

Systematic Effective Field Theory of Electrons in Simple Metals

Kun Chen

Center for Computational Quantum Physics, Flatiron Institute, 162 5th Avenue, New York, New York 10010. The Flatiron Institute is a division of the Simons Foundation

(Dated: October 19, 2022)

In this note, we propose a systematic effective field theory to treat the electrons in simple metals. It is a more accurate and systematic than the GW approximation for the first-principle calculations in real materials.

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| I. Introduction | 1 |
| A. Microscopic Model | 1 |
| B. Electron Gas as a Charged Fermi Liquid | 1 |
| C. Quasiparticle Interaction | 2 |
| II. Renormalized Field Theory | 3 |
| A. Effective Action | 3 |
| B. Renormalized Perturbation Theory | 4 |
| 1. Counterterms | 4 |
| 2. Renormalization Conditions | 4 |
| 3. Renormalized Perturbation Theory | 5 |
| 4. Renormalized Feynman Diagrams | 6 |
| A. Charged Fermi Liquid Theory | 7 |
| 1. Hedin Equations | 7 |
| 2. Green's function | 8 |
| 3. Forward-Scattering Electron-Electron Interaction Γ_4 | 8 |
| 4. Dressed Interaction W | 9 |
| 5. 3-Vertex Γ_3 | 9 |
| B. Microscopic Theory of the Kukkonen-Overhauser Interaction | 9 |
| C. Problem of Double Counting | 11 |
| References | 12 |

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Microscopic Model

For clarity, we state our main results in the context of a simple, explicit theoretical model; however, they are more general and apply to other Fermi liquids with singular interactions. We consider a three-dimensional uniform electron gas (UEG) in a rigid and positively charged background,

$$\hat{H}_{UEG} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} \left(\frac{\mathbf{k}^2}{2m} - \mu \right) \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^\dagger \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \neq 0} \frac{4\pi e^2}{\mathbf{q}^2} \hat{\rho}_{\mathbf{q}} \hat{\rho}_{-\mathbf{q}}, \quad (1)$$

where \hat{c}/\hat{c}^\dagger are the annihilation/creation operator of an electron, σ is the spin index, $\hat{\rho}_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^\dagger \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}\sigma}$ is

the density operator, m is the electron mass, and μ is the chemical potential which is fixed by the electron density n . The $\mathbf{q} = 0$ component of the electron-electron Coulomb interaction is compensated by the electron-background interaction, thus it should be removed.

We will use the action language in this paper. In equilibrium, the thermodynamic properties can be derived from the following partition function,

$$Z_{UEG} = \int \mathcal{D}\bar{c} \mathcal{D}c e^{-S_{UEG}[\bar{c}, c]}, \quad (2)$$

where c and \bar{c} are the Grassmann fields of the electrons, and the action S is given by,

$$S_{UEG} = \sum_{k\sigma} g_k^{-1} \bar{c}_{k\sigma} c_{k\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q, \mathbf{q} \neq 0} v_q \rho_q \rho_{-q}, \quad (3)$$

where the unbold symbol $k = (k_0, \mathbf{k})$ and $q = (q_0, \mathbf{q})$ represent momentum-frequency vectors: the first component (labeled by the subscript 0) is the (Matsubara) frequency, while the remaining components are the momentum vector.

The dispersion of the bare propagator for the electron is encoded in the bare propagator,

$$g_k = -\frac{1}{ik_0 - \frac{\mathbf{k}^2}{2m} + \mu}. \quad (4)$$

The bare interaction between the electrons is the Coulomb repulsion $v_q = 4\pi e^2/\mathbf{q}^2$. It couples the momentum-frequency dependent density operator,

$$\rho_q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta V}} \sum_{k, \sigma} \bar{c}_{k\sigma} c_{k+q\sigma}, \quad (5)$$

where the inverse temperature β in the prefactor is from the Fourier transform in the imaginary-time direction.

B. Electron Gas as a Charged Fermi Liquid

At zero temperature, the UEG is dictated by a single dimensionless parameter called Wigner-Seitz radius $r_s = (\frac{3}{4\pi n})^{1/3}/a_0$, where a_0 is the Bohr radius. The relative strength of the Coulomb interaction is proportional to $1/r_s$ which becomes perturbative in the high density limit. The existing Quantum Monte Carlo (QMC) simulations the UEG is a charged Fermi liquid at least up

| r_s | Z | m^*/m | F_0^- | F_0^+ |
|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 0.8725(2) | 0.955(1) | -0.171(1) | -0.209(5) |
| 2 | 0.7984(2) | 0.943(3) | -0.271(2) | -0.39(1) |
| 3 | 0.7219(2) | 0.965(3) | -0.329(3) | -0.56(1) |
| 4 | 0.6571(2) | 0.996(3) | -0.368(4) | -0.83(2) |

TABLE I: Variational DiagMC computed values of the quasiparticle renormalization amplitude Z , effective mass m^*/m , and the Landau parameters F_0^a , F_0^s for various values of the density parameter r_s , together with the estimated error.

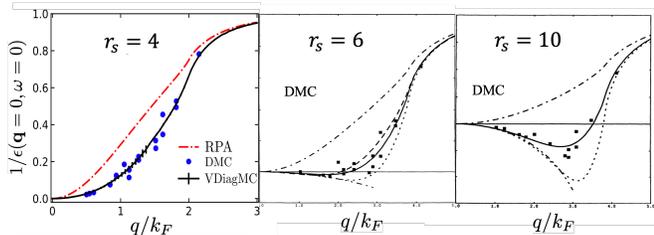


FIG. 1: The static dielectric function becomes negative near $r_s \approx 5.3$. The variational diagrammatic Monte Carlo (VDiagMC) data for $r_s = 4$ is adapted from Ref. 1, while the diffusive quantum Monte Carlo (DMC) data for $r_s = 4, 6, 10$ are adapted from Ref. 2.

to $r_s \sim 10$. For simple metals, the effective r_s is about $1 \lesssim r_s \lesssim 5$. For example, the r_s for the alkali metals lithium, sodium, potassium are roughly 3, 4, 5, respectively. The Coulomb interaction is not perturbative anymore for $r_s > 1$, meaning the electrons in these metals receive nontrivial renormalization near the Fermi surface.

In Fermi liquids, the low-energy dynamics of the quasiparticles is fixed by a handful of renormalized parameters, including the wave-function renormalization factor Z , effective mass m^* , and the Landau parameters F for the quasiparticle interactions (see Appendix A for a more detailed introduction). These parameters have been calculated with controlled error bars up to $r_s = 4$ using variational diagrammatic Monte Carlo method (VDiagMC) (see Tab. I). These renormalized parameters completely determines many properties of the system, e.g., compressibility and susceptibility.

A particular interesting feature of the UEG is that the angle-averaged spin-symmetric Landau parameter F_0^+ approaches to -1 at $r_s \approx 5$, which corresponds to the



FIG. 2: Interaction between two clouds of test charge. The size of the cloud must be bigger than the inverse Fermi momentum. The separation of two clouds should be much larger than the size of the clouds.

density of alkali metals. The system becomes bizarre in this limit. For example, the static dielectric function becomes negative in the limit $\mathbf{q} \rightarrow 0$ when $F_0^+ < -1$,

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_{\mathbf{q}}} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{q} \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + F_0^+) \mathbf{q}^2}{(q_{TF}^*)^2 + (1 + F_0^+) \mathbf{q}^2} + O(\mathbf{q}^4), \quad (6)$$

where the $q_{TF}^* = \sqrt{4\pi e^2 N_F^*}$ with $N_F^* = \frac{m^*}{m} N_F$ the density of state of the quasiparticle on the Fermi surface.

Note that the negative dielectric function is compatible with the stability condition of the ground state³,

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_{\mathbf{q}}} < 1, \quad (7)$$

which means that the system could still be a stable Fermi liquid at $r_s \approx 5.3$.

Nevertheless, the negative dielectric causes physical consequences. As shown in Fig.2, consider two clouds of test charges (say, two large impurities). The size of the clouds r_0 should be much larger than $1/k_F$ so that the short-wave-length effects such as the Friedel oscillation is suppressed. When the separation of the clouds are much larger than r_0 , their static interaction is given by $v_{\mathbf{q}}/\epsilon_{\mathbf{q}}$ in the limit $\mathbf{q} \ll k_F$, which is attractive for $r_s \lesssim 5.3$, and repulsive for $r_s \gtrsim 5.3$. Right at the density with $F_0^+ = -1$, two test charge clouds are nearly free. In simple metals, the electrons provide the cohesive energy to bind the ions. The suppression of the test charge attraction is significant in alkali metal, which may be strong enough to modify the lattice structure.

C. Quasiparticle Interaction

The nontrivial physics described in the above subsection originates from the collision process of two quasiparticles. The scattering amplitude is the probability that a given collision process happens. We will call the quasiparticle scattering amplitude as the quasiparticle interaction. Assume two quasiparticles with momentum-frequency k_1 and k_2 are scatters to k_3 and $k_4 = k_1 + k_2 - k_3$, the quasiparticle interaction is given by the one-particle irreducible (1PI) vertex function $z^2 \Gamma_{k_1, k_2; k_3, k_4}^4$ reweighted by the wave-function renormalization factor.

In a Fermi liquid, we expect that the quasiparticle interaction has a fast component and a slow component separated by the time scale $1/E_F$. The fast interaction comes from the bare Coulomb repulsion and high order quantum corrections under the length scales $1/k_F$. In addition to the fast process, two separated quasiparticles may also interact indirectly through the particle-hole excitations in the system, which generates a slow effective interaction.

The above consideration can be made exact for the forward scattering process. Indeed, one of the main predictions of Fermi liquid theory is that the forward scattering amplitudes on the Fermi surface are completely fixed

the Fermi liquid parameters. In particular, the angle-averaged amplitude on the Fermi surface is given by,

$$z^2 \overline{\Gamma_4^4}_{k_1, k_2; k_1-q, k_2+q} \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{v_q + f_0^+}{1 - (v_q + f_0^+) \Pi_0^*} + \frac{f_0^-}{1 - f_0^- \Pi_0^*} \sigma \sigma', \quad (8)$$

where the symbol $\overline{\Gamma_4}$ means projecting the incoming momentum-frequency to the Fermi surface $k_1 = (0, k_F \mathbf{n}_1)$ and $k_2 = (0, k_F \mathbf{n}_2)$, then average over the orientation of the unit vectors \mathbf{n}_1 and \mathbf{n}_2 . The first term is the spin symmetric interaction, while the second term is spin asymmetric.

The norminators $v_q + f_0^+$ and f_0^- in the scattering amplitude are the fast interaction. Except the Coulomb repulsion, they are regular functions parameterized by the Landau parameter in the limit $q \rightarrow 0$: $f_0^\pm \rightarrow F_0^\pm N_F^*/z^2$. The fast interaction is then renormalized by a series of particle-hole pairs. The resummation of the particle-hole pairs generates the denorminators, where $\Pi_0^*(q) = \frac{m^*}{m} \Pi_0(q)$ with $\Pi_0(q)$ the momentum-frequency dependent Lindhard function. Note that $\Pi_0^*(q)$ is nonanalytic in the limit $q \rightarrow 0$ due to the charge conservation: $\Pi_0^*(q_0 = 0, \mathbf{q} \rightarrow 0) = 0$, while $\Pi_0^*(q_0 \rightarrow 0, \mathbf{q} = 0) = 0$. As a result, the quasiparticle interaction in the forward scattering process has two distinct types of singularity: one is from the Coulomb repulsion, another is from the Lindhard function.

Landau Fermi liquid theory only specifies the forward scattering process. In Ref. 4, Kukkonen and Overhauser propose to use a similar form as the Eq.(8) to parameterize the quasiparticle interactions for generic momenta and frequencies,

$$R_q^{KO} = \frac{v_q + f^+}{1 - (v_q + f^+) \Pi_0^*} + \frac{f^-}{1 - f^- \Pi_0^*} \sigma \sigma' + u, \quad (9)$$

where the counterterm u should be included because some high-order quantum effects are doubly counted in the direct and the exchange interactions. The parameters f^\pm and u need to be carefully chosen to best approximate the physical scattering amplitude,

$$z^2 \overline{\Gamma_4^4}_{k_1, k_2; k_1-q, k_2+q} \approx R_q^{KO} - R_{q-k_1+k_2}^{KO} \quad (10)$$

up to the length scale $1/k_F$ and the time scale $1/E_F$. The original Kukkonen-Overhauser (KO) formulation is motivated by a phenomenological consideration based on the linear response theory. In literature, f^\pm are parameterized as the exchange-correlation kernel f_{xc}^\pm which can be extracted from the density-density and spin-spin response functions (See Fig. ??) and the counterterm is set as $u = -f^+ - f^-$. Note that such parameterization doesn't reproduce the Landau Fermi liquid theory Eq.(8) in the forward scattering process. The deviation could be significant near $r_s \approx 5.3$.

There are general solutions to fix this problems:

- Systematic renormalization condition approach: One first choose the parameters f^\pm which fixes the

ansatz for the non-analytic part of the scattering amplitude. Then one can use the following renormalization condition to fix the counterterm u ,

$$u \equiv \left(z^2 \overline{\Gamma_4^4}_{k_1, k_2; k_1-q, k_2+q} - \frac{v_q + f_0^+}{1 - (v_q + f_0^+) \Pi_0^*} + \frac{f_0^-}{1 - f_0^- \Pi_0^*} \sigma \sigma' + \text{exch.} \right)_{k_1=k_2=q=0}$$

where we first take the physical scattering amplitude, subtracting the leading non-analytic contributions in both direct and exchange channels, then keep the most important constant term of the remaining contributions. This makes sense because the remaining contributions are mostly regular function within the entire Fermi volume.

- Approximation approach: According to Fermi liquid theory, the regular part of the scattering amplitude is exactly marginal in the RG sense. It means even if our ansatz slightly different from the Landau Fermi liquid theory, the multiloop corrections should be able to fix such small discrepancy. With some numerical experiments, we find the following simple ansatz are quite close to the Landau Fermi liquid theory,

$$R_q = \frac{v_q + f_0^+}{1 - (v_q + f_0^+) \Pi_0^*} - f^+, \quad (11)$$

where the parameters f_0^+ is the physical Landau parameter.

In the following, we will use the ansatz Eq.(11) to construct the renormalized perturbation theory.

II. RENORMALIZED FIELD THEORY

A. Effective Action

In this subsection, we introduce a renormalized field theory based on the quasiparticle interaction ansatz proposed in the last subsection. It is the minimal theory that accounts for the essential vertex corrections for the physics near $r_s \approx 5.3$.

The attempt to describe Fermi liquid with a modern effective field theory approach was pioneered by Polchinski, Shankar and many other authors in Ref.⁵⁻⁹). Here we further develop this idea. More specifically, we would like to write down a local EFT of a (charged Fermi liquid) which allows us to systematically derive physical observables. Some requirements are the following,

1. The degrees of freedom of the EFT should be the quasiparticle instead of the bare electrons. The relation between our EFT and the jellium model (Eq.(1)) is similar to that between the renormalized quantum electrodynamics (QED) and the bare theory defined above the Plank scale.

2. The EFT should provide a unbiased description of the bare model in Eq.(1). That means we can not simply drop corrections as one usually did in condensed matter field theory. By systematically solving the EFT, one should be able to calculate the physical observable of the jellium model with a controlled estimation of errors. This is important because we want the theory to be useful as a first principle technique for real material calculations in the future.
3. The EFT should keep all the symmetry (crossing symmetry, global $U(1)$ symmetry, Galilean symmetry, etc.) of the jellium model in Eq.(1). The global $U(1)$ symmetry implies the charge conservation law, which is implemented as the Ward–Takahashi identity in quantum correlators. Many of the renormalized perturbation theory violates such identity (for example, the polarization calculated from the fully self-consistent GW approximation). We want the perturbative treatment of our EFT to implement the Ward–Takahashi identity order by order.

The minimal effective field theory that meets all three requirements are given by,

$$S_R = \sum_{k\sigma} g_{R;k}^{-1} \bar{c}_{k\sigma}^R c_{k\sigma}^R + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q\sigma, q \neq 0} R_q \rho_{q\sigma}^R \rho_{-q\sigma}^R, \quad (12)$$

where \bar{c}^R and c^R are the Grassmann fields of quasiparticles. They are related to the bare electron fields \bar{c} and c in Eq. (3) via a rescaling,

$$\bar{c}_{k\sigma} = \sqrt{z} \bar{c}_{k\sigma}^R, \quad c_{k\sigma} = \sqrt{z} c_{k\sigma}^R, \quad (13)$$

where z is the wave-function renormalization factor.

The quasiparticle in the minimal theory has a renormalized propagator,

$$g_{R;k} = -\frac{1}{ik_0 - \frac{\mathbf{k}^2}{2m^*} + \mu_R}, \quad (14)$$

where the mass is renormalized to the effective mass m^* , and the chemical potential is chosen so that g_R gives the electron density. Since we also rescale the quasiparticle fields with the factor \sqrt{z} , the quasiparticle spectral density has weight one.

Since the charge fluctuations dominate the physics for intermediate r_s , it is sufficient for us to only include the quasiparticle interaction only couples the density degrees of freedom,

$$R_q = \frac{v_q + f^+}{1 - (v_q + f^+) \Pi_0^*(q)} - f^+, \quad (15)$$

where $\Pi_0^*(q) = \frac{m^*}{m} \Pi_0(q)$ with $\Pi_0(q)$ the momentum-frequency dependent Lindhard function. The parameters f^+ is the spin-symmetric Landau parameter. Such interaction reduces to the Landau Fermi liquid theory

in the forward scattering channel up to a small regular correction. The tree level of our minimal theory already captures the nontrivial physics near $r_s = 5.3$.

In principle, the system also develops effective spin-spin interaction between the quasiparticles. Our minimal model doesn't include the spin-spin quasiparticle interaction because they are rather small and can be treated perturbatively with high-order diagrams.

B. Renormalized Perturbation Theory

In later sections, we will show how to use Feynman diagrammatic technique to systematically calculate the renormalized field theory. We will follow the standard procedure of renormalization technique in quantum field theory. A detailed introduction could be found the textbooks of quantum field theory, for example, Ref. 10.

1. Counterterms

We first connect the renormalized action to the bare action in Eq.(3). By rescaling the electron fields in the bare action to the quasiparticle fields using Eq.(13), we obtain

$$S_{UEG} = z \sum_{k\sigma} g_k^{-1} \bar{c}_{k\sigma}^R c_{k\sigma}^R + \frac{z^2}{2} \sum_{q\sigma, q \neq 0} v_q \rho_{q\sigma}^R \rho_{-q\sigma}^R. \quad (16)$$

The bare propagator and interaction still appear in the action, but they can be eliminated as follows,

$$S_{UEG} = S_R + \sum_{k\sigma} \delta_g \bar{c}_{k\sigma}^R c_{k\sigma}^R + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q\sigma, q \neq 0} \delta_R \rho_{q\sigma}^R \rho_{-q\sigma}^R. \quad (17)$$

The dominating term S_R only involves the renormalized parameters. The remaining terms are known as the counterterms that have absorbed the shifts between the bare parameters and the physical parameters. One can show,

$$\delta_g = z \cdot g_k^{-1} - g_{R;k}^{-1} \equiv -\delta_z ik_0 + \delta_m \frac{\mathbf{k}^2}{2m} - \delta_\mu, \quad (18)$$

where,

$$\delta_z = z - 1, \quad \delta_m = z - \frac{m}{m^*}, \quad \delta_\mu = z\mu - \mu_R. \quad (19)$$

In addition, the counterterm for the renormalized interaction is given by

$$\delta_R = z^2 v_q - R_q. \quad (20)$$

2. Renormalization Conditions

The definitions in Eq.(19) and (20) are not useful unless we give precise definitions of the renormalized parameters.

The renormalized parameters are defined through physical observables in terms of two-point and four-point vertex functions of the quasiparticle. The two-point vertex function can be derived from the fully dressed propagator of the quasiparticle,

$$G_k^R \equiv \left\langle \mathcal{T} \hat{c}_R(\tau_1 \mathbf{x}_1) \hat{c}_R^\dagger(\tau_2 \mathbf{x}_2) \right\rangle_k = \frac{1}{z} \left\langle \mathcal{T} \hat{c}(\tau_1 \mathbf{x}_1) \hat{c}^\dagger(\tau_2 \mathbf{x}_2) \right\rangle_k, \quad (21)$$

so that the two-point vertex function of the quasiparticle,

$$\Gamma_k^{2,R} = (G_k^R)^{-1}. \quad (22)$$

According to the Landau Fermi liquid theory, Γ_k^2 should be analytic in the vicinity of the Fermi surface,

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_k^{2,R} &\rightarrow -ik_0 - \frac{\mathbf{k}_F}{m^*} \cdot (\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_F) + O(\omega_n^2, (\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_F)^2) \\ &\rightarrow -ik_0 - \frac{\mathbf{k}^2}{2m^*} + E_F + O(\omega_n^2, (\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_F)^2) \end{aligned}$$

The above equation leads to the following renormalization conditions that implicitly fixes the renormalized parameters z , m^* and μ_R . For convenience, we introduce the quasiparticle self-energy

$$\Sigma_k^R \equiv \Gamma_k^{2,R} - g_{R;k} \quad (23)$$

1. The renormalized chemical potential is fixed by,

$$\mu_R \equiv \text{Re} \Gamma_{(0,k_F)}^{R;2} = E_F \rightarrow \text{Re} \Sigma_{(0,k_F)}^R = 0 \quad (24)$$

2. The wave-function renormalization factor z is implicitly fixed by the equation,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial k_0} \left(\text{Im} \Gamma_{(0,k_F)}^{R;2} \right) = -1 \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial k_0} \left(\text{Im} \Sigma_{(0,k_F)}^R \right) = 0, \quad (25)$$

3. The effective mass is fixed by both the small momentum and the frequency behavior of the self-energy near the Fermi surface,

$$\frac{m}{m^*} = -\frac{m}{k_F} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{k}} \left(\text{Re} \Gamma_{(0,k_F)}^{R;2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{k}} \left(\text{Re} \Sigma_{(0,k_F)}^R \right) = 0. \quad (26)$$

The remaining renormalized parameter f^+ is the Landau parameter of the quasiparticle interaction. It can be extracted from the two-quasiparticle scattering amplitude. More specifically, from the connected two-body Green's function of the quasiparticle,

$$G_{k_1 k_2; k_3 k_4}^{c,R} \equiv \left\langle \mathcal{T} \hat{c}_R(\tau_1 \mathbf{x}_1) \hat{c}_R(\tau_2 \mathbf{x}_2) \hat{c}_R^\dagger(\tau_3 \mathbf{x}_3) \hat{c}_R^\dagger(\tau_4 \mathbf{x}_4) \right\rangle_{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4}^c \quad (27)$$

one can derive the 4-point 1PI vertex function, or the scattering amplitude, by amputating the two-body Green's function with the one-quasiparticle propagator,

$$\Gamma_{k_1 k_2; k_3 k_4}^{4,R} \equiv G_{k_1 k_2; k_3 k_4}^{c,R} / [G_{k_1}^R G_{k_2}^R G_{k_3}^R G_{k_4}^R]. \quad (28)$$

The parameter f^+ is fixed to the spin-symmetric Landau parameter with $l = 0$,

$$f^+ = \left\langle \Gamma_{k_1, k_2; k_1-q, k_2+q}^{4,R} \right\rangle_\Omega - v_q. \quad (29)$$

where the symbol $\langle \Gamma_4 \rangle_\Omega$ is an operation with three steps: i) project the incoming momentum-frequency to the Fermi surface $k_1 = (0, k_F \mathbf{n}_1)$ and $k_2 = (0, k_F \mathbf{n}_2)$, ii) then send $q \rightarrow 0$ along the trajectory $q_0 \gg v_F^* |\mathbf{q}|$, iii) and finally average over the orientation of the unit vectors \mathbf{n}_1 and \mathbf{n}_2 .

The equations Eq. (24),(25), (26) and (29) give the renormalization conditions to fix all renormalized parameters.

3. Renormalized Perturbation Theory

We will use a systematic perturbation technique to calculate the renormalized action Eq.(17). The procedure is known as renormalized perturbation theory.

The overall idea is to express a physical observable as a power series in the renormalized propagator and interaction. We may keep track of the perturbation order by associating the interaction with

$$R_q \rightarrow R_q \xi, \quad (30)$$

where ξ should be set to be one in the end of the calculation.

To formulate a renormalized expansion, we first need to reparameterize the counterterms in Eq.(19) and (20) with the renormalized parameters. They should be power series in the renormalized propagator g_R and the interaction R_q . We first assume they can be expanded as,

$$z = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n(g_R, R_q) \xi^n \leftrightarrow \delta_z = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n(g_R, R_q) \xi^n, \quad (31)$$

where $z^{(n)}(g_R, R_q)$ is a multilinear functional of the renormalized propagator and the renormalized interaction with n is the number of interaction lines. They are sum of renormalized Feynman diagrams.

Similarly,

$$\frac{m}{m^*} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m_n(g_R, R_q) \xi^n \leftrightarrow \delta_m = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{m}_n(g_R, R_q) \xi^n, \quad (32)$$

where $\tilde{m}_n = z_n - m_n$.

Since we are not interested in the bare chemical potential of the system, we only need the power series for the chemical potential counterterm.

$$\delta_\mu = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n(g_R, R_q) \xi^n \quad (33)$$

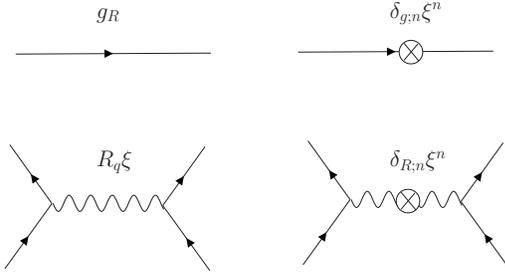


FIG. 3: Feynman rules for the renormalized field theory of the electron gas.

Moreover, we need the power series of the Landau parameter,

$$f^+ = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(g_R, R_q) \xi^n. \quad (34)$$

To derive power series for the interaction counterterm δ_R , one first needs to find the power series for the bare interaction v_q in R_q . According to the definition of the renormalized interaction Eq.(15),

$$v_q = \frac{R_q + f^+}{1 + (R_q + f^+) \Pi_0^*} - f^+, \quad (35)$$

Plugging it into Eq.(20) and expanding in a power series in R_q , we obtain

$$\delta_R = z^2 \left(\frac{R_q \xi + f^+}{1 + (R_q \xi + f^+) \Pi_0^*} - f^+ \right) \xi - R_q \xi \quad (36)$$

$$= [2z_1 R_q - (R_q + f_1)^2 \Pi_0^*] \xi^2 + \dots \quad (37)$$

The physical meaning of terms will be clear later.

4. Renormalized Feynman Diagrams

Now we have all components to formulate the renormalized perturbation theory in terms of renormalized Feynman diagrams. The building blocks of the diagrams are given in Fig.(3). By organizing the diagrams in number of renormalized interactions (namely, in order of ξ), we derive the first two orders of renormalized Feynman diagrams for the quasiparticle self-energy and scattering amplitude in Fig.4 and Fig.5.

We first discuss the first order diagrams in Fig.4. They give the leading order estimation of the renormalized parameters. Fig.4(a) is for the 4-point vertex function $\Gamma_{k_1, k_2; k_1-q, k_2+q}^{4,R}$. Averaging it on the Fermi surface using Eq.(29) gives the leading order of the Landau parameter,

$$f_1 = - \langle R_{-q+k_2-k_1} \rangle_{\Omega}. \quad (38)$$

Note that the direct interaction doesn't contribute to f_1 because $\langle R_q \rangle = v_q$ and the bare Coulomb interaction is not part of the Landau parameter.

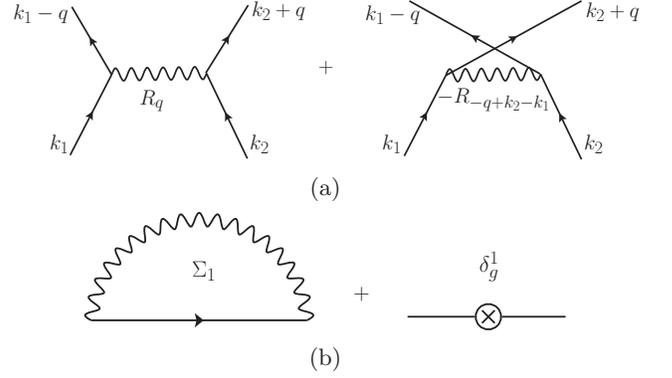


FIG. 4: The first order renormalized diagrams and their counterterms. a) Quasiparticle 4-point vertex function. b) Quasiparticle self-energy. The Hartree diagram is neglected since it merely shifts the chemical potential.

The leading order quasiparticle self-energy is shown in Fig.(4)(b). It is the first example of diagrams that comes with a counterterm δ_g^1 . The sum of the diagram and the counterterm should satisfy the renormalization condition Eq.(24), (25) and (26). We conclude the leading order correction to the z -factor is

$$z_1 = \left. \frac{\partial \text{Im} \Sigma_1}{\partial k_0} \right|_{(0, k_F)}, \quad (39)$$

where Σ_1 is the Fock diagram (the left diagram in Fig.(4)(b)).

Similarly, the effective mass counterterm should be

$$\tilde{m}_1 = - \left. \frac{m}{k_F} \frac{\partial \text{Re} \Sigma_1}{\partial \mathbf{k}} \right|_{(0, k_F)}. \quad (40)$$

The leading order correction to the effective mass is

$$m_1 = z_1 + \tilde{m}_1. \quad (41)$$

In addition, the chemical potential counterterm should remove the chemical-potential shift from the self-energy diagram, therefore,

$$\delta \mu_1 = \text{Re} \Sigma_1(0, k_F) + \tilde{m}_1 \frac{k_F^2}{2m}. \quad (42)$$

The above procedure can be systematically performed for the second order corrections. As shown in Fig.5, the second order Feynman diagrams come with sophisticated counterterms. For the 4-point vertex function diagrams, the interaction counterterm δ_R^2 appears for the first time. For clarity, we split δ_R^2 into three parts, each of which is paired with a renormalized Feynman diagram. For example, the diagram γ_2^{1d} , which is a left vertex correction diagram, is paired with the counterterm $z_1 R_q - f_1 \Pi_0^* R_q$. The physical meaning is clear: $z_1 R_q$ cancels out the regular contribution in the left vertex correction, while $f_1 \Pi_0^* R_q$ cancels out the non-analytic contribution from a particle-hole pair.

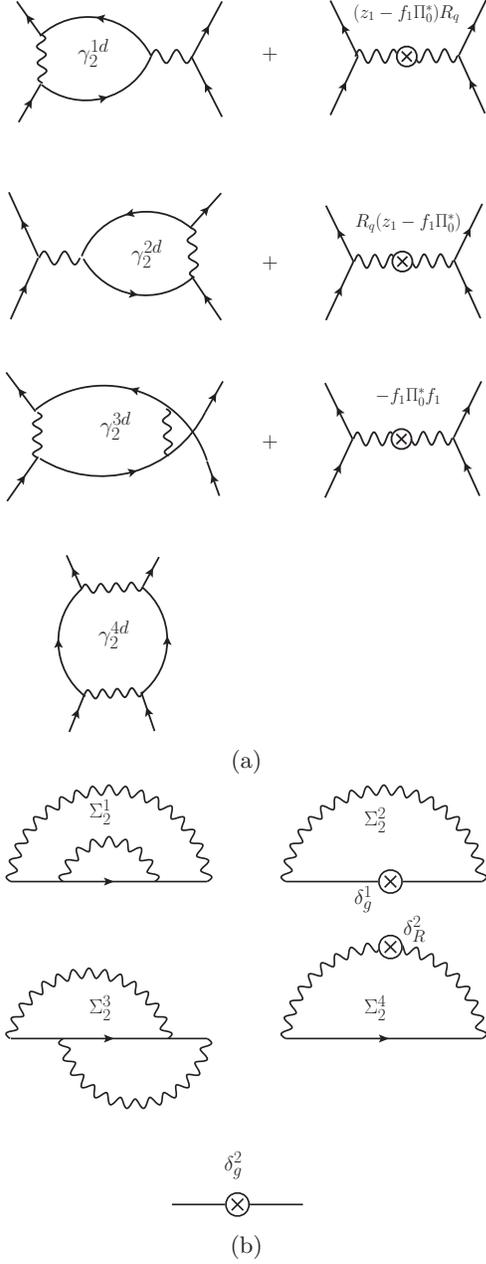


FIG. 5: The second order renormalized diagrams and their counterterms. a) Quasiparticle 4-point vertex function. Each diagram and counterterm has an exchange counterpart by swapping the two outgoing quasiparticles. The bubble diagram is completely canceled out by the counterterm, thus not included. b) Quasiparticle self-energy.

Using the renormalization condition in Eq.(29), we derive the second-order correction to the Landau parameter,

$$f_2 = \langle \gamma_2^{3d} + \gamma_2^{4d} + \gamma_2^{1e} + \gamma_2^{2e} + \gamma_2^{3e} + \gamma_2^{4e} + \text{CT} \rangle_\Omega. \quad (43)$$

Note that only the proper diagrams (one-interaction-

irreducible) diagrams contribute to f^+ .

The second-order self-energy diagrams and their counterterms are shown in Fig.5(b). They fix the corrections z_2 , m_2 and μ_2 . We will not repeat the analysis here.

Appendix A: Charged Fermi Liquid Theory

Here we review Landau theory of the charged Fermi liquid.

1. Hedin Equations

The electron-electron effective interaction is captured by the one-particle-irreducible vertex function $\Gamma_4(k_1, k_2; q)$ where $k_1 = (\mathbf{k}_1, \omega_1)$ and $k_2 = (\mathbf{k}_2, \omega_2)$ are the incoming momenta/frequencies of the two scattered electrons, and $q = (\mathbf{q}, \Omega)$ is the transfer momentum/frequency between two electrons. For simplicity, we omit the spin index.

We first analysis the analytic structure of the vertex function Γ_4 in the metallic phase. We expect three different pieces

$$\Gamma_4 = \Gamma_W + \Gamma_{ph} + \Gamma_{irr} \quad (A1)$$

- The first piece is the one-interaction-reducible diagrams $\Gamma_W(k_1, k_2; q) = \Gamma_3(k_1, q) \cdot W_q \cdot \Gamma_3(k_2, q)$, where W is the renormalized bosonic propagator and Γ_3 is the one-interaction-irreducible 3-vertex. It diverges as $4\pi e^2/q^2$ in the limit $q \rightarrow 0, q/\Omega \rightarrow 0$.
- The second piece $\Gamma_{ph}(k_1, k_2; q)$ consists of the diagrams which are one-interaction irreducible but particle-hole reducible. In these diagrams, there is at least one pair of electron propagators looks like $G_k G_{k+q}$. Integrating out the internal momentum/frequency k , these pairs take different limits as $\mathbf{q} \rightarrow 0$ and $\Omega \rightarrow 0$. As a result, $\Gamma_{ph}(k_1, k_2; q)$ is finite but non-analytic in the limits $\mathbf{q}, \Omega \rightarrow 0$.
- The third piece $\Gamma_{irr}(k_1, k_2; q)$ are the one-interaction and particle-hole irreducible diagrams. It is analytic in the limits $\mathbf{q}, \Omega \rightarrow 0$.
- It is sometimes convenient to further divide Γ_{irr} into three parts $\Gamma_{irr} = \Gamma_W^{ex} + \Gamma_{ph}^{ex} + \delta\Gamma_{irr}$, where the first two terms are the exchange counterparts of Γ_W and Γ_{ph} .

The renormalized electron propagator G , dressed interaction W and the one-interaction-irreducible 3-vertex function Γ_3 can be calculated with the Hedin equations

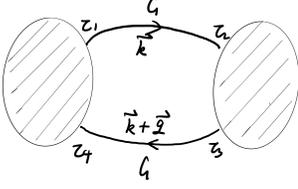


FIG. 6: Particle-hole pair.

for , respectively,

$$G_k = (g_k^{-1} - \Sigma_k)^{-1}, \quad (\text{A2})$$

$$W_q = (v_q^{-1} - \Pi_q)^{-1}, \quad (\text{A3})$$

$$\Sigma_k = - \sum_q G_k W_q \Gamma_3(k, q), \quad (\text{A4})$$

$$\Pi_q = \sum_k G_k G_{k+q} \Gamma_3(k, q), \quad (\text{A5})$$

$$\Gamma_3(k, q) = 1 + \sum_{k'} (\Gamma_{ph} + \Gamma_{irr})_{kk'q} \cdot G_{k'} G_{k'+q}. \quad (\text{A6})$$

We analyse the analytic structure of the above correlation/vertex functions.

2. Green's function

Near the Fermi surface, the electron propagator can be well approximated with a renormalized free propagator. Therefore, to study low energy physics, it makes sense to write the propagator as,

$$G_{\mathbf{k}, i\omega_n} = \frac{Z}{i\omega_n - v_F(k - k_F)} + \text{correction..} \quad (\text{A7})$$

or in the imaginary-time representation with $\tau \in [0, \beta)$,

$$G_{\mathbf{k}, \tau} = Z(1 - n_{\mathbf{k}})e^{-v_F(k - k_F)\tau} + \text{correction..} \quad (\text{A8})$$

where v_F is the physical Fermi velocity, and k_F is the physical Fermi momentum.

The singular part of the propagator leads to a non-analytic contribution in the particle-hole pair (see Fig.??),

$$\begin{aligned} & G_{\mathbf{k}, \tau_2 - \tau_1} G_{\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{q}, \tau_4' - \tau_3'} = \\ & - Z^2 n_{\mathbf{k}} (1 - n_{\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{q}}) \cdot e^{-(\epsilon_{\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{q}} - \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}})(\tau_2 - \tau_1)} \delta_{\tau_1 - \tau_4'} \delta_{\tau_2 - \tau_3'} \\ & + \text{correction..} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A9})$$

At low temperature and with small transfer momentum/frequency $(\mathbf{q}, i\Omega)$, the internal momentum \mathbf{k} will be confined near the Fermi surface and the first term will be simplified as,

$$(GG)_{\mathbf{q}, i\Omega} = K_{\mathbf{q}, i\Omega} + \text{correction}, \quad (\text{A10})$$

where the kernel,

$$K_{\hat{\mathbf{k}}; \mathbf{q}, i\Omega} = \frac{Z^2 \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{q}}{i\Omega - v_F \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{q}}. \quad (\text{A11})$$

3. Forward-Scattering Electron-Electron Interaction Γ_4

We now give the analytic structure of the electron-electron interaction near the Fermi surface. We first define the 4-vertex in the limit $\mathbf{q}, \Omega \rightarrow 0$ and $\mathbf{q}/\Omega \rightarrow 0$ as,

$$\Gamma_4^\Omega(k_1, k_2; \mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{Z^2} v_q + \Gamma_{p+i}^\Omega(k_1, k_2), \quad (\text{A12})$$

where Γ_{p+i} is an abbreviation of $\Gamma_{ph} + \Gamma_{irr}$. The first term is from the one-interaction-reducible term $\Gamma_W(k_1, k_2; q) = \Gamma_3(k_1, q) \cdot W_q \cdot \Gamma_3(k_2, q)$. Due to the charge conservation¹¹, in this limit, $W_q = v_q$ and $\Gamma_3(k_1, q) = 1/Z$.

The forward-scattering full vertex function is given by,

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_4(k_1, k_2; \mathbf{q}, i\Omega) &= \Gamma_4^\Omega(k_1, k_2; \mathbf{q}) \\ &+ \frac{Z^2 k_F^2}{(2\pi)^D} \int_{\Omega_k} \Gamma_4^\Omega(k_1, k; \mathbf{q}) \frac{\hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{q}}{i\Omega - v_F \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{q}} \Gamma_4(k, k_2; \mathbf{q}, i\Omega). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A13})$$

where the momentum/frequency $k = (\mathbf{k}_F, i\omega_0)$ is on the Fermi surface.

If we only consider the one-interaction-irreducible components,

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{p+i}(k_1, k_2; \mathbf{q}, i\Omega) &= \Gamma_{p+i}^\Omega(k_1, k_2) \\ &+ \frac{Z^2 k_F^2}{(2\pi)^D} \int_{\Omega_k} \Gamma_{p+i}^\Omega(k_1, k) \frac{\hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{q}}{i\Omega - v_F \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{q}} \Gamma_{p+i}(k, k_2; \mathbf{q}, i\Omega). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A14})$$

In the limit $\mathbf{q}, \Omega \rightarrow 0$ and $\Omega/\mathbf{q} \rightarrow 0$, the 4-vertex function corresponds to the forward scattering amplitude. Again, it consists of one-interaction-reducible part and the irreducible part.

The one-interaction-reducible contribution $\Gamma_{\mathbf{q}, i\Omega}^3 W_{\mathbf{q}, i\Omega} \Gamma_{\mathbf{q}, i\Omega}^3$, where the 3-vertex $\Gamma_{\mathbf{q}, i\Omega}^3$ is given in Eq.(A28) and the dressed interaction $W_{\mathbf{q}, i\Omega}$ is given in Eq. A27. Note that this term is a function of the transfer momentum/frequency only.

The one-interaction-irreducible part is,

$$\Gamma_{p+i}^q(k_1, k_2) = \Gamma_{p+i}^\Omega - \frac{Z^2 m^* k_F}{(2\pi)^D} \int_{\Omega_k} \Gamma_{p+i}^\Omega(k_1, k) \Gamma_{p+i}^q(k, k_2), \quad (\text{A15})$$

where m^* is the effective mass of the quasiparticle.

For fermions carrying $S = 1/2$,

$$\Gamma_{p+i} = \Gamma_{p+i}^+ + \Gamma_{p+i}^- \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2, \quad (\text{A16})$$

where the first term is spin symmetric, while the second term is antisymmetric. Then Eq.(A15) decouples into,

$$\Gamma_{p+i}^{q, \pm}(k_1, k_2) = \Gamma_{p+i}^{\Omega, \pm} - \frac{2Z^2 m^* k_F}{(2\pi)^D} \int_{\Omega_k} \Gamma_{p+i}^{\Omega, \pm}(k_1, k) \Gamma_{p+i}^{q, \pm}(k, k_2), \quad (\text{A17})$$

If both k_1, k_2 are on the Fermi surface, $\Gamma_4^\Omega(k_1, k_2)$ corresponds to the Landau quasiparticle interaction (for the effective Hamiltonian formulation),

$$\frac{Z^2 m^* k_F}{\pi^2} \Gamma_{p+i}^\Omega(k_1, k_2) = \sum_l (2l+1) (F_l^+ + F_l^- \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2) P_l(\cos \theta_{12}), \quad (\text{A18})$$

while $\Gamma_4^q(k_1, k_2)$ corresponds to the scattering amplitude,

$$\frac{Z^2 m^* k_F}{\pi^2} \Gamma_{p+i}^q(k_1, k_2) = \sum_l (2l+1) (A_l^+ + A_l^- \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2) P_l(\cos \theta_{12}). \quad (\text{A19})$$

In three-dimensions $D = 3$, use the addition formula,

$$P_l(\cos \theta_{12}) = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l Y_{lm}(\hat{k}_1) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{k}_2), \quad (\text{A20})$$

where the spherical harmonics normalizes to one,

$$\int_{\Omega_{\hat{k}}} Y_{lm}(\hat{k}) Y_{l'm'}^*(\hat{k}) = \delta_{l,l'} \delta_{m,m'}. \quad (\text{A21})$$

Eq.(A17) simplifies to,

$$A_l^\pm = F_l^\pm - F_l^\pm A_l^\pm, \quad (\text{A22})$$

which has a simple solution,

$$A_l^\pm = \frac{F_l^\pm}{1 + F_l^\pm} \quad (\text{A23})$$

4. Dressed Interaction W

The physical polarization has a similar non-analytic structure in the limit $\mathbf{q}, i\Omega \rightarrow 0$,

$$\Pi_{\mathbf{q}, i\omega} = \Gamma_3^\Omega K_{\mathbf{q}, i\omega} \Gamma_3^q(\mathbf{q}, i\omega) = \frac{1}{Z^2} K_{\hat{\mathbf{k}}; \mathbf{q}, i\omega} \cdot (1 - \Gamma_{p+i}^\Omega \cdot K_{\mathbf{q}, i\omega})_{\hat{\mathbf{k}}}^{-1} \quad (\text{A24})$$

where the 3-vertex $\Gamma_3^{\Omega, q}$ is given in Eq.(A28), and the 4-vertex Γ_{ph+irr}^Ω is the one-interaction-irreducible quasiparticle interaction, which is given by Eq.A12. There are two interesting limits,

$$\Pi_{\mathbf{q}, i\omega} = \begin{cases} 0, & \mathbf{q} = 0, i\omega \rightarrow 0 \\ -n^2 \kappa, & \mathbf{q} \rightarrow 0, i\omega = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{A25})$$

where n is the electron density and κ is the proper charge compressibility.

Use Eq.(A18), the proper compressibility has a simple expression,

$$\frac{\kappa}{\kappa_0} = \frac{m^*}{m} \frac{1}{1 - \Gamma_{p+i}^\Omega \cdot K_{\mathbf{q}, i\omega}} = \frac{m^*}{m} \frac{1}{1 + F_0^+} \quad (\text{A26})$$

The dressed interaction, or the renormalized bosonic propagator, is given by,

$$W_{\mathbf{q}, i\omega} = \begin{cases} v_q, & \mathbf{q} = 0, i\omega \rightarrow 0 \\ v_q / (1 + v_q n^2 \kappa), & \mathbf{q} \rightarrow 0, i\omega = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{A27})$$

where κ is referred as the proper compressibility of the electron gas.

5. 3-Vertex Γ_3

The behavior of the 3-vertex in the limit $\mathbf{q}, \Omega \rightarrow 0$ is fixed by the Ward identity associated with the charge conservation (Note that some approximation may violate it)

$$\Gamma_3(\mathbf{k}, i\omega; \mathbf{q}, i\Omega) = \begin{cases} \Gamma_3^\Omega = \frac{\partial G^{-1}}{\partial i\omega_n} = \frac{1}{Z}, & \mathbf{q} = 0, i\Omega \rightarrow 0 \\ \Gamma_3^q = (1 - \Gamma_{p+i}^\Omega \cdot K_{\mathbf{q}, i\omega})^{-1} \cdot \Gamma_3^\Omega, & \mathbf{q} \rightarrow 0, i\Omega = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{A28})$$

With Landau parameter, Γ_3^q has a simple expression,

$$\Gamma_3^q = \frac{1}{Z} \frac{1}{1 + F_0^+}. \quad (\text{A29})$$

One may refer to Ref. 11 for a detailed derivation. The 3-vertex has a remarkable feature in the forward scattering channel: it is independent of the incoming momentum/frequency of the electron (not only the amplitude, but also the angle).

Appendix B: Microscopic Theory of the Kukkonen-Overhauser Interaction

In this section, give an exact microscopic theory of the Kukkonen-Overhauser (KO) ansatz for the electron-electron interaction. Our theory is an application of the Bogoliubov-Parasiuk-Hepp-Zimmermann (BPHZ) renormalization scheme in a charged Fermi liquid. With a renormalization scheme, one could absorb the dominating contributions that arise in perturbative calculations beyond the leading order and derive a renormalized coupling. We find that the KO interaction corresponds to a minimal subtraction renormalization scheme (MS scheme) where the renormalized interaction only absorbs the singular part (from the particle-hole excitations) in the 4-point vertex function.

The Original form of the Kukkonen-Overhauser ansatz of electron-electron interaction is phenomenologically motivated by the linear response theory⁴. Later, Vignale and Singwi attempt to derive the Kukkonen-Overhauser ansatz from a microscopic theory¹² based on many-body perturbation theory. However, their theory resorts to two approximations: i) the Landau parameter is assumed to come from the particle-hole-irreducible vertex function \tilde{I} only; ii) the vertex function \tilde{I} is further assumed to depends only on the momentum transfer along the particle-hole channel (“local” approximation). The first approximation neglects the regular contributions from the particle-hole reducible diagrams to the Landau parameter, while the second approximation neglects the dependence of the vertex function \tilde{I} on the external momenta and frequencies other than the transfer momenta.

We now derive an exact microscopic theory without making the above approximations. The vertex function of a charged Fermi liquid has two singular contributions: i) singularity from the long-range Coulomb repulsion, and ii) singularity from the particle-hole pair. The renormalization scheme should take care of both.

Following the Fermi liquid theory, we split the 1PI 4-point vertex function Γ^4 into a particle-hole-irreducible vertex function Γ^{phi} and the remaining reducible part,

$$\Gamma_{k_1 k_2; q}^4 = \Gamma_{k_1 k_2; q}^i + \int_k \Gamma_{k_1 k; q}^i G_k G_{k+q} \Gamma_{k+q, k_2; q}^4, \quad (\text{B1})$$

where the label include momentum, frequency and the spin index. The propagators G are the fully dressed.

For simplicity, we will write the above equation in a more compact way,

$$\Gamma^4 = \Gamma^i + \Gamma^i \cdot G^2 \cdot \Gamma^4, \quad (\text{B2})$$

where the dot $A \cdot B$ means a convolution between A and B with one incoming and one outgoing legs. If A and B only depends on the transfer momentum/frequency, then \cdot is the conventional multiplication.

Now we define an operator $[...]$ to separate a vertex function into a dominating and easy-to-resum part and the remaining corrections,

$$O_{k_1 k_2; q} \equiv [O_{k_1 k_2; q}] + \delta O_{k_1 k_2; q}, \quad (\text{B3})$$

where $[\delta O_{k_1 k_2; q}] = 0$.

The specific definition of the operator depends on the type of the vertex functions, but it should satisfy a set of general rules so that one can easily resum the dominating parts later,

1. $[O]$ should be a function of the transfer momentum/frequency q only.
2. If O only depends on the transfer momentum/frequency, then it maps to itself $[O_q] = O_q$. Combining with the first rule, we have $[[O_q]] = [O_q]$.
3. Additivity $[O_1 + O_2] = [O_1] + [O_2]$.
4. Homogeneity $[A \cdot B_q \cdot C] = [A]B_q[C]$. By setting A or C to be unity, one obtains a specialized homogeneity $[A \cdot B_q] = [A]B_q$ or $[B_q \cdot C] = B_q[C]$. The homogeneity and the additivity ensures the operator $[...]$ is a linear map.

Now we derive the dominating part of Γ^4 use the above relations. Apply the operator on both the left and the right side of Eq.(B1), we obtain

$$[\Gamma^4] = [\Gamma^i] + [\Gamma^i \cdot G^2 \cdot \Gamma^4]. \quad (\text{B4})$$

Splitting G^2 in Eq.(B4) into two parts $[G^2]$ and $\delta G^2 \equiv \phi$, we obtain

$$[\Gamma^4] = [\Gamma^i] + [\Gamma^i][G^2][\Gamma^4] + [\Gamma^i \cdot \phi \cdot \Gamma^4]. \quad (\text{B5})$$

One can do that same for the G^2 in Eq.(B1), we obtain

$$\Gamma^4 = \Gamma^i + \Gamma^i \cdot [G^2] \cdot \Gamma^4 + \Gamma^i \cdot \phi \cdot \Gamma^4. \quad (\text{B6})$$

These two equations form a closed self-consistent loop to derive $[\Gamma^4]$. By substituting the Γ^4 in the third term on the right hand side of Eq.(B5) again and again with Eq.(B6), we obtain

$$[\Gamma^4] = \Gamma^\Omega + \Gamma^\Omega [G^2][\Gamma^4], \quad (\text{B7})$$

where

$$\Gamma_q^\Omega \equiv [\Gamma^i] + [\Gamma^i \cdot \phi \cdot \Gamma^i] + [\Gamma^i \cdot \phi \cdot \Gamma^i \cdot \phi \cdot \Gamma^i] \dots \quad (\text{B8})$$

Once we know Γ^Ω , we can derive the resummed $[\Gamma^4]$,

$$[\Gamma^4] = \frac{\Gamma_q^\Omega}{1 - \Gamma_q^\Omega [G^2]} \quad (\text{B9})$$

Now we give the explicit definition of the projection operator $[...]$ for different object. For the particle-hole propagator, the dominating singular part can be parameterized as,

$$[G^2] \equiv [G_k G_{k+q}] \equiv z^2 \Pi_0^*(q) \frac{1}{4\pi} \delta(|\mathbf{k}| - k_F) \delta(k_0), \quad (\text{B10})$$

where the phase factor enforces the momentum variable on the Fermi surface. Then Eq.(B9) can be further simplified to

$$[\Gamma^4] = \frac{\Gamma_q^\Omega}{1 - z^2 \Gamma_q^\Omega \Pi_0^*(q)} \quad (\text{B11})$$

We now investigate the vertex function Γ^Ω . It's leading contribution, namely the vertex Γ^{phi} , is free of the singularity caused by the particle-hole pair. However, it contains a singular bare Coulomb interaction. Therefore, we further split it into an improper part and a proper part,

$$\Gamma^i = v_q + \Gamma^{i+p}, \quad (\text{B12})$$

where the proper part is regular for the entire Fermi volume.

By splitting the Γ^{phi} into two parts in Eq.(B8), we derive,

$$\Gamma^\Omega = \Gamma_3^\Omega v_q \Gamma_3^\Omega + \Gamma_{prop}^\Omega \quad (\text{B13})$$

where

$$\Gamma_3^\Omega \equiv 1 + [\phi \cdot \Gamma^{i+p}] + [\phi \cdot \Gamma^{i+p} \cdot \phi \cdot \Gamma^{i+p}] + \dots \quad (\text{B14})$$

while

$$\Gamma_{prop}^\Omega \equiv [\Gamma^{i+p}] + [\Gamma^{i+p} \cdot \phi \cdot \Gamma^{i+p}] + [\Gamma^{i+p} \cdot \phi \cdot \Gamma^{i+p} \cdot \phi \cdot \Gamma^{i+p}] \dots \quad (\text{B15})$$

In the above two equations, all terms in $[...]$ are regular. Therefore, one can define all the projection operator as,

$$[O_{k_1 k_2; q}] = \langle O_{k_F \mathbf{n}_1, k_F \mathbf{n}_2; 0} \rangle_\Omega, \quad (\text{B16})$$

where the average is over the angle between \mathbf{n}_1 and \mathbf{n}_2 and the spin indices. The definition connects the vertex functions to the Fermi liquid parameters,

$$\Gamma_3^\Omega = \frac{1}{z}, \quad (\text{B17})$$

and,

$$\Gamma_{prop}^\Omega = \frac{f_0^+}{z^2}, \quad (\text{B18})$$

We arrive with a parameterization of Γ^4 ,

$$[\Gamma^4] = \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{v_q + f_0^+}{1 - (v_q + f_0^+) \Pi_0^*} \equiv R_q \quad (\text{B19})$$

So far, we use the renormalization scheme to resum the dominating contribution up to the entire Fermi volume. However, this only resums the singularity in the particle-hole channel. To resum its exchange counterpart, one may introduce a symmetrized projection operator,

$$[\Gamma^4]_{sym} \equiv [\Gamma_{k_1 k_2; q}^4] + [\Gamma_{k_1 k_2; -q+k_2-k_1}^4] = R_q - R_{-q+k_2-k_1} \quad (\text{B20})$$

Now the remaining part of Γ^4

$$\delta\Gamma^4 = \Gamma^4 - [\Gamma^4]_{sym} \quad (\text{B21})$$

is regular in both the particle-hole and particle-hole-exchanged channel.

This regular contribution is not guaranteed to be small. In the original form of the KO paper, the authors proposed to model this contribution with the double counted contribution,

$$\delta\Gamma^4 \approx -\frac{1}{z^2} f_0^+(q) + \frac{1}{z^2} f_0^+(-q + k_2 - k_1) \quad (\text{B22})$$

However, a more systematic approach is to resum this contribution by introducing an effective local interaction,

$$u \equiv \delta\Gamma_{k_1=0, k_2=0; q=0}^4, \quad (\text{B23})$$

Then the following parameterization will be a good parameterization of Γ_4 within the entire Fermi volume,

$$\Gamma_{k_1 k_2; q}^4 \approx R_q - R_{-q+k_2-k_1} + u \quad (\text{B24})$$

Appendix C: Problem of Double Counting

By definition, the renormalized field theory at the tree level should exactly reproduces the quasiparticle scattering amplitude, which is given by the $1PI$ 4-point vertex function averaged on the Fermi surface,

$$\begin{aligned} & z^2 [\Gamma_4(k_1, k_2, q \rightarrow 0)]_{k_F, l=0} \\ &= \frac{v_q + f^+}{1 - (v_q + f^+) \Pi_0^*} \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{\gamma\delta} + \frac{f^-}{1 - f^- \Pi_0^*} \vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{\gamma\delta}, \end{aligned}$$

where $q = (\mathbf{q}, i\Omega)$ should be small compared to the Fermi momentum and Fermi energy. The spin indices α, γ are for the two incoming electrons, while β, δ are for the outgoing ones.

The field theory has three tree level contributions to the scattering amplitude:

1. Two quasiparticle exchanges an intermediate boson, which generates a contribution,

$$W(q) = \frac{v_q + f^+}{1 - (v_q + f^+) \Pi_0^*} \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{\gamma\delta} + \frac{f^-}{1 - f^- \Pi_0^*} \vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{\gamma\delta}, \quad (\text{C1})$$

Note that this contribution coincides with the quasiparticle scattering amplitude in the long-wave-length limit, meaning all other scattering amplitude contributions from the theory must be exactly cancel in this limit.

2. Two quasiparticle exchanges an intermediate boson, then permutates with each other. It generates a contribution,

$$[W_{ex}]_{k_F, l=0} = -\bar{w}^+ \delta_{\alpha\delta} \delta_{\gamma\beta} - \bar{w}^- \vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\delta} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{\gamma\beta} \quad (\text{C2})$$

where,

$$w^+(\theta_{12}) = \frac{v_q + f^+}{1 - (v_q + f^+) \Pi_0^*} \Big|_{q=2k_F \sin^2(\frac{\theta_{12}}{2})}, \quad (\text{C3})$$

and,

$$w^-(\theta_{12}) = \frac{f^-}{1 - f^- \Pi_0^*} \Big|_{q=2k_F \sin^2(\frac{\theta_{12}}{2})}, \quad (\text{C4})$$

and we define \bar{w}^\pm as the average of $w^\pm(\theta_{12})$ on the Fermi surface,

$$\bar{w}^\pm = \int w^\pm(\theta_{12}) d\Omega. \quad (\text{C5})$$

Note that the the spin indices $\beta \leftrightarrow \delta$ have been exchanged. To match with the spin indices of the external legs, one needs to reparameterize it,

$$\delta_{\alpha\delta} \delta_{\gamma\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{\gamma\delta} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{\gamma\delta}, \quad (\text{C6})$$

where we use the identity $\vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{\gamma\delta} = 2\delta_{\alpha\delta} \delta_{\beta\gamma} - \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{\gamma\delta}$. Similarly,

$$\vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\delta} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{\gamma\beta} = \frac{3}{2} \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{\gamma\delta} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{\gamma\delta} \quad (\text{C7})$$

We conclude the contribution to the scattering amplitude,

$$[W_{ex}]_{k_F, l=0} = -\frac{\bar{w}^+ + 3\bar{w}^-}{2} \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{\gamma\delta} - \frac{\bar{w}^+ - \bar{w}^-}{2} \vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{\gamma\delta} \quad (\text{C8})$$

3. Two quasiparticles has a contact interaction, assume it takes a form,

$$u(\theta_{12}) = u^+(\theta_{12})\delta_{\alpha\beta}\delta_{\gamma\delta} + u^-(\theta_{12})\vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{\gamma\delta} \quad (\text{C9})$$

If we assume that $u^\pm(\theta_{12})$ is a constant, then the sum of direct and exchange contribution is

$$U_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \frac{u^+ - 3u^-}{2}\delta_{\alpha\beta}\delta_{\gamma\delta} - \frac{u^+ - 3u^-}{2}\vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{\gamma\delta}, \quad (\text{C10})$$

which only has one free parameter $u^+ - 3u^-$. We may fix this parameter by requiring the contact term completely cancel the spin-symmetric part of

the exchange contribution in Eq.(C8), namely

$$u^+ - 3u^- = \bar{w}^+ + 3\bar{w}^-. \quad (\text{C11})$$

This choice will leads to a net spin-asymmetric contribution,

$$(\bar{w}^+ + \bar{w}^-)\vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{\gamma\delta}. \quad (\text{C12})$$

Such correction makes the scattering amplitude and the Landau parameter unbalanced at the tree level. If we require it to vanish, we then have an additional constraint which fixes f^- ,

$$\bar{w}^- = -\bar{w}^+ \quad (\text{C13})$$

By fixing the spin-symmetric scattering amplitude to be physical, we are forced to introduce f^- and u together to make the theory self-consistent.

-
- ¹ K. Chen and K. Haule, Nature communications **10**, 1 (2019).
- ² C. Bowen, G. Sugiyama, and B. J. Alder, Phys. Rev. B **50**, 14838 (1994).
- ³ O. V. Dolgov, D. A. Kirzhnits, and E. G. Maksimov, Rev. Mod. Phys. **53**, 81 (1981).
- ⁴ C. A. Kukkonen and A. W. Overhauser, Phys. Rev. B **20**, 550 (1979).
- ⁵ J. Polchinski, "Effective field theory and the fermi surface," (1992), arXiv:hep-th/9210046 [hep-th].
- ⁶ R. Shankar, Rev. Mod. Phys. **66**, 129 (1994).
- ⁷ A. Hewson, Advances in Physics **43**, 543 (1994).
- ⁸ N. Dupuis, The European Physical Journal B-Condensed Matter and Complex Systems **3**, 315 (1998).
- ⁹ G. Y. Chitov and D. Sénéchal, Phys. Rev. B **57**, 1444 (1998).
- ¹⁰ M. E. Peskin and D. V. Schroeder, "Quantum field theory. the advanced book program," (1995).
- ¹¹ A. A. Abrikosov, L. P. Gorkov, and I. E. Dzyaloshinski, *Methods of quantum field theory in statistical physics* (Courier Corporation, 2012).
- ¹² G. Vignale and K. S. Singwi, Phys. Rev. B **32**, 2156 (1985).