Many-Body Perturbation theory: Basic concepts and approximations

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FLASH it

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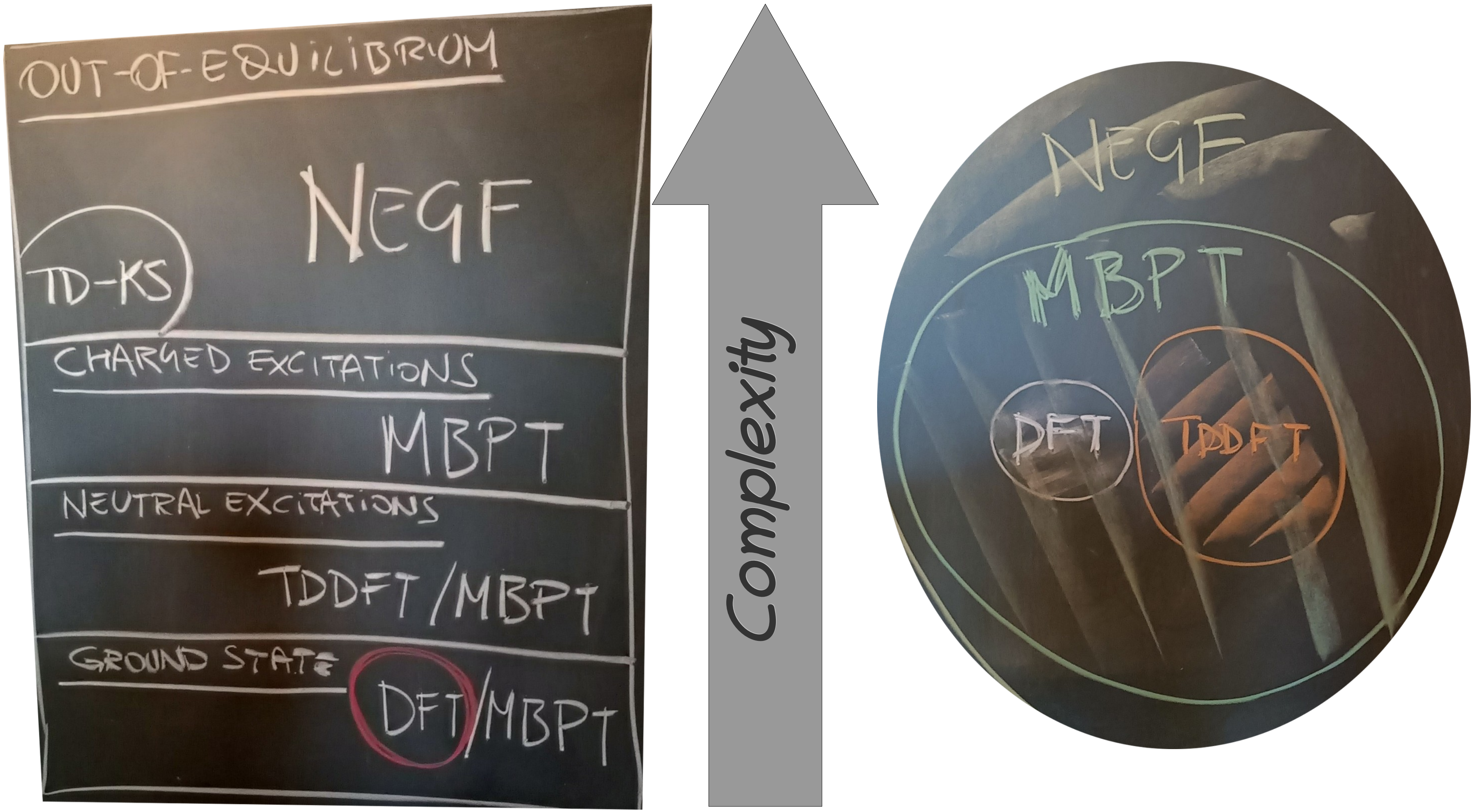
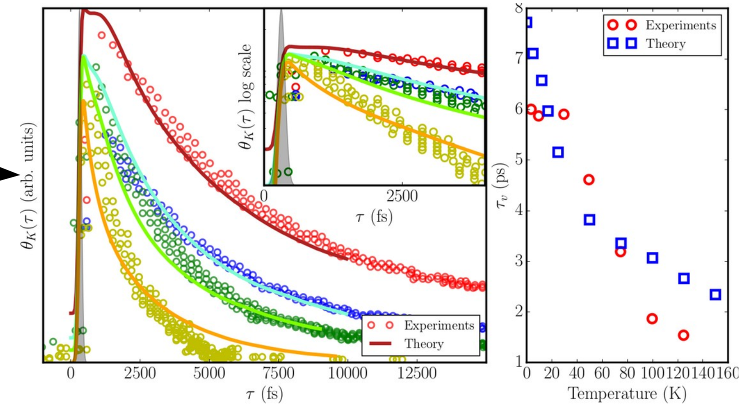
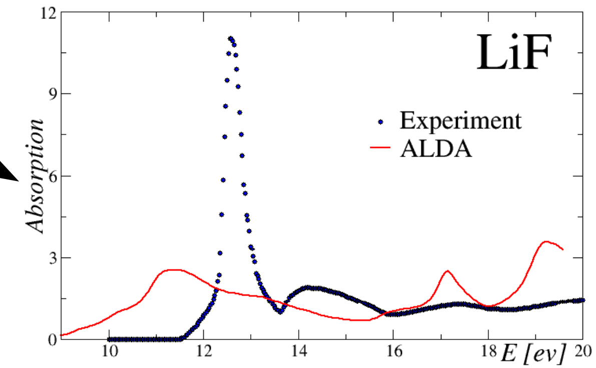
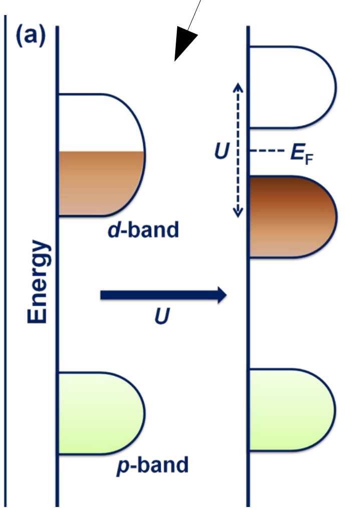
Different physics, different approaches

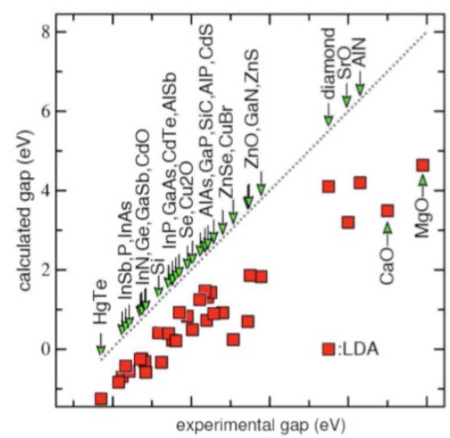


Different physics, different approaches









Si:
0.47 eV (LDA) vs 1.1 eV (expt)

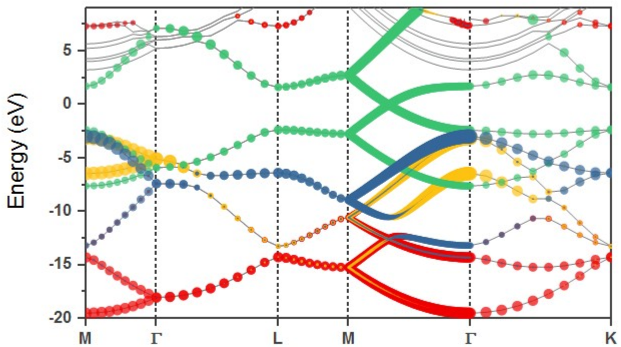
GaAs:
0.30 eV (LDA) vs 1.4 eV (expt)

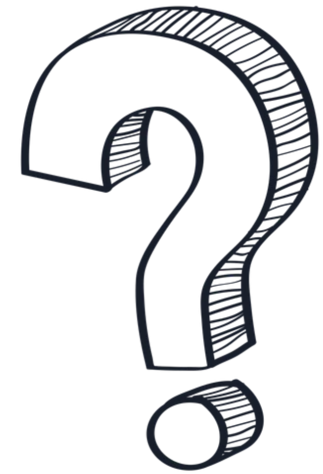
Adapted from M. van Schilfgaarde *et al.* PRL **96** (2006)

The Many-Body problem

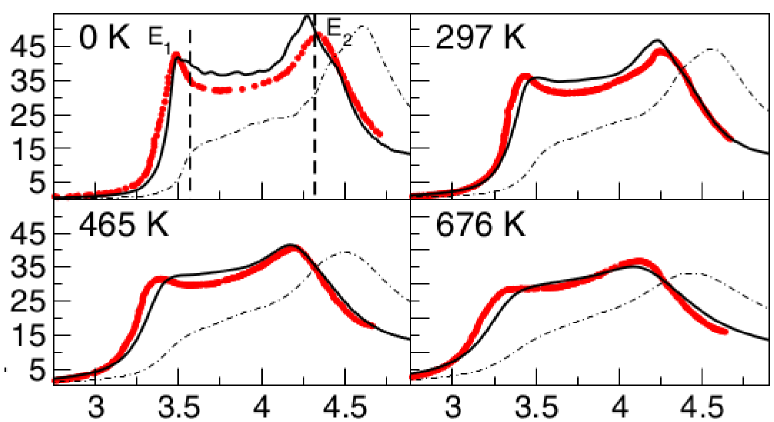
$$H = \sum_i h(x_i, p_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} \left| x_i - x_j \right|^{-1}$$

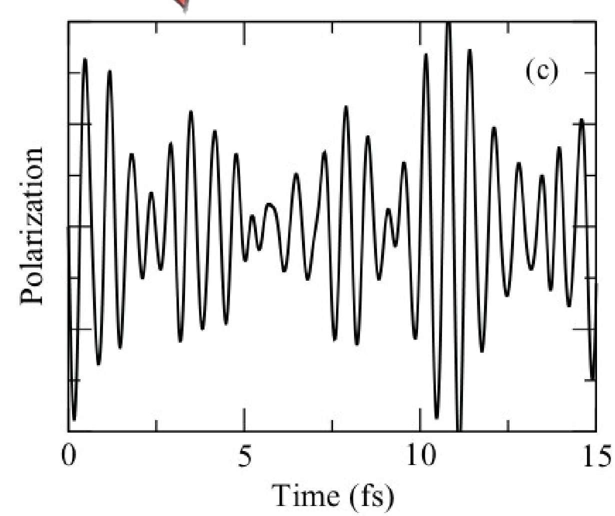
The Many-Body Problem: a micro-macro connection





$$\hat{H} = \sum_i \hat{h}\left(x_i\right) + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{ij}{}' \frac{1}{|x_i - x_j|}$$



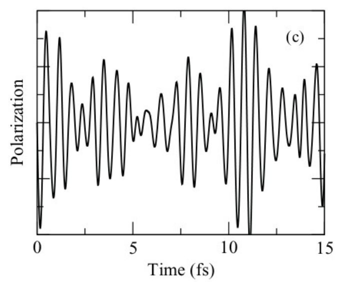


A (very) hard job!

$$\langle N| = \overline{(|N\rangle)}$$

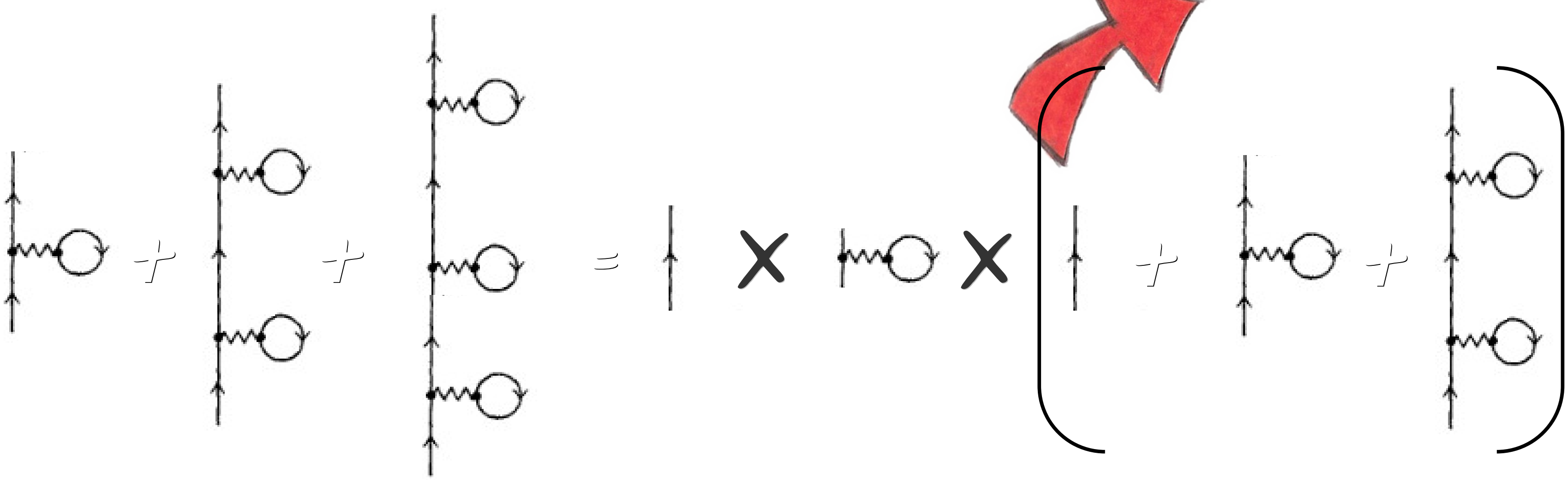
QM

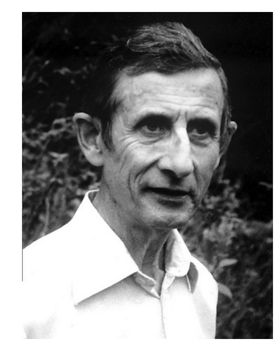
$$A = \langle N|\hat{A}|N\rangle$$



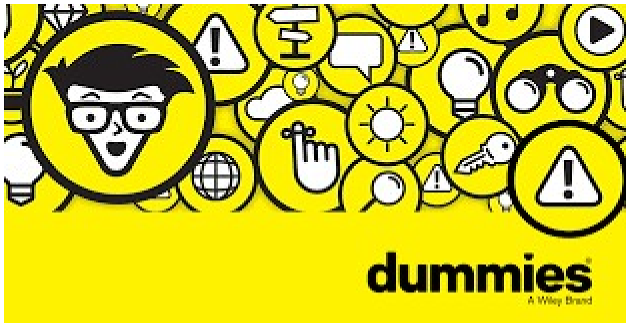
$$|N(t)\rangle = U(t, t_0)|N(t_0)\rangle$$

Diagrams

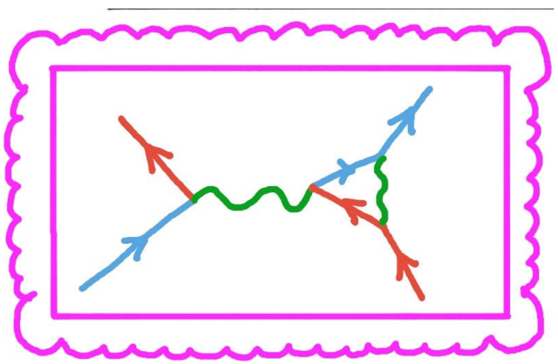




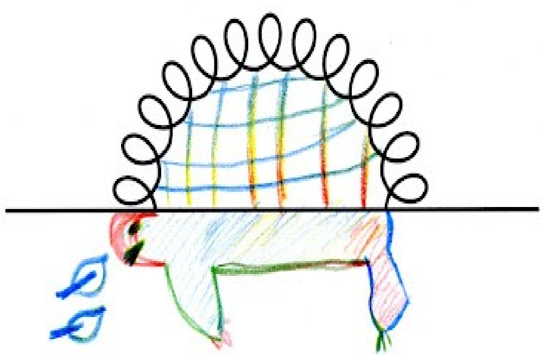
Outline



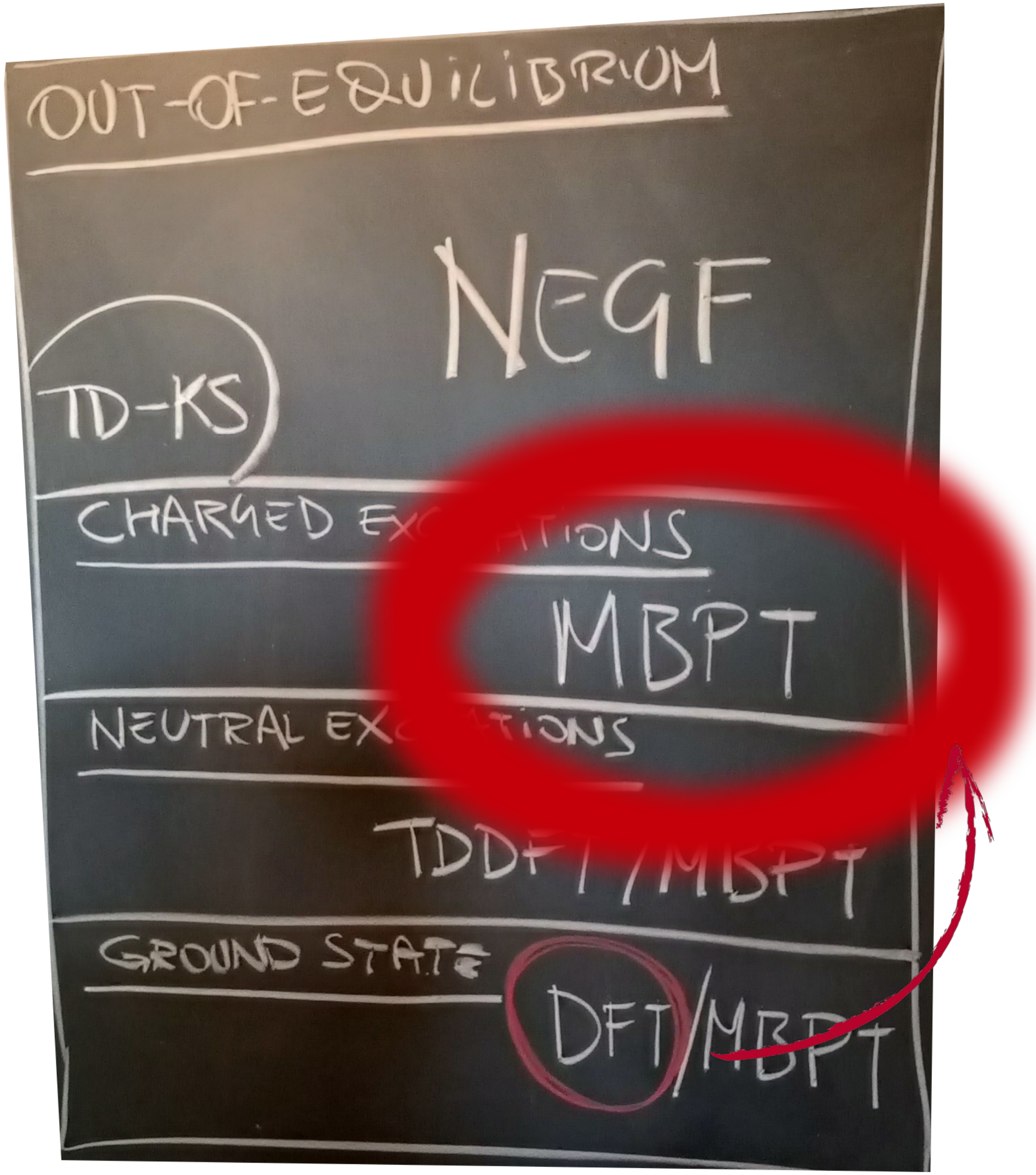
Many-Body Perturbation Theory for dummies



Feynman diagrams for dummies



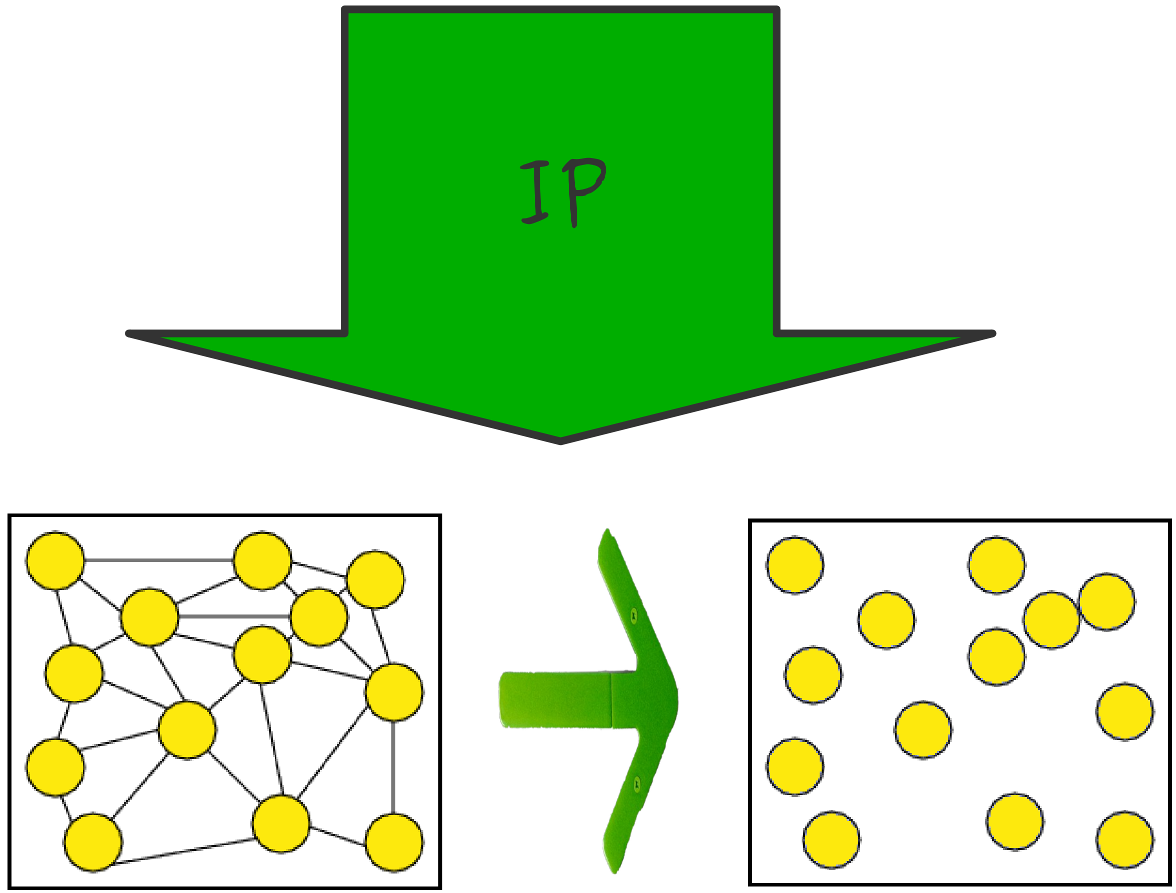
The “zoo” of diagrammatic approximations



Many-Body Perturbation Theory for dummies

The Many-Body problem

$$H = \sum_i h(x_i, p_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} \left| x_i - x_j \right|^{-1}$$

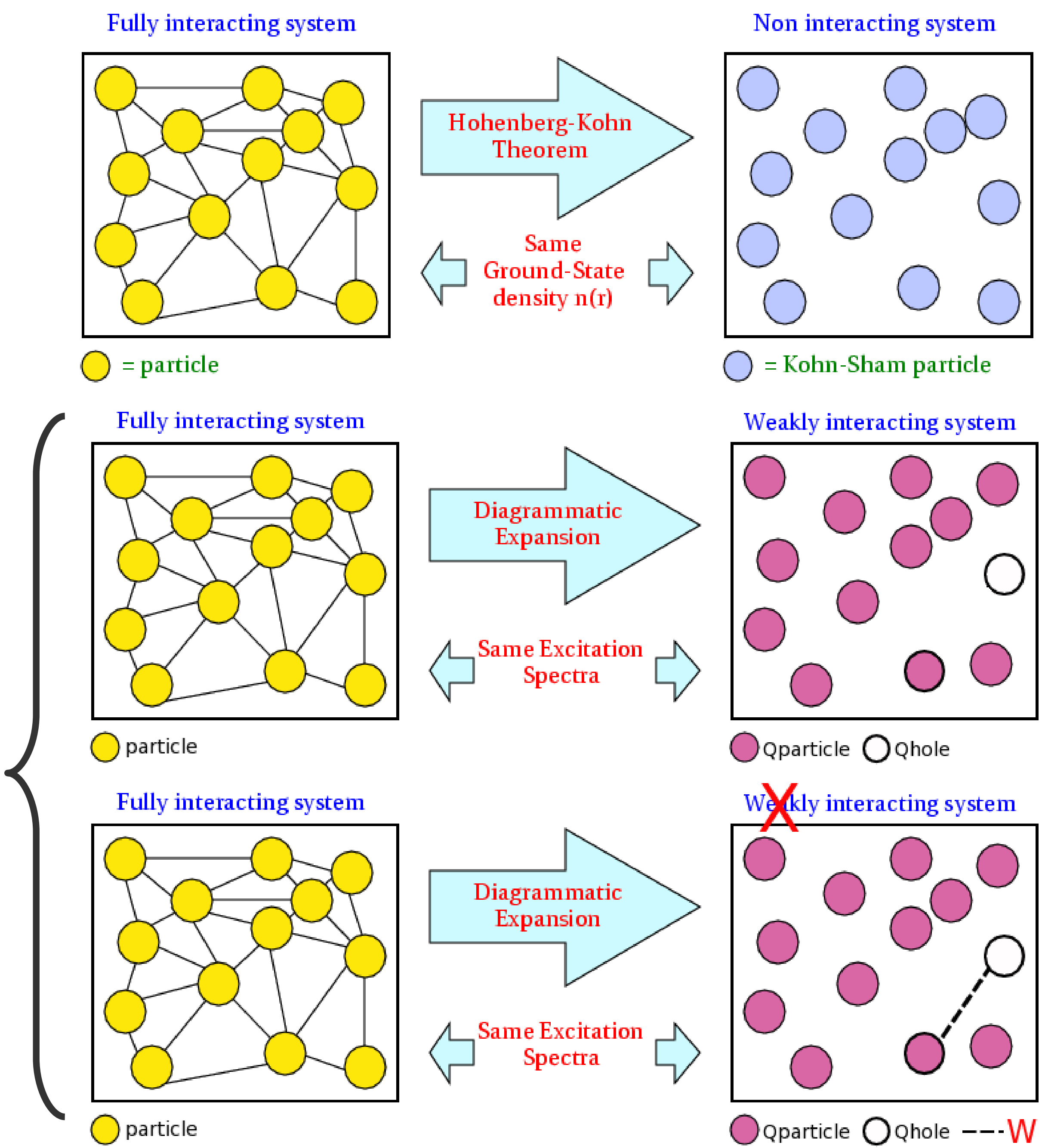


$$H \approx \sum_i h(x_i)$$

The Many-Body problem

DFT

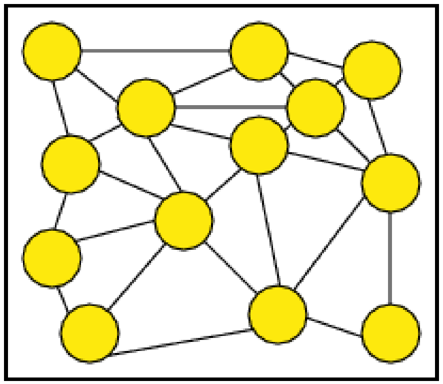
MBPT



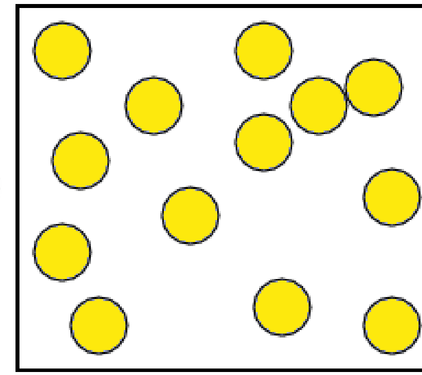
The Many-Body problem: 1 particle approx

$$H=\sum_i h(x_i)+\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i\neq j}|x_i-x_j|^{-1}$$

$$H=\sum_i h(x_i)$$



$$\hat{h}|n\rangle=\epsilon_n|n\rangle$$



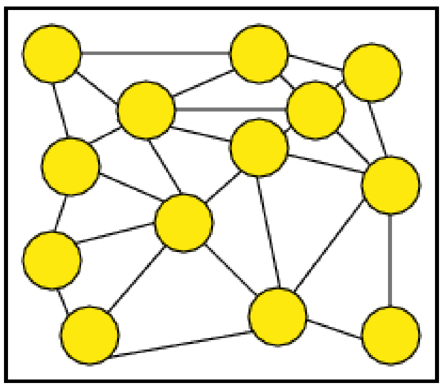
$$|N_0\rangle=\prod_{n\in filled}|n\rangle$$

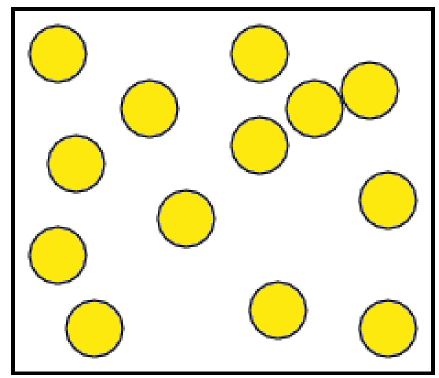
$$\langle N|\hat{A}|N\rangle\approx F_N[\{A_n\}]$$

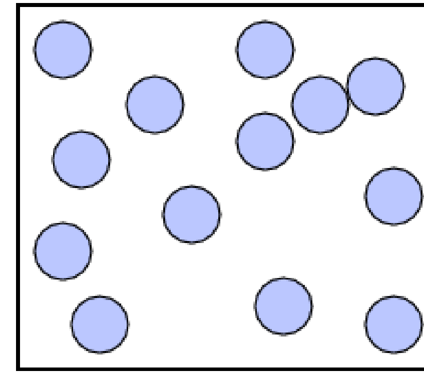
$$\langle N_0|\hat{H}|N_0\rangle=\sum_{n\in filled}\epsilon_n$$

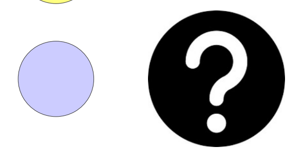
Quasiparticles...

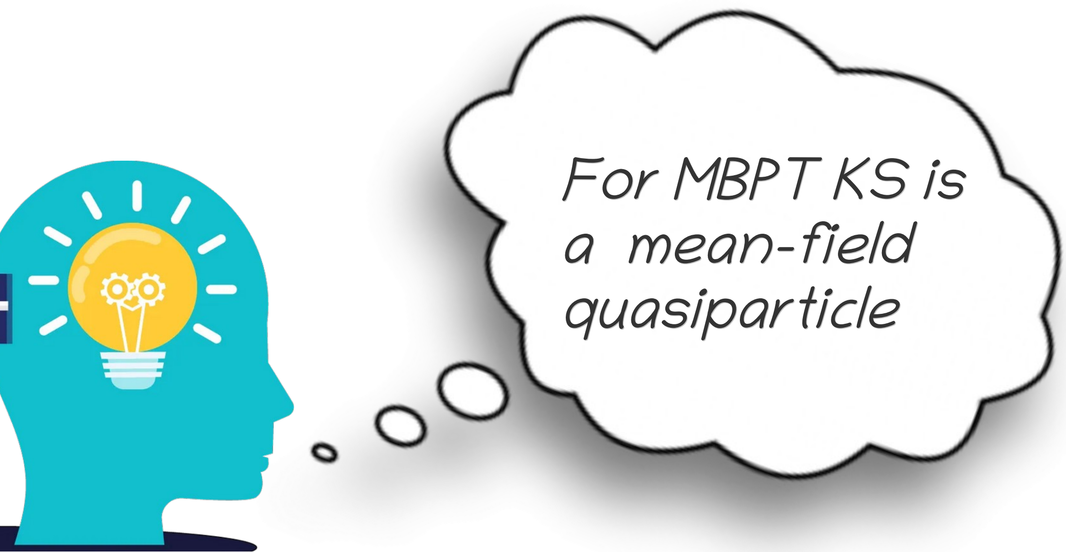
$$H=\overbrace{\sum_i h(x_i)}^{\hat{H}_0}+\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i\neq j}\left|x_i-x_j\right|^{-1}=h+H'$$



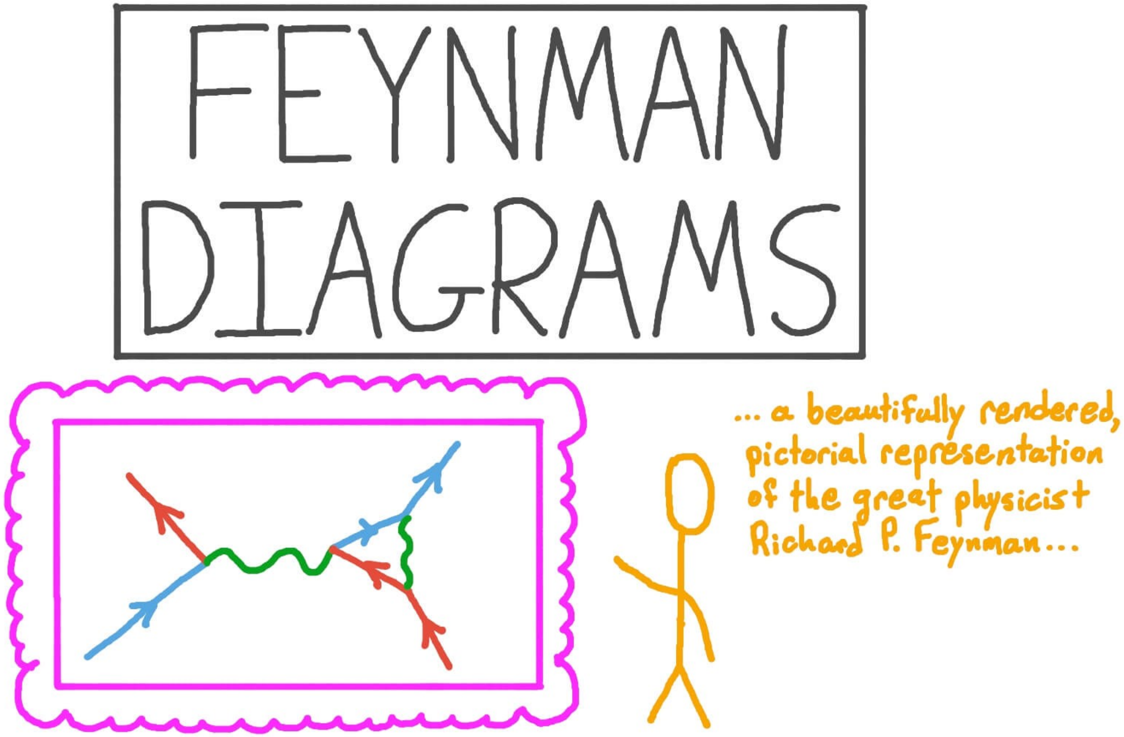








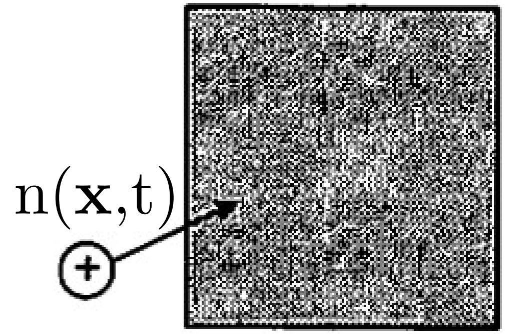
The goal of the Many Body methods is to rewrite the fully interacting problem as an as much independent as possible counter-part



Feynmann diagrams for dummies

The Coulomb interaction

$$\nabla^2 V(\mathbf{x},t) = 4\pi n(\mathbf{x},t)$$

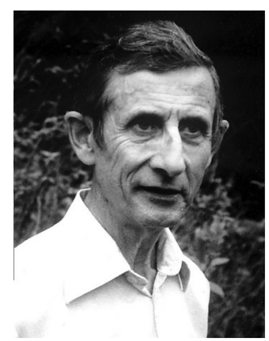


Let's add an external (oscillating) charge in the system

Poisson

$$V(\mathbf{r},t) = \int d\mathbf{r}' \frac{n(\mathbf{r}',t)}{\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'}$$

$$\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \phi_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}) \hat{d}_{\mathbf{k}}$$



$$\hat{n}(\mathbf{r}) = \hat{\psi}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{r})\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r})$$

2nd quantization

$$\hat{H}(t) = \hat{H}_0 + \int \hat{n}(\mathbf{r}) V(\mathbf{r},t)$$

The time-dependent, interacting density (Kubo)

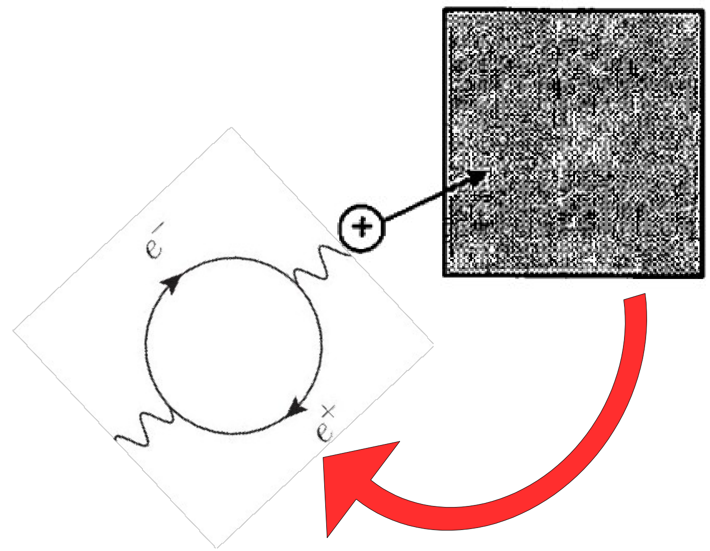
$$n(\mathbf{r},t) = \left\langle \Psi(t) \left| \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r})\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) \right| \Psi(t) \right\rangle$$

Ground State $\Psi(t) = \Psi_0$

Density Functional Theory

Semi-classical excitation

$$\hat{H}(t) = \hat{H}_0 + \int \hat{n}(\mathbf{r}) V(\mathbf{r},t)$$



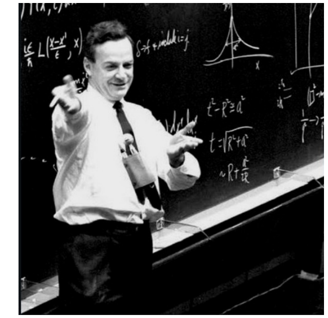
Kubo

$$\mathrm{n}(\mathbf{r},\mathrm{t}) = \mathrm{n}_0(\mathbf{r}) + \int d\mathbf{r}' \int_0^t dt' \chi^R(\mathbf{r}t,\mathbf{r}'t') V(\mathbf{r}',t')$$

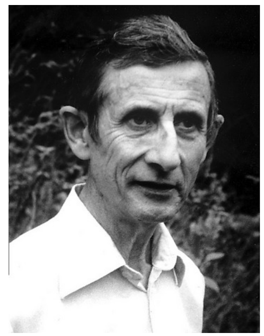
$$\chi(\mathbf{r}t,\mathbf{r}'t') = -i \left\langle \Psi \left| [\hat{n}(\mathbf{r},t), \hat{n}(\mathbf{r}',t')] \right| \Psi \right\rangle \theta(t-t')$$

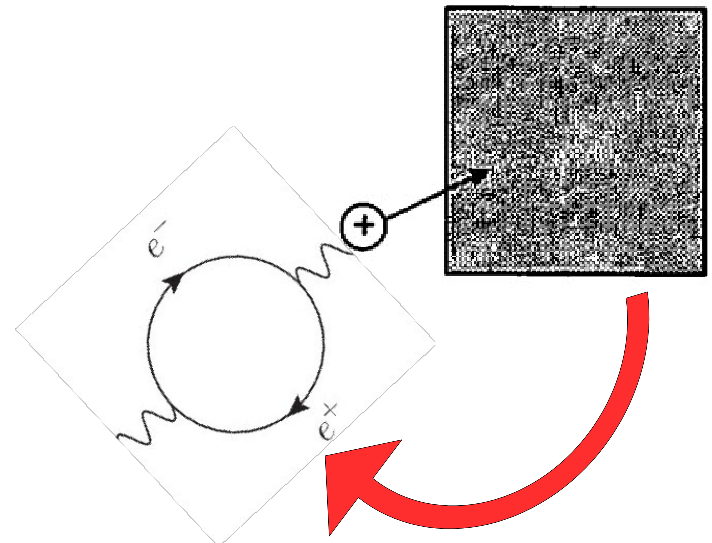
The response (Green's) function

$$n(\mathbf{r},t)=n_0(\mathbf{r}) + \int d\mathbf{r}' \int_0^t dt' \underbrace{\chi^R(\mathbf{r}t,\mathbf{r}'t')} V(\mathbf{r}',t')$$



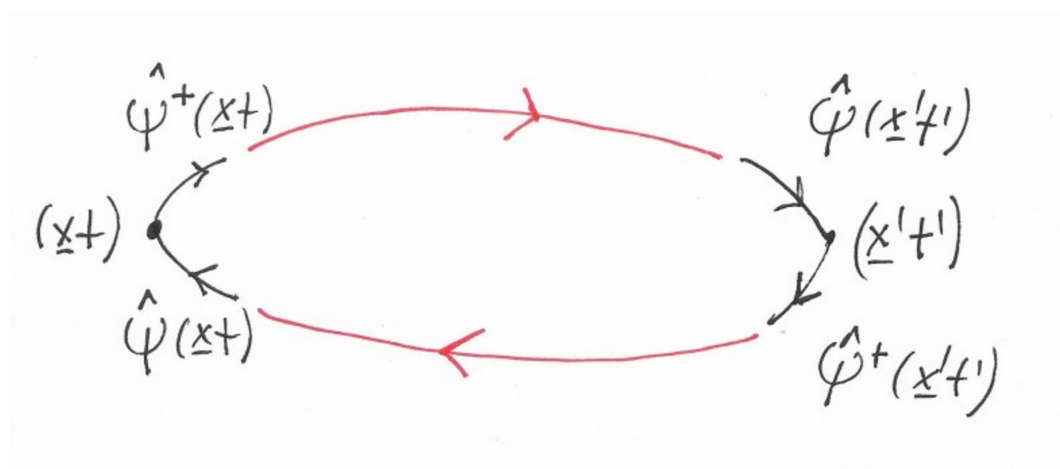
$$\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \phi_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r})\hat{d}_{\mathbf{k}}$$





$$\hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}t) \longrightarrow \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}'t')$$

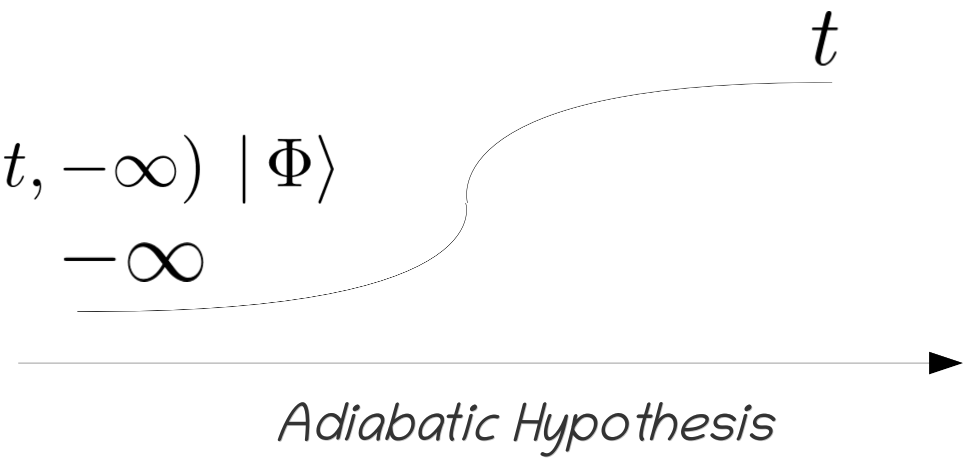
$$\langle \Psi \,|[\hat{n}(\mathbf{r},t),\hat{n}(\mathbf{r}',t')]|\, \Psi\rangle$$



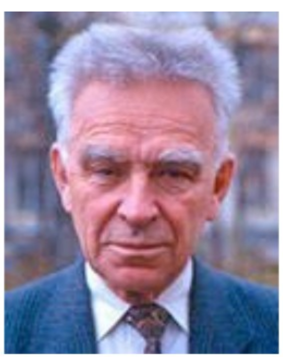
The time-dependent, interacting density

$$n(\mathbf{r},t) = \left\langle \Psi(t) \left| \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r})\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}) \right| \Psi(t) \right\rangle$$

$$|\,\Psi(t)\rangle = \hat{U}(t,t_0)\;|\,\Psi(t_0)\rangle \longrightarrow \hat{U}(t,-\infty)\;|\,\Phi\rangle$$



$$\hat{U}(t) \equiv \hat{U}(t,-\infty)$$



$$n(\mathbf{r},t) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'} \phi^*_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r})\phi_{\mathbf{k}'}(\mathbf{r}) \left\langle \Psi(t) \left| \hat{d}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{U}(t)\hat{U}^\dagger(t)\hat{d}_{\mathbf{k}'} \right| \Psi(t) \right\rangle$$

The evolution operator (scattering potential)

$$\hat{H}(t) = \hat{H}_0 + \underbrace{\hat{V}(t)}$$

$$\longrightarrow \int \hat{n}(\mathbf{r}) V(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

$$i \frac{d}{dt} \hat{U}_0(t) = \hat{H}_0 \hat{U}_0(t)$$

$$\hat{U}(t) = \hat{U}_0(t) \hat{F}(t)$$

$$\hat{F}(t) = 1 - i \int_{-\infty}^{t} dt_1 \hat{V}_I(t_1) + \underbrace{(-i)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{t} dt_1 \int_{-\infty}^{t_1}} dt_2 \hat{V}_I(t_1) \hat{V}_I(t_2) + \dots$$

Constrained time integrals

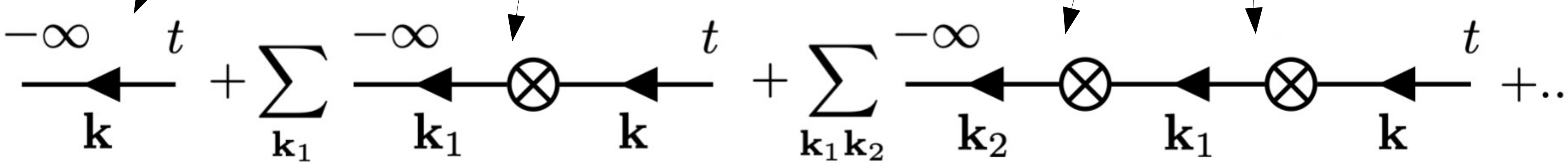
$$t > t_1 > t_2 > \cdots$$

Half the dynamics...

$$\left\langle \Psi(t) \middle| \hat{d}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{U}(t) \hat{U}^\dagger(t) \hat{d}_{\mathbf{k}'} \middle| \Psi(t) \right\rangle = \delta_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'} - \left\langle \Psi(t) \middle| \hat{d}_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{U}(t) \hat{U}^\dagger(t) \hat{d}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}'} \middle| \Psi(t) \right\rangle$$

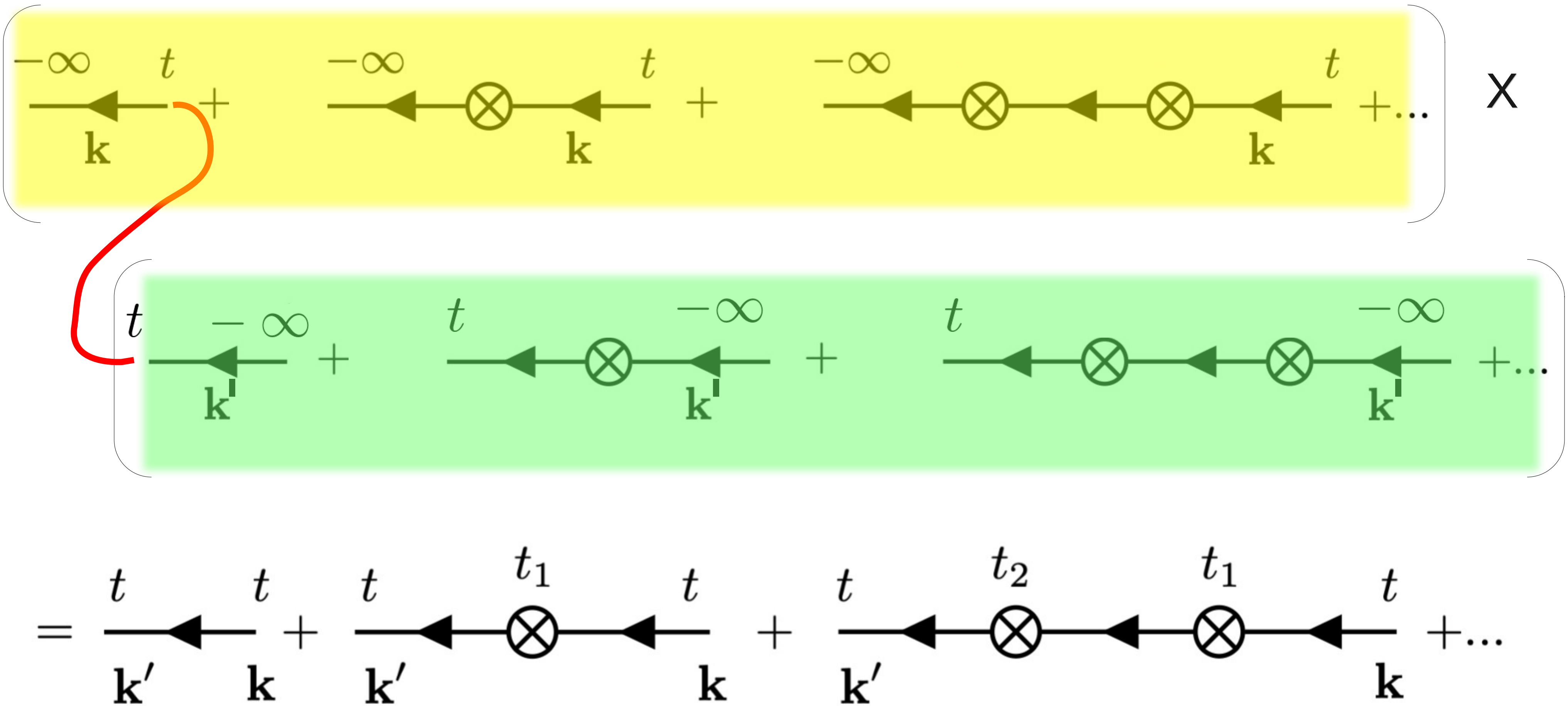
$$\hat{U}^\dagger(t) \hat{d}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}} \Big| \Psi(t) \Big\rangle = F^\dagger(t) \hat{U}_0^\dagger(t) \hat{d}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}} \Big| \Psi(t) \Big\rangle$$

$$\hat{F}(t) = 1 + i \int_{-\infty}^{t} dt_1 \hat{V}_I(t_1) + i^2 \int_{-\infty}^{t} dt_1 \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} dt_2 \hat{V}_I(t_2) \hat{V}_I(t_1) + \dots$$

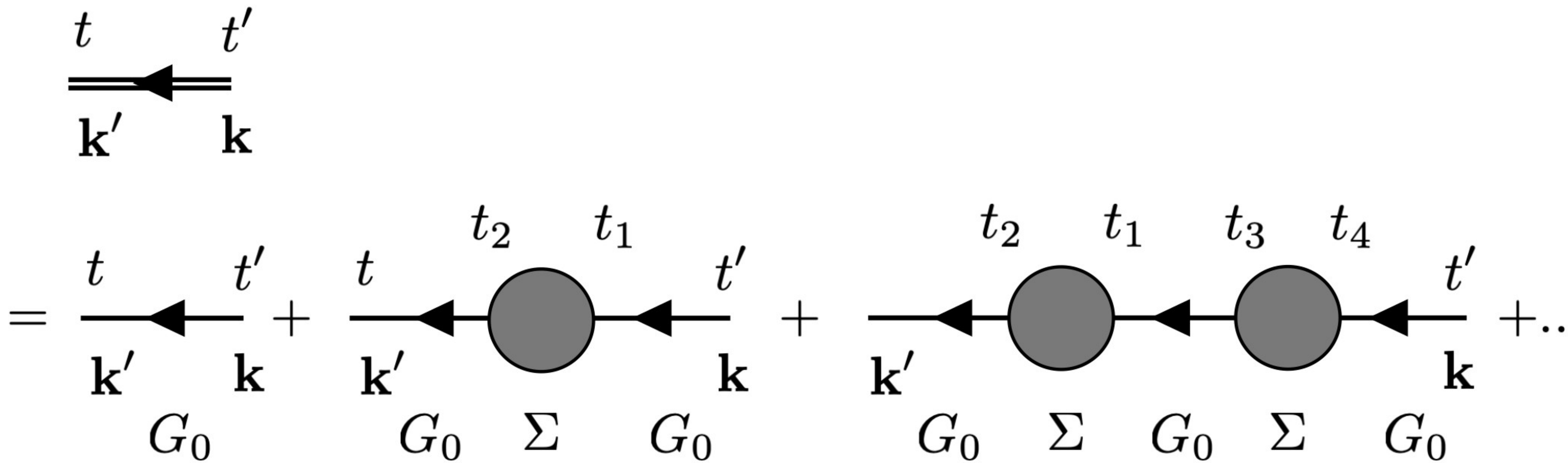


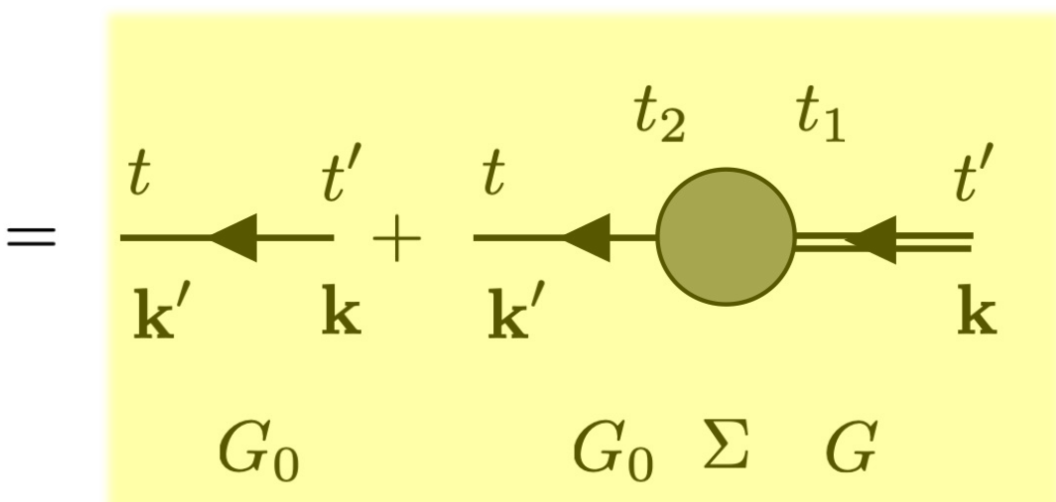
Green's Functions

$$\left\langle \Psi(t) \left| \hat{d}^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{U}(t) \hat{U}^{\dagger}(t) \hat{d}^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k}'} \right| \Psi(t) \right\rangle =$$

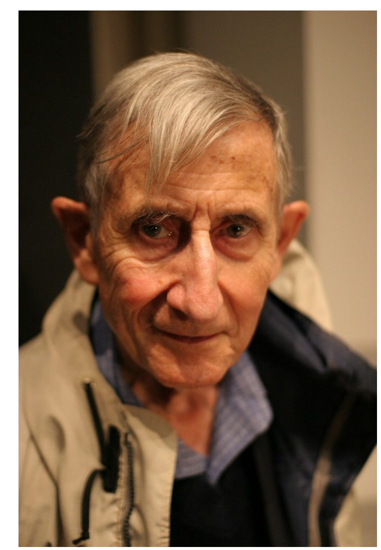


The Dyson equation



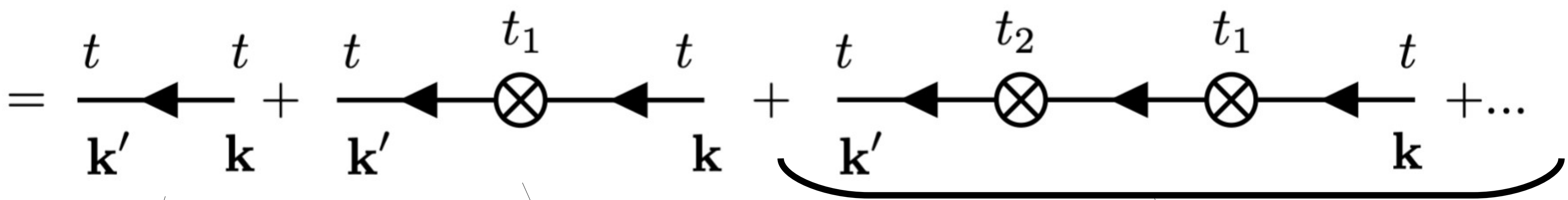


The Dyson Equation

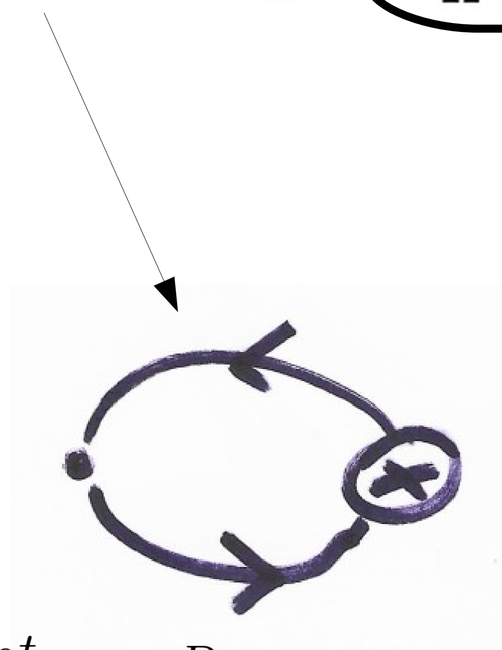


Green's Functions: Kubo revisited

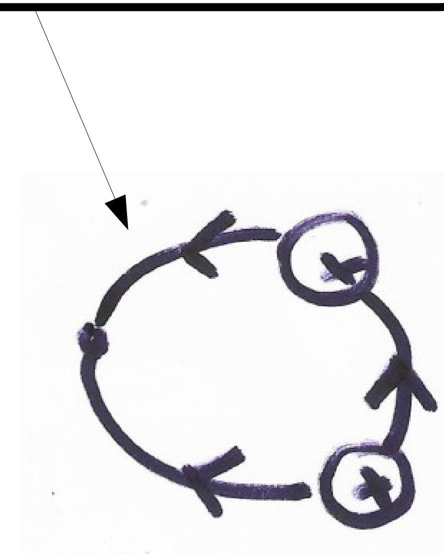
$$\left\langle \Psi(t) \left| \hat{d}^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{U}(t) \hat{U}^{\dagger}(t) \hat{d}^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k}'} \right| \Psi(t) \right\rangle =$$



$n_0(\mathbf{r})$

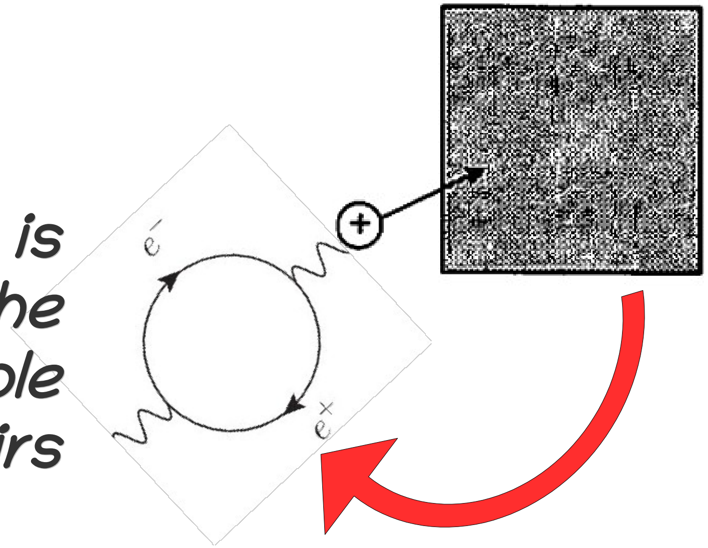


$\int d\mathbf{r}' \int_0^t dt' \chi^R(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t') V(\mathbf{r}', t')$

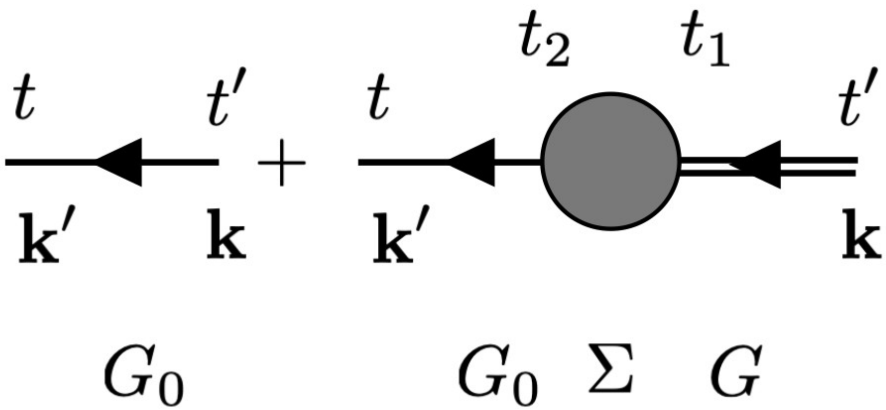


Non-linear terms

Key messages

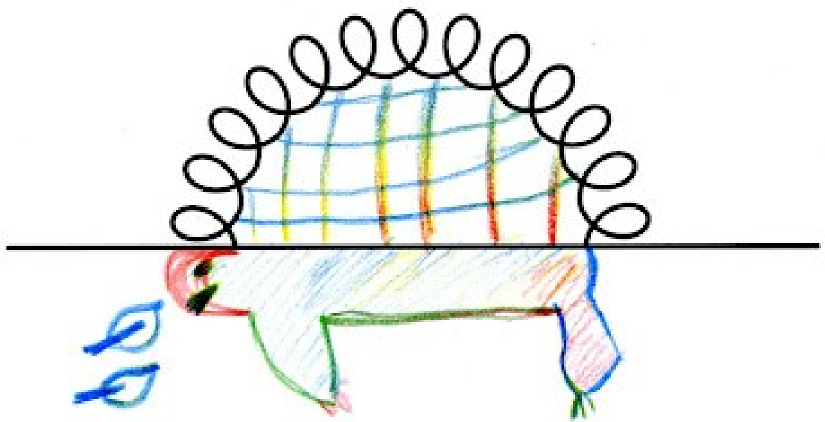


Basic MBPT process is
screening trough the
excitation of electron-hole
(neutral) pairs



The very same process
can be easily described
by using a diagrammatic
representation

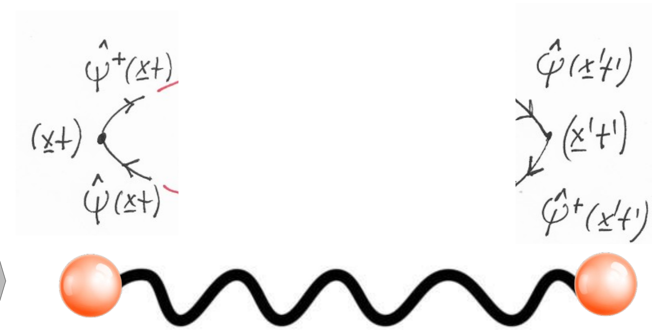
MBPT is (by far) more
powerful when we move
to more complicated
interaction potentials



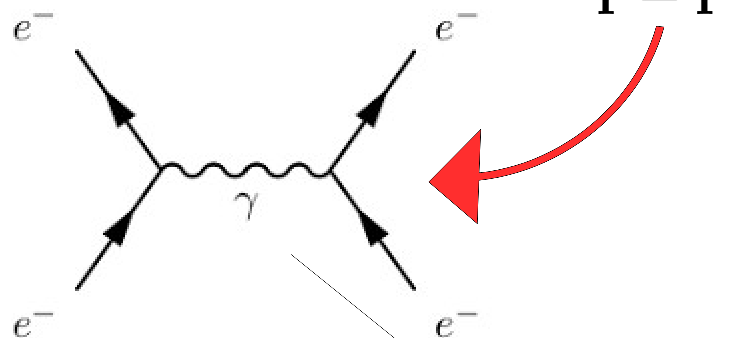
The “zoo” of diagrammatic approximations

The Coulomb interaction (revisited)

$$V(\mathbf{r},t) = \int d\mathbf{r}' \frac{n(\mathbf{r}',t)}{\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'}$$

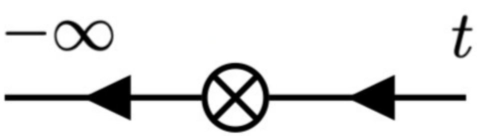


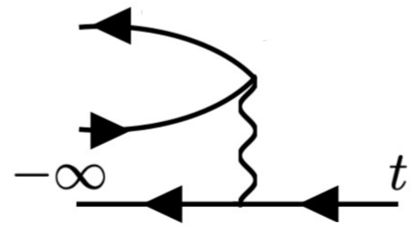
$$\frac{1}{\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'}$$



$$\hat{U}(t) = \hat{U}_0(t)\hat{F}(t)$$

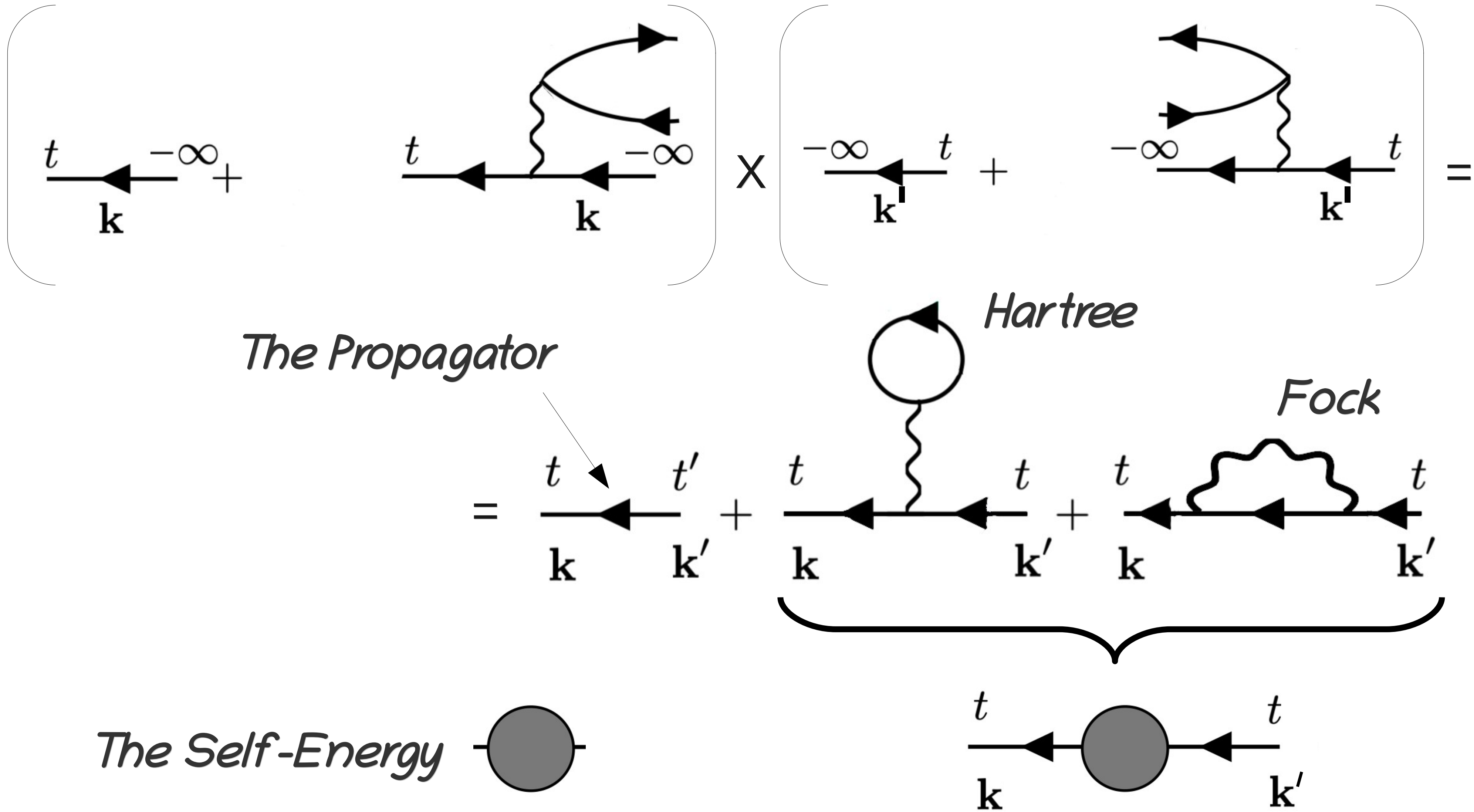
$$\hat{F}(t) = 1 - i\int_{-\infty}^{t} dt_1 \hat{V}_I(t_1) + (-i)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{t} dt_1 \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} dt_2 \hat{V}_I(t_1)\hat{V}_I(t_2) + \ldots$$



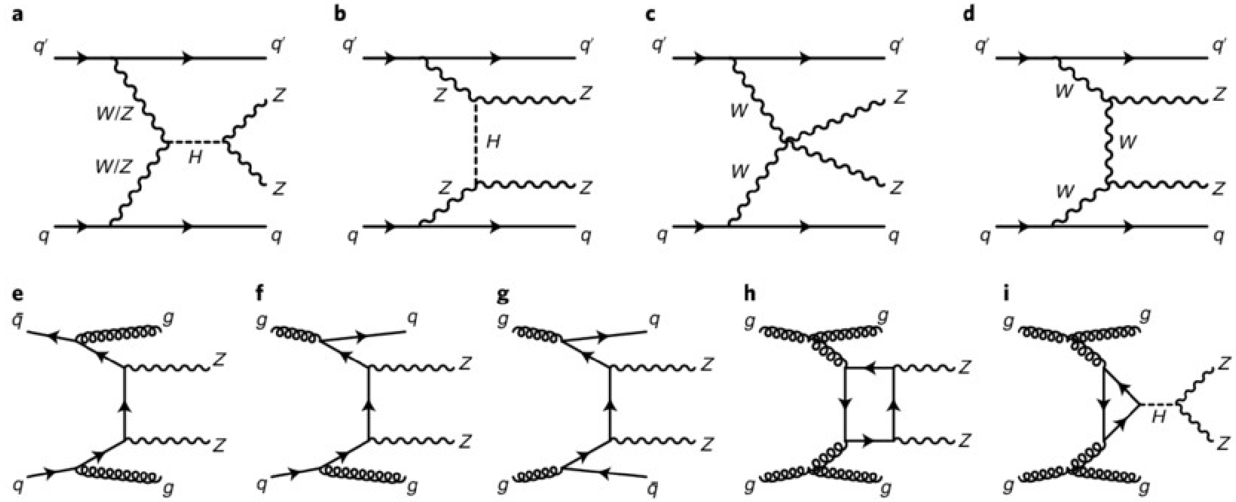


Feynman diagrams in the fully interacting case

$$\left\langle \Psi(t) \left| \hat{d}^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{U}(t) \hat{U}^{\dagger}(t) \hat{d}^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k}'} \right| \Psi(t) \right\rangle =$$



Feynman diagrams in the fully interacting case



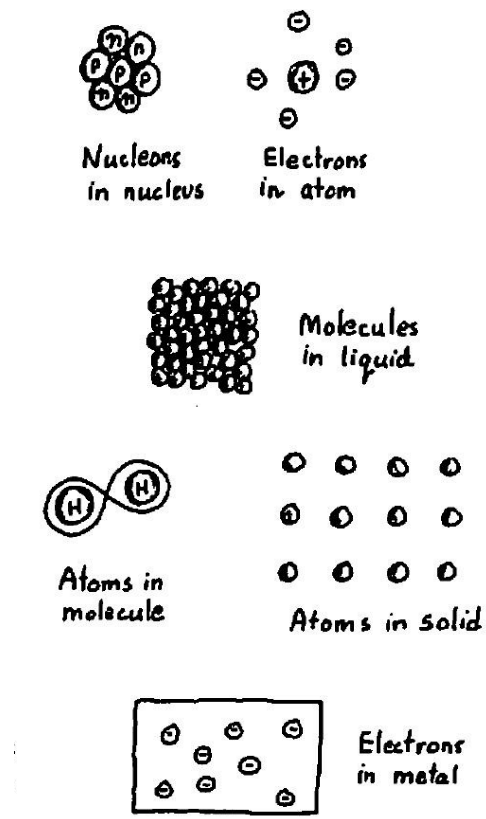
Use Physical arguments to choose specific classes of diagrams !!!

Short-range interactions ?

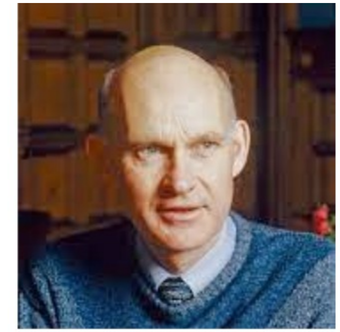
Low density regime ?

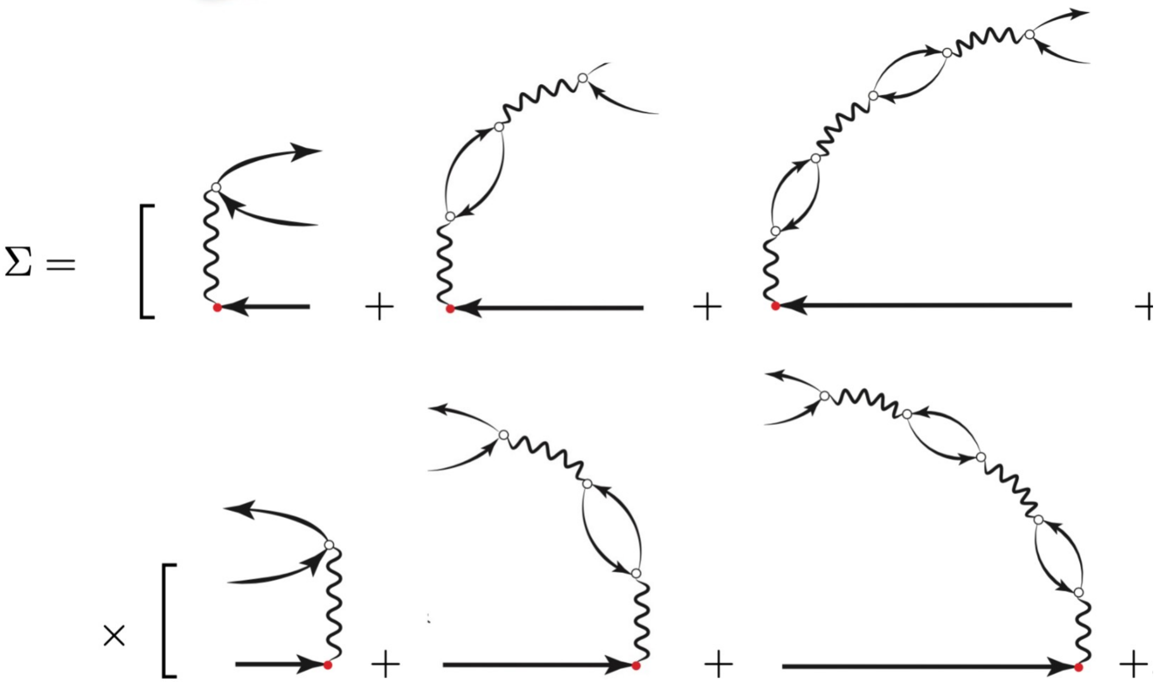
Conserving approximations

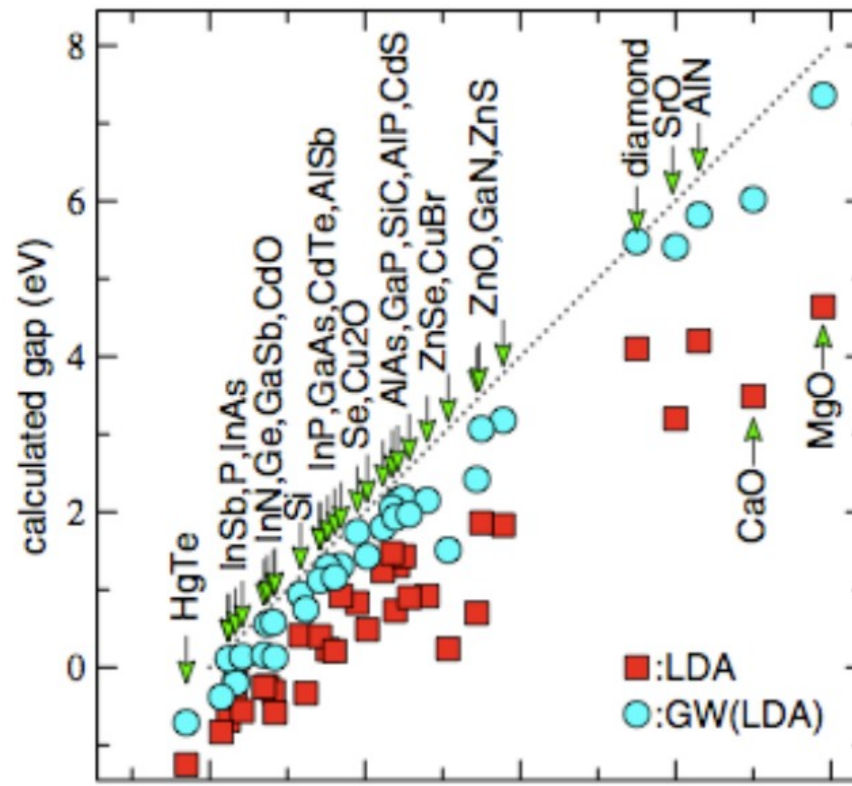
High density regime ?



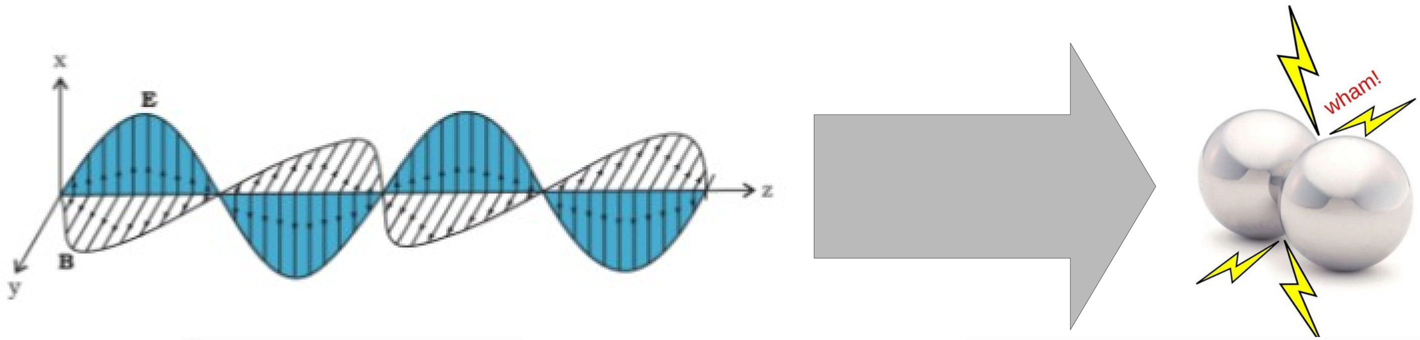
The GW approximation



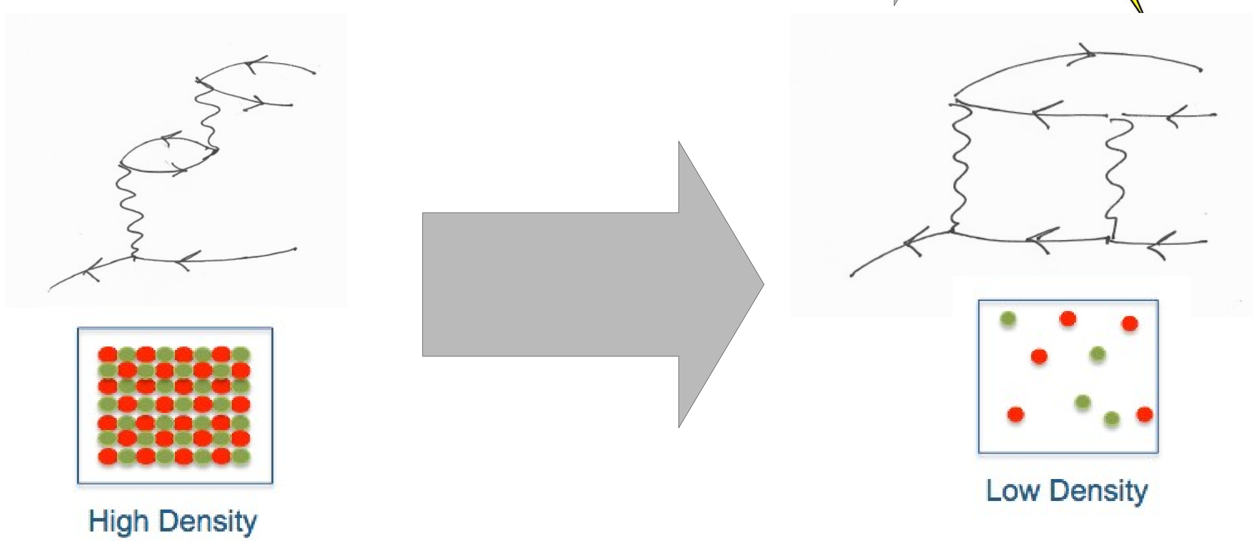


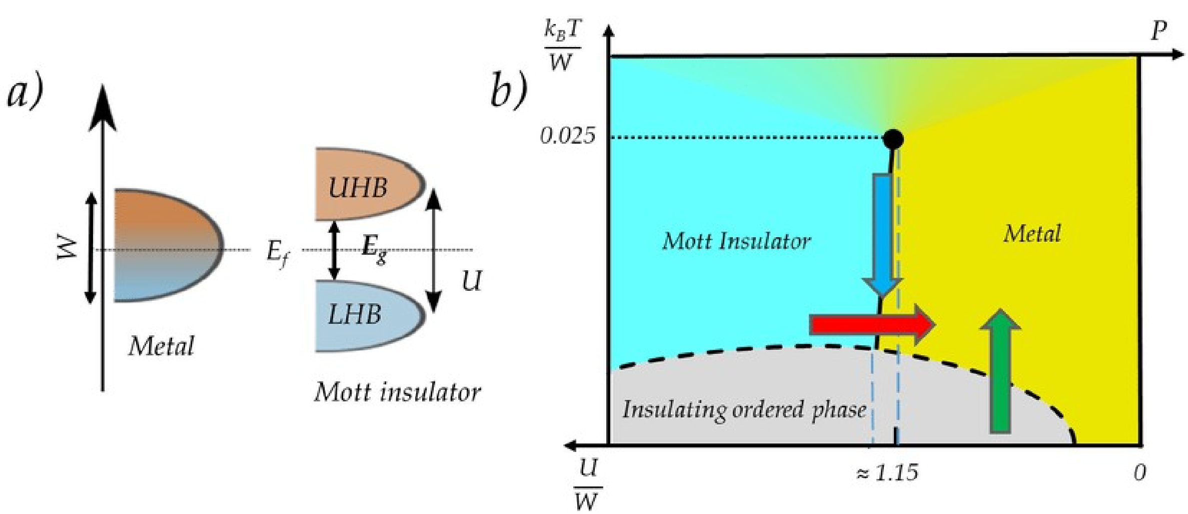


The T-matrix approximation



VIKTOR MIKHAĬLOVICH
GALITSKIĬ
(1924-1981)





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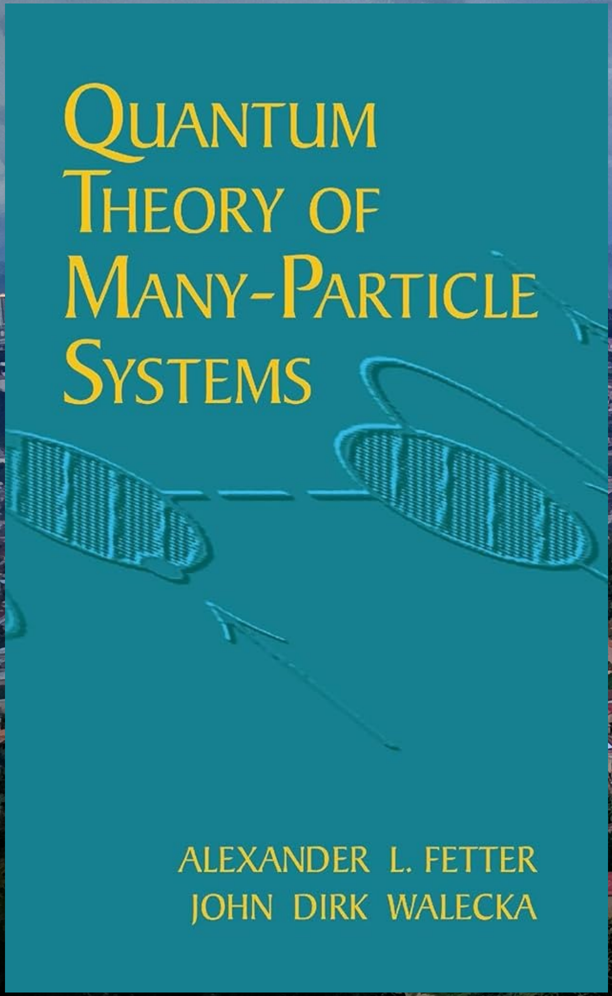
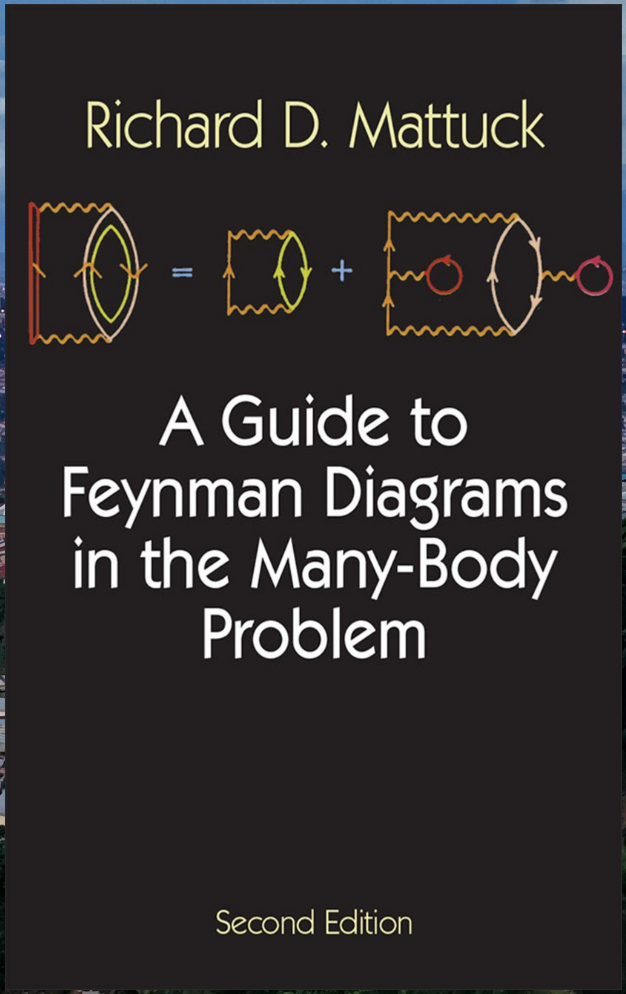

QUANTUM THEORY OF MANY-PARTICLE SYSTEMS
ALEXANDER L. FETTER
JOHN DIRK WALECKA


Richard D. Mattuck
A Guide to Feynman Diagrams in the Many-Body Problem
Second Edition

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- Theoretical spectroscopy, M. Gatti
- Energy Loss Spectroscopy, F. Sottile

Many-body Theory

- PhD lectures: MBPT and Yambo, L. Chiodo et al.
- Introduction to Many Body Physics, Piers Coleman
- Pedagogical introduction to equilibrium Green's functions: condensed matter examples with

wiki.yambo-code.eu