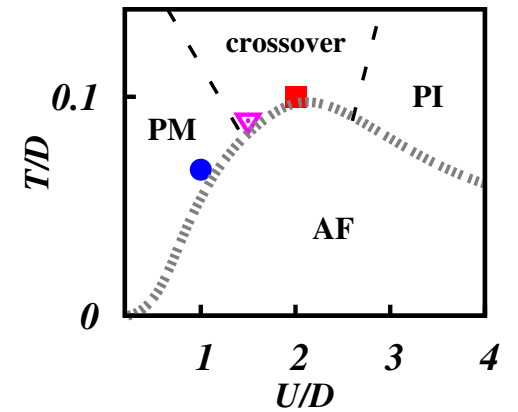


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← QP-damping strongly enhanced

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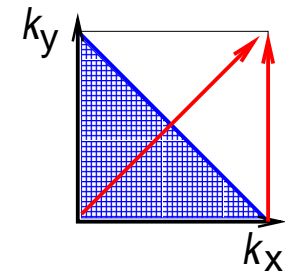


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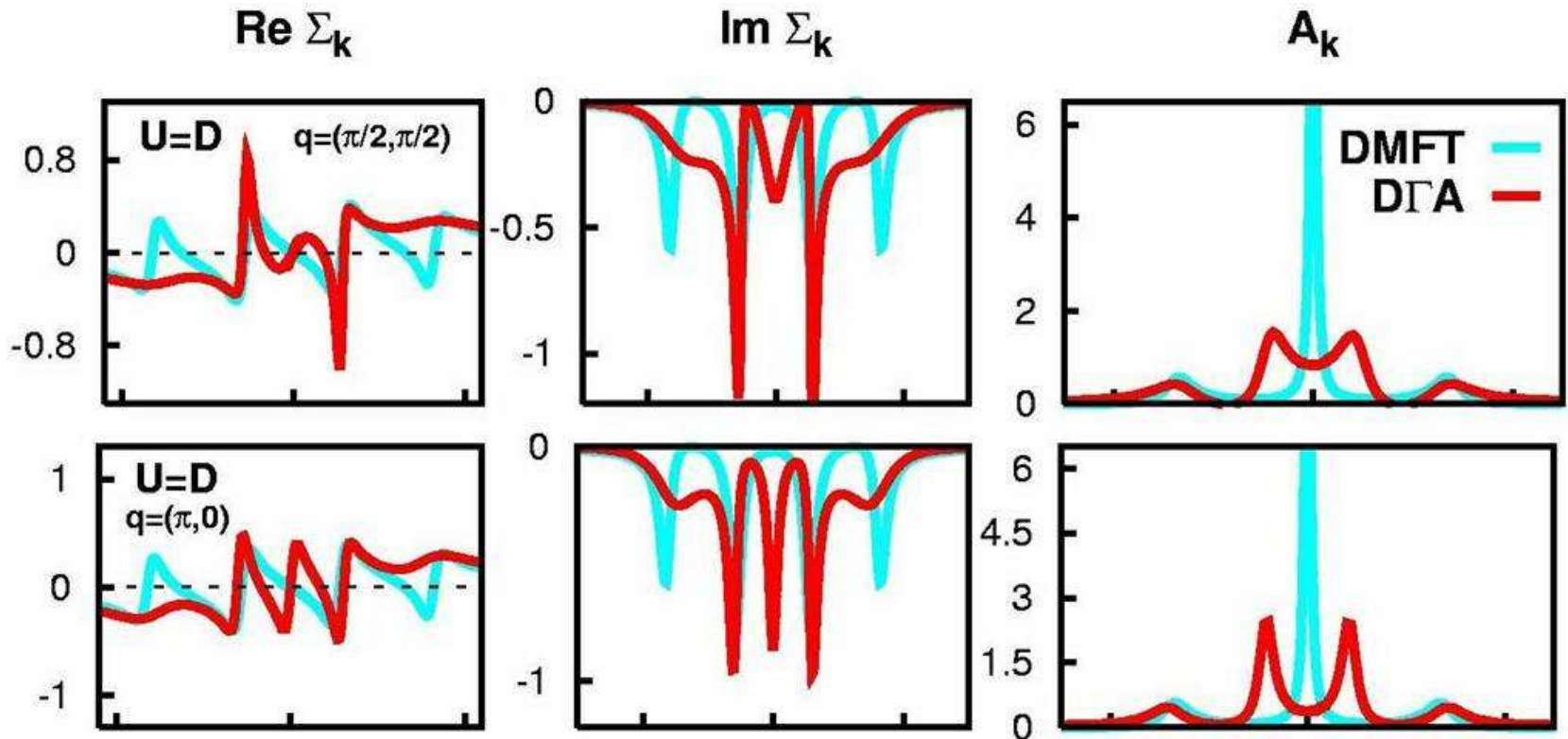
← more insulating

# Results: 2D Hubbard model (half-filling)



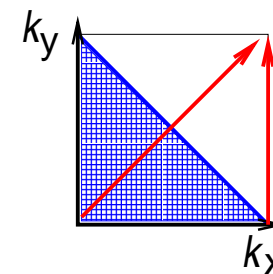
nodal  
 $\mathbf{k} = (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

anti-nodal  
 $\mathbf{k} = (\pi, 0)$

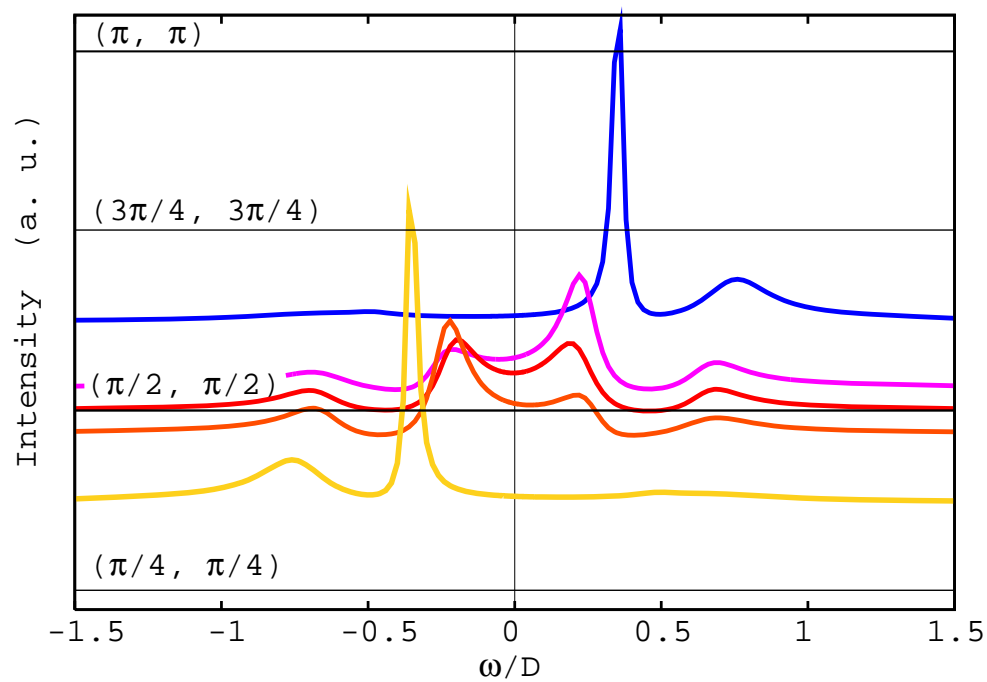


anisotropic pseudogap

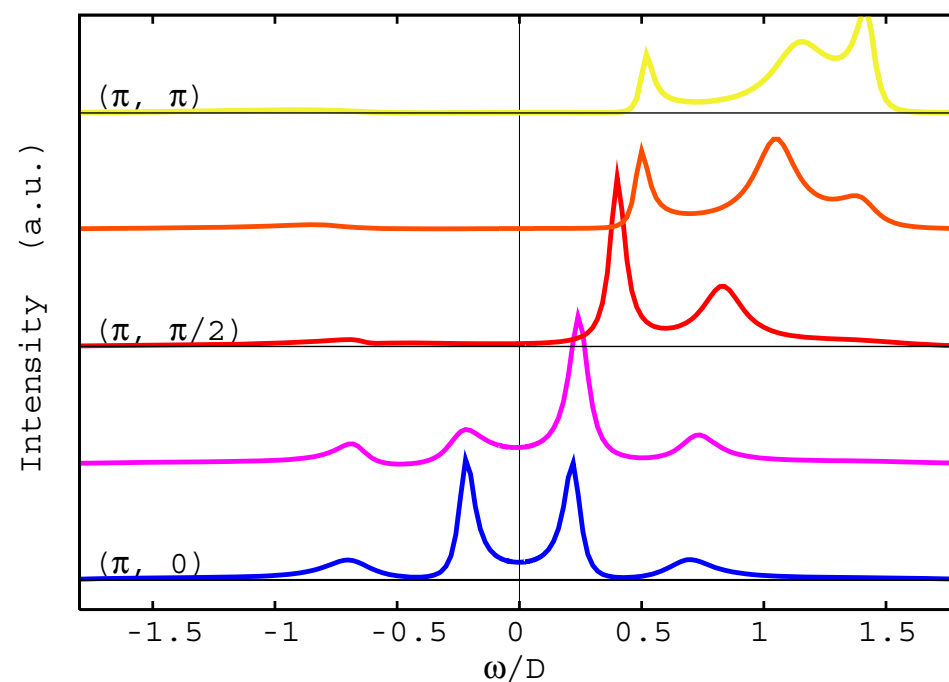
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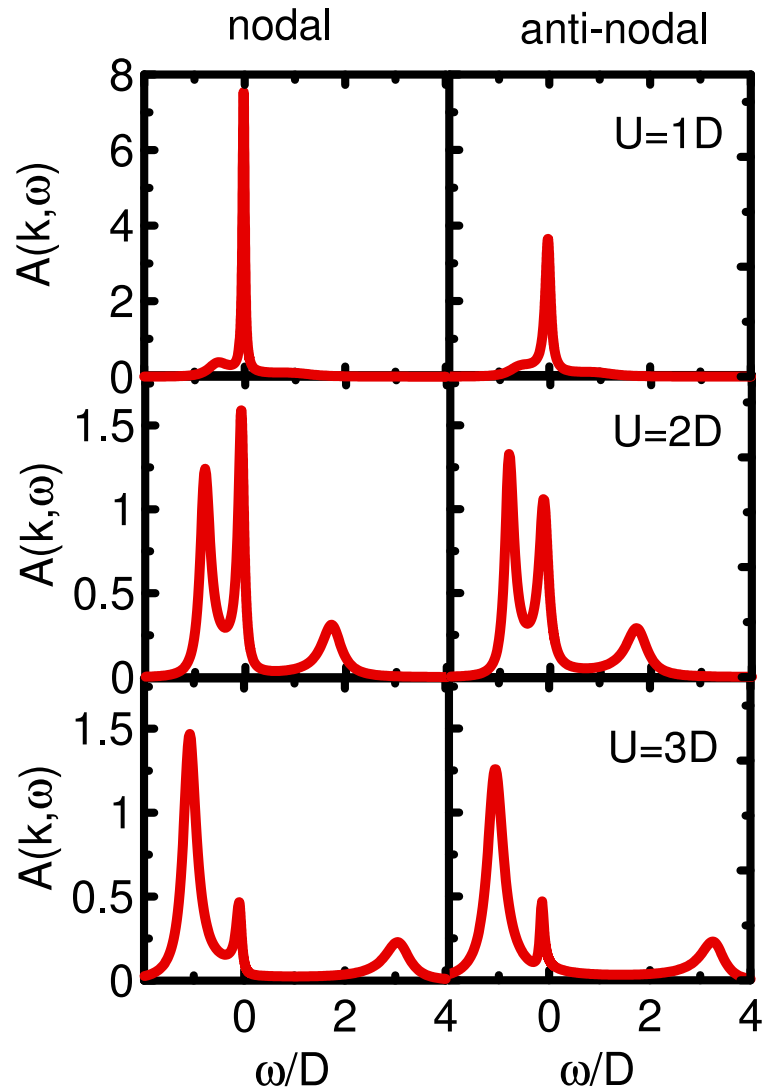
nodal



antinodal



# Results: 2D Hubbard model (off half-filling)



$$t'/t = 0.3$$

$$n = 0.8$$

$$\beta = 100/D$$

less anisotropic  
at strong coupling

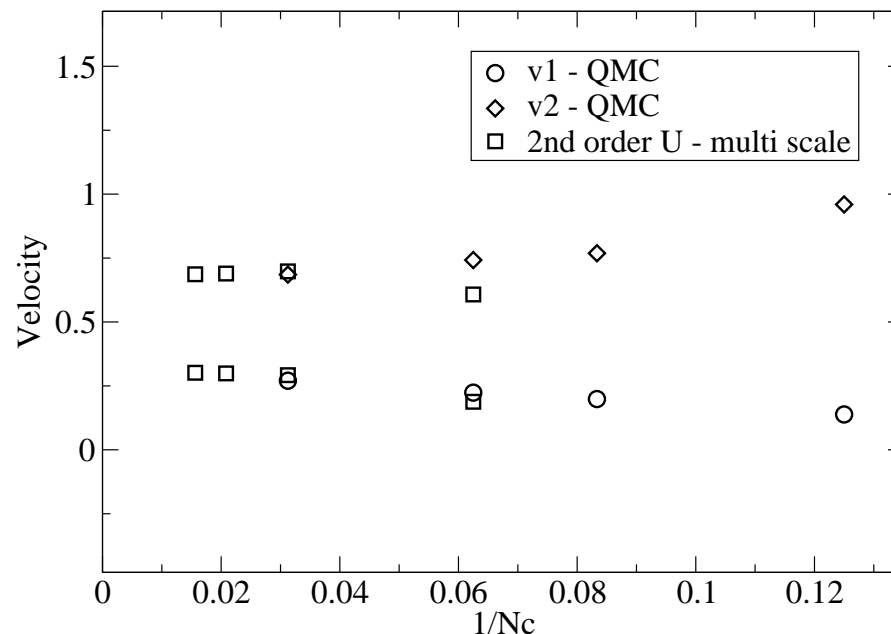
## Spin-charge separation

$$U = W = 1$$

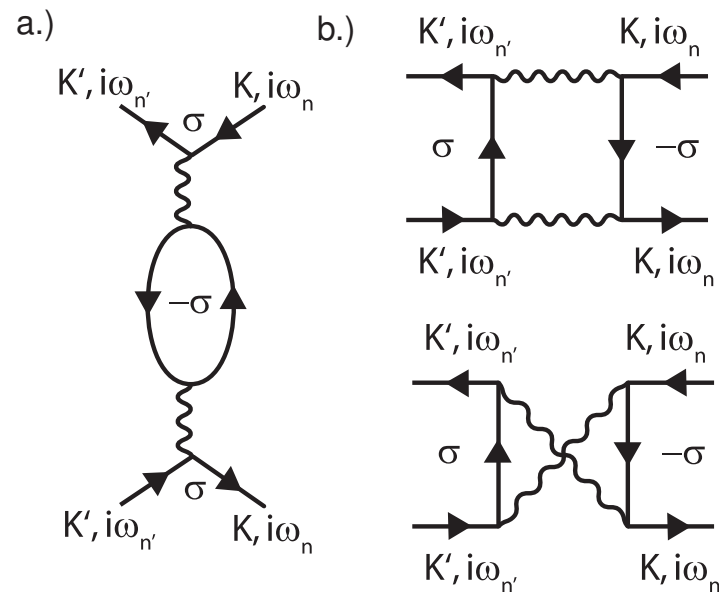
$$k = \pi/2$$

$$\beta = 31$$

$$n = 0.7$$

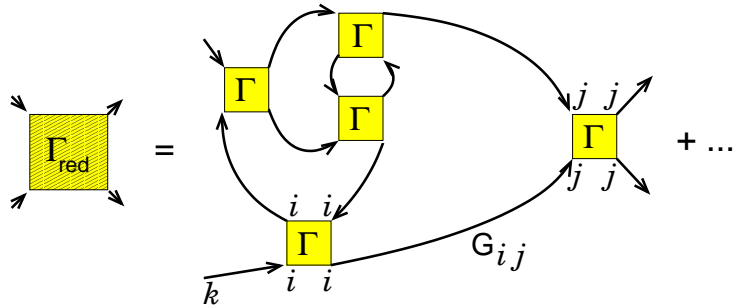


Here, only 2nd order diagrams for vertex  
 ( $q = 0, \omega = 0$ )  
 but 8-site DCA for short-range  $\Sigma$



# Conclusion

- $D\Gamma A$  assumption: **local** 2-particle irreducible  $\Gamma$



- $D\Gamma A$  can access **short-** and **long-range** correlations

- Results: **pseudogap** in 2D

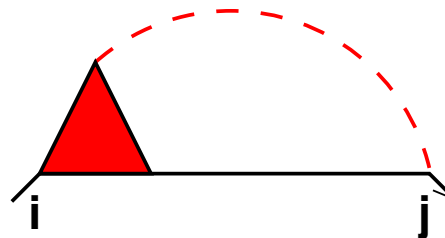
**Mott-Hubbard transition** modified by **AF fluctuations**

# Outlook

- Physics: **magnons**, interplay between **AFM** and **superconductivity**, **QCP**

- Realistic **multi-orbital** calculations possible

- *Ab initio* calculations with  $D\Gamma A$



includes DMFT, GW, and vertex corrections beyond