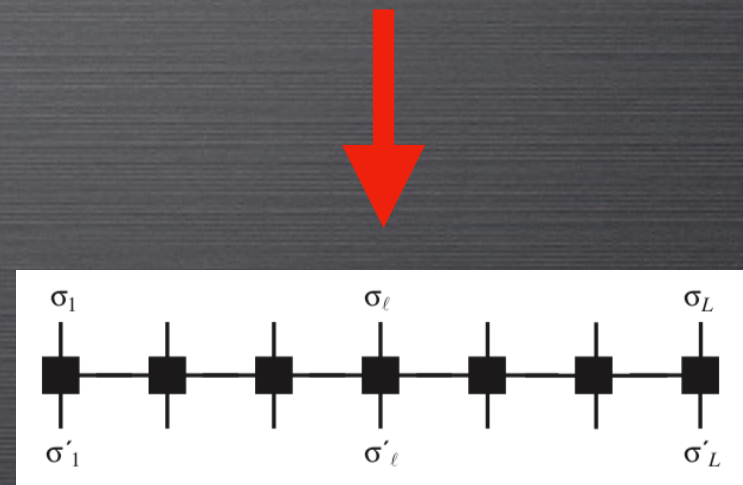
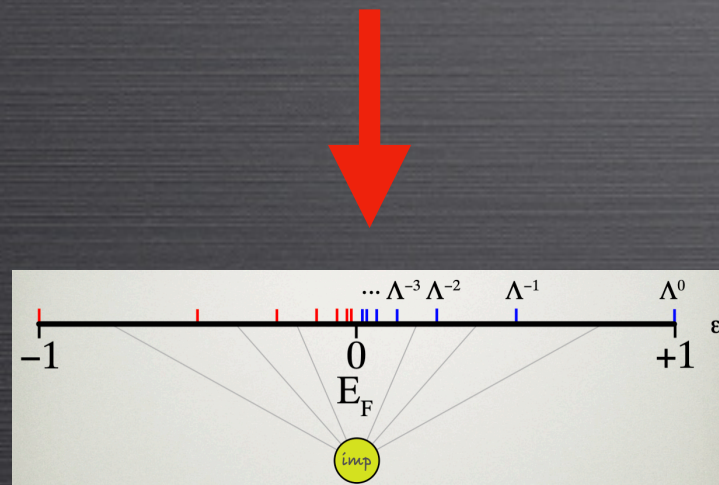


# SOLVERS FOR QUANTUM IMPURITY PROBLEMS (WITH SUPERCONDUCTING BATHS)

## TUTORIAL 4: SUPERCONDUCTING SYSTEMS



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**NRG**



# BCS BATHS IN NRG

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Single-channel problems:

$$\text{bcsgap}=\text{X}$$

Two-channel problems:

$$\text{bcsgap1}=\text{X}$$

$$\text{bcsgap2}=\text{X}$$



# SYMMETRY TYPES

---

Spin  $SU(2)$  symmetry:

`symtype=SPSU2`

Spin  $U(1)$  symmetry:

`symtype=SPU1`

Fermionic parity:

`symtype=P`

No symmetry at all (super slow!):

`symtype=NONE`



Spin  $SU(2)$  symmetry & mirror symmetry:

`symtype=SPSU2LR`

Spin  $U(1)$  symmetry & mirror symmetry:

`symtype=SPU1LR`

Fermionic parity in each channel:

`symtype=PP`







# SPECTRAL FUNCTIONS

---

```
broaden_max=2  
broaden_min=1e-5  
broaden_ratio=1.02  
broaden_alpha=0.3  
broaden_gamma=0.2  
broaden=false  
savebins=true  
bins=200
```

Save raw data,  
200 bins / decade



broaden - finite-temperature broadening tool

Usage: broaden <name> <Nz> <alpha> <T> [omega0\_ratio]

Optional parameters:

- h -- show help (when used as sole cmd line switch)
- v -- verbose
- m <min> -- minimal mesh frequency
- M <max> -- maximal mesh frequency
- r <ratio> -- ratio between two consecutive frequency points
- o -- one .dat file
- 2 -- use the 2nd column for weight values (complex spectra)
- 3 -- use the 3rd column for weight values (complex spectra)
- n -- normalization-conserving broadening kernel
- s -- compute weighted integrals for testing sum-rules
- c -- compute cumulative spectrum
- g -- **Gaussian broadening (width alpha)**
- f -- final Gaussian broadening pass
- x -- **final derFD broadening pass**
- a -- accumulation point for the mesh
- l -- filter out low-frequency raw data
- h -- **filter out high-frequency raw data**
- P -- keep only positive input frequencies
- N -- keep only negative input frequencies
- A -- output only positive frequencies
- B -- output only negative frequencies



**DMRG**



```

params{
  parallel = true
  sc_only = true

  NBath = 100
  nref = 100
  nrange = 1

  U = 0
  epsimp = 1000
  gamma = 1e-4

  alpha = -0.4
  band_level_shift = true
  MPO = Ec

  totalSpin = true
  printTotSpinZ = true

  EnergyErrgoal = 1e-8
  overlaps = true
}

sweeps
{
sweeps
  {
    maxdim  mindim  cutoff  niter  noise
    80      20      1E-12   3      1e-3
  }
}

```

```

80      20      1E-12   3      1e-3
80      20      1E-12   3      1e-4
80      20      1E-12   3      1e-4
160     1       1E-12   3      1e-6
160     1       1E-12   3      1e-6
160     1       1E-12   3      1e-8
160     1       1E-12   3      1e-8
160     1       1E-12   3      0
320     1       1E-12   3      0
320     1       1E-12   3      0
320     1       1E-12   3      0
320     1       1E-12   3      0
320     1       1E-12   3      0
640     1       1E-12   3      0
640     1       1E-12   2      0
640     1       1E-12   2      0
640     1       1E-12   2      0
640     1       1E-12   2      0
1280    1       1E-12   2      0
1280    1       1E-12   2      0
1280    1       1E-12   2      0
1280    1       1E-12   2      0
1280    1       1E-12   2      0
2560    1       1E-12   2      0
2560    1       1E-12   2      0
2560    1       1E-12   2      0
2560    1       1E-12   2      0
2560    1       1E-12   2      0

```

```

}

```



```

params{
  parallel = true      OpenMP parallelization over symmetry sectors (charge/spin)
  sc_only = true      don't put electrons on QD sites in initial state

  NBath = 10        N=10 energy levels in the SC island
  nref = 10           | perform calculations for n between 9 and 11
  nrange = 1

  U = 0
  epsimp = 1000
  gamma = 1e-4

  alpha = -0.4
  band_level_shift = true    should be true
  MPO = Ec

  totalSpin = true           | calculate spin of the states
  printTotSpinZ = true

  EnergyErrgoal = 1e-8      stopping criterion for DMRG sweeps
}

```



# MPOs

---

**std**: dim=8, impurity at the edge

**middle**: dim=8, impurity at the center of the chain (at the Fermi level)

**Ec**: dim=9, impurity at the edge

**middle\_Ec**: dim=9, impurity at the center

**Ec\_V**: capacitive coupling between QD and SC island

**Ec\_t**: hopping between the levels in the SC (as in Hubbard model)

**Ec\_eta**: one SC level with weaker pairing interaction

**2ch**: two-channels, impurity between two SC chains

**2ch\_impFirst**: two-channels, impurity at the very edge

**2ch\_impFirst\_V**: ... with capacitive coupling







# MAGNETIC FIELD

---

$EZ_{\text{imp}}$ : field on QD site

$EZ_{\text{bulk}}$ : field on SC island

$EZx_{\text{imp}}, EZx_{\text{bulk}}$ : fields along the x direction



# CHARGING TERM

---

$E_c$ : charging energy

$n_0$ : occupancy control parameter



# EXCITED STATES

---

```
excited_states = 1
```

```
Weight=1000
```

```
overlaps=true
```



# SPIN-ORBIT COUPLING

---

$\lambda$ : SOC strength



# TRIPLET STATES

---

`spin1=true`

Adds  $S_z=1$  sectors.



# OUTPUT CONTROL

---

```
computeEntropy=true  
chargeCorrelation=true  
spinCorrelation=true  
spinCorrelationMatrix=true  
channelDensityMatrix=true  
pairCorrelation=true  
hoppingExpectation=true  
calcweights=true  
charge_susceptibility=true
```



# FINAL PROJECTS

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1. Study charge-charge correlations in a QD with a superconducting bath ( $\Gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $U$  at fixed  $\Delta$ ).
2. Study the nature of the subgap states in SIAM as a function of  $U/\Delta$  (from ABS to YSR).
3. Study the condensation energy and  $\Delta'$  in the Richardson model vs. pairing strength  $\alpha$ . Extrapolate to large- $N$ .
4. Try to detect the triplet counterparts to YSR singlet states. Use magnetic field to push them down into the subgap range.