

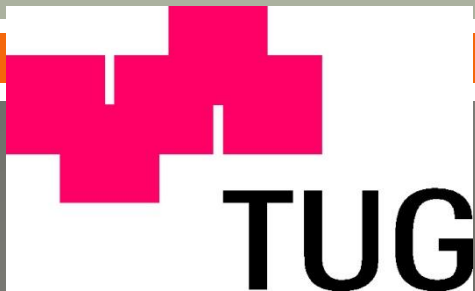


Quantum dots out of equilibrium

a non-equilibrium variational cluster approach



Martin Nuss, supervised by Wolfgang von der Linden & Enrico Arrigoni



Ustron, 14.09.2012



Agenda

1

non-equilibrium phenomena - Quantum Dots

2

non-equilibrium Variational Cluster Approach

3

results: steady - state

4

DMRG + TEBD time evolution

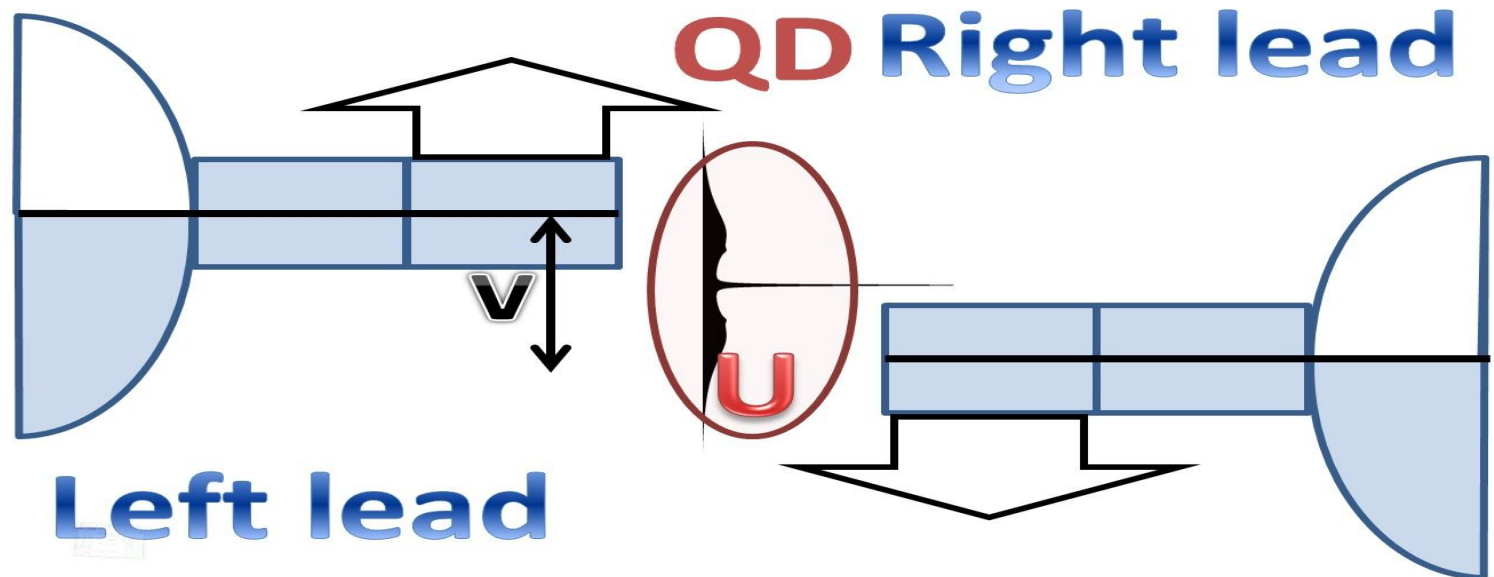
Non-equilibrium phenomena — Quantum Dots

∞ 1 ∞

Transport through a strongly correlated object

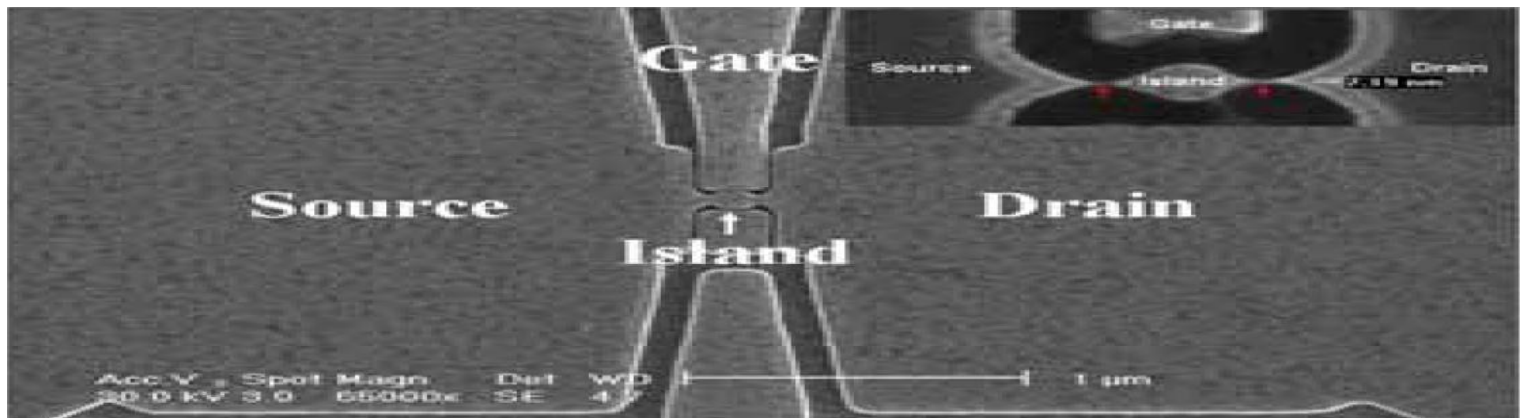
Single
Impurity
Anderson
Model

P. W. Anderson
(1961)



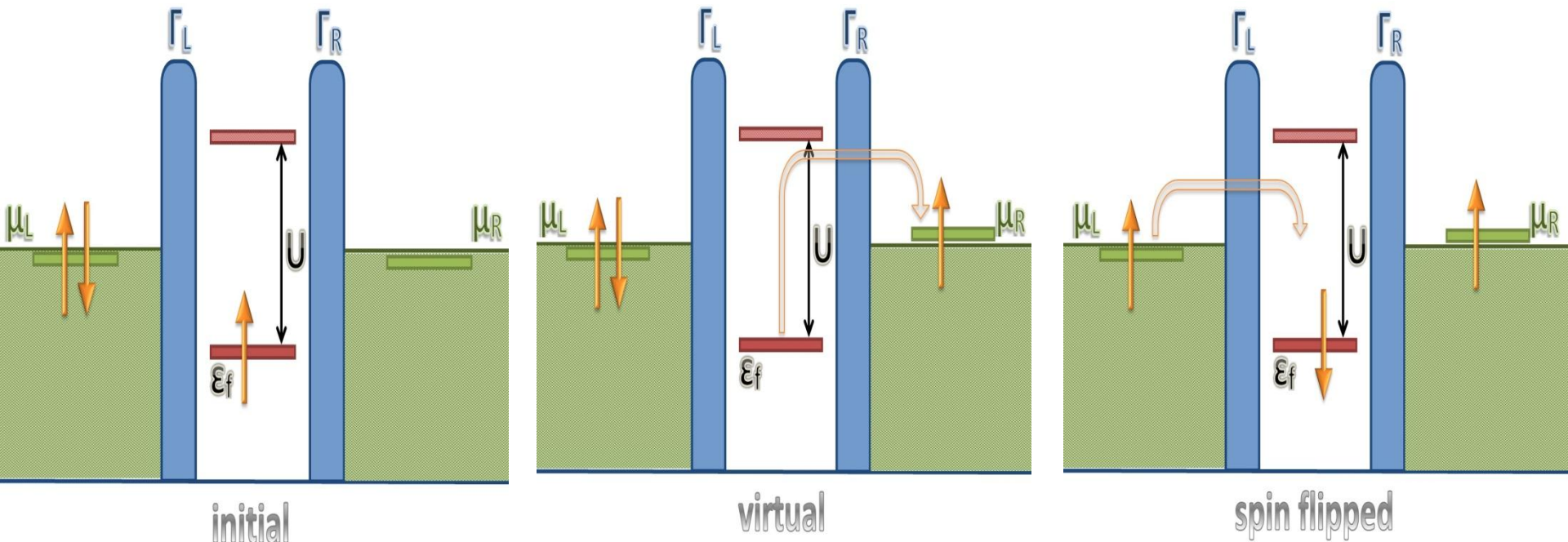
+

voltage
bias



C. S. Wu, Y. Makiuchi, C. D. Chen, ed. M. Wang (2010)

Transport through a strongly correlated object



$$\mathbf{J} = \frac{ie}{2h} \int d\epsilon \{ \text{tr} \{ [f_L(\epsilon) \Gamma^L - f_R(\epsilon) \Gamma^R] (\mathbf{G}^r - \mathbf{G}^a) \} + \text{tr} \{ (\Gamma^L - \Gamma^R) \mathbf{G}^< \} \}$$

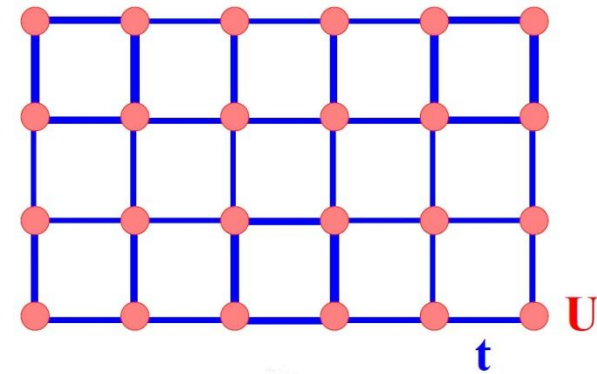
need:

single particle Green's function G in Keldysh space

Non-equilibrium Variational Cluster Approach

∞ 2 ∞

Many-Body cluster methods



given $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$

ask for $\mathbf{G}$

in general **unsolvable**



Strategy ?

1)

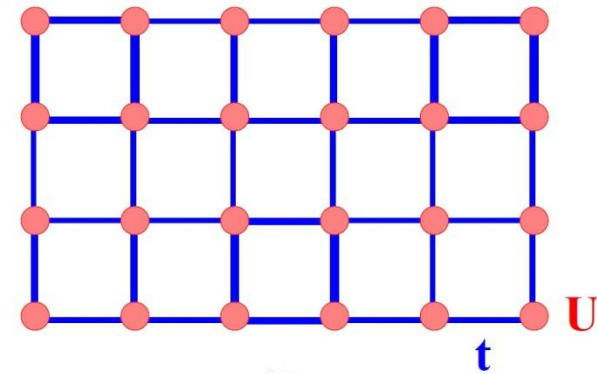
2)

3)

4)



Many-Body cluster methods



given $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$
ask for $\mathbf{G}$

in general **unsolvable**



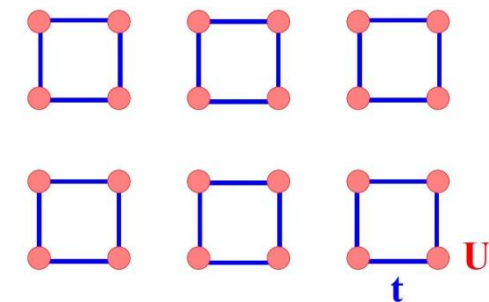
Strategy ?

1) **CUT**

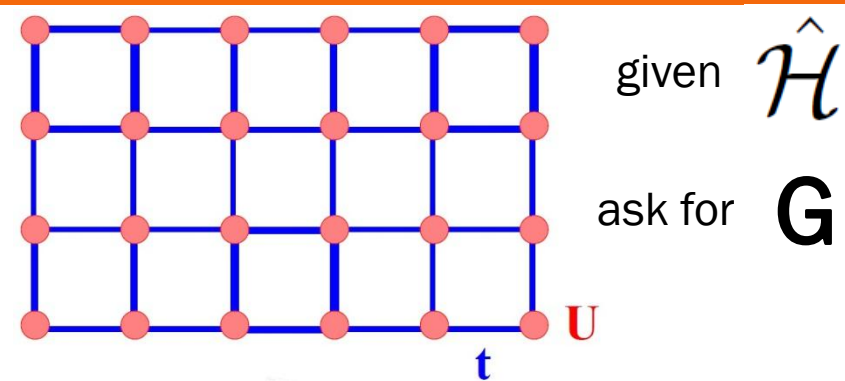
2)

3)

4)



Many-Body cluster methods



in general **unsolvable**



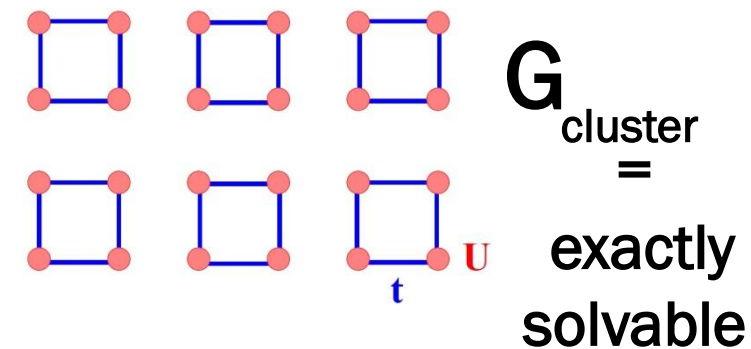
Strategy ?

1) **CUT**

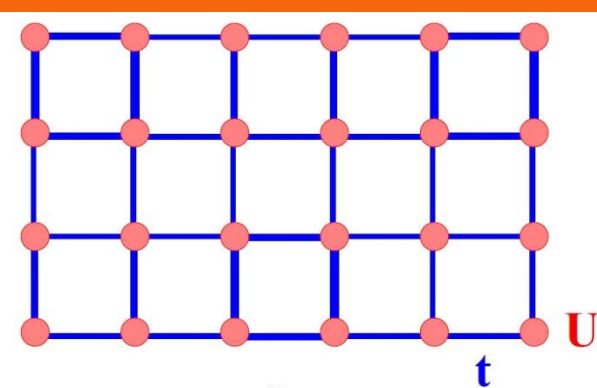
2) **SOLVE**

3)

4)



Many-Body cluster methods



given $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$

ask for $\mathbf{G}$

1) **CUT**

2) **SOLVE**

3) **GLUE**

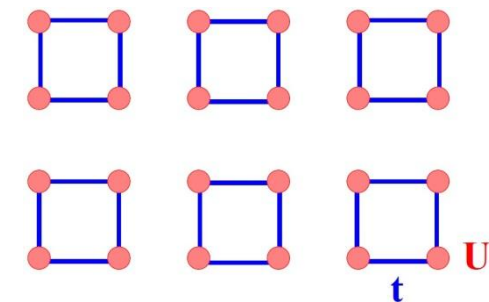
- Cluster Perturbation Theory (CPT)**

C. Gros, R. Valenti (1993)

D. Sénéchal, D. Perez, M. Pioro-Ladrière (2000)

first order strong coupling perturbation theory

$$\Sigma = \sum_{\text{cluster}}$$

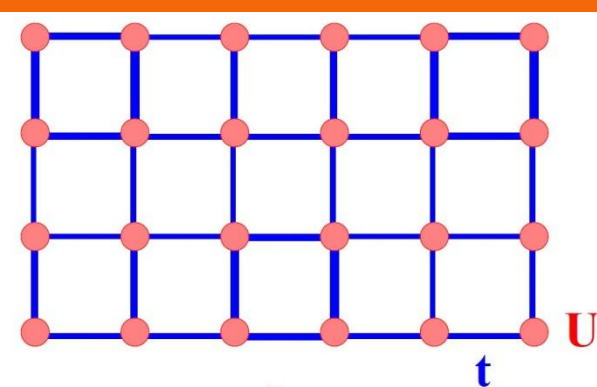


$\mathbf{G}_{\text{cluster}}$
=
exactly
solvable

$$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{G}_{\text{cluster}}^{-1} - \mathbf{T}$$



Many-Body cluster methods



given $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$

ask for $\mathbf{G}$

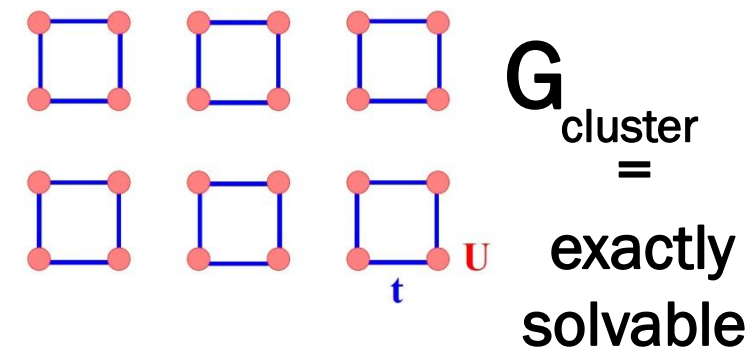
- **Cluster Perturbation Theory (CPT)**
C. Gros, R. Valenti (1993)
D. Sénéchal, D. Perez, M. Pioro-Ladrière (2000)
- **Variational Cluster Approach (VCA)**
M. Potthoff, M. Aichhorn, C. Dahnken (2003)
- Cellular Dynamical Mean-Field Theory (CDMFT)
- Dynamical Cluster Approximation (DCA)

1) **CUT**

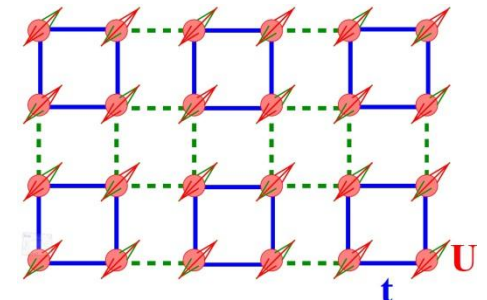
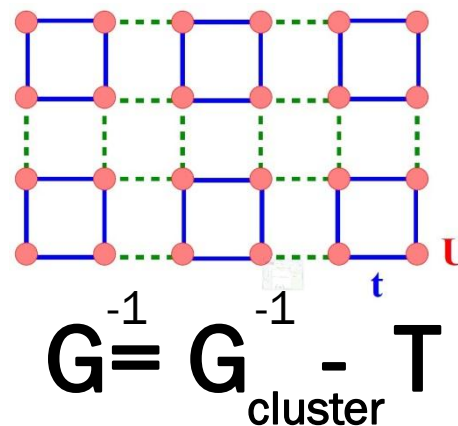
2) **SOLVE**

3) **GLUE**

4) **ADD FIELDS**



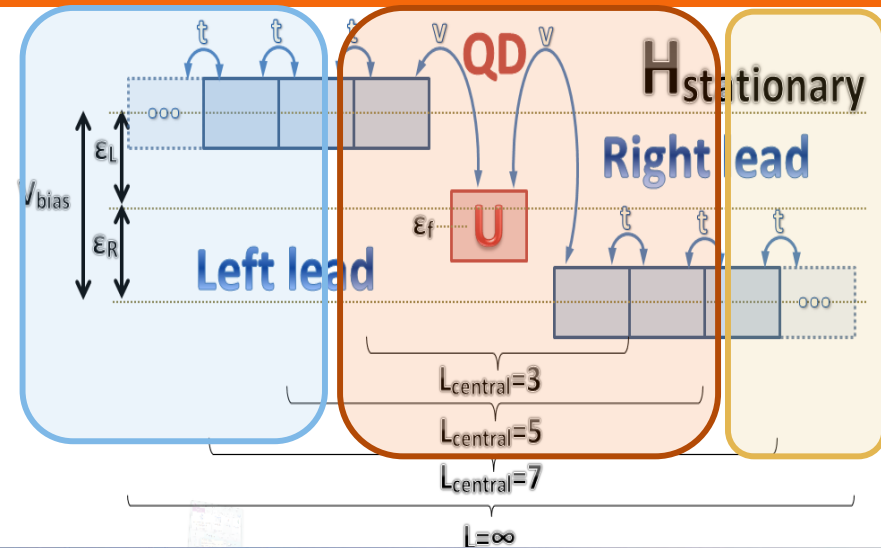
M. Potthoff (2003)



$$\Sigma = \sum_{\text{cluster}} (\mathbf{x})$$

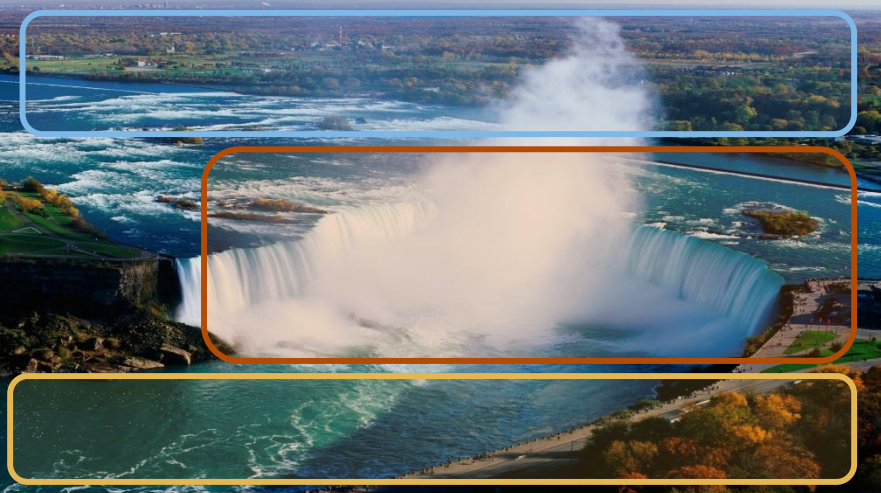
+ Variational principle to fix $\mathbf{x}$: Self-energy Functional Approach 11

Non-equilibrium Variational Cluster Approach



$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \hat{h} + \theta(\tau - \tau_0) \mathcal{T}$$

$\tau < \tau_0$ 3 decoupled systems: $\hat{h}$



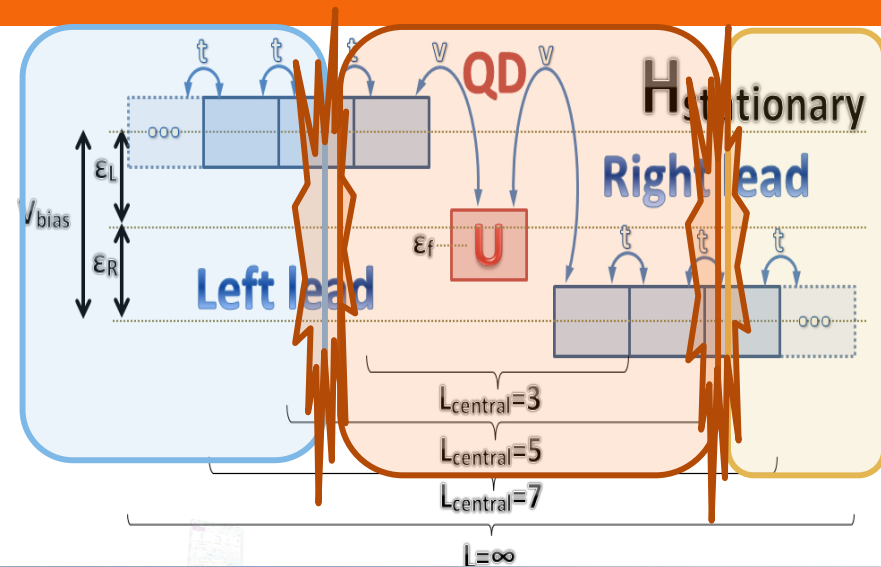
CPT time evolution

M. Balzer, M. Potthoff (2011)

VCA steady-state

M. Knap, W. von der Linden, E. Arrigoni (2011)

Non-equilibrium Variational Cluster Approach



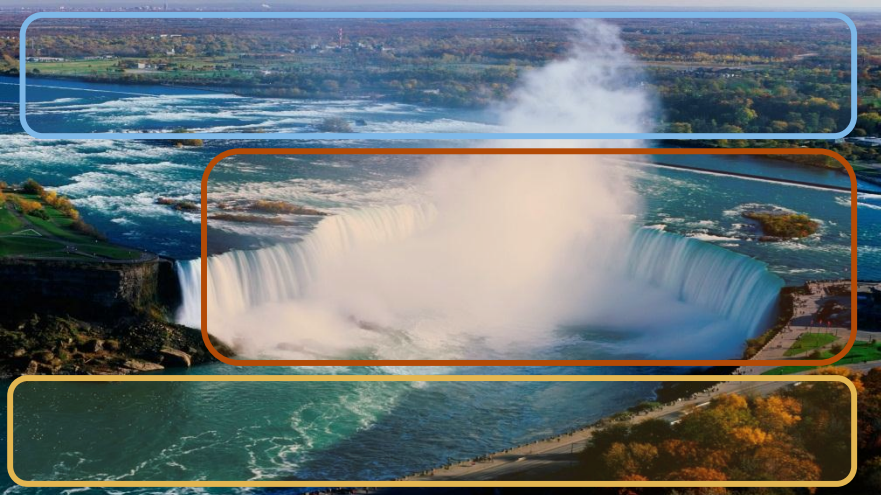
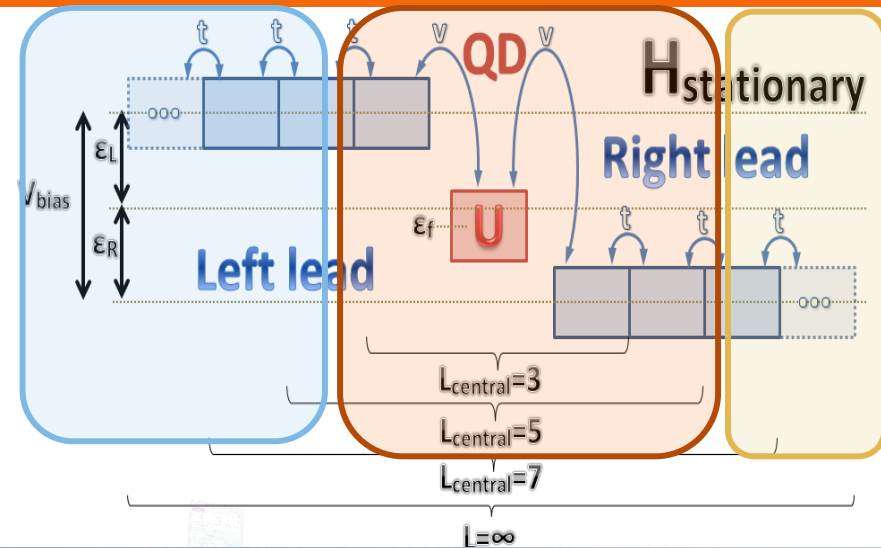
$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \hat{h} + \theta(\tau - \tau_0) \text{ T}$$

$\tau < \tau_0$ 3 decoupled systems: $\hat{h}$

@ τ_0 cpl. T switched on



Non-equilibrium Variational Cluster Approach



$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \hat{h} + \theta(\tau - \tau_0) \text{ [switch]}$$

$\tau < \tau_0$ 3 decoupled systems: $\hat{h}$

@ τ_0 cpl. [switch] switched on

$\tau \rightarrow \infty$ steady state $\tau - \tau' \rightarrow \omega$

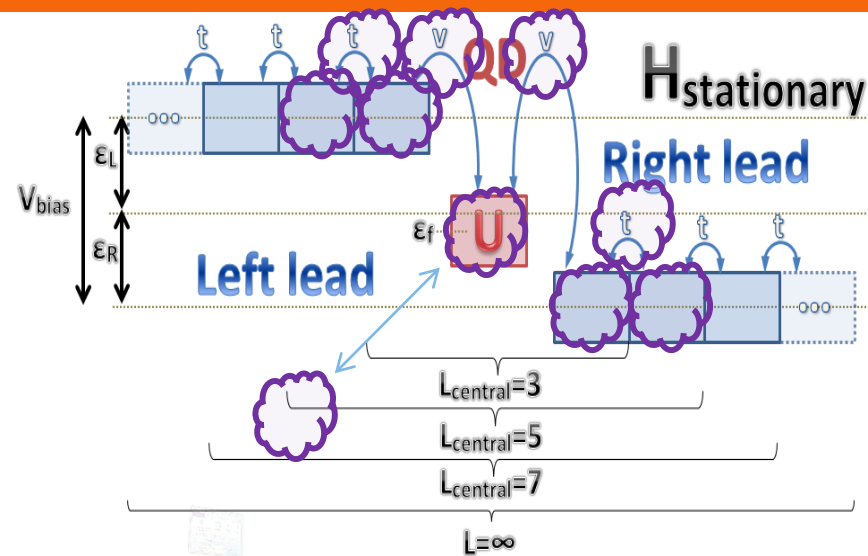
Keldysh

$$\tilde{G}(\omega) = \begin{pmatrix} G^R(\omega) & G^K(\omega, \mu) \\ 0 & G^A(\omega) \end{pmatrix}$$

CPT

$$\tilde{G}^{-1} = \tilde{g}^{-1} - \tilde{T}$$

Non-equilibrium Variational Cluster Approach



non unique decomposition

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \hat{h} + \theta(\tau - \tau_0) \mathsf{T}$$

CPT approximation

$$\Sigma_{\hat{\mathcal{H}}} \stackrel{!}{=} \Sigma_{\hat{h}}$$

optimize initial state: VCA

$$\tau < \tau_0: \hat{h} \mapsto \hat{h} + \sum_i x_i \hat{\Delta}_i$$

flexible self-energy $\Sigma(x)$

$$\tau > \tau_0: \mathsf{T} \mapsto \mathsf{T} - \sum_i x_i \hat{\Delta}_i$$

variational principle

$$\langle \hat{\Delta}_i \rangle_{\text{initial-state}} \stackrel{!}{=} \langle \hat{\Delta}_i \rangle_{\text{steady-state}}$$

Non-equilibrium Variational Cluster Approach

$$\tau < \tau_0: \hat{h} \mapsto \hat{h} + \sum_i x_i \hat{\Delta}_i$$

$$\tau > \tau_0: \mathbb{T} \mapsto \mathbb{T} - \sum_i x_i \hat{\Delta}_i$$

$$\langle \hat{\Delta}_i \rangle_{\text{initial-state}} \stackrel{!}{=} \langle \hat{\Delta}_i \rangle_{\text{steady-state}} = \text{self-consistent feedback}$$



$\approx$



initial reference system

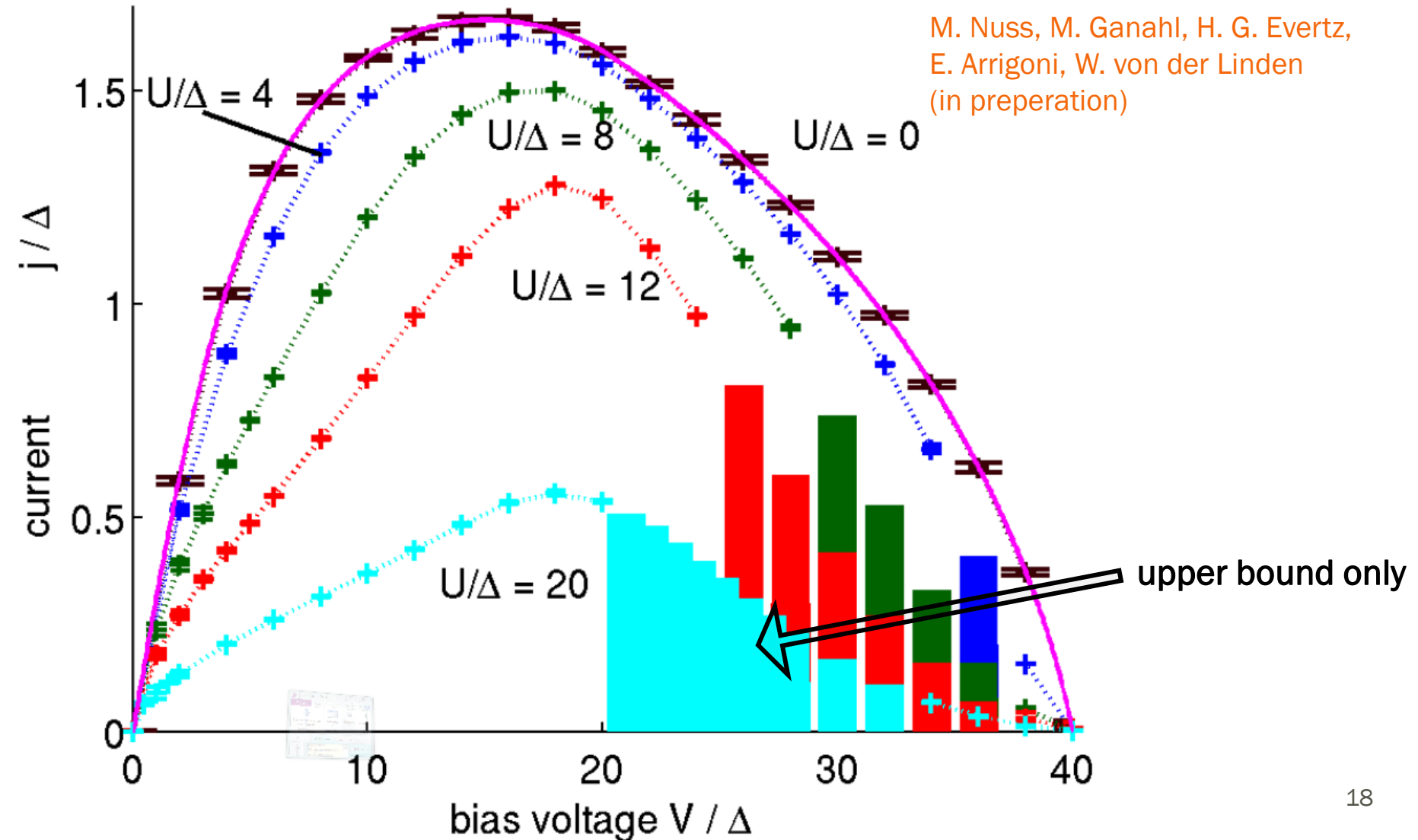
as similar as possible to

the steady-state system

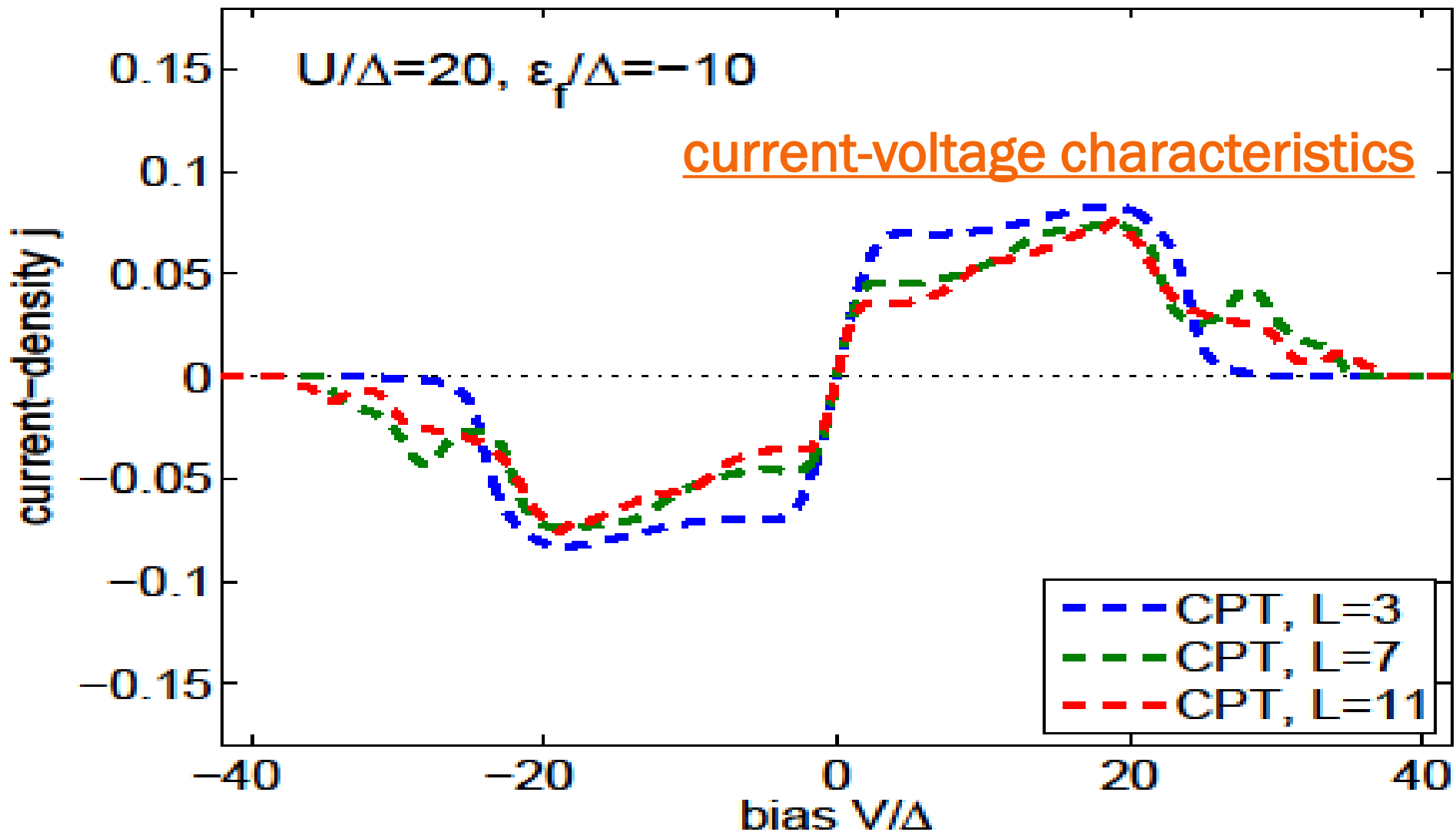
Steady-state properties of a quantum dot

∞ 3 ∞

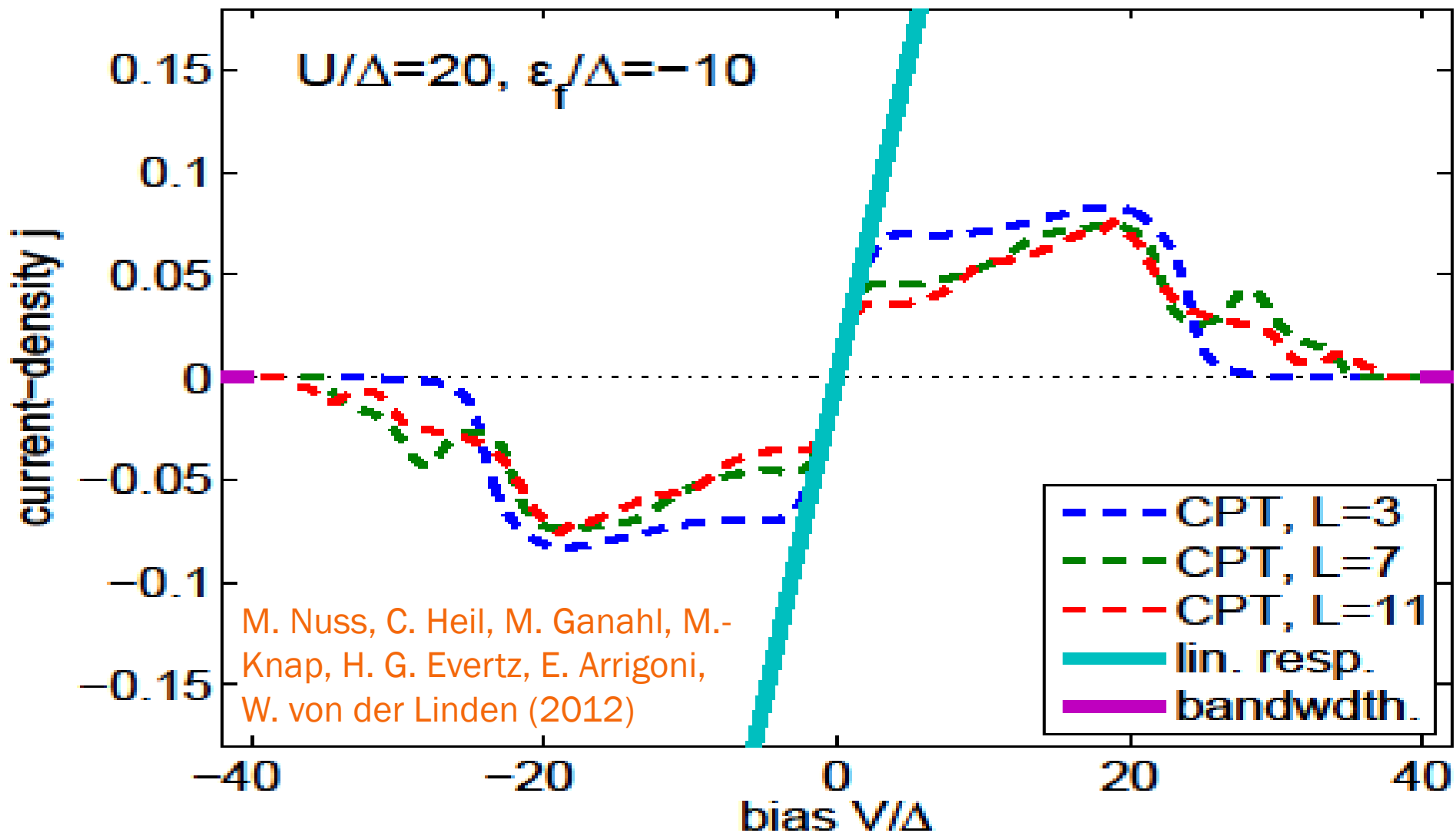
DMRG+TEBD current-voltage characteristics



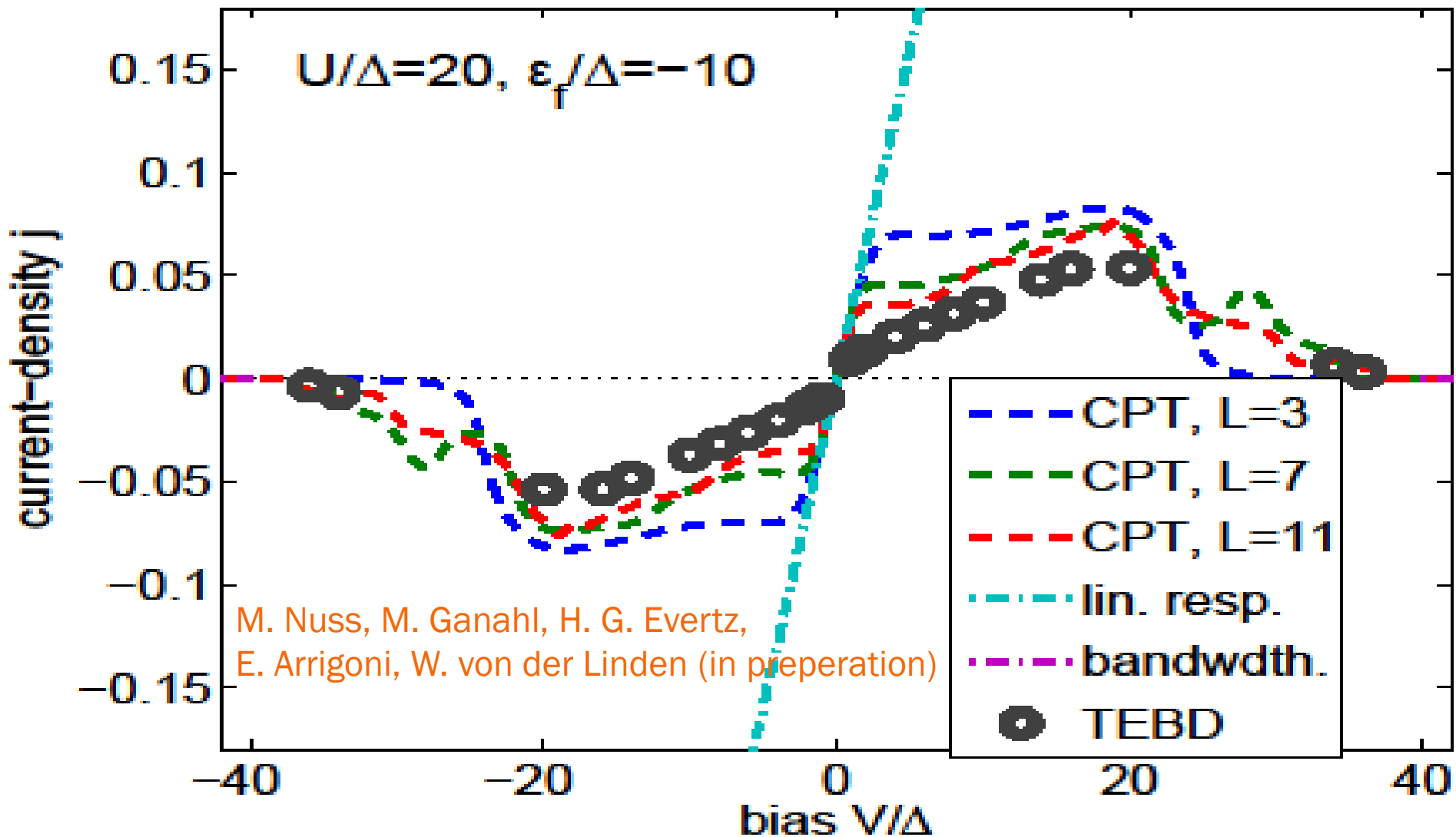
non-equilibrium CPT



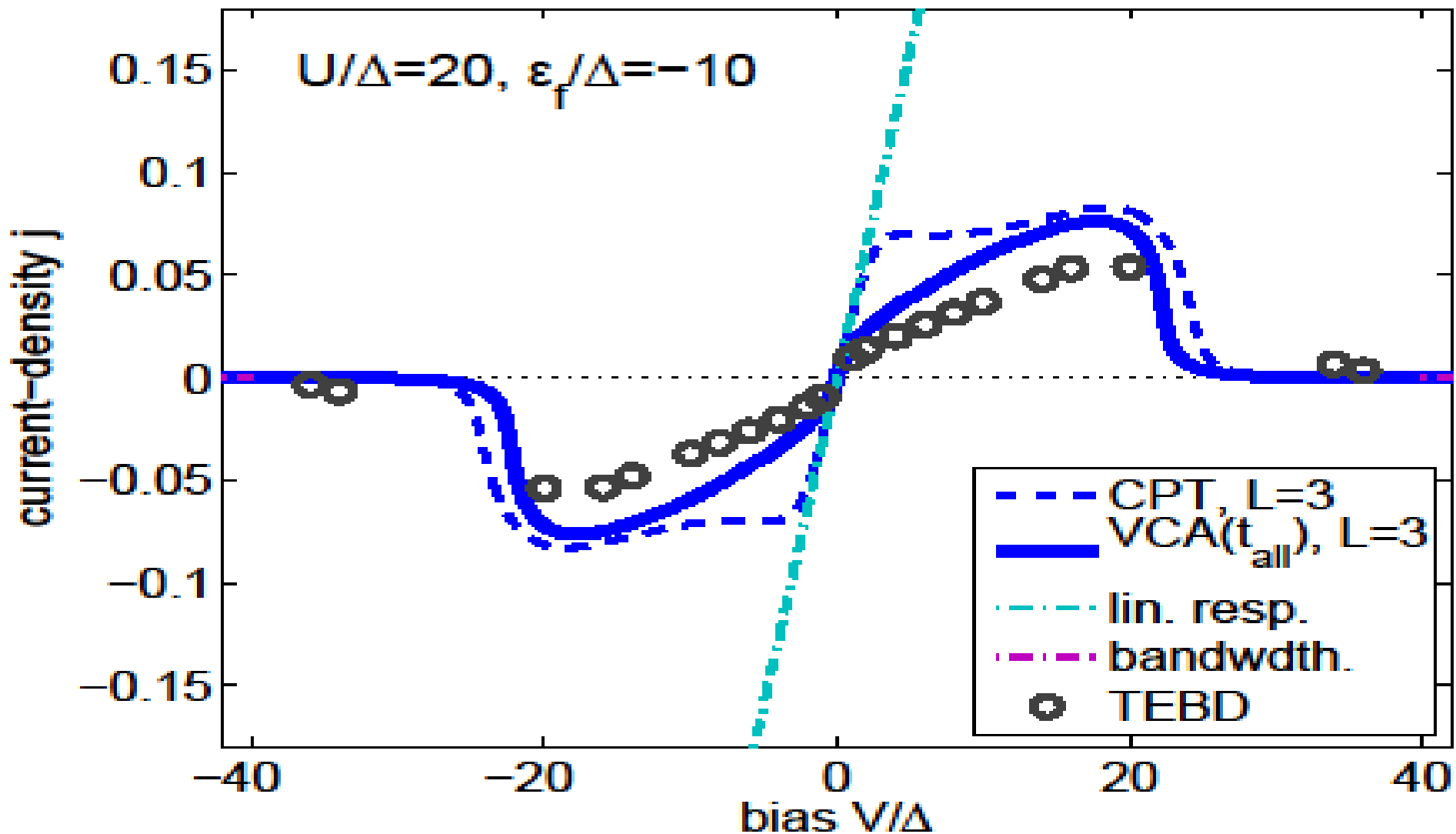
exact limits



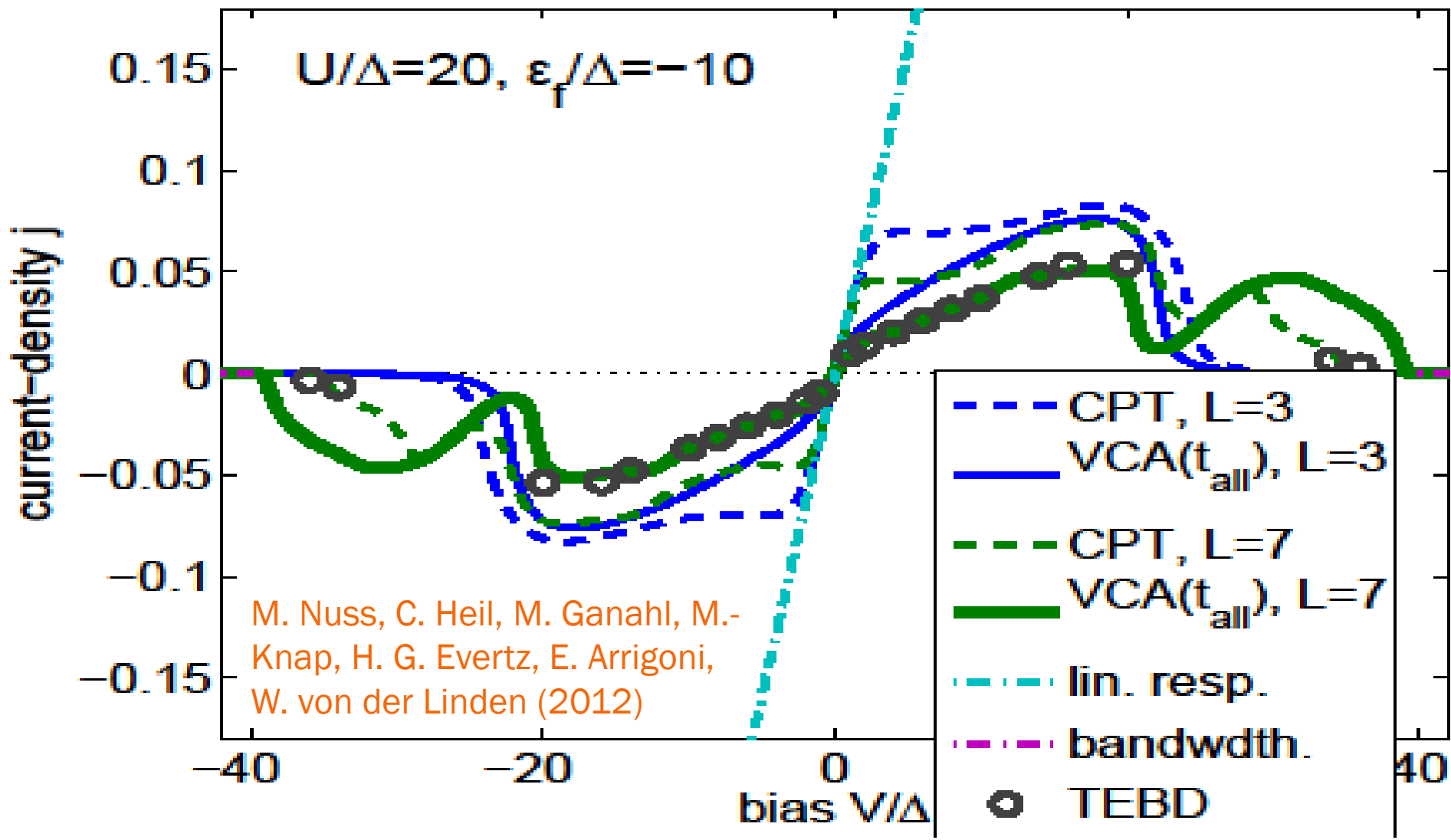
quasi-exact DMRG+TEBD



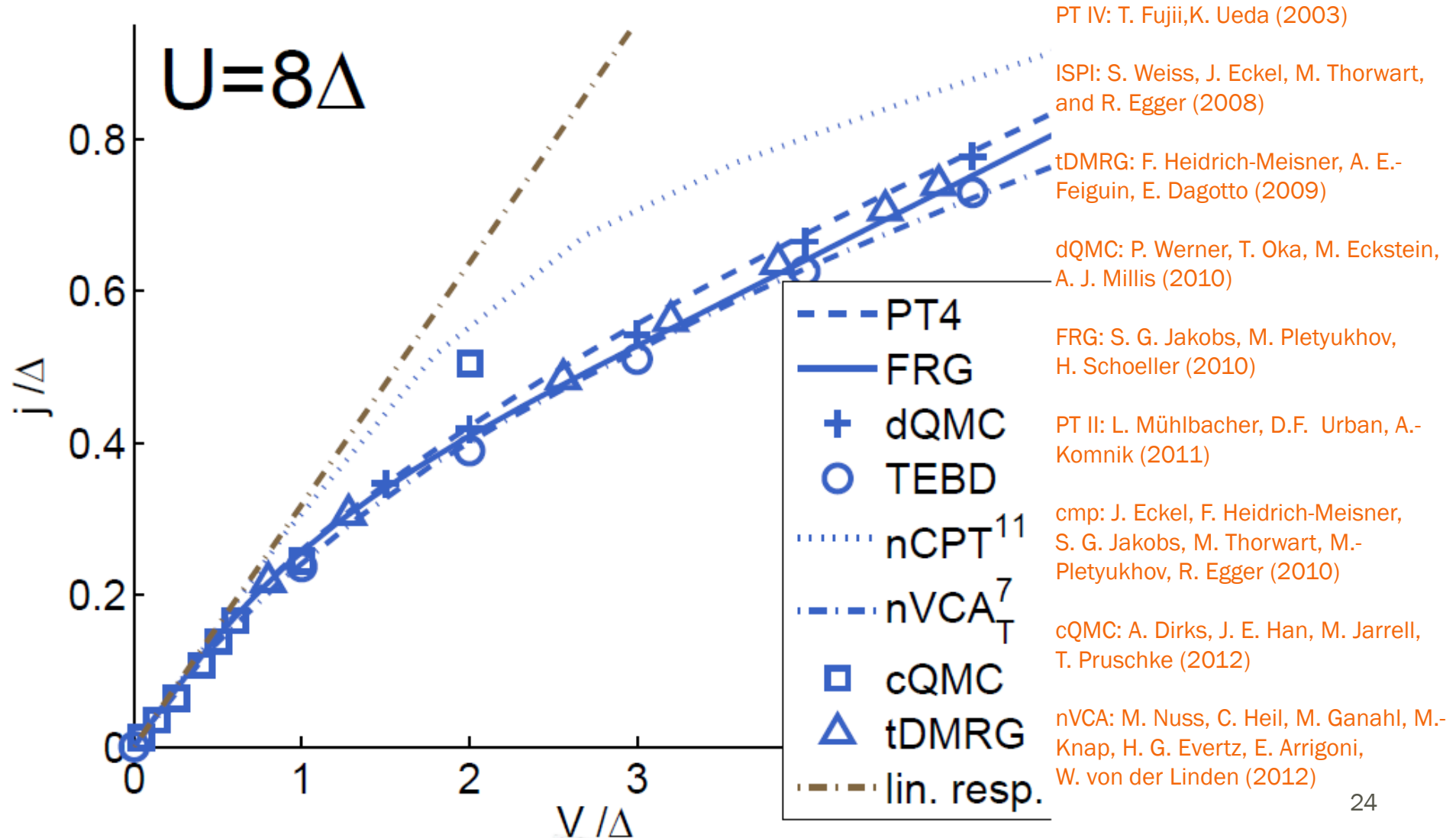
non-equilibrium VCA



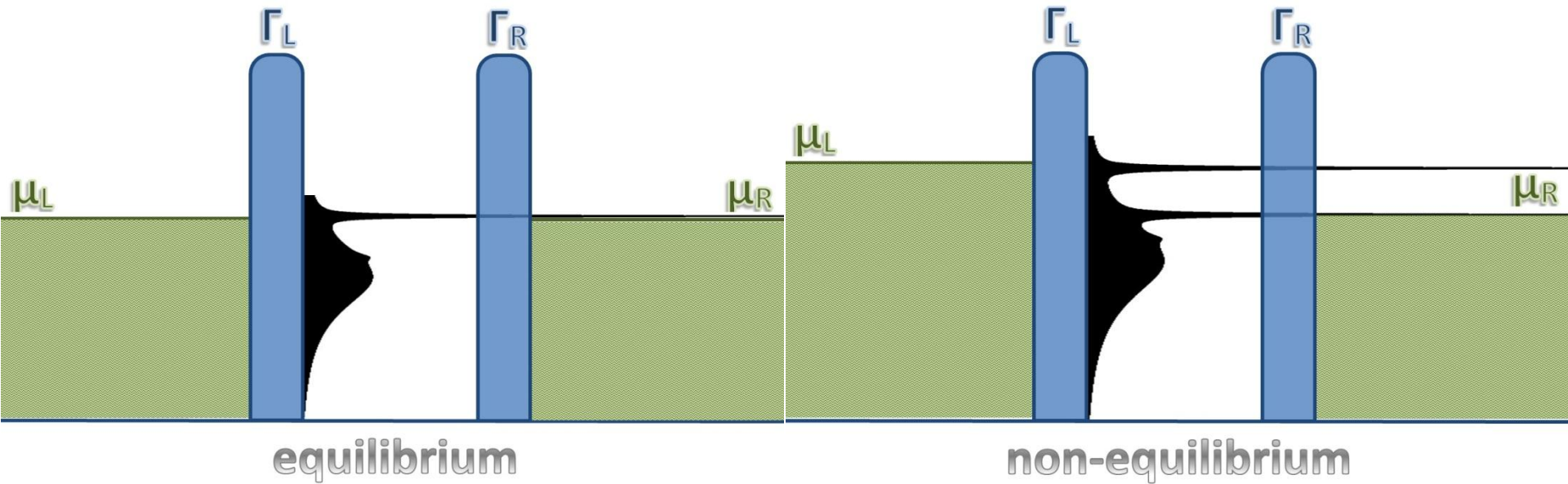
non-equilibrium VCA



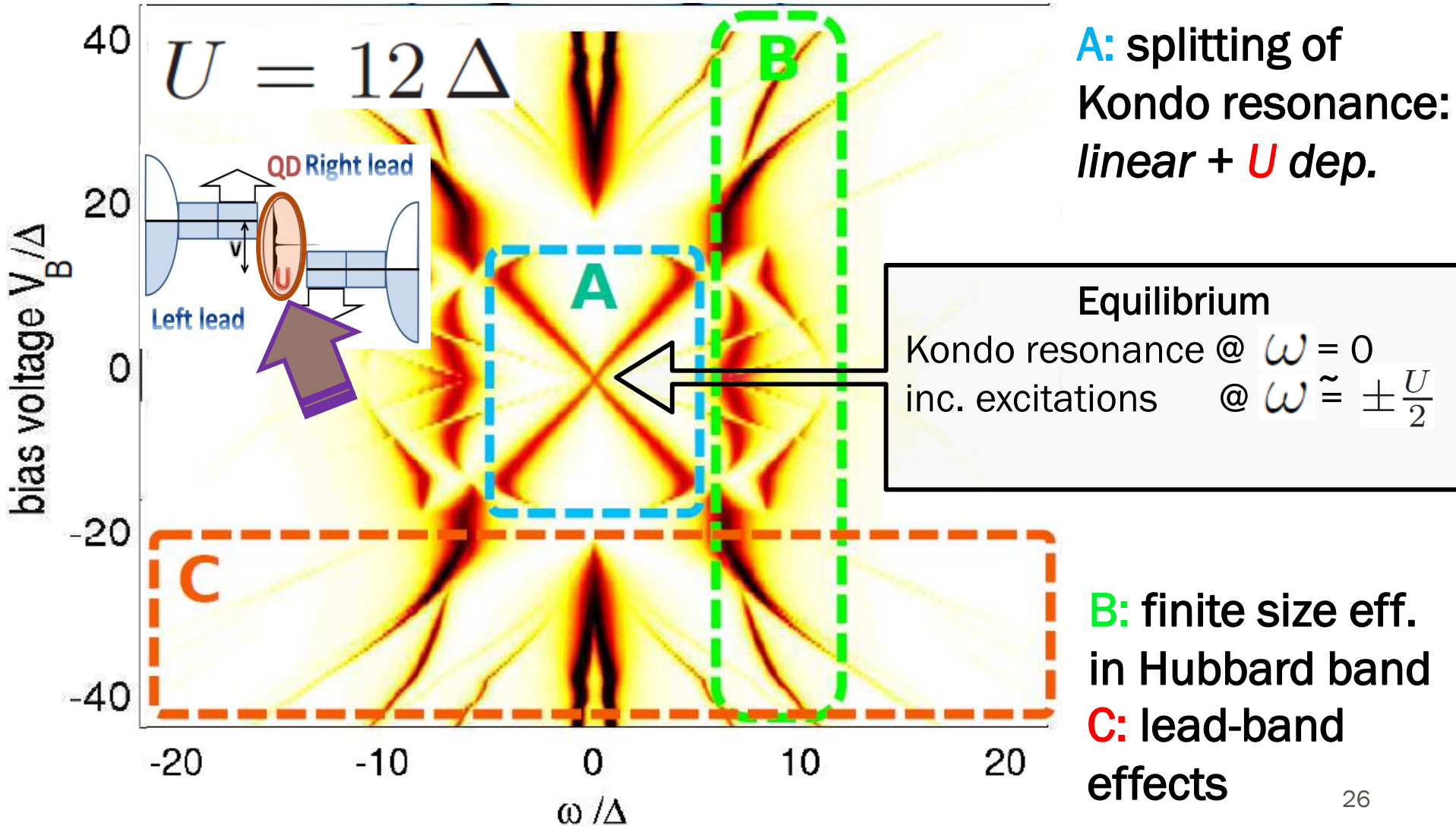
comparison in low bias regime



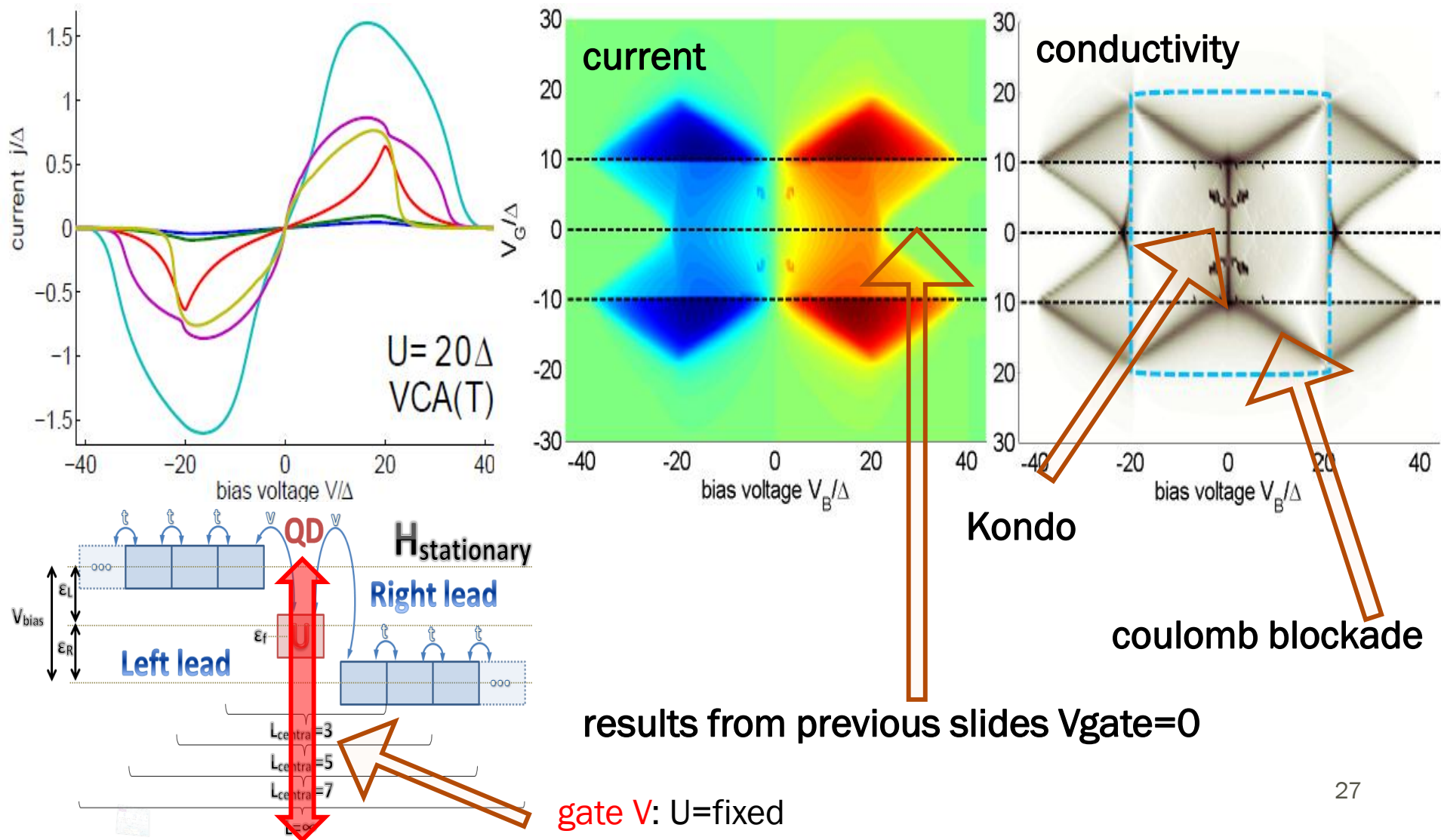
non-equilibrium local density of states



non-equilibrium local density of states



applying a gate voltage



Conclusions + Outlook

∞ steady-state: Quantum dot

- good current density up to intermediate U
- agrees with TEBD benchmark
- linear U dep. splitting of Kondo resonance
- Kondo regime + Coulomb blockade
- nVCA $\gg$ nCPT: variational feedback crucial

∞ non-equilibrium Variational Cluster Approach

- applicable to any fermionic bosonic lattice hamiltonian
- benchmark on SIAM good
- more complex models, interactions
- realistic materials: combine with ab-initio



Christoph Heil

Prof. Wolfgang von der Linden



Michael Knap

Prof. Enrico Arrigoni



Martin Nuss

non-equilibrium group at



Prof. Hans Gerd Evertz



Martin Ganahl

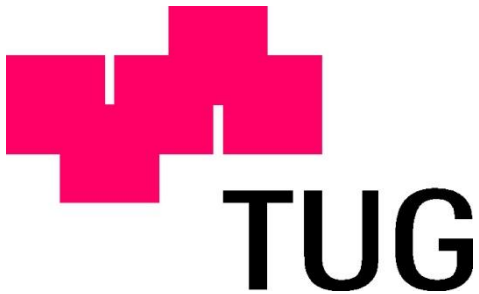


17.07.2012



Thank you!

maybe some day:



martin.nuss@student.tugraz.at

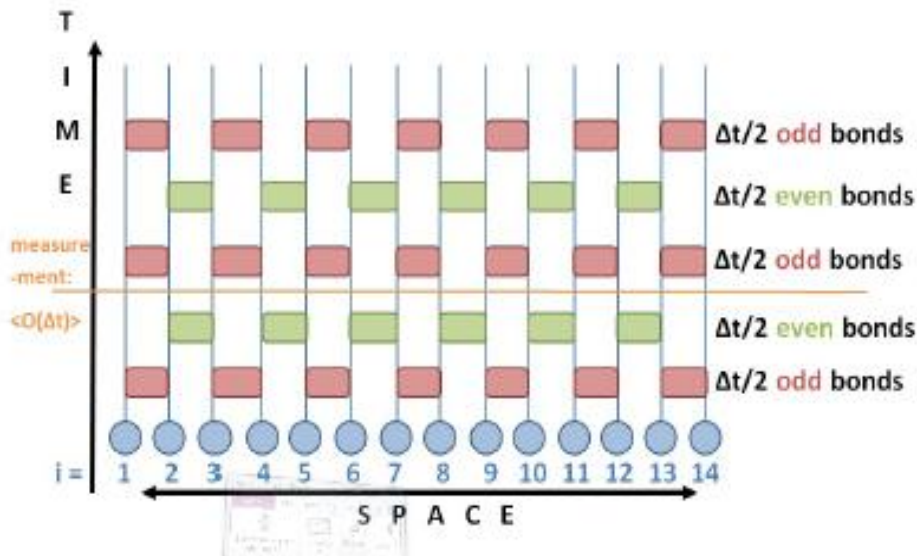
itp^{cp}

Time evolution after a quench of a quantum dot

∞ 4 ∞

Real time evolution with matrix product states

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\Psi\rangle &= \sum_{\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_L\}} c_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_L} |s_1, s_2, \dots, s_L\rangle \\
 &= \sum_{\{s_1, \dots, s_L\}} \sum_{\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_L\}} A_{\alpha_1}^{[1]s_1} A_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}^{[2]s_2} \dots A_{\alpha_{L-2} \alpha_{L-1}}^{[L-1]s_{L-1}} A_{\alpha_{L-1}}^{[L]s_L} |s_1, \dots, s_L\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$



1

S. R. White (1993)

$$\text{DMRG}(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(t_0)) \Rightarrow |\Psi\rangle_0$$

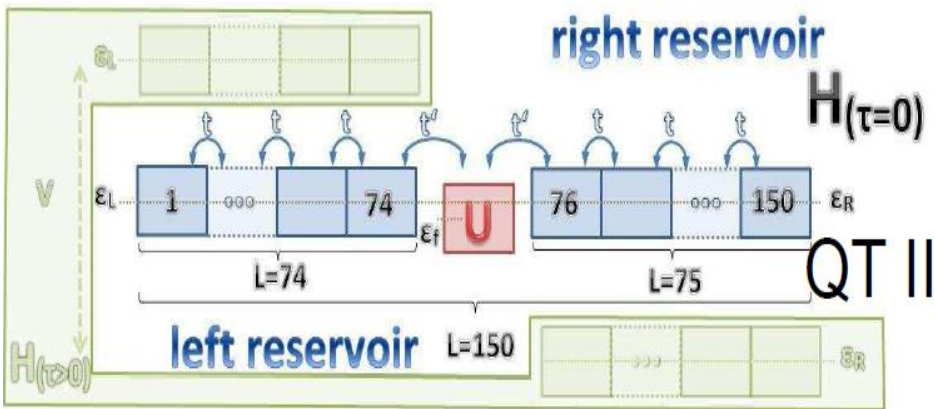
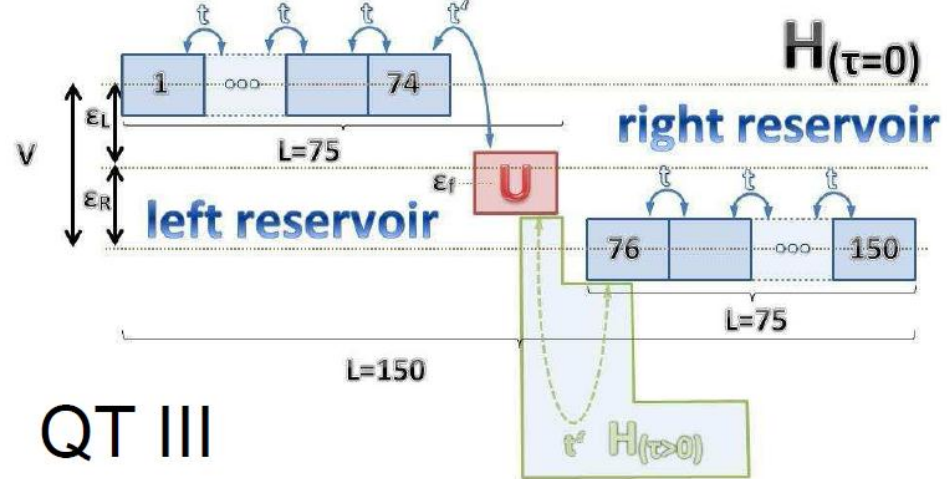
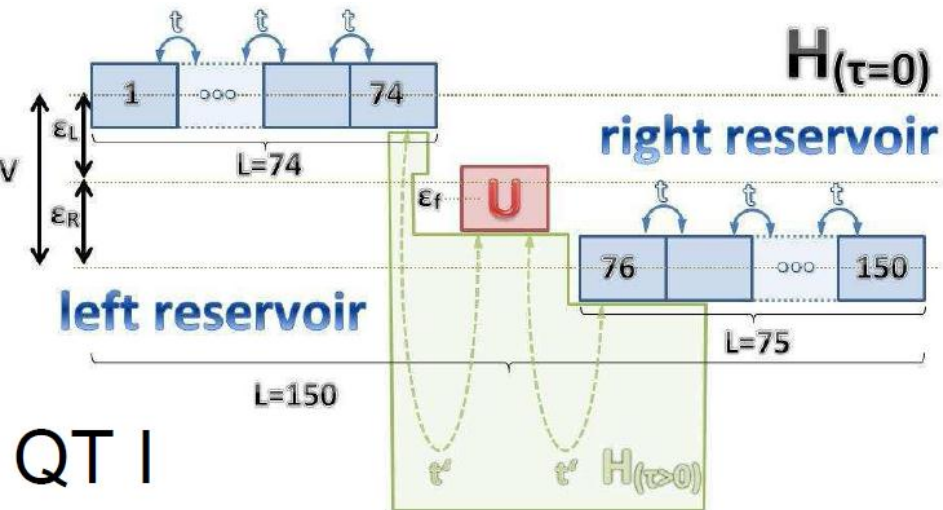
2

quench

3

evolve $|\Psi\rangle_0$ with
 $\hat{\mathcal{H}}(t > 0)$ by TEBD

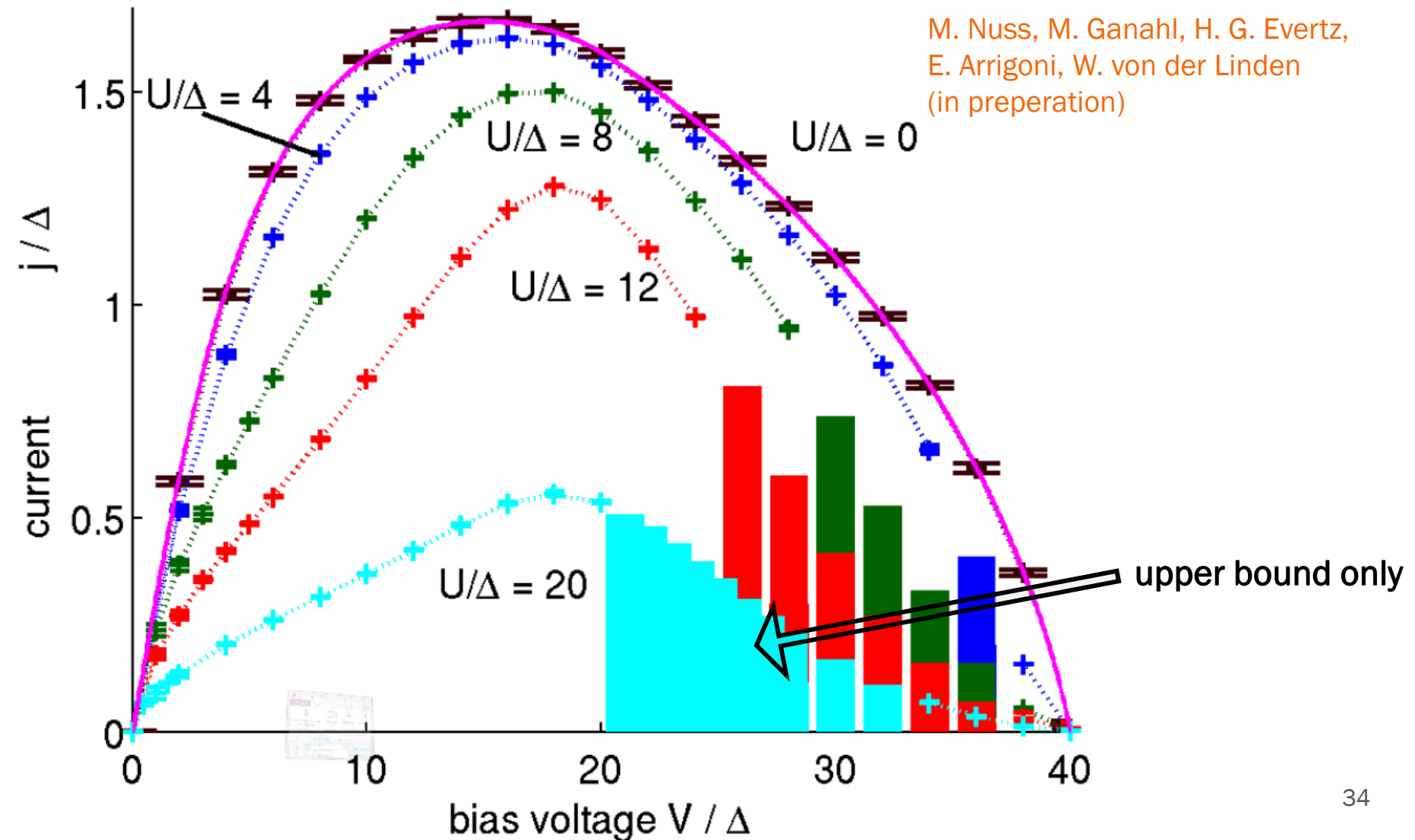
3 different quneches



comparison of short time quench dynamics
+ quasi-steady-state

M. Nuss, M. Ganahl, H. G. Evertz,
E. Arrigoni, W. von der Linden
(in preperation)

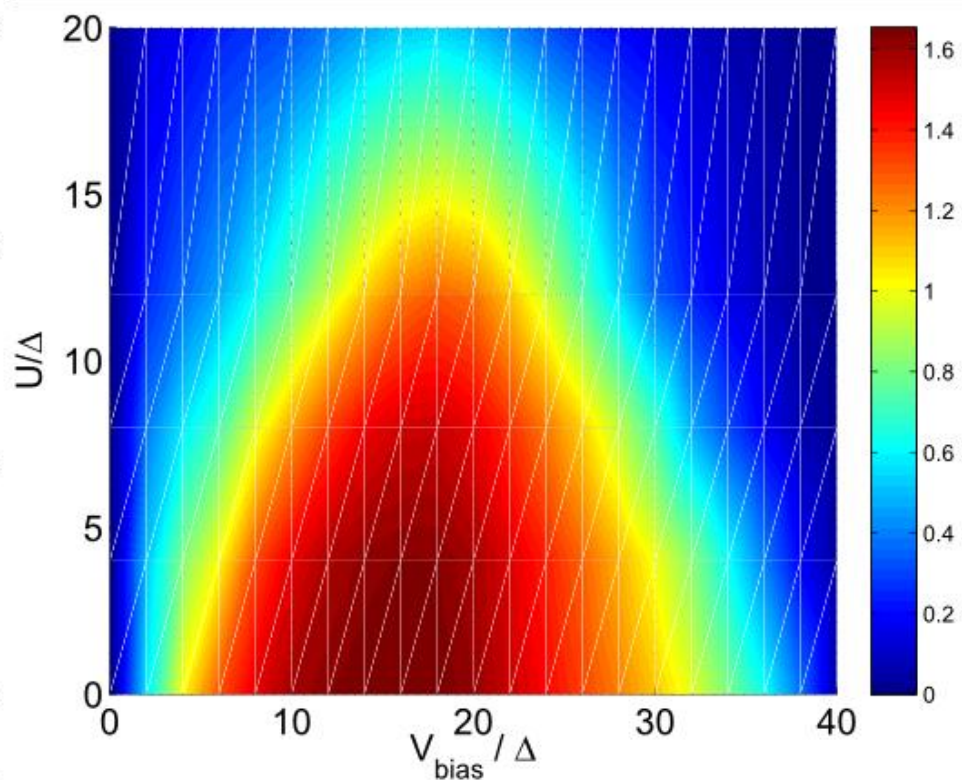
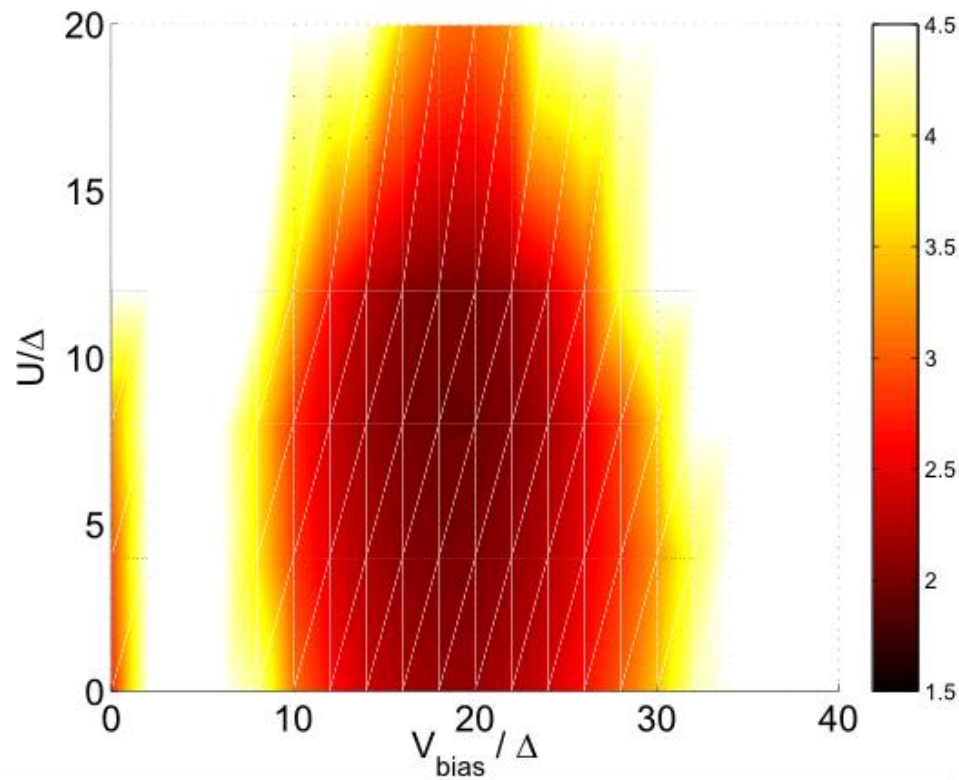
DMRG+TEBD current-voltage characteristics



entanglement



current



time evolution of current

