

Spatial and temporal propagation of Kondo correlations

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Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft

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Fabian Güttge

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Avi Schiller

Time-dependent NRG
FBA, A. Schiller
PRL 95, 196801 (2005),
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Frithjof Anders

Hamburg 24-26.3.2014



Avi Schiller

† (22.6.2013)

1. Kondo model

- spatial correlation: $\chi(R, t) = \langle \vec{S}_{\text{imp}} \vec{s}_c(\vec{r}) \rangle(t)$
- length scale ξ_K

2. Real-time dynamics of quantum impurity systems

- TD numerical renormalization group

3. Mapping on a two-impurity problem for each distance R

4. Results

- equilibrium: Kondo cloud
- propagation of spin correlations

5. Conclusion

I. Spatial Kondo correlations

Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory

host

$$H = \sum_{\sigma} \int_{-D}^D d\varepsilon \varepsilon c_{\varepsilon\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\varepsilon\sigma}$$

Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory

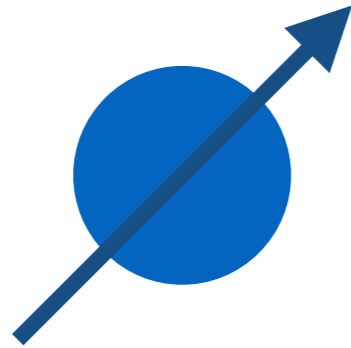
host



$$H = \sum_{\sigma} \int_{-D}^D d\varepsilon \varepsilon c_{\varepsilon\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\varepsilon\sigma}$$

Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory

impurity
spin

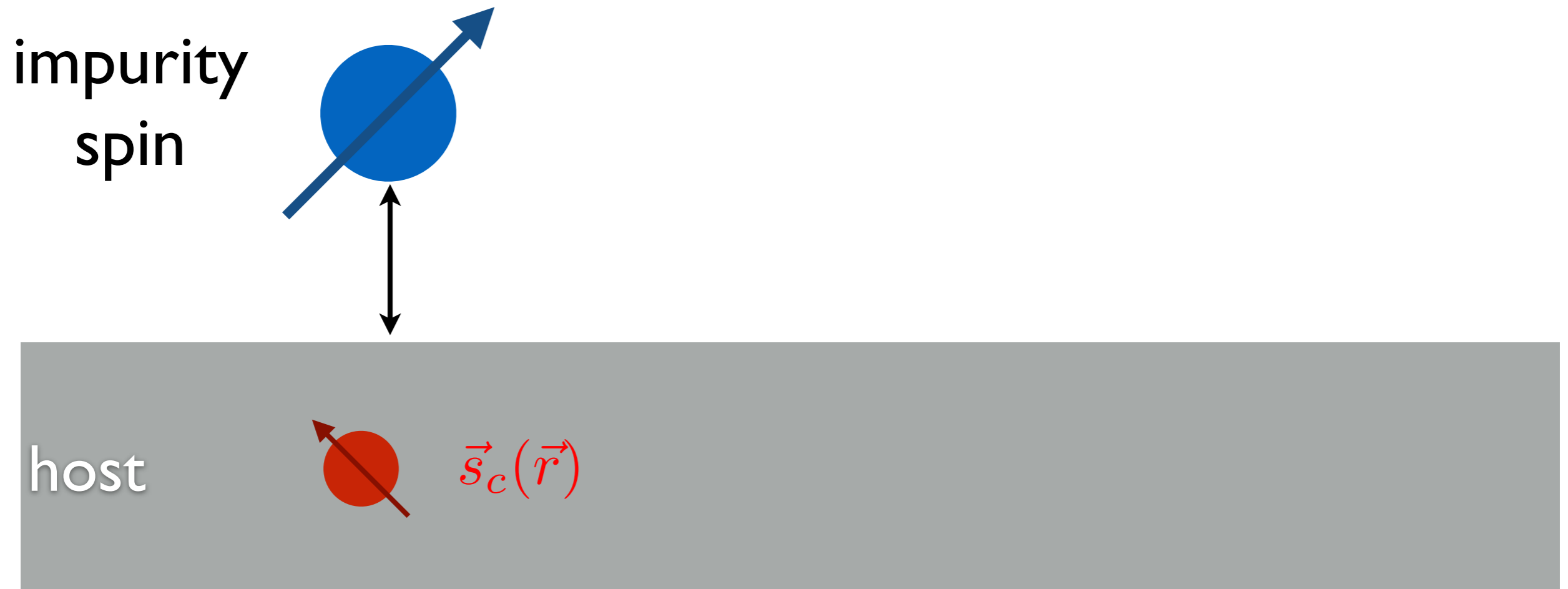


host



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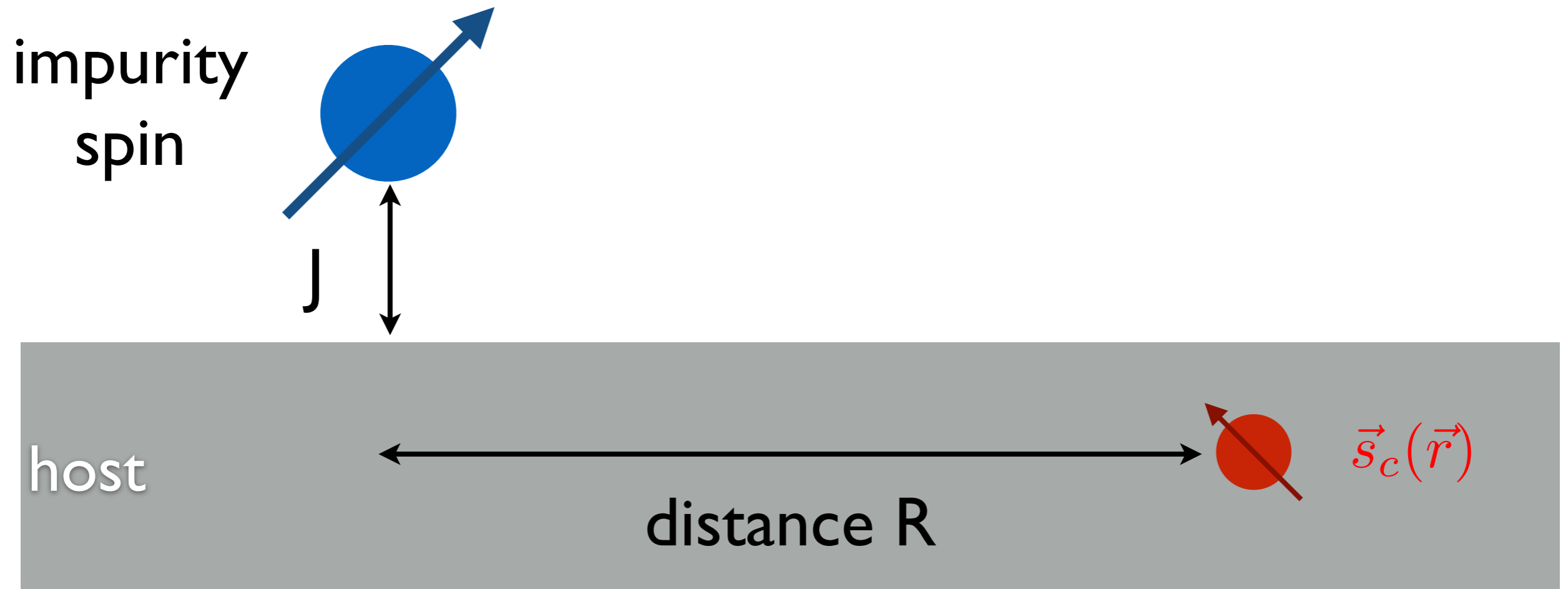
$$H = \sum_{\sigma} \int_{-D}^D d\varepsilon \varepsilon c_{\varepsilon\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{\varepsilon\sigma} + J \vec{S}_{\text{imp}} \vec{s}_c(0)$$

Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory



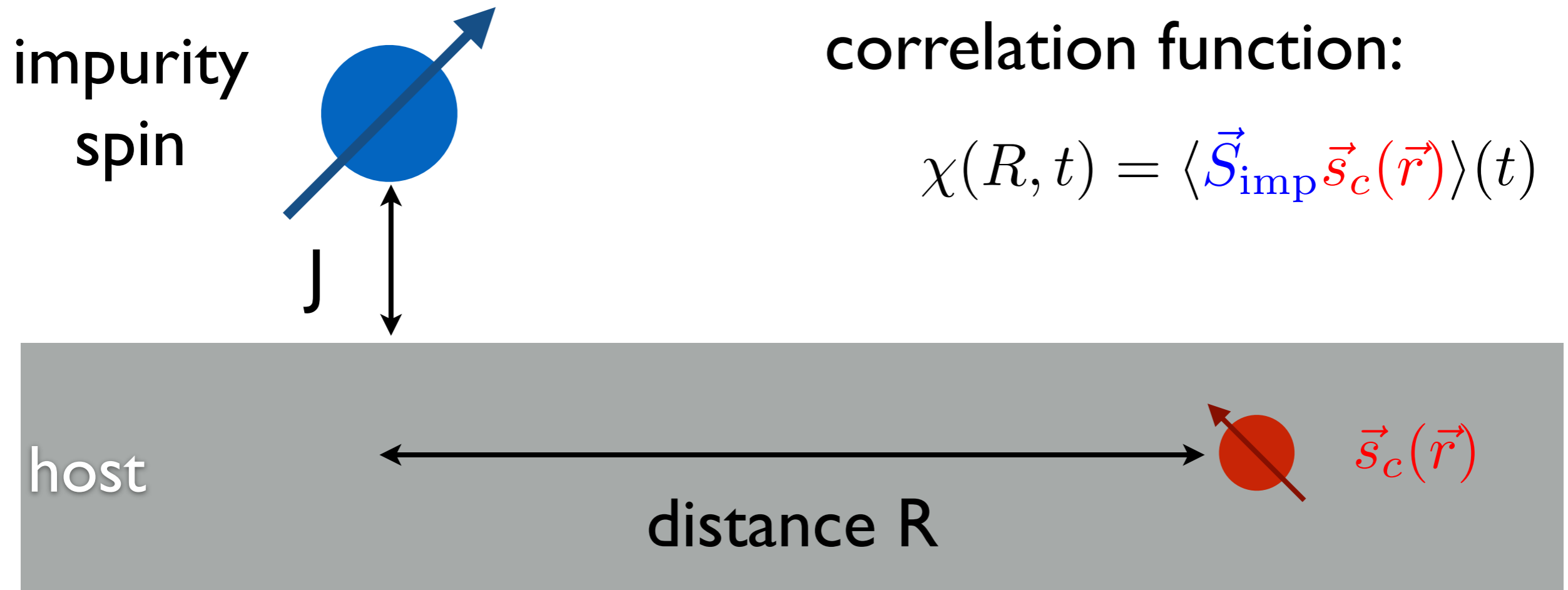
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Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory



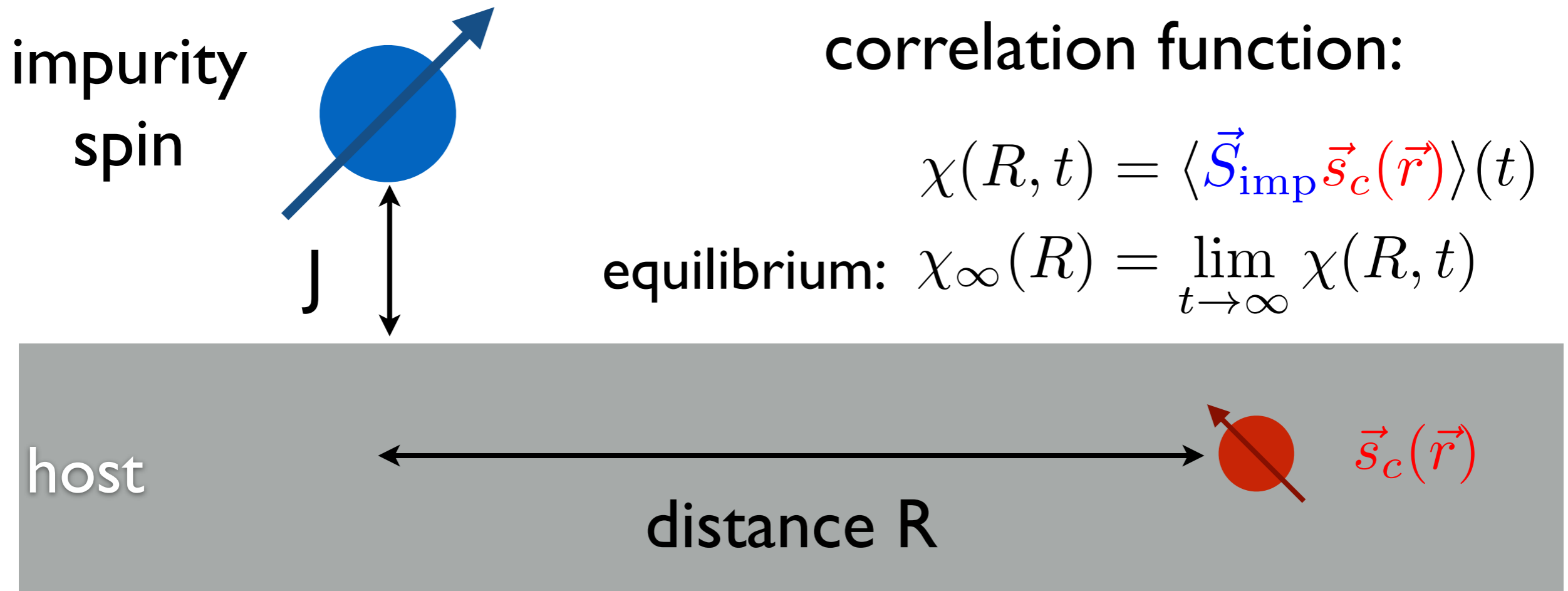
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Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory



host



Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory

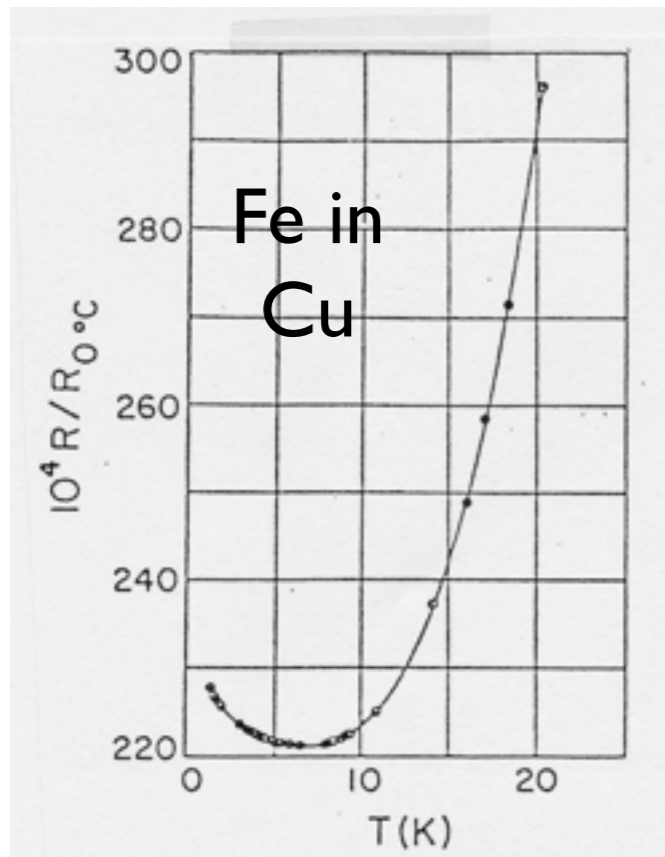


experimental evidence

Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory

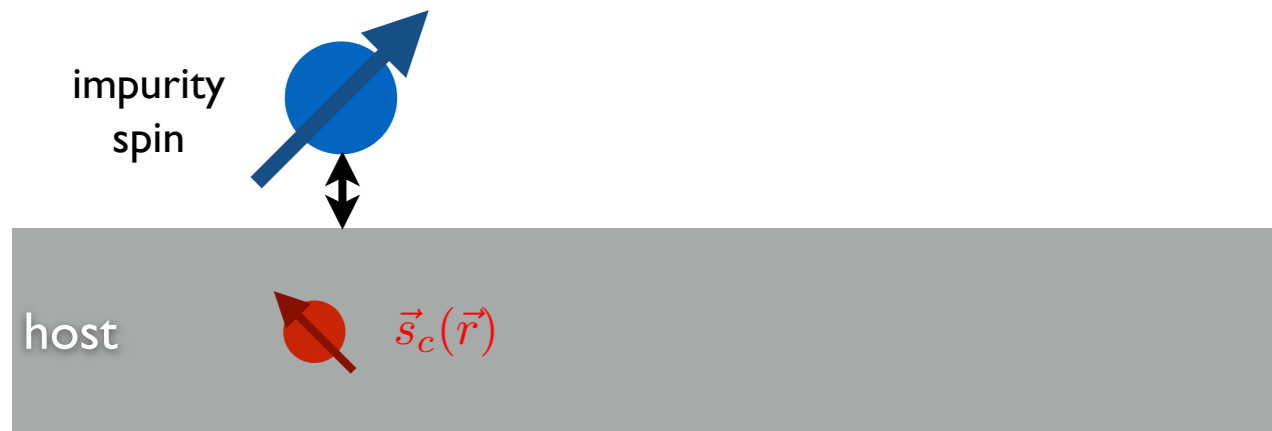


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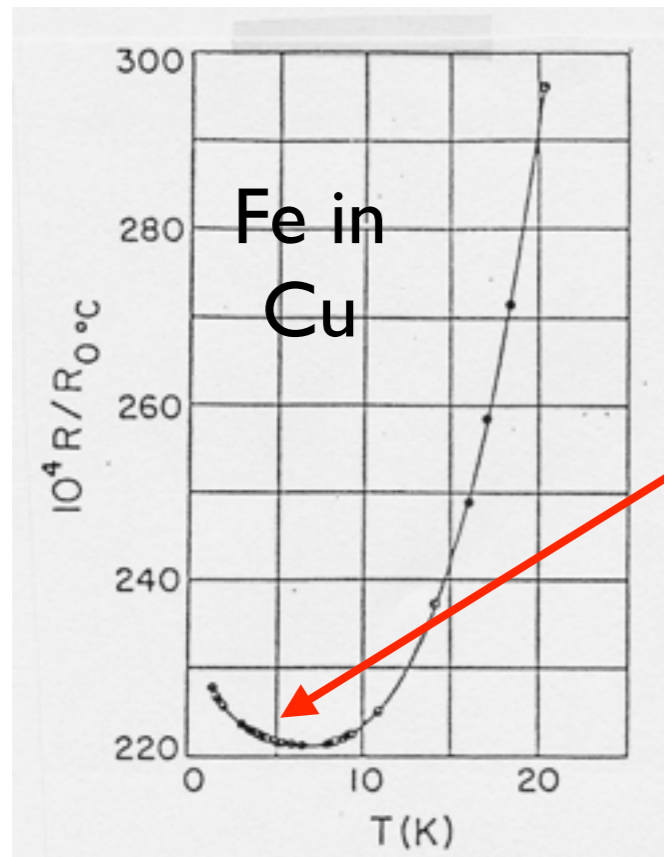


de Haas, de Boer, van den Berg
Physica 1,1115 (1934)

Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory



experimental evidence

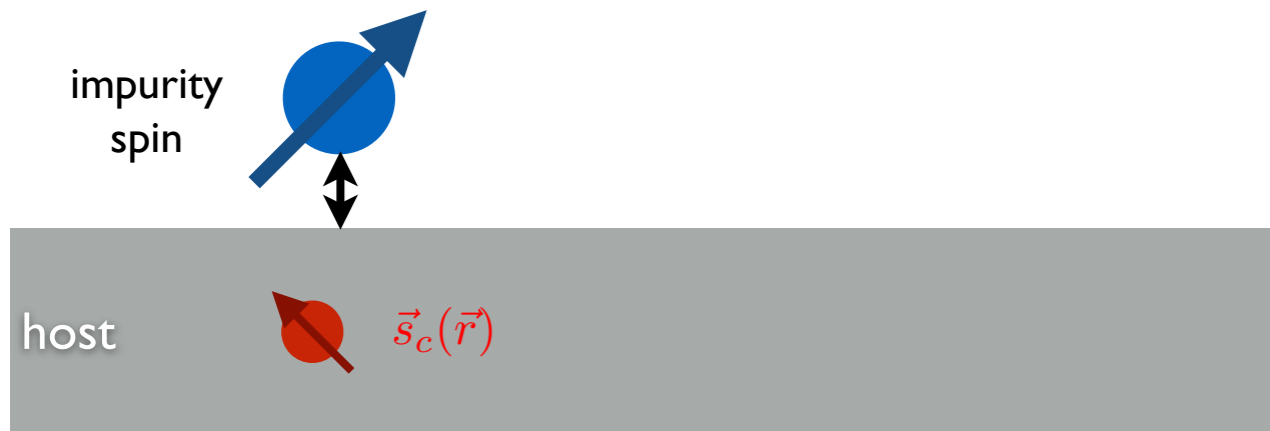


Kondo scale T_K

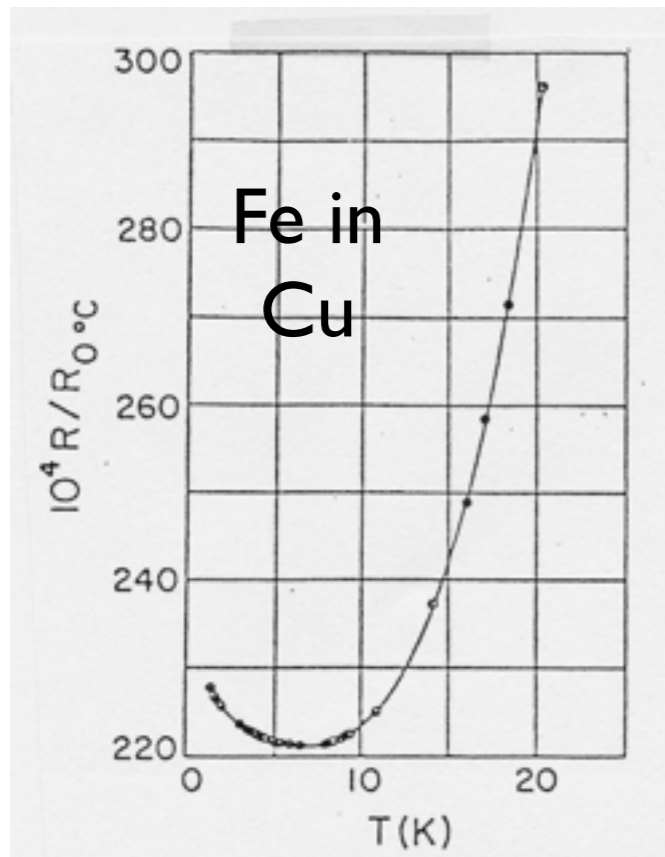
$$T_K = D e^{-\frac{1}{\rho J}}$$

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Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory



experimental evidence

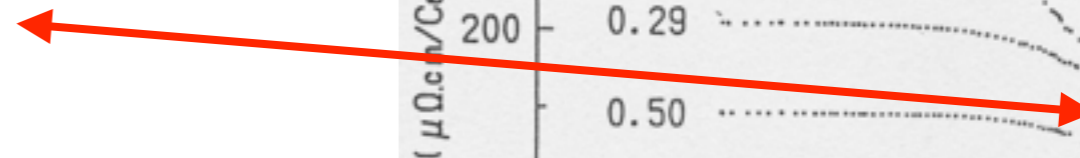


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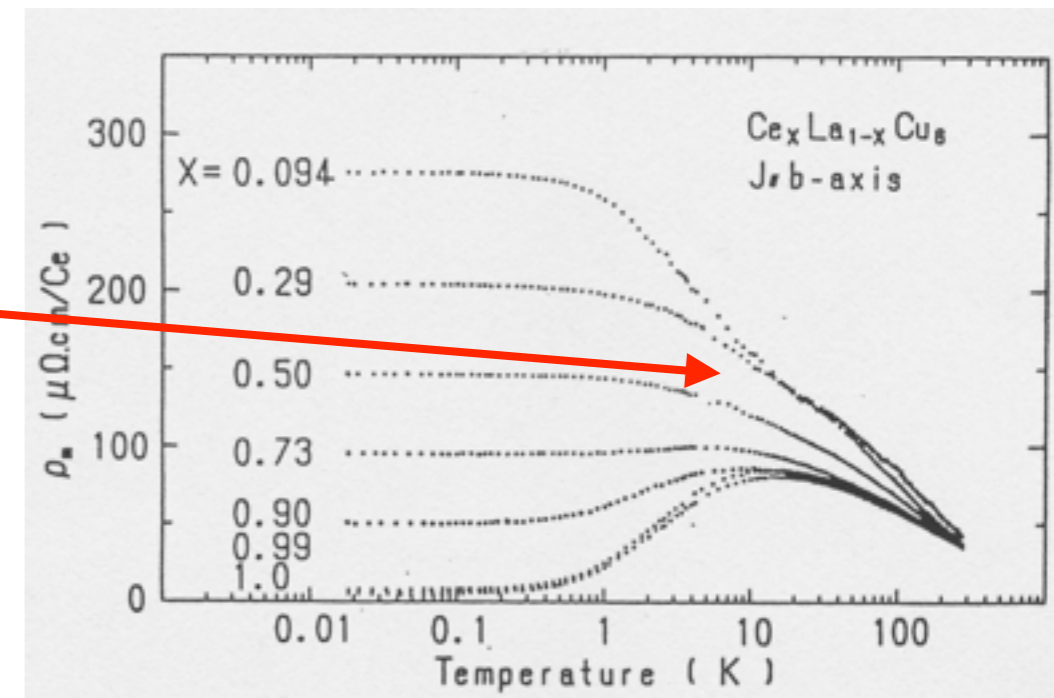
Frithjof Anders

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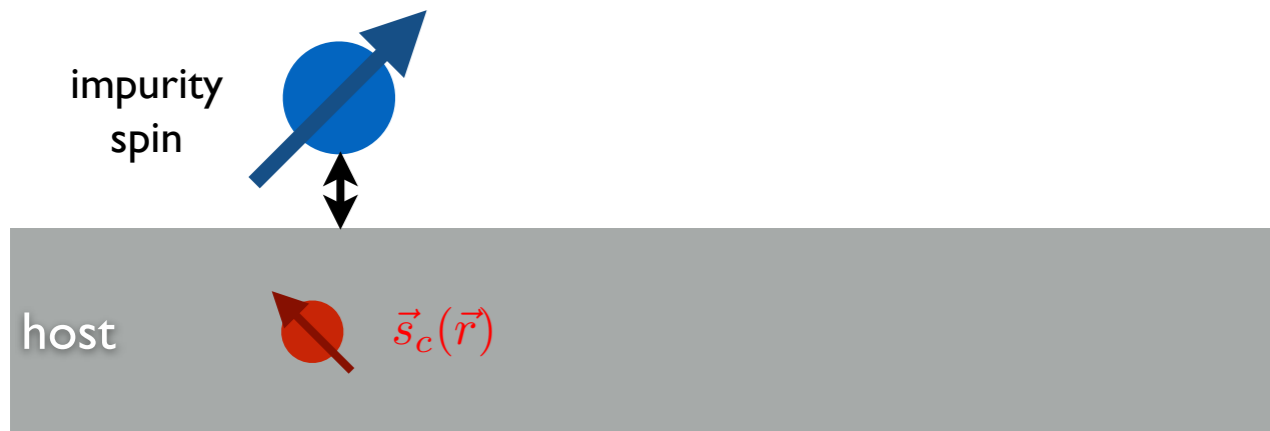
Heavy Fermions



Onuki et al (1987)

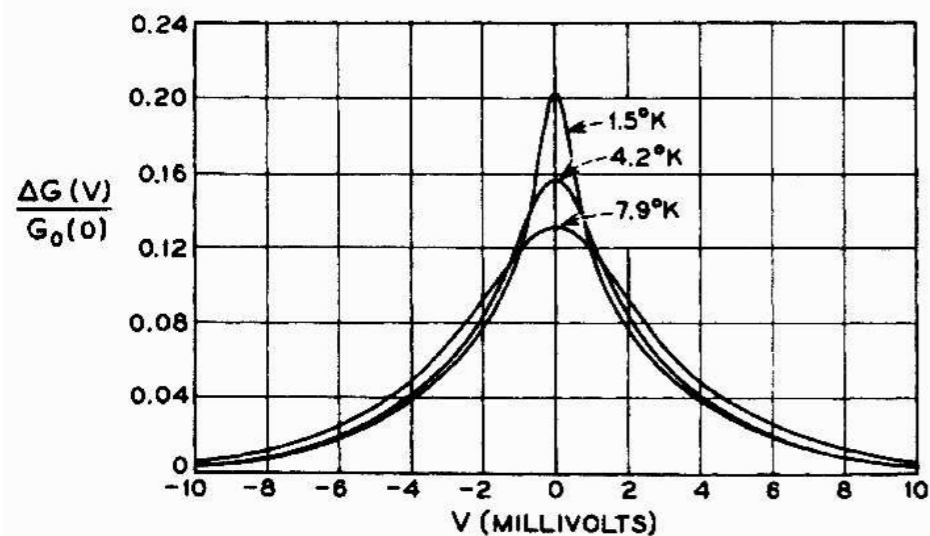
Hamburg 24-26.3.2014

Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory



experimental evidence

G(V) in Ta-I-Al

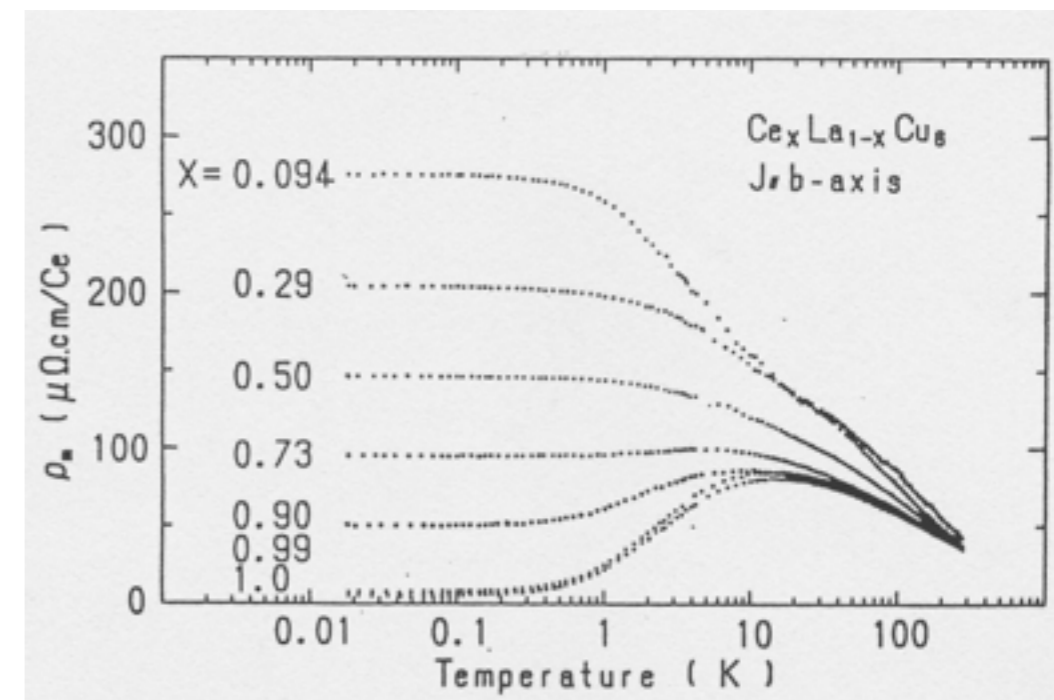


Wyatt, PRL 13,401 (1964)

Kondo scale T_K

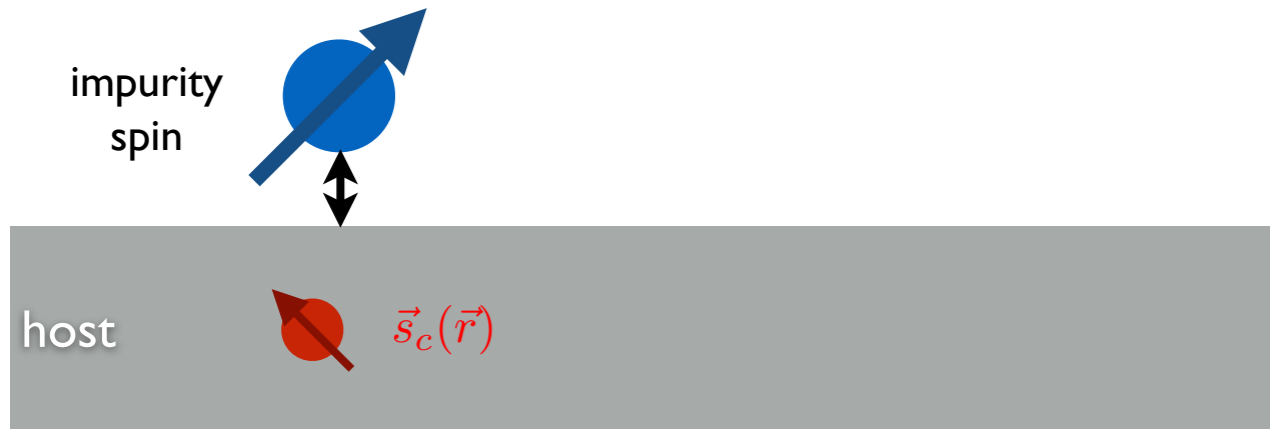
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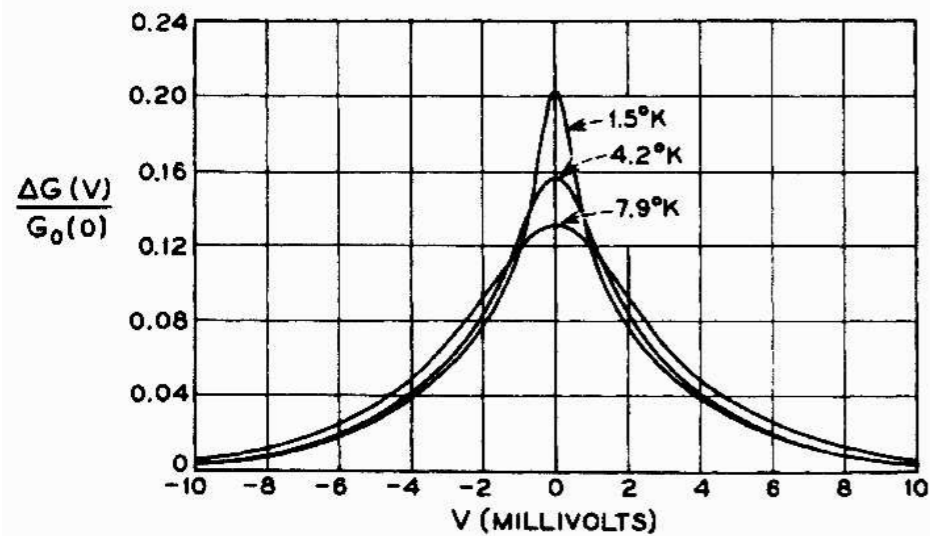
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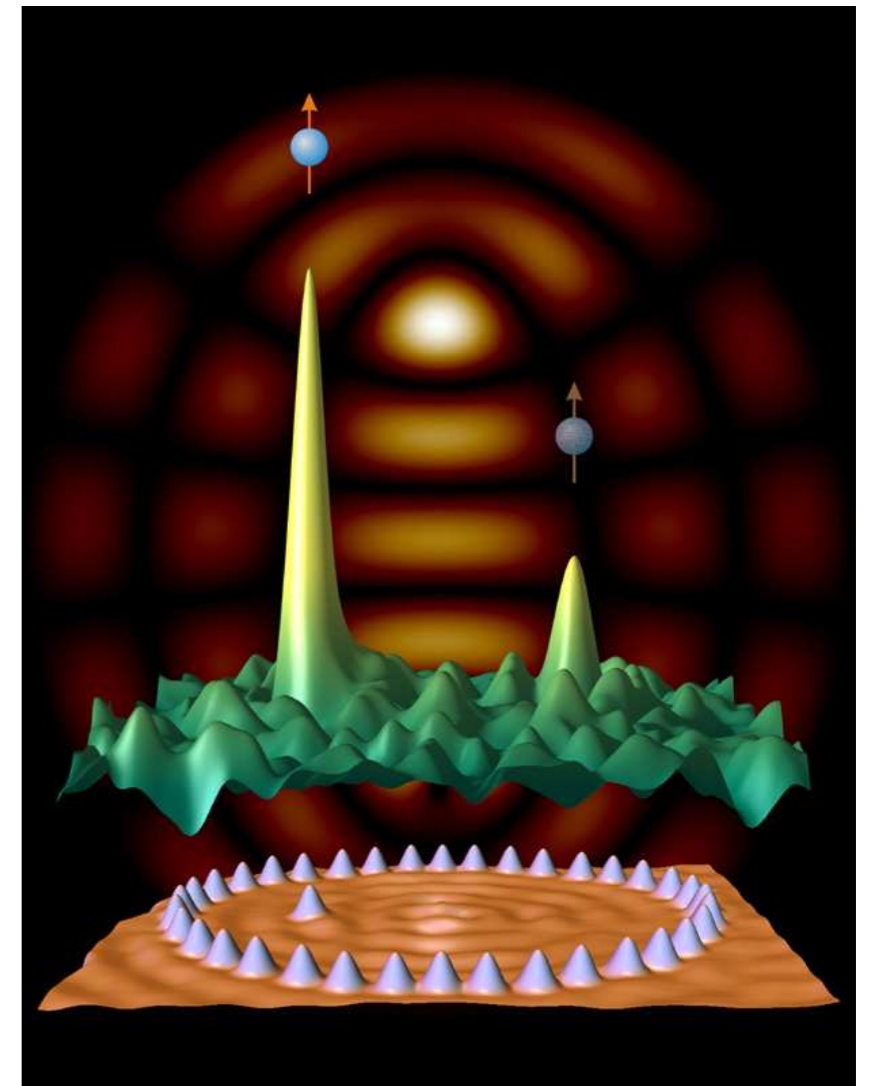


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Kondo scale T_K

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Quantum-Mirage:
Co on Cu



Manoharan et al,
Nature 403, 512 (2000)

Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory

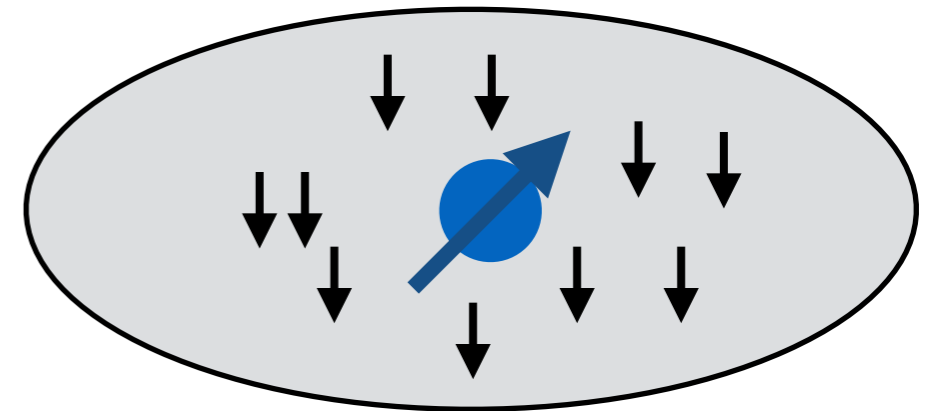


$T = \infty$: free spin

Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory

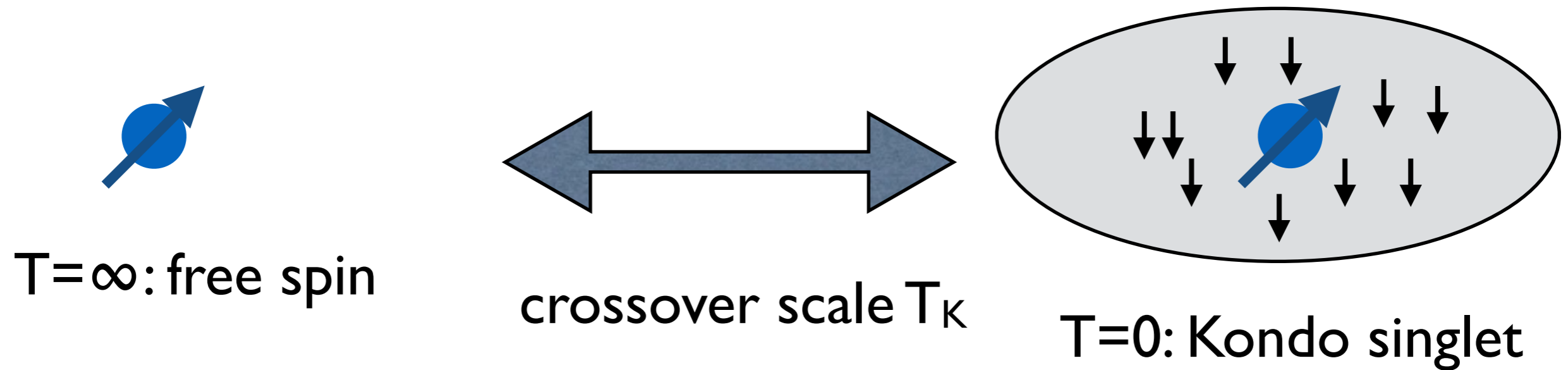


$T = \infty$: free spin



$T = 0$: Kondo singlet

Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory



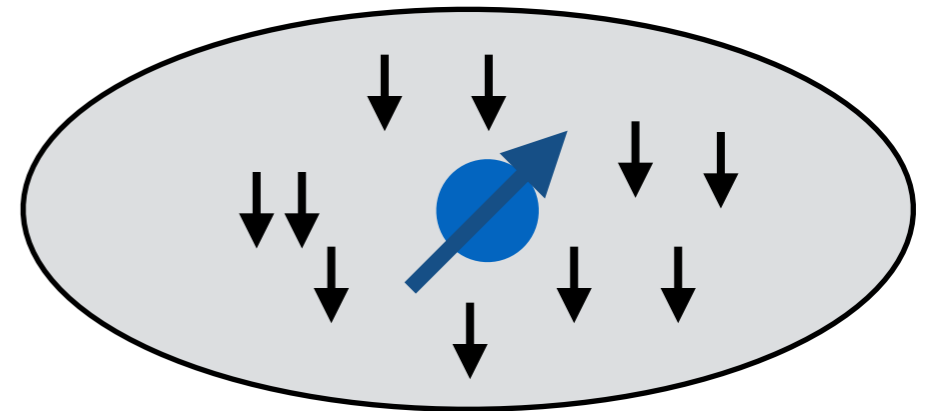
Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory



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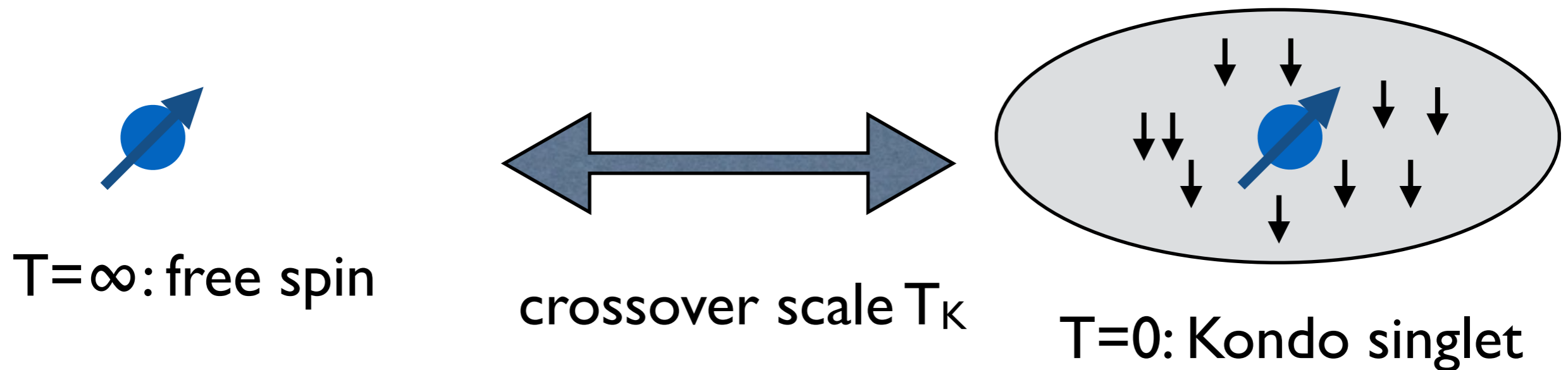
crossover scale T_K



$T = 0$: Kondo singlet

two length scales:

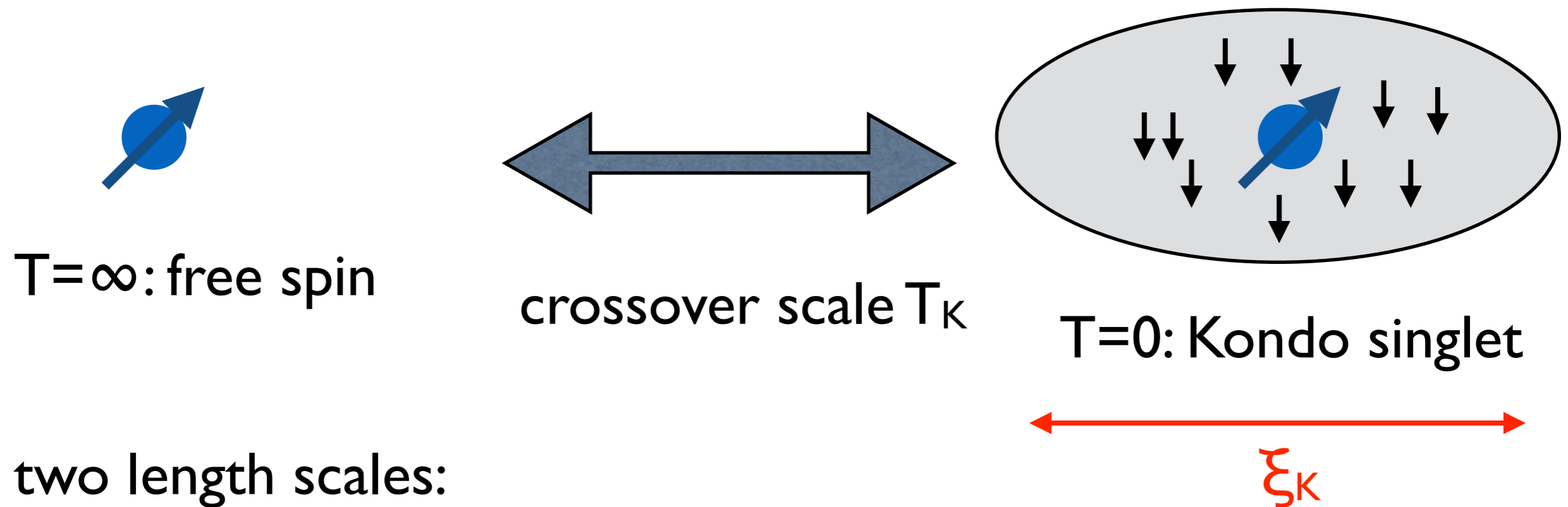
Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory



two length scales:

- Fermi wave length : $1/k_F$

Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory



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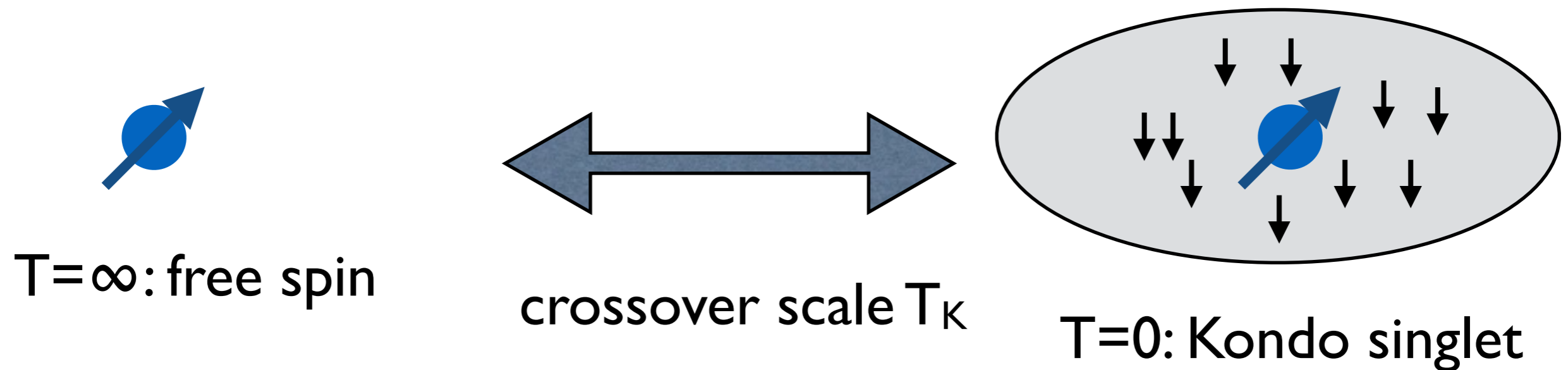
crossover scale T_K

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two length scales:

- Fermi wave length : l/k_F
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Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory

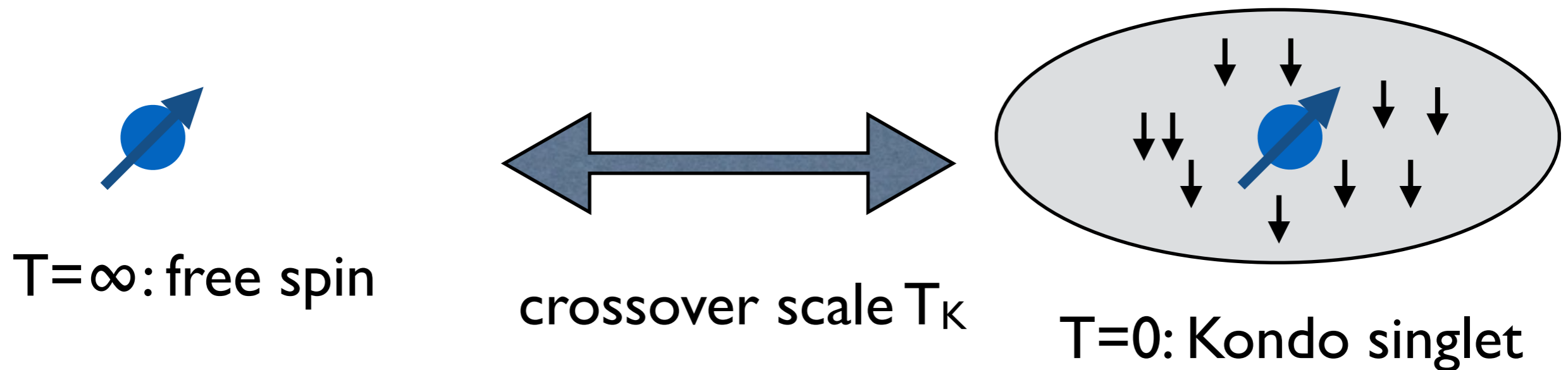


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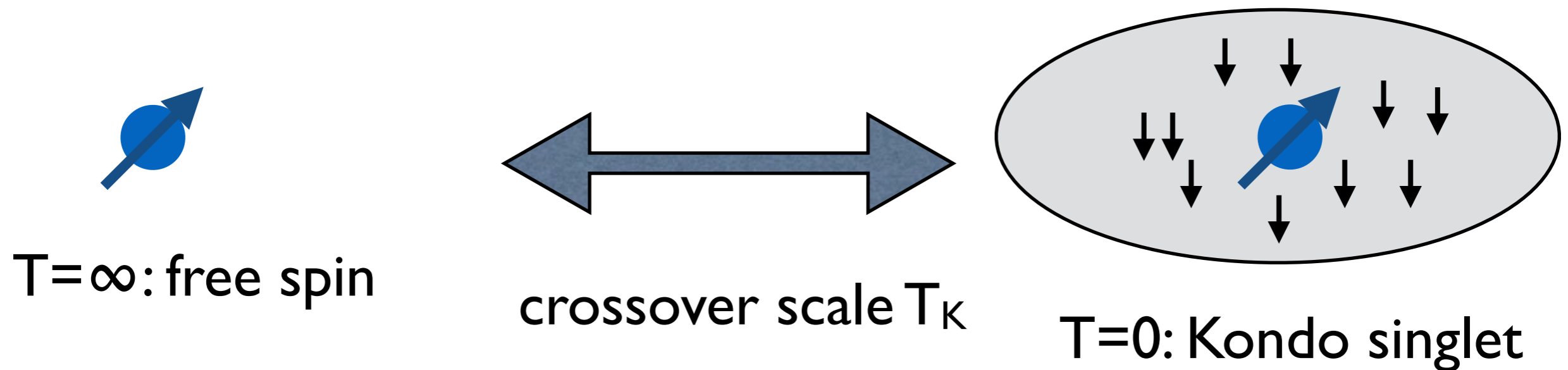


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Kondo model: drosophila of solid state theory



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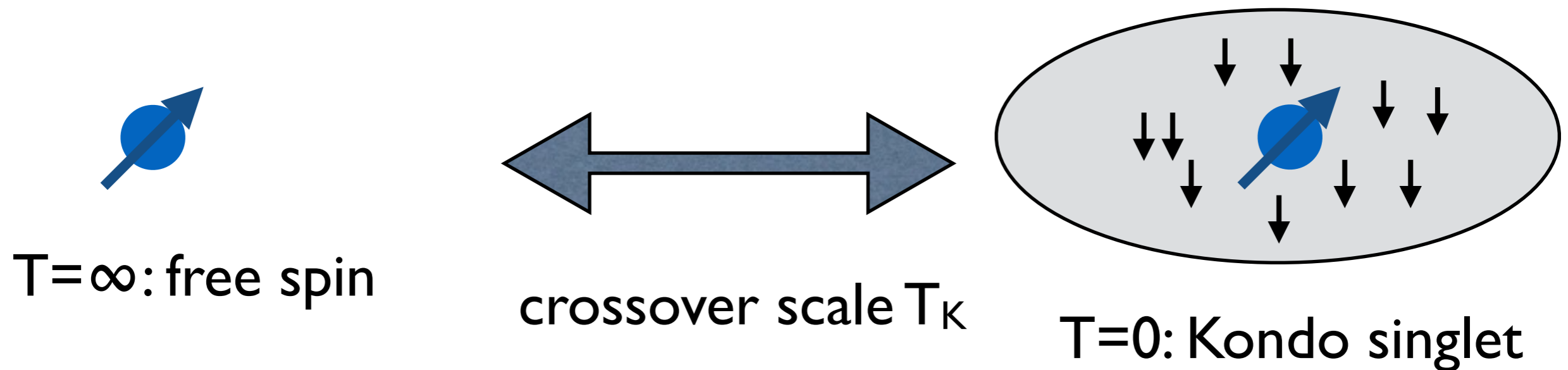
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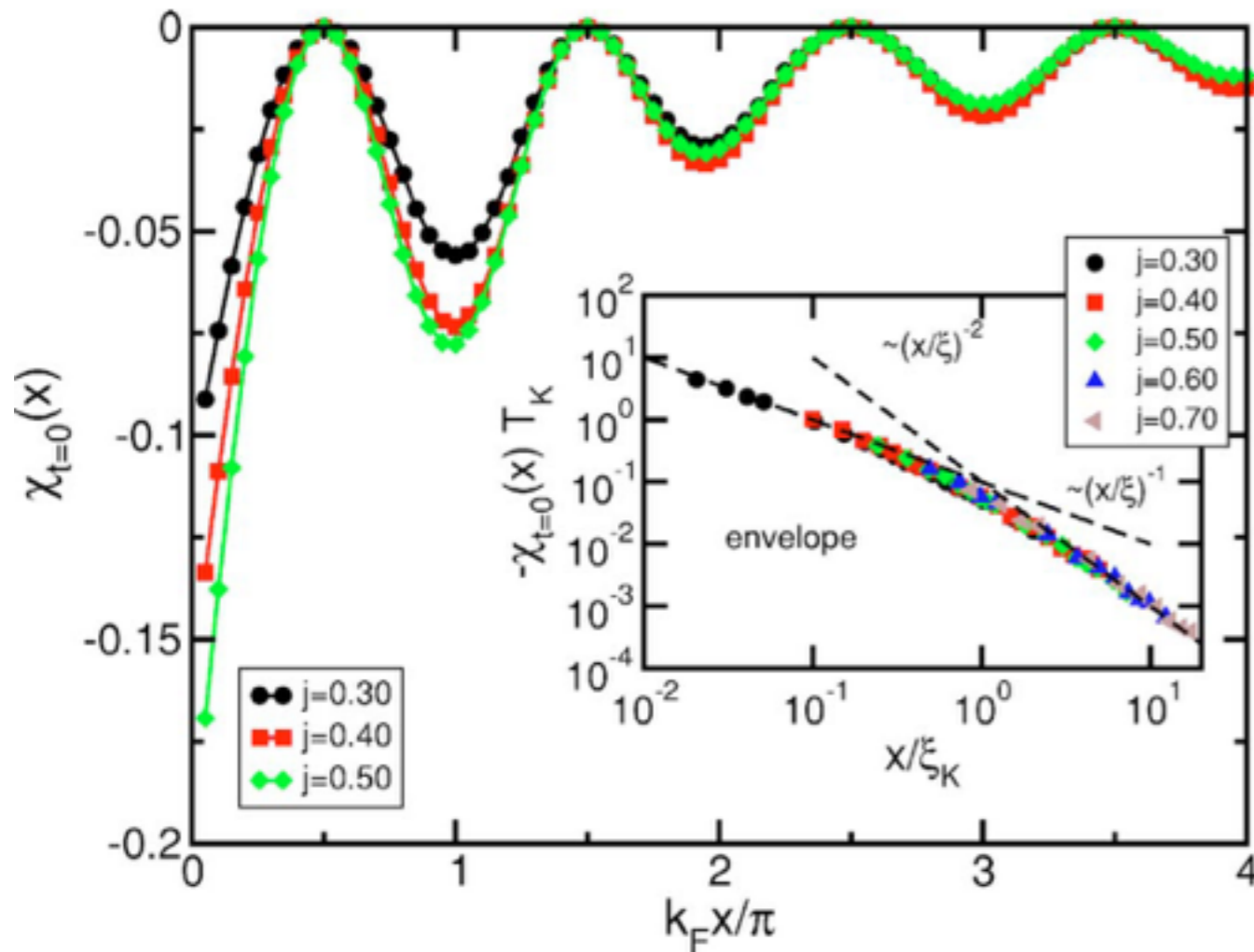


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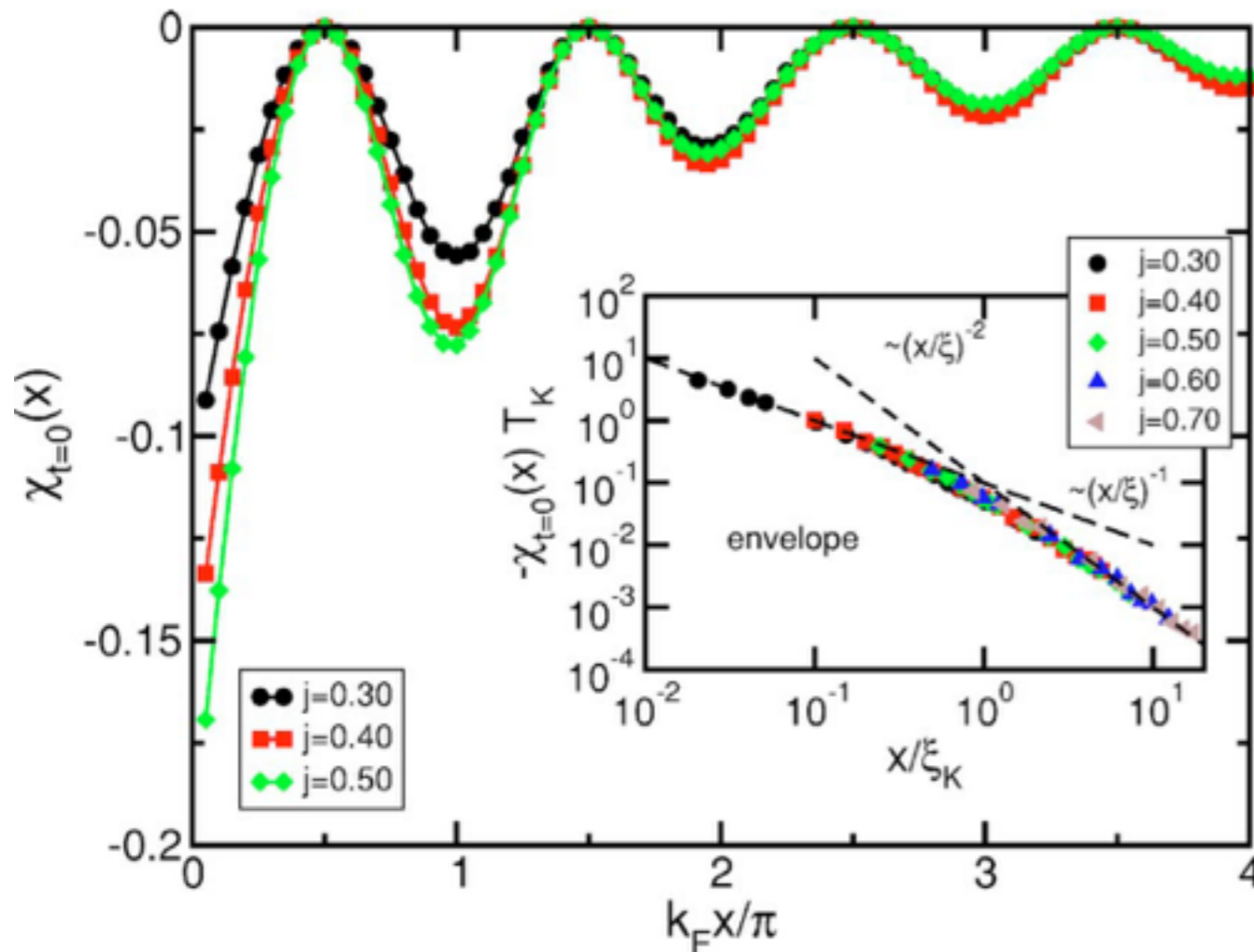


spatial correlations in 1D



Borda PRB 2007

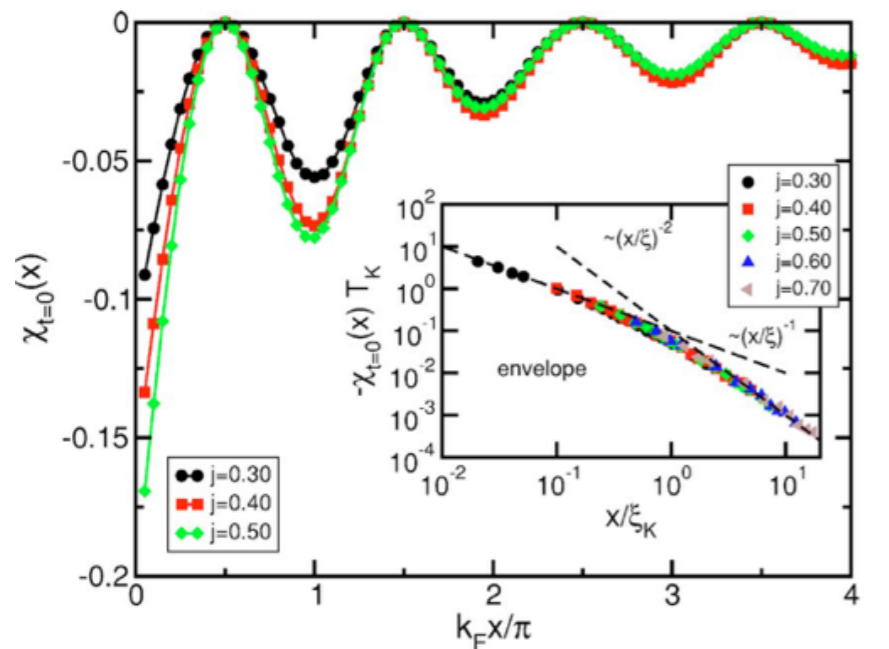
spatial correlations in 1D



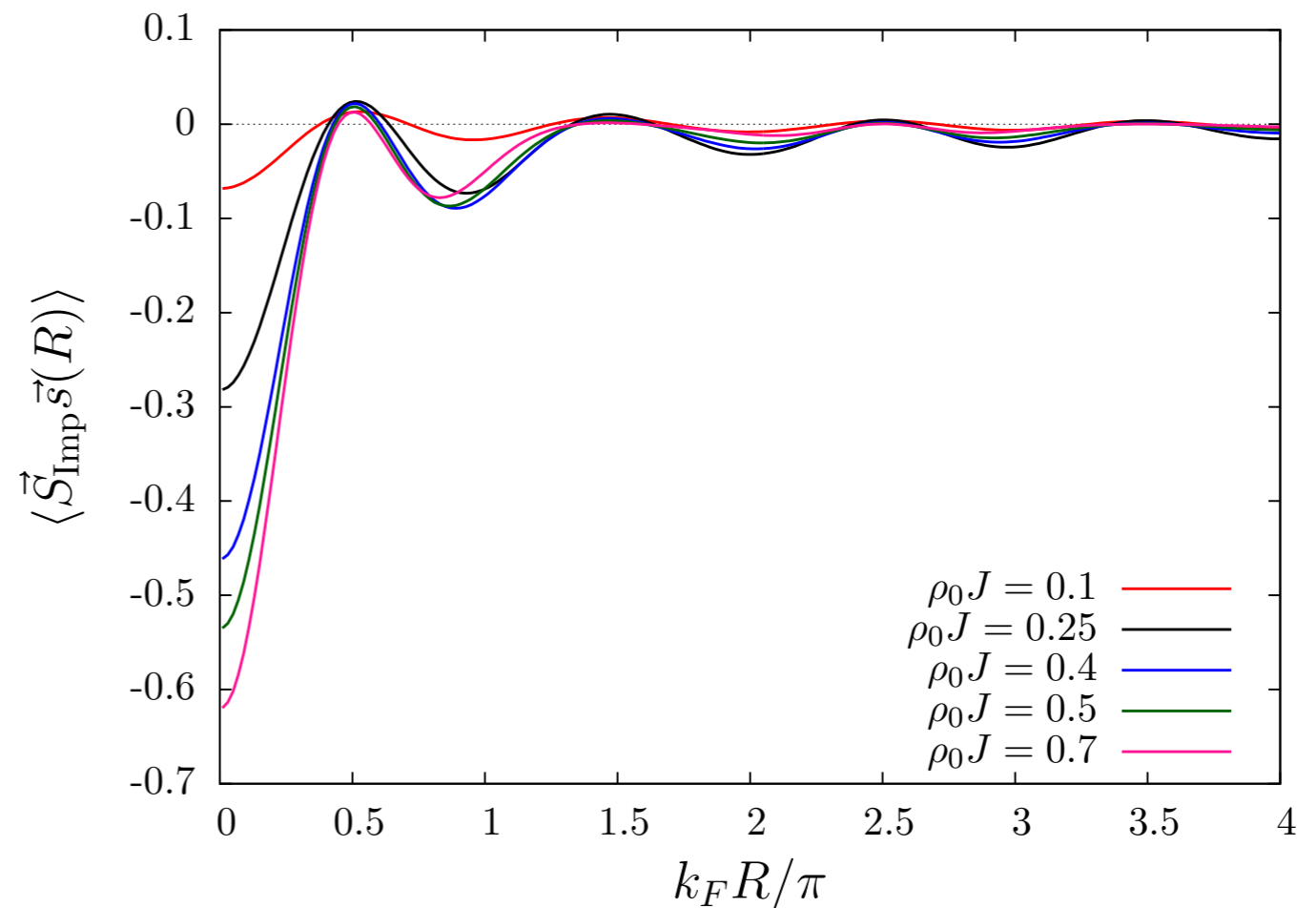
Borda PRB 2007

numerical renormalization group (NRG) calculations

spatial correlations in 1D



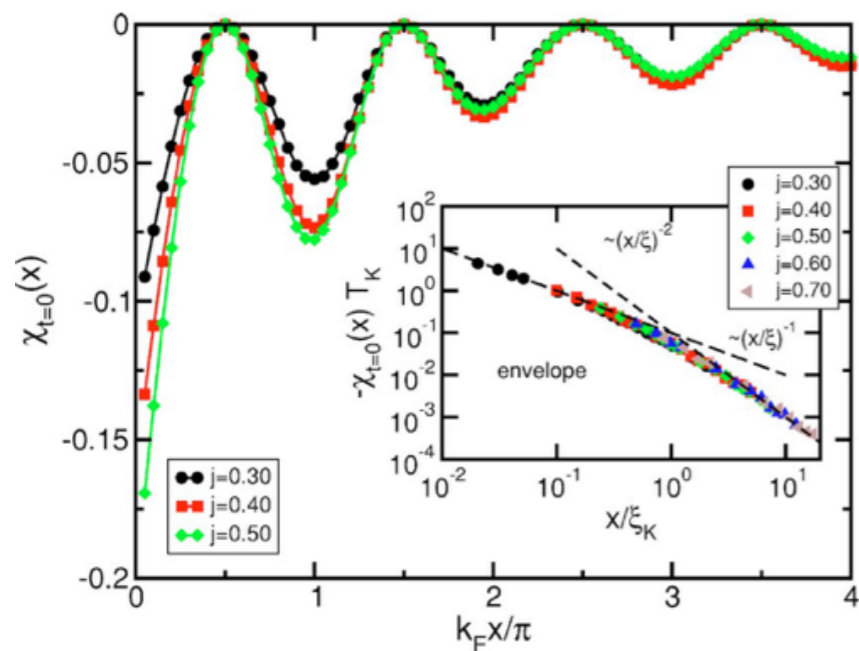
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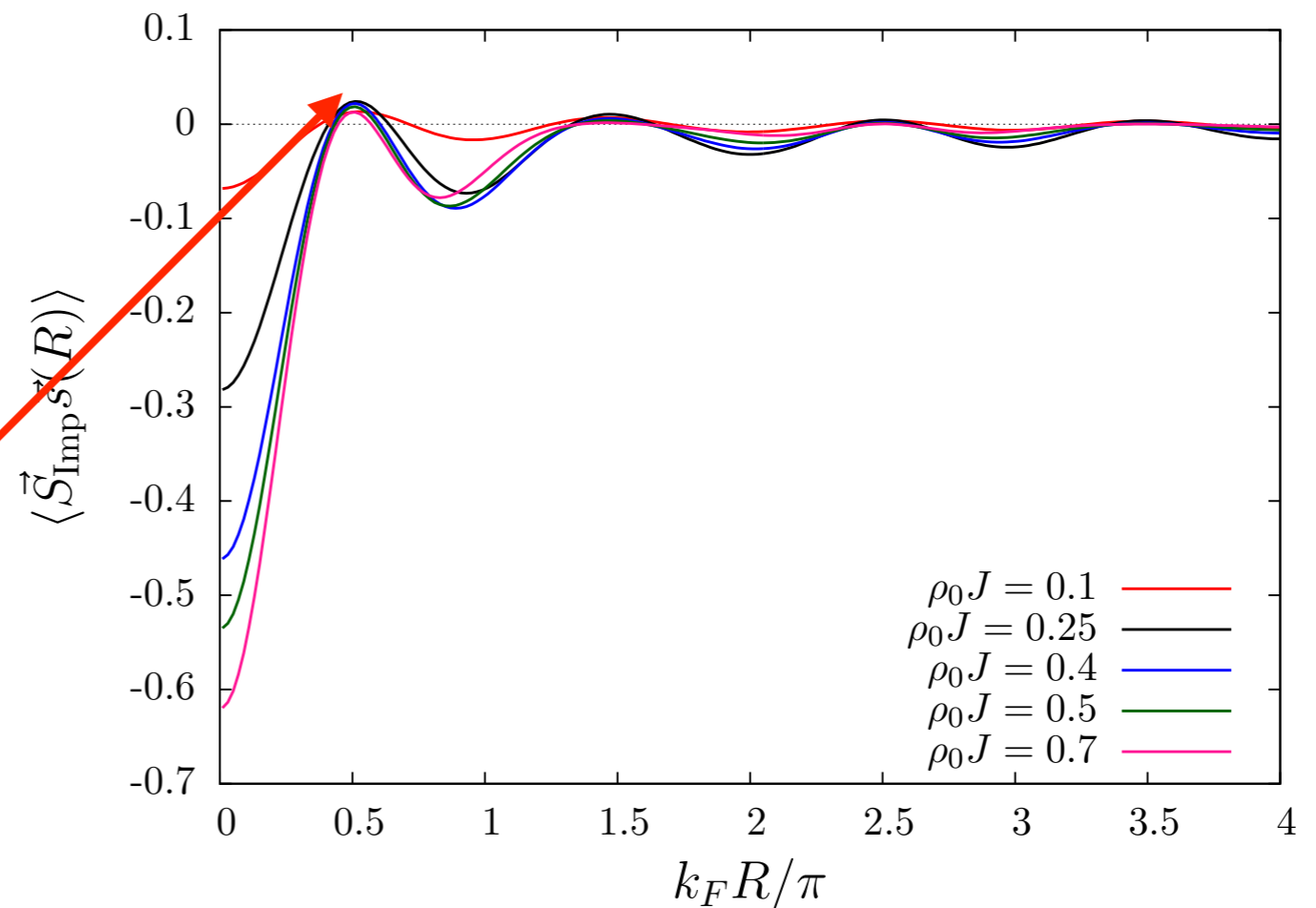
Lechtenberg, FBA, arXiv:1402.1028

numerical renormalization group (NRG) calculations

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Borda PRB 2007

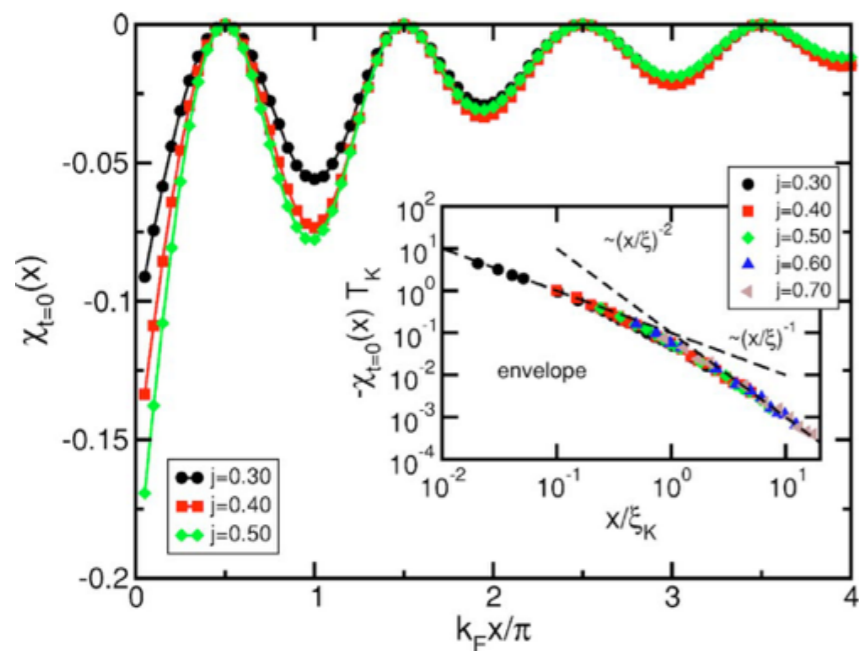


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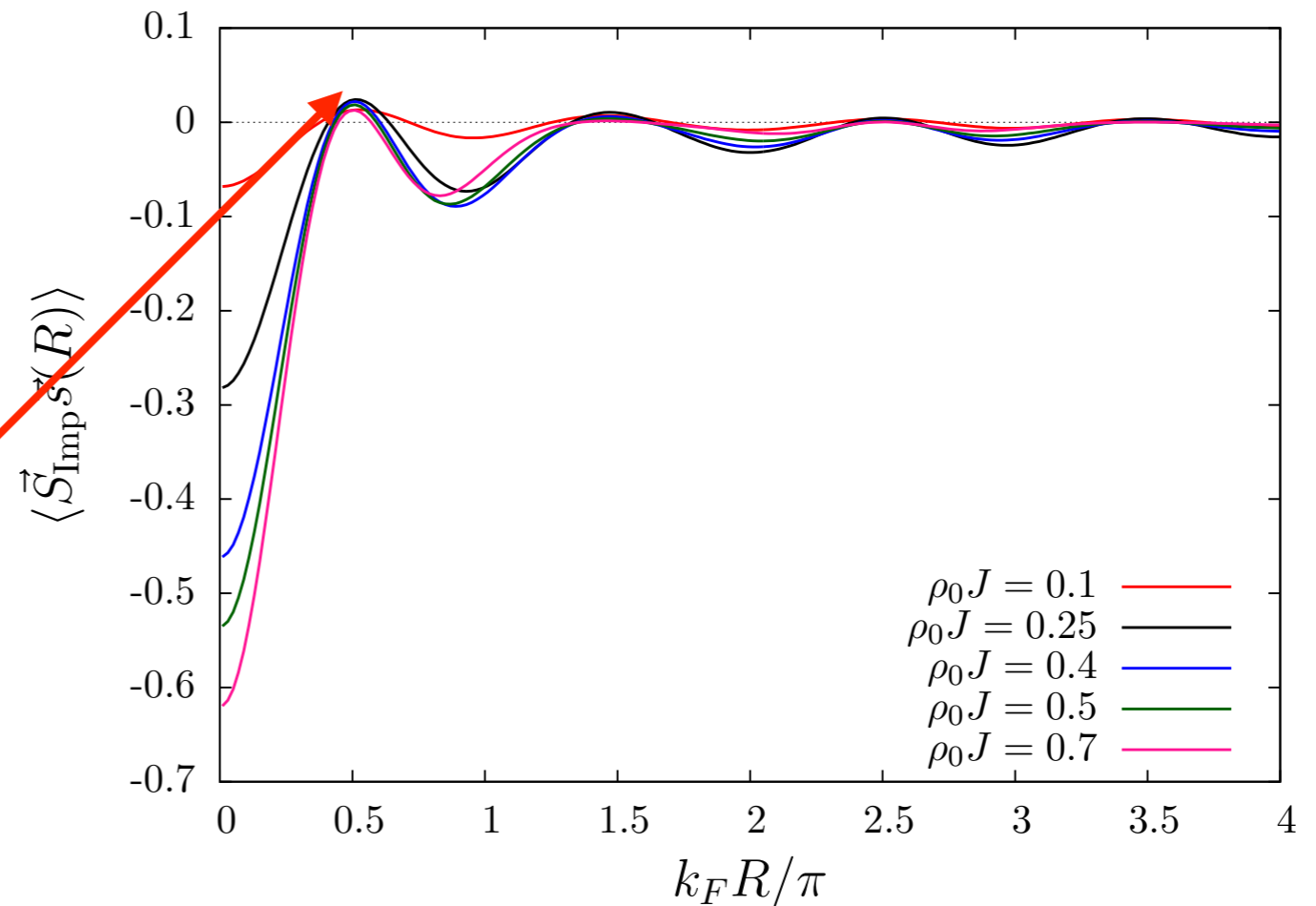
- ferro and antiferromagnetic correlations

numerical renormalization group (NRG) calculations

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Borda PRB 2007



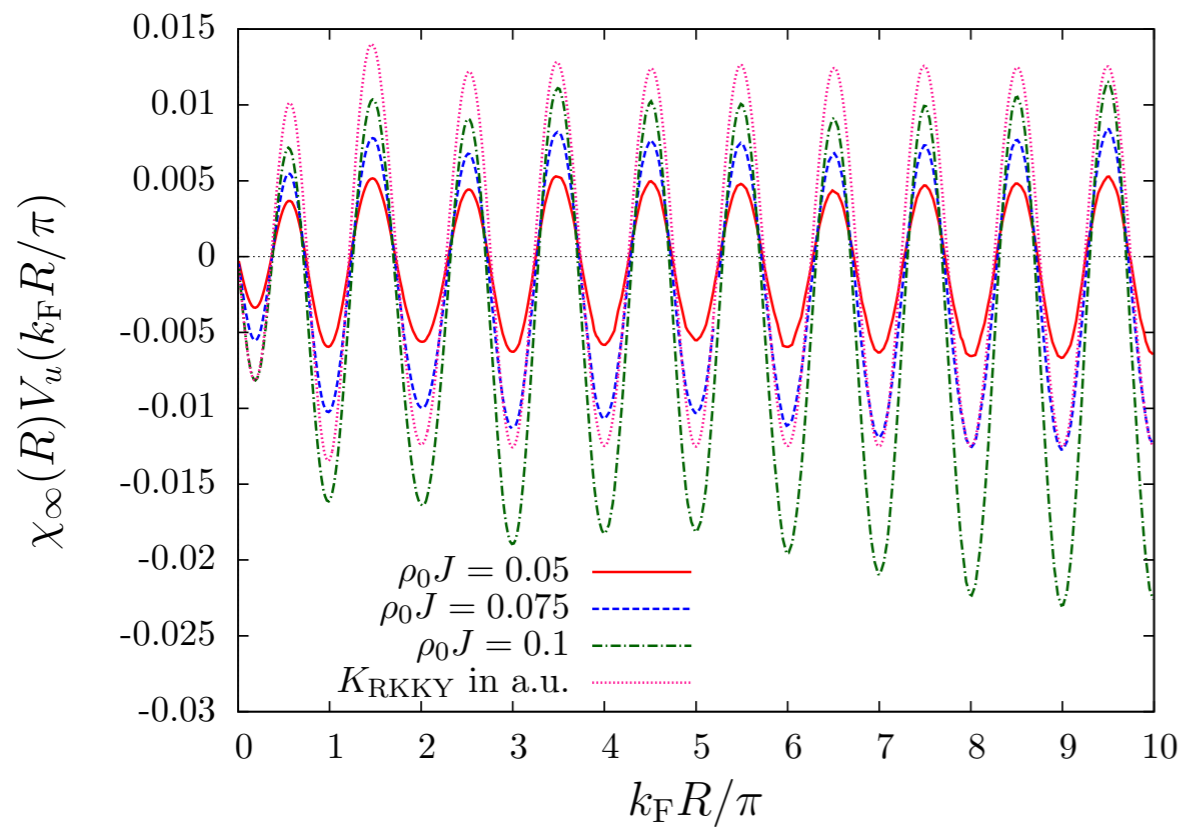
Lechtenberg, FBA, arXiv:1402.1028

- ferro and antiferromagnetic correlations

- exact sum rule: $\int_0^\infty dr r^{d-1} \chi_\infty(R) = -\frac{3}{4}$

numerical renormalization group (NRG) calculations

spatial correlations in 1D

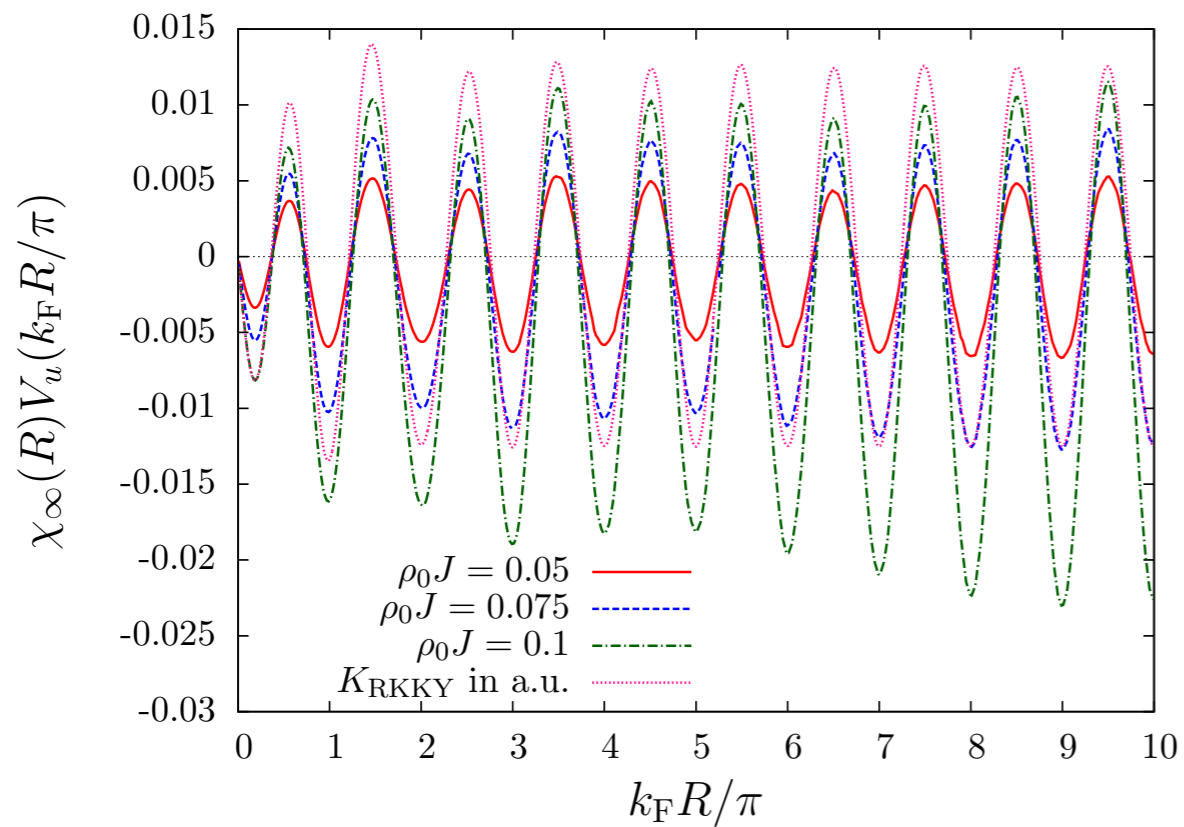


$$R < \xi_K$$

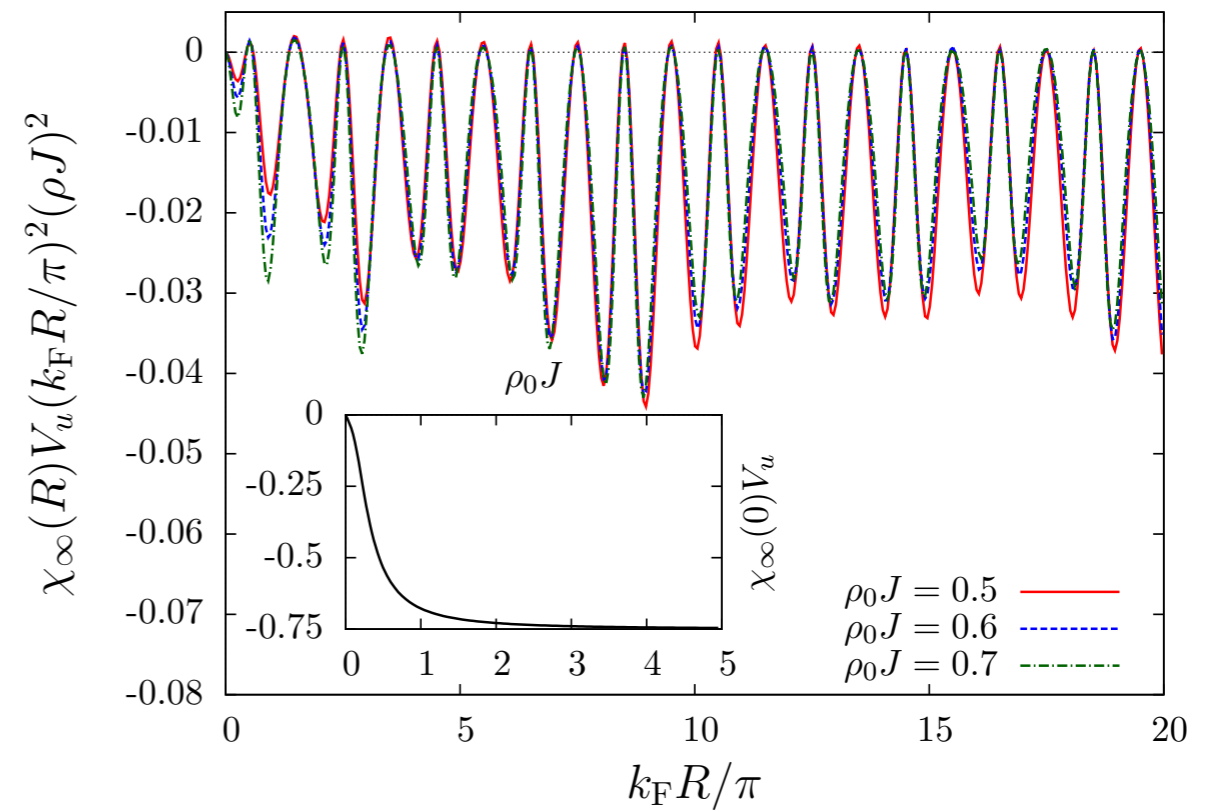
Affleck et al
Borda 2007

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spatial correlations in 1D



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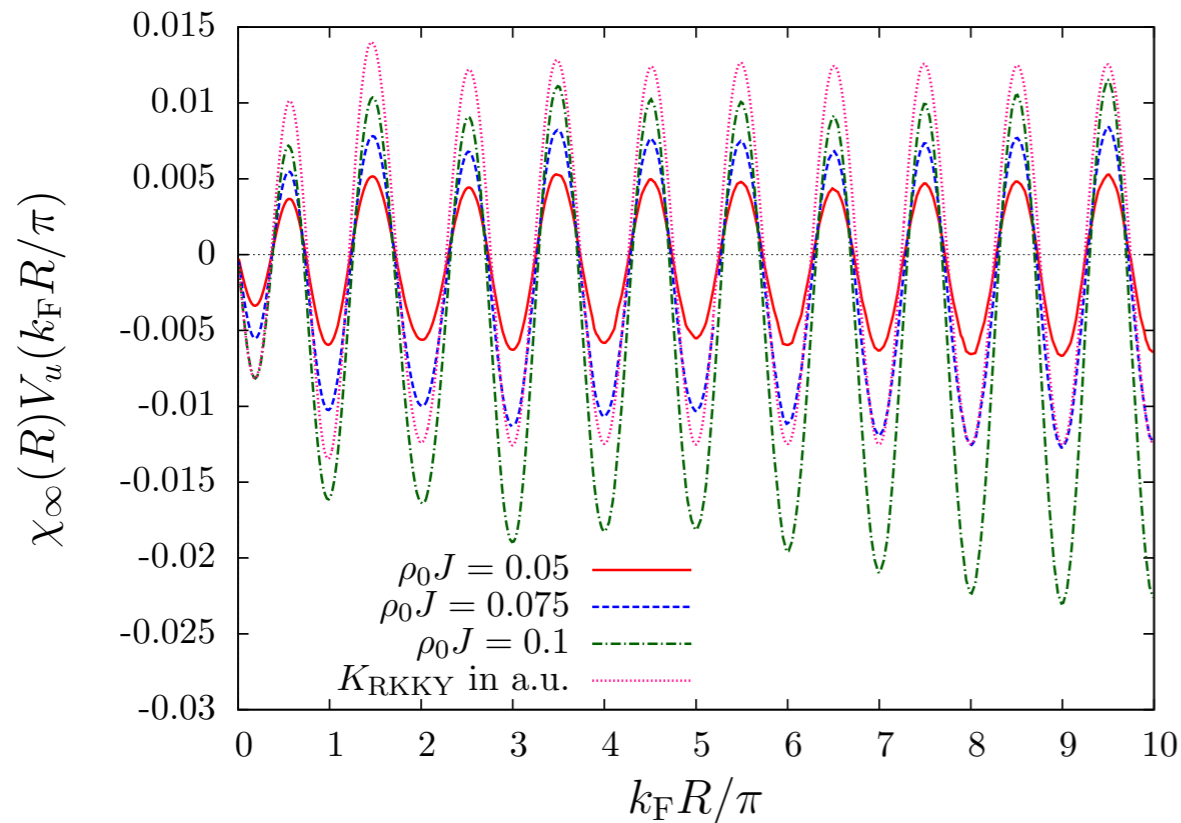


$$\xi_K < R$$

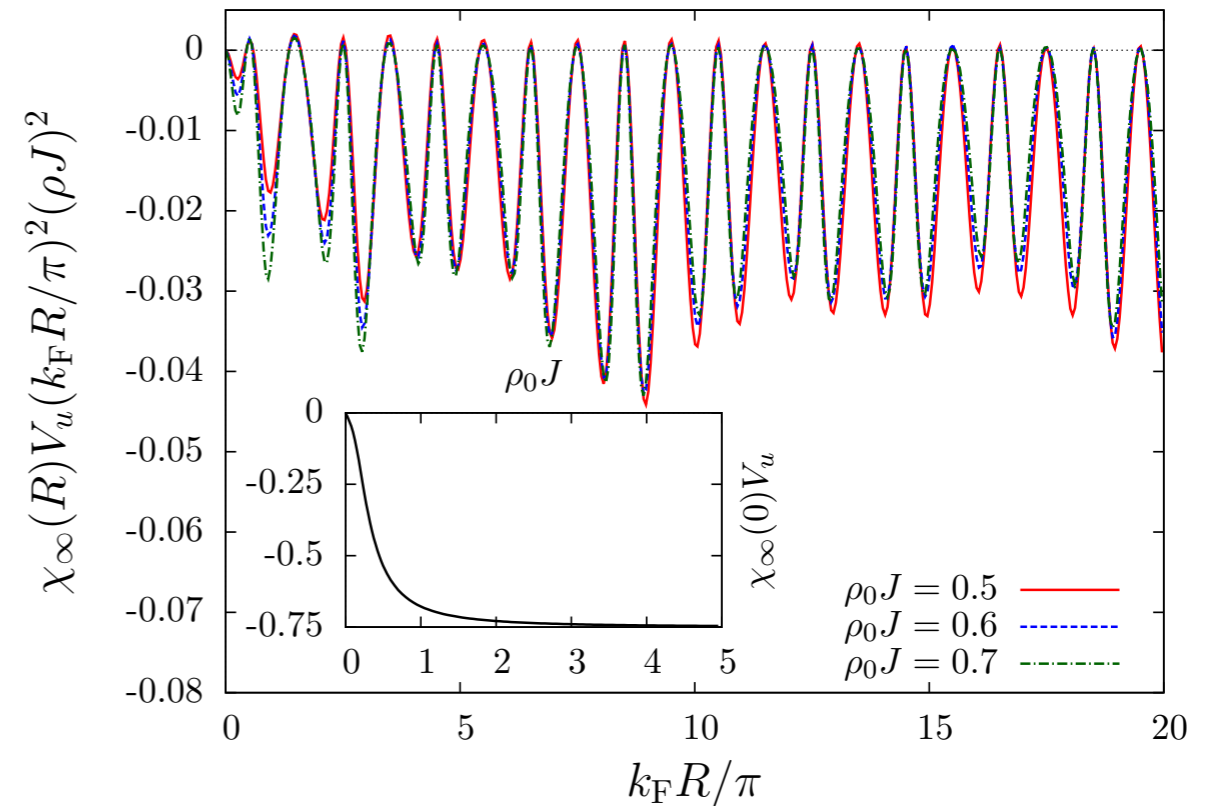
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spatial correlations in 1D



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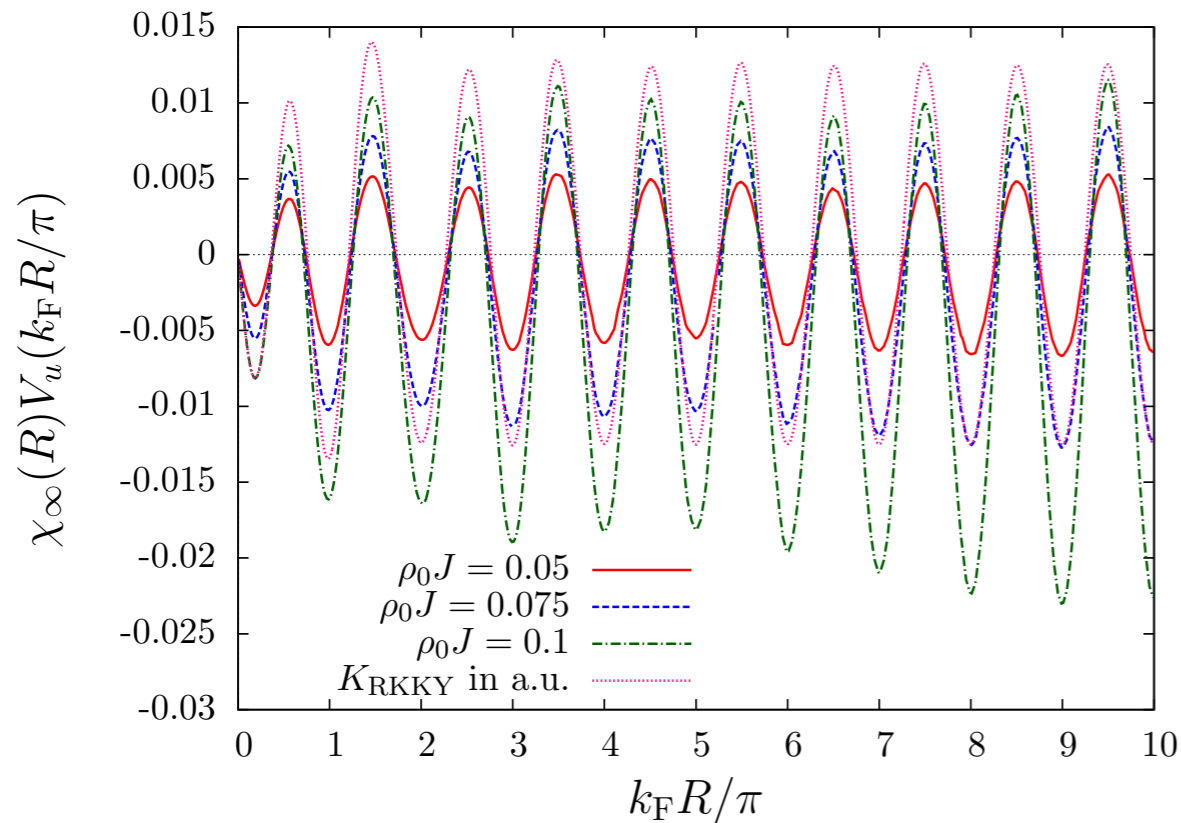
$$\xi_K < R$$

- crossover from $1/R^d$ to $1/R^{d+1}$ around ξ_K

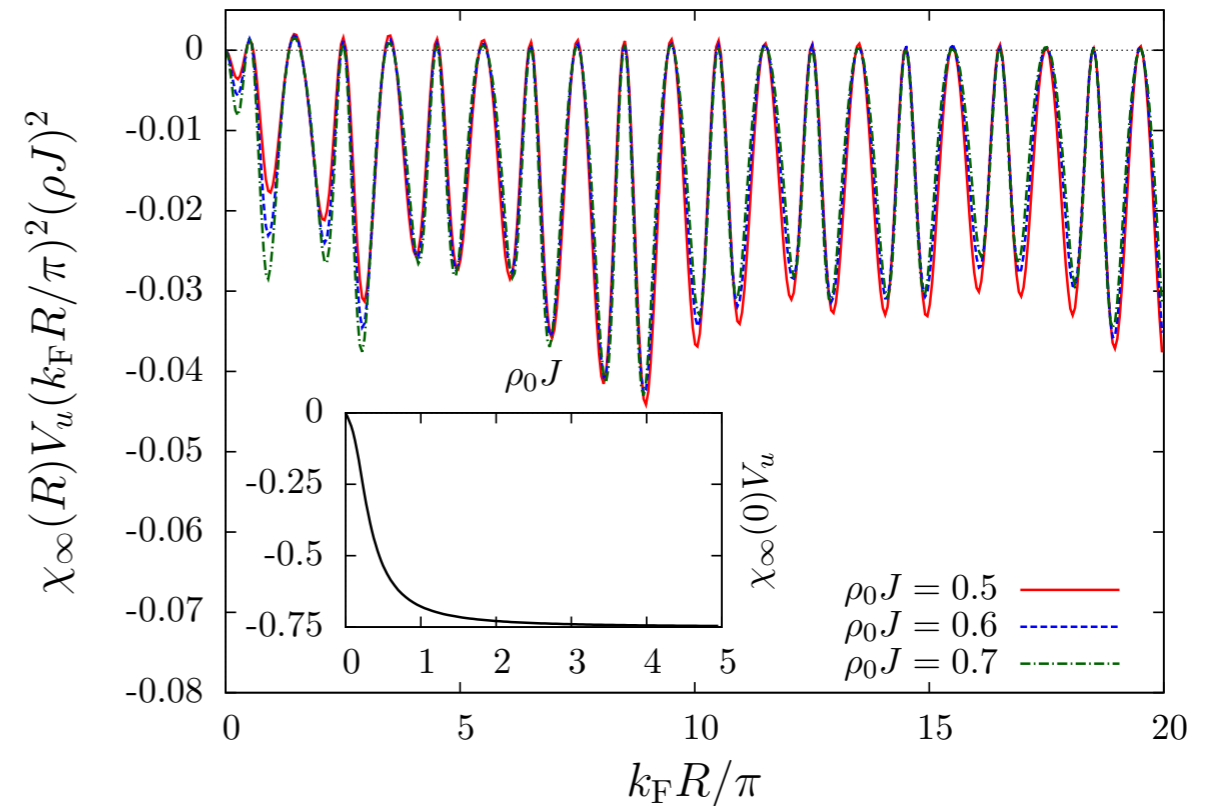
Affleck et al
Borda 2007

Lechtenberg, FBA, arXiv:1402.1028

spatial correlations in 1D



$$R < \xi_K$$



$$\xi_K < R$$

- crossover from $1/R^d$ to $1/R^{d+1}$ around ξ_K
- correlation follow the RKKY interaction

Affleck et al
Borda 2007

Lechtenberg, FBA, arXiv:1402.1028

2. Real-time dynamics in quantum impurity systems

FBA, A. Schiller, PRL **95**, 196801 (2005)

FBA, A. Schiller, PRB **74**, 245113 (2006)

Time-evolution of states

$$i\partial_t|\psi(t)\rangle = H|\psi(t)\rangle$$

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$H=\text{const.}$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-iHt}|\psi_0\rangle$$

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eigenstates of H :

$$H|n\rangle = E_n|n\rangle$$

Time-evolution of states

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H=const.

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eigenstates of H:

$$H|n\rangle = E_n|n\rangle$$

time evolution:

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \sum_n e^{-iE_n t} c_n |n\rangle$$

Time-evolution of states

$$i\partial_t|\psi(t)\rangle = H|\psi(t)\rangle \quad \xrightarrow{\text{H=const.}} \quad |\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-iHt}|\psi_0\rangle$$

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time evolution:

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- initial conditions: $c_n = \langle n|\psi_0\rangle$

Time-evolution of states

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time evolution:

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- initial conditions:
- dynamics

$$c_n = \langle n|\psi_0\rangle$$
$$e^{-iE_n t}$$

Time-evolution of states

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eigenstates of H:

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time evolution:

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- initial conditions:
- dynamics

$$c_n = \langle n|\psi_0\rangle$$
$$e^{-iE_n t}$$

Can we calculate such a complete basis set?

quantum impurity systems



System

quantum impurity systems

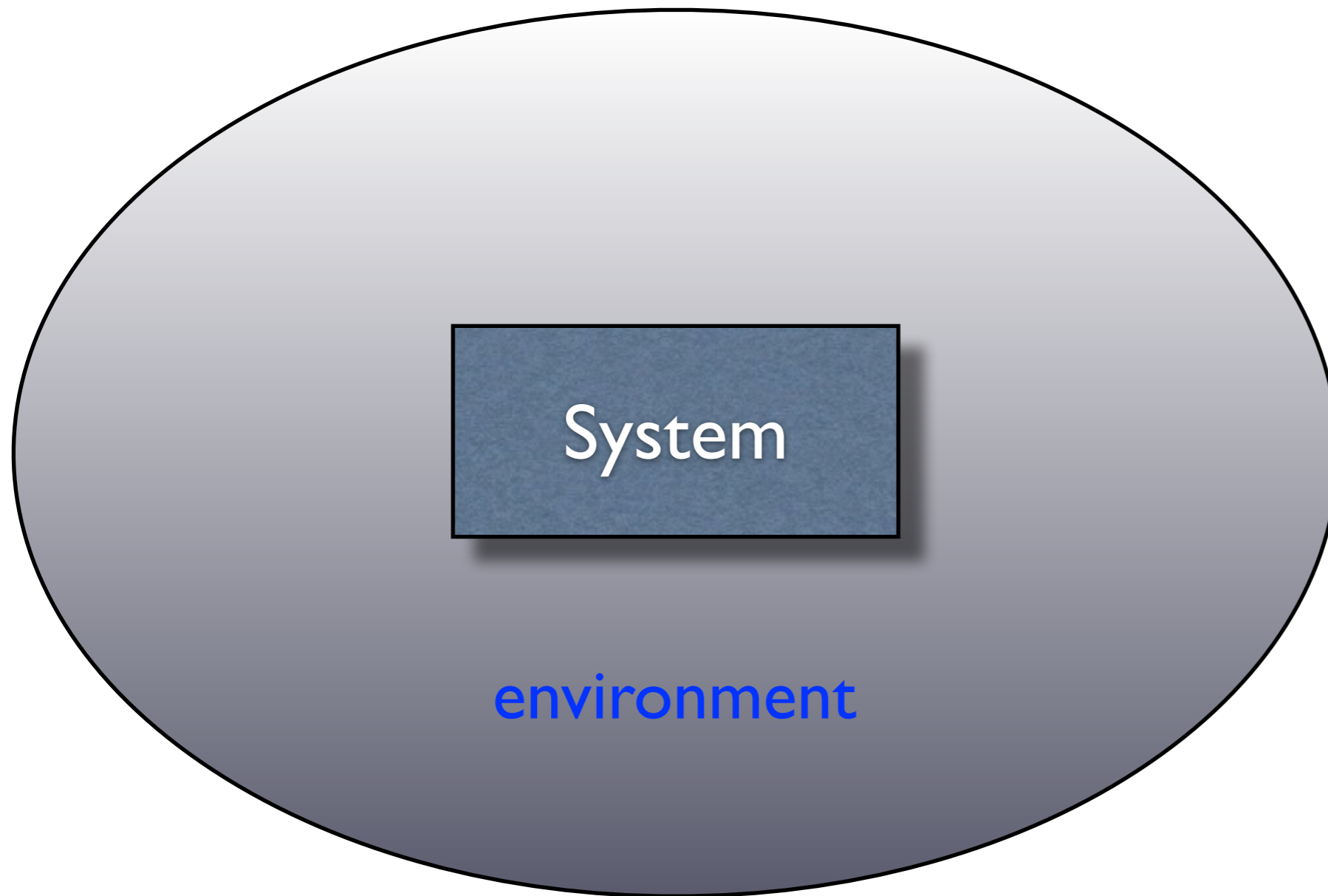
system:

- small
- finite number of
DOF



System

quantum impurity systems



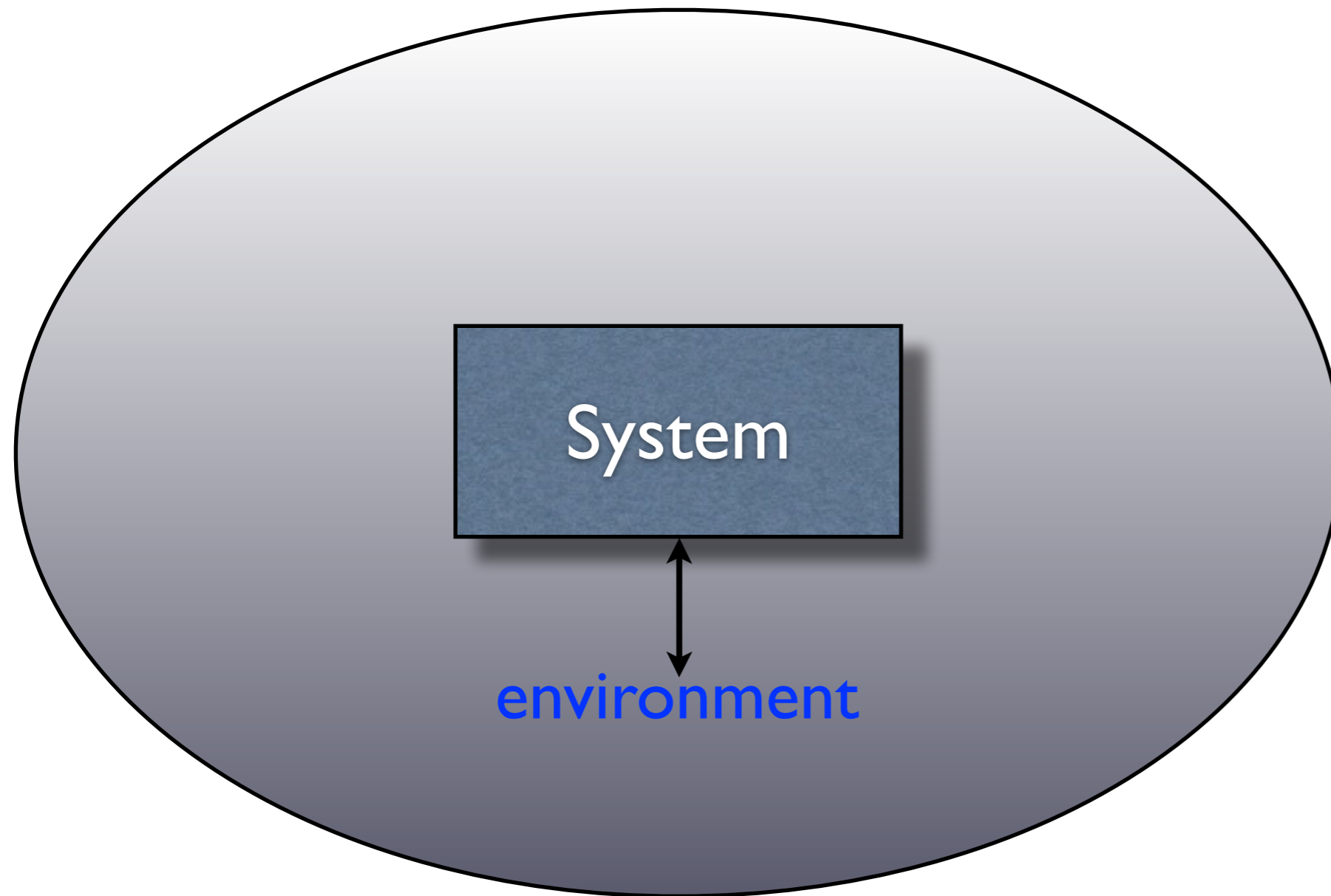
system:

- small
- finite number of DOF

environment:

- infinitely large
- Bosonic or Fermionic baths

quantum impurity systems



system:

- small
- finite number of DOF

environment:

- infinitely large
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coupling between system and bath:

- entanglement
- Kondo effect
- decoherence

Wilson's numerical renormalisation group



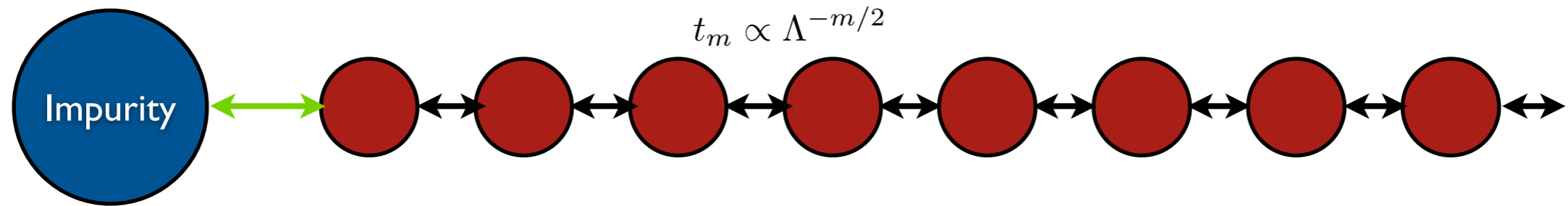
Wilson's numerical renormalisation group



quantum impurity model

- impurity coupled to a energy-continuum

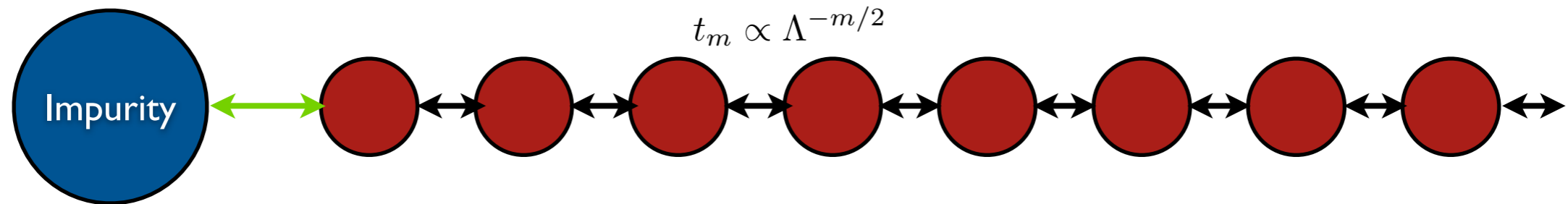
Wilson's numerical renormalisation group



reason: Kondo logarithm contribute equal at each interval

$$I_n = \int_{\Lambda^{-(n+1)}}^{\Lambda^{-n}} \frac{d\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \log(\Lambda)$$

Wilson's numerical renormalisation group

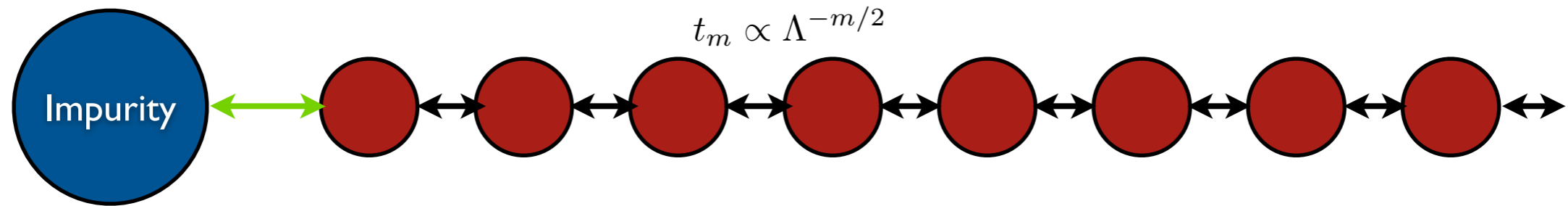


- discretization of the energy-continuum

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Wilson's numerical renormalisation group

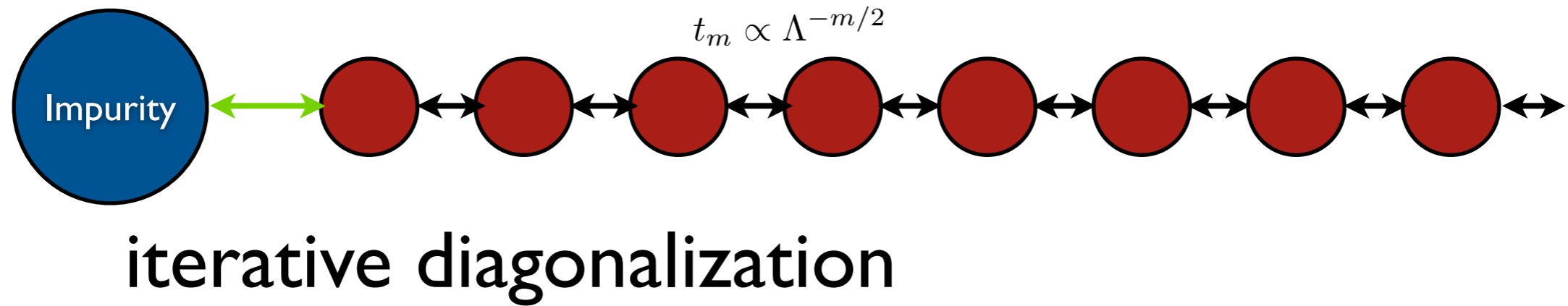


- discretization of the energy-continuum
- separation of energy scales: $t_m \propto \Lambda^{-m/2}$

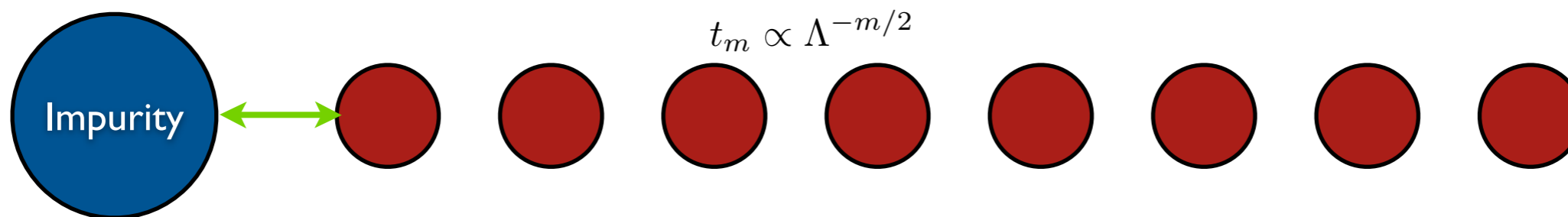
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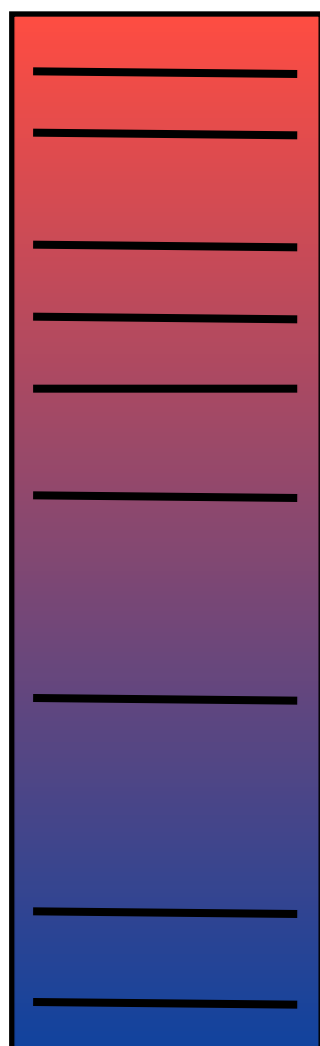
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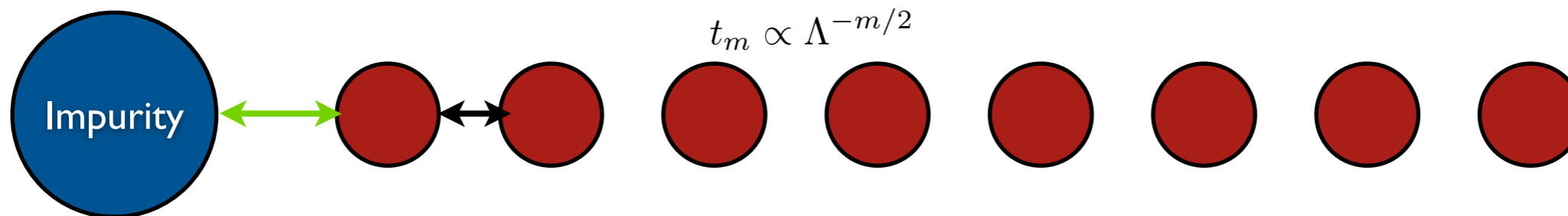
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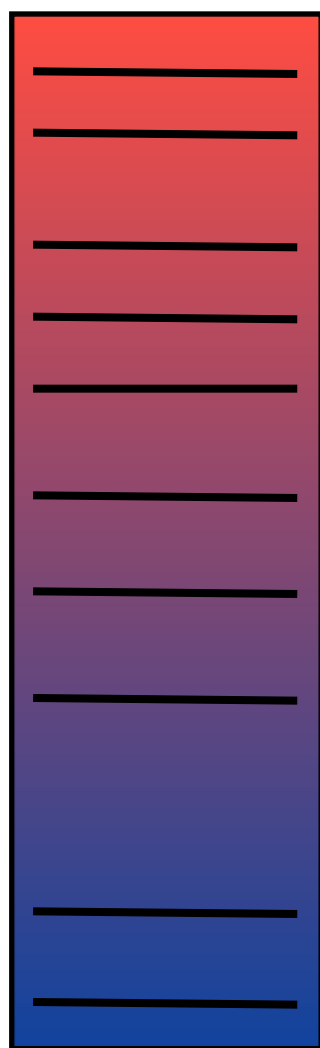
iterative diagonalization: approx. eigenbasis



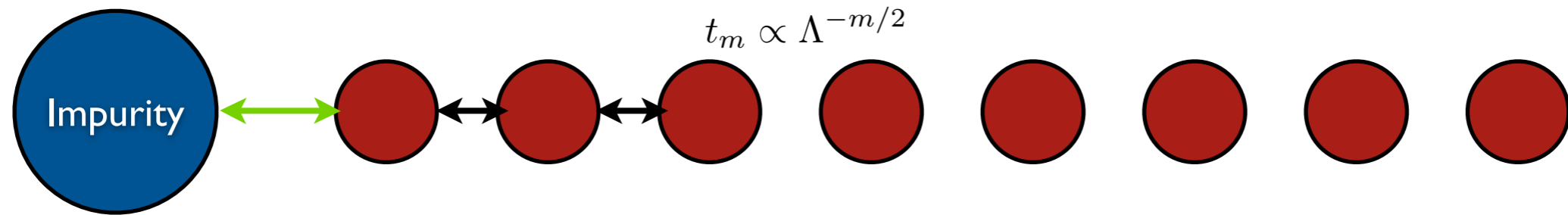
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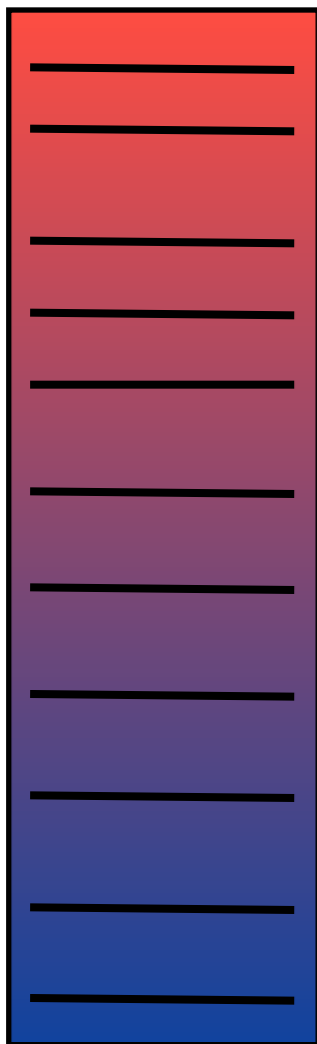
iterative diagonalization: approx. eigenbasis



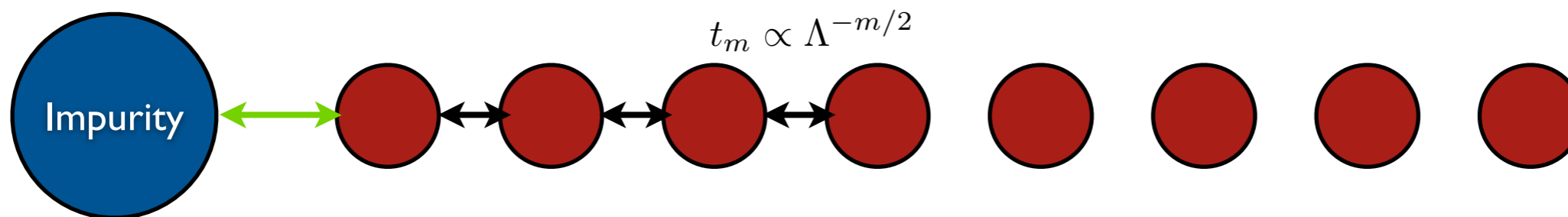
Wilson's numerical renormalisation group



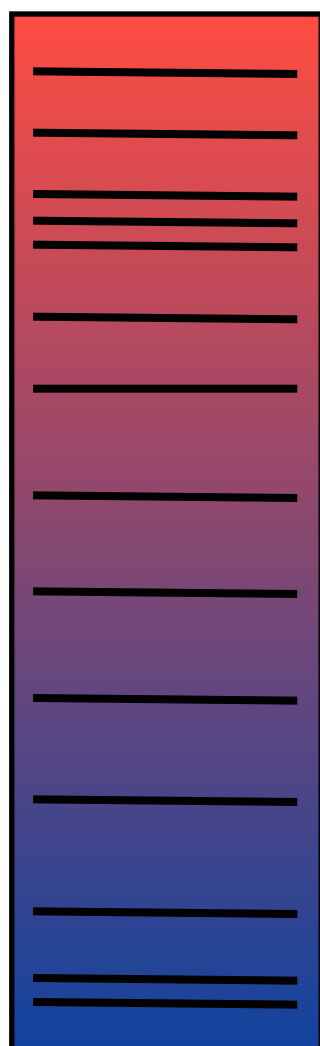
iterative diagonalization: approx. eigenbasis



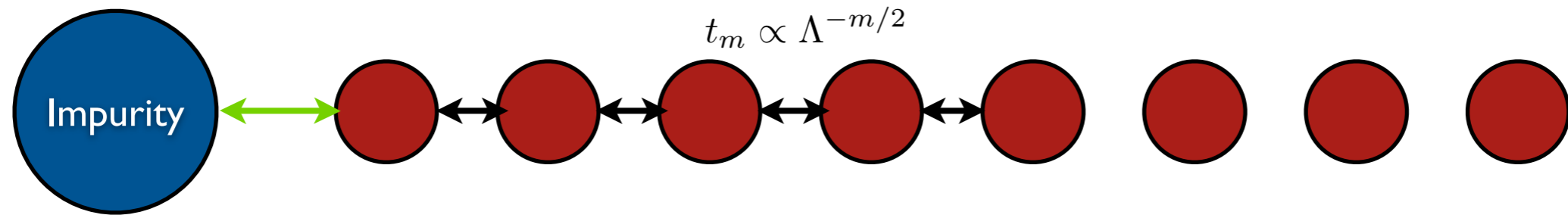
Wilson's numerical renormalisation group



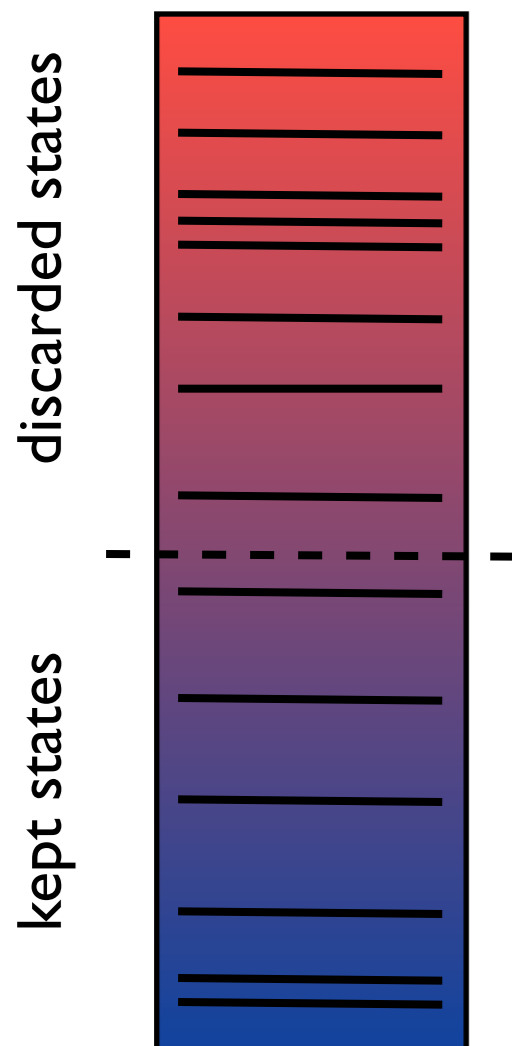
iterative diagonalization: approx. eigenbasis



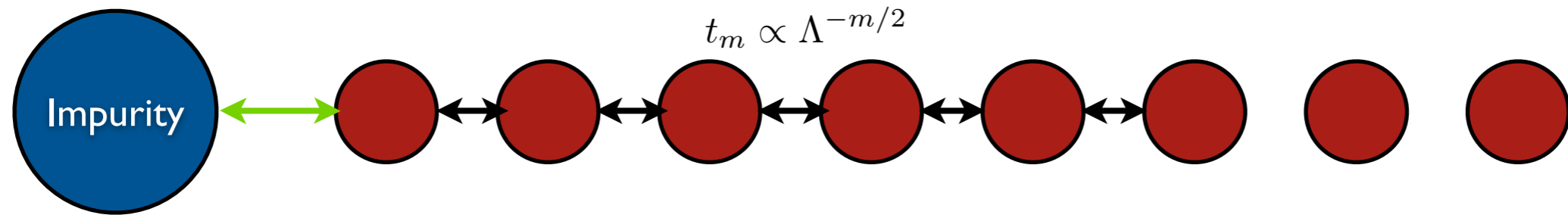
Wilson's numerical renormalisation group



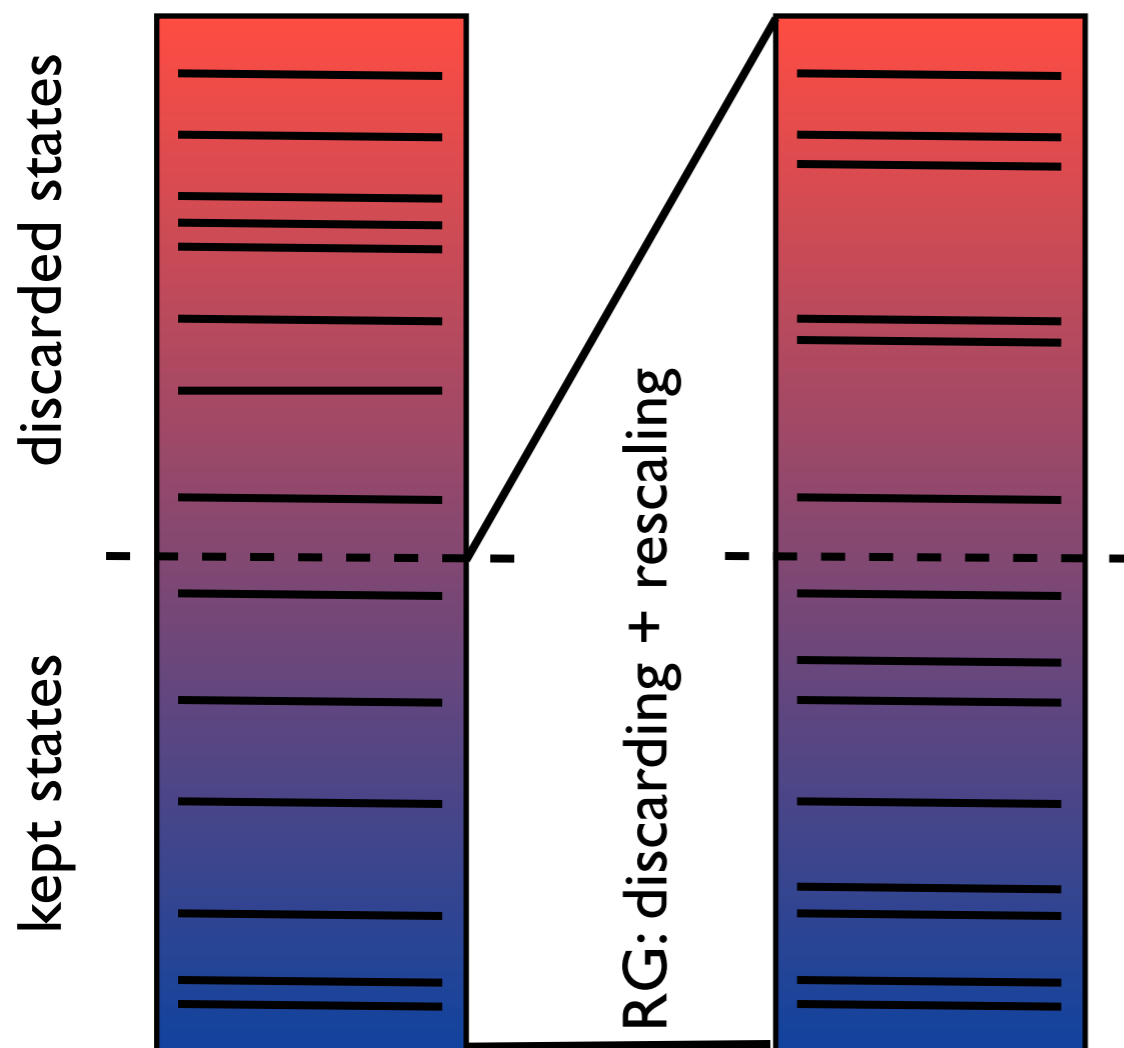
iterative diagonalization: approx. eigenbasis



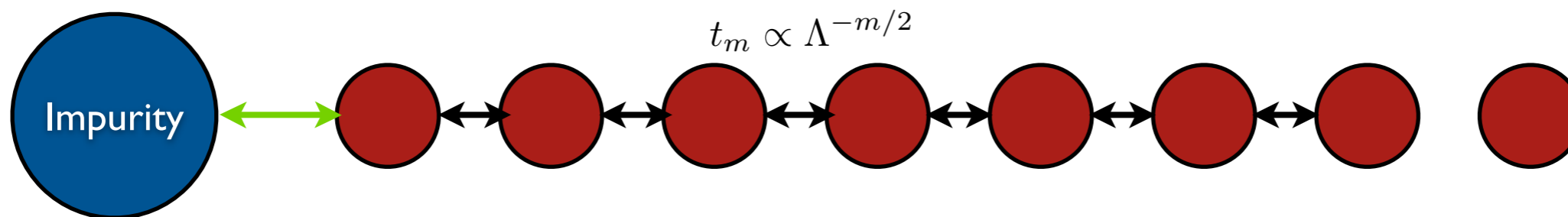
Wilson's numerical renormalisation group



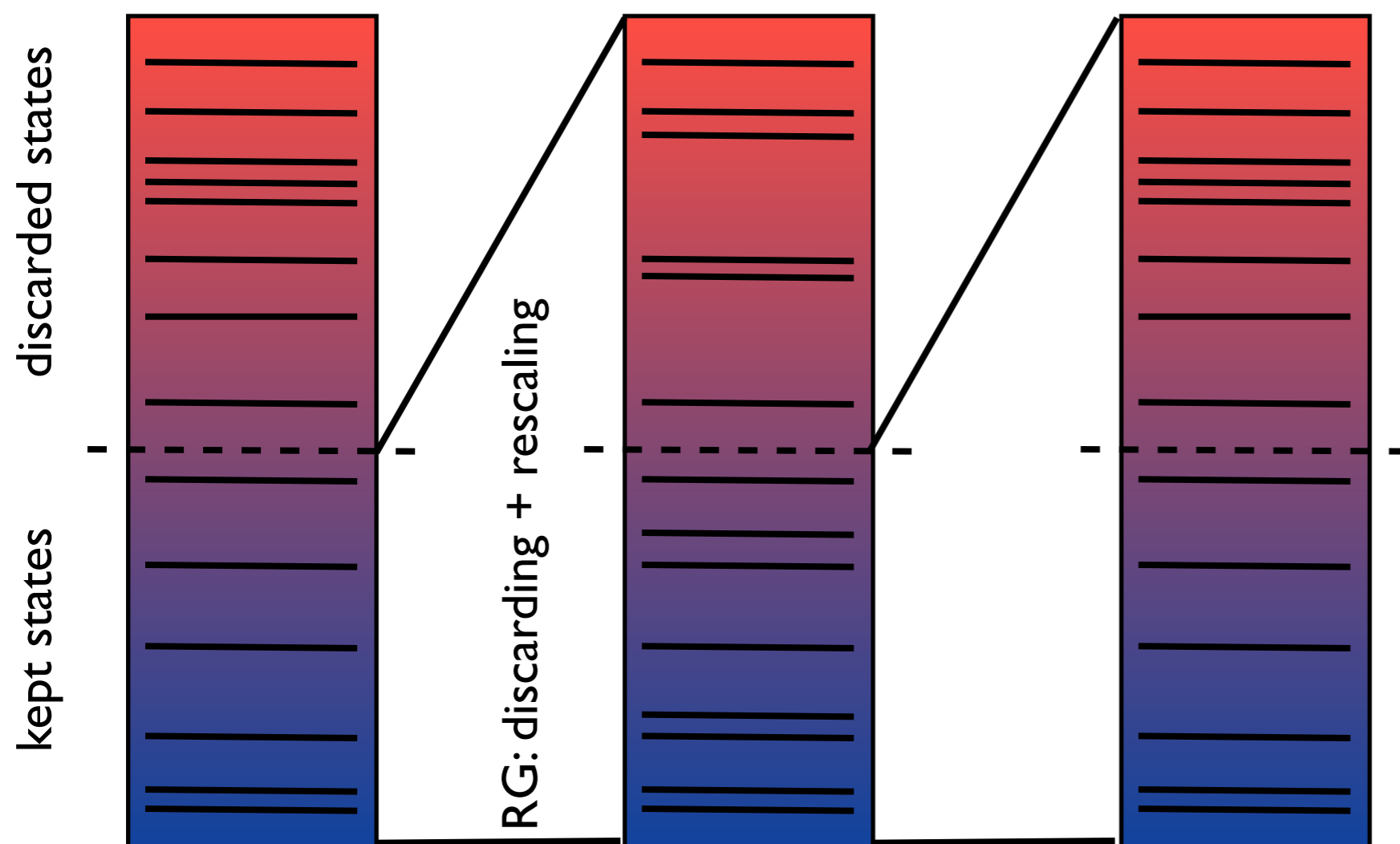
iterative diagonalization: approx. eigenbasis



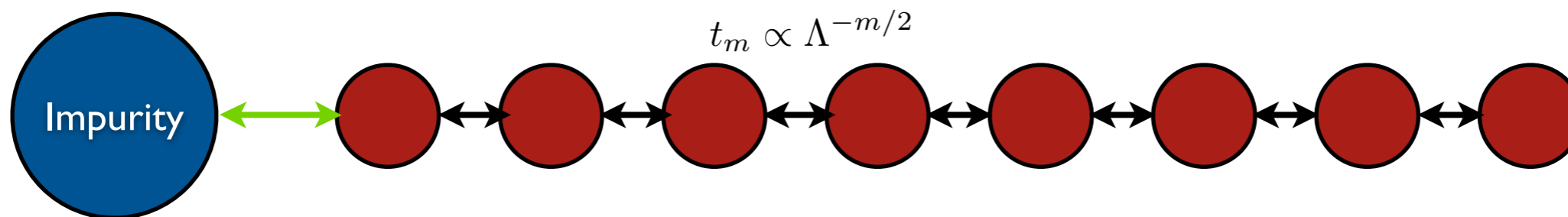
Wilson's numerical renormalisation group



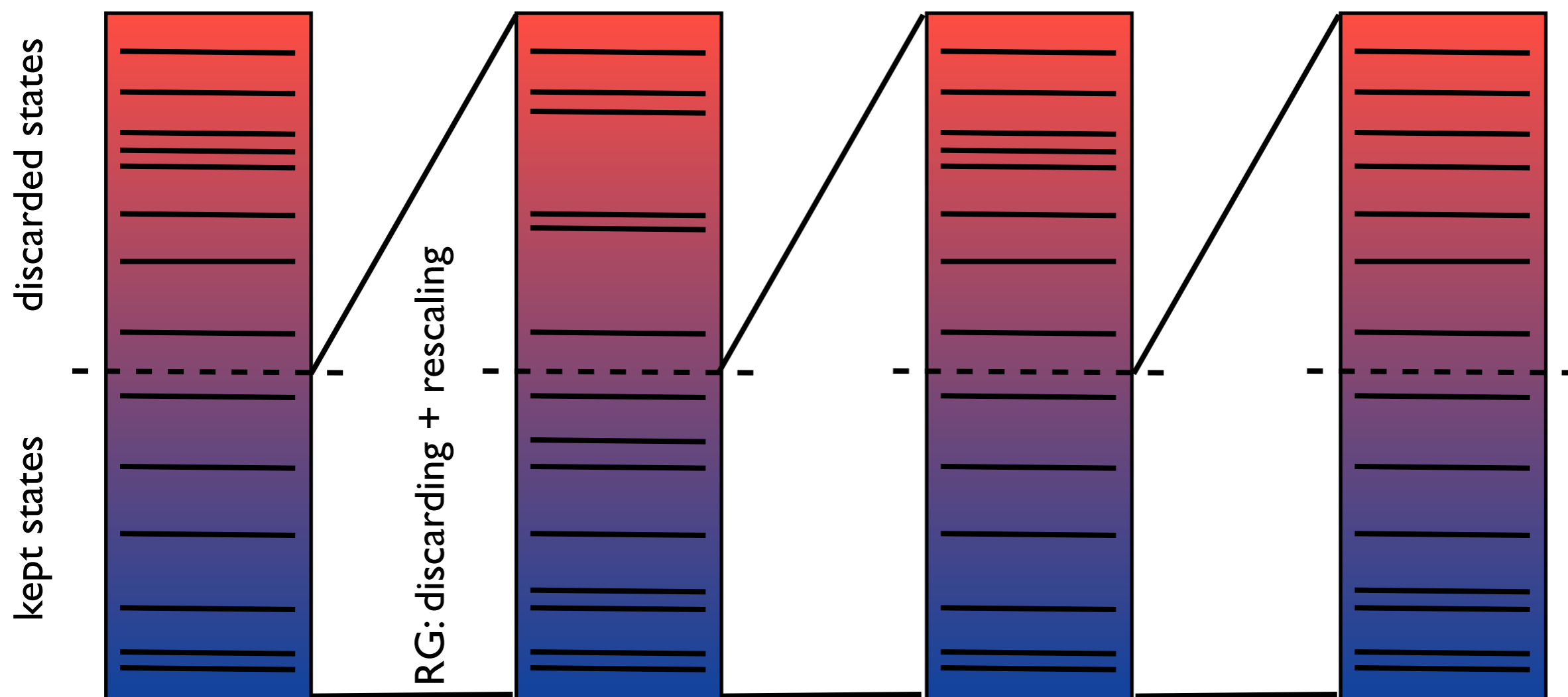
iterative diagonalization: approx. eigenbasis



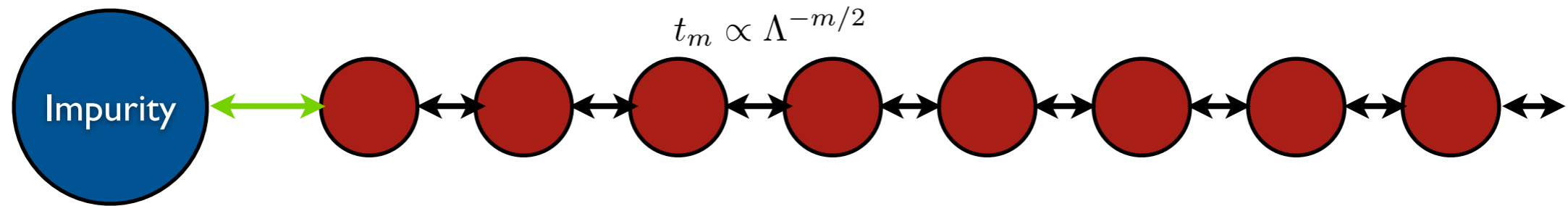
Wilson's numerical renormalisation group



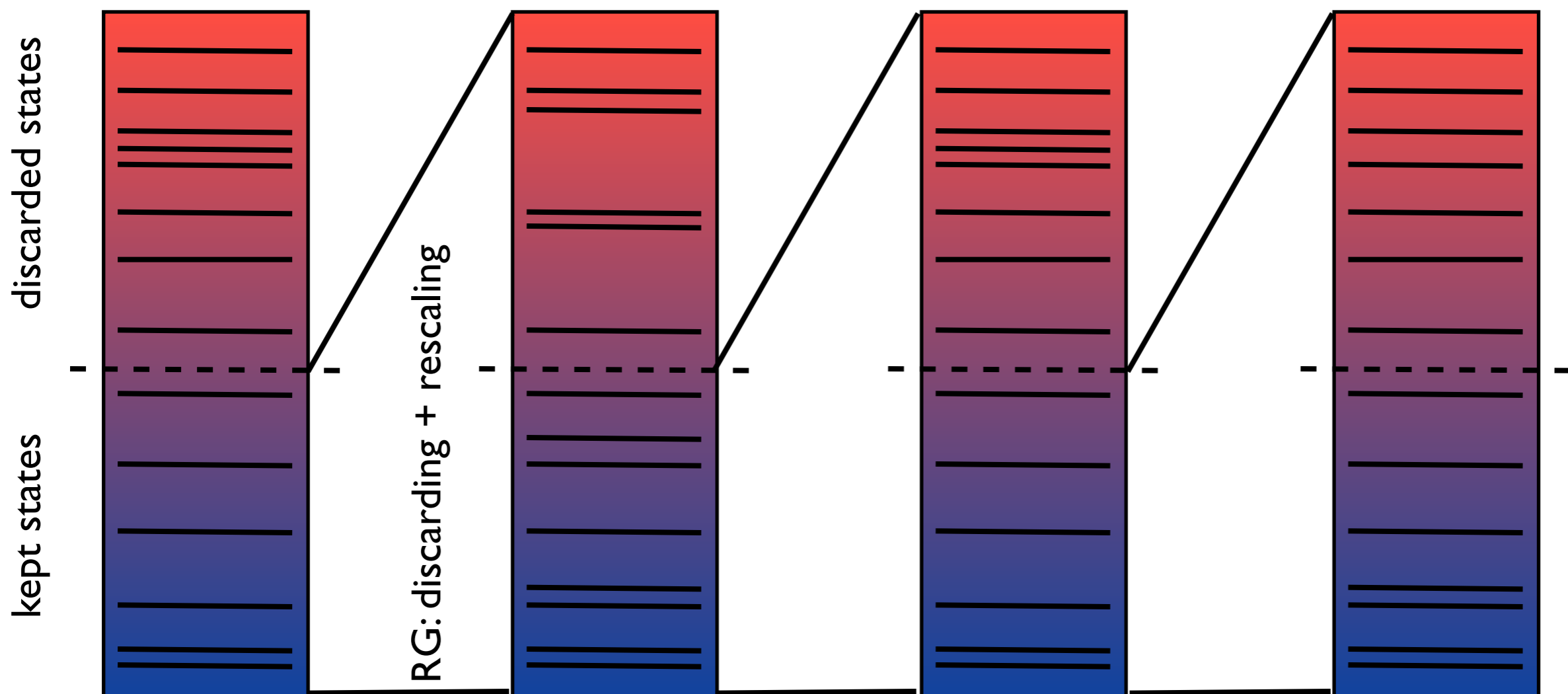
iterative diagonalization: approx. eigenbasis



Wilson's numerical renormalisation group



iterative diagonalization: approx. eigenbasis



complete basis set

the sum of all discarded high-energy states in the NRG iteration form

- a complete basis set $\{|l, e; m\rangle\}$

$$\hat{1} = \sum_m^N \sum_l \sum_e |l, e; m\rangle \langle l, e; m|$$

the sum of all discarded high-energy states in the NRG iteration form

- a complete basis set $\{|l, e; m\rangle\}$

$$\hat{1} = \sum_m \sum_l \sum_e |l, e; m\rangle \langle l, e; m|$$

- an approximate eigenbasis

$$H|l, e; m\rangle \approx E_l|l, e; m\rangle$$

Real-time evolution of observables

$$\langle \hat{O} \rangle(t) = \sum_m \sum_{l, l'}^{l \text{ or } l' \text{ discarded}} \langle l | \hat{O} | l' \rangle e^{i(E_l - E_{l'})t} \rho_{l'l}^{red}(m)$$

Real-time evolution of observables

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reduced density matrix:

$$\rho_{l'l}^{\text{red}}(m) = \sum_e \langle l, e; m | \hat{\rho}_0 | l', e; m \rangle$$

contains information on

- dissipation
- entanglement with the environment

Real-time evolution of observables

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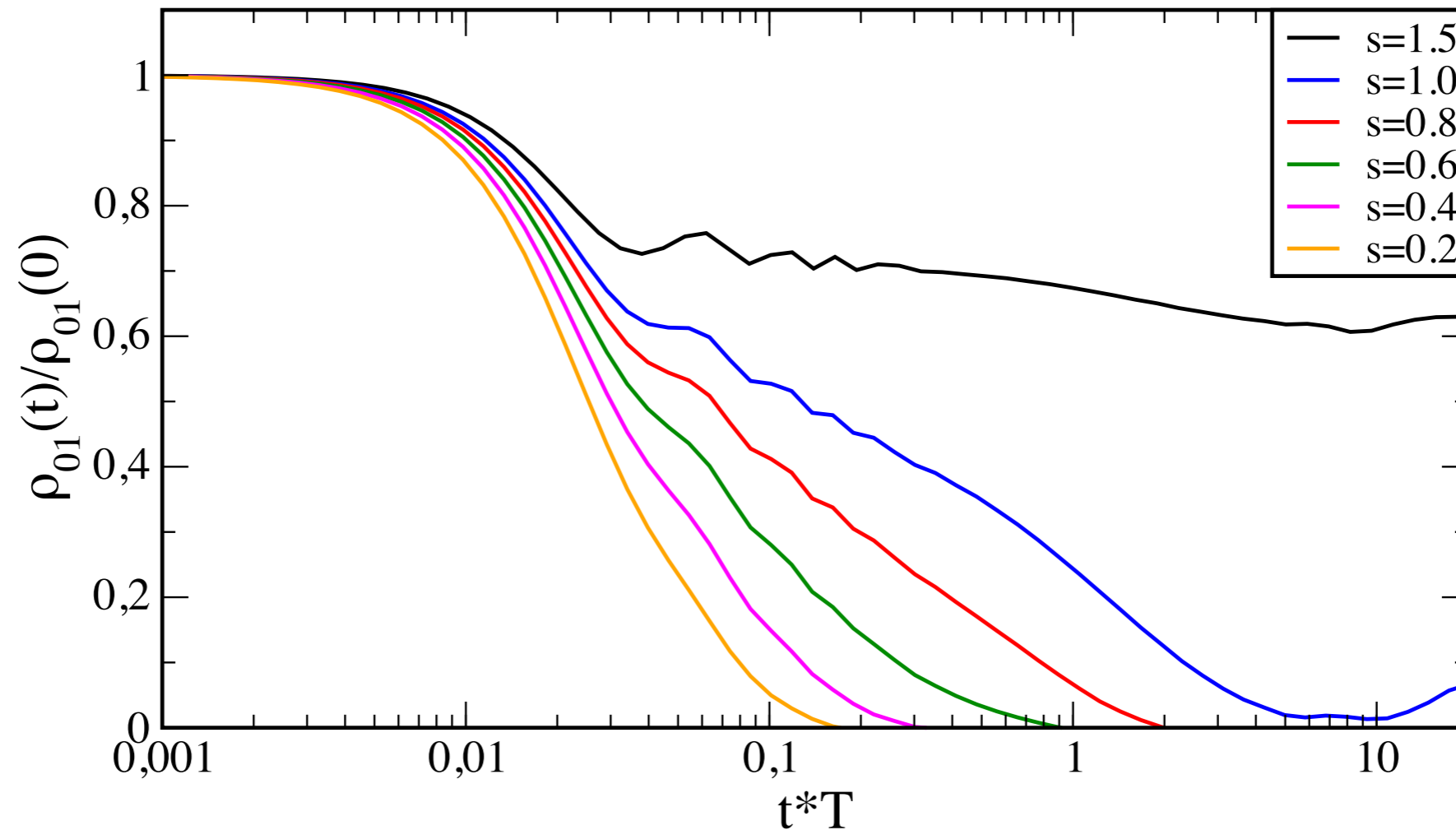
contains information on

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RG concept upside down:
discarded states contain information on the real-time evolution

spin-boson model: decoherence by dephasing

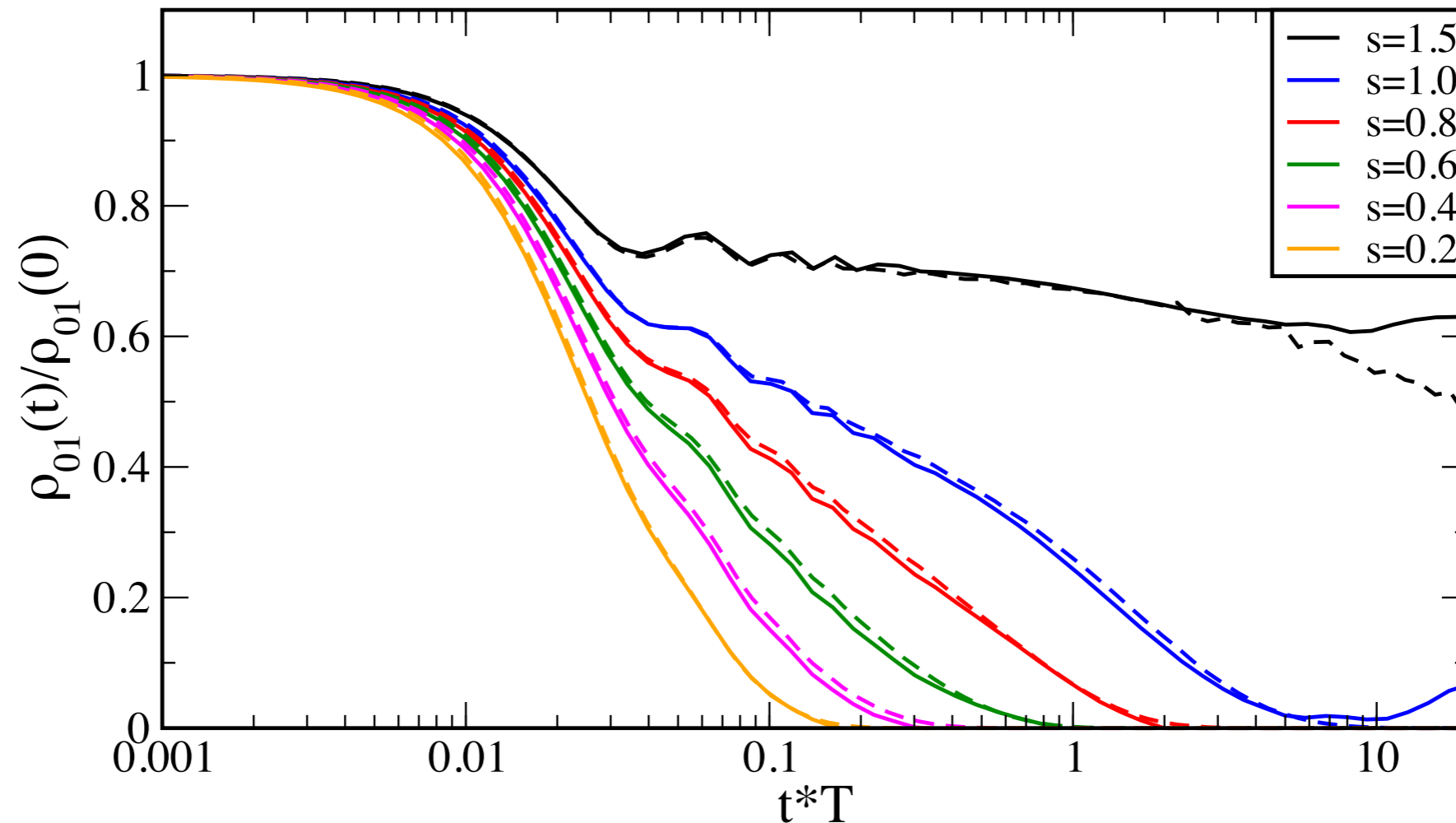
time-depended NRG



$$H = \frac{\Delta}{2} \sigma_x + \sigma_z \sum_q \lambda_q (b_q^\dagger + b_q) + \sum_q \omega_q b_q^\dagger b_q \quad \Delta=0$$

spin-boson model: decoherence by dephasing

time-dependent NRG plus analytic solution



exact solution and TD-NRG: **excellent agreement**

FBA und A. Schiller, PRB **74**, 245113 (2006)

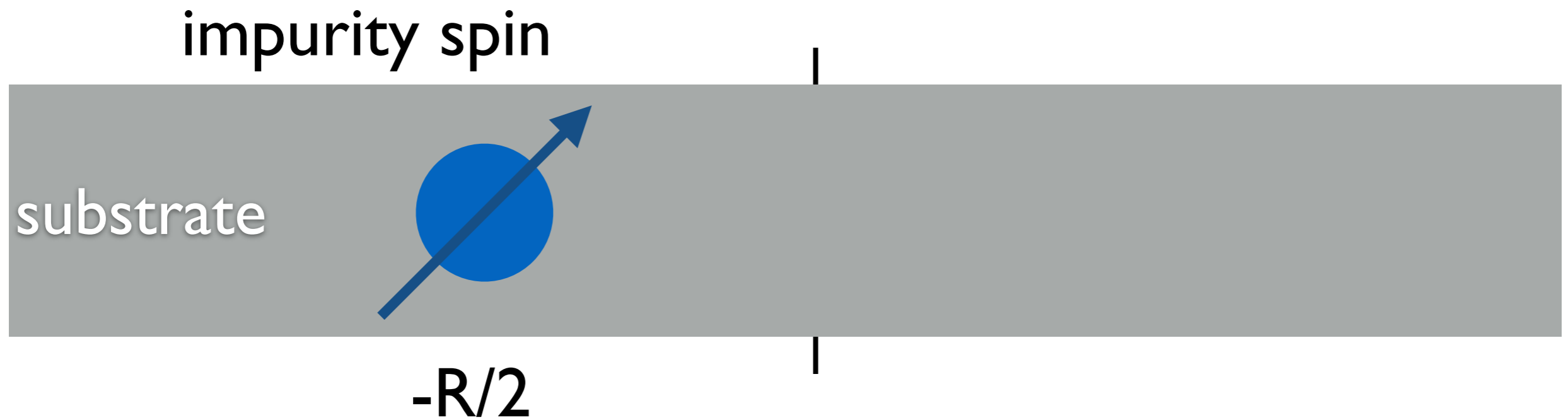
3. Spatial correlations: mapping to a two-impurity Kondo Problem

mapping of the Kondo problem

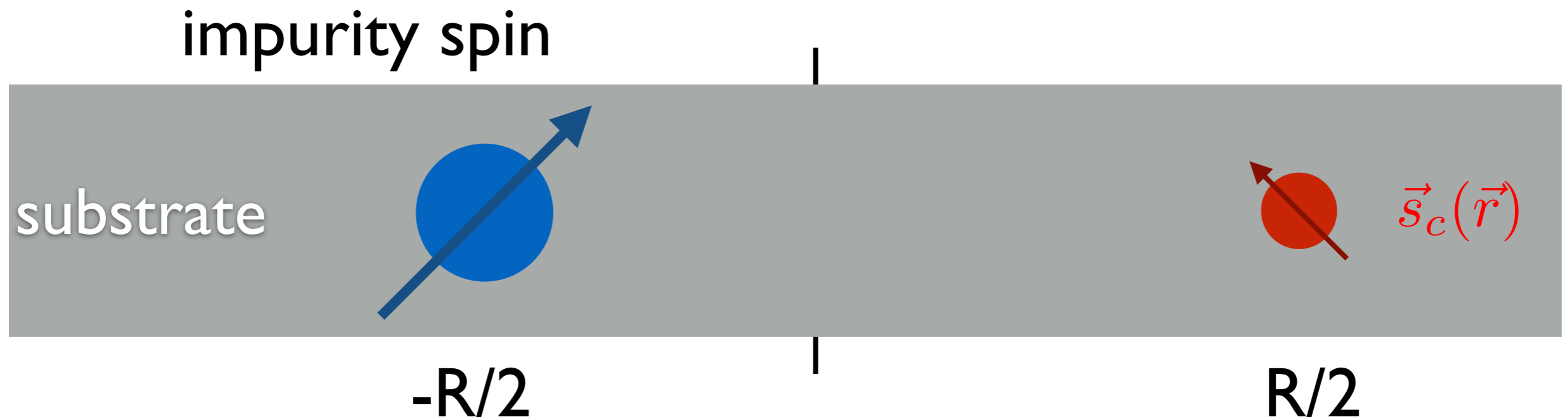


substrate

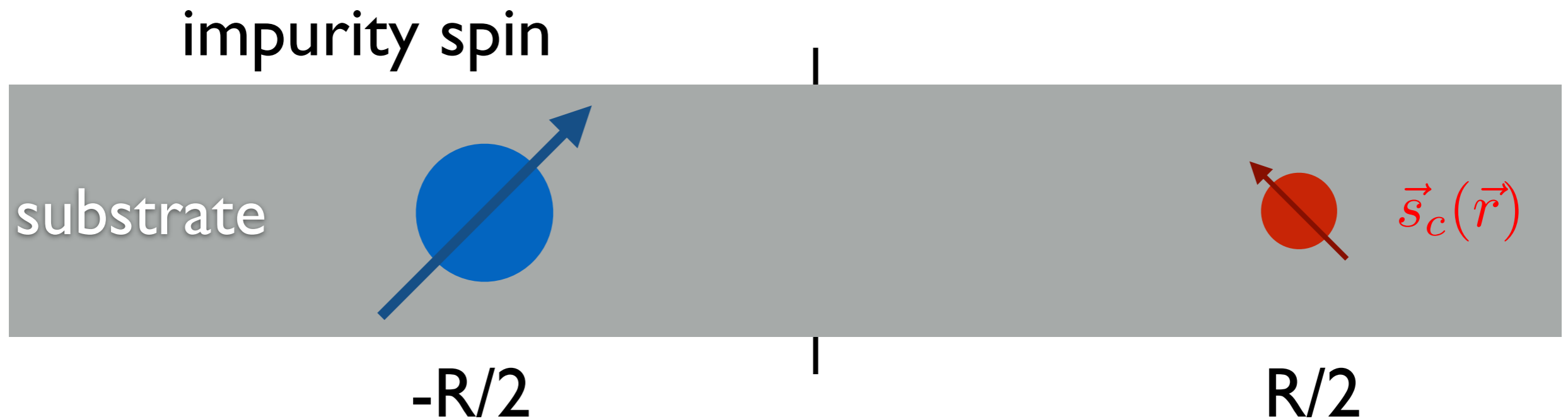
mapping of the Kondo problem



mapping of the Kondo problem

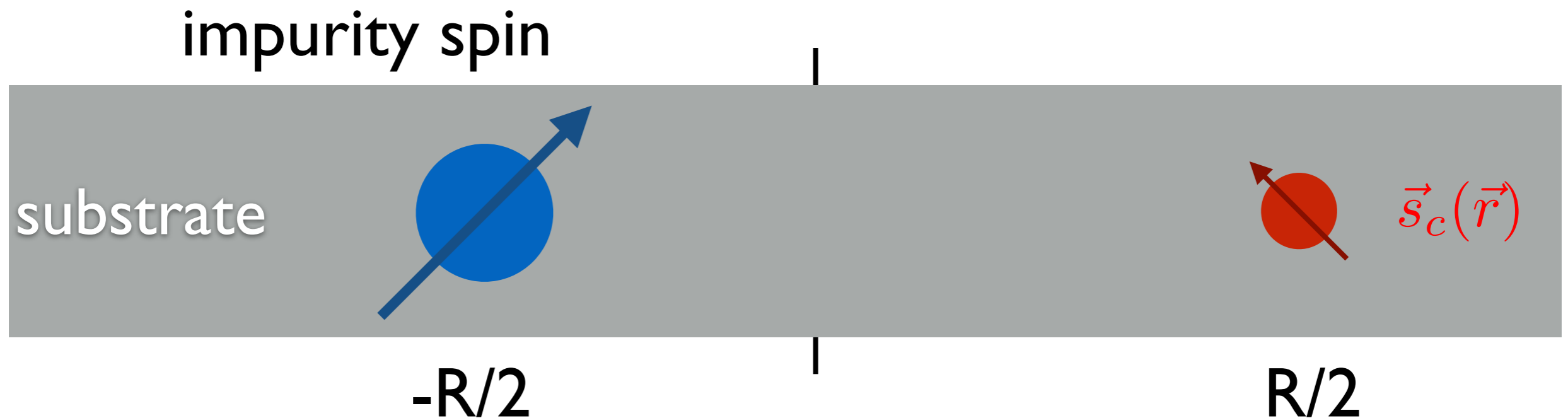


mapping of the Kondo problem



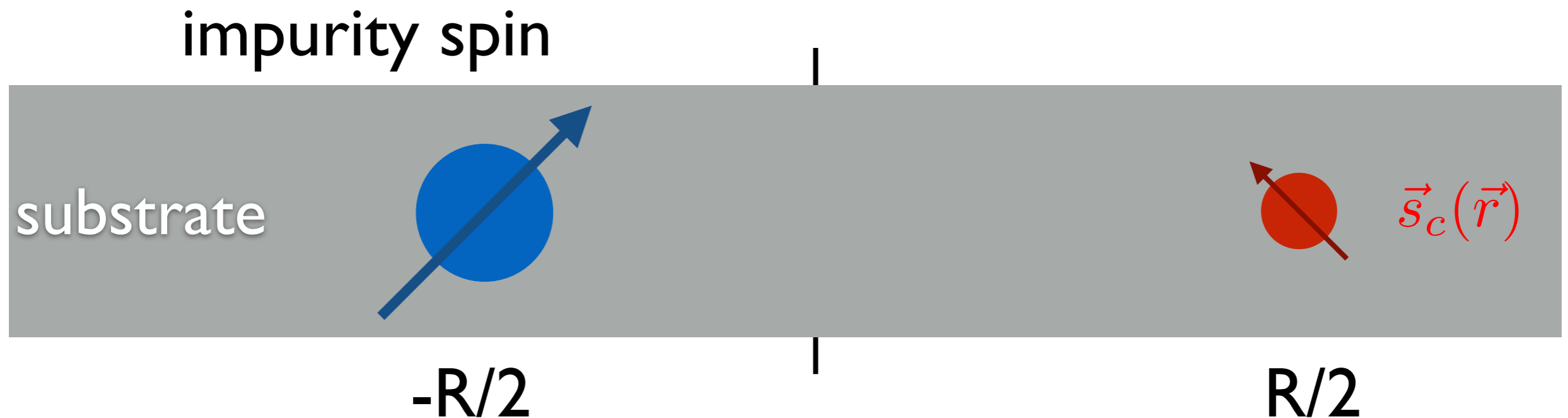
correlation function: $\chi(R, t) = \langle \vec{S}_{\text{imp}} \vec{s}_c(\vec{r}) \rangle (t)$

mapping of the Kondo problem



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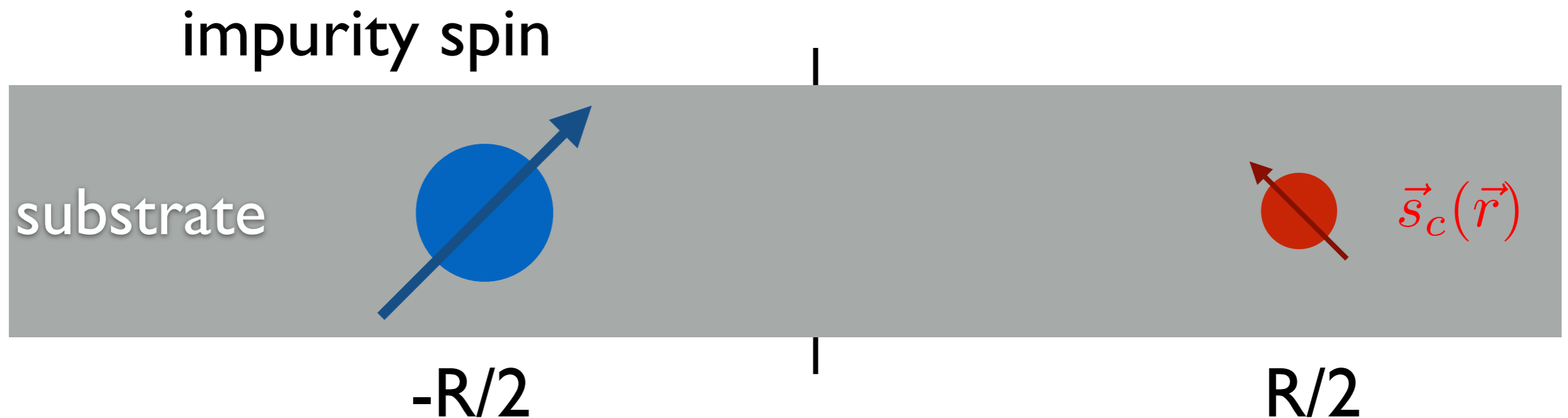
mapping of the Kondo problem



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mirror symmetry: even and odd parity!

mapping of the Kondo problem

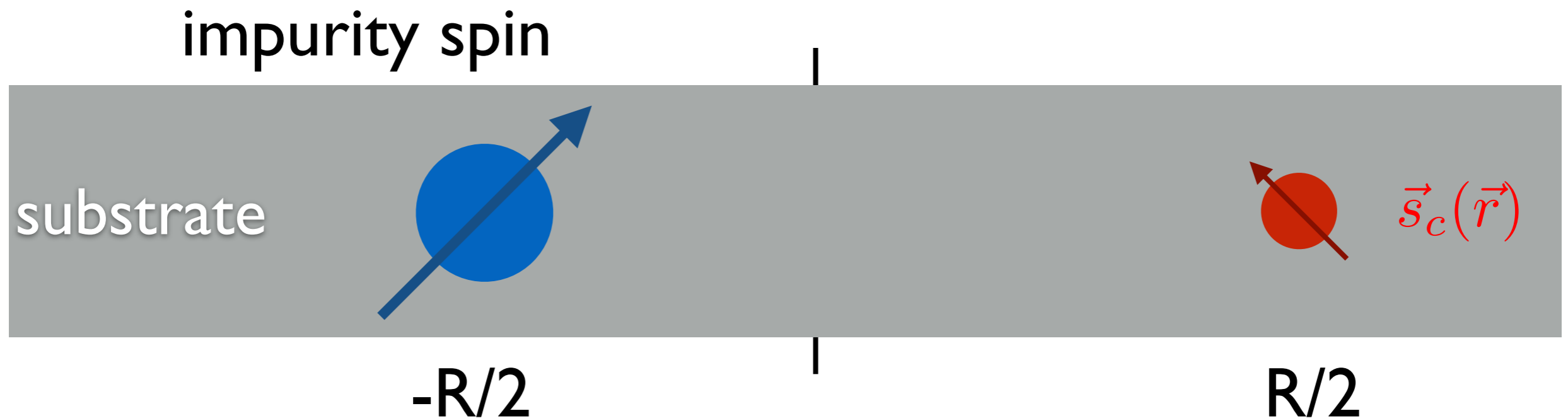


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mirror symmetry: even and odd parity!

two band,
two impurity model

mapping of the Kondo problem



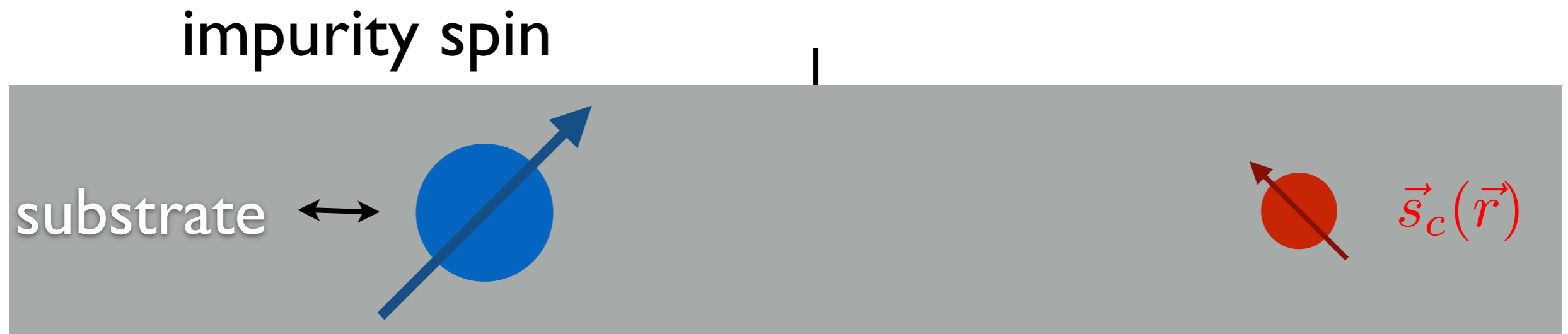
correlation function: $\chi(R, t) = \langle \vec{S}_{\text{imp}} \vec{s}_c(\vec{r}) \rangle (t)$

$$\psi_e(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_e(\varepsilon)}} \left(\psi\left(\frac{\vec{R}}{2}\right) + \psi\left(-\frac{\vec{R}}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$\psi_o(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_o(\varepsilon)}} \left(\psi\left(\frac{\vec{R}}{2}\right) - \psi\left(-\frac{\vec{R}}{2}\right) \right)$$

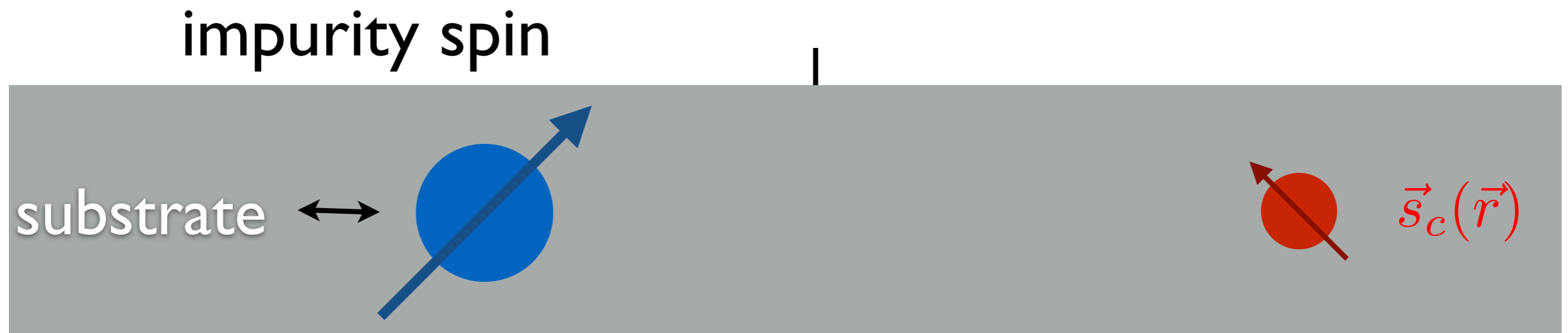
two band,
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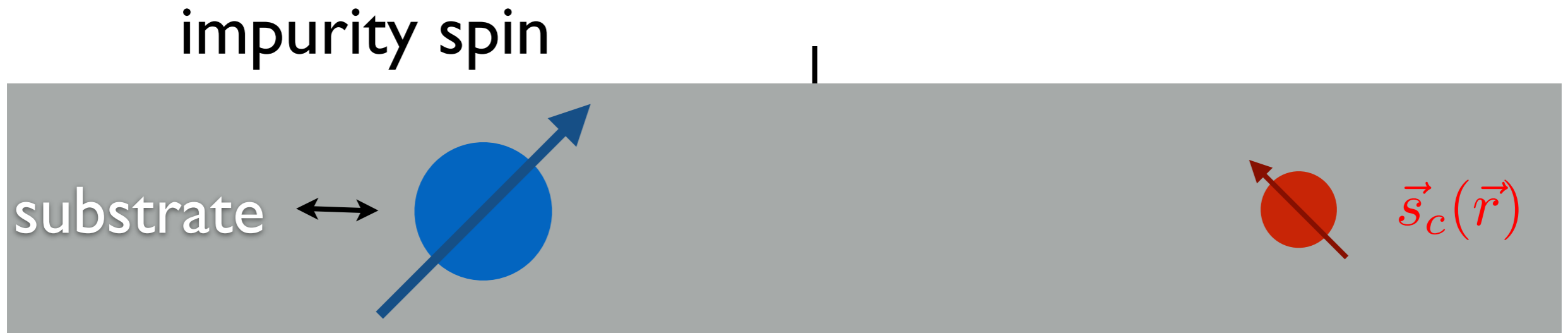
$$H = \sum_{\sigma} \sum_{\alpha=e,o} \int_{-D}^D d\varepsilon \varepsilon c_{\varepsilon\sigma,\alpha}^{\dagger} c_{\varepsilon\sigma,\alpha} + \frac{J}{8} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \left(\bar{N}_e(R) f_{0\sigma,e}^{\dagger} + \bar{N}_o(R) f_{0\sigma,o}^{\dagger} \right) [\underline{\vec{\sigma}}]_{\sigma\sigma'} \left(\bar{N}_e(R) f_{0\sigma,e} + \bar{N}_o(R) f_{0\sigma,o} \right) \vec{S}_{\text{imp}}$$

mapping of the Kondo problem



$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \sum_{\sigma} \sum_{\alpha=e,o} \int_{-D}^D d\varepsilon \varepsilon c_{\varepsilon\sigma,\alpha}^{\dagger} c_{\varepsilon\sigma,\alpha} \\
 &+ \frac{J}{8} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \left(\bar{N}_e(R) f_{0\sigma,e}^{\dagger} + \bar{N}_o(R) f_{0\sigma,o}^{\dagger} \right) [\underline{\underline{\sigma}}]_{\sigma\sigma'} \left(\bar{N}_e(R) f_{0\sigma,e} + \bar{N}_o(R) f_{0\sigma,o} \right) \vec{S}_{\text{imp}} \\
 \vec{s}\left(\frac{\vec{R}}{2}\right) &= \frac{1}{8V_u} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \left(\bar{N}_e(R) f_{0\sigma,e}^{\dagger} - \bar{N}_o(R) f_{0\sigma,o}^{\dagger} \right) [\underline{\underline{\sigma}}]_{\sigma\sigma'} \left(\bar{N}_e(R) f_{0\sigma,e} - \bar{N}_o(R) f_{0\sigma,o} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

mapping of the Kondo problem



$$H = \sum_{\sigma} \sum_{\alpha=e,o} \int_{-D}^D d\varepsilon \varepsilon c_{\varepsilon\sigma,\alpha}^{\dagger} c_{\varepsilon\sigma,\alpha}$$

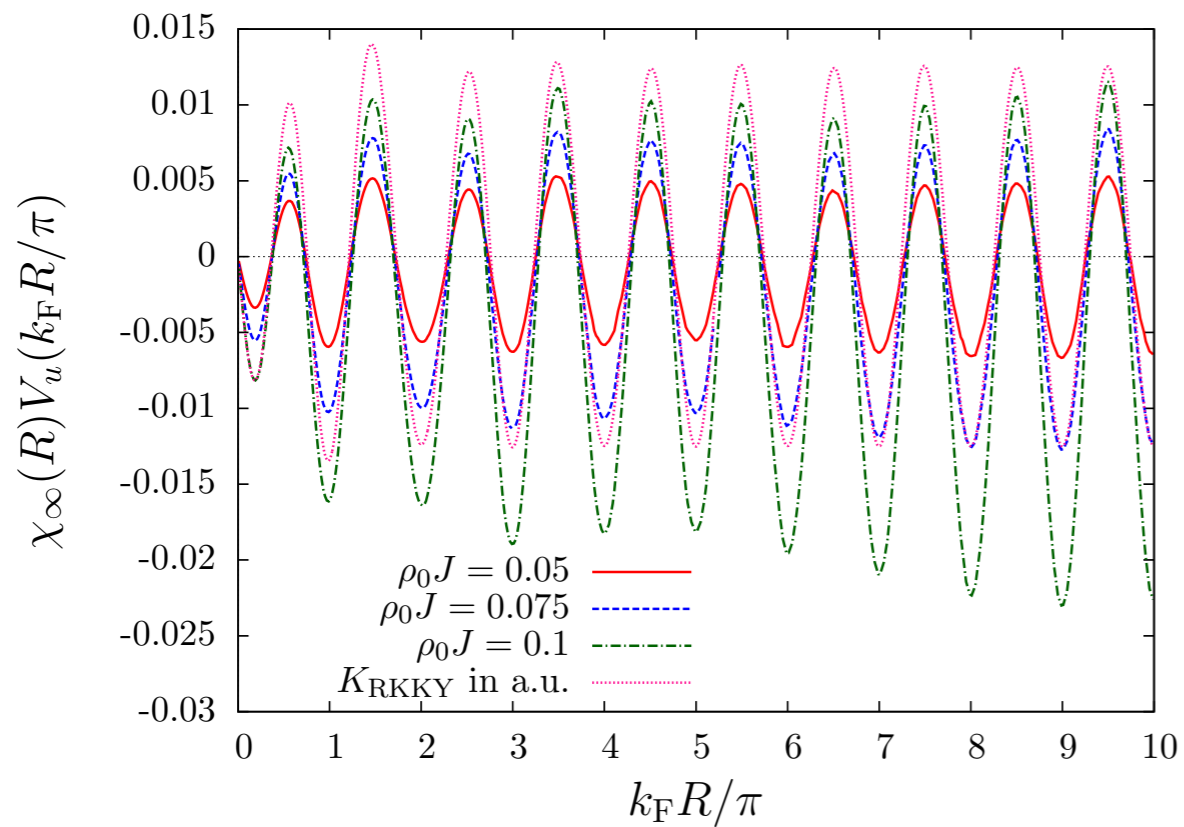
$$+ \frac{J}{8} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \left(\bar{N}_e(R) f_{0\sigma,e}^{\dagger} + \bar{N}_o(R) f_{0\sigma,o}^{\dagger} \right) [\underline{\vec{\sigma}}]_{\sigma\sigma'} \left(\bar{N}_e(R) f_{0\sigma,e} + \bar{N}_o(R) f_{0\sigma,o} \right) \vec{S}_{\text{imp}}$$

$$\vec{s}\left(\frac{\vec{R}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{8V_u} \sum_{\sigma\sigma'} \left(\bar{N}_e(R) f_{0\sigma,e}^{\dagger} - \bar{N}_o(R) f_{0\sigma,o}^{\dagger} \right) [\underline{\vec{\sigma}}]_{\sigma\sigma'} \left(\bar{N}_e(R) f_{0\sigma,e} - \bar{N}_o(R) f_{0\sigma,o} \right)$$

for each distance R one independent two
band NRG calculation

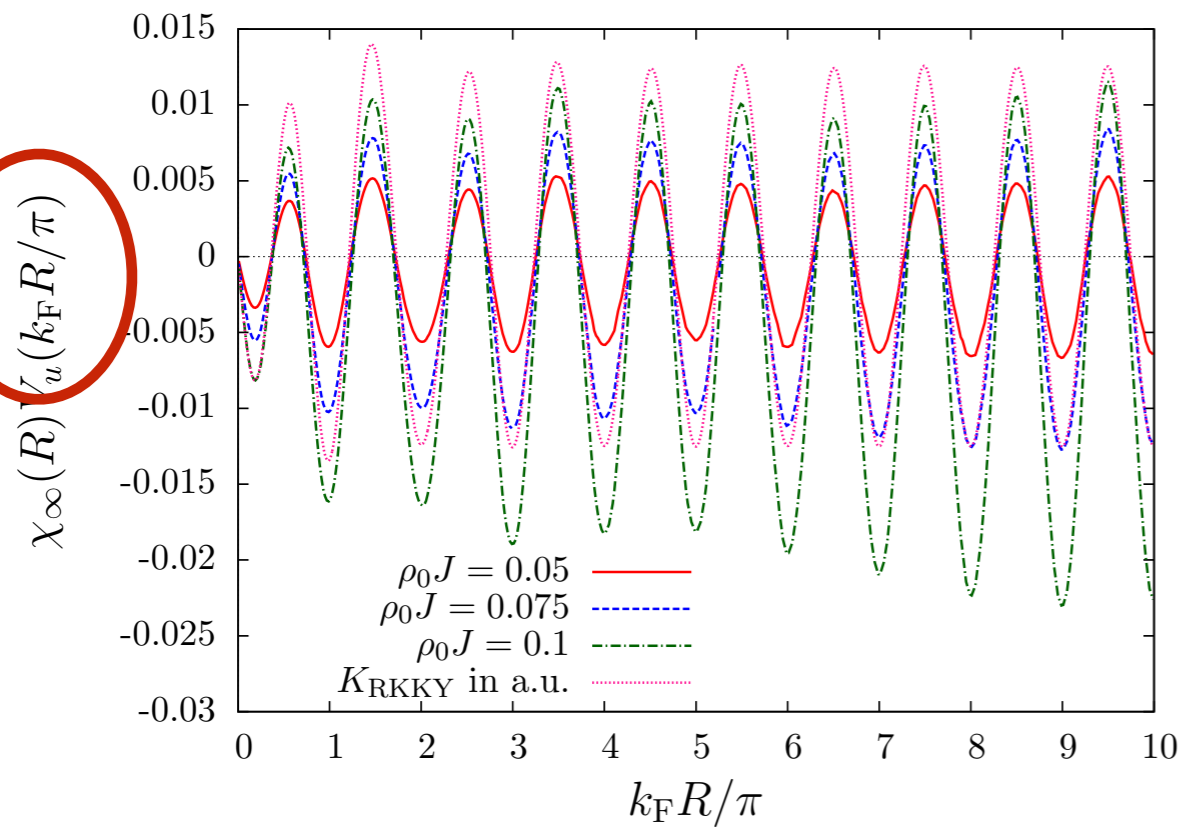
4. Results

equilibrium: antiferromagnetic coupling



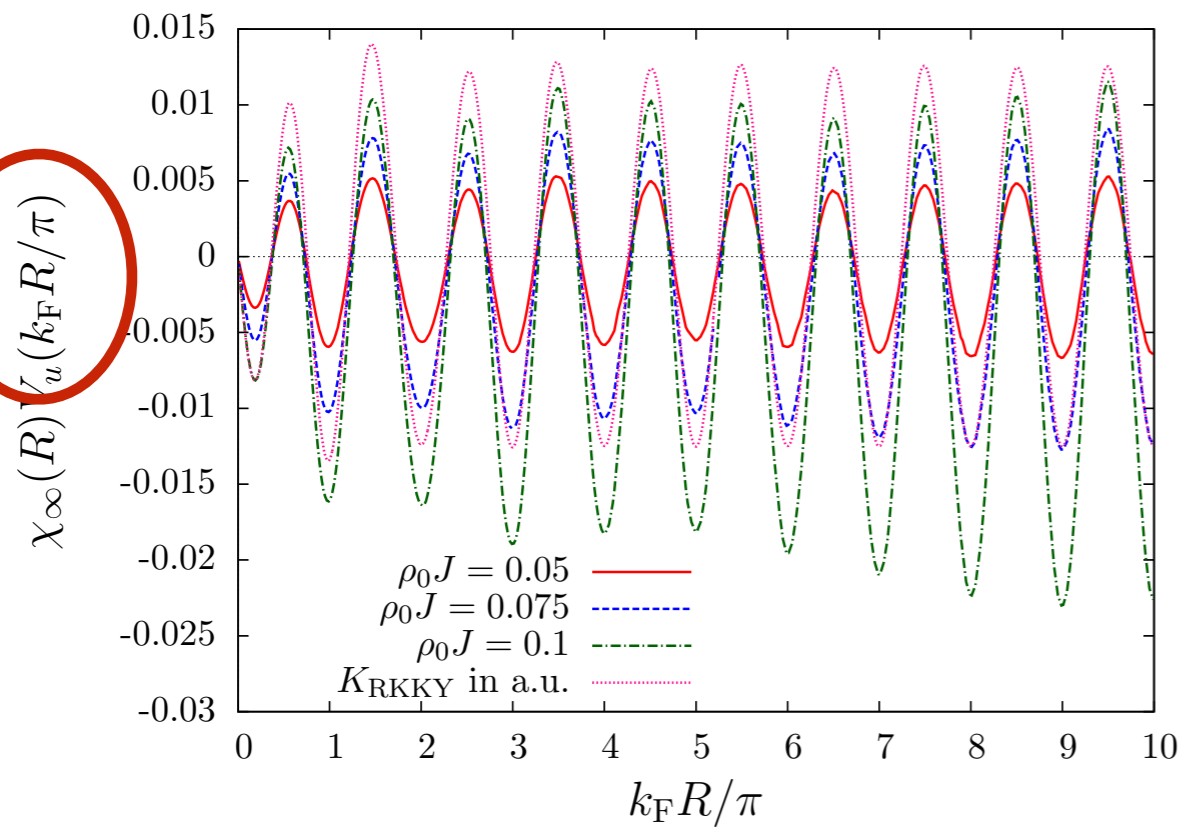
ID:

equilibrium: antiferromagnetic coupling

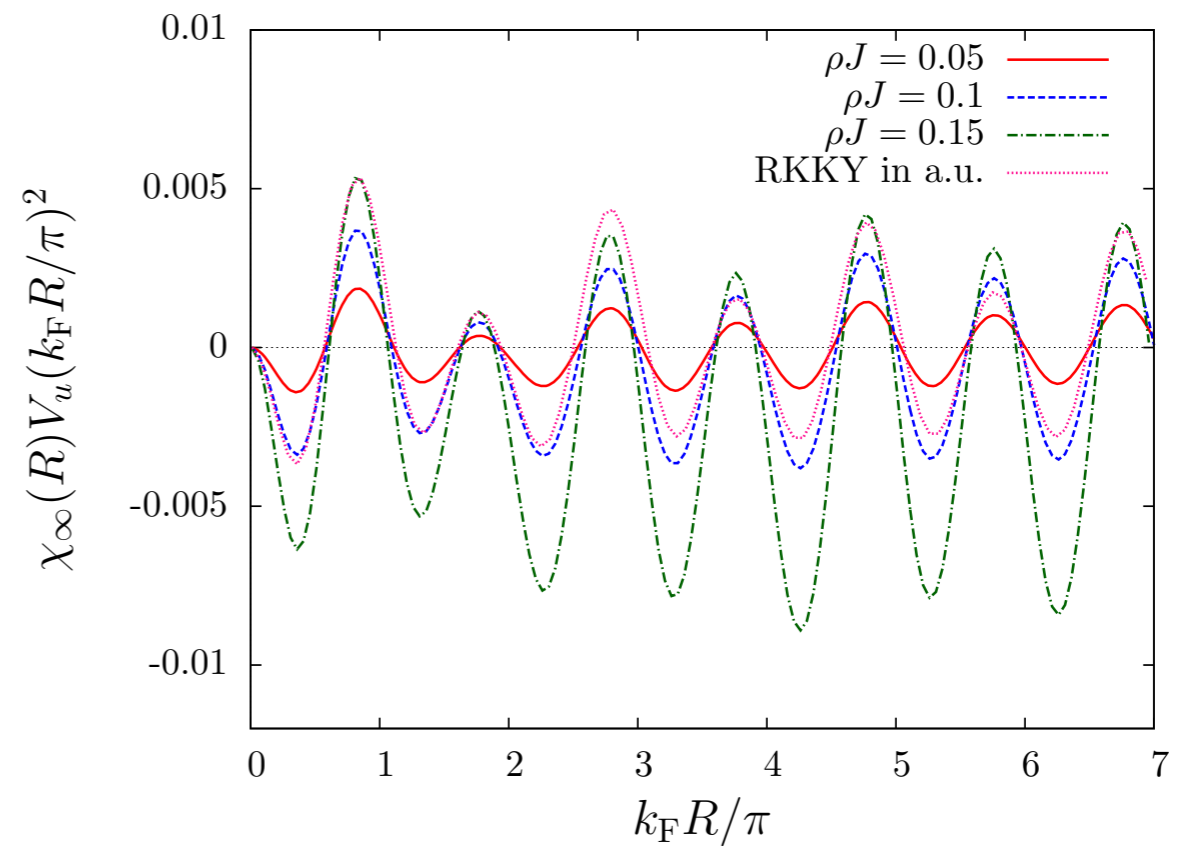


ID: I/R

equilibrium: antiferromagnetic coupling

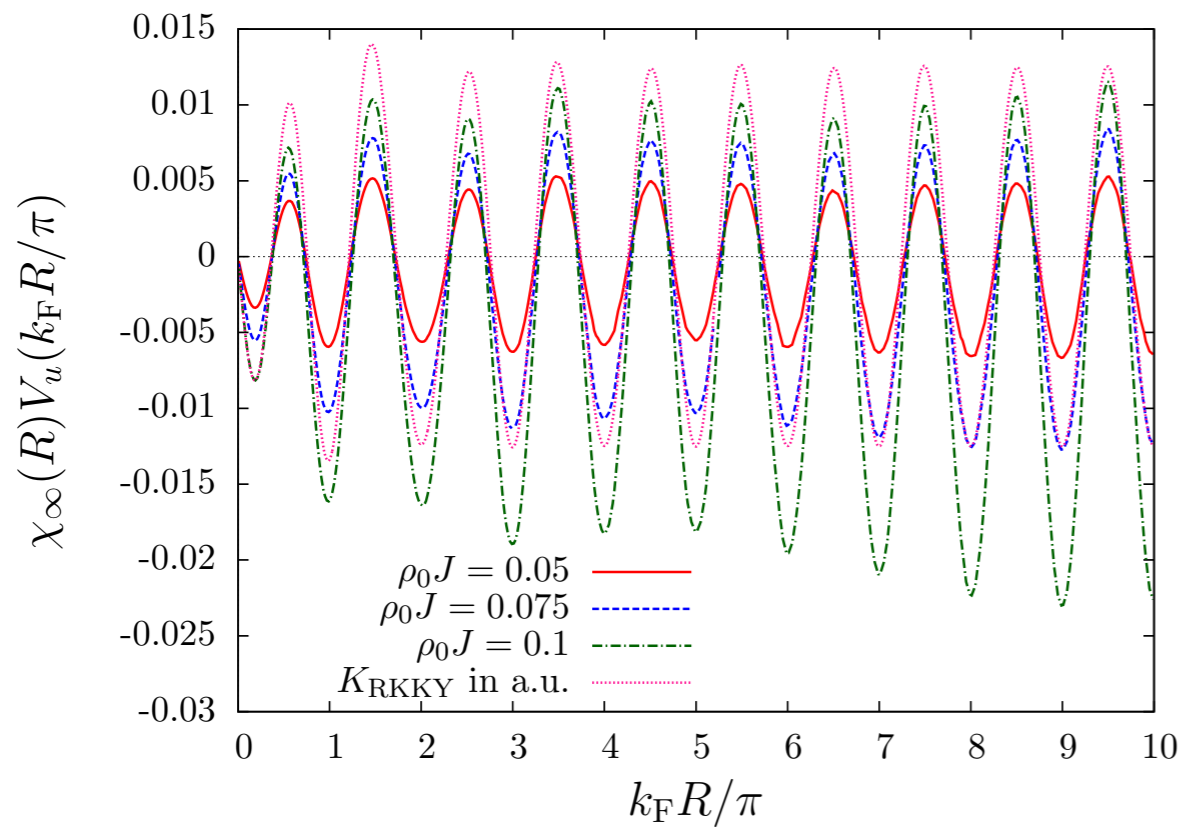


1D: $1/R$



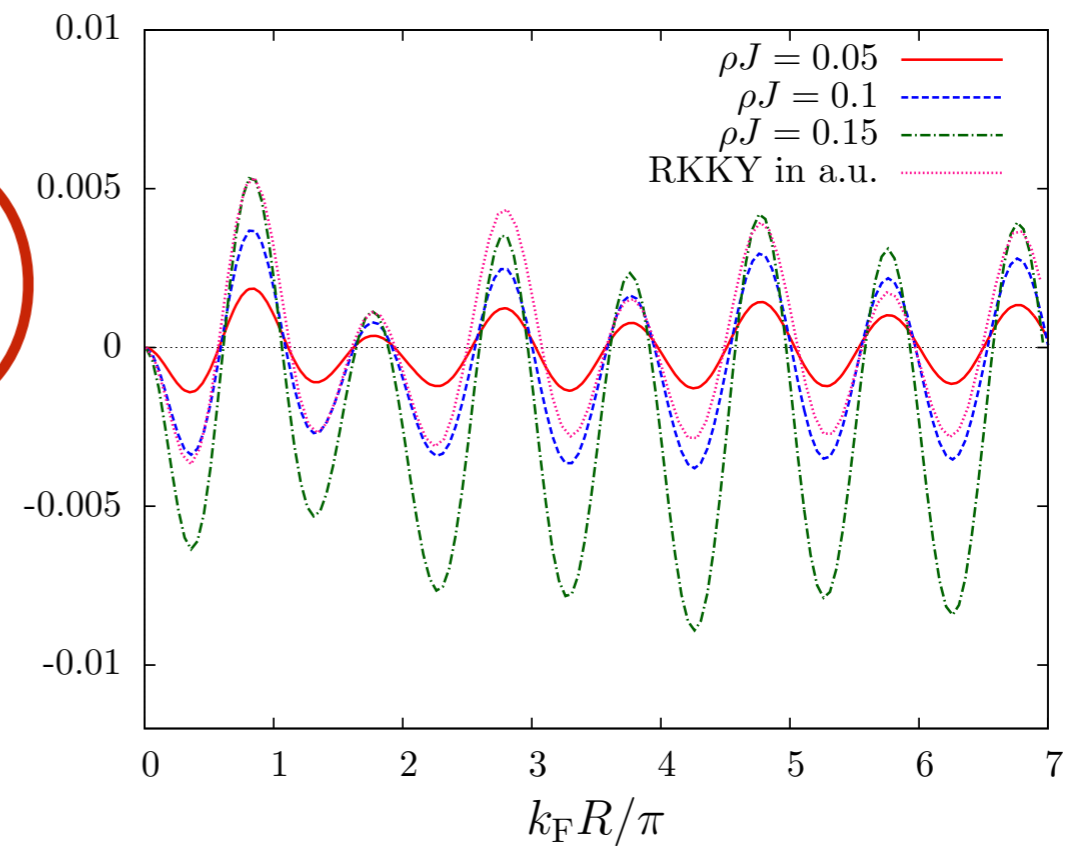
2D:

equilibrium: antiferromagnetic coupling



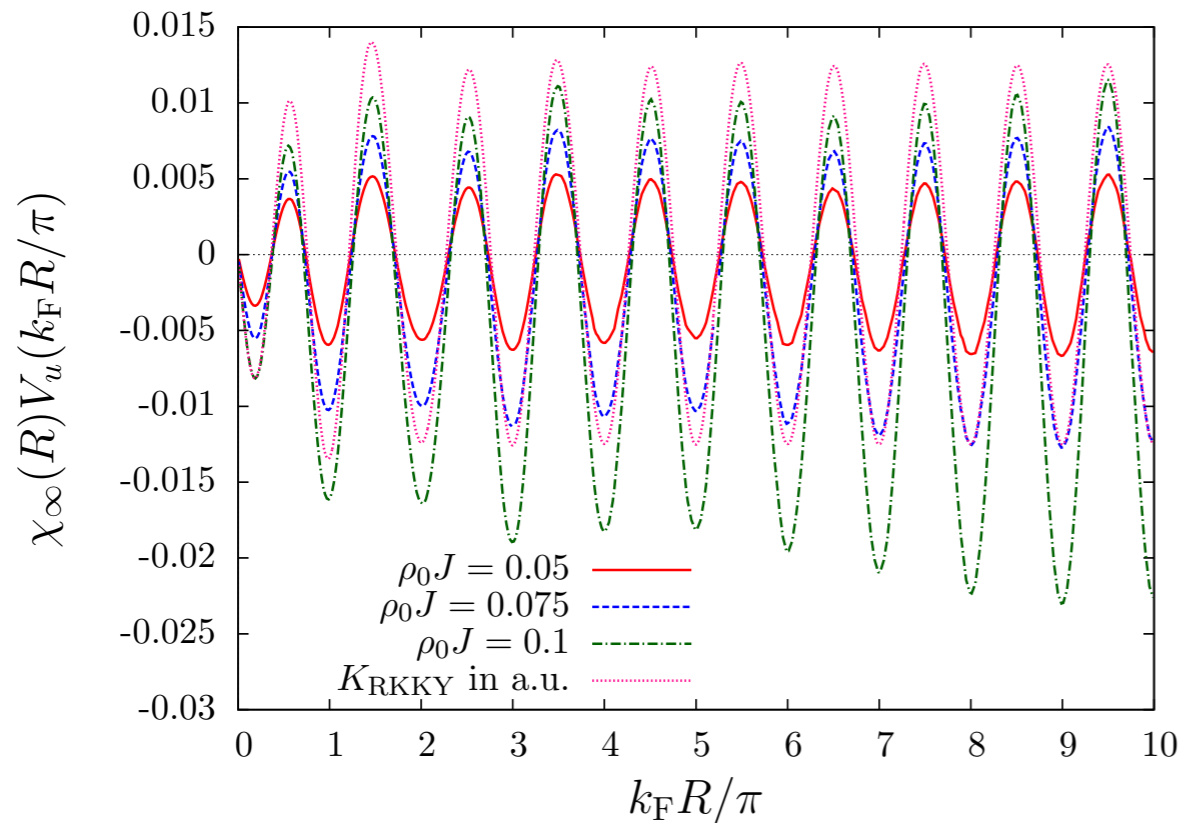
1D: $1/R$

$\chi_\infty(R)V_u(k_F R/\pi)^2$

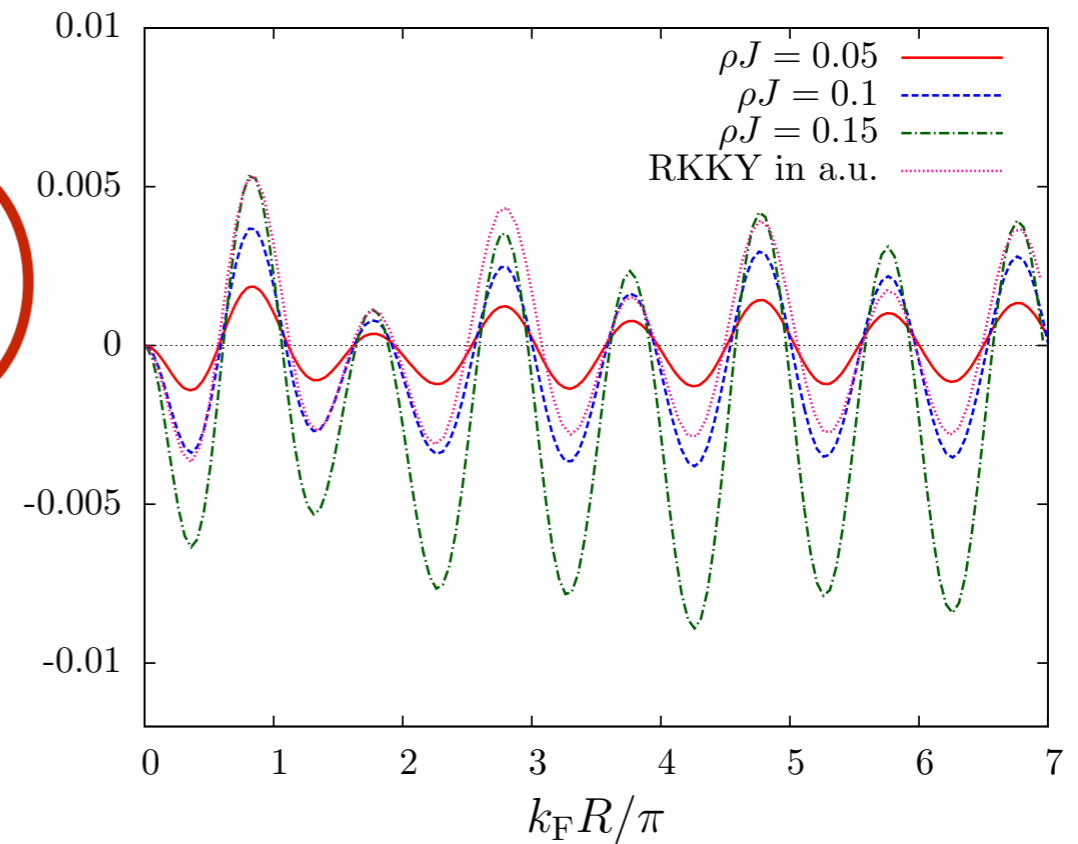


2D: $1/R^2$

equilibrium: antiferromagnetic coupling



$\chi_{\infty}(R)V_u(k_F R/\pi)^2$

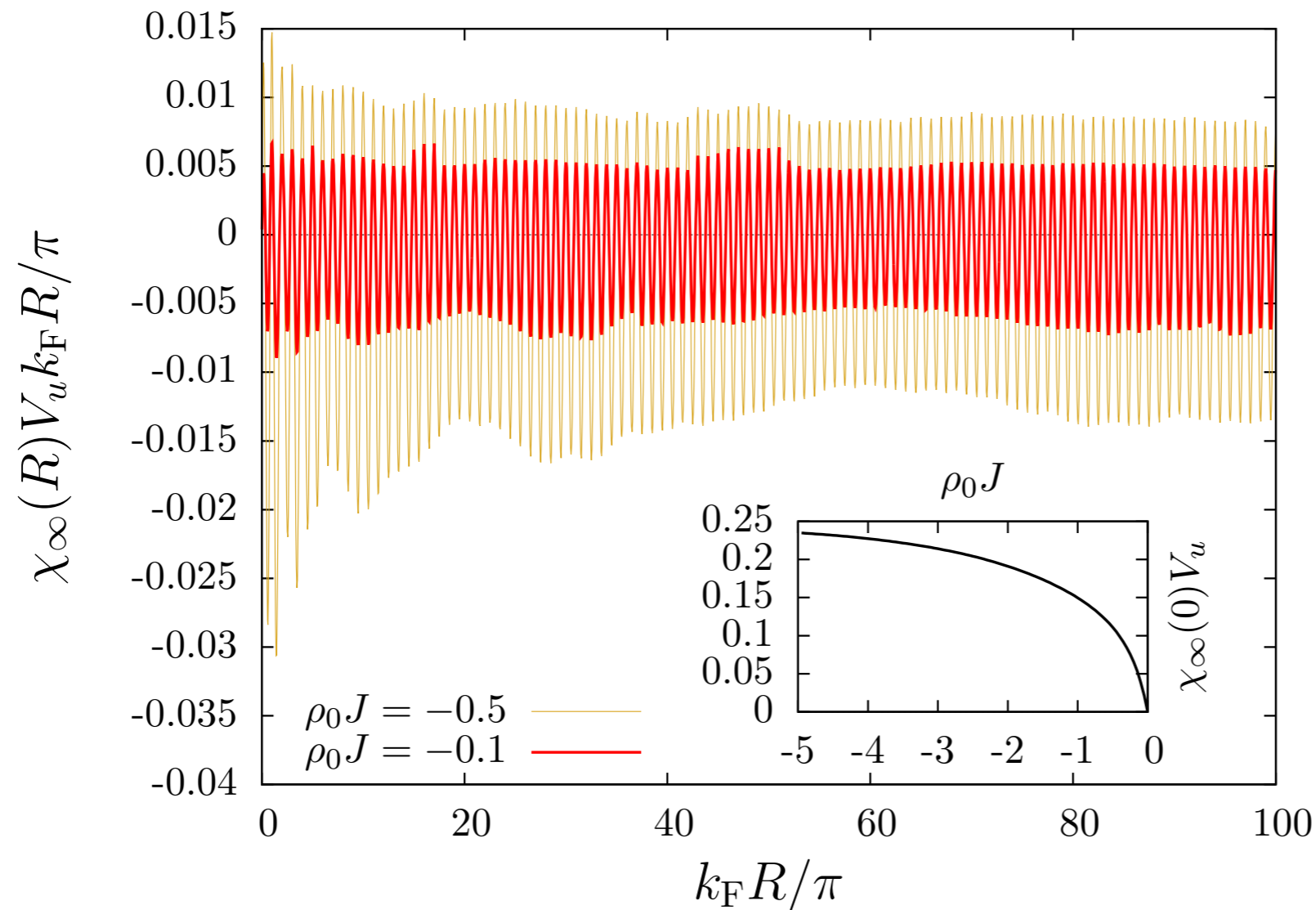


1D: $1/R$

2D: $1/R^2$

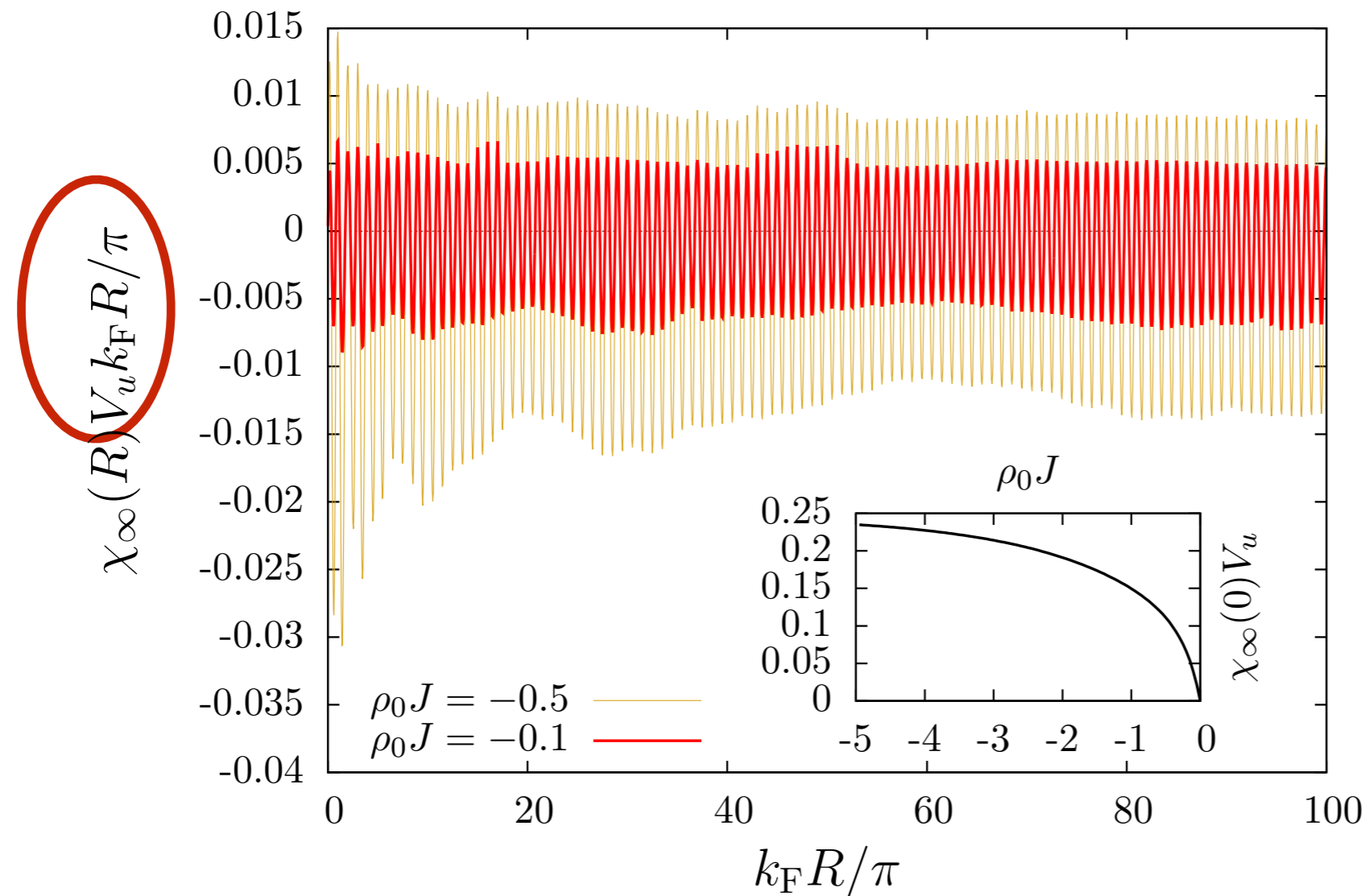
$$\int_0^{\infty} dr r^{d-1} \chi_{\infty}(R) = -\frac{3}{4}$$

equilibrium: ferromagnetic coupling



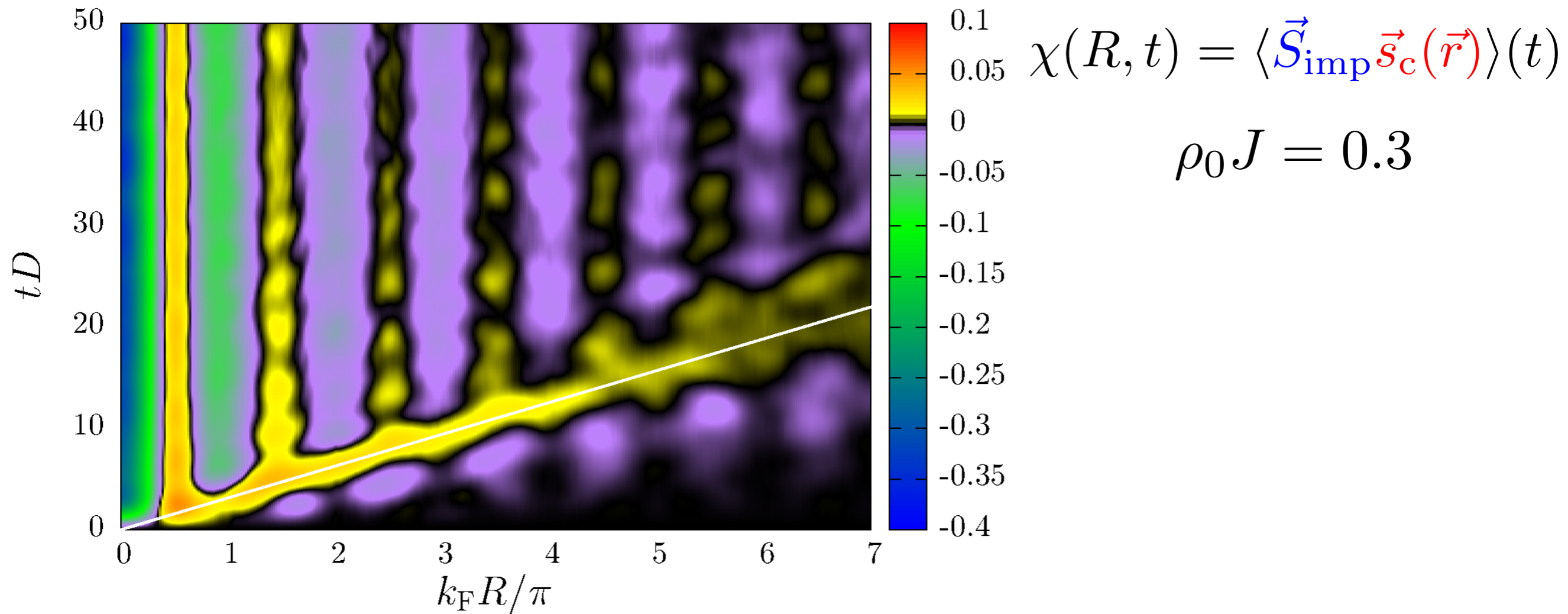
$$\int_0^\infty dr r^{d-1} \chi_\infty(R) = 0$$

equilibrium: ferromagnetic coupling

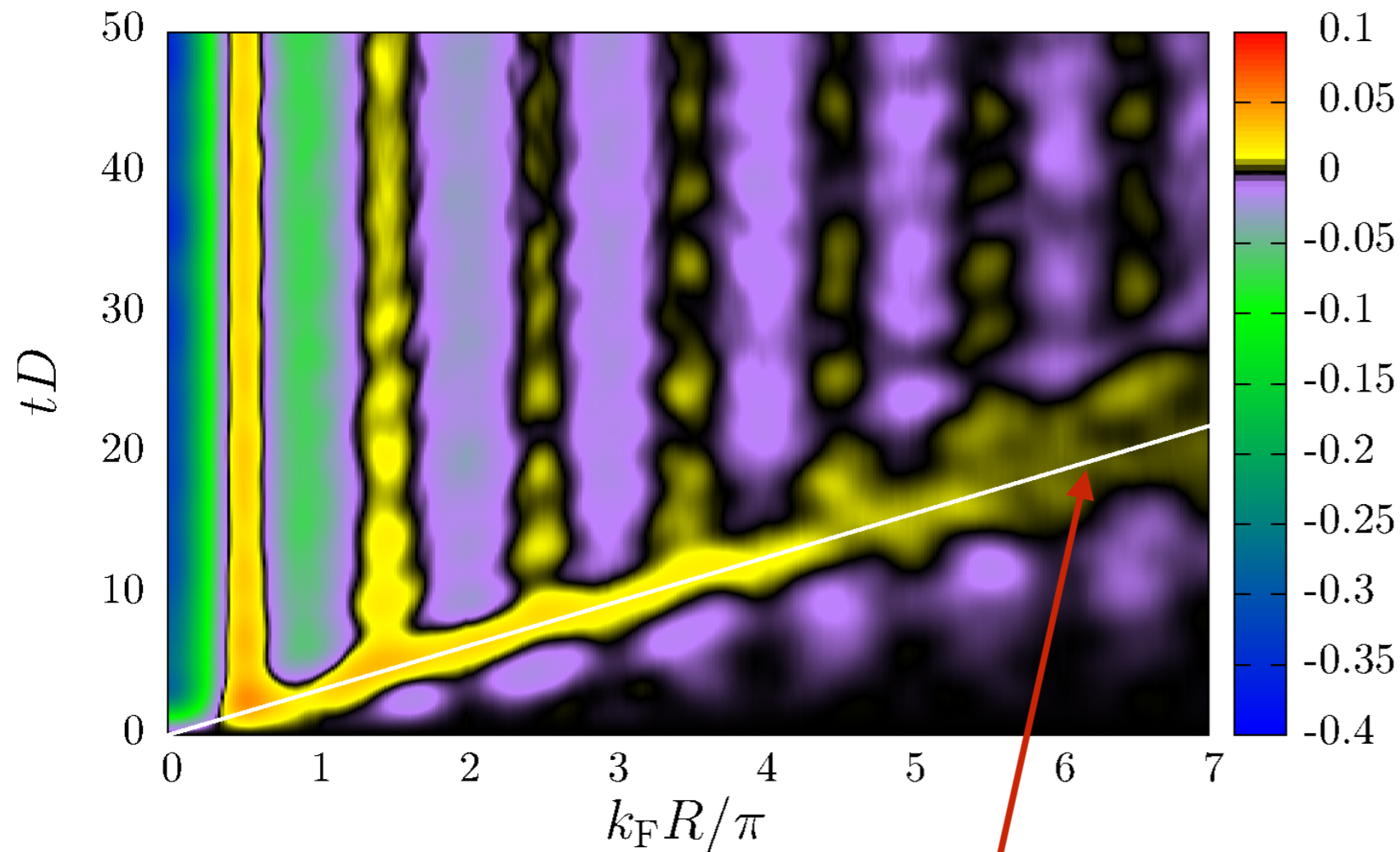


$$\int_0^\infty dr r^{d-1} \chi_\infty(R) = 0$$

non-equilibrium dynamics



non-equilibrium dynamics

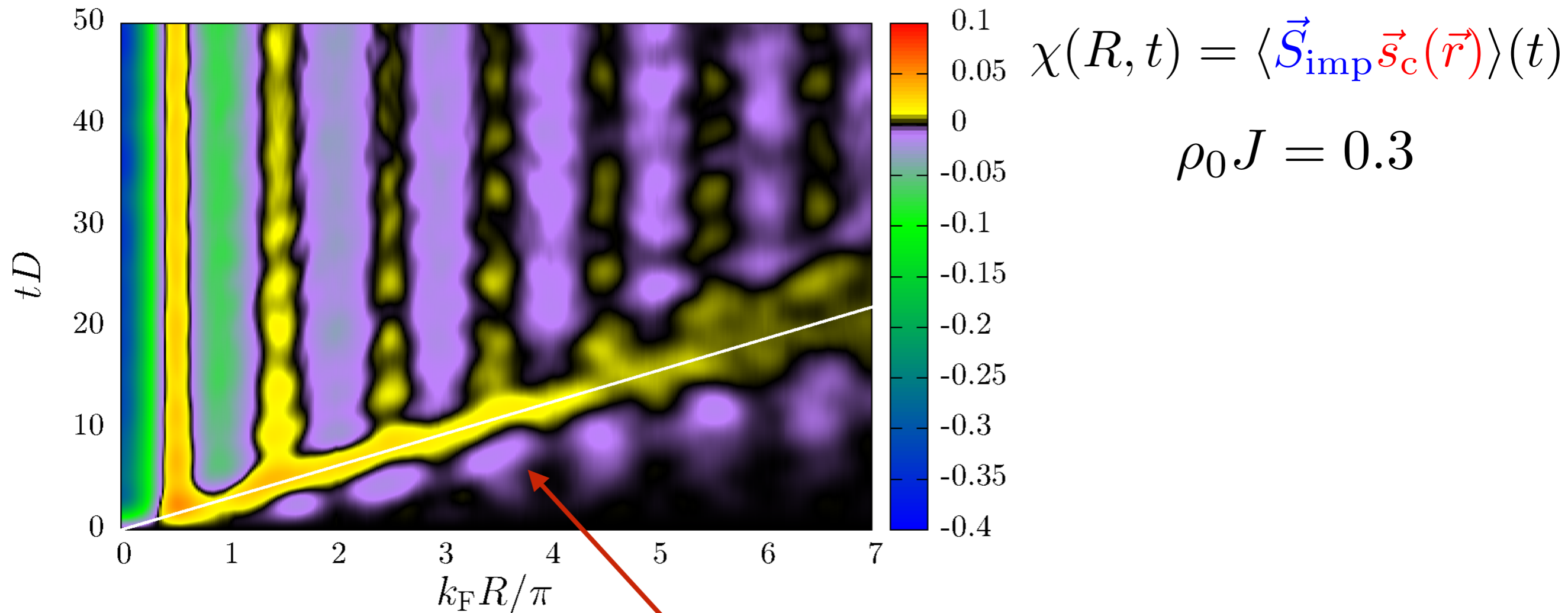


$$\chi(R, t) = \langle \vec{S}_{\text{imp}} \vec{s}_c(\vec{r}) \rangle(t)$$

$$\rho_0 J = 0.3$$

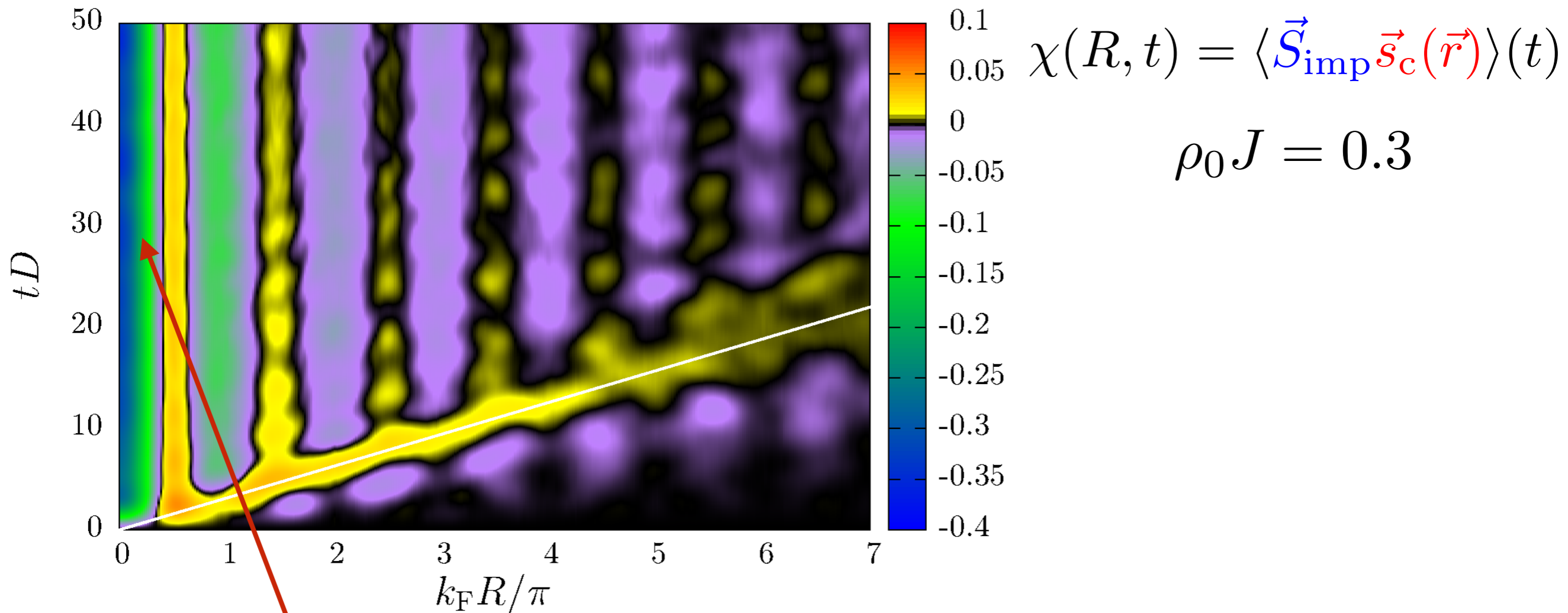
- “light-cone” physics $R = v_F t$

non-equilibrium dynamics



- “light-cone” physics $R=v_F t$
- **surprise:** buildup of correlations **outside** the light-cone

non-equilibrium dynamics

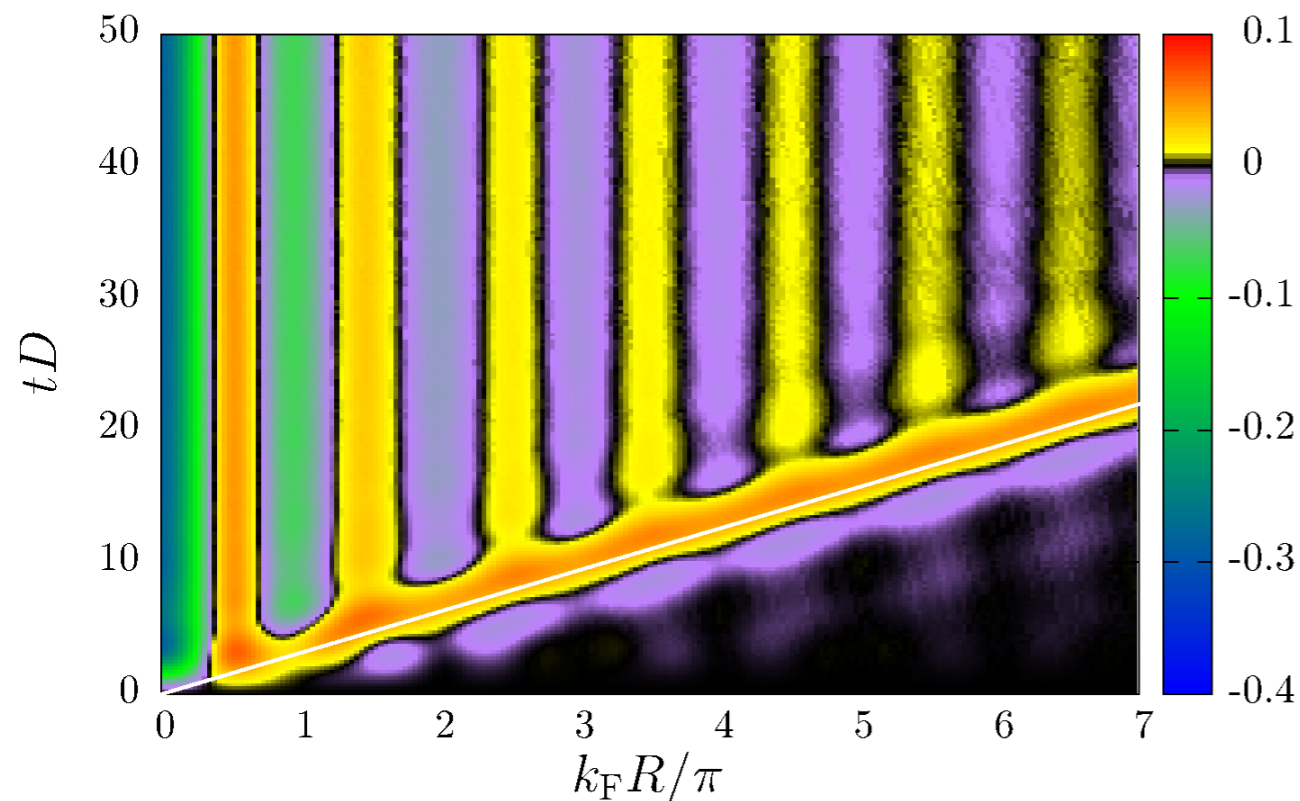


- “light-cone” physics $R = v_F t$
- **surprise:** buildup of correlations **outside** the light-cone
- fast short time scale and **thermalisation** inside the light-cone

$$\rho^I(t) = \rho_0 + i \int_0^t [\rho_0, H_K^I(t_1)] dt_1 - \int_0^t \int_0^{t_1} [[\rho_0, H_K^I(t_2)] H_K^I(t_1)] dt_2 dt_1 + O(J^2)$$

perturbation theory

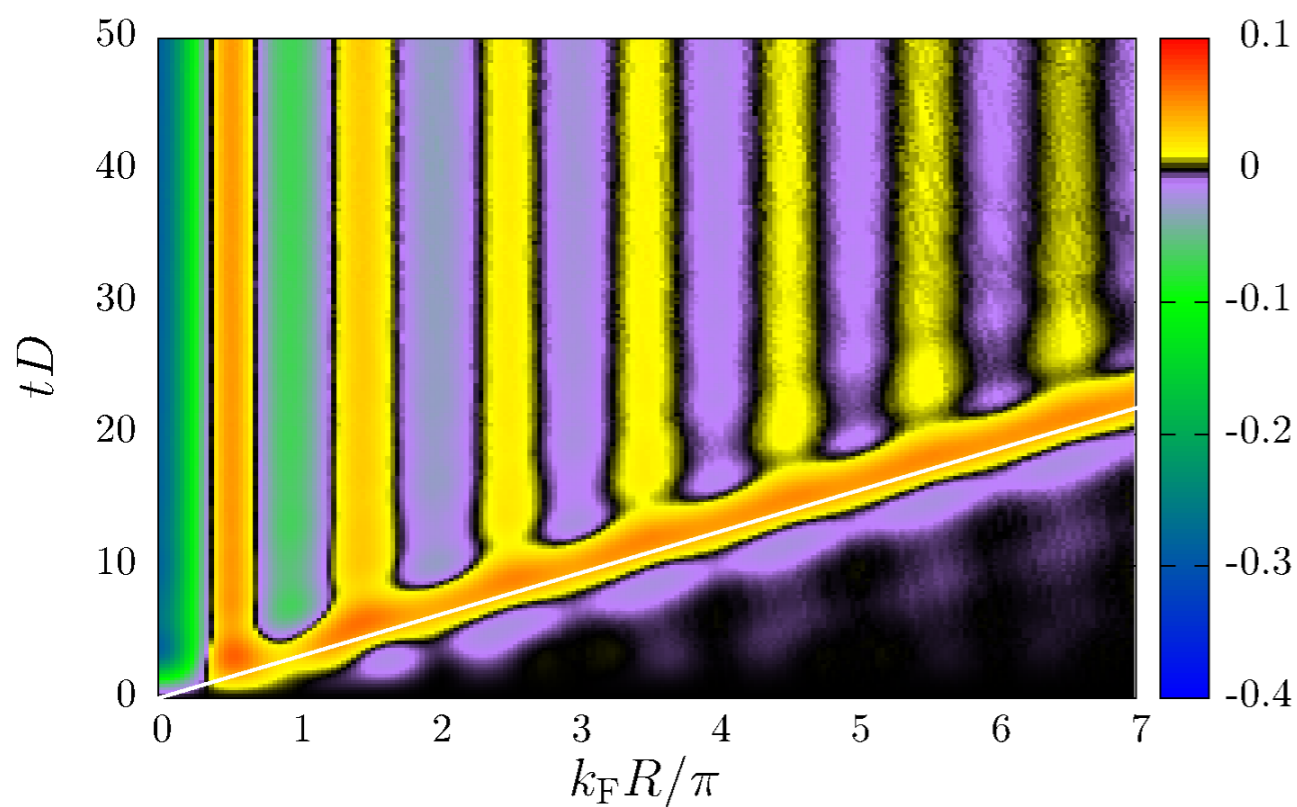
$$\rho^I(t) = \rho_0 + i \int_0^t [\rho_0, H_K^I(t_1)] dt_1 - \int_0^t \int_0^{t_1} [[\rho_0, H_K^I(t_2)] H_K^I(t_1)] dt_2 dt_1 + O(J^2)$$



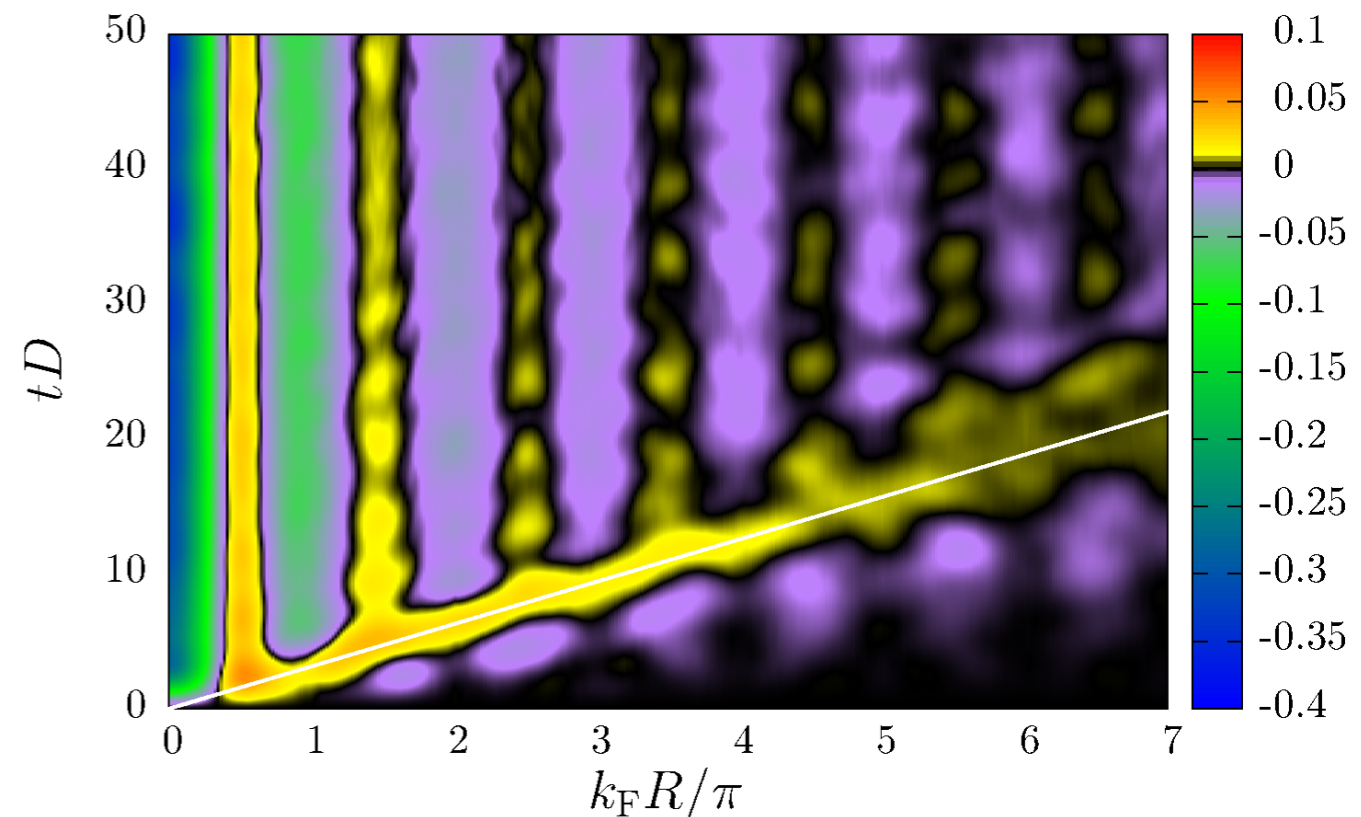
second order perturbation theory
no Kondo effect

perturbation theory

$$\rho^I(t) = \rho_0 + i \int_0^t [\rho_0, H_K^I(t_1)] dt_1 - \int_0^t \int_0^{t_1} [[\rho_0, H_K^I(t_2)] H_K^I(t_1)] dt_2 dt_1 + O(J^2)$$



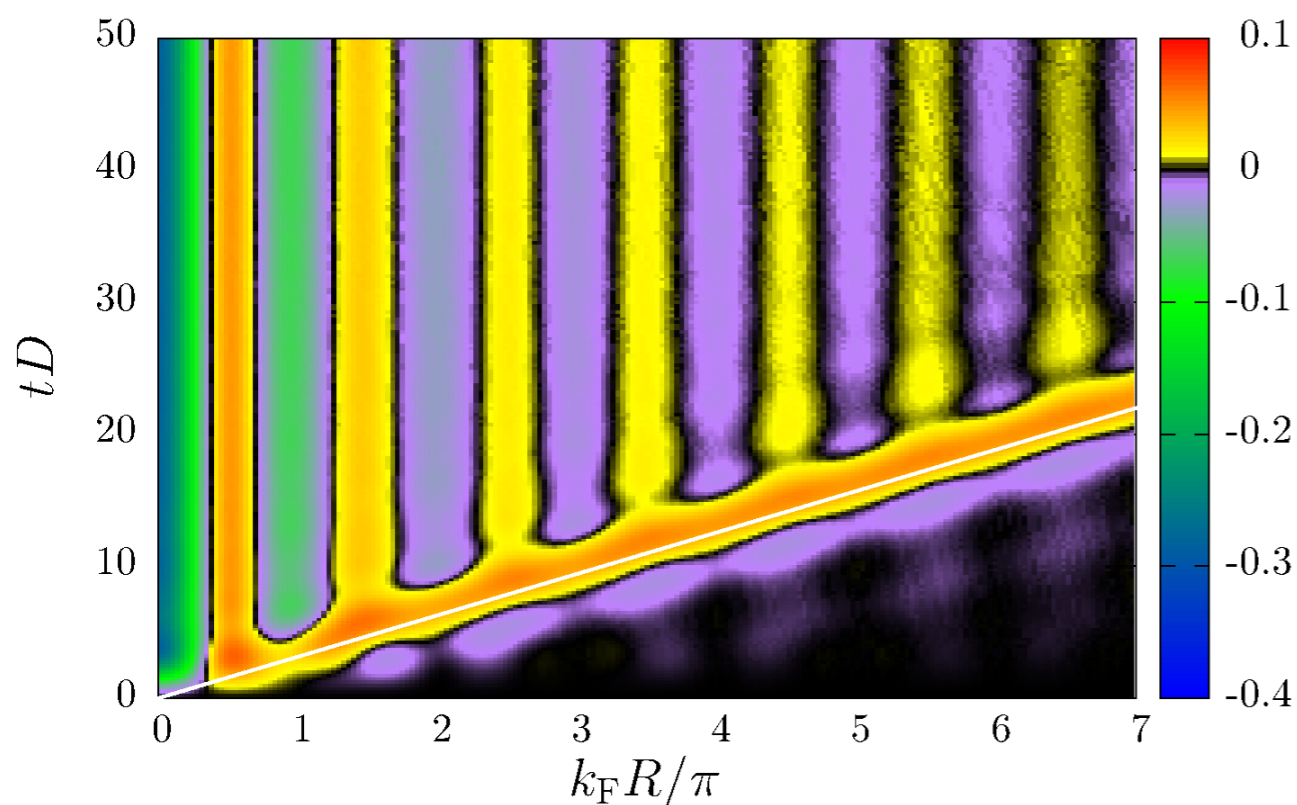
second order perturbation theory
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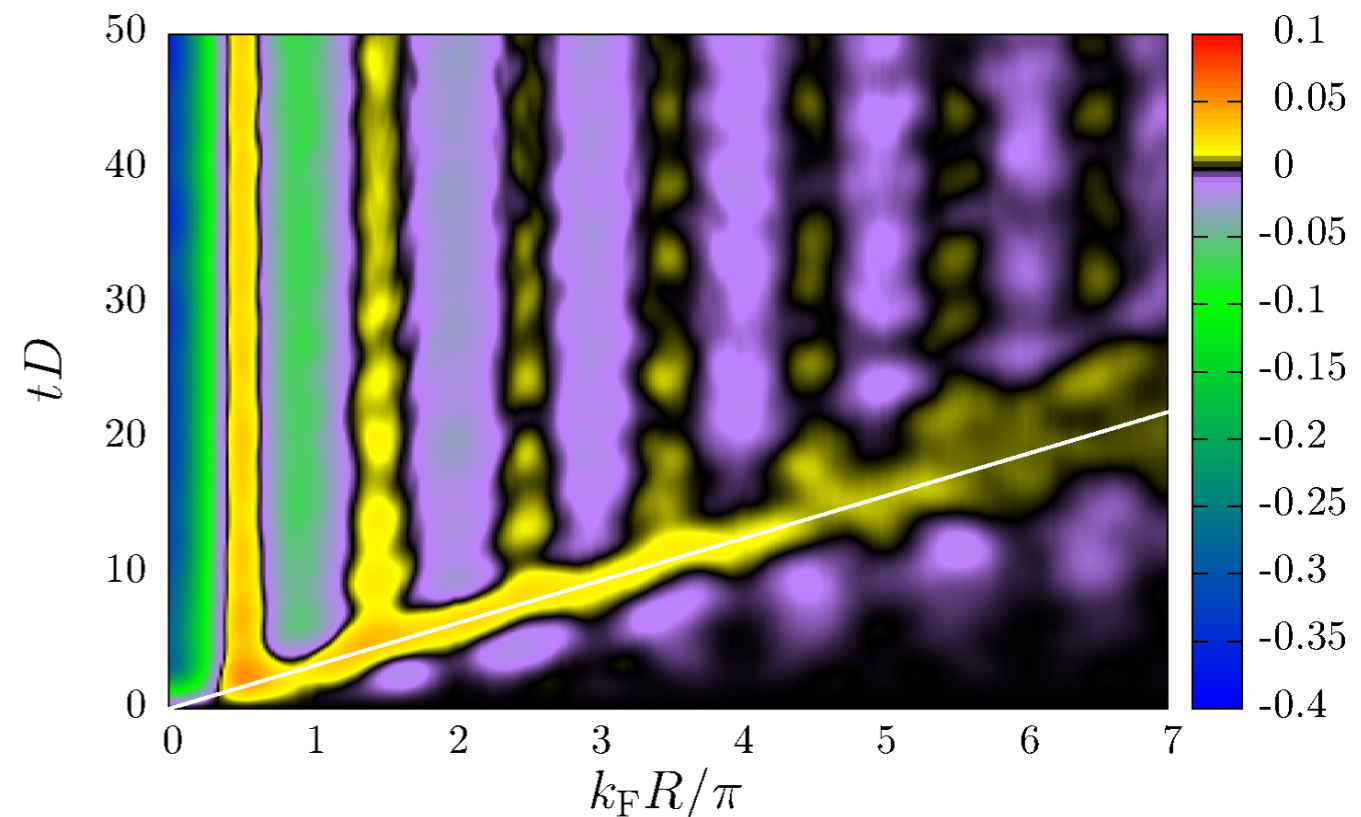
TD-NRG
Kondo effect included

perturbation theory

$$\rho^I(t) = \rho_0 + i \int_0^t [\rho_0, H_K^I(t_1)] dt_1 - \int_0^t \int_0^{t_1} [[\rho_0, H_K^I(t_2)] H_K^I(t_1)] dt_2 dt_1 + O(J^2)$$



second order perturbation theory
no Kondo effect



TD-NRG
Kondo effect included

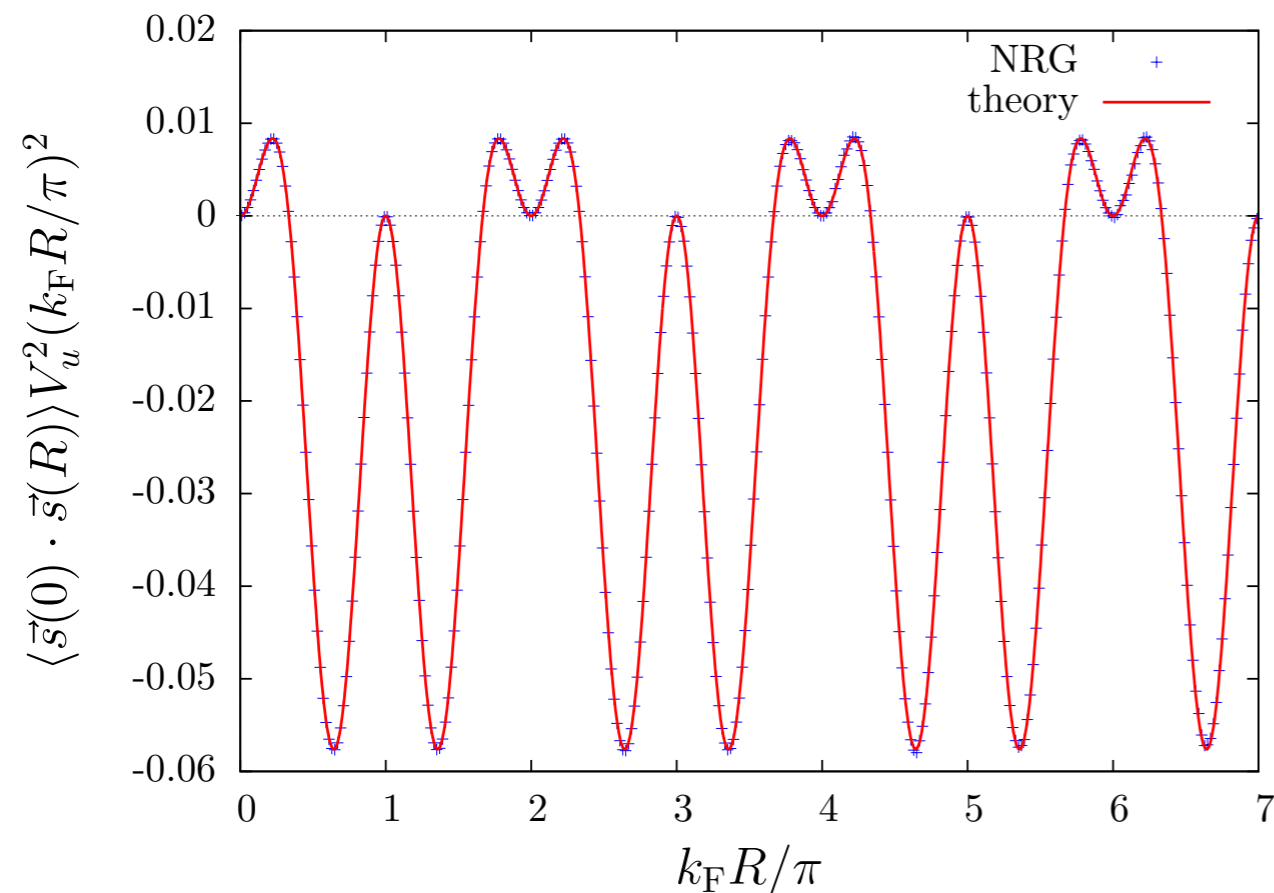
qualitative very good agreement: correlations outside the light cone
persist

correlations outside of the light cone?

Medvedyeva et al PRB 2013: intrinsic correlations of the Fermi sea

correlations outside of the light cone?

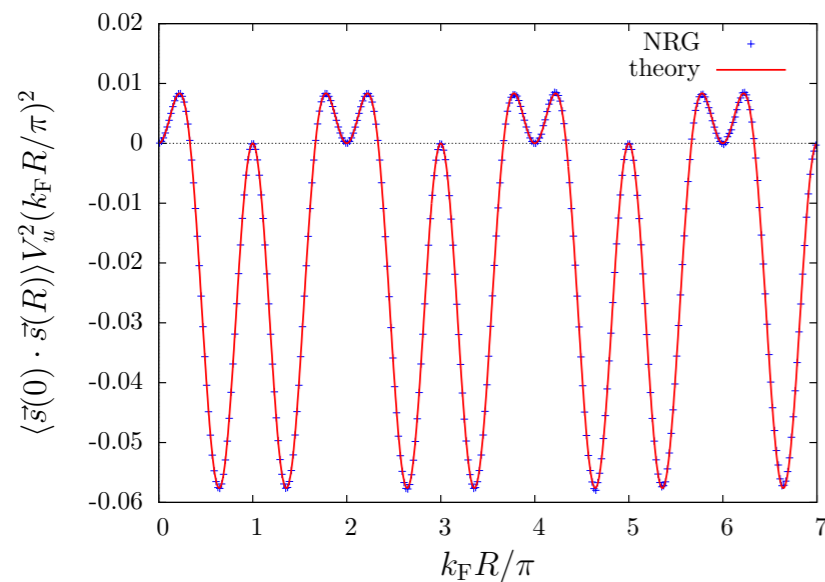
Medvedyeva et al PRB 2013: intrinsic correlations of the Fermi sea



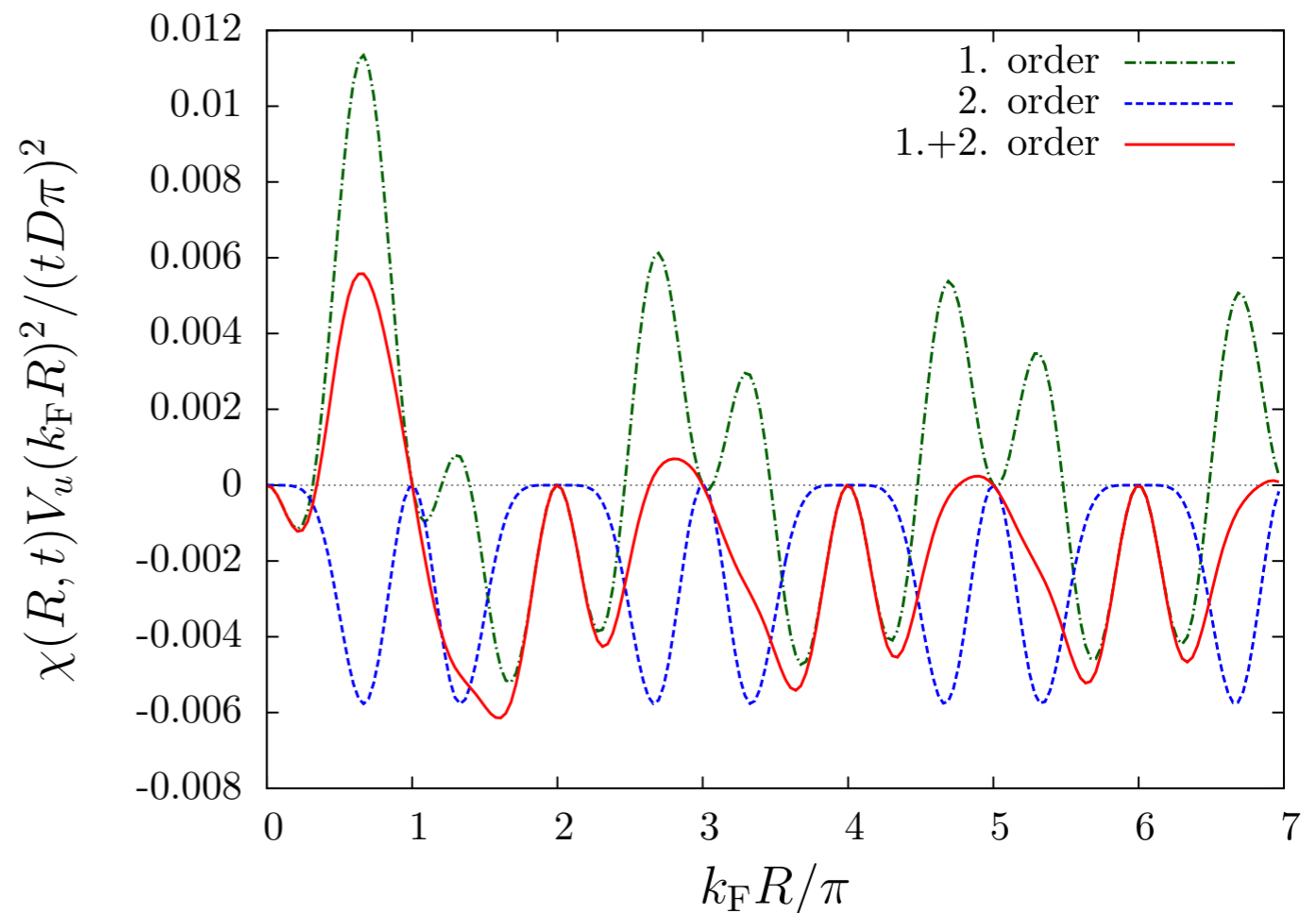
spatial spin-density correlation
function: NRG vs analytic

correlations outside of the light cone?

Medvedyeva et al PRB 2013: intrinsic correlations of the Fermi sea



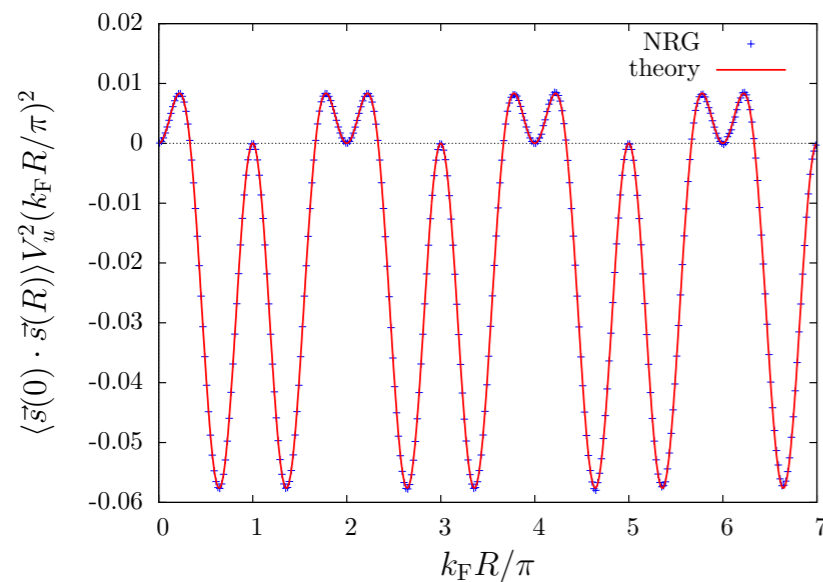
spatial spin-density correlation
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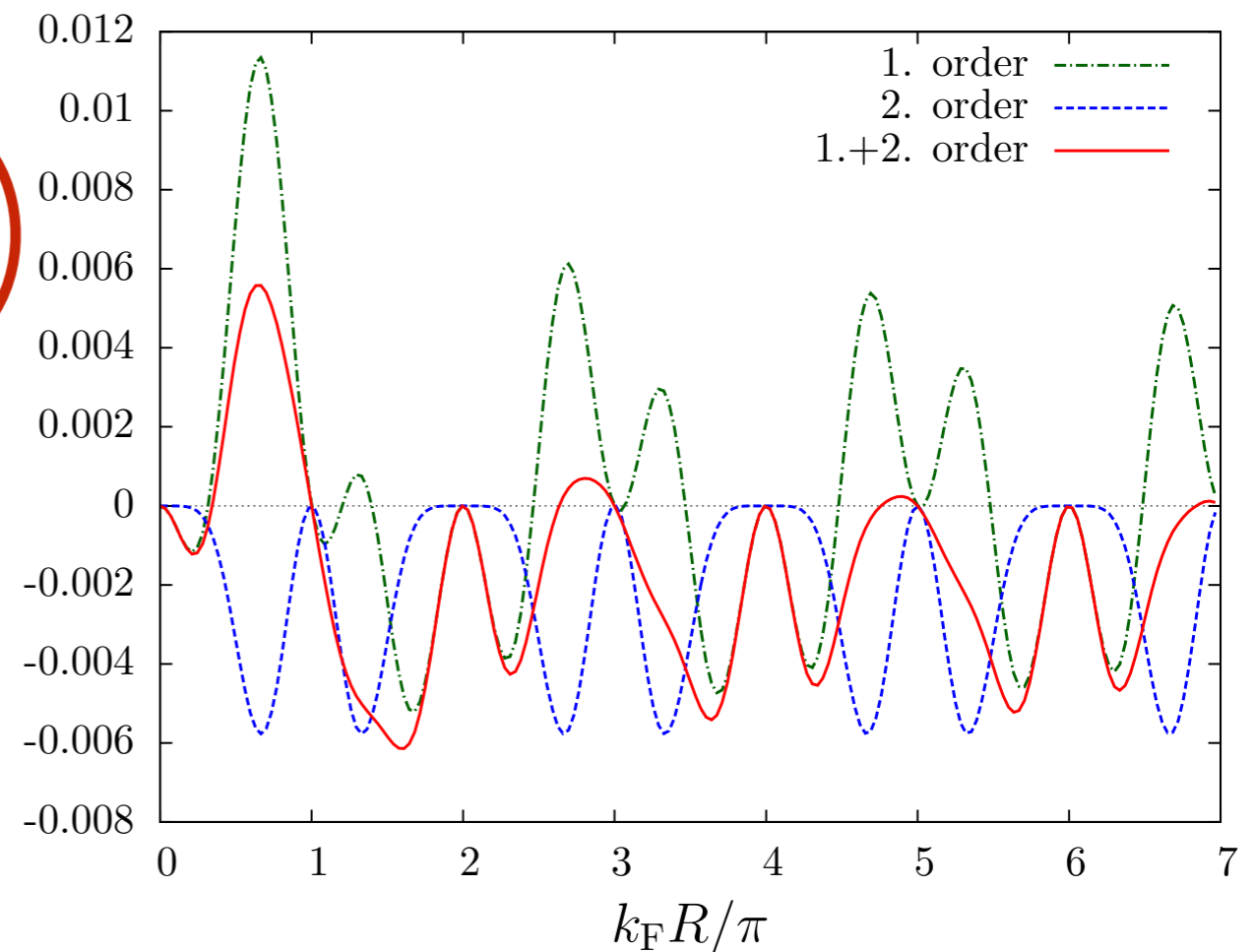
perturbation theory

correlations outside of the light cone?

Medvedyeva et al PRB 2013: intrinsic correlations of the Fermi sea



$$\chi(R, t) V_u (k_F R)^2 / (t D \pi)^2$$

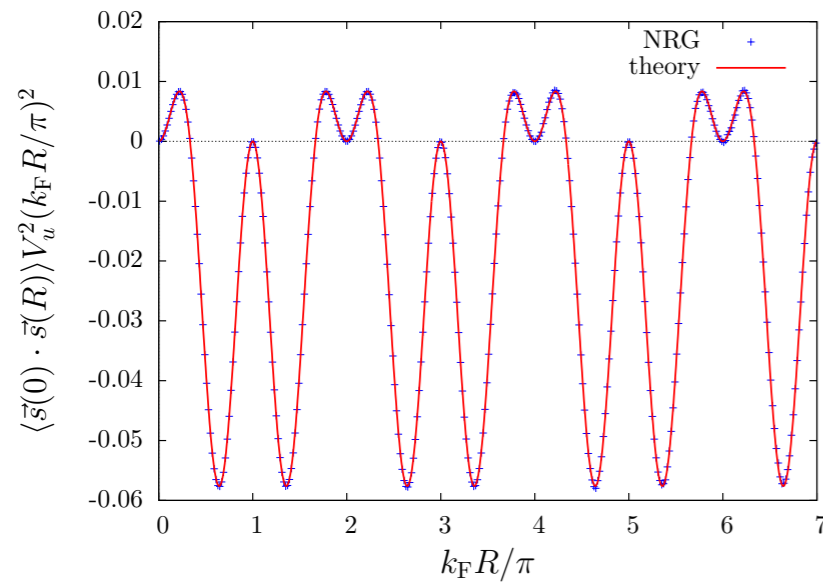


spatial spin-density correlation
function: NRG vs analytic

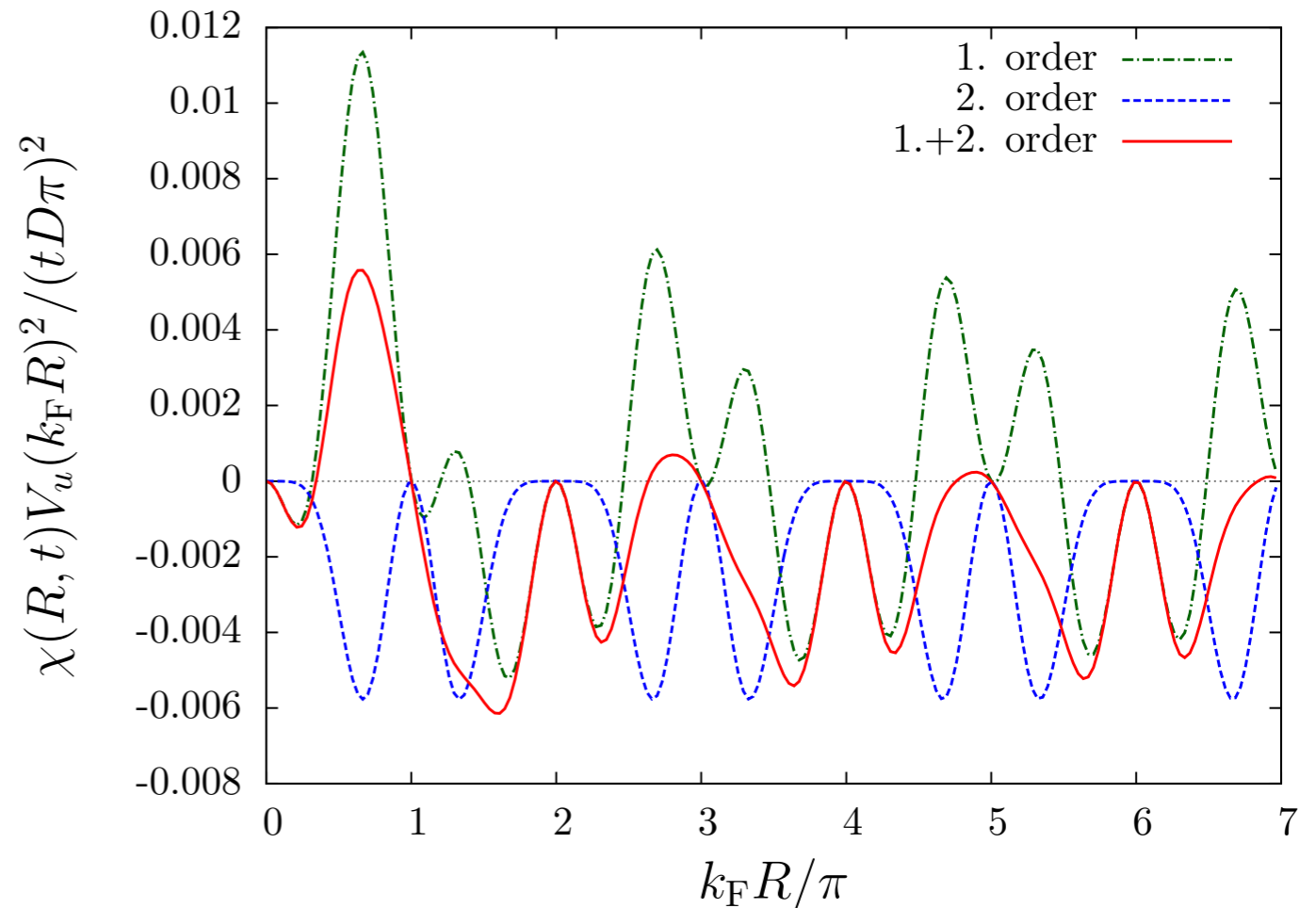
perturbation theory
• time scale $1/D$

correlations outside of the light cone?

Medvedyeva et al PRB 2013: intrinsic correlations of the Fermi sea



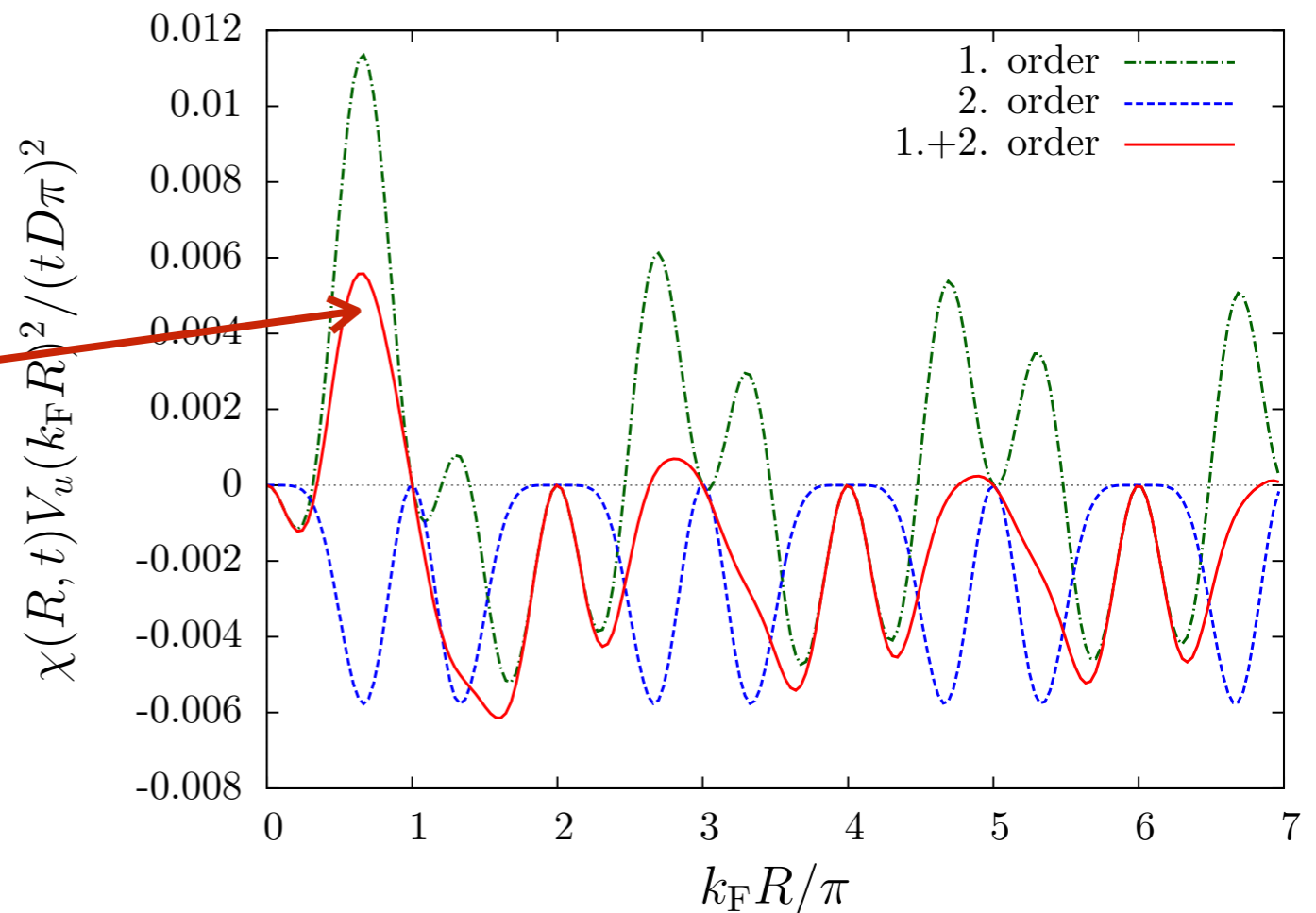
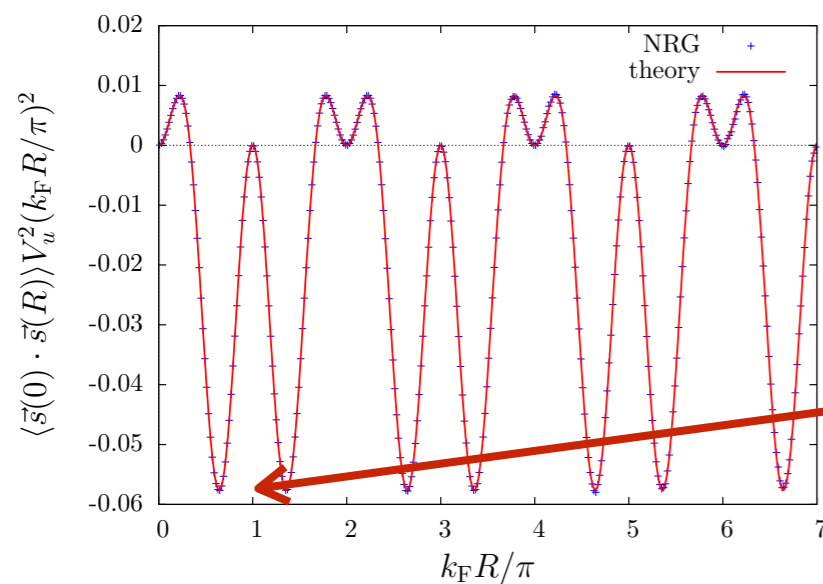
spatial spin-density correlation function: NRG vs analytic



perturbation theory
• time scale $1/D$

correlations outside of the light cone?

Medvedyeva et al PRB 2013: intrinsic correlations of the Fermi sea



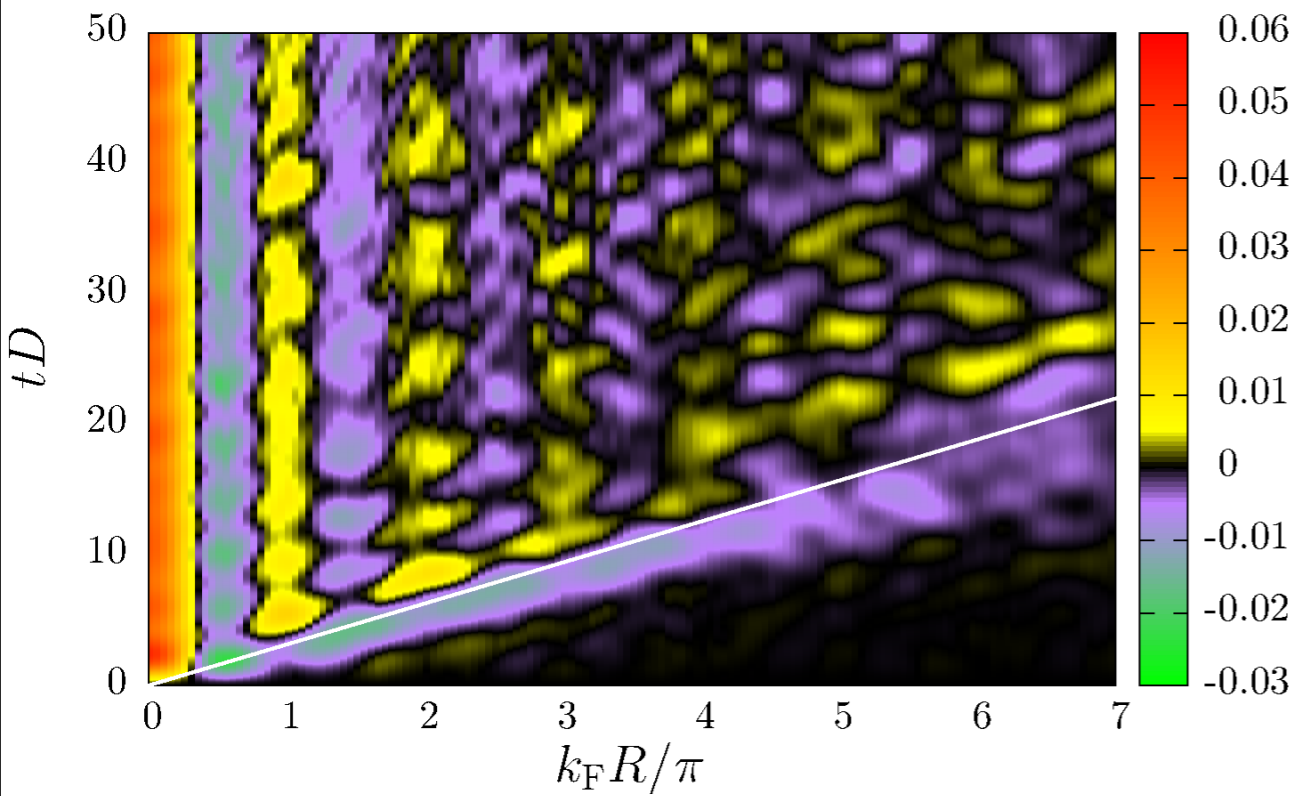
spatial spin-density correlation function: NRG vs analytic

perturbation theory

- time scale $1/D$
- maxima and minima coincide: AF coupling

ferromagnetic coupling

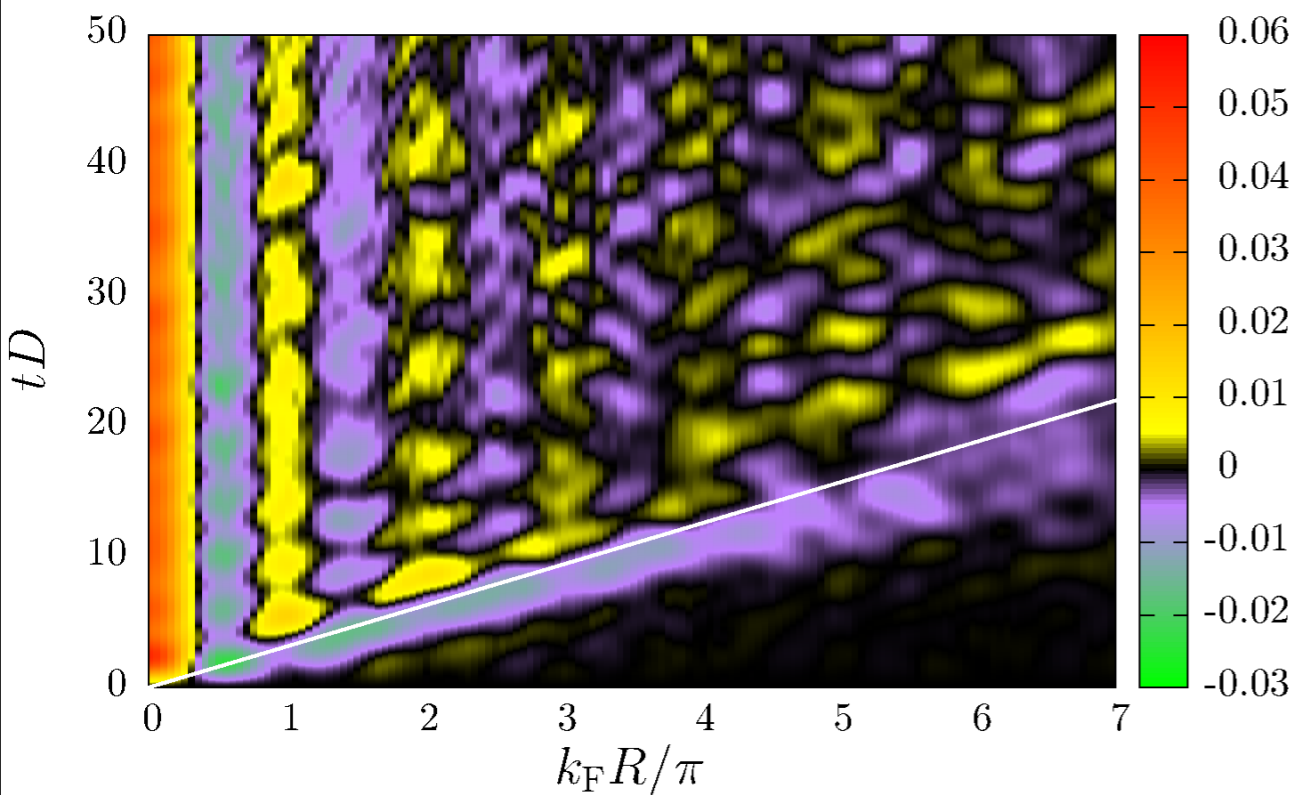
$$\rho_0 J = -0.1$$



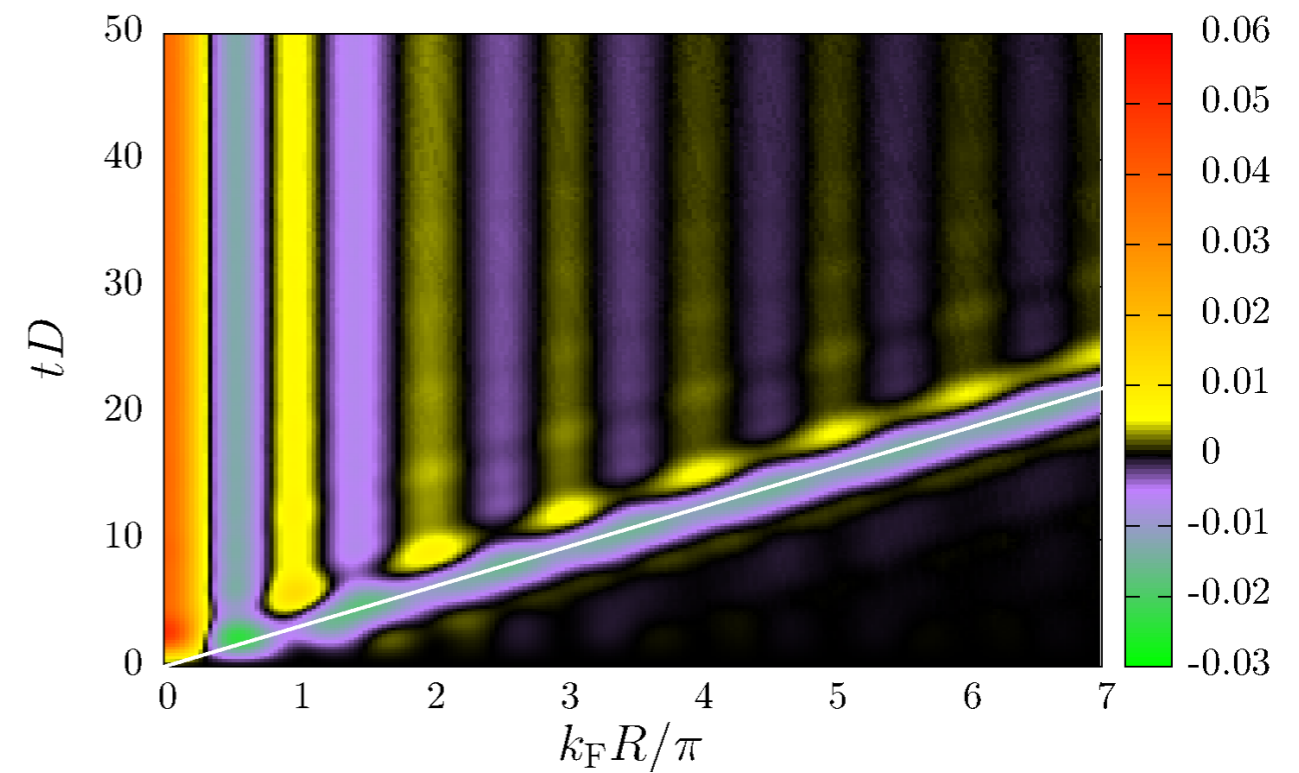
TD-NRG

ferromagnetic coupling

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TD-NRG



second order perturbation theory

conclusion

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- outlook:
 - hybrid method: NRG+DMRG (Güttge, FBA, Schollwöck, Eidelstein, Schiller, PRB 87, 125115 (2013))
 - pulses: (Eidelstein, Schiller, Güttge, FBA, [PRB 85, 075118 \(2012\)](#))
 - general Hamiltonians by Costi and coworkers (PRB 2014)

Thank you for your attention!