

# Single-boson exchange functional renormalization group application to the two-dimensional Hubbard model at weak coupling

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## Functional renormalization group and single-boson exchange decomposition

- The **single-boson exchange (SBE)** decomposition [1] relies on a splitting of the 2-particle vertex between its  $U$ -irreducible and its  $U$ -reducible parts:

$$V = \mathcal{I}^{U_{\text{irr}}} + \text{diagram}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V(k_1, k_2, k_3) &= \mathcal{I}^{U_{\text{irr}}}(k_1, k_2, k_3) + \nabla_{k_1 k_3}^M(k_2 - k_3) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \nabla_{k_1 k_4}^M(k_3 - k_1) + \nabla_{k_1 k_4}^D(k_3 - k_1) \right] \\ &+ \nabla_{k_1 k_3}^{\text{SC}}(k_1 + k_2) - 2U \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{with } \nabla_{kk'}^X(Q) \equiv \text{diagram} = \lambda_k^X(Q) w^X(Q) \lambda_{k'}^X(Q)$$

$$\mathcal{I}^{U_{\text{irr}}} = \mathcal{I}^{2\text{PI}} - U + M^M + M^D + M^{\text{SC}}$$

- The many-body method used in this study is a **functional renormalization group (fRG)** approach based on the SBE decomposition, relying on a set of coupled differential equations for the Yukawa couplings  $\lambda^X$ , the bosonic propagators  $w^X$  and the rest functions  $M^X$  [2]
- Comparisons will also be performed with the conventional fermionic fRG based on a decomposition of the 2-particle-reducible function  $\phi = V - \mathcal{I}^{2\text{PI}}$  in terms of high-frequency asymptotics [3]:

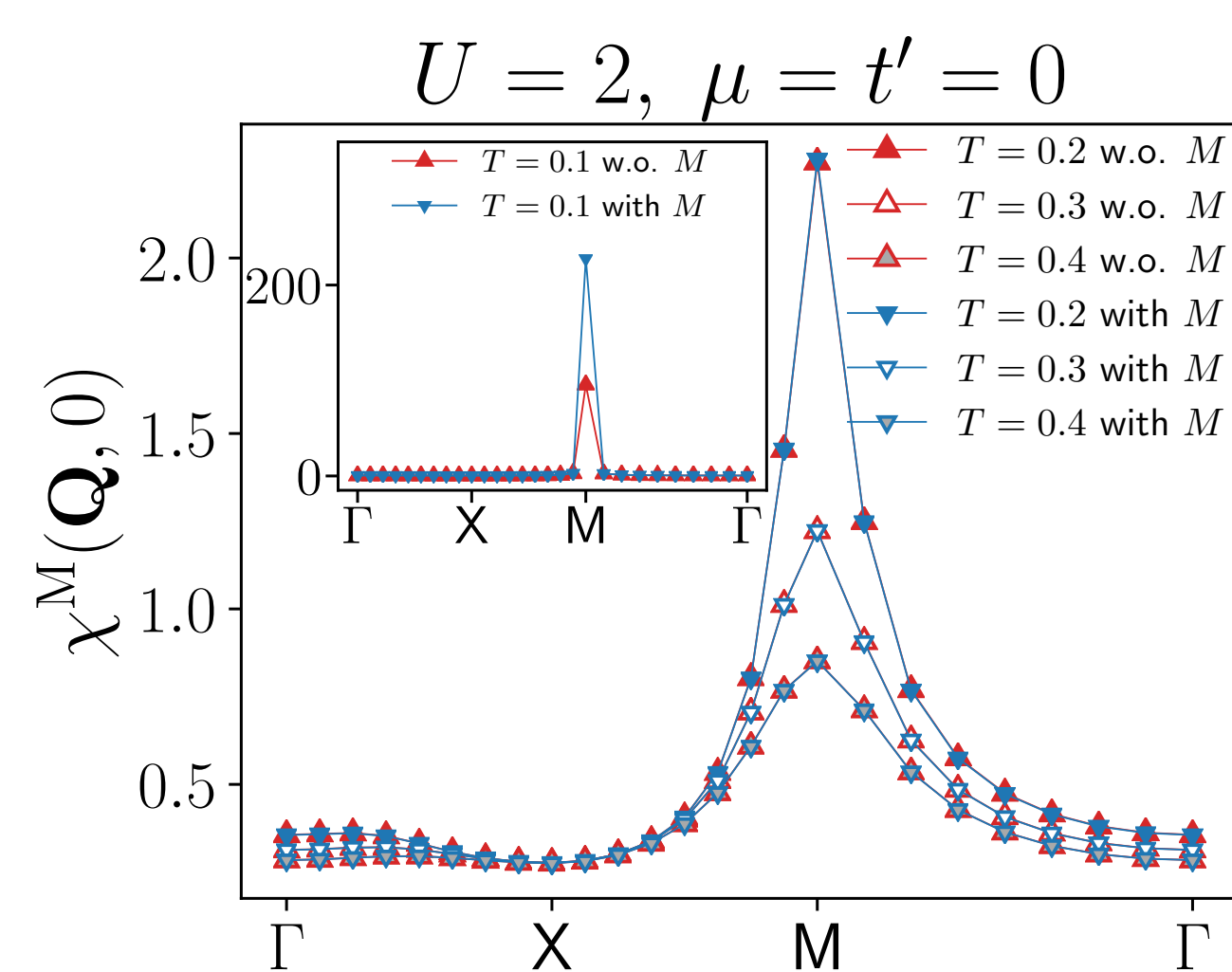
$$\phi_{kk'}^X(Q) = \mathcal{K}_{kk'}^{(1)X}(Q) + \mathcal{K}_k^{(2)X}(Q) + \mathcal{K}_{k'}^{(2)X}(Q) + \mathcal{R}_{kk'}^X(Q)$$

$$\text{with } \mathcal{K}^{(1)X}(Q) = \lim_{\nu, \nu' \rightarrow \infty} \phi_{(\mathbf{k}, \nu), (\mathbf{k}', \nu')}^X(Q)$$

$$\mathcal{K}_k^{(2)X}(Q) = \lim_{\nu' \rightarrow \infty} \phi_{k, (\mathbf{k}', \nu')}^X(Q) - \mathcal{K}^{(1)X}(Q)$$

## Results

- Pseudo-critical *transition* observed in the magnetic channel at half filling

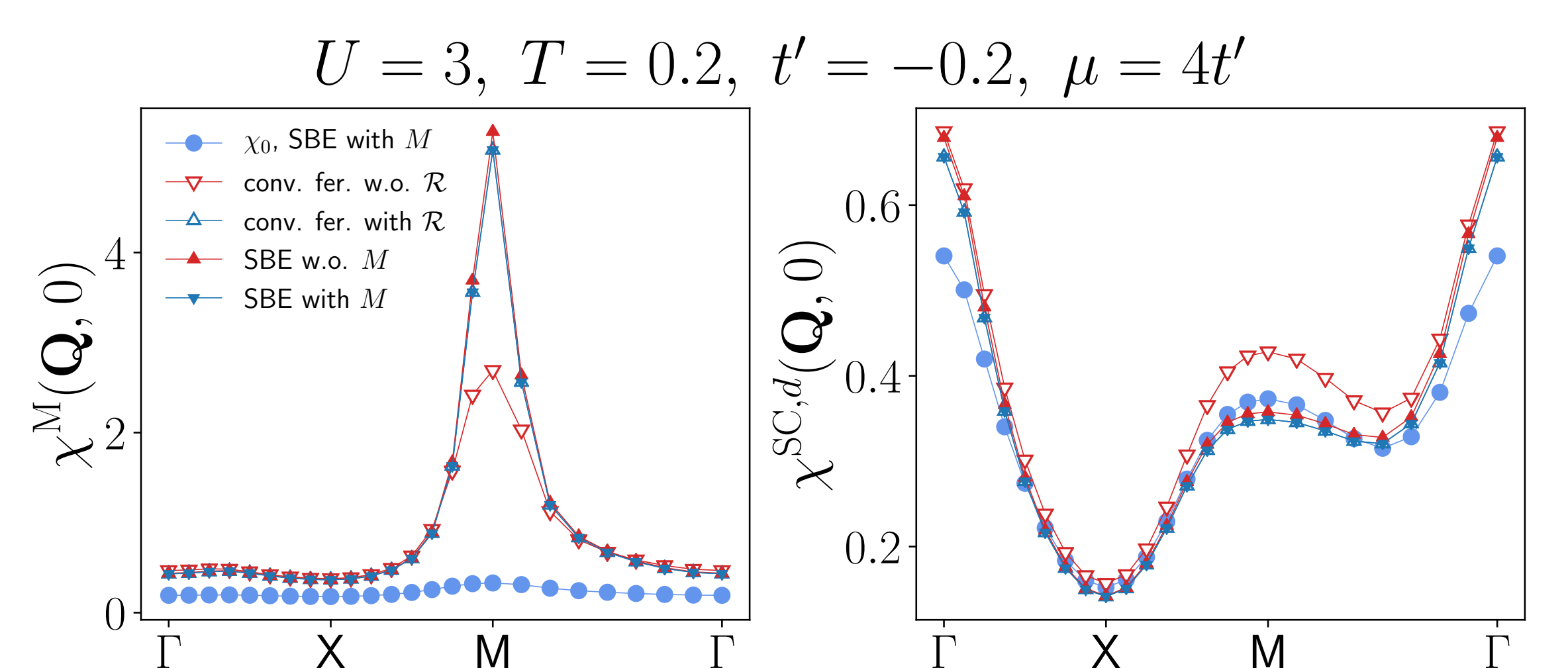
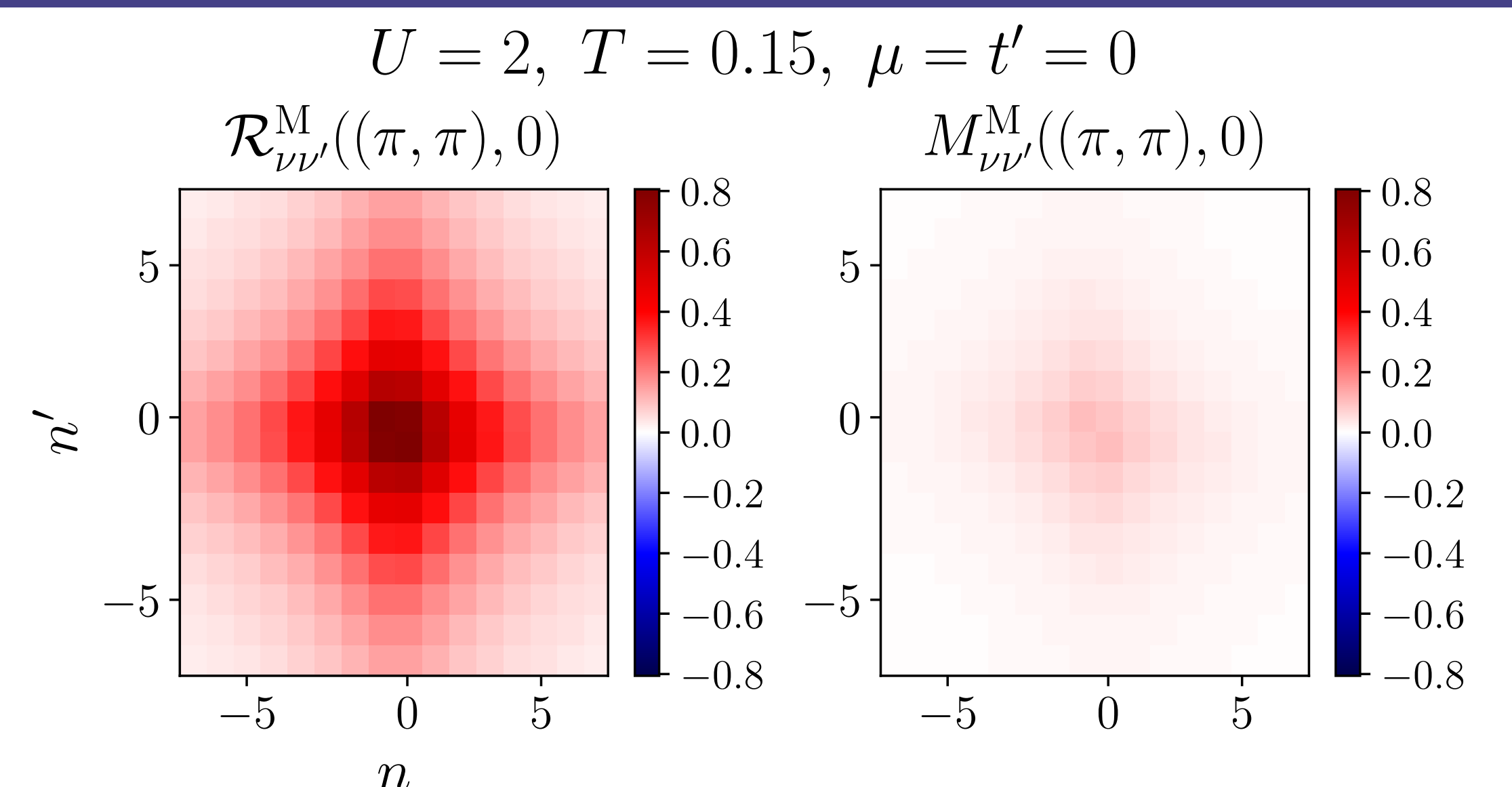


- Divergence of  $\mathcal{R}^M$  near the transition absorbed by the bosonic propagator  $w^M$  so that  $M^M$  remains residual even fairly close to the transition:

$$M_{kk'}^M(Q) = \mathcal{R}_{kk'}^M(Q) - [\lambda_k^M(Q) - 1] w^M(Q) [\lambda_{k'}^M(Q) - 1]$$

- $M^X$  negligible in most situations (contrary to  $\mathcal{R}^X$ ) and *run times significantly reduced* by discarding the flow of  $M^X$

- Vertex corrections of the bare bubble contributions  $\chi_0^X$  to the susceptibilities nicely captured by the SBE diagrams



↪ Relative difference between SBE (conv. fer.) results with and without rest function always less than 4% (larger than 22%) at the physical values for  $\mathbf{Q}$

## Conclusions and outlooks

- Main conclusions:
  - Contribution of the SBE rest functions  $M^X$  always **negligible**, except in the vicinity of the pseudo-critical transition  $\Rightarrow$  SBE scheme yields the *natural decomposition* of the two-particle vertex
  - Contrary to the conventional fermionic fRG, the rest function can be **neglected**, which allows for a significant *reduction of the numerical cost*
- Outlooks for the SBE-based fRG:
  - Calculation of **multiloop** corrections
  - Formulation for **non-local** interactions

## References

- [1] F. Krien et al. Single-boson exchange decomposition of the vertex function. *Phys. Rev. B*, 100:155149, 2019.
- [2] P. M. Bonetti et al. Single-boson exchange representation of the functional renormalization group for strongly interacting many-electron systems. *Phys. Rev. Research*, 4:013034, 2022.
- [3] N. Wentzell et al. High-frequency asymptotics of the vertex function: Diagrammatic parametrization and algorithmic implementation. *Phys. Rev. B*, 102:085106, 2020.